New-York Daily Times.

Great Trial of Mowing Machines.

Decidedly the most interesting trial of mowing machines that has taken place in this country, was had at Hempstead Branch, yesterday afternoon. The contest was conducted under the auspices of the Queens County Agricultural Society, and was superintended by Mr. JOHN HAROLD, its Corresponding Secretary. The field selected lies about half a mile from the dépôt, and covered by a heavy crop of clover, very much down in many places. The following gentlemen were chosen Judges by Mr. HAROLD, and they acted as such.

NICHOLAS WYKOFF, of Newtown, Long Island.
ROBERT WILLETTS, of Flushing, Long Island.
BENJAMIN UNDERHILL, of Wanhassett, Long Island.
DANIEL V. SMITH, of Oyster Bay.
J. S. J. JONES, of Jerusalem, Long Island.
WHITEHEAD HAWLETT, Hempstead, Long Island.
JOHN SHERMORE, Jamaica, Long Island.

Soon after 2 o'clock, the judges were on the field with about four hundred farmers, from far and near, and all evincing great interest concerning the merits of the various machines. Eight machines were, after an unpleasant delay, brought in and entered for the trial, as follows:

R. L. Allen's mower.
Dietz & Dunham's combined reaper and mower.
Burrall's improved reaper and mower.
Whitlock's mower.
"Know-Nothing."
Week's.
Manny's combined reaper and mower.
Manny's four-wheel reaper and mower.

The following rules were laid down for the direction of the Judges:

"They will take into consideration the clearness of cutting; lightness of draft; simplicity of construction; durability, and the least liable to get out of order. The speed of the horses is not to exceed an ordinary slow walk. No trotting will be allowed."

After the above rules had been announced by Mr. HAROLD, half an acre was allotted to each machine, and they went to work as soon as possible. A portion of the field (a strip through the centre) had been mowed during the morning, so that it was necessary to place one-half the machines upon one side, and the other upon the other side of the cut, which, together with some irregularity in starting, rendered it almost impossible for the Judges to give to each machine the attention necessary to the formation of an accurate judgment of the peculiar qualities of each.

They had not been long in operation before "Know-Nothing" broke down, and was considered out of the contest. The others continued on until they had finished their portion of the field. Concerning their working, there were as many opinions among the farmers, and judges as there were machines at work,—each had one favorite, and all were favorites by turns. BURRALL'S received considerable commendation, until it was discovered that while it appeared to move light and easy it failed to cut clear and well. ALLEN'S was very highly spoken of, for its cutting and clearing qualities and light draft. Also, for its form of construction, which brings the line of draft nearly in the centre, while the others were nearly all on one side.

MANNY'S, WHITENACK'S and WEEKS' had likewise friends who esteemed them highly. The principal objection to them seemed to be, that they appeared to require clearing by hand, frequently. But, notwithstanding that objection, those who made it, agreed that they did very good work. The others did not elicit many remarks. Before they had completed their work, a dynometer, imported by Mr ALLEN, was attached to each in succession, and the power required to operate them was ascertained to be as follows:

	Length Cutting Bar.	No. lbs draft.
Allen's	4 feet 8 inches	336
Burrall's	4 feet 8 inches	321
Dietz & Dunham's	4 feet 8 inches	348
Manny's	4 feet 10 inches	392
Manny's (4-wheel)	4 feet 10 inches	438
Whitenack's	4 feet 11 inches	388
Weeks'	4 feet 8 inches	340

When all the machines had been measured, and their draft ascertained, the judges retired to a distance to consider their report. The people were anxious that they should report immediately, as they wanted to be able to tell what had been done when they got home, and according to their request, the Judges deprived themselves of the time necessary to weigh the several merits of each according to the rules laid down. After some discussion as to how they would proceed, during which they declared their belief that a number of the machines were equal in merit, they concluded to decide by asking each judge which machine he would prefer to buy. This was tried, and they stood in twos for different machines, and the choice was made of those for the first and second premiums, by the vote of the odd man. They finally agreed to report as follows:

"The Committee, after deliberation, report BURRALL'S machine as of the lightest draft, but not doing as good work as some of the others. They recommend ALLEN'S machine to their fellow farmers. They award the first premium to MANNY'S Improved; the second to WHITENACK'S, and the third to WEEKS."

The Committee wished it be understood with reference to the machines named immediately above, that, with the exception of BURRALL'S, they considered them so nearly equal that they would not have made any distinction had it not been required. So ended the great trial of Mowing Machines at Hempstead Branch.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*—MONDAY, June 30.—Match $2,000; mile heats—best 3 in 5, in harness.

The above race was forfeit to *Jack Potter*. A match was made up for $500, one mile and repeat, in harness. The day was fine and the track in first-rate order. About one thousand persons were present. The betting previous to the start, was $100 to $40 on *Jack Potter*, who won the trot without a struggle. *Blue Morgan* could not trot a step with his opponent, although he showed his backers 2:36 in a trial on the same course.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—FRIDAY, June 20.—Purse $150; $50 to the second best; mile heats—best 3 in 5, in harness.

A. CARPENTER'S b. m. *Boston Girl*	1	1	1
J. TURNER'S g. m. *Lady Langley*	4	4	2
D. MACE'S g. m. *Kate Deadnaught*	3	3	3
W. WOODRUFF'S b. m. *Mary Taylor*	2	2	4
H. BILLINGS' b. m. *Lady Sherman*	Dist.		

Time: 2:38; 2:37½; 2:41½.

The Bangor Fire—Loss $200,000.

The *State of Maine* gives the names of the sufferers by the recent destructive fire in Bangor:

Mussey's Row was occupied by H. P. Storer & Co., dry goods, J. R. Corey & Co., dry goods, E. D. Hanson & Co., boots and shoes, John Rand, Esq., and L. DeM. Sweat, Esq., Attorneys at Law. Storer's and Hanson's stores extended to the fourth stories. All their stock was removed; and also the books, furniture, &c., from the offices of Messrs. Rand and Sweat. N. I. Mitchell's dry goods store had most of the stock removed. The walls of Mussey's block crushed it in when they fell. Merrill and Quimby's store was also completely burned out. Stock removed. This was the extent of the fire in that direction. The dwelling houses burned on Temple-street, were occupied by the families of Mr. Henry Winslow, Peter Wall, Mr. Loring, Sumner Skillings, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Rose, and Mrs. Landers. On the other side of Mussey's Block, the chambers and stores, occupied by C. Dyer, and F. E. Fray, tailors, J. S. Paine, music dealer; and Edmund Winship, hat and cap dealer, were entirely destroyed. Sheriff Emery's office, in the building on Temple-street, was burned out. Fortunately there was no wind. If there had been, with the short supply of water, there is no possibility of telling to what extent the fire would have raged. It is safe to say that half the business portion of the city must have been in ashes.

The cars on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad brought in on Monday to Detroit, the first hundred barrels of flour, from Corunna, Shiawasse County, which, for some time, will be the western terminus of that line of travel.

During the last six months not an indictment has been found for breach of the Liquor Law of Massachusetts, though the fact is notorious that it is daily violated in upwards of fifteen hundred places in the city.

The Boston *Journal* says: Among the exports per ship *Sumatra*, which cleared yesterday for Melbourne, we notice *upwards of six thousand pounds of yellow soap!*

Letters have been received by the friends of Senator RUSK, of TEXAS, stating that he has recovered from his late indisposition, and will return to Washington very shortly.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1493 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pacific Termination of the Enlistment Imbroglio.

MR. DALLAS NOT TO BE DISMISSED.

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 30.

The screw steamship *North America*, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., passed the River Du Loup at 10 o'clock this morning, and reached here this evening.

The American difficulty is likely to be settled amicably, and Mr. DALLAS will not be dismissed. The funds rose slightly in consequence.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the 16th, the Earl of CLARENDON stated in reply to the Earl of DERBY, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.

This announcement was received with loud cheers.

The Earl of DERBY expressed his satisfaction at the statement, but he regarded the course taken by the Government as humiliating, and as acknowledging that they had been in error.

Lord CLARENDON appealed to the House not to join the Earl of DERBY in pressing the motion, and the subject then dropped.

Commercial News.

CONSULS closed at 94¼@94⅝. In the Liverpool COTTON market on Monday the sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 at prices ½d. higher than the closing rates of the previous Friday. The advance made on Saturday, of which we were advised *per Asia*, being in fact maintained. On Tuesday the market became dull, the business being restricted to 5,000 bales, and the quotations receded to the rates current on Friday.

In BREADSTUFFS, a slight improvement had taken place in some articles. CORN is called 1s.@2s. higher. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted at 35s.; Philadelphia, 36s.@37s.; Canadian, 35s. 6d.@37s.; Red WHEAT, 10s. 3d.

The State of Trade in Manchester and the manufacturing districts was improving.

[The prevalence of a storm suspended telegraphing from Quebec, and we were unable to get more than the above meagre dispatch.—REP.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Defeat of the Bill for the Admission of Kansas—Douglas' New Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was defeated to-day by the union of HAVEN, HARRISON, DUNN, BROOM, VALK, WHEELER, and WHITNEY, all Northern Fillmore men, with the Administration Party. Every other professed opponent of the Administration from the North voted for the bill. The object of these Fillmore men is to make a better Pro-Slavery record at the South than the Buchanan men, with a view to carrying the Southern States for FILLMORE. This is the secret of their treachery to their constituencies to-day. An effort to reconsider to-morrow is contemplated, but its success is doubtful.

DOUGLAS' Kansas bill, reported to-day, is a rehash of GEYER'S and TOOMBS', and evades the duty of immediately effecting a radical cure of the evils there. It proposes a future Convention to form a Constitution, which will be just as likely to be controlled by Missourians. It is an ingenious fraud, designed to hoodwink the people for the Presidential campaign.

S.

Know-Nothing Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

A large and enthusiastic American meeting was held here to-night. The front of the City Hall was splendidly adorned; the flag which LAFAYETTE presented to WASHINGTON was exhibited and received with cheers. CANNON, music and fireworks formed a prominent part of the proceedings. Senator CRITTENDEN was among the speakers.

The Trial of Brooks Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

Mr. BROOKS appeared before the Criminal Court this morning, accompanied by Messrs. ORR and KEITT, but the witnesses had been discharged until further notice, owing to the District-Attorney having received a note from Mr. SUMNER, saying his physician did not think it prudent for him to attend at present, owing to the condition of his health.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

ARMS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The bill authorizing the issue of an additional number of arms for the use of California, passed.

REPORT ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the various bills relative to affairs in Kansas, made a voluminous report on the subject.

It contains an elaborate argument in favor of the new bill accompanying the report, which provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, to be selected (by the President) from different sections of the Union, to represent, fairly, all political portions. [Partisan] They shall take a census of all the legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected by each county to form a Constitution and institute a State Government. When the apportionment shall be made the Commissioners are to remain in session every day except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses and correct all errors in said list of voters; which list shall be previously printed and generally circulated through the Territory and posted in at least three of the most public places of each election district, and, so soon as all the errors have been thus corrected in said lists, the Commissioners are requested to cause a correct list of the legal voters to be printed and copies furnished to each Judge of election, to be put at the places of voting and circulated in every County in the Territory before the day of election—no person to be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter; the election for delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election and the Convention to assemble on the first Monday in December, to decide first whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, to proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, which shall be of Republican form, Kansas then to be admitted under such Constitution on an equal footing with the original States. The bill provides further that no law shall be enforced in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech or of the Press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting or fraud and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is that the persons designated by the census as the present inhabitants of the Territory shall decide all points in dispute, at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the bill on Wednesday.

Several private bills were passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. GROW made the closing speech in favor of the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, and in opposition to all substitutes for the measure under consideration.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report instead thereof, the substitute which he had offered, providing for the appointment of five persons by the President to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory, and an apportionment of the Districts, with the view of electing a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution, &c.

Mr. DUNN moved as an amendment, that the Committee be required to report a bill restoring the Missouri Compromise.

Amendment adopted by seven majority.

The following are the Yeas and Nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of New-York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell, of Pa., Campbell, of Ohio, Clarke of N. York, Clark, Jr., of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Crasin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fingler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughes, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Nichols, Olin of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Purviance, Robbins, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Wis., Washburn, Jr., of Me., Watson, Welch, Wheeler, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth—110.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwallader, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Caruthers, Caskie, Chapman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Day, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, English, Enstis, jr., Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall, Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall of Ky.; Humphrey Marshall of Ky; Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Nichols, Oliver of Mo.; Orr, Packer, Peine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Rives, Ruffin, Russ, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va.; Smith of Ala.; Sneed, Spinner, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Walk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitmer, Williams, Wright of Miss.; Wright of Tenn.; Zollicoffer—108.

The motion to recommit with instructions, as amended, was then voted down, only two voting in the affirmative—DUNN and HARRISON.

A motion to recommit, without instructions, was also rejected, by 101 ayes against 109 nays.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived by one majority. The main question was then taken, and the bill rejected by one majority, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barber, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Clark of N. Y., Clark, Jr., of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Crasin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fingler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughes, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkle, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Nichols, Olin of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Purviance, Robbins, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Waldron, Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Wis., Washburn, Jr., of Me., Watson, Welch, Wheeler, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth—105.

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[illegible] conditions to the act. And if conditions may be annexed, it depends solely upon the wisdom of Congress what such conditions shall be. *They may embrace everything not incompatible with the possession of those federal rights, which on admission into the Union confers upon the New State.* As to such rights, there must, by the very nature of the case, be an implied exception. The remarks that have hitherto been made, have proceeded upon the supposition that Congress are not morally bound, either by the Treaty of Cession, or by any compact, with the inhabitants, to pass an act for the erection of the New State, without imposing conditions.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO ADMIT NEW STATES.

These observations, so far, have been confined to the Constitutional authority of Congress flowing directly from the clause which has been mentioned. Here, then, is the case of an express power given in plain terms; and by another clause of the Constitution, Congress have express authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying that power into execution." But other clauses may well be called in aid of this construction, applicable in all cases whatsoever in which a New State seeks to be admitted into the Union. The Constitution provides that "New States may be admitted into the Union." The only parties to the Constitution, contemplated by it originally, were the thirteen confederated States. It was perceived that the territory already included within these States, might be beneficially divided and organized under separate Governments, and that the Territories already belonging to the United States might, and in good faith ought, to participate in the privileges of the Federal Union. It was, therefore, wisely provided that Congress, in which all the Old States were represented, should have authority to admit New States into the Union, whenever, in its judgment, such an act would be beneficial to the public interests. But it was, at the same time, provided that no New State should be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, &c., without the consent of the Legislatures of the *States* concerned, as well as of the *Congress*. It is observable, that the language of the Constitution is, that New States *may* (not *shall*) be admitted into the Union. It is, therefore, a privilege which Congress may withhold or grant, according to its discretion. If it may give its consent, it may also refuse it, and no New State can have a right to compel Congress to do that which, in its judgment, is not fit to be done. If Congress have authority to withhold its consent, it has also authority to give that consent, either absolutely, or upon condition; for there is nothing in the Constitution which restricts the manner or the terms of that consent. It is observable, too, that where a New State is to be erected within the limits of an Old State, the consent of the State Legislature is as necessary as that of Congress. Now it will not, we suppose, be contended that *the State Legislature* may not grant its consent upon condition; and if so, Congress must have the same right also; for the consent of the State Legislature and of Congress is required by the same clause, and the construction which fixes the meaning of "consent" as to the one, must, in order to maintain consistency, fix it as to the other. And here it might be again asked, if the conditions of Virginia, annexed to her consent that Kentucky should become a State, were not binding upon the latter and upon Congress? It appears to the memorialists perfectly clear, that since Congress has a discretionary authority as to the admission of New States into the Union, *it may impose whatever conditions it pleases as terms of that consent; and that this clause*, alone, which applies as well to New States formed from Old States, as to those formed from the Territories of the Union, *completely establishes the right*, for which the memorialists contend.

The creation of a New State, is, in effect, a compact between Congress and the inhabitants of the proposed State. Congress would not probably claim the power of compelling the inhabitants of Missouri to form a Constitution of their own, and come into the Union as a State. It is as plain, that the inhabitants of that Territory have no right to admission into the Union as a State without the consent of Congress. Neither party is bound to form this connection. It can be formed only by the consent of both. What, then, prevents Congress, as one of the stipulating parties, to propose its terms? And if the other party assent to these terms, why do they not effectually bind both parties? Or if the inhabitants of the Territory do not choose to accept the proposed terms, but prefer to remain under a Territorial Government, has Congress deprived them of any right, or subjected them to any restraint, which in its discretion it had not authority to do? If the admission of New States be not the discretionary exercise of a Constitutional power, but in all cases an imperative duty, how is it to be performed? If the Constitution means that Congress *shall* admit New States, does it mean that Congress shall do this on every application, and under all circumstances? Or if this construction cannot be admitted, and if it must be conceded that Congress must in some respects exercise its discretion, on the admission of New States, how is it to be shown that that discretion may not be exercised, in regard to this subject, as well as in regard to others?

The Constitution declares "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States, *now existing*, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808." It is most manifest that the Constitution does contemplate, in the very terms of this clause, that Congress possess the authority to prohibit the migration or importation of Slaves—for it limits the exercise of this authority for a specific period of time, leaving it to its full operation ever afterward. And this power seems necessarily included in the authority which belongs to Congress, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and *among the several States*." No person has ever doubted that the prohibition of the foreign Slave trade was completely within the authority of Congress, since the year 1808. And why? Certainly only because it is embraced in the regulation of *foreign commerce!* And if so, it may, for the like reason, be prohibited, since that period, between the States. Commerce in slaves since the year 1808 being as much subject to the regulation of Congress as any other commerce, if it should see fit to enact that no slave should ever be sold *from one State to another*, it is not perceived how its constitutional right to make such provision could be questioned. It would seem to be too plain to be questioned, that Congress did possess the power, *before* the year 1808, to prohibit the migration or importation of slaves into its Territories, (and in point of fact it exercised that power,) as well as into any *New* States; and that its authority, *after* that year, might be as fully exercised to prevent the migration or importation of slaves into any of the Old States. And if it may prohibit New States from importing slaves, it may surely, as we humbly submit, make it a condition of the admission of such States, into the Union that they shall never import them. In relation, too, to its own Territories, Congress possesses a more extensive authority, and may, in various other ways, effect the same object. It might, for example, make it an express condition of its grants of the soil, that the owners shall never hold slaves, and thus prevent the possession of slaves from ever being connected with the ownership of the soil.

THE ARGUMENT DERIVED FROM THE UNIFORM PRACTICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

As corroborative of the views which have already been suggested, the memorialists would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the history of the national legislations under the Confederation as well as under the present Constitution on this interesting subject. Unless the memorialists greatly mistake, it will demonstrate the sense of the nation at every period of its legislation to have been *that the prohibition of Slavery was no infringement of any just rights belonging to Free States, and was not incompatible with the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities which an admission into the Union was supposed to confer.*

It will be recollected that Congress, by a resolve of the 10th of October, 1780, declared that the unappropriated lands that might be ceded to the United States, pursuant to a previous recommendation of Congress, should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct Republican States, which should become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other States. This language is exceedingly strong, and guarantees to the New States the same rights of sovereignty as the Old States possessed. It was, undoubtedly, with this resolve in view, that the territory northwest of the Ohio was ultimately ceded to the United States by the several States claiming title to it, viz.: by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York and Virginia. New-York made a session on the first of March, 1781, without annexing any condition; Virginia, on the first of March, 1784, upon certain conditions; and, among others, a condition embracing the substance of the Resolve of the 10th of October, 1780. Massachusetts made a session on the 13th of April, 1785, stating no conditions, but expressly to the uses stated in the Resolve of 1780. And lastly, Connecticut made a session on the 13th of September, 1786, without any condition, but expressly for the common use and benefit of the United States. On the 13th of July, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the Territory so added, which has ever since continued in force, and has formed the basis of the Territorial Government of the United States. This Ordinance was passed by the unanimous voice of all the States present at its passage, viz.: Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. It contains six fundamental articles as a compact between the United States and the inhabitants who might occupy that Territory, which are introduced by a preamble, declaring them to be "for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory; to provide also for the establishment of States and a Government therein, and for their admission into a share *in the Federal Councils, on an equal footing with the original States*, at as early a period as might be consistent with the general interest." The 6th article declares that "there shall neither be Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall become convicted." It is observable, that no objection occurred to this article, on the ground that it was incompatible with the equal sovereignty, freedom, and independence with the original States, to which the New States, to be formed in the ceded Territory, were entitled, by the Resolve of the 10th of October, 1780, and by the express reference to that Resolve, in the conditions of some of the cessions. It is observable, also, that by the preamble already recited to which all the States present acceded, and among these were some of the ceding States, and a majority of the slaveholding States, it was expressly admitted, that the restrictions of the 6th article would not deprive the New States, upon their admission into the federal councils, of their equal footing with the original States. This is a high, legislative construction, by independent States, acting in their sovereign capacity, and entitled to the greater weight, because it was a subject of common interest; and to all it could not but be deemed a precedent, which would justly influence the subsequent measures of the General Government. Since the adoption of the Constitution, three new States, forming a part of this Territory, viz.: Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have been admitted into the Union. In the acts enabling them to form State Governments and a State Constitution, Congress has, among other very important conditions, made it a fundamental condition, that their Constitutions should contain nothing repugnant to the ordinance of 1787. *Those conditions were acceded to by these States, and have ever been deemed obligatory upon them and inviolable; and these States, notwithstanding these conditions, are universally considered as admitted* into the Union upon the same footing as the original States, and as possessing, in respect to the Union, the same *rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence* as the other States, in the sense in which those terms are used in the Resolve of 1780. During a period of thirty years, not a doubt has been suggested, that the provisions of this Ordinance were perfectly compatible with the implied and express conditions of the cessions of this Territory; and that Congress might justly impose the conditions, which it contains, upon all the States formed within its limits.

In the year 1791, Vermont was admitted into the Union, without any condition being annexed respecting Slavery. The reason was obvious. It had already formed a Constitution which excluded Slavery; and it may be also asserted, that, looking to the habits and feelings, and constitutional provisions of neighboring States, it was morally impossible that Slavery could be adopted in that State.

Kentucky was admitted into the Union in June, 1792. The State was formed from the State of Virginia, and the latter, in granting its consent, imposed certain conditions, which have since been supposed to form a fundamental compact, which neither is at liberty to violate. Congress did not impose any restrictions as to Slavery on its admission, and for reasons which cannot escape the most careless observer. It would have been manifestly unjust, as well as impolitic.

Tennessee was admitted into the Union in June, 1796. It was ceded by North Carolina, more than six years before, as a Territory, upon certain conditions, and among them, that Congress should assume the government of the Territory, and govern it according to the Ordinance of 1787; with a proviso, however, "that no regulation made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves." In good faith, therefore, Congress could not justly insist upon a prohibition of Slavery upon its admission into the Union.

Mississippi was admitted into the Union in December, 1817, upon condition that its Constitution should contain nothing repugnant to the Ordinance of 1787 so far as the same had been extended to the Territory by the agreement of cession made between the United States and Georgia,—and Alabama was authorized to become a State by the act of March 2, 1819, upon a similar condition. Both of these States were ceded as one Territory to the United States by Georgia, in April, 1802, upon condition, among other things, that it should be admitted into the Union in the same manner as the Territory northwest of the Ohio might be under the Ordinance of 1787; "which Ordinance (it is declared) shall extend to the Territory contained in the present act of cession, that *article only excepted which forbids Slavery.*" The prohibition of Slavery could not, therefore, without the grossest breach of faith, be applied to this Territory. And the very circumstance of this exception in this cession of Georgia, as well as that of North Carolina, shows strongly the sense of those States that without such an exception Congress would possess the authority in question.

THE RIGHTS OF CONGRESS IN THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

The memorialists, after this general survey, would respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the state of the question of the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in that part of the former Territory of Louisiana which now forms the Missouri Territory. Louisiana was purchased of France by the Treaty of the 30th of April, 1803. The third article of that Treaty is as follows:

"The inhabitants of the ceded Territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, *according to the principles of the Federal Constitution*, to the enjoyment of all the *rights, advantages* and *immunities* of *citizens* of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion they profess."

Although the language of this article is not very precise or accurate, the memorialists conceive that its real import and interest cannot be mistaken. The first clause provides for the admission of the ceded Territory into the Union, and the succeeding clause shows this must be *according to the principles of the Federal Constitution;* and this very qualification necessarily excludes the idea that Congress were not to be at liberty to impose any conditions upon such admission, which were consistent with the principles of that Constitution, and which had been or might justly be applied to other new States. The language is not, by any means, so pointed as that of the Resolve of 1780; and yet it has been seen that that Resolve was never supposed to inhibit the authority of Congress, as to the introduction of Slavery. And it is clear, upon the plainest rules of construction, that in the absence of all restrictive language, a clause, merely providing for the admission of a Territory into the Union, must be construed to authorize an admission in the manner, and upon the terms which the Constitution itself would justify. This construction derives additional support from the next clause. The inhabitants "shall be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the *rights, advantages* and *immunities of citizens of the United States.*" The rights, advantages and immunities here spoken of, must, from the very force of the terms of the clause, be such as are recognized or communicated by the Constitution of the United States; such as are common to all citizens and are uniform throughout the United States. The clause cannot be referred to rights, advantages and immunities, *derived exclusively from the State Governments*, for these do not depend upon the federal Constitution. Besides, it would be impossible that all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States could be at the same time enjoyed by the same persons. These rights are different in different States; a right exists in one State which is denied in others, or is repugnant to other rights enjoyed in others. In some of the States, a freeholder alone is entitled to vote at elections; in some, a qualification of personal property is sufficient; and in others, age and freedom are the sole qualifications of electors. In some States, no citizen is permitted to hold slaves; in others, the powers that power absolutely; in others, it is limited. The obvious meaning, therefore, of the clause is, that the rights derived under the federal Constitution, shall be enjoyed by the inhabitants of Louisiana in the same manner as by the citizens of other States. The United States, by the Constitution, are bound to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government; and the inhabitants of Louisiana are entitled, when a State, to this guarantee. Each State has a right to two Senators, and to Representatives according to a certain enumeration of population pointed out in the Constitution. The inhabitants of Louisiana, upon their admission into the Union, are also entitled to these privileges. The Constitution further declares "that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens *in* the several States." It would seem as if the meaning of this clause could not well be misinterpreted. It obviously applies to the case of the removal of a citizen of one State to another State; and in such case it secures to the migrating citizen all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the State to which he removes. It cannot surely be contended, upon any rational interpretation, that it gives to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of every other State, at the same time and under all circumstances. Such a construction would lead to the most extraordinary consequences. It would at once destroy all the fundamental limitations of the State Constitutions upon the rights of their own citizens, and leave all those rights at the mercy of the citizens of any other State which should adopt different limitations. According to this construction, if all the State Constitutions, save one, prohibited Slavery, it would be in the power of that single State, by the admission of the right to the citizens of all the other States within their own exclusive limits, in defiance of their own Constitutional prohibitions; and to render the absurdity still more apparent, the same construction would communicate the most opposite and irreconcilable rights to the citizens of different States at the same time. It seems, therefore, to be undeniable, upon any rational interpretation, that this clause of the Constitution communicated no rights in any State which its own citizens do not enjoy; and that the citizens of Louisiana, upon their admission into the Union, in receiving the benefit of this clause, would not enjoy higher, or more extensive, rights than the citizens of Ohio. It would communicate to the former no right of holding slaves, except in States where the citizens already possessed the same right under their own State Constitutions and laws.

The treaty, then, by providing for the inhabitants of Louisiana the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, seems distinctly to have pointed to those derived from the Federal Constitution, and not to those which, being derived from other sources, were enjoyed by some and denied to others of the citizens of the United States.

The remaining clause of the treaty, "that in the meantime" the inhabitants "shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess," requires no examination. It manifestly applies to the period of its Territorial Government, and has no reference to the terms of its admission into the Union, or to the condition of the Territory after it becomes a State. But it may be confidently asked whether, if the whole Ordinance of 1787, which contains the prohibition of Slavery, had been extended to Louisiana, there would have been anything inconsistent with the enjoyment of liberty, property or religion? So far as Slaves are deemed property it might be just that their then real owners within the Territory should be secured in the enjoyment of that property; but the permission to acquire such property in *future*, like every other right of property, ought to depend upon sound legislation, and be granted or denied by Congress, as its own judgment should direct. And the memorialists cannot perceive, in this clause of the treaty, any restriction upon the right of Congress to exercise the utmost freedom of legislation as to the future introduction of slaves into the ceded Territory.

LIMITATIONS OF SOVEREIGNTY IMPOSED BY CONGRESS.

Congress, after this session, divided the Territory into two Territorial Governments; and, by an Act passed on the 2d of March, 1805, in the exercise of its legislative discretion, directed that the Orleans Territory (which has since become the State of Louisiana) should be governed by the Ordinance of 1787, excepting as to the descent and distribution of estates, and the article respecting Slavery. By a subsequent Act, of the 11th of April, 1811, authorizing the inhabitants of this Territory to become a State, Congress annexed several highly important conditions to the exercise of this high act of sovereignty. Among other conditions, it required that the River Mississippi, and the waters thereof, should be highways, and remain forever free to all the inhabitants of the United States, and its Territories, without any tax, toll or impost laid by the State therefor; that the Constitution should contain the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, and should allow the trial by jury in criminal cases, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus;* that all the laws, records and judicial proceedings of the State—judicial and legislative—should be in the language in which the laws of the United States are written; that the people should disclaim all right to the unappropriated territory within the limits of the State, and that the same should be at the disposal of the people of the United States; that lands sold by the United States should be exempt from taxation for five years from the sale; and that lands of non-residents should not be taxed higher than those of residents. These conditions are certainly very striking limitations of sovereignty, and embrace most of the fundamental regulations of the Ordinance of 1787, excepting the article touching Slavery. It is not known to the memorialists that any doubt of their constitutionality, or of their perfect harmony with the Treaty of 1803, was ever entertained, either in Congress or in Louisiana, and yet they contained some principles as repugnant to the original jurisprudence of the Territory, at the time of its cession, as could well be desired; and if Congress could then impose such conditions, what reason is there to say that it may not now impose the same conditions on the Missouri Territory? and if such conditions, why not any others which its wisdom, its justice, or its policy may dictate?

Upon the whole, the memorialists would most respectfully submit, that the terms of the Constitution, as will be the practice of the government under it, must, as they humbly conceive, entirely justify the conclusion that Congress may prohibit the further introduction of Slavery into its own Territories, and also make such prohibition a condition of the admission of any new State into the Union.

THE JUSTICE AND POLICY OF PROHIBITING SLAVERY.

If the Constitutional power of Congress to make the proposed prohibition be satisfactorily shown, the justice and policy of such prohibition seem to the undersigned to be supported by plain and strong reasons. The permission of Slavery in a new State necessarily draws after it an *extension of that inequality of representation*, which already exists in regard to the original States. It cannot be expected that those of the original States which do not hold slaves, can look on such an extension as being politically just. As between the original States the representation rests on compact and plighted faith, and your memorialists have no wish that that compact should be disturbed, or that plighted faith in the slightest degree violated. But the subject assumes an entirely different character when a New State proposes to be admitted. With her there is no compact, and no faith plighted; and where is the reason that she should come into the Union with more than an equal share of political importance and political power? Already the ratio of representation, established by the Constitution, has given to the States holding slaves 20 members in the House of Representatives more than they would have been entitled to, except under the particular provision of the Constitution. In all probability, this number will be doubled in 80 years. Under these circumstances, we deem it not an unreasonable expectation that the inhabitants of Missouri should propose to come into the Union, renouncing the right in question, and establishing a Constitution, prohibiting it forever. Without dwelling on this topic, we have still thought it our duty to present it to the consideration of Congress. We present it with a deep and earnest feeling of its importance, and we respectfully solicit for it the full consideration of the National Legislature.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Your memorialists were not without the hope that the time had at length arrived, when the inconvenience and the danger of this description of population had become apparent, in all parts of this country, and in all parts of the civilized world. It might have been hoped that the New States themselves would have had such a view of their own permanent interests and prosperity, as would have led them to prohibit its extension and increase. The wonderful increase and prosperity of the States North of the Ohio is unquestionably to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the consequences of the Ordinance of 1787; and few, indeed, are the occasions, in the history of nations, in which so much can be done, by a single act, for the benefit of future generations, as was done by that Ordinance, and as may now be done by the Congress of the United States. We appeal to the justice and the wisdom of the National Councils to prevent the further progress of a great and serious evil. We appeal to those who look forward to the remote consequences of this measure, and who cannot balance a temporary or trifling convenience, if there were such, against a permanent, growing a desolating evil.

We cannot forbear to remind the two houses of Congress that the early and decisive measures adopted by the American Government for the abolition of the Slave-Trade are among the proudest memorials of our nation's glory. That Slavery was ever tolerated in the Republic is, as yet, to be attributed to the policy of another Government. No imputation, thus far, rests on any portion of the American Confederacy. The Missouri Territory is a new country. If its extensive and fertile fields shall be opened as a market for slaves, the Government will seem to become a party to the traffic, which, in so many acts, through so many years, it has denounced as impolitic, unchristian, inhuman. To enact laws to punish the traffic, and at the same time to tempt cupidity and avarice, by the allurements of an insatiable market, is inconsistent and irreconcilable. Government, by such a course, would only defeat its own purposes, and render nugatory its own measures. Nor can the laws derive support from the manners of the people, if the power of moral sentiment be weakened, by enjoying, under the permission of Government, great facilities to commit offences. The laws of the United States have denounced heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves, because such traffic is deemed unjust and inhuman. We appeal to the spirit of those laws; we appeal to this justice and humanity; we ask whether they ought not to operate on the present occasion with all their force? We have a strong feeling of the injustice of any toleration of Slavery, circumstances have entailed on a portion of our community, which cannot be immediately relieved from it without consequences more injurious than the suffering of the evil. But to permit it in a new country where yet no habits are formed which render it indispensable, what is it but to encourage that rapacity, and fraud, and violence, against which we have so long pointed the denunciations of our penal code? What is it but to tarnish the proud fame of the country? What is it but to throw suspicion on its good faith, and to render questionable all its professions of regard for the rights of humanity and the liberties of mankind?

As inhabitants of a free country, as citizens of a great and rising Republic; as members of a Christian community; as living in a liberal and enlightened age, and as feeling ourselves called upon by the dictates of religion and humanity; we have presumed to offer our sentiments to Congress on this question, with a solicitude for the event far beyond what a common occasion could inspire.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Citizens' Organization—Movements of Col. Sumner—A Skirmish—More Arrests—Resignation of Gov. Shannon—Expected meeting of the Free-State Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, 3 o'clock A. M., Saturday, June 21, 1856.

I have come in from duty, having spent the night thus far on the "Citizens' Guard," which is kept ont every night of late. We feel safe in no other way, and those who own the property and represent the enterprise of the town have joined in an organization under the above name, for the purpose of giving greater security to our lives and property. While traveling our streets, to-night, I have looked at our position before the world. We are a town yet less than two years old, with a citizens' guard, composed of over fifty members, who are constantly on duty, to enable the remainder of our people to sleep more quietly in their beds. We have in our midst the ruins of *the fallen great*, and of business once prosperous,—like a city of centuries in other times.

Col. SUMNER has been driving back some of the bands that infest the Shawnee Reserve, and has even followed them into Missouri. Southern chivalry can't quite stand that, and they swear they will come back again when they please, in spite of troops, "Old Bull of the woods," (SUMNER,) or any body else. An officer reports to us that a skirmish occurred at Cedar Creek between the Georgians and the Dragoons. The ruffians fired first, wounding two Dragoons, when they returned the fire, killing one and wounding several. The Dragoons then dispersed them without difficulty. The bodies or graves of several Free-State men were seen in the vicinity of the camp. The ropes were still hanging above them to tell the tale of their doom. The Dragoons inform us that they learned of one instance where a Free-State man was taken by the wretches to a tree and hung without the slightest provocation, and, worst of all, they compelled his family to go there and stand to witness the scene. In another instance they hung one of our men who repeated a prayer just before he was strung up, and the brutes would try to repeat it as the Abolition prayer, for days afterwards, and blended it with their whisky pastimes.

The forces that came from Ft. Riley, from some unknown cause, have returned, and it is reported that 500 Dragoons are coming forthwith from Ft. Kearney. It is believed that General LANE is at Council Bluffs by this time, with about 1,000 buffalo hunters that will make tyrants tremble. We hope that arms will be sent as well as men, for there are not fifty in Lawrence to-day, all told, and 200 rifles would no more than arm us.

I intended to say more of the homicide of HOPKINS, but I am unable to furnish the report to-night that I wished to send you, consequently will defer it. HANEY is becoming the pest of the whole vicinity. He came into town yesterday with a posse of about 25 dragoons, to make arrests—no one could imagine who or for what cause. He proceeded to arrest JAMES P. LEGATE and Mr. HOYT, both of Massachusetts. They inquired by what authority. The reply was made by the Lieutenant in command, who is a rabid Southerner, saying HE arrested him, and would do so as often as he (HANEY) would point him to his man; he could take any man in Lawrence, &c. He and most of the posse were drunk at the time, and, upon the whole, this was the most aggravating thing that has occurred thus far in Lawrence, for we did not believe HANEY had a particle of authority, although he claimed to be Deputy Sheriff. I can only add that they were taken to Lecompton and offered to the Governor, but he would not receive them as prisoners, saying he knew no such officer as HANEY; he did not recognize his authority; therefore the prisoners *were not* prisoners. The mischief-makers were in a quandary, but, rather than return those men to Lawrence like gentlemen, they took HANEY before JONES and got him appointed Deputy Sheriff, then obtained a warrant (for they had no papers whatever before) and arrested LEGATE and HOYT, "according to law," simply because they are gentlemen of *some value* to us just now, where bravery is at a premium.

Gov. SHANNON has resigned unconditionally; probably because he heard that he was to be removed soon. There never was a more frightened man. Poor soul! Where can he fly? Who will receive him? Various rumors are current as to his successor. We can lose nothing, therefore there is no need of our worrying. If Gen. SCOTT comes here, and proclaims Martial law in the Territory, all will be satisfied. We are to have a Mass meeting on the 3d of July, at Topeka, of which the following is a notice:

CIRCULAR.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
TOPEKA, Kansas, Saturday, June 9, 1856.

SIR: The Council of Safety at Topeka, with the advice and concurrance of the Committee of Safety at Lawrence, and other prominent citizens throughout Kansas, respectfully announce that there will be a GRAND MASS CONVENTION of the Free-State Party at Topeka, on Thursday, the third day of July next. You are earnestly requested to use your influence in having EVERY FREE-STATE MAN IN YOUR LOCALITY present at Topeka on that occasion, in order that all may take counsel together concerning the state of public affairs and the perils of the times. It is requested that each locality may send at least one person to Topeka on the day preceding, (Wednesday, July 2,) for the purpose of devising action for the Convention of Thursday.

Yours for FREE KANSAS,

C. K. HOLLIDAY, THOS. G. THORTON, H. B. BURGESS, F. L. CRANE, P. C. SCHUYLER, Council City, W. M. MCCLURE, Fort Riley, LORING FARNSWORTH, W. W. ROSS, JOHN RITCHEY, M. J. MITCHELL, H. NICHOLS.

There is to be a grand rally. The robbers will also have a celebration at Tecumseh—five miles from Topeka—on the 4th. They are already gathering for that purpose. There is meaning in this. Two armies will not assemble so near together, I fear, without bloodshed. *Our Legislature will meet and be protected.* RANDOLPH.

Sympathy of the Right Kind for the Right Objects.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice your Kansas correspondent, writing from Lawrence, May 23, says: "Not one-half of the gentlemen in town have any clothing left except what they wore upon their backs on the 21st. Everything else was taken. Scarcely a trunk is left in town that is not broken open and contents taken. The ladies' clothing, in some instances, they tore into shreds and threw into the streets."

Inclosed you will find $14 for those ladies who then lost, or for others in more need in any part of the Territory. It is the contribution of two sisters whose grandsires both fought in Revolutionary times. One often incurring the extreme danger of carrying dispatches through Tory districts, and near the enemy's quarters; sometimes on horseback, but usually on foot and in the night, traveling twenty, forty miles, any distance required, with danger attending every step, enduring hardship, cold, fatigue, hunger, every thing but death. The other an officer, and who can tell the agony experienced by a patriot heart, obliged to submit to a long imprisonment when his country daily needed his services. This and the like of this thousands suffered whose descendants are now living; and why did they manfully endure all this? It was for our country's Freedom; the right to rule ourselves; to make our own laws, which right *our own Government* is now trying to take from the people of Kansas.

We cannot remain unmoved while these scenes are transpiring. When men maintaining free principles are assaulted and killed; when women and children flee from their homes for safety from lawless mobs; it is time for all who desire the continuation of free institutions, as left us by those who purchased them by their blood, to do all in their power for the noble men and women of Kansas, who are as true patriots as were our forefathers whose memory we cherish, and whose deeds we repeat to our children for their imitation.

Doubtless from thousands of homes have heartfelt prayers ascended from the *women* of our land for those who are doing battle for the right; but is this all we can do?

There are comparatively few of our sex who can put our hands in our purses and give as it were, without feeling it. It is by making personal sacrifices, perhaps great ones, that the majority of us can gratify our benevolent desires. And shall we not be willing to use our utmost exertions, and that speedily, in this fearful crisis, for the assistance of those who are giving their lives, even, for Freedom, and who, by their position, are doing more for us and our children than we here can, by any possibility? This is and will be a personal matter. We are identified with them. If they are sustained we prosper, in their defeat we fall, and as we are reaping the benefits derived from Revolutionary deeds, just as surely will our descendants bless our memory, if we, by our sympathy, influence, prayers and money, take a noble stand for Kansas, and prove that the spirit which animated the women of "76," is burning bright in the hearts of their daughters of '56.

SYMPATHY.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Marshal Vaillant and the Military Commission—American Officers in Paris—Impressment of Yankee Inventors—The Inundations—Baptismal Fetes, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

MARSHAL VAILLANT AND THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

It is astonishing how things are magnified by distance. In Paris, where the character of the French Minister of War is known, no notice would have been taken of language as disrespectful even as those attributed to him by the American Military Commission. Marshal VAILLANT is distinguished among all French officials who are obliged to have intercourse with him, for his *mauvaise plaisanterie;* in other words, for his good-natured brutality. He is in this a refinement on Gov. MARCY. He is shunned, instead of courted; no one approaches him who is not driven to do so by business. But what is more singular is, that he is the bosom friend and protector of PELISSIER, a man still more brutal and more shunned than himself. Marshals VAILLANT and PELISSIER do not treat with respect the officers of their own army; they treat with less respect the officers of the English army, here and in the Crimea; and is it to be supposed that natures like these would step out of the way to continue favors to a Commission of sympathizers with their enemy, and who had been first in the enemy's camp?

The fact is, that the circumstances under which they demanded them, the American Military Commission was shown extraordinary favors by the Government of France. This Government believed that this Commission sympathized with the enemy which they were then trying to conquer; they had just been in the camp of that enamy, where they had been the subject of such an ovation as is only tendered to friends; they belonged further to an army which such a military power as France would naturally regard as little entitled to its respect. Under these circumstances a privilege was granted them to visit Sebastopol and to visit all the fortifications of France—privileges which they accepted and availed themselves of. At the end of these visits they again make their appearance before Marshal VAILLANT and demanded new favors; when the Marshal, out of patience, replied in a brutal manner.

A majority of Americans who come to Europe for the first time, arrive here with the predominant idea that the word American is an "open sesame" to everything. They believe that the word American is held in such awe and such respect that the man who carries in his pocket an American passport is sure to be the subject of every man's adulation and every man's attention. There are those even who make up their mind before leaving home how far they will permit themselves to be *victimized* by such adulation and such attentions. They treat, as a matter of course, and do not appear satisfied if their nationality is not recognized by their physical characteristics. And it is only after several visits or a long residence here, that they learn that their illusion only extended to hotel domestics, couriers, and others of that numerous tribe whose daily bread is gained in the service and in the flattery of foreigners. Beyond that class Americans are measured by the same standard as all other men, without regard to nationality.

Without intending these remarks in any other than a general sense, for it would be obviously wrong to criticize men whom I do not know personally, there is abundant reason for the assertion that the members of the Military Commission pushed their demands for courtesies to an extent which was not warranted by the circumstances.

It should not be forgotten, too, that since the commencement of the war, the French Minister has been harassed to the last degree of tolerance by worthless—or for the most part worthless—Yankee inventions for the destruction of human life, presented by individuals who believed that the announcement of their arrival in France would suffice to throw the war office into a fever, and gain for them an early visit from its distinguished head. Their disappointment did not any the less diminish their importunities or their assurance, when they arrived in presence of the officers charged to examine their claims. It is easy for every man capable of appreciating his own feelings to understand that Marshal VAILLANT had some cause for not, being able to restrain his natural character on the occasion which has been made the ground of complaint.

An official correspondence has been opened through the American Minister at Paris on this subject, and there is every reason to believe that the Marshal will make a personal apology to the offended gentlemen. There is, indeed, no reason why he should not, since neither the Marshal nor the Government of which he forms a part desires to provoke the American Government to hostilities "at the cannon's mouth," as is charged in the complaint against him. I am informed that the French Government treat the affair very lightly, and appear surprised even that the American Government should have considered it of sufficient gravity to justify an official notice. This fact of itself proves that the offence, however serious it might have been, was not a premeditated one against the United States. To elevate such an incident from a personal to a national insult, is to make a somewhat farcical display of one's national susceptibilities.

Not a word has yet appeared in the French journals on this subject, although the American and English journals which contained notices of it have been before them for a week.

POETRY AND THE FLOODS.

The floods have not only broken up the farms and villages which stood in their way, but they have carried away the poetic illusions which clung to the rivers that directed their course. In this old country where everything animate and inanimate obeys fixed laws of propriety, where the roads, farms, villages, and parks are finished and unchangeable, and where the rivers by centuries of toil on their borders have been changed, guided, and at last converted into quiet picturesque canals rather than natural currents, we were not prepared for such a violent insurrection against established usages as that we have just witnessed. All our poetic dreams, our historic *souvenirs*, have been inundated and torn up, as well as the farms and villages. The Cher, so calm, with its blue waves and its literary *souvenirs*, even this quiet little stream has left its bed to spread devastation and suffering to the people along its course. On its banks have come to dream one after another, LOUIS XI., when he wrote and listened to his tales, little *Jehan de Saintré*, and the *Dame des Belles-Cousines*, FRANCOIS RABELAIS, RONSARD, PAUL LOUIS-COURRIER, BALZAC, LATOUCHE, and twenty other poets. It was on the banks of the Cher that ST. BERNARD, seated on a stone which yet remains, and about to found a convent, uttered the oft-quoted words: "I will give seven acres in heaven to him who will give us one acre on the earth."

And the *souvenirs* of the Loire are not less dear to the Frenchman, nor less touching. It is the sacred river of France, *par excellence*. At three different epochs in the history of France, the Loire interposed an effectual barrier to a foreign enemy. A *spiritual* chronicler recounts the following tale of the period when the English were masters of two-thirds of the country. The scene passed in a small residence of the family du BERRI, at the Chateau de Bois-Sire-Amé—four bare walls now, but then the residence of the handsomest woman of that or any other period in France—AGNES SOREL. CHARLES VII. enters; he sees AGNES placing her dresses in a trunk; "What are you doing, *ma belle?*" "You see, I am going to leave." "Where are you going?" "*Mon cher*, Sire, while a child a magician predicted that I should be one day the lady of the greatest king in the world. I thought for some time that it was you; but I must have been deceived, since you remains at Bourges and the King of England resides at Paris. I am therefore going to Paris." The King, deeply wounded at this rebuke, cried out to his followers: "DUNOIS, LA TREMONILLE, XAINTRAILLES, LA HIRE, to horse! We must recross the Loire!"

Another historian tells us that it was at this moment that arrived another young girl, with a naked sword in hand, JOAN of Arc. CHARLES no longer resisted. Guided by two heroic women, he starts to reconquer and to save his country. "But," as says a historian of that soil, "these two women had drank of the water and of the wine of the Loire."

TEARS AND CHARITY.

It is a grand and a noble spectacle to see a whole nation rise as one man and rush to the rescue of their suffering fellows. It has happened to every one who loves pleasure, who loves to laugh, to hear in the midst of the clamors of a joyous banquet the voice of misfortune, of painful lamentations, knocking at the window, of the banquet room, like the souls in trouble who knock at the church windows. Then the drinking songs are interrupted, the glasses half full are set down, and the hands interlaced by friendship are opened by charity; the unfortunate are treated as a sister, as a sovereign princess having rights on all hearts, and the chief of the banquet, rising up with respect, cedes to her the place of honor. Thus France, to her honor be it said, for she is a charitable nation *par excellence*, in view of the untold sufferings of the late inundations, which mingle with the tumultuous waves of the rivers so many tears and so many cries, asks for the head of the table a place for Charity. Smiles and tears are so near! The Emperor, let it be forever marked to his memory, has set this great example to France. For two weeks has he labored more like a zealous philanthropist than the chief of a great empire, more like an employed distributor of alms than the powerful monarch of a great people. He has undergone the fatigues and the dangers of the common workman to carry blessings with his own hands to the unfortunate. He has forsaken other duties at home which interest him more nearly—the pre

Foreigners are restricted this time to out-door gratification; no tickets have been given to other than French people either at the baptism or at the dinner or Sunday evening ball at the Hotel de Ville. A note from the Prefect of the Seine on this subject states that the *fêtes* of the Hotel de Ville, in commemoration of the great event, being especially given for the gratification of the French people, no foreigners will be invited. So we will be forced to an out-door look at the *cortège*, which promises to eclipse all previous efforts in the same line, and to a similar mode of looking at all the rest. The Prince-Cardinal has not yet made much sensation in town; he, too, promises us great things in the way of Romish pomp on the day of baptism. So we will see.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Americans drew five prizes: First-class medals for Col. ALSTON'S Rice, for MANNY'S Reaper and PITT'S Thresher; a second-class medal for MCCORMICK'S Resper, and a third-class for a specimen of New-York Peppermint Essence.

MALAKOFF.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The editor of a Democratic jonrnal at Madrid was being tried the other day for seditions writing, when the public prosecntor commenced to eulogize Queen ISABELLA, and in a kind of appeal to the Democratic Party, demanded if her Majesty was not worthy to occupy the throne of Spain? "No," coolly exclaimed one of the auditors. The prosecutor grew very angry and protested that she was, when the murmurs were so loud that the President had the greatest difficulty in appeasing the tumult. The editor was acquitted.

In Article 20 of the United States and English Postal Convention it states that "in case of war between the two nations the mail packets of the two countries shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two Governments and delivered to the other that the service is to be discontinued, in which case they shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

A letter, from Bergen (Norway) says: "At the commencement of May, not fewer than 400 Norwegian emigrants left this port for the United States, and now 781 others have left all from this neighborhood. They have gone some to New-York, and others again to New-Orleans and Galveston, (Texas.) It appears likely that the emigration from Norway will be extensive this year, considerable number of pessants being at present waiting in our ports ready to leave."

Lieut. Col. J. S. CUMMINS writes to the *Times*: "During the Mexican war the United States openly enlisted men for their service both in Upper and Lower Canada; they had agents both at Niagara and in the eastern townships. Surely this is a sufficient precedent, and justifies the action of the English Government, about which so much noise has been made. You may rely on the truth of this statement."

A duel between a student and a lieutenant of artillery took place a few days ago in the wood of Nymphenburg, near Munich, and the former was shot through the heart. The lieutenant, his seconds, and those of his adversary, immediately gave themselves up to the police; but after awhile they were released on giving an undertaking to present themselves to take their trial when called on.

The following United States vessels have left the Tyne for ports on the eastern seaboard of America: The *Lalla Rookh*, with 40 keels of coals; the *Scotland*, with 48 keels and 450 tons of goods; the *Hero*, with 40 keels and goods; the *Cairo*, with 39 keels; the *Leonidas*, with 40 keels; the *Herald*, with 45 keels; the *Mackinaw*, with 60 keels; and the *Indian Hunter*, with 75 keels.

At the Police Court at Liverpool, THEODORE STEPHENS, the second mate of the American ship *Mary Ann Balch*, was brought up on a warrant, charged with the murder of a Swedish boy, named C. E. Roes, on the 18th of April. The evidence being sufficient to warrant the prisoner's committal, he was remanded for the purpose of being tried by the authorities of the United States.

In its sitting of the 4th inst., the Senate at Turin voted unanimously the sum of £25,000 for the monument to be erected to the memory of the late King CHARLES ALBERT, the execution of which is intrusted to the eminent sculptor Baron MAROCHETTI.

A new line of steamers is about to be established between Liverpool and America, a company having been formed under the law of limited liability in Canada and England, with a capital of £250,000, to run to Portland, in Maine, calling at Newfoundland and Halifax, to land freight and passengers.

The General Society of Spanish Crédit Mobilier, to which the Valladolid and Burgos Railway was some time since granted, has obtained the concession of a branch line to Alar del Rey—a line intended to connect the Santander Railway with that of the north of Spain.

Since the peace a large number of ships have been chartered by several extensive shipowners in London, for various parts of Australia. There have been many applications from those desirous to emigrate, and it is expected that each vessel will have numerous passengers.

The *Courier de Saone et Loire* states that a singular circumstance has resulted from the inundations at Chalons. The price of butcher's meat has declined in consequence of the want of forage, and veal is selling in that town at 30c. the pound.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia are expected in London early in July. It is said that the betrothal of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM and the Princess Royal of England will take place during their stay.

The Polish refugees residing in Paris have been invited by Prince ADAM CZARTORISKI to assemble at his mansion, and sign a protest against the amnesty recently accorded by the Emperor of Russia.

The *Nord*, which was established at Brussels to support the Russian interests, has just been prohibited entering the Austrian dominions.

By the inundations in France 1,250 miles were laid under water, and 40,000 people were entirely stricken down.

A report is current that the Russians have destroyed the fortress of Ismail, and the fortifications of Kars.

It is rumored that the French and Austrians are to evacuate the Papal States by the 1st October.

North American Review. No. CLXXII.

The new number of this American Quarterly opens with an article, able, thoughtful and appreciative, on that almost exhaustless subject, the "Character of Washington," written (by Mr. TUCKERMAN, we believe) with a care snitable to the dignity of the snbject. It not only characterizes the hero and statesman, bnt glances at many personal traits, which illustrate the noble subject. There are two other historical papers; one, only too brief, on PRESCOTT'S "Memoir of Philip II.;" the other, considerably more *in extenso*, critically reviewing Mr. MOTLEY'S "Rise of the Dntch Repnblic," a work which, by one bound, has placed its anthor in the van of living historians. We notice, also, a concise consideration (evidently editorial) of the recently published *Memoir of T. H. Perkins, of Boston*. The critic has taken the "plums" out of the work and amberized them in his review. The most extended, and many may think, the most useful, practical, and elaborate article here, bearing internal evidence of having been written with considerable personal knowlede on the subject, is one which opens historically, and then proceeds to discuss the three projects now before the Governments and commercial bnreaux of Western Europe, for opening a more direct ronte to the East India trade. First: Colonel CHESNEY'S plan for taking the Euphrates as the high road to India; to which is now added a proposal for connecting the Mediterranean with the Enphrates by a railroad one hnndred and forty miles long, or by making a direct communication from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf by means of a railway through Arabia, (the cost of which would be $50,000,000.) Another proposal is Captain ALLEN'S, to empty the Gulf of Akaba into the Red Sea, and both into the Mediterranean, so as to make an easily navigable *sea-way* from England to India. The third plan is to construct a ship-canal to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea at Suez; this is M. DE LESSEPS' project, pronounced, by the reviewer, to be feasible though costly. We can scarcely err in attributing this important and valuable paper to Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, who has traveled extensively and observingly in the East. A paper which also bears undoubted marks of personal knowledge of the locality, is that upon Damascus, by Rev. CHARLES H. BRIGHAM. These, to our taste, are the most noticeable articles in the Reviews. The other papers are arc on Bond's Genealogies of Watertown; Plsto in History, (a notice of Mr. VICTOR COUSIN'S book;) the Present and Futnre of Amcrican Art; the Literstnre of Friendship; Dr. Hayward's Surgical and Medical Miscellanies; and an article on the Narrative of the Japan Expedition, which is here spoken of as "Dr. Hawks' Narrative," and "Dr. Hawks' book," though almost wholly compiled by another person. On the whole, the new number of the *North American Review*, (which will be published in a few days,) may be qnoted, in commercial language, as considerably "above par."

Campbell and Brooks—Recent Meetings in Washington.

The following letters tell their own story:

COLUMBIAN HOUSE, June 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the Star:

DEAR SIR: The following correspondsnce was occasioned by a paragraph in the *Star* of the 23d inst., and for that reason I request that the notes which have passed between Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL and myself, in reference to the matter, may appear in the same newspaper. I was pained and surprised to hear that Mr. CAMPBELL, who is a Juror before whom I am to be tried in the House of Repressntatives, should attempt to prejudice those who may be my Jurors in the Criminal Court of this District. In fact I could not credit it, and I experience sincere pleasure in discovering that my previous estimate of that gentleman is sustained by his manly note.

Yours, respectfully, P. S. BROOKS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

SIR: The *Star* of the 23d, in alluding to a speech which I made in front of the City Hall on Saturday evening last, says: "Its noteworthy feature was its comments on Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, and its sweeping denunciation of that gentleman's case" This statement has no foundation in truth. I did not discuss then the merits of your case. In fact I have studinusly avoided a discussion, outside of the House, of the facts reported by the Committee of which I am Chairman.

I have an aversion to appearing in the columns of the *Star*, in reply to its misrepresentations, yst I deem it dus to myself to make this statsment to you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. P. S. BROOKS, Washington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

SIR: Your note of this morning, correcting the statement of the *Star* of the 23d, is particularly gratifying to me, as my relations with you have been heretofore of a friendly character, and, though differing widely in political opinions, I had reason to believe that, personally, we mutually entertained sentiments of respect and kindness towards each other. Yours, respectfully,

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL. P. S. BROOKS.

Why Don't Fort Schuyler Celebrate.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Saturday, June 28, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Fort Schuyler, situated at Throg's Point, where the East River enters the broad sound, is one of the largest and best constructed forts in the United States, and a person would naturally suppose that on our Nation's Birthday Anniversary Fort Schuyler should and would, *as a matter of course*, join in the general celebration. However that may be, certain it is that Fort Schuyler does not, and for a number of years past (since it was built, in fact,) has not participated, *in any way whatever*, in the celebration which seems to be otherwise universal throughout this land, as it ought to be. No single gun is fired throughout the day—not a rocket ascends from it at night; not even are the stars and stripes hoisted. Nothing unusual is visible from without to mark the day from any other day, and the perfect silsnce of the Fort seems on that occasion, more sombre and unpleasant, more gloomy and grave-like by contrast with the noisy demonstrations of joy which are heard on all sides and everywhere around, *except only* from Uncle Sam's little piece of ground where he has built a magnificent fortress, with plenty of formidable looking port holes, *but with (can it be possible?) no mouth for the Fourth of July.*

This, to me, seems very strange. I cannot understand it, and many, besides myself, have wondered and in vain endeavored to conjecture a good and sufficinst reason. None, I am sure, can exist. The general chorus is not complete without the fine bass which the loud-month'd cannon can alone supply. Surely the treasury is not so low, nor the Nation's officers so niggardly that the price of the few pounds of powder is the reason. But, if so, let Uncle Sam send to Great Neck and he can raise twice the necessary amount of cash without the slightest trouble or delay. I appeal to the Federal Authorities. Let not Uncle Sam stand back and alone refuse to take part in this glorious celebration, but let us hear from Fort Schuyler next Friday, and, it will, I am sure, gratify the public as well as the undersigned, who, however humble or obscure a member of that public, can justly lay claim to the honor (of which he is justly proud) of being a lineal descendant of *two of the true men of* 1776.

Partial Destruction of Clinton Prison—Loss $20,000.

From the Troy Budget.

About 10 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the old foundry building in the Clinton Prison yard. The upper part of the building was used as a pattern shop, and the meterial being dry, and a sharp south wind blowing at the time, the flames rapidly swept away the upper as well as the lower part of this building, and extended thence to the steam saw-mill, destroying it completely, and burning up the lumber in that vicinity. Thence the flames spread to the old machine shop, completely destroying the same in a short time. Thence the flames spread to the large furnace-building, the wood-work of which was completely destroyed, leaving nothing but the huge brick smoke-stack remaining.

The flames next extended to and destroyed six of the ten kilns in which the wood is placed to be charred into charcoal, with their contents. A large coal shed and about 20 rods of the pickets (fence) was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. The loss falls on the State of New-York which owned the property. There were 300 persons in the cells at the time, and there was great excitement among them during the progress of the fire. There was no fire engine at the prison, and hence there was no means at hand of extinguishing the flames until the fire burned out of itself.

The large forge building, containing twelve forge fires, which was built last year, had a narrow escape, but fortunately was saved. There is sufficient charcoal remaining outside of the yard which was untouched by the fire, to supply these forges for some time to come, so that this part of the business will suffer no interruption from the fire. The furnace which was entirely destroyed had not been running for some months.

Murder of an Indian Agent.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 20.

We learn that Mr. GAY, the agent of the Shawnee and Wyandotte tribe of Indians, was murdered on Saturday evening last, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. He left Westport, in this State, in the evening, to go to the Agency, and where his family reside. He was accompanied by his son, having but one horse between them, and agreeing to "ride and tie." When one or two miles out from Westport they were accosted by three men, who demanded who they were and what they were? Mr. GAY answered that he was "from Michigan," and would give no other answer. Thereupon the party commenced firing upon them. The son was upon the horse, and received a wound in the thigh, but made his escape by jumping over the fence into a corn-field, and returning to Westport. The father was shot dead, receiving several wounds—one in the head, which proved fatal. He is said to have made a manly resistance to the attack of his murderers, but was overpowered by them. The key of his safe—with which place of security for the money of the Department he had been furnished by the Superintendant at this place—was found in his right hand pocket; the left hand pocket was turned inside out in the struggle. The body of Mr. GAY was buried on Monday last, but up to that time no discovery had been made of his murderers. It is said that the son could identify them if they were brought before him.

News from the Upper Missouri.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from the Upper Missouri, on the 11th inst., says:

"The tomahawk is buried and all is peaceable and orderly amongst the red men and long knives on the Upper Missouri. Gen. HARNEY'S campaign last fall, and his judicious menagement since, have brought all our Indian troubles in the West to a most happy termination. Gen. HARNEY is now encamped with two companies of dragoons at old Fort Lookout, 68 miles below Fort Pierre, awaiting instructions from Washington, as to the disposition of the troops of his command. He has now under his command four companies second dragoons; six companies of the second infantry, and four companies of the sixth infantry. It is understood that the four companies of the second infantry, now on the Mississippi, will march across here this Spring, which will render the four of the sixth unnecessary here, and they will probably proceed to the Platte.

The Quebec papers expect good times; farmers are not in debt, and new lines of steamers are doing profitable business in carrying farm produce from River Onelle, L'Islet, Riviere du Loup, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Brick Church Property Again.

From the Sunday Atlas.

Under the operation of some very singular influence, Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING, last Monday, discontinued the suit he had previously commenced, in behalf of the people, to restrain the Mayor from affixing the Corporation seal to the deed conveying the rights of the City and Commonalty in the Brick Church, to WESLEY, KEEP and JAMES. The case had been ably argued, in behalf of the people, by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and on the part of the purchasers, by CHARLES O'CONOR. It had been for some time under consideration by the Court, and Judge DUER, having consulted his colleagues, had promised to render a decision on Wednesday. It was understood that the decision would be in favor of the City; hnt, lo and behold! on Monday the Attorney-General steps in and discontinuss the suit, and the Mayor signed and delivered the deed the same day. Why did not Mr. CUSHING wait for the decision of the Court? There has been a big swindle in this Brick Church sale; but we are pleased to learn that *all the avenues to justice are not yet closed*, and that *ex-Alderman* DODGE *intends to follow up the matter, and see if the property cannot be restored to the City.* If the present possessors of the property undertake to appropriate it to uses inconsistent with the original grant to the Church, until the restrictions imposed by that grant are *removed by the Common Council*, we fancy that the right of the City to reënter and take possession of this property will be clear and unquestionable.

The true intent and meaning of this paragraph will be better understood with the help of a glossary. In the first place, the *Atlas* is edited by Alderman HERRICK,—a member of the Common Council, whose assent to the sale, *he* thinks, should be given over again;—the same Alderman who introduced resolutions to *withdraw* the assent which had once been given;—and the same, moreover, who was indicted for bribery some months since,—tried,—proved to have taken a check for $100 from a person interested in a matter then pending before the Common Council,—but not convicted *by the Jury* of the crime with which he stood charged. These facts will throw some light upon *his* rejoicing that, in the matter of this Brick Church property, "the avenues to justice are not yet closed."

Ex-Alderman DODGE, it seems, according to Alderman HERRICK, is the champion of public virtue who intends to "follow up the matter and see if the property cannot be restored *to the City.*" His solicitude on the subject dates from an early period in the history of the transaction. According to the sworn testimony of Mr. THOMAS J. HALL, submitted to the Superior Court, Ex-Alderman DODGE has been anxious for a long time to get this property into *his own* hands—but has been prevented from accomplishing this laudahls purpose by the City Comptroller, who insisted that the City *should be paid for it.* Mr. HALL testified as follows:

He deposed that he had had a conversation with DODGE on the 30th day of May last, respecting the sale of the Brick Church and the granting of the injunction restraining the delivery of the deed; that DODGE then stated that *he had long had the Brick Church property in view*, and that *he would have purchased it himself in connection with others if the sum of 10 per cent. had not been required on the day of sale;* that DODGE said he had applied to the Comptroller not to require the 10 per cent. on the purchase, but that *said Comptroller refused;* that deponent asked him, whsthsr if he had an interest in said purchase he would have opposed the sale, to which DODGE replied, no, and said that *he and others should have had an interest in the purchase* and that as the matter then stood, he with others were detsrmined to defeat the whole matter at any expense, on the ground that the Corporation had no power to make such a sale.

What a pity that the City Comptroller would not allow this virtuous Ex-Alderman DODGE to purchase this property, without paying any money for it!

But he did not give it up so. Failing to get it himself, "he and others" thought they might compel those who did get it to pay them roundly for the privilege. One of the *bona fide* purchasers, Mr. E. B. WESLEY, testifies that after the property had been advertised for sale, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council, the aforesaid DODGE called upon him and told him that the action of the Aldermen in withdrawing their consent had been procured by him;—that it could still all be made right:

"That there were a *number of persons to be satisfied*, but that he (DODGE) and the said Alderman could control them; that *he must have at least* $75,000 *from the parties who should purchase said property* for the purpose of carrying said matter through; that he (DODGE) and his friends were largely interested in the Metropolitan Gas Company, and that if the sale of the property in question was brought up before the Common Council and passed through, it would sacrifice their interests in the matter of the Gas Company, and *that they must have* $75,000 *to make up the loss;* that afterwards DODGE addressed similar conversations to deponent, except that he reduced his demand of $75,000 from time to time until he *fixed upon what he termed the minimum sum of* $35,000, *for which he alleged he would, with the aid of his friends, obtain the action alleged to be necessary on the part of the Common Council;* at another time DODGE informed deponent that he would obtain the (as he mentioned it) necessary action of the Council, provided the purchasers *would pay him forty per cent. of the profits of the sale;* that when DODGE discovered that he got no encouragement from deponent respecting the carrying ont of his scheme, he stated to deponent that if *some such arrangement as he had proposed was not made, the purchaser would have a great deal of trouble*, and that unless something of that kind were done, an injunction would be obtained, and the sale of the property stopped, by reason of which no title could be obtained from the City."

It may prove unlucky for Ex-Aldsrman DODGE, before he sees the end of this matter, that "all the avenues *to justice* are not yet closed."

Under these circumstances, it is not at all singular that this brace of worthies, Alderman HERRICK and Ex-Alderman DODGE, should not relish the action of the Attorney-General. Mr. CUSHING had been induced by their representations to give his assent to the application for an injunction, knowing nothing of the case himself, and being informed that *the interests of the City* required it. He finally resolved to make inquiries for himself, and came to this City for that purpose. He heard patiently all that the over zealous and disinterested counsel of these parties, Messrs. HUTCHINGS and FIELD had to say,—ascertained the views and opinions of the City Authorities, and came to the conclusion that this whole movement, instead of being for the good of the City, was neither more nor less than a dishonest attempt on the part of five or six adventurous gentlemen to *levy black mail* upon the parties who had bought and *paid for* for the Brick Church property. Under these circumstances he acted promptly and decisively,—just as any man of proper self-respect would have acted upon finding that he had been unwittingly made the instrument of such an attempt at extortion. He discontinued the suit and left these gentry to hunt up some new avenue to plunder.

Rather Warm Exercise.

A member of Engine Co. No. 25, named WM. MINER, and a har tender from the Bowery named DAVE MCFARLAND, had a half hour's delightful recreation yesterday, just at twilight, trying hard to see which could first knock the other down. The two met in front of "the Arbor," adjoining the Broadway Theatre, and an old grudge existing between the two, they pitched into one another. In a moment a ring was formed extending into the street, and a large crowd of the "fancy" enjoyed themselves hugely in witnessing the exhibition *a la* Hyer and Sullivan. After some half hour, during which MCFARLAND get considerably pummeled and once stretched his form on the pavement, an officer made his appearance and separated the combatants. The official interference must have been quite a relief, for both parties sweat and puffed as though the exercise was uncomfortably heating and wearisome at this season.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

DECISIONS.

Dana et al. vs. *Valentine.*—Injunction dismissed; costs to abide the event.

Jandus vs. *Sanderson.*—Order of arrest discharged, the proof of fraud being insufficient to maintain the order.

Monsdell vs. *Roche et al.*—Report of referee set aside under the plaintiff's consent to deduct from the amount reported due, $800, with interest, which, if done, report for the balance to stand confirmed. The order to be chosen by the counsel pursuant to the decision.

Van Schaik vs. *Seymour.*—Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to answer within twenty days on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

Pendleton vs. *Low et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer of the defendant Low, with leave to the defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

In re. Petition of Alexander Redmond.—In regard to this case the Court expressed very grave doubts whether the relief prayed for on this petition could be granted in the form of application. Strictly, a suit should have been brought and a decree should have been made therein ordering the conveyance of the real estate mentioned in the petition. As it is conceded, however, by all parties that the trusts in the deed are all void under the statute, and that the trustees took no titles under the deed, and as the infant has been fully represented in the proceedings before the referee, an order may be entered authorizing the trustees to re-convey the property to her grantor. That the trustees may be discharged from the performance of the trusts; and, inasmuch as nothing has ever been done under the deed in the performance of the trust, no charges are to be allowed. The costs must be paid by the petitioner. The guardian, *ex litem*, must be allowed his costs. As the estate is small, they must be less than his services.

Six Months with the Underwriters; Or, the Marine Disasters Reported from the 1st January to 1st July, 1856.

The following statement of vessels reported either lost or damaged during the past half year, has been prepared with considerable care.

The amount of loss in each case (including vessel, freight, and cargo) is estimated from the best information that can be obtained, and is believed to be rather *under* than over the actual loss. The disasters in which a total loss of vessel and cargo occurred, are designated by an asterick (*). The names printed in *italics*, denote those melancholy cases of which we only know that they went out upon the ocean, and can only *conjecture* when and how they perished.

The amount of loss, total and partial, within a period of six months is nearly *Sixteen Millions of Dollars*; and is probably without parallel in our commercial history:

Vessel's Name.	From	To	Amt. of Loss.
Ship Alhatross,	London,	Calcutta	$7,000
Ship Adriatic,	Boston,	Buen's Ayres	12,000
Str. Amer. Banner,	Phila.	Norfolk	3,000
Schr. Alexr. M.	Norfolk,	New-York	3,000
Brig Atlantic,	St. Domingo	Boston	12,000
Ship Ashhurton,	N. Orleans,	Liverpool	10,000
Schr. *A. G. Cattell,	Phila.	New-York	8,000
Schr. *A. Clifford,	Portland,	Savannah	8,000
Bark Adjuster,	New-York,	Schiedam	10,000
Bark Almira,	Cardenas,	Portland	25,000
Ship Am. Congress,	London,	New-York	10,000
Schr. Ann Hymen,	West Indies,	Newberne	6,000
Brig Arcadian,	Havana,	Portsmouth	12,000
Str. Albertine,	Ohio River,	———	18,000
Schr. *Alabama,	Baltimore,	West indies	24,000
Str. Alabama,	Mobile,	Up River	40,000
Ship Ann Rose,	Liverpool,	Calcntta	40,000
Bark A. F. Jenness,	Norfolk,	Antwerp	65,000
Ship Agnes,	*Rio de Janeiro*	*New York,*	130,000
Ship Anna Tift,	N. Orleans,	Liverpool	10,000
Brig Angustura	*New-York,*	*Cork*	36,000
Bark Archimedes,	Shields,	Boston	20,000
Ship Ab. Langdon,	Havre,	Savannah	15,000
Brig Arno,	New-York,	St. Johns	10,000
Ship Ad. Lemont,	Balt., Md.,	N. Orleans	60,000
Bark Adele,	Sav. Le Mar,	Amsterdam	32,000
Ship Adriana,	New-York,	S. Francisco	112,000
Ship Adrian,	Baltimors,	Bslfast	40,000
Bark Ann,	New-York,	N. Orleans	11,000
Bark, Bristol Bslle,	Gibraltar,	New York	10,000
Ship *Buena Vista,	Trapani,	Savannah	35,000
Schr. *Bustamento,	Hong Kong,	S Francisco	15,000
Bark Burlington,	Leghorn,	New-York	12,000
Schr. B. J. Arthurs,	Jamaica,	Havana	6,000
Schr. Becket,	Wash'n, N.C.	New-York	8,000
Ship Bowditch,	Calcutta,	London	10,000
Ship Burnham,	Hong Kong,	S. Francisco	10,000
Brig B. Strout,	New-York,	Trinidad	12,000
Bark Benj. Adams,	Boston,	Mobile	25,000
Bark Barclay,	(Whaler)	———	15,000
Ship Boomerang,	Mobile,	Liverpool	90,000
Ship Blanch ard,	Charleston,	Bremen	40,000
Schr. B. L. Perry,	Beufort, N.C.	Martinique	8,000
Str. Bridge City,	Ohio River,	———	20,000
Ship Charlotte,	S. Francisco,	Velparaiso	20,000
Schr. Chas. Colgats,	Baltimore,	New-York	20,000
Bark Cloella,	New-York,	Constauple	20,000
Ship *Cortes,	Ancona,	Constanple	30,000
Schr. Clara Jane,	Barbadoss,	New-York	12,000
Ship Conquest,	Boston,	New-Orlea's	8,000
Schr. *Clarendon,	Norfolk,	Boston	12,000
Schr. California,	CapeHaytien,	Boston	18,000
Ship *Chili,	Callao,	Valencia	40,000
Ship Chesnirs,	Callao,	Valencia	50 000
Ship Canton,	New-York,	Rotterdam	15,000
Schr. Cyclone,	Darien,	Boston	10,000
Bark Catherwood,	(Whaler,)	———	35,000
Brig Canada,	Gambia,	New-York	20,000
Ship *Calcutta,	Boston,	New-Orls's	75,000
Ship C. Jenkins,	Cuba,	Swansea	40,000
Brig Crusader,	Jacksonville,	Bordeaux	20,000
Ship Chicago,	Liverpool,	New-York	20,000
Schr. Clara,	Boston,	Portland	15,000
Schr. C. Perkins,	St. Thomas,	New-York	6,000
Ship *Caps Cod,	Calcutta,	Boston	120,000
Brig Clsment,	Bsltimore,	Boston	8,000
Schr. C. A. Libby,	New-York,	Vera Cruz	75,000
Str. Cuba,	Alabama River	———	30,000
Brig Cape Fear,	New-York,	Cienfusgos	15,000
Ship City Montreal,	*Liverpool,*	*Quebec*	90,000
Bark Cabasa,	Cisnfuegos	Boston	30,000
Brig Conquest,	Pera'mb'co,	Boston	25,000
Schr. *Don Nicholas,	Boston,	Richmond	6,000
Brig Dan'l Duffield,	Boston,	Smyrna	5,000
Bark *D. S. Goodell,	Rio Janeiro,	New-York	5,000
Brig *Delphin,	Porto Rico,	New-York	15,000
Schr. Dan Webster,	New-York,	Millbridge	5,000
Ship Dirigo,	Glasgow,	New-York	10,000
Bark David Nicksls,	Cardenas,	Portland	12,000
Brig Demerara,	Cardenas,	New-York	12,000
Ship Dalmatia,	China,	Callao	15,000
Ship Driver,	*Liverpool,*	*New-York*	250,000
Bark Delegate,	Nsw-York,	Boston	17,500
Schr.*Eagle,	New York,	Bermuda	20,000
Schr. Excelsior	P.au-Prince,	New-York	8,000
Bark Emma,	N. Orleans,	Boston	5,000
Schr.*E. Manning.	Staten Isl'd.,	Norfolk	5,000
Bark Em. F. Chase,	Cardenas,	Portland	3,000
Schr. Envoy,	Kingston, Ja,	New-York	15,000
Schr. *Echo,	Baltimore,	New-York	10,000
Bark Echo,	Baltimore,	Boston	10,000
Schr. Ellen,	Boston,	Marssilles	15,000
Ship Ellen Austin,	New-York,	Liverpool	60,000
Brig E. L. Cottrell,	Boston,	Havana	12,000
Ship Empire State,	New-York,	Liverpool	10,000
Ship E. Dennison,	New-York,	Antwerp	25,000
Ship Eutsrpe,	London,	New-York	30,000
Schr. Entire,	Attakapas,	Baltimore	5,000
Ship E. Mallory,	N. Orleans,	Genoa	10,000
Ship Edw. Everett,	Baltimore,	Cork	10,000
Schr. E. W. Gardner,	Charleston,	New-York	14,000
Ship Erkford Webb,	New-York,	Glasgow	12,000
Brig Emeline,	New-York,	Const'nople	23,000
Schr. Ed. Everett,	Alexandria,	New York	6,000
Brig Extra,	Tobasco,	New-York	17,000
Schr. Fannie Currie,	Glasgow,	New-York	5,000
Ship Fortitude,	Smyrna,	New-York	6,000
Ship Flying Arrow,	Melbourne,	Batavia	50,000
Schr. Flash,	Jeremie,	Boston	5,000
Schr. *Francis,	New'dland,	Boston	10,000
Ship Free Trade,	New-York,	St. J'us, N. F.	20,000
Ship Frances,	Boston,	New-Orleans	20,000
Str. Fingo,	Ohio River,	———	20,000
Bark *G. Vanoxholm,	St. Croix,	Turks Island	15,000
Schr. *G. D. Fisher,	Phila.	Norfolk	35,000
Schr. *Grace Darling,	Savannah,	New-York	10,000
Brig Gazette,	Surinam,	Salem	8,000
Schr. Geo. Savery,	Jacksonville,	Boston	8,000
Schr. *Geo. P. Sloat,	Pensacola,	Key West	5,000
Brig *Gray Eagle,	St. Jo'ns, P.R.	New-York	20,000
Bark Gem,	Africa,	New-York	25,000
Ship *Greenwich,	Chincha I.	Hamo'nRds	100,000
Brig *G. Spear,	New-York,	Para	30,000
Brig Gen. Worth,	Cardenas,	Portland	5,000
Brig Guinare,	Charleston,	Cienfuegos	16,000
Ship *Great Duke,	N. Orleans,	Liverpool	200,000
Brig George,	Savannah,	Boston	15,000
Brig Gen. Wilson,	New-York,	Mobile	35,000
Schr. Geo. Parker,	Bangor,	New-York	8,000
Str. Grapeshot,	Ohio River,	———	25,000
Brig G.W. Lawrence,	St. Jago,	Triesta	22,000
Brig Geo. Otis,	New-York,	St. Jago	18,000
Ship *Heber,	N. Orleans,	Liverpool	75,000
Schr. *H. C. Mead,	Norfolk,	New-York	15,000
Schr. Henrico,	New-York,	Richmond	3,000
Schr. *Hy. Freeling,	Bath,	James River	10,000
Brig Haidee,	Jacksonville,	Curacoa	8,000
Ship *Horizon,	Liverpool,	N. Orleans	75,000
Ship Henry Pratt,	Mobile,	Liverpool	20,000
Str. Henry Lewis,	Cincinnati,	N. Orleans	40,000
Ship Highflyer,	*S. Francisco,*	*Hong Kong*	75,000
Ship Helen Augusta,	Whaler,	———	30,000
Ship Hugusnot,	Phils.,	Salinas Bay	32,000
*Ship *Havana,*	*new York,*	*Londonderry*	110,000
Brig H. W. Moncure,	*New-York,*	*Londonderry*	20,000
Schr. *Hero,	Blue Hill,	Norfolk	12,000
Ship Hopewell,	Whaler,	———	9,000
Ship Isaiah Crowell,	Calcutta,	Boston	8,000
Ship Irene,	Liverpool,	Boston	40,000
Ship Isaac Allerton,	Liverpool,	New-York	10,000
Bark *Independence,	Liverpool,	New-York	100,000
Bsrq *I. Hyne,	Hong Kong,	San Franc'o	15,000
Bark James,	Quebec,	St. Ivss	15 000
Bark John Farnham,	Havana,	New-York	40,000
Bark John Stroud,	N. Orleans,	New-York	15,000
Schr. Josephine,	New-York,	Dover	12,000
Schr. *J. H. Dilks,	N. Orleans,	Aranzas	10,000
Schr. *J. R. Price,	Philadelphia,	Alexandria	7,000
Ship John Knox,	Liverpool,	Mobile	16,000
Ship J. Thompson,	New-York,	Liverpool	15,000
Ship John Ravenal,	Bordeaux,	New-York	20,000
Schr. Jesse W. Starr,	P. au Prince,	New-York	6,000
Bark J. Forbes,	Guayama,	New-Haven	25,000
Ship *John Rutledge,	Liverpool,	New-York	200,000
Ship James Guthrie,	Mobile,	Ferrol, Spain	40,000
Schr. John & George,	Portland	———	8,000
Ship Kathay,	Shanghae,	New-York	12,000
Brig Kong Thrym,	Rochelle,	New-York	40,000
Schr. Kate Helen,	Attakapas,	Baltimore	8,000
Str. *Kalama,	S. Francisco,	Sandwich Is.	30,000
Schr. Kensington,	Mexico,	New-York	5,000
Brig Lion,	Bangor,	Havana	16,000
Schr. *Lucy,	Aux Cayes,	Boston	20,000
Schr. Lydia Brooks,	Virginia,	Newhury'p't.	5,000
Ship *L. Napoleon,	Baltimore,	Liverpool	200,000
Bark Lean Racer,	Palermo,	Baltimore	50,000
Brig Lucretia,	New-York,	Marseilles	15,000
Brig *L. H. Chase,	Wiscasset,	Cuba	12,000
Brig Linden,	N. Orleans,	New-York	15,000
Ship *Lav. Adams,	Key West,	New-Orleans	68,000
Schr. Lonsdale,	Providence,	Philadelphia	25,000
Schr. Lncullus,	St. Mary's,	Pembroke	10,000
Str. Leviathan,	(N.Y. Harb'r)	———	50,000
Bark L. Sears,	———	Constanti'ple	9,000
Ship *Leah,	*New-York,*	*Antwerp*	230,000
Schr. Louisine,	Savannah,	New-York	65,000
Bark Lncinda,	Matanzas,	New-Orleans	50,000
Ship Lucy Ann,	Australia,	S. Francisco	30,000
Bark Lncy Ring,	Montevideo,	Livsrpool	30,000
Schr. Louise,	Boston,	Mobile	42,000
Ship Messenger,	New-York,	Falmouth	10,000
Brig *Matlnic,	New-York,	Havena	10,000
Schr. Mackleuberg,	Washingt'n,	New-York	5,000
Brig *Maria Anna,	St Johns, N.F.	Boston	6 000
Brig *Marden,	Boston,	Montevideo	15,000
Schr. Mary Nile,	Nor

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau street.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Cunard steamship *America*, Capt. WICKMAN, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock to-day. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the issue of an additional number of arms for the use of California, was passed. Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, made a voluminous report on Kansas affairs, including a new bill providing for the appointment of five Commissioners, to be selected from different sections of the Union, to take a census and provide for a fair election of delegates to form a State Constitution—no test to be required, except three months' residence. Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice that he will ask for a vote on Wednesday. In the House, the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas was the order. Mr. GROW made the closing speech in its favor. Mr. STEPHENS moved to recommit, with instructions to report the substitute which he had offered. Mr. DUNN moved, as an ameodment, that the Committee on Territories be required to report a bill for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, which was adopted by seven majority. Mr. STEPHENS' motion was then voted down. A motion to recommit without instructions was also rejected. A motion to lay on the table was negatived. The main question was then taken, and the bill was rejected by one majority. The House immediately adjourned.

☞ By the arrival of the Canadian steamer *North American* at Quebec, we have received a telegraphic summary of four days' later intelligence from Europe. The news is important. On the 16th inst., it was officially announced in the House of Peers, by Lord CLARENDON, that it was not the intention of the Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States. This statement was received with loud cheers from the House, and the conciliatory spirit which it manifests will doubtless prepare the way for a speedy settlement of our pending disputes with Great Britain. The opinion which we have invariably expressed, that Mr. DALLAS would not be dismissed, has thus been justified. In consequence of this news there was a slight advance in the funds.

☞ We publish, this morning, another and the concluding batch of the speeches made by Mr. FILLMORE on his way to and after his arrival at Buffalo. They will be found interesting as a part of the Political History of the day.

State Equality—An Important Paper from Daniel Webster.

We publish this morning an exceedingly able and interesting paper, clearly from the pen of DANIEL WEBSTER, in refutation of the doctrine which the Pro Slavery party has succeeded in forcing upon the Democracy,—that *the constitutional equality of the States* forbids the prohibition by Congress of Slavery within the Territories, and also forbids *affixing any condition* to the admission of new States. It was prepared in 1820, by a Committee of which Mr. WEBSTER was chairman, as a Memorial from the citizens of Boston, praying Congress not to admit Missouri as a State into the Union, with a constitution permitting Slavery. It bears in every sentence the impress of Mr. WEBSTER'S style, both of thought and expression; and, as it bears directly upon the main issue in the present contest, and has long been out of print and out of the public knowledge, it may fairly be regarded as embodying Mr. WEBSTER'S views of the pending controversy.

The argument drawn from the equality of the States, was urged with great force by the South during the Missouri discussion. It is briefly this:—that every State must have the same right of sovereignty with every other State:—that a prohibition of Slavery within its limits, imposed by Congress upon any State as a condition of its admission, would impair that sovereignty and render it inferior to other States:—and that Congress therefore has no right to impose it. The argument in 1820 was evaded,—the issue being compromised:—and it fell into disuse and discredit. Mr. CALHOUN attempted at various periods of his subsequent life to revive it, but he never met with much success. It was regarded as an over-nice refinement of argumentation; and as the Missouri Compromise and the subsequent compromises of 1850 rendered it practically of no importance, it passed gradually out of the public memory. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, however, by renewing the struggle between Freedom and Slavery in the Territories and new States of the Union, has revived the controversy. Mr. CUSHING was the first to bring forward again this doctrine of State Equality, as a means of extending Slavery. It was eagerly adopted by the Administration—was incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform, and is now one of the cardinal principles of BUCHANAN'S political faith. It is plausible and ingenious—and in the hands of the adroit and unscrupulous politicians who are now using it, will undoubtedly mislead the public judgment as to the character of Slavery to a greater or less extent.

[illegible] against it is cogent and conclusive. He shows that it has no foundation in the Constitution, or in the uniform practice of the Government. He urges that the admission of a new State is in the nature of a *compact* between that State and Congress:—that Congress is not compelled to admit new States except in its discretion:—and that this discretion gives it power to impose such conditions as the welfare of the State and of the Union at large may seem to require. He then examines the history of the Government from the commencement, and shows that in every instance this theory has been acted upon,—that all the new States admitted, whether formed from old States or from territory belonging to the United States, were admitted upon conditions of some kind, and most of them upon conditions connected with the subject of Slavery: and that any other construction of the power of Congress involves the grossest absurdities in theory and the most extraordinary incongruities in practice. He also shows that, in regard to the Louisiana territory, Congress has full power to prohibit Slavery within its limits and to require that States formed from it, shall exclude Slavery from their Constitutions.

At the present moment this argument of Mr. WEBSTER will be read with general interest. It demolishes completely the pretexts by which Pro-Slavery sophists are endeavoring to prove that the Flag of the Republic carries Slavery with it, wherever it goes, and that neither Congress nor any other authority has the right to prohibit it in the Territories of the United States.

The "Won't Submit" Party.

Mr. FILLMORE is the first man in the United States who says that the South *won't submit* to the election of Col. FREMONT. He made this declaration at Albany and repeated it at Rochester. Not only this:—he *justifies* the South for not submitting. He advises them not to submit. We have yet to see the first man,—the first newspaper,—that joins him in this declaration. The "Won't Submit" Party as yet is very small. Mr. FILLMORE is the head of it: but he lacks followers. We are curious to see where he is to get recruits. What journal in the North will be the **first to echo his** fulmination,—that the South *ought not*, and *will* not, "submit" if defeated in the Presidential contest? What K. N. "Council" will take the lead in giving in its adhesion to this platform?

The system of warfare by threats used to be peculiar to the South. Gen. QUATTLEBUM, of South Carolina, used to be the grand trumpeter for this school of political blowers. Others gradually took it up; and in 1850 we had a grand chorus of Dissolution menaces from the Pro-Slavery propagandists of the Southern States. But since that time the blast has died away. Nobody is any longer frightened by these ram's horn demonstrations, and they have accordingly ceased. No Southern paper,—no Southern man,—has yet ventured to declare that the South "won't submit" to the election of Col. FREMONT. Mr. FILLMORE has volunteered to perform this service for them. We are curious to see how they will receive it. We should like to know from the Richmond *Whig*, the Louisville *Journal* and other Southern advocates of Mr. FILLMORE'S election, whether they are ready to back up his assertion and to declare that the South "won't submit" to Col. FREMONT'S election.

It is quite possible that, when thus encouraged by a Northern man, and he a Northern candidate for the Presidency, the South may talk about resistance. Mr. FILLMORE says it must be remembered that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise "originated with a Northern Senator;" and he adds that "Southern members ventured much if they refused to take a boon thus offered." Is he envious of DOUGLAS? Is he so anxious to offer *another* "boon," that he volunteers this offer of aid and comfort if the South will refuse submission?

The Washington *Union* is endeavoring to create the impression that *the North* will not submit if Col. FREMONT is *not* elected President. It quotes the random talk of a Northern Editor who was never remarkable for measured language; and upon this slight foundation, builds up its silly superstructure. It falsely imputes to the people of the North a purpose of resistance to the Government, in case they do not succeed. The imputation is groundless and slanderous;—but not one whit more so, we are confident, than the similar purpose which Mr. FILLMORE imputes to the South, and which he attempts to justify. Hear what the *Union* says upon this subject:

"What is the Constitution worth—what is this Union worth—what is Representative Government worth—if they are to exist only under the force of *such appeals to our fears* rather than to our love of country? If premeditated treason like this can be boldly promulgated without awakening the man of the North, who love their country, it is little worth our time and labor to go through with the mere form of a Presidential election. If there be not Conservatism, and Nationalism, and Patriotism enough in the North to rise up and overwhelm with numbers the spirit that points to the election of anybody but FREMONT [or of FREMONT] as the prelude to civil war, we had better seek to save as much frairicidol blood as possible in a peaceable line of immediate separation."

We commend this just and forcible language to Mr. FILLMORE, and all others who permit themselves to believe or to say that any section of the country "won't submit" to the popular will, constitutionally and fairly expressed. The man who will permit himself to be terrified by such apprehensions is too pusillanimous for the issues and contests of the present day. The man who deals in such threats imputes to the people a cowardice that belongs only to himself.

Freedom in Virginia.

The citizens of Fauquier County, Va., have held a public meeting for the express purpose of uttering denunciations against Mr. J. C. UNDERWOOD, who appeared in the Republican Convention as a delegate from Virginia. The resolutions which were adopted on the occasion are not remarkable for moderation. They declare it a libel to impute to Virginians any weakness like that of a love of Free-Soil doctrine, and are loud-voiced in praise of the Union. But the demonstration did not end here. A Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. UNDERWOOD, to inform him of the sentiment of the meeting, and to limit that "it was deemed just and advisable" *for him to leave the State* as soon as possible. We do not learn that Mr. UNDERWOOD has yet obeyed this peremptory mandate. The order savors of the tone that Border-Ruffians employ in Kansas, and the results may be similar. Mr. UNDERWOOD may find it essential to his safety to withdraw to some other locality in which he can exercise the privilege of thinking and speaking as he pleases. In any event, his is a new instance to show that persecution for opinion's sake is not yet done away with. Transplantation of Ruffianism from Kansas to Virginia appears to aggravate the severity of the symptoms.

The Inundation in France.

In the immense losses, both of life and property, which the people of France have sustained in the late inundations, that have submerged thirty departments of the Empire, and laid waste the beautiful and fertile territory that borders on the courses of the Saône, the Loire and the Rhine, villages have been swept away, bridges toppled down, towns ruined, large manufactories have been destroyed, and a fair agricultural region has been converted into a sterile plain by the deposits of sand and gravel, which will require many years of labor to remove. The havoc is so wide-spread and vast, and the suffering so great among the wretched people of the inundated provinces, that the Government, with all its resources, finds itself unable to meet the exigencies of the occasion. Coming on the heels of a costly war and a year of scarcity, this calamity must produce consequences which will not be immediately developed, but which will tend to unsettle the state of affairs in France for a long time to come.

It is very natural that, in the existing relations between France and Great Britain, the people of the latter country should take immediate steps to extend a helping hand to their neighbors and allies in distress; and the occasion is one that calls with equal force upon the sympathies of the people of this country. It is the first time that France has looked to us for aid, and the call should be responded to with that large and liberal expansion of generous sympathy which we have ever shown to all the distressed people of the earth. The same generous spirit which was manifested in the case of Ireland should be shown now, and from our full garners and abounding prosperity, there should be sent from this country to France evidences of sympathy such as one great people should, when the occasion calls, show to another. Such acts of international kindness will do more towards preserving the peace of the world than the largest fleet of war ships that could be launched upon the ocean, and they are not half so costly. Committees have already been organized in this City for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, and there can be no question that a sum will be raised worthy of the greatness of this metropolis. But the movement should not be confined to New-York; all the principal cities of the Union should unite in it, and the contributions, or at least a part of them, should be sent in a National ship, as was done in the case of Ireland.

Commercial Treaty with Mexico.

It was rumored a few days ago that General GARNETT had brought the intelligence to Washington, that he had succeeded in negotiating an advantageous commercial treaty with the Government of President COMONFORT; that the navigation laws of Mexico would henceforth be put upon a more civilized footing; and that something better would be granted to trade than even the present modified Cevallos tariff. There is every reason to hope that the Chief Magistrate of Mexico is a more enlightened statesman than most of his predecessors have been; but, if such is the case, there will be no excuse if Mr. MARCY does not avail himself of the auspicious period and make such efforts as shall open to our products the markets of the neighboring Republic, and secure to our shipping the privileges that are enjoyed by Mexican vessels. It is an undeniable fact that nearly every attempt that has been hitherto made at commercial legislation, by the populations of America, which derive their origin from the South of Europe, has involved a retrograde and not a progressive movement. Unfortunately, tariff changes have done nearly as much to check healthy commercial developments as civil wars. A late European writer remarks that the tyrants of the New World, worse than the Bourbons who "have learned nothing and forgotten nothing," have learned nothing and forgotten everything which better experience should have taught them.

SANTA ANA landed at Vera Cruz on the 1st of April, 1853, and immediately called together the heads of various commercial houses, and consulted them with respect to the best system of customs revenue which could be adopted. After hearing their opinions, he declared himself highly pleased to find so low a tariff in Mexico; but energetically asserted—what was perfectly manifest—that "it still required reduction." He said that, aside from the interests of the poorer population, smuggling could not be prevented, legitimate trade protected, *nor the revenue raised to its highest rate* by any other means than a very low tariff. Had SANTA ANA acted upon the correct principles he then enunciated, he would have raised Mexico to a point of prosperity, and his own name to a pinnacle of glory which neither have as yet shown any likelihood of attaining. It was a grand opportunity lost. From Vera Cruz he proceeded to the capital, where, surrounded by Protectionists, and the few but rich manufacturers of Mexico, he was soon persuaded to adopt the tariff of June 4, 1853, which was nearly a reproduction of the severely exclusive laws of 1845,—a very considerable increase upon the one immediately preceding it, and double the rates of the Cevallos and Gamboa tariff.

Until the year 1837, there existed a considerable differential duty in favor of goods imported under the national flag—the imports in Mexican ships enjoying a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from the fixed rates. They also paid a lower tonnage-tax than foreign vessels. This system worked so badly that the tariff of 1837 altogether abolished differential duties, and gave the advantage to the national flag only in the coasting trade. With such experience it might have been supposed that no resort would have been had again to so narrow a policy; yet it was subsequently renewed by the Dictator, in a manner which was the crowning point of stupidity, and could only have been the result of his bitter hatred against the United States. Up to the period of his fall, Mexican ships enjoyed the *exclusive* right of importation into the ports of the republic at tariff rates. An addition of not less than fifty per cent. was added on goods imported in foreign vessels, unless such vessels contained the products of their own country only. In that case, provided reciprocal rights had been guaranteed by treaty to Mexican vessels, by the nations they belonged to, goods were admitted on payment of the regular duty.

The same rule held good with regard to exports of Mexican goods in foreign ships. It was especially enacted that foreign ships should pay the same tonnage and clearance rates with Mexican vessels, only in cases where the nations to which they belonged had stipulated, by treaty, to concede the same privileges to Mexican vessels with their own. In default of such express stipulation, foreign shipping was subjected to *double* the charges levied upon Mexican bottoms. In anticipation of these laws, nearly three times the number of packages were shipped from the port of New-York to Mexico in the first part of 1853, that had been sent during the previous years. From that time up to the advent to power of Gen. COMONFORT, there were but few exportations.

American merchants are disposed to hope for a continued course of liberal action on the part of the present Mexican Executive. It cannot, however, be expected that all the good that is necessary can be effected, and a basis of *perpetual* free trade be laid, without energetic reciprocal action on the part of the Government at Washington. No more favorable period than the present could be found, for the negotiation of a commercial treaty, and we trust that the wants of the country will be speedily and amply provided for in this respect.

The Beginning of the End in Italy.

From the Alps to Cape Passaro, it is evident that a fermentation is progressing in the political world, which must lead to a speedy outbreak or else to violent external repression. The news from Italy, by the last arrival from Europe, is partially obscured by the paramount question of our relations with Great Britain; but we incline to the belief that the most prominent issues for Europe will become, within a few weeks, how the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is to be disposed of; what steps are to be taken to solve the Austro-Sardinian problem; and what is to be done with and in the Pontifical States.

The arbitrary administration of penal justice in Naples has reached such a point, in spite of the remonstrances of other Governments, that England and France have addressed a *quasi-ultimatum* to the Neapolitan Government, clearly implying that, if a change does not soon become manifest, the Western Powers will be compelled to recall their Ministers, and replace them by *Charges d'Affaires*. Austria has joined in the remonstrance of England and France—a fact most significant at the present time, when Austria is said to be preparing to give up her Austrian and Lombard dominions in favor of the Duke of Tuscany.

Friendly relations between Sardinia and the Court of Vienna are not only disturbed, but of the most precarious tenure. A note from Count CAVOUR to Count BUOL, the details of which are as yet unknown, is said to have determined the Emperor of Austria to a rupture of diplomatic intercourse—an event which can scarcely fail at the present moment to lead to hostilities. Piedmont is honey-combed with MAZZINI—republicanism, and the far-sighted, but cautious ex-triumvir of Rome, has again obtained so great an indirect influence upon the affairs of northern Italy, that the Sardinian Ministry is compelled to give way to the popular anti-Austrian feeling which has been created.

Rome—bankrupted and miserable—is threatened with the withdrawal of the French support of PIUS IX., and it is morally certain that the period for the egress of the troops of LOUIS NAPOLEON will be marked by a popular tumult, which is the more to be feared because it has been so long supressed. How far Cardinal ANTONELLI is deserving of the harsh censure which he receives it is unnecessary to judge. He is a firm, uncompromising, far-sighted statesman, whose qualities would have raised him to eminence in any other country in the world but the Pontifical States. Placed, however, between two fires of friendly foreign invasion and a disaffected people, his unpopularity is a matter of course, and may end in his sacrifice when the barrier between the people and power shall have been swept away.

Rome, Parma, Naples, Sardinia are all burning with subterranean fires. Poor Italy!

Plea of Drunkenness.

We find in the Washington *Union* a "Sermon delivered June 8, in the E-street Baptist Church, by Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, the pastor, of which *Union* the speaks as "a timely and eloquent discourse, appropriate to the times, and to be read with profit by all classes of the community." In this highly commended homily we are somewhat surprised to discover a distinct intimation that the perpetrators of the late acts of violence in Washington city, in nearly every instance, prepared themselves for mischief by liberally drenching their brains in rum. Our Dominie Samson says:

"Among the repeated acts of violence committed lately in our city, how instructive and full of warning the fact that the stimulus of intoxicating drinks has in some cases been resorted to expressly to prepare the actor for his work! *How manifest the wrong and its remedy* when men seek not to be themselves, that they may do *an act from which conscience shrinks!* What a teacher on this point is even SHAKESPEARE in his *Macbeth*; man *shifting on another spirit* the responsibility of *an act which his own reason will not let him perform.*"

The truth, we believe, is coming at last. Your RUFFS, BROOKINS and KEITTS, not only armed themselves for their murderous work with fleshy weapons, but resorted to the spirituous, thus deliberately extinguishing conscience and the dictates of honor and manhood, as preparatives for acts which in cool blood they could not execute. In stigmatizing these transactions as "brutal" and "beastly," there was at the first blush harshness, now fully justified by this disclosure. The fact also speaks trumpet-tongued to those who, upon sober contemplation, record their approbation of such excesses. The active agents had, it seems, enough of conscience and fairness left to require the powerful sedative of liquor to overcome their instinctive aversion to the perpetration of a mean thing. Else they were cowards, whose nerves needed the vicious impulse of alcohol to bear them through with it. But the cane-presenting, resolution-passing mob of glorifiers, who exult in the acts, without the excuse of drunkenness, urged for their heros, what shall be said for their sense of right, or justice, or humanity? Herein is another topic for the Preacher of the Capital, to which the *Union* may safely devote its columns another time.

☞ Some incurable wag has affixed the epithet of Buchaneers—*quasi*, Buccaneers—to the supporters of the Cincinnati nominee and its fillibustering, ruffianly platform. As a generic appellation it is not bad. More specifically, to the younger, chivalric, shoulder-striking portion of the same party, represented by RUST, HEADLEY, and BROOKS, we submit that a peculiar distinction should be reserved. Why not, for instance, designate them as "Hittites?"

Letter from Colonel Fremont to the National Americans.

In reply to a letter from the Committee of the "National Americans," lately assembled in this City, tendering to Col. FREMONT their nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, the following letter has been sent. It is, in every respect, a dignified and patriotic response to the honor conferred. It is brief—but Col. FREMONT states in it that, in a few days, he will publish a paper addressed to all the friends of the cause of which he has been chosen the leader, giving his views on the subjects now in issue in the contest for the next Presidency. The letter will be waited for with great interest.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 30, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I received with deep sensibility your communication, informing me that a Convention of my fellow-citizens, recently assembled in this City, have nominated me their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people; and I desire through you to offer to the members of that body, and to their respective constituencies, my grateful acknowledgment for this distinguished expression of confidence. In common with all who are interested in the welfare of the country, I had been strongly impressed by the generous spirit of conciliation which influenced the action of your assembly and characterizes your note. A disposition to avoid all special questions tending to defeat unanimity in the great cause, for the sake of which it was conceived that differences of opinion on less eventful questions should be held in abeyance, was evinced alike in the proceedings of your Convention in reference to me, and in the manner in which you have communicated the result. In this course no sacrifice of opinion on any side becomes necessary.

I shall, in a few days, be able to transmit you a paper, designed for all parties engaged in our cause, in which I present to the country my views of the leading subjects which are now put in issue in the contest for the Presidency. My confidence in the success of our cause is greatly strengthened by the belief that these views will meet the approbation of your constituents.

Trusting that the national and patriotic feelings evinced by the tender of your cooperation in the work of regenerating the Government, which pervade the country, will harmonize all elements in our truly great and common cause, I accept the nomination with which you have honored me, and am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your fellow citizen, J. C. FREMONT.

Messrs. Thomas H. Ford, Ambrose Stevens, W. A. Howard, Stephen M. Allen, Simon P. Kase, Thos. Shankland, J. E. Dunham, A. C. Geer—a Committee of the National American Party.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. GREENWOOD, the active and efficient manager of this popular establishment, seems determined to gain a position for his Theatre by producing original pieces,—a laudable ambition which should certainly meet with all kindly encouragement and appreciation. Recently we had occasion to refer to the production of a good National drama—so good indeed that it has continued on the bills for several weeks with undiminished success. Yesterday afternoon Mr. GREENWOOD produced another original piece, not so pretentious as the former one, but a pleasant little trifle, we I suited for the hot weather; quick in action and neat in dialogue. It is called, "I prefer the Widow," and the plot is as follows:

Mrs. *Bertha Burdett*, (Mrs. RADINSKI,) a widow is involved in a very intricate lawsuit, which if decided against her will run away with the greater part of her fortune. With a praiseworthy notion of economy she determines to let her house and rusticate for a short time in the country. A Mr. *Henry Hooper* (Mr. LEVICK) becomes the tenant of her vacated house, and falls in love with the fair widow through the instrumentality of a minister that has been left hanging over the mantle-piece. On the widow's return, he is more charmed with the original than with the picture, and firmly refuses to leave the house. The widow is indignant. However he manages to settle the lawsuit for her in such a way, that instead of its being detrimental to her interests it benefits her. She is softened, gives him her hand, they are married and made happy.

There is an underplot, in which a painter, *Mr. Theophilus Dauber*, (Mr. FRANCE,) appears, and also a reasonable quantity of dialogue for a chambermaid. Mr. LEVICK, as the hero, played with a good deal of spirit. He is evidently an actor of merit, and must ascend in his profession. Mrs. RADINSKI, as the heroine, looked bewitching enough to fascinate a man even in a daguerreotype, and played with discretion. Mr. FRANCE might have made something out of his part, which is eccentric enough, but failed to do so for the best of all reasons, because he did not know it.

The piece is slight and summary, and displays talent. It will be an agreeable additiou to the stock of afternoon pieces played at this house.

The Summer Garden, at Wallack's Theatre, opens to-night with a powerful drama called the "Phantom," (first time in America,) and the comedietta of the "Young Actress." The drama was received with immense applause in London, and enjoyed a long run. Mr. BOUCICAULT and Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. BOUCICAULT) sustain the principal characters. In the afterpiece Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON and Miss ROBERTSON are the attractions. The alterations which have been made in the house (and to which we have already referred) will contribute largely to its enjoyability and coolness.

The Mendelssohn Union give their last *soirée* of the season to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms. Two great works of the master will be performed—the lyric odes of "Athalie" and the "Walpurgis-night."

THE HEAT.—The temperature on *Thursday*, the 26th, was at 880 from 12 M. till past 4 P. M., five consecutive hours. *Friday*, 880 at 3 P. M. *Saturday*, 86 from before 1 P. M. till past 7 P. M., being in *equilibria* for seven consecutive hours. *Sunday*, at 2 and 3 P. M., 980, and averaging 95½° for eleven hours. To-day, notwithstanding a fresh breeze, the temperature has risen to 960, and has been above 90° since before 8 o'clock this morning. At 4 o'clock it was at 760, being the highest at that hour of any morning this year, except the 23d, when it was the same. Lightning, *Wednesday* evening, 25th, at 9 and 10 o'clock. *Thursday* evening from 9 o'clock till past 1 A. M., of Friday, and Sunday evening at 9 and 10 o'clock.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Monday, 4 P. M., June 30, 1856.

The M. E. Conference has 19 Universities and Colleges, with nearly 100 professors and students; 75,000 volumes in college libraries; 68 seminaries, with 800 teachers and 14,000 pupils. Value of college property—buildings, libraries, &c., $900,000; total endowments, $1,500,000. Two theological seminaries—one at Concord, with an endowment over $25,000; and one at Evanston, near Chicago, called the Garrett Theological Institute, with an endowment of $300,000 by the will of the late Mr. GARRETT; 6 theological professors, and 100 theological students. The whole amount of literary property estimated at $3,150,000.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

The Dispute between Spain and Nicaragua—Nicaragua Route—Steamship Line.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The news received here by the British West India mail steamer *Conway*, arrived from Southampton and St. Thomas the 22d inst., more recent in details than received by the steamer *Isabel* from Charleston, gives great satisfaction, as confirming the action upon Vera Cruz, for the consideration and enforcement of Spanish claims against the Republic of Mexico. The intimation is that more force will be sent if Mr. COMONFORT has not already attended to the just reclamation of the new Minister Plenipotentiary, the excellent Señor Don MIGUEL DE LOS SANTOS ALVAREZ. Our advices do not show a very prompt spirit on the part of Mexico, or its President, to meet the requisition made; at least, he does not come down as easily as we anticipated when we were making the outfit of this venture, and there is every prospect of more force being necessary for conviction, and more coals for motion of the steam portion of the fleet already in those waters.

The British brig of war *Spiegle*, LAMBERT, commander, arrived here from Jamaica yesterday, and reports all well on board. The Spanish journals are stuffing Cuban intelligence with news from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, from 5th to 24th April, and a small piece of May. The actualities of demonstration in London is not pleasant or agreeable to Hidelgo palates or digestion; the spec of war, of which they hoped clouds, passes away. The stock of Sugars here, 260,000 boxes—we have shipped the last week 25,300 boxes.

Exchanges have improved, and they look better to-day, beginning of the new week—New-York 8 to 9 discount; other North 8¾ to 9¼ do.; London 2 to 3 premium; Specie 1 dis. to par; other European Continental 8¾ to 9¼ discount.

The Grand Jury of Dutchess Co. present the fact that persons confined in prison charged with crime of various kinds have opportunities of communication, by letter and speech, with persons committed, to secure their appearance as witnesses against these criminals; and in one instance, it appears that by personal intercourse, and by letters written on scraps of paper, threats of violence, and even of death, have been made to the prison to deter a witness from bearing testimony against another, a person charged with the highest grade of crime known to the law.

There is at the present time, in the vicinity of the Hoosac Mountain, a snow drift three feet deep. So says the Greenfield *Gazette*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 426 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 56 per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 449 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

FANS, FANS—ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER, of newest and most fashionable patterns. Silk, linen elegant pearl bridal fans, with jet ornaments of the most distingue varieties, selected from Paris for Roger's new and extensive bazaar, and will be sold at importers' prices, with every kind of fancy goods, toys, &c., as gifts and presents. H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

COOL AND REFRESHING.—NOTHING IS SO cooling and invigorating to the head as LYON'S KATHAIRON. Its effect is truly delightful. It cleanses the hair from all impurities, removing all dandruff, &c., and causes it to grow luxuriantly. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

DE GROOT'S
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Retail
CLOTHING STORE
IN NEW YORK.
READ THE PRICES.

Summer Coats of Linen, Duck, &c.	75 cents to $3 00
Beautiful sack cloth Coats,	$5 00 to $8 00
Alpaca and Drab de Ete Coats,	$1 50 to $3 00
White Duck Coats,	$3 00 to $4 00
Linen Dusters,	$2 00 to $3 00
Summer Pants of Linen, Marseilles, &c.,	$1 00 to $3 00
Vests, an immense assortment,	50 cents to $4 75

Remember the great clothing house
O. K. HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting blankets and for other profitable work is soon at hand, now is the time to buy the Machine and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.

Prices at which a fire-coat and pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.:

Drab Felt Beaver Coat and Pants,	$12
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants,	15
Drab Kersey Beaver Coat and Pants,	15
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants,	12
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants,	$13 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants,	14 to 15

Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits,	$8 00
Black Alpaca Suits,	6 00
White Duck Suits,	8 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits,	10 00
White Duck Coats,	2 00
White Marseilles Vests,	2 00
White Drilling Pants,	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet,	2 50
Brown Linen Pants,	75

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.—AMERICAN INDEPENDence.—The Common Council have concluded to make the usual fussy demonstration in celebrating the glorious 4th with an exhibition of fireworks and such explosive materials, at the various City parks, while LEASK will celebrate every day by selling the most satisfactory hats, corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, invite attention to their present assortment of well-made seasonable clothing and furnishing goods. No deviation from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—daily as a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

GRANITE HALL.—THOSE IN WANT OF WELL-made fashionable and durable garments, at reasonable prices, are invited to call on E. DEGROOT, Merchant Tailor, No. 142 Fulton-st., and make their selections from the recherché stock of Summer and other clothing goods.

READY-MADE SHIRTS, ALL SIZES, SUPERIOR make, warranted to fit also, three-ply linen collars, in every variety of pattern and quality. Low prices, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

ZEPHYR UNDERSHIRTS.—GENTLEMEN WILL find a large stock now ready; also, white Linen Drawers, Summer Half Hose, &c., at low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fremont! Fremont!!**—The subscribers have just issued and copyrighted a la ge, spir ted wood engraving of COL. FREMONT ON HORSEBACK crossing the Rocky Mountains. The size of the portrait is 19x24 inches, and it is just the thing for a campaign picture—large, bold and attractive. Price 12½ cents by single copy; by the 100, $6.

PRINTERS and others out of the City desiring STEREOTYPE CASTS for printing, will be supplied, and the price stated on application.

Specimen copies of the Engraving will be sent on the receipt of five postage stamps.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings.

☞ **PRINTING** of every description for political meetings.

☞ **Wild Cherry Bark and Tar**—By an ingenious combination with a few other simples afford us the surest antidotes known for consumption of the lungs. Dr. WISTAR, in his BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has produced a remedy of unsold value.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The breathing, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of the stomach, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system

C. F. RING, Proprietor,
No. 199 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy**, for coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This remarkable candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 199 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No 278 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 69 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Splendid Assortment of Hair Brushes**—Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Fresh and Healthy Negroes, German Colognes, &c., received at GEORGE E. INGER & Co's, Family Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, successors to T. T. Green, depôt of INGER'S Tasteless Castor Oil.

☞ **Preserves**—Families going to the country can have their preserves and jellies put up in the best manner by leaving their orders at the Pickle and Preserve Manufactory of JAS. BROADMEADOW, No. 69 Robinson st.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who calls at the house of Robert Pride in this City, about 32 years ago, is living, and will communicate his name and residence, he will greatly oblige the subscriber, who wishes further information. Address G. D. PRIDE, care of Aaron Swaim, Chatham square Post-Office, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE—To enter into business without Rigelet cetera. The well-known establishment, Hutchison's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts., for sale. The proprietor having engaged in another business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such, on the easiest terms, for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUCHISON, Jr., cor. Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—An undivided three-fourths interest of the best portable Gas Generator in the world is offered for sale. It was patented April 17, 1855. Inquire at No. 344 Broadway, Room No. 2.

DRY GOODS.—A first-rate chance for a man of business to locate himself in a store established fourteen years. The stock and lease for sale and the store to rent. A first-rate man will be treated with liberality. Apply to C. G. HOOK No. 380 Bowery.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE RIDGWAY PRIZES.—The New-York Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children, will make the second annual distribution of these prizes, (Books and Silver Medals,) at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on TUESDAY, July 1 at 4 o'clock P. M. HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Common Schools, will award the premiums. There will be recitations and singing by the children; and addresses by Rev. H. HIGHLAND GARNETT, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY and Mr. JEREMIAH MORSE. All who feel interested in the education of colored children are invited to attend. Admission free.

EDWARD CELLIX,
PHILIP A. WHITE,
JAMES M'CUNE SMITH, } Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—Will meet at No. 351 Broadway on TUESDAY, July 1, at noon. Subject—*Summer Feeding of Cattle.* Isle Europeau Agricultural Colonies will be read. Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

HOTELS.

FILLMORE HOUSE.—The above-named Hotel was opened on the 14th inst. for the reception of guests. It was built the past Winter with reference to convenience and comfort—the rooms being large and airy. The house is very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. The proprietor, who has for the past 12 years kept the Bellevue House, assures his friends and the public generally that special care will be taken to accommodate them in a manner satisfactory to themselves. WM. W. BAZARD, Newport, R. I.

The Fillmore House will be kept open late in the season, being well provided with fire places and grates. Rooms may be secured by immediate application.

W. W. H.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent seaside hotel is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Reside ts at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment.

The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty, well made sets, as low as $25, at the manufactory, No. 534 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods well packed to go a distance.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LONGFELLOW'S AND SHORTFELLOW'S—Use LYON'S POWDER and PILLS,
Sure destruction to rats and mice,
And all insects surely kills.

The powder is entirely free from poison, put up in tin canisters. Price 25 cents. Call and see the Medals received from all Nations. Depot No 424 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 161 William-st.
Messrs. ISAAC MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUGEL & CO., No. 318 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 78 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 218 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 60 cents per can; $6 per dozen.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—On WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M.—a match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Mr. J. S. McMann names b. m. *Fora Temple*; Mr. S. McLaughlin names bik. g. *Lancet* formerly *Know Nothing*. Cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the course at 2½ o'clock, and return as soon as the sport is over. Fare, to go and return, 50 cents. Stages will also leave the Peck-slip ferry, Williamsburg, every twenty minutes. Entrance to all parts of the track, one dollar.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW AND CASTOFF CLOTHING WANTED—Gentlemen having any to dispose of will receive the highest price paid by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 333 Bowery, corner 24-st.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Readymade paper bags always on hand.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS E. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

WANTED.

TO ENGRAVERS ON WOOD—PARTNER WANTED.—A young man having a good knowledge of the business, can purchase an interest in a business already established. Only a small capital required. Undoubted references given and required. Address for one week, E. M. E., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are highly recommended. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress, by a respectable girl; she can tend an infant from its birth; would go in the country or travel; has good City reference—and as chambermaid and seamstress by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man (English) of good address and appearance, as first-class waiter; has been in one place since he came to his country; he lived with some of the first families in England; will be found careful and attentive. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, who understands English well, can produce the best of reference, is desirous of taking a place to an American family, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a good sewer. Call at No. 178 Essex-st., in the Yacht House, room No. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. No objections to the country. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 6th-av., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. L., *Daily Times* Office, or No. 61 West 18th-st., which will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or laundress, or to do general housework of a small family; the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 209 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a cook, washer and ironer, with excellent recommendations, to a private family in the City, has no objection to go in the country with a family, for the Summer. To be seen for two days at No. 250 Mulberry-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework for a small family; can give good reference. Apply at No. 52 Avenue C, in the rear, room No 10.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, No. 188 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork or waiting. Call at her present employer's, No. 41 West 17th-st. Can be seen for two days. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter or coachman. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 65 Vestry-st.

LADY WANTED—To take the entire charge of a small family, (3 little girls of 2, 5 and 7 years.) living in one of the most retired and pleasant parts of Brooklyn; a person possessing tact, ability, and cheerfulness of disposition, would find a permanent and comfortable home, and would be treated with consideration and kindness; an Episcopalian preferred. Address JARNDYCE, this office.

A LADY—Of middle age, accustomed to the refined manners of society and possessing a lively temperament, desires a situation as housekeeper. A steady and good home (where reciprocity of feelings exists) of far more consideration than high wages. References undoubted, if desired. Address A. D. O., *Times* office.

A YOUNG LADY—Of the highest respectability, would be desirous of becoming companion to an elderly lady, would make herself generally useful, and has no objection to travel. Address A. B. C., office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a staple dry goods jobbing house who are now doing a near by trade, and keep up stock through the season. A salesman of experience and in the business. To one who can command a large near-by trade a liberal salary will be given. Address, confidentially, with real name, B. B., Box 755 Post-Office.

$1,000 A YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale supernumerous flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

JOURNEYMAN BARBER WANTED—To go to Utica; wages $8 per week, and half a day out every week. None but steady, good and quick workmen would be engaged permanently. Board cheap. Address Box No. 572 Utica Post-Office.

WANTED—At No 8 East Broadway, a Clerk for a shipping office; wages $10 per week; an American only. Two crockery and glass-ware packers; none but experienced men need apply. Two waiter girls for a summer hotel in Connecticut. Four cotton wearers, housekeepers and seamstresses, &c. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

MAN WANTED—To call off goods and to superintend the packing department. None need apply unless they have had experience in a similar situation in this country, and are fully acquainted with the names and styles of dry goods. Apply to HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—The very best, to whom the highest prices and constant employment will be given. Apply, for 5 days, at No. 36 4th-av., 2d door above 11th-st.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—High wages and first-rate situations are offered. Also, men and boys are wanted for brickyards, farms, and other places. Apply at Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue or 147 Bowery.

C. MASON.

COOK—Nurse, laundress and waiter are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. Employers to be seen, from 9 to 12 o'clock, this day, at No. 14 Grand-st.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a man who understands fancy cracker work. Also a second hand on cakes; steady work. Apply No. 205 Greenwich st., in store.

TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOYS WANTED—About 17 years of age. Apply from 8 to 9 A. M. ENO, ROBERTS & CO. No. 107 Liberty-st.

SEXTON WANTED—For a Presbyterian Church in the upper part of the City. Address Box No. 4,214 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 3 brakemen, 4 boys for trades end for stores, men on steamers and railroads.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

EMPLOYERS—Who desire the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 15 years established in the business. Agency removed to No 61 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

KEEP COOL

BY GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.—For full particulars of the most desirable places, apply at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 2 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Grand cue to board-seekers. All wishing genteel boarders, should apply to G. H. SMITH & CO.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, at No. 82 (Clinton-place) 8th st., a few doors west of the 5th av., large, airy and handsomely furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen; families visiting the City for a few days, or a week can be accommodated. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Suites of handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table, or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. House first-class, and pleasantly located. No. 145 9th st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—The subscriber has one set of large rooms to spare, for a family, in his farm mansion, near Glen Cove, which may be had on immediate application, either by letter or in person, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 58 East 16th st.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 28th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Depau-row. A handsomely furnished parlor to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. House first-class, containing all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $6. Detailed circulars at No. 348 Broadway. Personal interview there July 1 to 5.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—From the 20th July to the 1st or September, near the Hudson or the Sound, preferred, and within two hours of New-York, for a family of six, four of them children from the age of 14 to 6 years. Address J. K. L., *Times* office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, his wife, two children (of 4 and 7 years) and nurse, two large rooms required. In a healthy and retired location, within one hour of the City by railroad, or two hours by steamboat. Address Box No. 1,967 Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE NO. 9 Nassau-st.—Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Railroad Bonds, viz.:

$120—Coupons of the 6 per cent. Cincinnati City Bonds; 1 of $20, due 1st January, 1865, payable in New-York, No. 69; 3 of $30 each, due 15th June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia; Nos. 132, 63, 63.

$306—29 coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York—1 of $25, No. 259; 1 of $21 20, No. 289; 3 of $40 each, Nos. 128, 11, 339; 2 of $5 each, Nos. 884, 535.

$258—11 of $35 each coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, due 1st June, 1856. Nos. 1748, 1749, 1711, 1745, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1705, 1293, 1747, 1708.

$270—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New York. Nos. 453, 646.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Rock County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. 108, 24.

$198—30 Coupons of the 7 per cent. California State Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York; 2 of $33 each, Nos. 67, 66; 2 of $17 50 each, Nos. 814, 849; 1 of $5 50, No. 1.

$25—1 of $25, coupon of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie 1st Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; No. 774.

$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 3561, 3562.

$54—7 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. 785, 469, 514, 512, 470, 468, 446.

$40—2 of $20 each, coupons of the 8 per cent Northern Cross Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 670, 672.

$140—4 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. Nos. 538, 436, 764, 637.

$16—1 of $16 coupon of the 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Republic in New-York. No. 986.

$280—7 of $40 each, coupons of the 8 per cent St. Louis County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York. Nos 237, 241, 241 234, 919, 290, 242.

$6—3 of $2 each, coupons of the 6 per cent Alleghany City, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York. Nos 154, 169.

$64—Coupons of the 8 per cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Bonds—2 of $40 each, due 1st April, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York, Nos. 61, 568; 7 of $20 each, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, Nos. 1012, 1016, 1021, 1023; 3 of $40 each, due 1st July, 1856; payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York; Nos. 222, 234, 263; 1 of $40, due 1st July, 1855; No. 545 payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York.

$256—Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City Bonds; payable at the Phœnix Bank in New-York; 1 of $5, due 1st March, 1856. No 135; 6 of $20 each, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. 41, 454, 455, 1 of $5, due 15th June, 1856, No 38; 3 of $20 each due June 15th, 1856, Nos. 217, 315; 2 of $30 each due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 108 1?1

$115—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds, due July 1, 1858; Nos 198, 1358, 1165.

$280—8 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Bonds due July 1, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; Nos. 2, 10, 583, 584, 587 589.

$60—2 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City, due June 16, 1856; payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York; Nos 43, 44.

$15—5 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Bonds Pennsylvania State, due July 1, 1856; payable in Philadelphia; Nos. 2951, 1110, 3854, 3869 2880.

$5—Coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; 1 of $5, No. 169; 1 of $5, No. 8.

$30—1 of $30 Coupon of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due July 1, 1856; No. 4484.

$180—6 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Tennessee Stock Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 544, 454, 450, 451, 427, 428.

$116—8 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Panama R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 1515, 1996, 1997.

$115—2 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent St. Louis County Bonds due July 1, 1856; payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York; Nos. 2686, 2687, 2688.

$1 35—45 of $30 each Coupons of the 6 per cent. New-Orleans City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 2604 to 2607, 2619, 2776 to 2782, 2683 to 2695, 2558 to 2567, 4756 to 4760, 2567, 2561, 4536, 247, 248, 4521, 4806, 245, 2585, 253, 252, 2608, 2594, 2295.

All stamped, forwarded to Philip Speyer & Co., New-York."

$2,000—2 of $1,000 each, 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, issued to Jno J. Palmer, Jr., or bearer, with coupons from 1st July, 1856, till 1st January, 1866, dated 1st January, 1856; Nos. 681, 679; having been lost or stolen, and the payment thereof stopped, the public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO., No. 72 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1856.

LOST—In Broadway, on Saturday, 21st inst., a small GOLD WATCH, with landscape face; attached was a gold safety chain, a blue enamel locket, and gold pencil with emblem in head, and owner's name engraved upon it. A liberal reward will be given if the finder will leave it with proprietor of Astor-House, or Jennings, White & Co., No. 42 Chambers-st.

L. G. HUSBARD.

LOST.—Certified check on Atlantic Bank, No 2,414, for $1? 20, dated March 18, 1856, drawn by Le Huray & Co., in favor of Harris & Harris. The public are cautioned against negotiating the said check payment having been stopped. HARRIS & HARRIS, Gallatin, Ills.

LOST—BANK BOOK No. 4,509. Please return it to No. 16 Park-place.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodert's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre-st. New York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WAREROOMS,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a large assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Tuesday, July 1	A. M.	Tuesday, July 1	P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 2	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 2	3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3	4 P. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Friday, July 4	5 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	10 A. M.	Saturday, July 5	5 P. M.
Sunday, July 6	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 6	5½ P. M.
Monday, July 7	7 A. M.	Monday, July 7	11 P. M.

Also, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN W. CHILES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, July 1	3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 1	7 A. M.
Wednesday, July 2	3 P. M.	Wednesday, July 2	8 A. M.
Thursday, July 3	3 P. M.	Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3	7 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	4 P. M.	Friday, July 4	4½ P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Richmond each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays excluded: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. L. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 3 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. ROE, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATUROAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer GEO Loans Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

FOR ALBANY—And landing in connection with Railroads to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers, Canal and Spring-sts., touching at intermediate landings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE WORKS FOR EVERY FAMILY.

WORKS ON WATER-CURE.

Published by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Hydropathic Encyclopedia, $2 50; Family Physician, $2; Domestic Practice of Hydropathy, $1 25; Water Cure in Chronic Diseases, $1 25; Children, their diseases and management, $1; Consumption, its Prevention and Cure by Water Treatment, 75 cents; Hydropathic Cook Book, 75 cents; Fruits and Farinacia the Proper Food of Man, $1; Lectures on Life and Health, $1 25; Midwifery and the Diseases of Woman, $1 25; Physiology, Animal and Mental, 75 cents; Water Cure in America, $1; WATER-CURE JOURNAL, $1 a year. To be had at No. 308 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN

OF THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, July 1, besides the Telegraph (and other News of the day—pays particular attention to the

CALIFORNIA NOTORIETIES.

Greeley's tracts good
Portrait of JAMES P. CASEY;
Portrait of CHARLES CORA;
Portrait of YANKEE SULLIVAN, and
Portrait of NED McGOWAN;

And likewise an Accurate Engraving of
THE "STUFFER'S" BALLOT BOX.

Besides this, it contains the following Sketches:
LIFE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN;
THE CRIME AFTER EDWARD McGOWAN;
LIFE OF CHARLES COORA, and
LIFE OF JAMES P. CASEY;

And also a description of
THE OPERATION OF
"THE STUFFER'S BALLOT BOX."

THE SUN also contains the Great Great Story of "THE FREAKS AND FROLICS OF A VENTRILOQUIST,"

which has put New-York in a general roar of laughter every morning since it has been published.

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KNICKERBOCKER FOR JULY.

ORIGINAL CONTENTS.

Rambles in Bulgaria. By J. O. NOYES, M. D.
Lizzie: "The Heart's Contrast."
A Summer Sabbath.
Eleanor Manton: Or, Life-Pictures.
Stanzas: The Eagle's Nest.
Lizzie: "The Spring."
The Soul! By a "Baltimore Correspondent."
New York Artists. By an "Old Contributor."
Stanzas: Night.
The Nameless River.
Stanzas: "Across the Street." By W. B. GLAZIER.
My Campaign Reminiscences: Paper Twelfth.
Footsteps Heard in Lady's Voice in Church.
Lines by a new Writer.
Ellen Land: "The Florentine."
A visit to Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
Schediasms. By PAUL SIOUVOLK.
Lines to a Miniature. By WILLIAM PITT PALMER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Gray Bay Mare, etc. By Henry P. Leland.
De Waile's "Human Life: Or, Practical Ethics."
Embark's "Life in Brazil."
Wallace's "Art, Scenery and Philosophy in Europe."
My Sponge's Sporting Tour. Edited by FRANK FORESTER.

EDITOR'S TABLE:

Another "Leaf from the Lake Shore."
Gossip with Readers and Correspondents, &c., &c.

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The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 50 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,9 0, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 199 Murray-st J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 467 Hudson st, one door above Barrow st, and Immediate possession given. Apply to J. J. TALLMAN, No. 90 Nassau-st, up stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 99 Wall-st, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st, near the 3d-av, the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 312 West-st, or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Sunpten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well-built modern house, with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more it desired. For particulars inquire of J. C. SIDNEY, at Sunpten Duyvil Depot, or on Monday, between 9 and 12, at No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1½ hours' ride by the New York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable for driving an estate of about one hundred feet of power. In good order and of celebrated make For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, Low-Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well feneed, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depot, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises.

WALTER CORLIES.

AVENUE AND STREET LOTS FOR SALE.—3 Lots on the east side of 3d-av., next to the northeast corner of 53d st., 25x100 each.

Two Lots on the east side of 9th av., next to the northeast corner of 47th st., 25x95 each.

One Lot on the east side of 2d-av., near 58th-st., 25x100.

Four Lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av., 25x100 each.

Two Lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 11th and 12th ave, 25x100 each.

Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $300. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 34 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from railroad depot at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAN, FOR SALE—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Improvements—Several houses, a large steam-engine, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—The 3 story house No. 109 Greenwich-av. Has been put in good order, painted inside and out, gas, &c., and is ready for immediate occupation. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—About three miles from Hoboken, a quarter of a mile from the Weehawken Ferry. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 48½ by 31½ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 57 by 36 inch bed; and 1 ditto 50 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d floor.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—At low rents, and possession immediately. The following desirable dwelling-houses, all of which have just been painted and repaired throughout, viz: The large five-story house on Lafayette, the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway. Also, the three-story house No 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also similar house No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The large two story frame-house, No. 145 High st., a nice clean neighborhood, ten minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries, will be let low to a good tenant, until the 1st of May next, or longer, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. BROWN & SON, No. 37 Fulton-slip, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

PICTURESQUE COTTAGE TO LET—Furnished for the Summer, 11 rooms, 600 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a scene unrivaled for extent and beauty in this vicinity, and only one hour from the City. Price $1,0 0. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the high land of Staten Island, 8 miles from Quarantine Landing. The location is perfectly healthy, free from all fevers and miasma; the view is magnificent. The position is unsurpassed for beauty. Apply to GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three story brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with moderate conveniences. No. 7 East 36th-st., near 5th av., possession immediately.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $200. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th ave, South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100; 30 windows each. Inquire at the Hat Factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 168 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—Nice rooms at No. 314 Delancy-st.

TO LET.

TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On reasonable terms, to a family without children, in a beautiful location, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 104 and 106 Nassau-st., corner of Ann. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

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No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, SUPERIOR LIGHT WAGON, FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MADE AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No 85 Nassau-st, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, for account of an estate—one rosewood and one mahogany piano-forte; one light wagon, nearly new, and in perfect order; also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, and to pay advances: several suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber suites; extension tables and dining-room chairs; rosewood, mahogany and walnut library and secretary bookcases; sideboards, parlor chairs sofas, lounges, ottomans, centre, card and fancy tables; French plate mirrors and pier glasses; mantel clocks, and China vases and ornaments; dressing and plain bureaus and washstands; bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses; oil-paintings, table cutlery, fancy goods, &c.; and one superior double-barrel, London-made fowling-piece, with case, &c., complete.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—Of Furniture, Carpets, Chairs, Piano-Forte, Wines, Brandies, Liquors of various kinds, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 59 Beekman-st. and No. 89 Ann-st., a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, velvet, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, bureaus, bookcases sofas, mahogany chairs centre tables, one or two mahogany piano-fortes, one billiard table, together with about 200 oak, black walnut and curled maple chairs, cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., by order of an administrator. Also, by the same, some 50 cases an I casks of various kinds of liquors and wines, viz., several cases best French brandy, do pale sherry, Madeira, blackberry, and London dock, &c. raspberry brandy, brown sherry, together with various other kinds of liquors, to close a concern.

N. B.—Sale will be absolute to the highest bidder.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—This (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the four-story residence No. 230 West 14th-st., near 8th av., embracing a large and desirable assortment of first-class articles, such as solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin; pier and centre tables, rosewood etegere, work-tables, lined with sattinwood; large rosewood secretary, reception and easy chairs, covered in satin and moquet; large pier and oval French plate mirrors, oil paintings, lace curtains, China vases, clocks, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; velvet and Brussels carpets, solid oak extension table, cut-glass ware, China tea and dinner sets, solid silver ware, sofas, cushioned chairs, lounges, sofa bed, together with all the furniture in the bed-rooms, which contain full and complete sets, both in rosewood and mahogany; hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY—Tuesday, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st., watches, jewelry, &c., a line of 18 carat gold-case watches, by the most celebrated makers, M. J. Tobias, Jos. Johnson, Bretting Fire, Arnold, Adams & Co., and others; also a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting in part of breast pins, brooches, ear rings finger-rings, studs, sleeve buttons vest, guard and fob chains, &c., &c. Every article warranted according to catalogue

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF GENTEEL FURNITURE—TO-DAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 442 Broadway, below Grand-st., embracing parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, in large variety; library and secretary bookcases, centre and side tables, hall-stands, and every article usually found in a first-class salesroom. Sale peremptory, for cash, to pay advances.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES—Five hundred cases closing out sale for Summer goods on TUESDAY, July 1, 10 o'clock a. M., at the store of A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Dey-st., comprising a large assortment adapted to the season. Also, an assortment of all kinds for private sale.

A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Dey-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY—July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No 126 West 28th-st., the entire elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, gas fixtures, range, oil-cloths, carpets, pier glasses, paintings and kitchen furniture contained therein; all to close order; the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale. Deposits required.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large sale of all kinds, white granite, blue and common ware, 100 pkgs. glass, China tea sets, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.—Sale positive, rain or shine.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, CHOICE CIGARS.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey, corner Greenwich-st., champagne, claret, brandy, monastic schnapps, currants, beans, soap, peas, dried peaches, Smyrna figs, split peas, rice, cigars, tobacco, mackerel, herring, shad, whitefish, writing desks, ladies' boxes, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—ON WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 9½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman st. We have altered the day only for this week. Regular auction sales every Thursday.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ANDREW S. SNELLING having associated with himself his son EDWARD T. SNELLING, the business hereafter in STOCKS, LOANS, BONDS and MORTGAGES, WESTERN LANDS, &c, will be conducted under the firm of A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

WESTERN LANDS.—The undersigned having made arrangements with Messrs CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO., of Chicago, are now prepared to negotiate the purchase or sale of Western Lands on the most favorable terms. They will enter Government Lands, locate Land Warrants pay taxes, and from the peculiar advantages possessed by Messrs. DUPUY & CO., can secure for investment the most desirable and rising lands in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Free information in relation to the West can be obtained at their office, No. 68 Wall-st. A. S. SNELLING & SON.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, R. F. Wheelwright, Moses Taylor, New-York; Messrs. Henl & Perkins, Samuel Austin, Ignatius Sargent, Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership of WM. H. CARY & CO. has terminated by limitation, and the withdrawal of JOSIAH OAKES. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

WM. H. CARY.
JOSIAH OAKES.
S. EMERSON HOWARD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and will continue the Fancy Goods business, at Nos. 243 and 245 Pearl-st.

WM. H. CARY,
S. EMERSON HOWARD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER,

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GURNEE, STIGER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. P. GURNEE.
JNO. S. STIGER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. A. R. RANDOLPH.

THE BOOKS and outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the subscribers who will continue the business at No. 100 West-st., under the firm of STIGER & RANDOLPH. JOHN S. STIGER.
A. R. RANDOLPH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GEO. C. SMALLEY having this day associated with himself ALFRED W. BARTLETT, under the firm of SMALLEY & BARTLETT, will continue the House Loan and Stock Commission business, in connection with the collection and negotiation of paper, payable at all points in the United States and Canadas. GEO. C. SMALLEY.
July 1, 1856. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CHARLES I. KANE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HUBBELL will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm. CHARLES I. KANE.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY P. HUBBELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Our friends and the public are informed that on and after the 1st July next we shall associate with us SAMUEL A. BANKS, under the firm of BRAINARD, GEFFROY & CO., and that the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry will be continued at the old stand, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

BRAINARD & GEFFROY.

BRANCH OF RUDOLPH'S CONFECTIONERY.—The subscribers have opened for the accommodation of their friends and the public, a confectionery, at No. 80 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., where gentlemen can be supplied with confectionery, pleu cakes, sandwiches, coffee and liquors, of the choicest qualities. STAUDINGER & WAGEMANN, Confectioners, No. 80 Nassau-st.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Manuheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pan,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1—On the following Securities, viz:

Albany City, 6 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cent.
Chicago City Municipal, 6 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 6 per cent.
Milwaukee City (accroot River and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., 7 per cent.
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 7 per cent.
Central Military Tract Railroad, 7 per cent.
Interest on 5½ per cent State Stock, account Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and au five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY.
GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; Messrs KETCHUM, Esq., New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & CO., Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 63 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURG, June 21, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents, issued to this Company.

JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—Of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 18, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Western or Illinois Division) will be paid on and after the 1st of July, in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, (Tontine Building,) No. 68 Wall-st. By order.

E. B. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in the Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, (Luzerne) County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.,

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., due July 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.

W. H. TYLER, Secretary. M. MEYBERT, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y., June 28, 1856.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.—Will be paid on the capital stock of the Great Western (Miami) Insurance Company at their rooms, Great Western Building, Nos. 32 and 35 Pine-st., on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The coupons of $200,000 of this loan due on the 1st of July, 1856, will be paid at maturity by

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT—No. 54 Wall-st., Note, Loan and Stock Commission Brokers. Paper purchased to any point in the United States and Canada collected and negotiated. GEO. C. SMALLEY,
ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

References—MOSES TAYLOR, Esq; WM. B. ASTOR, Esq.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due July 1, 1856, on the City of Wheeling Bonds, issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 22 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums not exceeding $500 and under, and 4 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from to 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary,

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 9th st.

DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months; payable on and after the 15th July, next.

The Transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the morning of the 15th July.

The Interest on the Bonds of the Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the coupons on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and after July 1 at our office.

The transfer books will be closed on MONDAY, 23d inst, and remain closed until July 3 inclusive.

WINSLOW, L

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,382,927 01
Average amount of Specie	1,896,134 90
Average amount of Circulation	276,772 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,302,729 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$562,080 00
Average amount of Specie	51,263 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,843 00
Average amount of Deposits	365,045 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,147,688 88
Average amount of Specie	2,315,824 73
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	61,826 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,172,968 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,662,664 67
Average amount of Specie	1,631,207 58
Average amount of Circulation	2,046 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,742,845 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,297,411 98
Average amount of Specie	134,803 21
Average amount of Circulation	92,329 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,365,609 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,587,858 12
Average amount of Specie	435,573 65
Average amount of Circulation	258,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,698,707 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,641,653 11
Average amount of Specie	148,449 33
Average amount of Circulation	80,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,241,637 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,753,336 18
Average amount of Specie	1,069,051 33
Average amount of Circulation	87,511 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,765,678 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,732,416 80
Average amount of Specie	838,342 80
Average amount of Circulation	533,596 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,236,813 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,069,379 53
Average amount of Specie	80,359 81
Average amount of Circulation	170,602 00
Average amount of Deposits	874,135 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,457,913 23
Average amount of Specie	134,659 29
Average amount of Circulation	231,187 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,317,513 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$272,117 46
Average amount of Specie	27,453 70
Average amount of Circulation	121,679 00
Average amount of Deposits	180,682 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,410,524 88
Average amount of Specie	196,337 15
Average amount of Circulation	85,862 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,053,230 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3 th day of June, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$681,185 32
Average amount of Specie	57,956 57
Average amount of Circulation	126,472 00
Average amount of Deposits	465,676 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,434,479 28
Average amount of Specie	217,541 56
Average amount of Circulation	249,208 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,171,959 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$716,077 01
Average amount of Specie	73,969 43
Average amount of Circulation	198,743 00
Average amount of Deposits	480,682 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,859,447 87
Average amount of Specie	236,435 41
Average amount of Circulation	28,170 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,455,124 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Jr., Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,037,974 38
Average amount of Specie	310,701 03
Average amount of Circulation	99,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,339,460 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,585,622 07
Average amount of Specie	153,031 53
Average amount of Circulation	90,447 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,749,625 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$627,311 00
Average amount of Specie	89,699 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	404,834 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the abuve statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,708,174 42
Average amount of Specie	341,448 88
Average amount of Circulation	136,301 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,541,231 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$850,365 01
Average amount of Specie	39,934 53
Average amount of Circulation	45,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	548,585 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$628,295 94
Average amount of Specie	123,717 59
Average amount of Circulation	86,843 00
Average amount of Deposits	556,911 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JOHN C. BEEGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,453,634 62
Average amount of Specie	76,579 10
Average amount of Circulation	117,714 00
Average amount of Deposits	893,281 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,786,801 72
Average amount of Specie	108,769 40
Average amount of Circulation	132,493 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,201,949 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$437,112 00
Average amount of Specie	41,615 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,553 00
Average amount of Deposits	267,716 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$573,595 30
Average amount of Specie	35,653 65
Average amount of Circulation	112,298 00
Average amount of Deposits	509,023 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,002,627 13
Average amount of Specie	147,719 49
Average amount of Circulation	260,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,438,803 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,625,149 46
Average amount of Specie	784,111 43
Average amount of Circulation	313,965 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,530,583 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREW MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633,356 40
Average amount of Specie	103,673 05
Average amount of Circulation	97,246 00
Average amount of Deposits	751,642 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,504,102 49
Average amount of Specie	124,044 54
Average amount of Circulation	124,074 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,329,426 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,409,648 83
Average amount of Specie	620,387 29
Average amount of Circulation	375,568 94
Average amount of Deposits	3,689,172 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,198,505 80
Average amount of Specie	81,435 41
Average amount of Circulation	215,590 00
Average amount of Deposits	913,976 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 28, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$785,135 56
Average amount of Specie	50,670 84
Average amount of Circulation	125,617 00
Average amount of Deposits	583,713 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,983,985 59
Average amount of Specie	234,876 52
Average amount of Circulation	100,159 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,586,812 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,356,874 29
Average amount of Specie	1,410,728 94
Average amount of Circulation	192,085 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,527,178 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,407,613 12
Average amount of Specie	280,314 51
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	119,669 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,715,343 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,003,209 97
Average amount of Specie	715,719 87
Average amount of Circulation	215,021 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,150,479 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,231,371 00
Average amount of Specie	291,041 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,826 00
Average amount of Deposits	981,451 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JAC. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,744,662 98
Average amount of Specie	144,402 45
Average amount of Circulation	160,537 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,109,969 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$343,371 35
Average amount of Specie	11,270 28
Average amount of Circulation	91,029 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,991 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$426,474 48
Average amount of Specie	22,331 49
Average amount of Circulation	74,732 00
Average amount of Deposits	89,636 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$193,317 26
Average amount of Specie	10,337 39
Average amount of Circulation	135,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	133,096 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$395,786 37
Average amount of Specie	71,651 43
Average amount of Circulation	162,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	776,370 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,623,322 38
Average amount of Specie	170,055 00
Average amount of Circulation	162,255 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,213,831 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$603,282 32
Average amount of Specie	41,120 63
Average amount of Circulation	114,684 17
Average amount of Deposits	329,208 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,509 53
Average amount of Specie	83,097 66
Average amount of Circulation	117,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	557,223 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,535,871 60
Average amount of Specie	132,367 72
Average amount of Circulation	124,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,306,682 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$742,296 28
Average amount of Specie	43,898 14
Average amount of Circulation	166,567 00
Average amount of Deposits	520,762 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,363,594 03
Average amount of Specie	520,378 63
Average amount of Circulation	110,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,334,813 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

THOS. J. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$740,726 00
Average amount of Specie	60,899 00
Average amount of Circulation	87,678 00
Average amount of Deposits	508,926 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABR'M PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,804,092 83
Average amount of Specie	179,940 75
Average amount of Circulation	257,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	674,903 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT CLUB.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans o the Eighteenth Ward, was held last evening at the Greenacy House, Mr. WILLIAM D. CHASE, in the Chair, when the following officers were elected:

President—HOMER FRANKLIN.

Vice presidents—William D. Chase, Benjamin Warden.

Secretaries—William Boies, Jas. S. Halstead.

Treasurer—CHAS. D. Murch.

The original banner which announced the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT for President at the Philadelphia Convention, was displayed in the Hall, it having been forwarded to the EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT CLUB as being the first to organize in the Empire City.

Several speeches were made, and the utmost confidence shown in favor of the objects and prospects of the Club.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Republicans of the Fifth Ward convened a meeting, last night, in the Fifth Ward Hotel. There were thirty persons in attendance. Mr. JAMES DUBOIS was appointed chairman. Mr. D. C. LELAND and Dr. HEXAMER were chosen secretaries.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. KENNEDY made a brief statement of the result of the informal meetings hitherto held, and represented the strength of the Republican Party in the Ward to be such that after the permanent organization of the Association, it would be necessary to hire another room in the hotel capable of holding one thousand persons. Having made some progress toward a permanent organization, after a free interchange of sentiment, they adjourned to next Monday night.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, was held last night in the Mercer House. The business on hand was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The proceedings were very harmonious, there being no opposition ticket. The following were the candidates elected:

SPENCER W. CONE, President; Horatio P. Carr and Douglass Taylor, Vice Presidents, John E White, Secretary; Theodore J. Fondas, Corresponding Secretary; William R. Farrell, Financial Secretary; L. F. Harrison, Treasurer; John R. Lydecker, Chamberlain; Jacob Windmuller, Standing Committee; William J. Fagan, Sergeant-at-Arms.

When the results of the balloting were announced, loud cheers were given for the successful candidates. Speeches were made by the newly-elected President and Vice-Presidents. General hilarity prevailed, and the Club adjourned at quite an early hour.

☞ The New-York Delegation, which accompanied Mr. FILLMORE to Buffalo, started for home yesterday.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

A meeting was held last evening at the newly erected Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thirty-fourth-street, between 8 venth and Eight-avennes, (dedicated on Sunday,) when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Doctor FOSTER, and Rev. H. MATTISON, preparatory to the departure of the latter gentleman for his new field of labor. To Mr. MATTISON, his friends have given him as a parting token, a gold watch worth $200, with the newly erected church engraved on one side of its back, and a suitable inscription upon the other. In returning thanks for this gift, the reverend gentleman delivered a very affectionate farewell, and hoped the church would give him after a due interval, a future chance of serving them in his ministerial capacity.

After these exercises, the pews were offered for sale. Mr. MATTISON said there had been a seeming, but only a seeming want of good faith. The Church had cost much more than was intended, and either the pews must be bought at a price correspondent with what the Church had cost, or he sought with a lion upon them at the original subscription. With these remarks the sale began.

The best pews on the floor of the Church were offered at $800, and in a descending series to $100. About two hundred persons were present, chiefly females. The bidding for the pews was not very active. However, sixty-three of them were marked as already sold, and the sale is to be continued on Tuesday evening.

Emigration to the United States.

The following tables show the amount of alien emigration to the port of New-York, for the six months ending yesterday, for the year 1856, with a comparative statement of the arrivals for the first six months of the years 1854 and 1855:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
January	15,514	7,480	2,344
February	4,446	6,128	2,224
March	3 758	2,069	4,694
April	31,143	10 195	9,295
May	54,078	74 177	17,798
June	25,867	19.427	19,901
Total for six months	134,751	69,476	55,176

The principal nationalities of these emigrants are as follows:

	Germans.	Irish.	English.
1854	57,706	32 654	8 816
1855	18,132	17 267	8,554
1856	11,285	13,276	8,126

☞ Steamboats and bunting are in great demand these times. Excursions to the fishing banks and to all the pleasant groves within twenty miles of the City are frequent.

The National American Association had a pic-nic and cotillon excursion yesterday. They had intended to go to the Newark Bay Grove, but went instead to Yonkers, on board the capacious steamer *Troy*. They were accompanied by Wallace's Band. Dancing and singing made the day pass most agreeably. The party did not return to the City till about 9 o'clock.

☞ Yesterday was another very hot day. At 3 o'clock the thermometer in the coolest place in our office told 95°. But there was a fine breeze all day which on the water and on the hills of the suburbs was not positively wilting.

☞ The Free Academy Examinations commenced yesterday.

The Slaver Brannan—Cross-Examination of Captain Delano.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PEDRO DA CUNHA, charged with being engaged in fitting out the brig *Brannan* for the Slave trade on the coast of Africa, was resumed yesterday, at 11 A. M., before U. S. Commissioner MORTON.

Capt. Delano, of the *Brannan*, was first called, and his cross-examination proceeded with as follows: I was formerly engaged as Captain of the *John Potter*, which runs between New-York and Boston; on the day the *Brannan* was to sail I was told that an affidavit against the brig had been filed in the United States Marshal's Office; I don't know the person who gave me the information; I think I never saw him before, and I have not seen him to my knowledge since; he did not advise me to take care of myself; he only said the vessel would be seized after leaving the wharf, and left it with me to take my own course in the premises; I told Mr. Fraser what I had been informed; I also went to the St. Nicholas Hotel to tell Mr. Da Costa, but did not find him in; I have been three voyages to the Coast of Africa; the first was in the *Stephen H. Townsend*, the second in the bark *John H. Cobb*, and the third as captain of the *John Potter*; these were all legal voyages, and I went in the employ of Mr. Machardo; I saw the flag with a red ball in it at Da Costa's room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and also on board the *Braman*; Mr. Rosenburgh and Da Cunha were the only persons present when I was introduced to Da Coste; I received my papers from Mr. Rosenburgh, which I was to show in case the *Braman* was seized off Sandy Hook or Gardiner's Bay; I saw Da Costa sign these papers; it was understood and so mentioned that the papers were a mere ruse; Da Costa wanted me to sail on Saturday, the 7th of June; he urged me to go without any papers, and told me if they made any difficulty at the Custom House to let him know, and he would remedy the difficulty; I did not wish to go on Saturday, and I made Da Costa believe that I could not get away; I was then apprehensive the vessel would be seized from what I had been told; Mr. Fraser, or the person representing such to be his name, resided at No. 21 Gonverneur-street; I am now out on bail as a witness; Captain Macy is my surety; the captain does not now follow the sea; I don't know that he has any business; I was discharged from Kings County jail on last Wednesday; Mr. Nevin, one of the U. S Marshals, came after me and let me out; he said that he was sent for me; I had not been told that if I would turn State's evidence I should be discharged from jail; no money was ever offered me to testify in this case; I have had no offer of any proceeds in the condemnation or forfeiture of the *Brannan*, further than the restoration of what I owned that was on board; I had on board a quadrant, some charts, and a few other things; I did not tell Mr. Hyland that I would be well paid for turning State's evidence; I told him I should recover what was mine on the ship, but not that I was to make anything else; Mr. De Angelis, one of the Marshals, told me I should get my things; the proposition to become a witness in this case was first made by myself; I had got tired of being imprisoned and wrote a letter to Mr. De Angelis, making the proposal to him that I would tell all I knew in the case, and as to the destination of the *Brannan*, if I could be released, and get my things back that were on board the ship; I told Mr. De Castro the same thing, and he told me that I was a d—n fool; he told me that if there was a prospect of my being imprisoned all Summer that he would get me bailed out; before this he had told me that he could not get any one to be his bail; Mr. Hyland thinks I could have got bail from my father, but I preferred not to ask him; I thought as De Castro and others had got me into the scrape, it was their duty to get me out of it; Mr. Da Costa and Mr. Benedict came to the jail together; Mr. Benedict said that Da Costa wanted to bail the entire officers and crew of the vessel out, but that he would not let him; Mr. Da Costa and the mate of the *Brannan*, and two others were present at this conversation; Mr. Benedict showed the bail bond and said that he would not use it, as there was a criminal warrant out against the parties, specified in the bond, and it would do me good to use it; I proposed Mr. Machardo as my bail; Mr. Benedict said he would not go bail for his grandfather, much less for me; their object I believe was to let me remain in jail and suffer the whole brunt of the affair, and get clear themselves; their actions toward me showed that they were trying to humbug me; Mr. Benedict first filed a claim of myself as the owner of the vessel; the first I knew of it was seeing the statement in the morning papers; I protested against such use of my name; Mr. Benedict said it was all right, and tried to persuade me to put in a claim for the cargo of the *Brannan*; he told me further that they had got a good fellow as appraiser of the brig, one who knew perfectly these things, and that he would see that the ship was put down at a low figure; he promised that everything would go strait, and that the vessel should soon be off as slick as grease; Mr. Benedict upon my positive refusal to put in a claim of ownership for the brig and cargo subsequently got other parties to put in claims.

The District Attorney here produced the claim of ownership filed by Mr. Frazer. He stated that the claimant himself was not to be found except upon the record produced.

The District-Attorney also produced the claim for the cargo as filed by De Castro. This Mr. De Castro, he added, had run away, and could no where be found.

Captain Delano, resuming—I decline to state where I board, because I do not wish to let Mr. Da Cunha know the place, as it would do me more annoyance than good; several parties have been to the jail since the proceedings in this case commenced; they came there for the purpose of paying for the board of the officers and crew of the *Braman*; Dr. Carter and Mr. Benedict were there on Friday for this purpose; I learned this fact from the statement of Mr. Hyland and another gentleman; I recognize a person present as Mr. Schenck, the Captain of the *Young America* that towed the *Braman* out; I engaged him in compliance with the command of Mr. De Castro; I went directly from Mr. De Castro and Da Costa to engage a steam-tug; I saw the *Young America* in the stream and hailed her at random; afterwards I told De Castro the vessel I had engaged; he said he was sorry I had engaged this tow-boat, as her Captain once nearly ruined him; he towed down his last vessel and went and told of the fact; an hour or so before the vessel was towed out the Captain met me in Wall-street and asked me for $2 25 to pay for the register. Frazer, who was with me, told us not to speak to him, as he did not wish the Captain of the *Young America* to know that he knew them.

John Schenck was next sworn and testified as follows—I am the Captain of the *Young America*; I started to tow the brig *Braman* down the harbor; I was employed to tow the brig on Saturday the 7th of June; I afterwards received directions to meet Captain Delano, of the brig, at the Custom House; I got then the directions of the Captain as to towing out the *Braman*; Mr. Josephs does business in Water-street; he is of the firm Oaks & Josephs; I don't know that Josephs is known or goes by any other name; I do not know any person by the name of Frazer; I have been to Josephs house, No. 21 Gouverneur-street; I went recently to his place of business in Water-street and was told that he was absent from town; I have not yet been paid my bill for towing the *Braman*; I have found no one but Captain Delano to give my bill to; the bill is about $41; I charge by the job and not by the hour.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

Cruelty on Shipboard.

Yesterday an examination was held before U. S. Commissioner BENGHAM, in the case of JOHN FAULKIN, second mate of the *Confederation*, charged with inflicting cruel punishment upon HUGH HAMILTON, a seaman on said vessel. After several witnesses had been examined, the second mate was committed for trial.

☞ The Mail Steamship *Guatemala*, intended to ply between Honduras and Cuba, commanded by Captain SIMMONS; built by WM. H. WEBB; engines and boilers by PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works; T. W. MCDONALD, Chief Engineer, went on a trial trip yesterday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 30.

Before Judge Betts.

Ellen Cunningham and Mary Kelley, convicted a short time ago of passing counterfeit money, and remanded on account of a flaw in the former indictment, were brought up for trial this morning. Two policemen, the main witnesses for the prosecution, had been empannelled, but were not present, so that the trial could not proceed. Mr. Spencer, counsel for the accused, made a strong appeal to the Court to order them to be discharged on their own recognizance, as it was the last day of term, and a very busy term, upon us, and they had been already imprisoned some months. After some further discussion the motion was granted, and the girls left the Court-room, with their sorrow changed into joy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exodus of Rich Dress Goods, at Messrs. REMSEN & DINGER'S Brown-Stone Store, is progressing rapidly. This may be accounted for from two causes. The first is the brief time allotted for their final departure. The second, and most important, is the fact of the unparalleled reduction in prices of every style and quality of Dress Goods, a few of which may be quoted as follows:

RICH MANTILLAS, REDUCED from $12 to $6.
RICH BLACK SILKS, REDUCED from $1 to 5s. 6d.
RICH PLAID SILKS, REDUCED from $1 to 5s. 6d.
RICH BAREGES, REDUCED from 2s. 6d. to 1s 3d.
RICH FRENCH LAWNS, REDUCED from 1s. 6d. to 10d.
RICH BAREGE DELAINES, REDUCED from 2s. 6d. to 10d.
REAL MERRIMAC PRINTS REDUCED from 1s. to 8d.
REAL SCOTCH GINGHAMS, REDUCED from 1s. 6d. to 8d.

With one hundred other styles of Goods we might quote, if necessary. But to realize the immense reduction of this stock it must be seen and compared with others, after which the most inveterate bargain-hunter will feel satisfied without being led down. To obviate the difficulty of shopping during the heat of the day the store will open at 7 A. M. and close at 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MASIN, M. D,
No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. U. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	18 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Where are they not?—Well may these Pills be called the universal medicine, for they are in demand throughout the habitable globe. Even the medical dogmatists who regard all deviations from college rules as sacrilege, are electrified by the cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and dysentery accomplished by Holloway's Pills. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

ONLY ONE SHILLING A YARD.

5,000 yards Real French Printed Barèges.
7,000 yards White Brilliants.
3,500 yards Printed Brilliants.

The above goods all cost to import about 25 cents per yard. They are offered this day at 12½ cents to close them out.

CHAS. HEARD & Co.,
No. 301 Grand-street.

Advertisement.

PUBLY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the excessive heat last evening and the much talked of opposition from other places of amusement, this beautiful Theatre was crowded to excess, and the new National Drama by Mr. N. B. CLARKE, called "The Battle of Brandywine," was a most triumphant hit. To-night it will be repeated, and with it the Pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet, and Farce of "Lottery Ticket."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most beautiful picture known is CRAWLEY'S Patent Ambrotype, and all pictures not made by this process are miserable imitations, and soon perish. It is a matter of demonstration that the genuine are imperishable. The right to make them is owned by TAYLOR, No. 447 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. None are genuine unless sealed and stamped "Patent."

[Advertisement.]

KNOX IS NOT GOING TO KANSAS.—Knocks on the head are the rule there, but KNOX (hats) on the head are the rule here. Consequently this no plus ultra of hatters will remain with us to supply us with his Summer Hats, of which he has an unequaled assortment—until further notice KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fruits, vegetables, &c., can be preserved in their natural flavor and at small expense by using our Infallible, Self-sealing Can, satisfactorily tested by thousands during the past year. TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers, No. 60 Beekman-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

YANKEE SULLIVAN.—A capital likeness, painted from life of this notorious pugilist and judge of elections, may be seen at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, open July 4. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Central Fremont Club.

A spirited meeting was held last evening at Toynbee's Hotel, Brooklyn, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Kings County Central Fremont Club. A constitution was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were elected as officers:—President—WM. T. PASTEBIER. Vice-President—S. M. PARSONS. Secretary—J. M. COMSTOCK. Treasurer—GEO. MERRITT.

An Executive Committee of ten were named, headed by Mr. —— POTTER, as Chairman. The motto of the Club is "Free Soil for Free Men."

It is proposed to hold regular weekly meetings of the Club, at their established Head-Quarters, during the pending Presidential campaign.

The Club is composed of young merchants and business men, and, from the tone manifested last evening, promises to be a very effective organization for the promotion of the Republican cause.

After a song the Club adjourned, to meet at the same place next Monday night.

☞ The Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eleventh Wards all organized and perfected their Fillmore and Donelson Clubs last night.

New Stage Routes.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening granted permission to WM. J. J. HOWARD to run a line of stages from the Equestrian Institute, Eastern District of Brooklyn, to the South Ferry, passing through South Fourth, Fourth, Bedford, De Kalb and Fulton-avenues, Joralemon Court, and Atlantic streets. Also to JOHN WING, to run a line of stages from the foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., to Fulton Ferry, passing through South Seventh and Fourth streets, Bedford and De Kalb avenues, Washington, Prospect and Fulton streets.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Sergeant HARTSHORN, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, last evening arrested two men from New-York, named Frederick Ween and Manuel M. Milderberger, for passing a $3 counterfeit bill on the Bank of New-Haven. They were committed to answer.

Identified.

The body found at the foot of Dikeman-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, was subsequently identified as being the remains of EDWARD S. HARDY, of No. 92 Houston-street, New-York. He has been missing one week.

Fatal Accident.

An elderly woman named ANN COCHRANE, residing at No. 161 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed, Sunday night, by falling down a flight of stairs. Her neck was broken by the fall.

Serious Accident.

A boy named PATRICK MATTESON had his arm broken while on Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by a barrel of swill rolling upon him. The injured lad was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, June 29, by Rev. Mr. T. T. Guion, Mr. T. C. SMITHSON, of England, to Miss EMILY C. BOWERS of Providence R. I.

☞ New England papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Dr. Baker Mr. JONATHAN EDWIN IVES to Miss PHEBE ANN SADDINGTON, all of Brooklyn.

At Villa Monte Cristo, Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, June 26, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, of New York, ENEY GOODELL to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of Edmund B. Mixwell, of Easton, Penn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, June 29, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with true Christian resignation, ELIZABETH TIPPET, widow of the late James George, of Cornwall, Eng., and mother of James and John George of this City.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 30 Grove st, this day, (Tuesday,) at 6 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness, of consumption, WILLIAM LEWIS JACKSON, aged 20 years, 10 months and 17 days.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Wm. Jackson, No. 232 Clinton-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, June 30, EVANDER D. ACHOTT, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 103 Division-st, to-morrow, (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, June 30, of cholera infantem, GEORGE W., son of George W. and Susannah J. Baldwin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 204 Elm-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 28, ANN TURNER, wife of Thos Ketcham, aged 69 years.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

At Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J., on Monday, June 30, of a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, ANN M., wife of Stephen H. Powers, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

In Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 25, Miss MARIAN YOUMANS, only daughter of Samuel Youmans, deceased, of Warwick, in the 24th year of her age.

At Washington, on Thursday, June 26, Major J. J. B. KINGSBURY, formerly of the U. S. Army.

His remains will be conveyed to Waterbury, Conn.

☞ Eastern and Western papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 30.

$2,000 Ohio State 6s, '75	104½	400 Erie Railroad	s60 60¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	88	100 do	b30 61
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	88½	100 do	s4 60¾
4,000 Erie R. R. 6s, '75	94	700 do	b30 61
10,000 Hinds. R. R. 3d M.	87½	300 do	s10 60¾
6,000 do	b3 68	200 do	s30 61
1,000 Harlem R. R. 2d M.	77½	408 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	94¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	93¼	50 do	s3 93½
1,000 do	93¾	50 do	s60 93¾
1,000 T. H. & I. 1st M. Bs.	80	200 do	b30 93½
77 Merchants' Bank	134	300 Mich. Cen. R. R.	93¼
35 Bank of Commerce	110	600 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93½
55 Penn. Coal Co	109	100 do	b60 93½
100 do	101¾	100 do	b30 93½
425 Cumb. Coal Co	22¾	10 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	39
1310 Nic. Transit Co	10	100 Reading Railroad	93¾
500 Erie Railroad	b60 59½	200 do	s30 92
200 do	b30 59¾	1108 do	c 92
50 do	s3 59¾	300 do	92
100 do	s20 59¾	1600 do	b60 93½
450 do	s3 59½	200 do	b30 93½
150 do	b3 59½	50 Panama Railroad	104¾
200 do	s10 59½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 77
200 do	b60 60	100 do	77
250 do	b10 60	700 do	b60 77¼
200 do	b60 60¾	200 do	s10 77¼
400 do	b4 60	50 do	b3 77¼
670 do	s3 60	100 do	s60 77¼
200 do	b30 60¾	14 Wis. L. Shore R.	73¼
300 do	60	15 N. H. & N. Lon. R.	6
500 do	s60 60	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 97
650 do	60¾	100 Ga. & Chi. R.	b3 113½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 E. R. R. B. '75	83¾	200 Erie Railroad	b10 61
10,000 Missouri State 6s	88¾	300 do	b3 61
1,000 E. R. R. Bs. '71	86¼	150 do	b30 61¼
350 Canton Company	23¾	250 do	b30 61¾
50 do	b60 23¾	400 do	s10 61
100 Harlem Railroad	17¾	200 do	s3 61
5 Hudson River R. R.	84¾	600 do	b3 61¾
100 Erie Railroad	b10 60¾	50 do	s30 61
400 do	b30 60¾	400 Reading Railroad	92
100 do	b2 60¾	200 do	b60 94¼
100 do	s8 60¾	10 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77¼
100 do	b3 60¾	200 do	77¾
100 do	s3 60¾	600 do	b3 77¼
550 do	60¾	600 do	s3 77¼
100 do	s10 60¾	100 do	b60 77¼

MONDAY, June 30—P. M.

The steamship *North America*, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., four days after the sailing of the *Asia*, arrived at Quebec this evening. From a telegraphic summary of her news, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the pending difficulty between Great Britain and ourselves is likely to be settled amicably, and that Mr. DALLAS will not be dismissed—the Earl of CLARENDON having stated in the House of Lords on Monday, the 16th, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States. The Funds rose slightly in consequence, and closed at 95¾@94⅝. The sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market on Monday amounted to 15,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation, at ⅛d. higher than on the Friday previous. On Tuesday the market was dull, only 5,000 bales being taken, and quotations receded to Friday's rates. In Breadstuffs an improvement had taken place in some articles. The state of trade generally is reported to be improving.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending June 28, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present the following changes, as contrasted with the previous statement of Saturday, June 21:

Increase in Loans	$1,466 580
Decrease in Specie	891,962
Decrease in Circulation	27,713
Increase in undrawn Deposits	963,783

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 30, '55.	June 28, '56.	June 21, '56.
Loans	$95,586,424	$107,057,525	$105,626,995
Specie	15,640,145	17,069,697	17,871,955
Circulation	7,896 119	8 256,289	8,278,002
Deposits	$1,903,965	93,239,943	93 716,337
Gov't Office, N.Y.	7,770,993	10,351,434	9,961,069
The Gross Deposits, June 21			$93,715,887
Less Average Clearances			20,324,627
Leaving undrawn			$90,391,210
Gross Deposits, June 28			$93,239,243
Less Average Clearances			21,893,250
Leaving undrawn			$71,349,993
Actual Increase in undrawn Deposits			$963,783

The moderate decrease of $802,268 in Specie, which still leaves the average above seventeen millions, with a rising account for the new week by the accession from California, is somewhat remarkable after the heavy movement last week of $2,884,120 to Europe and the Sub-Treasury. We understand, however, that the interior exchanges, particularly with Philadelphia and Boston, are again in favor of this City. To-morrow the Sub-Treasury will commence the disbursement of $800,000 Federal Interest, the proper transfer having been ordered to the Interest Department of the office to-day.

The speculation in Erie shares was renewed on the Stock Exchange this morning and continued with much spirit and activity through the day. The transactions at the Board alone were over 10,000 shares, and as usual there was a considerable amount of business done by private contract and in the Street. The price opened at 59⅞ and went to 61⅛ ₱ cent., closing about 61 ₱ cent. A large proportion of the business is done on contract, buyers manifesting every disposition to take the stock at the option of the seller, 30 to 60 days, at a small difference from the cash price. The movement very much engrosses the attention of the Board, although other shares and bonds are generally held firm, and in Reading, Michigan Southern, New-York Central and Toledo, a liberal business was done at full rates. Erie Bonds are firmer and ⅛ ₱ cent. higher. The Sinking Fund of 1875 brought 94, and the Convertibles of 1871 86¾ ₱ cent. Missouri Sixes advanced to 88¼ ₱ cent., and Hudson Third Mortgages to 68 ₱ cent. The general market closed steady and Eris shares firm. Hudson River shares suddenly rose 4 bis afternoon to 84¾ ₱ cent.

The market for Money this week opens with every appearance of an easy supply, and generally at 6 ₱ cent. to the best Stock houses, returnable on demand, and 7 ₱ cent. on first-class paper, 60 days to 90 days; some short prime names occasionally at 6@6½ ₱ cent. Paper 4 to 6 months goes at 7½ to 9 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills are firm for the Boston steamer, but thus far only a moderate business has been done. London, 109⅞@110; Paris, 5.16¼@5.15. There will be from $600,000 to $800,000 Gold sent to Boston for this steamer, and probably more, if the demand for Exchange should improve to-morrow.

We are again indebted to the polite officials in the Government Sub-Treasury Office for a prompt summary of the operations of the department at New-York for the month which expires to-day:

The Sub-Treasury balance, June 1, was	$10,031,926
Receipts since from Customs	$3 573,198
Miscellaneous	555,527—4,131,725
Together	$14,163,651
Payments of the month	8 392 795
Regular balance, to July 1	$5,770,856
To Credit Disbursing officers	1,565,610
To Credit Interest Account	325 878
To Credit Assay and Bullion Fund	2,287 498
Total Coin and Bullion, June 30	$10,529,842
Deposite Gold in Assay Office in June	1,425,500
Deposits of Silver	32,500
Together	$1,458,000
Payable in Bars	$1,428 000
Payable in Coin	30,000—1,458,000
Gold Bars stamped in June	$364,320

For the convenience of parties holding State coupons due to-morrow we repeat that the Bank of the Republic will pay for the State of Virginia; Bank of Commerce for Missouri; Bank of America for Kentucky; Merchants' Bank for Tennessee; American Exchange Bank for Illinois; Indiana Agency for Indiana; Ohio Trust, S. T. BELL Transfer Agent, for Ohio; Bank of Republic for North Carolina and Georgia, and Merchants' Bank for Alabama. The California Interest has not been received. As on a former occasion, the fault is said to be with the State Bankers at San Francisco, who have failed to remit in season. The Maryland Interest is payable in Baltimore, and the Louisiana in New-Orleans.

The Board of Brokers, after some discussion to-day, very commendably resolved to extend their Fourth of July holiday season from the adjournment on Thursday, the 3d, to Monday forenoon, July 7. The Board-room meanwhile is to be removed to the building fitted up near the present place of meeting, with an entrance on William and also one on Beaver-street.

The following are the officers of the new Artisans' Bank, capital $600,000, located at No. 117 Nassau-street:

President—NATHAN C. PLATT.
Vice-President—ALEXANDER FRASER.

DIRECTORS:

Nathan C. Platt, (Platt & Brother,) importer and manufacturer of jewelry, No. 20 Maiden lane; Alexander Fraser, (formerly of Spelman & Fraser,) No. 6 Barclay-street; Elijah Houghton, (Houghton & Brother,) mahogany dealer, No. 90 Walker street; Harvey Burdell, dentist, No. 31 Bond-street; George Gault, (formerly Gault, Ballard & Co.) furs, No. 123 Maiden-lane; William J. Todd, (Todd & Co.,) salt, No. 77 Front-street; James R. Gilmore, (J. R. Gilmore & Co.) naval stores, No. 74 South-street; John Catlin, No. 37 Exchange-place; William Phelps, (Phelps & Kingsman,) cabinet furniture, Nos. 118 and 120 Chatham-street; Henry A. Denison, (Denison, Williams & Co.,) straw and furs, No. 15 Cortlandt-street; John H. Browning, clothing, No. 39 Liberty-street; Asahel Jones, (Jones, White & McCurdy,) dental warehouse, No. 263 Broadway; Buckley T. Benton, (Benton & Brother,) jeweler, No. 169 Broadway; James C. Derby, (Derby & Jackson,) book publisher, No. 119 Nassau-street; Ethan F. Bishop, banker, No. 52 Wall-street; John A. Livingston, (Livingston, Ballard & Co.,) grocer, No. 46 Water-street; Frank Vincent, (Vincent, Clerk & Co.,) silk goods, No. 20 Warren-street; John M. Davies, (J. M. Davies, Jones & Co.,) importer, No. 23 Warren-street.

CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier.

By the last official report of the Bank of British North America, made to the general meeting of Stockholders in London, it appears that the means of the concern, in Federal money, are:

Bills Discounted and other assets	$13,110,000
Specie reserve	1,490,000
Together	$14,600,000
Against circulation	$3,259,500
Deposits and other debts	5,690,500—8,950,000
Leaving to Capital £1,000,000 and profits thereon	$5,790,000

We are requested to state that the transfer books of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road will remain closed from this day to July 10. The half-yearly dividend, which will pass to the credit of the Stockholders on the closing of the books, is 5 ₱ cent., payable in the Income 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Company, and these Bonds will be ready for distribution on 1st August, at the Ohio Trust Office.

The interests of the Brookbridge Coal and Oil Companies at Cloverport, Kentucky, having been consolidated, the owners are now prepared to supply Coal Oils at their manufactory, at Cloverport, Kentucky, consisting of lubricating oil, burning oil, benzole, and crude coal oil. Particulars furnished at the Company's Office, corner of Wall-street and Broadway, New-York; or on application to J. & W. CAIRNS, at Cloverport, Kentucky.

The following Ohio Coupons will be paid to-morrow at the Ohio Trust Office:

Scioto county.	Licking county.
Town of Florida.	Clay township.
Cle. G. L. & Coke Co.	German township.
Iron Railroad.	Orange township.
City of Wheeling to Hempfield.	Munroe township.
	Salem township.
City of Wheeling to Marietta & Cin. Railroad.	Cross Creek township.
City of Dayton.	Cadiz township.
Little Miami Railroad.	Mill township.
Dayton township.	Rumley township.
Clev. & Pittsburg Railroad.	Steubenville township.
Hillsboro' & Cin. Railroad.	Coshocton township.
Hardin county.	Tuscarawas township.
City of Pittsburg.	Layfayette township.
Guernsey county.	Franklin township.

The July Coupon on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Galveston and Red River Road, will be paid at the office of C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-street.

The Panama half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent. was declared to-day, payable 15th July.

The receipts of Breadstuffs, to-day, were pretty large, but embraced only a very meagre proportion of what is conveniently sought after, and they did not affect the market for desirable lots, either of Flour or Grain. Flour was in good request, and some kinds brought a further advance of 5c. ₱ barrel. No important change occurred in Grain. Provisions, or Groceries. Cotton was held above the views of most buyers, and was but lightly purchased. Rice was quoted a shade higher, though not so brisk. Fre

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1494. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A VERY LIVELY TIME.

Col Fremont Nominated on the First Formal Ballot.

Belting of the Fillmore Men.

Gov. Johnston Nominated for Vice-President.

CHOICE OF AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Meeting of the Belters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 1.

Under a call issued June 24, a Convention of several hundred delegates assembled in the City Hall, in this city, this afternoon.

A full representation would have given a Convention of 1,200; there were less than half that number in attendance, and this included many who were not regularly appointed delegates. A very large proportion of the State Government and the office holders under it were present, and took an active interest in the proceedings.

For the first time in the history of the American party in Massachusetts, the Convention was freely open to the public.

A LARGE PROGRAMME.

Mr. COBB called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock, and successfully defended the legitimacy of the call for the meeting from the attacks made upon it. Mr. COBB also intimated that it would be proper to nominate an electoral ticket, [applause,] and likewise a State ticket, as we are all agreed as to how that ticket should be composed. [Applause and hisses.]

FILLMORE MEN AHEAD.

In calling for the appointment of a temporary President, the names of E. C. BAKER, of Medford, (Fremont,) and JOHN M. TURNER, of Brookline, (Fillmore,) were proposed. Though Mr BAKER was first nominated, Mr. COBB received the name of Mr. TURNER also declared him selected, though the noes outnumbered the ayes. Some dissatisfaction was manifested, but to respect being paid to it, quiet was soon restored. PETER L. COX, of Lynn, was appointed Secretary.

THE FIRST FIGHT—GARDNER AHEAD.

A Committee of one from each County was appointed upon credentials.

Some dispute arose as to the choice of a permanent President, whether by a ballot or through a Committee. The Convention refused by a two-thirds vote to choose by ballot.

Another disputed question was whether the Committee to select the permanent officers should be appointed, one member for each county, by the Delegates from each County, or by the temporary President. One hundred and forty-two voted in favor of the appointment by Delegates, and 234 against it,—the total vote being 378. The Convention then voted that the Committee of Selection be appointed by the Chair, and it was so appointed.

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

Considerable discussion arose on a motion to invite the State Central Committee to seats and participation in the Convention. It was strenuously opposed by various gentlemen, and advocated as a customary compliment. The motion was strongly pressed, and at last carried, though the first vote of the Convention was almost unanimously against it.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Convention here waited half an hour, when it received the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, as follows:

President—THOMAS COLT, of Pittsfield.

Vice-Presidents—George W. Messinger of Boston, George H. Devereux of Salem, C. D. Stockbridge of Whately, I. F. Conkey of Amherst, Gad O. Bliss of Longmeadow, William Taylor of Lee, L. J. Fletcher of Lowell, J. E. Carpenter of Foxboro, Henry W. Bagg of Dennis, L. M. Wheaton of Norton, William Wood of Fitchburg, David Davis of Edgartown, Daniel J. Robbins of Plymouth.

Secretaries—Peter L. Cox of Lynn, Charles A. Winchester of Springfield, George T. Stearns of Boston.

These gentlemen were adopted by the Convention for the several places to which they were assigned, without opposition.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Adams, waited upon President COLT to the chair, who congratulated the delegates as the representatives of a dominant, healthy, powerful organization, young in years, but old in strength, and just as strong now as ever. [Applause.] He urged concession as to differences upon the manner in which our principles could be carried out.

Mr. STEARNS, of Boston, declined the appointment as Secretary, and GEORGE W. SARGENT, of Lawrence, was selected in his place

appear, and other Judges were elected by the crowd. All this vote. In order to make a pretence of right to vote, some persons of the company kept a pre-[illegible] of squatter claims, on which any one could enter his name and then assert he had a claim in the Territory. A citizen of the district who was himself a candidate for Delegate to Congress, was told by one of the strangers, that he would be abused and, probably, killed if he challenged a vote. (4.) He was seized by the collar, called a d—d Abolitionist, and was compelled to seek protection in the room with the Judges. About the time the polls were closed these strangers mounted their horses and got into their wagons, and cried out: "All aboard for Westport and Kansas City." A number were recognized as residents of Missouri, and among them was SAMUEL H. WOODSON, a leading lawyer of Independence. Of those whose names are on the poll-books 35 were resident settlers and 226 were non-residents.

The election in the Fourth District was held at Dr. CHAPMAN'S, over 40 miles from the Missouri State line. It was a thinly settled region, containing but 47 voters in February, 1855, when the census was taken. On the day before the election, from 100 to 150 citizens of Cass and Jackson Counties, Mo., came into this district declaring their purpose to vote, and that they were bound to make Kansas a Slave-State, if they did it at the point of the sword (5). Persons of the party on the way drove each a stake in the ground and called it a claim—and in one case several names were put on one stake. The party of strangers camped all night near where the election was to be held, and in the morning were at the election polls and voted. One of their party got drunk, and to get rid of Dr. CHAPMAN, a judge of the election; they sent for him to come and and see a sick man, and in his absence filled his place with another judge, who was not sworn. They did not deny or conceal that they were residents of Missouri, and many of them were recognized as such by others. They declared that they were bound to make Kansas a Slave State. They insisted upon their right to vote in the Territory if they were in it one hour. After the election they again returned to their homes in Missouri, camping over night on the way.

We find upon the poll books 161 names; of these not over 30 resided in the Territory, 131 were non-residents (6).

But few settlers attended the election in the Vth District, the District being large and the settlement scattered. 82 votes were cast; of these between 20 and 30 were settlers, (7) and the residue were citizens of Missouri They passed into the Territory (8) by way of the Santa Fé road and by the residence of Dr. WESTFALL, who then lived on the western line of Missouri (9). Some little excitement arose at the polls as to the legality of their voting, but they did vote for Gen. WHITFIELD, and said they intended to make Kansas a Slave State—and that they had claims in the Territory. Judge TEAZLE, judge of the Court in Jackson County, Missouri, was present, but did not vote (9). He said he did not intend to vote, but came to see that others voted. After the election, the Missourians returned the way they came.

The election in the Sixth District was held at Fort Scott, in the southeast part of the Territory and near the Missouri line. A party of about 100 men from Cass and the counties in Missouri south of it went into the Territory, traveling about 45 miles, most of them with their wagons and tents, and camping out They appeared at the place of election. Some attempts were made to swear them, but two of the Judges were prevailed upon not to do so, and none were sworn, and as many as chose voted. There were but few resident voters at the polls. The settlement was sparse—about 25 actual settlers voted out of 105 votes cast, leaving 80 illegal votes (10) After the voting was over the Missourians went to their wagons and commenced leaving for home.

The most shameless fraud practiced upon the rights of the settlers at this election was in the Seventh District. It is a remote settlement about 75 miles from the Missouri line, and contained in February, A. D., 1855, three months afterward, when the Census was taken, but 53 voters; and yet the poll-books show that 604 votes were cast. The election was held at the house of FREE McGEE at a place called "110." But few of the actual settlers were present at the polls (11) A witness who formerly resided in Jackson County, Mo., and was well acquainted with the citizens of that county (12) says that he saw a great many wagons and tents at the place of election, and many individuals he knew from Jackson County. He was in their tents and conversed with some of them, and they told him they had come with the intention of voting He went to the polls intending to vote for FLENSKELS, and his ticket being of a different color from the rest, his vote was challenged by FREE McGEE, who had been appointed one of the Judges, but did not serve. LEMUEL RATCREST, a citizen of Missouri, was acting in his place. The witness then challenged the vote of a young man named NOLAN, whom he knew to reside in Jackson County. Finally, the thing was hushed up as the witness had a good many friends there from that county, and it might lead to a fight if he challenged any more votes. Both voted and he then went down to their camp He there saw many of his old acquaintances whom he knew had voted at the election in August previous in Missouri, and who still resided in that State By a careful comparison of the poll-lists with the Census rolls, we find but 12 names on the poll-book who were voters when the Census was taken three months afterwards, and we are satisfied that not more than 20 legal votes could have been polled at that election, the only residents who are known to have voted are named by the witness, and are 13 in number—thus leaving 584 illegal votes cast in a remote district, where the settlers within many miles were acquainted with each other.

The total number of white inhabitants in the Eleventh District in the month of February, A. D. 1855, including men, women and children, was 36, of whom 24 were voters—yet the poll lists in the district show that 245 votes were cast at this election. For reasons stated hereafter in regard to the election on the 30th of March, your Committee were unable to procure the attendance of witnesses from this District. From the records it clearly appears that the votes cast could not have been by lawful resident voters. The best test in the absence of direct proof by which to ascertain the number of legal votes cast, is by a comparison of the census roll with the poll book—by which it appears that but 7 resident settlers voted, and 238 votes were illegally and fraudulently given.

The election in the Fourteenth District was held at the house of BENJAMIN HARDING, a few miles from the town of St. Joseph, Missouri. Before the polls were opened, a large number of citizens of Buchanan County, Missouri, and among them many of the leading citizens of St. Joseph, were at the place of voting, and made a majority of the company present. At the time appointed by the Governor for opening the polls, two of the judges were not there, and it became the duty of the legal voters present to select other Judges. The Judge who was present (13) suggested the name of Mr. WATERSON as one of the Judges—but the crowd voted down the proposition. Some discussion then arose as to the right of non-residents to vote for Judges, during which Mr. BRYANT was nominated and elected by the crowd. Some one nominated Col. JOHN SCOTT as the other Judge, who was then and is now, a resident of St. Joseph. At that time he was the City Attorney of that place and so continued until this Spring, but he claimed that the night before he had come to the house of Mr. BRYANT, and had engaged boarding for a month, and considered himself a resident of Kansas on that ground. The Judges appointed by the Governor refused to put the nomination of Col SCOTT to vote because he was not a resident. After some discussion, Judge LEONARD, a citizen of Missouri, stepped forward and put the vote himself; and Mr. SCOTT was declared by him as elected by the crowd, and served as a Judge of Election that day. After the election was over, he returned to St. Joseph, and never since has resided in the Territory. It is manifest that this election of a non-resident lawyer as a Judge, was imposed upon the settlers by the citizens of the State. When the Board of Judges was thus completed, the voting proceeded, but the effect of the rule adopted by the Judges allowed many, if not a majority of the non-residents, to vote. The claimed that their presence on the ground, especially when they had a claim in the Territory, gave them a right to vote—under that construction of the law they readily, when required, swore they were "residents," and then voted. By this evasion, as near as your Committee can ascertain from the testimony, as many as 50 illegal votes were cast in this District out of 153, the whole number polled.

The election in the Fifteenth District was held at Penseman's, on Stranger Creek, a few miles from Weston, Missouri. On the day of the election a large number of citizens of Platte County, but chiefly from Weston and Platte City, came in small parties, in wagons and on horseback, to the polls. Among them were several leading citizens of that town, and the names of many of them are given by the witnesses (14.) They generally insisted upon their right to vote on the ground that every man having a claim in the Territory could vote, no matter where he lived (15.) All voted who chose. No man was challenged or sworn. Some of the residents did not vote. The purpose of the strangers in voting was declared to be to make Kansas a Slave State (16.) We find by the poll books that 306 votes were cast—of them we find but 57 are on the census rolls as legal voters in February following. Your Committee is satisfied, from the testimony, that not over 100 of those who voted had any right so to do, leaving at least 206 illegal votes cast.

The election in the Sixteenth District was held at Leavenworth. It was then a small village of three or four houses, located on the Delaware Reservation. (17.) There were comparatively few settlers then in the district, but the number rapidly increased afterwards. On the day before and the day of the election, a great many citizens of Platte, Clay and Ray Counties crossed the river—most of them camping in tents and wagons about the town, "like a camp meeting," (18.) They were in companies or messes of ten to fifteen in each. They brought their own provisions and cooked for themselves, and were generally armed. Many of them were known by the witnesses, and their names given, and their names are found upon the poll-books. Among them were several persons of influence where they resided in Missouri, who held, or had held, high official posi-

(4.) John A. Wakefield.
(5.) Peter Bassinger. (6.) Thomas Hopkins, Ralph Hacket, Perry Fuller, John F. Lucas (7.) James W. Wilson. (8.) Dr. B. C. Westfall. (9.) J. W. Wilson.
(10.) S. C. Prince.
(11.) Mathias A. Reed. (12.) Wm. F. Johnstone.
(13.) Benjamin Harding.
(14.) J. E. Crane. Francis M. Potter, John W. Howe, Phineas Skinner, H. B. Gale. (15.) J. H. Crane. (16.) H. B. Gale.
(17.) George H. Keller and John A. Lunday.
(19.) George H. Keller.

Thus your Committee find that in this the first election in the Territory a very large majority of the votes were cast by citizens of the State of Missouri in violation of the organic law of the Territory. Of the legal votes cast Gen. WHITFIELD received a plurality. The settlers took but little interest in the election, not one half of them voting. This may be accounted for from the fact that the settlements were scattered over a great extent—that the term of the Delegate to be elected was short—and that the question of Free and Slave institutions was not generally regarded by them as distinctly at issue. Under these circumstances a systematic invasion from an adjoining State by which large numbers of illegal votes were cast in remote and sparse settlements for the avowed purpose of extending Slavery into the Territory, even though it did not change the result of the election, was a crime of great magnitude Its immediate effect was to further excite the people of the Northern States—induce acts of retaliation, and exasperate the actual settlers against their neighbors in Missouri.

In January and February, A. D. 1855, the Governor caused an enumeration to be taken of the inhabitants and qualified voters in the Territory, an abstract of which is here given:

Abstract of Census, and Election of Nov. 29, 1854.

Districts.	Place of Voting.	Whitfield.	Wakefield.	Flenniken.	Scattering.	Total.	Number of Votes by Census.	Legal Votes.	Illegal Votes.
1.	Lawrence	48	188	51	16	303	29	3 31	...
2.	Douglas	335	3	5	...	343	193	35	226
3.	St noon's	4	...	5	...	47	101	47	...
4.	Dr. Chapman's	146	21	...	...	167	4	30	131
5.	H. Eharman's	63	4	15	...	82	44	30	52
6.	Fort Scott	105	...	...	...	105	253	25	80
7.	"110"	537	...	...	...	604	53	20	584
8.	Council Grove	16	...	...	...	16	33	16	...
9.	Reynold's	8	...	31	...	39	36	4	...
10.	Big Blue Cross	9	6	22	...	37	23	37	...
11.	Marysville	237	...	3	5	245	24	7	238
12.	Warton's Shore	31	3	...	1	4	73	41	...
13.	Cawkie	65	1	...	...	71	96	71	...
14.	Harding's	13	...	23	...	153	334	303	50
15.	Penseno	23	...	5	...	28	34	10	26
16.	Leaveworth	232	...	8	...	312	353	15	162
17.	Shawnee Ag'n'y	49	...	13	...	62	54	62	...
18.			...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	2268	241	3 5	21	2871	...	114	1723

On the same day the census was completed, the Governor issued his Proclamation for an election, to be held on the 30th of March, A. D. 1855, for Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. It prescribed the boundaries of districts, the places for polls, the names of judges, the appointment of members, and recited the qualifications of voters If it had been observed, a just and fair election would have reflected the will of the people of the Territory. Before the election, false and inflammatory rumors were busily circulated among the people of Missouri. The number and character of the emigration then passing into the Territory were grossly exaggerated and misrepresented. Through the active exertions of many of its leading citizens, aided by the secret societies before referred to, the passions and prejudices of the people of that State were greatly excited. Several residents there have testified to the character of the reports circulated among and credited by the people. These efforts were successful. By an organized movement, which extended from Andrew County in the north to Jasper County in the south, and as far eastward as Boone and Cole Counties, companies of men were arranged in regular parties and sent *into every County District in the Territory, and into every Representative District* but one. The numbers were so distributed as to control the election in each district. They went to vote, and with the avowed design to make Kansas a Slave State. They were generally armed and equipped, carried with them their own provisions and tents, and so marched into the Territory. The details of the invasion, from the mass of the testimony taken by your Committee, are so voluminous that we can here state but the leading facts elicited.

1st DISTRICT—MARCH 30, 1855—LAWRENCE.

The company of persons who marched into this District, collected in Ray, Howard, Carroll, Boone, La Fayette, Randolph, Saline, and Cass Counties, in the State of Missouri. Their expenses were paid—those who could not come contributing provisions, wagons, &c. (21.) Provisions were deposited for those who were expected to come to Lawrence in the house of WILLIAM LYKINS, and were distributed among the Missourians after they arrived there (22.) The evening before and the morning of the day of election, about 1,000 men from the above counties arrived at Lawrence and camped in a ravine a short distance from town, near the place of voting. They came in wagons—of which there were over one hundred—and on horseback, under the command of Col SAMUEL YOUNG, of Boone County, Missouri, and CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, of Missouri. They were armed with guns, rifles, pistols and bowie-knives, and had tents, music, and flags with them. (23. They brought with them two pieces of artillery, (24, loaded with musket-balls, (25). On their way to Lawrence, some of them met Mr. N. B. BLANTON, who had been appointed one of the Judges of Election by Gov. REEDER, and after learning from him that he considered it his duty to demand an oath from them as to their place of residence, first attempted to bribe, and then threatened him with hanging, in order to induce him to dispense with that oath. In consequence of these threats, he did not appear at the polls the next morning to act as Judge. (26.)

The evening before the election, while in camp, the Missourians were called together at the tent of Capt. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, and speeches were made to them by Col. YOUNG and others, calling for volunteers to go to other districts where there were not Missourians enough to control the election, and there were more at Lawrence than were needed there (27.) Many volunteered to go, and the morning of the election several companies, from 150 to 200 men each, went off to Tecumseh, Hickory Point, Bloomington, and other places (28.) On the morning of the election, the Missourians came over to the place of voting from their camp, in bodies of one hundred at a time (29.) Mr. BLANTON not appearing, another Judge was appointed in his place—Col. YOUNG claiming that, as the people of the Territory had two Judges, it was nothing more than right that the Missourians should have the other one, to look after their interests (30); and ROBERT A. CUMMINS was elected in BLANTON'S stead, because he considered that every man had a right to vote if he had been in the Territory but an hour (31.) The Missourians brought their tickets with them (32), but not having enough they had three hundred more printed in Lawrence on the evening before and the day of election (33.) They had white ribbons in their buttonholes to distinguish themselves from the settlers (34).

When the voting commenced the question of the legality of the vote of a Mr PAGE was raised. Before it was decided Col. SAMUEL YOUNG stepped up to

(19) John A. Lunday. L. L. Eastman. (20) John A. Lunday.
(21) F. F. Vaughan, Jourdan Davidson. (22) Wm. Yates, C. W. Babcock. Dr. John Day. (23) E D Ladd, Norman Allen, Wm. Yates, Wm B. Hornsby, G. W. Dietzler, C. W. Babcock, Lyman Allen, S. N. Wood, E Chapman, Robert Elliott, N. B. Blanton, Jourdan Davidson, Wm. Lyon, J. S. Abbott, Ira W. Ackley. Dr. John Day, A. B. Wade, John M Banks, H. W. Buckley. (24) E. Chapman, Jourdan Davidson (25) E. Chapman. (26) N. B. Blanton. (27) Norman allen, J. Davidson. (28) Norman Allen, Wm. Yates. W. B Hornsby, J. W. Babcock, S. N. Wood, J. Davidson, A. B. Wade. (29) E. D. Ladd. (30) S N. Wood. (31) R. A. Cummins, Norman Allen, S. N. Wood, C. S. Platt, J. B. Abbott. (32) C. W. Babcock, Robert Elliott. (33) E. W. Dietzler.

(34) F. D. Ladd. Norman Allen, S. N. Wood, C. S. Platt, J. B. Abbott. (35) Norman Allen, J. B. Abbott. (36) E. D. Ladd, Norman Allen, S. N. Wood, C. S. Platt, J. B. Abbott. (37) E. W. Babcock, J. B Abbott. (38) Norman Allen, C. W. Babcock, S. N. Wood, C. S. Platt, J. B. Abbott. (39) E. D. Ladd. Norman Allen. C. W. Babcock, Lyman Allen. (40) E. D. Ladd, Norman Allen, C. W. Babcock, Lyman Allen, S. N. Wood, C. S. Platt, J. B. Abbott. (41) E. D. Ladd. Norman Allen, Lyman Allen (42) Lyman Allen, E. D. Ladd. (43) E. D. Ladd, Ira W Ackley. (44) E. D. Ladd, C. W. Babcock, Lyman Allen, S. N. Wood, N. B. Blanton, John Day, J Davidson, Charles Robinson. (45) E D. Ladd, C. W. Babcock, Lyman Allen, S. N. Wood, N. B. Blanton, J. Davidson, Dr. John Day. (46) E. D. Ladd, C. Robinson, A. B Wade, J Whitlock, J. M. Banks, H W. Buckley. (47) G. W. Dietzler. (48) S N. Wood. Ira W Ackley. (49) J Davidson. (50) E. D. Ladd, Norman Allee, Lyman Allen. (51) W. B. Hornsby, C. W. Babcock, C. Robinson.

(52) Wm. Yates, Thomas Hopkins, Ira W. Ackley. (53) Lyman Allen, J. Davidson. (54) Norman Allen (55) Norman Allen Lyman Allen, C. W. Babcock, S. N. Wood, E. Chapman, Thos. Hopkins. (56) Jourdan Davidson. (57) J. B. Abbott. (58) E. D. Ladd. Norman Allen, Wm. Yates, W. B. Hornsby, G. W. Dietzler, C. W. Babcock, C. Robinson, E. Chapman, Lyman Allen, J. Davidson. (59) S N. Wood.

(60) Gale Jenkins. (61) E. D. Ladd. (62) E. D. Ladd. (63) A. B Wade.
(64) E. D. Ladd, Norman Allen, C. W. Babcock, Charles Robinson, Lyman Allen, J. M. Banks.
(65) James Whitlock.
(66) H Burson, N. Ramsay, James M. Dunn, Andrew White, Dr. F. G. Macey, H Muzzy, Wm. Jessee, John A. Wakefield. (67) F G. Macey. (68) H. Burson, N Ramsay, J. M. Dunn, A. White, F. C Macey, H. Muzzy, Wm. Jessee. John A. Wakefield. (69) J. M Dunn, J. A. Wakefield. (70) E. G. Macey, J. A Wakefield. (71) J. M Dunn, J. G. Dunn, A. White. (72) E. G. Macey. (73) J. M. Dunn, J. M. Mace, A. White, E. Macey, J. A. Wakefield. (74) H. Burson, N. Ramsay. (75) J. G. Dunn (76) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. W Stace, J. C. Dunn, A. White, F. G. Macey, H. Muzzy, S. Jones, J. A. Wakefield. (77) J. C. Dunn. (78) H Burson, N. Ramsay. (79) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. C. Dunn, H. Muzzy, Wm. Jessee.

(80) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, H. Muzzy. (81) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. N. Macey, H Muzzy, W. Jessee, S Jones, J. A Wakefield. (82) H. Burson, J. C Dunn. (83) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. C. Dunn, A. White, H. Muzzy, Wm. Jessee. (84) M Burnes, Wm. Jessee. (85) H. Burson, (86) H Burson, J. M. Dunn, E. G Macey, Wm. Jessee. (87) H. Burson, N. Ramsay. (88) H. Burson, A. White, G. W. Umberger. Wm. Jessee. (89) H Burson, N. Ramsay, A. White, E. C. Macey, G. W. Umberger. Wm. Jessee, J. A Wakefield. (90) N. Ramsay, J. M. Dunn, A. White, E. G. Macey, G. W. Umberger, Wm. Jessee, J. A Wakefield. (91) E. G. Macey, G. W. Umberger, J. A Wakefield. (92) F. Lahey.

(93) J. C. Dunn, Wm. Jessee. J. Jones. (93) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. M. Dunn, J. M. Macey, A. White, E. G. Macey, W. Jessee. (94) N. Ramsay. (95) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. M. Dunn. (96) J. M. Dunn.
(97) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, Wm. Jessee, J. N. Macey, (98) J. N. Macey, H. Muzzy. (99) J. M. Dunn, A. White, F. G. Macey, J. A. Wakefield. (100) J. M. Dunn, J. C. Dunn, A. White.
(101) N. Ramsay. (102) J. C Dunn, A. White. (103) A. White. (104) M. Burson. (105) H. Burson, N. Macee, H. Muzzy, Wm. Jessee. J. A. Wakefield. (106) H. Burson. (107) S. Jones, J. A. Wakefield. (108) Daniel Woodman. (109) F. E. Laley.
(110) W. A. M Vaughan, M. J. J. Metchell, John Long. (111) H. R. Burgess. (112) The Rev. H. B Burgess. Charles Jordan, James Hickey, L. O. Wilworth, D H. Howe J. M. Merrian, W. R. Baggs, W. A. M. Vaughan. (113) John Long, L. O. Wilworth. George Holmes. (114) L O Wilworth.
(115) A W. Burgess. (116) H. B. Burgess, George Holmes. (117) H B. Burgess, John Long, D. H. Horne.
(118) H. B. Burgess, Charles Jordon, H. D Horne, (119) H B. Burgess, Char es Jordan, J. M. Merrian, Geo. Holmes. (120) H. B. Burgess. C. Jordan, J. M. Merrian. (121) L. O. Wilworth. (122) C. Jordan.
(123) H. B. Burgess. (124) H. B. Burgess. (125) Perry Fuller; Peter Bassinger. (126) Parry Fuller; Wm. Moore; J. F Javens. (127) J F. Javens (128) Wm. Moore; J. F Javens; Thos Meekbee. (129) Perry Fuller; Wm. Moore. (130) Perry Fuller; Wm. Moore; J F. Javens; T. Meekbee. (131) Perry Fuller; Wm. Moore; J. F. Javens (132) Perry Fuller; J. F Javeee
(133) Dr. B. C. Westfall, Joseph M. Gearhart. (134) Dr. Burson and Ramsey were called out by their friends, and not suffered to return (83). As Mr. BURSON went out he put the ballot poll-books in his pocket, and took them with him (84); and as he was going out JONES snatched some papers away from him (85), and shortly afterward came out himself holding them up, crying, "Hurrah for Missouri" (86.) After he discovered they were not the poll-books, he took a party of men with him and started off to take the poll-books from BURSON (87). Mr. BURSON saw them coming, and he gave the books to Mr. UMBERGER and told him to start off in another direction, so as to mislead JONES and his party (88). JONES and his party caught Mr. UMBERGER, took the poll-books away from him, and JONES took him up behind on a horse, and carried him back a prisoner (89). After JONES and his party had taken UMBERGER back, they went to the house of Mr. RANKAY and took Judge JOHN A. WAKEFIELD prisoner, and carried him to the place of election (90), and made him get up on a wagon and make them a speech; after which they put a white ribbon in his button-hole and let him go (91.) They then chose two new Judges, and proceeded with the election (92.)

They also threatened to kill the judges if they did not receive their votes without swearing them, or else resign (92.) They said no man should vote who would submit to be sworn—that they would kill any one who would offer to do so—"shoot him," "cut his guts out," &c (93.) They said no man should vote this day unless he voted an open ticket, and was "all right on the goose" (94.) And that if they could not vote by fair means, they would by foul means (95.) They said they had as much right to vote, if they had been in the Territory two minutes, as if they had been there two years, and they would vote (96.) Some of the citizens who were about the window, but had not voted when the crowd of Missourians marched up there, upon attempting to vote, were driven back by the mob, or driven off (97.) One of them, Mr. J. M. MACEY, was asked if he would take the oath, and upon his replying that he would, if the judges required it, he was dragged through the crowd away from the polls, amid cries of "Kill the d—d nigger thief," "Cut his throat." "Tear his heart out," &c. After they got him to the outside of the crowd, they stood around him with cocked revolvers and drawn bowie-knives, one man putting a knife to his heart, so that it touched him, another holding a cocked pistol to his ear, while another struck at him with a club (98.) The Missourians said they had a right to vote if they had been in the Territory but five minutes (99.) Some said they had been hired to come there and vote, and get a dollar a day, and, by G—d, they would vote or die there (100.)

They said the 30th day of March was an important day, as Kansas would be made a Slave State on that day (101.) They began to leave in the direction of Missouri in the afternoon, after they had voted, (102.) leaving some 20 or 40 around the house where the election was held, and unloading a wagon filled with arms, stacked their guns in the yard, and came up to the window and demanded to be admitted to vote. Two of the judges decided to receive their votes, whereupon the third judge, Mr. J. M. ATHUS, resigned, and another was chosen in his place. Col. YOUNG, a citizen of Missouri, but a candidate for and elected to the Territorial Legislative Council, was present and voted in the precinct. He claimed that all Missourians who were present on the day of election were entitled to vote. But thirty or forty of the citizens of the precinct were present, and many of them did not vote (103.) At the Little Sugar precinct, the election seemed to have been conducted fairly, and there a Free-State majority was polled (104.) From the testimony the whole District, appears to have been largely Free State, and had none but actual settlers voted, the Free-State candidates would have been elected by a large majority. From a careful examination of the testimony and the records, we find that from 200 to 225 legal votes were polled, out of 895, the total number given in the precincts of the Fifth District. Of the legal votes cast, the Free-State candidates received 152.

SIXTH DISTRICT—FORT SCOTT.

A company of citizens from Missouri, mostly from Bates County, came into this District the day before the election, some camping and others putting up at the public house (147.) They numbered from 100 to 200 (148.) and came in wagons and on horseback, carrying their provisions and tents with them, and were generally armed with pistols. They declared their purpose to vote, and claimed the right to do so. They went to the polls generally in small bodies, with tickets in their hands, and many, if not all, voted. In some cases they declared that they had voted, and gave their reasons for so doing. Mr. ANDERSON, a Pro-Slavery candidate for the Legislature, endeavored to dissuade the non-residents from voting, because he did not wish the election contested (149.) This person, however, insisted upon voting, and upon his right to vote, and did so. No one was challenged or sworn, and all voted who desired to. Out of 350 votes cast, not over 100 were legal, and but 64 of those named in the census taken one month before by Mr. BARBER, the candidate for Council, voted. Many of the Free-State men did not vote, but your Committee is satisfied that, of the legal votes cast, the Pro-Slavery candidates received a majority. Mr. ANDERSON, one of these candidates, was an unmarried man, who came into the District from Missouri a few days before the election, and boarded at the public house until the day after the election. He then took with him the poll-lists, and did not return to Fort Scott until the occasion of a barbecue the week before the election on October 1, 1855. He voted at that election, and after it left, and has not since been in the District. S. A. WILLIAMS, the other Pro-Slavery candidate, at the time of the election had a claim in the Territory, but his legal residence was not there until after the election.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

From two to three hundred men from the State of Missouri came in wagons or on horseback to the election-ground at Switzer's Creek, in the Seventh District, and encamped near the polls, on the day preceding the election. They were armed with pistols and other weapons, and declared their purpose to vote, in order to secure the election of Pro-Slavery members. They said they were disappointed in not finding more Yankees there, and that they had brought more men than were necessary to counterbalance their vote. A number of them wore badges of blue ribbon with a motto, and the company were under the direction of leaders. They declared their intention to conduct themselves peacefully, unless the residents of the Territory attempted to stop them from voting. Two of the Judges of Election appointed by Governor REEDER, refused to serve, whereupon two others were appointed in their stead by the crowd of Missourians who surrounded the polls. The newly appointed Judges refused to take the oath prescribed by Gov. REEDER, but made one to suit themselves. ANDREW JOHNSON requested each voter to swear if he had a claim in the Territory, and if had voted in another District. The Judges did not take the oath prescribed, but were sworn to receive all legal votes. The Missourians voted without being sworn. They supported H. J. STICKLER for Council, and M. W. McGEE for Representative. They left the evening of the election. Some of them started on horseback for Lawrence, as they said they could be there before night, and all went the way they came. The census list shows 58 legal voters in the District—253 votes were cast; of these, 25 were residents; 17 of whom were in the District when the census was taken (150) Some of the residence present at the polls did not vote, declaring it useless. Candidates declined to run on the Free-State ticket, because they were unwilling to run the risk of so unequal a contest, it being known that a great many were coming up from Missouri to vote (151.) Nearly all the settlers were Free-State men, and 23 of the 25 legal votes given were cast for the only Free-State candidate running. MOBILLER MCGEE, who was declared elected Representative, had a claim—a saw-mill and a house in the Territory—and he was there part of the time. But his legal residence is now, and was then, near Westport, in Missouri, where he owns and conducts a valuable farm, and where his family resides.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

This was attached to the Seventh District for a member of the Council and a representative, and its vote was controlled by the illegal vote cast then. The census shows 39 votes in it—37 votes were cast, of whom a majority voted the Free-State ticket.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Fort Riley and Pawnee are in this district. The latter place was selected by the Governor as the temporary capital, and he designed there to expend the sums appropriated by Congress in the construction of suitable houses for the Legislature. A good deal of building was then being done at the fort near by. For these reasons a number of mechanics, mostly from Pennsylvania, came into this District in March, 1855, to seek employment. Some of these voted at the election. The construction of the capital was first postponed, then abandoned, and finally the site of the town was declared by the Secretary of War to be the military reservation of Fort Riley. Some of the inhabitants returned to the States, and some went to other parts of the Territory. Your Committee find that they came as settlers, intending to remain as such, and were entitled to vote (152.)

TENTH DISTRICT.

In this District ten persons belonging to the Wyandott tribe of Indians voted. They were of that class who, under the law, were entitled to vote, but their residence was in Wyandott Village, at the mouth of the Kansas River, and they had no right to vote in this District. They voted the Pro-Slavery ticket (153). Eleven more recently from Pennsylvania voted the Free-State ticket. From the testimony, they had not, at the time of the election, so established their residence as to have entitled them to vote (154). In both these classes of cases the Judges examined the voters under oath and allowed them to vote, and in all respects the election seems to have been conducted fairly. The rejection of both would not have changed the

B. C. Westfall, Jesse W. Wilson, J. M. Gearhart. (135) Dr. B. C. Westfall.
(136) Dr. B. C. Westfall. (137) Dr. B. C. Westfall, J. W. Wilson. (138) Dr. B. C. Westfall. (139) J. W. Wilson.
(140) Dr. B. C. Westfall, J. W. Wilson. (141) Dr. B. C. Westfall, J. M. Gearhart. (142) Dr. B. C. Westfall.
(143) Wm. Chesnut. (144) Wm. Chesnut. (145) James M Arthur (146) S. W. Bouton.
(147) John Hamilton. (148) Hamilton, E. B. Cook, F. B. Arbell. (149) J. C. Anderson.
(150) James A Stewart, Mr. H. Rose. (151) Wm. F. Johnstone.
(152) Andrew McConnell, R. W. Wilson, A. H. Reeder.
(153) M. A. Garrett, Joseph Stewart. (154) N. J. Osborn, Isaac Hascall.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, being all sparsely settled, were attached together as a Council District, and the Eleventh and Twelfth as a Representative District. The Election District is 60 miles north from Fawnee, and 150 miles from Kansas City. It is the north west settlement in the Territory, and contained, when the census was taken, but 36 inhabitants, of whom 24 were voters. There was on the day of election no white settlement about Marysville, the place of voting, for 40 miles, except that MARSHALL and BISHOP kept a store and ferry at the crossing of the Big Blue and the California road (155.) Your Committee were unable to procure witnesses from this District. Persons who were present at the election were duly summoned by an officer, and among them was F. J. MARSHALL, the member of the House from that District. On his return the officer was arrested and detained, and persons bearing the names of some of the witnesses summoned were stopped near Lecompton, and did not appear before the Committee. The returns show that, in defiance of the Governor's proclamation, the voting was *viva voce*, instead of by ballot. Three hundred and twenty-eight names appear upon the poll-books, as voting, and by comparing these names with those on the census rolls, we find that but seven of the latter voted. The person voted for as Representative, F. J. MARSHALL, was chief owner of the store at Marysville, and was there sometimes, (156,) but his family lived in Weston. JOHN DONALDSON, the candidate voted for for the Council, then lived in Jackson County, Missouri. (157.)

On the day after the election, Mr. MARSHALL, with 25 or 30 men from Weston, Mo., was on the way from Marysville to the State. Some of the party told a witness who had formerly resided at Weston, that they were up at Marysville and carried the day for Missouri, and that they had voted about 150 votes. Mr. MARSHALL paid the bill at that point for the party.

There does not appear to have been any emigration into that District in March, 1855, after the census was taken, and juggling from the best test in the power of your Committee, there was but seven legal votes cast in the District, and 321 illegal.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The election in this District was conducted fairly. No complaint was made that illegal votes were cast.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Previous to the day of election several hundreds of Missourians from Platte, Clay, Boone, Clinton, and Howard Counties, came into the District in wagons and on horseback, and camped there (158.) They were armed with guns, revolvers, bowie-knives, and had badges of hemp in their button holes and elsewhere about their persons (159.) They claimed to have a right to vote, from the fact that they were there on the ground, and had, or intended to make, claims in the Territory, although their families were in Missouri. (160.)

The judges appointed by the Governor opened the polls, and some persons offered to vote, and, when their votes were rejected, on the ground that they were not residents of the district, the crowd threatened to tear the house down if the judges did not leave (161.) The judges then withdrew, taking the poll-books with them (162.) The crowd then proceeded to select other persons to act as judges, and the election went on (163.) Those persons voting who were sworn were asked if they considered themselves residents of the district, and if they said they did they were allowed to vote (164.) But few of the residents were present and voted (165,) and the Free-State men as a general thing did not vote (166.) After the Missourians got through voting they returned home (167.) A formal return was made by the judges of election, setting out the facts, but it was not verified. The number of legal votes in that district was 56, of whom a majority were Free-State men. Of these — voted. The total number of votes cast was 269.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

It was generally rumored in this district, for some days before the election, that the Missourians were coming over to vote (168.) Previous to the election, men from Missouri came into the district and electioneered for the Pro-Slavery candidates (169.) Gen. DAVID R. ATCHISON and a party controlled the nominations in one of the primary elections (170.)

BURR OAK PRECINCT.

Several hundred Missourians from Buchanan, Platte, and Andrew Counties, Mo., including a great many of the prominent citizens of St. Joseph, came into this precinct the day before, and on the day of election, in wagons and on horse and encamped there (171.) Arrangements were made for them to cross the ferry at St. Joseph free of expense to themselves (172.) They were armed with bowie-knives and pistols, guns and rifles (173.) On the morning of the election, the Free-State candidates rendezvoused in a body, on account of the presence of the large number of armed Missourians, at which the crowd cheered and hurrahed (174.) Gen. B. F. STRINGFELLOW was present and was prominent in promoting the election of the Pro-Slavery ticket, as was also Hon. WILLARD P. HALL, and others of the most prominent citizens of St. Joseph, Mo. (175.) But one of the Judges of election, appointed by the Governor, served on that day, and the crowd chose two others to supply the vacancies (176.)

The Missourians said they came there to vote for and secure the election of Major WM. P. RICHARDSON (177.) Major RICHARDSON, elected to the Council, had had a farm in Missouri, where his wife and daughter lived with his son-in law, WILLARD P. HALL, he himself generally going home to Missouri every Saturday night. The farm was generally known as the Richardson Farm. He had a claim in the Territory, upon which was a saw-mill, and where he generally remained during the week (178.)

Some of the Missourians gave as their reason for voting that they had heard that Eastern emigrants were to be at that election (179,) though no Eastern emigrants were there (180.) Others said they were going to vote for the purpose of making Kansas a Slave State (181.)

One claimed that they had a right to vote under the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, from the fact that they were present on the ground on the day of election (182.)

The Free-State men generally did not vote (183, and those who did vote voted generally for JOHN H. WHITEHEAD, Pro-Slavery, for Council, against Major WM. P. RICHARDSON, and did not vote at all for members of the Lower House (184.)

The parties were pretty nearly equally divided in the District, some being of opinion that the Free-State party had a small majority (185), and others that the Pro-Slavery party had a small majority (186). After the election was over and the polls were closed the Missourians returned home. During the day they had provisions and liquor served out free of expense to all (187).

DONIPHAN PRECINCT.

The evening before the election some 300 or more Missourians from Platte, Buchanan, Saline and Clay Counties, Missouri, came into this Precinct with tents, music, wagons and provisions, and armed with guns, rifles, pistols and bowie-knives, and encamped about two miles from the place of voting (188). They said they came to vote, to make Kansas a Slave State, and intended to return to Missouri after they had voted (189).

On the morning of the election the Judges appointed by the Governor would not serve, and others were appointed by the crowd (190). The Missourians were allowed to vote without being sworn (191

called, and of personal violence to those who should take part in the protest. It was not presented to the Governor. (192.) Major RICHARDSON, the Pro Slavery candidate for Council, threatened Dr. CUTLER, the Free-State candidate, that if he contested the election he and his office would be put in the Missouri River, (200.)

The number of votes in the District by the census was 334—of these 124 voted. The testimony shows that quite nnnmber of persons whose legal residance was in the populous county of Buchanan, Mo., on the opposite side of the river, had claims in the Territory. Some ranged cattle, and others marked out their claim and built a cabin, and sold this incipient title where they could. They were not residents of the Territory in any just or legal sense. A number of settlers moved into the District in the month of March. Your Committee are satisfied, after a careful analysis of the records and testimony, that the nnmber of legal votes cast did not exceed 200—out of 727.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

This election in this district was held in the house of Mr. HAYES. On the day of the election a crowd of from 400 to 500 man (201) collected around the polls, of which the great body were citizens of Missouri. One of the Judges of Election, in his testimony (202), states that the strangers commenced crowding around the polls, and then the residents left. Threats were made before and during the election day that there should be no Free-State candidates, although there were nearly or quite as many Free-State as Pro Slavery men resident in the district. Most of the crowd were drinking and carousing, cursing the Abolitionists and threatening the only Free-State Judge of Election. A majority of those who voted wore hemp in their button-holes (203) and their password was "all right on the hemp." Many of the Missourians were known and are named by the witnesses. Several speeches were made by them at the polls, and among those who spoke were Major OLIVER, one of your Committee, Col. BURNE and LALAN WILLIAMS, of Platte County. Mr. OLIVER urged upon all present to use no harsh words, and expressed the hope that nothing would be said or done to harm the feelings of the most sensitive on the other side. He gave some grounds, based on the Missouri Compromise, in regard to the right of voting, and was understood to excuse the Missourians for voting. Your Committee are satisfied that he did not vote. Col. BURNE recommended all to vote, and he hoped none would go home without voting. Some of the Pro Slavery residents were much dissatisfied at the interference with their rights by the Missourians, and for that reason—because reflection convinced them that it would be best or to have Kansas a Free-State—they "fell over the fence," (204.) The judges requested the voters to take an oath that they were actual residents. They objected at first, some saying they had a claim, or "I am here." But the Free-State Judge insisted upon the oath, and his associates, who at first were disposed to waive it, coincided with him, and the voters all took it after some grumbling. One said he cut him some poles and laid them in the shape of a square, and that made him a claim; and another said that he had cut him a few sticks of wood, and that made him a claim. The Free-State men did not vote, although they believed their numbers to be equal to the Pro-Slavery settlers, and some claimed that they had the majority. They were deterred by threats thrown out by the Missourians, before and on the day of election, from putting up candidates, and no candidates were run, for the reason—that there was a credited rumor previously that the Missourians would control the election. The Free-State Judge was threatened with expulsion from the polls, and a young man thrust a pistol into the window through which the votes were received. The whole number of votes cast was 417; of the names on the poll-book but 62 are in the census-rolls, and the testimony shows that a small portion, estimated by one witness at one-quarter of the legal voters voted. Your Committee estimate the number of legal voters at 80. One of the judges referred to certified to the Governor that the election was fairly conducted. It was not contested because no one would take the responsibility of doing it, as it was not considered safe, and that if another election was had, the residents would fare no better

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

For some time previous to the election, meetings were held and arrangements made in Missouri to get up companies to come over to the Territory and vote (205,) and the day before and on the day of election, large bodies of Missourians from Pettis, Clay, Ray, Chariton, Carrol, Clinton and Saline Counties, Missouri, came into this district and camped there (206.) They were armed with pistols and bowie-knives, and some with guns and rifles (207,) and had badges of hemp in their button-holes and elsewhere about their persons. (208.)

On the morning of the election there were from 1,000 to 1,400 persons present on the ground (209.) Previous to the election, Missourians endeavored to persuade the two Free-State Judges to resign by making threats of personal violence to them (210,) one of whom resigned on the morning of election, and the crowd chose another to fill his place (211.) But one of the Jnoges, the Free-State Judge, would take the oath prescribed by the Governor; the other two deciding that they had no right to swear any one who offered to vote, but that all on the ground were entitled to vote (212.) The only votes refused were some Delaware Indians, some 30 Wyandotte Indians being allowed to vote (213.)

One of the Free-State candidates withdrew in consequence of the presence of the Missourians, again cheering and acclamations by the Missourians (214.) During the day, the steamboat *New Lucy* came down from Western Missouri, with a large number of Missourians on board, who voted and then returned on the boat (215.)

The Missourians gave as a reason for their coming over to vote, that the North had tried to force emigration into the Territory, and they wanted to counteract that movement (216.) Some of the candidates and many of the Missourians took the ground that, under the Kansas-Neoraska act, all who were on the ground on the day of election were entitled to vote (217) and others, that laying out a town, staking a lot, or driving down stakes, even on another man's claim, gave them a right to vote. And one of the members (218) of the Council, R. R. REES, declared in his testimony that he who should put on different construction upon the law must be either a knave or a fool.

The Free-State men generally did not vote at that election (219;) and no newly-arrived Eastern emigrants were there (220.) The Free-State Judge of election refused to sign the returns until the words "by lawful resident voters" were stricken out, which was done, and the returns made in that way (221.) The election was contested, and a new election ordered by Governor REEDER for the 22d of May.

The testimony is divided as to the relative strength of parties in this District. The whole number of voters in the District, according to the census returns, was 385; and, according to a very carefully prepared list of voters, prepared for the Pro-Slavery candidates and other Pro-Slavery men a few days previous to the election, there were 305 voters in the District, including those who had claims but did not live on them (222.) The whole number of votes cast was 964. Of these named in the census 106 voted. Your Committee, upon careful examination, are satisfied that there were not over 150 legal votes cast, leaving 814 illegal votes.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The election in this District seems to have been fully conducted, and not contested at all. In this District the Pro Slavery party had the majority.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Previous to the election, Gen. DAVID R. ATCHISON of Platte City, Mo., got up a company of Missourians, and passing through Weston, Mo. (223,) went over into the Territory. He remained all night at the house of ——, and then exhibited his arms, of which he had an abundance. He proceeded to the Nemohaer (Eighteenth) District (224.) On his way, he and his party attended a Nominating Convention in the Fourteenth District, and proposed and caused to be nominated a set of candidates in opposition to the wishes of the Pro-Slavery residents of the District (225.) At that Convention he said that there were 1,100 men coming over from Platte County, and if that wasn't enough they could send 5,000 more—that they came to vote, and would vote or kill every G——d d—d Abolitionist in the Territory (226.)

On the day of election, the Missourians under ATCHISON, who were encamped there, came up to the polls in the Eighteenth District, taking the oath that they were residents of the District. The Missourians were all armed with pistols or bowie-knives, and said there were 60 in their company (227.) But 17 votes given on that day were given by residents of the District (228.) The whole number of votes was 62.

R. L. KIRK, one of the candidates, came into the District from Missouri about a week before the election and boarded there (229.) He left after the election, and was not at the time a legal resident of the District in which he was elected. No protest was sent to the Governor on account of threats made against any who should dare to contest the election (230.) The following tablee embody the result of the examination of your Committee in regard to this election. In some of the Districts it was impossible to ascertain the precise nnmber of the legal votes cast, and especially in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts. In such cases the number of legal and illegal votes cast is stated, after a careful reexamination of all the testimony and records concerning the election:

(195) Dr. G. A. Cutler, John Landis, A. A. Jamieson. (200) Dr. G. A. Cutler.
(201) J. B. Crane. (202) E. R. Zimmerman. (203) E. R. Zimmerman, Joseph Patter.
(204) E. B. Zimmerman.
(205) H. Miles Moore, A. McAuley, L. Kerr. (206) David Brown F. A. Hart, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, A. Rustell, P. R. Orr, L. J. Eastin, A. Fisher, M. France, H. M. Moore. (207) D. Brown, F. A. Hart, G. F. Warren, A. Fisher, H. B. Moore, W. G. Matthias. (208) F. A. Hart, L. J. Fastin, M. France, W. H. Adams, H. M. Moore. (209) F. A Hart, T. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, A. J. Pattie W. G. Matthias. (210) D. Brown, M. France. (211) D. Brown, F. A. Hart, M. France. (212) M. France. (213) M. France
(212) F. A. Hart, L. J. Farin W. A. Adams. (218) D. Brown, F. A Hart, T. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, L. J. Eastin, A. T. Kyle, D. Johnson, M. France, A. T. Fattie, H. M. Moore. (216) R. R. Rees, L. J. Eastin, W. H. Adams, H. M. Moore (217) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, H. M. Moore.
(218) D. Brown, T. A. Hert (219) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, F. A. Hart, M. France, H. M. Moore. (220) L. J. Eastin, M. France, W. H. Adams. (221) L. J. Eastin, M. France, W. H. Adams.
(222) L. J. Eastin, A. McAuley. (223) H. Niles Moore. (224) Dr. G. A Cutler, Amer Groom. (225) Dr G. A. Cutler. (226) Dr. G. A. Cutler. (227) D. H. Baker, John Belew. (228) D. H. Baker, John Belew. (229) John Belew. (230) Dr. G. A. Cutler.

Abstract of Election of March 30, 1855, by Representative Districts:

Place of Voting.	No. of Rep Dis.	No. of Elec. Dis	Precincts and Places of Voting.	Pro-Slavery Candidates.	Free-State Candidates.	No. Vts by Cen. in Rep. D.	No. Vts by Cen. in Elec. D.	No. Reps Elect.	Pro-Slavery Candidates.	Vo's for them in Elec. D.	To'l for them in Rep. D.	Free State Candidates.	No. Vots for them in Elec. D.	Tot. Vts. for them in Rep. D.	Scatt'ng.	Tot. Vts. Cast in Elec. Dis.	Tot. Vts. Cast in Rep. Dist.	No. Legal Votes in Elec. Dis.	No. Illegl. Votes in Elec. Dis	No. Legal Votes in Rep. Dist.	No. Illegl. Votes in Rep. Dist.	No. Reps. Elect. by Illegl. Vs.	No. of Rp. Dist.	No. of El. Dist.
1 Lawrence	7	1	Lawrence	Dr. Charman's	Shawnee Mission	47	97	1	A. S. Johnson	77	77	A. E. Borrell	3	3		80	80	139	47	139	47	1	1	1
2 Bloomington	3	2	Bloomington	Tecumseh	J. H. Flint	101	193	1	M. W. McGee	116	116	Isaac Laws	77	77		193	193	193	101	193	101	1	2	2
3 Star Tecumseh	5	4	Council Grove	Council Grove		39	253	1	Jas. Hanback	39	39	Jno. Hanback	214	214		253	253	253	39	253	39	1	1	1
4 Dr. Chapman's	7	5	Fort Scott	Fort Scott																			
5 Pawnee	6	6	Big Blue	Big Blue																			
6 Bull Creek	6	6	Bull Creek	Bull Creek		442	442	1	Wm. McGee	442	442	Wm. Yeager	1	1		443	443	443	442	443	442	1	1	1
7 Pottawatomie Cr'k	6	6	Pottawatomie Cr'k																				
8 Big Sugar Creek	6	6	Big Sugar Creek																				

Abstract of Election of March 30, 1855, by Precincts.

Precincts and Places of Voting.	No. of Election Dist.	No. of Council Dist.	Probable result if no invasion.	Free-State Candidates.	Pro-Slavery Candidates.	Total Votes in Council District for them.	No. of Votes for them in Election District.	Total Votes in Council District for them.	Scattering.	Total votes cast in Election District.	Total votes cast in Council District.	No. of legal votes in Election District.	No. of legal votes in Council District.	No. of illegal votes in Election District.	No. of illegal votes in Council District.	No. of Councilmen elected by illegal vote.	Votes in Election District.	No. of voters by census in Elec'n Dist.	No. of Councilmen.	No. of voters by census in Council Dists.	No. of Councilmen.
Little Sugar Creek	1	1	Free-State	Joel K. Goodwin	Joel K. Goodwin	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Big Sugar Creek	1	1	Free-State	B. N. Woodward	B. N. Woodward	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Pottawatomie	1	1	Free-State	J. M. Goodwin	J. M. Goodwin	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Bull Creek	1	1	Free-State	E. N. Woodward	E. N. Woodward	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Titus'	1	1	Free-State	A. McDonald	A. McDonald	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Chapman's	1	1	Free-State	J. A. Wakefield	J. A. Wakefield	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Lawrence	1	1	Free-State	D. A. M. Grover	D. A. M. Grover	411	411	411	1	412	412	412	412				412	412	1	412	1
Bloomington	2	2	Free-State	J. M. Morris	J. M. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Star Tecumseh	2	2	Free-State	J. M. Morris	J. M. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Dr. Chapman's	2	2	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Pawnee	2	2	Free-State	M. G. Morris	M. G. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Big Blue	2	2	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Bull Creek	2	2	Free-State	M. G. Morris	M. G. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Titus'	2	2	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Chapman's	2	2	Free-State	M. G. Morris	M. G. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Lawrence	2	2	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Bloomington	3	3	Free-State	J. M. Morris	J. M. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Star Tecumseh	3	3	Free-State	J. M. Morris	J. M. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Dr. Chapman's	3	3	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Pawnee	3	3	Free-State	M. G. Morris	M. G. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Big Blue	3	3	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Bull Creek	3	3	Free-State	M. G. Morris	M. G. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Titus'	3	3	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Chapman's	3	3	Free-State	M. G. Morris	M. G. Morris	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Lawrence	3	3	Free-State	James P. Fox	James P. Fox	1694	1694	1694		1694	1694	1694	1694				1694	1694	2	1694	2
Little Sugar Creek	4	4	Probable result if no invasion.	J. W. Whitehead	R. Conway	478	478	478		478	478	478	478				478	478	1	478	1
Big Sugar Creek	4	4	Probable result if no invasion.		M. F. Conway	478	478	478		478	478	478	478				478	478	1	478	1
Pottawatomie	4	4	Probable result if no invasion.		M. F. Conway	478	478	478		478	478	478	478				478	478	1	478	1
Bull Creek	4	4	Probable result if no invasion.		M. F. Conway	478	478	478		478	478	478	478				478	478	1	478	1
Titus'	4	4	Probable result if no invasion.		M. F. Conway	478	478	478		478	478	478	478				478	478	1	478	1
Chapman's	4	4	Probable result if no invasion.		M. F. Conway	478	478	478		478	478	478	478				478	478	1	478	1
Lawrence	4	4	Probable result if no invasion.		M. F. Conway	478	478	478		478	478	478	478				478	478	1	478	1
Little Sugar Creek	5	5	Free-State	B. F. Twombly	B. F. Twombly	60	60	60		60	60	60	60				60	60	1	60	1
Big Sugar Creek	5	5	Free-State	E. H. Whitney	E. H. Whitney	60	60	60		60	60	60	60				60	60	1	60	1
Pottawatomie	5	5	Free-State	E. H. Twombly	E. H. Twombly	60	60	60		60	60	60	60				60	60	1	60	1
Bull Creek	5	5	Free-State	A. H. Whitney	A. H. Whitney	60	60	60		60	60	60	60				60	60	1	60	1
Titus'	5	5	Free-State	E. H. Twombly	E. H. Twombly	60	60	60		60	60	60	60				60	60	1	60	1
Chapman's	5	5	Free-State	E. H. Whitney	E. H. Whitney	60	60	60		60	60	60	60				60	60	1	60	1
Lawrence	5	5	Free-State	E. H. Twombly	E. H. Twombly	60	60	60		60	60	60	60				60	60	1	60	1
Little Sugar Creek	6	6	Probable result if no invasion.	A. J. Williams	A. J. Williams	84	84	84		84	84	84	84				84	84	1	84	1
Big Sugar Creek	6	6	Probable result if no invasion.	W. A. Wilkinson	W. A. Wilkinson	84	84	84		84	84	84	84				84	84	1	84	1
Pottawatomie	6	6	Probable result if no invasion.	Hy. Younger	Hy. Younger	84	84	84		84	84	84	84				84	84	1	84	1
Bull Creek	6	6	Probable result if no invasion.	Saml. Scott	Saml. Scott	84	84	84		84	84	84	84				84	84	1	84	1
Titus'	6	6	Probable result if no invasion.	W. A. Haskell	W. A. Haskell	84	84	84		84	84	84	84				84	84	1	84	1
Chapman's	6	6	Probable result if no invasion.	Hy. Younger	Hy. Younger	84	84	84		84	84	84	84				84	84	1	84	1
Lawrence	6	6	Probable result if no invasion.	Allen Wilkinson	Allen Wilkinson	84	84	84		84	84	84	84				84	84	1	84	1
Little Sugar Creek	7	6	Free-State	Jas. Hanback	Jas. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Big Sugar Creek	7	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Pottawatomie	7	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Bull Creek	7	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Titus'	7	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Chapman's	7	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Lawrence	7	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Little Sugar Creek	8	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Big Sugar Creek	8	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Pottawatomie	8	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Bull Creek	8	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Titus'	8	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Chapman's	8	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2
Lawrence	8	6	Free-State	Jno. Hanback	Jno. Hanback	2354	2354	2354		2354	2354	2354	2354				2354	2354	2	2354	2

Abstract of Census, and Returns of Election of March 30, 1855, by Election Districts.

No. of District.	Place of Voting.	Pro-Slavery Votes.	Free-State Votes.	Scattering.	Total.	Total of Legal Votes.	Total of Illegal Votes.	Census, Cl'd. No. of persons resident.	No. of Voters.	No. of District.	No. of Members.	No. of Members.	No. of District.
1	Lawrence	761	263	—	1024	922	802	962	362	1	2	6	1
2	Bloomington	816	12	11	841	60	816	512	199	2	1	6	2
3	Star Tecumseh	266	4	2	379	39	278	259	101	3	1	4	1
4	Dr. Champan's	78	2	1	60	15	65	177	47	1	—	1	1
5	Bull Creek	377	2	—	386	13	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pattawatamie	199	66	—	264	75	191	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Big Sugar Cr'k	74	17	7	98	22	69	1407	442	4	2	7	4
	Lit. Sugar Cr'k	84	79	—	163	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Fort Scott	215	36	—	250	100	250	810	253	1	1	6	2
7	Isaac B. Titus	211	23	—	234	25	209	118	58	3	—	3	1
8	Council Grove	17	17	3	37	37	—	—	33	69	2	—	5
9	Pawnee	23	52	—	75	75	—	—	36	96	6	1	2
10	Big Blue	21	42	—	69	48	21	151	63	10	—	—	8
	Rock Creek	21	21	—	23	23	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
11	Marysville	328	—	—	328	7	321	96	24	2	—	9	1
12	Gen. Mary's	4	7	—	11	11	—	—	—	10	—	9	—
	Silver Lake	12	19	2	33	33	—	—	144	76	1	9	—
13	Hickory Point	223	6	—	232	12	220	220	284	96	10	10	1
	Dooipas	318	20	8	346	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—
14	Wolf Creek	27	16	6	78	200	580	1167	384	7	1	11	2
	Burr Oak Ridge	258	2	48	305	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	2
15	Hayes	419	—	5	417	80	337	613	203	9	1	13	2
16	Leavenworth	899	60	5	964	150	814	1183	385	10	2	14	3
17	Gum Springs	43	16	—	59	59	—	150	50	1	—	—	—
18	Moonestown	48	14	—	62	17	45	99	28	1	—	—	—
	Tota	5427	791	99	6320	1310	4908	8501	2893		13		26

Abstract of Election of March 30, 1855, by Council Districts.

No. of Council Dist.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
No. of Election Dist.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Precincts.	Lawrence	Chapman's	Titus'	Bull Creek	Pottawatomie	Big Sugar Creek	Little Sugar Creek											
Voters in Elect. Dist	362	324	213	443	84	84	84											
No. of voters by census in Council Dists.	362	324	213	443	84	84	84											
No. of Councilmen.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
Pro-Slavery Candidates.	Thomas Johnson	Thomas Johnson	Edward Chapman	Edward Chapman	David Lykins	A. M. Coffee	David Lykins											

(196) Dr. G. A. Cutler, John Landis, A. A. Jamieson.
(200) Dr. G. A. Cutler.
(201) J. B. Crane. (202) E. R. Zimmerman. (203) E. R. Zimmerman, Joseph Patter.
(204) E. B. Zimmerman.
(205) H. Miles Moore, A. McAuley, L. Kerr. (206) David Brown F. A. Hart, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, A. Rustell, P. R. Orr, L. J. Eastin, A. Fisher, M. France, H. M. Moore. (207) D. Brown, F. A. Hart, G. F. Warren, A. Fisher, H. B. Moore, W. G. Matthias. (208) F. A. Hart, L. J. Farin, M. France, W. H. Adams, H. M. Moore. (209) F. A Hart, T. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, A. J. Pattie W. G. Matthias. (210) D. Brown, M. France. (211) D. Brown, F. A. Hart, M. France. (212) M. France. (213) M. France
(212) F. A. Hart, L. J. Farin W. A. Adams. (218) D. Brown, F. A Hart, T. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, L. J. Eastin, A. T. Kyle, D. Johnson, M. France, A. T. Fattie, H. M. Moore. (216) R. R. Rees, L. J. Eastin, W. H. Adams, H. M. Moore (217) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, H. M. Moore.
(218) D. Brown, T. A. Hert (219) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, F. A. Hart, M. France, H. M. Moore. (220) L. J. Eastin, M. France, W. H. Adams. (221) L. J. Eastin, M. France, W. H. Adams.
(222) L. J. Eastin, A. McAuley. (223) H. Niles Moore. (224) Dr. G. A Cutler, Amer Groom. (225) Dr G. A. Cutler. (226) Dr. G. A. Cutler. (227) D. H. Baker, John Belew. (228) D. H. Baker, John Belew. (229) John Belew. (230) Dr. G. A. Cutler.

No. of Voters for them in Election District.
Total Votes in Council District for them.
Scattering.
Total Votes cast in Election District
Total Votes cast in Council District.
No. of legal votes in Election District.
No. of legal votes in Council District.
No. of illegal votes in Election District.
No. of illegal votes in Council District.
No. of Councilmen elected by illegal votes.
Votes in Election District.
No. of voters by census in Election Dist.
No. of Councilmen.

Your Committee report the following facts not shown by the tables:

Of the 2,905 voters named in the census rolls, 831 are found on the poll books. Some of the settlers were prevented from attending the election by the distance of their homes from the polls, but the great majority were deterred by the open avowal that large bodies of armed Missourians would be at the polls to vote, and by the fact that they did so appear and control the election. The same causes deterred the Free-State settlers from running candidates in several districts, and in others induced the candidates to withdraw.

The poll books of the Second and Eighth Districts were lost, but the proof is quite clear that in the Second District there were 30, and in the Eighth District 38 legal votes, making a total of 898 legal voters of the Territory, whose names are on the census returns, and yet the proof, in the state in which we are obliged to present it, after excluding illegal votes, leaves the total vote of 1,310, showing a discrepency of 412. The discrepancy is accounted for in two ways: First, the coming in of settlers before the March election, and after the census was taken, or settlers who were omitted in the census; or secondly, the disturbed state of the Territory while we were investigating the elections in some of the districts, thereby preventing us from getting testimony in relation to the names of legal voters at the time of election.

If the election had been confined to the actual settlers unscattered by the presence of non-residents, or the knowledge that they would be present in numbers sufficient to out-vote them, the testimony indicates that the Council would have been composed of seven in favor of making Kansas a Free State, elected from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Council Districts. The result in the Eighth and Tenth, electing three members, would have been doubtful, and the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth would have elected three Pro-Slavery members.

Under like circumstances the House of Representatives would have been composed of fourteen members in favor of making Kansas a Free State, elected from the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Representative Districts.

The result in the Twelfth and Fourteenth Representative Districts, electing five members, would have been doubtful, and the First, Sixth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Districts would have elected seven Pro-Slavery members.

By the election, as conducted, the Pro-Slavery candidates in every District but the Eigst Representative District received a majority of the votes; and several of them, in both the Council and House, did not "reside in," and were not "inhabitants of," the District for which they were elected, as required by the organic law. By that act it was declared to be "the true intent and meaning of this act to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." So careful was Congress of the right of popular sovereignty, that, to secure it to the people, without a single petition from any portion of the country, they removed the restriction against Slavery imposed by the Missouri Compromise. And yet this right, so carefully secured, was thus by force and fraud overthrown by the people of an adjoining State.

The striking difference between this Republic and other Republics on this Continent is not in the provisions of Constitutians and laws, but that here changes in the administration of those laws have been made peacefully and quietly through the ballot-box. This invasion is the first and only one in the history of our Government, by which an organized force from one State has elected a Legislature for another State or Territory, and as such it should have been resisted by the whole executive power of the National Government.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the Constitution and laws of the United States have invested the President and Governor of the Territory with ample power for this purpose. They could only act after receiving authentic information of the facts, but when received, whether before or after the certificates of election were granted, this power should have been exercised to its fullest extent. It is not to be tolerated that a legislative body thus selected should assume or exercise any legislative functions; and their enactments should be regarded as null and void; nor should the question of its legal existence as a legislative body be determined by itself, as that would be allowing the criminal to judge of his own crime. In section 22 of the organic act it is provided, that "the persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council Districts for membere of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council, and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau street.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. CASS submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the facts relative to the troubles in Washington Territory. Mr. COLLAMER submitted a minority report from the Committee on Territories relative to Kansas affairs. Mr. DOUGLAS' Kansas bill was then taken up and discussed. In the House, Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Kansas bill was rejected. After considerable debate, Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but his motion was superseded by the presentation of the majority report of the Kansas Investigating Committe, a portion of which was read and the House adjourned. A large portion of the report will be found elsewhere; also a very full synopsis.

☞ We publish this morning, as one of the waifs that flow on the sea of ephemeral politics, a letter from Mayor WOOD to a gentleman in Cayuga County, in relation to the Democratic candidate for the Governor of the State. Mr. SMITH INGHAM wishes to know if the use of Mayor WOOD'S name by the "united Democracy," will receive his approval, and whether he is a candidate for gubernatorial honors. Of course he is not a candidate, for it must be a very bold man who would announce himself a candidate for so distinguished an office without being nominated for it; but the Mayor gives his correspondent to understand that he would not decline the honor if the "united Democracy" should think his name would help the election of old BUCK, but not otherwise. We presume there are some dozens of disinterested gentlemen in the State who entertain similar gubernatorial sentiments, but who do not think it worth while to publish their views on that delicate subject.

☞ In the TIMES of this morning will be found a report of the proceedings of the Massachusetts American-State Convention, held yesterday at Springfield. It will be seen that Col. FREMONT was nominated for the Presidency on the first formal ballot, and that Gov. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

☞ By the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, we are put in possession of three days' later news from England. All excitement relative to the difficulties with this country had died away, consequent upon the announcement that it was not intended to dismiss Mr. DALLAS The news generally is quite unimportant.

War and Our National Defences.

There can scarcely be a difference of opinion respecting the fact that large numbers of people in Great Britain, misled by their own ignorance on the question of Central America, and blinded by the studiously abusive tone of the most influential of European papers, have imagined that a general spirit of aggression possessed the American people, and that the future policy of the United States Government was destined to be one of annexation, filibustering, and general annoyance to all neighbors on this side of the Atlantic. Cuba was to be devoured: then Jamaica, and then St. Domingo, which once belonged to France; the acquisition of Canada was to follow; greed of territory might tempt us to disturb South America; in fact, the brilliant dreams of Young America became, until recently, a night mare to European conservatives, particularly of the philanthropic Palmerston school, who could not at the same time interfere and—preserve the principal market for Manchester broadcloths and cottons.

Americans thoroughly understand the frothy, evanescent nature of the popular bubbles which rapidly succeed each other and disappear from the surface of our always agitated political sea; but it is natural that those further removed should take words for reality, loud boasts for real intentions, and shadows for solid substance. Perhaps it is also natural that Great Britain, possessed of that invincible armada, which has accomplished such miracles before Cronstadt (!) should have pondered the propriety of checking Yankee exuberances, by an excursionary diversion in a westerly direction, where her prowess would doubtless prove as successful as it has already done in the Baltic. Overweening presumption at anticipated triumphs over the Czar, certainly did lay the basis for the engagement, at the close of 1854, between the two great maritime Powers of Europe, that Spain should be protected in the possession of Cuba; and the memorable covert threat against the United States, contained in the declaration that the policy of the Allied Powers was in accord respecting "both hemispheres," was simultaneously fulminated, and has had a large share in producing any belligerent sensations, which have since existed, on this side of the ocean.

There has never *yet* existed, notwithstanding all the fuss that has been made, any real danger of war between this country and Great Britain. Both in England and here, hostilities would be regarded, on any issue that has hitherto been made, absurd as well as unnatural. It cannot, however, be denied that an odious desire to meddle with affairs on this continent, and a purpose to restrain our national action, whenever it shall suit her purposes, has been so frequently betrayed by the English Government, that our only sound basis of hope for permanent peace is built upon the closely intertwined commercial necessities of the two peoples. Popular indignation, the ignominious close of the Russian war, the serious aspect of affairs upon the Continent of Europe, and dread of national bankruptcy, compel Lord PALMERSTON to swallow his spleen now,—to sacrifice, in fact, anything and everything rather than go to war with the United States,—but the cloven-foot has been so distinctly displayed that we do not require to see it again in order to know that it is there, and it would be folly to be deceived by the ready cloak of diplomacy which now covers it.

It is an understood condition of national existence that, if we would preserve peace, we should be prepared for war; that respect for our strength is the surest guarantee against hostile attacks from those who hate or envy us. The weakness of our Navy, and the belief, in Europe, that our seaboard is undefended, and everywhere open to attack, (an error to a certain extent,) contributes more to our liability of being threatened and interfered with, than any other circumstance. After the lapse of a generation, since the last great contest we were engaged in, hostilities are apt to be deemed an impossibility; yet we have had before our eyes the consequences of a like delusion in England, which came out at the little end of the horn, in the Eastern War, solely because of her apathy during the ten previous years. The policy of this Government is one of strict neutrality and non-intervention. It has been so from its origin; but we demand the same right for ourselves that we concede to others; and it would arouse a warlike spirit throughout the length and breadth of the Republic were this right to be seriously meddled with.

Lieutenant MAURY, eighteen months ago, wrote a letter concerning the abandonment of the Navy-Yard at Memphis, in which he enlarged, with the eloquence of patriotism and experience, upon the importance of having great numbers of small vessels, with guns of heavy calibre, instead of persevering in the venerable absurdity of building large ships at great expense, which are now proved to be equally useless in attacking fortifications and in defending harbors. The failure of the 1854 and 1855 expeditions of the Allied powers against Russia, has caused a re'cho of Dr. MAURY'S warning, not only from experienced engineers in all parts of the country, but also from Americans abroad. It is certain that all the science of the country is required, at the present moment, to place our Navy on a level with modern improvements and the requirements of modern war. Our fortifications are probably more efficient than is generally supposed; still we trust that the suggestions which the Central American question has elicited from members of both houses of the National Legislature will lead to earnest thoughts and speedy action; and that the continuity and perpetuity of peace and the welfare of commerce, will be secured by making it evident that they cannot be disturbed with impunity.

The National Domain.

But little, if any, attention has been bestowed by the present Congress upon the subject of the National Domain, beyond donating tracts of land to railroads in several of the new States. At the time when Senator HUNTER'S questionable Homestead substitute was choked off by Mr. COBB'S still more exceptionable Land law, a report, emanating from the Land Office, discussed elaborately the principle of the latter law, proving that it must necessarily become "a source of much fraud and perjury," and expressing a hope that it would soon be repealed. Since that period, the Democratic majority in the Senate, and the peculiar organization of the House, have prevented the possibility of enlarged and statesmanlike legislation concerning the disposal of public lands. The wants of the country, and the requirements of the Constitution, nevertheless point to the necessity of considering the matter anew, and we hope that, with the healthier influx which is perceptible in both of the National legislative bodies, due attention may, at the proper time, be given to the subject.

At the time of the passage of the general preemption law, in 1841, sanguine hopes were entertained that discontent and agitation concerning the disposal of the public lands would cease. Its way had been paved by the previous acts of the 19th June, 1834, and the 22d June, 1838, and leading statesmen of different parties gave it their support. Yet, shortly after it became a law the colossal efforts of HENRY CLAY commenced in behalf of his celebrated "Distribution" measures, and every session of Congress witnessed the introduction of one or more bills for the graduation and reduction of the prices of Government territory, according to the length of time it had been in the market. The issue of these various plans, and the effect of the partial allotment to the States, are well known. It was not, however, until 1846, that systematic exertions originated to bestow, gratuitously, the public domain upon settlers. The originator, fosterer, and indefatigable advocate of such a policy, was ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Others have been enthusiastically connected with it; and we remember that five different Homestead bills, preëminent among which was the well-considered bill of Mr. SEWARD, were introduced by as many Senators, within two months. The advocates of the measure finally acted in concert with Mr. JOHNSON, a part of whose existence it had become to procure for every actual settler one hundred and sixty acres of land as a free gift, on condition of occupancy and cultivation. From March, 1846, until he succeeded in obtaining a majority, on the 12th of May, 1852, he introduced a bill to that effect at every session of Congress. In 1848 and 1849 its popular name became the *Homestead Measure*, and, in January, 1850, the title was just given: "A bill for granting a *homestead* to every settler." The bill of 1852 fell through in the Senate, after having obtained a majority in the House. It was a genuine Homestead bill, in the sense in which the words are used by its friends. Mr. HUNTER'S substitute measure did not come up to that standard. By Mr. COBB'S bill, all lands in the United States which had been ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty years in the market, became liable to sale, respectively, at one dollar, seventy-five cents, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, and twelve and a half cents an acre.

Gratuitous allotments of land have been made from the earliest epochs of our Government; but always for purposes of specific good, such as to reward merit, or to increase the value of the public domain. Under this latter category are classed the increasing donations of late years to railroads. In 1795, a bill passed the Senate and House of Representatives, which was afterwards signed by GEORGE WASHINGTON, then President, ceding 24,000 acres to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, on condition of five years' settlement thereon. Similar inconsiderable donations met, at subsequent periods, the approval of Congress and different Executives. In 1851, 48,000,000 were given away, under the title of "bounty" to those who had served in the wars of the country since 1790. The same year, 20,000,000 acres were bestowed upon certain new States, and 16,000,000 more were appropriated for the benefit of soldiers engaged in the Mexican war. In all, about one-twentieth part of the landed property of the nation was alienated in that one year.

The manner in which the United States has acquired possession of its lands has been by no means uniform. The original grants to the separate British Colonies, included territory from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean, of which each of the original Colonies owned a part. At the most trying period of the Revolutionary struggle, Congress solicited the confederate States not to dispose of their unappropriated lands during the continuance of the war. Pending bitter strife, menacing our unanimity, the State of New-York patriotically commissioned its delegates at Philadelphia to limit its Western boundary, and cede the territory west of the same to the General Government, "for the benefit of such States as should become members of the Federal alliance." Congress invited the rest of the country to follow this noble example. In accordance with this demand, New-York, therefore, in 1781; Virginia, partly, in 1784, and, finally, in 1788; Massachusetts, in 1785; Connecticut, in 1786 and 1800; South Carolina, in 1787; North Carolina, in 1790; and Georgia, last of all, in 1802, yielded their unappropriated domain for the advantage of the country.

In 1803 we purchased Louisiana for $11,000,000, and stipulated to release France from obligations of at least as much more. In 1819, we paid $5,000,000 to Spain for Florida. The extinguishment of Indian titles has cost within a fraction of $100,000,000. For Texas and acquired Mexican Territory, we have given $35,000,000. Surveying the public lands has cost $5,000,000. In all $160,000,000, beside the expense of the Florida and Mexican wars. Immense as this sum appears, the fact that we have been able to pay it without extraordinary pressure by taxation, or otherwise crippling the resources of the country, is a legitimate cause for national pride and gratulation.

The United States own upwards of 1,500,000,000 acres of land, worth $2,000,000,000! It requires no reasoning powers to show the importance of wisely economizing and prudently using this prodigious National Domain. While, on the one hand, it may be made a chief source of our future prosperity as a people, it can also, if sacrificed to the cupidity of unprincipled politicians and monopolist speculators, prove just such a means of embarrassment, as the lands have become, by injudicious management in the Spanish Colonies of America, and even in Canada. The highest point of legislation has certainly not been reached as yet. The amount of land sold within the last two years has been unprecedented; but there is every reason to believe that the actual possession of it has not been generally given to the class of persons whom the existing laws intended to benefit.

The Majority Report of the Kansas Commission.

This Report, a large portion of which we publish this morning, will be found highly interesting. It shows that as soon as the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing Abolitionists, and declaring that Slavery existed therein. In the Autumn of 1854, a secret political society, called "The Blue Lodge," was formed, the plan of operations of which, with its oaths, etc., are given in the report. This Lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians.

At the election of Nov. 29, 1854, for a delegate to Congress, there was no evidence of fraud, except in the sparsely settled and remote districts, where citizens of Missouri appeared and voted. Details in relation to these facts are given in the report, which says: "It is reduced to mathematical precision that seventeen hundred illegal and non-resident votes were cast by citizens of Missouri; the remainder, being legal votes, amounted to eleven hundred." Mr. WHITFIELD would have been elected without the aid of his Missouri votes, he receiving a plurality of all the votes cast. During the Winter of '54–'55, great excitement existed in the Territory on account of the invasion; public meetings were held, and much bitter feeling was manifested.

In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2,905. Previous to the election in the Spring of 1855, active preparations were made in Missouri to invade the Territory, and a complete organization was effected. Leaders were chosen, tents, provisions, ammunition and arms distributed, and the forces were drilled in companies in Missouri; and on the day before the election, it is testified, at least five thousand Missourians took up the line of march for Kansas, and companies went into every representative district of the Territory except one. In detail of the acts of these companies and the declarations made by them, a great portion of the testimony consists.

The Kansas Investigating Committee had before them the poll-books, census-rolls, &c., showing who were legal as well as who were illegal voters, and from accurate and almost absolute proof it appears that of about 6,300 votes cast at the election for members of the Territorial Legislature, five thousand were those of non-residents. The majority of both houses of the Legislature would have been Free-State men if there had been no invasion of Missourians. The Governor set aside the election in some of the Districts, and a new election took place therein on the 22d of May, resulting in the choice of Free-State men in these Districts, except Leavenworth, where there was still illegal voting.

The Committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which proceedings they state are characterized by recklessness and injustice. The report likewise alludes to the murders, robberies, and other crimes committed in the Territory, and states that in no case, except that of McRAE, (a Free-State man,) was there any prosecution for those offences. No indictments were found, no arrests made, and no measures taken to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The report contains full and complete details of everything connected with the Territory of Kansas, prior to the 19th of March last, and says it is clearly proven that SAMUEL J. JONES, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances, in which he so prominently figured. It is also proved that Mr. OLIVER, one of the Investigating Committee, went into Missouri, with one of the invading companies, and made a speech in the Fifteenth election district, but it is not proved that he voted.

The conclusions of the Committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasion from Missouri; that, consequently, the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and has no power to pass valid laws, therefore its enactments are void. The election of G. W. WHITFIELD, as Delegate to Congress, was not held under any valid law, nsither was that of Mr. REEDER in accordence with law. The Committee suggest no remedy.

The report alludes to obstructions that were thrown in the way of the Committee, and to the general violence which prevails in the territory. It is very voluminous, and is signed by Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

GOV. SHANNON NOT RESIGNED.

Renewed Disturbances.

EXPECTED BATTLE AT TOPEKA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, June 26.
via St. Louis, Monday, June 30, 1856.

Governor SHANNON has backed out of his resignation, and his friends have, by much persuasion, induced him to remain in power.

Kansas affairs are more threatening than ever.

Major GAY, the Shawnee Indian Agent, was murdered and robbed near Westport, recently, by the Southern Army. Their forces are gathering at Lecompte, Tecumseh, Big Springs and other places in large numbers, and they are laying in large stores of provisions in order to make this long and strong pull on the Fourth of July.

A company of sixty-seven, mostly from Chicago, bound for Kansas, were disarmed at Lexington, on Monday, while on the boat. Cannon were placed each side of the river. The men have since been threatened, and have not yet reached Lawrence.

No aid is yet received from the States.

There must be a great battle at Topeka.

Col. SUMNER threatens to go home to the Fort and abandon his work if the Legislature meets, and they will as sure as God is.

RANDOLPH.

Disarming of the Chicago Emigrants—Discharge of Free-State Men.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 30.

The papers of this city have been furnished with full and reliable reports of the disarming of the company of Chicago emigrants to Kansas. The statements contradict in some particulars the accounts sent from St. Louis.

The company was set ashore on Saturday evening four miles below Alton; the Captain refusing to land at Alton.

A company from Worcester, Mass., arrived here to-day bound for Kansas. The Chicago company will again leave for the Territory by way of Iowa—they are to start immediately.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 30.

A letter to the *Democrat*, from Lawrence, 28th, states that the five Free-State men who were arrested and disarmed near Ossawattomie, on the 27th of May, by a party of United States dragoons, under Lieutenant JOHNSON, had arrived in that city, after four weeks' ostention, during which time they had been kept in chains, until finally discharged by Judge CATE, nothing being found against them.

More Northern Emigrants Disarmed by Missourians.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 1.

A Worcester Company of forty-four men, bound for Kansas, on board the steamer *Sultana*, were disarmed on Friday last in a manner similar to that adopted with the Chicago Company. The scene took place at Waverley, ten miles below Lexington. Their captors have announced their intention to detain them as prisoners, and dispose of them to suit the exigencies of the times. Sixty Sharpe's rifles were taken from them.

The above statement is from a reliable source—a well-known gentleman, who witnessed the occurrence.

It is also reported that a company from Ottawa, Ill., were disarmed and arrested on Saturday. All the river towns have announced a determination to allow no emigrants from the North to enter Kansas. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, Jefferson City, 20th, charges Governor PRICE with having sent 12 cannon and 22 boxes of muskets from the U. S. Arsenal to STEINOFELLOW, to assist in the conquest of Kansas.

Newspaper Accounts.

GOV. SHANNON'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following communication, dated Thursday evening, June 27:

I am authorized by Gov. SHANNON, of Kansas, who has just arrived at our house from there, to say that *he has not resigned*. He is here to meet Mrs. SHANNON, and will return to Kansas in about four days. He reports all quiet in Kansas.

THERON BARNUM.

THE MURDER OF THE SHAWNEE INDIAN AGENT.

Westport (June 23) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WILLIAM GAY, the Shawnee Indian Agent, was killed about two miles from this place, on Saturday evening, near 5 o'clock. He was almost at home—the old Shawnee Agency—but not quite across the line, when killed. The facts of the case, as stated in the affidavit of W. J. GAY, son to the deceased, who was along, are these. Three men overtook his father; they asked him to take a drink. He did so. They then wanted to know if he was Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery. GAY answered that he was from Michigan. They repeated the question, when the deceased said he was in favor of a Free State. One of the three then commenced shooting at him; a scuffle ensued, and the old man was shot through the head, being wounded in several other places.

The whole community here are indignant at the authors of this foul deed; and every effort has been made, and is being made, to get at the murderers, and I have no doubt that they will be brought to justice. They have fled, but it is known where they are gone. You can see the difficulty of arresting a man here on the border; if the writ is issued in Missouri, the person for whom it is intended, can get across the State line, into the Territory, in ten minutes, and thus for the time evade the law.

The assassins cannot escape—let our friends, North and South, rest assured of that.

Every one here believes that the deed was done for the purpose of robbery. Mr. GAY had the key of his iron safe, containing his agency money, in his pocket, while it was well known that there was no protection at his house, where the safe is kept. The murderers were hurried away by the approach of persons. Young GAY, who escaped, is pretty badly wounded, but is doing well. The deceased was buried in the graveyard at this place yesterday, and the corpse was followed to the burial by a large concourse of citizens. In the afternoon, before the burial, a meeting was held, which passed resolutions denouncing the deed and its perpetrators, and expressing sympathy with the bereaved family.

GAY'S MURDERERS DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the citizens of Westport was held on the 22d inst., to denounce the murderers of GAY. The resolutions adopted ran as follows:

Whereas, A base murder was committed near our town upon the person of WILLIAM GAY, late Agent for the Shawnees in Kansas, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th;

Resolved, That this meeting feel called up to express their condemnation of the murder.

Resolved, That this murder, as well as other outrages committed in our midst, call earnestly upon every law abiding citizen to help institute the supremacy of the laws, and bring offenders against them to justice.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family of the dead, and will attend the funeral this afternoon.

The report contains full and complete details of everything connected with the Territory of Kansas, prior to the 19th of March last, and says it is clearly proven that SAMUEL J. JONES, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances, in which he so prominently figured. It is also proved that Mr. OLIVER, one of the Investigating Committee, went into Missouri, with one of the invading companies, and made a speech in the Fifteenth election district, but it is not proved that he voted.

Resolved, That this being neither the time nor day for more energetic measures in ferreting out the murderers, this meeting adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and in the meanwhile that each person here consider himself a committee of vigilance to ascertain and arrest the murderers.

The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, at which time it was moved and resolved that a subscription be taken up for a reward to be offered for the apprehension of the assassins. Several hundred dollars were collected for this object.

DISARMING OF THE CHICAGO EMIGRANTS.

Lexington, Mo., (June 23,) Correspondence of the Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

Yesterday, about 4 o'clock P. M., information was received here that a body of armed men, from Chicago, were on board the steamer *Star of the West, en route* to Kansas, for the purpose of assisting the rebels who are now holding defiance to the regular authorities of that Territory.

The news of such an expedition spread rapidly through the town, and excited the indignation of our people, and the whole community felt that as patriotic and good citizens they could not tamely submit to the outrage of arms being carried by their doors for the avowed object of being used to murder our friends who have emigrated from the border counties of Missouri with the design of bettering their condition by becoming actual settlers of Kansas. About sundown a large crowd congregated at the levee, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the boat. Between 10 and 11 P. M., she hove in sight, and after making fast, a committee of citizens went aboard, and informed Captain DIX of the object of their visit. He immediately introduced them to a Mr. ANDREWS, the reputed President of the Company, he (ANDREWS) stating to the Committee that there were on board 76 men, under his charge, going to Kansas for the purpose of settlement; that each of them had a gun, and it was their *determination to keep them*.

The Committee replied that they were satisfied of the hostile intentions of the party, that they were recruits of LANE and REEDER, sent to Kansas to revive the drooping fortunes of the Free-State faction, and that the people of this town had determined they should not pass without giving up their arms.

After considerable conversation between the Committee and the leaders of the company, it was agreed that the arms be taken ashore, placed in the custody of a responsible commission merchant, "to be delivered up when the present difficulties in Kansas should be settled."

The arms were found secreted in various parts of the boat, and, instead of proving "shot guns," as represented by some of the party, turned out "Hall's Carbines," all loaded, with bayonets, except ten, found securely nailed in a strong box, marked, "this side up, with care."

These are all the facts concerning the stopping of these guns, and I send them to you, not for publication, unless you should think it necessary to contradict the falsehoods which may be put in circulation by the St. Louis *Democrat*, and its Abolition confederates in Chicago and New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty with Great Britain—Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee—Attempts to steal the Testimony, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29, 1856.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The news by the *Asia*, upon a superficial view, would seem to indicate the probability of Mr. DALLAS' dismissal by the British Government. But we have no private advices here adding confirmation; and for one I still do not believe that step will be taken. If the British Government take counsel of their passions, we might expect this unpleasant consummation. But they will not. The question will be carefully and calmly examined; and upon such examination it will appear absurdly ridiculous to dismiss a Minister against whom no cause of offence is pretended, because of the dismissal of one who had rendered himself personally obnoxious to the United States. To dismiss Mr. DALLAS would be the merest possible piece of spite, a step which can by no possibility produce any good result, but is calculated to nurse the elements of discord in the relations of two great nations. It is inconceivable that the British Ministry can consent so to insult the United States, from personal consideration for Mr. CRAMPTON, for they cannot lose sight of the fact that our Government has placed the removal of that individual entirely upon personal grounds, relieving the British Government in the amplest manner from all responsibility for his violation of our law.

CRAMPTON CONSIDERED PERSONALLY.

How is it possible that the Ministry can hope to be sustained before the civilized world for making a dangerous international issue because of our punishment of a convicted criminal? Suppose Mr. CRAMPTON had robbed our Treasury or murdered the President, instead of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. Would anybody dream that upon its being shown and admitted that he did not commit the crime by order of his Government, Mr. CRAMPTON was not *personally* responsible to the violated law? Would any one presume to say that because he was a foreign Minister he ought to enjoy absolute immunity for his crime? Surely not; and wherein is the difference between the actual and the suppositious.

PROOF OF HIS PERSONAL OFFENSIVENESS.

Further, a due examination of this whole affair ought to satisfy the British Ministry that Mr. CRAMPTON is utterly unworthy an unkind word, between the two Governments. Take a fact which has not yet been presented in the diplomatic correspondence. Lord CLARENDON ordered Mr. CRAMPTON to stop recruiting here, in a dispatch dated the 22d of June, 1855, and which was received by the British Minister on the 7th of July. Mr. CRAMPTON neither communicated the contents of this dispatch to Mr MARCY, nor obeyed its instructions until he learned, on the 5th of August, that Mr. BUCHANAN had heard of its existence and its character from Lord CLARENDON. Thus it will be perceived he concealed the soothing orders of his Government and failed to obey them, until he found that his duplicity was likely to be discovered; and *then* he hastened to issue an order to stop recruiting. How sincere this order was—and in what Pickwickian sense it was understood by his agents, may be inferred from the fact that recruiting under the authority of the British Minister, or under the arrangements concocted and set in motion by him, was proved by an American Jury to have been going on as late as October. Had he informed Mr. MARCY promptly, on the 7th of July, of the dispatch then received from Lord CLARENDON all the *international* difficulty might have been saved. It is of little consequence whether his failure to do this resulted from carelessness, stupidity or design; in either case it should have been sufficient to insure his recall, and ought to reconcile his Government to his dismissal. But be assured that this is only a specimen of many other incidents equally derogatory to the diplomatic and personal character of the ato Minister in his intercourse with our Government.

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee will be presented to the House to-morrow, if opportunity to do so offers. Some of the members of the Commission are here; and their personal description of scenes which they witnessed, and of occurrences which transpired within their knowledge in Kansas, and which are not embraced in the Report, are highly interesting. One of the chief subjects of anxiety with the Committee while in Kansas, was the safety of the evidence they had collected. After hearing repeated rumors that an attempt to obtain possession of the evidence and destroy it, was contemplated by the Border Ruffians who continually surrounded the Commission, the Committee took pains to obtain correct and reliable evidence of their purpose. They soon became fully possessed of the plans of the Borderers. They learned that night after night these men debated the particular plan by which they proposed to get possession of the testimony. All agreed that it would never do to let this testimony go out of the Territory; but how to get it without killing the majority of the Committee, or whether it was necessary or advisable to take their lives, was a subject of considerable discussion.

PLANS TO SEIZE THE EVIDENCE—HOW DEFEATED.

The more generally approved plan was to watch an opportunity when the Committee should be traveling, and, as an unprovided incident, by night upon their baggage, transport it for the testimony, and carry it off in the tumult. The Committee of course took every precaution to guard against enterprise. But they did not trust alone to their vigilance. A part of the evidence taken was sent off, as is already known, by Governor ROBINSON and was safely brought through by his wife. The remainder was put in charge of an honest old farmer, living several miles distant from town, who, with his wife, buried it during the night-time in a box of leached ashes, which they covered with rocks and a bed's rest. This box was left standing out in the yard back of his house. The farmer vindicated his own confidence in the security of this hiding place by depositing in the same box with the testimony some two thousand dollars in gold, of which he feared he might be robbed by the Border Ruffians who were prowling about the country. The manuscript and the gold lay thus concealed for some three or four weeks,—nobody knowing its whereabouts except the farmer and his wife, and Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN. As early as possible a complete duplicate of the testimony was prepared and secretly deposited in the Fort in charge of Col. SUMNER.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS—ROBINSON'S PERILS

Life in Kansas at the present time is full of incidents bearing striking resemblance to those which the history of the American Revolution records. Among these, examinations of female heroism are by no means rare. As is well known, there was great rejoicing while Gov. ROBINSON was a prisoner in the hands of the civil authorities, before he was taken into custody by Col. SUMNER—to fear that he would be seized by the mob and hung. The evidence is unmistakable that such a scheme was on foot. This was at Lecompton, where the Free State men were entirely defenceless and consequently cowed, knowing full well that, as they lived just across the border from Missouri, if they should make out deserved justice to the ruffians who were hanging about for the purpose of ordering Robinson, they would themselves be overwhelmed and wiped out the next day by the hordes of Missourians who would pour in from the other side the

THE WOMEN RESOLVE TO PROTECT HIM.

border. In this emergency, a company of ladies, some of them delicately formed, carefully educated, reared in luxury and refinement, resolved, in the event of an attempt to mob ROBINSON, to surround the building in which he was confined, and defend him, at any cost, against his assailants. What must be the wrongs suffered by a people, when their mothers, wives and daughters, are nerved up to this point of resistance! Talk of subduing such a people as this! DOUGLAS and ten generations of his followers are unequal to the undertaking. S.

☞ The receipts of Canal Tolls at Oswego during the past month amount to $36 475 99, against $31,964 76 for the corresponding month last year. Increase, $24,510 50. Over 200 000 bushels of Wheat and Corn were shipped from the Upper Lake ports for Oswego during the year ending June 27.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, OUTFITTERS AND TAILORS, NO. 323 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's summer wear

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane st.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 449 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand. It contains every variety of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Jet ornaments, Dressing-Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, and Fancy Soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by

H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 476 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75 cts per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 62½ cts per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

DE GROOT'S
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Retail
CLOTHING STORE
IN NEW YORK.
READ THE PRICES.

Summer Coats of Linen, Duck, &c.	75 cents to $2 00
Beautiful Italian cloth Coats	$2 00 to $5 00
Alpaca and Linen d'Ete Coats	$1 00 to $3 00
White Duck Coats	$2 00 to $3 00
Linen Dusters	$1 00
Summer Coats of Linen, Marseilles, &c.	$1 00 to $3 00
Vests, as women assortment	50 cents to $1 75

Remember the great Clothing House
O. K HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Notice.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, *his license having expired*.
Depots, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 23 Walnut and No 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia.
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago Ill.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by those among who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and in other cases, on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$8 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
Prices at which a fire-coat and pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 132 and 140 Fulton-st.:

Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	$12
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	15
Drab Kersey Beaver Coat and Pants	12
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	12
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	$13 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants	14 to 15

Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 132 and 140 Fulton-st.:

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—beside fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase, $10—$15—$18. No. 333 Broadway, N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found nowhere else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 253, 259 and 259 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Grace Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His own style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy, extract, rtn. whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; absinthe, absynthe and otto of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, cassarias and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, sandarac, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **Most of the Popular Tonic Medicines**—Contain more or less Alcoholic Stimulants, which prevent their general use. The OXYGENATED BITTERS being entirely free from every intoxicating quality, give a healthy tone to the digestive system.

IF WE EVER LAUGH HEARTILY,

☞ **It is when we see the City "Greenhorns"**—Out in the country. City boys and Citymen love to launch at and talk about "them green country chaps," but if country boys are a whit greener on Broadway than are City boys when they set out upon our Broadways, we are known no things. The truth is the laugh is on the side of the country boys, for those who read about City customs and know something about them. Only the other day a City boy called on a country cousin, and was wonderfully surprised on being shown how beans grew. He "thought they raised 'em on big trees like the catalpas."

MORAL—Men, Women, Boys and Girls residing in the City, who expect to live in the country by and by, or to visit them now or hereafter, should read more or less upon the modes and practices pursued in the culture of the soil. Knowledge of this or a secret is not only desirable but USEFUL. The VERY BEST information upon all the branches of field and garden work is to be found in the deperiments of the PLAIN PRACTICAL RELIABLE JOURNAL THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

furnished at $1 per annum. The last half of volume XV. begins with the July number, now ready. Try it for a year or for six months and you will never be without it again.

LADIES, there are many dollars' worth of information in every volume about the IN-DOOR work of the house. Get it for yourselves as well as for the boys. Each number contains over fifty good articles. Every volume (casting but $1) contains over 500 dress and practical articles useful to everybody.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

☞ **A Card to the Ladies.**—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES—Infallible in removing stoppages or irregularities of the menses. These Pills are no thing new, but have been used by the doctor for many years both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is induced by many thousand ladies who have used them to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family by those whose health will not permit females peculiarly situated, or those supporting themselves, are cautioned against using the pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the human frame, these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL by the following DePuff's agents who will supply Dealers at Proprietor's prices, and furnish them with circulars:

HANES & PARK, cor Broadway and Duane st., N.Y.
CHAS. H. RING, cor Broadway and Liberty st., N.Y.
HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st., N.Y.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 51 Barclay-st., N.Y.
A. B. & D. SANDS, cor. William and Fulton sts., N.Y.

And by Druggists and Dealers generally, and will be sent CONFIDENTIALLY by mail, by the sole agent for DR. DUPONCO, Broadway Post Office, New-York. Dr. DUPONCO, Proprietor, signature on each box.

☞ **Col. Fremont on Horseback.**—We shall issue this morning a NEW EDITION of Col. Fremont crossing the Rocky Mountains. The size of the engraving is 19x24 inches large, bold and spirited just the thing for a camp-fire picture. Price 12½ cents, or $8 per 100. Also BEAUTIFULLY COLORED copies at 25 cents, or $18 per 100. Cloths and dealers supplied. PERSONS out of the City can obtain the DESCRIPTIVE CARDS for large bills. The prices will be named on application. Specimen copies of the plain engraving will be sent on receipt of 5 postage stamps; colored copies 10 stamps.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Tribune Buildings.

Printing of every description for political meetings.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir of Cordials**—Is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick be weak, and the afflicted in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. R. RING, Proprietor,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy,**—or coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This resistless cough candy, prepared from the most approved reasonable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES B. RING, Druggist, No. 198 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, sweet-ns, dressing and fine combs, and toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to sale by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by

RUFUS E. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Do not Believe,** nor are positively obliged to resort to calomel or bilious pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANFORD & CO., No Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. MOFFAT'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassia, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. R. RING, druggist, No. 198 Broadway corner of John-st.

☞ **Gill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown,** sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 275 Broadway, No. 58 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 168 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Fancy Shirts for Traveling**—In great variety. A fine, super or white dress shirts made to order at short notice, at reasonable prices at

A. E. SHAW & ROUNDY'S, No. 329½ Broadway.

☞ **Mayer Brothers & Elliot** (Late E. J. & J. MAYER), manufacturers and importers of china, imperial china and earthen ware, have just received a large assortment of plain and richly gilded parcel boards, Italian marble statuettes, toilet sets, &c. No. 81 Pearl st.

☞ **Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes**—Extra large size, in colors, for only Fifty cents, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLINGE'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts. Open 1 oorth of July.

☞ **To Physicians.**—A physician about to retire from practice, wishes some one to take his place. A lucrative village and country practice—no competition; location Central Ohio. Refers to Dr. JOHN BALL, No. 141 Montague-place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

☞ **Preserves.**—Families going to the country can have their preserves and jellies put up in the best manner by leaving their orders at the Pickle and Preserve Manufactory of JAS. BROADMEADOW, No. 59 Robinson st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at Head-quarters at the Star Hotel, Nos. 60 and 62 Chapman-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock, precisely, in full uniform, for the purpose of firing a salute at noon, on the Battery, in honor of the 81h year of the Independence of the United States of America; after which they will return to head-quarters and partake of a dinner served up by H. E. Riell, Esq. The veterans of Brooklyn, under the command of Col. Garbenbrook, and members of the corps in the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to attend, and participate with us in the celebration. N. B. The corps will also meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 2, at 7½ o'clock to hear the report of the Committee, and make such other arrangements as they may deem necessary.

By order
H. RAYMOND, Col.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

NINTH WARD—INDEPENDENCE, NOW AND FOREVER! The friends of Free Speech Free Press, Free Soil and FREMONT are requested to meet at Bleecker Buildings corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON. A Band of Music will be in attendance and several Songs will be sung, among which will be the "Rallying Song to Liberty." Tune—*Marseilles Hymn*. Several addresses may also be expected. By order of the Republican Committee.

JOHN KEYSER, Chairman.
ATT. T. DOW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER.—New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Society will hold its seventy-third annual meeting at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the Fourth of July, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and to unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.

ALEX. B. THOMPSON Secretary.

MASONIC.—The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M., are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at their rooms No. 207 Bowery, as business of importance will be brought up for their consideration. All members in arrears and not fit to their interest are come prepared to settle the same.

By order of
JOHN HANNA, Secretary. J. J. KUHN, W. M.

FIFTEENTH WARD—FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—Public meeting will be held at Academy Hall, No. 68 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. S. A. DANA, E. D. SMITH, LOWRY, Secretary of Governor Reader, and J. WILSON GREEN, will speak. Singing. By order of Committee.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, NO. 5, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge-room, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., on THURSDAY, the 3d of July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to go to Troy to join with their brethren in celebrating the 4th of July. By order

JAMES GREER, R. S.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Meet THIS EVENING, July 2, at Tillotson's Hall, No. 372 4th-av., at 8 o'clock.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NEIGHBORHOOD FOR E. S. LE.—Is open for the season at 50 cents per share. It is 7 miles from Hicksville on the Flushing and a beautiful & healthy place for country. Apply to J. S. HART, No. 268 4th or No. 4 Hanover-st.

WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED—For an old and well established periodical. A man having the necessary qualifications may be profitably employed. Address Mr. JESSUP, Office *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced, highly respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and assist as fine laundress; or nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine embroidery; is fond and attentive to children; has served two years in her last situation, and refers to her present one. No objection to go any distance in the country. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced girls—one as seamstress and nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; or as chambermaid and regular waitress in a private family; excellent City reference; wages $6 to $7; will go in the country—the other is a good nurse; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $5 a month; City reference. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and first-rate seamstress, makes good bread; will be found an honest, faithful servant. Highest references from her last place. No objection to the country. Any lady desiring a neat smart servant, will find her such. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 645 8th-av., near 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice, smart girl, as cook; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German woman, as chambermaid and as plain sewing, or as nurse. Plain sewing to a respectable family. Can produce good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 353 Hooston st., near Avenue B.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A LADY—Of middle age, accustomed to the ruling of a family and possessing a lively temperament, desires a situation as housekeeper. A steady and good home (where reciprocity of feelings exist) of far more consideration than high wages. References undoubted, if desired. Address A. D. O., *Times* office.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a staple dry goods jobbing house who are now doing a near by trade, and keep up stock through the season. A salesman who is experienced in the business. Those who can command a large near-by trade a liberal salary will be given. Address, confidentially, with real name, B. E., Box 735 Post-Office.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music (French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently) wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September, in one of the seminaries of this city. Satisfactory references given. address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

$1,000 A YEAR—An agent is wanted in every County in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 2 cents. Address J. T. HOENE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

JOURNEYMAN BARBER WANTED—To go to Utica; wages $8 per week, and half a day out every week. None but a steady, good and quick workman would be engaged permanently. Board cheap. Address Box No. 572 Utica Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatwomen for coasting voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $15 advanced for outfits.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—None need apply but experienced hands, as good wages and a given with constant employment. Also improvers and apprentices. Apply corner Court and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

TWO ACTIVE INTELLIGENT GIRLS—(One Protestant) wish situations to do chamber-work and wait, or nurse and sew; have two years' reference. No objection to the country. Will be found careful and ready on all to discharge their duties faithfully. Call at No. 29 Waverley-place.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—High wages and first-rate situations are offered. Also, men and boys are wanted for brickyards, farms, and other places. Apply at Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue or 14½ Bowery.

C. MASON.

BOY WANTED.—An intelligent boy, about 15 years of age, to learn the art of engraving on wood; no salary the first six months. A taste for drawing necessary; reference required. Apply at No. 167 William-st., up stairs.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One competent to take the entire charge of a retail store may apply at No. 294 Grand-st., corner of Norfolk. Good wages and a steady situation.

LADIES WANTED.—A lady competent to operate with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and three or four to sew on skirts. Apply at No. 706 Broadway.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a man who understands fancy cracker work. Also a second hand on cakes steady work. Apply No. 205 Greenwich-st., In-store.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do general housework. References required. Apply at No. 59 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A young man of steady habits, as clerk in a map or bookstore. One acquainted with the business will be preferred. Apply at No. 1 Vesey-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 bar keepers, 4 waiters, 3 porters, 2 hostlers, 3 brakemen, 4 boys for trades and for stores, men on steamers and railroads.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. PERRY, 17 years established in the business, agency removed to No. 51 East 19th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, at No. 89 (Clinton place) 8th st., a few doors west of the 5th av., large, airy and handsomely furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen; families visiting the City for a few days, or a week can be accommodated. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 56 East 16th st.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 34th and 44th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,489 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—In a private family, by a young man; a small room, with breakfast full meals on the Sabbath; terms not to exceed $12 per month. Address, stating terms, situation, &c., KING, office of this paper. Good references given.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Depau-row, one large front room, handsomely furnished, with large closets attached, to let to a gentleman and wife with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen. House first class with modern improvements.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $8. Detailed circulars at No. 3 Broadway. Personal interview there July 1 to 5.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park Hoose, Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

F. B.—I leave town this evening. Write me at C——, N. Y. D.

DO YOU want a Husband? If so, see the PORTRAITS OF GENTLEMEN who would like to enter into a matrimonial partnership, published THIS MORNING IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Mind this is not the paper which the *Tribune* pronounced as trash. Only 4 cents.

W. C. ALBERTIE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, July 3 at 10½ o'clock, by 10 Court-st., opposite City Hall Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, hair, little used, carpets beds, mattresses and bedding, China, glass and crockery ware, silver-plated and britannia ware, cutlery, &c.

LOST—From a locket in Madison-st., between Jamesst. and Rutgers Institute, a DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESS of my mother. Whoever finding it, will greatly oblige an orphan child by leaving it at No. 44 Madison-st.

MATRIMONIAL.—EUGENIA VOLLANTE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, send a delineation of character and future destiny, from a specimen of handwriting; describe the one they will marry, success in lawsuits, journeys &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—At No. 327 3d-st., New-York, about 6 large hickory logs, 75 of red cedar sided up 5 to 10 inches, 25 of chestnut timber 2 white oak knees, sided up to inches and in feet long, one mast, 65 ft to 8 feet to 10 and 12 feet, 100 chestnut posts 10 to 12 feet.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP
FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION

To Keyport, around Staten Island! The favorite steamer KEYPORT, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, will make an excursion to Keyport and Cliffwood on FRIDAY the Fourth of July, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Hammond-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., at 9¼; Murray-st., at 9½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9¾; foot of Grand-st., East River, at 10; and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10½ A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ P. M., go around Staten Island, and arrive in the City, landing at the foot of Murray st., about 5½ P. M. Persons desirous of getting away from the heat and dust of the City, and of enjoying a pleasant sail, as well as a stroll through the beautiful groves of Cliffwood, will find this a pleasant excursion. Good dinners will be provided at White's Pavilion, De Groot's Mansion House, and Higgins' Atlantic Hotel, at Keyport; and at Albert Porter's Cliffwood House, at Cliffwood. Fare, 25 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Excursion tickets from New-York to the following places and return, good from the 3d to 7th inclusive, will be sold on the 3d and 4th instant.

Peekskill and return	$1 25	Rhinebeck and return	2 40
Garrison's and return	1 50	Tivoli and return	2 70
Cold Spring and return	1 60	Tivoli Hill and return	3 00
Fishkill and return	1 60	Hudson and return	3 10
New-Hamburg & return	1 75	Albany and return	4 00
Poughkeepsie & return	2 10	Troy and return	4 25
To Saratoga and return, $5 75.			

Connection is fare made at Peekskill by stage to Lake Mahopac; at Garrison's and Cold Spring by ferry to West Point; at Fishkill by ferry to Newburg; at Rhinebeck by ferry to Kingston and Rondout; at Tivoli by ferry to Saugerties; at Oak Hill by ferry and stages to Catskill Mountain House at Hudson, with Hudson and Boston Railroad to Lebanon Springs at Albany, with trains for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate places; at Troy, with connecting railroads to Saratoga, Lake George and the North.

To persons desirous of enjoying a few days' recreation in the country, or at the Springs and of avoiding the heat and confusion of the City on the Fourth, the above arrangement on the Hudson River Railroad Company offers superior facilities at reduced fare. Passengers can leave the City at a late hour on the 3d instant, and return on Monday by the regular trains.

Excursion Tickets can only be procured at Chambers and 31st-st. Stations.

For hours of departure, see advertisement and Time Tables.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.
NEW YORK, July 2, 1856.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS—seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted stopping at Penny Bridge, Windmill, Corlear's, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through in 15 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 25 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go on by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to two hours at Flushing or its immediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this City by crossing 23d-st. ferry.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—UP THE NORTH RIVER, to Sing Sing, Nyack, Tarrytown, Piermont, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, touching at Amos-st. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., on July 4, at 8¾ A. M., landing as above.

Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 1 P. M.; Nyack, 1¾; Tarrytown, 2; Piermont, 3½; Dobbs' Ferry, 3¾; Hastings, 3:35; Yonkers, 3; arriving in New-York at about 4 o'clock.

This Excursion, for families and parties, will be found the most agreeable one out of New York, affording a fine view of the Hudson River, the cliffs and towns at which the boat lays, giving persons the opportunity of stopping at either of the above landings until the boat returns.

Fare for the Excursion, to Yonkers and returning to New-York, 25 cents; to all the landings above, 50 cents, returning to New-York, 50 cents. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., 242 West-st. (bank office.)

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY TO NEWBURG AND WEST POINT—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA, Capt. W. PERRY, will leave Jay-st. Pier at 7¾; Soring-st., 8:30; Amos-st., 8¾ A. M. Returning, leave Newburg 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. A band of music will accompany the boat. N. B.—The METAMORA will make her morning trip from Haverstraw at 4 A. M.; Nyack, 4½; Tarrytown, 4¾; Dobbs' Ferry, 5:20; Hastings, 5¾; Yonkers, 5¾. Returning, leave Pier foot of Jay-st. 6½ P. M. for Haverstraw, making the usual landings.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—FOR WHITESTONE, GLEN COVE, MANHASSET COVE and GLEN WOOD.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, will leave Peck-slip at 9 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., East River, at 9:20 A. M., for the above places. Returning on same day will leave Glenwood at 3:30 P. M. Manhasset Dock at 3:40 P. M., Glen Cove at 4 P. M., Whitestone 4:45 P. M. NOTICE—The steamer CROTON will leave Glenwood, for New-York, on the morning of the FOURTH OF JULY, at 6 A. M., Manhasset Dock at 6:10 A. M., Glenwood at 6:30 A. M. Returning from New-York, will leave, Peck slip at 6:30 P. M., for all the above places.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS—TO SNYDER'S BAY.—The steamboat GOLDEN GATE (and Mr. LOCKWOOD), will leave Spring-st. Dock for Stryker's Bay at 9, and 10 o'clock A. M., 1 and 5 P. M., landing at Amos-st., 13th and 42d sts., each way. Leaving Stryker's Bay, last trip, at 6½ o'clock.

Fare 12½ cents each way.

Parties and families going out of town on the 4th, will find, in the ample grounds and forests of Stryker's Bay, beautiful places for pic nics, and at the house of the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Crockerton, every description of refreshments served in the best style.

GRAND EXCURSION—NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN—JULY FOURTH.—Fare $1 each way. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Peck-slip for New-Haven on the Fourth of July at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at about 12 M. Returning, leave New-Haven the same evening at 11, and reach New-York early the next morning. This Excursion will afford New-Yorkers a fine opportunity to visit the celebrated City of Elms, one of the most beautiful Cities in New-England.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, No. 233 Pearl-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT PEMBROKE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 8 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $3, good for the 2d to 28th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY PUBLIC SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The pupils and friends of public Schools Nos. 18 and 21, Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg) will celebrate the day in a beautiful Orchard, on Graham-av., near North 3d-st., Williamsburg. Musical orations, songs and speeches, by celebrated characters, through the day and evening. Refreshments will be provided.

If stormy on the 4th, will take place on the 5th.

Admission to the ground 12½ cents; children half price.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—From New-York to GUTTENBERG, BULL'S FERRY, WILLIE'S DOLUM and FORT LEE. Fare 12½ cents. The steamboats FLORA, Captain HAWS; WASHINGTON, Captain SIMERS; LAURA KNAPP, Captain ANDERSON, will leave foot of Spring-st. every hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., leave the above places every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The splendid steamer TROY, Capt. H. CUMMINGS, will make an excursion to Newburg, landing at West Point, and arriving at Newburg in season to witness the grand civic procession and the boat regatta, the grand feature of the day. Fare 50 cents each way. Leaves Pier No. 3 North River at 8 o'clock A. M., and foot of Amos-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.

GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

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A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few

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T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, Patent and ornamental cases. WARRANTED UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

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We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. HIGHTE, NEWTON & GRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent metallic wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge room. 7 feet front, by 3 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 82 5th-av., N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 385 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

The Parish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Monday, June 30.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

This day, on the opening of the Court, Hon. William Kent, by counsel Mr. Dillon, put in a petition to the effect that having visited Mrs. P., for the purpose of receiving the stocks, securities, and personal estate of the deceased, he received securities to the amount of $452,000; that Mrs. P. exhibited to him stocks and securities in various adventures amounting to $619, 64 70, which she claimed as her own by gift, but which petitioner believes form a portion of the estate. Afterwards he served a demand for these, and received in reply a portion of the same, to the amount of $382,412. He now states that under the order of appointment he is restricted from commencing any suits without the consent of the Surrogate, and being required to pay to said Susan M. P. an annual sum of $14,000, he requests to be permitted to take such legal proceedings for the recovery of such stocks, and asks the direction of the Court whether the allowance shall be made so long as the said stocks are retained.

The petition was read by Mr. Dillon, whereupon W. M. Evarts, counsel for Mrs. P., read her affidavit, claiming possession of the contested property. Mr Dillon then proceeded to argue the questions presented in the petition. He converted to the original claim of more stock than is now asked of the estate; he contended that her claim should be precisely set forth in the will, pending the litigation of the codicils. He claimed title for his client, under the will, as one of the next of kin, at least the property should be placed in safe keeping pending the long litigation probably to follow. A gift *inter vivos* is not alleged on the part of Mrs. P., and if it was the next of kin have a right to an order to put the property into safe custody pending the decision as to the validity of the codicils.

Mr. Evarts opposed the petition, and did not feel bound to set up title to the securities.

Mr. Cutting followed on the same side.

Mr. O'Connor examined the arguments of counsel, desiring that an order should be made as asked by petitioner for the prevention of a long litigation, that those questions over which His Honor the Surrogate had no jurisdiction might be determined. He had no wish to to harass Mrs. P., but to her the inconvenience would be trifling, as she has many witnesses, while the contestants have but a few, and they, in some instances, so advanced in years as to give rise to fears that delay may prejudice the cause of contestants. He claimed that Mrs. P., by setting up a double title, had shown the weakness of her cause.

Judge Sherman, of Newburg, replied, contending that but one of four next of kin were contestants in this case, one by nim—a sister—protested against any litigation to the ruin of the estate, others objected to the course taken.

Mr. Cutting closed in opposition to the application, which the Surrogate took into consideration, promising a decision at some future time. The Court then adjourned to the 22d of September next.

On Saturday the cross-examination of Doctor Edward Delafield was concluded. It and Doctor Taylor's testimony were too full of matters interesting to the gossips to be omitted. As it is the last we shall have of the subject for three months, its length will be easier borne.

DOCTOR DELAFIELD'S TESTIMONY ON CROSS-EXAMINATION.

HOW A DOCTOR MAKES HIS CHARGES.

I have already stated that previously to his illness I kept no account against Mr. Parish, or intended it to be so understood in that statement. Shortly after his attack I began to make regular entries of attendance, and so continued to do up to the day of his death. I never made any other memoranda of any kind

The way our accounts were kept, was thus: if my partner or myself remained all night, it would be charged accordingly. If we remained some hours it would be stated. If my partner employed the electro-galvanic battery, it would be also stated—and so everything for which a charge would be made, nothing else of any kind.

These entries rarely if ever state the nature of the disease, but occasionally things that would bring it to mind. I will state an instance—introduction of the catheter, for example.

My partner and myself entered the charges every day. A pupil at that time with me entered them into the ledger. These original daily entries are in a book—they are in the City, at my house.

I regularly rendered annual accounts to Mrs. Parish; these bills were not detailed statements, but merely in one line, in the usual form of medical bills.

I never rendered a bill to Mr. Parish before his attack; he did not allow me to do so by anticipating them.

He never told me that I was a legatee in his will, nor did I in the slightest degree suspect it until the will was read. That was shortly after his death. I have no doubt that I paid a visit to Mr. Parish on New-Year's day, before the attack. I never omitted it, and therefore infer I was there on that day.

I have not a more distinct recollection on that subject.

Prior to the attack I generally called on Mr. Parish once a week, on Sunday evenings. At those times I occasionally met a few ladies there, Mrs Daniel Fearing more frequently than any other; Mrs. Wm. Hudson, Mrs. Wm. Barnes, when in town I don't at this moment remember other ladies. There were not many ladies. These visits were, more than anything else, the continuance of an old habit of Mrs. Parish's brothers, transferred from my mother's house to Mrs. Parish's.

I did not meet these three ladies frequently at Mr. Parish's house on Sunday evenings. I cannot distinctly say I met Mrs. Barnes there within that period. My whole recollection is that I saw these ladies a number of years ago from time to time at Mr. Parish's house, and my impression and inference is that I saw them there at the period indicated, but I have no distinct recollection of that. I have met Mrs. Daniel Parish and her daughters in other houses than their own, when I was making calls professionally or otherwise; but I recollect no instance of ever meeting any member of the family of Daniel Parish on Sunday. I am perfectly aware that a large class of the citizens of New-York make it a rule not to visit on Sundays. I think it probable that Mrs. Parish belonged to that class, but have no knowledge of it. Mrs. Henry Parish was not at any house at any ball after the attack, but of late years she attended some parties.

THANKSGIVING CUSTOM.

My habit was to collect our family on Thanksgiving night, when she would be present, of late years, —the last three or four years of Mr. Parish's life,—and she was at at a supper party at my house in the course of the Winter. It is my impression that she omitted to attend our family Thanksgiving parties for some years after the attack. I can't recollect that on any fixed night she was absent, nor can I recollect any better a fixed night when she was present. I know generally that she refused in the earlier years to come to any entertainment at my house. The supper party last Winter was, I think, in January, and there was a party of about twenty-six persons present. I feel certain that my brother Henry was there. This and the Thanksgiving meetings were the only occasions I remember when Mrs. Parish attended a party at my house since the attack and during the life of Mr. Parish.

I believe that Mrs. Parish attended a ball at the house of Mrs. Ray last Winter, but was not there, and did not see her there. I presume she has attended the opera since her husband's attack, but do not know. Mrs. Parish did not, during the period subsequent to Mr. Parish's attack, receive visitors calling at her house, as is usual in respectable society. She saw company on certain New-Year's days, and a few friends would call at our family meetings on Sunday evenings. As to the rest, Mr. Parish's habit was constantly to drive out with his wife every morning, that she could have seen little company. As far as I know and believed, she did decline seeing ordinary visitors, but did see intimate friends. Mrs. Parish's health or spirits became impaired during the last three years of her husband's illness.

* * * * * * *

I devised his trip to Europe, but his health was not the sole object of the visit. I learned from his wife that he had an apoplectic attack while abroad. Mrs. Parish was not at home when Mr. Parish was taken to his house, after the first attack in Wall-street. In a few days an attendant was got for him. James Fisher was the first; he continued a number of months; that is as near as I can say. The names of the other nurses I have no recollection of, but they were changed from time to time until William took charge of him, who was with him several years. I could not give the name of any other.

Brown continued with Mr. Parish until about a year before his death. He continued to nurse gentlemen from time to time after leaving Mr. Parish, and what very fact makes me disposed to lengthen the period from a year to eighteen months; he must have left Mr. Parish before the latter's death. Brown is now Superintendent of the New York Eye Infirmary. It is the same institution mentioned in the second codicil, and to which a bequest is made.

Brown went there upon the opening of the new building, about two months since. I am one of the consulting surgeons of this institution; I hold no other position, except that *ex officio*; I presume every surgeon is a director. I believe the office of President of the Board of Directors is vacant at the present time. I am the only surviving founder of that institution. As far as I know, Brown's first application was made to Dr. Agnew, one of the surgeons; all else I knew about it was when Dr. Dubois, another surgeon, called upon me to inquire his fitness for the office; I recommended him. I cannot say precisely what his salary is, I know so little of the details of that institution at present, my office there being merely titular; at least it does not exceed $150, at the furthest, per annum. But he receives therein patients as boarders at $3 a week, I believe, and derives his only additional emolument from that source.

From the time Fisher came until his death, Mr. Parish always had a man attending him as a nurse or attendant.

REV. DR. TAYLOR'S TESTIMONY.

Thomas H. Taylor was called by Mr. Cutting, and having been duly sworn, testified: I am a minister of the Gospel in the Protestant Episcopal Church; reside in the City of New-York, and am rector of Grace Church; have been rector of that Church more than twenty-two years; I am fifty-six years of age; I knew Henry Parish for about the time I have been rector of Grace Church, twenty-two years.

Prior to the attack, my acquaintance with Mr. Parish was more intimate than with most of my parishioners; I have visited him at his house in Barclay-street, and at his residence in the country at Hellgate; I have dined with him privately, and with large companies.

On the 3d of November, 1849, I was called to baptize Mr. Parish; I found him in his chamber at his residence in Union-square, I think upon the third story; he appeared a very feeble man; I commenced a conversation with him upon the nature of the ordinance, to which he made no other reply than by boxing his head; the general impression of his face would have indicated a lack of intelligence, the muscles were rigid apparently, and failed to give expression to the countenance; at first I had my doubts as to his intelligence, but upon repeated questions and constant acquiescence, I thought it advisable to proceed with the service; upon coming to the questions which are proposed to the candidate in our office of baptism, Mr. Parish looked me full in the face to the end of the question, and then bowed his head lowly in acquiescence, and continued to do so until the end of the questions; he then relapsed into his former condition, hanging down his head as a deeply afflicted man; but I was left in no doubt as to his understanding fully the nature of the vows he had assumed.

After the questions were answered I proceeded to administer the sacrament of baptism. I then took occasion to suggest to Mr. Parish the propriety of receiving the Lord's Supper as soon as he should feel his mind prepared to do so. I believe there was nothing else passed at that visit.

I administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to him on the 30th of March, 1850, for the first time.

I had repeated interviews with him between the 3d of November and the 30th of March and would allude occasionally to this matter of the Lord's Supper; he would always reply to me kindly, but not definitely; on one occasion I was sent for to administer the ordinance; I think it was in February, 1850; the elements were prepared on the table, and I supposed that he was ready for the sacrament; but, upon my inquiring whether it was his wish that I should now proceed to administer it, he replied in a most affecting manner, "No, no," and then attempted to speak with his usual gesticulation.

He appealed to his wife and to myself to understand the reason why; this he failed to accomplish, and after repeated guesses on our part as to what his wish was, such, for instance, as inquiring, "Do you wish your friend, Mrs. Payne, to commune with you?" "Do you wish your faithful servant and friend, Mary Ann, to unite with us?" "Is this room too public?" "Shall we go to the chamber where you were baptized?" to all of which he continued to give the same touching reply, "No, no," said in a doleful voice, with the tears streaming from his eyes, and with continued efforts to speak. At length I observed to Mrs. Parish that it was evident something was disturbing his mind, which we could not arrive at, and perhaps it would be better to postpone the whole matter to another time. He immediately seized upon the suggestion, and reaching out his hand shook mine most cordially, nodding his head emphatically to indicate that that was his wish, and appeared to be very much comforted by it.

He was very cordial, and upon leaving him I inquired if I should call again soon, as I supposed some temporary excitement had disturbed his mind, and as he supposed unfitted him for the Sacrament at the moment; to which he replied by nodding his head affirmatively, and extending his left hand in the kindest possible manner.

I had no room to doubt that Mr. Parish understood the observation and questions that were addressed to him.

I was sent for on the 30th of March to administer the Communion; I expressed to Mr. Parish my hope that all difficulties which had prevented his receiving the Sacrament at the previous visit, were now removed; he replied "Yah, yah," in his emphatic way, nodding his head emphatically, and smiled upon me in a pleasant way; I then inquired if it was his wish that we should now proceed with the sacrament; to that he again replied by nodding his head and saying "Yes;" after which I administered the sacrament to Mrs. Parish, and, I believe, Mary Ann, the servant, and Mr. Parish.

His manner during the administration was very devout; he had a great appearance of humility of heart, and I think he would occasionally make a sound of acquiescence, where the answer should come in; he received the bread in his left hand, applying it to his lips as any other communicant would have done; there was no possible room to doubt that he understood what was addressed to him or spoken in his presence; his bodily health seemed to be good and his features were natural; I administered the communion to him seventeen times in all, generally three times a year, sometimes four.

Uniformly his manner was devout and humble in the extreme. His seemed to be always very much impressed with the solemnity of the occasion; as to his taking the elements, his manner was precisely the same as on the first occasion, taking the bread and cup in his hand and conveying them to his mouth; the sacrament was always, on these occasions, administered at his house.

I called upon Mr. Parish about 9 o'clock of the night in which he died, and found him breathing very heavily, with every appearance of approaching dissolution; I spoke to him, expressing the hope that he knew me; he turned his head and gave me a nod of recognition, intimating that he knew who I was; he turned his head at my words very distinctly; I then remarked that I should be sorry to disturb him, but if you wish it I will make a short prayer; he again looked at me and nodded his head in acquiescence; during the prayer his heavy breathing was in a measure suppressed, and at its conclusion I took his hand, when he sensibly pressed mine, and I bade him adieu; I never saw him again.

At the occasions of the administration of the Communion, it was the usage of Mr. Parish to make some contributions to the Communion fund of his church; on one occasion allusion had been made in our conversation to the claims which were then pressing upon the fund; he immediately looked towards Mrs. Parish, holding out his hand, when she replied, you wish to give the doctor something, when he replied, "Yah, yah," in his usual way, nodding his head; she replied, "Very well, when he is going away we will do so;" upon my rising to leave some moments afterwards he instantly held out his hand again to receive the money; she, opening her bag, took out a white piece of paper containing two or three small gold pieces; Mr. Parish received them in his hand, but evinced strong displeasure both by his look and contemptuous mode of expression, frowning and saying, "Nan, nuh, nah," shaking his hand towards her, intimating that he was not satisfied, scolding in his way, and refusing to hand the money to me; Mrs. Parish smiled, and said, "Give it to the doctor." He refused to do so, and threw the money back to her; Mrs. Parish picked it up and handed it to me; it was $15; I received it of course and retired.

Some days afterward I was called upon by one of the Messrs. Delafield, who told me that Mr. Parish had given Mrs. Parish no rest until he had succeeded in making her understand that it was his wish to contribute more largely to the fund; that Mr. Parish had himself selected the pieces, and fixed upon the amount which he at that time handed to me in gold, which was $200. The habitual offering upon occasion of Communion conveyed to me, generally by Mr. Parish himself, taking it from one of his pockets, and handing it to me when about leaving; it was as far as I remember always in gold, and about $15 as a general thing.

Occasionally I had conversation with him concerning the charities. Upon one occasion, for instance, Mrs. Parish inquired of me how Mr. Harwood, the minister of the Chapel of Grace, was succeeding in raising money to pay for his organ, for which I had become responsible to the amount of $1,000, and Mrs. Parish had already contributed $25. I replied that he had succeeded very badly, &c. Mr. Parish immediately took up the subject in his inarticulate but emphatic manner—inquired how much I had paid. He would, for instance, as soon as I had said I had paid the money, pointing to me, and saying, "Yah, yah, yah," in a very emphatic manner, as if with indignation. I replied, "Yes, Sir, I have paid it rather than her rich men for their gold, which is like draining their heart's blood from them." He then looked at me inquiringly again, with his two fingers raised. I asked him if he wished to know how much it was. He replied emphatically, "Yes, yes—yah, yah, yah," nodding his head." I replied that the balance I had paid was $425; he immediately looked at Mrs. Parish, and pointed to me. She said, "You want to repay this to the doctor?" He said, "Yah, yah, yah," nodding his head, and pointing to me. She said, "Very well, we will see about it." I afterwards received a check for $400 from her.

I had a conversation with him in regard to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

I mentioned to Mr. Parish the intention of the trustees of that institution to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of New York towards the erection of a suitable building for that interesting and important charity, and told him that it supposed he would contribute towards the object; he signified his readiness to do so. When our books of subscription were prepared, I, having been appointed chairman of a Committee of Collection, called upon Mr. Parish with a subscription book, upon which there were three subscriptions of $2,000 each.

After the usual salutation upon meeting him, I observed, "Mr. Parish, you have been blind and now are dumb, and my wife is deaf—and you and I must do what we can to prevent other people from being either blind, or dumb, or deaf." He replied instantly, "Yah, yah, yah—yes, yes, yes," reaching out his hand for the book He laid it upon a chair before him, and turned over the leaves with his finger; finding nothing written but the three subscriptions already mentioned, he looked up to me with an inquiring expression, as much as to say, "Is there nothing lower than this?" I replied, "Nothing, Mr. Parish, less than $2,000 to me; when it gets below that I will give up the book." He replied, "Yah, yah," and striking the place on the book where the subscriptions of $2,000 each were with his finger, looked at Mrs. Parish in his usual way, when he wished her to do anything for him. She asked, "You wish me to put your name down?" He replied, "Yes, yes—yah, yah, yah," striking the place. She said, "But perhaps, Mr. Parish, you would like to give more?" He immediately said, "No, no, no, no," very emphatically striking his finger on the book. He had a very emphatic way, when earnestly bent on any one thing, and nothing but that; he did not wish to be diverted from it. Mrs. Parish wrote his name with $2,000 annexed, handing the book back to him; he looked at it to see if it was right, to see if it was what he wished. He signified his acquiescence, and handed it back to me himself.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Grady.

McMahan, Jr., Special Administrator, &c. vs. *Thomas E. Allen.*—Brady, J.—This is a motion for leave to amend the complaint by inserting allegations of the insolvency of John Harrison at the time of his death, and that the plaintiff, by virtue of two assignments from Solomon Kip, respectively dated April 26, 1850, and April 27, 1850, and also by order of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of which the same were executed, he became, was and is entitled thereby, and by force of his said character of Special Administrator, to the relief demanded in the complaint.

Numerous objections to the proposed amendments were presented, and elaborately discussed on the motion; prominent among which was the delay of the plaintiff in asking the favor of the Court. I have given to them all such consideration as the time which has expired since the motion has permitted, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the motion must be granted. Both of the facts to be alleged, if they existed at all, existed prior to the commencement of this action, and on the motion heretofore made for leave to file a supplemental complaint we held on appeal that such leave was not granted when the same object could be accomplished by amendment. I do not design to consider and discuss the various objections to which I have referred, but simply to state that upon an examination of the papers and authorities read and referred to on the motion, I think substantial justice requires that the amendment should be allowed. I have not been insensible to the cogency of the argument of the defendant's counsel, or to the force of the facts which were grouped and arrayed against this application; but on a motion of this character I do not deem it necessary to pass upon the merits of the controversy, or to determine either the validity of the claim or the plaintiff's right of action. Those questions must be presented in another form and in a different manner. It is only necessary to apply the terms which the Court has adopted in similar cases to indemnify the defendant for the expenses to which he has been subjected, if the new allegations paralyze his defence. There is no hardship in this. If the complaint were dismissed and the statute of limitations did not intervene, the plaintiff would have the right immediately to commence anew, and if any doubt existed on that subject, that would afford an additional reason why the amendments should be permitted. The books furnish precedents for amendments after years of litigation, the Courts imposing terms only upon the applicant. The amendments proposed and recited herein and in the morning papers, with the amendment of the prayer for relief to correspond with the new allegations, will be allowed on payment of $10 costs of the motion; but if the defendant withdraws his defence, then on payment of all his costs—the amendment to be without prejudice to the defendant's rights in any respect, and the defendant's answer already interposed to be considered as denying such allegations and putting them in issue, unless the defendant prefers to answer over; but the testimony already taken in the cause on other issues to remain undisturbed.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,500, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 196 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—No 467 Hudson-st, one door above Barrow-st, and immediate possession given. Apply to J. J. FALLMAN, No. 20 Nassau-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st, near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; on any of the above articles will be sold cheap by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 322 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 29th-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE With 20 acres of land for sale, 19 miles from the City; access unlimited, and situation delightful; distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery; house modern in style; has two fronts, verandah, piazzas, &c., and is in the most complete order; it contains a drawing room, 2 by 5, library, dining-room seven sleeping rooms, a kitchen above ground, good cellar, &c.; the garden is ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs neat graveled walks, grape arbors &c; and fruit trees in abundance; the land is thoroughly drained and in the highest state of cultivation; out-buildings extensive and in good order; price, including crops, $7,000; terms easy. Apply to the proprietor, WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., or JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid country seat of 9 acres, in the village of Jamaica, with elegant and commodious buildings, consisting of large double house, 6 by 34 feet. Also a farm house and ample outbuildings, including barns, carriage house, &c. There are about 20 acres woodland with walk, &c. The lawn, shrubbery and shades are extensive. The above property is in every respect the most desirable for a person wishing to combine the advantages of a good farm and elegant country seat, within 45 minutes' ride from the City. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1¼ hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Pleasantly situated on Henry-st, Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, barn, &c., and in complete order, and immediate possession given. Apply to J. S. MOON, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av. corner of 23d-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 6 per cent. on the bills by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

Rose Cottage, Yonkers, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Well situated in the lower part of the city, near the East river, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5 story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, one two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of

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$150 FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $300. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—and difference paid in cash—About 100 acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank road from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 76 miles; containing 355 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $18,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE LOW—And possession in few days, a handsome farm, 51 acres, to close an estate; it is near Elizabeth, N. J. The buildings are good; a fine orchard and great variety of different kinds of fruit. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st. Also, for sale farm of 12½ acres, with house, barn, &c., and one of 14 acres for $1,500.

FARM FOR SALE—A piece of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depot at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. ALLEN, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 2 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

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BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, in large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

PICTURESQUE COTTAGE TO LET—Furnished for the Summer. It rooms, 600 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a scene unrivaled for extent and beauty in this vicinity, and only one hour from the City. Price $1,000. Apply to

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three story brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with moderate conveniences. No. 7 East 39th-st., near 5th av., possession immediately.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor and front and back hall stairs, sleeping room, 4 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $270. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A snug cottage-house at Elizabethtown, N. J., containing 8 rooms, with large garden well stocked with choice fruit, vegetables and flowers. If desired, a portion of the furniture can be had with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to HENRY AITKEN, No. 165 Washington-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chambers-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—On second floor, 25 feet by 60 feet deep, suitable for a school or meeting room, or some light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. Apply at No. 435 4th-av., between 26th and 31st sts.

W. H. HAIGHT.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a neat house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, the house south of De Kalb, filled with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required, possession immediate.

TO LET.—Nice rooms at No. 314 Delancy-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 104 and 106 Nassau-st., corner of Ann. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

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Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Franklin-st, Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Tuesday, July 1	7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 1	3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 2	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 2	3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3	4 P. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Friday, July 4	5 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	10 A. M.	Saturday, July 5	6 P. M.
Sunday, July 6	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 6	5½ P. M.
Monday, July 7	7 A. M.	Monday, July 7	1 P. M.

Also, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt. John P. Combs, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain John Bowden, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, July 1	3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 1	7 A. M.
Wednesday, July 2	3 P. M.	Wednesday, July 2	8 A. M.
Thursday, July 3	3 P. M.	Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Friday, July 4	7 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	4 P. M.	Friday, July 4	4½ P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain Charles Weeks, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. Roe, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

FOR ALBANY—And and in connection with Rail, for Troy to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers, Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

COMPETITION—Is the SOUL of BUSINESS.—TWO LEDGERS in the FIELD.—See both and buy the best. THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE contains twenty-three beautiful Engravings, illustrating as many beautiful Tales, Romances, etc. ready THIS MORNING at all News Depôts. Only Four Cents.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful forms;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Strumpous, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, &c.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Tribune, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Giles, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the best adv

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE L. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, SUPERIOR LIGHT WAGON, FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MADE AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO will sell at their salerooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock for account, of an estate—one rosewood and one mahogany piano-forte; one light wagon, nearly new, and in perfect order; also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, sold to pa advances; several suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber suites; extension tables and dining room chairs; rosewood, mahogany and walnut library and secretary bookcases; sideboards, parlor chairs, sofas, lounges, ottomans, centre, card and fancy tables; French plate mirrors and pier glasses; mantel clocks, and China vases and ornaments; dressing and plain bureaus and washstands; bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses; oil paintings table cutlery, fancy goods, &c.; and one superior double-barrel, London made fowling-piece, with case, &c., complete.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PIANO-FORTES, WINES, BRANDIES, AND LIQUORS OF VARIOUS KINDS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms Nos. 59 Beekman-st. and 59 Ann st., a very large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of various kinds, some of which has been in use for a short time, and some entirely new; also two or three velvet carpets and oil-cloths, three large French plate mirrors, extension, dining, and other tables, parlor suites, cottage furniture, and also two second-hand piano-fortes, one of them a very fine one. Also, at the same time 80 dozen oak, black walnut, and curl maple chairs; also, all kinds of wines, brandies, old port, London dock, old port brown sherry, raspberry, and various kinds of wines, to close the concern. Sale will be without reserve and absolute.

TUNIS VONEILL, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, to each day at No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting in part as follows: 12 mahogany tête-à-tête, 14 mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, 6 dozen mahogany and black walnut chairs, book-case, oak and etageres, marble-top 6 extension dining tables, marble-top &c.; dressing bureaus and washstands to fancy pieces, lounges, sofas and sofa bedsteads, 12 mahogany rocking chairs, (12 easy chairs, fancy and plain covers,) hook and corner stands centre and sofa tables, 25 oil-paintings and mirrors with gilt frames, hall stands, piano stools, corner stands, clocks, beds, bolsters and pillows, iron safe and house desks. Commence with a large invoice of Havana, &c., cigars by 100 or 1,000.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (July 30,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, to close a trust, 46 valuable building lots in the IXth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, situate on De Kalb, Lewis and La Fayette ave. and on Koeciusko-st. Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 2, at the sale-room, No. 38 Nassau-st., the stock in trade of a gun-smith, consisting of a large assortment: Warner's revolvers, rifle pistol-, saloon do., A and T Trifles, patent breech do., Bacon ring trigger, Bacon under-cock fowling pieces, double and single barrels; powder flasks, caps, &c., &c. The whole to be sold peremptorily.

M. DOCKRAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No 138 West 25th-st., the entire elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, gas fixtures, range, oil-cloths, carpets, mirror glasses, paintings and kitchen furniture contained therein; all in the order: the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale. Deposits required.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—On WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of RICHARDS & WHITING No. 44 Cortlandt-st; also, at the same time, a large lot of stock goods in good condition, which will be sold without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—(WEDNESDAY) July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No 65 Nassau-st., a variety of plain and handsomely carved white marble mantels; samples on exhibition at the sale-room; the whole to be sold peremptorily.

ON WEDNESDAY—July 2, at No. 1235 Forsyth-st., at 10½ o'clock P. HOMS will sell Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, tables, chairs, bedsteads, feather and straw beds, bed clothes, stoves, looking glasses, crockery, &c. Sale positive, without any reserve.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 58 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lechorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bayreut,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for such sums to suit.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
July 1, 1856.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1—On the following Securities, viz:

Albany City, 6 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cent.
Chicago City Municipal, 6 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 8 per cent.
Milwaukee City (account River and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., 7 per cent.
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Central Military Tract Railroad, 7 per cent.
Interest on 5% per cent State stock, account Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the instalment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June inst., payable in the capital stock of the Warren Railroad Company of New Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Transfer Books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the Transfer Books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent, per annum, payable semi annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856 will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 21 Exchange-place.

GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURG, June 21, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual Interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents, issued to this Company.

JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 13, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, No. 36 William-st, June 30, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors,

E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Western or Illinois Division) will be paid on and after the 1st of July, in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, (Textile Building,) No. 58 Wall-st. By order.

E. B. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 33 Chambers-st., (new Court House,) NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—NOTICE.—To avoid the risk that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL Co.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL Co.,
No. 99 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., due July 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.

W. H. TYLER, Secretary. M. MEYBERT, Treasurer.

BRADFORD COAL AND IRON CO.—The July interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons.

H. M. BARBOUR, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HILLSBOROUGH AND OHIO R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.—Will be paid on the capital stock of the Great Western (Miami) Insurance Company at their rooms, Great Western Building, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st., on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due to this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT—No. 54 Wall-st., Note, Loan and Stock Commission Brokers. Paper payable at any point in the United States and Canada collected and negotiated. GEO. C. SMALLEY,
ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

References—MOSES TAYLOR, Esq; WM. B. ASTOR, Esq.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership of WM. H. CARY & CO. has terminated by limitation, and the withdrawal of JOSIAH OAKES. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

WM. H. CARY,
JOSIAH OAKES.
S. EMERSON HOWARD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and will continue the Fancy Goods business, at Nos. 213 and 215 Pearl-st.

WM. H. CARY,
S. EMERSON HOWARD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GURNEE, STIGER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. P. GURNEE,
JNO. S. STIGER,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. A. B. RANDOLPH.

THE BOOKS and outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the subscribers who will continue the business at No. 109 West-st., under the firm of STIGER & RANDOLPH.

JOHN S. STIGER,
A. B. RANDOLPH.

DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAMES MORRIS & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of June, 1854. The business will be continued by JAMES MORRIS as before, at No. 210 East 15th-st., and orders will be received by WM. H. MORRIS, No. 91½ Wall-st

JAMES MORRIS,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. WM. H. MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GEO. C. SMALLEY having this day associated with himself ALFRED W. BARTLETT, under the firm of SMALLEY & BARTLETT, will continue the Note, Loan and Stock Commission business, in connection with the collection and negotiation of paper, payable at all points in the United States and Canadas.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.
July 1, 1856. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CHARLES I. KANE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. BURRELL will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm.

CHARLES I. KANE.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY P. HURRELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Our friends and the public are informed that on and after the 1st July next we shall associate with us SAMUEL A. BANKS, under the firm of BRAINARD, GEOFROY & CO., and that the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry will be continued at the old stand, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

BRAINARD & GEOFROY.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS,
No 43 Murray-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—The GROVER and BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, better to accommodate their increased business have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, St Nicholas' Hotel. The most complete and perfect stock of Sewing Machines, Machine Silk, Thread and Needles, will be always found here, and all invited to call and examine for themselves.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 1 in. Carriage shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Naumkeak Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or core purposes. The No 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY,
No 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron; for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, and strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $12 and $20, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Constantly on hand, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS E. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1852, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made to the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH MCROBERTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet-sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, from to 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND EASTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same per cents on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. R. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $50 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $50, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND—A semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent on sums of $5 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the road for the current six months; payable on and after the 15th July, next.

The Transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the morning of the 15th July.

The Interest on the Bonds of the Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and after July 1 at our office.

The transfer books will be closed on MONDAY, 23d instant, and remain closed until July 3 inclusive.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—(Wisconsin, Lake Shore Railroad.) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 28, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 15th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—Coupon No. 5, due January 1st, 1855, amounting on the $1,000 bonds, with interest thereon, to thirty-eight dollars and forty cents ($38 40) each; also, Coupon No. 9, due July 1st, 1855, amounting, with interest, to thirty-seven dollars and ten cents ($37 10) each—will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on presentation, on and after the 1st July, 1856. The coupons from the $5,500 bonds will be one-half the above amounts each.

MYRON CLARK, Lessee.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 3 P. M., and also 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PHILLIS,
M. D. VAN PEST, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, June 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of three per cent. from the earnings of this company, to the 31st of May last, has been declared this day, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company, on the first day of July next. Payment to be made in the bonds of the company, payable on the first day of July, 1857, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent, on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on the first of August next.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board,

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open duly to

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No. 140 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 10th July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 30, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 5th July.

H. C. VAIL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of (3) four per cent. from the profits of the six months, ending June 30, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th day of July. The Transfer Book will be closed to that day.

DANIEL V. H. BEETHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Grocers' Bank, New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1856. By order of the Board.

H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($650,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 10. The Transfer Book will be closed from June 30 until 10th of July. By order of the Board,

H. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proxima.

ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of (3) four per cent. from the profits of the six months, ending June 30, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th day of July. The Transfer Book will be closed to that day.

DANIEL V. H. BEETHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Grocers' Bank, New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1856. By order of the Board.

H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 30, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 5th July.

H. C. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HANOVER BANK—New-York, June 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi annual dividend of 3% per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 7th of July next. By order of the Board.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—New-York, June 24, 1856.—FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND—A dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, has been declared payable on and after the 1st July next. By order,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. HENRY QUACKENBOS Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

**CONTINENTAL BANK—New-York, July 19, 1856

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

NEWS GENERALLY UNIMPORTANT.

Our Relations With Great Britain.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

ALL EXCITEMENT AT AN END.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 94 1-2@94 5-8.

Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on Saturday, June 21, arrived here between 9 and 10 o'clock this evening.

The Collins steamship *Baltic* arrived out at Liverpool on the evening of the 18th ult.

The steamship *Hermann* left Southampton for New York on the 18th of June.

The news is generally unimportant.

The excitement consequent on Mr. CRAMPTON'S arrival out speedily subsided, and as Mr. DALLAS was not to be dismissed, the recruiting business was regarded as definitely settled, and hopes were freely intertained that the Central American question would soon be also

Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination made but little stir.

Peace meetings and friendly addresses to America were abundant

Mr. BAILLIE'S motion in the House of Commons respecting the American difficulties, and on which it was supposed that the Palmerston Ministry would be defeated and resign, is withdrawn.

A rumor prevailed that Great Britain would send no Minister to Washington during the Administration of President PIERCE. It was, however, merely rumor.

Consols for money were not quoted, but for account they closed at 94¼@94⅝.

Breadstuffs generally firm and tending upward.

Cotton closed at the rates current on the previous Friday. Sales of the week 66,000 bales.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the latest in Parliament:

On the evening of Friday, the 20th, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that, on Monday last, when Lord PALMERSTON announced that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue diplomatic relations with the American Minister, he did not give any explanation of the motives which led to that course, nor did he advert to the conduct of the American Government in the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. At that period there was reason to expect an immediate discussion upon the question, and, therefore, he might have thought the explanations at that time premature. He did not complain of this silence, but the motion to which he referred having been withdrawn, and there being some uncertainty also as to the line which an honorable gentleman opposite, who had given notice of his intention to introduce the question, was about to take, he thought it important that the House should know as early as possible the nature of the reply which the Government intended to give to the dispatch from Mr. MARCY, respecting the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON from Washington, and perhaps when they had that answer it would be time to discuss the question—he therefore wished to know when the Government would be prepared to lay their reply to Mr. MARCY upon the table.

Lord PALMERSTON said his honorable friend had rightly understood the motives which induced him to abstain on Monday from making any observations upon the subject. Motives equally strong prevailed on the present occasion. He would, therefore, say in reply to the question, that he had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers, including Lord CLARENDON'S answer to Mr. MARCY, in the course of next week, probably on an early day.

Sir J PACKINGTON said, too honorable gentleman had acted quite right in asking the Government for the production of the papers, and he was glad to hear that in the course of a few days the House would be in possession of the answer returned to Mr. MARCY'S dispatch. It would perhaps be only fair towards the Government to postpone any discussion on their conduct with regard to the Enlistment question until the dispatch was produced; but he earnestly hoped, that discussion would not long be delayed. He spoke in no Party sense and with no Party object when he said that he regarded with feelings of the greatest anxiety—he might almost say of shame—the present state of our relations with America

For the present painful position of affairs, he attached the blame—judging only from the public documents which were in the hands of honorable members—to what he considered to be the serious misconduct and unwise policy of Her Majesty's Government, by which the Government of the United States had been irritated, deceived, and offended. Under these circumstances, he regretted that Mr. BAILLIE felt himself under the necessity of withdrawing his motion, but he trusted that the intention of Mr. MOORE, or some other independent member, would afford honorable members on the conservative side of the house an opportunity of calling attention to the real merits of the question.

Sir G GREY strongly deprecated the tone adopted by the Hon Baronet in expressing so decided an opinion upon the question at the present moment. He was glad to find not only from the cheers on his own side of the house, but from the manifestations on the side of the honorable Baronet that his views did not meet with general concurrence.

Mr. MOORE appealed to Lord PALMERSTON to appoint an early day for discussion upon the subject.

No answer was returned and the subject was dropped.

Sir EDWARD LYONS is to be raised to the Peerage for services rendered in the Black Sea, being the only Peer manufactured from war with Russia.

The Queen gave a grand ball on the evening of the 17th. Two thousand invitations had been given out. Mr DALLAS was present.

Prince NAPOLEON is visiting English ports in a yacht.

Collections continue in England for the sufferers from the inundations in France.

The baneful Ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the Northwestern Counties of Ireland, especially Donegal and Sligo. Owing to instructions from the Government, the constabulary are making great exertions to break up the confederacy, and numerous arrests have taken place. In Donegal, one day last week, twenty-one persons were marched into Lifford by the constabulary, and committed for trial at the Assizes.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports that the markets opened buoyant, but closed heavy and ... from the previous advance. Compared with the previous Friday, the market was unchanged, in any respect. The advices by the *Baltic* had no effect on prices. The sales of the week amounted to 66,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,550, and exporters 2,800 bales. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators. The market closed steady at the following quotations:

New-Orleans Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.
Mobile Fair, 6½d.; Middling, 6 1-16d.
Uplands Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6d.
Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5¼d.@5¾d.
Interior, 4¾d @6½d.

The change in the market was solely owing to political causes. The stock on hand was estimated at 729,000 bales, including 598 000 American.

Manchester Market.

In the Manchester Market, the improvement advised by the last steamer, had been lost, and previous prices prevailed.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.

The market for BREADSTUFFS was firm, and prices were a shade higher. FLOUR was in good request, at an advance of 6d.@1s., on the finer qualities. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal at 38s.@38s. 6d.; Philadelphia, 34s 6d.@36s.; Ohio and Baltimore, 35s. 6d.@36s. WHEAT, 2s. ₱ bush. higher, with a fair consumptive demand. Red, 9s 9d.@10s. 9d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 3d. CORN in active speculative demand at 1s.@1s. 6d advance, with more buyers than sellers. Mixed and Yellow, 30s. 6d.@31s.; White, 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d. The market for CORN closed quieter. The weather was rainy, but the accounts from the agricultural districts were generally favorable. Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. and some others report great difference in the quality of FLOUR; hence the quotations were uncertain. They call Western Canal, 29s.@33s.; Ohio, 35s.@36s. 6d.; Canadian, 33s.@35s. 6d.; WHEAT, 9s. 9da.@11s. 3d.; CORN, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF is in limited demand at former rates. PORK unchanged. BACON steady, but holders waiting for higher prices. LARD unchanged in an export. It continues scarce, and arrivals will cause a heavy decline. Sales at 61s. TALLOW firm, North American 47s. 6d.@48s.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

From the Brokers' Circular.

PEARL ASHES selling at 41s.; Pots 35s. for old, and 36s. for new, with a quiet market. Common RESIN in good demand at 4s. 6d.@4s. 8d.; fine RESIN—sales at retail 11s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 32s. 6d. TAR held at 18s. LINSEED OIL in good demand at 33s. @ 34s. Nothing doing in SPERM or WHALE OILS. DYEWOODS—Large arrivals, but holders firm at former rates. SUGARS unchanged, business moderate. COFFEE steady. TEA—Common Congou dull, finer qualities steady. RICE firm and prices slightly higher. SALTPETRE BARK—Baltimore, sales of the week 2,500 owt, on the spot and to arrive, at 8s.@6s. 6d.; Philadelphia, retail sales at 10s. 6d. SALTPETRE dull.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report IRON firm at former rates. Bar quoted at £8@£8 5s.; Scotch Pig 78s. COFFEE unchanged; business moderate. SUGAR active at former rates. RUM firm. FLOUR 34s.@38s.

London Money Market.

The money market was unchanged in rates, but rather more active. GOLD was arriving freely. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £370,000. CONSOLS for money were not quoted, but for account they closed at 94⅜@94⅝.

Havre Markets.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending June 17, inclusive, amounted to 6,000 bales—the market following the tone of Liverpool. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted at 94s. Stock on hand 140,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS closed firm with an upward tendency. PROVISIONS unchanged. RICE firm at former rates. WHALEBONE firm, but no transactions.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report American Securities unchanged. Holders were pressing on the market with State Stocks, but there were ready purchasers:

United States Sixes, Bonds and Stocks, 102	@103
Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds	76 @ 78
Maryland Fives, Bonds	87 @ 89
Massachusetts Fives, Bonds	98 @ 99
Virginia Bonds	84 @ 86
Erie Railroad First Mortgage	97 @ 99
Erie Railroad, Third Mortgage	84 @ 85
Erie Railroad Convertibles	79½@ 81¼
Erie Railroad Funds	81¼@ 83½
New-York Central 7s	90 @ 92
New-York Central 6s	79 @ 81
Illinois Central 7s	78 @ 79
Pennsylvania Central First	88 @ 91

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steam Below Forty-second-street.

In December, 1854, the Common Council passed an ordinance, to take effect eighteen months after its date, prohibiting the Harlem Railroad Company from using steam below Forty-second-street. The eighteen months were completed last Friday, the 27th instant, and nothing had been done by the Company towards removing their engine house to Forty Second-street, preparatory to complying with the law. Those dwelling near Fourth-avenue, above Thirty-second-street, have long complained of the nuisance of having smoke and cinders from the locomotives blown into their houses, and the value of property in the vicinity has been sensibly diminished by it.

A meeting of property-owners, interested in this matter, was held at the residence of NOAH T PIKE, Esq., No. 9 East Thirty-third street, on Saturday evening, to adopt measures for compelling the Company to comply with the ordinance.

Mr. NOAH T. PIKE was appointed Chairman, and WM M. CALDWELL acted as Secretary, and a Committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Directors of the Railroad, and also to call the attention of the Mayor to their neglect. A second meeting will be held at the same place on Wednesday evening, when the report of the Committee will be received and further measures adopted.

It is charged that the Harlem Railroad have neglected to perform some other of their stipulated contracts. They have not yet restored the grade on the east side of Fourth-avenue,

☞ The 17th annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute took place yesterday. Fourteen young ladies graduated. Chancellor FERRIS has resigned the Presidency of this Institution, and is succeeded by Rev. Dr. KEBBS. The number of pupils is 330.

☞ A Committee, appointed by the Board of Health, is overhauling the bone-boiling, soap and candle factories, and the dog-kennels that abound up town. It was time.

☞ Mr. J. B. BROWN read BRANCH'S "Farewell Address to his Countrymen" last night to a weeping audience. BRANCH was there to hear it, doubtless.

☞ Rev. G. W. TIMLOW and D. BENDAN, LL. D., of the University of Berlin, Prussia, have been elected Principals of the Preparatory Department, N. Y. University.

☞ Several ruffians from San Francisco, frightened away by the Vigilance Committee, have arrived and are at their old work here.

☞ The slaver *Bramun* examination was continued yesterday. Nothing specially new revealed.

☞ Three new cases of *Coup de Soleil* yesterday.

☞ FREDERICK DOLNER, a German, fell to the sidewalk from the roof of his house, No 43 First-avenue, on Monday night, and was almost instantly killed. He went on the roof of his house to sleep, and rolled off, a distance of five stories.

Miscellaneous

DREADFUL ACCIDENT—ONE MAN KILLED, AND TWO MORE BADLY INJURED.

A shocking accident occurred on Monday afternoon at the sugar-house of Harris Evans, No. 23 Leonard street. James Cozens, Joseeo Nazeran and James Maloney mounted, in violation of orders, the "boist," or dumb-waiter, by which packages are conveyed to the different stories. The waiter was heavily laden at the time, but, never the less, it arrived in safety to the sixth story, when one of the ropes gave way and the waiter and men were precipitated to the first floor. Cozens was picked up dead, and Nazaran and Maloney were so shockingly injured that their recovery is deemed doubtful. An inquest was held upon the body of Cozens. Verdict—"Accidental death."

DEATH FROM HEAT.

Catharine St. John fell dead on Monday, at the foot of Cortland-street, from the effects of the heat. She has but recently arrived from England, and was proceeding to the Philadelphia steamer when struck down. The body was removed to the Fifth Ward Station House.

Advertisement.

THE ONLY A HUMBUG!—Says the envious but old fogy rival: That same immense exodus at Messrs. REMSEN & DINGER'S Brown stone Store, Nos. 2 4 and 206 Sixth avenue, is a flat, stale humbug. Well, we will admit it is a Humbug to the comprehension of those who prefer to retain their stock on hand year after year, rather than sell it at less than cost, thereby paying a yearly interest on their superfluous stock until it becomes utterly worthless, when instead of submitting to a loss of 20 per cent. before the styles become obsolete they do not in the end realize 5 per cent on the original cost. This is not the course pursued by Messrs. REMSEN & DINGER, as a proof of which, see the stupendous Humbug—such as their patrons see and realize every day.

Rich Silks reduced from $1 to 5s. 6d.
Rich Barèges reduced from 2s 6d. to 1s 3d.
Rich Barège Scarfs reduced from $4 to $2.
Rich Barège de Laines reduced from 2s to 10d.
Rich French Jaconets reduced from 1s. 6d. to 10d.
Fine Scotch Gingham choice colors, reduced to 8d.
Merrimac Prints reduced from 1s. to 8d.
Irish Linens and Domestic Goods reduced 25 per cent. to insure a speedy sale.

With such inducements before them we are not surprised to hear the ladies exclaim

Vive la Humbug.
Vive la Brownstone Store.

Open for thirty days from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Advertisement.

☞ The most beautiful picture known is CUTTING'S Patent Ambrotype and all pictures not made by this process are miserable imitations, and soon perish. It is a matter of demonstration that the genuine are imperishable. The right to make them is owned by TOMLINSON No. 447 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. None are genuine unless sealed and stamped "Patent."

Advertisement.

INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING CAN.—For preserving fruits, vegetables, &c., the experience of the past year is ample testimony of the superior excellence of our cans over all others. Purchasers will do well to procure the genuine Self-sealing Can, with our name cast upon the top of each can, as spurious cans of inferior quality are offered to the public. TAYLOR & HODGKISS,
Manufacturers, No. 60 Beekman-street, New-York.

Advertisement.

☞ The reason why you can always get fitted with good suits at MCLAUGHLIN'S is, that he manufactures them expressly for custom-trade; and is thus enabled to sell the best goods at the lowest prices. His store is No. 389 Greenwich-st, corner of Murray,

Advertisement.

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *facsimile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Advertisement.

KNOX! KNOX!—The fame of KNOX extends through the entire country. This fame has been obtained by enterprise, liberality, and great good taste. KNOX is the most extensive hatter in the States, and is supplied with every variety of the article worn on the Western Continent. His stock of Summer straws is unsurpassed for variety and beauty. His silks and beavers are the theme of admiration on the part of all who are connoisseurs in the article, and his hats are felt to be just the thing wherever they are worn. Taken as a whole KNOX must have about a hundred different varieties of hats now in store ready for the season. Besides these articles, KNOX has gloves, umbrellas, canes and other articles necessary to the adornment or comfort of the individual—all of the most superior qualities and tastiest make up. All KNOX'S goods are fashionable, as well as being of superior workmanship, and prices are nowhere more moderate than in his store, which everybody should know—shall know—must know—is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Advertisement.

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE AGE OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MASIN, M. D.

No. 67 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

Advertisement.

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$8 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

Advertisement.

THE MAN WHO CAN KEEP COOL—Just now, is a curiosity. Such a man is MR. EDSON the living skeleton at Barnum's Museum. He has no more idea of heat than a salamander safe. The new $50 Prize Drama is played there this afternoon as well as this evening. The dramatic season closes this week. The last chance.

Advertisement.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great new National Drama, by N. B. CLARKE, called "The Battle of Brandywine," has made a great hit at this popular Theatre, and is crowding the house nightly. Go and see it tonight, with the Pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the Farce of "State Secrets."

Advertisement.

ROBINSON'S POLITICAL MAP IS ONE OF THE most striking campaign documents we ever saw, 53 by 54 inches mounted on cloth so as to bear folding, and sent by mail. Every Club should have them without delay. Sold at No 138 Nassau-st., office *Free-State Advocate*. Price $1 to Clubs.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Nothing tries the temper like malignant ulcers and painful boils. They almost tempted even Job to blaspheme. Fortunately they are quickly healed by Holloway's Ointment, and the Pills are equally efficacious in stomach and liver complaints.

Advertisement.

GRAND REGATTA AT GLEN COVE, JULY 4th, 1856.—A purse of $50, with other prizes will be given to boats which may enter, to sail 10 miles out and back from Glen Cove. Entries to be made on or before the evening of the 3d, at Ormsbee's Pavilion. This will be the best Regatta of the season.

Advertisement.

YANKEE SULLIVAN.—A capital likeness, painted from life of this noto ious pugilist and judge of elections, may be seen at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway.

Advertisement.

☞ BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, open July 4. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited.

Advertisement.

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Hempstead.

On Sunday night last a large barn in Hempstead, owned by Mr. HENRY SAMMIS was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of produce. There were a number of horses in it at the time which were saved. Loss $3,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the roof and upper story of two tenement frame dwellings, on Atlantic-avenue near Adelphi street, were burned off. Several families occupied the premises, but they succeeded in saving most of their property. The total loss will not exceed $1,000.

☞ The public schools are to have a vacation of six weeks, from the last week of July.

☞ The Polytechnic Institute had its annual exhibition last night—a great jam.

☞ A boy named SMITH, 15 years of age, was drowned in Newtown Creek, yesterday, while bathing. His body was recovered by Officer COENELL, of the Sixth District Police, Brooklyn.

☞ The corner stone of the new edifice now erecting in State-street, near the corner of Boodt-street, Brooklyn, for the congregation of St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, was laid on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Among those who took part in the exercises were the Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's, and several distinguished clergymen of New-York and Brooklyn. Messrs. MATTHEW MYERS, JOHN W. LESLIE, JOHN G. CLAYTON and LINDLEY MURRAY, were the Committee of arrangements appointed from the Vestry.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 82 arrests during the 48 hours ending Monday morning. Nearly all of these arrests were for intoxication, or causes arising from the use of intoxicating liquors.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ Some 7,000 Republicans met in Newark last night to "ratify." Among the rest, 400 Fremont Germans came up in procession. Stirring addresses were delivered by District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, Attorney-General KIMBALL, of Ohio, and Judge OLIVER.

☞ Rev. C. M. NICKELS has accepted a call from the Central Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., and will be installed there soon.

Supposed Burglar.

At an early hour on Monday morning officer VANDEMAR took into custody a man in Grand-street, supposed to be a burglar. In attempting to jump from the roof of one building to another he fell to the ground and sustained considerable injury and was found lying there by the officer. Accused, who was taken to the look-up, gave his name as E. B. DALE.

Bank Robbery.

A clerk in the Morris Canal and Banking Company of Jersey City, named FRANCIS NORTON, absconded on Saturday afternoon with a package of money amounting to $3,000. The money had been sent in from the Dover Bank, and was received by NORTON, and soon after he left.

Fire.

On Monday, about 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in a house in Newark-avenue, occupied by MATTHEW SUMMERS. The Fire Department turned out and extinguished it before much damage was done.

During eight months in the year the number of straw hats and bonnets finished at a factory near Boston is an average of 10,000 daily.

The estimated stock of Pork in Louisville is set down at 28 000 barrels of all descriptions—a heavy stock for the season of the year.

SAMUEL ELIOT, of Boston, has been appointed professor of history and literature in Trinity College, Hartford.

Dr. BUNTING, of Montreal, is exhibiting St. MARTIN in Chicago, to the Faculty at the Medical College.

Mrs. LYDIA ELLIOTT, of Concord, N. H., died on Tuesday, aged 108 years.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. A. D Gillette, Mr. F. W. BRUGGERHOF, to Miss CORDELIA E. ANDREAS, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, at the Church of the Restoration, by Rev. H. R. Nye, HORACE W. GASTON, of Richmond, Va., and Miss LIZZIE MCFARLAND, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 30, WILLIAM ABDALL Sr., aged 69 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 55 St. Mark's-place, 8th st., this day (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock P M., precisely. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, June 30, suddenly, GEORGE GRUBB.

His friends and the members of Caledonia Division, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 78 Grand st., at 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, LIZZIE A., only child of William and Frekerica Lee, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Grove st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 1, CATHERINE AMELIA, daughter of Edward and Catherine Beeny, aged 11 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Charles H. Baker, No. 142 8 ave-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 1, of convulsions, MARY ALICE, youngest daughter of Lambert and Sarah Heyinger, aged 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 187, F. A. M., and Montagne Lodge, No. 153, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 318 Bridge-st., corner of Willoughby.

At Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 26, ANNA ELIZA, wife of Herman V. Vedder, aged 45 years.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness, of consumption, WILLIAM LEWIS JACKSON, aged 20 years, 10 months and 17 days.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Wm. Jackson, No. 232 Clinton-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 1.

$5,000 Missouri State 6s	86	1170 Erie Railroad	62½
5,000 do...6s ex. int.	85	250 do	62¾
5 C N. Y. C. R. 6s	93¾	100 do	62¾
7,000 do	89	100 do...s30	63
3,000 N. Y. C. R. R 7s	100	100 do...s10	63¼
4,000 E. R. R. 2d mtge	98¾	200 do...b60	63½
3,000 E. RR. 6s '71	86¾	200 do...b8	63¾
25,000 Erie R R 8s '75	84¾	2933 do	63¾
2,000 Harlem R. 2d mt	78	400 do...b40	63¾
1,000 M. & S per ct. b.	96	200 do...b30	63¾
2,000 Ill. Central R. b.	89	100 do...b30	63¾
39,500 do...s3	90	100 do...b30	63¾
3,000 T Hau'ed & St.	77¾	200 do...b10	63¾
1,000 Ill F B wi b priv	93	250 do...b 5	63¾
80 Market Bank	111¾	750 do...b30	63¾
100 Canton Co...b60	23	100 do...s60	63¾
750 do...b3	23	100 do...s30	63¾
100 do...s60	23	100 do...s30	63
50 do...s3	23	100 do...s30	63
350 Penn. Coal Co...b60	103	100 do...b10	62¾
250 Cum. Coal Co...s3	22	200 Hud River R R	33¾
400 do...s30	23	100 do	35¾
200 do...s30	23	100 do...b60	35¾
200 do...b30	23½	200 do...b60	35¾
100 do...b60	23¾	40 Mil & Mis R R ex d.	82
700 Ill. Cen. R R ex div.	100	10 do	83¼
350 N. Y. Cen. R R...s3	93¼	50 do	83¾
1000 do...b5	93¾	100 C & P R R stm ex d.	60
446 do...s3	93¾	400 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	99
200 do...s3	93¾	200 do	b60 99¾
100 do...s3	93¾	500 do	b60 99
300 do...s10	93¾	20 do	b60 99
50 do...s3	93¾	25 do	s6 98¾
400 do...s60	93¾	40 Pan. R R stm ex d.	100
60 do...b30	93¾	3 do	100
100 do...b3	93¾	5 Clev., Col. & C. R. R.	102
100 Reading Railroad...s3	93¾	5 Gal. & Chic. R R.	83¼
2000 do...s3	93¾	100 do...s60	114
100 do...s7	93¾	50 do...s30	114½
1100 do...s60	93¾	2100 Clev. & Tol. R	78
700 do...b3	93¾	100 do	78
400 do...b30	93	1150 do...b60	78¾
400 do...b10	93	100 do...b30	78¾
100 do...s3	92½	450 Chic. & R. I R...b50	93
500 do...b3	93	5 do	93¼
50 Michigan R R...s3	53¾	150 do	93
400 do...s30	53¾	75 Wis. Lake Shore st.	73½
100 do...b60	53¾	100 do...s30	73¼
100 do...s3	53¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N Ia'mt G L	88	60 Erie Railroad	62¾
8 600 Ill. Cen. R R. 8s	9	100 do...s60	63
900 Cumber Coal Co	23½	200 do...s60	63½
900 do...b60	23¾	100 do...s10	63½
500 Nicaragua Tran Co.	9¾	900 do	63¾
900 New-York C R R b60	93¾	100 do...s30	63¾
50 do...b30	93¾	100 do...s10	63¾
400 do...s3	93¾	100 do...s30	63¾
5 Third-avenue R. R.	80	150 do...b30	63¾
95 Sixth-avenue R. R.	89	100 do...s10	63¾
50 Hudson Riv. R R. b6	35¾	300 do...b30	63¾
50 do...s30	35¾	340 do...s7	63¾
950 Reading Railroad	93¾	20 Ill. Cen. R R. ex div.	100
100 do...b10	93¾	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	78
200 do...s60	93¾	450 do	78¾
800 do...b30	93	300 do...b30	78¾
50 Mich. Cen. R R...s60	98		

TUESDAY, July 1—P. M.

The official announcement from England that diplomatic intercourse with this country will *not* be suspended, which was brought over by steamer to Quebec and telegraphed last evening, has relieved the Stock Market of political apprehension, and the speculation of the past two other days was further stimulated by the news. Erie Shares advanced at once to 62½ ₱ cent. on Street sales of about 6,000 Shares before the meeting of the early Board. With one or two fractional variations, the price was well supported throughout the day, and closed, at and after the Second Board, very strong at 62½@62⅝. The transactions of the day foot up altogether about 18,000 Shares. The remainder of the list sympathized in the animated feeling created by the news and the firmness of the Erie movement, and a heavy business was done in New-York Central, Reading, Toledo, Michigan, and Rock Island Road shares, and in Illinois Central Bonds. The last touched 90¾ ₱ cent. Erie Bonds were again in request; 94¾ ₱ cent. was paid for $25,000 of the Sinking Funds of 1875, and an offer of 87¼ buyer 60 days for $50,000 Convertibles of 1871 was refused. Missouri Six ₱ cents sold at 86, *ex dividend*. The shares of the Hudson River Road further advanced, and closed with calls at 35¼ seller 60 days.

The Money transactions to-day in the way of dividends were very large in the aggregate, as well as numerous. Otherwise there was no marked activity, and loans on call were readily offered at 6 ₱ cent. The Foreign Bill market closed for the Boston steamer at 109⅜@110 on London; 5.16¼ @5.15 on Paris. We heard of no additional engagements of Specie. The shipment from Boston, as far as advised, will be about $800,000.

The Grocers' Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., and an extra dividend of 5 ₱ cent. This would indicate that no serious loss to the Stockholders has grown out of the wrangling among, or about, the executive officers of the concern. The Island City Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent.; the Merchants' Exchange Bank, 4 ₱ cent.; the Irving Bank, 4 ₱ cent.; the Paterson and Ramapo Road, 4 ₱ cent.

Mr. GEORGE C. SMALLEY, a member of the Stock Exchange, and ALFRED W. BARTLETT, have associated as a firm of Stock Brokers, at No. 54 Wall-street, under the style of SMALLEY & BARTLETT, with highly respectable references.

A list of Marine Insurance losses for the past six months, carefully compiled for the morning press, presents an aggregate of disasters by sea costing the underwriters and owners the sum of fifteen millions nine hundred thousand dollars.

The California financial Agents and Commissioners, both State and City, are chargeable with gross negligence in regard to the July interest falling due in this City to-day. The State interest has not been remitted in season. The City of San Francisco is in default on the six ₱ cents., the interest of which is due in New-York to-day. The City of Sacramento, while providing the interest, has failed to pay the principal of a small debt due this day, and notice is issued that the holders of the Bonds must send them at their own risk to Sacramento for renewal. In reference to the San Francisco six ₱ cents., which were but very recently placed on sale in this market, the default has all the appearance of studied deception, though with whom it may have originated we cannot undertake to say. The positive assurance, which we copy below from an official quarter, accompanied the first of the Bonds sent forward for sale. We hear that the State Bankers, PALMER, COOK & Co., with whom the July interest was provided, and who, it will be remembered, were in fault on a former occasion, in not sending forward the money in season, have been superseded, and that WELLS, FARGO & Co. are to take their place.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 21, 1856.

In reply to your communication of this date, relative to the payment of the interest due on the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds on 1st July prox., I have to state that the necessary funds are *now* in the hands of the Commissioner, and will be remitted to New-York by steamer of 20th May next.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW J. MOULDER, City Comptroller.

Some other cases of default and irregularity were made known to-day. The Mad River and Lake Erie Road Company, while providing for their interest, have as yet offered no satisfactory explanation for their omission to arrange for the principal issue of their loans falling due at the Bank of Commerce. A part of the issue of City Bonds by Jeffersonville City, Indiana, is said to have been irregularly made, and the July coupons due to-day were refused payment. The Raton and Hamilton Road Company, Ohio, have also failed to remit their interest in season; though this may be explained in a day or two, as nothing is yet known here prejudicial to the ability of the Road to earn the interest on its debt.

The Wisconsin Lake Shore Road pays its first half-yearly interest, according to promise made some months ago, July 10, 4 ₱ cent., and the shares have further advanced on this evidence of the favorable working of the new line to 73¾ ₱ cent.

The Sub-Treasury office, Interest department, has made out and issued warrants to-day for about $600,000 of the Federal interest, but only $153,000 were presented for coin, the remainder being deposited, by large holders, in Bank, where they count as so much Specie. The receipts from Customs, &c., were $258,777; regular payments $56,601; balance this afternoon $5,973,031.

The Irving Savings Institution has declared the usual half-yearly dividend to depositors, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum, and the Mariners' Savings Institution 6 ₱ cent. a year on all sums under $500, and 5 ₱ cent. on all sums over $500—both dividends payable on or after July 21.

The interest due July 1 on the Bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, also the interest due upon the Bonds of the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., issued in aid of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street.

The Coupons of the Bonds of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad of Georgia, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, July 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Held at $

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Additional by the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 2.

The steamship *Canada* left here at 11 o'clock last night for Boston, where she will be due about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. She may possibly reach there in season for her mails to be in New-York by 5 P. M. on that day.

The following is a continuation of the European news:

AUSTRIA.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent writes from Vienna that Marshal RADETZKY has communicated from Lombardy with his Government, stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. On receipt of this dispatch a council was summoned, at which the Emperor presided, when it was agreed that the increased force should be accorded if necessary. The same writer says: "I understand a note has been received in the French Government, which is very haughty and independent." On the 15th, the King of Sardinia distributed the English Crimean medal to his troops at Turin, with military ceremonies.

DENMARK.

The Treaty of Commerce between Denmark and the United States expired on the 14th of June. On the 17th, the American vessel *Sarah Bryant*, Captain JEFFERSON, arrived, bound from Cronstadt to New-York, with a cargo of Russian produce. She paid the Sound dues, but under protest.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is turning attention to its American Territory. An Imperial decree notifies that to assist the development of the Russian Naval power, the administration of fleets and harbors therein is to be placed under the independent control of the Government of Eastern Siberia. An expedition is fitting at Hakodadi by a Russian-American Company, to sail next month for the Russian American Territory. The expedition is of the nature of a new colony, numbering four hundred persons, including artificers of all kinds.

The Russian ships *Czarevitch* and *Constantine*, and a Hamburg steamer, will convey the expedition.

The papers say that it appears now settled no grain, to speak of, will be obtained from Russia this season, and hundreds of vessels in the Black Sea, which have gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF has been summoned from retirement by the Emperor, to consult respecting the rumored military expedition in Asia.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the dearness of provisions in the Crimea, and the sickness which prevails there, a decree has been issued prohibiting all persons, not inhabitants, from landing there.

The East.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 7th, state that previous to that day Lord GOUGH invested Marshal PELISSIER and the English Generals with the order of the Bath. The ceremony took place in a shed erected at Head-quarters, which was decorated with the National flags.

The Evacuation of the Crimea proceeded rapidly. Balaklava would be cleared by the 15th of June.

Convention of the Straight Whigs of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 2.

The Whig State Central Committee, in session at the American House, to-day, voted to call a State Convention of the Whigs of Massachusetts, to be held in Boston on the 3d of September next, and in the meantime to issue an address to the people. Hon. E. C. WINTHROP, Geo. S. HILLIARD, Esq., Judge Warren, Hon. Seth Sprague, George F. Curtis, Esq., Hon. Geo. Lunt, and others, spoke before the Committee, all urging the necessity of keeping the Whig Party intact in the present crisis, and advising a "masterly inactivity" in regard to the Presidential campaign, so far as the expression of any preference for candidates is concerned.

Political Matters.

PEOPLE'S MASS STATE CONVENTION IN VERMONT—STATE NOMINATIONS.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Wednesday, July 2.

At the Mass State Convention of the people of Vermont, held to-day, the following nominations were made:

For Governor—RYLAND FLETCHER, of Cavendish.

For Lieutenant-Governor—JAMES M. SLADE, of Middlebury.

For Treasurer—HENRY M. BATES, of Northfield.

The above named gentlemen were all put in nomination for the same offices at the Convention of the American Party at Montpelier a few days ago.

WM. C. BRADLEY, of Westminster, and LAURENCE BRAINARD, of St. Albans, were chosen electors at large.

A State Executive Committee was also appointed, and resolutions adopted indorsing FREMONT and DAYTON.

The Convention was highly respectable, in numbers and material.

THE BOSTON BEE OUT FOR FREMONT AND JOHNSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 2.

The *Daily Bee*, the Boston organ, heretofore, of the Fillmore wing of the American Party, will, to-morrow, head its columns with the names of FREMONT and JOHNSTON—ignoring FILLMORE and DONELSON.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 2.

An American mass meeting was held here last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was the largest of the kind ever held here. GARRETT DAVIS was the principal speaker.

FILLMORE RATIFICATION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 2.

A very large and enthusiastic Fillmore ratification meeting was held on Independence-square to-night. Four stands were erected for the speakers, at the principal of which HENRY WHITE, Esq., presided, and JOHN P. SANDERSON, DAVID PAUL BROWN, and JOHN CARLISLE, of Virginia, addressed the multitude. GEORGE W. READ, WILLIAM POWERS, and others, spoke at the other stands.

Movements of Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 2.

The Cunard steamship *America* sailed at noon to-day, with 194 passengers for Liverpool, and 17 for Halifax. She takes out $1,079,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 1.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger*, from New-York, arrived here Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 1.

The United States mail steamship *Knoxville*, from New York, arrived here this morning.

Destructive Fires.

LARGE FIRE AT CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 2.

About midnight a fire broke out in Cambridgeport, destroying the wharf of GALE, DUDLEY, & Co., with a large quantity of lumber. Their loss is about $40,000. The stables of J. J. BRIGHT, the grocery of J. BUTRAGE, and the cigar factory of Mr. HOWLETT were, also, destroyed. Two fire engines were burned. All of the firemen escaped with difficulty, some of them being driven overboard. No lives were lost.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER ANAWAN.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 2.

The steamer *Anawan*, with a cargo of 120 tons of freight was burned at Wheeling wharf on Saturday night.

From New-Haven.

THE CASE OF RANDOLPH, THE MURDERER—CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 1.

RANDOLPH, the murderer of his wife, who was to be hung this month, has had his sentence changed to imprisonment for life. It was believed that the killing grew out of a drunken quarrel. He has just confessed that such was the fact.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Brutal Assault on the District-Attorney of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 1.

The late Postmaster, KENDALL, yesterday committed an assault on Mr. MCKAY, the District-Attorney, for something connected with the recent trial of KENDALL for mail-robbery. The assault was particularly brutal, and the injuries of Mr. MCKAY are serious. Mr. KENDALL has been arrested.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1495. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

AN EXCITING TIME IN THE SENATE.

DEBATE ON DOUGLAS' KANSAS BILL

Determination to press a Vote.

THE QUESTION ON MR. BARCLAY'S MOTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

The Senate is yet in session, with the probability of continuing all night. DOUGLAS and company are determined to force a vote before the adjournment, notwithstanding a number of Senators are still desirous of being heard. The debates to-night are warm and interesting. Mr. CLAYTON, in the course of his speech, boldly denounced the invalid laws as infamous, tyrannical and worthy of revolutionary resistance. He gave notice that he would move a proposition ordering a *nolle pros.* to be entered on the Kansas indictments for treason.

The question on Mr. BARCLAY'S motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Kansas bill, will be the first business in the House to-morrow. The prospect of success is fair. S.

Herbert Indicted and in Jail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

Mr. HERBERT was indicted for the murder of THOMAS KEATING, and has been committed to jail to await his trial.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the original journal proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners at Paris to liquidate and audit the claims of American citizens against the French Government, being for debts due them, and for satisfaction for which provision was made by a convention between the United States and France, April 30, 1803.

Mr. CLAYTON said this report was made in answer to a resolution, submitted by him some time ago. He desired to call attention to the document, because it completely routed the ground upon which the President based his veto of the French Spoliation bill. The veto rested on the assumed basis that the claims for spoliations were all examined and allowed under the treaty of 1803, but this document discloses the fact that so far from this they were excluded for the reason that the Commissioners would have nothing to do with them. He alluded to the fact that many years since he examined the subject, when it was before the Senate, being a member of the select Committee of which DANIEL WEBSTER was the Chairman. Mr. WEBSTER took no part in the matter. Mr. CLAYTON being second in the Committee, investigated the subject and reported a bill, which, contrary to the expectations of many of its friends, passed both Houses by decided majorities, but unfortunately encountered the veto of President POLK. Afterwards another bill, similar to that passed Congress, and was vetoed by President PIERCE. The latter veto was not based upon the same reason as the former, and any Senator who would take the pains to examine the document now before the Senate, would see that the whole foundation of Mr. PIERCE'S veto was an error in fact. He stated, his sympathies were strongly in favor of these claimants, and he hoped that some measure would be accepted by which justice should be done them.

EIGHT OF WAY.

The House bill granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad through the arsenal and magazine on the Jefferson Barracks' tracts, was passed.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, reported by the Committee on Territories, was taken up.

Mr. WADE said he stood up to advocate no new doctrine, but the great principle of equal rights to all men—black and white. That was the doctrine of the Fathers of this Republic. He then alluded to the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, which were called finality measures, and said the Democratic Party had put the present Administration into power upon a platform pledging them to resist slavery agitation. He did not know how they intended to resist, whether with bludgeons or otherwise. However, they had no right to resist the agitation of any subject pertaining to this Government. He stood here to resist all attempts to infringe the right of free speech, whatever might be the consequences. He opposed the bill under consideration. In conclusion, he criticized the political course of his colleague.

Mr. PUGH replied, and said Mr. WADE had used language not becoming to a gentleman, nor a Senator nor a Black Republican, but language becoming a blackguard. [Sensation.]

The Chair called Mr. PUGH to order, and, proceeding with his remarks,

Mr. PUGH said Mr. WADE had no right to charge him with loving Slavery and hating Liberty. He continued at some length, sharply retorting upon Mr. WADE.

Mr. BIGGS said it could not be disguised that there was an evident foreshadowing in Mr. WADE'S remarks of a determination among the party to which the latter belonged, if they cannot succeed at the ballot-box, to pull down this fair fabric of liberty, consecrated by the blood and sacrifices of our forefathers. He (Mr. BIGGS) advocated the bill under consideration.

Mr. CLAYTON, at 5 o'clock, said he desired to speak, but did not care about addressing only a dozen Senators, and, under these circumstances, he moved an adjournment. The motion was negatived.

The question was taken on Mr. ADAMS' motion to strike out the clause giving the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, in compliance with the Naturalization laws.

No quorum voting, on motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to compel the attendance of absent members.

After a pause of fifteen minutes, during which absentees necessionally entered, Mr. BELL, of Tenn., asked whether the decree for a night session was irrevocable and unalterable.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked whether the decree to break up a quorum was irrevocable.

Mr. BELL—Does the Senator allude to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS—Does the Senator allude to me?

Mr. BELL—I do.

Mr. DOUGLAS—We heard and overheard that it was the design to break up a quorum. Never has so much time been given for debate as on the Kansas question. We want to end that discussion. When the bill was up on Monday, not one Senator who is now trying to deprive the Senate of a quorum spoke, yet they complain that there is not time enough allowed for debate.

Mr. BELL—I do not stand here to defend or explain the conduct of Senators. I asked a civil question, and a parliamentary one.

The Chair said the debate was out of order.

Mr. BELL—I have nothing unfair to disguise. I am anxious this bill should pass; but with some modification.

Mr. DOUGLAS, a quorum now being in attendance, again called for a vote on Mr. ADAMS' ammendment, which was adopted, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Biggs, Broadhead, Brown, Clay, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Reid, Thompson of Ky., Yulee—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Butler, Bright, Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Jones of Iowa, Seward, Pugh, Slidell, Toombs, Weller, Wilson, Wright—16.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause in the bill and insert "All acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas, or any assembly acting as such, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and declared void and of no effect."

Mr. CRITTENDEN said it seemed to him that some explanation was required. Was the remedy for the disturbances in Kansas complete and entire?

Mr. WILSON replied, that in his judgment the bill was to make Kansas a Slave State. The report just made to the House shows that there were forty-nine hundred Missourians forced on the people of that Territory, and that it was the Legislature which passed inhuman and unchristian enactments that occasioned all the troubles. His proposition was designed as a preliminary to other legislation to protect the people in their rights, and punish all violations of the laws of the country.

Mr. WELLER—The proposition is to repeal all laws and settle the disputes by physical force.

Mr. TOOMBS—That's a good way. Nobody objects to that.

Mr. SEWARD said he would, with the greatest pleasure, vote for Mr. WILSON'S amendment. The pressing bill can have no other tendency and effect than to confirm the success of the object of the passage of the law abrogating the Missouri Compromise, and form a Slave State out of Kansas. There is no code, there are no laws, and no legal society in Kansas, other than that of the organic act of 1854. The Government of that Territory is a usurpation and tyranny, and there are no legal nor moral obligations to treat it with the least respect. The House, more true to Freedom than the Senate, sent a commission thither, whose report establishes these facts beyond all question. The day for compromises has ended.

Mr. TOOMBS—I am glad of it.

Mr. SEWARD—And so am I; henceforth we take our stand on the Constitution—

Mr. TOOMBS (interrupting)—On the higher law.

Mr. SEWARD (continuing)—They who stand there are firm, and those who do not are on a slippery and unsubstantial foothold.

Mr. TOOMBS—I think so when you get on the higher law.

Mr. CRITTENDEN regretted exceedingly to hear Mr. SEWARD say that the day of compromise had gone by. The form of the bill might not be altogether satisfactory to the gentlemen, but it is offered to him in a liberal spirit—yet he has declared his intention to accept no amendment to render it more satisfactory and conciliatory. The proposition of Mr. WILSON would increase, to a boundless extent, the existing evils. He (CRITTENDEN) would compromise to the last moments of time provided they could preserve the original principles on which the Government was erected. The present crisis demanded of every Senator serious and solemn consideration. He earnestly appealed to gentlemen to come forward in a liberal spirit, and do justice to all sections of the country. He almost despaired when those from whom he had expected so much seem disposed to do so little.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had served long in public life, but never from the first day that he entered this hall had he believed the country in as much danger as now. His desire was to offer gentlemen on both sides compromise. Alas! this day they had heard a word, dear to the American statesman, treated with levity. They had been told that the time for compromise was passed. If such the period of duress in which the Republic is gone. The Constitution of the United States was a compromise. Every bill passed is a compromise. Men could not live in civil society, or private life, without compromise. It we have arrived at the determination that we will never compromise again, we might as well throw our Constitution to the winds. In a spirit of compromise he had introduced a bill to abrogate all laws in Kansas manifestly unjust, including those regulating elections, requiring an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and abridging the liberty of speech and the press. He explained his proposition, and predicted that if the bill now pending should become a law, the application of Kansas for admission as a State into the Union next session, would produce an excitement greatly exceeding the fury and violence of 1820. He preferred that Kansas should undergo anything before her admission as a State.

Mr. HALE said one objection he had to the bill was that he was not willing to intrust its execution to the present Executive, in whom he had not the slightest confidence. If the Senator from Kentucky had such a high opinion of compromises—that they will come with healing on their wings to the whole nation—if such is his belief as to what compromise will do, why was it not the first dictate of patriotism, prudence and justice to see what the effect will be of restoring the great compromise of 1820? He believed with Mr. CRITTENDEN that these were perilous times.

Mr. TOOMBS believed that Mr. SEWARD and his coajutors wanted grievances of discord, and nothing but revolution, to obtain power.

He would offer to save country the evidence of these facts. When he (TOOMBS) submitted the pure ballot-box with all that honor could throw around it—with the entire military force of the great country to protect it, he was met by the tender from Mr. WILSON, backed by Mr. SEWARD, of the carriage box.

If he believed they represented the feelings of the North he would withdraw his bill and accept that issue. If he believed the Free States were ready for that he would be content. He had no compromise to offer but principle—but he did not believe that those men here represented the feelings of the North. He did not know what claim they had to speak for the North. He had no "higher law." He despised the man who had. He looked upon him as a wretch who would steep his conscience in perjury in order to get advantage of a place.

Mr. BIGLER could scarcely imagine that Mr. WILSON'S amendment was to be pressed on the consideration of the Senate, and was seriously intended as a remedy for existing evils. He believed that one of the reasons for offering it was to place those who vote against it in the attitude of sanctioning all laws which exist in Kansas. He regarded the pending bill as the best measure for restoring peace and order in Kansas.

Mr. WILSON would say to Mr. CRITTENDEN that if this bill should pass, it will not meet the object gentlemen professed to have in view. He believed the bill intended to crown the labors of the last six months, and make Kansas a Slave State. The Senator from New-York was rudely assailed because he declared his opposition to compromise on the question of Slavery, in which the North had always been defrauded and cheated. Freemen from the North have been driven out of that Territory; have been ordered out by you.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Not me.

Mr. WILSON—I will say the masters of Kansas and the masters of this Administration,—the Border Ruffians of Missouri, the men who conquered the Territory,—and the men who govern at the other end of the avenue, if they do not govern here. He defended the Free State movements in regard to Kansas.

He said, among other things: Withdraw Governor SHANNON, and send there an honest, sober and competent man to execute the laws. What he told the Senate on the 18th of January last had come to pass. Governor SHANNON has made civil war, and been wandering up and down the Territory, telling women if he could find their husbands he would cut their damned hearts out. He defended himself and his coadjutors from the charge of Mr. TOOMBS, that they were traitors, enemies to Liberty, and hostile to the institutions of the common country. He then descanted on the principles and fair prospects of the Republican Party.

Mr. BIGLER wished to know what Mr. WILSON meant by applying to him the term of jubilant Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON explained that he referred to the exultant tone in which Mr. BIGLER spoke yesterday of Mr. BUCHANAN being elected to the Presidency, while he invited the Senator from Kentucky (THOMPSON) to get into the boat before it was full.

Mr. BIGLER was satisfied with the explanation, because the remark was confined to a particular case If Mr. WILSON thought he was in that humor under his speech there was a mistake.

Mr. WILSON did not suppose that Mr. BIGLER would be jubilant after the November election. [Laughter.] In answer to the allegium of Mr. TOOMBS on President PIERCE, he said that he (PIERCE) stood before the Cincinnati Convention with the blood of the murdered people of Kansas dripping from his hands; but, after doing Slavery's work, he was flung, like a worthless thing, away. He did not want any more of that man's control in Kansas, as the pending bill proposed.

Mr. CLAYTON maintained that the Missouri Compromise was an unconstitutional provision originally, and quoted the authority of MADISON, not heretofore presented to the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that many of the features of the bill met his approbation. It contained as an assumption of power, that Congress had a right to govern the Territories, and repudiated squatter sovereignty. There was no such thing as sovereignty and self-government in the Territory, and he was glad the Committee on Territories had at last come to this conclusion. In condemning the affairs of Kansas, he said there was no such thing as constructive treason, and yet the leaders of the Free-State Party are in prison under this trumped up charge. The officers there are acting out the designs of the man who invaded the Territory. He then gave his objections to the bill, saying if it should pass it would not give peace to Kansas.

[The debate is still proceeding as we go to press, with no prospect of an adjournment.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution changing the daily hour of meeting of the House from 12 to 11 o'clock.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., objected, unless the time for the adjournment of Congress was first fixed.

Mr. GIDDINGS—No bargains.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to take up the Senate's adjournment resolution.

Mr. MATTESON and others objected.

THE REPORT OF THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The reading of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee was resumed, and on its being completed, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that further reading of the documents be dispensed with.

Messrs. FLORENCE, HOUSTON, CRAIGE, A. K. MARSHALL, QUITMAN and BOWIE at different times severally insisted on the reading of the documents.

The Speaker decided that any member had a right to have read documents which were to be referred or printed.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, appealed to his friends not to insist upon that as several days would thus be consumed, and no good purpose accomplished. His appeal was successful.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, the report was referred to the Committee on Elections, and ordered to be printed

THE MINORITY REPORT.

On motion of Mr. LANE, authority was given the minority to report at any time within ten days, and take additional testimony, which, when submitted, shall be referred to the Committee on Elections and printed.

The understanding is that all the papers, including the report of the minority, shall be printed as one document. Adjourned.

Gov. Ford at the Fremont Meeting at Worcester.

The City Hall at Worcester was densely crowded, last Monday evening, by citizens gathered to listen to speeches from Hon. THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio, and others. Hon. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON presided, and made a brief speech, introducing Gov. FORD. Mr. FORD made a telling speech. We make some extracts from the report in the Worcester *Transcript*. Mr. FORD eloquently inforced the duty of union at the North against Slavery aggression, and said:

"Now, I know very well the difficulty with us all. There is a little personal pride that we don't like to mortify—a little self in this matter that we don't like to give up. One has been heretofore a Democrat, another an old line Whig, another Republican, and another, like myself, an American—and we don't feel like making concessions in order to accomplish our object. We can make concessions for every other noble purpose, but for this noblest of all, we stand back instead of putting our shoulder to the wheel and working all together. How little! how mean! how contemptible! How a man ought to hate himself when his thoughts recoil upon himself—when he sees an opportunity pass by to plant irrevocably the Constitution upon the rock of freedom. [Applause.] If your neighbor's house was on fire to-night, would man of you would think of refusing to help put out the flames because another who was bringing water or pouring it on was of a different political sentiment from himself? How much greater is the work we seek to accomplish? We are seeking to preserve our country from the rein of oppression and wrong. We have a great good to a complish. Shall we stand back in this crisis and call each other names? We ought to be ashamed of ourselves. [Laughter and applause.]

Of Col. FREMONT he spoke as follows:

"Now I want to say a few words about our standard-bearer; and first I wish to say that he is a man fresh from the people. [Applause.] He is no old broken down nag. He has never been beaten, and that is not all—he never will be—[great applause and laughter]—though I have been surprised since I came to Massachusetts to find some good people who have no strong hope of his election. I only wish they could go out West—there won't be enough opposition against him there to count. [Laughter.] The prairies are on fire for him, and if there is any danger at all it will come from some division in New-England.

There is no political objection that Mr. FREMONT'S enemies can raise against him. The principal objection they can make is that miserable cuotention that he is a Catholic. And if you ask for evidence, they tell you he was married by a Catholic priest. Well, I guess that's so. [Laughter.] He had be courage to steal a wife—and it was the best day's work he ever did in his life. [Great laughter.] and when he got her, he couldn't get anybody to marry them but a Catholic priest, who did not care what he did. [Laughter.] And when Mrs. FREMONT gets into the White House, you will find that he has got a wife that no man be proud of—the White House will get JESSIE when she goes there. [Great laughter.] This is the whole sum and substance of the story of his being a Catholic. He has been a Protestant from his infancy, and is to-day a member of a Protestant Church, and his wife too. That is the only kind of opposition they can urge. Do you suppose they care anything about his being a Catholic? Don't they count the Catholic vote from one end of the world to the other. They will get down in the mud at any time to gain a Catholic vote.

(A person in the audience here said: "They say he has been a Slaveholder.")

He never was a Slaveholder, and what is more, he never will be; and if his success don't stop his opponents in their progress towards slave ownership, I am very much mistaken."

In the following paragraphs Mr. F. pays his compliments to several Democratic Magnus Apollos:

"They say we are made up out of the fag ends of all parties. If Wilson, or Reeves's sake, with the Democracy. Look in your own State. There is CALEB CUSHING. [Laughter.] I know him very well; I served with him in the Mexican war, and if I didn't exactly fight and bleed with him I ran and bid with him. [Roars of laughter.] He has proved traitor to every principle and false to every friend. He has been Abolitionist, Whig, Free-Soiler, Democrat, pig and puppy. [Laughter.] And he is a specimen, to-day, of the leaders of the Democratic Party, that profess to later clear of sectionalism.

Then there is the Secretary of War, JEFFERSON DAVIS. He has been a fire-bitter, sectionalist, fire-eater, and the devil knows what. [Laughter.] He, too, is trying to rid the country of faction, and talks about the Union.

Then there is TOOMBS, of Georgia, a tried Democratic leader of three years' standing; not more than three years ago he was a raving fire-eater, Whig, Secessionist and fillibuster. CUSHING, DAVIS, TOOMBS—such are the present elements of the Democracy."

Gov. FORD'S remarks were received with great satisfaction by the audience. Speeches were also made by S. M. ALLEN, of Roxbury; Judge RUGGLES, of New-York; SETH WEBB, of DEDHAM; and others.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hard Times on the Route to California.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE ILLINOIS ARRESTED.

For a long time there has been serious complaints made by passengers on steamers leaving this port for California of the excess of passengers taken on board. Occasionally indignation meetings of the passengers have been held expressing their dissatisfaction at the gross injustice and impositions to which they have been subjected; but here the matter generally has ended. The excessive deprivations to which the passengers on the *Illinois* in her last trip out had to submit has led to more energetic action. Yesterday, Mr. HOSTEN, United States Deputy Marshal, arrested Captain BOGGS, of the *Illinois*, and he was held to bail in the sum of $16,000, to answer the complaints brought against him. Ex-Governor MCDOUGAL, of California, and Ex-Marshal TURNY, of Boston, passengers on the *Illinois*, were the leading complainants. They state that the whole number of passengers on board the *Illinois* was 925. Owing to such a large number being on board, they suffered every imaginable inconvenience. Ladies had to sleep in the cabin under tables and on chairs. The steerage passengers could not all be accommodated in their cabin, and a large number were compelled to sleep on deck. A good many ladies who took steerage passages, and were thus compelled to stay out on deck, had to beg gentlemen in the first cabin to let them occupy their berths in the day-time that they might get a little sleep.

It seems that a steamer of the dimensions of the *Illinois* is allowed to carry only about 600 passengers. The law makes the Company liable to the payment of $50 for every passenger over this number carried.

An Unusual Visitor.

Quite a novelty was presented to the walkers in the Park yesterday, by the appearance of a large gray squirrel in one of the trees near Broadway. It seems that the squirrel escaped from a cage on the fourth floor of the building corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, ran down the several flights of stairs into the street, thence dodged under the stages across Broadway, and naturally took to one of the nearest trees, and tried to conceal himself among the leaves. Soon a crowd of several hundred persons had collected, and a ladder having been procured, one of the "Short Boys" mounted the tree and seized the squirrel, but released him immediately, as the animal's teeth proved sharper than he had bargained for, which produced great laughter among the spectators. A pole about twenty feet long was then procured, and the squirrel was started to a more accessible part of the tree. At this juncture a policeman came up, and after tossing the instruments of capture over the fence, invited the crowd to move on.

Meeting for United States Sailors.

There is to be a meeting at the Shakespeare Hotel, in Duane-street, this evening, to take steps to petition Congress in favor of granting to the seamen who served in the Gulf Squadron during the Mexican war the same amount of extra pay that was given to the crews of the ships serving in the Pacific during that period. The move strikes us as a good one. We see no reason for making any distinction between Jack in the Pacific and Jack in the Gulf. They all did their duty manfully.

Boy Drowned.

FREDERICK L. HEALD, aged 16 years, whose parents reside at No. 186 Monroe-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning, in attempting to step from the Hydraulic Dock to the floating church foot of Pike-street, East River. His body was recovered, and Coroner notified.

☞ The Committee from the Board of Health, appointed to inquire concerning the sanitary effects of bone-boiling and morocco manufacturing establishments in the City, met again at the City Hall yesterday. Several witnesses were heard, who testified that in their opinion morocco factories were healthful, although they might, perhaps, emit an odor somewhat offensive to sensitive nostrils.

☞ The Free Academy Examinations were continued yesterday. The Juniors were examined by Prof. NICHOLS, in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; the Sophomores by Prof. DOCHARTY, in the Calculus; the Freshmen by Prof. KOERNER, in Drawing and Perspective; and the Introductory Class in the Languages, by Profs. OWEN and KOERNER, and the tutors.

☞ The Parish Will Case must have proved a very happy thing for the lawyers and printers. Over 750 printed pages of testimony were taken during the 36 days it was before the Surrogate.

☞ The American Institute has hired the Crystal Palace from Sept. 20 to Nov. 1, at a fee of $3,000, for their next Fair. Good.

Board of Health.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Alderman ELY suggested to make the meeting an open meeting, as an impression had gone abroad from their holding their sessions private, that an epidemic prevailed in the City. He added that Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, availed themselves of this report to draw merchants and travel to their cities. After some discussion, a motion to make the meetings public, prevailed. Alderman BAKER, from a special Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, to report upon the condition of the streets of the City, and the best mode to insure their being kept in a cleanly condition, reported some resolutions recommending that the Commissioner of Streets report to the Common Council every week, the work done for the week preceding, and the amount expended, also that the Captains of Police make weekly returns to the Mayor, of the condition of the streets in their respective Wards. He stated that the appropriation for cleaning streets was already exhausted, except some $40,000. The resolutions were adopted, after which Councilman BARNET, Chairman of the Special Committee on Nuisances, in the way of soap and morocco factories, presented his report, which was adopted, calling for the dismissal of the complaint against some and remedy of evils in others. A resolution directing the closing up of the emigrant depôt at Castle Garden, was the only further matter considered. It was talked over for two hours with considerable animation and warmth. A resolution, offered as an amendment, was finally passed instructing the Health Officer of New-York to transship on lighters from Quarantine, all emigrant passengers arriving at this port, and to clean and fumigate the vessels in which they arrive.

Fires in Sixteenth-street.

The alarm of fire, at 12½ o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the burning of a row of sheds and a cabinet-maker's shop, No. 224 Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A. The alarm at 1 o'clock, proceeded from Fifty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. When we went to press the fire was raging.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE AT FORT WASHINGTON—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The fatal affray that occurred on Sunday night at the residence of Mr. John M. Hopkins, in Fort Washington, by which a man named George Bolter lost his life, has been since Monday the subject of examination by Coroner HILLS.

Yesterday, the Jury of inquest adjourned the further hearing of the case till Saturday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The testimony thus far taken presents no facts not already published, and none tending to the identification of "the small-sized man," by whom the fatal blow was given.

The entire case,—certainly a most singular one, may be summed up, in brief, as follows:

The deceased who was in the employ of Mr. Hopkins as coachman and gardener, had been absent nearly the whole of Sunday, and returned some short time before 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, crazed with liquor, as afterwards appeared. He immediately retired to his bed-room over the coach-house, and there fell asleep. Mr. Hopkins having occasion to wake Bolter soon after, for the purpose of obtaining a key which he had in his possession, found it difficult to make him understand what was wanted. At length, and after he had been spoken to several times, Bolter arose and approached Mr. Hopkins in a menacing manner. Mr. Hopkins retreated to the house, followed by Bolter, who seemed intent on mischief. Mr. Hopkins at length turned upon the coachman, struck him, and knocked him down. Bolter then arose, and grappling with Mr. Hopkins a scuffle ensued, during which, Mr Hopkins had his clothes torn, and was bitten in the thigh by the crazy man. The noise of the affair had, by this time, attracted the attention of Charles M. Connolly, and others living near by, who hastened to the scene of disturbance, and attempted to restrain Bolter from doing any mischief. He broke from their grasp, however, and ran wildly around with a stone in his hand threatening vengeance. He rushed at, and struck in the face with a stone, Mr. John Havens. All efforts to pacify him were unavailing. One of the gentlemen present fired a pistol at him, but without effect: after the encounter with Mr. Havens, a small-sized man—unknown to any person present—appeared among the throng; and on the moment of his approach, Bolter, who seemed before not to be intimidated, fled and was pursued by the small-sized man, and by Mr. Havens and Mr. Connolly; the small man coming up with Bolter, struck him on the head with a stick which he carried, and felled him to the ground, and then called for a rope to tie him: Bolter never rose again; he lay in a state of insensibility for some fifteen minutes, when he died. The body was removed to the Police Station at Carmansville. In the meantime the small-sized man had left the ground. None knew him, nor could say whence he came.

The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Hopkins for about eighteen months. He was a native of Ireland.

The body was yesterday interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

A CITY GUARDIAN.

Hugh O'Brien, better known as "Dutchy O'Brien," one of the recently appointed Central Park Policemen, was taken in custody on Monday night by Officer Booth, of the Nineteenth Ward, for being drunk in the street. He was locked up.

Dutchy is the same fellow who some weeks since, went into the Station-house of the Fourteenth Ward, and struck in the face a policeman who was lying asleep in bed.

For this offence he was never punished, but was, on the contrary, appointed soon after as the Central Park Police!

Dutchy, we understand, "strikes from the shoulder," and has, consequently, considerable influence in the Fourteenth Ward, where the usefulness of such a man, especially at Primary Elections, is not inconsiderable.

ORANGE AND GREEN—A STABBING AFFRAY.

A man named Thos. Graham was taken in custody by the Ninth Ward Police on Tuesday night, charged with stabbing Francis Donnelly in eight places, in or near the breast, with an ice pick.

It appears that Graham, while on his return to the City from an excursion, stopped at a porter-house on the corner of West Thirteenth-street, where he met Donnelly. Graham at the time wore on his breast an orange-colored lily, and this gave offence to Donnelly, who said to him, "D—n you, do you wear that color?"

Angry words ensued, and soon Donnelly threw a tumbler at Graham, which struck him in the face. The parties then clenched, and Graham seized an ice-pick from the counter and stabbed his adversary eight times with it.

Donnelly was attended by Dr. Jonas, who dressed his wounds and expressed his opinion that he would recover from the effect of them.

Graham was held for examination.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY—ONE MAN KILLED AND OTHERS WOUNDED.

About 10½ o'clock, Tuesday night, the chimney of house No. 85 James-street, occupied as a grocery and dwelling-house, fell with a crash into the cellar, burying in the ruins Henry and Frederick Reyels, the owner of the house, his brother Henry, Mrs. Reyels and some others. The two brothers were in the act of propping up the chimney, when it fell without any warning. The alarm brought the police and firemen, and when the rubbish was removed, Henry Reyels was taken out and conveyed to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed. He was not seriously injured. Shortly afterwards Fredsrick Reyels was dug out, but life was extinct.

During the excitement Mrs. Revels had her pocket picked of $18 by a thief who pretended to be a fireman.

The unfortunate deceased had been notified of the unsafe condition of the chimney by one of the Fire Wardens, but neglected to take prompt and proper precautionary measures.

An inquest upon the body of the deceased was held, yesterday afternoon. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by Accident," and further found, "That the deceased was reckless of human life by leaving his chimney in a condition liable to fall at any moment for the space of several weeks, and to bury in its ruins himself and family; the marvel being that the catastrophe had not earlier occurred, and was not more disastrous, and more fatal in its effects.

KANSAS AID MEETING IN FLUSHING.

Speeches by General G. P. Lowry, Ex-Governor Reeder's secretary in Kansas, and by General J. M. Wiscsell, and others.

In response to a public call, a large number of the leading citizens of Flushing gathered at the Congregational Chapel on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration measures for the relief of the suffering and oppressed citizens of Kansas. The meeting was called to order by E. F. TREADWELL, and on motion, JAMES STRONG

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Missouri Invasions.

HOW THE TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Presented July 1, 1856.

[*Continued from Wednesday.*]

In regard to the second charge: There is no proof that any man was either hired or induced to come into the Territory from any Free State, merely to vote. The entire emigration in March, 1855, is estimated at 500 persons (242,) including men, women and children. They came on steamboats up the Missouri River, in the ordinary course of emigration. Many returned for causes similar to those before stated, but the body of them are now residents. The only persons of those who were connected by proof with the election were some who voted at the Big Blue Precinct in the Tenth District, and at Pawnee in the Ninth District. Their purpose and character are stated in a former part of this report.

The third charge is entirely groundless. The organic law requires the Governor to cause an enumeration of the inhabitants and legal voters to be made, and that he apportion the members of the Council and House according to this enumeration. For reasons stated by persons engaged in taking the census, it was not completed until the early part of March, 1855 (243.) At that time the day of holding the election had not been and could not have been named by the Governor. As soon as practicable after the returns were brought in, he issued his proclamation for an election, and named the earliest day consistent with due notice as the day of election. The day on which the election was to be held was a matter of conjecture all over the country. But it was generally known that it would be in the latter part of March. The precise day was not known by any one until the proclamation issued. It was not known to the agents of the Emigrant Aid Society in Boston on the 18th of March, 1855, when the party of emigrants before referred to left. (244.)

Your Committee are satisfied that these charges were made the mere pretext to induce an armed invasion into the Territory, as a means to control the election and establish Slavery there.

The real purpose is avowed and illustrated by the testimony and conduct of Col. Joan Scott, of St. Joseph's, Missouri, who acted as the attorney for the sitting delegate before your Committee. The following are extracts from his deposition:

"Prior to the election in Burr Oak precinct, in the Fourteenth District, on the 29th of November, 1854, I had been a resident of Missouri, and I then determined, if I found it necessary, to become a resident of Kansas Territory. On the day previous to the election I settled up my board-bill at my boarding-house, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and went over to the Territory, and took boarding with Mr. Bryant, near whose house the polls were held the next day, for one month, so that I might have it in my power, by merely determining to do so, to become a resident of the Territory on the day of election.

When my name was proposed as a Judge of Election, objections were made by two persons out. * * * * * I then publicly informed those present that I had a claim in the Territory; that I had taken board in the Territory for a month, and that I then at once should become an actual resident and legal voter in the Territory, and that I would do so, if I concluded at any time during the day that my vote would be necessary to carry that precinct in favor of the Pro-Slavery candidate for delegate to Congress. * * * * I did not during the day consider it necessary to become a resident of the Territory for the purpose mentioned, and did not vote or offer to vote at that election.

I held the office of City Attorney for St. Joseph's at that time, and had held it for two or three years previously, and continued to hold it till this Spring. * * * * I voted at an election at St. Joseph's in the Spring of 1855, and was reappointed City-Attorney. The question of Slavery was put in issue at the election of November, 1854, to the same extent as in every election in this Territory. General Whitfield was regarded as the Pro Slavery candidate for the Pro-Slavery Party. I regarded the question of Slavery as the primarily prominent issue at that election, and so far as I know, all parties agreed in making that question the issue of the election.

It is my intention and the intention of a great many other Missourians now resident in Missouri, whenever the Slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of this Territory in the adoption of the State Constitution, to remove to this Territory in time to acquire the right to become legal voters upon that question. The leading purpose of our intended removal to the Territory is to determine the domestic institutions of this Territory, when it comes to be a State, and we would not come but for that purpose, and would never think of coming here but for that purpose. I believe there are a great many in Missouri who are so situated."

The invasion of March 30 left both parties in a state of excitement, tending directly to produce violence. The successful party was lawless and reckless, while assuming the name of the "Law-and-Order" party. The other party, at first surprised and confounded, was greatly irritated, and some resolved to prevent the success of the invasion. In some Districts, as before stated, protests were sent to the Governor; in others this was prevented by threats; in others by the want of time, only four days being allowed by the proclamation for this purpose; and in others by the belief that a new election would bring a new invasion. About the same time, all classes of men commenced bearing deadly weapons about the person, a practice which has continued to this time. Under these circumstances, a slight or accidental quarrel produced unusual violence, and lawless acts became frequent. This evil condition of the public mind was further increased by acts of violence in Western Missouri, where, in April, a newspaper press called the Parkville *Luminary*, was destroyed by a mob.

About the same time, Malcolm Clark assaulted Cole McCrea at a squatter meeting in Leavenworth, and was shot by McCrea in alleged self-defence.

On the 17th day of May, William Phillips, a lawyer of Leavenworth, was first notified to leave, and upon his refusal, was forcibly seized, taken across the river, and carried several miles into Missouri, and then tarred and feathered, and one side of his head shaved, and other gross indignities put upon his person.

Previous to the outrage, a public meeting was held, (245,) at which resolutions were unanimously passed, looking to unlawful violence, and grossly intolerant in their character. The right of free speech on the subject of Slavery was characterized as a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the community, and as "circulating incendiary sentiments." They say "to the peculiar friends of Northern fanatics." "Go home and do your treason where you may find sympathy." Among other resolves is the following:

Resolved, That the institution of Slavery is known and recognized in this Territory; that we repel the doctrine that it is a moral and political evil, and we hurl back with scorn upon its slanderous authors the charge of inhumanity; and we warn all persons not to come to our peaceful firesides to sunder us, and sow the seeds of discord between the master and the servant; for, as much as we deprecate the necessity to which we may be driven, we cannot be responsible for the consequences.

A Committee of Vigilance of thirty men was appointed, "to observe and report all such persons as shall, * * * * by the expression of Abolition sentiments, produce disturbance to the quiet of the citizens, or danger to their domestic relations; and all such persons so offending shall be notified and made to leave the Territory."

The meeting was "ably and eloquently addressed by Judge Lecompte, Col. J. N. Burns of Western Missouri, and others." Thus the head of the Judiciary in the Territory not only assisted at a public and bitterly partisan meeting, whose direct tendency was to produce violence and disorder, but, before any law is passed in the Territory, he prejudges the character of the domestic institutions, which the people of the Territory were, by their organic law, "left perfectly free to form and regulate in their own way."

On this Committee were several of those who held certificates of election as members of the Legislature; some of them others were then and still are residents of Missouri, and many of the Committee have since been appointed to the leading offices in the Territory, one of which is the Sheriffalty of the County. Their first act was that of mobbing Phillips.

Subsequently, on the 25th of May, A. D. 1855, a public meeting was held, at which R. R. Rees, a member elect of the Council, presided, (246.) The following resolutions, offered by Judge Payne, a member elect of the House, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the Committee of citizens that shaved, tarred and feathered, rode on a rail, and had sold by a negro, Wm. Phillips, the moral perjurer.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the Committee for faithfully performing the trust enjoined upon them by the Pro-Slavery Party.

Resolved, That the Committee be now discharged.

Resolved, That we severely condemn those Pro-slavery men who, from mercenary motives, are calling upon the Pro-Slavery Party to submit without further action.

Resolved, That in order to secure peace and harmony to the community, we now solemnly declare that the Pro-Slavery Party will stand firmly by and carry out the resolutions reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose on the memorable 30th.

The act of moral perjury here referred to, is the swearing by Phillips to a truthful protest in regard to the election of March 30, in the Sixteenth District.

The members receiving their certificates of the Governor as members of the General Assembly of the Territory, met at Pawnee, the place appointed by the Governor, on the 2d of July, A. D. 1855. Their proceedings are stated in three printed books, herewith submitted, entitled respectively, "The Statutes of the Territory of Kansas;" "The Journal of the Council of the Territory of Kansas," and "The Journal of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas."

Your Committee do not regard their enactments as valid laws. A Legislature thus imposed upon a people cannot affect their political rights. Such an attempt to do so, if successful, is virtually an overthrow of the organic law, and reduces the people of the Territory, to the condition of vassals to a neighboring State. To avoid the evils of anarchy, no armed or organized resistance to them should be made, but the citizens should appeal to the ballot-box at public elections, to the Federal Judiciary, and to Congress for relief. Such, from the proof, would have been the course of the people but for the nature of these enactments and the manner in which they are enforced. Their character and their execution have been so intimately connected with one branch of this investigation—that relating to "violent and tumultuous proceedings in the Territory"—that we were compelled to examine them.

The "laws" in the statute books are general and special; the latter are strictly of a local character, relating to bridges, roads, and the like. The great body of the general laws are exact transcripts from the Missouri Code. To make them in some cases conform to the organic act, separate acts were passed defining the meaning of words. Thus, the word "State" is to be understood as meaning "Territory," (247;) the word "County Court" shall be construed to mean the Board of Commissioners transacting county business, or the Probate Court, according to the intent thereof. The words "Circuit Court" to mean "District Court," (248.)

The material differences in the Missouri and Kansas statutes are upon the following subjects: The qualifications of voters and of members of the Legislative Assembly; the official oath of all officers, attorneys and voters; the mode of selecting officers and their qualifications; the slave code, and the qualifications of jurors.

Upon these subjects the provisions of the Missouri Code are such as are usual in many of the States. But by the "Kansas Statutes," every office in the Territory, executive and judicial, was to be appointed by the Legislature, or by some officer appointed by it. These appointments were not merely to meet a temporary exigency, but were to hold over two regular elections and until after the general election in October, 1857 (249,) at which the members of the new Council were to be elected (250.) The new Legislature is required to meet on the first Monday in January, 1858 (251.) Thus, by the terms of these "Laws," the people have no control whatever over either the Legislature, the Executive, or the Judicial Department of the Territorial Government until a time before which, by the natural progress of population, the Territorial Government will be superseded by a State Government.

No session of the Legislature is to be held during 1856, but the members of the House are to be elected in October of that year (252.) A candidate, to be eligible at this election, must swear to support the Fugitive Slave law (253,) and each Judge of Election, and each voter, if challenged, must take the same oath (254.) The same oath is required of every officer elected or appointed in the Territory, and of every attorney admitted to practice in the Courts (255.)

A portion of the militia is required to muster on the day of election (256.) "Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of 21 years, and who shall be an *inhabitant* of the Territory and of the County and District in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices" (257.) Two classes of persons were thus excluded who by the organic act were allowed to vote, viz: those who would not swear to the oath required, and those of foreign birth who had declared on oath their intention to become citizens (258.) Any man of proper age who was in the Territory on the day of election, and who had paid one dollar as a tax to the Sheriff, who was to be at the polls to receive it (259,) could vote as an "inhabitant," although he had breakfasted in Missouri and intended to return there for supper. There can be no doubt that this unusual and unconstitutional provision was inserted to prevent a full and fair expression of the popular will in the election of members of the House, or to control it by non-residents.

All jurors are required to be selected by the Sheriff and "no person who is conscientiously opposed to the holding of slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in the Territory, shall be a juror in any cause" affecting the right to hold slaves or relating to slave property.

The Slave Code, and every provision relating to slaves, are of a character intolerant and unusual even for that class of legislation. The character and conduct of the men appointed to hold office in the Territory contributed very much to produce the events which followed. Thus, Samuel I. Jones was appointed Sheriff of the County of Douglas, which included within it the First and Second Election Districts. He had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the settlers by his conduct on the 30th of March in the Second District, and by his burning the cabins of Joseph Oakley and Samuel Smith (260.)

An election for Delegatee to Congress, to be held on the 1st day of October, 1855, was provided for with the same rules and regulations as were applied to other elections. The Free-State men took no part in this election, having made arrangements for holding an election on the 9th of the same month. The citizens of Missouri attended at the election of the 1st of October, some paying the dollar tax, others not being required to pay it. They were present and voted at the voting-places of Atchison (261,) and Doniphan (262,) in Atchison County; at Green Springs, Johnson County (263;) at Willow Springs (264;) Franklin (265,) and Lecompton (266,) in Douglas County; at Fort Scott, Bourbon County (267;) at Baptiste Peoria, Lykins County, where some Indians voted, some whites paying the $1 tax for them (268;) at Leavenworth City (269,) and at Kickapoo City, Leavenworth County; at the latter place, under the lead of Gen. B. F. Stringfellow and Col. Lewis Barnes, of Missouri (270.) From two of the election precincts at which it was alleged there was illegal voting, viz.: Delaware and Wyandotte, your Committee failed to obtain the attendance of witnesses. Your Committee did not deem it necessary, in regard to this election, to enter into details, as it was manifest that, from their being out one candidate—Gen. Whitfield—he must have received a majority of the votes cast. This election, therefore, depends not on the number or character of the votes received, but upon the validity of the laws under which it was held. Sufficient testimony was taken to show that the voting of citizens of Missouri was practiced at this election, as at all former elections in the Territory. The following table will exhibit the result of the testimony as regards the number of legal and illegal votes at this election. The County of Marshall embraces the same territory as was included in the Eleventh District; and the reasons before stated indicate that the great majority of the votes then cast were either illegal or fictitious. In the Counties to which our examination extended, there were —— illegal votes cast, as near as the proof will enable us to determine:

Abstract of Poll-books of October 1, 1855.

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Votes cast for J. W. Whitfield.	Scattering.	Total Votes cast.	No. of Legal Votes.	No. of Illegal Votes.
Atchison	Grasshopper	7			4	
	Shannon	131	4	219		
Bourbon		242		242	50	192
Brown		4		4		
Calhoun		28		29	29	
Davis		8	4	12	12	
Doniphan	Burr Oak	42		42	41	1
	Iowa	31		31	31	
	Wayne	66		66	62	4
	Washington	59		59	59	
	Wolf River	53		251	53	
Douglas	Franklin	96			33	63
	Lawrence	42		42	42	
	Lecompton	101				
	Willow Springs	163		332	83	50
Franklin		15		15	15	
Jefferson		42		45		
Johnson		190		190	90	100
Leavenworth	Alexandria	42				
	Delaware	238				
	Kickapoo	150	1			50
	Leavenworth	312				140
	Wyandott	346	5	865		
Lykins		220		220	70	150
Lynn		67		67		
Madison	(See Wise Co.)					
Marshall		171		171	24	147
Pernahe		6		6	5	
Riley		28		28	23	
Shawnee	One Hundred and Ten	23			23	
	Tecumseh	52		75	53	
Wise	Council Grove	14		14	14	

While these enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly were being made, a movement was instituted to form a State Government and apply for admission into the Union as a State. The first step taken by the people of the Territory, in consequence of the invasions of March 30, 1855, was the circulation for signature of a graphic and truthful memorial to Congress. Your Committee find that every allegation in this memorial has been sustained by the testimony. No further step was taken, as it was hoped that some action by the General Government would protect them in their rights. When the alleged Legislative Assembly proceeded to construct the series of enactments referred to, the settlers were of opinion that submission to them would result in depriving them of the rights secured to them by the organic law. Their political condition was freely discussed in the Territory during the Summer of 1855. Several meetings were held in reference to holding a Convention to form a State Government and to apply for admission into the Union as a State. Public opinion gradually settled in favor of such an application to the Congress to meet in December, 1855. The first general meeting was held in Lawrence on the 15th of August, 1855.

The following preamble and resolutions were then passed:

Whereas, The people of Kansas have been, since its settlement, and now are, without any law-making power; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas Territory, in mass meeting assembled, irrespective of party distinctions, influenced by common necessity, and greatly desirous of promoting the common good, do hereby call upon and request all *bona fide* citizens of Kansas Territory, of whatever political views or predilections, to consult together in their respective Election Districts, and in mass convention or otherwise elect three delegates for each representative to which said Election District is entitled in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, by proclamation of Governor Reeder, of date 19th of May, 1855; said delegates to assemble in Convention at the town of Topeka on the 19th day of September, 1855; then and there to consider and determine upon all subjects of public interest, and particularly upon that having reference to the speedy formation of a State Constitution, with an intention of an immediate application to be admitted as a State into the Union of the United States of America.

Other meetings were held in various parts of the Territory, which indorsed the action of the Lawrence meeting, and delegates were selected in compliance with its recommendations.

They met at Topeka, on the 19th day of September, 1855. By their resolutions they provided for the appointment of an Executive Committee to consist of seven persons, who were required to "keep a record of their proceedings, and shall have a general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory so far as regards the organization of the State Government." They were required to take steps for an election to be held on the second Tuesday of the October following, under regulations imposed by that Committee, "for members of a Convention to form a Constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State." The rules prescribed were such as usually govern elections in most of the States of the Union, and in most respects were similar to those contained in the proclamation of Gov. Reeder for the election of March 30, 1855.

The Executive Committee, appointed by that Convention, accepted their appointment, and entered upon the discharge of their duties by issuing a proclamation addressed to the legal voters of Kansas, requesting them to meet at their several precincts, at the time and places named in the proclamation, then and there to cast their ballots for members of a Constitutional Convention, to meet at Topeka on the 4th Tuesday of October then next.

The proclamation designated the places of elections, appointed Judges, recited the qualifications of voters and the apportionment of members of the Convention.

After this proclamation was issued, public meetings were held in every District in the Territory, and in nearly every precinct. The State movement was a general topic of discussion throughout the Territory, and there was but little opposition exhibited to it. Elections were held at the time and place designated, and the returns were sent to the Executive Committee. The following table is an abstract of these returns:

The result of the election was proclaimed by the Executive Committee, and the members-elect were required to meet on the 23d day of October, 1855, at Topeka. In pursuance of this proclamation and direction, the Constitutional Convention met at the time and place appointed, and formed a State Constitution. A memorial to Congress was also prepared, praying for the admission of Kansas into the Union under that Constitution. The Convention also provided that the question of the adoption of the Constitution and other questions be submitted to the people, and required the Executive Committee to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

Accordingly, an election was held for that purpose on the 15th day of December, 1855, in compliance with the proclamation issued by the Executive Committee. The returns of this election were made by the Executive Committee, and an abstract of them is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the Election on the Adoption of the State Constitution, Dec. 15, 1855.

Districts.	Precincts.	Constitution. Yes	Constitution. No.	General Banking Law. Yes.	General Banking Law. No.	Exclusion of negroes and mulattoes. Yes.	Exclusion of negroes and mulattoes. No.	No. votes cast.
1.	Lawrence	348	1	236	63	133	228	366
	Blanton	72	9	59	14	49	20	76
	Palmyra	1	9	3	12	—	—	12
	Franklin	48	4	21	15	48	3	53
2.	Bloomington	137	—	122	11	113	15	137
	East Douglas	18	—	13	4	14	4	18
3.	Topeka	135	—	125	9	69	64	136
	Washington	42	—	41	1	42	—	42
	Browne-ville	24	—	22	2	22	2	24
	Tecumseh	35	—	33	11	25	8	35
4.	Prairie City	73	2	33	39	3	73	76
5.	Little Osage	21	7	16	12	23	7	31
	Big Sugar	18	2	5	15	20	—	21
	Neosho	12	—	6	6	12	—	12
	Potawatomie	39	3	26	19	25	18	43
	Little Sugar	42	18	33	13	43	2	60
	Stanton	32	—	4	33	33	5	37
	Osawatamie	56	1	33	20	38	17	59
7.	Tiue	39	5	32	7	25	16	44
	Junia's	30	—	23	6	19	13	33
8.	Ohio City	21	—	16	5	20	1	21
	Mill Creek	20	—	—	20	20	—	20
	St. Mary's	14	—	—	14	14	—	14
	Wanbaunsee	19	—	17	1	7	11	19
9.	Pawnee	45	—	15	30	40	5	45
	Grasshopper Falls	54	—	19	34	50	3	54
10.	Doniphan	22	—	5	14	21	—	22
	Burr Oak	33	—	7	16	32	1	33
	Jesse Padur's	12	—	1	11	12	—	12
11.	Cedar	28	—	8	20	28	—	28
	Kickapoo	24	—	7	13	16	4	20
13.	Pleasant Hill	47	—	37	6	45	1	47
	Indianola	19	—	—	13	19	—	19
	Whitfield	7	—	3	4	6	—	7
14.	Wolf River	24	—	11	13	18	6	24
	St. Joseph's Co'm	15	—	4	9	14	1	15
15.	Mt. Pleasant	33	—	33	1	30	2	33
16.	Fasion	71	2	53	19	71	—	73
17.	Mission	7	—	3	—	1	2	7
	Total	1,731	46	1,190	564	1,297	458	1,778

N. B.—Poll-book at Leavenworth was destroyed.

The Executive Committee then issued a proclamation reciting the results of the election of the 15th of December, and at the same time provided for an election to be held on the 15th day of January, 1856, for State Officers and members of the General Assembly of the State of Kansas. An election was accordingly held in the several election precincts, the returns of which were sent to the Executive Committee. An abstract of them is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the Election of January 15, 1856.

Precincts.	Gov. G. Robinson	Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts	Lieut. Gov. M. J. Parrott	Sec. State, P. C. Schuyler	Aud'r State, C. K. Holliday	Aud'r State, G. A. Cutler	Treas'r, W. R. Griffith	Treas'r, J. A. Wakefield	Att. Gen. E. C. K. Garver	Att. Gen. H. Miles Moore	Rep. Con., M. W. Delahay
Washington	1	29	..	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	30
Doniphan	33	..	33	..	33	..	33	..	33	..	33
Osawatamie	81	..	81	..	81	..	81	..	82	..	81
Osage	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	..	19	..	19
Easton	66	6	66	7	66	7	64	8	75	73	
Burr Oak	24	..	24	..	24	..	24	..	24	..	24
St. Joseph's Bot'm	5	49	..	50	..	49	..	50	..	50	
Pedo's House	27	..	27	..	27	..	27	..	27	..	27
Wolf River	35	..	36	..	36	..	36	..	36	..	36
East Douglas	33	3	28	8	28	3	28	3	24	8	31
Stanton	31	..	31	..	31	..	31	..	31	..	31
Potawatamie	39	..	39	..	39	..	39	..	38	..	39
Titus	28	4	28	4	28	4	28	4	28	4	32
Blanton	65	85	50	28	23	55	23	55	77	54	24
Prairie City	27	27	27	16	45	45	45	27	27	28	45
Pleasant Hill	43	43	43	2	2	2	2	43	45	43	2
Mission	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
Palmyra	25	35	35	..	..	..	..	35	25	35	..
Franklin	8	8	8	57	48	58	8	66	8	58	
Little Sugar Creek	34	34	34	..	..	..	..	34	36	33	..
Little Osage	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	34
Topeka	84	141	84	61	61	61	84	145	98	..	..
Tecumseh	1	26	1	34	34	..	34	..	35	1	24
Brownsville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6
Kickapoo	14	14	14	51	51	51	14	65	14	51	
Leavenworth	94	101	94	7	7	7	94	101	94	7	
Lawrence	327	379	371	62	48	33	46	381	437	373	53
Neosho	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	..
Slough Creek	14	4	..	14	14	14	14	..	14	..	14
Wyandot	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	35	35	35	..

Precincts.	Supr'e Judges—M. Hunt	Supr'e Judges—S. N. Latta	Supr'e Judges—J. Conway	Supr'e Judges—M. F. Conway	Supr'e Judges—S. W. Johnson	Supr'e Judges—A. Wakefield	Supr'e Judges—S. W. Johnson	Supr'e Judges—J. A. Wakefield	Rep. S. Co'rt—S. B. McKean	Rep. S. Co'rt—E. M. Thurston	Clerk Supreme Court—R. G. Elliott	Printers—John Speer	Printers—R. G. Elliott
Washington	1	..	1	..	29	27	29	1	30	1	30	..	
Doniphan	32	31	31	..	..	..	..	32	32	32	..		
Osawatamie	81	81	82	..	..	..	..	79	82	82	..		
Osage	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	..		
Easton	66	73	65	7	7	..	7	66	76	70	7		
Burr Oak	24	24	24	..	..	..	..	24	24	21	..		
St. Joseph's Bot'm	5	50	50	..	..	..	..	50	5	5	..		
Pedo's House	27	27	27	..	..	..	..	27	27	27	..		
Wolf River	36	36	36	..	..	..	..	36	36	36	..		
East Douglas	29	37	28	4	4	..	8	28	31	28	3		
Stanton	31	31	31	..	..	..	..	31	31	31	..		
Potawatamie	39	39	39	..	..	..	..	38	39	39	..		
Titus	28	33	28	4	4	..	4	28	32	28	4		
Blanton	65	85	50	28	23	23	55	77	54	24			
Prairie City	27	27	27	16	45	45	45	27	27	28	45		
Pleasant Hill	43	43	43	2	2	2	2	43	45	43	2		
Mission	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	..		
Palmyra	25	35	35	..	..	..	..	35	25	35	..		
Franklin	8	8	8	57	48	58	8	66	8	58			
Little Sugar Creek	34	34	34	..	..	..	..	34	36	33	..		
Little Osage	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	34		
Topeka	84	141	84	61	61	..	61	84	145	98	..		
Tecumseh	1	26	1	34	34	..	34	..	35	1	24		
Brownsville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6		
Kickapoo	14	14	14	51	51	51	14	65	14	51			
Leavenworth	94	101	94	7	7	7	94	101	94	7			
Lawrence	327	379	371	62	48	33	46	381	437	373	53		
Neosho	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	..		
Slough Creek	14	4	..	14	14	14	14	..	14	..	14		
Wyandot	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	35	35	35	..		

* Anthony Floyd 1.

The result of this election was announced by a proclamation by the Executive Committee.

In accordance with the Constitution thus adopted, the members of the State Legislature and most of the State officers met on the day and at the place designated by the State Constitution, and took the oath therein prescribed.

After electing United States Senators, passing some preliminary laws, and appointing a Codifying Committee and preparing a Memorial to Congress, the General Assembly adjourned to meet on the 4th day of July, 1856.

The laws passed were all conditional upon the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union. These proceedings were regular, and in the opinion of your Committee the Constitution thus adopted fairly expresses the will of the majority of the settlers. They now await the action of Congress upon their Memorial.

These elections, whether they were conducted in pursuance of law or not, were not illegal.

Whether the result of them is sanctioned by the action of Congress, or they are regarded as the mere expression of a popular will, and Congress should refuse to grant the prayer of the Memorial, that cannot affect their legality. The right of the people to assemble and express their political opinion in any form, whether by means of an election or a convention, is secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. Even if the elections are to be regarded as the act of a Party, whether political or otherwise, they were proper, in accordance with examples, both in States and Territories.

The elections, however, were preceded and followed by acts of violence on the part of those who opposed them, and those persons who approved and sustained the invasion from Missouri were peculiarly hostile to these peaceful movements preliminary to the organization of a State Government. Instances of this violence will be referred to hereafter.

To provide for the election of Delegates to Congress, and at the same time do it in such a manner as to obtain the judgment of the House of Representatives upon the validity of the alleged Legislative Assembly sitting at Shawnee Mission, a Convention was held at Big Springs on the 5th and 6th days of September, 1855. This was a party Convention, and a party calling itself the Free-State Party was then organized. It was in no way connected with the State movement, except that the election of Delegate to Congress was fixed by it on the same day as the election of members of a Constitutional Convention, instead of the day prescribed by the alleged Legislative Assembly. Andrew H. Reeder was put in nomination as Territorial Delegate to Congress, and an election was provided for under the regulations prescribed for the election of March 30, 1855, excepting as to the appointment of officers, and the persons to whom the returns of the elections should be made. The election was held in accordance with these regulations, an abstract of the returns of which is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the election of A. H. Reeder:

District.	Voting Place.	No. Votes.	District.	Voting Place.	No. Votes.
I.	Lawrence	567	IX.	Pawnee	76
	Blanton	77	X.	Big Blue	77
	Palmyra	15		Rock Creek	30
II.	Bloomington	118	XI.	Black Vermilion	14
	Benicia	27	XII.	St. Mary's	49
III.	Brownsville	94		Silver Lake	28
	Topeka	131	XIII.	Pleasant Hill	43
	Tecumseh	31		Felix Prairie	45
	Big Springs	36		Hickory Point	11
	Camp Creek	7	XIV.	Burr Oak	33
IV.	Willow Springs	54		Doniphan	43
V.	Hampden	33		Palermo	32
	Neosho	16	XV.	Ocena	33
	Stanton	44		Crosby's Store	39
	Osawatamie	74		Jackson Crane's	39
	Potawatomie	256	XVI.	Leavenworth	503
	Big Sugar Creek	36		Wyandotte	38
	Little Sugar Cr'k	41		Delaware	92
VI.	Scott Town	37		Easton	63
	Columbia	20		Rides Point	43
	Fergna's	12	XVII.	Wakarusa	7
VII.	Council City	62		Mission	13
VIII.	Waubonsa	26	XVIII.	Iowa Point	40
	A. J. Baker	16			
	Total				3616

The resolutions passed by this Convention indicate the state of feeling which existed in the Territory in consequence of the invasion from Missouri, and the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly. The language of some of the resolutions is violent, and can only be justified either in consequence of the attempts to enforce the grossest acts of tyranny, or for the purpose of guarding against a similar invasion in future.

In the Fall of 1855, there sprang out of the existing discords and excitement in the Territory, two secret Free-State Societies (271.) They were defensive in their character, and were designed to form a protection to their members against unlawful acts of violence and assault. One of the Societies was purely of a local character, and was confined to the town of Lawrence. Very shortly after its organization it produced its desired effect, and then went out of use and ceased to exist (272.) Both Societies were cumbersome, and of no utility except to give confidence to the Free-State men and enable them to know and aid each other in contemplated danger. So far as the evidence shows, they led to no act of violence in resistance to either real or alleged laws (273.)

On the 21st day of November, 1855, F. M. Coleman, a Pro-Slavery man, and Charles W. Dow, a Free-State man, had a dispute about the division line between their respective claims. Several hours afterward, as Dow was passing from a blacksmith's shop toward his claim, and by the cabin of Coleman, the latter shot Dow with a double-barreled gun, loaded with slugs. Dow was unarmed. He fell across the road and died immediately. Pole was about 10 o'clock P. M. His dead body was allowed to lie where it fell until after sundown, when it was conveyed by Jacob Branson to his house, at which Dow boarded. The testimony in regard to this homicide is voluminous (274,) and shows clearly that it was a deliberate murder by Coleman, and that Harrison Bulkely and a Mr. Haigoue were accessories to it. The excitement caused by it was very great among all classes of the settlers. On the 26th, a large meeting of citizens was held at the place where the murder was committed, and resolutions passed that Coleman should be brought to justice. In the meantime Coleman had gone to Missouri, and then to Governor Shannon at Shawnee Mission, in Johnson County. He was there taken into custody by S. I. Jones, then acting as Sheriff. No warrant was issued, or examination had. On the day of the meeting at Hickory Point, Harrison Bradley procured a peace warrant against Jacob Branson, which was placed in the hands of Jones. That same evening, after Branson had gone to bed, Jones came to his cabin with a party of about 25 persons, among whom were Hargous and Buckley—burst open the door and saw Branson in bed. He then drew his pistol, cocked it, and presented it to Branson's breast, and said, "You are my prisoner, and if you move I will blow you through." The others cocked their guns and gathered round him and took him pris

COMMENCEMENTS.

New-York University—Annual Commencement.

The Annual Commencement of the University of New-York took place yesterday, at Rev. Dr. McElroy's new church, in Fourteenth-street. Chancellor Ferris presided. On the platform were seated the Council and Faculty, and in the gallery was an excellent band of music. The exercises began at 10 o'clock, and ended at 2. The Latin Salutatory address was delivered by Charles W. Ordyke, of New-York; the English Santatories, with Oration, by Charles H. Van Brunt, of Fort Hamilton, L. I. Other Orations followed, in this order:

Money—By Wm. S Wheelwright, New-York.
The Albigenses—By John Owen, New-York.
Genius and its Reward—By Edwin M. Felt, N. Y.
Poetry of the Bible—By J. H. Ackerman, New-York.
The Man of Theory—By Wm. Starling, New-York.
The French Revolution—By A. H. Macoubrey, N. Y.
Development of the Passions—By G. Chevalier, N.Y.
Grandeur of the Soul—By Ira W. Steward, N. Y.
Valedictory, with Oration—By Wm. S. Opdyke, N.Y.

The young gentlemen generally had their parts well committed to memory, and for their reward received liberal showers of bouquets. The greatest apparent faults were stiffness of attitude and want of modulation of voice. Mr Starling, who treated of "the Man of Theory," was a disciple of Mr. Gradgrind, wanting only facts—stiff and stern. Mr. Macoubrey spoke of the French Revolution and "the dismembered head" of Marie Antoinette. Mr. Chevalier was enthusiastic in praise of women. Mr. Steward referred to "lots of Christians in this Nineteenth Century," and pronounced Michael Angelo's name with a hard *g*. A reference to the Sumner outrage and a reflection upon Slavery, brought down a tempest of applause for Mr. Steward. With the exception of a few such immaterial slips as those we have indicated, the performances of the Graduating class were very creditable.

The Class of 1856 numbers twelve, as follows:

James H. Ackerman,	Charles W. Opdyke,
Gabriel Chevalier,	John G. Ryerson,
Edwin M. Felt,	William Starling.
Anthony P. Macoubrey,	Ira W. Steward,
John Owen,	Charles H. Van Brunt,
William S. Opdyke,	Wm G. Wheelwright.

The following degrees were also conferred:

IN COURSE.

A. M.

Rev. Samuel S. Potter, of the Class of 1842. Alfred Shapter, P. Harwood Vernon, Benj. A. Sheldon, of Class of 1853.

M. D.

Joseph Bluxome, New-York. James H. Patterson, New-Jersey. Joseph Crawford, Canada. Solomon Andrews, Jr., New-Jersey. Asa P. Maylert, Pennsylvania. P. H. Vandeweyde, New-York. John C. Draper, New-York. James H. Bedell, New-Jersey.

HONORARY.

D. D.

Rev. Alexander G. Frazer, President of the College of Poonah, India. Rev. Robert Irvine, Pastor of Knox Church, Hamilton, C. W. Rev. Wm. W. Blanvelt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Lansington, N. J. Rev. Abraham Polhemus, Pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Hopewell, N. J.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

George Cook, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, Rntgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon. George Sharswood, Senior Professor in Law Department of University of Pennsylvania.

HONORARY M. D.

Stephen Templeton Speer, Cheltenham, England.

PREMIUMS FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Freshman Class—Best in Greek, to Myers S. Isaacs. Best in Latin, to Myers S. Isaacs and J. Moore. Best in Mathematics, Myers S. Issacs.

Sophomore Class—Best in Latin, to F. H. Adams. Best in Greek, to Samuel T. Carter. Best in Mathematics, to Edward L. Snyder, New-York.

The attrition between the Students and the Faculty, to which we made reference not long ago, produced a perceptible effect at Commencement. The attendance at the church was much smaller than is usual on these occasions, and the students were neither numerous nor remarkably enthusiastic. It is understood that the lads desired to have Commencement Day celebrated in some other building, but the authorities overruled the Theatre on conscientious grounds and chose the up-town church. The boys were not pleased.

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

ANNUAL MEETING—IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING—YOUNG AMERICA.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the University was held at the Astor House in the evening, and was followed by the Strawberry Festival and other good things. Mr. George H. Moore, President, took the chair. The attendance was large.

Prof. Thomas B. Stirling, made an address upon the "Alumni View of the University." He declared that the Association of Alumni had in view three specific objects: 1. To cherish and strengthen the bond of literary brotherhood; 2. To promote the welfare and elevate the character of Alma Mater; and 3. To aid in advancing education throughout this country and the world. The first object, he contended, was gained by assembling on such occasions as this; the second won when the Alumnue honored the early training received at the hands of Alma Mater; the third was to be attained by taking active part in educational discussions. It was the third view to which the orator gave his especial attention, considering it as the "Alumni view of the University." Reference was made to former addresses by Profs. Mason, Henry, Draper, Martin, and Ex-Chancellor Mathews, covering different grounde, and compressing together much information. In the same line of discussion, Mr. Stirling exalted the University. The liberal professions, he said, were the natural leaders of the multitude, in matters too high for merely popular intelligence; yet this influence is very much less now than formerly; and in order to regain a high position, there is need of raising the standard of professional education. Medicine, however, according to the speaker, requires no great amount of erudition. For altbough it has numbered in its ranks the most illustrious scholars—though Hippocrates, *Pater Medicinæ*, wrote in Greek, and though nineteen out of twenty of medical notabilities have recorded their experience and observations in Latin—still the history of every class settles the convictions of the most skeptical, that very good doctors may be made of very sorry scholars, whose sole test of literary qualification required—the graduation thesis—shows an utter obliviousness of even the luxury of English Grammar and spelling. This (said Mr. S.) is the exceeding great reproach of the medical faculty. The ability to read Latin and to find the root of a Greek derivative, should at least be required. But in the absence of a controlling power, there is small hope even of this. And if this is all the direct aid in their high aims, that collages may reasonably expect from the learned professions, how much less they may hope to receive from professions whose pretensions to learning are but of yesterday, whose foundations are laid in sciences of origin too recent to require for their successful pursuit even the small knowledge requisite to enable one to hunt up a derivative in their modern terminology. Not their safety and usefulness depend upon their retiring to their proper sphere, and maintaining and fully developing their legitimate office of discipline, not instruction, —nor longer seek to give what they were never calculated to afford. Let them any in good faith and candor to the practical man, we cannot give a practical connexion in your sense of the term; it is incompatible with the fidelity we owe to the views of our founders, and to our own conscientious convictions. But we will give you or any of your brethren who may desire it, what we deem of the highest *practical* value; what will make you a man in the fullest sense of the word; what will give you habits of clear, systematic and independent thought, will sharpen your penetration, invigorate your powers of reasoning, teach you to analyze, to chasten and refine your taste, subdue to method your vagrant imagination, and confer upon you the priceless gift of lucid and forcible utterance. Colleges and professional schools may dignify and shed a lustre over each other. The speaker dwelt upon the history of University Medical Schools, commended highly the work they had accomplished, by educating men to a high standard, and added:

Well may the University be proud of its Medical Faculty, for to them, undoubtedly, belongs the honor of originating the measures that have added thirty-two teachers in science, of the highest order, to the great teaching force of the City—and of drawing to the Lecture Rooms of these Professors 559 students, in daily attendance, that would otherwise have found superior attractions elsewhere. Of these the University School had, last year, 307—the lion's share justly due to her enterprise and and spirit. There are found, in her halls, men who are to be the future oracles of their circles in every State and Territory of this Union, and in many foreign countries, as well as the ministers of an art which, if not strictly Divine, has its duties and relations that are sacred—who are to carry messages of joy or woe to the sick and helpless, as well as words of warning counsel to those rejoicing in the lustiness of exuberant health. And often do I wish that every youth in the land could listen to the impressive sermons, there given, on subjects of the most vital importance to the welfare of the race—sermons far more effective, in their way, than can ever come from the pulpit.

Thus you see that in one department of University instruction, there has been introduced that fullness and perfection which we all long to see in operation in every department, and that, too, by the devoted labors of a very few lovers of science, who had the breadth of vision to comprehend the noble advantages of the position of our City, with respect to the education of the country, and the spirit to undertake their development.

Law Schools found favor with the speaker. In regard to them he said:

I know full well the great ability of many at the New-York Bar; their extensive general culture; their zeal in the cause of liberal learning; their enlightened interest in every movement for the elevation of their own and other professions; and it has been the cause of wonder to me, in case the great lights of legal science amongst us, are too much engrossed in personal concerns, to find their interest in being identified with such an institution, that the juniors do not enter upon the work and make for themselves a ladder whereby to mount to fame and practice.

He favored scientific schools, and discussed their merits at some length, and in closing went back to the point where he started, saying:

If Colleges then must continue to emulate the rank of Universities, and in addition to do the work of the Grammar School, they ought to be encouraged to increase the amount of assistance rendered to the under-graduate. The time of the daily sessions should be doubled at once—the curriculum extended a year at either end—the number of Professors tripled, by adding a higher order of teachers, and also a lower order than we now have. It would require, in Greek for instance, three men to do properly the work devolving new upon one, looking at the immaturity of mind and deficient preparation of the present College Classes.

A LAW SCHOOL.

The Committee appointed last year to consider the subject of the establishment of a Law School in connection with the University made the following report:

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed by the Alumni of the Univereity of the City of New-York at its annuel meeting, held at the Chapel of the University, on the 27th day of June, 1855, to take into consideration the subject of the establishment of a *Law School* in connection with the University, beg leave to offer the following report:

The Council of the University have repeatedly announced to the public that "the plan of the University embraces the whole circle of liberal studies under the direction of three Faculties:

1. The Faculty of Science and Letters.
2. The Faculty of Medicine, and
3. The Faculty of Laws,

the original plan of the University having contemplated no Faculty of Theology.

The Faculty of Science and Letters embraces ten Professors, including the Chancellor, selected from the first scholars of the age in their several departments. The Faculty of Medicine is composed of seven Professors, embracing some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the medical profession. These two facultiee have under their instruction more than 400 students.

The Faculty of Law is composed of one Professor, without one student in his department. By a resolution of the Council of the University, passed June 2, 1855, a plan was adopted for the organization of the Law Faculty, and the present distinguished Professor appointed. Twenty-one years have passed, and nothing has been accomplished or attempted, except the delivery of not more than three lectures. A Law Faculty still exists, but not one student is benefited. It is merely a form without vitality—a name without substance.

By the plan adapted more than twenty-one years ago, this department was to be "organized upon an extensive scale," and the course of instruction "to accord with the dignity of the profession to be taught." It was to be founded upon a plan at once "stable, appropriate and expansive." There was to be a Senior, a Junior, and a Primary Department, and the principal Professor was to be the head of the Faculty. The whole time required to complete the contemplated course of studies was to be three years. The first year was to be devoted to the study of the Law of Nature, the Law of Nations, History of American Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, principles of Legislation, and interpretation of Statutes.

The second year was to be devoted to the study of Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence. The third year was to be devoted to the study of the Roman Law, forensic duties and professional ethics.

The Department thus organized "upon an extensive scale," with a course of instruction "in accordance with the dignity of the science intended to be taught," although founded upon a plan "at once stable, appropriate and expansive," has proved a complete failure.

Your Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that it would be useless to make the attempt to infuse life into that department organized upon a plan prepared 21 years ago. They believe that the City of New-York affords advantages to the law student which can be found in no other part of the United States. Trials of all grades of criminals, from the murderer to the petty thief, are constantly occurring. The numerous Civil Courts constantly in session afford opportunities to students to see the civil practice in all its various forms. In the trials of the more important civil and criminal cases skill and talent are displayed which are unrivaled in any part of the world. Students from all parts of the United States have long been desirous of obtaining these advantages. The experiment of establishing Medical Schools in this City has long been attended with great success. The Medical Faculty of the University have at several different times had under their instruction nearly four hundred students, and the last course of lectures was delivered to more than three hundred students. The Faculty of Medicine have their department almost entirely under their own control. They have adopted the plan of allowing their students to study at home, in their own States, for more than two-thirds of the year, and requiring them to spend some three or four months only in each year in the City of New-York. That period of time is occupied in listening to oral lectures, in attendance upon the various hospitals, and attending charity patients in the City. The sums paid by the students for such instruction often amount to more than $40,000 per annum, which amount is principally divided among the Professors of the Medical Faculty.

Your Committee are of the opinion that a Law School, established upon the same plan as the Medical department of the University, in which a course of oral lectures would be annually delivered, and such course not in any instance to extend beyond the period of four months, would prove eminently successful. The price of tuition should not exceed $100 per annum, and, at the end of the second course of lectures, each student who has attended two full courses, and is otherwise qualified, should receive an honorary testimonial from the Faculty of Law, or from the Council of the University, if such Law School should be connected with the University.

Your Committee therefore recommend that a Law School be at once established in the City of New-York, to be connected with the University of the City of New-York, if a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the Council of the University. If not, that it be connected with such other literary institution as shall be most likely to secure the success of the enterprise.

2. That a joint Committee, consisting of three members of the Alumni of the University and three members of the Bar at large, be now appointed to effect the establishment of such Law School, and to effect its permanent connection with the University or other literary institution.

3. That in the establishment of such Law School said Committee have power to appoint a Board of Legal Instruction, to consist of a President of said Board, and as many Professors as said Committee shall deem expedient.

4. That it be the duty of the President of the Board of Legal Jurisdiction to preside during the delivery of all lectures, and to have a general supervision of the Department of Instruction.

5. That the President and Professors deliver before the students at least two oral lectures each day, in pursuance of such plan as they shall agree upon at the stated meetings of the Board of Instruction, and that a part of each day be spent in forensic discussion, and in witnessing the civil and criminal practice in the several Courts in the City.

6. That the course of instruction embrace the whole theory of Government, State, national and universal, in its legislative, judicial and executive departments, that it may be eminently useful to all young men who are preparing to act as statesmen, jurists, or business men.

7. That the first annual course of lectures commence on the third Monday in September, 1856, and continue fourteen weeks.

8. That the tuition be established at $100 for each course of lectures, payable in advance, and that honorary testimonials be awarded to each student who attends two full courses of lectures, and is otherwise qualified.

9. That the Committee hereby appointed have the control of the pecuniary interests of the department, and that the President of the Alumni of the University be an *ex-officio* member of said Committee.

Which report is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. WEDGEWOOD,
A. OAKEY HALL,
GEORGE H. MOORE, } Committee.

The report was adopted, and the Committee appointed as follows: Messrs. W. B. Wedgewood, A. Oakey Hall, Theo. E. Tomlinson, of the Alumni; and Messrs. James T. Brady, Wm. M. Evarts and Edwards Pierrepont, of the Bar.

The Alumni then reelected the officers of last year, and went into a feast of "fat things and wine on the lees," and were having a good time till well on towards midnight.

Rutgers Female Institute—Annual Commencement.

On Tuesday afternoon, the blooming damsels of Rutgers Institute had their usual annual little family party of two thousand people in Dr. Krebs' Church. It was the Seventeenth Commencement of that excellent Institution. At 2 o'clock the officers and their guests left the Institute building and filed away, two by two, followed by the young ladies, till they reached the church in Rutgers-street, where a great crowd of witnesses assembled early. The exercises of Commencement lasted till nearly the hour that was appointed for the going down of the Sun, but there was no lack of attention, though the house was hot and the reports very long.

To begin with, there was a song of greeting, written by a pupil and set to music by Mr. S. Lasar, the efficient and very popular instructor in music, who was so highly complimented by the Committee. A prayer by Chancellor Ferris ushered in the reports. The reports were read in turn from the Third, Second and First Departments, by Reverends T. R. Smith, Ferris and McKee; and the Prize Compositions by Rev. Mr. Buckland, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Mr. McKee. In the first Department, the Gold Medal for Composition was awarded to Sarah O. Youngblood of Montgomery, Orange County; and the Gold Medal for the Prize Poem to Ida Crosby of New-York. This Poem, entitled "On the Plains and Among the Mountains," was a production of remarkable merit, receiving the highest commendations from the Committee. It was not read in a manner calculated to set forth its beauties. The second poetical prize was won by Lorena Jones; subject—"Fame." The second-best prose composition was the "Language of Painting," by Nannie Barton. Eleven young ladies received favorable mention for creditable compositions. In the Second Department, the gold medal for composition was awarded to Fannie Hamilton; subject—"Lessons from Nature." In the Third Department, gold medal to Lizzie H. Young; subject—"The Mother's Prayer." Penmanship—Grace S. Chalmers won the gold medal, and Viviana Snowden a premium. Miss Chalmers also received the gold medal for French composition, and another gold medal for proficiency in Mathematics. A large number of other premiums were awarded, but these were the principal. In Geography, Julia Norris and Elizabeth H. Young were so nearly equal that the Committee declared themselves unable to decide between them. For the best-drawn Map, Viviana Snowden received the prize. The Committee on Music, consisting of Charles Seymour, Theodore Hagen, and J. Leavi, reported their entire satisfaction with the exercises of the young ladies, and bestowed liberal encomiums upon the thorough theoretical instruction imparted by Mr. Lasar. They also added their testimony to the sentiment uttered by their predecessors of a former year, in favor of the example set by Rutgers Institute to other educational establishments, in assigning to Music a prominent place in the system of instruction. The exercises of the pupils were of the most creditable character. The Graduates' Song, set to music by Mr. Lasar, was understood to be the production of Miss Ida Crosby, who composed the Prize Poem. It began

'Mid the smiles and music cheerful
One sad strain to-day we bring;
Joy is silent, love is tearful,
While our low farewell we sing.

The Institute registers 230 pupils. It is conducted upon the same plan as in past years, and gives tokens of health. Rev. Dr. Krebs is the new President, and Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Principal. The graduating class this year numbers 14 young ladies, whose names are as follows:

Ada B. Aylward, Grace S. Chalmers, Jeannie S. Gray, Lorena Jones, Agnes A. Lane, Amelia T. Schwarzwaelder, Maria S. Wright, New-York; Hannah W. Dawson, Newark, N. J.; Mary A. Gilbert, New-Haven, Conn.; Mary J. Ostrander, Hinsdale, N. Y.; Dora B. Robinsen, Flathush, N. Y.; Adaline E. Talcott, Rockton, Ill.; Libbie M. Vermilye, Clinton, N. Y.; Sarah O. Youngblood, Montgomery, N. Y.

The closing ceremonies were the distributions of awards to the most proficient pupils in the seven departments. This scene is entertaining. The little ones, especially, displayed warm approval of the presentation books and fancy articles which testify to their good behavior. The classes march up, receive their presents, and march back in perfect order, and the audience stretches its neck to see and enjoy the sport.

After the ceremonies were ended, a touching scene occurred. Chancellor Ferris, in a speech that made his bearers very sorry, resigned the Presidency of the Institute, which office he has held, with great acceptance, for a number of years. Dr. Krebs is elected President in his place. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Joseph Hoxie and Mr. Leveridge, and there were moist eyes among the girls as the venerable Chancellor retired from a scene with which he had come to be identified.

Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

The exercises preliminary to Commencement of Rutgers College, opened on Monday last, with the Baccalaureate Address of President Frelinghuysen to the Graduating Class. It was a noble production, well worthy of its excellent author.

Tuesday noon the Alumni assembled in the College Chapel. After prayer, by Rev. Dr. Gosman, the orator, Wm. H. Jansen, Esq., was introduced, who addressed the audience on "the College and the Spirit of the Age."

In the evening, the Alumni again met. Gov. Price presided, Rev. Dr. Meiselbs led in prayer, and Rev. Dr. Junkin then delivered the Annual Oration. It concluded as follows:

Far thirty years past, our relation to the African race has appeared the grand providential problem of the nineteenth century. God has painted black and brought to our shores 3,000,000 of people. Why did he bring them? Had he no purposes? Does his work by guess? Behold his doings. He has Christianized more than three millions of his sable sons more perfectly than any equal mass of humanity, except in Britain and America. In 230 years he has civilized and Christianized more human beings among this people than has been effected by all the labors of churches for the last thousand years.

Though rough and coarse, this race has a higher civilization than that of France. What does God mean to do with this Afrieo-American race? Make use of them to tear down the Temple of Liberty, and extinguish the hopes of the world? Who believes it? He will take them back to their fathers' sepulchres, in sufficient numbers to use them for the civilization and Christianization of a mighty continent! Here is the grand problem and its solution. The speaker suggested, in conclusion, a way by which this might be harmoniously effected. Let each of the States pass the same laws, requesting Congress to extend their power by adopting this amendment to the Constitution. Congress shall have power to appropriate the sum of $5,000,000 annually for the removal to Africa of such colored persons as are free, or may become free, and are willing to go. This would be a revival of Mr. Monroe's plan, as to receptured Africans, and leave the question of Slavery with the consciences of individuals. It would give the United States Government no power over it, while it opened a door for a return of a captive African to his own land. This plan must begin in the Southern States. It would free a half-million free negroes from real bondage, would civilize untold millians in the forests of Africa, and would save the Union.

The address was received in a most flattering manner by the audience.

In the evening an immense audience assembled as usual at the junior exhibition.

The orators delivered themselves in the following order:

INVOCATION.

Woman's Influence—T. A. Talmage, Brooklyn, L. I.
The Sublimity of the Bible—Albert V. Gulick, Griggstown, N. J.
The Scholar's Hope—Peres B. Bonney, New-Brunswick, N. J.
The Warrior and Statesman—David A. Eyerson, Pompton, N. J.
The Sword and Sickle—John Scudder, Madras, India.
The Foundation of our Republic—George H Peck, Schenectady, N. Y.
John Sobieski—DeWitt T. Reilly, Holmdel, N. J.
The Mysterious Queen—J. Willard Schermerhorn, Schodack, N. Y.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat may be sown at any time before the 15th of July in this latitude, though we think the sooner now the better. When sown too late there is danger of its being nipped by early frost. It will grow on almost any dry light soil, though a large yield per acre can be looked for only on one somewhat fertile. Sandy loams are its favorite soils. They should be well pulverized with the plow or harrow. Green, or fresh manures are injurious. It is usually sown broadcast.

The demand for good buckwheat flour has largely increased during a few years past, owing to improvements in the mills for hulling and producing a nice article for "flap-jacks." We have paid from five to ten cents per pound for good buckwheat flour, and the price of the first qualities has almost uniformly been above that of the finest wheat flour during two or three years past. The ease with which this crop is cultivated, its comparative certainty, and its adaptability to poorer soils, render it worthy of more attention than it has yet received from farmers.

Cigar ashes will be found an invaluable remedy for the bite of the mosquito and other insects. Wet the ashes and rub them on the part, and the stinging sensation will be extracted almost instantly. The reason of this is that ashes contain alkali, which neutralize the acid of the poison.

The women of Moscow, in Clermont Co., Ohio, to the number of forty, formed themselves into a company on Saturday last, and proceeding to the premises of every grog-seller in the town, with great violence destroyed all the liquor they could get into their possession.

Fifty families from Virginia, of the denomination called "United Brethren," all in favor of Freedom, have, through their ministers, selected a settlement six miles south of Lawrence, on the Santa Fe road, in Kansas, and are now preparing to emigrate.

During the thunderstorm at Savannah, Ga., on the 25th inst., three men on board the brig *Gaines*, were struck by lightning. They were not killed, however—only stunned for some fifteen minutes.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, July 3, 1856.

Restricted receipts, enhanced claims of factors, and high freights, have operated, during the past week, as a check upon trade in Breadstuffs, which recent European advices decidedly favored.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week did not exceed 106,700 bbls. of Flour, 396,900 bushels of Wheat, 216,500 bushels of Corn, and 62,700 bushels of Rye—indicating a general decrease of about 9,470 bbls. of Flour, 51,000 bushels of Wheat, 135,500 bushels of Corn, and 19,300 bushels of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which embraced about 116,440 bbls. of Flour, 447,000 bushels of Wheat, 352,000 bushels of Corn, and 82,000 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 254,700 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

The receipts of Breadstuffs have been pretty large, but not at all equal to the daily sales, and our available supplies, especially of desirable lots, are now considerably less extensive than they were a week ago. This circumstance tends to increse the confidence of factors, who have been much encouraged by the late accounts from the markets of the Old World. The reports of comparatively fine weather in both hemispheres, do not seem to exert anything like an injurious influence on our markets.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the leading descriptions of Wheat Flour close about 50c. ₱ bbl. higher, with reduced supplies and an animated demand, mostly for export. Wheat has advanced 3c @5c. ₱ bushel. Desirable lots are sparingly offered, though these only are much needed. Corn is a shade dearer, closing firmly and buoyantly, with a very moderate supply of sound. Rye has deteriorated a trifle, under a pressure to sell, while buyers moved with less freedom. Oats have improved 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel. They are not so abundant, though being in more active demand.

Cotton has been very quiet throughout the week. Parties continue to disagree about prices. Holders ask previous full rates, but purchasers will not pay so much. The old crop is now nearly all marketed; the new crop promises well. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 49,000 bales, against about 87,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 809,091 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 759,794 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are but 17,476 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855. The stocks remaining in interior towns at the South, embrace about 29,659 bales, against 28,422 bales at the corresponding period last year.

Provisions have generally been in good request at strengthening prices. The packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn contained, on the 1st inst., 32,926 bbls. of Pork, and 44,650 bbls. and tcs. of Beef, —against 49,002 bbls. of Pork and 20,886 bbls. and tcs. of Beef, same date last year.

The grocery trade has presented no remarkably new features. Coffee and Molasses have been rather quiet, yet very firm. Sugars have been in active demand and have again slightly advanced. Teas have varied little. The available stocks, on the 1st inst., included 111,582 pkgs. of Coffee, 6,095 hhds. and 1,535 bbls. of Molasses,—with 50,291 bhds., and 7,222 boxes of Sugar.

Dry Goods are without improvement in demand or value. The current imports are pretty ample but they are generally composed of fabrics needed for the early Autumn trade, and are not now being pressed on the market.

Hemp is attracting more attention and is advancing. The stock on the 1st inst. comprised 1,696 bales of American, and 9,779 bales of foreign.

Hides are improving in demand and value. Stock on the 1st inst. 92,156, against 129,514 same date last year.

Leether is brisker and a shade dearer.

Rice has been more sought after at an advance of nearly 25c. ₱ 100 lbs. Stock on the 1st inst. 3,854 tcs., against 5,519 tcs. on the 1st ult.

Tobacco is pretty brisk and very firm. Stock on the 1st inst, 4,904 hhds. Domestic Leaf, 6,283 bales Spanish, and 34,257 pkgs. Manufactured, against 4,310 hhds. Domestic Leaf, 3,663 bales Spanish, and 34,226 pkgs. Manufactured same date last year.

Wool has been rather lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered rates.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1856.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st	.....	3353	38	762	676	1423
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	290	46	96	5839	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson st	.....	131	64	173	6341	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	142	73	64	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2100	4116	219	1095	12997	1423
Last week	2100	3553	262	730	8363	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1856	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	3,383
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,931
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	4,146
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	3,461

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1897	.....	.....	133	200
Hudson River Railroad	1101	.....	.....	.....	1086
Hudson River Boats	179	.....	.....	13	137
Harlem Railroad	.....	29	762	420	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	104	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at Allerton's were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1174	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	979	Texas	118
Illinois	743	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	741	Michigan	—
Indiana	531	New Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are nearly 1c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	10c. @10¾c.	10¾c.@11c.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	9¾c.@10c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality, fat	—c.@ —c.	— @ 8¾c.
General selling prices	8¾c.@10c.	9c. @10¾c.
Average of all sales about	9c. @ 9¾c.	—c. @10c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 8¾c.@9c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10¾c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8c.@9¾c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We found considerable difficulty in ascertaining the prices to-day, and especially in fixing a general average of all sales. This was owing to the large number on sale, their being unusually scattered outside as well as in the regular yards, and above all to the great difference in the prices obtained by different dealers for the same grades of cattle. Within the same hour we saw a lot in one yard sold at full 10c., while an equally good lot in another yard went off at little above 9c. Judging from the majority of sales which we *witnessed*, we should put the average price at 9c., and many owners were quite sure they did not obtain that figure for medium droves. The butchers, on the contrary, or many of them, asserted that they had paid 9¾c.@10c. for ordinary animals.

As a matter of curiosity, we made out our prices early in the afternoon, exactly as given above, and privately submitted them in succession to an equal number of sellers and buyers, with the following results: Seven *sellers* said the prices were too high; five said they were right; and one called them too low. Nine *buyers* called them too low, and four thought them right. We are quite sure, from a comparison of a large number of transpiring sales, that the true figure for the average of the day's transactions lies between 9c. and 9¾c., probably between 9c. and 9¼c., that is, reckoning the true weight of the cattle, and not their nominal or called weight.

As seen above, the receipts for the week have been above those of the correeponding week last year, and also quite above the yearly average. With the diminished demand at this season, there was probably an excess of five or six hundred cattle brought in this week. This will not materially effect the succeeding markets, as a number of country buyers, who have been on hand for several weeks waiting such an opportunity, to day laid in pretty largely. We saw a farmer from Connecticut purchase 70 fair animals for grazing on his own farm, and he was looking for 50 or 60 more for his neighbors. Contrary to our expectation there were not a great number in the yards at 6 P. M., though many of the late sales were quite low.

The surplus this week mainly resulted from a diminished demand from the East, though a rather larger number than usual chanced to be forwarded from the West; 1,827 came in over the Erie Railroad alone.

There appears to be plenty of Cattle in the Western States as yet, which can be bought low enough to pay a reasonable profit to the dealer at the prices prevailing for some weeks past—not at those of to-day. The money lost by dealers this week would make a snug fortune for one with modest desires. Some of the dealers were quite "blue;" others took it quite philosophically, saying that they made enough two and four weeks ago to afford to lose a little, and they would bring all right again in a week or two anyway—a hint of another combination, we thought.

The general quality of the cattle offered to-day was quite good for this season.

At least 3,600 of the 4,146 animals were from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana. Allowing them to have consumed, on an average, 28 bushels of the last corn crop, a hundred thousand bushels were transformed into good beef. Not a bad way to bring it on.

Some New-Englanders tell us that they have plenty of cattle in pasture for the Fall and Winter trade, which they cannot spare for market while grass is so abundant as now.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	Mls.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	60..	Ky....	Shadrack Sherman..	Owner.
2..	76..	Ill....	Geo. Aylault.....	Owner.
3..	64..	N. Y..	Stone & Warren....	Owners.
4..	92..	Ill....	H. M. Staley.....	J. A. Merritt.
5..	76..	Ind....	Thos H. Brown....	Owner.
6..	111..	Ill....	Jno. T. Alexander...	S. Ullery.
7..	59..	Ohio..	Simon Ullery.....	R. Murray.
8..	86..	Ohio..	Luce & Co.....	Budlong & Carey.
9..	83..	Ohio..	Douglas & Co.....	Budlong & Carey.
10..	112..	Ill....	Harris & Reid.....	C. G Teed.
11..	63..	Ill....	R. Benedict.....	Owner.
12..	96..	Ohio..	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
13..	78..	Ill....	David Allerton.....	Owner.
14..	104..	Ohio..	E. & G. W. Adams..	T. Wheeler.
15..	118..	Texas.	Rennick & Delane..	T. White & Son.
16..	107..	Ill....	John Trotter.....	Mead & Holcomb.
17..	72..	Ohio..	Jas. Alexander.....	W. H. Belden.
17..	93..	Ohio..	Alvy Brooks.....	Jas. Gilchrist.
17..	84..	Ohio..	— Taylor.....	Jas. Gilchrist.
18..	92..	Ohio..	J. G. McSchooler....	Barney Bartram.
19..	62..	Ohio..	Vail & Benedict.....	Owners.
20..	72..	Ky....	Merritt & Wheaton..	Barney Bartram.
21..	119..	Ind....	Henry Hurd.....	Owner.
22..	76..	Ky....	T. Bloemer.....	Owner.
23..	53..	Ohio..	Geo. A. Toffey.....	Owner.
24..	91..	Ky....	Barney Bartram.....	Owner.
25..	66..	Ohio..	—.....	Beach & Smith.
26..	56..	Ohio..	Miller, Haring & Co.	Owners.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the original journal of the proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners to Paris to liquidate and audit the claims of American citizens against the French Government. Mr. CLAYTON called special attention to the document, as it completely refuted the ground upon which the President vetoed the French Spoliation bill. Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the admission of Kansas, after some further business, was taken up, and a highly interesting discussion took place. In the midst of the proceedings, the Senate found itself without a quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to drum up the absentees. The question was then taken on a motion made by Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi, to strike out the clause giving the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and it was adopted by a vote of 22 to 16. Mr. WILSON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert as follows: "All acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas, or any assembly acting as such, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and declared void and of no effect." The debate on this motion was very interesting and exciting, and was participated in by Messrs. CLAYTON, WILSON, HALE, TOOMBS, CRITTENDEN, BIGLER and others.

At the time of going to press with our first edition, the debate was still progressing, with no prospect of an adjournment.

In the House, an effort was made to change the hour of meeting from 12 to 11 o'clock, but it failed, as did also a motion to take up the Senate's Adjournment resolution. The reading of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee was then completed, and it was referred to the Committee on Elections. Authority was given to the minority to report at any time within ten days. Both reports will be printed as one document.

The Kansas Report.

We publish this morning the remainder of the Report of the Kansas Congressional Committee, and we hardly think it will be necessary to call the attention of our readers to it, or to commend it to their notice. If there be any person who has heretofore regarded the reports of frauds, outrages and murderous villainies in Kansas, with which our columns have teemed during the past year, as the exaggerated statements of interested parties, made for partisan purposes, a perusal of this official document will not only dispel any such delusion, but work conviction that not a tithe of the enormities committed had been given to the public. The report furnishes very suitable reading for the season; it shows that eighty years after the declaration of Independence a portion of our citizens have suffered greater wrongs and outrages from a tyranny which they have nourished, than were ever dreamed of by their ancestors who rebelled against the oppressions of Great Britain. The report forms a foul blot upon our history, and the reading of it must create a sentiment of hatred against the authors of the disgraceful outrages which have been perpetrated upon our soil, that will manifest itself in all the Free States on the first opportunity that is offered for making a record of the popular will. There was once, in the days of JEFFERSON, and WASHINGTON, and PATRICK HENRY, a spirit at the South which could have been roused by such a recital of wrongs and outrages as that contained in this report, but, if any of that old spirit is left, it is suppressed by the same tyrannical exercise of brute power which has brought disgrace upon the national name in Kansas. The Report is drawn up with great ability, the intensely exciting narrative of villainies and outrageous wrongs is dispassionately written, and no attempt has been made to heighten the effect of the astounding disclosures which it contains, by the use of extravagant epithets. What the effect of the Report will be upon Congress we cannot pretend to say, but its effect upon the public mind cannot be doubted. Revolting and disgraceful as the record is, the moral of it must be healthy. The people must see the danger of giving power to a party by whom such acts have been committed and sanctioned. It will be seen by our Congressional report that after the reading of the Kansas Report yesterday the House adjourned without any debate.

Speak Out.

The Southern papers are praising Mr. FILLMORE's speech at Albany; but they confine themselves to generalities. They steer clear of its point. Not one of them ventures to indorse or echo Mr. FILLMORE's threat, that the South "*won't submit*" to the election of FREMONT. The Richmond *Whig* extols the speech and says that "it breathes a spirit of moderation and charity and conservatism, we almost fear, *too pure for the times.*" But it says nothing about his threat. The *Enquirer* is equally dumb. The Washington *Union* commends Mr. FILLMORE's boldness in exposing the "disunion tendencies" of the Republican movement,—but it is very careful not to indorse the menace that the South "*won't submit.*" We should like to hear more explicitly on this point, from Mr. FILLMORE's Southern friends. We trust the Richmond *Whig*, Louisville *Journal*, New-Orleans *Bulletin* and other papers which favor Mr. FILLMORE's election, will speak out and tell us explicitly whether the South will, or will not, *submit* to the election of the Republican nominee. There is a curiosity in this quarter to know whether Mr. F. spoke by authority, or whether he was only bidding *at random* for Southern support.

The South-American Platform.

Among the supporters of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, two classes are distinctly noticeable. Young men, who, without any knowledge of, or sympathy with, his character and claims, accept him, and hurrah for him as the candidate of the American Party; and their elders, who base their support upon cursory experience of the man and confidence in his adaptation to the demands of the crisis. Any advice or expostulation addressed to the former would be thrown away, because their preference is founded on no rational ground. To the latter, however, the case cannot, in the light of recent developments, be too strongly put. Can you now honestly advocate Mr. FILLMORE's election on safe, conservative considerations?

When first presented as a candidate, Mr. FILLMORE was sustained by the most solemn assertions of those who knew him most intimately, as indignantly hostile to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and as quite prepared to lend the whole weight of his name and influence to its restoration. Upon that understanding he was put forward at Philadelphia; his peculiar friends, upon the same understanding, had framed the Binghamton platform, denouncing the repeal, and necessarily implying the obligation to reënact prohibitions of the compact. All the antecedents of Mr. FILLMORE's public life indorsed the probability of these engagements. Months have passed since the nomination, and years since the objectionable legislation,—years of popular excitement and apprehension, during which every patriotic man was bound to contribute his mite towards the adjustment of the wrong, and the repression of agitation, and until the present moment Mr. FILLMORE has not opened his lips or given countenance or denial to the representations made for him in his absence. The admirers of CLAY and WEBSTER can find in the lives of neither of those men example of such profound apathy and silence at a moment of portentous public danger. The effect was precisely what was to be anticipated, what was in fact calculated upon. Thousands of cautious, reflecting men, alarmed at the headlong policy of the Administration, satisfied that the only hope of pacification lay in setting up the time-honored landmark which reckless demagoguism had prostrated, fixed their eyes upon Mr. FILLMORE as the proper instrument of their wishes. The pledges of his friends left no doubt of his loyalty upon the great question. And thus far all the weight, and character, and respectability, secured to the Fillmore interest has been retained by such interpretation of his sentiments—an interpretation which it now appears is purely gratuitous and ill-founded.

We have already alluded to the extraordinary language used by the Ex-President at Albany. So far from consenting to stand as a candidate pledged to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, he has declared that such a candidate *deserves to be defeated* in the canvass, and that if elected, the Southern States will be justified in refusing to submit and in seceding from the Union. Pro-Slavery fanaticism even in South Carolina never proceeded to this revolutionary extreme. The maddest organs of Calhounism have not ventured to hint dissolution as the consequence of defeat at the ballot-box. Mr. FILLMORE has, therefore, advanced beyond the wildest secessionists of the South. Not only does he join in the crusade against the most solemn of the post-constitutional compromises, but menaces those who adopt the only means that can reinstate it, with a dissolution of the Union. There can be no mistake in this sort of talk. It can only mean that Mr. FILLMORE, if elected, is pledged to sustain the Slave States in the position they have assumed; that the peace his friends have promised as the result of his administration is to be obtained by forcibly stifling Northern indignation and lavishly indulging Southern cupidity and presumption; and that his whole policy will be squared by the demands of the Pro-Slavery Party. As a first practical evidence that such is the drift of the Fillmore movement, we have only to point to the vote of his supporters in the House of Representatives upon the bill admitting Kansas. It is admitted by men of all parties, especially by the leaders of the Democratic Party, who have framed measure after measure looking to that end, that the easiest solution of the present menacing issue, that the only assurance of peace where war seems inevitable, consists in the admission of Kansas as a State. Had the bill before the House become a law, the agitation of Slavery would have been extinguished. The Administration Party opposed the bill, not because undesirous of its objects, but because it denied the validity of a spurious Legislature, which consistency required them to maintain. The Republican members advocated the bill through a sincere desire to give peace to the country. So nearly equal are these grand divisions in the House, that the balance of power lay with the corporal's guard of Mr. FILLMORE's friends. Their vote would decide, as far as the popular branch of the Government could decide, whether the curse of agitation should be stayed and order be restored. They had not the difficulty which governed the administration party in its opposition, for they had never indorsed the sham legislature of the Shawnee Mission. And in the deliberate and solemn exercise of this power of deciding between peace and civil war, between public safety and quietude on one side, and threatened dissolution of the Union on the other, the Fillmore faction voted compactly against Free Kansas, and for the continuation of civil war, and for the prosecution of that policy which, unless defeated, must sever the Union [illegible]. The record of the Fillmore party is thus complete. They are the most radically sectional organization before the people, going further gratuitously in the service of the slaveholding South than the slaveholding South, in its omnipotence over the Democratic Party, has required Democrats to go.

We submit, therefore, to all such as have been induced to adhere to Mr. FILLMORE on the faith of these forged representations of his purposes and those of his friends, that the time has come when honesty and consistency summon them to take their stand under other leaders. The opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise who have excused their partiality for Mr. FILLMORE by asserting his identity with their views, are now stripped of all such excuse. Mr. FILLMORE has deprived them of any apology for adhering to him. His party in Congress have pronounced against a pacific adjustment of the disastrous business. The people's platform, with FREMONT upon it, goes no further than to reënact the Missouri Line, reëstablish the equilibrium of Free and Slave States, and sanctify anew those violated contracts which rash partisanship has trampled under foot. It will be time enough to quarrel with the Republican movement, and to resist it when it does go further than this. Can there be a doubt upon the mind of any calm, thinking honest conservative, as to where he should rank himself upon this issue? Is there a shadow of excuse for siding with the ultra-fanaticism of either BUCHANAN or FILLMORE?

Sanitary Condition of the City.

We have received the following letter in reference to our remarks, in the TIMES of Monday, on the present wretched condition of the streets:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article on Home affairs in the TIMES of yesterday, you refer to Mayor WOOD as having called attention, in a late message, to the military defences of this City, and add that it would have been well to look a little at home and the health of the City. Surely you could not have forgotten that in the same message Mayor WOOD devoted a long space to the sanitary condition of the City, with very full recommendations as to its preservation. The Common Council have omitted to act upon those suggestions. The Board of Health was called together last week by Mayor WOOD, who laid before it important information regarding the public health, and I have the best reason for knowing that he is extremely vigilant and diligent in doing his whole duty in the premises. Where is the encouragement for a public officer, if he is deprived of his due credit and censured by implication for omitting to do the very thing he has done.

VINDEX.

If the writer of the above had read our remarks a little more closely he would have discovered that we cast no imputations whatever upon the Mayor, nor said anything at all about his looking at home. In the Message alluded to the Mayor devotes four pages to the defences of the harbor, and but three to the public health. However, we do not wish to convey an idea that the Mayor is neglectful of the public health, so far as his constitutional authority permits him to attend to it, and we are most happy to learn that he has called together the Board of Health and laid important information before them. We only hope that the Board may be induced to act according to the exigencies of the season. It is of but little use to point out where the blame should lie for the state of streets; it is enough to know that there is a most shameful and culpable neglect of duty by somebody, through whose carelessness and dishonesty the public health is imperiled and the comfort of our citizens destroyed. The poor, and the busy denizens of our streets who cannot fly to the country when the hot weather sets in, must remain and breathe a pestilent atmosphere. One of the most fruitful sources of malaria are our public markets, where our citizens must resort daily for their supply of vegetables and meats. These places, which should, of all others, be kept in a condition of the strictest cleanliness, are, in truth, so shockingly filthy that we cannot fitly describe them without the use of language which would be unsuitable to the columns of a public journal. Two of these great markets, the Fulton and Washington, stand so near the river that the tide washes them daily, and might keep them perfectly sweet and clean, if the least attempt were made to purify them.

But nothing is done towards putting those municipal nuisances in a decent condition, and, as they are the property of the City, and under exclusive corporation control, and a corps of officers are paid for attending to them, it is well enough to inquire why they are neglected, and who is responsible for their neglect. Perhaps the Mayor can tell.

The markets are under the control of the Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, and this officer has for his coadjutors two Committees on Markets in the Common Council, and between them they appoint a clerk to each market, whose duty it is to see that the rules for their regulation are properly enforced; then there are policemen to report any neglect of duty, and an Alderman of the Ward, besides Councilmen, to keep watch of the public interests. Yet, with all these officials, some of whom are paid for the special duty of superintending the markets, they are most scandalously neglected, and the places where the people most resort for their daily supplies of food are filthy, breeding-places of disease, which cannot be visited at all by people who have delicate nerves.

The Free-Land Bill.

A bill is before the House of Representatives granting one quarter section of land, 160 acres, to the actual settler for the cost of survey and entry. It must be admitted that such a codicil is appropriate to the extravagant bequests just completed to the railroads. The people should be at least the residuary legatees of their own lands. The railroads have carried off, midway in the execution of the Military Bounty Land Act, something less than twenty-five millions of acres of the public domain. In those States and Territories to which emigration was tending with the largest volume, every land office is shut, and, judging by precedent, must remain shut for two or three years, until the corporations so lavishly endowed have selected the tracts they want. In the meantime the bounty land warrants, delayed in the Pension Office, are selling at one third less than the face. The passage of the Free-Land bill of Mr. GROW will, of course, prostrate them to such rate as the cost of entry and survey may represent; and, in that case, it is due, we conceive, to the ill-treated beneficiaries of the Bounty Act, that compensation be made them for these successive assaults upon their interests. It is not worth while to reiterate the folly that the advantage of the military grants accrues to the speculator alone. His share is inconspicuous. Before the passage of the first land cession to railroads, warrants passed from the hands of the old soldier at $1.15. He now fails to realize 95 cents; and the 100,000 applicants who still await their warrants can hardly hope for half that sum. The blow, therefore, falls upon those whom the act of March 3, 1855, was intended to benefit, and only indirectly upon third parties; and we therefore adopt the conviction, that the system of military bounties having been admitted, we should either suspend action on the Free-Land bill, or indemnify the military beneficiaries for the loss the enactment of that measure, in connection with the railroad grants, inflicts.

The old soldier and sailor never deserved anything, if they do not now deserve justice.

Dallas Retained.

We have not ceased from the commencement, notwithstanding the opposite assurances of our cotemporaries, to express our abiding conviction that Mr. DALLAS would not be removed from that post which he has hitherto filled both with advantage to this country and considerable satisfaction to the British people. Arrogant as Lord PALMERSTON is in dealing with despotic powers and proudly as he usually bears his crest in diplomatic encounters, he has been compelled in this instance to lower his vaunting plume. Few men are keener watchers of the current of public opinion, and few bend their course more unvaryingly by its stream. To his keen vision it was clearly perceptible that with just the same earnestness as they entered on a war with Russia would the people of England oppose a war with the United States. There are few at least of the commercial houses of England that have not in some son or relative, engaged in enterprises here, giving a hostage of abiding peace between the two people. There are few men of any capital in England, who have not embarked a tuition in those fields of enterprise with which our country abounds, or in those great iron arms which have gathered it into its grasp. How far nobler, how far more beneficial to see the wealth which the sweat of industry creates employed in such a glorious work as that which we hope to see carried out under the Presidential reign of our heroic Path-finder, the union of the two great oceans and the formation of a huge highway between the Eastern and Western worlds, than in a war which would set kindred against kindred, and throw civilization a century back.

The cheers with which Lord CLARENDON'S announcement of the intention of her Britannic Majesty's Government not to commit the reprisal of Mr. DALLAS' removal was received, shows, in unmistakable language, that the strong feeling of opposition to any difference with this country, which we have all along maintained had stout hold of the British people, had extended even to the House of Lords. A change has certainly come over the spirit of that august body's dream, since the days that CHATHAM'S thunder against a war with America could not make an echo in that House.

It is but due to Mr. DALLAS to mention that his conciliatory spirit and generous bearing, since his arrival in England, have largely contributed to this pacific result, and have gone far to remove the irritation which that most unpopular of ministers, Mr. BUCHANAN, always inspired.

We have now only to hope that, in the settlement of the Central American Question, the same spirit of justice and moderation may animate both countries; and that all dissension with foreign powers will cease, and the giant energies of the country be wholly turned to the great Christian object of developing those vast resources of prosperity and happiness with which the country teems.

Indictment of Keating's Murderer.

The telegraph reports that Hon. Mr. HERBERT was yesterday indicted in Washington for the murder of KEATING, and committed to prison to await the trial. But Hon. Mr. BROOKS, who committed the assault on Senator SUMNER, is still at large. Mr. SUMNER, however, is reported as being in a more critical position than he has yet been in since the assault was committed; and that there is no probability of his being able to resume his Senatorial duties this season.

Over 4,000 Good Beeves and 12,897 Sheep and Lambs in Market.

Our Live Stock Reports show the receipts of 4,146 Beef Cattle during the week ending yesterday, and a marked declension in the wholesale prices, generally at the expense of the drovers. This is an unusually large number for this season, especially for Fourth of July week, when everybody and his wife has gone to the country. A majority of the Cattle were of good quality. Of the 3,383 at Forty-fourth-street, 1,174 are credited to Ohio, 743 to Illinois, 741 to Kentucky, 118 to Texas, and only 279 to New-York. These are mostly corn-fed Cattle, so that we are, in this form, getting a large supply of last year's bountiful Western corn crop. There will be no great overplus of Cattle here, however, as considerable numbers of the Cattle were bought up by farmers and taken to the country to be further fattened, and returned here at a time of scarcity. There is still room for more, and our Western friends may continue to send on their surplus stock with the expectation of getting fair prices.

The supply of Mutton has been very large, but it has all been sold at good prices. For particulars, see the accounts of sales, &c., in the Reports.

Literary Items.

We understand that S. G. GOODRICH, Esq., the original Peter Parley, is preparing a biography of Colonel FREMONT for the young people to read. Peter's felicitous pen was never employed upon a subject better adapted to his narrative talent.

An exchange paper says:

"Two rival houses in London offered a thousand pounds (nearly $5,000) a volume for the copyright of the History of the reign of PHILIP II. The work was allowed to extend to six volumes. This is the largest sum ever offered to a foreign author for a single work."

This is a mistake in this statement. JOHN MURRAY paid WASHINGTON IRVING twenty thousand dollars for the English copyright of his *Life of Columbus.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Loss of the Kansas Bill in the House, and Who are Responsible—The Motive for the Treason—Louisiana Politics, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30, 1856.

TO-DAY'S SACRIFICE OF KANSAS.

Again the flag of Freedom trails in the dust, degraded by the hands of men sent here by confiding constituencies under the pledge to bear it aloft in triumph over the foe. Already the lightning messenger has carried the sad news a thousand miles upon its way to Kansas, that our brethren there have nothing of relief to hope from Congress. Crushed and trampled under the heel of tyranny, a relentless foe upon their border ready to invade them at any hour when necessary to repress their last for the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution—surrounded by federal spies, and watched by federal troops having no discretion to interfere except when the Free-State men rise against their oppressors—they appealed to Congress to cure the terrible evils imposed upon them by a Missouri Legislature and a corrupt, unprincipled, office-seeking National Executive, by admitting them at once into the family of States.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

This appeal was heard, considered, and to-day rejected. The bill for the admission of Kansas was lost by a single vote. The civil war must go on, then. That is the verdict of the House of Representatives rendered to-day. Freemen of the North, who is responsible for this result? Whose hands are those which drip already with the blood of Freedom's martyrs in Kansas? The responsibility rests upon Northern men who have proved utterly faithless to the well-known sentiments of their constituents. They are SOLOMON G. HAVEN, GEORGE G. DUNN, JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, JACOB BROOM, WM. W. VALK, and the remains of THOMAS R. WHITNEY and JOHN WHEELER. *Any one of these votes changed from nay to yea would have passed the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas.* Let each man of their constituency answer for himself whether he indorses their course.

THE TREASON—SHALL IT BE REBUKED?

Let it be remembered that each and all of these men were elected upon professions of opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of a purpose to see that Slavery should derive no advantages in consequence of that iniquitous breach of faith; and yet each man of them violated that pledge to-day, and virtually voted, not only that Slavery shall be established in Kansas, but that it shall be established by a system of fraud, force, oppression and bloodshed, to which there is no parallel in our history. Friends of Free Kansas, did these men understand you aright, when they presumed that such breaches of faith could be imposed upon you with impunity? Can you be deceived by the pretences under cover of which the effort will be made to draw your attention from the great, the fatal result,—the defeat of the Kansas bill by the men I have named? If not, then rebuke the treason by demonstrations which shall prove fearful warnings to the Arnolds of future years.

WHAT WAS THE MOTIVE FOR THE TREASON?

But there must be a motive for this singular conduct of Northern men. They do not claim that their views of public policy have changed since they gave their pledges in behalf of Freedom prior to their election. To some party purpose, then, we must ascribe their course. Mr. DUNN belongs to no party, I believe, now-a-days. He acts by himself, although he always counsels with the enemy. Thus, to-day, when the Yeas and Nays were being called upon the Kansas bill, Senator DOUGLAS sat by his side conversing with him all through the fatal scene. "Birds of a feather flock together." He belongs to the "Dunn Party,"—or has since his colleagues failed to make him Speaker last Winter; and, thank God, the accounts from his District indicate that hence forth he will be a unanimous party of one, unless by frequent repetitions of such services as he rendered to-day, he shall succeed at last in winning a place somewhere at the fag end of the Buchanan party.

KANSAS SACRIFICED TO FILLMORE, AND WHY.

HAVEN, as everybody knows, is the Fillmore leader in the House, and HASKINSON, BROOM, and the rest are Fillmore men. They know full well that their favorite has no shadow of chance of being elected by the people. Their only hope is that if they can carry a single State for him, and the election goes into the House, they may force the Republicans to take him in preference to BUCHANAN. They foresee, despite the wild speculations of some of his Northern supporters,—that he can by no possibility get the electoral vote of a single Free State. Their only resource, then, is in the South, where the Fillmore men fight the battle, and hope to win by proving themselves better Pro-Slavery men than their Democratic opponents.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

It was to aid this Southern Fillmore movement—to aid in fighting such a battle, that Kansas was sacrificed to-day. It was to make a good record South—to convince the slaveholding oligarchy that FILLMORE's friends can be trusted for all the servility which Slavery demands, as certainly as the "Democracy," that the appeal of our suffering kinsmen in Kansas was treated with cold disdain. How many Northern free men, who seek no office, and have no selfish ends to serve, are prepared to follow such leaders, and be sold by them to the traders in human flesh? How many are ready to aid them in the scheme of fastening the disgusting manacles of Slavery upon the white laborers of the North, by placing in the hands of the slaveocracy a political power to be wielded for thirty years to come, in the way most likely to enable negro labor to compete successfully with white? These are the issues of to-day's transactions; and they are well worth the careful consideration of every patriot and every lover of his race.

Had I room it would be easy to prove, incontestably, the truth of what I have said in regard to the attitude of the Fillmore Party South. It will suffice now simply to refer to the position assumed by TOOMBS (the Southern Fillmore leader) in his debate with STEPHENS, wherein he took the broad ground that the Constitution carries Slavery wherever it goes, and that the Missouri Compromise was therefore unconstitutional. If MILLARD FILLMORE gets a single vote in the Electoral College, it must be because of his real or supposed fidelity to that principle or sentiment.

POLITICAL SIGNS IN INDIANA.

I see that Hon. WILL CUMBACK, of Indiana, has been nominated by acclamation for reëlection to Congress. Since he cut loose, early in the session, from the influence of his colleague DUNN, he has been more uniformly faithful and efficient on the Nebraska issue, in all its phases, than he. His reëlection, which is beyond peradventure, will doubtless insure to his constituents the services of a true representative. Letters from Mr. MACE's district in Indiana—formerly a stronghold of bogus Democracy—state that they have held there a great Fremont mass meeting, at which fifteen thousand persons were present, with a thousand cannons. Mr. MACE, it will be recollected, separated from the Democratic Party during last Congress, on the Nebraska bill.

THE LITTLE GIANT IN EXTREMIS.

DOUGLAS has taken serious alarm because of the storm raised by the working of his Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the indignant mutterings of the North and West against the perpetrators of the outrages in Kansas. In his extremity he has, to-day, reported a new bill for the pacification of Kansas, differing entirely from that reported by himself some weeks ago. His first bill provided for a future Constitutional Convention in Kansas, to be chosen *after* the Territory should have a federal population of 93,000 souls. Meantime all the iniquitous laws imposed upon the Territory by its bogus Legislature were to continue in full force, and not the least penalty against illegal voting was to be provided. DOUGLAS begins to understand that this bold attempt upon the public credulity has failed; and now he proposes a Constitutional Convention, and the admission of Kansas when she shall have formed a new Constitution, without regard to the amount of her population. Why not, then, if the Senator is sincere in his pretence of desiring that the people of the Territory shall decide this question for themselves, why not admit Kansas with the Constitution already framed, and so settle this disturbing question at once?

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

It seems to me perfectly clear that such a bill as that now proposed can only commend itself to DOUGLAS and those who act with him, for the reason that while they hope it will allay the public excitement against the Democratic Party and its Presidential candidate, they feel confident that the operation of the new bill, under the management of its Pro Slavery executors, will ensure at last to the interests of Slavery. And why should it not thus ensure, when the entire judicial system of the Territory which now makes mockery of justice will continue in full force, until a State Legislature shall be assembled? If it is utterly impossible now to bring to justice the murderers and robbers, and ballot-box stuffers of Kansas, how can we expect a change for the better without an entire change of the judicial system and its personnel? A scheme of the [illegible] fraud attempted to be palmed upon an intelligent public. Let it be watched, studied and exposed.

S.

The Republicans in the Fifteenth Ward.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward gathered last evening at Academy Hall, for the purpose of forming a Fremont and Dayton Club, and a larger or more enthusiastic political meeting never was held in that Ward. Interesting and instructive speeches were made by Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, of the *Tribune*, Mr. E. D. SMITH and J. W. GERARD. Mr. DANA's speech was particularly effective, and was received with remarkable evidences of appreciation. HON. WILLIAM TAYLOR presided, and Mr. H. T. CLEAVELAND acted as Secretary. After the speeches, the audience walked to the table and enrolled their names as members of the Fifteenth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, to report at the next meeting—two weeks hence. The Republicans of the Fifteenth intend to make it the banner Ward in the Presidential election.

NINTH WARD FREMONT RATIFICATION MEETING.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker streets—JOHN KEYSER, Esq., in the Chair—when resolutions were carried indorsing the Philadelphia Platform, and the nomination of Colonel FREMONT for President. Mr. STRONG introduced Mr. HOSKIN, of Wisconsin, to the meeting, who, in the course of an interesting and humorous speech, stated that all the German papers, and many of the leading Democrats in the State, would go the Republican ticket, and that Wisconsin was almost unanimous in favor of FREMONT. Mr. E. D. HOLTON, of Milwaukee, and Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, followed, the latter pledging his State 160,000 majority for the Philadelphia nominee.

The proceedings were frequently interrupted by a small party of young boys, led by a few middle-aged men, who ought to have known better. It is astonishing how much confusion an inconsiderable party can produce to a large assembly; in the present instance, however, the feeling of the meeting overwhelmed the disturbers, and the proceedings terminated in order, at 11 P. M.

The President announced the forming in the Ward of a "Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club."

FIRST WARD BUCHANAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of this club was held last evening, at No. 110 Greenwich-street—the President, MICHAEL MURRAY, in the Chair. The attendance was not very large. Speeches of the usual stripe were made by the President and others.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 426 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as $1a per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW

FANS, FANS—ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER, of newest and most fashionable patterns. Silk linen and gauze pearl bridal fans, with jet ornaments of the most distingue varieties, selected from Paris for Empire new and extensive bazaar, and will be sold at importers' prices, with every kind of fancy goods, toys, &c., as gifts and presents. H. S. ROGERS, No. 636 Broadway.

COOL AND REFRESHING.—NOTHING IS SO cooling and invigorating to the head as LYON'S KATHAIRON. Its effects truly delightful. It cleanses the hair from all impurities, removing all dandruff, &c., and causes it to grow luxuriantly. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

DE GROOT'S
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Retail
CLOTHING STORE
IN NEW YORK.
READ THE PRICES.

Summer Coats of Linen, Duck, &c.	75 cents to $2 00
Beautiful Alsatian cloth Coats	$3 00 to $5 00
Alpaca and Drab d'Ete Coats	$1 50 to $3 00
White Duck Coats	$1 00 to $3 00
Linen Dusters	$1 00
Summer Pants of Linen Marseilles, &c.	$1 00 to $3 00
Vests, an immense assortment	50 cents to $4 75

Remember the great Clothing depot
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN opens the STRAW HAT SEASON for 1856 with a stock which in extent, variety and beauty, cannot be paralleled in New-York. Besides the East India HAT confined exclusively to this establishment, the assortment includes Lotens, Leghorns, Panamas, Canton, English brilliants, brown and white Sennets and many other braids. The styles shapes and sizes are as diversified as the fancies themselves. The crown varying in height, and the brims in breadth, so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The brown and white sennet Hats for young men and boys, are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy, a very handsome black Straw Hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S; and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no style of face, or caprice of taste, that has not been carefully consulted in procuring this superb assortment of Summer fabrics.

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—ONE HUNDRED dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting, braiding and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$6 00
Black Alpaca Coats	4 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—beside fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WARE'S, No. 333 Broadway, N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

O. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. & S. Co.'s
No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS & Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting as a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY.—AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The Common Council have concluded to make the usual noisy demonstration in celebrating the glorious 4th with an exhibition of fireworks and such explosive materials, at the various City parks, while LESLIE will celebrate every day by selling the most satisfactory hats, corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

FOURTH OF JULY GAITERS.
Ladies' 12 and 14 shilling Gaiters.
CANTRELL'S Ladies' Gaiters, 12s.
CANTRELL'S Ladies' Gaiters, 14s.
CANTRELL'S LADIES' GAITER EMPORIUM,
At No. 536 Sowery.

FOURTH OF JULY!—LADIES, IF YOU WISH black and colored gaiter boots, at 12s; slippers, ties, buskins, and toilet slippers, from 6s. to 10s.; wish boots, misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all kinds and prices, patronize

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, invite attention to their present assortment of well-made seasonable clothing and furnishing goods. No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

GRANITE HALL.—THOSE IN WANT OF WELL-made fashionable and durable garments, at reasonable prices, are invited to call on E. DEGROOT, Merchant Tailor, No. 142 Fulton-st., and make their selections from recherche stock of Summer and other clothing goods.

ZEPHYR UNDERSHIRTS.—GENTLEMEN WILL find a large stock now ready; also white Linen Drawers, Summer Half Hose, &c., at low prices.

IRA PIERCE & SON, No. 71 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **It's no use to strike me now**—It's no use. I say, as the Herculean fist descended, for I possess a balm which renders me invulnerable, and all your strokes of no use! What is it? said his antagonist, who began to think he had to do with the devil, when he thought he heard the devil's own language. I have got a box of the famous RUSSIA SALVE in my pocket, which, if I apply to any wound I may receive, will heal it immediately. It cures burns and scalds, likewise. Sold by REDDING & Co., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

☞ **Heal Thyself.**—We have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

☞ **A Card to the Ladies.**—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS are infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions and ooring all female complaints. Try them, you will never regret it. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL by the following Druggists, who will supply Dealers at Proprietor's prices, and furnish cards and circulars.

HARNES & PARK cor. Broadway and Duane-st., N.Y.
CHAS. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John-st., N.Y.
HALL, RUCKEL & Co., No. 218 Greenwich st., N.Y.
G.W. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., N.Y.
A. B & D. SANDS, cor. William and Fulton sts., N.Y.
And by Druggists and Dealers generally, and will be sent CONFIDENTIALLY by mail, by inclosing $1 to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway Post Office New York. Dr. DUPONCO, Proprietor, signature on each box

☞ **Dr. Moffat's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick he work, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of the breast, digestion motion, sensation, or excretion, finds immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best specimens of the physical and mental system. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts 25 cts per doz.; half-gallon, 37 1/2 cts. Gallon, 50 cts. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PRITCHARD, Proprietors,
No. 391 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is not taking the load of other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 189 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism**, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 189 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and No. 194 Hudson-st., New-York; No. 189 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at druggist fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Meyer Brothers & Elliot**—Late E. J. & J. Hall jun. manufacturers and importers of China, Grecian China and other ware, have on hand a large assortment of plain and richly gilded peach, Parian and other ornamental cane cups, &c. No. 81 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at Head-quarters, Star Hotel, Nos. 40 and 42 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, for the purpose of firing a salute at noon, on the Parade, in honor of the 81st year of the Independence of the United States of America, after which they will return to head-quarters and partake of a dinner served up by H. E. Riell, Esq. The veterans of Brooklyn, under the command of Col. Hardenbrook, and members of the corps in the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to participate with us in the celebration. By order. E. RAYMOND, Col.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—At a meeting of Seamen held on the 8th June, at the Shakspeare Hotel, preparatory to calling a meeting at said Hotel on Thursday, the 3d July, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for the passage of a bill granting extra pay to those Officers, Seaman and Marines who served in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war I was unanimously
Resolved That we hereby invite the co-operation of the officers who commanded us in the Gulf of Mexico, and all others interested to be present on said meeting
PHILIP J BOWNEY, Chairman.
ALONZO GUTIERZ, Secretary.

YALE COLLEGE.—CLASS OF 1853. Regular Triennial Meeting at New-Haven, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, '56. Supper at the New-Haven Hotel. Members of the class are requested to procure themselves notice to either of the Secretaries, WM. T. GILBERT and K. TWINING at New Haven. An early and full attendance is particularly requested.
HENRY R. BABCOCK,
EDWARD HARLAND, } Committee.
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
NEW-HAVEN, July 2, 1856.

UP TOWN CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH—The 80th anniversary of our National Independence, will be celebrate on the FOURTH OF JULY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the M. E. Church, in 43d-st., near 8th av.
Gen. W. CONNELL, Esq., will preside, assisted by Rev. Dr. HOLMAN and W. WINSLOW, Esq.
National Anthems will be sung by a full Choir, under the direction of G. F. BENJAMINE, Esq.
The Declaration of Independence will be read by Rev. ALEX MCLEAN.
Oration by Rev. J. B WAKELEY.
Seats Free, the public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Society will hold its seventy-third annual meeting at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the Fourth of July, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and to unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. By order of
ALEX B. THOMPSON, Secretary. HAMILTON FISH, President.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Will meet This (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 21 Avenue D; all those friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.
By Order.
FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
CHAS S. PERLEY, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD—are invited to meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Military Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. All who favor the people's candidates, Fremont and Dayton, are urged to attend.
JNO. H. DUNNELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of the members of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY, July 3, 1856, at its rooms, No. 181 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P M.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS—FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE 4th JULY, 1856.
The SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the Common Council to make the suitable arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, beg leave to announce to their fellow-citizens the following programme:
At sunrise, on the morning of the 4th, a National Salute will be fired on the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '12, under command of Capt. RAYNOR.
At 12 o'clock noon, a Salute will be fired by the Veteran Corps of the war of 1812 under command of Col. RAYMOND.
The First Division of New-York State Militia, under the command of Major-General CHAS. W. SANFORD, will form line on 14th-st., the right resting on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M., and previous to its march will participate in the INAUGURATION of the EQUESTRIAN STATUE of GEORGE WASHINGTON, just completed on Union-square under the direction of Col. JAMES LEE and his associates.
Due arrangements have been made for the inauguration of the Statue, which will be uncovered at 8½ o'clock A. M., and salutes by the military in appropriate form. The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will deliver an Address. The Statue, in the evening, to be brilliantly illuminated with Bengal lights.
At the conclusion of the ceremonies at Union-square the Military will take up its line of march as ordered by Major-General Sanford, commanding, and will be reviewed at 10 A. M. in front of the City Hall, Park, by his Honor the MAYOR, and the members of the Common Council.
In the evening a BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS will take place under the charge of superior Pyrotechnists, at the following-named squares, viz.,
Park,
Madison-square,
Tompkins-square,
Lamartine-square,
Jackson-square,
Junction of East Broadway and Grand-st.
High Bridge,
Mount Morris square,
Carmansville,
Manhattanville,
Mission-square.
Bands of music are engaged, and will be at the following-named Squares, and discourse the most popular and appropriate airs:
The Park, Madison, Tompkins, Lamartine and Jackson squares, and also at the junction of east Broadway and Grand-st.
The proprietors of the various hotels and masters and owners of vessels in port, are respectfully requested to hoist their colors on said day; and members of the Common Councils of neighboring cities, the Veterans of the War of 1812, and Officers of the Cincinnati are requested to cooperate with the undersigned in furtherance of the Celebration.
By order of the majority of the Committee,
GEO. A. BARNEY, Chairman.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—see both, and buy the best. THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE contains Twenty three beautiful Engravings illustrating as many beautiful Tales, Romances etc Ready THIS MORNING at all News Depots. Only Four Cents

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY GUT PERCHA GOODS, White Goods, Gilt cornices, bands, fine buff and white shades, Trusses, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 216 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

EXCURSIONS.

1776. **FOURTH OF JULY.** 1856.
EXCURSION
TO THE
GRAND REGATTA,
AT
NEWBURG.

Landing (each way) at Rockland Lake, Caldwell, West Point and Cozzen's Dock. Fare 50 cents each way, or 75 cents for entire excursion. The commodious steamboat SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Wm. H. MALLEN, will leave as follows: From Pier foot of Broome-st., E. R., 7½ A. M.; Jay-st., 8; Spring-st., 8¼; Hammond-st., 8½; and 13th-st. at 9 o'clock. Arriving at Newburg about 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Newburg 3 P. M., landing at West Point, Cozzen's Dock, Caldwell's, Rockland Lake, Hammond-st. and Harrison-st., reaching New York at an early hour, giving passengers an opportunity to witness the grand display of fireworks, &c. ☞ Bar and Refreshment room to let. Apply on board at the foot of Jay-st. A band of Music will accompany the boat.

CHEAP
FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION
To Keyport, around Staten Island! The favorite steamer KEYPORT, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH will make an excursion to Keyport and Cliffwood, on FRIDAY, the Fourth of July, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Hammond-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., at 9¼; Murray-st., at 9½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9¾; foot of Grand-st., East River, at 10; and Pier No 2, North River, at 10¼ A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ P. M., go around Staten Island, and arrive in the City, landing at the foot of Murray st., about 5½ P. M. Persons desirous of getting away from the heat and dust of the City, and of enjoying a delightful sail, as well as a stroll through the beautiful groves of Cliffwood, will find this a pleasant excursion. Good dinners will be provided at White's Pavilion, Decker's Mansion House, and Riggins' Atlantic Hotel at Keyport; and at Albert Porter's Cliffwood House, at Cliffwood. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.—Excursion tickets from New-York to the following places and return, good from the 3d to 7th inclusive, will be sold on the 3d and 4th instant.

Peekskill and return	$1 25	Rhinebeck and return	2 40
Garrison's and return	1 50	Rivoli and return	2 70
Cold Spring and return	1 50	Oak Hill and return	3 00
Fishkill and return	1 60	Hudson and return	3 10
New-Hamburg & return	1 75	Albany and return	4 00
Poughkeepsie & return	2 00	Troy and return	4 25
To Saratoga and return, $6 50.			

Connection is made at Peekskill by stage to Lake Mahopac; at Garrison's and Cold Spring by ferry to West Point; at Fishkill by ferry to Newburg; at Rhinebeck by ferry to Kingston and Rondout; at Tivoli by ferry to Barrytown; at Oak Hill by ferry and stages to Catskill Mountain House; at Hudson, with Hudson and Boston railroad to Lebanon Springs at Albany, with trains for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate places; at Troy, with connecting railroads to Saratoga, Lake George and the North.
To persons desirous of enjoying a few days' recreation in the country, or at the Springs, an hour's avoiding the heat and confusion of the City on the Fourth, the above arrangement of the Hudson River Railroad Company affords superior facilities at reduced fare. Passengers can leave the City at a late hour on the 3d instant, and return on Monday by the regular trains.
Excursion Tickets can only be procured at Chambers and 31st-st. Stations.
For hours of departure, see advertisement and Time Tables.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.
New-York, July 2, 1856.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS—seventy-five each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Windmill, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 7, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties liberal, at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or in intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this City by crossing 23d at ferry.

WHERE SHALL I GO ON THE FOURTH OF JULY?—Go to Flushing, by all means, and take your family and friends with you. It takes less than an hour, costs only 25 cents for adults, 10 cents for children and nothing for babies. It will afford you a pleasant sail of four hours on the East River, with a view of the most interesting objects on both shores, a ride of eight miles in luxurious cars, over one of the finest roads in the country, and a visit to the prettiest village on Long Island, celebrated for its nurseries, gardens, fine drives and shaded walks. You can go and return at almost any hour you please, and have half the day left for other pleasures, if you like. Be sure to go; if not on the 4th, then on some other day. Take the beautiful steamer ISLAND CITY, Flushing Railroad line, north side of Fulton Ferry at 6¾, 8 or 10 A. M.; 1, 4 5½ or 7 P. M. The CARS leave Flushing at the same hours, daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boats at Hunter's Point, on the East River. A beautiful grove, fitted up for pic-nic parties and schools, near the Flushing Depot, can be had free, on application to the ticket agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—UP THE NORTH RIVER, to Sing Sing, Nyack, Tarrytown, Piermont, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, touching at Amos-st. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., on July 4, at 8¾ A. M., landing as above.
Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 1 P. M.; Nyack, 1½; Tarrytown, 2; Piermont, 2½; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:35; Yonkers, 3; arriving in New-York at about 4 o'clock.
This Excursion, for families and parties, will be found the most agreeable one out at New-York, affording a fine view of the river, the different towns at which the boat lands, giving persons the opportunity of stopping at either of the above landings until the boat returns.
Fare on the Excursion, to Yonkers and returning to New-York, 25 cents; to all the landings above, and returning to New-York, 50 cents. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., 302 West st., (back office.)

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY TO NEWBURG AND WEST POINT—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Havers'traw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA, Capt. W. PERRY, will leave Jay-st. Pier at 7½; Spring-st., 7:30; Amos st., 7¾ A. M. Returning, leave Newburg 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. A band of music will accompany the boat. N. B.—The METAMORA will make her morning trip from Haverstraw at 4 A. M.; Nyack, 4¾; Tarrytown, 4½; Dobbs' Ferry, 5:20; Hastings, 5½; Yonkers, 5¾. Returning, leave Pier foot of Jay-st. 6½ P. M. for Haverstraw, making the usual landings.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—FOR WHITE STONE, GLEN COVE, MANHASSET DOCK and GLENWOOD.—The steamer CROTON, Captain WILLIAM H WOOD, will leave Peck-slip at 6 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., East River, at 6:20 A. M., for the above places. Returning the same day will leave Glenwood at 3:30 P. M.; Manhasset Dock at 3:40 P. M., Glen Cove at 4 P. M., Whitestone 4:45 P. M. NOTICE—The steamer CROTON will leave Glenwood, for New-York, on the morning of the FOURTH OF JULY, at 6 A. M., Manhasset Dock at 6:10 A. M., Glencove at 6:30 A. M. Returning from New-York, will leave, Peck-slip at 6,30 P. M., for all the above places.

COLLEGE POINT AND FLUSHING.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—On FRIDAY, the 4th of July, the steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain REYNOLDS, will leave Flushing for New-York at 7½ and 11½ A. M., and 3 and 6½ P. M. Leave College Point for New-York at 7¾ and 11¾ A. M., and 3¾ and 6¾ P. M. New-York for College Point and Flushing, from foot of Fulton Market-slip at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 5 P. M., landing at the foot of 11th-st., on the 9¾ and 1½ trips. This excursion affords passengers a fine view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the Institutions on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, Hurl Gate, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS—TO STRYKER'S BAY.—The steamboat GOLDEN GATE, Capt. J. W. LOCKWOOD, will leave Spring-st. Dock for Stryker's Bay at 7, 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M., landing at Amos-st., 13th and 43d sts., each way. Leaving Stryker's Bay, last trip, at 6½ o'clock.
Fare 12½ cents each way.
Parties and families going out of town on the 4th, will find, in the ample grounds and forests of Stryker's Bay, beautiful places for pic-nics, and at the house of the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Crochrun, every description of refreshments served in the best style.

GRAND EXCURSION—NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN—JULY FOURTH.—Fare at each way. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Peck-slip for New-Haven on the Fourth of July at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at about 12 M. Returning, leave New-Haven the same evening at 11, and reach New-York early the next morning. This Excursion will afford New-Yorkers a fine opportunity to visit the celebrated City of Elms, one of the most beautiful Cities in New-England.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, No. 283 Pearl-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, &c.—SEA AIR!! AND SEA BATHING!! The favorite steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave Jay-st. Pier on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and on FRIDAY, July 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the above delightful watering places, returning to the City on Friday by 5 o'clock P. M. Fare 37½c each way. Twenty first-class hotels are now ready for reception of visitors. A more invigorating trip cannot be taken.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—Fare for the excursion 50 cents. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Capt. G. O. HULSE, will leave the pier foot of Amos-st. at 8¾ o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., 8¾; Jay-st., 9; Pier No. 2, North River, 9¼; Pier foot of Grand-st., 9½; Broome-st., 9½; Brooklyn, south side of Fulton Ferry, 9¾. Returning to the City at about 3 P. M., landing only at foot of Jay-st. and Amos-st., North River.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BARQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, COZZEN'S, MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 6 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $3, good for the 23d to 26th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY PUBLIC SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The pupils and friends of Public Schools Nos 13 and 21, Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will celebrate the day in a beautiful Orchard, on Graham-av., near North 2d-st., Williamsburg. Music, orations, songs and speeches, by celebrated characters, through the day and evening. Refreshments will be provided.
If stormy on the 4th, will take place on the 5th.
Admission to the ground 12½ cents; children half price.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—From New-York to GUTTENBERG, BULL'S FERRY, GILLIETUDLUM and FORT LEE. Fare 12½ cents. The steamboats FLORA, Captain HAWS; WASHINGTON, Captain HOLMES; LAURA KNAPP, Captain ANDERSON, will leave foot of Spring-st. every hour, from 7 A. M. Returning, leave the above places every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEWARK BAY GROVE.—A grand ball at the Pavilion on the Fourth of July through the day and evening; also a band will play on the green. The 4 ages leave the Jersey City Ferry every half hour. Fare 12½ cents.
Capt. HARRIS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION—On FOURTH JULY, next.—The favorite steamer IOLA, Capt. BOYTON, will make a trip to City Island, Pelham Bridge, Westchester County. Fine fishing and cramming at City Island. Capt. McClelland will make all at home at his fine hotel. Fine groves at Pelham Bridge! This boat will not be crowded, I pledge myself.
Fare for the trip, 50 cents. The boat will land at Fort Schuyler and 6th-st. depot. Leaves foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock; Amos-st., 7¼; Spring-st., 7½; Pier 8, 7¾; Catherine Ferry, 8 o'clock; Broome-st., 8¼; South 3d-st., Williamsburg 8½; 10th-st. at 9 o'clock. Refreshments on board. The boat will make all the landings.
The boat will return to witness the Fireworks. Will make a trip round the City to view the Fireworks—fare 25 cents. This will be the best place to see the Fireworks. A fine Band will accompany the boat.
CAPT. D. DOLTON.

WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS—NEWBURG.—The large and splendid steamboat SANTA CLAUS will make a grand
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEWBURG,
leaving foot of Jay-st at 7 A. M. Amos-st, 7¼; 43d-st 7½ o'clock, affording all who wish an opportunity to attend the
GREAT NATIONAL CELEBRATION
and
REGATTA
at that place, and returning in time to witness the exhibition of fireworks and other festivities in this City. The New-York carmen and the race boats will accompany the excursion and return with the boat. A splendid band of music will also accompany the boat. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The splendid steamer TROY, Capt. H. CUMMINGS, will make an excursion to Newburg, landing at West Point and arriving at Newburg in season to witness the grand civic procession and the boat regatta, the grand features of the day. Fare 50 cents each way. Leaves Pier No. 3 North River at 8 o'clock A. M., and foot of Amos-st at 8¼ o'clock A. M.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—AT BROOKS' ASSEMBLY ROOM, No. 361 Broome-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts.—Spiritualists and all friends of civil and religious liberty, are invited to join in an appropriate celebration of the day. An oration by Dr HALLOCK, at 11½ o'clock A. M., after which other speakers will entertain the audience by appropriate remarks.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *June Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or mill Parties companies she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st. A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Has no objections to the country for the season. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 68 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A LADY—Of middle age, accustomed to the refinements of society and possessing a lively temperament, desires a situation as housekeeper. A steady and good home (where reciprocity of feelings exists) of far more consideration than high wages. References undoubted, if desired. Address A. D. O., *Times* office.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a staple dry goods jobbing house who are now doing a near by trade, and keep up stock through the season. A salesman who is experienced in the business. To one who can command a large near-by trade a liberal salary will be offered. All letters confidentially, with real name, B. B., Box 736 Post-Office.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September in one of the seminaries of this City. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B, Union-square Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—In all parts of the country, to sell the Patent Enameled Shirt Collar the best shaped and best fitting collars ever worn. No one in 100 can tell them from the finest linen-two feet off. Price 25 per doz. Any industrious person can make this pay well. J. HAYES, No. 308 Broadway, up stairs, room 13

$1,000 A YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright. A permanent business. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

JOURNEYMAN BARBER WANTED—To go to Utica; wages $8 per week, and half a day out every week. None but a steady, good and quick workman would be employed permanently. Board cheap. Address Box No. 572 Utica Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted land-men; also coopers, carpenters blacksmiths cooks, stewards and boatscreers for hailing vessels and trading ships. Apply office of the Company No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $25 advanced for outfits.

CLERK WANTED—That can lend his employer $5m, secured by unincumbered real estate, worth $8 00c. $5 a month salary given and interest for the money. This is a first-rate situation for a sober, respectable young man. Call at the *Medical Pilot* Office, No. 448 Broadway, room No. 7.

CLERK WANTED—To attend a paint glass, &c. store; any one who has a fair knowledge of be business and is willing to make himself useful, and can give satisfactory references can have a permanent situation by applying at FINKEMAUR & FICHT'S paint store, No. 469 6th-av.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED—At the Watch Case making business, boys about 16 years of age having good mechanical ability, and can give the most undoubted references for honesty and good character can apply at S. S. BOWMAN & CO'S, No. 17 John-st., in the rear.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—None need apply but experienced hands, as good wages are given, with constant employment. Also improvers and apprentices. Apply corner Court and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—High wages and first-rate situations are offered. Also, men and boys are wanted for hr ckyards, farms, and other places. Apply at Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue or 147 Bowery.
C. MASON.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,508, Lower Post-Office.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No. 48 Murray-st.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a man who understands fancy cracker work. Also a second hand on cakes steady work. Apply No. 905 Greenwich st., in store.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 bar keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 boys for trades and for stores, men on steamers and railroads.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, 2 colored men as porters for wholesale stores, wages $9 per week; 1 colored coachman for a private family up town, wages $25 per month; a head waiter (colored) for a Summer hotel; wages liberal. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City, should apply to S FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 28th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison-av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dine and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,489 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Superior accommodations with board in one of the most delightful and airy locations in Brooklyn, can be obtained on application at Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st.; cars to the ferries are of ease access; house furnished with all modern conveniences of baths, &c.; location such as to secure the advantages of a country and city residence combined.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $6. Detailed circulars at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interview there July 1 to 5.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact, that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks there will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 258 Broadway, New-York; or E. A. STANLEY & CO., Albany.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CIVIC GARLAND WAITS HIS BROW.
WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY:
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THE LIFE OF COL. JOHN C. FREMONT,
And his Narrative of Adventures and Explorations to Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California.
This will be decidedly the most comprehensive, as well as the cheapest edition of the Life and Adventures of
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Several hundred agents wanted, in every State, to canvass for the above works.
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EXTRA SHEET OF THE NEW-YORK SUN.
FOR THE FIFTH OF JULY.
Twenty-eight columns of solid reading matter.
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In fact, a SUN DAGUERREOTYPE of the doings of that day. Also
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Being accurate Portraits of
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Portraits of YANKEE SULLIVAN, and HED McGOWAN, the operation of the "STUFFED" BALLOT BOX as used by them, illustrated by a cut of the same.
Also,
THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FOR 1856.
The copies of the SUN containing which have all been sold, and the demand still continues, giving the
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EVERYBODY LOOK SHARP.
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WIDE AWAKE FOR THE EXTRA SUN of the FIFTH.

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This will be decidedly the most
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of the Life and Adventures of
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Agents wanted to sell the above, to whom liberal discounts will be given.
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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXII. FOR JULY, 1856.
ARTICLES.
I—The character of Washington.
II—Damascus.
III—Bond's Genealogies of Watertown.
IV Plato in His Only.
V—The Present and Future of American Art.
VI—Prescott and His Friendship.
VII The Italians in Friendship.
VIII—Three new rout

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
WEDNESDAY, July 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very scarce, and are now held at $7 67½@$7 75 for Pearls, and $6 56½@6 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs Sales lizar.

BEES-WAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow brought 28c. @28½c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is moderate, and prices are unchanged.

BRICKS—Are in fair request, at previous quotations

CANDLES—Are salable and firm, as before reported.

CEMENT—Sells slowly at former rates. Supply ample.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet—no change in price. Authracite is rather sparingly dealt in, though quoted as low as $5@$6 ₱ chaldron.

COCOA—Is dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Continues very quiet, yet it is stiffly held. Java, 14½c.@15c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@11½c; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c; and St. Domingo, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Appears in rather limited request, at unaltered rates.

COTTON—Is in slack demand, and is somewhat irregular in price. Small sales only were reported, to-day, at about our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Texas.	Florida.	Mobile, N.O. & T.
Ordinary	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12⅛	12⅛
Fair	12¾	12¾	13

FEATHERS—Unchanged.

FIRE CRACKERS—1,200 boxes Canton, 40 packs, have been sold since our last at prices equivalent to $1 62½@$1 65 ₱ box

FISH—Dry Cod, of desirable quality, are more sought after, and now bring $3 12½@$3 37½ ₱ qtl. Mackarel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLAX—Inactive and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Market for State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer—the demand having improved both for export and home use at generally higher rates. The current receipts are rather limited, and receivers are not anxious sellers. The transactions since our last add up about 16,700 bbls. In lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00@$5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 95
Straight State	5 95@ 6 15
Favorite and Extra State	6 15@ 6 65
Common to Good Michigan	5 25@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Laks	5 95@ d 35
Common to Good Ohio	6 00@ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 5 95
Fancy Ohio	6 35@ 6 55
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 35
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 10
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 10 00

Canadian is doing better—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 30@$8 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 2,700 bbls Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 85@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 15@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Last week's quotations are generally sustained, but the private trade is a very limited one. By auction, sales were made, to-day, of 2,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 18¾@$1 75; and 2,000 boxes do. Oranges at 87½c.@$2 50, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite active and buoyant, a very lively demand existing, chiefly for export, at about 2c. ₱ bushel higher rates. The receipts are not equal to the sales, and stocks are decreasing. The transactions since our last add up 83,000 bushels, including very ordinary to prime Canadian white at $1 40@$1 85; fair do. red at $1 50@$1 54; fair Western white at $1 64; inferior to good do. red at $1 20@$1 40; Genesee red at $1 55; old Southern white at $1 78@$1 82; new do. do. at $1 80; old do. red at $1 47, and new do. do. at $1 70 ₱ bushel. The closing range for all kinds is from $1 30@$1 85 for whites, and $1 20@$1 65 for red, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and rather languid. Sales have been reported of about 9,500 bushels inferior to prime, in lots, at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 40½c.@41½c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c.@41c. for State; 35c.@38c. for Jersey; and 32c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley, Beans and Peas are quiet, at about former quotations. Corn is brisker and dearer. The supply of sound continues very moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 44,000 bushels, at 45c.@49c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@58c. for inferior to good sound mixed; 60c.@63c. for Southern yellow; 58c.@62c. for round yellow; 60c.@67c. for common to choice Southern white, and 58c.@66c. for round white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased, at 50c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—No important movement has occurred in this line, to-day.

HIDES—Are not very active, but are held with increased firmness, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 25¾c.@26c.; Rio Grande at 24¾c.@25c.; Orinoco at 22c.@22½c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Stock on hand about 92,000, of all descriptions. Imports into this port, during first six months of 1856, 972,000; of 1855, 735,500; of 1854, 869,700. R. H. Brown, broker, in his monthly Hide Circular, gives the following estimate of the quantity taken for consumption for the past six months, compared with the same period last year:

	1856.	1855.
Taken from New-York	883,551	679,774
Taken from Baltimore	53,605	39,250
Taken from Boston	257,258	129,502
Taken from Philadelphia	27,123	47,034
Taken from Salem	87,527	112,152
Total	1,345,064	968,712

HONEY—Inactive and nominal.

HOPS—There have been 120 bales sold at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is selling very slowly, at old quotations.

LATHS—Are dull and heavy. Eastern bring only $1 31¼ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Quiet and unsettled.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in improved demand at our revised quotations: Oak, (Slaughter,) light weights, ₱ lb., 32c.@33c.; do., middle, 32c.@35c.; do., heavy, (not banding,) 30c.@34c.; do., (dry hide,) 28c.@32c.; do., Ohio, 28c.@30c.; do., Southern, light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, light, R. G. & B. A., 24½c.@25c.; do., middle, R. G. & B. A., 25c.@25½c.; do., light, Orinoco, &c., 23½c.@24c.; do., middle, Orinoco, &c., 24c.@24½c.; do., heavy, R. G. & B. A., 22c.@23c.; do., do., Orinoco, &c., 20c.@21c.; do., good damaged, 19c.@20c.; do., poor damaged, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, upper, in rough, slaughter, 27c.@28c. French calf skins are plenty, and salable. We quote, dozens of 25 lb. to the dozen, at $1@$1 10; 30 lb., 95c.@100c.; 35 lb., 95c.@100c.; 40 lb., 85c.@90c.; and 50 lb., 83c.@85c. ₱ lb., six months' credit. English salted Sheep Skins are lightly dealt in at old rates.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 78c.@80c. for Common, and $1 06¼ for Lump ₱ bbl. Market, fairly supplied and dull.

LUMBER—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line

MOLASSES—The market is rendered inactive by meagre supplies. Prices are firm and buoyant. New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@44c.; and Clayed Cuba, 38c. @41c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Are in fair request at steady rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is rather brisker and firmer at $1 62½@$1 65 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs.; and $2 25@$5 50 for White, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $1 37½@ $1 87½ ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine is stiffly held, but is not actively inquired for, mostly at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine attracts considerable attendan, and is worth from 50c.@58c., in large and small lots ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Dull and nominal.

OIL-MEAL—City wee last sold at $37 ₱ ton, packages extra. Stock light; demand limited.

OILS—We have heard of no really new movements in Whale or Sperm. Olive sells slowly $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ basket. Linseed is in fair demand at 81c.@82c. ₱ gallon. The supply is light. Lard Oil is stiffly held, but is inactive at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

PLASTER PARIS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at slightly improved prices, with sales since our last of about 1,500 bbls. In lots, closing at $20 50 for Mess and $17 25 for prime ₱ barrel. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Hams; 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce, and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 700 bbls. tair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12c. and 550 kegs at 12¾@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 1,200 obls. at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$12 25 for repacked do., and $13 50@$18 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$17 ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef, 44,656 pkgs. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately, 12c.@18c. for Onio; 14c. @20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—200 tcs. brought $3 87½@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is generally in fair demand at steady rates.

SEEDS—Quiet and nominal.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile changed hands at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Unaltered in demand and value.

SPICES—Inactive at about old quotations.

SUGARS—Are in good request at buoyant rates, with sales of 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7¼c.@ 8¾c.; Manilla, in bags, at 8¾c.; brown Bahia, in sacks, at 8c.; and Havana, in boxes, at 7¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; Refined, active and very firm.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime sold at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Inactive, yet steady.

TIN—Is in slack demand at our quotations; Banca 33¾c. ₱ lb., cash; Straits 32@32½c., cash; Plates, ½d X, $11 50@$11 62½ ₱ box; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9 37½@$9 75; Terne, coke, $8 87½@$9; Terne, charcoal, $10 25.

TOBACCO—Leaf is now actively inquired for and is very firm. Manufactured is also in lively request at strengthening rates. The sales of Manufactured last month reached 17,485 pkgs., against 14,871 pkgs. in June of last year. Stocks of Manufactured on hand July 2, 1856, 34,267 pkgs.; 1855, 54,296 pkgs.

WHALEBONE—Inactive at about former figures.

WHISKY—There have been 550 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, to-day, closing at 30c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market is generally devoid of animation. Parties differ a little about prices. Stocks are accumulating; sales unimportant; quotations nominally unaltered.

ZINC—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—A pretty fair business was reported to-day, at essentially unchanged figures. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 8¾d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc. Heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Ship from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, Deals, at £5 5s.; a Bark, 307 tons, (bound to Genoa,) from Smyrna to New-York, $3,500; a Ship hence to Glasgow, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 9d., in ship's bags; and 500 bbls. Flour, 2s. 9d.; a Sard. Brig hence to Buenos Ayres, White Fine Lumber, $15; a Bark to Xibara and back, Sugar, 3¾c., and Molasses, $3; a Brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 40c. and $3; Bark *Snap Dragon*, to Melbourne or Sydney, a Norw. Bark to London, a Ship to Liverpool, Flour and Grain, and Ship *Golden Eagle*, for San Francisco, on terms not transpired.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SLOTE & JANES, is dissolved. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the concern. HENRY L. SLOTE.
Dated July 1, 1856. JONATHAN JANES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SLOTE & JANES; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Blank Books and Stationery; that the name of the general partners interested therein are HENRY L. SLOTE, who resides in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and JONATHAN JANES, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York aforesaid; that the name of the special partner interested therein, is WILLIAM H. WEBB, who resides in the City of New-York, State of New-York; that the amount of cash which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Ten Thousand Dollars, and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1856, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of July, 1861.
H. L. SLOTE,
JONATHAN JANES,
W. H. WEBB.
Dated New-York, July 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ANDREW S. SNELLING having associated with himself his son EDWARD T. SNELLING, the business hereafter in STOCKS, LOANS, BONDS and MORTGAGES, WESTERN LANDS, &c., will be conducted under the firm of A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

WESTERN LANDS.—The undersigned having made arrangements with Messrs CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO., of Chicago, are now prepared to negotiate the purchase or sale of Western Lands on the most favorable terms. They will enter Government Lands, locate Land Warrants, pay taxes, and from the peculiar advantages possessed by Messrs. DUPUY & CO., can secure for investment the most desirable and rising lands in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Free information in relation to the West can be obtained at their office, No. 68 Wall-st. A. S. SNELLING & SON.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, B. F. Wheelwright, Moses Taylor, New-York; Messrs. Read & Perkins, Samuel Austin, Ignatius Sargent, Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership of WM. H. CARY & CO. has terminated by limitation, and the withdrawal of JOSIAH OAKES. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.
WM. H. CARY,
JOSIAH OAKES,
S. EMERSON HOWARD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and will continue the Fancy Goods business, at Nos. 243 and 245 Pearl-st.
WM. H. CARY,
S. EMERSON HOWARD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. HENRY SANGER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAMES MORRIS & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of June, 1856. The business will be continued by JAMES MORRIS as before, at No. 210 East 15th-st., and orders will be received by WM. H. MORRIS, No. 91½ Wall-st
JAMES MORRIS,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. WM. H. MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GEO. C. SMALLEY having this day associated with himself ALFRED W. BARTLETT, under the firm of SMALLEY & BARTLETT, will continue the Note, Loan and Stock Commission business, in connection with the collection and negotiation of paper, payable at all points in the United States and Canadas. GEO. C. SMALLEY.
July 1, 1856. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Our friends and the public are informed that on and after the 1st July next we shall associate with us SAMUEL A. BANKS, under the firm of BRAINARD, GEFFROY & CO., and that the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry will be continued at the old stand, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.
BRAINARD & GEFFROY.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Tuesday, July 1	7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 1	3 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 2	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 2	3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3	4 P. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Friday, July 4	5 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	10 A. M.	Saturday, July 5	6 P. M.
Sunday, July 6	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 6	6½ P. M.
Monday, July 7	7 A. M.	Monday, July 7	11 P. M.

Also, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, July 1	3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 1	7 A. M.
Wednesday, July 2	3 P. M.	Wednesday, July 2	8 A. M.
Thursday, July 3	3 P. M.	Thursday, July 3	8 A. M.
Friday, July 4	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3	7 P. M.
Saturday, July 5	4 P. M.	Friday, July 4	4½ P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Richmond each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. ROMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 7 and 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 7¼ and 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 7½ and 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Extra trips to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. L. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. HOE, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

FOR ALBANY—And and in connection with Railroads to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—R. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE—Neat, pretty, well made sets, as low as $25, at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods well packed to go a distance.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.—See both, and buy the best. THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE contains Twenty-three beautiful Engravings, illustrating as many beautiful Tales, Romances, etc. Ready This MORNING at all News Depots. Only four cents.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Commanding a view of New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $4,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 467 Hudson-st., one door above Barrow-st., and immediate possession given. Apply to J. J. TALLMAN, No. 39 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:
200,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.
Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.
And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.
Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.
Apply to STOW & JAMISON,
Western Land and Farm Agency, No 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness. 2 lumber wagons, 1 Habt wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 343 West-st., or No. 95 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 24th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1½ hours' ride by the New York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Pleasantly situated on Henry-st., Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depôt. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, barn, range, &c., and in complete order. Apply to J. S. MOON, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av. corner of 23d-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5 story building thereon. Also now on the premises and nearing, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

IOWA LANDS—First-rate farm, prairie and timber lands in Dees or and adjacent counties, the most healthy and beautiful part of Iowa, near railroads, towns and villages, sawmills, schools and churches, for sale by S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.
These are not like Illinois swamp or over worn-out Eastern lands, but the richest and best timbered and well watered lands in the United States, and will be worth double their cost in one year.
GEORGE POMUTZ, of New-Bonda, Iowa, will be at the office for a few days to give information in regard to the lands.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm, with a good dwelling and extensive out-houses thereon, situated within 20 miles of New-York, about three miles from a steamboat landing and one mile from a Railroad station, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, a portion of which is covered with handsome forest. There is plenty of running water and fruit upon the premises, and the property is very desirable for a country seat or farming purposes. Terms moderate and easy. Apply, for particulars, to DAYTON OGDEN,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of
WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank road from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

AVENUE AND STREET LOTS FOR SALE.—3 Lots on the east side of 3d-av., next to the northeast corner of 53d-st., 25x100 each.
Two Lots on the east side of 6th av., next to the northeast corner of 47th-st., 25x98 each.
One Lot on the east side of 2d-av., near 58th-st., 25x100.
Four Lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av., 25x100 each.
Two Lots on 51st and 52d-sts., between 11th and 12th avs., 25x100 each.
Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wiegs's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $21 50 per acre. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAND FOR SALE—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Improvements—Several houses, a large steam engine, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL,
No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

$7,500 FOR 500 ACRES—(In a solid body,) of the most fertile and productive land on Long Island, 41 miles from New-York, and near the Railroad Depôt, with splendid views of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; title warranted perfect, and terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAW, dec'd, will be from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

FOR SALE—The 3 story house No. 109 Greenwich-av. Has been put in good order, painted inside and out, gas, &c., and is ready for immediate occupation. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 1-5 Greenwich-av.

TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—About three miles from Hoboken, a quarter of a mile from the Weehawken Ferry. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 3d floor.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 24-foot sail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 35 feet long, now building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inquire Washington-st., between H and J sts., Greenpoint.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 48½ by 31½ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 57 by 36 inch bed; and 1 ditto 50 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague-st.

FOR SALE—At No. 337 3d-st., New-York, cheap, 6 large hickory logs, 75 of red cedar, alsed up 5 to 10 inches, 60 of chestnut timber, 3 white oak knees, sided up 16 inches and 16 feet long, 200 locust posts 6½ to 8 feet to 10 and 12 feet, 100 chestnut posts 10 to 12 feet.

FOR SALE—A remarkably fine short-horn cow with calf 10 days old. Offered for sale solely because the owner is about to leave for Europe. May be seen at the stable No. 303 9th-st. Inquire of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 23 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE IS NO. 449 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—At low rents, and possession immediately. The following desirable dwelling-houses, all of which have just been painted and repaired throughout, viz: The large five-story house on hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway. Also, the three-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also similar house No. 135 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to
R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 13 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Stamford, Conn.—Double two-story and a-la-bonne, modern built, and in complete order; good garden, plenty of shade, and good water; choice location; will be rented for the season or longer period; immediate possession. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, at Railroad Depôt, Stamford.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $270. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. HIKER, No. 181 Chatham-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100—90 windows each. Inquire at the Hat Factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—On second floor, 25 feet by 60 feet deep, suitable for a school or meeting room, or some light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. Apply at No. 435 4th-av., between 26th and 31st sts.
W. H. HAIGHT.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a neat house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, the Reuse south of De Kalb, fitted with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required. possession immediate.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED—Partially furnished, by a small family of grown persons, where the rent will be taken in board, with privilege of taking one or two other boarders. Location between 14th and 36th sts., 6th and 8th avs. References exchanged. Address HOUSE, *Times* Office, until Saturday.

DWELLING WANTED

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds.
$4,000 Miami County (Ohio) Seven per cent Bonds.
$1,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad Construction Bonds.
$3,500 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
2 shares New-York City Paint Company (hypothecated).....$1,000 each
50 shares Great Western Railroad (hypothecated).....$100 each
20 shares Lake Erie, Wabash and St Louis Railroad (hypothecated).....$50 each
30 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
80 shares New-Amsterdam Insurance Company $25 each
1,000 shares North American Trust and Banking Company.....$100 each
10 shares New-York Exchange Bank.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on Saturday. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 7.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 3, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 69 Nassau-st., stock of a dealer of wines, brandies, cigars, &c. consisting in part of choice old Cognac brandies, pale and dark; old Gordon and Amontillado pale and brown sherries; old south side madeira, Queen's port; Heidsieck and other brands of champagnes, Chateau and Margaux clarets, together with an invoice of German and Havana cigars.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

NOT LIMITED.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at No. 76 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock by catalogue and invoice the most desirable collection of furniture &c., offered at auction this season, being well made, substantial ware, &c. Also, by invoice, at commencement, 2n kinds of good cigars, in lots to suit buyers Last sale this season.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, No 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture but little used, carpets, beds, mattresses, and bedding, China, glass, and crockery ware, silver-plated and britannia ware, cutlery, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every MONDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 28 and 30 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the lines was agreed upon, which sums then amounted to one million nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,977,815 72) amounting at different periods from the year 1853 to the year 1915 with one item in 1956, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies shall unpaid, may render desirable; except in those cases in which an exchange of the bonds may be made as hereinafter men tioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as the other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock, noon of the 15th day of July inst. at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which is made not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, no interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ALBANY, July 1, 1856.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1—On the following Securities, viz:

Albany City, 6 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cent.
Chicago City Municipal, 8 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 6 per cent.
Milwaukee City (second River and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., 7 per cent.
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Central Military Tract Railroad, 7 per cent.

Interest on Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which 20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 25-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the instalment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 2d day of July.

J. F. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 7 June 2, 1856.

NOTICE. BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT—That the Transfer Books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo, for the benefit of stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New York, who will see that their stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURG, June 27, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Sandusky, Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents, issued to this Company.

JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., July 1, 1856.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., due July 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.

W. H. TOAN, Secretary. M. MACOMBER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblentz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Bayonne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons by order.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 18, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors,

E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRUTHERS,
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

$1,000 TO $7,000 WANTED—By a competent business man, a situation as bookkeeper or salesman in some good mercantile house, who can loan his employer from $1,000 to $7,000 upon good security. The best of City reference given and required. Address, for three days, L. Y. Z., *Times* Office, stating particulars.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 35 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due on this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

NOTICE.—The holders of the Sacramento City Bonds due and payable in New-York, July 1, 1856, are requested to meet at the Demilt House, corner Beaver and South William sts., on July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take some action on collection of said bonds.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Cudarwood & Son, No 22 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 13, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 9th July next on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrips registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000 under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1848, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JONIAH MORRISON,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willett-sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 16, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 9th st.

DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums of $5 0 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS,
CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months; payable on and after the 15th July, next.

The Transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the morning of the 15th July.

The Interest on the Bonds of the Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and after July 1 at our office.

The transfer books will be closed on MONDAY, 2d inst. and remain closed until July 8 inclusive.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—(Wisconsin, Lake Shore Railroad.) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 28, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 10th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($5,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 408 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

New-York, June 23, 1856.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—Coupon No. 5, due January 1st, 1855, amounting on the $1,000 bonds, with interest thereon, to thirty-eight dollars and forty cents ($38 40) each; also, Coupon No. 9, due July 1st, 1856, amounting, with interest, to thirty-seven dollars and ten cents ($37 10) each—will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on presentation, on and after the 1st July, 1856. The coupons from the $5,500 bonds will be one-half the above amounts each. MYRON CLARK, Lessee.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 3 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONGKLIN, President.
WM. M. PHILLIPS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PEST, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, June 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five per cent. from the earnings of this company, to the 31st of May last, has been declared this day, to be paid to the stockholders on the main line, standing on the books of the Company, on the first day of July next. Payment to be made in the books of the company, payable on the first day of July, 1857, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent., on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on the first of August next. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 4th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No. 120 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 10th July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

National Convention of Cigar-makers.

A Convention of cigar-makers, purporting to represent the trade in all portions of the Union, met yesterday at No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of equalizing wages, harmonizing the conflicting interests of the business, and taking some action as to the existing apprentice system and Senator JAMES' new Tariff bill. There were about fifty delegates in attendance. The following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT.

GEO. H. ZIMMERMAN, of Maryland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE NAYLOR and MICHAEL H. KIRBY, of New-York.

SECRETARIES.

D. Bitter, of Pennsylvania; Frederick Walkor, of New-York, and Geo. Boers, of Louisiana.

A motion by Mr. DONIKER, of Pennsylvania, to the effect that each State shall henceforth regulate its own scale of prices, was passed.

The Convention adjourned till Thursday, at 10 A. M., when the question as to the advisability of opposing the Tariff bill proposed by Senator JAMES, will be fully discussed.

The Slaver Braman.

Mr. JOSEPHO PEDRO DA CUNHA, who has been under examination several days before U. S. Commissioner MORTON, on a charge of being engaged in fitting out the brig *Braman* as a slaver, was yesterday committed and held to bail in the sum of $8,200. Of this amount, $6,000 was to answer upon the criminal charge of being engaged in the slave-trade, and $2,200 upon a civil commitment for assisting to fit out a vessel.

☞ Advertisements of excursions by numerous Railroads, and the recurrence every half second of the explosion of a score or two of Chinese fire crackers, remind us that to-morrow will be the Fourth of July. Let everybody put on a clean shirt and be patriotic.

☞ The Councilmen Committee on Fourth of July completed their arrangements yesterday. They promise a good Fourth. The Aldermen Committee still refuse to join them, and say they will refuse to sign the bills.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of no wholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general, debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

'TIS ONLY A HUMBUG!—Says the envious but old fogy rival: That same immense exodus at Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE'S Brown stone Store, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth avenue, is a fist, stale humbug. Well, we will admit it is a Humbug to the comprehension of those who prefer to retain their stock on hand year after year, rather than sell it at less than cost, thereby paying a yearly per cent on their superfluous stock until it becomes utterly worthless, when instead of submitting to a loss of 20 per cent. before the styles become obsolete, they do not hesitate and realize 5 per cent. on the original cost. This is the course pursued by Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, proof of which, see the stupendous Humbug—such as it is—that patrons see and realize every day.

Linen Sacks reduced from $1 50 to 5s. 6d.
Fine Barèges reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 3d.
Fine Barège Scarfs reduced from $4 to $2.
Fine Barège de Laines reduced from 2s. to 10d.
French Jaconets reduced from 1s. 6d. to 10d.
French Gingham, choice colors, reduced to 8d.
French Prints reduced from 1s. to 8d.
Linens and Domestic Goods reduced 25 per cent.

For a speedy sale.

Such inducements before them we are not surprised to hear the ladies exclaim

Vive la Humbug.

Vive la Brownstone Store.

Open for thirty days from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.—PROFESSORSHIP OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My patients prove that I cure Consumption, in all its stages, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I treat all Consumptives, but particularly those whom all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MANER, M. D.,

No. 7 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.)

Hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. E. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.
No. 76 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street.

White Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	4 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Super Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

THE BUSY SEASON.—For specimens of the busy season call at No. 212 Broadway, and see those splendid hats to off. KNOX'S great emporium is the place to procure an elegant Summer hat. We have never seen hats go off so fast during a high wind on the Battery as they do at No. 212 Broadway. Knocks on the head are a very different thing from KNOX. The one brings you down, but the other makes you look up.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular and flourishing place of amusement is now having a great run with the new National Drama of the "Battle of Brandywine." The house is crowded every night to overflowing, and the piece is received with the most enthusiastic applause. To-night it will be repeated with the Pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler" and Farce of my "Neighbor's Wife."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Heard of everywhere, and to be found only at CHARLES HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. The most magnificent and *recherché* stock of Silks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Tissues, Muslins and every description of Dry Goods, to be found in New-York. They sell the most beautiful Barèges and Brilliantes at one shilling per yard, and, with them, cheapness is not only a matter of price, but, at the same time, of style and durability.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The reason why you can always get fitted with good shirts at MCLAUGHLIN'S is, that he manufactures them expressly for custom trade; and is thus enabled to sell the best goods at the lowest prices. His store is No. 209 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Advertisement.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This magnificent structure will as usual, be open to the public on the Fourth of July. It contains many things, curious and wonderful. CAREW'S great work, "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put on exhibition, and is alone worth the price of admission.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Webster once said that the *vecille* of the British drum welcomed sunrise to all regions. Equally universal is the presence of this potent remedy for diseases of the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the minor secretive organs. Its praise is written in all languages.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This unequaled collection of Paintings will be open to the public as usual on the FOURTH OF JULY. The rooms are cool and delightful, and the Gallery now contains over 200 works of Art. It is the best place to visit in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies, by enclosing $1 to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway Post Office, New-York, can have Dr. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills sent by return of mail to any part of the City or country. Sold also by C. H. RISO, BARNES & PARK, A. B. & D. SANDS, HALL, RUCKELS & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, open July 4. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

The commencement exercises at this Institute took place last evening. The Chapel was crowded to excess, principally with ladies, long before the hour named for the exercises to commence, and hundreds were compelled to leave unable to gain admittance.

The graduating class,—23 young ladies, dressed in white, occupied the seats near the platform, and the other classes of the school occupied the front seats in the gallery. The exercises were, prayer by Rev. Dr. VINTON, after which the reports of the different departments were read, reading of compositions, interspersed with singing by the young ladies of the school.

The Committee reported the course of studies and proficiency of the pupils highly satisfactory. At the close the President, Mr. STANTON, addressed the graduating class, and presented each with Diplomas, as follows:

Miss Anna C. Craig.	Miss Helen Hunter.
Miss Maria E. Craig.	Miss Mary B. Young.
Miss Martha H. Anthony.	Miss Mary N. Seers.
Miss Mary S. Griffith.	Miss Mary J. Stevens.
Miss Eleanor Enfield.	Miss Mary Field.
Miss Anna DeLaze.	Miss Maria Gravis.
Miss Emily Bulkley.	Miss Victoria Robinson.
Miss Ellen Underhill.	Miss Helen C. Wyman.
Miss Margaret Eddy.	Miss Laura Fowler.
Miss Mary Taylor.	Miss Mary Stratton.
Miss Maria Fairchild.	Miss Mary Hathaway.
Miss Isabella Jones.	

Several compositions were read during the evening, which were well received and exhibited a considerable degree of culture.

The exercises closed with the Benediction by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, of the Rutger's Female Institute.

Political.

The Seventeenth Ward "Rocky Mountain Club," (Green Point, Brooklyn,) was organized on Tuesday evening, by the election of the following officers:

President—C. PERRY.
Vice Presidents—Wm. Roch, C. Willord.
Corresponding Secretary—J. B. Griffin.
Recording Secretary—R. H. Allaire.

A set of addresses were made by R. H. HUNTLEY and WM. H. GALE, Esqs., and J. B. DAVIS.

The meeting resolved itself into "The Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn," and adjourned for one week to complete an organization for the campaign.

☞ A Fillmore and Donelson Club was organized in the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, Monday evening, by electing the following officers:

President—THOMAS BOULON.
Vice-Presidents—R. S. Douglass, F. B. Brown, Jas. K. Raymond.
Secretary—S. F. Coggeswell.
Executive Committee—M. K. Dennison, G. H. Weeks, Gordon Searing, A. Herder.

The Seventh Ward Fillmore and Donelson Club are making arrangements to erect a building 25 by 70 feet, on Franklin avenue, near Willoughby-street, in which to hold their meetings.

☞ The Republican Committee of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, (Green Point,) held a ratification meeting at Union Hall Tuesday evening, to respond to the nomination of the People's Convention at Philadelphia June 17. CHAUNCEY PERRY, Esq., President. A series of strong and earnest resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by WM. H. GALE, J. P. DAVIS, and others.

School Anniversary.

The fifth anniversary of Mr. METCALF'S Grecian Edifice Academy took place last evening in Rev. E. S. PORTER'S Church, Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. There was a large attendance. The exercises, particularly those in composition, were very creditable. "Mrs. Queen of Home," by Mrs EMILY C. COLTON, one of the graduates, was received with great favor.

Talented compositions by the Misses HASBROUCK, VAN DYCK, LYNCH, KEITH, BERRY and METCALF were also read.

After the exercises the pupils assembled at the residence of the Principal, where they enjoyed themselves for some time.

The National Anniversary in Brooklyn.

The Common Council Committee have made as extensive preparations to celebrate this day as the means placed under their control permit. A National Salute will be fired at sunrise, and the bells of the city will be rung at sunrise, noon and sunset. Fireworks will be let off in the evening on Fort Greene, and in the Eastern District, corner of South Second and Fifth streets, and a band of music will be in attendance at each place.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a stable owned by SAMUEL DUALL, in the rear of Powers near Bergen-street, which was soon destroyed, and from this the fire spread to the following property: Stable owned by WM. MATHEWS, loss $250, insured; wash house owned by E. J. LIPPERT, loss $250, insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company; a stable owned by Mr. WOOD, loss $250, insured; a stable owned by SAMUEL DEVELT, loss $200, insured; a small dwelling house owned by Mr. MARTIN, on Bergen-street, loss $1,500, insured for $1,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company; a frame dwelling adjoining, owned by Mr. PARKS, was much damaged, loss $850, insured for $600 in the Equitable Insurance Company, of New-York.

The Firemen turned out promptly and rendered efficient assistance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Formation of a Fillmore and Donelson Club.

A meeting of the American Party of Jersey City was held on Tuesday evening, at Commercial Hall. The assemblage filled the Hall, and was very enthusiastic. The meeting organized by calling J. W. ORR to the Chair, and appointing C. H. WINFIELD Secretary. Stirring speeches were then made, by E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee; C. H. WINFIELD and F. B. BETTS, of Jersey City, and others. The "Fillmore and Donelson Union Association of Jersey City" was then formed, with the following officers:

President—PETER D. VROOM; *Vice-Presidents*—S. Davidson, S. L. Condict, L. E. Cabo and I. V. Thurston; *Recording Secretary*—C. H. Winfield; *Corresponding Secretary*—F. H. Ellis; *Treasurer*—J. S. Fox.

City Prison Report.

There were 59 persons committed to the Jersey City Prison, during June, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	33	Theft	5
Drunk and disorderly	8	Fighting	2
Disorderly	1	Vagrancy	3
Assault	10	Malicious Mischief	1
Insanity	1	Suspicion of Theft	1
Total			59

The nativity of the prisoners is stated as follows: Ireland 40; England 13; Germany 2; United States 4. Total 59.

☞ An orphan girl, named ELVINA ERPENSTEIN, left her home, in Newark, on Monday, and has not since been heard of. It is feared that she has met with foul play.

FALL OF A WHARF IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Lives Lost—Search for the Bodies—Great Excitement—Particulars of the Disaster by Eye Witnesses.

From the Bulletin of yesterday,

At an early hour, last evening, the old District of Southwark was thrown into an intense state of excitement, by an accident that happened at Reed-street Wharf, by which a great number of persons were precipitated into the water, and several were drowned.

The scene of the disaster was at Reed-street Wharf, the first below the Navy Yard. This wharf extended out about two hundred feet from the main land, and it was built in three sections. These sections were joined together by bridges that spanned the sluices between the different divisions. The pier thus formed, running so far into the river, was very pleasant as a place of resort after sundown, and it was a favorite lounge for the people residing in the vicinity to spend the evenings during the hot weather we have just passed through.

About 6 o'clock last evening, one of the braces of the pier gave way, and it was secured with ropes, nothing more being thought about it at the time. About 7¼ o'clock the outer and the centre sections and the bridge that connected them gave way together with a most tremendous crash, precipitating a great number of persons into the river and forming a scene that baffles description. About 100 feet of the pier was involved in the crash, and it is believed that nearly, if not quite, 200 persons, principally women and children, were upon the portions that gave way.

To add to the terrible character of the disaster, a very large and heavy part of the sheers that were used for hoisting heavy weights, and that stood upon the outer section, fell over among the struggling mass of people, but we are assured that no person was struck by them. The sections were filled in with coal sacks and other rubbish, and when the mass gave way those in the midst of the wreck were not only entangled with the crushing timbers, but they were buried beneath the mass of rubbish that poured into the chasm into which they were precipitated. The tide was down at the time, but notwithstanding this fact, there were 27 feet of water at the extremity of the pier.

Those who were not so much involved in the wreck as to be helpless, exerted themselves to the utmost to succor the poor creatures who were struggling in the water; boats were put out from the shore as quickly as possible, and the boats of the United States Receiving ship *Union*, that lay within a few rods of the scene, were speedily manned and performed good service in the work of humanity. A great number of persons were rescued in this way, and it is believed that none were lost except such as were engulfed in the timbers, or, to use the words of an actor in the scene, "who were swallowed up in the earth," with which the wharves were filled in.

The excitement that followed the dreadful event can scarcely be described. The news of the disaster, which was much exaggerated, flew like wild-fire through the lower part of the city, and thousands of persons thronged to the scene. The wailing of those whose friends were missing was heart rending, while the anxious inquiries and anguished faces of persons who were searching for those whose fate was still uncertain, excited the liveliest sympathy among the spectators.

The first reports that were circulated greatly exaggerated the real facts of the case. From thirty to fifty lives were reported lost, but after the most careful inquiry we can learn the name of but ten persons who are certainly dead. Their names are as follows:

MISSING.

	Years.		Years.
Harriet Rhinedollar	17	John Harrison	2
John Bills	16	Elizabeth Harrison	5
Sarah Jane Nickles	16	Wilson Wolverton	8
Ann S. Nickles	8	Hester Short	16
Mary McMann	6	Sarah Eliz. Worrell	6½

Of the above two bodies have been recovered as follows:

BODIES RECOVERED.

Harriet Rhinedollar. | Wilson Wolverton.

THE DEAD.

JOHN BILLS was the son of JEREMIAH BILLS, living at No. 15 Marion-street.

MARY MCMANN was the daughter of EDWARD MCMANN, moulder, living in Front-street, below Wharton. Mr. MCMANN had a son and daughter with him on the pier at the time of the crash. Himself and his son were both badly hurt, and the daughter was lost.

HESTER SHORT was a sister of Police Officer SHORT. She had been sick for some time, and had left her home, at No. 28 Lancaster-street, for the purpose of getting fresh air. She was accompanied by her niece, SARAH WOOTERS. Both of them were drowned.

Miss RHINEDOLLAR was the daughter of SAMUEL RHINEDOLLAR, living at No. 30 Lancaster-street. She was a member of the Wharton-street M. E. Church. The HARRISON children were nieces of Miss RHINEDOLLAR. There father is at present at Norfolk, where he is engaged as fireman on board the United States Surveying Vessel *Walker*. Mrs. HARRISON, upon hearing the dreadful intelligence of the loss of her children and her sister, was dreadful y agitated, and she gave birth to twins soon afterwards. She is greatly excited this morning, and strong fears are entertained for her recovery. There are five persons lost from the two adjoining houses, Nos. 28 and 30 Lancaster-street.

The parents of young WOLVERTON reside in Jarvis-street, between Second and Third.

The Nickles children that are lost, were the children of WILLIAM NICKLES, Wheat-street, above Reed.

STATEMENT OF MR. DALLAS.

Mr. Jacob Dallas, shipwright, residing in the immediate vicinity of the wharf, gives the following statement: About 8 o'clock last evening I was standing on the end of the wharf furthest from shore; I had just looked at my watch, when I heard a noise of children hallowing; looked back and saw the crowd running to get off too what if; saw that the sheers were falling on the wharf, and that the crowd was rushing to clear them; when the crowd was about 50 or 60 feet from the riverward end of the wharf, it cracked and sank, throwing about 100 men, women and children into the water; the wharf cracked and made a roaring noise like thunder, but the people made hardly any noise; heard very little crying; I was thrown into the water some 15 feet or so from the head of the wharf; was taken out by a boat; after which I saved two little girls, aged about 9 and 15; don't know their names; when my hands were full of the little girls, some one called out, "My God, Jake, save that woman;" looked and saw a woman go down within arm's length of me.

Mr. ROBERT F. GRAVES, who was also on the wharf, corroborated Mr. D.'s statement. Mr. GRAVES was thrown into the water when about the middle of the wharf, and, we are informed by Mr. NICKLES, saved Mr. N.'s youngest daughter. Both the above individuals place the number of lost at 15 or 20.

THE AFFAIR AS SEEN FROM THE RECEIVING-SHIP UNION.

At an early hour this morning, one of our reporters took a boat and went on board the receiving-ship *Union*, where he received the following from Lieut. HOPKINS, commanding officer:

A little after dusk last evening, I was sitting on deck, when I heard a cracking noise from shore; I crossed to that side of the deck and saw that Reed-street wharf, which appeared full of men, women and children, was sinking. The northern portion gave way first, then the southern side, leaving a portion of the outer end still standing. The part which gave way then appeared to rise again and then sank, covering the crowd of people who had fallen into the water. The large sheers on the wharf appeared to sway back and forth, and in a few moments fell on the wharf, killing, I have heard, a man in its descent. I immediately ordered out first one boat and then the other, and of course saw nothing more of the affair while the order was being executed.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

The disaster occurred just at nightfall. As soon as those who were in danger were rescued efforts were made to recover the bodies of the persons who were still in the water. A number of boats were put in service, and their occupants dragged the river during the entire night. The scene during the night was of the most picturesque and striking character. The light from a number of torches that had been borrowed from the Weccacoe Engine Company, and the glare from a bonfire that was kindled on the pier to light the searchers, brought out the scene with the wreck of the pier, the anxious crowd upon the shore, and the police in strong relief. At daylight a fresh party of searchers, armed with grappling irons and "drags," commenced operations, but until near 9 o'clock their labor was for nothing.

Between eight and nine o'clock, Messrs. WILLIAM ALEXANDER and JOHN RAMSEY, who were in a boat engaged in grappling, brought up upon their hooks a body from a point just below the sluice into which so many were precipitated. A general rush was made toward this spot, and it was sometime before it was known whose body had been recovered; the excitement was meantime most intense. The body proved to be that of Miss RHINEDOLLAR. It was placed upon a settee and conveyed to the late residence of her father in Lancaster-street. Coroner DELAVAN was in attendance, having been upon the ground during the night. The inquest will probably be commenced this afternoon.

About three quarters of an hour later, the body of young WOLVERTON was recovered by the same party, at about the same spot. The remains were sent to the residence of the father of the deceased.

The crowd about the wharf was very great during this morning, and the presence of a large police force was necessary to keep the throng off the wreck of the pier.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

It is impossible at this time to give any definite idea of the cause of the accident. The pier, which was built by Messrs. MERRICK & SON, was just about being finished. It had the appearance of being very substantially constructed, but from some cause the structure gave way. The front of the first, or eastern most section, seems to have settled, throwing down the sheers and the bridge between the eastern and middle sections, and involving the whole of those portions of the fabric in ruins. The wreck, for about one hundred feet, is complete, and all the theories respecting the cause of the accident are merely surmise. The loss to Messrs. MERRICK & SON is very serious.

The general impression seems to be that the outer end of the eastern section settled, carrying with it the sheers already described. The guys attached to the sheers caused the latter to break off near the bottom and fall inwards. We are informed that the workmen employed upon the pier became alarmed during the afternoon at the premonitions of a crash, and refused to continue their labors upon it. It is also stated that the persons upon the pier had been advised to stay off it, as it was unsafe; but they did not heed the caution.

The grappling for the bodies was continued up to 12 o'clock, without any result. A large number of spectators and interested persons remained in the neighborhood of the scene until that time, when nearly every person left the wharf. The search will be resumed this afternoon.

The Buchanan Indorsement of Mr. Fillmore's Speech.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. FILLMORE has exposed the disunion character of the Black Republican nomination *with great elegance and boldness. His argument is unanswerable.* The Philadelphia Convention took the first step in the work of disunion. It ignored an entire section of the confederacy, and declared by its action that to be a citizen of a Southern State is a disqualification for President or Vice-President. This is nothing more nor less than undisguised disunion, and we rejoice that Mr. FILLMORE has raised his voice against so dangerous an experiment upon the strength of our confederation. To this portion of his speech we invite the earnest attention of every lover of his country.

The floor timbers of Genesee Suspension Bridge are all suspended and planks laid down.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, June 28, at the residence of Capt. J. W. Hart, by Rev Heman Bangs, Mr. S. HOPKINS and Miss H. H. DARLON.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. J. Miley, FORREST SHERWOOD, of Baltimore, to Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHOONMAKER, of New-York.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

In South Hadley, on Wednesday, July 2, at the Dutch Reformed Church by Rev. Mr Himrod, CHARLES W. CRANE, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. MATHEWS, of the former place.

In Bloomfield, Conn., on Tuesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Friend W. Smith, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR of New-York, to Miss SARAH E. BENEDICT, eldest daughter of Mr. William N. Benedict, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 2, RALPH DOREMUS, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 393 West 24th-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 2, at the residence of his parents, No. 6 West Washington-place of consumption, JOSEPH B. WHITTEMORE, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Amity st. Baptist Church, (Rev W. B. Williams, D. D.) this day (Thursday) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of his parents and members of the Church and congregation, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 2, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY E. CLANAGAN, aged 25 years and 10 months.

Her funeral will take place this day (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her step-father, Daniel O'Keefe, No. 126 8th-st., near 6th av.

In North Belleville, N. J., of cancer, WILLIAM SANDERSON, in the 69d year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 2, suddenly, Rev. CORNELIUS CORNELL VAN ARSDALE, D. D.

His remains will be brought to this City for interment, and the funeral will take place from the residence of W. K. Schenck, No. 47 Bank st., notice of which will be given hereafter.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 2.

$8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90, ex interest	84	100 Reading R. R.	b3 93
9,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex in.	93¾	400 do	s93¼
11,000 Vir St. 6s, trouble.	80	100 do	93¼
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	90 65	100 do	b10 94
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s,	103¾	650 do	93
2,000 E. RR. Bs, '75	98	400 do	s10 93
2,000 E. RR. C. Bs, 71	87	250 do	b60 93½
11,000 H. RR. 1st Mo.	b6 84¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 93¾
1,000 N. RR. 2d Mo.	78	25 do	93
17,500 C. RR. Bs	90	50 do	93¾
1,000 Ill. Fr. Bs	93	5 Sixth av. R.	93
10 Ohio L. & T. Co.	96¾	5 CLCol & Cin. R. R.	101
225 Penn. Coal Co.	b60	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	82
40 do	b8	350 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 92¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	23¾	250 do	s3 93¼
200 do	b5 23¾	1100 do	s3 93¼
100 do	b30 23¾	100 do	s30 93
100 Harlem Rollroad	17¾	110 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	98¾
2400 Erie Railroad	s3 62¾	600 do	b60 93¾
1600 do	62¾	780 do	s3 93¾
200 do	b30 62¾	30 Panama Railroad	101
200 do	b30 62¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	114¾
300 do	b6 62¾	100 do	b60 115
700 do	s60 63¼	100 do	114¼
50 do	b30 62¾	2400 Clev. & Tol. R.	78
30 do	62¾	40 do	78¾
150 do	b6 62¾	300 do	b60 78¾
500 do	s3 62	200 do	b30 78¾
400 do	63¾	400 do	s10 78
250 do	b10 63¼	1000 do	b60 78¾
500 do	b10 63¾	200 Chic. & Rock I. R.	93¾
200 do	s15 63¼	150 do	b30 93
300 do	b2 63¾	110 do	b3 93
40 Harlem R. R.	old 55	100 do	b30 93¾
300 Hud. Riv. R. R.	35¾	20 do	93
100 do	35¾	100 do	s30 93
300 do	b60 35¾	2d Mil. & Miss. R. R.	84

WEDNESDAY, July 2—P. M.

The news from Europe, given in our last, favorably affected Breadstuffs to-day. Flour generally advanced 10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.; Corn, 1c. @2c.; and Oats ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel. The demand was animated, mainly for export. No improvement occurred in Cotton. Pork rose 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl., with limited receipts and good inquiry. Freights were hut moderately active as before quoted, pending the arrival of the European mails.

Although the favorable English news of yesterday was fully confirmed, and even strengthened by the telegraphic summary from the *Canada* at Halifax, the Stock Market to-day was less buoyant than earlier in the week, and prices left off ½ @¾ ₱ cent. weaker than on Tuesday. There was considerable realizing on Erie at the Brokers' Board after the rapid advance of about 6 ₱ cent. in the same number of days, and a rumor was afloat in the afternoon that a large additional amount had been privately sold, or the contracts for it settled at an upward rate. Of the truth of this, however, there is much doubt. The Stock in the forenoon opened at 62¼, and sold down to 61¼ at the Second Board, and then recovered to 61⅝@61¾ ₱ cent. The registered sales of the day amount to 9,000 shares, of which 1,500 shares were done below 62 ₱ cent. The remainder of the list at 62@62⅛@62¼. The other Road Stocks were a fraction weaker, except Panama, which was done at 101 buyer 60 days ex dividend, equal to 107 ₱ cent. with the dividend. Illinois Central Bonds sold at 89¾ at the close. Missouri State Sixes 86@86¼ ex dividend. Virginia's 93¾, and Tennessees 94. The demand for Eries of 1875 and 1871 continues good. The former touched 95; the latter, 87. The 1871s are considered a good purchase in anticipation of a demand for the Sinking Fund as soon as the regular Sinking Fund issue of 1875 touches par. The Commissioners of the Fund will have them to buy the cheaper issue.

There is a freer offering of mercantile paper, in some quarters, to-day, at 7 ₱ cent., and prime outside lists have been tendered to the Banks at this rate by the Bill Brokers, 90 days to 4 months to run. There is more employment for money in the Produce trade, induced by the active export demand at rising prices for Grain and Flour. Demand loans continue easy at 6 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills are firm. The Sub-Treasury paid $340,000 on account of Federal Interest to-day, and $44,985 in the regular way. The receipts from Customs, &c., were $165,075. Regular balance, this afternoon, $6,091,121.

The Ohio Central Road Company are now paying, through Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., the mortgage interest on their Bonds which fell due in course on the 1st of May. The Peru and Indianapolis Company have renewed paymeut in full, through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. We understand that some efforts are being made by Col. FREMONT and others, to intercede for the honor of the California State interest, due 1st July, which the faithless bankers of the State have, as on a former occasion, failed to remit in season. The difficulty is—as it happened with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., two years ago—to know whether the State, after having once provided the means, would promptly respond to advances made in such an emergency by a third party.

The New-York Central Company having paid off $714,323 of the Funded Debt of the old separate Companies comprising the consolidation, now propose to renew $500,000 of the amount in a twenty-year seven ₱ cent. Stock, Coupon Bonds, interest in August and February, with a pledged sinking fund of 3 ₱ cent. per annum. Proposals are invited until 17th July (noon,) to be addressed to the Treasurer of the Company in Albany.

The United States Treasury held subject to a draft, in its various depositories at the close of June, the total sum of $20,009,244, of which there was held

At New-York	$7,801,709
At Philadelphia	4,388,187
At New-Orleans	1,858,931
At Boston	2,859,198
At San Francisco	1,794,599
At St. Louis	1,151,853
Miscellaneous	761,778
Total	$20,009,244

The holders of the Sacramento City Bonds due and payable in New-York, July 1, 1856, are requested to meet at DELMONICO'S, corner Beaver and South William streets, on July 3, at 3 P. M., to take some action for collection of said Bonds.

The New-York Stock Exchange Board will remove after the 4th of July vacation to their new and commodious room on Beaver-street, entrance from No. 53 Beaver-street, and one from No. 27 William-street. It is on the second floor, and in dimensions and form, as well as convenience of arrangement, is certainly a very good improvement upon the present quarters of the Board at the top of the Corn Exchange building, and is far more consistent with the numerical force and amount of business of the association. It may, perhaps, be objected to by some few parties, who favor the closest privacy in stock dealings, because it is so very accessible from the street as to be almost within the hearing of the "outsiders," but after all it is questionable whether the Brokers are the gainers by excluding the lobby under any circumstances. In Paris, the Bourse is public to the lobby speculators and other buyers, though every transaction, to be regular or legal, must pass through an *Agent de Change*, or a licensed Stock Broker, under a heavy penalty for private transactions.

The July coupons on the County Bonds of Muskingum County, Ohio, are being paid by ATWOOD & Co. We mention the fact, as the miscarriage of the county remittance, which was duly posted on the 25th ult., caused some inquiry to be made yesterday as to the place of payment.

The steamship *America*, for Liverpool from Boston to-day, carried out in Gold $1,079,000.

The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 10 ₱ cent., and the Market Fire Insurance Company a half-yearly dividend of 10 ₱ cent.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We understand that Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. are advised by telegraph this afternoon, that three of the robbers of their Express from Dubuque last Winter, of $50,000 in Gold belonging to the Government, have been convicted by the Court at Detroit, and that this makes valid their attachments on certain property in Massachusetts, believed to have been purchased by the convicts with their ill-gotten treasure. As a singular coincidence, it may also be mentioned that the same firm of expressmen were this afternoon advised of the rescue from the bottom of Lake Erie of their iron chest, lost on the steamer *Atlantic* three years ago, and containing $5,000 in gold and a large amount of other valuables.

The Bonds of the Mad River and Lake Erie Road, which fell due and were not paid yesterday, amount to $200,000. They are held principally by the shareholders of the Road, and being the remainder of the original or first mortgage, are to be extended from two to five years in their present shape, in preference to forcing the sale of a sufficient amount of third mortgages to pay off the principal. This is the explanation which we have from a well advised source to-day.

It was stated in the Street, this afternoon, that one or two speculators in Erie, against the late rise, were unable to make good their differences to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR Market firm, with a good demand for good grades. Sales 2,000 bbls. at $4 50 for Common Michigan; $5 75 for Extra Round do.; $6 75@$6 for choice Southern Ohio

New-York Daily Times.

Interesting from Nicaragua.

MR. WHEELER AND THE CAPTAIN OF THE EURYDICE—THE LOSSES OF THE COSTA RICANS IN THEIR RETREAT—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST NICARAGUA—WHY IT WAS NOT CARRIED OUT—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—NEWS OF THE RECOGNITION OF PADRE VIJIL—WALKER'S MOVEMENTS—MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—NICARAGUA SAFE FROM ANOTHER INVASION.

The Virgin Bay correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on the 26th of May, says:

"Mr. WHEELER, the American Minister, came up from Greytown on the last steamer, having gone there for the double purpose of sending his family to the States and of seeing Capt. TARLTON, of the British frigate *Bargdice*, and ascertaining the cause of his attempted interference with the passengers of the *Orizaba*, on her previous trip. Capt. TARLTON stated that he had boarded the *Orizaba* at the request of the people of Greytown, who were anxious to prevent any destitute passengers from landing there, as the provisions in the town were already short. 'But,' said Mr. WHEELER, 'why did you send a cutter filled with armed men to the mouth of the river, which is nearly two miles from Greytown?' The captain hesitated for a moment, and then said he feared the passengers might get off on the river steamer before he could reach the *Orizaba*, an equivocation so palpable that he blushed when he stated it. He denied having received any special instructions from his Government; but the last mail from the United States brought letters which state positively that he acted at the express desire of the British Government, transmitted through Mr. CRAMPTON, its Minister at Washington.

"The necessity of stationing a man-of-war at San Juan del Norte is becoming every day more apparent. Mr. WHEELER has repeatedly urged upon the United States Government the propriety of stationing one at that point, but to no purpose. The other day the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* came in, and although earnestly solicited by several American citizens to remain, left the next day. Her commander wrote a letter to Mr. WHEELER, stating that he had been ordered to communicate with him, but that finding provisions scarce at Greytown, he had concluded not to remain.

"Gen. WALKER'S army is at present distributed between Virgin Bay, San Juan del Sur, and Granada, one company being stationed at Castillo, and another at the junction of the Serapiqui with the San Juan. The rainy season is coming on, and as offensive operations will be then almost impossible, it is probable that the army will soon go into Winter quarters. The bulk will probably be stationed either at Leon, or between that place and Granada, as the healthiest portion of the Republic. No further advance is expected on the part of the Costa Ricans, who seem to be exceedingly disgusted with the result of their trip into Nicaragua. Their losses in the terrible battle of Rivas, together with the ravages caused by disease, amount to fully two-thirds of the entire force which crossed the borders of Nicaragua. Persons who have recently arrived from San José state that thirty-two hundred men left that place for Nicaragua, and only nine hundred returned. This is a fearful loss for Costa Rica, and has effectually crippled her military force.

"It appears from all I can learn that Costa Rica was leagued with the States of San Salvador and Guatemala for the invasion and subsequent partition of Nicaragua. Anxious to be the first in the field and thus obtain the lion's share of the spoils, Costa Rica moved before the others were ready, and took possession of Virgin Bay, San Juan del Sur and Rivas. Her object was to obtain possession of the transit route and the control of the San Juan River, and the former was to be handed over to an English company, which was ready to receive it. The enlargement of her boundaries has ever been an object of paramount interest to Costa Rica. The Department of Guanacasta, always a recognized part of Nicaragua, has been claimed by Costa Rica, and in consequence of the weakness of Nicaragua, caused by her internal dissensions, she has occupied the greater portion of it, including the City of Guanacasta and the cultivated country around it. That portion of Guanacasta bordering on the San Juan River she has never been able to obtain possession of, the fortified points of Castillo and Serapiqui being in the hands of the Nicaraguans. The only point on the river which has ever been occupied by the Costa Rican troops is a little island at the mouth of the Rio San Carlos, from whence they were soon dislodged by the Nicaraguans.

"The country between San José, the capital of Costa Rica, and the San Juan River, is a wild, mountainous tract, upon which nothing definite is known. The Rio Frio, which empties into the Lake within a few yards of the source of the San Juan, runs from the mountains of this region, and its banks are inhabited by a warlike race of Indians called Guastos, about whose wildness and ferocity many strange stories are told. They are said to be much lighter in color than the other Indians of the country, and to have light hair, a fact which is rendered somewhat probable by the name given them by the natives of the country—*Indios blancos*. Formerly they traded at San José and San Carlos, exchanging gold for such articles as they needed. One or two attempts on the part of the Spaniards to penetrate their country were fiercely repelled, and since then they have ceased all communication with the natives. Through this country the Costa Ricans have found it impossible to penetrate, and the only way they can reach the San Juan River is from the Lake or down the Serapiqui. An attempt to cut a passage down the latter stream was recently frustrated by Capt. BALDWIN, who defeated more than ten times his own number.

"Nicaragua has never surrendered her claim to Guanacasta, and the present Government, finding itself in a position to enforce those claims, sent envoys to Costa Rica to arrange an amicable settlement of the disputed boundary question. How those envoys were received, and what has occurred since, are matters of history—to which I need not advert more fully. It was undoubtedly the intention of Costa Rica, when she anticipated the Northern States in her invasion of Nicaragua, to take possession of and retain such portions of the State as suited her views and interests. Confident of the support of England, and relying upon a general uprising of the people of Nicaragua in their favor, they anticipated no difficulty in defeating and exterminating the handful of Americans in the country. The slaughter of unoffending men at Virgin Bay, the wanton murdering of the prisoners taken by them at Santa Rosa, and the butchery of the wounded Americans found in the hospital of Rivas, sufficiently show the spirit which animated them. It was just what MORA's proclamation stated, to drive the Americans of all classes from the country, and prevent them from ever returning, and there can be no doubt that in this they received the tacit, if not active support of the English authorities in the country.

"It was not from lack of will that this attempt was not seconded by San Salvador and Guatemala, but for want of the necessary men and means. The former were gathered, and a thousand of them were actually marched to the borders of Nicaragua, but here their hearts failed them, and more than half of them deserted and went back to their different homes. This, together with the news of the disastrous retreat of the Costa Ricans into their own country, caused the final break up and failure of the expedition. In the mean time, the Government of Nicaragua has notified Guatemala that unless the present actual Government of the State is recognized by her, it will be considered equivalent to a declaration of hostility. So matters stand at present, and although I think there is no immediate danger of the attempt being renewed, yet I understand that Gen. WALKER will at once move a portion of his forces to Leon, in order to be prepared.

"My reasons for not anticipating an immediate movement on the part of the Northern States are, that San Salvador, having lost nearly the whole of her two last crops, on which large advances had been made by foreign merchants, is deeply in debt, and every man within her borders is needed to labor in the fields. The army of Guatemala is composed almost entirely of native Indians, who are nothing unless led by CARRERA in person, and he dare not leave the State for fear of an insurrection on the part of the Spanish and mixed races, whom he has oppressed so cruelly. All his available force is required to watch these parties. The people of Honduras are Democratic in their tendencies, and really wish well to the Nicaraguans, and although the principal man of the State would willingly see a war break out, yet GUARDIOLA, the President, who formerly commanded the Legitimist army in Nicaragua, and was defeated by WALKER, has had quite enough of the Americans, and publicly states so. As I before stated, the rainy season will prevent any offensive operations on the part of Nicaragua, so we are likely to have a quiet spell for some months.

"The recent election for President of this State has not resulted in a choice by the people—a number of the Departments not having voted at all, in consequence of the disturbances caused by the Costa Ricans in Rivas, and the Chamorristas in Chontales. The principal candidates are SALAZAR and RIVAS, and although the former has the best of it so far, yet I am inclined to think the latter will be elected. The Constituent Congress will meet at Leon or Managua in a few days, and the question will then be decided. The Americans have taken no part whatever in the matter, and manifested but little interest, as all the candidates are Democrats.

"The cheering news from the United States, brought by the last mail, has brightened up every countenance here. The enthusiastic meetings in New Orleans and New-York, and the almost certainty of the recognition of Padre VIJIL by the Government at Washington, have convinced the Americans that they have not been forgotten by their brethren at home, and the difficulties under which Nicaragua has labored in consequence of the refusal of the United States Government to recognize her as a State will soon be dispelled. By-the-way, I perceive that Col. PARKER H. FRENCH was one of the speakers at the New-Orleans meeting, and was enthusiastic in his praises of WALKER and Nicaragua. This is something strange to meet persons here, it being well understood that he is in decidedly bad order with the Government, having left here a defaulter to the extent of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, which had been intrusted to him, and for which he was unable or unwilling to account. He would hardly do as treasurer of the funds that may be raised in New-Orleans.

I see, in one of the Washington papers, an attempt to prove that PADRE VIJIL is not a man of good character. This is an entire mistake. No man in the Republic stands higher, or is more beloved and respected than PADRE VIJIL. He is a native of Granada, was Rector of the Church there, and is known to all its inhabitants. Col. WHEELER, the United States Minister, speaks of him in the highest terms, as does every person to whom I have spoken on the subject.

The correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing from Granada, on the 3d of June, says further:

General WALKER left here several days since for Leon, accompanied by the First Rifle Battalion. The Government is at present established there, but I presume the General's movement is caused by the threatening attitude recently assumed by the Northern States.

Quite a gloom was thrown over the city by the receipt of the intelligence that General GOICOERIA was lying dangerously ill at Masaya, which was shortly after followed by a report of his death. I am happy to state, however, that this morning the couriers arrived, bringing news of the General's convalescence, and that he was to leave in a day or two for Leon. Colonel THOMAS S. FISHER was also confined to his bed by sickness, but I believe his disease is not considered dangerous. There are not two officers in the army who would be missed so much as these.

Captain PAYNE, formerly of Texas a most efficient ordnance officer, died recently at Virgin Bay, of a disease called cholerine, somewhat resembling the cholera. Lieutenant COLEMAN, son of Colonel COLEMAN, of Vicksburg, Miss., was also wounded in the leg at Virgin Bay, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The wound is a very painful one, but is not considered dangerous.

Gen. HORNSBY is in command of the Meridional Department, comprising Rivas and Guanacasta, and Gen. FAYA commands this department. Lieut. Col. A. F. RUDLER commands the posts on the San Juan river, an appointment which gives general satisfaction.

There is nothing of interest or importance from the Northern States or from Costa Rica. I still, adhere to the opinion that no operation of any magnitude will be attempted until the close of the rainy season, three or four months hence. It will take some time for Costa Rica to recuperate, and it is extremely probable that the first move in that direction will be the occupation of Guanacasta by the Nicaraguan forces. By the close of the rainy season WALKER will doubtless have men enough to leave garrisons in the principal towns in Chontales, Metagalpa and Segovia, and thus check the movements of the Chamorristas and the hostile States of the North. The former are contemptible in numbers, but at present they are harrassing the people of those Departments, flying from the approach of the American troops, but returning as soon as the latter depart.

I perceive in one of Señor MOLINA's letters to Mr. MARCY, he states that the Costa Ricans were fighting against a marauding band of Americans, and not against the people of Nicaragua, who were all in their favor. The falsity of the statement is apparent from the fact that during the occupation of Rivas, Virgin Bay, and San Juan del Sur, by the Costa Ricans, not more than a hundred native Nicaraguans joined them, while three or four times that number joined WALKER, and fought with a valor and determination worthy of all praise. Col. MACHADO, the leader of these troops, who was killed there, was as brave a man as ever drew a sword. His death was a severe loss to Gen. WALKER. C. G.

News from Mexico.

ASPECT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN—CONTRADICTORY RUMORS—GUATEMALA ENLISTING RECRUITS FOR THE NICARAGUAN WAR—DECREE ESTABLISHING THE JESUITS REPEALED—THE NEW CONSTITUTION, ETC.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas* at New-Orleans, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d and from the Capital to the 18th ult.

The Mexican *Extraordinary*, speaking of the aspect of the Spanish question, says:

This subject still attracts considerable attention. Judging from the tone of the public press, this business will not be settled amicably. In the first place we have to note the inimical feeling prevailing between the Spaniards and the Mexicans. The bearing of the one is contemptuous and of the other insulting. In this amiable mood we are apprehensive that not much cordiality will be found.

Spain knew, or ought to have known, the hostile feeling pervading this country against all mortals that are Spanish. Therefore the Minister, coming with a fleet to intimidate Mexico, was not pouring oil upon the waters, but on an inflammable element. It only added to the national flame, which was, in all conscience, strong enough.

A war at this time would be deplorable in its results to Spanish interests in this country, and the Spaniards know it. Therefore, they have commenced in earnest, but, as usual, too late to repair the effects of their own folly. Some of the bondholders propose to make their claims forty per cent.; some twenty, and some ten per cent. But of course, they are unanimous, neither Government can take their wishes into consideration. Some refuse to make any deduction, alleging that deduction is not securing payment, which may be prolonged until the same scene is reenacted hereafter by some future Spanish Minister.

The Spanish papers assert that Sr. SANTOS ALVAREZ will leave in a few days for Vera Cruz and Havana. If this is a fact, a question arises how far this Government will passively submit to the hostile menace of the fleet, and how long before her asserting the dignity of the nation under a state of affairs so detrimental to Mexican interests.

The *Siglo* says, in regard to the relations with Spain:

The most contradictory rumors prevail. It is said that a satisfactory arrangement is about being made; it is said that the bondholders have a great desire to prevent an outbreak; it is said that French mediation is offered, but it is said also that an arrangement is now impossible, and the new Spanish Minister will take his departure without being received.

The greatest uneasiness exists, and although we are aware that in diplomatic affairs secrecy is indispensable, we wish that as far as possible the Government would give some explanations to calm the public anxiety. It is good to observe the tone which the ministerial press of Madrid has taken, giving us to understand that the Spanish Government does not proceed with much reserve in this business.

The *Puta de Cabra* reports that the Minister from Guatemala is enlisting soldiers in this country for the war against the filibusters in Nicaragua, and that many of the officers who were with HASONY TAMARIZ at Puebla have joined. We believe this report is not well founded, from all the inquiries made. Moreover, the Government would soon crush such a scheme, in view of the difficulties Mexico would soon have with other countries if permitted.

Col. CRISTOBAL SALINAS has assumed the military and civil command of the Territory of Tehuantepec, since the end of the revolutionary movement in May. Padre MIGUEL LOPEZ has been imprisoned to await orders from the Government for his disposal.

Señor D. JOAQUIN ANGULO, it is announced, has become Governor of the State of Jalisco.

The opposition made in Puebla to the sequestration of the church property has nearly subsided, and those who are in possession have, in nearly every instance, furnished the Government authorities with the information desired.

A meeting of the Spanish bondholders had been held, in order to regulate the difficulty which now has such a threatening aspect. The meeting disagreed, and it is expected the Minister will soon leave for Havana.

Congress had decreed the following: "That the decree of the 19th September, of the year 1853, is repealed, in which Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA reëstablished the company of Jesuits."

The *Extraordinary*, of the 18th inst., says:

Since our last issue the political horizon has been exceedingly tranquil in the city. Vague rumors have reached here of discontentment in the interior, but all such reports are soon traced to their originators, the reactionists. The new Constitution, which has consumed so much time in its compilation, is now in the hands of the printers, and will likely be published to-morrow. In our next issue we will be able to give our readers some idea of its provisions. Considerable anxiety exists to see this important document. The people have waited patiently for a long time to find evidence in the new Constitution of the liberality professed by the present Government. From all we can learn of the Constitution there will be no disappointment, even to the most liberal of the liberal party.

The Spanish Conventional debt question is becoming more interesting every day. The Spanish Minister seems to look upon the debt as the least important part of his mission. He claims redress for wrongs done Spanish citizens in the last revolution. It appears that during the late war against Santa Anna, many Spaniards arrayed themselves under the standard of the dictator, and while nominally engaged in an honorable war, interfered with the property of inoffensive citizens, and in one or two cases committed the most barbarous outrages, by killing parties of men whom they found in a defenceless condition. When taken by the arms of the revolutionists they were severely chastised for their crimes. And now the Spanish Minister comes forward to ask of this Government to degrade the officers under whose orders these chastisements were inflicted. It is not difficult to see in what light such assumption is regarded by this Government, and what will be the result of such insolent demands.

News has been received from Tepic that Mr. SALVADOR ITURBIDE, son of the Emperor ITURBIDE, was lately drowned in that city while bathing. This sad news must fell heavy on the relatives and friends of the departed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ALL-NIGHT SESSION IN THE SENATE.

Passage of Douglas' Kansas Bill.

Adoption of Mr. Barclay's Motion in the House.

Passage of the Bill to Admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Elation of the Friends of Free Kansas—The Condition of Senator Sumner, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

Our friends are greatly elated at the passage of the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution. The only vote changed from that on the rejection of the same bill on Monday, was Mr. BARCLAY'S. The Fillmore men all voted in the negative.

Senator SUMNER is still at BLAIR'S, six miles from Washington. I called to see him to-day, and found him greatly debilitated, though much better than two days ago. He evidently, however, is not so near well as prior to his relapse last week. He is very anxious to get back to his seat, but it is certainly very doubtful whether he will during this session. The statement that he requested BROOKS' trial to be postponed is absolute falsehood. On the contrary, he distinctly declined expressing any wish on the subject, taking the ground that he is not the prosecutor.

Herbert and Brooks to be Tried Next Week—Official Report of Wednesday's Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

The trial of HERBERT for murder, and that of BROOKS for assault, are appointed to take place next week.

Many members of the House are anxious to relieve themselves of speeches on the Sumner assault which they have had prepared for sometime.

The official report of Wednesday's proceedings in the Senate on the Kansas bill will occupy about eighty columns of the *Globe* newspaper.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

[*Continuation of Night Session.*]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—4¼ A. M.

Mr. SEWARD advocated his bill for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. REID replied to Mr. SEWARD's remarks relative to Slavery, saying that when a majority of the people of the North became prepared to enforce the doctrine declared by Mr. SEWARD, this Union cannot last one hour longer.

There is no prospect at present for a vote on the bill for hours.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—8½ A. M.

Several amendments, of comparative unimportance, were adopted, and others rejected.

Mr. GEYER offered an amendment, that no law shall be made, or have force or effect, which shall require a test oath, or an oath to support any act of Congress or other Legislative act, as a qualification for any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve as a juror, or to vote at an election, or which shall impose any tax upon or condition to exercise the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit free discussion of any law or subject of legislation in the Territory, or free exoression of opinion thereon by the people of the Territory.

This amendment gave rise to a debate involving the question of "Squatter Sovereignty," and whether Congress ought to interfere with the people in the settlement of their own affairs.

Mr. CASS said some of the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of Kansas were disgraceful to the age. How could the people properly pass laws unless they have the right of free discussion?

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Bayard, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bigbt, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Fitzpatrick and Mason.

Mr. WILSON's amendment to abrogate and declare void all acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas was rejected by yeas 8, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Seward, Wade, Wilson—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee—35.

Mr. SEWARD offered a substitute admitting Kansas with the Topeka constitution. Rejected.

YEAS—Messrs Bell of N. H., Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—11.

NAYS—26.

The bill was passed by 33 yeas against 12 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—12.

Mr. CASS said, regarding the bill as of great importance, he moved that ten thousand copies of it be printed. Adopted, and at 8 A. M. the Senate adjourned.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—1 P. M.

The President *pro tem.* took the Chair at noon—no Senator present besides himself. The only persons on the floor were the Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, one doorkeeper and two pages; in the gallery, one reporter and two spectators. The Chair announced the signing of several enrolled bills, including the Kansas bill; then, in accordance with previous understanding, declared the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Kansas bill.

REPORT ON THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in response to a question of Mr. KUNKLE, said he intended to call up the report of the Select Committee relative to the assault on Mr. SUMNER on Tuesday next, but that he would not then move the previous question, if the friends of the parties involved desire a discussion.

Mr. CLINGMAN—There will be a discussion.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he would move the previous question on Wednesday.

MR. BARCLAY'S MOTION ADOPTED.

Mr. BARCLAY's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution was rejected, was called up and adopted by 101 Yeas to 99 Nays.

THE BILL PASSED.

The bill was then passed—100 Yeas against 97 Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Clarke of N. Y., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De-Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, of Mass., Harlan, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Huston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Measham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Morgan, Morrill, Nott, Murray, Nichols, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Skinner, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth—110.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Branch, Brooks, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullin, Davis of Md., Dewer, Dowdell, Dunn, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Faulkner, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Fuller of Pa., Goode Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kelley, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Ky., Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Milson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purvear, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Trigg, Underwood, Walk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer—97.

After an ineffectual effort to have an evening session, for the purpose of enabling members to speak, the House adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Barclay's Motion in the House—The Doughfaces in a Tight Place—Judge Collamer's Minority Report, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE ON BARCLAY'S MOTION.

The scene in the House to-day was peculiar, and peculiarly disgraceful to some of its participants. The motion made by Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the admission of Kansas was yesterday rejected, fell like a bomb-shell upon the Administration men who yesterday so joyfully clapped hands at their success. Mr. B. yesterday voted with the opponents of the bill, but upon considering the case last evening in all its aspects he saw that its rejection was an indorsement of the indictments for treason now pending against citizens of Kansas for their participation in the Free-State movement. Satisfied of this fact, and unwilling to maintain any such ground, Mr. BARCLAY had the moral courage to step forward in the effort to retrieve the evil accomplished yesterday: and the abusive tirade which Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, heaped upon him for daring to be independent of the Pro-Slavery Party trammels, will have no other effect than to confirm him in pursuing the path of right in which he has now entered.

FACTIOUS PROCEEDINGS—THE KANSAS REPORT.

The Slavery Propagandists saw at once that they were entering dangerous breakers; and in order to gain time they resorted to a system of factious resistance of the smallest pattern—raising childish questions of order, and making motion after motion having no possible purpose than to waste time and prevent a vote. Pending the question on Mr. BARCLAY's motion, Mr. HOWARD, Chairmen of the Kansas Committee of Investigation, asked leave to report, claiming his right to do so at this time, because the subject of his Report was one of superior privilege. Here another scene of factious opposition ensued.

A TIGHT SPOT FOR THE DOUGHFACES.

As you already know, HAVEN, DUNN, and other professed Free-State men have placed much of their side lever opposition to the Kansas bill upon the ground that they deemed it important to have the Report of the Kansas Committee before any action should be taken by the House in regard to the Kansas question. The opposition saw at once that if this Report should be got in now and read prior to the vote on the reconsideration, it would take away from their Northern Fillmoreite allies the pretext upon which they had afforded them such efficient service. All their resistance, however, was vain. The report was received—and its reading will be finished before the vote on BARCLAY's motion shall be taken; and we shall have a square opportunity to see upon what pretext HAVEN, DUNN & Co. will squirm out of their plain duty, after hearing the plain, convincing and overwhelming statement of legally proven facts, in regard to the subversion of all law, order and civil liberty in Kansas, presented by the Committee.

COLLAMER'S REPORT ON DOUGLAS' BILL.

I inclose a copy of the Minority Report made by Judge COLLAMER to-day, from the Committee on Territories, upon DOUGLAS' latest Kansas bill, upon which I commented in my last. The Minority Report exposes, at a glance, the fatal objection to the new proposition. It is one that its author was utterly opposed to two months ago, and would be opposed to now, did he not believe that the oppressions in Kansas have driven out of the Territory so many Free-State men that the choice of making it a Slave State just now is pretty fair.

It is a fact testified to by everybody who comes from the Territory—confessed even by the border ruffians themselves, that the disturbances of the last two months have dissolved Free-State men from getting in their crops, and that from this cause alone a large number of those who went there to settle permanently have been compelled to abandon their claims until the country shall become more quiet.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE COMMERCIAL MARINE.

I send also an interesting and able report from the Committee on Commerce, made by Hon. GUY R. PELTON, of N. Y., in favor of a system of Naval Apprenticeship in the Commercial Marine. The report is highly creditable to its author; and, if he can but succeed in getting the attention of the House long enough to pass the bill, it cannot fail to result in a valuable improvement of the character of the American sailor. S.

The Senate Night Session—Tinkering on Kansas—Martial Law in Washington Territory—The Cincinnati Platform, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

SENATE TINKERING ON KANSAS.

The Senate has been in session nine hours, and the present indications are that it will continue in session all night—overseer DOUGLAS having issued his mandate for the passage of his Kansas bill ere an adjournment takes place. A number of Senators have spoken to-day, and several others desire to be heard in behalf of our suffering friends in Kansas; but no opportunity is to be granted them unless they rob midnight of its hours for that purpose. The ingenious fraud which DOUGLAS devised, and upon which he demands the vote of the Senate *now*, will not bear investigation—and he don't intend it shall be subjected to that ordeal before it passes the Senate.

THE BILL AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

I say it is an ingenious frand, and so it is—for while upon its face it seems to be one of the fairest measures ever proposed to an American Congress, when its details are examined it is quite apparent that, in the hands of the present Administration for execution, it will be as certain a cover under which to swindle Kansas of her dearest rights as the Nebraska-Kansas Bill was proved to be. Read the Report of the Kansas Committee of Investigation, and then ask yourself what possibility there is of getting a fair expression of popular sentiment in Kansas upon the Slavery question, at the present time, under any law which depends for its execution upon the Pierce Administration, and the local officers of the Territory appointed by its bogus Legislature? Besides, it is a well-known fact that large numbers of the Free-State men who went to Kansas to settle permanently, have abandoned the Territory for the present, because of the border ruffianism, or because the troubles of last Spring rendered them utterly unable to get in their crops. While these causes have driven out the Free-State men, the Missourians guard the border, and care is taken that no reinforcements shall reach the Territory. Thus within the last few days we have heard of hundreds of Free-State settlers, on their way to Kansas, who were disarmed by a mob at one Missouri town, and turned back from their journey by a mob at another. With such auxiliaries as these, DOUGLAS and his men think it pretty sure that they can get Slavery into Kansas by authorising a new constitutional Convention, if chosen promptly, and so be is now willing to permit such a Convention to be called, no matter how small the population of the Territory may be, although only a few weeks ago he deemed a population of 93,000 indispensable! And if it should turn out that the Free-State men are the strongest after all, it will be quite easy again to turn in Missourians enough to make "all right." True, it will seem to be a more dangerous business to vote illegally under the proposed bill; but Missouri has proved her ability to furnish desperadoes enough to take all the risks, especially when the entire judiciary and police of the Territory is in the hands of the Slavery propagandists, who have evinced their eagerness to wink at any and every crime save that of loving Liberty. It is a mockery to offer this bill of DOUGLAS' as a measure of pacification.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

The particulars in regard to the recent declaration of martial law in Washington Territory, and the arrest there of a Federal Judge, are briefly these: There are in Pierce County some half dozen wealthy and influential Englishmen and Scotchmen, formerly in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who, after the settlement of the Oregon boundary, became citizens of the United States. These men are suspected of fomenting the late Indian disturbances there; and Gov. STEVENS became satisfied, from evidence before him, that they were furnishing the hostile Indians with arms, ammunition and supplies, and were so frustrating the efforts of the authorities to put an end to the disastrous war. Confirmatory of this was the fact that while districts more remote from the Indians were continually devastated, the property of the suspected men and their neighbors was unmolested.

THE ARREST OF A FEDERAL JUDGE—TREASON.

It is stated also that the suspected parties (in consequence of their wealth possessed great influence over their neighbors, so that there was no probability of getting them a trial which should be fair for the Government, except by a military commission. Under these alleged circumstances, Gov. STEVENS declared martial law in Pierce County, arrested the suspected parties, and ordered their trial by a military commission for treason. Before the trial came on, the United States Circuit Judge attempted to hold Court, and to bring the accused before him on *habeas corpus*. Gov. STEVENS remonstrated, and finally, upon the Judge's persisting in disregarding the declaration of martial law, arrested him also and placed him in confinement.

The trials for treason were just about to take place when the steamer left.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD NOT IN THE PLATFORM.

I notice that sundry Western papers are insisting that a resolution in favor of the Pacific Railroad was made a part of the Cincinnati Platform. This, I believe, is a mistake. The resolution was not reported to the Convention as a part of the platform. It was expressly reported as a distinct resolution—as an expression of opinion merely, but *not* as a part of the Democratic Platform for the coming Presidential campaign. After being thrice voted down in the Convention, it was finally adopted in a meaningless shape—but still not as a part of the platform. If I mistake in this statement, made from my own observation at the Convention, let the *Union*, or some other recognized organ of the Buchaniers, present the proof on which they maintain a different state of the case.

THE SAN FRANCISCO COLLECTOR.

I notice by the California papers that a *clique* of the Administration Party, styling themselves "Purifiers," have been attempting to obtain the removal of Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM from the Collectorship of San Francisco, because he refused to be guided by their views and wishes in matters of appointment. Their labor is lost. Secretary GUTHRIE knows that he has caught an honest man at last to fill the Collectorship of San Francisco, and he won't think of undertaking so herculean a task again to gratify the "Purifiers," or any other set of place-hunting politicians. S.

Albany Matters—The State Treasurer and the Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 3.

The complaints against the State Treasurer are still in the hands of the Governor. It is untrue that they are made by the Lieutenant-Governor. They consist simply of a statement of facts drawn up and sworn to by the State Engineer. He felt that something was necessary to be done in order to prevent the utter disorganization of his department by the Fillmore State officers; and as the Governor is expressly clothed with power to apply a remedy, by the Constitution, the matter was submitted for his action.

The Governor furnished the Treasurer with a copy of the statement. The Treasurer sent in reply a long and not very courteous letter—*acknowledging the act alleged against him*, but saying that he had a perfect right to perform it and that, even if he had not, it was none of the Governor's business. The whole tone of the letter is disrespectful and offensive. It was evidently designed to intimidate the Governor. The long delay on his part is considered by many to indicate that the attempt has proved successful.

If the Governor should finally decline to take any action on the case, the State Engineer will submit a full statement of the case to the public—to show that the responsibility for the disorganization of his Department rests with the Governor, and not with him. SIGMA.

News from Texas.

MASSACRE OF MAIL RIDERS BY THE INDIANS—ATTACK ON THE INDIANS AT FORT CHADBOURNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

Advices have been received here from Texas, bringing news of the massacre of the mail riders between Fort McKevitt and Fort Chadbourne, somewhere about the 1st of June. On Saturday, the 7th, a party of Camanches went into Fort Chadbourne, when Capt. EASTMAN, in command there, suspecting them to be the same party that killed the mail riders, attacked them, killed seven of them instantly, wounded several mortally, and some half a dozen escaped. S.

Political Matters.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY—REFUSAL TO ENDORSE MR. FILLMORE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 3.

The Whig State Convention met in this city to-day, seventeen counties being represented. The Lexington Whig platform was adopted with the additional resolutions that Congress should pass stringent laws to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and felons, and that the time for the naturalization of foreigners should be extended; also that this Convention deems it impolitic to make nominations and recommend to the Whigs of the Union to hold no National Convention, but each Whig to vote for the candidate whose principles confirm most nearly to his own.

A resolution expressing the confidence of the Whigs of Kentucky in MILLARD FILLMORE, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848 was rejected by the vote of sixteen counties against, to one in favor.

JOSHUA F. BELL and Judge KINKAID supported the resolution indorsing Mr. FILLMORE.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 3.

OWEN LOVEJOY, of Bureau County, has been nominated by the Republicans to represent the Third District of Illinois in Congress.

Six Steamers Destroyed by Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 2.

At 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board the steamer *St. Clair*, at the upper end of the levee, and so was communicated to the steamers *Paul Anderson*, *Grand Turk* and *J. M. Stockwell*, lying alongside. The steamers *Southerner* and *Sarsnac* were cut loose from their moorings, but the burning boats floated against them, and set them on f

Earl thinks I ought to have taken. But it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to satisfy the natural desire and anxiety on the part of the people of this country with respect to our relations with America, and I therefore do not hesitate to inform your lordships, and through your lordships, the country, *that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.* [Loud cheers.]

The Earl of DERBY—In the absence of the papers it would be extremely premature to enter into any discussion upon the subject; but I personally rejoice at the announcement which has been made by the noble Earl. I rejoice for this reason, because, although I deeply regret the course pursued by the United States Government, yet I believe that it is impossible for us to vindicate the steps taken, and the conduct pursued by our Minister, and to use under whose authority he acted; and, believing that the United States Government have a just cause of complaint against us, I rejoice that Her Majesty's Government by acquiescing in the withdrawal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls have sanctioned the opinion that America had a just cause of complaint against this country in this matter. At the present moment I will not enter into a discussion of the merits of the cause. I rejoice, however, that we have acknowledged our error, although undoubtedly we have done so by submitting to that which I must say is humiliating on the part of this country to submit to—namely, the removal by the authority of the United States of the Minister of this country. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of CLARENDON—The noble Earl has stated that it would be premature to enter into any discussion. He certainly had not entered into any discussion upon the merits of the subject, but he has pronounced a most positive judgment on the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] I can only appeal to your lordships, and, through your lordships, to the country, not to join the noble Earl in prejudicing the question. [Cheers.]

The Earl of DERBY—In answer to the noble Earl, I beg to state that I have formed my judgment from the papers that have been published and laid on the table of this House. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS....MONDAY, June 16, 1856.

On the question that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply,

Lord J. RUSSELL, who spoke in so low a tone that he was very indistinctly heard, said,—It appears to me that the House of Commons ought not to go into Committee upon the last remaining military estimates of the year without asking the Government for some explanation as to the position in which we at present stand with regard to the United States of America. If there were negotiations going on this Government would rightly say—and, according to all former practice, the House would listen to them—that, during the continuance of those negotiations, it would be inconvenient to the public service to raise anything resembling a discussion, but the question now is whether there are to be any negotiations with the United States Government or not? The state of facts, I conceive, to be this. Dispatches have been received by Her Majesty's Government, declaring, according to the explanations given in both Houses of Parliament, that with respect to the question of recruitment the Government of the United States are satisfied with the explanations of Her Majesty's Government, to the effect that they had no intention whatever of violating the laws of the United States, and that they had heard with great regret that anything which could be construed into a violation of those laws could be alleged against them. The question, therefore, of recruitment appears to me to be at an end. But the Government of the United States, not giving the same credit to Mr. CRAMPTON which they have given to Her Majesty's Government, think that his conduct has been such that intercourse between the two countries cannot usefully be carried on by him, and they have accordingly declared that they can no longer transact the business of the nation with him. They have accompanied this communication with various declarations, and very positive declarations, of their wish to continue on terms of amity with this country. They have, with regard to a second question, which has for a long time been the subject of negotiation between this country and the United States, and various States of Central America, professed their willingness to enter into direct communication with Her Majesty's Government upon any points of difference which now exist; and, having gone through those points in great detail, they have declared that, with respect to some of them, an arbitration may rightly be admitted. I need not ask for any explanation with regard to one or other of those questions. My honorable friend, the Member for Inverneshire, (Mr. BAILLIE,) has given notice of his intention to bring the recruitment question before the House on Thursday next. If the honorable member should think proper to bring that question forward, and if the House should entertain it, then any member of this House, and I among the rest, may declare our opinions on that question. With respect to the second question,—that relating to Central America,—the real point is whether negotiation is to be entered into or continued on that subject. If negotiations were to be broken off, then, no doubt, it would be necessary to bring that question before the House, and I should expect some member to do so; but if negotiation is now to take place, I think, then, upon that question, and I should also say on the other, that it would be most desirable that no further discussion should take place until Her Majesty's Government could inform us of the result of the negotiations. [Hear, hear.] But there are two other very important points, independent of any detail of the merits of the two great questions I have just alluded to, on which I think the House of Commons ought to receive information. The first is whether, as the American Government have desired Mr. CRAMPTON to cease his relations with the United States, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, after the mature deliberations they have now been able to give to the subject, to desire that Mr. DALLAS should likewise withdraw, and thus put an end for a time to any diplomatic communications between the two countries. The second point is, what, pending the negotiation respecting Central America, and until the negotiation should be brought to a close, are the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to any force that either now may be stationed or may be sent to the coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica? With respect to the first point it appears to me that Her Majesty's Government may have the means of judging which neither I nor any member of this House possess; that, besides the ostensible dispatches, there may be ground, on which their judgment has been formed, on which they can give intelligence to the House, but of which we are not at present in possession. It certainly appears to me that their resolution should be formed in this respect, and that if they have reason to believe that the removal of Mr. CRAMPTON is a wanton and determined insult on the part of the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Government can do no otherwise than meet that insult by breaking off communications with the Minister of the United States. If, however, there are no circumstances which lead them to that conclusion, then I should say that not only former examples, but the present peculiar circumstances of this case, make it most desirable that they should accede to the invitation of the Government of the United States, and enter into negotiations upon any points of difference which, though not serious at the present time, may lead to more serious results. [Hear, hear.] With respect to former examples there are many, I think, on this subject. There are cases in which both France and Great Britain have found that the Ministers they have appointed were not acceptable to the Government of the United States. There is the well-known case in 1793 of M. GENET, the Minister sent by the Republican Convention of France, who not only fitted out privateers, and had the prizes brought to New-York, and thus violated the neutrality of the United States, but likewise in a most offensive and improper manner endeavored to raise seditious attempts against General WASHINGTON'S Government. General WASHINGTON, acting with that wisdom for which he was remarkable, and joining to it calmness and firmness, which likewise formed part of his character, in declaring to the French Republic that the conduct of M. GENET was intolerable, and that he could not any longer be permitted to continue as Minister to the United States, did not break off diplomatic relations with France. General WASHINGTON, through his Secretary of State, set forth the details of M. GENET'S conduct, and stated that he was not acceptable to the American Government. Upon this the French Government disapproved the conduct of M. GENET and recalled him, appointing another Minister who might be acceptable to the Government of the United States. Thus the diplomatic relations of the two countries continued unbroken. Again, in 1809, Mr. JACKSON, the Minister for Great Britain, made himself personally unacceptable to the President of the United States, and he was informed that no further communication could be held with him. Mr. WILLIAM PINKNEY was then the American Minister in London, and continued so without interruption, Mr. MADISON being President. In 1850, M. POUSSIN, the French Minister in America, having used language in one or more diplomatic notes which was considered disrespectful to the Secretary of State, was sent his passports, but there was no interruption of amicable relations between the two countries. Mr. RUSH, the American Minister at Paris, was at the time *en route* to the United States, but his successor, Mr. RIVES, was received without obstacle, and a new French Minister was sent to the United States, General TAYLOR being President. These examples show that the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS need not, according to usage and international practice, immediately follow the course pursued by the American Government in respect to Mr. CRAMPTON. I now come to the question, in which negotiation is practicable. That question is one of very considerable difficulty, being involved with ancient obligations on the part of this country, and ancient and what we consider honorable relations between us and certain tribes of Indians on the coast of Central America, and being involved likewise by various interpretations in respect to a recent treaty. In regard of these matters, involving, as they do, most important consequences, it appears to me, from the hasty perusal I have been able to give it in the newspapers of this day, that Mr. MARCY has written a very dispassionate dispatch, maintaining, as he was sure to do in opening a negotiation of that kind, all the positions which the American Government have hitherto maintained. Yet he seems to admit that each of them might be discussed, and to assent that those points, on which arbitration would be useful, should be referred to arbitration. Now, it has been suggested that, though Mr. DALLAS were to receive his passports and all diplomatic communications were to be suspended, yet that negotiation on all these various points might be carried on in some other place and by some other means. I cannot think that such a course would be either befitting the dignity of this country or that it would tend to any useful conclusion. I cannot think it befitting the dignity of this country, because, if we are to negotiate with the United States, I hardly think it would be right to commence an indirect negotiation, or that it would conduce to any good end. If the negotiation is to be carried on, I cannot conceive that it could be better carried on than by Mr. DALLAS, a gentleman universally respected, and who, during the short time he has been here, has received the good will of all classes [hear, hear,] and by the noble earl at the head of the Foreign Department, who is acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. I hope, indeed, that he, who has recently signed the treaty of Paris, will be the person to bring to a termination these distressing occurrences. With respect to the second point I alluded to, the present state of affairs in Central America, it is but fair to observe that an accident might occur, a collision might happen on some unforeseen question or in some unexpected place, which would seriously compromise the amicable relations of the two countries. We have hitherto had a question which has rolled on for a long time, and for a great part of this century has been, as it were, in abeyance, without any active participation of our arms or of those of the United States in the dispute. The States of South America, so far from realizing the expectations of Mr. CANNING, that he had created a new world to restore the balance of the old, have hardly been able to maintain order within their own limits. Still less have they been able to attempt any great conquests; nor has the stronger among them been able so completely to vanquish the weaker as to form any great and powerful State in Central America. The State of Nicaragua, great as her pretensions were to the dominion of the Mosquito coast, and little as she regarded the obligations with us which had descended to her in consequence of our former treaties with Spain, has not been able either to fix herself upon the Mosquito coast or to overcome that colony of various Europeans—Englishmen and others—and citizens of the United States which has been established at Greytown. We see now, however, that an enterprising military chief of considerable energy, who is likely to attract many followers to his standard, by taking the part of one faction against another has obtained very considerable power in the State of Nicaragua, and it is very possible that President RIVAS, having his assistance, may make an incursion on the Mosquito coast and may attack the inhabitants of Greytown. The question, therefore, is what will be the course of Her Majesty's Government in such a contingency? I have no doubt they would think it their duty to protect the persons and property of British residents in such a case, and I cannot wonder, therefore, that they should wish to have a sufficient force in the neighborhood of Greytown for that purpose. Whether they would think fit to interfere with respect to Nicaragua and Greytown I know not, but I think that it is a question upon which we ought to have some information. I say this the more because the reports on this subject are very conflicting. I see in a newspaper to-day that the ships of the United States were allowed to carry men and even military stores, who, no doubt, were going to swell the forces of Nicaragua. It seems to me that such a course would not be consistent with the respect which is due to the flag of the United States. I have also seen what was stated to be a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that Her Majesty's ship-of-war *Euryalus* was in the habit of interfering with the ships making for the port of Greytown, and of overhauling them before allowing them to enter. Some explanation, I have no doubt, can be given on that subject, but I think it is right that the anxiety which exists with regard to it should be as far as possible removed. These are the two questions upon which I should wish to have some explanation—first, whether it is the intention of the Government, after the course which has been taken with respect to Mr. CRAMPTON, to pursue a similar course in regard to Mr. DALLAS, and to break off all diplomatic intercourse with the Government of the United States; and, next, whether, supposing that should not be the case, measures have been taken, after deliberation, by the Government in order to prevent as far as possible any collision between the the ships and forces of the two countries. For my own part, I should hope that the commanders of the ships-of-war of this country and of the United States will receive such orders that they will act completely in concert; and that they will not allow the miserable States in Central America, with their rivalries and their squabbles, to commit these two great nations to hostilities with each other. [Hear, hear.] I need not dwell upon the misfortunes which would flow from a war between the two countries. They are obvious, and must be felt by everybody. If these dissensions should lead to any serious quarrel, or, still more, to active hostilities between the country and the United States, the miseries which would arise to both nations are incalculable; they are of such a nature as no man in this country, and I should hope no man in the United States, could contemplate without the utmost fear and repugnance. The power of the two countries would no doubt be very sensibly displayed if a war were unhappily to arise, but the cause of humanity, the cause of peaceful commerce, and the cause of civilization would suffer. It is equally clear that throughout all the continent every man who has a feeling for liberty, every man who desires to see the cause of freedom flourish, would deplore such a contest between the two great Free States of the world; and it is clear, too, that all those who wish oppression to continue in those countries of Europe which are oppressed, would rejoice at the breaking out of such a war. Such being the feeling which I know must animate every one, and having heard from my noble friend similar sentiments at an earlier period of the session—sentiments which did him the highest honor,—I cannot doubt that everything which can be done consistently with the position of this country, with its honor, and with its engagements to other nations, will be done to preserve peace between the two countries. Let me only add that if the Government are about to enter into these negotiations, I do hope that from the moment that declaration is made, this House, imitating the example which it set itself (and it can imitate none better) during the last war, of forbearance with regard to negotiations, will abstain from any party discussions, from any rival imputations, and from doing anything which can induce any party in the United States to think that, if at last we should fight, and if negotiations, instead of leading us to an amicable settlement, should only lead us further from peace, this country would not be united in resisting pretensions which might be deemed inconsistent with our national honor. I believe each must be the universal opinion. We are in such a position that some explanation is needed from the Government, and I wait anxiously to hear what my noble friend has to say. There is imposed upon him a great responsibility, but I trust that the issue of this will be conducive not only to the interests of this country, but also to the maintenance for a long period to come of the relations of amity between us and the United States. [Hear.] I have seen that after former negotiations new questions have arisen between the two countries. I have been very much grieved to see that, although the question of the northwestern boundary line and the question of the *Caroline* were amicably and skillfully settled by diplomacy, others speedily arose, from which it was sought to create dissensions between the two countries. I am convinced that there are no two countries whose interest and duty it is more to cultivate friendly relations with each other. There is room for us both on the globe. We have a great empire to rule and great duties to fulfill; the United States are no doubt destined to great empire and to great duties. And let us both use the power which God has given us for the benefit of the human race. [Hear, hear.]

Lord PALMERSTON—It is perfectly natural that, in the present state of affairs between this country and the United States, this House should expect from the Government, at the earliest moment, an explanation of the condition in which our mutual relations stand. I cannot, therefore, feel any surprise that my noble friend, whose position in this House so well entitles him to be its organ on such an occasion, should avail himself of the present opportunity to require from Her Majesty's Government an explanation in regard to our present position with the United States. Indeed, Sir, if no honorable member had expressed a wish to hear such an explanation from the Government, I think it would still have been our duty not to allow a day to pass without putting the House in possession of our intentions on this subject. [Hear, hear.] It is unnecessary for me to enter into any explanation whatever of those communications which my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office received a few days ago from the American Minister at this Court. Those communications having been presented to Congress, and having already been published in the newspapers, every honorable member is as fully in possession of them as is the Government of Her Majesty. To lay them upon the table of this House officially, it would be necessary that we should be able to accompany them with such answers as—upon full consideration and upon due deliberation, such as the importance of the subject-matter requires—we should have thought it fitting to return to them. We have not yet been able to frame those answers, therefore we are not in a position to lay these papers officially before Parliament. But, Sir, I am ready to answer the question of my noble friend as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the diplomatic arrangements between this country and the United States. Now, it is to be observed, in the first place, that, although the United States Government have thought fit to intimate to Mr. CRAMPTON that they cannot continue their relations with him, in consequence of which he has left Washington, that intimation did not go to the extent of a rupture of diplomatic relations; but, on the contrary, was accompanied, in another dispatch, by the expression of a desire to continue, through the American Minister at this Court, diplomatic intercourse upon another matter. Now, Sir, Her Majesty's Government, duly considering all the various bearings of the matter, and attending to those considerations upon which my noble friend has dwelt, *have not deemed it their duty to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic intercourse with the American Minister at this Court.* [Cheers.] *We are, therefore, prepared again to enter into communications with him upon any matters which concern the interests of these two great countries.* I think the House will feel that I am best performing my duty by abstaining on the present occasion from entering into any discussion beyond this answer to the question. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend has, however, expressed a hope that the instructions which Her Majesty's Government have given to the naval force which was recently dispatched from this country to the coast of America are not such as are likely to bring about any unnecessary collision between the American and British squadrons. Sir, I can assure my noble friend, I can assure the House, that it is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to avoid anything which might bring about such a collision; that the instructions which have been given to the commander of that force relate to the protection of British interests, of British subjects, and of British property; *and that there is nothing in those instructions which would tend to a collision between the British and American forces.* [Cheers.] We certainly did think it right, considering the uncertain—uncertain as it then undoubtedly was—position of our relations with that great naval Power, that our force in those seas should be placed in such a condition that it might not be liable to any occasional disaster. [Hear, hear.] We thought it right to be strong; but, being strong, we shall not be the aggressors. Upon that subject also—the question about Central America—I am sure the House at present will not wish me to go into any details. [Hear, hear.] I concur with my noble friend in the opinions which he has so well expressed, to which I also gave expression on a former occasion, that it would be lamentable if two countries which have so many interests in common should, through the perverseness of any man, be brought into a state of hostility with each other. With regard to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, I think I may be permitted to say that, as, on the one hand, this country was never in a better condition to carry on war if we were to be forced upon us, that very straight and that very preparation of which we may boast, is also a reason why we may, without derogation from our dignity, act with calmness, with moderation, and with due deliberation upon a matter of such great importance as our which bears upon the relations between this Empire and any foreign country whatever, more especially one between which and ourselves there are so many causes of union and so many mutual interests as between Great Britain and the United States of America. [Cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI—The frequent recurrence of questions of this kind—of misunderstandings in our relations with the United States—must impress upon every gentleman the expediency of treating them with the utmost moderation, and in a spirit of the utmost forbearance. The noble lord who has just addressed the House has touched very lightly indeed upon the immediate cause of the retirement of Her Majesty's Minister from Washington. I was glad to be reminded by the noble lord that, in so far as the Government of the United States was concerned, that could not be looked upon as a complete rupture of diplomatic relations. But I could not help feeling that it was my duty at this moment to say that, although the Government of the United States has drawn a distinction between the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON and the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, I trust the House of Commons will not follow that example. [Cheers.] I was glad to hear that the noble lord did not by his authority sanction this distinction. I am perfectly willing to accept as it has been expressed the statement of Mr. MARCY—that, so far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned, the Government of the United States is completely satisfied with the explanation respecting the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON, and that of Her Majesty's consuls, with regard to the recruiting in the States; but I am quite sure *that the House will not adopt the distinction which the United States Government has made upon that subject.* It will hold Her Majesty's Government responsible, and will not in a moment of extreme difficulty, if not of peril, announce to this country, to Europe, and to America that the House of Commons is prepared to say that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington—an individual who, at all events attempted to do his duty to his Sovereign and to his country, and who has apparently acted upon the instructions of his superiors—is to be made the scapegoat of diplomatic sins. [Hear, hear.] I have expressed myself ill if I have seemed to offer any opinion upon the conduct of the Government. This is not the occasion on which I would express such an opinion, but I wish to guard myself against being supposed to accept without demur the distinction which the United States Government has made between the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON and that of Her Majesty's Government in this matter. I must distinguish between the two questions which have so much interested this country and the United States. Following the example of the noble Lord, (PALMERSTON,) I am not about to enter into a discussion upon either of these subjects; but I must, to prevent misunderstanding of the opinions which I wish to represent, be allowed to make one or two observations. Whatever may be its ultimate decision upon these questions, I wish that the House of Commons would take this opportunity of inquiring calmly what is the cause of these painful and frequently recurring misunderstandings with a country between which and ourselves there ought to be such constant sympathy and such cordial alliance. Sir, it is impossible to suppose that the recruiting, or the mode in which it was conducted, especially after the apologies which were offered by the Government, can really be the cause of the misunderstanding which has unhappily occurred. I want to know why the United States Government, even admitting their cause to a good one, is so prompt, if not eager, to insist upon immediate reparation? It will be well if we take this opportunity—I do not mean this evening, but before these great questions are settled—of arriving at some definite result upon this point. It would be wise if England would at last recognize that the United States, like all the great countries of Europe, have a policy, and that they have a right to have a policy. I observe in the papers which have been laid upon the table of the house that the American Minister who is here commenced his communications with Her Majesty's Government by saying that he thought it right to announce that the President had adopted the Monroe doctrine as the foundation of his system of government. Now, Sir, the Monroe doctrine is one which, with great respect to the Government of the United States, is not, in my opinion, suited to the age in which we live. The increase in the means of communication between Europe and America have made one great family of the Governments of the world, and that system of government which, instead of enlarging, would restrict the diplomatic relations between those two quarters of the globe, is a system which is not adapted to this age. In making that observation, however, I would say that it would be wise in England not to regard with the extreme jealousy with which she has hitherto looked upon it any extension of the territory of the United States beyond the bounds which were originally fixed to it. I hold that that is not a good policy which is founded on the idea that we should regard with extreme jealousy the so-called "aggressive" spirit of the United States. [Hear, hear.] I am of opinion that the treaty concluded by Lord ASHBURTON was one of the wisest diplomatic acts that has been performed in modern times, at least in this country, [hear, hear;] that it was the indication of a sound and liberal policy, and that those who oppose it are the supporters of a policy which is regarded by the Government of the United states as one hostile to the legitimate development of their power. [Hear, hear.] Moreover, I am persuaded that it is the belief on the part of the United States that the British Government is animated by such sentiments in their regard which has excited the feeling that has seized upon the enlistment question as a means of expressing their dissatisfaction and distrust. [Hear, hear.] It is through no desire to introduce controversial questions on the present occasion that I venture to offer these remarks, [hear, hear,] but simply because I wish to remind the House that such is the feeling which prevails in America, [hear,] and that, if it is always to be impressed upon England that she is to regard every expansion of the United States as an act detrimental to her interest and hostile to her power, we shall be pursuing a course which will not prevent that expansion on the part of the States, but which will involve this country in struggles that may prove of the most disastrous character. I remember what extreme jealousy existed a few years ago in this House in consequence of the conquest of California by the United States. [Hear.] That was an event which was looked forward to with the gravest alarm, and one from which the most calamitous results were anticipated. Have any of those gloomy forebodings been realized? [Hear.] I would ask the House how far the balance of power has been injured by the conquest of California by America, *and whether there is any event since the discovery of America which has contributed more materially to the wealth, and through the wealth, to the power of this country than the development of the rich resources of California by means of the United States?* [Hear, hear.] These things are worthy of consideration; for, believe me, sooner or later we shall have to adopt clear and definite opinions on this subject; and, I cannot hesitate to express my belief that if sounder views with respect to it had prevailed in this country, the Government might not have felt themselves justified in taking a course with regard to the enlistment question which, whatever may be its immediate consequences, certainly has not terminated in a manner flattering to the honor of the nation or grateful to the feelings of any class of Her Majesty's subjects. [Hear, hear.] These are two points to which the noble lord to whom we are indebted for this discussion has particularly referred. For my own part, I look on all that has happened with regard to the enlistment question as indicative of the distrust which prevails in the United States, and which has its origin in the conviction that the policy of this country is hostile to the legitimate development of their power. It is my opinion that all that America has fairly a right to expect she may obtain, without injury either to Europe in general or to England in particular, [hear,] *and that it is the business of a statesman to recognize the necessity of an increase in her power,* and at the same time to make her understand that she will most surely accomplish all the objects she proposes to herself by recognizing those principles of international law [hear] which in civilized communities have always been upheld, [hear,] and to impress upon her, that instead of vaunting that she will build her greatness on the Monroe doctrine, which is the doctrine of isolation, she should seek to attain it by deferring to the public law of Europe, and by allowing her destinies to be regulated by the same high principles of policy which all nations who have great destinies to accomplish, have invariably recognized. [Cheers.]

The Action of the British Government on Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

From the London Times, June 18.

It is not to be supposed that the American Government does entirely acquit us of blame in this affair, or see a distinct line between the Government and the conduct of the diplomatic agent. For the purposes of conciliation or diplomacy it affects to consider our Government blameless of the excesses charged on its Minister. What is a concession to peace, even in a diplomatic guise and with a look of insincerity, is an important element of the crisis on which our Government has just been called to act. Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American Government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only just cause for offence with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a Government which expressed a strong desire to continue it, notwithstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? At all events could they not, without loss of honor, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of offence? Undoubtedly the American Government has carefully so put the matter *that our dismissal of its Minister would be more than a retaliation.* It would be returning the blow and giving a deaf ear to the mild tones that explained it. We were at liberty either to interpret the hand by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course.

* * * * * It is evident that the United States' Government is not very pressing for an immediate solution of the Central American difficulty, considering that just now things are going on favorably for its interests. The recruiting question, however, had ripened to a critical maturity, and could not be postponed. In this emergency the American President has, perhaps, taken the mildest course that remained, short of giving it up altogether. No doubt, he could hardly have done that without damaging himself and his friends very considerably with his people; and of course it is not to be expected that an American President should make a martyr of himself for the peace of the world, still less for any consideration to the feelings of England.

In saying that the United States Government has adopted a half-measure, and that our Government has met it more than half way—in admitting that both sides had a right to do what they have done—the one without giving offence, the other without loss of honor—we do not for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honor, and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to elur over that fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future. We do not think the people of England will henceforth sit by so quietly while proceedings to which they have the gravest objection, and negotiations of which they have utter distrust, are going on, nobody knows how, under the shield of the Royal prerogative. The honor of England can hardly be said to be in its own keeping, when month after month its representative we ask, and ask in vain, what has been done, what complaints have been received from other Governments, what answers have been sent, what is the present state of the quarrel, and what its probable conclusion. Throughout the whole of this recruiting affair, and the correspondence arising out of it, the British public has only known the steps taken by its own Government when the American Government had already acted upon them. We adhere to our opinion, that the American Government has not acted with common generosity in this affair, and that its pretence of *lesæ majestas*, or offence against its territorial sovereignty, is simply got up for the occasion. Nevertheless, the common sense of this country would not have allowed Mr. CRAMPTON to go on, week after week, plunging deeper into a difficulty, at the very moment when there was nothing the American Central Government so earnestly wanted for American purposes. Often and often indeed has the British people been plunged into war or forced to humiliation before they knew what it was all about, and by men whose names had hardly reached them. We cannot but think that the time is going by for this sort of work. At least, if England makes no effort to stop it after the present affair, it deserves the consequences.

Mr. Marcy's Last Dispatch on the Central American Question—The Arbitration—British Claim to the Ruatan.

From the London Times, June 18.

Mr. MARCY'S letter to Mr. DALLAS on the Central American question will not immediately satisfy those who expect to find in it the compensation we are to have for the step announced in the other document,—who wish to regard the dispatch on the Central American question as counterbalancing the dispatch on the recruiting question, and to see in the acceptance of our offer of arbitration on the former point a set off to the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON in connection with the latter. It must, indeed, be frankly confessed that Mr. MARCY'S dispatch on the Central American question is, at first sight, a rather perplexing document, and that it is not easy to know what to make of it. The offer of arbitration is accepted, but it is accepted with such qualifications and reserves that the acceptance appears at first to be greatly neutralized. An ordinary reader will be very likely to go away with the idea that what the American document means is, that they accept the offer of an arbitration with their understanding, that if the decision of the arbiter is in their favor they will submit to it, but that if it is against them they will not. On such an important and very complicated question, however, as the Central American one, and at such a critical juncture as the present, it will be only justice to the subject to describe as fully as possible what the nature of the American concession is, and in what sense and how far they accede to our proposal of arbitration.

The whole of this complicated dispute relating to Central America hinges upon two main questions. One is a question of *property*,—to whom do the Bay Islands belong,—to Honduras or to England? The other is a question of the interpretation of *a treaty*—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Now, with respect to the first question, it can readily be imagined that the title to this or that small island in a remote part of the Atlantic may not be quite so fixed or so absolute and ascertained a thing as a title to a house in Cheapside or Piccadilly. The seas of the New World have been, up to a comparatively recent time, the sphere of adventure, unsettled occupation, irregular tenure, and general experimentizing and trial of new homes and residences. Such end such an island looks pleasant enough; it has good harbors, good timber, a good soil. "Shall we go and live there? By all means; there appears no objection; the place is empty, and we might as well have the benefit of it." A party of Britishers accordingly occupy the island—it may be Ruatan or any other—and make themselves comfortable there. A new map is published in this country in the course of three or four years from this time, and the island is marked red or blue, as may be, to indicate that it is occupied by British residents, and is considered to be a British island. But, years after the act of occupation, and after the Geographer Royal has painted the island red or blue in his map, it comes out that a neighboring kingdom or republic on the mainland always considered this island to be its property. And now begins the dispute. "That island is mine," says Honduras. "How was I to find out that?" retorts the Britisher. "All I can say is, it was empty when I came there. Why don't you occupy your island, if it is yours? No, if possession is nine-tenths of the law in the Old World, it is pretty nearly the whole of the law in the New." Now, these are the sort of premises on which the territorial dispute as to the proprietorship of the Bay Island turns. The dispute is rather like one of those common disputes about seats at a concert or a play, at least before the present systematic days of numbered tickets. A man takes a seat, and leaves it for a minute or two. On coming back he finds it occupied, and says, "That is my seat." "It's mine," says the interloper, "there was no one here when I came." It is evident that people may wrangle forever about such questions of proprietorship. Urgent necessity generally settles them speedily in point of fact, but the abstract question of right could be argued by lawyers for an immense time, if they were paid for it.

This, then, is one of the questions on which the Central American dispute hinges; but, besides this territorial dispute, there is a dispute about the interpretation of a treaty—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which is the other question on which the Central American dispute hinges. Is the prohibitory clause in that treaty, against either side occupying Central America, prospective only, or does it affect existing occupation? Does it only stop further occupation, or does it impose the abandonment of present? Our Government maintains the former, the United States the latter interpretation.

Now, these being the two questions on which the Central American disputes hinges,—a question of the proprietorship of certain territory, and a question of the interpretation of a certain treaty,—what Mr. MARCY says with respect to the proposal of arbitration is pretty much this: "We will submit the territorial question to an arbiter, but we will not submit the question as to the interpretation of the treaty. Upon the second of that treaty," he says, "we Americans have made up our mind, and we will not change it for any arbiter in the world. That treaty prohibits both sides from occupation of any part of Central America. If you English can obtain a decision in favor of your right to occupy this Bay Islands as far as mere *title* goes, the *treaty* is still against it, and to that treaty we require you to submit. We allow no appeal to an arbiter on *that* question. The whole of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty supposed an equality of non-occupancy attaching to both sides, the United States and Great Britain, as regards Central America. If, then, you English go on occupying portions of it, we Americans shall begin to look out for ourselves, and find out territory there to occupy; and thus the treaty will, by the violation of it by both sides, be practically dissolved, and cease to exist."

Mr. Peabody's Entertainment to Mr. and Mrs. Dallas at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham—A Delightful Reunion.

On Friday, the 13th of June, Mr. PEABODY invited the American Minister and his family, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, most of the principal American families now in London, and a large number of English friends interested in the prosperity of the United States, to a concert and banquet, at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. The company amounted to about 150 ladies and gentlemen, and included the following names:

AMERICAN.—The American Minister, Mrs. Dallas and the Misses Dallas, Mr. Dallas, Secretary of Legation, Miss Ricklin, Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Hon. Mr. Pulsky, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Bergh, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Duncan, Mississippi; Miss Russell, Mr. Stephen Duncan, Mississippi; M. J. S. Donnell and party, Baltimore; Miss Pennington, Baltimore; General Campbell and lady, Judge Hopkinson, Boston; Mr. Watts and party, Philadelphia; Mr. Burnett, Cincinnati; Mr. Kelly, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Lampson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Hinsman and Miss Dabney, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Gilbert, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Canada; Mr. Lewis and the Misses Lewis, Boston; Mr. Warren, Boston; Mr. Walker, Michigan; Mr. Sherman, New-York; Mr. Grund, Washington, &c.

ENGLISH.—The Marchioness of Hastings, Marquis of Headfort, Marchioness of Headfort, Countess of Glasgow, Lady Talbot de Malahide, The Right Hon. David Salomons, Lord Mayor, The Lady Mayoress, Lord Clarence Paget, Lady John Somerset, Lady Victoria Hastings, Sir H. L. Bulwer, Lady Bulwer, Sir Wm. Ousley, Lady Ousley, Lady Morgan, Sir John Wilson, Sir Henry Holland, Lady Holland, Sir Robert and Lady Carden, The Very Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair, Sir Joseph Paxton, Miss Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Misses Leslie, Mrs. Heurtley, Mrs. and Miss Cohen, Miss Holland, Mr. Wm. Brown, M. P., and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Thomson Hankey, M. P., and lady, Miss Alexander, Mr. Oliveira, M. P., and lady, Admiral Courtney, Capt. Mackinnon, R. N., Mr. and Miss Gooch, Mr. J. C. Pickersgill and lady, Miss Pickersgill, Mrs. Roger, Mr. Gregson, M. P., and lady, Mr. Grattan, Mr. and Mrs. Bently, &c., &c.

The Company were invited to assemble at 1 o'clock, the hour for opening the building, in order that they might have an opportunity of viewing the courts, picture galleries, and grounds before the commencement of the concert at 3 o'clock. This concert was by the Opera Company, and Mr. PEABODY'S guests occupied a gallery expressly appropriated for them. Subjoined is the programme of the pieces performed, which, with an interval during which refreshments were served, occupied about two hours:

PART I.

Overture—"Egmont".....Beethoven
Aria—"O God have mercy"—Herr Formes..Mendelssohn
Duetto—"Crudel Perche"—Mlle. Marai and Sig. Graziani.....Mozart
Part Song—"Who Shall Win my Lady Fair"—By the chorus.....Pearsall
Aria—"Ah! mon fils"—Mme. Didiee.....Meyerbeer
Trio—"Vanne a Colel"—Mme. Grisi, Sig. Gardoni and Sig. Mario.....Costa
Aria—"Caro nome"—Mme. Bosio.....Verdi
Finale—"Giovian"—Sig. Gardoni, Sig. Roeconi, Herr Formes, and chorus.....Rossini

PART II.

Overture—"Anacreon".....Cherubini
Aria—"Al dolce guidami"—Mme. Grisi.....Donizetti
Trio—"Chetl al favor"—Mme. Bosio, Mlle. Marai and Sig. Gardoni.....Rossini
Aria—"Martern aller arten"—Mlle. Nov.....Mozart
Duetto—"Sarbande ogeor"—Mme. Grisi and Mme. Didiee.....Rossini
Aria—"Largo al factotum"—Sig. Ronconi.....Rossini
Finale—"Di qeale saeta furor"—Mme. Grisi, Mlle. Marai, Sig. Soldi, Sig. Graziani, Sig. Zalgar and chorus.....Donizetti

After the concert the fountains were to have played in the grounds, but a heavy fall of rain interfered. Mr. and Mrs. DALLAS, and their family, were then conducted through the various parts of the building containing the chief objects of interest, and paused to express the most intense admiration at the wonders of the Alhambra Court. This circuit having been completed, the company assembled for dinner in a saloon, fitted up for the occasion, near the Pompeian Court—Mr. PEABODY leading in Mrs. DALLAS, while Mr. DALLAS took the Marchioness of HASTINGS. The entertainment was provided by the purveyors to the Mansion House, and was pronounced a marvel of elegance and luxury.

The interest of the occasion was great y increased by the fact of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON having just become known, while the nature of Mr. MARCY'S dispatch respecting it was in quite uncertainty. The relations of the two countries were therefore supposed to be in a critical position, and every one consequently felt the importance of each demonstration of mutual good will.

On the removal of the cloth, Mr. PEABODY with earnest feeling proposed the health of the Queen. Expressing his confidence in the sentiments of Her Majesty manifested on all occasions toward the United States, he believed that the time would never arrive when her health would not be received by American citizens with the same fervor as by her English subjects.

The Lord Mayor then gave the "President of the United States." He expatiated on the feeling between the two countries, and pointing to the relations between them as being of more importance than the intercourse of all the rest of the globe, proclaimed his conviction that no one could now be considered perfectly fit to fill a statesman's place in England, who had not by personal travel become acquainted with America and the Americans. If a better knowledge existed of the real sentiments of the people, any momentary misapprehensions would be immediately smoothed down.

The Marquis of HEADFORT followed by proposing "Mr. DALLAS,"—a toast which was received with the greatest warmth. It was a happy thing, he considered, that at the present moment one whose character was entitled to so much respect, was Minister in this country.

Mr. DALLAS acknowledged the kind feeling expressed towards him, and although as the party was a private one, he would claim the privilege of not entering into any general topics, he desired most strongly to convey his sense of the man

don the whole crowd moved off in a southerly direction from Palmyra. After moving about a mile, a column of United States troops was discovered coming up the Santa Fé road; apparently going to Palmyra, where these men started from. Brown and the whole crowd moved on to about two miles, or two and a half, from Palmyra, when Brown called a halt. I understood from Mr. Brown himself, that the officer commanding the troops mentioned had sent for him to come and see him. In the course of half an hour afterwards Brown started in that direction, and on his return said that he had been to the troops, or in consultation with the officer of the troops; that the officer told him he had been sent there to see what was going on, and to disperse armed bodies and prevent collisions between parties; and that the officer desired the company under Brown to disperse and retire from that point. I have heard Brown declare that he did not approve or intend to submit to the Territorial laws unless they were sanctioned by the General Government, said conversations to that effect; never heard Partridge say a word about the laws that I remember; never heard Brown speak of the President's Proclamation of January or February last, concerning Kansas affairs; that he did not regard it as a document worth paying attention to; never heard Williams or Partridge say anything about the laws of Kansas or the Proclamation, except that Williams has remarked that he did not consider the Territorial laws of Kansas just; never heard Williams use language implying that he intended to resist the Territorial laws by force. The crowd staid at Ottawa Jones' on Sunday night, and the next morning, Monday, I saw John Brown, Sr., there; did not hear either John Brown, Sr., or John Brown, Jr., speak of the murder of Wilkinson and others at Pottawatomie *at that time*; I did not hear Brown, Sr., speak of the murders *at any time*; at Ossawatomie I got in conversation with John Brown, Jr., at night, and was speaking of the murder of Wilkinson and others: I said to him I thought it was a very desperate thing, the outrageous action and one to be guilty of, and that I repudiated all such actions and all such men, no matter what party they belonged to; John Brown, Jr., said he did not repudiate the crime altogether, although he said he could not justify it altogether; that there was an excuse in part for it; I told him I could not admire any such conduct, and then I turned away and left him.

Cross-examined—I live at Ossawatomie, K. T., sixty-five or seventy miles from here; never was at his house, but suppose I live nine or ten miles from John Brown, Jr; first saw him, I think, about 1st March last; I am a house-carpenter by trade; I was a member of the Topeka Legislature; I know the people about Pottawatomie Creek and Marais des Cygnes pretty generally; after the company had gone, I went to Palmyra; arrived at Prairie City, or Palmyra, Saturday night, and left there Sunday morning and joined in the crowd; I was not in command of a company or connected with any organized party there whatever; I was in command of a company got up at Ossawatomie in February last, or thereabouts, for amusement and becoming acquainted with military tactics, but not for hostile purposes; I think that nothing to do with Brown; I do not know to what Brown, Jr., company assembled, precisely; Brown was at Ossawatomie two or three days before they started towards Lawrence and said there was a good deal of trouble at Lawrence, and that it was desirable for citizens of other parts of the Territory to aid them in resisting what he called outrages against the town. Do not know that Brown had been to Lawrence to ascertain affairs there, only that he had heard many rumors, and that he was going himself and intended to get all to go with him that he could. Understood from him that there were parties from Missouri and elsewhere encamped near Lawrence, with the intention of burning the town. Did not hear him say anything that implied a knowledge on his part that the United States Marshal was at Lawrence, or that United States troops were there. Understood from Brown that there were armed parties from Missouri and elsewhere assembled, and unlawfully arrayed and assembled against Lawrence; and he wanted all to go who could. Did not hear him say anything on that occasion about resisting United States or Territorial authorities. He was there only a short time. Next time I saw him he was at Palmyra with his company. He paraded them, and called them upon parade. He had been to Lawrence the night previous to learn the facts in reference to the difficulties there, and returned to Palmyra with all the information that he had learned. After seeing the company of United States troops mentioned as coming up the Santa Fe road, the crowd moved on further. Brown having reported the conversation with the officer, that the latter had orders to disperse all armed parties and prevent collisions, the Ossawatomie people went home, and I presume Brown's did too. Heard Mr. Brown say he would not resist the United States officers. Said nothing about the Territorial authorities, or any other authority on that occasion. Brown's party left us. Brown gave no instruction to any organized body at that time (Sunday morning) to resist, or any operation whatever at that time. I was at Palmyra only a short time, and cannot declare the existence of any intention to resist laws by the crowd. Could not judge of their general feelings. The party from Pottawatomie was under command of John Brown, Jr. The party from Ossawatomie was composed of the companies mentioned. I heard the facts of the matter from Mr Brown on his return from Lawrence; after the companies had assembled at Palmyra, Brown reported what had been done at Lawrence, and what had been done and what the people had suffered, &c.; there was then confusion and discussion in the crowd; it was a scarlin M; when they left Palmyra, Brown advised the men to go home and attend to their work, but for himself, he was going to be in the saddle; I understood Brown's remarks concerning the proclamation to the effect that he could have no influence with, or control his future actions at all; that it would have no bearing upon his actions about obeying or disobeying the laws of Kansas; William Partridge was in the company; S. B. Morse one of these prisoners, saw him there; do not know P Macess; don't recollect seeing Jason Brown there nor Samuel Kilburn; saw Henry H. Williams there; don't know Jacob Benjamin; I heard no expression of intention to keep any organized body or officer, to resist the laws of Kansas whilst at Palmyra; the people from Ossawatomie went up to see and learn what was going on at Lawrence; what the people from Pottawatomie went for I do not know precisely further than already stated; I know of no acts of violence to persons or property committed by the crown assembled at Palmyra of my own knowledge; there was also another party or company besides the Ossawatomie and Pottawatomie Companies, one commanded by Brown, one by Mr Shores, and Mr. Dayton was leader of a part of the company from Ossawatomie; at the time of moving from Palmyra the companies all agreed to be controlled by John Brown, Jr.

Direct examination resumed—John Brown, Jr., was a member of the Free Soil Legislature held at Topeka; the same man was in the meeting at Ossawatomie; Mr. Williams was also a member of that Legislature, and was a member of Brown's company, and was afterwards chosen captain thereof; the affair concerning Mr. Jones and his expulsion was the cause of the split between the Ossawatomie and Pottawatomie companies; the man mentioned had desired Brown to have Jones recalled and restored, but he justified and approved the act against Jones. And the circumstances mentioned about the two men desiring Jones to be recalled as many as three times, only that the head

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1856.

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We publish To-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock on Saturday. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ No morning paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. We shall, however, publish an edition at 12 M., containing the latest news to the hour of publication, together with a full account of this day's celebration and festivities.

☞ The Senate was in session the whole of Wednesday night, and until 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, occupied in the debate on DOUGLAS' Kansas bill. A great variety of amendments were acted upon, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 33 to 12. At noon the President *pro tem.* again took the Chair, but no other Senator was present, and after announcing the signing of several enrolled bills, he declared the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, Mr. CAMPBELL said he intended to call up the report of the Select Committee on the Sumner assault on Tuesday, and that on Wednesday he would move the previous question. Mr. BARCLAY'S motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution was rejected, was then adopted by a vote of 101 yeas to 99 nays, and the bill was then passed by a vote 100 to 97. The yeas and nays will be found in our report of the proceedings elsewhere. An ineffectual effort was made to have an evening session, and the House adjourned to Monday.

☞ We publish this morning some interesting news from Europe, received by the *Hermann* and by the *Canada's* mails. We have given in full the recent Parliamentary debates on the Enlistment and Central American questions. They show conclusively that a pacific solution to our difficulties with Great Britain may be confidently expected. There can be but little doubt that Mr. MARCY'S last dispatches have tended greatly to produce this result, as well as the altered tone to be remarked in the London Press. The *Times*, especially, it will be noticed, has turned completely round, so as to fall in with public opinion, and now censures Mr. CRAMPTON as strongly as it heretofore defended his conduct.

Independence Day.

Eighty years ago this blessed morning the heroic fathers of our nation proclaimed the Independence of the American people in words which will be remembered and repeated on each return of the glorious day, while human speech endures. Eighty years ago, but still our Independence is incomplete. We are independent of all foreign powers, and may boldly snap our fingers at the united sovereignty of the Old World; but we have nurtured a despotism within our own boundary which has now, for the first time, been resolutely attacked, and before another return of the day our Independence may be complete. A little boasting may be pardoned in the anniversary of the natal day of our national existence; but we need not indulge in it here. Notwithstanding all the domestic dissensions which attend our Presidential elections, and which never seemed more numerous and malignant than now, we believe that the Union was never less in danger of disruption, nor the country at large in a more prosperous and happy condition. Our garners are all full and overflowing; we are at peace with all the world; the whole country is free from pestilential diseases; God has prospered us above all the nations of the earth, and, as a united and happy people, we can all join to-day in celebrating the return of that joyous Anniversary which will ever be hailed by the descendants of our Revolutionary Sires as the Glorious Fourth.

"High Treason" in Kansas.

We publish this morning, together with some interesting Kansas letters, a faithful report of the examination of the Free-State prisoners at Tecumseh, charged with the crime of treason against the United States. The proceedings in a case so novel—carried on in the name of justice and under the solemn formula of law—will be read with some curiosity and no little surprise. At first sight the reader may imagine that the whole story is an absurd farce; but a farce it is not. The report of this examination, it will be observed, is authenticated and verified from beginning to end by the Clerk of the Court. All that is here recorded actually occurred. The indictment was originally laid against seven individuals conspicuous among those who have endeavored to make Kansas a Free State. For this crime they were arrested near Ossawatomie, and, like a gang of galley slaves, they were chained two and two together and driven from thence to Tecumseh—a distance of sixty-five miles—where they have undergone a barbarous imprisonment and still more barbarous semblance of trial for treason. One of the prisoners, JOHN BROWN—unable to bear up against this misfortune—was driven mad by the treatment he received. The reader will perceive that the evidence adduced on this curious trial is precisely the same against all the prisoners; and yet, strange to say, three have been convicted while five have been unconditionally released. What further proceedings will be taken in regard to those who have been sent back to prison remains to be seen, but the fact that this mock trial has actually taken place is of itself an outrage, under color of law, which, in the absence of the positive proof we now produce, few would believe.

The New Kansas Dodge.

Senator DOUGLAS falters in the work he has undertaken. He quails before the popular condemnation of his Kansas policy. His proud proclamation that he would "subdue" the North and compel its acquiescence in the principle of the Nebraska bill, has been falsified,—and Senator DOUGLAS himself has been compelled to make a show of modifying his policy for the purpose of appeasing the popular indignation which threatens to sweep his party from power. In another column will be found the new bill which he reported on the 30th, and which was forced through the Senate on the morning of the 3d inst. On its face, and to all appearances, it is a complete abandonment of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and a direct reversal of the policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas:—and although these appearances are utterly deceptive, they prove the extent to which DOUGLAS and his fellow conspirators have been startled and alarmed by the developments of public sentiment within the last ten days.

The principle of Popular Sovereignty, as it has been expounded by DOUGLAS, demands that the people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to manage their own affairs. The Kansas bill pretended to confer upon the inhabitants the right thus to regulate their own concerns. The Legislature of the Territory was to prescribe the time, place and manner of holding elections:—to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants:—to make all laws concerning property:—and generally to exercise all the rights and powers vested in State Governments. This was proclaimed to be the fundamental principle of the Kansas bill:—and no extremity of disorder or commotion was to be allowed to interfere with its enforcement. President PIERCE, in his special message, declared his determination *to enforce the laws of the Kansas Legislature*:—and his proclamation menaced the people with the power of the Federal army as a means of compelling obedience. Thus far the Administration has taken this stand and maintained it. The Federal Judiciary in the Territory has indicted men for *treason*, for having refused obedience. Scores of the best citizens of Kansas now lie in prison under such a charge. Federal Judges have denounced free presses, and hotels owned by Free-State men, as nuisances:—and mobs, acting under Federal sanction, have destroyed them both. All this has been done in pursuance of the purpose to enforce the laws of Kansas, and thus maintain the principle of Popular Sovereignty.

All this Senator DOUGLAS now abandons. He has brought in a bill declaring null and void sundry enactments of this Kansas legislature. He has stripped the Kansas authorities of the right to regulate their own affairs, and proposes another tribunal, which shall do all this for them. There could not be a more complete repudiation of the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine than is embodied in his new bill.

But his devotion to Slavery and his determination to promote its extension into Kansas, have not abated a single jot. Both are conspicuous in this very act. Although he repudiates the sovereignty of the people of Kansas,—although he strips *them* of the power to regulate their own affairs,—he is equally careful to deny it to Congress, where it properly belongs. He proposes to vest THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE with substantial power over the whole matter. He proposes that the President shall, with the consent of the Senate, appoint a COMMISSION OF FIVE PERSONS, in a majority of whom shall be vested complete and absolute authority over the Territory. We hear rumors from Washington that assurances have been whispered that this Commission shall be fairly constituted,—that all political parties shall be represented upon it. The man who trusts to such assurances is a political idiot. The whole scheme is intended to deceive. Its precise scope and purpose is *to place in the hands of President* PIERCE *complete authority over Kansas*;—and that man must be a fool who does not know that *at the bottom of all this lies the determination* TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE. This is the grand end at which the whole Kansas conspiracy has been directed. It was for *this and this alone* that the Missouri Compromise was repealed;—that Kansas was thrown open to Slavery;—that secret lodges were formed in the Slave States to carry Slavery into the Territory;—that the Border Ruffians invaded it and took possession of the polls;—that the Slave laws were extended over it;—that Lawrence was besieged, her houses burned and her free press destroyed; that all Free-State men have been imprisoned or driven out of the Territory; and that for the last six months the whole region has been ravaged by ruffianly Pro-Slavery hordes. And is it supposable that Senators DOUGLAS and TOOMBS,—the ringleaders of this grand Pro-Slavery conspiracy,—are now to abandon the object they have had in view from the beginning, or to do anything which would leave its consummation doubtful? This bill, it must be remembered, is TOOMBS' bill. It has been concocted by the leaders in the Kansas Conspiracy,—under the personal supervision of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW & Co. They know perfectly well what its effect would be;—and they never would have brought it forward unless they had known, in the first place, that it was necessary to appease and divert the public indignation,—and in the next place, that this scheme would answer their purpose just as well as any other.

The bill proposes that *the President and Senate* shall appoint *Five* Commissioners, a majority, (or *three*) of whom shall *have entire control over the election* of delegates in Kansas to form a State Constitution. It proposes that, under their direction, and under regulations to be issued by the *Secretary of the Interior*, all the citizens of Kansas shall record their names *on the 4th of July*, (to-day,)—and that, in November, *these men and no others shall be allowed to vote*. Now, DOUGLAS, TOOMBS & Co. know perfectly well that more than half the Free-State men of Kansas have been *driven out* by violence, and cannot possibly be there to register their names. They know that all their leaders are either in prison or in exile, and that indictments *for treason* are pending against them. They know that the Territory is full of Missouri men, who have taken possession of it and will be on hand to record their names. They know that the whole machinery of Government in Kansas,—legislative, executive and judicial,—is in the hands of the Pro-Slavery men; and that they will have, therefore, an overwhelming advantage in such an election as they propose. And it is this conviction which has led them to propose it. Nothing but the most absolute certainty that this bill will aid them in their grand purpose,—*to make Kansas a Slave State*,—would ever have induced them to bring it forward.

We trust the House of Representatives will arrest a measure so fatal to Freedom in Kansas as this bill will prove to be. If the Government of Kansas is to be put in Commission, LET THAT COMMISSION BE NAMED IN THE BILL. To clothe the President with any such authority is a monstrous departure from Republican principles, which nothing but the domineering spirit of Slavery could ever have forced upon the representatives of freemen.

Democracy in England.

The peaceful termination of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain has demonstrated that there exists a power in England, higher than that of the crown, able to impart life to that mummyized anomaly, the House of Peers, as subtle and more straightforward than the six-penny press, and before which even the dogged characteristics of a Palmerston Ministry have been compelled to bow the knee, without making the slightest sign of resistance. That power is the will of the nation—the grumbling, but unmistakable voice of that intangible incarnation, Mr. John Bull, roused to wrath at the prospect of seeing his commerce checked, his colonies overrun, and his pockets emptied. However little esteem English Governments may deserve, in reviewing the various phases of their history, John Bull is a very different being from his representatives. He can be led by the nose, it is true, that is, if his pride and purse—particularly the latter—are properly catered to; he is neither modest nor magnanimous; alternates, in his dealings, between arrogant boasting and sickly peevishness: and is altogether as crotchetty, testy an animal as any of the horned family to which his name testifies his affinities. Nevertheless, woe to John Bull's keepers, skillful as they may be, if they fail to conform themselves to each one of the mass of apparently inexplicable contradictions which create the aggregate of his character. OVID tells of no metamorphose more sudden than that with which the bull can be changed into a lion, whose British roar has even less charm for those who have him in charge, than for enemies in the distance.

It can scarcely be doubted that, but for the decidedly signified veto of the *British people*, the Enlistment question would not have terminated so peacefully, and Central American imbroglios might still prepare the way for a discordant issue to the controversies pending between the two countries. Lord PALMERSTON'S audacity, and the more tortuous malice of Lord CLARENDON, would have found full vent against the United States—*if they had only dared*. Not that they were held back by any dread of such injury as we could have inflicted upon them. The vast naval preponderance of Great Britain is a text which needs no commentary, and the fiery old Premier would have reveled in the sport of fleshing the teeth of his dogs of war—returned hungry from the Baltic—in such prey as our unarmed cruisers would have afforded in every ocean and sea on the globe. The master spirit by which the ministry of Queen VICTORIA have been cowed and controlled is not to be found on this side of the Atlantic, (although it owns an elder sister here, equally sovereign in her own sphere,) but it is that English Democracy which is gradually becoming the sole source of rule in the British Queen's dominions.

The Eastern war has had this advantage, at least, that it has swept away more delusions scorned off more rust, and laid the foundations for more good, in the United Kingdom, than could have been accomplished in a century. It has been a fiery trial, in which the invincibility of England has been humiliatingly solved, thereby consuming much dross of national pride, while leaving behind the pure metal. War, more than anything else, always discovers how a nation is ruled. In despotisms, it displays the greatness or weakness of the monarch; in oligarchies, of the nobility; and in democracies, of the mass of the people. There was a period, once, in the history of England, when the national glory was identified with the name of its sovereign; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and nearly to the present time, the lead was assumed by the aristocracy, and Great Britain grew in greatness and littleness under their control. The late war has weighed these titled rulers in the balance; they have been found deplorably wanting—and the burden of governing must henceforth devolve upon more worthy shoulders. The Queen a cipher, the aristocracy far behind the demands of the age,—having "learned nothing and forgotten nothing,"—no resource is left but for *the people* to take the reins into their own hands, and, if they do so, they will guide the affairs of the State well.

The present age demands Democratic government—not Red Republicanism, nor necessarily American institutions; but a practical recognition of the fact that the energy, enlightenment, intelligence and industry of the time, are in the people. The people are the SOUL of the present age, which feels and thinks for it. The living thought of the time no longer finds its expression in Emperors, Kings, Barons and Courts. Where these have not sunk into mere appendages, ornaments or incumbrances, it is because, as in the case of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he has adapted himself to the Democratic spirit of the age, by becoming the representative of the will of the nation, taking care never to transgress the boundary of popular feeling—and even he is but a hereditary President, liable, any day, to be summoned by revolution before the bar of the country, and impeached for disregarding national wishes or caprices. Nations that neglect to assert Democracy now, are as insane as those would formerly have been who should have rejected printing, the use of gunpowder, steam, or any other development of human genius or power. The sound sense of England has long since discovered this in theory, and hence the rapid increase of the influence of the middle and lower classes within the last twenty years; but it required emergencies like those that have lately risen to arouse the entire Kingdom to a feeling of shame and disgust that the Government of the country should be so far behind the people in real intelligence. "Men of business think it strange," said an eloquent English patriot, one year ago, "that while they are able to span England with gigantic undertakings, to construct railways, to tunnel through mountains, to send their ships to every part of the world—while they have made England what she is, and raised her to the high position she justly holds among other nations—*those who pretend to govern them are not able to manage the affairs of the country*." It is not now a rare sight in England to witness merchants, men of business, mechanics, agriculturists, who once never meddled with political details, leaving their wonted occupations to raise their united voices against the mismanagement of the country by titled hirelings. A new era has, in fact, dawned, and the peaceful aspect of the future depends upon its continuance, viz., that of popular rule in the dominions of the British Queen.

Fremont's Votes.

The Administration papers are industriously parading Col. FREMONT'S votes in the Senate of the United States, upon various propositions that were there presented concerning Slavery. The first was upon a project that the United States Government should pay the Colonization Society for clothing, feeding and educating 700 Africans who had been rescued from a *slaver*. Col. FREMONT voted against it. The next was upon a motion to *abolish Slavery* in the District of Columbia:—and upon this proposition, presented twice, Col. FREMONT both times voted *No*.

The Administration press could not possibly render the Republican cause a better service than by parading these votes. They refute decisively its constant assertion, that the Republican Party is an Abolition Party,—and that Col. FREMONT is an Abolitionist. They prove conclusively the conservative and defensive character of the Republican movement. The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia is no part of the Republican platform. It is not a measure advocated by the Republican Party. Neither that, nor the payment of money out of the Federal Treasury to the Colonization Society, forms any part of the Republican creed. Col. FREMONT'S record upon both these schemes is precisely what it should be.

The sole object of the Republican movement is to prevent the extension of Slavery into free territory and to dethrone it from its supremacy over the Federal Government. It is purely defensive and conservative. It menaces no vested interests,—proposes no interference with Slavery in States where it exists,—contemplates no action upon the subject any where which can justly be regarded as offensive, and seeks neither more nor less than to bring the Government back to the Constitutional principles and practices of its founders. Col. FREMONT has declared repeatedly and testified by his acts, his entire and cordial sympathy with these endeavors. We are glad that his opponents are proving to the country that he does not go beyond them. We trust the Buchanan and Fillmore presses of the Union will keep before their readers Col. FREMONT'S votes in the Senate on the subjects referred to.

Squatter Sovereignty.

The Richmond *Enquirer* scornfully repels the notion that Squatter Sovereignty has been indorsed by the Democratic platform, or nominee. After speaking of Mr. BUCHANAN'S antecedents, it says:

"These considerations (in which men of all parties in the general will concur) *afford a clue to ascertain and determine his meaning and opinions as to Squatter Sovereignty*. The Nebraska bill has been charged with ambiguity, yet it is hard to suspect the majority in Congress who enacted it with fraudulent intention. *The changed phraseology employed on the same subject in the Cincinnati Platform, was adopted in order more explicitly and fully to repudiate the idea of Squatter Sovereignty*. The subject had been fully discussed before the sitting of the Convention, and the entire South went into Convention, resolved that no room for doubt or cavil should be left, even to our enemies. *To place other construction on the platform is to assert that a few knaves in Convention duped the whole South and most of the North*.

But although the Convention satisfied its friends by resolutions on this subject, unanimously adopted in Convention, it did not stop the cavillings and affected doubts of its adversaries. No wonder Mr. BUCHANAN cannot satisfy men who are predetermined not to be satisfied. But it would be strange, wonderful, incredible, that Mr. BUCHANAN, knowing *that Squatter Sovereignty has but one conspicuous advocate in the Union*, knowing that the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention were carefully framed, *so as expressly to exclude such doctrine*, and had, therefore, met the unanimous approbation of Southern as well as Northern members, should studiously accept the '*ipsissima verba*' of that platform and resolutions, as coincident with his own opinions, and as the guide of his policy if elected. We say it would be strange, wonderful, incredible, that he should suddenly turn short round, eat his own words, clasp Squatter Sovereignty to his bosom—and for what? To destroy his reputation for truth, honesty, common sense and consistency, to offend a nation and lose an empire."

A New Recruit for Fremont.

The Religious Press has always stood aloof from politics until now. But the Pulpit and the Press are uniting in the cause of Freedom and FREMONT. The *Independent* of this week makes a formal announcement of its entering the campaign, as follows:

"The *Independent* will enter the field side by side with *all* who desire to do battle for *truth, justice* and *humanity*. With all the power God may give it, it will urge the Christian public to do with their might what their hands find to do to save our beloved country from the death-grasp of Slavery. It will advocate Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Free-Soil, Free Men, and——FREMONT for the next President. Those who think a religious paper should not thus freely join with the secular press in doing this extraordinary work, are informed that the matter has been calmly considered, the cost counted, and the conclusion deliberately and conscientiously arrived at, that duty to God and man precludes a moment's hesitation as to the course which ought to be taken by this paper."

☞ A fine lithographic portrait of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER has just been published, by Mr. CHARLES H. BRAINARD, of Boston, whose engravings of illustrious Americans we have frequently had occasion to commend. The portrait of Senator SUMNER is one of the finest we have seen. Mr. BRAINARD will shortly publish two splendid portraits of FREMONT and DAYTON.

Amusements.

The amusements for the National Anniversary are not so numerous as they are on most years, but there are yet plenty of places open where a rational evening's entertainment can be had for a small price.

At NIBLO'S GARDEN the celebrated RAVELS continue to give a very superior pantomime and terpsichorean entertainment. These artists have been so long before the public, and are so widely known, that it is superfluous to sing their praises. Their performances are characterized by grace, force and elegance. Those who cannot endure the fatigue of listening, should go to NIBLO'S, where they are only expected to look. The "Conscript," "Pongo, or the Intelligent Ape," and Mr. HENGLER on the tight rope, are on the bill for to-night. Commence at 8 o'clock.

The SUMMER GARDEN (Wallack's Theatre) is in the first week of its Summer season, and will be found a cool and delightful place, abounding with flowers, fountains and all sorts of "delicacies of the season." The bright particular star of the place is Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, a most *piquante* and delightful actress, and one who can dance and sing better than any other lady on the New-York boards, and who is, also, abundantly beautiful. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is supported by a good Company, foremost among whom we may mention Mr. DION BOUCICAULT (the author and actor) and Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON. The pieces played at the Summer Garden are principally by the first-named gentleman, and range from the intense melodrama of the French school to the comedietta in which one actress plays many parts. Two performances to-day.

The BOWERY is essentially a people's theatre, and is also the largest theatrical establishment in the City. Mr. BROUGHAM has recently become the lessee, and has entered on the season with a very superior company, numbering many artists of well merited renown. The pieces played here are of a popular character, and interspersed with fun as works of the old master. Two performances to-day.

The NATIONAL THEATRE is also a people's theatre, and by careful management has become an exceedingly popular place of amusement. The patriotic drama finds a home here, and is always a large and spicy ingredient in the bill of the night. Two performances to-day.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is a place filled with all sorts of curiosities, not the least interesting of which is a large and handsome Theatre. Performances take place here at all hours of the day and evening, and are of a varied character, ranging from the patriotic drama of the "New-York Patriots" (a prize drama) to light farces, such as "I Prefer the Wi ow," &c. There is one good feature about the Museum—you are never too soon or too late, for the performances take place every hour.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, (No. 598 Broadway,) is devoted to the exhibition of a very superior and artistic collection of male and female groupings, called *tableaux vivants*. Mr. KELLER has lately produced some fine pictures, to which he has added several of a patriotic character peculiarly interesting at this period. A good musical entertainment is also given. Commences at 8 o'clock.

BRUCE'S gigantic illustration of the Russian War, (No. 539 Broadway,) is an art delineation of the recent struggle in the Crimea, and will be interesting to all who have followed the stirring events of that campaign.

The EGYPTIAN MUSEUM (Stuyvesant Institute) is, as its name indicates, a repository of Ancient Egyptian remains, and is not only interesting, but highly instructive—especially to Biblical students.

The DUSSELDORFF GALLERY and the BAYAN GALLERY contain fine collections of pictures, ancient and modern. The former is devoted exclusively to the productions of the Dusseldorff school, and will be found very full and perfect.

German Fremont and Dayton Club.

Very many German citizens, who have heretofore, almost in a mass, hung on the Democratic Party, have come over to the Republican cause. About two weeks since, the German citizens of the Seventeenth Ward—the largest German Ward in this City—organized themselves into a Republican Club, called the Fremont and Dayton Club. They held a meeting on Wednesday evening at Doelger's, No. 156 Third-street. More than 200 members were present, among whom were many well-known citizens of the Ward. PETER COOK presided as Chairman, and Drs. HEUEL and FROELICH acted as Secretaries.

The constitution of the Club was read, which is short, but includes every principle contained in the Republican Platform, as adopted in Philadelphia, and the last article requires that each member shall pledge himself in writing that he will support FREMONT and DAYTON. The close of the reading was followed by an immense applause, with cheers for the Republican nominees. The Chairman, in a few but eloquent remarks, reminded the members of their duty, and called their attention to the cause of the political difficulties now existing. Messrs. GOEBER and BOEKE also addressed the meeting.

After the appointment of a Committee to confer with other German Clubs and Associations in reference to holding a grand German Ratification Meeting in the Tabernacle at an early day, they adjourned to meet again at the Henry Clay House on Monday evening next.

Republicans on Staten Island—The Howadji on the Stump.

Richmond County has hitherto been Democratic, that party never, we believe, having been nearer a defeat than a tie. Republican clubs were inaugurated in the several districts of the County on Wednesday evening. Much as is known of the tendencies of the local politicians, all were surprised to see the men, many of them old, well-known and influential Democrats, who came forward to enrol themselves in the clubs. The meetings, as far as we have heard from them, were unprecedentedly large and full of enthusiasm. An old politician, who has worked in harness there for seventeen years, says he has never seen a canvass opened under such auspices. At Quarantine the meeting was very large and very spirited. At New-Brighton more were present than the hall, the largest there, could hold. Mr. PENDLETON, a well-known and wealthy citizen, presided, assisted by Mr. LUCIUS TUCKERMAN and others as Vice-Presidents. Mr. GEORGE WM. CURTIS, the well-known lecturer, fleshed his maiden sword in a speech admirable for its eloquence, soundness and good sense. Mr. WINTHROP, of this City, also did himself credit, and so did Mr. APPLETON.

☞ A large meeting of those in favor of FREMONT and DAYTON was held at Park Hall, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, at which JAMES S. HUTTON, Esq., presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the Republican party, and a Fremont and Dayton Club was organized by appointing L. S. BARNUM President, and JAMES FLEMMING, Jr., Secretary *pro tem.* Over two hundred names were entered upon the roll of membership.

Card from Rev. Dr. Dewey.

SHEFFIELD, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is not often that we, of the Clergy-laity, are reported of by the Pulpit-press better than we deserve; but that has happened to me in the TIMES a few days since, in which I am represented as having given the proceeds of a Winter's lecturing for the planting of trees in my native town. If it had said of a month's lecturing, instead of a Winter's, it would have been true; but so considerable a liberality as you ascribe to me, would have been as unsuitable for *me*, as unnecessary to my neighbors; and as it does me far more than justice, and them far less—may, and our pleasant and shady village far less—I beg you will insert this note by way of correction, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
ORVILLE DEWEY.

Arrests at Beaver Island—Strang not Dead.

From the Detroit Evening Tribune, June 26

We learn the following facts from Mr. TRACY VAIL, who left Green Bay on Wednesday last. In company with Sheriff GRANGER and posse from Mackinac, for the purpose of making arrests of some of the leading Mormons at Beaver Islands on charge of robbery and other offences which have rendered the Mormons a pest and terror to the inhabitants of the lake shore for seventy miles around, for a number of years past. The Mormons have especially harassed the fishermen by tearing their tackling, destroying their boats, burning their shanties, and setting them adrift on the lakes. The posse landed at Washington Island on Tuesday last, where a few joined them at the Sheriff's request, and they then proceeded and effected a landing at Galilee Dock, on what is called the Holy Land, at 4 o'clock. They there made two arrests. One of the men, calling himself a prophet, drew his revolver, but was immediately arrested. He was a large, athletic man, with a countenance indicative of unbridled and brutal passions. He showed much resistance. The two were hurried into the boat on short notice. One man whom the posse sought to arrest made good his escape by incontinent flight. They then sailed for St. James, a harbor on the same island, 12 miles distant, where they landed at 6½ o'clock. They there made five arrests. The Mormons were taken entirely by surprise. The posse, on landing, walked very indifferently along the shore in quest of their men, some of whom were making fast the boat and others looking quietly on without the least idea of taking a free cabin passage to Mackinac that night. Two were arrested after much resistance. Three others took to their heels and ran to the main land, but here they were met by a portion of the posse who had been sent ashore, and several shots were fired by the Sheriff's company, which did no injury. The Mormons then gave themselves up without further resistance and were taken on board. STRANG *is not yet dead*. He has balls both in his head and back. His body is dead from his hips downward. All the nourishment he receives is administered through a quill. It was the general opinion that he would not survive.

THE CALAMITY IN PHILADELPHIA.—After we went to press yesterday afternoon, the bodies of the two HARRISON children and that of SARAH JANE NICKLES were recovered. By diving down to the bottom, the bodies of the five persons who were still missing could be felt, but they were so entangled among the timbers that they could not be got out. The steam-tug *Baltic* was engaged in dragging away the timbers, and the work was continued during the night by the light of a bonfire kindled on the pier. The grapplers can only work during two hours of the last of the ebb tide.

Later.—The body of a girl about four years of age, was found to-day at a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster at Reed-street wharf. The body was identified as the remains of one of the victims.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 3d.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, Brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 449 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Jet Ornaments, Dressing-Cases, Brushes, Combs Perfumery, and Fancy Soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11s. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no *longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired*.
Depots, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York,
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting is now and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EVANS' EXPENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$8 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	5 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

SEWING MACHINES.
THE GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE Company, better to accommodate their increased business have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, 4th Block. The most complete and perfect stock of Sewing Machines, Machine Silk, Thread and Needles, will be always found here, and all invited to call and examine for themselves.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 256, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—each one is a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY GAITERS.
Ladies' 12 and 14 shilling Gaiters.
CANTRELL'S Ladies' Gaiters, 18s.
CANTRELL'S Ladies' Gaiters, 14s.
CANTRELL'S LADIES' GAITER EMPORIUM,
At No. 536 Sowery.

Fort Kearney Surrounded by Eight Hundred Cheyenne Indians.

From the Leavenworth Journal, June 25.

We have just received information from Fort Kearney of more Indian depredations, and a determination on the part of the Red man to kill all their white friends. Capt. STRINGH, 2d dragoons, is waiting the arrival of two companies in order to march to its assistance. On their arrival the Cheyenne braves will have to give way or bite the dust at once.

The Buffalo *Express* says: Though there will probably be an average crop of corn throughout the country, we notice that in many sections, along the lakes particularly, the plantations are not very forward, the wet weather and the pigeons having caused great loss of time. We hope that the season, though rather short at one end, will, for the sake of the corn crop, prove longer than usual at the other.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **West Presbyterian Church** CARMINE-STREET.—Rev. THOMAS HASTINGS Pastor elect of this Church will enter upon his duties next Sabbath. This Church will be open during the summer for morning and evening service.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Gallaudet,** Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 13th-st. one-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts., ON SUNDAY EVENING, July 6. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—In John-st.—Preaching as usual on SUNDAY, July 6, at 1½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **North Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg.**—Preaching by Rev ROBT. ARMSTRONG on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock morning, and 3½ o'clock afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Rectifiers, Druggists, Confectioners, Apothecaries, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers Fire-crackers, Glass Manufacturers &c.—Best Cognac oil, Brandy extract, gin whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; chamagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, plating cadmium, bismuth, manganese, arsenic, Vermilion, silvering paper, white Damar varnish for, sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **Dr. Moffat's Invigorating Elixir of Cordials**—is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general liability, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the human constitution of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders by letter or otherwise promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the city or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 331 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmar croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No 192 Broadway corner of John-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, parisian toilet articles, and every article of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 45 Nassau-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism**, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **To all who suffer from weakness and debility**—We say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS—a medicine which contains no Alcohol, and has cured the worst case of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and all derangements of the stomach.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe per Steamer ATLANTIC will close at this office at 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, the 5th day of July at 12½ o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California &c., per U. S. steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of July at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

SOMEBODY—Being very desirous of visiting the White Mountains wishes to find another Somebody, who has the same localities in view. The first Somebody being a lady, it would be more agreeable that the second Somebody should be a gentleman. However, as the first Somebody is particularly fond of fine horses good driving and pleasant company, these qualifications would be essential in second Somebody, who would also be expected to foot the bills and would be fully appreciated by first Somebody. Address JESSIE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE Capt. H. C. PARKER will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, July 1....7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 1....3 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 2..7½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 2.3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 3...8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3...4 P. M.
Friday, July 4.....8 A. M.	Friday, July 4.....5 P. M.
Saturday, July 5...10 A. M.	Saturday, July 5...5 P. M.
Sunday, July 6.....8 A. M.	Sunday, July 6...6½ P. M.
Monday, July 7.....7 A. M.	Monday, July 7....6 P. M.

Also, the very light draft steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. COBLIES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN POSDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Friday, July 4..... 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3. 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 5.... 4 P. M.	Friday, July 4.... 4½ P. M.
Sunday, July 6.... 7½ A. M.	Saturday, July 5.... 7½ P. M.
Monday, July 7.... 8½ P. M.	Sunday, July 6.... 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 8.... 11 A. M.	Monday, July 7.... 7 A. M.
Wednesday, July 9.12 M.	Tuesday, July 8.... 7½ A. M.
	Wednesday, July 9. 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND COney ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows: Leaving foot of Amos st at 7 and 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 7½ and 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 7½ and 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and a Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The new steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEBB, will leave Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt ROE, leaves Pier 10 of Canal and Spring sts., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

FOR ALBANY—And and in connection with Rail roads to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A good young team of mules, sound and kind and true; with a large farm wagon and two sets of harness. Inquire of No 337 3d-st., New-York.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New York.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF EVERY PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st

EXCURSIONS.

1776. **FOURTH OF JULY.** 1856.
EXCURSION
TO THE
GRAND REGATTA,
AT
NEWBURG.

Landing (each way) at Rockland Lake, Caldwell, West Point and Cozzen's Dock. Fare 50 cents each way, or 75 cents for entire excursion. The commodious steamboat SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. WM. H. MILLER, will leave as follows: From Pier foot of Broome-st., E. R., 7½ A. M.; Jay-st. 8; Spring-st., 8¾; Hammond-st., 8¾; and 13th-st. at 9 o'clock. Arriving at Newburg about 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Newburg 3 P. M., landing at West Point, Cozzen's Dock, Caldwell's, Rockland Lake, Hammond-st. and Harrison-st., reaching New-York at an early hour, giving passengers an opportunity to witness the grand display of fireworks, &c. The Bar and Refreshment room to let. Apply on board at the foot of Jay-st. A band of Music will accompany the Boat.

CHEAP
FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION

To Keyport, around Staten Island! The favorite steamer KEYPORT, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, will make an excursion to Keyport and Cliffwood, on FRIDAY, the Fourth of July, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Hammond-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.; Spring st., at 9¼; Murray-st., at 9¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9¾; foot of Grand-st., East River, at 10; and Pier No. 3, North River, at 10½ A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 4½ P. M., passing around Staten Island, and arrive in the City, landing at the foot of Murray-st., about 8½ P. M. Persons desirous of getting away from the heat and dust of the City, and of enjoying a pleasure sail, as well as a stroll through the beautiful groves of Cliffwood, will find this a pleasant excursion. Good dinners will be provided at White's Pavilion, De Groot's Mansion House, and Higgins' Atlantic Hotel, at Keyport; and at Albert Porter's Cliffwood House, at Cliffwood. Fare, 75 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Excursion tickets from New-York to the following places and return, good from the 3d to 7th inclusive, will be sold on the 3d and 4th instant.

Peekskill and return..	1 25	Shrubshack and return.	2 40
Garrison's and return..	1 50	Tivoli and return.....	3 70
Cold Spring and return	1 50	Oak Hill and return....	3 70
Highkill and return....	1 60	Hudson and return.....	3 10
New-Hamburg & return	1 75	Albany and return.....	4 00
Poughkeepsie & return.	2 00	Troy and return	4 25

To Saratoga and return, $6 75.
Connection is made at Peekskill by stages to Lake Mahopac; at Garrison's and Cold Spring by ferry to West Point; at Fishkill by ferry to Newburg; at Rhinebeck by ferry to Kingston and Roudout; at Tivoli by ferry to Saugerties; a Oak Hill by ferry and stages to Highkill Mountain House a Hudson, with Hudson and Boston Railroad to Lebanon Springs at Albany, with trains for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate place; at Troy, with connecting railroads to Saratoga, Lake George and the North.
To persons desirous of enjoying a few days' recreation in the country, or at the Springs and of avoiding the heat and confusion of the City on the Fourth, the above arrangement of the Hudson River Railroad Company affords superior facilities at reduced fare. Passengers can leave the City at a late hour on the 3d instant and return on Monday by the regular trains.
Excursion Tickets can only be procured at Chambers and 31st-st. Stations.
For hours of departure, see advertisement and Time Tables.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.
NEW YORK, July 2, 1856.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS—seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, at 6, 8¾, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 4¾ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 23d-st. ferry.

WHERE SHALL I GO ON THE FOURTH OF JULY?—Go to Flushing, by all means, and take your family and friends with you. It takes less than an hour, costs only 25 cents for adults, 10 cents for children and nothing for babies. It will afford you a pleasant sail of four miles on the East River, with a view of the most interesting objects on both shores, a ride of eight miles in luxurious cars, over one of the finest roads in the country, and a visit to the prettiest village on Long Island, celebrated for its nurseries, gardens, fine drives and shaded walks. You can go and return at almost any hour you please, and have half the day left for other pleasures, if you like. Be sure to go;—if not on the 4th, then on some other day. Take the beautiful steamer ISLAND CITY, Flushing Railroad line, north side of Fulton Ferry at 8¾, or 10 A. M., 1, 4¾ or 7 P. M. The CARS leave Flushing at the same hours daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point, on the East River. A beautiful grove, fitted up for pic-nic parties and schools near the Flushing Depot, can be had free, on application at the ticket agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—UP THE NORTH RIVER, to Sing Sing, Nyack, Tarrytown, Piermont, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, touching at Amos-st. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., on July 4, at 8½ A. M., landing as above.
Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 1 P. M.; Nyack, 1½; Tarrytown, 2; Piermont, 2½; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:35; Yonkers, 3; arriving in New-York at about 6 o'clock.
This Excursion, for families and parties, will be found the most agreeable one out of New-York, affording a fine view of the river, the different towns at which the boat lands, giving persons the opportunity of stopping at either of the above landings until the boat returns.
Fare for the Excursion, to Yonkers and returning to New-York, 25 cents; to all the landings above, and returning to New-York, 50 cents. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., 282 West-st., (back office.)

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY TO NEWBURG AND WEST POINT—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA, Capt. W. PERRY, will leave Jay-st. Pier at 7½; Spring-st., 7:30; Amos-st., 7½ A. M. Returning, leave Newburg 1½, P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. A band of music will accompany the boat. N. B.—The METAMORA will make her morning trip from Haverstraw at 4 A. M.; Nyack, 4½; Tarrytown, 4½; Dobbs' Ferry, 5:30; Hastings, 5½; Yonkers, 5¾. Returning, leave Pier foot of Jay-st. 6½ P. M. for Haverstraw, making the usual landings.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—Fare for the excursion 50 cents. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HOUSE, Capt. C. O. HOUSE, will leave the pier foot of Amos-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., 8¾; Jay-st., 9; Pier No. 2, North River, 9½; Pier foot of Grand-st., 10; Broome-st., 9½; Brooklyn, south side of Fulton Ferry, 9¾. Returning to the City at about 3½ P. M., landing at foot of Jay-st. and Amos st., North River.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BAY QUIET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 6 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $3, good for the 23d to 26th June inclusive. For passage apply or board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY PUBLIC SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The pupils and friends of Public Schools Nos 13 and 21, Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will celebrate the day in a beautiful Orchard, on Graham-av., near North 2d-st., Williamsburg. Music, orations, songs and speeches, by celebrated characters, though the day and evening. Refreshments will be provided.
If stormy on the 4th, will take place on the 5th.
Admission to the ground 12½ cents; children half price.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—TO FREEHOLD, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, &c.—SEA AIR AND SURF BATHING!—The splendid steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave Jay-st. Pier THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the above delightful watering places. Returning, leaves Ocean Port at 4½ P. M., giving passengers the entire day for rural or aquatic enjoyments. Fare 37½ cents each way. Twenty hotels now open. A most invigorating trip cannot be taken

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—From New-York to GUTTENBERG, BULL'S FERRY, TILLIETUDLUM and FORT LEE. Fare 12½ cents. The steamboats FLORA, Captain HAWS; WASHINGTON, Captain SIMERS; LAURA KNAPP, Captain ANDERSON, will leave foot of Spring-st. every hour, from 7 A. M. Returning, leave the above places every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEWARK BAY GROVE.—A grand ball at the Pavilion on the Fourth of July through the day and evening; also a band will play on the green. The stages leave the Jersey City Ferry every half-hour. Fare 1s.
Capt. HARRIS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The splendid steamer TROY, Capt. H. CUMMINGS, will make an excursion to Newburg, Manlius at West Point, and arriving at Newburg in season to witness the grand civic procession and the boat regatta, the grand feature of the day. Fare 50 cents each way. Leaves Pier No. 3 North River at 8 o'clock A. M., and foot of Amos-st. at 8¼ o'clock A. M.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—AT BROOKS' ASSEMBLY ROOM, No. 361 Broome-st. between Mott and Elizabeth sts.—Spiritualists and all friends of civil and religious liberty, are invited to join in an appropriate celebration of the day. An oration by Dr. HALLOCK, at 12½ o'clock A. M., after which other speakers will entertain the audience by appropriate remarks.

NOTICE.—For Coney Island and Fort Hamilton.—The steamer NORWALK will make an extra trip the Fourth of July, leaving as follows: Amos st., 7 A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾ A. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, 7½ A. M.; for that day only. After, she will make her regular trips, Sundays included. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *Jem Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

WANTED.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluent by wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September. Is one of the seminaries of this City. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

$1,000 A YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured to the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. BORNE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

JOURNEYMAN BARBER WANTED—To go to Utica; wages $8 per week, and bair all day out every week. None but a steady, good and quick workman would be engaged permanently. Board cheap. Address Box No. 572 Utica Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters blacksmiths, cooks stewards and boilermakers for sailing vessels and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 67 West-st., cor of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHER.—A graduate of an Eastern University, an experienced teacher, and a thorough scholar desires to make an engagement. Situation in a Classical School preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 181, Plainfield, N. J.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, 2 colored men as porter—for wholesale stores, wages $9 per week; 1 colored coachman for a private family up town, wages $225 per month; a head waiter (colored) for a Summer hotel; wages liberal. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—At Nos 766 and 648 Broadway, two book keepers, two coadjutors, two salesmen, three clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, two bakers, three waiters, two porters, two firemen, two brakesmen, men on steamers and railroads, and four boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to 8 FERRE, 17 years established in the business agency removed to No 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d av.

BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders can be accommodated at Hastings, upon the Hudson; an hour's ride and five minutes' walk from the depot. Apply at the depot, to Mr. CRANE.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 35th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,589 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, to gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 31 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Superior accommodations with board, in one of the most delightful and airy locations in Brooklyn, can be obtained on application at Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st.; cars to the ferries are of easy access; house furnished with all modern conveniences of baths, &c.; location such as to secure the advantages of a country and city residence combined

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location on the East or North River or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—One or two families can obtain desirable rooms and board for the Summer in a pleasant place on the Harlem Railroad, eighty miles from New-York. The house is fifty feet square, with plenty of shade trees, the roads and drives about pleasant, and the scenery to the vicinity delightful. The table is abundantly furnished, and every thing done to render boarders comfortable. Terms moderate. Undoubted references given and required. A line addressed to C. H. BELDEN, care A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., will have attention.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $8. Detailed circulars at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interview there July 1 to 5.

THE ADVERTISER—Has a very pleasant room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, at Clifton, Staten Island; private family and terms $6 per week, for each. Address A. S., New-York Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILDER, Park House, Washington-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—At a meeting of the corps on Wednesday evening, July 2, it was unanimously Resolved, that the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York be respectfully invited to participate with the corps, at their head-quarters, H. E. Riell's Star Hotel, Nos. 62 and 64 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 4th of July, at 2 o'clock, to join in the festivities of the Eighteth Anniversary of American Independence, and a copy of the resolution be presented to the Mayor and Chairman of both Boards and the Comptroller.
Col. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. CORBIERRE, Secretary.

YALE COLLEGE.—CLASS OF 1851.—Regular Triennial Meeting at New-Haven, WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1856. Supper at the New-Haven Hotel. Members of the class are requested to report themselves at once to either of the Secretaries, WM. T. GILBERT and K. TWINING, at New-Haven. An early and full attendence is particularly requested.
HENRY H. BABCOCK,
EDWARD HARLAND,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
Committee.
NEW-HAVEN, July 2, 1856.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Society will hold its seventy-third annual meeting at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the Fourth of July, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and to unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. By order of
ALEX B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & J. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c. &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton rockets, double-beaders, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAL & LOCKWOOD,
No. 209 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LONGFELLOW'S AND SHORTFELLOW'S—Use LYON'S POWDER and PILLS,
Sure destruction to rats and mice,
And all insects surely kills.

The powder is entirely free from poison, put up in Locaskets. Price 25 cents. Call and see the Medals received from all Nations. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF COL. FREMONT.
The People's Cheap and Authorized Campaign Edition.
In Press and will be ready in a few days.
THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
COL. JOHN C. FREMONT,
With a Photograph Portrait.
12mo. paper, 25 cents.

Prepared from authentic and direct sources, by gentlemen of distinguished literary reputation.
Dealers and Committees supplied at low rates. Address at once the publishers,
LIVERMORE & RUDD, No. 310 Broadway, N. Y.
Copies sent by mail (post-paid) on receipt of price.
Canvassing Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

THE INDEPENDENT,
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Circulation over 25,000!!!
AND RAPIDLY INCREASING.

That co other weekly religious newspaper ever met with the success of the *Independent* must now be universally admitted. It has been the aim of the proprietors without regard to expense, to make it rank in point of talent as high as the best journal of a similar character in the world; and to make it popular *only* so far as this could be done by treading boldly and firmly in the path of Christian duty—"not as pleasing men, but God."
A crisis has arrived when every Christian is called upon to ask, "Lord what will thou have *me* to do" in a conflict for principle and human rights as great as the world has ever seen. No voice can now be silent with impunity. If the religious press or Christian men now refuse either to speak or to act, the very stones will cry out for Heaven's surest judgments, and we shall be left as a nation to fill up the measure of our iniquity.
Now is the time to prove who are the true levers of liberty, and to demonstrate who are the worthy descendants of the fathers of the Revolution, who were willing to lay down their lives to secure for this fair country an inheritance of freedom.
The *Independent* will enter the field side by side with *all* who desire to do battle for *truth, justice, and humanity*. With all the power God may give it, it will urge the Christian public to do with their might what their hands find to do to save our beloved country from the death-grasp of Slavery. It will advocate freedom of speech freedom of the press, free soil, free men and—Fremont for the next President. Those who think a religious paper should not thus freely join with the secular press in doing this extraordinary work, are informed that the matter has been calmly considered, the cost counted, and the conclusion deliberately and conscientiously arrived at, that duty to God and man precludes a moment's hesitation as to the course which ought to be taken by this paper. Those who sympathize with it, of every name and party, and they are *thousands*, will aid the cause by doing all they can to extend its circulation.
Those unacquainted with the *Independent* are informed that the paper will furnish articles weekly as follows:
1st. Religious Editorials, Selections, and Current Religious News.
2d. Editorials discussing the great Moral and Political Questions of the day.
3d. Communications from regular weekly contributors, embracing every variety of topic suited to a Christian family—to the living, not to the dead.
4th. Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.
5th. Reviews and Special Articles on important topics, by the ablest living writers.
6th. An Article on Agriculture, embracing Information from all parts of the country in relation to the condition of the crops.
7th. A Review of the New-York Cattle and Produce market.
8th. A Price Current, carefully corrected weekly.
9th. A Commercial and Financial Article, embracing topics suited especially to business life, and containing all the important news of the day, including a List of Failures from all parts of the country.
10th. Poetry, Religious Items, Reports of Public Meetings, Book Notices and Reviews, and other matters interesting to the reading public.
Terms $2 cash in advance. Advertisements, 15 cents per line. Address JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
No. 22 Beekman-st., N. Y.

EXTRA SHEET OF THE NEW-YORK SUN
FOR THE FIFTH OF JULY.
Twenty-eight columns of solid reading matter.
Giving a Faithful and Accurate
account of the
INCIDENTS OF THE FOURTH,
In fact, a SUN DAGUERREOTYPE of the doings of that day. Also
THE CALIFORNIA NOTORIETIES,
Being accurate Portraits of
JAMES P. CASEY and
CHARLES CORA,
who were
Executed by the
Vigilance Committee at
San Francisco for murder, and
Portraits of YANKEE SULLIVAN, and NED McGOWAN. Also, the operation of the "STUFFER" BALLOT BOX as used by them, illustrated by a cut of the same.
ALSO,
THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FOR 1856.
The copies of the SUN containing which, have all been sold, and the demand still continues, giving the
PLEDGES OF BUCHANAN, FREMONT AND FILLMORE;
The Republican Platform,
The American Platform.
The Democratic Platform,
The American Rallying Song
The Democratic Rallying Song,
The Republican Rallying Song.
Also, the "Tip top," "Bang-up," "A No. 1,"
story of
THE FREAKS AND FIRE-LIES OF A VENTRILOQUIST'S
from the commencement of the Story up to and including the part which was published in the SUN of July 1. The large supply of back numbers printed being all exhausted. Newsmen look sharp for the
FIFTH OF JULY EXTRA SUN.
EVERYBODY LOOK SHARP.
Newsdealers supplied at wholesale prices
WIDE AWAKE FOR THE EXTRA SUN of the FIFTH.

NOW FOR THE COUNTRY.
BOOKS TO TAKE WITH YOU.
INTERESTING—AMUSING—INSTRUCTIVE.
COZZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS. With Illustrations by DARLEY. One beautiful 12mo Price $1
ADVENTURES OF GERARD, THE LION-KILLER AMONG THE WILD ANIMALS OF AFRICA. With spirited Illustrations. 12mo. Price $1 25.
ALICE CAREY'S MARRIED, NOT MATED. 12mo. Price $1.
JOHN BROUGHAM'S BUNSBY PAPERS; Or, IRISH ECHOES. One neat 12mo. Price $1
GREEN-MOUNTAIN GIRLS; A STORY OF VERMONT. By BLYTHE WHITE, JR. 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
VICTORIA; Or, THE WORLD OVERCOME. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. 12mo; $1 25
THE LAST OF THE FORESTERS; Or, HUMORS OF THE BORDER. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE. 12mo. $1 25.
THE HIDDEN PATH. By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone." 12mo; $1 25.
TOILING AND HOPING. The Story of Little Hunchback. By JENNY MARSH. 12mo; $1.
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HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STAR PAPERS. 12mo. Price $1 25.
GABRIEL VANE: HIS FORTUNE AND HIS FRIENDS. 12mo Price $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Unusual Visiter.

Quite a novelty was presented to the walkers in the Park yesterday, by the appearance of a large gray squirrel in one of the trees near Broadway. It seems that the squirrel escaped from a cage on the fourth floor of the building corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, ran down the several flights of stairs into the street, thence dodged under the stages across Broadway, and naturally took to one of the nearest trees, and tried to conceal himself among the leaves. Soon a crowd of several hundred persons had collected, and a ladder having been procured, one of the "Short Boys" mounted the tree and eased the squirrel, but released him immediately, as the animal's teeth proved sharper than he had bargained for. A pole about twenty feet long was then procured, and the squirrel was started to a more accessible part of the tree. At this juncture a policeman came up, and after tossing the instruments of capture over the fence, invited the crowd to move on.

Accidental Drowning.

An inquest was held on Wednesday upon the body of PATRICK DONNELLY, aged twenty-two years, who was accidentally drowned in Spuyten Duyvel Creek on Monday. The deceased was in a boat, and when within a few feet of the shore, having lost one of his oars, leaped overboard with his clothes on to swim ashore. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time. After swimming a few moments down stream he sank beneath the water and was drowned. Verdict "accidental drowning."

Killed by a Kick of a Horse.

ADAM RIDERMAN, a child of 2 years, residing at No. 233 Avenue B, while left alone a few minutes on Wednesday, wandered into a neighboring stable, where it was almost instantly killed by a kick from a horse.

☞ A new Society "The American Industrial Association" has been started, of which the following are the officers:

F. L. SEELY, President; R. H. HINDES, Cashier; D. R. THOMASON, Corresponding Secretary; ASAHEL ABBOTT, Traveling Secretary; JACOB WEBBER, German and French Secretary.

The object of the Association is to promote the interests—physical, ecclesiastical and moral—of the industrial classes generally, of the City of New-York and other cities of the Union, without distinction of station, country or creed. The means it adopts to secure these ends are, first by ascertaining by means of correspondence with all parts of the country, the best openings for all classes of industrial pursuits, and directing those seeking employment and homes to the most eligible places of settlement; by endeavoring to increase the comforts and advantages of city life, in the establishment of model lodging and boarding houses, reading-rooms, public lectures, and other means of rational and instructive entertainment; by protecting, by legal and other lawful and proper means, the laboring classes from oppression, injustice and wrong, on the part of their employers, inculcating the reciprocal duties of employer and employe, and promoting a friendly relationship between them.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (H. T. TUCKERMAN, they say,) thus describes Mrs. FREMONT:

"She is of the middle size, her fine, intellectual countenance—(oh, call it fair, not pale!)—bearing the evidence of a life not exempt from those domestic cares which, acting upon a nervous organization, so often prevent our American women from attaining a robust maturity, and touch to those delicate issues the beauty of the matron; there is just enough of this to indicate that no idle, helpless, pleasure-seeking career has been the lot of one so nobly 'husbanded and fathered,' and not enough to impair the essential attraction of her maiden charms.

As she stood graciously recognizing the spontaneous greeting of the crowd, and the light fell upon her temples, there was visible an outline and curve of brow, a shape and expression of eye quite Raphael-like; indeed, with a proper adjustment of the hair, the upper section of Mrs. FREMONT'S face, viewed at a side angle, is marvelously similar to that of Raphael in the famous portrait by himself. This female vision—graceful, fragile, yet spirited and intelligent, gave a dash of genuine poetry to the more rude elements of the scene."

☞ The Bethel Ship, which, under the care of Pastor HENDERSON has rendered excellent service to seamen of our port for the last eleven years, is about to be replaced by another ship in better condition. To effect the change, the Methodists, in connection with the N. Y. and N. Y. East Conferences, are making an effort to raise $10,000.

☞ The Parish Will Case must have proved a very happy thing for the lawyers and printers. Over 750 printed pages of testimony were taken during the 36 days it was before the Surrogate.

☞ The American Institute has hired the Crystal Palace from Sept. 20 to Nov. 1, at a fee of $3,000, for their next Fair. Good.

Fires

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a frame building in the rear of Fifty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, occupied as a brush-factory. From there the flames spread to the following buildings, all of which were destroyed:—A two-story frame dwelling, owned by ALEXANDER CHAPMAN, and also owned and occupied the factory. Loss, $1,000. Insured for $300 in the Mercantile Insurance Company, and for $100 in the Pacific Company.

A two-story frame building, owned by SEBASTIAN SCHAEFFER. Insured for $450 in the Lafargo Insurance Company.

A two-story frame dwelling, owned by PETER SCHOELER. Insured for $100 in the Lafarge Company.

A two-story frame dwelling, owned by JOAN FOLK. Insured for $400 in the Stuyvesant Company.

A two-story frame dwelling, owned by GEORGE HAGERT. Insured for $320 in the Stuyvesant Company.

Twelve families are rendered houseless by the fire, the origin of which is not clearly known.

IN AVENUE A.

At 12½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a fire occurred in the refining distillery of A. SCHILLING, No. 224 Avenue A. Damage, $300. The building is insured for $1,300 in the Lenox Fire Insurance Company.

Drowned.

A boy named WILLIAM WINTERS was drowned on Monday night, while bathing at the foot of Forty-fourth street. The body of an infant was found floating in the water at the foot of Fifty-second street early on Tuesday morning. It was wrapped in a piece of carpet and had the appearance of being thrown into the river soon after birth.

☞ The steamship *Cuba*, 900 tons burden, built by W. H. WEBB, engine 60 in cylinder, 10 ft. stroke, two boilers, by PEASE & MERRY, Fulton Iron Works, left her dock, foot Seventh-street, on Wednesday, on a trial trip. She belongs to the house of PELAYO, PAZOO & Co., of Havana, and is to be connected with their steamships line that encircles the Island of Cuba. This is the twelfth ship for PELAYO, PAZOO & Co. that PEASE & MERRY have built engines for.

LONG ISLAND.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held its regular session, on Wednesday evening. Communications were received from several of the Commissioners, all of an unimportant character; also, a number of resolutions directing the President and Clerk to sign a number of small bills that had been rejected by the President on the ground of informality. All of them were passed, or referred to appropriate committees.

An appropriation of thirty-eight hundred dollars, ($3,800,) was ordered for adding a wing to the Eighteenth Ward Girls' School Room, No. 50.

Explosion of a Fluid Lamp.

A fluid lamp exploded in house No. 212 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, by which Mr. ANDERSON, the occupant, was seriously burnt.

☞ The Ladies of the Baptist Church, Green Point, commenced holding a Fair and Festival in a large tent erected on lots adjoining their meeting-house in Colyer-street, Green Point, on Wednesday afternoon. It is to be continued through Friday evening.

☞ Judge BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, is rusticating at Hempstead, Long Island.

The Columbus (Ala.) *Times* states that two boys, aged 16 and 18, at school at Tuskegee, Ala., got into a fight, when one named WILLIAMS, drew a knife and cut the throat of his antagonist, named ASHLEY, from ear to ear, causing instant death. WILLIAMS was immediately arrested, but bailed by his father. The body of ASHLEY was sent to his family.

The Leavenworth *Journal*, of the 25th, says that information has been received of more Indian depredations on the Plains, and of a determination of the Cheyennes to kill all the whites whom they may meet with. Capt. STEIN, of the Second dragoons, was waiting the arrival of two companies, ordered to his assistance, before taking the field against the Indians.

Interesting from Hayti.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION AT AUX CAYES —OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATION.

Port-au-Prince papers to the 14th ult. report that the rebellion at Aux Cayes had been put down, and the most active instigators and participators were in prison, awaiting punishment. The National Legislature had been in session, and a message on the state of the country had been communicated by the Emperor's Ministers. The insurrection at Aux Cayes is lightly treated. The disastrous military expedition, undertaken to reduce the Spanish part of the Island to subjection, is justified on the ground that the general safety requires that the whole Island should be united under one Government. Nothing is said of its discomfiture.

The crops, which last season were uncommonly short, are said now to give promise of ample yield. The finances of the State were improving. The issue of paper money exceeded two and a half millions during the past year; but there had been cancelled in the same period upwards of three and a half, or more than a million in excess of the issue.

The *Moniteur Haytien* publishes an official statement of the condition of the nation from the Department of Foreign Affairs. We subjoin the following extracts from this document:

Perfect tranquillity, the result of public order, now reigns in the interior, in spite of the efforts of certain ill-disposed persons, who attempted, for a moment, to trouble this state of things in the *arrondissement* of Cayes. The authors of this criminal undertaking, of whom the greater part have already been in the hands of the law, have been arrested, and are at this moment in durance in the prisons of Cayes.

Agriculture, the never failing source of public prosperity, is one of the principal objects that solicits the attention of the Government. The crops which the last year yielded sparingly, promise well for the present, and will doubtless amply repay the toil of the husbandman.

The state of the finances of the country is ameliorating every day, and however great may have been the expenses of the past year, on account of the campaign in the East, this circumstance has not retarded the onward march of public prosperity.

The foreign debt is being honestly liquidated, and in spite of the punctuality with which the Government means the installments as they fall due, the amount of foreign monies in the treasury is constantly on the increase, and the Administration has also created a large reserved fund in the coin of the country.

The Government has already expressed sentiments of the most ardent affection to his Holiness the Pope, and his Majesty, the Emperor, will always willingly lend himself for the dissemination of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, to whatever may tend to establish an equilibrium between the temporal and spiritual authority.

The army, which constitutes the force and the safety of the nation, continue remarkable for its fine appearance and attitude.

Because a few traitors have sought to corrupt its honor and loyalty, there is no reason for doubting an instant its devotion in the country. The proof that honor and the *esprit de corps* which in their turn constitute the force and the safeguard of the army have prevailed against these revolutionary attempts, is to be found in the fact that those brave soldiers who were incessantly in their front have been isolated and abandoned to their unhappy fate, and that the authorities have easily succeeded in the researches of a very delicate and difficult character in re-establishing discipline and punishing the guilty.

In regard to the campaign against the East, the State papers in question say:

In the first place, by communications previously addressed to the Chamber of Representatives, and to the Senate the Emperor expressed to you the pressing and powerful motives which imposed upon him the duty of immediately betaking himself to the East at the head of his army. This journey was undertaken to prevent a party of corrupt politicians from consummating the dismemberment of that portion of the Territory of Hayti, and in order that the abdicating the pretended nationality of the Peer, we might not compromise our own nationality and independence, which we are desirous of preserving and maintaining. It is the firmest conviction of his Majesty the Emperor; it is the firmest conviction of his government; it ought to be the conviction of every true patriotic Haytian, that the independence of Hayti reposes upon the integrity of its Territory and upon its national unity.

His Majesty's government is on a footing of perfect understanding with the foreign powers represented at Hayti; and it will not be the fault of His Majesty if this good understanding is not rendered still more complete.

A colored woman, named SARAH LONG, died in Toronto, on the 16th instant, aged 120 years. She was born in New-Jersey, and had resided in Canada for the last 26 years.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Worth $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs. Not much offering or selling.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request and is quite firm, at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Other kinds inactive, at old figures.

COTTON—Buyers are still reluctant to take hold, at asking prices, hence, business is restricted. Small sales were reported to-day, at about our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¼	12⅝	12⅞	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is still brisker and firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 18,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@$5 85
Ordinary State	5 85@ 6 05
Straight State	6 05@ 6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 25@ 6 75
Common to Good Michigan	5 35@ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 05@ 6 45
Common to Good Ohio	6 10@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ 6 05
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@ 7 95
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 20
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 10 00

Canadian is doing better—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 15@$8 15 ₰ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls., mostly at Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8 75, and $10 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 85@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 15@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request, mainly for export, at slightly improved rates. The sales since our last reach about 76,000 bushels, including good ordinary to choice Canadian White, at $1 65@$1 81½; fair Western do. at $1 71; inferior to very good Western Red, at $1 27@$1 43; inferior Genesee Whites at $1 40; and poor to good ordinary Southern White at $1 55@$1 65 ₰ bushel. We have heard of sales of 7,000 bushels inferior to prime Rye at 78c @ 80c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 40½c.@41½c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c@41c. for State; 35c@38c. for Jersey; and 32c. @33c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and very firm. The supply of sound continues very moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 47,000 bushels, at 45c@49c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@60c. for inferior to prime sound mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern yellow; 58c.@62c. for round yellow; 60c@62c. for common to choice Southern white, and 59c.@60c. for round white, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased, at 65c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales of 50 bales transpired at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of only 40 tons Scotch Pig at $31, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 80c for Common, and $1 06¼ for Lump, ₰ bbl. Demand limited.

MOLASSES—The difficulty of procuring desirable lots still obstructs business. New Orleans, 51c @ 55c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c. @44c.; and clayed Cuba, 38c @40c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine brings, in lots, 37½c.@38c. ₰ gallon. Supply fair.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is firm at 88c.@91c. ₰ gallon, but is not active. Lard Oil is worth from 90c.@95c. ₰ gallon. Demand moderate.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but it is held with even greater firmness—sales having transpired since our last of only about 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@ $17 56¼ for Mess, and $17 25 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10½c.@ 10¾c. for Hams; 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Rough Sides, ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¼c.@10¾c ₰ lb. Lard is scarce, and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12¼c., and 200 kegs at 12¾c.@13c. ₰ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 700 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$12 for repacked do., and $12@$13 for extra do, ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$17 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@ $16 ₰ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately, 12c @18c. for Ohio; 14c. @20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. bought, at $3 87½@ $4 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is still quite vigorous, sales having transpired since our last of about 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7¼c @9¾c.; and 650 boxes Havana, mostly at from 8¾c @9¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime were reported at 9c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 300 hbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 30c.@30½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Less activity was apparent in this line to-day. All parties were desirous to get the Canada's more than were generally supported. Cotton, to 32d @7-32d ₰ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 8½d @9½d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₰ tc. Heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₰ ton. For other European ports prices continue quiet. Measurement goods were quoted at 30c.@35c. for Melbourne and Sydney, and 27½c.@30c. for San Francisco ₰ ton, but the engagements for these Pacific ports have recently been very moderate.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kinderhook, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 108 Murray-st. J. L. BARBOUR.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—Lexington-av., in vicinity of Madison-square. The house is new, well built, with all modern improvements, and very stylish. Price $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, well located, at prices from $5,000 to $40,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR LEASE.—A four-story brick building, No. 112 28th-st., near the 3d-av. the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 saw do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also two horse and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 372 West-st., or No. 55 East 28th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 22th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 35 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchard fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planned for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1½ hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad, and sea shoots, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Pleasantly situated on Mearyst., Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depôt. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, both rance, &c., and in complete order. Apply to J. S MOON, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av. corner of 23d-st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE—Fine river view, with mills and good waterpower, at Piermont, Tappentown, Nyack, Tarrytown and other places. Also farms in Orange and Sullivan Counties—from and 45c acres—$575 to $1,600. Also 50, 100 or 5,000 acres good land, at $2 25 to $5 50 per acre. Apply to J. WOODWARD, No. 2 Fulton-st. Office open from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M. The fruit on some of the farms in Rockland County will pay interest on the cost.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantages to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5 story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and 3 boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MANY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of

WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Flock-at Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank road from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

PROPERTY AT BULL'S FERRY FOR SALE—The beautiful country seat called the "Island." It is six miles from the City, situated on the banks of the Hudson; contains 4½ acres. There is a house and hot-house on the premises; is under cultivation, and abounds with cherry, pear, apple, peach and other trees; has a fine well of water, and for beauty of situation unrivaled. The water front is nearly 350 feet. It is quarter of a mile from the Ferry, to which boats ply from the foot of Spring-st., four or five times daily. Apply to B. S. HART, No. 4 Hanover-st., basement office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 356 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 32 Mercer-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the high land of Staten Island, a mile from Quarantine Landing. The location is peculiarly healthy, free from all fevers and miasma; the view is magnificent. The position is unsurpassed for beauty. Apply to GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken

TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—About three miles from Hoboken, a quarter of a mile from the Weehawken Ferry. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several pieces suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 24-foot sail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 35 feet long, now building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inquire Washington-st., between 11 and 12 sts., Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—At No. 337 3d-st. New-York, (64) large hickory logs, 25 of red cedar, sided up to 10 inches, 8 of chestnut timber, 8 white oak knees, sided up 16 inches and 16 feet long, 200 locust posts 6½ to 8 feet to 10 and 12 feet, 100 chestnut posts 10 to 12 feet.

FOR SALE—A remarkably fine short-horn cow with calf 10 days old. Offered for sale solely because the owner is about to leave for Europe. May be seen at the stable No. 202 5th-st. Inquire of TATHAM & BROTHERS. No. 82 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 49 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Stamford, Conn.—Double two-story and attic-house, modern built, and in complete order; good garden, plenty of shade, and good water; choice location; will be rented for the season or longer period; immediate possession. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, at Railroad Depôt, Stamford.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $240. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 86 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

TO LET.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—On second floor, 25 feet by 70 feet deep, suitable for a school or meeting room, or some light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. apply at No. 435 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

W. H. HAIGHT.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a neat house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, the house south of De Kalb, fitted with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required. possession immediate.

TO LET.—The large basement and vaults in the new building corner Nassau and Beekman sts. Apply on the premises. Also the sixth story, suitable for wood engravers, &c.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HOLL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1848 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JUDAH TOMLINSON,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Rail road Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 16th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order,

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to the 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from to 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HART, 3d Vice-President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made prior to 1st July, on the new scrip issued April 14, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months; payable on and after the 15th July, next.

The Transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the morning of the 15th July.

The Interest on the Bonds of the Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and after July 1 at our office.

The transfer books will be closed on MONDAY, 23d inst. and remain closed until July 3 inclusive.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—(Wisconsin, Lake Shore Railroad.) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 28, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 15th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No 37 Exchange-place, New-York, July 1, 1856.

THE COMPANY—Have declared a Dividend of five per cent. on their Capital Stock from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 30th June last, which will be paid at this office on and after the 15th inst., to stockholders having their stock registered on the transfer books in this city. On stock not registered here, the dividend will be paid at Milwaukee

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

WALLKILL AND BOSTWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Wallkill, July 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New York, at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., or in the City

R. C. RUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($2,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—Coupon No. 8, due January 1st, 1855, amounting on the $1,000 bonds, with interest thereon, to thirty-eight dollars and forty cents ($38 40) each; also, Coupon No. 9, due July 1st, 1855, amounting, with interest, to thirty-seven dollars and ten cents ($37 10) each—will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on presentation, on and after the 1st July, 1856. The coupons from the $5,500 bonds will be one-half the above amounts each. MYRON CLARK, Lessee.

IRVING

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY REPORT—Of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

N. B.—Bankers are requested, in making their reports, not to erase any of the printed particulars. If they have nothing to report under any particular item, it can be left blank, or a dash made opposite. A true copy of this report, as verified together with the entire affidavit, is required to be published in a newspaper in the town or city (or if no such paper is published, then in one in the county) where the bank, banking association, or banker is situated, and the evidence of such publication, by a copy of the same, with the usual printer's affidavit attached, furnished to the superintendent.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$264,395 21
2. Overdrafts		377 13
3. Due from Banks		5,701 67
4. Due from Directors of the Bank	$59,3:0	24,923 21
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		20,751 61
7. Specie		25,632 53
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks on other Banks		27,945 53
9. Stocks, $ Promissory Notes, $		145,684 25
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		4,856 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		1,904 81
Total		$505,170 97

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$173,300 00
2. Circulation Restituted	$126,818	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand	2,760—124 053 00	
3. Profits	7,717 9	
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand	199,471 81	
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		
Unpaid Dividends	623 21	
Total		$505,170 9

State of New-York—County of New-York ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and CORNELIUS S VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both Deponents, the 3d day of July, 1856.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK, on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1856:

RESOURCES.

1 Loans and Discounts		$1,580,781 07
2 Overdrafts		1,671 29
3 Due from Banks		83,014 69
4 Due from Directors of the Bank	$59,3:0	
5 Due from Brokers		
6 Real Estate		80,751 61
7 Specie		108,418 16
8 Cash items, viz: Check and Draft on other Banks payable on presentation		157,561 72
9 Stock ——Promissory notes		233,521 17
10 Bonds and Mortgages		
11 Bills of Solvent Banks		34,943 00
12 Bills of Suspended Banks		600 00
13 Loss and Expense Account		1,904 81
Total		$2,331,281 71

LIABILITIES.

1 Capital		$1,000,000 00
2 Circulation Restituted	$187,770	
Circulation not Registered		
Less notes in hand	31,595—156,175 00	
3 Profits	33,446 38	
4 Due to Banks	251,411 23	
5 Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		
6 Due Treasurer of State of New-York	15,232 08	
7 Due Depositors on Demand	829,631 52	
8 Amount due, not included under the above heads. Unclaimed Dividends	331 50	
Total		$2,331,281 71

State of New-York—County of New-York ss.—D. R. MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank—an associated Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponent, the 3d day of July, 1856.

D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

JOHN MUNROE & CO. AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Lucca,	Rome,	
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a. M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bevront,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidalberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1—On the following Securities, viz:

Albany City, 6 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cents.
Chicago City Municipal, 6 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 6 per cent.
Milwaukie City (Lake Shore and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Bonds on the cities of Hartford and Providence on account of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, Co., 7 per cent
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 7 per cent.
Central Military Tract Railroad, 7 per cent.
Interest on 5% per cent State Stock, account Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & Co., Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 Wall-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—Of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 28, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.

E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the last day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order,

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties in the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson, individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 61 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES SPEYTHORN,
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Ass gnees.

$1,000 per cent business man, a situation as bookkeeper or salesman in some good mercantile house, who can loan his employer from $1,000 to $5,000 upon good security. The best of City reference given and required. Address, for three days, L. Y. Z., *Times* Office, stating particulars.

THE COUPONS On the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Rail Road Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 22 Exchange place.

GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents ($714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the lines was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1853 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the Bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this kind, if they can be procured at a price favorable as to other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue, the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that the instalment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 39 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the instalment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 2d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Therefore, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, it will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURG, June 23, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 53 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents, issued to this Company.

JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL CO.,
No. 20 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., due July 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.

W. H. TYLER, Secretary. M. MEYBERT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandize, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIEDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mod, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistonn, No. 226 Henry st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker.)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn.)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
Edwd. Sherritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence.)
Henry Barrow, (H. R. Barrow & Son.)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
R. M. Whitlock, (R. M. & E. A. Whitlock.)
James G. Garner (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson.)
Richard P. Gruff, (Gruff, Brother & Seaver.)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell.)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son.)
E. J. Donnell, No. 19 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis.)
George H. Beer, (Beyer & Birdsall.)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis.)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 246 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
L. B. Wyman, No. 54 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

Authorized Capital $5,000,000.
Cash Capital paid in by Stockholders $500,000.

For the accommodation of the Merchants on the west side of the City—this Company have opened a Branch Office at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, near Murray-st. To afford facilities to the Jobbers for entries under Open Marine Policies, the Office will be open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by J. W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
B. LOOSBORROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend, on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 7 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WOODALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be made on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—The FALLELL has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No 616 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 51 Chambers st., East of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 12th of July will take interest from the first.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 472 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MCKEEK, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Railroad Bonds, viz.:

$129—Coupons of the 6 per cent. Cincinnati City Bonds; 1 of $20, due 1st January, 1856, payable in New-York, No. 60; 3 of $20 each, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia; Nos. 12?, 62, 63.

$206—39 coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York—1 of $35, No. 265; 1 of $31 24, No. 238; 1 of $50 each, Nos. 123, 11, 339; 2 of $5 each, Nos. 884, 635.

$285—11 of $25 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, due 1st June, 1858. Nos. 1748, 1749, 1711, 1745, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1715, 1298, 1747, 1708.

$70—2 of $25 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. Nos. 433, 646.

$70—2 of $25 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ross County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. 102, 20.

$105—50 Coupons of the 7 per cent. California State Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York, 2 of $25 each, Nos. 67, 68; 2 of $17 50 each, Nos. 614, 548; 1 of $5 50, No. 1.

$35—1 of $35, coupon of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie 1st Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; No. 774.

$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 3351, 3352.

$245—7 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1857; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. 785, 462, 514, 512, 470, 468, 456.

$40—2 of $20 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. Northern Cross Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 670, 672.

$140—4 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; payable at the ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York Nos. 582, 425, 704, 687.

$10—1 of $15, coupon of the 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Republic, in New-York. No. 996.

$280—7 of $40 each, coupons of the 8 per cent St. Louis County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York. Nos 237, 221, 241, 238, 219, 220, 242.

$80—2 of $20 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. Alleghany City, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York. Nos 158, 159.

$80—4 Coupons of the 8 per cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Bonds—2 of $40 each, due 1st April, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 61, 553; 7 of $40 each, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York. Nos 1012, 1015, 1021, 1023; 3 of $40 each, due 1st July, 1856; payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co's, in New-York; Nos. 232, 234, 235; 1 of $20, due 1st July, 1856; No. 515, payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York.

$280—Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City Bonds; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; 1 of $15, due 1st March, 1856, No. 125; 3 of $30 each, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. 404, 424, 486; 1 of $20, due 19th June, 1856, No. 33; 2 of $30 each, due June 19th, 1856, Nos. 217, 215; 3 of $30 each, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 103, 104

$105—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 198, 1358, 1165.

$280—8 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; Nos. 2, 10, 583, 586, 587, 589.

$60—2 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City, due June 16, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; Nos 43, 44.

$15—5 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Bonds Pennsylvania State, due July 1, 1856; payable in Philadelphia; Nos. 2951, 1110, 2956, 2959, 2960.

$5—Coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; 1 $35, No. 153; 1 $50, No. 8.

$30—1 of $30 Coupon of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due July 1, 1856; No. 4184.

$180—6 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Tennessee State Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 544, 484, 430, 451, 457, 428.

$105—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Panama R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 1515, 1986, 1957.

$15—3 of $25 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent St. Louis County Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; Nos 2536, 2537, 2938

$1 350—45 of $30 each. Coupons of the 6 per cent. New-Orleans City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in the Phenix Bank, in New-York; Nos. 2634 to 2667, 2819, 2666 to 2672, 2682 to 2683, 2?8 3, 2597, 246, 4304, 249, 4?88, 250, 5537, 251, 4536, 247, 246, 4521, 4606, 248, 2?55, 253, 252, 2?08, 2?34, 2?05.

All stamped, "forwarded to Public Stevez & Co., New-York."

$2,000—2 of $1,000 each, 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds issued to Jno. J. Palmer, Jr., or bearer, with coupons from 1st July, 1856, till 1st January, 1866, dated 1st January, 1851; Nos. 481, 5?? having been lost or stolen, and the payment thereof stopped, the public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

New-York, June 27, 1856.

$15 REWARD.—Stolen, on Wednesday evening, from No. 135 East 18th-st., 8 silver forks, marked Fleet; 6 silver tea spoons, marked S. S.; 6 silver tea spoons, marked E. G.; 6 silver table spoons, marked E. G.; 1 napkin ring, marked Edward; 1 napkin ring, marked Harriette; together with several other pieces of silver. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, at No. 135 East 18th-st.

LOST—Thursday, July 3, in going from Fulton-st. to the corner of Worth and Elm sts., one CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the office of RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday last, between St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, or in the Second-av. cars, between Peck-slip and Grand-st., a GOLD LINKED BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at the store, 405 Grand-st.

LOST—2d inst., by William Goodheart, a CHECK on the Mechanics' Bank for $191 52 or $194 88. Any one returning the said check at the office of Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, will be liberally rewarded. N. B.—The banks have been notified not to pay the same.

$5 REWARD.—Lost from the 4th-av. stage two BUTCHER'S ACCOUNT BOOKS, in a green bag. Whoever will return the same to THOS. PRESCOTT, No. 142 East 26th-st., shall receive five dollars reward.

$5 REWARD.—Lost in Nassau-st., near Beekman, two or three days ago, a POCKET BOOK and diary, containing papers of no value but to the owner. Apply at No. 6 Barclay-st. A. FRASER.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to rest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by F. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 7 Platt-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie) and all places West and South-West, and New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOURTH OF JULY.—NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July for Philadelphia, good to return on or before the 7th. Tickets will be sold on the 3d for the 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains, and on the 4th for the 11 A. M. and 12 M. trains only. Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th in the 2 and 5 P. M. trains, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th in any of the trains. Fare $4. Increased accommodations given in all the regular trains, and excursion tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th for any place on the New-Jersey or Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before Monday, the 7th, as follows: between

Newark and New-York, both ways	$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways	0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways	0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways	1 00
E. Millstone and New-York, both ways	1 25

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Jack Ashore, Petitioning for Justice.

There was a large and interesting meeting at the Shakespeare Hotel, last evening, of the sailors and the friends of the sailors who served in the Gulf during the Mexican war, called for the purpose of petitioning Congress to allow them the same extra pay that was granted to those who served in the Pacific. There was a good hand in attendance, and the proceedings were marked by that enthusiasm which is peculiar to Jack ashore.

Mr. JAMES W. HALL, after calling the meeting to order, said it had been called on behalf of those sailors who were with the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war, and to take such measures as might be deemed expedient, in order to call the attention of Congress to their position, and to the justice of their claims. In conclusion, he offered the following list of officers for the meeting:

President—WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Judge W. R. Beebe, Alderman Geo. F. Nesbitt, A. Nicholas, Esq., Francis H. Upton, Esq., Capt. James M. Turner.

Secretaries—Geo. M. Bowen, Wm. D. Hale.

Lieut. BARTLETT, on taking the chair, said he esteemed it an honor to preside over such a meeting: and he believed that justice required that the attention of Congress should be called to the fact that the seamen with the Gulf squadron should receive the same justice that had been meted out to the sailors on the Pacific coast. As a foundation for an argument in favor of an equality of bounty to all sailors who served during the Mexican war, he read the petition which had been presented to Congress, asking [illegible] for the Pacific squadron. On that petition Congress had acted, and had passed an act granting the request. In doing that they had acknowledged the justice of the grant to those in the Pacific, and, [illegible] the justice of those who served in the Gulf likewise.) When the President had concluded,

Mr. [illegible] read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting fully concurs in the object for which it was convened, and respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States will grant to the officers, seamen and marines, who served in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war, the same amount of extra pay as has already been granted by Congress to those who served on the coast of California in that war.

Resolved, That those who participated in the capture of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tuspan, and Tobasco, and who suffered deprivations and sickness in carrying the flag of our country triumphantly through the Mexican war, in the Gulf, have full confidence that Congress will be as just to them as she has been to their brothers who served in the Pacific.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to prepare petitions to be presented to Congress for the foregoing object, and also to furnish to our Senators and Representatives the proceedings of this meeting.

The resolutions were received with unanimous favor. After they had been read, Capt. JAMES M. TURNER rose to second their adoption. He did so the more readily because he had served in the Navy, and knew well what a hardship were. And he knew well, what no unprejudiced man who would consider the matter would deny—that in the Mexican war those who served in the Gulf were entitled to the same compensation awarded to those who served on the coast. While referring to the means necessary to bring the subject before Congress in a proper manner, he observed that if Jack would take only one-half the interest in themselves which their friends take in them, they would soon receive the reward to which they were justly entitled.

When Capt. TURNER had concluded, Mr HALE introduced JOHN LAWRENCE, Boatswain's Mate in the Navy, who served in the Gulf. He was strongly in favor of justice to the seamen of the Gulf.

He was followed by Mr. HILLING, who served in the war as sailor and soldier. He recited the trials of the war, and hoped those who served in the Gulf would receive the reward they were richly entitled to.

CHAS. SIMPSON, who was cooper on board the sloop-of-war *Albany*, during the war, was the next speaker. During the war, and while serving in the Gulf, he had contracted a disease which he would carry with him to his grave; and he knew of many who had suffered equally with himself, and all of whom were deserving of as much compensation as had been granted to any sailor who served during the war.

Mr. DERRY was the next who addressed the meeting. He had but a few words to say, and they were, that those who were in the Gulf during the war, richly deserved the extra pay that had been given to others.

Mr. JAMES W. HALE now came forward and said that he had called that morning on that brave old soldier, Gen. SCOTT, [some cheers for Gen. SCOTT,] whom he found preparing to leave the City. The General said that he sympathized with them with all his heart, and that if at any time he could be of any service to them, he would cheerfully do all in his power. [Some cheers.] He had also called in the hope of finding Commodore PERRY, [some cheers for Commodore Perry,] but the Commodore was out of town. When he returned, he (Mr. HALE) was sure he would take pleasure in presenting their petition to Congress.

Nine cheers were now given for the Commodore, and a many more for the other prominent officers in the Mexican war. When the cheering was over, Mr. HALL remarked that they ought not to be satisfied with less than had been awarded to their brother sailors. They had been compelled to wait for their land warrants until through the action of Congress in giving away so much to railroads their warrants had become of little value. He also called their attention to the fact that if they received the extra pay they asked they would then have obtained altogether no more than is now paid to sailors in the Merchants' Marine.

With three cheers for Mr. HALL and three more for his other friends, Jack retired, hoping for the best.

[illegible] Chamber of Commerce.

[illegible] of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible], resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with those who have suffered from the inundation in France, and a desire to cooperate with them for their relief. A Committee, consisting [illegible] merchants, headed by Moses H. Grinnell, was appointed to carry out the intention of the Chamber.

Mr. [illegible] offered the following resolutions with reference to the Signal bill, which passed the Senate [illegible]:

Resolved, That this Chamber do protest against the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, for the general introduction as a uniform code of Marine signals, because of its [illegible] injurious character.

Resolved, That this Chamber never intended to recommend that the ship owners should be compelled to use the said signals under a penalty for not doing so, and that this Chamber never intended that the report of their Special Committee should be used for any such purpose.

Resolved, That the Chamber sees in this bill a principle [illegible] dangerous to the liberties of every citizen, and [illegible] against the right of every inventor and patentee applying to Congress to make it compulsory to use their inventions.

The resolutions were adopted and the Chamber adjourned.

☞ Considering the liberality of our City Fathers, we presume private citizens will not think best to be very lavish in providing fireworks for the amusement of their families. The Common Council Committee have given to the Veterans of 1812, $75! With this handsome sum we presume the Veterans will buy powder enough to supply the lower Wards with all the noise that will be needed. So, little boys, don't spend your money for Chinese crackers—their fusing can't be heard if the $75 are properly used. Up town has not been quite so liberally cared for. The Committee has appropriated $25 however, towards inaugurating the statue on Union-square. Economical people who turn out early may enjoy a share of that public festivity and save quite a hill for fireworks.

☞ There is a smell of gunpowder in all the air as we go to press, and the noise of crackers, pistols, guns, and torpedos, is in every ear, tormenting the waking, disturbing the sleeping. Patriotism is at fever heat already, and Young America is on the high top-gallant of his joy already. This morning Brown's statue of WASHINGTON is to be inaugurated at Union-square, and in the evening $25 worth of the City's ample funds will be devoted to lighting it up! The statue is said to be a noble one, though, like the rest of the world, we have not yet seen it in position. For everything worth seeing to-day, or hearing, look in our advertising columns.

☞ Suspecting that the public is not going to get the full value of the money the City pays, in fireworks to-night, we hear that disinterested parties have been selected by the bolting minority of the Common Council Committee on the Celebration, to visit, during the day, the squares where fireworks are to be exhibited, and appraise their actual value. This can be done, they say, as accurately as the value of so much flour could on learned, and it is not unfair to the public. Comptroller FLAGG is supposed to be around.

☞ There were 15 or 16 policemen at the Ninth Ward Republican meeting on Tuesday night, yet they didn't or couldn't begin to keep order. In consequence the large audience that had been called together by the fame of several distinguished speakers who were present, had to leave without hearing these gentlemen. This is very discreditable to the Ward where disturbing Republican meetings has become a common offence. Wouldn't it be well to discover the names of those inefficient policemen?

☞ JOHN MCKEN was drowned yesterday from on board the barge *Dillon Beebe*, lying at pier No. 6.

☞ Two submarine cables arrived, yesterday, in the *Southampton*, (Liverpool packet.) One of them is five miles long, five-eighth of an inch in diameter, and weighs eight and one-half tons. It is of the simplest form of cable, with three conductors, insulated by gutta percha. This is to connect Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard.

The other cable was half a mile in length and three inches in diameter. It has five conducting wires, covered and bound together with wires, insulated by gutta percha. It is to cross the Penobscot River, Maine.

☞ The Zeta Psi's met in Convention yesterday at New Brunswick, N. J. An oration and poem, and an election of officer for the year, and a dinner, occupied their time.

☞ The Free Academy Examination was continued yesterday. There will be no more of it until July 7.

Fires.

IN THE QUAKER MEETING-HOUSE, ROSE-STREET.

A fire occurred in the unoccupied Quaker meeting-house, Rose street, about 10 o'clock last evening, occasioned, it is supposed, by a rocket. A considerable portion of the roof of the building was burned.

At 9¾ o'clock last evening the store No. 103 Pearl-street, occupied by R. O. BRIENA as a book and fancy store, a lot of fireworks for sale outside the door was set fire to by a boy with some fire crackers. The explosion of the fire-works broke the windows and fired the store, damaging the premises about $60. No insurance.

WM. BALL, of No. 166 West Thirty-ninth-street, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with embezzlement, in taking from the factory of the American Steel Pen Manufactory Company a quantity of goods, selling the same and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for examination before Justice FRANCBEAU.

☞ GEORGE COUSHENREILER, a German, 22 years of age, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from the Asylum at Manhattanville on Tuesday.

The Weather on the Fourth of July for Sixty-seven years.

There are many inquiries what the weather will be to-morrow—no man can tell what a day may bring forth, or what the weather will be to-morrow.

Our memoranda of the weather on the Fourth of July for a period of 67 consecutive years, from 1789 to 1855 both inclusive, state that rain has fallen on thirteen Fourth days of July during that term, viz., 1789, 1792, 1794, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1836, 1846, 1850 and 1855.

This is equal to 1 of rain on less than one day in five, yet this consequence affords no means of determining whether to-morrow will be rainy or clear weather.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

A New Style of Portrait.

From the Photographic and Fine Art Journal.

In our January number we stated that we had seen a specimen of a new style of photographic portrait, which would, in our opinion, take precedence of all others in the public estimation. We now have the pleasure to announce that this unique and splendid art will be shortly presented to the public. We learn that Prof. JOHN FISHER HALL, the inventor, has entered into a copartnership arrangement with Mr. J. GURNEY, the world-renowned daguerreian, patentee of this style, for the purpose of introducing the invention in this country and in foreign States. This announcement will satisfy all photographers of the importance of this discovery, as Mr. GURNEY'S character and reputation stands too high with the public to be jeopardized by connection with anything of an inferior caste. This process being superior to that of DAGUERREOTYPE portraiture, and altogether different from those known as practiced by any other chemist or artist either here or in Europe, and as we deem it but proper that any invention of in rinsic value—especially one of so brilliant a nature as this—should perpetuate the name of its originator; we, having been called upon to give it a name, think none can be more appropriate than the

KALLOTYPE. The persevering energy with which Mr. HALL has pursued his studies in this art, and the success to which he has attained in producing a really beautiful picture, is the assurance of the highest praise, that could rest upon him. While looking upon one of them, almost he may be led to believe that it is looking upon the individual in *propria personæ*, compressed into a smaller compass, possessing all the attributes of the more enlarged form, and only requiring the gift of speech to make it perfect. No photograph of the face could be taken naturally in color, give greater pleasure to the mind than these of Prof. Bishop HALL. The expression, beautiful effect, and all that can charm the mind and heart, and please the taste, are there. Natural defects are softened, while the beauties show forth in all their brilliancy. Yet no embodied in the coloring, so like the general expression of the face, and the contour of the body, that nothing gaudy or offensive meets the eye. To all appearance, Nature herself in miniature form, stands before you, as it were, losing upon her attributes in the reflection; in every way they are pleasing to our eye. For we cannot see none of that harshness of outline peculiar to other photographs, particularly the *ambrotype*, the beautiful gradations of light and shade, exquisitely softened by the truly flesh-like tints, as transparent—even more so—as those of the finest miniature on ivory, their value is heightened by the truthfulness of expression given to this face. So rapidly is the work executed in the camera, that he would be but a very indifferent artist who could not catch the best and most happy expression of the sitter, and avoid the rigid expression which ruins nine-tenths of the photographic portraits now taken. We had the pleasure of giving Mr. GURNEY three sittings, on which occasion he took three perfect pictures in an incredible short space of time—one a full face, the second a three quarter, and the third a profile. Neither was a failure in any respect. Subsequently they were shown to our wife, who pronounced them the only good and life-like portraits ever taken of us. The first portrait by this process we ever saw was executed by Mr. HALL himself, and not only did it excite surprise to him our sanguine expectation that these pictures would supersede all other styles for portraiture, but others in whom they were shown considered them the most beautiful of Hella's handiwork. As to their durability there can be no doubt. Mr. GURNEY, after a thorough course of instruction in the art, assures us that he will stake his reputation that they will last for ages.

These exquisite productions of art will be on exhibition at Mr. GURNEY'S gallery on and after the 5th inst., when those who have expressed to their skepticism upon our description of them, we feel assured, will acknowledge the justness of our remarks. We probably shall be prepared to state in our next, what disposition will be made of this discovery among the photographic artists. That it will be judicious we have no doubt; but as Professor HALL has been at great expense and trouble in prosecuting his chemical experiments, we trust he will be amply remunerated, and we have no doubt that photographers will pass pleasure in liberally rewarding him for producing to them an art so perfect and so exquisitely beautiful, and which may never be excelled.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTERFEITING.

The final hearing in the case of Pelham D. Hollis who was arrested on Saturday by High Constables Clark and Johnson, on the charge of forging the labels of Holloway's celebrated Pills, has taken place before Alderman Moore. The testimony showed that the original wood cuts, the original one and facsimile ones, together with a large quantity of printed labels were either in his possession or recovered from places to which he had taken them. In this respect, as in many others, the evidence was the most direct and conclusive. The prisoner Hollis endeavored by several subterfuges to make a case out for himself, but the worthy Alderman saw through them, and impressed upon the prisoner the importance of the investigation, and the clear development of the same. He was glad that the zeal of the Police in conjunction with Holloway's Agents, had enabled him to trace and check what had long been a growing evil. The accused was committed in default of $500 bail for his appearance to answer.

It is believed that this arrest, and the discoveries connected with it, will bring to light other impositions of a similar nature practiced on patent medicine proprietors and the public for some time past. It is known that a gang of label-forgers have been plying their nefarious calling in New-York for years, and the accused in this instance is suspected of being connected with them. The articles recovered will be retained by the police until the case is brought to trial.—*Philadelphia Daily Times, June 27, 1856.*

Miscellaneous.

THE SUGAR-HOUSE ACCIDENT.

Two of the unfortunate men—viz: Jas. Cosens and Joseph Nazaren—who were precipitated a distance of six stories by the breaking of a rope attached to the dumb-waiter in Evans' sugar-house, in Leonard-street, have died. Verdict in each case: "Accidental death."

DROWNED.

A boy named William Winters was drowned on Monday night, while bathing at the foot of Forty-fourth-street....The body of an infant was found floating in the nets at the foot of Fifty-second-street early on Tuesday morning. It was wrapped in a piece of carpet, and had the appearance of being thrown into the river soon after birth.

Case of the Braman—Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 1.

Before Judge Betts.

THE BRAMAN—TIME TO ANSWER GIVEN.

The process against the brig *Braman* was returnable this morning, and when called, Mr. E. C. Benedict appeared on behalf of the claimant and requested the usual time to answer, viz.: 10 days. Mr. Joachimssen, on behalf of the Government, objected to the time being given, stating that a claim had been filed by Mr. Frager as owner of the vessel, but that it seemed probable from the testimony before the Commissioner that there was no such man as Frager, but that he was really named Joseph —one of the firm of Oakes & Joseph. That the Court had thus been imposed upon, and the Court ought not to allow its proceedings to be interfered with in this way.

Mr. Benedict said that as for Mr. Frager being such a shadowy personage as had been stated, all the witnesses before the Commissioner had spoken of him as a real man —one who was on board the vessel or in Wall-st., or elsewhere, walking and talking like any other man. That every one knew that he himself was as much opposed to the slave-trade as any one, but it was commonly considered enough as that the higher the crime was with which a man was charged, the more strictly were the proceedings of the law to be scrutinized to see that he had all his rights; that there was nothing here to warrant the depriving this man of the ordinary privileges of a claimant in a civil suit, such as this was.

Mr. Joachimssen was proceeding to argue upon the facts of the case more at length, but the Court said that none of these matters were or could be before it at present; that which Mr. Frager was not the proper claimant, the District-Attorney must except to his claim and have the question tried in a regular way.

Mr. Joachimssen said they had excepted to the claim, and the Court ought not to allow the claimant, under such circumstances, to put in any answer until it had been determined that he was the proper party; that he was asking a favor of the Court, which he must show some cause for. But the Court said that would be to prejudge the matter; that for more than twenty years back it had been the almost universal custom to give a party time to answer on the return of process, and it was so generally done that the District-Attorney must rather be called on to show reason why it should not be granted.

Ten days' time was accordingly given to the claimant to answer.

FORFEITURE OF DA COSTA'S RECOGNIZANCE.

After the proceeds had been returned, Mr. Joachimssen directed the recognizance of Mr. Da Costa to be called. He did not appear. Mr. Benedict requested that it might lie over until to-morrow—that he had been told that Da Costa would appear this morning, but he had not come yet, and he presumed that he would do so by that time.

Judge BETTS said that these things had better be done regularly, and, as it was Mr. Da Costa's duty to appear this morning, the recognizance had better be forfeited; but he added that he should relieve against such a mere technical forfeiture, if the man did really appear.

Mr. Joachimssen then gave notice to Mr. Castro and Mr. Reis, who were present in Court, that he should have their recognizances called again a week from Wednesday.

Mr. Black then stated to the Court that he appeared as counsel for Mr. Reis, who had given bail, but was desirous of having an examination, and as the District-Attorney doubted whether it could be had after bail had been given, he brought the matter before the Court. Judge BETTS intimated that, as there was to be a Grand Jury next week, perhaps it would be better to have no examination, unless indeed Mr. Reis was in custody, or would put himself in custody. And so the matter was dropped

Decisions were also rendered in the following cases this morning:

SALVAGE JURISDICTION.

Joseph Bowmty vs. *The Schooner Alexander Love.*—This was a libel for salvage recompense. The schooner had grounded on the rocks near Hell Gate, and her master hired of the libelant about 130 water casks to be lashed alongside her and placed in her hold, for which he agreed to pay 20 cents each per day, and also a sloop to be placed alongside to assist in floating the schooner, for which he engaged to pay $10 per day. The schooner remained in possession of her master and owners. The claimant tendered and paid into Court $160, in satisfaction of the libelant's claim.

Held by the Court—That there was nothing in the mode of the libelant's employment or the services he engaged to perform, which gives him the character of a saivor. The engagement was a personal contract with the master of the schooner for assistance to be rendered under his exclusive direction in this harbor, to and about a vessel lying fast ashore.

That the Court has heretofore decided that such claims did not come within the Admiralty jurisdiction, *in rem*. (Sturgis vs. The steamboat *Oregon*.)

That as it would seem useless to have further litigation about a matter, when there is so little difference between the parties, the Court advises the parties to consent to a decree for libelant for the amount tendered. Otherwise the libel must be dismissed with costs

For libelants, Messrs. Stevens and Hoxie. For claimant, Mr. Loonhoe.

ARE PORCELAIN FIGURES PAINTINGS?

The United States vs. *Six cases Porcelain Figures, &c.*—The libel in this case was filed to forfeit the goods, under the 28th section of the act of Aug 30, 1842 prohibiting the importation of "indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings and transparencies." These goods were composed of a series of indecent and obscene figures, in porcelain or pottery ware, stained or colored. The indecency was in the shape or posture of the figures themselves and not wholly in the painting, nor was it proved that the coloring was not worked in in the ordinary method of staining baked wares.

A verdict of condemnation was taken by consent, and this was a motion in arrest of judgment.

Held by the Court—That though a liberal interdiment will be applied to the language of the statute, in order to reach the mischief it was designed to suppress, yet the Court cannot travel beyond the real enactment and bring within its scope things indecent of its prohibition, only for the reason that they tend to the same mischief.

That the act does not declare it to be an offence to import indecent statues, castings, or any representation in wood, stone, the earth or metals, unless they have the qualities of transparencies. That the law has not included pottery ware, unless such article be made the base of a prohibited print, painting, lithograph, or transparency.

That these articles do not stand in that predicament.

Judgment, therefore, is arrested, but with a certificate of probable cause for the seizure.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 20.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

The people ex rel. The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *The Tax Commissioners of the City and County of New-York*—This was an application made on behalf of the relators by Mr. John E. Devlin, for a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the proceedings of the Tax Commissioners, in relation to the assessment upon them. The company having been assessed upon their actual capital, $2,500,000, decided upon a technical construction of an Act of the Legislature, to have the amount in which they were assessed reduced to the sum of $100,000.

Mr. WILCOXSON appeared in behalf of the Tax Commissioners, and urged the denial of the writ, upon grounds of public convenience, and that the relators had other more appropriate, as well as ample remedies if the Commissioners had misconstrued the law.

The Judge denied the motion.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

☞ Newport and Saratoga Dress Goods, &c., at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway, New-York, may be procured, black and colored, real India Pineapple, which is indispensable for Newport and seashore dresses. Nankin Silks, Pongees, Tussor Silks, Madras Handkerchiefs, and a thousand other articles, many of which are only to be found at the above establishment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The healing and cooling effect of this balsamic Ointment upon burns, scalds, running sores, irritations of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, and all external inflammation, is a miracle in surgery. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

FOURTH OF JULY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Cool, quiet and interesting. Performances nearly every hour. The great $500 prize Dramai Farces, Songs, Dances, &c. The feats of the monkeys, the feats of the lady in the lion's den, the living skeleton, the dwarf lady, diving sea tigers, &c. Only two shillings to see everything.

Advertisement.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This magnificent structure will, as usual, be open to the public on the Fourth of July. It contains many things, curious and wonderful. CAREW'S great work, "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put on exhibition, and is alone worth the price of admission.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $500 will be paid for a "Singer" machine, if superior to HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES, No. 499 Broadway, which use smaller needles and rent the fabric less than any other machines. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The reason why you can always get fitted with good shirts at MCLAUGHLIN'S is, that he manufactures them expressly for custom-trade; and is thus enabled to sell the best goods at the lowest prices. His store is No. 209 Greenwich-st, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 251, 253 and 255 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

A Fillmore and Donelson Club has been organized in the Fourth Ward of Brooklyn, and the following gentlemen elected as officers:—*President*—JOHN DIKEMAN. *Vice-Presidents*—O. G. CARTER, B. J. WHITTON, E. S. MERRIL, MATTHEW HALL. *Secretaries*—JOHN GARRET, J. W. ELLSWORTH. *Treasurer*—A. DORLAN.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-seven patients were admitted to this Hospital during the week ending yesterday; 54 were discharged, and one died. Total number remaining, 383.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the jenny house, attached to the ropewalk of PIERCE A. DEGROVE & Co., corner of Cypress Hills plankroad and Bushwick-avenue, caught fire and consumed property valued at about $500, before it was extinguished.

Drowned.

A boy, named James McFarland, was drowned at the Atlantic Dock yesterday, while bathing. His body was recovered.

MARRIED.

On this City, on Tuesday, July 1, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Rev. W. S. MACKEY and Miss EMMA J., eldest daughter of Wm. Hains, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 3, by Rev. Wm. H. Ferris, Mr. HENRY B. HOWELL, of this City, formerly of Greenfield, Conn., to Miss MARY KATE, youngest daughter of Thomas Wilde, Sr.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. L. S. Weed, Mr. JOSHUA J. GASCOIGNE to Miss LAVINIA M. THOAN, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. WILLIAM ECCLES to Miss CORNELIA MORTIMER, youngest daughter of James Mortimer, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Rye Neck, on Wednesday, July 2, at the residence of George R. Jackson, by Rev. John M. Ward, JOSEPH WILSON COOK to CATHARINE ANN OWENS, both of this City.

In Williamsburg on Wednesday afternoon, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn, Mr. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, of this City, to Miss ABBY R., second daughter of Col. Elhanan Martin of Williamsburg.

At North Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 3, in St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. S. Stocking, N. M. BELDEN, of Andover, Mass., to Miss SARAH JANNE, daughter of S. S. Stocking, Esq., of Norwich, Conn.

At Fishkill, N. Y., on Thursday, June 19, at the residence of Mr. William White, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of this City, Mr. GEORGE H. BENEDICT and Miss MARIA A. WHITE, both of New York.

At Utica, on Tuesday, July 1 by Rev. Dr. Fowler, CHAS. S. WILSON and ANNE HUNTINGTON, daughter of Dr. N. H. Dering, all of Utica.

In this City, on Saturday, June 28, at the residence of Capt. J. W. Hart, by Rev Hemau Bangs, Mr. S. HOPKINS and Miss S. C. DARLON.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 1, THOMAS MARIS, infant son of Wm. Wilson, M. D.

In this City, on Thursday, July 3, ALICE, only daughter of Eldridge and Jennet Van De Werken, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 429 Pearl-st.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 2, suddenly, Rev. CORNELIUS CORNELL VAN ARSDALE, D. D.

His remains will be brought by railroad to this City for interment in Greenwood. In consequence of the warm weather, the character of this day, and the time elapsed since his decease, it is deemed advisable by his relatives and friends, that the remains be conveyed immediately on arrival at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning, from the depot to the place of burial, where the funeral services will be held.

At Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday, June 25, CORNELIA, wife of Edward S. Loop, in the 23d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 3.

$500 City 6s, '67	96	300 Erie Railroad	b10 61¾
125 Of Virginia State 6s	98¾	100 do	b6 61¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	100 do	c5 61¾
25,000 do	c2m 86	150 do	c10 61¾
500 Erie R. R. 2d	95	50 do	c60 61¾
500 do	95¾	750 do	c 61¾
10,000 E. R. R. Cv. 8s '71	87½	1250 do	c 61¾
4,000 Hu. R. R. Cv. 6s	68	200 do	Monday 61¾
6,000 Har. R. R. 2d Mtge.	78	250 do	s3. 61¾
1,000 Hu. R. R. 2d Mtge.	69¾	300 do	b60 61
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	90	1100 do	b30 62
10,000 do	b30 90	200 do	61¾
10,000 do	89½	50 do	c60 61¾
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	77½	100 do	s30 61¾
2,000 do	78	40 do	62
200 Nic. Tr. Co.	9¾	332 Harlem Railroad	17¾
50 Canton Co.	22¾	100 do	17¾
32 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	122¾	100 do	b20 17¾
200 Cum. Co. Co.	c 23	100 Cleve. & To. R. R.	77¾
50 do	c 22¾	300 do	77¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 93¾	100 do	s30 77¾
464 do	92¾	100 Reading R. R.	b60 93
100 do	s30 92¾	200 do	b30 93
250 do	s30 93	400 do	s30 92¾
450 do	b60 93	150 do	93¼
100 do	s30 92¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 93
10 do	93	10 do	92¾
150 do	b60 93	50 do	93¼
35 Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	92¾	9 do	92¾
100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	114½	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	93¾
50 do	b6' 114½	100 do	b30 93¾
55 do	114	100 do	s3 93½
100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	139 93	100 do	s30 93¾
100 do	b60 93	50 Panama Railroad	100½
100 do	92¾	$70 Ill. Cen. R. &	s30 100
20 do	92¾	35 do	100¾
160 do	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	100 Erie Railroad	62
4,000 do	ex. int. 86¾	200 do	b30 62
10,000 do	b30 86¾	750 do	b60 62
1,000 do	86	100 do	b15 61¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	89¾	275 do	s3 61¾
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs '75	95	150 do	b3 61¾
100 Canton Company	23¾	100 do	b30 61¾
200 Cumber. Coal Co.	23¾	250 do	61¾
300 do	b60 23½	100 do	s3 61¾
100 do	s30 23½	100 do	s10 61¾
300 New-York Cen. RR.	93¾	100 do	s15 61¾
600 do	b60 93¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 78
100 Reading Railroad	93	100 do	b30 77¾
100 do	b30 93	200 do	77¾
100 do	s 9 93¾	10 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93
100 do	93¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b10 114
100 do	s50 93¾	50 Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	62
10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	98¾	300 do	b5e 63¾
400 Panama R. R.	b60 101	50 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	9½
160 do	s3 100¾		

THURSDAY, July 3—P. M.

The English mail received early to-day by the steamer *Hermann*, though not so late as the telegraphic summary from the *Canada*, whose mails were not delivered at our Post-Office until very late this evening, gave abundant assurance not only that the Crampton and Eulistment difficulty is amicably and finally settled, but that the leading London press is disposed to concur in the justice of the personal exceptions taken by the Washington Cabinet to the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON. This point is an important one, as a pledge that the quarrel is fairly over, and without leaving among the English people, however it may be with the Ministry, anything like a rankling feeling of resentment to cause trouble hereafter.

Under this happier state of our foreign political affairs, which for six or eight months past have created more or less disturbance to confidence, it is not at all surprising that the Money and Stock Markets should move with more life and buoyancy, as they have done for some days past. The outside orders for shares and bonds are now exercising some control over the fluctuations of Wall-street, and there is less speculation in proportion going on between the Brokers for a daily turn of an eighth or a quarter ₱ cent. profit. There was renewed activity to-day in the leading Road Stock, New-York and Erie, and a higher price was attained this afternoon than has been known for two years. The closing sales at the Board were at 63⅝ ₱ cent., being 1⅝ ₱ cent. advance on the last price of yesterday. Street sales subsequently made at 63⅝. The registered sales of the day reach 8,000 shares, to which may be added a considerable amount of Street sales on private terms. There was a liberal business done in the other Road Stocks, and the general list closed firm at full rates. Erie Bonds of 1875 and 1871, and Hudson River Third Mortgages further advanced, and Missouri State Stock was firm at 86⅛@¼ for immediate delivery, although lower contracts were made at the option of the seller to deliver in 4 months.

The supply of Money is liberal to the leading Brokers at 6 ₱ cent., who find ready employment for it in carrying stocks, and we notice a little more activity in the demand on mercantile paper, some good lists of which, 90 days to 4 months to run, are offered at 8 ₱ cent. The shorter dates continue to go at 7 ₱ cent., and a few select names are passed at the same figure 3 to 4 months. Foreign Bills firm at 109¾@110 on London; with a moderate business for Saturday's steamer. The packet for that day is the *Atlantic* of the Collins line. She will take out $600,000 to $800,000 in Gold. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $166,869; paid $109,890, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,147,600.

JUNE RECEIPTS OF THE RAILROADS.

	June, 1856.	June, 1855.
Hudson River	$120,875	$120,413
New-Haven	69,085	65,809

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders, in general meeting at Pittsburg, have agreed to consolidation with the Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago, so as to make a single line and interest from Pittsburg to Chicago. The stockholders in the other two roads had previously agreed to the movement.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been advertised: Columbia Fire Insurance, 5 ₱ cent.; Harmony Fire, 8 ₱ cent.; Merchants' Fire, 10 ₱ cent.; Butchers and Drovers' Bank, 5 ₱ cent.; Mechanics and Traders' Fire, 7 ₱ cent.; Nassau Bank, 4 ₱ cent.; Eighth-avenue Road, (quarterly,) 3 ₱ cent.; Bank of Commerce, 4 ₱ cent.

We understand, unofficially, that it is the determination of the Reading Company to pay 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividends in cash, in the course of the present month, or declare it to be payable early in August.

The Teverton Coal and Railroad Company, operating in the Northern Coal field of Pennsylvania, have recently made the following strong and influential Board of Directors: James L. Morris, (President,) William H. Russell, Aquilla G. Stout, William H. Macy, George J. Pumpelly, George W. Beebee, John H. Williams, Jonathan Therne, Thomas Robins, Joseph R. Curtis, Charles E. Butler, Thomas S. Gibbee and James T. Soutter. The Capital paid in is $1,720,000, and the present value of the property, including 14¼ miles railroad, complete, and connecting the mines with the Pennsylvania Public Works, on the Susquehanna, is stated at $3,010,000, as follows:

1. The Coal Lands, (3,852 acres,) at $500 ₱ acre, a very low estimate for them	$1,926,000
2. The Woodland is worth at least	100,000
3. The Railroad, bridge, buildings, ebutes and screens, dépôt grounds, docks, basins and preparation of mines, have cost, in money judiciously and economically expended	984,000
Making an aggregate of	$3.010,000

For the further and full developement of the resources of this property the Company will require in all the next twelve months about $900,000, for which the Boerd proposed to issue a 7 ₱ cent. first mortgege.

The City Avenue Railroads are, of late, finding more favor from parties seeking dividend-paying shares for investment. The increased traffic, this Summer, as compared with May and June, 1855, is about 25 to 27½ ₱ cent., and the Third and Eighth Aven

SECOND EDITION

SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Eightieth Anniversary of Our National Independence.

ITS CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

Much Noise, Little Drunkenness and Few Accidents.

One Man Killed and a Woman Shot.

INAUGURATION OF THE WASHINGTON STATUE

MILITARY PROCESSIONS.

CELEBRATION AT TAMMANY

Fireworks.

The Eightieth anniversary of our National Independence was duly celebrated yesterday in our City and its suburbs. The anticipations of patriots and pleasure-seekers were, it is true, somewhat cheerless in the early morning, when it rained in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Up to 8½ o'clock there was every appearance of a soaking day, but at that time the sun struggled out and soon succeeded in banishing the dreaded clouds. In the afternoon, again, there was a heavy shower, which lasted nearly an hour, and thoroughly drenched numerous persons who were not successful in finding a place of shelter.

The military were out in full force. The First Division of the New-York State Militia, under the command of Gen. SANDFORD, formed their line on Fourteenth-street, at 8 o'clock, and, after participating in the inauguration ceremonies at the newly-erected statue of Washington, in Union-square, marched down Broadway to the Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and the Common Council.

Of course pistols and Chinese fire-crackers were in great demand throughout the day. There was, perhaps, more noise of that kind than is usual on the "Fourth," and there certainly was less drunkenness. Some accidents,—one of a fatal kind,—occurred, but they were not so numerous as on previous celebrations. The particulars of all yesterday's proceedings are given in detail below.

Inauguration of the Washington Statue—Imposing Spectacle—Rev. Dr. Bethune's Address.

Nothing daunted by the rain which fell heavily with a promise of long continuance, numerous persons long before the time appointed for the inauguration of the Washington Statue wended their way towards Union-square. Shortly after eight o'clock the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments and the Washington Greys reached the spot and formed in line on each side of the square. The work of uncovering the statue then commenced and proved to be a task of some difficulty, nor was it accomplished until after a party of firemen arrived with a ladder, mounted the pedestal and even clambered up the horse's sides to free the arms and legs of the statue from the tarpaulin which had got entangled about them. Immediately the covering fell away, and the noble statue was revealed to the eager gaze of the delighted multitude; a universal shout rent the air; hundreds of pistols that had been expressly loaded for the occasion, could contain themselves and their contents no longer, but went off with a simultaneous explosion. The windows of all the houses that commanded a view of the proceedings were filled with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs, and, in many instances, joined in the loud huzzas. And while the shouts of the assembled thousands were still echoing to Heavsn, the clouds parted, and the sun beamed brightly forth, as if he, too, desired to be a partaker in the great event of the day.

As soon as the cheering had ceased, Colonel LEE approached the platform, which had been erected near the railing of the park, for the accommodation of the orator, the committee, and the reporters, and requested Rev. Dr. BETHUNE to address the troops and the people. Senator FISH then introduced the reverend gentleman in a brief speech. He said that the Doctor had undertaken, on an extremely short notice, to deliver an address at the ceremony of inaugurating the statue, and it was with great pleasure he introduced him to that vast assemblage.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE then proceeded to deliver the following discourse:

The work is done. Genius, native genius, has nobly achieved the highest duty patriotism could demand of art. Scarcely credulous of the success, too thankful to be proud, careless of praise in his own high satisfaction, the sculptor bows trembling before the perfect embodiment of his fine conception. With filial reverence we acknowledge the truth of the image, which presents to our grateful sight the majestic form of the unparalleled man whom God gave us—our champion, our counsellor, our guide; next in the hearts of his countrymen, first in the admiration of mankind. There we behold him as we love best to think of him. In every attitude of his character, every phase of his life, he is precious and venerated. Whether buckling on his armor to lead the scanty battalions that gathered from farm and from workshop to dash their undisciplined ardor against hosts of veteran foes, or recoiling, as a wave of the young flood, to sweep with recuperated energy over every obstacle; whether rising from his winter camp to watch with eagle eye opportunity for a deadly swoop, or pressing through ice and flood and tempest to strike, sudden and resistless; whether, in the dark hours of dismay and disaffection, rebuking with dignity and animating by self-sacrifice; or, in the noon-blaze of victory, humbling himself before the God of battles; whether laying aside the command of armies for a sober place in the community of citizenship, or, obedient to that citizenship, ascending the Capitoline height to rule, himself the faithfullest subject of the Constution; whether leaving his vast authority ere his countrymen should wholly forget that it was not his of lifelong right, and lingering only to breathe those farewell words which are more like the premonitions of a prophet than the judgment of human foresight, or, after contemplating from his decent home the acting of the popular sovereignty he had moulded and confirmed, going to sleep under his ancestral trees,—at all times, through all events, in trial, honor, or repose, we look upon him with tearful eyes and swelling hearts, tears of affectionate admiration, emotions of yearning pride, as our own, our only WASHINGTON. Yet, when we would enshrine his complete idea as the Palladium of our country, we cannot lose the soldier in the statesman, or the statesman in the soldier; we cannot forget the virtue of the citizen, or the wisdom of the ruler, or the purity of the man; neither can we think him remote in death, but listen to his oft-recited oracles of hope and caution, as to the near voice of a fond, faithful father, whom the gracious Lord of Providence has translated above the sphere of mortal change, to be, by the ever instant presence of his immortal memory, our perpetual guardian.

It is thus the consummate portraiture of our artist has revealed him to-day. He has not put off the Continental uniform, whose quaint rigidness is more graceful to our eyes than any classic drapery; nor has he dismounted from the charger that bore him through the vain fires of adverse batteries; but has ridden from out the horrors of war his heart endured only for its ends of justice, calmly restraining his proud steed amidst the acclamations of victorious peace and assured liberty. his sword, ever wielded with strength tempered by mercy, is firmly sheathed not to be drawn again, for his country's foes are vanquished and he knew no other; his broad, benign brow is bare in acknowledgement of our unanimous love; and, as he passes on from the great past of his glorious deeds into the great future which will develop the stupendous destinies of the nation whose life he inaugurated, his hand is stretched forth with grave gesture, not more in promise to national loyalty than in deprecation of the atrocious treason that would imperil our vital unity by goading the sullenness of sectional jealousy into the blind fury of fratricidal hate.

Thus vividly reminded of him amidst the associations of this day, the anniversary of our country's birth, it becomes us to meditate with adoring thanks on the wise goodness of God in the gift of Washington. The value of that gift cannot be over estimated, bestowed as it was at the very outset of our national existence. The long vexed question, whether in great crises of human affairs, circumstances make the men, or men the circumstance, can never be settled, because each proposition is partly, but neither wholly true. God makes both. Ordaining the event, he ordains the means and the instruments. The pious reason, which ascribes to Divine Will the formation of the American people and our unprecedented system of government, finds constant cause for wonder in observing the method and the agents, their fitness to each other and adaptedness to the result, that were employed by Providence throughout the long, painful travail; but in nothing so much as the raising up of that elect man. I speak not now of his heroic patience and success, or of his far-sighted, clear-hearted counsels, but of the elements, and, especially, of their unique combination, constituting the character from which flowed out his deeds and his teachings.

That character who can describe? Eulogy is impossible; the superlatives which serve for the best of ordinary humanity, are too weak. Comparison with the most illustrious instances recorded by uninspired pens, shocks us like impertinence. History has not dared to paint him. Delighting to trace the features of her subjects, too often overlooking the minor lineaments, and shrouding her heroes in a blaze of splendor lest we should observe too closely, when she gazes on WASHINGTON, she drops her pencil. Whence shall she assemble her colors? How blend them in adequate keeping? Where presume to shade a contrast? Her skill is vain. She seizes the silver mirror of Truth, catches his full reflection and God's own sunlight fixes it there, so just, so exquisite, that the most microscopic scrutiny sees only new beauties the more intimate the perception. O for the same divine POWER to impress that image on every American heart!

Searching through the classic ages we discover here and there a name distinguished by one or more of those commanding qualities which belong to WASHINGTON. FABIUS, CATO, SCIPIO AFRICANUS, EPAMINONDAS, CINCINNATUS, rise to our minds as we contemplate him at different moments; but the likenesses are very partial, and their lack of other attributes, which he had, is the more striking. In him nothing is wanting; yet it is not the parts, but the parts articulated as a whole, that gives him his serene grandeur. Nor may we adopt the Greek's eclectic expedient, and unite in him what is admirable in each of all the others, for then should we miss the relative degrees in which the Almighty hand moulded his peculiar symmetry.

Of the few persons who have risen from among the people to control important popular revolutions, WASHINGTON alone has the honor of having established free principles and perpetuated his work. The power of the rest ceased with their life-time, if it lasted so long. Not to cite less, though familiar exemplifications, measure, by their consequence, his career with those of the two, next to him, most remarkable in the annals of the world, CROMWELL and NAPOLEON. For the former, the infatuated obstinacy of the crown prepared the way, The masses, from desperate instinct of self-preservation and revenge, had flung themselves on the King, crushed him to death, driven away his arrogant nobles, and overturned the altars whose ministers had been too willing to oppress by his arm. But, used to a master, unfit by reason or faith to rule themselves, they broke up into a wild chaos of parties, sects and robber hands, demagogues eager after spoil, preachers blaspheming the Saviour in his sanctuaries of peace, with cries for "the sword of Gideon" and gunpowder, brawling hypocrites of fanaticism they despised,—all threatening mutual and common annihilation, when an iron will backed by brute force lifted itself above the tumult to be their Protector from themselves by usurping a sterner despotism than that they had thrown off. CROMWELL did rule them, and with vast ability; holding their factions apart, yet compelling them to do his bidding, vanquishing their enemies on sea and land, vindicating their place in Europe, stimulating their trades, enlarging their commerce and filling their treasury. But CROMWELL ruled alone. Their Parliament was a mockery, their councils a farce, their commonwealth a lie, their laws strong as chains to them, were straw to him; nay, their very religion became not seldom an artifice of his bold cunning. There were many good men in England at that time; the Christian church reckons not a few of them among her choicest jewels; there were many wise, sound, generous patriots, whose reasonings remain among the finest in our language; there was still a sturdy, uncorrupted, Saxon yeomanry. The opportunity and the subordinates were ready for a genuine reformation, an elevation of the people by their own latent forces. But such was not his plan nor his wish. Whatever excuse may be offered for him he was an autocrat. He depressed the pure, the faithful, the independent. He taught them no maxims of reciprocal justice, no lessons of large religious charity. What was the result? All perished with him. His very name lost its charm when borne by the son of his loins. The masses had learned no self-government, none had learned to govern them. The Puritanism, which was so strong against king and bishop and pope, which still held so much radical truth of doctrine and morals, but had exchanged its spiritual weapons for carnal force and harsh rigor, found that its trust was "a man, whose breath was in his nostrils," and though for twenty years it had the courts of law, the universities and the pulpits of the land, in less than five the nation it should have saved, reverted to a profligacy of manners, a base truckling to a frivolous monarch and a general degradation almost incredible of Englishmen. When they next rebelled, it was to find a leader in a foreign Prince, and never again has Britain relied with supreme confidence on one of her own blood.

The genius of NAPOLEON was stupendous, and none can doubt that he could, had he chosen, have opened for France a path to freedom and popular dignity. Nor may we deny that he did very much for her military progress and internal economy. But, from the first hour on his own aggrandizement, he gladly bartered for the bauble of a crown the grandest lame ever within the reach of a European. He lived, conquered, governed only for himself. The laurel-wreathed N was on Code and Museum, School and Bourse, Library and Tribunal. He invoked "the glory of France," as he gilded the dome of the Invalides, to cajole a vain, inconstant people; but the palpable expression of that glory, crowning her tallest column, was himself, booted and spurred, with cocked hat never lifted even in courtesy to the multitude. Abundant proofs of his Titanic strength must long remain for the wonder of the world, and the magic of his name has given it a second investiture of empire in a doubtful scion of his race, more astute than he. But the first NAPOLEON was palsied long years before he died, a pining, querulous captive; and how little sterling good he wrought for the nation that adored him is seen in their hasty abandonment of constitutional privileges, that they might, by a miserable counterfeit of free suffrage, approve the perjured traitor who stole to absolutism in a night—a burglar, a thief, and an assassin.

It were ungrateful as untrue to make WASHINGTON the sole author of our national independence and founder of our Republican confederacy. There were influences tending to both more than a century old. Never was there a people so educated by Providence, or situated so remotely from bad forms of Government. The peculiar difficulties of their agricultural and marine life had toughened their sinews of mind and body, while its primitive simplicity had purged from their thoughts the authority of precedent or usage not sanctioned by Scripture and common sense. There had been brave, deep-thinking men before the crisis came, preparing by their solemn voices in the wilderness for the advent of a new dispensation: but, when remorseless tyranny had sown its dragon teeth in the soil, there sprang up a band of patriots, armed with a wisdom, courage and honesty, such as a special Providence only could call forth. I need not pronounce their names, they are written deep in our memories. But, clearly as they shone through the twilight of our morning, there was needed a central sun to hold them in their orbits; and WASHINGTON arose. His mild, yet all-pervading influences were radiated by a heart that was first good, then great. Issuing from a virtue without warp of selfishness, prejudice or fear, the lines never crossed, because all were straight; and there was none obscure or notable, ignorant or philosophical, but felt the superior attraction. Whatever offices in the body God assigned to others, WASHINGTON was the soul, and the life of that soul was truth. Who doubts that had he been less true, he might have been King, beloved as monarch never had been or shall be, and scarcely a rebroach been cast upon him; for the world dreamed not of such disinterestedness until he showed it. But he could not have worn a crown. God made him and gave him to us, in himself the the type of what our Republic should be, in all his elements, great, even, consistent, each vigorous in its own action, yet all held in harmonious balance by the unity of a single purpose. No wonder his work survived him. Survived him? No. He still lives, though his mortal frame has long been dust. God, who gave him, keep that life in us! for, when that spirit is lost, when our elements revolt from their oneness, and, like the maniac among the tombs, whose devils were Legion, we out and tear ourselves, this fair confederacy will soon lie beneath the heavens the most mangled, loathsomest corpse that ever polluted the breath of humanity with its putrifaction. Some of the devils are in us now. O for the God of our fathers to drive them out and down into the deep sea of an infamous oblivion! [Loud and protracted cheering.]

There was a further bounty of God in his gift of WASHINGTON. By a natural habit of sense we fondly associate visible beauty and proportion with spiritual excellence: but the effects of sin have been so deforming, that we are often disappointed in the physical accidents of those we love or venerate; and we lose much by the disappointment. It is not so with WASHINGTON. His outward form was worthy of his magnanimous soul. No ideal of PHIDIAS or ANGELO equals his reality. We are happily so familiar with his person and face, that we cannot conceive it possible for him to have appeared otherwise than he did. But gaze upon him there,—and tell me, if not in him the poet's words have for the first time, their fulfillment:

"He was a man; take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

A cultivated stranger once pronounced him "the handsomest man" he had ever seen. But "handsome" is not the word. As is sublime. His stature reaching the extreme height of our kind; his long, sinewy limbs compacted with graceful vigor; his chest round and full that his mighty heart may feel no constriction; his proportions harmonious as those of his soul, but, above all, his head—the calm, massive brow, august in goodness, his firm, straight lips, eloquent, though closed, of truth and justice, the countenance too conscious of cares for a smile, of kindness for a frown,—his whole presence the impersonation of himself.

We are not idolatrous. We know that he was mortal; we worship God the more, the more we contemplate his handiwork; but we thank him that out of our poor, sinful nature he made us such a man; and we have set the lofty image there, that it may stand forth a memorial of divine mercy, a monitor of our duty, an example to all coming generations.

My countrymen, I speak to you this day, at the sudden call of those whose zeal and gifts have now their reward in this accomplished monument of patriotism and art. The main duty they have charged me with, I have yet to execute. But first I must utter some irrepressible words for you and myself.

Wealth has heavy responsibilities and must therefore have its reputation; when one by private or public dishonesty, is in a livery of shame when hoarded or spent for mere self, it is like gilding on vile pottery; when fairly acquired and fairly used it is respectable; but when liberally devoted to true charity and the common benefit, it deserves extraordinary celebration. Honor, then, my friends, loud-voiced honor to the generous, enlightened men by whose munificence New-York beholds, on this eminent morning, her noblest decoration. Yet, what were riches or zeal without the inspiration of genius and the hand of skill! Honor, then, my friends, thrice-heaped honor to our fellow-countrymen, who is now blushing in modest pride at our applause of his work! Polygnotus, when he had painted the heroes of his native land, lived the guest of all Greece. What shall be done for the sculpture of WASHINGTON?

(The Rev. Doctor beckoned to Mr. BROWN to come forward, and introduced him to the assembly, who greeted him with loud, long and most enthusiastic cheers.)

And now, fellow-citizens,—not of this State—exult as we may at other times, and exult more we who were born on its imperial soil,—in that designation,—it is not equal to the occasion,—citizens of the UNION, hear me and bear witness, that in the name and by the authority of those who have erected this statue, I give it, before God and our country, to the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES! From the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, it is theirs! And you, people of New-York, individually and collectively, and not by any delegation of the trust, but as a Democracy, shall be its guardians.

GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

When the address was concluded, the cheers of the multitude [again burst forth. The friends of Mr. Brown, the sculptor, pressed around him to shake him by the hand and congratulate him. He had retired to the back of the platform after Dr. Bethune had introduced him to the crowd, but on his again coming forward, after the conclusion of the address, he was a second time hailed with enthusiastic plaudits, one man in the throng distinguishinging himself above the rest by repeatedly shouting, "Hooray for the architect of the statue."

The ceremonies on the platform, being concluded, the troops fell into rank, and proceeded, in regular order, to march round the statue, the Washington Greys taking the lead, on horseback. This formed quite an imposing scene. Each soldier, as he approached the statue, and during the time of marching round it, was uncovered. The multitude now numbering eight or nine thousand people, cheered again and again. Pistols were fired in all directions. The ladies in the windows, and on the balconies, and on the roofs of the houses, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered heartily. After this military salute was ended, the troops proceeded in order down Broadway to the Park, where the different companies were dismissed.

The statue, as we have said, is the work of Mr. HENRY K. BROWN, of Brooklyn. It is in every way worthy of the highest admiration. WASHINGTON is represented on horseback, with his right arm outstretched, as if restraining the noble ardor of his soldiers. The head is from the celebrated bust of HOUDON, in the possession of Senator FISH. The horse, a truly noble animal, is apparently at a brisk trot. WASHINGTON is seated easily in the saddle, with the old Continental hat in his left hand.

The entire construction of the statue has occupied Mr. BROWN four years. It is formed of rich bronze, 88 parts being of copper, 9 of tin, 2 of zinc, and 1 of lead. The body of the horse was cast in one piece, the thickness of the metal averaging ¾ of an inch. The entire weight of the statue is over 4 tons. The plinth weighs 2,000 lbs., the horse 2,700 lbs, the rider and other parts, 3,800 lbs. The modeling was done at Mr. BROWN'S studio at Brooklyn; the casting took place at AMES' foundry, Chicopee, Mass. The height of the statue is 14½ feet, which is also the height of the pedestal. The head of WASHINGTON is therefore 29 feet from the ground. The entire cost of the statue and pedestal was $30,000. Mr BROWN may well be proud of his work. The statue inaugurated yesterday is one of the handsomest ornaments of the City.

It is proper that our readers should know to whose liberality the City is indebted for this monument. About five years ago it was suggested by some wealthy citizens that, as no monument of WASHINGTON existed in this City, Union-square would be a fitting place for such an erection. Money was accordingly soon subscribed, and a commission to execute the work given to Mr. BROWN. The following are the names of the gentlemen who subscribed the $30,000:

James Lee, William B. Astor, August Belmont, John Bridge, Isaac Bell, Jr., James Brown, Edward K. Collins, William Chamberlain, Richard F. Carman, Henry A. Coit, Wm. W. De Forest, Benjamin H. Field, Hamilton Fish, Seth Grosvenor, Jasper Grosvenor, Boonen Graves, Moses H. Grinnell, Samuel S. Howland, Wilson G. Hunt, John Q. Jones, Shepherd Knapp, James G. King, Jacob Little, Chas. M. Leupp, Edward B. Little, Peter Lorillard, James Lenox, Andrew Mount, Samuel L. Mitchell, Daniel S. Miller, Robert B. Minturn, Charles H. Marshall, William C. Rhinelander, Robert & Williams, Nelson Robinson, Gerard Stuyvesant, Cornelius Smith, Uriah J. Smith, Jonathan Sturges, Moses Taylor, Robert L. Taylor, William Wetmore, William Whitewright, Jr., Augustus H. Ward, John D. Wolfe, William E. Wilmerding.

At the Institutions.

The managers of the Institutions are not at liberty to let the day slide unobserved. In almshouse, poor-house, hospital, the instinct of the inmate would rebel against the desecration of a non-observance, and for discipline's sake, as well as for patriotic motives, the Fourth is always made much of in such.

At the House of Refuge there was as little as possible to remind the juvenile delinquents of their past delinquencies, and that the green arches and trellis work that ornament their windows are really the iron bars of a prison. At 10 o'clock all the inmates were assembled in the chapel. The reading of the Declaration of Independence and a couple of addresses, all by the boys, fairly waked up the company. Then Judge CAPRON and Dr. FRANK TOTHILL pronounced what Mr. HALSTEAD, presiding officer of the day, announced as the "orations." The children, under the choristership of their Principal, EDWARD H. MALLCOCK, interspersed these more formal exercises with some capital singing appropriate for the occasion. Indeed, we never knew them to sing so well before. Mr. KETCHAM, the Superintendent then, by way of exercising the vocal organs of the lads and giving vent to their pent-up enthusiasm, proposed and got hearty and uproarious cheers for the day, the speakers, the newspapers represented, the visitors themselves, and the rest of mankind. They then adjourned to dinner—the visitors to Mr. KETCHUM'S abundant table—the boys and girls to their own mess-rooms. All hands had some extraordinary luxuries; mutton soup, (a great dish for the boys,) green peas, oranges, raisins, &c., &c.—and fire-crackers for dessert. When that was over, and the crackers fired, it was sport to see the fun. They had an exercise in cavalry that was unique. All the boys, under command of one of their number, who wore a paper cap, a peacock's feather and a wooden sword, were marshaled in two divisions—the larger on the left, the smaller on the right. To the left the order was given, "Horse," and instantly every large fellow construed himself into a rearing, prancing, oat-fed horse. "Mount," shouted the captain, and every small boy caught his horse by the mane and leaped upon his back. "Forward," shouted the captain, and off the whole troop dashed, scattering dismay among the ladies who happened to be loose around the enclosure. The shower didn't trouble the lads much. They cared not a twopence for wet feet, being proof against damp stockings. They do no work nor go to school on the Fourth, and for that reason, if no other, it is a white day at the Refuge.

A deputation of the Ten Governors went up to visit the Island charge, taking with them a few friends. Reading the Declaration, orations fitted for the occasion and spirited songs were furnished at the Lunatic Asylum, at Randall's Island, where the boys marched and counter-marched, and had a glorious time, and at several other places on the route. The day was on all "the Islands" well observed. Even the prisoners had an extra dash of the palatables for their dinner.

The Fourth of July at Tammany.

The Tammany Society or Columbian Order celebrated the day after their usual manner. The large room was very handsomely decked with flags, and stripe of red, white and blue bunting festooned from the ceiling, presenting the appearance of an immense variegated tent. The American flag, of course, predominated; but we noticed also the English, French, Turkish, Swedish and Danish flags.

The attendance was not very large, there being only about two hundred persons present. At one o'clock in the afternoon, after music by Shelton's band, Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND read the Declaration of Independence, and then Hon. LORENZO SHEPARD, who as Grand Sachem presided on the occasion, introduced Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, who proceeded to read the annual oration, which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded. After the singing of a hymn to the tune of "Hail Columbia," the meeting adjourned to the banquet-room to partake of "the waters of the great spring."

The toasts proposed in order by Mr. SHEPHERD, were:

1. The Day we Celebrate.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Governor of the State of New York.
4. Our Democratic Brethren, East, West, North and South.

Responded to by Governor MACDOUGAL, of California.

5. The National Constitution.

Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, responded.

6. The Union of the States.

To which Ex-Governor HEBERT, of Louisiana, responded. He thought it a great hardship that when he came to New York to spend his money like a gentleman at the great hotels, he could not bring his slave with him. Alluding to the Brooks' outrage, he remarked that the man who Sumnerizes the South has to suffer for it.

7. The States Rights' Doctrines.

Responded to by General HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

8. Civil and Religious Liberty.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, United States District Attorney, responded, in a really eloquent speech.

9. Nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND responded.

At this point (5 P. M.,) a row commenced, and having had previous experience of a Tammany row, our reporter withdrew.

A Church Celebration.

A large audience assembled in the M. E. Church in Forty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue. After a hymn and prayer, the choir sang a national anthem, embodying the speech of PATRICK HENRY on war, and entitled "Patrick Henry's Call."

Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN then read the Declaration of Independence, and the choir sang the "Pilgrims at Plymouth," of which the following is a verse:

"When the Pilgrim *Mayflower* sailed
The day was dark and drear,
Our Fathers left oppression's shore
To find a refuge here."

Rev. J. B. WAKELY was then introduced, and delivered an address appropriate to the time.

W. W. CORNELL, Esq., presided, assisted by Rev. Dr. HOLMES and W. WINSLOW, Esq. The pulpit was draped in large American flags, and the audience seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the occasion.

The Cincinnati.

The sons of Cincinnati, according to annual custom, met, yesterday, in the City Hall. The meeting was strictly private, and the business transacted exclusively financial.

The Spiritualists

Gathered at BROOK'S Assembly Rooms, at 10½ o'clock, heard an oration from Dr. HALLOCK and less labored speeches from others, and so spent the day.

The Fireworks.

There has seldom been larger gatherings of the people to witness the displays of fireworks than there was last evening. The heavy rain storm that prevailed for a brief period during the afternoon, had a desirable effect upon the atmosphere; and when it became sufficiently dark to afford a proper ground-work for the brilliant and variegated pyrotechnic displays, there were thousands of people at the several stations.

In the City Hall Park, and in Broadway where a view could be had, and between Tammany and the Park line, there was, at 8½ o'clock, not less than thirty thousand men, women and children crowded together, and all (with the exception of the pickpockets and their kith) intent on witnessing the pyrotechnic display. The several pieces had been put upon frames, in front of the City Hall, during the afternoon, immediately after the shower, and they proved to be in good condition. As a whole, they were equal to, and very much like those burned on former occasions. The only change worthy of note was the "Freeman's Arms," which was very fine; and the addition of a figure of SCOTT and of TAYLOR to the final piece, representing WASHINGTON on horseback. The work was well conceived and successfully executed. WASHINGTON occupied a conspicuous position in the centre; on the right was Gen. SCOTT, and on the left, Gen. TAYLOR; and surrounding each and filling the interstices were appropriate devices, and all combined, produced a very desirable effect upon the great mass of people who witnessed the display.

As usual, the trees in the Park suffered considerably from a superabundance of wild fruit. Half the young vagabonds who disturb the lower part of the City were perched in their branches and they amused themselves during the intervals with the crowd below. A young lady with a new bonnet, sandwiched in the jam, was considered fair game. Every change in the form of the bonnet, brought about by a pressure of circumstances, was announced from the tree-tops by the young rascals, as the "new Fall Style," or the "Gallus Cut," or some other name equally well calculated to attract the attention of those in the neighborhood who could find room to turn their heads, and cause the bashful creature to wish she had remained at home, and gone to bed with the other children. A woman with a child at the breast, (and there were many such present,) received marked attention from the young gentlemen aloft. Any disturbance of the elements below which discomposed either mother or child, would be greeted by the commiserate scamps with, "Mind the woman and the baby, ye vagabonds." Are ye's goin to murther the chile, ye hathens?" "Och, blood an' ouns, luk at the face iv it; its burstin it is wit the squazin its gettin." "Och, murther, (in Irish,) luck at the two purty eyes in it jumping clane out iv the beautiful head iv it." "Ye durty ould blackguard that ye are, take the elbows iv that ragged ould coat out iv the child's ribs—ye unnathral aul villain ther ye are, or ye'll be transported for treason, ye aul curmudgeon" But this was not all. The attention of these young tree-toads was not confined to boonets or babies. Whenever they discovered a lady who appeared to be without a protector, they would offer themselves in the most disinterested manner. Pointing her out by the color of her dress or bonnet, or both, they would, after informing her that there were "any amount of indecent men in the Park," offer to come down and "do the handsome." They would offer their protection—"such protection as vultures give to lambs." With these and many other side amusements the time passed until all the works had been exploded or burned, when the people dispersed. Besides the Park, there were displays of fireworks at Madison, Tompkins, Lamartine, Jackson, Mount Morris and Mission squares, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, at High Bridge, Carmansville and Manhattanville. They were all witnessed by a very large number of people, who seemed pleased with the entertainment afforded them. The presence and performance of bands of music at several of the places where fireworks were burned added very much to the pleasure of the occasion, and it is to be desired that hereafter a band will be provided for every entertainment offered by the City authorities on such a day.

Welcome to Rev. H. H. Garnet—A Colored Mass-Meeting.

A mass-meeting of colored citizens of the City was called for last evening at the Chiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, to welcome Rev. H. H. GARNET on his recent return from the West Indies after an absence of six years, and former well known champion in New-York of the colored population. It was assigned further to commemorate the Twenty-eight anniversary of the abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York. There was a very respectable and enthusiastic attendence. Rev. J. J. QUIER presided, and in a few remarks alluded to the past distinguished services of the men they had communed to honor and tendered him the hearty welcome of his colored brethren of New-York. Rev. Mr. GARNET followed in an energetic and eloquent surprise of over an hour. He alluded to the manner in which Fourth of July was formerly celebrated in New York by the colored citizens. They met, he said, when he was a young man, in Duane street, and subsequently in Union Hall, where the Tabernacle now stands. At that time they did not unite with white citizens in celebrating the Fourth of July—but at one meeting, particularly, he recollected they passed resolutions never to unite in the slightest in commemorating this day, until the last vestage of slavery was removed from the United States. It was not so now. He advised a new waking up of the colored people. The present was favorable to taking earnest and decisive action. He recommended the appointment of a committee to proceed at once to take the necessary initiative etepe to secure to themselves the rights of suffrage. In closing, Mr. Garnet alluded to the Presidential candidates, and pronounced his choice for Fremont, out of the three evils.

Messrs. Mott and Power followed in some remarks, when Mr. Glocester offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That at this peculiar crisis of our country by reason of the terrible Slave Power desiring to stretch it over land that otherwise is destined to be free, calls upon every man who has a voice at the ballot box, to come up in his majesty and aid in the great contest going on now in the country to arrest it progress.

Resolved, That we will not only unite in our strength to prevent the introduction, so far as we might, of oppression, in the lands that are now free from its curse; no effort that is harmonious with truth and justice in preserving a part of our blessed country from this God-defying slave-cursed question.

The resolutions called out speeches from several, when they were finally adopted.

A Committee was appointed to take immediate action to secure to the colored citizens of New-York the right of suffrage. The Committee consists of Messrs. H. H. Garnet, John J. Tuillo, John Peterson, Charles L. Reason, George Lovers, Wm. A. Tyson, Peter S. Porter, Peter Paul Simons, Phillip A. Bell, Dulan Brown, J. V. Glouster. The meeting, at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, adjourned, subject to a call of the Committee.

A Street Murder—Recklessness—A Woman Killed—Accidents and Fires.

Considering the terrible quantity of powder burned, and the general want of caution in its use, but comparatively few accidents occurred on the "Fourth," or the night preceding.

The most painful events of the celebration were the death of two persons—one a man, from wounds with a knife, inflicted during a street brawl among a party of drunken men; the other a woman, who, while standing in her own yard, was shot by a bullet from a pistol recklessly fired from the rear window of a neighboring house.

With the exception of the above cases, the day may be said to have passed off finely and pleasantly. Not many drunken persons were to be seen in the public ways, and consequently street broils were neither numerous nor severe. Indeed, the Police stations have not much more than their usual number of prisoners, but the policemen, notwithstanding, had a long and hard day's work.

There were a great many fires, but not any serious damage was done by any.

We give below a chapter of the events alluded to above:

A STREET MURDER.

About 2 o'clock, A. M., a fight occurred in the bell-room No. 42, Prince street, between a large party of men. The room was finally cleared, when portions of the opposing party came in collision again at the corner of Prince street and Broadway, and during the affray a man named James Fagan was stabbed in the heart with a knife, and died of course, almost instantly.

Several persons were soon after arrested on suspicion by the 14th Ward Police.

Coroner Perry will commense an investigation of the case to-day.

RECKLESSNESS—A WOMAN SHOT BY A PISTOL.

A woman by the name of HANNAH WEIDMAN, residing at No. 126 Broome-street, (in the rear,) was shot with a pistol, in the hands of a young woman named AMELIA STEWART, at 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

It appears that a man named ABRAHAM BERNHEIM, residing at No. 124 Broome street, dared and finally induced Miss STEWART, in a hantering way, to fire the pistol, which was loaded, out of a rear window. The contents took effect in the left breast of deceased, who was standing in her own yard. She died in less than fifteen minutes afterwards. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner CONNERY. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said HANNAH WEIDMAN came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of AMELIA STEWART. From the evidence adduced, we exonerate said AMELIA STEWART from any intent to injure deceased, but further feel it our duty to find ABRAHAM BENHEIM guilty of culpable negligence in causing the loaded pistol to be fired."

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENTS—INCIDENTS.

JOHN FRANEY, a sailor boy, 14 years of age, a native of Ireland, boarding at No. 78 Oliver-street, had his face, hands and breast badly burned by the explosion of a canister of powder which he had in his hands, at the corner of Catharine and Division streets. He was removed to the City Hospital.

At 1¾ o'clock JAMES MCCANILL, a boy of 14 years, residing with his parents No. 42 Henry-street, had his eye badly injured while firing a small cannon. Taken to the Hospital.

On Thursday evening, Mr. JOHN L. TAYLOR, residing at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, had his skull fractured by falling from an Eighth-avenue car, near Jane-street. Mr. TAYLOR was making room for a lady passenger at the time of the accident. He was conveyed to his residence.

A man named MICHAEL ROONEY, residing at No. 174 East Sixteenth street, was shot in the right arm while standing at his own door, by some person unknown.

At 10 o'clock P. M., a boy named JOHN COLLINS, residing at No. 4 Batavia-street, badly shattered two of his fingers while firing a pistol in the Park. He was sent to the City Hospital by Sergeant OWENS.

BURGLARY.

The cigar store No. 74 Lewis-street, was entered by burglars about 12 o'clock Thursday night. The thieves collected about $30 worth of cigars, but becoming alarmed they fled down Lewis-street, leaving their plunder behind on the sidewalk.

WM. RUNYON, a boy 16 years of age, had his hand badly injured by the explosion of a pistol which he was firing in Gouverneur-street.

A new-born infant was found on Thursday night, in a cigar box, at the corner of Allen and Stanton streets.

JAMES MCGINNIS, of Buchwick, L. I., was brought to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house on Thursday, having been severely bitten by a dog, at the slaughter house of JOHN CONWAY, in Twelfth street, between avenues A and B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STABBING.

About 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, a man by the name of DONELSON was stabbed by a man named FARMER, with a common pocket-knife.

FARMER before using the knife, was badly beaten and it appears used the knife on DONELSON in self-defence. The occurrence took place in Tenth-avenue, before Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

DROWNED.

The body of a man was found floating in the water, foot of Stanton-street, on Thursday. An Inquest upon it was held by Coroner CONNERY.

Deceased appeared to had been about 35 years of age. No marks of violence were found upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental Drowning."

Fires.

IN PEARL-STREET.

In Pearl-street on Thursday night, a fire-work stand caught fire accidentally, and occasioned an alarm. The windows of the stand which is also used for the sale of papers, &c., was broken in and some slight damage done. The fire was finally extinguished by the Police of the Fourth Ward without the aid of the engine.

IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

About 10 o'clock in the morning (Friday) a fire broke out in the upper part of the house No. 68 Roosevelt-street, occupied by PATRICK FLETCHER. The lower floor was occupied as a liquor store by AXEL OSTRUM. The upper portion of the building was completely gutted, and the lower was flooded with water. Loss about $500.

AT TAMMANY HALL.

At 4¾ o'clock A M., the alarm was occasioned by a window curtain taking fire in Tammany Hall. No damage of consequence was sustained.

IN HAMMOND-STREET.

About 11¼ o'clock, Thursday night, a fire was discovered in the pantry of house, No. 123 Hammond-street, occupied by AMBROSE KEATING. It was put out with a few pails of water. No alarm was given. Damage by fire and water to ladies was about $200,—covered by insurance, in the North River Insurance Company.

IN CANAL-STREET.

At 12 o'clock, the roof of house No. 161 Canal-street, was discovered on fire. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

At 10 A. M., Thursday, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house, No, 84 Elizabeth-street—it was soon extinguished—Damage $100.

IN FULTON-STREET.

At 20 minutes of 1 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning, a fire broke out in the Bay State Hotel, Fulton-street. The firemen were promptly on hand, and so

Earl thinks I ought to have taken. But it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to satisfy the natural desire and anxiety on the part of the people of this country with respect to our relations with America, and I therefore do not hesitate to inform your lordships, and through your lordships, the country, *that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.* [Loud cheers.]

The Earl of DERBY—In the absence of the papers it would be extremely premature to enter into any discussion upon the subject; but I personally rejoice at the announcement which has been made by the noble Earl. I rejoice for this reason, because, although I deeply regret the course pursued by the United States Government, yet I believe that it is impossible for us to vindicate the steps taken, and the conduct pursued by our Minister, and those under whose authority he acted; and, believing that the United States Government have a just cause of complaint against us, I rejoice that Her Majesty's Government by acquiescing in the withdrawal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls have sanctioned the opinion that America had a just cause of complaint against this country in this matter. At the present moment I will not enter into a discussion of the merits of the cause I rejoice, however, that we have acknowledged our error, although undoubtedly we have done so by submitting to that which I must say is humiliating on the part of this country to submit to—namely, the removal by the authority of the United States of the Minister of this country. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of CLARENDON—The noble Earl has stated that it would be premature to enter into any discussion. He certainly had not entered into any discussion upon the merits of the subject, but he has pronounced a most positive judgment on the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] I can only appeal to your lordships, and, through your lordships, to the country, not to join the noble Earl in prejudicing the question. [Cheers.]

The Earl of DERBY—In answer to the noble Earl, I beg to state that I have formed my judgment from the papers that have been published and laid on the table of this House. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS....MONDAY, June 16, 1856.

On the question that the House resolve itself into Committees of Supply,

Lord J. RUSSELL, who spoke in so low a tone that he was very indistinctly heard, said,—it appears to me that the House of Commons ought not to go into Committee upon the last remaining military estimates of the year without asking the Government for some explanation as to the position in which we at present stand with regard to the United States of America. If there were negotiations going on the Government would rightly say—and, according to all former practice, the House would listan to them—that, during the continuance of those negotiations, it would be inconvenient to the public service to raise anything resembling a discussion, but the question now is whether there are to be any negotiations with the United States Government or not? The state of facts, I conceive, to be this. Dispatches have been received by Her Majesty's Government, declaring, according to the explanations given in both Houses of Parliament, that with respect to the question of recruitment the Government of the United States are satisfied with the explanations of Her Majesty's Government, to the effect that they had no intention whatever of violating the laws of the United States, and that they had heard with great regret that anything which could be construed into a violation of those laws could be alleged against them. The question, therefore, of recruitment appeare to me to be at an end. But the Government of the United States, not giving the same credit to Mr. CRAMPTON which they have given to Her Majesty's Government, think that his conduct has been such that intercourse between the two countries cannot usefully be carried on by him, and they have accordingly declared that they can no longer transact the business of the nation with him. They have accompanied this communication with various declarations, and very positive declarations, of their wish to continue on terms of amity with this country. They have, with regard to a second question, which has for a long time been the subject of negotiation between this country and the United States, and various States of Central America, professed their willingness to enter into direct communication with Her Majesty's Government upon any points of difference which now exist; and, having gone through those points in great detail, they have declared that, with respect to some of them, an arbitration may rightly be admitted. I need not ask for any explanation with regard to one or other of those questions. My honorable friend, the Member for Inverneshire, (Mr. BAILLIE,) has given notice of his intention to bring the recruitment question before the House on Thursday next. If the honorable member should think proper to bring that question forward, and if the House should entertain it, then any member of this House, and I among the rest, may declare our opinions on that question. With respect to the second question,—that relating to Central America,—the real point is whether negotiation is to be entered into or continued on that subject. If negotiations were to be broken off, then, no doubt, it would be necessary to bring that question before the House, and I should expect some member to do so; but if negotiation is now to take place, I think, then, upon that question, and I should also say on the other, that it would be most desirable that no further discussion should take place until Her Majesty's Government could inform us of the result of the negotiations. [Hear, hear.] But there are two other very important points, independent of any detail of the merits of the two great questions I have just alluded to, on which I think the House of Commons ought to receive information. The first is whether, as the American Government have desired Mr. CRAMPTON to cease his relations with the United States, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, after the mature deliberations they have now been able to give to the subject, to desire that Mr. DALLAS should likewise withdraw, and thus put an end for a time to any diplomatic communications between the two countries. The second point is, what, pending the negotiation respecting Central America, and until the negotiation should be brought to a close, are the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to any force that either now may be stationed or may be sent to the coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica? With respect to the first point it appears to me that Her Majesty's Government may have the means of judging which neither I nor any member of this House possess; that, besides the ostensible dispatches, there may be ground, on which their judgment has been formed, on which they can give intelligence to the House, but of which we are not at present in possession. It certainly appears to me that their resolution should be formed in this respect, and that if they have reason to believe that the removal of Mr. CRAMPTON is a wanton and determined insult on the part of the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Government can do no otherwise than meet that insult by breaking off communications with the Minister of the United States. If, however, there are no circumstances which lead them to that conclusion, then I should say that not only former examples, but the present peculiar circumstances of this case, make it most desirable that they should accede to the invitation of the Government of the United States, and enter into negotiations upon any points of difference which, though not serious at the present time, may lead to more serious results. [Hear, hear.] With respect to former examples there are many, I think, on this subject. There are cases in which both France and Great Britain have found that the Ministers they have appointed were not acceptable to the Government of the United States. There is the well-known case in 1793 of M. GENET, the Minister sent by the Republican Convention of France, who not only fitted out privateers, and had the prizes brought to New-York, and thus violated the neutrality of the United States, but likewise in a most offensive and improper manner endeavored to raise seditious attempts against General WASHINGTON's Government. General WASHINGTON, acting with that wisdom for which he was remarkable, and joining to it calmness and firmness, which likewise formed part of his character, in declaring to the French Republic that the conduct of M. GENET was intolerable, and that he could not any longer be permitted to continue as Minister to the United States, did not break off diplomatic relations with France General WASHINGTON, through his Secretary of State, set forth the details of M. GENET's conduct, and stated that he was not acceptable to the American Government. Upon this the French Government disapproved the conduct of M. GENET and recalled him, appointing another Minister who might be acceptable to the Government of the United States. Thus the diplomatic relations of the two countries continued unbroken. Again, in 1809, Mr. JACKSON, the Minister for Great Britain, made himself personally unacceptable to the President of the United States, and he was informed that no further communication could be held with him. Mr. WILLIAM PINKNEY was then the American Minister in London, and continued so without interruption, Mr. MADISON being President. In 1850, M. POUSSIN, the French Minister in America, having used language in one or more diplomatic notes which was considered disrespectful to the Secretary of State, was sent his passports, but there was no interruption of amicable relations between the two countries. Mr. ROSS, the American Minister at Paris, was at the time *en route* to the United States, but his successor, Mr. RIVES, was received without obstacle, and a new French Minister was sent to the United States, General TAYLOR being President. These examples show that the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS need not, according to usage and international practice, immediately follow the course pursued by the American Government in respect to Mr. CRAMPTON. I now come to the question, in which negotiation is practicable. That question is one of very considerable difficulty, being involved with ancient obligations on the part of this country, and ancient and what we consider honorable relations between us and certain tribes of Indians on the coast of Central America, and being involved likewise by various interpretations in respect to a recent treaty. In regard of these matters, involving, as they do, most important consequences, it appears to me, from the hasty perusal I have been able to give it in the newspapers of the day, that Mr. MARCY has written a very dispassionate dispatch, maintaining, as he was sure to do in opening a negotiation of that kind, all the positions which the American Government have hitherto maintained. Yet he seems to admit that each of them might be discussed, and to assent that these points, on which arbitration would be useful, should be referred to arbitration. Now, it has been suggested that, though Mr. DALLAS were to receive his passports and all diplomatic communication were to be suspended for the time, the negotiations on all these various points might be carried on in some other place and by some other means. I cannot think that such a course would be either befitting the dignity of this country or that it would tend to any useful conclusion. I cannot think it befitting the dignity of this country, because, if we are to negotiate with the United States, I hardly think it would be right to commence an indirect negotiation, or that it would conduce to any good end. If the negotiation is to be carried on, I cannot conceive that it could be better carried on than by Mr. DALLAS, a gentleman universally respected, and who, during the short time he has been here, has received the good will of all classes [hear, hear,] and by the noble earl at the head of the Foreign Department, who is acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. I hope, indeed, that he, who has recently signed the treaty of Paris, will be the person to bring to a termination these distressing occurrences. With respect to the second point I alluded to, the present state of affairs in Central America, it is but fair to observe that an accident might occur, a collision might happen on some unforeseen question or in some unexpected place, which would seriously compromise the amicable relations of the two countries. We have hitherto had a question which has rolled on for a long time, and for a great part of this century has been, as it were, in abeyance, without any active participation of our arms or of those of the United States in the dispute. The States of South America, so far from realizing the expectations of Mr. CANNING, that he had created a new world to restore the balance of the old, have hardly been able to maintain order within their own limits. Still less have they been able to attempt any great conquests; nor has the stronger among them been able so completely to vanquish the weaker as to form any great and powerful State in Central America. The State of Nicaragua, great as her pretensions were to the dominion of the Mosquito coast, and little as she regarded the obligations with na which had descended to her in consequence of our former treaties with Spain, has not been able either to fix herself upon the Mosquito coast or to overcome that colony of various Europeans—Englishmen and others—and citizens of the United States which has been established at Greytown. We see now, however, that an enterprising military chief of considerable energy, who is likely to attract many followers to his standard, by taking the part of one faction against another has obtained very considerable power in the State of Nicaragua, and it is very possible that President RIVAS, having his assistance, may make an incursion on the Mosquito coast and may attack the inhabitants of Greytown. The question, therefore, is what will be the course of Her Majesty's Government in such a contingency? I have no doubt they would think it their duty to protect the persons and property of British residents in such a case, and I cannot wonder, therefore, that they should wish to have a sufficient force in the neighborhood of Graytown for that purpose. Whether they would think fit to interfere with respect to Nicaragua and Greytown I know not, but I think that it is a question upon which we ought to have some information. I say this the more because the reports on this subject are very conflicting. I saw in a newspaper to-day that the ships of the United States were allowed to carry men and even military stores, who, no donbt, were going to swell the forces of Nicaragua. It seems to me that such a course would not be consistent with the respect which is due to the flag of the United States. I have also seen what was stated to be a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that Her Majesty's ship-of-war *Eurydice* was in the habit of interfering with the ships making for the port of Greytown, and of overhauling them before allowing them to enter. Some explanation, I have no doubt, can be given on that subject, but I think it is right that the anxiety which exists with regard to it should be as far as possible removed. These are the two questions upon which I should wish to have some explanation—first, whether it is the intention of the Government, after the course which has been taken with respect to Mr. CRAMPTON, to pursue a similar course in regard to Mr. DALLAS, and to break off all diplomatic intercourse with the Government of the United States; and, next, whether, supposing that should not be the case, measures have been taken, after deliberation, by the Government in order to prevent as far as possible any collision between the the ships and forces of the two countries. For my own part, I should hope that the commanders of the ships-of-war of this country and of the United States will receive such orders that they will act completely in concert; and that they will not allow the miserable States in Central America, with their rivalries and their squabbles, to commit these two great nations to hostilities with each other. [Hear, hear.] I need not dwell upon the misfortunes which would flow from a war between the two countries. They are obvious, and must be felt by everybody. If these dissensions should lead to any serious quarrel, or, still more, to active hostilities between this country and the United States, the miseries which would arise to both nations are incalculable; they are of such a nature as no man in this country, and I should hope no man in the United States, could contemplate without the utmost fear and repugnance. The power of the two countries would no doubt be very signally displayed if a war were unhappily to arise, but the cause of humanity, the cause of peaceful commerce, and the cause of civilization would suffer. It is equally clear that throughout all the continent every man who has a feeling for liberty, every man who desires to see the cause of freedom flourish, would deplore such a contest between the two great Free States of the world; and it is clear, too, that all those who wish oppression to continue in those countries of Europe which are oppressed, would rejoice at the breaking out of such a war. Such being the feeling which I know must animate every one, and having heard from my noble friend similar sentiments at an earlier period of the session.—sentiments which did him the highest honor,—I cannot doubt that everything which can be done consistently with the position of this country, with its honor, and with its engagements to other nations, will be done to preserve peace between the two countries. Let me only add that if the Government are about to enter into these negotiations, I do hope that from the moment that declaration is made, this House, imitating the example which it set itself (and it can imitate none better) during the last war, of forbearance with regard to negotiations, will abstain from any party discussions, from any rival imputations, and from doing anything which can induce any party in the United States to think that, if at last we should fight, and if negotiations, instead of leading us to an amicable settlement, should only lead us further from peace, this country would not be united in resisting pretensions which might be deemed inconsistent with our national honor. I believe such must be the universal opinion. We are in such a position that some explanation is needed from the Government, and I wait anxiously to hear what my noble friend has to say. There is imposed upon him a great responsibility, but I trust that the issue of this will be conducive not only to the interests of this country, but also to the maintenance for a long period to come of the relations of amity between us and the United States. [Hear.] I have seen that after former negotiations new questions have arisen between the two countries. I have been very much grieved to see that, although the question of the northwestern boundary line and the question of the *Careline* were amicably and skillfully settled by diplomacy, others speedily arose, from which it was sought to create dissensions between the two countries. I am convinced that there are no two countries whose interest and duty it is more to cultivate friendly relations with each other. There is room for us both on the globe. We have a great empire to rule and great duties to fulfill; the United States are no doubt destined to great empire and to great duties, and let us both use the power which God has given us for the benefit of the human race. [Hear, hear.]

Lord PALMERSTON—It is perfectly natural that, in the present state of affairs between this country and the United States, this House should expect from the Government, at the earliest moment, an explanation of the condition in which our mutual relations stand. I cannot, therefore, feel any surprise that my noble friend, whose position in this House so well entitles him to be its organ on such an occasion, should avail himself of the present opportunity to require from Her Majesty's Government an explanation in regard to our present position with the United States. Indeed, Sir, if no honorable member had expressed a wish to hear such an explanation from the Government, I think it would still have been our duty not to allow a day to pass without putting the House in possession of our intentions on this subject. [Hear, hear.] It is unnecessary for me to enter into any explanation whatever of those communications which my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office received a few days ago from the American Minister at this Court. These communications having been presented to Congress, and having already been published in the newspapers, every honorable member is as fully in possession of them as is the Government of Her Majesty. To lay them upon the table of this House officially, it would be necessary that we should be able to accompany them with such answers as—upon full consideration and upon due deliberation, such as the importance of the subject-matter requires—we should have thought it fitting to return to them. We have not yet been able to frame those answers, therefore we are not in a position to lay these papers officially before Parliament. But, Sir, I am ready to answer the question of my noble friend as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the diplomatic arrangements between this country and the United States. Now, it is to be observed, in the first place, that, although the United States Government have thought fit to intimate to Mr. CRAMPTON that they cannot continue their relations with him, in consequence of which he has left Washington, that intimation did not go to the extent of a rupture of diplomatic relations; but, on the contrary, was accompanied, in another dispatch, by the expression of a desire to continue, through the American Minister at this Court, diplomatic intercourse upon another matter. Now, Sir, Her Majesty's Government, duly considering all the various bearings of the matter, and attending to those considerations upon which my noble friend has dwelt, *have not deemed it their duty to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic intercourse with the American Minister at this Court.* [Cheers.] *We are, therefore, prepared again to enter into communications with him upon any matters which concern the interests of those two great countries.* I think, the House will feel that I am best performing my duty by abstaining on this present occasion from entering into any discussion beyond this answer to the question. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend has, however, expressed a hope that the instructions which Her Majesty's Government have given to the naval force which was recently dispatched from this country to the coast of America are not such as are likely to bring about any unnecessary collision between the American and British squadrons. Sir, I can assure my noble friend, I can assure the House, that it is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to avoid anything which might bring about such a collision; that the instructions which have been given to the commander of that force relate to the protection of British interests, of British subjects, and of British property; *and that there is nothing in those instructions which would tend to a collision between the British and American forces.* [Cheers.] We certainly did think it right, considering the uncertain—uncertain as it then undoubtedly was—position of our relations with that great naval Powar, that our force in those seas should be placed in such a condition that it might not be liable to any occasional disaster. [Hear, hear.] We thought it right to be strong; but, being strong, we shall not be the aggressors. Upon that subject also—the question about Central America—I am sure the House at present will not wish me to go into any details. [Hear, hear.] I concur with my noble friend in the opinions which he has so well expressed, to which I also gave expression on a former occasion, that it would be lamentable if two countries which have so many interests in common should, through the perverseness of any man, be brought into a state of hostility with each other. With regard to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, I think I may be permitted to say that, as, on the one hand, this country was never in a better condition to carry on war if war were to be forced upon us, that very straight and that very preparation of which we may boast, is also a reason why we may, without derogation from our dignity, act with calmness, with moderation, and with due deliberation upon a matter of such great importance as one which bears upon the relations between this Empire and any foreign country whatever, more especially one between which and ourselves there are so many causes of union and so many mutual interests as between Great Britain and the United States of America. [Cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI—The frequent recurrence of questions of this kind—of misunderstandings in our relations with the United States—must impress upon every gentleman the expediency of treating them with the utmost moderation, and in a spirit of the utmost forbearance. The noble lord who has just addressed the House has touched very lightly indeed upon the immediate cause of the retirement of Her Majesty's Minister from Washington. I was glad to be reminded by the noble lord that, in so far as the Government of the United States was concerned, that could not be looked upon as a complete rupture of diplomatic relations. But I could not help feeling that it was my duty at this moment to say that, although the Government of the United States has drawn a distinction between the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON and the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, I trust the House of Commons will not follow that example. [Cheers.] I was glad to hear that the noble lord did not by his authority sanction this distinction. I am perfectly willing to accept as it has been expressed the statement of Mr. MARCY—that, so far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned, the Government of the United States is completely satisfied with the explanation respecting the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON, and that of Her Majesty's consuls, with regard to the recruiting in the States; but I am quite sure *that the House will not adopt the distinction which the United States Government has made upon that subject.* It will hold Her Majesty's Government responsible, and will not in a moment of extreme difficulty, if not of peril, announce to this country, to Europe, and to America that the House of Commons is prepared to say that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington—an individual who, at all events attempted to do his duty to his Sovereign and to his country, and who has apparently acted upon the instructions of his superiors—is to be made the scapegoat of diplomatic sins. [Hear, hear.] I have expressed myself ill if I have seemed to offer any opinion upon the conduct of the Government. This is not the occasion on which I would express such an opinion, but I wish to guard myself against being supposed to accept without demur this distinction which the United States Government has made between the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON and that of Her Majesty's Government in this matter. I must distinguish between the two questions which have so much interested this country and the United States. Following the example of the noble Lord, (PALMERSTON,) I am not about to enter into a discussion upon either of these subjects; but I must, to prevent misunderstanding of the opinions which I wish to represent, be allowed to make one or two observations. Whatever may be its ultimate decision upon these questions, I wish that the House of Commons would take this opportunity of inquiring calmly what is the cause of these painful and frequently recurring misunderstandings with a country between which and ourselves there ought to be such constant sympathy and such cordial alliance. Sir, it is impossible to suppose that the recruiting, or the mode in which it was conducted, especially after the apologies which were offered by the Government, can really be the cause of the misunderstanding which has unhappily occurred. I want to know why the United States Government, even admitting their cause to a good one, is so prompt, if not eager, to insist upon immediate reparation? It will be well if we take this opportunity—I do not mean this evening, but before these great questions are settled—of arriving at some definite result upon this point. It would be wise if England would at last recognize that the United States, like all the great countries of Europe, have a policy, and that they have a right to have a policy. I observe in the papers which have been laid upon the table of the house that the American Minister who is here commenced his communications with Her Majesty's Government by saying that he thought it right to announce that the President had adopted the Monroe doctrine as the foundation of his system of government. Now, Sir, the Monroe doctrine is one which, with great respect to the Government of the United States, is not, in my opinion, suited to the age in which we live. The increase in the means of communication between Europe and America have made one great family of the Governments of the world, and that system of government which, instead of enlarging, would restrict the diplomatic relations between those two quarters of the globe, is a system which is not adapted to this age. In making that observation, however, I would say that it would be wise in England not to regard with the extreme jealousy with which she has hitherto looked upon it any extention of the territory of the United States beyond the bounds which were originally fixed to it. I hold that that is not a good policy which is founded on the idea that we should regard with extreme jealousy the so-called "aggressive" spirit of the United States. [Hear, hear.] I am of opinion that the treaty concluded by Lord ASHBURTON was one of the wisest diplomatic acts that has been performed in modern times, at least in this country, [hear, hear;] that it was the indication of a sound and liberal policy, and that those who oppose it are the supporters of a policy which is regarded by the Government of the United states as one hostile to the legitimate development of their powar. [Hear, hear.] Moreover, I am persuaded that it is the belief on the part of the United States that the British Government is animated by such sentiments in their regard which has excited the feeling that has seized upon the enlistment question as a means of expressing their dissatisfaction and distrust. [Hear, hear.] It is through no desire to introduce controversial questions on the present occasion that I venture to offer these remarks, [hear, hear,] but simply because I wish to remind the House that such is the feeling which prevails in America, [hear,] and that, if it is always to be impressed upon England that she is to regard every expansion of the United States as an act detrimental to her interest and hostile to her power, we shall be pursuing a course which will not prevent that expansion on the part of the States, but which will involve this country in struggles that may prove of the most disastrous character. I remember what extreme jealousy existed a few years ago in this House in consequence of the conquest of California by the United States. [Hear.] That was an event which was looked forward to with the gravest alarm, and one from which the most calamitous results were anticipated. Have any of those gloomy forebodings been realized? [Hear.] I would ask the House how far the balance of power has been injured by the conquest of California by America, *and whether there is any event since the discovery of America which has contributed more materially to the wealth, and through the wealth, to the power of this country than the development of the rich resources of California by means of the United States!* [Hear, hear.] These things are worthy of consideration; for, believe me, sooner or later we shall have to adopt clear and definite opinions on this subject; and, I cannot hesitate to express my belief that if sounder views with respect to it had prevailed in this country, the Government might not have felt themselves justified in taking a course with regard to the enlistment question which, whatever may be its immediate consequences, certainly has not terminated in a manner flattering to the honor of the nation or grateful to the feelings of any class of Her Majesty's subjects. [Hear, hear.] These are two points to which the noble lord to whom we are indebted for this discussion has particularly referred. For my own part, I look on all that has happened with regard to the enlistment question as indicative of the distrust which prevails in the United States, and which has its origin in the conviction that the policy of this country is hostile to the legitimate development of their power. It is my opinion that all that America has fairly a right to expect she may obtain, without injury either to Europe in general or to England in particular, [hear,] *and that it is the business of a statesman to recognize the necessity of an increase in her power,* and at the same time to make her understand that she will most surely accomplish all the objects she proposes to herself by recognizing those principles of international law [hear], which in civilized communities have always been upheld, [hear,] and to impress upon her, that instead of vaunting that she will build her greatness on the Monroe doctrine, which is the doctrine of isolation, she should seek to attain it by deferring to the public law of Europe, and by allowing her destiny to be regulated by the same high principles of policy which all nations who have great destinies to accomplish, have invariably recognized. [Cheers.]

The Course of the British Government on Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

From the London Times, June 17.

It is not to be supposed that the American Government does entirely acquit us of blame in this affair, or see a distinction between the Government and the conduct of the diplomatic agent. For the purposes of conciliation or diplomacy it affects to consider our Government blameless of the excesses charged on its Minister. What is a concession to peace, even in a diplomatic guise and with a look of insincerity, is an important element of the crisis on which our Government has just been called to act. Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American Government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only just cause for offence with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a Government which expressed a strong desire to continue it, not withstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? At all events could they not, without loss of honor, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of offence? Undoubtedly the American Government has carefully so put the matter *that our dismissal of its Minister would be more than a retaliation.* It would be returning the blow, and giving a deaf ear to the mild tones that explained it. We were at liberty either to interpret the hand by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course.

* * * * * It is evident that the United States' Government is not very pressing for an immediate solution of the Central American difficulty, considering that just now things are going on favorably for its interests. The recruiting question, however, had ripened to a critical maturity, and could not be postponed. In this emergency the American President has, perhaps, taken the mildest course that remained, short of giving it up altogether. No doubt, he could hardly have done that without damaging himself and his friends very considerably with his people; and of course it is not to be expected that an American President should make a martyr of himself for the peace of the world, still less for any consideration to the feelings of England.

In saying that the United States Government has adopted a half-measure, and that our Government has met it more than half-way—in admitting that both sides had a right to do what they have done—the one without giving offence, the other without loss of honor—we do not for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honor, and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to elur over that fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future. We do not think the people of England will henceforth sit by so quietly while proceedings to which they have the gravest objection, and negotiations of which they have utter distrust, are going on, nobody knows how, under the shield of the Royal prerogative. The honor of England can hardly be said to be in its own keeping, when month after month its representative ask, and ask in vain, what has been done, what complaints have been received from other Governments, what answers have been sent, what is the present state of the quarrel, and what its probable conclusion. Throughout the whole of this recruiting affair, and the correspondence arising out of it, the British public has only known the steps taken by its own Government when the American Government had already acted upon them. We adhere to our opinion, that the American Government has not acted with common generosity in this affair, and that its pretence of *lesæ majestas*, or offence against its territorial sovereignty, is simply got up for the occasion. Nevertheless, the common sense of this country would not have allowed Mr. CRAMPTON to go on, week after week, plunging deeper into a difficulty, at the very moment when there was nothing the American Central Government so earnestly wanted for American purposes. Often and often indeed has the British people been plunged into war or forced to humiliation before they knew what it was all about, and by men whose names had hardly reached them. We cannot but think that the time is going by for this sort of work. At least, if England makes no effort to stop it after the present affair, it deserves the consequences.

Mr. Marcy's Last Dispatch on the Central American Question—The Arbitration—British Claim to the Ruatan.

From the London Times, June 18.

Mr. MARCY'S letter to Mr. DALLAS on the Central American question will not immediately satisfy those who expect to find in it the compensation we are to have for the step announced in the other document,—who wish to regard the dispatch on the Central American question as counterbalancing the dispatch on the recruiting question, and to see in the acceptance of our offer of arbitration on the former point a set off to the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON in connection with the latter. It must, indeed, be frankly confessed that Mr. MARCY'S dispatch on the Central American question is at first sight, a rather perplexing document, and that it is not easy to know what to make of it. The offer of arbitration is accepted, but it is accepted with such qualifications and reserves that the acceptance appears at first to be greatly neutralized. An ordinary reader will be very likely to go away with the idea that what the American document means is, that they accept the offer of an arbitration with this understanding, that if the decision of the arbiter is in their favor they will submit to it, but that if it is against them they will not. On such an important and very complicated question, however, as the Central American one, and at such a critical juncture as the present, it will be only justice to the subject to describe as fully as possible what the nature of the American concession is, and in what sense and how far they accede to our proposal of arbitration.

The whole of this complicated dispute relating to Central America hinges upon two main questions. One is a question of *property*,—to whom do the Bay Islands belong,—to Honduras or to England? The other is a question of the interpretation of *a treaty*—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Now, with respect to the first question, it can readily be imagined that the title to this or that small island in a remote part of the Atlantic may not be quite so fixed or so absolute and ascertained a thing as a title to a house in Cheapside or Piccadilly. The seas of the New World have been, up to a comparatively recent time, the sphere of adventure, unsettled occupation, irregular tenure, and general experimentizing and trial of new homes and residences. Such and such an island looks pleasant enough; it has good harbors, good timber, a good soil. "Shall we go and live there? By all means; there appears no objection; the place is empty, and we might as well have the benefit of it." A party of Britishers accordingly occupy the island—it may be Ruatan or any other—and make themselves comfortable there. A new map is published in this country in the course of three or four years from this time, and the island is marked red or blue, as may be, to indicate that it is occupied by British residents, and is considered to be a British island. But, years after the act of occupation, and after the Geographer Royal has painted the island red or blue in his map, it comes out that a neighboring kingdom or republic on the mainland always considered this island to be its property. And now begins the dispute. "That island is mine," says Honduras. "How was I to find out that?" retorts the Britisher. "All I can say is, it was empty when I came there. Why don't you occupy your island, if it is yours? No, if occupation in nine-tenths of the law in the Old World, it is pretty nearly the whole of the law in the New." Now, these are the sort of premises on which the territorial dispute as to the proprietorship of the Bay Island turns. The dispute is rather like one of those common disputes about seats at a concert or a play, at least before the present systematic days of numbered tickets. A man takes a seat, and leaves it for a minute or two. On coming back he finds it occupied, and says, "That is my seat." "It's mine," says the interloper, "there was no one here when I came." It is evident that people may wrangle forever about such questions of proprietorship. Urgent necessity generally settles them speedily in point of fact, but the abstract question of right could be argued by lawyers for an immense time, if they were paid for it.

This, then, is one of the questions on which the Central American dispute hinges; but, besides this territorial dispute, there is a dispute about the interpretation of a treaty—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which is the other question on which the Central American dispute hinges. Is the prohibitory clause in that treaty, against either side occupying Central America, prospective only, or does it affect existing occupation? Does it only stop further occupation, or does it impose the abandonment of present? Our Government maintains the former, the United States the latter interpretation.

Now, these being the two questions on which the Central American dispute hinges,—a question of the proprietorship of certain territory, and a question of the interpretation of a certain treaty,—what Mr. MARCY says with respect to the proposal of arbitration is pretty much this: "We will submit the territorial question to an arbiter, but we will not submit the question as to the interpretation of the treaty. Upon the sense of that treaty," he says, "we Americans have made up our mind, and we will not change it for any arbiter in the world. That treaty prohibits both sides from occupation of any part of Central America. If you English can obtain a decision in favor of your right to occupy the Bay Islands as far as more *title* goes, the *treaty* is still against it, and to that treaty we require you to submit. We allow no appeal to an arbiter on *that* question. The whole of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty supposed an equality of non-occupancy attaching to both sides, the United States and Great Britain, as regards Central America. If, then, you English go on occupying portions of it, we Americans shall begin to look out for ourselves, and find out territory there to occupy; and thus the treaty will, by the violation of it by both sides, be practically dissolved, and cease to exist."

Mr. Peabody's Entertainment to Mr. and Mrs. Dallas at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham—A Delightful Reunion.

On Friday, the 13th of June, Mr. PEABODY invited the American Minister and his family, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, most of the principal American families now in London, and a large number of English friends interested in the prosperity of the United States, to a concert and dinner at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. The company amounted to about, 140 ladies and gentlemen, and included the following names:

AMERICAN—The American Minister, Mrs. Dallas and the Misses Dallas, Mr. Dallas, Secretary of Legation, Miss Nicholls, Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Hon. Mr. Palfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Bergh, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Duncan, Mississippi; Miss Rousset, Mr. Stephen Duncan, Mississippi; M. J. S. Donnell and party, Baltimore; Miss Pennington, Baltimore; General Campbell and lady, Judge Hopkinson, Boston; Mr. Watts and party, Philadelphia; Mr. Burnett, Cincinnati; Mr. Kelly, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Lampson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Heinsman and Miss Dabney, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Gilbert, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Canada; Mr. Lewis and the Misses Lewis, Boston; Mr. Warren, Boston; Mr. Walker, Michigan; Mr. Sherman, New-York; Mr. Grund, Washington, &c.

ENGLISH.—The Marchioness of Hastings, Marquis of Headfort, Marchioness of Headfort, Countess of Glasgow, Lady Talbot de Malatide, The Right Hon. David Salomons, Lord Mayor, The Lady Mayoress, Lord Clarence Paget, Lady John Somerset, Lady Victoria Hastings, Sir H. L. Bulwer, Lady Bulwer, Sir Wm. Ousley, Lady Ousley, Lady Morgan, Sir John Wilson, Sir Henry Holland, Lady Holland, Sir Robert and Lady Carden, The Very Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair, Sir Joseph Paxton, Miss Sinclair, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Leslie, Mrs. Heurtley, Mrs. and Miss Cohen, Miss Holland, Mr. Wm. Brown, M. P., and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Thomson Hankey, M. P., and lady, Miss Alexander, Mr. Oliveira, M. P., and lady, Admiral Courtney, Capt. Mackinnon, R. N., Mr. and Miss Gooch, Mr. J. C. Pickersgill and lady, Miss Pickersgill, Mrs. Roger, Mr. Gregson, M. P., and lady, Mr. Grattan, Mr. and Mrs. Bently, &c., &c.

The Company were invited to assemble at 1 o'clock, the hour for opening the building, in order that they might have an opportunity of viewing the courts, picture galleries, and grounds before the commencement of the concert at 3 o'clock. This Concert was by the Opera Company, and Mr. PEABODY'S guests occupied a gallery expressly appropriated for them. Subjoined is the programme of the pieces performed, which, with an interval during which refreshments were served, occupied about two hours:

PART I.

Overture—"Egmont".....Beethoven
Aria—"O God have mercy"—Herr Formes. Mendelssohn
Duetto—"Crudel Percho"—Mlle. Marai and Sig. Graziana.....Mozart
Part Song—"Who Shall Win my Lady Fair"—By the chorus.....Pearsall
Aria—"Ah! mon fils"—Mme. Didiee.....Meyerbeer
Trio—"Vanne a Colei"—Mme. Grisi, Sig. Gardoni and Sig. Mario.....Costa
Aria—"Caro nome"—Mme. Bosio.....Verdi
Finale—"Giuriam"—Sig. Gardoni, Sig. Ronconi, Herr Formes, and chorus.....Rossini

PART II.

Overture—"Anacreon".....Cherubini
Aria—"Al dolce guidama"—Mme. Grisi.....Donizetti
Trio—"Chesi al favor"—Mme. Bosio, Mlle. Marai and Sig. Gardoni.....Rossini
Aria—"Martern aller arten"—Mlle. Ney.....Mozart
Duello—"Sarbanie ognor"—Mme. Grisi and Mme. Didiee.....Rossini
Aria—"Largo al factotum"—Sig. Ronconi.....Rossini
Finale—"Di quale santa furor"—Mme. Grisi, Mlle. Marai, Sig. Soldi, Sig. Graziani, Sig. Zalgar and chorus.....Donizetti

After the concert the fountains were to have played in the grounds, but a heavy fall of rain interfered. Mr. and Mrs. DALLAS, and their family, were then conducted through the various parts of the building containing the chief objects of interest, and paused to express the most intense admiration at the wonders of the Alhambra Court. This circuit having been completed, the company assembled for dinner in a saloon, fitted up for the occasion, near the Pompeian Court—Mr. PEABODY leading in Mrs. DALLAS, while Mr. DALLAS took the Marchioness of HASTINGS. The entertainment was provided by the purveyors to the Mansion House, and was pronounced a marvel of elegance and luxury.

The interest of the occasion was greatly increased by the fact of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON having just become known, while the nature of Mr. MARCY'S dispatch respecting it was in entire uncertainty. The relations of the two countries were therefore supposed to be in a critical position, and every one consequently felt the importance of each demonstration of mutual good will.

On the removal of the cloth, Mr. PEABODY with earnest feeling proposed the health of the Queen. Expressing his confidence in the sentiments of Her Majesty, manifested on all occasions toward the United States, he believed that the time would never arrive when her health would not be received by American citizens with the same fervor as by her English subjects.

The Lord Mayor then gave the "President of the United States." He expatiated on the feeling between the two countries, and pointing to the relations between them as being of more importance than the intercourse of all the rest of the globe, proclaimed his conviction that no one could now be considered perfectly fit to fill a statesman's place in England, who had not by personal travel become acquainted with America and the Americans. If a better knowledge existed of the real sentiments of the people, any momentary misapprehensions would be immediately smoothed down.

The Marquis of HEADFORT followed by proposing "Mr. DALLAS,"—a toast which was received with the greatest warmth. It was a happy thing, he considered, that at the present moment one whose character was entitled to so much respect, was Minister in this country.

Mr. DALLAS acknowledged the kind feeling expressed towards him, and although as the party was a private one, he would claim the privilege of not entering into any general topics, he desired most strongly to convey his sense of the man

sion the whole crowd moved off in a southerly direction from Palmyra. After moving about a mile, a column of United States troops was discovered coming up the Santa Fé road, apparently going to Palmyra, where these men started from. Brown and the whole crowd moved on to about two miles, or two and a half, from Palmyra, when Brown called a halt. I understood from Mr. Brown himself, that the officer commanding the troops mentioned had sent for him to come and see him. In the course of half an hour afterwards Brown started in that direction, and on his return said that he had been to the troops, or in consultation with the officer of the troops; that the officer told him he had been sent there to see what was going on, and to disperse armed bodies and prevent collisions between parties; and that the officer desired the company under Brown to disperse and retire from that point. I have heard Brown declare that he did not approve or intend to submit to the Territorial laws unless they were sanctioned by the General Government, and conversations to that effect; never heard Partridge say a word about the laws that I remember; have heard Brown speak of the President's Proclamation of January or February last, concerning Kansas affairs; that he did not regard it as a document worth paying attention to; never heard Williams or Partridge say anything about the laws of Kansas or the Proclamation, except that Williams has remarked that he did not consider the Territorial laws of Kansas just; never heard Williams use language implying that he intended to resist the Territorial laws by force. The crowd said at Ottawa Jones' on Sunday night, and the next morning, Monday, I saw John Brown, Sr., there; did not hear either John Brown, Sr., or John Brown, Jr., speak of the murder of Wilkinson and others at Pottawatomie *at that time*; I did not hear Brown, Sr., speak of the murders at any time; at Ossawatomie I got in conversation with John Brown, Jr., at night, and was speaking of the murder of Wilkinson and others; I said to him I thought it was a very desperate thing, an outrageous act for any one to be guilty of, and that I repudiated all such actions and all such men. No matter what party they belonged to; John Brown, Jr., said he did not repudiate the crime altogether, although he said he could not justify it altogether; that there was an excess in part for it; I told him I could not abide any such conduct, and then I hurried away and left him.

Cross-examined.—I live at Ossawatomie, K. T., sixty-five or seventy miles from here; never was at his house, but suppose I live nine or ten miles from John Brown, Jr.; first saw him. I think, about 1st March last; I am a house-carpenter by trade; I was a member of the Topeka Legislature; I know the people about Pottawatomie Creek and Marais des Cygnes pretty generally; after the company had gone, I went to Palmyra; arrived at Prairie City, or Palmyra, Saturday night, and left there Sunday morning and joined in the crowd; I was not in command of a company or connected with any organized party there whatever; I was in command of a company got up at Ossawatomie in February last, or thereabouts, for amusement and becoming acquainted with military tactics, but not for hostile intentions; this had nothing to do with Brown; I do not know for what Brown, Jr.'s company assembled, precisely; Brown was at Ossawatomie two or three days before they started toward Lawrence, and said there was a good deal of trouble at Lawrence, and that it was desirable for citizens of other parts of the Territory to aid them in resisting what he called outrages against the town. Do not know that Brown had then heard the truth about affairs at Lawrence, only that he had heard many rumors, and that he was going himself and intended to get all to go with him that he could. Understood from him that there were parties from Missouri and elsewhere encamped near Lawrence, with the intention of burning the town. Did not hear him say anything that implied a knowledge on his part that the United States Marshal was at Lawrence, or that United States troops were there. Understood from Brown that there were armed parties from Missouri and elsewhere assembled, and unlawfully arrayed and assembled against Lawrence; and he wanted all to go that he could. Did not hear him say anything on that occasion about resisting United States or Territorial authorities. He was there only a short time. Next time I saw him he was at Palmyra with his company. He paraded them, and called them upon parade. He had been to Lawrence the night previous to learn the facts in reference to the difficulties there, and reported publicly to his men and others what he had learned. After seeing the company of United States troops mentioned as coming up the Santa Fé road, the crowd moved on further. Brown having reported the conversation with the officer, that the latter had orders to disperse all armed parties and prevent collisions, the Ossawatomie people went home, and I presume Brown's did too. Heard Mr. Brown say he would not resist the United States officers. Said nothing about the Territorial authorities, or any other authorities, on that occasion. Brown's party left us. Brown gave no orders to any organized body at that time (Sunday morning) to resist, or any operation whatever at that time. I was at Palmyra only a short time, and cannot declare the existence of any intention to resist laws by the crowd. Could not judge of their general feelings. The party from Pottawatomie was under control of John Brown, Jr. The party from Ossawatomie had no organization, only advised with Mr. Dayton. In vicinity of Ossawatomie the general rumors were for several days that Lawrence was being, or had been destroyed, that every house had been burned down, and then heard it disputed. The rumors were greatly exaggerated. Did not hear, prior to the dragoons being seen on the Santa Fé road, that United States authorities were destroying Lawrence. On Sunday morning mentioned, I heard the facts of the matter from Mr. Brown on his return from Lawrence; after the conversation with Brown at Palmyra, Brown reported what had been done at Lawrence, and we had done it and what the people had suffered, &c.; there was then confusion and discussion in the crowd; it was near 12 M.; when they left Palmyra, Brown advised the men to go home and attend to their work, but for himself, he was going to be in the saddle; I understood Brown's remarks concerning the proclamation to the effect that it would have no influence upon him or control his future actions at all; that it would have no bearing upon his actions about obeying or disobeying the laws of Kansas; William Partridge was in the company; S. B. Morse, one of these prisoners, was also there; do not know P. Maness; don't recollect seeing Jason Brown there nor Samuel Kilborn; saw Henry H. Williams there; don't know Jacob Benjamin; I heard no expression of intention, by any organized body or officer, to resist the laws of Kansas whilst at Palmyra; the people from Ossawatomie went up to see and learn what was going on at Lawrence; what the people from Pottawatomie went for I do not know precisely further than already stated; I know of no acts or violence to persons or property committed by the crowd assembled at Palmyra, or by the people of Ossawatomie and Pottawatomie Companies, one commanded by Brown, one by Mr. Shores. and Mr. Dayton was leader of a part of the company from Ossawatomie; at the time of moving from Palmyra the companies all agreed to be controlled by John Brown, Jr.

Direct examination resumed.—John Brown, Jr., was a member of the Free-Soil Legislature held at Topeka; the same man was in the meeting at Ossawatomie; Mr. Williams was also a member of that Legislature and was a member of Brown's company, and was afterwards chosen captain thereof; the affair concerning Mr. Jones and his expulsion was the cause of the split between the Ossawatomie and Pottawatomie companies; the man mentioned had desired Brown to have Jones re-called and restored, but he justified and approved the act against Jones and the circumstances mentioned above; the two men desiring Jones to be recalled as mentioned by me in the early part of my examination took place. In regard to the occurrences at Lawrence, Mr. Brown's report to his company and others assembled at Palmyra was to the effect that Lawrence was destroyed by a mob or *posse* under Sheriff Jones; I do not think in his speech he advised the men to go home; he said the war was now commenced in Kansas, and the only way to get out of trouble was to fight it out—to conquer or be conquered—the thing was understood, and no more compromise could be endured; Williams and Partridge were present; no one made objection or response to Brown's speech; Mr. Morse, I think, was also there; the men were armed and equipped; I know nothing about what had been done at Palmyra or vicinity before the Ossawatomie company got there.

(Signed) J. B. HIGGINS,

EVIDENCE OF DANIEL W. COLLIES.

Daniel W. Collies, sworn.—I reside in Ossawatomie; I went with the people from Ossawatomie, as individuals, to Hickory Point or Palmyra, as mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Higgins, if that is the examination; all I know about the expulsion of Mr. Jones was that a Mr. Clayton came riding down on a horse, with six chickens and a side-saddle, which he said a woman gave him; the chickens I cooked, and the saddle he took down to the camp; he said Mrs. Jones gave them to him; did not hear Mr. Brown or either of these prisoners speak about Jones' negroes; we all left Palmyra and got to Ottawa Jones' on Sunday night, the side-saddle with us; at about two miles from Palmyra I first heard of the murder of Wilkinson and others; just as Brown, Jr., was going into Pottawatomie, Brown, Jr., remarked concerning the murders that it was not best to talk about them much, that it would agitate the minds of the people; I was cooking in the camp; I next saw Mr. Brown, after I reached Ossawatomie, back of Adair's on the Marais des Cygnes bottom, in the woods, where I had a conversation with him; Mr. Adair said Brown had crossed the Creek; I went down to see if he had; after a while, on coming back, I heard some one talking; I had then come up the bank, and on looking across the ravine I saw Mr. Brown with a rifle in his hand; he asked me who I was, whether I was a Pro-Slavery man; I asked him if he did not know me; he said, yes, he believed he did; I had ridden a horse down to the bank in company with another man, in whose charge I left the animal while I went to see Brown; about this time the man in whose care I left the horse rode off with the animal; Brown then asked me if the man mentioned was a Pro-Slavery or Free-State man; I answered, a Free-State man; Brown said then it is all right; he then told me to go to Ossawatomie and raise what men I could and go to Lawrence, as the road was clear; I told him I could not raise many men; I asked him if his brother was there with him; he said, yes, that he was there in the brush with him—that his brother was going right on to Lawrence; Mr. Hughes rode up then, and I had no more conversation with him at that time; have had no conversation with Brown at any time concerning the laws, nor heard him express his intentions; before I went to the woods to see him, Mr. Adair had told me that John Brown, Jr., was a little deranged—that he was crazy; I went across the ravine then to see his brother, not this one here; John Brown, Jr., came across to see me; his brother said if I would come on that evening, I would wait for me and go through to Lawrence, as they had more horses than they had men to mount; this was in presence of John Brown, Jr.; the prisoner, John Brown, Jr., was in command of the Pottawatomie Company at Palmyra; did not know that John Brown, Sen., had any command under John Brown, Jr.; Williams, Partridge, and Morse, were present at the camp as part of Brown's Company at Palmyra; don't know, but understood that Williams was Lieutenant in the Company; I was not there at the time, consequently do not know what created disturbance or division between the Ossawatomie and Pottawatomie men.

Cross-examined.—When I saw Brown in the Bottom as mentioned, was two or three days after our return from Palmyra; I thought while I was talking with him that he was in his right mind, but when I saw him in the camp next day I thought he was not; he had been taken prisoner that morning; he seemed excited when I saw him in the Bottom, and wildor than I had ever seen him before; I knew him personally—had spoken to him several times; the object of the assembling of the Companies was, that two or three messengers had come down from Lawrence asking for assistance; that Lawrence was to be burned and all the Free-State people to be driven out; understood these things were to be done by a mob from Missouri and a part of Buford's party; it was to prevent the burning of Lawrence that these Companies assembled; we had no intention of resisting the laws in any way whatever; I speak of those from Ossawatomie; at Palmyra, for a time, all three of the camps were subject to John Brown, Jr.'s, orders; I knew of no insurrectional object then existing in the camp as thus combined, nor in any of the Companies separately, before or afterwards; I think I knew the designs and intentions of the several companies.

D. W COLLIES.

EVIDENCE OF HARVEY JACKSON.

Harvey Jackson sworn.—I was at the camp at Palmyra; reside at Ossawatomie; we got to Palmyra after dark Saturday night; I went to sleep in the morning I found John Brown, Jr., in our camp; this was Sunday morning; concerning the difficulties at Lawrence, Brown made a speech to the camp, saying that the difficulties the Free-State Hotel and other property at Lawrence had been destroyed by a *posse* that Sheriff Jones had dismissed in the speech to return home and go to work; that the United States authorities were in Lawrence or about Lawrence and intended to keep off collisions between the different parties; Mr. Brown was then in command of the Pottawatomie company; on Sunday morning I understood a man named Jones had passed through the camp, who was fleeing the Territory on his return to Missouri; there was difficulty and conversation concerning calling Jones back, &c.; a gentleman residing in Palmyra had sent a messenger after Jones to tell him to come back; Mr. Brown learned this and objected to it, and wanted the man to send a messenger in countermand the first one, but to let Jones pass on; Brown was unwilling to have Jones come back; don't know whether Williams, Partridge, and Morse were present and heard Brown's conversation, but they were present in the camp at the time; don't knew Williams' position in the company; Williams was with the Company at Ottawa Jones, and was then elected captain of the Pottawatomie men; I saw Wilson Partridge, the prisoner, in Brown's company at Palmyra; I do not remember of hearing John Brown, Jr., express any opinion or say anything about the murders of Wilkinson and others when we heard of them; after we arrived at Ottawa Jones, Mr. Williams had command of the Pottawatomie Company; I saw Mr. Morse, the prisoner in Palmyra Camp; I understood John Brown, Jr., Mr. Williams, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Morse to be citizens of the United States; never heard Brown or either of the others say anything about abiding by the law.

Cross-examined.—I went up with some of the citizens from Ossawatomie and Palmyra; found Brown and his Company and another Company there; as to the intention of the Companies in going there, can not answer except in regard to myself and those who went with me from Ossawatomie; the general understanding of the men in gathering there was that Lawrence and vicinity was threatened with an invasion by men from Missouri and other places; we were going up to assist the people of Lawrence in protecting themselves against mob-violence; it was my understanding that the camp generally assembled at Palmyra for that purpose; I cannot say that I know of any expression in the companies of an intention to resist the laws; I saw the United States troops mentioned by Higgins; we moved on a mile and a half, or two miles, after we saw said troops, when we came to a halt; I then learned that Captain John Brown, Jr., had received a message from the Captain of the troops, who wished to see Brown; Brown soon started, and on his return reported an interview he had had with the commander—that the officer desired a disbandment of the armed companies; the companies started immediately for home; we went on till we got within seven or eight miles of Ossawatomie, when the Pottawatomie company left us; John Brown, Jr.'s family was then at Mr. Adair's, near Ossawatomie; Brown went with us towards Ossawatomie; I went with the company to within 2½ miles of the town when I left them; I did not see him again until two hours after dark that evening; as to disbanding, I cannot speak concerning the intentions of the Pottawatomie Company; our Ossawatomie company considered it a breaking up, and we disbanded.

Direct-examination resumed.—I judged of the feeling in the other camps about protecting Lawrence from mob-violence from the expressions of the men in the other camps, besides our own; the dispatches first mentioned, about Free-State men being driven off, were received—one, I believe, from Mr. Brown, and two from other persons whom I do not recollect; on arriving at Palmyra I could not learn of any free-state men having been driven away, as represented in Brown's dispatch; I now correct the language above to this effect; I do not remember positively that any of the dispatches represented that Free-State men had been driven off, but that there were troubles threatened there, and in that vicinity; these three companies numbered a hundred men or more well armed.

Cross-examined resumed.—I heard no particulars of affairs at Lawrence until Mr. Brown gave his explanation on Sunday morning; in two or three hours after that we started southward; the state of affairs at Lawrence was found not to be as bad as had been represented before; I understood from him there had been a posse taken in there by Sheriff Jones to make some arrests, and after he was through with the posse, he dismissed them in the town, and that these outrages were committed by the men after they were dismissed. (Signed,) H. JACKSON.

RESOLUTIONS PRODUCED IN EVIDENCE.

At a meeting of the settlers of Ossawatomie and vicinity, held at Ossawatomie April 16, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Several invasions from the border State have been made into this Territory, to subjugate it and make it subservient to Slavery; and

Whereas, Said invasions were made for, and resulted in, the prostration of our civil and political rights, and the entire pollution of the ballot-box, and foisted upon us a set of pretended and tyrannical legislators, who unlawfully assembled at the Shawnee Mission, on the Indian Reservation, and there attempted to impose on the settlers cruel and tyrannical laws, and appointed officers, contrary to the fundamental principles of our Government, for the term of six years; and

Whereas, We are credibly informed that attempts have been made, and are still being made, to assess and collect taxes of us by men appointed for this purpose by the Territorial Legislature, so called; therefore

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the authority of that Legislature, as a body emanating not from the people of Kansas, but elected and forced upon us by a foreign vote, and that the officers appointed by the same have, therefore, no legal power to act.

Resolved, That we pledge to one another mutual aid and support in forcible resistance to any attempt to compel us into obedience to those enactments, let that attempt come from whatever source it may; and that if men, appointed by that Legislature to the office of Assessor or Sheriff, shall hereafter attempt to assess or collect taxes of us, they will do so at the peril of such consequences as shall be necessary to prevent the same.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to inform such officers of the action of this meeting, by placing in their hands a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with the proceedings of this meeting, be furnished to the several newspapers of Kansas, with a request to publish the same.

(Endorsed.)
"A."

Introduced and read in evidence this 20th day of June, A. D., 1856. E. HOAGLAND, U. S. Commissioner.

Joseph B. Higgins, recalled.—(A set of resolutions, offered in evidence and hereunto annexed, marked A, received and read by prosecuting Attorney.) So far as these resolutions are concerned, they are, I think, word for word with those passed at the meeting mentioned by me in my examination in chief; they are to the same effect, certainly; as to the preamble, I do not recollect precisely.

(Signed) J. B. HIGGINS.

Here the prosecution rests.
Defendants decline calling any witnesses.
The prosecuting Attorney declares that he no further prosecutes against either of the prisoners, except John Brown, Jr., Mr. Williams, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Morse.
Counsel heard *pro*, and *con*.
Ordered, that the prisoners, John Brown, Jr., and Henry H. Williams, be held to answer any indictment that may be preferred against them on the charge aforesaid, &c.
Mittimus for John Brown, Jr., and Henry H. Williams, issued and delivered to United States Marshal.

I, Edward Hoagland, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement and account of an examination taken by and before me, as above stated, and of the testimony of the several witnesses produced, sworn and examined thereupon—and that the paper hereunto annexed, marked "A," is the one referred to in the foregoing depositions. Given under my hand at Tecumseh, K. T., June 20, 1856. EDW'D HOAGLAND,
United States Commissioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Territory of Kansas, County of Shawnee. } 2d Judicial District, Kansas Territory.

I, Charles P. Bullock, Clerk of the 2d Judicial District Court of the Territory of Kansas, hereby certify, that the foregoing testimony is a true and correct copy of the original as taken before Hon. E. HOAGLAND, United States Commissioner for Kansas Territory, on the 20th day of June, in the case of the "United States against John Brown, Jr., Jason Brown, Poindexter Maness, Samuel W. Kilborn, Henry H. Williams, Stimson B. Morse and Wm. Partridge, charged with treason against the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court, at my office in Tecumseh, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1856.
[SEAL.] CHAS. P. BULLOCK,
Clerk United States District Court,
By JOHN MARTIN,
Deputy Clerk.

The Homicide of Hopkins by Haney—More Illegal Arrests—Outrageous Conduct of a Party of Dragoons.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

Last Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a man named HOPKINS was shot at the house of a Dr. HANEY, on Massachusetts-street. Persons residing in the neighborhood were aroused by loud shrieking and the report of firearms, and as soon as possible hurried to the spot to learn the cause. They found the dead body of HOPKINS in the house of HANEY, the ball having entered near the heart. The family of HANEY were in a state of terror. HANEY represented that his house was broken into by HOPKINS and others, who immediately commenced firing upon him as soon as they entered the house; that he, in return, fired upon them, thereby killing HOPKINS, and that when he was shot, his associates fled. HANEY immediately proceeded to the camp of the dragoons, near Franklin, and secured a guard for the night. Between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., Lieut. PERKINS, who commanded the detachment of dragoons, came into town and aided HANEY, who is not an officer, and had no writ or process of any kind, in arresting a young man named COLBURN. The prisoner, by command of the Lieutenant, was taken to the camp. HANEY was asked why he arrested him? if he was an officer? if he had any writ? He replied that he arrested him because he had stolen something from a man encamped near by, who claimed to be from Arkansas, and that this Arkansas man had requested him so to do; that he was not an officer, and had no writ against him. Late in the day he declared that he arrested him because he was assaulted by him on the day before. He did not charge him with being connected with the attack upon his house, nor has he so charged him.

The citizens, on learning of the attack upon the house and the shooting of HOPKINS, immediately called a meeting, and appointed a Committee to investigate the matter. That Committee for two days examined witnesses in relation to the matter, having them sworn by a Justice of Peace, appointed by Territorial authority.

[The report of this Committee is given in the letter of another correspondent.]

During the investigation a subpœna was issued by the Justice of the Peace, summoning COLBURN to appear before the Committee as a witness. The subpœna was served by Mr. LEGATE, who after some parleying with the officer holding COLBURN in custody, succeeded in getting him away. LEGATE is not an officer, neither is HANEY who caused the arrest of COLBURN. Between them, there is just this difference, LEGATE is a Free-State man—while HANEY is a Pro-Slavery man.

After the examination of COLBURN by the Committee, he refused to return to custody. HANEY had declared under oath that he was not an officer, and that he had no process against him at the time of arrest. For these reasons and because the arrest was unwarranted by any circumstances whatever, COLBURN concluded to remain at home.

The next afternoon, the Lieutenant commanding the detatchment moved his troops in town and there encamped. HANEY declared, and so did the soldiers, that they came there to protect him. The Lieutenant also informed Mr. CHRISTIAN, a Pro-Slavery Attorney, "*that he intended to have* COLBURN, *or he would have blood.*"

On Thursday the Lieutenant, at the head of his Dragoons, appeared in our streets, and at the instigation of HANEY, arrested Mr. LEGATE and Mr. HOTT without process or authority of any kind. LEGATE and HOTT demanded the authority by which they were arrested, and for what cause. HANEY told them he arrested them by authority of Territorial law. To this they refused to yield. The Lieutenant then commanded his troops to arrest them and take them to camp. After parading his troops through the streets for two hours or more, he returned with them to camp, stopping on the way at a whisky shop, and causing a pail full of whisky to be passed round to them as they sat there on horseback.

In the afternoon the prisoners were taken to Lecompton by a detachment of troops. On arriving there they learned that there was no writ against them, and that HANEY had not the shadow of authority to arrest them. Governor SHANNON informed the prisoners thus, and severely reprimanded HANEY for his acts. Notwithstanding this, it was found that Sheriff JONES had taken the initiatory steps towards making HANEY a Deputy, and the next morning, without any opposition from SHANNON, Dr. WOOD, the Probate Judge, elected for this County by the Bogus Legislature, administered the oath, and gave him the necessary papers to qualify him to act as Deputy Sheriff under the immortal and heroic JONES.

The prisoners who had been arrested and were thus held in custody by no other authority than the whim of HANEY, supported by United States dragoons, were detained until the *proper* authorities could *legalize* HANEY to act as Deputy-Sheriff, and then they were re-arrested, charged with making an assault upon the immaculate HANEY, with intent to kill.

Lieut. PERKINS, while aiding HANEY in making these arrests, was *intoxicated*. He was profane and abusive to our people, degrading not only himself, but those who were compelled tamely to submit to his outrages.

The troops which Lieut. PERKINE commends, and which he has stationed close to Town, he himself acknowledges to be the refuse of every company now in service here—the men who were confined in the stocks and chains at the Fort—the very "jailbirds" of the garrison. Regardless of this fact, PERKINS, while they are on duty, treats them to whisky in the public street, where they can be gazed upon not only by the men and women, but by the children in the school-room, so nearly as to be disturbed by the oaths of the Lieutenant so *gallantly drunk*.

That night some of the troops, following the example of their model commander, got drunk also; and, with their *arms*, went about the town, entering the houses of the citizens. After 2 o'clock they visited the houses of Mr. CROCKER, Mrs. HOTT and Mr. WETHERBEE, and demanded entrance; at CROCKER'S they declared they had been sent to search for prisoners, and should come in. While resisting their efforts, the villains twice cocked their rifles, and declared they would shoot CROCKER. They did not succeed in getting in to Mrs. HOTT'S, but at Mr. WETHERBEE'S, who is an infirm old man, they effected an entrance—demanded first something to drink, and then to see his wife. WETHERBEE gave them some water in answer to the first request, but disappointed them in regard to the last.

These facts will give you a faint idee of the beauties of Dragoon Government. The administration and its pressee will declare them to be false, and thus pass the matter by. To any who are so raw as to believe these denials we suggest a trip to Kansas. But, unless they wish an *intimate* acquaintance with "Capt. Hemp," they must not bring the *Constitution* or the *Declaration of Independence* with them, as both these are incendiary documents, and in flat contradiction to the laws of Kansas. C.

The New Bogus Sheriff—Report of the Committee on the Death of Hopkins—Sheriff Jones Again—Incorrectness of the Report of his not having been Wounded—His Situation Still Precarious.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS, Sunday, June 22, 1856.

Col. SUMNER passed through town yesterday on his way from the Border to Lecompton. His military ship was very approachable, and he seemed free to give us the benefit of his advice in reference to what we *ought not* to do in our future line of duty rather than what we ought to do. He hopes we shall give no occasion for bringing down the vengeance of all Missouri upon us, and, if we do, he intimates that he shall withdraw and go back to the Fort, and leave us with the consequences. Especially, if we shoot Sheriff HANEY, he says it will be impossible to repel the storm, and Missouri will speedily visit her epite upon us.

I replied to him that *Mr.* HANEY had never walked the streets of Lawrence yet, as Sheriff—he had only appeared here as the miserable, sneaking fugitive from various other older communities, from which he has fled to escape the rigorous penalties of his former crimes. That same HANEY is one of the most notorious profligates that walks the earth, and we'll not tolerate an apology for him from a military officer, any sooner than from a civilian. HANEY has made himself very obnoxious to all classes, and now finds himself kicked out of the society of Pro-Slavery men, as well as Free-State. He has fled from Wisconsin, then Missouri, then Leavenworth, then Lewrence, and then Lecompton.

Because a Free-State man told him to his face he was a scoundrel, he *pretended* to have power as Sheriff to arrest him, a few days after, and called the dragoons to his aid, and by that means *did* arrest him, when he had no authority whatever from any one to act as Sheriff. This soon became known, and many of our citizens, especially the young men, felt insulted by such imposition.

What followed, you already know. A perty of young men, of which Mr. HOPKINS was one, undertook to drive HANEY out of town, and by their reckless course young HOPKINS lost his life. I will here give you the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the case, which is, in the main, correct, but it is imperfect in not alluding to the conduct and character of HANEY, especially since his arrival in Lawrence, for it is not disputed that he was active in some of the robbing and stealing parties that have been so annoying to the Free-State men in the vicinity. Besides, he has told publicly, several times, that HOPKINS is the fourth white man he has shot in his life, besides shooting several Indians. The report is as follows:

Your Committee, appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the shooting of Mr. HOPKINS, on the night of the 15th and 16th inst., beg leave to report as follows:

From the sworn evidence received in this case, it appears that the said HOPKINS, in company, at different times, with from three to twelve of his comrades, had been traveling about the country, in the vicinity of this town, during the day and evening, and at frequent intervals had drank intoxicating liquors. That they visited the wagons of a Mr. GAGE and others who were encamped in the vicinity of the town, late in the afternoon, and there drank liquor from a bottle which they carried with them, and treated Mr. GAGE and his party. That the said HOPKINS, about 9 o'clock, announced that *they* were going that night to drive Mr. HANEY out of town, for the reason that he was a spy, being a Pro-Slavery man while pretending to be a Free-State man, but that they did not intend to hurt him. That he (HOPKINS) was called upon about that time by three others, and left with them. That about that hour he, with others, was at the groggery of Mr. FULLER, and drank liquor. That about the same time he, with some dozen others, visited, the second time, the wagons of Mr. GAGE and others, and forcibly, and without any pretended authority, searched the wagons for firearms, and took all they could find, being one revolver pistol. That on the testimony of Mr. J. H. CLARK, two men—who, in the opinion of the Committee, were of the number of those who subsequently attacked Mr. HANEY'S house—said to the said CLARK that said HOPKINS drank liquor at FULLER'S groggery, between 11 and 12 o'clock that night, and was "pretty tight," and proceeded immediately thereon across the street to Mr. HANEY'S house, broke in and was shot; that said HOPKINS came with two or more others to said HANEY'S house at the time indicated, broke open the door, rushed in and commended "fire;" that either before or after the assaulting party commenced firing, (for the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. HANEY conflicts in this particular,) Mr. HANEY with a horse pistol fired and the shot took effect upon said HOPKINS, striking him in the region of the heart and killing him instantly; that then those who were with said HOPKINS in the assault immediately fled; that two men in company, and one somewhat detached were seen immediately after the firing ceased, running towards the northwest part of the town; that soon after, two men with horses without saddles came to a stable in the northwest part of the town, and said that they had separated from said HOPKINS a short time previous; and remained there until day began to break, when one of them came into town and returned, and informed the other that HOPKINS had been shot, upon which both of them mounted their horses and started down the river; that soon after this time two men who from the description are believed by the Committee to be the same last named, came to the house of Mr. CLARK before named, for the two saddles which they had previously left there, saying that their horses were left in the ravine, and upon seeing a company of United States troops approaching at the time, they ran precipitately from the house, saying they had shall also cause other copies to be posted up in at least three of the most public places in each voting precinct, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same, and apply to the Board in correct any error he may find therein, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said Board shall remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, from the time of making said apportionment until the 20th day of October next, at such places as shall be most convenient to the inhabitants of said Territory, and shall proceed to the inspection of said returns, and hear, correct and finally decide upon the same according to the facts, without unreasonable delay, under proper regulations to be made by the Board, for the ascertainment of disputed facts concerning said enumeration, all questions concerning the omission of any name on said returns, and any other question affecting the integrity or fidelity of said returns, and for this purpose the said Board and each member thereof shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and compel their attendance in such manner as said Board shall deem necessary.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said Board shall be satisfied that the returns have been revised and corrected, it shall be the duty of said board to cause copies thereof to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the proposed State, and one copy shall be deposited with the clerk of each court of record within the limits of the proposed State, and one copy delivered to each judge of the election, and at least three copies shall be posted up at each place of voting.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That an election shall be held for members of a Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Kansas, according to the apportionment to be made aforesaid, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to be held at such places and to be conducted in such manner, both as to persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof as the Board of Commissioners shall appoint and direct, except in cases by this act otherwise provided; and at such election no person shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall appear on said corrected lists.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Commissioners shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of the said election and the returns thereof. They shall appoint three suitable persons to be judges of the election at each place of voting, and prescribe the mode of supplying vacancies. They shall cause copies of the rules and regulations, with a notice of the places of holding elections and the names of the judges, to be published and distributed in every election district or precinct ten days before the election, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the clerk of each Court of Record, and one copy to each judge of election.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judges of election shall each, before entering on the discharge of his duties, make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of Judge of the election according to law, which oath may be administered by any officer authorized by law to administer oaths. The Clerks of election shall be appointed by the Judges, and shall take the like oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the Judges or by one of the officers aforesaid. Duplicate returns of election shall be made and certified by the Judges and Clerks, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the tribunal transacting County business for the County in which the election is held, and the other shall be transmitted to the Board of Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to decide, under proper regulations to be made by themselves, who are entitled to certificates of election, and to issue such certificates accordingly, to the persons who, upon examination of the returns and of such proofs as shall be adduced in case of a contest, shall appear to have been duly elected in each county or district: *Provided*, In case of a tie or of a contest, in which it cannot be satisfactorily determined who was duly elected, the Commissioners shall order a new election in like manner as herein provided. Upon the completion of these duties the said Commissioners shall return to Washington, and report their proceedings to the Secretary of the Interior, whereupon said commission shall cease and determine.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every white male citizen of the United States (including all persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become such, in compliance with the naturalization laws of the United States,) over twenty-one years of age, who may be a *bona fide* inhabitant of said Territory on the 4th day of July, 1856, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other persons whatever shall be entitled to vote at said election, and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said convention, and no other person shall be. The complete execution of this act no other election shall be held in said Territory.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to assist in taking the census, shall have power to administer oaths and examine persons on oath in all cases where it shall be necessary to the full and faithful performance of their duties under this act; and the Secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of said Board, and transmit copies thereof from time to time to the Secretary of the Interior; and when said Commissioners shall have completed the business of their appointment, the books and papers of the Board shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and there kept as records of his office.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person by menaces, threats, or force, or by any other unlawful means, shall directly or indirectly attempt to influence any qualified voter in giving his vote, or deter him from going to the polls, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage at said election, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who is not living an unqualified voter according to the provisions of this act, who shall vote at any election within the said Territory, knowing that he is not entitled to vote, and every person who shall at the same election vote more than once, whether at the same or different place, shall be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person whatsoever who may be charged with holding the election herein authorized, who shall wilfully and knowingly commit any trand or irregularity whatever, with the intent to hinder, or prevent, or defeat a fair expression of the popular will at said election, or who shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the delegates thus elected shall assemble in Convention at the Capitol of said Territory on the first Monday in December next; and when so assembled, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number of members elected whether it be or be not expedient that that time to form a Constitution and State Government; and if deemed expedient, shall proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, which shall be republican in its form, for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the line of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, then west on said parallel to the one hundred and third meridian of longitude, then north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude, then east on said parallel of latitude to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, then southward with such boundary to the beginning; and until the next Congressional apportionment the said State shall have one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall receive, as their compensation, ten dollars per day during their attendance on the business of said commission, beginning on the day they depart from home, and their actual expenses, and said Secretary of the Board the sum of eight dollars per day, computed in like manner, and his expenses; and the said assistants, for taking the census, shall receive as reasonable compensation as the Board shall deem just and equitable.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived by any legislative enactment, therefore no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and petition for the redress of grievances; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized; nor shall the right of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecution the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit:

First. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted in said State for the use of schools.

Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ The Senate was in session the whole of Wednesday night, and until 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, occupied in the debate on DOUGLAS' Kansas bill. A great variety of amendments were acted upon, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 33 to 12. At noon the President *pro tem.* again took the Chair, but no other Senator was present, and after announcing the signing of several enrolled bills, he declared the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, Mr. CAMPBELL said he intended to call up the report of the Select Committee on the Sumner assault on Tuesday, and that on Wednesday he would move the previous question. Mr. BARCLAY'S motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution was rejected, was then adopted by a vote of 101 yeas to 99 nays, and the bill was then passed by a vote 100 to 97. The yeas and nays will be found in our report of the proceedings elsewhere. An ineffectual effort was made to have an evening session, and the House adjourned to Monday.

☞ We publish this morning some interesting news from Europe, received by the *Hermann* and by the *Canada's* mails. We have given in full the recent Parliamentary debates on the Enlistment and Central American questions. They show conclusively that a pacific solution to our difficulties with Great Britain may be confidently expected. There can be but little doubt that Mr. MARCY'S last dispatches have tended greatly to produce this result, as well as the altered tone to be remarked in the London Press. The *Times*, especially, it will be noticed, has turned completely round, so as to fall in with public opinion, and now censures Mr. CRAMPTON as strongly as it heretofore defended his conduct.

"High Treason" in Kansas.

We publish this morning, together with some interesting Kansas letters, a faithful report of the examination of the Free-State prisoners at Tecumseh, charged with the crime of treason against the United States. The proceedings in a case so novel—carried on in the name of justice and under the solemn formulæ of law—will be read with some curiosity and no little surprise. At first sight the reader may imagine that the whole story is an absurd farce; but a farce it is not. The report of this examination, it will be observed, is authenticated and verified from beginning to end by the Clerk of the Court. All that is here recorded actually occurred. The indictment was originally laid against seven individuals conspicuous among those who have endeavored to make Kansas a Free State. For this crime they were arrested near Ossawatomie, and, like a gang of galley slaves, they were chained two and two together and driven from thence to Tecumseh—a distance of sixty-five miles—where they have undergone a barbarous imprisonment and still more barbarous semblance of trial for treason. One of the prisoners, JOHN BROWN—unable to bear up against this misfortune—was driven mad by the treatment he received. The reader will perceive that the evidence adduced on this curious trial is precisely the same against all the prisoners; and yet, strange to say, three have been convicted while five have been unconditionally released. What further proceedings will be taken in regard to those who have been sent back to prison remains to be seen, but the fact that this mock trial has actually taken place is of itself an outrage, under color of law, which, in the absence of the positive proof we now produce, few would believe.

The New Kansas Dodge.

Senator DOUGLAS falters in the work he has undertaken. He quails before the popular condemnation of his Kansas policy. His prond proclamation that he would "subduc" the North and compel its acquiescence in the principle of the Nebraska bill, has been falsified,—and Senator DOUGLAS himself has been compelled to make a show of modifying his policy for the purpose of appeasing the popular indignation which threatens to sweep his party from power. In another column will be found the new bill which he reported on the 30th, and which was forced through the Senate on the morning of the 3d inst. On its face, and to all appearances, it is a complete abandonment of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and a direct reversal of the policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas:—and although these appearances are utterly deceptive, they prove the extent to which DOUGLAS and his fellow conspirators have been startled and alarmed by the developments of public sentiment within the last ten days.

The principle of Popular Sovereignty, as it has been expounded by DOUGLAS, demands that the people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to manage their own affairs. The Kansas bill pretended to confer upon the inhabitants the right thus to regulate their own concerns. The Legislature of the Territory was to prescribe the time, place and manner of holding elections:—to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants:—to make all laws concerning property:—and generally to exercise all the rights and powers vested in State Governments. This was proclaimed to be the fundamental principle of the Kansas bill:—and no extremity of disorder or commotion was to be allowed to interfere with its enforcement. President PIERCE, in his special message, declared his determination *to enforce the laws of the Kansas Legislature:*—and his proclamation menaced the people with the power of the Federal army as a means of compelling obedience. Thus far the Administration has taken this stand and maintained it. The Federal Judiciary in the Territory has indicted men for *treason*, for having refused obedience. Scores of the best citizens of Kansas now lie in prison under such a charge. Federal Judges have denounced free presses, and hotels owned by Free-State men, as nuisances:—and mobs, acting under Federal sanction, have destroyed them both. All this has been done in pursuance of the purpose to enforce the laws of Kansas, and thus maintain the principle of Popular Sovereignty.

All this Senator DOUGLAS now abandons. He has brought in a bill declaring null and void sundry enactments of this Kansas legislature. He has stripped the Kansas authorities of the right to regulate their own affairs, and proposes another tribunal, which shall do all this for them. There could not be a more complete repudiation of the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine than is embodied in his new bill.

But his devotion to Slavery and his determination to promote its extension into Kansas, have not abated a single jot. Both are conspicuous in this very act. Although he repudiates the sovereignty of the people of Kansas,—although he strips *them* of the power to regulate their own affairs,—he is equally careful to deny it to Congress, where it properly belongs. He proposes to vest THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE with substantial power over the whole matter. He proposes that the President shall, with the consent of the Senate, appoint a COMMISSION OF FIVE PERSONS, in a majority of whom shall be vested complete and absolute authority over the Territory. We hear rumors from Washington that assurances have been whispered that this Commission shall be fairly constituted,—that all political parties shall be represented upon it. The man who trusts to such assurances is a political idiot. The whole scheme is intended to deceive. Its precise scope and purpose is *to place in the hands of President* PIERCE *complete authority over Kansas*;—and that man must be a fool who does not know that *at the bottom of all this lies the determination* TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE. This is the grand end at which the whole Kansas conspiracy has been directed. It was for *this and this alone* that the Missouri Compromise was repealed;—that Kansas was thrown open to Slavery;—that secret lodges were formed in the Slave States to carry Slavery into the Territory;—that the Border Ruffians invaded it and took possession of the polls;—that the Slave laws were extended over it;—that Lawrence was besieged, her houses burned and her free press destroyed; that all Free-State men have been imprisoned or driven out of the Territory; and that for the last six months the whole region has been ravaged by ruffianly Pro-Slavery hordes. And is it supposable that Senators DOUGLAS and TOOMBS,—the ringleaders of this grand Pro-Slavery conspiracy,—are now to abandon the object they have had in view from the beginning, or to do anything which would leave its consummation doubtful? This bill, it must be remembered, is TOOMBS' bill. It has been concocted by the leaders in the Kansas Conspiracy,—under the personal supervision of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW & Co. They know perfectly well what its effect would be;—and they never would have brought it forward unless they had known, in the first place, that it was necessary to appease and divert the public indignation,—and in the next place, that this scheme would answer their purpose just as well as any other.

The bill proposes that *the President and Senate* shall appoint *Five* Commissioners, a majority, (or *three*) of whom shall *have entire control over the election* of delegates in Kansas to form a State Constitution. It proposes that, under their direction, and under regulations to be issued by the *Secretary of the Interior*, all the citizens of Kansas shall record their names *on the 4th of July*, (to-day,)—and that, in November, *these men and no others shall be allowed to vote.* Now, DOUGLAS, TOOMBS & Co. know perfectly well that more than half the Free-State men of Kansas have been *driven out* by violence, and cannot possibly be there to register their names. They know that all their leaders are either in prison or in exile, and that indictments *for treason* are pending against them. They know that the Territory is full of Missouri men, who have taken possession of it and will be on hand to record their names. They know that the whole machinery of Government in Kansas,—legislative, executive and judicial,—is in the hands of the Pro-Slavery men; and that they will have, therefore, an overwhelming advantage in such an election as they propose. And it is this conviction which has led them to propose it. Nothing but the most absolute certainty that this bill will aid them in their grand purpose,—*to make Kansas a Slave State*,—would ever have induced them to bring it forward.

We trust the House of Representatives will arrest a measure so fatal to Freedom in Kansas as this bill will prove to be. If the Government of Kansas is to be put in Commission, LET THAT COMMISSION BE NAMED IN THE BILL. To clothe the President with any such authority is a monstrous departure from Republican principles, which nothing but the domineering spirit of Slavery could ever have forced upon the representatives of freemen.

Fremont's Votes.

The Administration papers are industriously parading Col. FREMONT'S votes in the Senate of the United States, upon various propositions that were there presented concerning Slavery. The first was upon a project that the United States Government should pay the Colonization Society for clothing, feeding and educating 750 Africans who had been rescued from a *slaver*. Col. FREMONT voted against it. The next was upon a motion to *abolish Slavery* in the District of Columbia:—and upon this proposition, presented twice, Col. FREMONT both times voted *No.*

The Administration press could not possibly render the Republican cause a better service than by parading these votes. They refute decisively its constant assertion, that the Republican Party is an Abolition Party,—and that Col. FREMONT is an Abolitionist. They prove conclusively the conservative and defensive character of the Republican movement. The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia is no part of the Republican platform. It is not a measure advocated by the Republican Party. Neither that, nor the payment of money out of the Federal Treasury to the Colonization Society, forms any part of the Republican creed. Col. FREMONT'S record upon both these schemes is precisely what it should be.

The sole object of the Republican movement is to prevent the extension of Slavery into free territory and to dethrone it from its supremacy over the Federal Government. It is purely defensive and conservative. It menaces no vested interests,—proposes no interference with Slavery in States where it exists,—contemplates no action upon the subject any where which can justly be regarded as offensive, and seeks neither more nor less than to bring the Government back to the Constitutional principles and practices of its founders. Col. FREMONT has declared repeatedly and testified by his acts, his entire and cordial sympathy with these endeavors. We are glad that his opponents are proving to the country that he does not go beyond them. We trust the Buchanan and Fillmore presses of the Union will keep before their readers Col. FREMONT'S votes in the Senate on the subjects referred to.

Democracy in England.

The peaceful termination of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain has demonstrated that there exists a power in England, higher than that of the crown, able to impart life to that mummyized anomaly, the House of Peers, as subtle and more straightforward than the six-penny press, and before which even the dogged characteristics of a Palmerston Ministry have been compelled to bow the knee, without making the slightest sign of resistance. That power is the will of the nation—the grumbling, but unmistakable voice of that intangible incarnation, Mr. John Bull, roused to wrath at the prospect of seeing his commerce checked, his colonies overrun, and his pockets emptied. However little esteem English Governments may deserve, in reviewing the various phases of their history, John Bull is a very different being from his representatives. He can be led by the nose, it is true, that is, if his pride and purse—particularly the latter—are properly catered to; he is neither modest nor magnanimous; alternates, in his dealings, between arrogant boasting and sickly peevishness; and is altogether as crotchetty, testy an animal as any of the horned family to which his name testifies his affinities. Nevertheless, we to John Bull's keepers, skillful as they may be, if they fail to conform themselves to each one of the mass of apparently inexplicable contradictions which create the aggregate of his character. OVID tells of no metamorphose more sudden than that with which the bull can be changed into a lion, whose British roar has even less charm for those who have him in charge, than for enemies in the distance.

It can scarcely be doubted that, but for the decidedly signified veto of the *British people*, the Enlistment question would not have terminated so peacefully, and Central American imbroglios might still prepare the way for a discordant issue to the controversies pending between the two countries. Lord PALMERSTON'S audacity, and the more tortuous malice of Lord CLARENDON, would have found full vent against the United States—*if they had only dared.* Not that they were held back by any dread of such injury as we could have inflicted upon them. The vast naval preponderance of Great Britain is a text which needs no commentary, and the fiery old Premier would have reveled in the sport of fleshing the teeth of his dogs of war—returned hungry from the Baltic—in such prey as our unarmed cruisers would have afforded in every ocean and sea on the globe. The master spirit by which the ministry of Queen VICTORIA have been cowed and controlled is not to be found on this side of the Atlantic, (although it owns an elder sister here, equally sovereign in her own sphere,) but it is that English Democracy which is gradually becoming the sole source of rule in the British Queen's dominions.

The Eastern war has had this advantage, at least, that it has swept away more delusions scoured off more rust, and laid the foundations for more good, in the United Kingdom, than could have been accomplished in a century. It has been a fiery trial, in which the vincibility of England has been humiliatingly solved, thereby consuming much dross of national pride, while leaving behind the pure metal. War, more than anything else, always discovers how a nation is ruled. In despotisms, it displays the greatness or weakness of the monarch; in oligarchies, of the nobility; and in democracies, of the mass of the people. There was a period, once, in the history of England, when the national glory was identified with the name of its sovereign; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and nearly to the present time, the lead was assumed by the aristocracy, and Great Britain grew in greatness and littleness under their control. The late war has weighed these titled rulers in the balance; they have been found deplorably wanting—and the burden of governing must henceforth devolve upon more worthy shoulders. The Queen a cipher, the aristocracy far behind the demands of the age,—having "learned nothing and forgotten nothing,"—no resource is left but for *the people* to take the reins into their own hands, and, if they do so, they will guide the affairs of the State well.

The present age demands Democratic government—not Red Republicanism, nor necessarily American institutions; but a practical recognition of the fact that the energy, enlightenment, intelligence and industry of the time, are in the people. The people are the SOUL of the present age, which feels and thinks for it. The living thought of the time no longer finds its expression in Emperors, Kings, Barons and Courts. Where these have not sunk into mere appendages, ornaments or incumbrances, it is because, as in the case of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he has adapted himself to the Democratic spirit of the age, by becoming the representative of the will of the nation, taking care never to transgress the boundary of popular feeling—and even he is but a hereditary President, liable, any day, to be summoned by revolution before the bar of the country, and impeached for disregarding national wishes or caprices. Nations that neglect to assert Democracy now, are as insane as those would formerly have been who should have rejected printing, the use of gunpowder, steam, or any other development of human genius or power. The sound sense of England has long since discovered this in theory, and hence the rapid increase of the influence of the middle and lower classes within the last twenty years; but it required emergencies like those that have lately risen to arouse the entire Kingdom to a feeling of shame and disgust that the Government of the country should be so far behind the people in real intelligence. "Men of business think it strange," said an eloquent English patriot, one year ago, "that while they are able to span England with gigantic undertakings, to construct railways, to tunnel through mountains, to send their ships to every part of the world—while they have made England what she is, and raised her to the high position she justly holds among other nations—*those who pretend to govern them are not able to manage the affairs of the country.*" It is not now a rare sight in England to witness merchants, men of business, mechanics, agriculturists, who once never meddled with political details, leaving their wonted occupations to raise their united voices against the mismanagement of the country by titled hirelings. A new era has, in fact, dawned, and the peaceful aspect of the future depends upon its continuance, viz., that of popular rule in the dominions of the British Queen.

Squatter Sovereignty.

The Richmond *Enquirer* scornfully repels the notion that Squatter Sovereignty has been indorsed by the Democratic platform, or nominee. After speaking of Mr. BUCHANAN'S antecedents, it says:

"These considerations (in which men of all parties in the general will concur) *afford a clue to ascertain and determine his meaning and opinions as to Squatter Sovereignty.* The Nebraska bill has been charged with ambiguity, yet it is hard to suspect the majority in Congress who enacted it with fraudulent intention. *The changed phraseology employed on the same subject in the Cincinnati Platform, was adopted in order more explicitly and fully to repudiate the idea of Squatter Sovereignty.* The subject had been fully discussed before the sitting of the Convention, and the entire South went into Convention, resolved that no room for doubt or cavil should be left, even to our enemies. *To place other construction on the platform is to assert that a few knaves in Convention duped the whole South and most of the North.*

But although the Convention satisfied its friends by resolutions on this subject, unanimously adopted in Convention, it did not stop the cavillings and affected doubts of its adversaries. No wonder Mr. BUCHANAN cannot satisfy men who are predetermined not to be satisfied. But it would be strange, wonderful, incredible, that Mr. BUCHANAN, knowing *that Squatter Sovereignty had but one conspicuous advocate in the Union*, knowing that the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention were carefully framed, *so as expressly to exclude such doctrine*, and had, therefore, met the unanimous approbation of Southern as well as Northern members, should studiously accept the '*spissima verba*' of that platform and resolutions, as coincident with his own opinions, and as the guide of his policy if elected. We say it would be strange, wonderful, incredible, that he should suddenly turn short round, eat his own words, clasp Squatter Sovereignty to his bosom—and for what? To destroy his reputation for truth, honesty, common sense and consistency, to offend a nation and lose an empire."

A New Recruit for Fremont.

The Religious Press has always stood aloof from politics until now. But the Pulpit and the Press are uniting in the cause of Freedom and FREMONT. The *Independent* of this week makes a formal announcement of its entering the campaign, as follows:

"The *Independent* will enter the field side by side with *all* who desire to do battle for *truth, justice* and *humanity* With all the power God may give it, it will urge the Christian public to do with their might what their hands find to do to save our beloved country from the death-grasp of Slavery. It will advocate Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Free-Soil, Free Men, and——FREMONT for the next President. Those who think a religious paper should not thus freely join with the secular press in doing this extraordinary work, are informed that the matter has been calmly considered, the cost counted, and the conclusion deliberately and conscientiously arrived at, that duty to God and man precludes a moment's hesitation as to the course which ought to be taken by this paper."

☞ A fine lithographic portrait of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER has just been published, by Mr. CHARLES H. BRAINARD, of Boston, whose engravings of illustrious Americans we have frequently had occasion to commend. The portrait of Senator SUMNER is one of the finest we have seen. Mr. BRAINARD will shortly publish two splendid portraits of FREMONT and DAYTON.

German Fremont and Dayton Club.

Very many German citizens, who have heretofore, almost in a mass, hung on the Democratic Party, have come over to the Republican cause. About two weeks since, the German citizens of the Seventeenth Ward—the largest German Ward in this City—organized themselves into a Republican Club, called the Fremont and Dayton Club. They held a meeting on Wednesday evening at Doelger's, No. 156 Third-street. More than 200 members were present, among whom were many well-known citizens of the Ward. PETER COOK presided as Chairman, and Drs. HEUEL and FROELICH acted as Secretaries.

The constitution of the Club was read, which is short, but includes every principle contained in the Republican Platform, as adopted in Philadelphia, and the last article requires that each member shall pledge himself in writing that he will support FREMONT and DAYTON. The close of the reading was followed by an immense applause, with cheers for the Republican nominees. The Chairman, in a few but eloquent remarks, reminded the members of their duty, and called their attention to the cause of the political difficulties now existing. Messrs. GOEBEL and BOEKE also addressed the meeting.

After the appointment of a Committee to confer with other German Clubs and Associations in reference to holding a grand German Ratification Meeting in the Tabernacle at an early day, they adjourned to meet again at the Henry Clay House on Monday evening next.

Republicans on Staten Island—The Howadji on the Stump.

Richmond County has hitherto been Democratic, that party never, we believe, having been nearer a defeat than a tie. Republican clubs were inaugurated in the several districts of the County on Wednesday evening. Much as is known of the tendencies of the local politicians, all were surprised to see the men, many of them old, well-known and influential Democrats, who came forward to enrol themselves in the clubs. The meetings, as far as we have heard from them, were unprecedentedly large and full of enthusiasm. An old politician, who has worked in harness there for seventeen years, says he has never seen a canvass opened under such auspices. At Quarantine the meeting was very large and very spirited. At New-Brighton more were present than the hall, the largest there, could hold. Mr. PENDLETON, a well-known and wealthy citizen, presided, assisted by Mr. LUCIUS TUCKERMAN and others as Vice-Presidents. Mr. GEORGE WM. CURTIS, the well-known lecturer, fleshed his maiden sword in a speech admirable for its compactness, soundness and good sense. Mr. WINTHROP, of this City, also did himself credit, and so did Mr. APPLETON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ALL-NIGHT SESSION IN THE SENATE.

Passage of Douglas' Kansas Bill.

Adoption of Mr. Barclay's Motion in the House.

Passage of the Bill to Admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Election of the Friends of Free Kansas—The Condition of Senator Sumner, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

Our friends are greatly elated at the passage of the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution. The only vote changed from that on the rejection of the same bill on Monday, was Mr. BARCLAY'S. The Fillmore men all voted in the negative.

Senator SUMNER is still at BLAIR'S, six miles from Washington. I called to see him to-day, and found him greatly debilitated, though much better than two days ago. He evidently, however, is not so near well as prior to his relapse last week. He is very anxious to get back to his seat, but it is certainly very doubtful whether he will during this session. The statement that he requested BROOKS' trial to be postponed is absolute falsehood. On the contrary, he distinctly declined expressing any wish on the subject, taking the ground that he is not the prosecutor.

Herbert and Brooks to be Tried Next Week—Official Report of Wednesday's Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

The trial of HERBERT for murder, and that of BROOKS for assault, are appointed to take place next week.

Many members of the House are anxious to relieve themselves of speeches on the Sumner assault which they have had prepared for some time.

The official report of Wednesday's proceedings in the Senate on the Kansas bill will occupy about eighty columns of the *Globe* newspaper.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

[*Continuation of Night Session.*]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—4½ A. M.

Mr. SEWARD advocated his bill for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. REID replied to Mr. SEWARD'S remarks relative to Slavery, saying that when a majority of the people of the North became prepared to enforce the doctrine declared by Mr. SEWARD, this Union cannot last one hour longer.

There is no prospect at present for a vote on the bill for hours.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—8½ A. M.

Several amendments, of comparative unimportance, were adopted, and others rejected.

Mr. GEYER offered an amendment, that no law shall be made, or have force or effect, which shall require a test oath, or an oath to support any act of Congress or other Legislative act, as a qualification for any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve as a juror, or to vote at an election, or which shall impose any tax upon or condition to exercise the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit free discussion of any law or subject of legislation in the Territory, or free expression of opinion thereon by the people of the Territory.

This amendment gave rise to a debate involving the question of "Squatter Sovereignty," and whether Congress ought to interfere with the people in the settlement of their own affairs.

Mr. CASS said some of the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of Kansas were disgraceful to the age. How could the people properly pass laws unless they have the right of free discussion?

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Bigg, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Seward, Sildell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Fitzpatrick and Mason.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment to abrogate and declare void all acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas was rejected by yeas 8, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Seward, Wade, Wilson—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Bigg, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Sildell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee—35.

Mr. SEWARD offered a substitute admitting Kansas with the Topeka constitution. Rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—10.

NAYS—36.

The bill was passed by 33 yeas against 12 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn, Benjamin, Bigg, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Sildell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—12.

Mr. CASS said, regarding the bill as of great importance, he moved that ten thousand copies of it be printed. Adopted, and at 8 A. M. the Senate adjourned.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—1 P. M.

The President *pro tem.* took the Chair at noon—no Senator present besides himself. The only persons on the floor were the Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, one doorkeeper and two pages; in the gallery, one reporter and two spectators. The Chair announced the signing of several enrolled bills, including the Kansas bill; then, in accordance with previous understanding, declared the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Kansas bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in response to a question of Mr. KUNKEL, said he intended to call up the report of the Select Committee relative to the assault on Mr. SUMNER on Tuesday next, but that he would not then move the previous question, if the friends of the parties involved desire a discussion.

Mr. CLINGMAN—There will be a discussion.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he would move the previous question on Wednesday.

Mr. BARCLAY'S motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution was rejected, was called up and adopted by 101 Yeas to 99 Nays.

The bill was then passed—100 Yeas against 97 Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Campbell of Penny, Campbell of Ohio, Clarke of N. Y., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Dy, Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fiegler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, of Mass., Harlan, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Spinner, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Wallbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Branch, Brooks, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Carruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Curtis, Davis of Md., Dewer, Dowdell, Dunn, Edmundson, Faulkner, Edmundson, Eustis, Ewing, Fantleroy, Florence, Fuller of Me., Fuller of Pa., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Hawkins of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Hoover, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Lake, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Ky., Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Milson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purviance, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Sapman, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Walk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer—97.

After an ineffectual effort to have an evening session, for the purpose of enabling members to speak, the House adjourned till Monday.

Card from Rev. Dr. Dewey.

SHEFFIELD, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is not often that we, of the Clergy-laity, are reported of by the Pulpit-press better than we deserve; but that has happened to me in the TIMES a few days since, in which I am represented as having given the proceeds of a Winter's lecturing for the planting of trees in my native town. If it had said of a month's lecturing, instead of a Winter's, it would have been true; but so considerable a liberality as you ascribe to me, would have been as unsuitable for *me*, as unnecessary to my neighbors; and as it does me far more than justice, and them far less—nay, and our pleasant and shady village far less—I beg you will insert this note by way of correction, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
ORVILLE DEWEY.

THE CALAMITY IN PHILADELPHIA.—After we went to press yesterday afternoon, the bodies of the two HARRISON children and that of SARAH JANE NICKLES were recovered. By diving down to the bottom, the bodies of the five persons who were still missing could be felt, but they were so entangled among the timbers that they could not be got out. The steam-tug *Baltic* was engaged in dragging away the timbers, and the work was continued during the night by the light of a bonfire kindled on the pier. The grapplers can only work during two hours of the last of the ebb tide.

Later.—The body of a girl about four years of age, was found to-day at a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster at Reed-street wharf. The body was identified as the remains of one of the victims.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 3d.*

BUSINESS NOTICES

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 323 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 459 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 459 Broadway.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys, just opened at No. 449 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Jet Ornaments, Dressing-Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, and Fancy Soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 495 Broadway, near Grand-st, are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 1is. per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 3s. per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

COOL AND REFRESHING.—NOTHING IS SO cooling and invigorating to the head as LYON'S KATHAIRON. Its effect is truly delightful. It cleanses the hair from all impurities, removing all dandruff, &c., and causes it to grow luxuriantly. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 28 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia.
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	5 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	12 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

SEWING MACHINES.
THE GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE Company, better to accommodate their increased business have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, St. Nicholas' Block. The most complete and perfect stock of Sewing Machines, Machine Silk, Thread and Needles, will be always found here, and all invited to call and examine for themselves.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." They triumphs the world already known, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.
B. C. HERRING & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—beside fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, invite attention to their present assortment of well-made reasonable clothing and furnishing goods. No deviation from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying this famous dye. The greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and ret

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Barclay's Motion in the House—The Doughfaces in a Tight Place—Judge Collamer's Minority Report, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE ON BARCLAY'S MOTION.

The scene in the House to-day was peculiar, and peculiarly disgraceful to some of its participants. The motion made by Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the admission of Kansas was yesterday rejected, fell like a bomb-shell upon the Administration men who yesterday so joyfully clapped hands at their success. Mr. B. yesterday voted with the opponents of the bill, but upon considering the case last evening in all its aspects he saw that its rejection was an indorsement of the indictments for treason now pending against citizens of Kansas for their participation in the Free-State movement. Satisfied of this fact, and unwilling to maintain any such ground, Mr. BARCLAY had the moral courage to step forward in the effort to retrieve the evil accomplished yesterday: and the abusive tirade which Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, heaped upon him for daring to be independent of the Pro-Slavery Party trammels, will have no other effect than to confirm him in pursuing the path of right in which he has now entered.

FACTIOUS PROCEEDINGS—THE KANSAS REPORT.

The Slavery Propagandists saw at once that they were entering dangerous breakers; and in order to gain time they resorted to a system of factious resistance of the smallest pattern—raising childish questions of order, and making motion after motion having no possible purpose than to waste time and prevent a vote. Pending the question on Mr. BARCLAY'e motion, Mr. HOWARD, Chairman of the Kansas Committee of Investigation, asked leave to report, claiming his right to do so at this time, because the subject of his Report was one of superior privilege. Here another scene of factious opposition ensued.

A TIGHT SPOT FOR THE DOUGHFACES.

As you already know, HAVEN, DUNN, and other professed Free-Soilers men have placed much of their side lever opposition to the Kansas bill upon the ground that they deemed it important to have the Report of the Kansas Committee before any action should be taken by the House in regard to the Kansas question. The opposition saw at once that if this Report should be got in now and read prior to the vote on the reconsideration, it would take away from their Northern Fillmoreite allies the pretext upon which they had afforded them such efficient service. All their resistance, however, was vain. The report was received—and its reading will be finished before the vote on BARCLAY'S motion shall be taken; and we shall have a square opportunity to see upon what pretext HAVEN, DUNN & Co. will squirm out of their plain duty, after hearing the plain, convincing and overwhelming statement of legally proven facts, in regard to the subversion of all law, order and civil liberty in Kansas, presented by the Committee.

COLLAMER'S REPORT ON DOUGLAS' BILL.

I inclose a copy of the Minority Report made by Judge COLLAMER, to-day, from the Committee on Territories, upon DOUGLAS' latest Kansas bill, upon which I commented in my last. The Minority Report exposes, at a glance, the fatal objection to the new proposition. It is one that its author was utterly opposed to two months ago, and would be opposed to now, did he not believe that the oppressions in Kansas have driven out of the Territory so many Free State men that the choice of making it a Slave State just now is pretty fair.

It is a fact restated to by everybody who comes from the Territory—confessed even by the border ruffians themselves, that the disturbances of the last two months have disabled Free State men from getting in their crops, and that from this cause alone a large number of those who went there to settle permanently have been compelled to abandon their claims until the country shall become more quiet.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE COMMERCIAL MARINE.

I send also an interesting and able report from the Committee on Commerce, made by Hon. GUY R. PELTON, of N. Y., in favor of a system of Naval Apprenticeship in the Commercial Marine. The report is highly creditable to its author, and, if he can but succeed in getting the attention of the House long enough to pass the bill, it cannot fail to result in a valuable improvement of the character of the American sailor. S.

The Senate Night Session—Tinkering on Kansas—Martial Law in Washington Territory—The Cincinnati Platform, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

SENATE TINKERING ON KANSAS.

The Senate has been in session nine hours, and the present indications are that it will continue in session all night—overseer DOUGLAS having issued his mandate for the passage of his Kansas bill ere an adjournment takes place. A number of Senators have spoken to day, and several others desire to be heard in behalf of our suffering friends in Kansas; but no opportunity is to be granted them unless they rob midnight of its hours for that purpose. The ingenious fraud which DOUGLAS devised, and upon which he demands the vote of the Senate *now*, will not bear investigation—and he don't intend it shall be subjected to that ordeal before it passes the Senate.

THE BILL AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

I say it is an ingenious fraud, and so it is—for while upon its face it seems to be one of the fairest measures ever proposed to an American Congress, when its details are examined it is quite apparent that, in the hands of the present Administration for execution, it will be as certain a cover under which to swindle Kansas of her dearest rights as the Nebraska-Kansas Bill was proved to be. Read the Report of the Kansas Committee of Investigation, and then ask yourself what possibility there is of getting a fair expression of popular sentiment in Kansas upon the Slavery question, at the present time, under any law which depends for its execution upon the Pierce Administration, and the local officers of the Territory appointed by its bogus Legislature? Besides, it is a well-known fact that large numbers of the Free-State men who went to Kansas to settle permanently, have abandoned the Territory for the present, because of the border ruffianism, or because the troubles of last Spring rendered them unable to get in their crops. While these causes have driven out the Free-State men, the Missourians guard the border, and care is taken that no re-inforcements shall reach the Territory. Thus,

THE MISSOURI PART IN THE NEW SCHEME.

within the last few days we have heard of hundreds of Free-State settlers, on their way to Kansas, who were disarmed by a mob at one Missouri town, and turned back from their journey by a mob at another. With such auxiliaries as these, DOUGLAS and his men think it pretty sure that they can get Slavery into Kansas by authorizing a new constitutional Convention, if chosen promptly, and as he is now willing to permit such a Convention to be called, no matter how small the population of the Territory may be, although only a few weeks ago he deemed a population of 93,000 indispensable! And if it should turn out that the Free-State men are the strongest after all, it will be quite easy again to turn in Missourians enough to make "all right." True, it will *seem* to be a more dangerous business to vote illegally under the proposed bill; but Missouri has proved her ability to furnish desperadoes enough to take all the risks, especially when the entire judiciary and police of the Territory is in the hands of the Slavery propagandists, who have evinced their eagerness to wink at any and every crime save that of loving Liberty. It is a mockery to offer this bill of DOUGLAS' as a measure of pacification.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

The particulars in regard to the recent declaration of martial law in Washington Territory, and the arrest there of a Federal Judge, are briefly these: There are in Pierce County some half dozen wealthy and influential Englishmen and Scotchmen, formerly in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who, after the settlement of the Oregon boundary, became citizens of the United States. These men are suspected of fomenting the late Indian disturbances there; and Gov. STEVENS became satisfied, from evidence before him, that they were furnishing the hostile Indians with arms, ammunition and supplies, and were so frustrating the efforts of the authorities to put an end to the disastrous war. Confirmatory of this was the fact that while districts more remote from the Indians were continually devastated, the property of the suspected men and their neighbors was unmolested.

THE ARREST OF A FEDERAL JUDGE—TREASON.

It is stated also that the suspected parties in consequence of their wealth possessed great influence over their neighbors, so that there was no probability of getting them a trial which should be fair for the Government, except by a military commission. Under these alleged circumstances, Gov. STEVENS declared martial law in Pierce County, arrested the suspected parties, and ordered their trial by a military commission for treason. Before the trial came on, the United States Circuit Judge attempted to hold Court, and to bring the accused before him on *habeas corpus*. Gov. STEVENS remonstrated, and finally, upon the Judge's persisting in disregarding the declaration of martial law, arrested him also and placed him in confinement.

The trials for treason were just about to take place when the steamer left.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD NOT IN THE PLATFORM.

I notice that sundry Western papers are insisting that a resolution in favor of the Pacific Railroad was made a part of the Cincinnati Platform. This, I believe, is a mistake. The resolution was not reported to the Convention as a part of the platform. It was expressly reported as a distinct resolution—as an expression of opinion merely, but *not* as a part of the Democratic Platform for the coming Presidential campaign. After being thrice voted down in the Convention, it was finally adopted in a meaningless shape—but still not as a part of the platform. If I mistake in this statement, made from my own observation at the Convention, let the *Union*, or some other recognized organ of the Buchanians, present the proof on which they maintain a different state of the case.

THE SAN FRANCISCO COLLECTOR.

I notice by the California papers that a *clique* of the Administration Party, styling themselves "Purifiers," have been attempting to obtain the removal of Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM from the Collectorship of San Francisco, because he refused to be guided by their views and wishes in matters of appointment. Their labor is lost. Secretary GUTHRIE knows that he has sought an honest man at last to fill the Collectorship of San Francisco, and he won't think of undertaking so herculean a task again to gratify the "Purifiers," or any other set of place-hunting politicians. S.

Albany Matters—The State Treasurer and the Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 3.

The complaints against the State Treasurer are still in the hands of the Governor. It is untrue that they are made by the Lieutenant-Governor. They consist simply of a statement of facts drawn up and sworn to by the State Engineer. He felt that something was necessary to be done in order to prevent the utter disorganization of his department by the Fillmore State officers; and as the Governor is expressly clothed with power to apply a remedy, by the Constitution, the matter was submitted for his action.

The Governor furnished the Treasurer with a copy of the statement. The Treasurer sent in reply a long and not very courteous letter—*acknowledging the act allowed against him*, but saying that he had a perfect right to perform it and that, even if he had not, it was none of the Governor's business. The whole tone of the letter is disrespectful and offensive. It was evidently designed to intimidate the Governor. The long delay on his part is considered by many to indicate that the attempt has proved unsuccessful.

If the Governor should finally decline to take any action on the case, the State Engineer will submit a full statement of the case to the public—to show that the responsibility for the disorganization of his Department rests with the Governor, and not with him. SIGMA.

News from Texas.

MASSACRE OF MAIL RIDERS BY THE INDIANS—ATTACK ON THE INDIANS AT FORT CHADBOURNE.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3.

Advices have been received here from Texas, bringing news of the massacre of the mail riders between Fort McKavitt and Fort Chadbourne, somewhere about the 1st of June. On Saturday, the 7th, a party of Camanchee went into Fort Chadbourne, when Capt. EASTMAN, in command there, suspecting them to be the same party that killed the mail riders, attacked them, killed seven of them instantly, wounded several mortally, and some half a dozen escaped. S.

Political Matters.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY—REFUSAL TO ENDORSE MR. FILLMORE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 3.

The Whig State Convention met in this city to day, seventeen counties being represented. The Lexington Whig platform was adopted with the additional resolutions that Congress should pass stringent laws to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and felons, and that the time for the naturalization of foreigners should be extended; also that this Convention deems it impolitic to make nominations and recommend to the Whigs of the Union to hold no National Convention, but each Whig to vote for the candidate whose principles confirm most nearly to his own.

A resolution expressing the confidence of the Whigs of Kentucky in MILLARD FILLMORE, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848, was rejected by the vote of sixteen counties against, to one in favor.

JOSHUA F. BELL and Judge KINKAID supported the resolution indorsing MR. FILLMORE.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 3.

OWEN LOVEJOY, of Bureau County, has been nominated by the Republicans to represent the Third District of Illinois in Congress.

Six Steamers Destroyed by Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 2.

At 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board the steamer *St. Clair*, at the upper end of the levee, and so was communicated to the steamers *Paul Anderson*, *Grand Turk* and *J. M. Stockwell*, lying alongside. The steamers *Southerner* and *Saranac* were cut loose from their moorings, but the burning boats floated against them, and set them on fire. The whole six boats we entirely consumed. All were old ones, excepting the *Southerner*. Loss about $100,000. Insurance not ascertained. How the firs originated it is not known.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LONGFELLOW'S AND SHORTFELLOW'S—Use LYON'S POWDER and PILLS,
Sure destruction to rats and mice,
And all insects surely kills.

The powder is entirely free from poison, put up in tin canisters. Price 25 cents. Call and see the Medals received from all Nations. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

Peace Address from the Merchants of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 3.

At a meeting of merchants held at the Exchange this noon, a Committee of five was appointed to draft an address in response to the Manchester Peace Address.

Arrests at Beaver Island—Strang not Dead.

From the Detroit Evening Tribune, June 30.

We learn the following facts from Mr. TRACY VAIL, who left Green Bay on Wednesday last, in company with Sheriff GRANGER and posse from Mackinac, for the purpose of making arrests of some of the leading Mormons at Beaver Islands on charge of robbery and other offances which have rendered the Mormons a pest and terror to the inhabitants of the lake shore for seventy miles around, for a number of years past. The Mormons have especially harassed the fishermen by stealing their tackling, destroying their boats, burning their shanties, and setting them adrift on the lakes. The posse landed at Washington Island on Toursday last, where a few joined them at the Sheriff's request, and they then proceeded and effected a landing at Galilee Dock, on what is called the Holy Land, at 4 o'clock. They there made two arrests. One of the men, calling himself a prophet, drew his revolver, but was immediately arrested. He was a large, athletic men, with a countenance indicative of untamed and brutal passions. He showed much resistance. The two were hurried into the boat on short notice. One man whom the posse sought to arrest made good his escape by incontinent flight. They then sailed for St. James, a harbor on the same island, 12 miles distant, where they landed at 6½ o'clock. They there made five arrests. The Mormons were taken entirely by surprise. The posse, on landing, walked very indifferently along the shore in quest of their men, some of whom were making fast the boat and others looking quietly on without the least idea of taking a free cabin passage to Mackinac that night. Two were arrested after much resistance. Three others took to their heels and ran to the main land, but here they were met by a portion of the posse who had been sent ashore, and several shots were fired by the Sheriff's company, which did no injury. The Mormons then gave themselves up without further resistance and were taken on board. STRANG *is not yet dead*. He has bails both in his head and back. His body is dead from his hips downward. All the nourishment he receives is administered through a quill. It was the general opinion that he would not survive.

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Sure destruction to rats and mice,
And all insects surely kills.

The powder is entirely free from poison, put up in tin canisters. Price 25 cents. Call and see the Medals received from all Nations. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Celebration of Independence Day.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

The heavy rain of yesterday morning, and occasional showers during the day, dampened the order of "Young America," and materially interfered with the usual display of the Fourth. The review of the Military, the Firemen's procession, the dinner of the City Officials in Faneuil Hall, and the regatta on Charles River, took place according to programme, but the public generally were compelled to remain in-doors. Several thousand people congregated in the Common in the evening, and witnessed a highly interesting balloon ascension, by a son of the celebrated aeronaut, Mr. Wise, in the ballon Young America. After remaining in the air about two hours a safe descent was made in South Bhintree, fourteen miles from Boston. The exhibition of Fire-Works on the Common was postponed till Monday evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here with spirit.

The Democracy held their annual meeting on Independence-square, and the Keyetone Club gave a banquet. Quite a number of fires occurred—none causing much damage.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

There was no public celebration of Independence day here. At a merry-making in the suburbs last evening, CHARLES A. BELL, a sea captain, was killed. He was a native of Bremen.

Endorsement of Fillmore and Donelson.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5.

Twenty-three States were represented in the American National Camp, in session here yesterday. W. J. HAMILL, of Maryland presided. After the usual business of the Annual Session had been transacted a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The America at Halifax—Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 4.

The *America* arrived here at 11 o'clock, and left for Liverpool at 1½ P. M. The weather is misty. Wind light from the south.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

The steamer *M. Sanford*, from Boston for Bangor, went ashore at 2 o'clock this morning, on Thrasher's Island, where she remains, badly stove.

Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 5.

The Southern Mails are received from all points as late as due.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 5.

There are no quotations to-day—the Board having adjourned on Thursday till Monday.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR steady; sales to day 1,100 bbls. at $5 75 for common Indiana to $6@$6 50 for good to extra do.; $6 75 for extra Southern Ohio. WHEAT firm; sales 15,000 bush. at $1 20 for Spring and $1 50 for prime white Canadian, to arrive. CORN is firmer; sales 20 000 bush. at 44c. for Prime Sound and 37c. for Waid. OATS 33c. WHISKY 29c. *Canal Freights*—Unchanged. *Receipts since Thursday*—16,000 bush. WHEAT. *Canal Exports*—13,679 bush. WHEAT; 62,550 bush. CORN; and 7,020 bush. OATS.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 5.

WHEAT—Sales 6,000 bushels $1 80 for choice White Canadian. CORN—Sales 20,000 bushels at 53c @53½c for Western Mixed. OATS—39c @40c. for State. MALT—2,000 bush. Spring at $1 50.

Accidents, &c.

No disturbance took place in the Twelfth Ward during the day or night of the Fourth, and only one arrest was made—that of a man for drunkenness.

GEORGE VALENTINE, a boy thirteen years of age, residing with his parents, at No. 332 Monroe-street, had his thigh mangled in a shocking manner by the explosion of a pistol.

ROBERT GREENE, a boy thirteen years of age, had his arm badly mangled by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to the hospital.

About 9 o'clock in the morning Mrs. LOUISA SEGELBERN living in Eighth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, while standing in front of her dwelling, fired off a pistol loaded with shot, and accidentally shot in the forehead a child of four years, who was standing on the opposite side of the street. A physician who was called pronounced the injury not serious. MRS. SEGELBERN was not aware that the pistol was loaded with shot She was arrested, but was subsequently discharged on giving bail to answer.

JOHN BLAKEMAN, while engaged in setting off the fireworks at junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, was burned in a shocking manner by the explosion of a rocket, which set fire to some combustibles about his person. He was removed to the Police Station, when medical aid was called to his assistance, after which he was removed to his residence in Jersey City. Lieut. REED, of the Seventh Ward Police, officiated at the Exhibition in place of the injured man, and did the business well.

Everything passed off pleasantly in the Twenty-first District. Not an accident occurred.

About 8½ P. M., CHARLES DELLINGER, aged 18 years, residing at No. 57 Eldridge-street, was severely burned by the explosion of a powder flask. Another boy, who was standing near by was slightly burned.

A boy named GEORGE GRIFFIN, living at No. 50 Houston-street, carelessly shot himself through the hand while "glorifying" with a small pistol.

WM. HYDE, a lad 16 years of age had his hand blown off by the bursting of a small cannon which he was firing.

At 10½ o'clock P. M. the dead body of an unknown man was found in Lexington-avenue and removed to the dead house. It appeared that the deceased had committed suicide by placing a pistol in his mouth and shattering his head.

A boy named BERNARD RILEY, about 16 years of age, had his hand badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was firing. The accident occurred at the corner of Bleecker and Mott streets.

About 3 o'clock P. M. a boy named WASHINGTON ALEXANDER, 15 years of age, residing at No. 89 West Twenty-eighth-street, had three of fingers nie blown off by the bursting of a pistol.

MICHAEL CALLAHAN, living at No. 204 East Twentieth-street, blew off his thumb and forefinger with a pistol which he held in his hand. The accident occurred at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street.

Fourth of July in Jersey City.

In Jersey City the bells were rung morning and evening, and salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset. At 6 o'clock in the morning the Continental Guard, Capt. WM. SANDERSON, paraded, and at 7 o'clock the Montgomery Guard, Capt. FARRELL, also paraded. In the evening there was a splendid display of fireworks at Van Vorst-square, got up by ISAAC EDGE, Esq. No accident worthy of note occurred. A large number of persons passed through Jersey City through the day and evening, leaving New-York or returning in the trains of the New-Jersey and New-York and Erie Railroad.

The Fourth in Hoboken.

There was no public demonstration in Hoboken. An immense number of persons, however, resorted to the Elysian Fields, and other places of resort in and near Hoboken.

Fatal Accident at Elizabethtown.

A fatal accident occurred at Elizabethtown on the evening before the Fourth. About 5 o'clock a girl, named FRANCES LUDO, a native of Germany, was shot through the intestines by a small cannon, which was fired by a small boy named JOSEPH MILLER. She died on Friday morning in great agony. She was only fourteen years of age, and was employed in a cloth factory at Elizabethport. Coroner CHANDLER held an inquest over her body on Friday morning, and the Jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts. MILLER was discharged, but was afterwards rearrested and held to answer. It is stated that the cannon was loaded with bullets, and happened to be pointed at the bushes through which the girl was passing when the sad occurrence took place.

Fire in Newtown.

The Newtown Hotel, kept by WM. H. MERSHON, and owned by Mr. MESEROLE, was destroyed, together with all its contents, yesterday morning. The fire originated in the basement kitchen, and spread so rapidly, after its discovery, as to barely allow the inmates to escape in their night clothes. Loss on the building some $5,000. Insured for $3,000. No insurance on the furniture.

Markets....SATURDAY, July 5—2 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at steady rates.

COTTON—Is inactive and nominal.

FLOUR—The market seems less active, but is quite as firm; the sales add up about 10,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat, Corn, and Oats sell freely at full prices. Rye is depressed and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, being generally held above the views of buyers. The quotations in Thursday's report should have been $30 50@$30 56¼ for Mess, and $17 25 for Prime. Other articles are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is in pretty fair demand at rising rates.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
Canada.] LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The determination of our Government to continue, notwithstanding the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, diplomatic intercourse with Mr. DALLAS, and the removal of all fear of collision between American and British ships of war, have had considerable effect upon our market, and coupled with other favorable circumstances, produced a buoyant state of feeling. In our last circular we quote Consols at 93¾@94 for the 10th of July, and they gradually advanced until they touched yesterday 94⅝@94¾. To-day they are rather lower, 94⅜@94½. The Money Market continues easy, without however, any further reduction in the current rates of discount.

Transactions in American Securities have not been extensive, but the market is firm and prices advancing. United States Bonds of 1868 have been sold at 103. The only transactions in State Stocks we have heard of are sales of Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock at 72¾ and 73½. Railroad Bonds have been more generally inquired for. Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds have changed hands at 79; the 6 ₰ cent. Bonds at 75¼; and the shares of this Company at a price equal to a ¼ discount. Erie 3d Mortgage have been sold at 84½, and are now rather dearer; Sinking Fund Bonds at 83: Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage Bonds at 89¾ ex-Coupon, and the 2d Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 92.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool, after considerable activity at the commencement of the week, closes very quietly. The sales will amount to about 66,000 bales. The Manchester market has sympathised with the movements in Liverpool. At the close of the week the business has been on a very limited scale, and the rates for goods and yarns current during the early part of the week are not now attainable.

There has been a good demand in our Corn markets and full prices are obtainable. Prices of Railroad Iron are rather lower. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1856—5 P. M.

There has been less activity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, but prices are without material alteration. SUGAR, COFFEE, and COTTON quiet. BREADSTUFFS advancing. MONEY in good demand at 5 ₰ cent. CONSOLS leave off 93¾@94¾ for the account. DOLLARS be. 1½d. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 9½d.

COFFEE—In moderate demand at previous rates.

COCHINEAL—Steady. 376 bags at auction mostly sold: Honduras Silver, 3s. 6d.@4s. 1d. for middling small to fine bold; Black, 3s. 4d.@3s. 9d. for pasty, and 4s. 1d.@5s. 8d. for middling small to fine bold; Teneriffe, 3s. 10d @3s. 11d. for Silver, and 3s 11d.@4s. 3d. for ordinary to middling Black; Mexican Black, 3s. 8d.@3s. 10d.; ordinary Silver, 3s. 6d.

SPELTER—Quiet at £24.

CONGA—Trinidad is rather cheaper: 300 bags sold at 55s.@58s. 6d. for middling grayish to good red. 544 bags Grenada chiefly taken in at 52s @54s.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand. American Bag Cake firm at £9 10s.@£9 12s. 6d.

COTTON—Steady. Sales for the week, 4,980 bales. At Liverpool the demand is moderate; middling Orleans, 6¾d. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Without change. 1,050 casks, 1,188 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon mostly sold at steady prices, from 58s for fine ord., 56s.@56s. 6d for low mid. to mid. colory, with very bold at 57s. About 1,000 bags Native Ceylon have changed hands at 54s. for good ord.

TURPENTINE—Rough sells at 8s. 9d. Spirits offered at 32s. 3d.@32s. for American.

At Monday's market the supply of English WHEAT was small; the trade was not active, but a portion of the supply sold at an advance of 2s ₰ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. Foreign met a limited sale at a similar advance. The average price of English WHEAT for the week ending 11th inst. was 68s. 1d. on 104,901 qrs. returned. To-day the market was firm, and prices had an upward tendency. We quote White American WHEAT, 76s.@78s.; Red, 70s@76s. ₰ qr.; American FLOUR, 34s.@38s. ₰ bbl. A sale of 20,000 qrs. Tagaeroe WHEAT. Juce and July shipments, has been made at 57s. 6d. and 58s. ₰ qr., free delivered.

LARD—Quotations nominal, as there is nothing doing.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil—99 cases, 45 casks partly sold at the previous value, 45s.@46s. China Rhubarb—312 chests all sold; good qualities, 3s. 7d.@4s. 4d. Gum Arabic—175 chests partly sold, chiefly at 33s @33s. Gum Olibanum—228 chests sold at firm prices; good pale drop, 55s.@55s. China Camphor bought in at 80s @82s. 6d. Aniseed Oil lower—15s. 6d.@16s. Cutch firm at 39s. for good. Gambier, 19s. Quicksilver, 1s. 8½d. Saffron dull —21s. 6d.@22s. Opium firm at 14s. 9d.

HEMP—Russian dull. Marine and Polish Rhine at auction to-day in at £31, and half-clean St. Petersburg at £27. Manilla cheaper. 600 bales in public sale, only about 110 sold at 34s. for fair current quality. 400 bales Bombay partly sold from £16 for common, to £18 10s. for good ordinary, and at £19 for middling. 160 bales middling Sunn brought £14 10s. Jute—3,500 bales about half sold, from £11@£13 15s. for common to good common, with middling to good middling from £14@£16 5s., and from £17 @£20 for fair to good.

LEAD—Has a downward tendency. Common Pig, £25.

INDIGO—In East India there is nothing doing. The declarations for the next sale amount to 14,146 chests.

IRON—The demand is moderate. We quote Bars, £8; Rails, £8@£8 5s.; on b. in Wales. The accounts from Staffordshire are not encouraging. Scotch Pigs, 73s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—On the spot in good demand, at 2s. advance on last week's quotations; Black Sea, 51s; East India, 51s @54s. For shipment the inquiry is active, several cargoes of Azov having been sold at 50s., delivered, and Baltic cargoes are more difficult to buy at late rates. A cargo of Bessarabia, shortly expected, at 52s. delivered.

RUM—Steady. About 600 puncheons sold during the week: Jamaica from 3s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₰ gallon; Demerra at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d., proof. Leeward Island, at 2s 1d.@2s. 2d.; and East India, at 2s. 1d., in bonds, proof.

OILS—Fish dull. Sperm, nominally £105@£108. In Olive a fair business has been done; Spanish, £44@£45, and Gallipoli, as £47. Rape in steady demand, at 44s. 6d. for foreign Refined on the spot, and 46s. for Brown, and for the end of the year, business to some extent has been done at 48s. Linseed in limited supply, and the price has advanced to 34s. on the spot. Cocoa Nut firmer, at 37s @38s. 9d. for Ceylon, and 39s.@39s. 6d. for Cochin. Palm, 37s. 6d.@39s. 6d.

RICE—Firm, and prices supported. Two cargoes of Arracan, afloat, (together 2,100 tons,) March and April shipments, sold for near Continental ports at 11s. 6d.; and on the spot about 30,000 bags have changed hands, chiefly at 10s. 6d.@10s 9d. for middling white Bengal, with cargo at 8s. 6d.@8s.; Madras 9s.@9s. 3d., and Arracan 9s. 9d. Of 13,000 bags and 3,500 pockets Bengal at auction, about half sold at 8s. 6d @8s. for cargo; 9s @10s. 6d. middling White; 10s 6d.@11s. good Middling; and 14s @15s. for fine.

SALTPETRE—Has been more inquired for and about 5,000 bags have changed hands at rather improved rates, ranging for Bengal from 28s.@31s. for 15 to 4 ₰ cent. refraction. 800 bags Bombay at auction realized 24s 6d @25s. 6d. for 27 to 29¾ ₰ cent. refraction. In Nitrate of Soda nothing doing; 6,500 bags 7¾ ₰ cent. at auction were bought in at 17s. 6d.

SPICES—Pimento: 400 bags sold at 4¾d. Black Pepper—Of 1,156 bags clean Sumatra, a few lots of the sound sold at 5d., the bulk being withdrawn at 5½d.

TIN—Without change.

IN WHALEBONE—Nothing doing.

SUGAR—There has been less buoyancy in the market this week, but the speculative demand continues, and in prices there is no quotable change. The sales of West India are 2,400 hhds., and of 38,000 bags Mauritius and East India, the bulk sold at about previous rates. Of 1,076 bhds., 151 tierces, 386 bbls. Porto Rico, about three-fourths sold on rather easier terms. For floating cargoes there has been an active inquiry, and the sales comprise five cargoes of Havana, together with 9,500 boxes, at 30s.@31s. for Nos. 10@12½, two cargoes of brown Pernambuco at 27s. 6d.@27s. 6d. and 3,000 bags Cearra at 28s., insured f. p. a., all for the United Kingdom: also, 1,800 white Havana at 42s., ins. f. p. a. and 800 fully insured, at 42., for St. Petersburg; a cargo of 840 boxes Havana (No. 12½) at 31s., for a near Continental port, and 1,000 boxes (No. 11½) at 31s. 6d., for the Mediterranean, insured f. p. a. On the spot 300 boxes Havana sold at 45s. 6d., 400 bags's fine Java at 53s. 6d., and 5,000 bags clayed Manila at 43s. 3d., cash.

MOLASSES—200 casks clayed Cuba sold at 20s. 6d.

TALLOW—Is firm at 46s. for Y. C. on the spot, and 47s. for the last three months of the year.

TEA—There is a slight improvement in the demand, but without alteration in prices. Common Congou 9d ₰ lb.

IN AMERICAN STOCKS there is less disposition to sell, and they are held at firmer prices, but as yet there have been no transactions to establish a rise. There are buyers of United States Bonds 6s, 1868, at 101, ex. div., and of 1868 at 97. Massachusetts 98¾@100. Maryland, sellers at 90. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 72@74. Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, 88@90, ex div.; ditto Sterling, 2d Mortgage, 91½@93. New-York Central 6s 75@81. Illinois Central 7s 78@79. Michigan Central 8s 91@93. Panama Railroad Bonds 7s, sellers at 94. Canada 6s 114. Nova Scotia 6s 105. A small amount of Boston City 4½ ₰ cent. Sterling, dividend from April, has been sold at 86¾. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 20, 1856.

COTTON closed firmly at a slight advance at the departure of the last steamer, in consequence of the uneasiness that existed as to our political relations with the United States, but this having happily passed away, more anxiety to realize has been manifested, and the market closes quietly, but without change in the quotations. The business for the week ending last evening reach 66,000 bales. Speculators taking 17,000, and exporters 2,000 bales. To-day it is estimated at 8,000 bales, and 1,500 to speculators. Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; middling do. 6¾d.; fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; middling do., 6½d.; fair Uplands, 6¾d.; middling do., 6d.; ordinary to good ordinary, 5¾d @5½d.; inferior, 4¾d @5¼d. ₰ lb. Total stock in this port, 730,000 bales—American, 594,000 bales. Total stock unsold 1,000 bales last year, 534,000 bales—American $12,000 bales. Things tend more doing in YARNS and GOODS in Manchester, in the early part of the week, with some speculation, but the market has again relapsed into its previous quiet state. We have to report a good business in our Corn market with rather tightening prices. WHEAT having improved 1d. ₰ 70 lbs., and INDIAN CORN 1s 6d. ₰ quarter, while the rates for FLOUR are fully maintained. White WHEAT, 10s. 6d.@11s 6d.; Red, 9s. 8d @10s. 6d. ₰ 70 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR, 28s.@32s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25@26s.; Ohio, 26s @33s 6d.; Canada, 28s.@28s 6d.; Sour, 24s@28s. ₰ bbl. White INDIAN CORN, 31s.@31s. 6d.; Mixed, 30s @31s 6d.; Yellow, 30s @31s ₰ quarter. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE. RESIN in good demand, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₰ cwt., for common quality.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

American Stocks.

LONDON, Friday, June 20.

The enlistment affair has at last come to a conclusion. Mr. CRAMPTON arrived on Monday, and on the evening of that day our Ministers announced to both Houses of Parliament that they did not consider his dismissal required to be met by handing Mr. DALLAS his passports; this decision, wisely taken at a critical moment, has given much satisfaction, and inspired great confidence in the future. It is devoutly to be wished that the Central American Question should speedily be settled by arbitration, or otherwise, and this bone of contention once disposed of, there seems nothing to stand in the way of thoroughly amicable relations being established between the two countries. The effect has been to strengthen our Stock Market considerably, and has induced a more active demand for American Securities, buyers appearing anxious to secure the current Railroad Bonds at anything near recent quotations, whilst holders are not disposed to sell except at an advance of 1 to 2 ₰ cent. Since the announcement received by the *Canada*, that the United States Government would redeem 1½ millions of Federal Stocks, there has been an active inquiry for the 6 ₰ cent. Stock and Bonds, at an advance of 3 to 4 ₰ cent.

E. F. SATTERTHWAITE.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Spencer, P. Blackburn, Mrs. W. C. Tompkins Haggerty, Mrs. Harrison and son, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. E. B. Harris and family, Mrs. Leary, Mr. Brown, Mr. Taylor, G. W. Sully and family, Miss McDougall, Miss Givanaan, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Condon and son, Mrs. Shapard, Mrs. Scanlon, D. Urkhart, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Farns and sister, B. J. Davenport, H. Howe, J. W. Bailey, Esq., E. Manpay, F. Cuillin, W. T. Macheva, L. Smith, E. Foster, S. Pratts, Mrs. Abendrough, S. Pierce and son, Mrs. Abrams and family, Mrs. G. W. Moss and daughter, Mrs. Moody and family. From Havana—Thos. Crosse, J. Hubbard, F. Ango, F. Armas, F. Feijador, P. Ros, F. Gennarrd, S. Dehille, Miss Stuart, A. G. Collins, W. Ludivico, T. C. Carbull, E. Lannier, Capt. E. Evans, Samuel Chapman, A. Arn

Interesting from Hayti.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION AT AUX CAYES

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATION.

Port-au-Prince papers to the 14th ult. report that the rebellion at Aux Cayes had been put down, and the most active instigators and participators were in prison, awaiting punishment. The National Legislature had been in session, and a message on the state of the country had been communicated by the Emperor's Ministers. The insurrection at Aux Cayes is lightly treated. The disastrous military expedition, undertaken to reduce the Spanish part of the Island to subjection, is justified on the ground that the general safety requires that the whole Island should be united under one Government. Nothing is said of its discomfiture.

The crops, which last season were uncommonly short, are said now to give promise of ample yield. The finances of the State were improving. The issue of paper money exceeded two and a half millions during the past year; but there had been cancelled in the same period upwards of three and a half, or more than a million in excess of the issue.

The *Moniteur Haytien* publishes an official statement of the condition of the nation from the Department of Foreign Affairs. We subjoin the following extracts from this document:

Perfect tranquillity, the result of public order, now reigns in the interior, in spite of the efforts of certain ill-disposed persons, who attempted, for a moment, to trouble this state of things in the *arrondissement* of Cayes. The authors of this criminal undertaking, of whom the greater part have already been in the hands of the law, have been arrested, and are at this moment in durance in the prisons of Cayes.

Agriculture, the never failing source of public prosperity, is one of the principal objects that now claim the attention of the Government. The crops which the last year yielded sparingly, promise well for the present, and will doubtless amply repay the toil of the husbandman.

The state of the finances of the country is ameliorating every day, and however great may have been the expenses of the past year, on account of the campaign in the East, this circumstance has not retarded the onward march of public prosperity.

The foreign debt is being honestly liquidated, and in spite of the punctuality with which the Government meets the installments as they fall due, the amount of foreign money in the treasury is constantly on the increase, and the Administration has also created a large reserved fund in the coin of the country.

The Government has already expressed sentiments of the most ardent affection to his Holiness the Pope, and his Majesty, the Emperor, will always willingly lend himself for the triumph in this empire of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, to whatever may tend to establish an equilibrium between the temporal and spiritual authority.

The army, which constitutes the force and the safety of the nation, continue remarkable for its fine appearance and aptitude.

Because a few traitors have sought to corrupt its honor and loyalty, there is no reason for fighting an instant its devotion to the country. The proof that honor and the *esprit de corps* which in their turn constitute the force and the safeguard of the army have revealed against these revolutionary attempts, is to be found in the fact that those very soldiers who were recreant to their trust have been isolated and abandoned to their unhappy fate, and that the authorities have easily succeeded in circumstances of a very delicate and difficult character in re-establishing discipline and punishing the guilty.

In regard to the campaign against the East, the State papers in question say:

In the first place, by communications previously addressed to the Chamber of Representatives, and to the Senate, the Emperor expressed to you the pressing and powerful motives which imposed upon him the duty of immediately betaking himself to the East at the head of his army. This journey was undertaken to prevent a party of corrupt politicians from consummating the alienation of that portion of the Territory of Hayti, and in order that by abdicating the pretended nationality of the East, we might not compromise our own nationality and independence, which we are desirous of preserving and maintaining. It is the firmest conviction of his Majesty the Emperor; it is the firmest conviction of his government; it ought to be the conviction of every truly patriotic Haytian, that the independence of Hayti reposes upon the integrity of its Territory and upon its national unity.

His Majesty's government is on a footing of perfect understanding with the foreign powers represented at Hayti: and it will not be the fault of His Majesty if this good understanding is not rendered still more complete.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Books Wood Engravers.

Books Wood, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Patterns, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 18th-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....69 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 123 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....363 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 72 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....91 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A large and extensive Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated in the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings convenient for the business, a complete assortment of lathes, tools, fixtures, and machinery; also a large assortment of patterns of gearing, shafting in part of patterns of steam engines, of almost any required power for the country; gearing patterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establishment has a good reputation and is doing a fair business which may be largely increased. Possession may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address

GEO. W. SCHUYLER, } Assignees, Ithaca, N. Y.
V. C. BUTLER, }

RARE CHANCE—To enter into business without Rits et ceteras. The well-known establishment, Huchson's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements, is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such, on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUCHEON, Jr., cor. Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $900. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—An undivided three-fourths interest of the best Portable Gas Generator in the world is offered for sale. It was patented April 17, 1855. Inquire at No. 304 Broadway, Room No. 2.

DRY GOODS.—A first-rate chance for a man of business to locate himself in a store established four-teen years. The stock and lease for sale and the store to rent. A first-rate man will be treated with liberality. Apply to C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from any coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and Southern England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 230 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 35 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 86 State-st., Boston.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $5 25 per ton. Also, the best white-ash, range or furnace at $6 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit coal. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard corner 27th-st. and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN MACDONALD.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 156 Pearl-st., New-York.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-plate &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 81 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingsbridge, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 196 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of matched cream-colored horses, white manes and tails, sound and kind in all harness. Apply to J. V. R., St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th-st., or by letter to Box No. 385 Post-Office.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—On 25th-st., in vicinity of Madison-square. The house is new, well built, with all modern improvements, and very stylish. Price $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, well located, at prices from $5,000 to $30,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 2d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 262 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, Low-Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, sq. No. 165 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 35 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1¼ hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Pleasantly situated on Henry-st., Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depôt. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, bath range, &c., and in complete order. Apply to J. S. MOORE, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av. corner of 23d-st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—Fine river view, with mills and good water-power, at Piermont, Tappentown, Nyack, Tarrytown and other places. Good farms in Orange and Sullivan Counties—100 and 450 acres—$675 to $4 600. Also, 50, 100 or 5,000 acres good land, at $3 25 to $5 50 per acre. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. The fruit on some of the farms in Rockland County will pay interest on the cost.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
G. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall and but 300 feet from the new Tombs, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new ont buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of

WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank road from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

PROPERTY AT BULL'S FERRY FOR SALE.—The beautiful country seat called the "Island." It is six miles from the City, situated on the banks of the Hudson; contains 4¾ acres. There is a house and hot-house on the premises; is under cultivation, and abounds with cherry, pear, apple, peach and other trees; has a fine well of water, and for beauty of situation unrivaled. The water front is nearly 350 feet. It is quarter of a mile from the Ferry, to which boats ply from the foot of Spring-st. four or five times daily. Apply to B. S. HART, No. 4 Hanover-st., basement office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Mulder-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the high land of Staten Island, a mile from Quarantine Landing. The location is perfectly healthy, free from all fevers and miasme; the view is magnificent. The position is unsurpassed for beauty. Apply to GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Denning, dec'd, will be sold from 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—About three miles from Hoboken, a quarter of a mile from the Weehawken Ferry. For farther particulars inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, State Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 191 Broadway, 2d floor.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 27-foot sail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 35 feet long, new building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inquire Washington-st., between H and J sts., Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—At No. 237 3d-st., New-York, clean, 60 large hickory logs, 75 of red cedar, sided up 5 to 10 inches, 80 of chestnut timber, 2 white oak knees, sided up 16 inches and 16 feet long, 300 locust posts 6½ to 8 feet to 10 and 12 feet, 100 chestnut posts 10 to 12 feet.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 5th-av Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

FOR SALE.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAN FOR SALE—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The first mines have been opened, and very profitable worked. Improvements—Several houses, 4 large steam-engines, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, No 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A remarkably fine short-born cow with calf 10 days old. Offered for sale solely because the owner is about to leave for Europe. May be seen at the stable No. 308 9th-st. Inquire of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 92 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—At low rents, and possession immediately. The following desirable dwelling-houses, all of which have just been painted and repaired throughout, viz.: The large five-story house or hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway. Also, the three-story house No 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also similar house No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to

R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The three-story and basement brown-stone front house in Rapelye-st., two doors from Henry, with gas fixtures, vestibule door and all the modern improvements, in complete order. Inquire of HENRY DALLY, Esq., next door.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 13 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Stamford, Conn.—Double two-story and attic-house, modern built, and in complete order; good garden, plenty of shade, and good water; choice location; will be rented for the season or longer period; immediate possession. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, at Railroad Depôt, Stamford.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $200. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 5th and 7th ev's, South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—On second floor, 25 feet by 50 feet deep, suitable for a school or meeting room, or some light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. Apply at No. 435 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

W. H. HAIGHT.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a neat house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, the house south of De Kalb, fitted with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required. possession immediate.

TO LET.—The large basement and vaults in the new building corner Nassau and Beekman sts. Apply on the premises. Also the sixth story, suitable for wood engravers, &c.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Railroad Bonds, viz.:

$120—Coupons of the 6 per cent. Cincinnati City Bonds; 1 of $30, due 1st January, 1856, payable in New-York, No. 60; 3 of $30 each, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia; Nos. 133, 62, 63.

$206—39 coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York—1 of $25, No. 259; 1 of $21 29, No. 259; 3 of $50 each, Nos. 123, 11, 338; 2 of $5 each, Nos. 854, 855.

$356—11 of $28 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. 1748, 1749, 1711, 1745, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1705, 1698, 1747, 1708.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. Nos. 433, 646.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ross County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. 108, 29.

$108—50 Coupons of the 7 per cent. California State Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York; 2 of $25 each, Nos. 67, 66; 2 of $17 50 each, Nos. 614, 548; 1 of $3 50, No. 1.

$35—1 of $35, coupon of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie 1st Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; No. 774.

$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 3061, 3062.

$245—7 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. 785, 469, 514, 512, 470, 468, 466.

$40—2 of $20 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. Northern Ohio Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 670, 672.

$140—4 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. Nos. 538, 425, 764, 637.

$15—1 of $15, coupon of the 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Republic, in New-York. No. 950.

$260—1 of $40 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. St. Louis County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York. Nos. 237, 221, 241, 236, 219, 220, 242.

$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. Alleghany City, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York. Nos. 158, 159.

$850—Coupons of the 8 per cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi R R. Bonds—2 of $40 each, due 1st April, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 61, 553; 7 of $40 each, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York. Nos. 1012, 1015, 1021, 1023; 3 of $40 each, due 1st July, 1856; payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York; Nos. 232, 234, 363; 1 of $20, due 1st July, 1856; No. 515, payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York.

$265—Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City Bonds; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; 1 of $15, due 1st March, 1856, No. 135; 3 of $30 each, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. 464, 465; 1 of $20, due 16th June, 1856, No. 28; 2 of $30 each, due June 19th, 1856, Nos. 217, 218; 2 of $30 each, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 103, 104.

$105—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 198, 1358, 1165.

$280—8 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; Nos. 2, 10, 553, 552, 557, 559.

$60—2 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City, due June 16, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; Nos 43, 44.

$150—5 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Bonds Pennsylvania State, due July 1, 1856; payable in Philadelphia; Nos. 2851, 1116, 2856, 2859, 2860.

$75—Coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; 1 $45, No. 159; 1 $50, No. 8.

$30—1 of $30 Coupon of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due July 1, 1856; No. 4484.

$180—6 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Tennessee State Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 544, 434, 430, 431, 427, 428.

$106—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Panama R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 1515, 1896, 1897.

$210—6 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent St. Louis County Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Phenix Bank, in New-York; Nos. 2536, 2537, 2538.

$1,350—45 of $30 each. Coupons of the 6 per cent. New-Orleans City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 2604 to 2607, 2619, 2666 to 2672, 2682 to 2693, 2593, 2587, 245, 4604, 249, 4788, 250, 5587, 251, 4536, 247, 246, 4521, 4606, 248, 2566, 253, 252, 2608, 2594, 2595.

All stamped, "forwarded to PHILIP SEYFIG & CO., New-York."

$2,000—2 of $1,000 each, 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, issued to Jno. J. Palmer, Jr., or bearer, with coupons from 1st July, 1856, till 1st January, 1866, dated 1st January, 1851; Nos. 481, 67; having been lost or stolen, and the payment thereof stopped, the public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

PHILIP SEYFIG & CO., No. 73 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1856.

$15 REWARD.—Stolen, on Wednesday evening, from No. 135 East 18th-st., 8 silver forks, marked Fleet; 6 silver tea spoons, marked S. S.; 6 silver tea spoons, marked E. G.; 6 silver table spoons, marked E. G.; 1 napkin ring, marked Edward; 1 napkin ring, marked Barriette; together with several other pieces of silver. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, at No. 125 East 18th-st.

LOST—Thursday, July 3, in going from Fulton-st. to the corner of Worth and Elm sts., one CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the office of RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday last, between St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, or in the Second-av. cars, between Peck-slip and Grand-st., a GOLD LINKED BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at the store, 435 Grand-st.

LOST—3d inst., by William Goodheart, a CHECK on the Mechanics' Bank for $191 53 or $194 88. Any one returning the said check at the office of Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, will be liberally rewarded. N. B.—The banks have been notified not to pay the same.

$5 REWARD.—Lost from a 4th-av. stage two BUTCHER'S ACCOUNT BOOKS, in a green bag. Whoever will return the same to THOS. PRESCOTT, No. 142 East 26th-st., shall receive five dollars reward.

$5 REWARD.—Lost in Nassau-st., near Beekman, two or three days ago, a POCKET-BOOK and diary, containing papers of no value but to the owner. Apply at No. 6 Barclay-st. A. FRASER.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE H. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 5th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,6 0,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1841 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH MCROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 18, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Railroad Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order,

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet sts. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 16, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in coreney, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 25 to July 1. By order of the President and Board of Directors,

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months; payable on and after the 15th July, next.

The Transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the morning of the 15th July.

The Interest on the Bonds of the Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY REPORT—Of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

N. B.—Bankers are requested, in making their reports, not to erase any of the printed particulars. If they have nothing to report under any particular item, it can be nothing to report under any particular item, it can be left blank, or a dash made opposite. A true copy of this report, as verified, together with the entire affidavit, is required to be published in a newspaper in the town or city (or if no such paper is published, then in one in the county) where the bank, banking association, or banker is situated, and the evidence of such publication, by a copy of the same, with the usual printer's affidavit attached, furnished to the superintendent.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts	$184,315 81
2. Overdrafts	377 13
3. Due from Banks	6 701 67
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	23,533 21
5. Due from Brokers	
6. Real Estate	
7. Specie	25,532 53
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks	27,945 53
9. Stocks, $ Promissory Notes, $	145,864 26
10. Bonds and Mortgages	
11. Bills of Solvent Banks	4,856 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	
13. Loss and Expense Account	1,904 83
Total	$505,170 97

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital	$173,300 00
2. Circulation Registered $126,815	
Circulation not Registered	
Total 2,760—194,053 00	
Less Notes on hand	7,717 9
3. Profits	
4. Due to Banks	
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks	
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New York	
7. Due Depositors, on demand	199,471 84
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	
Unpaid Dividends	633 24
Total	$505,170 9

State of New York—County of New York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and CORNELIUS S VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

R. WILLIAMSON, President
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both Deponents, the 3d day of July, 1856.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK, on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1856:

RESOURCES.

1 Loans and Discounts	$1,590,731 07
2 Overdrafts	1,571 29
3 Due from Banks	82,014 69
4 Due from Directors of the Bank	$59,340
5 Due from Brokers	
6 Real Estate	83,751 61
7 Specie	108,418 16
8 Cash Items, viz.: Check and Draft on other Banks payable on presentation	157,581 72
9 Stock ——— Promissory notes	333,531 17
10 Bonds and Mortgages	
11 Bills of Solvent Banks	34,943 00
12 Bills of Suspended Banks	600 00
13 Loss and Expense Account	
Total	$2,381,281 71

LIABILITIES.

1 Capital	$1,000,000 00
2 Circulation Registered $187,770	
Circulation not Registered	
Less notes in hand 31,595—156,175 90	
3 Profits	33,449 33
4 Due to Banks	251,411 23
5 Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks	
6 Due Treasurer of State of New-York	15,233 08
7 Due Depositors on Demand	324,631 62
8 Amount due not included under the above heads, Unclaimed Dividends	331 50
Total	$2,381,261 71

State of New-York—County of New-York, ss.—D. R. MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank—an associated Bank—located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents the 3d day of July, 1856.

D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort a.M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mal a,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,

INTEREST DUE JULY 1.—On the following Securities, viz:

Albany City 6 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cent.
Chicago City Municipal, 6 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 6 per cent.
Milwaukee City (account River and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Bonds of the cities of Hartford and Providence on account of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., 7 per cent.
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Central Military Tract Railroad, 7 per cent.
Interest on 5% per cent State Stock, account Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New York; BLAKE, HOWE & Co, Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York Bonds, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

OFFICE OF THE CATUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 14, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receivor.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Hurrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 13th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRUTHERS, } Assignees.
ANDREW V. STOUT, }

$1,000 TO $7,000 WANTED—By a competent business man, a situation as bookkeeper or salesman in some good mercantile house, who can loan his employer from $1,000 to $7,000 upon good security. The best of City reference given and required. Address, for three days, L. Y. Z., *Times* Office, stating particulars.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856 will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 22 Exchange-place.

GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1853 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of the Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to the Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; but interest account to be adjusted at this time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July inst. at, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co, Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 23-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1856, on payment of the instalment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the beforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 3, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will lodge their Stock in registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the City of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURG, June 21, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents
The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents, issued to this Company.

JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., due July 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.

W. H. TYLER, Secretary. M. MEYBERT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 35 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—A CHANCE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS—Ladies and Gentlemen will be practically taught in a few lessons a NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ART, which in turn they can teach to others and also produce specimens of the work, by which they can realize a COMFORTABLE INDEPENDENCE. Those that are enterprising, of good address and prepossessing appearance, can have a handsome amount guaranteed to them for the Summer months, if they are willing to travel. $10 only required, for which instructions and full value in stock will be given, and further facilities afforded on good reference being furnished. Call at the store No. 502 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."—*Courier.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 218 4th st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, will reopen on MONDAY, the 8th of September next. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

JAMES H. RUNDELL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The second term of the Summer session will commence on the 15th day of July. Pupils are received on any day of the session, and take from the time of entrance. Catalogues, with full information, forwarded on application by mail.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!—CITY TRADE SUPPLIED.—Over 200 dozen just opened, including every style of brown and black, plain and perforated, with a full assortment of dress fans, and a general variety of French Fancy Goods. For sale low, by

FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 5 Maiden-lane.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOODBORNOW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (as Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

f26'55-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d25,'54-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend, on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 7 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—The FALLKILL BANK this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 8 per cent. and on amounts over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., East of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 196 Warren-st., near Greenwich.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 12th of July will take interest from the first.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 472 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn.)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son.)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garoer. (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Parson, (Allen & Parson.)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son.)
E. J. Dennell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 33 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Charles Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

Authorized Capital, $5,000,000.
Paid up Capital paid in by Stockholders $500,000.

For the accommodation of the Merchants on the west side of the City—this Company have opened a branch Office at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No 245 Broadway, near Murray-st. To afford facilities to the Jobbers for entries under Open Marine Policies, the Office will be open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

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EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

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COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

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ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to nest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by I. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No 6 Platt-st., New-York.

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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

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The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOURTH OF JULY.—NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July for Philadelphia, good to return on or before the 7th. Tickets will be sold on the 3d for the 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains, and on the 4th for the 11 A. M. and 12 M. trains only. Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th in the 2 and 6 P. M., and on the 5th, 6th and 7th in any of the trains. Fare $4. Increased accommodations given in all the regular trains, and excursion tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th for any place on the New-Jersey or Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before Monday, the 7th, as follows: between

Newark and New-York, both ways	$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways	0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways	0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways	1 00
E. Millstone and New-York, both ways	1 25
F. Millstone and Newark, both ways	1 00
E. Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways	0 75
E. Millstone and Rahway, both ways	0 75

Excursion tickets will also be sold between New-Brunswick and East Millstone, at those stations, for half the regular fare, on the 4th of July.

New-Brunswick excursion tickets good for returning either way in the Philadelphia trains on the above days. Excursion tickets sold only at the stations where issued. An extra train will leave Newark on the 3d, 4th and 5th, at 7.30 P. M. Leave New-York at 8 P. M.

An extra train on the evening of the Fourth leaves New-Brunswick at 10 P. M., Rahway at 10.30 P. M., Elizabeth at 10.45 P. M., and Newark 11 P. M. for New-York. Returning leaves New York at 11.45 P. M., Newark at 12.15 P. M., Elizabeth at 12.30 P. M., and Rahway at 12.45 P. M. for New-Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE RAILROAD.—An extra train will also leave East Millstone for New-Brunswick at 7 P. M., allowing passengers to take the Philadelphia and extra trains for New-York, and giving an opportunity to persons wishing to witness the grand display of fireworks in New-Brunswick, and return at 10.30 to East Millstone.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Asst. Supt. N. J. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 176 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded and Bills of Lading issued along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and

New-York Daily Times

Interesting from Nicaragua.

MR. WHEELER AND THE CAPTAIN OF THE EURYDICE—THE LOSSES OF THE COSTA RICANS IN THEIR RETREAT—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST NICARAGUA—WHY IT WAS NOT CARRIED OUT—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—NEWS OF THE RECOGNITION OF PADRE VIJIL—WALKER'S MOVEMENTS—MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—NICARAGUA SAFE FROM ANOTHER INVASION.

The Virgin Bay correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on the 26th of May, says:

"Mr. WHEELER, the American Minister, came up from Greytown on the last steamer, having gone there for the double purpose of sending his family to the States and of seeing Capt. TARLETON, of the British frigate *Eurydice*, and ascertaining the cause of his attempted interference with the passengers of the *Orizaba*, on her previous trip. Capt. TARLETON stated that he had boarded the *Orizaba* at the request of the people of Greytown, who were anxious to prevent any destitute passengers from landing there, as the provisions in the town were already short. 'But,' said Mr. WHEELER, 'why did you send a cutter filled with armed men to the mouth of the river, which is nearly two miles from Greytown?' The captain hesitated for a moment, and then said he feared the passengers might get off on the river steamer before he could reach the *Orizaba*, an equivocation so palpable that he blushed when he stated it. He deemed having received any special instructions from his Government; but the last mail from the United States brought letters which state positively that he acted at the express desire of the British Government, transmitted through Mr. CRAMPTON, its Minister at Washington.

The necessity of stationing a man-of-war at San Juan del Norte is becoming every day more apparent. Mr. WHEELER has repeatedly urged upon the United States Government the propriety of stationing one at that point, but to no purpose. The other day the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* came in, and although earnestly solicited by several American citizens to remain, left the next day. Her commander wrote a letter to Mr. WHEELER, stating that he had been ordered to communicate with him, but that finding provisions scarce at Greytown, he had concluded not to remain.

Gen. WALKER's army is at present distributed between Virgin Bay, San Juan del Sur, and Granada, one company being stationed at Castillo, and another at the junction of the Serapiqui with the San Juan. The rainy season is coming on, and as offensive operations will be than almost impossible, it is probable that the army will soon go into Winter quarters. The bulk will probably be stationed either at Leon, or between that place and Granada, as the healthiest portion of the Republic. No further advance is expected on the part of the Costa Ricans, who seem to be exceedingly disgusted with the result of their trip into Nicaragua. Their losses in the terrible battle of Rivas, together with the ravages caused by disease, amount to fully two-thirds of the entire force which crossed the borders of Nicaragua. Persons who have recently arrived from San José state that thirty-two hundred men left that place for Nicaragua, and only nine hundred returned. This is a fearful loss for Costa Rica, and has effectually crippled her military force.

It appears from all I can learn that Costa Rica was leagued with the States of San Salvador and Guatemala for the invasion and subsequent partition of Nicaragua. Anxious to be the first in the field and thus obtain the lion's share of the spoils, Costa Rica moved before the others were ready, and took possession of Virgin Bay, San Juan del Sur and Rivas. Her object was to obtain possession of the transit route and the control of the San Juan River, and the former was to be handed over to an English company, which was ready to receive it. The enlargement of her boundaries has ever been an object of paramount interest to Costa Rica. The Department of Guanacasta, always a recognized part of Nicaragua, has been claimed by Costa Rica, and in consequence of the weakness of Nicaragua, caused by her internal dissensions, she has occupied the greater portion of it, including the City of Guanacasta and the cultivated country around it. That portion of Guanacasta bordering on the San Juan River she has never been able to obtain possession of, the fortified points of Castillo and Serapiqui being in the hands of the Nicaraguans. The only point on the river which has ever been occupied by the Costa Rican troops is a little island at the mouth of the Rio San Carlos, from whence they were soon dislodged by the Nicaraguans.

The country between San José, the capital of Costa Rica, and the San Juan River, is a wild, mountainous tract, about which nothing definite is known. The Rio Frio, which empties into the Lake within a few yards of the source of the San Juan, runs from the mountains of this region, and its banks are inhabited by a warlike race of Indians called Gnastos, about whose wildness and ferocity many strange stories are told. They are said to be much lighter in color than the other Indians of the country, and to have light hair, a tale which is rendered somewhat probable by the name given them by the natives of the country—*Indios blancos*. Formerly they traded at San José and San Carlos, exchanging gold for such articles as they needed. One or two attempts on the part of the Spaniards to penetrate their country were fiercely repelled, and since then they have ceased all communication with the natives. Through this country the Costa Ricans have found it impossible to penetrate, and the only way they can reach the San Juan River is from the Lake or down the Serapiqui. An attempt to cut a passage down the latter stream was recently frustrated by Capt. BALDWIN, who defeated more than ten times his own number.

Nicaragua has never surrendered her claim to Guanacasta, and the present Government, finding itself in a position to enforce those claims, sent envoys to Costa Rica to arrange an amicable settlement of the disputed boundary question. How those envoys were received, and what has occurred since, are matters of history—to which I need not advert more fully. It was undoubtedly the Intention of Costa Rica, when she anticipated the Northern States in her invasion of Nicaragua, to take possession of and retain such portions of the State as suited her views and interests. Confident of the support of England, and relying upon a general uprising of the people of Nicaragua in their favor, they anticipated no difficulty in defeating and exterminating the handfull of Americans in the country. The slaughter of unoffending men at Virgin Bay, the wanton murdering of the prisoners taken by them at Santa Rosa, and the butchery of the wounded Americans found in the hospital of Rivas, sufficiently show the spirit which animated them. It was just what MORA's proclamation stated, to drive the Americans of all classes from the country, and prevent them from ever returning, and there can be no doubt that in this they received the tacit, if not active support of the English authorities in the country.

It was not from lack of will that this attempt was not seconded by San Salvador and Guatemala, but for want of the necessary men and means. The former were gathered, and a thousand of them were actually marched to the borders of Nicaragua, but here their hearts failed them, and more than half of them deserted and went back to their different homes. This, together with the news of the disastrous retreat of the Costa Ricans into their own country, caused the final break up and failure of the expedition. In the mean time, the Government of Nicaragua has notified Guatemala that unless the present actual Government of thie State is recognized by her, it will be considered equivalent to a declaration of hostility. So matters stand at present, and although I think there is no immediate danger of the attempt being renewed, yet I understand that Gen. WALKER will at once move a portion of his forces to Leon, in order to be prepared.

My reasons for not anticipating an immediate movement on the part of the Northern States are, that San Salvador, having lost nearly the whole of her two last crops, on which large advances had been made by foreign merchants, is deeply in debt, and every man within her borders is needed to labor in the fields. The army of Guatemala is composed almost entirely of native Indians, who are nothing unless led by CARRERA in person, and he dare not leave the State for fear of an insurrection on the part of the Spanish and mixed races, whom he has oppressed so cruelly. All his available force is required to watch these parties. The people of Honduras are Democratic in their tendencies, and really wish well to the Nicaraguans, and although the principal men of the State would willingly see a war break out, yet GUARDIOLA, the President, who formerly commanded the Legitimist army in Nicaragua, and was defeated by WALKER, has had quite enough of the Americans, and publicly states so. As I before stated, the rainy season will prevent any offensive operations on the part of Nicaragua, so we are likely to have a quiet spell for some months.

The recent election for President of this State has not resulted in a choice by the people—a number of the Departments not having voted at all, in consequence of the disturbances caused by the Costa Ricans in Rivas, and the Chamorristas in Chontales. The principal candidates are SALAZAR and RIVAS, and although the former has the host of it so far, yet I am inclined to think the latter will be elected. The Constituent Congress will meet at Leon or Managua in a few days, and the question will then be decided. The Americans have taken no part whatever in the matter, and manifested but little interest, as all the candidates are Democrats.

The cheering news from the United States, brought by the last mail, has brightened up every countenance here. The enthusiastic meetings in New-Orleans and New-York, and the almost certainty of the reception of Padre VIJIL by the Government at Washington, have convinced the Americans that they have not been forgotten by their brethren at home, and the difficulties under which Nicaragua has labored in consequence of the refusal of the United States Government to recognize her as a State will soon be dispelled. By-the-way, I perceive that Col. PARKER H. FRENCH was one of the speakers at the New-Orleans meeting, and was enthusiastic in his praises of WALKER and Nicaragua. This is something strange to most persons here, it being well understood that he is in decidedly bad odor with the Government, having left here deeply in debt to the extent of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, which had been intrusted to him, and for which he was unable or unwilling to account. He would quickly do as treasurer of the funds that may be raised in New-Orleans.

I see in one of the Washington papers, an attempt to prove that PADRE VIJIL is not a man of good character. This is an entire mistake. No man in the Republic stands higher, or is more beloved and respected than PADRE VIJIL. He is a native of Granada, was Rector of the Church there, and is known to all its inhabitants. Col. WHEELER, the United States Minister, speaks of him in the highest terms, as does every person to whom I have spoken on the subject.

The correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing from Granada, on the 3d of June, says further:

General WALKER left here several days since for Leon, accompanied by the First Rifle Battalion. The Government is at present established there, but I presume the General's movement is caused by the threatening attitude recently assumed by the Northern States.

Quite a gloom was thrown over the city by the receipt of the intelligence that General GOICOURIA was lying dangerously ill at Masaya, which was shortly after followed by a report of his death. I am happy to state, however, that this morning the courier arrived, bringing news of the General's convalescence, and that he was to leave in a day or two for Leon. Colonel THOMAS S. FISHER was also confined to his bed by sickness, but I believe his disease is not considered dangerous. There are not two officers in the army who would be missed so much as these.

Captain PAINE, formerly of Texas, a most efficient ordnance officer, died recently at Virgin Bay, of a disease called cholerine, somewhat resembling the cholera. Lieutenant COLEMAN, son of Colonel COLEMAN, of Vicksburg, Miss., was also wounded in the leg at Virgin Bay, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The wound is a very painful one, but is not considered dangerous.

Gen. HORNSBY is in command of the Meridional Department, comprising Rivas and Guanacasta, and Gen. FAYE commands this department. Lieut. Col. A. F. RUDLES commands the posts on the San Juan river, an appointment which gives general satisfaction.

There is nothing of interest or importance from the Northern States or from Costa Rica. I still, adhere to the opinion that no operation of any magnitude will be attempted until the close of the rainy season, three or four months hence. It will take some time for Costa Rica to recuperate, and it is extremely probable that the first move in that direction will be the occupation of Guanacasta by the Nicaraguan forces. By the close of the rainy season WALKER will doubtless have men enough to leave garrisons in the principal towns in Chontales, Matagalpa and Segovia, and thus check the movements of the Chamoristas and the bostile States of the North. The former are contemptible in numbers, but at present they are harrassing the people of these Departments, flying from the approach of the American troops, but returning as soon as the latter depart.

I perceive in one of Senor MOLINA's letters to Mr. MARCY, he states that the Costa Ricans were fighting against a marauding band of Americans, and not against the people of Nicaragua, who were all in their favor. The falsity of the statement is apperent from the fact that during the occupation of Rivas, Virgin Bay, and San Juan del Sur, by the Costa Ricans, not more than a hundred native Nicaraguans joined them, while three or four times that number joined WALKER, and fought with a valor and determination worthy of all praise. Col. MACHADO, the leader of these troops, who was killed there, was as brave a man as ever drew a sword. His death was a severe loss to Gen. WALKER. C. C.

News from Mexico.

ASPECT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN—CONTRADICTORY RUMORS—GUATEMALA ENLISTING RECRUITS FOR THE NICARAGUAN WAR—DECREE ESTABLISHING THE JESUITS REPEALED—THE NEW CONSTITUTION, ETC.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas* at New-Orleans, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d and from the Capital to the 18th ult.

The Mexican *Extraordinary*, speaking of the aspect of the Spanish question, says:

This subject still attracts considerable attention. Judging from the tone of the public press, this business will not be settled amicably. In the first place we have to note the inimical feeling prevailing between the Spaniards and the Mexicans. The bearing of the one is contemptuous and of the other insulting. In this amiable mood we are apprehensive that not much cordiality will be found.

Spain knew, or ought to have known, the hostile feeling pervading this country against all mortals that are Spanish. Therefore the Minister, coming with a fleet to intimidate Mexico, was not pouring oil upon the waters, but on an inflammable element. It only added to the national flame, which was, in all conscience, strong enough.

A war at this time would be deplorable in its results to Spanish interests in this country, and the Spaniards know it. Therefore, they have commenced in earnest, but, as usual, too late to repair the effects of their own folly. Some of the bondholders propose to abate their claims forty per cent.; some twenty, and some ten per cent. But, of course, they are unanimous, neither Government can take their wishes into consideration. Some refuse to make any deduction, alleging that deduction is not securing payment, which may be prolonged until the same scena is reenacted hereafter by some future Spanish Minister.

The Spanish papers assert that Sr. SANTOS ALVAREZ will leave in a few days for Vera Cruz and Havana. If this is a fact, a question arises how far this Government will passively submit to the hostile menace of the fleet, and how long before her asserting the dignity of the nation under a state of affairs so detrimental to Mexican interests.

The *Siglo* says, in regard to the relations with Spain:

The most contradictory rumors prevail. It is said that a satisfactory arrangement is about being made; it is said that the bondholders have a great desire to prevent an outbreak; it is said that French mediation is offered, but it is said also that an arrangement is now impossible, and the new Spanish Minister will take his departure without being received.

The greatest uneasiness exists, and although we are aware that in diplomatic affairs secrecy is indispensable, we wish that as far as possible the Government would give some explanations to calm the public anxiety. It is good to observe the tone which the ministerial press of Madrid has taken, giving us to understand that the Spanish Government does not proceed with much reserve in this business.

The *Pata de Cobra* reports that the Minister from Gustemala is enlisting soldiers in this country for the war against the fillibusters in Nicaragua, and that many of the officers who were with HAGONY TAMARIZ at Puebla have joined. We believe this report is not well founded, from all the inquiries made. Moreover, the Government would soon crush such a scheme, in view of the difficulties Mexico would soon have with other countries if permitted.

Col. CRISTOBAL SALINAS has assumed the military and civil command of the Territory of Tehuantepec, since the end of the revolutionary movement in May. Padre MIGUEL LOPEZ hee been imprisoned to await orders from the Government for his disposal.

Señor D. JOAQUIN ANGULO, it is announced, has become Governor of the State of Jalisco.

The opposition made in Puebla to the sequestration of the church property has nearly subsided, and those who are in possession have, in nearly every instance, furnished the Government authorities with the information desired.

A meeting of the Spanish bondholders had been held, in order to regulate the difficulty which now has such a threatening aspect. The meeting disagreed, and it is expected the Minister will soon leave for Havana.

Congress had decreed the following: "That the decree of the 19th September, of the year 1853, is repealed, in which Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA reëstablished the company of Jesuits."

The *Extraordinary*, of the 18th inst., says:

Since our last issue the political horizon has been exceedingly tranquil in the city. Vague rumors have reached here of discontentment in the interior, but all such reports are soon traced to their originators, the reactionists. The new Constitution, which has consumed so much time in its compilation, is now in the hands of the printers, and will likely be published to-morrow. In our next issue we will be able to give our readers some idea of its provisions. Considerable anxiety exists to see this important document. The people have waited patiently for a long time to find evidence in the new Constitution of the liberality professed by the present Government. From all we can learn of the Constitution there will be no disappointment, even to the most liberal of the liberal party.

The Spanish Conventional debt question is becoming more interesting every day. The Spanish Minister seems to look upon the debt as the least important part of his mission. He claims redress for wrongs done Spanish citizens in the last revolution. It appears that during the late war against Santa Anna, many Spaniards arrayed themselves under the standard of the dictator, and while nominally engaged in an honorable war, interfered with the property of inoffensive citizens, and in one or two cases committed the most barbarous outrages, by killing parties of men whom they found in a defenceless condition. When taken by the arms of the revolutionists they were severely chastised for their crimes. And now the Spanish Minister comes forward to ask of this Government to degrade the officers under whose orders these chastisements were inflicted. It is not difficult to see in what light such assumption is regarded by this Government, and what will be the result of such insolent demands.

News has been received from Teple that Mr. SALVADOR ITURBIDE, son of the Emperor ITURBIDE, was lately drowned in that city while bathing. This sad news must fall heavy on the relatives and friends of the departed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Case of the Braman—Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 1.

Before Judge BETTS.

THE BRAMAN—TIME TO ANSWER GIVEN.

The process against the brig *Braman* was returnable this morning, and when called, Mr. E. C. Benedict appeared on behalf of the claimant and requested the usual time to answer, viz.: 10 days. Mr. Joachimssen, on behalf of the Government, objected to the time being given, stating that a claim had been filed by Mr. Fraser as owner of the vessel, but that it seemed probable from the testimony before the Commissioner that there was no such man as Fraser, but that he was really named Joseph—one of the firm of Oakes & Joseph. That the Court had thus been imposed upon, and the Court ought not to allow its proceedings to be interfered with in this way.

Mr. Benedict said that as for Mr. Fraser being such a shadowy personage as had been stated, all the witnesses before the Commissioner had spoken of him as a real man—one who was on board the vessel or in Wall-st., or elsewhere, walking and talking like any other man. That every one knew that he himself was as much opposed to the slave-trade as any one, but it was commonly considered among us that the higher the crime was with which a man was charged, the more strictly were the proceedings of the law to be scrutinized to see that he had all his rights; that there was nothing here to warrant the depriving this man of the ordinary privileges of a claimant in a civil suit, such as this was.

Mr. Joachimssen was proceeding to argue upon the facts of the case more at length, but the Court said that none of these matters were or could be before it at present; that if Mr. Fraser was not the proper claimant, the District-Attorney must except to his claim and have the question tried in a regular way.

Mr. Joachimssen said they had excepted to the claim, and the Court ought not to allow the claimant, under such circumstances, to put in any answer until it had been determined that he was the proper party; that he was asking a favor which he must show some cause for. But the Court said that would be to prejudge the matter; that for more than twenty years back it had been the almost universal custom to give a party time to answer on the return of process, and it was so generally done that the District-Attorney must rather be called on to show reason why it should not be granted.

Ten days' time was accordingly given to the claimant to answer.

FORFEITURE OF DA COSTA'S RECOGNIZANCE.

After the processes had been returned, Mr. Joachimssen directed the recognizance of Mr. Da Costa to be called. He did not appear. Mr. Benedict requested that it might lie over until to-morrow—that he had been told that Da Costa would appear this morning, but he had not come yet, and he presumed that he would do so by that time.

Judge BETTS said that these things had better be done regularly, and, as it was Mr. Da Costa's duty to appear this morning, the recognizance had better be forfeited; but he added that he should relieve against such a mere technical forfeiture, if the man did really appear.

Mr. Joachimssen then gave notice to Mr. Castro and Mr. Reis, who were present in Court, that he should have their recognizances called again a week from Wednesday.

Mr. Black then stated to the Court that he appeared as counsel for Mr. Reis, who had given bail, but was desirous of having an examination, and as the District-Attorney doubted whether it could be had after bail had been given, he brought the matter before the Court. Judge BETTS intimated that, as there was to be a Grand Jury next week, perhaps it would be better to have no examination, unless induced Mr. Reis was in custody, or would put himself in custody. And so the matter was dropped

Decisions were also rendered in the following cases this morning:

SALVAGE JURISDICTION.

Joseph Bounty vs. *The Schooner Alexander Law.*—This was a libel for salvage recompense. The schooner had grounded on the rocks near Hell Gate, and her master hired of the libelant about 130 water casks to be lashed alongside her and placed in her hold, for which he agreed to pay 2½ cents each per day, and also a sloop to be placed alongside to assist in floating the schooner, for which he engaged to pay $10 per day. The schooner remained in possession of her master and owners. The claimant tendered and paid into Court $160, in satisfaction of the libelant's claim.

Held by the Court—That there was nothing in the mode of the libelant's employment or the services he engaged to perform, which gives him the character of a salvor. The engagement was a personal contract with the master of the schooner for assistance to be rendered under his exclusive direction in this harbor, to and about a vessel lying fast ashore.

That the Court has heretofore decided that such claims did not come within the Admiralty jurisdiction, *in rem*. (Stinges *vs.* The steamboat *Oregon*.)

That as it would seem useless to have further litigation about a matter, when there is so little difference between the parties, the Court advises the parties to consent to a decree for libelant for the amount tendered. Otherwise the libel must be dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Stevens and Hoxie. For claimant, Mr. Donohue.

ARE PORCELAIN FIGURES PAINTINGS?

The United States vs. *Six cases Porcelain Figures, &c.*—The libel in this case was filed to forfeit the goods, under the 28th section of the act of Aug. 30, 1842, prohibiting the importation of "indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings and transparencies." These goods were composed of a series of indecent and obscene figures, in porcelain or pottery ware, stained or colored. The indecency was in the shape or posture of the figures themselves, and not wholly in the painting, nor was it proved but that the coloring was worsted in in the ordinary method of staining baked wares.

A verdict of condemnation was taken by consent, and this was a motion in arrest of judgment.

Held by the Court—That though a liberal intendment will be applied to the language or the statute, in order to reach the mischief it was designed to suppress, yet the Court cannot travel beyond the real enactment and bring within its scope things independent of its prohibition, only for the reason that they tend to cause those mischiefs.

That the act does not declare it to be an offence to import indecent statues, castings, or any representation in wood, stone, the earths or metals, unless they have the quality of transparencies. That the law has not included pottery ware, unless such article be made the base of a probable print, painting, lithograph, or transparency.

That these articles do not stand in that predicament.

Judgment, therefore, is arrested, but with a certificate of probable cause for the seizure.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 20.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

The people ex rel. The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *The Tax Commissioners of the City and County of New York*—This was an application made on behalf of the relators by Mr. John E. Devlin, for a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the proceedings of the Tax Commissioners, in relation to the assessment upon them. The company having been assessed upon their actual capital, $2,000,000, desired upon a technical construction of an Act of the Legislature, to have the amount in which they were assessed reduced to the sum of $100,000.

Mr. Wilcoxson appeared in behalf of the Tax Commissioners, and urged the denial of the writ, upon grounds of public convenience, and that the relators had other more appropriate, as well as ample remedies if the Commissioners had misconstrued the law.

The Judge denied the motion.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxetivo disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a modern's degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal finid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, as a no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—This Revolutionary data will long be remembered as a prophetic allusion to the universal downfall of crowned heads. Still, crowned heads, in this sentence, are limited to heads of sovereigns who wear crowns of gold and silver, of diamonds and of pearls; and the downfall of those rich baubles gave every one of our sovereign people a perfect right to wear crowns not exactly to their heads, but to the heads carrying their democratic heads. Now, we will venture that none of our Fourth of July jubilants will jeopardize the safety of their pates upon that memorable occasion, without protecting them beneath the crown of the light and elegant hats made for Summer wear by KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street; for none know them but who wear them—none name them but to praise. "Knox het" should be inserted in all future editions of the dictionary, with this definition: "The combination and concentration of all that taste, skill and experience can produce in the way of covering for the human head." We have inserted it in our "Walker."

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Of all the places of amusement the favorite National must take the premium for the best Fourth of July entertainments. The ladies and children have been provided for most excellently for the afternoon. The great National Drama of the "Battle of Brandywine," and the very best of all the pantomimes, "Raoul, or the Magic Star," are to be performed. Every member of the Company appearing. In the evening will be presented the "Battle of Brandywine," pantomime of "Four Lovers," and comic drama of the "Limerick Boy."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 195 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Newport and Saratoga Dress Goods, &c., at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway, New-York, may be procured, black and colored, real India Pineapple, which is indispensable for Newport and seashore dresses. Nankin Silks, Pongees, Tussor Silks, Madras Handkerchiefs, and a thousand other articles, many of which are only to be found at the above establishment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The healing and cooling effect of this balsamic Ointment upon burns, scalds, running sores, irritations of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, and all external inflammation, is a miracle in surgery. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

FOURTH OF JULY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Cool, quiet and interesting. Performances nearly every hour. The great $500 prize Drama! Farces, Songs, Dances, &c. The feats of the monkeys, the feats of the lady in the lion's den, the living skeleton, the dwarf lady, living sea tigers, &c. Only two shillings to see everything.

Advertisement.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This magnificent structure will, as usual, be open to the public on the Fourth of July: it contains many things, curious and wonderful. CAREW'S great work, "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put on exhibition, and is alone worth the price of admission.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $500 will be paid for a "Singer" machine, if superior to HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES, No. 409 Broadway, which use smaller needles and cut the fabric less than any other machines. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The reason why you can always get fitted with good shirts at MCLAUGHLIN'S is, that he manufactures them expressly for custom-trade; and is thus enabled to sell the best goods at the lowest prices. His store is No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—NOS. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG-ISLAND.

Political.

A Fillmore and Donelson Club has been organized in the Fourth Ward of Brooklyn, and the following gentlemen elected as officers:—*President*—JOHN DIKEMAN. *Vice-Presidents*—O. CARTER, E. J. WHITTOCK, E. S. NEXEN, MATTHEW HALL. *Secretaries*—JOHN GANETT, J. W. ELLSWORTH. *Treasurer*—A. DORLAN.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-seven patients were admitted to this Hospital during the week ending yesterday; 54 were discharged, and one died. Total number remaining, 382.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the jenny house, attached to the ropewalk of PIERRE A. DUCHOS & Co., corner of Cypress Hills plankroad and Bushwick-avenue, caught fire and consumed property valued at about $500, before it was extinguished.

Drowned.

A boy, named James McFarland, was drowned at the Atlantic Dock yesterday, while bathing. His body was recovered.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Rev. W. S. MAYCHETT and Miss EMMA J., eldest daughter of Wm. Haines, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 3, by Rev. Wm. B. Ferris, Mr. HENRY B. HOWELL, of this City, formerly of Greenfield, Conn., to Miss MARY KATE, youngest daughter of Thomas Wilde, Sr.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. L. S. Weed, Mr. JOSHUA J. GASCOIGNE to Miss LAVINIA M. THORN, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. WILLIAM EGGLES to Miss CORNELIA MORTIMER, youngest daughter of James] Mortimer, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Rye Neck, on Wednesday, July 2, at the residence of George R. Jackson, by Rev. John M. Ward, JOSEPH W. COOK to CATHARINE A. OWENS, both of this City.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday afternoon, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn, Mr. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, of this City, to Miss ABBY E., second daughter of Col. Elhenan Martin, of Williamsburg.

At North Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 3, in St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. S. Stocking, N. M. BELDEN, of Andover, Mass., to Miss SARAH JANNE, daughter of S. S. Stocking, Esq., of Norwich, Conn.

At Fishkill, N. Y., on Thursday, June 19, at the residence of Mr. William White, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of this City, Mr. GEORGE H. BENEDICT and Miss MARIA A. WHITE, both of New-York.

At Utica, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, CHAS. S. WILSON and ANNE HUNTINGTON, daughter of Dr. N. H. Dering, all of Utica.

In this City, on Saturday, June 28, at the residence of Capt. J. W. Hart, by Rev Heman Bangs, Mr. S. HOPKINS and Miss S. C. DARLON.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 1, THOMAS MARIS, infant son of Wm. Wilson, M. D.

In this City, on Thursday, July 3, ALICE, only daughter of Eldridge and Jennet Van De Werken, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 429 Pearl-st.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 2, suddenly, Rev. CORNELIUS CORNELL VAN ARSDALE, D. D.

At Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday, June 25, CORNELIA, wife of Edward S. Loop, in the 23d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, July 3—P. M.

The English mail received early to-day by the steamer *Hermann*, though not so late as the telegraphic summary from the *Canada*, whose mails were not delivered at our Post-Office until very late this evening, gave abundant assurance not only that the Crampton and Enlistment difficulty is amicably and finally settled, but that the leading London press is disposed to concur in the justice of the personel exceptions taken by the Washington Cabinet to the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON. This point is an important one, as a pledge that the quarrel is fairly over, and without leaving among the English people, however it may be with the Ministry, anything like a rankling feeling of resentment to cause trouble hereafter.

Under this happier state of our foreign political affairs, which for six or eight months past have created more or less disturbence to confidence, it is not at all surprising that the Money and Stock Markets should move with more life and buoyancy, as they have done for some days past. The outside orders for shares and bonds are now exercising some control over the fluctuations of Wall-street, and there is less speculation in proportion going on between the Brokers for a daily turn of an eighth or a quarter ₹ cent. profit. There was renewed activity to-day in the leading Road Stock, New-York and Erie, and a higher price was attained this afternoon than has been known for two years. The closing sales at the Board were at 65⅝ ₹ cent., being 1⅝ ₹ cent. advance on the last price of yesterday. Street sales subsequently made at 65⅝. The registered sales of the day reach 8,000 shares, to which may be added a considerable amount of Street sales on private terms. There was a liberal business done in the other Road Stocks, and the general list closed firm at full rates. Erie Bonds of 1875 and 1871, and Hudson River Third Mortgages further advanced, and Missouri State Stock was firm at 86⅛@¼ for immediate delivery, although lower contracts were made at the option of the seller to deliver in 4 months.

The supply of Money is liberal to the leading Brokers at 6 ₹ cent., who find ready employment for it in carrying stocks, and we notice a little more activity in the demand on mercantile paper, some good lists of which, 90 days to 4 months to run, are offered at 8 ₹ cent. The shorter dates continue to go at 7 ₹ cent., and a few select names are passed at the same figure 3 to 4 months. Foreign Bills firm at 109⅞@110 on London; with a moderate business for Saturday's steamer. The packet for that day is the *Atlantic* of the Colline line. She will take out $600,000 to $800,000 in Gold. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $166,369; paid $109,890, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,147,070.

JUNE RECEIPTS OF THE RAILROADS.

	June, 1856.	June, 1855.
Hudson River.....	$120,875	$120,411
New-Haven	66 055	66,809

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders, in general meeting at Pittsburg, have agreed to consolidation with the Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago, so as to make a single line and interest from Pittsburg to Chicago. The stockholders in the other two roads had previously agreed to the movement.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been advertised: Columbia Fire Insurance, 5 ₹ cent.; Harmony Fire, 8 ₹ cent.; Merchants' Fire, 10 ₹ cent.; Butchers and Drovers' Bank, 5 ₹ cent.; Mechanics and Traders' Fire, 7 ₹ cent.; Nassau Bank, 4 ₹ cent.; Eighth-avenue Road, (quarterly,) 3 ₹ cent.; Bank of Commerce, 4 ₹ cent.

We understand, unofficially, that it is the determination of the Reading Company to pay 4 ₹ cent. half-yearly dividend, in cash, in the course of the present month, or declare it to be payable early in August.

The Teverton Coal and Railroad Company, operating in the Northern Coal field of Pennsylvania, have recently made the following strong and influential Board of Directors: James L. Morris, (President,) William H. Russell, Aquilla G. Stout, William H. Macy, George J. Pumpelly, George W. Beebee, John H. Williams, Jonathan Thorne, Thomas Robins, Joseph R. Curtis, Charles E. Butler, Thomas S. Gibbes and James T. Soutter. The Capital paid in is $1,720,000, and the present value of the property, including 14½ miles railroad, complete, and connecting the mines with the Pennsylvania Public Works, on the Susquehanne, is stated at $3,010,000, as follows:

1. The Coal Lands, (3,352 acres,) at $500 ₹ acre, a very low estimate for them..	$1,926,000
2. The Woodland is worth at least.....	100,000
3. The Railroad, bridges, buildings, shutes and screens, depôt grounds, docks, basins and preparation of mines, have cost, in money judiciously and economically expended.....	984,000
Making an aggregate of.....	$3,010,000

For the further and full development of the resources of this property the Company will require in all the next twelve months about $900,000, for which the Board proposed to issue a 7 ₹ cent. first mortgage.

The City Avenue Railroads are, of late, finding more favor from parties seeking dividend-paying shares for investment. The increased traffic, this Summer, as compared with May and June, 1855, is about 25 to 27½ ₹ cent., and the Third and Eighth Aveunes are paying quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 ₹ cent. a year, while the Sixth and Second pay 8 ₹ cent. a year. The Third-avenue has very rapidly emerged from the embarrassments into which it fell from mismanagement and extravagance some years ago, and the shares have rapidly advenced from 28 to 80 ₹ cent. The traffic in May and June was $69,117, against $56,165 same months last year.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is pretty large for this

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1497. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—8 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Adjournment of Congress on the 28th—The British Legation—Increase of Pay in the Army—Gen. Smith Ordered to the Western Departments—The Netherlands Consul and the Keating Murder, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

The Senate's resolution to adjourn on the 28th July rapidly grows in favor with the Anti-Administration men, and will probably be adopted.

The State Department has no information of instructions issued to Mr. LUMLEY, Mr. CRAMPTON's late Secretary of Legation, to reopen the British Legation in this city, although no doubt is entertained that such a step will be taken by the British Government.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives will report an increase of the pay of officers of the Army, and no increase of price of the rations.

The increase of pay will be about forty per cent. in the case of colonels, and gradually greater in the descending grades. There can be no doubt of the necessity and justice of this measure, especially in its application to the lower grades, and it is to be hoped it will meet with general concurrence. No one who will examine the subject can fail to see that the officers of the United States Army receive a compensation quite inadequate to the necessities of a decent support.

General PERSIFER F. SMITH was ordered to the command of the Department of the West Head-Quarters at Fort Leavenworth—in place of Gen. TWIGGS, ordered there a year ago, but prevented from going in consequence of ill health. Of course SMITH ranks above Col. SUMNER, and will have command of the troops in Kansas. His recent sojourn at the White House is thus fully explained, and he is doubtless advised of the views and wishes of PIERCE & Co. If he aids them in their scheme of making Kansas a Slave State, will he be rewarded with the vacant Brigadier-Generalship?

M. DU BOIS, the Minister from Netherlands, has not consented to testify upon the trial of HERBERT for the murder of THOMAS KEATING. He has stated his willingness to give his testimony at the State Department, however, which is of no avail, as his evidence can only be received in Court.

As DU BOIS is the most intelligent and therefore the most important witness for the prosecution, who professes to have witnessed the entire transaction, the cause of justice demands that HERBERT's trial should not proceed until opportunity shall have been afforded the Netherlands Government to instruct their Minister to fulfill his duty to the cause of justice and humanity by giving his indispensable testimony.

The stationery contract for supplying the Treasury Department, has been awarded to TAYLOR & MAURY, of Washington, in addition to that for the State Department. S.

Gen. Smith in Charge of the Military Department West—Gov. Shannon Not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH has been appointed to succeed Brigadier-General CLARK in charge of the Military Department West. The head-quarters will be removed from St. Louis to Forth Leavenworth. Col. SUMNER will remain in Kansas subordinate to Gen. SMITH. The Administration has received no intimation from Gov. SHANNON of his intention to resign the Governorship of Kansas, but has received dispatches from him since the date of his alleged letter to Col. BUFORD saying he had resigned.

It is believed here that Gov. SHANNON will not gratify the Administration by resigning.

A Fact Carefully to be Remembered—Food for the Campaign—The Way a Vote was Secured—The English Peace Addresses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

EXPOSURE OF A PRETEXT.

One fact connected with the Kansas question should be marked distinctly, and carefully remembered, by those whom it most directly concerns: SOLOMON G. HAVEN, GEORGE G. DUNN & Co., wanted the Free-State Kansas bill barred in Committee of the Whole, a week ago, because they deemed it important to hear the report of the Kansas Committee of Investigation before voting on the bill. The report was made consequently, on Tuesday, and was read in the presence of these gentlemen. DUNN paid not the slightest attention to the reading—an indication, it must be supposed, that he had, in reality, determined upon his course, and that no statement of facts should change it. HAVEN listened attentively, and, if we may judge by his vote, came to the conclusion that the Border Ruffians were right, and that the Free-State men in Kansas had no grievences to complain of worth his aid in redressing. For HAVEN, DUNN, HARRISON, FULLER, BROWN, WHITNEY and WHEELER voted, at last, against the bill for the admission of Kansas with her Free-State Constitution, notwithstanding the necessity for such admission, as the cure of the stupendous evils proven by the Kansas Report to exist. They have fulfilled their partisan duty, and satisfied the South that the Fillmore Party can set as much dirt for the Slave power as the veriest Buchanier can manage.

FOOD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. GROW, of Penn., as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, deserves great credit for his skillful engineering of the Kansas bill through the House. His speeches in opening and closing the debate were clear, pointed and logical. Nothing could be more simple and convincing than is his argument showing that the conduct of the people of Kansas in forming a Constitution and State Government has ample precedent in the cases of Michigan and Arkansas, which were recognized and admitted without question by the United States. Republican Associations seeking suitable matter for dissemination among the people ought not overlook this speech of Mr. GROW's.

PERSEVERANCE AGAINST DIFFICULTIES.

Hon. RICHARD MOTT, of the Fifth District of Ohio, has been for some time past on Long Island shore, for the benefit of his health. On Tuesday last a dispatch was sent to him, stating the importance of his presence here, to vote on the Kansas bill. The dispatch fell into the hands of his nephew, at New-York, who saw that it would be impossible to get it to Mr. MOTT by any ordinary channel, in time to be of service. Accordingly, he proceeded at once to the river side, where he chartered a steamer which he found already fired up, proceeded to his uncle's rural retreat, for which he had to hunt in the darkness of night, awoke him from his sleep, and conveyed him to New-York in time to take the Wednesday evening train for this city. He arrived here on Thursday morning, and the vote of RICHARD MOTT was recorded for the bill to give peace and security and the rights of free men to the citizens of Kansas. Such energy and perseverance in a good cause are worthy of commemoration.

DECIDED CONTRAST—THE TWO NEPHEWS.

How much more honorable and manly is this achievement of the nephew of Mr. MOTT, than was that of another nephew who so recently assailed the life of a Senator for exercising that freedom of speech which Border-Ruffianism has suppressed in Kansas. By the way, I heard a striking expression from the lips of a Southern lady, and a slaveholder, a day or two since, in allusion to the latter affair. Remarking the fact that the State of South Carolina presented a sword to Col. FREMONT for his services in the conquest of California, she said, "South Carolina presents her heroes with swords, and her cowards with canes!" It is not an entire South which justifies the assault upon Mr. SUMNER, but only the political managers who justly fear that the occurrence will react in the North against BUCHANAN and the Pro-Slavery Democratic party, in the approaching Presidential canvass, and those who, with them, care more for the success of Slavery than for anything else.

THE EUROPEAN PEACE ADDRESSES.

I perceive that Philapelphia has held a meeting to respond to the recent Manchester Peace Address to the citizens of the United States. That is well. But why should not the merchants of New-York hold a similar meeting to respond to the similar Liverpool address? This would be peculiarly appropriate, in view of the intimate commercial relations between Liverpool and New-York. Surely the New-York merchants can do up that sort of thing quite as well as their transatlantic friends. Besides reciprocating the friendly feeling breathed by the Liverpool Address, the New-Yorkers ought to correct a flagrant error in the latter document, which shows that the English mind had not understood the enlistment question, in consequence of the failure of their Government or their press to publish the documentary facts. The Liverpool

AN ERROR—A MARKET FOR ENTERPRISE.

Address states that, although the British Government sent out to their Minister here instructions to engage in recruiting, they countermanded the order the next day! This and many other errors of the British public would all have been corrected long ago by the publication of Mr. MARCY's dispatch of the 28th December; but the very first document published in England on the subject was MARCY's last dispatch of the 27th of May. It certainly is remarkable that documents of so much interest as those upon the enlistment question should have failed to find their way into the British press for so long a period after their publication here. The fact shows either a great want of enterprise, or an influence of the Government over the press, quite inconsonant with American ideas. S.

Political Matters.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CAMP—FILLMORE AND DONELSON INDORSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5.

Twenty-three States were represented in the American National Camp, in session here yesterday. W. J. HAMILL, of Maryland, presided. After the usual business of the Annual Session had been transacted a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

FREMONT AND JOHNSTON RATIFICATIONS.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 5.

The American Executive Committee, of Allegheny County, ratified to-day, the nominations of FREMONT and JOHNSON. At Alleghany City the American Councils also ratified the same nominations.

THE NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 5.

The proposed National Whig Convention was not held here yesterday.

The Fourth.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

The heavy rain of yesterday morning, and occasional showers during the day, dampened the order of "Young America," and materially interfered with the usual display of the Fourth. The review of the Military, the Firemen's procession, the dinner of the City Officials in Faneuil Hall, and the regetta on Charles River, took place according to programme, but the public generally were compelled to remain in-doors. Several thousand people congregated in the Common in the evening, and witnessed a highly interesting balloon ascension, by a son of the celebrated aeronant, Mr. Wise, in the balloon Young America. After remaining in the air about two hours a safe descent was made in South Braintree, fourteen miles from the Common. The exhibition of Fireworks on the Common was postponed till Monday evening.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here with spirit.

The Democracy held their annual meeting on Independence-square, and the Keystone Club gave a banquet. Quite a number of fires occurred—none causing much damage.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 5.

At New-Canaan yesterday, while some persons were preparing to fire a salute, a boy threw a fire-cracker among a pile of cartridges, explodiog the whole, by which twenty bystanders were badly burned. One is dead, and five others are not expected to live.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 5.

Yesterday was quietly observed here, and no accidents occurred of a serious nature.

In a fight this (Saturday) morning, between some rowdy gangs in the western part of the city, several persons were wounded by pistol shots.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

There was no public celebration of Independence day here. At a merry-making in the suburbs last evening, CHARLES A. BELL, a sea captain, was killed. He was a native of Bremen.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 5.

The Fourth of July in this city was celebrated with great enthusiasm. A few trifling accidents occurred.

Great Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 6.

A storm of rain and hail, with vivid lightning, passed over this city this afternoon. Two or three vessels were upset in the harbor, and some lives are reported lost. The steamer *Menemon*, Capt. SANFORD, ran ashore on Thatcher's Island, and although nearly full of water, efforts are being made to float her off.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

The steamer *M. Sanford*, from Boston for Bangor, went ashore at 2 o'clock this morning, on Thrasher's Island, where she remains, badly stove.

Col. Fremont's Religion—The Catholic Story Refuted.

From the Independent.

Political heats are apt to hatch out falsehoods as tropical heats do venomous insects. But Christian men should be especially careful that *they* do not countenance or propagate such falsehood.

At this time, many newspapers recklessly charge Col. FREMONT with being a Roman Catholic. Though it has been authoritatively contradicted, it still continues to be asserted, and in very positive and impudent forms.

We have taken pains to inform ourselves in this matter, and now state to the Christian public the simple truth, that good men, at least, may cease to bear false witness.

Col. FREMONT was blessed with a mother of devoted piety. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, St. Philip's, Charleston, S. C., and reared her son in her own faith. Indeed, until he was 14, Col. FREMONT was educated in the hope and expectation that he would become an Episcopal minister. At 16, he was *confirmed* in the Episcopal Church, and *has, ever since, when within reach of the Church, been an attendant and communicant.* And since his temporary sojourn in New-York, he has been an attendant at Dr. ANTHON's Church, until recently; and now he worships at Grace Church. Mrs. FREMONT was reared strictly in the Presbyterian Church, *and united with the Episcopal Church upon her marriage with* Col. FREMONT. Their children have been baptized in the Episcopal Church. It is said that a daughter has been sent to a Catholic institution for education. So far from it, *she has never been sent away from home at all*, but has been educated by her own mother.

It is well known that Mrs. FREMONT is the daughter of Col. BENTON, and that, at the time, her father was opposed to her marriage. Col. FREMONT personally solicited several Protestant clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony, but on account of Col. BENTON's opposition to it, they were unwilling to do it. A female friend, in this exigency, said that she could find a clergyman who would aid without fear, and brought in a Catholic clergyman, who married them. Like a true lover and gallant man, FREMONT said, that he did not care *who* did it, so that it was done quick and strong. Had we been in Col. FREMONT's place, we would have been married if it had required us to walk through a row of priests and bishops as long as from Washington to Rome, winding up with the Pope himself.

Is it not ludicrous to see a class of citizens so terribly frightened at the spread of Catholicism, and dreading the evils of papacy above all things, seizing a quiet Protestant gentleman, and insisting upon it that he *shall* be a Catholic! In vain he struggles and protests; Catholic he *shall* be, whether he will or not! "But, gentlemen, I do not believe in the doctrines; I was reared by a Protestant mother, in a Protestant church; I have married a Protestant wife; my children have had Protestant baptism; we and they attend Protestant worship, and we are, both by education and conviction, Protestants. You must excuse us, but we *cannot* be Catholics." The eager gentlemen will not be baffled. "You *shall* be Catholics; you are Catholics; we will have you Catholics; all that you say may be true, in some mysterious manner; you *are* Catholics, and we will have it so!" Poor Col. FREMONT. We do not see how he will get over it! These terrible Protestants of the *Express* are out with sword and pen, determined that he shall be a Catholic!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baltic.

Subsidence of the Excitement on the Crampton Dismissal.

Discussions on the Central American Question.

THE FRENCH REGENCY.

THE SOUND DUES.

Cotton Trade Firmer—Flour and Wheat Steady—Corn Dull.

Consols, 94 5-8—3-4.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool, about 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, the 25th of June, arrived at her dock yesterday morning about 11 o'clock.

The British and North American Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, arrived off Liverpool on the evening of Sunday, the 22d, and came up the river about midnight.

The excitement on American affairs had subsided so much as no longer to exercise any unsettling effect on the markets. Several of the leading presses continue to keep up a series of grumbling editorials, but, on the whole, they are pitched in a more reasonable key. The London *Times*, however, warns the Government to have Central American affairs settled up before Mr. BUCHANAN shall come to the Presidency; the recruiting affair having been Mr. PIERCE's question, and Central America BUCHANAN's.

Parliament had been occupied in discussing the propriety of altering the form of test oaths. The Committee of the Commons on the Danish Sound Dues had commenced session.

France is interested on the subject of the Empress' regency, and from other parts of Europe the news is of a miscellaneous and unimportant kind.

The probable loss of the American ship *Ocean Queen*, Captain SMITH, of the London and New-York Line, with 110 lives, has been reported at Lloyds. This ship left the London docks on Feb. 8, with a full miscellaneous cargo, and 85 steerage passengers. On Feb. 15 she was spoken off the Isle of Wight, all well, since which nothing has been heard of her, and there is reason to fear she was lost in the ice in which the steamer *Pacific* perished. The ship *G. R. Lamar*, which left the Thames the same time as the *Ocean Queen*, was in great jeopardy from ice on her voyage out.

The ship *Moro Castle*, of Windsor, N. S., timber laden, was abandoned at sea, and has been towed into Crookhaven, water-logged and with masts gone.

The ship *Marco Polo* had arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne, with £316,000 in gold.

The American ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool to Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 7th of June, lat. 38° N. long 51° W. The crew were rescued by the *Jane E. Walsh*, from Havana, and taken into Falmouth on the 24th June.

Sunday music is continued in the Parks, and is paid for by private subscription.

Prussian papers reassert that Queen VICTORIA will certainly visit Berlin in September next. No intimation to that effect has yet transpired in London.

Among the latest financial projects spoken of is a Joint Stock University, to grant degrees and pay dividends.

A dividend of one shilling in the pound is to be made in a few days on the joint and separate estates of STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES, the fraudulent bankers.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for running monthly mail steamers between England and the Cape of Good Hope, with probable extension to the Mauritius and India.

The London *Gazette* contains an official notice, declaring Dr. RAE and his companions entitled to the reward of £10,000, offered to those who should first ascertain the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

On the 20th the French Senate met for the nomination of a Committee to examine a project of the *Senatus consultum* concerning regency of the Empire. The Committee was appointed thus: Count PORTALIS, President; Ferdinand Barrot, Secretary; M. Barthe, Marshal Canrobert, M. Delangle, Gen. Flahault, Gen. d'Hautpoul, Gen. d'Ornano, Marquis Pastoret, M. Sapey.

On the subject of the new tariff the *Moniteur* says:

"Some manufacturers have been thrown into alarm by certain provisions of the bill for withdrawing prohibitions from the customs tariff, but their uneasiness is uncalled for. The Government, in deciding that the removal of the prohibitions should be proposed to the legislative body, intended that they should be replaced by high protective duties in the interest of national labor. The new tariffs have been considered with this view; and, in order more completely to attain the object desired, the Government is about to propose an advance on certain items in the tariff."

A bill has been brought in to enthorize the Minister of Finance to inscribe on the book of the public debt, with interest to run from 23d June, 1856—900,000 francs, three per cent. rentes, in name of the heirs of MARIE THERESE, of Orleans, Queen of the Belgians; 200,000 francs in name of the Princess MARIE CLEMENTINE, of Orleans, Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha; and 200,000 francs in name of the heirs of the Princess MARIE CHRISTINE, of Orleans, Duchess of Würtemburg, daughters of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The Council of State has signified its assent, and the project is about to be submitted to the Legislative Body, whose acquiescence is not doubtful.

The new Spanish marriage is so far advanced that the King of Bavaria has formally demanded the hand of the Infanta AMALIA for Prince ADALBERT,—to which request the Queen of Spain has formally replied: "I grant, with pleasure, the hand of my most beloved cousin and sister." The telegraph notifies the circumstance that the Queen herself has had *une fausse couche*.

The King of the Netherlands has accepted the resignation of Baron VON HALL, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference of the Zollverein, at Eisenach, have begun their session.

The Kings of Prussia and Bavaria have had an interview at Augsburg, attended by their respective premiers, Messrs. MANTEUFFEL and PFORDTEN.

The Prussian Government has made offers to the Argentine Republic of a treaty of commerce and navigation, and negotiations will shortly be entered upon to give it effect.

The refugees in Modena, Reggio, Parma and Tuscany intend to present an address to Count CAVOUR, and have struck a medal in his honor. It is current that the Sardinian Government has just issued a note in reply to that of Austria. Sardinia denies the imputation of fostering revolution, but expresses a fear it may break out if existing Governments do not place themselves at the head of Italian nationality.

The Pope has nominated six new Cardinals, of whom three are Italians, two Austrians and one French.

The town of Kars had been surrendered to the Turks, and the Turkish troops had evacuated the fortress of Redout-Kaleh. The demolition by the Russians of the fortifications of Remi and Ismael is confirmed. Two workmen are employed, under engineer officers, in leveling the walls, and in sending the stones to Odessa. The Russians say that the fortifications they are destroying were built by themselves, and that they will give up the fortress to the Turks in the same condition it was when captured by Suwarrow.

The Emperor of Russia has called together a new Cabinet. It includes the well-known names of GORTSCHAKOFF, (Foreign Affairs,) LANSKOI, OSTENSACKEN and OKLOFF. This new Cabinet has the appearance of being a concession to Western opinion.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Imperial Baptism—Procession, Ceremonies and Festivities—Creation of a Regency.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

The insatiable appetite for gaudy shows, which is so striking a characteristic of the Parisian population, has been well surfeited this week. As usual, Providence smiled on the lucky man who governs France, and the weather was superb. It had even been disagreeably warm and dusty for several days, when on the morning of the day of the baptism a torrent of rain fell, which cooled the air and laid the dust. A cool and clear atmosphere continued during the three days' *fêtes*.

It would hardly interest you at this distance to know how the Imperial infant conducted himself on this occasion, or how much in round dollars he carried on his back in lace. Nor, perhaps, would it interest you to read a description of the theatrical decorations of Notre Dame and of the Hotel de Ville, or of the magnificence of the *cortège* and of the official ceremonies. You have read of, and perhaps seen, so many of these grand *fêtes* in France, that you will scarcely require a description of this one. Yet there were some features of it which ought to be noticed.

The number of strangers who came to Paris on this occasion, was, according to police estimates, about four hundred thousand. This immense number added to the population of Paris, sufficed to swell the crowd in the neighborhood of the *fêtes* to a point beyond endurance.

In the grand *cortège* on Saturday, the Pope's Cardinal, who preceded the Emperor, and had a separate *cortège*, was a principal object of attraction to the people. He was dressed in scarlet, wore a skull cap, and rode alone in a carriage drawn by eight horses. He was preceded by two squadrons of mounted chasseurs and followed by two squadrons of dragoons. Two other carriages contained Cardinals, Bishops, and high officers of the palace. At the doors of the Legate's carriage rode two officers of his Majesty. The Legate was received along the line of procession with every mark of respect on the part of the people, and from time to time stretched out his hand towards them to offer his benediction. I was of the happy number who fell under the shadow of the good man's hand, but I could not help but remark that he bore an air of princely *hauteur* about him which might suit the region of Rome, or of France under the first BOURBONS, but which was certainly out of place in the Democratic France of to-day.

The eight or nine carriages which preceded that of the Emperor, were the same as were used on the occasion of the marriage of their Majesties three years ago. The Imperial Prince rode in the carriage which was occupied by their Majesties on that occasion. The carriage of the Emperor was new, and is said to be the costliest one in Europe. It was drawn by eight bay horses, richly caparisoned, with waving plumes of feathers on their heads and along their mains. Each horse was led by a groom in the livery of the Palace. The escort of the Emperor was made up of the Carabiniers, the Dragoons, the Guides, the Cuirassiers, the mounted Artillery, and the Cent-Gardes. The whole procession reached half a mile, exclusive of that of the Legate, which was separated by a space of ten minutes.

A circumstance of some political signification, which was generally remarked, was, that Marshals CANROBERT and BOSQUET rode at the carriage doors of the Imperial Prince, while the Marshals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and CASTELLANE rode at those of the Emperor. It will be recollected, also, that CANROBERT and BOSQUET were named Marshals on the occasion of the birth of the Imperial Prince, and that the Emperor verbally constituted those officers the Prince's guardians. BOSQUET and CANROBERT are the youngest and the only popular men with the people in the whole corps of Marshals, so that the policy of the Emperor in this, as in everything else, is wise and far-seeing. There is more hope for the son of LOUIS NAPOLEON governing France than there was for the son of the first NAPOLEON.

The ceremony of baptism at Notre Dame was a rich and gaudy ceremony. But the elaborate decoration of the interior of the old cathedral and the manner of the ceremony were altogether too theatrical and too showy to merit the appellation of solemn and imposing. Yet it was a grand ceremony, and in fifty years from now will be an event upon which historians will elaborate whole chapters of learned description.

On the line of procession every balcony, every window and house-top, was occupied at sums varying from ten to a hundred francs the place. The extent to which certain rich proprietors indulged in this speculation was an outrage. But the individuals fleeced were foreigners, and the police did not interfere. The Englishman and the Russian are paying back the expenses of the war.

The *fêtes* of Sunday were more remarkable for the immense number of people who crowded the capitol, then for the character of the amusements offered, for these were only a repetition of those so often seen in Paris. There was one feature of the programme, however, which was new, and which deserves notice. The new rue de Rivoli, that magnificent street, hewn out from the densest part of the city, was illuminated by the Government from end to end on a new plan, and with the most perfect success. It was along this street that the *cortège* passed from the Tuileries to Notre Dame and to the Hotel de Ville.

The Grand Dinner at the Hotel de Ville on Saturday night, and the Ball at the same place on Monday night, were both attended by the Court. The splendor of these two *fêtes* will long remain a wonder to the happy number who were favored with invitations. Two balls at the palace at St. Cloud, one to-night and one Sunday night, will close the official *fêtes*, and the Emperor will then go to Plombières for a season of repose.

Contrary to expectation, no titles of nobility were conferred on the occasion of the baptism, and but few promotions were made. It is nevertheless true that a commission was named some time ago to examine the question and to propose a programme for the adoption of the Senate. But it appears that the Emperor was not long in recognising the fact that he would find insurmountable difficulties in the way of each a project, and he therefore abandoned it as a dangerous measure. His Government is essentially Democratic in its origin; its whole prestige rests on this fact; he has acknowledged himself in a public speech a *parvenu*. He has never even crowned himself, for this act would be a violation of the principle on which he claims his power to exist. To claim the right to create titles of nobility would at once weaken his power, for it would estrange from him the entire existing nobility of France, and it would estrange him besides from the large proportion of the Democratic Party who now lend him their support. I ought to add, however, that there are still some who believe that the examination of this subject is only postponed, and that His Majesty will yet run all risks to adopt this measure. They claim that it is not for himself that he will insist on this new power, for he has nothing more to wish for himself; but it is to build up around his son a party and an influence that will secure his future accession to the throne.

As an evidence that the measure of which I have just spoken has been abandoned, the *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the Senate is now engaged on a *Senatus-consulte* which creates a regency. This measure will simply constitute the Empress Regent of France, in case of the death of the Emperor before the majority of the young Prince. The Jerome Bonsparte family will thus be cut off from the Crown entirely. The measure will be eminently popular, for the precedents in favor of Queens, or at least female Regents, in France, are such as to inspire confidence; and certainly no Regent was ever more popular than would be the Empress EUGENIE. This, then, is another ingenious movement of LOUIS NAPOLEON to perpetuate his dynasty.

MALAKOFF.

An American Wedding and Death in Paris.

Our Paris Correspondent writing on the 19th ult., transmits the following items:

A large and brilliant company of Americans and French were convened yesterday morning at the American Embassy, in this city, to witness the marriage of Mr. RONALD MCDONALD, of New-York City, to Miss JOSEPHINE LEMOINE, daughter of Mr. JOHN B. LEMOINE, formerly of Richmond, Va., but for the last seventeen years a resident of Paris. The parties are both young and wealthy, and start in life with every assurance of happiness which the heart could desire. After the ceremony the company were invited to Mr. LEMOINE's house in the Chaussée d'Antin, where a magnificent *déjeûner*, got up in POTEL and CHABOT's best style, furnished the invited guests on this happy occasion a new proof of the generous hospitality which this family has always extended to their friends in Paris.

On the same day there was a mournful funeral, which could not but have damped the spirits of the gay wedding party if the circumstance had been known. A gentleman from Philadelphia, originally from New-Hampshire, Dr. O. E. TURNER, was borne to his grave, followed by a few young men who, although comparative strangers, had learned in a short acquaintance to love and esteem him. Dr. TURNER was about thirty-four years old, and had come to Paris two years ago to study. He was an accomplished, studious and ambitious man—a man of decided talent, and who devoted his whole time to the pursuit of scientific knowledge. Four months ago consumption declared itself in a tubercular form, but the patient, as is usual in that disease, would not believe it, and persisted to the day of his death in asserting that he would soon be better, and would return home. He did not even inform his friends of his dangerous situation, and he thus died among strangers, unconscious of his approaching death. He was a member, however, of the American Medical Society of this City, where he used to take a leading part in the debates, and it was there that he formed the acquaintance of a handful of young men who took an active sympathy in his condition, who visited him regularly, and saw that he needed nothing which his state demanded. He died at Auteuil, a village overlooking the Seine, in the environs of Paris.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

British View of the Present Aspect of the Central American Question.

EXAMINATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—MEANING OF THE WORD "OCCUPY"—WAS THE BELIZE INCLUDED?—THE BAY ISLANDS—A NEW PROPOSITION.

The enlistment question is practically disposed of. The United States' Government has acknowledged the satisfactory nature of the explanations made by that of this country; it has, however, raised a personal quarrel with four of Her Majesty's agents, and dismissed them from their functions within the Republic; and our Government still allowed Mr. DALLAS to remain, in order to negotiate with him (he having for the first time now received powers for such negotiation) respecting the affairs of Central America. A right comprehension of those affairs, and of the treaty which has been made, since President PIERCE's accession to power, the groundwork for discussing them, is, consequently, of interest at this moment. Now, the affairs of Central America may be divided under two heads—these which exist independently of the treaty of 1850—those which are connected with that treaty.

During the last 80 years the English have been established in Belize; and during the last century and a half (with a short interregnum) on the Mosquito coast, as protectors of the Mosquito Indians. A question arises how far they have during the last half century gone beyond any rights which they derived from treaties with Spain, by which treaties they were bound in 1783 and 1786. The only matter, however, to be solved here, as far as the United States are concerned, is whether the Government of that country can, without a very hostile and meddling spirit, interfere with matters which are not matters between it and Great Britain, but between Great Britain and another Power.

With regard to the treaty of 1850 the case is different. Its engagements are direct between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and their consequences, whatever those consequences are, must be abided by. The first questions here to inquire are,—What was the use of the treaty which created these engagements? Was it called for? What were its objects; and how should it be interpreted in reference to those objects? Its necessity and purpose were these: At the moment when it was made, Great Britain was pledged, on one side, to protect the Mosquito territory (in which was included the mouth of the river San Juan) *against* Nicaragua; and the United States were equally pledged to protect and defend the whole of the river San Juan (including that portion which ran through the Mosquito territory) *for* Nicaragua.

It only remained for the American company which had a grant from Nicaragua of the navigation of the river San Juan, to commence the operations which it has since carried on, and by favor of which the American emigration to California has of late years been taking place, in order to bring the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States into open conflict. It was an urgent object, consequently, to prevent this conflict. Another object was to effect a canal communication between the two oceans, which communication could not be made unless by an agreement between Great Britain and the United States with respect to its construction through the territory claimed by the one party for Nicaragua, by the other for the Mosquitoes.

These two objects were effected by the treaty of 1850, without which war would at that time have ensued, and all probability of a ship canal being defeated. Such were the reasons for which the treaty in question was made. What is the cause for the differences which have now arisen out of that treaty? The two Governments, having agreed upon a policy for protecting all communications by ship canal or railway through the isthmus of Central America, wished to agree also as to a policy for restricting themselves in such a manner as would prevent either from exercising an exclusive influence over that isthmus. To effect this it was necessary to choose some form of words which should express how the two Governments in question were to be restricted. It has been said at various times that Sir HENRY BULWER selected the words that were employed with a view of what our brethren in the United States call "being too sharp" for Mr. CLAYTON, or that Mr. CLAYTON had selected them for the same amicable and candid purpose towards our Minister and our country.

The fallacy of these observations is best shown by pointing out that the words in question were not originated either by Sir HENRY BULWER or by Mr. CLAYTON, but selected from a letter addressed by Mr. LAWRENCE, some three or four months before the treaty was negotiated, to Lord PALMERSTON. The reasons for this selection are obvious. Lord PALMERSTON had assented to the principles which Mr. LAWRENCE had used the words in question to assert; and thus the gentlemen who were making a treaty in Washington knew that the expressions used for the purpose of conveying the meaning of the two Governments on a very delicate question had already been used in London by the American Minister, and had received the assent of the British Government.

This part of the affair is of paramount importance, because all parties must admit that the United States Government, in selecting words to express a particular idea from an American State paper addressed by their own Minister then residing at the Court of St. James, to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, must have meant those words to convey in the treaty the meaning they had conveyed in the document from which they were extracted. What were these words, and what sense did Mr. LAWRENCE mean them to convey? On this hinges the whole dispute. Mr. LAWRENCE asked Lord PALMERSTON if the Government of Great Britain "*intended* to occupy or colonize any portion of the Mosquito coast or of Central America." Lord PALMERSTON replied that Great Britain did not intend to occupy or colonize any portion of the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America.

When one person inquires of another whether he *intends* to do a thing, it is clear that he does not then think that that person has done it. It is therefore to be presumed, simply from the phrase above quoted, that Mr. LAWRENCE at that time did not consider that Great Britain had done any of those things to which he referred when he asked the British Government if it *intended* to do them. But, to show the force of this expression more clearly, it is necessary to show the sense that Mr. LAWRENCE attached, first, to the word "occupy;" secondly, to the term "Central America."

Now, the invariable sense given to this word, "occupy," when one nation speaks of a territory not its own, is a military one. Thus the allies "occupied" France by their armies and garrisons after the peace of 1815; Austria "occupied" Tuscany a year or two since; France "occupies" Rome at this moment. Mr. LAWRENCE, moreover, makes it evident that he did use the word "occupy" in this military sense; for in acknowledging Lord PALMERSTON's communication, written in reply to his own, he thanks him for declaring that the British Government has no intention to "*establish military posts* on the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America. Now, we had no military posts in Mosquito at the time of the treaty. This explains why Mr. LAWRENCE asked whether we intended to have them; had the United States Government any, Ministers, fairly ask if we have them. The British Government would say in reply we have not. On this fact really rests the Mosquito question, for the right of protecting the Mosquito Indians never was abolished by the treaty, nor even alluded to, and remains as it stood previous to the treaty.

But the most important term on which explanation is required is "Central America." When Mr. LAWRENCE asked Lord PALMERSTON if the Government intended to occupy or colonize any part of Central America he knew of our possession, occupation, and colonization of Belize. He could not therefore have meant to comprehend Belize within the term "Central America." The best authority, however, on this point is Mr. CLAYTON, who stated in the Senate that it would be as reasonable to contend that California was in Central America as that the settlement of Belize was within Central America. He says, and says justly, the term "Central America" has always been considered by the United States as merely expressing the five Central American States—Guatemala, Honduras, (Spanish,) San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Anything beyond these is not in Central America; whereas British Honduras, or the Belize settlement, is known to be Mexico, and the British Government has actually treated concerning it with Mexico since the separation of that State from the mother country.

Thus, then, the words of Mr. LAWRENCE, and the explanation of those words by Mr. CLAYTON, both set the question of Belize at rest as far as the treaty of 1850 is concerned. Mr LAWRENCE's words show that he did not deem that our actual possession of Belize could be considered as interfering with his question as to whether we intended to "occupy" or hold any portion of Central America; and Mr. CLAYTON's words show that this was because Belize was not in Central America.

The only remaining question in debate relates to the Bay Islands. These we had not formally occupied or colonized in 1850. We have done so since. There were, however, prior to 1850, as the United States Government knew, British settlers upon them. If these islands are fairly within Central America, although we might carry on no argument as to their being dependencies of Belize, it would not perhaps be worth our while to do so. But if it cannot be shown that any Central American State has a clear and indisputable right to them, then Great Britain has the best right.

Such is the real state of the Central American question at this moment. If it is asked what interest we have in these rights we defend, and whether it is sufficient to induce us to go to war in support of them, it must frankly be admitted that *our only great interest is the preservation of our honor.* Belize might be given up without seriously damaging our empire, and the Bay Islands also. In protecting the Indians in Mosquito we have no interest but that of acting with fidelity and humanity, and vindicating that national character of which we have boasted in every treaty we have made for suppressing the slave-trade. But honor, and a character for justice, and a tenacity of its just rights constitute the best property of a nation. They cannot be resigned without degradation, and whether the loss of empire or the loss of anything else degrades a nation, it is a matter of indifference; the nation sinks that is degraded. Moreover, by a constant policy of concession a State nourishes a constant policy of aggression in other States. It would be better to concede at once everything that can be conceded than to concede such things gradually and bit by bit; for such a policy knows no peace. We cannot, therefore, concede to the United States what they cannot justly demand; and the spirit in which their demands have been made does anything but invite such concession.

What, then, can we do to end these troublesome disputes one way or the other? To abrogate the treaty of 1850 would not, as some have supposed, diminish—it would only increase our difficulties; for previous to the treaty we had pretensions more extensive and more vehemently disputed by the United States than those which the treaty left us. Our simple and straightforward course is this:—To throw aside all past correspondence and make a friendly proposal to the United States, consistent with all we have hitherto done and stated, but as consistent as we can make it with American interests. To be clear;—we should propose, first, to make the town now called Greytown, at the month of the River San Juan, a free and independent town; secondly, to assign a legitimate extent of territory to the Mosquito Indians, and place them equally under our protection and that of the United States; or, if the manner in which the United States persist in viewing Indians is not compatible with our own, let the United States point out any other mode of duly protecting these Indians which does not grant any exclusive rights or privileges to Great Britain. Thirdly, let us leave the real condition and position of the Bay Islands to arbitrators. Fourtaly, let us declare that we do not extend our possessions in British Honduras beyond their limits in 1856, and claim from the United States a recognition of those possessions as they existed in 1850. A proposal of this kind would probably terminate the negotiations. If it did not, the United States must desire a quarrel with us; and we must brave that quarrel, for it would be equally ignominious and useless to attempt to escape from it.

THE BAY ISLANDS—LETTER FROM SIR J. PAKINGTON.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: My attention has been called to the following sentence in your leading article of yesterday:

"Notwithstanding, therefore, they (the Bay

stating that he is a near relative of Mr. CRAMPTON, and thus terminates his letter:

"I have most strongly felt, and most firmly believe, that the public interests have been overlooked for private considerations. Sir PHILIP CRAMPTON, Baronet, (of whom the late American Minister is the only son,) and the Earl of CLARENDON, during the Earl's Vice-Royalty in Ireland, as well as in former times, when his Lordship (then Mr. VILLIERS) occupied a situation in the Customs in Dublin, were on terms of the most cordial and intimate friendship; through his Lordship's interest Mr. CRAMPTON first entered on the Diplomatic service—through his Lordship's influence Mr. CRAMPTON was promoted to that exalted position which he has recently filled, and in which, through his Lordship's exertions, he has been retained until the President of the United States has been compelled to dismiss him, though the voice of our country and the honorable feeling of the majority of our countrymen felt that Lord CLARENDON ought at once to have recalled him. I repeat, Sir, and I fully believe, that the public good has been sacrificed to Lord CLARENDON's private friendship, and, therefore, although, personally, I shall feel inclined to spare Mr. CRAMPTON, on the ground of our relationship, I put you in possession of these facts."

Altered Opinions of Mr. Crampton's value as a Diplomatist.

From the London Times, June 17.

It appears from Mr. MARCY's dispatch that Mr. CRAMPTON has not been wholly faultless; that he certainly seems to have taken an active part in the proceedings which were pronounced illegal by the United States Court; and, what is still more unfortunate, persisted in continuing those proceedings even after this decision against them.

We do not doubt Mr. CRAMPTON's fidelity, zeal, and activity in the task which was given him, but he appears to have wanted caution and dignity, and not to have been considerate or particular enough in the means and the instruments which he employed for his object.

We do not doubt in the least Mr. CRAMPTON's faithful devotion to his own Government and good intentions towards the Government to which he was sent. But there is such a thing as a careless and undisciplined fidelity, which tells its master. "Oh, trust me; I know what you want, and I'll do it, and I won't be particular, either." There is a fidelity to a master which implies too little self-respect in a servant. Mr. CRAMPTON appears to have wanted self-respect in the kind of persons with whom he connected himself in these transactions and the style of proceeding he adopted, and to have managed the affair on a free and easy principle, never intending, perhaps, really to offend the United States Government, or to violate the United States law, but simply thinking that "it didn't signify," that it was no use sticking at a trifle, and that the United States Government would never make a fuss about such a little matter. But this was a line unfortunately most unsuitable for dealing with a jealous and ticklish people like our friends across the Atlantic, most tender about their dignity, and on the look-out for the slightest indication of a difference of behavior towards themselves and European Governments.

From the London Times, June 18.

What a plotura has Mr. CRAMPTON drawn of himself! Two mighty nations are on the eve of a quarrel, perhaps of a war. Neither will recede a step. Each confronts the other with invincible pride, and the world trembles for the result. A sudden thought strikes an able and conscientious Minister. "What if we refer the matter to arbitration?" No sooner said than done; a dispatch is written and the offer made; but the dispatch might as well have been unwritten and the offer unmade, for Mr. CRAMPTON cannot take the trouble to read the dispatch through to the end. "Some ha reads and some ha skips," as they say at school; but, unfortunately, that which he skips is the last expedient, except his own disgrace, that remained for preserving two continents and two oceans from the scourge of an internecine war. Take another instance. We wish to recruit in America without infringing her laws; all that we needed was publicity; at least, all that could be done with safety or propriety; and our diplomatist contrives matters so ill that, as it now appears, the distribution of money for the purposes of enlistment is actually traced to his hands. These things our diplomacy can do;—let us now see what it cannot. It can occupy in quiet times a number of lucrative and honorable posts, but the moment the day of pressure comes it cannot produce us a man fit for the emergency. We needed a Minister discreet and courteous, shrewd and vigilant, to represent us in St. Petersburg, and trample out with a firm and wary step the still glowing embers of a conflagration but half extinguished. We wanted a man fitted for a great task. We sought him, and, we hope, have found him, but not in the diplomatic service. We wanted a man twelve years ago to put an end to our discord with America, and we found him not among our diplomatists, but among our merchants, and so the mission was successful.

British View of the Cincinnati Democratic Platform.

From the London Times, June 20.

In the phraseology of the New World the Convention at Cincinnati having "reaffirmed the Baltimore Platform" in a manifesto, adds thereto some resolutions, which will be found in our columns. They are not very pleasant reading, either as to their style, which is very much what the giant Gergantua would have employed for his least amiable occasions, or for their tone, which is that of self-will, as opposed to all the doubts that international right or any other consideration might suggest. At present, however, we are not in the mood to quarrel either with the tone any more than with the style. We are prepared to make things pleasant for our rather quarrelsome cousins, and, if possible, would not leave to Mr. BUCHANAN, in the event of his election, the trouble of discovering some new doctrine of the Monroe class for the settlement of the remaining differences between us.

It is true that on a perusal of the resolutions before us, and of other documents of the same description, we are tempted to go a good deal further than Mr. BUCHANAN in that peculiarity of vision which he has applied to these affairs. He does not see what there is to arbitrate upon in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But will Mr. BUCHANAN, or any gentleman in his behalf, be so good as to say what there was to have a treaty upon;—what occasion there was for any conference at all;—what subject-matter for any agreement? If the Democrats of Cincinnati and Mr. BUCHANAN, and even the President, have any clear idea on the subject, it must be that the British Government went through the pompous ceremony of sending a Plenipotentiary to America to declare, that whereas it had nothing, it would acquire nothing, and pretend to nothing, in Central America. In all soberness and sincerity we always suspected there was something very amiss about that affair, for the simple reason that our people here seemed to think they had made a very great coup. We do not believe in diplomatic coups. When nations are well beaten out of a position they submit to it with as good grace as they can. They give way when they don't think a point worth fighting for, or when there happens to be some national feeling or interest concerned. But no nation ever was bound by a mere form of words, and it was not to be expected that the United States would ever be bound by a phrase. Evidently they know as little about the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as 9 999 out of 10,000 do in this country. They think they have a natural right to Central America, if they can get it, and all that stands in their way they set down as moonshine.

A word, however, with our gigantic progeny—these grandsons and second cousins, who are so insufferably inculent and so intensely disagreeable, chiefly because they are so like ourselves. There is an old proverb, "Most haste, least speed." If the matter is such plain sailing as they say it is, if their own destiny is so paramount, if nature has settled matters so agreeably and certainly for the extension of their empire, and so forth, they need be in no particular hurry, and, above all, have no occasion to beard the nation from whom they have the honor or the dishonor to be naturally born. We beg to assure them that nobody in England takes a natural and spontaneous interest in Central America. Nobody here, except some of the steadiest old officials, or M. P.'s of preternaturally business-like qualities, have read, or can be induced to read, the blue-books on the subject.

The names obtruded upon us by the progress of the controversy are generally as strange and unreal to us as those in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, or a book of travels in Central Africa. The people of England, as the good citizens of Cincinnati may see from the declaration of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and many other expressions of the popular feeling, have no wish to deny the United States a "preponderance" in the adjustment of Central American questions, so far as they are questions of interest and convenience, and do not compromise honor, duty and right. For our part, we can look with great resignation, and even pleasure, to the future day when the United States may embrace the whole Continent between British America and the Isthmus of Panama. We could even go further; but it is not necessary, nor do we see any likelihood of more. We are willing to admit that the United States have a fair right to expect an "ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico," supposing affairs there to be so unsettled as to require an "ascendancy" of any sort, and to be in a natural process of further development. But—and for the sake of all parties we beg these castle-building, wide-sympathizing, ascendancy-hunting, State-annexing citizens, to take heed that there is a "but" in the affair—we trust they will remember there are certain places where the British flag is hoisted; there are certain British ships, under the command of British Admirals, who sail with certain orders, more or less definite, whereof we know but little. There are also certain British subjects with property rather in the way of collision. Of course, if the Americans wish to win honor and glory from the country of their ancestors, they may perhaps desire a collision. We do not desire it. We have nothing to gain by it. We don't wish to kill and slay our flesh and blood; and we well know that many whom we should kill and slay in such a quarrel would, according to our law, be our own fellow-subjects. But, if the Americans carry everywhere with them the tone of the resolutions before us, then we must say they will run imminent risk of a collision, the consequences of which no man can venture to predicate.

Should a collision ever take place, there will not be much opportunity for setting matters right. Our fleets and armies will be four thousand miles from home, and will return blow for blow. Our Ministers will negotiate for peace as tardily as they have negotiated for a settlement of our present differences. The war will rage on, simply because there is no stopping it; against the interests, against the feelings, against the fervent prayers of both countries. The most irreparable mischief will be done to both, far more than can be measured by any amount of property and any number of lives. And when impartial history comes to ask who were the authors of this wide-spread calamity, it will inquire into existing rights and into the meaning of treaties rather more closely, we suspect, than the ardent citizens of Cincinnati.

French Views of our Relations with Great Britain.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The general opinion here is, that the American question will lead to no further difference of any serious kind between the United States and England, if it ought not rather to be considered as nearly settled, unless the party to gain whose applause President PIERCE is said to have acted as he has done follow up its victory and administer a still ruder lesson. The term "affront" or "humiliation" may be thought too strong, accompanied as the dismissal of our Minister is by assurances of good-will towards the British people, and respect to the Sovereign; but it is impossible to affirm that the expulsion of the person who was the representative of that Sovereign is a thing to be over-prond of, in what terms soever it be disguised. It is true that the proceeding of the American Government towards Mr. CRAMPTON is not of the outrageous kind practised towards Sir HENRY BULWER by the Spanish Government in 1848. It is exactly eight years since this last "affront" was offered to the Queen of England in the person of her representative; and two such experiments on a nation, before half the second *instrum* is completed, are quite sufficient to test its patience or its prudence.

You will easily suppose that this affair has furnished a topic of much interest among the various circles in Paris. The arguments *pro* and *con*, are discussed with as much fairness as one could expect on such an occasion. The complaints of the Americans themselves (and this is not the first time they are heard) seem by persons who are by no means unfavorable to us to be not entirely without foundation. The Americans complain that while they take care to send the very best men they can get to represent the Great Republic at London and Paris, England and France almost invariably select men of inferior capacity and official standing, whom they would hardly venture to accredit to any Court in Europe which pretends to a rank among first-rate States. They maintain that America has a right to claim that title, and, though utterly indifferent to silly questions of etiquette, which not rarely occur in the diplomacy of the old Courts, they expect that men of serious character, and possessing due weight in public life should be sent to them. They complain that proper care is not always taken by either England or France in this respect; that they say they cannot be expected to have much respect for a mere trifler, and they think they should not be obliged to receive persons who, from one cause or the other, would be objected to by the more important Courts of Europe. Such complaints were heard before the unfortunate occurrence in which Mr CRAMPTON is concerned.

From the Paris Univers.

The different nations of Europe may expect to find their diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States already so difficult, become less and less agreeable. The total absence of forms, united with an exaggerated national vanity, characterises the executive power of the United States; and if General PIERCE believes it necessary for his reelection to quarrel with some other ambassador, we may await further scandal on his part. Whilst the Washington Cabinet shows itself so ticklish on the chapter of enlistments for the British service, it allows recruiting for the filibusters of Nicaragua to proceed publicly. Offices have been opened for the raising of troops in New-York, and officers of WALKER parade in grand uniform in the streets with their soldiers.

From the Assemblée National.

Scarcely has Mr. CRAMPTON set foot upon British soil, than he is openly disavowed by those to whom he has intrusted the defence of his public character and of his honor, tarnished in a cause which was that of his country. He is accused of levity; he is declared to be incapable of the functions intrusted to his management; and he has returned to London, in order to be present at the triumph of Mr. DALLAS. These accusations are not only strange in existing circumstances; they appear to us (we may be permitted to say *en passant*) supremely unjust. In mixing himself up with this miserable question of recruits, Mr. CRAMPTON only followed the instructions of his Government, as the whole world knows. It was not only in America that England directed her agents and consuls to procure for her men who were willing to exchange their blood for her guineas—the same instructions were given to her agents in Italy and Germany, and we have witnessed their results. Mr. CRAMPTON only followed the general instructions given. This was declared solemnly by the English Government, as long as there existed hope of his remaining in Washington. To-day Mr. CRAMPTON is only a compromised instrument, which it is desirable to get rid of. "He is an unsteady man, all of whose acts cannot be justified."

With respect to the affront offered him, after all that has been written and said in his defence by the Ministers of her Majesty, the insult does not, it is true, affect him alone; it rebounds on the Government and the country which he represented. But then it was offered with so many forms, and was accompanied with advantageous offers. Everything can therefore be arranged for the best. Manchester will not be short of cotton, and here exists, beyond mistake, the whole secret. England is under the dependency of the United States, and 'Rule Britannia' is forgotten when it is necessary to procure the article indispensable for the life of its population! It is far from our intention to blame the prudence, the circumspection, and even the humility of the Government and statesmen of England which are commanded in the name of such great interests. But nevertheless we will permit ourselves to remark that the spectacle offered by the British Administration by no means corresponds with the idea we had formed of a great Government. This moderation, this patience, pushed to the limits of abnegation, in the presence of a cool and premeditated insult; this desertion of an agent who was declared up to the last moment worthy of responsibility; this facility of turning and viewing matters in their best light, astonishes us above all. But, after all, the honor at stake is not our own, and it is not for us to take it under our protection.

The French Regency.

The London *Morning Post* gives the following abstract of the leading provisions of the *Senatus Consultum* providing for the regency in the possible event of the Emperor's premature decease:

"The Prince Imperial is to be a minor to the completion of his eighteenth year. In the event of the death of the Emperor without any further disposition, the Empress-Mother will become Regent of the Empire, and guardian of her son. While in that capacity she cannot marry again. In default of the Empress the Regency belongs to the first French Prince, and in his default to the next in succession, unless otherwise ordered by the present Emperor before his decease. In default of any French Prince, the Council of Regency shall convoke the Senate, who, on the proposition of such Council, shall nominate a Regent. If there be no Council of Regency, the Minister of State shall *pro hac vice* form such Council. Both Regent and Council must be Frenchmen, upwards of twenty-one years of age. All acts of the Regency are to be in the name of the Emperor-Minor. The Regent shall exercise all the powers of the Emperor except where specially limited by the powers of the Council of Regency. All the acts that protect the person of the Emperor, shall protect the Empress-Regent, or the Regent in her default. The functions of the Regency commence from the moment of the Emperor's death. Should the Emperor-Minor die, leaving a brother heir to the Throne, the present provisions shall apply to him without any new formality.

Thus far all arrangements are upon the supposition that the Emperor shall leave a son heir to the Throne. But the possibility of the death of the Imperial Prince—which Heaven forbid—must be provided for; and it is done in this way. The Regency of the Empress is to cease should the order of succession call to the Throne a Prince that is not her son; in that case the provision made above for the joint operation of the Council of Regency and the Senate, in default of the Empress, is to be adhered to. Should the Emperor-Minor die, and the new heir be a minor, the same Regency shall continue till the new Emperor-Miner is of age. The Regent, once appointed, is not removable until his functions expire by the accession of the Emperor. The Empress-Regent has exclusive right over the person of the Emperor-Minor. In default of the mother, the duty devolves on the Council of Regency. If the Empress and Council of Regency have not taken the oaths prescribed in the lifetime of the present Emperor, they are to take them in solemn form before the Emperor-Minor and the great Ministers of State before proceeding to enter upon their functions.

The Council of Regency to assist the Regent is to be composed of—1. The French Princes; and, 2. Of persons appointed by the Emperor; or in default of such appointment by him, then of five persons named by the Senate. No member of such council can be removed. The Regent is to preside or to delegate a president. The Council of Regency shall deliberate on—1. The marriage of the Emperor. 2. The declaration of war and the conclusion of treaties. 3. The organic drafts of Senatus-Consults. A majority of votes will be necessary to a decision. The Regent to have a casting vote.

During the Regency the administration of the Dotation of the Crown and the employment of the revenues will go on as before, only in the name of the Regent instead of the Emperor. The amount of the expenses of the Regent and the household will form part of the Budget of the Crown, and be fixed by the Council of Regency. In the event of the Emperor's death before the Regent can act, the affaire of State will be governed *ad interim* by the Ministers, who shall form themselves into a council, and act by majority of votes.

Such is the outline of this important provision. The Emperor seems to have forecast every probable emergency. It will be seen by the abstract here given that the event is contemplated:

1. Of the Throne descending to the Prince Imperial.
2. Of the death of the Prince Imperial, and the succession of a brother being a minor.
3. Of the succession of some other French Prince.
4. Of the Emperor-Minor's death, leaving the Crown to an Emperor-Minor of another branch.
5. Of the death of the Empress-Regent.
6. Of the default of any other Regent.
7. Of the inability of the Empress-Regent or Regent to act immediately upon the death of the Emperor.

It now remains for the States to adopt this scheme, which it will doubtless do with a readiness and loyalty proportioned to the importance of the subject.

The Sound Dues.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL PAYING THE SOUND DUES UNDER PROTEST.

Elsinore (June 18.) Correspondence of the London News.

I was yesterday enabled to transmit to you by the telegraph the important intelligence that the first American vessel that arrived in the Sound since the expiration of the treaty with America had paid the Sound Dues under protest. The vessel in question was the *Sarah L. Bryant*, of Boston, Captain GELLERSON, from St. Petersburg to New-York, with a general cargo of Russian produce. The Captain, at the instance of, and accompanied by, the United States Consul at this place, made his declaration at the Sound Dues office in the usual manner, but protesting formally against the act of payment, and reserving to himself on the part of the owners of the ship and cargo the right of receiving back the full amount of the dues paid, in the event of its being decided at any subsequent period, by an understanding between the Governments of the United States and Denmark, that American vessels be exempted from the payment of the Sound Dues after the expiration of the treaty, which ceased on the 14th inst. The officers of the Sound Dues office were rather startled at the conduct of Captain GELLERSON, and in the course of the day drew up and lodged with the American Consul a counter-protest against the course pursued by the Captain.

But the most extraordinary part of the story is that the Sound Dues office people entered the ship and charged the duty and fees belonging to the privileged nations—that is, those nations with whom Denmark is bound by treaties; whereas, the treaty having expired, it is clear that the American flag can lay no claim to be included in that category, and, according to the general rule and the existing tariff, ought to have paid much higher dues as a non-privileged ship.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT OF THE SOUND DUES QUESTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DENMARK.

The Paris *Presse* has the following: "The prospect of a conflict between Denmark and the United States is set aside for the moment. The Washington Cabinet, at the request that of Copenhagen, has consented for a further prolongation for one year of the Treaty of the 28th of April, 1856, and the prolongation of which for two months has just terminated. The American who shall pass through the Sound and the Belts will continue to pay the dues without protest, but with reserve of their rights. Moreover, the question is to be settled by international negotiations before the end of the year. Such are the two conditions spnt by the United States and accepted by Denmark. It is said that the 'good offices' of Russia have contributed to this temporary arrangement."

Settlement of the Difficulty Between Holland and Venezuela.

The Paris *Pays* says: "It is known that a serious difficulty had arisen between Holland and the Republic of Venezuela, and that a Dutch squadron was sent to cruise upon the coasts of the latter country. We learn from private information that this difference has been completely arranged by the active and non-official mediation of the French and English Consuls at Caracas."

News from Russia.

A letter from Warsaw, in the *Corriere Italiano*, of Vienna, says:

"We have returned to our everyday life. The voyage of the Emperor, from which so much had been hoped, is far from having responded to the general expectation. The amnesty has not produced so great an effect as might have been supposed from the expressions used by ALEXANDER II. to the deputation of Polish nobles. Hopes had been entertained of having the restrictions on commerce lessened; but, with the exception of some slight concessions, commercial transactions and manufacturing operations still meet with the same difficulties. The majority of the Polish people are suffering severely. The system of isolation adopted by Russia is the primary cause of the general embarrassment. It has been hoped that the presence of the Emperor would have put an end to this mischief. General GORTSCHAKOFF has doubtless the welfare of Poland in view, but the people would have been glad to have seen realized, during the sojourn of the Emperor, measures in relation with the hopes which his visit had given rise to. Notwithstanding all these disappointments it is hoped that the relations with Austria and Prussia will become more satisfactory, and that it has not been so before must be attributed to causes independent of the will of the Emperor."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Canada.] LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The determination of our Government to continue, notwithstanding the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, diplomatic intercourse with Mr. DALLAS, and the removal of all fear of collision between American and British ships of war, have had considerable effect upon our market, and coupled with other favorable circumstances, produced a buoyant state of feeling. In our last circular we quote Consols at 93⅞@94 for the 10th of July, and they gradually advanced until they touched yesterday 94⅝@94¾. To-day they are rather lower, 94⅜@94⅝. The Money Market continues easy, without, however, any further reduction in the current rates of discount.

Transactions in American Securities have not been extensive, but the market is firm and prices advancing. United States Bonds of 1868 have been sold at 103. The only transactions in State Stocks we have heard of are sales of Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock at 72¾ and 73¾. Railroad Bonds have been more generally inquired for. Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds have changed hands at 79; the 6 ₰ cent. Bonds at 75½; and the shares of this Company at a price equal to a ¾ discount. Erie 3d Mortgage have been sold at 84¾, and are now rather dearer. Sinking Fund Bonds at 83; Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage Bonds at 89½ ex Coupon, and the 2d Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 92.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool, after considerable activity at the commencement of the week, closes very quietly. The sales will amount to about 66,000 bales. The Manchester market has sympathized with the movements in Liverpool. At the close of the week the business has been on a very limited scale, and the rates for goods and yarns current during the early part of the week are not now attainable.

There has been a good demand in our Corn markets and full prices are obtainable. Prices of Railroad Iron are rather lower. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1856—5 P. M.

There has been less activity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, but prices are without material alteration. SUGAR, COFFEE, and COTTON quiet. BREADSTUFFS advancing. MONEY in good demand at 5 ₰ cent. CONSOLS leave off 94⅝@94¾ for the account. DOLLARS 5s. 0¾d. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¼d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 16s. 2½.

COTTON—In moderate demand at previous rates.

OCHINEAL—Steady. 370 bags at auction mostly sold: Honduras Silver, 3s. 6d.@4s. 1d. for middling small to fine bold; Black, 3s. 4d.@3s. 9d. for pasty, and 4s. 1d.@5s. 8d. for middling small to fine bold; Teneriffe, 3s. 10d @3s. 11d. for Silver, and 3s. 11d.@4s. 3d. for ordinary to middling Black; Mexican Black, 3s. 8d.@3s. 10d.; ordinary Silver, 3s. 6d.

SPELTER—Quiet at £24.

COCOA—Trinidad is rather cheaper: 300 bags sold at 55s.@58s. 6d. for middling grayish to good red. 504 bags Grenada chiefly taken in at 52s.@54s.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand. American Bag Cake firm at 99d. 10s@£9 12s. 6d.

COTTON—Steady. Sales for the week. 4,980 bales. At Liverpool the demand is moderate; middling Orleans, 6¾d. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Without change. 1,060 casks, 1,188 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon mostly sold at steady prices, from 58s for fine ord., 64s.@65s. 6d. for low mid. to mid. colory, with very bold at 67s. About 1,000 bags Native Ceylon have changed hands at 50s for good ord.

TURPENTINE—Rough sells at 8s. 9d. Spirits offered at 32s. 3d @32s. for American.

At Monday's market the supply of English WHEAT was small; the trade was not active, but a portion of the empty sold at an advance of ₰ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. Foreign met a limited sale at a similar advance. The average price of English WHEAT for the week ending 11th inst. was 68s. 1d. on 104,901 qrs. returned. To-day the market was firm, and prices had an upward tendency. We quote White American WHEAT, 7re@74s.; Red, 70s @76s. ₰ qr.; American FLOUR, 34s.@38s. ₰ bbl. A sale of 20,000 qrs. Taganrog WHEAT, June and July shipments, has been made at 57s. 6d. and 58s. ₰ qr., free delivered.

LARD—Quotations nominal, as there is nothing doing.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil—469 cases, 45 casks partly sold at the previous value, 4½d.@5¾d. China Rhubarb—513 chests all sold; good qualities, 2s. 7d.@4s. 4d. Gum Arabic—175 chests partly sold, chiefly at 30s @33s Gum Olibanum—228 chests sold at firm prices; good pale drop, 45s.@53s. China Camphor bought in at 80s.@82s. 6d. Aniseed Oil lower—15s. 6d.@16s. Cutch firm at 39s. for good. Gambier, 19s. Quicksilver, 1s. 8½d. Saffron dull—21s. 6d.@22s. Opium firm at 14s. 9d.

HEMP—Russian dull. Marine and Polish Rhine at auction taken in at £31; and half-clean St. Petersburg at £27. Manilla cheaper. Of 449 bales in public sale, only about 100 sold at 34s. for fair current quality. 400 bales Bombay partly sold from £10 for common, to £16 10s. for good ordinary, and at £19 for middling. 160 bales middling Sunn brought £14 10s. JUTE—3,700 bales about half sold, from £11@£13 15s. for common to good common, with middling to good middling from £14@£16 5s., and from £17 @£20 for fair to good.

LEAD—Has a downward tendency. Common Pig, £25.

INDIGO—In East India there is nothing doing. The declarations for the next sale amount to 14,146 chests.

IRON—The demand is moderate. We quote Bars, £8; Rails, £8@£8 5s., f. on b. in Wales. The accounts from Staffordshire are not encouraging. Scotch Pigs, 73s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—On the spot in good demand, at 2s. advance on last week's quotations: Black Sea, 51d; East India, 52s.@54s. For shipment the inquiry is active, several cargoes of Azoff having been sold at 50s. Odessa and Baltic cargoes are more difficult to buy. A sale noted. A cargo of Bessarabia, shortly expected, sold at 53s. delivered.

RUM—Steady. About 300 puncheons sold during the week: Jamaica, from 2s. 6d. @2s. 9d. ₰ gallon; Demerara at 2s. 8d.@2s. 9d. proof; Leeward Island at 2s. 1d @2s. 2d.; and East India, at 2s. 1d., in bonds, proof.

OILS—Fish Oil: Sperm, nominally £106@£108. In Olive a fair business has been done; Spanish, £44@£45, and Gallipoli, at £47. Rape in steady demand, at 44s. 6d. for foreign Refined on the spot, and 46s. for Brown, and for the end of the year, business to some extent has been done at 43s. Linseed in limited supply, and the price has advanced to 34s. on the spot. Cocoa-nut firmer, at 37s @38s. 6d. for Ceylon, and 39s.@39s. 6d. for Cochin. Palm, 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.

RICE—Firm, and prices supported. Two cargoes of Arracan, afloat, (together 2,100 tons,) March and April shipments, sold for near Continental ports at 16s. 6d.; and on the spot about 80,000 bags have changed hands, chiefly at 14s. 6d.@15s. 9d. for middling white Bengal, with cargo at 8s. 6d.@9s.; Madras 9s @9s. 3d., and Arracan 9s. 0d. In 13,000 bags and 3,800 pockets Bengal at auction, about half sold at 8s. 6d.@9s. for cargo; 10s @10s. 6d. middling White; 10s 6d.@11s. good Middling; and 14s.@15s. for fine.

SALTPETRE—Has been more inquired for, and about 5,600 bags have changed hands at rather improved rates, ranging for Bengal from 28s.@31s. for 15 to 4 ₰ cent. refraction. 800 bags Bombay at auction realized 24s 6d.@ 25s. 6d. for 37 to 36¾ ₰ cent. refraction. In Nitrate of Soda nothing doing; 6,600 bags 7¾ ₰ cent. at auction were bought in at 17s. 6d.

SPICES—Pimento: 400 bags sold at 4¾d. Black Pepper—Of 1,056 bags clean Sumatra, a few lots of the sound sold at 8d., the bulk being withdrawn at 8½d.

TIN—Without change.

In WHALEBONE—Nothing doing.

SUGAR—There has been less buoyancy in the market this week, but the speculative demand continues, and in prices there is no quotable change. The sales of West India are 2,400 hhds, and of 36,000 bags Mauritius and East India, the bulk sold at about previous rates. Of 1,076 hhds., 151 tierces, 386 bbls. Porto Rico, about three-fourths sold on rather easier terms. For floating cargoes there has been an active inquiry, and the sales comprise five cargoes of Havana, together with 9,500 boxes, at 33s.@33s. for Nos. 10@12¾, two cargoes of brown Pernambuco at 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d., and 3,000 bags Ceara at 23s., insured f. p. a., all for the United Kingdom; also, 1,600 white Havana at 34s., ins. f. p. a. and 800 fully insured at 42s., for St. Petersburg; a cargo of 840 boxes Havana (No. 12¾) at 31s., for a near Continental port, and 1,600 boxes (No. 11¾) at 31s. 3d., for the Mediterranean, insured f. p. a. Ou the spot 300 boxes Havana sold at 45s 6d., 400 baskets fine Java at 53s. 6d., and 5,000 bags clayed Manilla at 43s 3d., cash.

MOLASSES—200 casks clayed Cuba sold at 20s. 6d.

TALLOW—Is firm at 6s. for Y. C. on the spot, and 47s. for the last three months of the year.

TEA—There is a slight improvement in the demand, but without alteration in prices. Common Congou 9d ₰ lb.

In AMERICAN STOCKS there is less disposition to sell, and they are held at firmer prices, but as yet there have been no transactions to establish a rise. There are buyers of United States Bonds 6s, 1868, at 101, ex. div., and of 1868 at 97. Massachusetts 5s @100. Maryland, sellers at 90. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 73@74. Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, 88@90, ex div.; ditto Sterling, 2d Mortgage, 91¾@92. New-York Central 6s 99@81. Illinois Central 7s 78@79 Michigan Central 8s 91@93. Panama Railroad Bonds 7s, sellers at 94. Canada 6s 114. Nova Scotia 6s 105. A small amount of Boston City 4½ ₰ cent. Sterling, dividend from April, has been sold at 96½. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 20, 1856.

COTTON closed firmly at a slight advance at the departure of the last steamer, in consequence of the uneasiness that existed as to our political relations with the United States, but this having happily passed away, more anxiety to realize has been manifested, and the market closes quietly, but without change in the quotations. The business for the week ending last evening reach 65,480 bales, speculators taking 17,860, and exporters 2,500 bales. Today it is estimated at 8,000 bales, and 1,500 to speculators. Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; middling do., 6 3-16d.; fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; middling do., 6¾d.; fair Uplands, 6¼d.; middling do., 6d.; ordinary, 5¾d. good ordinary, 6¾d.@6¾d.; inferior, 4¾d.@5¾d. ₰ lb. Total stock in this port, 729,000 bales—American, 398,000 bales. Total stock same time last year, 554,600 bales—American 378,000 bales. There was more doing in YARNS and GOODS in Manchester, in the early part of the week, with some speculation, but the market has again relapsed into its previous quiet state. We have to report a good business in our CORN market with rather lightening prices. WHEAT having improved 1d. ₰ 70 lbs., and INDIAN CORN 1d. ₰ quarter, while the rates for FLOUR are fully maintained. White WHEAT, 10s. 6d.@ 11s. 6d.; Red, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d. ₰ 70 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR, 29s.@33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25@26s.; Ohio, 26s.@28s 6d.; Canada, 33s.@35s. 6d.; Sour, 23s.@ 23s ₰ bbl. White INDIAN CORN, 31s.@31s. 6d.; mixed, 30s @30s 6d.; Yellow, 30s @31s ₰ quarter. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE. RESIN in good demand, at 4s. 6d.@ 4s. 8d. ₰ cwt., for common quality.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

American Stocks.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The enlistment affair has at last come to a conclusion. Mr. CRAMPTON arrived on Monday, and on the evening of that day our Ministers announced to both Houses of Parliament that they did not consider his dismissal required to be met by handing Mr. DALLAS his passports; this decision, wisely taken at a critical moment, has given much satisfaction, and inspired great confidence in the future. It is devoutly to be wished that the Central American question should speedily be settled by arbitration, or otherwise, and this bone of contention once disposed of, there seems nothing to stand in the way of thoroughly amicable relations being established between the two countries. The effect has been to strengthen our Stock Market considerably, and has induced a more active demand for American Securities, buyers appearing anxious to secure the current Railroad Bonds at anything near recent quotations, whilst holders are not disposed to sell except at an advance of ¼ to 2 ₰ cent. Since the announcement received by the *Canada*, that the United States Government would redeem 1½ millions of Federal Stocks, there has been an active inquiry for the 6 ₰ cent. Stock and Bonds, at an advance of 3 to 4 ₰ cent.

E. F. SATTERTHWAITE.

Later from Liverpool—JUNE 24.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Per Baltic.]—There has been rather more steadiness in the Liverpool COTTON Market since the *Africa's* arrival, with some little speculative inquiry, at the prices of Friday last. Monday's sales reached 9,000 bales, and Tuesday's 7,000, with 3,500 each day on speculation. Total sales of the three days 23,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators. Middling Orleans called 6 8-16d., Middling Mobiles and Uplands, 6 1-16d. The CORN market is reported as follows: WHEAT, firmly held at 9d.@3d. ₰ 70 lbs. advance; FLOUR, in fair demand at an improvement of 6d. ₰ bbl. For INDIAN CORN, Friday's prices were barely maintained. For YELLOW, white was 6d. ₰ qr. lower. Buyers of all articles rather held back, in expectation that they might purchase better from the samples of large recent arrivals. Quotations were reported as, for Red WHEAT, 9s 9d. to 10s. 9d.; White, 10s 6d.@11s. 3d. ₰ 70 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR, 30s.@33s. 6d. ₰ barrel; Philadelphia 34s. 6d. @36s. 3d.; Ohio and Baltimore, 35s. 6d.@38s. White CORN 30s. 6d.@32s. as to quality, 30s. 6d. being the value of yellow and mixed. BEEF continued extremely dull, and BACON rather spiritless. PORK also was very dull, although quotations were nominally unaltered. LARD, from scarcity, sold at high rates in retail, say 68s.@64s. TALLOW steady, and fine North American would bring 48s.@48s. 6d. ₰ cwt. RESIN dull, and receded to 4s. 3d. BARK quiet, at 8s.@8s. 6d. for Baltimore. The SUGAR market continued very firm. From London the following is the newspaper telegraph of Tuesday, June 24: "SUGAR to-day was quiet, and inferior sorts rather cheaper. In COFFEE little doing, but holders firm. TEA dull; common Congou 9d. ₰ lb. COTTON flat at former rates. A good business done in TALLOW for late delivery; fine new P. Y. C 47s.@47s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Glasgow Pig Iron market, 24th, quiet.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

On Wednesday, as a train on the Great Western Railway was approaching the station at Fairchild's Creek, it was found that part of the ground over which they had just passed had given way, and buried four or five of the workmen under the vast mass of gravel which they were engaged in quarrying. One man was killed on the spot, his head being squeezed into his body by the overwhelming mass that fell upon him. Several others were more or less injured, and it is a question whether one or probably more are not buried under the mass of gravel.

We published, a few days ago, an account of the brutal murder of a merchant at Chicago, by some one who entered his store after the clerk had been dismissed for the night. We learn that the supposed murderer has been arrested in Kentucky, and is now confined in Louisville. He was taken by ALANSON BARNARD, who followed him from Chicago, and after a chase of ten days, succeeded in effecting his arrest. Mr. BARNARD had just returned for a requisition upon the Governor of Kentucky. A reward of $1,000 was offered by the Mayor of Chicago for the arrest of the murderer, and $500 additional by the Sheriff of the county.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states: "The emigration from Norway to the United States is very considerable this year. Several large ships from different ports of Norway, with a full cargo of emigrants, have left for America. The bark JUNO, of Bergen, sailed a few days ago with 150 passengers. Seven other ships, with 1,500 emigrants, will leave this port for the United States shortly. Several of these persons have left behind good farms, and the emigration fever in some parts of Norway is so great, that the value of property has fallen considerably."

Much excitement has been created in Montreal, by the refusal of the majority of the Corporation to vote money to get up a demonstration of welcome to the 89th Regiment, on their arrival from the Crimea. A public meeting was held, at which the Mayor presided. The attendance was very large and respectable. The Corporation were freely denounced, and it was resolved, that the demonstration should be got up by private subscription, and the Corporation were allowed to take part in it!

A tremendous fire has been for some days raging along the Saguenay, in Canada. Dwelling houses, barns, out-houses, fences, stacks and standing crops, have been destroyed to the value of many thousands of dollars. Some seventy-five families have lost their crops, and many have been turned out of their houses. The parish of Chicoutimi was burned out completely, excepting a church, a mill and a few houses.

A recent private letter from Liverpool has the following: "I was surprised to meet, a day or two ago, I. C. Woone, who had just arrived from Australia in the *Red Jacket*. He is looking thin and pale;

is respectable; but when liberally devoted to true charity and the common benefit, it deserves extraordinary celebration. Honor, then, my friends, loud-voiced honor to the generous, enlightened men by whose munificence New-York beholds, on this eminent morning, her noblest decoration. Yet, what were riches or zeal without the inspiration of genius and the hand of skill! Honor, then, my friends, thrice-heaped honor to our fellow-countryman, who is now blushing in modest pride at our applauses of his work! POLYBNOTUS, when he had painted the heroes of his native land, lived the guest of all Greece. What shall be done for the sculptor of WASHINGTON?

(The Rev. Doctor beckoned to Mr. BROWN to come forward, and introduced him to the assembly, who greeted him with lond, long and most enthusiastic cheers.)

And now, fellow-citizens,—not of this State—exult as we may at other times, and exult more we who were born on its imperial soil,—in that designation,—it is not equal to the occasion,—citizens of the UNION, hear me and bear witness, that in the name and by the authority of those who have erected this statue, I give it, before God and our country, to the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES! From the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, it is theirs! And you, people of New-York, individually and collectively, and not by any delegation of the trust, but as a Democracy, shall be its guardians.

GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!

When the address was concluded, the cheers of the multitude again burst forth. The friends of Mr. BROWN, the sculptor, pressed around him to shake him by the hand and congratulate him. He had retired to the back of the platform after Dr. BETHUNE, had introduced him to the crowd, but on his again coming forward, after the conclusion of the address, he was a second time hailed with enthusiastic plaudits, one man in the throng distinguishing himself, above the rest by repeatedly shouting, "Hooray for the architect of the statue."

The ceremonies on the platform being concluded, the troops fell into rank, and proceeded, in regular order, to march round the statue, the Washington Greys taking the lead, on horseback. This formed quite an imposing scene. Each soldier, as he approached the statue, and during the time of marching round it, was uncovered. The multitude, now numbering eight or nine thousand people, cheered again and again. Pistols were fired in all directions. The ladies in the windows, and on the balconies, and on the roofs of the houses, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered heartily. After this military salute was ended, the troops proceeded in order down Broadway to the Park, where the different companies were dismissed.

The statue, as we have said, is the work of Mr. HENRY K. BROWN, of Brooklyn. It is in every way worthy of the highest admiration. WASHINGTON is represented on horseback, with his right arm outstretched, as if restraining the noble ardor of his soldiers. The head is from the celebrated bust of HOUDON, in the possession of Senator FISH. The horse, a truly noble animal, is apparently at a brisk trot. WASHINGTON is seated easily in the saddle, with the old Continental hat in his left hand.

The entire construction of the statue has occupied Mr. BROWN four years. It is formed of rich bronze, 88 parts being of copper, 9 of tin, 2 of zinc, and 1 of lead. The body of the horse was cast in one piece, the thickness of the metal averaging ¾ of an inch. The entire weight of the statue is over 4 tons. The plinth weighs 2,000 lbs., the horse 2,700 lbs., the rider and other parts, 3,800 lbs. The modelling was done at Mr. BROWN's studio at Brooklyn; the casting took place at AMES' foundry, Chicopee, Mass. The height of the statue is 14½ feet, which is also the height of the pedestal. The head of WASHINGTON is therefore 29 feet from the ground. The entire cost of the statue and pedestal was $30,000. Mr BROWN may well be proud of his work. The statue inaugurated on Friday is one of the handsomest ornaments of the City.

It is proper that our readers should know to whose liberality the City is indebted for this monument. About five years ago it was suggested by some wealthy citizens that, as no monument of WASHINGTON existed in this City, Union-square would be a fitting place for such an erection. Money was accordingly soon subscribed, and a commission to execute the work given to Mr. BROWN. The following are the names of the gentlemen who subscribed the $30,000:

James Lee, William B. Astor, August Belmont, John Bridge, Isaac Bell, Jr., James Brown, Edward K. Collins, William Chamberlain, Richard F. Carman, Henry A. Coit, Wm. W. De Forest, Benjamin H. Field, Hamilton Fish, Seth Grosvenor, Jasper Grosvenor, Reuben Graves, Moses H. Grinnell, Samuel S. Howland, Wilson G. Hunt, John Q. Jones, Shepherd Knapp, James G. King, Jacob Little, Chas. M. Leupp, Edward B. Little, Peter Lorillard, James Lenox, Andrew Mount, Samuel L. Mitchell, Daniel S. Miller, Robert B. Minturn, Charles H. Marshall, William C. Rhinelander, Robert & Williams, Nelson Robinson, Gerard Stuyvesant, Cornelius Smith, Uriah J. Smith, Jonathan Sturges, Moses Taylor, Robert L. Taylor, William Wetmore, William Whitewright, Jr., Augustus H. Ward, John D. Wolfe, William E. Wilmerding.

At the Institutions.

The managers of the Institutions are not at liberty to let the day slide unobserved. In almshouse, poor-house, hospital, the instinct of the inmate would rebel against the desecration of a non-observance, and for discipline's sake, as well as for patriotic motives, the Fourth is always made much of in such.

At the House of Refuge there was as little as possible to remind the juvenile delinquents of their past delinquencies, and that the green arches and trellis work that ornament their windows are really the iron bars of a prison. At 10 o'clock all the inmates were assembled in the chapel. The reading of the Declaration of Independence and a couple of addresses, all by the boys, fairly waked up the company. Then Judge CAPRON and Dr. FRANK TUTHILL pronounced what Mr. HALSTEAD, presiding officer of the day, announced as the "orations." The children, under the choristership of their Principal, EDWARD H. HALLOCK, interspersed these more formal exercises with some capital singing appropriate for the occasion. Indeed, we never knew them to sing so well before. Mr. KETCHUM, the Superintendent, then, by way of exercising the vocal organs of the lads and giving vent to their pent-up enthusiasm, proposed and got hearty and uproarious cheers for the day, the speakers, the newspapers represented, the visitors themselves, and the rest of mankind. They then adjourned to dinner—the visitors to Mr. KETCHUM's abundant table—the boys and girls to their own mess-rooms. All hands had some extraordinary luxuries; mutton soup, (a great dish for the boys,) green peas, oranges, raisins, &c., &c.—and fire-crackers for dessert. When that was over, and the crackers fired, it was sport to see the fun. They had an exercise in cavalry that was unique. All the boys, under command of one of their number, who wore a paper cap, a peacock's feather and a wooden sword, were marshaled in two divisions—the larger on the left, the smaller on the right. To the left the order was given, "Horse," and instantly every large fellow construed himself into a rearing, prancing, oat-fed horse. "Mount," shouted the captain, and every small boy caught his horse by the mane and leaped upon his back. "Forward," shouted the captain, and off the whole troop dashed, scattering dismay among the ladies who happened to be loose around the enclosure. The shower didn't trouble the lads much. They cared not a twopence for wet feet, being proof against damp stockings. They do no work nor go to school on the Fourth, and for that reason, if no other, it is a white day at the Refuge.

A deputation of the Ten Governors went up to visit their Island charge, taking with them a few friends. Reading the Declaration, orations fitted for the occasion and spirited songs were furnished at the Lunatic Asylum, at Randall's Island, where the boys marched and counter-marched, and had a glorious time, and at several other places on the route. The day was on all "the Islands" well observed. Even the prisoners had an extra dash of the palatables for their dinner.

The Fourth of July at Tammany.

The Tammeny Society or Columbian Order celebrated the day after their usual manner. The large room was very handsomely decked with flags, and stripe of red, white and blue bunting festooned from the ceiling, presenting the appearance of an immense variegated tent. The American flag, of course, predominated; but we noticed also the English, French, Turkish, Swedish and Danish flags.

The attendance was not very large, there being only about two hundred persons present. At one o'clock in the afternoon, after music by Shelton's band, Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND read the Declaration of Independence, and then Hon. LORENZO SHEPARD, who as Grand Sachem presided on the occasion, introduced Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, who proceeded to read the annual oration, which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded. After the singing of a hymn to the tune of "Hail Columbia," the meeting adjourned to the banquet-room to partake of "the waters of the great spring."

The toasts proposed in order by Mr. SHEPARD, were:

1. The Day we Celebrate.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Governor of the State of New York.
4. Our Democratic Brethren, East, West, North and South.

Responded to by Governor MACDOUGAL, of California.

5. The National Constitution.

Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, responded.

6. The Union of the States.

To which Ex-Governor HEBERT, of Louisiana, responded. He thought it a great hardship that when he came to New York to spend his money like a gentleman at the great hotels, he could not bring his sleeve with him. Alluding to the Brooks outrage, he remarked that the man who Sumnerizes the South has to suffer for it.

7. The States Rights' Doctrines.

Responded to by General HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

8. Civil and Religious Liberty.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, United States District-Attorney, responded, in a really eloquent speech.

9. Nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND responded.

At this point (6 P. M.,) a row commenced, and having had previous experience of a Tammany row, our reporter withdrew.

Letter from Hon. Martin Van Buren.

LINDENWALD, Saturday, June 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself honored by the invitation of the Tammany Society to unite with its members in their annual celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. There is no portion of my fellow-citizens with whom it would give me more pleasure to be associated on an occasion so dear to the American heart, because I know of none who have more faithfully adhered to the spirit of that immortal document. I therefore the more regret that I am deprived of that gratification by advanced age and my distance from your place of meeting.

You have been pleased to bring to my notice the reunion of the two sections of the Democratic Party, and by necessary implication, the objects to which their combined energies are to be directed in the approaching Presidential election. The Committee of Arrangements for the meeting lately held in your city to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, honored me with an invitation. Hoping that a knowledge of the fact that I had for several years declined to take part in political meetings might, and friends whose indulgence I had so often experienced, be deemed sufficient excuse for the seeming discourtesy, and being, moreover, earnestly desirous to avoid any participation in the partisan discussions of the day, I ventured to allow their note to pass without a reply. To leave a second invitation, of substantially the same import, and coming virtually from the same source, unanswered, might, I fear, in the estimation of those whose opinion I can never cease to respect, expose me to the suspicion of being desirous to conceal my sentiments upon the political questions before the country. I shall, therefore, with a settled purpose that this letter, as it is the first, shall also be my last appearance in the canvass, save only at the ballot-box to deposit my vote, give you my views upon the subject referred to without reserve.

I am happy to receive your assurance that the too long discovered sections of the Democratic Party in this State have, on the principles you describe, and which I fully concur, "become united into one compact body." No free country can ever be without political parties, and among the devices of mere factions there has never been one more sinister and deceptive in its character and object, than the no-party cry which is ever and anon declaimed from our political stage. That party to which we have all been so long attached, has doubtless not been always perfectly right in its movements, because perfection does not appertain to man or to associations of men. But, with this qualification, I think I venture nothing in saying, that of all the political parties which have arisen in this or any other country, there has not been another in the formation and history of which there have been such exclusive regard and devotion to the maintenance of human rights and the happiness and weal are of the masses of the people. It had its origin in the necessity of an effective union of the true and staunch friends of the Republican system to preserve the fruits of our Revolutionary struggle by preventing the Federal Constitution from being perverted to purposes neither contemplated by those who framed it, nor anticipated by those who ratified it, but hostile to the Republican principle upon which it was founded. It has for more than half a century employed itself perseveringly and successfully, in resisting the revival of heresies which it had defeated in the first stages of its existence, and in maintaining the sanctity of written Constitutions, without which our form of Government must prove a delusion and a mockery.

Almost unrivalled by its political rival it carried our country through the war of 1812, the results of which contributed more to elevate our National character and to increase our power, than any other measure or series of measures since the recognition of our Independence. It has, after a protracted and severe struggle, at last only relieved the country from the incubus of National Banks, but forever exploded the idea of the necessity of such institutions, and established a constitutional system for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and the performance of duties for which a National Bank was claimed to be indispensable; this system, after having been the leading object of the fiercest partisan assaults, having by its salutary action won not merely the acquiescence, but the positive favor of all parties, a result which it may with truth be said has not been realized by any other public measure that encountered similar partisan hostility since the adoption of the Constitution.

But the limits of a letter will not admit of an enumeration, much less an examination, of the advantages secured to the country by the rise and progress of the Democratic Party. Its power to preserve the unity of a party which can boast of such a history may, very properly be regarded as a matter of national concern, especially in respect to the influences it is, when united, capable of exerting in a State to which has been conceded the high honor of having, by its unexampled exertions and complete success, secured the Republican triumph in the civil revolution of 1800—which has on subsequent occasions rescued the Democracy of the Union from impending defeat by interposing in its favor a vote which no other State could give, and without the support of which no man has yet reached the Presidential office.

It needed not our recent experience to show that occasional disruptions of party ties are unavoidable in respect to all political associations. While they continue, discomfiture and humiliation are the portion of the disjointed sections. Of these you have on both sides had your full shares, and justice to ourselves as well as to the general interest, required that you should put an end to them by a reunion, whenever that could be accomplished with honor. There is no reason to question the good faith with which the conflicting opinions that lay at the foundation of our divisions were entertained, and we would have been more than men, if in enforcing our respective views, in moments of great excitement, there had not been faults on both sides. You have well decided to forget past collisions, and to enter upon a generous rivalry in this sacrifice of personal feelings upon the altar of harmony. This is the best, if not the only way in which such a reunion can be made effectual.

The subject upon which we have differed, is that which now furnishes the leading issue between the principal parties in the coming election, and to which all other matters have become subordinate—that of Slavery in the Territories. My own course in regard to it has been one, by the record of which I shall always be willing to be judged, whenever and wherever the acts of an individual are deemed of sufficient importance to attract attention. The same thing can, I doubt not, be said by those of you who have differed from me, and there we must leave that matter. We cannot control each other's opinions, when arguments fail to convince, and should not desire to do so if we could. I have, from the beginning, preferred the mode of dealing with the subject of Slavery in the Territories adopted at an early day by the founders of the Government, and continued to a recent period, and have uniformly resisted a departure from it. No man in the country can have been more sincerely opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I was informed of it under circumstances calculated to make an American most sensitive in regard to all domestic acts from which he thinks there is reason to apprehend danger to the perpetuity of our political institutions—in a foreign land, surrounded by the subjects and advocates of despotic power. Deeply sensible of its injustice, and foreseeing the extent to which the measure would reopen Slavery agitation—the deleterious effects of which few were more capable of appreciating than myself, I did not hesitate to condemn the act. But the measure has been accomplished, and the question that presents itself to those who agreed with me in that condemnation is—what is the best step to be next taken in the matter with reference simply to the public interest. The propositions brought into view by the principal parties in the approaching election consists of: 1st. The restoration of the Missouri Compromise; 2d. The settlement of questions relating to Slavery in the Territories by the direct legislation of Congress; 3d. The immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State under the Topeka Constitution; and 4th. The execution of the Nebraska-Kansas Act without regard to the latter movement.

Upon each of these propositions I will say enough to possess you with my views in regard to them.

It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the seeming fitness of the form of redress embraced in the first proposition, there has not, from the beginning, been anything like unanimity in opinion, on the part of those most opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in favor of making its restoration a principal issue in the contest. This has, doubtless, arisen in part from a distrust of success, founded on the political condition of the Senate, the length of time it must take to press the point with a hope of its accomplishment, and the weight of influence the proposition must encounter. But other considerations have, I believe, contributed to this result. The only Territories left for the Missouri Compromise to act upon, if it were restored, are those in Texas and in Kansas. The restoration of the compromise, if effected, might come in season for the conversion of the Texas Territory into a Slave State or States, but one can scarcely doubt that the Kansas question will have been settled before that of the restoration of the Compromise, with however much energy the latter might be urged.

Of the restoration of the old mode of settling such questions I will speak hereafter.

The Convention which framed the Topeka Constitution was convened without specific authority from Congress, in despite of the will of the Territorial Government, which is recognized as legitimate by the Federal Executive, and did not even profess to represent more than a part of the people of the Territory. But the objections to the admission of a new State into our confederacy, organized under such circumstances, are sought to be removed by the grave charges that the legislative branch of the existing Territorial Government was not chosen by the people of the Territory, but by lawless, and in some instances armed, intruders from Missouri, who interfered in the matter with a design to make the Territory a Slave State, against the wishes of a majority of the people thereof; that a redress of this grievance, through the instrumentality of the judiciary, is, for reasons assigned, impracticable, and that the President and Territorial Governor appointed by him desiring to promote the policy of the Missouri invaders, refused to extend to the actual residents of the Territory the protection, to respect the exercise of the right of suffrage, to which they were entitled under the organic law.

I do not think it necessary, in the view I have taken of the subject to enter into a discussion of the truth of these charges. Congress doubtless possesses the constitutional power to dispense with the preliminary steps which have usually been required for the admission of a State into the Union. But considerate men will, I think, admit that even assuming these charges to be in the main well founded, Congress ought not to be asked to act in so summary a way and upon so grave a matter, except as a last resort and after every attempt to secure to the Territory a peaceable and regular State organization have been exhausted. The case before us has not yet, I think, arrived at that condition, and this brings me to the consideration of the fourth proposition, viz: the carrying out of the Nebraska-Kansas act.

I am free to confess that I have for some time past regarded this act with more favor than I did when it was first presented to my consideration as the instrument by which the Missouri Compromise was overthrown. This may have arisen from the fact that I have felt myself compelled to regard it as the only attainable mode by which the country can hope to be relieved from the injurious and demoralizing effects of slavery agitation; or, it may have been produced by the great uniformity with which its principles have been adopted, in all parts of the country, by a political party in which I have been reared and upon the maintenance of which, in its wonted purity, I conscientiously believe the future welfare of the country will depend. I believe also that the people of the Free States, when the resentment justly excited by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has subsided, and more especially when they shall have witnessed a fair and peaceable execution of the provisions of that act, will generally regard it as a mode for the settlement of slavery questions, by which they will stand a better chance to have their feelings and opinions upon the subject respected, and one less exposed to extraneous and improper influences, than has been the case with specific Congressional legislation. I have not the leisure, if I deemed it necessary, to assign the reasons which have brought my mind to this conclusion. The points in regard to the measure itself can be stated in a few words. The authority of Congress to transfer to the people of the Territories all the power it possesses under the Constitution to legislate for the Territories has, as far as I know, never been questioned. It has been exercised from the commencement of the government, in respect to all the proper subjects of legislation, from the highest to the lowest. Not having a copy of the Nebraska-Kansas act, I take its provisions in regard to the authority it professes to confer from Mr. BUCHANAN's admirable letter of acceptance, where the subject is, I doubt not, fairly presented. He thus describes it: "This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as the Government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits; * * * declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

From these terms it is too clear to admit of dispute or cavil that it was the intention of Congress to clothe the people of the Territories with ample power to exclude Slavery from within their respective limits, as well while they continued Territories, as in making provisions for its exclusion from the State when that transition shall take place. The only question that can be raised upon the act in this regard must relate to the effect of the grant—that is, whether the Constitution authorizes Congress to clothe the people of the Territories with a power to exclude Slavery therefrom while they remain Territories. I have not the slightest doubt of the power of Congress to give this authority to the people of the Territories. But it is, I think, quite certain that if the objection raised in behalf of the Slave States in respect to legislation for the Government of the Territories is well founded, that objection could not be obviated, either by the restoration of the Missouri Compromise or by the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas act. The mode of settling the question of slavery in the Territories by the direct legislation of Congress. Whether these questions are settled by the act of the people of the Territories, or by the direct legislation of Congress, or by the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, (so far as that would reach,) the validity of the settlement in each case, and to an equal extent, rests upon an act of Congress and upon the constitutionality of that act; and this would, of course, have been the case if the Nebraska-Kansas act had not been recognized in terms the subjection of the powers it intended to grant to the Constitution.

MR. BUCHANAN, in his letter of acceptance, pledges himself to the people, "should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term he shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the States which existed before the slavery question, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst." He knows that this pledge can be redeemed in but one way, and that is by securing to the *bona fide* settlers of the Territory, if matters should be allowed to remain as they now stand, the full, free and practical enjoyment of the rights intended to be granted to them by the organic act, including that of free suffrage, and no one will understand better than he that nothing short of the substance of those rights would answer the purpose, or satisfy the excited and vigilant scrutiny of those who will watch every step that is taken in the matter. Doubts were at one time thrown out—I know not from what quarter—in regard to the power of the Executive to give this security; but affairs now in progress show that these doubts, if they ever existed, have been dispelled. The Constitution makes it the express duty of the Federal Executive to see that "the laws are faithfully executed," and he is clothed with powers adequate to its performance.

Will MR. BUCHANAN, if elected, redeem his pledge? I believe he will, and therefore I will cheerfully support him. All that can be asked of him is to do equal and exact justice to every section of the country—to exercise the high powers with which he will be invested to secure the object in view, as well because it will be right so to do, as because there may be reason to fear that the existence of the Government itself may depend upon its securing it. So much has been said in regard to the dangers with which the Union is threatened, as to require no inconsiderable effort on the part of an earnest man to touch upon the solemn theme for fear he might be suspected of a desire to prostitute it to comparatively petty purposes. But all must admit it to be certain that there never was a period in the history of this Republic when sectional animosities were so rife, or had, to so great an extent, inflamed the masses of the people. If the Confederacy shall prove strong enough to withstand these torrents of bitter waters, it will afford the best evidence that the love of union is as deeply impressed upon the American heart as its most sanguine friends have imagined it to be. I see good ground for hope that such may be the happy issue, but out of our present alarming condition, in the prospect of MR. BUCHANAN's election. He is neither an untried man or one of ordinary stamp. He has for a long time been favorably known to the public service, and comes before the country with a character already formed, and a mind thoroughly trained in the school of experience. In regard to the future action of such a man, his constituents are not left to conjecture and hope, but may form positive opinions. He has established a foreign reputation, in regard to which he cannot fail to be solicitous. He has, with characteristic good sense, relieved himself from the imputation of being influenced by a desire to conciliate any special or partial interest, with a view to a reelection, and his acts from misconstruction, which the suspicion at being so influenced might engender. That a man with such antecedents, and occupying such a position, acting in a matter of sufficient interest to attract the attention of the world, and in the presence of a free and intelligent people, among whom he was reared and expects to spend the evening of his life, can fail to perform his entire duty when the path that leads to it is so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein," is a consummation that I am very certain can never be realized.

I am very truly yours, M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Murphy, Shepard, Fowler, Kelly, Wheelan, Purdy and others, Committee of Arrangements of the Tammany Society.

A Church Celebration.

A large audience assembled in the M. E. Church in Forty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue. After a hymn and prayer, the choir sang a national anthem, embodying the speech of PATRICK HENRY ON war, and entitled "Patrick Henry's Call."

Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN then read the Declaration of Independence, and the choir sang the "Pilgrims at Plymouth," of which the following is a verse:

"When the Pilgrim *Mayflower* sailed
The day was dark and drear,
Our Fathers left oppression's shore
To find a refuge here."

Rev. J. B. WAKELY was then introduced, and delivered an address appropriate to the time.

W. W. CORNELL, Esq., presided, assisted by Rev. Dr. HOLMAN and W. WINSLOW, Esq. The pulpit was draped in a large American flag, and the audience seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the occasion.

The Cincinnati.

The sons of Cincinnati, according to annual custom, met, on Friday, in the City Hall. The meeting was strictly private, and the business transacted exclusively financial.

The Spiritualists

Gathered at BROOKS' Assembly Rooms, at 10½ o'clock, heard an oration from Dr. HALLOCK and less labored speeches from others, and so spent the day.

The Fireworks.

There have seldom been larger gatherings of the people to witness the displays of fireworks than on Friday evening. The heavy rain storm that prevailed for a brief period during the afternoon had a desirable effect upon the atmosphere; and when it became sufficiently dark to afford a proper ground-work for the brilliant and variegated pyrotechnic displays, there were thousands of people at the several stations.

In the City Hall Park, and in Broadway where a view could be had, and between Tammany and the Park line, there was, at 8½ o'clock, not less than thirty thousand men, women and children crowded together, and all (with the exception of the pickpockets and their kith) intent on witnessing the pyrotechnic display. The several pieces had been put upon frames, in front of the City Hall, during the afternoon, immediately after the shower, and they proved to be in good condition. As a whole, they were equal to, and very much like those burned on former occasions. The only change worthy of note was the "Fireman's Arms," which was very fine; and the addition of a figure of SCOTT and of TAYLOR to the final piece, representing WASHINGTON on horseback. The work was well conceived and successfully executed. WASHINGTON occupied a conspicuous position in the centre; on the right was Gen. SCOTT, and on the left, Gen. TAYLOR; and surrounding each and filling the interstices were appropriate devices, and all combined, produced a very desirable effect upon the great mass of people who witnessed the display.

As usual, the trees in the Park suffered considerably from a superabundance of wild fruit. Half the young vagabonds who disturb the lower part of the City were perched in their branches and they amused themselves during the intervals with the crowd below. A young lady with a new bonnet, sandwiched in the jam, was considered fair game. Every change in the form of the bonnet, brought about by a pressure of circumstances, was announced from the tree-tops by the young rascals, as the "new Fall Style," or the "Gallus Cut," or some other name equally well calculated to attract the attention of those in the neighborhood who could find room to turn their heads, and cause the bashful creature to wish she had remained at home, and gone to bed with the other children. A woman with a child at the breast (and there were many such present) received marked attention from the young gentlemen aloft. Any disturbance of the elements below which discomposed either mother or child, would be greeted by the commiserate scamps, with, "Mind the woman and the baby, ye vagabonds." Are ye's goin to murther the chile, ye bethenf" "Och, blood an' ouns, luk at the face iv it; its burstin it is wit the squazin its gettin." "Och, murther, (in Irish,) luck at the two purty eyes in it jumping clane out iv the beautiful head iv it." "Ye durty ould blackguard that ye are, take the elbows iv that ragged ould coat out iv the child's ribs—ya unnathral ould villain that ye are, or ye'll be transported for treason, ye ould enrmudgeon." But this was not all. The attention of these young tree-toads was not confined to bounets or babies. Whenever they discovered a lady who appeared to be without a protector, they would offer themselves in the most disinterested manner. Pointing her out by the color of her dress or bonnet, or both, they would, after informing her that these were "any amount of indecent man in the Park," offer to come down and "do the handsome." They would offer their protection—"such protection as vultures give to lambs." With these and many other side amusements the time passed until all the works had been exploded or burned, when the people dispersed. Besides the Park, there were displays of fireworks at Madison, Tompkins, Jackson, Mount Morris and Mission squares, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, at High Bridge, Carmansville and Manhattanville. They were all witnessed by a very large number of people, who seemed pleased with the entertainment afforded them. The presence and performance of bands of music at several of the places where fireworks were burned added very much to the pleasure of the occasion, and it is to be desired that hereafter a band will be provided for every entertainment offered by the City authorities on such a day.

☞ The exhibition of fireworks did not take place in Lamartine-square on Friday evening, owing to some of the preparations having sustained considerable damage from exposure to the rain, whilst being conveyed to their destination.

The exhibition was, therefore, postponed till this (Monday) evening.

Welcome to Rev. H. H. Garnet—A Colored Mass-Meeting.

A mass-meeting of colored citizens of the City was called for on Friday evening at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, to welcome Rev. H. H. GARNET on his recent return from the West Indies after an absence of six years, and former well known champion in New-York of the colored population. It was designed further to commemorate the Twenty-eight anniversary of the abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York. There was a very respectable and enthusiastic attendance. Rev. J. J. QUILH presided, and in a few remarks alluded to the past distinguished services of the man they had convened to honor and tendered him the hearty welcome of his colored brethren of New-York. Rev. Mr. GARNET followed in an energetic and eloquent response of over an hour. He alluded to the manner in which Fourth of July was formerly celebrated in New York by the colored citizens. They met, he said, when he was a young man, in Dunne-street, and subsequently in Union Hall, where the Tabernacle now stands. At that time they did not unite with white citizens in celebrating the Fourth of July—but at one meeting, particularly, he recollected they passed resolutions never to unite in the slightest in commemorating this day, until the last vestige of Slavery was removed from the United States. It was not so now. He advised a new waking up of the colored people. The present was favorable to taking earnest and decisive action. He recommended the appointment of a committee to proceed at once to take the necessary initiative steps to secure to themselves the rights of suffrage. In closing, Mr. GARNET alluded to the Presidential candidates, and pronounced his choice for FREMONT, out of the three evils.

Messrs. NOTT and POWER followed in some remarks, when Mr. GLOUCESTER offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this peculiar crisis of our country by reason of the terrible Slave Power desiring to stretch it over land that otherwise is destined to be free, calls upon every man who has a voice at the ballot box, to come up in his majesty and aid in the great contest going on now in the country to arrest it progress.

Resolved, That we will not only unite in our strength to prevent the introduction, as far as we can, of oppression, in the lands that are now free from its curse; but will spare no effort that is harmonious with troth and justice in preserving a part of our blessed country from this God-defying slave-cursed egotism.

The resolutions called out speeches from several, when they were finally adopted.

A Committee was appointed to take immediate action to secure to the colored citizens of New-York the right of suffrage. The Committee consists of Messrs. H. H. Garnet, John J. Tuillo, John Peterson, Charles L. Reson, George Levere, Wm. A. Tyson, Peter S. Porter, Peter Paul Simons, Phillip A. Bell, Dulan Brown, J. V. Glocester. The meeting, at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, adjourned, subject to a call of the Committee.

A Street Murder—Recklessness—A Woman Killed—Accidents and Fires.

Considering the terrible quantity of powder burned, and the general want of caution in its use, but comparatively few accidents occurred on the "Fourth," or the night preceding.

The most painful events of the celebration were the death of two persons—one a man, from wounds with a knife, inflicted during a street brawl among a party of drunken men; the other a woman, who, while standing in her own yard, was shot by a bullet from a pistol recklessly fired from the rear window of a neighboring house.

With the exception of the above cases, the day may be said to have passed off finely and pleasantly. Not many drunken persons were to be seen in the public ways, and consequently street broils were neither numerous nor severe. Indeed, the Police stations have not much more than their usual number of prisoners, but the policemen, notwithstanding, had a long and hard day's work.

There were a great many fires, but not any serious damage was done by any.

We give below a chapter of the events alluded to above:

A STREET MURDER—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—ARRESTS.

About 2 o'clock, A. M., (Friday) a fight occurred in the ball-room No. 42 Prince street, between a large party of men. The room was finally cleared, when portions of the opposing party came in collision again at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway, and during the affray a man named James Fagan was stabbed in the heart with a knife, and died, of course, almost instantly.

Several persons were soon after arrested on suspicion by the 14th Ward Police.

Coroner Perry commenced an investigation of the case on Saturday.

The statements made before the Jury of Inquest corroborated the above statement. The difficulty originated about the refusal of a woman to dance with anybody unless by consent of the man who accompanied her to the ball room.

Ellen Finley, residing in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, deposed that on Thursday night she went to a dance at Henry's Saloon, No. 42 Prince-street, in company with James O'Brien; that during the evening a young man—Eddy Thompson—asked her to waltz with him. She refused; and her companion, O'Brien, said that Miss Finley should dance with no one without his consent. Upon this, Thompson struck O'Brien, and several other young men aided Thompson in beating O'Brien. A general fight ensued, which was ended by the appearance of James Fagan, who, with a few men, compelled Thompson and his backers to retreat from the ball room. Before leaving, a character named Thomas Davies, but better known as "York Davies," threatened to have satisfaction before morning.

Other testimony was offered, going to show that, subsequently meeting with a man named Quigley, (one of the parties favorable to Fagan,) the Thompson gang pursued him, struck him several times, and would have beaten him badly, had not a fireman interfered and saved him. The party that were driven from the ball-room remained about the streets, swearing and threatening vengeance. At length Fagan, with some friends, left for home, and when at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, a collision of the rival parties again ensued. The fight lasted only a few moments, and it was thought that no serious injury had been done to any of the participants. Fagan, however, was observed to sink to the sidewalk. His companions thought him only drunk, but, on picking him up, they discovered that he was dead. There was blood on his person, and a wound, as if from a knife, in his breast. The body was removed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house by the Police.

Bernard Keenan, residing at No. 76 Hammond-street, testified that he was present during the row in the ball-room; that not wishing to participate in it, he left the house; later in the night, and after the street fracas, he met and spoke with Davies; *Davies then acknowledged stabbing Fagan*, and said that he used the knife in the presence of Pat Olone, Jim Connor and Pat. Monohan; Keenan, on being further questioned, said: "*I saw Davies use the knife in stabbing Fagan*;" Wm. Walsh also saw Davies use the knife.

These are the material points of the direct evidence adduced.

Dr. Fiennell, who made the *post mortem*, deposed that he found upon the body of deceased an incised wound on the left side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, half an inch long and two inches deep, passing through the heart; this wound, of course, was the cause of death.

Upon the conclusion of the evidence the Jury, after a charge from the Coroner, retired, and, after a brief deliberation, returned and reported the following

VERDICT:

"That James Fagan came to his death in being stabbed by Thomas Davies, on the morning of the 4th of July, 1856, corner of Prince-street and Broadway; and, further, we find Wm. Walsh, Patrick Olone and Bernard Keenan, accessories before the fact."

Warrants for the arrest of the accused parties were immediately issued. Bernard Keenan (who was present at the inquest) was committed. Davies was arrested yesterday (Sunday) afternoon at a house in Twelfth-street, where he had been in the habit of visiting. The arrest was made by officer McGuire of the Fourteenth Ward, but was brought about by the deserving exertions of Peter Mahan, who traced him from place to place and finally bended him over to the officer who was sent in pursuit.

Patrick Olone, another of the accused parties appeared at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, last evening, and submitted himself to Capt. Kissner.

The remainder of the accused will no doubt be arrested before long.

Fagan was a back driver, and only 20 years of age.

Davies the alleged murderer is quite a young man. He is an umbrella maker by trade. The police report him to be a very bad fellow.

Indeed all the parties connected with the painful affair, belong to the order of "roughs," who are never in their element unless when engaged in maiming, shooting, or stabbing some one of their fellows against whom they may harbor a grudge. Let justice be done!

Accidents, &c.

No disturbance took place in the Twelfth Ward during the day or night of the Fourth, and only one arrest was made—that of a man for drunkenness.

GEORGE VALENTINE, a boy thirteen years of age, residing with his parents, at No. 332 Monroe-street, had his thigh mangled in a shocking manner by the explosion of a pistol.

ROBERT GREENE, a boy thirteen years of age, had his arm badly mangled by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to the Hospital.

About 9 o'clock in the morning Mrs. LOUISA SEGELBURN living in Eighth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, while standing in front of her dwelling, fired off a pistol loaded with shot, and accidentally shot in the forehead a child of four years, who was standing on the opposite side of the street. A physician who was called pronounced the injury not serious. Mrs. SEGELBURN was not aware that the pistol was loaded with shot She was arrested, but was subsequently discharged on giving bail to answer.

JOHN BLAKEMAN, while engaged in setting off the fireworks at junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, was burned in a shocking manner by the explosion of a rocket, which set fire to some combustibles about his person. He was removed to the Police Station, when medical aid was called to his assistance, after which he was removed to his residence in Jersey City. Lieut. REED, of the Seventh Ward Police, officiated at the exhibition in place of the injured man, and did the business well.

Everything passed off pleasantly in the Twenty-first District. Not an accident occurred.

About 8½ P. M., CHARLES DELLINGER, aged 18 years, residing at No. 57 Eldridge-street, was severely burned by the explosion of a powder flask. Another boy, who was standing near by, was slightly burned.

A boy named GEORGE GRIFFIN, living at No. 50 Houston-street, carelessly shot himself through the hand while "glorifying" with a small pistol.

WM. HYDE, a lad 16 years of age had his hand blown off by the bursting of a small cannon which he was firing.

At 10½ o'clock P. M. the dead body of an unknown man was found in Lexington-avenue and removed to the dead house. It appeared that the deceased had committed suicide by placing a pistol in his mouth and shattering his head.

A boy named BERNARD RILEY, about 16 years of age, had his hand badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was firing. The accident occurred at the corner of Bleecker and Mett streets.

About 3 o'clock P. M. a boy named WASHINGTON ALEXANDER, 15 years of age, residing at No. 89 West Twenty-fifth-street, had three of his fingers blown off by the bursting of a pistol.

MICHAEL CALLAHAN, living at No. 204 East Twentieth-street, blew off his thumb and forefinger with a pistol which he held in his hand. The accident occurred at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street.

RECKLESSNESS—A WOMAN SHOT BY A PISTOL

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

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The News from Europe.

The United States mail steamer *Baltic*, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., four days later, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news is quite unimportant. The excitement in regard to the enlistment question and the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON has wholly died out, and the subject belongs to the history of the Past. Its pacific termination and the resolution of the Government not to dismiss Mr. DALLAS, have met with hearty approbation throughout the country districts of Great Britain. It is asserted that if Lord PALMERSTON's course had been different, a majority of the House were prepared to oppose him, and his resignation would of course have been the consequence. Judging from his antecedents, it is probable that this anticipated defeat, more than any regard for preserving friendly relations with the United States, urged him to pursue a conciliatory policy; but, be this as it may, it is most gratifying to know that the friendly disposition of the people of England towards ourselves is so strong, as to make itself felt in defiance of newspaper prejudice and ministerial animosity. The sentiment in England, as expressed in a letter to the London *Morning Star* which we publish elsewhere, seems to be settled and universal that Mr. CRAMPTON should have been recalled as soon as it appeared that he had violated our laws. That this was not done is attributable to the fact that he was an especial *protégé* of Lord CLARENDON. Central American affairs continue to form the theme of editorial comment in the London journals. We furnish, this morning, some additional extracts from our latest files—that from the *Times* purports to give the English view of the question as it now stands, and suggests a solution to which Great Britain would assent. But it is evident that on this, as well as on the other subject of dispute, public opinion will make itself felt in determining the issue, and that opinion most unmistakably is that our demands are just and that they should be acceded to at once, lest by prolongation of the dispute the peace of the two countries and of the world should be endangered.

Among the miscellaneous news received by this arrival, the most important is the question of the French regency, which forms the principal topic of discussion among the Paris newspapers. The *Moniteur* publishes the *exposé des motifs* of a measure which has been submitted by the Emperor to the Senate for settling the regency. By this act, in the possible event of NAPOLEON'S death before his son reaches the age of eighteen years, the Empress EUGENIE will become Regent of France. No further accounts are given of the inundations, but the distress of the people in the flooded districts is reported even greater than was at first stated.

From England we learn that the House of Lords have rejected the Oath of Abjuration bill, which lately passed the Commons by a majority of 110 to 78. By this bill the Jews would have been admitted to Parliament; but the same measure has been defeated on several former occasions in precisely the same way. The citizens of London have gained a notable victory over Government on the question of Sunday music in the public parks. Bands continue to play as heretofore, and are now sustained by private subscription.

It is stated that, owing to the mediation of Russia, an arrangement has been concluded between Denmark and the United States, by virtue of which a provisional toll convention will remain in force till June, 1857, and that the Sound dues will be collected under it as formerly.

A Faint Response.

The Richmond *Whig* feels constrained, in response to our challenge, to indorse Mr. FILLMORE's threats of disunion. It does it thus:

"As the TIMES is desirous to hear from us on this subject, we will gratify its harmless curiosity. We have, therefore, to say that we should consider the Union, under the domination of a Black Republican President, a *grievance too weighty to be* borne—or rather that *we cannot conceive of a Union after such a result as the election of* FREMONT *has been accomplished*. In our judgment, the triumph of Free-Soil in the Presidency and the sundering of the bonds which unite us would be simultaneous, and we should be sorry to think otherwise. Mr. FILLMORE has rightly said—'the South will not submit.' Is the TIMES satisfied?"

Certainly! The TIMES is "satisfied" that the *Whig* regards Mr. FILLMORE'S volunteer threat with just as much disgust as it has inspired throughout the North; and that nothing but the impossibility of dodging the point has induced that journal to give it the faint and feeble indorsement we have copied above.

The *Whig* says it "cannot conceive of a Union after the election of FREMONT has been accomplished." After November it will not find the slightest difficulty in so doing. We all live and learn, and the *Whig* will be a good deal wiser after the election than it professes to be at present. We venture to assure the editor of that paper that the South *will* "submit," in the event of FREMONT'S election, and that he will be heartily ashamed of having ever predicted anything else. It is supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN is to receive every Southern electoral vote, and that he will be thus elected, if he is elected at all. Pray, how would a Northern man,—(or a Southern doughface, if such an article could be found,)—look, who should proclaim that *the North* would not submit to such a result? We desire very respectfully to inform the *Whig* that these threats of disunion have lost all their terror, and that everybody hereabouts laughs at Mr. FILLMORE for having been simple enough to suppose they could again be made available.

Col. Fremont's Religion.

It is not strange, perhaps, considering the present state of the public mind upon that subject, that a good deal of solicitude should have been created by the rumor that Col. FREMONT is a Roman Catholic. Nor is it in the least strange that the New-York *Express* should have invented such a statement or given it currency. Fabrications of this sort are directly in the line of its labors. Its discussions of political topics,—its controversial exploits,—are uniformly of just about this calibre. Those who have known it longest, would, therefore, have been the most surprised,—if the *Express* had not asserted, or insinuated, that Col. FREMONT, or his wife, or his daughter, was a Catholic,—or that in some way or other he was connected with that religious denomination. That paper, we suspect, finds some palliation, though no excuse, for its course on this subject, in the necessity of doing something desperate to prevent the ostensible followers of Mr. FILLMORE from declining to support him further, since his unreserved indorsement of nullification at Albany.

We copy in another column a brief statement on this point, from the *Independent*, where it appears with the well-known signature of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mr. B. there states that he has made personal inquiry into the facts of the case:—that both Col. and Mrs. FREMONT are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church:—that neither of them has ever been a Catholic or connected with that denomination in any way:—that the story of their daughter being educated at a Catholic school is false; and that the whole rumor, as circulated by the *Express* and kindred spirits, is, from beginning to end, a fabrication.

Of course, this explicit and decisive refutation will not stop or sensibly check the circulation of the story. On the contrary, it will probably inspire those who invented it with fresh zeal in its dissemination.

The Consummation!

The Conspirators are approaching the consummation of their work. They started two years ago to erect a new Slave State upon free soil belonging to the United States. Desperate as the undertaking seemed, it is upon the verge of success. Formidable as were the barriers which had been erected between Slavery and Kansas, they have all been prostrated. The solemn compact which the North and South had made, which all parties and all sections had respected, which thirty years had sanctified, was first repudiated. Outrage, murder, civil war have all been invoked to crush the will of the people of Kansas, and force Slavery upon that Territory against their wishes. They have done their work. *Four-fifths* of the Free-State settlers of that beautiful region have been murdered, imprisoned or driven into exile. Their leaders—the men to whom they looked for guidance and support in their efforts to erect a Government upon the basis of Freedom—have been indicted for *treason*, and are tenants of the dungeons of Federal power. Their houses have been burned,—their cattle stolen,—their crops destroyed. Free speech,—the right of assembling and petitioning for a redress of grievances,—have been denied them. Hunted like wild beasts by the ruffian horde who have invaded the Territory, they have been driven to seek shelter elsewhere, and are now fugitives throughout the length and breadth of the Northern States.

All this has been accomplished by the direct aid and countenance of the PRESIDENT of the United States. And now TOOMBS and DOUGLAS, the ringleaders in this great conspiracy, step in to place in his hands the power to *finish* the work he has so well begun. Their bill, crowded with indecent haste through the Senate on Thursday morning last, empowers the President to name FIVE COMMISSIONERS who are to have absolute and irresponsible power in the affairs of this doomed Territory:—and one of the acts they are required to perform is to record the names of *those in the Territory at the present time*, and to confer upon them, and upon them alone, the right to vote for delegates to form a State Constitution. Just at the precise moment when the Free-State settlers have been driven out,—when not one in five of them is there to claim his right,—when those who remain are without leaders, without organization, without food,—and when the Territory lies unresisting in the hands of its Missouri conquerors, the occasion is seized to confer upon its inhabitants the right of saying whether Slavery shall exist within its borders!

The whole scope and purpose of this new bill is *to fasten Slavery upon Kansas*. DOUGLAS, TOOMBS and their abettors have this in view. They know that their bill will accomplish this object; and that knowledge—the certainty of producing that result—has been their motive for pushing it through. It puts the Government and the fate of Kansas into the hands of President PIERCE and the SENATE of the United States:—and no man of common sense can doubt *their* determination to carry Slavery into Kansas, at any cost and at all hazards.

This bill has passed the Senate. Its fate now rests with the House of Representatives. Every Democrat in that body will vote for it, under fear of the Executive displeasure. The Fillmore cohort, with HAVEN and WHITNEY at its head and tail, will vote for it, to gratify their innate and malignant hatred of Free-Soil principles. Official patronage will be lavishly promised; bribes will be freely offered; threats, enticements, every possible appliance by which Power knows so well how to crush the Right, will be brought to bear in favor of its enactment. The probabilities are that enough of the venal and the weak will be found in that body, to strengthen the Pro-Slavery party so as to secure the passage of the bill. The President and Senate will thus be clothed with absolute power over the Territory. A Pro-Slavery Commission will be sent out, to carry into execution the decrees of its master. A registry of voters will be opened and filled by the ruffian marauders, whom Slavery has planted there for the enforcement of its behests. The mockery of an election will be gone through with. And then it will be proclaimed that, by the acts of the people, Slavery has been established in Kansas; and although there is not one man in a hundred so blind as not to know that all this is a foul and base conspiracy, the power of the Union will be pledged to its maintenance.

This result will change, but not end, the contest. A new Congress is to be chosen this Fall:—and in every district of the Northern States, the issue will be distinctly made,—*shall the conspiracy be ratified and confirmed? Shall Kansas, thus made a Slave State, be admitted as such into the Union?* It will render tenfold more intense the agitation which now burns throughout the land. It will create an issue before which no *doughface* can stand an hour, and will render impossible the admission into the Union of *any* Slave State, through all time to come. The Conspirators have hitherto faced every danger, and dared all extremities, in pursuit of their end. If they can look calmly upon the public perils they now court,—if the slaveholders of the Southern States think they can afford thus to brave results which threaten them with ruin,—they cannot be far from that insanity which is said to be the divine premonition of sure destruction.

Ex-President Van Buren at Tammany.

Among the letters read at the Tammany dinner on the 4th, was a very long one from Ex-President VAN BUREN, which we publish elsewhere this morning. The letter is characteristically wordy, and its conclusion is the very opposite from what its commencement would lead the reader to anticipate. Mr. VAN BUREN confesses that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise filled him with grief and dismay, that he was utterly opposed to that measure—but he will "cheerfully support" the candidate for the Presidency nominated by the Party that perpetuated this great wrong and opened afresh the terrible subject of Slavery agitation. The reasons given by the sage of Lindenwald for supporting the nominee, while he condemns the act of his Party, are much less satisfactory than the one given by Colonel BENTON. Old Bullion briefly said, "it is a fair nomination which needs support," but Mr. VAN BUREN employs a greater number of words with much less reason.

Mr. VAN BUREN has a most convenient and rather remarkable forgetfulness of the actual points at issue between the two great parties now contending for political ascendency, and overlooks the outrages that have been committed and sanctioned by the party whose rule will be continued if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected. We are apprehensive that the daily papers are not much read at Lindenwald, and that the Ex-President has not been well posted in political affairs since his return from Europe.

The Fourth in the Park.

A strange medley of men was that which gathered in our Park on the evening of the Fourth. The numbers of persons present to witness the fire-work celebration exceeded in quantities the population of some of the German Principalities, and in quantity and variety of race, tongue, and character, out-babled Babel. There were Northern and Southern Yankees, and Yankees proper, some with ladies, some by themselves. To those with ladies we shall not allude, as the lovely companion covered all defects, but of those by themselves some were strange, quaint-looking beings. One might be seen looking up whistling with a fillibuster twinkle in his eye to the skies, evidently calculating how money could be made out of a new invention of some of those wondrous crackers and salamanders which were just crashing and winding upward to higher regions. On his neighbor, who mistook this musing, upward look for some serious meteorological apprehension, asking whether he expects it would rain, he did not answer at once; he paused for a few moments, and then remarked, with great self-poised composure, and a half-languishing, half-flippant tone, "I guess it won't." There was that in the manner in which he made this profound remark which betokened his undying confidence in the positiveness of the knowledge from which he derived his information. *This was a Yankee proper.*

Another, who looked less trim and neat in his dress, with an unquestionable tincture of Irish blood in his veins, as the unsettled rolling of his eye denoted, said it was a shame the people's money should be cracked away in that foolish manner, when his companion, a singularly shrewd and thin-looking old New-Yorker, remarked that if *he* were the man who had the crackers to sell, he would argue differently. "I don't care a damn for the crackers; I go in for reform," was the answer. *This was a Northern Yankee.*

Next to him stood a dashing looking fellow, with a pair of voluptuous red whiskers, and a small plantation, of the same material, gracefully laid out between his chin and mouth. The glossy little bush of hair was pleasant to look at as the sun shone upon it, and mingled his rays with the radiance of the little red hill. Whether it was this or something in the general bearing of the man, he gave you the impression of one not to be trifled with, one who would bear any amount of jokes but would not brook a slight. Dressed like a Frenchman, he still looks a Yankee. With him the calculation is how to pick a quarrel. If he can pick one he immediately makes political capital out of it, asserts the rights of the South and so forth. *He is the Southern Yankee.*

After satisfying our curiosity about the natives, we took a peep at the old countries. There were to be seen Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught and Yorkshire, and Wales and Scotland and the Norman, the Bretagne and the Dauphine; but if you ask the French where they come from you will find them all natives of Paris, and if the English, that they are all Cockneys; but ask the Irish—they alone are candid, and will give you, with a tender rapidity, every particular about the particular village and county they come from. However maps may scorn to notice their cozy native village each stone in their house, however humble, is a precious memory to them.

Of Germans there was no end, and if the union of fatherland can ever again be brought about, it can only be on such an occasion as this, when all agreeing in the one universal love of tobacco and beer, may smoke and drink away all minor differences, and shew to the world how the spirit of the Teutoburger Wald can be roused again, and all the petty pests of princes be thrown together in the Heidelberg Fass, and sunk with infill-stones round their necks.

In the crowd, too, was a fair sprinkling of Poles, Hungarians, Italians, and Havanese. The aborigines were represented by women who offered Indian baskets for sale, and negroes were numbered in fair quantities, smoking, spitting and chewing, like their white brethren, to the inexpressible disgust of the Southern with the red whiskers. Upon the roof of the adjoining hotels, the boarders, Irish servant girls, book-keepers, bell boys, were crammed together; and up Broadway, in front of the Park, every available spot was filled with gaping hundreds. On the whole, it was a right comely sight, especially when amid noise and smoke and crash and crackers, and hurrahs of the crowd, the fire bell sounded, and some of the boys with frantic glee deserted the Park to run with the engines.

The boys were after all the most curious specimens of humanity present, and where they came from, Heaven only could tell. There were newsboys, rag boys, flower boys, match boys, lawyer's boys, merchant's boys, school boys, country boys, Irish boys, German boys, Yankee boys, rowdy boys, loafer boys, honest boys out of employment, dishonest boys, indecent book boys, decent book boys, lemonade boys, odd boys, Jew boys, fighting boys, boy thieves, orange boys, cracker boys, cigar boys, dirty boys, dusty boys, any sort of boys, some keeping close to the crackers, imbibing with inexpressible delight the sulphur and smoke, others almost breaking their necks from looking with a desperate intensity to the skies to have the last drop, and attend the cracker in its death-rattle, and be present when it dies away and joins its departed brother crackers. Here there were independent boys who cared nothing for standing so near, meek boys looking scared, gentle boys smiling, spiritualistic boys gazing up with mystic bewilderment, and matter-of-fact boys who knew the specific name of every firework as it was led on to perform its cracking errand. And again were stupid boys who did not care to look at the crackers, sulky boys who would not smile, and silly boys who smiled too much. If all the boys were brought together under a clever head, Costa Rica and Mexico might be taken in a month. But it is too late to pop the fillibustering question. See, they have all run off. The revel is over. The last lingering stage has left. The hackmen have gone homeward. The roofs of the hotels are deserted, and sleep and silence begins once more to steal over all.

Steamboat Politics.

In consequence of a "smash up" on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad on Saturday afternoon, the New-York Express train from Boston was delayed some six hours at Webster, which detained the steamer *Connecticut* so long that she did not arrive here until noon yesterday. A Fillmore man on board the steamer thought he would improve the opportunity by trying the political strength of the passengers and crew on the Presidential question. He went round with pencil and paper in hand, and the result of his investigations was: For FREMONT 24, for FILLMORE 12, BUCHANAN 11.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Steamship Black Warrior.

The U. S. mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH commander, left Havana at noon the 30th, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 11 P. M. of the 4th.

The Spanish squadron expected from the mother country had not yet arrived at Havana. When they do, report says they are to be dispatched to Mexico, to bring them to terms. Everything on the island is quiet. The sugar market has slightly advanced. Stock on hand, 260,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York is quoted at 5@6¼ per cent. discount, with a further improvement expected. Freights dull and low.

THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN ON MEXICO—BUSINESS AT HAVANA—FEVER, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Monday, June 30, 1856

There is no longer the affectation of secrecy in relation to our relations with the Republic of Mexico, and our purposes for the reconstruction of that Government, if our demands are not met by payment or reasonable acknowledgment. We are expecting all the meritime forces that can be spared from Spain, to which will be added troops from Cuba, to make good our intentions upon Mexican soil—should that necessity devise, which it is hoped, by those ambitious for fame in their ancient fields of Spanish glory, may occur. It is urged that there is no more stability in the present Government than there has been with previous political organizations,—that the people are divided in political sentiments—subject to alternations, from one military tyrant to another—and, therefore, it is better for the general welfare to fabricate a strong government for the country, under royal prestige, and dispose of some of our royal paupers—the nurselings of our national responsibility. It is expected that the *present cost* of such a war will be considerable, but that the national honor and glory will be advanced, and, eventually, the advantage of a genteel economy will obtain in the disposition of various members of the royal family that must be fed and sustained in the style to which they have been accustomed. We are serious in all that is proposed—and we know what can be accomplished by our modern cids,—so, like dogs in the leash, we chafingly wait the blessed moment when we may be let loose, to fly at the throats of our beloved cousins. It is here said, that Spain will be sustained by England and France if there should be any action in favor of Mexico by *the people or the Government of the United States*:—but of that, it is a foraminate conclusion—full of holes to retire from.

Our exchange have become better for our business—but as yet, the business is not better,—for reason of the desire of holders of sugars to realize more than shippers are inclined to give. Health is not as good as when I last advised you. The cases are not more numerous, but they are very malignant. Exchange New-York 5 to 6 discount—other northern cities 5¾ to 6¾ discount—London 5 to 6 premium. Stock of sugars 260,000 boxes—at Matanzas 58,000 boxes. A balloon ascension, last night—items of the voyage not yet reported—this sort of kiting next in favor to our hull-fighting with the Habaneros. *Black Warrior* arrived at 5¾ o'clock this morning.

Amusements.

The SUMMER GARDEN at Wallack's Theatre is in the high flood of success. The houses, from the commencement, have been of the best possible character—pretty equal to the bumpers of the most prosperous Winter season. The Summer Gardens demonstrates the fact that good artists and good management are all that are needed to win the public back to their favorite Temple of Amusement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss EMMA STANLEY—a very talented English artiste—gave a private performance on Saturday of a new entertainment called the "Seven Ages of Woman." Miss STANLEY has been engaged by Mr. NIBLO, and will repeat her entertainment on alternate nights with the RAVELS. She will undoubtedly become a favorite with our audiences; her reception on Saturday night was enthusiastic in the extreme, and considering the critical character of the audience, afforded the surest promise of future success.

Miss STANLEY's "Seven Ages" are constructed on the Shakespearean model; amplified for the purpose of introducing extraneous impersonations. We begin not only with the Infant "mewling and puking in the nurse's arms," but with the nurse herself. The associates of the heroine are brought in, and depicted, so that we have the ruling incidents as well as the ruling passions of a woman's life. The dialogue is by Mr. E. L. BLANCHARD, and although not always artistically pointed and elegant, contains many smart and funny things. Indeed, considering the very great difficulty of writing a discourse in which a great number of individualities are paraded in rapid succession, Mr. BLANCHARD has been quite successful. Some of the descriptive songs are really excellent.

Miss STANLEY possesses all the versatility requisite for occupying an evening with such an entertainment. Some of the impersonations were admirable specimens of acting, especially those of female characters. The males were open to the common objection of being too hitchy and restless in their motions. The characteristics of the creatures Miss STANLEY sketched (the British "Swell") should be excessive calmness and deliberation. The songs were given in a pleasant way, and with the ease and grace of an accomplished person. One of the most noticeable features of the entertainment was the remarkable rapidity with which Miss STANLEY made all her changes of dress. The elder MATTHEWS who originated this kind of entertainment, and who was remarkable for similar expedition, could not, we are certain, surpass Miss STANLEY in this amusing respect.

The entertainment is in every respect enjoyable, and the talented lady who gives it deserves, what she will undoubtedly achieve, a complete success. Miss STANLEY will give her first performance on Tuesday evening. To-night the RAVELS appear in two of their favorite pieces, "Figaro," and "Robert and Bertram."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, the performances will commence with the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife," followed by "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," (new,) and concluding with the patriotic drama called "The Battle of Brandywine."

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM continues to improve his opportunity in the best possible manner. He caters for the largest kind of appetite without vitiating it. To-night he gives C. READE's Comedy of "Masks and Faces;" also, the national drama of the "Birth of Freedom."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The regular theatrical season at this house came to a close on Saturday night. During the hot weather, WYMAN the wizard, will give a succession of magical and ventriloquial entertainments, closing with the life-moving figures, or the Modern Pantoccini.

KELLER'S HALL.—Tableaux vivants of the most artistic character every evening; also a musical entertainment, in which the Hofer Family of Tyrolean singers will assist.

THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, and BROOS'S PANORAMA OF THE EASTERN WAR, appeal to the cultivated taste, and will be found worthy of patronage.

THE TENEMENT COMMITTEE.

HOW THE POOR LIVE IN NEW-YORK.

The Rag-Pickers' Paradise—Barracks that we Read of—Misery, Filth, &c., &c.

The full Committee, comprising Messrs. Read, Dugnane, Shea, Curtis, and Brevoort, and accompanied by Alderman BRIGGS, Councilman WHITLOCK, Inspector DOWNING, and the Health Wardens of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, took another excursion on Saturday through the delightful avenues of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. The weather was highly favorable to rank odors, and the olfactory nerves of the party were prepared accordingly.

A double tenement-house, of the medium class, was first visited, at Nos. 5 and 7 Hester-street, near Division, having an additional house in the rear. The buildings appeared to have some marks of modern erection, but were, as usual, devoid of the least pretence to ventilation or convenience. The families were innumerable, and the number of the children somewhat beyond compute. Directly opposite, at the intersection of Hester and Division streets, a triangular tenant-house, called Point Isabel, was looked into, containing twenty families. The upper two stories are occupied by a woman who keeps a German boarding-house and entertains twenty-four boarders.

The double house, Nos. 88 and 90 Willet-street, next engaged the attention of the Committee. The building is six stories high, and accommodates at present 96 families, of 123 persons. One feature of this establishment is worthy of mention. Each floor is extended over the yard in such a manner that its occupants have a place for doing all their housework without going out of doors. These rear places are also well ventilated, by several windows on each side, and seemed to be kept in a cleanly condition. The house is supplied with conveniences which should be possessed by every tenant-house, or at least introduced into every one hereafter constructed, viz., Croton water on all the floors, gas-burners in the various entries, and ventilators over the room doors.

The house Nos. 30 and 32 Ridge-street, is reached by a dark, circuitous stair case, opening on an alley-way about half way up from its entrance. Here were found 24 families of 74 persons; the owner is a Mr. JOHN KELLY.

One of the most interesting of the spots visited is known as "Fort Nonsense"—a four-story wooden building in the rear of No. 42 Ridge-street. This habitation is exclusively occupied by a colony of blacks, who, however, presented a much better show of cleanliness than any houses previously visited during the day. It is notorious that colored people are usually among the most generous patrons of policy dealers; but to a number of questions put by the Committee touching this subject, answers were returned giving quite a different impression. And yet on coming out into the street, a policy shop was found located at the very entrance of the alley-way.

No. 66 Willet-street was next examined, but presented no feature worthy of notice.

A turn was now made into Manhattan-place between Goerck-street and the East River, where an old-fashioned tenement house was found. Imagine two brick houses of three stories, about twenty feet apart, and extending from Goerck-street to Manhattan-place, and you have an external view of "The Barracks." The two buildings are divided into two sections near the centre, with separate yards. The western portion was formerly known as "Folsom's Barracks," but has recently changed hands, and entered on a new *régime* and evidently an improved one. The outside is freshly painted, and green window blinds have been added—a luxury seldom seen in tenant houses. It is possible that the riddling this house received from the press, when visited by the Committee last Spring, may have had some influence in producing this result. But the eastern portion remains as of old. Most of its inhabitants are Germans, some of whom visit the docks at low water to recover the rags thrown there by the scavengers. The stair-cases are not wide enough for two persons to pass without squeezing. In one of the rooms on the upper floor, a most unusual and disgusting spectacle was presented. The side walls were frightfully decorated with traces of blood and mutilated remains, which plainly showed that a deadly and unremitting warfare had been carried on against bed-bugs, and those of the largest and most voracious type. The poor German who occupied this apartment with his family looked pale and attenuated, as if his vitality had been sucked out by these insectate creatures, or his strength totally spent in giving them battle. On the roof of the building was found a layer of rags six inches deep, spread there to dry. This part of the barracks is said to be owned by a Frenchman named T. D. HERVILLY, doing business at No. 18 Exchange-place. The agent is JACOB COVEST, who has frequently refused, as one of the tenants alleged, to repair the premises, leaving the mortar fallen down in many places and the cellars without floors. On one occasion, it was stated, he refused to pay more than fifty cents to have some plastering done, when the work would cost at least ten or twelve shillings. It is just such places as these which breed pestilence in the Summer months.

After calling for a moment at No. 316 Riviagton-street, the Committee proceeded to a lovely retreat in the rear of Nos. 88 and 90 Sheriff-street, called "Rag Picker's Paradise." About a block off the stench was clearly perceptible, and at the very entrance of the alley-way leading to the premises were found lying several bags of bones just brought from the slaughter-house, preparatory to being boiled. The "Rag-Picker's Paradise" consists of a row of dilapidated wooden structures, three stories high, the stairs being nearly perpendicular, and the whole occupied by rag-pickers. In the yard, and on the stoops and in the entries, were bags and baskets of bones and calves' heads, with the flesh still clinging to them, and emitting a stench bad enough in itself, but absolutely refreshing compared to the other prevailing smells of the place. Scarry cats, fierce and numerous, barked from every hole and corner, but were quickly silenced by their owners on our approach.

The Committee almost with one voice exclaimed that such a place as this should not be suffered to exist a day longer, as imperiling the health of the neighborhood and the City. Part of the "Paradise" is owned by JAMES BOYLE, of No. 24 Mangin-street, and the remainder by CHRISTIAN SNYDER, residing on the premises. HANS SNYDER is a retired German rag-picker. On one side of the alley-way leading to the "Paradise," is a rag depot, containing a large number of immense bags already filled, and destined for the paper-makers. Mr. Inspector DOWNING ordered its proprietor to remove his bag and baggage as early as he could make it convenient.

"Cottage-row," or "Rag-Picker's-row," in Third-street, an establishment similar in many respects to the foregoing, the owner of which, J. J. WEST, lives in Canada, was also looked after, when the Committee adjourned to the first of August next.

A memorial has been addressed to the Secretary of State by a number of Americans, resident in Tepic, Mexico, in relation to the celebrated Forbes and Barron case. The memorialists denounce Minister GADSDEN, in vehement terms, for alleged neglect of their petitions to him for relief, and take an appeal to the State Department. It is denied that Mr. FORBES, acting American Consul at Tepic, assisted the recent revolution against the Government of Mexico; and the memorial adds:

"Mr. FORBES has for several years acted as United States Consul for the port of San Blas, residing here, and has given entire satisfaction to all American citizens coming to this coast. All his acts have been approved of by the Government at Washington, and his appointment duly recognized by this Government and the United States Legation at Mexico. General GADSDEN, forgetting all this, has thought proper to refuse a reply to the Consul's representations, or afford him an opportunity of being heard in his own defence, for the simple reason that Mr. FORBES is not a citizen of the United States. At the same time General GADSDEN knows that the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Supreme Government of Mexico, after sitting four months, failed to obtain any information which could in any manner implicate either the Consul or Mr. COLLIER. Our Minister thus condemns them and then abandons his post, leaving them to their fate. We trust such conduct will not pass unnoticed by the Government at Washington."

Political.

HON. KENNETH RAYNOR DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

A long letter from Hon. KENNETH RAYNOR appears in the Raleigh *Register*. Mr. RAYNOR declines the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, tendered him by the split Convention in this City, which put Com. STOCKTON in nomination for the Presidency. He declares that he will support Mr. FILLMORE.

A Card.

A book having been published in Philadelphia, under the name of "Fanny Fern's Family Cook Book," I hereby inform the public, that it was not written by me, and that it was issued without my knowledge or consent. FANNY FERN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 498 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 1$ per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by me
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells this* celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York,
No. 29 Walnut and No. 9 Granite st., Philadelphia,
and No. 19 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

NOTICE TO STRANGERS IN NEW-YORK.

Of all "dear days" when money goes
Joly the Fourth is dearest:
For fireworks fiz and champagne flows,
And pocket-books look queerest.
But strangers here *may save in clothes*
The sum they spend on others,
If, while in town, they purchase those
Made by the famed SMITH BROTHERS,
At the one-price clothing store Nos. 122 and 149 Fulton-st., New-York.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$6 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.—The balance of Spring and Summer Dress Goods have all been marked down, many articles much below the cost of importation, such as Printed Barèges and Jaconet Robes Summer Silks, Challies, Barège Delaines, Mantillas, &c., &c., &c. Ladies desirous of procuring bargains, will find it to their advantage to call.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway.
(Late LEADBEATER'S.)

COLUMBIAN HALL.—NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully informed that the entire stock of dry goods in the above establishment has been reduced 33⅓ per cent in prices. Tremendous bargains are now offered. Buyers of dry goods will find it much to their advantage to examine the stock before buying elsewhere.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE Company, better to accommodate their increased business have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, for wholesale and retail. The most complete and perfect stock of Sewing Machines, Machine Silk, Thread and Needles, will be always found here, and all invited to call and examine for themselves.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM EIGHT DIFFerent manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—besides fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', 333 Broadway. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Music at reduced prices.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent Radical Cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialities and styles to be found as where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.
S. C. HERRING & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—beside fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS'. No. 333 Broadway, N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, invite attention to their present assortment of well-made seasonable clothing and furnishing goods. No deviation from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES—BASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, simplicity and perfect security against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.
M. P. DORSCH, Manufacturer,
No. 106 Canal-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand pre-eminent above all competition. Suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wig

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To the trade, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Hurrah for the Old Dutchman.**—An old Dutch farmer being called upon to subscribe for buying a lightning rod to a village church he had contributed liberally to build, said to the Committee, "Ah, I have help build a house for de Lort; if he chooseeto don der on it and knock it down, he mushi do it at his own risk." He aint so slow, but RUSSIA SALVE is a little faster in its works upon sores, piles, salt rheum, burns, &c. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston—and sold by all Druggists—at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac Oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **A Word of Caution.**—We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in consumption, a resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, would have saved the life and health of the sufferers.

☞ **Dr. Moore's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of Sensation, digestion motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. E. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 231 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The members of DANIEL BOONE CHAPTER No. 6, and the order in general, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother Robert L. Dykes from the Presbyterian Church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 7, at 2 o'clock. By order of CHARLES C. WHITE, Sachem.
JAMES PERLEY, C. of the C.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, catarrhs, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES E. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—Large supply just received. Also, per steamship *Hermann*, one case of German Cologne and a splendid assortment of French and English Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Dressing Combs, Lubin's Batches's, &c. &c., at GEO. E. INGER & CO.'S, Dispensing Chemists, 389 Broadway.

☞ **Bill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 33 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 176, 317 and 347 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. E. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JNO GROSHON, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Rec. Sec.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A large and extensive Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated in the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings convenient for the business, a complete assortment of lathes, tools, fixtures, and machinery; also a large assortment of patterns of great variety, consisting in part of patterns for steam engines of almost any required power for the foundry; gearing, pattterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establishment has a good reputation and is doing a fair business which may be largely increased. Possession may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address
GEO. W. SCHUYLER, }
V. C. BUTTER, } Assignees, Ithaca, N. Y.

$10.—CHANCE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.—Ladies and gentlemen will be practically taught in a few hours a new and beautiful Art, which in turn they can teach to others and also produce specimens of the work, by which they can realize a comfortable independence. Those that are enterprising, of good address and prepossessing appearance, can have a handsome amount guaranteed to them for the Summer months. If they are willing to travel $10 dollars only required, for which instructions and full value in stock will be given, and further facilities afforded on good references being furnished. Call at the store No. 692 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—To enter into business without Risk et ceteras. The well-known establishment, Hutcheon's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUGHEON, Jr., cor. Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

NOTICES TO BUSINESS MEN—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL IN SIX DAYS.—This can be done with perfect safety, which will be shown, beyond a doubt, to any gentleman having curiosity to examine, enterprise to take cold, and means to carry out. Agents, humbugs and irresponsible parties need not apply, as they will not be noticed—as there is a sure fortune in it. Address, with real name, and prompt attention will be given by NOVELTY, Office *Daily Times*.

TO TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.—FOR SALE—A large and well-established manufactory of clothing, sewing-machines of the most approved kinds, employing a number of machines and about 150 experienced hands, and have now on hand a large amount of cash orders, will be disposed of on favorable terms as the advertiser is engaged in other business. Address, O. P. R., at this office.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $150. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—An undivided three-fourths of the interest of the best Portable Gas Generator in the world is offered for sale. It was patented April 17, 1855. Inquire at No. 304 Broadway, Room No. 2.

DRY GOODS.—A first-rate chance for a man of business to locate himself in a store established fourteen years. The stock and lease for sale and the store to rent. A first-rate man will be treated with liberality. Apply to C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

POTICHOMANIE—BEAUTIFUL ART.—Decorating glass to resemble finest painted china; very easy, cost trifling; materials for sale separately. Also boxes, containing two vases, instructions and every article required, $5. Trade and schools supplied. Jouveo's preparation for cleaning kid gloves without smell—rub lightly, and the dirt instantly disappears; can be worn immediately. One bottle cleans fifty pairs. Price 50 cents. Try it before buying. Sold by all druggists.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to nest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans of the IId Ward are invited to meet at the Museum Hotel, No. 22 Ann st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to perfect an organization in this Ward for the election of FREMONT and DAYTON. All persons friendly to the cause are invited to attend.
By order,
THOMAS D. GALE, Chairman.
EDWARD PEPPER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON having made a general assignment to the undersigned, will continue to collect or settle debts due and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINGS,
No 45 Murray-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, who wish places in one family, or separate. One as regular waitress in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing. The other as plain, neat cook, a most excellent baker, a competent washer and ironer—does all kinds of pastry and confectionary. The cook will take $7, the other $6. Will go in the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 26d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several experienced Protestant Cooks, Washers and Ironers, who have the most reliable references; have no objection to go to the country any distance. Also, a large number of other Protestant and excellent Catholic help. Cooks, Nurses and Waiter Girls, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary street, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women (Protestants)—one is a good cook, washer and ironer; the other is an efficient nurse and seamstress or excellent chambermaid; they are highly recommended. Any family requiring such help will find either an acquisition. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls in a small private family, one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; the other as good plain cook, and assist in washing and ironing. Have the best of City reference. Call at No. 45 London Terrace, West 23d-st., at their present employers. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, as seamstress and light chamber work, in some respectable private family; understands shirt-making and all kinds of family sewing, and can do up fine muslins. The best of testimonials can be given as to character and respectability. No. 142 East 29th st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant women—one as chambermaid and laundress—one as chambermaid and waiter—one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American girl, as waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently, wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September, in one of the seminaries of this City. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

$1.000 A YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

JOURNEYMAN BARBER WANTED.—To go to Utica; wages $8 per week, and half a day out every week. None but a steady, good and quick workman would be engaged permanently. Board cheap. Address Box No. 572 Utica Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 47 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHER.—A graduate of an Eastern University, an experienced teacher, and a thorough scholar, desires to make an engagement. Situation in a Classical School preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 121, Plainfield, N. J.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No. 48 Murray-st.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A thoroughly competent and accomplished coachman is required for a private family immediately. Apply with testimonials, &c., at No. 149 Grand-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

BUTLER WANTED—And thorough indoor man servant. Address box No. 338 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 766 and 648 Broadway, two book-keepers, two conductors, two salesmen, three clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, two barkeepers, three waiters, two porters, two firemen, two hrakemen, men on steamers and railroads, and four boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—For a gentleman and his wife in a private family, without other boarders. The gentleman will require breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; and for his lady full board. Would like a large square room, well furnished, in a modern built house, and in a pleasant and agreeable locality for every season of the year. Address G., Box No. 3,188 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders can be accommodated at Hastings, upon the Hudson; an hour's ride and five minutes' walk from the depot. Apply at the depot, to Mr. CRANE.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 32d and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen, in a strictly private family—furnished apartments, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, located below 20th-st., and near Broadway. Address Box No. 4,704 Post-Office.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location on the East or North Rivers, or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS, Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—One or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, in a comfortable cottage newly furnished, in Vanderbilt-av., near the landing. Address T. C. A., office of the *Times*.

COUNTRY BOARD.—One or two families can obtain desirable rooms and board for the Summer in a pleasant place on the Harlem Railroad, eighty miles from New-York. The house is fifty feet square, with plenty of shade trees, the roads and drives about pleasant, and the scenery in the vicinity delightful. The table is abundantly furnished, and everything done to render boarders comfortable. Terms moderate. Undoubted references given and required. Also addressed to C. H. BELDEN, care A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., will have attention.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; shotcest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $6. Detailed circulars at No. 348 Broadway. Personal interview there July 1 to 5.

COUNTRY BOARD—In a private family at Middletown Point, N. J., 2½ hours from New-York by steamer *Keyport*, foot of Murray-st. Terms $4 per week. For particulars inquire of the Captain of the *Keyport*, or to P. PHILLIPS, Middletown Point, N. J.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS.—One spare room, every way comfortable and pleasant, in a private family on the high ground in 2d place, Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferry. One or two single gentlemen of respectability and quiet habits will find the accommodations desirable. Breakfast and tea if required. Address Box No. 4,028 New-York Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILDER, Park House, Washington-st.

No. 33 BEACH-STREET.—Two or three large, pleasant rooms to let, with board, to married or single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years, is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessary grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the important and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawaxen, and Western, and New-York and Erie Railroad, to Philadelphia and New-York. For terms and particulars, apply to
SILVANUS REED & CO., No. 138 West-st.

FENWICK HOUSE, SAYBROOK POINT—Will be reopened July 1 for the reception of visitors as heretofore. Accommodations for hunting, fishing, riding, sailing, bathing, &c., will be provided for the pleasure and comfort of the numerous patrons that avail themselves of the privileges of this delightful Summer retreat, which is of easy access by both cars and boats, the *City of Hartford*, *Granite State*, *Cricket*, &c., daily arriving, and communication by the New-Haven and New-London Railroads, at various times of the day. The table will be supplied with delicacies of the season, with the best of attendants throughout the house, under the supervision of BURT McKENNEY, Proprietor.

COLLINS' HOTEL—Foot of Canal st., New-York, directly opposite Collins line of steamers. This house is most pleasantly located for a fine view of New-York harbor and the Hudson River, and most central for business. Families can be accommodated with suites of rooms; transient or permanent boarders on most reasonable terms. The Hudson River Railroad station is directly opposite, and the daily Albany boats land their passengers within one block; the Erie Railroad is within five minutes' walk, making the house in all respects the most desirable hotel for travelers visiting the City.
BLAKE & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

BATH HOTEL, BRAIDER—Will be open for transient and permanent boarders for the season, July 10. Bar-room, bowling alleys, billiard room, stables and sheds will be let for the season to responsible parties. Inquire on the premises. S. RATHBUN.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Railroad Bonds, viz.:
$120—Coupons of the 6 per cent. Cincinnati City Bonds; 1 of $20, due 1st January, 1856, payable in New-York. No. 60; 2 of $30 each, due 15th June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia; Nos. 183, 61, 63.
$205—20 coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York—1 of $25, No. 259; 1 of $21 20, No. 289; 3 of $60 each, Nos. 138, 11, 339; 2 of $8 each, Nos. 864, 895.
$385—11 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, due 1st June, 1856. Nos. 1743, 1749, 1711, 1745, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1715, 1706, 1247, 1708.
$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. Nos. 433, 646.
$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Rose County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. 108, 20.
$105—30 Coupons of the 7 per cent. California State Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York; 3 of $35 each, Nos. 67, 68; 2 of $17 50 each, Nos. 614, 549; 1 of $8 50, No. 1.
$35—1 of $35, coupon of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie 1st Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; No. 774.
$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 2951, 3892.
$945—7 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. 735, 460, 514, 512, 470, 468, 466.
$40—2 of $20 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. Northern Cross Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York. Nos. 670, 672.
$140—4 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. Nos. 583, 625, 761, 627.
$15—1 of $15, coupon of the 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Republic in New-York. No. 960.
$280—7 of $40 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. St. Louis County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York. Nos. 237, 231, 241, 236, 219, 220, 242.
$60—2 of $30 each, coupons of the 6 per cent. Alleghany City, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York. Nos. 154, 156.
$654—Coupons of the 8 per cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Bonds—2 of $40 each, due 1st April, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in New-York. Nos. 61, 553; 7 of $40 each, due 1st June, 1856; payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York. Nos 1012, 1015, 1021, 1023; 2 of $40 each, due 1st July, 1856; payable at Duncan Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York; Nos. 232, 234, 253; 1 of $20, due 1st July, 1856; No. 515, payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, in New-York.
$255—Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City Bonds; payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York; 1 of $15, due 1st March, 1856, No. 126; 3 of $30 each, due 1st June, 1856, Nos. 404, 424, 486; 1 of $30, due 16th June, 1856, No. 38; 2 of $3 each, due June 19th, 1856, Nos. 217, 215; 2 of $30 each, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 103, 104.
$115—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 198, 1358, 1165.
$280—8 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1855; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; Nos. 2, 10, 5x3, 5x6, 587, 5x9.
$60—2 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. St. Louis City, due June 16, 1856; payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York; Nos 43, 44.
$15.—5 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Bonds Pennsylvania State, due July 1, 1856; payable in Philadelphia; Nos. 2861, 1110, 2856, 2859, 2860.
$75—Coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; 1 $25, No. 159; 1 $50, No. 8.
$30—1 of $30 Coupon of the 6 per cent. United States Bonds, due July 1, 1856; No. 4484.
$180—6 of $30 each, Coupons of the 6 per cent. Tennessee State Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 544, 434, 430, 431, 427, 428.
$205—8 of $5 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent. Panama R. R. Bonds, due July 1, 1856; Nos. 1515, 1996, 1997.
$105—3 of $35 each, Coupons of the 7 per cent St. Louis County Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable at the Phœnix Bank, in New-York; Nos. 2536, 2637, 2538.
$1 35c—45 of $30 each. Coupons of the 6 per cent. New-Orleans City Bonds, due July 1, 1856; payable in New-York; Nos. 2604 to 2607, 2619, 2666 to 2672, 2682 to 2693, 2553, 2597, 245, 4604, 349, 4788, 250, 5547, 251, 4598, 347, 246, 4621, 4866, 248, 2755, 253, 252, 2606, 2594, 2695.
All stamped, "forwarded to PHILIP SPEYER & Co., New-York."
$2,000—2 of $1,000 each, 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, issued to Jno. J. Palmer, Jr., or bearer, with coupons from 1st July, 1856, till 1st January, 1866, dated 1st January, 1851; Nos. 481, 57; having been lost or stolen, and the payment thereof stopped, the public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
PHILIP SPEYER & CO., No. 72 Broadway.
New-York, June 27, 1856.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in occupation to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

CAUTION.—A note signed by DECKER & MANDEVILLE, dated May 26, 1856, payable at the Bull's Head Bank, in three months, to the order of the National Plate Glass Company, and by WILDES P. WALKER, General Agent, indorsed for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty seven cents, was stolen from the subscriber—payment of which has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same. WILDES P. WALKER, General Agent, No. 115 Chambers-st.

BOAT LOST OR STOLEN—From the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, on Tuesday night, July 1, a boat 30 feet long, bottom painted green, and a red and yellow streak around her wash-rail, back board with the names of Governors Townsend and Smith. There were in her five oars, two boat hooks, awning and stanchions. By returning her to JONATHAN STEARNS, Warden, Blackwell's Island, a suitable reward will be paid.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on the 4th, coming from Newburg to New-York, *via* H. R. R. R. Express, a GOLD LEVER WATCH, M. I. Tobias, Liverpool, No. 23,139, with gold vest chain attacher. The above reward will be paid on delivery to G. W. WELSH, No. 244 Greenwich-st.

$10 REWARD.—Lost on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., either in a South Ferry omnibus, or in crossing the ferry and going through Atlantic and Court sts., Brooklyn, a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE of the Chemical Bank. Any one leaving the same at No. 3 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, will receive the above reward.

LOST.—Thursday, July 3, in going from Fulton-st. up Broadway to Worth and Emmets, a CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN, crown setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same at the office of RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

LOST.—A large GOLD MEDAL, on the 4th inst., in Broadway; had the name of the subscriber engraved on it in full. The finder will be rewarded to his full satisfaction by returning it to No. 56 Hammond-st., or No. 550 Washington-st. W. P. BENSELL.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday last, between St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., and Peck-slip, or in the Second-av. cars, between Peck-slip and Grand-st., a GOLD LINKED BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at the store, 405 Grand-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOBBEAU, No. 868 Broadway, teaches penmanship on an original plan of hand training, and guarantees to remove all stiffness and tremblor from every hand. A few pupils may enter THIS DAY at only $5 for the course of lessons. Regular terms, $10.

JAMES H. RUNDELL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The second term of the Summer session will commence on the 15th day of July. Pupils are received on any day of the session, and pay from the time of entrance. Catalogues, with full information, forwarded on application by mail.

ENGLISH TUITION.—An experienced Grammatical Teacher is desirous of waiting upon private pupils, to instruct them in this department of knowledge. The most genuine orthoepy and orthography taught. Abundant proof of practical competency can be given. Address PRECEPTOR, *Daily Times* office, stating where a call can be made.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until the 5th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female department of Ward School No. 7, Chrystie-st., Xth Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. By order of the Board of School Officers of the Xth Ward.
DANIEL SLOTE,
THEODORE WARD, } Committee.
CHARLES E. PIERCE,

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, July 15, at 5 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Primary School No. 22, in Downing st., IXth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., to whom indorsed proposals for fitting up Primary School No. 22 may be delivered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest.
JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, } Committee.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
New-York, June 30, 1856.

STATIONERY.

DOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, receipts and shipping receipts, blanks, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, desks, pen-holders, chess and backgammon boards, &c. All articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars and blanks, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

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TO-DAY'S NUMBER contains: The Standard Civilized Head; Something about Surnames; The Value of Lee; Western Women; England; The Contest; The Brain of Negroes; Professor Owen; The Camel; The Fourth of July; A Nut for the Vegetarians; The Wife's Influence; Gold and Silver in the World; The Art of Travel; City Items; The Revolution in California; General Information; Literary Notices; The Business World; The Markets; Miscellany; The Lost Jewels; Letter of a Revolutionary Soldier; Glimpses of Iowa; Medicine in France; "Give 'am Jessie;" &c. Price 5 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.
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No. CLXXII. FOR JULY, 1856.
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The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, in numbers of about three hundred octavo pages each, at five dollars a year. A new volume commences with this number.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Circularly reported for N. Y. Daily Times

SATURDAY, July 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Scarce and inactive, at $7 43¾ @ $7 68¾ for Pearls, and $6 50 @ $6 56¼ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Quiet, at previous quotations.

COTTON—Is in fair request, but is stiffly held.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Fair	12¼	12¾	12⅝	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is much brisker and firmer, sales having transpired since our last of about 19,000 bales, in lots, mainly within the annexed range:—

Superfine No. 2	$5 50@$6 10
Ordinary State	6 10@ 6 25
Straight State	6 35@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 7 00
Common to Good Michigan	5 50@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 20@ 6 55
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 60@ 6 85
Fancy Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Michigan	6 95@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 55@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	8 85@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 95@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is doing better—the sales since our last having amounted to about 3,600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 35@$8 20 ₱ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 80@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $5 00@$5 40 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$4 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 15@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in much more demand at decidedly better prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 103,000 bushels, including handsome Canadian White at $1 80@$1 87½; ordinary to good Western do. at $1 52½@$1 76; do. Red at $1 72½@$1 85; with fair Genesee and Southern White at $1 90, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied. 7,500 bushels brought 86c.@87c. for ordinary in prime, ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 40½c @41½c. for Ohio and Lake; 38c @41c. for State; 35c @38c. for Jersey; and 32c @33c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and very firm. The supply of sound continues very moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 84,000 bushels, at 47c @51c for unsound, heated and damp; 56c. @ 60c. for Inferior to prime sound mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern yellow; 58c.@62c. for round yellow; and 57c.@57½c. for common to choice Southern white, and 56c.@56c. for round white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased, at 55c.@ 75c ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HILL has sent us the annexed review of the business in Hides during the month of June and the first week in July: "The languid feeling which prevailed during the month of May continued until the middle of June, when some activity was manifested in the trade, which soon became quite general, and large sales were effected at a slight advance on previous rates. The transactions were principally in common Hides, of which about 80,000 were sold in one week, reducing the stock to less than 100,000 Hides. During the last two weeks the market has been very unsettled, but closes firmly at an advance of 2½c.@3c ₱ lb. above the lowest prices of the lots part of the month. But few of the better class of Hides were sold at the lowest figures, as most of the importers preferred storing their receipts to selling at such a loss, being confident that the depression was only temporary. The falling off in the receipts this month has had a great tendency to stimulate the market. I would remark that the chief cause of the sudden fluctuations which have been experienced within the past six weeks is the unwillingness on the part of the trade to hold any amount of stock in anticipation of their orders; all are, therefore, likely to remain more or less operating together. The receipts of the *Orinoco*, which arrived the 2d of June from Orinoco, was sent to store, dealers not being willing to pay the price (19½c.) at which 1,400 were sold. The *Correo* arrived from the same place on the 23d June, with 14,000 Hides, of which 9,000 were taken on speculation at 21¾c., and the balance were sold at 22½c., showing a difference of 3c ₱ lb. From the first to the last of the month. The receipts last month comprise 125,190 Dry and Cow Hides, of which 97,140 were from foreign ports, and 41,044 coastwise; (of the coastwise, 28,184 were from California, 8,039 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., and the balance, 11,811, from ports south of Baltimore.) The imports for June, 1855; 146,556, showing a decrease this year of 8,400 Hides. For the first six months of 1855 the imports comprise 727,531 Hides, against 973,436 for the same period 1856, and 870,000 for 1854; increase this year over last of 147,292 and over 1854 of 103,436. The terms as noticed in my last report has continued during the week with a still further advance in prices. Sales, however, are quite light, as most of the tanners are supplied for the present and the majority of the Hides sold lately were taken in advance of orders

The receipts this week have been extremely small, amounting to only 6,450 Hides from Foreign Ports, and 219 Coastwise, as follows: 3,500 African, *Favorite* and *Zidon*, (3,000 of which were sold to go East, previous to arrival at 26½c.;) 2,923 Savanilla, *T. Jones*; 627 from West Indies. Sales are 7,225 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 tbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 649 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,776 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, (a re-sale,) 20 lbs., at 23¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,061 Dry Mexican, 15 lbs., at 22c., 6 months rejecting water damaged; 1,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection, (in Baltimore for this market;) 1,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 950 Dry Curacoa, 18 lbs., at 19c., 6 months usual selection; 300 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs., at 21c., 6 months usual selection; 400 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 14c @14½c., cash, as they run; 167 Dry Truxillo, 18 lbs., at 20½c., 6 months, as they run; 500 Dry Laguayra, 28 lbs., a 20c., 6 months, as they run; 500 Green Salted Western, 50 lbs., at 8c., 6 months, as they run; 200 Green Salted Bermuda, 75 lbs., at 8¾c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.; 3,700 Dry Port-au-Platte, on private terms; 700 Dry Savanilla, on private terms; 539 Dry Pacang Kips, on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Velocidad*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; the *W. R. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the *Sultana*, from Orinoco, with 3,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Ilza*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides; the *Restless*, from Sevanilla, with 2,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 81,800, as follows: 37,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 14,340 Dry Rio Grande, 17,400 Dry Orinoco, 300 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 450 Dry African, 1,100 Dry Maracaibo, 2,200 Dry Savanilla, 400 Dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras) 800 dry St. Domingo and Port-au-Platte, 4,000 West Indies, Southern, &c., 300 Dry Honduras, 2,500 Dry California, 8,600 Salted Buenos Ayres, 400 Dry and Salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse.

Statement of the imports (foreign and coastwise) into New York and neighboring ports during the first six months of 1856:

	New-York.	Balt.	Phila.*	Boston.	Salem.
January	34,600	12,445	8,497	13,564	16,985
February	121,380			57,580	
March	101,526	37 505	10,867	54,326	28,767
April	169,950	10 300	13,750	50,247	15,647
May	208,200	10,192	15 574	77,573	22,876
June	138,190	3,355	7,633	33,443	30,861

* The imports into Philadelphia are only from foreign ports.

The stock on hand at the above ports is as follows:

New-York.	Balt.	Phila.	Boston.	Salem.
81,250	9,000	5,471	18,970	29,400

HOPS—Sales of 180 bales transpired, at 8c @11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of only 65 tons Scotch Pig, at $31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Mr. HILL notices the Leather trade here since the 1st ult. thus: "The business during the month has been very active, although the trade anticipated a material falling off in the demand, which is usual during the hot weather. The receipts have been quite heavy, and as the prices of Hides were tending downward, many of the dealers manifested a disposition to sell, not wishing to hold to any extent with prices for the raw material so unsettled. This caused a temporary decline, but before the middle of the month some of the largest buyers came into the market and purchased about all the desirable stock, which gave an upward tendency to prices. The market closes firm, and at an advance of 3c. ₱ lb. on Light and Middling over last week's quotations. Prices for Hemlock at this time last year were fully 4c. ₱ lb. lower than at present, with a stock of 78,000 Sides. The sales this week have been large for the season, and the stock continues very light. Should the present demand continue, with no material increase of receipts, we will have but a light supply for the Fall trade.

Oak Leather is in good request at the annexed quotations:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	47,000	6,800
Sales	44,400	8,300
Stock	26,000	4,500

I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted—Good Light 32c.@ 33c., Good Middle 33c.@35c., Good Heavy 30c.@32c.; Oak Heavy, for Sanding 32c.@33c.; Oak Heavy, Spanish—All Weights 33c. @34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c.—Light 24½c.@25½c., Middle 25c.@26c., Heavy 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c—Light 23½c.@24½c.; Middle 24c. @24½c.; Heavy 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres—Damaged, All Weights 20c.@22c.; Poor, All Weights 14c.@18c.; Hemlock, Slaughter—in Rough 20c. @22c., on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland can be had at 85c. for Common, and $1 05¼ for Lump, ₱ bbl. Demand limited.

MOLASSES—The difficulty of procuring desirable lots continues to obstruct business. New Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@46c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@44c., and clayed Cuba, 38c @40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy as before quoted. Spirits Turpentine is but moderately inquired for, and can be had at 37c @38c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are in pretty fair demand at former quotations.

OILS have not varied essentially.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in tolerably active demand at full rates, with sales reported since our last of about 1,250 bbls in lots, at $20 50 for Mess, and $17 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. The quotations in Thursday's report should have been $20 50@$21 ¼ for Mess, and $17 25 for Prime. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Hams; 8¾c.@9¾c for Shoulders, and 9¾c. for Rough Sides ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 750 bbls fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 150 kegs at 12½c @13c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 600 bbls. at $7 50 @$8 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$12 for repacked do., and $13@$13 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$17 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $17@ $19 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@14c. for Ohio: 14c.@22c. for common to very good State; 20c@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c @8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tierces bought at $3 87@$4 02½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HILL sums up the week's business, thus: "GOAT—There is but little inquiry for either Curacoa or Mexican; prices are firm, as the stock on hand is light. Sales have been 2,000 Curacoa at 50c., 6 months. DEER—I have no new feature to notice; the market remains unchanged. 3,500 lbs Missouri sold at 21c., 6 months."

SUGARS—Are pretty brisk at rising prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7½c.@8c.; with 830 boxes Havana at 8½c. @8¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are also freely dealt in at advancing rates. STUART'S present quotations are as follows: Loaf Sugar, 12c.; Crushed Sugar, 12¼c.; Ground Sugar, 12¾c.; Circle A—Crushed Sugar, 12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime changed hands at old figures.

WHISKY—Sales of 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 30c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisk and higher—Cotton 5-32d. @ 7-32d. ₱ lb; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9½d. @ 10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tce. Heavy goods, 20s.@35s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark, 500 tons, to Hong Kong, to trade in the China waters two years, at $35,000; a New Bark from St. John, N. B., to London, Hull or Grimsby, £6; a Bark at Boston, from Sheduac to Bristol Channel, £4 15s.; a bark hence to Havre, Flour, 72½c.; a Sardinian Brig to a direct port in Ireland, Wheat, 11d. in ship's bags; a Schooner, 200 tons, to Tarragona and back, $3,500; a Brig, 190 tons, to Malaga and back, $3,000; a Schooner, 84 tons, to Jamaica and back, $600; a Bark, 340 tons, to Port du France, Mart, $900; a Brig to Curacoa, 60c. ₱ bbl.; a Brig to South Side Cuba and back, a Ship in Glasgow and back, and a Brig to Manzanilla and back, on private terms.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., opposite Hamilton-square, with modern improvements; it commands a fine view of the City, and extended view of the surrounding country; is near the Central Park. Apply corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av., to J. CALLAGHAN. Also, lots for sale or exchange for City property, in 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $3,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 166 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—On 25th-st., in vicinity of Madison-square. The house is new, well built, with all modern improvements, and very stylish. Price $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, well located, at prices from $5,000 to $20,000. E. B. KINSHILE, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Lndlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroad and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 112 29th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine, also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID PENRY, No. 1 East 3d-st. A. H. HORTON, No. 323 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 29th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, Low-Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other small fruits. Terms of payment will be made to easy to a good purchaser. Apply in JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm and country seat of 87 acres, late the residence of Isaac Henderson, Esq., with elegant and commodious buildings, consisting of large double house, 52 by 44 feet, with bath in the centre. There is a farm house and ample out-buildings including barns, carriage house, &c. There are about 20 acres woodlands, with walks, &c. The lawn, shrubbery and shades are extensive. This property is the most desirable for a person wishing to enjoy the pleasures of a good farm and elegant country seat within 45 minutes' ride from the City. Apply to CHARLES K. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 50 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 112 29th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine, also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID PENRY, No. 1 East 3d-st. A. H. HORTON, No. 323 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 29th-st.

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THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn.; 63 acres, large mansion with wicks and verandah; beautiful lawn with noble trees, a vineyard of 400 Isabellas and Catawbas, 6 years old; nursery of grafted trees, and large orchard of choice fruit in full bearing; barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., water from the fine spring introduced into the house and stables; charming views and location perfectly healthy. View and plan of house and grounds at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Sparta-Dwyll, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well built modern house with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and 2 acres of land, more if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Sparta-Dwyll depôt, or on Wednesday, 9th inst., between 9 and 12 o'clock, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ST. NICHOLAS—The ground attached to the house is 2 acres, and has been laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1¼ hours' ride by the New York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOSEA MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Pleasantly situated on Henry-st., Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depôt. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, bath range, &c., and in complete order. Apply to J. S. MOORE, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av. corner of 28d-st.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE—25 acres beautiful grounds, Bull's Ferry, Bergen County, N. J.—lovely spot. Price $47,000. Also, lease and furniture of a superior house, Adams-st., Brooklyn—$700; grand chance. Also, partner with $5,000 wanted, in an established and staunch wholesale house down town. Also, $6,000 wanted, for three years, on bond and mortgage upon cultivated farms, Michigan—worth four times the amount. Apply at No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 6.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE.—A large store, and dwelling attached, the best location for business in the town, with one acre of land, fronting 415 feet on main road, 15 miles from N. Y., near three Railroad stations and landing, with or without stock; fruit of variety, in bearing; two barns, hay and coal scales, which pay for weighing hay $25 yearly; schools, churches close by; immediate possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. E. BIRD, No. 218 Front-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of

WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown. 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and one side by plank-road from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm, with a good dwelling and extensive out-houses thereon, situated within 20 miles of New-York, about three miles from a steamboat landing and one mile from a Railroad station, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, a portion of which is covered with handsome forest. There is plenty of running water and fruit upon the premises, and the property is very desirable for a country seat or farming purposes. Terms moderate and easy. Apply, for particulars, to DAYTON OGDEN,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—About three miles from Hoboken, a quarter of a mile from the Weehawken Ferry. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE.

THE SECRET CITY.—GREAT SALE OF TOWN LOTS.—The Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, having completed its plans and arrangements, will offer for sale to the highest bidder a number of desirable lots for business purposes, massive shops, residences, &c., in the thriving and admirably located town of

EMPORIUM,

County of Pulaski and State of Illinois. Commencing on TUESDAY, July 15, 1856, and continuing from day to day.

The lands owned by this Company, under indisputable titles, and proposed to be offered for sale, are beautifully located on the Ohio River, six miles above its junction with the Mississippi, on a high, bluff bank, exempt from overflow at the highest stages of water, and at the same time below all obstructions to navigation, having abundant water at its landing for the largest steamers at all times.

Emporium is now in direct connection, four times daily, with the great Illinois Central Railroad, eight miles above its terminus, and above all embankments and trestle work, by means of a branch railroad, three miles long, the property of this Association; while postal arrangements, just perfected, give us two mails each way daily over these roads.

The advantageous and high location of this place, its accessibility at all times and seasons, by land or by river, point it out as the great crossing place for the large number of railroads passing and proposing to pass through this great valley of the Mississippi, and intersecting and crossing each other at this great common centre of the Union. In addition to the advantages of these several extended railroad facilities, upwards of seventy rivers pour the waters of more than thirty thousand miles of navigation past this point, draining innumerable acres of the most fertile lands of the known world, and pouring all their wealth of products, by means of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, into the Gulf of Mexico, and thence throughout the globe.

Every possible facility for one of the largest manufacturing towns in the world is immediately at hand; iron, coal, marble, clay, stone and timber unsurpassed by any other section, either in quality, quantity or variety, are all to be had in the greatest abundance, with uninterrupted means of communication with any and all points, and at all seasons, whereby the manufactured article can find a market without delay.

In the midst of one of the most fertile regions of the world, the great outlet for Southern and in the Winter for the most of Northern Illinois, whether for grain, cattle, pork, or other products of the soil or of labor, it must ere many years become the great entrepot of the West.

In point of health, being high and dry, airy and free from miasma and mephitic vapors, with cool bracing breezes from the rivers in Summer, and a mild, genial climate in Winter, free from extremes at any season, our location can vie with any other place on the beautiful Ohio—while, in point of beauty of site with its extended vista up the Ohio, and down the Mississippi, with the gently rising and heavily timbered lands in its rear, we claim that it has no rival, and that the great Architect of the universe has made few places so abounding in all the requisites for a large and populous city.

To the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man, and the man of wealth, it offers inducements seldom presented. On the great highway of the trade and commerce of the whole Union, it cannot fail to afford abundant means of support and profit to all who may cast their lot in our midst.

A commodious hotel, "The Shelton House," has been in operation since the 20th of May last, under the charge of R. S. Shelton, Esq., late of Lexington, Ky., which has already earned the name of being the best hotel in Southern Illinois. A weekly newspaper, the *National Emporium*, has been established there, and has already reached its third issue.

Just one year ago, this 25th day of June, was the E. R. E. & M. Co. organized, without money and without lands. To-day it has some 1,800 stock holders, scattered throughout the Union, a capital of over $1,000,000 in cash and lands, no debts beyond its fixed income, and a surplus over and above all liability of more than $500,000 in cash, lands railroad, depôt, hotel, &c.

It is the aim of the Board of Directors to make Emporium a place where no man need fear to reside with his family, and as far as in them lies, to promote the growth of refined and enlightened intercourse. A fine row of twelve brick stores, four stories high is now under contract, containing suitable halls for public worship and other purposes lodge rooms and library, in addition to stores, offices for the Company, &c. A number of cottage and other houses are being built up. Three brick yards are now in full tide of operation, with orders far ahead of their means to supply. Saw mills, machine and other shops are in course of erection, and everything denotes the early and complete success of the undertaking.

Schools and churches, parks and public squares have been amply provided for; and in the arrangement of the plans of the Association, an eye has been had to all possible improvements in streets, lots, &c., so as to unite the utile cum dulce in as great a degree as possible. All the lots upon the outside of the square are 40 feet front by 120 feet deep; lots in the centre of each square are 36 feet front by 108 feet deep, arranged in blocks of 3 lots each.

The terms of payment and conditions of sale have been made very favorable, so as to come within the reach of all.

The Directors invite all to come and examine for themselves, feeling assured that none will go disappointed away.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE—One-fourth cash in hand; the balance in three equal annual installments, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, from day of sale. A certificate of purchase executed on the day of sale, entitling the purchaser to a warrantee deed upon the full and final payment of the purchase money. Any purchaser of lots who shall erect or cause to be erected upon any lot purchased a substantial frame house, and finish the same after the style of modern architecture, not less than two stories high, and paint the same neatly; or a brick, stone or marble house, of like style, within twelve months from the date of sale, such purchaser shall be released from the interest upon the purchase money of said lot, and be entitled to an additional abatement of ten per cent. on the principal thereof, or, if called upon in such manner as foresaid, within eighteen months from day of sale, then such purchaser shall be released from all interest upon the purchase money thereof.

For further information, maps, plans, &c., apply to the Secretary, at Mound City, Pulaski Co., Illinois, or to the Company's Branch Office, No. 57 West 3d-st., Cincinnati

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. HAINER, President.

J. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Office of E. R. E. and M. C., Emporium, Pulaski Co., Illinois.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—H. K. Lindsey, Covington, Ky.; M. M. Rawlins, Mound City, Ill.; W. Cochran, Lexington, Ky.; Jno. Yarian, Liberty, Ind.; Daniel Arter, Pulaski Co., Ill.; G. W. Hite, Bardstown, Ky.; W. H. Stokes, Louisville, Ky.

READ THIS!—A GOOD CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat 2-story dwelling house, with 9 lots of ground, situate in a location fast filling up with fruit and shade trees, the pleasantest and most commanding in the village of Morrisania, Westchester County, and only three minutes' walk from the depôt of the railroad which communicates with this City every 2 hours. To a person having a moderate-sized family and a small amount of money, this is a favorable opportunity. The location is healthy, the expenses of living economical, and the railroad renders it very accessible to a person doing business to the City. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—Twelve acres of very choice land, upon the ridge next above the Croton Aqueduct, and opposite the mansion of Mr. Mallory, overlooking the entire villages of Tarrytown and Beekmantown, and affording a most extensive and delightful river prospect. This property is so situated that it can easily be divided into several villa sites, and is considered to be one of the best situations on the Hudson for a residence or for a country seat. Terms easy. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARAIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 191.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 191 Broadway, 3d floor.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Bankers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAND FOR SALE—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Improvements—Several houses, a large steam-engine, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An elegant country seat and farm, 14 miles from New-York; house large, land good, grounds beautiful, mountain and landscape views fine. Place stocked. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to W. P. LIBBY, No. 32 Park-row.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 20-foot sail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 35 feet long, now building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inqu

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WELL SELECTED THIS DAY—July 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$16,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Ten per cent Bonds.
$2,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds.
20 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co. (Aypoth)... $25 each.
2 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each.
100 shares United States Mail Steamship Co....$100 each.
1,000 shares North America Trust and Banking Co.....$100 each.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 10.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Bread-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY: Monday, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence, No. 216 West 14th-st., near 9th-av. The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture; splendid rosewood piano forte, City made, and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suites, rull sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; two elegant rosewood card tables, large pier and oval glasses, oil paintings, consisting a great variety of ornamental subjects; rich and expensive clocks, elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very costly rosewood hall stand, tea, dining and extension tables; mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant enameled cottage suites, stair carpets, &c.; also, basement and dining room furniture, glass ware, elegant china tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c. The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock, in the basement, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Are Choosers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Wabash-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GROCERIES, &c.—By virtue of an assignment made to me, I will expose for sale at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of groceries, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c., contained in store at No. 34 Carmine-st.
C. W. HASKELL, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT—Of the PARK BANK, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:
[N. B.—Bankers are requested, in making their reports, not to erase any of the printed particulars. If they have nothing to report under any particular item, it can be left blank, or a dash made opposite. A true copy of this report, as verified, together with the entire affidavit, is required to be published in a newspaper in the town or city (or if no such paper is published, then in one in the county) where the bank, banking association, or banker is situated, and the evidence of such publication, by a copy of the same, with the usual printer's affidavit attached, furnished to the superintendent.]

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,496,144 23
Overdrafts	
Due from Banks	75,612 03
Due from the Directors of the Bank...$50,000	
Due from Brokers	
Real Estate	138,783 96
Specie	194,170 90
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Notes on City Banks	231,573 40
Stocks. Promissory Notes	172,491 57
Bonds and Mortgages	
Bills of Solvent Banks	
Bills of Suspended Banks	
Loss and Expense Account	13,435 74
Total	$3,313,235 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,776,926 76
Circulation Registered...$145,800	
Circulation not Registered	
Total	$145,800
Less Notes on hand	$1,766 114,134 00
Profits	54 998 24
Due to Banks	107,965 94
Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks	1,269,220 59
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors on demand	
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	
Total	$3,313,235 83

State of New-York—County of New-York, ss.—REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
R. W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn the 5th day of July, 1856, by R. W. HOWES, and affirmed by CHAS. A. MACY.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—STATEMENT showing the true condition of the SAINT NICHOLAS BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$41,339 72
All sums due from Directors of this Bank	50,300 83
All sums due from Brokers	
Real Estate	69 258 07
Bonds and Mortgages	
Stocks, $119,159 83; and Promissory Notes other than for Loans and Discounts, $	119.159 81
Loss and Expense Account	5,522 9
Overdrafts	80 9
Specie	76,552 6
Cash items, viz.: Checks on other Banks	88,938 7
Bills of Solvent Banks on hand	3,726 00
Bills of Suspended Banks on hand, $——; Estimated value, $——	22,661 91
Due from Banks	
From Solvent Banks on credit	
From Suspended Banks on demand, $——; Estimated value, $——	
From Suspended Banks on credit, $——; Estimated value, $——	
Total	$1,077,371 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000 00
Profits	21,925 87
Registered Bank Notes received and not returned...$10[illegible]	
Less Registered Notes on hand	6,295
Leaves Registered Notes in circulation	93,705 00
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors on demand	439,344 29
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	
Due Banks on demand	21,969 97
Due Banks on credit	
Due to others not included under the above heads, Dividends not called for	1,336 50
Total	$1,077,371 63

County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 14th day of June, 1856, being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking-house for the transaction of its business, and that up to the day of making this report the business thereof was transacted at such location.
C. BARSTOW, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 5th day of July, 1856, before me.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by	Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by	Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by	Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by	Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by	Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by	Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by	Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by	State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by	Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by	Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by	Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by	ALSOP & CO., California-st.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.,
THE INTEREST COUPONS—Of the Lackawanne Railroad Co., due July 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.
W. H. TYLER, Secretary. M. MEYBERT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.
INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.
NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 22 Exchange-place.
GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

$100,000—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, now for sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 262 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOFBOROW, Sec. JAMES R. KENLEIN, Vice-Pres.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend, on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 7 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—The FALLKILL has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.
Jy10'54-1ew2yM*

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5'0, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.
NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will draw interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 196 Warren-st., near Greenwich.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on sums from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 12th of July will take interest from the first.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 422 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BURDSALL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Halght, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Denniston, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. B. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner (No. 23 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Dunnell, No. 18 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Butler, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.
Authorized Capital $5,000,000.
Cash Capital paid in by Stockholders $500,000.
For the accommodation of the Merchants on the west side of the City—this Company have opened a Branch Office at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 215 Broadway, near Murray-st. To afford facilities to the Jobbers for entries under Open Marine Policies, the Office will be open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.
D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, Including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.
The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 33 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMERS OF GAS.—Cooking and heating by gas, much cheaper, more convenient and much more efficient than any other method. Call and see the new and much improved apparatus, No. 389 Broadway, corner Walker, formerly No. 375. United States Gas Cooking and Heating Apparatus and Magic Stove.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanoch Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINE—Rack Lathes, Standing Press, Gilding Presses and Steam Heating Pipes for sale cheap. A fifteen-horse power engine and boiler, little used; the above articles for sale at No. 170 Water-st., New-York.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 Same $50, all complete. WM. GEE, Jr., 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK,
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WYER.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, and in their machinery, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN LENNARD & CO., No. 17 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must be brought to the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail August 9.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, F. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 53 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH..Saturday, 12th of July, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Sorgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. MOSTYN,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
ETNA, Capt Miller. ARCTIC, Capt Comstock.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownlee.
Passage money (for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, viz., including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors which can be obtained on board.
The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP BALTIC—To sail July 19.—A passage ticket and a first-rate stateroom, No. 58, for sale. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $9; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10.
Apply to
LUBLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 83 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, July 1....7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 1....3 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 2...7½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 2.3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 3...8 A. M.	Thursday, July 3...4 P. M.
Friday, July 4....8 A. M.	Friday, July 4.....5 P. M.
Saturday, July 5...10 A. M.	Saturday, July 5...5 P. M.
Sunday, July 6....8 A. M.	Sunday, July 6....5½ P. M.
Monday, July 7....7 A. M.	Monday, July 7....11 P. M.

Also, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN BOGDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Friday, July 4..... 8 A. M	Thursday, July 3.. 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 5.. 4 P. M.	Friday, July 4..... 4½ P. M.
Sunday, July 6.... 7½ A. M.	Saturday, July 5.. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, July 6.... 8½ P. M.	Sunday, July 6.... 5 P. M.
Monday, July 7....11 A. M.	Monday, July 7.... 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 8....11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 8.... 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 9.12 M.	Wednesday, July 9. 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.
This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Leading at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Half-price for children.
C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD.—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock.
GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. RON, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer ESSEX leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

FOR ALBANY—And and in connection with Rail Roads to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
[illegible] RAILROAD TO CHICAGO [illegible] Lake Shore Railroad, Cleveland and [illegible] Trains, Milwaukee and [illegible] Lines, New-York Central, American Line, Albany Steamers, and the Company's splendid steamers [illegible] leaving the Company's dock, foot of Chambers-st., North River, New-York, every day at 3 P. M., for the Great Western Railroad, at Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Rock Island, Galena, Dunleith, Iowa, and all points West and Southwest. Through Tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 5 Broadway, New-York, and at the Company's Depot, Chambers-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.
Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.
Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.
By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.
Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.
Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.
Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DOG-POISON, CONSPIRACY AND ELOQUENCE.

Ald. Briggs Gnashed at by the Matsell Pound Bull-Dog—The Dog Perishes—Briggs Survives, and Stephen H. Branch tells the Solemn Tale.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Alderman BRIGGS' return from Buffalo, on Wednesday last, (whither he had accompanied Mr. FILLMORE,) he received an invitation to address the citizens of Williamsburg. After he had addressed the great assemblage on Saturday last, and while descending from the rostrum, a gentleman thus introduced himself: "My name is FENWICK, and I married the daughter of GEORGE MATSELL's sister MARY. I live just around the corner, and if you will go with me into my yard, I will show you the harmless little dog that your Secretary has so long magnified into a ferocious bull-dog." Alderman BRIGGS stood like a statue before FENWICK, and finally very politely declined going to see the historical dog. Mr. FENWICK then most earnestly besought him to go and see what a docile little animal bed produced so much sensation throughout the country at having bitten "Alligator" BRANCH while striving to subpœna MARY MATSELL. Alderman BRIGGS, finding it difficult to extricate himself from the honied importunities of FENWICK, consented to accompany him to the fatal yard. On entering the gateway all seemed fair, but, after advancing about four paces, a dog emerged from his den and sprang at the throat of BRIGGS, who, like the lightning's flash, hurled him fearfully to the earth. FENWICK ran to the farthest corner of the yard, and BRIGGS rapidly followed, with the dog snapping and biting at his heels, until he had run the length of his chain, when he suddenly brought up on his hind feet, snapping his jaws, distending and rolling his fiery eyes, belching a living foam, and rending the heavens with his maddening cries, at losing a mouthful of BRIGGS' throat.

While the dog stood thus before them, in their narrow quarters, BRIGGS said:

"Mr. FENWICK, why did you allure me here, Sir, to be bitten by that savage dog, which has all the symptoms of hydrophobia?"

"Really, Alderman," said Mr. FENWICK, "I never knew him to be so fierce as now, and I confess that I am afraid of him myself."

"Afraid of him, you rascal!" says BRIGGS, "Why, this is a trick of the Mayor, Recorder and Chief of Police of New-York, to have me maimed for life, and, perhaps, to die of madness. Hydrophobia is an awful disease, Sir, and they have made you a scapegoat in this infamous plot to inoculate my blood with dog poison. Why, you eco-andrel, just look at that dog, you mis-begotten beggar. He has certainly got the hydrophobia, and I believe you knew it when you allured me here. Now, Sir, I demand you to put that dog into his den and keep him there until I get safely out of this accursed yard. Do it, or I will smash you as I did O'TOOLE and the gang that aroused to murder me in the City Hall. Do it, I say, or I'll hit you instantly." While FENWICK was imploring him not to execute his terrible threat, old BRIGGS sprang at the dog with the ferocity of a tiger, and with his irresistible clutches at his throat brought him to the ground, and, drawing a knife from his bosom, plunged it deeply into the ferocious bull dog's heart. And then, with a potent kick at FENWICK, and a gentle clap on his face, as a touching and endearing memento, he scaled the wall and returned to New-York, whose miraculous escape from the jaws of this mad bull-dog spread rapidly over the City. And while his lucky stars were shining brightly ever him as he lay in his couch on that memorable night, a band of music appeared before his window and gave him a delightful serenade. Such is life! From vale to hill, from shade to sunshine, and from a Summer to a Wintry sea, we glide down life's varied stream into the dreary and unbroken silence of the tomb.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

N. B.—It is of infinite sorrow that Alderman BRIGGS saw the dog, as it can never be proved that he was mad, although his frothy tongue and terrible eyeballs bore the strongest indications of the most desperate and fatal madness. Hence no arrest can be made. S. H. B.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 393 deaths in the City for the week ending on Saturday, showing an increase of 21 on the mortality of the previous week. There were 21 deaths from violent causes, 4 of small-pox and 4 of sun-stroke. The nativity table gives 274 natives of the United States, 62 of Ireland, 32 of Germany, 5 of England and 4 of Scotland.

Railway Fatal Accident.

Mr. JAMES DUDDERIDGE, having mistaken the Boston Express cars for the Harlem train, by which he intended to proceed to Fordham on Friday, 4th July, jumped from the car at the Fordham station and was killed. He was buried in Greenwood yesterday afternoon.

Drowned.

The body of a man named JOHN MITCHEL aged about 50, was found yesterday morning floating in the slip foot of Pier No. 35 East River. He was a native of England.

The Cincinnati.

At the Seventy-third Anniversary of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, held at the City Hall on the 4th of July, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—Hon. HAMILTON FISH. *Vice-President*—Dr. E. P. Marcellin. *Secretary*—Alex. B. Thompson. *Treasurer*—Henry H. Ward. *Assistant Treasurer*—Theo. O. Fowler.

Standing Committee—Charles A. Clinton, A. A. Leggett, Geo. W. Bleecker, W. S. Popham, D. M. Frye, Dr. Alex. Clinton, Edward Macomber, R. Verick De Witt.

Delegates to the General Society—Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ward, Mr. Macomber, Mr. Popham and Mr. De Witt.

The following gentlemen were admitted members: Rev. Dr. Hutton, Chas. Graham, D. Olyphant and Earl Douglas, of this City; Rev. J. Varick Dodge, of Springfield, Ill., and Edward A. Lansing, of Detroit. Other applications were referred to the Standing Committee. Dr. Torrey, Col. Fowler and Mr. Leggett were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor with the congratulations of the day.

The Public Health.

The Committees on Public Health of the Aldermen and Councilmen met Saturday afternoon at the City Inspector's office, pursuant to invitation of the City Inspector. A number of reports were prepared and signed for presentation to their respective Boards to-night, calling for the removal of a number of bone-boiling factories in the upper part of the City, and filling up of a large number of vacant lots. It is designed to have the reports referred to pass both Boards at once, without reference to Committees, so that the nuisances in question, considered detrimental to public health, may be abated forthwith.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—Judge WOODRUFF read a part of a very lengthy opinion in this case. He commented elaborately on nearly all the points raised on the appeal, and made an order as follows:

Forrest plaintiff respondent vs. *Forrest defendant appellant* and *Forrest plaintiff appellant* vs. *Forrest defendant respondent*.—Cross appeals.—Decision.—So much of the judgment herein from which the defendant appeals, as determines the amount of alimony to be paid by him to the plaintiff, and the time from which it shall be allowed, is reversed, and a reference is ordered to some proper person (to be agreed upon by the parties or appointed by the Court upon the settlement of the order of reference) to take proofs as to what would be a reasonable allowance to the plaintiff for her support, having regard to the circumstances of the parties respectively, and from what date the same should be allowed, and also as to what security for the payment of such allowance by him upon the defendant's real estate, or parts or portions thereof or otherwise, would be reasonable, and to report the proofs by him taken, with his opinion thereon, to this Court; provided, nevertheless, that if the defendant shall, within ten days, elect in writing to waive any further inquiry touching the amount of alimony or the time from which it shall be allowed, then and in that event the judgment herein is in the particulars above mentioned affirmed. So much of the said judgment as is embraced within the appeal therefrom taken by the plaintiff is reversed. In all things not above specified the judgment of the Special Term is affirmed. An order in due form will be drawn up by the plaintiff's counsel and served on the attorney for the defendant, and settled by one of the Judges, if the counsel do not agree thereon.

Chief-Justice OAKLEY announced that all the cases heard at General Term were now disposed of, except the Brick Church case, which would not be decided until a new argument was had, and the case of Chapman vs. The New-Haven Railroad Company, the decision of which they deemed it expedient to hold over until some other cases now pending, and having relation to the subject, shall have been determined.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the variaties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or restorative, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a Liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARIE, M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This flourishing place of amusement announces a most glorious entertainment for this evening. The new pantomime which has been for some time in preparation, entitled "Pongo, or the Intelligent Ape," is to be presented, and the great new national drama of the "Battle of Brandywine" is also to be performed—the entertainments commencing with the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 35c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Passing through the absorbent into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills by their action on the blood neutralize the elements of disease.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Housekeepers in want of Sheetings, Shirtings, Toweilngs, Quilts or Curtains, attend the clearing out sale, at JAMES', corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies, if you want a cheap dress, shawl or mantilla, attend the clearing out sale at JAMES', corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Water for Brooklyn.

All the necessary preliminary arrangements having been made, by the Nassau Water Works Company, they expect to give notice to the contractors, Messrs. WELLES & Co., to commence the work for introducing water into Brooklyn the present week. The contractors, it is understood, have everything necessary to commence operations at one day's notice; and when they do commence, intend to push the work forward to completion, with the expectation of finishing the whole work in much less time than allowed them under the contract.

The threatened opposition to the issuing of City Bonds, made while the contract was under consideration by the Board of Aldermen, has not made its appearance, and it is too late to do so now, so that there is every prospect that, at an early day, Brooklyn will be supplied with an abundance of fresh water.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were 68 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last. Males, 37; females, 31. adults, 19; minors, 49. *Principal Diseases*—Cholera Infantum, 10; consumption, 5; convulsions, 7; congestion of the brain, diarrhœa, inflammation of the bowels, 4 each; dropsy in the head, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the stomach, 2 each.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Streets of Hoboken.

Arrangements have been made by the authorities of Hoboken for a thorough cleaning of the streets. The work will be commenced to-day, under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner.

☞ The Fourth was celebrated by some 2,000 of the citizens of Plainfield, Newark, New-Brunswick and vicinity, at the interesting historical locality and fine Summer resort at Washington's Rock, Plainfield—in a grove commanding a view of New-York, the above cities and sixty miles of country. The Declaration was read by E. W. BLOOM, of Plainfield; oration by VAN BUREN DENSLOW, of New-York; E. RUNYON, Esq., of Plainfield, also addressed them in the afternoon. The Jefferson Band and the Washington Continentals, of Newark, joined in the exercises of the day which closed with a hospitable collation.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, July 2, by the Vicar General of the R. C. Diocese of New-York, and by Rev. Thomas Honse Taylor, D. D., the Baron DE COURVAL, of France, to MARY, daughter of the late Richard Ray, Esq., of New-York.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, July 3, by Rev. Mr. Himrod, Mr. JAMES LOVET, sad Miss CATHARINE M. GULICK, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

At Port Chester, on Saturday, July 5, by Rev. Mr. Porteus, Mr. B. G. ROYCE, of New-York, to Miss MARY JANE PURDY.

At Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., on Thursday, July 3, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, GEORGE D. KELLOGG, Esq., of this City, to Miss HARRIET AMELIA SANGORN, of the former place.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, July 3, at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. Benjamin Kelley, Mr. GEORGE G. COMMUS, of Bergen Point, N. J., to Miss S. OPHELIA COOK, of Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, July 4, RICHARD M. LAWRENCE, of this City, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Saturday, July 5, from injuries received by being stamped upon by a horse, ROBERT L. DYKES, aged 26 years and 17 days.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in 15th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs. The friends of the family, the members of Daniel Boone Chapter, No. 66, Plymouth Rock Chapter, No. 91, Chancery O. U. A., and the Atalanta B. C., are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Saturday evening, July 5, CAROLINE MONTGOMERY, second daughter of Anthony W. and Margaret J. Winans, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 69 West 26th-st.

At East Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 5, Mrs. MATILDA BOGART, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, in Classen av., near Flushing-av., this day, (Monday) 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 4, CALEB H. BALDWIN.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, July 5, ELIZABETH, wife of William Areson, formerly of Sing Sing.

At Irvington, Westchester County, on Saturday, July 5, ISABELLA S. WILBUR, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Wilbur.

In Jersey City, on Friday, July 4, ALLA, wife of G. H. Soule, in the 23d year of her age.

At Morristown, N. J., suddenly, on Friday, July 4, JAMES, eldest son of William Nelson and Mary S. Wood, in the 17th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 5.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Hud. Bd Mt Bs..	70	100	Erie Railroad	62⅞
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75.	95	200	do	b60 62
150 Cumber. Coal Co., c	22	200	do	b90 62
100 New-York C. RR. stk	98	125	do	62⅜
300 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	62¾	100	do	s30 62⅜
300 do	b10 62¾	50	do	62
200 Harlem R. R.	b60 18¾	50	do	b5 62⅛
200 Reading R. R.	b60 98	100	do	b5 62
100 do	s30 98	100	do	62
50 do	b10 98¾	300	do	b10 63⅛
900 do	b40 98⅜	100	do	63⅛
100 Mh. S. & N. Is. R	b60 98⅜	100	do	b5 63⅛
50 do	98⅜	100	do	s10 63⅛
95 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77¼	100	do	b5 63¼
600 do	b60 77⅜	100	do	s 63¾
28 Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	93⅛	50	do	s30 63
250 Erie Railroad	s3 63⅛	100	do	s60 63⅛
100 do	b10 63¾			

[No meeting of the Board on Friday, July 4, or Saturday, July 5.]

MONDAY, July 7—A. M.

The arrival of the steamer *Baltic*, at this port, from Liverpool Wednesday, June 25, adds four days later foreign market and money accounts to the advices by the *Canada's* mails, which were delivered at the New-York Post-Office on Friday morning. The regular weekly circulars, including two or three on American Stocks in London, received by the *Canada*, appeared in an extra evening edition on Saturday, and are transferred to another page of this paper. The *Baltic* advises a steadier Cotton trade at Liverpool, 23,000 bales sold in three days at full prices, and a more buoyant state of things at Manchester. New Goods and Yarns are inviting a ready demand. There is, according to some of the circulars, a slight panic, after the recent steady and important rise in Grain and Flour, yet Messrs. MAXWELL and others report a strong market in London, on Monday, June 23, and a further advantage of 6d.@10d. in American Flour at Liverpool, and 2d. in Wheat. Indian Corn not so firm, and the small orders at Tuesday's market, June 24, were filled at 30s.@30s. 6d. ℔ quarter, for best Northern Yellow, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for best White. The money accounts by this arrival are even more encouraging than by the *Canada*. The discount rates in Lombard-street are down to 4½ ℔ cent., and on the Stock Exchange to 3@4 ℔ cent. It was expected that the Bank of England, at the next meeting, Thursday, June 26, or very soon thereafter, would reduce its rate, as the accession of Bullion at the port of London, for the previous week was $6,750,000, to which was added, on Monday and Tuesday of the week the *Baltic* sailed, $983,000 by the *Africa*, from New-York, and $1,536,000 by the *Marco Polo*, from Australia. Other considerable shipments made from Melbourne in March were due. Consols closed on Tuesday 94¾@94¾. Politics had ceased to affect the market. In Paris, the troubles from the failure of M. PLACE, and the innndations, were not over, and some of the English papers allude to the *Crédit Mobilier* as participating in them; the shares of the concern, which were quoted as high as 1,945 francs on the par of 500 francs some weeks since, have fallen to 1,562 francs. The *Rente* is quoted 92.25 for the 4½ ℔ cents., and 71.05 for the 3 ℔ cents. Not less than forty or fifty failnres had occnrred among the ontside speculators around the Bourse. A statement of the movement of the precious metals in France for the three years 1853–4–5 has been made np, from which it appears that the Empire imported in Gold $236,080,000, of which $51,360,000 left the country, and $184,720,000 entered into circulation or Bank use. Meanwhile the Empire lost by export $162,220,000 in Silver, and imported $66,660,000, making the net loss $95,560,000. The actual net accession of both metals in the three yeare, two of which were years of war with Rnesia, was $89,160,000; notwithstanding which, the Bank of France entered the struggle with Russia with a reserve of about one hundred and twenty-three millions dollars, (we assume the highest point of 1852–53,) and came ont, in January, 1856, with less than forty millions. The gain to her vaults since the peace has been steady and rapid, as it is beginning to he with the Bank of England.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,857,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,913,200	10,425,312
Jan. 25	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,613,719
Feb. 16	17,743,633	5,643,365	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,495,515	5,848,816	10,575,592
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,493,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8	18,928,323	5,764,629	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,285,028	5,884,865	10,553,565
Mar. 22	18,425,297	5,886,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,333
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,368	3,668,600	9,875,732
April 26	15,975,169	3,680,455	9,722,180
May 3	15,446,266	3,430,875	9,806,881
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,582
May 17	16,710,812	4,186,675	9,801,865
May 24	15,886,045	5,081,960	10,558,804
May 31	14,012,418	5,686,680	11,384,656
June 7	14,833,306	5,962,735	11,698,419
June 14	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,068,792

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JUNE.

June.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 14	shut	shut	shut	94	94¾	94¾
Mon. 16	shut	shut	shut	94	94¾	94¾
Tues. 17	shut	shut	shut	94¾	94¾	94¾
Wed. 18	shut	shut	shut	94¾	94¾	94¾
Thur. 19	shut	shut	shut	94¾	94¾	94¾
Fri. 20	shut	shut	shut	94¾	94¾	94¾

In American Stocks there appears to be more activity in the London market. On Monday, June 23, business was done in Illinois Centrals at 80 ℔ cent., a rise of 4½ ℔ cent. from the lowest point, and of 1 ℔ cent. after the sailing of the *Canada*. On Tuesday they were sold at 80¾ ℔ cent., and closed 81 asked. The 6 ℔ cent. Sterlings, after selling at 76, 77@76¾, were held for 77. The Freelands brought 86¾ on Monday, and were subsequently held for 87. Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents of 1860 sold at 93¾, and the 8s of 1869 at 95, on Monday. They were quoted next day 94 @96 respectively. Erie Thirds brought 87 ℔ cent. on Monday, and quoted next day 88 asked. Pennsylvania First Mortgage brought 88, ex dividend. Erie Sinking Funds held for 84, and the Convertibles of 1862 at 80 ex dividend. Illinois Central Scrip 1 discount, equal to 101 here on the $20 shares. Our advices go to show that there is more appearance of activity throughont the American list. The Federal Sixes advanced 3 ℔ cent. on the announcement from this side that the Treasury would continue to redeem at 116 ℔ cent. There is much dissatisfaction expressed that the English Government Postal authorities refuse to recognize the Panama route as the best means of mail communication with Australia. The London *Times* money writer remarks:

"The disregard shown not only by the Government hnt also by the commercial public to the demonstrations constantly presented in its favor, has for years been a subject of comment in the *Times*, and probably the only explanation that can be suggested for it is the preponderance of the East Indian interest in this country, which prevents any quotation connected with the American coasts of the Pacific from being taken up with vigor or impartiality. Even in the existing state of affairs Australian dispatches by the clipper ships are constantly anticipated by communications received *viâ* the Isthmus and New-York; and at this moment the latest papers from Sydney, in the hands of our merchants, are such as have been received through that channel, owing to the accidental arrival of a sailing vessel at Callao."

The English accounts, altogether, by the *Baltic*, are such as to inspire additional confidence in our own markets. The happy settlement of the diplomatic dispnte has not been without its influence npon the Manchester Cotton interest, as well as the market for American Funds. It will confirm the ease and confidence in the London discount market which the late Treaty of Peace and the enormous arrivals of gold from Australia had previously imparted. And one of the earliest results of these combined influences will be a *much lower rate of interest at the Bank of England*, to which our own Money affairs and especially the movement of the Foreign Exchangee and the export of Gold bear a most intimate and important relation. Looking beyond these, to the Grain trade, the inference from the whole tenor of Mark Lane, Liverpool and Paris, is, that the markets are all strong, that hence Grain supplies are held with confidence and appear bnt sparingly, and that the demand for American Breadstuffs is to continne active at amply remunerating if not extravagant prices. The organ of the London trade, the *Mark Lane Express*, remarks:

"The circumstance that still smaller supplies appear, under an additional stimulus, *leaves the conviction stronger that stocks in the country are working close; and as the second year has nearly passed with considerably diminished foreign imports, there is no store in granary on which to fall back, should any sudden emergency place us under a pressure.* Though the waters have been fast subsiding in France, both flour and wheat have risen there to a parity with our own markets, and there may yet be *a short but very trying rivalry* between the two countries for bread corn."

There was no meeting of the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and the regular business of the past week is comprised in four days, owing to the occurrence of Independence Day. There were some considerable ontside or Street transactions on Saturday, however, in Erie Railroad shares, the excitement in which, on the upward movement, constituted the feature of the week. The attendance of the Brokers was not general, hut the Street speculators were ont, as usnnl, and, as near as we could gatber the facts, about 2,000 shares of Erie were done at from 64 to 65 ℔ cent., closing 64@64⅛ ℔ cent. A member of the Board sold 200 at 65 ℔ cent., and another 500 shares at 64⅛ ℔ cent. A few hnndred shares Reading were also done at 93⅜@⅝ cash, nnd 94 was offered buyer 60 days. The advance in Erie from the highest sales of Thursday afternoon was 1⅜ ℔ cent., and the extreme advance of the week was 7⅛ ℔ cent. The market left off something less excited than at the opening sales, though the friends of Erie were confidently predicting higher prices this week. They are advised from the office of the Compnny that the first four business days in July gave $140,000 gross receipts, against $83,000 the same days last July. These figures, and the enormons contract sales made by the Bears, dnring the month of June, when, owing to political apprehensions, the Stock ruled from 54¾ to 57 ℔ cent., are relied upon for a harvest of better things for the Bulls during at least the early part of the present month. There is, too, an evident gain in confidence and strength of prices to the entire lot of Road shares, as well as an improved demand for the Bonds of such leading companies as the Erie, New-York Central and Illinois Central Companies. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THREE WEEKS.

	Saturday, June 14.	Saturday, June 21.	Saturday, July 5.
New-York Central	91	91⅜	92⅛
Erie	56⅛	57½	65
Reading	90¾	90⅝	93⅜
Toledo	74¾	75½	77⅛
Galena	110¾	112¾	114
Michigan Central	90¾	91¾	93
Southern Michigan	96¼	97	98⅜
Panama	101	105	101 ex d.
Illinois Centrals	86⅞	86¾	90
Virginia	90	95¾	93⅝ ex d.
Missouris	85	85¾	86⅝ ex d.
Transit Company	11¾	10⅞	9¼
Cleavaland & Pittsburg	69	82	82⅜ ex d.
Hudson River	33⅝	85	85
Rock Island	91	91¾	92⅜ ex d.
Milwaukee	83	84	83½ ex d.
Pennsylvania Coal	101	101	103

The stocks now qnote d ex dividend paid on the 1st July: Panama 6 ℔ cent., Virginia 3 ℔ cent., Missouri 3 ℔ cent., Cleveland and Pittsburg 5 ℔ cent. in Income Bonds, worth eqnal to 3½ ℔ cent. cash, and Milwaukee 5 ℔ cent.

We hope to be able, in our next paper, to present the complete Foreign Trade and Gold returns for the port of New-York, for the fiscal year ending 30th June nlt., from official data, the Jnne returns being nearly completed at the Custom House on Saturday afternoon. Dnring the first week in July, the entries of foreign merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $4,902,987, against $3,126,974 same week last year, and the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,157,993, against $1,172,299 same week last year. The Export of Specie direct, including $916,871 by the steamer *Atlantic* for Liverpool on Saturday, was $1,052,871, against no direct export same week last year. The Cunard steamer from Boston also carried out $1,000,000 in gold, most of which was sent from this City, against $881,000 by the corresponding steamer last year from that port. The Government Office in this City held on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all its amonnts, Coin and Bullion to the total amonnt of $10,454,947, against $10,351,434 at the close of the previous week. There were no deliveries ot California Gold during the week, but as the last arrival entered but partially into the averages of the City Banks on the statement of last Monday, it is not probable that the Specie reserve, on the account to be made up this afternoon, will snffer a decline corresponding to the heavy export movement of the week, though it will no donht be lower than the aggregate of last week, which stood $17,069,681; a sum total exceeding the reserve of the 1st July last year by $1,429,542. The Money Market was active through the past week, owing to the large dividend payments, and about 1 ℔ cent. dearer on good lists of paper offered outside of Bank, hnt in abundant enpply to the best Stock honses at 6 ℔ cent., who are able in turn to relend at 7 ℔ cent. and the usual commissions for carrying Stocks. The Foreign Bill Market closed firm at 109⅜@110 on London; 5.15@5.16¼ on Paris.

The following is a comparative statement of the export hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,643	$286,197	3,915	$206,333
Flour, bbls	5,493	33,883	43,152	314,251
Corn Meal, bbls	1,635	8,176	1,980	5,167
Wheat, bnshels			148,667	240,943
Corn, bnshels	174,008	183,769	29,766	18,179
Pork, bbls. and tcs	3,219	50,176	1,245	20,656
Beef, bbls and tcs	1,277	19,839	887	11,990
Total Produce		$600,016		$817,508
Miscellaneous		572,253		340,490
Total exp'e for the week		$1,172,299		$1,157,998

The npward movement in Breadstuffs was quite vigorous on Saturday. The *Canada's* letters proved even more favorable than the previously published summary of her news, and they indneed a very lively export demand. Flour rose nearly 20c. ℔ bbl.; most kinds of Wheat were about 3c. ℔ bushel dearer; and Corn was doing better. The receipts of Breadstuffs were liberal, hnt deficient of desirable parcels. Cotton was quiet, yet very stiffly held. A good inqniry prevailed for the leading articles of Groceriee and Provisions at strengthening prices. Freights were decidedly brisker and firmer.

A telegraphic dispatch from Milwankee, of July 4, advises the earnings of La Crosse and Milwaukeo Railroad as $49,059 for the month of June.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular Semi-Weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Latest Liverpool Market Reports.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 25—1 P. M.

WHEAT and FLOUR quiet, with some inquiry for prime qualities of the latter at full prices. INDIAN CORN rather dull at yesterdey's quotations.

PROVISIONS without change.

COTTON steady, and probable sales for the day 6,000 bales at unchanged rates.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR steady; sales to-day 1,100 bbls. at $5 75 for common Indiana to $6@$6 50 for good to extra do.; $6 75 for extra Southern Ohio. WHEAT firm; sales 15,000 bnsh. at $1 20 for Spring and $1 50 for primo white Canadian, to arrive. CORN is firmer; sales 20,000 bnsh. at 44c. for Prime Sound and 37c. for Warm. OATS 33c. WHISKY 29c. *Canal Freights*—Unchanged. *Receipts since Thursday*—16,000 bush. WHEAT. *Canal Exports*—12,679 bush. WHEAT; 62,550 bush. CORN; and 7,096 bush. OATS.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 5.

WHEAT—Sales 6,000 bushels $1 80 for choice White Canadian. CORN—Sales 90,000 bushels at 53c. @58⅛c for Western Mixed. OATS—39c.@40c. for State. MALT—2,000 bush. Spring at $1 50.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 5.

COTTON is steady at last week's prices—sales moderate. WOOL rather quiet at former rates; sales 21,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 29,000 pieces.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

The following is a schedule of the foreign goods which have arrived at this port during the week ending July 4.

Dry Goods	$56,254	Copper in pigs	$216 984
Iron and Steel	19,972	Wool	45,596
Hides and Skins	66,899	Sugar	40,933
Indigo	26,168	Other Articles	209,696
Total			$683,431

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5.

There are no qnotations to-day—the Board having adjourned on Thursday till Monday.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pender, Mr. and Mrs. Stannard, Richmond, Va.; Prof. Loomis, New-York; Hon. Wm. H. Godwin and daughter, Albany; J. W. Lindsay, Dr. McPheeters, Mississippi; W. Alexander, and friend, W. W. Leman, Charleston; Miss MacFarland, Mississippi; Rev. F. Hazelhurst, Philadelphia; Joe. A. Clay, Geo. Vaux, Dr. B. Carow, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Culbert, Edward Baker, Mr. and Miss Capps, Mr. and Mrs. Keeler, Illinois; A. B. Adams, James Jackson, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. E. Marshall and daughter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Cassa, Spain; Messrs Rouvier, Spain; Mr. Ewing, New Orleans; Prof. St. John, Cleveland; Mr. Mondelli and Miss Mallard, R. Ashurst, Philadelphia; J. H. Campbell, New-Orleans; Rev. A. J. Hunt, Rev. A. S. Hunt, Ameuia, N Y; H. W. Johnson, New-York; Miss M. M. Lawson, W. D. Blakerbr, W. W. Mentgomery, S. Montgomery, Messrs. Powers and Vernon, Brooklyn; A. C. Anderson, Thomas and Colin McKenzie, Philadelphia; H. B. Goodyear, A. H. Austin, Florida; Wm. Cromwell, Miss Cromwell, New-York; Chas. Fredericks, J. V. Ma

New-York Daily Times.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Arctic Going on a Sounding Expedition.

The steam-propeller *Arctic*,—the little vessel of 200 tons which has already made for herself a fine reputation by her behavior under Capt. HAYES on the Kane Arctic search, leaves her berth at the Navy-Yard in about a week, starting on a trip down East. Her errand is to take soundings preparatory to laying the Sub-Marine Cable from Newfoundland to Valencia Bay, on the Western Coast of Ireland. Lieut. BERRYMAN has command of her—and no better man could be had for the purpose—since it was he who three years ago took the brig *Dolphin* over the same route and obtained the soundings which made the world familiar with the fact that between those two points there stretches in that latitude a plateau of sand and shell surface, comparatively shoal and remarkably level. In the brig they found an average depth of 2,900 fathoms, but it is thought that from the deck of a steamer, which is so much more entirely under control, they will be able to show that this average depth is too much by one-third for the truth. It is proper to add that six years ago Lieut. WALKER, in the *Fancy*, went over this same remarkable shoal, and brought home much interesting information concerning its physical geography. The present expedition is fitted out by the United States Government, at the solicitation of Mr. DOBBIN of the Navy; Lieut. MAURY, of the Washington Observatory; and Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey. The results are expected to be of special service to the Newfoundland, New-York and London Telegraph Company,—this Company (the people will recognize it as the Association in which PETER COOPER, CYRUS W. FIELD, &c., are interested,) having the monopoly of all ocean telegraphing over that route for nearly 50 years to come. And no question, if a telegraph links the two lands together, this must be the spot of its location. It is the shortest highway, being but 1,640 geographical miles from point to point. It is, as we have said, comparatively very shoal, the ocean, both north and south of it, being very much deeper. Neither icebergs nor currents disturb the bottom, for shells are found across its whole width which bear marks of having lain undisturbed there for years. Nature seems to have had this intentional telegraph in her eye when the ocean-bed was hollowed, and graded the very path for it here.

The officers of the *Arctic* for this expedition are as follows:

Lieut. A. H. Berryman	Commander.
Lieut. J. G. Strain	Lieutenant.
J. G. Mitchell	Acting Master.
C. F. Thomas	Passed Midshipman.
John S. Barnes	Midshipman.
H. Newell	First Assistant Engineer.
L. Williams	Third Assistant Engineer.
Adolph Van Burch	Draughtsman.

And hands enough to make up the full complement of 45 persons.

She is fully equipped with provisions for 90 days and coal for 30,—expecting to recruit with coal at Newfoundland whenever it is necessary. Of mathematical and other instruments, books, &c., she has, of course, an abundant supply. She has been newly painted and put in perfect order. It was intended to leave some days since, but she has been detained waiting for the completion of a steam reel now constructing for her, and 10,000 fathoms of line manufacturing at Boston for her use.

They first steer for the north of Newfoundland. A place will be selected for the start where the water is so deep that the anchors of fishing vessels will not be likely to interfere with the deposited cable. The character of the plateau is so well known that soundings will be taken only at intervals of thirty miles over the route. To make the soundings, different weights are employed—sometimes leads of 150 pounds each, sometimes shot of 68 pounds. These are never drawn up again. The shot is slung in a socket, which is attached to the line by hooks in such a way that the moment the shot strikes the bottom it is unshipped, and the line left clear. To haul it up would be impossible. But through the centre of the shot there passes a tube, in which are fixed several quills. These gather up from the bottom specimens of mud, sand, shell, or so forth, and being brought up with the line unerringly indicate the character of the sounding. Marks upon the line and checks show at a moment the depth to which the weight has descended. Observations upon the currents, the winds, &c., will not be omitted.

If the survey furnishes results as satisfactory as they now anticipate, the work of laying the cable will be commenced immediately on its conclusion. To do this, two steamers will be employed. Both will push to the middle line between the two coasts, each having half the cable on board, and from that line sail either way for the shore, paying out the cable as they run. Communication with each other will be kept up meanwhile by the cable and galvanic batteries, so that at a moment's notice a halt can be effected and the course of either retraced. It is thought that by this division of labor and this halving of the time required in doing it, failure will be out of the question. From ten to fifteen days would, under favorable circumstances, suffice to lay the cable in this way.

But how large, or rather how small a cable must it be that a steamer can take 840 geographical miles of it on board? The cable that they will probably select, out of 156 that have been offered them, is not larger than a child's wrist—say, ¾ inch in diameter. It has one wire (made of 5 strands of copper wire,) which is insulated by a covering of gutta percha. Out side of this 4 wires are placed, and around them a gutta percha covering. Outside of that strong steel wires are wound, and, external to it, a hemp cord is twisted. A thick coating of asphaltum protects the whole. What the price is and what the charge for telegraphing is to be, neither we nor the rest of mankind are informed.

This same Company commenced laying a wire, 75 miles long, on the 2d of July, and were to have finished the job on the 7th inst., between Cape Ray and Cape Breton. This, if successful, will bring Liverpool two days nearer to New-York than it is at present. The cable is the same that we have just described.

Submarine cables are getting to be quite common. The first one was laid from Dover to Calais three years ago. It is 22 miles in length, and connects France and England.

Another crosses 50 miles from Ipswich to the Hague. Three cables cross the Irish Sea; one from Holyhead to Dublin, which is 69 miles. There is one crosses from Spezzia in Italy, to Corsica, about 100 miles in length. Another from Corsica crosses the Straits of Bonifacio to Sardinia. Another from Varna, (Austria,) crosses the Black Sea to Balaklava, which was of great service in fetching the Western world the quickest news from the seat of the late war. This cable is no larger than a pipe-stem, and consists of a simple conductor insulated with gutta percha. These are the only complete submarine telegraphic cables. One, however, is now being laid from Sardinia to Tunis; another is contemplated from Sardinia to Malta; another from Malta to Corfu, and one from Malta to Alexandria in Egypt. Others of less importance are talked of. This one between America and Europe, if completed, will be the triton among the minnows, the giant of telegraphs among the pigmies that are now in existence.

Pirates of the Missouri.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, June 28.

The *Star of the West*, as we learn from the *Edinburg*, is having trouble with her passengers. When the *Edinburg* passed down, the boat was lying at Weston with the whole crew on board, and with no prospect of landing them at any point. The passengers on board, it is known, are Abolitionists, and after having had their arms taken from them at Lexington, the boat proceeded to Weston, but on her arrival there, the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country refused to allow them to come on shore; and the only alternative now left is for the boat to bring them back and land them where she got them, which we learn will be done.

New-Mexican News.

From the St Louis Democrat

We had the pleasure of meeting on last evening with Major FRY, just in from New-Mexico. He is accompanied by his lady and by the editor of the Santa Fe *Gazette*. Major FRY informs us that he saw large numbers of Camanches and other Indians upon the Arkansas, awaiting the arrival of the agent, and the distribution of the annual goods.

In New-Mexico Indian troubles had broken out with renewed violence. Many of the large tribes, and especially the Navajahoes, have engaged in hostilities, and General GARLAND was making preparations for a campaign against them on the most extensive scale. He will take the command and go into the field in person.

Major FRY met with no trouble from the Indians of the plains on his trip in; he had, however, an escort of U. S. troops.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1498. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate's Adjournment Resolution—The House Bill for the Admission of Kansas—The Illinois Contested Election Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

The failure of the House to consider, to-day, the Senate's adjournment resolution, is no indication of its unpopularity. The Republicans will not vote for it until after a consultation and agreement to go together.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was referred to the Senate's Committee on Territories. DOUGLAS will report promptly, recommending the substitution of the Senate's bill.

The Illinois contested election case is expected to come up to-morrow. Several of our friends are unfortunately absent without pairing. Every man should be here. S.

The Adjournment Resolution—Mr. Sumner—The House Kansas Bill—The Improvement Bills.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

In the House to-day the Democrats generally unsuccessfully voted to suspend the rules to take up the Senate's resolution fixing a day to close the session, while the Republicans as decidedly opposed it. The Americans were divided, the greater part of them voting with the Democrats.

Mr. SUMNER left here this morning for some quiet and healthful resort.

There seems to be no doubt but that the Senate's Committee on Territories will report the Kansas bill passed on Thursday as a substitute for the House bill, and in that shape return it to the latter body, where its success is doubtful.

The House is to act on the River Improvement bills which the Senate passed to-day over the President's vetoes. Mr. BRIGHT's decision, so decisively sustained, establishes a precedent relative to the constitutionality of the vote in such cases.

The Senate's Adjournment Resolution—The Senate's Kansas Bill—Tariff Projects on Foot, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6, 1856.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Senate resolution, fixing upon the 28th July for the *sine-die* adjournment of Congress, finds much favor in the House, now that the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union has passed the latter body, and the Report of the Kansas Investigation Committee has been received and read. It is quite evident that little or no legislation of any real value to the country will be accomplished, no matter how long the session may continue; for most of the time will be expended in making speeches, which had better be adjourned to the stump. The appropriation bills can all be passed during the next three weeks, if Congress will but go at them with a will; and, when they are disposed of, the sooner the members disperse the better.

DOUGLAS' LAST DODGE.

The Senate's Revised bill for the future formation of a Constitution and State Government for Kansas can, under no circumstances, pass the House without material amendment. As already shown, it is designed and calculated to make Kansas a Slave State; and, in order to guard against this disastrous result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, an amendment will be moved restoring the Missouri restriction. Such an amendment will be entirely germane to the bill, and must necessarily be sustained by several Northern men who have been dodging about here and there on the Kansas question, and who endeavored to kill the House Kansas bill by moving a similar provision at an amendment to STEPHENS' substitute. At any rate, if they vote against it under such circumstances, another and an unmistakable evidence of their real position in this question will be furnished. Again, there are several

SOUTH AMERICAN OBJECTIONS.

South Americans who declare that they will never consent to place the power in the hands of the President to appoint the Commissioners provided for in DOUGLAS' bill, into whose hands the contemplated election in the Territory is proposed to be committed. It is to be feared, however, that before the vote is taken they will find some plausible reason for striking hands with the Administration men in the work of imposing Slavery upon KANSAS. How better can the Fillmore men prove to the SOUTH their reliability in the cause of human bondage and chains? I don't believe they can resist the temptation.

TARIFF MOVEMENTS.

I have written nothing lately of the Tariff projects on foot here, because perfectly satisfied that not one of them can be touched during the brief remainder of the session. That is still my impression. I find, however, that there are parties representing special interests who do not think so, but who have been, or are here, to endeavor to fasten their individual schemes upon the General Appropriation bill. It may be as well, therefore, for opposing interests to keep their eyes open and not be caught napping. As usual, towards the adjournment of Congress, outsiders are swarming here to watch their opportunities for turning "an honest penny." S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND HAVANA.

Mr. YULEE reported, and the Senate passed a joint resolution, appropriating $10,000 for the continuance of the mail service between Charleston, S. C., and Havana, Cuba, during the months of August and September, for which the present contract does not provide.

IMPROVING THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which was vetoed by the President.

Mr. SLIDELL spoke in favor of the bill, showing the importance of the work, and answering the President's objections.

Mr. CASS said, in the remarks he proposed to make on this occasion, he should not so much advert to the particular improvement provided for in the bill before the Senate, the importance of which had been so ably and eloquently set forth by the two Senators from Louisiana, as to the improvements at St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats, in which his own constituents were more immediately interested, and which had also been vetoed by the President. No man could fail to perceive that the views of the President had undergone a radical change relative to this subject since he sent in his veto message on the River and Harbor bill two years ago. On that occasion the President declared while he could not sustain a general bill because it contained some objectionable items, yet there were some meritorious objects, and if separate bills making appropriations for them were sent to him he would approve and sign them. This was precisely the course the Senate pursued. If any objects were national and constitutional, certainly those in the bills which the President recently vetoed would come under that head. Mr. CASS argued in favor of the constitutionality of these improvements, quoting the views of JACKSON and CALHOUN to sustain him in his positions.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The question was taken, shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, and the vote resulted in Yeas 34, Nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, of N.H.; Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Pearce, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, Weller—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Briggs, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Reid, Toombs, Toucey, Yulee—12.

The Chair announced that two thirds of those present having voted for the bill it was passed.

Mr. MASON thought it required two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. SEWARD, BENJAMIN, THOMPSON of Kentucky, SLIDELL, CRITTENDEN and others sustained the Chair, and Messrs. BUTLER, CLAY, TOOMBS, MASON and others opposed the decision.

A vote being taken, the Chair was sustained by 34 against 7.

THE OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then passed the St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats Improvement bills, over the President's veto. The former by 28 against 10, and the latter by 28 against 8.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

BOOKS FOR MEMBERS.

The House passed a resolution supplying new members with books of a public character, similar to those voted to members of the last Congress.

A WORK OF ART FROM POWERS.

A message was received from the President, relative to appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of procuring from HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, some work of art to adorn the Capitol, from which it appears such purpose is still pending.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The House ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the bill providing for a settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and orphans of those that died in service.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HOUSTON moved a suspension of the rules, in order to act on the Senate's resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress.

Negatived, by 74 against 98.

THE SENATE KANSAS BILL.

The Senate bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government was ordered to be printed, together with the amendments offered by Messrs. DUNN, HAVEN and BENNETT, of New-York.

THE KANSAS DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee by the Speaker, to report a bill for the adjustment of difficulties in Kansas, and the restoration of peace and good order, embracing a provision for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the protection of voters, the removal of test oaths, &c.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said the Senate bill was good enough for him. He moved to adjourn. Adjourned.

Affray between Governor Wise and Hugh R. Pleasants in the Capitol of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 7.

HUGH R. PLEASANTS, a brother of the late JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS, and formerly editor of the *Penny Post*, of this city, went this morning into the Executive Chamber of the Capitol, where Governor WISE was engaged writing, and, taking a seat by invitation of the Governor, said, after a brief period, "I thought gizzard foot was here." GOV. WISE smilingly replied, "I am the man." PLEASANTS, rising from his seat and approaching the table at which the Governor sat, said—"By God! I did not know you, and so you are Ebo chin and Gizzard foot." "I am," remarked Gov. WISE with a smile, "and you are HUGH PLEASANTS." PLEASANTS thereupon commenced abusing the Governor without any provocation whatever, when the Governor ordered him to leave the room, but he refused to do so.

The Governor then rose from his seat, approached PLEASANTS, and taking hold of him endeavored to push him out. PLEASANTS resisted, squared off and placed himself in an attitude to strike, when the Governor struck him with his fist under the left eye and cut him pretty severely. He then seized him by the arm, turned him round, and kicked him. At this time the Messenger of the Executive came up and had him removed by order of the Governor. It is said that PLEASANTS was intoxicated. The Know-Nothings of the city are very indignant about the affair.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE MERRIMAC—REFUSAL TO PARDON COBURN AND DALTON—BALLOON ASCENSION AND FIREWORKS.

BOSTON, Monday, July 7.

The United States steamer *Merrimac*, from Key West, is below, and will arrive up to-morrow afternoon.

The Governor and Council have refused to pardon Messrs. COBURN AND DALTON, now confined in jail for the assault on WILLIAM SUMNER.

A large proportion of the citizens of Boston and vicinity thronged the Common this evening to witness Mr. WISE's balloon ascension and the setting off the City fireworks which had been postponed from the Fourth. Both went off satisfactorily. Mr. WISE, the aeronaut, landed safely in West Medford about six miles from this City at 7 o'clock.

Serious Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 7.

A dreadful accident occured on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this evening. The train was thrown off the track near the Relay House, in consequence of the switch being half opened and broken. The engineer, JAMES GOUGH, and HENRY NAGLE, newsman, were killed. Mr. HEDGES, mail agent, Mr. WEBTHINGTON, lawyer, of Annapolis, WM. BRIDGES, confectioner, and a fireman named RUSSELL, were badly injured. Several cars were broken up.

Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 5.

Major FRY, with a party from Santa Fé, arrived at St. Louis on the 3d. Indian troubles in New-Mexico had broken out again with renewed violence, and many of the tribes were engaged in hostilities.

Gen. GARLAND was preparing for a campaign on an extensive scale.

The party on the way met numerous Camanches and other Indians on the Camanche River, awaiting annuities.

Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, July 7.

The Cricket match between Newark and Albany was commenced here to-day. The Albany Club in its first innings got 78 runs, and Newark 101 runs. In the second innings Albany scored 55, with 4 wickets to go down. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

Yellow Fever at Havana—An Entire Crew Disabled.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, from Matanzas for Trieste, spoken at sea some days since by the steamer *Black Warrior*, arrived at Quarantine on Sunday last, with nearly the whole crew disabled by yellow fever. Matanzas is usually a very healthy port, and the captain of the *Lady Franklin* reports that no fever prevailed there until recently, and not until several vessels had arrived there from Havana, having yellow fever on board.

From Havana vessels, the fever first spread among the shipping at Matanzas, and then into the town.

The officers and crew of the *Lady Franklin* who were alive on their arrival, were sent to the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, and the vessel was sent by the Health Officer far down the bay for safe anchorage.

In the Indiana Penitentiary order has been restored. The convicts are thoroughly subdued, and it is believed that there will be no further signs of rebellion. Some twenty-five were punished. HEATON, the ringleader of the mutineers, received sixty-five lashes on the bare back with a cow-hide, thirty of which were applied before he began to beg for mercy.

In Connecticut State Prison, the whole number in confinement is 174. 43 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 7 have died and 8 have been pardoned, leaving on the 1st of April, 1856, 181. The net profits of the prison the past year have been $2,544. The provisions of the institution have cost 50 per cent. more than any former year.

We hear by private letters that Miss BREMER has gone to pass a year in Switzerland.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Hard-up for Funds—Ununited Fractures, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, at the University, Dr. W. PARKER, President, in the Chair. Several new members were elected. The Committee on Finance gave notice that the recent extensive publications of the Academy, so much larger than in previous years, and the numerous works now in progress, called for an increase in the yearly dues, an assessment upon the members, or a draft upon the interest of the reserved building fund. Some discussion ensued upon the subject, in which the sacred character of the fund was stated, and a proposition made and supported by many, that the publications of the Academy should not be sent in future to any member in arrears for dues. It was stated that many men were niggardly enough to refuse to pay their annual assessments, and yet mean enough to accept the valuable works published by the Academy. The matter was finally laid upon the table.

A debate upon Ununited Fractures was then commenced by Dr. DETMOLD, and followed up by Drs. BUCK, PARKER, R S KISSAM, STONE, BACKER and others. In the course of the debate Dr. MCNULTY showed an instrument, of his invention, for the purpose of carrying a wire of platina down to the fractured bone, and by galvanism destroying the muscle, tendon, or other substance interposed between the broken extremities.

Dr. DETMOLD resigned the situation of anniversary orator, as it was doubtful if he should be here at the appointed time, as he intended leaving shortly for Europe, and if here the state of his health precluded him from any continuous speaking, which brought on palpitations, &c. The nomination of orator was laid on the table till next meeting.

Dr. GRISCOM introduced Mr. JAMES P. RICHARDS, an instructor of idiots, to the Academy, who gave the particulars of one case. The Academy voted that he be requested to address them upon this subject at the coming September meeting. After some other desultory business the Academy adjourned.

Medical Gossip.

Notwithstanding the hot weather of the past week, cases of *cholera infantum* have not been particularly numerous, and we wonder at it too. How the little ones can manage to breathe such thick, hot, stinking air as pervades many parts of the City, is a marvel. We owe infinitely more than we remember to confess to the fine sea breeze that every night comes up from the eastward, cooling those who live on the heights, and sometimes even penetrating the tainted clouds that settle over the valleys and densely populated lower and eastern Wards of the City. Nor have the cases of *coup de soleil* been so plentiful as might have been expected. The City is, in all parts of it, unusually healthy for the season.

It is getting to be the fashion with physicians in very large practice, and who can afford it, to reside out of town nights, coming into the hot, steamy, dirty City every morning by railroad, to receive office calls and make their money. They appoint their office hours, and are very strenuous about never outstaying them. By this arrangement physicians and surgeons in full practice still enjoy the privilege of Christian citizens, know something of what family enjoyments are, and re-learn the meaning of the fourth commandment. Some who are not in circumstances to admit of this independent mode of practicing, attain to pretty much the same dignity and comfort by keeping an assistant or partner, who looks after the night calls.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER has received the honorable appointment of Surgeon to the New-York Hospital. This is a berth much sought after. The Surgeon does not receive two-pence for his services, and yet there is scarcely a man in town who has so large a practice that he would not accept it if offered. Of course there is much struggling on the part of the Colleges to get the place for their own professors.

In February last, Dr. EDWARD H. PARKER Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College, presented his resignation of the Chair occupied by him in that institution. Other engagements, inconsistent with the duties of a public teacher, and somewhat unexpectedly devolved upon him, made the step necessary. The resignation has not yet been accepted, but as it is insisted upon by Dr PARKER, it undoubtedly will be, and a successor soon appointed.

The Pathological Society has adjourned over to September. This Society makes small account of papers, unless they are copiously illustrated by pathological specimens. They have produced a good many rare cases for the medical journals, and they keep at their work with the zeal of beavers. To a laymen who visits their place of meeting, the scene is not a very enticing one. When in full blast, a score or two of doctors are ranged in the theatre peering down upon a something that the demonstrator of the evening holds in his hands. Ten to one but that will be a piece of human intestine stretched upon a shingle. The demonstrator talks in a low voice about some beauty he discovers in it, pointing with his probe to each particular portion, of which, moreover, nothing further off than his own nose stands much chance of getting an intelligent view. The room is redolent of a factitious odor—a sort of cross produced between the smell of bad rum and a piece of decomposing flesh. A celebrated surgeon of this city was nominated last Spring for election to this hard-working society, and was promptly rejected. Soon after he was re-nominated by Dr. WILLARD PARKER and Dr. MARKOE, and was again rejected. He was again re-nominated by Dr. SAYRE. Before balloting upon this third nomination, the society took action upon that clause in the constitution which allows three black balls to reject a nominee, and so arranged it that hereafter it shall require a vote of all present to keep one out; also requiring that a written paper shall be presented by the candidate before a ballot is had. Whether the distinguished surgeon named will consent to be rung in at the eleventh hour, we are unable to say.

Doctor GROSS, of the Louisville Institute, has resigned his professorship to accept the chair of surgery in Philadelphia—in the school known sometimes as Dr. Mütter's.

Nothing shocks an old-fashioned Orthodox doctor so much as to be accused of a leaning to homœopathy. A distinguished microscopist heard last Spring that a scandal to this effect had been concocted concerning himself. Of course, he thought of strychnine, of arsenic, of pistols, but taking counsel of his wiser nature, adopted the following course instead: He purchased a case of homœopathic medicines, carefully analyzed them, and presenting himself before the medical society of the locality, where the rumor was most prevalent, read the results. Of course, he never heard anything more of that charge. It was better certainly than going to law to recover his reputation.

Doctor BOWDITCH, of Boston, lately read a paper before the Massachusetts Medical Society, which has not yet been published, on the "Influences of Localities in producing Consumption." He based his conclusions upon the details of cases furnished from many parts of the United States, and quite fully from Massachusetts. He came to the conclusion that all low or damp places produce and develop tuberculous diseases, while high and dry situations are to a very large degree exempt. If this doctrine be true, sending consumptives to Key West or the West India Islands is only sending them where their disease will be more surely and early brought to its issue.

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Edenton, N. C., has won the last Fiske Fund Prize.

Prof. WM. GIBSON, of Philadelphia, is now in Europe, where he intends to remain a few years. His tour is undertaken partly upon business, but chiefly for relaxation.

Forty-six medical students graduated at the late semi-annual commencement of the Albany Medical College.

KANSAS.

Appeal of a Pro-Slavery Organ.

From the Lecompton Union (Pro-Slavery.)

BUFORD HAS COME.—We understand that Col. BUFORD, with his company, consisting of 400 men, of the true Southern grit, arrived in Westport, Mo., on Tuesday last, where they are now fixing up camp equipage, before coming into the Territory. We welcome every man of you from the bottom of our hearts. You saw us in need of assistance, you listened to our appeals, you saw our cause almost expiring upon a soil peculiarly adapted to its establishment, and you have come to put your shoulder to the wheel and with us work—with us sow the seed of our native and beloved institutions in the rich soil of Kansas, and they shall germinate, bloom and blossom the pride of the South, the glory of the Union. Welcome, thrice welcome, to our beautiful country.

We want to see you all come to Douglas; here is the battlefield—here you can do more work for our cause than anywhere else. Lawrence is the great depôt for Abolition deposit. THAT PLACE MUST BE BEATEN, OR OUR CAUSE WILL EVER DRAG. Douglas County, besides, is the seat of Government, making it a very important point to the Pro-Slavery Party under the present crisis.

It is useless to deny the position that Southern men are more needed in Douglas than any other county, if we want our cause to succeed. If we wish to gain a victory with dispatch, and one that becomes a really true and courageous army, proud of the cause for which they fight, why let them attack the enemy in the strongest point and not scour around after stragglers out of the line. Besides, Douglas offers every other advantage—her soil is as rich, her claims are better timbered, her location is unsurpassed. Come and see our County—come and settle among us. We say, not with any spirit of self-interest or promptings of individual gain, but our honest convictions are, that, for the success of our cause, Douglas should first be settled by Southern emigrants. There are many Counties I could mention that an Abolitionist dare not show his phiz, and yet you find Southern men rushing there, out of all reach, even of the sound of the guns. Now we are in a minority here, and here is where the fight is to begin and to end. Then, Alabamians, Georgians, Carolinians and Virginians, come here where your services are most needed, where the fight rages the hottest.

Abstract of the Suit Regarding the Mariposa Claim.

Fremont vs. *The United States*—17th Howard's S. C. R., U. S. Page 542.

This was an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

Fremont, the appellant, claimed title to a large tract of land, and prosecuted his claim before the Board of Commissioners, who decided in his favor. That decision having been reversed by the District Court the case was now brought here (United States Supreme Court) by appeal.

The title of Fremont was derived from Juan Alvarado, to whom a grant was issued, in 1844, by Manuel Micheltorrena, then Governor and Commandant-General of the Department of the California, purporting to be founded upon the patriotic services of Alvarado. It appears that, as early as 1836, Alvarado was conspicuous in the commotions which took place in California, resulting from the same proceedings of the Government of Mexico which occasioned the Revolution in Texas. California declared herself opposed to the centralization of power in Mexico, and Alvarado was proclaimed Governor by the Provincial Deputation. In 1837 he repelled the effort of Cavillo to take possession of the Government, who had been appointed Governor by Mexico; and Alvarado was afterwards confirmed as Constitutional Governor by the authorities of Mexico. He continued in authority until 1842, when Micheltorrena was appointed to succeed him, under whom Alvarado was employed as First Counselor of the Department-al Junta, with a salary of $1,500.

On the 23d of February, 1844, Alvarado petitioned Micheltorrena to grant him the land in question.

Micheltorrena answered the petition as follows:

"Having considered the petition which is at the beginning of this record of proceedings, the preceding report and the patriotic services of the petitioner, with everything worthy of consideration in the premises, in conformity with the laws and regulations upon the subject, I declare Don Juan Bautista Alvarado owner in fee of the tract of land known by the name of "Las Mariposas," within the boundaries of the Snow Mountains, (Sierra Nevada,) and the rivers called Chanchilles, the Merced and San Joaquin.

"Let the proper patent be issued; let it be registered in the respective book, and let this record of proceedings be transmitted to the Most Excellent Departmental Assembly for its approval.

MANUEL MICHELTORRENA."

On the trial of the cause in the District Court of California, the evidence showed that the land continued to be disturbed by hostile Indians until after the occupation of California by the Americans, and until 1849.

On February 10, 1847, Alvarado executed a deed of the above described property to Fremont, with a general warranty of title. The consideration stated was $5,000.

In 1849 Fremont caused a map of the grant to be made, and used efforts to have it settled.

On the 21st of January, 1852, Fremont filed his claim before the Commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, sitting as a Board in the city of San Francisco.

On December 27, 1852, the Board decreed that the claim be confirmed to the extent of ten square leagues, being the same land described in the grant and map filed in the office of the United States Surveyor General for California, November 21, 1851.

On the 20th September, 1853, there was filed in the office of the Commissioners, a notice from the Attorney-General of the United States, that an appeal from the decision of the Commissioners to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California would be prosecuted, and in consequence of that appeal the decision of the Commissioners was reversed on the 7th of January, 1854. It was now brought before this Court by an appeal from the District Court.

It was argued by Mr. William Carey Jones, Mr. Gibb and Mr. Crittenden, for the appellant, and by Mr. Cushing, Attorney-General for the United States.

Mr. Chief-Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the action of the District Court, and in the course of his opinion, he remarked:

"The purchase was perfectly consistent with the rights and duties of Colonel Fremont as an American officer and an American citizen; and the country in which he made the purchase was, at the time, subject to the authority and dominion of the United States."

The title of Col. Fremont was in every respect confirmed, and shortly afterwards a patent was issued and given personally by President Pierce into the hands of his now political foe.

Letter from Hon. Chester Loomis—The Democracy Overhauled.

RUSHVILLE, N. Y., May 2, 1856.

Messrs. Comstock & Cassidy, Publishers of the Atlas and Argus:

Finding myself unable to approve of the political course of the *Atlas and Argus*, I have to request that you will erase my name from your list of subscribers.

In early life I became attached to the principles of the Democratic Party. My attachment to those principles has become stronger as I have grown older, and it is my purpose strictly to adhere to them as they have heretofore been expounded and maintained by JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON and VAN BUREN.

As I understand it, the fundamental purpose which originally led to the organization of the Democratic Party was to maintain and extend free institutions. To effect such purpose, in the year next after the termination of the Revolutionary war, Mr. JEFFERSON proposed in Congress, to prohibit forever Slavery and involuntary servitude, in all Territory belonging to the United States, and three years thereafter, such prohibition was enacted by an unanimous vote. One of the declared objects for which our National Constitution was formed in three years, was "to secure the blessings of liberty," and to enable Congress to do this, ample power was expressly granted, "to make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territories, &c., belonging to the United States." And Congress exercised such power repeatedly by prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, without its being questioned or denied, till a very recent period.

Had the policy thus adopted by the founders of our Government, in respect to the Territories, been honestly adhered to, and carried out in the true spirit of the Constitution, the present alarming struggle for mastery between Freedom and Slavery, would never have occurred. Slavery would have gradually and silently dwindled away, and eventually have disappeared from the Republic, without producing a perceptible shock. Free institutions would have taken its place, and resulting prosperity and rapid progress would have followed, promoting happiness and harmony throughout the nation.

In my judgment, the institution of domestic Slavery is in its nature hostile and antagonistic to free institutions. Mr. JEFFERSON declared it to be "the perpetual exercise of the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and the most degrading submission on the other." It must therefore be impossible that free institutions and slave institutions can both be permanently maintained under the same national Government. The conflict between these opposite interests must continue until one or the other shall be destroyed.

All history and experience have proved that homogeneous institutions are indispensable to the [illegible] Government will understand [illegible] therefore, with singular consistency, [illegible] system of policy has reference to the [illegible] intend to secure the supremacy and extension of Free Institutions.

But this policy has been [illegible] control of the Democratic party [illegible] by the disorganized, how prominent [illegible] many of the most important principles [illegible] ried Democracy have been expunged. [illegible] efforts are now [illegible] to incorporate [illegible] opposite doctrines in their place.

The new tests of Democracy, now practiced would excluded from the party both JEFFERSON and JACKSON, were they at this time on the stage of action. I can readily believe that politicians who are Democracy in name only, will unhesitatingly subscribe to these new tests, but how is it possible for any one having regard for the old landmarks of Democracy to accept them, is beyond my comprehension.

For one I protest against them. I protest against the attempted changes in the Democratic Creed. Regarding the new doctrines inculcated in the name of Democracy as false and unconstitutional, I cannot adopt them. I cherish an abiding faith that the great mass of that political party, in the ranks of which I have had an humble position for forty years past, will yet repudiate them; and that the policy of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and of all the founders of our Government in respect to Slavery in the Union will be again restored. If my hopes in this respect shall be realized, the Union of the States will be preserved, free institutions will be maintained, and the vital interests of twenty millions of freemen will no longer be held by the General Government as subservient to the interests of about three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders.

Respectfully yours, CHESTER LOOMIS.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. Anson Burlingame at Home.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was received by his fellow-citizens of Cambridge on Thursday, with every demonstration of rejoicing. At Boston, as he passed through on his way homeward, he made a brief speech, in reply to an address of welcome by Judge THOS. S. RUSSELL. At Cambridge, after returning his thanks for the enthusiastic nature of his reception, he spoke as follows:

"I would like also to speak of our Senators; but, as I have said to-day in Boston, they have spoken for themselves. I am recently from Mr. SUMNER, and I am sorry it is not in my power to bring news which would cheer your hearts. He still languishes, and great fears are entertained that it will be long before he can resume that place in the Senate which he filled with so much credit to himself and honor to you. He who brings evil news is distasteful to everybody, but it is due to him and to you that the facts should be known. An attempt has been made to make the world believe that he has overrated his injuries—that CHARLES SUMNER was playing possum. It is false. He has represented himself better than, unfortunately, he really was. But though physically he is prostrated, his noble spirit is as buoyant and devoted as ever. [Three cheers were given for CHARLES SUMNER.] Before I left Washington last evening, I went into the Senate. The great debate has commenced, of which you have received a telegraphic account. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, had just concluded an admirable speech, and Gen. WILSON was about to take the floor. He told me he should say severer things than he had ever spoken in the Senate—that he should spare not. I urged him to be prudent, but at the same time not to flinch. It was useless advice to such a man. I will guarantee that when the report comes, you will find that he gave blow for blow, and flash for flash, back to the haughty Southrons.

The day has come in the fullness of time when we must make every personal sacrifice, even if necessary, to giving up our lives for the cause. [Cheers.] The time is too serious for trifling. The greatest battle ever fought impends. If you put your ears to the ground, you will hear the mutterings of distant thunder. The people are rising almost in a state of revolution. Any threats will disappear before them like chaff before the wind, I trust in God never again to return. [Loud cheers.]

I call upon you by everything sacred to unite in this great battle. By the blood of SUMNER, flowing down upon the Senate floor—in the name of those brothers of ours who sleep in bloody shrouds on the plain of distant Kansas—I call upon you to unite. I call upon you without distinction of party, in the language of our noble poet, to 'forget, forgive, unite.' [Cheers.] I call upon the old Free Soil organization to maintain their lead in this struggle. I ask old Whigs and Conservatives to forget past bickerings, to conquer their prejudices, and to strike one blow for Freedom. I call upon Democrats—'men of lion hearts'—of the school of ANDREW JACKSON—

POLITICAL.

Prospect in California.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see it stated among the political items of the day that Ex-Governor JOHN BIGLER, of California, has pledged that State for a large BUCHANAN majority at the coming election. The statement was first published in one of the newspapers of Pennsylvania, Mr. BIGLER's native State, where he has been sojourning since his return from California a month ago. Having been an office-holder and party politician all his life-time, during a residence of six years in California filling the Executive Chair, and an incumbent of office almost from the *first hour* of his arrival there, Mr. BIGLER may be fairly regarded by the Democratic Party as an oracle of no mean pretension. And I have little hesitation in affirming that no man in the Democratic ranks knows better the numerical and strategic strength of his party in California than Ex-Governor JOHN BIGLER.

Unfortunately, though, for that gentleman's oracular wisdom, a residence some years longer than his in that remote country, and a participation no less direct in its public affairs, from the time of the conquest by FREMONT and STOCKTON, down to the organization of the party which deposed Mr. BIGLER, enables me to know, not only the political character of the elements comprising its population, but also the value of Ex-Governor JOHN BIGLER's personal "pledges." And I am sorry to be obliged to call that gentleman's attention to those adverse claimants—always his obstinate foes—*the facts.*

Let him declare, if he will, the actual circumstances of his own "election" to the Chief Magistracy by the Democratic Party, both in '52 and '54. What was and is the abiding conviction of nine-tenths of the people regarding the validity of each of those so-called elections? What the open boasts of the infamous NED MCGOWAN and his confederate ballot-stuffers, some of whom have recently been seized with a burning desire to visit the scenes of their youth and are now in this City? What have been his (I mean Ex-Governor JOHN BIGLER's) associations with CHAS. P. DUANE, otherwise, "Dutch Charley," whom the Committee of Vigilance have humanely permitted to swing—clear of their coast in a steamer bound for New-York? What was the strength of the Democratic Party, either in numbers, discipline or agencies, though perfect in its organization, unscrupulous in its means and exhaustless in resource, when on a simple issue made up of political abstractions, J. NEELY JOHNSON, the present K. N. Governor, was triumphantly elected? And finally, what is the present aspect of the Democratic Party and its auxiliary forces in San Francisco and elsewhere in California? But Mr. BIGLER may well despair of answering the objections that are made to his authority. They have existed in such bulk and variety even since his character as a politician became known, that he properly enough deems it useless to attempt to meet them. The duty must still devolve on others. Let me briefly answer the questions I have raised in this case.

To say that Mr BIGLER has twice been raised to the highest official trust in California through agencies and means the most corrupt and scandalous that ever disgraced political power, is to reiterate a truth only too widely known for Mr. B.'s personal advantage. *It is a fact*, that in 1852, as the first candidate of the Democratic Party, then young, united, and untried, himself not unfavorably known in the country, he carried the State by less than fifteen hundred majority, and this, it is susceptible of proof, was gained by fraudulent returns from counties in the northern part of the State where polls had not been opened. It is a fact that his reelection was compassed by similar means in San Francisco; nearly all the interior counties returning majorities against him. It is a fact that MCGOWAN and others have openly avowed that BIGLER was "elected in the *counting of the votes!*" It is a fact that the men who most contributed to his success, (including DUANE, who usually acted as the Governor's grand-usher in San Francisco,) and to the success of the Democratic Party, are now chief among the victims of the Vigilance Committee. It is a fact that BIGLER and his party were, at the first election, honestly beaten by Mayor P. B. READING at the head of an unorganized opposition, and that too without the gallant Major ever once leaving his cabin to direct the result. And, finally, it is a fact, which no one who observes the signs of the times in California will deny, that the Democratic Party, worsted in the last State election, is disorganized, and almost broken up by the revolution now busy with some of its chief actors in San Francisco.

Mr. BIGLER's authority to pledge California for a BUCHANAN majority may therefore be inferred to be none of the best. But now let us see what the chances of the Republican Party are made up of in that distant scene of their youthful leader's exploits.

It is true, that the principles of the Republican Party are but partially understood, and hence no effective organization has been made in that name on the shores of the Pacific. It is true, also, that the name of Mr. FREMONT, of late years wholly associated with an immense landed interest, is not as popular as in the first year or two of our State organization. But that name which once led the little band of revolutionists to victory, which restored peace and confidence to all classes as the first Civil Governor of the Territory, and which afterward acquired new lustre in the cause of Freedom, has never, by a single act, been allied, amid all the changes and vicissitudes of California life and progress. That the uniformly modest and returing demeanor of Col. FREMONT should have withdrawn his name and caused his public deeds to be buried from the popular gaze, was most natural, and will be found, I think, an advantage in the coming crisis. That he has great latent strength, both in his individuality and his past associations, I very well know, and that he has powerful and honorable friends to develop that strength, not least among whom is his former brave associate-in-arms, Major P. B. READING, of Philadelphia, who, by his personal virtues alone, carried the State against the Democratic Party, is an equally undeniable fact. The objection urged of Mr. FREMONT's disqualification in the favor of the settlers by his immense possessions of land will not hold against the well-known facts of his equitable views and policy towards actual settlers, and the friendship existing between Gov. ROBINSON, the founder of the settler party in California, and himself.

I will make no "pledges," but content myself with simply assuring my Republican friends in the Atlantic States that neither will California prove recreant to her early principles, embodied in her Constitution, or to the modest, gallant and wise citizen of her youthful soil who helped to plant them there. The revolution begun on her shores augurs well for the future political action of her citizens. That party which sent DENVER and HERBERT—those *white-handed* agents—to Congress, has passed away. A new political organization will be started, founded on the living issues of the day: Free Speech, Free Press, Free Territory, and a *Free Track* between both oceans, and I confidently predict that the universal choice of the people, as the standard-bearer in the coming conflict will be their leader in 1846 and '49—the pioneer for Californian settlement, the *Pathfinder of Empire*, and the first Engineer for a Pacific Railroad. K.

The Republican Party—Its Platform and its Candidates.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a careful survey of the chances for success of the Republican Party in the present campaign, I can discern but one element wanting to contribute to that result; and this deficiency may, on closer inspection, or by future development, prove to be more apparent than real. This element is *faith*—a firm and settled conviction that the struggle in which we now engage is to terminate in certain and glorious triumph. The possession of such a faith could but inspire us with an enthusiasm of spirit and action, before which all opposition must flee away. But it must indeed be a living, active faith—not a mere passive belief; a faith that earnestly seeks, wisely discerns, and vigorously employs the *means* which are requisite to attain a desired end. The inspiration of so divine a faith would not only guarantee—it would *constitute* success. And why should not every Republican heart be imbued with the enthusiasm of prospective triumph? What is our opposition? A party divided by fends and contentions—disgraced in the eyes of the people by an imbecile, servile and iniquitous Administration, which they are pledged to perpetuate—led and dictated by men like DOUGLAS, whom they dared not put in nomination before the people—with a candidate only known as a respectable old gentleman, who, during a long public life, has never done an act to entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen. What is here to cement a union of heart and soul, with which to contend against the mighty spirit that animates the hearts of the Republican forces? There is no union or harmony,—no enthusiasm,—not even for the spoils—these being mostly apportioned,—no principle to defend, no hopes to fulfill; nothing left as a rallying cry but the name, Democracy, and this, like the shepherd boy's cry of "*Wolf*," has been so often used to deceive and to betray, that it can serve its purpose no more; its magical power is now gone; and only the few who wish to be deceived, or those who follow the shadow regardless of the substance, who content themselves with sound all destitute of sense,—only these respond, in feeble accents, and with spiritless voice, to the summons for action.

On the other hand, the Republican Party have, as their fundamental principle, the same which warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of our fathers; Freedom of Speech,—of the Press,—of Thought and Action—for this we first contend. We would set land marks beyond which the aggressive system of servitude and oppression shall not pass, lest it environ and at last reach and enslave us and our children. And the advocacy of this principle has made for us now a cause, sacred as blood staining the plains of Kansas; sacred as blood staining the Senate floor of the nation, shut in and for the defence of freedom; sacred as such a sacrifice can make it. In the advocacy of such principles—in behalf of such a cause—how does every patriot's heart burn with true and holy fervor! how is his zeal kindled and his enthusiasm stirred up within him, till his soul runs burning for action, to do and die, if need be, in their defence! How unlike the cold and sordid assent to a bundle of puerile negations, to which the opposition are called upon to respond.

Again, our principles of national policy are *positive*, adapted to the varied and increasing demands of the country, promoting all national interests, protecting national (not sectional) institutions, defending the national honor; they are principles imbued with the spirit of the age, participating in its humanity, its enterprise, its enthusiasm, its invincible progress and resolute improvement. These are principles—this a policy—that can, and does, and will enlist the active and hearty concurrence of the people; no cold assent, no passive response, but an earnest consecration of heart and soul and effort in their behalf. With such principles, in such a cause, what have we to fear?

But no less worthy of confidence and support, and no less endowed with qualities to warm the hearts and kindle the enthusiasm of the people, is our gallant chief whom we have chosen to lead us on to the contest and to victory—JOHN C. FREMONT. In his brief but brilliant career he has evinced the possession of those qualities of mind and heart which now, more than ever, are needed to restore to the administrative policy of the nation the dignity, stability and purity that characterized its early history. He will thus call to him the foes of the present Administration, the friends of order, peace and national dignity throughout the land. The daring adventurer in his country's service, whom danger, suffering, polar cold, impassable snows, starvation and lingering death could not subdue. There gathers about his hardy career the bright and fascinating light of wild and stirring romance, that attracts the ardent heroine to impart dignity and stability to the Administration, now become a by-word for imbecility and shame-faced servility. Around this our gallant chief will rally the hearts of Young America all over the land. The type and embodiment of the true spirit of the present age, he will excite the enthusiasm of that spirit wherever found—the tale of his heroic achievements will cause the hearts of ardent and heroic American youth to glow with patriotic and manly pride, and they will rise resolved to consecrate for such a leader their noblest energies; and their hearts enlisted, and their hearts warmed by patriotic and heroic elevation, what will not the sons of America achieve? There have never been such elements of popularity in any candidate for this high gift since the days of WASHINGTON, and like WASHINGTON he seems appointed by Providence to fulfill a mighty mission upon earth for the nation.

And now what element lack we to insure a great and glorious triumph! None, unless it be faith. And shall this be wanting? If we but believe in victory it shall be ours! We must have full and perfect confidence in our success, and it will be achieved—not that confidence which lulls to repose, but that confidence that discerns the *means* to insure success and puts them in force; the faith that is manifested by works, that knows no rest nor peace until the contest is over—the victory won.

These clubs should combine into a town association, that should have its meetings at some central point once each month, to which speakers from abroad might be invited to address the people, and business of a more general interest and importance be transacted;—to compare notes, report progress, adjust local differences, adopt more extended means of operation and scatter widely Republican papers and documents.

Then in September or October there should be a County Mass Convention to show the zeal of the party, to promote union and harmony of action, to imbue with confidence the weak and undecided, and to impart to all a consciousness of the earnestness of purpose by which we are animated. Such a policy, entered upon with the spirit of enthusiasm such as has characterized all our public action hitherto, could result only in certain and glorious triumph. Who will initiate the movement?

YOUNG AMERICA FREMONT REPUBLICAN.

Fremont and Dayton in New-Jersey—Ratification Meeting at Trenton.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, June 28, 1856.

The citizens of Trenton had a grand ratification meeting in honor of FREMONT and DAYTON last Thursday night, that is deserving of more than a passing notice. That the Philadelphia Convention, in their wisdom, nominated for the second office within the gift of the people our townsman and fellow-citizen, Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, added much to make it *grand*. We want, then, our brother Republicans and co-workers in the cause of Freedom to know that the people of Trenton are not insensible to the honor that has been conferred upon them; and we say to them that if they will but do their duty, the 6th of next November will assuredly demonstrate that we have done ours.

Our ratification meeting was a grand rally of the Republicans of Trenton. Its numbers, its enthusiasm, its respectability and its patriotism all vied to outdo each other. It inspired and imbued tenfold courage and confidence in our hearts—in those hearts already dilated with joy and gladness at the inevitable success that is surely and fixedly inscribed on our banners. In common with the yeomenry of the North, the citizens of Trenton have felt that there was a duty before them to be performed. They see it now; and they are determined to do their whole duty. And since we have on that banner the name of WM. L. DAYTON—a name that we all delight to lisp—a man whom we all love and honor, even whom our enemies both fear and respect—we are resolved to do a double duty. We ratified that resolve on Thursday night by the largest procession that was ever witnessed in Trenton. The Young Men's Republican Association superintended, and devoted their youthful energies, and zeal and patriotism to render the meeting impressive and attractive: they will do likewise to triumphantly elect the nominees of their own choice, to the offices of President and Vice-President. They are up and doing and making no child's play of a serious matter. It is admitted by the Democrats that there has never been in the capital of New-Jersey a procession equal to this:—the turn-outs of 1840 did not come up to it. As the procession moved through the streets, with two bands of music, numerous torchlights, and transparencies with appropriate emblems and mottoes, it was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs—the doors and windows of every house filled with sympathizing women and children; men, who have for years stood aloof from political strife, marched in the ranks, "and kept step to the Music of the Union," seeing full well that the true safety of the Union lay in the success of the Republicans. They were all voters,—not boys and hirelings gotten together for the occasion. Friends, as well as foes, were surprised. No one anticipated such a throng; and when the procession passed by Judge DAYTON's, he was on his balcony, and thinking they might call upon him for a word of congratulation, was considerably nonplussed what to do; for as he looked down the street, and up the street, and in front—continually cheering—he could see no beginning nor end, and wisely concluded, notwithstanding he had good lungs and a stentorian voice, he could not make them all hear. It did his heart good, I know it, to see such enthusiastic and devoted followers. The true Democrats are coming over in numbers, and they work as hard as the best. Many of our naturalized citizens will support our cause, and everything looks cheering. After the procession had marched through the principal streets, it halted in front of the American Hotel and listened to some excellent speeches and soul-stirring appeals from Hon. DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, of Newark, Hons. JOHN VAN DYKE and JOHN T. JENKINS, of New-Brunswick, and Hon. WM. JAY, of Trenton, and delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. At a late hour they adjourned with three times three cheers for FREMONT and DAYTON, and many followed the hand up to Judge DAYTON's and gave him a serenade.

Set down New-Jersey for 5,000 majority.

AMICUS.

The Threat of Disunion—Mr. Fillmore's Position.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The remarks of Mr. FILLMORE in his speeches relative to the nomination of a Northern President and Vice-President are supremely ridiculous. There are two sets of candidates in the field, beside himself—Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and Col. FREMONT and Mr. DAYTON. These United States, as I understand it, are one country—common and national—and it is the first time in its history, in regard to the selection of candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency, that geographical limits or personal locality has been urged, either for or against such selection, with the spirit of sectionalism which Mr. FILLMORE foreshadows. The nominations represent principles, and not men or location; and if Col. FREMONT were a citizen of South-Carolina, with his present principles, he would be just as acceptable as if he hailed from Vermont instead of California.

No State in this Union has had a needlier foe to her natural and true policy than Pennsylvania has had in the political career of JAMES BUCHANAN. He has sacrificed her to "Free Trade," in accordance with the dictum of the South, in order that he might be placed upon the platform on which he now figures, or any other platform that his southern constituents might construct for him. Talk about the ingratitude of a Pennsylvanian to JAMES BUCHANAN! The State owes him nothing, and her only just feelings relative to *him* can be those of Christian charity and forgiveness for his practical hostility to and total disregard of her interests and prosperity. He is merely a politician, unmarried and with no ties except those of a politico *caste*. He pretends to make this State his home; I admit he was born here, but he belongs to the South. If he were to pack up his trunks and remove to the South of Mason & Dixon's Line to-morrow, he would still be a citizen of our common country. And if he should be elected to the Presidency, in connection with BRECKINRIDGE for the Vice-Presidency, the North would not on that account recede from the Union or otherwise attempt to dissolve it—Mr. FILLMORE's theory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Principles are everything in a candidate—residence nothing. JAMES BUCHANAN is, in his politics, altogether sectional and Southern. He has pledged himself, by his acceptance of the "Democratic platform," to the maintenance of the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and to the prevention of free territory north of that line, if his party have the power to sustain him in it; he, evidently, thinking more of, and solicitous for, an outlet for Slavery North, than for the protection of, or the providence for, the growth and expansion of Northern freedom, and that immense body of foreigners seeking a home in the Free States and Territories of our hospitable Union. In view of the immense burden to be borne from emigration, by the Free States and Territories,—not for the present, but for a remote future,—one would suppose that the chivalrous South would voluntarily concede the right and necessity of the Missouri Compromise, and seek an outlet and expansion in degrees of latitude more congenial to the "peculiar institution," and the security and profit of such property as constitute it.

Fremont in Philadelphia—Mr. Fillmore's Speeches.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

I have just returned (10 P. M.) from the Philadelphia demonstration, a highly imposing spectacle, so far as transparencies, torches, rockets and music were concerned, but a failure in voters. It was a show, from the various Wards, of the Native American and Know-Nothing organizations, but greatly emasculated in numbers. The square was full of music and lights, but in numbers not half equal to your Fremont meeting at the Tabernacle.

When I was here at the National Republican Convention, we were told that Col. FREMONT could not poll a thousand votes in Philadelphia. Now they concede that he would take ten thousand. His strength, all admit, is with the masses. The *People*, in their workshops, are for him. The politicians will soon find this out, and shape *their* course accordingly.

Here, as in New-York, intelligent men are astonished at Mr. FILLMORE's disunion speech at Albany. It is strange that an ordinarily cautious man should have openly proclaimed that the election of Col. FREMONT, by a majority of the people of this Republic, would dissolve the Union! We have heard such things from Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. STEPHENS, and others of *that* school, but did not look for the avowal from a Northern man, himself a candidate for President, nominated by a sectional party.

W.

Mr. Giddings and the Philadelphia Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune.

SIR: While I adhere to my own political faith as steadily as other men, I would ever desire that my political acts should be understood. In making the motion in our Philadelphia Convention to lay on the table the communication from the Committee of Americans assembled in New-York, I was governed by no hostility to any man or body of men; nor was it my intention to offend any one. The proposition was to enter into an arrangement, an understanding with the American organization in regard to candidates for President and Vice-President.

That policy, if carried out, I felt conscious would prove fatal to our organization. There were in our Convention many naturalized citizens, representing hundreds of thousands of like character, whose hearts beat as truly for Freedom, for our Constitution, for all our principles, as do those of any class of men.

Between them and the American organization exist strong feelings of hostility. Individuals from the Democratic Party, the Whig Party, the American Party, the Free-Soil Party, and the old Liberty Party have up and constitute the Republican Party. Upon the principles avowed at Philadelphia we all agree. To carry them out we pledged our political efforts. In doing this the Whig, the American, the Democrat, the foreign-born citizen, retains his own views on all other matters. We respect them equally. Their happiness is alike dear to us. We vote for and confide in them, just in proportion to their virtue and intelligence, without inquiring from what organization they came. But were we to consent with the Democrats, with the Whigs, or with our foreign-born citizens, we should become in a degree pledged to maintain their views, and our American friends now acting with us might see the very party to which they are contributing their influence wielding its power against their own views. This would be unjust; and it were equally wrong to pledge the influence of those foreign-born citizens who are acting with us to sustain the American views. We can, therefore, only hope to maintain our organization by adhering to our doctrines, and permitting no outside issues to disturb our harmony. Our members of Congress and of our State Legislatures will be free to act on any and all questions which come before them as their judgments and consciences may dictate.

These, Sir, are the views which dictated my motion at Philadelphia. They are the views which have controlled our action in Ohio, where, I think, we present as united a front as in any other State. These views controlled our action during the unprecedented contest for Speaker in the House of Representatives of Congress at the commencement of the present session, and the Committee at Philadelphia appear to have coincided with them in their report on this subject. These views led me to oppose the adoption, in Committee, of the latter clause in the last resolution of our platform, which I feared would be construed as reflecting upon the American Order. I have been constantly guided by these principles of action. Many of our candidates for State officers, in Ohio in 1854, were members of the Order; but they met with us in Convention, acted with us, and sustained our other candidates, and we sustained them. Lieutenant-Governor FORD, a member of the New York Convention, was voted for by nearly every Republican of our State. It was on these principles, also, that we steadily and firmly sustained Mr. BANKS for Speaker in the House of Representatives during the nine weeks' balloting. He was a member of the Order, but had acted with the Republicans, and sustained the doctrines which we upheld. This steady and undeviating adherence to our principles will secure victory in our coming contest, if followed. Very respectfully,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 21, 1856.

We think Mr. GIDDINGS acted under a misapprehension at Philadelphia—and this note shows he is still laboring under it. The proposition which he moved to lay on the table was not one "to enter into an arrangement, an understanding with the American organization in regard to candidates:"—it was simply to grant a conference which the Republicans themselves had invited. The matter came up immediately at the opening of an afternoon session:—not two-thirds of the delegation were present:—the letter was read amidst great confusion:—Mr. GIDDINGS himself was only imperfectly informed of its purport, as the event proves,—and not half the Convention understood the vote they were taking. The rumors and discontents to which this matter has given rise, were not warranted by the facts of the case.

How the Fillmore Men Calculate the Result.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

Although in 1844 and 1852 a Democratic President was elected because the vote was cast by States and not by the whole people directly, since 1836 the *Democratic Party has never had a clear, unequivocal majority of the popular vote of the country.* Taking the average of the pluralities, it has not even had the plurality of the popular vote, and at this time it is in a minority of at least 300,000, and perhaps of 500,000 votes. We have not now room to go into details to show these facts, but will, in a few days, present to our readers the statistical table from which every one can make the calculations for himself. In the State elections last year in the Northern States, the Democratic Party were in a popular minority in that section alone of about 310,000. The only Northern States in which it had a majority then were Illinois, Indiana and New-Jersey, and in these the majorities were very small. It is another important feature in Northern politics that the great mass of what constitutes the Free Soil Party, which, since the passage of the Nebraska bill, has grown into a positive element of political power, has come from the ranks of the Northern Democratic Party. This fact, if doubted or denied, can be conclusively shown. *It is not now contended that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention can carry any Northern State except, perhaps, Pennsylvania.* It is well known that throughout the whole North the indorsement of the Nebraska bill, the Kansas outrages, and the Sumner and Brooks affair have alienated from the Democratic Party there a very considerable amount of the strength which it had last year, and that *the defection from its ranks has been so immense as to increase the majorities against it in all the States in which it was then in the minority and to place it beyond question in a minority in Illinois, Indiana, and New-Jersey.* The only pretence for the supposition that Pennsylvania would give a majority for BUCHANAN is the fact that he is a native of that State, but the last elections there show a large majority against the Democratic Party and the defection of the whole German population, which has hitherto been Democratic *but has now gone over to Fremont, renders the prospect for the success of Buchanan utterly hopeless there as well as in every other Northern State.*

In the South his chances are better than in the North, but, even here, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana and Missouri, which give together sixty-three electoral votes, are certain to cast their votes for FILLMORE; while in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, giving forty-one electoral votes, there is a very fair prospect of Mr. FILLMORE's success; so that, out of the 196 votes in the electoral college, by *no probable contingency will Mr. Buchanan receive more than fifty-seven, and it may be that he will not get more than sixteen electoral votes.*

In the North, the opposition to the American Party is divided into a number of petty factions, all of which are purely sectional and scarcely any of which possess see the strength and dignity of a great party. Nearly all of that faction in the North which bolted from the American Party on account of its adoption of a national platform have concluded to give their support to Mr. FILLMORE. At the recent Convention in New-York a large portion of the bolters from ten different States seceded from the Convention and placed in nomination Commodore STOCKTON. After the nomination of FREMONT a number of others declared their intentions to support the national American candidates in preference to all others. The remnant of the *bogus* American Republicans, who have gone over to Free-Soilism, is very small and is composed of men altogether without influence and without followers. The nomination of STOCKTON and RAYNER was merely intended as a compliment to them. It is understood that both of these gentlemen are in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, and the factions by which they were tendered the compliment of a nomination will follow in their footsteps.

In the North, then, the contest will doubtless be narrowed down to FILLMORE and FREMONT. New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-Jersey, giving in all *sixty* electoral votes, are set down by the shrewdest and best-informed Northern politicians as *certain* for FILLMORE, and by the aid of the Old Line Whigs, who have generally declared in his favor, there is said to be little doubt of his carrying Ohio and California, and that he will have a very fair prospect for success in Indiana and Illinois, making, together, fifty-one electoral votes. Thus FREMONT cannot, with any probability, obtain more than one hundred and sixteen and very probably not more than *sixty five* electoral votes.

From these estimates, which we conscientiously believe may be relied upon as correct, it appears that *there is no possible chance for the election of Buchanan by the people, and that the contest is principally between Mr. Fillmore and Col. Fremont.* In this case our Southern readers will see for themselves that every vote which is given to BUCHANAN in the South will be a vote in favor of FREMONT.

If the whole vote of the South were given to Mr. Buchanan still he could not be elected, and if, at the same time, the whole vote of the North were given to Col. FREMONT, he would be elected the President of the United States, representing not the whole country, but the sentiments and prejudices and detestable policy of one section and favoring legislation in favor of the North as against the South. The American Party, with Mr. FILLMORE in the field, is the only hope of the South to prevent this direful catastrophe.

Letter from Mr. Buchanan.

The following letter from Mr. BUCHANAN was received by the Invitation Committee of the Tammany Society:

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Penn., July 2, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by the receipt of your invitation, in behalf of the Tammany Society, to attend the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence at Tammany Hall. Would that it were in my power to be present on this occasion! I should, indeed, esteem it a high privilege. At a period when the national Democratic Party of the country are every where rallying to defend the Constitution and the Union against the sectional party who would outlaw fifteen of our sister States from the confederacy, it must cheer the heart of every patriot to know that the Democracy of the Empire State, in solid and united column, are rushing to the rescue. Acting upon your motto, that "Past grievances are to be buried in exertions for the future," they must prove invincible. Most gladly would I be with you on this auspicious day, and sincerely do I regret that this is impossible.

With sentiments of high respect,

I remain yours truly,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To HENRY C. MURPHY, and others, Committee, &c.

Mr. Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE accepts the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, in a letter dated Lexington, June 28. He says:

"The platform adopted by the Convention has my cordial approval. I regard it as the only basis on which the Union can be preserved in its original spirit. Adopted as it was by the unanimous votes of the delegates from all the States, it shows that amid the distractions of the times there remains one united and powerful organization, whose common principles extend over every foot of territory covered by the Federal Constitution. * * *

It has been the happy fortune of the Democratic Party, by adhering to the Constitution, which was made to protect us all, to avoid the geographical and sectional issues against which WASHINGTON solemnly warned his countrymen; and we have every reason to believe that it is yet equal to the high duty which now devolves on it of preserving the Constitution and maintaining the rights of every portion of the Confederacy.

If the unsound elements which troubled it for a time have sought congenial associations elsewhere, the loss has been more than supplied by accessions from the flower of the old Whig Party—and, thus reinforced, it will be the destiny of the Democracy, under the lead of their distinguished chief, to maintain the high position of our country before the world—to preserve the equality of every class of citizens—to protect the perfect liberty of conscience—and to secure the peace of the Union, by rendering equal justice to every part."

☞ A Massachusetts paper says that in accordance with the wishes of HENRY WARD BEECHER's Congregation, the Reverend gentleman has offered for sale his beautiful Summer residence in Lenox, Mass. His admirers desire him to reside nearer Brooklyn, where they propose to provide him with a pleasant country seat.

☞ A number of American vessels in the port of Liverpool made a display of both American and English flags, on the 20th ult., as a token of gratification at the probable friendly termination of the recent difficulties.

Postal Treaty Between the United States and Mexico.

The following are the provisions of the new Postal Treaty between the United States and Mexico, negotiated by Gen. GADSDEN, in April last:

ARTICLE II. Establishes a mixed line of steamships for the service of the mails in the Gulf of Mexico, under the title of the "United American and Mexican Steamship Mail Company."

II. Weekly voyages to be made, or oftener when the exigencies and importance of the service of the mails shall require, and when it shall be so stipulated by the respective Postmasters General. The steamers to be of such class and character as can be fitted out for war service and for the transport, whether between the ports of the United States or between the Mexican ports of the Gulf, of troops designed for interior service; it not being understood hereby that either Government shall disembark troops beyond the limits of its own territory. Should at any time the Postmasters General, as parties to this Convention, deem proper to permit to the United Company the establishment of a smaller class of steamers, where judged necessary for the navigation of rivers or harbors, these smaller steamers shall enjoy all the privileges and exemptions granted to the steamships which navigate, under the terms of the present Convention, the Gulf of Mexico.

III. The vessels of the line in the Mexican ports to be exempt from the payment of port and tonnage dues, light-house charges, and from all dues or charges, excepting pilots.

IV. The steamers to be at liberty to convey both foreign and national merchandise into all the Mexican ports to which they ply.

V. The company which establishes the line of steamers, according to the terms of this convention, shall receive from the Mexican Government the sum of seventy-five thousand (75,000) dollars annually, payable from the import duties levied on merchandise conveyed by said vessels into the ports of Mexico. The Government of the United States shall likewise annually pay the line the sum of seventy-five thousand (75,000) dollars, or more should it judge proper.

VI. The ships in the ports of Mexico, as well as those of the United States, shall be received and considered as belonging to the State, sailing, one-half of the number under the Mexican flag, and the other half under that of the United States.

VII. In the event of a war between the two nations, they shall continue to perform, without any variation, the service for which they are intended, preserving strict neutrality.

VIII. Should the Government of Mexico think proper to grant for the use of the line, meanwhile the necessary ships are constructing, any of her steamers-of-war which may meet the requisites of Art. 2, the same shall be returned in good condition for service.

IX. Bearers of dispatches, diplomatic agents and officers generally, traveling with commission from their Government, shall have passage free, and such troops as their country may remove from one point to another within its own territory, shall pay only half the usual rates of passage.

X. For the internal service of the mails between the two Republics, there shall be an exchange of mail bags between the postmasters in the American ports to which the steamers ply.

XI. The postage by sea between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, and *vice versa*, and all of the ports intermediate, shall be as follows:

1. Letters of half an ounce and under is a weight. 7c.
2. Letters of more than half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce.....15c.
3. Letters of more than one ounce and not exceeding two ounces.....25c.

(and thus a progressive proportion of twenty-five cents for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.)

4. Periodicals shall pay each two cents postage, by sea in the United States, and two cents in Mexico, to be respectively collected by the two countries within their own limits.

5. Pamphlets or printed matter stitched together shall pay one cent for every ounce or fraction of an ounce in weight. All periodicals, pamphlets and other printed matter shall be enveloped in paper wrappers, open at the ends, in order that they may be more readily examined. Should there be writing upon their margin or upon loose slips of paper, the single rates of postage will be charged as upon letters of equal weight.

ART. XII The postage by land upon letters prepaid shall be that which the rates in Mexico and in the United States respectively establish, and each country shall collect the amount thereof in their separate post-offices.

XIII. Letters prepaid shall bear an impression in red ink, with the word "paid."

XIV. Letters, periodicals and pamphlets transmitted to foreign countries from the United States *via* Mexico, or from Mexico *via* the United States, shall be forwarded to their destination, provided they shall have been prepaid in one or the other country, besides the land postage, according to the respective rates of the two countries.

XV. The amount of sea poerage produced by these letters shall be divided between the two countries, and the entire amount of land postage shall be accredited to that country of the two through which prepaid letters may have been directed.

XVI. The accounts between the respective Post-Offices shall be balanced and settled every three months.

XVII. The conveyance of written correspondence and periodicals to the ports between which the steamers of the United line ply, is strictly prohibited to all North American and Mexican vessels, excepting the manifests and invoices of cargoes and merchandise in compliance with the "Ordinance General of Customs," nor shall the Post-Offices in either country receive other mail bags than those closed in the manner herein stipulated. Every infraction of this article shall be punished by a fine of from ten to a hundred dollars for each letter so conveyed.

XVIII. Mexico binds herself to dispatch from the capital an express for the port of Vera Cruz, who shall bear the correspondence.

XIX. Should it be hereafter judged useful and convenient, the Postmasters-General of Mexico and the United States shall establish an United line of mail steamers on the Pacific.

XX. The terms of this convention may be modified from time to time, whenever, by mutual understanding of the Postmasters-General, any modification shall be deemed convenient and beneficial. The convention shall commence to take effect two months from the date of notice of its adoption.

Apprentices in the Commercial Marine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. PELTON, from the Committee on Commerce, made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred several petitions of divers citizens of the United States, praying that a law may be passed providing for a system of apprenticeship in the merchant service of this country, having had the same under consideration, make the following report:

The petitioners represent, that from the unparalleled increase of the tonnage and commerce of this country, and from various other causes, it is found impracticable, in the present condition of things, to man our vessels with competent seamen; that the constantly increasing difficulty imperatively demands that our national legislature should pass some law by which the evil may be remedied or mitigated, and suggest that an act be passed providing for a system of apprenticeship in the merchant marine, the leading features of which are—

First—To make it obligatory upon the owners of all American vessels to have and employ in the navigation of such vessels a specified number of apprentices, according to the tonnage of the same.

Second—To make it binding upon the owners of such vessels to provide that such apprentices be taught to read and write, and to be instructed in navigation and seamanship, and in the general rules of arithmetic.

Third—To compel such apprentices to fulfill their duties, and to obey all lawful orders of such owners, and of the officers of the vessels in which they may be employed, and giving to such owners and officers proper and effectual remedies for the control and management of such apprentices, and for their recovery in case they become deserters.

The petitioners set forth, with great clearness and accuracy, the evils which exist under the present mode of obtaining seamen; and show that not only great difficulties are experienced in procuring a sufficient number to answer the demands of commerce, but that the character and moral standing of the mercantile marine have lamentably depreciated within the last few years, and indicate, in the opinion of your Committee, a practicable method by which those evils and difficulties may be removed.

The petitions which have been presented upon this subject are not limited to any particular locality, or to any particular class of persons. The representations of the existing difficulties, and of the necessity for immediate reform, come from nearly all the principal ports of the United States; from marine societies, chambers of commerce, merchants, ship-owners, underwriters, and others engaged or interested in our ocean or lake commerce.

Our Government in the infancy of our commerce felt the importance of protecting and sustaining the character of our seamen; and to do this, it has long been its wise and cherished policy to require the employment of American citizens as well in the merchant as in the naval service.

That this might be more effectually accomplished, an act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States, approved March 3, 1813, declared, that after the termination of the war then existing with Great Britain, it should "not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color natives of the United States."

Our national commerce has increased to such an extent that its demands for seamen are entirely disproportionate to the supply. Effective seamen who are citizens of the United States are so scarce that a sufficient number cannot be found to man the vessels employed; and it is represented by our most intelligent ship masters that the ratio is but two Americans to every hundred men now engaged in our merchant service. The requirements, therefore, of the foregoing act of Congress have of necessity, as it appears, been not only constantly and almost totally disregarded, but, as a consequence of employing foreigners, and as they are compelled to employ those of the lowest and most degraded class, the quality of the seamen has steadily depreciated; the name of the sailor, instead of being synonymous with the noblest traits of humanity, has become a word of opprobrium and disgrace; disasters at sea have multiplied, which in many cases are manifestly traceable to the slender increase of misdemeanors among seamen; and our mercantile marine service has been almost entirely abandoned by those whose early moral and intellectual training would fit them to become the suitable guardians of the thousands of lives and millions of property constantly intrusted to their charge.

In the opinion of your Committee, any proper method that can be devised, which will in any manner remove the existing difficulties, and elevate the character of our merchant marine to the high standard of former days, deserves the favorable consideration of the National Legislature.

The soundness of the policy that would require the employment of American citizens as seamen, cannot be successfully disputed. To them in a great measure is intrusted our national honor and reputation abroad, and they are regarded as the representatives of American character in every port of the world; moreover, it is to them that we look for valuable auxiliaries to our naval service in time of war.

Marine societies, composed entirely of ship-masters, have heartily and cordially cooperated in the proposed plan for a general system of apprenticeship. As this class of men is the class who will suffer more directly from inconvenience incident to the system than any other, their recommendation is entitled to peculiar weight and favorable consideration.

In addition to the advantages which it is believed would accrue to our national commerce from the bill accompanying this report, it is, in the opinion of your Committee, directly calculated to furnish employment and means of acquiring a useful profession to many unemployed youths, who are now leading lives of idleness and vice in all of our principal seaports, and who are a burden upon the community.

The proposed law contemplates that apprentices shall, while at sea, be kept in a part of the ship separate from the forecastle, into which the old sailors shall not be allowed; thus guaranteeing to them protection from the corrupting influences of associating with vicious men, and a due regard for their moral and physical well-being. It also contemplates that, while in port, they shall be educated on board the vessels to which they belong, and thereby furnishing a safeguard against depredations upon the property on board, and

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last (Monday) evening, at 5 o'clock, Mr. J. O. BARKER, President, in the Chair.

A number of petitions were submitted for the remission or modification of taxes, &c., all of which were appropriately referred. Several communications were presented.

Among the petitions was one from 750 citizens of the City of New-York, praying that the Crystal Palace may remain on Reservoir-square, which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A communication from the Council to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution in relation to City Railroad cars, was received; referred to the Committee on Ordinances, and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

A resolution of the 14th of April last recites that the Board of Councilman had passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to grant or revoke, at his pleasure, licenses for City Railroad cars, and fixing the price for each license for each car at $100, to be paid annually, and a penalty of $200 for each and every car that runs without a license. The question as to the legality of said ordinance involves three queries, which, with the replies of the Corporation Counsel thereto, are as follows:

1. Whether the Common Council have a right to give to the Mayor the right to grant or revoke licenses for City railroad cars?

To this question I answer, that the Mayor has power without any grant from the Common Council.

2. Whether the Common Council have the right to fix the tariff for license at $100 per annum for each car run?

To this I answer, in some cases clearly not; in others, the right may exist.

3. Whether the Common Council have the right to impose a penalty of $200 for running a car with out a license?

To this I answer in the affirmative. But it must be imposed as a police regulation, and not as an exercise of the taxing power.

The principles of law embodied in the replies above given, are discussed by the counsel at length, in the remaining portion of his communication.

The bills of the various newspapers for printing for the Mayor's Office, for the year 1855, and from January to June the 18th, 1856, was submitted and referred.

As a specimen of the distribution of the advertising patronage, we reprint the following excerpt from the bills for 1855:

Bowne & Co., and Bowne & Hasbrouck	$255 37	Herald advertising	$120 75
C. C. Childs	355 00	Journal of Commerce	110 81
G. H. Clark	143 00	Abend Zeitung advt.	130 00
Stimson	15 00	Daily News advt.	55 00
Tribune advertising	156 00	Asmodeus advt.	1 50
Sun advertising	195 64	Wide awake advt.	1 50
Daily Times advt.	96 70	American Times advt	34 50
Evening Mirror advt.	107 35	Freeman's Journal	34 84
Day Book advt.	1439 54	Albion advertising	2 35
		&c. &c. &c. &c.	
The sum total of the bill is			$8,029 00

It was then moved by Alderman JACKSON, seconded and carried, that the Board meet every evening during the current week, Saturday and Sunday excepted, and the three first evenings of next week.

A communication from the Comptroller, setting forth the fact that nearly the entire appropriations for "officers' fees," "county contingencies," and "contingent expenses of the Common Council," are already expended, was received and referred.

The following Message from the Mayor was then received:

MESSAGE OF MAYOR WOOD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1856.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In the several communications which I have had the honor to address to the Common Council, since my incumbency of the office of Mayor, I have endeavored to present subjects for consideration of importance to the welfare and prosperity of the City. It has been my aim to fully carry out the requirements of the Charter, which makes it the duty of the Mayor to recommend for the adoption of the Common Council all such measures as are for the advancement of the interests of the people.

In these several messages I have covered a wide field for legislative action, and though but few of the topics treated of have been favorably received, yet I am constrained to believe that seed has been sown which will not prove entirely barren. The fruit will appear in good time, and long after the hand which pens these lines has lost its vitality these suggestions will be received and adopted, and their merits acknowledged and appreciated.

I now propose to present a topic of probably greater moment than any which has preceded it, which, if adopted, will raise the City still higher as the object of national pride.

I allude to the establishment by the Corporation of a great University, for the purposes of imparting the very highest order of education, not now to be obtained in this country, and to be free and open to all who will partake of its advantages.

This proposition may at first be startling to those who may think they see in it enormous additions to our already heavy taxes; but I am confident that a careful perusal of this document and just appreciation of the subject will dispel such fears, and show that what no great additional expenditure will be required, the return in all the solid advantages of public and individual wealth will repay tenfold any outlay in consequence.

It is a mistake to suppose the State, represented to the people of this City by the local authorities, has fulfilled its highest functions when it has afforded protection to life, liberty and property. Men may live in safety and freedom, and in the secure enjoyment of wealth, and yet live to little purpose. Life, liberty and property have their just value in opening the possibilities and means of reaching those noble ends which are found in the development of their intelligent and moral being. It is not enough to live, but to live wisely and honestly; not enough to be free, but to make a proper use of freedom; not enough to possess property, but to know how to appreciate it in order to gain the greatest amount of good. Hence it is required of the State that it shall provide a system of education, whereby knowledge shall be diffused as widely as possible, and the means of general culture and refinement be offered in every degree. Were it possible without the means of knowledge and culture to improve our internal condition and circumstances, still without these we could not hold the proper rank and privileges of men, and the powers of government would be exercised without an adequate object. But, in addition to this, it is evident that to maintain a position among the civilized nations, and to possess the wealth, power and advantages which belong to such nations, a system of public education is indispensable. This fact was well known to and appreciated by the enlightened and enterprising citizens who first suggested the Free Academy for this City, which, though but partially supplying our wants, is an institution of great merit.

The distinguishing characteristic of Democratical Institutions, as well as their highest glory, is that whatever is necessary to the welfare of man, wherever is calculated to exalt his nature, to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, to multiply and refine his enjoyments, to give dignity to his position—in fine, whatever goes to develop him to what God and Nature designed him to be—is made possible to the whole people. The rights of life, liberty, opinion, property, religion, education and the pursuit of happiness are secured alike to all.

Among these, there is no more important, no dearer right than that of EDUCATION. Indeed, this is necessary to the proper enjoyment of all the others. With education, involving as it does, an acquaintance with science and the arts, is connected all advance in manufactures, commerce and mechanical inventions. The savage has these only in the rudest and most imperfect state, because he is uneducated. The civilized man has them in a more perfected state, only because he is educated. Education is the foundation of all material prosperity, and national wealth and power. But beyond this, education gives birth to social elevation and refinement; to the capacity of political self-government and to all the humane arts which give man his true rank, and make his existence valuable and important. Religion and morals depend no less upon education, and by it alone are we elevated above a degrading superstition, and mere prejudice and custom, to an intelligent worship of God, and a proper knowledge of human duties in all human relations. We may lay it down, therefore, it is an indisputable axiom, that the highest duty of the State is to provide for the adequate education of the people. This is true under all forms of government—it is preëminently true under a Democratic Government.

We have, indeed, accepted this axiom, so far as Common Schools are concerned. But the question may be asked, why should it be confined to Common Schools? Do Common Schools provide for all the wants of the people? By no means. In the first place, Common Schools cannot provide teachers for Common Schools; and so we need higher grade of institutions to provide them; and we have actually advanced upon this idea in the creation of Normal Schools and the Free Academy, and from these must come teachers for the Common Schools. But again the Normal Schools and the Free Academy do not furnish teachers for themselves, but they must be obtained from still higher institutions. Thus it is plain, that for the protection of the lowest grade of education, we must run back to institutions where ripe and finished scholars in the different branches of knowledge are made. To carry out popular education properly and efficiently, we want a system of institutions where the higher fosters the lower, and where scholars of the lower may advance step by step to the higher. It is a mistaken idea that the Common Schools are the only popular institutions. Every institution is popular which is freely laid open to the people. The people have a right not only to Common School education, but to every grade of education to which any of them may aspire. We repudiate the doctrine as anti-democratical in the highest degree, that the higher forms of education belong only to the rich and privileged classes. To a free people every degree of education should be possible. The poor man, as well as the rich, should have the privilege of educating his son as a clergyman, a physician, a lawyer, a civil engineer, a teacher or professor, or a man of science. Men of the most distinguished eminence have come up from the poorer classes; but these have come up struggling through manifold difficulties and hindrances; while multitudes have been left in ignorance and obscurity whose capacities might have been unfolded to the highest standard of humanity, had they only enjoyed opportunities of education. The sons of rich men often pass through the mere forms of education, only to neglect and abuse their privileges. The sons of poor men are more likely to value them. We have had enough of the martyrdom of struggling talent and genius in our world. It should be the glory of a country like ours to put an end to it, by creating for the people institutions where poor men, as well as rich, may gain any degree of knowledge they please. Indeed, scholars springing up on all sides from among the poorer classes would stimulate the sons of the rich, and instead of resigning themselves to mediocrity, imbecility, or ruinous dissipation, they would find it necessary in the higher tone of society which would be created, to exert themselves to gain those manly and intellectual accomplishments which have become necessary to respectability and influence. Poor men, too, would become elevated by the very ambition of educating their children, and through the influence which their education would reflect back upon them. In this way degradation and vice would be gradually removed and subdued, intelligence and morality be diffused, and a spirit of good order created more potent to put down excesses, restrain crime, and to throw protection around our homes, than the most numerous and best disciplined police.

No country requires as many men of high education as ours. This appears both from the fact that numerous forms of business which require intelligence are open to all the people, and the fact that all the people are eligible to political offices. And in connection with this fact of the general eligibility to political office, we must take into consideration the rotation of office, which imposes the necessity of a greater number of well qualified men than where office is held permanently by one set of men. The political evils which are now labor under arise from this very want of the wide diffusion of the higher degree of education among the people. Knowledge is power, and did they possess it as they are entitled to, the land would never be under the dominion of ignorant and unprincipled demagogues, who often prevail by brute cunning and violence.

In view, then, of all this, and of much more which might be said on this all important subject, it behooves us to look carefully at our system of public education, and to inquire what yet remains to be done to give the people in full the opportunities and privileges of education in the largest sense.

It must be obvious to all in the first place, that an Institution similar to the Free Academy ought to be established for the education of females. At present no provision is made by the State for the education of the other sex save that which is found in the Primary Schools. Any higher degree of education can be obtained only at private establishments, which are so expensive as to preclude, absolutely, the daughters of poor men, and those of moderate means. An Institution for the higher education of females ought, indeed, to be ordered differently from the Free Academy. The Ancient Classics and the higher Mathematics, for example, would not be required. But a knowledge of all the Sciences to a certain extent, of History, of Moral Science, of Belles-lettres, of the English Language and Literature, of Music and Drawing, and in general of whatever contributes to tasteful culture, and to that refinement and elevation of character which give a proper charm and influence to the sex, ought to be provided for. Such an Institution is most important as affording protection to morals and diffusing among the people a finer tone of feelings. The daughters of the people, in turn, become the mothers of the people and govern the very heart of society.

In the next place, it is no less obvious that one Free Academy which we now have, must very soon prove inadequate to the wants of the young men of this City, and other institutions of the same kind will need to be established. This Institution symbolizes more and more to the European Schools known as Gymnasia. Now, the city of Berlin alone, with half the population of New-York, maintains seven of these Schools, containing together about three thousand five hundred pupils, where those who are able to pay, pay about sixteen dollars a year, and where those who are unable to pay are educated gratuitously. The Democratic City of New-York ought not to be behind the despotic City of Berlin.

But the free academies and every grade of School, require at this moment, most of all for their successful multiplication and development, the presence of the highest grade of educational instruction. Such an Institution would educate teachers of the highest grade, who would educate teachers of a lower grade. That is, the University would educate teachers for the Free Academies and Normal Schools; and the Free Academies and Normal Schools would educate teachers for all the subordinate grades. Thus would our system be completed and maintained in healthful action. The creation of the University at once, would by its necessary influence and provisions call all the others into being. But, beside this, the University would do just that which I have before indicated as a popular right. It would afford the means of the highest education to all the sons of the people who felt disposed to attempt it. Here in the University we could collect books and apparatus, establish museums and galleries of Art, and call together eminent scholars in every branch of knowledge, to give lectures on the principles, and the practical details and applications of science. The Free Academies would furnish students for the University, as the University would furnish teachers for the Free Academies. Students would also flock the University from the different colleges of our country after graduating there. The two hundred now found in foreign Universities would thus be provided for at home. The number of University students would be increased by the very fact that there would be a University to receive them. The passion for attending the lectures of itinerant lecturers in the community, generally, proves conclusively, that many persons besides the regular students of the University would be inclined to attend the lectures of the Professors in branches for which they might have a predilection. This, indeed, is the case in European cities where universities exist. It is evident that a taste for knowledge and self-cultivation, would thus prevail more and more, and our society be animated by an intellectual and tasteful life.

New-York, now our commercial emporium, would thus become the great seat of learning and the Arts; and would, like Paris and other European cities, attract multitudes by the charms of its literary advantages, and its all-pervading refinement.

It is humiliating to reflect how generally the great cities of Europe are the seats of Universities, of Museums, and of Galleries of Art, while we remain a mere city of traders. We pay enormous taxes, and get in return material benefits. The people have a right to demand something more than this. Were I treating this subject merely as a political economist, I might say, that it would add vastly to our wealth, and might adduce Paris and Munich as examples.

Now, Americans, after having made their wealth in New-York resort to European cities, for what New-York itself might be made to afford them, did we make the same provision for intellectual and tasteful cultivation.

For an object of such paramount and vital moment the cost would be comparatively inconsiderable; especially if existing Institutions of learning were made adjuncts, and yet the cost, whatever it would be, should be deemed of minor consideration in view of the lasting benefits to be derived.

The cost of the introduction of the Croton Water appalled many at first; but who now counts the cost, while daily and hourly experiencing the blessings of that great work. What the people now ask for is the introduction into the City of a purer and more vital stream—the stream of Knowledge full and overflowing, brought to every man's door, and offered to every man's taste.

It would be the crowning work of our generation, and connect us with all future generations in grateful and honored remembrances. With these views, and deeply impressed with the great National want of such an Institution, I propose that the Corporation establish the University and Academy of Science and Arts of the City of New-York, as well as a Free Academy for Females.

In my judgment, the people demand these as the culminating part of a system of public education not now perfected. The great University I propose is just as naturally and properly the work of the City, as the Primary Schools and the existing Free Academy. If the City provides for the rudimentary part of education in the first, and for the disciplining part in the second, why should it not provide for that higher part to which the first look, and only in which case they reach their proper end. If the City provides for a common business education, why should it not also provide for making scholars and men of science for carrying on those higher investigations and disseminating and applying these higher principles of knowledge, which give birth to all forms of knowledge, and lie at the foundation of all industrial and commercial prosperity—of all social education and refinement, and of all political order and security.

But while it is properly the work of the City, such is the nature of a University, and so rich and magnificent are the particulars of which it is composed—consisting of Libraries, Museums, Laboratories, an Observatory, Galleries of Art and Professorships, that it both admits of and invites the cooperation of wealthy individuals devoted to public good, and embraces cordially all private undertakings, working towards the same end.

As a grand system, it must belong to the public; but as a work to be performed, every one so disposed may lend his aid to it.

In our City, several things have already been done, both by the public, and by private individuals, which tend toward the realization of this plan. To the first belong the Public Schools and the Free Academy, which more and more conformed to the great end, naturally lead to it, and become necessary to its realization. The great success of our educational system in these institutions gives assured promise of what we may expect when we undertake that which is to be complete and crown the whole.

Of private efforts, I would call attention particularly to two.

The first is the Astor Library. This library, established by the munificent bequest of the late Mr. ASTOR, and about to be enlarged by the liberality of his son, is already the largest and most valuable library in our country, and must, ere long, take its place among the great libraries of the world.

By the will of Mr. ASTOR, the said library is designated "a Public Library in the City of New-York," and "is to be accessible at all reasonable hours and times, for general use, free of expense to the persons resorting thereto, subject only to such control and regulations as the trustees may from time to time exercise and establish for general convenience."

By the terms of the bequest, therefore, it becomes available to a University, whenever it shall be established. And unquestionably the trustees, as well as the present Mr. ASTOR, would regard it as a most happy and honorable destination of this great Library, to become associated with a great University. The second, is the noble appropriation of Mr. PETER COOPER, of nearly or quite half a million of dollars to the founding of a Scientific Institution.

Mr. COOPER'S plan, as far as developed, plainly aims at objects embraced by a University. I cannot but indulge the hope, therefore, that if invited by the City, he would unite his benefaction with an appropriation from the City, and thus found the most magnificent institution of learning ever attempted in our country. Let this institution be founded under a form and with guarantees of its character, to secure the attention and confidence of thinking and philanthropic men, and the means will not be wanting to complete all its parts. Men will become ambitious of giving their names to libraries, museums, galleries of art, observatories and professorships—those noblest of all monuments, because connected with the highest benefits which can be handed down to posterity; and the most enduring, because they create their own safeguards, in the spirit which they are ever diffusing, and make their preservation the common interest of mankind.

It is a most encouraging fact that the leading scientific and literary men of our own country, have long been looking earnestly for this great movement; and that they express a unanimous opinion, both as to its immense importance, and its feasibility.

Whatever doubts may exist, must soon be removed; whatever opposition may be encountered must soon subside. Notwithstanding all doubt and opposition, the Free Academy is completely successful, and, now, universally popular. Notwithstanding all doubt and opposition, the Croton water now flows into every dwelling, blessing alike the rich and poor—a boon which none would part with, and to be deprived of which, a calamity which none dare even to imagine.

Notwithstanding the opposition to the Central Park, long and persistent, it is now a fixed fact, and its necessity universally conceded.

Let this great fountain of knowledge then be opened, also to send its streams into every dwelling. It will carry with it its own vindication, and we will only wonder that we could have been so long contented to be without it. The experience of a good ness all discussion as to its value and importance.

I am aware that it will be said that this subject more properly belongs to the Board of Education. While admitting that the whole subject of public education is more directly under the control of that Board, it must not be forgotten that the Board occupies relations to the City Government somewhat in the nature of a public Department, and hence that you may appropriately indicate, by legislation, an enlargement of its sphere of action.

If the Board of Education will take up this subject, and carry out these recommendations, so virtually associated with the further progress of the City and of the country, I shall be most happy, and certainly shall facilitate, rather than impede, its accomplishment of the object.

It has been said that the Board has ample power for this purpose, without additional legislation. If this be so, I hope you will refer these suggestions at once to that Board, with a recommendation that early and favorable action be taken thereon.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The reading of this document was interrupted by Alderman ELY, who declared it was an electioneering document of the Mayor, meant for buncombe to influence the rural districts. He therefore moved its reference to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, and that two hundred and fifty copies of it, which he subsequently altered to five hundred, be printed.

Alderman VOORHIES characterized the document in terms equally severe, and expressed the hope that it would not be printed, whereupon Alderman CLANCY rose and characterized the remarks of the preceding speakers as personal and out of order.

Eventually, after some discussion, the motion of Alderman ELY was divided, and in that state, each clause was adopted.

A considerable amount of business of routine and matters of secondary importance were disposed of, and the Board adjourned till Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MONDAY, July 7.

A MEMBER'S CONDUCT IMPUGNED BY A MEMBER.

Mr. WHITLOCK rose to a question of privilege. He had sent up a communication, and it had not been read.

The Clerk immediately instituted a search, found the missing document, and read it. It proved to be a lament from that Councilman, touching certain charges that had been preferred against him by a certain member of this Board and others. He desired the appointment of a Committee to examine into the truth of the charges of swindling, &c.

Several members demanded to know the nature of the charges, and the name of the offending member of the Board.

Mr. WHITLOCK—I have no objection to naming the person. It is the gentleman who represents the Twenty-sixth Council District, (Mr. JOHN VAN TINE.)

The gentleman from the Twenty-sixth received the announcement from his neighbor of the Twenty-seventh, with remarkable equanimity, opening not his mouth.

The motion for a Committee was carried.

FOURTH OF JULY.

It was moved that the Fourth of July Committee report all bills or items for the expenditures of the anniversary.

Mr. BARNEY (Chairman) said that the Committee intended to furnish detailed statements, and that they were much obliged to the mover for forestalling their action.

RUSS PAVEMENT IN A BAD WAY.

A resolution declaring that the Russ pavement in Broadway, when taken up by gas-fitters, &c., is relaid imperfectly, ordered that hereafter no plumber, gas-fitter or any other person be permitted to take up that pavement without written permission from the patentee, to be countersigned by the Croton department, the patentee to relay the blocks at the expense of the party who disturbed the street, at the rate of $1 50 per square yard. Referred to Committee on Streets. Mr. WARNER made the motion.

THE BLIND.

Cornelius Mahoney, a graduate of the Institution for the Blind, petitions for aid in printing a new system of music for the use of the blind, which he has invented. It is proposed to print a book of Sacred Music. To Finance Committee.

WASHING AND BATHING ASSOCIATION.

The People's Washing and Bathing Association asked to be relieved of Croton Water tax. To Finance Committee. It is stated that $49,000 have been expended in establishing this enterprise. In one year 80,000 persons took baths, at prices varying from three to ten cents each, and 10,000 washerwomen used the washing department at a cost of a few cents per hour, water and soap gratis. The Institution has not yet paid the expense of carrying it on. The City has taxed it for water, and for the regular tax, from $600 to $1,000 per annum, which is about the amount it has lost.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Special Message from the Mayor (published elsewhere) was announced. The Reader of the Board had finished the first page when it was moved to suspend the reading. Sundry members, however, stated that they didn't know what subject the Message treated of, and the reading went on for five minutes after, till the subject matter was struck. The Board laid it, and ordered 1,000 extra copies printed.

A VOICE—There ought to be a sufficient number of copies printed to give one to every voter in the State of New-York.

Receiver HOWARD asked for assistance in the Tax Office, in order to carry out the reforms he has introduced. Referred.

The Board accepted an invitation to view two hoists on Diamond Reef on Thursday.

The Governors of the Almshouse requested the Common Council to purchase the remaining portions of land on Ward's Island not now owned by it. Referred to Finance Committee.

With considerable business untransacted, the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This Board met yesterday at 4 P. M., Alderman ELY in the Chair.

The business transacted was confined chiefly to the reception and reference of the bills of the four Coroners for the quarter ending June 30, '56, amounting to $3,084 62½ for inquests and expenses, and for $355 for *post mortem* examinations not included in the above; and to the reference of newspaper bills for advertising, in relation to unsafe buildings, &c.

The Board adjourned until July 9, at 12 o'clock M., in order to pass upon the assessment roll as required by statute.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 5.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Slosson, Hoffman, and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

It was announced that the Court would decide all the cases heard at General Term and not yet decided. The room was quite full, and a number of verbal opinions were rendered. The following cases were decided:

Pollen, et. al. vs. *Le Roy et. al.*—Judgment dismissing complaint affirmed.

Briggs vs. *Gaunt et. al.*—Judgment to be for plaintiff; to be settled by Judge BOSWORTH.

Gibson vs. *The New-York and Virginia State Stock Bank.*—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Slatter vs. *Curtis Judson et. al.*—Decree to be modified. Order to be settled on notice by Judge DUER.

Bunce vs. *The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied without costs.

Westcott vs. *Smith.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Chittenden vs. *The Empire Stone Dressing Company.*—Judgment for defendants with cost.

Bilborough vs. *The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.*—Order to be settled by either party.

Suidam vs. *Barber.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Jellingham vs. *The New-York Insurance Company.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Nichols vs. *Romaine.*—Decree to be modified. Order to be settled by application to Judge HOFFMAN.

Pendleton vs. *Empire Stone-Dressing Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

Sutton vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

Charles Goodyear vs *Horace H. Day.*—Judgment at Special Term, overruling demurrer, affirmed.

Cosier vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Eno vs. *Del Vecchio.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Peabody vs. *Beach et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Stettner vs. *The Granite Insurance Company.*—Judgment with costs.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Eighty years have rolled away,
Since that high, heroic day,
When our fathers, in the fray,
Struck the conquering blow!
Praise to them—the bold who spoke;—
Praise to them—the brave who broke
Stern oppression's galling yoke,
Eighty years ago!

Pour the wine of sacrifice,
Let the grateful anthem rise,—
Shall we e'er resign the prize?—
Never—never—no!
Hearts and hands shall guard those rights,
Bought on Freedom's battle heights,
Where he fixed his signal lights,
Eighty years ago!

Swear it!—by the mighty dead,—
Those who counseled, those who led;—
By the blood your fathers shed,
By your mothers' woe;—
Swear it!—by the living few,—
Those whose breasts were scarred for you,
When to Freedom's ranks they flew,
Eighty years ago!

By the joys that cluster round,
By our vales with plenty crowned,
By our hill-tops—holy ground,
Rescued from the foe,—
Where of old the Indian strayed,
Where of old the Pilgrim prayed,
Where the patriot drew his blade,
Eighty years ago!

Should again the war-trump peal,
Thereshall Indian firmness seal
Pilgrim faith and patriot zeal,
Prompt to strike the blow;—
There shall valor's work be done;
Like the eire shall he the son,
Where the fight was waged and won,
Eighty years ago!

—*Boston Courier, July 7.*

The Fourth in Other Cities.

The first public celebration of the Day in Burlington, N. J., which has taken place since 1798, went off on the Fourth with the customary parade. It was also the eleventh anniversary of the foundation of Burlington College. In deference to the arrangements of the citizens, Bishop DOANE omitted his customary oration.

A tremendous Fremont and Dayton mass meeting was held at Worcester, Mass., on the Fourth. Letters were received from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, Hon. INGRAHAM SUMNER and Judge EMMETT, in reply to invitations to be present. The demonstration was very enthusiastic—three thousand persons being present. Mr. SUMNER wrote:

Letter from Charles Sumner.

SILVER SPRING, NEAR WASHINGTON,
Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I am cautioned by my present debility against all exertion; but I am unwilling to let your summons to Springfield on the Fourth of July pass without acknowledgment.

It is well that you dedicate the anniversary of our Independence to generous efforts, by which our country may be emancipated from a tyranny far worse than that against which our Fathers rose. I trust that you will all, without regard to old party distinctions, *declare your independence of the Slave Oligarchy*, and pledge yourselves to maintain your declaration honestly and firmly by your votes. And believe me, this can be done only by placing men in office who will protect that the National Government, in all its branches, shall be openly, actively on the side of Freedom, instead of being, as it now is, openly, actively, and perpetually on the side of Slavery. Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

From Gov. Gardner.

While I heartily sympathize in the proposed purpose of your call, my engagements for the Fourth of July absolutely forbid my presence. May I be permitted to say that though great difficulties lie in the way, they are not insuperable—that the sacrifice many thousands in this part of the State make in giving up their first choice for the Presidency, and in seeing their principles treated cavalierly, to say the least, demand and should be met by equal sacrifices from the other wing.

From Henry J. Raymond.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

In consequence of my absence from the City, your favor of the 28th ult. has only just reached me. I should be very glad to accept your invitation and unite with the citizens of Western Massachusetts in celebrating the Fourth, to-morrow; but my engagements render it impossible.

Col. FREMONT has very justly characterized the declaration of principles put forth by the Republican party as a "second Declaration of Independence." History, I am confident, if written in the spirit of Liberty, will pronounce the despotism established in our Government, under legal forms, by the slaveholding oligarchy of the Southern States, to be more complete and tyrannical than that which our fathers overthrew. We have a remedy which was not available for them. I trust that the coming election will accomplish for this generation what the valor and patriotism you commemorate to-morrow accomplished for our predecessors. Nothing but *union* is needed to effect this result; and if the people of the Free States cannot lay aside all personal ambition and make every other consideration subordinate to the great issue now presented, they deserve the fate their conduct will provoke.

I am, gratefully and truly, your ob't serv't,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Lieutenant O. H. BERRYMAN has been selected, by the Oceanic Telegraph Company, to make a survey of the route between the two countries. He has selected the steamer *Arctic*, in order to ascertain the practicability of the project.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Stock light; demand limited; prices firm; Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75; Pots, $6 50@$6 56¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Moderately inquired for at unaltered figures; Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguyra, 11¾c.@11¾c; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and Rio, 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Rules quiet, at about previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues quite active and buoyant. The current arrivals are considerably less extensive than the requirement of buyers. The demand is brisk for export and good for home use. Prices have generally advanced 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., since Saturday; and close with a rising tendency. The sales since our last add up about 17,600 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 50@$6 25
Ordinary State	6 25@ 4 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 65
Favorite and Extra State	6 65@ 7 10
Common to Good Michigan	5 75@ 6 25
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 50@ 6 75
Common to Good Ohio	6 50@ 6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is doing better—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 60@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 85@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 95@$4 45 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is very actively inquired for, and is nearly 5c. ₱ bushel dearer. The sales since our last amount to about 110,000 bushels, including good ordinary to choice Canadian White at $1 72@$1 87½; do. Red at $1 53@$1 58; Ordinary Western White at $1 62; Western Red and Mixed at $1 36@$1 61; and fair Genesee White at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Rye is unaltered—8,000 bushels brought 75c.@85c. for very inferior to prime ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 41c.@42c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c.@41c. for State; 35c.@38c. for Jersey; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and steady. The supply of sound continues extremely moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 50,000 bushels at 48c.@52c. for unsound, heated and damp; 52c.@60c. for inferior to prime sound mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern Yellow; 58c.@62c. for round Yellow; 60c.@67c. for common to choice Southern White, and 58c.@60c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 700 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are active and firm at 8½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Most of the current purchases are for export.

IRON—About 40 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Inactive at old rates.

MOLASSES—The poor supply here is against a lively trade. New-Orleans, 51c.@58c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@48c.; Cuba Muscavado, 42c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba 38c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine can be had at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., but it in not in much request thereat. Spirits Turpentine is in fair supply and demand at 37c.@38c. ₱ gallon. Tar is salable and steady. Resin attracts considerable attention at fully previous prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet, yet quoted firm. Linseed is steadily held at 86c.@90c. ₱ gallon, but stock is limited, and the demand is not very brisk. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at strengthening rates,—with sales reported of about 2,000 bbls., in lots, mostly at $30 50@$30 62½ for Mess, and $17 25@$17 31½ for prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams; 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c. for Rough Sides ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. for strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c @12½c., and 120 kegs at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 600 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $18@16 ₱ bbl. Butterie tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 140 tierces bought at $3 87@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are freely sought after at improving prices, with sales reported since our last of about 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7¾c.@9c.; and 430 bxs. Havana at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—12,000 lbs. prime brought 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 30¾c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisk and rising. For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb; Flour 2s. 7½d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d @10¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tierce. Heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Railroad Bonds, viz.:

$120—Coupons of the 6 per cent. Cincinnati City Bonds: 1 of $30, due 1st January, 1866, payable in New-York. No. 60; 3 of $30 each, due 15th June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia; Nos. 132, 63, 63.

$300—30 coupons of the 10 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, due 1st July, 1856, payable in New-York—1 of $35, No. 259; 1 of $21 29, No. 289; 3 of $50 each, Nos. 123, 11, 339; 2 of $5 each, Nos. 884, 536.

$345—11 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, due 1st June, 1856. Nos. 1748, 1749, 1711, 1745, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1705, 1298, 1747, 1708.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York. Nos. 433, 548.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Ross County Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York. Nos. 109, 20.

$108—50 Coupons of the 7 per cent. California State Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York; 2 of $35 each, Nos. 57, 66; 2 of $17 50 each, Nos. 614, 648; 1 of $3 50, No. 1.

$35—1 of $35, coupon of the 7 per cent. New-York and Erie 1st Railroad Bonds, due 1st May, 1856; No. 774.

$70—2 of $35 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. United States Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; Nos. 3651, 3652.

$245—7 of $35 each, coupons of the 7 per cent. Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Nos. 785, 469, 514, 512, 470, 468, 456.

$40—2 of $20 each, coupons of the 8 per cent. Northern Cross Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman &

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we *have no agents, and* THAT WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was passed, appropriating $10,000 for the continuance of mail service between Charleston, S. C., and Havana, during August and September. Consideration of the bill providing for the improvement of navigation at the month of the Mississippi, which was vetoed by the President, was then resumed, and remarks were made by Messrs. SLIDELL and CASS in favor of the bill and its constitutionality and in answer to the President's objections. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the President's veto, and it was passed by a two-thirds vote. Subsequently the St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats improvement bill were passed in the same manner. In the House the bill relative to revolutionary claims was ordered to a third reading; the Senate Kansas bill was ordered printed, and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution relative to Kansas affairs, but the House adjourned without receiving it.

☞ The *Express* continues to repeat its absurd stories about Col. FREMONT's religion, and insists that all its idle tales must be disproved. The *Express* insists that Old John Naps, of Greece, or some other equally reliable person, once saw Col. FREMONT at Mass in a Catholic Church, and, unless the assertion can be disproved, it will continue to assert that the Colonel is a papist. This is the kind of argument adopted by the rogue, who complained of the injustice of his being convicted of picking a pocket, on the evidence of one man who saw him do it, while he could produce a dozen witnesses to testify that they did not see him.

Another Message from Mayor Wood.

His Honor the Mayor sent another long Message to the Common Council last night, which we imagined, from the opening sentence, contained some recommendations on the public health, or street-cleaning; for these are the subjects which most urgently demand, at the present time, the attention and serious consideration of the Chief Magistrate of our Metropolis. But it was no such trifling and temporary affair that formed the theme of the Mayor's Midsummer Message. The topic on which His Honor expatiated was that of a University for the City and a Free Academy for girls; and the Mayor enforced his recommendation with many admirable arguments in favor of learning, and the duty of the City to provide the means of education as ample for the children of poverty as already exist for the sons and daughters of wealth. Having secured those two great sources of physical health, the Croton Aqueduct and the Central Park, nothing remains but to furnish for our citizens equally ample sources of intellectual culture and refreshment; and, to secure these desirable ends, the Mayor recommends the establishment of a grand City University, to be connected in some way with the Astor Library and the Cooper Institute.

But, before a grand University can be established in New York some system must be adopted for cleaning the streets and rendering the City healthy and habitable in the Summer. The Croton water is only half the blessing it would be if it were used to cleanse the City of its impurities, and the splendid privileges of the Central Park will be nentralized by the filthy streets and avennes leading to it. It is idle to project any schemes for advancing the glory and prosperity of this City until a system shall have been adopted for cleaning the streets. The City must first be rendered healthy and pleasant, as a residence, before any other places for benefiting the people can be thought of.

Colonel Fremont's Mariposa Claim.

In another column will be found an abstract of the facts and decisions touching the title of Colonel FREMONT to his land in California, about which much is now said by his enemies; some asserting in one quarter that he is a selfish millionaire, and others (like Ex-Governor McDOUGALL at the Tammany jollification on Fourth of July) proclaiming that the claim is a humbug, and not worth five hundred dollars.

This land was purchased by Colonel FREMONT in 1847 for three thousand dollars. At that time his purchase was deemed a ridiculous one; but the result has proved a sagacious foresight in the transaction which appears in every other act of his life. When the claim was found to be of great value, Colonel FREMONT's title was disputed. In a bill introduced to the Senate, by Senator BENTON, for the purpose of adjusting and settling California land claims, by an express wish of Colonel FREMONT, his own land was excepted by the bill from motives of delicacy. After a long litigation, fiercely protracted by Attorney-General CALEB CUSHING, the title was confirmed in every respect.

Chief Justice TANEY, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says:—"*The purchase was perfectly consistent with the rights and duties of Colonel Fremont as an American officer and an American citizen.*" These references conclusively confute those who have asserted that he used his public service for private profit.

A very full report of the facts, arguments and opinions of the judges appears in the seventeenth volume of HOWARD's *Supreme Court Reports*, in pages 543 to 576 inclusive.

Diplomatic Dress and Address.

The great question of diplomatic costume, it is said, has again engaged the attention of the Administration, and a compromise of the matter, it is understood, has been made by the invention of a costume similar to that worn by Mr. BUCHANAN, consisting of a black coat, breeches, sword, and cocked hat. But, if a little more attention were bestowed upon the address, and a little less upon the dress of our representatives abroad, the country might be the gainer in the end.

A cockney correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian*, in describing the appearance of our Minister at the Queen's levee, says:

"Mr. DALLAS paid his respects to her Majesty in a *black coat of Quaker-like cut, white waistcoat, buttoned almost up to his throat, white neckcloth and black knee breeches, and black silk stockings.*"

But this is not the sort of costume in which Mr. DALLAS would appear at one of President PIERCE's levees, nor anywhere else in his own Country.

Our Government sends diplomatic agents to foreign Courts for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of international business, such as the negotiation of treaties, the acquisition and communication of information, the protection of the lives and property of American citizens resident abroad; and in the discharge of these duties, as is well known, our Diplomatists may hold intercourse with the Ministers of the Courts to which they are accredited, dressed in any attire usually worn by gentlemen. They may go to Downing-street, or to the Hotel of the Minister of foreign Affairs, in any fashions tolerated in civilized society. Whether they wear their shoes square across the toes, or round; whether they wear their coat-tails snubbed, or extended; whether they wear jet black breeches or gray, waistcoats of shining black satin or red velvet; whether they sport the high-fantastical three-cornered chapeau, or glory in a simple "wide awake," turned up all round—is a matter of no sort of national consequence whatsoever. They will be courteously received in any dress short of a roundabout, fur cap, and boots outside their breeches. JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke would even have been admitted into the royal office with his horse-whip; no objection would be raised against SAM. HOUSTON with his whittling timber; PRESTON S. BROOKS might wear his cane of gutta percha; and John Smith in homespun would not be turned out of doors unless he should actually spit upon the carpet.

But, if General John Smith, after having fatigued himself through the day in the performance of his official duties, should wish to spend the night, refreshing himself at the invitation and at the expense of Majesty—drinking the royal champagne, and eating the royal chicken-salad—billing and cooing with the Queen's Maids of Honor—hob-nobbing with my Lord Duke, making himself "sweet upon" my Lady the Duchess—and bowing and scraping and bending his neck promiscuously—pray, is there any good reason why he should not do all this in the costume prescribed by long custom and the etiquette of the Court? When he is polking and pirouetting before the king, he is surely not engaged in an official transaction. It is a matter of no sort of consequence to this Republic whether Gen. John Smith, goes to the King's ball or stays away. He is not sent to a foreign court for the purpose of dancing in the palace. But, if he will do it, then let him do as the Romans, whose guest he is, do, and not insist on appearing at the King's wedding without a wedding-garment.

For ourselves, we must be allowed to think the less American diplomatists in Europe run after kings and courtiers the better. That his Excellency, the Minister of the United States of America, made his bow at a morning levee before His Majesty, surrounded by all his lords and ladies, does not seem on this side the ocean so very important an event as it is considered to be on the other. We republicans do not care a fig whether he did or did not—though if he staid away, so much the better. And we can but think, also, that if American citizens generally, their wives not excepted, would be a little less eager when visiting Europe to be introduced to its crowned heads, a little less pressing in their demands for invitations to the court balls and rioting, and on their return home would not make quite so lond a boast over their having seen a king, or kissed a royal baby, they would bring about a greater and very desirable degree of harmony between their wool-dyed democracy and their conversation and conduct.

Unquestionably, if Mr. MARCY had instructed his foreign officials diligently to mind the republic's business, and not to keep shop, nor get drunk, nor write home letters maligning the people of whom they are the guests, nor issue proclamations inciting the European nations to insurrection and civil war, nor concoct schemes and publish manifestos in behalf of fillibustering and freebooting, he would have been much better employed than in ordering them to dress themselves contrary to the fashions of the courts near which they were sent to reside. Pray, what right have we to dictate respectiug costume in the throne room of the Tuileries, when every man, woman and child is dressed after the fashions of Paris? Have we ever invented an American style of dress? Do our foreign Ministers go to court in American cloth? If the Government at Washington is going to interfere at all in the diplomatic clothes question, let it order its agents to represent this country clad in their country's fabrics. We had better not meddle with the breeches question, until this great and enlightened republic can manufacture its own cloth.

And why such a horror of a uniform coat? We know of no man in the world who feels his epaulets more than our own General John Smith, or Colonel Jones. In Virginia and the South every third man is dubbed a Colonel. Put an American citizen into a military coat, and immediately his breast is swollen to double its natural compass. Give him epaulets, and see how he straightens himself, and throws off the stoop of the shop and counting-house. How proudly he marches down the avenue at the head of his squad! Every man and boy in the street stops to admire him. And our dear native-born girls are all dying to lean their heads against his gold-laced breast, and fondly cry their eyes out. But, when our gallant Colonel is sent out of the country to represent us at a court where the uniform is *de rigueur*, lo! Mr. MARCY tells him to leave his cockaded hat and plumes behind him. He must bid adieu to his epaulets. The breeches with the red stripe down the leg he must glorify himself in no more. Farewell, a long farewell to all his tinsel. Henceforth the Colonel is doomed to go into plain black, and must content himself with a hat with three corners.

Surely, this will never do. Mr. MARCY must "back down" on the clothes question. He, himself, may, possibly, look very well in a black swallow-tail and small clothes, in white cravat, and the calves of his legs in silk stockings, in a black sword and cocked hat. But if an American citizen and independent voter makes up his mind to go to the White House with the great Pacific railroad pictured on one leg of his pantaloons, and the Mississippi River running down on the other, there is no power to prevent him.

And the privilege which he enjoys at home he should enjoy abroad. The great diplomatic dress question is one that should be let alone by the Government, and, if it is necessary to give any instructions at all on the subject, they should be summed up very briefly in an injunction to our diplomatists to endeavor to make themselves appear as little ridiculous as possible while they are abroad.

Up the Missouri.

The dangers encountered by Capt. WATERTON in his voyages up the Orinoco, by the Landers upon the Niger, or the flat-boatmen in other days upon Western waters when the Murrill gang throve and battened upon the redundant cargoes, were as nothing compared with the perils of the ascent of the Missouri at the present time. Not when the wild Indian frequented the banks of the turbid river were the odds so hugely against the pale-faced traveler. Banditti as merciless as ever said "stand to a true man" lurk at all points. If he go armed, the arms are the first object of seizure. His property of other descriptions, if permitted at all to pass, obtains such immunity only upon the argument that it may be as easily secured in the gross at some subsequent period by the capture and sack of a fresh settlement, the weapons to defend which the robbers have thus providentially taken possession of. Whole companies of emigrants, going into a region of turbulence and disorder, where life is only safe under the guardianship of gunpowder, and unprepared to wage civil war with a common wealth through which they are obliged to pass, are stripped of their means of defence, and of course driven back to the places whence they came as the only course left to prudence and self-preservation.

To ask a traveler to enter Kansas unarmed is to ask him to rush upon certain fate. Hence the importance of this disarming quarantine, and the rigidity with which the rascals enforce it. Hundreds have been stripped of the means of self-defence to which constitution and law entitle them; and thousands have been deterred from under taking the enterprise of migration by the certainty of losing by the way the means of self-protection, without which to enter the Territory would be as wild an adventure as to go hand-cuffed into a cage of tigers. On the same waters how many straggling travelers have been shot, lynched, tarred and feathered; how many printing presses have been buried in the current; how many lawless and unjustifiable seizures and detentions of the persons of free men, uncharged with any offence against the laws of Missouri, have been made, are problems readily solved by turning over the columns of any wide-awake journal. The truth is, there is no more security for life or property on that great national thoroughfare than among the Malays of the Straits of Sunda. The only passport is the possession of one or more negroes; if pinioned and hoppled, so much the better.

It is a significant commentary upon all the Southern schemes for Kansas pacification that in no one of them appears any remedy for this specific evil. In neither of the plans of DOUGLAS, TOOMBS, CLAYTON, or CRITTENDEN is there any recognition of the fact, and of course there is no proposition pointing to amendment. The House bill, admitting the State into the union under the Topeka Constitution, necessarily contains no reference to it, because its purpose is single and independent of any pacificatory object. The Senate bill now before the House alludes to it not all. Whatever therefore be done in Congress, for the Territory, will leave this crying nuisance unabated, and the voyager, though a citizen of the free and sovereign State of Kansas will be always subject and serf to these pestilent highwaymen, these water rats of the river. Freedom of egress and regress is indispensable to all other Freedom.

As there is no disposition, possibly no power, in Congress, to meet the exigency, and since considerations of self-interest and self-respect equally fail to obtain any vindication of law and order from the Government of Missouri, it is a matter of vital importance that other avennes to Kansas be forthwith opened. It must be remembered that the Douglas bill contains a provision forced into it against the will and vote of its author, permitting settlers whom the civil war had driven away, to return and vote in November. Should the bill become a law, these men will nearly all go back, if they can go armed. Their experience has taught them the folly of going otherwise. With arms they will not, it seems, be allowed to pass up the Missouri. The whole efficacy of this provision will therefore be lost, unless channels be at once surveyed for forwarding the returning emigrant through Iowa, or the upper counties of Missouri. Should this bill not pass, then again the question of free or enslaved Kansas will be thrown back upon and decided by the comparative volume of Free and Slave State emigration, and upon the facilities of transit thither from the North will depend the influence of freemen. There is no contingency in which this subject will lose its momentous import. We commend it to the notice of Kansas Committeemen, and agents generally, with the suggestion that the instant establishment of a trail through the Southern counties of Iowa, with abundant teams, frequent places of shelter and dépôts of provisions, will meet the whole difficulty, and enable the flood of free emigration to resume its normal flow. What with the ready-made and portable houses to be had in the Western cities, and the supply of horse-flesh and provender so readily procurable on the banks of the Mississippi, such a route and facilities might be in full operation before September.

The Troublesome Pig in Kansas.

Everybody has heard of JOHN LELAND, a Baptist Minister of great celebrity, some years since in Eastern New-York and Massachusetts. The course of DOUGLAS, TOOMBS & Co., in their efforts to pacify Kansas and the country, remind us of a good story that is told of this eccentric old man.

He was, at one time, called to attend a council in a troublesome case, in which the offender professed extreme anxiety to do what was right, if he could only be made to see what he ought to do. After a long time spent by different members of the council in vain efforts to enlighten him JOHN LELAND arose to speak, and all were interested in his words:

"This case," said he, "reminds me of a circumstance that occurred, just as I had mounted my horse to come to this meeting. In looking around I noticed that a pig had broken into one of my lots, and threatened to do much damage there. I got off my horse at once, and hastened to the place. I first found the hole where he had broken in, and then drove him very carefully towards it. He snuffed and grunted, and seemed to be anxious as a pig could possibly be to get out, and made many desperate efforts where to get out was impossible. But, when he reached the hole, he bolted by it with all possible speed, and began again his furious efforts beyond. I drove him several times to and fro; but every time he shot past the hole in great haste and began with most remarkable pertinacity his efforts to get out where egress was impossible. At last I became tired of this sport, and, gathering some good-sized stones, I sent them flying at him. This had the desired effect. The first that hit him enlightened his mind at once. He squealed as though he had been nearly killed, and making one straight run for the hole, was grunting outside before I had time to hit him again."

The story says that the offender, who had listened attentively during the discourse, rose at once, saying that he now saw the hole; and went out, by a hearty confession, without the application of another stone. It is devoutly to be wished that DOUGLAS, TOOMBS & Co. should suspend their vain efforts and look for the hole by which the troublesome pig got into Kansas. Then let them hit it with a stone that will make it squeal and hasten straightway out by the same opening. Admit Kansas with her free constitution, formed by her real settlers, and the pig will not wait for another stone.

Caution to Clergymen.

The Philadelphia papers state that the vestry of the Church of the Epiphany have requested Rev. Dr. D. A. TYNG to resign his rectorship, in consequence of having introduced political topics into the pulpit.

But it was not politics that were objected to by the pious Philadelphians of the Epiphany; it was the kind of politics introduced by Mr. TYNG, and they were of the same kind that Paul preached to Felix. Rev. Mr. TYNG will have a very peculiar notion of the duty of preachers if he should resign his office because his doctrines are not pleasing to the Oily Gammons of his congregation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

THIRD WARD BUCHANAN CLUB.

The first meeting of residents of the Third Ward, desirous of forming a Ward Buchanan Club, was held last evening at the Claremont House, corner College-place and Murray-street. There was a large attendance. The following permanent officers were elected:

President—A. J. MCCARTY.
Vice-Presidents—P. G. MALONEY, JOSEPH HARRISON.
Secretaries—EDWARD B. HEATH, JOHN J. MCGRATH.
Treasurer—WILLIAM FLETCHER.

A series of resolutions were adopted, expressing the approval by the Club of the Cincinnati Convention candidates, when the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A second meeting of this Club was held, last evening, at Riley's Hotel in West Broadway. There was a large attendance. IRA DUBOIS, Esq., presided, and T. C. LELAND officiated as Secretary. The Committee on Permanent Organization, appointed at the preceding meeting, presented a report. They recommended a very simple organization, and suggested the room of the "Fifth Ward Pathfinders." Owing to some difference of sentiment upon a proposition for an Executive Committee, the report was recommitted. After enrollment of new members and some miscellaneous business, the Club was addressed by Hon. LUMAN SHERWOOD, of the Sixteenth Ward. The speech was an able exposition of the principles of the Republican Party, and called out repeated applause. Subsequent to the speech and some further miscellaneous business, an adjournment took place to next Monday night at the same place.

EIGHTH WARD BUCHANAN CLUB.

This Club held its second meeting last evening at THOMAS KELLY'S, corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, and completed its organization. Mr. ROBERT LINN was elected permanent President. It was voted to meet at present, during the warm weather, once a month, and after the 1st of September, once a week till the close of the campaign. The officers elect made the only speeches, and the chief enthusiasm was at the bar.

NINTH WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The unterrified, and from their numbers in the Ninth Ward, unterrifying Democracy, met at Greenwich Hall last evening to listen to harangues from SPENCER W. CONE, Hon. THOS. BARR, Capt. RYNDERS, and others, in explanation and defence of the Cincinnati platform. The room, which will hold about a hundred and fifty people comfortably in moderate weather, was but half full; numerous banners decorated the walls, and a powerful hand poured forth an *olla podrida* of various airs from a dais, in front of which stood a table with a portrait of JAMES BUCHANAN hanging from it, whilst above, a pitcher of cold water was in continual danger of putting a damper upon the Democratic nominee, through the exertions of the various speakers.

The minutes of the former meeting were not read on account of the lateness of the hour at which the proceedings began. SPENCER W. CONE, in a speech of considerable length, related the origin of the Know Nothing Party, which he stated was now swallowed up by the Republicans; the latter didn't expect to elect FREMONT, and the United States owed all its glories to the Democratic Party, which fact having been received with applause, the speaker concluded.

C. SWACKHAMER followed.

A call was next made for RYNDERS, who observed that he only had a few words to say, but spoke for over half an hour. Col. FREMONT, said the Captain, might be a scholar and a gentleman, but his only claim to notice was his having caught a wooly horse; he possessed no experience or shrewdness. Democratic principles were advocated by WEBSTER and CLAY. This assertion not meeting with applause, the speaker affirmed that he never stated anything in a public meeting which was not fact. Four years ago England sent THOMPSON to this country to divide the Union; and such would be the effect if Republicanism were triumphant: "in that case grass will grow in New-York streets and rats and niggers will be her only tenants." Having assured his hearers that the Fillmoreites will vote with the Democratic Party next Fall, the Captain took his seat amidst much applause.

Mr. RIVES and other speakers followed, and the sixty or seventy people present having pledged the support of the Ninth Ward for the Cincinnati candidates the proceedings terminated.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The German Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night in the hall of the Henry Clay House, corner of First-street and Avenue A.

The meeting was called to order at about 8½ o'clock by the President of the German Fremont and Dayton Club of the Seventeenth Ward, Dr. CHARLES BRUNNINGHAUSEN, who made a few remarks and called upon the Secretary, Dr. MAURICE FROHLICH, to read the minutes of the previous meeting. They were unanimously adopted.

Dr. FORSCH and Dr. SCHAMM addressed the meeting, and were frequently interrupted by applause.

The election of officers of the Club resulted in the selection of the following:

President—Dr. CHAS. BRUNNINGHAUSEN.
Vice President—Dr. FORSCH.
Secretary—Dr. MAURICE FROHLICH.

Assessments for 1856.

The following table shows the amount of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York to be assessed for 1856, the additions of which were completed yesterday, at the Tax Commissioner's office. A table of the assessments of the two previous years is prefixed, to show the increase in the assessment of property taxed:

Wards.	1854.	1855.	1856.
I....	$26,494,077 34	$91,163,465 00	$97,711,113 00
II....	26,[illegible]	27,866,787 12	29,561,097 49
III....	30,321,[illegible]	31,195,612 47	34,064,919 06
IV....	[illegible]	11,283,400 00	11,947,615 00
V....	16,[illegible]	16,016,653 00	18,336,442 00
VI....	11,787,2[illegible]	11,206,[illegible]7 70	11,[illegible]746 00
VII....	15,771,918 62	16,681,474 13	16,9[illegible]2,864 12
VIII....	17,199,000 00	17,978,296 00	19,070,827 55
IX....	15,648,149 38	16,[illegible],864 20	18,9[illegible],875 58
X....	9,[illegible],140 00	9,565,795 11	9,264,934 11
XI....	7,731,264 75	8,086,667 45	8,494,345 42
XII....	9,292,[illegible]51 00	9 368,426 00	8,149 330 00
XIII....	5,743 208 23	5,884,655 92	5,677,000 00
XIV....	11,968 107 93	12,194,945 25	12,515,832 00
XV....	44,549,[illegible]98 26	46,230,897 00	42,894,629 00
XVI....	16,[illegible]972 81	17 474,689 00	15,104,[illegible]98 56
XVII....	[illegible]20,[illegible]74 91	20,360,630 00	22,648 [illegible]17 21
XVIII....	[illegible],865 00	46,218 [illegible]55 00	47,946,733 00
XIX....	9,756,645 00	9,519,866 00	9,963,183 00
XX....	13,879,100 00	14,379,100 00	15,834,200 00
XXI....	24,338,806 00	26,[illegible]675 00	27,611,117 00
XXII....	11,869,846 00	11,331,314 90	10,969,649 90
Non-resid's	.....	14,491,130 00	13,60[illegible],365 00
Total.	$462,285,[illegible]70 75	$426,998,278 13	$517,[illegible],200 94

The assessments made out for the present year will be sent into the Board of Supervisors to-morrow, for alteration or confirmation.

A Preacher a Century Old.

It was announced in last week's dailies that one Elder MARSHALL, a gentleman "upwards of a century old," would preach on Sunday in the Oliver-street Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. MAGOON's.) Accordingly, a large congregation assembled in that place on Sunday, and the Elder appeared. He is a colored man, 101 years of age, still robust and hearty, with a full-toned voice and a manner far from disagreeable. His residence is in the State of Georgia. His style of pulpit oratory is peculiar: he uses no notes, and talks deucitorily and in conversational fashion. He lamented that he was no educated man, in fact, he said he "never had a day's learning in his life," but found consolation for this deprivation in the reflection that the Apostles themselves were but fishermen, tent makers, and publicans. The Elder's hair is white as driven snow, his skin is of a dark mulatto hue, his form stout, and weight probably about 200 pounds, features unmistakably African, head well developed, and voice sonorous and deep. It was a wonderful thing to note the readiness and apparent ease with which a man of his years sustained the labors of the pulpit of a hot July morning in a crowded church. His subject was the Divinity of Christ. In the course of his remarks, he declared that he had felt a call to preach, and that an uncle of his, a black man, who was moved by the same spirit, once preached to the sable sons of Africa in the Southern States, and was arrested therefor, stripped and whipped; but after his flagellation declared that he couldn't stop preaching till his head was off, and so was permitted to go on. This man, the Elder declared, did more good than ever did Mr. WEBSTER or Mr. CLAY, and proved a faithful worker in the Gospel field. After similar anecdotes, intermingled with bits of personal experience, the Elder proceeded to deliver a very fair doctrinal sermon, which was heard with attention.

The American and Foreign Bible Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this society was held at the Bible House, No. 117 Nassau-street, July 3, Rev. Dr. WELCH, President of the Society, in the chair.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the Board had disbursed over $6,500 the past month. And though the receipts of the Society were gradually increasing, yet the state of the treasury, still overdrawn about $5,000, did not allow of the appointment of but six additional colporteurs out of a large number of applications. Of those appointed one was for Sabbath School Colportage at the Five Pointe in this City. Two were for Ohio, where hitherto the Society has done but little in this form of labor. One, a Greek, was for Greece. The Missionary Union having abandoned the Greek Mission, this Society have determined to continue a colporteur there. There were Germans appointed to labor among their own countrymen in three of our large Western cities. Thirty three Colporteurs reported for this meeting and gave the following results of their labors: 8,337 visits for Bible readings from house to house; 785 families found destitute of the Word of God; 907 persons induced to attend Church; 502 children brought into Sabbath Schools; 311 sermons preached; 312 prayer meetings held; 190 visits to vessels and for seamen made; 31 persons hopefully converted, and 42 baptized. Rev. JAMES FRANOR, late of Roxbury, Mass., was appointed an Agent of the Society for Pennsylvania to reside in Philadelphia, when the Board adjourned.

American Institute Fair.

The 28th Annual Fair of the American Institute will be held at the Crystal Palace, beginning Sept. 22, and continuing till Oct. 25. New dies have been procured for the gold, silver and bronze medals. The gold medal will be double the present size, and will be awarded only to the best machinery and other articles of high merit. The silver medal will also be enlarged. The bronze medal is a new feature. The new dies will be ready for exhibition during the Fair. A list of premiums is announced for grain, flour, fruits, flowers, vegetables and dairy productions. Quack medicines to be expelled ignominiously, as last year.

Infractions of Quarantine Laws.

DOMINICK RAYANS, ANDREW J. SHERITT, GEORGE CHAMBERS and others, boatmen of Staten Island, were indicted by the last Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, for violations of the Quarantine Laws, and for opposing and obstructing the Health Officer in the discharge of his official duties. The bill of indictment charges the parties with aiding and abetting those who had been unlawfully and dangerously holding intercourse and communication with vessels and passengers under Quarantine, infected with Small Pox. The cases are set down for trial to-day, in the General Sessions.

More Camels for Texas.

The United States steamship *Surprise*, now lying at the Navy Yard, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought in by her on her last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States Government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the plains of Texas the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

Drowned.

The body of a man was found floating in the water, foot of Stanton-street, on Thursday. An inquest upon it was held by Coroner CORNELY.

Deceased appeared to have been about 35 years of age. No marks of violence were found upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental Drowning."

☞ Through the liberality of Mr. WILLIAM MILES, President of the Mechanics' Institute, classes have been founded in the various practical branches of mechanical education for the gratuitous instruction of apprentices. Over one hundred availed themselves of these advantages during the past season. The reading room is free. The sum of $2 entitles the payer to the use of the library, and a family ticket to the regular lectures of the Institute.

☞ WADDELL's pretty castle on the top of Murray Hill has been torn down, and the beautiful knoll on which it stood is excavating, preparatory to the erection of new buildings. It is a pity that this little jewel of a residence had to be destroyed. It was an ornament to Murray Hill, and fitly crowned its summit.

☞ About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, when car No. 7 of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company was passing Twenty-Eighth-street, on its way up town, the conductor pushed one of the passengers from the platform of the car (whilst it was in motion) to the street, in consequence of which the man got a severe fracture of his temple. He was carried into a drug store and his wound dressed.

☞ The success of the *John Baptist*—the first American river steamboat in Europe—has induced the Danube Steam Navigation Company to order two other large engines to be built by the same house in New-York. The boats fitted with these engines are intended to run over the rapids of the "Iron Gate," on the Lower Danube.

☞ People dwelling up town complain very much of the pilfering little beggar-boys, who make it a business to steal ash-barrels and pans by night and carry them off, to the great vexation of their owners. Why not open a pound for the little thieves?

☞ The total of contributions for the French sufferers by the Inundation amounts to $11,000. The three Committees met yesterday at the Mayor's office, but agreed upon nothing, except that an address should be issued.

☞ JOHN T. DODGE, Esq., City Surveyor, formerly Superintendent of Streets, had his hand burnt by the bursting of a Roman candle on Friday evening.

Fires.

IN THIRD-AVENUE—ACCIDENT.

About 9¼ o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was occasioned by the burning of a bed in the dwelling No. 431 Third-avenue. The bed was set on fire by a lighted candle placed near it, and a young lady, named Miss MORRIS, who was lying on the bed, was so seriously burned that her life is despaired of.

The Ninth Ward Rowdies Who Break Up Republican Meetings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In justice to the Police of the Ninth Ward who were present at the meeting at Bleecker Buildings, on Wednesday evening last, when the "Know-Nothings," or Fillmore men, attempted to break up the meeting, I would say that they acted in strict accordance with orders from the Captain of the Police of that Ward. Capt. ACKERMAN addressed them in line before they went to the building, telling them they had nothing to do with any noise, uproar, applauding, hissing, or, in fact, any kind of confusion made by any man, or set of men, that might happen to be present; and only in case of an actual fight, or an attempt by the Republicans to put the Fillmore men out of the room, were they authorized to interfere. Such being their orders from Capt. ACKERMAN (who, by the way, is a Buchanaer) they could do no otherwise than obey them, though mortifying as it was to several of the Police, who not only sympathized with me, but were actually Fremont men, and would gladly have preserved order had they been allowed to by their captain. This statement is made at the suggestion of a portion of the force present, who feel aggrieved that the censure of the press, as well as of many citizens, should fall on them indiscriminately.

A. F. D.

The St. Louis papers say of the destruction of steamboats by the recent fire at the levee in that city, (reported by telegraph,) that the entire loss will be about $100,000, and the loss to St. Louis insurance companies cannot be more than $5,000 to $20,000 in all.

At the late session of Gilmer County Court, Va. the Grand Jury of that county presented the editor of the *Cincinnati Western Christian Advocate* for publishing abolition doctrines, and also Rev. LEVI PARKE, for circulating that paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 303 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane st.

COOL AND REFRESHING.—NOTHING IS SO cooling and invigorating to the head as LYON'S KATHAIRON. Its effect is truly delightful. It cleanses the hair from all impurities, removing all dandruff, &c., and causes it to grow luxuriantly. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other parts of tailor work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$8 00
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	18 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	3 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.—The balance of Spring and Summer Dress Goods have all been marked down, many articles much below the cost of importation, such as Printed Barèges and Jaconet Robes, Summer Silks, Challies, Barège Delaines, Mantillas, &c., &c., &c. Ladies desirous of procuring bargains, will find it to their advantage to call.

G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway.
(Late LEADBEATER'S.)

COLUMBIAN HALL.—NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully informed that the entire stock of dry goods in the above establishment has been reduced 33½ per cent in prices. The most desirable bargains are now offered. Buyers of dry goods will find it much to their advantage to examine the stock before buying elsewhere.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—beside fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, N. B.—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway invite attention to their present assortment of well-made seasonable clothing and furnishing goods. No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical—the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths.**—DR. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Professor VERGNES, are in attendance at No. 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all impurities arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

☞ **The Specialist for July** is PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:

Diseases of the Lungs:
The Carbon Theory continued.
Noxious influence of the Human Breath—Generation of a Fermentable Matter in the Blood—Typhoid or Ship Fever produced by this Poison—Cholera, the Manner of its Origin and Spread—"Tenement Houses"—A Practical Lesson which should be profoundly studied.
On the Symptoms of Heart Disease.
The Consumptive—The State of the Breathing—Palpitation—The Pulse—Dropsical Effusions—Sleep—Pain—Mental Apprehension.
Consumption in Infancy and Childhood—"Marasmus."
The Causes which Vitiate the Air external to our Dwellings.
A few of the Uncertainties of Medicine Unveiled.
The Vapor Chamber.

Diseases of the Stomach and Liver:
On "Liver Disease"—(Functional)
The Mucous Membrane—The Three Great Processes involved in Nutrition—The Bile, its Quality and Uses—Constipation caused by Deficiency of Bile—Of Flatulence, Colic, and Eructations—Of Hemorrhoids or Piles, and Headaches—Of Sick Headache and Bilious Vomiting—Of Bad Circulation, Fleshings, and Local Congestions—Of Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and Diarrhœa—Of Jaundice, Saltwness, and Mental Lassitude—Of Nervousness, Hysterical Fits, and Hypochondriasis, &c., &c.

Diseases of the Skin:
Barber's Itch, or Sycosis.
Impetigo—"Crusted Tetter, or Scall."

Miscellaneous Items:
MEDICAL DESPOTISM.
RAMBLINGS.
Importance of Instructing the People—The Suicide of Doctors—Special Dispensations of Providence in Medicine.
PROGRESS OF INHALATION IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE OBSTACLES WHICH RETARD THE PROGRESS OF INHALATION.
Its Novelty—Ignorance of its True Character and Method of Employment—Misrepresentations.
ON THE LIABILITY TO CONSUMPTION AT DIFFERENT AGES ABOVE FIFTEEN YEARS.
EXPERIMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OF INHALATION BY THE PROFESSION.
RETURNS OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS IN NEW-YORK.

The SPECIALIST is the only Journal in the United States devoted to the medical instruction of the people. It is edited by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, an able writer and experienced physician; is free from all technical terms, and written in plain and practical language. By reference to the table of contents the reader will observe the wide range and deep interest of its subjects. The SPECIALIST should be read by every family. Subscription $1 a year. Single No. 10 cents. For sale by all booksellers.
SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.

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C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—BROOKLYN, July 8.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held THIS EVENING, in the Lecture-room of the Pilgrim Church, (Dr. STORRS',) at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by Thos. STORRS WATERMAN, Esq. Subject—*Character: Its Formation and relations.* The public generally are invited to attend.
C. F. HAYES, Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

☞ **Delightful Excursions to Flushing, L. I.**—Seven trips daily from Fulton Market, affording fine views of most interesting objects along the East River and a ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Fare 25 cents. Schools and parties at reduced rates. See advertisement of Flushing Railroad, in *Times* and *Tribune*.

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☞ **For Nourishment.**—The Elizebethan Ale is just as useful as the imported, and only half the price. Delivered at 16s. per dozen (pints) 3s. allowed for bottles. Office No. 120 Water-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans of the XIIIth Ward are requested to assemble at Onderdonk's "all" corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, July 8, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON.
The friends of Free Labor, Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Kansas, and FREMONT are respectfully invited to attend.
All persons desirous of joining the Association will have an opportunity of enrolling their names.
Several eminent speakers will address the meeting.
EDWARD COLLIN, President.
BENJ. G. PEAN, } Secretaries.
ERNEST F. JENNINGS, }

FREMONT AND DAYTON—SIXTEENTH WARD.—All who are favorably disposed towards the formation of a Fremont Club in the above Ward are requested to meet this, TUESDAY, evening, July 8, at Meneely's Hall, corner 8th av. and 16th-st., at 8 o'clock.
COMMITTEE:
W. B. RHODES, CHAS. CAFFERTY,
FRANKLIN MARSH, WM. MCTAGGART,
G. G. BUTLER.

THE MANHATTANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. S. st John, pastor, will be dedicated TO-MORROW. (Wednesday.) Services—At 3½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D.; at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. A. AUGUSTUS WOOD.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00
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Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	2 00 to 35 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	2 50 to 26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

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LONGFELLOW'S AND SHORTFELLOW'S—Use LYON'S POWDER and PILLS,
Sure destruction to rats and mice,
And all insects surely kills.
The powder is entirely free from poison, put up in tin canisters. Price 25 cents. Call and see the Medals received from all Nations. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

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As to kill rat, roach, bed bug and flea
With any anything but LYONS' far famed stuff,
That gives all pests like insects death.
TO RADICATE INSECTS—LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. Equally as good for Rats his Pills, Depôt No 424 Broadway.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connexion with the fact, that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works to operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks there will be in operation several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 359 Broadway, New-York; or H. GRAVES & CO., Albany.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or clerk, by a young man of energy and good business habits; is a good penman and quick and correct at figures; has been engaged as book-keeper and clerk in an extensive lumber business. Best of references given from former employers. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation with prospect of advancement; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls with excellent city reference; one as nurse and chamber-maid, will do plain clothes neatly or the washing and ironing of a genteel family, wages $6, gives six years' City reference. The other as seamstress, makes shirts neatly, will go a few miles in the country, wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two efficient, highly recommended girls, sisters—prefer living together if possible. One is an excellent thorough cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; the other as chambermaid and child's nurse, will take $4 per month with her sister, is food and attentive to children. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10, Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable and trustworthy young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good meat and pastry cook and first-rate laundress, will be found in every way a faithful servant and to study the interest of her employer; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 345 6th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a good excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 135 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., till engaged. The best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant young man in City or country; he is a competent waiter; has lived with high families in this and the old country. Any family requiring a person in this capacity will find him perfectly trustworthy, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener or as farmer and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business and its various branches. Can produce European testimonials and satisfy in City reference. Would prefer the making of new place. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or would undertake the housework of a small family. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 133 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

SITUATION AS COOK WANTED—An experienced cook wishes a situation in a private family; has lived in her last place 3 years, in this City; can be highly recommended. Apply in corset store No. 134 Clinton-place, for 2 days, near 6th-av. Can be seen for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress, or do plain sewing in a private family. Can be seen at her last place No. 139 Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid or nurse by a respectable young Protestant woman, in a respectable family. None else need apply. Has the best of references from her employers. Can be seen at No. 221 Gold-st., Brooklyn, for four days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young widow lady, as housekeeper to a widower, with or without children. Call at No. 30 3d-av., third floor. Unquestionable reference insured.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American, as nurse, housekeeper, or matron. For full particulars, which are most satisfactory, apply to Superintendent of servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently, wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September, in one of the seminaries of this City. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

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GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady, who is a thorough musician, desires a situation to teach the piano, singing, drawing, the German and French languages, which she speaks fluently, and the usual branches of a solid English education. Best of City references and no objection to town or country. Address B. S., *Times* office, New-York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for chasing vessels and training ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY—With one child, two years old, wishes a home in the country for the Summer, with some respectable family, for her board. She is an excellent dressmaker, and would make herself generally useful. Very best reference given. Child no incumbrance. Address D. G. D., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTED—Of good address, with about $150 to $200 at his command, to take an interest in a light and respectable business, where his services can be advantageously and pleasantly engaged. For particulars address R. S. T., *Times* office.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having an extensive Southern acquaintance, and the control of some capital, which he would loan his employer on good security, desires employment as book-keeper or salesman in a wholesale house. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. D. B., at this office.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Wanted an operator, accustomed to taking good pictures with dispatch. One having experience in a first-class cheap establishment might answer. Address Box No. 83, York, Penn., with lowest terms, &c.

TEACHER WANTED.—An energetic young lady, well qualified to teach a District School in a village on the Hudson River. Salary moderate. Address J. T. T., Box No. 766 Post-Office.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No. 48 Murray-st.

TUTOR.—A graduate of a College desires to find employment in this City during the Summer. Can teach the classics or English studies. Address TUTOR, at this Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

LAUNDRESS—Seamstress, butler, indoor servant and coachman are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. Apply no. 145 Grand-st.

BUTLER WANTED—And thorough indoor man servant. Add ess box No. 389 Post-Office.

WANTED—To go to New-Granada, a man as waiter, and a young woman to attend on a lady, and make herself generally useful. The best of references required. Apply this day at No. 26 Kathbone Hotel, Fulton-st, Brooklyn, between 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—At Nos 766 and 648 Broadway, two book-keepers, two conductors, two salesmen, three clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, two barkeepers, three waiters, two porters, two firemen, two brakemen, men on steamers and railroads, and four boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 296 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS.—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRY, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 61 East 16th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

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BOARDING—For a gentleman and his wife in a private family, without other boarders. The gentleman will require breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; and for his lady tull board. Would like a large square room, well furnished, in a modern built house, and in a pleasant and agreeable locality for every season of the year. Address G., Box No 3,158 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders can be accommodated at Hastings, upon the Hudson; an hour's ride and five minutes' walk from the depôt. Apply at the depôt, to Mr. CRANE.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 28th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,689 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 32 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen, in a strictly private family—furnished apartments, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, located below 20th-st., and near Broadway. Address Box No. 4,704 Post-Office.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 24 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location on the East or North Rivers, or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS, Box No. 3,089 Post-Office.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $6. Detailed circulars at No. 350 Broadway. Personal interview there July 4 to 5.

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COMFORTABLE LODGINGS.—One spare room, every way comfortable and pleasant, in a private family on the high ground in 3d place, Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferry. One or two single gentlemen of respectability and quiet habits will find the accommodations desirable. Breakfast and tea if required. Address Box No. 4,098 New-York Post-Office.

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NO. 53 BEACH-STREET.—Two or three large, pleasant rooms to let, with board, to married or single gentlemen.

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An Incident in the Ladies' Cabin; Or, How a Gossip's Tongue was Silenced.
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Wearing the Breeches; Or, Woman's Rights Illustrated.
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The Red Flag.
Voo Switzeloo Politics.
The Baby is Dead.
Drunk.
Ride in an Omnibus.
The Prosecuting Attorney's Iron Chest.
A Stone or Two in it.
A Speculation.
Another Speculation.
A Treacherous Memory.

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My Husband's Misfortune.
An Ethiopian Pleading at the Bar.
All About a Pail of "Water."
A Tattler.
A Commodore before a Human Judge.
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A Poor Thief.
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A Rich Trial.
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Until we feel sorry when we come to the end of the chapter. Jonator to-morrow.
On WEDNESDAY, July 9,
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"LOST! LOST! LOST!"—Of course it is lost. Did you ever have anything useful about the house that did not get lost? Did you ever have

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BY FRANKLIN, MORRIS & CO.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at sales-room No. 28 Nassau-st., near Fulton, mortgagee's sale of second-hand furniture, comprising a general assortment of household furniture for chambers, parlors, dining-room, &c.; also, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, &c., the whole of which will positively be sold. Also, the following first-class cabinet-made furniture, piano-forte, &c., &c., to pay advances, viz., one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, four suites carved rosewood parlor furniture, in plush and French satin brocatel, of the most fashionable styles, rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut parlor sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, work, centre, card, and pier tables, sideboards, secretary and library book-cases, French plate mirrors and pier glasses, oil-paintings, dressing and plain bureaus, with and without marble tops, wash-stands, bedsteads of every variety, enamelled chamber suites, oak and walnut extension dining-tables, book-racks, corner-stands, etageres, Turkish reclining chairs, hair mattresses, palliasses, French china and cut glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, French and other clocks, mantel ornaments, fancy goods, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of City and country dealers, housekeepers, and others.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—TUESDAY, July 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., Watches, Jewelry, &c.; a line of 18-carat gold-case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Jos. Johnson, M. J. Tobias, Breting frers and others. Also, a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting in part of breastpins, earrings, finger-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, guard, vest and fob chains, &c. Every article warranted according to catalogue.

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W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—CLOSING SALE.—By W. W. SHIRLEY.—WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 423 Hudson-st., the balance of stock, to be sold without reserve for cash, in lots for retailers and grocers. Bargains may be expected.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 60 Wall-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GROCERIES, &c.—By virtue of an assignment made to me, I will expose for sale at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of groceries, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c., contained in store at No. 94 Carmine-st.

C. W. HASKELL, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,900, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 186 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 38x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor of Putnam and Classon-avs.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first-class brick Gothic cottage, very eligibly situated within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large, containing two fine parlors, with marble mantels, dining-room, library, 7 fine bedrooms, kitchen with cooking range, cellars with hot air furnace, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built three years since, in the best manner, under the owner's constant inspection, and for his residence, with boilers which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in Summer and warmth in Winter. The lot is large, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, with a profusion of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, a first rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage house, &c. Possession can be given at an early day if desired. Terms, which are moderate, made known on application to

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FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 1 light wagon, 1 heavy wagon, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 892 West-st., or No. 95 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, Low-Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION—In Westchester County, on the Chappequa road, a few rods from Somerstown turnpike, on an eminence commanding a beautiful and romantic view. Pleasant and convenient house, excellent water, 70 or 80 acres rich lands, 2 acres in orchards of choice fruits in full bearing. Inquire further of J. T. COCKS, Sing Sing Depot, and see advertisement in the *Times* of June 21st and 28th. It will be sold on the premises at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, July 10, 1856. If sold before, notice will be given in *Times* of July 10, 1856. GEO. B. THORNE, King Sing.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 55 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well built modern house with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. Apply to C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil depôt, or on Wednesday, 9th inst., between 9 and 12 o'clock, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

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LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

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FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 36 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of

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FOR SALE,

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FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 34-foot sail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 35 feet long, now building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inquire Washington-st., between H and J sts., Greenpoint.

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HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 54 Bond st., recently occupied by Dr. Smith. Bath, gas, &c.; will accommodate a small family. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 37 East 22d-st., before 9 and after 3 o'clock, or at No. 49 William-st., second floor, at 1 o'clock.

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THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE TO LET—With stable in the rear. No. 295 West 36th-st., near the 10th-av. The house contains 10 rooms and has been painted throughout. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to P. ANDERSON, at Alex. T. Stewart & Co.'s, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

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MODERN BUILT COTTAGE TO LET—1¼ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I.; it will be rented for the season; the house is in perfect order, furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping; there is a large garden well stocked with vegetables, berries, &c. Also barn room for horses and carriages. Possession given immediately. Also to let or sell an octagon built house in the village, finished in the best style, with pleasure ground attached. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—House and Lot with sub-cellar, located between 4th and 6th avs. from 10th to 34th sts., price not to exceed $6,000, for which two-thirds will be paid in cash. Address OLIVER, Box No. 100 Chatham-square Post-Office.

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KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1853 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but this Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice to at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July inst. ant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. F. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Legborn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1—On the following Securities, viz:

Albany City, 6 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cent.
Chicago City Municipal, 6 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 6 per cent.
Milwaukee City (except River and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Bonds on the cities of Hartford and Providence on account of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., 7 per cent.
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Central Military Tract Railroad, 7 per cent.
Interest on 5½ per cent State Stock, account Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New York; BLAKE, HOWE & CO., Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for cash. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at two per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First-class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 54 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRUTHERS,
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

$10,000—TO TRUSTEES.—Any one desiring to loan this amount, on strictly first-class property, (a store and lot in the best business portion of the City,) for a term of years, may hear of an opportunity by addressing WILLIAMS & HEAD, No. 263 Broadway. Agents need not apply.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, No. 28 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 23 exchange-place.

GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 4.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated June 12, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,670,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH MCRORARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Railroad Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option, make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order,

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 30 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,859,517 15
Average amount of Specie	1,090,292 56
Average amount of Circulation	308,163 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,807,5.9 63
Average amount of Deposits	2,697,172 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$577,306 09
Average amount of Specie	79,693 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,138 00
Average amount of Deposits	410,766 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,236,963 93
Average amount of Specie	1,853,451 58
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	51,918 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,157,791 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,796,099 91
Average amount of Specie	1,855,864 33
Average amount of Circulation	2,005 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,013,746 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,249,876 55
Average amount of Specie	135,731 75
Average amount of Circulation	98,776 40
Average amount of Deposits	1,339,919 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,891,941 82
Average amount of Specie	491,438 20
Average amount of Circulation	291,956 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,933,935 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,670,453 56
Average amount of Specie	132,234 05
Average amount of Circulation	85,987 40
Average amount of Deposits	1,476,187 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 7th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,863,736 49
Average amount of Specie	1,097,713 83
Average amount of Circulation	193,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,294,393 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,774,449 02
Average amount of Specie	643,079 43
Average amount of Circulation	541,881 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,251,901 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,081,959 79
Average amount of Specie	68,950 86
Average amount of Circulation	176,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	875,143 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JAMES L. BERRIAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,439,028 65
Average amount of Specie	123,231 77
Average amount of Circulation	272,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	940,038 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$284,997 40
Average amount of Specie	14,879 55
Average amount of Circulation	121,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	157,410 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,454,791 70
Average amount of Specie	132,328 44
Average amount of Circulation	95,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,109,122 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$698,631 62
Average amount of Specie	53,612 79
Average amount of Circulation	131,059 00
Average amount of Deposits	422,987 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,414,875 16
Average amount of Specie	187,298 56
Average amount of Circulation	251,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,193,621 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

J. S. NORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$753,589 24
Average amount of Specie	43,999 71
Average amount of Circulation	291,105 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,685 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of July, 1856.

A. M. EARLEGON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,761 23
Average amount of Specie	215,749 27
Average amount of Circulation	97,754 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,337,193 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STEVENS, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STEVENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,022,312 69
Average amount of Specie	276,397 22
Average amount of Circulation	88,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,697,172 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,604,040 53
Average amount of Specie	232,304 29
Average amount of Circulation	95,410 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,297,891 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$583,842 00
Average amount of Specie	83,236 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,363 00
Average amount of Deposits	425,911 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,805,957 97
Average amount of Specie	183,025 00
Average amount of Circulation	132,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,525,909 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$605,580 24
Average amount of Specie	33,709 28
Average amount of Circulation	49,961 00
Average amount of Deposits	626,73: 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,601 18
Average amount of Specie	109,879 66
Average amount of Circulation	89,502 00
Average amount of Deposits	552,670 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,464,551 28
Average amount of Specie	98,551 48
Average amount of Circulation	119,421 00
Average amount of Deposits	919,491 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,866,874 91
Average amount of Specie	169,721 35
Average amount of Circulation	137,654 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,317,704 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. COSVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

THOS. L. TUCKERELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$440,524 00
Average amount of Specie	4,091 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	267,436 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$585,837 34
Average amount of Specie	59,291 16
Average amount of Circulation	117,673 00
Average amount of Deposits	340,923 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7 h day of July, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,041,473 44
Average amount of Specie	124,430 60
Average amount of Circulation	277,422 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,587,4.6 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement's correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,457,384 45
Average amount of Specie	896,646 28
Average amount of Circulation	326,131 85
Average amount of Deposits	3,751,345 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$967,443 29
Average amount of Specie	78,048 09
Average amount of Circulation	97,745 00
Average amount of Deposits	791,929 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,030,853 07
Average amount of Specie	142,233 28
Average amount of Circulation	124,594 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,3 1,064 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROMEO H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,463,889 02
Average amount of Specie	636,900 56
Average amount of Circulation	294,466 14
Average amount of Deposits	3,998,824 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,266,495 54
Average amount of Specie	86,629 65
Average amount of Circulation	213,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	971,305 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$771,043 67
Average amount of Specie	50,260 28
Average amount of Circulation	136,788 00
Average amount of Deposits	514,265 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,245,538 81
Average amount of Specie	221,307 39
Average amount of Circulation	104,819 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,744,506 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,454,564 63
Average amount of Specie	1,537,275 33
Average amount of Circulation	319,719 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,887,565 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,577,281 86
Average amount of Specie	97,283 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	134,795 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,778,943 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,292,645 00
Average amount of Specie	214,175 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,738 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,188,948 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JAS. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,722,111 81
Average amount of Specie	2,2,778 15
Average amount of Circulation	197,678 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,214,825 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$336,358 14
Average amount of Specie	11,370 74
Average amount of Circulation	91,586 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,805 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$417,644 39
Average amount of Specie	21,818 06
Average amount of Circulation	79,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	73,597 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$360,302 23
Average amount of Specie	10,438 89
Average amount of Circulation	137,244 00
Average amount of Deposits	139,603 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$297,872 44
Average amount of Specie	122,644 82
Average amount of Circulation	177,701 00
Average amount of Deposits	241,534 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemeol is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,764,381 23
Average amount of Specie	193,354 68
Average amount of Circulation	178,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,491,212 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$862,343 97
Average amount of Specie	54,477 85
Average amount of Circulation	115,599 17
Average amount of Deposits	444,593 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WARREN HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$951,506 28
Average amount of Specie	57,362 71
Average amount of Circulation	124,353 00
Average amount of Deposits	671,227 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,613,655 79
Average amount of Specie	183,324 43
Average amount of Circulation	133,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,365,474 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$793,968 51
Average amount of Specie	84,036 00
Average amount of Circulation	155,376 00
Average amount of Deposits	523,857 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemeol is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,405,685 90
Average amount of Specie	140,671 76
Average amount of Circulation	116,581 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,337,524 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

THOS. S. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$750,370 66
Average amount of Specie	62,790 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,743 00
Average amount of Deposits	615,391 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D FARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. FARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,183,576 00
Average amount of Specie	176,871 00
Average amount of Circulation	228,644 00
Average amount of Deposits	872,639 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,981,425 00
Average amount of Specie	443,280 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,984,967 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, C

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Exterior Lines of New-York Harbor.

The Harbor Commissioners have agreed upon the exterior lines of bulkheads at present and hereafter to be constructed in New-York Harbor, within the following points: From the Battery up the East River, on the New-York City side, to Forty-second-street; from Newtown Creek, on the Long Island shore, southerly to the entrance of Gowanus Creek, and thence to Fort Hamilton; from a point half a mile north of Fort Tompkins, on the Eastern shore of Staten Island, northerly to the entrance of Kill von Kull; thence westerly on the northern shore of the Kill von Kull and Arthur's Kill to the southwesterly point of Staten Island; and from the Battery on the North River side of New-York to a point one mile north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Assisted by Prof. BACHE and a corps of Engineers the Commissioners have within the past few weeks made several soundings of the Harbor, embraced within the above points preliminary to settling upon the exterior lines, as agreed upon. In conformity with this agreement, as to the exterior lines, official notice will shortly be issued, directing that all piers or structures of any kind erected or in process of erection in the Harbor within the areas indicated must be placed within such lines, otherwise the owners will be dealt with under the act of March 30, 1855. The lines still remaining to be fixed are along the South side of Staten Island, both shores of Harlem River, both shores of the East River to Throgg's Neck, both shores of Newtown Creek, and around all the islands in the Harbor.

Free Academy Examination.

The examination of the various classes of the Free Academy was continued yesterday and will be concluded to-day. The proficiency exhibited by the students does equal credit to them and to their professors. There were indeed one or two downright "finnks" in the Freshman and Introductory Classes, out for the most part all acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their instructors and of the anxious looking parents who were present.

Prof. GIBBS examined the Senior Class in Chemistry, the most difficult branch of study, as taught in elementary treatises in our Colleges that the students are called upon to wrestle with. The members of the class, though they sometimes confounded the chemical terminations *ic, ide, ade, &c.*, seemed altogether to have a very fair smattering of the science of particles.

The Freshman Class was examined in History and Belles-Lettres by Professor ARTHUR. The members of this class, although apparently much younger than the Freshmen of other Colleges generally, are at least equally as well versed in their appropriate studies. With a few exceptions, they did remarkably well.

The Introductory Class was examined by Professor KOERNER in Linear Drawing. Some of the specimens were very fair.

After the close of the examination of the under graduates the candidates for admission will be examined. More than a week will be thus occupied, as more than five hundred are expected to apply from the Public Schools. Commencement takes place on the 22d of the present month.

Fatal affray at Tivoli.

On the evening of Friday last, a fatal affray occurred at Tivoli, Dutchess Co. It appears that an old grudge existed between GIDEON MARTIN and WILLIAM ELLIS, who had frequently threatened to kill MARTIN. The parties met on Friday evening, when ELLIS chased MARTIN with a knife; the latter fearing he would be killed, struck ELLIS a violent blow upon the head with a bar of iron, killing him almost instantly. MARTIN gave himself up to the authorities, but was discharged after an examination.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

QUITE PEACEABLE.

Since the Fourth the City has been quiet and peaceable, comparatively speaking. The arrests made have been few, and those of public interest fewer still.

On Sunday a number of

BAD BOYS

were taken in custody by the Second Ward Police, on a charge of burglary. The prisoners gave their names as John Barger, John Hepp, Robert Budden and James Flinn. Barger confessed that about six weeks ago, on a Saturday night, he and his companions broke into a printing office in the DAILY TIMES building, and stole therefrom brass plates, rules, and other articles of considerable value. He confessed further, that on two other Saturday nights since then the same party committed similar depredations by breaking into the printing office of Richards and Jones, and stealing a quantity of printing apparatus. They also, on two different occasions, broke into the book bindery of C. B. Hoe & Co., No. 194 Nassau-street, and stole therefrom tools and various other articles.

They disposed of the whole of their plunder to one Malone, a junk dealer in West-street.

The juvenile burglars were brought before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, and committed to answer.

Malone, the junk dealer, was, also, taken in custody, charged with receiving stolen property.

STRAW BAIL.

JOHN Isacson, a Jew, (we don't refer to the man's religion) was taken in custody yesterday, charged with perpetrating "straw bail." Justice WELSH locked him up for a hearing. The "straw bail" dodge is about "played out," recent events having shown that to encourage it is attendant with some danger to all concerned.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR—GROSS CONDUCT.

A man giving his name as Smith, was taken in custody yesterday morning, by Officer William Gross, of the Nineteenth Ward, on a charge of burglary. Smith, who is a bad fellow, tried to escape, and failing in this he resisted the officer vigorously, but, finally, after a hard fight had been made and much blood shed, succumbed to law and locust, and was marched to the station-house. Smith, it appears, had broken into the paint shop of Mr. Weirs, in Forty-eighth-street, and stolen therefrom a number of brass knobs and other articles, amounting in value to $20 or $30.

The prisoner was brought before Justice BOGART of the Fourth District Court, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

Miscellaneous.

NOTHING VERY MYSTERIOUS AND NOTHING TERRIBLY DIABOLICAL.

Some of our cotemporaries, great on "startling intelligence," published a few days since an account of what purported to be a "daring attempt at murder," and "very mysterious transaction." It was stated that a Mrs. Mary Price, residing at No. 68 King-street, had been waited upon by two men, supposed to be lawyers, who, getting her alone, tried to take her life by forcing her to take a quantity of poison, with a view to obtain from her some money in her possession. The case as thus stated gave rise to considerable excitement in the neighborhood of the alleged occurrence, and Coroner CONNERY was summoned to hold an *autopsy* on the woman alleged to be dying from the poison administered.

The two men alleged to have attempted the foul murder were taken in custody. They were found to be very respectable young men, viz: Mr. Wm. Greigg and Mr Benjamin G. Nichols, both lawyers we believe. The *auto mortem* was held; a great amount of evidence taken going to show that Mrs Price had not been poisoned, and that Messrs Greigg and Nichols had called on the woman,—a woman poor and sick,—at her own request for professional purposes, and that finding her dangerously ill they called in a physician when they assisted in giving her medicine and relieving her distress.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, who was called in by the Coroner, gave the following statement:

I have made a chemical analysis of the different fluids brought from Mrs. Price's house; I find no traces of poison in any of them. I examined four different kinds of fluid and find no opium or arsenic in any of them. I saw Mrs Price at her residence, and found her complaining of distress in her throat and stomach. My opinion is that this woman was taken with congestion of the brain, which resulted in apoplexy, causing the loss of speech, and that the various medicines administered to her caused that weariness in the throat and stomach. From the history of the case and the chemical analysis, I am of the opinion that she was not poisoned at all. I know what have stated to be a fact, although a thousand people may differ with me.

When the evidence had all been offered, Dr. Connery, the Coroner, addressed the Jury at some length, ably and clearly explaining the whole subject, and the causes that led to Mrs. Price's present illness, and the supposition that she had taken some poisonous drugs. He condemned empirics in strong terms, and said that so long as quacks, and men every way ignorant of the science of medicine were allowed to practice their dangerous calling cases similar to that of Mrs. Price would continue to startle the community.

After the Coroner's address, the Jury rendered a verdict, exonerating Messrs. Greigg and Nichols from the serious charge upon which they were held.

And so the diabolical attempt to poison [illegible] Mrs. Price is done well.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, upon the body of a female child. The mother, an unmarried woman, named Lucy Blake, residing in the attic of No. 50 Third-street, was committed to prison, the evidence offered going to show that the body of the child had been terribly abused. The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That the said unknown child came to her death by maltreatment on the part of the mother, Lucy Blake, while being delivered; but we find the child was stillborn, and further subjected to additional brutality after being born."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Valentine Bender, a German, aged 26 years, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in the river near Ward's Island. He could not swim, and went beyond his depth. A friend stood by on the bank, but could render no assistance. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body, yesterday. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

The body of Philip Conrel, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, was found yesterday in the river, at the foot of Stanton street. Deceased, while walking along the edge on the pier with a friend accidentally fell overboard, and before aid could be rendered drowned. He was a married man. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Pleading Under the Code.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 30.
Before Judge Slosson.

McAllister vs. *Loyal S. Pond and others.*—Action for a money demand on contract, brought against the defendants as late copartners, under the firm of Pond, Gilman & Mack. The first cause of action stated in the complaint was an alleged indebtedness of $10,000 of the defendants to the late firm of Clarke & Co., of New-Haven, for so much money had and received by the defendants, as and for the use of Clarke & Co., (under whom, as assignee, the plaintiff claimed,) and a promise by the defendants to pay that sum. The defendants' counsel applied, on motion, for an order to strike out the statement of that cause of action from the complaint, suggesting no reason in the motion papers as the ground of the application; the plaintiff's counsel objected to any order being made. The Court held it was enough for the party to state what he wanted to have done, without stating the reason for the application. Thereupon the plaintiff's counsel insisted that the motion to strike out was not the proper remedy, and also insisted that the cause of action was properly set forth, according to the code, which simply required the cause of action to be stated, in a plain and concise manner, and that was exactly complied with in this case, the old mode of pleading having been expressly recognized by the Court of Appeals and this Court at General Term. The motion, therefore, was denied, but the Judge ordered the plaintiff to make the complaint more definite and certain, by stating the facts which gave the plaintiff the right to the moneys alleged to have been received by the defendants to the plaintiff's use. There was a further motion on the part of the defendants, to make more definite and certain another distinct cause of action in said complaint, which alleged a further indebtedness of $10,000 to Clarke & Co., for so much money lent and advanced by Clarke & Co. to the defendants. The same exceptions were taken by the plaintiff's counsel to this part of the motion, and the same was denied by the Court. No costs to either party.

Ward & Decilittle for motion. Cephas Brainerd contra.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY TERM.

Recorder SMITH is the presiding Judge in this Court for the present session. The Grand Jury, yesterday, were deficient in a quorum. They will be impannelled to-day, when the Recorder's charge will be delivered.

Yesterday, Philip Hertzog was tried for perjury. It was alleged by the District-Attorney that he gave straw-bail for Sarah Fabn, convicted in the June Term for shop-lifting, and who was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Hertzog testified that he was worth $2,000—owned a house at No. 165 Lewis-street, which was insured for $5,000 in the Jefferson Fire Insurance Office.

Mr Jonas B. Phillips defended. The testimony for the defence went to prove that the defendant was crazy, and imagined that he owned the property in question. The Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 7.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY INJUNCTION.

Jacob L. Smith and the Staten Island Ferry Company vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.*—This case now comes before this Court on a motion on the part of the defendants, for an injunction restraining the plaintiffs from selling or landing passengers from or exercising any authority over the Slip at the foot of Whitehall street.

The suit it will be remembered, is brought to obtain an alleged specific performance of a purchase of the Ferry lease, made by Mr. Smith as Agent for the Company. The hearing was, however, adjourned until Wednesday morning.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MAGEE, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The grand African Pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," produced for the first time at this favorite Theatre, last evening, was a most triumphant "Hit." The audience was large, and scene after scene as received with the most rapturous plaudits. The new National Drama of the "Battle of Brandywine" was, as has been the past week, received with ecstasies of delight. Both will be repeated this evening, and the Entertainment will commence with the Farce of the "Hole in the Wall."

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ABERNETHY'S insidious remedy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk Astir.

There were Fremont and Dayton Ratification meetings held on the 4th of July in several parts of Suffolk County. At Port Jefferson, Col. SAMUEL R. DAVIS acted as President, Mr. JOHN ROE as Vice-President, and BRYANT G. NORTON, Esq., as Secretary. Mr. WATERBURY, of New-Jersey, made a good address.

At Miller's Place, the following were the officers of the meeting:

President—Dr. O. S. Bartlet.

Vice-Presidents—Ebenezer Miller, Charles Miller, Jeremiah Rowland.

Secretaries—J. B. Marshall, John M. Brown.

The platform resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention were read, and resolutions indorsing them were adopted. The following was the fourth:

Resolved, That in the majority rolled up by old Suffolk, at the coming Presidential election for the Republican candidates, she intends to give earnest of her attachment to Freedom, to Union, and to the Constitution.

The meeting was then eloquently addressed by Hon. GEORGE MILLER, of Riverhead, a life-long Anti-Slavery man and Whig; and by Judge WATEMAN, of New-Jersey.

Political.

The Fremont Rocky Mountain Club and the Central Fremont Club, of Brooklyn, held a meeting last evening at No. 164 Orange-street, for the purpose of forming the two organizations into one. A liberal feeling prevailed and a Committee of five from each Club was appointed to confer together, arrange a Constitution and By-Laws, and to report officers for the consolidated Club. After a short consultation they reported that it would be impossible to perfect the union without having more time than one evening, so a motion directing the Joint Committee to report at their next regular meeting was adopted.

The attendance at this meeting was quite large and enthusiastic, and spirited addresses were made by Messrs. R. H. PIERSON, H. B. HALSEY, ABBOTT, BROWN and LUCE.

After giving three times three for the nominees the Club adjourned. The Club room will be open every evening the present week.

Sewerage in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last evening, the following resolution, offered by Alderman VAN BRUNT, was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of equalizing and regulating the grades of the city, with the design of a general system of sewerage, be referred to the Committee on Sewers and Grades, with power to have the necessary maps, *&c.*, made.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association.

This Association, having the three-fold object of giving practical expression to the political views of its members, while affording means of literary and social improvement, was organized in the Washington Building, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, 3d inst. A Constitution was adopted, and the following-named gentlemen were elected as officers and Committees:

President—THEODORE TILTON. *Vice-President*—S. W. Tubbs. *Recording Secretary*—Charles C. Dawson. *Corresponding Secretary*—L. W. Hert. *Treasurer*—Jos. Howard, Jr. *Finance Committee*—Tubbs, Cook and Dwight. *Committee on Essays and Addresses*—Howard, Tuttle and Dawson. *Committee on Statistics*—Humphrey, Stover and Richards.

The organization is intended to be permanent, and its plan of action gives promise of a quiet but efficient support of the principles and candidates of the Republican Party. The meetings are held weekly, on every Thursday evening.

Fire in Newtown.

The Newtown Hotel, kept by Wm. H. Marshon, and owned by Mr. MEMMOLD, was destroyed, together with all its contents, on Friday morning. The fire originated in the basement kitchen, and spread so rapidly, after its discovery, as to barely allow the inmates to escape in their night clothes. Loss on the building some $5,000. Insured for $3,000. No insurance on the furniture.

Trial of a Police Captain.

The trial of Captain JOEL SMITH, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, on charges preferred by Alderman WALSH, of the Eleventh Ward, for assault and battery, and interfering with him while in discharge of his duties, came off last evening in the Board of Aldermen.

The facts of the case, as developed by the testimony, are as follows: On the night of the 27th of June, while the Republican ratification meeting was being held in the City Hall Park, a disturbance was raised by cheers for "FILLMORE," "BRODHEAD," and groans for "FREMONT," when the Chief of Police arrested a young man named BABCOCK as one of the participators in the disturbance. He was committed to the cells used by the First District Police, by the Chief of Police himself. Subsequently, at the request of a citizen, Alderman WALSH visited the Station House for the purpose of bailing out the prisoner. He stepped behind Captain SMITH's desk, and in rather an excited manner demanded the name of the prisoner, and asked the charge against him. Captain SMITH informed him that the prisoner was not in his custody and he did not know the charge against him, and told Alderman WALSH that he was in his (Captain SMITH's) place of business and he must leave—he had had interference enough by Aldermen. His request was repeated a second time. Not moving as quick as desired, Captain SMITH put his hands upon the Alderman's shoulders and pushed him out.

Alderman WALSH having preferred charges against Capt. SMITH, last evening was set apart for the trial. N. F. WARING, Esq., Corporation Counselor, conducted the proceedings on the part of the Board, and Ex-Judge MOORE appeared as counsel for defendant. A large number of witnesses were examined, and in substance revealed the facts stated as above, and the additional fact that Alderman WALSH had cheered twice (which he testified to himself) for FILLMORE, during the meeting in the Park. At the conclusion of the testimony, the room was cleared of outsiders, when the Board agreed upon the following verdict:

That the charges were sustained by a vote of 17 eyes to 10 nays.

A motion to expel Capt. SMITH was lost, by 17 nays to 10 ayes.

Brooklyn City Court.

The July term of this Court, before Judge CULVER, commenced yesterday. A Grand Jury was summoned, but eight only appearing, and upon the District-Attorney representing that there was but little business, they were discharged for the term.

The civil calendar, embracing eighty cases, will be taken up on Wednesday next, when twenty cases will be called each day until the 19th inst., at which time the Court will adjourn for the term.

Serious Accident.

On Sunday evening, a boy named KERWIN, residing at No. 15 State-street, while in the act of stealing cherries from a tree on Montague-street, Brooklyn, fell to the ground, and was so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

Died of his Injuries.

A man named JAMES MCCARRON, who resided at No. 142 Water-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from injuries received July 4, by falling from a window in the second story of his residence to the sidewalk, while intoxicated.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at Elizabethtown.

A fatal accident occurred at Elizabethtown on the evening before the Fourth. About 5 o'clock a girl, named FRANCES LUSG, a native of Germany, was shot through the intestines by a small cannon, which was fired by a boy named JOSEPH MILLER. She died on Friday morning in great agony. She was only fourteen years of age, and was employed in a cloth factory at Elizabethport. Coroner CHANDLER held an inquest over her body on Friday morning, and the Jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts. MILLER was discharged, but was afterwards rearrested and held to answer. It is stated that the cannon was loaded with bullets, and happened to be pointed at the bushes through which the girl was passing when the sad occurrence took place.

☞ Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, has issued his annual proclamation, giving notice that the laws against dogs running at large unmuzzled, will be enforced during the "dog days."

MARRIED.

In this City, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Abraham R. Van Nest, Mr. ABRAHAM H. SMITH, of Jamaica, L. I., to MARY LOUISA MEEKS, of the former place.

In this City, on Monday, July 7, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. HENRY W. SMITH to Miss MARGARET STEVENSON.

DIED.

On Monday, July 7, MARY FRANCES, wife of J. J. Greenough, late of Washington, D. C., in the 40th year of her age.

☞ Boston, Baltimore, Washington and New-Orleans papers please copy.

At Yonkers, on Monday, July 7, THEODORE A. DEGRAW. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at St. Peter's Church corner of Bond and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, L. I., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at Fulton Ferry, at 2½ o'clock.

At Rahway, Neck, on Monday, July 7, very suddenly, of paralysis, STELLE R. MARTIN, late of this City, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the Baptist Church, Rahway, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 7.

$2,000	Missouri State 6s	88½	50	Erie Railroad	bs 63½
8,000	Virginia State 6s	93½	100	do	s3 63½
600	City 6s, '59	99½	400	do	s3 63½
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	100	do	b60 63½
2,000	do	100½	100	do	b30 63½
5,000	E. R. Bs, '75	93	400	do	s3 63½
11,000	E. R. Cv. Bs, '71	88	350	do	s60 63½
5,000	do	b60 88½	1650	do	s3 63½
1,000	H. R. RR. 2d Mtge	85½	300	do	b60 64
10,000	H. R. RR. 3d Mtge	76½	600	do	63½
11,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs	90½	100	do	s15 63½
6,000	do	90½	118	do	63½
3,000	do	90½	100	do	b30 63½
8,000	do	90½	100	do	b60 63½
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d Mtge	77½	450	do	63½
5	Metropolitan Bank	105	10	Hud. R. Railroad	36
50	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	104	350	Harlem Railroad	18½
150	Canton Co.	b60 23	55	Chic. & R. I. R.	93½
100	do	23½	35	do	93½
40	Ohio Le & Tr. Co.	97	400	do	b3 93½
10	N. H. & Hartford R.	121½	206	Mich. Cen. Railroad	93
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 23½	100	do	b30 93½
100	do	b30 23½	100	Panama Railroad	101
100	do	s60 24	200	do	b30 101½
196	N. Y. Cent. Rail.	s3 93½	400	do	b90 101½
250	do	b3 93½	100	do	b60 101
350	do	s3 93½	5	Ills. Central R. R.	101
200	do	b60 93½	100	Cleve. & P. R. R.	stm 62
100	do	b30 93½	150	do	b30 63
850	Reading Railroad	s3 93½	120	do	opg 63½
100	do	s60 93	150	do	b3 63½
100	do	b3 93½	300	do	b90 63
700	do	b30 93½	70	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	101½
800	do	s3 93	60	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77½
1500	do	b30 93½	170	do	77½
500	do	s15 93	100	do	b10 78
50	do	b3 93	100	do	b60 78½
250	M S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b30 93½	370	do	78
220	do	93½	200	do	b60 78½
37	do	93½	450	do	78½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri St. 6s	b3 88½	100	Erie Railroad	b30 63½
20,000	do	b30 89½	400	do	b60 63½
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	90½	100	do	b30 63½
2,500	do	91	125	do	63½
2,000	do	90½	100	do	b60 63½
5,000	do	s60 90½	100	do	b3 63½
5,000	do	b90 91	50	do	63½
300	Canton Company	23	200	do	b3 63½
200	do	b75 23½	200	do	s3 63½
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b3 23½	300	do	s3 63½
150	do	s3 23½	50	do	s30 63½
150	Mich Central R. R.	93	150	do	63½
668	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	78½	100	Mich. Sou. & N. Ia. R.	93½
75	do	b60 79	120	do	93½
50	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	93½	88	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	103
100	Reading Railroad	93	50	do	b30 102½
100	do	92½	10	Wis. Lake S. & R. R.	70
100	do	b3 93			

MONDAY, July 7—P. M.

The Imports into the port of New-York for the month of June, as reported this afternoon from the Custom-House were, in

Dutiable Goods, direct consumption	$12,518,371
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	5,935,663
Free Goods	1,249,579
Total Entries	$17,704,493
Same month 1855	11,924,833
Increase in June, 1856	$5,779 650

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the amount of $257,174. The value of Foreign Merchandise withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, was $1,656,871, being $2,279,792 less than the amount entered for warehousing.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of June were—

In Domestic Produce	$8,278,454
Foreign Goods, re-exported	598 688
Specie	1,806,573
Together	$10,678,915

The Specie return does not include the heavy shipments of the last week in June, amounting to $2,493,000. These were not regularly audited in season for the official report. A similar omission occurred at the close of the previous fiscal year; the amount being carried into the succeeding returns.

The foregoing complete the returns for the FISCAL YEAR, and enable us, with the aid of our usual summary by months, to present in one view the comparative FOREIGN TRADE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, in connection with the RECEIPTS OF GOLD, as delivered by manifest from the semi-monthly California packets. The result is that the Imports of Foreign merchandise, entered at New-York, where about 66 ₰ cent. of the entries of the whole country are made, are $198,022,000, or an excess of $43,600,000 over the previous year, of which excess about one half, or $22,980,000 was in Foreign Dry Goods. The total presents, as compared with the heavy import of 1853–54, an excess of $7,292,000. The Export tables show the largest movement of Domestic Produce ever known from this port, being $21,652,000 in excess of last year, and $8,542,000 in excess of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, which, like the present, embraced a large movement of Breadstuffs and Provisions. There is shown by the same tables, a reduced export of Specie, by $15,728,000 as compared with last year, and $12,120,000 as compared with 1854, and also a reduced movement in the re-exportation of Foreign Goods by $5,152,000 as compared with last year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$16,240,000	$20,034,000
August	16,458,000	22,819,000
September	13,915,000	14,103,000
October	15,551,000	10,949,000
November	11,933,000	8,593,000
December	15,416,000	9,277,000
January	15,528,000	12,855,000
February	15,964,000	12,014,000
March	20,146,000	10,090,000
April	19,963,000	9,033,000
May	18,283,000	11,576,000
June	17,704,000	11,925,000
Total Goods	$197,096,000	$158,268,000
Foreign Specie	1,126,000	1,154,000
Total Import	$198,222,000	$154,422,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,961,000	$3,768,000
August	4,281,000	4,487,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
November	8,344,000	4,660,000
December	8,820,060	5,675,000
January	5,258,000	4,997,000
February	5,409,000	3,155,000
March	8,044,000	4,808,000
April	5,229,000	4,350,000
May	5,568,000	5,072,000
June	8,273,000	3,957,000
Total	$75,025,000	$53,373,000
Foreign re-exported	4,960,000	10,112,000
Together	$79,985,000	$63,485,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$2,923,000	$2,922,000
August	2,600,000	4,548,000
September	1,882,000	6,547,000
October	1,188,000	3,359,000
November	1,012,000	3,538,000
December	987,000	57,000
January	105,000	156,000
February	1,204,000	2,124,000
March	2,584,000	2,299,000
April	2,217,000	3,313,000
May	3,813,000	5,320,000
June	1,807,000	3,812,000
Total	$22,272,000	$37,995,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
Domestic Produce	$75,025,000	$53,373,000
Foreign re-exported	4,960,000	10,112,000
Specie	22,272,000	37,995,000
Total	$102,257,000	$101,480,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,787,842	$4,015,745
August	4,290,796	5,214,630
September	3,523,379	3,439,493
October	2,329,195	2,402,115
November	2,171,708	1,751,024
December	2,984,942	1,505,920
January	3,683,656	2,060,038
February	3,592,588	2,707,016
March	4,405,022	2,417,427
April	3,973,375	2,023,131
May	3,447,157	2,403,482
June	3,576,198	2,376,637
Total	$42,765,968	$32,816,663

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK.

1855-56.	Manifests.	1854-55.	Manifests.
July 9	$698,972	July 10	$1,144,373
July 11	839,613	July 12	1,097,355
July 26	1,505,497	July 23	200,000
Aug. 5	940,335	July 24	1,784,301
Aug. 8	1,285,616	Aug. 7	663,875
Aug. 11	904,480	Aug. 11	1,127,038
Aug. 26	712,000	Aug. 24	1,996,099
Sept. 8	1,005,597	Sept. 8	1,022,000
Sept. 11	979,364	Sept. 12	1,086,786
Oct. 1	1,788,599	Sept. 26	990,890
Oct. 15	461,528	Sept. 27	1,202,273
Oct. 16	1,398,432	Oct. 8	960,491
Oct. 30	1,670,477	Oct. 12	598,456
Nov. 1	100,000	Oct. 27	1,672,792
Nov. 13	1,654,062	Nov. 9	1,699,288
Nov. 29	1,929,592	Nov. 14	564,105
Dec. 11	926,301	Nov. 24	1,563,644
Dec. 11	1,503,358	Dec. 2	737,258
Dec. 26	1,405,292	Dec. 9	1,384,005
Dec. 28	537,676	Dec. 15	833,706
Jan. 12	637,705	Dec. 25	1,461,646
Jan. 14	1,189,354	Jan. 5	1,203,403
Jan. 28	643,446	Jan. 9	1,830,000
Jan. 30	881,000	Jan. 24	847,381
Feb. 15	247,989	Jan. 29	976,137
Feb. 14	1,023,028	Feb. 8	1,239,209
Feb. 27	1,140,208	Feb. 14	476,405
Feb. 28	329,509	Feb. 25	1,113,547
March 14	279,582	March 4	646,659
March 15	1,219,083	March 12	1,161,348
March 28	1,981,272	March 19	92,322
March 31	40,000	March 24	317,800
April 15	1,458,502	April 3	238 809
April 30	1,860,182	April 8	710,167
May 17	1,687,916	April 15	168,643
May 30	1,791,187	April 24	772,011
June 14	1,551,721	May 2	302,591
June 27	2,270,869	May 13	1,115,384
		May 16	277,937
		May 24	1,324,025
		June 1	413,791
		June 6	524,025
		June 8	495,440
		June 24	626,000
		June 25	1,052,000
Total	$41,979,164	Total	$41,928,610

The several items of Import and Export for the fiscal year, viz., from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856, compare as follows with the corresponding period the preceding two years:

	1855-56.	1854-55.	1853-54.
Goods Imported	$197,096,000	$158,268,000	$187,793,000
Specie Imported	1,126,000	1,154,000	2,937,000
Together	$198,222,000	$154 422,000	$190,730,000
Produce exported	$75,025,000	$53,373,000	$66,443,000
Foreign re-exported	4 960,000	10,112,000	5,450,000
Specie exported	22,272,000	37,995,000	34,093,000
Together	$102,257,000	$101,480,000	$107,325,000
Gold from California	$41,979,000	$41,923,000	$47,390,000

Breadstuffs continued quite active to-day, at rising prices, influenced mainly by the prevalence of a brisk export demand. Since Saturday, the River receipts have reached about 18,000 barrels of flour and 241,000 bushels of grain, while sales have transpired of nearly 22,000 barrels of flour, and 168,000 bushels of grain. Flour has again generally advanced 15c.@25c. ₰ barrel; and desirable lots of Wheat have improved 5c. ₰ bushel. Corn was firm. Cotton ruled dull and heavy. Provisions were in good request at strengthening rates. Groceries varied little. Freights were active and

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1499. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Buchanan and Breckinridge Meeting

THE EMPIRE CLUB IN THE PARK.

Speeches by James T. Brady, John Van Buren, Hon. F. B. Stanton and Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

CURIOSITY AND QUIETUDE PREVAIL.

There was a meeting of the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in the Park last evening; held under the auspices of Capt. RYNDERS' Empire Club. There were probably two thousand persons present, and nearly all of them were disposed to be quiet and orderly. In fact, considering that it was a meeting of the Democracy, so called, the desire for peace and quietness was extraordinary. Never before were they so circumspect. Of yore, it was their custom to receive any allusion to the "bone and sinew," or to the "American Eagle," or to "the candidates," with three times three and a tiger; but last evening their regard for the proprieties of the occasion restricted them to two cheers to the best passages in the speeches. There were, however, some exceptions to the final system.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY was received with *three* cheers and Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN with great curiosity.

Soon after 8 o'clock Captain RYNDERS came forward on the platform and said, he had no intention of making a speech, but he had one or two things, of a personal character, that he wished to say, if they would hear him. They signified their willingness, and the Captain proceeded to say, that THOMAS H. BENTON, in one of his recent speeches, had said he (Captain RYNDERS) was one of the champions of FRANKLIN PIERCE at the Cincinnati Convention, and that, in doing so, he (Mr. BENTON) had coupled his (Captain RYNDERS') name with that of Mr. THOMAS HYER. The Captain was surprised that Mr. BENTON should have made such a statement, when it was well known that Mr. THOMAS HYER had always been either a Whig or a Know-Nothing, and that therefore he (Capt. RYNDERS) could have no political associations with him After a Club had passed, the Captain said he had one thing more to say, and then he would not say anything more. It had been said that Col. FORNEY had great influence over the Empire Club. In the opinion of the Captain that was an entire mistake. He declared that the Empire Club had no leaders, but the Constitution. The Captain concluded with the remark that his position as President of the Empire Club, might seem to require that he should act as Chairman of the meeting. The audience desired that he should, but he said he wouldn't, and he didn't. He nominated CHARLES H. RING, who was appointed.

Mr. J. RILEY, of the Thirteenth Ward, read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and they were appointed:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Wards.	Wards.
1..Michael Murray.	13..Conrad Swackhamer.
2..William Miner.	13..James J. Reilly.
3..Andrew J. McCarty.	14..Peter Monaghan.
4..William O'Donnell.	15..George Caulfield.
5..William Cornell.	16..Alexander Ming.
6..Henry H Boward.	17..Nathaniel S. Seish.
7..John G. Seeley.	18..John Bradley.
8..Robert Linn.	19..George Wier.
9..William Brice.	20..Bottis G. Fowler.
10..John Nugent.	21..George W. Varian.
11..Henry Munn.	22..John Wilson.

SECRETARIES.

Wards.	Wards
1..Charles McKay.	13..John S. Austin.
2..Walter Joyce.	13..Peter Mitchell.
3..Charles Fletcher.	14..Michael Toomey.
4..Andrew Sheehan.	15..William M. Cooke.
5..Samuel A. Baughton.	16..Thomas Dunlap.
6..George McKinley.	17..Bernard Reilly.
7..Thomas W. Adams.	18..John Nesbitt.
8..Charles H. King.	19..John Quinn.
9..John Richardson.	20..Dennis Ryer.
10..James B. Hatherington.	21..Thomas McCoy.
11..Henry Woolley	22..Dennis Root.

When those of the officers who were present had taken their places,

Mr. WILLIAM M. COOKE came forward and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE the country will secure a continuance of peace and prosperity; exemption from sectional agitation; freedom from political strife based upon distinctions of birth and religion; an economical and honest administration of affairs, and an inflexible adherence to those conservative principles on Government which by rendering equal justice to all, have, under Providence, heretofore secured to our favored country the highest political, social and material blessings.

Resolved, That the attempt of the so-called "Republican" Party, to elect a President by the votes of one section of the Confederacy to the exclusion of the other, against which he is pledged to pursue an aggressive and oppressive policy, thereby establishing a geographical line as the basis of political organization and action is a violation of the principles and teachings of WASHINGTON and the fathers of the Republic, and is fraught with the most imminent danger to the Union.

Resolved, That as there is a perfect harmony of opinion among the Democracy of the State of New-York on all the momentous questions which are presented for popular decision, as well as on the platform of principles enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, whatever reason may have heretofore existed for a division in the party has passed away, while the necessity for a thorough union in order to secure the success of Democratic principles, not only in the nation, but within the State, urgently appeals both to the reason and the heart of every Democrat.

Resolved, That while we have seen with regret the failure of the State Committees to agree upon a practicable and mutually acceptable plan of union, we look with confident anticipation to the assembling of the State Conventions, having full reliance that as representatives of the Democratic masses of the State, they will omit no effort to consummate that auspicious result which we all regard to be decisive of victory in the coming contest.

Resolved, That this result would be most certainly and satisfactorily attained by the union of the two Conventions in one body, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral and State ticket, thereby securing a united action on the part of the delegates and presenting an auspicious example throughout the State.

Resolved, That in the thorough consolidation of the Democracy of the Empire State, on the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, we behold the signal of victory, the sure indication of the triumphant election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and the rescue of our State from the fatal control of the factions, whose recent sway has been so fatal to its prosperity, and so derogatory to its character and influence in the Confederacy.

When the resolutions had been read Mr. JAS. T. BRADY was announced as the first speaker. His name was received with cheers. Coming forward, he said:

Gentlemen of the Empire Club! you have taken the field early. The hent of July does not repress your ardor, any more than it did the patriotism of '76. You come forward to spend a noble cause—to support Democratic principles and candidates—and to advocate not only the union of our Confederacy, but the union of our party. In both these undertakings I cheerfully give my feshle coöperation. I rejoice that on this, the only occasion when I can address the Democracy until the Autumn, I am enabled to join with you heart and hand, in promoting the great objects for which this meeting is convened. It is high time that the Democratic masses, in this State, should assert their power, and that to secure the welfare of the many, the interests and the hopes of the few should stand aside. The aims and efforts of those who have been, or strive to be our leaders, are but bubbles in comparison with the great tide of Democratic feeling and influence on which they seek to float and sparkle. We say to all those gentlemen, in kindness but in earnest, that much as we may admire them, and much as they may deserve to be admired, we consider it their duty, one and all, to fall into the ranks, shoulder the musket, and share the toil and danger of the common soldier, if that be necessary to effect what we must use all honorable means to obtain—the triumphant election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. [Applause.] It is most desirable, if not indeed indispensable, to give our candidates the electoral vote of this State. We must not delude ourselves with any false confidence. The gentleman at Cincinnati who assumed the Convention that our vote was not essential, was far more ardent than sagacious. If all our opponents could, by any bargain or device, unite on FREMONT, there would be very great danger of his success in New-York. And I confess that my strongest reliance for defeating him rests on the fact, as patently settled, that FILLMORE will persist in keeping the field, though to accomplish no better result than the avenging the wrongs of the Clay party in crushing the hopes of SEWARD. But in any and every view of the canvass, believe me that all our efforts are necessary—the zealous active, continuous efforts of a united Democracy here and elsewhere. With such efforts we can and will elect our men. And I must particularly hope that no strife of ambition amongst units—no eagerness for honor or influence—no collision of old rancors—and no scheme of intriguers may prevent our rostering to the Empire State her Democratic reputation, so that the word "Excelsior" on her shield may truly indicate her destiny and her rank. [Applause.] I am very glad that the several candidates nominated for the Presidency are gentlemen of character. This cheers our people throughout the land. For we meet ever bear in mind that the highest political right of mankind is to choose their rulers. For this the millions have sighed and struggled since time began. For this the American Revolution was chiefly designed. Our people have not always properly appreciated this great right. They have permitted their prejudices, sympathies, and instincts, to control their reason in the choice of Presidents. The statesman's capacity has been overlooked to follow the nodding plume, the brilliant feat of arms, the deeds and the renown of the military hero. Something of a similar nature is now exhibited. FREMONT is made the candidate of a formidable organization because his personal career has indicated the enterprise, courage, and perseverance which all men admire. His name belongs to our history, and shall have deserved honor in its appropriate sphere, but we cannot accord to him credit for the civic talents or political knowledge and experience which, in connection with integrity, should be the first if not the only requisites for the Presidency. I believe he is a worthy and an intelligent gentleman. But he has never developed the characteristics or acquirements so peculiarly essential, at the present period, for him who is to wield the chief executive authority in this nation. He is, nevertheless, a formidable opponent to the Democracy, because he represents the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North, and upon that influence his friends rely for success. It is not to be disguised that this feeling has of late been strengthened by some unfortunate occurrences, and we will find it growing more and more as the election approaches. Yet we can meet and overcome it. I perceive no good reason why this Slavery question should forever agitate our country, and infuse so much bitterness into all our political contests. It would not so operate but for the fanatics at both ends of the Union, stimulated by dishonest and ambitious politicians. Massachusetts and South Carolina have given this matter a prominence which it does not deserve. New-England and the South sympathize with these antagonists on opposite sides. At the South we find ardent and even angry declarations that the maintenance of Slavery, if not its extension also, is the paramount object of patriotism and duty in nation and in State. [Applause.] At the East, zealots and hypocrites announce that the Constitution, yes, and even the Bible, should be trampled under foot, if necessary, to achieve the emancipation of the colored race. Such extreme lead to violent contention. They have produced many a disgraceful brawl in the House of Representatives, and latterly degraded the character and tone of the United States Senate. Language and conduct which would not be tolerated in a "palaver" of African Krumen, have become common even in that body which once boasted such names as WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAY, BENTON, WRIGHT, RIVES, and the able, experienced, upright BUCHANAN. Mr. SUMNER, a man of refined education and cultivated literary taste, avows treasonable doctrines with unshrinking hardihood, and then, though endowed with capacity and learning adequate to full expression of all his thoughts in dignified words, falls to vulgar speech like a common ranter, and disfigures his breeding while he dishonors his State. This provokes the wrath of a fiery South Carolinian, who, taking an unfair advantage, assaults him in the Senate Chamber; and men of character—men who edit newspapers, wield influence, and obtain respect—even such men deliberately applaud the violence as noble and courageous.

To all furious, or deliberate treason against our institutions and happiness we oppose the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] SUMNER or SEWARD may advocate its nullification—such impudent and intermeddling clerical demagogues as BEECHER may assail its provisions, and hordes of traitors strive to rend it into tatters—but we cling to it, and will uphold it, whatever may befall. We claim to be philanthropists like our neighbors. We encourage no injustice or oppression, but we consider the perpetuity of the American Union far more important than the freedom or bondage of the colored race. [Applause.] We cherish the principles and the memory of him to whom a noble monument has just been erected in our City, happily placed near a Park honored with the prefix of "Union." And any and every effort to impair the great work which WASHINGTON did so much to secure, we deem it a paramount duty by all means to repress. [Applause.] As to one of the opposing candidates, we need not fear his aiding Abolition movements. The gaze of FILLMORE is not upon the "Northern Lights." He places his back to SEWARD, and sees both nor nor safety except in what is beheld from that position. He lets his strongest hopes hover upon the southerly side of Mason and Dixon's line. He is willing to fail like Sampson if he can bring down the temple of his foes. But he has no chance whatever of an election. The Know-Nothing ebullition, once so full of threatenings to civil and religious freedom, is now in its expiring glow. The wicks of the dark lanterns are glimmering in the sockets. The world and the age are above the reach of their dwarfish and proscriptive dogmas. [Applause.] Men cannot be despised or disfranchised in this country because of their birth-place or religion. We are not suitable for the pitiful standard of the Chinese. The oppressed exiles who seek these shores and become citizens are not to us "outside barbarians." [Applause.] We have no time to lose in casting horoscopes and studying nativities. We are in pursuit of honesty, intelligence, fidelity to the Constitution, and obedience to the laws. And yet we are right glad to extract the jewel from the toad's head—and find in blinded Know-Nothingism an involuntary ally of the Democracy. It will stand by FILLMORE, and thus indirectly promote our success. [Applause.] I say again that Slavery should not be the sole absorbing theme of our thoughts and actions It is a subject about which in some of its relations to our Country, Government and race those of us who act in the same party hold various opinions. There are other and greater subjects for discussion and control. The Democratic creed embraces many important ideas. The great Democratic Party has always advocated and maintained the most conservative doctrine. It has often rescued us from great dangers. It nerved the heart and the arm of JACKSON when he crushed the United States Bank. It requires unqualified fealty to the Constitution. It upholds the General Government in full integrity and power, while it also secures all sovereignty which under the Federal compact the States have retained. It preaches good will to mankind, but discountenances fanaticism and folly. It proscribes no man but for incapacity or wrong. It demands that the national honor as well as the national rights be maintained at all hazards. It beholds with pleasure the spread of our people, our government, and our institutions for new territory. Its heart beats exultingly as each new star glitters upon our flag, nor will it be less gratified though more and more those lustres be multiplied, Its first, last, best hope is for the permanence of the American Union, however enlarged the limits of our domain. And by its precepts and its practices for the consummation of patriotic objects—for the welfare and glory of our country we hold ourselves ready, one and all to strive, and if need be to perish. [Applause.] For this Democratic Party—its principles and its candidates, we come here now to exchange sympathies. We come to make the welkin ring with cheers—hearty cheers, for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. We mean to toil for their triumph. The "Empire Club" knows how to work, and they will work. We demand of those who manage our State organizations that they proceed at once to remove every obstacle in the way of a perfect union of the Democracy. If they omit this plain duty we will take the matter into our own hands. There is no longer room for discord. The party has agreed upon a platform, and upon the men to uphold it. We mean—we, the masses, mean—to succeed. No individual—no combination of individuals—shall obstruct our progress to triumph. We call upon our candidates to partake with us of this spirit. We call upon BUCHANAN to provide with all speed for the certainty that his Administration when established shall be an Administration for the whole country, guided by the lights of the Democratic faith, but ungovarned by any clique, or faction, or combination of men in the Democratic Party. If all the Democracy unite honestly and warmly in his cause it becomes him to resolve that no proscription in the Democratic family founded on past occurrences shall affect his policy or his actions. We have confidence—entire confidence—that he has already determined upon this line of conduct. And in that faith we shall devote all our energies to his election. [Applause.] Fellow citizens! We known BUCHANAN and his history. He has filled with ability many eminent stations. As our representative in England, he proved himself equal to the prominent men of Europe. He maintained nobly the reputation and rights of our country and his own character as an American citizen. With him at the head of our Government we must command respect abroad and at home. No destructive war will impair our resources or prosperity. The great pacificators and ministers which settle controversies between the United States and Great Britain, have been, and will be, the dollar and the pound sterling, until our honor or rights compel us to engage in war, and then, though our beautiful banner be darkened and dabbled in the smoke and blood of battle, we cannot and will not avoid the strife. That banner, on whatever sea or shore it waves, must be respected. Our Union must and shall be preserved. Our States must continue bound together in embraces of fraternal love. And all this must be accomplished by the thorough dissemination and continuous maintenance of Democratic principles. [Applause.] The Summer will soon pass away. The glories of the American Fall will, ere long, adorn our broad land. The Ides of November will come full of interest and excitement to our country. What shall be the political harvest for us to garner ere the cold December arrives? Shall it be the success of our principles and candidates, or new hoards of dissensions distracting our councils and dividing our influence? Let the people answer. And you, of the Empire Club! let your shouts be heard in the decision. Shout you all for universal union of the entire Democracy, to win a splendid triumph for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. BRADY's conclusion was received with cheers, and he was followed by

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. VAN BUREN was introduced to the assemblage amid loud and repeated cheers. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I received an invitation to meet you here to-night from those who desire to unite the Democracy of New-York in one organization, upon one Electoral Ticket, and upon one State Ticket. It will be three years next Fall since I have had the honor of addressing the Democracy of this City and County. In response to that call, it gives me great pleasure to attend here to-night. For the last six months I have taken little or no part in the political controversies of the day. I attended neither of the State Conventions to send Delegates to Cincinnati. I took no part in the selection of Delegates to those State Conventions. I took no part in the Cincinnati Convention, knew nothing of it, or of what was to, or had transpired there, until, like yourselves, I received the information here. It became, then my duty, as well as yours, to inquire whether there is anything in the proceedings of that Convention that calls upon one who from childhood has belonged to the Democratic party to depart from and abandon that party, and enter now into some other organization. So far from seeing any reason for doing this, all the convictions of my judgment, all the sentiments of my heart, all the reflection that I have been able to give to the subject, satisfy me that it is the highest duty of every New-York Democrat cordially to support the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. [Cheers.] I am aware that some of the gentlemen with whom I have formerly acted—a few, as I trust—see the matter in a different light. Like myself, they form their own convictions, as they had a right to do, and act upon them. They seem to suppose that some new rule has been laid down, or some new principle avowed, upon the subject of Slavery, that calls upon them to quit the Democratic Party. I feel no such thing. Entertaining similar sentiments, in some respects, with themselves, I yet see nothing in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention that calls upon me to quit the party in which I have been born and bred. [Cheers.] I am told that in looking at the resolutions adopted by the Convention, they have been able to discover an intention to apply the power of the Democratic organization for the extension of Slavery to Free Territory. I cannot find any such thing in these resolutions. I have read them carefully, with what little intelligence I have been able to apply to the subject, and find in them no such thing. I offer a reward now to any of these highly intelligent Republican gentlemen to point me, not to an outrage in Kansas, [laughter] not to a scuffle in Washington, not to an improper speech, an improper newspaper article, but to a line or a sentence in the Cincinnati resolutions which advocates or encourages the extension of Slavery to free territory. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, there is no such thing. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention may well be divided into two classes; first, those which express an opinion upon what has passed; second, those that lay down rules for the government of the administration that is to come in, and of the party that is to support that Administration for the future. You will all readily see that when the Convention speak of the past, they speak for themselves; they express their own opinions. To illustrate what I mean, without expressing any opinion upon it, the Convention unanimously indorsed the Administration of President PIERCE. They had a right so to indorse it. He will receive that indorsement as the judgment of intelligent, able, patriotic men; expressed, very likely, upon mature reflection. But it is notorious to you that in the State of New-York there is a very large number of Democrats, and no doubt a very considerable number of them are present, who differ from that opinion. [Laughter.] That is a matter of opinion as to the past, but it is the opinion of the Convention. As such it is entitled to the respect to which I have adverted; but it is by no means necessarily the opinion of him who chooses to support the ticket, notwithstanding this expression of opinion. But when a convention came to speak of the future, they then lay down rules for the Government of the Administration, and lay down rules for the government of the party. And while I am aware that it is entirely possible for a man to support a ticket and spit on the platform, I am one of those who believe that if a man in good faith disagree with a principle of importance laid down by a convention, he ought not in good faith to support the candidates presented by that Convention. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] I believe the principles are more important than the candidates. I believe a party should be homogeneous. I believe a man who enters into the association, secretly or openly, intending to violate the bonds that hold it together, is a traitor to the organization, [cheers;] and I would never support a party unless I approved of all the important principles that were inserted in that party. Don't mention. [Cheers.] What, then, are the resolutions of this Convention? I shall not, of course, undertake to detain you by a minute recital of all those resolutions. I would not, of course, undertake to detain you by explaining each one of them. But I must call your attention to one or two, which I think of paramount importance. I allude, in the first place, to those resolutions which advert to the subject of Slavery. I understand those resolutions to propose that hereafter, in the organization of territory as well as in the legislation by Congress, the whole subject of Slavery should be withdrawn from Congressional action. I understand those resolutions to hold that it is not proper to make Slavery the subject of national political discussion, and I understand those resolutions to say, as was said in 1852, earnestly and reiteratedly now, that we will resist the agitation of the slavery question in Congress or out of Congress, under whatever color or pretext that agitation may be presented. [Cheers.] To those resolutions I cordially subscribe. I regard them as the covenant made by the members of that party, North, South, East and West, to which they should adhere as one of the incidents of their membership in the Democratic Party. I regard that as the platform laid down in '52, by both the great political parties of the country. I understand that as the platform upon which I took my position in Tammany Hall at the time it was laid down, and at the first meeting of the Democracy to ratify the nomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE. I announced then that I believed the State of New-York would stand upon it. It did stand upon it. The people of the whole country, with insignificant exceptions, stood upon it. It is a platform of peace. It is a platform of affection and love. It is a platform of mutual respect and honor. It is the platform of the Constitution, and is essential to the preservation of this Union and this Confederacy, and I would be glad to know what excuse any Democrat of the State of New-York could have who stood upon it in 1852, for not standing upon it now. [Cheers.] The only practical application of this platform to the present day is in regard to the Territory of Kansas. Now, I don't propose to detain you by discussing Kansas. I attach some importance to New-York. I attach some importance to the United States. I attach some importance to our relations to the other countries of the world. I attach some importance to the white people; and I am not going to spend this campaign upon any attempt to discuss the black portion of this population. [Laughter and cheers.] But in regard to Kansas, I think proper to say this much, that, whilst I greatly disapprove of the repeal of the prohibition of Slavery in that Territory, yet it was a constitutional act. Congress had a right, if they chose, to do it, and the power to do it. There were not a hundred white people in the Territory when it was done. They thus threw open to population and settlement the great Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and there are now some 40,000 or 50,000 people there, invited, under a constitutional act, to exercise the right of self-government. And what I say is this, that to take that right from them now, and to impose upon them laws which may be supposed to be adverse to their wishes, would be an act of arbitrary despotism, extraordinary even in one of the old governments of Europe. [Cheers.] The people there are they who are to determine the destinies of that State. They have the right to do it under the Kansas act. They have a right to do it, independent, perhaps of the Kansas act. They are the men interested in it, and those people who are so humane as to disregard themselves and all their own interests to extend their sympathies over theirs, (Kansas,) would do better to let them alone and mind their own business. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Again, the law has been introduced by Senator DOUGLAS which provides for the election of members of a Convention which shall determine whether Kansas shall come into this Confederacy as a State or not; and if they shall so determine, it provides that they shall frame a State Constitution, and Kansas shall be admitted into the confederacy. This election is to be held in November. Now that bill is drafted with extraordinary care. It abolishes all the test laws which have been the subject of so much declamation in this State and elsewhere. It abolishes all those oaths which are required to carry out the Fugitive Slave laws. It abolishes all those special qualifications in regard to voting. Not only does it abolish all those laws, and all the laws which interfere with the freedom of the press, but it prohibits the Kansas Legislature from re-enacting them. It provides that the people driven out of the Territory, if any such there be, may return, and on proof of the fact may vote. It appoints Commissioners to ascertain the votes, and make a registry of them; and it provides for the presence of the whole army of the United States, if necessary, to uphold law and order in Kansas. Now, I say, that that is a reasonable and just bill. No man who is in favor of the pacification of Kansas could be opposed to it. The only objection suggested, or the one that is most urged is, that it would make Kansas a Slave-holding State. Now, for one moment, I will consider that. You are quite well aware that, as occasional publicity is given to my remarks, even when a few of us meet and speak in this confidential way—[laughter]—it is quite as well that I should say what will not injure Mr. BUCHANAN at the South, as what would not injure him at the North; and, therefore, in the present state of that act, I do not deem it necessary to consider whether it would make it a Slave or a Free State. But I say this, that, if it would make it a Slave State, the opponents of Mr. BUCHANAN at the South cannot object to it. And if it would make it a Slave State, then what? Why, Mr. SEWARD proposes to admit Kansas now into the Union, with a State Constitution, which, if it was adopted to-night, the people of Kansas might, next November, under it or in defiance of it, do exactly what Mr. DONOLAS' bill enthorizes them now to do by law. [Cheers.] The right is unquestionable in the State of New-York, or any other State of the confederacy, by an alteration of its Constitution, to establish Slavery, if it likes. If Kansas were admitted under the Topeka constitution, it might do that in November, whether that law was passed or not; and nothing, in my judgment, could be more fatal to the cause of Freedom than the admission of a State with a free Constitution, and its change to Slavery in four months after such admission. Will any honest or honorable man deny that the people who are in Kansas now have just as much right to take part in the formation of a State Constitution as the people who went there six months ago?—that those who took the snap-judgment in Topeka have no special privilege to make a Constitution for all the people who were ready in getting there from Massachusetts, New-York, South Carolina, or any other State? No, it is an act of common justice and fairness to allow the actual settlers of the Territory to frame a State Constitution. And the bill of Mr. DONOLAS, in my opinion, provides for the privileges of actual settlers, and satisfies everybody except the man who wants to make a trade of the Slavery agitation. I have thus adverted, gentlemen, to some of the features of the resolutions, and platform, and policy, of the Democratic Convention. I now leave that subject, and pass immediately to another party, which has been the subject of some discussion in this State. I allude to this Republican Party—a party that is formed upon the single subject, or nearly upon the single subject—for it rests upon two—of Slavery in the first place, and boring Congress for special legislative grants in the next place. I allude particularly to their policy as to the first of these subjects. I have told you what was the Democratic platform. I now ask your attention for a single moment to this Republican platform, because it is upon that, of course, that those of us are asked to stand who are not prepared to support the Democratic policy. It is true that Mr. FREMONT has also the Know-Nothing nomination. It is true that there is also a Know-Nothing candidate for the Vice-Presidency running in company with him, and a Republican candidate for the same office. He is celebrated, and I have no doubt justly so, for his equestrian feats; but it remains to be seen what exhibition he will present when he comes to show himself standing on two platforms and rioting on two horses. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, in constructing the platform, the Republican Party undertook to define the powers of the Government over the subject of Slavery, and in giving their views of it, they resolved "that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained." [Laughter.] Now, the present Constitution is the same as the one that we had at its adoption in 1788. Mr. FREMONT, the candidate of this Republican Party, places himself on this platform and says that it is second only in historical importance to the Declaration of American Independence. Now, let us look, assuming that the Constitution is not changed on this subject since its adoption, with some attention to this matter. What does the Republican Party claim in the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of Slavery? They say no State, no association of individuals, can, under the Constitution, give legal assistance to Slavery in any of the territories of the United States. Now, Slavery was created in defiance of this resolution in Texas, in Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Missouri, in Florida. The surrender of fugitive slaves is in force in all six of the States northwest of the Ohio, in defiance of this resolution. Slavery stands in the District of Columbia, in defiance of this constitutional theory. What is this platform, then? Way, it is incendiary. It is revolutionary. It is in direct violation of the constitutional rights of several of the States of this Union. It is intended to aim a dagger at the heart of this Union, and must necessarily be followed by a dissolution of the Confederacy. Now, upon that platform Mr. FREMONT plants himself. And who do you suppose drew that platform? [A VOICE—WILLIAM H. SEWARD.] There is but one living man who could draw it; a man who has been the subject of some complimentary remarks by the gentleman who preceded me. [Laughter.] And who, as the gentleman has just said, is WILLIAM H. SEWARD? SEWARD alone could have drawn a platform like that. And the reason why he drew it is this: not that he had the faintest hope that this project can be carried out, for he never advocated anything that could be carried out, it is a fundamental principle with him always to advocate something that can never be attained, but that can be eternally agitated. If complaint is made by tenants of the manor in reference to their leases, he hears those complaints; he laments those complaints, but nobody on earth ever heard of his attempting any practical mode of relieving them. If WILLIAM MURDOCH is carried away, the whole country is Anti-Masonic, the public mind is in a ferment, and Mr. SEWARD is in his element. But what does he propose? Is it to punish the murderers of MORGAN? "No," he says, "that is the very thing we will never agree to" But to keep up in New-York an agitation which may be made the means of political advancement, and which could never, by any possibility, come to any practical result. Such, too, is his policy in regard to the internal improvement of this State. If the necessity for the erection of a canal becomes apparent, Mr. SEWARD advocates that; but the instant the danger of a canal being built presents itself, he advocates a widely extended system, which can never by any possibility be completed, and which, if it were, would be followed by the bankruptcy of the State.

On the question of Slavery this attempt to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States,—this undertaking to break down a constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves,—this attempt to erect a "higher law" in the face of the Constitution of the United States and the paramount laws of the country,—these are only the fold by which he strives to satisfy a spirit of eternal agitation without the slightest hope of effecting any practical result, because the instant the measure is completed and the thing accomplished, SEWARD's pipe is out, and there is no more honest to be got by his talking. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, gentlemen, the foundation of all this agitation is hostility to the South, and we are told by papers in this City, and told by public speakers that we ought to be hostile to the South, as it is said, because of their ingratitude. That has been frequently stated, and it is, I suppose, a subject on which I have not sufficient information to speak. Now, in this respect there is a wide difference between a Democrat and a Federalist. The moment you say to a Federalist, "Let us have a slap at the South," he spits on his hands, rolls up his sleeves, and squares himself for a "set-to." If, in addition to being a Federalist, he happens to have been a Tory in the Revolution, or a Hartford Conventionist in the last war, and you tell him "Great Britain is siding with you against the South on the subject of Slavery," then his felicity is complete.

But the moment you say the same thing to a Democrat, as I once in my life had the misfortune to be obliged to say to them, they require an argument to show why men who have stood shoulder to shoulder in the revolution, who have stood by each other in the great battles for the Constitution under JEFFERSON, under MADISON, under JACKSON, under POLK and under PIERCE, who have been declared by Mr. JEFFERSON to be natural allies, are to be drawn up in battle and to wage fierce war against each other. And it is not possible to show them, as it should be, that there is any necessity or any propriety in such a contest, while the history of the New-York Democracy ought to show that we are not the men to engage in any such controversy. Mr. VAN BUREN referred to the contests of 1840 and 1841 as illustrative of the brotherly spirit ever exhibited and the manly support ever rendered to the Northern Democracy by their brethren of the South. So, too, he continued, in 1856, when we are again reminded of the ingratitude of the South. An election was coming on in which the existence of the South depended upon the result; and their ability, in my humble judgment, to remain with honor in this confederacy depends upon the prostration of the Republicans. And yet notwithstanding that, you found the South, the weaker portion of this confederacy, coming up with unexampled unanimity to sustain a Northern man who had materially impaired his popularity at the North, and hazarded his success in the campaign by the course he had taken, fearless of the results, willing to stand the storm of persecution, willing to support to the extent of their ability, the man who had desired to stand by them—voting with unparalleled unanimity for him, over and over and over again in the Convention. [Cheers.] Nay more, a portion of the New-York Democracy which was not regarded as sound by Maine and Indiana, was cordially welcomed into the Democratic ranks by Arkansas and South Carolina, and Georgia and Mississippi, and Alabama, all of them ungrateful Southern States. [Cheers.] What is this gratitude that politicians speak of? The politician should serve his whole country. He claims to serve his whole country. He has no special claim upon any particular section of the Union for any act he may have performed. And the last place, in my humble judgment, where we should expect to hear of this argument of the ingratitude of the South is right here within the hearing and sight of old Tammany Hall, and amongst the old Jackson Democracy of the City and County of New-York. We are told, Gentlemen, that Mr. BUCHANAN is a Federalist; and I read the other day in the New-York *Tribune*, a couple of columns to prove that Mr. BUCHANAN was a Federalist. I ran it through very rapidly, fearing that it would be followed by an announcement that as he was a Federalist they were going to support him. [Cheers and laughter.] The consternation and embarrassment as to his political position is altogether upon the side of the Whigs of the country, who will not support him, they say, notwithstanding they claim that he belongs to themselves. The speaker briefly reviewed Mr. BUCHANAN's official career, in which he said that when he had proved himself a soldier and a patriot, an American and a statesman, the Democracy of the Union conclude he was a Democrat. [Applause.] HENRY CLAY was a Democrat—the idol of the Democratic Party in Kentucky, till he came to the Speaker's Chair. Eloquent, able, accomplished, honest—none more so. In an evil hour for himself—in an evil hour for the Democratic Party—he quit their ranks and joined the Federalists. What then? Why, in 1840, when they had the power to elect anybody they chose, they cast Mr. CLAY aside. In 1848, when Democratic discessions made it certain that they would be elected, they cast him aside again, for a gallant soldier who belonged to no political party, and had never given a Whig vote. Defeated, disappointed, broken in spirit and in health, Mr. CLAY drew his enfeebled frame to Washington and breathed his last dying breath at the very door of the Whig Party, as a lasting monument of their ingratitude. If history were philosophy, teaching by example, then the Democratic treatment of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Whig treatment of Mr. CLAY were full of instruction. Instruction to those who are coming into the Democratic Party as well as to those who are going out of it.

In reference to the foreign policy of the country the Cincinnati Convention declared that the United States have cast off their swaddling clothes; that they are to assume a position among the nations of the earth; that they are to have a name, a will, a policy, and a power to make it effective; that those who come here from the old world come not only to a place able to give them the protection of life and liberty, but to give them a name abroad as well as at home, which will uphold the just rights of the American citizen, and his rights to his property, wherever he or that property may be found. He (the speaker) attached great importance to that resolution; he believed that the United States ought to have a policy of their own; he believed that when they wanted to recognize a Government, they ought to recognize it, no matter who liked it; he believed that when they wanted to dismiss a Minister, they ought to dismiss him, no matter who liked it; [applause,] and he believed that it was audacious in a little island in the sea, with one hand upon the Australias, and the other upon the Indies, crowding upon our Northern frontier, and dictating to us what shall be the form in which we shall communicate with our Pacific possessions. [Applause.] And while he would deprecate difficulty with any foreign power, he believed that whatever was right to the United States should be enforced at all hazards. This, by no means, would lead to war. Nations, like individuals, were likely to be assailed when it was known that they were ready and able to defend themselves. Did General JACKSON's demand for the $25,000,000 to sustain a war bring about a war? No, but it brought in the money. Did the dismissal of CRAMPTON bring war? No, it brought peace.

He now wished to say a word as to our own State, though he felt that he had detained them altogether too long. [Cries of "go on, John."] It was all very well to tell us about the outrages in Kansas, and about Slavery, and so on, but they ought to bear in mind that we who live here, live under a Know-Nothing, Maine Law, incompetent and corrupt administration. Now anybody might defend himself who wanted to, and anybody might assail anybody else that wanted to, but he proposed to be plaintiff here for the State of New-York, and to have this Administration for the defendant. They were the opposition here, and there was plenty of room for the exercise of all the power which properly belongs to an opposition. He wouldn't stop now to allude to the conduct of the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, because it might be that they would both be dropped at the next election, and then anything he had to say about them would be entirely superfluous. He would pass over their conduct in reference to the Maine Law he would pass over their conduct in office; he would pass over the fact that our Legislature was openly in the market, and that anybody might take it by contract by going up to Albany, and paying half a dozen men. What he wished to call their attention to now was, that this nomination of Mr. FREMONT was made for the purpose of carrying the State of New-York. There was no man connected with that Convention at Philadelphia, who had the remotest idea that he could be elected President of the United States. On the contrary, it was because they knew that Mr. BUCHANAN would be elected, and because it was necessary to have control of the largest State in the Union, and the richest treasury in the United States, except the National treasury; that the plan was adopted to nominate FREMONT, so that this State Government might be handed over to SEWARD, whilst FREMONT should foot the bills after the election. Now he did not wish to speak of Governor SEWARD with any unkindness, he did not know him, [laughter.] He proposed to cite however, the testimony of one who did. (Mr VAN BUREN here read from an article by HORACE GREELEY, in the *Tribune* of the 7th of February, 1855, in the course of which Mr. GREELEY accused Mr. SEWARD of never having denounced in the Senate any of the numerous acts of public robbing and official peculation that were being daily perpetrated upon the funds of the Government.) That, the speaker observed, was a picture of the chief, painted by his first lieutenant.

Now, what he had to say was this, that any New-York Democrat who quits the side of old TOM BENTON, and DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and W. L. MARCY, and SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, and FLAGG, and DICK ROWELL, to take rank under such a party as that, might rely upon it that, in anticipation of the rout that will follow to that party, he had better be looking after a good Samaritan, even if he had not fallen among thieves. [Laughter.] Mr. VAN BUREN then adverted to the proposed suspension of Mr. CLARK, the State Treasurer, on charges preferred by the State Engineer, and he understood also by the Lieutenant-Governor, as one of a series of acts the object of which was to enable the Seward Party to seize all the money. To be sure that was not an outrage in Kansas, it was only a robbery here, and therefore he begged their pardon for alluding to it. Now, that was the party they had to meet, and if anything on earth would unite the old Jackson Democracy it was that. Let their slogan be—New-York must be redeemed, and after the election let the wildest hurrah that shall ring through the air, and the noblest salute fired, be those which announce, New-York gives 35,000 majority for BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF HON. F. B. STANTON.

Hon. F. B. STANTON, of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He was delighted to be present at that great meeting. He was always ready to raise his voice in the cause, but as a native of another State, and that a Southern one,

OUR COUNTRY'S TROUBLES.

The Philadelphia Pulpit Upon Politics.

Sermon Preached by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, in Philadelphia, June 29, 1856.

"Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it: or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it."—*1 Cor., xii., 26.*

It is a mooted question how far the Christian pulpit may and ought to be enlisted in the consideration of current events, and the discussion of questions of public interest. It is undoubtedly a great evil when the teachers of religion forsake their appropriate themes to mingle in all the hasted controversies of the day. Nothing could be more calculated to break down the influence of the ministry, and to rear up insuperable barriers of angry prejudice against the message of mercy which it is its business to declare. But may there not also be an opposite extreme? May there not be silence when great principles are at stake? May not great wrongs go unchallenged of the pulpit till there be supposed nothing in them inconsistent with religion? May not the dread of offence be carried so far as to put the pulpit in bondage? And may not the refusal to take sides in great questions of public opinion result in the Gospel's being supposed to have nothing to do with the affairs of society, and in contempt on all hands for the ministry, for its fear of speaking out? Ministers have the same interest in society and its institutions as other citizens; perhaps more so: for their happiness is peculiarly bound up in the right influence of religions and moral principles upon the community. Society can suffer in no member without a true-hearted Christian ministry's suffering with it.

Religion itself, moreover, is often vitally affected by events transpiring in social and political life. Evil principles may be at work in the social system, whose ultimate tendency is to destroy the practical influence of Christianity over the conduct of men, and to undermine the foundations of their faith. Is the pulpit to keep silence until the adversaries of the faith, having completely invested it with intrenchments in public custom and opinion, are boldly demanding its surrender? Human nature is a unit. Its many interests are but one body. And the sufferings of any one of its members are felt in the vital organs. Questions of social and political economy, as well as of moral principle, may be the media of deadly wounds to the religious life. In fact, Christianity enters into every interest of man. And as Christians and Christian ministers, we are interested in everything that concerns humanity. We cannot disconnect our religion from the details of our common life. It effects or is affected by them all. "They are many members, yet but one body. And the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again, the head to the feet, I have no need of you." "And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." Owing to the close intercourse of sympathy and influence, the events of the day may assume a deep religious significance. The same events which in one aspect agitate commercial interests, and in another convulse the political circles, may in yet another be fraught with stirring interest for the religious community. And while they awaken great contention on the plane of social or political life they may also from the higher stand-point of the Christian patriot be seen to affect the dearest rights and interests of men, and to endanger great principles to the support of which the pulpit is bound. At such times the Christian ministry may be criminal if it does not speak out boldly in behalf of right, carefully avoiding, indeed, the arousing of those passions which belong to the lower aspect of events, but fearlessly and dispassionately directing public sentiment by the higher principles of divine revelation.

It seems to me that we have now reached such a time. Events are transpiring which bear most momentously on all our rights as men and duties as Christians. All that is most dear and valuable to us as citizens is put in jeopardy. The principles and influence of Christianity, which first founded our institutions, can alone preserve them to us in their integrity in the present crisis. And I claim the right as a Christian minister to declare what I believe to be important truth, and to do my part, small as it may be, towards the settlement of the difficulties which encompass us.

I claim a patient hearing, and a candid comparison with the principles of the Bible. If I am wrong, I am open to conviction; if I am right, the declaration of the truth will prove the responsibility of walking by its light. With this prefatory statement let me call your attention—

I. To the evils to be deplored.

For the first time in the history of this country, it is the scene of civil war. Armed men, in battle array, are marching on its soil, and carrying with them all the horrors of a hostile invasion. Towns are sacked, houses pillaged, property plundered and destroyed, women and children driven in terror from their homes, and men shot down by their own doors! Society is in confusion, public security at an end, peaceful industry interrupted, and a thriving Territory reduced to a state of nature, where the only protection is that of force, and the household cannot lie down at night without fear of the assassin. Families are driven out from lands which they have tilled and houses which they have built, and warned to leave the country or be hung. Fields lie unsown, and crops are left unplowed because armed marauders have stolen the farmer's horses and killed his oxen, and obliged him to skulk in secret for fear of his life, or join bodies of his neighbors who have armed in defence of their homes and families. All the horrors which existed when invading armies marched with blood and desolation on our soil; all the suffering which drenched our frontiers when the war-whoop of the savage around the sleeping household for the tomahawk and the fangor, are now renewed in unhappy Kansas. Hardly a day passes without bringing telegraphic news of some new outrage, so dreadful that we can scarce realize its possibility, or arouse ourselves to feel as the occasion demands. And who are the authors of all these outrages on American citizens? Not the savage Indian nor the foreign invader, but their own countrymen, citizens of our own free and happy land, imbruing their hands in brothers' blood! And what is the crime for which their brothers are thus subjected to invasion and violence? Merely *difference of opinion*. Merely assertion of their right to think, speak, write, and act according to their own conscience and interests in forming the institutions of a Territory into which the capital and population of the country were invited by a solemn act of the Federal Government. On the 30th of May, 1854, the Territory of Kansas was thrown open to settlers by act of Congress, and the privilege of determining the character of its institutions accorded to those who should become residents of its soil. Attracted by this opening for industry and enterprise, large numbers of persons from all sections of the country emigrated to the Territory, and soon made its prairies to smile with cultivation, and dotted its surface with towns and villages. Never country opened with brighter prospects. But how soon was the bright morn overcast! On the 29th of November, 1854, the infant Territory was to elect a Delegate to appear and speak in its behalf in the National Congress. On that day more than one thousand armed men from an adjoining State invaded the Territory, drove judges and legal voters from the polls, and by fraudulent ballots elected a man of their own. On the 30th of March, 1855, the inhabitants of Kansas were to have elected their Territorial Legislature. More than four thousand armed from the same State again invaded the Territory, took possession of the polls and elected their own candidates, some of them residents of their own State. The recent investigations of the Congressional Committee have proved that of five thousand five hundred votes cast on that day, less than one thousand were of actual residents of the Territory. Surely it was bad enough to see a Legislature imposed on them by force and fraud. But what sort of laws did they pass? Hear, and ask yourself whether we live in the Nineteenth Century, and in a free and Christian Republic. They reënacted in a mass all the slave laws of Missouri, merely adding that wherever the word "State" occurs in them it shall be construed to mean "Territory." They made the non-admission of the right to hold slaves in the Territory a disqualification for sitting as Juror. They enacted that to say that persons have not a right to hold slaves in that Territory should be punished with two years' imprisonment at hard labor. That writing, printing, or circulating anything against Slavery should be punished with five years' imprisonment at hard labor. That the harboring of fugitive slaves should be punished with five years' imprisonment at hard labor. That assisting slaves to escape should be punished with *death*. That assisting slaves to escape from any Territory, and take refuge in that Territory, should be punished with *death*. That the printing or circulation of publications calculated to incite slaves to insurrection, should be punished with *death*. To secure these laws perpetuity, they enacted that all who do not swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law should be disqualified as voters, but that any one might vote who will pay $1, and swear to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska bill. And, still further to guard against all contingencies, they appointed non-residents to town and county offices for six years ahead.

Thus, by one stroke of combined fraud and force, the great question of social rights, whose settlement had been pledged to the citizens themselves, were decided by an invading army, whose agents established Slavery against the wishes of the people, disfranchise all who oppose it, open the polls to all Pro-Slavery non-residents, and shut up all who speak, write, print or circulate anything against it with long imprisonment at hard labor. What has become of the rights of American citizens? Talk of obedience to law! Would you, would any American, obey such laws so imposed? Where were the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers if such oppression could be submitted to? Where is our Republican Government if such rights can be taken away?

But what was done in opposition? There was no armed resistance, no collision with unlawful authority. The people of Kansas simply denied the legality of the enactments and the obligation of obedience, and then, falling back on inherent rights, went through the preliminaries of a State organization, and applied to Congress for relief. That relief has not been yet afforded. And what has since transpired? A third, fourth and fifth armed invasion has taken place, each with increased aggravation of outrage. Pillage, and plunder, and murder, have increased from day to day. Large bodies of armed men from distant and adjoining States are in the Territory, with no attempt at becoming settlers, without means of honest support, living by the pillage of those who differ from themselves in sentiment, and perpetrating cruelties unknown even in war. Government troops have been used to overawe all attempts at resistance, and moved about so as to expose unprotected towns to violence. A fourfold process of oppression has been used to ruin and drive out those whose only crime is the claiming of rights guaranteed to them by the very law which invited them to Kansas. First, innumerable indictments for imaginary crimes are made out by a corrupt judiciary against all Free-State men of influence, while the worst of crimes, by men of opposite politics, have gone unnoticed. Secondly, armed hordes of ruffians, under pretence of maintaining "law and order," patrol the country, committing all the outrages which have been described. Thirdly, the U. S. dragoons are made use of by the local authorities to suppress any risings for self-defence, and kept out of the way when attacks are to be made. And, lastly, "Vigilance Committees" are appointed to drive off, with threats of "Lynch law," all those who, by the other methods, have not been subdued. All this has been going on for months. And recent accounts announce that the sufferers themselves are driven by desperation to armed defence, and the hostile bands are now watching each other, and meeting in deadly conflict. Civil war is begun. And where is it to end, unless it can be suppressed at once in the place of its birth? Let it not be said that we have no interest in the matter. Distant and feeble as she may be, Kansas is a member of our body politic. The same life-blood which nourishes our own community flows through her. And the wounds and anguish which she endures are felt even to the remotest parts of the republic. Ties of friendship and of blood unite her suffering children to all sections of our country. And were these wanting, a common nationality binds them in one body to us all, and the great heart of humanity enfolds them in its sympathies. "Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it."

At the same time that these events have been transpiring, another scene has been enacted which has inflicted a still deeper wound on the honor and peace of our country. A member of the Senate of the United States, a man honored equally for his virtues and his attainments, has been stricken down and beaten by a member of Congress till his blood stained the floor of the Senate, for words spoken in debate. It matters not what were the words which gave offence, though it may well be supposed that language unchallenged at the time by a body whose majority were in opposition to the speaker, did not transgress the ordinary limits of parliamentary debate. It matters not what were the words, nor who the speaker, nor who the assailant. It was a principle which was stricken down. And the principle is one of the pillars of our free institutions. Without the right of freedom of speech, neither our liberties nor our religion are secure. If the hindgeon is to be the ruling power in our country, where will he our boasted freedom and national Christianity? If the flag of our country and the symbols of her liberty cannot protect the members of her Government within the walls of her Capitol, in the discharge of their official duty, what is to become of our Republic? With the freedom of the Press overthrown in Kansas, and the freedom of the Senate assailed in Washington, how long before the freedom of the pulpit shall be also at the mercy of a popular majority or of a reckless and excitable bully? There is not a legislator, or an editor, or a clergymen in the country, whose right to advocate what he conscientiously believes, nor a citizen whose right to representation of his sentiments, has not been assailed in the blows which laid the eloquent SUMNER senseless on the Senate Chamber. But the act itself is not so ominous of evil as its indorsement. To hear it defended and eulogized throughout the whole section represented by the assassin, by public assemblies giving votes of thanks for his iniquity, by the press almost unanimously holding it up as worthy of imitation, and by fellow-representatives who screen the offender from punishment, may well make one feel sadly apprehensive for our country. It indicates that we are becoming unworthy of our heritage, and that the sentiment of justice and right has rotted away in the foundation of government. Alas for our country, when the makers of her laws dare not speak in defence of what they deem human right, or must go armed with deadly weapons for protection in the discharge of their duty! God forbid that the ministers of religion should refuse to speak in reprobation of the evil.

II. But let us look, secondly, at the *impelling principle* of these outrages. They have all one impulse, the aggressive spirit of Slavery. Let it be noted and remembered that all these wrongs grew out of a determination to extend the area of human bondage. Why are armed hordes now traversing Kansas with pillage and murder? Simply that they may extend over it the blight of Slavery. Why are men illegally arrested, robbed, driven from home, hunted like beasts, or shot down dead in the fields? Simply because they desire to save their home and family from the blight of Slavery. Why are they denied the protection of a Government whose pride it is to protect its citizens to the furthest verge of the habitable globe? Merely because they will not submit to force and fraud to be cursed with Slavery. Why was Senator SUMNER assailed and beaten in the Senate? Merely because he spoke too pointedly and plainly for their deliverance from the attempted curse of Slavery. The sole impulse of all these outrages is the desire to extend Slavery. The sole crime of the sufferers is the invincible desire to be free. The blood of a Senator has stained the floor of the Senate chamber, the blood of her citizens has been poured out like water on the virgin soil of Kansas, merely that it may be made a land of bondage. The whole South is aroused and pours fourth invading armies, and the whole influence and power of the Federal Government are employed to aid them, merely because two actual residents of Kansas, in the exercise of the rights guaranteed them by the law which opened the Territory to settlers, are largely determined that it shall be free. Ignoble contest! Where Slavery is let it remain. Let it be apologized for and mitigated as it can. I am not one of those who would attack the South for the inheritance of perplexity and shame which Northern cupidity was originally a joint agent in introducing. Let them mourn over the embarrassments and evils of their lot, and strive to discharge their duty as Christian masters to the people they have found dependent and in servitude. Thus out of their birthright of misfortune may work out a blessing to the subject race, and a mission of mercy for themselves. To apologize for an involuntary evil is one thing. To strive to extend and perpetuate it is another. We may regard the former with the truest charity. But as freemen and Christians, what must we say of the latter?

But why are Southern men so madly resolved that Kansas shall be thrown open to Slavery? Is it because they desire themselves to be residents of the country? Very few of them have any such idea. But it will give them, first, an increase of political power. It will wheel another State into the phalanx, and give them two more Senatorial votes for that control of the Government which the far swifter progress of the Free States has taken from them in the House of Representatives. Few among us have reflected on the political power given by Slavery to the few. Three-fifths of all the slaves are counted in with the whites as the basis of representation, largely increasing the political importance of the white person at the South over the white person at the North. Of the whites, large numbers are either disfranchised by a property qualification, or are completely under the control of their wealthier neighbors. Political honors and influence are confined to a few. In the whole sixteen slaveholding States there are less than 100,000 persons owning more than ten slaves each. How many of these are desirous of deserting their plantations and emigrating to Kansas? But these are the persons who control the policy of sixteen States, and by their influence at home and at the North have controlled the policy and monopolized the honors of the General Government. Is it to be wondered at that they should make such desperate efforts to extend so disproportionate an importance? And as it grows so it will grow, until the whole land of liberty shall be made tributary to the perpetuation of human bondage.

The establishment of Slavery in Kansas will give them, secondly, a new market for slaves. The pecuniary value of Slavery arises not from the productiveness of slave labor. It costs much and produces little, wastes largely and wears out the soil it cultivates. Left to itself it impoverishes, in the long run, both land and owner, and would gradually work out its own extermination. But slave-breeding compensates for the expensiveness of slave labor. To breed human beings for sale, to rear immortal souls that they may be driven like cattle to the market and sold to the highest bidder, is a profitable business. Families and estates are maintained by such breeding and sale, often of blood relations. To keep up the price the market must be extended. New States and Territories must have their virgin soil thrown open to Slavery, and, as their lands also become impoverished, join the slave-breeding States in the ceaseless cry of the horse-leech and her daughters. Kansas is now invaded and outraged merely that it may be made a land of bondage, and that, for the increase of a political power inimical to our free institutions, and a stimulus to the breeding of human beings for sale.

And what is the pretence under which these evil deeds are covered up, and the acquiescence of the country in them is sought? It is the equal right of man of all sections of the country to go with their property into the national territory. It said that to deny the right of slaveholders to carry their property there, is to destroy the equality of our citizens. As this is the grand plea, which is designed to, and to some extent does, impose on the public mind for excuse of all these enormities, it is essential that it should be examined. Let it be observed then, in the first place, that the claimed right of carrying one's *identical property* with him in removal, is an absurdity. How much property is there in its nature so local that it *cannot* be removed? Who could remove his farm, or his fishery, or his water-power? Yet who ever thought of declaiming against the injustice of Nature and Providence, because he could not take them to Kansas? The principle of their sale is the right to take to Kansas the proceeds of the sale of his slaves, as well as the proceeds of the sale of his plantation? Secondly, the right of property in human beings is not a natural right, but merely the result of local laws. Outside the jurisdiction of those laws, the right does not exist. There are States where lotteries are not allowed by law. A lottery interest is the property of its holder. Because lotteries are prescribed in Kansas or elsewhere, has the lottery-holder cause to complain of the overthrow of his Constitutional rights? Shall Kansas be invaded and drenched in blood because its inhabitants will not pass the local laws which in other States have made lotteries property? With as much reason as because they will not establish property in human flesh and blood. The property which results from local laws can be sold where those local laws have made it valuable, and its proceeds taken wherever the owner may please. And is the Union to be convulsed, a peaceful Territory made the scene of war, and industrious citizens robbed and murdered, because some hot-headed individual has received that instead of taking his thousand dollars to Kansas in gold and silver, he will take it in the shape of a lottery office or a brother man? Let the flimsy pretext be understood. If the right of holding human beings as property results merely from local law, it is limited by the law which created it. If it be a natural right, it is as indefeasible in Pennsylvania as it is in Kansas. And this will be the final issue.

But thirdly, it seems to be entirely forgotten that there are rights on the other side. It is a fundamental principle in law that one man must not, by his property, injure that of his neighbors. The welfare of the one must give way to the welfare of the many. Now if one man has property in a fellow, there are thousands of others who have more undoubted property in themselves. If one claims the right of making the bodily labor of his fellow subserve his own comfort and advantage, there are thousands of others who claim a divine and indefeasible right to make their own good arms available to their own support and advancement. And these two rights conflict. For slave labor and free labor are opposed to each other. Slavery degrades bodily labor. It makes a man's bodily strength and manual skill less availing for his own profit and elevation. It thus diminishes and takes away his inherent property in himself. It lessens his pecuniary reward, and shuts up the door of promotion. The question is, therefore, between the right of one man to the muscles of his neighbor, and the right of thousands to the full benefit of their own muscles. It is whether one man is to leave his slave behind him, or whether a thousand white citizens are to be enslaved if they go. The rights of all our laboring classes, ten thousand to one slaveholder, are invaded in the attempt at the violent subjugation of Kansas. Moreover, there are many methods of remunerative labor of more intellectual character that are available only in a free community. In fact, there is scarcely a department of ingenuity or power, which the history and present state of our country do not show to be circumscribed and depreciated by the presence of Slavery. The intellectual, literary and inventive, as well as the bodily powers of man, become less available for individual and special prosperity. Every man, therefore, who is not himself a slaveholder, is interested for himself, his children, his relatives and friends, in the exclusion of Slavery. His property and their property in their own minds and bodies is depreciated by the introduction of slave labor. The inalienable rights which God himself has given to him and them are arrayed against the merely local and transferable, not to say disputable right of the slaveholder. The suffering in Kansas, the suffering of SUMNER, is not in resistance of human rights, but it is martyrdom in defence of the rights of the many against the aggression of a few. And the question is not whether there shall be maintained the rights of a few thousand slaveholders, but whether shall be maintained the rights of millions of freemen.

III. But, thirdly, let us not lose sight of the divine agency in all the troubles which have come upon us. We are taught in Holy Scripture that the providence of God overrules the actions of men no less than the operations of nature. Every human agent is to the Lord only as the sew in the hand of him that shaketh it. No man can have any power at all against the object of his hatred or oppression, except it be given him from above. "Man proposes, but God disposes." And therefore when there is evil in a city or a country, we are to look above the human instrumentalities, and humble ourselves under the hand of God, and inquire why He hath dealt so grievously with us. Especially is this the case in public calamities. For as bodies politic have no existence in the world to come, their judgment and recompense, unlike that of individuals, can take place only in this world. The question which we ought to ask ourselves, therefore, is, "Wherefore hath the Lord dealt thus with His servants?" Many are our national offences. But there is ever a correspondence between the offence and its punishment. And we are to search out the sins and errors for which this special visitation has been sent.

Doubtless one sin for which we are suffering is the base spirit of truckling and pandering to sectional interests and prejudices, which has for so many years characterized the prime movers of our political machinery. Politics have been a mere trade, conducted without honesty or principle for selfish aggrandizement. Vainly do we look for patriotism in the wire-working of our political parties. The whole government is administered upon the principle of the division of the spoils. There has been no prejudice so opposed to the spirit of our institutions, no sectional interest so degrading, that politicel leaders, low and high, were not willing to sell themselves to it for votes. There has been no combination of parties too inconsistent, unprincipled and corrupt to be entered into for the sake of office and public money. In particular, the leading political parties have for years been conducted in rivalry of subservience to the interests of Slavery. The interests of the nation have been disregarded and sacrificed in disgraceful underbidding for the slaveholding vote. There was no depth so low for one party to descend into, that some lower deep still opening wide" was not discovered by the other. For more than a generation has this system of self abasement been going on. No wonder that those who have been the objects of this solicitation should have been educated into the idea that the whole government of the country should be conducted for the benefit of Slavery. If our unhappy country is now suffering from Southern violence, it has been brought on us by that long and increasing self-abasement of Northern politicians. Especially is this the case with our present agitations. A new scene of commotion had been settled by new concessions, to which, for the sake of peace, all parties had assented. The whole land was at rest and quiet. Slavery was demanding nothing more, and its opponents had made up their minds to acquiesce in the settlement, when, for pure party purposes, and for personal aggrandizement, the time honored barrier of freedom was overthrown, as a new bid in the auction which has sacrificed the domain of the nation for the slaveholding vote. Let the authors of the iniquity be nameless here, as they deserve to be in the annals of the Republic. Insane and unprincipled ambition is the source of all the agitation, and turmoil, and bloodshed which has been rending the land asunder. The whole people have witnessed so tamely the successive betrayals of their interests, and voted so docilely on the issue they presented, that hope had been conceived of their unlimited submission. The sectional jealousies which it has stirred up anew, and the attempt to secure, by violence, what Slavery understood to be offered it by the measure, is its natural consequence, and the providential punishment of the nation for the iniquity which it sanctioned and encouraged.

Another political sin for which the nation is thus suffering, is the neglect of political duty by respectable citizens. We have boasted much of our political rights, but we have been sadly unmindful of our political duties. How large a proportion of the most respectable and influential of our citizens have wholly abstained from the nomination and election of our rulers. The whole business of nominations has been given up to caucuses, chiefly composed of the ambitious and the vile. Assemblies in which no respectable person could appear have brought out candidates of their own for inferior offices, and conventions of interested men have long wrangled out the nomination to higher posts of those to whose election they could pin their own hopes of office to be acquired or retained. All honesty and all patriotism have quite disappeared from our political system. Politics have become a trade so low that few respectable men dare touch it. Not an election can be carried without money, and bargaining and rum. And in consequence not a hill can be carried through our national legislature without bribes. Yet orderly and respectable citizens see these iniquities without troubling themselves for their correction. Absorbed in their own business and comfort, they leave the rule of the country they care not to whom. And yet they boast of their political rights. But God has given no right without obligation of use. The right of self-government involves the duty of self-government, the duty of selecting and electing the rulers of our people. This sacred duty, due to ourselves, mankind and God has been wofully neglected, and, therefore, God has turned our neglect into our punishment, and chastised the land with misrule and civil war.

Kindred and consequential to these has been another sin—the entire divorce of the whole system of politics from the fear of God. If respectable men when they keep aloof from the selection of candidates for office, also threw away their allegiance to party, the evil would be less. But, by a strange confusion of moral sense, the obligation to party is made unquestionable and supreme. No matter what may be the character of its agents—no matter what may be the evil principle or iniquitous measures incorporated in its action, how many good men there are for whom the single consideration, that it is the action of their own party, is enough. They ask no questions, listen to no argument, recognize no higher authority. How few Christian men ever think of taking counsel of God in questions of public affairs, and giving religion the control of their politics. How few citizens recognize their responsibility to God for their political influence. How few men of principle bring their political conduct to the same tests as their ordinary intercourse. Now, let it be remembered, that the ultimate responsibility of every measure rests with the people, and in this matter, as in all others, each one must answer for himself. Caucuses of the idle and dissolute may nominate who they please, leaders of political parties may venture on what iniquities they will, but to the people belongs the responsibility of their adoption. Without the sanction of the people they sink into the obscurity which they deserve. It is on this principle that God is dealing with us as a people—

The American people have been characterized by a blind and unscrupulous adherence to party—the political morality of our country has become a by-word and a hissing—the whole people, by negligence or party-spirit, have become partakers in the guilt of actions which, if they had not been in politics, would be a loathing to the moral sense of the community. And, therefore, God has punished the nation with the legitimate results of their own misconduct.

For these national offences God has justly brought upon us disgrace and suffering, and a discord which threatens the direst disasters in the future.

IV. But let us inquire, fourthly, into the *providential design* of these afflictions. What lesson are they sent to teach, what practical end to secure? Why have the truckling subserviency of Northern politicians and the arrogant aggressions of the slave power been allowed to proceed so far unchecked, and to bring forth such disastrous fruits? Is it not to bring back the public mind to the views of Slavery which were entertained at the formation of our Government, and so to open anew the way for its amelioration and ultimate removal? A great change has come over the public sentiment in regard to Slavery within the last twenty-five or thirty years. Previous to that time it found its apologists neither North nor South. It was lamented and deplored on every hand as a necessary evil. The most that could be said in regard to it was that living men were not responsible for its introduction, and that it was not yet safe to attempt its abrogation. All professed to look forward to a time when it should cease to be. With this view all moderate men were satisfied. They blushed at it as an anomaly in the land of freedom, and mourned over it before God as an evil they would not have laid to their charge. The strengthening of liberty, the growth of civilization, and the influence of Christianity, then held out the hope of approaching deliverance. And the feeling of many pious and excellent people is still the same. But the public aspect and expression of Slavery is entirely altered. It is now claimed on the one hand, and the doctrine is assented to on the other, that it is a fundamental part of our national policy; that our Constitution is designed for its protection, and that it is to grow and extend itself without limit on the national territory. All hope and idea of its removal is discarded. It is transformed into a permanent element of American society. The programmes of political leaders now allow no hope to the unfortunate slave and his no less unfortunate master. The inherited evil is transformed into the wilful sin of the present generation. The original sin of Slavery is fast becoming, through corrupt politicians, the free-will crime of the American people. This presents the matter in a very different aspect before God and this civilized world. Whatever may be said in the way of temporary extenuation, Slavery and human right, Slavery and the Christian law of love, are in irreconcilable opposition. To do the best we can with an inherited evil, until Providence permits us to put it away, may receive blessing from the Lord. But because of some incidental advantages, to resolve on its permanence and extension, will surely receive his curse, and bring ruin to our country. So gradually has the change of temper and purpose been introduced, that, as a nation, we were hardly aware of the sin in which we were becoming ensnared. But the recent events have given such a shock to the spirit of freedom as to arouse the nation to perceive the gulf before us. May it be made the means of a recoil of public sentiment which shall put the system of human bondage back where it was at the formation of our Government. May this demonstration of its spirit and tendency prevent all tampering with it in future. Thus God will make the wrath of man to praise Him; and then, doubtless, the remainder of wrath will He restrain.

V. It now remains that we should consider the duties of the present crisis. The time will not allow more than a brief enumeration.

1. The first duty of the crisis is a right public sentiment. Ours is a government of opinion. To public opinion every party and every coalition is compelled to bow. It is mightier than bayonets. The only difficulty is in bringing the national mind to a decision. There is freer circulation of news in this country than in any other, and yet there is surprising ignorance and unconcern of what is taking place in the country. Many of our countrymen have no adequate idea of what has occurred in Kansas. They know that there has been trouble and fighting, but their information is most partial and incorrect. Very few of the political journals have presented a faithful report of facts. They have been advocates and not witnesses, catching up events for special pleading for party effect, instead of relating the whole truth before the tribunal of the people. Now let every person seek to inform himself and his neighbors of events as they are. Put the facts before the people. Let them know the outrages which have been committed. Let them understand the spirit which has actuated them, and the end at which they aim. Let them be taught to view the facts and principles of the present crisis, irrespective of party affinities. And who can doubt that the American people will condemn this imbruing of hands in brothers' blood, and tyrannizing over brethren in questions of right; rebuke the aggressor, and spread the mighty shield of public sympathy and favor over the persecuted. This cause is to be tried, not by violence, but at the bar of public opinion. And whenever an intelligent decision on full and impartial testimony shall be given by the tribunal, all the agitators will be powerless. Violent men, on all sides, may threaten what they please. They might as well threaten the Pacific Ocean as the resolved judgment and conscience of the nation. Our first duty is, therefore, to enlighten the public mind. Make the daily journals feel that it is their interest to spread all the facts and the testimony of all sides before their readers. Make use of the mail for distribution of documents to your acquaintance. Organize a system of political colportage, which shall leave tracts at every man's door, and through the crowds at the markets send them everywhere on the wings of the wind. This is the true system of Republican Government, and the true way to correct a public evil.

2. A second duty of this crisis is the pecuniary relief of the sufferers in Kansas. The operations of husbandry have been broken up by ruthless invaders. There will be no crops to nourish the inhabitants. Every department of trade and labor has been so paralyzed by fear and violence that industrious men are without the means of livelihood. Behind all the other enemies of Kansas stalks famine, threatening to complete the extermination. Families are compelled to leave their homes and farms for want of bread. Besides which, insatiable robbery has plundered hundreds of everything that could be carried off. Horses, wagons, oxen, cows, sheep, provisions, clothing, money have been seized in broad daylight by roving marauders. The suffering inhabitants must return penniless to their former homes, or they must starve on the spot amidst their own fertile but desolated fields. Send them the relief of which they need. Cheer their disconsolate spirits by the knowledge that there are thousands of their countrymen who sympathize with their misfortunes and condemn their wrongs. Give them food to eat and raiment to put on. Provide them with bread in the wilderness, and bid them remain and put their trust in the God of forces. The agencies of collection and distribution are already organized. Our brethren in other cities have already begun to pour in their benefactions. Let the city of the peace and liberty-loving PENN emulate their example.

3. The third duty of the crisis is the reinforcement of the pioneers in Kansas with Free-State settlers. The organic law of the Territory has guaranteed to its actual settlers the right of determining their own institutions. The American people will see that that right is not defeated by force or fraud. The soil was once consecrated unto Freedom. It is yet pledged to Freedom, if free men have the enterprise to settle it. If four to one is not a sufficient majority to secure the pledged result, then send ten to one. If 20,000 will not make it free, then pour in 100,000. The law of majorities is to settle it. Let it be so large that force and fraud will be unavailing. Even armed marauders will have to yield to public opinion. Let its expression in the multiplication of liberty-loving settlers be overwhelming. Send men who are industrious and will work; men who are intelligent and know their rights; bold, and will defend them. Send men who are peaceable and patient, who love law and order in its true sense, and have property dependent on its preservation; whose hands love the implements of labor, but who will not hesitate to take down the implements of war to repel the invaders of their households. Send them with their flocks and their herds, with their wives and their little ones, with their saw-mills and their school-masters and their ministers, and let them go up into this land that floweth with milk and honey, and the God who guided Israel will give them an inheritance. The question must be decided not by the rifle and the bowie knife, but by the axe and the ploughshare. Therefore, appeal to no warlike feeling to send counter bands of ruffians for counter outrage, but send settlers of the soil, strong in the conviction of right and resolute in the determination to maintain it.

4. The fourth duty of the crisis is the independent and conscientious use of the ballot box. Let the fear of God and the love of man bring party predilections to an honest argument at the bar of conscience. Party will die, but the country will live. Party will die, but we shall live to answer at a higher tribunal respecting a freeman's privilege and a freeman's duty. We are the sovereigns of the Republic. We are to decide the issues of opinion and the choice of rulers for ourselves. It matters not what interested and designing men on the one side or on the other may agree upon for selfish ends; it is ours to review and decide the question for ourselves, for the benefit of our country. And it is God's to bring us and them into judgment, and to give sentence on our actions according to truth.

5. And finally and chiefly, the crisis calls us to general humiliation and prayer before God. The Lord's hand is to be seen in our afflictions as well as man's. Vainly would the enemies of the public peace have plotted mischief, if the Lord had not allowed them to bring it to pass in punishment of our sins. And vainly shall we endeavor to escape the punishment, unless we humble ourselves before him who has inflicted it. Many and great have been our sins, individual and national. The Lord has been provoked every day by ingratitude, irreligion, and crime. In our prosperity we have forgotten Him who gave us our goodly heritage. We have said: "Who is the Lord; what profit is there if we shall serve Him?" We have been ungrateful for His favors. We have kicked at his judgments. We have gloried in our institutions and Government, as though they were anything without the God who founded them. We have almost deemed it impossible for public and political iniquity to ruin us. And, therefore, we have seen all branches of Government defiled by corruption with an apathy or indolent acquiescence which has made the whole people partakers in the iniquity. Never, till we return unto the Lord, and make our supplication humbly before our Judge, will He remove His chastisements from off our country. All means, all plans will fail without Him. But the Lord is gracious and merciful. He listened to the intercession of Moses for his people, and of Abraham for Sodom; and He will now listen to the prayers of His people. The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much. Let Christian men, then, humble themselves before God. Let them confess the sins of the people and their own implication in them. Let them plead singly and unitedly with God for His overruling Providence in protection of our country. Let them pray daily and earnestly for their rulers and for all in authority. Let them pray for the defeat of iniquity, and the suppression of violence, and the protection of the depressed. Let them pray for the right guidance of the popular mind in the issues before it. Let us all remember that promotion comes not from the North or from the West, nor yet from the South, but that the Lord, He putteth down one and raiseth up another, and beseech his intervention. Let us beseech Him to ameliorate sectional animosities, and to turn the hearts of the people like rivers of water to the common good. Let us thus remember God in our calamity, and the God that maketh men to be of one mind in an house will restore peace to our distracted country, and establish our liberties on an impregnable foundation.

MR. VAN BUREN IN 1848.

Mr. Van Buren's Letter Inaugurating the Free-Soil Movement in 1848.

In 1848, after the nomination of Gen. Cass by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, several of Mr. VAN BUREN's friends addressed him a letter of inquiry upon political topics, and especially upon the Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories by Congress. In reply he wrote a letter, of which the following is the material portion. It has especial interest at the present time:

You desire also my views in regard to the Prohibition by Congress of Slavery in Territories where it does not now exist, and they shall be given in a few words and in a manner which will not, I hope, increase, if it does not diminish, the existing excitement in the public mind.

The illustrious founders of our Government were not insensible to the apparent inconsistency between the perpetuation of Slavery in the United States and the principles of the Revolution as delineated in the Declaration of Independence, and they were too ingenuous in their dispositions to attempt to conceal the impressions by which they were embarrassed. But they knew, also, that its speedy abolition in several of the States was impossible, and its existence in all without fault on the part of the present generation.

They were also too upright, and the fraternal feelings which had carried them through the struggle for independence were too strong to permit them to deal with such a matter upon any other principles than those of liberality and justice. The policy they adopted was to guarantee to the States in which Slavery existed an exclusive control over the subject within their exclusive jurisdictions, but to prevent by united efforts its extension to Territories of the United States in which it did not in fact exist. On all sides the most expedient means to carry out this policy were adopted with alacrity and good feeling. Their first step was to interdict the introduction of Slavery into the North-Western Territory, now covered by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This may justly be regarded as being in the main a Southern measure. The subject was first brought forward in Congress by Mr. JEFFERSON. Virginia made the cession of the Territory upon which the ordinance was intended to operate; and the representatives from all the Slaveholding States gave it a unanimous support. Doubts having arisen in the minds of some whether the ordinance of 1787 was authorized by the articles of confederation, a bill was introduced in the new Congress, at its first session under the Constitution, recognizing and adopting it to the new organization, and it has ever since been treated and regarded as a valid act. This bill received the constitutional approbation of President WASHINGTON, whose highest and sworn duty it was to support the Constitution under which it was enacted. Nor was the North backward in doing its part to sustain the policy which had been so wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the Constitution necessary and sufficient to protect their interest in the States, and they did more.

The trouble apprehended at the commencement of the Government from this source began to show itself as early as the year 1790, in the form of petitions presented to Congress on the subject of Slavery and the slave-trade by the Quakers of Philadelphia and New-York, and by Dr. FRANKLIN, as President of a Society for the Promotion of Abolition. These petitions were in the House of Representatives referred to a Committee of seven, all but one of whom were Northern members, whose report, as amended in Committee of the Whole, affirmed "that Congress have no power to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or of the treatment of them within any of the States, it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulation therein which humanity and true policy might require."

The perseverance and good faith with which both branches of the policy thus adopted have until very recently been recognized and carried out, are highly honorable to the whole country. The peculiar liability of the subject to be converted into an element of political agitation as well in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States, may have led to occasional attempts so to employ it, but these efforts have been very successfully frustrated by the good sense and good feeling of the people in every quarter of the Union. A detailed account of the numerous acts of the Federal Government, sustaining and carrying into full effect the policy of its founders upon the subject of Slavery in the States, and its extension to the Territories, and the steps taken in the non-slaveholding States to suppress or neutralize undue agitation in regard to it, would be alike instructive and honorable to the actors in them.

But it will be readily perceived that this could not be given within the necessary limits of a communication like the present. It must therefore suffice to say that from 1787, the date of the ordinance for the prevention of Slavery in the North-western Territory, down to and including 1838, at least eleven acts of Congress have been passed organizing Territories, which have since become States, in all of which the constitutional power of Congress to interdict the introduction of Slavery into the Territories of the United States, is either directly exercised, or clearly asserted by enactments which, as matters of authority, are tantamount to its existence, and that at the only period when the peace of the slaveholding States was supposed to be seriously endangered by abolition, there was a spontaneous uprising of the people of the North, of both parties, by which agitation was paralyzed, and the South reassured of our fidelity to the compromises of the Constitution.

In the laws for the organization of the Territories which now constitute the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, Slavery was expressly prohibited. The laws for the organization of the Territories of

his election, and yet he was not three weeks in office before he surrendered himself to the same oligarchy that has wielded its power during his Administration, as absolutely as if he had no will or mind of his own, and had no responsibility to any section of the Union except to the 350,000 slaveholders of the South, who now control the Executive, the Judiciary and the Senate. The only voice the Free States have in the Federal Government is in the House of Representatives.

Is it not fair to expect that if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected, the evils that the country has experienced for the last three years will go on increasing during his Administration until the Northern mind will submit no longer to be cheated, bullied, defied and deprived of its just rights and fair representations in the Federal Government.

As one of the leading features of the coming administration, Slavery is to be forced into Kansas. The rivers, the great highway of the nation through Missouri, a Slave State, are to be closed, as they are at present, to the freemen of the North who desire to emigrate to that territory. Those great thoroughfares which have heretofore been looked upon as the pride of the nation, and that steam has rendered so valuable for the transportation of persons or property, must be closed to the freemen of the North, or they must be subjected to examination, insult, loss of property, and turned back, unless they proclaim themselves in favor of the institution of Slavery in this territory. Such means as these are made use of to force Slavery into Kansas. When free emigrants arrive there, after all these difficulties and delays have been surmounted, they must undergo another examination, and swear allegiance to the government of the Slave power organized in Kansas by the Missouri mob, or be deprived of the right of franchise and of holding office. This is the operation of squatter sovereignty, which deprives a man of his citizenship, unless he swears fidelity to Slavery; and all this is to be carried out and put in execution by an armed force, furnished from Missouri—the adjoining Slave State; and the Federal Government, with Federal troops in the Territory, will look on calmly without interfering, so long as the Missouri mob succeeds to enforce Slavery upon Kansas; but if the men from the Free States, who believe in free speech, free territory, free labor, free press, and free men, should be too numerous for the Slave labor, then the Federal troops organized for this special purpose, under the command of a Southern favorite of a Southern secessionist Secretary of War, are to interfere and decide the contest in favor of Slavery in Kansas. So much for the chances of Northern principles and Northern men in Kansas, and all that vast territory North of 36° 30', secured to freedom by solemn compact, in which the great minds of the country united to build up and preserve to freedom, and which the pigmies and traitors, aided by this corrupt administration, have attempted to pull down and destroy. Here is where Gen. PIERCE stands, and here is where JAMES BUCHANAN stands, while asking for the support of the freemen of the North.

A few words about Mr. FILLMORE. Let us examine with what consistency we, as American or Northern freemen, can support him. What are his antecedents? When President of the United States, was he not entirely subservient to the Slave Power? Did he resist the overtures of the Slave Oligarchy of the South, or did he become a willing instrument in their hands? I ask you to look at his acts while President, and let them be the answers to these questions. I will refer you to the Fugitive Slave Law, that makes the freemen of the North slave catchers—that refuses to them the right of trial by Jury—that centres the right of freedom of the man in one judge, and pays him a double fee if he declares him a slave, and only half the fee if he finds him a freeman. This is the power that the Slave Oligarchy of the South exercise at the North, where we have prohibited property in men to our own citizens; and this act bears the signature of MILLARD FILLMORE as President of the United States. I ask you how he can expect the vote of the free North. Can you give him your vote? Can I give him mine? Are these the views you and I entertain in relation to the rights and the duty of the people of the North or mankind? Now, Sir, upon this question alone, without going into all his other acts of subserviency to the South and the Slave Power, let him stand for the suffrages of the freemen of the North.

As to the Americanism of Mr. FILLMORE, you and I have some knowledge of how much he has done to sustain that party. Has he ever been identified with it either in principle or in feeling? If so, where are his acts—on what occasion heretofore has he proclaimed it? What assistance has he ever rendered us in all our contests? What were his antecedents as to Americanism when President of the United States? Did he then protect American interests or American men? I well recollect that he did not, and the country will recollect it too.

When the Captain-General of Cuba issued his decree prohibiting the steamship *Crescent City* from touching at Havana so long as Mr. SMITH, an American citizen was aboard of her as Purser, because as they alleged, the *Herald* and other papers in New-York had published some information from Havana that was distasteful to the Cuban Government, and which they charged to have been furnished by Purser SMITH, and, therefore, neither the *Crescent City* nor any other American ship should be allowed to touch at Havana having Mr. SMITH on board, or any other person who would dare to furnish to the American press information disagreeable to the Captain-General of Cuba—Mr. FILLMORE was apprised of this order by the owners of the *Crescent City*, and he was desired to take some action in relation to it for the protection of American property and American citizens; he miserably skulked the responsibility of his position, and used his interest with the owners to have Mr. SMITH dismissed as purser, and to be replaced by some one who was satisfactory to the Captain-General of Cuba. This the owners refused to do, and sent Mr. SMITH back in the ship. Mr. FILLMORE ordered the United States mails to be taken from the vessel, and notified the owners that if the ship was fired upon by the Cuban authorities, and damaged or destroyed, that they would have no claim upon this Government for remuneration. The commander of the *Crescent City* was removed by his order, he being an officer of the United States Navy, and under the President's control. Another commander was appointed by the owners. He, too, was removed by Mr. FILLMORE'S orders. The ship was fined $4,000 for not carrying the United States mails, when the United States Government or Mr. FILLMORE withheld them. The insurance offices in New-York were either frightened by the course of Mr. FILLMORE, or influenced by him to withhold their insurance from property shipped by the steamer that Purser SMITH was on board of. The owners of the *Crescent City* had to insure the property of the shippers. The passengers on board of her were not allowed to be landed in Cuba. The owners persevered in what they considered their proper rights, and the rights of an American citizen, and refused to dismiss Purser SMITH, until the Captain-General of Cuba was obliged to rescind the mandate against Purser SMITH. This is the mode in which the rights of an American citizen had to be vindicated while Mr. FILLMORE was President. This is the same Mr. FILLMORE that you recommend me to support as an American. Now, Sir, can you support him as an American? Can the American Party support him as an American? Is he the proper representative of the American people? These are facts for the American people to look at before they vote. For my part, Mr. FILLMORE would be the last man I would support in the whole country as the standard bearer of the Great American Party.

What has Mr. FILLMORE ever done for this country or the American Party? Where are his acts that are to be remembered or treasured up in the hearts of the people? What great interests has he ever advanced? Or has he been a mere office holder, without merit, except the merit of doing nothing?

You are aware of the manner in which he was forced upon the American party by the Slave Oligarchy at Philadelphia, when he apparently received the nomination of the Convention.

In the letter to me you appear to lay great stress upon the course that the Republican party has seen fit to pursue, and that it has not met the American party half way in the great work of uniting the whole North against the corrupt policy of the present Administration and the power that controls the Cincinnati nominee. We will suppose that all this is true in relation to the Republican party. I myself do not think the Republican Convention acted as wisely as it might have done, when the object was harmony of action to accomplish a great good for the whole country; but is this any reason why I should be diverted from the great purpose I have at heart, which is to unite all parties that think as I do in relation to the corrupt policy of the present Administration, and the continuation of that policy if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected? No men, or set of men, whatever their conduct may be, shall divert me for one moment from the course I have marked out in the coming Presidential campaign.

I intend to go for the man who most nearly represents the American sentiment, and the sentiment in relation to Slavery of the freemen of the North, which declares that Slavery is sectional and that freedom is national. At the same time I desire to have the best representative of the progress of the age in which we live. I want a man who has done something for the great material interests of the country. I want to see his foot prints, not promised, but already made in the direction that has led to the development of the resources of our country—who has enlarged the field upon which the labor and intelligence of our country is to be applied—one who has done something for American interests and American rights—one who has done something for the area of freedom—something for material progress and benefit to his fellow men. I want no old politician, with his host of dependents as seedy as himself. Let us have a man in the prime of life, full of energy, and yet sufficiently familiar with the vicissitudes of life to judge of men correctly—to appreciate the wants of the whole country—to avoid the intrigues and traps of politicians—to devote himself honestly and fearlessly to the interests of the country—to apply the resources of the Government to the accomplishment of such improvements as are national in their character and that will result in the greatest benefit to the whole country—one who has no old political friends to reward, and no old political enemies to punish—one who will feel that he is elevated by the people and not by intrigue. Now, Sir, of the candidates who are before the people for the exalted position of Chief Magistrate, I prefer JOHN C. FREMONT. I prefer him because he is not an old hackneyed politician, and all sold out. He is in the prime of life—43 years old. He has been brought into notice by the energy and exertion that he has exerted as a great explorer of the route to the Pacific Ocean. He first opened up the pathway through the wilderness that others followed to the golden fields of California, and gave the most accurate and extended view to the American people of all that vast region of country between the borders of civilization on the Atlantic slope and the Pacific Ocean. He took an active part and was foremost in raising and sustaining the American flag in California. He commanded first and went all through the campaign with signal success, that ended in the acquisition of all that vast territory and wealth—that opened up to American enterprise and American energy such a field as has no parallel in history—which has advanced the country at least 25 years at a single bound. It gave us the facilities of increasing our commerce. It enabled us to extend largely our railways and other internal improvements, and thus has greatly increased our manufacturing and agricultural interests by enlarging the field of produce and consumption. It has added hundreds of millions to the capital of the nation. By his explorations he has opened up the most central and convenient railroad route to California. He aided in the organization of California as a State, and devoted her institutions to freedom, and she acknowledged her indebtedness to FREMONT by sending him as her first Senator to Congress. He protected American interests in California. He protected and advocated American interests in the Senate of the United States. His antecedents are American. He rose by his own energy, his own industry and his own merit. These are antecedents that will be appreciated by the American people. They are not the promises of to-day of American principles under the expectation of the suffrages of the American party, but they are a history of his life from his youth upward, when actuated by no other motives than a true American heart, thoroughly devoted to the interests of his country.

With this view of the subject, who are we to support? I have fairly canvassed the different candidates. So far as Americanism is concerned, we may as well support Mr. BUCHANAN as Mr. FILLMORE. He has a fairer American record than Mr. FILLMORE; and, as for the promises of old politicians, we all know what they are worth on the eve of an election. I do not mean to be cheated by them, nor do I wish to see the American people, by pretensions that have no value, but that are entirely worthless.

In relation to the subject of the extension of Slavery, we may as well support Mr. BUCHANAN as Mr. FILLMORE. Mr. BUCHANAN promises that he will be governed by the Southern slaveholders, and Mr. FILLMORE we know has already been governed by them.

As to advancing the interests of the country, we may as well support Mr. BUCHANAN as Mr. FILLMORE. Neither of them has ever advanced, by any act of his own, the great industrial interests of the country. They have both been drones, living on office. The only difference that I see is, that Mr. FILLMORE is about five years younger than Mr. BUCHANAN, and has that many chances less to die.

You would laugh and ridicule the idea if I were to ask you to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN as a proper representative of the American party; it seems to me equally ridiculous that you should ask me to vote for Mr. FILLMORE as the American candidate.

I shall give my support to JOHN C. FREMONT, as the best representative, in my estimation, of the American people and the American party.

I am, with much respect, yours, truly,
GEORGE LAW.

To G. A. SCROGGS, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.

Politics in Missouri—The Democratic Party and Col. Benton.

An address has been issued by a portion of the delegates from Missouri to the Cincinnati Convention, rehearsing the proceedings of that body, and concluding as follows:

These are the facts, fellow-citizens, as they transpired at Cincinnati. Nothing, we are sure, need be added to them to show which delegation was Democratic and which was not. The highest tribunal of the party—a tribunal which represented the assembled Democracy of the whole nation, after full and mature deliberation—has decided that the Democratic Convention, held at Jersey City, which deputed us as representatives in the National Convention, was the only Democratic Convention, and that the Benton Convention, assembled at the same time, was factious and disorganizing. In other words, that tribunal has decided in effect that the Democratic organization which we represented is the only one, that the nominations made by it are the only Democratic nominations, and that those who will not support those nominations in good faith are factious disorganizers, and enemies of the Democratic Party of the Union.

The National Convention unanimously agreed upon a platform, sound and conservative in its constitutional principles, and in its measures of policy eminently calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the whole country. *The Compromise Measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, are emphatically endorsed*, the rights of the States are recognized, and the principle of popular sovereignty firmly established. In reference to our foreign relations an attitude is assumed worthy of the national power and character, and conducive to the national honor and dignity. The nominee for the Presidency is a statesman of long experience in the executive and administrative departments, thoroughly versed in our foreign relations, endowed with great intellectual powers, and animated by the highest sense of duty and patriotism. In all the elements which are requisite to constitute a statesman in its highest sense, he is richly gifted, and these elements are tempered with wisdom, prudence, decision, justice and magnanimity.

The nominee for the Vice-Presidency is a young man, full of genius and enthusiasm, and one who has acquired the entire confidence of the whole country by his modest and unassuming manners, united with moral and intellectual powers which give promise of a long career of public usefulness. *Both of the nominees have given a hearty and cordial assurance of the entire concurrence in all the principles of the Platform.* Mr. BUCHANAN has said, emphatically, that *he would have voted for the Kansas Nebraska bill if he had been in the Senate—that it was wise and just in itself, and ought to be and should be sustained—that President PIERCE in recognizing and enforcing the validity of the acts of the Kansas Legislature had fulfilled a plain public duty—and finally, that the platform in all its parts met his full approbation and would be carried out by him, if elected, without adding a plank to it or taking one from it.* Those of you, fellow-citizens, who are not willing to sustain such a platform and such men to carry out its principles in the strictest good faith have no just claim to the name of Democrats. Nor have you any claim to that honorable appellation if you refuse to vote for the nominees of the National Democratic Party, State and National.

We are aware that the factionists in this State, whose delegation was so ignominiously and unanimously ejected from the National Convention, are still endeavoring to keep up a separate organization, and divide and ruin the Democratic party. They pretend to be devoted friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, and in this State his exclusive friends. Now let us recur to a few facts. Throughout Col. BENTON'S book, called "Thirty Years View," there is a studied effort, whenever occasion offers, to depreciate Mr. BUCHANAN. We advise those of you who have the work to examine it. For the last eight years the journals which have been most devoted to Mr. BENTON have teemed with abuse of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Missouri *Democrat* has for a year or two been saturated with abuse of him, calling him a "tool of the Nullifiers," a "cat's paw of the Slavery propagandists," and a "Northern Doughface." The last was a favorite phrase to stigmatize him with. In the Convention held by Messrs. PRICE, BLAIR & Co., and facetiously called a State Convention, two resolutions were offered, which show pretty clearly what sort of Democrats these people are, and how good friends they are of Mr. BUCHANAN. The first resolution was that they would pledge themselves to support the nominees of the National Convention. *This was decisively voted down.* The second was that they would pledge themselves to support Mr. BUCHANAN, if he should be the nominee. *This, too, was decisively voted down.* These facts, we suppose, will satisfy you how friendly these factionists were to the party and the present nominee for the Presidency, when they went to Cincinnati. What transpired there to heighten their zeal for the cause and the nominee?

First—The delegation from Pennsylvania, who, we will presume, were the best friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, and best acquainted with his views, held a caucus two days preceding the assembling of the Convention. The case of the disputed seats from this State was then and there discussed, and a resolution was then and there adopted, *unanimously*, that Pennsylvania would, in Convention, vote to admit our delegation and eject the Benton delegation. A like meeting was held, about the same time, by the delegates from New-Jersey, and they, too, came to a similar resolution. They, too, were fast friends of Mr. BUCHANAN. All this occurred, be it remembered, before the Convention assembled, and before any special evidence had been offered by either delegation. These two delegations, the firm t friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the most active, were satisfied, from what they had seen and heard heretofore, that the Benton delegates were factionists and traitors to party principle.

Second—The Committee of Arrangements, and the Committee on Credentials, before whom the evidences were successively produced, both decided unanimously that the Benton delegates were factionists, under an organization outside of the Democratic Party, and their decision was unanimously approved by the Convention, amid the cheers of the whole house. Mr. BENTON, then, had not a single political friend in the Convention, and the delegation of his friends was openly repudiated. In addition to all this, Mr. BENTON disapproves of every resolution of the platform, and professes to support Mr. BUCHANAN because he believes the solemn pledges given by the latter will be unscrupulously violated.

In the teeth of all these facts, the people of Missouri are gravely assured that Col. BENTON'S influence procured the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, in opposition to the National Democracy. That is to say, he influenced a body of men, all of whom had just repudiated him and his, and built up a platform which he abhors, to make a nomination in conformity with his notions. They are gravely told, too, that Mr. BENTON is the peculiar friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, when Mr. BENTON himself assures us that he supports him because he will prove faithless to his pledges of honor—because he will be unprincipled. Verily, the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN will be highly flattered when they comprehend the conditions of Mr. BENTON'S adhesion to him. In all this there is something so ludicrous that we find it difficult to comment upon it seriously.

The true position, fellow-citizens, of Mr. BENTON and those who follow him, is this: He agrees with all the principles of the resolutions of the Black Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 17th inst. He disagrees with all the principles of the National Democratic platform. He loves Col. FREMONT, his son-in-law, and the Black Republican nominee for the Presidency. He hates JAMES BUCHANAN, the Democratic nominee. He supports and electioneers for FRANK BLAIR for Congress, because FRANK is the son of his father; and for repealing the Kansas bill and restoring the Missouri Compromise. He desires to divide and distract the Democracy of the State because he can thereby add so much to the strength of his son-in-law in the Presidential race, and because if the State Government falls into the hands of the KNOW-Nothings, he can bargain with them, or rather, complete a bargain already made, and have himself and a Know-Nothing returned to the Senate of the United States.

He would declare himself for FREMONT now, but that he knows that would give the vote of the State to Mr. BUCHANAN. His Democratic robes are worn so threadbare that all who reflect can see the hue of Black Republicanism through them. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we will say that there is no one of plain good sense who does not know that the electoral vote of the State would be cast for Mr. BUCHANAN if the Benton electoral candidates were withdrawn; there is no one of plain good sense who can expect the electoral candidates of the National Democratic Party to be withdrawn, after they have been declared by the National Convention to be the only regular candidates; and there is no one of plain good sense who can believe that the Benton electoral ticket can be supported consistently with fidelity to the party of the Union. Under these circumstances, what will you, as lovers of the Constitution and the Union, lovers of Democratic principles, and haters of Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism, do?

A. W. LAMB,
THOS. B HUDSON,
E. D. BEAVITT.

The Dangers of Dissension—The Talk About Disunion.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

Mr. WADE remarked, in his speech, to-day, in the Senate, on the Kansas question, that if our institutions could stand the shock of the present excitement they would be safe for some time to come. That is very true, and they are as safe now as they ever will be, or ever have been. If Slavery were obliterated, Mr. WADE thought our institutions would endure forever. But, if the Union has stood so long, notwithstanding Slavery, I do not see why it should not continue to stand. But suppose Slavery to be abolished, would there be no other source of sectional strife? Are there no other dangers troubling the country besides sectional differences? The truth is, the Slavery question at present has had the effect to suppress other causes of domestic difficulty. Local jealousies and hostility would exist without Slavery, and demagogism, operating upon universal suffrage, will destroy everything like liberty and order, after population shall become sufficiently dense, whether African Slavery exists or not, and whether the South be separated from the North or not.

FILLMORE has encouraged the idea that the South will bolt from the Union whenever the North shall unite and elect a candidate for the Presidency. *I do not believe that the South would do so foolish and suicidal a thing.* Some people were silly enough to say, last Winter, that if a Black Republican Speaker of the House should be elected, he would not be allowed to take his seat. *But the result belied the prediction.* There is not much danger of the election of a Black Republican President just now; but, if he be finally elected, *it will be evidently the interest, as it will be the disposition of the whole country, to acquiesce in it.* Some of the Northern States are and will continue to be very nearly equally divided on the sectional topic of the day, and if the minority is not to acquiesce in the result of elections, then the threatened revolution and civil war must necessarily begin in and prevail in the non-slaveholding States. The slaveholding States would be quiet because they are all on one side; and the burden of war must fall upon the divided North. *But there is really no ground for all the croaking we have in relation to domestic dangers.* The country was never more prosperous than it is now, and the people have too much sense to quit their business for the purpose of fighting the battles which demagogues are always ready to wage for them.

Peter Parley's Opinion of Fremont.

The following letter from S. G. GOODRICH, our late Consul at Paris, was addressed to a friend in Connecticut some weeks since, and expresses the views and opinions he formed of Mr. J. C. FREMONT, upon acquaintance with him abroad. The latter, as is evident, was a private one, and, of course, not prepared for publication—a circumstance proper to be stated, in explanation of the form in which it is expressed:

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1856.

DEAR B.:—It is true, as you suppose, that I knew Mr. FREMONT, at Paris. He was there for several months while I was Consul, and had frequent business at the Consulate. I also met him in society. He is about forty-five years old, tall and slender, of modest demeanor, and of quiet, undemonstrative manner. At first, he makes no strong impression upon you, but in conversation, by degrees, you come to the conclusion that you are in the presence of no common man. There is a deep intensity of expression in his eye, which, taken in connection with his calm, measured words, forces upon you the conviction that his extraordinary career is but a just reflection of his inherent character. Unflinching courage, fixed purpose, patience that conquers difficulties, a mastery of himself, which enables him to master others, are the qualities which acquaintances with him, as well as the events of his life, eminently display. This was the impression he made upon leading minds, foreigners as well as Americans, in Paris. I recollect to have heard it said of him, that his habit of self-reliance and self-counselling, evident from his manners and conduct, reminded one strongly of similar qualities in Louis NAPOLEON, and which have given him such an ascendency, since his accession to power in France.

These are the impressions I received in Paris, and hence it has not at all surprised me to find many minds turning towards Mr. FREMONT for the Presidency. He has undoubtedly those qualities of firmness and decision which eminently fit him for the administration of public affairs. He is not a man to be wheedled; he is pure, amiable, and incorruptible in private life, and wherever he is placed, he will not, if I judge him rightly, depart from that sound morality, which thus forms the basis of his character.

I think it is possible, nay probable, that he will be nominated by the Republican Convention for the Presidency. I do not, however, propose to take any active part in politics. I have had enough—too much of it.

If our good old State of Connecticut should go for FREMONT, she will at least have a respectable candidate.

He is a man of education; has higher scientific attainments than any one who has ever yet held the Presidency, and though inexperienced in technical legislation, few persons have had equal practice in governing, guiding and controlling men under difficulties. When I see his platform, his associations, his whole position, as well as that of other candidates—and, provided, moreover, he be nominated—I shall then be able to decide whether I shall vote for him or no'—a matter of no consequence, indeed, to any one but myself.

I should be glad to find—and I tell you frankly—that I am satisfied on these points, and that I could conscientiously give him my support. Mrs. FREMONT, you know, is a daughter of Senator BENTON, and was educated chiefly by him. She speaks several languages, and is alike a pattern housewife and an accomplished lady. She has a good deal of Western heartiness about her, though she has been familiar with refined society from childhood.

You will understand that this is written wholly for yourself. I will write more fully hereafter.

Yours truly, S. G. GOODRICH.

☞ The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Democrat* publishes an affidavit of J. F. BLISS, stating the substance of a conversation which passed at a store in Fort Leavenworth, between Judge LECOMPTE, of Kansas, and certain other parties. The subject of discussion was Governor ROBINSON and the policy of Mr. PIERCE. Deponent says it was agreed that BUCHANAN is "all right:"

"One of the men, (says Mr. BLISS,) expressed fears as to the orthodoxy of Mr. BUCHANAN on the Slavery question. LECOMPTE replied that he had letters from some of BUCHANAN'S friends, and that he was all right on the 'Goose,' and that he would pursue the same policy that PIERCE had—but that it must be kept still in order to carry Pennsylvania and New-York; 'and,' said LECOMPTE, 'he will fool old RENDER into supporting him, too! Old Buck is all right, boys, don't fear him.'"

Naval Engineers.

The following is a correct list of those who have been reported to the Secretary of the Navy by the Naval Engineer Board convened in this City on the 14th ult., as qualified for promotion and admission into that branch of the Naval service. The list published in all other papers is incorrect in some particulars:

First Assistants to be Chief Engineers: Elbridge Lawton, Robert Danby, and Robert R. Long.

Second Assistants to be first Assistants: John Faron, Jr., to rank with, but after A. C. Stimers; George Gideon, Jr., to rank with, but after H. Newell; Wm. H. King, to rank with, but after A. Lawton.

Date of 1859: No. 1, James H. Warner; 2, Wm. H. Emhsrford; 3, Thos. A. Shock; 4, Wm. C. Wheeler; 5, David B. Mscomb; 6, Thos. A. Jackson.

Third Assistants to be Second Assistants: No. 1, William S. Stamm; 2, C. B. C. Stomp; 3, P. Henry Taylor; 4, Mortimer Kellogg; 5, Henry Faurh.

For Admission as Third Assistants: No. 1, Andrew J. Kiersted; 2, George F. Kortz; 3, William P. Borrow; 4, Philip G. Peltz; 5, Thomas J. Jones; 6, James W. Thompson; 7, Edward R. Archer; 8, William W. Dongan; 9, Theodore S. Fly; 10, George J. Barry; 11, Granville T. Pierce; 12, William Frick.

The Secretary is understood not yet to have acted on this report. It is therefore possible that it may not be accepted in all its particulars.

At South Hanson, Mass., Sunday afternoon, a man by the name of EZRA PHILLIPS, while leading a horse to water, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, together with the horse. In Essex, on the afternoon of the 4th, Mr. WILLIAM BURNHAM, 2d, an elderly man, while sitting at a window in his house, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning—the second death from the same cause, in that town, last week.

THE SCHOOL-FELLOW.

Scarcely as good as usual, though the engravings are better. The fairy tale, called "Gold and Silver," winds up rather indifferently. There is a lively and true paper about street-cries in New-York; a notice of PAUL DELAROCHE, asking children to step into a print-shop in Broadway, and look at DELAROCHE'S picture; a notice of the habits of the beaver, and an excellent account of the game of cricket. What we object to is the occasional use of vulgarisms, which are bad in conversation, but worse in writing, and should be carefully avoided in a work intended to amuse and instruct children. For example, in a notice of chimney-sweeps, the peculiar cry of one of them is mentioned with a "which sounded better to me than it did to him, *I guess.*" In an Eastern anecdote, a king is spoken of as having to "*fork over* the forfeit," by which a poet "won the trick, and *made his pile.*" In another place, it is said that people enjoyed something "and *had a good time.*" Assuredly, young people should not be taught to use such over-familiar and vulgar phrases as these.

LEONARD SCOTT'S REPRINTS.

New numbers of *Blackwood* and the *North British Review* have appeared, just in time for notice here. Maga is much the same as usual, but the *North British* is especially good. The conclusion of a paper on "Plays and Puritans" is powerful as well as poetical. A sketch of TALFOURD is elaborate and detailed. MACAULAY is critically dissected,—the Woman's Rights question is fully discussed, and, in an article on "The Weather and its Prognostics," ample justice is rendered to the philosophical observation and literary merits of our fellow-citizens, Messrs. REDFIELD and ESPY, as well as to Lieut. MAURY, the most practical of all living men of genius.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

This literary periodical, naturalized here by the fac-simile reprint of DIX & EDWARDS, has several good papers, among which may be mentioned the conclusion of the tragic story "Nemesis," a romance called "Bond and Free," a powerful Australian sketch, entitled "Black Thursday," and two snatches of home-life, "Mr. Rowlands" and "Ragged Robin." There is some poetry, ambitious and Elizabeth-Barrettish in manner. As usual, there is a fair quota of useful information on the "adapted-to-the-intelligence-of-the-lowest-capacity" principle. A good, plain, telling, and well-timed paper is that upon Strychnine.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.

There are several articles here of general interest. We may especially notice those on "The Physical Geography of the Sea," (a *critique* on the new and enlarged edition of Lieut. MAURY'S book,) "The Origin of Ancient names of Countries, Cities, Individuals and Gods," a recondite essay by Mr. S. F. DUNLAP, of New-York; and reviews of MOTLEY'S *Dutch Republic*, and Governor BRADFORD'S *History of Plymouth Plantation*, written over 200 years ago. We notice, in some stanzas called "The Two Temples," such unallowable rhymes as *contain* and *maintained*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Present look of our Great Central Park.

Although the citizens of New-York undoubtedly feel a deep interest in the tract of land which is about to be converted into a pleasure-ground for them, in the upper part of the Island, yet very few know anything of the character of the ground, and many would be unable even to define the boundaries of the projected Park. The limits of the Central Park will extend from One Hundred and Sixth-street on the North, to Fifty-ninth-street on the South, and the Fifth and Eighth avenues will bound it on the East and West, respectively. It will be two and a half miles long and half a mile wide, and its figure will be that of a parallelogram. It will be centrally situated between the North and East Rivers, at a distance of about three quarters of a mile from each.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, Mayor WOOD and Commissioner TAYLOR, have already entered upon their labors, and Chief-Engineer VIELE, with four Assistant Surveyors, is now employed in making a survey of the grounds. Captain BENNETT, with a corps of twenty policemen, occupies a very neat little Station-house near Eighty-sixth-street and preserves order within the territory. Before the site of the new Park was selected, the policemen of the adjacent Wards were thought to be a sufficient protection for this section of the Island.

The greater part of Manhattan Island above Forty-second-street presents a very unseven and rocky surface. In many places deep ravines and hollows, and in others ledges of rock rising many feet above the level of the graded avennee, render lots almost valueless for building purposes. The grounds of the new Park are especially distinguished for these rough inequalities, and it was partially on this account that they were finally preferred to the less rugged tract of Jones' Wood. At One Hundred and Fifth-street, near the northwestern boundary of the Park, there rises a lofty ledge of rocks covered with soil, and sloping into a valley towards Ninety-sixth-street. From this point a magnificent view presents itself. The harbor and City and suburbs of Long Island and New-Jerssy are spread out beneath you, and to the northward the plains of Westchester and the hills of Putnam county, the Palisades and the winding Hudson, and the smiling villages of New-England lie before you in one of the loveliest panoramas that Nature ever painted. All the ground above Ninety-first-street is more or less hilly. The Mount St. Vincent (Catholic) Academy is beautifully located on high ground at the northeastern extremity of this Park, and is included within its limits. Between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-first streets, extending through nearly the whole width of the Park, lies a deep valley, surrounded on three sides by very high ground. It seems as if Nature had scooped out this hollow in contemplation of the purpose to which it is to be applied. Here in this basin the new receiving reservoir will be built. It will cover an area of 114 acres, and, following the inequalities of the ground, it will spread out into an immense lake with an irregular and bold shore, with here and there an fairy island, and filled with the clearest water in the world. Eighty-sixth-street is cut through from Yorkville to Eighth-avenue, and will divide the present reservoir south of it from the new one. An arch of solid masonry will be thrown over the road and connect the two sheets of water. The old reservoir covers 35 acres. Its architecture is by no means elegant, and we hope some improvement will be made in it before the Park is finished. The ground in this vicinity is very high, and from a rocky promontory which juts out into the water another fine view is presented. West of the reservoir, within the limits of the Central Park, lies a neat *little settlement*, known as "Nigger Village." The Ebon inhabitants, after whom the village is called, present a pleasing contrast in their habits and the appearance of their dwellings to the Celtic occupants, in common with hogs and goats, of the shanties in the lower part of the Park. They have been notified to remove by the first of August. The policemen find it difficult to persuade them out of the idea which has possessed their simple minds, that the sole object of the authorities in making the Park is to procure their expulsion from the homes which they occupy. It is to be hoped that their removal will be effected with as much gentleness as possible. Below Seventy-ninth-street the country is still undulating, but less bold and majestic. Immediately south of the Reservoir, on a very pretty knoll, a continuation of the Reservoir Hill, a small cedar grove has been left standing—the only approximation to a grove to be found within the grounds. There are hardly any trees in the whole Park, though there are several orchards. In the southern portion of the Park limits there are several swamps and pools of stagnated water, from which a nauseous odor arises. The expense of draining these low lands will be felt by the tax-payers. If some of the hogs, goats, and other inmates of the shanties in this vicinity do not die of the yellow fever this Summer, it will only be because Death himself hesitates to enter such dirty hovels. The State Arsenal is situated within the precincts of the Park.

There are nearly 800 acres, in all, within the limits of the Park. They have *not* commenced to build a temporary wall around it, as one of our cotemporaries has stated. It would be useless to inclose it, at present. The Central Park in its present condition has altogether a most disagreeable aspect. Within a few years, if proper care is taken by the Commissioners, it will be the most beautiful Park, North of Rio de Janeiro, in the Americas.

The Statue of Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Nine days have not yet elapsed since the Statue of Washington was unveiled to public view, and until the end of that period it will still continue to be a wonder. Crowds of the curious surround it daily and gaze with wonder-stricken eyes at its proportions. Without desiring to appear at all ungrateful to the gentlemen who have furnished the City with this substantial proof of their patriotic regard, I cannot refrain from pointing out one or two artistic faults in the work itself, which must have made themselves apparent to every critical observer. The horse is represented as proceeding at a walking gait, with his desire to break into a trot, restrained by the left hand of the rider, which holds the reins very taut. Here the idea of the artist is very good, but its execution is bad. The hand which holds the reins, instead of being tightly closed over them, as it naturally would be in the effort to check the powerful charger, is half open, with only the forefingers clasping the bridle, and the thumb and palm extended.

The horse's ears are put back as if he were frightened or skittish. This is all very well: horses do get both skittish and frightened sometimes. But would it not have been more pleasing to have seen the ears erect and on the alert, as if their owner beheld exciting scenes before him and felt anxious to rush into the midst of them? In picturing a strong war-horse to yourself, do you not always paint him with ears erect, as if listening to the sound of battle? The hind part of the body of the horse, as seen from East Fourteenth-street, appears too fat for perfect symmetry. The side view, as a *tout ensemble*, is very good. The hue of the statue is too brazen to suit me. It looks more like brass than bronze. The pedestal is a very neat one, but the iron fence which surrounds it is despicable. Why was not a finer looking railing placed around it? And why was not the inclosure left larger and a pretty grass plot permitted to surround the base of the statue? There is plenty of room for it. These last errors can be readily remedied, and should be at the public expense.

In spite of these minor faults the general appearance of the statue, at a little distance, is very fine, and it will, undoubtedly, add very much to the beauty of the delightful vicinity in which it is situated.

X. Y. Z.

The Children that Went West.

About three weeks ago a company of poor street children started for the West, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. Their destination was Racine, Wisconsin, and in that place and vicinity they have been provided with the best of homes. On the cars and steamboats, and wherever they stopped, they attracted much attention and found many friends.

At Oswego, clergymen and others met them at the depôt and invited them to their houses for refreshments. They afterwards assembled in one of the Churches, and Messrs. MAGY and TRACY, who had the children in charge, entertained a considerable audience until the time of departure, receiving as they left a handsome donation in money.

This liberal hospitality of the people of Racine deserves a particular acknowledgment. When the party arrived there, they found all their wants had been anticipated by a committee of ladies, through whose efforts a large house was in readiness for their occupation—carpeted and amply supplied with beds and provisions. Every one seemed interested in the welfare of the New-York children. Clergymen addressed their people in their behalf; children called to see them and invite them to the Sunday Schools. In a very short time they were all distributed in good families, and there were many applicants for a boy or a girl that could not be supplied.

The Wilson Industrial School, No. 137 Avenue A.

It is now more than three years since the organization of this institution for the instruction of vagrant girls, and during this period, with the exception of a donation of $500 from the City, it has been sustained entirely by the personal efforts of the comparatively few ladies who compose the association. A house for the use of the School has been purchased, at an expense of upward of $10,000, and paid for, and the annual expenses, amounting to more than $3,000, have thus far been promptly met. But this work has not been accomplished without arduous and unceasing effort on the part of the members of the Association; and while their enthusiasm remains not only unabated, but is continually stimulated by the success that attends their labors, they find that the task of raising funds by personal solicitation becomes more onerous, and they ask the voluntary coöperation of the friends of the Institution to aid in sustaining it. They believe that its benefits, great as they are to those immediately connected with the School, are not confined to them, but that they are diffused through a far wider sphere, and that in the instruction and elevation of that class for whom it is designed, the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian have an imperative duty, and Society a direct and vital interest.

While the members of the Association most cheerfully give their time and personal attention to the School, and sustain a portion of its pecuniary burden, they feel the need of more voluntary aid in supplying the necessary funds. These funds are now entirely exhausted, and several hundred dollars are necessary for current expenses during the Summer. It has been proposed to raise an annual income by obtaining, if possible, one hundred subscribers, who should each contribute $30 yearly. This would relieve the members of the Association from the least pleasant of their duties, and leave them free to devote themselves more entirely to the higher interests of the School.

We subjoin some extracts from the last annual report:

"Of the 40,000 vagrant children infesting our streets and haunting the cellars and alleys of our City, 1,400 are under the instruction of the various Industrial Schools. The remaining thousands, destitute of all moral or intellectual influences, are left to recruit the ranks of our penitentiaries and State prisons.

The Wilson School, during the past year, has been constantly full; four hundred and ninety-five pupils have been under instruction, although the average attendance does not generally exceed two hundred, which is as many as the school can well accommodate.

The moral and intellectual progress of the pupils for the past year has been most gratifying and encouraging. The wild expression, unclean faces and uncombed hair, common to all when they enter, gradually disappear,—the dormant moral nature is quickened into life, and the whole bearing and manner of the child changes, as it is submitted to the new influences around it. The evils of untruthfulness and pilfering are almost banished, and sentiments of honor and a sense of responsibility are fast taking their place.

More than forty girls have been sent to places in the city or country, and many individuals connected with the children of the school have also been aided to obtain employment. The friends of the institution can confer no greater benefit upon it than by applying there for laborers, washer

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. **The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.**

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS reported back from the Committee on Territories the House bill for the admission of Kansas, with an amendment striking out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill passed on Thursday in the Senate. The proposition was debated by Messrs. DOUGLAS, COLLAMER, PEARCE, HALE and others, and various amendments were rejected, including one to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line; when it was finally agreed to by a vote of 32 to 13, and the bill thus amended passed. In the House, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he had intended to call up the report of the Select Committee on the SUMNER assault, but as BROOKS' trial was progressing before the Court, he would not do so. After a debate on the enlargement of the public buildings at Milwaukee, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the bills for the improvement of the month of the Mississippi, the St. Clair Flats, and the St. Mary's River, over the President's vetoes, and after a brief debate they were likewise passed by the House.

☞ There was a meeting in the Park last evening, called by the Empire Club, which appears to have been remarkable for its quietude. Speeches were made by Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Hon. F. B. STANTON, and Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING had been invited, and had signified his willingness to speak, but he did not make his appearance. A report of the proceedings may be found elsewhere.

☞ GEORGE LAW's letter, which we publish in another column, is a clear, manly exposition of the political condition of the country, and of the course that should be pursued by all who desire to rescue it from the dangers by which it is surrounded. Its statement of Mr. FILLMORE's position is especially just and convincing. This letter is among the ablest and best documents of the canvass.

Col. Fremont's Acceptance.

We publish in this morning's TIMES the reply of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, to the Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention, to communicate to him the fact of his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, and request his acceptance of it. The terms in which he accepts the nomination are consistent with the popular idea of the man. They are frank and manly; and while they convey his ideas in relation to the important questions which are now agitating the nation, with great clearness and force, they will strengthen the growing conviction that he is the man to sustain the right, put down the wrong, and bring back our Government to the principles on which it was founded.

Dr. Tyng's Sermon.

We publish this morning the Sermon preached in Philadelphia a week ago, by Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, for which, as we have already stated, a portion of his congregation have determined to punish him by compelling him to vacate the pulpit. It will commend itself to general perusal. It is a bold, earnest and able presentation of the political evils which afflict the country, and of the duties which grow out of them. It was unquestionably a political sermon;—and his opening remarks show that Mr. TYNG himself fully appreciated the delicacy of the duty he had determined to perform, by introducing these topics into the pulpit. A portion of his congregation manifested their resentment by leaving the church,—which is simply an ostentatious mode of making one's self ridiculous,—like stopping a newspaper on account of something distasteful in its columns. Others have taken it up in another form, and threaten an appeal to the Bishop of the Diocese,—Rt. Rev. Dr. PORTER,—a man of learning and ability, and the last man in Pennsylvania likely to put a padlock upon the pulpit. It is also stated that Mr. TYNG is to be requested to resign. This movement, we suspect, will be quite as ineffectual as the rest:—for Mr. TYNG has evidently too much of the spirit and obstinacy of his father,—Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City,—to yield to any such compulsory process.

The controversy is one of some novelty in the Episcopal Church, and will attract very general attention. The sermon is well worth reading.

New and Then—Van Burenism in 1848 and 1856.

We published on Monday a letter from MARTIN VAN BUREN, saying that he should vote for BUCHANAN. We publish this morning a letter which he wrote in 1848, saying that he *would not* vote for Gen. CASS,—the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. In each letter Mr. VAN BUREN presents an extended argument in support of his purpose. No man can read the two without the conviction that Mr. VAN BUREN, in 1856, repudiates principles which he professed to hold in 1848:—that his action now is exactly opposite to his action then:—and that either then, or now, his political course is hypocritical and insincere.

In 1848, after the nomination of Gen. CASS, Mr. VAN BUREN counseled resistance to the Party by which he had been nominated. In the letter which we reprint this morning, he sets forth the policy of the founders of the Republic on the subject of Slavery:—showing that they had uniformly asserted and exercised the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery from Territory belonging to the United States:—that the Democratic Party in its Baltimore platform had taken ground against the existence or the exercise of this power:—that Gen. CASS had been nominated because he had given his adhesion to this doctrine and could not have been nominated if he had not done so:—and that the triumph of that party, upon such a platform and with such a candidate, would establish principles, in regard to Slavery, dangerous in the highest degree to the country, and in direct hostility to every article in the Democratic creed. He said that it would reverse the policy pursued by the Government from the beginning,—invalidate all the acts by which Slavery had been excluded from the Territories, and necessarily open them all to its admission. Against such results he counseled resistance. He wished that resistance continued "so long as Slavery exists in the United States." His advice was followed by a large portion of the people of the Free States. A strong party was organized upon the principle of *resistance to the Extension of Slavery*. He was made its candidate for the Presidency:—and the result was the disruption of the Democratic Party, and the defeat of Gen. CASS.

Mr. VAN BUREN thus laid the foundation for the first organized Free-Soil movement ever known in this country. His motives by no means escaped suspicion, even with those who acted with him. There was no man in the Northern States, whose previous public career had been marked by profounder subserviency to the South, than his. He had proclaimed himself a Northern man with Southern principles, and had uniformly thrown the whole weight of his office into the Slaveholding scale. He was the last man, therefore, whom any person acquainted with his political history would have expected to find at the head of a Free-Soil movement. But so strong was the principle with the people,—so thoroughly convinced were the great mass of the citizens of the Free States of the absolute necessity of some movement to check the aggression of Slavery,—so ripe was the public mind for just such a movement, that in spite of his antecedents, and in spite of the wide distrust of his sincerity which those antecedents inspired, he received a very large vote in all the Free States, and thus contributed decisively to the defeat of the Democratic Party.

It is said that no man's character should be judged until after his death. Mr. VAN BUREN has taken care to leave material for an accurate and unerring estimate of his political character, so far as it is involved in his course in 1848. His last letter dispels the last lingering suspicion that his action then was dictated by principle, or that he cared one straw whether Free Soil was surrendered to Slavery or not. In 1848 the only Territory in dispute was that which had been acquired from Mexico. The Missouri Compromise then excluded Slavery from all the rest. Mr. VAN BUREN's intense solicitude for Free-Soil, grew out of the apprehension that New-Mexico and Utah might be opened to Slavery. To prevent this catastrophe he desired that Congress should exert its power, and, by a positive law, prohibit its existence within their limits. Eight years have passed away since that time. The desired prohibition was not enacted. New-Mexico and Utah were both opened to Slavery. New aggressions and new claims have marked the history of Slavery during every one of those eight years. The Missouri Compromise has been repealed. The vast region purchased from Louisiana has been opened to Slavery. The most sacred compacts known to our History have been broken. The plighted faith of a quarter of a century has been repudiated. The Constitutional interpretation which in 1848 Mr. VAN BUREN so much deprecated, has been asserted. The power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories is denied. The whole policy of the Government has been reversed. It is now boldly asserted, and the doctrine is embodied in the Cincinnati Platform, that the Constitution carries Slavery wherever it goes. The determination to plant Slavery in Kansas, to make it a Slave State, to make Slave States out of all that vast territory now embraced under that name, has been boldly and unmistakably manifested. Brute force has been called in to carry it into effect. The rights of the people of Kansas have been beaten down. They have been driven from the polls,—and laws have been enacted for them by invaders from Missouri,—laws more brutal in their temper and more tyrannical in their provisions than disgrace the code of any despotism of Europe. The President of the United States has solemnly declared his approbation of the whole proceeding and proclaimed his purpose to enforce obedience with the whole power of the nation. The Democratic Party indorsed it in its platform: and that platform has been adopted by its candidate. And after all this, Mr. VAN BUREN declares his purpose to *support* that candidate and do all he can to aid in his election!

Mr. VAN BUREN is shrewd enough to know that so extraordinary a step requires explanation:—and he accordingly makes a feeble attempt to excuse it. The only apology he makes is, that the *mischief has been done*;—the Missouri Compromise has been repealed, and cannot be restored:—and that further resistance is therefore useless. The plea is absurd. The act of a burglar's accomplice, who should participate in the robbery on the ground that the door had already been broken in, would be excusable on the same ground. The Missouri Compromise has, indeed, been repealed by men whom Mr. VAN BUREN aided in electing. But the *fruits* of that great wrong have not yet been gathered. Kansas, though opened to Slavery, is not yet surrendered to its power. She is not yet admitted to the Union as a Slave State:—and if the people of the Free States will act upon the advice given by Mr. VAN BUREN in 1848, she never will be. It is still in the power of the people to defeat the consummation of this great iniquity:—to rescue from Slavery the prize it has so feloniously snatched; and preserve Kansas and all the territory of the Union for Freedom.

In 1848 Mr. VAN BUREN was a candidate for the Presidency. He was rejected by the Democratic Party. *His hostility to its nominee was prompted solely by private resentment.* He yielded to that lowest infirmity of human character,—the desire of personal revenge. Purely to gratify that sentiment, he abandoned his party,—and espousing the principle that promised to give him the greatest strength, he became an advocate of Free-Soil only because Free-Soil promised to feed the grudge he bore the party for his defeat. That object accomplished, Mr. VAN BUREN falls back into his old position. He becomes again a Northern man with Southern principles. Personal ambition and personal malignity thus crop out as the fundamental elements of his political character. Among his associates of 1848, however, he stands almost alone. Nearly all that great body of strong and earnest men, whom the Free-Soil flag, then in his hands, rallied to its support, stand firm to their principles and maintain now,—as they did then when the danger was far less imminent,—that the extension of Slavery should be prevented, that its aggressions should be checked, and that the administration of the Government should be brought back to the principles and the practices of its early days. The great mass of the Free-Soil party of 1848 were honest and sincere in their action then:—and neither honesty nor sincerity will permit them to repudiate their principles and to change their action now. Mr. VAN BUREN'S political career has long since been closed. With rare and curious perversity, his principal solicitude seems to be to enable his biographer to record the fact that he was guilty of a double treason,—that he first betrayed his party under the guise of principle, and then repudiated principle to appease his party. And if truth characterize the record, it will be added, that he reaped the usual reward of unprincipled cunning,—the contempt of his party, and the condemnation of the public at large.

The Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Central Park sent a communication to the Common Council last night, announcing that the general plan for laying out and improving the Park, presented by Lieut. VIELE had been adopted, and that steps had been taken for the immediate improvement of the ground, but that nothing further could be done until an appropriation shall be made for paying the employes engaged upon the work. Of course the Common Council will at once make the necessary appropriations for completing this great improvement. Considerable misapprehension appears to exist in relation to the Park, and many persons imagine that nothing more is to be done after the adoption of a plan, but to deliver the grounds up to the keeping of a head gardener or mason. The Central Park, however, has got to be crested, and its formation and growth must be the work of a century. There is nothing now but the primitive elements of earth, rocks and water. The whole has got to be inclosed, the marshes must be drained, bogs converted into lakes, and barren rocks covered with verdure. Suitable trees must be planted, a nursery formed, roads laid out, bridges built, and lawns for recreation and military exercises created. The chief things to be accomplished at present are the inclosure of the grounds and the adoption of a system of drainage. A drive around the grounds will be easily made, and then we must wait patiently for trees and shrubbery. We believe that the Commissioners have acted wisely in adopting the plan of Lieut. VIELE and placing the work under his supervision, and we have no doubt that the best talent will be employed hereafter in the various departments necessary to the improvement of this magnificent Park.

A Rotten Platform.

The Democratic managers find it about as difficult to "square themselves to the platform," as to square the circle. The timber of the Cincinnati edifice was ill-seasoned; it already warps, and cracks, and shrinks under the pressure of circumstances. The popular-sovereignty dogma, for instance, was the grand idea of the series. It was the freshly-discovered panacea and touchstone for ailing democracy. All the hue and cry, all the hard swearing and strenuous fraternization of the Convention was over that particular plank. And yet one month after date, while the ripple of jubilation over it has not reached the bounds of the Union, we are treated to a bill in the Senate, denying and repudiating popular sovereignty, restoring to Congress the power which the Kansas-Nebraska bill alienated, of reviewing the legislation of the Territories, and canceling what is found to be unwise, inexpedient, or distasteful; and replacing the doctrine upon such topics just where it stood before DOUGLAS, DIXON, and their fellows, invented the patent idea before named. And this bill is devised and reported by the very men who ruled the Cincinnati Convention, and framed its platform.

Another very important girder in that structure was antagonism to all internal improvements by the Federal Government, and the indorsement of President PIERCE for his veto upon measures of that nature. This timber just likewise given way. Those very same bills have just been passed through both Houses of Congress, in the Senate the Democrats being as two to one of their opponents, by a two-thirds vote over the Presidential veto. The very men who have glorified the platform by letter and speech, have by vote and speech assisted in the passage of these measures. If such liberties are taken with the two great ideas of the platform within one month after its erection, it is an easy sum in the "single rule of three," to tell what will be the fate of the whole by the 4th of next March. What has Mr. BUCHANAN to say? Does he "square himself" to the platform as his friends understand it, or agreeably to some private interpretation of his own? In the language of Mr. Barnacle, the public "ought to know, you know."

The Case of Brooks.

PRESTON S. BROOKS has been tried by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia and *fined three hundred dollars* for his brutal assault upon Senator SUMNER. This result is precisely what has been anticipated from the beginning, by all who knew what the Criminal Courts in the District of Columbia are. No slave on a Southern plantation is more obedient to the crack of his master's whip, than are the Judges of those tribunals to the requisitions of the Slave power.

HERBERT will probably be fined *fifty cents* for shooting KEATING. An Irish waiter cannot rank quite so high in the Slaveholding scale, as an Abolition Senator.

Such a sentence, for such a crime, is a mockery of justice, and an insult to the country. Any person guilty of an assault and battery, under the most ordinary circumstances, would, in any court of justice worthy of the name, have been more severely punished. BROOKS' constituents will of course raise the $300 for him, and so relieve him from even the shadow of a penalty which has been inflicted.

A False Alarm.

Among the passengers who sail by the *Asia* to-day, is Mr. MUIR, the British Consul at New-Orleans, whose name figures occasionally in the Crampton correspondence. This circumstance, and the sudden flight of so many birds of his feather, has created an impression that Mr. MUIR, like BARCLAY, ROWECROFT, and MATHEW, was about to bid farewell to our country. Indeed, where there have been so many farewells of late, there is naturally a melancholy parting air hanging around every British official who just at this time happens, in the pursuit of pleasure or relaxation, to make for the White Cliffs of Albion. Mr. MUIR, however, we learn, merely crosses the sea to pay a temporary visit to his native land of the "browsie heath and shaggy wood." With the canny prudence of his country, he contrived not only to steer clear of the enlistment difficulties, but has by his genial, generous nature and affluent hospitality, built a home for his name in every heart in New-Orleans.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Asia*, to-day, for Liverpool, are BAYARD TAYLOR, the poet-traveler, and Mr. KENSETT, the landscape-painter. Mr. TAYLOR goes abroad with the expectation of remaining about two years, during which he intends to travel in the North of Europe, and spend a Winter in Lapland. Mr. KENSETT intends to spend two or three months in sketching in the Lake Districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and return in November.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trial of Brooks for Assaulting Senator Sumner—Fined Three Hundred Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The case of Mr. BROOKS, for an assault and battery on Senator SUMNER, came up before the Judge of the Central Criminal Court this morning. There was a large attendance, including Senators BUTLER and other members of Congress.

The District Attorney read the correspondence between himself and Mr. SUMNER to show he had used due diligence, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the presence of Mr. SUMNER, who had expressed himself as having no desire to take part in the proceedings, and had left the City.

Testimony was then given by WM. L. LEDER, who caused the arrest of Mr. BROOKS after the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and by J. W. SIMONTON, Mr. KEITT, and Senators FOSTER, PEARCE and TOOMBS.

The last witness (TOOMBS) wished read in mitigation of the assault, at the instance of Mr. LINTON, counsel of the accused, extracts from Mr. SUMNER'S speech reflecting on South Carolina and Mr. BUTLER.

Doctore BOYLE and LINDSLEY and Senator BENJAMIN, also gave their testimony. The last expressed the opinion, judging from what he saw of Mr. SUMNER'S notes, that he (SUMNER) had had his speech printed before delivery.

Mr. BROOKS made a short speech, regretting that Mr. SUMNER was absent. He had hoped for the benefit of interrogation concerning his (SUMNER'S) testimony before the House Committee. He took the ground that there are some offences for which the law affords no adequate remedy. He said while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike he would redress the wrongs of his political mother from every effort to cover her with obloquy and dishonor. His property might be squandered, and his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him.

He then bowed to the majesty of the law to receive his sentence.

Judge CRAWFORD said, as the matter might perhaps at that moment be subject to investigation, he would not weary the members of the House of Representatives. He would forbear to comment on the testimony, and pronounce as the judgment of the Court that Mr. BROOKS pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Mr. BROOKS then retired with his friends.

Probable End of the Indian Troubles on the Pacific Coast—The River Improvement Bill.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

Major General WOOL, writing to the War Department, from Benicia, under date of June 3, says:

"From all the information I have received I have no doubt I shall be able to communicate by the mail of the 12th inst. the gratifying intelligence that the Indian war has ceased in the Department of the Pacific. We shall have no enemies to contend with but the extirpatore of the Indian race; and if Col. WRIGHT had taken the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories, there would not now be a dwelling standing on the banks of the Columbia River, from the Dalles to its month. Had such an event happened, these Governors would have been satisfied to their hearts' content, for it could not have failed to cause a long war."

In contrast with this, the Governore continue their recriminations on General WOOL, and have sent additional reasons why he should be removed from the command.

The recent passage through each House of the three River Improvement bills, over the President's vetoes, has caused much rejoicing among the Congressional friends of such objects.

The Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 8.

The match between the Newark and Albany Cricket Clubs ended in the success of the former, with nine wickets to go down.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

THE HOUSE KANSAS BILL—SUBSTITUTION OF THE SENATE BILL.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the House bill to admit Kansas as a State into the Union, reported it back with an amendment, striking out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill passed in the Senate on Thursday.

He asked its immediate consideration—agreed to—and proceeded to advocate the amendment. He said the proposition before the Senate was a plain one, namely, whether they would admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka constitution, or whether they would substitute the proposition which had been modified to obviate the objections made against it, and adopted by the Senate after a full and thorough examination the other night. There was no evidence whether the majority or minority of the people of Kansas voted for the Topeka constitution, but it was known that the constitution which had been presented here, and which it was now proposed to legalize, was a mutilated document. That fact was ascertained not only from general report and newspaper statements, but was proved by the report of the House Committee of Investigation. In commenting on that report Mr. DOUGLAS characterized it as partial, unfair and unreliable. He argued the fairness and justice of the proposition submitted by him.

Mr. COLLAMER, a member of the Committee on Territories, said the bill reported might appear very plausible, but the existing circumstances of the case rendered the adoption of that measure exceedingly improper. He believed the only true and sound mode for affording redress for existing evils was first to remove the cause of those evils. It would not do to say that these evils should be remedied, and at the same time declare that the causes which produced them should not be touched. Such a course seemed to be inconsistent, unreasonable and paradoxical. With reference to the provision allowing settlers to return to Kansas, he said there was a blockade of the Territory by men of violence, whose habitations were full of instruments of cruelty, and thus it was impossible for them to get back. The same power that drove them away was still in the ascendency, and no provision had been made for their security in the Territory. Thus, it was but a mockery of justice to tell them if they would return they would be allowed to vote, while they have not the power to return. Hence they would derive no advantage from this bill, although its provisions appeared to be so fair and plausible.

Mr. PEARCE spoke briefly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HALE opposed it. He said the President came from some of the best stock of New-Hampshire. His father was brave and patriotic, and he believed the son equally so. He had said this when Mr. PIERCE was at the zenith of his power and expected to be a candidate at the next election, and he would say it now, when the President had fallen so low that the Senate could ride rough shod over his vetoes, and only eight or ten of its members found to stand by him. He moved to amend the amendment by extending the time allowing residents to participate in its benefits until July 4, 1857.

Lost.—Yeas, 13; Nays, 32.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment, to repeal all the Territorial laws of Kansas and dismiss all the officers holding offices under them.

Rejected.—Yeas, 12; Nays, 32

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment in favor of prohibiting Slavery in that part of the Louisiana purchase North of 36° 30' not included within the Territory of Kansas.

Rejected by Yeas, 12; Nays, 30:

YEAS—Messrs Bell of N. H., Collamer, Dodge, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Trumbull, Wade.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Benjamin, Brigs, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitzgerald, Geyer, Hunter Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Weller, Yolee.

The amendment, as reported by the Committee on Territories, was then agreed to, by Yeas 32; Nays 13,—and the bill thus amended passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he intended to call up to-day the report of the Select Committee on the alleged assault on Mr. SUMNER, but he would not now do so, as he understood the trial was in progress before the Court.

Mr. COBB—The trial is over and Mr. BROOKS is in his seat.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT MILWAUKEE.

The Senate's bill for enlarging the Custom House, Post-Office and Court House at Milwaukee and Detroit, and for the construction of a building for similar purposes at Dubuque, was earnestly debated, and then referred to the Committee of the Whole on state of the Union.

THE BILLS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION PASSED.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage, by that body, of bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the St. Clair Flats, and St. Mary's River, notwithstanding the President's vetoes of the same.

An account of the Senate's proceedings and President's objections accompanied the message.

Mr. ORR saw no necessity, at this late period of the session, for discussion, and moved the previous question.

Mr. QUITMAN said the House hastily to act on the subject savored a little of disrespect to the President.

Mr. MCMULLEN made an inefficient effort to have the President's objections read.

Mr. ORR's motion was agreed to, and the bill to remove the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River was read.

The Speaker announced the question—Will the House, upon the reconsideration of the bill, agree to its passage?

AYES—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bocock, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ky., Campbell of Ohio, Carruthers, Chaffee, Clarke, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Conover, Cox, Crawford, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Md., Day, Dean, Denver, DeWitt, Dicks, Dickinson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, English, Etheridge, Ennis, Jr., Evans, Flagler, Foller of Penn., Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Greenwood, Grow, Hall Harlen, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Hughston, Kelsey, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lake, Leiter, Lindley, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Miller of Ia., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, Parvear, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Richie, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Ruffin, Sabin, Sage, Sandidge, Sapp, Scott, Seward, Sherman, Shorter, Simmons, Sneed, Spinner, Stranahan, Teppan, Taylor, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Vaile, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Washburn of Ill., Washburn, Jr., of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Jr., Williams, Woodruff, Woodworth, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Branch, Brooks, Burnett of Ky., Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Faulkner, Foster, Goode, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Hinton, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, Kelly Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Millson, Oliver, Packer, Powell, Ruffin, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Warner, Watkins of Tenn., Wheeler, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn.

Passed by Yeas, 143; Nays, 55.

The bill for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats passed by Yeas, 139; Nays, 55.

The bill for deepening the channel over the flats in St. Mary's River passed by Yeas, 136; Nays, 54.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, gave notice that the first time the House should again go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on and after Wednesday, he would move to pass over all other bills, with a view to reaching those heretofore reported, making appropriations for rivers and harbors. Adjourned.

Maine Republican State Convention.

EVERY TOWN IN THE STATE REPRESENTED—HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 8.

The Republican State Convention held here today was attended by 1,200 delegates, representing every town in the State. Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Bath, presided.

On the first ballot for Governor Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN received 1,062 votes, and his nomination was then made unanimous by acclamation.

Speeches were made by F. H. MOORE, H. W. MCCULLIE, NOAH SMITH, W. S. COCHRAN, F. O. J. SMITH and JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS. The three last named opposed the Republican last year.

The resolutions offered were unanimously adopted. They mainly present the issue of Slavery extension as paramount to all others, and invite the affiliation and coöperation of all who have the question at heart.

The nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON were indorsed with great enthusiasm.

The Rock Island Bridge over the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 8.

At the last regular meeting of our Chamber of Commerce, a Committee was appointed to consider the subject of obtaining an injunction against the reconstruction of the Rock Island bridge across the Mississippi River. The Committee is also expected to prepare an address to the public in the form of a protest against replacing so serious an obstacle to navigation in the Upper Mississippi.

Recovery of a Portion of the Lost Sub-Marine Cable.

SYDNEY, C. B., Tuesday, July 8.

The vessel sent out by the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable, lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has just returned here, having succeeded in recovering, in good order, a large portion of the cable. She will proceed immediately with it to New-York.

Boiler Explosion and Burning of a Foundry and Machine-shop.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Tuesday, July 8.

The extensive foundry and machine-shop at this place, belonging to Messrs. STANTON, MALLORY & Co., was destroyed to-day by the explosion of a boiler. Fortunately the hands were mostly at dinner, and no lives were lost. Four or five persons were seriously injured.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 8.

The Jury on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad accident, rendered a verdict that the train was thrown off the track by the displacement of the switch by some person unknown. The Company have offered a reward of $3,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Clinton Hall last evening, by the Young Men of the City of New-York, for the purpose of forming a "Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Union." Interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs. B. F. MANIERRE, B. K. PHELPS, R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., C. BRAINARD and WILLIAM H. MOONEY, after which the following officers were elected:

President—B. F. MANIERRE.
Vice-President—Joseph Wales.
Secretary—D. H. Gildersleeve.
Treasurer—George P. Edgar.
Executive Committee—C. Brainard, M. Hoyt, W. H. Mooney, R. C. McCormick, Jr., Chas. A. Moore, John Bowne, B. K. Phelps, Dwight H. Olmsted and Wm. L. Tillay.

The Union will hold weekly meetings during the campaign.

Thirteenth Ward Ratificaries Meeting.

A meeting was held last evening at Onderdonk's Hall, corner Grand and Clinton streets, in order to afford the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

Judge CULVER, and Messrs. MILLIKEN and SOGGRASS addressed the meeting, and resolutions were put and carried indorsing the principles and nominations of the Philadelphia Convention.

Sixteenth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club.

A meeting of citizens favorable to the principles of the Republican Party was held last night at Minnersly's Hall, Sixteenth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue. There was a very large attendance. A Fremont and Dayton Club was organized, and a large number of names were entered on its roll.

Mr. G. G. BUTLER was called to the Chair, and WM. MCTAGGART was appointed Secretary. A Committee on permanent organization was appointed to report at the next meeting.

Hon. WM. TAYLOR, Mr. RUSSELL, LUMAN SARGEANT, Esq., and others, made speeches in favor of the objects of the organization, and the meeting finally adjourned to meet at the same place next Tuesday evening.

Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

A meeting of the members of this Association was held, last evening, at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The President, M. FOUNTAIN, occupied the Chair. After the reading of the Constitution, on motion of Mr. BENNETT, the meeting proceeded to the election of a Vice-President. Mr. NETTLETON was elected. M. H. CAMP was also elected Treasurer. Some discussion took place in regard to changing one or two of the provisions of the Constitution; the subject was finally postponed to a future meeting.

Democratic Republican Convention.

A call has been issued at Albany, signed by PLATT POTTER, MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, and others, for a Convention of all those who are in favor of maintaining the political principles and practice of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and TOMPKINS and SILAS WRIGHT, to meet at the City of Syracuse, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, inst., for the purpose of consultation, and, if deemed proper, for political organization and action.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys, just opened at No. 499 Broadway by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Jet Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depots, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 29 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$6 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CUSHY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Forty Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Internal Dissension at a German Lutheran Church—Disgraceful Proceedings—The Police Called to Suppress an Incipient Riot—Great Excitement.

from the Albany Express, 7th.

There is and has been trouble between the preacher and congregation worshipping at the German Lutheran Church, on State-street, west of Swan, growing out of a desire, we hear, on the part of most of the members of installing another minister to preach for them. What the objections are to the present officiating clergyman we do not hear but it appears that on Tuesday of last week an election for Trustees was had. Four persons, opposed to the present preacher, received each 55 votes, and four, friends of the minister, 29 votes each. This expression of the will of his auditors did not appear to suit the clergyman, for he decided to install the four receiving the lowest number of votes, instead of the highest. Of course, this was objected to; but the minister remaining inexorable, and refusing most persistently to be convinced against his will, Justice COLE was sent for to arbitrate the matter. He decided that it was clearly the duty of the minister to install the four receiving the highest number of votes.

Thus matters rested until yesterday morning, when, after service, the pastor, Rev. CHARLES M. WASSILDO, called upon the newly-elected Trustees to come forward and be installed. Eight men presented themselves, the four who received the 55 votes, and the four who received the 29. The pastor notified the four highest by vote that he should not install them. This caused a tremendous excitement, every male and female attendant rushing forward toward the altar. What really transpired we cannot say—one party (the 29rs) alleging that the 55rs struck the minister, and *vice versa*. Suffice it to say, that after an exciting scene, during which the choicest German expletives fell thick and fast, the police of the Fourth District were sent for by a conservative man, and, headed by Lieut. SHIELDS, a posse entered the church, dispersed the mob, took the key of the church, and locked the door of the desecrated temple.

Thus matters remained until 6 P. M., the usual afternoon service having been dispensed with, when a delegation of the 29 party, who, it appears, had the sexton enlisted in their cause, procured an order from Squire COLE on Lieut SHIELDS, to deliver the key of the church to the sexton. Acting under the authority, Lieut. SHIELDS gave up the key and the doors were again opened. The news of the difficulty having spread, a very large number of curiosity seekers assembled. The preacher appeared and delivered a sermon, when a demonstration was made by the 55 party to obtain possession of the key, which the sexton,—an enthusiast, on the side of the 29 party,—had. Another excited scene ensued, during which the sexton, with the key, made his escape. When this was found out some one turned off the flow of gas, leaving the hellicose parties in the dark. Great noise and confusion existed, and as the crowd poured into the street it was reported that the pastor would receive harsh treatment as soon as he appeared. Again was the potency of the police put in requisition. A posse, headed by Lieutenant SHIELDS, appeared and ordered the immediate dispersion of the mob, which following, it was agreed between the 55 and 29 parties that as the sexton had the key he should be found and allowed to lock up the church and retain it in his possession until the difficulties existing should be settled. The pastor availed himself of the excitement to make his way home.

We hear it mentioned, but cannot vouch for its correctness as to fact, that the opposition of the pastor and the 29 party is the professed determination of the 55 party to get possession of the Church, turn out the minister and use the Church as a gymnastic school for the Society of Turners, of which, it is said, the 55 party is composed.

Theodore Parker on the Sumner Affair.

The oration delivered by Rev. THEODORE PARKER before the authorities of the City of Boston and a large audience, in the Tremont Temple, on Friday, contained the following passages:

On this our eightieth birth day, fellow-citizens, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that we are fallen on times which try men's devotion to their principles, their country and their age. The Republic is shaking in the shocks of a moral earthquake. Events have transpired within a twelvemonth, which, if they could be blotted out, our *golden* State itself would be a cheap payment to obliterate. Upon the borders of the Republic rain hangs imminent; a virgin Territory broad enough and bright enough to tempt another Cortez, has been despoiled of the purity of its elective franchise. In the capitol of the republic an awful blow has been struck—a blow upon the forehead of a sovereign State—that blow was not loud, but it resounded through sixteen free States; and if the spirits of dead patriots do indeed sympathize even yet with their unforgotten country, I know that from one sacred spot in a State not free there was an echo of that deep reverberation—for there must have been as that sad blow came down not merely upon the brow of a Senator, but upon the young heart of the Republic—there must have been a groan from the tomb of Washington. Well may we ask, as we watch the blood from that blow trickling down the stone of the Senate House: Will all great Neptune's ocean *ever* wash out that scarlet legend of our capitol?

And now, while the garments of the Genius of the Republic are sailing along, draggled and bespattered, and her eyes are so full of tears that she can hardly see that road of empire upon which for now eighty years she has been traveling with such stately impetuosity, good men are everywhere asking, "What shall we do?" This question, I think, the thoughts of to-day may well be called upon to answer. Surely every good citizen may well seek inspiration to day from the fountain head of the nation's life, her first, her hero age.

A Terrible Tornado—Village of Chateaugay in Ruins—Over One Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

From the Franklin County Republican.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Monday morning last, a fearful tornado passed over the towns of Constable, Burke, and Chateaugay, in this county, and extending into Clinton county, doing an incalculable amount of damage, sweeping down forests, scattering fences, destroying all manner of buildings and other property, and leaving nothing but desolation in its track.

From this point it swept with fearful rapidity and force, making a path through the forests and over the fields in nearly a direct course to Burke and Chateaugay—leveling trees of every size and buildings as it went.

JEREMIAH THOMAS, in the employ of Mr. M., was killed at this place.

From the west line of Burke to and including the hotel of S. D. ROBERTS, at Chateaugay Corners, 185 buildings, either unroofed, blown down or moved from their foundations, can be counted as you ride along the road. This does not include those partially injured, by the loss of a few shingles or tearing off portions of covering, but such as are nearly or quite destroyed.

The village of Chateaugay is a complete desolation.

Beyond Chateaugay we have heard of from 60 to 70 buildings which were more or less injured. The tornado extended for a distance of from 30 to 40 miles—perhaps further, and it must have injured and destroyed nearly 400 buildings. $100,000 will not probably cover the damage. Fences are destroyed, and cattle and horses are roaming at large through the fields.

There are 364 buildings, of all kinds, from the west line of Burke to and including the village of Chateaugay, that were injured, unroofed and destroyed—and more than two thirds of that number completely ruined. Among the 364, are 128 dwellings, 4 stores, 2 churches, 3 school-houses.

The Boston *Post* says: A communication has been received from the Royston Olive Leaf Circle, of Royston, England, direct to the inhabitants of Roxbury, Mass, in which they desire to cultivate their friendship, and express a wish that peace and love may continue to exist between England and the United States. The document is signed by JANE FORDHAM, FANNY BUTLER, and 27 others, members of the Olive Leaf Circle, and by 64 others, inhabitants of the parish of Royston.

The shower of Wednesday night of last week, was accompanied by a tornado in the town of Chesterfield. For a distance of several miles, trees were torn up by their roots, fences were blown down, and several sheds and outbuildings were demolished. The same tornado passed through a portion of Northampton, doing similar damage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Amhroty pists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, **Glass Manufacturers,** &c—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Daman varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Malden lane.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Frankfort-square.

☞ **Baden-Baden Towels for Bathing**—BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS FOR THE TEETH AND COMPLEXION. A large supply just received. One case of German Cologne now being opened, and the most splendid assortment of tooth, hair, and nail brushes, at GEO. E. INGER & CO.'S, Family Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, successors to T. T. GREEN.

☞ **King's Cough Candy**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Tasteless Castor Oil.**—A most desirable family laxative and aperient medicine. Bowel and summer complaints in children, cholera and diarrhœa in adults prevented by its timely use. Prepared only by GEO. E. INGER & CO., Family Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, successors to T. T. GREEN.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'s, No. 273 Broadway, No. 24 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potash, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A large and extensive Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated in the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings convenient for the business; a complete assortment of lathes, tools, fixtures, and machinery; also a large assortment of patterns of great variety, consisting in part of patterns for steam engines of almost any required power for the country; gearing patterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establishment has a good reputation and is doing a fair business which may be largely increased. Possession may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address
GEO. W. SCRUYLER, } Assignees, Ithaca, N. Y.
V. C. BUTTER, }

RARE CHANCE—To enter into business without its et ceteras. The well-known establishment, Hutcheon's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that an enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUTCHEON, Jr., corner Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the finest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOEHE & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE,—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods store in Brooklyn, for $150. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder to secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

DRY GOODS.—A first-rate chance for a man of business to locate himself in a store established fourteen years. The stock and lease for sale and the store to rent. A first-rate man will be treated with liberality. Apply to C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND VICTORY!—The Central Fremont Club of New-York City and County will organize at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 8 P. M. All Fremont men are invited to join.
F. W. Fisher, Richard Mott, S. D. Barclay, B. W. Richards, C. E. Bardsal, Samuel Brown, Charles Foote, J. H. Ward, J. H. Camp, W. H. Browne, Geo. W. Rockwell, Committee.

NINTH WARD.—The members of the IXth Ward Republican Association are requested to attend a regular monthly meeting of the Association, at Bleecker Buildings corner Bleecker and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Steam Boilers.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H MEIGS, Secretary.

THE MANHATTANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. O. S. St John, pastor, will be dedicated TO-MORROW, (Wednesday.) Services—at 3½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D.; at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. A. AUGUSTUS WOOD.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 30 Broadway, July 8, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To wharf owners and others interested, that the Harbor Commissioners, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 30, 1855, have laid down provisional Bulkheads and Exterior Lines in the following described areas:
Commencing at the Battery on the New-York shore of the East River and running thence northerly to Forty-second-street in said City; and from Newtown Creek on the Long Island shore southerly, to the entrance of Gowanne Creek in the City of Brooklyn, and from thence southerly to Fort Hamilton. Also from a point half a mile north of Fort Tompkins on the east shore of Staten Island, running thence northerly, to the entrance of the Kill van Kull; thence westerly on the northerly shore of the Kill van Kull and Arthur's Kill or Staten Island Sound, to the southwesterly point of Staten Island. And on the easterly shore of the Hudson River from the Battery in the City of New-York to a point one mile north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek in the County of Westchester.
All persons interested are hereby notified that all structures now being erected, or to be erected, in the waters of the Harbor of New-York within the above described areas, must conform to the lines laid down by the Harbor Commissioners; and that all piers, bulkheads or basins which shall not be erected in conformity thereto will be enjoined and forbidden, under the powers granted to the Commissioners by the Act above-mentioned.
The maps on which the lines are described may be seen at the office of the Commissioners.
By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. BOUGHTON, Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS.—It is not generally believed that the *Weekly Day Book* has a larger circulation than any other weekly paper in the City, except the *Weekly Tribune*, and larger in the Southern States than that paper. Such, however, is the fact, as the following affidavits will show:
City and County of New-York, ss.—Edward Nolan, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that he is foreman in the press room where the *Weekly Day Book* is printed, and that the regular edition printed weekly of the *Weekly Day Book* oumbers over twenty-two thousand copies. EDWARD NOLAN.
Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1856.
L. PITKIN, Commissioner of Deeds.
City and County of New-York, ss—Daniel McCarthy, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that he is foreman of the mailing department of the New-York *Weekly Day Book*, and that the regular weekly edition of that paper, mailed to subscribers, is twenty-two thousand copies and upwards. DANIEL MCCARTHY.
Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1856.
M. S. BREWSTER, Commissioner of Deeds.
The rates for advertising in the *Weekly Day Book* are less than those of other papers whilst its circulation warrants a much higher price. Office No. 17 Ann-st.

TO OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—The advertiser will visit during the present and following months, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and perhaps other parts of the West, and will look after property for parties in this City or elsewhere. Property will be visited, and a full and correct written description of its location, facilities, value, &c., will be rendered. Also, other business transacted on the most favorable terms. No payment will be required till the work is done, and a report rendered. Apply to EMERSON W. KEYES, Manhattan Land Office, No. 434 4th av. N. B—Orders per post will receive prompt attention. Land warrants located.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to nest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Greenfield, Conn., W. & H. WAKEMAN, principals and proprietors. The second quarter of this school commences July 14, and continues 12 weeks. The expenses for board, tuition, washing and mending, is $36 per quarter. For circulars, address the principal, at No. 75 Murray-st., New-York, W. WAKEMAN.

CAUTION—TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—Agents throughout the States holding "Dr. Hams' Invigorating Spirit" on commission or otherwise, are requested not to pay any money to or to transact business with a Mr. A. SINCLAIR on account of the proprietors of such medicine.—No. 45 Water-st., New-York, July 7, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in sets to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a splendid stock, with our new-invented cushions, with slate and wood beds, suitable for private or public use. Three good second-hand tables for sale cheap.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS,
No 45 Murray-st.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 43½ by 31½ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 57 by 38 inch bed; and 1 ditto 50 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague st.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, cardcases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at ELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or clerk, by a young man of energy and good business habits; is a good penman and quick and correct at figures; has been engaged as book keeper and clerk in an extensive lumber business. Best of references given from former employers. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation with prospect of advancement; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls; one as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; or as regular waitress in a private family; takes the charge of the dining room; wages $6 to $7; will go in the country; excellent City reference. The other is a good nurse; a neat sewer; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, of different nations, and of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families, in City or country, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage. N. B.—References procured direct from former employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Four steady, industrious girls want places—one as a good cook, and to wash and iron—the others to do chamberwork and waiting, chamberwork and sewing, chamberwork and laundry work, and tending children and sewing, and chamberwork and nursing. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Protestant, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework in general of a small respectable family; is a good laundress and baker. Reference given. No objection to any of the adjoining cities. Call or address a note post-paid to E. D., No 9 Crosby-st., room No. 8, in the rear for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as a good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Call at No. 230 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young women; one as chambermaid and laundress, one as chambermaid and waiter one as nurse and seamstress. Also by an English girl, and a colored girl. Apply at No. 7 11th st, near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, lately returned from the South, as coachman or to travel with a family or single gentleman; if in a private family, the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 John-st., M. G.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Good reference from last place will be given. Call at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days. Has no objections to the country. No. 56 18th st., near the 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter by a respectable young woman, who gives good reference from her present and former places. Call at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and hair dresser. Can be seen at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently, wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September, in one of the seminaries of this City. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks stewards and boatsteerers for sailing voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having an extensive Southern acquaintance, and the control of some capital, which he would lend his employer on good security, desires employment as book-keeper or salesman in a wholesale house. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. D. B., at this office.

JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—On first-class job blank work, and a boy and girl will log to learn. Also, a lithographic printer. None but first class workmen need apply to WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady young man who thoroughly understands the care and the management of horses, and is willing to make himself useful if required. Can produce good City reference. Address No. 273, Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—An energetic young lady, well qualified to teach a District School in a village on the Hudson River. Salary moderate. Address J. T., box No. 716 Post-Office.

$200—SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young married man as conductor, or clerk in a coal office; understands the business; would deposit as security with his employer $200, on security; reference given. Address J. A. G., Union-square Post-Office.

CHASER, SPINNER, AND GILDER—Wanted a first-rate Spinner, a Chaser, and an Electro-Gilder; none but good workmen need apply. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, No. 247 Centre-st.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No. 48 Murray-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for a popular monthly magazine. A liberal salary will be paid to men of character and experience. Address L. & C., Box 3,923, New-York.

BUTLER WANTED—And thorough indoor man servant. Address box No. 388 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 2 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should come to the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, next door to the Post Office, where the best girls in the city can be had, for every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, from all nations. MRS. M. YORKSTON, Supt.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders can be accommodated at Hastings, upon the Hudson; an hour's ride and five minutes' walk from the depôt. Apply at the depôt, to Mr. CRANE.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 28th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison-av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,689 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREWS, No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location on the East or North Rivers, or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS, Box No. 3,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—One or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, in a comfortable cottage newly furnished, in Vanderhilt-av., near the landing. Address T. C. A., office of the *Times*.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Not over 1½ hours' ride from the City, either by Railroad or Steamboat, for a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address Z., Box No. 2,981 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $5 to $6. Detailed circulars at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interview there July 7 to 8.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A private family residing in 8th-st. near Broadway, would rent, permanently, without board, a newly furnished parlor and sleeping room adjoining, or two handsome sleeping rooms. No children or boarders, house beautifully furnished and has every modern convenience. Address with real name and address, PILGRIM, Box No. 59 Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

NO. 53 BEACH-STREET.—Two or three large, pleasant rooms to let, with board, to married or single gentlemen.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and simple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, glazes, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE READERS OF
THE WATCHMAN AND LAMPLIGHTER.
NOW READY:

THE WANDERER!
A TALE OF LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.
BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "WATCHMAN," &c.
"Trudging along, unknowing what he sought,
And whistling as he went, for want of thought."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Allegany Republican.

Whoever has read the author's former works, and those who have not we are sorry for, will most assuredly purchase "The Wanderer," and heartily thank the publisher for furnishing them with such a pleasing and entertaining companion.

From the Lyons Republican.

"The Wanderer" will be received with great favor.

From the Manchester American.

"The Wanderer" is a tale of real life, in which the author has had his part, and from the well-known fact that those works are uniformly most successful wherein the author transfers his own experience to the story, and from the popularity of the author's former works, we predict for "The Wanderer" a sale greater than that of "The Watchman."

From the City Advertiser.

It is penned in a free, pleasing style, and the incidents are of a sufficiently interesting character to retain the reader's attention throughout. It is a plain unvarnished story of life in all its phases, and exhibits the difficulties to be encountered everywhere by all who, unaided, enter upon the arduous struggle of life.

From the Buffalo Post.

It abounds in lively and spirit-stirring incident, and has numerous passages replete with humor, pathos and delicately-managed dialogue—while the far famed "Robinson Crusoe" scarcely met with more solid and interesting adventures than fall to the lot of the hero of this story.

From the Cleveland Herald.

It points to an excellent moral—and while it will sustain the attention of the more mature reader, it cannot fail to interest as well as amuse the young.

From the Rochester Advertiser.

It is replete with varied and exciting incidents, presented in a style of attractiveness resembling the charm which invests "Robinson Crusoe." It is presented in good style.

From the Hartford Courant.

This is an interesting and well-written story of life's vicissitudes, calculated not only to entertain, but to produce a good impression upon the young. The incidents are natural and life-like, the narrative graphic, and the style forcible. It will please.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

It will interest all classes of readers, but particularly the young. It is published in admirable style.
Published in 1 vol., cloth, illustrated. Price $1.
E. D. LONG, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
And all booksellers.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR JULY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY,
No. 1, price 15 cents, 254 pages,
Containing over sixty maps, delineating most of the principal Railways,
OF
APPLETON'S
RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,
FOR THE UNITED STATES and the CANADAS.
Containing the time tables, fares, connections and distances on all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also, the connecting lines of railways, steamboats and stages. Each principal road is fully delineated and illustrated by a separate map, placed opposite the description of that road, which map exhibits the stations, distances between stations, connecting roads, and other topographical matter of use to the traveler.
ALSO,
A GENERAL STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY,
Alphabetically arranged, giving the daily sailings of all the steamboats during the month, to and from every port throughout the United States. The whole accompanied by a
COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS,
giving every necessary information respecting them—their locations, proprietors, terms, &c. With a large variety of local and valuable information, collected, compiled and arranged exclusively for this publication,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL MAP.
The constantly increasing facilities for travel, and the commercial and social relations existing throughout the United States and Canadas, has created a demand for a Railway Guide, which will in no only enable the traveler to perceive at a glance the time of departure of the trains from their various stations, their connections upon the route of travel, distances, termini, &c., but one which will make him familiar with the different portions of the country through which he passes.
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The compiler would remark, in presenting this work to the public, that he has devoted much time, and traveled many thousand miles in order to perfect it. The most important feature of this Guide is, its convenience as a book of reference; each *principal* road being fully and correctly delineated on a separate map (engraved expressly for the road,) representing the distances, stations, connections and chorography.
It has been the aim not only to combine completeness of information with the greatest possible facility of reference, so far as Railways and Steamboats are concerned, but also to direct travelers what hotel they may stop at upon their arrival in a city or village. Travelers who make use of this work, and find any inaccuracies therein, are particularly requested to communicate personally or by letter with the publishers, who will be pleased to receive any suggestions which they may consider beneficial to the traveling community.—*Extract from Preface.*
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Containing the great, everywhere-read Story, increasing in interest daily, of the
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THE GREATEST STORY EVER PUBLISHED IN ANY PAPER.
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INCREASES! INCREASES!! INCREASES!!!
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Until we feel sorry when we come to the end of the chapter, longing for more.
On WEDNESDAY, July 9,
MARK THAT,
On WEDNESDAY, July 9,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
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For those who have been disappointed in getting the story as published before this, which will give the FREAKS AND FROLICS from the commencement up to, and including that of Monday last, July 7.
THE LAST CHANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXII. FOR JULY, 1856.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ BOTH SIDES
THE LIVES O

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUNCILMEN.

TUESDAY, July 8.

The Board received a large number of petitions, and referred them to suitable Committees. The Wilson Industrial School petitioned for a donation from the Common Council; the amount asked is $1,000.

A memorial in favor of the introduction of steam fire engines was presented by Thos. Tileston, Wilson G. Hunt, J. Phillips Phœnix, Henry C. Bowan, and others. Memorialists urge the necessity for more effectual protection against the dangers of fire in the lower part of the City. Referred to Fire Committee, and to be printed on the minutes.

ASSESSMENT BONDS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the issue of Assessment Bonds. Mr. Flagg refers to the embarrassment experienced in executing the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854, in regard to advances on assessment contracts, and in collecting assessments. One of the evils complained of is the delay in collecting arrearages by a sale of the premises assessed, extending the payment for considerable portions of the assessment, for 3, 4 or 5 years. To relieve the Treasury, as far as practicable, from this inconvenience, the Comptroller prepared a draft of an ordinance, providing for the issue of bonds for three or five years. The sums paid in one year on sums confirmed on account of "street paving," are cited as instances. In July and August, 1855, in 11 cases the amount confirmed was $19,691 98; collected to July, 1856, $2,835 82; in arrears, $16,856 16. The collections for a year were not sufficient to pay the Inspectors. The ordinance drafted by the Comptroller was adopted.

It authorizes the Comptroller to borrow on the credit of the Corporation such amount as may be required to meet the deficiencies caused by delay in collecting arrears of assessment, not exceeding at any time the aggregate amount of said arrears then outstanding. The bonds are to bear interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

A communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park was received and referred to the Finance Committee. It read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the ordinance of 21st May, 1856, respectfully beg leave to report that they have entered upon the discharge of the duties designated therein, and have progressed as far as the intervening time and the embarrassments attending a work of such magnitude would allow.

The Commissioners have not deemed it prudent, thus far in the absence of any appropriation of money or such further legislation as may be indispensable to carrying out this great Municipal enterprise, to do more than make the preparatory arrangements, upon which to base the necessary action required in the protection, improvement, laying out and beautifying this extensive area. The first thing, which appeared to the Commissioners as necessary, was the protection of the movable property, such as the trees, shrubbery, houses, fences, &c., &c., on the land from theft, injury or destruction. For six months depredations had been going on by which, notwithstanding the unremitting vigilance of the regular Police of the adjacent Wards, property has been destroyed or stolen, belonging to the Park, to a much value. To prevent the continuance of this a Local Police, of one Captain, three Sergeants, and sixteen privates, were appointed and are now efficiently discharging that duty. As the work advances, it will be necessary to increase this force.

In addition to the Police, the Commissioners have appointed two Engineers and four Surveyors; have established a local office at the intersection of Fifth avenue and Broadway, on the land, and another at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. At each of these offices clerks have been appointed in sufficient numbers only to perform the present required duty.

The Commissioners, doubting their own capacity to decide upon a suitable plan of improvement for so extensive a park, deemed it prudent to call in the aid of one or more gentlemen of known ability and skill, on whose taste, judgment and experience in works of art and floral culture they could rely with confidence. To this end a Consulting Board was organized, and WASHINGTON IRVING selected as President. By and with the advice and consent of this Board the leading features of the plan known as VIELE'S, have been adopted, and the proper surveys are now being made upon which to proceed in laying out the land accordingly.

As the work further proceeds, progress will be reported to the Common Council, pursuant to the ordinance under which the Commissioners act.

The Commissioners cannot, however, close this brief preliminary report without calling the attention of the Common Council to the fact that the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation have decided that the rents and sales of houses, &c., of the Central Park, are pledged to the Sinking Fund, and cannot be diverted therefrom to pay the expenses of the improvements of the Park, as required by the ordinance under which they the Commissioners now act.

Thus it will appear there are no funds from which the Comptroller feels authorized to pay the salaries of the employes selected by the Commissioners; and as these persons are mostly dependent upon their situations for support, the deprivation of their pay is extremely onerous. It is therefore suggested, and the undersigned respectfully urge the Common Council to make an appropriation, from which to pay these contingent and necessary expenses.

The labor and services are being performed pursuant to law, and the claim upon the Corporation is beyond doubt, and there can be no reason, founded on legal or equitable grounds, why money should not be provided forthwith for payment. If "the laborer is worthy of his hire," he is entitled to it as he earns it, and it does appear to the undersigned that no merely technical reasons should prevent the prompt and regular payment of moneys to those upon whose toil, fidelity and skill so great a City improvement is mainly dependent for its success and prosecution.

All of which is respectfully presented.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, JOSEPH S TAYLOR, Street Commissioner. } Commissioners of Central Park.

BRANCH.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, was lost by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Councilmen Clifton, Gavitt, Banich, Barney, Crane, Warner, Colgrove, Martin, Avery, Hunt, Van Tine, Skaats, Raymond, Reed, Brady, Merritt, S. Hopper, Noyes, Baxter, G. A. Hopper—20.

NEGATIVE—H. Smith, J. Reilly, Bickford, Waugh, Murray, Barry, Gray, Phillips, Kennard, Hemphill, Roeder, Colyer, Hart, Floyd, McConnell, O'Reilly, M. Smith, Swan, Appleby, Wetrous, Van Riper, Pinckney, Miller, Odell, B. Reilly, Wallace, Dunan, Bradley, Cargill—29.

The Board passed upon some papers from the Aldermen, and adjourned to Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

Titles to Real Estate in the City.

The Committee on County Offices of the Supervisors met yesterday to consider the application referred to them from the Commissioners of Records, asking an additional appropriation of $150,000 to continue the work of preparing an index of valid titles to all the real estate of the City and County of New-York. After hearing a statement of facts from the Commissioners present, it was decided to report in favor of appropriating the sum asked for.

The Commissioners of Records, consisting of Messrs. WM. C. WETMORE, JONATHAN NATHAN, RICHARD BUSTEED and GEORGE P. NELSON, it will be remembered, were appointed under a special act of the State Legislature, April 13, 1855. Those Commissioners were delegated with full powers to examine the records, documents, maps, &c., in the offices of the Clerk, Register, and Surrogate, of the City and County of New-York, and make therefrom a complete index of all the titles to the real estate of the City and County from the date of the charter of 1686 to 1860, the time it was computed that it would take to complete the work. At the time of the creation of the Commission, an appropriation of $50,000 was made. Of this amount, the Commissioners state there has already been expended $40,000. The whole work when completed will make 6,000 volumes. The preparation of this work furnishes at present a good revenue to a large number of Clerks. When completed it will be a great saving of trouble and expense in hunting up titles. It is intended that the titles established by the Commissioners will hold supreme in the Courts.

Re-Division of the City into Council Districts.

The Councilmen Special Committee on redistricting the City met yesterday, and decided to report in favor of changing the Council Districts, as follows. The First, Second and Third Wards having two Council Districts each, at present to be made into one District each. The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards to be changed from three Districts each into two Districts each. The Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards to be made into two districts each, from one each; the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards to be changed from two to four districts each, and the Twentieth Ward to be increased to five districts, from three. The remaining Wards are to remain unchanged. The law requires a new districting of the City after each census, and the same to be completed three weeks before the next general election. The present apportionment of population is 10,50t to each Council District.

Commissioners of Deeds.

The Commissioners, of which there are about 250 for the City of New-York, are or should be appointed by the Common Council on a specified day in the month of March and July of alternate years. The terms of office of about a hundred of these expired last March, but as no new appointments have yet been made, they continue to hold over. Another batch close their official career on the 14th of the present month, or within five days, and no action has been taken to fill their places. As there were some two thousand applicants, as near as could be ascertained, for the Commissionerships which expired last March, it will be safe to estimate the number on the alert for the coming vacancies at one thousand more. These three thousand anxious citizens have certainly not experienced humane treatment at the hands of the Common Council. Doubtless each applicant has received solemn assurances from one or more of the members of the Committees, that he would be the lucky recipient of a Commissionship, the revenue of which is estimated as high as from twenty-five to two hundred dollars per annum. But this cruel delay of the appointing power in connection with the assurances so lavishly given, will only afford another illustration to the poet's lament:

"All promise is poor, dilatory man."

But aside from this, the Common Council are censurable for needlessly deferring a simple measure, which law no less than justice requires should have been done months ago.

The St. Anthony *Express* estimates the amount of goods imported into the Territory during the year 1855 at from seven to eight millions of dollars, and is by no means extravagant in predicting that this trade will be increased beyond all present calculations in the course of the next ten years.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, July 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots $6 50 per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. American Yellow brought 28c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm are in fair request, at steady rates. Adamantine seem pretty active and buoyant, mostly at 22c.@26c. ₱ lb. Mould Tallow sell slowly, but regularly.

COFFEE—Attracts but little attention, at about former quotations. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11c @11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and Bahia, at 10c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Salable and firm, as before reported.

COTTON—Is in rather better demand, at essentially unchanged figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for, they generally commanding $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ cwt.; Mackerel and Herring are lightly dealt in, at old rates. Supplies of all kinds comparatively limited; though equal to the requirements of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less vigor. The demand is restricted by the sudden rise in prices, and the high rates of freight to Europe. The sales, since our last, comprise about 14,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 50@	6 35
Ordinary State	6 35@	6 50
Straight State	6 45@	6 65
Favorite and Extra State	6 65@	7 10
Common to Good Michigan	5 85@	6 30
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 50@	6 75
Common to Good Ohio	6 60@	6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 30@	6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 75@	7 00
Extra Michigan	6 50@	7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@	8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 00@	7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@	8 50
Extra Miesouri	6 75@	10 00

Canadian is rare and needed—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 75@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern exhibits no new feature. The sales since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 85@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 95@$4 45 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat appears decidedly less active and somewhat infirm. The sales since our last amount to only about 68,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime Canadian, White at $1 60@$1 87½; Western Red, part at $1 35; fair Southern White at $1 65@$1 75; and fair to good do. Red at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel. The receipts of Wheat, to-day, were moderate, but an ample supply of all save the most desirable lots is available, and buyers do not dread a scarcity. Rye is still unaltered—6,200 bush. brought 75c.@85c. for very inferior to prime ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 41c.@42c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c.@41c. for State; 35c.@38c. for Jersey; and 32c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bush. Corn is pretty brisk and on the advance. The supply of sound continues extremely moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 58,000 bushels at 48c.@52c. for unsound, heated and damp; 53c @60c. for inferior to prime sound mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern Yellow; 58c.@62c. for round Yellow; 60c @67c. for common to choice Southern White, and 58c.@60c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River purchased at 50c @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in fair demand and are generally quoted quite firm.

HOPS—Continue active and buoyant at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Most of the current purchases are for export, chiefly to English markets.

IRON—About 70 tons Scotch Pig changed hands at $30@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Quiet and languid. Last sales, $1 31½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Remains dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Is generally in good request at full and buoyant rates.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 75c. for Common, and $1 06¼ for Lump, ₱ bbl. Demand moderately active thereat.

MOLASSES—The poor supply here continues to obstruct business. New-Orleans, 51c @53c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@48c.; Cuba Muscavado, 42c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 38c @41c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet steady, at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in fair supply and demand mostly at 37c.@37½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is salable and firm. Resin attracts considerable attention at fully previous prices, viz.: $1 57½@$1 65 for Common, afloat, in yard, and delivered, ₱ 310 lbs.; $1 75@$2 for No. 2; and $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive rule quiet, yet firm. Linseed is stiffly held at 80c @82c., ₱ gallon, but stock continues limited, and the demand is not very brisk. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still brisker and scarce, with sales reported since our last of about 2,480 bbls., in lots, $20 62½@$20 75 for Mess; $17 50 for prime Mess, and $17 25@17 37½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams; 6¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Rough Sides ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 1,700 bbls. common to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c @12¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices. The sales since our last consist of 2,0 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@16 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@17½c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 125 tierces bought at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—In moderate supply and demand. Prices quoted firm.

SEEDS—Dull and nominal.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile brought 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Quiet at former quotations.

SUGARS—Are moderately inquired for at well-sustained figures, with sales reported since our last of about 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@9¾c.; with 230 boxes Havana at 8¾c @10¼c. ₱ lb. No new feature in refined.

TALLOW—We heard that 17,000 lbs. prime were procured at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair supply and limited demand at old rates.

TOBACCO—The market appears inactive, yet very firm. The sales since Friday include about 76 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@13c.; 198 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@16c.; 7 cases Florida at 18c; 169 bales Havana at 23c.@26c.; and 60 do. on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken, closing at 31¾c.@31¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The high claims of ship-owners tended to impede business. For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d @5s. ₱ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of P. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house in 20th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., opposite Hamilton-square, with modern improvements; it commands a fine view of the City, and extended view of the surrounding country; is near the Central Park. Apply corner of 124-st. and 3d-av., to J. CALLAGHAN. Also, lots for sale or exchange for City property, in 72d-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Apply as above.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 186 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—On 25th-st., in vicinity of Madison-square. The house is new, well built, with all modern improvements, and very stylish. Price $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, well located, at prices from $5,000 to $30,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 219 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 32x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor of Putnam and Classon'avs.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 114 28th-st., near the 3d av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 322 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, Low-Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. BEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 55 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c., a stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn.; 63 acres, large mansion with wings and verandah; beautiful lawn with noble trees, a vineyard of 400 Isabellas and Catawbas, 6 years old; nursery of grafted trees, and large orchard of choice fruit in full bearing; barn, carriage house, ice-house, &c.; water from a fine spring introduced into the house and stables; charming views and location perfectly healthy. View and plan of house and grounds at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well built modern house in first furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., new carriage house and stable. And an acre of land, with more if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil dépôt, or on Wednesday, 9th inst., between 9 and 12 o'clock, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Pleasantly situated on Henry-st., Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Dépôt. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, bath range, &c., and in complete order. Apply to J. S. MOON, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av. corner of 23d-st.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Griggstown, Somerset County, N. J., consisting of a 2-story house, cottage style, 8 rooms, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, on high ground, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, 5 from Millstone; mail stage passes the door every day. Price $2,000. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and for letting for steam power, having a first-class 5 story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—Twelve acres of very choice land, upon the ridge next above the Croton Aqueduct, and opposite the mansion of Mr. Mallory, overlooking the entire villages of Tarrytown and Beekmantown, and affording a very extensive and delightful river prospect. This property is so situated that it can easily be divided into several villa sites, and is considered to be one of the best situations on the Hudson for a residence or for a country seat. Terms easy. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARDEN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank road from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several pleasant stands for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR A FARM.—Two splendid stores and dwelling-houses, Philadelphia brick front with marble sills and lintels, the handsomest and largest in Fulton-av., and built and finished in the best manner, (new,) will be exchanged for a nice farm or country seat on Long Island, within from five to twenty-five miles from the City. Inquire of J. J. WERNER on the premises, Fulton av., between Hoyt-st. and Elm-place.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad dépôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

VERY VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR RAILROAD BONDS—All finished complete, in very costly style, situated adjacent to and overlooking the City and Harbor of New-York. The house is supplied with all the improvements of a City residence. For further particulars, address Box No. 705, Post-Office.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAND FOR SALE—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Improvements—Several houses, a large steam-engine, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

BROOKLYN HOUSES AND WESTERN LANDS—Taken in exchange for merchandise and stocks of substantial Companies. The houses must be first-class, and if mortgaged, light; the lands must be desirably located. None others will answer. Send full particulars to Box No. 76 New-York Post Office.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

FOR SALE.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 1 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 32-foot sail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 35 feet long, new building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inquire Washington-st., between H and I sts., Greenpoint.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE—No. 442 5th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—At low rents, and possession immediately. The following desirable dwelling-houses, all of which have just been painted and repaired throughout, viz: The large five-story house or hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway. Also, the three-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, similar house No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to

R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The three-story and basement brown stone front house in Rapelye st., two doors from Henry, with gas fixtures, vestibule door and all the modern improvements, in complete order. Inquire of HENRY DALLY, Esq., next door.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—(or for sale,) at Hastings, on the Hudson River, 21 miles, beautifully situated in a shady grove—will be furnished and let for the Summer months if desired. Apply to MR. C. W. THOMAS, No. 80 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 13 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A three-story brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with moderate conveniences. No. 7 East 30th-st., near 5th-av., possession immediately.

MODERN BUILT COTTAGE TO LET—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I.; it will be rented for the season; the house is in perfect order, furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping; there is a large garden well stocked with vegetables, berries &c. Also barn room for horses and carriages. Possession given immediately. Also to let or sell an octagon built house in the village, finished in the best style, with pleasure ground attached. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 4 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $221. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

CHEAP RENT.—Three new 2-story and basement 20 by 4 brick houses, in 4th-av., below 15th st., South Brooklyn, $10 per month. They are full as good as any house that can be hired in New-York at $100 per year. Apply at No. 57 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a new house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn; the house south of De Kalb, fitted with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required. Possession immediate.

TO LET—At $42 per month, a nice cottage-house in Brooklyn, near a railroad. Also, a house and store, rent same price. Apply to D GOULD, No. 60 Vesey-st.

WATER AND STEAM POWER TO LET AT YONKERS—With buildings sufficient for a large business; also 9 acres of ground if required. Inquire of J. T. WARING, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Elihu House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—House and Lot with sub-cellar, located between 4th and 6th avs. from 10th to 34th sts., price not to exceed $8,000, for which two-thirds will be paid in cash. Address OLIVER, Box No. 100 Chatham-square Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 2.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 13, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856, seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and on the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH MCROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Railroad Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order,

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CON

AUCTION SALES.

EGBERT B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, HASKINS & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 9 h inst., at 10½ o'clock, at sales-room No. 63 Nassau-st., near Fulton, mortgagee's sale of second-hand furniture, comprising a general assortment of household furniture for chambers, parlors, dining-room, &c.; also, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, &c., the whole of which will positively be sold. Also, the following first-class cabinet made furniture, in plain and figured rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut parlor sofas, chairs arm chairs, rockers, work, centre, card, and pier tables, sideboards, secretary and library book-cases, French plate mirrors and pier glasses, oil paintings, dressing and plain bureaus, with and without marble tops, wash-stands, bedsteads of every variety, assorted chamber suites, oak and walnut extension dining tables, book-racks, corner stands, etagures, Turkish reclining chairs, hair mattresses, pail asses, French China and cut glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, French and other clocks, mantel ornaments, fancy goods, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of City and country dealers, housekeepers, and others.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 13 Nassau-st., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture and housekeeping articles of every description, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, marble top centre, side and sofa tables, etageres, secretaries, book-cases, extension dining tables, sideboards, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, rockers, superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, silver-plated, china and glass ware, enamelled cutlery, suites, French plate pier and mantel glasses, oil paintings, &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture. Also, a 13 o'clock, eight superior rosewood piano-fortes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Wednesday, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-rooms No. 68 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood and walnut in brocatel, hair cloth and plush; rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs lounges, &c.; rosewood and mahogany centre, pier and side tables; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands; oak and black walnut dining sbairs; hair and spring mattresses, husk do., straw paillasses, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., furniture from extensive manufactories and from a family, with positive orders to sell; also, chaise, paintings, mirrors, cigars, &c. Shippers will receive every attention in packing and shipping, at small charge.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—CLOSING SALE.—By W. W. SHIRLEY—WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 432 Hudson st., the balance of stock, to be sold without reserve for cash, in lots for retailers and grocers. Bargains may be expected.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 66 Beekman-street; fresh seasonable goods adapted to City or country trade, without reserve for cash.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 84 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, buy Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GROCERIES, &c.—By virtue of an assignment made to me, I will expose for sale at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of groceries, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c., contained in store at No. 24 Varmine-st.

C. W. HASKELL, Assignee.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Hook,) Newburg, Meriboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Fulton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 56
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 65
Edwards	1 90	Becket	2 80
State Line	1 95	Chester Factory	3 00
West Stockbridge	2 00	Huntington	3 20
Richmond	2 05	Rupert	3 30
Shaker Village	2 20	Westfield	3 55

The above boats leave Hudson on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. H. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, July 8....6 A. M.	Tuesday, July 8...12 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 9...8 A. M.	Wednesday, J'ly 9.12 P. M.
Thursday, July 10...8½ A. M.	Thursday, July 10.12½ P. M.
Friday, July 11.....9 A. M.	Friday, July 11.....1 P. M.
Saturday, July 12.10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 12...2 P. M.
Sunday, July 13....10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 13...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 14...11 A. M.	Monday, July 14...3 P. M.

Also, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. COMBS, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Wednesday, July 9..12 M.	Wednesday, July 9. 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 10. 1 P. M.	Thursday, July 10. 9 A. M.
Friday, July 11.... 1½ P. M.	Friday, July 11... 9 A. M.
Saturday, July 12. 2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 13. 9½ A. M.
Monday, July 14.. 3 P. M.	Monday, July 14.. 5½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 15.. 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 15.. 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 16 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 16 7 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROWAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 6¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stooey Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEBB, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. BOB, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

FOR ALBANY—And and in connection with Railroads to Saratoga and the West; steamers ISAAC P. NEWTON and NEW WORLD leave daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from wharf foot of Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st; also, at No 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

LOST.—A TRUNK, of sole leather, covered with canvas, marked "J. M.," which must have been taken by mistake from the steamer *James Adger*, on the morning of the 8th July, 1856. Is earnestly requested to be returned to the agents, Messrs Spofford & Tileston, or to the subscriber, No. 164 McDougal-st., New-York. All expenses incurred for the same will be paid.

J. MATTHIESSEN.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday, July 8, 1856, in crossing the street from No. 344 Grand-st. to the store, one portfolio, containing $32 in bills and two drafts. Whoever will return the same to RICE & EMANUEL, No. 344 Grand-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—On Monday, July 7, in a 6th av. Railroad Car, or at the corner of 21st-st. a Lady's BLACK LACE VEIL. A handsome reward will be paid for it, at the front office, second floor, No. 18 Beekman-st.

LOST—Between Calvary Church and the Everett House, a Black thread lace veil, on Sunday, July 6. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances (all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas), of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

HUSSAR & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the money of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for the redemption of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of the like issue; the interest account to be adjusted as the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July inst. at which time such proposals will on opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No 6 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lechorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rigs,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a. M.	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Bale,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Rome,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Strasburg,
Beyrout,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	The Hague,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Catania,	Liege,	Nice,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION—Held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Isaac O. Barker,	James Davis,	A. B Scribner,
Elijah F. Purdy,	J. W. Ketcham,	Jas. Y. Watkins,
Wilson Small,	Samuel Raynor,	Chas. D. Bailey,
Jonathan Purdy,	John Robinson,	Mark Stephenson,
Jacob Miller,	John B. Simpson,	John Pettigrew,
Wm. H. Adams,	O. W. Woodford,	John ash.
Anson Wooding,	Geo. H. Purser,	Joseph Rose,
Geo. J Hamilton,	Joseph Whitfield,	Harrison Hall,
Thomas Wallace,	John H Bowie,	William Simpson.
M H Smith, Jr.,	D. H. McAlin,	James L. Stewart.
William Peet,	E. A. Hopkins,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JNO. W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo, Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 5 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risk that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or obecks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 19th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRUTHERS,
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 23 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all the terns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 1 and 3 Wooster-st., between Spring and Grand.

FINANCIAL.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in the Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. WM. H. PLATT, President.

H. LIVERMORE, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

QUARTERLY REPORT—Of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$5,159,013 10
Overdrafts	1,525 53
Due from Banks	1,355,864 78
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$134,548 39
Due from Brokers	200,690 10
Real Estate	197,148 33
Specie	861,759 75
Cash items, viz.: Checks of City Banks	1,434,253 63
Stocks	562,819 25
Bonds and Mortgages	194,556 03
Bills of Solvent Banks	336,244 00
Loss and Expense Account	16,845 09
Total	$10,969,529 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$338,730	
Less Notes on hand	144,379	974,341 00
Profits		233,437 59
Due Banks		2,391,714 05
Due Depositors on demand		5,068,842 05
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		4,155 80
		$10,969,529 59

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—William A. Booth, President, and Robert S. Oakley, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being only and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856, as the same appears on the books of the Bank, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of July, 1856. N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,656,067 48
Average amount of Specie	735,325 03
Average amount of Circulation	2,144,770 20
Average amount of Deposits	5,144,770 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN E WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of July, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $300 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, July 5, 1856.—The BANK OF LANSINGBURGH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of Messrs. Wiles & Storm, in lieu of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Peyson, Hoffman & Ten Broeck, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—The FALKILL has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by J. RELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHM, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

o23,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,

jy21'55-law2yW Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy19, '54-law2yW

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5'0, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $50 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILLS, } Vice-Pres

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 51 Chambers st., East of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 493 Grand-st. corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION—TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ARTISANS' BANK will be opened at the Manhattan Bank, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 10, 11 and 12, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 7th of July next. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

P. M. BAYSON, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned Nasing cards, of all qualities, at the Agency of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transmit the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to packages forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by those Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffal

New-York Daily Times.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter of Acceptance of Col. John C. Fremont.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1856.

SIR: A Convention of Delegates, assembled at Philadelphia on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of June, 1856, under a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, adopted a declaration of principles and purposes for which they are united in political action—a copy of which we have the honor to inclose—and unanimously nominated you as their candidate for the office of President of the United States at the approaching election, as the chosen representative of those principles in this important political contest, and with the assured conviction that you would give them full practical operation, should the suffrages of the people of the Union place you at the head of the National Government.

The undersigned were directed by the Convention to communicate to you the fact of your nomination, and to request you, in their name, and, as they believe, in the name of a large majority of the people of the country, to accept it.

Offering you the assurance of our high personal respect, we are, your fellow-citizens,

H. S. LANE,
President of the Convention.
JAMES M. ASHLEY,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER,
E. R. HOAR,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM,
JOHN A. WILLS,
C. F. CLEVELAND,
CYRUS ALDRICH.

TO JOHN C. FREMONT, of California.

COL. FREMONT'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of a great movement of the people of the United States, who, without regard to past differences, are uniting in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible to the honor which their unreserved confidence in this threatening position of the public affairs implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of my election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end all the power of the Government, irrespective of party issues and regardless of sectional strife. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolves of your Convention expresses the sentiments in which I have been educated, and which have been ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience. With this declaration and avowal, I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in the resolutions, and to those only because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and given to them especial importance.

I concur in the views of the Convention disprecating the foreign policy to which it adverts. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured, and its objects attained by just and healing counsels, involving no loss of reputation.

International embarrassments are mainly the results of a secret diplomacy, which aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the Government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institutions, and is itself yielding gradually to a more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free Press, which, by its broad dissemination of political intelligence, secures in advance to the side of justice the judgment of the civilized world. An honest, firm and open policy in our foreign relations would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate opinions it would necessarily reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions than the design of the nation in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid giving countenance to the extension of Slavery. The influence of the small but compact and powerful class of men interested in Slavery, who command one section of the country, and wield a vast political control as a consequence in the other, is now directed to turn this impulse of the Revolution and reverse its principles. The extension of Slavery across the continent is the object of the power which now rules the Government; and from this spirit has sprung those kindred wrongs in Kansas so truly portrayed in one of your resolutions, which prove that the elements of the most arbitrary governments have not been vanquished by the just theory of our own. It would be out of place here to pledge myself to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the sectional controversy engendered by political animosities, operating on a powerful class banded together by a common interest. A practicel remedy is the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State. The South should, in my judgment, see a costly desire such consummation. It would vindicate the good faith—it would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied, and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South, and vital to its interests. That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the schema to take from free labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only genial region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquered from the free laborers, who have long considered it as set apart for them in our inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle. Whatever may be the persistence of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the free men of both sections, will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union, as their best safeguard from the oppression of the class which—by a monopoly of the soil and of slave labor to till it—might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of non-slaveholding free men, including those of the South, upon whose welfare Slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the General Government over the public lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence. Knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which has more than once indicated the purpose of disposing of the public lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a freeholder.

If the people intrust to me the administration of the Government, the laws of Congress in relation to the Territories will be faithfully executed. All its authority will be exerted in aid of the national will to re-establish the peace of the country on the just principles which have heretofore received the sanction of this Federal Government, of the States, and of the people of both sections. Such a policy would leave no ailment to that sectional party which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new Territories to capital in the form of Slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of free labor—the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions.

Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of constitutional Freedom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. H. S. LANE, President of the Convention; James M. Ashley, Anthony J. Bleecker, Joseph C. Hornblower, E. R. Hoar, Thaddeus Stevens, Kingsley S. Bingham, John A. Wills, C. F. Cleveland, Cyrus Aldrich, Committee, &c.

France and the United States.

From the Washington Union, July 8.

We have recently observed, with regret, a disposition manifested on the part of certain journals to create ill-feeling between this country and France, by seizing upon the slightest misapprehension by the authorities of either country in their intercourse, and magnifying it into a coolness between the two Governments. An instance of this kind occurred not long ago in the account that was given of the reception by Marshal VALLAINT, Minister of War, to the officers of our army who were sent to Europe on a military commission. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves as to what took place on that occasion, and we are satisfied that, to some extent, an erroneous impression prevails in regard to it.

It is quite true that these officers did not receive all those facilities for the acquisition of military information which they anticipated, and as represented their interview; but when the interpretation which had been put upon the Marshal's manner on the occasion was made known to him, he at once disclaimed, in the most explicit terms, any design to withhold from these gentlemen any courtesy extended to the officers of other nations, or to show disrespect to the United States.

This is what might have been expected from a gallant soldier of a great and generous people, and we are sorry to see an explanation sought for inconsistent with the high character always sustained by that distinguished officer. The misapprehension might rather have been ascribed to the difference of language, or to some peculiarity in the manner of the Marshal, which, when not understood, may have given ground for dissatisfaction to others as well as to the officers referred to.

We have reason to believe that our Government continues on the best footing with that of the French Emperor. It is known that his Minister here has evinced in a proper manner the most anxious solicitude that our controversy with England should terminate amicably, and has contributed all in his power to effect that desirable result. We do not doubt that his efforts in that direction have been duly appreciated in the right quarter. What courtesies of this kind are taking place it is idle to pretend that ill will is entertained towards this country by the Government of France.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE AGE ON DISEASES.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians. Will be at home

Mrs. M. J. MAHER, M. D.,
No. 19 Eighth-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.)
Office Hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 6 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Councilmanic Foot-race—Exciting Scene in the Park.

As the popular impression relative to the corporeal ponderosity of Councilmen is akin to that which has so long obtained concerning the fat rotundity of Aldermen, the idea of a foot-race between two of the former has an air of the ludicrous about it, but the fact is none the less a fact on that account, that Councilman MERRITT and Councilman BRADLEY did yesterday, of their own volition, a short time previous to the meeting of the Board, run a spirited race around one of the triangular sections of the Park, in front of the City Hall. There was quite a large attendance and considerable betting on the result. Both ran vigorously and the odds were in favor of MERRITT. They had a fair start. They went off well together and passed the quarter-pole neck and neck. Believing that MERRITT had the best wind and most bottom, the betting was still in his favor. On the home stretch they were "tight and tight" for some distance. BRADLEY broke up slightly, but soon settled down to a round trot, and by dint of putting one foot some fest before the other as quick as he could he dashed by MERRITT, and came in to the winning post, in gallant style, a head and neck ahead. Fair play requires that it should be stated that Councilman MERRITT is past sixty-six years of age, while his competitor has seen but twenty-two Summers. And, besides, Councilman MERRITT carried his mammoth gold chain (weighing 10 oz.) through the entire race, which, as it dangled in front, seriously impeded his progress over the course.

Recovery of the Sub-Marine Telegraph Lost off Newfoundland.

A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday afternoon from Sydney, Cape Breton, announcing the recovery of a large portion of the Sub-marine Cable lost in an attempt to lay the same in August last, off Cape Breton. The only further announcement was that the cable recovered would be sent on immediately to this City. This was the cable lost from the *James Adger*, and was seventy-four miles long. The cable previous to being shipped to this country was insured in London for $75,000. The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to whom it was consigned sued the Board of Underwriters in London to recover this insurance, the Underwriters having refused to pay it. A settlement was recently effected by the Board of Underwriters paying $69,000 and renouncing all claim to the cable. Some two weeks since parties were sent on from New-York by the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, to make efforts for the recovery of the cable, and at Cape Breton they chartered a vessel for the purpose, with the result as above stated. This cable was an inch in diameter, with four conductors insulated with gutta percha. One intended as a substitute for it is now being laid by the brig *Pocontus* between Newfoundland and Cape Breton. The recovered cable will probably be used for telegraphic purposes across some of the larger rivers or lakes of the United States.

Fire Alarm.

The alarm of fire for the First District, at 9½ o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of a chimney at the corner of Thirtieth-street and First-avenue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 8.

Before Judge Betts.

A Grand Jury had been summoned for this morning, but, on being called, only eight answered to their names. Judge BETTS thereupon directed the Marshal to summon talesmen for to-morrow. Mr. McKEON suggested that the Marshal should have them drawn by the County Clerk, instead of summoning them, saying that he wished to avoid what was becoming a subject of complaint in the Court, viz., the having even it stated jurymen. After some discussion, in reference to the powers of the Court in such matters, the Marshal was finally directed to have twenty additional jurors drawn, in the usual way, for to-morrow morning.

THE BRAWAN—CASE OF DA COSTA.

Mr. E. C. Benedict then rose and said that on last Tuesday the recognizance of Mr. Da Costa had been called and forfeited by reason of his failure to attend; that the Court had, however, intimated that if he should attend, the default should be set aside, but that a suit had been commenced against the bail within an hour after the forfeiture; that Mr. Da Costa was now in Court, and he moved that the default be now set aside.

Mr. Joachimssen wanted to know why Mr. Da Costa had not been present last Tuesday?

Mr. Da Costa being asked, said that a friend of his had advised him that he need not come.

After some further discussion about it on both sides, the Court decided that Da Costa must be relieved from the default, upon paying the taxable costs.

Mr. McKeon then said that he now moved that Mr. Da Costa be committed to custody again until increased bail was given, and read his own affidavit stating that he had reason to believe that he would not appear upon his trial and that $5,000 bail was not enough—and stated that he objected to the former bail, because he had furnished the brig with casks and was therefore a party interested.

Mr. Benedict objected that here was no ground for increasing the bail; that Mr. Da Costa had not absconded, but his bail had thus far been sufficient to hold him, and that the objection to the bail because he was charged with having furnished casks to the brig, was manifestly untenable—the only question as to bail was whether they had property enough.

An animated argument ensued, in which the matters which transpired before the Commissioner were referred to on both sides. The motion to increase the bail was strongly pressed and as strongly resisted.

Judge BETTS said that both sides referred to matters which were doubtless well known to them, but of which the Court had no knowledge. That if Mr. Da Costa had been indicted the Court would undoubtedly consider $5,000 too low bail and increase it, but would not interfere with the decision of a Commissioner on that point, before the indictment, unless for good cause shown. And his Honor took occasion to remark in reference to the fault found by Mr McKeon with the Commissioner for not committing Mr. Da Costa when he came to his office, that the Commissioner had no power to commit a man who was out on bail, on a mere assertion of any one, and without affidavits or papers showing cause to justify it; that no Court could do that, nor would a Commissioner be allowed to continue in his office who should do so.

Mr. McKeon then produced the affidavit of Deputy-Marshal Hermes, stating that Mr. Da Costa ran away from the Commissioner's office, and that he had since been unable to find him. Mr. Benedict, in return, read his own affidavit, denying that Da Costa ran away, and stating that he went with him and Holmes quietly down from the Commissioner's office to the Marshal's office to see if there was anything against him and there being nothing he left. Also the affidavit of Mr. Da Costa that he went with De Costa from the Marshal's office to Broadway and saw him get into a stage to go to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was stopping.

On these affidavits the Court denied the motion to increase the bail of Mr. Da Costa. There being no further business, the Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

BE PREPARED.—The fervent heat of Summer is suddenly upon us, and, as usual, bowel complaints are becoming prevalent. These attacks may be anticipated, for Nature gives kindly warning of their approach. There is generally flatulence, or symptoms of heaviness and obstruction. A slight pain and distension may also be felt at the upper part of the stomach. The secretions of the bowels will probably be scanty. *Now is the time to act.* Cease to put into the stomach what it cannot digest. Above all, purge out the bad humors, and thus remove the cause of disease. A few doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will remove all pain, uneasiness and inconvenience. Inattention to this simple advice will in all probability be followed by congestion or inflammation of the liver, or of other organs. Larger doses for a longer period will then become necessary, and much needless pain must be endured.

Lord Bacon wisely asserted: "Man's body is, of all things in nature, most susceptible of remedy." This is true; for all diseases have their origin in an impure state of the blood, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by expelling these foul humors, will render the blood fluid, and perfectly pure.

Sold at the principal office No. 43 Canal-st., and at the branch office No. 296 Bowery, and 79½ Canal Hudson-st.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$6 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application; together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An unusually attractive entertainment is to be given at this favorite theatre to night, commencing with the comedietta of 'An Object of Interest," which will introduce an immense favorite with the New-Yorkers—Mrs. W. G. Jones. This will be followed by the new African pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the programme will conclude with the great national drama of the "Battle of Brandywine," Mrs. W. G. Jones singing several songs, and Miss Lang and Master Willie Nichols dancing. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

MR. DALLAS WILL NOT BE DISMISSED.—The peace of the world will not be disturbed to gratify the French Emperor, or the onvriers, who, vexed at the superiority of the hats made in this country, and the trade in the article so monopolize, would like to come to hard knocks in retaliation. Very hard KNOX they would come to, indeed, when they seek to overthrow the hat trade of America. KNOX'S Hats, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., surpass those of all the world beside. No wonder France is furious.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The MEDICAL SPECIALIST for July is out, containing practical articles on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS," "The Stomach and Liver," and "The Skin," in untechnical language. The *Specialist* is the only journal in the United States devoted to the medical education of the people. Yearly subscription, $1; single No., 10 cents. Specimen copy sent free to any part.

SHERMAN & Co., under the Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

EPICURES, LOOK OUT FOR FRUIT.—Next Winter you can have all kinds in full flavor, by using the Infallible Self Sealing Can. Call and examine, at

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ M. B. BRADY is prepared to take Photographic Views of Villas in any part of the country. No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Political.

The Buchanan Club held a meeting at their head-quarters, over Davis' store, in Montgomery-street, on Monday evening, at which CHARLES FINK presided; and speeches were made by Mr. BRACKETT, of Washington; Gen. E R V. WRIGHT, of Hudson; and M. S. WICKWARE, of Jersey City.

The Fremont Club met on Monday night at their head-quarters over Scott's Exchange, and transacted considerable business appertaining to their organization.

At Greenville, in the City of Hudson, and at Union Hill, in Hudson County, German Fremont Clubs have been organized.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf For 1856.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, July 8; match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF names b. m. *Rose of Washington*..... 1 2 1 1
W. PEABODY names b. m. *Lucy Moscow*..... 2 1 2 2

Time of First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.	Fourth Heat.
Quarter..... 40	38½	39½	41
Half mile.....1:18	1:20	1:20	1:20
Mile.....2:37½	2:36½	2:34½	2:39

This great trot came off yesterday afternoon. *Rose of Washington* had the call in betting, $100 to $50; previous to starting, the horses were brought out and seemed to be in excellent condition, and a more exciting trot was never witnessed on Long Island. *Lady Moscow* won the second heat, and betting became even; she reminded the old turf goers present, of her trotting in her palmy days. The third and fourth heat *Rose* won—winning the race. *Moscow's* driver lost his whip, or the tables might have been turned.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 3, by Rev. C. Clapp, Mr. JOHN HARLAM to Miss RUTH HILL, both from Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, England.

☞ Bolton paper please copy.

At Catskill, on Monday, June 26, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Thomas Richey, Mr. GEORGE B. DAY to Miss MARY R. DAY, all of Catskill.

In Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 1, WM. A. DICKINSON, of Amherst, Mass., to Miss SUSAN H. GILBERT, of Geneva.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 8, GUSTAV WOLFF, aged 42 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 103½ Greene-st.

In this City, on Monday, July 7, Capt. GEORGE S. PEABODY, aged 36 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, C. A. Peabody, No. 53 West 26th-st., this day (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 7, Mr. CHARLES G. EVERITT, aged 45 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Bond st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., without further invitation.

At Yonkers, on Monday, July 7, THEODORE A. DEGRAW, son of the late Wm. L. Degraw, of Brooklyn.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at St. Peter's Church, corner of Bond and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, L. I., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at Fulton Ferry, at 2½ o'clock.

At Funchal, Island of Madeira, on Tuesday, June 6, MARY S., wife of E. Darwin Litchfield, of this City, and daughter of Thomas H. Hubbard, of Utica, aged 30 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 8.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s.	83½	300	N. Y. Centr. R.	b30 93
7,000	Virginia State 6s.	93½	400	do	93½
10,000	do	b60 93½	300	do	93½
10,000	Missouri State 6s	86	100	do	b60 92½
3,000	do	85½	00	do	s15 93½
10,000	do	b30 86	500	do	b60 93
40,000	do	b60 86	100	do	c 93½
10,000	do	86	1500	Erie Railroad	63
1,000	Missouri 6s, '81	83½	150	do	b10 63
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	95	300	do	b30 63½
3,100	City 5s '98	94	100	do	s20 63½
8,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	88½	500	do	63½
5,000	do	89	100	do	b10 63½
1,000	N. Y Cen RR. 7s	100¾	200	do	b60 63½
5,000	do	100½	300	do	b3 63½
21,000	Erie RR Cn bs '71	89¾	250	do	s30 63½
2,000	Erie RR Cn bs '81	87½	650	do	63½
3,000	H. Riv. RR. 1st Mtg	94	50	do	b10 63½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	90¾	100	do	c 63½
5,000	do	90¾	700	Harlem Railroad	18
8,000	do	b60 91	150	do	s60 18
15,000	do	90½	300	Reading Railroad	91
5,000	do	s30 90¾	100	do	b30 93
45,000	do	b3 91	300	do	b30 93
4,000	Ill. Per. Ha. w. p.	90¼	100	do	b30 91½
13,000	R. & Ill. T. p.c.b.	85	475	do	b3 91½
8	Bk of Com. ex div.	107	350	do	91½
22	do	106¾	55	Cleve. & Pittsburg Rk	62½
26	do	106	300	do	opg 62½
20	Metropolitan bk	107¾	15	Cleve Col. & Cin. R.	102
10	do	106½	39	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	114
10	American Ex. Bk	117	200	do	b30 114
5	Park Bank	99¾	26	do	113¾
5	do	99¾	100	Cve. & Tol. R. R.	b30 78½
100	Ohio Le. & Tr. Co.	97½	100	do	b60 78½
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	123¾	700	do	s3 78½
250	Canton Co	b3 26	250	do	s3 78½
72	Penn. Coal Co	162¾	400	do	b10 78½
100	do	b30 102¾	300	do	78½
50	do	s2 102¾	400	do	s30 78½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$10,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. 1st mt. In. add. 78@78¾
2,000 Bellefontaine & Ind R. 1st mt....Int. add. 77
7,000 Chicago & Mississippi R. 10s....Int. add. 68¾
900 shares Bellefontaine and Indiana R..... 20
80 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. 30
100 shares Brunswick City Co..... 6¾

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly auction sale of stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91¾	650	Erie Railroad	b3 63
200	Ohio L. & T. Co	97½	300	do	63
400	Cumber Coal Co.	s30 22¾	300	do	b60 63¼
200	do	b60 23	100	do	s3 63
100	do	s3 22¾	100	do	b10 63¼
100	do	23½	400	do	63¾
100	New-York C. R. R.	93½	400	do	b60 63¾
300	Reading Railroad	92	400	do	s60 63
300	do	b3 92¾	100	do	63¼
500	do	s30 92½	300	do	s3 63½
50	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 78½
17	Cin. Ham. & Dav. RR.	70	50	do	78¾
80	Mich Central R. R.	92¾	50	do	b3 78¾
25	do	92¾	100	do	78¾
80	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	92	250	do	b3 78¾
100	Panama Railroad	101	500	do	b60 79
100	do	b6. 101¾			

TUESDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Stock Market yielded in prices, at the early Board of Brokers to-day, ⅜@¾ ₱ cent. on two or three of the Road Stocks, Erie touching 62½ and Reading 91¾. But in the afternoon the decline was pretty much recovered, and the general market closed firm. There was a liberal demand and well distributed for State and Railway Bonds, and the prices paid were much the same as on Monday, with the exception of Illinois Centrals, which further advanced ¼@½ ₱ cent., $45,000 selling at 96 cash, and $20,000 at 97¼ ₱ cent. The last registered call of Erie was at 63⅛; Reading, 92⅛; Toledo, 78¾, and Panama, 101 cash and and 100⅝ buyer 60 days. New-York Central sold at 92⅜ at the close. A systematic effort appears to be making to put this Stock lower, on the pretence that the removal of $500,000 of the debt of the old Companies is an indication of weakness on the eve of the August dividend. We have never heard it pretended by any officer or director of the Company that the old funded debt of the separate members of the consolidation would *not* be renewed in some form or another, although the Company might be able to advance the money, as the different loans fall due, and await their own convenience for their reissue. They have made such advances to the amount of $724,000, and it now accords with the plane of the direction as well as the condition of the Money market to raise half a million of the sum. The August dividend is in no way dependent upon the negotiation. *That*, we have reason to believe, has already been earned, and will be paid to the usual amount of 4 ₱ cent. on the capital, leaving a handsome surplus from the business in July to contingencies. By the last annual statement to the State Engineer, the concern, after providing for the interest upon its funded debt of every description, and sinking $115,000 of the principal, showed a net profit of 9.22 ₱ cent. to the Capital Stock of $24,000,000. The next exhibit will not be below this, and there is good reason to hope that it will nearly or quite equal 10 ₱ cent.

The shipment of gold by the Cunard steamer *Asia* from this port, to-morrow, will amount to $1,350,000 to $1,500,000. Although the demand for bills from the Import trade has not been large for this packet, the settlements of credits heretofore granted by the bankers are now falling in rapidly, and these with the 1st of July dividends, more than absorb the amount of Exchange created at this season of the year in the usual course of trade. But the Banks feeling abundantly able at present to spare the Gold, the effect of the shipments making is not felt on the current supply of money, though there is less disposition to take paper at Bank having over sixty days to run. The Stock Brokers of established credit and an approved collateral, continue to command Money at 6 per cent. London Exchange closed 109⅜@110; Francs, 5.16¼@5.15. The mail by the steamer will be a large one, including about $400,000 various stocks.

IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR, JUNE 30, '56.

	At New-York.	Other Ports.	Total.
First quarter	$46,836,771	$25,185,179	$72,021,950
Second quarter	43,075,907	22,500,000*	65,575,907
Third quarter	51,872,975	25,769,796	77,642,771
Fourth quarter	56,436,604	29,000,000*	85,436,604
Total	$198,222,257	$102,394,975	$300,617,232

* Estimated. All other figures official.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—SAME PERIOD.

First quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, official	$60,529,299
Second quarter, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, est	80,000,000
Third quarter, Jan 1 to March 31, official	85,031,633
Fourth quarter, April 1 to June 30, est	80,000,000
Total for year (six months official)	$305,630,932

The foregoing figures will go far to qualify the formidable statement of Imports at New-York alone, presented for the fiscal year, in our paper of yesterday. They are fully official for two quarters of the year, and official in the Import items at New-York for the other two quarters. The two items of Import estimated for other districts than New-York are so closely approximate as to leave little doubt that the entire IMPORT Trade of the country for the year ending 30th June, will not vary materially from THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS dollars. Turning to the EXPORT table, we remark that we have presented the Treasury returns, as published in the Washington *Union*, for six months of the year. The other figures are estimated, but upon such data as to satisfy us that however the official returns may vary, the two quarters respectively, the grand aggregate for the year will not fall materially short, including Specie, of THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLIONS of dollars.

COMPARATIVE TRADE OF TWO YEARS.

	June 30, '56.	June 30, '55.
Imports	$300,617,232	$261 382,960
Exports ex of Gold	263,630 932	219,009,503
Excess Imports	$36,986,300	$42,373 457
Gold remitted	42,000,000	56,247,343
Balance favor U. S.	$5,013,700	$13,873,886

The Exports of Cotton for the fiscal year just terminated, from all the ports in the United States to foreign States and their Colonial dependencies, were, in bales:

From 1st July, 1855, to 31st August, 1855	209,000
From 1st September, 1855, of new crop	2,827,000
Total bales	3,036,000
Of the value at $40 50 ₱ bale, of	$122,958
Against 2,305,000 bales last year	88,143
Increased value of Cotton Export	$34,815

The distribution of the Exports for the fiscal year, as we make it out from the unofficial weekly circulars, was:

	Bales.
To Great Britain	2,024,000
To France	483,000
To other foreign ports	529,000
Total Exports in bales	3,036,000

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 8.

Total as it stood in 1851-2	$78,797,816
Redeemed by the Fillmore Administration	7,142,359
Outstanding, March 3, 1853	$71,655 457
Redeemed by the Pierce Administration	38,917,895
Leaving outstanding, July 8	$32,737,562

LAND SALES BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL CO.

In June, 15,529 acres for	$241,291
Since Jan. 1, 89,791 acres for	1,320,742
Since Jan. 1, '55, 619,345 acres for	6,919,280

The average per acre on the June sales was $15 53. The Company still own 1,976,000 acres.

We republish the foregoing from our paper of yesterday, with an important correction as to the number of acres sold from the commencement, which is 619,345, leaving *unsold* 1,976,000 acres.

A less extensive business was transacted today in Breadstuffs. High prices and poor shipping accommodation impeded operations. Quotations varied little, though closing somewhat infirm. Provisions were in improved demand at rising rates. A rather livelier inquiry prevailed about the same. Freights displayed less vigor.

The receipts into the Sub-Treasury yesterday and to-day, amount to $542,618. The regular disbursements to $513,412. The balance this afternoon stands $6,200,735.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—ASSESSED VALUE PROPERTY.

Wards.	1854.	1855.	1856.
I....	$29,494,077	$31,163,646	$27,711,112
II....	29,535,353	27,466,787	29,561,607
III....	30,831,544	30,165,673	34,044,919
IV....	10,845,793	11,028,400	11,227,615
V....	16,089,363	16,018,353	16,336,442
VI....	11,768,369	11,206,907	11,057,746
VII....	15,771,918	15,661,474	15,907,964
VIII....	17,199,060	17,075,296	19,070,227
IX....	15,643,149	16,370,574	16,980,875
X....	9,182,100	9,265,785	9,384,984
XI....	7,881,264	8,066,787	8,491,365
XII....	9,592,751	9,868,435	8,142,880
XIII....	5,743,208	5,854,855	5,977,200
XIV....	11,985,907	12,194,946	13,515,895
XV....	43,549,393	45,399,397	47,634,090
X

New-York Daily Times.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

FOUR LIVES LOST AND THIRTEEN PERSONS WOUNDED.

THE TRAIN WRECKED.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

A terrible accident occurred last Monday on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whereby four persons were killed and thirteen others wounded. HAMILTON GREEN, Esq., of Washington, D. C., who was on the train to which the accident occurred, has furnished our Reporter with the following detailed particulars of the disaster:

The train left Washington at 4¼ P. M. on Monday, July 7, for Baltimore. It was an express train, and consisted of eight cars, including two baggage cars, a mail and express car and a smoking car. The total number of passengers was about one hundred and seventy-five. The train proceeded from Washington at its customary speed, until within about twenty miles of the Relay House, when there was a perceptible increase of speed to nearly forty-five miles an hour. Why there was this additional speed I did not learn, but this fact was generally remarked among the passengers. I occupied a seat in the smoking car, just behind the baggage cars. I was seated on the right hand side, near the middle of the car. There were some twenty others in the car, most of whom were negroes. There were but about half a dozen white persons in all in the car. I was smoking a cigar, and had fallen into a sort of half doze. I remember a gentleman sitting in the seat directly behind me, asking for a light for his cigar, which I gave him. It may have been some minutes after which, but I had so far relapsed into a somnolent state that I became unconscious of the lapse of time. I was first brought to consciousness by a sensation in my feet as of a sudden jar. I immediately jumped up instinctively, and remember being aware of the prevalence of steam, and throwing myself on my face and pressing the skirts of my coat over my mouth to avoid inhaling it. I heard a terrible crashing near me, and a noise as of splinters flying about. In a moment all was still. I looked about me and saw but one person in the car, an old negro woman who had her head out of one of the side windows. I saw that the car immediately behind had forced itself nearly to the middle of the one I was in. A second glimpse revealed to me the horrible remains of the person who had just asked me for a light—mangled and crushed under the fore part of the car next behind. I made my way out of the car as best I could, and soon perceived the nature of the disaster that had befallen the train. The scene of the accident was about one and a half miles below the Relay House, thirty-one and a half miles this side of Washington. The engine and tender were in front, the former being thrown cross-wise of the track, a perfect wreck, while one end of the latter was elevated upon the side of the locomotive almost in a perpendicular position. The first baggage car was broken to pieces, and the contents thrown in every direction. The second baggage car was thrown off the track, bottom side up and badly wrecked. The mail and express car was upon the top of the wreck of the first baggage car, and was completely shattered. The car from which I had escaped was off the track, some feet behind the mail car, and the rear of it completely smashed. The car next behind, as stated before, had run about half way into this car, and was nearly cut in twain by the force of the collision. The next passenger car had about one-third of its front jammed to fragments, from the result of the contact with the car in advance; while the front end of the one immediately behind it was likewise stove in from a similar cause. The two remaining passenger cars continued on the track uninjured. As might be supposed, the utmost consternation prevailed for some moments. There was a shriek of the injured, mingled with the agonizing cries of the uninjured, anticipating the worst fate for their friends. The more self-possessed set themselves about discovering the extent of the loss of life. The engineer's body was discovered underneath the engine—his life extinct. A young man, who was engaged in selling books and papers on the train, was found jammed between the second baggage and smoking car, and lived but a few minutes after being removed from the wreck. The man I have alluded to, as occupying the seat behind me, was removed, and in him life was found extinct. The name of the person I did not learn. The body of another person was found among the broken fragments of the rear end of the smoking car and the one behind it. He was taken out alive, but insensible, and survived only a few minutes. There were no other parties killed. Inquiries were made to ascertain if there were any physicians among the uninjured passengers, to give the necessary attentions to the wounded. None were found. In connection with others, I did my utmost to alleviate the sufferings of those requiring more immediate aid. In some half hour's time, a train from Baltimore arrived, and conveyed the killed and wounded to that city, where they were properly cared for. Among the injured was a young lawyer named WORTHINGTON, who was taken in charge by REVERDY JOHNSON. I soon add to my statement, that the general opinion expressed by the passengers, subsequent to the accident, was that the same was caused by the switch being designedly misplaced.

Mr. WILLIAM MATTERSON of Utica, who was on board the train, confirms the statement as above.

Hon. Mr. FULLER, member of Congress, from Maine, who was also on board makes a similar statement.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 8.

A shocking railroad accident, and one of the most disastrous that has taken place in this vicinity for a long time, occurred yesterday afternoon on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As the 4½ o'clock train from Washington was on its way to this city, and under charge of conductor GEORGE W. HOOVER, it was thrown from the track near Elk Ridge Landing, about one mile and a half beyond the Relay House, the result being the killing of two persons, wounding of thirteen others, and the almost complete wrecking of the whole train, which consisted of eight cars, only two of which remain uninjured.

It occurred at a switch a short distance beyond the landing, and from the appearance of the switch it had been designedly displaced, the lock showing marks of having been hammered off, while the pins of the bolts which confined the switch-handle to the track had been removed. The rails of the sideling had then been forced over against the main track, and the engine striking the ends, it was broken loose from the train and ran down the sideling. The force with which it struck these rails forced them from the main track, and the cars continued on down the same.

The engine and tender, after running some ten to fifteen yards down this sideling, were overturned by the broken rails and thrown directly across the main track, when the whole train was dashed upon them. The first car which struck it, a baggage car, turned entirely over it and was broken up, the contents being strewn in every direction. The next, also a baggage car, was thrown entirely from the track and wrecked. The next, a mail and express car, was thrown upon the top of the wreck of the others and broken into fragments. The smoking car came next, and this was cut in twain by a passenger car in the rear, which ran directly through it. Both these cars were shivered to pieces, the latter being thrown directly upon the top of the former. About one-third of the next passenger car was torn off by coming in contact with those in advance of it, while the end of the next was stove in. The two remaining cars in the rear were uninjured. Those wounded were, for the most part, in the smoking and first passenger car. The engine and tender are as perfect a wreck as could be possibly made.

The following is an accurate list of the killed and wounded, so far as it was possible to obtain them amid the attendant confusion and excitement:

KILLED.

JAMES GOLGH, the engineer. He was aged about 35 years, resided in the western section of the city, and leaves a wife and several children. It appears that after the engine left the main track he reversed it and jumped off, but was caught beneath one of the baggage cars and mashed and terribly mutilated. He was no doubt instantly killed, as one of the wheels of the car had cut his body in twain. It was some hours before his body could be recovered from the wreck. Some time since he met with another accident upon this road, by which one of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was regarded by the officers of the road as one of their most trusty and experienced engineers. The other party killed was WM. A. NAUGLE, a young man aged about 20 years, who was engaged upon the train in selling books and papers. He was, at the time, standing upon the platform of the smoking-car, and was caught beneath the wreck of the baggage car, directly in advance of it. When taken from the wreck he was still alive, but insensible, and survived only some ten or fifteen minutes. He resided in South Paca-street, near Warner, and leaves a wife and two children. He served in the Baltimore regiment during the Mexican war and was an officer of the company of Maryland Volunteers, which is composed of a portion of that brave band.

WOUNDED.

WM. BRIDGES, a wholesale confectioner on Baltimore, near Liberty-street. His injuries consist of a wound in the side, the mashing of his right arm, besides serious internal injury. Although seriously hurt, his condition is not considered dangerous.

Capt. GEO. W. HOOVER, conductor. He was much bruised about the body, besides being considerably injured by the steam which escaped from the broken boiler.

JOHN RUSSELL, the fireman. He jumped from the engine, and in falling had one arm broken, besides receiving a number of painful wounds about the body and head.

JACOB GROFF, baggage-master. He was standing upon the platform of the smoking-car, beside NAUGLE, who was killed, and in jumping off received a painful wound upon his head and a number of bruises about his body.

WM. PLUMMER, supervisor upon the road, was considerably hurt by being thrown from a platform, receiving a painful contusion upon one of his hips.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, Esq., a member of the Annapolis bar, had one of his feet considerably injured by being caught in the wreck of the first passenger-car.

HARRIET BURLEIGH, an aged colored woman, had one of her legs horribly mangled by a splinter, besides receiving severe bruises upon her body.

JULIA JORDAN, a colored woman, in the employ of ALEXANDER BUTCHER, had one of her hands mashed.

A gentleman passenger from the West, whose name we did not obtain, had one hand mashed, and also received a painful wound upon one leg from a splinter. One young lady and three other gentlemen also received slight injuries.

So far as we could ascertain, the above composes a complete list of the injured, or at least so far as the same was observable, a number of persons, however, receiving trifling injuries whose names do not appear.

For a short time after the crash the wildest excitement ensued, it being supposed by those in the rear that the affair was even more serious than it proved, from the frightful appearance of the wreck. It is indeed a wonder that a greater number were not killed and injured, as the train was very full of passengers.

The jury on the accident, rendered a verdict that the train was thrown off the track by the misplacement of the switch by some person unknown. The company have offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debate in the House on the Sumner Assault—Kelt Rampant—Exciting Debate in the Senate—Mr. Ball's Resolution of Inquiry—The Herbert Trial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

Mr. BRIGHAM'S speech to-day was an eloquent and conclusive vindication of the power and duty of the House to punish BROOKS. The debate was interesting, and much excitement prevailed.

During a colloquy between Messrs. HICKMAN and ORR, KEITT in his seat accused HICKMAN of being capable of voting to print the report of the investigation for Republican Party purposes. The *Globe* reporter, who was very near taking notes, says he heard no retort from HICKMAN. KEITT, however, sprang suddenly from his seat as if to attack HICKMAN, but was caught by the coat-tail by HARRIS, of Alabama. As the coat was strong, KEITT was restrained, and immediately resumed his seat.

Nobody seems to know why he jumped up, nor why he sat down again. The whole thing is a mystery. He probably thought that HICKMAN was going to give him the lie.

There is an evident concert of action in the operations of the Brooks men in this matter, and it is apparently the purpose of some of them to have a personal conflict over it. CLINGMAN took much pains to have it understood that he was ready for it. BROOKS' conduct to-day was in much better taste.

Mr. CAMPBELL will not press the question before Saturday, as many gentlemen desire to speak on both sides.

The debate in the Senate was the most exciting of the session, especially the passage between Messrs. CRITTENDEN and FESSENDEN, in which the latter firmly maintained the justice of his censure of CRITTENDEN'S course, abating not a word.

Mr. BALL'S resolution of inquiry creates a stir. If the witnesses can be made to testify, there is no doubt that a shocking mass of corruption will be proved to exist in the Executive Departments.

District-Attorney KEY has consented at last to permit the employment of assistant counsel in the prosecution of HERBERT, but too late to be of service. Messrs. O'CONOR, BRADY, and other eminent lawyers of your City have been applied to by telegraph to-day, but could not come at such short notice. The trial of HERBERT apparently will be but another farce. S.

The Republican Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

The North-Western Republicans, and many from the New-England and Middle States, deny the truth of the statement that the party, in caucus, thought best that Messrs. DAYTON and JOHNSTON should withdraw, as candidates for the Vice-Presidency. They say that no fears are entertained but that the whole matter will be harmonized to the satisfaction of all concerned, and that they are opposed to the withdrawal of Mr. DAYTON.

Trial of Mr. Herbert for the Murder of Keating.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

The trial of Mr. HERBERT, indicted for the murder of KEATING, was commenced this morning in the Criminal Court. There was a dense crowd present, including many members of Congress and friends of the deceased.

The Sentence of Brooks for his Assault on Mr. Sumner—Tameness of the Public Prosecutor—Trial of Herbert for the Murder of Keating.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

HOW MUCH IT COSTS TO BEAT A SENATOR.

The question has been settled, and the fact is established that it costs just three hundred dirty dollars to assail a Senator of the United States in his seat, by stealthy, stunning blows, striking him senseless to the floor, covered with blood, and seriously hazarding his life. As a Senator is elected for six years and a Representative for only one third of that time, Judge CRAWFORD would probably consider a similar assault upon a member of the lower House to be worth about a hundred dollars. But really this miserable mockery of justice is too pitiful for comment. The country knows well the facts of the assault, with all their aggravation and ferocity; and an enlightened public sentiment will view, with the contempt it deserves, a sentence which, to a man of Mr. BROOKS' condition in life, is not felt as the weight of a feather. It was in the discretion of the Court to imprison the assailant at will. A week's imprisonment in the County Jail would have been a severer sentence in this case than a fine of three times the amount inflicted; but such punishment is reserved for the poor man—the rich must not be made to answer for his wrong in any such vulgar fashion. For six weeks Mr. SUMNER has been imprisoned in his chamber because of the assault confessed to have been made upon him in violation of all law—but not even six *days* of imprisonment is visited upon the assailant. If the people approve it, well.

THE ATTORNEY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

It is an ungracious task to complain of a public officer for tameness in the performance of his duty; but I have seen Mr. KEY, the Attorney for the United States, manifest much more desire to maintain the dignity and enforce the penalty of the law against some poor devil that had been led by poverty to the commission of a petty theft, than he did to-day to secure such a sentence as a righteous public sentiment ought to approve. It was apparent throughout that his heart was not in the duty before him; and that his desire was rather to aid the defence than make the prosecution effectual. The defendant, in his brief speech, uttered sentiments which would have added at least six months imprisonment to the sentence of an ordinary criminal. He gave due notice, in effect, that he would repeat his violation of law just whenever *he*, in his superior judgment, should prefer to take the law of redress in his own hands. Did Mr. KEY have one word to utter in condemnation of this avowal? Did he show the Court, as he would have done had some poor laboring man been on trial, that the declaration of such a purpose in the future demanded a severer present penalty? No,—he was dumb. This is justice in the city of Washington; and this the way in which it is administered!

THE TRIAL OF HERBERT.

To-morrow the trial of HERBERT on the indictment for the murder of THOS. KEATING, is expected to commence. Does Mr. KEY desire a conviction provided the crime charged, or its modification, can be proved? If yes, why has he refused the association with him in the prosecution, of eminent counsel? The brother of KEATING and his widow naturally feel a strong desire that justice should be dealt out in this case, and have endeavored to contribute somewhat towards that end; but I am informed that Mr. KEY refuses to permit either of the gentlemen I have named to be employed as assistant counsel. Is it to be understood that he never permits such assistance to be furnished him? He will not say so; then why make this exception? We can answer the interrogatory better, perhaps, when the trial is over. I fear it will turn out that Mr. KEY will press the case on without waiting to learn whether the Netherlands Government will not instruct its Minister here, M. DU BOIS, to give his testimony, so essential to the cause of justice and humanity. *News verrons.* S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

THE BILLS PASSED OVER THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of the Senate to take the three bills, passed over the President's veto, to the Secretary of State, in order that they may be deposited in that Department.

Mr. BENJAMIN remarked, with reference to the question raised the other day, whether two-thirds of the members present, or two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, were requisite to pass a bill over the President's veto, that he had examined precedents, and found at the first session of the first Congress, composed in a great part of those who were members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that eleven amendments to the Constitution passed both Houses of Congress, and in both were adopted by two-thirds of the members present and not two-thirds of the whole body of members.

Messrs. MASON and TOUCEY expressed the opinion, after more deliberate reflection, that the decision of the Chair was correct.

Mr. TOOMBS said precedents were not worth much. When they were in a person's favor they were relied on; but when they were contrary to his opinions, they were disregarded.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE KANSAS BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of the motion to print twenty thousand extra copies of the Kansas bill, as passed in the Senate, but adversely to the motion to print the amendments proposed, and the yeas and nays thereon.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought if the Senate was going to send this forth as an electioneering document, the action taken on the various amendments ought to go with it so as to present a fair view of the subject.

Mr. WELLER wished the report of the Committee concurred in. The positions held by a majority of the Senate had been very much misrepresented, and they desired that the public mind should be set right.

Mr. WILSON was willing to send to the country as many copies of the bill as the majority desired. He regarded the bill as intended to carry on the work which the border ruffians of Missouri commenced in 1855. The people of the country can understand it. Why was not this bill brought in in the early part of the session, before Kansas was conquered? Since that time Kansas has been twice or thrice invaded. Houses have been burned, cities sacked, and some Free-State men murdered, while others have been driven out of the Territory, and those on their way thither arrested, disarmed, and sent back. The proposition brought forward this time took positions precisely contrary to those assumed six months ago, holding out the appearance of fairness and justice, but keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope.

Mr. WADE took the grounds similar to those of Mr. WILSON. He was willing to scatter the bill broadcast over the country, for it showed that the doctrine of popular sovereignty was renounced and entirely given up by the Democratic Party. The bill also virtually admitted that the Territorial Legislature was a fraud, for it legislated right over their heads, and annulled many of its acts.

Mr. DOUGLAS vindicated the Senate bill, and said the Republicans did not want peace until after the election, for it was all the game they had for political effect. Their capitol for the coming Presidential election was blood, and an angel from heaven could not frame a bill to settle the Kansas difficulties with which the Black Republicans would be satisfied previous to the Presidential election.

Applause from the galleries, which the Chair checked by calling for order.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. The bill presented was fair, just and equitable. They could not deny it. Yet they were not satisfied with it. He thought it a little remarkable that the Republicans, after contending that nine-tenths of the *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas were Free-State men up to the hour when Mr. TOOMBS presented his proposition, should suddenly turn right about and cry that all the Free-State men had been driven out of the Territory.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill, drawing a vivid picture of burning buildings, mourning widows, and weeping orphans in Kansas—attributing all the devastation and suffering there to the removal of all landmarks, by the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

Mr. FESSENDEN argued that the design of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to make Kansas a Slave State.

Mr. TOOMBS denied that the measure introduced by him had any other object than appeared on its face. It was to protect the inhabitants of Kansas and restore peace. There was no design to make it a Slave State unless the inhabitants should so desire.

Mr. CRITTENDEN vindicated the consistency of his course on the Kansas bill.

Mr. WILSON denied he had ever misrepresented the bill. The adoption of that bill would close the question, and make Kansas a slaveholding State. He had never uttered a sentiment calculated to excite violence in Kansas. The Free-State men would gain nothing by violence. They only desired peace, order, security and protection in their rights. It was not true that the Emigrant Aid Society caused these troubles. That was a peaceful and lawful organization, and had spent eighty thousand dollars in erecting hotels and saw-mills in Kansas. He had heard so much about chivalry, that with him it was another name for scoundrelism.

During the debate Mr. BIGLER, in reply to allusions in regard to Mr. BUCHANAN'S political orthodoxy, denied that he ever said if there was a particle of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. If Mr. BUCHANAN had tried the experiment he would have bled to death, for he was a Democrat all over. Mr. BIGLER insisted that Mr. WILSON misrepresented the Kansas bill, which warranted no conclusion that it intended making Kansas a slaveholding State.

Mr. STUART said the discussion of Slavery in Congress had vastly magnified the existing evils. Secret societies had organized on both sides to violate the principles of the Kansas act. Through fear and fraudulent speculation in Indian lands, Gov. REEDER complicated the difficulties, yet he had not come in for one word of censure from those advocating the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke against the extension of Slavery and Squatter Sovereignty, charging that the Democrats had abandoned the latter, and it was therefore meet that the people should know it by giving official publicity to the recently passed Kansas bill.

Mr. PUGH said he voted for that bill as a compromise. The assertion that, thereby it was intended to make Kansas a Slave State, was, so far as he was concerned, utterly and unqualifiedly false.

Mr. FOOTE gave his reasons why he thought the passage of the bill would produce little good, and, perhaps, much evil. He did not believe as fair an opinion of the people of Kansas could again be had as in the adoption of the Topeka Constitution.

The resolution to print was adopted, and at 9 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

DOCUMENTS ON THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Joint Committee on Printing, submitted a resolution to print 100,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the assault on Mr. SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS, at a cost of nine cents per copy.

Mr. SNEED unsuccessfully moved to lay it on the table.

On motion of Mr. COBB, of Georgia, the number was reduced to 10,000, and the resolution thus modified was passed.

MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Mr. BALL introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of five, whose duty it should be to inquire into the management of and expenditures on public buildings and other works here and elsewhere, to ascertain whether bribery or fees have been resorted to in connection with the same.

Mr. BALL said that certain papers had been placed in his hands, charging certain frauds against officers connected with the Treasury Department. One of these affidavits he had placed in his preamble to the resolution. It was from CORNELIUS WENDALL relative to money appliances to procure the alteration of the Mobile Custom House.

Mr. PURYEAR asked that all the papers be read.

Mr. CLINGMAN was willing for an investigation, but objected to the reading of the papers.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested as the preamble and resolution were long, it would be better to let them lie over until to-morrow, and in the meantime have them printed.

Mr. BALL had no disposition to press consideration now, and acquiesced in the postponement.

REPORT ON THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, called up the report of the Select Committee relative to the assault on Mr. SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS, which concludes with resolutions to expel Mr. BROOKS, and expresses disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. EDMUNDSON and KEITT in the affair.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, moved a substitute, declaring that the House had no jurisdiction over the subject, and, therefore, deem it improper to express any opinion thereon.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said the resolutions were predicated on a complaint to the House from the Senate, charging that the privileges of the Senate had been violated by a member of this body, in his assault on the person of a Senator of Massachusetts. The testimony on the subject is full, and the facts, as stated in the report of the majority of the Committee, are not controverted by the minority. That a violent assault was committed, is established beyond a doubt. He claimed that the House has full power to protect its purity and dignity, as recommended by the majority of the Committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN said this matter had produced great excitement in the country. He had not been here many years, and yet he had seen much stronger cases than this, of fights when the House was in session. He recapitulated those personal rencounters, remarking that the House did not take action on any of them. His object was to show that the occurrence now under consideration was sought to be magnified with a view to make political capital. A certain party, thinking their sands of life are running low, want to get up a great excitement. There was nothing to justify it. He thought the argument of the minority of the Committee took the proper ground. He contended that no breach of privilege had been committed by Mr. BROOKS. Were he to speak of Mr. SUMNER'S speech as its character deserved, he would have to adopt a collection of coarse and offensive expressions. No man has a right to indulge in vituperation, as FRANKLIN says, without subjecting himself to be called to account. Men of courage are rarely abusive, but those who falsify are generally cowards. He believed that Mr. SUMNER was closely identified with the Garrison and Phillips school and was for disunion. If that Senator wanted to degrade the country and the Senate he might well indulge in such things. In conclusion, Mr. CLINGMAN said there was nothing in the assault to justify the indignation of the country. It was not a matter for the House to interfere with, and ought to be left to the Judicial tribunal.

Mr. BINGHAM submitted to the House that while Mr. CLINGMAN lectured members as to the propriety of their conduct, he indulged in the most gross and outrageous personal abuse which could fall from the lips of any man. Who constituted Mr. CLINGMAN a censor of the distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts? Freedom of speech and security of person underlie every representative system of Government, and on the maintenance of this great principle depends the life of a State. Without its observance there could be no free State and no free people. This case involved more than an assault and battery. It involved a guilty violation of the representative privilege, and contempt and crime against the great principle of free speech. No civil tribunal has cognizance over this House. Justice STORY when speaking of the privileges of the two Houses, says: "These privileges are the rights and privileges of their constituents." Yet gentlemen here represent this as an ordinary case of assault and battery. Mr. BROOKS violated that Constitution he had sworn to support; that Constitution which protects a Senator in the freedom of speech and debate—the Senator being beaten and left dripping in blood for having denounced tyranny and Slavery, the sum of all villainies, which makes merchandise of mortality; he was felled and made to bleed. A bludgeon was used,—the weapon of a barbarous age. The instrument was in perfect keeping with the act.

Mr. BROOKS expressed his gratification that Mr. BINGHAM had disclaimed personal unkindness, and asked him whether he understood him as saying that he (BROOKS) was guilty of moral turpitude—of perjury?

Mr. BINGHAM—That consideration never entered into my mind.

Mr. BROOKS replied—Altogether satisfactory.

Mr. ORR said that Mr. BINGHAM, after indulging in a beautiful paroxysm, asserted that Mr. SUMNER was stricken down in consequence of the pleading set up in behalf of the injured people of Kansas.

It was attempted to produce such an impression on the public mind, but it was not true, in point of fact. Mr. SUMNER was punished for a libel on South Carolina, and slander on Mr. BUTLER, the absent relative of Mr. BROOKS. Mr. BROOKS so informed Mr. SUMNER. FRANKLIN was right when he said that "freedom of speech was freedom of the cudgel." This was no more against a Senator than against a newspaper editor, whose foul slanders against private individuals are often punished by blows, there being no remedy at law. It was not true that Mr. SUMNER was struck down with a bludgeon. The testimony showed that it was an ordinary walking cane. One witness testifying that it was one inch thickness above, and five-eighths of an inch below. Fair play is a jewel. The design of the misrepresentation that is going on is to operate on the Presidential election. Who ever heard before of a personal difficulty being magnified such as this has been?

Mr. ORR alluded to gentlemen voting to-day to print one hundred thousand copies of the report of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, saying it was an electioneering document.

Mr. HICKMAN, rising amid the confusion, said—I did not vote for it as an electioneering document, for I owe no allegiance to the Republican Party, and am opposed to it.

Mr. ORR—If the gentleman is not, his public position has been much misunderstood throughout the country. It is part of a system to inflame the public mind, and if the gentleman from Pennsylvania did not vote for the proposition, he cast a vote the effect of which was to injure the party to which the gentleman professes to belong.

Mr. HICKMAN desired to reply, but objection in various quarters was made.

Mr. ORR quoted the testimony of Dr. BOYLE, to show that the physical condition of Mr. SUMNER had been misrepresented for political effect, and concluded by arguing that the pending case was not a question of privilege. Adjourned.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday July 9.

The Republican State Committee met to-day. Various plans were discussed for conducting the campaign. Northern and Western members gave assurances that the majority for FREMONT and DAYTON would be unprecedented, and spoke confidently of carrying Pennsylvania.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 8.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York this morning, with all well on board.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. BERRY, arrived here from New-York at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

The Portland State of Maine out for Fremont.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

The Portland *State of Maine* newspaper hoisted the Fremont and Dayton flag this afternoon, heretofore straight Whig.

Important News from Kansas.

FREE-STATE CONVENTION AT TOPEKA—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—INTERFERENCE OF COL. SUMNER—THE LEGISLATURE BROKEN UP.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 9.

Advices from Topeka, to the 4th inst., state that a Convention met there on the 2d, and passed resolutions in favor of the Republican Party and denunciatory of the Democrats, appealing to the friends of Free Kansas in Congress to stop the supplies until Kansas is admitted under the Topeka Constitution. Marshal DONALDSON and Judge ELMORE read to the Convention the President's February proclamation and Governor SHANNON'S proclamation, and one from Mr. WOODSON, Secretary of the Territory; also, a note from Col. SUMNER, saying that he would prevent the meeting of the Legislature. They were unheeded. About 800 persons were present, all armed.

Both branches of the Legislature met on the 4th inst. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

About noon Col. SUMNER entered the town with 200 dragoons, and planted two cannon at the head of Kansas-avenue. The troops were drawn up before Constitutional Hall, when SUMNER told the citizens that he would not disarm them or break up the Convention, but he had orders to dissolve the Legislature, and would do so.

SUMNER then repaired to the Hall of Representatives, and informed the members that he had orders to disperse them. He said, "I am called upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. Under the authority of the President I am here to dissolve this Legislature. In accordance with my orders I command you to disperse. God knows I have no party feelings in the matter, and will have none while I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned form the border, where I have been sending home the Missourians, and I am now here with instructions to disperse this Legislature. I again command you to disperse." Judge SCHUYLER asked if they were to understand that they were driven out at the point of the bayonet? Col. SUMNER replied, "I will see the whole force under my command to enforce my orders." The House then dispersed. A similar scene was enacted in the Senate, which also dispersed.

The Convention was preparing resolutions indorsing the State Government and the Topeka Constitution. Fears of invasion had kept large numbers from attending.

Col. LANE had not arrived.

Gov. Price and the Alleged Arming of Missourians.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 9.

JAS. S. HACKNEY, Quarter Master General at Jefferson City, writes to the Jefferson *Examiner* denying the charge made by a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, that Gov. PRICE had sent twelve cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets to ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW for the conquest of Kansas. The letter says that no arms have been given out of the State Arsenal except to regularly organized Companies, and not then until every requirement of the Platte Militia law had been complied with. Not a single gun has ever been sent to ATCHISON or STRINGFELLOW, and Gov. PRICE has invariably refused all applications for arms from parties not entitled to receive them.

The Charges against the State Treasurer.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 9.

It is understood that Governor CLARK has dismissed the complaint presented by Surveyor-General SEYMOUR against Mr. CLARK the State Treasurer.

Capture of McCann, the Murderer.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 9.

EDWARD MCCANN, who murdered his wife yesterday morning, was captured in an uninhabited house, four miles below Greenbush, this evening.

Death of an Old Lawyer.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9.

JAMES GELSON, the oldest member of the Philadelphia Bar, died this morning, aged eighty-seven years.

Brooks' Defence of Himself.

From the Washington Union.

The BROOKS and SUMNER case came up for trial yesterday morning before Judge CRAWFORD, of the Criminal Court. The District-Attorney appeared for the United States, and Hon. J. L. ORR, of South Carolina, and JOHN A. LINTON, Esq., of this city, for the defence. The evidence adduced did not differ materially from that given before the Congressional Committee. At the close of the testimony, Mr. BROOKS addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your honor: May I be permitted to say a word? [Judge CRAWFORD—Certainly.] I appear in person before this honorable Court simply to receive its judgment. I would have preferred that the person upon whom the assault was committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech which libeled my State and my blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I feel confident that, under oath, he could not have denied this act, which, with due deference to your honor, I regard as material to my defence, inasmuch as a libel is contrary to law, and to that extent would operate in extenuation of my offence.

I would like to have inquired of him, in person, as to the degree of his personal injuries, and to have been informed in what way he could reconcile that part of his statement as to the words used by me when the assault was made with the sentence which immediately succeeds this language in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, and which is as follows:

"While these words were passing from his [my] lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, *by the first of which I was stunned* so as to lose sight."

It would have gratified me had he been compelled to answer under oath as to the violence of the first blow, which I aver was but a tap, and intended to put him on his guard.

But, Sir, he is conveniently and deliberately absent and on travel, notwithstanding but six days ago this case was postponed on account of his entire indisposition and the materiality of his testimony; and yet, with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the Court than to continue in suspense.

It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence.

I have already accomplished more than half of the journey of life, and this is the first time that it has been my misfortune to be arraigned before any judicial tribunal as a breaker of any law of my country. I confess, Sir, and without shame, that my sensibilities are disturbed by my novel position, and I have but to express my profound regret that, in discharging a duty imposed upon me by my own sense of right and the sentiment of the gallant people it is my pride and honor to represent, I am constrained, as a consequence, to approach you as a violator, and not as a maker, of the laws.

In extenuation of my offence, permit me to say that no extraordinary power of invention is requisite to imagine a variety of personal grievances which the good of society and even public morality require to be redressed; and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So, also, are there cases which may fall under the condemnation of the letter of the law, and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties. The villain who perverts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance to this honorable court. But, where a sister's dishonor is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion, embodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, always has, and always will, control the law, and popular sentiment will applaud what the books may condemn.

It is the glory of the law that it is founded in reason. But can that reasoning be just which is not regardful of human feeling? Sir, no one knows better than yourself that such a reproach does not rest upon our jurisprudence; for even the stern letter of the law touches with tenderness the husband who slays in the act the usurper of his bed. The child who kills in defence of its parent is excused by the law, which is ever regardful of the virtuous impulses of nature.

By a parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by every nation upon earth as the cardinal political virtue. Laws are made to reward it, and to perpetuate the names of those who are its examplars. And can it be expected—will it be required—that I, with a heart to feel and an arm to strike, shall patiently bear and ignobly submit while my political mother is covered with insult, and obloquy, and dishonor? while her character is slandered and her reputation libeled?

Sir, the substance which I have been gathering for my children may be squandered, my body may be consigned to the common jail, my life itself may be forfeited, but I will be true to the instincts of my nature—true to the home of my nativity, and to the mother that bore me.

The first political lesson which my ripening faculties fully comprehended and appreciated was the high moral and social obligations of every citizen to bow himself to the majesty of the law. In obedience to the precepts of my youth which are sanctioned by the experience and judgment of mature years, I submit my case to the discretion of the Court with entire confidence, that while you, Sir, as a magistrate, perform your whole duty to the country and yourself, you will remember that in every regulated community public opinion distinguishes between crime and honorable resentment, and tolerates the refuge which men sometimes seek in the magnanimity of the judges.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. BROOKS'S remarks, Judge CRAWFORD proceeded to give the following decision:

"As this matter will be within a short time the subject of investigation in another place, and as it is not necessary to the discharge of my duty that I should remark on the evidence adduced, which I could not do without touching on some of the points that will probably be raised elsewhere, it appears to me to be proper that the sentence of the court should be pronounced without comment. That sentence is that the defendant pay a fine of $300.

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. SUMNER to the United States Attorney, in answer to one from the latter announcing the day fixed for the trial:

SILVER SPRING, July 4, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Late last evening I received your communication of 2d July.

It is not probable that I shall be able to be present in Court at the time you mention. But I repeat now what I expressed to the Grand Jury, that I have no desire to take any part in this proceeding. In mentioning the name of a witness, to whom you refer in your letter, it will be remembered that I did it in the Grand Jury room, in direct response to a question from the foreman of the Grand Jury, and afterwards in response to your personal inquiries. At no stage of the proceedings and in no respect have I been a volunteer.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES SUMNER.

P. BARTON KEY, Esq., Attorney of United States.

The Exile from Virginia.

The *Post* of last evening contained the following note from Mr. J. C. UNDERWOOD, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, from Virginia, who has been driven from that State, because he spoke in favor of Freedom:

WILLARD'S HOTEL, July 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the kind notice of me in the *Evening Post* of the 1st instant, but would correct one or two slight errors in your notice of that date. You speak of Clarke County as the largest slaveholding county in Virginia, and having more slaves than freemen. This is not strictly correct. Clarke is a very small county on the map, not being more than ten by fourteen miles in extent. I believe it is generally considered, by its citizens at least, one of the richest farming counties in the State. It has a greater proportionate slave population than any other county west of the Blue Ridge. The last census gives the following: Whites, 3,614; slaves, the same precisely, 3,614; and free colored, 124.

Your other error was mortifying to me, for you say I am an extensive planter—I only consider myself an ordinary farmer. I am certainly not a planter, for the sweat of unpaid labor has never moistened my fields, and, while I should be unwilling to acknowledge any man master, I would scorn to call any man slave. One month ago I supposed I owned 800 acres of Virginia soil, but perhaps the respectable gentlemen who have driven me from the State have confiscated my property by a new code established very recently. My wife, who reached me on Satur

CLAY AND BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan's Proposal of Bargain to Mr. Clay in behalf of General Jackson—A Singular Development of History.

Having observed in the Louisville *Journal* a statement that a certain passage in COLTON'S *Life and Times of Henry Clay*, asserting Mr. BUCHANAN'S proposal of a bargain to Mr. CLAY, in behalf of General JACKSON, having for its object the influence and vote of Mr. CLAY and his friends, to make General JACKSON President in 1825, was from the hand of Mr. CLAY himself, we have thought proper to address Mr. CLAY'S biographer, to ascertain whether this statement of the Louisville *Journal* be true, and have received the following answer:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In answer to your inquiry, I would state that the two paragraphs printed in italics, on page 418, vol. I, of my *Life and Times of Henry Clay*, were furnished me by Mr. CLAY himself, and that I still hold the original document, in his own hand-writing. I caused it to be printed in italics to mark its peculier character and special importance; but did not state that I had it from Mr. CLAY'S own hand, as he did not signify that to be his wish—he being actuated, as I suppose, by the same generous forbearance towards Mr. BUCHANAN which had induced him for so many years, at Mr. BUCHANAN'S earnest entreatiee, not to publish thie conversation, although such e publication would obviously have contributed to his (Mr. CLAY'S) vindication before the public against the charge of bargain brought by General JACKSON, and show that the proposal of bargain came, if not from the General himself, certainly from one of his friends acting in his behalf.

As the editor of the Louisville *Journal* seems to have been advised of the fact, though not through me, that thie document was furnished by Mr. CLAY, and as I have been appealed to by yon for the truth of the statement, I could do no less than to say the fact is so.

It may also be preper for me to say thet Mr. CLAY appended a note to the same document, advising me to apply to Gov. LETCHER for further information on the same subject. I accordingly addressed Gov. LETCHER, and found his lips sealed by a pledge of silence given to Mr. BUCHANAN. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
C. COLTON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

The following is the statement, certified to as above, as having been made, and which is now extant, in Mr. CLAY'S own hand. We have seen it;

"Some time in January, 1825, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of Gen. JACKSON in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. CLAY, in the city of Washington. Mr. CLAY was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, Hon. R. P. LETCHER, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. BUCHANAN'S entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid Cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. LETCHER asked, how could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. JEFFERSON, in which were both MADISON and GALLATIN? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. BUCHANAN replied "he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State," looking at Mr. CLAY. This gentleman (Mr. CLAY) playfully remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a Cabinet officer, unless it was Mr. BUCHANAN himself.

Mr. CLAY, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigne and corruption, during the Administration of Mr. ADAMS, notified Mr. BUCHANAN of his intention to publish the above occurrence, but by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

The above is a true copy of the document furnished by Mr. CLAY to his biographer, to which we can certify, having compared it with the original, in Mr. CLAY'S own hand. The same may be seen in the volume, and on the page referred to above, in Dr. COLTON'S note to us.

On this document, as a peg, hangs a tale pertinent to the present time, which we propose to narrate, unravel and expound.

First, then, let it be observed, that, according to this statement of Mr. CLAY, which can now be verified by a living witness, Governor LETCHER, Mr. BUCHANAN, the friend, supporter and confidant of General JACKSON at the time, who "was supposed," as Mr. CLAY says, "to enjoy his unbounded confidence," approached Mr. CLAY, "sometime in January, 1825, not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives," and made as distinct and as open a proposal of bargain with him for his vote and influence in behalf of General JACKSON, as decency and the circumstances of the case would admit of. There is no certain evidence that General JACKSON was privy to this offer. It was unnecessary that he should be so to make it valid and binding, if it had been entertained. General JACKSON, in this affair, was undoubtedly in the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN. Observe the confidence with which Mr. BUCHANAN addresses Mr. CLAY: "He," General JACKSON, "would form the most splendid Cabinet that the country ever had, and he would not go out of this room [looking at Mr. CLAY] for a Secretary of State."

That there was a concert of action at this time among general JACKSON'S friends and supporters, to obtain Mr. CLAY'S vote and influence for JACKSON, by offering him the post of Secretary of State, will appear by the following extract from the statement of Hon. J. SLOANE, Member of Congress from Ohio in 1824 and 1825, who, as will be seen, was approached by General HOUSTON, the friend of General JACKSON, on the same errand, and in the same manner, in which Mr. BUCHANAN addressed Mr. CLAY. This statement will be found in COLTON'S *Private Correspondence of Henry Clay*, page 489, and is as follows:

"WOOSTER, June 20, 1844.

In December, 1824, about the time that the choice of President by the House of Representatives was beginning to attract attention at Washington, I happened in company of General HOUSTON, then a Member of Congress from Tennessee, when the subject of that election was introduced by him. * * General HOUSTON commenced by saying that he supposed that the Ohio delegation were all going to vote for General JACKSON. To this I answered that I could not undertake to speak for them; for, so far as I knew, no meeting or consultation had taken place among them. The manner of General HOUSTON was anxious, and evinced much solicitude; and, at this point of the conversation, he exclaimed, 'What a splendid Administration it would make, with Old Hickory President and Mr. CLAY Secretary of State!' Having often before expressed to Gen. HOUSTON my opinion of the several candidates, I did not at that time think proper to repeat it, contenting myself with an implied acquiescence in the correctness of his declaration.

The conversation was continued for a considerable time, and, for the most part, had respect to Western interests, as connected with the Presidency, and was concluded by General HOUSTON observing, "Well, I hope you from Ohio will aid us in electing General JACKSON, and then your man (meaning Mr. CLAY) can have anything he pleases.

J. SLOANE."

Every one will see the exact coincidence between General HOUSTON'S address to Mr. SLOANE and Mr. BUCHANAN'S to Mr. CLAY, and, considering the circumstances and the interests at stake, it is morally impossible that there should not have been a concert of action, at this time, among the friends and the supporters of General JACKSON, to obtain the vote and influence of Mr. CLAY, and the approach of Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. CLAY, as narrated by the latter, can be viewed in no other light. Standing by itself, it would be enough; but supported by Mr. SLOANE'S statement, it is a demonstration of concerted action, carrying a distinct offer to Mr. CLAY.

Mr. BUCHANAN has always stood in fear of this development, which he entreated Mr. CLAY not to make, and to which entreaties Mr. CLAY'S magnanimity and generosity yielded, even to the day of his death, always though at his own expense; for the public exposure of this affair was always essential to his own vindication. It was always in his power to turn the tables on his vile calumniators; but he pitied poor Mr. BUCHANAN. He could not fully vindicate himself, without victimizing Mr. BUCHANAN before the American people. Hence Mr. BUCHANAN'S pains, for so long a period, to keep on amicable terms with Mr. CLAY, that he might take advantage of his generous nature, in this case, of his compassionate disposition.

But Mr. CLAY owed something to his own fame in history, and he was entitled to protect himself. Conscious that bargain was proposed to him by Mr. BUCHANAN, in behalf of General JACKSON, while he himself had been accused, by this same party, of bargaining with Mr. ADAMS, he had a right—it was due to himself—to cause it to be put on record; but still actuated by forbearance, by compassion, towards Mr. BUCHANAN, he declined giving his own name as authority. To make sure, however, of the truth of the record, he writes it out carefully with his own hand, and passes it over to his biographer; who, as was his duty, has incorporated it with the history of the country, as pertaining to the life of HENRY CLAY. By good fortune the original document is preserved. It is a precious historic relict.

If Mr. BUCHANAN had acted the manly part, and vindicated Mr. CLAY, as he was bound to do, when Mr. CLAY was so infamously assailed as having bargained with Mr. ADAMS, he might have been forgiven for having himself attempted to bargain with Mr. CLAY. It was in Mr. BUCHANAN'S power, when this charge of bargaining was rife against Mr. CLAY—which, he, Mr. BUCHANAN, knew to be unfounded and false—to kill it at once and forever. True, he did not join in the charge against Mr. CLAY, nor did he dare to do it; but he was guilty of the meanness and wickedness of giving countenance to it by inuendo, in his letter to the editor of the *United States Telegraph*, of October 16, 1826, as follows:

"The facts are before the world, that Mr. CLAY and his particular friends made Mr. ADAMS President, and CLAY was made Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inferences from such conduct, and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the *cause* from the *effects*."

Another very remarkable passage of this same letter, is as follows:

"I had no authority from Mr. CLAY or his friends to propose any terms to General JACKSON in relation to their votes, nor did I make any such proposition. I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it is known Gen. JACKSON would be to receive such a message."

Compare this passage with the interview between Mr. CLAY and Mr. BUCHANAN, as narrated by the former. Is it not as cool and subtle as it is amazing, in view of Mr. CLAY'S statement? Nothing, surely, could be more true than that Mr. BUCHANAN had no authority from Mr. CLAY and his friends to propose any terms to General JACKSON; for, as we have seen, his mission to Mr. CLAY, whether from General JACKSON, or self-appointed, or concerted among General JACKSON'S friends, was not very successful. And who will believe that he who was capable of approaching Mr. CLAY on such an errand as that which is described by Mr. CLAY in his statement, was *incapable* of making report of it to General JACKSON, if he had succeeded, or that success would have been unwelcome to General JACKSON? The affectation of such virtue is ridiculous in a mind that was not too lofty to make such a proposal as Mr. BUCHANAN made to Mr. CLAY.

In 1827, after General JACKSON'S letter to CARTER BEVERLY, of June 6, accusing Mr. CLAY of proffers of bargain with him, (General JACKSON,) making a witness of "a member of Congress of high respectability," and after his (General JACKSON'S) address to the public, of July 18, reiterating the same charge against Mr. CLAY, and naming Mr. BUCHANAN as the witness referred to in his letter to CARTER BEVERLY, poor Mr. BUCHANAN was placed between two fires—General JACKSON on the one hand, and Mr. CLAY and Gov. LETCHER on the other; and he was forced to throw water on both of them, or be burnt up by one of them. Which did he do? Why, he attempted to throw water on both, in his letter to the Editor of the Lancaster *Journal* of the 8th of August, 1827, which was forced from him by the above-named missives of General JACKSON. The aim and effect of this letter of Mr. BUCHANAN were to retain General JACKSON'S good will, and not to call out Mr. CLAY and Gov. LETCHER. It was as subtle a piece of chicanery as can well be conceived, and it produced its intended effect—to wit, that it contained just enough to vindicate Mr. CLAY *with his friends*, and just enough to sustain General JACKSON in his accusation against Mr. CLAY, so that Mr. CLAY'S friends might say that General JACKSON'S witness had failed him, while General JACKSON'S friends said just the contrary. If Mr. BUCHANAN had been honest in that letter, and told the truth, so that it could not be interpreted in two ways, to suit either party, Mr. CLAY would have been vindicated before the world. As it was, however, though Mr. CLAY'S friends could get all they wanted out of it, his enemies could do the same; and that was exactly what Mr. BUCHANAN intended. The consequence was, that the charge against Mr. CLAY, made by General JACKSON, continued in all its force, and Mr. CLAY suffered all the disadvantages of it; whereas, if Mr. BUCHANAN had told the plain truth, in plain language, Mr. CLAY'S enemies would have been silenced forever. From that hour to the day of Mr. CLAY'S death, he suffered all the disadvantages of this amazing injustice. Mr. BUCHANAN held Mr. CLAY'S fortunes in his hand, and by his want of fidelity to truth, and by his overweening desire not to contradict, and thus please General JACKSON, he prevented Mr. CLAY'S rising to the Presidency in all future time. In other words, the greatest and best man the country has ever produced was sacrificed by Mr. BUCHANAN; and over this mighty ruin, which his own hands created, Mr. BUCHANAN is now attempting to walk into the Presidential chair!

Of this affair, the Louisville *Journal* says:

"To show how the terrible exposition made by Mr. CLAY in COLTON'S biography of him was regarded at the time, we may mention the fact, that, when it appeared, all the Democratic organs were startled by it. Mr. BUCHANAN was then no candidate for office, and on that account it created a less powerful impression than it would otherwise have done, but we vividly remember the sensation manifested by the Democratic papers, especially those of Pennsylvania. We copied into the *Journal* an article from the most prominent and influential of them all, declaring, as several of the rest did, that Mr. BUCHANAN must respond to and refute the charge made against him, or expect to be dispensed with by his party.

And we and hundreds of Whig editors called upon him and defied him to respond while yet HENRY CLAY and R. P. LETCHER were living to meet any denial or equivocation that he might put forth. But he replied not. He uttered no word. He could not be induced either by the warning threats of political friends, or the loud defiance and demands of political opponents, to open his mouth. Humbly his bow from the greatest man then living upon the earth's published charge, which, if true, exhibited the most irredeemable infamy on his part.

And now we ask the old friends of HENRY CLAY, we ask the Old Line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people, what they think of JAMES BUCHANAN, and how they mean to act toward him? O, what a shame! what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be, if the American nation, after having thrice rejected HENRY CLAY from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of JAMES BUCHANAN, and all because Mr. CLAY listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. BUCHANAN, the proposer of bargain and corruption, and spared him for nearly the lifetime of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency! Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species."

We happen to know, that Mr. BUCHANAN, who was Mr. POLK'S Secretary of State when *Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay* was first published, in 1846, sent down to Col. SEATON, one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, to borrow his copy, which he, of course, read so far as it pertained to himself. He must have seen that, for his own reputation, it required an answer, if it could be answerable. But he was silent, and has never opened his mouth, although called upon to answer it, equally by political friends and foes.

It will have been seen from Mr. CLAY'S statement, that Mr. BUCHANAN'S proposal to him was made in Gov. LETCHER'S room and that Gov. LETCHER was a witness. It also appears that Gov. LETCHER has something else to say besides his evidence to support Mr. CLAY'S statement; for, appended to that statement, which appears in Mr. CLAY'S own hand writing, we observe the following note, addressed to his biographer, also in Mr. CLAY'S own hand:

"☞ See Mr. LETCHER as to what passed between him and Mr. BUCHANAN—BUCHANAN'S disavowal of the charge in a speech to the House, &c."

It would seem, however, that, unknown to Mr. CLAY, Mr. BUCHANAN had obtained a pledge from Gov. LETCHER not to reveal what had passed between him and the Governor, without his (Mr. BUCHANAN'S) leave. In 1844, when Mr. CLAY was a candidate for the Presidency, the old charge of bargain against Mr. CLAY was revived, and Gov. LETCHER wrote to Mr. BUCHANAN, requesting, as we suppose from the nature of the answer, to be released from his promise of silence as to what had passed between them on this subject, and he received from Mr. BUCHANAN the following letter which is published in *Colton's Private Correspondence of Henry Clay*, page 491:

MR. BUCHANAN TO R. P. LETCHER.

LANCASTER, June 27, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR:—I this moment received your very kind letter and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would subserve Mr. CLAY to publish the private and unreserved conversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer; and much of this ancient feeling still survives, notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him ample justice, but no more than justice both in my speech on CHILTON'S resolution and in my letter in answer to General JACKSON.

I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for Gen. JACKSON, and if he desired it become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence I might have possessed to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly and patriotic motives.

This conversation of mine, whatever it may have been, can never be brought home to Gen. JACKSON. I never had but one conversation with him on the subject of the then pending election, and that upon the street, and the whole of it, *verbatim et literatim*, when comparatively fresh upon my memory, was given to the public in my letter of August, 1827. The publication, then, of this private conversation, could serve no other purpose than to embarrass me, and force me prominently into the pending contest—which I desire to avoid.

You are certainly correct in your recollection. "You told me explicitly that you did not feel at liberty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so under any circumstances, without my express permission." In this you have acted, as you have ever done, like a man of honor and principle.

Without going into a particular exposition of this letter, which will speak for itself, we would call attention to two things in it. First, Mr. BUCHANAN says, "I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years since." Well, it is confessed by himself that he was there in Gov. LETCHER'S room; that is something. What "transpired" then, which he affects not to remember very distinctly, was that very proposal of bargain which he made to Mr. CLAY, in behalf of Gen. JACKSON, and which Mr. CLAY notified him that he must publish in his own defence, but "was induced to forbear doing it by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman," Mr. BUCHANAN. It was this publication which Mr. BUCHANAN has feared from that day to this, and yet he has not "any distinct recollection of what transpired in that room!" *Credat Judeus!* This, doubtless, is part of the matter in regard to which he holds the lips of Gov. LETCHER sealed, though not the whole of it, for Mr. CLAY says to Dr. COLTON, "See Mr. LETCHER as to what passed between him and BUCHANAN," clearly intimating that it was something other than the conversation in Gov. LETCHER'S room. In pursuance of the instruction given to him by Mr. CLAY, Dr. COLTON did apply to Gov. LETCHER for the information specified, and received for answer that he (Gov. LETCHER) was under obligation of promise to Mr. BUCHANAN not to give it. For a more full and complete vindication of Mr. CLAY, who was again assailed in 1844 with the old charge of bargain, Gov. LETCHER had evidently asked Mr. BUCHANAN to release him from the obligations of silence in regard to certain matters yet unrevealed. But Mr. BUCHANAN holds him to his promise, as above seen in the last paragraph of his letter. We must now have Gov. LETCHER'S evidence *in full*, or Mr. BUCHANAN must fall before the infamy of his position in refusing to allow it. Mr. CLAY has appealed to it, and the injustice done him by Mr. BUCHANAN cries out from the grave for Gov. LETCHER to be permitted to speak. The truth of history demands it. Every old friend of the sainted patriot will demand it. Every honest and fair man will demand it. And we trust the American people will demand it. *Let Gov. Letcher speak*, or let the deep damnation of the seal put upon his lips be proclaimed to the world. Justice to HENRY CLAY calls aloud from his grave for this revelation. There is enough, indeed, on the record of history which Mr. CLAY caused to be made, to show on which side, and by whom, bargain was proposed; but the finger of a deceased patriot, and he the greatest, the purest and most magnanimous of the age in which he lived, points to a revelation on this very subject *yet unmade*, and justice to his name and fame demands that it should be made.

We confess that this surprising development has stirred up a feeling in our bosom, as we doubt not it will do in thousands of others, to make us wish that we had power to call up HENRY CLAY from his grave, to rejuvenate him and place him at this moment before the American people in the light of that great and irreparable injury done him by JAMES BUCHANAN, that he might be put forward to save the country in this day of its peril.

For Fremont and Jessie.

The Nantucket *Inquirer*, in giving an account of a Republican ratification in Nantucket, says:

"All the speakers heartily indorsed the nomination of FREMONT, and expressed their determination to give him an undivided and earnest support, as the standard bearer of free speech, free principles, free territory and freemen—the man *of* the people and *for* the people. After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting closed at 10 o'clock, with soul-stirring cheers for JOHN C. FREMONT and his wife JESSIE."

THE OCEANIC SURVEY.—Lieut. BERRYMAN has selected the steamer *Arctic* for the service of sounding the Atlantic, in order to ascertain the practibility of the project designed to be executed by the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company of laying a submarine cable between St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Valencia Bay, on the southwest coast of Ireland. The steamer will be fitted up with all possible dispatch, and will probably be in readiness for sailing about the 4th of July. The *Arctic* will be commanded as follows: Lieut. Commanding O. H. BERRYMAN; Lieut. STRAIN, late of the Darien Expedition; Acting Master J. G. MITCHELL; Passed Midshipman THOMAS, and Midshipman BARNES. The *Arctic* will also have on board the inventor of the deep-sea-sounding instrument for scientific investigation afforded by this trip.

Rev. C. A. BARTOL, of the West Church in Boston, was called upon on Sunday last to officiate at each of the various services required of a clergyman. He preached in the morning and afternoon, administered the Lord's Supper at noon, and during the day married a couple, baptised two persons, and officiated at a funeral.

The name of Hessenhauer's Hall, the great headquarters of the Germans in Columbus, Ohio, has been changed to Fremont Hall.

The *Enterprise*, published at Connellsville, Penn., hitherto a neutral paper, has declared for FREMONT and DAYTON.

How Ruffianism is Washington and Kansas is Regarded in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

EDINBURG, (Scotland,) Thursday, June 19, 1856.

The position of an American traveling in Europe is just now a most unpleasant one. In railway carriages and other public places when he is not known as an American, he is obliged to hear language applied to his country which it is difficult to allow to pass in silence, and yet which he cannot deny to be just. The most that he can do is to repudiate the disgrace for himself personally, and his section or his State. And this he finds exceedingly difficult to do satisfactorily. Every American citizen is part sovereign of his country, and responsible for the actions of its Government. Every American traveler is and feels himself in a peculiar sense a foreign Minister of his country, a representative of its sovereign. When civilization is outraged in the Senate of his country, can he refuse to explain or defend the stigma attaching to himself thereby?

In society, when one is known to be an American, the studied avoidance of reference to his country is more expressive than the strongest denunciations of the barbarism that has lately reigned in its high places.

One is met by men whom he has formerly known as admirers and lovers of his country and its Government, with expressions of sadness and disappointment. "I have lately been compelled to admit," said one of the founders of the Reform Club, but a man of too liberal views to be ranked among the present Whigs, to me, "I have lately been compelled to admit that the experiment of extreme liberalism in America has failed. In its material results merely it has succeeded wonderfully, but its effects on society are evidently the reverse of favorable to the progress of civilization and Christianity. Even your legislators are murderers and ruffians of the worst stamp; your Government plots civil war, and encourages robbery and piracy in order to give strength and stability to an institution in itself barbarous, and which has in all nations heretofore lost ground just as fast as Christianity and civilization have advanced. Your law system, admirable and superior in many respects to ours, as it is, is apparently powerless to punish crime of the most heinous character, when the guilty parties are men of station and wealth."

It is useless to reply to such allegations that it is but to part of our country they apply. Foreigners cannot understand our nice distinctions between local and federal responsibility. Besides, Washington and Kansas are federally and not locally self-governed. All is charged to the Republican system.

Rarely do we find a friend who is willing to understand late events as favorably to our political principles as the editor of the *North British Daily Mail*, a leading Scotch newspaper, who thus reflects upon them:

"To those who admire the political institutions of the United States the free and enterprising spirit of the citizens of the Republic, their noble self-taxation (exceeding in amount all other public burdens) for purposes of education a one, whilst we even in Scotland are grumbling in our miserly hearts at the proposal of a penny per pound, the respectability secured to labor, the boundless means of industrial development, and the various characteristics in which the political and social condition of that great nation is superior to our own, there is something inexpressibly painful and disappointing in the present state of its affairs and future prospects. We refer not to its irritated and hostile relations to ourselves; these are probably but the temporary result of internal maladies, that are far more worthy of consideration. What a scene of anarchy, of outrage, of bitterness, and division, is presented in the interior of the Republic! The protection afforded to noon-day murder in the capital, the introduction of Lynch law into the Senate House, the intolerance of free discussion, the deadly broils between an Anti-Slavery and a Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas, and an infamous war of extermination waged against unoffending Indians in Oregon, present such a combination of elements as can only remind one of 'the beginning of the end.' Whilst empty and heedless stump orators are boasting of the glorious position of the Federal Republic, it is treading over the crust of a volcano; whilst they are reveling in brilliant visions of future destiny, it is advancing rapidly to the brink of a precipice. Whatever may be the fortune or the fate of the United States in their national capacity, one cannot but observe and regret at least the practical predominance of a spirit which is totally at variance with the principles of their Constitution, and with ideas which we well know to prevail in American society. A man is shot in one of the hotels of Washington with impunity, because he is only a poor Irishman; others are hunted and killed like wolves, because they are only Indians; a Senator is felled with a bludgeon, in the Senate House, because he is only a friend of negroes; and a town is destroyed, and a whole Territory given over to organized violence, because they are only inhabited by some citizens who wish to found a Free State! Where, in such acts, is any trace of that freedom, equality and humanity, which form the basis of the Republic, and ought to be its chief glory? The most wretched despotism that has sprung from the dregs of Spanish rule in the New World could do nothing worse than is now being done in the United States; and when a great nation thus departs from its fundamental principles, common sense as well as all history assure us that either a speedy reaction must set in, or that the political system must fall into ruin and dissolution.

At the root of all this disorder in the United States is the question of Slavery. Mr. HERBERT, the murderer of the Irish waiter, is protected and screened by the Southern party, because killing a slave or a low Irishman is in their opinion no murder. Mr. SUMNER was beaten with a club by Mr. BROOKS because he made a speech in support of Freedom and against Slavery. The town of Lawrence is destroyed because it is inhabited by a "Free State" Party. The present civil war in Kansas has its origin entirely in the breach of the Missouri compromise at the instigation of the Slave States. The grand object of the struggle is to convert Kansas into a Slave Territory, not by fair votes, but by violence, by dragoons and cannon, and by ruffianism. And it is important to observe that of these proceedings of the Pro-Slavery Party Mr. President PIERCE is the strenuous abettor and supporter. The Democratic Party finds it necessary to identify itself with all the vilest outrages of the "nigger-drivers." Even Mr. BUCHANAN, to whom the Northern looked for greater impartiality and dignity of mind than have been displayed by other Democratic candidates for the Presidential chair, has adopted, since his return to the States, all the demands of the slave interest."

On the Continent, I assure you, that Republicanism has lost prestige most seriously from the events to which I allude. The German and French Republicans meet an American with melancholy or scornful and averted faces. "The Austrian Government has been guilty of no greater or meaner crime," said one, "than your Government in its method of extending Slavery, if we may believe the newspaper accounts of the recent movements in Kansas." It is true. The Austrian tyranny works secretly, but straightforwardly and with avowed purpose. The American, with false pretences of impartiality, connives at and encourages measures which naturally and inevitably lead on to the ruin or murder of those whom it has chosen to make its enemies, and then, indirectly, shields from justice and apologizes for the murderous banditti it has employed.

YEOMAN.

The Sumner Assault Abroad.

Extract from a private letter dated,

COLOGNE, Friday, June 20, 1856.

A young American at school in Cologne, writes as follows to a brother in this City:

I received another letter from father last evening, and also two newspapers. I think our country is getting to be a very nice place when a Senator's life is in danger, and that too when he is in the performance of his duty. I am almost ashamed to own that I am an American, and the people here say that this state of things is a necessary effect of Republicanism, which places all persons on the same footing. BROOKS, the man who tried to murder SUMNER, should be hung right up on the spot of the outrage, or receive the severest punishment that the laws can inflict. See if he don't get clear; and he will be honored more than he was before, by his countrymen! Such is our Republicanism. We talk and preach against foreign countries, and yet our bragging, bullying habits destroy all the force of our exceptions.

☞ A very agreeable panorama of Scottish scenery has been on exhibition at the Athenæum, in Broadway. Scenes in Scotland, made illustrious by the novels of SCOTT and the songs of BURNS, constitute the greater part of the entertainment. These are effectively painted—an occasional song in illustration adds very much to it. The strong accent of the gentleman who explained the picture makes it a little difficult for a Yankee ear to catch his words always. To-night is its last night, at least for the present.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THIRTY YEARS' VIEW; OR, A HISTORY OF THE WORKING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR THIRTY YEARS, FROM 1820 TO 1850. By a Senator of Thirty Years. Vol. II. New-York: APPLETONS.

This portly volume, of nearly 800 pages octavo, completes what may be called the Political History of his own Time, by THOMAS H. BENTON, Senator from Missouri. It is a record, with comments by an able and eloquent participator, of what may be called the Parliamentary events of the United States, under the rule and governance of Presidents VAN BUREN, HARRISON, TYLER, POLK, TAYLOR, with the first months of Mr. FILLMORE'S reign. The time thus covered extends from March, 1837, to the Autumn of 1850.

The principal materials are the reported debates in Congress, (including the numerous and able speeches of Mr. BENTON himself,) the private papers of General JACKSON, and Mr. BENTON'S recollections, with running comments upon the events which he records and the principal persons connected with them. It may be objected that we here have rather too many extracts from Mr. BENTON'S speeches, (when a clearer and more condensed narrative might advantageously be substituted,) but it is the "*mentis gratissimus* error" of popular authors to think more highly of their own effusions than others do. One great merit this "Thirty years' View" undoubtedly possesses, is its distinct and unwavering partisanship. The historian (who was chief support of JACKSON and VAN BUREN) is true, all through, to the principles of his political life, and expresses his opinions without hesitation or reserve. It may be remembered that BYRON admired MITFORD'S *History of Greece* because its author was avowedly *not* impartial; he would, on the same ground, have been delighted with Mr. BENTON'S "View." Bye-and-bye other writers, on different sides of the platform, will give *their* views of political events during the period Mr. BENTON illustrates, and then, some BANCROFT of a future day, weighing contending statements and opinions in the even scales of critical justice, will arrive at those lucid and fair results which, properly balanced in a master mind, constitute what merits the name of History.

With the present political pressure upon our space we are unable to do more than generally to indicate the character of this work. It is somewhat too diffuse—mere mention of the author's speeches would have been preferable, in many instances, to his numerous and extended quotations from them. The work, also, is chargeable with carelessness and mannerism of diction—with the use, also, of words out of their ordinary meaning, and with an arbitrary change of substantives into verbs. For example, he speaks of a certain transaction having been "*hugger-muggered*." He states that, on SLIDELL MACKENZIE'S trial, "the Judge-Advocate was about as *bad off* as he was [had been?] on the first day!"—that somebody "*plead*" instead of pleaded or (Scottice) "*pled*," and he condemns a bill for its *amphibology*. All through, also, he uses *that*, instead of *who*, as the antecedent of the personal *who*. It is because Mr. BENTON is an erudite scholar that we notice these penslips.

A far greater error than that of carelessness is the omission of an Index, which is indispensable to every historical work. Here are two volumes, equal in quantity to the four of MACAULAY'S England, crowded with facts, as well as the names of persons and places, without any other reference than those in the brief summary of each chapter's contents. In all future editions, the publishers *must* remedy this defect.

The interest, national and personal, of this volume can scarcely be overrated. It may be judged from a recapitulation of the leading subjects of which it treats. These are, the Financial Crisis of 1837; the divorce of State and Bank; the Florida Indian War; discussions on the Abolition question; Government expenditure; principles and progress of Taxation; Bankruptcy Act; moral limitation of Speech-making; Canadian Revolt; Danish Sound Dues; Tariff Bills; Lord ASHBURTON'S Mission and Treaty; Extradition Compact; Chinese Mission; the *Somers* (alleged) Mutiny Case; Explosion of STOCKTON'S great gun; Morse's Telegraph; Annexation of Texas; Mexican War; Free-Soil discussion; Missouri Compromise affirmed; Hard Money system; Slavery Agitation; the Clay Compromise rejected; California admitted as a State; Fugitive-Slave legislation—and others of scarcely less importance. Among the subjects, rather personal than political, treated of by Mr. BENTON, are the (alleged) mutiny on board the *Somers*, and the different expeditions of Colonel FREMONT. He is severe in his condemnation of the court-martial to which the adventurous and gallant explorer and discoverer was subjected.

Another interesting feature of the book is its consideration of the career and public services of various distinguished men whose death it records. Among these we notice Presidents HARRISON, TAYLOR, ADAMS, POLK and TYLER; with Commodores ROGERS and PORTER; General SAMUEL SMITH, of Maryland; Senator HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee; Ex-Senator HAYNE, of South Carolina; Mr. Justice BARBOUR, of the Supreme Court; LEWIS WILLIAMS, of North Carolina; Senator LYNN, of Missouri; WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, and JOHN FORSYTH, of Georgia; Senators PORTER and BARROW, of Louisiana; Ex-Governor SILAS WRIGHT, of New-York; and, not inferior to any, JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

We have said sufficient to show how important and interesting is this work. It cannot fail to have extended circulation, from the ability of its author as well as the nationality of its subject.

The Life of Colonel Fremont, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS of Boston, enriched with a fine portrait on steel, and numerous wood engravings, is emphatically a book for the time. Political circumstances have placed Colonel FREMONT among "the observed of all observers," and this volume gives a very interesting account of his public services and personal adventures. It is very free from that exaggeration of details, that hyperbole of praise, which is too often a defect in modern biography. The writer evidently used a practiced pen, and those who desire to know "the whole course of life" of a gallant and adventurous man, will read this memoir with satisfaction. It has an interest beyond the present excitement, on account of its literary merit.

POLITICAL.

The following letter from Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON was received by the Tammany Committee, though not read at their late 4th of July celebration:—

NEW YORK, July 1, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In respectfully declining the invitation of the Tammany Society for the 4th inst., it is proper to add that no one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the importance of forgetting past differences, and making a united and vigorous effort in defence of the principles of civil and religious liberty, which lie at the foundation of our national compact. A mere scramble for office would not engage my attention for a single moment. But when we witness the organization of a party which is purely sectional, and which has for its common hold of union, hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren in other States, there is cause for alarm, and it becomes every patriot to be up and doing. It is no time for brooding over past dissensions or dwelling upon minor differences of opinion—no time for clinging to mere party names which have lost most of their significance—but time for action. It is now to be settled, whether we will leave the Slavery question where our fathers left it—to be disposed of like other matters of local policy—or whether we will peril all the blessings which the Constitution confers by meddling in the affairs of others. I will not allow myself to doubt that there is a sober and patriotic sentiment among the people of the North, as well as the South, which will put an end to agitation and strife and disappoint the hopes of those who do not like our form of Government, by the triumphant election of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Respectfully yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Messrs. HENRY C. MURPHY and others, Committee, &c

CLERICAL MOVEMENT IN AID OF KANSAS.—Sixteen of the most prominent and influential clergymen of this city, representing seven religious denominations, have addressed a circular letter to the clergy of the Commonwealth, urging a general movement in aid of those who have gone to Kansas from the Free States. They recommend that all funds contributed by the Churches should be transmitted to Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of this city, and placed at the disposal of the Committee, of which GEORGE R. RUSSELL is Chairman, and PATRICK T. JACKSON Treasurer.—*Boston Traveller.*

A call has been issued by the Republican State Committee of Maine, for a State Convention of citizens, without distinction of party, and regardless of former differences of opinion, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in Portland, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and two candidates for Electors at Large.

A vote on the cars coming east, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday last, resulted as follows: FREMONT and DAYTON, 96; BUCHANAN, 4.

The McKean (Pa.) *Citizen* says that a large and enthusiastic ratification Fremont meeting was held in that County on Tuesday of last week.

SARATOGA.

Notabilities and Notables—Who and What May be Seen at the Springs.

SARATOGA, July, 1856.

We saw around the Spring this morning an interesting group, which struck us as strangely congregated in a place like this, and woke within us not strange memories, for our memory does not carry us back so far, but strange thoughts, and a whole world of historical associations, to say nothing of romantic stories. We do not know that those with whom our eyes were busy saw each other, or that they are all now on speaking terms; we do not even know that they ever were, and yet the name of one would suggest the others, to all who are familiar with the history of the "Republican Court," and the gossip of the old *régime* society.

For many mornings, in our early walks, we met a lady concerning whom we often asked, Who is she? a *distingué* we are sure, for there is a courtly grace about her person and an elegant *sang froid* about her manners, that would attract the attention of the most careless observer. For some time our inquiries were fruitless, but we were at length gratified, and opened our eyes in wonder as we heard the name of the widow of AARON BURR. Who has not heard her story, and who would not like to see the woman, the only woman, among the thousand to whom the prince of sensualists paid court, who wove the spell so strong that lured him into her presence, that he could not break the chain, and remained a willing captive at her feet, allowing even the law to bind him, as neither oaths nor honor ever proved him to be bound to another? We could scarcely believe our eyes as we looked upon her, for neither time nor sorrow have left their usual traces upon her face or form. Her hair is gray, but it is that silvery grey that can scarcely be distinguished from some of the shadowy hues of youth; there are wrinkles on her brow, and furrows in her cheek, but they scarcely tell of sixty years, while it is true that she is near ninety. Her name is familiar not only in our own, but in many European Courts, and her history would be a romance to which only the pen of

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, July 10, 1856.

Friday, the 4th inst., was generally observed as should ever be our only great national holiday,—and business was entirely suspended. Many of our merchants left the City on the preceding day, and most of these did not return till last Monday. Some of them are still absent. Hence our present Weekly Review embraces merely the restricted transactions of five days.

The trade in Breadstuffs has been decidedly vigorous and encouraging. The recently received European accounts stimulated operators. The home inquiry improved, and the export demand became quite animated. The daily receipts fell somewhat short of the requirements of purchasers,—and with increasing confidence on the part of factors, prices noticeably advanced. The upward movement would have been more remarkable,—but for the difficulty experienced in securing desirable lots of both Flour and Grain, and suitable shipping accommodation.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week of five business days amounted about 106,300 bbls. of Flour, 380,000 bush. of Wheat, 221,000 bush. of Corn and 34,500 bush. of Rye, indicating a decrease of only about 400 bbls. of Flour, 7,000 bush. of Wheat, and 26,300 bush. of Rye, with an increase of 4,500 bush. of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week of six business days, which comprised about 106,700 bbls. of Flour, 396,000 bush. of Wheat, 216,500 bush. of Corn, and 62,709 bush. of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bush. to the bbl., and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 32,700 bush. less than those of the preceding week.

The reported receipts (by river and railway as well as by coastwise vessels,) of Breadstuffs during the past week, included about 80,000 bbls. of Flour, 436,000 bush. of Wheat, 432,000 bush. of Corn, 54,000 bush. of Rye, and 4,100 bush. of Oats,—against about 93,000 bbls. of Flour, 466,000 bush. of Wheat, 261,000 bush. of Corn, 53,000 bush. of Rye, and 19,000 bush. of Oats during the preceding week; and about 110,000 bbls. of Flour, 350,000 bush. of Wheat, 265,000 bush. of Corn, 90,000 bush. of Rye, and 19,000 bush. of Oats during the week ending the 26th ult. The sales fully kept pace with the receipts, and though the latter, as shown above, were extensive, there has been no great accumulation of available supplies. Were all that was received adapted to the wants of buyers, we would now have to report materially reduced stocks, in this market.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, nearly all kinds of Wheat Flour closed 50c.@70c. ₱ bbl. dearer, with a good inquiry and a continuous upward tendency. The latest news from the Old World revealed the fact that France and other countries of Western Europe were short of supplies of Breadstuffs, sufficient to meet the requirements of the people up to harvest time, while there was no expectation of any considerable receipts from Russian ports this year. This news favorably affected trade with us, and its full influence is not yet recognizable. Factors anticipate a further improvement in this market, while the avidity with which purchasers buy up desirable lots tends to prove that they discern similar prospects. At any rate, most parties rely on the maintenance of prevailing prices, until the new crops shall have been rendered available. Choice lots of Wheat and Corn have improved 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Shippers give the preference to Wheat, as European consumers do not seem to like the Flour generally prepared here, and sent to them. Their own millers alone appear competent to satisfy them, and this circumstance inoucee a very free export movement in Wheat. The foreign orders for Corn have been relatively less extensive, though they have been in excess of the ability of factors to fill them. It is no easy task to secure sound Corn, fit to send across the Atlantic, and buyers are reluctant to have anything to do with lots of an inferior quality. Rye is essentially unaltered. Oats have risen 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel.

Cotton has remained quite dull, though firm. The foreign demand is very tame, and from home dealers and spinners there is not much inquiry. Holders, however, rigidly adhere to their old claims. If they evinced any inclination to grant some slight concessions to buyers, they might calculate on free sales, but they are not disposed to encourage purchasers, by reducing their asking prices. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 45,000 bales, against 87,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 774,954 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 786,895 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are 82,760 bales lighter than those at the same time in 1855. The stocks remaining in interior towns at the South embrace about 18,901 bales, against 20,814 the corresponding period last year.

The leading articles of Provisions have been in very good request at rising prices. The demand has emanated more from the home trade than from shippers. Pork closes 25c.@31½c. ₱ bbl. dearer; pickled and dry shoulders have advanced ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb.; Bacon and Lard, ½c. ₱ lb.; while Beef generally retains its previous firmness. Butter and Cheese are plenty and depressed.

Groceries have been somewhat less active, though otherwise essentially unaltered. The trade are the only purchasers of Coffee. Honey and Molasses are too scarce to be active. The high prices claimed for Sugars are against a vigorous trade, though most parties seem to anticipate even a further improvement rather than an adverse reaction. The demand for Teas is never brisk in mid-Summer; sufficient inquiry exists, however, to keep up quotations.

The Dry Goods trade has been extremely dull and unsettled during the week. We hope to be shortly enabled to make a more satisfactory report,—for there cannot fail to be a revival in this branch of business before the close of the current month.

Hops have been in lively demand and have advanced 4c.@5c. ₱ lb. The English crop accounts continue of a very discouraging tenor—and operators have been induced to purchase freely, in anticipation of a scarcity. Hence the sudden rise in prices, since our last. Our available stock is not a large one.

Domestic Whisky has been more sought after, and it has risen nearly 3c. ₱ gallon.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the **WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET**, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on **WEDNESDAY** of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	.....	2997	23	728	733	883
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	393	37	59	4290	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	198	57	87	5230	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	136	54	45	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	—	3929	270	914	10250	888
Last week	—	4146	219	1605	12497	1413

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855 3,845

Total receipts for week ending to-day 3 820

Total receipts for corresponding week last year 4,020

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1388	.....	.....	100	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1320	.....	.....	.....	888
Hudson River Boats	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	23	728	680	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	98	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	545	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	105	Texas	—
Illinois	1,468	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	237	Michigan	—
Indiana	379	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	253	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are the same, or a shade higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality, few	8c. @ 8½c.	—. @ —
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales about	9¼c.@ 9½c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The report of last week's heavy supply and low prices did not reach the more distant Western States in season to stop a pretty large influx of Cattle for to-day's market. There was a falling off in Ohio stock, the receipts from that State to-day being only 545, against full 1,000 for several weeks past. Illinois is credited with 1,462, or nearly one-half of all received at Forty-fourth-street. The probability is, that there will be a considerable check upon the amount started this week, and that on next Wednesday we shall again have a smaller supply, unless there is a sufficient number of drovers who have by this time learned that a short supply almost invariably follows two weeks after a large one, and *vice versa*.

One thing is pretty well settled, that "better times" and an increased population have materially increased the demand for meat in this City the present season, over the corresponding months last Summer.

Last week we had a total of 4,146 good beef cattle, which were all sold, and most (not all) of the 3,829 received, this week, were disposed of to-day. This is a total of 7,975 for two weeks, against 5,381 for the corresponding two weeks in 1855.

The sales commenced, this morning, at a little advance upon last week's prices. The closing evening sales were, if anything, lower.

There were a few fine animals offered, but the average quality of all on sale fell considerably below that of last market day.

Considerable difference of opinion prevailed as to the comparative prices. As last week, different salesmen varied considerably in the rates obtained for the same quality of cattle, and *their* views of advance or decline corresponded with their success to-day. Most of the butchers contended that there was an advance, while three-fourths of the owners and salesmen said "no change," and a few said a poorer market. We think the few superior droves generally brought an advance of ½c.@¾c., but taking the entire day's transactions—with the exception of 200 to 300 in the yards unsold at 5 P. M.—the average advance ranged less than ½c. ₱ lb. The day was cool and pleasant, the best for meat dealers that could be looked for in midsummer. The cool weather for some days past tended materially to the advantage of the butchers, and increased their purchases to-day.

It is the opinion of some of the oldest cattle dealers, that there is still a large stock of Cattle at the West, and that it will be useless to wait for smaller supplies than are now coming forward.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	87.. Ill	Harris & Reid	C. G Teed.
2..	126.. Ohio	Purchase, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
3..	101.. Ill	Jno. T. Alexender	R. Murray.
4..	100.. Ind	Hussey & Clark	Beach & Smith.
5..	112.. Ill	John Baker	J. A. Merritt.
6..	101.. Ill	Capt. Hutchinson	J. G. Hoag.
7..	111.. Ind	C. & F. Bartram	Barney Bartram.
8..	123.. Ill	J. J. DeForest	Owner.
9..	61.. Ky	Geo. M. Bedford	W. H Belden.
10..	77.. Ill	Norman Felt	T. White & Son.
11..	37.. N. Y.	I. Jocelyn	Budlong & Carey.
11..	30.. Ohio	W. Ankeney	Budlong & Carey.
13..	104.. Ill	Thomas M. Vail	Owner.
14..	54.. Ohio	T. Wheeler	Smith, Pursel & Co.
15..	112.. Ill	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ullery.
16..	89.. Ill	John A. Merritt	Owner.
17..	64.. Ill	William Rush	Geo. A. Toffey.
17..	33.. Ohio	William McKinley	Geo. A. Toffey.
18..	72.. Ill	B. Westheimer & Co.	Owners.
19..	86.. Iowa	A. & C. Pursel	George Avrault.
20..	90.. Ill	Fitch & Dunlap	Daniel Barnes.
21..	83.. Ohio	A. Bryant	Miller, Haring & Co.
22..	61.. Ill	Norman Felt	T. White & Son.
23..	78.. Ohio	William Rennick	T. White & Son.
24..	84.. Ill	Shadrach Sherman	Owner.
25..	50.. Ky	Shuster & Levi	Owners.
26..	48.. Ohio	Esner & Seigle	Owners.
27..	88.. Ky	Harris & Jacoby	Valentine & Martin.
—	58.. Ohio	Jesse Yocum	David Allerton.
—	69.. Ind	N. Meeks	Owner.
—	80.. Ill	J. D. Parker	W. H. Huffman.
—	34.. N. Y.	Isaac Budloug	Owner.
—	32.. Ohio	Wheaton & Purchase	Owners.
—	18.. N. Y.	J. Jocelyn	Isaac Budlong.
—	18.. N. Y.	Wm. Smith	Owner.
3*	80.. Ind	J. McKee	J. H. Williams.
5*	57.. Ill	J. Nichols	J. H. Williams.
6*	98.. Ind	Scott & McKee	J. H. Williams.
7*	98.. Ohio	Ed. Williams	J. H. Williams.
8*	44.. Ill	Lauterback & Shuster	Owners.
9*	40.. Ill	Lauterb'k & Eckstein	Owners.
10*	54.. Ky	Daniel Barnes	C. W. Conger.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

NORMAN FELT brought in two droves of Illinois Steers; one of 61, fed by CHEENEY, of McLana County; and one of 77, from Sangamon County. The 61 were medium quality, weighing about 675 lbs.; selling by T. WHITE & Son at 9c.@10c. The 77 were a superior drove, which weighed, at Chicago, near 1,600 lbs., average. Sold by WHITE & Son at an average of about 10c.

HARRIS & REID brought in 87 Illinois Steers, fair quality, which were sold by C. G. TEED, at an average of $68 ₱ head, or 9¾c.@10c., seller's estimate.

WM. RENNICK contributed 78 fair Ohio Steers from Pickaway County, weight about 675 lbs. Sold by T. WHITE & Son. at 9c.@10c.

E. WESTHEIMER & Co. were selling on their own account 72 Illinois Cattle, medium quality, at 9c.@10c. They were purchased at Buffalo.

A. BRYANT brought in 80 Cattle from Tippecanoe County, Ind. Medium quality, somewhat mixed; home weight averaged 1,180 lbs. Selling, to-day, by MILLER, HARING & Co., the first two-thirds at such rates as indicate an average for the lot of $53 to $54 ₱ head, or about 9c. average.

J. J. DEFOREST, of Sangamon County, Ill., brought in 123 Steers, three and four-year-olds; home weight 1,320 lbs.; in good flesh. They were sold by the owner at an average of $65 ₱ head. Mr. DEFOREST has gone to raising corn and feeding cattle in Illinois, but cannot give up the occasional excitement of a visit to Forty-fourth-street with a drove of Bullocks.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling, to-day, 98 Ohio Steers, for EDWARD WILLIAMS, of Baltimore. Average weight about 700 lbs.; in medium flesh, some of them rather thin, at an average of about 9¾c. WILLIAMS sold parts of two other droves, yesterday, and the balance were working off to-day at about the same rates as the above.

BUDLONG & CAREY were selling 67 cattle,—37 for I. JOCKLYN, of Monroe County, New-York, and 30 for MR. ANKENNY, of Madison County, Ohio. Both lots of common quality. The Ohios weighed at home 1,180 lbs. average. The first 30 sold at an average of nearly $55, or a little over 9c.

GEO. A. TOFFEY sold on his own account 64 Illinois steers, purchased at Bergen, of Mr. RUSH, from Morgan County, and also 32 Ohios, bought of Mr. KINLEY. The Illinois steers were in fair flesh, roughish looking; about 750 lbs. average. They retailed at 8¾c.@10c averaging say 9¾c. The Ohios were of very mixed qualities and weights, and sold for 8c. @10c.; average perhaps 9c. TOFFEY also bought on Monday morning 66 steers from Madison County, Ohio, of JESSE YOCUM, average about 750 lbs. He paid $66 ₱ head and wholesaled them soon after to NEEDAUM & STRAUS, at $71 ₱ head.

SMITH, PURSEL & Co. were selling for T. WHEELER, owner, 54 Ohio steers, medium quality; home weight 1,200 lbs. They brought $58 to $60 ₱ head.

HUNT & CLARK contributed 100 Indiana Steers, 3 and 4-year-olds; ordinary quality; average not above 1,175 lbs., average allowed to-day by buyers; 56 pounds to the 100 lbs. They were sold by BEACH, SMITH & JONES at 8¾c.@10c., sellers' estimate, average about 9¾c.

A. & C. PURSEL brought in 86 Iowa Steers, medium quality; 675 lbs. average; selling by Geo. AVRAULT at 9c.@10c.

Capt. WM. J. HUTCHISON brought 101 Illinois Steers, of ordinary quality; home weight, 1,373 lbs. They were sold by J. C. HOAG at an average of nearly $65 ₱ head.

COLEY & FREDERICK BARTRAM brought in 111 Steers from Fayette Co., Ind. They were uneven in size, ranging from 550 to 1,200 lbs., but nearly all in good flesh. They were sold by BARNEY BARTRAM at 10c.@11c., average 10¾c. WM. FLORENCE, of Mamaroneck, took 8 of the best at $120 each, which the sellers called 11¾c., if not 12c. Taken together, this was one of the best lots in to-day.

PURCHASE, HURD & Co. were selling, on their own account, 126 Ohio Steers, purchased at Bergen Hill; fair quality. They brought 9c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

There is not a very brisk demand for milch Cows, especially at the lower market, and prices do not vary perceptibly from last week's report.

ALLERTON reports 22 milch Cows selling well with a fair demand.

BROWNING reports 37 milch Cows, selling very slowly—no demand. The Long Island milk men require a much less number than usual. The low price of Beef prevents their selling off their fat Cows, and of course they do not buy stock Cows to replace them.

CHAMBERLIN reports 57 milch Cows selling at $35 @$30 for common, $35@$45 for good; extras $50@$65.

O'BRIEN reports 84 milch Cows selling at $25 to $60. No change from last week's market or prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

We find a fair supply of Veal Calves, without any change in selling rates. The low price of Beef keeps Veal down somewhat.

ALLERTON reports 728 Veal Calves selling at 4½c.@7c. None but very extras bring the latter price.

BROWNING reports 53 Veal Calves selling generally at 4½c.@6c. A few very extras bring 6½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 87 Veal Calves selling all the way from 4c. to 7c. ₱ lb. O'BRIEN reports 46 Veal Calves selling at 4½c @6¾c. Sales dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

The receipts (10,250) are a little lower than last week, (12,897,) and prices are quite firm. Nice Spring Lambs bring a price equal to 15 cents ₱ lb. for the dressed meat.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 730 Sheep and Lambs, selling well, especially good Lambs, which bring from $2 50 to $5 50 each. We saw a lot of quite small go at $4 ₱ head, which would not dress over 7 or 7½ lbs. to the quarter.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,290 Sheep and Lambs. Market improved. Good Lambs are selling very well—for more than they are worth. We saw two lots of small Spring Lambs offered "very low," at $4 ₱ head. The receipts of this market were chiefly from Ohio and New-York. Western stock the best. The market was entirely cleared on Saturday. On Monday morning 2,070 came in, of which about 1,900 were sold on the same day. On hand this morning about 100. Receipts to-day since the above report, 969.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 5,230 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 50 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING, JULY 9.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
78 Sheep	$352 87	81 Lambs	$290 87
92 Sheep	291 25	58 Lambs	218 50
79 Sheep	286 88	13 Lambs	58 50
24 Sheep	78 00	15 Lambs	64 50
147 Sheep	549 52	10 Lambs	50 00
40 Lambs	190 50	10 Lambs	55 00
19 Lambs	96 00		

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
12 Lambs	$41 50	16 Sheep	$73 50
50 Lambs	255 25	131 Sheep & Lambs	551 37
150 Sheep, $3 25 ea	487 50	57 Sheep & Lambs	282 50
2 Lambs, $4 ea	8 00	200 Sheep & Lambs	718 75
168 Sheep, $3 25 ea	546 00	63 Sheep & Lambs	216 50
50 Sheep	220 25	39 Lambs	159 75
89 Sheep	397 50	106 Lambs	440 25
81 Sheep	236 20	68 Lambs	188 50
46 Sheep	189 75	44 Lambs	192 00
79 Sheep	322 87	50 Lambs	170 50

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of 1,920 Sheep and Lambs, all New-York stock; Lambs at $2 50@$5 25; Sheep at $2 50@$6. Quality generally poor.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 888 Swine, selling at $6 28@$6 40 ₱ 100 lbs. gross, for fat corn-fed hogs; still-fed $6; stock hogs $6@$6 25.

MESSRS. VAN BRUNT & WATHOUS, Pork packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	6¼c.@6¾c.	Corn-fed, light	8¾c.@8¾c.
Corn-fed, fat	6¾c @6¾c.	Corn-fed, heavy	8c.@8¾c.
Distillery hogs	6c.@——	Distillery hogs	8c.@8¾c.

W. H. MCNEILL, No. 2 Erie Building, reports a considerable increase in the receipts this week, mostly of Stock Pigs, which are lower from 1c.@1¾c. ₱ lb. Corn-fed hogs, weighing 180 lbs. and upwards gross, worth 6¾c.@6¾c. net; 8¾c.@8¾c. still-fed; 6c.@6¾c. gross; 7¾c.@7¾c. net.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9.

The market yesterday was well supplied, and prices show a small falling off, owing partially to the stock being of rather a more inferior quality.

BEEF CATTLE.—The sales of Beef Cattle amounted to 1,250 head. Of this number 299 were from Pennsylvania, 571 from Virginia, 377 from Ohio, and the others from Kentucky. A lot of 20 were sold at Torbert's Avenue Drove Yard at $100 ₱ head, and two other small lots at from $55@$57 each. The prices averaged from $8 50@$9 50 and $10 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—All the Sheep in market, 5,000 arrived and were disposed of at TORBERT'S at $2 50@$4 25 for Sheep, and from $2 50@$3 50 ₱ head for Lambs. Goods fat Sheep sold at 4c. ₱ lb. They were owned principally by HOFFMAN, DUFF, DEITRICK & ALCOM.

HOGS.—The entire sales of swine amounted to 1,750 head, at prices ranging from $7 75 to $8 for still-fed, and $8 25 the 100 lbs. for Corn-fed. Sales were quite brisk.

COWS AND CALVES.—200 only were disposed of, at $50 to $50 for fresh Cows, and from $18 to $30 for Springers.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Quite a number of changes are noted in the Vegetable market since last week; there is very little stability in prices during this season of the year, a full supply and low prices one day acting as a check upon market men the next, and higher prices rule.

Old Potatoes are in better supply than last week, while new ones from Long Island are coming in freely.

Tomatoes from Virginia are arriving in large quantities, and are tempting to the lovers of this fruit.

Connecticut is sending in some fine Hovey Seedling Strawberries, which command a ready sale at good prices.

Raspberries from Milton and vicinity are abundant and of fine quality.

Old Apples are scarce and poor, but their place is being supplied by new ones, in fair quantities, from Virginia.

There is but little activity in the Butter trade, the warm weather keeping it back and the shipping season being nearly over.

In our list below we have not quoted some of the articles as low as they have been sold *in poor condition* from the boats, as our scale is only intended to embrace those in good order and of fair quality:

Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₱ bbl.	$2 50	@$2 75
Potatoes—Western Mercers, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₱ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₱ bbl.	6 50	@ 6 50
Potatoes—Charleston, ₱ bbl.	300	@ 8 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ 4 25
Potatoes—Long Island, ₱ basket	1 00	@ 1 50
Onions—New Bermudas ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 3 00
Onions—₱ 100 bunches, large	4 00	@ 6 00
Onions—₱ 100 strings	4 50	@ 5 00
Leeks—₱ dozen bunches	50	@ 62
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches	7 00	@ 7 50
Radishes—₱ 100 bunches	62	@ 75
Lettuce—₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@ 1 50
Parsley—₱ doz bunches	87	@ 50
Squashes—Summer, ₱ basket	1 50	@ 2 00
Corn—Green, from Norfolk—₱ 100	2 25	@ 3 50
Pie Plant—₱ doz bunches	37	@ 50
Turnips—New, ₱ 100 bunches	4 00	@ 4 00
Beets—new, ₱ doz. bunches	37	@ 50
Tomatoes—Charleston, ₱ bkt	1 75	@ 2 00
Green Peas—₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 4 75
String Beans—₱ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Cucumbers—₱ 100	2 00	@ 2 00
Cabbages—New, ₱ 100	5 00	@ 6 00
Cauliflower—₱ 100	6 00	@12 00
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	2 00	@ 2 00
Strawberries—₱ quart pottle	25	@ 30
Strawberries—In baskets	2½	@ 3½
Strawberries—₱ 100 baskets	8 00	@10 00
Blackberries—₱ bushel	5 00	@ 5 00
Whortleberries—₱ bushel	5 00	@ 5 00
Cherries—₱ lb.	6	@ 10
Currants—₱ lb.	4	@ 5
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 75
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 25
Apples—New, Virginia, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 50
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb.	4	@ 4½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb.	3	@ 4
Dried Peaches—₱ lb.	9	@ 20
Butter—Orange Co., ₱ lb.	21	@ 22
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	16	@ 20
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Lard—in hhls.	12	@ 12½
Lard—Kegs	13	@ 14
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.	8	@ 9
Eggs—State, ₱ doz	16	@ 17
Fowls—₱ pair	87½	@ 1 25
Spring Chickens—₱ pair	50	@ 1 00
Ducks Country, ₱ lb.	20	@ 22
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair	87	@ 1 50
Ducks—Spring, ₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 37
Turkeys—₱ lb.	14	@ 16
Geese—Spring, each	87	@ 1 25
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 2 00

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, July 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately active and steady. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75. Pots, $6 50@$6 56¼ ₱ 100 lbs

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₱ ton. 100 tons were sold on private terms.

BEESWAX—There were 1,500 lbs American Yellow taken, at 28c.@28½c.

BREAD—Supply fair, demand moderate. Pilot, 4¾c.; Navy, 2½c.@3c.; crackers, 5¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in pretty good supply and limited request. Prices have not varied.

BRICKS—Sailable and firm, at $4 25@$4 75 for North River Hard; $3@$10 for Collabnrg; $19@$20 for Philadelphia Facing; $25@$30 for Bath; $25@ $35 for Welch Fire, and $45 for Stourbridge do., ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Remain in steady request at old quotations. Patent Sperm, 50c; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@28c.; Adamantine, 22c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Commands, in lots, 85c.@$1 for common North River; $3 50 for Roman and Portland; and $8 for Marble, ₱ bbl. Supply ample.

COAL—Foreign is sparingly offered and is inactive. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9; Pictou, $5 50@$5 75 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is plenty, and procurable at from $4 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. Java, 14½@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and Bahia, at 10c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio, about 45,000 bags.

COPPER—Is pretty active, but infirm. New Sheathing, 32c.; Old do., 24c.@25c.; Yellow do., 26c.; American Ingot, 28c.@29c.; Chili Pig, 26c.@26¾c.; and Bolts and Braziers 35c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manilla, 12¾c.; Russian Bolt Rops, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is very moderate, but prices are sustained. Our available stock is estimated at about 45,000 bales, against about 87,000 bales same date last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¼	12½	12¾	13

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ₱ piece.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 51c.@53c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 65 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are pretty brisk and steady, mostly at $3 12½c.@$3 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel attract more attention, and are firm at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $10 50@$11 50 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 50@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 for large No. 3; and $5@$5 50 for small and medium do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $28@$30 ₱ tc., and $22 50 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 25 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 25 for do. No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are less abundant, and are needed, at 38c.@40c. for Sealded, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty active, and generally firm. The receipts are liberal, but receivers do not press them on buyers, and the latter pay full prices for all that they need. The demand is fair from the home trade, and good from shippers. Limited and high shipping accommodation impedes the export movement. The sales since our last add up about 15,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 75@	6 40
Ordinary State	6 40@	6 50
Straight State	6 50@	6 65
Favorite and Extra State	6 65@	7 10
Common to Good Michigan	6 00@	6 50
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 55@	6 80
Common to Good Ohio	6 60@	6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 50@	6 75
Fancy Ohio	6 80@	7 00
Extra Michigan	6 75@	7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@	7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@	8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@	10 00

Canadian is still rare and needed—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,300 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 75@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last comprise about 3,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 75, and $10 50 ₱

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of the Senate to take the three bills passed over the President's vetoes to the Secretary of State, to be deposited in the State Department. A report was made from the Committee on Printing in favor of printing 20,000 extra copies of the Kansas bill passed in the Senate, but against printing the amendments proposed with the yeas and nays thereon. This led to a lengthy debate, in which the political bearings of the Kansas question were very fully discussed, and the resolution to print was finally adopted. The session of the Senate lasted until 9 P. M. In the House, 10,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Select Committee on the Sumner assault were ordered printed. A resolution was introduced providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the management of and expenditures on public buildings and other works, to ascertain whether bribery or fees have been resorted to in connection with the same. After a short debate its consideration was postponed. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, called up the report of the Committee on the Sumner assault. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, moved a substitute, declaring that the House had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that it was therefore improper to express any opinion thereon. A long and exciting debate ensued, which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

☞ The Telegraph brings us important news from Kansas. A Convention of the Free-State men met at Topeka on the 2d inst., and passed resolutions in favor of the Republican Party. Marshal DONALDSON and Judge ELMORE were present, and read to the Convention the President's February Proclamation, and the one issued by Gov. SHANNON, and also a note from Col. SUMNER, commanding the United States troops, indicating that he would prevent the meeting of the Legislature. The latter body met on the 4th, when Col. SUMNER, in accordance with his previous announcement, made his appearance in the town with two hundred dragoons and two pieces of cannon, and forced the members to separate, No resistance was offered.

☞ We have a rumor by telegraph that the charges against Mr. CLARK, the State Treasurer, have been dismissed by the Governor.

☞ There were no signs of the steamship *Africa* off Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on the 28th ult.

Brooks' Defence of Himself.

We publish in another column an account of the trial and condemnation of BROOKS, for a murderous assault upon Senator SUMNER, and also the criminal's defence of himself, delivered before Judge CRAWFORD, and the Judge's respectful and even polite judgment, occupying about half a dozen lines. The whole proceedings are extremely brief, and though the criminal was sentenced to pay a small fine, yet he is, in fact, the triumphant party. His defence of himself is the very sublime of impudence; there is nothing in literature to which it can be compared but the justification of his rascalities by JONATHAN WILD, the Great, in his colloquies with the Newgate ordinary, which may have served Mr. BROOKS for a model. He calls his brutality "honorable revenge," and compares himself to a brother avenging the degradation of a sister, and to a husband chastising the violator of his wife's honor. Judge CRAWFORD was quite loth to injure the sensibilities of so chivalric a gentleman, and therefore avoided any unpleasant allusions to his offence, and contented himself with sentencing him in the mildest and most respectful manner to the payment of the nominal fine of three hundred dollars.

Massachusetts Whigs.

Whatever course the Straight Whigs of Massachusetts may take in the Presidential election, it is pretty certain that they will not give their votes to Mr. FILLMORE. The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which is one of the straightest and most respectable of the Old-Line Whig organs of New-England, and which speaks the sentiments of the leading men of its party, declares itself with sufficient distinctness against any coalition with the South Americans. The "respectable Daily" is as clear as a bell on the subject of Fillmoreism. In a leader on "The Whig Party in the Presidential Contest," it says:

"We are not advised particularly what are the terms of the proposed coalition between the Whig Party and the American Party; but no terms can be proposed that can make the transaction palatable. The Know-nothing Party is the meanest and most unprincipled Party which has ever disgraced the politics of Massachusetts; and the wing which now supports Mr. FILLMORE has presented some of the worst phases of the organization. It was this portion of the Party which gave to the counsels of the State one JOSEPH HISS. Its members are those who are most interested in the success of particular persons rather than of particular principles. If the Whig Party is sunk so low as to desire a coalition with this remnant, the mighty are indeed fallen!"

Our John.

JOHN VAN BUREN is a young gentleman of most extraordinary parts. If they had been properly put together, he would have made a man of considerable ability. As it is, everybody admires his parts,—but nobody has the slightest respect for, or confidence in him, on the whole. But in detached portions he is certainly admirable. The few things which he does, he does well. In feats upon the mental tight-rope, his performances surpass the RAVELS as much as mind transcends matter. In a political *pas seul* he can show higher, whirl quicker, and make a stand for applause with more *a plomb*, than ELLSLER in her liveliest days.

Every election gives JOHN a benefit. He avails himself of the opportunity to show off his points, as a juggler or ginger-bread peddler seizes upon a militia-training for the display of his wares. His first performance came off in the Park on Tuesday night:—and the TIMES of yesterday morning gave a full report of it. It was good,—not quite so sharp as those of '48, a trifle less jolly, but quite as dashing, reekless and impudent as the best exploits of his best days.

In 1848 the Democratic Party adopted the famous Baltimore platform. JOHN saw the shadow of great heresies in it. He detected a latent purpose in its language, to provide for the extension of Slavery into free Territory of the United States. He detected a denial of the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery from going there. He felt that the South had overshadowed the Democratic Party,—had been trying to use it for the promotion of its own end,—and was inclined to be domineering and aggressive. Thereupon he rebelled. He repudiated the platform; and to leave no room for mistake in the matter, he repudiated the candidate also.

In 1856 the Democratic Party adopts the Baltimore platform over again, and adds to it everything which is needed to *prove* that it means just what JOHN *suspected* it of meaning in 1848. And now he declares that he approves it,—that he indorses it,—and that he means to vote for the candidate who stands upon it! If JOHN should live to be a hundred years old, he cannot surpass the cool dexterity of this last performance.

JOHN VAN BUREN affects great astonishment that any one should charge the Cincinnati resolutions with encouraging the extension of Slavery. In 1848 he proved, all over the State, that the Baltimore resolutions did just that thing; and the Baltimore resolutions form part of the Cincinnati platform. But he knows perfectly well that the Cincinnati resolutions go a great deal further than this. He knows that they deny the power of *Congress* to prohibit Slavery from the Territories;—a power which he has asserted over and over again,—and which, he has urged, should be exercised. He knows that they do not assert the right of *the people of the Territories* to exclude Slavery while they are Territories,—but that by strong implication they deny this right to the inhabitants, until they come to form a *State* Constitution. And he knows, moreover, that if neither Congress nor the inhabitants possess that right,—then any one slaveholder has the power to establish Slavery in any Territory,—that slaves may be taken and held there at pleasure, and that the character of the Territory may thus be fixed for all time to come. JOHN VAN BUREN knows, too, that this is all for which the most extreme Pro-Slavery man in the South ever contended:—that the Cincinnati Convention surrendered everything that was asked, to the slaveholders of the Southern States; and that without such a surrender it could never have nominated a candidate or completed its business without disruption. Now what more than this was necessary in order "*to apply the power of the Democratic organization for the extension of Slavery to Free Territory?* What more could the South have asked in that direction? What a mockery of the public common sense is it, therefore, for Mr. VAN BUREN, in the face of facts like this, to proclaim that he "cannot find in the resolutions anything in favor of extending Slavery." He expected,—innocent political fledgling that he is,—to find the true intent and meaning of the resolutions set forth in clear and explicit language. He expected to find the purpose of extending Slavery openly and plainly declared,—if any such purpose was entertained. And because he does not "find it" thus expressed in the resolutions, he infers that no such intention or design was ever cherished!

No one anywhere is likely to be influenced by any political action which JOHN VAN BUREN may consider it his interest to take. He has outlived his political usefulness. We do not know in History a more striking beacon than his career. No man in New-York,—no man in the Union,—had ever won so rapidly so commanding a popularity, as that which he achieved in 1848. Upon his first entrance into public life, with a manly boldness that then seemed part of his nature, he broke the bonds of party allegiance upon grounds of principle. He asserted personal independence of thought and action, and espoused the cause of Free-Soil with apparent earnestness and sincerity. His canvass of the State in that campaign was the most brilliant political display ever witnessed in the country. And when it was over, he was the most popular man in the State:—no office in the gift of her people was beyond his reach:—and the feeling was universal that he was to play a conspicuous part in the future history of the country. Yet from that day to this, he has steadily declined in position and in influence, and is now as total a wreck as encumbers the shore and sways to and fro with the shifting gusts of political strife. He had no sooner achieved a victory, than he began to repent of it. He stood alarmed at his own success. He felt that he had aided in the defeat of the Democratic nominee:—and a great terror seems to have taken hold of him, lest the Democratic Party should never forgive him therefor. From that day to this he has acted very much as do those unhappy spiritual despondents, who fancy they have committed the unpardonable sin. The great end and aim of his subsequent political existence, has been to appease the power he had offended. A reëntrance into the fold of the regular Democratic Party,—forgiveness and acceptance by the Pro-Slavery high priests who minister at its altars, has been the one great object that has engrossed all his thoughts, animated all his efforts and been the guiding star of his political career. For this he has labored in public and in private,—in Conventions and on the stump,—with a zeal which no rebuffs could daunt and no failures discourage. No Jesuit Saint ever earned heaven's favor by greater self-denial or deeper mortification of all fleshly lusts. He has stood in the political market-place barefoot, and hareheaded,—clad in sackcloth and ashes, for eight long years,—suing for forgiveness at the hands of the Slave Power against which he had sinned. He has performed pilgrimages,—worn political hair-cloth shirts,—walked with nails in his shoes,—and recited the regular creed, with a fidelity that shames anything in the annals of devotion, since SIMON STYLITES stood forty years on the top of his solitary pillar.

Yet, in spite of all this, JOHN VAN BUREN is still kept outside the political gate, and bids fair to spend the remnant of his political life in vain endeavors to regain the confidence, or at least escape the contempt, of the party which he hopelessly offended, by the only justifiable and upright act of his public career. He will be tolerated while he is used:—but the very success he may aid in securing will restore the discredit into which he has fallen. He is a political deserter—doomed and damned already. His place is outside the gate-posts,—where he may watch the more fortunate enter upon the spoils he has helped to clutch:—but not even the crumbs will fall within his reach. *Sedet æternumque sedebit,—infelix Theseus.*

The Douglas Dodge.

The "Pacification bill," as it is pompously styled by its supporters, does not make much headway in Congress. Its design is a little too palpable for instant success. The whole country knows that the PRESIDENT of the United States is responsible for the present alarming condition of Kansas:—that the office-holders whom he has appointed there are the basest tools of Slavery:—and that it is through their efforts that the Free-State settlers have been robbed, murdered, or driven from the Territory. The proposal, therefore, to place in his hands the power to *consummate* this grand iniquity—by appointing a new set of officers who shall have absolute power to *finish* the work so well begun by their predecessors, does not strike the people favorably,—especially when styled a *measure of pacification.* Peace is very desirable,—but it depends somewhat on the manner in which it is made. Certain border ruffians, of whom ancient history tells us something, used to make a *solitude*, and call it *peace.* The precedent is not a good one. We have no doubt the Missouri invaders, under Federal authority, left *peace* in Lawrence:—just as Order reigned in Warsaw, after its inhabitants had been butchered. But this is not precisely the kind of "pacification" which the country demands.

If a COMMISSION is to be appointed to govern Kansas, let it be a Congressional, and not a Presidential, Commission. Gen. PIERCE has shown his ability to select men for office in that Territory. Now let Congress make the trial. Let *five* of the members of the Commission be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and *three* by the President of the Senate. With such a Commission, acting under regulations that would secure the rights of the inhabitants of Kansas, the people of the country at large would be far better satisfied than with such a one as the Toombs and Douglas bill proposes.

Pleasant Prospects for Virginia.

In another part of our paper we publish a very remarkable extract from a Louisiana paper—the Minden *Herald*—on the "BROOKS and SUMNER affair." It is remarkable only from its being published in a Southern journal, and it shows how much more liberal and enlightened the people of Louisiana must be than the people of Virginia, where such an expression of opinion could not have been uttered without personal danger, and probable expulsion from the limits of the State. Mr. J. C. UNDERWOOD, an honest farmer of Virginia, who is the owner of 800 acres of land in that State, has just been driven from its territory, by his ignorant and fanatical neighbors, because he had the audacity to declare himself in favor of the Republican movement, at the Philadelphia Convention which nominated FREMONT for the Presidency. Such a system of proscription as this will very soon have the effect of ridding the Old Dominion of all her inhabitants who may have any conscientious scruples against slaveholding, and of leaving her a purely indigenous population, composed of slaves and slave-dealers. The mother of statesmen will then become nothing but a breeder of niggers and nigger-owners, and when called upon to show her jewels she will have nothing but black diamonds to exhibit.

Express-ive.

The *Express* of yesterday contained the following malignant paragraph, in relation to Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts:

Mr. BURLINGAME,—M. C. from Massachusetts,—may be a "smart" man—but he is neither a wise nor a prudent one,—else, in a Fourth of July oration at Cambridge,—he never would have expressed himself with so much bad taste, as the Boston *Atlas* reports—thus:

"I owe it to you to explain why I am away from Washington. I was called upon to go to New-Hampshire, the native State of that President who has smitten the breast of his mother, and there to do what I could to bring about a jubilee day for our country. I had not even time to pack up my trunk. My friends found a South Carolinian, whom they supposed to be as far from me as anybody, and who was willing to pair off. [VOICES—"Was it BROOKS?" "Was it KEITT?"] No, no; it was a gentleman."

Now,—neither BROOKS nor KEITT may be gentlemen,—but is it "gentlemanly" for a member of Congress,—Mr. BURLINGAME,—to say so, thus, behind their backs, just for the sake of creating a sensation in the crowd,—at home?

No one who knows Mr. BURLINGAME could suspect him of being guilty of even a discourtesy towards a political opponent, and from his relation to Messrs. KEITT and BROOKS nothing could be more improbable than his making the remark respecting them which were attributed to him. The *Express* can hardly have been ignorant of the fact that the remark attributed to him was a reportorial error, which was corrected by the *Atlas* in its very next issue after the mistake was made. The error occurred in the *Atlas* of the 4th, and on the following Monday the correction appeared, as follows:

"In our report of Mr. BURLINGAME'S speech to his constituents at Cambridge, on Thursday evening last, the name of the gentleman with whom Mr. BURLINGAME paired off was inadvertently omitted, in such a manner as to convey an erroneous impression of that portion of the honorable gentleman's remarks. The following is what Mr. BURLINGAME said:—

I owe it to you to explain why I am away from Washington. I was called upon to go to New Hampshire, the native state of that President who has smitten the breast of his mother, and there to do what I could to bring about a jubilee day for our country. I had not even time to pack up my trunks. My friends found a South Carolinian, whom they supposed to be as far from me as anybody, and who was willing to pair off. [Voices—"Was it Brooks?"] No. ["Was it Keitt?"] No, it was a gentleman of the name of Boyce. [A Voice—"He'll hack out."] No, no, fellow-citizens, let us be just. There are honorable men in South Carolina. ["Precious few."] There were noble patriots there in the days of the Revolution, and there are patriots there now".

Rights of Neutrals.

The Japanese notions upon which the navigation laws of Europe were, up to a recent period, based, are nearly, though not quite dispelled from the minds of intelligent individuals in every country. The groping, inadequate language upon the subject of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris, sufficiently demonstrated that governments as civilized and enlightened as those of England and France still cling to relics of the old restrictive jurisprudence. The high international ground taken for a quarter of a century by the United States is the following, as embodied in the language of a recent Presidential message: "Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, *as well as* by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground." Of course. But neither England nor France has yet grown to the stature of this comprehensive doctrine. In fact, the difficulty with which piece-meal improvements have been permitted to force their way into the place of seventeenth and eighteenth-century enactments, is a luminous proof how far the national councils of Europe are behind the spirit of the age.

The foundation of the old navigation laws was *monopoly.* In time of peace its accomplishment was sought for by laws excluding the manufactures, products, and shipping of other countries, by the limitation of the export trade, the isolation of the colonies, and such other means as were deemed best fitted, indirectly, to humiliate the commerce of neighboring nations. Times of war seemed, however, to afford peculiar facilities for such a monopoly policy. Enemies' goods were deemed proper objects for prize or destruction wherever they could be found, not only when conveyed in hostile ships, but even in those of nations unengaged in the war. Great powers, whose vessels were excluded by their foes from some portion of the carrying trade, decreed that other nations should not derive profit when they themselves could not, and their practice was submitted to and copied. Thus the commerce of every portion of the globe became affected, or liable to be affected, by the squabbles of any two people.

The crusade of the earlier part of this century against NAPOLEON I. gave favor and vigor to this iniquitous system. The colossal greatness of France, and the necessity of employing every agency for the humiliation of a Power that threatened the independence of Europe, gave a lustre to the monopoly system not its own. Statesmen, afterwards most hostile to monopoly and restriction, assented for a time to the antiquated narrowness of the old political economists, and were willing to inflict an injury upon their country, provided that, in so doing, they damaged the common enemy.

An entire alteration has, however, taken place in the principles of political economy during the last fifty years, and since the peace of 1815 those principles have been developed into a system that has taken root in the commercial intelligence of the entire world. Monopoly has been proved to be bad policy. Nations have discovered that they are subject to the same laws as individuals, and they cannot injure others without detriment to themselves. Exclusiveness and restriction have been experimentally compared with free trade, and national prosperity and wealth proved to have increased in exact proportion as the fetters which restrained commerce have been removed. Protection has been pronounced tyranny by those who were, apparently, most interested in its maintenance, and the clamor for unrestricted traffic between rival countries has been loudest from manufacturing districts, which have learned the apparently paradoxical lesson that the greater the competition the greater the gain. Each successive relaxation has, however, been wrung with difficulty from the national governments, and the progress of free trade has been, as in England, in spite of the National Councils, and not furthered by them. From the time of Mr. HUSKISSON down to the passage of the law, in the beginning of 1854, opening the coasting trade of Great Britain, every measure of reform has had first to undergo the ordeal of a struggle with the anti-reform party.

It is clear that the magnanimous ground which has always been taken by the American Government meets the approbation of *the people* in all parts of the civilized world; but it is requisite that before we consent, in time of war, to forego privateering, other nations, with extensive maritime armaments, must consent to let private property on the ocean go unmolested, under all circumstances. The American people have no natural bias towards privateering. It must always partake in some respects of the character of piracy, but not more so than the prize practice which is so popular in Great Britain. The army of a civilized nation always protects private property in land warfare, from robbery by its own soldiers. Unresisting towns and cities are not given over to destruction, or sold with their contents, because they belong to individuals of a hostile nation. Property is not indiscriminately seized upon by invaders, as was the case in the Crimean war, it is paid for. The reason is, that the people are innocent of hostility, and are protected by their peaceful demeanor.

Why should not the peaceful flags of commercial vessels, in the same manner, pass current, and ships laden with iron, dry goods, cotton, sugar, tea, and all articles not contraband of war, be reciprocally respected, and allowed to pursue their way on the ocean unmolested? Would, for instance, England be weakened by the loss, to a few merchants, of their private property? Or did the plunder of Russian cargoes tend to incapacitate the Czar from prosecuting war? The amount of private misery created can never be sufficient to hinder belligerent nations from hostilities, and the profit derived to naval officers, or to privateers, is at the sacrifice of high and noble principles. A cruel greed of gain is created, which can only be satiated by the wretchedness of persons who are unprotected and harmless, and not only pirates' actions are legalized, by the present system, but a buccaneer's inhumanity is ennobled. We believe that, if our Government shall continue to press the subject of *free seas for merchandise*, upon the nations of the world, not ten years more will elapse before it will be a recognized principle of international law, that unarmed vessels are never to be molested, except when carrying goods contraband of war.

The Meat Market.

If the speculating dealers or producers prevented us from receiving our due supply of the bountiful Western corn crop of last year, we are now getting it in the form of good beef, and that, too, in abundance. During the past two weeks, about EIGHT THOUSAND beef cattle have been received, the most of them from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. For the same time last year, we received, from every source, only 5,381.

Our live stock reports, published this morning, show but little falling off from last week's large receipts, while the larger demand this season than in former years keeps prices about up to a fair average. One fact is noteworthy. Of the 3,829 beef cattle received during the past week at Forty-fourth-street, 1,462, or about one-half, came from the single state of Illinois; and we hear of plenty more fattening or growing up on the prairies.

Sheep and Lambs still command high prices, though pretty large numbers are reported. Spring lambs sell at prices equal to nearly 15 cents per pound for the meat, and in some instances higher than this.

POLITICS.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Central Republican Committee had their regular monthly meeting last evening at their head-quarters No. 663 Broadway. There was a full attendance and a large amount of business was transacted. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., President of the Committee presided—Messrs. PERLE, and TRAWILLIGER, Secretaries. After the usual formal business, Mr. DAYTON from the Executive Committee submitted a report giving an account of the late demonstration at the Tabernacle, recommending that the entire use of their present hall be engaged for the Committee till the close of the campaign, and the appointment of a committee to cooperate with and assist the Republican movement now in progress among the German electors of this City.

The report was adopted, and in accordance with its last provision, a Committee of Five, consisting of Messrs. Ottarson, Willis, Fennyburg, Pinckney and Swarts, were appointed.

Dr. KENNEDY offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a Committee be appointed to procure speakers to stump the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

On motion of Mr. DAYTON, the Secretaries were instructed to ask the various Ward Associations to hand in to the President of the Committee, before the next regular meeting, (to be held on the second Wednesday in August,) the names of their officers and the number of their members.

On motion of Mr. TERWILLIGER, the use of the Committee's Hall was given for this (Thursday) evening, to the "Fremont Singing Club," which invites all Fremont men who can sing to be present.

Two beautiful silk flags bearing the names of FREMONT and DAYTON were presented to the Committee by GEORGE W. ROSE, Esq. Mr. ROSE received a vote of thanks for his valuable present.

Messrs. JOHN W. SALTER, OWEN W. BRENNAN and JAMES H. WELSH were appointed a Committee to aid and assist the Republican movement in the First Ward.

A delegate announced that a grand rally of the Republicans of the Eighth Ward would be held this (Thursday) evening at No. 185 Spring-street, at which Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, who had been driven from his home and possessions because of his espousal of the Republican Party, would be among the speakers.

After some less important business the Committee adjourned.

NINTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.

This association, composed of young men of the Ninth Ward, met last evening, at Bleecker Buildings, and elected officers for the ensuing year. It was remarked that the Ninth Ward was the hardest one in the City for the Republican party, and it would be advisable to choose for President of the Club a young man whose name would intimidate the rowdies of the district; the other officers were elected on the same principle. The announcement was made that a public meeting of the Club would take place in a few days, when the members will prove that they can protect themselves and prevent disturbance, without the aid of the Police.

The undermentioned are the officers of the Club:

President—SEWELL A. DODGE.
Vice-Presidents—Eugene Ward, Richard P. Clark, Vincent Simpson, Morris J. Franklin.
Secretary—James Galway.
Corresponding Secretary—D. W. Fiske.
Treasurer—C. D. Evans.

REPUBLICANISM IN THE NINTH WARD.

"The Republican Association of the Ninth Ward," held their monthly meeting last evening at Bleecker Buildings, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers:

President—JOHN KEYSER.
Vice Presidents—Thadeus Hyatt, E. W. Page.
Secretary—W. D. Thayer.
Treasurer—Alfred Brush.

The meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month.

EASTERN BUCHANAN CLUB.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, was held last evening at the Essex House, corner of Grand and Essex streets. The gathering was large and the cheering was loud. There was a band of music in attendance, and a bonfire blazed fiercely in the street in front. Colonel MING and other well-known advocates of the cause addressed the assemblage.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The National Democratic General Committee had a meeting also last evening, at their rooms in Broadway. There was a large attendance.

Fillmore Know-Nothing State Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

There was a meeting of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, gathered from the several counties in the State of Connecticut, in Hartford, on Tuesday. The *Times* of that city says there were about seventy-five persons present when the meeting opened. Mr. HENRY SHERMAN was chosen President.

"Mr. SHERMAN occupied some time in giving a report of the proceedings of the New-York and Philadelphia Conventions, and the course pursued by the Connecticut delegation in those Conventions. It did not appear to suit him. Hon. S. S. SANMONS, of Montgomery Co., N. Y., President of the State Council of Know-Nothings, was called out and made a short speech, in which he denounced the Know-Nothings for going over to the Fremont party, and eulogized Mr. FILLMORE, declaring that he had *the best record* of any man in the country. He asserted that every act of his life was just what it should be, except his signing the fugitive slave bill."

Fremont Club.

A Fremont Club was formed in Hartford on Tuesday evening, of which Orrin P. Brace was elected President. The *Courant* pronounces it the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in that city for the organization of a political club.

We receive accounts from all sections of the North and West of the most enthusiastic gatherings for the ratification of the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON. At a meeting at Howell, Mich., Wm. A. CLARK, a veteran Democrat, announced his adhesion to the Democratic Party as follows:

"*I am this day for* FREMONT! I cut my connection, this day, from the Pro-Slavery Party, nominally Democratic, and enlist under the banner of Free-Soil, Free Speech, Free Men, and FREMONT"

Won't Pay the Fiddler.

After the Whig Party refused to elect HENRY CLAY—its great idol—President, after DANIEL WEBSTER never could get a nomination to the Presidential cause when there was the slightest chance for success, and after THEMISTOCLES, or DEMOSTHENES, or THUCYDIDES, or some one of those old Greeks failed to get a fat office at the hands of the Republicans of those antique days, and so establish the doctrine into a maxim that "Republics is ungrateful"—nobody will wonder that the Councilmen refused to pay STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S bill for discovering that Chief MATSELL is an Englishman. The Common Council have danced all the year in the light of STEPHENS' dazzling intellect—stretched their mouths from ear to ear for more than a twelvemonth on the provocation of his mirth, and now they are not willing to pay the fiddler. If this refusal to fork over don't break some short-sighted K. N.'s, neither BRANCH nor the sharp ones of all sexes, sects and stations are gifted with prophecy.

Free Academy—Close of the Examination.

The Junior Class was examined on Tuesday in Intellectual Philosophy by HORACE WEBSTER, L.L. D., President of the Faculty, assisted by Assistant-Professor HUNTEMAN. Mahan's is the text-book, which has been mastered by the class since January. The Examination passed without a single failure. The exhibition of the crayon drawings of the Sophomore Class was a very fine one. The studies were principally architectural. Professor DUGGAN and Tutor ABEL are the instructors in this branch.

The Freshmen were examined in the Ancient and Modern Languages, by Professors KOERNER and MORALES, and Tutors SILBER, HARDY and MUDGE. Professor OWEN, through illness, was not present. In Latin and Greek we thought their parsing and accentuation was better than their translation.

Professor KOERNER, the French teacher, praised Messrs. FRANK WOOD, HORACE CARTER, JACOB REES and HERMAN CH. KOERNER for their progress under him. All, however, distinguished themselves.

The Introductory Class, consisting of small boys, have evidently found Geometry an abstruse science.

The Pell, Cromwell, and Burr gold medals will be presented to those who have made the most improvement on Commencement Day. These prizes, named after their donors, are worth $35 each.

Twenty Ward medals will also be given to the best in each study.

A gentleman whose name is not made public will give a prize of $100, one of $25, and several of $5 each, for the highest standing in the various classes.

On the evening of the 21st inst., two members from each class will contend for the prize in oratory offered by Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT. The places of holding this exhibition and Commencement are not yet decided on.

The reports of the Examination will not be made out until Thursday of next week.

Politics in Central Ohio—Old Democrats Coming Out for Fremont.

NEWARK, Ohio, June 27, 1856.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

I have the impression that a few moments spent in giving your readers of the City and elsewhere, a little inkling of matters and things in general in Central Ohio, may not be entirely unprofitable. Now that the candidates for the Presidency are fairly before the people, all straws are anxiously observed as indicating the course of the political breeze.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at our Court House on last evening to ratify the Philadelphia nominations. Two of the principal speakers were formerly opponents to the Republican Party. Hon. WM. STANBURY, once member of Congress from this District, and last year a supporter of TRIMBLE against CHASE, came forward and in a few happy remarks gave his preferences for the Republican ticket, and his determination "old fogy," as he may have been, now to support Young America. He is an old and much respected citizen. Hon. Judge HUMPHREY, also, who has heretofore been a strong Democrat, said in his remarks, though he had been for the last nine years working side by side for the support of Democratic measures, with his Democratic brethren, and had been one of the most earnest supporters of President PIERCE, in the campaign for his election; yet as that party had now forsaken all Democratic and Republican principles, and now he would go as far as he who goes the farthest, and work as hard as he who works the hardest, to overthrow the Policy of the present Administration and to carry out the principles of the now strong and rapidly growing Republican Party. One of the most interesting features in the meeting was the presentation of a beautiful national banner to the Republicans of Licking County by the ladies of Newark. During the presentation the speaker referred to the fact that the murdered body of a young man, formerly a citizen of this County, was now buried in Kansas, who went from here with his mother two years ago to seek a home in the West. And now that widowed and childless mother called not upon us for revenge: but asked that her son might sleep in a Free State, where the clanking of Slavery's chains may not rattle over his grave. I merely give these as an indication of the feeling here. Ohio can safely be set down at 20,000 majority for the Republican ticket.

We have suffered much for want of rain in this county, but now we are being visited with copious showers, and the prospects for crops are good. If this or any portion of it should please you, it is at your service. Your truly, LEE MELTO.

BUSINESS NOTICES

COOL AND REFRESHING.—NOTHING IS SO cooling and invigorating to the head as LYON'S KATHAIRON. Its effect is truly delightful. It cleanses the hair from all impurities, removing all dandruff, &c., and causes it to grow luxuriantly. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history by their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—beside fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway. N. B.—Pianos toned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 55 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability.—Sold at the [illegible]

CHOICE CLOTHING.—OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND at the establishment known as Granite Hall, No. 148 Fulton-st., a very choice assortment of Summer Clothing, which the proprietor, E. DEGROOT, offers at reduced prices. Call and examine his goods.

Bishop Meade on the Spiritual Relations of Negro Slaves.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, was attacked in the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, for what it chose to consider "a too encouraging strain of remark" employed by him in administering the rite of confirmation to some Slaves. The sermon having given rise to considerable discussion, the Bishop has prepared a copy of his remarks for publication. We find them in the Richmond *Enquirer*. It was for the views there expressed that it was proposed, through the columns of the *Enquirer*, to drive the venerable Bishop from the State. He writes:

"In my address at Lawrenceville, I adverted to the fact that a number of servants were about to be confirmed, eleven out of the twelve; that something suitable to them was proper from me; that God, who, of one blood, made all nations upon earth, had given us a religion suitable to all, and that the Bible had many things addressed to all, rich and poor, bond and free; that the larger portions of the human race had always been in some form of bondage to the other, being poor and dependent; that God, in his providence, had permitted a large number to come to this country from Africa, tending to make it a blessing to them, their posterity, and Africa itself, by bringing them to the light of the Gospel, and sending the Gospel back to that country; that there were some persons who, by denying the unity of the human race, and ascribing different nations to different origins, and not to the one first pair mentioned in the Bible, made an invidious assault upon our holy religion, for, in maintaining different origins, and great original difference, a way was prepared for denying that Christianity was suitable to all, unless modified and accommodated to the variations in the human family, whereas one great argument from the divinity of our religion is that it is suitable to all, was received and understood alike by all, rich and poor, bond and free, learned and unlearned.

I exhorted the servants to rejoice that they had been born in this Christian land, and not in heathen land—to seek that liberty of soul from sin which Christ alone can give, and which was infinitely better than any other liberty—to obey all those instructions which God had given to servants in his word—to be humble, faithful, honest, obedient to their masters, not eye-servants, but doing their duty as to the sight of God. The whole address was based on the supposition that their lot was assigned them by Providence; and that they should rejoice in the many spiritual blessings connected with it. Just in proportion as they rejoiced and obeyed by admonition, will they be happy, contented and faithful servants to their earthly and heavenly masters.

The above was written on hearing that something had appeared in a Petersburg paper on the subject, but not knowing the precise character of the article. Having now seen it, I add the following remarks: I have for forty-six years been addressing our slaves in the absence of their owners. Forty years I have been publicly laying my hand on them in confirmation, and as publicly addressing special exhortations to them. During all the period of my ministry, I have never heard it intimated that a word was uttered by me which was found fault with by any. More than twenty-four years ago I opened one of our largest Conventions, which met in the Monumental Church in Richmond, with a sermon on the religious instruction of servants. It was unanimously approved of, and a copy requested for general circulation. Several editions have been issued.

I have never varied from this sentiment contained in that sermon. I have, on several occasions of late years, adverted to the fact that there were two classes of persons who were making assaults upon the Bible, in connection with the subject, the one consisting of those, who, unable to resist the arguments in favor of the lawfulness of Slavery from the Bible, had gone to the extreme of denying the divine authority of the Bible; the other, consisting of those who, not satisfied with the sanction afforded to this institution by the Bible, sought to strengthen it by affirming that different races, and especially the African, came from different origins, and that the latter was very diverse from, and inferior to the others. Of course, the same religion might not be equally suitable to all.

Against all such assaults upon our holy religion, I trust the ministers of the gospel will ever be ready to defend it. On the occasion spoken of, I briefly alluded to these assaults on our holy religion, and referring to the many notices of servants in the Bible and especially to what St. Paul had addressed to them, and his injunction to Timothy as to exhortation to them, and that I never felt myself more as the minister of Christ and fellower of the Apostle than when laying my hands on the heads of this portion of our fellow beings. I have ever rejoiced to say to those who upbraid us with being indifferent to the souls of our servants, that our ministers generally seem to delight in preaching to them to do so.

On that occasion, I said, that from the earliest period the more pious of our forefathers who declared that they came to America chiefly to bring the Christian religion to the nations, also regarded the Africans as sent here, not merely to fell the forests and cultivate the field, though this was part of the design of Providence, but chiefly for the far more glorious purpose of hearing the gospel of salvation. I felt that, while speaking, I was defending Southern Christians against charges of neglect from distant quarters, though I, by no means, affirm that they do half of the duty towards them.

If I was not understood, I can only ascribe it to a most sensitive and morbid state of some minds on the subject. W. MEADE.

A White Blackbird.

The following very curious article is copied from the Minden (Louisiana) *Herald*, and it may be taken we presume, as an indication of the sentiments of the readers of that paper at least.

"THE SUMNER AND BROOKS AFFAIR.—This caption is taking the run of the papers. It has reference to the caning which BROOKS, a hot-headed, vainglorious, egotistical Congressman from the nondescript 'State' of South Carolina, inflicted upon the somewhat fanatical SUMNER, United States Senator from the equally nondescript 'Commonwealth' of Massachusetts. We have never before alluded to this fight in the Senate, for the very good reason that we did not consider it worthy of any special notice outside the halls of Congress; but as it seems to be made a theme for the expression of public sentiment, we will not withhold ours—'though the heavens fall'—*rust coelum*.

Our opinion is, that BROOKS disgraced himself and brought the whole Slavery cause into more disrepute than ever, and should be summarily expelled from the House. It was a stretch of chivalry on his part for which no valid excuse can be offered. SUMNER'S offence against BUTLER did not deserve any physical castigation, but on the contrary was, in our estimation, taking all the circumstances past and present into account, perfectly proper, because justly merited. We have no sympathy with the Slavery agitators, on either side—we have a supreme contempt for Southern fire-eaters and ice-vending Northern fanatics; but we do think that if ever a man might be excused for becoming desperate in the halls of legislation, that man is SUMNER.

We have read the debates in Congress for many years past, minutely and impartially, and never have we known any man so fully and unceasingly abused and vilified as this same SUMNER. Every dog of Southern agitation, from 'Bose' DOUGLAS down to the smallest and most mangy face that whines and snarls in the unprincipled, suck-egg train, has been barking at his heels; but the fact has not been successfully hid, that their spite arises more from a reluctant knowledge of his cool superiority of talent, than any real difference of opinion on principle. DOUGLAS—than whom in our humble opinion a more unprincipled and reckless agitator never disgraced the Senate chamber—has from time to time hurled at SUMNER all his native and well cultivated slang; and there 'Og the King of Beshan'—Gen. Cass, the old broken down President-seeker and inconsistent Free-Soiler—has never failed to come in with his more solid invective; and the chorus has been filled to every 'beat and bar' with the yelping of the little woolly headed poodles from the South—men who have no more principle, and but little more brains, than the African slaves in behalf of whose claims they so injudiciously rave and rant. And finally, under the influence of all this, SUMNER becomes somewhat desperate, and hurls at his conglomerated assailants some thunderbolts which send them howling in hurried confusion; and then, as a last resort of revenge, one of the manly number slips up on him in the Senate chamber, and aim aimed at his desk writing, unarmed, and with a great gusto, *canes* him! Wonderful feat! And is this the way Southern Rights are to be vindicated? Are these the kind of champions the South must look to for her defence in the National Halls of Legislation? Is it by such acts of slavish degredation as this, that the Slavery of the Southern States of this free and enlightened Union is to be perpetuated? Gentlemen may think so, and may rave at any man who has the independence to condemn such conduct—particularly if he be a Southerner; but we tell them that the citizens of this Republic are not to be convinced as to what is right and what is wrong by *clubs*, and are not to be brought to a final decision by *brute force*.

This is our opinion of the SUMNER and BROOKS affair—only the half is not told.

As to the institutions of our Government, as it now stands organized, we believe they will stand as long as it is possible for any human government to stand; and as to Slavery itself, while we are opposed to it upon principles of absolute right, we believe it, in the aggregate, an actual blessing to the black race, and that it will continue to exist in this country until destroyed by the rash and unreasonable conduct of its special, sectional advocates. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and his pack of smaller coadjutors, have endangered the South more than all others who ever held office under our Government; and could they all be hanged by the neck until they were entire dead, it would be a service to the country.

Mysterious Murder.

From the Bytown Citizen, Canada West.

A bag was found near Merrickville, on the Rideau, containing the mutilated remains of a woman who, there is now much reason for believing, was murdered. Since the discovery, the following new facts have been brought to light: In April last, a young woman calling herself JESSIE THOMPSON, came to the house of Mr. SAMUEL GAY, of Addison, about twelve miles from Brockville, and offered to work for her board. She had a child with her about five days old, and stated that she had come from Carleton-place, that she was not married, she had been living with her uncle, and that when the child was born she had been turned away. Mr. GAY engaged her as a servant, and on the 1st of May a man came to the house and wished to have his horse fed. He saw the girl, but they did not appear to recognize each other. They afterwards met in the barn-yard and shook hands, and conversed for nearly an hour, until called to dinner. They both sat down to the table; she ate nothing, and he very little. After dinner the man went away; the girl said his name was JOHNSON, and that he lived within two miles of Perth. On the 20th of May, a letter was brought to the girl from a man who had arrived that day at a neighboring inn. She read the letter was from her uncle, who was waiting at the inn to see her. She went out, and, after being absent an hour, returned and said she was going away with her uncle, and accordingly took her departure, weeping much at the same time. On the 24th, she was seen with a man in a buggy, on the road towards Merrickville, and not heard of after. When Mr. GAY saw the account of the Coroner's inquest, he went down to Merrickville, and to satisfy him the remains, which had been buried, were disinterred. He immediately recognized the head as that of JESSIE THOMPSON. She had short red hair, a freckled face, and her upper front teeth projected in a remarkable manner,—hence the recognition was not difficult. Upon inquiry at Carleton-place, no such person as the reputed uncle resided there, and it turns out that all the names given by the girl were fabricated. It may be that this man first seduced the girl, then prevailed upon her to conceal him by giving erroneous names, and lastly, that he murdered her. He is described as "about forty years of age, dark complexion, wore dark whiskers, has heavy eyebrows, a flat, wrinkled forehead, high cheek bones, has a small lump on the nose, and his fingers are long, strong and bony." The child was left with a shoemaker by the name of BELL, and has since died.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wellington's Old Hoss.**—The Iron Gray that bore the Iron Duke over the bloody field of Waterloo, was kept by his master until old and honorable age closed his earthly career, at twenty-two years of age. We often think of the great benefits of RUSSIA SALVE to the burnt, wounded, scalded, &c. It is sold by REDDING & CO., No. 9 State-st, Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility**—Are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The OXYGENATED BITTERS are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, this week, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of the gal, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
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No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Frankfort-square.

☞ **Baden-Baden Towels for Bathing**—BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS FOR THE TEETH AND COMPLEXION. A large supply just received. One case of German Cologne now being opened, and the most splendid assortment of tooth, hair, and nail brushes, by GEO. E. INGER & CO.'S, Family Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, successors to T. T. GREEN.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 373 Broadway, No. 85 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Board in Brooklyn.**—A gentleman and wife, and single gentleman, wishing furnished or unfurnished rooms with good board, will find the same in a modern built house, 13 minutes' walk from South Ferry. Neighborhood excellent and terms most reasonable. Address, for three days, McDONALD, *Times* Office.

☞ **Nothing Better for Nourishment**—Can be used than the ELIZABETHAN ALE. It is just as useful as the imported—in one respect better, for it does not affect the head so much. Delivered at 10s. per dozen pints; a smaller size at $1; 3s. allowed for bottles. Office, No. 120 Water-st., one door above Wall.

☞ **Notice.**—The Sabbath School attached to Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will meet at the Church to proceed on their proposed excursion TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Epicures, Look Out For Fruit.**—Next Winter you can have all kinds in full flavor, by using the Infallible Self-Sealing Can. Call and examine, at TAYLOR & HOUGHTTS', No. 60 Beekman-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Left his place of residence in Morrisania, Westchester County, on Saturday, the 5th inst., Capt. JARVIS ARCHER. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, will weigh about 120 lbs., light complexion; had on when he left a dark cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, dark steel mixed pantaloons, (lined with slate-colored Canton flannel) cotton drawers, light cotton check cravat, calf skin boots, and black felt hat; has been partially deranged for some time past; speaks but little, and that only when spoken to. It is feared he has met with some casualty. Whoever will give any information respecting him to his afflicted family or friends, will be suitably rewarded. Address HENRY PURDY, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York. Dated July 3, 1856.
Albany papers please copy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republicans, and all in favor of free speech, free labor, free soil, free Press, free Kansas, and Fremont, are requested to attend a meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock, at Spring st. Hall, No. 165 Spring-st. David Naegle, of Wisconsin, J. C. Underwood, of Virginia, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. A band of music will be in attendance; appropriate singing, &c. The Secretary will be in attendance to enroll all those who may desire to join the association. HENRY DAVID, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, Secretary.

FREMONT AND VICTORY!—The Central Fremont Club of New-York City and County will organize at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 8 P. M. All Fremont men are invited to join.
F. W. Fisher, Richard Mott, S. D. Barclay, B. W. Richards, C. P. Birdsall, Samuel Brown, Charles Foote, J. H. H. Ward, J. H. Camp, W. H. Browne, Geo. W. Rockwell, Committee.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at H. E. Rieli's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the excursion that takes place on the 16th inst., to West Point. Punctual attendance is requested. By order
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adjutant.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Eleventh Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, will take place on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock P. M. The friends and patrons of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave 32d-st. at 12 M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The stock and lease of an old establishment, doing a large and profitable business, and one of the very best stands that can be found for doing an extensive transient retail trade. The place is now in active operation; the stock is light. The first floor is 70 by 18 feet, with show-rooms, work-rooms, and dwelling over. Also, accommodation for manufacturing straw or silk goods in the rear. An enterprising individual will find the present an opportunity which seldom offers. Address R. S. T., *Times* Office with real name and address; no other will be noticed. If the stock is not sold before the 1st of August, will be let for a dry-goods store; it can be extended so as to have 9s by 18 on each of the two first floors.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $900. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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M. P. BROWN,
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J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms corner Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale, large assortment of household furniture of every description; also at 11 o'clock precisely, one large rosewood sofa, Gaylor maker.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, of different nations, and of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families, in City or country, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established, and for the most distinguished patronage. N. B.—References procured, direct from former employers.

SITUATION WANTED—As book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or clerk, by a young man of energy and good business habits; is a good penman and quick and correct at figures; has been engaged as book-keeper and clerk in an extensive lumber business. Best of references given from former employers. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation with prospect of advancement; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent servants. One to cook, wash and iron, is a thorough meat and pastry cook, first-rate laundress, can do French fluting, &c., lived three years in her present situation. The other chamberwork and waiting, or any kind of upstairs work. Both can be seen at their present employer's. Apply at Mrs MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant woman; the one as cook; the other as chambermaid; the cook fully understands her business in each as meats, pastries, poultry, vegetables, &c. The chambermaid will do either waiting, nursing or sewing. Both have satisfactory references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, one as waitress in a private family or to do chamberwork and fine washing, has lived six years in one family—wages $6; the other as nurse and chambermaid, is 16 years old, a neat sewer, willing, and agreeable—wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 114 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress, is willing to do chamber work; she understands her business well; can give the best of reference. Country preferred. Call at No. 273 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotchman from the South, as coachman or gardner, or waiter, in some nice family. Can give City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 31 John-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in a clothing store; has been 6 or 7 years in the business. Can give good reference. Address R. L. C., *Times* Office.

PAINTER WANTED—To paint several houses 14 miles from town. A good opportunity for a journeyman painter to recruit his health, enjoy country air, and earn moderate wages. Apply (with written recommendations preferred) at No. 121 Nassau-st., near Beekman, no those stairs, room 28, between 6¾ and 7 o'clock this afternoon.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having an extensive Southern acquaintance, and the control of some capital, which he would loan his employer on good security, desires employment as book-keeper or salesman in a wholesale house. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. D. B., at this office.

TEACHER WANTED.—An energetic young lady, well qualified to teach a District School in a village on the Hudson River. Salary moderate. Address J. T. T., Box No. 706 Post-Office.

COACHMAN WANTED—One that perfectly understands his business; must be strictly temperate and competent to do the marketing, and take care of a cow in addition to his team; in short, make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 101 Cliff-st.

CHASER, SPINNER, AND GILDER—Wanted a first-rate Spinner, a Chaser, and an Electro-Gilder; none but good workmen need apply. Inquire of E. C. MCGIRE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Wanted an operator, accustomed to taking good pictures with dispatch. One having experience in a first-class cheap establishment might answer. Address Box No. 83, York, Penn., with lowest terms, &c.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—One competent to the entire management of a house, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing WEST, *Daily Times* Office, with references.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED—One for a first class private family; the other for a first-class hotel; both must be experienced, working housekeepers, and apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—Six or eight responsible men of good address to canvass and sell a work in universal use in a business community. Apply in person, at room 47, No. 335 Broadway, between 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 61 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d av.

BOARDING.—The upper part and basement of house No. 143 3d-av., near 15th-st., to let to a respectable private family. Rent will be mostly taken in board for two young men. Rent $30 per month. Apply in the store.

BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders can be accommodated at Hastings, upon the Hudson; an hour's ride and five minutes' walk from the depôt. Apply at the depôt, to Mr. CRANE.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bath room at a fair price. Location must be between 28th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison-av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 32 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location on the East or North Rivers, or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS, Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Not over 1½ hours' ride from the City, either by Railroad or Steamboat, for a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address Z, Box No. 2,981 New-York Post-Office.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With attendance, bath and gas, in a first-class house, in a private family. Board probably may be had, should the parties be unobjectionable. Inquire, between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., at No. 52 Bond-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let, with board. Best of reference given and required.

NO. 53 BEACH-STREET.—Two or three large, pleasant rooms to let, with board, to married or single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years, is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessary grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the important and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawaxen, and Western, and New-York and Erie Railroad, to Philadelphia and New-York. For terms and particulars, apply to
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THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact, that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York; or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

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From the Lyons Republican.
"The Wanderer" will be received with great favor.
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The constantly increasing facilities for travel, and the commercial and social relations existing throughout the United States and Canadas, has created a demand for a Railway Guide, which will not only enable the traveler to perceive at a glance the time of departure of the trains from their various stations, their connections upon the route of travel, distances, termini, &c., but one which will make him familiar with the different portions of the country through which he passes.
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It has been the aim, not only to combine completeness of information with the greatest possible facility of reference, so far as Railways and Steamboats are concerned, but also to direct the traveler what hotel they may stop at upon their arrival in a city or village. Travelers who make use of this work, and find any inaccuracies therein, are particularly requested to communicate personally or by letter with the publishers, who will be pleased to receive any suggestions which they may consider beneficial to the traveling community.—*Extract from Preface.*
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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening at 5 o'clock. Alderman ISAAC O. BARKER in the Chair.

PETITIONS.

A petition was received from sundry oltizens to have accommodation cars run on tha Eleventh-avenue, south of Fifty-third-street, in place of the locomotives drawing the large cars. To Committee on Railroads.

A petition was received from a large number of property owners of the Ninth-avenne, setting forth that the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company was authorized to lay their rails on that evenne some two years since and had not dona so; in consequence, stage companies had been daterred from establishing a line of stages on that avenne. Tha petitioners state further, that the want of conveyances had reduced the value of their property at least 12 per cent. within the last eighteen months.

They, therefore, pray that the Company be compelled to lay down their rails, or, if found, on investigation, to have forfeited their charter, that the same be forfeited, and tha company compelled to take up the rails, so that lines of stages may be established instead. To Committee on Railroads.

REPORTS.

A report was received from the Committee on Salaries and Offices, concurring to change the location of the office of the City Inspector to corner of Tryon-row and Centre-street. Consideration deferred.

The Committee on Finance reported against the application of the heirs of Peter P. Van Zandt, asking for a grant of land formerly under water on the western part of Burling-slip: they asked to be and were discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Report of Finance Committee non-concurring to donate $500 to Jews' Hospital. Adopted.

The Chairman announced the following as a Special Committee on the up-town Post Office: Alderman Varian, Twenty-first Ward; Alderman Valentine, Eighteenth Ward; Alderman FOX, Seventh Ward.

Committee on Streets reported in favor of concurring to remove buildings on tha line of the Bowery extension. Slightly amended and adopted.

After concurrence with a number of resolutions of the Councilmen, the Board adjourned to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at 5 P. M., the President, BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, in the Chair.

CITY CASE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A petition was received, numerously signad by residents of Hudson-street, West-street, and Eleventh-avenue, to have City care run over the rails of tne Hudson River Railroad. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

GRADING HAMILTON-SQUARE.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, upon grading Hamilton-square, and took the usual course:

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith tha resolution originating in your Board to appropriate two thousand dollars for the purpose of leveling and grading Hamilton-Square to make it better adapted for the purpose of Military parades.

I concur fully in tne objects of the Common Council in this appropriation, believing with it that the military of the City should be provided with a suitable area in which to manœuvre an entire Brigade division, and but for my knowledge of the intentions of the Commissioners of the Central Park, who have adopted a plan which will provide such a space in that Park, to be set apart exclusively for this purpose, I should not hesitate in giving this Resolution my sanction. Tha proposed parade ground in the Great Central Park has been selected on a level plain, of easy access to the Fifth-avenue, containing more than Hamilton-square, and will, no doubt, be prepared for military purposes long before the benefits of this appropriation could be obtained. Besides, in my judgment, the public have already seen the propriety of closing Hamilton and Manhattan squares, in view of the extent of Central Park; and, that measures will probably be speedily taken for this purpose. The great extent of Central Park does away with the necessity of these lesser parks so immediately contiguous. For this reason I return the Resolution to level Hamilton-square without approval.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OTHER VETO MESSAGES.

Two other veto messages were read from the Mayor—one vetoing the confirmation of assessment for grading and regulating Seventeenth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, and the other, the appointment of a clerk, at a salary of $800, to the Joint Committee of Accounts of the Common Council Boards.

The Committee after this went into Committee of the Whole, and after referring to appropriate Committees enndry unimportant papers, adjourned to this afternoon at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called for yesterday at 12 M., in accordance with a special statnte, to pass upon the Assessment Rolls, preliminary to making tha annual tax levy. Mr. ELY, the President, was in the Chair. Mayor WOOD, Comptroller FLAGG, and a quorum of members were present.

TAX LEVY FOR 1856.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting to tha Board, in compliance with the tax law of 1850, certified copies of the assessment rolls of the various Wards of the City received by him from the Tax Commissioner's Office. In the communication reference is made to certain suits submitted to arbitrators under resolutions of the Common Council, and calling attention to the expenditures to which the Corporation, through them, has been subjected. The litigation connected with the grading of Seventh-avenue is stated to have sost with the awards $28,021 19, with the further statement that for tha payment of the same all the personal property of the City had been levied on. In the case of regulating and grading Sixty-ninth, Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, the costs and award were stated as $38,150 28. These amounts tha Comptroller recommends to ha put in the tax levy of the present year. The communication, with tha accompanying tax books, were on motion referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

The Committee on County Offices, to whom was referred an application of the Commissioners of Records for a further appropriation of $150,000, to continue the work of preparing an index of all the titles to real estate in the City and County of New-York, presented a report recommending tha appropriation of the amount asked for.

Supervisor FULMER asked what this large sum was to be expended for.

The Chairman stated that as he understood it, it was to enable the Commissioners of Records to prepare an alphabetical index of titles to the real estate of the City from 1686 to the present time. The effect being to save lawyers' labor, and impose a heavy burden upon tax payers.

Supervisor FULMER insisted that this was a matter that concerned but few individuals, and not the City at large.

Supervisor TUCKER considered it a large sum, considering the demands from other sources upon the treasury, and moved to make an appropriation of $100,000.

Supervisor HERRICK said that contracts to the amount asked for had already been entered into by the Commissioners. The City and County, he urged, was obliged to pay the money.

Supervisor VOORHIS, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the Committee suggested to the Commissioners a reduction in the sum solicited, but the Commissioners said that it could not be done under their present contract.

Supervisor VARIAN moved to lay the subject on the table till tha next meeting, to give members an opportunity of inquiring into the wants and condition of the Commissioners.

Supervisor VOORHIS stated that all he wished was to have the matter passed upon previous to action upon the assessment rolls, as it was necessary the amount appropriated should be put in the tax levy of the present year.

The motion to lay the subject on the table prevailed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A number of bills of newspaper offices, for printing notices, were received, and ordered to be paid. Tha bill of the Coroners for the quarter ending June 30, amounting to $3,084 63, was also ordered to be paid, as likewise bills of sundry Clerks in the Tax Commissioner's office for the same period, amounting to $250 each. Adjourned to Friday, at 3 P. M.

Board of Governors.

The usual weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held on Tuesday, at the City Prison. There was a full attendance.

Previously to the reading of the requisitions, the Board examined the prison. Mr. JOHN GRAY, Warden, escorted them. In the lower corridor were found about a dozen juvenile burglars, recently apprehended, who manifested, in smiles and merriment, a deplorable unconsciousness of criminality.

In the upper corridor, (this being the hour when the prisoners waiting for trial were allowed temporary exemption from confinement,) were observable among others, BAKER, PAUNEEN, TUENER, and WILLIAMS, well known characters, waiting for their trials. They all seemed in good health, exceptioo TURNER, who is troubled with his wounded arm. BAKER was quietly smoking a cigar. On the women's side were about fifty inebriates, seated in tha yard. The cells showed indications that their inmates had not lost a sense of order—many of these woman were sewing. Only one manifested signs of regret at being confined in such a place, a young girl waiting for trial on a charge of stealing clothes. The hardened indifference of most of these people, females as well as males, and especially the children, was very apparent.

It is right to observe that the state of the prison in reference to cleanliness and ventilation is satisfactory.

The requisitions were read, and require no special remark.

Governor OLIVER then submitted a resolution that the Secretary be directed to apply to the Mechanics' Bank, and other banks, to ascertain what amount of interest they would allow upon the account of the Governors. After the matter had been fully discussed, it was referred to the Finance Committee, to make the investigation and present a written report.

Governor TOWNSEND then submitted the following resolution:

That no liquor or wines be furnished to any of the Institutions at the cost of the department, except upon special requisition for Hospital purposes, the same being submitted to and approved by the Board of Governors. And that hereafter *no cigars* be furnished at the expense of the Department. Carried.

Governor OLIVER asked who offered the above resolution. The Chairman told him it emanated from the Committee on Supply. Governor OLIVER wished his vote in its favor to be especially recorded.

We are desired to note that Governors TOWNSEND, ANDERSON and TAYLOR form the Committee on Supplies.

A protracted conversation then arose as to matters connected with the erection of the new wing at Bellevue Hospital.

Gov. TOWNSEND then offered the following resolution:

That the Board of Governors deem it their duty to place the Almshouse Department in its usual condition of readiness at this season of the year, for the proper and efficient treatment of disease when appearing in the form of an epidemic. At the same time they are happy to announce a condition of health throughout the department which should command the gratitude and thankfulness of our fellow-citizens.

That the Board will unite with the City authorities in whatever may be necessary to be done for the maintenance of the present healthful condition of the City, the President of the Board being directed to unite in any effort to that end. Carried nem. con.

Presently, the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met in Worth-street yesterday. Tha following is the official return:—

No. Emigrants arrived to July 2, 1856		56,510
No. Emigrants arrived since, to July 9, 1856		3,406
Total		59,916
To same date in 1855		75,328
	1856.	1855.
No. Inmates in Inet'n at W. Island	1,343	2,412
No. Inmates in Inst'n at M. Hospital	150	137
Total	1,493	2,549
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, 1856		$63,031 07
Receipts to July 2, 1856	$125,692 17	
Receipts since, to July 9, 1856, for commutation of alien pass	10,196 00	135,888 17
		$72,857 10
Disbursements as per previous account to July 2, 1856	$120,723 60	
No payments made on July 2		120,723 60
Overdraft		$47,866 50

A discussion arose as to tha propriety of hearing the statement of the baggage-master at Castle Garden in relation to a published complaint that various articles had been abstracted from the trunks of a passenger. It appears that at the time tha lose was alleged to be discovered, the baggage-master insisted upon the trunks being opened. This was refused. Commissioner CARRIGAN was of opinion that such evidence was uncalled for; the Commission had nothing to do with baggage or with losses, after passage tickets for the trains had been secured, nor indeed at any time after its landing, the depot being at the disposal of the railway companies, under supervision of the Commission. These complaints were not isolated, and it would be a bad precedent to interfere. Many such complaints which had found their way into the papers, had been proved to be premature and unfounded. The Commission appeared to be of the same opinion.

The report of a Committee in reference to "Inmates" offered a resolution to the effect that the Superintendent of Ward's Island be directed to send to Blackwell's Island such lunatics as are noisy and difficult to control, and that the remainder, numbering about 70, be transferred from the old barrack to other wards of a better description. Also that these people be classified. Carried unanimously.

After the transaction of other official but comparatively uninteresting business the Board adjourned.

Staten Island Ferry.

The lease of the Staten Island Ferry was disposed of at auction on tha 15th of May, 1855, for a term of ten years from that date, to JACOB L. SMITH, at present a member of the Board of Councilmen, at the annual rent of $5,100—the yearly rental previous to that time having been $1,000. Soon after the day of sale the Comptroller duly notified the lessee to appear at his office in order to execute the lease, and furnish the stipulated securities. Mr. SMITH accordingly called with his counsel and asked to look at tha lease, which he finally requested permission to carry away with him on some pretense or other. Instead of the same being returned in proper time, the Comptroller heard nothing of it for several months, and at last, on the 3d of April, ult., advertised the ferry grant for sale. On the 2d of April, one day before the sale was to take place, Mr. SMITH returned the lease duly signed, and desired Mr. FLAGG to countermand the notice of sale, which the latter declined doing on the ground that the lessee had justly and legally forfeited all claim to the lease by reason of his refusal for so long a time to comply with conditions of sale, and also as the grant had already been advertised. On the following day, Mr. FLAGG, while in tha act of going on with the sale, was served with an injunction restraining him from further proceeding, and thus the matter has stood for the last three months. The injunction is set down for argument to-day in the Supreme Court, but it may be staved off, and kept in the Courts for a long time yet. The facility with which injunctions are obtained in this City of late, has already excited much comment, and been tha object, it would seem, of deserved censure. Meantime frequent complaints are made against the lessee of the Staten Island Ferry, both as regards the character of the boats on that route, and their hours of running. It is understood that responsible and well known parties are the real proprietors; but why this reluctance to excute the lease and furnish the requisite security, and especially the disposition to dispute the matter in the Courts, is not so apparent. Some time since it was reported that tha residents of Staten Island were about to turn their own weapons against the Ferry Company, by obtaining an injunction restraining the latter from running their boats; but this has not yet been done.

Widening and Extension of Reade-street.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets, Mr. VAN RIPER Chairman, met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of the Board, to hear parties upon a petition asking the widening and extension of Reade-street. The proposition is to widen Reade-street 22 feet on the north side from Broadway to Centre street, thence extend the street through direct in a straight line to intersect with Duane-street and City Hall-place, and from this point widen Duane-street 25 feet on the south side as far as Chatham-street. Messrs. A. T. STEWART and D. SWEENY advocated the petition. The argument was that by the widening and extension of Reade and Duane streets as asked for, a wide and continuous thoroughfare would be opened from the North to the East River through Duane-street, as wide as it, west of Broadway and through Chambers-street, as already agreed upon by the Common Council, to be extended from Chatham-street to James-slip.

A New Police Station-House.

The Committee on Police of the Aldermen met yesterday, and voted to report in favor of concurrence with the Councilmen in the erection of a new Station-House in the Fifteenth Ward. The Station-House is to be built in Mercer-street, near Amity-street, after the model of the Station-House recently erected in the Ninth Ward.

The Third-avenue Railroad—Vexatious Delay

Where is the necessity of compelling passengers for Yorkville to change cars so often on tha Third-avenue Railroad? At Sixty-first-street the passengers of the first of every triplet of cars arriving at that point get into another car and have to await the arrival of the second, whose passengers are transferred in the same manner, and on the arrival of the third tney all change again into the last one, and, the horses being changed, proceed after all this vexatious delay to the end of their journey. If the Company cannot permit each car to proceed to tha end of the route they should have tha cars which are to do so labeled accordingly, and, if necessary, let them make only one-third as many trips as the others, starting at stated periods. Then the public will know what to depend upon, and men whose time is precious will be able to make their calculations so that none of it shall be wasted.

Wanted—$250 Worth.

MR. EDITOR: Now that the Slave Judge at Washington fixes the price for hitting a Senator on the head at $200, I suppose that a member of the House can be "done" for $150. But I am a generous man, and I will give $250 to give BROOKS precisely what he gave SUMNER. Will the Judge "go it" for $250?

LEX TALIONIS.

A. F. & C. F. M. Annual Meeting.

We learn from the Clerk of the Prudential Committee of the A. F. & C. F. M., that tha forty-seventh annual meeting of the Board is to be held in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 28th day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Inundation in France.

The combined Committees of the Chamber of Commerce—the French residents of the City and citizens at large appointed to cooperate in raising funds for the relief of the sufferers from the recent inundation in France, met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Mayor's office. Mayor WOOD was chosen to preside. Messrs. EUGENE LUTHENLHON and MOSES H. GRINNELL, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Messrs. ARTHUR LEARY and H. HOGUET, Secretaries.

The following letter was first read:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
PARIS, June 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you as the immediate representative of the great City of New-York on a matter which appeals to the generous sympathies of the people of our whole country. France is at this moment suffering a heavy misfortune. A vast, a ruinous and destructive inundation has deluged her cities, her villages, and her plains. Property and life have been destroyed, and suffering and want overwhelm thousands of her citizens. In fifteen departments this afflicting calamity has spread itself over some of the richest and most beautiful valleys of the south of France. The rivers have overflowed leagues of territory, bringing down in their torrents deposits of stone and land so as not only to destroy the present crop but to make the soil only reclaimable after years of toil and expense. Whole towns have been under water, buildings carried off, and tha inhabitants (many of them) left houseless and homeless. Such a misfortune is a national wo, appealing to the sympathy of sister nations for condolence and assistance. I am sura America, bound to France by so many ancient ties, and connected by so many strong and important interests, cannot fail in her sympathy and aid in this trying hour; and that your City, on a proper suggestion, will be the first to stretch out the helping hand to her sister in distress.

I leave the matter to your judgment, on the suggestions I have made, and I earnestly hope the subject may commend itself to your notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
D. K. MCRAE, U. S. Consul, Paris.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, New-York.

The ensuing appeal to the public was read and adopted:—

The undersigned, constituting the Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of French residents and the citizens of New-York, beg leave to appeal to their fellow-citizens, as well as to the liberal-minded in other cities of our Union, on behalf of the sufferers by the severe and extensive inundations that have lately spread misery and distress over so large and fair a portion of France. Commerce creates friendship among nations, by enlisting feelings of sympathy in prosperity and adversity, which become strengthened by ties of mutual interest. New York, therefore, owes it to herself to appear with open hand and cheerful heart on an occasion when private feeling and public spirit unite their influence in aid of the sufferings of a friendly people. The obligations we owe to France for her assistance in the infancy of our national existence, are not, and will not be forgotten. An effort, therefore, in the present cause will be promptly and cheerfully exerted to relieve the widespread distress which has arisen among a people with whom our commercial relations are most intimate, and to whom our proffered assistance is tendered in the spirit in which we feel assured it will be willingly received.

Fernando Wood,	M. H. Grinnell,	H. Badad.
W. B. Duncan,	L. Leupret,	A. T. Stewart,
A. A. Low,	E. B. Thambon,	Andrew V. Stout,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	G. Pipet,	Chas. H. Russell,
Ed. T. Warren,	George Bancroft,	James Brown,
Robert Minturn,	Geo. Griswold,	J. Gourd,
Henry Coggill,	Chas. Lamar,	Chas. H. Marshall,
J. Leclerc	E. C. Morgan,	M. Vogelli,
John B. Jones,	Wm. B. Astor,	Augustus Theriot,
A. B. Nelson,	Isaac Townsend,	S. Guillaume,
Royal Phelps,	Jonathan Sturges,	P. Astori,
John A. Stevens,	John C. Green,	Benj. H. Field,
C. Lasalle,	J. G. King,	George S. Robbins,
B. L. Schmit',	J. Depeyster Ogden,	Henry G. Stebbins,
C. C. Becher,	Thos Tileston,	Stephen Jonston,
J. H. Bower,	S. Comstock,	T. Suffern,
John J Boyd,	Wm. Whitlock,	John Wilmerding,
P. Hambert,	A. Mildman,	John Bell, Jr.,
Lewis Curts,	L. Delmonico,	Samuel Foot,
Joseph Fowler,	Leopold Bierwith,	Robt. L. Stewart,
M. Van Schaick,	James Phalen.	

It was arranged that the money collected by the French Committee should be forwarded to France under their especial supervision, but that the funds to be collected upon tha subscription lists issued by them should be paid into the Joint Committee, LEWIS CURTIS, Esq., of No. 93 Broadway, was chosen as Treasurer of the Joint Committee.

More about the Ninth Ward Rowdies who broke up the Republican Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In answer to a communication in yesterday's TIMES, (an article signed "A. F. D.,") we, the undersigned Policemen of the Ninth District, detailed at the Bleecker Buildings during a political meeting on the evening of July 2, respectfully beg leave to say that said communication is false in every particular. We were not addressed by Capt. ACKERMAN as stated, but ordered by him that it would be our duty to arrest all persons for fighting or attempting to get up a fight. We were also told by the Captain not to take any political part in the meeting; and we further state that we saw no cause for arrest, except one young man who came from an entry-room in his shirt sleeves, mounted the stage, and offered to fight any Fillmore man in the room. We further say we offered to arrest any person in the room on complaint of the members of this meeting, provided they would accompany us to the Station-house; this, those gentlemen who were so anxious to have persons put out of the room, declined to do. And we further say that the above article is calculated to do Captain ACKERMAN an injustice, and that it was not made at the suggestion of any of us. (Signed)

Samuel Addington, Sergeant 3d section.
John M. Oakford, Sergeant 4th section.

James Blanvelt,	Clark Knapp,	Carpenter Brown,
Henry P. Wolf,	Wm. W. Leroy,	John Venifier,
Benj. Earthwaite,	H. Genet,	James B. Mead,
James A. DeClark,	W. B. Pauiscraft,	Alex. D. Smith,
S. P. Hardenbrook,	James C. Pell,	Stephen Coot,
	P. Kelly.	

Really it appears from their own showing that the least said about the above subject by the Ninth Ward Police, is the soonest mended to their own advantage. That the Republican meeting was interrupted by the shameful conduct of a gang of rowdies is not denied. That a squad of police detailed to keep order at that meeting, did not keep order is admitted. Upon whom rests the blame? A. F. D. vindicated the detailed police force from the charge of dereliction of duty, by saying that they obeyed the orders of Captain ACKERMAN. But the odium of the shameless affair from their respected Captain and put it upon their own shoulders. For this at least they deserve credit.

The Union-square Statue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent, X. Y. Z., is in error in asserting that the details of the "Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON," which he points out as *errors*, are as such regarded by every "critical observer." On the contrary, they indicate the *great care* of the Artist in carrying out his noble work.

Suppose that, in accordance with X. Y. Z.'s idea, WASHINGTON had been represented with "hand tightly closed" over the rein. Would it not have done away with the appearance of "strong, graceful repose," now so prominent an idea of the group? The rider is supposed to have his steed under control *so complete* that a slight pull on the rein is sufficient to check him. Nor does the attitude of the horse evince any "desire to break into a trot," but the proud curve of the neck and the general appearance of restlessness are natural to one accustomed to the Government of the curb.

It is certainly a novel idea that the horse's ears being *thrown back* give him the appearance of being frightened. In ordinary cases it would denote anything else. An ill-tempered, vicious animal might evince fright in this way, but is not in keeping with generally received ideas on the subject. I submit that the first movement of a horse on feeling fright would be a *quick erection* of the ears. Thus X. Y. Z. recommends what would most certainly evince the appearance complained of as objectionable. Did we picture to ourselves a strong war horse just about *entering battle*, we would *certainly* think of him "with ears erect and on the alert;" but would his appearance be the same as, surrounded by the peaceful scene, he scarcely moves along? And allow me to ask why the anxiety of the rider "to rush into the exciting scenes before him" should affect the attitude of the horse not influenced by tha same feelings?—and moreover the rider is not "looking upon excited scenes," but on the progress of the arts of prosperity and peace.

The light color of the material, also spoken of as objectionable, will be remedied by time, as it will grow darker by exposure.

In judging of tha appearance of the horse from Fourteenth-street, we must bear in mind its *great size*—making it very difficult to judge of proportion.

K. A

Base Ball.

On Tuesday a match of Base-Ball was played between the first nine members of "Gotham" and the "Baltic" Clubs, at their ground at the Red House. Play commenced at 4 o'clock and ended at 5, the "Gothams" beating easily, the "Baltics" making but two aces.

☞ A mail-carrier named SCOTT died in an apoplectic fit yesterday morning, on board one of the Peck-slip, Williamsburg, Ferry-boats. The deceased was about 33 years old, and had been many years employed as a mail-carrier. He was well known and much respected.

The Great Tornadoes of Woodstock, Upper Canada, and Chateaugay, N. Y.

The great tornado at Woodstock, Upper Canada, by which many lives were lost and much property destroyed, occurred about 3 P. M. of Sunday, June 29, and that at Chateaugay, N. Y., between 9 and 10 A. M. of Monday, 30th. Both were simultaneous with the extraordinary state of the atmosphere noticed here and mentioned in my two communications published in your paper of July 1 and 2. In that of the 1st, I said that the temperature on Sunday, 29th, rose to 98 degrees at 2 and 3 P. M., and on Monday, at 9 A. M., to 96 degrees, an extraordinary high temperature for that early hour in the morning, and added that accounts from abroad may explain this extraordinary state of atmosphere. It will be seen by comparing my published observations and suggestions with the accounts of each of the two tornados that the tornados at the two points named were simultaneous with the extraordinary conditions of tha atmosphere noticed here. No doubt these tornados were connected with interior convulsions of the great lakes. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

Manhattanville Presbyterian Church.

The dedication to the service of God of the new Presbyterian Church in Manhattanville, of which Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN is Pastor, took place yesterday at 3½ o'clock P. M. The dedicatory sermon was preached to a large and interested auditory, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS of New York. At 7½ in the evening a sermon appropriate to the solemn occasion was delivered by Rev. A. AUGUSTUS WOOD.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 9.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—INJUNCTION—TIME OF ISSUING IT—ATTACHMENT.

Cyrus H. McCormick vs. *E. J. Jerome and Moses Jerome.*—A motion was made in this cause for a writ of attachment against the defendants for disobedience of the writ of injunction issued and served in this cause. The Court, on examination of the papers, granted an order for the defendants to show cause why the writ should not be awarded. The special objections attempted to be set up by the defendants went rather to show that the complainant had no right to the injunction than a denial of its violation, or any fact excusatory of the defendants in disobeying it. A question, however, touching the regularity of the complainant's proceedings is involved in the case and is of a character to avoid the effect of his present motion.

The order granting an injunction was made April 28, 1855. The writ issued thereon was tested June 11, 1855, but was not served on the defendants until June 4, 1856. Nor is it made to appear whether the writ was taken out at the time of its test, or was obtained at the time of its service and ante-tested, so as to appear to be issued within the term at which it was awarded.

Either mode of practice in my judgment would be unwarrantable and irregular. The writ emanates as the mandate of the Court in relation to facts then in its view, staying them as unlawful and interdicting their subsequent repetition. It is authorized on the assumption that its corrective power is then required and will be immediately exercised, although after being once served, it undoubtedly continues its action until withdrawn by order of the Court. But it would be manifestly against the nature of the relief, for the Court to place a process of that high character in the hands of a party to be used at any time at his discretion. If it be compatible with the nature of the remedy to issue the writ upon any condition, that should be incorporated in the order or appear upon the face of the process and would never be left at the control of the party holding it.

The complainant if he found no necessity for the aid of the writ when it was awarded, but supposes one has arisen a year subsequently, is bound to apply to the Court on the new facts, and procure an authorization to use it.

Nor does the process import such an authority from the mere seal upon it. Although not technically made returnable in Court, yet the nature of all intermediary or final process of the Court requires it to be served or put in execution before a stated term of the Court shall have intervened after its award. The test which verifies its authenticity then ceases to give it the character of a mandate of the Court.

In my opinion, therefore, the complainant was bound to procure the direction of the Court, after so long a lapse of time, before he could take out the writ of injunction, and the neglect of the defendants to obey it cannot be punished by attachment.

Motion denied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 9.

Before Judge Betts.

The additional panel of Grand Jurors ordered for this morning, was called at the opening of Court this morning. Only two of them answered to their names. The District-Attorney inquired how many were served personally. The Clerk said "only one," and the Marshal said, "of the first ten, nine were out of town." The District-Attorney moved that an additional panel of twenty-four be ordered to be drawn, which order was made.

CASE OF MR. REIS.

Mr. Black, counsel for Mr. Reis, moved on an affidavit that his client was charged with having fitted out the brig *Alava* as a clever, and that he had given bail to appear, but had not yet had an examination before a Commissioner, for an order that the Commissioner proceed to examine into the case and to pass upon it.

Judge BETTS said he had no power to control the Commissioner, and that all he could do was to discharge the man if a proper case was made.

The Court then adjourned.

The Accessory Transit Company.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 9.

Before Judge Whiting.

Jeremiah G. Hamilton vs. *the Accessory Transit Company.*—An injunction was granted last month, preventing the defendants from disposing of any property belonging to them, and the present motion is for the appointment of a receiver.

The complaint sets forth, that since the President has recognized Walker as the head of the Nicaraguan Government, the decree of the latter relating to the Transit Company must be in force, and the Company must be dissolved. D. D. Field, Esq., made this application, which was opposed by H. F. Clark, Esq., the latter asking for a delay of sixty days, to allow him to obtain certain papers from Washington and California.

Mr. Field held that there must first be put in a denial of the complaint, which Mr. Clark agreed to present to the Court on Friday morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—JULY 9.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

MOTIONS.

Bock vs. *Nace & Coe.*—There was sufficient evidence of demand and notice of protest to charge the drawers and indorsers of the bill. As to the misapplication of one of the partners, of tha avails to his own individual use, it was a wrong for which the holders were not responsible, and constitutes no defence to be set up by his co-partner. Judgment must therefore be for principal, interest, and cost, with the damages allowed by law.

Bock vs. *Nace, Coe & Bradley.*—Like decision as to the other draft, and like judgment to be entered.

NOTICE.—Judge WHITING will sit at Chambers during the month of July. All *ex parte* business will be taken up at 10 o'clock. Contested motions must be noticed for 11 o'clock at Special Term, Chambers.

MARINE COURT—JULY 9.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Crowe & Fitzgerald vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—These were actions brought by the Assessors of the Fourth Ward to recover judgments for the unpaid balance of their salaries. The circumstances were the same in respect to the salaries of the ferry other City Assessors.

The claims had been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, and there being no moneys applicable to their payment in the County Treasury, the plaintiffs sought to put their claims into judgments, so that they might be inserted in the tax levy by the Supervisors, under a statute respecting judgments against Counties.

The defence set up was that the County could not be sued for a claim which had been duly examined and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, but that in such a case, if there were no moneys in the treasury, it became the duty of the Board, under the general statutes of the State, to raise the amount out of the County by tax, at the proper time, and that if they neglected to do so, the performance of that duty could be enforced against them by writ of mandamus.

That the judgment sought by the plaintiffs would impose unnecessary costs upon the County, and would be in violation of the statute and of the decision of the Superior Court, in Bradley vs. The Supervisors. Judgment for plaintiffs. T. McMahon for Plaintiffs; M. V. B. Wilcoxson for Supervisors.

On the petition of a number of citizens of Boston and vicinity some time ago, for the remission of the remainder of imprisonment in Suffolk County jail, for assault upon WM. SUMNER, at Conlon's house, Shawmut-avenue, the Council, after a long and full investigation of the sentence of BENJ. F. DALTON and EDWARD O. COBURN, have voted to advise the Governor not to comply with the prayer of the petitioners. Mr. DALTON will not, therefore, be released until the expiration of his sentence, August 5th, while CONLON remains some six months longer.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—House and Lot with sub-cellar, located between 4th and 6th ave. from 10th to 34th sts., price not to exceed $6,000, for which two-thirds will be paid in cash. Address OLIVER, Box No. 100 Chatham-square Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—Where tha payment of rent will answer in place of reference. Address Mrs. HOLMES, Broadway Post-Office. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial, and well built brick house, No. 41 Warren-st, in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of N. THORNG, 46 BERUD, Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A superior dark sorrel horse, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, well broken, will stand without tying, and is well suited for a family horse, a physician or an express wagon. Warranted sound and as represented. Can be seen at the private stable East 23d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., or apply at No. 101 Cliff-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 32x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon's avs.

THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE TO LET—With stable in the rear. No. 296 West 36th-st., near the 10th-av. The house contains 10 rooms, and has been painted throughout. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to P. ANDERSON, at Alex. T. Stewart & Co.'s, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first-class brick Gothic cottage, very elegantly situated within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large, containing two fine parlors, with marble mantels, dining-room, library, 7 fine bedrooms, kitchen with cooking range, cellars with hot air furnace, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built three years since, in the best manner, under the owner's constant inspection and for his residence, with hollow walls which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in Summer and warmth in Winter. The lot is large, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, with a profusion of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, a first rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage house, &c. Possession can be given at an early day if desired. Terms, which are moderate, made known on application to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, sheds, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy localities on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well built modern house with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil depot, or on Monday, the 14th inst., between 9 and 12 o'clock, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Griggstown, Somerset County, N. J., consisting of a 2-story house, cottage style, 8 rooms, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, on high ground, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, 5 from Millstone; mail stage passes the door every day. Price $1,100. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SITE FOR BUILDING FOR SALE—At the low price of $2,000 for 30 acres. Beautifully located at Rahway, N. J., 19 miles by railroad, from New-York; cars ply almost every hour in the day; one mile from depot, on an eminence of some 60 or 70 feet, overlooking the town, and a large extent of country. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and lying in a position to be beautified and made the most desirable location in the country. For further particulars address WM. MANNING MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Jamaica, Long

AUCTION SALES.

SILVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 148 Nassau-st, T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture and housekeeping articles of every description, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, marble top centre, side and sofa tables, etageres, secretaries, book-cases, extension dining tables, sideboards, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm chairs, rockers, superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses silver-plated China and glass ware, enamelled cottage suites, French plate mantel glasses, oil-paintings, &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture. Also, at 12 o'clock, eight superior rosewood piano-fortes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$16,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent Bonds.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds.
5 shares Academy of Music, $100 each.
50 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
100 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company, $35 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 14.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Thursday, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 68 Nassau-st, elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood and sniffes in brocatel, hair cloth and plush; rosewood and mahogany 10-8 and 4-4 tetes, sofas, chairs lounges, &c.; rosewood and mahogany centre, pier and side tables; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands; oak and black walnut dining chairs; hair and spring mattresses, husk do., straw palliasses, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—Continued THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. TUNIS MORRELL will sell, by catalogue, extensive collection of cabinet furniture, from wholesale manufacturing closing business and necessited to sell. Dealers will avail themselves of this rare opportunity. Also 30 oil-paintings oval mirrors, hair and spring mattresses. (Particulars in catalogue.) Boxing, &c., by a competent hand. Stock very attractive, and gives satisfaction. Designed for private sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW—Friday, at 11½ o'clock, at No 442 Broadway, near Howard-st, a superior stock of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, viz.: parlor suites, chamber do., dining-room do., library and secretary bookcases, sideboards, etageres, hall stands, sofas, rockers, easy chairs, centre tables, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances, and is well worth the notice of buyers.

J. POCART, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GROCERIES, &c.—By virtue of an assignment made to me, I will expose for sale at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of groceries, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c., contained in store at No. 24 Carmine-st.

C. W. HASKELL, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 11TH—At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Sales Room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn—Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture, &c., comprising a large and general assortment of new and second-hand goods. Catalogues on Thursday afternoon.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 10, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding. Also, silver-plated and Britannia ware, vases, &c. &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 36 and 38 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st, open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

B. LOORSBERGH, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 5, 1856.—The BANK OF LANSINGBURGH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of Messrs. White & Storm, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Pepoon, Hoffman & Co., as such agents, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, that no notes shall be issued by the Bank of Lansingburgh, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au16-'54-lawly Th D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 8 per cent, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 56 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st, East of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 8 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on it that date.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 7th of July next. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which this mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

LOST OR STOLEN—A Certificate of Stock of the Lorillard Insurance Company for eight shares, bearing date Feb. 10, 1853, in favor of John Syms; also, certificate of stock of Pennsylvania Coal Company, $1,425, for thirty-four shares, bearing date Jan. 24, 1854, in favor of John Syms. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped, and application made for new certificates

W. J. SYMS & BROTHER, No. 177 Broadway.

LOST.—A TRUNK, of sole leather, covered with canvas, marked "J. M.," which must have been taken by mistake from the steamer *James Adger*, on the morning of the 8th July, 1856, is earnestly requested to be returned to the owners, Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, or to the subscriber, No. 104 McDougal-st., New-York. All expenses incurred for the same will be paid.

J. MATTHIESSEN.

LOST—On the evening of July 8th, in going from No. 46 Walker-st., through Canal, Bowery, and East Broadway to No. 40 Market-st., a BUNDLE, containing account books and papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering them to A. F. KENDALL, No. 46 Walker-st.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing sod fitting up Primary School No. 22, in Downing-st., 11th Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., to whom sealed proposals for fitting up Primary School No. 22 may be delivered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest.

JACOB C. BOGERT, }
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, } Committee.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, }

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund at three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as in other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days' previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept, and no amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lesbora,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Locarne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Mal a,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION—Held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Isaac O. Barker,	James Davis,	A. B. Seribner,
Elijah F. Purdy,	J. W. Ketcham,	Jas. Y. Watkins,
Wilson Small,	Samuel Rayner,	Chas. D. Bailey,
Jonathan Purdy,	John Robinson,	Mark Stephenson,
Jacob Müller,	John B. Simpson,	John Pettigrew,
Wm. H. Adams,	O. W. Woodford,	John ash,
Anson Woodiog,	Geo H. Purser,	Joseph Rose,
Geo. J. Hamilton,	Joseph Whitfield,	Herrison Hall,
Thomas Wallace,	John H. Bowie,	William Simpson,
M. H. Smith, Jr.,	D. H. Mcalnin,	James L. Stewart,
William Peet,	E. A. Hoskins,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JNO. W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE—The subscribe offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:

300,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.
Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.
And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.

Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.

Apply to STOW & JAMISON,
Western Land and Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856. PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRUTHERS, } Assignees.
ANDREW V. STOUT, }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 22 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over other ores of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden lane.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre-sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. S. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Grand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CUREY, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, June 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five per cent. from the earnings of this company, to the 31st of May last, has been declared this day, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company, on the first day of July next. Payment to be made in the bonds of the company, payable on the first day of July, 1867, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent., on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on the first of August next. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—(Wisconsin, Lake Shore Railroad.) No. 52 Wall-st, New-York, June 28, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 10th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York, at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City

R. C. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank (=$3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 31st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and from 7 to 9 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 19.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 3½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from the Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank (=$250,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 10. The Transfer Book will be closed from June 30 until 10th of July. By order of the Board,

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. from the profits of the six months, ending June 30, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th day of July. The Transfer Book will be closed to that day.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE
INSURANCE CO., July 8, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Grocers' Bank, New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1856. By order of the Board.

H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 337 Broadway,
COR. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MECHANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A remarkably fine short-horn cow with calf 10 days old. Offered for sale solely because the owner is about to leave for Europe. May be seen at the stable No. 302 9th-st. Inquire of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

LIGHT WAGON OR TOP BUGGY FOR SALE.—Nearly new, with harness. Can be seen at JACKSON & WILLET'S stable. Office corner of 19th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A good young team of mules, sound and kind and true; with a large farm wagon and two sets of harness. Inquire of No. 227 3d-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Offices of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 172 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having prepared a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 8 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.45 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad; at Rochester, at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

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New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Exhibition of the Deaf Mutes—Closing Exercises.

The close of the examination and exhibition of the Deaf Mutes took place yesterday in the Institution on Fiftieth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The hall was filled with the friends and relatives of the pupils at two o'clock in the afternoon, when HARVEY P. PEET, LL. D., the Superintendent, opened the exercises with a brief address. The members of the "High Class" (of about eight years' standing in the school) were called upon an elevated platform and directed to write, each in his own language, the feelings and thoughts which the occasion inspired. Large blackboards were provided for the purpose, and some of the brief essays which were chalked upon them were expressed with remarkable correctness, both of phraseology and penmanship. While the class were thus engaged, Mr. ISAAC L. PEET, Vice-Principal, read a very creditable essay on Perseverance, by D. P. MARCY, of New-Orleans.

Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the *Observer*, suggested that it would be more satisfactory to the company present, if they felt sure that the exercises written by the members of the class were entirely *extempore*. By way of discovering this point the Doctor was requested to tell a story—Mr. PEET would translate it to the pupils by medium of the sign language and they would write out their version on their slates. Dr. PRIME told a very pleasant little story, and in ten minutes it was reproduced upon their slates in entirely different language, yet, in almost every instance with the points all preserved. The experiment was entirely satisfactory.

A young deaf mute was now called on to the stage, who by signs related in a very ludicrous manner the visit of a doctor to his patient, going through all the pantomime of giving and taking medicine, &c., with an expressiveness which should entitle him to a free admission to performances of the Ravels, as a master of their art. He also, in the same manner, showed the audience how to load and fire a gun, and how to go on a fishing excursion and catch eels, very much to the edification and amusement of all present.

The pupils were next directed to write their opinions in brief on any of the current topics of the day. One (a young lady) wrote about the Russian War, and her joy that it was ended; some wrote on political subjects, and expressed their various preferences for the Presidential candidates—a majority, by-the-way, favoring FREMONT and DAYTON. Mr. PEET stated that the teachers were very careful to refrain from all attempts to bias the minds of the pupils on political subjects.

An Essay entitled "The Life of Christ," and another on "Memory," both by young ladies, exhibited a marked proficiency in rhetoric and general literature.

Mr. DE PUYSTER, in the audience, asked that the pupils might answer the question "What is memory?" on their black-boards, which was done, with excellent discrimination. They also wrote their opinions of Lord MANSFIELD'S celebrated definition of memory, "The art of attention," and defined "pain," by request—with apparent pleasure.

Dr. PEET now called on the Chairman of the Examining Committee, Mr. BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, to present his report. In this document the proficiency of the pupils was very much praised, and those who were entitled were recommended to the Board of Public Instruction for a further course, and promoted to the classes in which they should be properly ranked.

Prof. TORREY reported that he had examined the classes in Chemistry, and expressed high approval of the course of instruction in that department; the class was further advanced, he thought, than the High class that graduated last year, but that was probably owing to the improved experience of the instructor, in a great measure.

Prof. NICHOLS, of the Free Academy, had carried on the examination in Algebra, and commended the pupils for the advancement which they had made.

Dr. FRANK TUTHILL who had conducted the examination in English Studies and Literature, presented his report which spoke in terms of high praise of the progress of the class in Analytical Grammar, Rhetoric and Logic. Concerning the exercises in Grammar, the report says:

The definitions of the word and the objects of the study as stated by each pupil upon his slate, differed entirely from each other, and yet none were unhappy or incorrect. Indeed it was remarkable how generally the members of the class avoided giving each others' replies, and with equal care avoided the words of the text book,—showing a very wholesome sensitiveness to any suspicion of plagiarism. They were questioned with regard to the parts of speech and their uses, and required to furnish examples; in all these they discovered themselves entirely at home. In writing their extempore answers there were no more omissions or inelegancies of language, I think, than would have been found in similar exercises from an equal number of speaking scholars of the same age and length of time, engaged in School. This is high praise when we remember that the speaking scholar learns most concerning the use of language by hearing it properly spoken out of school, while the school is the only place where the deaf mute can learn it, and that before he enters the Institution his notions of abstract truths must be most vague, and even his apprehensions of sensible objects uncertain and imperfect. There were indeed some instances of "deaf-mutisms"—literal translations into un-idiomatic English of our colloquial idioms, just such as an intelligent foreigner constantly makes before his tongue has become quite accustomed to our rough dialect. But when I saw by what slow and tedious processes—tedious certainly to one who is not possessed of a most enthusiastic devotion to the work, that so few can well perform—every abstract idea must be conveyed to and implanted in the mind of the deaf mute; I could recognize no sentiment but that of wonder, that so much had been done and such advances made in learning the use of language.

A curious yet very simple set of symbols is employed by this class (according to their text-book, BARNARD'S Analytical Grammar) to facilitate parsing. One symbol stands for the noun; somewhat modified it stands for the noun in the nominative case; differently modified, for a noun in the possessive case, and so on, until for every part of speech and every possible position that it may occupy in the sentence there is a symbol. By familiarity with these, the process of parsing upon the slate is scarcely a more tedious task than by mouth. To illustrate its value, I gave out the following sentence: "*I went to his house and took tea with him.*" The teacher indicated upon the slate the exact grammatical construction of each member of this sentence by symbols, but did not allow the class to see the sentence itself. Then each scholar was requested to produce a sentence of precisely the same construction. It was promptly done with scarce an error upon the part of any member of the class.

After these reports Dr. PEET distributed diplomas to those who merited them, briefly addressing them in their vernacular.

Mr. ISAAC L. PEET read the following list of prizes awarded to the High Class:

I. In Literature—Equal prizes of highest merit to Sarah Augusta Eastman, and Daniel P. Marcy.

II. In Chemistry—First prize, Edwin Southwick; second prize, Daniel P. Marcy.

III. In Algebra—First Division.—Equal prizes of the highest merit to Daniel P. Marcy and John W. Chandler. Second Division.—First prize, Charles Henry Larkin; second prize, Charlotte Conklin.

The following is a list of the pupils who have completed a course of seven years' instruction in the Institution:

Timothy Weeks, Charles W. Strong, Melville D. Bartlett, William Medwenay, Sidney J. Vail, William W. Farnham, Abraham A. Barnes, Gilbert Hicks, John H. Roche, Robert G. Harkness, Norman Robbins, Sarah J. Christy, Sarah L. Wiley, Fanny Smith, Catharine D. Pine, Gertrude C. Walter, Amelia A. Noyes, Esther Eckstrom, Mary O'Toole, Sabrina Keyser, Elizabeth Thorn, Jane Simons, Jane Tanner, Mary Jane Wiggins.

The following pupils were recommended for admission into the High Class:

Melville D. Bartlett, William W. Farnham, Albert A. Barnes, Charles W. Strong, Gilbert Hicks, John H. Roche, Fanny Smith, Amelia A. Noyes, Sarah Joanna, Christy, Gertrude C. Walter, Elizabeth Thorn.

HARVEY P. PEET, LL. D., closed the exercises with prayer, in the language of signs, the whole audience rising. A vacation of two months follows this day's closing exercises, which the 296 pupils will not fail to enjoy.

Councilman Merritt on the Foot Race—"Age Ain't Nothing; Blood Will Tell."

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your report of the foot race in the Park, published in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday, is wrong as to the result of the race. So far from Councilman BRADLEY being the winner, I was ahead at the "winning post," having won the race, and it was not until then that I "broke up," and he "dashed past me." I ask no odds on account of my age, or *watch chain*, being confident that I can win against Mr. BRADLEY easily, and carry weight.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE MERRITT.

Fires.

IN TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.

From the Sixteenth Ward it was reported that the alarm of fire for the Second District at 7¼ o'clock last evening, was caused by the explosion of a gas metre in the premises No. 162 Twenty-fourth-street. No one was injured and not any damage was done to the building.

FOURTH DISTRICT—AN ALARM.

The alarm for the Fourth District at 9¼ o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of some shavings in the rear of No. 180 Sullivan-street.

☞ After pursuing the experiment for nearly nine months, Mr. CHARLES R. ROSS, editor and proprietor of the weekly literary journal called *The Criterion*, has been compelled to discontinue it, the support it received being inadequate to maintain it, although authors and publishers warmly acknowledged its critical ability and independence. The number for this present week will be the last issued. Mr. ROSS, we understand, will assume the conductorship of the *American Publishers' Circular*.

Swedes Arriving.

At Castle Garden on Monday, a party of 170 Swedish emigrants arrived. They appeared to be of a very religious turn, meeting two or three times a day for prayer, singing and preaching in their own language. Not one of them can speak a word of English, nor do they know the value of our money. They are bound for Iowa and Minnesota, and are furnished by the Commissioners of Emigration with an interpreter, free of any extra charge, who will accompany them to their destination, and look after their baggage and other effects.

Rev. O. G. HEDSTROM, of the Swedish bethel-ship at Pier No. 4 North River, always visits and attends to the wants of his countrymen when they arrive here. He states that within the last ten years over 20,000 Swedes and Norwegians have found homes in this country; who, without paying much attention to political matters, make excellent citizens. Previous to his connection as missionary with the Swedish ship in this City, fourteen years since, few or no Scandinavians had emigrated to this country. After they learned they could find a friend here who could speak their language and attend to their wants, they began to emigrate. Now they are safely forwarded in hands of societies to the West, where, on their arrival, they find missionaries speaking their language and ready to attend to their wants.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Important Arrest of a Counterfeiter—A Nest of Counterfeit Dies and Materials Found in a Respectable Locality—Interesting Developments.

On Tuesday last an important arrest was made in this City, which has brought to light the existence of an extensive and well-organized gang of counterfeiters, whose head-quarters are in New-York, and whose branches are extended all over the country. Their plates are made and printed in this City, by parties who have never been suspected of being engaged in such business.

The circumstances attending this arrest, and the developments made by it, seem to confirm, what we have often said, that those banks which allow the ownership of their plates to pass out of their hands, for any cause whatever, are in a great measure responsible for the fraudulent money which is constantly put into circulation. The following are the facts of the case so far as we have learned them.

A few days ago a genteel-looking man called upon Mr. Frederick Kimmel, plate printer, at No. 84 Nassau-street, with a steel bank-note plate, purporting to be a Five-Dollar plate of the Union Bank, at Swanton Falls, Vermont, and requested Mr. Kimmel to print 3,000 impressions of the plate, for which he would call and pay.

Mr. Kimmel, knowing that the plate was a fraudulent affair, and having no doubt that the stranger who ordered the impressions was a rogue of the deepest dye, felt it his duty to make the circumstances known. He called on the bank note engravers, whose counterfeited imprint the plate bore, and narrated what had occurred, and also intimated that he knew where various counterfeit bank-note plates were made, and could put the parties on the track of the rogues and their dies. Mr. Kimmel was advised to go to the Chief of Police, and state what he knew about these matters. He did so—and Mr. Matsall immediately detailed those expert officers, Messrs. Keefe and Brown, to attend to the business. They lay in wait at Mr. Kimmel's shop on Tuesday, where the man who had ordered the printing was expected to call. He came, as expected, about noon, and was immediately nabbed and taken to the Chief's Office, with the Union Bank plate which he had brought to Mr. Kimmel.

He was excessively frightened, and proposed immediately to make a clear breast of it. He called himself J. S. Cousden, is about 37 years of age, genteel looking, boards at No. 77 Murray-street, said he had not been in the City, until recently, for about ten years. He has an attic room in the building No. 82 Duane-street. The officers visited this room, and found there a number of bank-note dies, a printing-press, inks and other materials, with which to prepare and issue counterfeit bank notes, which were taken possession of by the police.

Cousden stated several facts concerning his business. Among others, that the spurious bank-note plate, which he had taken to Kimmel to print, was made for him by Doty & Bergen, jobbing engravers, at No. 122 William-street, as a $5 plate of the Union Bank, Providence, Rhode Island, and after several thousand impressions had been printed from it and issued, the words "Providence" and "Rhode Island" were removed from the plate and "Swanton Falls, Vermont," substituted in their place. Further information which he gave was of such a character, that the Chief of Police deemed it necessary to visit Messrs. Doty & Bergen's shop forthwith.

Messrs. Keefe and Brown, the Chief's shadows, were immediately dispatched on this business, accompanied by Mr. Kimmel, who formerly was Doty & Bergen's foreman, and who knew well the lay of the land in that neighborhood.

They found on the premises a large number of bed-pieces and rolls containing bank-note dies, some of which were copies of genuine dies, and others were duplicates, which had been cut out of genuine bank-note plates that had been sold by the banks. The identical dies with which the Union Bank plate was made were also found in the establishment. Also, parts of bank-note plates, titles, denominations, and other materials for producing bank-notes. Most of this material was removed by the officers.

Mr. Doty, of the firm of Doty & Bergen, is not living. Mr. Bergen, we understand, is the sole proprietor of the business, and is a wealthy man, of good standing, whose character and reputation are above suspicion. He was not at home when the officers so unceremoniously called at his establishment. Of course, the visit of Mr. Kimmel, in company with the officers, was a surprise to his old associates in the establishment. He was very serviceable to the officers in pointing out and selecting the most valuable materials used in making the spurious notes, and was ordered out of the shop by the inmates, on the ground that as he was not an officer he had no business to be there! He was obliged to retire. But the officers made a good selection, which they removed to the Chief's office.

By this arrest the police have found and seized several counterfeit and second-hand bank-note plates. Among the latter are some of the plates of the old Lafayette Bank of the City of New-York, which failed several years ago, and sold its plates. They found upon the person of Cousden letters disclosing information respecting various parties engaged in making and issuing counterfeit bank notes; also a sheet having upon it the genuine signature of Jas. B. Haskins, the Cashier of the Union Bank, at Providence, R. I. The sheet was covered with *fac similes* of the signature, more or less perfect, supposed to be made by Cousden, who, it is thought, signed the names of Jas. B. Haskins, Cashier, and John Hornesbee, President, to the spurious notes of the Union Bank, which he had himself printed and put into circulation, before this plate was altered to the Union Bank, at Swanton Falls, Vt.

These counterfeits, or rather spurious notes, on the Union Bank of Providence, have been circulated extensively, and have been received in large numbers in the exchanges at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, of this City.

The note is made from genuine dies, taken out of second-hand bank-note plates, and is very well calculated to deceive. The following description will enable any one to detect them:

The title "Union Bank" runs across the top of the note, and at each upper corner is a large figure five, with an embossed face, and standing on a clouded back ground. Under the title, in a straight line, is the scrip "will pay on demand," the "pay" separated from the "demand" by the top of the central vignette, which is a large V ornamented by an eagle, with two American flags, and stars and rays in the background. On the two sides of the V and at its angle, are small portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States. A counter "5" stands on each side of this vignette. The Rhode Island arms are represented in the lower left-hand corner of the note, and an old fashioned steamboat on the lower right hand corner. The note has the check letter C, and is numbered and dated in blue ink. The note has a red back of lathe work with two counters 5 in it. It is an excellent deception, and people must look out for it.

A PRIZE FIGHT ON RIKER'S ISLAND.

A prize fight came off on Riker's Island (situated up the East River) yesterday morning. The affair, although the belligerents were new hands at the game, created a good deal of interest among the fancy, more than 300 of whom were present at the "mill."

The contestants were an Englishman named Barney Aaron, and a mulatto named Robinson. Both belong in this City. Aaron resides in the Fourth Ward.

The parties, with their respective backers and invited guests, left from the foot of Rivington-street, at 1 o'clock A. M., and arrived at the Island without molestation about 3 o'clock.

At daybreak a ring was made and the parties soon got to work. More physical strength than pugilistic skill was displayed on both sides. Hard hits were rapidly exchanged, and good "pluck" shown. At length, after eighty rounds had been fought, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, Aaron was declared victor; and the stakes—$200—were immediately handed over to him, amid the plaudits of his friends.

A large amount of money in outside bets changed hands.

The combatants were both terribly bruised and cut.

When the disgusting spectacle had been ended, most of the party embarked again for the City, which they reached in safety, having eluded a large force of Thirteenth Ward policemen, who, hearing of the affair, had turned out to receive them.

The principals, as well as the seconds, did not return in the *Titan*, fearing an arrest.

The police, we understand, are determined to arrest the blackguards engaged in this affair. We hope they will do so.

CAPTURE OF A NEW YORK BURGLAR.

The Boston *Daily Times* says that in that city, on Monday last, a smart "cracksman" named John Smith *alias* Wilson, entered the store of Messrs. Chandler & Co., No. 6 Summer-street, by climbing upon the L portion of the building and lowering himself through a skylight, by means of a slender cord, into the store, a distance of about 25 feet. He had not been inside but a few minutes, when Mr. Richard Conway, employed as a private watchman outside of the store, heard him at work, and he immediately informed Officer Currier, of the Second Station, of the circumstance. Assistance was procured at once from the Fourth Station, and a guard was placed about the store to arrest any person who should attempt to come out. About 2 o'clock in the morning, Smith unfastened the front door of the store, and was on the point of stepping out, when he espied the watch end instantly closed and fastened the door again. Shortly after he attempted to escape from the store by removing the iron grating in the side-walk, but did not succeed. About the time, Mr. Conroy not being able to find the man who had the keys of the store, broke out a pane of glass in one of the front windows, unfastened the window, and himself and a posse of officers entered. After searching some little while for Smith, he was found stowed away on the top of the broad shelving on the side of the store. When ordered to come down from his hiding place, he said that he would not until he had put his hand in his pocket, but a smart blow on his arm from a "billet" brought him to terms, and he surrendered. He was taken to the Station-house, where a pistol, pair of pincers, screw-driver, and a stone tied up in his handkerchief to be used as a slung shot, were found in his possession. The goods, about $4,000 worth of silks, shawls, &c., which he had packed up, were, also, taken to the Station-house.

Smith was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon, when he waived examination, and was committed, in default of $5,000 bail, for trial at the next term of the Municipal Court.

While in the Station-house, Smith informed the officers that he could have left the store with his booty at 11 o'clock, as he had the door into the lane between the store and the adjoining church open at that hour, and was out on the watch for the police, but he thought it would be safer to wait until the hour of changing the watch. Luckily, he missed in his calculation. Smith is about 21 years of age, comes from New-York, and boasts of his expertness in the burglary business.

Miscellaneous.

BURGLARY—CHLOROFORM.

The boarding house of Mrs. Myers, No. 77 Division-street, was burglariously entered by means of false keys on Tuesday night, and ransacked from top to bottom. The door of Mr. Robert Kerrigan's sleeping-room, which was locked when he retired to bed, was noiselessly opened by the thieves, who stole a watch from under his pillow without awaking him. They carried his pantaloons into an unoccupied room and cleared the pockets of their contents. The rascals, after securing all the plunder possible, left the house and escaped without detection. Mr. Kerrigan is of opinion that he was rendered insensible by inhaling chloroform applied to his nose by the thieves, as upon awaking he felt dull and greatly oppressed about the head. The thieves doubtless were well acquainted with the premises.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A boy named DAVID LEARY was on Tuesday run over on Third avenue, by a horse and wagon, and had his right hand cut off. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The MEDICAL SPECIALIST for July is out, containing practical articles on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS," "The Stomach and Liver," and "The Skin," in untechnical language. The *Specialist* is the only journal in the United States devoted to the medical education of the people. Yearly subscription, $1; single No., 10 cents. Specimen copy sent free to any part.

SHERMAN & Co., under the Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseillee Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They never fail. Other remedies may relieve pain, but these pills expel disease. They cleanse the blood, remove obstructions from the bowels, invigorate the digestion, calm the nerves and renovate the constitution. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE.—No. 6 Bond-street.—Under the Medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D., established in 1854 for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

A Brief Treatise on Consumption, Throat-all, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, &c., so successfully treated at this Institution, will be sent free to any address.

G. VANDEUSEN, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!

Beware of Lead or Spelter Gas Fixtures. Plenty are in the market. All of our new and beautiful designs are made of pure copper or brass. Also, a new cheap Gas Works for private dwellings, &c. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

Advertisement.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent company and the well-selected and varied entertainments nightly presented at this neat Theatre, accounts for the prosperous business the manager is doing. To-night the bill commences with the comic drama of "The Little Treasure," to be followed by the pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," the whole concluding with the drama of the "Battle of Brandywine."

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ M. B. BRADY is prepared to take Photographic Views of Villas in any part of the country. No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—NOS. 189, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Tuesday evening in the Chapel of the Pilgrim Church. The attendance was respectable, and the exercises of an interesting character. A well written essay was read by T. S. WATERMAN, Esq. Subject—*Character, its Formation and its Relations.*

A lively discussion followed, and at the close of the exercises twenty-five new members were enrolled.

The Knife.

A quarrel occurred between two boys on Hicks near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when one, named MICHAEL RILEY, drew a knife and stabbed the other on the right side of his head just above the ear, inflicting a serious wound. The injured boy was taken to Dr. KATLIN'S office where he was attended to and then taken home by officer SLATHOFF, of the First District Police. RILEY made his escape.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Officers MATHEWS and FOLK, of Brooklyn, yesterday recovered in New-York a horse, wagon and harness, stolen a few weeks since from Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and also a gold watch, stolen on the 3d of July from the house of Mr. CHEWELL, on Atlantic-street.

CHARLES DE VILLIERS and MAURITZ PLUVIUS have been arrested, charged with being the thieves.

Burglars.

There were several attempts made in Brooklyn, Tuesday night, to rob stores and dwelling-houses. At a clothing store No. 158 Graham-avenue, E. D., the thieves had got a large quantity of goods ready to carry off when they were frightened away by the approach of two officers belonging to the Sixth District Police.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a varnish factory at the corner of Ewen and Withers streets, (E. D.,) owned by EDWARD RILEY, was destroyed by fire. Lose, $1,200. No insurance.

☞ HENRY K. CUSHING, Esq., of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, died suddenly at his residence in Johnson-street yesterday morning. The evening previous he presided at a political meeting, and arose yesterday morning apparently enjoying his usual health. Just after breakfast, feeling unwell, he sent for a physician, and before one arrived he was dead. His death was caused by an abscess.

Brooklyn City Court.

Calendar for this day—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Council.

The Jersey City Common Council has determined to contract with ALEXANDER LOVE for cleaning the streets of Jersey City for the ensuing year for $2,200. The Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings has been authorized to purchase lot No. 72 Warren-street, in the Second Ward, for $1,000; a lot in Bright-street, in the Third Ward, for $900; and a lot in South Fifth-street, Fourth Ward, for $1,000—all for sites for buildings for the use of the Fire Department. LUTHER A. PRATT & Co., of the Jersey City *Sentinel*, were appointed corporation printers.

The Dead at the Panama Railroad Accident.

From the Union.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1856.

The United States Consul at Aspinwall has communicated to this Department the following list of all the persons killed by the accident on the Panama Railroad on the 6th of May, 1856, whose names he was enabled to ascertain, viz:

Wm. N. Casten, C. Harvey, Moses Walton, Americans; George Zendell, Swiss; Mrs. Murphy, Irish; N. Jide, A. Pestcher, Germans; Norman J. Baker, Nova Scotia; Daniel Stuyvesant, John Morton, John Wicher, Thomas Holloway, S. Hoffman, M. Road, J. F. Kranter, Robert Cheeborough, Julia Cronan, Mrs. Thos. Crowley, Mrs. Dennie Crowley, Mrs. J. Bulger, place of birth or nationality unknown; Thomas Nash, Buffalo; O. P. Burns, Wm. Smith, Booneeville, Indiana; Fayette Gibson, Fulton County, Illinois; Mr. King, Wm. Thraves, Ohio; John Blight, J. J. Gale, Ryan Johns, J. R. Jones, Thomas James, Benj. Archer, Thomas Ford, Cornwall, England; Henry Alvarenza, J. R. Dalhousie, Jamaica; James Martin, Curaçoa, Dutch; Antonio Domingo, New-Granada, and seven others whose names could not be ascertained, nor any traces of them found.

Murder in Scarboro'.

A murder was committed on Friday night last in the township of Scarboro', about eight miles from Toronto. A man of the name of ABRAHAM shot his son, killing him instantly. The cause of the cold-blooded act is unknown, except that the father and son quarreled about four weeks ago, and that the father has been drinking very hard of late. Coroner DUGGAN held an inquest on the body of the deceased on Saturday, and a verdict of "Willful murder" was brought against the father. He was brought to the city on Saturday evening, and put into jail. He is the father of the young man who committed suicide in jail last Winter, where he was in confinement for horse-stealing.—*Leader.*

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The Coroner's Jury met this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and resumed the inquest in the case of SAMUEL M. MANGAN, who died from stabs inflicted upon him on the night of the 4th inst. After hearing testimony, the Jury deliberated and returned the verdict that MANGAN came to his death by wounds inflicted by MOLONEY.—*Bulletin, 9th.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

In an article of Rev. STUART ROBINSON, in the *Critic*, it is stated with respect to the growth and power of Evangelical Churches in the United States, that they now number 39,000 ministers; 4,000,000 of Church members; 16,500,000 connected by education and sympathy with them; $70,000,000 invested in Church Property; $20,000,000 annually raised for the support of ordinances at home; $4,000,000 for the spread of the Church abroad, and $12,000,000 of sittings in their houses of worship.

The Permanent Committee of Education appointed by the New School General Assembly, have completed their organization, according to the terms of their appointment. Rev. Dr. OWEN has been chosen Chairman, and Mr. SHEFFIELD, Secretary. The Board has the majority of members resident in New-York, and contains several of the Directors of the Central American Education Society. By this arrangement, it is intended to effect a virtual, though not a formal union of the Assembly's Committee and the Central Society.

Under the head of "A Gubernatorial Progress," the Providence *Journal* says:—His Excellency Gov. HOPPIN left the city yesterday for Block Island, by way of Westerly. At Pawcatuck he was to be received by the Westerly Rifles, and was to descend the river in a steamboat, and thence go to Block Island in a packet sloop.

The well-known prize horse "Clifford," owned by Mr. G. TWITCHELL, died at Brookline, Mass., on Saturday, from the effects of falling upon his back, while exercising. He received the first premium in the list of family horses at the Rhode Island State Fair, last Fall, and also the first premium at the National Agricultural Exhibition in this city.

JAMES HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Charlestown, celebrated Independence Day by contributing $100 to aid the suffering in Kansas. This is in addition to $100 previously given by the same gentleman.

The semi-annual meeting of the Ohio State Teachers' Association took place in Mansfield on the 2d inst., in the Congregational Church.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, July 1, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, of this City, to Miss SARAH M., daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Miller, Fireplace, L. I.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 8, at the residence of Hugh Laing, by Rev. Mr. Baird, T. BOCANAN READ to HATTIE DENISON, daughter of the late Edward Butler, of Northampton, Mass.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 8, MARY J. MUNRO, wife of Charles Oakley, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 Troy st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 9, NELLIE, youngest child of Robert C. and Maria Lawson, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday) at 4 o'clock P. M., from their residence. No. 106 Hicks-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 9, HARRIET WADSWORTH DELAFIELD, widow of the late John Delafield, formerly of New-York, and daughter of Hon. Benjamin Tallmadge, of Litchfield, Conn.

At Flatbush, on Monday, July 7, BELINDA BARKER, infant daughter of Bush G. and Cornelia L. Brown.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, July 8, IMOGEN, daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth Ann Moore, aged 1 month and 23 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 9.

$2,000	N. Y. 6s, 5s, '60..101	300	Erie Railroad	c	62¾
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70...104	100	do	s10	63¼
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.101¾	50	do	s60	63¾
21,000	Virginia State 6s	93⅝	200	do	b60	63⅞
10,000	do	b60	93⅞	400	do	c	63⅝
10,000	Mo. State 6s	b60	85	100	do	b60	63
6,000	do	c	86⅞	100	do	b30	63
1,000	Michigan 6s	97⅝	100	do	c	63⅞
4,000	City 5s, '70	96	425	do	63
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	89¼	100	do	b6	63⅝
6,000	do	89⅝	200	do	b6 ms	63¾
10,000	Erie R. R. C. Bds. '71	89	100	do	b3	63¾
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d mtge	70⅜	50	do	b60	63⅞
8,000	H'n R. R. 2d M. s3	78	200	Harlem Railroad	s3	17⅜
11,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	91⅜	10	Harlem R. Pref	55
24,000	do	s3	91⅜	50	Mich. Cent. RR	93⅝
5,000	do	s30	91¾	13	M. So. & N. Ia. RR	98¼
5	Shoe & Leather B'k	169½	425	do	98
16	Bank of Commerce	108	200	do	b30	98⅜
10	Park Bank	100	15	Cleve Col. & C. R. R.	108
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	105	50	do	b60	102½
205	Del. & H. Ca. Co	122¾	27	do	101⅞
100	Nic. Trans. Co	94	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R stm	78
50	Penn. Coal Co	s30	102⅜	50	do	78⅝
50	do	s30	102¾	50	do	b30	78¾
115	do	102¾	100	do	78⅞
10	Ohio L. & T. Co	97¾	100	do	s60	78¾
100	Cum. Coal Co	22¾	200	do	b60	78⅞
90	N. Y. Cen. R. R	93¾	300	do	b60	78¾
256	Illinois Central R.	104⅝	250	do	b30	79⅜
30	do	104⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60	94¼
40	Panama Railroad	101	100	do	b60	94½
20	Reading Railroad	92¾	13	do	94
200	do	b3	92¾	77	do	94
600	do	92¾	13	do	94¼
500	do	b10	92¾	250	do	b60	94⅜
200	do	b3	92¾	13	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	88⅝
300	do	s30	92	300	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	b60	62¾
100	do	92¾					

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks were made at auction by A. H. MULLER:

16 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....

New-York Daily Times.

The Case of the State Treasurer.

The Governor's Decision to Wait a Little Longer.

Letter from the State Engineer and Surveyor.

STATE HALL, ALBANY, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I had called upon the Governor this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining his decision in the case of the Treasurer. And he had told me that he was fully satisfied that the Treasurer had violated his duty, and that he had the power to remove him, but that he had concluded to wait and see how he conducted himself hereafter, and that he regarded it as a very serious and important matter. He gave me, however, at my request, the answer of the Treasurer to the charges preferred against him, and I had returned to my office, with the intention of preparing and submitting to the people a full account of the whole matter, when I ascertained that the Governor had anticipated my intention, and had furnished the Editor of the New-York *Herald* with a copy of my affidavit and accompanying correspondence, together with the reply of Treasurer CLARK, and that the entire case (with the exception of a supplemental statement submitted to the Governor on the 26th June) was published in the *Herald* of this morning.

As a matter of course, I have no right to complain of the Governor in attempting to ascertain in this way the sentiments of the Press and the people upon so important a matter before deciding upon the proper course for him to adopt. But I would like at the same time, with your permission, to submit through your columns a few remarks upon the subject, in order that the matter may be fully understood by the public.

The following is a copy of the supplemental statement above referred to.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—ALBANY, JUNE 26, 1856.

To his Excellency Governor Clark:

DEAR SIR: With your permission I will make the following supplemental statement in relation to the matter of the Treasurer.

The following is a true copy of the resolutions appointing Messrs. CHARLES & BARKER to the office of Resident Engineers, from which it will be seen that the Canal Board did not indicate the location to which these Engineers were to be assigned, and that they were not appointed for any particular place. The Canal Board, very properly, never having assumed to dictate as to the location of Engineers—

Extracts from Proceedings of Canal Board.

MARCH 23, 1856.—On motion of Commissioner WHALLON, *resolved*, That HENRY V. B. BARKER be, and he is appointed to the office of Resident Engineer of the Canals of this State, to take effect on the 1st of April next.

MARCH 28, 1856.—On motion of Commissioner WHALLON, *resolved*, That STEPHEN A. CHARLES is hereby appointed Resident Engineer of the Canals of this state, to take effect on the 1st day of April next.

I will also state briefly the reasons why I could not, consistently with what I deemed to be my duty, locate these Engineers where it appears that a majority of the Canal Board wished them to be located.

In relation to Mr. BARKER'S case, I will quote an extract from my "Address to the American Party," reciting a conversation had with these five State Officers before the removal of Mr. STEVENSON and appointment of Mr. BARKER:

"I then told them I had become satisfied that the influences which had been brought to bear in favor of Mr. STEVENSON'S removal, by Mr. NORTHRUP and the contractors upon the Champlain Canal, were of *the most corrupt and selfish nature*, and if the American members of the Canal Board persisted in his removal and the appointment of Mr. BARKER, I should not assign to Mr. BARKER the residence of the Champlain Canal."

In relation to Mr. CHARLES' case, I will state that I was informed by the first Assistant Engineers, upon the Albion Residency, that they would immediately resign if Mr. CHARLES was placed over them, for the reason that he was a much younger man than they were, and had never been engaged upon that Residency, whereas Mr. BARKER was familiar with the work, and would be entirely acceptable to them.

Respectfully submitted,

S. SEYMOUR,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

My object in submitting the above statement to the Governor, was to disabuse him of the impression that was attempted to be made upon his mind by Mr. CLARK and his friends, that the *Canal Board* had indicated the Divisions upon which the Engineers were to be located, and that I had refused to carry out the wishes of the Board in the matter. This, however, was so far from being the case that the subject had never been alluded to in the Canal Board, either directly or indirectly—neither had it been alluded to out of the Board, except in the case of Mr. BARKER, above referred to.

If the Canal Board had, at any time, passed a resolution requesting the State Engineer, for any good reason, to change the location of these or any other Engineers, he would have taken great pleasure in complying with their wishes, so far as a conscientious regard to the performance of his duties would have permitted. But perhaps this would have been too humiliating on their part, and they, therefore, preferred to take the matter into their own hands, and to *usurp* the power delegated by law to the State Engineer and Surveyor. They did not think it safe, however, to usurp this power as a *Canal Board*, but as *individual State officers*, knowing, as they did, that instructions emanating from them in that *official* capacity would carry with them the evidence that they were the wishes of a majority of the Canal Board; and the person to whom they were directed would then receive the plainest intimation that, unless they were consulted with, a discharge would immediately follow. Thus much in relation to the case as presented to the Governor.

We will now, if you please, devote a few minutes to a review of the reply of the Treasurer.

He commences by alluding to the charges as "*vague suggestions* of misconduct," and then attempts to show that the act imputed to him and his associates in the Canal Board "was strictly authorized by law, and demanded by a just regard to the public welfare; and that if it he conceded to have been an unauthorized act, the Governor has not any authority whatever to take cognizance of any complaint concerning it." He then quotes from Chapter Seventy-two of the laws of 1848, to show that the State Engineer "shall perform all such duties in relation to the Canals, as shall be required by the Canal Board," without stating, however, that this law, or so much of it as conflicted with the law passed in 1850—"defining the powers and duties of the State Engineer and Surveyor"—had been *repealed* by the last section of the Act of 1850—and without stating further, that the Canal Board had never assumed to require of the State Engineer the performance of any duties connected with the location of Engineers. The section of the law of 1848, immediately following the one above quoted, states that, "The Canal Board is authorized to prescribe the duties of all such division, resident and assistant Engineers, as may be appointed pursuant to law." Why did not these five State officers avail themselves of this section at once, and issue their instructions, not only as to *location*, but as to performance of *duties?* The answer is, that they *knew* that the law had been repealed or superseded by a more recent and *explicit* enactment, of the Legislature, and that they had no more authority, either as a *Canal Board* or as individual *State officers*, to direct as to the *location* or *duties* of Engineers, than the State Engineer had to direct the Clerks of the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer or Attorney General, as to the performance of their respective duties. There can be no doubt upon this subject, as any person will see who takes the trouble to read the laws above referred to.

The Treasurer then goes on to justify the actions of himself and the other State officers upon the ground that they were correcting "the mischievous action of a *refractory* officer," and rectifying a great public wrong; and further states "that the Canal Board appointed Mr. BARKER to the Residency at Waterford, and Mr. CHARLES to the Residency at Albion." And further, that these Engineers were familiar "by previous experience with the work of which they were to assume charge." I can only say in reply to this, what has already been said in the supplemental statement to the Governor, and as is shown by the resolutions of the Board, that they *were not* appointed to the above Residencies by the Canal Board, and that neither of them had ever been engaged in the supervision of work in any capacity upon the above Residencies; and that the only reasons for my assigning them to different locations were those already stated. And that I believed, and still believe, that the best interests of the State have been secured by the locations as assigned by me.

It will be seen, of course, that the above allusions to a "*refractory officer*" have no reference whatever to the fact that I refused to unite with these gentlemen in the support of Mr. FILLMORE for President.

The Treasurer then attempts to prove to the Governor that he has no "power to interfere;"—and after quoting the clause in the Constitution which authorizes the Governor to suspend the Treasurer "whenever it shall *appear to him* that such Treasurer has in *any particular* violated his duty." He states the legal difficulties in the way, and then adds that if he, the Governor, "has the arbitrary power of suspending a Treasurer for violation of duty, it is only for a malfeasance which relates to the care and custody of the *funds of the State*, and not for any supposed misconduct as a member of any other body in which by virtue of his office he is entitled to sit," and then adds "that the present complaint (if indeed it can be dignified by that name) is that, as one of the members of the *Canal Board*, he united in instructions relating to the management of the Canals, that were either unauthorized or unwise."

In reply to this it is sufficient to say, first, that if the Constitution was intended to refer to only *one particular kind* of violation of duty, the words "*in any particular*" would not have been used. But the language evidently means to cover *all* the ground, and to prevent the power and authority vested in the office of Treasurer from being used to the interference with the rights and powers of other State officers, or to the detriment of the interests of the State, either of which might, (and I think in the case under consideration does,) endanger the true interests of the State, to a far greater extent than "a malfeasance which relates to the care and custody of the funds of the State" only.

Second, The present complaint is *not* "that as one of the members of the Canal Board he united" &c., but that he did so as *Treasurer of the State*. If these gentlemen had merely signed their names to the instructions as "members of the Canal Board," the case would have been very different and much more complicated, but as it is, they must be regarded as prostituting the office, to which they were elected by the people to the most base and selfish purposes, and for no other object than to disgrace and punish another State officer who does not choose to lend himself nor his office to the furtherance of the peculiar political views of these gentlemen, but prefers to adhere to the principles and platform upon which both he and themselves were elected by the people, and which, he believes, are in accordance with the feelings of a large majority of the party which elected them.

The Treasurer then closes his defence by protesting "against the exercise of the power invoked" and stating "that he shall not by any act or omission of his, surrender the control of the funds of the State in his custody," and pays his parting respects to the Governor by saying, in the most patriotic manner, that he shall *promptly repudiate* any action of the Governor, or from any quarter "to transfer the Treasury of the State and the control of the Canals to *hungry aspirants for place, power and plunder*." In addition to the above defence, the Attorney-General, in pleading the Treasurer's case with the Governor, took the ground that the act complained of was "*extra judicial*," and therefore unauthorized and of no legal or binding effect. Nor could it be regarded as a violation of duty, inasmuch as the Engineers were not found that to be governed by it. And if they complied with the instructions, they did so at their own peril. The whole defence may, therefore, be summed up in the words of the man who borrowed the kettle, and was charged with bringing it home in a damaged condition, to wit.: "*First*, The kettle was cracked when he borrowed it. *Second*, It was whole when he returned it; and, *Third*, *He did not have the kettle at all.*"

The Governor, however, admits that the Treasurer has violated his duty, and also that he has the power to suspend him; but thinks that on the whole, as it is a very important matter, he had better wait and see if he will not do the same thing again, or something worse, so that there can be no possible doubt as to the expediency of removing him. Now, if it be true (as the friends of the Treasurer claim) that the only anxiety they have is, that the Governor will *not* remove him, because if he does it will be sure to make him (Treasurer CLARK) the next Governor, would it not be well for these five State officers to work their respective offices, as well as the *Canal Board*, up to their full capacity as soon as possible, so that the Governor may have no delicacy, in the matter, but proceed to victimize, as well as immortalize, the Treasurer, and prepare him for the next canvass. It cannot be that the Governor fears him as a formidable rival. Or does he fear that the people of the State will not sustain him in the exercise of a constitutional power to protect an important department of the State Government from prostitution and degradation by the heads of other departments, and also protect the Canals of the State from the most gross and palpable mismanagement? If he does, I believe he mistakes the views and feelings of a large majority of the people of this State.

But, on the whole, I rather admire the boldness and audacity of these State officers. They openly avow that there is no power in the State superior to the *Canal Board*. They openly usurp and perform the duties of other State officers, and set at defiance the laws and the Constitution. They *dare* the Governor to remove the Treasurer for a violation of duty, and say that no other man shall perform the duties of the office so long as they remain in power. They allow and encourage insubordination and violation of instructions in the Engineering department; and they allow politicians along the canals to dictate to the engineers, with reference to the employment and location of subordinates, for the avowed purpose of *securing votes*. They appoint to places of responsibility and trust those who are notoriously incompetent. And they do all this openly and avowedly for the good of their party. I say that I rather like men of Jacksonian *boldness and nerve*, and I only regret that there is no power in the State, that can be made available during the recess of the Legislature, to check them in their bold career; and I also regret that their energy and boldness are not exercised in a better cause than in the advancement of men and principles so much at variance with what I sincerely believe to be the true interests of this great State and nation.

I believe that I have done my duty in placing this matter in the hands of the Governor, who has full and ample power under the Constitution, and whose duty it is to protect, not only the *citizens* of the State, but also these holding public trusts, in the enjoyment of their legal rights—but as he has declined to interfere in the matter, my next recourse must be to the *Legislature*, as I am determined to vindicate, to the best of my ability, my own self-respect, as well as the dignity and respectability of the office which I have the honor to hold, and the duties of which I have sworn to *fulfill*. I shall, therefore, continue openly and fearlessly to represent and to advocate the great and vital principles which were advocated so successfully by the American Party of this State during the last political campaign, and I wish to appeal most sincerely and earnestly to all *true friends* of the American Party in this State, to strike openly and boldly for *Freedom and the right*, and to join the united bands of the enemies of Slavery propagandism in their efforts to restore the ancient land marks of freedom. The grade is pretty steep—the load is somewhat heavy, and the track is in many places slippery, but the *train*, which is freighted with "FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE SOIL, FREE MEN, and FREMONT," *must* be hauled up to the summit, or it will be run into and demolished by the screeching and pitiless engine of *Slavery*, which is rushing *blindly* and headlong down the track, carrying death and destruction to human liberty, human enterprise, and human happiness, in its train. I say let us couple on our engine, and assist the train up the grade to the summit. The old Democratic Party and the old Whig Party have each an engine attached to the train, and why should not *Young America* attach her engine without delay, and thus secure the safety of the train? And what matter is it whether *our engine* is in front, or in the rear, or in the middle of the train, so that we accomplish the object, *and reach the summit in safety*—we can then divide the load and each engine proceed triumphantly with the freight most congenial and best adapted to its capacity, and, my word for it, *Young America—Progressive America—*PROTESTANT AMERICA—will get her full share; and she will go on down the grade, and over the plains, with a full head of steam, with her banners flying in the breeze, and the sound of her glad whistle will resound from valley to valley, and reverberate from mountain to mountain, until, I had almost said, it shall be echoed back from the thrones on high.

S. SEYMOUR.

The original affidavit of Mr. SEYMOUR, with the letter of the Treasurer to the Governor, and the other papers referred to in the above communication, will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.

☞ T. BUCHANAN READ, the artist, has just married at Northampton Mrs. BUTLER, the author of the "Old Farm House," for his second wife.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1501. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Connecticut American State Council.

The Doings of the State Delegates to the North American Convention Ratified.

President Bartlett, of Kentucky Revokes the Charter of the State Council.

MR. SHERMAN READS THE DOCUMENT, AND IS LAUGHED AT.

Interesting Debate and Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 10.

The American State Council of the State of Connecticut met, to-day, in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 10 A. M. There was a full attendance, and the proceedings were of a very interesting character. It had been rumored that if the Council refused to indorse the nomination of FILLMORE for the Presidency, and DONELSON for the Vice-Presidency, E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of the National Pro-Slavery Know-Nothing Council, would revoke their Charter. The rumor was not generally credited, because the members of the Order did not believe Mr. BARTLETT could apprehend any desirable result from such a course. However, a communication to that effect was received from him, and read by Mr. HENRY SHERMAN, of Hartford. The communication created a hearty laugh throughout the Hall, amid which Mr. SHERMAN retired. But the most serious difficulty apprehended by the wisest in the Convention was, that in consequence of the manner in which the Americans were treated by the National Republican Convention, some retaliatory action might be had which would prevent a union of all the friends of freedom in the State. That matter was brought up and settled, as reported below.

Soon after the hour at which the Convention had been called to meet, Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Secretary of State, and President of the State Council, took the Chair. Hon. WALTER BOOTH, of Meriden, acted as Vice-President, and Mr. O. H. PLATT, of Meriden, as Secretary.

The President announced the first business in order to be the appointment of a Business Committee, which was done, and the same gentlemen were made a Committee on Resolutions.

When the Committee had retired, Mr. LUCIUS G. PECK, as Chairman of the Connecticut Delegation to the North American Convention which convened at New-York on the 12th of June, was called upon to report, which he did as follows:

REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATION TO THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The undersigned, appointed at the last quarterly session of the State Council delegates to attend the National American Convention held in the City of New-York on the 12th day of June, 1856, respectfully submit the following report:

That on the day last named, pursuant to their said appointment, they met the delegates of the National American Party in Convention in the City of New-York. The undersigned, being entirely without instructions from their Council, met informally on the 11th day of June, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of each other upon the subject of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and were unanimous in the preference of JOHN C. FREMONT of California, for the former, and WILLIAM F JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, for the latter position. With these preferences your delegates went into the Convention, having first substituted Hon. EZRA CLARK, Jr., in the place of H. GRISWOLD, Esq., who was unable to attend.

Soon after the Convention was permanently organized, a communication was received from the Chairman of the National Executive Committee appointed by a Convention held at Pittsburg on the 22d of February last, officially informing our body that a Convention was to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency in opposition to the present National Administration, and inviting the cooperation of all American citizens in the objects thereof.

The National American Convention received said communication and thereupon resolved to express their preferences for President and Vice-President by ballot, and having ascertained such preferences, to appoint a Committee to proceed to Philadelphia and confer with similar Committee, to be appointed by the Convention there to be holden as above mentioned.

In the ballots which ensued, the preferences of the undersigned were overruled as to the candidate for President by the majority of the National American Convention; and the ultimate majority of the ballots were cast for NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., of Massachusetts, for President, and WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. Pursuant to the resolution above mentioned, a Committee was then appointed, who repaired to Philadelphia and addressed a communication to the Convention there in session. This communication was at first laid on the table by that Convention, but soon afterward taken up and referred to a Committee to confer with the before-mentioned Committee of the National American Convention.

The Conference of these Committees terminated, and the Convention at Philadelphia dissolved without any definite action on the subject referred.

Upon the return of the National American Committee to New-York, a communication was received from NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., declining to occupy the position of a candidate for the Presidency in the approaching canvass.

The Convention, thereupon, unanimously nominated for President, JOHN C. FREMONT, and for Vice-President, WM. F. JOHNSTON

The undersigned must be permitted to say that in their judgment no political assemblage ever convened in this country more entirely free from selfish and merely partisan influences and more wholly devoted to purposes of lofty patriotism than the National Convention of the 12th of June. Faithful to American sentiments, yet willing to conciliate and harmonize for the sake of a suffering and endangered country, they cheerfully responded to the invitation held out to them by the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Convention, and so ordered their preliminary action as to enable both Conventions to meet upon a common basis without the sacrifice of a single principle. The Philadelphia Convention, in the madness of a temporary excitement, acting upon an impulse communicated by a single lunatic against the wishes and remonstrances of the cooler and more patriotic of its members, refused to respond to the manly and honorable overtures of the National Americans. Although deeply grieved and justly indignant at this display of mere partisan feeling among those professing devotion to one of the great principles of our organization, viz., opposition to the extension of Slavery, we yet deemed it our duty not to deviate from the course indicated at once by prudence and patriotism, and upon the withdrawal of Mr. BANKS, we unhesitatingly placed in nomination the standard bearers who, from the first, had been the choice of a very large portion of our Convention.

But the distinguished gentlemen whose names are thus presented for the suffrages of the country have accepted the nominations tendered them by a National American Convention, and we feel that we may confidently look forward to an uprising of the American people which shall place in the chief Executive stations of the National Government our candidates, JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. F. JOHNSTON.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LUCIUS G. PECK,	J. E. DUNHAM,
EZRA CLARK, Jr.,	ORRIS S. FERRY,
EDMUND PERKINS,	N. D. SPERRY.

When the report had been read the Convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 2 o'clock the Convention was again called to order, and at the request of a number of Delegates, the report of the Delegation to the North American Convention was read again by Mr. L. G. PECK.

When the reading had been concluded Mr. HENRY SHERMAN, of Hartford, (a member of the recent FILLMORE meeting,) arose and protested against the indorsement of the ticket nominated by the North American Convention and against the adoption of the Report. So far as the extension of Slavery was concerned, he believed all were opposed to it, but he would not go FREMONT. He believed he was a Roman Catholic; he was satisfied in his own mind that he was. [Hisses.] Well they might hiss if they chose, although he had not supposed there were any in the Convention, who, like BROOKS, of South Carolina, were opposed to free speech. He believed FREMONT was a Roman Catholic, at least that he was such down to the time of his nomination; and he believed that if the President of the Council had put to him the questions put to other members of the Order, he would not have been able to answer them satisfactorily. He was sure that whatever the friends of FREMONT might say now, he was a Catholic before he was nominated. For proof of that he would say that Mr. FREMONT declared in his report to Congress that when he had reached the summit of the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, he carved the sign of a cross in it—that part, however, was stricken out in the printed report—that, they all knew, was the method by which Catholics took possession of a new country in the name of the Pope. To him, the speaker, there was disunion in the very name of a Northern party, and if there was any truth in what MILLARD FILLMORE said in Rochester, it was sure that the success of a Northern party would bring about disunion. With the permission of the Convention, he would read a communication from Mr. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of the State National Council.

Mr. DUNHAM objected.

Finally he read as follows:

MR. BARTLETT REVOKES THE CHARTER.

COVINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

The National American Convention having nominated MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, as their candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and both candidates having accepted the nominations of the American Party, it is held to be the first duty of the American Organization in all parts of the Union to conform to the preference expressed by the National Delegates.

In case the existing organization in your State decline to sustain these nominations against which, either as men or on account of their principles, nothing can be justly said; or, in case they secede from the National nominations made in Philadelphia in February last, by Delegates from all parts of the Union, by virtue of authority vested in me, as President of the National Grand Council, I hereby revoke the Charter granted to the now existing organization, and all Charters emanating therefrom, and hereby authorize you to establish State and subordinate Councils, in and for the State of Connecticut, in conformity to the Constitution of the National Grand Council and the rules and regulations which govern its existence.

(Signed) E. B. BARTLETT,
President of the Grand Council of the U. States.

To Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, city of Hartford; HENRY SHERMAN, city of Hartford.

While Mr. SHERMAN was reading, and when he had concluded, there was loud laughter throughout the hall.

Mr. PECK, of Norfolk, wished to say a word. He had heard before coming to the Convention concerning the spirit that prevailed. He regretted that there had been any interruption. Those individuals who support FREMONT for President, and either DAVTON or JOHNSTON for Vice-President, were called sectionalists. He thought that was a mistake. It had been found that the Convention—so-called National Convention—was not National, at least so far as freedom was concerned. When that was apparent, the men of New-England, and particularly the delegates from the State of Connecticut, retired from that Convention, and they did so with the favor of their constituents. They had retired from that Convention, and had been appointed to another which had nominated JOHN C. FREMONT for President. Now he would say to his friend from Hartford that if he could prove to him that JOHN C. FREMONT was a Roman Catholic, he would do all he could to prevent his election.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Stonington, agreed fully with his friend, Mr. PECK. But there was one thing on which he did not touch, and that was that the delegates who retired from the Pro-Slavery Convention at Philadelphia had been appointed unanimously to represent the State in the North American Convention, which met at New-York—an act which he considered a strong indorsement of their acts.

After several other delegates had spoken to the same effect,

AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Middletown, said he had come to the Convention for the purpose of doing all in his power to harmonize the feelings of all who were opposed to the present Administration, and therefore, he regretted that any unpleasantness had occurred. Disunion among the friends of freedom was pleasing to the Democracy, and he therefore trusted that the Convention would speak and act with a view to harmony and union. With reference to the withdrawal of the charter, he had only to say that he regretted that such a course should have been attempted in order to coerce the freemen of the State of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Mr. WILEY, of New-London, thought that the only proper course before the Convention was to adopt the report of the Committee. In the portion of the State from which he came, there was but one feeling, and that was in favor of FREMONT. There was not a corporal's guard for anybody else. He was surprised that any man in Connecticut should think it possible to get the vote of the State for FILLMORE, for it was not among the possible things. The only effect that could possibly result from a disunion among the opponents of the present Administration would be to give the State to BUCHANAN. It had been said by some that if the election went to the House, Mr. FILLMORE might be elected; and to such he would ask, Where would even that chance be, if, by dividing, Connecticut should stand for BUCHANAN?

Mr. HAMMOND, of Killingsly, followed in favor of the adoption of the report, and when he had concluded, it was adopted unanimously.

MR. SHERMAN RETIRES.

When the result had been announced, Mr. HENRY SHERMAN, of Hartford, arose and declared the Charter of the American State Council revoked.

The declaration was received with loud laughter after which

Mr. SHERMAN said he would take no further part in the proceedings of the Convention, and he would therefore retire.

Which he did, and alone.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolved, That we adhere undeviatingly to the platform of principles of the American Party in Connecticut, unanimously adopted at the session of the State Council on the 28th day of June, 1855.

Resolved, That this State Council approve of the action of our delegates to the National American Convention held in New-York on the 12th day of June, 1856.

Resolved, That in JOHN C. FREMONT we recognize a man of the people, a genuine exponent of American institutions in their true spirit and operation; one upon whom we can rely when placed in the Executive Chair of the Nation for the maintenance of American freedom, American honor, and american supremacy; and that we cordially invite the people of Connecticut, of all political parties, to unite in elevating him to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON for the office of Vice-President of the United States, recognizing in him a true American and tried lover of freedom, and one who will honorably discharge the duties of any station to which he may be called.

Resolved, That in the signs of the times we see the manifest tokens of complete and final victory over Slavery, superstition and wrong, awaiting the great army of the people rallying under the banners whereon are inscribed the inspiring words: "Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men and FREMONT."

Resolved, That this Council recommends to the State Central Committee to call a Convention of the American Party of Connecticut and all other electors of this State opposed to the elevation of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency of the United States to be held at the city of Hartford, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, 1856, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential electors.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Bridgeport, opposed the last resolution.

Mr. GOODSELL, of Hartford, said he had reported the resolutions as directed by the Committee, but he had reserved the right to amend the last one, which he would do by moving to strike out "all other electors of this State opposed to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN."

In offering that amendment he felt that he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the American Order, at least that portion of it in the City of Hartford. They felt that there was an unsettled account yet with the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. There were many who felt bitterly concerning the manner in which they had been treated, and, although he believed they would all unite in November against the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, he deemed his amendment a proper one at that time.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Middletown, hoped no action would be taken which would prevent their uniting with all the opponents of the present Administration. He had seen that in Pennsylvania it was proposed that all parties opposed to the Administration should unite on one electoral ticket, and that that ticket should have on it names of the friends of the several candidates opposed to BUCHANAN.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Bridgeport, said he fully and heartily indorsed all the resolutions but the last. He had advocated the nomination of J. C. FREMONT, at the Convention in New-York, believing him to be eminently the man for the time—and as for W. F. JOHNSTON, he knew him to be sound, both on the American and Republican Platform. He concurred fully in all the concessions which had been made by the American Party in the Convention in New-York, and would cheerfully concede anything for the success of the cause of Freedom that would not destroy or ignore the existence of the American Party. He objected to the last resolution, because it was altogether too vague and indefinite. The call for a Convention of all those opposed to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, did not meet the demands of the American Party in this State.

That party had nominated FREMONT and JOHNSTON as their standard-bearer, and he was opposed to any other Convention of the American Party than one called expressly to nominate electors to support that nomination, and no other. He would have these two names thrown broadcast all over the land as the American candidates for President and Vice-President. Under that banner the American Party would rally to the fight and give them the electoral vote of Connecticut. He would invite all in favor of that nomination, of whatever name or political creed, to unite in Convention for the support of that nomination. But the American Party demanded that W. F. JOHNSTON should be clearly and fully identified as the associate of Col. FREMONT in the State of Connecticut.

If we secure the electoral vote of Connecticut, the vote of the American Party must be secured; and, to secure that vote, the sentiments of the mechanics and working men of the party must not be set aside. In our large cities and towns there were thousands of American mechanics who had joined the American Party for love of its distinctive principles as promulgated at its organization; and, while they would indorse fully and cheerfully the whole platform in this State, with all its Republican sentiments, they would never consent to have the American Party ignored or absorbed by any other party. He, therefore, demanded in their name that the Convention, to be called to nominate electors, should be called to ratify and indorse the names of FREMONT and JOHNSTON, making thus a union perfect, because equal, and which would sweep the State in November next.

Mr. LUCIUS G. PECK, of New-Haven, wished the resolution passed just as it had been offered by the Committee. He thought the complication recommended by Mr. BALDWIN would not work well. He felt it to be the duty of the American Party to invite those who are opposed to the present Administration to join them in an electoral ticket. He felt as keenly the insult that had been offered to the American Party by the Republican Convention as any man, but yet his opposition to the present Administration was so strong that he could not turn aside on that account.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Bridgeport, moved to amend the amendment, so that all the opponents of BUCHANAN be invited to meet with the American Party, for the purpose of nominating a FREMONT and JOHNSTON electoral ticket.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Middletown, said a vote on that would decide whether there was a desire on the part of the Convention to drive from them all who do not agree with them in all things.

Mr. PERKINS, of Norwich, thought that as proposed the call would be like all others during the past year and a half.

Mr. NEYES, of New-Haven, spoke with reference to the selection of an electoral ticket, recommended the Council to be careful in the selecting their men. They had played into the hands of the Democrats before, by a disposition to yield, which they had taken advantage of. They should not be caught in that way again.

Mr. O. D. GRISWOLD, of Hartford, spoke to the effect that the American Party had lost strength by concession. He wanted to have a separate ticket run, in order that the American Party might know his strength.

LUCIUS G. PECK, of New-Haven, rose to explain. He said the original resolution directs the American State Central Committee to call a Convention of the American Party and all others opposed to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, to assemble in Hartford on the 6th day of August, to nominate electors. To my resolution the gentleman from Hartford (Mr. GOODSELL) offers an amendment striking out the words "all those opposed to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN," and the gentlemen from Bridgeport propose to amend the amendment "and in favor of the nomination of FREMONT and JOHNSTON." Mr. PECK was opposed to the amendment. Mr. GRISWOLD, of Hartford, had advocated the amendment because he was in favor of nominating a ticket by which the American Party could show its strength in the election. But how could it do so? If the Republicans united with us, their numbers would be added to our own—if they refused to unite, the result would be the defeat of our favorite FREMONT, and either result would be disastrous. Other gentlemen thought the Convention should be called as an American Convention, pure and simple, because the Republicans in Philadelphia had wantonly insulted the American Convention, and to a certain extent ignored its existence. This course might answer if we had only personal feelings to gratify, but the situation of our country demanded that we should for the present lay aside all pride of opinion, all mere love of party, and unite to save the broad West from the curse of Slavery or our Union from dissolution.

The American Party in Connecticut was a powerful party. It numbered more than four-fifths of the Anti Administration votes. It could afford to be glorious. [Applause.] It was true the Convention in Philadelphia was a mob in numbers, and to some extent a mob in action. In some of its acts it displayed the blind impulses, the unreasoning force of a mob. [Great applause.]

But because they were wrong we should not refuse to act reasonably, generously towards the Republican Party; wisely in consulting the surest means of insuring our success in this State. Let us invite the Republicans to join us if they will. Let them come in and join in the selection of an electoral ticket, let us give them every opportunity to be right, and if they refuse, on their heads let the wrong rest. The people of this State will crush them like an avalanche. [Cheers and great applause.] The few leaders who advised such a course would have to endure the execrations of every true friend of freedom, of every one who loved his country more than his party. And as regarded the sentiment of Mr. DUNHAM, the Convention would undoubtedly nominate electors in favor of FREMONT and JOHNSTON—no one American or Republican doubted it.

Mr. DUNHAM (interrupting)—Then why not say so in the call.

Mr. PECK—Because I do not wish to put a chip on my shoulder merely for the purpose of daring somebody to knock it off. [Great applause.] We know that Convention will be for FREMONT and JOHNSTON electors overwhelmingly; then why thrust it forward offensively in the call? Because the Philadelphia Convention was wrong, should we drive the Republican friends of FREMONT to the very verge of endurance? Should we stand here and deliberate how much insult they will bear? No; these resolutions reaffirm the American Platform of 1855. They ratify the nominations of FREMONT and JOHNSTON. They invite all opposed to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to join with us in defeating him.

The American Party goes up to the line—it concedes all that it should concede, frankly, willingly—it concedes all that honest Republicans who desire the election of FREMONT more than mere party success demand. At all events, we concede here by these resolutions all that we will yield, and we know the people of this State, by a majority of five thousand, will sustain us. [Great applause.] The pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains and the iron-worker of Pennsylvania are the true exponents of active living, working, Young America, and in support of these candidates of the American Party, let there be no jealousy and no cause for division or distraction. [Applause.]

Several others followed, after which

Mr. O. S. FERRY, of Norwalk, said that it appeared to him that the true scope of the last resolution was mistaken. The resolutions were a series. The first reaffirmed the American Platform of June, 1855; the second approved of the course of the Delegates to the New-York Convention; the third and fourth were a ratification of the nominations of FREMONT and JOHNSTON; and the fifth an omen of victory. All these were American in form, language and sentiment. The objection to the sixth and last was, that it was not distinctively American to a sufficient extent. The objection was unfounded. That resolution provided for the calling of a Convention upon the basis of the resolutions which preceded it, and the distinctive American character of those no men won'd dispute.

We are placed, said he, in a position surrounded with difficulties, upon the right hand and on the left. The original resolutions, unamended, steer as clear of those difficulties as the nature of the case will admit. Gentlemen should bear in mind that we are acting here, not for a party merely, not for a supremacy in Connecticut alone, not even for the whole country, as it is to-day merely, but for the coming generations, who are to occupy the vast domain beyond the Mississippi. I went to New-York, Sir, disposed to conciliate and harmonize, for the sake of the future of America. [Applause.] For the same cause, I am disposed to conciliate and harmonize now. The great question to be solved is, whether freemen are to occupy our territories, with all the manifold blessings of free labor, free speech, a free press and free institutions, or whether those vast regions are to be given up to the dominion of Slavery. It is a question for us, our children, and our children's children, and is it a time now to stand hesitating upon formalities? [Applause.] Pass the resolutions as originally reported. Let every opponent of the perpetuation of the dynasty which now rules and would fain ruin the country, have fair opportunity to come up to the work of redeeming the government from the corruption, wrong and imbecility which now hold their seats in the chief places of the land. No American, true to his country, will object to it; no Republican true to his principles dare to oppose us. [Applause.]

When Mr. FERRY had concluded, the amendments were put and lost, and the resolutions were adopted as reported by the Committee.

The Council then adjourned, with three cheers for FREMONT and JOHNSTON.

The Republican State Central Committee were in session during a portion of the day, but nothing definite transpired.

J. A.

Maryland Politics.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE OLD-LINE WHIGS—PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES—REPUDIATION OF FREMONT AND BUCHANAN—OUT FOR FILLMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 10.

The Old-Line Whig State Convention assembled this morning and temporarily organized by calling Judge WHEELL, of Washington County, to the Chair. Hon. ALEX. RANDALL was afterwards chosen President.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

The Whigs of Maryland, in General Convention, believing that a crisis has arrived in the political affairs of the country, which renders it the patriotic duty of every good citizen to use all proper exertions to check the progress of sectionalism and dissension, present to the national and conservative portion of all parties, the annexed declaration of principles and purposes:

First—The Whigs of Maryland adhere to the principles of the party, and having stood aloof from present party organizations, declare their intention to maintain an independent position, disavowing all political disabilities on account of religious creed, and favoring the fullest enjoyment of the rights of conscience, neither abandoning any old, nor adding any new principle, except such of a purely national character as the progress of the country may render necessary.

Second—The Whigs of Maryland enter upon the contest with the Constitution as their guide, and the preservation of the Union from the designs of sectional parties, as an object superior to all party affiliations, and cordially invite "union for the sake of the Union," in an effort to restore the country to the internal harmony prevailing between the North and South when the present Administration came into power.

Third—That we regard Col. FREMONT as unqualified for the duties of President, and the platform of the Republican party as ANTI-Republican, unconstitutional and fanatical, calculated to foment discord, increase sectional agitation, and lead to civil war and disunion, and we entirely repudiate them as unworthy the support of the National Whigs of Maryland.

Fourth—That we declare the Democratic platform, with regard to the foreign policy of the party, calculated to furnish the national character, countenancing filibustering designs against friendly nations, and totally subversive of the general principles of right and justice so ably carried out by MILLARD FILLMORE during the administration which gained for him the proud title of the model President.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The Papers in the Case of the Complaint against the State Treasurer.

AFFIDAVIT OF SILAS SEYMOUR, STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

SILAS SEYMOUR, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the present State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New-York; that as such the law gives him the power and makes it his duty to prescribe and define the duties of the engineers appointed by the Canal Board, and to assign a division of the canals to each division engineer, corresponding with the divisions of each Canal Commissioner, and to each Resident Engineer such subdivision of the canals, and to the first assistant engineers such location "as he may deem proper." And this deponent further says, that on the 22d day of March last, the Canal Board appointed Mr. H. V. B. BARKER to the office of Resident Engineer, to take effect on the 1st of April. That on or about the 28th of March the Canal Board appointed Mr. S. A. CHARLES to the office of Resident Engineer. That this deponent, on the 29th and 31st of March, directed letters to Messrs. BARKER and CHARLES, of which the annexed are true copies, assigning said BARKER to the third sub-division of the Western division of the Erie Canal, the office of which is located at Albion, and assigning said CHARLES to the Champlain Canal, the office of which is located at Waterford; that the said BARKER and CHARLES immediately repaired to the said respective residences and entered upon the discharge of their duties; and this deponent further says, that on the 28th of May, Mr. LEARNED, an assistant engineer located at Waterford, came to this deponent at Albany, for instructions in relation to work in that vicinity, and stated to deponent that Mr. CHARLES, the Resident Engineer, had been absent from that sub-division for several days or weeks, and that he understood that he (said CHARLES) would not return; that this deponent did thereupon, and was obliged, in the due performance of his duty to give written instructions to said assistant engineer, in relation to work, a copy of which is hereto annexed; that on or about the 30th of May, a serious break occurred in the Champlain Canal, near Schuylerville, to which break it was the duty of the Resident Engineer immediately to repair for the purpose of giving directions and aiding the Superintendent and Commissioners in the repair of the same; that on account of the Resident Engineer, Mr. CHARLES, this deponent was obliged in the performance of his duty to direct Mr. RUSSELL, a first Assistant Engineer, who was engaged in the discharge of important duties at or near Whitehall, to repair immediately to the break near Schuylerville, and aid the Superintendent and Commissioners in repairing said breach, a copy of which instructions is hereunto annexed. And this deponent further says, that Mr. H. V. B. BARKER called at his office, in Albany, on Monday, June 2, and informed this deponent that he had received instructions from the Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Canal Commissioner WHALLON, directing him to repair to the Champlain Canal, the office of which residency is at Waterford, and continue there to discharge the duties of Resident Engineer until further notice from them; said BARKER also informed this deponent that he had, under instructions from the Auditor, settled up his accounts upon the third sub-division of the Western division up to the 15th of May, and that he was now on his way to Waterford to enter upon his duties in accordance with instructions from the above named five State officers; that at the request of this deponent said BARKER produced said written instructions, and that upon examination this deponent knows that the said instructions were signed by the said State officers, and that said signatures were genuine; that this deponent directed his clerk, Mr. A. RISLEY FRENCH, to make an accurate copy of said instructions and signature, and that after said copy had been written this deponent compared the same with the original in possession of Mr. BARKER, and found it to be accurate and correct; that said copy, duly varified by Mr. FRENCH, is also hereto annexed. And this deponent further says, that during the above mentioned interview with Mr. BARKER, said BARKER informed this deponent that Mr. S. A. CHARLES arrived at Albion on or about the 15th or 20th of May with instructions from the above named five State officers, directing him, the said CHARLES, to perform the duties of Resident Engineer upon that residency, and that said CHARLES then and there assumed to enter upon said duties, and that he (BARKER), at the request of said CHARLES, went on the residency with said CHARLES, and explained the condition of the work to him, and that said CHARLES was at the time when said BARKER left said residency, to wit, on or about the last day of May, assuming to perform the duties of Resident Engineer upon the third sub-division of the western division of the Erie Canal. And this deponent further says that this information received from Mr. BARKER was the first information deponent had ever received, either officially or otherwise, of a change in the location or designation of the said engineers; that immediately on receiving this information this deponent issued letters of instruction to the Division Engineers of the western division and the first Assistant Engineer of the third sub-division of the western division, and upon the Champlain Canal, notifying them that this deponent had been informed that the resident Engineers were absent from the above named subdivisions respectively, and further giving said engineers instructions to govern them during the absence of said Resident Engineers, only appointed by the Canal Board, should be duly and according to law located upon said residencies by the State Engineer, copies of which instructions are also hereto annexed. And this deponent further says, that the above described unprecedented and unwarrantable assumptions and usurpations of power by the above mentioned five State officers has been, now is, and will continue to be most prejudicial to the interests of the State; that it virtually destroys and renders nugatory the office of State Engineer and Surveyor; that it is calculated to degrade the Engineering Department of the State from an honorable and scientific department to a mere political and party machine. And this deponent considers it his duty, in view of his own self-respect and the dignity of his office, the duties of which he has sworn to fulfil, to most earnestly protest against the same, and to seek such remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide. He therefore most respectfully presents the facts of the case for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, and for such action as, in his opinion, the interests of the State may require.

S. SEYMOUR.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of June, 1856.

JOHN M. EAGEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

Subjoined are copies of the documents accompanying the affidavit of the State Engineer:

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER, ALBANY, March 29, 1856.

STEPHEN A. CHARLES, Esq., Lockport—*Dear Sir:* You have been appointed by the Canal Board Resident Engineer, to take effect on the 1st of April.

You are hereby assigned to the residency of the Champlain canal, the office of which is located at Waterford. You will please report yourself to the Division Engineer as soon as possible, and will act until otherwise instructed, under the regulations bearing date August 25, 1850. Yours, truly,

SILAS SEYMOUR, S. E. and Surveyor.

OFFICE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, March 31, 1856.

H. V. B. BABCOCK, Esq., Albany—*Dear Sir:* You have been appointed by the Canal Board to the office of Resident Engineer, to take effect on the 1st of April.

You are hereby assigned to the third sub-division of the western division of the Erie Canal enlargement, the office of which is located at Albany. You will please report yourself to the Division Engineer as soon as possible, and you will act until otherwise instructed, under the regulations bearing date August 20, 1850. I shall instruct the First Assistant Engineer to report directly to the Division Engineer upon sections 316, 317 and 318, over which you will for the present have no jurisdiction. Yours, truly,

SILAS SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, May 29, 1856.

THOMAS H. LEARNED, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—I have received yours of yesterday in relation to work on the combined locks at Waterford, and fully approve of all you have done in the matter. You will report the whole matter to the Resident Engineer, Mr. CHARLES, on his return, or, in his absence, to the Division Engineer, who will be here early next week; and in the meantime, give directions to have the work taken up and relaid wherever the contractors have not complied with directions.

Yours truly, SILAS SEYMOUR, S. E. and S.

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, June 2, 1856.

F. S. K. Russell, Esq., First Assistant Engineer, Whitehall, New-York:

DEAR SIR: You will please immediately repair to the break on the Champlain Canal, above or near Schuylerville, and render what aid you can to the Commissioner or his Agent, and to the Superintendent, until it is repaired.

In the absence of Mr. CHARLES, the Resident Engineer upon the Champlain Canal, you will please report to and receive instructions from the Division Engineer only, until otherwise directed by the State Engineer.

Yours truly,

SILAS SEYMOUR, S. E. and E.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 15, 1856.

H. V. B. Barker, Resident Engineer:

DEAR SIR: You will repair to the Champlain Canal, the Office of which residency is at Waterford, and continue there to discharge the duties of Resident Engineer until further notice from us.

Respectfully yours,

I. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney General.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
SAM'L S. WHALLON, Canal Commissioner.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original.

A. R. FRENCH.

Sworn before JOHN M. EAGEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, June 2, 1856.

John D Fay, Esq., Division Engineer, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 29th ult., enclosing Mr. BARKER'S appointment for the half-quarter ending May 15. You will observe that the general regulations of August 20, 1850, require that these returns should be made quarterly, and I would prefer that this regulation should be adhered to, unless it be in case of death or resignation of the Resident Engineer, when it would, of course, be proper to close the accounts at the date of such death or resignation.

I therefore return those appointments to you, in order that they may be reported in the usual manner at the end of the quarter. I enclose you a copy of the letter to H. V. B. BARKER, Esq., dated March 31, 1856, notifying him of his appointment to the office of Resident Engineer by the Canal Board, and also assigning him to the third sub-division of the Western Division of the Erie Canal Enlargement, the office of which is located at Albion.

I am informed that Mr. BARKER is now absent from the above subdivision, and you will, therefore, during his absence, or until some other Resident Engineer is duly designated by the State Engineer to perform the duties of Resident Engineer upon that subdivision, please give directions to the First Assistant Engineers only, and through them to the contractors. I inclosed you a copy of a circular of this date, directed to First Assistant Engineers upon the above residency, requiring them to report directly to the Division Engineer during the absence of the regularly appointed Resident Engineer.

I thank you for the information contained in your letter respecting the break at Eagle Harbor, as it is the first information received at this office in relation to any interruption to navigation upon the western division during the present season. I should feel gratified to receive a report from you in relation to the different breaks that have occurred upon the western division up to the present time, giving the extent and cause of each break, and the probable cost of repairing the same as near as may be ascertained, together with any other information upon the subject you may think proper to communicate; and also stating when, in your opinion, we may rely upon uninterrupted navigation upon that division.

Yours truly, SILAS SEYMOUR, S. E. and S.

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, June 21, 1856.

Thomas Goodsell, Esq., 1st Asst. Eng., Albion:

DEAR SIR—I am informed that Mr. H. V. B. BARKER, Resident Engineer, is now absent from his subdivision. You will, therefore, during his absence, or until you are duly notified from this office that some other Resident Engineer has been duly assigned by the State Engineer to that residency, please report directly to the Division Engineer of the Western Division, and receive instructions only from him. You will also notify the Second Assistant Engineer, and your other subordinates, together with the contractors, of the above instructions. Yours truly,

SILAS SEYMOUR, S. E. and S.

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY. *Henry Ruggles, Esq., First Ass't Eng., Albion, N. Y.:* [Same as above.]

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, June 2, 1856.

J. A. Watkins, Esq., First Ass't Eng., Whitehall;

DEAR SIR: In the absence of Mr. CHARLES, the Resident Engineer on the Champlain Canal, you will please report to, and receive instructions from, the Division Engineer only, until otherwise directed by the State Engineer. Youre, truly,

SILAS SEYMOUR, S. E.

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, June 2, 1856.

Thomas H. Learned, Esq., Second Ass't Eng., Waterford: [Same as preceding.]

ANSWER OF THE STATE TREASURER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 26, 1856.

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR—Having been furnished by you with a copy of what purports to be a paper signed by SILAS SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor, in which vague suggestions of misconduct are made against me and other members of the Canal Board, and the action of the Executive in relation thereto, invoked, I assume that this paper has been lodged with you by its author, as the foundation of proceedings against me in my office as Treasurer of State, and that you regard it as containing matter demanding official notice.

I had before been advised through the public prints as to the general nature of complaints made, the source from which they emanate, and the political reasons demanding their preferment, and some newspaper organs, semi-official, had predicted the probable success of the experiment, while others have even gone so far as to publicly announce, with approval, that you had already made an order for my suspension from office.

These announcements I have regarded as at least premature; and being now in possession, from an official source, of the allegations made against me, I take the earliest occasion to communicate to you the views which have governed and will continue to govern my action so far as respects the ground of complaint disclosed in the paper, with a copy of which I have been furnished, and also with respect to any executive action which may be had thereon.

Upon a careful examination of the paper in question I am not able to discover any other complaint made against me than that, in connection with the Comptroller, Attorney General, Secretary of State and Canal Commissioner WHALLON, I had placed my name to a paper instructing H. V. B. BARKER, a resident engineer, located at Albion, on the Erie Canal, to assume charge of a residency on the Champlain Canal, located at Waterford, and also instructing Mr. S. A. CHARLES, the resident engineer, before then located at Waterford, to assume charge of the residency at Albion. In other words, the charge is that, by permission of five State officers composing a majority of the Canal Board, Messrs. BARKER & CHARLES, engineers of equal grade and of unquestionable capacity, were allowed or directed to change places. If any other act of mine is complained of, I have failed to discover it. I do not regard the sworn opinion of the State Engineer and Surveyor as to the degrading effect of this action of the State officers upon the engineering department of the Government, or his views of his own self-respect, and dignity of his office, as anything more than a natural inflation of speech, and an attempt to cover a very insignificant cause of complaint under an immense assumption of official dignity and personal importence neither suited to the office, the officer nor the occasion.

Assuming, therefore, that I have correctly interpreted the nature of the statement upon which a proceeding for delinquency in my office of State Treasurer is founded, I shall show that the act imputed to me and my associates in the Canal Board was strictly authorized by law, and demanded by a just regard to the public welfare, and that if it be conceded to have been an unauthorized act, the Governor has not any authority whatever to take cognizance of any complaints concerning it.

In order to a full understanding of the powers and duty of the Executive, in the case now presented, it will be necessary to refer to some provisions of the statute touching the powers of a Canal Board, of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and also the relation of the Treasurer to that body.

By chapter 72 of the laws of 1848, sec. 3, it is provided that "The State Engineer and Surveyor shall have the general supervision of the engineer department, and shall perform all such duties in relation to the canals as shall be required by the Canal Board, and shall visit and inspect the public works of this State as often as, in his judgment, it shall be necessary.

By chapter 377 of the laws of 1850, sec. 1, it is enacted that "The Canal Board may appoint so many division engineers, not exceeding three, and so many resident engineers, not exceeding twelve, and so many first-assistant engineers, from time to time, as they shall deem the public interest to require. The State Engineer and Surveyor shall prescribe and define the duties of the said engineers so appointed, and so shall assign a division of the canals to each division engineer, corresponding with the division of such Canal Commissioner, and to each resident engineer such subdivision of the canals, and to the first assistant engineers such location, as he may deem proper."

It is thus manifest that the State Engineer is in some respects subordinate to the Canal Board, and he may be required to perform such duties in relation to the canals as that body may deem necessary to the public interests.

The State Engineer may assign to the division, resident, and assistant engineers, when appointed by the Canal Board, their respective locations; yet, when so assigned, they are each of them subject to removal by the Canal Board. And it can scarcely be doubted but that the Canal Board, having the general care and superintendence of the canals of the State, and the power to require the State Engineer to perform such duties in relation to the canals as in its judgment the interests of the State may demand, may require the State Engineer to locate engineers in particular places, or it may remove any incumbent when located, and appoint a successor to fill a particular vacancy. This power is essential to the good government of the canals, and is warranted by the whole theory of legislation in respect to the management of the canals of the State. It also furnishes a proper check upon the action of a State Engineer, whose assignment of places to engineers appointed by the Canal Board tended to injure public interests and subject individual subordinates to unnecessary inconvenience, as is manifested by the action of the present head of the Engineer department of the State.

In respect to the two instances now made matter of complaint, it was well understood that the Canal Board appointed Mr. BARKER to the residency at Waterford, and Mr. CHARLES to the residency at Albion. These appointments were made with reference to the peculiar fitness of each for the places they were expected to fill, and from the fact that the places of residence of each were convenient to the points at which they were to be located, and by reason of their great familiarity, by previous experience, with the work of which they were to assume charge.

The present State Engineer and Surveyor, however, for reasons disconnected with the public interest, directed Mr. BARKER to assume charge of the residency at Albion, and Mr. CHARLES was displaced from that residency, where, by long experience, he had become familiar with the public works requiring the supervision of a resident engineer, and directed to locate himself at Waterford, and assume the charge of work with which he was unacquainted. It was to correct this performance of the State Engineer and Surveyor, so manifestly detrimental to the interests involved in the proper management of the canals, that a majority of the members of the Canal Board signed the instructions of which complaint is made, designing in this way to repair the mischief which might ensue from the attempt of the State Engineer and Surveyor to overrule the judgment of the Canal Board, for purposes other than the promotion of interests of a public character.

Unless it be held that the Canal Board is powerless to correct the mischievous action of a subordinate officer within their general jurisdiction, the act complained of was as strictly authorized by law as it was proper, upon every consideration connected with the judicious management of the canals, and due regard to the convenience of those charged with the immediate superintendence of public works.

Enough has been said to show the utter groundlessness of the allegation that the five State officers who signed the instructions referred to, usurped a power they did not possess; but if it be otherwise, and the instructions given were wholly unauthorized, the Governor is not vested with any power to interfere.

The provision of the Constitution which vests him with any power over the Treasurer, is found in article fifth, section seven, and is as follows:

"The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has in any particular violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension of the Treasurer."

This provision constitutes, so far as I am advised, the only warrant to the Governor for interfering under any circumstances with the discharge of the duties of my office. There has been no subsequent legislation having any reference to carrying this section of the Constitution into effect in any particular. It is in itself an imperfect enactment and incapable of being practically enforced. No provision is made for giving the Treasurer notice of any complaints against him, or for the means of making any defence, or even for any mode by which the Governor can investigate the truth or falsity of the charges which may be preferred. He has no power to summon before him, or swear witnesses, nor are affidavits made in relation to any such charges otherwise than extra-judicial, and for any false swearing therein no indictments for perjury can be sustained under this provision of the Constitution as it stands, unaided by any legislation. If it confers any power to act at all, it is power to act arbitrarily, without any attention to the ordinary forms of law, and without giving the accused any means of defence; and it thus stands in letter and spirit opposed to the very first section of the Constitution, which provides that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers."

Another part of the power supposed to be conferred by the section of the Constitution quoted is that in case of suspension of the Treasurer, the Governor may appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension.

There is no provision of law authorizing any officer to take or approve, or requiring the person thus appointed to give any security for the faithful performance of the duties he is required to discharge, or that he will faithfully guard and protect the public treasury thus placed under his control. It cannot be supposed that the framers of the Constitution designed to authorize the suspension of one officer for official delinquency, and yet place under the control of an irresponsible person the funds of the State, which it is the object of the Constitution to guard and protect.

It is most manifest, therefore, from the mere reading of the Constitution, and having reference to the objects of the provisions in question that, as in most other instances, its framers designed to have the Legislature of the State enact such laws as would effectually complete the purpose for which this power was granted, having due regard to the rights of the party accused, as well as to the security of the treasury of the State during the interval in which a Treasurer might be suspended. Until such time as the Legislature shall see fit to make adequate provision for carrying this section of the Constitution into effect, and guard its exercise by proper legislation, it must obviously be regarded upon plain principles of law, as a provision of the fundamental law which remains dormant; and until by some act of legislation it receives vitality, I deny the power of the Governor to act under it in any case.

If the Governor, however, has the arbitrary power of suspending a Treasurer for violation of duty, it is only for a malfeasance which relates to the care and custody of the funds of the State, and not for any supposed misconduct as a member of any other body in which by virtue of his office he is entitled to sit. The present complaint (if indeed it can be dignified by that name) is, that as one of the members of the Canal Board, he united in instructions relating to the management of the canals that were either unauthorized or unwise. If it had been the intention of the framers of the Constitution to authorize the Governor to suspend the Treasurer for such an act, (even if wrongful,) an obvious inquiry is, why should not every member of the Canal Board concurring in the act be dealt with in the same way? And why should not the Governor be authorized to suspend every State officer sitting in the Canal Board who had thus violated his duty or mistaken his powers?

This provision of the Constitution was adopted by the Convention of 1846, on motion of Mr. NICHOLAS. By reference to the debates by CROSEWELL AND SUTTON, (page 397,) the object of the mover is quite manifest. Mr. HARRISON suggested that the provision should be more general—that is, including other officers. Mr. NICHOLAS rejoined that he had made it "applicable to the Treasurer only, because he was the keeper of the public funds."

It is apparent from this reference to the debates in convention, as well as from the plain meaning of the section in question, that the power can only be properly exercised when a case of malversation in the office of Treasurer shall occur. It was designed to guard with greater caution the security of the public funds, and can never be invoked or exercised for any improper act of the person holding the office of Treasurer, as a member of the Canal Board, as a Commissioner of the Land Office, or of any other body having duties to discharge which do not directly relate to the funds of the State in the control of the Treasurer by virtue of his office. As well might the Governor assume jurisdiction over the personal demeanor of the Treasurer, and suspend him from office for a violation of the duties of hospitality, or for political conduct distasteful to the Executive, or for entertaining and acting upon an opinion as to the validity or construction of any law against the solemn judgment of the Governor.

Against the exercise of the power invoked I enter my most solemn protest. I shall not, by any act or omission of mine, surrender the control of the funds of the State in my custody, or any of the duties pertaining to the office to which the people of the State have elected me, upon any action of the Governor founded upon any such causes of complaint as are presented by Mr. SILAS SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor, while I shall at all times, during my continuance in office, yield cheerful obedience to any order issued by lawful authority upon adequate cause. I owe a duty to myself, and to those who have confided to me important public trusts, that will demand at my hands a prompt repudiation of any action from any quarter that is instigated by private resentments or political animosity, the effect of which may be, and is intended, as I have every reason to believe, to transfer the Treasury of the State, and the control of the Canals, to hungry aspirants for place, power and plunder.

Having disclosed the grounds upon which I have acted, and some of the considerations which induce me to deny the power of the Governor to make any order under the provisions of the Constitution or the laws of the State to suspend me from office, I leave the responsibility for all the consequences which may flow from future action upon the complaint before you, to be assumed or declined as your sense of justice, a regard for your own character, and of the dignity of your office may lead you to determine. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.

Fourth of July in Westfield, Conn.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, July 7, 1856.

With me the glorious Fourth was ushered in by a heavy shower. About 10 o'clock, however, Phœbus smiled on us, and soon we found ourselves in the neighboring town of Westfield, eager to spend the day with the patriotic society and Sabbath School of which Rev. L. S. HOTCHKISS is the pastor. The exercises commenced in the church, which was tastefully decorated with the stars and stripes, and beautiful banners with appropriate devices. Here we listened to the reading of the Declaration, by Mr. GEO. H. WHITNEY, of Wesleyan University, and a prayer by Rev. H. P. SHEPARD, of the same place. Among the audience were the venerable Dr. SMITH, President of the Wesleyan University, and his estimable lady. At about 12½ o'clock, under the direction of Mr. JAMES O. SMITH, Marshal, the procession marched from the church about half a mile to a most delightful grove, to enjoy, as the sequel proved,

"The feast of reason and the flow of rain."

As we moved along the grove to our seats, our eyes fell upon the good things prepared for us by the ever-to-be-remembered ladies of the place.

The first of the exercises was announced. A song by the children. They rose; but alas! quick as thought, down came a pelting shower! There was a factory about two hundred yards distant. For it the children ran—the ladies, fearing for their bonnets, ran—and of course the eterner sex then ran. In a trice, the cheer of the table, not yet touched, found a hiding-place on the ground underneath. The five orators of the day, being too dignified to run, we noticed had taken refuge under the speaker's stand, together with a few ladies and gentlemen; and, fearing lest the provisions might be spoiled by the rain, the whole party under the platform fell upon the cakes and pies in a very earnest manner. As soon as the rain was over, the whole mass returned to the grove.

The speakers were, Messrs. E. A. WINCHELL, G. H. WHITNEY, Q. I. COLLIN, H. P. SHEPARD, A. D. MOVY and Mr. FOX, who did themselves much credit. Between the speeches, we were favored with songs from the children and the Glee Club.

A very fine exhibition of works came off in the evening, with the firing of cannon, &c., and thus ended the Fourth in Westfield. M. H. G.

The Washington (Ark.) *Democrat* says that the weather, though pleasant, is exceedingly dry and discouraging to the farmers. It is, however, very favorable for harvesting wheat, the product of which is larger than usual in that section of the country.

KANSAS MATTERS.

Incidents of Kansas Life—Drunkenness in Lawrence—United States Officers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, June 27, 1856.

There is a war within a war—in Kansas. Such an unwieldy mass of ungovernable men never accumulated in any country before, as now exist around us, known as Buford's party, Whitfield's party, Pate's party, and so on. They have been stealing from each other for some time, and yesterday an officer with a posse of United States dragoons undertook to arrest the notorious BUFORD, but after following him several miles, they gave up the chase without getting him. I have been unable to learn the character of the charge against him—think it might justly be almost anything else except *treason*.

A Pro-Slavery man was arrested yesterday at Franklin for stealing pistols from the Pro-Slavery camp in Lecompton. There have been no Free-State men arrested for several days, but the threats are often made that every member of the Legislature will be when they meet at Topeka. Col. SUMNER says if we meet, he shall leave the field and go home to the fort, and do no more for either party. Whether we shall complain at such a course or not, will depend upon *circumstances*.

I must tell you how the *protectors* are "saving the Union" just now. Yesterday the company stationed here had most of them been out of town serving as a posse, and returned late in the evening, some of them pretty tight. A Pro-Slavery and a Free-State man got into a political argument, and while riding along, fell a little in the rear of the main party. The Free-State man at length called the Pro-Slavery man a d—d liar. As whisky never takes a challenge, he drew his pistol instantly and shot him through the body, causing his death in fifteen minutes. The murderer then made his escape by swimming the river. Four dragoons were soon dispatched for him towards the fort, but have been heard from only once, when the murderer was only five miles ahead. He will probably be taken and hung. He was a Hungarian by birth, and the Free-State man was an Irishman.

To-night, a most novel scene occurred in our streets, demonstrating that FRANKLIN PIERCE has thrown his safeguards around us, in accordance with the *constitution* of the "critter." The captain and lieutenant of the company stationed here are both so drunk that they had been rolling in our streets—cursing, and fighting and making the whole town hideous by their yells, for more than an hour, or until they were carried off by force and confined in a close room, to prevent them from killing themselves in their wild ravings. Lieut. P. was the drunker of the two, and soon was so much of a *Cruikshank* that he was down more than he was up, and every time he was up he made passes most violently at some of the crowd, saying, as he struck, "he'd give the Abolitionists h—l," but every time he struck he would have to pick himself up. He often fell against his amiable captain, who would be bowing and gesticulating very politely generally at this time, and they frequently fell to the ground together in a regular "set-to." After a while Lieut. P. became the maddest man and the greatest fighter there was in America. He rushed into the crowd like a wild horse, striking with his fists and severely injuring several of our citizens, when he was suddenly surprised by finding himself combatting with a hitching-post until his head and arms were badly bruised, and himself used-up generally. He was then carried off by force, and attended immediately by a surgeon. The captain, seeing that the field was left entirely to himself, stripped off his coat, threw his hat, and told the crowd to come on with their revolvers, for he owned one slave and was too poor to lose her, but he was "as abolitionist as Jesus Christ." He then made a sort of intermittent speech as well as he could without standing still. He was finally put in mind of his supper, which he believed he had not eaten for four days, and vanished, leaning upon the arm of a friend. Can it be now that the Union is not safe, for, lo! Uncle Sam "himself" is here bodily, upon all fours.

This leads me to say a word of drunkenness in Lawrence. This evil has been increasing upon us of late, until the people were called to "right the wrong." Meetings were held, a Committee appointed, consisting of N. S. STORRS, S. A. SIMPSON, WM. HUTCHINSON, B. JOHNSON and FARREN, who have succeeded, by peaceable measures only, in closing every bar in town; so that to-night, for the first time for more than a year, a glass of liquor cannot be bought upon the City limits, except upon a certificate given by a practicing physician. These "army men," furnish their own liquor. So you see we can pause for a moment from our preparations for war, and attempt to improve our fellow-man, morally and socially, by closing these fountains of vice.

Commissioner HOAGLAND, of whom I spoke in my last, has fled the country, under cover of night, fearing probably the consequence of his decisions.

The party of sixty-seven, of whom you have been advised by telegraph, who were robbed of their arms coming up the river, at Lexington—made prisoners—taken to Weston for mock trial and sent back, passed Kansas City last night, without being allowed to land. We fear for their safety, if they are put ashore in the heart of Missouri, as they probably will be, and then the dogs let loose upon them. Capt. GROVER was among them, but we have reasons for believing he has escaped, and will be in town before morning. This is *high-handed piracy* upon free waters. ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW were in the mob. Illinois will never sleep over this occurrence until she has redress.

The following note I copy from the original:

GOL. STRINGFELLOW: DEAR SIR: If you can possibly spare the black stump-tailed black horse, do so. The man who owns him cannot walk; he is crippled up and rheumatic. JNO. DONALDSON.

This was given to a Mr. BUFFUM, from whom they had taken a horse a few weeks ago, and such a document should be preserved. It proves that they have the stolen property still under their control, and of course are responsible for the stealing.

RANDOLPH.

Treatment of the Worcester Emigrants to Kansas.

It will be remembered that the telegraph brought information, some time ago, that a Worcester company, bound for Kansas, had been disarmed and taken prisoners. As soon as the intelligence became known in Worcester, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of that city, started immediately westward, to give such assistance as should be necessary. His mission was successful, and he returned to Worcester on Saturday evening last. He tells us that the interest at the West in behalf of Kansas is much greater than that felt here, and they look to the East to send men and money for their support into Kansas, to aid and support those who are struggling to maintain a residence in that beautiful Territory. Mrs. CUTTER, of Warren, accompanied her husband, Dr. CUTTER, who was appointed traveling conductor of the Worcester party. A letter describing their eventful journey, from the pen of Mrs. CUTTER, is published in the Worcester *Spy* of Monday. The following extracts comprise the more important part of the communication:

"I left my New-England home June 17, to accompany my husband to Kansas, with the expectation that the rich, rolling prairies of that section of the country would be my future home. In accordance with a common feeling of greater security, we joined a company emigrating to that Territory. The party consisted of forty men and two women. There was no organization of the party until we arrived at Deport, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. My husband was then unanimously selected as the general traveling conductor of the party. There was no military organization—no drill or use of military weapons—but agricultural and mechanical implements, and also guns and pistols belonging to the party for use and defence. We arrived at Chicago June 20, and by advice of gentlemen of that city, we proceeded to St. Louis instead of Iowa city. We left the busy, bustling levee of St. Louis, in the steamer *Sultan*, June 24.

The evening of June 25, we arrived at Boonville, Mo. One of the passengers, a Mr. WHITTAKER, of Saline County, Missouri, stepped ashore, and hoisted himself reporting us; there was some excitement on the bank, accompanied with threats. On the afternoon of the 26th we met the steamer *Star of the West*, with the disarmed Chicago Company. They advised our return. Facts being stated, arrangements were made with the captain of the *Star of the West* for us to return to St. Louis.

Two of our company entered the boat, others were prevented by the passage-way being filled with Missourians, who were guarding the Chicago men down the river, they presented pistols and threatened the life of the Captain and others, if more from the *Sultan* came on board. The noble steamer turned rapidly, and glided down, while we ploughed up the turbid waters of the Missouri. It was then decided that we return on the *Sultan*, occupying the same rooms we then had. The rifles were then delivered to the clerk of the boat, and consigned to a commission house in St. Louis, a receipt was written, but not signed, when the boat reached Waverley. The shore here was lined with armed men—our steamer was boarded—the rifles forcibly taken away. These robbers stated that three pieces of cannon and fifteen hundred men were planted on shore. There were, also, cannons at Lexington to "adjust matters" if there was resistance. At Richland the same public military demonstration awaited us, although the rain was pouring in torrents.

We arrived at dawn on Sunday morning, at Liberty. Here were arranged a military company of one hundred and fifty men, armed with United States muskets, also cannon to command the river. Threats were here made, and a portion of the military remained on the boat. On leaving the shore the guns were discharged in the air, and directions given to the cannonier "not to fire too high, as people were on the opposite bank." At Independence we had similar ruffian treatment, also an accession to our boat company. Before we arrived at Kansas City, my husband, guided by the advice of Free-State men out of our party, arranged with Capt. JAMES SHAW and Capt. H. BURDSON, of Independence, that the pistols should be deposited with the Clerk of the *Sultan*, with the positive assurance that each man should receive his pistol on the return of the boat to Kansas City. We were now near the shore, and looking from my state-room, two hundred of Col. BUFORD'S gang met my eye. The excitement was more intense than the preceding places. At Parkville the same demonstration awaited us as at former landings. My pen is inadequate to describe the motley crowd that we saw on two terraces as we approached Delaware City, K. T. I hope Pluto may never receive into his dark domain a viler looking crew. In their hands were muskets, rifles, pistols, knives, &c. These were the "law and order" militia of the Territory.

In passing from Delaware to Leavenworth City, our masters gave another turn to the slave driver's screw. The state-rooms must be examined. In searching the gentlemen's cabin, three rifles were found, gifts to different persons of our party. The "Regulating Committee" assured the owners, on the honor of gentlemen, that they should be returned. But alas! in this instance, the old maxim was not verified—"there is honor among thieves." Behind the warehouse at Leavenworth City, there is a deposit of United States muskets for the use of the "law and order men." Does this look like disarming the Pro-Slavery men? At this landing, insult was heaped upon insult. My pen forbids to tell the tale. Over this city waved the red flag with the letters S. R. (Southern Rights). I now took my berth, as my physical energies were prostrated.

On arriving at Weston, Mo., the door that opens upon the guards of the steamer, was thrown open, and I saw that I was a prisoner. About six feet from me stood two gallant gentlemen from the sunny South, guarding a sick woman, who required a constant attendant.

MONDAY MORNING, June 30.—The bow of our steamer was turned, and we were floating down the Missouri, under the surveillance of men, armed with rifles, revolvers, &c. All was quiet until we reached Parkville.

The Regulating Committee refused, at Kansas City, to return the pistols and side-arms, as previously arranged. In addition, Captains SHAW and BURDOR took a bale of goods. We received no further annoyance after leaving Independence—though a "corporal's guard" attended us below Lexington.

I will close this brief and painful recital of facts by a few remarks:

1. It may be asked who are the men who commit these outrages? I will answer, all classes in Western Missouri, and the South lend their aid. At Weston, Gen. STRINGFELLOW, Sheriff STRATT, of Platt County, and other men of wealth smiled approbation. At Kansas City, Mr. RUSSELL of great wealth, and others of less note, aided by Southern chivalry, operate with the most degraded ruffians of Missouri.

2. What in respect to the officers of the boats? The mob rule all the boats above Lexington. Person of property cannot be protected.

3. Will the Missourians permit free State men to enter Kansas? I answer, No! They stop large companies prepared to protect themselves. They pretend that small unarmed companies can be admitted, but allow the self-styled "law and order men," to annoy, if not to rob them.

4. What is the true condition of the North? I answer, subjugated, subdued, unless a pathway is opened so that Kansas can be freely entered by all citizens of the United States.

MRS. E. P. CUTTER."

Rules of Political Action for the People.

In all cases the people must hold the party in power (and especially when it starts with a large majority) responsible for its acts and results. The mind of the people must not suffer itself to be drawn off from this important point by any of the many tricks of the demagogues. The people must see that besides the parties of wild, fanatic, secession Pro-Slavery men, and of violent Abolitionists, there is another large class of good citizens who occupy the middle ground, and, while they would not disturb the institutions of Slavery, agree with Mr. MADISON in not encouraging its extension; and this party is now called the *Republican Party*.

In 1848, while Mr. FILLMORE was running for Vice-President, Mr. WISE and other great Pro-Slavery demagogues proved conclusively that Mr. F. was a Free-Soiler, and foretold that the Union would be dissolved if he was elected! What was the result? By accident, in the sudden death of Mr. TAYLOR, he was actually made President, and although this occurred soon after the Mexican war, with great accession of new territory and application of new States for admission into the Union, and at a time when there was great excitement on political affairs in the public mind, was the Union dissolved? No; all parties admit that Mr. F.'s administration was strictly national. He is again a candidate, and you are told that if Mr. FREMONT (who occupies the same ground that Mr. FILLMORE did) is elected, the Union will certainly be destroyed!! What impudence!! The party now in power, came in at a time when the country was at peace with all the world, when there was greater domestic repose, a greater degree of harmony and confidence than ever prevailed in the confederacy before; so much so, that President PIERCE, in his message of Dec. 5, 1853, refers to it with pleasure and pledges himself and the party to sustain that great Union plank which had given rise to such a glorious result. But surrounded by the same Pro-Slavery political demagogues as now surround Mr. BUCHANAN, he was forced, as Mr. B. will be forced, to disregard all the sacred compacts which may bind State to State and nation to nation. The party discarded the plank of the Baltimore Convention and took into its place the bloody plank of Kansas. The Cincinnati platform does not contain a Western

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, from the origin of the Court to the close of December Term, 1854. By B. R. CURTIS, one of the Associate Justices of the Court. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co., 1856. 1 vol., 641 pp.

This is volume 22 and last of Judge CURTIS' edition of the decisions of the U. S. Snpreme Court, pnblished in twenty-twu vulumes at, we believe, $3 each, and cumpletely filling the place occupied by the old reporters, whose works are upwards of fifty volumes, and cost about $2 50. The complete work is a monument of skillful editorial labor and judicious publishing enterprise. No greater service has at one time been rendered to the legal profcsaion in this country, than by the issuing of this series of the decisions of our highest Court. The present volume gives—*first*, a table of the cases in the series, with reference to the volumes of the original reports, alsoo to the volumes of CURTIS' Decisions in which they are found, also to the respective titles of the Digest under which they are arranged; *second*, an Indox of the cases cited in the various opiuions delivered; and *third*, a Digest of the mattere treated of in the cases at lerge. The work appeare to be executed with great care and sound judgment; which is all we can venture to say of a digest on a mere inspection. The proof of a Digest is in the using. We believe that this one will creditably etand that test.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Fall of NAPOLEON, in 1815, to the Accession of LOUIS NAPOLEON, in 1852. By Sir ARCHIBALD ALLISON, Bart. 2 vols., large 8vo. New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS.

Here, without shridgment, are four of the eix volnmes in which ALLISON promises to complete his *History of Europe*, from 1789 to 1853. They bring the narrative down to the passing of the Reform Bill in England, in 1832, and relate the other leading events in European history to the close of 1831. Though the se later volnmes have not the advantage which the earlier ones possessed, of euch a hero as NAPOLEON, almost from the beginning to the end, they are foll of interest, and despite, the author's well-known Tory predilections, may claim credit for fullness and fairness of detail. The notices of Enropean literature since 1815, though necessarily sketchy, contain a good deal of information fairly conveyed. Here and there, in the general narrative, we have noticed a few slips of the pen. For example: NAPOLEON'S son is mentioned as "the King of Rome, sunk down into the modest title of Duke of Leuchtenberg," a title borne by the eldest son of EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, yonng NAPOLEON'S title being Duke of Reichstadt.

Alfred Tennyson's Poems (including "The Princess," "In Memoriam," and "Maud," as well as the lyrics hy which he first made his reputation,) have been brought out, in a neat pocket volume, with portrait, hy TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, at the low price of 75 cents. "The force of cheapness can no farther go." This is the author's editiou, the pnblishers paying him a royalty on the sale. In another sense, also, it is *his*, emphatically. In the two volnmee of lyrics, first published in 1830 and 1832, a good deal of chaff was mingled with the golden grain. His readers found it hard to believe that the same mind which had prodnced "Mariana," "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," "The Ballad of Oriana," "The May Qneen," "The Lotos-Eaters," "Locksley Hall," and other exquisite poems, could also have given to the world such platitudes and namby-pamhyisms as "There's no land like Englaud," "We are Free," the sonnet commencing:

"Shall the hag Evil die with child of Good,"

And other weaklings of this class. In his riper years, TENNYSON quietly let them drop ont. The present volume exhibits few weeds of this description;—the two Owl songs, "The Goose," and "Walking to the Mill," are here retained, and might well have been omitted, as flaws in the cartanet. There, however, are all the Poeme which TENNYSON puts forth, in a collective form, as his challenge for undying fame. Well would it be if his immediate competitors, ROBERT BROWNING, R. H. HORNE, and others of the school who print every line they write, and seem to value a thing according to its extravagance, had imitated the judicious self-criticism of TENNYSON, and silently removed the weaker and feehler portions of their writings. On the contents of this volume TENNYSON'S poetic reputation rests, and safely so. By-and-hy, when he is dead—long and late may that time be—*a variorum* edition of his works may preserve (like flies in amber) the earlier lyrics which he has here rejected, just as BYRON is incomplete without the juvenile weaknesses cyclept "Hours of Idleness." Bnt now, and here, in this volume, we have the rich fruitage of the poet's mind. We can scarcely imagine, in all the beauty and purity of TENNYSON'S poetry, a more charming and euitable gift-book.

Extracts from eome of the letters from M. LEON BEAUVALLET, (belonging to the company of performers who accompanied RACHEL to this country,) having been translated from *Figaro* of Paris into the DAILY TIMES of New-York, their lively tone and satirical character attracted considerahle attention, and awakened a general desire to see the whole of them. Accordingly they have been translated, *in extenso*, and, (with the aid of large type, heavy leading, and rather narrow paging,) constitnte a volume, here entitled *Rachel and the New World; a Trip to the United States and Cuba*. The sack is not equal to the sample;—in other words, BEAUVALLET'S continnous attempts to be cutting and facetious turn ont, when collected, to be ponderous levitiee. Exaggeration is the leadiog principle of the book, with a strong infusion of caricature. Now and theu a good point is made—but, although the *effort* to astonish is too plainly and painfully palpable, the details of the Rachel campaign (the facts, we mean) are the most interesting portion of the book. We have been amnsed with parts of it—hnt it says little for an author when the reader langhs *at* rather than *with* him. The book is somewhat inferior, in interest as well as in execution, to the lively record of his Managerial experiences, given to the world last year, by MAX MARETZEK. It is hut fair to add that *Rachel in America* has one good point—it is so remarkably well translated, (by Dr. PALMER, of New-York, we believe,) that it reads as easily as if it had been written in English, and this withont losing the characteristic and idiomatic turn of expression pecnliar to the anthor's manuer of thinking and writing. New-York: DIX & EDWARDS.

The last seven years of the Life of Henry Clay terminates the extended hiography by Professor CALVIN COLTON, the two first volumes of which appeared over ten years ago. This, with the volume of private correspondence pnblished in 1855, makes four volumes. It is proposed to inclnde Mr. CLAY'S speeches in two volumes, with an historical introduction at the head of each speech. The present volume is a record of HENRY CLAY'S career, from the close of the Presidential campaign in 1844 to its mortal close in June, 1852, and relatee "his whole course of life," in connection with the great public questions of those evcutful yeare. His connection with the Compromise of 1850 is treated very fully. An able *résume* of hie life and character suitably closes the narrative. In an Appendix several documeuts of great interest are given, and the volnme closes with an extensive correcpondence from 1843 to 1851, which incindes twenty-nine interesting letters (never before put into type) from Mr. CLAY to THOMAS B. STEVENSON, of Maysville, Ky. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

The bark *Eastern Star*, of Boston, sailed from Chincha Islands, on the 16th of April, and arrived at Hampton Roads on the 21st ult., having made tha passage in the short space of sixty-six days.

Chicago—Past, Present and Future—Commercial Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

There are evidently times of crisis in commercial affairs when, in estimating the ability of business men in any section of the country to meet promptly their engagements, certain leading facts and circnmstances are more to be weighed and considered than any dafinite particulars pertaining to individual cases. This is dunbtless true of the West at the present time, and especially of this city and surrounding country. A few items I will briefly mention. When I was here, abont twelve months ago, the circulating medium of this city and vicinity included abont three millione of dollars of the bills of a worthless progeny of Wildcat Georgia Banks (some of them hardly known at home) that had obtained a partial circulation here upon the faith of the several private bankers in this city who had issued them. In May, of last year, an attempt was made to send home these *fugitives*, when some $70,000 of the mongrel breed was sent to Atlanta, Ga., to be redecmed in specie. Thenceforward a crusade against this *foreign manufacture* was kept up until, in a few months, hardly a vestige of it remained.

Few cities dunbtless could stand such a depletion in so short a time without feeling it seriously. Here it was perhaps most opportune, occurring at a time when temptation to *speculate* in Produce was at the highest; it uo doubt checked many an operation that might have resulted disastrously.

At this time last year Corn was selling at 70 cents per bushel, and the streets were lined near the warehonses with wagons waiting their turn to discharge their loads. The farming interest was never more prosperous. The business of the land offices was enormous; the snre and speedy road to wealth secured to be to gain possession of Western lands. Many engegements no doubt were entered into, predicated more or less on a continuance of such prices for Produce. Now Corn can be bought at 28 *cents per bushel!* The prices of other kinds of Produce have varied in proportion.

The effect of these great changes may be imagined; but are not yet fully realized. Money is very scarce—collections almost entirely suspended; times are hard, and I fear worse coming. When a man gets burned out he may know he has met with a severe loss; but he does not feel it so much at the time as he does six months later, when he has to pay for what was consumed. And so now in the West I apprehend the greatest trial growing out of these changes is yet to come, and I shall not be surprised if a great many failures are heard of in the West during the next twelve months.

It is doubtless true that much of the depreciation of Agricultural products will fall un the producers; still the difference is lost to the country, and all must participate more or less in the result.

In regard to Chicago, it may be well to state that there probably has never before been a time when so much substantial improvement was going forward. The blocks of stores now going up here are about on a par with those in Chambers-street, Park-place, and other contiguous streets in New-York. Much of this improvement is now progressing toward the Lake, where the ground has hitherto been held so high as to drive away those who would improve it; but the erection of immense Railroad Dépôts and Grain Warehouses has given a new value to property in that quarter. There is probably no place in America that resembles the junction of Broadway and Cortlandt-street or Fulton-street and thence to the Museum, as just here in front of the Office of the "Commercial Agency" at the junction of Lake-street (the Broadway of Chicago) and Clarke-street, near the main bridge of the city. There are fewer omnibuses here, hnt more vehicles of every other description. The new grade of the streets (raising them two or three feet) causes a great amount of tearing down and rebuilding. These operations of course call for an immense outlay of capital; perhaps absorbing *some* that might be better employed elsewhere; hnt there seeme to be no danger or probability of reaction here.

Many of the owners of real estate, in case of any revulsion, would at once be on hand to *buy* any bargains of the unlucky wight who should he nnable to hold. This of course applies chiefly to the most valuable city property.

Yours truly, S. P. C.

COMMENCEMENTS.

University of Michigan—Examinations—Freshmen Celebration—Missionary Society—B. F. Taylor, Esq.—Chi Psi Anniversary—Address of Mr. Lord—Commencement, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Thursday, June 26, 1856.

The examinations in the departments of Science, Literature and the Arts, commeneed on Monday, June 16, and continued throughout the week.

On Saturday evening, June 21, the Freshmen celebrated their entrance into the Sophomore Class by a supper at the Exchange Hotel. An oration was delivered on the character of a "True Socialist," and a poem was read on the "Occurrences of tha Freshmen Year."

On Sunday evening, June 22, a sermon was preached before the Union Missionary Society by Rev. U. G. BLINN, of Tecumseh. This will long be remembered as a most able and earnest appeal in behalf of the Missionary cause.

On Monday evening, June 23, B. F. TAYLOR, Esq., of tha *Chicago Journal*, recited a poem before the Literary Societies. There was no subject announced, hnt the leading idea of the poem was that everything changes, but nothing dies. It abounded in beautiful imagery, and possessed the merit of brevity.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 24, an oration on the "Tendencies of the American Activity of Mind," was delivered before Alpha Epsilon of the Chi Psi Fraternity, by A. S. HIGGINS, Esq., a member of the senior class, from Flint.

In the evening of the same day, Mr. LORD, of Connecticut, the eminent lecturer on history, addreseed the Literary Societies. His snbject was "The dignity of the learned profeesions, and the standard by which success in them is to be measured." As was expected, from the high reputation of the speaker, this theme was powerfully handled, and was replete with brilliant illustration and pungent satire. He contended that knowledge, like virtue, was its own reward, and severely rebuked the all-engrossing pursuit of gain at the present day.

On Wednesday, June 25, the Commencement exercises took place, when orations were delivered by eighteen members of the graduating class. Of these, "The Sanity of true Genius," by O. N. CHAFFEE, of Detroit; and "The Moral Power of Art," by M. A. O. PACKARD, of Tecumseh, were among the first in point of merit and delivery.

In the afternoon, when the exercises had been concluded, an address was made before the Society of the Alumni, by Rev. N. WEST, of Cincinnati. This was an eloquent production, and elicited much applause.

To-day there is an examination of applicants for admission into the University. This institution was never in as prosperous a condition as at present. During the past year over four hundred students have been in attendance, and when the next semester opens on the 1st of October, there will probably be a large increase.

The Observatory is now finished, and is an honor to those citizens of Detroit by whose munificence it was created. The Analytical Laboratory has been commenced, and will be furnished in the most ample manner.

The Department of Science has lately been enriched by the election of Lt. W. P. TROWBRIDGE, U. S. Coast Survey, to the Chair of Mathematics. Another graduate of West Point, and assistant Professor there for eight years, Lt. W. G. PECK, U. S. Top. Eng., occupies the Chair of Civil Engineering. It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the advantages to be derived from such instruction, which in this, as well as in every other Department of the University, is entirely *gratuitous*.

☞ The Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, will be held on Thursday, July 17, one week earlier than heretofore. Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston, will address the Christian Research Society. Rev. Dr. DAGGETT, of Canandaigue, will be the orator of the Alumni, and Prof. A. C. KENDRICK, of Rochester, the Poet on Tuesday evening. WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., will address the graduating Law Class on Wednesday morning. Prof. O. M. MITCHELL will deliver an address at the inauguration of the Observatory Wednesday afternoon. The poet of the literary societies is W. H. C. HOSMER, and the orator Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, probably.

Horses, valued at $3,000, have been stolen from Grant Co., Wisconsin, in the course of ten days. There appeare to be in Western Wisconsin a very successful gang of horse thieves.

Medical News.

Dr. MARSHALL HALL, a high name in medical circles, seriously objects to the rules given by the Royal Humane Society of London, and often republished here, for the relief of persons who have been drowned. They were as follows:

1. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.

2. Strip the body and rub it dry, then wrap it in hot blankets and place in a warm bed-chamber free from smoke.

3. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

4. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated warming-pan over the spine; pnt hot bladders of water or heated bricks to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits and soles of the feet; cover the body with hot flannels; rub the body briskly with the hand, and immerse it in a common bath at 100 degrees.

5. Volatile salts to be passed over the nostrils.

6. No more persons to be admitted than necessary.

Bnt, says MARSHALL HALL, the suspended animation in the case of drowning arises from two distinct causes; first, a want of the air usually received in the process of respiration, and second, a retention of carbonic acid gas in the lungs, and its final permeation in the blood vessels. This permeation produces a poison capable of disorganizing the blood, and producing death from this cause alone.

In the practice of the Humane Society, which seeks to elevate the temperature of the body by hot blankets and hot applications, this permeation is greatly increased, and the injurious effects of carbonic acid gas facilitated. It is well known that the capacity of the human body to sustain a state of suspended animation is greatly increased, by a temperature as low as fifty degrees, and is lessened by increasing this temperature. If animation is not speedily restored by this or some other remedial application, the elevation of the temperature soon changes the case from one of apparent into real death.

Again, Dr. HALL objects to removing the patient to the nearest house, because it occupies valuable time, which should be employed in effectual restorative means; and also because, unless the weather is inclement, he is better off in the open air than in the more confined atmosphere of a dwelling.

When a person is recovered from the water in a state of suspended animation, the body is flaccid and cool, the respiration is suspended, and the entire functions of life appear to be at an end. The object of treatment is to attempt to restore the breathing process, and with the success of this will return the action of the other functions.

Dr. HALL has pointed ont one impediment to the restoration of this function, which has hitherto escaped notice. This is the falling back of the tongue across the top of the glottis, or entrance into the windpipe. The first step in Dr. HALL'S process is to remove this difficulty by placing the patient upon his face and breast, instead of his back, as is usually done.

The body is then turned slowly upon its side, and returned as slowly to its first position upon the breast and face. This motion, whose effect is to cause a considerable amount of air in the lungs to be expelled and reinspired, is to be kept up until breathing is restored or all hopes of resuscitation from this source are abandoned.

Glycerine, which, a while ago, was not much nsed, except for deafness, is now coming into fashion as a dressing for wounds.

The arrow-root crop of the Bermudas is almost a failure this year, owing to the severity of last Winter. Small quantities of thie article have been raised in Georgia and Florida. We hope our Southern brethren will go into its culture more extensively. If they will give us arrow-root for our sick behica, we will furnish medical schools for their young men, and so "the Union must and shall be saved."

The act requiring the Registration of Births, Deaths, &c., in Virginia is not more faithfully executed than our own—more shame to us both. In 1853 returns of births and deaths were received from 114 counties and corporations only, *leaving 36 without returns*. For 1854 returns were forthcoming from only 74, less than half the entire number. Tinker your law, gentlemen, until it is made effective. Our State's system is almost too far forgotten for hope of a revival.

The *Med. Monthly* (N. Y.) translates from the *Gaz. Hebdom.* a cured case of Umbilical hernia, by the use of collodion. Compresses retained by bandages had failed to cure, while lead plaster irritated the skin too much to be borne. Collodion was applied on the 16th of December, 1855, and at the end of January the hernia remained reduced, when the collodion came off. The writer adds: "It is necessary to use pure collodion, which dries quickly and contracts strongly; that which contains castor-oil, or oil of turpentine, is too flexible. It is unnecessary to reduce the hernia; the application, in drying, returns and retains it. It should be applied upon the tumor and all around it, so as to cover a place of about the size of a five-franc piece. If the skin is too wrinkled around the colledion and becomes red, the slight inconvenience is remedied by covering the skin with a thin coating of cerate, or better still, of glycerine. Collodion thus applied remains for seven or eight days. It gradually separates from the circumference to the centre, and finally falls off. It is then only necessary to renew the dressing, and this the mother or the nurse can do perfectly well. The collodion does not at all interfere with the use of bathe or lotions, which the health of the patient may demand."

A child was born in Paris lately without any nose. M. MAISONNEUVE, of Paris, took the little lady in hand when she was seven months old, and having made her insensible to pain, by means of chloroform cut such flaps and so skillfully from the face, that when twisted into position and perfectly healed they made a very respectable and good looking nose.

Dr. FOLLIN (in the *Arch. Gen. de Méd.* for January) thinks he sees evidence that syphilis was known to the old Romans, and especially to MESSIUS, in the following verses of HORACE:

"——— At illi fœda cicatrix
Setosam lævi frontem turpaverat oris,
Campanum in morbum, in faciem, pernulta, jocatus,
etc." [Sat. lib. 1, 3, 60.

The *Athenæum Français* says that a small square stone was recently picked up in the Park of the ancient chatean of Potelles, near Quesnoy, with the following inscriptions on its two faces:

EVELPISTI DIAE
MYEN POS LIP.
EVELPISTI DIAPSO
EIC-OFOS AD CLAR.

An antiquarian who examined the stone, readily recognized it as one of those seals which the early oculists used to mark their salves and collyria. The inscriptions are interpreted as follows: *Evelpisti dias myrnum post lippitudinem. Evelpisti diapsoricum opobalsamum ad claritatem.* These are names of remedies devised by EVELPIETUS for relieving inflammations of the lids and clearing eye-sight. Several such relics have been discovered in France, Germany, England and Italy. A few years ago M. DUQUENNELLE discovered a similar stamp at Reims, under circumstences that enabled him to demonstrate that it had been used to designate the inventor, and not the vender, of certain eye remedies. Dr. SICHEL, who is a consummate philologist, as well as skillful surgeon, is said to be engaged on a work on medical spigraphy, in which a full account of these oculists' seals will be made public.

In the chapter on "Dislocatione of the Eye-ball," in the last edition of MACKENZIE'S great treatise, a veracious historian, ISAAC WEED, Jr., author of *Travels through the States of North America*, (vol. i, p. 192, London, 1860,) is quoted as mentioning that, "at Richmond, in Virginia, *it is nothing uncommon* to meet with persons deprived of one or both eyes, from the horrid practice of *gouging*, in which the combatant, having twisted his fore-fingers in the side locks of his adversary's hair, applies his thumbs so as to force the eyes out of their sockets."

RESULTS OF DIFFERENT MODES OF TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

The General Board of Health of England, which labored with so much zeal to stay the cholera epidemic of 1854, by the establishment of appropriate hygienic precautions, and by acquainting the public with the efficacy of medical interference in the premonitory stage of the malady, has lately published, as a fit conclusion of its duties, a statistical report of 3,717 cases of cholera, with the results of the different methods pursued in their treatment. Documents emanating from such a respectable source are certainly entitled to our notice, however wary we may be in lending confidence to cholera statistics in general.

The cases are arranged in four classes, according to the kind of medication to which they were subjected. Distinctions are also established, having reference to the period at which the cases were put under treatment. We must content ourselves with recapitulating the number of cases, the nature of the remedy, and the ratio of mortality.

CLASS I.—*Treated by Alteratives, 2,142 Cases, as follows:*

TREATED BY	CASES.	DEATHS.	Per Centage.
Calomel, small doses	627	315	49.4
Calomel, large doses	787	363	46.
Calomel, with opium	472	183	38.8
Other mercurials	50	42	52.5
Saline alteratives	186	94	50.5

CLASS II.—*Treated by Astringents, 866 Cases:*

TREATED BY	CASES.	DEATHS.	Per Centage.
Sulphuric acid	498	206	41.1
Nitric acid	86	36	42.5
Chalk, with or without opium	201	75	37.3
Acetate of lead and opium	81	50	61.7
Opium	96	11	30.5
Iron and alum	13	6	46.1
Gallic acid, etc	19	5	21.3

CLASS III.—*Treated by Stimulants, 548 Cases:*

TREATED BY	CASES.	DEATHS.	Per Centage.
Ammonia	114	70	61.4
Ether	154	65	42.1
Alcohol	135	87	65.
Chloroform	81	15	18.3
Other stimulants	111	50	45

CLASS IV.—*Treated by Evacuants, 172 Cases:*

TREATED BY	CASES.	DEATHS.	Per Centage.
Castor oil	150	104	69.3
Emetics	21	17	80.9

However carefully these data may have been collected, it will be wise not to draw positive conclusions from them, a piece of advice we need to offer to our younger readers only. Let them remember that the remark of BOERHAAVE, *Nullum ego cognosco remedium nisi quod tempestivo usu fiat tale*, is as applicable to cholera as to other diseases.—*The Stethoscope (Va.) for July.*

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Abstracts of Opinions Delivered.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

TREATY OF 1819 WITH SPAIN.

1. The Treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, for the cession of the Floridas, did not provide a tribunal by which the claims, on account of injuries suffered by the operations of the American army in Florida, should be decided.—*Per Gilchrist, C. J.—Humphrey's adm'x. vs. the United States.*

2. The appointment of such a tribunal was left, by said Treaty of 1819, to be made by the Government of the United States; and it was in consequence of the Treaty, in that respect, that the Act of March 3, 1823, (3 Stat. at Large, 768,) was passed.—*Ib.*

3. In consequence of the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the said Treaty of 1819 did not apply to the injuries of 1812 and 1813, the act of June 26, 1834 (6 St. at Large, 569,) was passed, which provided for the injuries committed in 1812 and 1813.—*Ib.*

4. The said acts of March 3, 1823, and June 26, 1834, must be considered as if their provisions were contained in the same act. The object of both acts is the same,—to furnish an appropriate remedy by which the injuries mentioned in the last clause of article 9 of the Treaty with Spain of 1819, might be established, and the satisfaction there alluded to be obtained.—*Ib.*

5. The tribunal created by the said act of March 3, 1823, and recognized by the act of June 26, 1834, consisted of two parts, the Judge in Florida constituting one, and the Secretary of the Treasury the other.—*Ib.*

6. The tribunal so constituted was in accordance with article 9 of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, which required that the injuries should be established "by process of law."—*Ib.*

7. It was for Congress, under article 9 of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, to provide a tribunal before which the claimants might have an opportunity to establish their respective claims. The tribunal, constituted under the acts of March 3, 1823, and June 26, 1834, was such a one; where, although not an ordinary Court of Justice (the Treaty did not require it to be so,) every claimant could have his claim fairly adjusted, and its merits decided, upon such evidence as he himself might think proper to furnish.—*Ib.*

8. The authority to adjust claims for injuries, under Art. 9 of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, was not, by the Acts of March 3, 1823, and June 26, 1834, given to the Courts in Florida, but to the Judges respectively. It is not judicial power, properly speaking, but that of a *Commissioner* only, that was conferred. *Ib.*

9. The Judge of either of the Superior Courts in Florida, in the adjustment of claims for injuries under Art. 9 of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, acted merely as a *Commissioner* and not as a Court, and the power to review his decisions, given by act of Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury, was, therefore, unobjectionable.—*Ib.*

10. The act of March 3, 1823, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the respective decisions of the Judges in Florida, and not to pay any allowances of either of them which he did not find to be just and equitable. His authority was not limited to determing whether or not a case for injury presented was within the provisions of the Treaty of 1819.—*Ib.*

11. The decision of the Judge could have no effect under the act of March 3, 1823, until the Secretary of the Treasury had decided upon the justice and equity of the claim.—*Ib.*

12. The provision of the act of March 3, 1823, giving a revisory power as to decisions of the Judges in Florida upon claims for injury, is consistent with the Treaty with Spain of 1819.—*Ib.*

13. The stipulation in article 9 of the Treaty of 1819, with Spain, that the United States would cause satisfaction to be made in certain cases, was a contract to be executed by Congress.—*Ib.*

14. Congress, in the exercise, then, of its exclusive jurisdiction under article 9 of the Treaty with Spain of 1819, created a tribunal for the special purpose of determining cases arising under that article of the Treaty; and this Court cannot loosen or otherwise interfere with, the powers of that tribunal.—*Ib.*

DECISIONS OF COMMISSIONERS.

15. The decision, upon the law and facts, of the Secretary of the Treasury against a claimant, under art. 9 of the treaty with Spain of 1819, is the decision of a competent tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, and puts an end to the demand, both as to principal and interest. It stands upon the same ground with the decision of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by or under a treaty, to determine upon the amount and validity of similar claims.—*Ib.*

CONTRACTS.

16. "When the terms of a treaty stipulation import a contract—when either of the parties thereby engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not to the judicial department, and the Legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for the Court." *Ib.*

17. What the law looks to, in the case of an implied contract, is not the agreement of the parties, but their circumstances or acts; and from these circumstances or acts the law raises the duty and implies the promise, by which the party will be bound.—*Per Gilchrist, C. J.—Huston vs. The United States.*

18. In the case of an express contract the law measures the extent of each party's duty by the terms to which he has expressly agreed.—*Ib.*

19. In the case of an implied contract, the terms are such as reason and justice dictate in the particular case, and which, therefore, the law presumes that every man undertakes to perform.—*Ib.*

20. Where the changes in a contract necessarily imply an increased price, and the employer expressly authorizes, or silently, but with full knowledge assents to them, he is then bound to pay it.—*Ib.*

21. As to changes in a contract which necessarily imply an increased price, and which are assented to by the employer, the principle governs that he is not bound to pay for services according to the usual rate of charging therefor with no reference to the contract, but must pay for them only according to the rate of the contract. This is the rule of compensation created, in explicit terms, in Sec. 23 of Act of July 2, 1836, relating to the Post-Office Department.—*Ib.*

MAIL CONTRACTS, &c.

22. Where the claimant, for the period from 1st November, 1848, to June 30, 1850, carried the mail under a contract with the Government, by which the sum of $6,894 per year was paid for transporting it from Houston to Sabinetown, semi-weekly, in two-horse coaches, but the service was in fact performed by him in four-horse coaches, and it was necessary, owing to the condition of the roads and watercourses, that four-horse coaches should be used for that purpose, and the Post Office Department knew that the mail was so carried by the claimant in four instead of two horse coaches, and made no objection—*held*, the claimant is entitled to compensation from the United States for the extra service, over and above the sum allowed by his contract.—*Ib.*

23. The 23d section of the Act of July 2, 1836, (5 St. at Large, 85,) does not, either in its letter or its spirit, provide that an claim for extra allowances should be valid against the United States unless *an order* for additional service was made by the Postmaster General.—*Ib.*

24. As the Postmaster General, under Sec. 23 of the Act of July 2, 1836, might make temporary express contracts, the United States might then be bound by the obligation of an implied contract for carrying the mail, proved in such a way as is recognized by the rules of law to be binding upon individuals.—*Ib.*

COMPENSATION OF ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

25. The claimant, while Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, at different periods between April 24, 1829, and May 31, 1833, acted as Secretary of the Treasury, performing the duties of the office, by authority of the President of the United States, on account of the absence from the seat of Government or sickness of the Secretary of the Treasury. *Held* the claimant, at the times he so performed the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, held an office separate from his office of Chief Clerk—that is, held two offices, there being at the time no law to prohibit him from doing so, and as he discharged the duties of both offices, is entitled to compensation accordingly.—*Per Blackford, J.—Dickins vs. The United States.*

COMPENSATION OF ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

26. The claimant, while Chief Clerk in the State Department, at different periods between Aug. 10, 1833, and Nov. 9, 1836, was Acting Secretary of State, performing the duties of the office by authority of the President of the United States, on account of the absence or sickness of the Secretary of State. *Held*, the claimant, at the times he so performed the duties of Secretary of State, held an office separate from his office of Chief Clerk; that is, held two offices,—and as he discharged the duties of both is entitled to compensation accordingly.—*Ib.*

EXTRA COMPENSATION OF CLERKS IN DEPARTMENTS.

27. The meaning, so far, at Sec. 9 of the act of April 20, 1818, (3 Stat. at Large, 447,) is that no clerk therein referred to shall receive as such any other compensation than what that act allows. It does not affect, it seems, the question whether he is not entitled, besides his salary as clerk, to a compensation, and if any, to what amount, for his discharge of the duties, at the same time, of other offices legally conferred upon him.—*Ib.*

28. Where the President of the United States, under the Act of May 8, 1792 (1 St. at large 284,) authorizes any one to perform the duties, in case of absence or sickness, of Secretary of State, of Secretary of the Treasury, or of Secretary of War, the one so authorized is, *it seems*, entitled to receive for his services as acting Secretary of State, acting Secretary of the Treasury, or acting Secretary of War, the same compensation for the time he so acted which the law then allowed to the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of War, respectively.—*Ib.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

29. From April, 1845, to June, 1849, the claimant was Navy Agent and Acting Purser, and in both offices received and disbursed the public money, which he received from the Treasurer as Navy Agent, rendering separate accounts for the money received by him, in each of the offices. He charged himself, as acting Purser, with the sum of $561 10, as received from himself as Navy Agent, but did not give himself a corresponding credit in his account as Navy Agent. In his accounts up to June, 1849, certain sums having been disallowed him, the Treasury Department instituted a suit against him. On the trial, he was first made aware of the mistake in the sum of $561 10, (which was known to the Department at the time it occurred, although the claimant was not informed of or allowed it,) but, at the instance of the Court, it was not admitted as a set-off, but reserved for future examination by the accounting officers. Afterwards, and prior to November, 1854, the claimant applied to the Department for this sum, but its payment was refused, on the ground that the claim could not be reopened after a judicial investigation of all his accounts. *Held* the claimant is entitled to recover the said sum of $561 10, as due him by the United States, but without interest.—*Per Gilchrist, C. J.—White vs. the United States.*

30. The ordinary principles of law and morality which are applied to regulate the dealings of individuals, are applicable in transactions between the United States and their citizens.—*Ib.*

31. Interest is not a legal incident to a debt due from the United States, where it is merely proved that a debt is due.—*Ib.*

Later from Utah.

From the Cleveland Herald of July 7.

We have files of the Deseret *News* to May 28. The Mormone seem to be getting along satisfactorily to themselves, and are full of praying, preaching, feasting, dancing and polygamy as ever. Two substantial ferry boats have been built for the ferry on Bear River, north of Salt Lake City, designed, superintended and launched with the blessings of President Young.

The crops May 7, were very promising in the Salt Lake Valley. On the 5th a snow storm whitened the mountains nearly to their base. At Los Vegas, April 8, corn was six inches high. Sixty acres had been planted, and 1,300 grape cuttings had been set out. May 14, abundent supply of asparagus, pie plant, salad and radishes at Salt Lake City. May 28, ripe strawberries, green peas and currants. Prospects still flattering for an abundant harvest. Health of the people good. The *News* says—"At home all is peace, happiness and prosperity." May 21, it urges the Elders throughout the States to forward cuttings and seeds of valuable kinds of fruit, and adds:

"A stroll through Gov. YOUNG'S grounds, adjacent to his mansion, is a rich treat to every lover of fine fruit, garden adornment and highly useful improvement. Many of the peach, plum and apple trees are fruiting remarkably full; the California grape vines give indication of a luxurious product, and the young black walnut trees, strawberry vines, and each variety of tree, shrub and plant are apparently striving to outvie each other in growth and promise.

Presidents KIMBALL and GRANT are also bestowing much careful attention and judicious labor upon their grounds, and already have a valuable assortment of plants and trees."

The mail arrangements to Utah are of the worst kind. The mail from the States which arrived May 10, brought papers and letters from November 1 to April 1. Thirty mail sacks arrived, and fifteen had been left on the road.

The *News* publishes encouraging letters from missionaries in various parts of the world, notices the establishment of several new journals to advocate the faith, viz.: the *Mormon* in New-York, *Luminary* in St. Louis, *Western Standard* in California, the *Millennial Star* in the British Isles, and thus exults:

"Faithful elders in nearly all parts of the earth, publications, beside those above-named, in the German, Scandinavian, Welsh and other languages, and increased faith and good works in the top of the mountains, all indicate the power and rapidity with which the letter-day work is rolling forth, notwithstanding the powerful combination arrayed against it. * * * * * * *

Verily the Lord is bringing to pass his 'strange act,' and the letter-day work is a bombshell in the devil's kingdom and arrangements, confusing and blowing to pieces the best laid plans and schemes of Lucifer and his servants. And this will continue to be the case, independent of Salt Lake City earthquakes, until 'righteousness covers the earth as the waters cover the great deep.'"

The progress of Utah has been most wonderful. In 1847 a feeble band of Mormons, driven from Illinois by fire and sword, penetrated the great Western wilds and founded Salt Lake City. In 1850 the Mormone of the wilderness had so increased that Congress defined the boundaries of Utah, and gave her inhabitants a Territorial Government; and in 1856, the people have formed a State Constitution and ask admission into the Union! Is it a marvel that the Mormone have full faith in the "latter-day work?"

Death of an Old Merchant of Massachusetts.

The Nantucket *Inquirer* gives the following obituary notice of the late AARON MITCHELL, one of the old-school merchants of New-England who died in Nantucket on the 1st inst., at the age of 79.

Mr. MITCHELL commenced business when very young, with his father, the late JETHRO MITCHELL, Esq. After the retirement of the father, the business was conducted by the brothers, and they corresponded with India, China, France, England, and the British and French West Indies. The firm had numerous vessels employed in those varied branches of commerce, and a still larger fleet in the whaling service from this port. The latter was continued as recently as 1852, when Mr. MITCHELL gave it up. His losses have been immense; among them two fine ships with full cargoes of oil, taken by the French cruisers prior to 1800. His claim, together with the claims of many other citizens of this place, are now before Congress.

During the last war Mr. MITCHELL occupied a prominent position on the Island, negotiating with the British officials, (Admiral HOTHAM and others on this station,) for a permit to communicate with the Continent free of molestation by the numerous cruisers on our coast, who, at the time, were capturing every vessel making for this port. In that war no citizen of this town was so great a sufferer in the amount of property lost as Mr. MITCHELL. After the peace of 1815 he engaged with renewed vigor in the whale fishery, adding several new ships, and as late as 1838 owned a splendid fleet of the best ships from this port. No man had been more successful up to that period. But alas, for the uncertainty of human affairs. Since that time, failing in business operations, his ships returning home almost empty, the low price of oil in 1843, together with the destructive fire of 1846, reduced Mr. MITCHELL from affluence to almost penury.

For many years Mr. MITCHELL was President of the Pacific Bank, and the leading spirit of that institution. Subsequently he became President of the Citizens' Bank. Nantucket never produced a more vigorous mind for business than the subject of this sketch, unless we associate with him an old school-mate and cotemporary, the late WM. R. ROTCH, of New-Bedford, a native of this place, and both doing business with their fathers on Nantucket, prior to 1800. Mr. ROTCH was the equal of Mr. MITCHELL, but not his superior—both of them were leviathans in communities like Nantucket and New-Bedford. Mr. MITCHELL illustrates the dark side of life, having lost an immense fortune in a few years; Mr. ROTCH the bright side, for he left the gigantic fortune of $800,000. What eventful careers do the two cases present to the reflecting mind!

Liberia.

We have Liberia papers to the last of April. They afford evidence that no news is the best news, and that the state of things in the Republic was generally prosperous.

Since the conclusion of the war with

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ Nothing had been seen of the *Africa* at Sandy Hook up to the time of going to press this morning. She is now in her twelfth day.

☞ The American State Council of the State of Connecticut met yesterday in Hartford, for the purpose of hearing the report of the State Delegates to the North American Convention that nominated FREMONT for the Presidency, and JOHNSTON for the Vice-Presideney. The acts of their delegates, including their part in making the nominations, were indorsed with but two or three dissenting voices. There was an interesting debate, and some resolutions passed, in relation to the manner in which a State electoral ticket should be selected. They finally agreed to call a Convention of all opposed to the present Administration, for that purpose, on the 6th of August. During the session some amusement was created by the reading of a document, which purported to be from Mr. E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of the Council that indorsed FILLMORE, revoking the charter of the Connecticut State Council, because they refused to abide by that act of that body. The proceedings are reported in another part of this morning's TIMES.

☞ In the Senate yesterday the Indian Appropriation bill, after sundry amendments, was passed. Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to amend the Act of last session to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system. It was made the order for Monday. The bill to amend the Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was taken up, and the section reviving the grade of Admiral, was stricken ont. In the House, Mr. BALL'S resolution asking for a Select Committee to inquire into alleged frands in constructing public buildings, was taken up and passed. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Sumner assault was then resumed, and after an exciting and interesting debate the House adjourned without action.

☞ We publish this morning a very full and interesting account of the proceedings of the Convention of the Kansas Aid Committees, held at Buffalo yesterday. Ex. Gov. REEDER presided, and made a speech on the present condition of affairs in reference to Kansas. GERRIT SMITH also took an active part, both by word and deed,—promising $1,500 a month while the war lasted. A very pointed and comprehensive series of resolutions was adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, after the appointment of a National Central Committee.

☞ We receive constantly from various quarters, reports of votes taken on steamboats, in railroad cars, &c., &c., all of which are designed to show the relative strength of the several Presidential candidates. We decline to publish them, partly because they are entirely without importance as indications of public sentiment, and partly because our space is too valuable to be devoted to matter of this kind.

☞ The Old-Line Whigs of Maryland, at their State Convention yesterday, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic report, declared in favor of FILLMORE.

The State Treasnrer.

We publish this morning a letter from Col. SEYMOUR, the State Engineer and Surveyor, in regard to the action of the Governor upon the case of the State Treasurer. It seems that the Governor declares himself satisfied that the Treasurer has violated his duty; but he declines to exercise the power conferred upon him in the most express terms by the Constitution, or, at all events, prefers to "wait awhile" and see whether the Treasurer will do it again.

That the whole case, as it has been presented to the Governor, may be clearly understood, we publish also the original affidavit in which Col. SEYMOUR stated the facts of the case,—the papers by which it was accompanied, and the letter which the Treasurer wrote to the Governor upon the subject. It will be seen from these documents that Mr. CLARK signed *as Treasurer* a letter addressed by him, with four other State officers, to two of the Resident Engineers on the canal, purporting to be a letter of instructions, and directing them to abandon the locations and the duties which the State Engineer had assigned them,—proceed to other locations and there await further instructions *from them.* This was directly in violation of the law, which declares that

"*The State Engineer and Surveyor shall prescribe and define the duties* of the said Engineers so appointed, and *shall assign a division of the Canals* to each Division Engineer corresponding with the division of each Canal Commissioner, and *to each Resident Engineer such sub-division of the Canals, and to the First Assistant Engineers, such location as he may deem proper.*"

And Col. SEYMOUR, the officer whom the Constitution and the law have made specially and exclusively responsible for the Engineer Department, states in his affidavit that the action of these officers has disorganized the Department, and was likely to result in decided injury to the interests of the State. The remedy lay exclusively in the hands of the Governor. The Constitution, in express terms and for the very purpose of averting any injurious results which might arise from illegal and improper action on the part of the Treasurer during the recess of the Legislature, declares that he may be suspended temporarily by the Governor, "*whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has,* IN ANY PARTICULAR, *violated his duty.*" The broad and sweeping language employed,—covering every kind and form of violation of duty,—shows conclusively that the Constitution was designed to impose a stringent and effective supervision over this Department. Under the old Constitution the Governor had the appointment of the several heads of Executive Departments:—the new Constitution made them all independent of him except in this particular case. The very exception shows that the need of some provision to overrule illegal assumptions of power, or other violations of duty on their part, was deeply felt,—and that it was meant to be supplied by the clause quoted from the Constitution. If the Governor, however, shrinks from exercising the small remnant of power which is left to his Department, there is no protection left for the State against the usurpations and assumptions of State officers, who regard partisan necessities as creating a higher rule of conduct than constitutions and laws.

The State Engineer in this whole matter has acted in a prompt, bold and manly manner. He has done everything in his power to protect the important Department of which he is the head from being prostituted to the political and party purposes of the temporary majority. Being powerless himself, he has brought the matter to the notice of the Governor:—and failing there also, he states his determination to bring it before the Legislature. He has certainly done all in his power to relieve himself of responsibility for the disorganized condition of the Engineer Department.

Col. Fremont's Religion.

We observe that the Fillmore papers which persist, in the face of the most explicit and conclusive denials, in their assertion that Col. FREMONT is a Roman Catholic, fall back upon the following paragraph which appeared two or three days since in the *Express:*

"Mr. REYNOLDS read the result of a recent conversation with PETER FULMER, Alderman in New-York, wherein Mr. FULMER says that, while in Washington, he stopped at Brown's Hotel, where Mr. FREMONT had rooms, and was acquainted with Colonel F. He saw that gentleman at high mass, and partaking of the sacrament; and at dinner, on the same day, Mr. FREMONT spoke to him of the services of the forenoon, and said he (FREMONT) was a Roman Catholic.

Mr. FULMER then asked Colonel FREMONT, 'Do you really believe that the wafer is a part of the body of Christ.' 'Yes.' 'Do you believe that the wine was a part of the blood of Christ?' 'Yes.' From this the discussion between them got so severe that Mr. FREMONT rose from table, and said he could not consent to hear such heretical conversation. Mr. R. attested to the veracity of Mr. FULMER, and said there must be a falsehood somewhere."

With regard to this paragraph,—we have just one word to say; *it is false from beginning to end.* The whole story which J. N. REYNOLDS is made to rehearse, as coming from "Ald. FULMER," is a *fabrication.* No such interview ever took place. No man living ever saw Col. FREMONT "at high mass," or "partaking of the sacrament" in a Catholic Church. No man living ever heard him say that he was a Catholic,—that he believed the doctrines ascribed to him by the *Express*, or anything of the kind.

We make this denial upon authority which the *Express* itself would consider satisfactory.

The Republican Party.

Senator WADSWORTH, of Buffalo, in a speech made there recently before a BUCHANAN club, took occasion to say, that

"No 'Republican' has ever heard from me one word that could justify him in saying that I intended to coöperate with that party of *passion, prejudice and disunion.* What is the position of this party? Twelve States were excluded from the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention; fourteen States cannot submit to its dictation. *It is not and cannot be a national party. It is sectional and fanatical.*"

Senator WADSWORTH is the last man in this State who should apply to the Republican movement such terms of reproach as these. If he refers to the *objects* of its political action, he has indorsed them himself, in speech and in writing, over and over again. He has declared repeatedly that he was opposed to the extension of Slavery into free territory, and to the measures of the Democratic Party which had a plain and evident tendency in that direction;—and that no party relations whatever should ever induce him to coöperate or acquiesce in them. We should very much like to have Senator WADSWORTH specify what one of the principles, or purposes, of the Republican Party entitles him to style it a party of "passion, prejudice and disunion."

His subsequent language indicates a disposition to apply this sweeping censure to the *position* of the Republican Party, and not to its principles. But Senator WADSWORTH is a man of too much sense to be misled by so paltry a sophistry. "Twelve States," he says, "were *excluded* from its deliberations." Excluded by whom, and by what? By its principles and objects? If so, is Senator WADSWORTH sure that the fault was on the Republican side? Was it because the principles which excluded them were *wrong;*—or was it because these twelve States oppose the *right,*—that they excluded themselves?

Senator WADSWORTH can see in the treatment by Virginia of one of the men from that State who was a member of the Republican Convention, what it is that "excludes" men in Southern States from taking part in the Republican movement to prevent the extension of Slavery. It is the same thing which "excludes" popular sovereignty and a Free Press from Kansas,—which "excludes" from that Territory every settler who desires to make it a Free State,—which "excludes" by lynch-law and murder everything like freedom of speech and freedom of action upon that soil which belongs to the common Union. It is the same thing which attempts, by the same means, to "exclude" Free Speech from the Senate Chamber of the United States, and which indorses and approves the ruffian violence by which these attempts are made. Senator WADSWORTH knows that *brute force*, exerted in behalf of Slavery, "excludes" the "twelve States" he speaks of from all coöperation in the progressive political movements of the day. And he must have done gross violence to his own generous instincts,—he must have repressed, not without effort, the liberal and just impulses of his nature,—before he could bring himself to make the fact of *such* exclusion a ground of reproach to the cause and the principles concerned. Some overmastering partisan necessity,—or some irresistible political inducement, must have forced him into a current of comment so widely at variance with his recorded political views.

Senator WADSWORTH says the Republican Party "cannot be national." Will he tell us why? Is it from any defect in its principles? If so, will he be good enough to specify what that defect is? We venture to promise that there is not a single principle involved in the Republican movement, or a single object which that movement seeks to accomplish, of which Senator WADSWORTH has not distinctly expressed his cordial approval. While, therefore, we fully concede his right to retrace his steps, and to support measures he has heretofore denounced, it does not seem to us to be quite in good taste for him to characterize those principles and objects with the harsh epithets he has seen fit to apply to the Republican Party.

Now and Then.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 19, 1856.

"Who and what is Colonel FREMONT that we should shout his name? An explorer and hunter—a Napoleon of snow-drifts, and an eater of dog's flesh!"

Perhaps the shortest and most satisfactory answer that can be given to this inquiry, is found in the following:

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 24, 1847.

"The merited and brilliant career of Colonel FREMONT has arrested general attention and admiration, and has been watched with a lively interest by his fellow-citizens of South-Carolina. *Charleston, particularly, is proud of him;* and the reputation which he has at so early an age achieved for himself, she claims as something in which she too has a share."

A Case of "Signification," or a Presidential Candidate Metamorphosed into a Platform.

The following, which "transpired" a few days since at Easton, Penn., is worth "imparting:"

Two old associates, who had in former years worked shoulder to shoulder in the phalanx of "the unterrified," chancing to meet, and feeling a natural curiosity, in these changeful days, as to each other's present political whereabout, a brief colloquy ensued:

"Well, Judge," says the first interlocutor, "where do you stand? You go in for BUCHANAN, I suppose?"

"Sir," responds the other, "there is no man I have thought more of than Jim BUCHANAN. I should like to go for Jim BUCHANAN, and I *would* go for Jim BUCHANAN, if he was running; but as he isn't a candidate, I must go for some one else."

"Not running! not a candidate! Why, Judge, I am a little dull; I shall have to ask for an explanation."

"It's plain enough. I said Jim BUCHANAN was not running, and I have his word for it, Sir. Jim BUCHANAN has extinguished himself; changed, merged, transmogrified himself *into a Platform.* Don't be say so himself in his acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination? I tell you it is not Jim BUCHANAN, Sir, *but the Cincinnati Platform that is running;* and as I don't like the Platform, and have a fancy for voting for *a man*, I shall go for FREMONT, Sir."

Voting by "Brag."

JOSEPH MILLER, Esq., that prolific editor and commentator, long ago commemorated the joker's valet who was always accustomed to laugh before the point of the joke came in, lest afterwards he shouldn't have a chance. The Fillmore presses are just now like this valet. They are electing their candidate by squads in sleepy banking houses and flash bookstores, as Falstaff paraded his army *before* the battle. Almost every number of the *Express* contains statistics of such exploits, which certainly as far as they go add the indorsement of Bunsby to the adage, "figures never lie." A few evenings since one of our friends, who purchased a Fillmore paper in the cars, became quite drowsy over these figures, so dreamy in their origin and results. He thought in his doze that a vote of the Institutions belonging to the City had been taken, and that the result was as follows: The Penitentiary unanimous for BUCHANAN, the Lunatic Asylum unanimous for FILLMORE, and Randall's Island among the "boys" as unanimous for FREMONT. He awoke to this moral,—which before three months the masses will also awake to:—that BUCHANAN carries the old rogues, FILLMORE those who are deluded and crazy, while FREMONT is supported by "Young America" and the rising successes of the age.

Fremont in Westchester.

There is to be a Fremont meeting at the Getty House, in the beautiful village of Yonkers, to-night, at which there will be several eminent speakers; among them are to be BRYANT, the poet, and Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., of Potipherian celebrity. The nomination of a man of genius, like FREMONT, for the Presidency, has called into the field of politics an order of men who have never before taken the stump in a political campaign. All the rising young men, the hope of the country, as well as the sedate and conservative, are going for the Republican nominee.

How to Travel Cheaply.

A practical joke was perpetrated lately at the expense of a young bookbinder in this City. Taking a walk one day, he was met by a friend with a carpet bag, who told him that he was going to Baltimore, and asked him to go with him, promising to pay all the expenses. They took the cars the same afternoon, the passage money being duly paid as stipulated, and in good time arrived in the Monumental City. They took rooms at the best hotel, and spent a week in seeing the Southern elephant. But on the morning of the eighth day, the friend was missing, having departed bag and baggage to continue his tour farther South, leaving his victim to pay a week's board for two.

The "sold" one felt more like "footing" his false friend than the bill, especially as he had left home without any funds whatever. Luckily he was a mechanic, and succeeded after some time spent at his trade in making enough money to pay his landlord and his passage home.

Telegraph Suit.

We understand that the injunction suit, brought by the executors of the late JOHN MCKINNEY against CHARLES SPEAR, to restrain him from alleged improper conduct in the management of the Commercial Telegraph House) Line between New-York and Boston, has been compromised by Mr. SPEAR'S withdrawal from the line.

The Rowdies in the Republican Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to the communication in the TIMES today, signed by certain Policemen of the Ninth District, I would say that I have no desire to enter into any controversy with those gentlemen, but would simply remark that the facts stated by me in my communication in the TIMES of the 8th, were derived from more than one of the very signers of the Card in to-day's TIMES, not in the public street but in my own house, and I have no doubt they signed the Card when requested to, rather than lose their situations.

Their names therefore, under such circumstances, cannot be divulged without dishonor to myself. Suffice it to say, that a proper statement of the whole affair has been drawn up, which will be signed by the officers of the meeting, and other citizens who were witnesses of the disgraceful proceedings referred to, which will be presented to his Honor the Mayor for investigation, and for proper action in such cases.

A. F. D.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amendments to the Naval Reform Bill—Herbert's Trial—Mr. Pennington's Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10.

The amendments made to-day to the amendatory Naval Reform bill, provide for a new Board to openly reëxamine and pass upon the cases of furloughed or dropped officers who desire it, with a view to restoration to their former position, if found to have been unjustly treated by the late Board—the whole number of officers in the service to be increased temporarily for this purpose.

This amendment does not interfere with the confirmation of the promotions made by the late Board.

The Senate have refused to create the grade of Admiral, or establish a scientific corps.

The bill will pass in substantially the present shape, and action on the pending promotions be had.

HERBERT'S friends, to-night, express great confidence in his acquittal.

PENNINGTON'S speech, to-day, on the Sumner assault, was a profound legal argument on the privilege of members, and the power and duty of the House to punish such an assault.

The Trial of Herbert for the Murder of Keating—Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10.

In the Herbert murder case, which was formally opened this morning, yesterday having been spent in selecting a jury, the testimony for the prosecution was closed at the adjournment of the Court, although the counsel for the prisoner unsuccessfully insisted that it was the duty of Government to have present all who witnessed the killing of KEATING. The evidence was substantially the same as that elicited before the examining Justices. The prisoner occupies a seat in the dock, and is occasionally cheered by the conversation of distinguished friends. A dense crowd was present.

Consul at Bordeaux—Adjournment of the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

The President has appointed THOMAS E. MILLER of Ohio, Consul at Bordeaux,—and ISAAC W. BOWDITCH, Consul at Constantinople. The Court of Claims adjourned to-day, indefinitely.

Conrse of the United States Attorney in the Brooks Trial—The Testimony of Mr. Toombs—Slanders and Falsehoods of the Lesser Administration Organ—Interesting Proceedings in Congress, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N.-Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND THE BROOKS TRIAL.

In my last I commented briefly upon the proceedings had yesterday in the Criminal Court, to show that the so-called trial of Mr. BROOKS for the assault upon Mr. SUMNER was a farce. I believed then, as I believe now, that the Attorney for the United States was neglectful of his duty. I do not say that he was intentionally neglectful; perhaps he has not the professional experience and skill which ought to be possessed by one filling so important a position. That he did not skillfully manage the case in hand may well appear, I think, by reference to a single fact. Mr. TOOMBS testified that *he did not think* Mr. SUMNER'S desk was overturned at the time of the assault upon him. That certainly was an important point for the defence, because, if established, it would contradict Mr. SUMNER'S statement that his legs were pinioned under the desk when he was attacked, and that he wrenched it up in rising.

Mr. KEY, the Attorney for the United States, made no attempt to rebut this evidence. Mr. TOOMBS undoubtedly honestly stated his impression; but he was not positive in his testimony, and half a dozen credible witnesses could and would have sworn *positively* and unequivocally to the contrary if called upon. Your correspondent foreseeing the use which would be made of the statement of Mr. TOOMBS, immediately informed Mr. KEY in writing, that if the latter deemed it essential, he was prepared to testify that two desks were overturned. Mr. KEY recalled your correspondent and questioned him upon another point, but did not upon that with reference to the desk. Your readers will judge from this statement whether he manifested the proper interest, or exerted the skill which would be expected of a lawyer in his position.

COURSE OF THE "LESSER ORGAN."

As might have been expected the lesser organ of the Administration—less in *discretion* as well as position and ability than the *Union*—jumps at the statement of Mr. TOOMBS, and the fact that it was uncontradicted in Court, and bases upon it another charge of insincerity or falsehood on the part of Mr. SUMNER. I answer the vile slanderer first, that he cannot get Mr. TOOMBS to swear positively that Mr. SUMNER'S desk was *not* wrenched from the floor and overturned. In the next place he *knows* that to be true; or if he don't, he ought to know it, for the fact was most clearly established under oath before the Committee of Investigation of the House, when the witnesses were subjected to a cross-examination, and where the investigation was *not* a farce. The officers of the Senate who witnessed the occurrence all knew it to be true,—and those of them who did not see the assault know that the services of the carpenter were brought in requisition to refasten the desks in their places. Whether this truth-hating stipendiary of a corrupt Administration commits his blunder through ignorance, stupidity, malice, or incapacity to speak the truth, is of little consequence. I simply desire to brand the falsehood, and expose it, as I have.

The same creature, it is stated, for weeks has been engaged in reiterating that other base slander, that Mr. SUMNER is feigning illness for party purposes. Fifty gentlemen, whose reputations were never tarnished by the slightest blot, could testify from their own personal knowledge, if necessary, to the baseness of this shameless and indecent lie. But it is not necessary; for before the editor of the lesser organ can dupe to give his fabrications currency among decent men, he will find it necessary to clear himself from the charges of conspiracy and black mail of the most contemptible character of which your correspondent some time since tendered him the proof upon demand. Pass it around. Let it be known everywhere that the originator and propagandist of these slanders against an honorable Senator, is the same individual who offered to write against the Collins line for pay, who threatened to oppose editorially the Texas Debt claim if not paid to advocate it, and who offered to sell the votes of eight members of Congress for the French Spoliations bill for $10,000.

AN INTERESTING DAY IN BOTH HOUSES—THE SENATE DEBATE.

The day has been an interesting one in both Houses of Congress. Of the Senate I can say but little, because I was engaged most of the day in listening to the debate in the other House. I heard enough of the discussion, however, to know that it was important, interesting, and exciting. The passages between Senators CRITTENDEN and FESSENDEN were marked by decision, spirit, and firmness on both sides. Mr. FESSENDEN had accused the Senator from Kentucky of insincerity in proposing to fix a day for taking the census of Kansas that would be satisfactory to the minority, and then voting against Mr. HALE'S amendment postponing it for one year. Mr. CRITTENDEN called him to account for his charge,—when Mr. F. maintained it by pointing him to the facts. Mr. FESSENDEN is not apt either to make unfounded charges, or to retract what he has said, believing it to be true. Mr. DOUGLAS and his colleague Mr. TRUMBULL had another sharp tilt, in which, as usual, the latter completely floored the little giant. TRUMBULL knows his colleague through and through, having long trained with him in the Democratic Party, and he, consequently, never fails to wing him when they enter a contest. DOUGLAS understands his customer, and evidently dreads an encounter with him.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE SUMNER OUTRAGE.

A few points in reference to the House debate must close my letter. The question pending was upon the resolution for Brooks' expulsion. Mr. CLINGMAN opened the hall on the side of club law, by a ten minutes' declaration of his readiness to fight. The remainder of his speech was an ingenious, flippant, but utterly futile attempt to belittle the subject under discussion, and to create the impression that the assault upon Mr. SUMNER was a trivial, common-place affair, which ought not be thought of for five minutes. He struck for too much, and of course disgusted those he desired to convince. He repeated the story that BROOKS' first blow was a light tap designed to give Mr. SUMNER notice of his purpose. Where is the proof to sustain this assertion? There is none; on the contrary, it is denied on oath by Mr. SUMNER, it is contradicted by all the appearances to all the witnesses of the occurrences, and by the very nature of the case. Nobody who knows Mr. SUMNER will believe he would not have defended himself if he had had the slightest opportunity to do so. The story rests upon Mr. BROOKS' unsupported assertion. No Court would admit his testimony, in his own defence; and if it would, no sensible man would believe him capable of stating accurately what he said or did when in the frame of mind in which he must have been at that time.

But Mr. CLINGMAN, on behalf of his friend BROOKS, undertook to offer Mr. SUMNER "satisfaction." Just is to say, if the Senator will challenge the latter to mortal combat, he will be happy to shoot him. That of course would heal his wounds, restore him the weeks of health and usefulness he has lost, and make amends for the outrage upon his person! This is chivalry! It was quite unnecessary for Mr. CLINGMAN to go into his defence of dueling, after making this proposition. Towards the close of his speech he stated that the standard of courtesy had been lowered in the Senate in consequence of the example set there by four or five Abolitionists who got into the body some years since. We may ask himself who he means?—and also whether FOOTE of Mississippi was an Abolitionist,—or whether that gentleman is his pattern of the courtesy which the "Abolitionists" failed to emulate?

MR. BINGHAM'S SPEECH.

Mr. BINGHAM'S speech, in support of the resolution of expulsion, was a splendid effort. I hope to inclose you a full report of it, that you may read for yourselves. It is a complete extinguisher of the puny efforts of the opposition, and will be found unanswerable. If a copy of it could be placed in every family throughout the Union, the cause of Republican Government would be vastly benefited thereby.

JORDAN IS A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

The Northern Buchanan men are in an agony over this discussion. They know that its iron will eat into their very souls in the Free States,—but they have no power to stop it. It is another of the burdens which Northern doughfaces are forced to bear by their Southern taskmasters, and there is no use of grumbling. They know that "Jordan is a hard road to travel," but there is no dodging the journey. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate made sundry amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The bill was passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to amend the Act of last session to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system, which was made the special order for Monday next.

The principal changes proposed are, making the salary of the Minister to France the same as England—$17,500; raising Austria to a full mission, with $12,000 salary; making the salary of the Sandwich Island mission $6,000; allowing the Minister to France and England each a clerk at a salary of $1,500 a year.

THE NAVY.

The bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was taken up. Several amendments were made, including the striking out of the section reviving the grade of Admiral. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10.

FRAUDS IN CONSTRUCTING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House took up Mr. BALL'S resolution asking for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of alleged frauds in constructing public buildings.

Mr. ELLIOTT remarked that the resolution charged improper conduct upon officers of the Treasury. He was authorized to say that Secretary GUTHRIE will shrink from no investigation, and he doubted not the rumor would turn out a slanderous political falsehood.

Mr. BALL replied that there was no insinuation in the resolution against Mr. GUTHRIE. The preamble thereto embodies an affidavit reflecting on certain officers, and this is the basis of the proposed inquiry.

After further debate the resolution was passed. Messrs. Bell, Kennett, Burnet, King, and Cadwellader, were appointed the Committee.

THE REPORT OF THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

The consideration of the report of the Committee relative to BROOKS' assault on SUMNER was resumed.

Mr. COMINS, of Mass., said he had heard no terms of condemnation of the assault which did injustice to the perpetrator. In contemplating the report of the Committee, and the issue involved, all local, political, personal feeling sunk into insignificance. He asked not sympathy for Mr. SUMNER, nor a vindication of Massachusetts, but implored every member who loved peace, quiet, and order, to join as one man and roll back the tide of ruffian violence which was becoming prominent, prevalent and arrogant. The murderous blow which felled SUMNER, fell not on Massachusetts more than any other State. The Slave Power, having failed to sustain itself in ineffectual conflict, resorted to brute force, and with a bludgeon beat freedom over the head. The Slave Power has trampled the Constitution in the dust. There is very little more for the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COBB) to do than draw merginal black lines around it, and write the word "expunge" across its face. In his remarks, Mr. COMINS alluded to the Mission to South Carolina of SAMUEL HOAR.

Mr. AIKEN interrupted, pronouncing on this own responsibility, one of Mr. COMINS' statements false. This produced some confusion.

Mr. LETCHER rose to a question of order, that what may have occurred in South Carolina had nothing to do with the issue pending.

Mr. HOUSTON likewise interposed, saying, that the remarks of Mr. COMINS' were irrelevant.

Mr. GIDDINGS earnestly called him to order.

The Speaker defined the rights of members in debate,—not to interrupt Mr. COMINS.

Mr. LETCHER did not insist on his point of order.

Mr. COMINS resumed, expressing his amazement at the stern stolidity of the Senate concerning their privileges and dignity, at which a deadly blow was aimed. In conclusion he referred, in commendation, to the remark of JAMES WATSON WEBB, that the outrage merited death on the spot, to be administered by any one present. Could the friends of Mr. BROOKS object to his expulsion from the House?

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said he had hoped no disposition would have been evinced to avoid the issue furnished by that assault which was made in consequence of Mr. SUMNER'S Anti-Slavery speech or sentiments, not founded in truth nor supported by evidence. Let the question be met fairly. The testimony showed that the assault was made in consequence of a personal insult offered to a friend and kinsman of BROOKS, and the indignity cast on the State which BROOKS in part represented. It was so stated by Mr. SUMNER as the reason given by Mr. BROOKS at the time the assault was made. As to drawing black lines around the Constitution, as recommended by Mr. COMINS, he who was prepared for the damnable deed might do it. It was no part of his duty, and the invitation met no response in his heart.

Mr. COMINS said he alluded to the Slave Power.

Mr. COBB, continuing, remarked that he raised his voice in behalf of the Constitution, planted himself on its provisions, and called on gentlemen to enforce them. He then argued that this was not such a question as justified the jurisdiction of the House. The Constitution protected members only so far as was necessary to legislative purposes; beyond this they were on a level with their humblest constituents, and responsible for libels they might utter.

With regard to EDMUNDSON and KEITT, whom a majority of the Committee proposed to censure, they were guilty of no disorderly behavior within the province of the House to punish. Neither was principal nor accessory to the assault. Because they took no steps to prevent the perpetration of the act, or inform Mr. SUMNER of his danger, the Committee say their neglect is reprehensible—thus, in effect, proposing to punish a man who, receiving a confidential communication, fails to become a public informer.

Mr. PENNINGTON remarked, if Mr. OAK yesterday insinuated what was not broadly asserted, that the object was to make political capital, it was utterly unfounded in fact so far as he was concerned, and therefore he gave it a flat denial. He argued in support of the principles advanced by the report of the Committee, saying that he imputed to BROOKS no murderous purpose, but in the eye of the law the weapon used was a murderous one, and wielded in a murderous manner.

Mr. FOSTER said he had no personal acquaintance with either Mr. SUMNER or BROOKS, and hence could argue the subject dispassionately. He contended that it was as clear to him as the sun in Heaven, that the House, under the Constitution, had no jurisdiction in the premises. He condemned the inflammatory appeals resorted to in this case.

Without action, the House adjourned.

☞ The following States will hold their elections previous to the great contest for the Presidency:

Kentucky	Aug. 4	California	Sept. 4
Alabama	Aug. 4	Maine	Sept. 8
Texas	Aug. 4	Georgia	Oct. 6
Missouri	Aug. 4	Florida	Oct. 6
Arkansas	Aug. 4	Pennsylvania	Oct. 14
North Carolina	Aug. 7	Ohio	Oct. 14
Tennessee	Aug. 7	Indiana	Oct. 14
Vermont	Sept. 2	South Caroline	Oct. 14

Political.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A meeting was held, last night, at Spring-street Hall, to afford the citizens of the Eighth Ward an opportunity of expressing their opinions on present political issues. Mr. BOGART was called to the chair. DODWORTH'S band was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with popular airs.

Mr. MILLIKEN having spoken, the chairman introduced

Mr. WAKEEN, of Kansas, who stated that he was present at the burning of the Free-State Hotel at Lawrence. One cold morning last December he was stopped in the street, stripped of everything, and in that plight led away on charge of high treason. When he had procured bail he was re-arrested before he had time to get off, and always on new charges. There is but one hope for Kansas, and that is in the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency, and the Free-State men of the Territory are watching movements at the North with the greatest anxiety.

Mr. STRONG apologized to the meeting for the absence of Mr. NOGGLE, of Wisconsin, who was called home two days previous, on public business. In the course of a few remarks, he referred to Dr. TYNG'S late sermon, at Pennsylvania. The reverend gentleman's name was received with applause by those present.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, was then introduced and greeted with loud cheers. He stated Virginia at the time of the Revolution possessed three times the wealth and population of the State of New-York, but now, wealth and population are three times greater in the Empire State than in the Old Dominion, and the only cause is the blighting influence of Slavery. And such will be the destiny of the West if Slavery be legalized in its Territory. From these considerations, I attended the Philadelphia Convention as a delegate.

But my neighbors, in Virginia, declare that the extension of Slave Territory increases the value of their property in the market, and that, as I have spoken unfavorably of the State and its institutions they forbid me to reënter it.

The Almighty has no attribute that can harmonize with Slavery. That system presses down the poor white man in the South, and few of them can read or write. It also depreciates the value of labor. A laboring white man, throughout Southern States, receives but fifty cents a day and his board, and, what is worse, labor is there considered the badge of servitude. But free principles are now gaining ground, and if they are not much advocated they are every day more and more feared.

About six months ago, said the speaker, I had occasion to call on a Judge in the interior of my State in relation to a property in which he was interested with my wife. I expected he would wish to buy up the whole estate for his son, but he said that the cursed Abolition doctrines were making such headway, that he was afraid he and his family and property would have to move more South after the next Presidential election.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. UNDERWOOD was greeted with vociferous applause. The meeting was chosen to create a disturbance by a number of unwashen and coatless rowdies near the door. After some trouble the Police ejected them, when three cheers were given "for the Police of the Eighth Ward."

Several other speakers having addressed the meeting, and three songs having been sung, those present joining in the chorus, resolutions were read pledging the meeting to support FREMONT and DAYTON, and inviting the citizens to join "The Eighth Ward Republican Association." The meeting then adjourned.

THE HARDS AND THE SOFTS.

The Hards are gradually softening to the persistent entreaties of their Soft brethren, for a union for the sake of principle and the candidates. The action of the Hard-Shell General Committee on Wednesday night, by which it agreed to merge with the Softs in one organization composed of three Hards and three Softs from each Ward, thereby making a General Committee of 132 in all, is corroboratory of this. The cohesive power of plunder is great in getting rid of past differences.

Hon. JAMES MAURICE, late representative in Congress of the First District of this State, in a letter to the Republican Ratification Meeting at Williamsburg, on the 7th inst., announces himself thoroughly in sympathy with the supporters of FREMONT. Of that gallant gentleman he says:—

"While yet in the vigor of early manhood, he has made his mark in his country's history, and his countrymen can point with pride to achievements already won and laurels already gathered.

His world-wide fame is the just reward of his adventurous and well-directed enterprise.

His competitor presents, in this respect, a contrast as glaring as that between the platforms of the two Conventions by which they were nominated. But, whatever his merits—and I do not wish to detract from them in the slightest degree—he has voluntarily veiled his good name and character behind the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention.

Those resolutions are the legitimate fruit of the insane repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and against them I hope the people will strike a giant blow, scattering them and all who stand upon them into atoms. If they do this, the era of constitutional liberty and true Democracy will be revived; if they fail to do this—but I trust they will not fail, led by FREMONT, for what did he ever undertake and not accomplish! The difficulties in the way of success may be many, but I think I can see clearly and unmistakably the dawn of that day which will close on a Republican triumph, and inaugurate a new and liberty-loving policy at Washington.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANcy Goods and Toys, just opened at No. 439 Broadway by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Jet Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 439 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no *longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe. All George Herring's genuine Depôts, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 13 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of bookkeeper out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celeb

The Crystal Palace, London—Display of the Great Fountains.

From the Times, June 19.

Yesterday a new phase of that wonderful and almost inexhaustible combination of the treasures of nature and art of which the Crystal Palace, in its scope and design, is intended to be perhaps the grandest embodiment the world ever saw was brought under public notice, and the Queen and her illustrious Consort, who have from the first evinced a lively interest in this great undertaking, graced the ceremony with their presence, as they have done on several previous occasions when other features in the plan have received their practical development. The fountains and the entire system of waterworks, designed by Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, and intended from the first to form a conspicuous feature in the attractions of the Palace and its grounds, were for the first time brought into complete operation, and a vast concourse of persons, including a great number of the *élite* of the metropolis, assembled to witness the spectacle. A few minutes after 5 o'clock, when the Royal cortège had reached a position commanding the most advantageous view of the spectacle, the whole system of waterworks, including, besides the fountains on the terraces, the water-temples, the cascades, the two large waterfalls, and the fountains of the grand lower basins, were brought gradually into operation. The effect was little less than magical, and for an hour afterwards charmed alike the eye and the ear. The large fountains in the lower basins, and the circular one situated on the plateau, depend solely upon the water for their effect, and not at all upon architecture or sculpture, like the smaller fountains on the terraces, with which visitors to the Palace have long been familiar. The water which they contain is made obedient to the hand of the artist and shoots into the air, forming innumerable devices of great beauty. Around he circular basin, and in some parts of the larger ones, it becomes a liquid hedge, or plays in a network of jets, while in the centre and over almost the whole surface of each of the basins it throws up sparkling showers in all shapes, to various heights, some breaking into misty spray et an immense elevation from the surface. Perhaps no better idea can be given of the magnitude of this magnificent series of fountains and their combined effect, which far excel those of Versailles, than by stating the fact that when they are in full operation there are 11,788 jets playing, and that the quantity of water displayed simultaneously in them is about 120,000 gallons per minute. The arrangements for a system of waterworks of such vast extent and variety are necessarily somewhat difficult of description. The supply of water for ordinary purposes and for provision against fire within the Palace and through the grounds is comprised in these waterworks. But their principal object is the formation of the great system of fountains, of which the arrangement may be briefly stated. Within the Palace itself are various ornamental fountains, though necessarily of lesser magnitude. The principal of these are the brooze fountains in the basin at the junction of the nave and north transept, and the crystal fountain, which formed so prominent a feature in the Exhibition of 1851. The others are distributed through the architectural courts. In the ornamental basins on the terrace, and below it, there are two distinct series of fountains. The upper series comprises the nine basins adjacent to the main building, and terminating with the large circular basin on the central walk through the gardens. The second series includes all the fountains—namely, the first series, the more extensive fountains in the temples, cascades, and two large basins in the lower grounds, which terminate the water display. The upper series, or ordinary display now daily exhibited, can be worked independently of the others. But when the lower fountains are shown the whole display is brought into action. The next portion of the system is the arrangement in connection with the fountains of the tanks and upper reservoir containing the supply of water for the jets, and of the lower reservoirs, where it is collected after being displayed. The water for supplying the fountains is maintained at three different elevations—first, in the two high tower tanks, which supply the 250 feet jets in the centres of the lower great basins; secondly, in two lower tanks, which contain water for fountains and for ordinary use in the building, and are situated near its northern extremity. These tanks supply also the high central jets in the upper series, as well as four secondary jets round each 250 jet in the lower great basins. The supply of the third elevation is collected in the large upper reservoir at the northern end of the building, which contains about 6,500,000 gallons, and from it the great body of the water displayed in the fountains is drawn. Two 50-horse power pumping engines are placed at the upper reservoir for raising water from it into the high and low tanks already described. There are two reservoirs for collecting the wate after its display in the founteins—namely, one fo the upper and one for the second series of fountains. That for the upper series is situated at some distance to the north of the central circular basin and a little below it in elevetion. It collects the waste water from the ordinary display of the upper fonntains, which is first received into the circular basin, and flows thence into this reservoir. Four 40-horse power engines are placed in the vicinity of the intermediate reservoir, which raise or return the waste water from it to the upper reservoir, so as to render it again available for display. The receiving reservoir for the second series of fountains is situated below the south grand besin. It is of still larger capacity than the upper reservoir, as it would be required to receive all the water contained in the latter and in the high and low tanks, in the event of its being all displeved. The lower reservoir is constructed in the form of an ornamental leke, and collects the waste water from the entire system of fonntains when in full operation. Two 40-horse power engines are provided to raise or return this waste water from the upper to the lower reservoir, so as to be again available for display. An Artesian well, 575 feet deep, is also sunk in the lower part of the grounds for a water supply, and a small engine provided for raising the water from it to the lower reservoir. The water displayed in the upper terrace fountains is conveyed through pipes to the large circular basin, where it plays a second time in the low network jets round the margin, and in the other low jets through the basin. Again, when the lower great fonntains are displayed, all the waste water from the circular basin is similarly conveyed to them to play their jets of low elevation. Thus the weter from the terrace founteins is displayed thrice, and that from the circular basin twice, throughout the entire operation.

Asiatic Mysteries.

The *Amsterdamsche Courant* contains the following:

"It is well known that East Indians have many inventione unknown to Europeans, and that they possess secrets incomprehensible to us. The Chinese understood the art of printing several centuries before Western nations, and they also used gunpowder a long time before it was known in Europe. In Bengal the art of serpent-charming strikes foreigners with astonishment. In Chili the Spaniards instituted a system of rapid correspondence by means of the human voice, which at that period went ahead of every other mode of communication. In the kingdom of Montezuma videttes were established at stated distances who transmitted the orders of the Government and forwarded information with the utmost rapidity from one end of the kingdom to the other.

It is a recognized fact in British India, that, in 1815, the Governor of Bengal received notice of a sudden revolt of the tribes of the interior. His informants proved that the natives had obtained information of the Allies having lost the first day of Waterloo, (Quatres Bras.) The revels also knew, a short time subsequently, that the battle (Waterloo) had been gained by the British and their allies. *Three weeks later* the Governor received official notice of this event, which news had been immedietely expedited to him by the Duke of WELLINGTON, by means of couriers dispatched from the battle-field.

A similar circumstence has just taken place. Letters received this week from Calcutta announce that the European mail is eweited with much anxiety, as the people of the interior have already received the anticipated news of the conclusion of peace. This news, of which, as yet, the European population knew nothing, and could know nothing, because no mail had arrived, had reached Calcutta in advance of steam, and even distanced the telegraph (from Bombay to Calcutta.)"

A meeting of clergy and laity has been held in Boston, to adopt measures for carrying out a plen of systematic beneficence. It is proposed that Church members give 10 per cent. of their income for benevolent purposes.

☞ Rev. HENRY W. PARKER, of Brooklyn, has been called to the Presbyterian Church, in Geneva, N. Y.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Chicago—WM. MILLS, President.

The *Wecker*, a German newspaper in Baltimore, has hoisted the flag of FREMONT and DAYTON.

Reduction of Postage to Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia.

From the Washington Union.

We are requested to state that the British postage charge on letters between the United Kingdom and the British colonies of Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia having been recently reduced to sixpence the half ounce, whether such letters are conveyed by packet or by private ship, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and either of those colonies will hereafter be 33 cents instead of 45 cents—the postage, in all cases, to be paid in advance. This rate is, however, independent of any transit postage to which the letters may be liable for conveyance through a foreign State other than Great Britain and her colonies.

Music by Steam.

Some one in Worcester has invented a steam-whistle, or rather improved the old one, so that tunes can be played, or rather screeched, upon it. Last week the new inventinn, called the Calliope, was tried on the Worcester and Neshua Road, and is thus described by the Worcester *Transcript*. The tune played upon the occasion was "Old Dan Tucker:"

"The effect was magical, nay wonderful, exciting and amusing. Men left their fields and workshops and rushed for the railway; with them came women with their babies and without, children in numerable and swarming like ants when their ant hill is trodden on, all agape and agrin with wondar and delight; everything animate was on the *qui vive*.

The horses danced pirouettes to the music; the very pigs relaxed the tension of their tortnous tails, and stupid calves, that never had heard of melody, in dumb amazement snuffed the music laden air and stood agape, their pendant tails outstanding straight behind! 'Twas marvelous, and we should not have been surprised if all the bending woods, charmed by the Orphic strains, had walked adown the shaded hills, and made obeisance to the Calliope, even as to the terror of Macbeth, the lofty 'Birnam wood' came down 'to Dunsinane.'"

☞ It is said that nine of the principal merchants of St. Petersburg, Odessa and Moscow have just been authorized by the Czar to open branches of their houses in Paris, London, Vienna, Marseilles, Constantinople, Naples, New-York, Lisbon and Rio Janeiro.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Colonel Fremont!**—Our large Engraving (size 19x24 inches) of COLONEL FREMONT CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, bids fair to be as popular as the gallant Colonel. Every mail brings in a large number of orders, and Clubs and Dealers are supplying themselves by the hundreds. Price 12½ cents; by the 100, $3. Colored copies, very effective, 25 cents, or $16 per 100.

Specimen copies of the plain Engraving sent upon receipt of 5 postage stamps—Colored copies 10 stamps.

Also, large Engravings of JAMES BUCHANAN and MILLARD FILLMORE, beautifully embellished, on the same terms. These are the Neatest, Cheapest, and best Campaign Pictures Published.

BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

DEALERS can order direct of us, or through the City Booksellers. Terms cash.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electro-typers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **Rushton's Velpeau's Diarrhœa Remedy.**—The great success of this Preparation during the prevalence of the Cholera in 1849, has given it an unprecedented celebrity, and in many thousand cases where it was used, it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose.

Only at FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ **The Mayoralty.**—*The American Banner and National Defender*, commenting upon the desirableness of a change in the character of our Municipal Government, after handling the present incumbent, concludes his remarks:

"A duty lies devolved upon men of character, upon men of well known integrity and honesty, to come forward and rescue the City from villainy and dishonor. Now is the propitious moment to announce the names of such men as would lift the office from its low position to the standard of respectability—provided they can be induced to perform the onerous task.

One man, possessing in an eminent degree the requisite qualifications for the performance of such a duty, has been favorably mentioned by some of the prominent members of the American Party. We allude to Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, of Broad-street, a merchant of well known probity as a business man, and of irreproachable character in all his walks in life. He is an American in every sense of the term, and will, if he can be induced to accept the nomination, run as the candidate of the American Party, on principle, and as a reformer of municipal abuses. Mr. HOTALING is identified with the American Party, and heartily protests against any interference on the part of the political Bishops in our school system and City Government. If nominated, this popular merchant will command an overwhelming vote—made up of all who wish to see the Municipality respectable and honored once more. The best men of the City say to the American Party—"give us good men, and we are with you." SAMUEL HOTALING is a good man, and will be elected if nominated—while a third-rate politician, or an old party hack is sure to be defeated."

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 331 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Where is Flushing?**—This question is probably asked a score of times every day in this City by persons who have frequently heard of the place, without the remotest idee of its locality. Flushing, then, is the first village above Astoria on the Long Island Shore, at the head of a beautiful bay, which puts out from the East River above Hurlgate, before you reach Throg's Point and the Sound. Excursions are made there daily. See advertisement of Flushing Railroad in this paper.

☞ **Buy your Raspberries and Cherries**—And put them up in the Infallible Self Sealing Cans. You will derive the benefit during the Winter. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st.

☞ **Decidedly Cool**—Are those gauze Merino undershirts and drawers selling off at No. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Theatre, by A. E. SHAW & ROUNDY.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Left his place of residence in Morrisania, Westchester County on Saturday, the 5th inst., Capt. JARVIS ARCHER. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, will weigh about 130 lbs., light complexion; had on when he left a dark cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, dark steel mixed pantaloons, (lined with slate-colored Canton flannel,) cotton drawers, light cotton check cravat, calf skin boots, and black felt hat; has been partially deranged for some time past; speaks but little, and that only when spoken to. It is feared he has met with some casualty. Whoever will give any information respecting him to his afflicted family or friends, will be suitably rewarded. Address HENRY PURDY, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York. Dated July 8, 1856.

Albany papers please copy.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—An active business man, whose means are sufficient for the support and comfort of a prudent wife, is ready to make further explanations to any agreeable and worthy young woman, who is looking for a husband and a home. Address R. & R., New-York *Daily Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Five hundred dollers reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods stolen from the store of the subscribers on the night of Monday, July 7, consisting of embroidered collars, sleeves, lace collars, cambric edgings, laces, veils, &c.

GORDON & BOWDOIN,
No. 266 Broadway.

MY POCKET DIARY—GOLD WATCH, GOLD PENCIL and some TEN DOLLARS in bills and change, were borrowed from my room this morning before I awoke. The first of these articles is worth nothing to any one but myself, (C. H. L.) and if the gentleman will return it soon I will feel much obliged. If he has any scruples or delicacy about doing so personally, he can inclose it in an envelope or wrapper by penny post or mail, directed to Box No. 1,311, Post-Office.

LOST OR STOLEN—A Certificate of Stock of the Lorillard Insurance Company for eight shares, bearing date Feb. 10, 1853, in favor of John Syms; also, certificate of stock of Pennsylvania Coal Company, $1,429, for thirty-four shares, bearing date Jan. 22, 1854, in favor of John Syms. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped, and application made for new certificates.

W. J. SYMS & BROTHER, No. 177 Broadway.

$40 REWARD—Will be paid, and no questione asked, for the return of the trunk marked J. M., and its contents, taken from the steamer *Jas. Adger* on the morning of 8th July, 1856. Apply at No. 38 Warren-st., 3d floor.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—MEDICATED LONDON CORDIAL GIN, in cases, a very superior article for Dyspepsy and Asthma. For sale by the Sole Agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 19 Beaver-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SEVENTH WARD STRIKES FOR FREEDOM AND FREE KANSAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, residents of the Seventh Ward, heretofore acting with the Whig, Democratic or American Party, believing that the time has arrived when the welfare of the country, the stability of our Republican institutions and the interests of Humanity require an abandonment of all party ties, and a free union of all who would preserve, reimpaired, the Rights of the States and the Freedom of the People of the United States, to resist the encroachments of the Slave power in this country—an institution which exists only by the power of local law, and which Henry Clay, himself a Slaveholder, declared in the Senate of the United States he "never could be induced by any earthly power to vote to extend over one foot of Territory now free"—and also believing that these objects can only be attained by the election of that bold, heroic, and truly chivalrous son of South Carolina, John C. Fremont, to the Presidency of the United States, do invite all their fellow-citizens of the Seventh Ward, without distinction of party, who are in favor of his election, to meet with them at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on Friday evening, the 11th of July, at 8 o'clock, to take such measures as will lead most effectually to the accomplishment of their great purpose.

A. V. Hendricks,	Dobel Baker,	Edward Cromwell,
Abner Chichester,	Dr. Jno. W. Corson,	Bronson Peck,
Matthew Bird,	Joseph Hoxie,	E. P. Barrow,
O. W. Woodford,	Henry H. Barrow,	Jos. B. Close,
Wm. Banks,	H. H. Horton,	John Allen,
Edward Wood,	Elijah Barker,	John B. Hunter,
Robert Haydock,	Archibald Hall,	Daniel Conger,
James F. Freeborn,	Charles Faraduer,	Dobt H. Haydock,
S. L. Woodford,	John Barry,	Wm. H. Reynolds,
Wm. D. Murphy,	D. K. Knevels,	J. H. Harsa,
Elisha L. Walton,	G. F. B. Host,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Dr. John Law,	James P. Brenner,	George E. Cock,
Robert Strebeigh,	Samil S. McKenney,	Danl. L. Pettee,
Henry Barrow,	Lewis Cowlee,	John C. Edmonds,
Warren Rowell,	W. O. Woodford,	Joseph Cooper,
Thomas Murphy,	Chas. A. Peck,	S. Simmons,
Thomas C. Oakley,	Terrence M. Lynch,	Joseph Hayden,
Wm. Gurney,	George Carlisle,	Dexter Hows,
Francis Gregory,	Jas. T. Stevenson,	Wm. L. Tilley,
James Wilmore,	John Reeve,	Mark Host,
Wm. M. Haydock,	J. W. Barnum,	Jas McBarney,
Robert Murray,	Edward Newcomb,	John R. Bridge,
Patrick Branagan,	Frank Bianchi,	Lorenzo Kuhn,
Wm. Flanigan,	Ralph Dawson,	Thomas Ahearn,
W. L. Shardlow,	Robert Walker,	John Johnson,
R. L. Haydock,	Thomas Wilmore,	Wm. M. Jones,
Thomas Jones,	Lewis Hopps,	John Chambers,
R. C. Overton,	Thomas Coles,	Isaac Fitz,
John Fean,	D. W. Harrington,	Benj. Parkhurst,
S. H. Jordon,	W. R. Tillotson,	Charles Wilson,
E. G. Tuttle,	Charles Haight,	John Bolton,
James H. Sackett,	Samuel Tuner,	C. H. Hall,
N. Woodward,	J. J. Roese,	Dr. Snodgrass,
Francis Oeitle,	Robt. Murray, Jun.,	Charles Snow,
Isaac F. Snow,	James Alden,	Noah Woodside,
F. J. Silva,	W. B. Barker,	James Gavin,
Edward Parsons,	J. Thomas,	Nelson Wolcott,
Edward Sauter,	Sheldon Martin,	Thos. Williams,
Herman Henring,	William Rudyard,	William Jhonas,
Gustav Lanter,	Preston Sheldon,	Jacob Faulkner,
Dr. A. W. Goble,	Thos. M. Brower,	J. Polhamus,
Victor Zoeller,	P. P. Face,	Solomon Jenner,
Dr. J. W. Ritter,	H. W. Haydock,	Charles F. Field,
E. P. Breed,	Richard Lawrence,	Theo. Colcmeo,
Christian Zoeler,	John Hagadorn,	S. Waterbury,
Atal T. Collins,	John Wind, Jr.,	Capt. D. Tracy,
Joseph Baker,	Dr. Charles Marsh,	George A. Cook,
R. Correll White,	John McLellen,	Capt. T. L. Dodge,
Henry Lawrence,	John Wright,	A. Morehouse,
B. S. Haviland,	Thomas Crane,	John Wright, Jr.,
Walter Haydock,	J. M. Steadmen,	John Keyser,
R. G. Secor,	Joel Sammis,	Archibald Hall, Jr.,
George S. Hall,	Michael Donovan,	John Dunning,
E. W. Morgan,	Isaac Holden,	E. Agras,
Julian C. Gregory,	John Golden,	Bernard Branigan,
Joseph Bignel,	Charles Peck, Jr.,	Thomas Ball,
M. B. Wentworth,	Morgan Morgans, jr	J. Kuhlweto,
Dr. L. Pratt,	Lyman Clapp,	J. T. Derrickson,
Charles O. Bailey,	C. Chamberlain	A. Henderson,
Thomas T. Smith,	Thos. W. Birdsall,	S. Haff,
John Peters,	J. Waterman,	Henry Smith,
Rich'd W. Seaman,	J. S. Crankshaw,	Wm. Blanchi,
James Peterson,	H. Jacobs,	Thos. Watson,
E. Platt Wheeler,	John Lawrence	S. P. Bixby,
Jos. McVeigh,	Richard Merritt,	J. Bergman,
Fred'k Roberts,	Alex. Roberts,	Edgar Roberts,
John Alexander,	George Barger,	J. H. Thompson.

Hon. Horace Greeley, W. H. Burleigh, Esq., and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. Some Campaign Rallying Songs will also be sung.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at H. K. Rielle's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the excursion that takes place on the 16th inst., to West Point. Punctual attendance is requested. By order

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adjutant.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE XIIth Ward will hold a ratification meeting THIS EVENING, July 11, at Harlem Hall, 3d-av., east side, between 126th and 127th sts., to commence at 8 o'clock. Hon. Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, will address the meeting.

LEWIS BALLARD, Chairman.

E. F. BENWN, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD, BROOKLYN—FREMONT CLUB.—The Fremont men of the Sixth Ward of the City of Brooklyn will meet at the room on the Northwest corner of Court and Sackett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHO IS DAVIS?—Why do people talk about him? What are his public services? Well, he is celebrated because he keeps one of those house keeping establishments at the corner of Bleecker st. and Broadway, where everything you can ask for stands ready to your hand, and his public services consist in setting an example of usefulness that has been followed all over the City. At DAVIS' there are just a million and two different articles essential to the family comfort, none of which you might recollect by name, yet the absence of which would almost make home wretched. Drop into DAVIS' just sec for yourself.

REFRIGERATORS.

BROADWAY AND BLEECKER.—This corner is, in itself, a celebrity. It is a spot the very atmosphere of which is business. DAVIS' great housekeeping establishment so attracts custom to that corner that it looks half the time as if the whole human tide of Broadway rolled through the store, instead of by it. In truth, DAVIS sells such an infinite variety of useful articles belonging to the domestic life, that nobody can look in it without perceiving something that he or she wants, and so must stop to purchase. He is obliging, and sells everything as reasonably, it is a pleasure to deal with him.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We could almost sit down and write a volume on household grievances, among the most prominent of which we might pesent the perpetual loss, by servants, day after day, of the thousand and one little things so necessary to the comfortable carrying out of the domestic economy. The door mats go the trays disappear—the knives and forks walk away—the tea pots are missing—the ladle on a visit, and so on, to the manifest indignation of the maid and the vexation of the mistress. It is a comfort to know they can all be replaced at DAVIS', corner Broadway and Bleecker-st.

WATER COOLERS.

"LOST! LOST! LOST!"—Of course it is lost. Did you ever have anything useful about the house that did not get lost? Did you ever have anything that commanded the general admiration either in your kitchen or parlor, that somebody did not make love to it, and forthwith its sight no more gladdened your eyes, nor added to your domestic accommodation? That used to be more provoking when the loss of these little household things could not readily be supplied; but now that DAVIS furnishes everything to the housekeeping way at his grand depot, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the loss is of comparatively little consequence.

DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.

For sale at the great Emporium for supplying the wants of housekeepers. ROBERT DAVIS.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

TRAVELING CLOAKS.

JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!—CITY TRADE SUPPLIED.—Over 300 dozen just opened, including every style of brown and black, plain and perforated, with a full assortment of dress fans, and a general variety of French Fancy Goods. For sale low, by FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 5 Malden-lane.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF FREMONT.

This day published, a life-size portrait of the Republican candidate. Price, plain, $1. The usual discount to the trade.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Republican Candidate for the Presidency, executed in the highest style of the Lithographic Art, by C. G. Crehen, after Foot's splendid Photograph, the only correct likeness taken. Size, 24x30 inches. Sent to any part of the United States free of expense, on the receipt of $1. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 829 Broadway.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—To sell SCHAUS' MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT, just published. None but responsible parties need apply. Specimen copies may be obtained at $1 per copy. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher. No 829 Broadway

FREMONT GALLERY OF ART.—1,000 portraits taken daily, 25 and 50 cents; pictures of Washington's Statue taken yesterday, large and beautiful; other novelties of art's progress shown up daily without cost. HOLMES, No. 289 Broadway.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BILLIARD-TABLES.—We offer for sale a large stock, with our new invented cushions. Three second-hand tables for sale, in perfect order, and one second-hand bagatelle table for sale cheap.

GRIFFITH & LECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and first-class Catholic help of different nations and of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, at MANNING'S "select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage. N. B.—Responses procured direct from former employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; gives excellent City reference; wages $8; the other as plain neat cook, is most excellent washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuit; will do the general work of three or four in family; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls; the one as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking in all its branches, jellies, &c.; the other as chambermaid, nurse or seamstress. Has no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter or assistant clerk by an intelligent, temperent and diligent man, producing the best references of honesty and capability. He is willing to make himself generally useful, and is not afraid to work. Address T. C. M., No. 19 6th-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American girl to take care of children; would like to go a short distance in the country. Wages not so much of an object as a home. Call at Miss COFFIN'S, No. 197 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a good plain cook, washer, ironer and baker. Has no objection to go into the country. Good reference given. Apply to No. 13 James-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waiter. Call at No. 87 32d st., near Lexington-av., 2d floor, front room.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As saleswoman in a fancy or millinery store, by a genteel young girl of good morals and steady habits, and has a knowledge of the business; no objection to make herself generally useful in the store. The best of City reference can be procured. Call at No. 945 West 18th-st., 9th-av., over the grocery store. Can be seen till sn'ed. M. M.

$200—SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young married man as coachman, or clerk in a coal office; understands the business; would deposit as security with his employer $200, on security; reference given. Address J. A. G., Union-square Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatkeepers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

BOY WANTED—About 15 years old, honest, quick, willing and smart; lives with responsible parents and will work hard at $100 first year. Can apply on Friday, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. BRAY, REDFIELD & CO., Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware, 73 John-st.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—One to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress. None need apply but those who understand their business and can bring the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 111 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS WANTED—A professed cook for a public institution, 6 professed cooks for private families, 16 laundresses for hotels, Protestant nurse, housekeeper, seamstress, butler, waiter and boy, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

STEAM SCOURING AND DYEING.—All kinds of drab-clothing stains removed and thoroughly cleaned without shrinking. Black clothing restored to their original colors, however much faded. No. 108 West Broadway.

WOMAN WANTED.—A middle-aged Protestant woman in a private family in the country; must understand making bread, and cook well; and be willing in make herself generally useful. Apply to No. 193 West 22d-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

COAT HANDS WANTED.—Those that can come well recommended will apply at No. 43 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LAD WANTED—In a Lawyer's office. Salary, first year, $100. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, FILLMORE, *Times* Office.

A SUPERIOR DOMESTIC—Of all work, a Protestant, can be obtained at the office of the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—By a young man, a sleeping room, with closet attached, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Partial board will be required. Location must be between 5th and 12th sts., and near to Broadway. Address EDGAR, office of this paper.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book keepers, 3 clerks, 3 saleemen, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys or trades and for stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 316 24 av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location no the East or North Rivers, or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS, Box No. 2,639 Post-Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—One or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, in a comfortable cottage newly furnished, in Vanderbilt-av., near the landing. Address T. C. A., office of the *Times*.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c., for two, at $12. Apply at No 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS.—One spare room, every was comfortable and pleasant, in a private family on the high ground in 2d place, Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferry. One or two single gentlemen of respectability and quiet habits will find the accommodations desirable. Breakfast and tea if required. Address Box No. 4,628 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Not over 1½ hours' ride from the City, either by Railroad or Steamboat, for a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address Z., Box No. 2,981 New-York Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms (without board) at No. 53 North Moore st. The house is pleasantly situated, being in the immediate vicinity of St. John's Park.

APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.—A suite of handsomely-furnished parlors on the first floor. Also, sleeping rooms in the upper story, to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince st

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first-class house, No. 16 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let, with board. Best of reference given and required.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years. Is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessary grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the important and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and New-York and Erie Railroad, to Philadelphia and New-York. For terms and particulars, apply to

SUYDAM, REED & CO., No. 108 West-st.

OFFICE OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 30 Broadway, July 8, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To wharf owners and others interested, that the Harbor Commissioners, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 26, 1855, have laid down provisional Bulkheads and Exterior Lines in the following described areas:

Commencing at the Battery on the New-York shore of the East River and running thence northerly to Forty-second-street in said City; and from Newtown Creek on the Long Island shore southerly, to the entrance of Gowanus Creek in the City of Brooklyn, and from thence southerly to Port Hamilton. Also from a point half a mile north of Fort Tompkins on the east shore of Staten Island, running thence northerly, to the entrance of the Kill van Kull; thence westerly on the northerly shore of the Kill van Kull and Arthur's Kill or Staten Island Sound, to the southwesterly point of Staten Island. And on the easterly shore of the Hudson River from the Battery in the City of New-York to a point one mile north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek in the County of Westchester.

All persons interested in the matters notified that all structures now being erected, or to be erected, in the waters of the Harbor of New-York within the above described areas, must conform to the lines laid down by the Harbor Commissioners; and that all piers, bulkheads or basins which shall not be erected in conformity thereto will be enjoined and forbidden, under the powers granted to the Commissioners by the Act above-mentioned.

The maps on which the lines are described may be seen at the office of the Commissioners.

By order of the Commissioners.

G. B. BOUGHTON, Secretary.

TO EMIGRATING PARTIES.—62 Porter's Patent Revolving Rifles, in perfect order, for sale cheap. Can be fired 27 times in 25 seconds. Inquire at No. 102 Nassau-st., up stairs, at ELLIS & SLOAT'S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO TH

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening at 5 o'clock, ISAAC O. BARKER, President, in the Chair.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER NOT TO BE ALLOWED IN BROADWAY.

A petition signed by Mr. Edgar Ketchum on the part of the Republican General Committee, setting forth that the Banner erected by the petitioners in front of their head-quarters in No. 663 Broadway, had been removed in compliance with a notice of the Street Commissioner, and praying that by an ordinance of the Common Council they may be permitted to erect the poles for the purpose of supporting the banner in question, was presented by Alderman VALENTINE. The disposition of this paper elicited some discussion.

Alderman ELY argued that the request was absurd, because it was asking to have a special ordinance made on behalf of the applicants. Barbers and tradesmen who were depending for a living, in a measure, on the publicity given to their business, were forbidden such a privilege, and why should the privilege denied to them be granted to a political party? If this request were acceded to, every political party had a right to insist on the same permission, and if the Empire club were to ask for such an ordinance, he would vote for it, provided the prayer were granted in the present case. He moved that the petition be laid on the table.

Alderman GRIFFITHS thought the petitioners had made a mistake in asking for an ordinance when they merely wanted a permission.

Alderman FULMER moved as an amendment to Alderman ELY's motion, that the petition be inclosed in an envelope and transmitted back to the signer.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the amendment would not prevail. The petition was a respectful one, and Mr. Ketchum, the Chairman of the Republican Committee from which it emanated, was as respectable and high-minded a man as any in this community. He supposed the Alderman for the Sixteenth Ward had been influenced in moving this offensive amendment by the fact that the petitioners were Republicans.

Alderman FILLMER asserted that he did not know and did not care who they were, and would press his amendment unless the petition was withdrawn.

At the suggestion of Alderman FOX the document was eventually referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A large number of reports of Committees in favor of confirming awards for paving and curbing streets, of remitting certain personal and other taxes, &c., were received and adopted.

PAVEMENT OF CHATHAM-STREET, BOWERY AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

The report of the Committee to whom had been referred the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, refusing to confirm the award of the Street Commissioner of the contract for the paving of Chatham-street, Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square, with Belgian pavement, was presented and discussed.

The report refused to concur with the Board of Councilmen, and recommended the confirmation of the award by the Street Commissioner to Mr. Cornell as the lowest bidder, at the rate of $2 19 per square yard.

Alderman ELY moved the adoption of the report.

It was contended by Alderman VOORHIES and others that if the contract be confirmed, the expense for the current year will exceed the sum of $75,000, which was declared by the legislature to be the maximum sum that should be applied in one year for the purpose in question: and that the City ought not to pave between the Railroad tracks.

The question as to the value or ownership of the paving stones which the proposed improvements will necessarily cause to be removed, was argued at some length.

Alderman VARIAN moved, in compliance with the report of the Board of Councilmen, to have the contract readvertised, in which he was supported by several members of the Board. His amendment was lost by a majority of 13 to 6, and

The award was confirmed by a vote of 14 to 5.

The Board then adjourned till Friday at 5 P. M.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Among petitions presented was one from the Health Wardens of the City, asking for an increase of salary from $2 to $3 per day. They allege that their duties have been greatly increased, and that they have been employed in taking a sanitary examination of the whole City. Referred.

Councilman RAYMOND then offered a resolution, to which was appended a long preamble, reciting the provisions of the statute with regard to the residence of official incumbents. He states that BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, the President, has removed from the Council District which he represents. The resolution then declares the Forty-seventh District vacant, and requires the Clerk to adopt the necessary measures. Referred to Committee on Law Department.

It appears there are three other gentlemen in the same predicament with Mr. PINCKNEY.

In Committee of the Whole, the discussion was renewed for the *third* time on the proposed increase of salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places, from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Councilman O. D. SWANN spoke strongly against the increase. Councilman TAYLOR was of the same opinion. Councilman MERRITT said he would keep the floor until he died if such interruptions from Mr SWANN, as had been permitted, were continued. He contended one man was as much entitled to a increased salary as another, and so was Mr. Hibbert.

Councilman SWANN then offered an amendment that the post be declared vacant, premising it with copious remarks as to the eagerness with which hundreds would gladly occupy the position at $1,000 per annum. The amendment was lost.

Ultimately the Committee recommended, by a vote of 22 to 17, that the Board do pass the appropriation.

A resolution se to the publication of the proceedings of the Common Council in the DAILY TIMES and *Herald*, again called up Councilman SWANN. He did not know why those two papers should be selected, or indeed, why any. He hoped the matter would be laid on the table, or referred to a Committee.

The subject of numbering the streets then came up again, but nothing new was elicited.

An argument then rose on paying the claim of Charles Campbell, for $307, for cleaning streets in Nineteenth District Councilman MERRITT opposed the appropriation. Referred back to a Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Mr. Councilman SWAN spoke at very great length, in reference to "Devlin's claim" for $1,500, compensation for materials taken by the Corporation. He opposed it. The minority report on the subject was read. Ultimately the majority report was adopted in favor of this claim.

In reference to the appropriation of $100,000 for the Central Park Councilman SWAN deprecated acting upon the report of the Finance Committee introduced that evening. The Chairman of the Committee decided that it was not illegal to proceed. An approach to personality was very imminent between Councilmen BARNEY and SWAN. The latter gentleman was very excited and expressive, and the former was not more provoking than cool.

The Committee rose while the question was under discussion, and the President resuming the Chair, shortly the Board adjourned.

Operations on Diamond Reef Yesterday.

The steamboat *Ajax*, provided for the purpose by Messrs. HUSTED & KROHNE, the contractors for the removal of Diamond Reef, yesterday conveyed the Common Council, members of the press and other guests invited, to witness the explosion of several charges of gunpowder on the rock. The boat left the Government Dock, at Whitehall, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded to a convenient point off Governor's Island from which a view of the proceedings might be obtained. The boat was pretty well crowded, and the majority of those on board being Aldermen, who are proverbially each of them "like two single gentlemen rolled into one," much more space was occupied on the upper deck than the same number of men of ordinary dimensions would have filled. The owner of the boat, doubtless fearing some accident from a superabundance of hallast, had provided a life-boat and any quantity of cork life-preservers, to guard against the possibility of so fearful a calamity as the City would experience in the lose of its legislators.

Six discharges in all were fired, two of one-hundred pounds, two of two-hundred, and two of five-hundred. Each explosion was accompanied by two reports, (and the present is a third,) or rather there was but one report, the sound of which was conveyed to those on board through two different mediums, the air and the water, the latter, of course, reaching them first. The water displaced yesterday was not thrown to so great a height as on former occasions, owing to the greater depth of that portion of the rock on which the canisters were placed. It was spread out in a dome-like form as it arose, with a diameter of 80 or 90 feet. The section of the reef which was operated on, was composed of hard quartz mixed with slate, very readily ecattered, however, and crushed by the tremendous force which acted upon it.

The extreme length of Diamond Reef is 800 feet and its width varies from 40 to 90 feet. Much yet remains to be done by the contractors before their work will be finished. Their progress so far has been very satisfactory. They take the reef in sections each of which is leveled to the desired depth before the next is commenced. There must be 22 feet of water over the reef at low tide beforn the contract is fulfilled. Any quantity of fish were killed by the explosions; sharks and sturgeons weighing as much as 60 pounds were picked up by men in small boats which, to the number of 15 or 20, hovered in the vicinity. While sturgeons are 8 cents per pound, this is an easy way to make money.

The last two charges, containing five barrels of gunpowder each, were the largest which have been fired on sunken rocks since the invention, in 1839, of this mode of blasting under water.

After the last explosion, the *Ajax* made the circuit of Governor's Island and returned to Whitehall. The excursion was a pleasant one, mingling instruction with entertainment, two of the best ingredients that were ever rolled into a pill for tired townsfolk.

The Third Avenue Cars for Yorkville.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
Cor. of East Sixty-first-st. and Third av.
NEW-YORK, Thursday July 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your issue of this day an article headed "The Third-avenue Railroad—Vexatious Delay." I beg to correct your informant; as, if he had taken the trouble to ascertain facts, he would have saved himself any delay whatever. The mode is simply this: One-third of the cars run through direct to and from Yorkville. All the delay that occurs is, perhaps, 30 seconds, occasioned from changing horses, and each car that performs that service bears a sign, in large letters, on both ends—"Yorkville direct." A time table has been issued from time to time for distribution, with the precise moment of leaving the upper station, and they leave the lower station at the same time, commencing one hour later in the morning, and ending one hour later in the evening. I inclose you a copy of the said table, and, if parties will precons them from the office, "men whose time is precious will be able to make their calculations, so that none of it shall be wasted." By inserting the above in your journal, you will do an act of justice, and oblige yours, &c., WM. A. DARLING, President.

It must be consoling to a person wishing to go to Yorkville to be informed that, "if he will procure from the Office of the Company" one of the tables they publish "from time to time," he can find out the precise moment when he can start. This is the principle upon which several of our Railroad Companies appear to act. They suppose that by printing a programme "for distribution," they give all the information which the public requires. They would find it for their own interest, as well as for the public convenience, to make their arrangements a little more widely known.

A New Route to Boston via Greenport, L. I., and Pomfret, Conn.

A new route to Boston will be opened this month, by the New-York and Boston Central Railroad Company, whose cars will leave foot of Summer-street Boston, every morning and evening for New-York; and will leave Long Island Railroad Station, Brooklyn, every morning, and pier at foot of Cortlandt-street, New-York, every evening, for Boston.

The road, leaving Boston, passes through Dorchester and joins the Norfolk County Railroad running to Blackstone, thence on in a straight line to Pomfret, Conn., where it makes a junction with the Norwich and Worcester Road, 26 miles from Worcester and 50 miles in a direct line from Boston. From Pomfret the trains will run direct through Norwich to Allyn's Point, where they will connect with the steamers *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut*, for New-York.

This route is 18 miles shorter than the old express route by Norwich and Worcester, which is to be abandoned.

The day line over this route will cross Long Island Sound by steamer, between Allyn's Point and Greenport, L. I., connecting with special trains on the Long Island Railroad. This will be a great convenience to the citizens of Brooklyn, many of whom are New Englanders, and have occasion to visit Boston frequently during the year. They have heretofore been compelled to cross over to New-York, and pass through the dirtiest portion of the City to get aboard the Boston boats—as these boats have refused to make landings at Brooklyn. This new line will doubtless diminish their passenger business. Success to the competition!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Your correspondent in relation to the Third-avenue Railroad, must have been in the condition of "none so blind as they that will not see," when he wrote the article spoken of. I have been, and still am a constant and daily rider on the Road in question, and although not blessed with the best of sight, I can distinguish the cars, Yorkville Direct, a hundred yards off, and they run so regular that I can tell within three minutes of the time I can reach the City Hall from Yorkville, and the same in returning. "Give the *Devil* his due;" they have lately done very well for the accommodation of YORKVILLE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE POOR WORKING GIRL.

A young lady named Mary Harris, residing at No. 185 West 25th-st., called yesterday at the Mayor's Office, and made an affidavit in substance thus:

That she worked at piece-work, making paper boxes for Alphonse Brownfels, a German Jew, who is a manufacturer of hair dye at No. 87 Fulton-street, fifth-story; that she came down as usual on Monday morning, when Brownfels told her he had no work for her at that time; she replied that she had very far to walk, and that she did not think the work would pay her, and asked him if he would be pleased to give her five and three-pence which he owed her; Brownfels refused then to pay her the amount due; she told him she thought it was very hard in him to keep her out of such a trifle; that she was poor and had doubly earned it; at this Brownfels began to abuse her, shoved her away, ordered her off his premises, and finally when she reached the head of the stairs, raised his foot as though to kick her down.

The poor girl was bathed in tears while making her complaint, which was sent for action to the Court of Sessions.

Complaints of extortion similar to this are made daily at the office of the Mayor by poor sewing girls, defrauded out of their hard-earned pittance by heard-hearted dealers in cheap clothing and fancy shirts. An example should be made of these extortionists.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE—LETTER FROM DOTY AND BERGEN.

In relation to our report (published yesterday) of the important arrest of a counterfeiter, we have received the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your report of the important arrest of a *counterfeiter*, reflecting on Doty & Bergen, Jobbing Engravers, No. 128 William-street, is of such a character as to require a passing notice. The firm of Doty & Bergen are printers (copper plate and lithographic) and jobbing engravers, who follow a legitimate business, and have no connection and never have had with any counterfeiters to their knowledge. Their business is done openly, and they have no secrets about it, which is well known to all those who are in the habit of visiting their place. They consider this explanation unnecessary to those with whom they are acquainted, but with strangers it might have an injurious effect on our characters. Yours Respectfully,

DOTY & BERGEN.

NABBED ON A BENCH WARRANT.

John C. Fields, alias "Billy Clifford," recently arrested for attempting to rob a boarder's room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which he entered with nippers or false keys, and for which he was held to bail to answer by Justice FLANDREAU, has been indicted for an attempt at grand larceny. Sergeant Hogan, of the Reserve Corps, on Wednesday night, rearrested "Billy," on a bench warrant. He was committed to the Tombs.

Miscellaneous.

Michael Kelly, a laboring man, while at work on a new building, corner of Amity and Greene streets, slipped and fell to the ground, injuring himself severely. He was attended by Dr. Jones, District Surgeon, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, and afterwards conveyed to his residence, No. 24 Christopher-street.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Robinson-street. An inquest was held upon it by Coroner Connery. Verdict—"Death by drowning." Deceased was about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and stout—no whiskers.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Perry upon the body of Jacob Wackenhauser, a child, who died from scalds, accidentally received at the house of its parents, No. 401 First-avenue, on the 6th inst. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 10.

Before Judge Betts.

The repeated efforts to obtain a Grand Jury in this Court were successful this morning. The following persons appeared and were sworn in:

STEWART G. MARSH, Foreman.

John Lightall, W. V. R. Arnold, John Commerford, Nathan Bangs Jr., Henry Corse, E. A. Duyckinck, Geo. W. Farnham, Moses B. Taylor, John G. Hadden, Joseph Park, Jr., Hubbard G. Stoos, L. L. Johnson, J. R. Bartholomew, Frederick Bull, Edward Neilson, James Hunter, Senbury Brewster, Wilmot Oakley, Andrew Dimock, Ed. P. Christy, Samuel Raynor, Major Thompson.

Judge BETTS charged them briefly, saying that the list of cases which would be brought before them, were mainly misdemeanors. He referred to the cases in reference to the Slave-trade, which would be brought before them,—those of the brig *Braman*, and the brig *Altiva*, as also the cases of cruel and unusual punishment and mutinous conduct on shipboard,—and urged upon them dispatch in the execution of their business, and that they dispose first of the cases where the parties were in custody, saying that the earnestness of the efforts which had been made to get a Grand Jury, arose not from the importance of the business which was to come before them, but for the purpose of effecting a jail delivery, that parties might not lie in prison unheard during the heat of the season.

The Grand Jury then retired.

CASE OF MR. REIS.

Mr. Bieck, counsel for Mr. Reis, charged with fitting out the brig *Altiva* for a slave voyage, moved that an examination he had of his case before a Commissioner, or that his recognizance be discharged on an affidavit stating that when he was arrested the Commissioner was not able to proceed with the examination at once, and bail was given until such time as he should be examined.

This brings up a question which is unsettled in this Court, whether giving bail deprives a party of the right to an examination before a Commissioner. It was argued by both sides, and Judge BETTS reserved his decision. To-morrow morning, Court will open at 10 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

What Next.

The most extraordinary swindle ever heard of was practiced on a gentleman residing at No. 73 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, a few days since. About midday a man drove up to the house in what appeared to be an express wagon, and informed the occupants that the owner of the house, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, had sent him to take the window blinds away for the purpose of having them repainted. The occupants were so pleased at the supposed generous conduct of their landlord, that the thought of an impostor never entered their heads. The applicant took every window blind belonging to the house, placed them in his wagon, and nothing has been seen of them since. People who are so fortunate as to own houses, should keep a good watch over them, or they may return home some evening to find them missing.

A Boy Burnt to Death.

A son of Mr. HENRY I. HORN, about 3 years of age, residing on Skillman-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was so badly burnt on Wednesday evening that he died a few hours afterwards. Mr. HORN had set on fire a pile of straw in the rear of his premises, and during his absence the boy fell into the fire.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

NEW-JERSEY.

The First Reformed Dutch Church.

The work of constructing the splendid edifice of the first Reformed Dutch Church in Grand-street has been resumed after a delay of about three years, and will be pushed forward to completion.

State Convention of United Americans.

A State Convention of Delegates from the Chapters of the Order of United Americans in New-Jersey was held in Jersey City on Wednesday, at which the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE for President, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice-President, and WM. A. NEWELL for Governor, were ratified.

Democratic Club.

A Buchanan and Breckinridge Club was organized in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City on Wednesday evening. M. S. WICKWAIRE is President of it. Capt. YARD and J. W. HANCOX addressed the Club.

The Growing Corn—A Lesson.

Recent letters upon the state of the growing crops have been received from nearly every section of the Northern States, from Maine to Iowa. We have been not a little surprised on taking up, one after another of these letters, to find nine out of ten of them giving substantially this statement: "Our corn crop is very backward, the first planting having failed to come up, and, in many cases, a third or fourth planting was necessary in order to secure a stand."

Various reasons are suggested to account for this failure, such as wet weather, "grub worm," "wire worm," &c., but most of our correspondents attribute it to defective seed. They say the crop was put up, last Fall, before the ooh was fully dry, and the consequent heating destroyed the germ. This theory is plausible, and might at once be adopted in every case, but from the fact that seed from the same bin has sometimes grown at a second planting. Numerous instances are given, however, where one part of a field has come up and another failed, and a subsequent examination has traced the seed on the two portions to different sources. So also in at least two instances, experiments have been made at the second planting, a part of the seed being taken from the outside of a bin and the other part from the middle, and the latter has failed while the former has germinated well.

Several intelligent farmers write positively, like Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio, who says: "This much you may put down as certain—every farmer hereabouts who selected his seed from the field last Fall, and tied it up by the husk in the old-fashioned way, has secured a good sprouting at the first planting this Spring." Let the lesson now being learned be remembered, at least until next Fall, when the present crop ripens; and at that time let each one select not only ripe, sound ears of corn, but those well filled out and well ripened, and take good care to have the corn designed for seed well dried before storing away. If this is done, we shall probably not have such complaints another season as we now hear from every quarter.

The Florida Potato—China Thrown into the Back Ground.

Hardly has the new Chinese potato (Dioscorea Batatas) had a chance to *begin* to speak for itself, or the enterprising introducers to realize the expected returns for their great outlaye in securing a monopoly of the seed—with the benevolent purpose of "benefiting the country," ere a presuming "Native" comes forward with claims sufficient not only to drive out the good old Irish potato, but even to overwhelm and smother all hopes of success for the new comer from the Celestial realms. *If* what is said of the "Florida Potato" be only half true, it must certainly become *the* potato of the country, provided always that it prove sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigors of our Northern Winters—a matter of no little uncertainty, however. We commend the new esculent to the immediate attention of Mr. BROWN—him of the Patent Office, Agricultural Department.

Mr. WM. F. ROBERTSON, of Tallahassee, Fla., says of it: "It grows in the sandy soil of our pine woods, near the Gulf Coast, is perennial, with a climbing vine, and flower somewhat resembling that of a convolvulus or morning glory." What a chance to combine utility and beauty! "It appears to be very prolific, the root or potato attaining a growth in the first year of four or five inches in *diameter*, and ten to twelve inches in length. A specimen before me has been planted about three years, and the root is more than thirteen inches in *diameter*, with numerous offshoots or radicals, and would probably weigh from thirty to forty pounds." Think of that!—a potato more than a yard in circumference—thicker through than a man's body (not an Alder-man)—and weighing more than a two-year-old boy. Dr. R. proceeds:

"The taste is quite palatable, resembling that of the Irish potato more than anything else. Swine are quite fond of it. It has never been cultivated as an article of food, but, from its pleasant taste and prolific qualities, I should infer that it would prove a desirable addition to the list of our root crops. In their native or wild state, both the Irish and sweet potato were comparatively worthless and unproductive; but cultivation, like the wand of the enchanter, has transformed them in a wonderful manner, and we behold them in universal use, acceptable alike at the table of the rich and of the poor—and, from their exceeding productiveness, carrying plenty where perhaps gaunt famine would otherwise carry off its thousands annually. May we not be permitted to hope something from this new species? * * * They should be planted in a light soil, in drills, and about a foot apart, and suffered to run on poles."

Large versus Small Potatoes for Seed.

We have uniformly recommended using full-sized potatoes for seed—our own experiments have fully settled this point. Still we are glad to chronicle any careful and trustworthy experiments made by others. Here is one to the point:

Last season Mr. STEPHEN HAIGHT, of Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y., planted three rows side by side—No. 1 with small potatoes about the size of Bantam hens' eggs, two potatoes to a hill; No. 2 with medium size, about as large as common hens' eggs, two in a hill, uncut; No. 3 with those about the size of goose eggs, one in the hill, cut once. The rows were cultivated alike in every respect. When dug and weighed, the product was as follows:

First row, one-half marketable size	40 lbs.
Second row, two-thirds marketable size	58 lbs.
Third row, nearly all marketable size	64 lbs.

Other experiments showed a similar result. It will be observed that the first and second rows had a much larger number of "eyes" than the third, as there were two potatoes to the hill, and still the yield of the third was 60 per cent. greater than the first, and 20 per cent. greater than the second.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75; Pots, $6 87½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—In moderate request at old rates.

COTTON—The demand is slowly reviving; prices rule firm.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¼	12¾	12¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is essentially unaltered, sales having transpired since our last of about 21,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 75@	6 40
Ordinary State	6 40@	6 50
Straight State	6 50@	6 65
Favorite and Extra State	6 65@	7 10
Common to Good Michigan	6 00@	6 50
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 55@	6 90
Common to Good Ohio	6 60@	6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 50@	6 75
Fancy Ohio	6 80@	7 00
Extra Michigan	6 75@	7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@	8 00
Fandy Genesee	7 00@	7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@	8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@	10 00

Canadian is quiet at former rates—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 75@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. The sales since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 75, and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 95@$4 40 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $3 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of 3,764 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 50@$3, and 260 boxes do. Oranges at $3 12½@$4 25, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat presents no really new features. Sales since our last have been confined to about 34,000 bushels, including fair to good Canadian White at $1 70@$1 80; Western do. at $1 75; ordinary to prime do. red at $1 85@$1 62; ordinary to fair Southern White at $1 60@$1 70; good Southern red at $1 52; and poor Genesee at $1 56 ₱ bush. Rye is still unaltered—9,000 bushels very inferior to prime were taken at about 70c.@85c., ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 42½c.@43½c. for Ohio and Lake; 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good request and on the advance. The supply of sound continues extremely moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 56,000 bushels at 50c.@53½c. for unsound, heated and damp; 54c.@60c. for inferior to prime sound mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern Yellow; 58c.@62c. for round Yellow; 60c.@70c. for common to choice Southern White, and 58c.@63c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Readily bring 12½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 50 tons Scotch Pig sold at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Uncharged.

LIME—Quiet at old figures.

MOLASSES—Is in good request, and is stiffly held.

NAVAL STORES—Remain as previously reported.

OILS—Are generally quoted quiet, yet firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still improving. The sales since our last reach about 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 87½@$21 for Mess; and $17 50@$17 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¾c.@10½c. for Hams; 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 450 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12c.@12½c. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 400 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 50 ₱ tierce. Best Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from 8¾@16 ₱ bbl. Butter is scarcely plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@17½c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 370 tierces bought at $3 87½@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are actively inquired for and are advancing. The sales since our last reach nearly 1,00 hhds. Cubs, &c., at from 7¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, to-day, closing at 34½c.@35½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ruled quiet, yet firm. For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d. ₱ bushel; and Heavy Goods 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

FABER AND PERKINS' LEAD CIRCULAR.

Per Steamer America.] NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

Our LEAD Market remained inactive for several days after the date of our last Circular, the prices still demanded proving an obstacle to transactions. The difference between sellers and buyers being, after all, but slight, and this appearing to be the only check to business, the reduction asked for was at length conceded; upon which a lively demand sprung up, and from the 10th to the 20th inst. 1,700 tons changed hands, mostly of Spanish and Chiefly to arrive, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. for this description; 6¾c. for Soft English and Refined German, and 6¾c. for 10W B'ds and Galena; some few lots having been closed at ¼c. less for cash. With advices of a giving way in the English and other foreign markets, buyers seek a further abatement, which holders appear unwilling to grant, and the consequence is a return of the dullness which has so generally prevailed the last three months; the sales since the 20th inst. do not exceed 125 tons, at about the above prices.

The receipts this month have been: Foreign, 1,105 tons; Coastwise, 98 tons.

Making, since 1st January, 1856: Foreign, 9,117 tons; Coastwise, 453 tons. Total, 9,570 tons.

Against first six months 1855: Foreign, 6,610 tons; Coastwise, 420 tons. Total, 7,030 tons.

Against first six months 1854: Foreign, 9,868 tons; Coastwise, 129 tons. Total, 9,997 tons.

The total deliveries to this date show a falling off of about 1,400 tons, as compared with last year; there is also a slight falling off in the supply, and an increase of 1,800 tons in the stock. There has been exported this year about 500 tons, against 460 tons last year.

	1854. Tons.	1855. Tons.	1856. Tons.
Stock on hand 1st January	1,500	6,000	3,350
Receipts first six mos., including what has gone directly into Manufacturers' hands	9,997	7,030	9,570
Total	11,497	13,030	12,920
Stock on hand 30th June	900	2,500	3,800
Deliveries first six months	10,597	10,530	9,120

Lewis S. Morris & Co.'s Monthly Hemp Circular.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

The improved tone of our market for American HEMP, which we noticed in our last circular as then existing, has continued to prevail throughout the past month, and prices for undressed, under the influence of a bale rope demand, showed at the close every marked advance. 349 bales of American rough Hemp were reexported from Bremen, as being unsuited for that market, and upon arrival here sold at $177 50, six months. The demand for dressed Hemp has been extremely light all the month, and mostly confined to the twine spinners—the large manufacturers using Russian Yarns almost exclusively for tarred cordage.

The stock, as reported in our circular for June, consisted of

Undressed	1,588 bales	Dressed	388 bales
Arrived since	455 bales	Arrived since	143 bales

The month's sales embrace 722 bales undressed, at $175@$195, and 112 bales dressed at $320@$325, leaving the present stock:

Undressed	1,321 bales	Dressed	419 bales

which is held at the following prices:

Undressed, fair to good	$190@$200	Dressed, ord. to medium	$225@$240

RUSSIAN HEMP—The arrivals have been 25 tons of Hemp and 200 tons of Yarns; the former was sent to Boston and will be taken by the Government at $300 ₱ ton, if it stands the test—the latter sold here at 11¾c., 8 months. Other arrivals are expected about the last of this month, but is still supposed that the shipments from the ports will not be large for some time to come—though probably sufficient, in the present inactivity of trade, to render our manufacturers entirely indifferent as to the quantity of American Hemp to come forward. Advices from London just received, represent the market steady with sales at £31 10s.—the quality generally very indifferent.

MANILA—Stock on hand June 2, 7,600 bales; arrived since, 8,461. The sales have been 5,127 bales from ships at 10c., and 700 bales in lots at 10¼c.@10½c., leaving the stock at this date 9,934 bales, and under the influence of expected liberal receipts, the market is exceedingly dull and unsatisfactory to holders.

JUTE—The arrivals have been 1,600 bales at this port and 950 bales at Boston—none here in first hands, the receipts having been sold at prices ranging from $92 50@$98—the stock in Boston fully 9,000 bales and market very inactive.

GUNNY CLOTH—The demand is not very active at the present high rates, still sales have been made, to arrive in August and September, at 16½c. for fair weights; heavy cloth is held at 16c. and over.

Imports at Boston from January 1 to June 25, 1856, 16,376 bales; 1855, 16,610 bales.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is quiet: last sales to arrive at 11c.@11¼c., 6 mos. Imports at Boston from January 1 to June 25, 1856, 14,365 bales 6,167 bales; 1855, 7,396 bales, 4,418 bales.

Cotton Crop Movement—Sept. 1, '55, to date.

	1856.	1855.	1854	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,427,000	2,630,000	2,790,000	3,172,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,829,000	1,378000	1,425,000	1,618,000
Exports to France	473,000	403,000	399,000	413,000
Ex. other For. Ports	456,000	260,000	288,000	330,000
Total Exports	2,758,000	2,092,000	2,231,000	2,361,000
Stock on hand	177,000	175,000	356,000	244,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	13,000	31,000	23,000	10,000
Exports to G. Britain	42,000	17,000	37,000	25,000
Exports to France	2,000	1,000	5,000	4,000
Ex. other For. Ports	6,000	5,000	7,000	4,000
Total Exports	50,000	23,000	49,000	33,000

Banks in the United States—Treasury Statement.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number of banks	1,050	1,163	1,256
Number of branches	149	144	143
Together	1,208	1,307	1,398
Capital paid in	$301,376,671	$332,177,388	$343,874,272
Loans and discounts	557,397,779	578,144,758	634,183,290
Stocks	44,355,330	52,727,083	49,485,215
Real estate	22,367,472	24,073,801	20,865,987
Other investments	7,589,980	8,734,540	8,929,516
Due by other banks	55,516,065	55,736,735	69,630,735
Notes of other banks	23,659,066	23,429,548	24,779,049
Specie funds	25,579,253	21,935,738	19,937,710
Specie	59,410,263	53,944,540	59,314,063
Circulation	204,689,907	186,962,998	195,747,950
Deposits	188,188,744	190,400,342	212,704,562
Due to other banks	50,322,162	45,156,697	52,712,956
Other liabilities	13,430,976	15,599,623	12,287,86

AUCTION SALES.

ASHBURY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—Will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12 o'clock, $430,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1883, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Wauponfifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is properly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 26, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was

MEDICAL.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.
PATENT OFFICE SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.
DIPLOME DE ECOLE DE PHARMACIE PHARMACIEN DE PARIS.
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, VIENNA.

DR. R. S. RADELOW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 167 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the Morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the Evening, (Sundays excepted,) unless by special appointment.

The Faculties considers it necessary that every expedient should be adopted to secure the public against imitations of the TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Imitations of the same are liable to the severest penalties the Courts of Law can award.

TRIESEMAR No 1—is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the disastrous consequences arising from early abuses, &c. would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES

Should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure any scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARRIED, OR SINGLE, NO. 4 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 123 Broadway; C. V. COLCHENER, No. 51 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more; the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 elecrotype plotures, cloth $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 83 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is so sold at No. 322 Broadway. We commend Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. DR. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty, and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C would sprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of responsibility who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000, FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 5 Division-st., the only place now to well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. 81 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is now used before every other remedy for certain diseases. The only certain cure. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poison. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend but expressed his admiration of its effect, equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office No. 50 Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Diseases of Females exclusively treated by Dr. POWERS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. In curing the numerous distressing complaints to which the sex is subject he is well known. Special irregularities and all obstructions removed by appropriate treatment. Office No. 80 Canal-st., corner Broadway, room No. 5. Consultations confidential.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incipient to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seats for waiting.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Roads at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1853 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, the said, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cents. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates not less favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 32 Rue la Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cobleece,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rica,
Antwerp,	Lucca,	Rome,	
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Isaac O. Barker,	James Davis,	A. B Scribner,
Elijah F. Purdy,	J. W. Ketcham,	Jas. Y. Watkins,
Wilson Small,	Samuel Raynor,	Chas. D. Bailey,
Jonathan Purdy,	John Robinson,	Mark Stephenson,
Jacob Miller,	John B. Simpson,	John Pettigrew,
Wm. H. Adams,	O. W. Woodford,	John ash.
Anson Wooding,	Geo H. Purser,	Joseph Rose,
Geo. J. Hamilton,	Joseph Whitfield,	Harrison Hall,
Thomas Wallace,	John H. Bowie,	William Simpson.
M. H. Smith, Jr.,	D. H. Mcalpin,	James L. Stewart.
William Peet,	E. A. Hopkins.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JNO. W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & Co., Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First-class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 54 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRITHERS,
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

$10,000 TO $15,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and MORTGAGE for a term of years. Property must be improved and unincumbered. Inquire of B. W. MERRIAM, No. 130 Chatham-st.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Primary School No. 22, in Downing-st., IXth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., to whom indorsed proposals for fitting up Primary School No. 22 may be delivered. The school officers reserve the right in reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest.

JACOB C. ROGERT,
CHARLES E. WRIGHT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, cardcases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at its Banking House No. 168 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 1st.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., and on which time the transfer books are closed.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 16th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M. to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 3, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that day's

JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital paid in has been declared payable Aug 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Aug. 1, inclusive.—Dated July 8, 1856.

CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Grocers' Bank, New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1856. By order of the Board,

H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of 8ix per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES & LOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Height, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.).
Robt. L. Cass,
Wm. Denuistoun, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Laue & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willetts, (Willetts & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Fleming, No. 100 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son.)
E. J. Donnell, No. 18 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B Keeler, (late No 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B Wyman, No. 33 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum, and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Cheap.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Country trade paper bags always on hand.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving the most dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 8.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¼, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Baxter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and

KANSAS.

Convention of Kansas Aid Committees at Buffalo.

Very Interesting and Important Debates.

RESOLUTIONS OF GOV. REEDER AND GERRIT SMITH.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Appointment of a National Central Committee.

[By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 10.

The Kansas Convention met at Kremlin Hall yesterday, Governor REEDER presiding. The stated object of the Convention is to secure, as far as possible, unity and efficiency of action throughout the country in behalf of freedom for Kansas. A Committee to draw up resolutions was appointed. Most of the session was consumed in addresses upon the wrongs and wants of Kansas.

W. BARNES, of New-York, and W. F. MAINY, of Illinois, were appointed Secretaries; and Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, W. PENN CLARK, of Iowa, and THEODORE RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, Vice-Presidents.

A Committee of thirteen was appointed to report a plan for the aid of Kansas.

A letter was received from General LANE, recommending routes by which to march troops through Iowa into Kansas. Referred to the Committee.

SECOND DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 10.

This morning the following resolutions were reported by the Committee and adopted:

Resolved, That we will proceed to appoint a National Kansas Committee of wise and upright men, to whose discretion the whole conduct of our sacred cause shall be intrusted; that said Committee shall be composed of one person from each State, so far as there are States in which a suitable person can be found, and that five additional members shall be put upon the Committee, who are to reside in the city of Chicago, and that three shall constitute a quorum, and Chicago be the usual place of meeting of the Committee.

Resolved, That, by all that is precious and urgent in the claims of Kansas and liberty, we call on the friends of justice and humanity to organize forthwith State, County, Town, and Township organizations for the purpose of obtaining monthly subscriptions of money to enable the National Committee to bring to a speedy and successful issue the great work which we shall commit to its hands.

Resolved, That the contributions of each month should not fall short of one hundred thousand dollars, and that these of the present month should be paid to the Committee by the first day of August, by the first day of September, and in like manner thereafter.

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all emigrants to Kansas to travel through the State of Iowa, and that Congress be urgently requested to establish a daily mail from Topeka, *via* Nebraska, to Iowa City, and also a daily mail *via* Nebraska to Mount Pleasant and Burlington, Iowa.

GERRITT SMITH introduced resolutions that armed men must be sent to Kansas to conquer the armed men who come against her, and that justification for sending them is found in the refusal of the Government to do it, and that the Government, instead of protecting Kansas, is the great instigator and upholder of the oppression and outrages which she suffers. Other resolutions, less ultra, were introduced by Governor REEDER and others, and referred to the Committee.

Governor REEDER spoke in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and in denunciation of the Senate bill, which he characterized as designed by the Slave power to perpetuate their sway in Kansas. There was no reason why Kansas should not be admitted under the Topeka Constitution. Was the objection to such admission a want of regularity in the proceedings, because they originated without the act of Congress by the spontaneous action of the people? If that objection was a valid one, then it was true that Kansas could not be admitted—but there were already nine States in the Union which have come in by precisely the same door at which Kansas was now knocking. Among them were Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Florida, Arkansas and Michigan. Each formed a constitution without a particle more authority than Kansas had. This was not all—in 1835, when Arkansas was making preparation to come into the Union the question was directly raised as to the power of the State thus to apply for admission. The matter was referred to Attorney Gen. BUTLER by Gen. JACKSON. He decided on three points—First that no Territorial Legislature had a right to authorize the formation of a State Constitution, because it could not go outside of its deferred powers which are to govern the Territory, pass laws for that purpose, and carry on the machinery for the Territorial Government. Second, that the people have the power in primary meetings to originate a proceeding for the formation of a State Constitution, or to adopt one upon which to apply for admission. This power is given by the Constitution under which the people have a right to assemble together and petition Congress for relief. If the people of the Territory consider Territorial Government a greivance, they can petition Congress to remove that grievance, but Congress has only power to remove it by admitting the Territory as a State. In order to do this a State Constitution must be submitted by the petitioners upon which Congress can act. The machinery must be complete in all its parts, and then set in motion by Congress. The third question decided by Attorney-General BUTLER was, "How far can the people proceed in the formation of a State Constitution?" He argues that as the State machinery must be perfect in all its parts before it can be admitted, the people of the Territory have a right to appoint every officer necessary to a State organization, and to choose a United States Senator. They must then apply to Congress to put it in motion. If they put it in motion themselves, then they transcend their duties, because they come in conflict with the Government of the United States. Governor REEDER then proceeded to say that every person who desires to put Kansas in the wrong, asserts that the Free-State men put the machinery in motion themselves. This is unqualifiedly false. They have done no such thing, but have only done as nine other States did—that is, they assembled together without previous action of the Territorial Legislature or Congress, formed a Constitution, elected officers, and applied for admission into the Union. He further quoted the authority of Mr. BUCHANAN, who, on the admission of Michigan into the Union, held in the Senate that any action of the Territorial Legislature, authorizing the people to form a State Government was null and void, and that the power was with the people alone. He had asked if any Senator would deny that position, and no one had answered but General CASS, whose apprehension was so terribly excited because Marshal STEVENS had declared martial law in Washington Territory, and trampled the Constitution under foot by refusing to allow a Judge to hold Court. He was deaf, dumb, and blind to the outrages in Kansas, and shut the door through which he had himself entered against that State.

Gov. REEDER then opposed GERRIT SMITH's resolutions as being too ultra.

Mr. PAGE said they were offered, and only contemplated moral fighting in Kansas.

GERRIT SMITH replied that he was glad Mr. PAGE was the interpreter of his own resolutions, and that he had explained that he only meant fighting—he would not say in a Pickwickian sense, but in a moral sense. The difference between Mr. PAGE and himself was that the former would use moral while he would use physical force. In reply to Gov. REEDER he said, that the resolutions did not declare war against the Federal Government or against the Missouri Border Ruffians. They recommended sending armed men to Kansas to resist armed force there. The only difference between himself and Gov. REEDER was, that the latter desired to wait before resisting, while he believed that the time for resistance had already arrived. If the object of the Convention was to distribute good books and agricultural implements in Kansas, it was doubtless a good one. They might raise their hundred thousand dollars monthly to do so, but they would have no money from him. He had given all the money he could spare for such things, and felt that he was now called upon to contribute means to arm men and send them out to fight. He continued to urge at length the necessity for bold action. Now he saw and understood the sudden change that had taken place in the last two months in the opinions of those who were the friends of Kansas. They were now looking away from the sufferings in Kansas to the Ballot Box in the November election. Political action just now is their greatest evil and danger—they are looking after ballots when their eyes should be fixed on bayonets—they are counting votes when they should be mustering armed men—they are looking after civil rulers when they should be searching after military ones. The golden moments they are now losing would never return, and during the time lost in political manœuvering for votes the Slave power would strengthen itself in Kansas. He quoted from speeches of Mr. ATCHISON and Mr. REAVES, of Virginia, to prove that the South had declared they would never give up Kansas until they were forced to give up Slavery. He had also better authority for this, and one which none in this Convention would dispute. He had a letter from their own candidate for the Presidency, Col. FREMONT, who declared the same thing. Mr. SMITH continued to speak of the aggressions of the South, and said he was aware of a collision at Topeka—that he feared the issue of a collision with the federal troops. If Northern men had fallen, and the people of Northern States arrayed themselves against the Federal Government, would that be the end? No! Kansas would be the next battle-field, and every Slavery would be driven to the wall. Her policy is only apparent—it consists half in Northern cowards and doughfaces. It has been brave and arrogant, only because the North has fled before it. It will run when the North faces it. He believed the time had come to use physical force. If the Convention thought with Governor REEDER that such was not the fact, with all respect, he could have no sympathy with it.

Governor REEDER replied that he was not in favor of waiting because they had not received wrongs enough, but thought it right to wait until they could strike an effective blow. If it remained with him to use the power—the power of the Government—he would not have waited three long, hut the oppressors before this would have been converted into heaps of dead men on the fields of Missouri; but he was willing to wait till to-morrow or two to-morrows. When on the trail of the enemy, against whom he had a deadly hate, he would follow him with cat-like tread, and would not strike until he could strike him surely dead. He was, therefore, willing to wait until they had the power he would thus have used. He did not wish to give the South notice of their intentions by marching armed men into the Territory. The dragoons could go in as voters or to cultivate the soil, and strike when the right time arrived. When the right time came to strike, he wanted the South to have the first notice of the blow in the blow itself. The Free-State Party take the ground that they will exhaust all peaceful remedies, and that done they will resist to the death and pile the soil, the Constitution no longer protects, with heaps of their oppressors.

GERRITT SMITH thought if this chain of reasoning was correct, then the Convention should sit with closed doors and not pass resolutions to raise one hundred thousand dollars a month. The South would be silly if they did not know this money was to be raised for the purpose of doing something with it.

The Convention then adjourned till the afternoon to receive the report of the Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention this afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the Federal Administration, instead of protecting Kansas, is a great upholder of the oppressions and outrages which she suffers.

Resolved, That the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas must, at whatever cost, be defeated, and that, too, whether the Federal Government shall or shall not continue to favor the nefarious attempts.

Resolved, That the Kansas bill just passed by the Senate is deceptive and fraudulent, inasmuch as it sustains the validity of the Government imposed upon the people by an armed invasion; and leaves the great wrongs of Kansas unredressed—with liberty crushed out, her prominent men imprisoned, or hunted as fugitives on false and ridiculous charges—the mass of the *bona fide* settlers subdued, plundered, disheartened, and many of them driven out—the national thoroughfares blockaded by an armed force against all the Free-State emigrants—and that the passage therefore of the bill into an act of Congress, would be adding mockery to wrong, and make of Kansas a Slave State.

The fourth resolution exhorts the Free-State men of Kansas not to despair of seeing Kansas a Free State.

The fifth resolution pledges to increased exertion until Kansas is made a place for free men, free speech, and a free press.

The sixth resolution resolves that the State Constitution of Kansas is the work of a clear majority of the people of the Territory, and that as the States of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Iowa, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Michigan and California were admitted into the Union with Constitutions formed simply by the spontaneous action of the people in primary assemblies, and that as the States of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana were all admitted with less than a Congressional ratio of population, and that as the Kansas bill has abandoned all objections on the score of population, no good reason can be assigned why her wrongs shall not be so far redressed, her criminal invaders rebuked, and the existing dangerous agitation be quieted, by her instant admission into the Union.

Resolved, That, however long or stern may be the struggle against the slave power, yet, knowing that our cause is intrinsically just, and assured of the sympathy and aid of Almighty God, our hope in ultimate success can never falter.

The resolutions were adopted after a long debate, on various motions, to effect new State organizations.

A motion by GERRITT SMITH, recommending the general Committee to appoint ELI THAYER as general agent to superintend the formation of a State Committee, was offered as a substitute for all others.

Mr. WHITMAN, of Lawrence, K. T., objected to the use of any name as general agent. There was, he said, a particular objection to the use of Mr. THAYER's name. It was well known that a prejudice existed throughout the States of the Union against the Emigant Aid Company with which Mr. THAYER is particularly identified.

Mr. THAYER warmly defended the New-England Emigrant Aid Society. He said that Mr. SUMNER had no had opinion of the Society, which was bound to live, whatever opinion the gentleman might have of it. To its exertions were due the establishment of the Free-State Party in Kansas. He had himself received applications from Kentucky and Virginia to plant the Colonies of the Society in those States. Democrats had been glad to be members of that Society, until President PIERCE issued his edict against it.

A resolution to lay the resolution on the table was lost—15 to 17—after which the resolution was adopted.

A collection was then taken up, and GERRITT SMITH contributed $1,500 a month during the war—filling up a check on the State Bank of Albany for the first month's installment.

Mr. WHITMAN, of Kansas Territory, moved that a fund of $25,000 be raised, to be loaned in sums not exceeding $200 to settlers in Kansas, to enable them to secure their preemption claims at once.

Gov. REEDER entirely approved of the suggestion for loaning money to settlers to enable them to pay for land, but thought that it would answer the purpose to recommend the subject to the notice of capitalists in various cities, who would find such investments profitable ones. He moved an amendment to that effect, which was carried.

Gov. REEDER read to the Convention the report from Kansas of the dispersion of the Territorial Legislature by Col. SUMNER, and remarked at the close that he was sorry that the Legislature had not waited till driven out at the point of the bayonet. [Cheers.]

Mr. L. F. NOBLE asked how many troops there were, belonging to the United States, in Kansas.

Gov. REEDER said about 600.

Mr. NOBLE—And how many in the entire army of the United States.

Gov. REEDER—I believe fifteen thousand.

Mr. NOBLE—I learn from a friend near me that they can't send more than ten thousand men into Kansas, and so I say let us go on.

GERRIT SMITH desired to see the contributions continued.

A delegate said he would give 100 men who did not fear the devil, and like CROMWELL would praise God and keep their powder dry.

GERRIT SMITH thought funds were wanted first, and hoped to see the collections go on.

No other subscriptions, however, were received.

A delegate asked for subscriptions to the Kansas *Tribune*, the editor of which, he said, was present.

Mr. SPEER, the editor, said he was obliged for the notice of his paper, but there were other papers needing more support which had lost their presses.

Mr. ST. CLAIR, of Kansas, admired the generous spirit evinced by Mr. SPEER. He (ST. CLAIR) was agent for the *Herald of Freedom*. Its press had been destroyed, and Mr. GEO. W. BROWN, its Editor, was in prison on a charge of treason, without means to defend himself. A sister of Mr. BROWN's was present and would receive any contributions.

Mr. BLOSS said he had some maps to sell at a shilling a piece. He would divide half of what he received between the sister of Mr. BROWN and the *Tribune*.

Mr. ST. CLAIR said he had a watch which was worth some hundreds of dollars, but no money. He would give his watch to be sold for the benefit of the cause.

The following is the National Central Committee: G. R. Russell, Boston, Mass; W. H. Russell, New-Haven, Conn.; Thomas Hyatt, New-York City; N. B. Craig, Pittsburg, Pa.; John W. Wright, Logansport, Ind.; Abram Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.; E. B. Ward, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. J. H. Tweedy, Milwaukee, Wis.; Gov. W. H. Hoppin, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Eldridge, Lawrence, K. T., and G. W. Dole, J. D. Webster, H. B. Hurd, J. Y. Scammon, and J. N. Ferrold, of Chicago, Ill.

On motion, Gov. A. H. Reeder was added to the Committee.

Adjourned *sine die*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Those who would like to know what breed of men it is that go in for the election of FREMONT, have an opportunity to make that discovery by consulting among our advertisements the call for a meeting next Friday evening, at Botanic Hall. A long list of distinguished citizens who have been identified for years past with the Democratic, American and Whig parties (including the flower of the Seventh Ward) have put their names to the document we speak of.

☞ Good coffee is going up. Its price rises like a balloon. It is not because the crop of Mocha fell short last year, nor because of any failure in the Brazilian market, nor because there is any scarcity of peas; but simply because the demand for coffee-bags is prodigious. It is sufficient to say that it takes a Maracaibo bag and a half to make one skirt.

☞ A lady who has practiced reading novels in bed, forgot to blow her light out before going to sleep, and when she woke up found herself wrapped in flames. If ladies must read in bed, they should have gas in their houses; then they will have the pleasure of ruining their eyes only.

☞ Rev. J. P. THOMPSON is to deliver the oration before the Literary Societies of Vermont University August 6.

The Enjoyment of the Rockies.

About every third dog we meet has lost his muzzle. What are the boys about? Fifty cents per head, you know, boys, and the thanks of the community for ridding them of a nuisance. Never let an unmuzzled vagabond go uncaptured for an hour. Even the puppies that ladies of quality honor themselves with carrying in their arms, ought not to be spared. Indeed, ladies, you who think more of your puppies than of your children, be kind enough to bear it in mind, that the smaller the dog is the more likely he is to go mad. Fondling and petting the dear, dirty, little brutes is very apt to throw them into fits, and then not only the children of your house will probably get bitten and go mad, but the dear little dogs themselves will have to be put out of the way. After we have got the west end of Long Island fairly fortified, and a grand free university established, on a firm basis, and the Central Park duly ornamented, we hope our City authorities will turn their attention to the dog-law, and see that its provisions are carried at least a tenth of the way into force. In Paterson, New-Jersey, some sixteen persons were bitten the other day by a mad dog, and one of the sufferers has already died. In view of this fact, and of all the facts in the case, it is villainous that our pounds should be so little patronized, and such swarms of dogs allowed to run unmuzzled. It is bad enough in New-York. But in Brooklyn it is infinitely worse. We travel not unfrequently in that beautiful suburban and consolidated city, but have not yet enjoyed the vision of a single muzzled pup. Do you imagine that pups are scarce over the water? Anything else than that. In a brief walk of not more than a third of a mile, yesterday, we counted no fewer than *twenty-seven* ugly yelping rascals, every one of whose snouts ought to, but did not enjoy the protection of a wire net-work. Yet there is a Mayor there, who is supposed to be an executor of the laws, and a Common Council who should not quarrel all the time over the water question. And there are posters enough on the dead walls to delude simple souls with the thought that they can walk the streets without danger of hydrophobia. Mr. Mayor, of Brooklyn, gentlemen of the Common Council, our poisoned blood lies on your heads, if we suffer the fate of poor BRIGGS the other day at Williamsburg. There is talk of a rising of the people in imitation of the San Franciscans—of the appointment of a Vigilance Committee—of a grand mass meeting near the City Hall, to initiate a new dog-law—and hang those who have failed to execute the old one. They will lay in a ton of strychnine and twenty tons of arsenic, and their new police will cast meet, after it has been properly prepared, into the streets where dogs most congregate. Up —— Avenue, where good people have not slept a night for months without being awakened by the yelping of innumerable curs, and down —— street, where dogs can be counted by hundreds, while the cobble stones that are visible under the unremoved dirt are only counted by tens, they will perambulate at night and do a deadly dispatch. They talk about hanging every lone widow who keeps more than three dogs on her premises, and depriving of his privilege to sell rum without license every aspirant to the Alderman's honors and soup bowls, who keeps four. Brooklyn is a beautiful city, and in view of its salubrity and shade we can put up with its want of water and its *Ailanthus* odor; but we must go to Hoboken, or Newark, or Tubby Hook, unless some measure be adopted to thin out the dogs. They swarm in all the streets, obstruct the pavements, make night hideous with their howls, and have a worse name than Aldermen in New-York. Owners of real estate, *beware of the dogs*, or your beautiful city will be depopulated, and its glorious neighborhoods known only as the howling place of owls, bitterns and all that sort of thing.

Free Academy Admissions.

The number of applicants from the Ward Grammar Schools for admission to the Free Academy yesterday, was 333; of these 76 were from W. M. SMITH's Fifteenth Ward School (No. 35); 70 were from D. B. SCOTT's Eighteenth Ward School (No. 40.) No pupils should be admitted this year, unless fully qualified. The boys "run" rather larger than last year.

☞ We saw a lady in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, very curiously arrayed. So much of her body as in Mermaids is human, was very handsomely dressed in the latest French style. But from that that point downwards, she bore a magnificent hen-coop, over which had been thrown a light *barège*, that answered the double purpose of preventing the little children who met her from climbing up the lattice-work of the coop for a kiss, and preventing curious strangers from guessing too accurately the amount of whalebone spoiled in its construction. A rude boy threw chicken feed to her as she passed, as if he thought he might tempt out a score or two of "chickens." Another suggested that she had been hard hearted, and was caged by a relentless "parient." There was not a policeman to be seen on the block!

☞ In the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in this City, there are two slave girls, who are kept there at the expense of their owners. They are bright, intelligent scholars, and very much loved by their class-mates. In view of this fact—that slaveholders are to be found who prefer to dispose of their unsalable property in a Christian-like and economical way, we have heard it suggested that perhaps after all Slavery may be a very desirable institution, and that everybody should vote for Mr. BUCHANAN.

☞ A new balance dock is to be launched soon at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. It is 140 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 23 feet high, and is believed will take up a ship of 1,000 or 1,200 tons. It will be moored in the slip between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets. It has cost about $26,000. It is supplied with an engine that will pump it out in about forty minutes.

☞ The best hotel in town was abundantly supplied with fine white fish yesterday, only twenty hours out of the water, they having come over the Erie railroad.

☞ The sermon before the Alumni, at the next Anniversary of the Andover Theological Seminary, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH. The oration before the Porter Rhetorical Society will be delivered by Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn.

Fires.

IN FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.

A small wooden building in Fifty-Fourth-street, near Third-avenue, occupied for the manufacture of varnish, was entirely destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 Bond-street.—Under the Medical charge of D. D. T. MOTTLEY, M. D., established in 1854 for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 9, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., EDWARD OLIN BURLING, of New-York, to ELIZABETH R., only daughter of Mr. John C. Riker.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 4, by Rev. James McLane, Mr. JOHN TITUS, Jr., to Miss ANNE CLARK LEAR, both of Brooklyn.

At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, July 2, by Rev. Isaac N. Felch, Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss ELECTA A. BREWER, of Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y.

At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, July 10, by Rev. Wm. F. Hornblower, ROBERT MCMULLIN, of Philadelphia, to SARAH C. PIERSON, of Paterson.

At Binghamton, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. Amos B. Beach, Mr. JOSEPH E. ELY to LIZZIE D. C. MCKEAN, daughter of Capt. Wm. W. McKean, U. S. N.

DIED.

On Saturday, June 28, MARY EVERETTA HAYWARD, infant daughter of Samuel B. and Mary E. Hayward, aged 9 months and 28 days.

☞ Baltimore City and Long Island papers please copy.

On Monday, July 9, HARRIET WADSWORTH DELAFIELD, widow of the late John Delafield, formerly of New-York, and daughter of Hon. Benjamin Tallmadge, of Litchfield, Conn.

The funeral will take place at St. Thomas' Church, New-York City, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation,

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 10, ALICE, youngest daughter of Samuel and Eliza Ackerman, aged 4 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 83 Wycoff st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, July 6, after a lingering illness, ANNA MATILDA VILLERS, wife of H. Villers, M. D., of this City, deceased, aged 49 years.

Frozen to death, on the Prairie, on the 3d of March, 1856, while returning from Forest City to Red Cedar Lake, in Minnesota Territory, DR. FREDERICK N. RIPLEY, aged 28 years and 7 months, son of the late Charles Ripley, of Sangerties, and grandson of the late Hermon Vosburgh, of this City. His remains have only recently been found, and were interred by the kind hands of his Western friends, on the spot where he perished. Possessed of a noble heart and truly generous disposition, in the language of a friend, "to know him was to love him." As a Physician, he had fair at some future time to be one among the first in his profession. Torn off in the midst of his usefulness, when life was opening bright before him, his afflicted family humbly trust that he is now where sorrow and suffering are unknown.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 10.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '68.....	94½	500	Erie Railroad ...	s30	64
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	94¾	140	do	c	64
12,000 Virginia State 6s	93½	600	do.....		64½
10,600 Missouri St. 6s b3	86	100	do.....	s10	64½
10,000 do.....b30	86	100	do.....	b30	64¾
1,000 City 7s, '98.....	94	200	do.....	b10	64¾
1,000 E. R. 1s. '75..s4m	95	50	do.....	s30	64¾
9,000 Erie R. C. 1s, '71. s3	89	500	do.....	s60	64
13,000 Ill. C. RR. 8s..s3	92	50	do.....	b60	64¾
2,000 do.....	92¾	300	do.....	b30	64¾
16,500 do.....	93¾	150	do.....	b3	64¾
32,000 do.....	93¾	650	do.....		64¾
5,000 do.....s30	93¾	100	do.....		64¾
15,000 do.....	93	50	Illinois Cen. R R...		104¾
1,000 Ter. H. & A 2d M.	77¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R	s90	62
10 Bank of S. of N. Y..105		50	do.....		62
20 Bank of Commerce..105		12	do.....		62¾
10 Park Bank.....100		300	do.....	s90	61¾
21 Del. & H. Canal Co.122¾		99	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	s3	102
20 Ohio Life & T. Co..	97½	27	Gal. & Chicago R. R.		113¾
600 Cumb. Coal Co. b30	23½	100	do.....	b3	114
400 do.....s3	23	100	Clv. & Tol. R. R..	b10	78¼
560 N. Y. Cen. R. R..s3	93½	50	do.....	s30	78½
50 do.....s30	93	450	do.....		78¾
100 do.....b30	93¾	100	do.....	s10	78¾
800 Reading Railroad..s3	92¾	315	Chicago & R. I.....		95
400 do.....b6	92¾	200	do.....	b10	95¼
100 do.....s10	92¾	50	do.....	b15	95¼
10 do.....	92¾	50	do.....		95¾
110 Mich. Cen. R. R 92¾		50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R..		98¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Galena and Chi. R. R. 1st Mort. Int. added. 91
10,000 T. H. & Alton R. R. 2d Mort...Int. added. 73
5,000 Hudson River R. R. 3d Mort...Int. added. 68
2,000 Detroit & Mil. R. R. Convert...Int. added. 65
60 shares Ocean Bank..... 97¾
100 shares Equitable Insurance Company..... 201

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 N. Car. State 6s..	97	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.....		93¾
1,000 Virginia State 6s.	93½	100	do.....		93¼
1,000 Missouri State 6s.	86	50	do.....	b10	93¾
20,000 do.....b3	86	100	do.....	s3	93¾
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '66.	101½	200	do.....	b30	93¾
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	93½	100	Illinois Cent. R. R.		104¾
5,000 do.....b30	93¾	100	do.....		104¾
10,000 do.....s10	93¾	350	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3	78¾
1,000 H. R. RR. 1st Mtg.	101¾	250	Erie Railroad.....b10		64½
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	101¾	200	do.....		64¾
1,100 T. H. & A. 2d mtge	77¾	150	do.....	b10	63¾
100 D. & H. Canal Co. b6	122¾	100	do.....	s15	64¼
150 Canton Co.....	23¾	100	do.....	b3	64¾
600 Reading R. R.....s3	92¾	500	do.....	s3	64¾
100 do.....b60	92¾	200	do.....	s3	64¾
400 do.....b30	92¾	10	Panama Railroad..		101¾
100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	98¾	100	do.....	b3	101¾

THURSDAY, July 10—P. M.

The Stock market gained additional strength to-day, and closed on higher prices for most of the Road Shares, and very firm on the list of Railway Bonds, while State Stocks were in fair request at the full rates of Wednesday. The largest advance was in Illinois Central Bonds, for which 93½ was paid, as against 91½@92 ℔ cent. yesterday; the sales were over $100,000. For Erie Sinking Fund Bonds 97 ℔ cent. cash was refused, and 89 ℔ cent. paid for Convertibles of 1871. Erie shares, which closed at 63½@63¾ yesterday, opened at the early Board to-day at 64, and advanced to 64¾ ℔ cent. The fresh rise this week has brought out very little cash stock, and most of the heavy buyers at and below 60 ℔ cent. appear to be looking for a further considerable advantage. New-York Central advanced to 93¾; Rock Island to 95¼; and Panama to 101¼. Reading, Toledo, the two Michigan roads, and Galena, about the same as on Wednesday. For Illinois Central Scrip, 104¼@104⅜ was paid. The general market closed steady. The Brokers did business in their new room to-day for the first time, and found some slight inconvenience from the "noise and confusion" of a large fresh hall, to which they were not able, at the outset, to modulate their voices. This will be remedied in a day or two.

There was a better supply of Money to the Brokers to-day than earlier in the week, and although the demand is somewhat active for loans on Stock security, the offering of strictly prime mercantile paper outside of Bank has fallen off, and short dates are in request at 7 ℔ cent. Fair names, 60 days to 4 months, go at 7½@8 ℔ cent. The Foreign Bill market is quiet. The packet on Saturday is the *Hermann*, for Bremen and Southampton. The near arrival of the *Africa* made the Street somewhat tame as to news, and limited business in produce. The Foreign Merchandise entries are heavy this week, and the cash duties about $200,000 a day. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day $201,173; regular payments,

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NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MANN, M. D.

No. 97 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 838 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits.....	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits.....	6 00
White Duck Suits.....	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits.....	10 00
White Duck Coats.....	2 50
White Marseilles Vests.....	2 00
White Drilling Pants.....	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet.....	2 50
Brown Linen Pants.....	75

[Advertisement.]

☞ The MEDICAL SPECIALIST for July is out, containing practical articles on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS," "The Stomach and Liver," and "The Skin," in untechnical language. The *Specialist* is the only journal in the United States devoted to the medical education of the people. Yearly subscription, $1; single No., 10 cents. Specimen copy sent free to any part.

SHERMAN & Co., under the Astor House, New-York.

...Ohio Trust Company's Bank, at Cincinnati, has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., which will be paid to the Eastern Stockholders, at the New-York Agency, on or after the 15th of July. The Rutgers' Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent. The Arctic Fire a similar dividend. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the Ohio Trust Office in this City, on or after the 15th of July.

The Continental Fire Insurance Company, of which WILLIAM V. BRADY, Esq., is President, has just decl

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1502. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANISM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

MASS MEETING AT YONKERS.

Speech of Mr. George W. Curtis.

A large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Republican cause and its candidates was held last evening in the Lyceum, (the head-quarters of the Republican Party of the vicinity,) at Getty's Hotel, in the handsome and flourishing little town of Yonkers. The fair sex, attracted as well as doubt by feelings of patriotism, as by the presence of such eloqnent and favorite expounders of it as WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS, formed a large and brilliant contingent of the assemblage.

Previous to the organization of the meeting a party of resident gentlemen invited Messrs. BRYANT and CURTIS to a private entertainment in Getty's Hotel, at which the health of the orators was proposed and duly responded to. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Captain J. E. LOCK.

Mr. LEMUEL WELLS took the Chair amid lond applause.

The annexed list of subordinate officers wes proposed and adopted.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Josiah Rich,	Henry B. Cowles,
Ex. F. Sloosmard,	Wm. D. Cromwell,
James C. Sidney.	Robert Grant.

SECRETARIES.

M. F. Rowe,	S. B. Cowdrey.

Mr. STEADWELL submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the resolutions forming the platform of the Philadelphia Republican Convention as a renewed declaration of the original principles and early policy of our Government, and that we most cordially indorse the names of J. C. FREMONT and W. L. DAYTON, [Applause,] as of men in whose hande the administration of the laws will be restored to its original and long-forsaken purity.

Resolved, That while we yield to none in heartfelt devotion to the Constitution and to the Union which it was formed to perpetuate, while we believe that the peace and welfare of the country demand that the guaranteed rights of the States should be implicitly respected, ann the immunities and institutions of the South should be free from unconstitutional interference from the North, yet as we know no obligation either derived from our Constitution or from our original policy, to give the national sanction to the extension of Slavery over free territory, we will inflexibly oppose all parties, measures and efforts, aiding or tending to its introduction on soil hitherto consecrated to free labor.

Resolved, That the Administration whose last days are happily drawing near, has violated every pledge of its inauguration, has recklessly plunged the country into difficulties abroad, and danger at home, and has wickedly stirred up internal contests and civil dissensions in our land for its own aggrandizement, and that we deprecate its longer continuance whether with FRANKLIN PIERCE as its nominal head or with JAS. BUCHANAN, standing pledged to the same disastrous policy,—that we choose rather to embark under the lead of one whose bold decision of character, soundness of judgment and integrity of purpose, have been manifested throughout his brilliant career of triumph over all opposing obstacles, and that far his election we invite the coöperation of every citizen who, coinciding with us in principle, desires that the policy of the outgoing may not be reproduced in the course of the incoming National Administration.

Resolved, That we condemn as most infamous in their character and dangerous to our institutions, the recent outrages which have been committed on our Western border, whereby the rights of American citizens have been denied and contemned, freedom of speech and of suffrage refused, dwellings burned by judicial order, and freemen, for daring to avow their convictions, murdered or driven from their homes; and that our hearts beat with shame and indignation when we remember that to complete the atrocity of the same great crime, free speech has been stricken down in our Senate Chamber, and its floor stained with the blood of a Senator who is endeared to his country as one of her foremost statesmen and scholars.

Resolved, That we repudiate and deny as a slander upon our Republic the iniquitous principles avowed in the Ostend circular, and indorsed by the Cincinnati Convention, whereby we are to be made a nation of *Buchaneers*, ignoring all right and justice for the acquisition of a territory to which we have no shadow of claim; and that we believe our national energies and resources may far more profitably and justly be employed in the construction of a great national higaway to our Pacific coast, binding together the distant portions of our confederacy, than in the immoral endeavor to obtain possession of the property of our peaceful neighbors.

[Lend applause.]

Mr. RICH briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and concluded by introducing Mr. CURTIS, who wes received with loud and protracted applause.

After some intr doctory observations Mr. CURTIS proceeded to remark that the issues involved in this contest were clearly stated in the resolutions that had been read. The issene was one only. It was not the abolition of Slavery. It was not Diennian. The question was simply whether the extension of Slavery should become the policy of thie Government—whether this Union which was founded by men whom we revera for the purpose of establishing liberty, harmony and order among men, should now, against that Conetitution and in euhversion of that Union, for the benefit of a small section of this ceuntry, be entirely prostitnted to the extension of an institution which, while by the terms of thet agreement we were bonnd to recognize it where it exists, we were not bound—and that by avery consideration, whether moral, social, or economical—to permit its existence in any new Territory. [Chcers.] That was the single grave ieeue presented in this Presidential electiou; and the extension of Slavery, which was that isaue, was no whim of the South. It was no partial policy of the Slave Party. It was not simply what might this year be taken up and next year be laid down. There was no such thing as Slavery existing in a Government in a country at this day without corrupting the soil upon which it stands. It deteriorates tha soil, and, if we might believe men who speak with authority on this subject, it so deteriorates tha whola tone of civilization in that region, that it is impoesible to hope for tha immortality of the institution, which is what is claimed for it by its friends, unless by its extension into new territory. The issue was here perfectly grave and perfectly simple. It was the extension of Slavery into the Territoiee of the United States, and that extension was based on the essential character of Slavery. Now, from the formation of this Government down to the present time, the extension of Slavery hae been tha settled policy of that portion of the country in which it exists. The admission of Texas was the first great step gained by the South. When the Missouri Compromise act was passed, it was passed under the threat from the South af disunion. The tareat of disunion has always come from the South.

After the passage of tha Resolutions in Congress, which threw all petitions concerning the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and, in general, agitating that subject, under the table, which was another great triumph in thie Slavary extension movement, tha ground was made perfectly clear for the next great step after tha retailing of Texas, which was indirect. The next step was the passage of the Fugitive Slave act. Even granting that that was in conformity with certain clauses in the Constitution, it was in favor of the South and Slavery, and hostila to Freedom. By the passage of the Fugitive Slave hill, which was intended to be a compromise measure, and, as it was said, to settle the Slavery agitation forever the South teeted the quality of iha North, and it must be confessed that the result of the test was that the North felt soft-doughy. What did tha South then? History was not a series of causeless consequeuces. Everte, great public events, did not take place without meaning. When the Slavery extensionists had felt the quality of the North—when they found that this cry of disunion served their purpose, they turned round and said: "Gentlemen, yan remember you leave this little arrangement of the Missouri Compromise. We have had aur benefit, we have found by the application of certain little tests that yan are perfectly willing to cede all we ask, whether or not it be legal, honorable, or right, and therefore, having eaten our own half of the cake we will take and eat yonr half of it;—and the Missouri Compromise shall be abrogated." [Lond cheers.] And tha Missouri Compromise was abrogated. And simultaneons with its abrogation the South ar Slava Party assaulted our senators and outraged honor, decancy, and humanity. Mr. CURTIS reviewed the operation of Douglas' Kansas Bill, tha ruffianly disregard of law, order and justice, which has characterised the proceedings of the Pro-Slavary Party in Kansas, the growiog despotism of tha South in regard to the suppression of free speech, the falsity of Democratic assertions by tha party of that name, of its discountenancing tha spread of Slavery, and tha inconsistency of Mr. BUCHANAN, its candidate. This party (the Democratic) depended, he said, for success on the former triumphs of the old Democratic party, the prestige attending those triumphs, and the momentum of their organization.

of the other candidates. Mr. FILLMORE was a man who had filled high station, his elevation to which, as he had stated with singular felicity, was owing to his good fortune. He signed tha Fugitiva Slave act, and, on his retirement from office, made an extensiva tour through tha South. The coincidence was remarkable. He went to Europe and whilst there he was elected by a party which divided on this very question of Slavery extension. On his return, instead of taking New-York as tha sounding board on which to make his experiments, he went to Albany and preached doctrines of nullification that would dismay CALHOUN himself. Then he insults the North by saying that if a Southern man were proposed as a sectional candidate the North would refuse to support him, when History flatly contradicts him in three several instances. No man of the thousands who will speak in this campaign will make such a botch of it as Mr. FILLMORE did in his speeches at Albany and Rochester. [Loud applause.] Mr. CURTIS proceeded to speak of Mr. FREMONT whose name was read with raptnrous cheering and applause. He instignted an elaboiate parallel between Mr. FREMONT'S career and that of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and adverted to tha fact that Mr. FREMONT'S grandmother was a WHITING from Gloncestershire, Va., the locality to which belonged the WHITINGS from whom WASHINGTON was descended, thereby leading ta the establishment, probably, of the fact that Mr. FREMONT has WASHINGTON'S blood in his veins. Mr. CURTIS alluded to the charge so frequently made against Mr. FREMONT, of his not being known in political life, and added that, if but little were knowu of his career as a politician, too much was known of Mr. BUCHANAN'S. In conclusion, the speaker said:

I am sure, gentlemen, that the echoes of the Fourth of July bells, and the boom of the Fourt of July cannon have not yet died out of yonr ears! and I am sure, also, that you will nat forget the day and cause when these belle rung in alarm and not in joy, and when these cannon annonnced thet men were falling for freedom for their country. And gentlemen, through the ringing of those belle and the roar of those cannon, did you uot hear another ringing of bells, and another sound? Did you not see stretched along the West a singular black cloud wafting across the Continent and smothering us as we sit here, fail ee it was of the cry of our brothers who are bleeding, not of our fathers who bled—full of the cry of their wives and children fleeing—full of the smoke of their blazing homes which comes in at our windows as we sit here placidly saying, "Peace, peace." Gentlemen, there is no peace. We know that there is no peace. Every man that was put upon a raft in Kansas bound to go down the river alone—every man wha was caught by the Border Ruffians in Kansas and hung or slain that he might not vote—every Border ruffiane that came from Missouri and voted in Kansas—every ene of these men is the loudest possible cry—is a dreadful affirmation of the truth that there is no peace, but that we have come to a struggle which can only be laid hy every son of a freeman coming out for the canse for which freemen fell. [Loud Cheers.]

The rallying song was then sung, after which WM. CULLEN BRYANT wes introduced amid much anplanee, and addressed the meeting with much ability and at considerable length.

The question on the adoptien of the resolntions was subsequently put and carried amid vehement cheering, and the meeting adjourned.

Republicanism in New-Jersey.

FREMONT AND DAYTON RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Friday, July 11.

The FREMONT and DAYTON ratification meeting here this evening wes organized hy the appointment of JOHN B. HILL President, John W. Stout, Nicholas Boorsem, John Johnson, P. P. Runyon, John Helm, Lawrence Fisher, Vice-Presidents, and Woodbridge Streng, K. T. B. Spades, L. D. Jarrard, Cornelius Powelison, and Robert Helm, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting accept most cordially and earnestly the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th day of June last; thet the said platform contains no language or sentiment not entirely patriotic and loyal to the institutione of the country, and shauld meet with a hearty response in the bosom of every lover of freedom throughout the Union.

Resolved, That in JOHN C. FREMONT, the nominee of said Convention for President of the United States, we recognize a man of pure and stainless life—of refinement and capacity—of the highest order of patient endurance—of great force of character—of the most lofty patriotism, and of the most undoubted and chivalrous bravery; as a men whose young life and services, as far as in hie power, have been given to the prosperity, and greatness and glory of his country, with an enthosiasm almost unequaled, and which furnish a sure guarantee that, if elected to tha high office to which so many voices are calling him, his country and his whole country—its preservation and advancemeot—will be the great object of his solicitude and heroic exertions.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM L. DAYTON, the nominee of said Convention for Vice President, we have one most highly esteemed, most highly honored, and highly gifted and qualified sons—one of whom we are justly proud—one whom we delight to know—one who will add grace and dignity to the Senate of the United States, and reflect honor and credit upon the whole country.

Resolved, That the nomination of WM. A. NEWELL, the opposition candidate for Governor of this State, meets the entire concurrence of this meeting; that with his character, his competency, and hatred of tyranny, injustice, and wrong, we are fully satisfied, and of his attachment to the institutions of the nation, and his zeal for the honor, welfare and prosperity of his own State, we have the most abundant evidence.

Resolved, That we hereby fully indorse fairly and confirm the foregoing nominations, and pledge our most zealous but honorable exertions in behalf of their complete and triumphant success.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to any interference with slavery in the States where it exists, and as inflexibly opposed to its further extension.

[Here the wires ceased working, leaving us without the remainder of the report.—REP.]

A Girl Murdered by her Lover.

From the Erie Constitution.

A most horrible and cold-blooded murder was committed, an Monday last, in McKean township in this county, about 10 miles from Erie. The victim was a young girl, named CALISTA CORNELIA ALLEN, aged about 15, the daughter of GEORGE ALLEN of McKean. The murderer was a young man of about 85, WALTER HAYT by name, who lived in the same neighborhood. The circumstances, as nearly as we can learn them, are these: HAYT had for some time entertained a passion for Miss ALLEN, and had made propositions of marriage to her; and he alleges (for he confesses the crime and the motives that induced him to it,) that she had promised to marry him; that they had several times agreed upon a day for the consummation of their union, hnt that she had in each case postponed it till another; and that the very day on which he committed the horrible deed had been appointed, by previous arrangement, as their wedding day. On the other hand, her family state that she had never been engaged to him and had no intention of marrying him, but had always considered and treated his attentions as a persecution. There is little doubt that this is the fact; and both his age and unseemly appearance, as well her extreme yauth, would seem to confirm it.

HAYT confesses that he had premeditated the deed far several daye, and debated with himself for some time, whether to kill the girl ar himself; but finally settled down an her destructian, provided she again refused. He therefore provided himself with a Colt'a revolver, and went to Mr. ALLEN'S house about 2 a'clock in the afternoon of Monday. Ha found the youthful and innocent object of his passion and malica alone, though her mother was in or near the house. He again pressed his proposition of marriage. She again refused, and told him that she would not marry him, nor did she wieh any further attentions from him. She wae sitting in a chair, and he instantly drew hie revoiver and shot her through the head. She fell upon the floor but there appearing to be still signs of life, he raised her up, and, laying her on a sofa, shot her a second time through the head. At this instant her mother appeared at tha door and raised the cry [of murder! The maddened wretch turned upon her, and, as she ran, fired at her twice, but neither of the shots took effect. He then attempted to escape; but, seeing persons following him, he stopped and gave himself up.

The same evening HAYT was brought to Erie and lodged in jail. He seeme indifferent concerning the terrible crime that he has committed and, in fact, rather gratified that he succeeded so handsomely. There appear to be no evidences of insanity about him, and tha crime was certainly committed coolly and deliberately.

He isa tall, lank, green, silly-looking fellow; ewas a farm and is well to do in tha warld. He expects to be hnged, and says he would rather dia than live.

EXAMINATION OF THE MURDERER MCCANN.—The examination of MCCANN for the murder of his wife on Monday night or Tuesday morning, was had this morning before Justice PARSONS, in tha Sheriff's office in tha jail. Tha prisoner is about five feet ten inches in height, quite ordinary in appearance and very poorly clad.

During the course of the examinatian, and after Justice PARSONS had examined each and every witness, ha asked MCCANN if he wished to ask any question, to which he instantly replied: "Nary a question do I wish to ask him." MCCANN was fully committed for the murder of his wife, and the witnesses summoned to appear before the Grand Jury this afternoon.—*Albany Journal*, 11th.

Rev. SAMUEL H. HALL requested leave to resign his pastoral charge of Park Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y., which was granted at a recent meeting of Onondaga Presbytery. The Church passed resolutions expressive of a high appreciation of their pastor, and of deep regret at losing him.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Horse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House on the Sumner Assault—The Herbert Trial—Naval.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

In the event of the failnre of the House to pass the resolution to expel BROOKS, it is in contemp action to offer one already prepared, etrongly censuring his conduct.

The testimony in the HERBERT murder cases was concluded this afternoon, and the arguments of counsel commenced.

As ascertained at the Navy Department, there are now 35 Captains, 28 Commanders, and 32 Lieutenants, an leave and waiting orders. The 5 Masters and 18 Passed Midshipmen, who recently peesed their examination at the Naval Academy, will be immediately ordered to sea.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of private hille.

Thirteen were passed, one af them gave the widow of Commodore DECATUR a pension of fifty dollars a month for five years.

The hill for the relief of Mr. MCCORMICK, proposing to allow him to go before the Commiesioner, for a renewal of hie patent, on the ground of a former application, refused through a technicality, was deneted and rejected by nine majority.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

MINORITY REPORT ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, from the minority of the Kansas Investigating Committee, in which he says, the resolution on which the Committee was raieed, was simply to collect evidence and report it to the House, said he had no expectation of anything beyand thie being done. He arraigns the report of the majority of the Committee as altogether *ex parte*, remarking that many of its statements are without fact and testimony to support them. He states that the evidence taken duly shows that Mr. WHITFIELD was the duly elected Delegate in November, 1854, and that while the testimony was conflicting and directly contradictory on some points relative to the election in March 1855, for members of the Legisleture, yet from the whole it clearly appeers that the Anti-Slavery Party was in the minority in 14 out of 18 election districts. The eggregete votes cast for their candidates throughout the Territory, as they appear on the poll books, was short 800, while by the census taken in the Territory before, there were 2,005 legal votes without allowance for the immigration of *bona fide* settlers after the census end before the election. He states that there is no evidence of any force or violence used to prevent any man from voting in the entire Territory — no evidence of a single assault and battery about voting on that day —no evidence of assailing in the slighest degree tha correctness of Gov. REEDER'S judgment in awarding certificates of election to the members of the Legislature. That Legislature was a proper law-making body, and therefore its lows were valid as far as they were consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the organic act, and Mr. WHITFIELD being duly elected in pursuance of a law thus passed, is entitled to his seat. Mr. OLIVER reviews at great length the existing troubles in Kaneee, saying, from the evidence they are properly chargeable to the revolutionary movements of those who got up the Topeka Convention, and woo have pledged themselves to resist the laws at all hazards.

REPORT ON THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report on the assault on Mr. SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina.

Mr. ALLISON contended that the subject not only involved the rights of Mr. SUMNER, but of toe people. This was not merely a private quarrel. The sanctity of the Senate Chamber had been violated by a member of this House, which shou d, however unpleasant it might be, punish the offender.

Mr. BOCOCK said there was no case on record showing the expulsion of a member for assault and battery. He argued that the pending case did not warrant the interposition of the House, no such disorderly behavior, for which the Constitution provides punishment, having been committed.

Mr. SIMMONS argued that the protection of members from insult for anything said in debate was essential to freedom of debate, and therefore he sustained the position taken by the Select Committee in their report.

Mr. WILSON said this whole matter had been invested with an importance quite unmerited. When the facts were developed there could be found nothing but personal controversy. The House had only limited power over its members, and could not punish for "disorderly behavior," unless committed in open session, and could not expel for an offence elsewhere.

Mr. ENNIS said the House owed it to themselves for the protection of their rights, and they owed it to the nation in the defence of a great constitutional principle, to pass the resolution of expulsion, and much as he regretted the necessity he was constrained to vote for its passage.

Mr. GIDDINGS tendered to Mr. BROOKS the whole sympathies of his heart, for he recollected that, fifteen years age, he, himself, stood here accused, hut on a different charge, without being permitted to open his lips, or a friend to utter a sentiment in his behalf. He said Mr BROOKS had satisfied the law relative to his assault and battery on Mr. SUMNER, but had not atoned for the great crime committed against the Constitutian and the blow made against the sovereign rights of the people. He indorsed every word of Mr. SUMNER'S speech.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he should endeavor, to-morrow, to close the debate by moving the previous question, in order that a vote might be taken on Monday. Adjourned.

The Central American Question—An Important Document—Adjournment of Congress—The Naval Reform Bill—Official Corruption, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Last Winter, in discussing the Central American question, I had occasion to answar tha British argument that our construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was unilateral, and, therefore, could not be the true one. I did it by stating that when, in 1850, Mr. CLAYTON was endeavoring to negotiate with Mr. BULWER, ha showad the latter the Hise and Squier treatiae with Nicaragua, and assured him unless England would consent to make a treaty settling the Cantral American question, tha United States would ratify one of them. The Hise treaty, it will be remembered, was virtually a surrender to the United States of Nicaraguan sovereignty, territory, and juriediction. The Squier treaty utterly disregarded Great Britain'a pretended Mosquito Protectorate; and, besides, gave advantages to the United States well calculated soon to establish our influence and control in Nicaragua.

MR. BULWER REASONS JUSTLY.

Mr. BULWER foresaw at once that the ratification of the Squier treaty would make an armed collision with tha United States inevitable, unless England should disgracefully retire from her pretensions in Central America. It was to avoid such an issue that he concluded his treaty with Mr. CLAYTON, agreeing that if the United States would not "occupy, colonize, fortify or assume, or exercise any dominion whatsoever in any part of Central America," under this Squiar treaty or any other, England would hold herself to tha same abligation. Here was the motiva for the treaty; and it is clear, I think, that under tha circumstances England got, if anything, the best of tha bargain, even when she admits precisely our construction of that instrument.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

To show that this explanation of the circumstances under which tha treaty was negotiated is correct, I send herewith a copy of a dispatch of BULWER'S to PALMERSTON, in which he himself tells tha whole story. This important dispatch has, I believe never before been published in the United States. It appears to me that it is conclusive of the question in dispute,—and shows fully not anly the considerations which induced the British minister to make the concessions he did, bnt also that those concessions were intended to be just exactly what the United States have always claimed them.

THE DEMOCRACY ON ADJOURNMENT.

These fiercely hot days and sweltering nights surely ought provoke members of Congress to take steps for a *sine die* adjournment. Nevertheless, several attempts made by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to procure an earlier honr of daily meeting of the House, hava been remorselessly voted down by the Administration men, who excuse themselves for so doing upon the ground that our friends are unwilling to fix a day for the adjonrnment just yet. It certainly wonld seem that an hour'e longer sitting each day, by meeting that much earlier, is calculated to dispose of the public business more rapidly and so make an early adjournment practicable; why not then agree to it? No party is more desirous to adjourn Congress than are the Republicans, and if their opponents will but help them get the business in such a shape as to make it safe to do so, they will gladly edjourn on the 28th inst., the day fixed upon by the Senate, or even earlier. But they are not willing to fix a day until the Kansee question and the contested election cases have been disposed of; for past experience has taught them that if the day is fixed, factious opposition will be resorted to to stave off this important business, and prevent its consommation. If the Administration really want to adjourn, they have only to unite with us in disposing of these important public questions, and all will be well.

THE NAVAL REFORM BILL.

On Monday next the Senate expects to complete its action upon the bill in relation to the Nevy, and providing suitable remedies for whatever mistakes may have been made by the late Retiring Board. In the amended shape in which the hill now stands it will doubtless receive the support of a decided majority of the Senate, and may get through the other House without much trouble. There is reason to *hope*, at least, that this vexed question may be settled at last.

CORRUPTION IN OFFICE.

The House to-day passed the resolution of Mr. BALL, of Ohio, ordering an investigation into alleged corruptione in the Treasury Department. I understand that the charge is directed especially against an individual holding a responsible and superior position in that Department, and possessing the blind confidence of his incorruptible coief. That corruptions of the character charged exist, nobody who has kept his eyes open in Washington can doubt; hut, whether legal proof of them can be obtained, where all the parties implicated in the villainy are equally restrained, by fear of personal consequences, from divnlging the transaction, is another matter. Scarce a week passes that one may not witness transactions here which carry to his judgment moral conviction of corruption, but in relation to which it is impossible to obtain or present the evidence. Honest men are thus compelled to wink at crime, because to denounce it without legal proof would be mad self-sacrifice. If ever a sink of pollution needed cleansing, it is the city of Washington in the year 1856. S.

The following is the dispatch on Central American Affairs, referred to above by our correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1850.

Sir Henry Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston.

(Received Feb. 18.)

Although I have long deemed it highly desirable that the excitement which has latterly existed here, in regard to the protectorate exercised by Her Majesty's Government over the kingdom of Mosquito, and the extent of territory belonging to that kingdom, should be dispelled, and all chance of any difference between the two Governments, on such a subject, be set at rest in such a manner as would be to the interest and honor of them both; and although I myself have thought, after the full manner in which your lordship explained your views to me on the whole of this question, and the knowledge which I have recently acquired of the practical bearings of it in this country, that I could safely and profitably undertake its settlements on my own responsibility; I have, nevertheless, been scrupulous as to doing so as long as the matter did not seem to acquire a special urgency, and as long, more particularly, as I thought it was being, or could be, treated by your lordship and Mr. LAWRENCE in London. I have, therefore, simply endeavored hitherto to prepare the way for some suitable arrangement by such explanations as seem to me advisable and necessary, and awaited the result of your lordship's negotiations.

The papers relative to this affair are now, however, asked for both the Senate and the Assembly of Representatives. They would include two treaties entered into by the different agents of this Government with the State of Nicaragua to the United States Government, and which was disavowed; and the other, which, as it stands, would recognize the claim of Nicaragua over a portion of Mosquito, and give especial privilege to the American citizen. Nor is this all. There would be among such papers whatever communications have passed between Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. CLAYTON, with Messrs. HISE and SQUIER, and the State of Nicaragua; whatever instructions relative to this subject on his departure to England, and also perhaps a letter from President TYLER to the President of Nicaragua, acknowledging the justice of the Nicaraguan pretensions as against the King of Mosquito and ourselves, and involving, in some degree, the Government of this country in the disputes which have arisen between the Nicaregua Republic.

Were such papers laid before Congress, the discussions which would take place would, without any arrangement of the matter being announced, lead to such angry discussions, and to the promulgation of such violant opinions on this side of the Atlantic, as would render any subsequent understanding between the two Governments of excessive difficulty.

I should hardly have acted, however, in any formal manner on this consideration alone, but having heard of the very serious illness of Mr. LAWRENCE, and being informed by Mr. CLAYTON that if this gentleman recovers he will not be able to transact public business for a considerable time, I deemed that I stood in one of those positions in which it is necessary for a public agent to take upon himself a certain degree of responsibility for the sake of service; and, consequently, when Mr. CLAYTON, after informing me of Mr. LAWRENCE'S severe indisposition, and explaining to me the very critical position in which he himself stood, added that he must either submit the whole subject to the popular discussion and determination, or come to some immediate settlement upon it, I entered with him into a full consideration af tha affair, and finally agreed to submit to your Lardship's sanction tha inclosed project of Convention.

In order to make clear the intention with which tha said project is drawn up, I feel it necessary to enter with your Lordship into some statement of my own views with respect to tha questions out of which it arises, some statement of the causes which have raised these questions into importance, and some explanation of the nature of the solution which I have given to such questions.

It seems to me that Her Majesty's Government, after asserting, first by argument and finally by force, tha rights of the King of Mosquito over a particular territory, and driving therefrom agents of the feeble Government of Nicaragua, could not, at tha demand of another power of greater strength, restore to the Nicaraguans that territory from which they had been ejected.

Nevertheless, I was aware that the course which Her Majesty's Government pursued in the case was with a view to the general interests of commerce, as well as those of justice, and that so far from wishing to make the protectorate which Her Majesty exercises over the Mosquito Territory, or that Territory itself observant to the views of any small, selfish or grasping policy, it would be your Lordship's desire to make both the one and the other useful, in the widest sense of term, to the common advantage of mankind and universal purposes of traffic and civilization.

Such being my conviction and knowledge on the one side, I was equally certain, on tha other, that the interests of the United States were only incidentally involved in the question between Nicaragua and Mosquito, and mainly referred to another subject, which, though connected with the disputee which have arisen as to the extent of the Nicaraguan Territory, admit of a separate adjustment.

The construction of any rail or water communication of Central America, which separates by a comparatively small distance of land the two oceans of tha Atlantic and Pacific, would always have been of great interest to the United States; but since the possession of California and Oregon, this interest has indefinitely increased, so that that, which was once a question of convenience, is now almost a matter of necessity. Thus various routes by which a railway or canal could open a way between the two seas have latterly been under the constant attention of tha Government; and almost the most feasible and important of the schemes indicated, has been one of a canal, from the port Realejo through the lakes of Nicaragua, to the mouth af River San Juan.

Now the State of Nicaragua made to an American Company, formed for the construction of such a Canal, a grant, accompanied by various favors and privileges of all such portion of the territory claimed by it as the said Company required, and in the two treaties to which I have already referred, namely, those af Mr. HISE and Mr. SQUIER, the abject of the agent has evidently been to strengthen the contract which the above-mentioned Company had made.

It was, however, impossible for the contemplated scheme to be executed under any grant from the State of Nicaragua as long as the month of the San Juan River was in the hands of another people or kingdom, protected by Great Britain; and moreover, it was generally supposed that the Government of Great Britain had placed the Mosquitos in possession of Greytown, expressly in order to get hold of the entrance to the Canal passage for itself, and, at all events, to prevent its falling into the possession or being subservient to the views of any other power. On these grounds has arisen all the excitement here touching the British Protectorate of Mosquito, and in this manner the United States has become interested in the disputes between the Nicaraguans themselves.

It is, indeed, most certainly true that if the American Company, having the grant of which I have spoken, from Nicaragua, had been disposed to carry it out in its original terms, and that if the United States Government had been prepared to accept the terms of the treaties made with Nicaragua, made by their agents, it would have been impossible for Great Britain to favor an undertaking which expressly established a monopoly of trade for American citizens through the most important passage (if such a canal as that contemplated can be executed) that the commerce of the world can enjoy, and I cannot consider it unfortunate for the general interest if her Majesty's Government should have been in a position to make its consent necessary to a work of such universal importance.

But both the American Company to which I have alluded, and the American Government, have lately manifested an earnest desire to have it clearly understood that they will modify all that portion of their original engagements with Nicaragua which secures any advantages to one State which another may not equally enjoy; and if such be the spirit which is to preside over the vast project under consideration, Great Britain has not only no interest in preventing its success, but every interest af forwarding its completion and providing for its security.

In this view of the case, the protectorate which Her Majesty exercises over the Mosquitos, instead af being prejudicial to the aforesaid enterprise, may be an essential element in its favor, and all that seemed to be required in order to bring Great Britain and the United States is, that both should abandon every particular advantage, the one such as might be derived from the protectorate, and the other such as might be derived from any contract or treaty with the Nicaraguans, and to make fact that they do so clear and palpable, taken as the basis of their thorough good understanding the construction of that canal which offers benefits common to the two, and dropping as a point of controversy those disputes as to the Nicaraguan and Mosquito territories, on which it is next to impossible that they should come to any agreement.

It is with such views that the inclosed Convention has been drawn up, its object being to exclude all questions of the dispute between Nicaragua and Mosquito, but to settle, in fact, all that it was essential to settle with regard to those disputes, as far as the ship-communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, and the negotiation of the River San Juan, were concerned.

There are, indeed, stipulations that extend further than the mere engagement, on our part, to use our best endeavors to obtain the free transit to this river, inasmuch as that we also, in the said Convention, agree, as do the United States, not to occupy, or colonize, either Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; but in consenting to these provisions, I know that I merely carry out the views and opinions of Her Majesty's Government, which have been already expressed on this subject, though in a less formal manner.

I do not pretend to say that the project of convention thus submitted to your Lordship's consideration is such, either in its precise terms, arrangements or enactments, as I should have myself proposed, or, if there had been more time for alteration and discussion, adopted. But it settles the main question immediately at issue, and also establishes a general basis for a common policy and perfect good understanding between ourselves and the United States in that portion of the world which has latterly been the scene of constant suspicion and angry rivalries on the part of our agents, and is, moreover, the record of great and noble views entertained and expressed by two great and kindred nations on one of the works most likely to commemorate our epoch and to be of the utmost interest and importance to commerce and civilization.

For these reasons I confess that I send it to your Lordship, with the humble confidence that it will, as a whole, meet with your approval. At all events, I know that it is an arrangement which Mr. LAWRENCE could hardly have made in England, and that I, myself, could not have made here, except after much preperation and under favorable circumstances.

I may add that it will probably be attacked with violence by the parties who are for supporting Mr. MONROE'S famous doctrine at all huzerde, and who contend that Mr. HISE'S convention is the only one that this country ought to adopt or sanction; but, on the other hand, I think I can promise that it will be duly esteemed and approved of by the Senate, and carry with it the weighty sanction of all honorable men.

Democratic Rejoicings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 11.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was serenaded at the Galt House last night. He made a brief speech, in which he regarded the Republican and the Democratic as the two great conflicting parties, and very strongly denounced the Republicans. The Democracy here are full af enthusiasm.

News from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

The Alton *Courier* learns that General LANE was driven back into Iowa, with his company of emigrants, on the 4th inst. This is considered very doubtful, as LANE and his company were at Oscaloa on the 2d inst., 180 miles from the Missouri River.

Loss of the Ship Golden Gate.

BOSTON, Friday, July 11.

The ship *Golden Gate*, from New-York for Bombay, before reported as having put into Pernambuco in distress, was hurned to the water's edge at that port May 21, and subsequently sunk.

Railroad Union.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Military Tract Railroad was held, yesterday, and a consolidation effected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 10.

The steamship *Quaker City* has arrived at Mobile with Havana dates to the 6th. Sugars were buoyant. The yellow fever continued quite prevalent.

First Gun from Old Suffolk County, L. I.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

A Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting was held at Miller's Place on the 4th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: Dr. OLIVER S. BARTLES, President; Ebenezer Millar, Charles Millar, and Jeremiah Rowland, Vice-Presidents; J. B. Marshall and John M. Brown, Secretaries. The Platform resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention were read, and others, declaring to support them and the candidates who stand upon them, were adopted.

The Hon. GEORGE MILLER, of Riverhead, made an able exposition of the aggressions of Slavary, from the time of the formation of our National Constitution to the present moment. Ha was followed by Judge WATERMAN, of New-Jersey, in an eloquent and searching argument in favor of the nationality of freedom and tha importance af its preservation, and in proof of the sectionality of Slavary and the necessity of its restriction to its present limits. Ladies formed an animating feature of the audience.

The most animating tidings were communicated of leading and influential men who, in different sections af this extensive country, had declared themselves in favor of the Republican ticket. Letters expressing the cause of freedom and the nominees of tha Republican Party, were received from FREDERICK W. LORD, Esq., and Hon. JOHN G. FLOYD.

Put Suffolk down as safe for FREMONT and DAYTON in November next.

Rev. ZEPHENIAH M. HUMPHREY of Racine, has accepted tha call of the Congregational Church in Milwaukee, of which Mr. MITER was formerly pastor, and entered upon his labors.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Another American Difficulty—The Yellow Waistcoat Question.

Letters of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton

Cotton Active at Advanced Prices.

MONEY EASY.

The British and North American mail steamer *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th of June, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock yesterday. The *Africa* brings reports to the close of the markets of her day of sailing, Saturday, 28th of June.

The ship *Unicorn*, which sailed from Liverpool May 5, for Boston, Mass., with a cargo of salt, bricks, and iron, became leaky, and was abandoned in lat. 39° N., lon. 50° W., the Captain and crew having been taken off by the ship *Jane E. Wadsl*, from Havana, and landed at Falmouth.

American matters,—or rather manners,—have again been in everybody's mouth. The exciting cause was a *contretemps* that happened at the Queen's levee. Divested of the outrageous exaggerations of the British presses, the facts are simply these: That Mr. DALLAS, accompanied by a friend, went to the Queen's levee; the friend's costume was not in accordance with the regulations, and both gentlemen, Mr. DALLAS and friend, returned to the embassy in Harley-street. Out of this trifling incident the London *Times* concocted a story at variance with the truth in every particular, and made it the occasion of an outporing of blackguardism against America and Americans generally. As is usual when the *Times* gives the key note, the minor presses took up the cry, and, for at least two days, Mr. DALLAS labored under the imputation of having put a studied affront upon the Queen. Of course, an immense deal of patriotic wrath was

them, and the evidence on which those charges [illegible] from them full details of the charges, and such corroborating [illegible] were able to procure tending to in[illegible] brought against them, Her Majesty's Government laid all these matters fully and frankly before the Government of the United States, with the persuasion that they would remove the unfavorable impression which had had been created in the mind of the President with regard to the conduct and proceedings of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and of the three above-mentioned Consuls.

It appears, however, that this communication has not produced the effect which Her Majesty's Government had expected; and Mr. MARCY, in stating that the President's view of these matters remained unaltered, accompanied that statement by a number of additional documents, tending to confirm the view which the President had originally taken of these matters.

Her Majesty's Government have carefully examined these additional documents, but do not find in them any evidence worthy of belief which should shake the confidence which they have reposed in the assurances of Mr. CRAMPTON and of the Consuls.

Her Majesty's Government retain the high opinion which they have ever held of the zeal, ability, and integrity of Mr. CRAMPTON; and of the earnest desire by which he has been animated to avoid all just cause of offence to the Government to which he was accredited. Her Majesty's Government cannot but believe that on many material points in respect to his conduct, the President has been misled by erroneous information, and by the testimony of witnesses undeserving of belief.

Her Majesty's Government entertain similar convictions as to the conduct of Her Majesty's consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Such a conflict of opinions, on such a matter, between the Governments of two great powers, must necessarily be the subject of serious deliberation by both; and Her Majesty's Government have not failed to give to this matter all the consideration which it justly deserved.

If Her Majesty's Government had been convinced, like the Government of the United States, that Her Majesty's officers had, in defiance of their instructions, violated the laws of the United States, Her Majesty's Government would, both out of defersnce to the United States, and from a due regard to the authority of the British Crown, have removed those officers from the posts which they held.

If the Government of a foreign country were capriciously, and without any apparent belief that it had good ground for doing so, to break off its diplomatic relations with the Minister accredited to it by Her Majesty, Her Majesty's confidential servants, answerable for maintaining the honor and dignity of the Crown, could not hesitate as to advising Her Majesty equally to break off all diplomatic intercourse with the Minister of such Governments accredited to her court.

But in the present case Her Majesty's Government are bound to accept the formal and repeated declarations of the President of his belief that these officers of Her Majesty have violated the laws of the Union, and are, on that account, unacceptable organs of communication with the Government and authorities of the United States; and Her Majesty's Government cannot deny to the Government of the United States a right similar to that which, in a parallel case, they would claim for themselves, the right, namely, of forming their own judgment as to the working of the laws of the Union upon transactions which take place within the Union.

I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that, however deeply her Majesty's Government regret a [illegible] on the part of the President of the United States which cannot but be considered as of an unfriendly character, they have not deemed it their duty to [illegible] my diplomatic intercourse with you; and I am [illegible] to assure you that the high personal esteem which is felt for you by all the members of her Majesty's Government will render it most agreeable to myself to have the honor of entering into communication with you upon all matters connected with the mutual relations of our two countries. You will be certain of meeting, on the part of her Majesty's Government, the most friendly feelings towards the United States, and the most anxious desire so to arrange all questions of difference, as to reconcile the just rights and real interests of the two countries with the maintenance of those amicable relations, the preservation of which is of such great importance to both.

I am, &c., (Signed) CLARENDON.

MR. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

LONDON, June 19, 1856.

MY LORD—In compliance with your Lordship's desire, I proceed to submit to you a few observations in regard to some of the statements made by the United States Government, in a dispatch dated May 27, addressed to Mr. DALLAS, being the reply of that Government to your Lordship's note to Mr. DALLAS, of the 30th of April last, upon the subject of alleged recruitments for Her Majesty's service in the United States.

This I was unable to do at an earlier period, from the fact that no copy of Mr. MARCY's dispatch and its accompanying documents was communicated to me by the United States Government, with Mr. MARCY's note to me of the 28th ult., by which I was informed that, for reasons that would be explained to Her Majesty's Government, the President of the United States had come to the determination to discontinue his official intercourse with me as Her Majesty's representative.

I would also remark that Mr. MARCY's note was not delivered to me in time to enable me to make even the fact of my having received it known to your Lordship until my recent arrival in this country.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I observe, from Mr. MARCY's dispatch, that the United States Government now expresses itself satisfied with the assurances contained in your Lordship's dispatch to Mr. DALLAS, and that the charge of having violated the municipal laws of the United States, as well as the general principles of international law, by recruiting within the territory of the United States, is no longer urged against Her Majesty's Government as a cause of complaint.

Such being the satisfactory result of Mr. MARCY's last communication, it becomes a matter of secondary importance to determine in how far the acts and intentions of the individual officers of Her Majesty's Government, who are still the objects of the censure of the Government of the United States, may have been misjudged or misrepresented. A tacit admission of the justice of such a censure would, no doubt, conveniently dispose of the whole question, as between the two nations, while a continuance of the discussion would tend to prolong or to revive feelings of national irritation, which it is most desirable to avoid.

I am not surprised, therefore, although I am deeply pained to observe, that many persons, even in this country, are disposed to adopt, with more or less of qualification, the unfavorable views put forward by the United States' Government, in regard to the conduct of Her Majesty's Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, and of myself, by which the whole of the responsibility for the misunderstanding which has unfortunately arisen between the two Governments has been thrown upon us, and that without waiting for any comments or reply on our part to this imputation, and, in general, without the least reference to the statements which we have already made in reply to previous imputations of the same nature.

I do not apprehend, however, that it would be a matter of indifference to Her Majesty's Government that the humblest individual in Her Majesty's service should suffer injustice, come from what quarter it may; nor do I imagine that, even supposing that some errors of judgment or miscalculation of events should be justly laid to their charge, Her Majesty's Government, or any considerate or unprejudiced person in this country, would be disposed to impute more, though they might not feel justified in imputing less of blame than the occasion called for.

It is under this impression that I venture to offer a few remarks to your Lordship, in regard to the personal censure which the United States Government have now thought it expedient to pass upon Her Majesty's Consuls and myself, with reference to the part which we have taken in furthering the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, by procuring from the United States the aid of such persons as, under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, might [illegible] assistance to [illegible] under the standard of Great Britain in the then existing war against Russia.

[illegible] in applying to the acts of Her Majesty's agents, though he has abandoned it as a ground for complaint against her Majesty's Government, is to be found stated in Mr. MARCY's dispatch of December 23, and is to this effect:—

"This Government maintains that in every instance where a person, whether a citizen or a foreigner, has been brought to the determination to leave the country for the purpose of entering into a foreign service as a soldier or sailor, by any inducements offered by recruiting agents here, the law of the United States has been violated.

There certainly can be no doubt of the violation of the law of the United States in every case where one party—the recruit—has been induced by terms offered to him, actually to leave the United States for the purpose of entering into foreign military service, and the other party has furnished the means and borne the expenses of taking him to a foreign depôt, in the expectation that he would consummate the act by an enlistment."

Now, my Lord, I submit that this principle cannot be reconciled with those maintained by Her Majesty's Government, and that if Mr. MARCY is content to waive, if not abandon, his view of the matter, so far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned, he cannot reasonably enforce it against the agents of that Government acting under its instructions.

And yet this is what Mr. MARCY has done; for he has reproduced against those agents, without distinction, the evidence by which he sought to convict them of a violation of the municipal law, and that by which he sought to convict them of a violation of the law of nations; and he has, in his present dispatch, fallen into the same method of reasoning which, as I have already pointed out, he employed in former communications—namely, he has designated indifferently every act of the agents of Her Majesty's Government for availing themselves of the services of persons residing in the United States as "recruiting in the United States," or as "part of a scheme of recruiting in the United States," thereby begging the whole question under discussion.

In order to sustain the charge against Her Majesty's agents of having violated the municipal law Mr. MARCY resorts to a reiteration of his implicit belief in what he calls the unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony of Messrs. STROBEL and HERTZ, adding, however, that this evidence forms but a small part of that upon which he relies, and that there are numerous acts of mine and of Her Majesty's Consuls, "undenied and undeniable," which confirm it. Mr. MARCY has not stated to what acts he alludes, but if they are acts by which I am supposed to have recruited soldiers for Her Majesty's service within the United States, or "hired or retained," in the sense of the Act of Congress of 1818, persons to go and be recruited elsewhere, or authorized other persons to do those acts, I do deny them. If they are acts by which persons were informed of where and on what terms they would be received into Her Majesty's service in British territory, or by which aid and assistance was afforded to them to reach that country, I do not deny that acts of that sort were authorized by me; but I maintain that such acts were neither illegal nor a violation of the sovereignty of the United States. As to invitations or inducements, I never offered them to anybody, although it appears that I might legally have done so; for I cannot agree with Mr. MARCY that the offer of any inducement short of hiring or retaining, and that by a contract which would, if not rendered illegal by the act of 1818, be binding, would constitute a violation of the law, and, consequently, of the sovereign rights of the United States.

I am far from seeking to deny to the Government of the United States the right of interpreting the laws of the United States; but I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that the Executive alone has a right to interpret the laws. Every act done or authorized by me is supported by decisions of the judiciary in which the President himself could not refuse to acquiesce in any case in which, either in his official or private capacity, he might be concerned.

The decisions in question are as follows:

Judge KANE, at the trial of HERTZ and PERKINS at Philadelphia on the 22d of May, 1855, said: 'I do not think that the payment of the passage from this country of a man who desires to enlist in a foreign port comes within the act;' and 'in the terms of the printed proclamation there is nothing conflicting with the laws of the United States. In the case of 'The United States vs. Wagner,' tried before Judge INGERSOLL at New-York, the Judge charged the jury as follows: 'Any resident of the United States has a right to go to Halifax with the intent to enlist.' It will be seen that these decisions are utterly at variance with the broad principle laid down in Mr. MARCY's dispatch of the 28th of December, and alluded to above. If these decisions have been reversed, and if others conflicting with them have been pronounced, I can only say that I am unacquainted with the fact.

But Mr. MARCY has now produced,—whether for the purpose of sustaining his charge against us of having violated international law or principles laid down by him, but not acquiesced in by Her Majesty's Government, or whether to support his charge of a violation of the municipal law, he does not clearly state,—a number of affidavits lately made by certain Poles, Germans and others, relating principally to real or supposed transactions in regard to the conveyance to Halifax of persons who wished to join the British army, and also in regard to the payment of what was considered a fair indemnity to them for the loss or disappointment which they stated they had undergone in consequence of having been suddenly prevented from carrying out their intention of joining the British Foreign Legion at Halifax, by an order given by Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT in August last that no more persons were to be received into the Legion from the United States.

I do not hesitate to avow that I saw no objection to the payment of such an indemnity, and it would, indeed, seem hard that the very measures which were rendered necessary by a faithful and prompt fulfillment of the engagement of Her Majesty's Government to that of the United States, should now be brought forward as a matter of fresh accusation against the agents of Her Majesty's Government.

Any person examining these affidavits with candor, disfigured as they are with deliberate falsehoods, as well as blunders and mistakes of all sorts, and influenced by malicious motives, as I shall presently show, may, nevertheless, easily perceive that there is nothing in them inconsistent with the above statement.

The object of the persons making these depositions is but too apparent, as well as the spirit which has dictated them. They are, at the best, but little worthy of credit, and certainly could not be justly entertained as evidence against the persons whose proceedings and conversations they profess to relate, until those persons should have an opportunity, which has not yet been afforded to them, of speaking for themselves.

They are evidently clumsy attempts to implicate Her Majesty's Consuls and myself in a violation of the law, made by persons who had no knowledge of its provisions. I have in my possession, and can produce, threatening letters from almost all the deponents, endeavoring to extort money from me on condition of their suppressing their evidence.

With regard to those parts in which I am represented to have personally played a part, I can only say that no more impudent tissue of falsehoods was never put together. I never saw or conversed with any of those men, with the exception of SIEBAWSKI; and when I saw him, I did not even know his name. He has, however, the effrontery to recount the invented circumstances of an interview he had with me. This SIEBAWSKI, it is true, accompanied by another Pole, did force himself into my office; but fortunately for me, on this occasion, I am not, as in the case of HERTZ, left to my unsupported account of what took place; for Mr. LUMLEY was in the room during the short time the interview lasted. He also says that he saw letters from me to Colonel SMOLENSKI, written one from Washington in May, and the other from Boston and Halifax. Now, I did not know of the existence of such a man as Colonel SMOLENSKI in May, and I never wrote him, either then or subsequently, any letter whatever; neither did I see him at Boston. SIEBAWSKI's statements on these subject are deliberate falsehoods.

The statements made by KAZINSKI, as far as I am concerned, are equally destitute of foundation. His statement that only such persons of those who were about to join the Foreign Legion who were in possession of important letters from me received considerable sums is a falsehood. None of the persons in question ever received a letter from me. The whole tenor of these affidavits is of the same nature.

With regard to evidence of this sort, I have already expressed my opinion, in my dispatch of the 3d of March. Speaking of affidavits produced in many instances by the very same individuals against the United States District-Attorney and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, I used these words:

"I am perfectly aware that the accuracy of such evidence as these affidavits afford might be objected to as loose in itself, and proceeding from unknown Polish, Hungarian, and German refugees; and I have no hesitation in saying that if Mr District-Attorney MCKEON, on the one hand, and M. DE STOEKL on the other, were to give me their bare words that the facts therein stated were unfounded, I should at once believe them."

Mr. MARCY, however, seems to think that, however loose and unsatisfactory such evidence is when produced against the officers of the United States, it becomes "unimpeached and unimpeachable" evidence when produced against those of Great Britain.

This brings me to the evidence of HERTZ and STROBEL, which Mr. MARCY still considers to be satisfactory, in spite of our positive denial of their statements, and notwithstanding the badness of their character.

With regard to HERTZ, I have only to add that he has been three times arrested at Philadelphia during the course of last month, on fresh criminal charges—viz., of obtaining money under false pretences, of robbery and of forgery.

Mr. MATHEW will furnish your Lordship with documentary evidence of these facts.

With respect to STROBEL—as Mr. MARCY seems to attach importance to what he terms my "indorsement" of that individual, I may perhaps be permitted to refer him to an authority upon which he will probably place more reliance than upon my opinion—I mean that of Col. FREMONT, of the United States army, the distinguished traveler who explored the Rocky Mountains. It was upon ascertaining that STROBEL had stated truly that he had accompanied Col. FREMONT in the capacity of Civil Engineer and Draughtsman upon a very celebrated expedition undertaken by that officer that I considered that that circumstance in itself was some sort of guarantee as to STROBEL's respectability; and in the absence of Col. FREMONT I could procure no other. It was not until my return to Washington that I learned from authority which I cannot doubt that STROBEL had committed an act of swindling against Col. FREMONT.

Upon what principle Mr. MARCY contends that I have no right to discredit the testimony of a person who has proved himself unworthy of credit by acts of treachery, baseness, and perjury, avowed by himself to be shameful, and only resorted to for lucre, because I once believed in his integrity, I am unable to conceive.

With respect to the correctness of my impression of the conversation which I held with Mr. MARCY on the 22d of March I have to refer your Lordship to my account of it written to your Lordship in a letter dated the 26th of that month. I speak of it as follows:

"I took good care to explain to Mr. MARCY, with perfect frankness, our position and intentions as regards this matter. I said, beside reading to him my letter to Mr. BARCLAY, that we were certainly anxious to obtain efficient recruits, from whatever quarter they should come, and that desire for enlistment had been established in the colonies, where those who should voluntarily present themselves would be received and enrolled: but to inquiries which had been addressed to me by persons in this country I had invariably replied by referring them to the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1818, and stating that neither I nor any of the agents of Her Majesty's Government could either 'enlist' them in the United States or 'hire and retain' them to go to any part of the British dominions with the intent or there enlisting; that, consequently, all I could do was to give to such persons the information of which I was in possession, as to terms, and the time and place at which they might, if so disposed, be received into the British service, being aware of no law which prevented citizens of the United States or others from emigration from this country, for whatever purpose they might think proper. It, however, individuals, either from the hope of making money or from ignorance, should, notwithstanding what I had said to them, or without any communication with me, proceed in a way which might bring them within the provisions of the act, I could only regret their having done so, without the power of preventing it, and would make no objection to the rigorous enforcement of the law in their case. Mr. MARCY concurred in the correctness of my positions, and said that he had never doubted that this was the view I would take of the question, adding that the United States Government felt obliged to act with perfect impartiality, and to cause the laws to be enforced in this as in the case of a like attempt, from whatever quarter proceeding."

I could have had no conceivable object at that time in misrepresenting this matter, neither apprehending nor foreseeing that it would ever form the subject of any future difference or controversy. It would not only have served no purpose, but it would have defeated my own intentions and those of Her Majesty's Government to have misled Mr. MARCY on the subject. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that I could not have designed to do so. I have also to refer to Mr. LUMLEY's dispatch, giving an account of his conversation with Mr. MARCY on the same subject. It is entirely confirmatory of my own. I would further observe that Mr. MARCY's own recollection of his conversation with me, as well as of that which he held with Mr. LUMLEY, seems to be by no means clear, even on his own showing. His account of it in his dispatch to Mr. BUCHANAN of the 9th of July, 1855, differs considerably from that given in his dispatch of the 28th of December.

Mr. MARCY's recollection is still more at fault in regard to his interview with Mr. LUMLEY on the 7th of May, 1855, and the communication by that gentleman of your Lordship's dispatch of the 12th of April (see Mr. LUMLEY's dispatch of May 7.) Mr. MARCY, in his dispatch of July 15, 1855, to Mr. BUCHANAN, states that your Lordship's dispatch of April 12 was presented to him by me at the Department of State, although Mr. MARCY afterwards states (in his dispatch of the 28th) that this very dispatch was received at the Department of State during my absence in the Provinces, the fact being that the dispatch in question was delivered to Mr. MARCY by Mr. LUMLEY, at Mr. MARCY's private residence, on which occasion Mr. MARCY expressed himself to Mr. LUMLEY in nearly the same terms which he had used to me on the 22d of March, in respect to the recruitment. But this conversation seems to have escaped Mr. MARCY's recollection altogether, for he never alludes to it.

Mr. MARCY has alleged it against me as not one of the least causes of complaint that the idea of obtaining recruits from the United States was by me first suggested, and urged upon Her Majesty's Government, and that I misinformed them as to the prospects and possibility of obtaining men in the United States. It will be unnecessary for me to dwell on this subject to your Lordship, who is in possession of all my communications on this subject; but I must observe that it is something more than a gratuitous assumption on the part of Mr. MARCY to say that this appears from the correspondence laid before Parliament. I would beg to quote a passage from my letter to your Lordship of November 27 on this subject, printed with the correspondence laid before Parliament:

"In compliance with your desire, I proceed to make a statement of all that to my knowledge has been done here in regard to obtaining recruits from the United States; or, I should rather say, in regard to giving those who voluntarily offered their services the information and assistance which was necessary to enable them to join the British army without the laws of the United States being thereby infringed.

In November last you mentioned to me that Mr. Consul MATHEW had reported that a good many persons, British subjects, had expressed to him their wish to enlist in our army and navy, and to go to the East; and, as the want of men was then much felt, particularly for the army, you directed me to give my immediate and best attention to the matter, and make such inquiries as I could as to whether any such desire existed.

This inquiry I immediately instituted by addressing to our Consuls in the principal cities of the United States a confidential circular, by which they were instructed to ascertain and report to me whether the desire to join Her Majesty's service really existed, and to what extent.

I inculcated upon Her Majesty's Consuls the utmost caution in conducting this inquiry, stating to them distinctly that enlistment and enrollment of citizens of the United States, or of residents within the limits of a foreign power with which the United States is at peace, would be clearly in contravention with the provisions of the United States neutrality laws; and adding that any measures which might have even the appearance of an infraction of those laws by the agents of her Majesty's Government would be highly objectionable."

The answers which were returned by Her Majesty's Consuls to my circular seemed strongly to confirm the fact that the desire to enlist in the British service did exist to a very considerable extent, and more particularly at New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

During the same period numerous offers and proposals to enlist in the British service were received by me, both written and verbal, and I had therefore every reason for believing that there actually were great numbers of persons in the United States who, from various motives, desired to join the British army.

I may here remark that all the persons I allude to voluntarily came forward, and offered to do so without solicitation on my part, or on that of any of Her Majesty's agents, and that in no single instance, either at that time or since, did I invite any person whatever to enter the British service. I can safely say that I never made a single application or even broached the subject to anybody; in every case the applications were made to me.

It was but fair to conclude, therefore, that were authentic information laid before the Government of Her Majesty's Government to avail themselves of the services of such persons, and in regard to the terms which, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, Her Majesty's Government were authorized to offer to persons so enlisting, a great additional to the Foreign Legion might be effected without any infraction whatever of the laws of the United States.

The obstacle to our immediately availing ourselves of these offers was, that I was not then acquainted with the terms on which recruits would be received, and with the nature of any arrangements which might have been made in England or in the Colonies for their enrollment.

My answers, both verbal and written, to persons making inquiries of me in regard to those points, were therefore necessarily of a general nature, stating, without declining the offers made, that I was at that time unable to inform the applicants of the measures which Her Majesty's Government intended to take upon the subject.

Among the persons who were continually addressing me letters, seeking interviews with me, and complaining that they and their friends and countrymen were kept in a state of suspense as well as distress, were Messrs. HERTZ and STROBEL, who have since made use of by the American Government to substantiate against me and Her Majesty's Consular Agents a charge of having violated the neutrality laws of the United States, by hiring and retaining them, and others through their agency, to enter the British service.

I took no further steps in the matter until the 3d of March, when I received your dispatch of the 16th of February.

By this I was informed that an instruction had been addressed by the Colonial Secretary to Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, with respect to foreigners and British subjects who desire to enlist in the British army, and I was instructed to put myself, without loss of time, into communication with Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT on the subject.

The dispatch inclosed the copy of the instruction to Sir GASPARD, to the effect that he was to ascertain and report to Her Majesty's Government whether Halifax would be conveniently made a rendezvous for persons in the United States who desired to enlist, and he was directed, on his part, to place himself in immediate communication with this Legation, with a view of ascertaining the means which might be employed for bringing the volunteers from the United States to Halifax, and in regard to other points which were necessary to be taken into consideration."

I trust that I have, by my above observations, cleared myself from the imputation of want of frankness towards Mr. MARCY in my conversation with him of March 22, 1855. That he misunderstood me I of course cannot doubt, as he positively states it to be so.

I have already expressed, and now repeat, my deep regret at this circumstance; but I am still at a loss to understand why Mr. MARCY, if he wished to put an end to the proceedings for obtaining recruits from the United States, did not once, in the course of repeated conversations on other subjects with me, from early in June until September, ever allude to the matter, although it appears from his dispatches to Mr. BUCHANAN during that period, that he was under the impression that the recruitment was going on with continually increasing success. It was only by his note of September 5, that I was informed of his view of the matter; and it was only by the proceedings at Philadelphia in the trial of HERTZ, and by Mr. CUSHING's instructions to the district-attorney there, that I was made aware of the course which the United States Government proposed to pursue in regard to it.

Mr. MARCY states, however, that I ought to have known that such views were entertained by the Government of the United States from the proceedings instituted in the Courts of Justice at New-York and elsewhere against recruitments for the Crimea. My answer is, that those prosecutions were for violations of the municipal law, which I had neither authorized, encouraged, nor designed to authorize; and it would seem strange that the representative of a foreign Government should be allowed to collect from the newspaper reports of proceedings in District Courts the views of government at the seat of which he resided, and with whose Ministers he was in constant communication.

Who, then, Mr. MARCY asks, were responsible for the illegal acts proved to have been committed? It may be replied, those only who were convicted of them, viz: HERTZ and WAGNER, both of whom acted without any authority from any British agents, and, in the case of HERTZ, against my express desire, as is proved by HERTZ's own letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Washington, and by Mr. BUCKNALL's affidavit, which is appended to the documents laid before Parliament.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without calling your Lordship's attention to the papers in relation to Nicaragua, recently laid before Congress. These papers show, in a remarkable manner, how much the policy of the United States, and the interpretation of American law by the United States' Government, may vary with circumstances. Your Lordship will perceive from this correspondence that at the very time when the United States' Government were taking the most extreme measures against Her Majesty's Consuls and myself for an alleged violation of the law of nations and the sovereignty of the United States, for having given information and assistance to persons desirous of leaving the United States to be enlisted in the British army, Mr. MARCY was contending with M. MOLINA, the Minister of Costa Rica, "that the liberty to go where hopes of of better fortune may entice them belongs to freemen, and no free Government withholds it;" and "that the laws of the United States do not even confer authority to examine into the motives which may lead any one to exercise the right of expatriation."

The inclosed extracts, placed in opposite columns, will show some of these contradictory opinions:

Mr. Marcy to M. Irrisari, Dec 6, 1855.

'The undersigned has the honor to acquaint M. IRRISARI that it is apprehended he is mistaken in supposing that the individuals who recently left California for the purpose of entering into military service in Nicaragua departed with the knowledge of the authorities of California as to their hostile purposes, or with the connivance of those authorities. On the contrary, the undersigned is assured that when there was reason to believe that such purposes were entertained by parties embarking in the steamers at San Francisco for San Juan del Sur, every exertion was made, and in many instances with success, to prevent their departure.'

Mr. Marcy to M. Molina, April 25, 1856.

'The right of expatriation is not, I believe, withheld from the citizens of any free Government or from residents under its jurisdiction.

* * * * *

'The laws of neither country, (Costa Rica and the United States,) it is presumed, have conferred the authority to examine into the motives which may lead any one to exercise the right of expatriation.

'The liberty to go where hopes of better fortune may entice them belongs to freemen, and no free Government withholds it. It is, therefore, no cause of complaint against a neutral country that persons in the exercise of this right have left it, and have been afterwards found in the ranks of the army of a belligerent State.'

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Wheeler, Nov. 8, 1855.

'It appears that a band of foreign adventurers has invaded that unhappy country (Nicaragua,) and, after gaining recruits from among the residents, has, by violence, overturned the previously-existing Government, and now pretends to be in possession of sovereign authority.'

* * * * *

'It appears to be no more than a violent usurpation of power brought about by an irregular self-organized military force.

* * * * *

'It has more the appearance of a successful marauding expedition than change of Government.'

I would remark, finally, that I perceive with great regret that Mr. MARCY characterizes the tenor of my dispatches to your lordship as exceptionable, though he omits to say in what respect they are so. I had thought, my Lord, that after having listened for nine months, without reply, to statements containing the grossest misrepresentations of my conduct, as well as attacks upon my character, when at last a fair opportunity was afforded to me of defending myself, I might have done so with freedom without giving offence.

Your lordship has, however, considered those dispatches as not unworthy of being submitted to her Majesty and laid before Parliament and the public; and I have only to say that I am quite content to abide by the opinion which may be formed of them by any candid and reasonable person who may peruse them. I have, &c., J. F. CRAMPTON.

P. S.—Since the above was written Colonel SMOLENSKI has called upon me and offered voluntarily to make upon oath the following statements in regard to the falsehood of certain facts alleged in the affidavits of CELAGI and SIEBAWSKI, as far as he (Colonel SMOLENSKI) is therein concerned:

With regard to the statement of LOUIS CELAGI and others, contained in the affidavit (page 16), that the said CELAGI knows the handwriting of the British Minister, from having seen the whole of Colonel SMOLENSKI's correspondence, Colonel SMOLENSKI declares that this statement is also false. He (Colonel SMOLENSKI) recollects that Mr. CRAMPTON distinctly stated to him that he could not sign any such agreement, as, by so doing, he would be violating the law of the United States.

With regard to a further statement also contained in said affidavit, that Mr. CRAMPTON wrote a letter to Lieutenant PRESTON and Ensign DAVIS, the substance of which was, that any persons recommended by said SMOLENSKI had no knowledge of such letter; and he declares that CELAGI's statement, that he saw this letter in Colonel SMOLENSKI's correspondence and made a copy of it, is and must be false, inasmuch as no such letter was ever in Colonel SMOLENSKI's possession.

With respect to a letter printed as an appendix to said affidavit, and signed "JOSEPH SMOLENSKI," he (Colonel SMOLENSKI) declares that this letter is a forged document, and was never written by him, neither did he ever sign any such document.

With regard to the affidavit (page 19) of C. L. SIEBAWSKI, Col. SMOLENSKI states that the statements in said affidavit, so far as they relate to Col. SMOLENSKI, are generally untrue; that he (Col. SMOLENSKI) never at any time received a letter from Mr. CRAMPTON, and consequently could not have shown these letters written to himself, and signed by that gentleman, to SIEBAWSKI.

Col. SMOLENSKI knows that Mr. SIEBAWSKI never was, as he states himself to have been, a captain in the military service of Belgium.

Your Lordship will perceive that these declarations by Col. SMOLENSKI contradict the main statements by which it is sought to implicate me in the recruitment, and you will be able to judge of the degree of credit which may be attached to the other statements by persons who have sworn to such deliberate falsehoods. J. F. C.

The English Press on the Crampton Correspondence.

From the Times.

The Americans are a privileged nation; they are not expected to behave so well as other people. Society has always specimens of this class—persons who are privileged to be free and easy, unmannerly, and disagreeable. You meet a man whose form of salutation and address, the style of remarks in which he indulges, the questions he asks you, and the observations he makes on your name, position, character, and personal appearance, make you stare. You are rather perplexed, and do not know quite what to make of it, till you are told that "It is only Mr. So-and So, and that you must not be offended; it is his way." This class of persons is very apt to indulge in a sort of pride of privilege, in the idea that they can say what others cannot say, forgetting that one reason why the world acquiesces so readily in this position of theirs is, that it cares about what other persons say and does not care for what they say. The privilege of bad manners is thus a very questionable honor, a very dubious feather in a man's cap. The Court jester in the story plumed himself on being able to address His Majesty in a style which no other of his subjects, not even the first peer of the realm, dare assume.

Without being prepared to defend the whole of our Minister's proceedings at Washington, or to assert that, as a matter of right, it was not open to the United States' Government, taking the view it did of Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct, to dismiss him, we cannot but regard such a dismissal as an act of national discourtesy. But what then? Are we to break off with the United States, and to begin to fight, in consequence of an act of discourtesy? Our Government has wisely judged it not necessary to do so, and the very tone of the American dispatches in which this act is announced suggests this treatment of the question. The almost supplicatory, deprecatory air, with which President PIERCE begs us to take no offence, and disclaims any warlike intermeddling of his act, is enough to disarm resentment, were there any inclination to it. While he holds his dismissal in one hand, he waves his olive-branch in the other with great effect, and takes care that we see enough of it. He as much as says, "Do not take this as anything serious—this is one of those things we are obliged to do; it means nothing—nothing, at least, but that the day of nomination is near, and must be thought of."

So much for the CRAMPTON affair, which Lord CLARENDON's letter to Mr. DALLAS has at last finished off, and which may now be considered over and done with. *The Central American question remains, and threatens a much less easy and quiet solution, if we are not quick about it.* Lord CLARENDON here assumes a properly urgent tone, and presses the plan of arbitration on the immediate attention of Mr. DALLAS. It cannot be urged, indeed, too much that this matter must be promptly dealt with; if it is not put into a final way of settlement before the American election there is no knowing when it will be settled. A BUCHANAN Presidency will be a trying one to English interests, and must be anticipated, if possible. President PIERCE can have no particular motive now to deal unfairly with us, or haggle and interpose delays. He is probably not in such good humor with his successful rival as to wish to hand over to him so convenient and choice a question to get popularity upon as the Central American one. He can have no great wish to leave his successful rival an opportunity of outshining him, or to bequeath him a basis on which he can erect a Presidency much more brilliant than his own.

There is some chance, then, that President PIERCE will deal fairly with us. But, if we wait till his probable successor is installed in the White House, we wait for the Presidency of a man who will frame his whole policy upon the idea of American unity and supremacy. It is impossible not to see in Mr. BUCHANAN's whole management of this question, as Ambassador in this country, the strategy of a man who was bent on reserving a pet question for himself on his rise to office, and resolved that, as far as he could, it should not be settled yet. What else was meant by his steady refusal for a whole year to understand Lord CLARENDON's offers of arbitration, his determination to think that Lord CLARENDON was joking all the time, and wanted him to joke too, which he did, giving vent to various *facetiæ* about "our old umpire," the Emperor of Russia?

Mr. BUCHANAN is one of those men who have changed the outside of their politics rather than the inside. He has accepted a totally different party name from the one he commenced with, and has passed every point of the political compass, from the old Federalist to the Democrat, at which point he now sticks; but there has been a principle of unity and consistency in his changes. His watchword has always been "American greatness." He started as a Federalist, and the United States journals opposed to his Presidency now give at full length his flaming speeches against the MANIFEST DESTINY, in which the Democratical Party in the United States are charged with profligacy, treason, and national parricide. But Federalism was in those days the cement and bond of American Union, the principle which prevented the different States from setting up by themselves, and becoming so many insignificant petty separate Republics, like their Spanish sisters in Central and South America; and, as being the bond of American Union, Federalism was the one security for American greatness. But forty years have made a difference in this respect.

With the immense influx of population from the Old World, the constant, unceasing tide of omnigenous, promiscuous crowds, seeking a new home in the United States, and, what has followed as the natural consequence, the rapid formation of New States in the Union, Federalism has ceased to be the one cement and bond of American unity. A comparatively small number of old settler States, which remembered the constitutional WASHINGTON, could respond to such an appeal, and lean upon a Federalist centre. But what does an *omnium gatherum* of people from all the countries of Europe, the annual discharge of dense cities, heated atmospheres, and famishing soils—what does a restless emigrant *colluvies*—what does a group of mushroom States, that were formed yesterday, care about WASHINGTON and Federalism? You might as well talk to them about CATO, or ARISTIDES, or any other ancient of unexceptionable virtue and soundest republicanism. You must have some new idea and watchword to bind these promiscuous multitudes together, and prevent the whole from dissolving into chaos, and that idea is Empire.

This instant the idea of power arises in a population—the notion that they must be a great people, spread, expand in territory and influence, cover a large space on the surface of the earth; and be, in short, an *empire*—that idea becomes at once a strong bond of union, for union is a necessary means for realizing it. This, then, is the American Democrat's watchword, and to this he sacrifices every consideration. He does not like slavery, but he allies himself with the slaveowner, because "we must keep together and be a great people." It does not do to be scrupulous. When people are tender of conscience they differ, and when they differ they quarrel and break up.

The Democratic Party in the United States thus fuses all differences and all scandals in a necessary national unity, and makes every question give way to the one idea of American greatness. Let "nigger worshippers" and fanatics divide and destroy,—he is for unity and strength at any cost. Thus the watchwords of "America for the Americans," and the "Squatter Sovereignty," and "Manifest Destiny" are the engines of the Democrat. He is for pleasing everybody, whoever he is, and letting him have his own way, slaveowner, squatter and everybody else, so long as they will keep together, and make America a great and united people. Let us forestall, then, it was can, the reign of a new Democratic President, and settle our Central American dispute betimes.

From the London Morning Post.

It will be seen by the dispatches of Lord CLARENDON, dated yesterday, which will be found in another part of our paper, that on both the subjects in dispute with the United States the British Government has shown a determination to be fair to the American side of the question, equal, at least, to the resolve on our part to be firm on the subject of the rights of England. No American subject, or, we beg their pardon, no American citizen, can well say that there is a line or a word in these straightforward, manly letters which can be construed into the slightest shadow of animosity—into the faintest pretence of the desire of a quarrel with the United States. We are not a small people jealous of our rank relatively to other States, afraid of sacrificing our consequence by concessions.

We are a nation very great in power and in influence, and one which can well afford, without compromising its dignity or endangering its position, to laugh at, and to yield to, the grandiose protensions of the American Republic, suffering under the excitement of the coming election. The enlistment question is, as we take it, fairly disposed of. That which remains to be settled is the stronger and more important matter of Central America—a matter more at the heart of both nations—a matter more strongly influencing the character and the policy of both. The immediate question at issue Lord CLARENDON is perfectly ready to refer to a third party, supposing it to prove unmanageable in direct negotiation. He is strong in the belief that England is right in every assertion that she has made, in every point that she insists on; but he informs Mr. DALLAS that her Majesty's Government is willing to submit the whole subject to the decision of a third impartial party. Beyond this proposal we cannot see how this country can consent to go. If America receive it, and if she reject the direct negotiation through Mr. DALLAS, the decision of this first step of the question rests elsewhere than with England or the United States, both which are intimately concerned in it. The ostensible point at issue is, whether or no we possess a right to the sovereignty of the Island of Ruatan; the real matter in dispute is, whether we are to lower our flag whenever it meets the stars and stripes within the confines of America. England has shown throughout the quarrel the best and fairest temper—a temper, indeed, so fair and so good that the quarrel can hardly be said to exist at all on her side. She has none all that she could possibly do to preserve intact and unhurt interests precious to both countries. It is hardly possible that America should, after all this, ruin her own prosperity by pushing matters even beyond the absurdity by which she has hitherto in vain endeavored to provoke England.

We cannot but hope that the President of the United States will see the importance and the truth of the spirit which pervades both the dispatches of Lord CLARENDON to Mr. DALLAS of yesterday's date, and that he will appreciate the frankness with which the Foreign Secretary for England assures that gentleman that he will be certain of meeting, "on the part of her Majesty's Government, the most friendly feelings towards the United States, and the most anxious desire so to arrange all questions of difference, as to reconcile the just rights and real interests of the two countries with the maintenance of those amicable relations, the preservation of which is of such great importance to both."

Throughout the question England has felt too powerful for false pride, and has acted honestly, straightforwardly, and with the utmost temperance. Whether this conduct will be met as it deserves by the United States remains to be seen.

From the European Times.

It may not be irrelevant here to state what the modesty of the gentleman himself would shrink from avowing; but there is no doubt of the fact that it was mainly owing to the good offices of our county-member, M

to Mr. Dallas upon the Central American question communicated to the Earl of Clarendon by Mr. Dallas on the 11th instant, and also the Earl of Clarendon's reply. The latter document is as follows:

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. DALLAS.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, June 26, 1856.

SIR: The dispatch of the Secretary of State of the United States, dated the 24th ult., a copy of which was placed by you in my hands on the 11th instant, on the subject of the differences of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of April 19, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally, has received the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Before I proceed to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government in reply to this dispatch, I will beg leave to remark, in answer to Mr. Marcy's observation that direct communication upon the main subject had for some time ceased between Mr. Buchanan and myself, that such correspondence had ceased because it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that further correspondence was not likely to lead to a settlement of the question at issue. That question turned upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1850, respecting which Her Majesty's Government learned for the first time from Mr. Buchanan that a view had been taken by the present Government of the United States different from that of the preceding Government. The treaty arose out of the various projects which had been started for commercial communications across Central America, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and especially had reference to the scheme of a ship canal by the river St. John and the Lake Nicaragua. The main object of the treaty was to provide a security that such lines of commercial communication, through whatever part of Central America they might pass, should be free for the use of all nations, and should not fall under the exclusive control of any power.

These objects and purposes are clearly explained and stated in the first article, which is as follows:

"The Governments of Great Britain and the United States hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same. Nor will Great Britain or the United States take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the subjects or citizens of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the subjects or citizens of the other."

Her Majesty's Government deems that the plain and unquestionable interpretation of this article was, that each Government was prohibited from doing what the words of the article explicitly declared that neither Government should thereafter do; but that both Governments retained the rights which they had previously enjoyed, whose those rights were not expressly limited or abandoned.

With regard especially to the protection which, for a long course of time, the British Government has afforded to the Mosquito Indians, this article, so far from requiring that protection to cease, acknowledges its existence, and contemplates its continuance; for the article says that neither party will "make use of any protection it affords, or may afford, to any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing the countries therein specified." The Treaty, therefore, does not require existing protection to cease, but only forbids using such protection for certain special purposes.

I repeatedly informed Mr. Buchanan that it was the wish of her Majesty's Government to withdraw from the Protectorate of Mosquito, provided they could do so with honor, securing adequate provision for the King and the Indians of that country; that Ruatan was a possession of her Majesty's Crown; and that, as her Majesty's Government could not consent to abandon the Protectorate of Mosquito, or to give up the Island of Ruatan, merely in pursuance of an interpretation given by the Government of the United States to a treaty, which interpretation her Majesty's Government did not admit; the most usual, as well as the most friendly, course to pursue, was to refer the meaning of the treaty to the decision of a third party.

This offer was made by me to Mr. Buchanan by the direction of her Majesty's Government; it was several times renewed and discussed between us.—Mr. Crampton ought, undoubtedly, according to his instructions, to have communicated to Mr. Marcy, at the time when he received it, my dispatch of the 10th November, giving an account of my conversations with Mr. Buchanan, but his not having done so was of little consequence, as Mr. Buchanan had often assured me that everything that had passed between us had been duly reported to his Government. I am therefore at a loss to understand how it happened that the President should, as stated by Mr. Marcy, have been induced only by a certain collateral incidente to infer that arbitration by a third power of the difference between the two Governments in relation to Central America had been proposed by her Majesty's Government.

A misconception has, however, taken place, which is to be regretted on account of the delay which it has occasioned; but this has been rendered comparatively unimportant by the dispatch of Mr. Marcy and the course of proceeding which he now proposes for the adoption of the two Governments. Her Majesty's Government being as solicitous as the President to preserve unimpaired the friendly relations of the two countries, are prepared to enter into negotiations on these matters with a sincere desire to bring them to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Marcy is correct when he states that Great Britain lays no claim to any possession or territory on the Mosquito coast; and Her Majesty's Government consider now, as they always have considered, that the future condition of the Mosquito Indians, for which Her Majesty's Government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negotiation.

It is not contended, nor never has been contended, that the British Government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, "take with military force, and hold San Juan de Nicaragua or any other point in Central America;" and Her Majesty's Government agree with Mr. Marcy, that such a proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such pretension has ever been advanced, and no such proceeding has been contemplated.

With respect to the District of Belize, Her Majesty's Government consider that the only question to be determined, as regards Central America, is that of the boundary between that country and the British Possessions, and in the settlement of that question no insurmountable difficulty need be anticipated.

With respect to Ruatan and the other Bay Islands, these, at different periods, have been held by Great Britain as well as by Spain; and, having been again occupied by British settlers, formal possession was taken of Ruatan in 1839, by Great Britain, which has since been uninterruptedly maintained. The population increased fast, and magistrates were, from time to time, appointed by the Superintendent of Belize, until 1852, when these islands received a regular form of Colonial Government, solely for the purpose of their better internal administration; but Great Britain did not thereby acquire any territorial rights that she did not previously enjoy.

The Government of the United States, however, maintain that, even supposing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were only prospective in its operation, these islands were no part of the British dominions earlier than 1852.

If the differences between the two Governments on this subject cannot be arranged by direct negotiation, there seems no reason why they might not form the matter of a reference to a third power.

Her Majesty's Government have learned with satisfaction that you are instructed to enter into communication with me in respect to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and, if they cannot be so settled, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration on those points of difference as to which this method of settlement may be requisite or applicable.

This is the course which her Majesty's Government has, throughout, been willing to adopt; and I have, accordingly, the honor to inform you that I am prepared to enter into the proposed communication, and I trust that our conferences will be conducted in that spirit of cordiality and frankness which, as Mr. Marcy justly observes, is dictated by the true interests of Great Britain and the United States.

I am, &c., (Signed,) CLARENDON.

ENGLAND.

The Lord Mayor of London gave an entertainment to the Earl of Derby and the Conservative members of Parliament.

The Sound Dues.

Correspondence between Denmark, Britain and the United States on the subject of the Sound Dues has been presented to Parliament. The illegal apprehension of American seamen by the River Tyne police, upon the authorization of the United States Vice-Consul at Newcastle, has been brought under the attention of the River Tyne Commissioners, at a meeting specially called for the purpose. Last May many American merchant vessels arrived in the Tyne, and, as wages were higher than in the American service, above one hundred man deserted. The masters of the vessels applied to the River Police to interfere and apprehend the men. The River Police made application to the magistrates at North Shields, who told them, as the United States was not in treaty with this country, they could not interfere. The masters of the vessels then applied to the United States Vice-Consul, who wrote out an "authority" to the River Police to apprehend all deserters from the American vessels found in the streets of Shields, and restore them to their vessels, indemnifying the police from the consequences of such proceedings. With this authority the river police went to the sailors' lodging-houses in Shields and dragged the men to the station-house, and, without ever having taken them before a magistrate, they were removed to their vessels, the police putting men in irons on board of two vessels, the *Amelia* and the *Indian Chief*. For their part in those proceedings the police received £5 or £6 from the United States' masters. Mr. Mather, of South Shields, upon ascertaining this, had a special meeting of the Board called, when, after a warm debate the reporters being excluded, the following resolution was agreed to:

It is resolved that Inspector Freshwater and the officers under him be called in and informed that they have acted illegally in the apprehension and detention of seamen who had deserted from the ships of the United States of America, and they be warned not to act in a similar manner in future. It is also resolved that the clerk do write to the American Ambassador calling his attention to the inconvenience arising from the want of an arrangement with the United States of America for the recovery of seamen, and to send a copy of the letter of the Vice-Consul at Newcastle.

Gen. Sir William F. Williams, of Kors, is appointed to the lucrative office of Commandant of Woolwich, to which he is to be welcomed by a banquet. He is also to be the guest of the Army and Navy Club; he is to have a sword worth 100 guineas, and the Queen has had his portrait.

Another battalion of riflemen is ordered to Canada.

By a new act of Parliament, crossed checks are payable only to or through a banker.

The Australian mail contract is awarded to Patrick Henderson & Co., of Glasgow, who undertake to run mail steamers at average speed of 10½ miles an hour, for the sum of £155,000 per annum.

£20,000 have been collected in England for relief of French inundations.

Admiral Lyons is created a peer, by the title of Baron, Lord Lyons, of Christ Church, Southampton.

The second horticultural *fête* of the season was given at Sydenham Crystal Palace, on the 25th. The effect of the new fountains was magnificent.

Lord Elgin presided at a meeting, held at Stirling, to collect funds for the erection of a monument to the old Scottish hero, Sir William Wallace. In the course of his remarks Lord Elgin spoke this sentence: "How little a nation gains which succeeds in forcing its own foreign institutions, foreign laws and foreign religion on a reluctant and high spirited people! Oh, gentlemen, I fear, I greatly fear that we have not yet read the most valuable yet most painful lesson to its close, for, rely on it, that if ever a collision take place between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which dwell on the opposite shores of the Atlantic, that calamity, the most grievous that can befall either country, will be attributable to the humiliations which, in by-gone times, England has sought to impose on Ireland."

An arrival from the West Coast of Africa mentions, under date Fernando Po, May 8, that at Bonny the country was in a more settled condition. In Lagos disagreements existed between the King and the traders. In Liberia the Palm Oil trade was very brisk.

FRANCE.

The *Independance Belge* says: "It is said that an interview will take place at no remote period between the Emperors of France and Austria. We know that the former of these sovereigns is going to Plombières, and it is asserted that on leaving he will visit the Castle of Arsenberg, in Switzerland, where he was brought up, and from thence will proceed to a frontier town, where he will meet with Francis Joseph. This is but rumor, but there is no doubt as to the constantly increasing intimacy between the Governments of France and Austria, an intimacy for the attainment of which, we must admit, the Cabinet of the Tuileries seems hitherto to have made more concessions than that of Vienna; first of all, on the Italian question, and after that about the Danubian Principalities. Doubtless in so acting the French Government is following up some object that is not yet very clearly indicated."

The bill which the French Government has just presented to the legislative body to effect certain modifications in the measure previously brought forward to withdraw the prohibitions inscribed in the French customs tariff concerns the following products: For woven cotton goods (other than nankeen) the 35 per cent. ad valorem duty to be changed into specific duties to be fixed by the Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures, by a decree rendered in the form of a regulation of public administration. For woven woolen goods, the 30 per cent. ad valorem duty to be converted into specific duties as above. For ready-made articles of wearing apparel, 40 per cent. ad valorem duty. Under the head of chemical productions not classified, it is declared that products resulting either directly or indirectly from the decomposition of salt will pay in addition the duty to which manufactured salts are subjected, in virtue of the decree of the 17th March, 1852. The new duties thus proposed will, it is thought, appear amply protective to those branches of industry which employ the various raw materials taxed.

From 40 to 50 of the Poles resident in Paris have availed themselves of the amnesty accorded by the Emperor of Russia, and resolved to return to their country. The party that acknowledge Prince Czartoryski for its head protests against this act; and the military party, that recognizes General Rybinski as its leader, is said to abstain completely from any declaration of opinion.

The *Moniteur* has published an imperial decree raising Generals Saillet and de Maomahon, Monsde Mazenod, bishop of Marseilles, and Count Octave de Barral, a deputy, to the rank of senators.

The Prince Regent of Baden will leave Paris on Saturday or Sunday.

It is officially announced that Count Walewski will go to Hamburg next week, and will be absent from France for three weeks or a month.

A bill which has just been presented to the legislative body relative to the pensions to be accorded to the great functionaries of the empire, declares that there may be granted by imperial decree to the ministers and other high functionaries, and to their widows and children, a pension, the maximum of which cannot exceed 20,000f. a year, when by eminent services to the State these functionaries shall have merited an extraordinary recompense, and when the insufficiency of their fortune renders such a pension necessary. These pensions cannot in any case be enjoyed together with other moneys or salaries coming from the State, and the aggregate amount of the pensions granted in virtue of the new regulation cannot exceed 500,000f.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to M. Ponsard, the author of the new piece called "The Bourse," lately produced at the Odéon:

ST. CLOUD, Sunday, June 15, 1856.

Monsieur: You thought fit, after the first representation of "The Bourse," to escape from the congratulations of the public and myself. The receipt of your play now gives me the opportunity of addressing you, and I do so most willingly, for I was truly pleased how you dash with all the authority of your talents and combat with the most noble sentiments the fatal passion of the day. I shall, therefore, read your piece with as much interest as I saw it played. Persevere, Monsieur, (your fresh success invites you to do so,) in this path of morality, too rarely perhaps, followed up in our theatres, and which is yet so worthy of authors who, like yourself, are destined to leave a great reputation behind them. Believe in my sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

It is generally stated and believed that the Princes of the Orleans family intend taking the opportunity offorded by the late law, granting the sum of 600,000f. to the heirs of the Princesses, to protest, if they have not already done so, against the Decree of Confiscation of January, 1852. The present law they consider as an admission on the part of the Emperor of the illegality of that decree—as an admission that the confiscation to the State of the property in question was an act of violation of all the rights of property. It is not said, however, that the parties benefited by the law will decline availing themselves of it. It appears that the grant was arranged between the Prince de Chimay and M. Dupin, the executor to the will of the late King Louis Philippe and the lawadviser of the family. The Duke of Nemours has, it appears, written to M. Dupin a letter couched in very strong terms on the impropriety of his having concluded the arrangement without consulting him as the head of the family.

The Cardinal Legate was to leave Paris for Rome on Tuesday.

The correspondent of the *Times* says that an understanding is reported to have been come to between his Eminence and the Emperor of his coronation by the Pope next year.

The Count de Chambord has sent 20,000f. for the sufferers by the inundations.

Austria and France.

The *Independance Belge* gives the following rumor: It is said that an interview will take place at no remote period between the Emperors of France and Austria. It is known that the former of these sovereigns is going to Plombiere, and it is asserted that on leaving he will visit the Castle of Arenberg, in Switzerland, where he was brought up, and from thence will proceed to a frontier town, where he will meet with the Emperor of Francis Joseph. The *Belge* also remarks that there is no doubt as to the constantly increasing intimacy between the Governments of France and Austria—an intimacy for the attainment of which the Cabinet of the Tuileries seems to have made more concessions than that of Vienna, first of all, on the Italian question, and next on that of the Principalities. Doubtless, in so acting, the French Government is following up some object not yet very clearly indicated.

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking office of the Am., Eu. Express and Ex. Co., Paris, from June 19 to June 26, 1856.

Dr. S. Teats, Miss Churchman, W. Scott and three daughters, John Hutton, Geo. P. Tallen and daughter, Lycorns Edgerton, W. E. Johnson, M. D., H. W. Pitts, Henry Lyles, Jr., Wm. P. Smith, P. H. Fay, H. S Lehman, W. D. Greene and lady, John C. Croger, John B. McEwen, M. D., A. C. Morrill, lady and family, C. H. Raymond, H. Hunt, F. Reuter, Otto Schuller, R. Arnold, T. Ames, H. Lawrence, F. G. Berteau and lady, Thomas Craft, John Wheeler, Jr., N. Y.; A. G. Powers, F. Penniston, R. H. Allen, J. S. Armant, L. L. Armant, J. Derbes, Jr., A. A. Nevins, M. Stepanoff, H. Sauvé, N. A. Destréhan, La.; S. J. Spigelberg, Geo. Hayes, H. M. Watts and family, Penn.; Potter Palmer, Ill.; G. A. Pierce, R. I.; O. Andrews, Va.; N. L. Hooper, Mass; W. Emerson, Me.

SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Wednesday evening, says: "From Spain we learn that disturbances took place the day before yesterday at Valladolid and Valencia, two points very distant from each other. The troops were called out and did their duty. Tranquillity, one dispatch says, is reëstablished, but another dispatch would throw some doubt on the fact. The pretext for the disturbances was the dearness of provisions, but it is suspected they had something of a socialist character. Another dispatch mentions that a demonstration having been anticipated at Seville, of a Carlist character, the procession in honor of the immaculate conception was prohibited, and the authorities required the clergy to remain within the churches."

A letter from Madrid, published in a Paris paper, says: "When, a few days ago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared in the Cortes that the Spanish Government had accepted the mediation of France to adjust its difference with Mexico, he did not make a proper application of the word mediation. The Emperor of the French did not offer his mediation, but merely his good offices. The signification of those words is widely different. Mediation implies a formal compromise entered into between the party who offers it and the one who accepts it. The Spanish Government, on this occasion, has reserved to itself to fix the conditions and nature of the reparations it demands, and to use the means which it may deem expedient to adopt in order to vindicate its rights."

The Madrid *Gazette*, of the 25th, confirms the news from Vallodolid. Twenty-eight individuals had been arrested. The movement had extended to Rioseco and Palencia. The insurgents had sacked and burnt property on the line of the Castile Canal. The latest intelligence is that material order is being reëstablished.

ITALY.

Mazzini replies through the columns of the *Italia e Popolo*, of Genoa, to the letter of Ex-Manin, in which the latter called on his countrymen to abandon the use of the stiletto. M. Mazzini laments the defection of his friend from the republican standard, and the loss in him to Italy of another gem from her crown of illustrious names. He regrets to see M. Manin associate himself with a party which has expressed itself by a "memorandum" that would teach Governments how, by local improvements, they may delay, if not conquer, the intentions of men who seek the unity of their common country, and declares the Piedmontese monarchy guide of the undertaking. As to the "theory of the poniard," against which M. Manin has written, M. Mazzini says that although it has been suggested to him that he himself was obliquely alluded to in those remarks, he at once discards the base idea as unworthy of the author. It is true, M. Mazzini says, that he has constantly urged his countrymen to resist the oppression of the stranger; but neither he nor any other Italian ever advocated isolated acts of vengeance; that "theory" was never broached but once—at Ancona, in 1849—and then the Republican Government at Rome immediately placed Ancona in a state of siege, and repressed it with vigor. M. Mazzini proceeds to record some of the most notorious cases of persecution by the restored Government since 1849, and ascribes to the irritation caused by such acts the vendetta crimes that have gained the unenviable reputation of a people prone to political assassination. "The theory of the poniard has never existed in Italy," says M. Mazzini; "the fact will disappear when Italy has a life of its own, recognized rights and justice." He concludes by saying that, seeing things in this light, he has not the courage to throw a stone at a people because they presume to represent that social justice abhorred by tyranny, and he quotes many instances from history, both sacred and profane, to prove that patriotism has been held to sanctify what would otherwise be mere vulgar assassination; wherefore, he says, he cannot, like M. Manin, hurl anathemas on such assailants, neither can he brand them as cowards, or accuse the party of instigating them.

The Paris papers repeat a report from the Frankfort *Zeitung*, to the effect that Austria has succeeded in forming a league of Italian princes against Piedmont. It is pretended that Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma, &c., have entered into a convention with Austria, whereby they engage, should need be, to invoke Austrian military aid.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the Duchess of Parma, annoyed with the conduct of the Austrian commandant, attempted to leave her capital, but was overtaken by an Austrian force and brought back, under the plea that her presence was necessary to sanction the act.

GERMANY.

Privateering and the United States—Zollverein Duties on Rice.

At the last sitting of the Germanic Diet, the Russian Envoy put in a note in conformity with those of the other Powers which signed the treaty of Paris, calling upon the Assembly to adhere to the declaration respecting the rights of neutrals and the abolition of Privateering. It is believed that when the adhesion of all European Powers is obtained, Europe will call on the United States to adopt the same principles.

Among the propositions laid by Prussia before the Zollverein Conference at Eisenach, is one for a modification of the duties on Rice. This proposal is rumored to be a uniform duty of 15 groschen per cwt., on all Rice whether shelled or in the husk.

HOLLAND.

Advices from the Hague state that royal decrees, appointing ultra-Protestant reactionary ministers, were published on the 25th. On the same day, M. Groen Van Prinsterer, a leader of the reactionary party, was defeated by a majority of 150 at the Hague election of a member of the Lower Chamber.

RUSSIA.

An imperial decree of the 16th announces a revision of the tariff of 1850. The duties on Coffee imported by sea are reduced as much as 70 copecks the pound (about 40 lbs.)

THE CRIMEA.

DISPATCH FROM SIR W. CODRINGTON.

SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, June 7.

My Lord: Viscount Gough arrived at headquarters on the 4th inst., and the investiture of the Order of the Bath took place here yesterday. Marshal Pelissier and the other French officers attended at the English head-quarters at 11 A. M. The English officers who were to receive the insignia of the Order, the English and French admirals, and many officers of both nations, fleets and armies, were present. The regiments remaining at Sebastopol, numbering about 16,000 men, were assembled on the garden side of this house; a sort of throne, decorated with flags, formed the place of investiture, and the troops were placed about the confined space in the manner best calculated for them to see and be seen. Having proceeded to the French head-quarters with an escort, I accompanied Marshal Pelissier and a large number of French officers to the ground. The Marshal was received with a salute of artillery and of the other troops. The warrants of her majesty having been read, all present joined in the royal salute which was given. An address was read by Lord Gough to the officers of the English and French armies who were to be invested. The investiture began with Marshal Pelissier, who was introduced by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart and myself, the rest of the officers of both armies in succession. At the conclusion of the ceremony Lord Gough and Marshal Pelissier rode down the front of the regiments, and, returning to the upper part of the ground, Lord Gough received the salute of the whole army present, the troops giving three cheers to that distinguished officer. The parade was then dismissed. W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

Lord Panmure, &c.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The German papers generally represent Austria as more than ever opposed to the union of the Danubian Principalities into one State. Correspondence asserts that a very few days since a conference took place at Vienna upon this subject, between the representatives of all the European powers, at which Count Buol lengthily developed the reasons for which the Austrian Government maintains its refusal to consent to the plan of union. At the same meeting the Grand Vizier is said to have stated that the Sultan was resolved never to consent to the plan, however disposed he might be to admit otherwise certain institutions calculated to afford more defensive power to the principalities. Russia, it is also said, backed the Western powers strenuously in their plan of union—so that Austria stands alone.

The Overland Mail.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Trieste:

TRIESTE, Thursday, June 26.

The steamer *America* arrived here to-day at 7½ A. M. She left Alexandria on the 20th June. The India and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 21st, with advices from Calcutta to the 17th of May, Bombay to the 27th of May, Hong Kong to the 10th of May, Shanghai to the 2d of May, and Manila to the 6th of May.

Public works in India are stopped. The Santals are again unquiet. An insurrection is on foot near Vizagapatam. The King of Oude had arrived at Calcutta.

Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 1¾d. Freighte have risen. The Cotton market was active.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1¾d. Trade was quiet. Sugar was held at high prices. Saltpetre was in demand. Freights were very low at Calcutta.

A band of rebels was approaching Soochow, 80 miles distant from Shanghai.

Exchange at Canton, 4s. 10d.; at Shanghai, 6s. 8½d; at Manila, 4s. 7½d. Freights on China, £3. 10s. to £4."

Miscellaneous.

The Late Count Esterhazy.—A Berlin letter of the 25th says: The Diplomatic Corps has lost, this morning, one of its most popular and esteemed members, in the person of the Austrian Envoy, Count George Esterhazy, of the Essegnek branch of the house of Galantha, who died this morning of inflammation of the lungs, at the Imperial Legation, in Wilhelm-street. Count George would have attained his 45th year in July. He was the son of Count George, who holds one of the highest household offices at the Austrian Court, and cousin to Count Valentine, of the Hallewyl branch, Envoy at St. Petersburg. The deceased, who was most pleasing in his manners, a perfect man of the world, and an acute diplomatist, was married to a daughter of the Duke of Roban Chabot, by whom he has left issue a son and two daughters. Count George had a severe attack of pulmonary inflammation during the Winter, and, although convalescent, was in a debilitated and precarious state. He has been attended with anxious care during his malady by the Countess. His remains will be conveyed to Hungary, for interment in the family vault at Essegnek, in the Vesprim County.

The King and Queen will leave for Marienbad on the 30th. The Prussian note on the Lauenburg affair, accompanied with a *pro memoria*, has been sent to Copenhagen.

Shipwreck.—The ship *Southport*, of New-York, Captain William Wilson, sailed from Havre for New-York on the 2d of May, and on the 24th sprung a leak. On the 27th she was abandoned in a sinking condition, the captain and crew being taken on board the ship *Shooting Star*, of Boston, from New-York to Shanghae. On the 1st of June they were transferred on board the barque *Berbice*, of Liverpool, Captain W. Ross, which has just arrived. Captain Wilson has expressed his gratitude to Captain Ross for the kindness which he and his crew received while on board the *Berbice*.

A Dublin paper states confidently that the Queen and the Court will visit Ireland in the course of August next, preparatory to the disembodiment of the Militia, and that there will be a grand review of all the troops in Ireland on the Curragh of Kildare.

State of Italy.—A letter from Florence, in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 23d, states that a conspiracy to murder M. Baldassaroni, the Minister, has been discovered in that capital, and that numerous arrests have been made in consequence.

A postal treaty has just been concluded between France and Spain.

On the 19th, a bronze bust of Peter the Great, cast at Florence by Ravon, the Prussian sculptor, and presented by Prince Demidoff to the residents of Spa, was inaugurated by a festival.

The American ship *Great Republic*, with French troops, arrived at Malta, in tow, on the 15th.

Queen Victoria's eldest daughter had made a narrow escape from an accident. Her sleeves caught fire from a taper, and was burned to the shoulder, but fortunately, she had the presence of mind to extinguish the flame ere it caught the body of her dress.

The Emperor of Russia has instituted a Crimean medal to be given to all who took part in the defence of Sebastopol. It is in gold for the officers and silver for the men. On one side are the words, "In commemoration of the immortal defence of Sebastopol;" and on the other, "Given by their Majesties Nicolas, of eternal memory, and Alexander II."

Among the marriage stipulations of Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, with the Infanta of Spain, is that the marriage shall take place at Madrid, but the Princess shall not be followed into Bavaria by any Spanish lady. All her present attendants must leave her at the frontier.

150,000 troops are to be assembled at Moscow to assist at the Czar's coronation.

The Russian Government has sent a contribution for relief of the sufferers from inundation in France.

Continued accounts reach us of brigandage in Greece, but the authority for most of the accounts is a "private letter."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday, June 28.

The United States Mail steamer *Washington*, *en route* from New-York to Bremen, arrived off Cowes this forenoon.

The Bishop of Arros, according to the Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, intends visiting England and Ireland, with a view of exciting sympathy amongst the Roman Catholic Prelacy, on behalf of the maintenance of the Pope's temporal power.

TALLOW quiet at 47s. on the spot, and 47s. 6d. for the last three months of the year of 1856.

Consols steady, with but little doing—closing at 95½@95¾ for account, and 95½@95¾ for money.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 28—3½ P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report as follows: Breadstuffs—Weather continues brilliant, and the market quiet, with little inquiry for any article.

Provisions—Without change.

Cotton—A steady inquiry, and prices very firm. Sales, 10,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] London, Friday, June 27, 1856—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet during the week, though prices have been generally maintained. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of Discount to 4% ₰ cent. Consols leave off 95@95¾ for the account. Dollars 5s. 0½d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. American Eagles 76s. 2½d. We have telegraphic advice of the Overland Mail, with dates from Calcutta to 17th May, and Shanghai 2d May. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 1¾d, Canton 4s 10d., Shanghai 6s. 8½d., Manila 4s 7½d.

Coffee in moderate demand. Speathing has fallen to 12d. ₰ lb.; Yellow Metal to 10d., Tile and Cake to £100 ₰ ton.

Cochineal is firm; 269 bags partly sold at an advance; Mexican Silver 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d., Blacks at 4s.@4s 5d.; Honduras Silver 3s. 6d.@4s. 1d., Blacks 3d. 10d.@5s. 3d.

Cocoa rather cheaper: 307 bags fair grey Guayaquil sold at 48s @ 48s 6d.; 405 bags Trinidad chiefly taken at 54s.@56s. for grey; 25 bags Grenada fetched 61s @62s. 6d.

Cotton—The sales are 1,800 bales at firm prices, say 3¾d @3d. for ordinary to fine Surat, and 4¾d. for fine Madras. At Liverpool there is a good demand; middle Orleans 6¾d. ₰ lb.

Coffee—Remains steady. 400 casks, 2 100 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction were chiefly realised from 58s. 6d. for fine ordinary to 67s. 6d. for bold colory. Privately, a few hundred bags good ordinary native have changed hands at 51s., and 200 bags good ordinary Rio at 43s. 6d.

Lard is firm.

At Monday's market there was a short supply of English Wheat, and it was cleared off readily at an advance of fully 3s ₰ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. Foreign was in good demand at 2s @3s advance. The top price of Flour was raised to 6s. ₰ sack. The average price of English Wheat for the week ending 21st inst., was 69s. 11d. on 145,387 qrs. received. Today the market was quieter, without, however, any fall in prices.

Drugs, &c.—Gum Arabic brought steady prices. Gum Olibanum easier. Shellac; 402 bags sold rather dearer, hock, 38s @ 81s6d. Lac Dye: 130 chests ord. quality fetched 23¼ @ 53½d. Iodia Rubber quiet.

Hemp.—Russian extremely flat at £30@£31 for St. Petersburg Clean. 400 bales Bombay partly sold at £20 for fair quality. Jute £18, 10s @ £19, 10s @ £20 for fair to good. Manilla 17s 6d for ord to mid. Of 3,430 bales Jute about half found buyers at stiff prices, low to good common £10 17s.6d. @ £14 15s, mid. to good fair £15@£18. Coir Yarn: 500 bales and 50 tons were disposed of at an advance. Ceylon £35.5s @ £31 for common to good coarse.

In Indigo there is nothing doing, the declarations for the July sale amounting to 15,522 chests.

Iron—There is little change: Rails are quoted £8@ £8 5s., and with few orders. Bars, £7 15s., f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pig unaltered.

Lead—Common Pig, £35 5s.

Linseed—The arrivals during the week are 11,491 qrs. Business has been done at advancing rates: an Odessa cargo has changed hands at 50s. 3d. for United Kingdom, and a small Bessarabia cargo at 54s. for the Continent. On the spot good Calcutta Linseed has made 53s. Bombay, 56s. for export.

Linseed Cakes are scarce on the spot for favorite descriptions. American bag Cakes sold at £10@£10 2s. 6d.

Molasses—Some fine Antigua sold at 23s; 20s. 6d. has been refused for a cargo of Cuba clayed, landed

Oils—Linseed is dearer, 34s. on the spot, with a light stock. Rape is also advancing; contracts in Refined, for the end of the year, have been made at 50s.; on the spot, Brown is scarce at 48s. In Fish there is little doing. Cocoa Nut firm—Ceylon 39s. 6d @ 40s. 6d. Palm 38s. 6d. for fine.

Rice—In little demand. 11,000 bags Bengal have passed at auction, but were principally bought in; some good middling white fetched 11s.@11s. 6d., and the market closes rather cheaper.

Rum—Steady. There have been transactions in West India at 2s. 1d., proof, Demarara 2s. 2½d.@2s. 4d., East India 2s. 1½d.

Saltpetre—Firm. 1,600 bags bringing 31s. for 4¾ ₰ cent., and 29s. for 3⅝ to 3 ₰ cent. refraction.

Spices—Pimento: 650 bags obtained from 4½d. for middling to 4¾d. for good, being a shade dearer. Black Pepper: of 1,900 bags Malabar a small portion fetched 5¾d. for heavy. Cloves: 33 cases Zanzibar realized 4¾d. for middling bold dark.

Sugar—The Home market has been rather quieter during the week, while a considerable business has been done in floating cargoes. The sales of West India are 2,000 casks. Of 18,100 bags Mauritius at auction about two-thirds found buyers at 37s.@42s. for low to fine brown, 43s @46s. for low to fine pale Yellow; 900 bags Bengal sold at 40s 6d.@44s. for good white Benares. About 5,00 tons Madras, to arrive, have fetched 44s.; and on the spot 350 boxes white Havana have changed hands at 39s. 6d.@40s.; 300 boxes Florettes at 38s. Afloat we have to report the sale of six cargoes Havana, viz: 1,350 boxes (No. 12) at 31s.; 890 boxes (No 13) at 31s 6d.; 975 boxes (No 14) at 32s., 1,550 boxes (No. 11½) at 31s. 3d., for near ports, 2,700 boxes (No. 12½) at 33s., for Trieste 2,000 boxes (No. 11) at 31s. for the United Kingdom; and two cargoes Pernambuco, 2,200 bags white, at 33s. 6d., for the Mediterranean, and 3,300 bags low brown at 29s. 6d. for a near port. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised 90,000 bags for public sale.

Tallow—Dull. St Petersburg 47s. on the spot, 47s. 6d. for July and August, and 47s. 6d.@48s. for the end of the year.

Tea—In the sales concluded this day 35,000 packages having been offered, of which 6,000 were disposed of, without any alteration in previous rates; some Canton-made young Hysons found purchasers at 7¼d.@7½d., and some Oolongs were sold at 9½d.; with the exception of Green Teas, the sales passed with much heaviness. Common Congou 8¾d.@9¼d.

Tin—The Dutch Trading Co. have fixed their annual sale of Banca for 7th August; it will consist of about 4,700 tons.

American Stocks—The market is firmer, with more inquiry; but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Canada 6s have advanced to 11s. Nova Scotia 6s to 10s.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 27, 1856.

We have this week to report very heavy arrivals of Breadstuffs, viz.; 140,886 bushels Wheat; 203,908 bushels Corn; 63,757 barrels Flour from the States; 450 quarters Wheat; 2,334 sacks Flour from Spain; 1,770 quarters Wheat; 1,460 quarters Corn; 400 barrels Flour from the Mediterranean; 293 quarters Wheat from Denmark; and 500 quarters Wheat, 8,000 bags Flour from Valparaiso. Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the week ending last Saturday were 105,387 quarters, at 69s. 11d., against 88,925 quarters, at 76s. 7d., in the corresponding week of last year.

The weather during the past eight days has been remarkably fine and warm, and this, together with the large supply above noted, has kept our market quiet for Breadstuffs. On Tuesday, business was limited, without change in prices, and to day there was but little done in any article. Wheat was in small request, and although holders were unwilling to grant any concession, the few retail sales made were at M. @3d. ₰ bushel under our last quotations. Flour—Better qualities in some inquiry, and sales, to a moderate extent, at a reduction of 6d.@1s. ₰ barrel. Indian Corn very dull, and has receded 1s.@2s. 6d. ₰ quarter. White being offered at 30s @31s., and Yellow at 28s. 6d. ₰ quarter. In the absence of business we do not offer any quotations for Wheat, which are nominally—Red, 9s. 9d.@10s. 9d.; White, 10s 6d @11s. 3d. ₰ 70 lbs. Flour, Philadelphia, 34s. 6d @35s. 6d.; Ohio 35s. 6d.@38s.; Baltimore, 35s.@37s.; Western, 30s @33s. ₰ barrel.

Beef—Business is very dull, and entirely confined to a few retail sales, dealers buying only for their present wants.

Pork—Continues exceedingly slow, and in order to effect sales lower rates would have to be taken.

Bacon—In fair consumptive demand, and a good deal has been got through during the week, at 54s @56s. 6d. for Long Middles, boneless, and 52 @53s. for Cumberland cut.

Lard—Still very scarce, and the demand continuing, the price has advanced to 64s. ₰ cwt., at which 40 tons have been taken.

Tallow—Has improved, and a fair trade has been done in the article—47s. 6d.@48s. 6d., has been paid for fine North American.

Rosin—Dull, at 4s. 3d. for common.

Rare—Steady—At quotations.

Cotton—The market opened quietly, but improved as the week advanced, and closed about 1-16d. ₰ lb. dearer. [

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, which will leave this port for Bremen, *via* Southampton, at 12 o'clock, to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, private bills were considered, and thirteen of them passed. In the House, Mr. OLIVER made the minority report of the Kansas Investigating Committee, in which he arraigns the majority report as altogether *ex parte*, and takes a diametrically opposite view of transactions in the Territory. He contends that WHITFIELD was duly elected delegate; that the Legislature elected in March, 1855, was properly constituted; that there was no violence used to prevent any man from voting; and that all the existing troubles are chargeable to the projectors of the Topeka Convention. The consideration of the report on the Sumner assault was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, Mr. CAMPBELL said he should endeavor to close the matter to-day by moving the previous question, in order that a vote might be taken on Monday.

The News from Europe.

The arrival of the Cunard steamer *Africa*, yesterday, puts us in possession of European news to the 28th ult. The intelligence is not of an exciting character, but it is of a most satisfactory kind, inasmuch as it is in all respects favorable to the continuation of peace and to the commercial interests of this country. There had been no occurrence to disturb the amicable relations existing between England and this country, except a very ridiculous affair occasioned by the finikeyism of the Master of Ceremonies at St. James, who refused admission to an American gentleman, on account of his dress, who was about to be presented to the Queen by our Minister. A full account of the absurd affair, with some of the comments of the English press, will be found elsewhere. The London papers come out full blood against our countryman one day, and were heartily ashamed of themselves the next. The letters of Lord CLARENDON to Mr. DALLAS on the Central American question and on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, and Mr. CRAMPTON'S ill-tempered letter in defence of himself all appeared in the English papers the day after they were written. The enlistment question is settled, and will no more be adverted to, and the Central American question is in a fair way of being amicably adjusted. Though there is no intention of suspending diplomatic intercourse with the United States, yet no mention is made of a successor to Mr. CRAMPTON. Some alarm and dissatisfaction had been manifested at the departure of certain monster ships whose destination had not been made public. It was supposed they had been sent to the West Indies. Lord CLARENDON quietly "submits" to the act of our Government in sending back CRAMPTON, but regards it as "unfriendly;" and so the matter drops. The news from the Continent is unimportant, with the exception of rumors of the existence of secret political societies in France which are extensively organized, particularly in the Southern Departments, and which have for their object the overthrow of the Napoleonic Government, and the establishment of a socialistic one in its stead. Among the articles in the London *Times*, on American affairs, we republish a very queer one on our internal politics, in which Mr. BUCHANAN is accused of purposely keeping open the Central American question a whole year, that he might have the glory of settling the difficulty himself after he should have been elected President.

The financial news by this arrival is important, as advising the decrease to 4½ per cent. of the rate of interest at the Bank of England, with every prospect of a further early reduction to 4 per cent. The Funds both in Paris and London improved on this and other evidences of growing ease in the Money Market, and the Cotton trade at Manchester, as well as the raw material at Liverpool, was firmer. The English harvest weather had improved so materially as to check the advancing tendency in the Grain Market, though prime parcels of American Wheat and Flour are quoted much the same as by the previous steamer.

The Brooks Affair.

From the Express.

The fine of $300, which Judge CRAWFORD laid upon the Congressman, BROOKS, so astonishes the country, that it is desirable to know what are the reasons.

The "reasons" seem tolerably apparent on the face of the transaction. 1. BROOKS is one of the slaveholding chivalry, and SUMNER was only an Abolition Senator. 2. BROOKS said he would do the same thing again, and thus commended himself to the sympathy and distinguished consideration of Judge CRAWFORD. 3. It was desirable that the slaveholding chivalry in general should understand that the price current for such an assault was only $300, as it has a tendency to increase business. These are some of the "reasons" for the imposition of the small fine. We doubt whether the country is at all "astonished." No one, certainly, who knew anything of the Courts and parties ever expected anything else.

The Crampton Case.

Placidity of temper and smoothness of tongue, under all circumstances, however trying, have been deemed the highest qualifications of a diplomat. Of the greatest of this order since the days of MACHIAVELLI, Prince TALLEYRAND, it has been said, that even if you struck him, he would repay the blow with a sweet and benignant smile. The angrier and rougher the waters around him, the cooler should be the diplomatic mariner.

From the first we paid Mr. CRAMPTON the compliment of pronouncing him wholly unsuited to the position he held; a good, well-intentioned, respectable, bungling gentleman, but no diplomatist. And, to the last, he has amply justified our estimate. With a close manner and an open mouth, a fatal *penchant* for writing, saying one thing to-day, another to-morrow, and forgetting both, he forms almost a perfect antipode of what a diplomatic minister should be. The idea of starting an enlistment project in this country was absurd. The absurdity was still further heightened by intrusting it, when resolved on, to a pair of straggling Germans, whose antecedents, upon Mr. CRAMPTON'S OWN showing, rendered them unworthy of belief. From beginning to end, the whole business was bungled, and now, to crown the matter, when Mr. CRAMPTON is found out, and the British people are fully awakened to the conviction that he is a bungler, he strengthens and assures this growing feeling by losing his temper and calling the statements of the leading Minister of the country to which he has been so long accredited, a tissue of falsehoods. If there was no other document in existence to convict Mr. CRAMPTON of incapacity for the post he held but his letter, which will be found elsewhere, that would amply suffice.

Indeed, during the whole of this diplomatic difficulty, nothing appears stranger than the mystification in which the British Press and British people have been kept with regard to the real position of the vexed question. To this rule there has been no exception, not even in the case of the *Morning Post*, which is directly under Ministerial inspiration, or the London *Times*, which indirectly draws its promptings from the same source. Had the principle advocated by Col. FREMONT, of open diplomacy, prevailed, the British people would have come some twelve months since to the conclusion at which they have now almost unanimously arrived, when light has been let in on the affair; and much of irritation would have been avoided to the two nations, and to Mr. MARCY much of elaborate research. But the genius of PALMERSTON is in the ascendant in all things just now in Great Britain, and it is evident that the English public were purposely kept in the dark and mystified and hoaxed, with partial scraps of intelligence, that were worse than unintelligible because dissevered from the context which in its entirety could have given them significance. Had not the current of popular opinion rushed in and compelled the British Premier to his present course, the result might have been far different.

As it is, few will grieve that with this last batch of correspondence the curtain falls on this disgraceful Enlistment case. We are sorry that Mr. CRAMPTON, our departed plenipotentiary, has selected for his last appearance the character of the Angry Boy, and we are not surprised that his reception at the Foreign Office in Downing-street gives him but little chance of that official crown which is the usual solace of martyrs in a great cause.

The Yellow Waistcoat Difficulty.

On the 26th of last month, while we were quietly indulging in anticipations of a speedy settlement of all the vexed questions between this country and England, which have been a source of embarrassment for the past four years on both sides of the Atlantic, all England was thrown into a state of consternation by a new cause of offence which threatened, for a while, the direst consequences. The cause of this new American difficulty was nothing less than a yellow waistcoat and a black tie. A swaggering, impudent Yankee, clad in these unseemly articles of attire, had most audaciously attempted to appear before the First Lady in England, and all Britain turned red in the face at the thought of such an indignity. Upon the Master of Ceremonies at the Queen's *levée* having refused admission to the old brick palace of St. James to the contumacious Yankee, the American Minister took the offender by the arm and walked off with him, so that no representative of the United States appeared on the occasion. Here was a splendid opportunity for brilliant writing, and the next morning all the London papers came out with torrents of rampant sarcasm on American impudence, American want of manners; and all manner of abusive epithets were heaped upon our heads, but especially upon the desperado in the yellow vest and black tie, who was represented as a Kentuckian, or from down East. Nothing could exceed the fury and the absurdity of the tone of the English press on this occasion, and we can readily imagine how the affair was discussed by Her Majesty's subjects the next morning, when they read the account of the affair in the papers. If an attempt had been made upon the life of the Queen there could not have been a greater commotion made about it. But the ludicrous part of the matter was to come. Upon further investigation it was discovered that all the row had been created by the ignorant officiousness of a Palace flunkey; no yellow waistcoat had, in fact, been to St. James' at all. Our Minister had merely attempted to present an officer of the American Army at Court, who, in conformity with Court rules, dressed himself in his uniform, a part of which was a white waistcoat. But, the Master of Ceremonies, imagining that he was acting up to his instructions, refused him admission on the score of his black stock, and, as the explanations of Mr. DALLAS were not satisfactory to the Court flunkey, our Minister very properly walked off with his friend, and of course did not appear at the *levée*. Her Majesty, it seems, heard of the affair, and immediately commanded that the gentleman should be presented, but he had left the Palace, and it was too late. The whole affair was in the last degree absurd, so far as the Court was concerned, and must serve to bring the etiquette of Court costume into contempt. Undoubtedly it would be ill-mannered and boorish, for any gentleman to attempt to force himself into the presence of even a private lady in a costume contrary to the rules of her house, or the fashion of the circle in which she moved. And we have never heard of an American being guilty of such a piece of bad manners abroad. Certainly no countryman of ours whom Mr. DALLAS would consent to present to the Queen, could be suspected of so gross a violation of good breeding as the London papers charged in the instance in question; and the fact of our Minister taking a gentleman to Court ought to have been enough to satisfy the Master of Ceremonies that he was entitled to a presentation. Her Majesty dresses, of course, in whatever costume she chooses to wear, and she might safely permit the gentlemen who solicit the honor of sunning themselves in her royal presence the same privilege. The *Court Newsman* describes Her Majesty's dress at her *levée* in the following gorgeous terms:

"The Queen wore a train of crimson silk, brocaded with a running pattern of crimson and silver bouquets, trimmed with crimson satin, silver bloode, and bows of crimson satin ribbon. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with white blonde and silver ribbon. Her Majesty also wore a diadem of opals and diamonds."

We do not pretend to any right or ability to discuss so sacred a topic as a lady's dress, much less when the lady is a Queen; but it strikes us as very strange that a yellow waistcoat should be considered so improper a garment to wear in the presence of such a quantity of crimson satin, silver bouquets, opals and diamonds.

The Bayonet.

One of the most extraordinary scenes ever enacted in this country occurred in Kansas on the 5th of July. A portion of the people of that Territory had assembled at Topeka,—for the purpose of organizing a State Legislature for their government in case of its admission as a State into the Union. That they had a perfect right thus to assemble, no man can doubt. The right of all the people of the United States "peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances," is solemnly guaranteed to them by the Constitution. They have just as good a right when thus assembled, to style themselves a Legislature, as a Convention or a Mass Meeting. So long as they do no unlawful act they are entitled to the protection of the laws.

But in this instance, while these men were thus assembled, engaged in peaceable discussion, committing no wrong, doing nothing that could possibly be regarded as an act of violence or a disturbance of the peace, a Colonel in the Army of the United States, at the head of a troop of Federal Soldiers with muskets and bayonets, marched into their midst and thus addressed them:

"I am called upon," he said, "to perform the most disagreeable duty of my life, under the authority of the President's proclamation. *I am here to disperse this Legislature, and therefore inform you that you cannot meet.* I therefore, *in accordance with my orders*, command you to disperse. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter, and will have none so long as I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the borders, where I have been sending home companies of Missourians, and now *I am ordered here to disperse you. Such are my orders, that you must disperse.* I now command you to disperse."

The President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of its Armies, thus ordered a subordinate to march into the midst of this peaceable assembly and command them to disperse; and the Colonel added, "*I will use the whole force under my command to enforce this order.*" The fact stated by him that he had been sending home companies of Missourians, was worth nothing as a reason for dispersing this Legislature unless the circumstances were analagous. But in the one case these Missourians were invaders,—entering Kansas in armed bands for purposes of unlawful violence. In the other the gathering was composed of citizens of Kansas,—and their proceedings and purposes were perfectly legal and pacific.

CROMWELL'S entry into the British House of Commons at the head of a company of soldiers, and his order for them to *disperse*, has hitherto stood as the boldest example of open, undisguised tyranny upon record. But he was professedly a military usurper and had openly thrown off all restraints and limitations of law. *Our* military dictation, on the other hand, is perpetrated in a Republic, under forms of law and a written Constitution.

The President's order to *disperse*, and the DOUGLAS threat to *subdue*, all in Kansas who are in favor of making that a Free State, afford an admirable comment upon the "true intent and meaning" of the Nebraska bill.

Free Education and Poor Students.

The present Senior Class of the New-York Free Academy numbers but 21 members; they entered in the second year of the Institution 150 strong. This great decrease is occasioned partly by the strict discipline at the Academy, partly by the misconduct of students compelling their expulsion; but in a greater degree by the indigence of the parents which forces them often to put their sons into business at an age when study is their only proper employment. If some of the gold medals given by this Institution were made to contribute to a fund for establishing the English system of scholarships here, supporting meritorious young men in poor circumstances while pursuing their studies, the good offices of the Free Academy would be extended to many who are now incapable of educating themselves there but for whom it was expressly created. Is there no friend of Education, who deserves to be called such, that will step forward and take the initiative in acting upon this suggestion? You might as well lock the doors of the building in Twenty-third-street and then invite all to enter freely, as to leave them open and ask those to come who are unable to remain there. Let some benevolent gentleman, with a long pocket, put this ball in motion.

A Model Judge.

The TOOMBS and DOUGLAS "Pacification Bill," as it is styled, proposes to place the Government of Kansas in the hands of a COMMISSION, *to-be appointed by President* PIERCE. To show what sort of men would be appointed for the purpose of shaping the destiny of Kansas, we submit evidence this morning of the character of some of the men already holding office in Kansas, by appointment of the President. It would naturally be supposed that the *Judiciary* for any new Territory, would be selected with special regard to the integrity and purity of the men who are to perform its duties. In Kansas, as everywhere else, the Courts of law are the tribunals of last resort. If the people are outraged by the Executive power,—if their interests are betrayed by the Legislature, if they suffer wrong in every other quarter, the theory of our Government provides redress in their legal courts. Yet special pains seems to have been taken by the President to fix, in this last and decisive place of power, one of the most corrupt tools of Slavery in the Territory.

Judge LECOMPTE is the Chief Justice,—the Supreme Judicial officer,—in Kansas. It was he who gave the sanction of law to the infamous outrages perpetrated upon private rights at Lawrence. It was under his charge that the Jury declared the free press and a hotel in Lawrence to be nuisances;—and it was in consequence of this charge that they were destroyed. It was he who directed the Jury to find the Free-State men in Kansas guilty of *treason*;—and it is his act, therefore, which consigned them to the dungeons they now inhabit.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, a few days since, exposed the character of this man, and the influences under which he acts in a speech, part of which we publish in another part of this morning's paper. It will be seen from the facts he there submits, that Judge LECOMPTE has large pecuniary interests in grants of Railroad and other charters, made by the Kansas Legislature,—that enactments of the most extraordinary character have been made for his benefit and protection, and that he thus sits upon the Bench *under fixed and enormous bribes* to sustain the acts of this sham Legislature, and to carry out the will of the Missouri invaders, by whom it was placed in power. It will also be seen from this exposure, that the Courts of Kansas have been deliberately *packed* so as to promote the projects of the Slavery propaganda.

With such an example upon the Bench, no man can doubt that the Commission, which, under the new Kansas bill the President is to appoint for the Government of Kansas, would be made up of the most supple and servile tools of the Border-Ruffianism of Missouri.

Free Love in Theory and Practice.

All young countries have to go through certain degrees of fermentation. No one ought to expect that the process of civilization of a new world would be accomplished without giving rise here and there to a little bit of folly. Consider that there are millions and millions growing up here in a new climate, under new circumstances, with new aspirations, with new vigor, with new ideas, and do not wonder that under new impulses, all sorts and manners of new opinions should be advanced, all sorts of wild pranks started, all perhaps, with a grain of folly, some even with a grain of wickedness; but all a-glow with a spark of originality which betoken the fervent throes of labor, of new phases of human thought, and new series of human experiments struggling for utterance and panting for utilization. We do not find the old countries one jot more sober, though far more slow. The head of age is not wiser than the heart of youth.

Once upon a time, for instance, in Germany the rosy cheeks of heery youth grew pale and livid; plump maidens, although they ate tremendously, had nervous attacks and fits and galloping dyspepsias. The best physicians of the land tried their skill but in vain. The sorrows of WERTER did it all, and the little practical common sense which young people possessed, GOETHE succeeded in altogether suppressing. Morbidity stalked along the Rhine. Love became fearfully intense, but altogether impracticable, as no passion was admitted as genuine which was not proved by the suicide of either of the interested parties. German sentimentalism, logically carried out, led to self-destruction, but it was very romantic.

In France, on the other hand, sentimentalists are in love with themselves and behave with theatrical vehemence accordingly; but they keep cool all the while and come home safe. Whenever sentimentalists immolate themselves in France, depend on it they are either in debt or disappointed politicians. With ABELARD, HELOISE was only an after-thought, and JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU was an egotist from top to toe. Yet there was a time when all the women of France rushed to the Palais Royal to catch a glance of the passionate philosopher, but there was politics in the sentiment, and such sentimentality is dangerous in Paris. It begins with HELOISE and ends with the guillotine. In Italy, sentimentality means poison. In Spain it means the dagger.

In England, pickles, Barclay and Perkins' stout, Southdown mutton, plum puddings, fogs, poor rates, and the old Bailey, slightly militate against the infliction. After all that has been said of BYRON, his influence never extended beyond a small surface of elegant society. A crazy miss sometimes runs away with a big stout coachman, or a substantial crim. con. case oozes out with a savage matter-of-fact glee. Love with them is practical, not ideal. Now, then, however, even in this matter-of-fact quarter of the world, something strange, touching on the ideal, springs up. We have, by the last mail, one of these strange stories, which points its own moral, and shows that England has her Utah too.

Near the pleasant town of Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, there is a beautiful manor, with a fine old English house and a fine old English moat around it, and gay, bright gardens, and orchards and shady groves, that forms in itself a little kingdom. It is a miniature Utah, but wears the more romantic Greek title of the Agapemone, or the Abode of Love. And within this kingdom are many old and young maidens—honris they are called—some few fair, but all rich; and its Brigham Young is a Mr. PRINCE, who is also romantically called "the beloved one." This Mr. PRINCE is also styled a reverend, but we presume he is rather inadequately described under this title. His claims and his reign are so awful and imposing in this kingdom, in which so many ladies, seized of money, are collected under his tender and stringent rule, that the designation usually meant to imply the possession of holy orders falls far short of his imposing pretensions. It is singular that this holy fellow, like BRIGHAM YOUNG and so many other saintly and self-denying men, called to the regeneration of this shocking world, should be called especially to the cure of women's souls, and that to these women carnal goods should belong, as a necessary condition of his ministration—a combination of youth, beauty and fortune being the surest mark of predestination, and the readiest passport to that paradise at whose gates PRINCE stands as Peri. Indeed, the motto of the establishment appears to be "All for love and *a little* for the pocket." For some years, now, this Agapemone has thriven and grown fat. Many crazy women and either crazy or sensual men went there, half from frailty and half from fun, but few with any glimmering left of sense enrolled themselves as victims of the great Agapemone vampire.

Among those, however, who yielded to the Prince's fascination, was a Miss FANNY MABER, who, as her first step in Paradisaical life, assigned to "her beloved one" all her earthly wealth, amounting to 17,000 pounds. After a slight enjoyment of the delights of the Agapemone she found herself without a purse or—paradise, and as a consequence sought a solace by throwing herself into a pond that bordered on this "abode of love." Upon the brink of the pond was a paper containing this rhapsody: "This is a day of judgment to me and fearful perplexity. When I go self will go from the abode. If my wretched heart were not stone and unbelieving, what beloved said would have relieved me." Beloved, of course, pocketed the 17,000 pounds, by a process far more pleasing but not less efficacious than that of PALMER. He poisoned the mind instead of the body, and what can minister to a mind diseased? The sister of Miss MABER, who gave this evidence, acknowledged that another sister of hers, beside the one drowned, after bringing a large fortune to the institution, had been spirited away to Heaven, leaving her base earthly dross behind to PRINCE, "the beloved one." The Jury returned a verdict of "temporary insanity," and PRINCE will go on and find his path a path of pleasantness, and his way a way of peace.

Politics.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A very large and most enthusiastic assemblage of citizens convened last evening at Botanic Hall, No 68 East Broadway, in response to a public call in the daily papers. EDWARD CROMWELL was called to the Chair, and several gentlemen named as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The call for the meeting was read and received with much applause.

A plan of organization of a Republican Club was read by Mr. GURNEY, and unanimously adopted. Mr. ARCHIBALD HALL was elected permanent President, Joseph B. Close and Thomas Murphy Vice-Presidents; Stewart L. Woodford and Samuel H. Jordan Secretaries; and James F. Freebora Treasurer.

After remarks by Dr. SNODGRASS and HORACE GREELEY, and a spirited song, Dr. SNODGRASS offered a resolution, which was adopted, severely censuring the course of THOMAS R. WHITNEY, representative in Congress from the Fifth District of this State, for his votes in that body—for Mr. ORR, as Speaker of the House, against the appointment of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and against the admission of Kansas as a Free State.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. WM. H. BURLEIGH, Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, and Mr. MOSAIS DE CAMP, after which the meeting adjourned.

So crowded was the Hall, that a meeting was organized outside, and addressed by Dr. SNODGRASS, Mr. BARR, ROBERT M. POOR, and Mr. MORGAN. There could not have been less than from one to two thousands persons present at both meetings.

☞ The Fifth Ward Young Men's Buchanan Association met last evening at No. 313 Greenwich-street, JOSEPH W. CORNELL, Esq., in the Chair. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for having a reporter present. Some less important business was transacted, and they adjourned.

☞ A meeting of the Fillmore and Donelson Club, of Jersey City, was held last evening at Commercial Hall. P. D. VROOM, President of the Club, presided. The Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the previous meeting, reported through F. B. BETTE, Esq. The resolutions denounced the present Administration for reopening the Slavery discussion; declared that the day of Compromises is *not* passed, and fully indorsed the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON. JAMES BROOAS, of New-York, addressed the meeting. The number present was estimated at 500 persons.

☞ A Fremont Club was organized in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, last evening. This is one of the Democratic strongholds.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association.

A regular meeting of this Association was held on Thursday evening last, the President, THEODORE TILTON, Esq., in the Chair. This organization, recently formed, is not to be merely a campaign Club, but a permanent Society for the propagation of Republican principles. A great proportion of its members are engaged in literary or legal pursuits, and a large accession to its numbers has come from the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

An address on "The political duties of American citizens in the present crisis" was delivered by B. V. ABBOTT, Esq., and speeches were made by Rev. L. W. HABT, Messrs. ORDWAY, J. HOWARD and S. W. GUBBS. Speaking of the religion of Mr. FREMONT, one asked, "is it possible that he attends mass?" "No," said the President, "the mass attends upon him."

Brooklyn Fire Wardens.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Fire Department (W. D.) WM. S. WRIGHT and ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL were reelected Fire Wardens for two years.

A Fremont Ratification Meeting was held at Concord, N. H., on the 4th, at which 15,000 people were present. Ex-Governor COLBY presided. Hon. JOHN J. PRENTISS read the Platform adopted at the Convention in Philadelphia, which was adopted as the platform of this Convention. After the meeting was organized the President introduced A. BURNHAM, Esq., of Conn., who four years ago stood in the same place advocating the election of PIERCE, but who now goes for FREMONT. The next speaker was the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts. His address was three hours in length, and was listened to with wrapt attention to the close. It was nearly 5 o'clock when Mr. BURLINGAME closed, but numerous speeches were afterwards introduced.

There is now no doubt but that the steamer Ocean Queen, Captain W. A. SEARS, of the Londonderry and New-York line, has been lost, and 128 persons have perished. She sailed from London on the 5th of February last with a miscellaneous cargo, 99 passengers and a crew of 38 persons. On the 15th of February she was spoken off the Isle of Wight, and, since that time, nothing has been heard of her. The following is a list of the names of the passengers and crew:

OFFICERS AND CREW.

W. B. Smith, Master. | A. Allen, Steward.
G. F. James, Mate. | M. Moore, Second Steward.
W. H. Stanley, Second Mate. | Rebecca Thomas, Steward's.
B. Comstock, Third Mate. | Samuel Jackson, Cook.
John Johnson, Carpenter. | P. Schoonmaker, Boc. Cook.

SEAMEN.

Chas Fen. | John Johnson, | Henry Campbell.
Watson Rogers. | James Moore, | Carl R. Hanson.
Jas Cunningham. | James Heath, | John Brown.
Geo. Griffiths. | Wm. Brown, | John Nelson.
John Eigman. | Richard Power, | Nathan D. Chase.
John Macleen. | W. Flynn. | Charles Stevens.
Thos. Leader. | John Sullivan. | Karl Reems.
John Dunnovan. | Robert Champion.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS.

	Age.		Age.
John Seaver	33	John Marsh	29
Margaret Seaver	32	Martini Marsh	10
John Seaver	infant	Alfred Abel	24
John Cook	23	Eliza Winkar	24
Mrs. Cook, wife	25	William Winkar	4
Child	1	C. H. Anson	23
Bridget Sullivan	22	Ellen O'Neal	16
Jeremiah Sullivan	21	Moses Gilbert	20
Mark Atkins	23	Catherine Gilbert	20
Lewis Atkins	18	Thomas Elliott	19
Mary Fitzgerald	30	George Martin	35
Abbey Fitzgerald	11	Edmund Burt	50
Margaret Fitzgerald	6	Frederick Goode	20
Morris Fitzgerald	2	Emma Goode	20
William Fitzgerald	infant	Louisa Rogers	26
Mary Jeffries	42	Frederick Rogers	16
William Jeffries	45	Charles Rogers	14
Elizabeth Jeffries	9	Eliza Rogers	11
William Jeffries	11	Benjamin Rogers	6
Sarah Rogers	6	George Belts	31
Thomas Wicks	21	William Checkley	14
William George	21	James Belton	34
Eliza Swanton	16	Charlotte Bolton	23
Catharine Shipson	62	Vincent Blonds	34
Mary Ann Shipson	32	John Falvey	31
Sarah Shipson	27	George Jaggs	30
Harriet Isabella Shipson	23	Catharine Jaggs	40
Charles Richards	44	William Jaggs	32
Ann Richards	40	Jane Jaggs	35
Mary Richards	17	Bridget Dacey	5
John Richards	10	Maria Berrimon	28
Sarah Richards	11	William Hendley	12
Elizabeth Martin	32	John Hendley	19
Phillip Brown	26		

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Henry Brown, Mr. Davis, Mr. Robson.

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

Catharine Muller	24	Margaret Grum	6
John Nic Straub	21	Maria Grum	4
Eva Hold	24	Infant	
Heinrich Nia	26	Johan Weisgerber	26
Margaret Becker	32	Eliza Deckler	45
Johan Korn	48	Catharine Dectier	11
Maria Grum	23	Elizabeth Deckler	10
William Grum	11	Sophia Deckler	2
Joseph Grum	9	Catharine Eurich	26
Heinrich Grum	8	Catharine Eurich	infant

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 303 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

COOL AND REFRESHING.—NOTHING IS SO cooling and invigorating to the head as LYON'S KATHAIRON. Its effect is truly delightful. It cleanses the hair from all impurities, removing all dandruff, &c., and causes it to grow luxuriantly. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—DR. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. VERGNES, are in attendance at No. 716 Broadway. They guarantee to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and all impurities arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 303 Broadway, corner Duane.
A. & G. ARNOUX. C. HUGUES.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS. Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or for large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ADRIENNE DUVAL.
BRILLIANT AND ABSORBING.
The new romance of ADRIENNE DUVAL, commenced in the SUNDAY COURIER of this week, (July 13,) is one of the most powerfully written and brilliant romances written during the present century.
Be sure and secure the first part of this splendid story. Published at No. 15 Spruce-st., and for sale everywhere.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokerage or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS FROM eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—besides fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Music at reduced prices.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINDOW SHADES.—French and American paper hangings, gilt cornices, bands, pins, &c.; lace and muslin curtains, table, floor and stair oil-cloths. Gold shades only 14s. a pair; and shades of every description made to order, at WM. C. BROWN'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson sts.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—curling to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & Co., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., call attention to their large and complete stock of decorative paper hangings from the best French and American factories. Artistic workmen only employed and all work warranted.

GROVER AND BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Would you lessen the labor, increase the leisure and promote the health of your wife and daughters, and make home happier, purchase without delay this invaluable article, at No. 495 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants will find a full stock of every style and quality known to the trade, at the lowest market prices, at
THOMAS FAYE & CO.'S, No. 257 Broadway,
Directly opposite the City Hall.

THOMAS T. GREEN, DRUGGIST, HAS REMOVED from No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., to No. 502 Broadway, corner of 14th-st., Union-place Hotel. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his former patrons and the public generally.

FRENCH LINEN SUN HATS FOR LADIES, ALSO Gents Linen Fishing Hats just received from Paris. The only store that has them in the United States.
F. E. SMITH, Nos. 725 and 727 Broadway.

SUMMER HATS IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.—Call and examine the extensive assortment now offered by the manufacturer, at reduced prices.
KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Rev. J. B. WAUGH, Pastor, will preach in John st.—This venerable relic of the last century, and the only M. E. Church in the lower part of the City, will be open for Divine worship TO-MORROW, as usual. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School as formerly. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services—Morning 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock. The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Seats free.

☞ **Elder Andrew Marshall,** THE Centenarian Pastor of the African Church, in Savannah, is appointed to preach in the Oliver-street Church, (Dr. MASON'S,) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at Dr. KREBS', corner of Henry and Rutger sts., at 4 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach in the First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Rev. J. H. MYLANDER will preach at 8 P. M. The services of both the above-named clergymen have been secured for this Church for the ensuing year.

☞ **Elder J. V. Himes**—Of Boston, will preach in the Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal, late Walker-st., TO-MORROW, Sabbath, the 13th inst., morning and afternoon, at the usual hours for public worship. Seats free.

☞ **First M. E. Church.**—Formerly worshiping in John-st., now in the Chapel, on the West side of 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN; at 4 P. M., by the Pastor the Rev. GEO. S. HARE.

☞ **Signs of the Times.**—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach the prophetic word TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 16 Bowery. Subject—*Signs which prove Christ's second coming at hand.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. E. McCartee, D. D.**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach TO-MORROW, July 13, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*The Cloud of Witnesses.*

☞ **The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper** will be dispensed in the 4th-st. A. R. Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW, July 13th, by Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY. The subject of his evening lecture, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, will be the *Life and Character of Enoch.*

☞ **Rev. J. S. Lord**—Of Harlem, is expected to preach in 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near 6th-av., on LORD'S DAY, 13th inst. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ **Mulberry-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. A. M. OSBON, D. D., will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D.**—Will preach on SUNDAY (the 13th) MORNING and EVENING, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Two classes meet at 9 A. M. Seats free.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av. and 14th-st—The Pastor, Rev. ALLEN STEELE, will preach in the morning at 10½, and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 8 in the evening.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Hoboken.**—Rev. JAMES DINSMORE will preach in the Town Hall, on the southwest corner of Washington and 1st sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Colonel Fremont!**—Our large Engraving (size 22x24 inches) of COLONEL FREMONT CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, hits fair to be as popular as the gallant Colonel. Every mail brings in a large number of orders, and Clubs and Dealers are supplying themselves by the hundreds. Price 12½ cents; by the 100, $8. Colored copies, very effective, 26 cents, or $16 per 100.

Specimen copies of the plain Engraving sent upon receipt of 5 postage stamps—Colored copies 10 stamps.

Also, large Engravings of JAMES BUCHANAN and MILLARD FILLMORE, beautifully embellished, on the same terms. These are the Neatest, Cheapest, and best campaign Pictures Published.

BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

DEALERS can order direct of us, or through the City Booksellers. Terms cash.

From J. C. Dunn, Esq., City Treasurer.

☞ **Proof of the remarkable efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters.**—BOSTON, June 6, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have been for some years troubled occasionally with severe attacks of Indigestion; have consulted many physicians, tried Allopathy and Homœopathy, and can truly say I have received more speedy and effectual relief from the use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, procured from you, than from all other remedies; and most cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from a similar affliction. Yours truly,

JAMES C. DUNN.

Numerous certificates have been received from citizens of the highest respectability. Every dropsicle will be amply repaid for a trial of this medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **Special Notice.**—COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS—A meeting of the Committee on Railroads will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall for the purpose of hearing the parties interested in relation to the running of the 9th-av. Railroad Co.; and also as to stopping steam on Hudson River Railroad at 60th-st.

Persons having any petitions, &c., before the Railroad Committee will please attend

Ald. WM. R. DRAKE, Chairman.
Ald. JACOB R. VALENTINE,
Ald. R. HEALY,
Ald. WM. McCONKEY,
Ald. ANSON HERRICK,
} Committee.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or secretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of CAYTE'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Where is Flushing?**—This question is probably asked a score of times every day in this City by persons who have frequently heard of the place, without the remotest idea of its locality. Flushing, then, is the first village above Astoria on the Long Island Shore, at the head of a beautiful bay, which puts out from the East River above Horigate, before you reach Throg's Point and the Sound. Excursions are made there daily. See advertisement of Flushing Railroad in this paper.

☞ **It is impossible for a Babe to Thrive**—If the sustenance from the mother is deficient. Medical men agree upon that. For the purpose of nourishment, nothing better can be used than the Elizabethan ale. Delivered at 10s. per dozen pints; a smaller size at $1: 3s allowed for bottles. Office No. 120 Water-st., one door above Wall.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician**—Can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen at his office No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., upon diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart and spleen, with their attendant symptoms, from Monday, July 14, till Saturday, the 26th, without charge.

☞ **To Newspaper Publishers.**—For sale cuts of PORTRAITS OF FREMONT and DAYTON, from drawings made by WALLIN, from Photographs by ROOT, and engraved on wood by LOSSING. Price $5 each. Apply at Office of *Free-State Advocate*, No. 138 Nassau-st.

☞ **Buy your Raspberries and Cherries**—And put them up in the totallhle Self Sealing Cans. Also will derive the benefit during the Winter. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Left his place of residence in Morrisania, Westchester County, on Saturday, the 5th inst., Capt. JARVIS ARCHER. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, will weigh about 180 lbs., light complexion; had on when he left a dark cloth rock coat, black cloth vest, dark steel mixed pantaloons, (lined with slate-colored Canton flannel,) cotton drawers, light cotton check cravat, calf skin boots, and black felt hat; has been partially deranged for some time past; speaks but little, and that only when spoken to. It is feared he has met with some casualty. Whoever will give any information respecting him to his afflicted family or friends, will be suitably rewarded. Address HENRY PURDY, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York. Dated July 8, 1856.

Albany papers please copy.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who called at the House of Robert Pride, in this City, about 33 years ago, is living, and will communicate his name and residence, he will greatly oblige a relation who wishes further information. Address G. D. PRIDE, care of Aaron Swartz, Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode: they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact, that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 359 Broadway, New-York; or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

Spirit [illegible] **simulations**; also also **personally**, and would assist at chamber-work or take care of children; would not so much an object as a home. Address INDUSTRY, office of this paper. [illegible] **business exhausted.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young [illegible] one as nurse and seamstress, [illegible] **distance in the country.** [illegible] **or chambermaid.** Apply at [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to take care of children; would [illegible] **distance in the country.** [illegible] much of an object as a home. Call at Miss COPPING, No. 197 Elizabeth-st.

MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED.—A young lady of pleasing address, a proficient in instrumental and vocal music, with some experience in teaching, and who can also teach embroidery, drawing, painting and penmanship, &c., should her time not be fully occupied with music—or a gentleman, a good pianist and vocalist, and who can also teach the violin and flute—can hear of a situation at the South and see the proprietor of the school by addressing M., care of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, until the 20th inst.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsman; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsweers for sailing voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Wanted an operator, accustomed to taking good pictures with dispatch. One having experience in a first-class cheap establishment might answer. Address Box No. 88, York, Penn., with lowest terms, &c.

PICTURE-FRAME MAKER WANTED—Or joiner, one accustomed to circular sawing, and must given good reference, to go to the Western part of this State. Inquire at 7 o'clock in the evening at No. 59 East 19th-st.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000.—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 4,677 Post-Office.

TO JOB PRINTERS!—Wanted a good Job Printer to take charge of the Card Department. None but the best workmen need apply.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

COAT HANDS WANTED.—Those that can come well recommended will apply at No. 43 Chambers-st., up stairs.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework—must be a good washer and ironer, and well recommended—at No. 301 5th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—German, French or English. Apply to No. 4 11th-st.

WANTED—PUBLIC SPEAKERS for Fashionable Watering Places, Steamboats, Political Meetings, &c. One or more persons competent to address the public (anywhere) on SNUFF and SNEEZING, and to sell DURNO'S UNIVERSALLY CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF.

N. B.—Any one placing a lower estimate on his ability to make less than $3,000, say $2,000 per annum, need not apply.

Applications, with reference and postage stamp, to be addressed to J. DURNO, Proprietor and Manufacturer of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, two dining-room waiters, girls, for a Summer hotel in Connecticut—wages $7 per month; a clerk for a furnishing store—wages $10 per week; two men to work in a distillery; a coachman for a private family—wages $18 per month; a housekeeper for a hotel. Charges moderate.

GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 brewers, 2 brakemen, 2 men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trade; and for stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 296 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with parlor board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 32d-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD.—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location on the East or North Rivers, or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS, Box No. 3,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas &c., for two, at $12. Apply at No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS.—One spare room, every way comfortable and pleasant, in a private family on the high ground in 2d place, Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferry. One or two single gentlemen of respectability and quiet habits will find the accommodations desirable. Breakfast and tea if required. Address Box No. 4,023 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms (without board) at No. 52 North Moore-st. The house is pleasantly situated, being in the immediate vicinity of St. John's Park.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let, with board. Best of reference given and required.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF FREMONT.

This day published, a life-size portrait of the Republican candidate. Price, plain, $1. The usual discount to the trade.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Republican Candidate for the Presidency, executed in the highest style of the Lithographic Art, by C. G. Crehen, after Root's splendid Photograph, the only correct likeness taken. Size, 24x30 inches. Seat to any part of the United States free of expense, on the receipt of $1. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 639 Broadway.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—To sell SCHAUS' MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT, just published. None but responsible parties need apply. Specimen copies may be obtained at $1 per copy. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 639 Broadway.

FREMONT GALLERY OF ART.—1,000 portraits taken daily, 25 and 50 cents; pictures of Washington's Statue taken yesterday, large and beautiful; other novelties of art's progress shown up daily without cost. HOLMES, No. 289 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—A public meeting of the Republican Party of the XVIIth Ward will be held at the Henry Clay House, corner of Avenue A and 1st st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 14, at 8 o'clock. All those citizens of the Ward in favor of Freedom and Fremont are invited to be present. Per order of the Executive Committee.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION—Of the City of New-York, Campaign Reading Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway; open daily, from 8 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M. Regular meetings TUESDAY EVENINGS. All friends of Liberty are invited to call.

B. F. MANIERRE, President,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting on MONDAY, July 14, at 8 P. M., in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for discussion—*"Is political sermonizing ever justifiable?"*

CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS.—It is not generally believed that the *Weekly Day Book* has a larger circulation than any other weekly paper in the City, except the *Weekly Tribune*, and larger in the Southern States than that paper. Such, however, is the fact, as the following affidavits will show:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Edward Nolan, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that he is a foreman in the press room where the *Weekly Day Book* is printed, and that the regular edition printed weekly of the *Weekly Day Book* numbers over twenty-two thousand copies. EDWARD NOLAN.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1856.

L. PITKIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel McCarthy, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that he is foreman of the mailing department of the New-York *Weekly Day Book*, and that the regular weekly edition of that paper, mailed to subscribers, is twenty-two thousand copies and upwards. DANIEL McCARTHY.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1856.

M. S. BREWSTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

The rates for advertising in the *Weekly Day Book* are less than those of other papers, whilst its circulation warrants a much higher price. Office No. 17 Ann-st.

IF YOU ARE BALD—And wish a good head of hair, eyebrows, moustache or whiskers grown quickly, or to change white or gray hair to its original color, or to a light brown or black, inclose 6¼ cents to Prof. BIRDSALL, New-York Post-Office, and receive his valuable Book, containing full instructions to accomplish these objects.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE READERS OF
THE WATCHMAN AND LAMPLIGHTER.
NOW READY:

THE WANDERER!

A TALE OF LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "WATCHMAN," &c.

Trudging along, unknowing what he sought,
And whistling as he went, for want of thought."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Allegany Republican.

Whoever has read the author's former works, and these who have not we are sorry for, will most assuredly purchase "The Wanderer," and heartily thank the publisher for furnishing them with such a pleasing and entertaining companion.

From the Lyons Republican.

"The Wanderer" will be received with great favor.

From the Manchester American.

"The Wanderer" is a tale of real life, in which the author has had his part, and from the well-known fact that these works are uniformly most successful wherein the author transfers his own experience to the story, and from the popularity of the author's former works, we predict for "The Wanderer" a sale greater than that of "The Watchman."

From the City Advertiser.

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THE KANSAS CODE.

Character of Chief Justice Lecompte.

Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, in Congress, June 21.

In the House of Representatives, on the 21st, the House being in Committee of the Whole, Mr. COLFAX said:

My special object, to-day, is to speak relative to this code of laws, now in my hand, which has emanated from a so-called Legislative Assembly of Kansas; and for the making of which your constituents, in common with mine, have paid their proportion—the whole having been paid for out of the Treasury of the United States. In speaking of the provisions embodied in this voluminous document, and of the manner in which these "laws" have been enforced, I may feel it my duty to use plain and direct language; and I find my exemplar, as well as my justification for it, in the unlimited freedom of debate which, from the first day of the session, has been claimed and exercised by gentlemen of the other side of the House. And, recognizing that freedom of debate as we have, to the fullest extent, subject only to the rules of the House, we intend to exercise it on this side, when we may see fit to do so, in the same ample manner.

Mr. Chairman, I feel compelled, on this occasion, therefore, by truth, and by a conscientious conviction of what I know to be the feelings of my constituents—for whom I speak as much as I do for myself—to *denounce, as I do this day, the "code" of the so-called Legislature of Kansas as a code of tyranny and oppression, a code of outrage and of wrong, which would disgrace the Legislature of any State of the Union*, as it disgraces the Gothe and Vandals, who, after invading and conquering the Territory, thus attempted to play the despot over its people, and to make the white citizens of Kansas greater slaves than the blacks of Missouri. No man can examine the decrees of Louis NAPOLEON, no matter how ignorant he may have been of the procession of events in France for the past six years, without having the conviction forced upon his mind that they emanated from a usurper and a despot. The very enactments embodied in these decrees bear testimony against him. The limitations on the right of the subject; the mockery of the pretended freedom of elections which he has vouchsafed to the people; the shackles upon the freedom of speech; all combine to prove that they emanate from an autocrat, who, however man may differ as to the wisdom of his statesmanship, undoubtedly governs France with a strong arm and an iron rule. And so, Sir, no unprejudiced man can rise from a candid perusal of this code without being thoroughly convinced that it never emanated from a Legislature voluntarily chosen by the people whom it professes to govern, but that it was dictated and enacted by usurpers and tyrants, whose leading object was to crush out some sentiment predominant amongst that people, but distasteful and offensive to these usurping legislators. I know this is a strong assertion; but, in the hour of your time which I shall occupy, I shall *prove* this assertion from the *intrinsic* evidence of the code itself.

Before I proceed to make an analysis of these laws, which I hold were never legally enacted, were never fit to be made, nor fit to be obeyed by a free people, let me say a few words in regard to the manner in which they have been administered and enforced. We have heard of murder after murder in Kansas—murders of men for the singular crime of preferring freedom to slavery; but *you have not heard of one single attempt by any Court in the Territory to indict an y one of those murderers.* The bodies of JONES, of DOW, of BARBEE, and others, murdered in cold blood, are mouldering away and joining the silent dust; while one of the murderers this very day holds a territorial office in Kansas, and another of them holds an office of influence and rank under the authority of the General Government, while neither the Territorial nor the General Government inquire into the crimes they have committed, or the justification for their brothers' blood that stains their hands.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE PROVED TO BE CORRUPT AND UNFIT FOR HIS PLACE.

I wish first, Mr. Chairman, to speak of the manner in which the Chief Justice, sitting as the supreme judicial officer of the Territory of Kansas, has performed the functions of his office. I have no imputation to make upon him as a man of moral character or of judicial ability. I know nothing in regard to either. I do not say he has willfully and corruptly violated his official oath—for I can say *that* authoritatively in only one way, and that is, by voting for his impeachment. I shall not comment, Sir, on the extraordinary manner in which he has enforced the Kansas code, with Draconian severity, against all who advocate freedom for Kansas, but with a severe leniency towards all who did not; pushing its severest provisions to the extremest point in the one case, and forgetting, apparently, that it contained any penalties whatever, in the other. But I desire to draw the attention of the House to the fact, proven by the code itself, that this "Legislature" have used every exertion within *their* power to make that Judge the *interested* champion and advocate of the validity of their enactments. Pecuniary interest, Sir, is a powerful argument with mankind generally. We all see, and we all recognize this fact as a truism which no legician denies. The Administration that gives a man an extensive or a profitable contract may reasonably expect to find in him a supporter. The Legislature that confers on a man a valuable charter would have a right to feel surprised if he did not decide in favor of the legality and the constitutionality of their enactments, as well as use all his influence in their favor, if their authority to act as grantors was disputed, and if his charter fell to the ground as worthless, in case their right to grant it was overthrown. It is true, some men are so pure as not to be affected by such things; but in the generality of cases the human mind cannot fail to be thus influenced, even if it is not absolutely controlled.

Now, if you will turn to the concluding portion of this "code of laws," you will find one hundred and forty pages of it, over one sixth of the whole, devoted to corporations, shingled in profusion over the Territory, granting charters for railroads, insurance companies, toll bridges, ferries, universities, mining companies, plank roads, and, in fact, all kinds of charters that are of value to their recipients, and more, indeed, than will be needed there for many years. No less than four or five hundred persons (not counting one hundred territorial road commissioners) have been thus incorporated, and have been made the recipients of the bounty of that legislation of Kansas, making a great portion, if not all of them, interested advocates to sustain the legality of those laws now in dispute before the American people. I need scarcely add that the name of nearly *every citizen of Kansas who has been conspicuous in the recent bloody scenes in that Territory on the side of Slavery, can be found among the favored grantees;* and all of them know that, if that Legislature is proved to be illegal and fraudulent, their grants become valueless.

In quoting from this code of the laws of the Legislature of Kansas, I desire to state that I quote from Executive document No. 23, submitted to this House by the President of the United States, and printed by the public printer of Congress. It is entitled "Laws of the Territory of Kansas," and forms a volume of eight hundred and twenty-three pages. I notice that many members have a copy of this code before them now, and, as many people, as they discuss these enactments around the hearthstone at home, cannot believe that they are authentic, I will take pains to quote the section and page of every law I allude to, and will say to gentlemen upon the other side, that, if they find me quoting incorrectly in a single instance, or in the minutest particular, essential or non-essential, I call upon them to correct me on the spot. I wish to lay the exact truth, no more, no less, from this official record itself, authenticated as it is by the President of the United States himself, before Congress and the American people.

FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS INTERESTED IN LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

You will find in this code of laws that Mr. ISAACS, the District-Attorney of Kansas, figures in four acts of incorporation, and cannot fail, therefore, to believe in the legality of their enactment. Mr. L. N. REESE figured in three more; Mr. L. J. EASTIN in three; STANNOFELLOW in three, of course; and R. R. REESE in five; all of them earnest defenders of the code and its provisions, as might be expected. But I desire more particularly to show you the incorporations in which the Territory of Kansas *have given an interest to the Chief Justice of the Territory*, Judge LECOMPTE, sitting though he does upon the judicial bench, to decide upon the validity of these territorial laws. You will find him, on page 788, incorporated as one of the regents of the Kansas University; but I pass by that as of very little moment. At page 760 you will find a charter for the Central Railroad Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, in which S. A. LECOMPTE is one of the corporators. Two Chief Justice's name is S. D. LECOMPTE; and as I cannot hear of any other person of the name of LECOMPTE in the Territory, I have no doubt that this is a misprint in the middle initial, and that *his* name was intended. But I will give him the benefit of the doubt, and pass over this charter. On page 769 you find another charter, in which Chief Justice S. D. LECOMPTE figures as a corporator. It is the charter of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, which, in the opinion of many, is destined to be a link in the great Pacific Railroad, or at least an important section in one of its branches. It is chartered with a capital of $5,000,000, and five years' time is given for the grantees to commence the work. This charter, valuable as it must become as the Territory advances in population and wealth, is presented as a free gift to Judge LECOMPTE and his associates by the mock Legislature of Kansas. Of course, in all these charters the directors are to open books for the subscription of stock, keeping them open "so long as they may deem proper." No barrier exists against their subscribing the whole stock themselves, the moment that the books are opened, if they choose so to do. But I desire to draw attention *particularly* to another grant, to be found on page 774, in which this same impartial Judge, S. D. LECOMPTE, with nine other persons, are incorporated as the Leavenworth and Lecompton Railroad; and I ask you to notice, and explain, if you can, the difference which exists between that and other incorporations.

JUDGE LECOMPTE'S CHARTER.

In the first place, the other railroad charters are granted to certain persons in *continuous* succession. In this charter, with a capital of $3,000,000, for a railroad from Leavenworth to his favorite city of Lecompton, which was made the capital of the Territory by this same Legislature, with an indefinite and unrestrained power to build branch railroads from the capital in any and every direction, Judge LECOMPTE and his associates, including WOODSON, the Secretary of the Territory, are granted *perpetual* succession. In section 21, page 777, there is this special exception, which, though brief in its language, is momentous in its importance, for the benefit of Judge LECOMPTE & Co.:

"That sections seven, thirteen and twenty of article first, and so much of section eleven, article second, as relates to stock owned, of an act concerning corporations, shall not apply to this act."

In the examination which I gave to these laws, it struck me that this exception of this charter, for the benefit of Lecompton and LECOMPTE, from the provisions of the general law relative to corporations, was singular, to say the least; and I turned back to the general law to see the character of the provisions thus suspended, so far as this act was concerned; and the proof that it furnishes of the *intention*, on the part of the Legislature, to make Judge LECOMPTE *interested* in their behalf, is so strong, that I will refer you to these sections as circumstantial evidence of no ordinary character.

Section seven of the general corporation law (see page 164) provides as follows:

"The charter of *every* corporation that shall hereafter be granted by law, *shall be subject to alteration, suspension or repeal*, by any succeeding Legislature: *Provided*, Such alteration, suspension or repeal shall in nowise conflict with any right vested in such corporation by its charter."

But in LECOMPTE's Charter, the power even to amend it is, by the suspension of the above section, withheld from "any succeeding Legislature," even if said Legislature, or the people of Kansas, unanimously desired its amendment.

Section thirteen (see page 165) makes the stockholders of all corporations *individually liable* for its debts. But this, too, is suspended by the mock Legislature of Kansas, for the benefit of Judge LECOMPTE.

Section twenty (see page 166) makes *directors* liable for debts incurred by them exceeding the capital stock. But this, also, is suspended in Judge LECOMPTE's charter, and *he* is one of the directors of the road.

But there is still another extraordinary provision in this charter, which I find in no other grant of this Legislature. Section fifteen (page 776) provides:

"It said company shall require for the construction or repair of said road, any stone, gravel, or other materials from the land of any person adjoining to or NEAR said road, and CANNOT contract for the same with the owner thereof, said Company may proceed to take possession of and use the same, and have the property assessed." &c., &c.

Not only are they empowered to take stone, gravel and other materials, including timber, of such great value in Kansas, from land through which the road runs, but, also, from "adjoining" tracts; and, still further, from tracts "NEAR said road," which may be construed to mean one mile, or five miles, or ten miles off, as the case may be. And if the owner refuses to part with his timber or gravel, the Company are authorized to take it first and pay for it afterwards; and the man who resists, and seeks to protect his own property, would be ameuable to the penalties of this bloody code for resisting "the laws of Kansas." What was the object of these extraordinary grants and privileges to Judge LECOMPTE and his associates, I submit for the American people to decide.

JUDGE LECOMPTE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Before I leave this Judge—the central figure as he is of the group of men in Kansas who are using the power of the judiciary as it was used during "the bloody assizes" in England, and the Reign of Terror in France, to enforce the decrees of tyranny—I must call attention to his charge to the last Grand Jury which he addressed in Kansas; and in which, instead of alluding to the destruction of property of Free-State men by unauthorized mobs; to the tarring and feathering, and other personal outrages, to which many of them had been subjected; to the repeated invasions of the Territory by armed marauders, of which he had been a witness; and to the murders of unoffending Free-State men, of which he could not have failed to hear; his virtuous desire to uphold "the laws" found vent in another direction—the direction of persecution instead of protection. I quote from this extraordinary charge, as published in the *National Intelligencer* of this city, of June 5, 1856, the following extraordinary paragraphs:

"This Territory was organized by an Act of Congress, and, so far, its authority is from the United States. *It has a Legislature elected in pursuance of that organic act. This Legislature, being an instrument of Congress by which it governs the Territory, has passed laws. These laws, therefore, are of* UNITED STATES AUTHORITY AND MAKING; *and all that resist these laws resist the power and authority of the United States, and are, therefore,* GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON.

"*Now, Gentlemen, if you find that any persons have resisted these laws, then you* MUST *under your oaths find bills against such persons for high treason.* If you find that *no such resistance has been made*, but that combinations have been formed for the purpose of resisting them, and individuals of influence and notoriety have been aiding and abetting in such combinations, then MUST *you still find bills for constructive treason*," &c., &c.

Mr. Chairman, I am no lawyer, but I think I understand the force of the English language; and when I read in the Constitution of the United States that "Treason against the United States shall consist ONLY *in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies*, giving them aid and comfort," I do not hesitate to brand that charge of Judge LECOMPTE, under which Governor ROBINSON was indicted for treason, and is now under confinement, and refused bail, as grossly, palpably unjust, and wholly unauthorized by the Constitution. To conceds his argument, that to resist, or "to form the purpose of resisting," the territorial laws, is treason against the United States, because Congress authorized a Legislature to pass laws, leads you irresistibly to the additional position, that to resist the orders of the county boards created by this Legislature is also treason, for these boards are but one further remove from the fountain-head of power. And thus, Sir, the extreme medicine of the Constitution would become its daily bread; and the man who even objected to the opening of a road through his premises, would be subject to the pains and penalties of treason. No, Sir, that charge is only another link in the chain of tyranny, which the Pro-Slavery rulers of that Territory are encoiling around its people. And when the defenders of these proceedings ask us to trust to the impartiality of Courts, I answer them by pointing to this charge, and also to the judicial decrees of the Territory, by authority of which numbers of faithful citizens of the United States have been indicted, imprisoned, and harassed—by authority of which the town of Lawrence was sacked and bombarded—by authority of which printing presses were destroyed, without legal notice to their owners, and costly buildings cannonaded and consumed, without giving the slightest opportunity to their proprietors to be heard in opposition to these decrees; all part and parcel of the plot to drive out the friends of freedom from the Territory, so that Slavery might take unresisted possession of its villages and plains.

THE COURTS PROSTITUTED TO THE PURPOSES OF SLAVERY.

It might have been supposed that, at least, one of those rights dear to all American freemen—the trial by an impartial jury—would have been left for the people of Kansas unimpaired. But when the invaders and conquerors of Kansas, in their border ruffian Legislature, struck down all the rights of freemen, they did not even leave them this, with which they might possibly have had some chance of justice, even against the hostility of Presidents, the tyranny of Governors, and the hatred of judges. No jurors, sir, are drawn by lot in the Territory. But the first section of the act concerning jurors (see page 377) enacts that "All Courts, before whom jurors are required, may order the *marshal, sheriff*, or other officer, to *summon* a sufficient number of jurors."

The whole matter is left to the discretion of these officers; and Marshal DONALDSON or "Sheriff JONES" pack juries with just such men as they prefer, and whom they know will be their willing instruments. For a Free-State man to hope for justice from such a jury, charged by such a Judge as LECOMPTE, would be to ask that the miracle by which the three Israelites passed through the fiery furnace of their persecutors unscathed, should be daily reenacted in the jurisprudence of Kansas. Nay, more, Sir, to make assurance doubly sure, the same law in regard to jurors excludes all but Pro-Slavery men from the jury-box in all cases relating directly or indirectly to Slavery; for here is its thirteenth section, (page 376:)

"No person who is *conscientiously* opposed to the holding slaves, or *who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror* in any cause in which the right to hold any person in slavery is involved, nor in any cause in which any injury done to, or *committed by*, any slave is in issue, nor in any criminal proceeding for the violation of any law enacted for *the protection of slave property*, and for the punishment of CRIME *committed against the right to such property.*"

I leave this dark picture of the jurisprudence of Kansas, and turn now to the laws themselves—"laws" that were, as late as the 9th of February, 1856, over two months after the opening of the session, thus spoken of by the *Detroit Free Press*, organ of General CASS, and one of the leading Democratic papers of the Northwest:

"But the President should pause long *before treating as 'treasonable insurrection' the action of those inhabitants of Kansas* who deny the binding authority of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature; *for, in our humble opinion, a people that would not be inclined to rebel against the acts of a legislative body* FORCED UPON THEM BY FRAUD AND VIOLENCE, WOULD BE UNWORTHY THE NAME OF AMERICANS. IF THERE WAS EVER JUSTIFIABLE CAUSE FOR POPULAR REVOLUTION AGAINST A USURPING AND ODIOUS GOVERNMENT, THAT CAUSE HAS EXISTED IN KANSAS."

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BUCHANAN PLEDGED TO ENFORCE THE KANSAS CODE.

The President of the United States has declared, in his special message to Congress, in his proclamation, and in his orders to Governor SHANNON and Colonel SUMNER, though his Secretary of State and Secretary of War, that *this code of Territorial laws is to be enforced by the full exercise of his power.* He has, of course, read them, and knows of their provisions. He *must* know that they trample even on the organic law, which his official signature breathed into life. He *must* know that they trample on the Constitution of the United States, which he and we have SWORN to support. Reading them as he has, he could have chosen rather to enport the law of Congress and the national Constitution; but he preferred to declare publicly his intention of assisting, with all his power and authority, the enforcement of this code, which repudiates both. The National Democratic Convention also, at Cincinnati, denounced "treason and armed resistance to the laws" in a marked and special manner; and if there was any doubt as to the object of this denunciation, the speech of the author of the Nebraska bill himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, at the ratification meeting in this city, a few nights since, shows plainly its "intent and meaning." Wishing to do no injustice to any one, I quote from his speech, as reported in the national Democratic organ here, the Washington *Union*, of June 10, which I hold in my hand:

"*The platform was equally explicit in reference to the disturbances in relation to the Territory of Kansas.* It declared that treason was to be punished, and resistance to the laws was to be put down."

"He rejoiced that the Convention, *by a unanimous vote*, had approved of the creed that *law must and shall prevail.* (Applause.) He rejoiced that we had a standard bearer (Mr. BUCHANAN) with so much wisdom and nerve as to *enforce a firm and undivided execution of* THOSE LAWS."

And Mr. BUCHANAN, after the nomination, replied to the Keystone Club, who called on him on their return from Cincinnati, as follows:

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but *now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me.* Being the representative of the great Democratic Party, and *not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it.* The platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic Party."

We shall hereafter give the remainder of this admirable speech of Mr. COLFAX, setting forth the character and provisions of the Kansas Code, to the enforcement of which President PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN are thus distinctly pledged.

Political.

THE GERMAN PRESS.—The leading German presses of the country have mostly declared for Republicanism. In Iowa, the three German papers all raise the Fremont banner—not one goes for BUCHANAN. In Illinois four out of seven have already taken ground in favor of our ticket. In Ohio nearly all of them have done so, and among them the *Turn Zeitung*, the only organ of the German Turners, in America—a society numbering ten thousand. In Indiana, the two ablest papers in the State support FREMONT, and so in Michigan. In Pennsylvania, *eleven*, formerly Old Hunker German papers, repudiate BUCHANAN and hoist the FREMONT flag. In New-York the five leading German presses do the same. Several of those published in Wisconsin have openly joined the Republicans, and others are ready to do so. Of the five published in Missouri, even, two go for FREMONT and DAYTON, and one in Maryland follows suit, as well as one in Kentucky and one in Tennessee, (the only one published in that State.) Of all the German papers in the Union, over four-fifths have left Hunkerism and joined the party of Freedom.

A GOOD JOKE.—At the celebration in Battle Creek, Mich., on the Fourth, while the Declaration of Independence was being read, a locofoco sat in the crowd under the impression that he was listening to the oration. When the reader came to that passage which charges GEORGE III. among other things, with having sanctioned "acts of pretended legislation," our Buchanan friend, not doubting that allusion was made to FRANK PIERCE and the border-ruffian laws in Kansas, jumped up with the exclamation, "*Just as I expected—a d—d Abolition harangue*," and left the ground swearing like a trooper. *This is a literal fact.*

A tremendous FREMONT and DAYTON ratification meeting has been held at Freeport, Illinois. At least one half the assemblage were Germans. Dr. HILLGAERTNER eloquently addressed them in their own tongue, and by their unbounded enthusiasm at the mention of "*Freiheit und Fremont*," (FREEDOM and FREMONT) they showed decisively which way their reason and their better nature led them to go.

A Republican ratification meeting was held at Dutuque, Iowa, on the 25th ult., which is pronounced one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held west of the Mississippi.

The *Wisconsian*, an able and leading Democratic journal at Milwaukee, refuses to put up BUCHANAN, and has nailed the banner to the mast bearing the names of FREMONT and DAYTON.

The Rockford (Ill.) *Democrat*, always an Old Line Democratic paper, has hoisted the names of FREMONT and DAYTON.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 42 John-st.

Advertising Agency.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 861 Broadway, one door from 18th-st.

Iron Metals, &c.
BUNTING, BEAN & CO., (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL & SON, 230 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 122 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....263 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The stock and lease of an old establishment, doing a large and profitable business, and one of the very best stands that can be found for doing an extensive transient retail trade. The place is now in active operation: the stock is light. The first floor is 70 by 18 feet, with show-rooms, work-rooms, and dwelling over. Also, accommodation for manufacturing straw or silk goods in the rear. An enterprising individual will find the present an opportunity which seldom offers. Address R. S. T., *Times* Office, with real name and address; no other will be noticed. If the stock is not sold before the 1st of August, will be let for a dry-goods store: it can be extended so as to have 95 by 18 on each of the two first floors.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $900. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder to be secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 48½ by 31½ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 57 by 38 inch bed; and 1 ditto 50 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague st.

$2,000 A YEAR—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps; address C. B. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	25 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	55 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	45 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$20 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$80 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beseeley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO. 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 185 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—MEDICATED LONDON CORDIAL GIN, in cases, a very superior article for Dyspepsy and Asthma. For sale by the Sole Agents,
SIMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 19 Beaver st.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial, and well built brick house, No. 41 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of NATHAN CHAMBERLIN, Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 38x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon ave.

READ THIS!—A GOOD CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat 2-story dwelling house, with 9 lots of ground, situate in a location luxuriant with fruit and shade trees, the pleasantest and most commanding in the village of Morrisania, Westchester County, and only three minutes' walk from the depôt of the railroad which communicates with this City every 2 hours. To a person having a moderate-sized family and a small amount of money, this is a favorable opportunity. The location is healthy, the expenses of living economical, and the railroad renders it very accessible to a person doing business in the City. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 55 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well built modern house with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil depôt, on or Monday, the 14th inst., between 9 and 12 o'clock, or COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking West Point and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Griggstown, Somerset County, N. J., consisting of a 2-story house, cottage style, 8 rooms, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, on high ground, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, 5 from Millstone; mail stage passes the door every day. Price $2,400. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

COTTAGE SITES AND EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—Eighteen hundred acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill and about 1½ hours' ride by Railroad from the City of New-York, being a part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut, and Hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, valuable clay beds, and will be sold either together or in separate parcels.

On the point of land known as Reny Hook, and in Revolutionary times as Fort Independence, are several spleudid building sites, commanding extensive views up and down the river. The springs on all the tract are of the purest kind, and a never-failing supply sufficient to carry it through any building which may be erected. This property has never before been offered for sale, having been in the Van Cortlandt family since its original grant by royal patent by William III. The title thereof is unquestionable, and will be sold at such prices and at such terms, which, it is believed, cannot fail to be highly remunerative to the purchasers. The access both by water and Railroad commended it to the attention of the public. For further particulars, inquire of
ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first-class brick Gothic cottage, very eligibly situated within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large, containing two fine parlors, with marble mantels, dining-room, library, 7 fine bedrooms, kitchen with cooking range, cellars with hot air furnaces, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built three years since, in the best manner, under the owner's constant inspection and for his residence, with hollow walls which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in Summer and warmth in Winter. The lot is large, containing three-quar ers of an acre of ground, with a profusion of fruit and shade trees and a shrubbery, a first rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage house, &c. Possession can be given at an early day if desired. Terms, which are moderate, made known on application to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm and country seat of 87 acres, late the residence of Isaac Henderson, Esq., at Jamaica, L. I., with elegant and commodious buildings, consisting of large double house, 52 by 54 feet, with hall in the centre. There is a farm house and ample out-buildings including barns, carriage house, &c. There are about 20 acres woodlands, with walks, &c. The lawn, shrubbery and shades are extensive. This property is the most desirable for a person wishing to combine the advantages of a good farm and elegant country seat within 45 minutes' ride from the City. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, Low-Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out-buildings, all nearly new, and in good and complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, do. 165 Greenwich-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—With a good dwelling and extensive out-houses thereon, situated within twenty miles of New-York, and about three miles from a steamboat landing, and one mile from a Railroad station, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, a portion of which is covered with handsome forest. There is plenty of running water and fruit upon the premises, and the property is very desirable for a country seat or farming purposes. Terms moderate and easy. Apply for particulars to DAYTON OGDEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THREE OR FOUR ACRES OF LAND for sale cheap, at North Orange, N. J., convenient to both the Morris and Essex and the Bloomfield Railroads. The situation is in the midst of several beautiful country seats, and from its elevation commands fine views of mountain scenery. One-half of the land is in orchard and lawn, and the balance in fine woodland, with a stream of water. To one who will build, three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 2 or 3 years. Title perfect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE FOR $300.—20 acres of highly improved land, commanding the finest view on the line of railroad between New-York and Philadelphia, and lying in a position to be beautified and made the most desirable location for a country residence situated 19 miles by railroad from New-York, 15 minutes' walk from depôt at Rahway, where the cars ply hourly, on an eminence of some 70 feet above the village and surrounding country, giving a view of some 10 miles of beautiful scenery. For further particulars address WM. MANNING MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey, the proprietor.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 23 miles from the City, between Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, in a fine state of cultivation, containing 94 acres, delightfully situated on an elevation overlooking the Sound, as also the Palisades. This farm is suitably divided into plow, pasture, meadow, orchard and wood lands. Possession to suit the purchaser, and all the crops if required. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & ER THERS, No. 111 East 13th st.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT.—At Faiensville Green Co., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill—91 acres, with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 16 rooms—has been a tavern stand and boarding-house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house, good gunning and trout-fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 60 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 11 East 16th st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

FARM IN DUTCHESS COUNTY FOR SALE—A good grazing farm, four miles from South Dover, Harlem Railroad Station; convenient access to the City and healthy location. City or Brooklyn property, or a farm on the Hudson River would be taken in exchange. Apply by letter, J. W. ROBINSON, 42 Greenwich-st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE
OF
NINETY-FIVE BUILDING LOTS
AT BELLEVUE, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY,
BY
DAVID SCOTT,
On TUESDAY, 15th of July, 1856, at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

BELLE VUE is situated on the Hackensack Plank Road, three miles from Hoboken Ferry, where stages continually pass. The whole of this property is situated on dry and very elevated ground, commanding extensive views; and the place is proverbially healthy. The lots vary in size from 25 to 34 feet frontage, and in depth from 100 to 200 feet. Free stage tickets for the day of sale may be had on application to the auctioneer, Jersey City; at the Post-Office, Hoboken, and of JAMES POPE, No. 16 Newark-st., Hoboken, where also may be had maps and further particulars.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—30 FULL pieces of Brussels carpets, 3 piano-fortes, 1 billiard table, 30 dozen chairs, cottage bedsteads, &c. Also, by order of an administrator, 10 half pipes of French brandy, THIS DAY, (Saturday) July 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 59 Beekman, and 89 Ann sts., will be sold to close a concern, about 30 or 40 full pieces of Brussels carpets, various patterns. Also, 2 second-hand piano-fortes, 1 mahogany billiard table with all its fixtures, 12 dozen oak and maple and black-walnut chairs, cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas, wardrobes, bureaus centre tables, together with second-hand furniture. Also, 10 half-pipes of French brandy, 1 or 2 chests of tea of superior quality. All the above goods will be sold without reserve to pay advances and close consignments. Also at the same time 8 large French plate mirrors.

JOHN L. VANDERWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—(Saturday,) July 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, sofas, sofa bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair and spring mattress, pallasses, &c., &c. Parties in want of first-class furniture will do well to examine this assortment, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, July 15, to o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. a large assortment from the shelves, just received from ship, of best makers, in lots for dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Terms cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 35 and 36 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, Corporate and Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOSEMORE, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., cor. Waverley-place, July, 1856. Interest.}

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED—That the Board of Trustees have ordered to be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after Monday, the 21st. Interest not called for is carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. F. VERMILYEA, }
JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 616 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—No. 67 BLEECKER-St., July 9, 1856.—Under the provisions of the by-laws the Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months ending 1st instant, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $501 and upwards, payable to depositors on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the accounts as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK ALBANY, July 5, 1856.—The BANK OF LANSINGBURGH has this day filed, in this office, notice of the appointment of Messrs. White & Storm, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Pepoon, Hoffman & Ten Broeck, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
1M.'55-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d23,'54-law1y3 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856. }

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 5 Chambers st., East of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO FORTES and MELODEONS all of those celebrated manufacture Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & HAMBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room 7 feet front, by 3 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, contains 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 23 6th-av., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome and stylish pair of matched carriage horses, just from the country. They are brothers, dark bays, long tails, and 16½ hands high: first-rate roadsters, free travelers, and are perfectly sound and gentle. They are a superior carriage team, and any gentleman wanting such would do well to call and see them. Apply to D. WALTON, Red House Stables.

STABLE WANTED.—A good stable or stable room for a pair of horses and buggy, hay, feed, &c., west of Broadway and below Houston-st. Address H., Box No. 1,191 Post-Office.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre-sts.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE G. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [mail the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
EISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1853 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for finding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as in other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a sufficient number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DENNISTON, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lyons,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Gibraltar,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	The Hague,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Leipzic,	Munich,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York.—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., }
No. 1 Hanover-st. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 14, 1855.—
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be strictly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order,
HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne, County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John E. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.
JAMES STRITHERS, }
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

$10,000 TO $15,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and MORTGAGE for a term of years. Property must be improved and unincumbered. Inquire of B. W. MERRIAM, No. 130 Chatham-st.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Halght, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn.)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence.)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son.)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock.)
James G. Garner, (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson.)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver.)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell.)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son.)
E. J. Pennell, No. 15 Exchange-place.
John R. Willis, (Coroelis & Willis.)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall.)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis.)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler.)
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
L. B. Wyman, No. 39 Burling-slip.
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. R. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable as said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank (*$3,000,000*) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 381 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 3 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PUTNAM, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN CLIT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
June 21, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856. }

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.
EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College place. }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856. }

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 3½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th day of July next.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 178 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE }
INSURANCE CO., July 2, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.
JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital paid in has been declared payable Aug. 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. till Aug. 1, inclusive.—Dated July 8, 1856.
CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Grocers' Bank, New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1856. By order of the Board.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 337 Broadway, }
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on demend. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Our machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lehigh Office of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the unusual success of collation with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden lane.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

CARDS, CIRCULARS—BILL-HEADS, BILLS OF LADING, NOTICES, RECEIPTS, checks, blanks, labels, merchants' store bills, posting and hand bills, and all other kinds of plain or fancy job printing, done in handsome style, at low prices, at THOMAS F. SUTTON'S Printing office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN needs only to be tried to know its medicinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS', No. 19 Beaver-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cots to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO,
St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paris, Milwaukee and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Offices of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having prepared a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily, in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
May 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¼, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 22d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the most level roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up or any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 23d-st. ferry.

PIC-NIC GROVE.—Near the Flushing Depot, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green

YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

ROADS TO THE TREASURY.

0,000 to be Added to the Tax Levy.

the United Park and its Results.

INTO MAYOR WOOD AND COMMISSIONER TAYLOR.

GRADING THE WIDENED STREETS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment. NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

A NEW ROAD TO THE TREASURY.

Quite a prolonged and exciting discussion arose on a report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, relative to paying the bill of James McCloud for five months' services as clerk at the Fourth District Police Court. The bill amounted to $630 80. The point of debate was, whom to direct to pay the bill. The resolution appended to the report called for the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the amount named. It was contended that for City and County bills, the County Treasurer was the most proper party to draw on. It was at length voted to change the resolution calling on the County Treasurer to draw his warrant for the sum asked for.

Supervisor HERRICK remarked that this was a new road to the Treasury.

Supervisor TUCKER added that it would not be long before it would be as broad and draw as many travelers as the road to the Comptroller.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, asking that the Board of Supervisors raise by tax $200,000 for the improvement of Central Park. It is stated in the communication that the Commissioners, in the discharge of the duties delegated to them in the preliminary arrangements for laying out and improving the Park, have employed engineers, surveyors, clerks, police, &c., relying on the proceeds of the rents and sale of houses on the Park to pay obligations incurred. But it was the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation and the Comptroller, that this sum must be applied to the sinking fund. The Commissioners were therefore without means and on this account submit the application asking that the amount named be placed by the Board in the tax levy of the present year.

The Mayor moved reference of the communication to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and that the Committee be instructed to report in favor of adding to the tax levy $200,000 for the purpose named.

Supervisor FOX interrupted that it was an unusual course to refer a paper to a committee, and prompt the committee to make a certain report.

The Mayor withdrew his motion, and moved that the matter be passed upon at once, without a reference.

The Recorder supported the motion. The Central Park, he held, was the City property as definitely as the City Hall Park, and he pronounced it a disgrace to the City to keep laborers and others who had been engaged upon the park, out of their money.

Supervisor TUCKER charged that the whole Central Park matter was conceived in sin and brought out in iniquity. He urged strenuously a reference of the subject to a Committee.

Further remarks for reference ensued, but the motions was lost. Affirmative 7—negative 15.

Supervisor JACKSON submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That there shall be rasied by tax on the Estates, real and personal, of freeholders, inhabitants and non residents assessed according to law, of and situated within the City or County of New-York, to be collected according to law, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Central Park, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of said Park.

There was a long discussion on the resolution.

Supervisor FULLMER charged them with putting the gag law in operation. Supervisor VOORHIS thought that the public interest would have been most materially served had the whole Common Council with the Mayor at the head been blown to atoms on Thursday by one of those five barrel diamond reef blasts.

Supervisor TUCKER said he would resign were it not for the name of the thing. He esteemed it no honor to belong to the present corrupt Common Council.

The resolution of Supervisor JACKSON passed by the following vote:

Affirmative, 14—The Mayor, Recorder, Corwin, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Steers, Jackson, Monaghan, Valentine, Herrick, McCosker, Varian, Drake.

Negative, 8—Messrs. Brown, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Briggs, Fullmer, Ely.

The communication of the Mayor was voted to be entered at length on the minutes and placed on file.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, recommending an appropriation of $150,000 to enable the Commissioners of Records to continue the work of preparing an index of titles to all real estate of the City and County of New-York, was called up. A long discussion followed, when the appropriation was voted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The bill of the Sheriff for the quarter ending June 30, amounting to $3,106 20, was received and referred to Committee on County Offices.

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented a report of the names of sundry Incorporations entitled to remission of taxes, from not having derived an income of five per cent. upon their invested capital, during the past year. The report was adopted.

Mr. A. G. Glover was appointed Clerk in the Tax Commissioner's Office.

A communication was received from the City Judge, asking the appointment of a Clerk to his office, which was laid on the table.

The Board, at 6 P. M., adjourned to next Monday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock,—ISAAC O BARKER, Esq., in the Chair.

Several reports were dealt with of no popular interest. The report of the Committee on Police, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a new Station-house for the Police of the Fifteenth Patrol District, was concurred in. The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, amending the report from the Board of Councilmen, and in favor of confirming contracts for stationary for the year 1856, was adopted. The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of non-concurring to restore grade of Broome-street, between Mulberry and Elizabeth streets, was recommitted, after some little debate. Of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, to have Lexington-avenue to Fortieth-street, and Thirty-fifth street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue, lighted with gas, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met again yesterday, the President, B. F. PISCHOFF, Esq., in the chair.

A suspension of the rules was demanded by Councilman VAN RIPER, in order to call up a resolution from the Committee of the Whole, to have the grades of Mulberry and Mott streets conformed to that of Canal-street. The resolution was adopted.

A remonstrance was received against the proposed widening of Reade-street, between Broadway and Duane. Referred to Street Committee.

Councilman MERRITT asked consent to call up a resolution that the Brooklyn Ferry Company be permitted to occupy the slip between Piers Nos. 31 and 32, East River, and run their ferry boats to such slip, provided they shall procure at their own cost possession from the present lessees. Adopted.

Third readings being the special order for this evening, many bills were finally passed.

A Special Committee of five was appointed to investigate the condition of the Finance Department.

When the report in favor of paying the claim of Charles Devlin for $1,500, for lumber used in the construction of a sewer, came up, Councilman SWAN opposed it, warmly asserting that the Street Commissioner was present, with his Clerks, "lobbying." Several members remarked upon this, that, although they were opposed to the claim, they were of opinion that the Street Commissioner was not present for any such purpose.

Councilman SWAN reiterated his statement; he was of opinion that if it was not particularly to push this small matter through, he was evidently present to further the passing of other and larger measures. "However," said he, "let it pass," and with a sweeping denunciation of the general corruption of every department of the City Government, Councilman SWAN brought his remarks to a close.

Councilman TAYLOR moved the recommittal of the whole matter. Lost by 87 to 9.

The report was then adopted by 88 to 12.

On the question of the appropriation of $100,000 for the Central Park, Councilman SWAN deprecated haste—proper knowledge was wanting as to the mode of the appropriation.

Councilman HOFFER was in favor of supporting the gentlemen who had been nominated as Commissioners.

Councilman SWAN repeated that he was in favor of the appropriation, but asked for further information as to the estimated expense of the year.

Councilman HOFFER said the property owners in the vicinity of the Park had been assessed a million and a half, and yet the Comptroller stated truly that unless the appropriation was passed a variety of officials appointed by the Commissioners could not be paid their salaries.

These Commissioners had been appointed by the Common Council, and they ought to be sustained.

Other members thought it would be well to let the matter lay over until next week. This, said one speaker, "is rushing things too bad." The amount was a serious consideration. The report and ordinance being put to the vote, Mr. Councilman SWAN wished to propose a substitute and resolution calling on the Commissioners for information as to details of present liability and future annual expenditure. He enforced his views at some length. He said Mayor WOOD in 1855 recommended the very course he (Mr. SWAN) wished to see adopted namely, that in order to avoid pillage, a written statement should be made detailing every separate particular for which the Commissioners (of whom Mayor WOOD was one) wanted this large sum of money. If the Mayor had good grounds for his opinion in 1855, he ought, in his capacity of Commissioner, surely to be of the same opinion now. If this sum be appropriated how was it to be raised? Any banking corporation would, it was true, furnish it, if sanctioned by the vote of the Common Council, even though there be no legitimate mode of raising it. He stated that his final and substantial reason for objecting was because he, for one, had not the confidence in those Commissioners necessary to justify him in committing this sum of money to their management. Mayor WOOD once seemed to bid fair. For a year he (Mr. SWAN) had waited, hoping the Mayor would come out right, but on comparison of the *acts* with the professions of the Chief Executive, he had been disappointed. Hypocrisy was the tribute vice always paid to virtue. Designing men never came forward in their true character. It was a painful duty to state the reasons of his want of confidence and his consequent unwillingness to proceed in blindfold haste in this matter. The whole City government was demoralized, and Mayor WOOD actually led the van in this demoralizing system. Councilmen had no authenticated record of the existence of this commission.

On the question being put to the vote as to the admission of the substituted resolution it was rejected. The report was then ultimately adopted by 11 to 6.

Presently the Board adjourned until Monday.

GRADING THE BOWERY EXTENSION.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets met yesterday afternoon, and heard various parties upon the establishment of a grade on the Bowery Extension from Chatham-street to Franklin-square. Two lines of grade were proposed—one bringing the grade on a line with that of the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets; the other terminating it opposite the Herper establishment. Ex-Mayor Harper appeared before the Committee, and protested against the latter, as it would make the basement of his building the first story, and be of great detriment to his place. Several others addressed the Committee, by whom it was stated that contracts for the erection of buildings of over $60,000 had been made on the Bowery as extended, and were waiting the action of the Common Council as to the settlement of the grade before the work could be commenced.

Telegraphic Suit.

We learn that the facts of the case in the Injunction Suit brought by the executor of the late JOHN MCKINNEY, which has been reported as compromised by the withdrawal of Mr. SPEAR, are, in substance, as follows:

"In the Summer of 1853, Mr. JOHN MCKINNEY obtained an interest in the Commercial Telegraph Line. Capt. CHARLES SPEAR came into the Line at the same time. Mr. CRAIG, agent of the 'Associated Press,' was allowed one-third interest in the Line, he desiring that his interest should rest in parole and be kept a secret. Capt. SPEAR held the legal title to two-thirds of the line and conducted the business by mutual consent. The death of Mr. MCKINNEY brought WILSON G. HUNT into the matter as executor. Mr. HUNT and Mr. CRAIG wished to sell out the line to a new company, in which they were interested. SPEAR would not sell out except on fair terms. An *ex parte* injunction was obtained against SPEAR, on *ex parte* affidavits issuing out of the Supreme Court.

In three days Mr. SPEAR had all his papers ready, and moved to have the injunction dissolved—N. RICHARDSON, Esq., appearing for Mr. SPEAR, and M. G. RIOGS, Esq., for Mr. HUNT. The injunction was dissolved, except so far to restrain the defendant from selling the line. Negotiations were opened—the terms of Capt. SPEAR complied with—the injunction was dissolved—the parties who brought the suit paid their costs—and with a handsome sum of money in his pocket, Mr. SPEAR has returned to his home in Boston."

Accident to the Steamer Metropolitan.

The steamer *Metropolitan* started, on Thursday evening, for Fall River, with a large number of passengers, but after proceeding a few miles, the engineer deemed it advisable to return again to the City, having discovered a flaw in the cross-head of the air-pump. Most of the passengers and freight crates were transferred to the *Plymouth Rock*, for Stonington, which was not far behind the *Metropolitan* when the flaw was discovered.

Arrival of the Yacht Silvie.

The yacht *Silvie*, Commander COMSTOCK, arrived at the port yesterday, (11th,) from Southampton and Falmouth, leaving the former port on the 4th of June, and the latter on the 6th, making the passage from Falmouth in 35 days, most of which time she was laboring under great disadvantages, having on the 10th June, when four days out, broke her mainboom short off, which compelled her to make the remainder of the passage with reefed mainsail, and on the 2d inst, in lat. 390 6', and long. 500 50', in a heavy gale from S. W., with a very heavy sea, she carried away her bowsprit, which reduced her canvas to a reefed mainsail and foresaysail. Thus it will show that she has made an excellent run across the Atlantic.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH-STREET.

Just before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a quantity of wearing apparel in the residence of Mr. CHERRIER, No. 205 Greenwich-street. The clothes were set on fire, it is thought, by some children playing with matches. Damages about $40.

IN THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

The alarm for the First District, at 10 minutes of 3 o'clock, was the burning of some straw at the India-Rubber factory in Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third-avennes.

IN CANNON STREET.

About $150 worth of wearing apparel was destroyed by fire, on Thursday afternoon, in the third story of the tenant-house No. 85 Cannon-street. The fire was caused by some children playing with matches.

IN GOLD-STREET.

At 4½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered at the top of the stairway in the second floor of building No. 54 Gold-street. It was soon put out. Damage by fire and water about $1,000. The origin of the fire is not known. The first floor of the building is occupied by Messrs. ELY & ROSS, as a paper warehouse; insured in the Etna Company for $6,500. The second floor is occupied by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., as a publishing house; insured in the Fulton Company for $2,000; and the third story by J. C. ROBBILAND, wine importer; insured $3,000.

IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.

At 8¼ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the stable on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway, caused by the bursting of a barrel of burning fluid. A boy named WM. SMITH was severely burned. Damage $300—no insurance.

IN FIFTIETH-STREET.

At 8¼ o'clock an alarm was occasioned by a fire in Fiftieth-street, near Third-avenue. No particulars ascertained.

☞ The City gives away annually to different Charities, $50,000. Yesterday the Common Council Committees having the subject in charge, tried to meet and settle the Appropriations for this year, but couldn't get a quorum. Thirteen Societies are asking help.

☞ It was not Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER, (new MRS. LAING,) the author of the *Old Farm House*, &c., whom J. B. REAN, Esq., has lately married, but her daughter.

☞ To-day, at 3 o'clock, a small schooner designed for the Mexican trade will be launched from the yard of E. S. WHITLOCK, successor to SAMUEL SNEDEN, on Newtown Creek. Mr. W. has on the stocks a propellar of about 400 tons, nearly finished, for the Providence Commercial Steamboat Company; also, a steamer for the Charleston and St. Augustine route. The keels of two more steamers are to be put down immediately.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$8 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Kephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FREDERICK & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE.—No. 6 Bond-street.—Under the Medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D., established in 1854 for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

A Brief Treatise on Consumption, Throat-all, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, &c., so successfully treated at this Institution, will be sent free to any address.

G. VANDEUSEN, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will afford the last opportunity for the present of witnessing either the great national drama of the "Battle of Brandywine," or the grand pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," at the above popular theatre, both of which must be temporarily withdrawn to make room for other attractions on Monday. The comedietta of the "Object of Interest" will be performed with them to-night.

[Advertisement.]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—There will be some difference of opinion as to the result of the elections next Fall, and many bets will be wagered on it. If you make a bet of this kind, reader, always stipulate for a KNOX hat. If you win, you will be sure to get a superb article; and if you lose, it will not cost you more to give your adversary a capital article, as a KNOX hat always is, than an inferior one from some other place. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING LIKE HOT CAKES.—The old phrase used to be a cant one, but in the present day of rapid selling it is so no longer. The way in which the goods of CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.—ineviably sacrificed in order to make room for alterations—are going, is a marvel. And they must all go, and go at once, though at less than half their cost. This last chance, positively.

[Advertisement.]

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF CARRIAGES.—The subscribers invite the attention of the public to their elegant family barouches, coaches, calecbes, coupés, rockaways, &c., of the latest styles and patterns, manufactured by themselves and warranted. First-class carriages of every description made to order.

MOTT & Co., No 650 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Life boats are not more necessary at sea than this Life Medicine. The exemption from scurvy, and other scorbutic affections of the late exploring expeditions, is attributable to the antiseptic action of HOLLOWAY'S Pills.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies

[Advertisement.]

☞ M. B. BRADY is prepared to take Photographic Views of Villas in any part of the country. No. 95 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Dogs Plenty Yet.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your notice of the dog nuisance in Brooklyn is well timed. In support of your statements, I may inform you that, to-day, at 3 o'clock, passing from Atlantic-street down Fulton to the ferry, I counted no fewer than thirteen dogs, chiefly very ugly, worthless brutes, running loose, apparently in search of food or water in the gutters. You may rely on the truth of this information.

FRIDAY, July 11. A SUBSCRIBER.

☞ Our readers may remember the curious affair of a juror in the *Henry Clay* case lately tried in Brooklyn, who backed down from the sealed verdict (which he had signed) upon its return to the Court. "One of the Jurors" has lately issued a letter in explanation. He says: Mr. BOOTH was in favor of a verdict for the plaintiff from the first moment he went into the jury-room, and he never changed or backed down from his opinion during the whole time. When the paper containing the verdict in favor of the defendants was handed round in the jury-room on Saturday evening, Mr. BOOTH and others signed it *so that they might go home and not be kept in custody over Sunday, but they knew at the same time they could reverse their verdict on Monday morning* and do their duty according to the dictates of their conscience. There were other Jurymen of the same opinion as Mr. BOOTH, and they would have disagreed themselves to the verdict had he not done so, but they chose him to be the spokesman, as the foreman was with the minority of the jury.

It strikes us that the less said—if it is all of this sort—the soonest mended.

Fires in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Vermicelli Factory of P. H. SHERMAN, in the rear of Ewen-street, (E. D.) of Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire. Loss $800. Insured for $500.

At about the same hour, house No. 98 Lawrence-street, (W. D.,) occupied by Mr. CHARLES TOPHAM was damaged to the extent of $200. Insured.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a carpenter-shop, owned by WM. STOUT, and a stable, owned by J. P. SHANNON, on Third-avenue, near the Old Bridge Road, were destroyed by fire. Loss $800. No insurance.

Accidents.

A boy named JOHN E. MUNGER, residing in Taylor street, E. D. of Brooklyn, fell from one of the Flushing-avenue cars on Kent-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and one wheel of the car passed over his arm, injuring him severely.

A boy, whose [illegible] his left hand [illegible] vicinity of Fo[illegible] Brooklyn, while [illegible] of a gun in the [illegible]

A Murder Case.

At the opening of the present term of the Brooklyn City Court there was no Grand Jury organized, because the District-Attorney stated to the Court that there was little or no work for them to do. Brooklyn has a population in the vicinity of 200,000 souls.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8¾, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 9, at No. 47 Mercer-st., the wife of Mr. GEORGE BRODIE, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 10, by Rev. Mr. STAFF, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, FELIPE GAUNAURD, of Cuba, to Miss CELESTINA BACOT, daughter of the late Antonio Bacot, of Cardenas, Cuba.

In this City, on Saturday, July 5, by Rev. John Brash, at his residence, No. 66 12th-st., Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, of Schenectady, to Miss MARGARET SHAW, from Greenock, Scotland, who arrived on the previous day by the *Edinburg*.

On Friday, April 21, 1854, by Rev. D. Bigler, pastor of the Moravian Church, of this City, Mr. LYMAN R. GREENE to Mrs. C. W. VOGT, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, July 11, MARY E., eldest daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth B. Houghton, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 96 West 45th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, July 11, Mrs. HANNAH SIBLEY, relict of Gibbs Sibley, Esq., formerly of Massachusetts, deceased, aged 93 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 124 West 25th-st., without further invitation.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 3, MARGARET, wife of Mr. W. A. WILSON, aged 42 years.

In East Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 10, HENRY L., son of W. H. Husted, aged 14 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of S. L. Husted, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3½ o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, from the corner of Park and Bedford avs., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 9, HENRY K. CHESHIRE, aged 49 years.

Funeral services will be performed at his late residence, No. 42 Johnson-st., on Sunday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 10, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Archibald Gordon, and daughter of the late Daniel D. Tompkins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In London, Eng., on Thursday, June 19, of consumption, MARION WELDEN, wife of Charles Welden, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 11.

$7,000	Virginia 6s, trns.	92	550	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¼
500	Virginia State 6s	93½	2,00	do.	b30 93⅜
7,000	do.	b3 93⅜	100	do.	b30 93⅝
18,000	do.	b30 93⅜	45	do.	93¾
5,000	do.	c 93⅝	360	do.	b30 93⅞
14,000	Missouri 6s	b3 86	100	do.	s30 93⅞
24,000	do.	s3 85⅞	10	Ch. & Rock Isl. R.	95
10,000	do.	b30 86	300	Harlem Railroad	17⅝
10,000	do.	85⅞	75	Gal. & Chicago R.	113⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	101⅛	200	Erie Railroad	b10 64⅜
6,000	E. RR. C. Bs., '71	89¼	200	do.	64⅞
4,000	do.	89⅜	250	do.	s60 64
3,000	H. R. RR. 3d Mt.	70⅜	100	do.	s45 64
8,000	do.	70¾	100	do.	b90 64⅜
1,000	M. S. 8 per ct. B's	98	1000	do.	bims 64⅜
16,000	N. Ia. 1st Mt.	G. L. 93¾	450	do.	b60 64⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	93¾	450	do.	s3 64⅜
1,000	do.	93¾	100	do.	s10 64⅜
37,000	do.	93⅞	50	do.	snw 64⅜
5,000	do.	b3 94	700	do.	b60 64⅜
15,000	do.	b60 94⅜	100	do.	s 5th Aug. 64⅜
500	do.	94	100	do.	b30 64⅜
10,000	O. T. 7's 1st Alt 3d M.	77⅜	300	do.	s3 64⅜
4,000	Chi & R. Isld Bds	96	50	do.	s7 64⅜
7	Rk. of State of N. Y.	105	1600	Reading R. R.	b30 92
15	Rk. of America.	104	400	do.	b30 92
10	Hanover Bank	93	100	do.	s at 60d 92
36	National Bank	130	200	do.	s at 60d 91¾
80	Fowery Bank	100	100	do.	snw 91¾
50	Canton Company	23¾	450	do.	91⅞
100	do.	23¾	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	92¾
50	do.	b60 23¾	150	do.	b50 92¾
100	do.	b30 23⅞	40	do.	93⅛
500	do.	23⅞	310	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	c 98⅛
25	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	132½	10	do.	98½
200	Penn. Coal Co.	192¾	200	do.	s60 98⅝
100	do.	b60 193	300	Illinois Cen. R. R.	104⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 23¼	270	do.	104⅝
1000	do.	s3 23½	400	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	78¾
100	do.	b30 23½	300	do.	b60 78¾
100	Wisc Lake Shore P.	68½	30	do.	78¾
23	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	102			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Michigan 6s	98	350	Erie Railroad	b10 65
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	94½	340	do.	64⅞
5,000	do.	b30 94½	400	do.	b60 65
15,000	do.	b10 94⅜	300	do.	b30 65
5,000	do.	94⅜	100	do.	64⅞
10,000	E. R. Cv. Ps. '71.	90	400	do.	s60 64⅝
3,500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	101½	400	do.	b3 65
5,000	E. R. R. 3d m. bs. '83	99	600	Reading R. R.	92⅝
35	Park Bank	100	200	do.	b30 92⅝
10	Bk. St. New-York.	105	600	do.	b60 92⅝
200	Canton Co.	s3 24	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94⅜
100	do.	b60 24¼	5	do.	92⅞
100	do.	b30 24¼	100	Panama R. R.	b6 102
300	Cumber. Coal Co.	23½	100	Illinois Cent. R. R.	105⅜
150	N. J. Cen. R. R.	93⅜	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	78⅜
100	do.	b30 93⅜	80	Wis. Lake Shore R.	68½

FRIDAY, July 11—P. M.

The *Africa* steamer of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, Saturday, June 28, arrived at this port at noon to-day, with three days later European money and general market accounts. The Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester, as by the *Baltic*, shows an improving tendency, and the sales of the raw material, about 57,000 bales for the week, were at an advance of a sixteenth of a penny, and in some cases ½d. on the previous quotations. The Grain and Flour trade, at the Liverpool market, on Friday, June 26, was something less firm than earlier in the week, owing to the flattering harvest weather throughout the Kingdom. Choice brands of Flour and prime parcels of Wheat, however, were sought for at full rates. Indian Corn rather lower and neglected by speculators. The London Corn Market also felt the influence of the fine weather. The Provision trade is quoted firm, though no large business was doing, except in Bacon, which was fully taken up at full prices. Lard was scarce and held for higher rates. The English Money Market continues to work easy, and the Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to 4½ ₱ cent. The Joint Stock Banks immediately reduced the rate allowed to depositors to 3½ ₱ cent. The Bank of England statement, which is only brought up to the 21st June, exhibits a further increase of Specie by £279,173 sterling. In regard to the change of interest the money writer for the London *Times* remarks:

"The measure has produced no effect, the only point previously in doubt being whether a short delay would not take place, in order that a greater reaction might be adopted. It was certain that with the prospect of a slight temporary increase in the demand for money, consequent upon the loan instalment of £1,000,000, which falls due on Saturday, a reduction to 4 ₱ cent. would not immediately be resolved upon, and, as it nevertheless seemed inevitable that the rate must soon become general, many persons were disposed to believe that no immediate action would take place. The course of the Directors, however, appears to have been the best that could have been pursued, both for the Bank and the public. The Bank will now, probably, benefit from the extra demand for accommodation which will arise on Saturday, and the public will have the advantage of escaping that speculative stimulus which a sudden change to the extent of 1 ₱ cent. always involves."

The English Funds improved on the Bank announcement to 95@95½, and the Paris Bourse was also better after the news, some English purchases in the 3 ₱ cent. *Rente* being made at 71. *Crédit Mobilier* shares were in demand, June 26, at 1,555@1,560 francs. The market for American Railway Bonds, in London, shows a further improvement. After the sailing of the *Baltic*, sales were made of Illinois Centrals at 80⅝, New-York Central 6s at 81, Freelands 86½, and Pennsylvania Central first mortgage at 93½. At the close on Friday, New-York Central 7s were held for 96, 94 bid; Michigan Centrals of 1869 at 98, 96 bid; Erie Thirds 89; Sinking Fund 85½, and Southern Michigan Sinking Fund 78@80

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,534,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,867,054	4,913,900	10,495,819
Jan. 25	16,756,654	4,874,975	10,546,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,965	10,705,873
Feb. 9	17,668,429	5,604,500	10,612,719
Feb. 16	17,742,623	5,643,365	10,592,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,815,893
Mar. 1	19,466,702	5,493,065	10,999,640
Mar. 8	18,928,323	5,764,690	10,850,610
Mar. 15	19,388,988	5,804,965	10,893,566
Mar. 22	16,435,297	5,836,748	10,872,711
Mar. 29	20,065,178	5,969,780	10,449,839
April 5	19,711,719	4,479,475	10,697,105
April 12	18,704,838	3,995,040	10,696,667
April 19	18,029,353	3,662,680	9,975,783
April 26	16,973,180	3,650,455	9,722,130
May 3	15,446,946	3,450,875	9,986,881
May 10	16,297,577	3,690,990	9,778,569
May 17	16,710,819	4,186,675	9,801,965
May 24	15,884,046	5,031,960	10,556,804
May 31	14,013,418	5,656,660	11,484,656
June 7	14,883,206	5,962,735	11,668,418
June 14	14,547,679	6,675,460	12,056,798
June 21	14,411,884	6

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1503. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Important from California, Central America, Oregon and Mexico.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

Continuance of the Revolution in San Francisco.

Action of the Vigilance Committee Endorsed—Refusal of Gen. Wool to Deliver Arms to the Governor—More Rogues Banished.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA AT SAN JUAN.

Attempted Revolution against Walker by Rivas.

Rumored Election of Walker as President.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

The Indian Troubles in Oregon—Bloody Battles.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Ssturday, July 12.

The *George Law* left Aspinwall on the 5th with 350 passengers. The small shipment of gold by this arrival ($750,000) is accounted for by the unsettled condition of the country growing out of the recent action of the Vigilance Committee.

At the latest moment of the steamer's sailing, all was quiet, but business affairs were nevertheless extremely dull—the attention of all parties being absorbed in the exciting occurrences of the day.'

The acts of the Committee had been almost universally indorsed in every part of the State.

The receipts of produce and general merchandise at San Francisco were extremely light.

NICARAGUA.

From San Juan, we learn thet the *Orizaba*, from New-York, arrived at that port on the 3d, and landed her passengers in good health. She still remained at San Juan when the *Webster* sailed.

A letter from Nicaragua states that Rivas and his entire Cabinet, with the exception of Ferrer, had deserted Walker and attempted a revolution among the people; this, however, the writer asserts, proved unsuccessful.

Gen. Walker afterwards accused Rivas and his party of being traitors, and at last accounts they had issued a proclamation and joined the enemy, for the overthrow of the Americans.

An election for a new President was to come off on the 24th of July, and in the meantime, Ferrer was acting as Provisional President. Walker was evidently in the ascendency, and it was believed he would ultimately be chosen.

Goicouria, the new General Intendante of Nicaragua, as also the Ministers of England and France, had dispatched couriers to Washington on a special mission.

Padre Vijil had returned, but in poor health.

COSTA RICA.

Advices from Costa Rica bring intelligence of the breaking out of a revolution in that country.

PANAMA.

From the Isthmus of Panama we learn thet the United States Commissioner, Hon. A. B. Corwine, had concluded his investigation into the recent dreadful massacre, and forwarded the dispatches to his Government.

OREGON.

The Oregon mails report that within the past few weeks no less than two hundred and fifty whites had been killed and wounded by the Indians.

MEXICO.

Late advices from Acapulco announce that fifteen officers in Puebla had been discovered in an attempt at conspiracy, the object of which was to excite a revolution and plunder the town.

The ringleaders were promptly arrested and sentenced to be shot on the 13th.

The News from California, Central America and Oregon.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult.

The *George Law* left Aspinwall for New-York, with $700,000 in treasure, and also took out with her the dispatches of the United States Commissioner relative to the late Isthmus difficulty.

There has been no decrease in the excitement at San Francisco. Very few responded to the Governor's proclamation of June 4. The Vigilance Committee had opened hooks, in which the names of recruits were set down by thousands.

The Committee have six thousand staud of arms and thirty pieces of cannon. Their force has been divided into ten regiments, and they have erected strong breastworks in frout of their rooms. At the top of the building they have put up an alarm bell, and in adjacent roome are planted several piecse of cannon.

The Governor had gathered a few hundred men together, and gone to Benicia to get arms and ammunition from the arsenal, hnt General Wool refused to accede to the demands made upon him therefor. The Governor's forces were camped near the city.

Six more rogues had been baniehed by the Committee; and they continued to arrest others.

On the receipt of the Governor's proclamation nearly all the towns in the interior held enthusiastic meetings, indorsing the acts of the Committee, and commenced forming organizations to assist them in carrying out their measnres.

Crimes and casualties were numerous.

No interest whatever was felt in politics.

The reports from the mines were favorable, and agricultural prospects good.

There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports.

In Oregon hostilities continued. General Smith's command was attacked near the Meadows by the Indiens. The loss of the whites was 12 killed and 25 wounded. The Indian lose was considerable.

Col. Wright and one of his command had been killed hy the Yakima Indians.

The news from Nicaragua is very important. General Walker was elected President June 24. Rivas and his Minister of War left Leon on the 12th, and afterwards appeared at Chinendago. They there collected six hundred natives, called in the outposts, and ordered the American troops to evacuate Leon. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession with 120 men. General Walker has declared the Rivas party traitors. Most of the officers of the former Cabinet stand by Walker.

A strong revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, headed by the party which was opposed to the late invasion of Nicaragua.

Advices from Guatemala state that the advance guard of the army arrived at Santa Ana on the 11th June, and were cordially received.

It was reported that Col. Gomez and other ex-officers of the Mexican army had gone to Guatemala.

News from Mexico.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH FLEET—THE CHURCH LANDS TO BE SOLD, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12.

By the steamer *Texas*, we have Vera Cruz dates to July 8.

The Spanish fleet had departed from that port.

President Comonfort had decided to sell all the lands belonging to the Church and other religious corporations.

The new Conetitution and Church Property Decree were generally applauded.

A new State is to he formed under the Constitution, to be called the Valley of Mexico.

Hostilities had been commenced by the States of Leon and Chihuahna against Tamaulipes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Black-Stock Difficulty—Dispatches from Mr. Dallas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13.

It was Professer Mahan, of West Point, with whom Mr. Dallas recently returned from the Queen's reception. Dispatches from Mr. Dallas to Secretary Marcy express profound regret that this trifling occurrence has been so magnified, and deny that he intended it as any manifestation of displeasure. S.

The Smithsonian Institute—Resignation of Clerks—Brooks and Woodruff.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

Judge Edwards will, on Monday, introduce in the House a resolution of inquiry into the management and disposition of the money and other matters in connection with the Smithsonian Institute. It is shrewdly suspected that frauds have been committed, which a rigid investigation may expose.

More clerks have resigned in the Treasury Department, in anticipation of the action of the Committee of Investigation.

It appears that Mr. Woodruff, of Connecticnt, in his speech this evening, said some things that were objectionable to Mr. Brooks, and was called on hy his friend to know whether he recognized the code of honor. He informed his friend that he recognized no code bnt the laws of Connecticut and the lawe of God.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. Grow gave notice that he would soon call up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill annulling the laws of Kansas was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

NEW MAIL LINE.

Mr. Stephens introduced a hill authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract with Christian Hanson, of Brooklyn, to carry the U. S. mail in a line of steamers between New-York, Gludstadivia and some port in England.

BROOKS' ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Snmner assault.

Mr. Cullen, of Delaware, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it to

Mr. English, of Indiens, who wished to offer an emendment to the pending resolution, declaring that the House disapproves of the assault, and deems this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members in a State of this Union.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to know whether the offering of this would prevent him from amending the original resolution.

The Speaker replied it would not prevent Mr. Campbell from perfecting the original proposition.

Messrs. Dean and Matteson objected to Mr. English's offering an amendment.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he should move the previous question, so as to take a vote on Monday morning, with the understanding that if the parties implicated desired to be heard, he would withdraw the motion for their benefit, but not for reopening general debate.

Voices—That's right.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, trusted, if Mr. Brooks desired to address the House, he would be allowed to speak on Monday morning.

Mr. Cullen was fully satisfied that the House had jurisdiction over the subject, hut Mr. Edmundson should be exempt from the censure proposed hy the Committee. If prompted hy his feelings, he could wish Mr. Brooks' acquittal, but a sense of public duty compelled him to act so that Mr. Brooks should be punished.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, argued that no man could be punished except in pursuance of previous law. The act of Mr. Brooks was not "disorderly conduct" in the sense the Constitution intended. The power to expel did not embrace a general class of offences, hut was restricted to offences which violated rules of order.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, relied on the clause of the Constitution which had been quoted to shaw that the House had no jurisdiction over this offence, to prove that the same clause does confer jurisdiction. Relative to the question for what cause may the House expel a member, that was for the House to determine. This power had never been abused, and would not be now. He condemned the extremes of both sections.

It was then agreed that the speeches in this debate should be limited to fifteen minutes, owing to the many who wish to speak.

At the period more than three-fourths of the members retired to dinner.

Mr. Nichols of Ohio said this matter constituted an offense of which the House should take cognizance. When Mr. Brooks concluded to assail Mr. Sumner he made up his mind to take all the consequences; therefore, neither he nor his friends should complain of the House expressing its disapprobation of the act.

Mr. Knapp of Mass. earnestly condemned the assault, and endorsed the sentiment of Massachusetts, as expressed in the resolutions of her Legislature.

Mr. Woodruff of Conn. spoke of the assault as a brutal outrage. it had been said there was not spirit and meniness enough here to purge the body, hut let a trial be made, and then it would he known who dare screen audacity and give countenance to crime.

Mr. Granger, of New-York, said the assault was committed in a highly aggravated and disgraceful manner. It was not so much the fault or misfortune of Mr. Brooks as the malign influence of Slavery, which is the foster mother of all political mischief.

Mr. Cadwalladee, of Pennsylvania, while admitting the House had jurisdiction, said to exercise it in such a case as the present would he unparliamentary, illegal and dangerous, for the privilege of debate cannot be made a vehicle for defamation and slander.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, regarded the doctrine of Mr. Cadwallader as monstrous and untenable. The gross outrage on Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks was violative of the lawe of the land, of the privilegee of the Senate and of the right and power of the House.

Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, said Mr. Brooks had violated a law for which he had more than atoned. Instead of being fined three hundred dollars, he should have heen fined three cents, which would have been sufficient. Instead of being punished, Mr. Brooks should have a statne erected in his honor. Mr. Sumner's speech was the most corrupt and abominable collection of falsehood, malice and slander that ever emanated from any man in any age.

Messrs. Taylor, Stewart, Branch, Houston, Bowie, Brady and Florence, denied that there was constitutional jurisdiction in the premises.

Messrs. Tyson, Oliver of New-York, Kunkel, Hall of Massachusetts, Damrell, Dunfee, Puryiance, Leiter and Campbell of Pennsylvania, took opposite grouud. The last said—"If a monument is to be erected to Mr. Brooks, let it be erected on Southern soil, bearing the inscription, 'Freedom of speech with freedom of cndgel.'"

Duriug the debate Mr. Edmondson said he wished to he heard before the debate closed.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he did not intend moving the previous question till every member directly or indirectly implicated shall be heard.

Mr. Edmondson asked whether any notice had been served upon him relative to the action contemplated against him. Every rule of right had been violated in his case

Mr. Letcher of Virginia, said the remedy for the attack was outside this hall. If the law is violated, there is protection for one and punishment for the other. If a member does not treat his fellow like a gentleman. he runs the risk of having his head cracked; and if the blow come, he ought to take it.

Mr. Edmondson obtained the floor, and then, at nine o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Ocean Telegraph.

LAYING OF THE NEW-FOUNDLAND SUBMARINE CABLE—PREPARATIONS FOR CONNECTING THE LINE, ETC.

SYDNEY, C. B., Saturday, July 12.

The submarine electric telegraph cable for the New-York, Newfoundland and Loudon Telegraph Company was successfully laid on the 10th inst., from the steamship *Propontis*, Capt. Goodwin, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Canning, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, N. F., and Ashby Bay, C. B., a distance of 85 miles, in fifteen hours. Messages are now being freely and instantaneously transmitted from shore to shore.

[We understand that the Company have abont 700 men at work in Newfoundland and on Cape Breton. The Newfoundland line from St. Johns to the point where it intersects with the lines of the American Telegraph Company in Nova Scotia will be ebont 600 miles in length, and it is confidently expected that the whole will be completed and in successful operation by the 1st of September and, from arrangements already completed, it is also, we understand, confidently expected by the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company that the cable to connect Newfoundland and Ireland will be laid down during the evening year. The best electricians and practical telegraphers entertain no douht that every serious obstacle in the way of the triumphant success of the Transatlantic line has been removed.

We understand that Cyrus W. Field, Esq., one of the prominent members of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, will leave for Europe this week, to complete arrangements for the immediate commencement of the Transatlantic Line.]

Fremont and Dayton Ratification Meeting.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

The friends of Fremont and Dayton in Cambridge ratified the nominations last evening with much enthusiasm. Abont 3,000 people were present. Prof. Felton presided. Speeches were made hy Messrs. Felton, A. O. Brewster, Judge Tyler of Connecticut, and others.

Powder Mill Explosion.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 12.

Two of Hazard's Powder Mills, at Hazardville, exploded this morning. Three workmen, named Alcock, Whitehead, and Savery, were dangerously, and it is feared, fatally injured. The cause of the accident is not known.

The Banks of the Rio Grande Overflowed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 10th instant.

The Rio Grande had overflowed its banks, the rise of water being greater than has been known for 26 years past.

Republicanism in New-Hampshire.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

The session of our Legislature is fast drawing to a close. No very important business has occupied the attention of the lawmakers. Several days have been devoted to the discussion of national affairs. Strong resolutions respecting the encroachments of Slavery in Kansas and the Capitol have been passed. They were ably debated by the leading men of the Repnblican Party. Great candor characterized their remarks, and they were entirely free from personalities or irritating allusions to party differences. But a feeble effort was made in reply. The prestige of the old Democratic Party in the House is gone. The men who have been chosen to the Legislature hy that party, for the last few years, have possessed neither intellectual power nor ready eloquence. Even the bitterness of vituperation and reckless mendacity, which formerly characterized the school of Isaac Hill and Albert Baker, find no eloqnent Brntue among the degenerate representatives of the old dynasty to give them utterance. The remnant of that hold and unscrnpulous party now resort to tricks and legislative quibbles, instead of eloquence, to defeat the measnres of the majority. The State is now completely rescued from the grasp of that tyrannical party, which has ruled it with a rod of iron for thirty years. The various divisione of the Opposition are now cordially united. The old Whigs have joined the party of Freedom, and their recent candidate for Governor is now a leader in the Republican movement. The members of the present Legislature seem resolved to to have their friends in places of responsibility and trust. An address has passed the House for the removal of several Democrats from important offices in the State. At the close of this session, probably but few of the old Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Solicitors, &c., will remain in office. This movement undoubtedly accords with the wishes of the people, a large majority of whom are now Republicans. The recent gatherings at the Capitol show beyond a doubt, the tendency of public opinion. A meeting was called early in the session, by the Press, without responsible names for a Mass Meeting to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The number in attendance on this irresponsible call could not have been less than eight thousand. This was before parties had coalesced as they have since the nominations were made. The Democrats called for a ratification meeting after the Cincinnati Convention and the strongest appeals were made to partisan feelings and prejudices in order to swell the tide of visitors and the result showed a less number than assembled at the preliminary meeting of the Repnblicans. On the Fourth of July, a second call was made by the State Republican Committee for a Convention to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. Rarely has a larger crowd been seen in Concord. No one estimated it less than ten thousand. The utmost harmony prevailed and all predicted a triumphant victory at the Presidential Election. If numbers, enthusiasm, and unity of purpose are any indications of success, the State is certainly safe for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. The Republican Party, here, presents no divided front. Know-Nothingism, Free-Soilism, and Whiggism, are all merged in an intense love of freedom and hatred of oppression. The great principle which moves all hearts is *the limitation of Slavery*. The party disavows all purpose of meddling with the domestic institutions of the South, where they are guaranteed by the Constitution, but they are resolved to exclude the curse of oppression from the territories of the United States. They make no war on Southern rights; they only wish to prevent Northern wrongs. They love the Union and mean to preserve it by preventing the encroachments of a sectional aristocracy. CRITO.

Showing the White Feather.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Fillmore seems peculiarly unfortunate in his often-expressed apprehensions as to what the Southern chivalry will do on certain contingencies. In 1850, while acting as vice-president, then presiding over the Senate of the United States, he was the first to express fears that a civil war was inevitable unless Texas was allowed her unjust claims in regard to New-Mexico. He then predicted, in the hearing of the writer of this article, that he feared the Texians would march to to Santa Fé, across a desert country, in order to sustain her extreme boundary, claimed by the Republic of Texas after the capture of Santa Ana.

He further predicted that Texas would be sustained by the fire-eaters of the Southern States, and that the Texian invaders would come in collision with the Federal troops stationed in New-Mexico. His fears thus roused, no doubt by Southern threats, caused him to hesitate, and when clothed with executive powers induced him to show the *white feather*, and cave in to Southern bravado, then as rampant and aggressive as at the present time, when a Senator is struck down in his seat, and bleeding Kansas is suffering from the same aggressive disposition, the Slave power now having the Federel troops to aid them in their war against Freedom.

Mr. Fillmore, again in his speech at Albany, expresses his idle fears that the South would rebel if a Southern born individual should be elected President by Northern and Western freemen. How absurd and cowardly is all this reasoning, even if such should be the result of the Southern nullifiers.

Elect Mr. Fremont President, as he no doubt will be, and the South, together with the North, may well rejoice—then will come a calm, and not till then—as a pure and just administration of our laws, both National, State and Municipal, require to be exacted by humans freemen who firmly believe in *higher laws*—they being based upon the principles of pure Christianity—"Doing as we would he done by"—fearlessly legislating for the general good of a wide-spread, and I sincerely hope destined to be a glorious, Republic.

Yours respectfully, A Republican.

Col. Benton's Last Speech.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, at the last advices, was on the twelfth day of his campaign, speaking at Boonville, Mo. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The meeting was held in the open air, at the Court-House, which was itself too small for the purpose. Six counties, Cooper, Howard, Boon, Morgan, Monitesu and Saline, contributed each its quota in the gathering, some of them old friends from Tennessee; and many of them the third generation of Benton Democrats. The number present was variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred. There were many Whigs of prominence discernable among the crowd.

Among the topics which the speaker dwelt upon, was the system of levying tonnage on the boats for the improvement of river navigation. That system was originally advanced by Calhoun, and was never countenanced except by the nullifiers. It was taken up by Douglas and advocated in a speech in Congress, and in a letter which he wrote to Gov. Matteson, of Illinois. It was so outrageous that it died of itself. If it were put in force it would have ruined the commerce of the West. Boats would have to pay dutice to every State that bordered on the rivers on both sidee, in a trip from Boonville to New-Orleans; and when a host was hailed by the Custom Houses, she would be fired into with cannon and brought to if she refused to obey the signal. The foreign commerce cost the Government fifteen millions annually to protect it from pirates, although the pirates never molested it since 1824; and the protection of our inland commerce must be left to Providence or the tonnage duties, while that immense sum is paid to guard against pirates, the last of whom were destroyed hy Commodore Porter thirty-twe years ago.

It was to enforce that outrageous policy on Congress, that the snag boats were sold so soon after the veto. Not that the Administration cared about the safety of life and property on the Western rivers; but in order to form sub confederacies of the States, which from a commercial league, could easily pass into a political league, and lay the foundation for a new Government, and for carrying out the overthrow of the present. The man who was foremost in this, received the vote of Missouri eighteen times for President in the Baltimore Convention of '52, from the office holders, and seventeen times in the Cincinneti Convention. These same office holders, who date their birth as a party from the time Jackson threstened to hang Calhoun, and who showed the cloven hoof again with Shadrack Penn, maintaining that lamphlack and rags are money, have been trying to make a great man of Douglas for many years, but they will try for many years yet before they succeed. In 1849, they made him President of a Railroad Convention in St. Louis, intended to advance the claims of the central route, but his hostility to Missouri was so apparent that he was compelled to vacate the chair. It was he who came forward with his scheme of tonnage duties, the most outrageous and ridiculous ever proposed. The Missouri is navigable for 4,000 miles—navigable for a greater length than the breadth of the Atlantic, and much of its course for that length is through territory which could levy no tonnage duty, because it belongs to the United States. It would be superfluous to detail all the events and absurdities which this system would produce, especially to Missouri, and yet the man who was the instrument of the Nullifiers in bringing it forward was voted for seventeen times at the Cincinnati Convention, as the first choice of Missouri, for President.

The speaker entered fully into slavery legislation from the first Congress down to the present day. He depicted in striking lonnuage the state of the public mind during the slavery agitation which preceded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise; and in language still more graphic and striking the quiet which followed that enactment. He then drew a picture of the tranquility of the country when Mr. Pierce was elected, and compared it with that which he had drawn, when the original agitation was quieted by the admission of Missouri, and the division of Louisiana into free and slave territory; and showed that the country was in the same enviably prosperous condition at both these epochs, while the same terrible storm which was allayed by the Missouri Compromise, was aroused by its abrogation, and that it was now more dangerous than then. Several times in the course of the speech he recommended Buchanan as a man of peace, whose political views and mental temperament disposed him to prudent, moderate measures.

Diabolical Outrage in Brighton.

A DWELLING-HOUSE BLOWN UP, AND WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF TWELVE PERSONS!

From the Boston Transcript, July 10.

The people of Brighton were thrown into a state of great excitement this morning on learning that a most diabolical attempt had been made to destroy, with gunpowder, the house of Mr. Thomas Wetherbee, butcher, of that place, and which greatly endangered the lives of twelve persons, men, women and children, who were sleeping therein. A reporter for the *Traveller* visited the scene this forenoon, and obtained from Mr. Wetherbee the particulars of the occurrence, as follows:

The house in question is capacious and strongly built, two stories and a half high in frout and three in the rear, with a cupola on the top, and is worth several thousand dollars. It is situated on Union-square, opposite the new Baptist meeting-house, and is occupied by Mr. Wetherbee, whose family numbers seven, and by his partner, Mr. Cyrus Brown and family, five in number.

The explosion occurred at about 1 A. M. Mr. Wetherbee and his wife slept in a chamber in the rear above the sitting-room, and below the latter, is the cellar kitchen, in which, as is supposed from the stovee that were found, the keg of powder was placed.

Mrs. Wetherbee was aroused by the noise of the explosion, and though she had no distinct idea of what had occurred, spoke to her husband, who immediately became aware that a dense smoke was filling the room, the plasteriog of the sitting room below having been torn off in such a manner as to admit its free passage. He hurried down stairs the back way, but could not enter the kitchen on account of the thick emoke. He perceived, however, that the house was on fire, and directing his wife and children to leave hy another passage way, he obtained a firkin of water standing near the house, and with the aid of the neighbors, who soon assembled, succeeded in quenching the flames, though the powder smoke which filled the house for several hours, led the inmates to search repeatedly during the night, for fear that in some part it was still on fire.

The chief sceue of disaster was in the rear. The kitchen is a mass of ruins. A stout brick wall is in some parts thrown down and in others cracked and broken so that it must be demolished. The window frames and blinds are blown out bodily, some of them landing at a considerable distance from the house. The stout partition of a shed adjoining the kitchen was thrown down, the doors being blown off and broken. The wall above the kitchen was blown up, and the furniture of the sitting-room had fell down, filling the kitchen with broken stuff, furniture, boards, crockery, &c., &c., in one mass of ruin. The large cooking stove in the kitchen was broken. A considerable quantity of matches were found upon the top of it of a different kind from those used in the house. In the cellar a partition was blown down and the beame started.

The parlor, which is in front, on the same floor with the sitting-room, is filled with the fragments of the furniture with which it was furnished. A heavy sofa lies in frout of the fire-place, having been thrown across the room by the rising of a portion of the floor for about a foot. Mahogany chairs were broken into small pieces, and a card-table was nearly demolished, together with many smaller articles. A looking-glass fell with the face downward upon the floor, and was not broken. The window-frames of this room were blown out. This is the chief damage in the part occupied by Mr. Wetherbee.

The floor of the parlor on the opposite side of the front entry was raised so as to make it impossible to open the door. The stove near the fire-place was thrown across the room and broken. A part of the [illegible] was blown out, but the kitchen underneath saved a good deal of property. A partition between that and the kitchen of Mr. Wetherbee having been thrown down, and a stove started from the fireplace and broken. The windows of this kitchen and of the cellar were blown out and thrown into the field beyond.

It was fortunate for the inmates that they all slept in the upper part of the house, which is uninjured, the powerful powder blast finding vent by bursting out the sides of the lower part of the building.

The inmates of the adjoining houses were all awakened by the shock, which shook the furniture as if an earthquake had occurred. This morning a large crowd were examining the ruins, and measures were taken to have a legal investigation by calling on a justice of the peace to hold a fire inquest.

Mr. Wetherbee has an insurance upon the house of $1,500 at the Brighton office. His furniture, which is badly damaged, is not insured.

As to the cause of this murderous act, nothing is known. On the 4th of July Mr. Wetherbee had some words with several boys who were using crackers on his premises, and at night they came to the house and called upon him to come out; but it is not probable that for so slight a cause they would deliberately attempt to take the lives of twelve human beings.

A Father and Son with Six Wives Apiece.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, of this morning, gives a long account of the proceedings in that place, and in Rutland, Vt., of two men calling themselves Dr. Lyman A. Abbott and James H. Abbott, said to be father and son, who are both now under arrest on the charge of bigamy. It is stated that they have each, within a short period, married no less than six wives. The father passed at Manchester, N. H., as the "rich old uncle" of his son, and in consequence of his representations the tradesmen of Manchester were victimized to the amount of several hundred dollars. The career of both parties for a number of years is detailed in the *Mirror* with great minuteness.

At Newark, N. J., in 1834, the elder Abbott was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, who soon discovered that he had a wife living in Syracuse, N. Y. He was consequently arrested for bigamy, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the New-Jersey Penitentiary, but was pardoned out after seven months detention. A Miss Gardner, of Westmoreland, N. H., states that she married the same man under the name of Dr. Lyman Abbott, in 1838. In Sussex County, New-Jersey, in 1840, he personated a Miss Sherman to elope with him, and they were married by a Justice of the Peace. He was soon after obliged to abscond for threatening his wife's life, in order to obtain her property. It was also ascertained that the true, original name of the "old Doctor" is Aaron Andrews Abbey, and the true name of the young man James Henry Abbey; the latter being the oldest son of the former by his first wife. Both parties are held for trial.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Southern Rights and Union Congress—What it Really Amounts To.

A Washington paper a short time since, originated or gave an impul e to the suggestion of establishing an agency in New-York City for the purpose of supplying information to Southern merchants as to which firms here were best entitled to their trade, on the score of soundness on the main question. The subject has been occasionally alluded to in the New-York papers of late, and now it appears that an organization has been effected in this City, whose primary object is to furnish this invaluable intelligence, setting forth probably the various shades of opinion entertained by New-York importers and jobbers on the Southern institution generally, and the Fugitive Slave Law and the extension of Slavery in particular. The leading points of the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by this association are as follows:

Art. I, Sec. 1.—This organization shall be known and styled "The Southern Rights and Union Congress."

Sec. 2.—The object of the Congress shall be the maintenance of our Southern rights, and propagation of National principles, and a love of the Constitution, laws, and Union of the United States of America.

Sec. 3. This Congress shall be open as a Business Exchange and Intelligence Office, a resort for the professions, the mechanic, the merchant, the pleasure-seeker, and above all to equalize the commercial relations between the South and the North.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 9. All members of the Congress of the United States assembled at Washington, and the Governors of all the States, are accepted members, with full privileges of membership, to the Southern Rights and Union Safety Congress of New-York.

It will probably be found up hill work for any organization or set of men to persuade merchants to buy goods of certain houses exclusively, according to their sentiments concerning negroes' rights. Experience has sufficiently proved that the firms selling the cheapest goods will attract the most customers. Still the officers of the Congress, if they get in the way of demanding and receiving a percentage from sellers, may turn an honest penny for themselves in an easy way. Moreover it may do good service to the pockets of such Baltimore and Charleston jobbers, as grow fat on any ill feeling between the merchants of this City and the South.

But on inquiry of several prominent houses in this City doing a Southern trade, we learn that this movement is not regarded hy them with approval, and they have no further knowledge of it than has been derived from the papers. One of the leading spirits, if not the leader in this organization, is Col. Wm. S. Rand, formerly of Kentucky, but much of the time for the last few years a dry-goods salesman with different houses of this city. Col. Rand is said to fill the offices both of Financial and Corresponding Secretary; and, as will appear by two or three of the annexed provisions of the Constitution practically controls the action of the Congress.

Art. IV., Sec. 2.—The Corresponding Secretary shall, under direction of the Congress, be their organ, in all communications received or sent by him, relating to the affairs of the Congress.

Sec. 4.—The Financial Secretary shall receive all moneys, pay the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt therefor; he shall keep an account of all moneys received, disbursed, or due to the Congress; and countersign all orders drawn on the Treasury for money.

Whatever may be the fate of the Southern Rights and Union Congress, we have no suspicions that it will break anybody just yet. Even in the strongest Abolition District of Massachusetts you couldn't make the fortune of the maple-sugar manufacturers by getting up "Free-Sweetening Societies." Nor, as we read Southern character, will merchants from the South be likely to damage their pockets by trading with doughfaces who sell goods dearer than their Free Soil neighbors. If a Southerner does give his notes for 25 per cent. more for soap and candles than is necessary, to a man who shares with him his peculiar notions touching negroes, prudent doughface will be careful to see who indorses for him.

Troubles of the John-Street Church.

Since the decision of Bishop Simpson, reserving the above Church for the use of the present worshippers therein, considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the advocates of the removal to an up-town site. This difficulty found its first result on Saturday night, when, as we are informed, the up-town advocates employed seven men, members of two fire companies, to take and hold possession of the building. They were admitted to the church and remained, the gas-lights burning during the time, until an early hour on Sunday, when a larger number of men were employed by the opposition party. These men obtained entrance by the window, while the first body left by the door, forgetting in their exit to take with them a hatchet and other apparatus appertaining to them as firemen.

The second party held possession of the Church until the hour for the regular services, which were conducted in the usual peaceable manner. A Mr. Lapham, who is an up-town man, was, previous to the services, actively engaged in canvassing the claims of his friends among the female members of the congregation, who, however, retaliated upon him with great severity.

Democratic Central Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican Central Committee was held at Tammany Hall on Saturday evening, Wilson Small, presiding. After some unimportant business, Wednesday next, between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M., was chosen as the time for holding the primary elections.

Fires.

IN BAXTER STREET.

The alarm of fire, at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning of a shed in Baxter-street, near Leonard-street.

Hudson River Railroad.

We learn that the Express Trains on this Road leaving New-York at 5 P. M., will, from this date stop at Garrison's, (West Point,) for the accommodation of Summer travelers.

Indian Troubles in Kansas.

On the 23d of June, John Montgomery, Indian Agent for the Kaw nation, with a posse of soldiers under the command of Lieut. Redick, crossed to the north side of Kansas River, and commenced burning the houses, cribs, and other property of the settlers on the half-bred Kaw reserve, and continued in their burning until the night of the 24th—destroying some twenty houses.

Captain Walker, hearing of their outrages, sent an order through Captain Hampton directing Lieut. Redick to withdraw his aid and force from Montgomery, unless he (Montgomery) could show his authority; he answered he had none, but acted from his own discretion.

Lieut. Redick withdrew his forces at once, thereby saving much property and many families from being turned out of doors and having their property destroyed. Proper proceedings have been taken before the Hon. Judge Lecompte to bring the outlaws to justice, which are now in the hands of Deputy-Marshal Hays.—*Leavenworth Journal.*

A burial place of great apparent antiquity has recently been discovered on a hill at the head of Nantasket beach, Mass. Some forty or fifty depressions of the earth were first remarked by the road side, in close proximity, and one or two of them being dug into from motives of curiosity, human skeletons were discovered. On the 4th of July a party of scientific gentlemen proceeded to the spot, and excavated several of the graves, in each of which was found a human skeleton, in a sitting posture, more or less perfect, and near it, hollow stones, cops, peeties and other relics.

The State Association of the Teachers of Ohio, held at Mansfield, last week, their semi-annual meeting; about five hundred teachers were present. The citizens of Mansfield gave them a splendid entertainment Thursday evening. One of the toasts prepared for the occasion, was "Free soil, Free men, Free Schools." As the President of the evening announced this toast, the whole assembly, as with one voice, shouted out, "And Fremont!"

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Napoleon and the Cardinal—Another Farce—The Bordeaux Relay of Princes—Political Orthography—The Bordertown Murat and the Legion of Honor—Scandal about Rachel—Lady Cowley, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 23, 1856.

HOW NAPOLEON EXTINGUISHED THE CARDINAL.

The Pope's Legate is confounded at the irreverent apathy of the Parisians in his presence. His eminence supposed, in his ignorance of the world's progress ontside of Rome, that he had bnt to show himself in Paris to become at once the lion of the town. When he extended his hands to bless the people, he expected to see them fall on their knees and cross themselves: they only gazed with wonder at his red skull-cap and nttered exclamations on his personal appearance. Bnt the worst mortification awaited his Eminence at the celebration of Notre Dame. He had arranged a nice little speech for delivery immediately npon the close of the ceremony of Baptism, and intended it as a surprise to His Majesty. But His Majesty don't like surprises; he is renowned for his pertinacity in the support of programmes and precedents. Whether the Cardinal knew thie fact or not, he supposed it was only necessary for him to raise his voice in order that all else should be still. Bnt he was doomed to a fearful disappointment. The programme said "musie," and the music on that occasion was particularly stunning. So the Cardinal arranged his gold and violet surplice, cleared his throat, secured the attention of the whole house, and was about to ntter his first Latin sentence, when up went the baton of M. PASDELOUP, crash went the instruments, and the great man of Rome found himself suspended between his dignity and the *virat* of the orchestra. He looked towards the waving baton of M. PASDELOUP with consternation, and then towards the Emperor, who still stood extending the yonng prince in his hands towards the audience. His Majesty paid no attention to the discomfiture of the Cardinal, and the music went on. It was not the first time a great man had been smothered out hy noise; but he evidently did not reflect on this fact, for he eank into his seat with a mingled expression of rage and mortification.

The Legate will not attend a bell after it has commenced; hnt he remains until the Orchestra calls the first quadrille, and then takes his leave. On Sunday, at the usnal honr, he attended high mass, and in the evening went to see the fireworks! His Eminence occnpied the balcony of the Marquis PASTORET on the Place de la Concorde. Why he was not with the Court, who occupied the balcony of the Marine office near hy, is deeper into the mysteries of Sabbath-breeking etiquette than I have yet arrived.

ANOTHER FARCE.

You saw a few weeks ago that the Count DE CHAMBORD had been indulging in the folly of presenting his friends titles of nohility. To-dey, we have a letter from the young Count de Paris, heir to the throne of LOUIS PHILIPPE, which it is said has thrown the Orleeniste into great excitsment. The young *gamin* of fourteen yeers telks lond about his rights to the throne of France; he denounces such members of his family as favor the fusion with the Count DE CHAMBORD, and declares that he takes for sole guide the conduct of his grandfather, LOUIS PHILIPPE, the testament of his father, the Duke of ORLEANS, and the Constitutional monarchy. With these he appeals to his friends and the country; hnt there is a prospect that his voice, like Cardinel PATRIZI's at Notre Dame, will be smothered ont hy Napoleonic *Vivats*. One looks in vain in the Orleanist organ, the *Debats*, for an allusion to this first manifesto of the young Prince. But it does not fail to mention the singular, one migbt say inexplicable, magnanimity of the Government in restoring, after heving once taken away, the marriage portions of the three daughters of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Qneen of Belgium, the Duchess of SAXE-COHURG Gotha, and the Duchess of Wurtemberg. These marriege portions were six hundred thousand francs yeerly income, drawn from the Treasury of France. The three daughters of LOUIS PHILIPPE are dead, but the pensions will be drawn hy their heirs. The Government gives es its principal reason for the restoration of these pensions, the late internetional treaties, as though that had to do with e just lew on its statnte books. The Princes of the house of Orleans did not ask for this restoretion; hut there is reason to believe that the ect was not voluntary on the part of the Emperor. The demend came from the States in whicb the beirs to these pensions reside.

A journal states that the Duke of Parma, *chief of the house of the Bourbons*, wes at the hell given to their Majesties a few evenings since at the Hotel de Ville, under the incognito of the Count DE VILLA FRANCA. But how the journel in question makes the Duke of Parma "the head of the house of the Bourbons" is not very clear. The Duke is the father of the late reigning Duke of Parma, who was assassinated two years ago, and whose widow, the sister of the Count DE CHAMBORD, continues to reign. The reigning Duchess of Parma is a Bourbon, bnt that fact does not constitute the father of her deceased husband the head of thet house.

THE RELAY OF PRINCES.

As fast as one Prince leaves another arrives. Napoleon will have to enlarge bis summer and winter palaces, so as to obviate tbe awkward necessity of compelling a visitor to leave tbe same day another arrives. Thus the Prince OSCAR of Sweden left in the morning of Saturday last, and in the afternoon the reigning Prince of Beden took his place. His place will in turn be taken, so it is said, by King OTHO of Greece, and be will be followed by the Emperor of Austria. NAPOLEON has not only conquered the good opinion, bnt be bas conquered the pride of the monarchs of Europe, and for the futnre Paris will becoms as well the rendezvous of monarchs as of their subjects.

A QUESTION OF POLITICAL ORTHOGRAPHY.

M. RICHELEE, Mayor of the Lille, hes sterted an important point of orthography. At the dinner to the Departmental Mayors, at tbe Hotel de Vhle, this gentleman gave a toast, "To the dynasty of NAPOLEON." Thie toast, it seems, gave rise to criticisms, for the next day the *Constitutionnel* contained a note whicb declared that it was by error that the Mayor of Lille had given a toast, "To the dynasty of NAPOLEON;" that thet gentleman had *intended* to toast, "Tbe dynasty of the Napoleons!" He had forgotteu that tbe uncle and the nephew made a plural.

THE BORDENTOWN MURAT AND THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Prince MURAT fonnd at St. Cloud the other day, awaiting his arrival, the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, a dignity to which he has arrived is passing through all the grades of the Order. But how is it that the Prince, after once being bead, was pnt back foot. As son of the King of Naplee and born while his fatber was on he throne, be mnst have found the Grend Cross of the Legion of Honor in his cradle.

A SINGULAR FEAT OF A HORSE.

The Count LAUSCOME made a bet a few days ago that he could make his English hunting horse *John Bull* trot a distance of one kliometre *backwards* in six minntes. The feat was undertnkeu between the Round Point of the Champs Elysées and the Obelisk of the Place Concorde. From the Rounl Point to the grand entrance of the Exhibition the Count walked his horse, hnt bere he commenced to trot, and from this point to the Obelisk he gradnally pushed him faster and faster until he arrived at the end, in five minutes and thirty-seven seconds. The last twenty rods were accomplished at a rate of speed which put to the test the full trotting powers of some of the horses mounted by the witnesses of this singular feat.

SCANDAL ABOUT RACHEL.

If the gossips tell the truth, the secret of RACHEL's sudden sickness and abandonment of the American enterprise is now ont. It is said she has retired to a seclnded spot in the Pyrenees for her health, or in other words, to give her attention to an expected increase of family. It is said—and one of her returnsd compeny is responsible for the *on dit*—that RACHEL met at New-York, among the distinguished French refugees in tbat City, a friend of younger days, and the complainant asserts thet this gentleman is responsible for the shipwreck of the Rachel company and all the evils which followed it. Who is he that has such a weighty sin npon his shoulders?

This expleins the remerk constantly made by Medemoiselle RACHEL, that her malady was not dangerous—that her American tour was only interrupted, and that she yet boped to return and finisb it. It explains, also, wby she gets no worse under the effects of the violent cough which bas harassed her incessantly since ber return, end explains elso why she has remained concealed in her country honse. The admirers of the greet *tragedienne* ere in ecstacies to learn that her malady is one from which ehe has frequently recovered before, for now they have hopes that in a given time they may expect to see their favorite on the boerde again.

THE JUPE MALAKOFF.

A new underskirt for ladies wear bears the bellicose title—in shop windows—of "Jupe Melakoff." It is made of ceoutchouc, is excessively light, and is tumid enough, even in the inflated ege in which we live, to snpply the place of half a dozen ordinary crinolines. According to the advertisement it is not susceptible—in sailor's phrase—"of having the wind taken out of it," for being in ceoutchouc, it cannot be collapsed. The capricious ledy who selected this title for her merchendise must heve anticipeted a shower of grape and canister for her temerity for the critics heve not yet ceased to discuss the subject of the penetrability of the Malakoff, and its invulnerability to all bnt the gellant French. But whatever may be the resisting force of the new "Jupe," it is a valneble invention in a medical point of view, and if Medame mekes her fortnne, her customers will not be losers hy it.

LADY COWLEY.

The absence of the lady of the British Ambassador from all recent official *fêtes* has drawn upon her ladyship many singular criticisms in French society. For years Lady COWLEY has been the object of an active jealoney on the part of the French ladies bigh at Court, on acconnt of tbs large ebare of the Emperor's attention wbicb she never failed to secure. As the wife of the British Ambassador, (for the Pope's Nuncio cannot be a merried man,) she occupies the first place among the ladies of the diplomatic corps. If nothing more were wenting, this fact would seeure her a special ettention from His Majesty; bnt Lady COWLEY is, besides, much edmired by NAPOLEON. The consequencs is that be dances with bim ber frequently on grand occasions, to the exclusion of many French ledies, who deem such favore their own right, end thus you will readily see how Lady COWLEY inspires the jealonsy of her sisters. But all this favoritism of His Majesty has had the effect of spoiling her ladyship a little, and thus we see thet whenever another tekes her place, she in turn grows jeelous, and carries her jealoney to the point of abstaining from the Court. During the late ceremonies, the Dncbese of HAMILTON, a relative of the Emperor, was in Paris, and to thie lady His Majesty alweys gives his arm, and with her be dances the *quadrille d'honneur*. And it was precisely on account of the precedence given to this lady that Lady COWLEY refused the various invitations to Court on the occasion of this late *fêtes*.

MALAKOFF.

Grand Masonic Festival at Chicago—Dedication of the New Temple.

St. John's Day (24th inst.) was a great festival at Chicago. A large number of Masons from abroad participated in the ceremoniee. The Marshal of the dey was W. H. DAVIS. An oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. MCMASTER, of Alton. A hanquet followed, and letters were received from Gen. CASS, Chencellor WALWORTH, B. B. FRENCH, REVERDY JOHNSON, Gen. QUITMAN, and others. Gen. Cass writes:

"I am glad to find that the old time-honored Institution, on whose rolle ere inscribed the namee of hoets of eminent and virtnoue men, and among them the first of names, WASHINGTON, yet sustained and nourished among you. Venerable for its integrity, entitled to universel respect for the purity of its doctrine, end striving to guard the human heart from temptations and error, it is a monument of past wisdom and virtue which has survived the shock of time, and I trust, will long survive it, to go on in its noble work of making bretbren of the family of man, tsacbing them, in the languege of the Psalmist of Israel, wbicb has come down to ue es part of onr service, to dwell together in unity."

The Temple was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

POLITICAL.

Letter from Josiah Quincy, Senior.

The Young American Fremont Club, of Boston, secsived the following patriotic letter a day or two since from Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Senior:

Messrs. E. J. Scott, J. H. Lane, Jr., Wm. H. Cuild, Jr., Corresponding Secretaries of the Young American Fremont Club:

GENTLEMEN: I rejoice in your organization. I thank God! tbs palsy of death ie not *yet* upon the liberties of ths Free States. Tbe yonng blood begins to move. Tbe question depending is, Ara the Slaveholdere or ths Free States hencefortb to govern this Union? If the Free States are nnited, *their success is certain.* Be on your guard. Tbs Slaveholders have governed this Union almost uninterruttedly for nearly fifty years, *by two arts*—by buying in tbs Fres States what was corrupt, by dividing in tbem what was sound. Be on your guard. Thore is no intermission in their cunning. Pay no regard to names or influences. Whosver is put up in opposition to FREMONT and DAYTON, is put up in conjunction with the Slaveholders. Tbe object will be to divide tbe Free States, to throw the final question from tbs people into Congroes, where the Slaveholders are masters. Bo firm and united. "Now is the timo, now the hour." Ths evsnts of tbs time cannot be misunderstood. Ths Slaveholders mean to continus to govern this Union hereafter, as they have dons heretofore—by dividing and corrupting. If tbsy succeed, after the demonstration they hsve given of character and purposes, ths Free States are slavss, and deserve to be, to the worst of all possible masters. Heaven never fails to punish with severe retribution, a peop'e who are negligent or faitbless to the opportunities it puts into their hands. God and your country are witb you, my young friends. Both will bless you.

Yours, JOSIAH QUINCY.

P. S.—I send you $30 to aid in defraying the expenses of your orgalization. If that is not my proportion, let me know what is, and I will transmit it.

Fremont on the Prairies.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 9.

A trip of three weeks over Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, diligently seeking to know the real state of the political pnlse, has convinced us that tbose four States are as sure for FREMONT as is the comiog of election day. Thoroughly impressed with the great truth that there is no telling who is to be Governor until after election, and moreovor knowing full well how often in such matters the wish is father to the thought, and fully consolous how prolific that old gentlemen, "wish," is, yet we cannot doubt ths success of the Republicen ticket in thoee States.

In Ohio we know nothing of the excitement of the Western States. Former Democrats are coming over to FREMONT by hundreds. Now and then an old Whig gives in his adhesion to BUCHANAN, for fear of Abolition; but where we lose one such nervous granny, we gain ten from the ranks of working-men Democrats.

BUCHANAN hae the musty emell of self-interest npon his political skirts, while FREMONT comse fresh and with the odor of noble daring. Mr. BUCHANAN has no personal popularity, there is no entnusiasm connected with hie name, while hie servile submission to the political hacks who got up the Cincinnati platform, bas wound him around like the folds which encase an Egyptian mummy. To give some idea how the Locofocos of the four States namsd above, expect to elect BUCHANAN, it is only necessary to say that they draw their hopes not from expected success at home, but from an anticipated triumph in Ohio. It would seem tbat Locofocos in this State keep up the courage of their friends in neighboring States by assuring them that Ohio is certain for BUCHANAN. Here, we well know, the hopes of the Locofocoe reston Illinois, or Wisconsin, or Michigan, for they are not insane enough to claim Ohio. Again we assure our readers that Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan will, in our opinion, (which at least has the merit of honesty,) give triumphant majorities for FREMONT and DAYTON.

THE NEW KANSAS BILL.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD AGAINST MR. DOUGLAS' SECOND ENABLING BILL, AND IN FAVOR OF

The Immediate Admission of Kansas into the Union.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States July 2, 1856.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The daily sessions of the Senete usually last three or four hours. Ths present one hes elready reached its fourteenth hour. If I do not hesten, the gleems of the morning sun will pale the lights of the chandelier before I shall have closed my speech. The honorable and distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) has appealed eloqnently and earnestly to my love of peace, end to my devotion to the Union. Certainly, every consideration weighs npon me as strongly as upon any other American Senator or citizen to make me desire that peace and harmony may prevail throughout this broad land; that my own country, worthier of my love than any other country under the sun, may be united now, henceforth and forever; and that it may, by means of such harmony and union, continnally rise in prosperity, greatness, and glory.

The honoreble Senator hes based on that appeal a remonstrance against my remark, that "the time for compromises has passed." The honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS) to whom this bill owes its principal features, has disclaimed for it not only the form but also the character of a compromise. Assuming, however, with the Senator from Kentucky, that this is ite true character, I must say, nevsrthslese, that *he misunderstands me when he supposes that I am opposed to all compromises of all questions, on all occasions.* My position concerning legislative compromises is this, namely: personal, partisan, temporary, and subordinate questions, may lawfully be compromised; but *principles* can never be justly or wisely made the subjects of compromise. By *principles* I mean the elements in public questions of moral right, political justice, and high national expediency. Does any honorable Senator assert a different maxim on the subject of legislative compromiss.

Unlike, perbaps, that honorable Senator, I regard Slavsry as morally unjust, politically unwise, and socially pernicious, in some degree, in every community wbsre it exists. Slavsry once, and not long ago, was practically universal. It may be doubted whsther, among all the distinguished men whose colaborer I am in this august assembly, there is one who mors then myself, if he could trace his lineage upwards through a period of five hundred or six hundred years, would not reach the *bar sinister*. I owe it to wise, virtuous and bold legislators, who have gone before me, that I am not myself a slave, and that, within the State where I live, Slavery has forever ceased to exist. I owe it to mankind and to posterity, that being a legislator now myself, Slavery shall by no act of mine be established or extended; and by act of mine, God giving me grace, no human being shall ever hereafter be made or held a slave. Tbis is a principle; and, being a principle, I cannot compromise it. Nevertbsless, I am not, for tbat reason, to be supposed willing to be either turbulent or factious in resisting the majority of my countrymen, when, overruling me, they compromise principles even so sacred as this. I abide that reconsideration which I always hopefully believe near, and am sure is ultimately certain.

THE COMPROMISES OF 1850.

It was my fortune to have just come into Congress when California, a Free State, applied for admission into the Union. I insisted on her admission, without condition, qualification, or comoromise. Others here, on the contrary, demanded a compromise, which should settle, as they said, all actual and all possibis questions arising out of the subject of Slavery in the United States, then, thenceforth, and forever. I showed tbat such a compromise was impossible. I maintained thet questions arising out of Slavery, from time to time, under different circumstances, and in different parts of the Republic, could only be justly and wisely settled, and indeed could only be settled at all, severally and distinctly, on the occasions on which they occurred. I was overruled. I was censured—how widely, how severely, all the world knows—for my refusal to join in a measure of peace and harmony, as it was called, which, as I thought, at the cost of sacrifices of freedom and justice, was expected to terminate the discussion of Slavery in Congress, and to restore harmony and concord throughout the country, and perpetuate them forever.

That compromise was made here about this time, in a Midsummer night, like this, at the close of a long and stormy debate. Loud-mouthed artillery, from the terrace of the Capitol, announced to the people of the United States that the Wilmot Proviso was buried under the floor of the Senate Chamber, and that the agitation of Slavary was buried with it. Wherever I went, here or abroad, I was pointed at as a chief mourner—the last to leave that solemn ceremonial. Only four years elapsed, when those who had effected that compromise found it necessary to open to civilization the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and they introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. Then, all at once, the Wilmot Proviso burst the cerements of its grave, and stalked through the Senate Chamber, glad in the esme fearful horrors that it had worn before its interment.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Slavsry question thus reopened, certainly by no act of mine, or of those who act with me, the Compromise act of 1850 was reviewed. Those who favored the extension of Slavery in the Territories maintained that that Compromise drew after it, as a consequence, an abrogation of the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, contained in the Missouri Compromise act of 1820. Those who opposed the extension of Slavery denied that consequence. I was among that number, and was again overruled. The majority here then hit upon a new expedient to bind down and confine the Wilmot Proviso in its tomb, and prevent its possible resurrection forever. That expedient was, that Congress should renounce, in favor of the inhabitants of the new Territories, all jurisdiction on the subject of Slavery therein. Having no faith in the justice or the wisdom of that expedient, I calmly warned the Senate that they were only sending this perplexing question of Slavery down to the Territories, to involve their inhabitants in factious and fruitless contests; and that it would come back again to the Senate, red with the blood of those strifes, to be settled here at last. I insisted then that Congress ought to discharge its proper responsibility, and decide whether Kansas and Nebraska should be Slave Territories or Free Territories. The Compromiee ordinance, from the terrace of the Capitol, announced to the people a new triumph, and I was again pronounced, throughout the length and breadth of the land, a disappointed and overthrown agitator. Two years have elapsed. What is the result of this, the second Compromise made within six years—a Compromise consisting in the abnegation of Federal power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories of the United States? The result, in its naturo, is just what I predicted; while, in its aggravations, it surpasses all that my fanatical imagination had conceived.

NOW THE MATTER SHOULD BE SETTLED.

Sir, I sey again, and with emphasis, *we have had enough of compromises on the subject of Slavery.* The day for them has passed. Do you ask what I would do on these disturbing questions? I answer, that I would do on these what I would do on all other questions. I hold this to be a Government of majorities, modified indeed by complex constitutional limitations, but nevertheless a Government of majorities.

It is the business of Congress to adjust and determine all questions which legitimately coms before it, and not to compromise them, or to devolve their decision upon others. True, I know very well that I might be overruled, and that Slavery might be established in a Territory by Congress, where I should vote to establish Freedom. In that cass, Slavery must remain there, until, in a constitutional way, it shall be removed. So, on the other hand, if Freedom shall be established in the Territories, where others vote to establish Slavery, they too must submit, and abide the change they desire. Tbis, I know that there might be a difference of opinion between the House of Representatives and the Senate in such a case. In such an event, we must wait until the two Houses can agree—to-morrow, the next month, or the next year. The people will ultimately take care to constitute the two Houses so that they shall agree. So much, Sir, for my position upon the subject of compromises concerning the subject of Slavery.

KANSAS AND HER ADMISSION.

Mr. President, the Territory of Kansas constitutes one twenty fifth part of the whole dominion of the United States of America, sufficient to constitute six states of the average size of those now enrolled in the confederacy. It is a Territory which, thirty-five years ago, was, with a peculiar felicity of wisdom, consecrated to Freedom, and assigned as an exclusive field of free labor. The distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. CLAYTON) now argues to convince us that that beneficent act was unconstitutional. The question which is thus raised is merely incidental and collateral now. I am content, therefore, on this occasion, to reply, that the act was a compromise; that it received the form, name, and character of a compromise, at that time, by the Slaveholding States and the Free States, as parties having conflicting interests to be settled. And it received that form, name, and character, for the purpose of binding the faith of all parties against a repeal or disturbance of it on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality, or on any other ground. So it was received and acquiesced in by the people of the United States. So it took its place in the national history, and so it was respected and maintained by all parties until 1854. Congress in that year abrogated the beneficent guarantee of Freedom, and thus offered and exposed the Territory of Kansas, as well as that of Nebraska, to the intrusion of Slavery and slave labor. But Congress, nevertheless, replaced the old covenant of impartial Freedom and free labor, with a guarantee that the inhabitants of Kansas, when coming to organize the Territorial Government, after a model prescribed, should be perfectly free to establish Freedom and free labor, and to reject Slavery and menial labor. No sooner had this new Congress assembled, than it was made known to us that that guarantee had failed; that, in the very moment of her organization, an armed foreign body entered the Territory, assumed an attitude of actual war, usurped the franchises of the citizens, seized the mechins of Government, and converted it into a tyranny marked by the enforcement of despotic laws, by foreign legislators, magistrates, and ministerial officers; and that the President of the United States was maintaining this despotism in Kansas with the armed force of the United States. I brought these facts to the notice of the Senate, together with the fact that the people of Kansas, free American citizens as they were, unwilling to acquiesce in that usurpation, and unable to submit to that despotism, had assembled at Topeka, in the manner customary on such occasions, and, in acknowledged subjection to the jurisdiction of the United States, organized themselves, provisionally, into a State, and were here, by representatives delegated to both Houses, soliciting admission into the Union. I submitted to the Senate thet the new State of Kansas ought to be admitted, not because it would be always wise to admit whatever new State might come, and in whatever manner they might come, nor yet because it would have been wise, under other and different circumstances, to have admitted even Kansas herself, but simply because Kansas was held bound, hand and foot, under a foreign usurpation, at the fest of the President of the United States; and that her admission now was not only a necessary measure of relief and redress, but was the only practicable and adsquete one.

I urged her admission on the Senate upon three distinct grounds. First, that it would secure peace to Kansas and to the country, then fearfully threatened with commotion and civil war. Secondly, that it would be the means of protecting property, life, and liberty, within that Territory, then dangerously exposed. That it would be the means of bringing Kansas into the Union a Free State, with the institutions of free labor, in compliance with the original pledge which once had been given the inhabitants of that Territory, and afterwards revoked. I introduced a bill for the admission of the new State of Kansas, and advocated its passage on those grounds, while I urged my objections against the bills relating to the same subject, which had been presented to the Senate by the Committee on Territories. There I left the debate, and I return to it now only because that Committee have abandoned their first bill, and adopt the one now under consideration. I stand now by my own bill, which I maintain to be preferable to the last bill of the Committee, as it was to the first. Some honorable Senators seem to think that it is unreasonable that I do not give up my own bill, and come down and accept the new one, which they are inclined to treat as a compromise between my own bill for the immediate admission of Kansas, under the Topeka Constitution, and the first bill of the Committee on Territories. Why should I surrender my own bill? If it was wise, just, and necessary, when I presented it to the Senate, it is as just, wise, and necessary now. It was wise, just, and necessary then, if the circumstances under which the Constitution of Kansas was adopted were then truly stated and set forth by me, in my argument delivered in the Senate. In making that argument, I had to rely on probable evidence, for no other evidence then existed. Now, a Committee of the House of Representatives, after having diligently inquired on oath, have ascertained and confirmed the truth of the circumstances of Kansas which I then assumed. I state those circumstances anew, on the present occasion, in the moderate and guarded conclusions of the Committee of the House of Representatives:

"Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judicial, and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced;

The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed;

Test oaths, of an extraordinary and entangling nature, have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office;

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial Jury has been denied;

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated;

They have been deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law;

The freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

The right to choose their Representatives has been made of no effect;

Murders, robberies, and arsons, have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

All these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement, of the present Administration."

Why, then, under these circumstances, should I abandon my own bill? The honorable Committee on Territories have shown me marked attention, by hesitowing some criticisms upon that bill. Tosy inform the Senate that the boundaries of the State of Kansas assigned by the bill differ from the boundaries assigned by the Topeka Constitution. The explanation is a simple one. My bill was drawn before the Topeka Constitution had reached the Senate—certainly, before it had reached me. To avoid all questions on the subject of boundaries, I adopted those which were assigned in the bill which had been reported by the Committee on Territories.

Again, the learned Committee express a doubt in their report whether my bill is framed so as to admit the State of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. I have only to say, in reply, that the bill proposes that the State of Kansas shall be admitted immediately. The State of Kansas certainly has no other Constitution than the Topeka one; and the bill, in form, is *mutatis mutandis*, identical with the law under which California was admitted into the Union, and now holds her place in the Confederacy. These, Sir, are unimportant matters—matters of mere detail, unworthy to dwell upon at this hour of the night, and at this period in the session of Congress.

OBJECTION TO THE DOUGLAS BILL.

I object to the new bill of the Committee on Territories, for weightier reasons than any of mere criticism on details. I confess, frankly, that I regard it as a bill of concession, if not of compromise. Certainly it goes too far in its concessions to the friends of Freedom in Kansas, to be identical with the bill it has supplanted in the affections of the Committee on Territories. It permits the people of Kansas to come into the Union with such population as they may have on the 4th of July next, instead of obliging them to wait until they shall have a population of ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty souls. It seems at least also to waive the previous proposition of the Committee on Territories, of an appropriation for extraordinary expense to maintain peace and order, in subjection to the usurping authorities in Kansas. But, while the bill goes so far, I object against it, that it stops short of a remedy which would restore peace, safety and freedom in Kansas.

I am not bound, by any previous committals, to accept any bill which stops short of those objects.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

First, however, I inquire what substantial objection lies against my own bill? There is only one which is now seriously insisted upon, which is, that the formation and adoption of the Topeka Constitution were the acts, not of the whole people, but of one political party—a portion of the people of Kansas only. The honorable Senator from Georgia says that the Constitution received only seven hundred votes. It is true that the Free State party instituted proceedings to call a Convention to decide whether it was expedient to establish a provisional State, and also the proceedings to call a Convention to frame the Constitution. But they invited all parties, and all the citizens of Kansas, to participate in the decision of every question which was thus brought under discussion; and they provided that the proceedings should stand or fall, according to the will of the people of Kansas, expressed through the ballot-boxes in the customary way. By majorities, thus formally ascertained, the Convention was called and held, and the Constitution was established and promulgated. Who else should have called the Convention, or instituted proceedings towards the adoption of the Constitution? Not Congress, for Congress had been silent on the subject in the organic law! Not the President nor the Government, for neither had power. Not the Territorial Legislature: that was the authority which was to be subverted by substituting for it a Federal State. Not those who upheld that Legislature, because they were content. It is the party which needs and desires improvement or innovation, in every State, that initiates the proceedings by which it is to be effected. It was unfortunate that the election for the adoption of the Constitution occurred only two days after a new foray of the Missouriane in the Territory had terrified and alarmed the people, and rendered it unsafe for the citizens of Kansas to attend the polls, in all the districts throughout the Territory.

This misfortune, however, resulted from no fault of the Convention, or of the majority who adopted the Constitution. The misfortune itself lends strength to the application for the admission of the State. And there can be no mistake in assuming that the Convention was sustained by a majority of the People, since we find, by the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, that elections were held in seventeen districts, which gave for the Constitution seventeen hundred and thirty-one votes, and only forty-six votes against it; while in the town of Leavenworth its opponents destroyed the ballot-boxes, which were known to contain about five hundred additional affirmative votes, with only thirty-eight adverse votes. Sir, the State of California was admitted into this Union upon proceedings no more legitimate, no more regular, no more warranted by any preexisting laws, than these.

THE CASE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WELLER—Will the honorable Senator allow me to correct him?

Mr. SEWARD—Certainly.

Mr. WELLER—I think the honorable Senator does great injustice to the State I have the honor to represent here. There was a military commander in California, and by virtue of that office he exercised civil jurisdiction, and was a civil as well as military Governor. It was under his proclamation that a Convention was called, and the Constitution adopted. Now, in this case, I should like to see the Senator argue the question here, that the Convention was held, not only without authority of law, but in the direct violation of the fundamental law organizing that Territory. The point of difference is this; as far as the Federal Government left power in the commander in California, the Convention there was held in pursuance of the ordinance of that officer. There was no law preventing the people of California from prescribing the conditions upon which they should form a Constitution, and ask for admission into the Union. In the absence of any legislation on the part of Congress, the people assembled under the call of the military and civil Governor, and proceeded to organize a State Government, and applied for admission into the Union. But, as to Kansas, there has been a law passed by Congress, prescribing the terms on which they shall form a State Constitution. Their Convention was in direct violation of the fundamental law, and now they ask for admission into the Union. I hope the Senator from New-York will see that there is a great deal of difference between the way in which California came into the Union, and the way in which he proposse to admit Kansas.

Mr. SEWARD—The honorable Senator is very kind and very fair in his statement, and I will endeavor to meet the objection he presents. If he had been here, as he was not, I believe, during the debate on the admission of California, he would have learned that it was as serious and grave an objection to the mode in which the California Convention was called, that it was called by a military authority, without any sanction by Congress whatever, as it is now against Kansas, that her Convention was called without the authority of an act of Congress, or in violation of it. The military Governor of California was a Governor appointed in time of war. California was conquered, and it remained in the hands of a Governor who was appointed by the President, without any warrant of law whatever, or of the Constitution.

Mr. WELLER—We held California by a treaty, and not by conquest.

Mr. SEWARD—We hold it by both. At all events, my statement was, that there was no previous authority of Congress. The military Governor was Gen. RILEY; and I need not say to the honorable Senator from California, that military Governors have no authority, without an act of Congress authorizing and directing them to institute conventions to subvert the power of the United States. We know, indeed, that the Governor of California acted in conformity with the views of the President; but the President acted without authority, and in obedience only to a political necessity for which no provision had been made. By virtue of the proceedings thus inaugurated and thus conducted, California assumed to be, and became, not merely a provisional State, subject to the Federal Union, but an independent and absolutely sovereign State. Sir, what California did was rightly done, but it was not done in pursuance of any law. It was done without law, and it was justified then as I justify similar proceedings in Kansas now, on the ground of a high political necessity.

Mr. President, another and lighter objection has been urged against my bill, namely: that the Topeka Convention provides that it shall not be changed in less than nine years. I do not know this fact, but I am bound to assume it, on the statement of the honorable Senator from Georgia. My answer is, that I am not responsible for that provision in the Constitution. It is an objection of the same character with one that is made by the honorable Senator from Illinois, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] namely: that the Topeka Constitution excludes free colored persons from Kansas. I reply to both of these objections. I take the Constitution, as we must all take it, for better or for worse—just as it is—or we cannot admit the State at all. The people in now States make their Constitutions. Our power is limited to the admission or rejection of a State, whatever its Constitution may be. Again, it is not clear that the provision complained of by the Senator from Georgia will prevent the people of Kansas from subverting this Constitution, and establishing a new one, at any time short of the expiration of nine years. The Constitution of the State of New-York, established in 1821, provided for alterations only to be made with the consent of two successive Legislatures. A party desiring radical innovation, and finding it impossible to obtain that object in the form prescribed in the Constitution, secured a majority in the Legislature, and, without any constitutional authority, carried through a law by which proceedings were instituted for calling a Convention, which was subsequently held, and which framed a new Constitution. This new Constitution being submitted to the people, and approved by them, in derogation of the old one, became, and it yet remains, the supreme law of the land.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I will state to the Senator from New-York, so that he may know the fact, that the Constitution of Kansas, of which he speaks, provides that amendments may be proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Legislature, for two successive Legislatures; and if adopted by two successive Legislatures, by two-thirds of each House, they are to be submitted to the people, and then a majority of the people may amend it; but it provides that no such amendment shall be made, either by a Convention or the Legislature, for nine years.

Mr. WELLER—A State Constitution must only be Republican in form.

Mr. SEWARD—I thank the honorable Senator for the suggestion, that the only question necessary and practical here is, whether Kansas has a Constitution which is republican in form. To most Senators that is enough, under any circumstances. I confess it is not enough for me.

If the provisional State of Deseret shall come here with a Constitution which shall sanction polygamy, I certainly shall vote against admitting as a State a community which has revived that ominously patriarchal institution, without stopping to decide whether the institution is in harmony with Republiceniem or not.

THE DOUGLAS BILL—SLAVERY.

I pass now from my own bill, to consider the new bill presented by the Committee on Territories. So far as the subject of Slevery is concerned, the most which can be claimed for this bill is, that it gives an equal chance to the people of Kansas to choose between Freedom and Slavery. I can well understand that the Senator from Georgia and the Committee on Territories regard this feature of the bill as being entirely just. I differ from them only because the standard of political justice which commends itself to me, is a more rigid one. I recognize no equality, in moral rigbt or political expediency, between Slavery and Freedom. I hold the one to be decidedly good, and the other to be positively bad. I do not think it wies or just, or necessary, to give to the people of a Territory, where Slavery does not exist, and never has existed, the privilege of choosing Slavery. The inhabitants of a new Territory are necessarily in a condition of pupilage, needing the guardian care as well as counsel of Congress. The experience of Kansas confirms this truth. On the 28th day of May, 1854, there was no civil community, practically there was not one lawful citizen within the Territory. The Kansas organic law passed, and lo! there was at once a civil community there. But what was its condition? There were a few emigrants scattered throughout a Territory of vast extent, unknown to each other; unorganized, absolutely without civil institutions; without a treasury, or a militia, or public edifices; without organized political parties; and without cultivated fields, or workshops, or established markets, and almost without habitations or homes; incompetent to self-defence or self-government, they were overborne by a small intrusive force from an adjoining State; addressed by foreign factions, with present temptations and seductions, without having any concert of action amongst themselves, they were appealed to, on the one side, to institute Slavery, not for their own benefit, but for the supposed benefit of the slaveholding States, and to weaken the power of the Free States—and on the other, by arguments having little weight, amid the confusion incident to the organization of a Territory. Thus the greatest political question that could be submitted to any people, a question which Congress itself has been unable to solve, was devolved for its settlement upon a community which, although it possessed extraordinary intelligence, was, by reason of its immaturity, unable to elect even a legislature and a magistracy for itself. The result has been, not the voluntary establishment of popular sovereignty, or of self government, with or without Slavery, but a conquest and subjugation of the Territory, with the establishment of Slavery, by slaveholders from Missouri. I maintain, and no one here will deny, that it would have been unwise and injurious to the people of Kansas, if Congress had directly established Slavery in that Territory by its organic law. Congress was bound to foresee the operation of the organic law which it passed. And Congress could not pass a law, the operation of which would be to establish Slavery within the Territory by indirect means, with any more wisdom, or justice, or benevolence, than it could have directly established Slavery there. I say, therefore, that the existing state of things in Kansas is the result of the wrongful and injurious legislation of Congress itself. I maintain, still more, that, since there was a possibility that Slavery might be established within the Territory through popular mistake, or surprise, or conquest, it was a solemn responsibility resting upon Congress to withhold from the people therein—so few, scattered, feeble, unorganized, and deficient in the consolidation which is essential to every civil State, at least until they should have attained something more of organization and maturity—the power to decide so fearful a question. You will tell me that this is a denial of the capacity and of the right of a civil community to exercise self-government. It is a very different thing. It is only insisting that a people must have the necessary elements of a civil community, before the power of self-government can safely be conferred on them. I admit and maintain the right of every individual citizen to enjoy and exercise freedom and self-control, subject to the municipel law of the land. But I deny, at the same time, that it is a parental right or duty to refer to the infant child, who is ultimately to become a

shall not be enforced within the Territory, and the honorable Senator from Kentucky regards this provision as abrogating some of the tyrannical laws enacted by the usurping Legislature. Certainly it does not abolish all those laws. It is doubtful how many, or which of them, it does abolish, and whether it will be in any of them effectually. If I did not misunderstand the honorable Senator from Georgia, the author of the bill, he gave it as his opinion, that while the bill reasserts and reënacts the Bill of rights contained in the Constitution of the United States, these obnoxious laws of Kansas do not in fact conflict with that Bill of Rights. Here, then, will be ample room for misapprehension, misunderstanding and conflict. The Free-State party will assume that the obnoxious Legislature are annulled. The Slave-State men, on the other hand, will maintain that they all remain in force. The conflict between them will go to the courts of the Territory for their decision. From those courts there is no appeal in criminal cases to the Supreme Court of the United States. How those courts will decide on questions to which they are virtually a party, we already know too well, because we know they have already adjudicated that a tavern, in which Free-State men are entertained is a nuisance, and that Free-State presses are nuisances, and that even a bridge, over which Free-State men travel, is also a nuisance; and that all these nuisances may be abated, on the presentment of a packed grand jury, without a trial, and by an armed *posse comitatus*, consisting of enlisted pro-Slavery hands; and we know, also, that treason to the United States is adjudged by the same courts to consist not merely in levying war against the United States, or giving aid and countenance to their enemies, but in assembling peaceably as citizens to petition Congress for redress of grievances.

THE CENSUS.

The process which this bill proposes for taking the census, districting the Territory, and ascertaining the qualifications of electors, and conducting the elections, is to be confided to a commission appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. I have already seen who was first appointed Governor of the Territory by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, he was removed by the President, and who was appointed his successor by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, he is retained by the President. I have also seen who were appointed Judges and Marshals for the Territory by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, they are still retained in office by the President. I have seen how the Governor, Judges, and Marshals, have plunged the Territory into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, in an effort to compel the people to relinquish the right of self-government, or to flee from the Territory for their lives. I want no more civil agents within the Territory appointed by the present President of the United States. I said, when I addressed the Senate in April last, that Kansas was brought to a state of revolution by the oppressions of the President of the United States, and had assumed an attitude of revolution, which was tolerated, indeed, by the Constitution, but was, nevertheless, an attitude of revolution; and that in this, as in all revolutions, the evil could only be corrected by separating the oppressed altogether from their political relations to the oppressor. I say the same thing now.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

I will not dwell minutely on other objections which have been justly raised by my associates here. I am content to say, in general terms, that the President of the United States has performed a *coup d'état*, by which the Territorial Constitution, given to the people of Kansas by the Congress of the United States, has been absolutely subverted; that the President holds absolute power over that people, in the name and form, indeed, of spurious, legislative, ministerial, and judicial authorities; that Slavery is practically established there already by force; that a portion of the people are slain, while a larger portion have been expelled from the Territory by force; that the freedom of speech and of the press, and the personal inviolability of the electors, as well as the purity of the ballot-box, are subverted, while the leaders of the party of Freedom are either dispersed beyond the Territory, or imprisoned within it, on charges of pretended crimes. The elector can only reach the polls and deposit his vote under the protection of the army of the United States. The circumstances are parallel, almost to the point of coincidence, with those which attended the election by which the Republicans of France invested LOUIS NAPOLEON with the powers of absolute despotism. Fix a day upon which the people of Kansas shall decide between Slavery and Freedom, and, from that day, what remains of free population will be spirited away. A new and factitious immigration of Pro-Slavery electors will rush into the Territory from adjacent Slave States. Order and silence will indeed prevail. The elector will receive his ballot at the hands of the soldiers who have restored the Territory to the condition of quiet and peace; and the counting of the ballots will tell the simple story that the Missouri Territorial usurpation is adopted and converted into a State Sovereignty, by the voice of the enslaved people of Kansas.

Here is a premonition of the manner in which a Slave-State Convention would be obtained under this bill. It is an extract from the testimony of Colonel JOHN SCOTT, of St. Joseph's, Missouri, given before the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives, and will be found in their report:

"It is my intention, and the intention of a great many other Missourians now resident in Missouri whenever the Slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of this Territory in the adoption of the State Constitution, to remove to this Territory in time to acquire the right to become legal voters upon that question. The leading purpose of our intended removal to the Territory is to determine the domestic institutions of this Territory, when it comes to be a State; and we would not come but for that purpose, and would never think of coming here but for that purpose. I believe there are a great many in Missouri who are so situated."

We are assured, indeed, that the bill shall be so modified as to allow the electors, who have fled the Territory, to return. Who can vouch for the ability of those poor emigrants, scattered over the Free States, to return to their homes in the Territory, even if they should be so disposed? None can be safe in the Territory without arms, or being alone. None can return to the Territory in numbers, and with arms, because armed parties are disarmed, and sent back by the army of the United States.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

The honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) asks me whether I will do nothing—whether nothing shall be done to compose this fatal strife in Kansas, which, he says, no one has depicted in deeper colors than myself. I answer, Yes. I will vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Topeka Constitution. That measure, and that measure only, will restore peace and harmony, while it will rescue Freedom from peril. Take that measure. If such a thing is possible as turning a Free State into a Slave State, you will yet have the opportunity to do so, if the welfare of Kansas and of our common country should seem to you to require it. If you will not adopt that measure, it will then remain for you to propose another remedy; but it must be more just and more tolerant of Freedom than either of those which you have already submitted to the Senate, and it must surrender all the vantage ground in the Territory which Slavery has acquired by fraud or force. If this bill, now before the Senate, is your ultimatum, then the people of Kansas must trust to that change of public sentiment and of public opinion now going on throughout the United States, which, although it yet has to acquire the strength of habit and the power of complete organization, nevertheless, I think, is quite enough to break all the fetters which have been already fastened upon them, and all that remain within the forge of Executive despotism. To the people of Kansas, and to every advocate of their cause, in this the crowning trial of their fidelity, I say, in the language of the rule I have adopted for the government of my own conduct,

"Let thy scope
Be one fix'd mind for all; thy rights approve
To thy own conscience gladnally renewed;
Learn to make Time the father of wise Hope;
Then trust thy cause to the arm of Fortitude.
The light of Knowledge, and the warmth of Love."

TOOMBS' KANSAS BILL.

Letter from W. Y. Roberts, Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 11, 1856.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Your note asking my opinion, as a Democrat and as a citizen and friend of Kansas, in relation to the Senate bill entitled "a bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government," &c., which passed the Senate on the 2d inst., is to hand.

In reply, I would say that my objections to the bill are not confined to its details only—they may be amended—but attach also to the principles upon which it rests.

1. The bill proposes to repeal and amend certain territorial laws, and to leave others in force, and hence assumes the position that the Legislative Assembly was a valid authority, and affixes the seal of Congressional sanction and approbation upon a body elected by a rule utterly subversive of that Government; and in so doing, the Senate has sanctioned and legalized, as far as it can, the work of an armed mob, in open violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States, in violating the great fundamental principle upon which rests our whole political fabric, popular sovereignty, or self-government.

It is not necessary to weary your readers by inserting here the proof of this proposition, and I shall refer them to the testimony taken by the Kansas Investigating Committee, reported to the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. In this report the above allegation is proven by testimony the most positive and incontrovertible.

2. But my objections to the bill do not stop here; after thus acknowledging the validity of the territorial Legislature, the bill proceeds to repeal sundry laws and parts of laws enacted by that body, by the very singular process of reënacting certain important provisions of the Constitution of the United States. (Sec. bill, sec. 18.) It also enacts a new elective law—assuming the power of Congress to legislate for the Territory on the most important subject of legislation, that of the elective franchise, while it has, in the opinion of the Senate, in full vitality, a local Legislature of its own; thus utterly abandoning the whole theory of the Democratic creed in relation to the government of the Territories; and, as a Democrat, I must be allowed to enter my protest against this abandonment of the faith, particularly in an instance when that abandonment is made necessary by assuming a former false hypothesis.

3. The bill further provides for the election and organization of a convention "to form a constitution and state government," and, without submitting the constitution thus formed to a vote of the people for future action of Congress, admits the State into the Union "on equal footing with the original states," and makes the action of that convention a finality, and denies to the people the invaluable privilege of acting in their primary and individual capacity upon the organic law of the land, "*a right inestimable to them and formidable only to tyrants.*"

4. To give to a Board of Commissioners, *appointed by the President*, the power to determine who shall vote for delegates to a Convention, and to be the sole judges of the election and qualifications of said delegates, and to make the action of that Convention final, in a matter so important as the formation of a Constitution and State Government, is to erect a power dangerous to popular rights, a power irresponsible to the people—a despotism; and is assuming the power of Congress to do that for which there is no warrant in the Constitution, and which is subversive of the great principles of popular Government.

5. One effect of refusing to submit the constitution to a vote of the people would be to obviate the necessity of retaining in the territory a large body of men during the Winter, in order to vote on the constitution in the Spring, as it would be impossible to frame a constitution, publish it and give the people time to discuss its provisions, in order to give an intelligent vote upon its ratification before, probably, the 1st of March. I am aware that it would be exceedingly inconvenient to these people to stay in our territory during the Winter *without houses*, and that houses and provisions are very expensive things; nevertheless, as a citizen of Kansas, I cannot consent that they should be allowed to finish their work by the 4th of November and return to their homes, leaving the people to enjoy (?) a government established against their own will and wishes; and hence, as a citizen and friend of Kansas, must most solemnly protest against this feature of the bill.

6. The bill further provides that the ratio of representation and the apportionment of delegates shall be determined by the number of voters, and not the number of inhabitants in the Territory and the respective districts; thus giving to the mere adventurer, the "soldier of fortune" upon the border, the same representative strength with the regular citizen, permanently located with his wife and family of five or ten minor children. The injustice of this provision is too glaring to need comment, and its object too plain to be misunderstood.

7. The enumeration of voters is fixed at a time when many of our citizens have been driven from their homes and from the Territory, and when an armed mob, unrebuked by Government, has blockaded all the avenues to the country, not only preventing the return of the few who might be able and who might feel an inclination to return, from doing so, but robbing and driving back all new emigrants from the Free States who are seeking homes in the Territory. Thus forcing upon the people a finality at a most inauspicious time, and proposing to establish the institutions of a State when the country is under the government of an armed and irresponsible mob. What a mockery of popular rights! And what a fraud upon a people who were induced to emigrate to the Territory under a pledge from the Government that they should be left "*perfectly free to establish their own institutions*."

8. In addition to this, the bill, as far as it is intended "to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and a State Government" is gratuitous. We contend as Democrats, that we have authority whenever a majority of the people may so determine to call a Convention, form a Constitution and State Government, and to apply for admission into the Union as a free and sovereign State. We hold that the people are better judges of when this shall be done, than Congress can be, and that to judge of, and to do this is one of the rights expressly reserved to the people by the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, we have not asked of Congress an authority that expressly belongs to us under the Constitution; but what we do ask, is, that Congress should fulfill all the requirements of the Constitution and extend over us the protecting hand of the National Government.

We ask of Congress no impossibilities—nor unconstitutional intermeddling with our domestic affairs. Congress cannot "*give us back our dead*," but it can wipe out a Legislative Government established by fraud and violence, and institute another that shall reflect the will of the people. It can refund to our people all the losses and damages that they have sustained by reason of this fraud, and restore and secure to them what is more valuable than gold, and sweeter than life, *the free enjoyment of all their political rights as American citizens.* We ask a nation's disapprobation of a fraud unparalleled in the history of our country; let the nation wash her hands of the disgraceful act, and let the history of it go down to posterity with a nation's condemnation indelibly engraved upon its forehead.

Let Congress, in the place of repealing certain laws of the territorial legislature, because of their *inherent defects*, set them all aside because of the *inherent defects* in the power that made them. Let this be done, and the whole subject is open to Congress, the wrongs of the people may be redressed, their constitutional rights restored, and peace restored to the country and to the Territory, the Constitution itself vindicated, the theory of non-interference saved. The great principles of popular sovereignty and self-government reëstablished, an unmitigated fraud upon the sacred ballot-box branded with marked disapprobation, the character of free institutions preserved untarnished, the confidence of the people in the perpetuity and strength of free government stimulated and confirmed, and the bonds of the Union strengthened and established upon the rock of eternal justice; but refuse to do this, and all these propositions are reversed.

If the bill was designed to effect these objects it will most certainly fail of its purpose, but on the other hand tend most directly to the reverse of all these desirable results, and therefore, finally, as a Democrat, a citizen and friend of Kansas, one who loves the Union, and the harmony and peace of all sections of the country, I must most earnestly protest against its passage into a law.

Very truly, &c., W. Y. ROBERTS.

THE HERBERT TRIAL.

Trial of Hon. Mr. Herbert for the Murder of Thomas Keating.

From the Washington Star, July 10.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the prisoner was brought into Court and placed in the prisoner's box. Proper precaution had been taken to secure ventilation by throwing open the windows and doors. Within a few minutes after the opening of the Court room, it was filled with an audience whose deep interest in the proceedings was manifested by the silent tenacity with which they retained their tiresome standing positions.

The following is the Jury obtained:

Edward M. Edelin, John Sessford, Jr., Robert Cohen,
John T. Bradley, Geo. W. Cochran, Jno. F. Bridgett,
John Scribner, Nimrod Garretson, Peter F. Becon,
Enoch Moreland, Henry D. Gunnell, Henry Wilson,

A telegraphic dispatch having been received last night, from the friends of the Keating family in New-York City, to the effect that they had been unable to secure the counsel desired in that quarter, at a late hour last night, J. M. Brewster, Esq., late of Montgomery County, Md., was retained for the prosecution, and this gentleman accordingly took his place this morning by the side of the District Attorney.

Witnesses for the prosecution were called and sworn in.

By order of Court the witnesses were then removed from the room.

Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for defence, claimed that the rule should not apply to certain witnesses who had been called by the defence, viz.: two or three Justices of the Peace and a member of the Senate, to impeach the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution, who had testified on the preliminary examination. The position was opposed by the District-Attorney, and the ruling of the Court was in opposition to the claim of defence.

The case was opened by the District-Attorney, Mr. Key, who, addressing the Jury, proceeded to detail the substance of the evidence to be adduced for the prosecution. He went on to define the difference between murder and manslaughter, quoting from 1 Russell, pp. 481, 513, 519, also from Archibald's *Criminal Law*, to demonstrate what extenuating circumstances alone can be urged against a charge of murder; and summed up the principles of law by which the Jury should be governed in this trial.

Mr. Ratcliffe followed for the defence. He contended that undue excitement had been raised in regard to this case by those who, from their position, should have known better. Mr. R. proceeded to indicate the line of defence to be taken, and read from *Russell and Greenleaf's Evidence* to show the law in cases of justifiable homicide in defence of person or property. He concluded with an outline of the evidence to be produced for the defence, and which he claimed should result in a verdict of acquittal.

Dr. Thomas Miller, was sworn: Saw Thomas Keating just before he died: this was about noon; he died in a few minutes after; he had the body removed to the Infirmary, and the next day made an autopsy. Dr. M. proceeded to describe the position of the wound. He found the outer surface of the chest of deceased much blackened; there was a profuse hemorrhage; a wash basin full of blood; the ball passed directly backwards and was imbedded under the shoulder blade; the ball went through directly horizontal; he had compared the line of the hall afterwards upon a skeleton, and the course it had followed was a perfect piano; the wound had occasioned death; the deceased was a muscular, large sized man, in full vigor; should judge his weight was in the neighborhood of 200 pounds; the bullet was found lodged under the skin; it was a large bullet; a Deringer bullet; witness readily passed his little finger into the wound.

Patrick Keating, sworn: Is a brother of the deceased; knows prisoner; was present at the shooting at Willard's; thinks it was 8th of May; was in the kitchen; several persons came to him and told him that Mr. Herbert was beating his brother in the dining-room; didn't think the matter was so bad as it was; he went into the dining-room, and on coming in saw Mr. Herbert in the position of striking his brother with a chair; thought it was in his power to please the gentleman; took from one of the square tables a pitcher, which he supposed to have milk in it, and a sugar bowl, and proceeded towards Mr. Herbert, showing all the marks he could, at the same time, of humility; Herbert turned towards him, and advanced towards him in very fighting and belligerent attitude; witness retreated in a very remonstrating tone to let him know that he was come to pacify him; prisoner had a pistol in one hand and a chair in the other; witness began to be seriously alarmed; Herbert approached him hurriedly and witness clinched him, striving to protect himself from the pistol; the pitcher and sugar-bowl which he held in his hands he does not know what he did with, but thinks that in grappling they fell to the floor; the palm of witness' hand met the muzzle of the pistol, and a small portion of the flesh was torn from it; witness was alarmed to see another gentlemanly looking man strike him on the head with a chair, and continue to strike him and his brother promiscuously through the struggle; the blows which witness received on his head, and the interference of the French cook, caused him to loose his hold on Herbert; from a report which he heard and supposed was the shot of a pistol, and from molasses strewed over his coat, and which he supposed was blood, he was afraid it was a shot, but could not ascertain; this was before they were separated; during this time he saw no person in the room in the shape of a guest or gentleman but Mr. Herbert, Mr. Dubois, the Netherlands Minister, and the gentleman whom he supposes was Mr. Gardiner; when witness was separated from Herbert he knew there was no way to save himself but to run away; turned to his brother, hollered "murder!" and told him to get away; succeeded in getting between Mr. Herbert and the wall, which enabled him to run out of the room; after some time he came back, and then his brother was shot; couldn't tell who was in the room; his brother was being carried away; lost power of himself and doesn't remember what happened after; when first saw Herbert striking his brother, Herbert and his brother were standing, witness supposes, near the south door, about the third table; the tables are round, separate tables; said nothing to prisoner but "Mr. Herbert," in a low, humble tone; his brother was standing near the well on the inside of the table.

The witness, on cross examination, proceeded to show the position of the dining-room and kitchen at Willard's, and of the tables: the round tables are along the east side of the room—along Fourteenth-street; his brother and Herbert were not clinched when he came in the dining-room; when witness entered the room, Mr. Gardiner was standing up as if entering the south door; does not recollect striking Mr. Herbert over the head with a molasses pitcher; states positively that he did not strike Herbert with anything; did not observe any marks of wounds on Herbert; had no intention of interfering in the affray when he entered; went in the room for the purpose of pacifying Mr. Herbert; witness grasped the pistol with his right hand; witness details the accuracy of the report of the evidence given him at the Justice's examination, as read to him by Mr. Bradley; no one had joined with him to raise funds to employ counsel.

SECOND DAY.

John Eabright, sworn: Was present at the shooting at Willard's; came into the dining-room as Mr. Herbert sent for his breakfast; a part of his breakfast was on the table; the young man who went for his breakfast came back and said he could not get him breakfast; this boy (Jerry Riordan) came over to the second head-waiter to find our Mr. Herbert's name, in order to get an order; Mr. Herbert told Riordan to go out of the room, and called him a d—d Irish son of a bitch! Herbert turned round to Tom Keating, who was about three yards to the right, and repeated the same words, and told him to clear out; cannot say if Tom Keating made any reply; Herbert struck Keeting; Keating was turned with his back toward Herbert; Herbert struck him on the back of his neck with his fist, in which was a napkin; Keating went around the table and picked up a plate; Mr. Herbert picked up a chair and threw it at deceased; then deceased threw the plate at Herbert; then Herbert picked up some crockery and threw at Keating; Mr. Gardiner came in at this time; he looked up the room, and picking up a chair, threw it across the room towards Fourteenth-street at Thomas Keating; Gardiner and Tom Keating threw some time at each other; Pat Keating came in and picked up a pitcher of molasses lying on the table; Mr. Herbert came up at a smart pace and laye hold of both of them together; at this time witness lost sight of what deceased and Gardiner was doing; saw Herbert striving to get his pistol in his hand; Pat Keating caught hold of the muzzle of the pistol; Mr. Herbert had hold of the stock of it with his right hand; Pat Keating had hold of the pistol with his right hand; Tom Keating took a chair and struck at Mr. Herbert, but hit his brother on the head with a chair; the French cook came in and rushed between Gardiner and the two Keatings; Pat Keating let go his hold on the pistol in consequence of being struck with the chair by Gardiner; witness saw Herbert take hold of deceased, and placing the pistol to his breast fired deliberately; deceased put his hands to his breast and said he was shot; he said he was dead, and asked witness to send for the clergy; Mr. Dubois, the Netherlands Minister, was sitting at the table, and never stirred when the pistol was fired; afterwards he came up and asked if the men was dead; after the shot, some gentlemen came in and hurried Herbert out of the room; witness thinks this occurred about half past eleven o'clock; the usual hour for beginning to clear off the breakfast things at Willard's was eleven o'clock in the morning; the head, butter, tea and sugar on Herbert's table had not been cleared off; the Netherlands Minister was the only person who was breakfasting at the time Herbert entered; when Herbert stood up to strike Tom Keating witness passed over in that direction; when the pistol went off witness was perhaps two feet from the parties; as soon as Herbert saw Pat Keating come in, he (Herbert) passed witness and rushed up to Pat Keating; when witness saw Herbert draw a pistol he followed Herbert; Charles Quinn was the head waiter at Willard's, and Francis Maynard was the second head waiter; at the time of the affray, Maynard went to call Mr. Willard; Gardiner entered the room in company with Herbert; he (Gardiner) got up and went out, and came in again when the noise was made of chairs and plates; the molassee was spilt upon Herbert and Tom Keating's coat; the molasses pitcher was broken in the scuffle; saw no mark of blood or wound upon Herbert; saw deceased throw a plate at Herbert, but thinks it did not hit him; thinks it was a plate, and not a silver salver; found the salver bent next day, but did not see it thrown by any one during the fray; the only persons witness saw engaged in the fray were Herbert, Gardiner, and the two Keatings; Pat Keating had his left arm around Herbert's neck and his right hand upon the pistol; there was no one knocked down in the room; Herbert had hold of deceased with his left hand, and with his right hand raised the pistol and shot the deceased; witness did not take any part in the fray; no women were in the room at the time; there were plenty of them squealing outside the dining-room; witness had not been at Willard's more than three weeks at the time of the affray; Riordan had been in the house only a few days; deceased did not throw the plate until Herbert threw the chair; he had the plate raised in his hand after Herbert struck him with his fist, and made two motions as if to throw it, but hesitated.

Frederic Warren, sworn.—Resides in Boston; was present at Willard's at the time of the affray; was passing the door of the dining room; saw Herbert and a waiter engaged in some kind of trouble; Herbert had a chair raised and the waiter had a plate raised; the waiter passed behind the round tables followed by Herbert; by the time they reached the wall, witness saw several waiters with chairs in their hands; witness did not go into the hall; saw some gentleman with his back to the third table; thinks Herbert was at the second table; did not see the pistol fired; heard the report; his attention was taken up by the affray, and he could not say if other gentlemen were in the room; thinks some persons were standing with him at the door; witness first saw Herbert on one side and the waiter on the other; the waiter retreated up the room towards the round tables; Herbert followed; as soon as Herbert started, the waiter ran; did not see Herbert strike any blows; there was considerable noise of knocking around furniture.

The District-Attorney stated here that the witness just examined (Mr. Warren) was an United States officer at Boston, and that he was desirous of returning as soon as possible. By consent of counsel for defence he was permitted to withdraw.

J. E. Devenois sworn: Is the French cook at Willard's; the rule there is not to give breakfast after eleven o'clock without an order from the office; on the day of the affray witness told the servant who came for the breakfast for Mr. Herbert to go to the office for an order; witness went to his private room to get his own breakfast; heard a noise as of breaking of plates and glasses, but took no note of it as plates and glasses were always being broken; then heard the detonation of a pistol, and went to the dining room; saw Mr Herbert run after Thomas and Patrick; witness caught Patrick and said "save yourself;" saw no pistol in the hand of Mr. Herbert then, because of a napkin or handkerchief held by Herbert; witness pushed Pat away to save him, and at the same time saw Herbert seize Thomas by the coat and raise the pistol to his breast, then pause two or three seconds, and then fire; Thomas put his hands on his breast and went up the room, and when he took his hands away the blood gushed out in a stream; Herbert then put his pistol up and went out; witness followed out in the street to see where he went; witness was asked what was the matter, and he said a man had been shot in cold blood; had on his cap and apron when he went in the street.

The witness on cross-examination was asked to give the French words for his expression to Pat Keating of "save yourself." He replied *vous sauvez vous*; saw no chairs raised; heard the breaking of plates and glass, but did not go in the dining room until he heard the detonation of a pistol.

Charles Quinn sworn: Is a waiter at Willard's; as he entered the dining room on the morning of the affray he saw Herbert seated at the table; Herbert told him to bring him some breakfast d—d quick; heard the noise of a chair; saw Herbert strike deceased; he struck him in the face with his fist, in which he had something like a napkin; deceased made to the sideboard and picked up something; witness went out of the side door, and when he came back deceased was shot.

Jerry Riordan sworn: On the 8th of May, Herbert said another gentleman came in to breakfast; Herbert told witness to get him some breakfast; witness got a part of it; Herbert told him to be off quick and get him some more; witness asked Herbert's name, and went to get an order from the office; hearing a noise of crockery breaking, he ran back, and as he entered the dining room, he heard the first shot go off; Pat Keating and Herbert were scuffling in a corner, Herbert grabbed Tom Keating by the coat and shook him; Keating died in two or three minutes after the shot; saw Devenois come up and separate the parties; witness had been at Willard's about a month; the parties were all jostling at the time the first shot went off.

James Quinn, sworn: Was present at the affray; it was his duty on that morning to clean the glass for dinner; heard a noise; looked around and saw Herbert on his feet and deceased running from him; deceased seized something—a plate or a tray; Herbert seized a chair and threw it at Keating; Keating threw whatever he had in his hand; deceased then ran up the room to where witness stood; Pat Keating ran in from behind and grabbed something and threw it towards Mr. Herbert; both Herbert and Pat were on a run approaching each other; they met and clinched and jostled; deceased ran across and raised a chair over Herbert's head, but did not strike him for fear of hitting his brother; a friend of Herbert came in and raised a chair over Tom Keating's head; Tom turned round to defend himself from behind; witness heard the report of a pistol between Pat Keating and Mr. Herbert, and thought it was time for him to leave, as there might be revolvers about; as he went out he met Devenois, the French cook, coming in; saw nobody fall; went up stairs, and looking out of the window, he saw them carry deceased out in the yard.

Thomas Broduck, sworn: Was in a room next the dining-room; heard a noise in the dining-room; went in and saw Herbert strike deceased with a chair, and then with his pistol on the head; went out and when he came in the deceased was shot.

The District-Attorney here exhibited a diagram, prepared by Mr. Henry A. Willard, of the dining-room, with the distances of doors and tables accurately marked.

Mr. Willard, sworn: Saw nothing of the affray: deceased had been with him a month or six weeks at the time of the affray; deceased had been employed by him at times before.

Mr. Percy Walker here moved the Court to call upon the District-Attorney to bring all the witnesses for the United States, quoting various English cases in support of his motion.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and the Court overruled the motion, though conceding that there might be peculiar cases in which it might be granted.

THIRD DAY.

To-day, the interest in the trial continues unabated, as indicated by the large assemblage of spectators. The change in the temperature is agreeably felt in the Court-room.

The prisoner was brought in shortly after 10 A. M.

The District-Attorney announced that the testimony for the United States was completed.

THE DEFENCE.

Some delay was occasioned by the witnesses for defence not being in attendance. Mr. Bradley stated that they had not anticipated being called so soon, supposing that other witnesses were to be examined for the prosecution.

Hon. James Bishop, sworn for defence: Was at Willard's at the time of the affray; entered the dining-room from the fact of hearing the breaking of crockery and the rustling of chairs, sounding like a fracas; when he entered the room there seemed to be a general scuffle about the middle of the room, near the end of the long table; recognized Mr. Herbert by the formation of his head and his hair; had previously seen Mr. Herbert seated at the table, on his way to the office; in the room were several persons; cannot state the exact number; did not recognize Mr. Herbert positively until he saw him beat down with several persons pressing upon him; heard a pistol discharged as he was hastening towards the parties; his impression is that the pistol report was while he was in this bent position; heard no other shot; after the shot, the parties separated, and Herbert came out, pistol in hand, apparently much exhausted; his impression is that there was no separation of the crowd before the shot; heard no encouraging cries from servants or others; saw some one looking like a cook near the parties; thinks he should have seen the cook if he had separated the parties.

Cross-examined.—The affray had commenced when witness entered the room; the witness illustrated upon Mr. Bradley the position of Mr. Herbert while pressed down; his impression was that three persons were engaged upon Mr. Herbert, and had the advantage of him; it was a general *mêlée*, and he could not say certainly that they were all engaged with Herbert; does not know any of the waiters; does not know Gardiner; saw smoke of the pistol, but did not see the pistol until Herbert emerged from the scuffle; saw deceased stagger back; heard him say, "I am shot;" after Herbert fired he walked out of the crowd with the pistol in his hand and afterward put it in his pocket; was not a boarder at Willard's.

John M. Reynolds sworn: Was at Willard's on the day of the affray; was passing the dining room door about eleven o'clock; heard a noise like the crash of crockery; turned around and entered; saw two or three persons clinched nearly opposite the third round table; did not know any of the parties, but soon discovered that the fight was between a boarder and the waiters; the two waiters engaged seemed to be powerful men, and seemed to be bearing the stranger down; and witness began to feel excited himself at the unequal contest; in the struggle chairs and crockery were used; saw a friend of Herbert strike a waiter with a chair; almost immediately heard the report of a pistol; discovered no cessation in the struggle up to the time of the firing of the pistol; thinks there were three or four persons engaged in the scuffle; the report of the pistol appeared to be smothered; there were two or three persons between witness and Herbert at the time; at the time witness was in infirm health; his impulse was to rush to Herbert's assistance, but the state of his health prevented; was astonished that able-bodied men who came in did not rescue Herbert.

Cross examined—At the precise time the pistol was fired Herbert was out of his sight; waiter had Herbert by the collar shortly before the pistol shot; his impression is that Herbert was bent down at the time of the shot; saw Gardiner strike a waiter almost at the same instant of the shot; thinks Herbert could not have seized deceased by the collar and shot him without witness seeing it.

Justice Daniel Smith, sworn: Was one of the examining magistrates in this case, and took down the notes of evidence; generally he read over the questions and answers to the witnesses; in the examination of Patrick Keating before him, Keating stated that he was positive it was not the first shot which killed his brother; that he was out of the room when his brother was shot; Keating did not make any correction of the testimony when it was read to him; Keating testified that the pistol went off in the struggle; he testified that some one struck him with a chair and stick. The witness was examined in regard to Edbright. Edbright testified before witness that Herbert took hold of the collar of Keating's coat with the left hand and shot him with the right hand; Patrick Keating stated before witness that Charles Quinn went into the kitchen and told him Herbert was beating his brother.

Senator Weller, sworn: Was present at the first hearing of this case before Justice Daniel Smith; recollects hearing Patrick Keating testify that it was not the first shot that killed his brother; witness asked Keating twice if he could not be mistaken, and he replied, positively, that he could not; Edbright testified before the Justice that he had remained in one position during the contest.

William A. Gardiner, sworn: Went over to Willard's with Herbert about twenty minutes past ten; took their seats at table; a boy came up and Herbert asked for breakfast; Herbert then went out and got two newspapers; the boy got a portion of the breakfast; Herbert called the boy Tom, Dick, or something, and said "make haste;" they had previously been waiting nearly twenty minutes; the boy came back and said he could not get any more breakfast; Herbert said, "go and get some breakfast, you d—d scoundrel, you;" deceased came up, and witness saw from his manner that he was displeased; he did not speak, however; Herbert looked up and said, "Go and get me some breakfast;" deceased replied in a very insolent manner, "I shan't do it, you have one boy waiting on you," or words to that effect; Herbert then said, "Go and get us some breakfast, or go away from here, you d—d scoundrel;" deceased made some reply in a low tone; Herbert got up and advanced toward deceased; deceased then walked to another table, and witness commenced reading again; does not recollect the exact position of the table; as deceased walked around the table he picked up a china plate or a silver plate, and says to Herbert, "You are a d—d son of a b—h;" Herbert rose up and seized a chair; witness thinks the plate and chair were thrown about the same time; then deceased came around the table and clinched Mr. Herbert; witness then heard a noise in the upper part of the room; saw a good many servants, as he supposed, coming down towards Herbert; they had dishes, and one or two had chairs; witness had a chair in his hand at the time, and tried to prevent them from getting to Mr. Herbert; witness struck one of the men and the chair was broken; then two or three passed him; went after another chair, and when he looked around about four of them had hold of Mr. Herbert; three of them attacked witness; thinks all of them were waiters; after witness got through with these men he saw two men were hold of Herbert, and the others appeared to be getting chairs and plates; started towards Herbert, and one of the men came up towards witness with something in his hand, could not say what; witness struck him with a chair; when witness got within three paces of Herbert the pistol went off; at that time one man had hold of Herbert on one side and another on the other side, while another was beating him on the head with a chair; Pat Keating had hold of Herbert at the time of the shot, and would not let go; witness struck Keating with a chair; thinks Herbert did not strike Keating with his hand; thinks there were no napkins on the table; only one shot was fired; the pistol used belonged to witness; witness had left the pistol on the mantel in Herbert's or Graham's room; they were going to walk out a night or two before, and Herbert put the pistol in his pocket; was with Herbert all the morning of the affair; thinks Herbert was not in the habit of going armed.

Cross-examined—Deceased said nothing when he came up, but appeared displeased; the pistol was a short Deringer pistol; as Herbert advanced towards Keating, he had the pistol in his hand, but put it up afterwards; Herbert was in the position of sitting down, when Keating called him "a d—d son of a b—h;" is positive that but one shot was fired, and that no cap exploded.

[Upon the conclusion of Mr. Gardiner's testimony, the Court took a recess of twenty minutes. During the recess, Senator Butler entered the room and took his seat with the counsel for defence.]

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday, after we went to press, the testimony for defence was continued and concluded.

Arnold Harris, sworn: Was present at the latter part of the affray at Willard's; witness was sitting on a sofa in the passage about eleven o'clock, conversing with a friend; heard a crash in the dining-room, and remarked to his friend that there was crockery breaking; his friend replied that it was something more than crockery breaking; that there was a row there; on entering the dining-room he saw a crowd engaged in a very fierce contest; advanced up the room; did not at first recognize any of the party; saw some one in the centre of the crowd, and others beating him; outside the crowd he saw a gentleman (Mr. Gardiner) using a chair; Gardiner with a blow of the chair staggered one man who had something in his hand, witness thinks a knife; immediately after witness heard the report of a pistol, and then the crowd opened and witness recognized Mr. Herbert; saw Herbert emerge from the crowd supported by two persons, one of whom was Gardiner, the other he did not know; Herbert's face was bloody, his hair dishevelled, and his shirt bosom disarranged; he appeared to be much exhausted; thinks there was no cessation in the struggle; thinks if Herbert had been standing erect he should have recognized him; thinks he saw a pistol in the hands of Herbert as he was passing out after the struggle was over; did not see Herbert at all during the *mêlée*.

Col. A. Smith, sworn: Saw the last part of the affray at Willard's; witness left Herbert, Gardiner and some other gentlemen in the dining-room, and went out to take a smoke in the hall; heard a great crash in the dining-room, and just as he got to the dining-room door heard the crack of a pistol; when he entered he saw two sets of persons; those at the right seemed to have suspended proceedings, but a fight appeared to be going on down near the pantry door, where some person seemed to be trying to put a man out of the door; witness went up to them and requested them to let the man go, which they did, and witness recognized the man as Herbert; this was after the pistol-shot; could not identify the person who had hold of Herbert, but they were evidently servants; four or five of them were breaking plates upon Herbert's head as fast as they could make the locks; recognized deceased as a tall stout man who had waited upon him at Willard's previously; witness had laid a good deal of emphasis upon his request to those about Herbert to let him go, thinking he was abused; this was before eleven o'clock A. M.; remembers the time because he has an engagement at the Departments at eleven o'clock, and was watching the hour.

Captain Curry sworn: I left the National Hotel at nine o'clock on the morning of the affray at Willard's, having an engagement at ten A. M. with Mr. Graham; walked up in company with Col. McKay, who on the way called in at Gait's to get a watch; it was then not quite ten o'clock; Mr. Graham was out; met Herbert and Gardiner, and Herbert asked him to go over and take breakfast; this could not have been more than twenty minutes past ten A. M.; Herbert went directly over to his breakfast.

Col. Smith recalled: In noting the hour on the morning of the affray he had been governed by the clock in the office at Willard's.

Archibald Quantrill sworn—Saw the latter part of the affray at Willard's; was standing in the reading-room; heard a noise in the dining-room as of the shuffling of feet and falling of queensware; saw persons passing towards the dining-room and started himself in that direction; saw several persons—perhaps four or five—engaged in a struggle; in the midst of them was a man pressed down in a stooping position, with his face turned upwards, and who was uttering some words; outside an individual was in the act of striking with a chair; it appeared to witness that this person was trying to strike the men who was in a bent position; the person held the chair elevated for a moment, hesitated, and then struck; the chair was broken by the second stroke; very soon the pistol was fired; saw no cessation in the struggle up to the time of firing; witness thought it was best for him to leave, as there might be a ball sent in his direction; a clerk at Willard's came in and ordered the room to be cleared; witness was standing by the reading-room door as Herbert passed out; Herbert's nose was skinned; some person handed Herbert something, perhaps his hat; his impression is that it was Herbert who was pressed down in the crowd; thinks he was pressed down

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

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☞ By the arrival of the steamer *Daniel Webster* at New-Orleans, we have later and highly interesting news from California, Oregon and Central America. The *George Law* left Aspinwall for this port on the 5th inst., with 350 passengers and $750,000 in treasure. She may be looked for to-day. The news from San Francisco is to the 20th ult. The excitement caused by the action of the Vigilance Committee was unabated. The Committee continued to arrest rogues and send them out of the State, and it had extended its operations all through the interior. The Vigilance Committee was, in fact, the ruling power in the State, and bid defiance to the regularly constituted authorities. General WOOL had refused assistance to the Governor, who had called upon him for arms. The small amount of specie which the *George Law* has on board is said to be owing to the disturbed state of the country. There have been more engagements with the Indians in Oregon, and some whites had been killed. General WALKER is again in trouble, in Nicaragua, but with a brilliant prospect of getting out of it. Our special telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans differs essentially from that of our regular reporter. They both agree that WALKER had been deserted by RIVAS and a part of his Cabinet; but, while one states that he had been elected President, the other says that FERRER was the acting President, and that a new election would take place on the 24th inst. A revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, which was opposed to the late invasion of Nicaragua.

☞ The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, Mr. GROW gave notice that he would soon call up the motion to reconsider the vote referring the bill to annul the laws of Kansas to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was introduced, authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract with CHRISTIAN HANSON, of Brooklyn, to carry the United States Mail in a line of steamers, between New-York, Glndstadivia, and some English port. Consideration of the report on the Sumner assault was then resumed, and the debate was not concluded when the House adjourned. Mr. CAMPBELL said he should move the previous question, so as to take a vote on Monday morning, with the understanding that if the parties implicated desired to be heard, he would withdraw the motion for their benefit' but not for a general debate.

☞ Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, has published a letter, which we give elsewhere, declining to accept the nomination of Presidential elector from the American Convention which assembled in Springfield on the 1st. instant. Mr. LAWRENCE is decidedly Republican in his principles, and in favor of admitting Kansas as a Free State; but he is a friend to Mr. FILLMORE, notwithstanding the supporters of that gentleman have voted against Free Kansas, and are opposed to Republicanism. The meaning of Mr. LAWRENCE'S declination appears to be, that he goes for men and not principles.

☞ By telegraph from New-Orleans we have later Mexican news. The Spanish fleet had left Vera Cruz. It had been decided by President COMONFORT to sell all the lands belonging to the Church and other religious corporations. From Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, we have news of a conspiracy in which fifteen officers were implicated, the object of which was revolution and plunder.

☞ The submarine electric telegraph cable was successfully laid on the 10th instant across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, N. F., and Ashby Bay, C. B., a distance of eighty-five miles, and messages are freely transmitted.

A Judicial Nullifier.

Viewed in a legal aspect,—and it was only in such a view "Judge" CRAWFORD could regard it,—the judgment on Bully BROOKS was an outrage upon the law of the land. From time immemorial the principle has been that "no words would justify an assault." Even in mitigation of damages upon a private suit, the words set up as provocation must have been recent to the individual defendant. In the Forrest and Willis case all the Judges rigidly excluded any alleged words of provocation used by Mr. Willis on an occasion prior to the assault. Yet we see such able lawyers as Senator BENJAMIN and BUTLER are said to be, suffering their Pro-Slavery proclivities to blind their legal knowledge in sanctioning the proffer of evidence in "justification," which a country justice of the peace would have known to be illegal. A third party never can interfere in a quarrel and then plead provocation. Yet Mr. BROOKS is allowed to set up his attachment to his native State in justification! Suppose every one of the citizens of South Carolina should feel the same provocation and proceed to attempt assassination in like manner upon Senator SUMNER. Each one could plead the same justification and in violence of all legal precedent—even in Arkansas. Judge CRAWFORD would nullify the law from HAWKINS' pleas of the Crown down to BROOKS' pleas of the bully!

BROOKS is infinitely better off than his judge. The latter has no supporters or sympathizers. Not even the *National Intelligencer* or *Commercial Advertiser* back him up. The bully has had walking canes, but nothing remains but for Col. FREMONT to give the bully and bottle-holder at the proper time walking papers.

Commerce and Slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is well known to every American that the Island of Cuba, towards which the eyes of so many citizens have, according to their different views, turned with greediness or anxiety, was discovered, towards the end of October, 1492, by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, who took possession of it in the name of Spain, to which power it has ever since belonged. For over a quarter of a century the value of Cuba to the Spanish Government was but secondary, it being less regarded as a permanent colony than as a place for military dépôts near the coast of Mexico. Thus the greatest diversity exists in the maps of the Island, and an almost incredible lack of correctness in some which profess to have been drawn within sixty years after the discovery of the Island. It eventually retained its original Indian name of Cuba; though, as is shown by old charts, after some competition with Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, Ave Maria, and other loyal or devotional appellations. There is much doubt which was the first settlement on the Cuban coast. Baracoa was, probably, the first establishment, and continued to be the capital of the Island until 1522, when the seat of Government was transferred to Santiago de Cuba. We are told by BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO, that, in 1514, the port of Havana existed, "which," he says, "had formerly been called Puerto de Carenas, and *not* Havana." A discrepancy is notable in the accounts of historians concerning the whereabouts, at this time, of Havana; some locating it on the Southern, and supposing it to have been subsequently transferred to the northern side of the Island; others asserting that Havana was originally the name of a province, not a town, and that two distinct places, in the same province, have been confounded into one by those who insist on a removal having taken place.

Havana was originally founded by Don DIEGO VELASQUEZ DE CUELLA, who bestowed pains in endowing it with useful establishments, and made it a place of mark as early as 1515. In 1538 it was destroyed by a French vessel of war; but this did not prevent its rising again rapidly from its ashes; for, in 1576, we find the respective monks-friars of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders establishing convents there; and, about the same time, it was considered worth attacking by the English. The foundations of the numerous fortresses that defend the city were laid, in 1539, by the Governor of the island, HERNANDO DE SOTO. Its magnificent and capacious harbor caused it to become, gradually, the most important rendezvous for shipping between Mexico and Spain. In 1561 the number of its families had increased to 300; these were nearly doubled at the end of the sixteenth century; and, towards the middle of the seventeenth, the population consisted of 10,000 souls. In 1549 Governor GONZALEZ PEREZ DE ANGULA resolved on making Havana his residence. In 1589 the first Captain-General was commanded to take up his abode there, and in 1633 the offices of Governor of Havana and Captain-General of the island were united, and have remained so up to the present hour.

The miserable restrictive policy of Spain has been, at all times, the curse of Cuba, and presented a direct and insuperable obstacle to its commercial development. The wonderful fertility of the island has caused it to find a few outlets for foreign commerce, but there was a period when its ports were as completely closed as those of Japan. In 1778, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, la Trinidad and Batabano, were first opened to trade with the Peninsula; but the same favor was not extended to Matanzas, Nuevitas and other places, until the last years of the Eighteenth and first years of the Nineteenth Century. Notwithstanding it contains millions of acres of fertile cane-growing country, each two acres of the poorest of which can produce a hogshead of sugar, only 12,500 hogsheads were exported yearly, before 1778! From this time, however, its rise in prosperity began; its population nearly doubled in the twenty years, from 1778 to 1798; and the revenues of the island, which had been, in 1762, but $23,040, increased, within one year from the just relaxation of colonial restrictions, to $158,624. In 1809, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, and la Trinidad were opened to the world, and from that time, Cuba has been striding rapidly forward in wealth and distinction, and demonstrating how prodigious her commercial resources would become, but for the nearly prohibitory tariff by which her trade is fettered. The revenue yielded by Matanzas alone, in 1818, to the Spanish Government, was $250,000; in 1819, but ten years after the restrictions upon commerce had been removed, the entire island yielded $4,785,000, in taxes to the Spanish crown, and the exportation of Sugar reached the amount of 850,000 quintals! In 1848, the exports of Cuba, were estimated at $26,000,000, her imports at $25,000,000, her revenue at $13,000,000; and M. RAMON DE LA SAGRA estimated the amount of property in the island to be worth $800,000,000, although the portion of it under cultivation is supposed to be not 20 per cent. of its whole extent! Only *free trade* is needed—such commercial relations as a proper action on the part of the United States Government could easily effect—to give such a further increased impetus to the wealth of Cuba, that it would have no rival, in proportion to its extent, on the globe.

Cuba is divided, for fiscal purposes, into the three Intendencies of Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. The Intendant of Havana is General Superintendent of all revenues. Each Intendency is divided among delegated financial administrators, who, in turn, have their sub-delegates through the interior of the Island. About one-half of the income of the Government is derived from exorbitant duties on foreign goods, the most unreasonable part of which are directed, as we had occasion some time since to show, against the United States. According to MCCULLOCH, "Cuba derives nine-tenths of her supply of flour from the United States, principally from New-Orleans, the duty upon which is $8 58 per barrel per Spanish ship, and $9 59 per barrel per foreign ship." Duties in a like high proportion are imposed upon fish, oil, timber, candles, and indeed all of those articles with respect to which entire free trade should reasonably exist.

The population of Cuba has increased in proportion to its growth in Commerce and Agriculture. The present number of inhabitants is about 1,600,000. Of these 650,000 are white, 750,000 slave black, and about 200,000 free black. By a royal order of 12th March, 1837, free colored people were prohibited from landing in Cuba, on any pretence whatever. Nevertheless, the treatment of slaves is, compared with that in some parts of the South, humane. There are restrictions upon the evils attending Slavery which do not exist in the United States. According to the old Spanish Colonial law, a slave has the right to buy himself free, and the master cannot only not dispute this right, but the slave who has commenced paying for his liberty by installments may work where he pleases in order to acquire more rapidly the means of purchasing his freedom. A slave *has also the right to demand his sale to another master*, in case he is displeased with the one he possesses. The rapid increase of the slave population may be in a great measure due to the continued importation of slaves from Africa. In some years, since 1815, as many as 30,000 blacks are believed to have been imported into Cuba in a single year. In 1844, 10,000 slaves were imported, and the average number since brought in is not less certainly than between 2,000 to 3,000.

Cuba, whatever her ultimate political relations may be, may be considered as destined to eminent prosperity. This cannot be doubted, when we reflect that she possesses an area of 32,000 square English miles; is nearly equal in size to Ireland; and of a fertility unequaled by any like amount of territory on earth.

Popular Sovereignty Repudiated by Mr. Buchanan.

The principle upon which Senator DOUGLAS and the Democratic Party in the North have always attempted to vindicate the Nebraska bill, is that of *Popular Sovereignty* in the people of the Territories. It was declared indispensable to the proper application of the fundamental principles of our Government, that Congress should not interfere with the question of Slavery in the Territories, but that the *people* of those Territories should have absolute and entire control over the whole subject. This principle was embodied in the Nebraska bill itself, where it is declared that "the true intent and meaning of the act is not to legislate Slavery into *any Territory or State*, nor to exclude it therefrom, but *to leave* THE PEOPLE THEREOF *perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The language of this law certainly commits to the people of any Territory the right to admit or exclude Slavery in their discretion;—and this is the great argument which has always been used to reconcile the people of the Northern States to the enactment of the Nebraska bill.

The Pro-Slavery Party at the South, however, has never assented to this doctrine. In their interpretation of the law, they have insisted that the people of a Territory could only exclude Slavery *when it should become a State*; and that previous to that time, Slavery could go into the Territory and be protected there by the Constitution of the United States. They succeeded at Cincinnati in forcing the Democratic Party to abstain from taking any ground inconsistent with this position;—and the Cincinnati platform will be found, accordingly, to be entirely silent as to the power of the inhabitants of *a Territory* to exclude Slavery, although it concedes that power to them when they come to form a State Constitution. The Southern Democratic press represents this as a complete repudiation of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty;—and from one end to the other of the Southern States Mr. BUCHANAN is supported upon that basis,—of *hostility* to the principle which gives to the inhabitants of a Territory control of the question of Slavery.

Upon this important point they and we are no longer left to inference. The Richmond *Examiner* reprints a letter written by Mr. BUCHANAN in 1848, to a Mr. SANDFORD, of Alabama, which is perfectly conclusive as to his opinions upon this subject. That letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 12th inst., in which you submit to me the following paragraph, and ask whether it contains an accurate version of the conversation between us, concerning my Berks County letter, on the occasion to which you refer:

"Happening to meet Mr. BUCHANAN at the President's levee, on Friday evening, I called his attention to this letter, and asked him if he intended to be understood as claiming that *the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity had the right to control the question of Slavery in such Territory.* He declared that *no such idea had ever been maintained by him*; that the construction put upon his language by Mr. YANCEY was a perversion of its plain and obvious meaning; that, in his opinion, *the inhabitants of a Territory, as such, had no political rights*, [although they possessed all the private rights of American citizens;] that *they had* NO POWER WHATEVER OVER THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, *and they could neither interdict nor establish it, except when assembled in Convention to form a State Constitution.* He further authorized and requested me to make any public use of these declarations that I might think proper, to correct any impression which Mr. YANCEY'S construction of his language in the Berks letter might have made."

With the addition which I have inserted between brackets, *this statement is* SUBSTANTIALLY AND ALMOST LITERALLY CORRECT, *according to my recollection.*

In my letter to Berks County of 25th August, 1847, I have said, "under the Missouri Compromise Slavery was forever prohibited north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people." What people? Undoubtedly the people of the Territory assembled in Convention to form a State Constitution, and ask admission into the Union; and not the first adventurers, or "first comers," who might happen to arrive in the Territory,—assembled in public meeting. If a doubt on this subject could possibly exist, it is removed by the next succeeding sentence of my letter. I proceeded to state—"Congress, on the admission of TEXAS, adopted the same rule," etc. And what was this rule? "The Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March 1st, 1845, answers the question in the following words: "And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said Territory lying south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, North latitude, commonly known as the Missouri-Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, *as the people of each State asking admission may desire.*" Such was the description of the people to whom I referred in my Berks County letter.

Any other construction of the latter would render it essentially inconsistent with itself. Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. What an absurdity would it then be, if, whilst asserting this *sovereign power in Congress, which power from its nature must be exclusive*, I should in the very same breath *also claim this identical power "for the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity!"*

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate and reaffirm every sentiment contained in my Berks-County letter. I cling to the Missouri Compromise with greater tenacity than ever, and yet firmly believe that it will be adopted by Congress.

Yours, very respectfully,
T. SANDFORD, Esq. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN here repudiates and disclaims, in the most solemn manner, the principle of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. He denies to the inhabitants of Kansas the right to decide whether Slavery shall exist there, or not,—until they come to form a State Constitution. This surrenders everything in the Nebraska bill which has hitherto made it endurable, in the Northern States.

A Fillmore Reminiscence.

In a long and logical letter to a rural paper of the FILLMORE stamp, written by JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE, Esq., (who was last year the Republican candidate for Senator in the Dutchess and Columbia District,) is found the following allusion to an act of subserviency in "*President*" FILLMORE which seems to be a disagreeable reminiscense to the rural gazette who had been trying to steal FREMONT voters under the false pretences that FILLMORE was a Free-Soiler!

"In the Spring of 1852, Hon. JOHN MCKINLEY Judge of the United States Supreme Court for the States of Louisiana and Alabama, died.

The President, after nominating WILLIAM C. MICOU, Esq., of New-Orleans as his successor, and receiving that gentleman's refusal to serve, nominated EDWARD A. BRADFORD, Esq., of the same city. Both these gentlemen were partners of the present Louisiana Senator, Hon. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. This nomination was laid on the table and a Committee waited on Mr. FILLMORE to say that he had better withdraw the name. Mr. FILLMORE inquired why; 'was he not of proper age?' 'Yes, he was a man of gray hairs.' 'Was he not an eminent lawyer?' 'Yes,' and it was conceded as advisable that Louisiana's civil law should be represented in the Circuit and in the Supreme Courts. What then was the objection?

Mr. BRADFORD was a New-England man, and understood to be unsound on the question of the constitutional right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, holding similar views with Judge STORY. *Upon this intimation, Mr. Fillmore withdrew the name*, and substituted that of GEORGE E. BADGER, the Senator from North Carolina, a most bitter foe to Freedom, and as firm a supporter of the 'institution' as is Mr. DONELSON. *Mr. Badger lived one thousand miles out of the circuit wherein the vacancy happened.* Mr. FILLMORE went out of his way to get a Pro-Slavery candidate! But the Senate were compelled, by the voice of the New-Orleans and Mobile bar, to reject the interloper."

How much behind the age the Editor is may be seen in his attempting to parry the home-thrust by stating to his readers that "the vacancy remained until supplied by Mr. POLK"—who happened to be dead and buried!

These false pretences in the rural districts regarding Mr. FILLMORE should be promptly complained of, and the offender held to answer.

The Black Stock Difficulty.

The gentleman whose black stock created such a sensation at St. James, and threw the English Press into such frightful spasms, it appears, was Professor MAHAN, of the West Point Military Academy. Mr. DALLAS has sent a Dispatch to the Secretary of State, explaining the matter, and stating that no offence was intended by the Professor, and the whole affair had been greatly exaggerated.

But in order that such awkward *contretemps* may be avoided hereafter, our Minister should have a printed card of directions on the subject of Court costume, to be handed to every one of our countrymen who may be ambitious of a presentation to the Queen. We can hardly expect that her Majesty should permit any eccentricities of costume in American citizens who come in to her august presence, which she denies to her own subjects. Let all ambitious Americans who go to London hereafter, remember that it was the absence of a white choker that prevented Professor MAHAN from seeing Queen VICTORIA in her crimson satin robes. A cat may look upon a king, but a professor of mathematics in a black stock may not look upon a queen. There is one question which England should be allowed to settle in her own way. On the subject of costume even Mr. CUSHING will give up, and Mr. MARCY cares in without a word from PUFFENDORF; and Mr. BUCHANAN, if he should happen by any turn of luck to be elected next November, will not again offend Lord CLARENDON by offering to refer the matter to "our old ally, the Emperor of Russia." The clothes question is happily settled, and John Bull has everything his own way for once. We hope he will give us credit for our magnanimity in this case at least.

Out-Law-ed.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Council of the South American party, last week, resolutions were offered for the expulsion of GEORGE LAW, Esq., and Ex-Alderman RICHARD MOTT. The resolutions, of course, were carried, for the statesman-like letter of Mr. LAW was too great an exercise of free speech to suit the South Americans.

We understand that Mr. LAW has grown no thinner since the proceeding, although the Council Chamber has!

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

Mr. C. H. DENISON, Purser of the *Empire City*, reports as follows: Left New-Orleans July 5, at 8 o'clock A. M.; crossed the bar at Southwest Pass 5½ o'clock P. M. and proceeded to sea. At 8½ o'clock next morning the Pass bearing Northwest, distant 165 miles, fell in with the ship *James Titcomb*, DEAN Master, 113 days from Cagliarta, Sardinia, in distress, showing her ensign union down.

Altered our course, ran down to her and was boarded by a boat in charge of her first officer, who reported having been some time on short allowance of provisions and water, and making slow progress against the strong easterly set of the current, having been 20 days from Cape St. Antonio. Supplied her wants and resumed our voyage at 9 o'clock A. M.

Arrived off the Moro at 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 7th, and entered the harbor of Havana at sunrise the next morning.

Left at noon the same day, 8th, and took a pilot at 6 A. M., 13th, from the *James Waterbury.*

The *Empire City* brings 119 passengers—73 from New-Orleans and 46 from Havana. No sickness on board during the passage.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Familiar Talk on Foreign Topics.

PENCILINGS ABOUT PALMER.

Even now that the perturbed spirit of the preternatural poisoner, PALMER, has passed away, the morbid curiosity, which for the last few months pressed upon the mind of all classes in England, survives. A great Fair has been held at Rougeley, his native town, to which thousands flocked from many miles around, and every spot where PALMER and COOK had drank, or stood, or slept, became invested with a strange interest. The youth who had paid so large a sum for liberty to sleep in the bed in which COOK had died, was of course pleasant; and disbursed again largely for a seat in the pew in which PALMER prayed, or affected to pray. Both PALMER'S house and COOK'S grave were exhibited at half a crown a head, and both exhibitions realized an amount that would have terrified the till on a crack night at the Academy.

The twigs from a wild tree that looked sadly over poor COOK'S resting place were bought at morbid prices, and weeds and pebbles, straggling round the spot, were at a premium. The strangest feature perhaps is, however, the negotiation of a celebrated bar-keeper, or publican, as they are styled in England, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, with BATES, "GEORGE BATES, Esq.," Palmer's groom, whose life was attempted to be insured for so large an amount; and who was marked for a victim, to stand behind his bar for a month and recount the particulars of his escape from the fangs of the Staffordshire surgeon. It may be remembered that the exhibition of FIESCHI'S mistress at a franc a head, made the fortune of a French *restaurateur*, who hit on the device of engaging her, and gave her a large annuity for life for a short season. We fancy then this unpoisoned *protégé* of the great English poisoner, if well advertised, will draw to his dramatic gin-shop. Some sensation has also been created by the denial, by PALMER'S brother, the Rev. THOMAS PALMER, of his having ever written the pamphlet which bore his name, and in which PALMER'S innocence was so loudly protested, and Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL so savagely assailed. It is now admitted to be the handiwork of a junior counsel in the case.

The Helen of operatic Troy, whose loves and hates wrought such fearful strife between the rival *chefs* of the Haymarket and Convent Garden operas—Mlle. WAGNER—has at last appeared and turns out to be not worth one twentieth of the sound and fury wasted in her behalf. The house on the night of her first appearance was crowded from floor to roof with the usual audience of a great London night, consisting of Dukes and Countesses uncountable: French hair-dressers, dinnerless refugees from about Leicester-Square, and half-crown *dilettanti* from the streets that sneak off the Strand. The character chosen was *Romeo*, that round which MALIBRAN threw such a glorious romance. But alas! we live in days of delusions. Half a hundred WAGNERS by all accounts would not make half a MALIBRAN.

Mlle. WAGNER is tall, but of a configuration so slender and strengthless in proportion to her height, as to be deprived of all symmetry. Then her walk is *gauche* and angular; the action of her arms, even in the quietest gesticulation, embarrassed; and her deportment destitute of buoyancy and animation. Indeed, any one who had seen WAGNER in Germany, which many of the London *habitués* had done, might have easily predicted her failure. Several of the boxes, we have heard from a private source of reliability, filled in the early part of the evening, were empty before the opera was through. Denizens of the pit, who went out to stroll through the lobbies, were in no hurry to return, and the stalls presented many painful gaps. The delightful young, fresh PICCOLOMINI, who is beautiful as an angel of the pocket-venus school, is evidently destined to bear away this year in Europe the crown of histrionico-vocal art.

RISTORI AND RACHEL.

RISTORI continues to gather fresh laurels. The personation of the luckless and lovely Caledonian *Queen Mary*, of Scotland, is said to surpass in splendor of picture even that of *Medea*, the Colchian Queen. This character being one which RACHEL has invested with such beauty, comparisons between those two great artists have naturally sprung up, in some of which the distinctions between the two delineations are delicately and keenly drawn. Judging from the opinion of the best critics, we incline to the thought that in scenes where the fiercer passions had to be portrayed, as in the scena where she submerges *Elizabeth* in a flood of invective, RACHEL was superior. Few who saw her here last season in the part will forget what a first-rate fury she made—at once celestial and demoniac, as all thoroughbreds of that stamp ought to be. It was in the parting scene before the execution whose tha softer feelings of the woman's heart find flow that RISTORI shone out with unsurpassable beauty. Every man, woman and child, we are told, including check-takers, call-boys, and even that usually obdurate individual, the policeman, were in tears, and the same number of pocket handkerchiefs never went through such blowing exercise in theatrical annals before.

SUMMER IN LONDON.

Since Titania turned the weaver into a jackass, we learn from all the London correspondents, John Bull has never had so strange a mid-Summer's night's dream as this Summer. Indeed, Winter appears to have gone over to spend the Summer in England. The wind is said to sigh through the streets in a style worthy of the opening of one of Mr. Alphabet JAMES' novels. Every thing wears a dismal, dreary air, and looks as sad and unhappy as a dyspeptic lawyer with an unpaid bill of costs before him could desire.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMER.

An effort has been made to galvanize the long defunct Administrative Reform Association, by applying to it Roebuck's tongue. The effort was, however, a complete failure. Despite of incessant advertising, and the day for holding the reinauguration meeting being a kind of holiday, there were not more than five hundred persons present. The meeting was altogether a miserable affair, and those who composed it a most dilapidated and seedy set. The presence of ROEBUCK ought to have drawn a vast crowd, if it was only curiosity to see and hear him. A whole generation has passed away since, with BURDETT, O'CONNELL, HUME, GROTE, and others, he helped to wield the democracy and roused tha thunders which shook reform from the trembling fingers of the House of Peers. Born in India some fifty-five years since, Mr. ROEBUCK was sent to England at an early age to study for the bar, and was called at the Inner Temple in 1831 or 1832. Though he obtained a considerable share of business on the Northern Circuit, he longed for the more exciting field of politics, and was returned for Bath in 1832, on the introduction of JOE HUME, to whom the liberal electors wrote to send them down a candidate. Almost at the first bound he leaped into distinction as a speaker and statesman, and ever since his name has been a household word of hope to the progressive, and fear to the reactionist. He is one of the most severely and sternly just men in the British House of Commons. By an attack of paralysis, some two years since, his health has been much shattered, and his power of speech impaired. But even still few in the House can strike with more vigorous and trenchant hand at the heart of an abuse. Some years since, when our Canadian neighbors were not so enthusiastic worshippers of royalty as they have become of late, Mr. ROEBUCK acted as their agent.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The house at this handsome and well-conducted little Summer establishment have been of the most overflowing and enthusiastic character. Consequently there has been no change in the bill, except in a musical respect. The orchestra of this establishment is deliciously unique and effective, and the compositions it plays are thoroughly artistic. Mr. ROMER FREDRICS, the conductor, is one of the best informed musicians in the country, and the evidences of taste and knowledge are never absent. He has succeeded for making the musical department an important feature of the entertainments, and if the orchestra always plays as well as it did on Saturday night we are not at all surprised thereat.

Mr. STUART, the enterprising and liberal manager of the Summer Garden, has "headed off" his more pretentious predecessors in the cause of charity. He is, we believe, a stranger to the talents and reputation of the late Mr. MITCHELL. He has, nevertheless, stepped forward in the most handsome manner, and tendered to the widow of that once popular manager (who sorely need the helping hand of friendship) a complimentary benefit. This comes off to-night. We hope, for the sake of old genial associations, that there will be a crowded house. The bare announcement should insure it, especially as two very popular pieces will be played for the last time on the occasion. We refer to the "Phantom," one of the most thrilling dramas in the language, and the "Young Actress." Remember the benefit of Manager MITCHELL'S widow, and go the Summer Garden to-night. You will have a delightful evening's entertainment, and perform a good and timely duty.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Miss EMMA STANLEY, (whose subsequent success has justified our encomiums,) on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. You are certain of a pleasant entertainment on any night of the week at NIBLO'S.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three powerful pieces to-night: "Captain Kyd," "Raoul" and "Nature and Philosophy."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, the Wizard—a remarkable adept in the magic arts—delights and satisfies the audiences here. His entertainments are given every day and evening this week.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL offers everything that an artistic and cultivated eye can demand in the way of "Tableaux Vivants." We have never had anything of the kind half so good. New subjects and groupings are constantly being added.

Naval.

The United States storeship *Supply* has arrived at this port, in forty days from Rio de Janeiro. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commanding, J. M. COOKE; First Lieutenant, W. Smith; Second Lieutenant, T. Lee; Third Lieutenant, C. P. McGenny; Fourth Lieutenant, J. Pyffe; Purser, W. E. Mysham.

The following is a list of the officers on board of the United States sloop *Vincennes*, attached to the Surveying Expedition to Behring's Straits, North Pacific and China Seas: Commodore JOHN ROGERS, Commander Expedition; Lieutenant Commanding, H. K. Stevens; Lieutenants: J. Van Cellum, T. S. Fillebrown, J. H. Russell, R. Kinnon; Fleet Surgeon, W. Grier; Purser, W. R. P. Rogers; Commodore's Secretary and Draughtsman, R. Knox; Assistant Secretary and Draughtsman, A. Witzleben; Zoölogist, C. Wright; Assistant Artist, E. M. Kern; Commodore's Clerk, F. H. Bierbower; Purser's Clerk, T. Nihloy; Assistant Astronomer, A. Schonborn; Master's Mate, J. Kent; Carpenter, J. H. Owens; Sailmaker, R. Perry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 368 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane st.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.

By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.

New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe made*, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOL SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 23 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE FEMALE POLITICIAN.
(Drawn from life.)
"To *him*, Dear John, you'll give your vote
I *know* he'll rule the nation rightly."
So pleaded Jane with warbling throat,
And with her radiant eyes more brightly.
"How know you this," her spouse began.
But with a kiss his words she smothers—
"Oh! vote for him, the dear, sweet man!
His clothes are *all* made by *Smith Brothers.*"
One-price Clothing Stores, Nos. 123 and 149 Fulton st., New-York.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS FROM eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City—besides fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Music at reduced prices.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Malden-lane, N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." The triumphs the world already knows, and these history by their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINDOW SHADES—French and American paper hangings, gilt cornices, bands, pins, &c.; lace and muslin curtains, table, floor and stair oil-cloths. Gold shades only 14s. a pair; and shades of every description made to order, at WM. G. BROWN'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson sts.

GREAT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—At D. THOMAS', No. 141 Spring, corner of Wooster-st., who is clearing off the whole of his very choice and select stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, the whole of which must be sold at any price, to make room for extensive alterations. Families will not often meet with such bargains.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THEY HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $90 to $140; Melodeons from $40 to $125.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.
No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—giving to charms. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest chamber of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

GROVER AND BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Would you lessen the labor, increase the leisure and promote the health of your wife and daughters, and make home happier, purchase without delay this invaluable article, at No. 495 Broadway.

An Appeal in Behalf of Lamartine.

We have heard with the liveliest fellow feeling, that the illustrious ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE calls around Our Atlantic to the lovers of literature in the United States, to take part with him in his struggle with the evil days on which he has fallen.

In a letter to one of us he writes:

"Great reverses of fortune have come upon me since 1848, and above all in these latest times: I make head against them by labor.

In behalf of this literary labor, I have recourse to your countrymen. Give me aid and introduce me among them. Success is for me an affair of life or death."

No words of others could touch the heart of the public like this ingenuous appeal from a man who ever judged it inconsistent with his honor to accept emoluments or favors from monarchical governments which he could not approve, but deems it right, to look for help from the voluntary subscriptions of a free people to his productions as an author. This confession of hard necessity comes from a man who, as a poet, orator, legislator, historian and statesman, has united in himself more varied claims to distinction, than any public man of our century. He may justly look for sympathy for it is the unanimous testimony of those who know him well, that while his own manner of living has all the regularity and simplicity of a man of exemplary industry, it has been the habit of his life to feel for and relieve the sorrows of others; to do good to those who were sick and suffering and in want, according to his means, and often beyond his means.

When his glowing words, his personal intrepidity and his love for progressive liberty caused him to be borne by acclamation to the highest place of authority in the most powerful nation of the continent of Europe, it is a matter of history that he sought to use his popularity and the vantage ground of his station not to usurp a dictatorship for himself, but to constitute France a Republic. Holding high, and for a time irresponsible power, he retired from office, poor, and with such spotless integrity, that not even his enemies breathed a reproach on the purity of his administration in its relation to his personal fortunes.

A lover of peace and of his fellow-men, he seized the very moment of the highest excitement of political revolution, to repress the disposition for war, and in the name of the French people to utter an inefaceable protest against shedding blood for political offences.

Nor may we forget that, twenty-two years ago, when the United States pressed upon France its claim of indemnity for wrongs, and the two countries were for a season so arrayed against each other that the indulgence of national passion might easily have provoked a conflict, he saw the demand of America was indisputably right, and rising superior to the sensitiveness of his countrymen, combated the opinions of some of those whose friendship he valued most, and by his manly eloquence essentially contributed to the settlement of the controversy on the basis of impartial justice.

But it is not by reminiscences of his public career that LAMARTINE asks for sympathy. He tells us himself that he wraps the obscurity of private life around him like a mantle, and entangled by no connection with Government, he comes before us exclusively as a man of letters. Wherever his plan is made known, we find it is received with great favor; and we earnestly hope that the result may be such as to cheer the great man in his solitude, and lighten the intensity of his distress.

Washington Irving,	Charles King,
George Bancroft,	Geo. P. Morris,
William C. Bryant,	N. Parker Willis,
Edward Everett,	Fitz-Greene Halleck,
W. H. Prescott,	L. Agassiz,
Henry W. Longfellow,	A. D. Bache,
Geo. Ticknor,	Joseph Henry,
James Walker,	Dudley Bean,
Jared Sparks,	Robert C. Winthrop, late Speaker of the U. S. House of Rep.
C. C. Felton,	
Richard B. Kimball,	

J. D. Bright, President of the U. S. Senate.
N. P. Banks, Speaker of the U. S. H. of Rep.
Winfield Scott, Com.-in-Chief U. S. Army.
Lewis Cass, U. S. Senate.
J. J. Crittenden, U. S. Senate.
John Slidell, U. S. Senate.
Humphrey Marshall, U. S. House of Rep.
William H. Seward, U. S. Senate.
R Toombs, U. S. Senate.
J. P. Benjamin, U. S. Senate.
W. W. Boyce, U. S. House of Rep.
Hamilton Fish, U. S. Senate.
James C. Jones, U. S. Senate.
Alfred Iverson, U. S. Senate.
Jas. M. Mason, U. S. Senate.
Jno. R. Thompson, U. S. Senate.
Alex. H. Stephens, U. S. House of Rep.
L. F. S. Foster, U. S. Senate.
Charles Durkee, U. S. Senate.
A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. House of Rep.
Jacob Broom, U. S. House of Rep.
Charles E. Stuart, U. S. Senate.

AT MESSRS. D. APPLETON & Co.'s, PUBLISHERS, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

SIR—I take the liberty of sending to you the above document. Nothing can be added to the force of the *Appeal*. A few details as to the plan and form of publication are all that it will be necessary for me to append to it.

The work for which LAMARTINE asks of the people of the United States an intellectual hospitality is entitled "*A Familiar Course of Literature*." It will embrace all ages and countries.

I have visited America to organize a national subscription to this work. The character of my mission is defined in this extract from a letter of LAMARTINE to Mr. BANCROFT: "I introduce to you one of my best friends, Mr. J. B. DESPLACE, who, out of purest affection for me, visits America solely for the purpose of forwarding my interests."

The *Familiar Course of Literature* is the invocation, by a man of genius, of the great intellects which have enlightened the world. It is the essence of the studies, the meditations, and the judgments of the whole life of LAMARTINE.

The warm sympathy with which the first announcement of this publication was received in the United States, far from diminishing, has continued to increase. The ladies of America feel a pleasure in displaying their gratitude towards a poet who, in singing the blessings of a pure and holy love, strengthens their sweet and salutary influence over the ruder sex, and thus contributes to the elevation of social morals. Mothers feel happy at being able to place in the hands of their children models of French style, without the apprehension of danger to their innocence. They know that LAMARTINE is a writer of spotless purity, and that he observes naturally the precept of the Latin poet, "*Maximi debetur puero reverentia.*" The clergy of all denominations have not hesitated to accord to him their powerful support, because LAMARTINE, in addressing himself to the spiritual part of man's natures, in transporting their minds into the region of the *beau idéal*, predisposes them to religion, and leads them, as it were, to the threshold of the sanctuary. In fine, and above all, the Republic lounded by the immortal WASHINGTON, enthusiastic and generous like Youth, prizes the honor of showing to ancient Europe that LAMARTINE, with the triple crown of virtue, genius and misfortune, has not appealed in vain to the great American nation.

The *Familiar Course of Literature* will be composed annually of twelve monthly numbers of about eighty pages each, making for one year two fine volumes of 500 pages each, *in octavo*, with the portrait of the author. It will be written exclusively by LAMARTINE. There will be one edition in French and one in English. For greater convenience, and to avoid the irregularities of arrival from Europe, the *Familiar Course of Literature* will be sent Quarterly to Subscribers—that is, three numbers at once. The first issue in the United States will take place early in September; it has already been commenced in France.

The amount of the subscription is $6 a year, payable in advance. No subscription will be taken less than one year.

Those desiring to subscribe will please address their names and subscription (*Post paid*) to M. J. B. DESPLACE, at the Messrs. D. APPLETONS', Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York. They will be good enough to specify, at the same time, whether they wish for the *Familiar Course of Literature* in French or English. They are requested to send in their subscriptions as early as convenient, so that they may be included in the September delivery.

I solicit from you, sir, a sympathetic co-operation to this national subscription, and remain,

Respectfully yours, J. B. DESPLACE.

JULY, 1856.

Wheat in Texas.

The Texas *Northern Standard* has accounts from the counties of Hunt, Fannin, Lamar, Collin, Dallas, Grayson and Cook. Some crops in Grayson, planted late, on account of the grasshoppers, and some in Collin, are indifferent, but generally the crops are thrifty and the yield large, while the aggregate crop will be larger than ever before raised in Northern Texas. Farmers fear that they will be unable to dispose of the surplus, and suggest two plans—one is to make flour, each it, put it upon wagons, and, hauling it to the cotton counties below, supply the demand at their doors, at such prices as they can bring up from below and haul from Shreveport; the other is to ship to this city. The *Standard* says that the prodnct of Northern Texas is the largest, heaviest, finest-looking wheat produced in America, which cannot be worth, there, this season, more than 75 cents per bushel.

HOTELS.

WAVERLY HOUSE, MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—This House has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer Boarders. S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND PERFUMERY.—Prices of the above articles reduced 25 per cent. Low's Brown Windsor Soap 75c. per doz. Lubin's Extracts 50c. per bottle, warranted genuine. Call and judge for yourself. One price. J. LAW'S fancy store, No. 379 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—LONDON DOCK GIN, a superior beverage and tonic. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROS., No. 19 Beaver-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Colonel Fremont!**—Our large Engraving (size 19x24 inches) of COLONEL FREMONT CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, bids fair to be as popular as the gallant Colonel. Every mail brings in a large number of orders, and Clubs and Dealers are supplying themselves by the hundreds. Price 12½ cents; by the 100, $5. Colored copies, very effective, 25 cents, or $16 per 100.

Specimen copies of the plain Engraving sent upon receipt of 5 postage stamps—Colored copies 10 stamps.

Also, large Engravings of JAMES BUCHANAN and MILLARD FILLMORE, beautifully embellished, on the same terms. These are the Neatest, Cheapest, and best campaign Pictures Published.

BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

DEALERS can order direct of us, or through the City Booksellers. Terms cash.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **When a Dentist pulls out an Aching Tooth** for us we call it a dental operation; so if he were to pull out a sound tooth instead of the "rager" we should call it an accidental operation, should we not? Certainly, of course. And supposing a certain preparation called RUSSIA SALVE should cure the most desperate burn, scald, bruise, cut or sore immediately upon its application, should you not call it a truly admirable article? Certainly, of course. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **Another New One.**—We shall issue THIS MORNING another copyright Picture representing Colonel FREMONT PLANTING THE AMERICAN STANDARD ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. This engraving is of the same size (19x24 inches) as our other Campaign Prints, and is the best yet out—Bold, Spirited and Dramatic. It is also an appropriate companion to Colonel FREMONT ON HORSEBACK CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," and both together make the most effective Campaign Pictures published. Price per copy 12½ cents; by the 100, $8. COLORED, double price.

Also, Portraits of JAMES BUCHANAN and MILLARD FILLMORE, (from MEADE BROTHERS' Photograph,) handsomely embellished, on same terms.

Specimen copies of either sent on receipt of one shilling and one stamp. HANDSOMELY COLORED, double price. BAKER & GODWIN, printers,

Tribune Buildings.

DEALERS in the country can order direct of us, or through City Booksellers. Terms cash.

☞ **Special Notice.**—COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—A meeting of the Committee on Railroads will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of hearing the parties interested in relation to the running of the 9th-av. Railroad Co.; and also as to stopping steam on Hudson River Railroad at 60th-st.

Persons having any petitions, &c., before the Railroad Committee will please attend

Ald. WM. B. DRAKE, Chairman.
Ald. JACOB B. VALENTINE,
Ald. B. HEALY,
Ald. WM. McCONKEY,
Ald. ANSON HERRICK.
} Committee.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The wasting, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $3 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Flushing—How do you Get There?**—For many years the principal route was by steamboat around through Hurlgate and up Flushing Bay, about 15 miles. But to save time, shorten distance, and meet the rapid increase of travel, the FLUSHING RAILROAD was built in 1854. It is only 8 miles long. Seven trains now run daily, affording delightful excursions. See Railroad advertisement in this paper.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician**—Can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen at his office No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., upon diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart and spleen, with their attendant symptoms, from Monday, July 14, till Saturday, the 26th, without charge.

☞ **Buy your Raspberries and Cherries**—And put them up in the Intallible Self Sealing Cans, and you will derive the benefit during the Winter. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st.

STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP BALTIC—To sail July 19.—A passage ticket and a first rate stateroom, No. 58, for sale. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of a girl named MARY FARLEY, 11 years old. She was last seen at No. 446 Broome-st., where she called in answer to an advertisement. Her hair is brown and curled—fair complexion—face freckled. She wore a hat with dark plaid ribbon, brown cape and red calico dress. Any information sent to her afflicted parents, No. 296 East 13th-st., will be thankfully received.

8 P. M.—LUCY A.—Your note did not reach me in time. Same place and time Wednesday next.

T—M—.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods stolen from the store of the subscribers on the night of Monday, July 7, consisting of embroidered collars, sleeves, lace collars, cambric edgings, laces, veils, &c.

GORDON & BOWDOIN,
No. 256 Broadway.

FOUND.—July 10, a stray PIG. Inquire on corner Broadway and 37th-st. If the owner does not come and prove property and pay cost in three days, he shall be sold to pay cost.

LOST.—On Thursday, 10th inst., a shipping RECEIPT BOOK. A liberal reward will be paid for return of the same to PETER RICE & CO., No. 192 Water-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—For the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials vouching for the personal moral character of the applicant, and his physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty one nor more than twenty-eight, should also be stated, and his present residence and place of birth. Those who upon examination shall receive a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, as vacancies may occur.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 7, 1856.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to nest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE—Rack Lathes, Standing Press, Gilding Presses and Steam Heating Pipes for sale cheap. A fifteen-horse power engine and boiler, little used; the above articles for sale at No. 170 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A suite of rooms (3) unfurnished, on the 2d or 3d floor; rent not exceeding $125 per annum. Address FELIX, *Times* Office, N. Y.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, cardcases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S LONDON DOCK GIN needs only to be tried to know its medicinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy women; one as plain, neat cook, most excellent washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and biscuit, understands meats and pastry; will take $7 in the City. The other as nurse, will take the entire charge of a baby, do fine washing and mending; has no family; will go in the country, or mind a sick lady. City reference. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and first-class Catholic help of different nations, and of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, at MANNING'S "select" agency No. 1 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very industrious young women, (sisters,) who are well recommended for honesty, industry and capability. The one as cook, the other as seamstress. The cook understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, pastries &c. The seamstress will do nursing or chamberwork. They will go seperate if necessary. Call at No. 24 3d-av. (Bible House.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had twelve years' experience in the practical department or management in a first-rate cutlery establishment in England; knows the pocket-cutlery department thoroughly, also the keeping of books and shipping of goods. Address J. X. L., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook and baker, by a steady, active woman and a good cook or as cook and to wash and iron, by a very competent Protestant woman, also as chambermaid and waiter, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very active, intelligent young woman, to do chamberwork and wait, or nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit. Will be found industrious and kind to children. Has three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As milliners or saleswomen, by two young ladies who understand millinery in all its branches, and can give most unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address box No. 1,131, Post-Office.

SITUATIONS ARE REQUIRED—For a mother, and daughter of 10. Also for a man and wife. All are Episcopalians, and highly recommended. Apply immediately to the Superintendent of the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, the one as cook, washer and ironer, understands baking in all its branches, pullies, &c.—the other as chambermaid, nurse, or seamstress. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 2 1 Bowery.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady of pleasing address, a proficient in instrumental and vocal music, with some experience in teaching, and who can also teach embroidery, drawing, painting and penmanship, &c., should her time not be fully occupied with music—or a gentleman, a good pianist and vocalist, and who can also teach the violin and flute—can hear of a situation at the South and see the proprietor of the school by addressing M., care of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, until the 20th inst.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A young man of Collegiate education wishes a situation in a family where, in consideration of his services during a portion of the day in teaching Latin, Greek, the higher Mathematics, or the common English branches, he may obtain room and boarding, or a compensation equivalent. Can furnish good recommendations and references as to character and qualifications. Address S. T. X., *Times* Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One fully competent to take charge of the dispensing department of a first class store. He must write a good hand, and be conversant with accounts. Satisfactory reference as to competency and correct moral deportment required. Apply to J. S. SEARLE, Jamaica, L. I., or ISRAEL MINOR & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 3,598, Lower Post-Office.

PICTURE-FRAME MAKER WANTED—Or joiner, one accustomed to circular sawing, and must given good reference, to go to the Western part of this State. Inquire at 7 o'clock in the evening at No. 59 East 19th-st.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000.—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 4,677 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—An active lad to attend in a store and go of errands. One who can come well recommended may apply at No. 73 Maiden-lane.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework—must be a good washer and ironer, and well recommended—at No. 301 5th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—German, French or English. Apply to No. 4 11th-st.

SMART BOY WANTED—IN A FLOUR commission store. Apply at No. 123 Broad-st.

WANTED—PUBLIC SPEAKERS for Fashionable Watering Places, Steamboats, Political Meetings, &c. One or more persons competent to address the public (anywhere) on SNUFF and SNEEZING, and to sell DURNO'S UNIVERSALLY CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF.

N. B.—Any one placing a lower estimate on his ability to make less than $2,000, say $3,000 per annum, need not apply.

Applications, with reference and postage stamp, to be addressed to J. DURNO, Proprietor and Manufacturer of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED AT No. 666 BROADWAY—Two hook keepers, 2 clerks, 2 conductors, 3 salesmen, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 3 brakemen, 3 boys for trades and for stores, and men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY—Housekeeper, cook, lady's maid, chambermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

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EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FORT HAMILTON.—A private family, having taken a cottage at Fort Hamilton, and having more room than they require, would accommodate two or three gentlemen with board for the Summer. None but those whose means will allow, and who are accustomed to live with strict regard to comfort, need apply. Address Box No. 3,639 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A few select boarders, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms, newly furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 242 Henry-st., near Amity, 5 minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferry; gas, baths, and every convenience for comfort. Terms moderate. The location is very desirable for persons doing business in New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in single rooms, in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the city, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry, by applying at No. 128 Columbia-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References exchanged.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c., for two, at $12. Apply at No 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two fine large bedrooms on the second floor, well furnished, to let with or without partial or full board, at No. 15 Bond-st. The whole of the second floor will be let, if desired. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—A middle-aged man and wife, having no children of their own, would board two or three for the Summer season in the healthy village of Hempstead. Best of reference if required. Address Box No. 23 Hempstead Post-Office.

A TEACHER OF A BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL—Near the City, wants a home for his son, South Brooklyn preferred, would board and educate a lad in exchange; charges equal. Apply at No. 16 Joralemon-st., South Brooklyn.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let, with board. Best of reference given and required.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Registering Births, &c.—Pay a man for his work.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have received a copy of the Act respecting Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the City of New-York, and, by the courtesy of the City Inspector, a notice pointing out the objects of the enactment, the importance of reliable public records in cases of disputed legitimacy, &c., &c.

By the Act, Physicians are enjoined to make a correct monthly return of all Births professionally attended by them; and the seventh section prescribes as the penalty for non-compliance with, or violation of its provisions, the forfeiture of fifty dollars in every instance.

This Act has been in operation now three years, but how it can have secured full and accurate reports, I am at a loss to understand; for, beyond a doubt, many Births attended by Midwives and Nurses, have never been registered, and a Physician having a superabundance of business, should be, as he might, forget to make a memorandum of a Birth in time, it might fail to appear in his monthly return.

The Inspector's notice very philanthropically observes: "*It is not believed that any good citizen will fail, although it may cause some little personal trouble, to make a correct and regular report, in order that the registry of the City Inspector may be rendered as perfect as it is possible to make it.*"

Now I would ask, is not this putting the onus on the wrong shoulders? why should the Physician be expected to be such an ultra philanthropist as to take a gratuitous interest in the destiny of other people's children beyond his professional services? Very frequently he has to give those very services gratuitously; and it does seem somewhat hard that he should be compelled further to concern himself so much about the children of those who have paid him with ingratitude.

I have always complied cheerfully with the requisitions of the Act, but has every one? The Inspector possibly will answer *yes, that the penalty is not a thing to be disregarded*; but I would like to know how he is to find out where an unregistered Birth has taken place, and the parents, as is often the case, care not whether it is registered or not? Who is to give the information?

According to the Act, a Clergyman or Magistrate is entitled to demand and receive a fee for solemnizing a marriage, and if the parties refuse to comply, the Clergyman or Magistrate is not obliged to perform the ceremony, and no very serious consequences ensue to any body. Not so with the Physician, called upon at midnight to attend in cases where life is at stake, and with it, his own health and reputation. If *he* demand his fee beforehand, too often indeed a necessary precaution, he is pronounced unfeeling and every thing that is bad, while the Clergyman and Magistrate, getting their fee in advance, are only looked upon as being wide awake as all persons ought to be whose business does not trench upon their slumbers. Tha Legislators have shown a pious care in considering what *they* are entitled to; but to the value of the medical man's services in contributing to statistical facts, they seem to have been rather dim-sighted; for, by the Act, a Medical man for his certificate of Birth, a fact far more difficult to certify than that of a marriage, is entitled to demand nothing, but failing to certify, forfeits fifty dollars! No doubt this has its origin in the high esteem in which the medical profession are held in New-York; a medical man is believed to be *too good a citizen* to look after any emolument for services, the very consciousness of having rendered which is deemed, on the principle of virtue its own reward, a sufficient compensation.

Now I, for one, candidly confess that my philanthropy goes not so far. I believe that every one is entitled to be paid for his services.

Would not it be much better that the obligation to register Births should rest on the parents as being the persons most nearly concerned, and that it be made obligatory on them to obtain, in every instance, a certificate from the Physician who attended at the birth, and, for such certificate, let him be entitled to demand and receive a nominal fee together with his fee for attendance? In no case would this be refused, as the Physician making his complaint of non-payment to the City Inspector, the latter could inflict the penalty in the right quarter and on the party most offending. Only by this, or some similar mode, will the City Inspector ever be enabled to get correct returns of the Births in this City. R. A.

Monthly Labor Report of the American Industrial Association.

The past month has been marked by an unusual demand for all descriptions of labor. Farm hands are scarce, and consequently wages rule high—from $14 to $20 per month, with board and washing. The former rates are readily commanded by able-bodied men from shipboard. The inadequate supply seriously embarrasses the harvest-work. The brick-yards also find it impossible to secure their complement of hands at any wages. Orders for upwards of one hundred men are now on the books of the Association; wages $16 and $17 per month, including board. The dependence of the country on the importation of foreign labor is sensibly felt. The falling off of emigration this year has been upwards of fifty thousand. Our advices from Europe, however, are favorable, and in another month, it is hoped, the market will be tolerably well supplied. The improved character and the destination of emigrants now arriving should also be noted. Upwards of four thousand emigrants have arrived at the port of New-York within the past few days; the great majority, however, have pecuniary means, and proceed at once to the West, to work not for others, but for themselves.

Female domestics for the country can hardly be obtained at all. These are generally Irish, and the improved condition of that country brings few females to America whose passage has not been paid by their friends here. The disposition to remain in the City can rarely be made to yield to the most tempting offers from the country. A consignment was recently made of twenty-nine Irish girls by VREE FOSTER, Esq., who, with the aid of friends, had generously defrayed their passage to this country. Only fourteen of this company could be induced to go to the places appointed for them.

Employers will do well to make early application to the Association. A copy of the Constitution containing office rules and regulations, will be forwarded by mail to the address indicated, on the receipt of a Post-Office stamp or three-cent piece.

Citizens will do an act of kindness by directing persons inquiring of them for work to the office of the Association. No alms should be given to able-bodied persons asking charity under the plea that they cannot obtain work.

DR. THOMASON, Secretary.
No. 67 GREENWICH-STREET, July 9, 1856.

☞ The Lithographers in town are taking the steps necessary to bring before Congress a scheme of the wrong they do them when they give out the lithographing to men who are not in the business. They complain that the work is given to a contractor, who underlets to another and he to another, until their bosses must in self-defence put the wages of the men who do the work outrageously low—below living prices indeed.

☞ The Society of the Sigma Phi holds its annual Convention this year at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, on the first Monday of August. The public exercises, which will take place on the evening of that day, will consist of an Oration by Rev. JAMES DONGLAS, of Rutland, N. Y., and a Poem by Prof. KENDRICK, of Rochester University. The Sigs generally have a good time at their anniversaries, and they expect to have one at this.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT ON RIKER'S ISLAND—INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE.

Lieutenant Brush, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, reports that at "12:40 (yesterday morning) information was received that persone were about leaving the District to participate in a fight. Sergeant Burden and squad were sent to arrest the principals, but they had fled."

From the Eleventh Ward Police Stetion it was also reported that about 1 o'clock A. M., yesterday, a large number of persons collected on the dock at the foot of Rivingston-street, for the purpose of getting on board some vessel going up the East River, to witness a prize-fight. Platoons of men from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventh Districts, were soon on the spot, and drove off the crowd, who fled in different directions.

But the rascals met again, it seems, for at the Nineteenth Ward Station-House, information was received about 1 o'clock that a large number of rough-looking characters were coming up in the Third-avenue cars and proceeding in the direction of Harlem, with the intention of witnessing a prize fight on Riker's Island. Capt. Toomey, with the force of men in reserve and part of tha force on duty at the time, followed after the blackguards. On arriving at the Red House, (foot of One Hundred and Ninth-street,) information was received that several boat loads of men had left for Riker's Island about half an hour before the arrival of the Police. A boat was procured, in which Capt. Toomey and a portion of his men embarked, overtaking Capt. Porter of the Twelfth Ward, with a force of men on the way, and both forces proceed towards the island in company. The better to secure the rascals, Captain Toomey took the east channel of the island, and Captain Porter the west, and waited the arrival of the boats as they returned. Several of them were overhauled in this way and their occupants captured, but the principals in the affair were not to be found, having been rowed across the river into Westchester County. Four rounds were fought, but the arrival of the Police prevented a continuance of the fight, the principals and spectators flying in terror on their approach.

☞ Twenty of the gang were taken in custody by Capt. Toomey's force. They gave their names as follows: Patrick Mallady, Arthur McKeon, John Brown, Wm. Mullins, Wm. O'Connell, Frank Le Lee, Michael Murphy, John O'Niel, James Haskins, Bernard Riley, Patrick Lynch, John Stager, Henry McLoughlin, John Riley, Lawrence Masterson, Thomas Hussey, Edward Lodey, Peter Smith, John Carney, James Coleman.

The prisoners were all taken before Justice PEABODY, Fourth District Police Court, who committed them for examination.

SAFETY OF LITTLE MAGGIE HOUSE—HER RECOVERY AND ARREST OF HER ABDUCTOR.

Maggie House, the little girl of 13 years, who was some time since abducted from her home in McDougal street, by a German (a married man) named Haveman, has at length been restored to her parents. She was found with Haveman in Chicago, on the 8th inst., by her uncle, Mr. Thames Dugard, of Williamsburg, who took Haveman in custody, and brought him to this City.

The story of little Maggie's abduction, published in the TIMES some weeks since, is very romantic. She was taken by Haveman through various places in the West, and Haveman everywhere represented her to be his wife. The outraged father traveled the country over to find his child. Soon he obtained a clue, but when he reached the place, some hundreds of miles off, he found that they were gone. This continued until his little means were exhausted, and he gave up in despair the hope of recovering his daughter. Then the young child's uncle started in pursuit of the fugitives. For a long time his search was ineffectual, but at length success crowned his efforts.

On Friday Mr. Dugard appeared before Justice DAVIDSON at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and deposed that Margaret informed deponent that Haveman used to meet her in the streets, in this City, when she was on her way to school; and that he told her, previous to his taking her away, that he loved her so much that he must have her, and if she did not come with him he would kill her father; that he did not value any man's life if he stood in the way of his wishes. By means of these threats, and other statements, he prevailed upon her to leave her father's house, and go away with him. Since she has been with him, he several times attempted, by force, to have carnal intercourse with her, but she invariably resisted him, and he did not succeed in his endeavors. When deponent found her, she immediately claimed his protection, and wished to return home, being in great dread of the said Haveman.

Maggie's father, Mr. William House, of No. 118 McDougal-street, made also a charge of abduction against Haveman, who was then committed for examination.

LARGE ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED RECEIVERS.

On the 25th of June, two newsboys, named David Dowd, *alias* Spongey, and John Walker, stole a case of gold and silver watches and movements, over seventy in all, from Parego & Co., in Nassau-street. Having got into some trouble in Brooklyn, the youngsters confessed the crime, and stated that they had disposed of the property to E. M. Cotherine and Peter Rose, keepers of "a loan shop," at No. 206 Centre-street, for $9, but that they subsequently went to them and got more money, amounting to about $20 in all, for the watches. Officer James Martin, of the Sixth Ward, arrested the accused parties on Friday night, and Judge CARROL held them to bail to answer each in the sum of $4,000.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Mr. George W. Hadden, of No. 105 Broad-street, appeared before Justice DAVIDSON, on Saturday, and complained that William Thomson and John Johnson had stolen from him 350 lbs. of boot lines, bawseers and two batch clothe, worth $40. The accused were committed for trial.

STEALING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wm. Wallece was committed for trial on Saturday, by Alderman CLANCY, for having broken into the store of Andrew Haratsch, at No. 142½ Franklin-street, and stealing $50 worth of boots and shoes.

A NIPPING FROST.

On Saturday evening a man, by the neme of Eugene Fveter, entered the house of Mr. Frost, No. 105 Clinton-place, through the back door, which had been left open, and stole $100 worth of silver were, consisting of knives, forks, spoons, &c. Just as he was leaving the premises, he was discovered by one of the servant girls, who gave an alarm. The thief was pursued by several citizens, and was finally overtaken and captured by Officer Colefax, of the Second District Police Court.

Miscellaneous.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

William W. Fream, formerly Assistant-Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, shot himself with a pistol, at 10½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, at his residence, No. 38 Lewis-street. The ball took effect in the left breast. The deceased was a sash maker by trade, and worked until about three months since in the Navy-Yard, from where he was dismissed. Since that time he has not been in employment. He drank freely. Financial difficultice, which he thought himself unable to overcome, so weighed upon his mind as to lead to the last desperate resort—self-murder.

Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Suicide from a pistol-shot wound through the breast."

Mr. Fream was born in this City. He was 45 years of age. He leaves behind a wife and family.

SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.

A man named Hill was found dead in his bed at the Globe Hotel on Saturday with a bottle of strychnine lying beside him. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner Connery. Dr. Ferguson who made the *post-mortem* was of opinion that deceased died from taking strychnine. A verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered. Deceased was a native of Germany and aged 35 years. He earned a bare pittance by acting as a copyist whenever occasion offered. Of late he seemed very destitute and down-hearted. He was sober and industrious. The world refused him a living, and he died by his own hand. Poor fellow!

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

A Frenchman named Leclere, aged 45 years, who has been in this country only twelve days, was found this morning hanging to a tree in Ninety-second-street, near Second-avenue. He was suspended by his own cravat. When taken down life was extinct. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of "suicide by hanging" was rendered. Deceased leaves behind, in this City, a wife and one child. It appears that the unfortunate deceased became suddenly dispossessed of the means which he relied on for gaining his livelihood in this country. On his person was found a letter addressed to his wife.

DROWNINGS.

A man, rather poorly dressed, walked out to the end of the pier foot of North Moore-street on Friday, and undressed himself, apparently to bathe; but he jumped into the water and deliberately drowned himself. His clothes are at the Station-house for identification.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Hills upon the body of James Green, who was drowned on Friday by falling into the water at foot of Sixty-second-street, N. R., from the sloop *James Wiley*, on which he was engaged as a deck hand. He was 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

The same day the same Coroner held an inquest upon tha body of a man who fell into the water at the foot of Leroy-street and was drowned. Verdict: "Accidental drowning." Deceased was about 55 years of age, had on a monkey jacket, cloth vest, checked shirt, dark pants and calf-skin boots. From a letter found in his pocket, his name is supposed to be Edward Colvin, and that he was a native of Ireland.

SUDDEN DEATH.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, an unknown man, supposed to be a German, was found lying inconeible in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. He was conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where he was attended by a physician, but he died in about twenty minutes after his removal to the Station-house.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.

A woman named Esther Miller fell out of the third-story window of house No. 50 Worth-street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 12.
Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jory this morning brought in bills of indictment in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Henrico Da Costa*.—An indictment for fitting out the brig *Braman*, to employ her in the slave-trade. The indictment is voluminous, containing twenty-four counts.

The United States vs. *Placido de Castro*.—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *José Pedro da Cunha*.—An indictment for the same offence.

The same parties were also indicted jointly with other parties, whose names were not disclosed, for aiding and abetting other persons, unknown, in fitting out the brig for the trade as factors.

The United States vs. *William Pent*.—An indictment for voluntarily serving on board the brig *Braman*, knowing that she was employed in the slave trade.

The United States vs. *Joseph Hyatt*.—An indictment for passing through the Custom-House a false invoice of woolens, clothe, &c.

The United States vs. *Charles G. Boggs*.—An indictment against the Captain of the steamship *Illinois* for carrying an excess of passengers.

The United States vs. *Goodrich, alias Three-fingered Jack*.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon—to wit, a hatchat, upon one of the crew of the ship *Cherubim*.

The indictments having been presented, Mr. Joachimsson inquired of Mr. E. C. Benedict if Mr. Da Costa and Mr. De Castro would appear in Court? Mr. Benedict said they had been around all the morning, but had just stepped out. The gentlemen were sent for and soon appeared. Mr. McKeon said he desired to have them arraigned and plead to the indictment. Mr. Benedict said he wanted to look at the indictments, which were voluminous, first, but consented to put in pleas of not guilty, subject to the right to withdraw the plea and demurrer or except to the indictment. The amount of bail was then increased by the Court to $10,000 in each case. Mr. Joachimsson gave notice that he should want two exretiee in each case. The question was raised as to his right to call for two exretiee, and Judge Betts said he knew of no rule which required it; the security must be sufficient.

Mr. Benedict also appeared for Mr. Da Cunha and Mr. Pent who were in confinement, and put in a like plea with the same liberty to withdraw it.

The Grand Jury adjourned over until Monday next.

The Court meets on Monday at 10 A. M.—when Mr. McKeon said he should be ready to try any of these cases that were ready.

The Diver and the Torpedo—A True History of the Raising of the Hole of the Atlantic.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 8.

Our readers were several days since highly amused by the fanciful relation of the Detroit *Advertiser*, of the raising of the safe of the steamer *Atlantic*, sunk in Lake Erie, August 20, 1852. This morning we were favored with an interview with E. P. HARRINGTON, of Westfield, New-York, the successful rescuer of the safe, and give the items of the occurrence, which, if it be devoid of wonderful meetings with "beautiful ladies" and "children," is, nevertheless, very interesting and true. Mr. HARRINGTON has had three years' experience as a diver, and during the past Winter has been engaged on the Mississippi in his business. Associated with him in this undertaking were MARTIN QUIGLEY and CHARLES O. GARDNER, of Cheutauquie, N. Y., and WM. NEWTON, of Detroit. They proceeded in the schooner *Fletcher* to the locality of the steamer *Atlantic*, which lies about three miles from the extreme point of Long Point. They arrived there on the 18th of June, and that day was used in preparations. On the 19th Mr. HARRINGTON, encased in WELLS and GOWEN'S submarine armor, made his first descent. This armor is made of two layers of canvas and one of Indiarubber, the rubber occupying the middle. It is loose and flexible, and of course resists no pressure. From in front of the mouth proceeds a tube composed of nine alternate layers of canvas and rubber, with a copper wire coiled inside to prevent collapse. This is flexible too, and, being as long as the depth to which the diver goes, and the upper and being in the open air, secures proper respiration. The aperture is three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A wreck-line had previously been dropped and rested against the side of the steamer.

Dressed as above described, with leaden shoes, and with leaden weights attached to his body, amounting in all to 248 pounds, with a rope round his waist, by which he could be raised to the surface, and a check, or signal line in his hand, the adventurous diver commenced his first descent. He was governed by the wreck-line, and struck the promenade deck about forty feet aft the state room, where the Express Company's safe was, which was in the third state-room aft the wheel-house on the larboard side. He remained on deck but one minute. After descending from fifty or seventy feet, depending upon the clearness of the air above, all is dark to the diver, and he is governed entirely by feeling The romantic sights recorded by the *Advertiser*, are therefore without foundation. The greatest caution as to entangling lines, must be used, and Mr. HARRINGTON went each time outside of the stanchions, moving, as he advanced, his wreck-line, so that with each dive he advanced nearer the state-room. The second dive he was three minutes upon deck, the third four; the fourth seven. On the 20th he made four dives, and the time on deck was respectively, four minutes, seven minutes, three minutes, and the next or eighth, six, at which time he reached the state-room. Previous to this he had all the time been groping about, and twice was on the hurricane deck, and once near the main deck. The 21st he made seven descents: times respectively, 4, 6, 5, 3, 5, 6 and 8 minutes, and during which he was busy in breaking in the room window, and breaking down the work on the side below it, and succeeded at last in getting a line fast to the ring in the lid of the safe, but finding the aperture he had made too small to allow the passage of the safe, ascended to wait till the coming day. On the 22d, the sixteenth dive, being the first that day, he was on deck seven minutes, during which time he sewed through the casing and panel work and tried to break it off with his hand, but could not. The seventeenth he was on deck nine minutes, in which he fastened a line to the wood-work, and by it the men above pulled it off. The eighteenth and last descent he was on deck eleven minutes, and during it he succeeded in fastening a line to the end ring of the safe, and helping it out of the aperture, it was raised to the deck of the schoonor. The perilous work was done, and the adventurous men, upon opening the safe, ar rather iron chest, 28 by 18, by 16 inches in size, found themselves the possessors of about $5,000 in gold, and $31,000 in bills, a small portion of which were useless from the action of water and insolvency of Banks, and six watches, two of which were valuable gold ones. The chest contained papers for which the American Express Company paid a handsome salvage. The *Atlantic* lies careened, her larboard side being 175 feet, and the safe was on her starboard 160 feet deep. The safe was about 157 feet from the surface. Upon her deck Mr. H. found a light sediment of three or four inches depth. He could, as we have said before, see nothing, and encountered nothing but the wood-work, chains, glass and the chest. The water was very chilly, and Mr. H.'s hands were so numb that he could not by mere feeling distinguish glass from wood. It was only by the former's breaking that he knew its material. He thinks his strength when below not more than one-tenth that he has when in the open air. He suffered but little from pressure except two or three times, when each was the rush of blood to the head that, as he says, he saw "bright flashes in his helmet, like electric sparks."

We have been thus accurate, from justice to Mr. H., who has thus accomplished a feet never before, we believe, successful. He is a candid, fair-spoken man, and is not a little mortified that any one should have so misrepresented the matter to the editors of the Detroit *Advertiser*.

From the Buffalo Express, July 9.

The party concerned in the salvage consisted of four persons, and on forcing open the iron chest, and dividing the contents in a condition to be made available, they divided the treasure trove equally. By the law, they ought to have gone before an United States Court, related the case, and taken an order as to the disposition of the money, &c. But this they omitted to do, and the Express Company, through their attorney, represented the case to them, showing them wherein they had erred, and offered them the terms of a compromise, to which the salvors at once acceded. In the fulfillment of this stipulation, the salvors were put in possession of the gold coin recovered. $5,000 and $2,000 in bank notes, making the sum of $7,000 paid over to them by the Company. Besides this sum, there is missing, said to have been lost by carelessness or want of skill in drying and handling the bills recovered, some $2,860, which makes the loss to the Company, about $10,000, in case this last sum should never turn up; the banks having in their possession the Company's bond of indemnity as collateral security for the bank notes re issued on the supposed total loss of the money. Should these notes really have been destroyed, the Company's loss will be covered, of course, by the amount of $7,000 paid to the salvors. The total sum in the safe, when the steamer went down, was about $36,000.

We were shown part of the contents, which had lain in the water for nearly four years. The bank notes, most of which were entirely new and some actually in sheets, uncut, look as if they had been slightly stained and dried. The faces of the bills are not injured in the least. The messenger's way-bills are turned completely black on the outside, but within, the entries are all perfectly legible, and even the check marks, in pencil, are as plain as when written. Besides the money, there was a parcel of Michigan State bonds; a warrant on the United States Treasury, drawn in favor of J. N. GAINES, Paymester, U. S. A., for $10,000; No. 2,841, dated August 11, 1852; four watches, and some minor article. The Treasury warrant will be returned, as it has been re-issued, to Government; a suit involving the bonds will be decided by the re-appearance of the property at issue, but the watches are valueless, except for their cases.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are plentier and procurable at $7 62½@$7 75 for for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots ₰ 100 lbs. Demand limited. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 140 bbls. Pearls, and 840 bbls. Pots, together, 980 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of this morning, says that "The stock of Quercitron Bark in the Inspection Warehouse is large, and the demand being limited, prices have declined $5 ₰ ton. Sales of 150 bhds. No. 1, at $32@$30—closing at the latter figure to-day. Tanners' Bark is dull. Sales of six cargoes of Spanish at $14 ₰ cord."

COFFEE—Quiet at about previous figures. Java 14½c.@14¾c; Laguayra 11c.@11½c; Maracaibo 11¾c.@12c.; Rio 10c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo 10½c.@10¾c.

COTTON—Is improving in demand and value, though every important change has as yet occur ed. The sales since our last have been moderate at about 11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11½c.@11¾c for do. Orleans, and proportionate rates for other grades ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quite depressed, and prices are quoted 5c.@15c. ₰ bbl. lower. The receipts are moderate, while the prevailing demand is limited for export, and less active for home use. The sales since our last comprise about 9,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

superfine No. 2	5 70@	6 25
Ordinary State	6 25@	6 40
Straight State	6 40@	6 60
Favorite and Extra State	6 60@	7 00
Common to Good Michigan	5 90@	6 40
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 40@	6 70
Common to Good Ohio	6 50@	6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 40@	6 70
Fancy Ohio	6 75@	7 00
Extra Michigan	6 70@	7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@	7 25
Extra Ohio	7 00@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@	7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@	8 25
Extra Miesouri	6 70@	10 00

Canadian rules quiet at former rates—the sales since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 70@8 25 ₰ bbl. Southern le dull and drooping. The sales since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@8 75 and $10 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 95@$4 40 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Generally inactive, at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, and it has deteriorated 3c.@5c. ₰ bush., closing languidly and irregularly, with a diminished inquiry; the sales since our last have been confined to about 24,700 bush., including fair Canadian White at $1 65; very choice Genesee do. at $1 90; red Western at $1 52; and tolerably prime Southern White at $1 75 ₰ bush. Rye exhibits no really new feature. About 2,000 bushels inferior to prime were taken at about 75c.@85c., ₰ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 42½c.@44½c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@44c. for State; 38c.@40c. for Jersey; and 32c.@36c for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is still in good request and on the advance. The supply of sound continues extremely moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 58,000 bushels at 56c.@58c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@61c. for common to prime mixed; 61½c.@63½c. for Southern Yellow; 60c.@63c. for round Yellow; 63c.@70c. for common to choice Southern White, and 63c.@68c. for round White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 900 bales River purchased at 65c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that "the market continues firm with a fair demand for the season and very light receipts. The firmness manifested by importers restricts operations, as the parcels of Hides in store are held above present quotations, and many are not offered at all. The highest prices paid this season were for Buenos Ayres, 27c.; Rio Grande, 26½c.; and Orinoco 24½c.@25c. City Slaughtered are in fair demand, at rather higher prices. Association at 9¼c. @10c. The receipts this week have been 22,770 Hides from Foreign Ports, as follows: 6,897 Buenos Ayres, ₰ *Velocidade*; 11,853 Barcelona, ₰ *Virginia* and *Estelline*; 1,781 Port-au-Platte, ₰ *Kate Western*; 1,190 Aspinwall, ₰ *Amonoosuck*; 915 Savanilla, ₰ *Restless*; 482 Curacoa, ₰ *Euphenia*; 502 from St. Johns, N. F., and 5,766 Coastwise, making a total of 28,836 Hides. Sales are: 4,070 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry Buenos Ayres, 17¼ lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,600 dry Buenos Ayres, (from seasond hands,) 21 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,686 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 23c., 6 months usual selection; 2,740 dry California, (to arrive,) 23 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 856 dry California, (to arrive,) 24 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,421 dry Porto Cebello, 22 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,075 dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water dameged; 2,500 dry Barcelona, (Coastwise,) 23 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad end water damaged; 2,007 dry Mexican, 18 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,185 dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months, water damaged; 1,703 dry Sevanilla, 23 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, water damaged; 724 dry Chagres, 16½ lbs., at 21½c., 6 months, water damaged; 115 dry Chagree, 16 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, water damaged; 450 dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 17½c., 6 months, water damaged; 1,602 dry Texas, 21 lbs., at 18c., 6 months, water damaged; 200 dry Texas, 20 lbs., 17c., 6 months, as they run; 213 dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 15¾c., cash, as they run; 320 dry Peruvian, 20 lbs., at 15c., cash, as they run; 200 dry West Indies, 23 lbs., at 14c., cash, less 4 ₰ cent; 150 wet salted West Indies, 52 lbs., at 9½c., cash; 878 wet salted California, 50 lbs., at 9¾c., 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Furana*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Rebecca*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the *W. R. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the *Sullivan*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Iva*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 89,500, as follows: 29,800 dry Buenos Ayres, 14,340 dry Rio Grande, 13,700 dry Orinoco, 850 dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 11,350 dry Barcelona, 460 dry African, 1,000 dry Maracaibo, 900 dry Savenilla, 150 dry Chagres, 2,500 dry St. Domingo and Port-au-Platte, 2,000 dry West India, Southern, &c., 350 dry Honduras, 2,500 dry California, 5,400 salted Buenos Ayres, 400 dry and salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse."

HOPS—Readily bring 14c.@17c. ₰ lb. Stock, reduced.

IRON—There were about 70 tons Scotch Pig sold in lots, at $31@$31 50, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Dull and heavy, at $1 25@$1 31½ ₰ M.

LEAD—Quiet and unsettled.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL reports this article in good demand, and he adds that "the market closes firm, with heavy sales for the season, and a very small supply on hand. Manufacturers who a few weeks since operated very sparingly, are now buying quite freely, without any anticipation of a decline. Unless there is a material increase in the receipts for the next few weeks, the market will soon be entirely bare of stock, as the Western trade has already commenced. My highest quotations are readily obtained, and in some instances an advance is demanded on prime parcels. Slaughter in the rough is scarce and wanted. Oak tanned is in good demand, and prices are well sustained. Heavy Leather for banding is in very poor supply and commands extremely high rates.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	58,000	9,100
Sales	59,600	8,400
Stock	24,400	5,200

I quote: Oak Slaughter and sanited, good light, 32c.@35c.; do., good middle, 32c.@35c.; do., good heavy, 30c @32c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 32c.@36c.; do., Spanish, good all weights, 36c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25½c.; do., do., good middle, 25c.@26c.; do., do., good heavy, 22½c.@23½c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24½c.; do., do., good middle, 24c.@24½c.; do., do., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; do., do., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; do., do., do., poor, all weights, 14c.@16c.; do., Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@29c. On 6 months' credit."

LIME—Dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly offered and purchased at previous figures. New-Orleans, 51c.@53c; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Muscovado, 41c.@45c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@40c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet at unaltered rates.

OILS—Nothing really new has occurred in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in better request, and is now quoted at from 82c.@83c. ₰ gallon, with a comparatively small amount offering. Lard Oil is in demand at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less inquired for, and it exhibits less vigor in the sales since our last consisting of about 530 bbls., in lots, at $20 93¾@$21 for Mess, and $17 62½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams; 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c.@10¼c. for Roughs Sides, ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₰ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 650 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c @12¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 275 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 @$12 50 for extra do. ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 50 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@15 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@19c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There were 450 tce. bought, mostly at $3 87½@$4 62½ ₰ 400 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "Goat—The market is quiet, as there is but little demand at this season. I can only notice sales of 14 bales light Mexican at 28c. 6 mos. Deer—There is but little estimation manifested in the market, and sales are made principally to dealers to hold over until Autumn. Sales have been 2,000 lbs. Blue Mosquitoe at 52c.; 6,000 lbs. Wloter Ohio at 25c.; 1,000 lbs. Florida at 25c.; 850 lbs. inferior Texas at 20c., all cash; 800 lbs. Central American and 104 bales Sisal, on private terms."

SUGARS—Are in very good demand at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@9½c., and 270 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime were procured at 10c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired to-day at 37c @37½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ₰ lb; Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9c.@9½d. ₰ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₰ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: a Norwegian brig from St. John, N. B., to London, Hull or Grimsby, Deals, £5; a ship from Quebec (chartered there,) to Dublin, £5 5s; one from Newcastle, E., to New-York, Coal, £1. Exchange, $4 44; a Br. brig hence to Cork, for orders, to a port in the United Kingdoms, or one between Havre and Hamburg, Grain, 12d.; a Bremen brig, same voyage, 11d.; a bark to Havre, Flour, 75c., and Grain, 15c.; a bark to Liverpool, (2,600 bbls. Tar,) 3s., and 400 do. Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; one to London, 2,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 6s. 6d., and Turpentine, 8s.; one hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $16; Flour, $1 12½, and Measurement Goods, 20c. ₰ foot, one 148 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,200; a brig, 240 tons, to St. Croix, St. Thomas, Turks' Island and back, $1,800; one 250 tons, to Guadaloupe and back, $1,200; a schooner, 182 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,600; a brig, 240 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $2,200; one to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar 3s., and Molasses $3 25; a schooner to Malaga and back, clipper ship *Starlight*, to load for San Francisco, on private terms.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are plentier and procurable at $7 62½@$7 75 for for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots ₰ 100 lbs. Demand limited. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 140 bbls. Pearls, and 840 bbls. Pots, together, 980 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of this morning, says that "The stock of Quercitron Bark in the Inspection Warehouse is large, and the demand being limited, prices have declined $5 ₰ ton. Sales of

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$25,000 Lake Erie, W. & St. Louis R. R, 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$25,000 Great Western Railroad Ten per cent. Bonds.

$12,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad Ten per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Six per cent. Bonds.

$4,100 Portsmouth and Concord Railroad Six per cent Mortgage Bonds.

$4,300 Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

40 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co..... $10 each.

25 shares American Express Co..... $100 each.

50 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each.

10 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co..... $25 each.

50 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co..... $30 each.

68 shares Ocean Bank..... $50 each.

128 shares Mechanics' Bank, (N. Y.)..... $25 each.

50 shares Tradesmen's Bank..... $25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 17.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Bread-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, July 15, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large assortment from the shelves, just received from ship, of best makers, in lots for dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Terms cash.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF GLASS, CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, LATHES, STEAM ENGINE &c. JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 17th July at 10 o'clock, at No 49 Green-st, the entire stock of the above establishment, consisting of 100 chandeliers, 100 brackets, 50 pendants, 12 turning lathes, chucks and tools, 20 large and small vises, 1 twelve horse-power steam engine, 1 screw press, brass foundry, large lot patterns, furnaces, troughs, flasks, screws, holders, crucibles, grind stones, forge and blower, shafting, belting, stoves, office furniture. N. B. The articles are now ready for examination. Terms at sale, which will be without reserve.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 54 and 56 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

M. LOOFBOROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., cor. Waverley-place, July, 1856. Intgrest.}

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED—That the Board of Trustees have ordered to be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after Monday, the 21st. Interest not called for is carried to the credit of depositors as principal

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYEA, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1856.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Westchester County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st., July 9, 1856.—Under the provisions of the by-laws the Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, ending 1st instant, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable to depositors on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the accounts as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 5, 1856—The BANK OF LANSINGBURGH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of Messrs. Wells & Storm, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Pepoon, Hoffman & Ten Broeck, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 11, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856. }

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Chickering's Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TESTIMONIAL.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.—A 7-octave fine Piano for $235, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Baller, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hale & Allen for $150; 3 at $90 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 355 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 33th-st. and 9th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A very handsome and stylish pair of matched carriage horses, just from the country. They are brothers, dark bays, long tails and 3½ hands high; first-rate roadsters, free travelers, and are perfectly sound and gentle. They are a superior carriage team, and any gentleman wanting such would do well to call and see them. Apply to D. WALTON, Red House Stables.

A BLACK-HAWK RIDING HORSE for sale—at DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, cor. of 39th-st. and 6th av. Also goes well in harness. For beauty and gait unsurpassed. Will go in 3½. Price $225. Will be shown on the 14th of July, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—MEDICATED LONDON CORDIAL GIN, in cases, a very superior article for Dyspepsy and Asthma For sale by the Sole Agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 19 Beaver st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. N.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE G. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—The Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as the other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before recited, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw the permission to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under cent to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July the inst. at which time such proposals will be opened, in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantino-	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	ple,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Cha-	Florence,	Madrid,	Sienna,
pelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Smyrna,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	St. Petersburg,
Bale,	Geneva,	Mal a,	Strasbourg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Stockholm,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Turin,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Venice,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Vienna,
Bremen,	Leipsic,	Moscow,	Wiesbaden,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Zurich.
Brussels,	Leghorn,	Naples,	
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors at principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRUTHERS, }
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zaneeville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS,
No 45 Murray-st.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn.)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edward Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence.)
Henry Parrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son.)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner. (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson.)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr. (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Dennell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis.)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 246 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Butler, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 33 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secr'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 26th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 26th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

E. MEGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856. }

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place. }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856. }

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway, }
Cor. Park-place, N. Y. 5th June, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES E LOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 58 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A large and excellent Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated to the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings convenient for the business a complete assortment of lathes, tools, fixtures, and machinery; also a large assortment of patterns of great variety, consisting in part of patterns for steam engines of almost any required power for the country; gearing patterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establishment has a good reputation and doing a fair business which may be largely increased. Possession may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address

GEO. W. SCHUYLER, }
V. C. BUTTER, } Assignees, Ithaca, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—To enter into business without Rents or salaries. The well-known establishment of Hudson's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUCHISON, Jr., corner Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Necole and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $950. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, P. A. C. Y., at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE—Of long standing, in one of the most desirable locations in the State of New-York. The advertiser wishes, after 25 years' practice, to retire, and will sell to a physician of standing the entire good will, and rent his office, &c., &c. The average amount of business, $6,000 per annum. Address R. B. E., Box No. 2,238 Post-Office, New-York.

$2,000 A YEAR—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps; address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York: and being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will qualify gentlemen for book-keepers in any kind of business. Mr. D. teaches penmanship, in person, and guarantees to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Accessible by railroad from Jersey City six times every day, (Sabbath excepted.) Time from New-York about one hour. A term of 11 weeks commences July 15. Circulars on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week, at his elegant rooms No. 362 Broadway, for classic or private instruction in Penmanship, Book keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. ORILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 99 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Brooms and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO. 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having prepared a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving diligent dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Express trains will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Canajoharie, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 8.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6, 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting at the latter landing passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford

New-York Daily Times. July 14, 1856

NEW-YORK CITY.

Councilmen Repudiating.

The Councilmen refuse to adopt the report of their Committee, which recommended the payment of the expenses of the famous Mutsell Investigating Committee, although this same Common Council authorized the expenses, as the following extract from one of their documents shows:

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to act as counsel to the said Committee, appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and that said Committee be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to employ such additional counsel as in their judgment shall be required.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, May 11, 1855.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 14, 1855.
Approved by the Mayor, May 18, 1855.

DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. Council.

Gentlemen, no repudiation. Remember how old Pennsylvania felt when SYDNEY SMITH came down upon her for the very sin you are contemplating. You enjoyed the fun and you authorized a good part of it. Pay your contracts, and after that repent of your follies and be as tight as you please.

Wicked Singing-Masters.

It is all gammon that every body can learn to sing, as the professors of music universally affirm when drumming up for members of the singing class. There are men of good common sense and of respectable acquirements in the sciences who never can be taught to distinguish between "Old Dog Tray" and "Old Hundred." There are some who have no ear, some who have no voice, and some who, when they commence singing, an impartial stranger would presume to be all nose. Of all earthly infliction, save us from living in a house with one who, in the lack of the first two requisites named, or in a superabundance of the latter, take their teacher's flattery for truth, and because the axe is dull put to the task more strength. Teachers who are so thoughtless as to insist upon such false doctrines should be obliged to sleep in Brooklyn where unmuzzled dogs make even moonshiny nights hideous, and in the lack of a patrolling policeman unnnmbered feline monsters fill all the air with their caterwauling.

Sore Eyes and the City's Guests.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Surgeons of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital reported 563 patients with diseases of the Eye at the last meeting of the Directors—being 259 more than was reported at the preceding quarterly meeting. The Institution is located in Stuyvesant-street, near corner Third-avenue, and is for the benefit of the poor. Notwithstanding its charitable object the Directors have been unable to obtain a single dollar from the Corporation, to aid them in meeting their current expenses. Would it not be more creditable to these *Honorable* Gentlemen to appropriate some of their funds to this purpose, instead of squandering it upon candidates for the Presidency on their arrival in New-York?

A DIRECTOR.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 383; a decrease of 11, compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the total number, 277 were children and 30 were inmates of the public institutions. There were 12 deaths from violent causes.

☞ Mr. JOHN NEWMAN has completed, with his hammer, a statue of WASHINGTON, from sheet copper. Some three years have, it is said, been expended on the work.

☞ The Commencement of the Hamilton College takes place on the 17th of July, which is a week earlier than usual. The address before the Society of Christian Research will be delivered, Sunday evening, the 13th, by Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston. Monday evening, Prize Ordination. Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. O. E. DAGGETT, of Canandaigua, will address the Alumni. Poet, Prof. A. C. KENDRICK, Rochester. WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of New-York, will address the Graduating Law Class, Wednesday morning. Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, will deliver an address at the Inauguration of the Observatory. Wednesday, P. M., a Poem before the Literary Societies will be read by W. H. C. HOSMER, of Avon, and an oration probably by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Wednesday evening.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

THESE GOODS MUST GO!—Every thing must bend to circumstances, and no matter how valuable goods may be, they must bend to the requirements of the mason and the carpenter. CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., have alterations to make in their buildings, and their entire stock must clear the track. Such sacrifices have never been made—but no matter. At less than half their cost, the goods must go.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No end to novelties at this pleasant Theatre. To-night is to be revived Dr. J. S. JONES' great drama of "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Harlgs e," and the best of all the pantomimes "Raoul or the Magic Star,"—the entertainments concluding with the laughable farce of "Nature and Philosophy." Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mrs. W. G. JONES, and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 28c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies

[Advertisement.]

☞ M. B. BRADY is prepared to take Photographic Views of Villas in any part of the country. No. 356 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 156, 157 and 159 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Interesting to Purchasers of Property at Tax Sales.

The Court of Appeals has recently affirmed the decision in the Lower Courts, in the case of "*John Scott vs. H. G. Onderdonk and the City of Brooklyn.*" This action was originally brought in the Brooklyn City Court to set aside a certificate by the city of Brooklyn, to Mr. ONDERDONK, on a sale of two lots on Pacific-street, to pay assessment for well and pump in 1848. The complainant alleged that the resolution of the Common Council, directing the sale, was not presented to the Mayor for his approval. This is said to be the case with all of the assessment sales previous to 1849. A demurrer was interposed which raised the question whether Courts of Equity could interfere and set aside the certificate as a cloud upon the title. The City, after a careful examination of the case, affirmatively, on the ground that the certificate was regular upon its face, and in default, all objections which might be made outside or extraneous to the certificate. This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and is now affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

☞ On Thursday, Public School No. 5 went to Fort Lee on an excursion, having the advice and consent of the Board thereto. The company included the teachers and the scholars of higher classes under the lead of the new and popular Principal, Mr. CHARLES E. TUTHILL. They had a pleasent time, spreading their table on a great rock, and doing their dancing on a fine lawn. Capital mush helped to make it a merry occasion.

The Knife.

JOHN KEARNEY was arrested at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, by Officer HANOVAN, of the First District Police, for stabbing JOHN NANERY, and nearly severing his left hand. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and the assailant to the cells. KEARNEY says that he was first assaulted without any provocation, and used the knife in self-defence.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Chemical Factory of Mr. KRAFTS, corner of Grand and De Kalb avenues, was discovered to be on fire, and was very soon destroyed. A similar factory, adjoining the shove, owned by HENRY JACKSON, was also destroyed. Mr. KRAFT's lose is $1,000—Mr. JACKSON'S $4,000—no insurance.

Accident.

A boy named EDWARD METCALF, residing at No. 34 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, had his feet hedly mashed, Saturday evening, under the wheels of a Greenwood car. At the time of the accident the boy was hanging by his hands to the outside of the car. He was taken home by Officer VAN TASSALL, of the First District Police.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were only 53 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending the 12th Inst.: Males, 25; females, 28; adults, 19; minors, 34.

Principal Diseases—Consumption, 9; Convulsions, 7; Cholera Infantum, 4; Dropsy in the Head, Debility, Delirium Tremens, Marasmus—three each; Dysentery, Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Scarlet Fever—two sach.

Kings County Hospital.

During the week ending Saturday, 51 patients were received at this Institution; 37 were discharged and 6 died, viz.: Ellen Adair, 24; Henry Brown, 40; Catharine Rah, 22. Total number remaining, 391.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Republican Association.

This Association has organized permanently by the appointment of the following officers:

President—DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City.

Vice-Presidents—A. H. Wallis, of the First Ward; Francis Jenkins, of Second Ward; Selah Hill, of Third Ward, and S. B. Ransom, of Fourth Ward, of Jersey City; J. W. Van Boskerck of First Ward; James T. Hatfield of Second Ward, and Chas. Wehle of Third Ward, of Hoboken; James Montgomery, Jr., of Hudson; Denning Duer, of North Bergen; Matthew Armstrong, Jr., of Bergen, and Jabez Pennington, of Harrison.

Secretary—W. B. Williams. *Assistant Secretary*—Andrew Mount. *Treasurer*—Jacob Weart.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue, to-day, condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general *business* prospects in their several localities.

FLORIDA.

Santa Rosa County, July 8.—This is not a farming County, the lands are very poor and the people are mostly engaged in the lumber business. Corn and sweet potatoes are planted and there is a fair prospect of a good crop.

Walton County, July 3.—The farmers and planters of this County are in excellent spirits—the crops never looked better since the County has been settled, and an excellent yield is anticipated of corn, cotton, peas and sweet potatoes.

INDIANA.

Benton County, June 24.—The wheat, corn and other crops here feel the want of rain, and will fall short of the average yield should the present drought continue much longer. Some hogs are fatted for the market. Farmers here are not in a very prosperous condition at this time. The County is but thinly populated and money scarce.

Blackford County, July 1.—There is yet on hand a surplus of wheat and corn from last year's crop. Wheat looks very fair this season. Corn not so good. Many hogs are fatted in the County, and merchants and farmers have been generally successful the past season.

Coone County, July 3.—The drought which has continued here for some time has had an injurious effect upon the crops; and present appearances do not indicate a very good yield. There is a considerable lumber business done in this County. Money is close and collections difficult.

Delaware County, June 20.—Wheat this season turns out very good, and there is yet a considerable quantity of grain on hand from last year's crop. Corn and oats are not doing well for want of rain. There is a large amount of timber in this County. Everything here has been prosperous during the past season.

Gibson County, June 27.—This County in addition to its agricultural productions has also some good beds of coal which are only as yet partially developed. There le a fair crop of wheat. Corn and oats want rain and will suffer should the drought continue much longer. Hogs are fatted here. Farmers are in good standing and traders generally have been successful.

Grant County, June 23.—The wheat, corn and other crops look well, and a good yield expected. Quite a number of hogs are fatted, and there are several flour and wool manufactories.

Jackson County, June 21.—There is still in the hands of farmers and merchants here about a quarter of last year's crop of corn. The prospects are not very flattering for the crops of this season, all of which will be considerably injured should the dry weather continue long.

Jefferson County, July 1.—It is feared that the whole of the crops in this county will prove a failure owing to the drouth. There is, however, a very fair surplus of grain still on hand from last year's crop. The usual quantity of hogs will be fatted.

Orange County, June 28.—The long continued dry weather has kept back all the crops in this locality, and will probably not yield the average quantity. The crops of last year are not yet exhausted, there being yet a considerable surplus of grain on hand. A large number of hogs are annually fatted in this county.

Owen County, June 26.—The crops are all backward and look bad for want of rain. Should there be rain soon the corn and oats may yet do pretty well. Hogs are fatted, and several large flouring mills do a flourishing trade. The mineral productions of this county must not be omitted. Marble, iron and coal are here produced, and though the latter is not worked much the mines are rich.

Union County, June 25.—The wheat crop is about a fair average yield. Corn (of which there is still some of last year's crop on hand) and oats stand much in need of rain. The full average number of hogs will be fatted this year, and farmers and merchants generally stand well.

Vermillion County, June 24.—This county suffers considerably from the drouth, no rain having fell of consequence since December last. There is still a considerable quantity of grain on hand from last year's crop. The present crop of wheat was damaged by the frost. Corn will fail unless rain comes soon. The only mineral produced in the county is iron. Flour to a large amount is manufactured here for shipment. The times at present are the hardest ever been in the place, owing to the above causes.

KENTUCKY.

Allen County, June 23.—The Wheat, Corn, Oats, and other crops here are not very promising at the present time. Corn and Oats may yet prove better than expected, should the weather prove favorable. Merchants have been generally successful the past season; money close, and not easily comeatable.

Anderson County, June 28.—There is still on hand a large quantity of Corn from last year. Wheat is very fair this season, but the other crops are suffering from want of rain. Merchants and farmers have been generally prosperous.

Barren County, July 1.—It is calculated that there will not be less than 10,000 hogs fattened here this year. The crop of Wheat this season will be about an average one, though not so good as the last. Merchants and farmers stand well, and collections will be easy to make.

Bath County, July 1.—The crops here, with the exception of Oats, promise fair. The latter, it is feared, will fail. The farmers still hold a large surplus of last year's crop of grain. There will probably be 8,000 or 10,000 hogs fatted. The county has also several valuable coal fields and iron mines well developed, and several iron works are carried on.

Boone County, June 28.—Have still on hand a considerable quantity of grain from previous crops. The Wheat, Corn and Oats will fall short this season of an average yield. The usual number of hogs will be fatted.

Breckenridge County, June 26.—The drouth has injured the crops, and they will fall short this year. Have yet some of last year's grain on hand. There are many valuable mines and minerals in the county already developed. Trade is prosperous and collections easy.

Caldwell County, June 28.—It is expected, from present appearances, that an average crop of Wheat, Corn, &c., will be realised this year, and there is a good surplus of grain from last year, which will enable the farmers to fatten their usual quantity of hogs. The county contains some mines and minerals which are as yet undeveloped.

Calvert County, June 28.—Wheat will not be up to an average crop. Corn will not be so good as last year, for want of rain. Oats about half the usual quantity of hogs will be fatted. There is a large surplus of last year's crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Hay. The general standing of the farmers is good, not surpassed by any in the State. The merchants have been generally successful, and there will be no difficulty about collections this Fall.

Grayson County, July 1.—A good deal of surplus corn from last year; some oats and wheat. The crop of the latter the present season is rather light, will fall off one-third or more from last season. Corn crops look bad owing to the drought; have had no rain here for nearly six weeks. Coal and iron are in abundance here undeveloped.

Hancock County, June 26.—Have a surplus of last year's corn. Wheat crop le excellent in quality, average in quantity. Corn crop somewhat dubious if dry weather continues. Oats almost a failure. Tobacco light; there will be more hogs fatted than usual; have four coal mines in very extensive operation producing a vast amount of coal; can take out 20,000 bushels in a day.

Hardin County, July 1.—Crops of all kinds look well and a good yield is expected; there is still a surplus of last year's corn and wheat; a large number of hogs are fatted here; the farmers are in very good standing, and the merchants have been generally successful the past season.

Henry County, June 28.—Wheat this year is a very fair crop, the others are very backward and will fail unless there be rain soon.

Jessamine County, July 1.—There is considerable of last year's grain still on hend. Wheat and corn are very good. Oats and hemp will fail for want of rain. Farmers are in a prosperous condition, and traders generally have been successful during the past season; there will be no difficulty in making collections next fall.

An individual, named THOMAS LYNUS, the proprietor of a tavern in Philadelphia, was arrested on Thursday evening, on the charge of beating his wife in a most brutal manner. The poor woman's head was shockingly cut with a porter-bottle.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the victims of the accident at Reed-street wharf, Philadelphia, have finished their inquest. They rendered a verdict that they came to their deaths by drowning, occasioned by the unforeseen and unavoidable sliding of the outer pier of the wharf.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 12, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, THEOPHILUS WHITEHORN, of London, Eng., to EMMA; and J. T. ROBINSON, of Lancaster, Eng., to ELLEN, daughters of the late John Perkins, Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, July 12, JOHN I. BOYD, of Albany, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 13, CORNELIA A. DECKER, youngest daughter of Richard and Rachel B. Decker, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, from the residence of her father, No 152 East 25th-st.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, July 12, MARGARET EMMA, infant daughter of John and Margaret Dimond, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 112 West 32d st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, July 12, GEORGE SMITH, aged 69 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Washington M. and Charles L. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Monday) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

On Friday evening, July 11, JAMES GEMMEL, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the family vault, Marble Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 12, after a short and severe illness, JOHANNA C. BEMAN, wife of Warren Beman, and daughter of the late John Weighand.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of Perry and Union sts., this day. (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, after a short illness, SAMUEL KISSAM, of Plymouth, N. C., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 87 Henry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 13, MARIA SARSON ALEXANDER, widow of the late John Alexander, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, William, James John and of her son-in-law, E. Dunning, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 68 Harrison-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 13, Mrs. MARY GRAY WANE, wife of John C. Wade, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 250 South 2d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

On Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, at his residence, WILLIAM THOMAS, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. M. Cornelison, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 13, after a lingering illness, Miss SUSAN W. HARRINGTON, late of Middletown, Conn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from No. 111 Warren-st.

At West Point, on Sunday morning, July 13, LUCY CAROLINE, wife of Wm. Churchill, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Mr. Augustus Averill, No. 7 East 17th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 13.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '68....	94¾	100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b30 93¾
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60...	101¾	10 do	93¾
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	100¾	155 do	93¾
10,000 Indiana State 6s.	83¼	250 do	93¾
500 Virginia State 6s.	93¾	100 do	b60 93¾
500 do	93¾	50 do	b7 93¾
21,000 Missouri St. 6s	b3 86	100 do	b3 93¾
12,000 N. Y. Cen. RR 7s.	89½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b30 79
3,000 E. R. 3d M. B.	88¾	300 do	b10 79
7,000 E. R. C. B.	87½	200 do	b3 79
5,000 do	90¾	600 do	b3 79
2,000 E. R. C. B.	1862 90	500 do	o 79½
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	83.102	400 do	b30 79¾
1,000 N. List. M. G. L.	b3 90	100 do	b30 79¾
2,000 H. R. R. 2d M.	77¾	200 do	b90 79¾
14,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	93½	200 Nor. and Wor. R. R.	84
1,000 do	b30 94½	25 Third-avenue R. R.	84
5,000 do	s30 93¾	7 Cleve., Col. & C. R. R.	b2½
15,000 do	b30 94	50 Galena & Chi. R. R.	113¾
10,000 do	b60 94	5 do	114
1,000 do	b10 94	150 Erie Railroad	b3 45
2,000 do	b3 94	200 do	64¾
11,000 Ter H. & Alt. 2d M.	77½	500 do	o 64¾
22 Bank of Com	105½	200 do	b10 65
200 Nic. Transit Co.	b3 9¼	100 do	s30 64¾
90 Canton Co	b60 24¾	100 do	b10 64¾
500 do	s3 24½	150 do	b10 64¾
400 do	b60 24¾	230 do	b60 65
100 do	s3 24½	60 do	b30 65
600 do	24¾	100 do	b60 65¾
100 do	b60 24½	50 do	b4me 65¾
50 do	b30 24¾	70 do	c 65
10 Del Hud. Cl. Co.	122¾	70 do	c 64¾
75 Penn. Coal Co	103	200 do	c 64¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co	23½	450 do	c 64¾
400 do	b30 23¾	100 do	b3 64¾
700 do	23	100 do	b90 64¾
300 Harlem Railroad	s3 17¾	100 do	s10 64¾
100 Reading R. R.	b60 92¾	400 do	b60 64¾
200 do	b3 92¾	750 do	64¾
400 do	s60 92¾	108 Panama Railroad	102
400 do	92¾	100 do	s60 102
100 do	92¾	100 do	102¾
50 Mich. Cent. R. R.	82¾	350 Ill. Cent. R. R.	s3 108
200 do	s3 93	350 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	61¾
20 Mil. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	98¾		

MONDAY, July 14—A. M.

The California packet, of June 20, *vid* Panama, is announced by telegraph from New-Orleans, as having only $790,000 in Gold on freight for New-York. If this be not a mistake in the report made by the steamer at New-Orleans, which is from Nicaragua and Aspinwall, or an error in the telegraph, the falling off from the ordinary semi-monthly shipment must be wholly in consequence of the civil commotion at San Francisco, and its serious, though temporary interference with business, as the same dispatch represents the Gold mines as doing as well as usual.

There was considerable speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange through the past week, continued from the impetus given to Erie and one or two other Stocks the week before, and further stimulated by the English news received on Friday by steamer *Africa*, of lower rates of interest and an increased inquiry for certain American Bonds in the London market. The fluctuations in Erie shares, which, with Illinois Central Scrip and Bonds, monopolized much of the attention of operators, were from 65 on Saturday week down to 62¼ on Wednesday, and again up to 65 on Tuesday afternoon. These changes were followed on Saturday by some disposition among holders to realize, and prices fell off after the early session of the Brokers to 63¾@⅞, but subsequently rallied to 64@64⅞. There was no afternoon session of the Board. The extreme advance in Illinois Scrip was to $8 50 premium on $25 paid, being over 33¼ ₱ cent. rise on the investment in six days. For "Privilege" Scrip, that is, the right to subscribe at par in all the years 1856-'57, $8@$10 preminm was hid, and the Freeland Bonds, with this privilege attached, were in request at par. The Construction Bonds rose from 90 to 95 ₱ cent., closing 94 on Saturday. The Bonds of the Erie Company rose to 99 for the Sinking Fund; Mortgage, and 90@90¼ for Convertible. Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River were also in request, but the amounts offering were too small to attract attention, except Hudson Convertible Third Mortgage, which sold at 70⅝. Harlem Second Mortgage worth 78@78½ ₱ cent. State Stocks steady, and Virginias ¼ ₱ cent. higher than at the beginning of the week. The list of Road shares, though generally less excited than Erie and Illinois Central, was firmer and stronger at the close. We heard of private sales of Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. of 1869 at 101 and interest.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR FOUR WEEKS.

	Saturday, June 14.	Saturday, June 21.	Saturday, July 5.	Saturday, July 12.
New-York Central	91	91¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	56½	57½	65	64
Reading	90¾	90½	93¾	92¾
Toledo	74¼	75½	77¾	79¾
Galena	110¾	112¾	114	114
Michigan Central	96¾	91¾	93	93
Southern Michigan	96½	97	98½	98¼
Panama	101	105	101 ex d.	102¼
Illinois Centrals	86¾	86¾	90	94
Virginia	95	95¾	93¾ ex d.	94
Missouris	85	85¾	86½ ex d.	86
Transit Company	11¾	10½	9¾	9¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	62	63	62½ ex d.	61¾
Hudson River	33¾	33	35	35
Rock Island	91	91½	93¾	94¾
Milwaukee	83	84	82¾ ex d.	83
Pennsylvania Coal	101	101	103	103

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week show an import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,541,213, against $3,061,246 the second week in July last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are also heavier, being $1,976,582, against $882,068 same week last year. The increase is mainly in Grain and Flour, of which the clearances to foreign ports are $1,011,423, against only $199,172 same week last July. The Exports of Specie, including $100,000 by the steamer *Hermann* for Southampton on Saturday, amount to $1,737,545, against $1,282,907 the corresponding week in 1855. The Specie balances in the Government Office in this City, to the credit of all accounts on Saturday afternoon, present a total of $10,732,886, against $10,454,947, at the close of the previous week. Of this difference of $277,439, one hundred thousand dollars was received from Chicago and Philadelphia in coin. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, included in the above, is $6,603,209. As there were no California Gold receipts during the week, and the City Banks probably commenced business last Monday on a declining average, a very considerable falling off is looked for in the average reserve to be declared on the official statement this afternoon in consequence of the heavy export movement. The interior Gold exchanges are still in favor of the City, though not to an extent to qualify materially the result of the averages. The reserve last week was $16,829,236. It will probably be brought down to about $15,000,000 or $15,250,000 on the statement to-day; and, although this was generally believed in the Street after the heavy shipment of Wednesday by the Cunard steamer, the Money market rather improved on it, and closed on Saturday about as easy on Brokers' loans and on prime mercantile paper, within 90 days' date, as at any time since the first of the month. The Foreign Bill market continues firm at 109¾@110 for Bankers' names, but with rather more competition from the local mercantile exchange now being made against the shipment of produce and the remittances of American Railway Bonds to London.

The Fiscal or Treasury year having closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade at this port as for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st January, 1856, to the 1st July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to...$107,593,000
Add two weeks in July... 9,444,200

Total in 1856 to date... $117,627,200
Against same time in 1855... 73,681,220

Increase in 1856... $43,945,980

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign re-exported) from New-York, from the 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., were... $40,070,000
Add two weeks in July... 3,134,575

Total in 1856 to date... $43,204,575
Against same time in 1855... 34,486,186

Increase in 1856 to date... $8,718,389

The exports of Specie from New-York, from 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., amounted to... $11,730,000
Add two weeks in July... 2,718,266

Total in 1856 to date... $14,448,266
Against same time in 1855... 18,306,907

Decrease to date in 1856... $3,858,741

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855.		1856.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,665	$230,104	4,195	$204,826
Flour, bbls	5,537	53,363	77,548	492,643
Corn Meal, bbls	1,594	13,221	4,102	19,674
Wheat, bushels			332,736	494,319
Corn, bushels	130,138	132,568	17,754	14,387
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,027	19 447	1,312	30,979
Beef, bbls. and tcs	113	1,496	417	6,997
Total Produce		$450,219		$1,244,195
Miscellaneous		431,849		732,387
Total exp'e for the week		$882,068		$1,976,582

The *Africa's* news depressed the leading articles of Breadstuffs. Flour fell off 5c.@15c. ₱ barrel. Wheat declined 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel. Both were less inquired for, especially by shippers. Rye was salable and steady. Corn was rather sparingly offered and it slightly improved, with a lively demand. Cotton was held with renewed firmness, but ruled quiet. No remarkable changes occurred in groceries or Provisions. Freights were inactive and drooping.

The June tolls on the State Canals were $580,765, against $375,945 same month last year. Owing to the late and partial opening of navigation in May, the comparison to the close of that month shows unfavorably. The tolls to 1st June for the last ten years are:

1847	$700,890	1852	$585,200
1848	621,333	1853	593,651
1849	615,110	1854	580,102
1850	598,326	1855	398,166
1851	773,330	1856	240,180

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Anthracite Coal trade during the holiday week is thus referred to by the Pensylvania *Ledger* of Saturday:

"The Anthracite coal tonnage, as was expected, in consequence of no work on the 4th, is comparatively light, the whole tonnage of the three principal lines being but 98,188 tons, making the tonnage for the year 2,665,234 tons. Of the week's tonnage, we notice that the Lehigh Navigation Company brought down 35,588 tons, and for the season, 414,140 tons. The Schuylkill Canal reports 33,562 tons for the week, and for the season, 463,044 tons, against 474,340 tons to the same time last year. The Reading Railroad Company's report shows a very material falling off. The tonnage of the week is only 29,843 tons, making the tonnage of the year but 1,088,050 tons, against 1,195,576 tons. The coal trade is unusually dull, and large amounts are accumulating at tide water. So large is the supply at Richmond that it has been suggested, as the part of prudence, to stop sending forward coal by the road for a fortnight, until the demand reduces the supply, and prices thus he maintained. We hardly believe this will be done."

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 5.	LOANS. June 28.	SPECIE. July 5.	SPECIE. June 28.
Citizens' Bk.	$3,942,830	$4,027,985	$1,958,695	$1,161,982
Canal Bank.	1,601,530	1,550,258	653,596	712,500
Louisiana	3,219,081	3,051,969	1,79-,601	1,812,113
La. State	3,817,134	3,996 474	1,697,491	1,572,622
Mech & Trds.	743,637	786,825	330,687	295,875
Bk. of N. O.	1,368,794	1,418,835	216,552	265,803
Southern Bk.	144,955	135,210	164,695	165,245
Union Bank	1,000,964	1,118,917	397,496	417,703
Total	$15,834,015	15,996,709	$7,108,733	$7,413,962
	Decrease	$174,694	Decrease	$305,189

Brunswick City, Georgia.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, this day, the following Report from the Board of Directors was made, and unanimously accepted:

REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors, in surrendering their trust to the Stockholders, feel justified in congratulating them on the promising condition and prospects of the Company. During the official year, its affairs, both in the North and the South, have been brought within the limits of the strictest accountability. Every interest has been protected, and every avoidable expenditure retrenched. The debt existing at the commencement of the official year, has been paid off from the proceeds of the sale of lots which took place at Brunswick, on the 15th and 16th of May last. The whole number of lots sold was two hundred and thirty-four. The prices ranged from a minimum of $180 up to $1,000. The aggregate amount of the sales was $89,115, and the average price per lot, a fraction over $380 83. Every lot was sold to a *bona fide* purchaser, and the percentage payments, with one inconsiderable exception, have been made. By the sale of this small portion of its property, the Company has not only been enabled to cancel the debt before alluded to, but is now in receipt of an income more than equal to its expenditures.

The Report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted. The property owned by the Company previous to the late public sale, consisted of 5,155 lots of the same dimensions as the lots then disposed of. Also 227 acres of eligible land, not yet surveyed into lots, equivalent, when surveyed, to 2,943 lots of the same dimensions, making a total of 8,098. The Company also own 1,000 acres of salt marsh, contiguous to its other property. To this must be added the Oglethorpe Hotel, a spacious building, erected by the Company at a heavy cost, and having the choicest possible location as regards the future growth and business of the City, together with store houses, out buildings, &c.

The construction of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, aided by the means and energetic cooperation of the people along the line, is proceeding with a vigor which insures beyond contingency an early connection with the Gulf of Mexico. The importance of this work, to the development of the City of Brunswick, can scarcely be overrated.

The time has arrived when the Stockholders may look with confidence to substantial evidences of the value of their investment. All that is requisite to the speedy accomplishment of this result is a wakeful and efficient management of the Company's affairs. It is believed that their true policy will be found in a public semi-annual sale of lots, sufficient in number to supply the demand of growth and settlement. With

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1504. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

Flight of President Rivas and his Cabinet.

Dissolution of the Provisional Government.

A RECONSTRUCTION.

General Walker Elected President—His Decrees.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived last night from San Juan del Norte, with 436 passengers, $85,466 on freight, and San Francisco dates to June 21, per steamship *Sierra Nevada*. The passengers came through by this steamer in good health, notwithstanding they were detained a day or two on the Transit to allow Mr. GARRISON an opportunity of visiting Gen. WALKER at Granada. The route is in most excellent condition, the river being high and the country healthy, there being no sickness among the residents or soldiers.

The election for President took place on the 24th of June. Whole Districts went to the polls for Gen. WALKER, with only a very few opposing votes. The official returns had not been made at the last dates from Granada, but there was no doubt that Gen. WALKER was elected by an overwhelming majority—the common people looking upon him as their deliverer from the oppression and injustice of the native leaders. The army has received large reinforcements, numbering now about 1,800 men end two fine artillery companies, with six field pieces.

Many of the soldiers who enlisted for a short term of service have received their discharges, taken up land, and gone to farming.

A silver mine in Chontales, owned by Major J. P. HESS, of Washington, has been opened, and twenty tons of ore were shipped to England by the British steamer *Clyde*, which sailed from San Juan on the 6th inst. It is estimated, from primary assays made at the mine, that this ore will yield from $700 to $800 per ton.

The *Orizaba* left in the harbor of San Juan, July 7, H. B. M. frigate *Eurydice*, Capt. TARLETON; American brig *Virginia*, and American schooner *E. D. Chase*.

Specie List.

Chas. Morgan & Co.	$83,375 00
Patrullo & Echeveiria	045 00
C. Durand	1,140 00
Total	$85,460 00

We are indebted to Mr. THOMAS E. HATCH, Purser of the *Orizaba*, to FREEMAN & Co, and the Pacific Express Company, for an early delivery of letters and papers.

FROM NICARAGUA.

FLIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET!

Dissolution of the Late Provisional Government!

From the El Nicaraguense, June 21.

PATRICIO RIVAS and his Cabinet have deserted—bag and baggage! Last week we published from the pen of his Excellency a proclamation of the most intensely patriotic description. Three days afterwards he fled, frightened at his own guilty conscience! We breathe free! The treason, which all expected, has transpired, and the Government has no further necessity to divide its counsels with those in whom it has no confidence!

On Wednesday, the 11th day of June, General WALKER left Leon, after a most effecting parting with his Excellency at the barrier. At this time Leon was guarded by native soldiers. The Americans interfered with nothing, that the city might feel perfectly safe under the guardianship of troops drawn from its own vicinity. The day after General WALKER left, Colonel ESCOBAR, Commander of the native garrison, informed Colonel BRUNO NATZMER that the native force was not sufficient to keep guard, and requested a detail of Americans. Compliance was signified, and an American soldier rat once at the entrance of the *Principal*, or Government house. Señor SALIZAR, Minister of War, thereupon mounted his horse and rode down to the barriers barricaded, where he informed the rabble, in an official harangue, that the Americans had seized the *Principal*, and were about to murder the President and his Cabinet. In his speech he also took occasion to advise the people that the Americans were going to burn down the churches and destroy the religion of the country. A great excitement was the result, during which the President and his advisers took flight for Chinandega. The Americans in the meantime were innocent in knowledge of what was processing; and although they knew there was a hubbub about something, they very naturally thought it was some public day among the people, when they had a right to be excited.

Don PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic; Don SEBASTIAN SALINAS, Secretary of State; Don MAXIMO JEREZ, Secretary of War; and Don FRANCISCO BACA, Minister of Public Credit, all fled to Chinandega, leaving Don FERMIN FERRER, the only true and loyal Democrat connected with the late Administration, in this city.

From Chinandega, Don MAXIMO JEREZ, in his capacity as Minister of War, sent word to Realejo to suspend the public work of fortifying that place, and directed that the place be dismantled of its present armament. Orders were also sent to Col. NATZMER, in command at Leon, to withdraw his

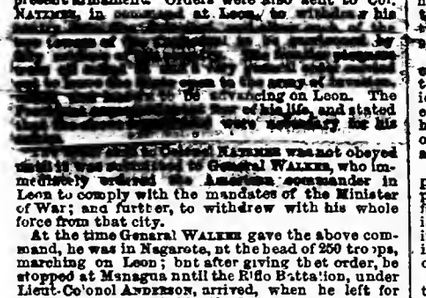

[illegible] was not obeyed [illegible] General WALKER, who immediately ordered the American commander in Leon to comply with the mandates of the Minister of War; and further, to withdraw with his whole force from that city.

At the time General WALKER gave the above command, he was in Nagarote, at the head of 250 troops, marching on Leon; but after giving that order, he stopped at Managua until the Rifle Battalion, under Lieut-Colonel ANDERSON, arrived, when he left for Granada, accompanied by the Rangers.

President RIVAS and his Cabinet, with the exception of Don FERMIN FERRER, are now in Leon; but the Commander will have no further communication with them. They are known to have made propositions to the enemies of the country, inviting them to invade Nicaragua, and General WALKER intends to leave them with their new friends.

The above is an succinct account of one of the strangest revolutions on record, and we leave the world to draw its own conclusions as to the motives that probably controlled the President in his conduct. We can only account for it on the ground of fear, both from the external enemies of the State and from the fact of an approaching election. It is well known that whenever an election has taken place in this Republic, the defeated candidate either fled or was summarily executed. It is probable his Excellency remembered this failing of the State, and knowing that an election was about to transpire in the country, he accordingly concluded to follow the example of his predecessors and save himself by flight. It is also known that while the Costa Ricans were in Rivas, and timid men doubted the result, Señor RIVAS attempted to make his peace with President MORA, by submitting propositions to that gentleman.

This circumstance convinces us that the approach of an election and an invading army at the same time so frightened President RIVAS that he hardly knew what he was doing; and in a moment of partial insanity and chronic deceitfulness, he left the Presidency and thus lost all hope for the future.

After the flight of the President from Leon, the people of that city became uneasy at the speech of Señor SALIZAR, and anxiously inquired of the Fathers of the Church if there was any truth in the statement that the Americans intended to destroy the religion of the land. The Vicar of Leon, a good and faithful man, instantly denied the calumny, and ordered all the priests to declare on Sunday that the report was untrue. The people again became reconciled, and the revulsion sets strongly against President RIVAS and his advisers.

Reconstruction of the Government.

From the El Nicaraguense, June 21.

It will be seen by the following decrees and addresses, that Don FERMIN FERRER, formerly Minister of Hacienda, has been appointed Provisional President of the Republic, during the interregnum between the flight of RIVAS and the election of a new President by the people. The power of the State is thus happily conferred upon the only reliable member of the late Government, and we may add, the only Minister who ever had the confidence of General WALKER. A most fortunate chain of events invests this appointment with all the forms of legality; as under the treaty executed by the Democrats and Servilles in Granada, on the formation of the late Provisional Government, it was expressly stipulated that General WALKER should be invested with the power to appoint a new Government in the event of the dissolution of the old one. That treaty, which is the basis of all legitimate operations in this Republic, placed the power to preside for the State in the hands of the Commander of the Army; and in the appointment of Don FERMIN FERRER, Gen. WALKER not only preserves the Republic, but follows out the line of his duties.

In the second place, when President RIVAS left this city some time since for Leon, he delegated all his powers to Gen. WALKER, and placed the State under martial law. Thus the defaulting Executive gave away the very authority which was necessary to declare even him a traitor, should he desert the State.

In the reconstruction of the Provisional Government, therefore, this most complete authority accompanies the action of the Commander-in-Chief. According to the only law known since the treaty of Granada, between Gen. WALKER on the one side, and Gen. CORRAL on the other, the existing Government of Nicaragua, under President FERRER, is entitled to the utmost respect due to any legalized Government. An election takes place soon, however, when the people will choose their own President; and when that is done, the present Provisional Government will dissolve as peaceably as it has been formed, and the State will move on under the direction of the popular will.

The Government.

Under the reconstruction of the Government, as ordered in the decree of the 21st of June, the following is the Executive branch of the Republic:

President—Don FERMIN FERRER.
Secretary of State—Gen. MANUEL CARRASCOSA.
Secretary of War—Gen. MATEO PINEDA.
Secretary of Treasury—Don MANUEL LOREDO.

DECREE.

WILLIAM WALKER, *General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, considering:*

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October last, Don PATRICIO RIVAS was named as the Provisional President of the Republic, and that the power with which he was invested was an emanation of the powers conferred upon me by the Supreme Government as Expeditionary General:

That, on the Provisional President removing from the city of Granada to Leon, in March last, he delegated to me all the powers which had been intrusted to him to maintain order in the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Republic, and to guard in each against foreign invasion, proclaiming from that time martial law:

That the Provisional President appointed as Minister of Hacienda Licenciate, Don FERMIN FERRER, Commissioner in the Departments referred to, with all proper powers to aid me in my administration on suitable occasions.

That the Provisional President, Don PATRICIO RIVAS, betraying his duties to the prejudice of the rights and well-being of the Government, has absconded to Chinandega, with the object to disarm all the frontier of the West and deliver the country to the forces of CABRERA, who have invaded it; for which object he has commissioned Mr. MARIANO SALIZAR.

That, on the 14th of this month, Mr. RIVAS has issued a decree which repeals a decree which was issued four days previous, by which the people of Nicaragua are to choose a successor to him in office.

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October, it was explicitly guaranteed by the two contracting Generals that the Provisional President should maintain peace and order in the Republic, and that Don PATRICIO RIVAS not only has endeavored to excite anarchy within, but has called the enemies without to invade the same.

In order to preserve the integrity of the Republic and the sacred duty to save the country from anarchy, and from the enemies foreign and domestic, I have deemed it proper to decree, and do

DECREE:

I. The Commissionary of the Government and Minister of the Hacienda, Don FERMIN FERRER, is appointed Provisional President of this Republic until the people shall elect a President, in obedience to the orders of the decree of the 10th inst., which is in full force and virtue.

II. In consequence, all the acts and decrees issued by order of Don PATRICIO RIVAS, since the 12th inst., are null and void, in consequence of his desertion of all the trusts confided to him by virtue of the treaty of the 23d of October aforesaid.

III. The civil or military authorities of this Republic who lend obedience to Mr. RIVAS in these matters, natives or foreigners, who may render to him any kind of aid, by loans or mercantile contracts, shall be considered as traitors to the country, and punished according to martial law.

IV. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, and published in all the towns of this Republic.

Done at Granada on the 20th day of June, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER

Address of Gen. Walker.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA.

I came to Nicaragua to secure its peace and prosperity. With this view I signed the treaty of the 23d of October last, and assisted to uphold the Government organized under its provisions.

But the Government, far from aiding me to carry out the agreement of that treaty, has thrown obstacles in the way, and has ended by endeavoring to stir up civil strife within the Republic. Strange as it may appear, the late Rivas Administration has attempted to create troubles, and difficulties and war between the people and the Americans they have invited hither.

It was not enough that the Americans should endure the pestilence at Granada for the purpose of consolidating the late Provisional Government, and receive no compensation for the services they rendered at the expense of so much suffering and so much death. It was not enough that they should pour out their blood at Rivas, in order to maintain the peace and honor of the State, and then have the Government refuse to provide them with the bare necessaries of life. Ingratitude was not sufficient to satisfy the craving for infamy which consumed the vitals of Government, and treason became necessary in order to furnish fresh food to the appetite for obloquy and contempt. They seek to repay their debt to the Americans by exciting the people against their benefactors.

It is thus manifest that the late Provisional Government has not only failed to fulfill its promises to the Americans and its duties to the people, but is guilty of the enormous crime of instigating its citizens to civil war. And to aid in these objects, it has coalesced with the armed and declared enemies of the Republic—with the forces an illiterate savage attempts to pour over the plains of Nicaragua.

In addition, the Government has attempted to prolong its existence, by taking from the people the privilege of electing their own rulers. And as if farther to mark its hatred for freedom, it has banished from the State a Cuban patriot, who, despairing for the present of his own country, has sought in this land the honor of using his sword in defence of liberty and progress.

With such accumulated crimes—conspiring against the very people it was bound to protect—the late Provisional Government is no longer worthy of existence. In the name of the people I have, therefore, declared its dissolution, and have organized a Provisional Government until the nation exercises its natural right of electing its own rulers.

Granada, June 20, 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WALKER TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS! Since you have been in Nicaragua, you have endured privations and passed through dangers, not only without murmurs, but even with cheerfulness. Veterans might be proud of the prowess you have exhibited; and patriots fighting for homes and firesides have seldom shown more self-denial than you have in the service of a foreign Government; and you have done all without having as yet received any compensation for what you have undergone.

It is true that the country has just emerged from a disastrous civil war, and therefore we did not expect it to pay promptly the obligations it contracted; but we had a right to expect, at least, gratitude for our services. Far from receiving even this reward, the late Provisional Government has attempted to excite the prejudices of the people against their benefactors.

A Government thus bankrupt in credit, faith and honor, has no title to the confidence or respect of brave soldiers. Duty to ourselves as well as to the nation, requires us to construct a new Administration, which will more faithfully execute the object of its creation. I have, therefore, organized a new Provisional Government, until the people can select their own rulers, when, it is to be hoped, we will have an Administration more mindful of its duties and more jealous of the honor of the State.

GRANADA, June 20, 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.

RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR,

BY WHICH

The Army of the Republic of Nicaragua shall be Governed.

ARTICLE 1. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers to attend divine worship; and all officers or soldiers who shall in any way behave with impropriety or irreverence in any place of divine worship, shall be punished according to his offence by sentence of a Court-Martial.

ART. 2. Any officer or soldier who shall speak disrespectfully of the President of the Republic, shall be punished at the discretion of a general Court-Martial.

ART. 3. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his superior officer, shall be punished by the judgment of a general Court-Martial.

ART. 4. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any company, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, in the service of the Republic, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier, who, being present at any meeting or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same; or having knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information to his commanding officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or raise any weapon, or offer any violence to him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death or any other punishment as a general court martial may order.

ART. 7. Every soldier who enlists in the service of the Republic shall here at the time read to him the rules and articles of war, and shall take before a magistrate an oath to faithfully and honestly serve the Republic, and to obey the orders of his superior officers. The magistrate will give the necessary certificate.

ART. 8. No soldier, duly enlisted, shall be dismissed the service but by expiration of term of service, sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of the General Commander-in-Chief.

ART. 9. Any officer who shall knowingly make a false return to any superior officer authorized to call for it, shall, on conviction of a general court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 10. The commanding officer of every regiment or battalion, troop or independent company, or garrison, shall, on the first of every month, remit to the Adjutant-General an exact and full report of his command; and any officer failing to remit such return shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 11. Any officer or soldier, duly enlisted, who shall desert the service of the Republic, and shall be convicted thereof by a general court-martial, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may in its judgment be ordered.

ART. 12. Any officer or soldier who shall persuade or advise any officer or soldier to desert the service of the Republic, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 13. All officers of what rank soever have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, and to order officers under arrest and soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of inferior rank) or shall draw a weapon upon him, shall suffer such punishment as may be ordered at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 14. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrison, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his ability, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command. If, upon complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kinds of riot to the disquiet of the citizens of the Republic, he, the commanding officer, shall refuse or omit to see proper justice and reparation made by the offending parties, he shall, on conviction, be cashiered or suffer such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 15. If any officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his superior officer or non-commissioned officer, he may appeal to his commanding officer for redress, who is hereby enjoined to take the case of complaint and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit the full facts to the next highest in command authorized to institute a court-martial. But if the complaint be deemed vexatious or malicious, the complainant will be liable to punishment by sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 16. Any officer who shall embezzle, misapply, or sell, or shall wilfully or through neglect suffer any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the Republic, to be spoiled, damaged, or wasted, shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, be dismissed the service or otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

ART. 17. Any officer who shall embezzle or misapply any public moneys with which he may have been entrusted, shall, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, be cashiered and compelled to refund the money.

ART. 18. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters or camp without proper leave, upon penalty of being punished at the discretion of a Court-Martial.

ART. 19. No officer or soldier shall fail to report at the time fixed to the place of parade, exercise or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, unless prevented by sickness or other evident necessity, nor shall go from said place of rendezvous without leave from the commanding officer, or until regularly dismissed or relieved, upon penalty of being punished at the discretion of a Court-Martial.

ART. 20. Any officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered; and any non-commanding officer or soldier so offending shall be punished at the discretion of a Court-Martial.

ART. 21. Any sentinel found sleeping on his post shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be ordered by a general court-martial.

ART. 22 Any officer, who, by discharging fire-arms, drawing swords, beating drums, or by other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any post, port or guard, which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to the like; or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial

ART. 24 Any person belonging to the army of the Republic who shall make his own the watchword to any person not entitled to receive it, or who shall presume to give a parole or countersign different from what is received, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 25. All officers and soldiers are to behave orderly in quarters or on the march; whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil on any kind of property belonging to the citizens of the Republic, unless by order of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be punished according to the degree of his offence at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 26. Whoever, belonging to the army of the Republic, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death.

ART. 27. Whoever shall relieve the enemy in money, ammunition, or victuals, or shall knowingly harbor or protect the enemy, or shall hold correspondence with, or give intelligence, either directly or indirectly, to the enemy, shall, on conviction thereof before a general court martial, suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by sentence of the said Court

ART. 28 All public property of whatsoever kind taken in the enemy's camps, towns, forts, or magazines, shall be secured for the service of the Republic, for the neglect of which the commanding officer shall be accounted liable.

ART. 29. If any commander of any troops, garrison, fort, or post, shall be compelled by the officers and soldiers under his command to give up to the enemy, or to abandon his trust, the officers and soldiers so offending shall on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the said Court.

ART. 30. All retainers to the camp and all persons whatsoever serving with the army of the Republic shall be subject to orders according to the rules and regulations governing the army.

ART. 31. General courts-martial may consist of any number of members from five to thirteen inclusively; but they shall not be of a less number than can be detailed without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 32. Any general officer commanding an army, or the commander of a separate Department, may order general courts-martial whenever necessary; but no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall the sentence of any court martial, in time of peace, involving life or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall, in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the General Commander-in-Chief for his action and orders thereon. All other sentences may be confirmed and ordered to be carried into execution by the officer ordering the court or the commanding officer for the time being.

ART. 33. Any officer commanding a regiment, battalion, or corps, may order for his own regiment, battalion, or corps, courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, to try cases not capital, and decide upon their sentences; and all officers commanding posts or camps composed of troops of different corps may, in like manner, order similar courts-martial with the same powers.

ART. 34. No commissioned officer or cases of a capital nature shall be tried before the minor courts-martial; nor shall such courts order a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, or put to hard labor for a longer period than one month.

ART. 35. The Judge-Advocate of a general Court-Martial shall prosecute in the name of the Republic, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself. He shall administer to each member of the court the following oath: (The same oath will be taken by all members of minor courts-martial.) "You, A B, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the Republic of Nicaragua and the prisoner to be tried; and that you will duly administer justice, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua, without partiality, favor or affection; and if any doubt shall arise not explained by such articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases. And you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God." As soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the President of the court shall administer to the Judge-Advocate (or person officiating as such) the following oath: "You, A B, do solemnly swear that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice, in a due course of law, nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

ART 36. When a prisoner arraigned before a court-martial shall, from obstinate and deliberate desiance, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court will proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded "Not guilty." Prisoners may be allowed counsel; but under no circumstances can said counsel be permitted, in person, to examine witnesses or address the court.

ART. 37. When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, the latter must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

ART. 38. All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness. In giving their votes, they are to begin with the youngest in commission.

ART 39. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial are to be examined on oath as follows: "You swear the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

ART. 40. No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank if it can be avoided; nor shall any proceedings be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, except in cases which, in the opinion of the officer ordering the court-martial, require immediate attention.

ART. 41. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs or gestures in the presence of a court-martial, nor shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of the court.

ART. 42. Whenever any officer shall be charged with any crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his quarters or tent, and be deprived of his sword by the commanding officer; and any officer violating his arrest shall be cashiered.

ART. 43. Non-commanding officers and soldiers charged with crimes shall be confined until tried by a court martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 44. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court martial can be assembled.

ART. 45. No officer commanding a guard, or Provost Marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the Republic, provided the officer at the time gives a written statement of the offence with which the prisoner is charged.

ART. 46. No officer commanding a guard, or Provost Marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, with proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 47. Any officer convicted by a general court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be cashiered.

ART. 48. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; and no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

ART. 49. Courts of inquiry may be instituted by the General-Commander-in-Chief, or, on the application of an officer, by the commanders of troops in quarters or camp, but in no other cases.

ART. 50. Courts of inquiry will consist of one or more (not exceeding three) officers and a recorder. The Court will have the same power to summon witnesses and examine them as courts-martial have; and the party accused shall have the liberty to interrogate and cross-examine witnesses, the object of the Court being to elicit all the facts in a case and present them for consideration to the proper authority, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, unless specially required so to do.

ART. 51. The recorder of a court of inquiry will administer the following oath to each of the members, viz: "You, A B, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly examine and inquire, according to evidence, in the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God." After which the President shall administer to the recorder the following oath: "You, A B, do solemnly swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God." The witnesses to take the same oath as witnesses sworn before courts-martial.

ART 52. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers or soldiers may be guilty of, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the preceding articles of war, are to be taken cognizance by general or minor courts-martial, according to the degree of the offence, and punished at their discretion.

ART. 53. In time of war, all persons not citizens of, owing allegience to the Republic of Nicaragua, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the forts or camps of the army of the Republic, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court-martial.

By command of WILLIAM WALKER,
General Commander-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjtat General.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Granada, June 20, 1856.

Another Unprovoked Invasion.

From El Nicaraguense, June 31.

By advices from Guatemala and San Salvador to the 5th inst., we are in possession of the fact that, without any official declaration of war, the Governments of these two States had combined in a hostile league against this Republic, and the vanguard of an invading force was already in the field and on the road hither. From Leon, the present seat of Government, we have the official proclamation of this Government, directed against Guatemala, that unless that State recognized the existing Government of Nicaragua, this Republic would be forced to the extremity of a declaration of war, to vindicate its honor. Thus both States have assumed an attitude of hostility; and already the anxiety consequent on a condition of war agitates the people's minds.

It is useless to comment on the wrong and folly of the movement true initiated by the illiterate tyrant who holds the reins of power in Guatemala. CABRERA is the head of this offence; and by the time he has finished with it, there is a strong probability he will discredit the strength of his brutal despotism over the hearts and properties of the people whose power he has usurped and abused for twelve long years. There is every chance that he has "put his foot in it" this time, and half Central America will find relief in the misstep.

We have no positive advices as to the proceedings of the army of invasion, further than that on the 5th of May one thousand men left the city of Guatemala as the vanguard of an invading army. This force was to march into San Salvador, where it would be joined by the forces of that Republic, and thus augmented, march on to Leon. An army of reserve was to be sent from Guatemala, probably under the immediate command of CABRERA himself. The vanguard, as detailed by both States, was to consist of two thousand men, and the actual army of three thousand more.

This was the plan of the campaign, but unfortunately for the enterprise, on the arrival of the vanguard at San Miguel, out of the thousand men with which he started, only four hundred stood by the expedition, the balance making it convenient to have private business in the mountains. In San Miguel, of the first two hundred volunteers pressed into the service, over one hundred deserted; and when Gen. MORA, the President of the Republic, made an exciting speech to the crowd of citizens and soldiers, the majority expressed their sympathy for the old Democratic principles by crying "*Vive Jeneral Walker!*" All these mentioned circumstances reduce the aspect of the Northern invasion to a shadow of strength; and if anybody is frightened, it must be somebody whose cowardice is a settled disease.

By way of information we may state that the Northern Departments of this Republic are well defended. The last eight months have been devoted to fortifying Leon, and that city is now in a condition to withstand any force the Northern States may send against it. Realejo is also well fortified; and when the rifle battalion is safe within the walls of the former city, we may content ourselves with the satisfactory belief that "the country is safe!" The General and his Staff, together with the rifles, will start to-day for the North; and if CABRERA wishes to see a free fight, he had better come down.

Letter from Cyrus.

Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.

HEAD-QUARTERS, VIRGIN, Monday, May 26, 1856.

Yesterday the Rifle Battalion, Lieut. Col. ANDERSON commanding, came over from San Juan, *en route*, as is reported, for Leon; but I would not be at all surprised if it should take another direction, and proceed towards Del Norte. Military movements, like the intentions of Governments and the results of Cabinet consultations, are generally kept as fer in the dark as is consistent to carry them out; and our army just at this time needs as much circumspection and secrecy in its motions as ever. The enemy, it is true, have left our soil, abandoned the country, and returned home into Coste Rica; but the fact is of itself no solution of the great question flung out to the Central American States, by the declaration of war by Costa Rica and the announcement by that Government of its determination to *exterminate* General WALKER and the American element in Nicaragua. This haughty position, so pompously assumed and so inhumanly inaugurated by her troops, must be as publicly abandoned and as humbly atoned for, or Nicaragua can never enter into a peaceful communion with her, without lowering herself in her own esteem and losing the respect of kindred States and nations. And this "the grey-eyed man of destiny"—so long foretold and so anxiously looked for by the oppressed but simple-hearted Nicaraguenses—fully understands and will act accordingly. The day charm and night dream of Servilism must be forever broken and utterly dissipated. All reason, patriotism, love of country and common philanthropy will not disperse "the white mist of coming glory" in their minds, then will the sturdy [illegible] and heavy [illegible] of our rifle forever, [illegible] from the prairie by the [illegible] that [illegible] a great deal of excitement among the troops, and they all seem inspired with new hopes and new energies. The probable recognition of this Government by the Washington Cabinet puts a new face upon our affairs, and places the Republic of Nicaragua in her proper position among the powers of the earth. Besides this, the sympathies of the American people for the cause in which we are engaged, are determinedly expressed in public assemblies, [illegible] a cheerful hope that our State will yet be recognized by the great Republic of the North.

[illegible] people, and that the country will be divided between this place and San Juan, under command of Brigadier General HORNSBY, who is made Governor of Rivas and Guanacaste.

Some considerable cholera has appeared here lately, the greater part of which can be traced to an improper use of fruits end liquor.

The steamer *San Carlos* lies over at Ometepec today, wooding up.

San Juan looks like a deserted place since the troops left there; and many of its buildings that formerly flourished as fine hotels, are now vacant and going to decay. *Mais encore*, CYRUS.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

John A. Jeques appointed Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. B. Morgan appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Thomas Henry, J. H. Drew and Joseph Hermandly appointed Captains, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

W. S. West, John Cooper and Diego Hernendez appointed First Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. Clark, Arthur Connor and Henry Y. Sherman appointed Second Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. C. H. Scott appointed Surgeon, with rank of Captain.

Capt. John P. Waite promoted Major of the Rangers.

Robert Ellis appointed Captain of Rangers, commanding Company B.

John G. Bush and R. W. Pickersgill appointed First Lieutenants of Rangers.

Samuel H. Leslie, M. A. Frazer and James A. Fisher appointed Second Lieutenants of Rangers.

W. B. Newby appointed Second Lieutenant.

First Lieut. Wm. Merriman promoted Captain First Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieut J. C. Duncecan promoted First Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion

First Lieut. Thomas Dolan promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion.

Joseph J. Reveira appointed Second Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

Capt. Manuel F. Pineda attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. F. A. Thompson to be Captain, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. John W. Anderson to be First Lieutenant, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. R. P. Gleeson to be First Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion, Company C.

James St Levy to be Quartermaster of Second Light Infantry Battalion, rank of Second Lieutenant.

James H. Bearsey appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. Sanders, Sorgson, with rank of Captain, assigned to the Rangers.

Alexander Jones appointed Paymaster-General of the Army, with rank of Colonel.

Capt. L. Norvall Walker appointed to the command of the Volunteer Rangers.

Capt. Henry Dusenbury, Adjutant-General, is transferred to the line, and assigned to the command of Company A, Second Light Infantry.

First Lieut. Oba Paxton is transferred to the Second Light Infantry, and will report to Brig. Gen. Fry for orders.

Second Lieut. R. C. Tyler is promoted First Lieutenant Company A, First Light Infantry.

First Sergeant J. W. Taylor is promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, First Light Infantry.

Surgeon C. S. Coleman is promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

J. B. McKar appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Major F. P. Anderson promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Rifle Battalion.

1 Lieut. Co. John B. Markham promoted Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Maj. A. F. Rudler promoted Lieuteant Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. William Raymond promoted Major, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. W. F. Caycee promoted Major and not attached.

First Lieut. W. B. Lewis promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-chief.

First Lieut. Geo. R. Caston promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Hornsby.

First Lieut. C. W. Kruger promoted Captain, Company A, First Light Infantry Battalion.

A. Sutter to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Fry.

Joseph C. Hemmick appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Sergeant O. Gwynne, promoted Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Inspector-General.

J. B. Finney appointed Second Lieutenant and Aid-to the Commander-in-Chief.

First Lieutenant, W. L. Englehart, promoted Captain, Company C, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. George H. Traphagan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. A. Callahan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Henry Carhart appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordinance.

Political Matters.

THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Monday, July 14.

The Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee has convened a meeting of the Committee in this city on the 24th or 26th inst., with a view to the organization of the Whig Party for holding a State Convention. &c.

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 14.

The Executive Committee of the American Party on Saturday, unanimously indorsed the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

Death of King Strang.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 14.

King STRANG, of Beaver Island, died at his former residence, in Racine County, on Wednesday last.

Amusements.

SUMMER GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S successful piece, "The Life of an Actress," (produced at Burton's last season and withdrawn in the midst of a successful run in consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON) will be played here to-night, with the author and Miss ROBERTSON in the principal parts. The other characters will be sustained by the members of the excellent stock company. We bespeak for this piece a success fully equal to that of the "Phantom."

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Mr. A. CHARTIER, violinist to the Emperor of France, announces a grand musical and terpsichorean entertainment for to night. A number of artists (new to us, but with promising antecedents) will assist, and the entertainment promises to be novel and interesting.

THE TURNERS FOR FREMONT.—A Convention of Delegates from the German Turnverein Associations of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, was held recently at Military Hall, in Ewen-street, in Williamsburg, for the purpose of amicably arranging some matters of difference between the Eastern and Western Associations. FRANZ DECK presided and F. HUNE acted as

[illegible] of knavery will have far surpassed the imposture.

A meeting on the 12th, an immense mass meeting was held of the friends of the Vigilance Committee. Able addresses were delivered, and resolutions adopted.

The Vigilance Committee have published their constitution.

The Government forces have, as yet, made no hostile movement, though they have gone into camp near this city.

Business is dull, and the city was never before so quiet and orderly.

The Events of a Fortnight.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The *Golden Gate* made a twenty-six-day passage, and consequently there has been but a limited time between steamers. The *Sonora* leaves at 12 o'clock to-day, and will take you full accounts of the "doings" and "goings on" in our good city for the last two weeks. There has been nothing very exciting, our streets have not been deluged in blood, and the only marks of that nature are on the corner of Sacramento and Montgomery, where a passenger lately arrived had the misfortune to run his nose against the lamp post, in his anxiety to look down the street and see Fort Vigilance. The blood spilled on that occasion is all I have heard of thus far. By the last steamer (the *Age*, Captain WATKINS) we sent you a consignment of worthless goods that you sent out to us some three or four years ago, in the shape of several gentlemen of the "fancy" and "some" on shoulder-striking. The sphere for expansive genius like theirs was too limited. California is a great country, but "just at these presents" she has not room for them, and so they were returned "to their muttons." They received their education in Gotham, and, therefore, Gotham is entitled to their services. The want of gratitude they manifested in absenting themselves so long from the scenes of their childhood has been a serious defect in their characters. However, the Vigilance Committee have kindly remedied this defect, and we hope you will receive them with open arms. We trust that you will at once elect CHAS. P. DUANE to some lucrative office, as a reward for his services to his country generally. A further consignment will probably reach you by this steamer, as several of that kidney have received the kind permission of the Committee to spread their coat-tails to the breeze. Two of the aforesaid say they won't go, and have slopenated to Sacramento, and have thrown themselves into the army of Governor JOHNSON for protection, but for the want of those very essential arrangements—*i. e.*, arms—the Governor is unable to protect himself. It is not probable that the Committee will go to Sacramento after Mr. CUSICK and Mr. BAGLEY, the gentlemen referred to, but it will be an extremely unhealthy operation for them to venture in this vicinity again soon.

Governor JOHNSON is in what may be called a "predicament." He has issued a proclamation and ordered out the militia and all good citizens to maintain the laws. Now, the militia are so malicious as to refuse to obey Governor JOHNSON, and and very impolitely request him, the Governor, to emigrate to a location that, "if the Governor knew himself, and we think he do," he will not like at all, and I don't believe he will go. The "good citizens" ordered out to maintain the laws must all be ont of town, for they have not responded to the call. About the only class who *have* are the lawyers and the hangers-on around the Courts. The Vigilant movement is death to them, and they are ferociously jealous in the *cause*. 'Cause why? if they can't manage to maintain the laws, a perfect farce, as they were, the law won't maintain them. The Governor's army is now undergoing a thorough drilling preparatory to taking the field and the Vigilance Committee. It is said to resemble Bombastes', and the Commanding-General thereof is only spoken by that title. It is the general opinion that the Law-and-Order forces have been marched into some basement drill-room, where they have found a lager-hier saloon, and will not be seen again until after the Vigilance Committee dishand. It is thought by some that they are ont now in search of a place to hury the dead of the Committee that *will* be killed. To bury so countless numbers will no donht be a great *undertaking*. Gov. JOHNSON is intensely disgusted because Gen. WOOL would not furnish him arms and ammunition. The Governor ought to know that Gen. WOOL cannot place arms in the hands of ontsiders except in the most extreme and desperate cases, and then he must take the responsibility and run the risk of having his acts disapproved. If he does it without direction or order of the President, he assumes a great responsibility. FRANKLIN PIERCE is the man from whom such an order must come, and to whom Gov. JOHNSON must apply to, and if he is not very husy had better wait until he gets an answer to his application, which, as Mr. PIERCE has more important fish now frying in his pan, will probably be "*some time*." *Ad interim* the Vigilance Committee will quietly complete the renovation and the good work, disband and pnt away the Geo. Law muskets until wanted. Those said muskets, hy the way, as I mentioned in a previons letter, are the same that the "*Grape-Shot*" toted abont so. They came to a good market, and have been pnt to a good use, and as the consignee gets more for the use of them than they cost, he can afford to fit up an armory, keep them in order ready to let out at the shortest notice to any party that will pay the highest price for them. Some of them are very good, and many "quite the reverse," and I think more dangerous to the "shooter" than to the "shootee.' I saw one of them fired the other day that seemed to be on the double-action principle—one end shot down two lengths of board fence, the other end shot the man that held it about *three* lengths. The worst thing the law and (dis)-orders can wish the Committee, is, that they may be obliged to fire a few volleys with those ancient "shooting irons." The great Kilkenny cat fight would not be mentioned again—ever.

I have at various times and in divers places done some "hollering" on the climate of California, but the "sort" that we have had here in San Francisco for the last week has led me think I ought to do penance for the assertion; at any rate I take back all I have said in its favor and apologize. Latterly cold damp fogs in the morning have driven all ideas of sunshine into the middle of the day, and cold raw winds from the "Nothe," as the sailors say, have set clonds of dust in motion. The complaint of the merchants freqnently is, that the dust don't come down. They have no reason to complain of a scarcity now, and it is easy to get a pocket full, and I might add, month and eyes; but unfortunately the kind I speak of don't pass at the mint. The evenings have been like heavy "chnnks," cut off of the morning. We have langhed and "chnckled" all Winter when reading about your ice and snow, cars blocked, steamers ice-bound, &c.; hnt just now we don't laugh a "hooter," hnt begin to think of the pleasant days, moonlight nights, yon are enjoying in Gotham, Broadway, eprinkled so nicely, and the ups and downs of stage-horse life. We think of the flowers and early peas, the green grass and pleasant rides in the country, the friends that have gone from us and will soon be enjoying all those little arrangements, and we wax disgusted with California, wish the — had it, and trunks packed, and our passages paid to the East. Gotham is considerable of a village about these days, and we wish we were "thar." "*Do you?*" "Wa *do* that." The subscriber has an idea of getting a hallot-box and stuffing it, or raising some kind of a muss, to get the Vigilance Committee to take charge of him and pay his passage to "those parts." Speaking of the Committee, I saw a delegation grab an Irish gentleman just now, and walk him off down to their head-quarters. I think he rejoices in the name of KELLY. He swore he *wouldn't* go, but Mr. KELLY is no longer entitled to any confidence. He is not a gentleman of truth and veracity, for he *did* go, and quite rapidly too, all of which may have been the consequence of a change of opinion on his part, or a slight application of bayonet on the part or a couple of "Vigilants" to a certain part of Mr. KELLY. I presume Mr. KELLY will be among the notables who will go East hy this steamer to enjoy the more healthy and genial climate of the Eastern States. I hope you will welcome your friends.

In the way of theatricals we have a prospect ahead. JULIA DEANE HAYNE arrived by the last steamer, and is putting the company through a course of sprouts preparatory to opening at the Metropolitan on Monday evening. The GOUGENHEIMS are here reposing upon their laurels and walking about dressed in black-looking, sweetly pensive, and resigned to some calamity that appears to have happened to them some time or other during their lives—as everybody inquires why they dress in black, and nobody seems to know. I think it safe to suggest that it is "becoming."

STEPHEN C. MASSETT *alias* JEEMS PIPES, has just returned from a little excursion through the mining district where he gave a few concerts that places his bank account in a healthy state. STEPHEN reports falling in with the great American tragedian MCKEAN Buck-canon up there, being drawn about the country in a large-sized wagon attached to four quadrupeds, who were "a-snakein on him through"—to the localities where he administered tragedy in small doses to all who had a dollar to "anty." He has a company traveling with him. When JULIA DEANE HAYNE has played a few nights we shall know better what to say of her. You see we are skeptical on theatrical stars coming from your parts. You have sent us out some imitation articles, indorsed as genuine, and we are suspicions.

The papers will take to the States a foolish rumor that Col. WRIGHT, U. S. A., was killed in a late fight with the Indians near Rogue River; it will serve to distress his friends and family quite unnecessarily. I have as good an opportunity of knowing if it was so as the "next man," and to make sure, I have sifted ont and traced out the report, and cannot find anything to bass such a piece of news upon. It will turn out "not so."

We have had no arrivals of clippers for some time. We don't feel very bad about that, however; and wouldn't care if there were none due for six months. I see hy the papers that there has been abont six clearances from your place and Boston, where there ought to have been but one. You are doing it, you are. Keep on, that's all, and when you have put your foot in it about deep enough, don't own up that you are "*some*" foole, but pitch in and d—n California up hill and down—that's the talk.

It is a very general belief here with a class of croakers, that we are going to have a war with England; let it come—who cares?—we can take care of our end of the schooner. We shall lose nothing by it; on the contrary, make our fortunes. There will be no more gold sent ont of the country; it will accumnlate here. Goods will go up, times will be good. No protests from the East can reach us or dunning letters. As for the English men-of-war, we will have them all in here very sociable. Make it all right with them; divide with them if they will agree to blockade the port, and, above all things, keep any mails from reaching us or going out. We can raise all we want here, and make a raise of something else besides; and when we get our pockets full, we will climb up on the Rocky Mountains, and look down upon you with our thumbs to our noses—whooray for war! let us have it. "PODGERS."

Grand Mass Meeting of the Citizens—Indorsement of the Vigilance Committee by the People—10,000 Men in Council.

Condensed from the San Francisco Chronicle, June 20.

In accordance with the published call of the Committee appointed by preliminary meetings, and a general desire to indorse the action and policy of the Vigilance Committee, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens assembled in front of the Oriental Hotel yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

It was estimated that there were about 10,000 people, who crowded up to the front of the Hotel to listen to the speakers, and there must have been 15,000 about the ground.

The interest and enthusiasm was only equaled by the excitement of the shooting of Mr. KING, which occurred just thirty days prior to the meeting, and which was the signal for the uprising we have since witnessed. The coincidence is a little singular and remarkable that the people should be there assembled to consult upon matters just after the lapse of one month since the original cause of the present excitement.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At 12 o'clock, the officers of the meeting and members of the press were admitted to the balcony upon the second floor of the hotel, and H. M. NAGLEE, Esq., from the Nominating Committee, came forward, called the meeting to order, and placed in nomination the following permanent officers of the meeting, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed:

President—Hon. BAILIE PEYTON.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. H. M. Naglee, F. A. Woodworth, Gardner Elliott, Daniel Gibb, G. N. Shaw, H. M. Gray, Samuel J. Haseley, Gustave Touchard, S. C. Wess, L. Meynard, L. McLane, Jr., Gwyn Page, T. C. Hambly, David Chambers, Abel Guy, John Sime, E. W. Church, William McMichael.

Secretaries—A. G. Randall, Theodore Payne.

The President introduced Hon. WM. DUER, who came forward, and after the cheering had subsided, with which he was received, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. WM. DUER.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been honored by this invitation to address my fellow citizens for a few moments in which all are interested. I do not appear here, nor have I taken an active part in present affairs for the purpose of seeking notoriety. I feel it my duty as a citizen caring for the welfare of the city, as a lover of purity in every department of government and society to step boldly forward and indorse those who have attempted a glorious work of reform. These are times when the voices of all should be heard on great questions that concern every member of community; and it now becomes this people to say whether they will sustain the evils that exist or rally around the organization which has assumed the responsibility of ridding us of the worst of crimes that ever corrupted a civilized city. If any man wishes to know my opinion, I will tell him fearlessly that I am with the Vigilance Committee. (Applause) I recognize in them pure men; I see in their course dignity, integrity, firmness and quietness. If they have done anything which the honest and virtuous may not approve, I have not seen it; and if any opposing force, by whomsoever it may be commanded, is sent to threaten and attack, though I am not a young man full of activity, yet I am ready to assist the Committee with all the strength I possess. (Applause)

The opponents of the Committee have but one cry, one argument, and that is "law and order." [Laughter.] So am I in favor of law and order, but not that kind which has long prevailed in San Francisco. [Great applause.] It is the duty of all to be in favor of the laws and the public peace, but it is not our duty to submit to the plundering, murderous rule of men who neither respect the rights of others nor the requirements of laws made for the general protection. We owe to the Constitution, reverence and obedience, and as we have surrendered certain natural rights in order to be governed, we owe to laws a full acknowledgment of their necessity. But the right to revolutionize is reserved to us. We have no right to rise up and forcibly overthrow the Government, yet we can claim in the most positive terms the privilege of so regulating our local affairs that our lives and property will be made safe through the correct administration of law under the Constitution. [Sensation.] In England it has been a custom of judges to wear wigs. This peculiarity every one sees and knows as belonging to the courts; yet take the wigs off and good judges are left, but take away the judges and nothing remains but the wigs. [Laughter.] Now, we have the hallot-box, constitutional laws and public officers, still they are of no proper use to us; their purity and genuineness have been taken away and nothing is left but the wig. [Great laughter and applause.] We have nothing to lean upon for protection. The unoffending and respected citizen may be insulted, beaten, murdered on the street in daylight, and in presence of the passers by, but the desperado laughs at the law and defies any attempt at punishment. There is never a certainty that the offender of any grade will be punished according to his offences. Not one in five hundred is subjected to the penalties of violated law, but the whole desperate infamous horde are permitted to assassinate and control the better classes. Why, the condemned practice of dueling is a Christian and civilized institution beside the daily crimes in our streets. The conduct of those engaged in trampling down law and order has created in our midst worse than barbarism, and for us to longer submit would be an insult to the civilized world, a disgrace to the city and State and to ourselves. [Immense sensation.]

Look at the number of murders committed in California during the past year. There were probably more than five thousand; and I undertake to say, that not more than five of the perpetrators have been punished according to the forms of law.

This terrible condition of things is not confined merely to this and other cities, but it extends throughout the State; and in the interior there has been no abatement save through the measures adopted by the people. For years the inhabitants have suffered from the depredations of a crowd of cattle-stealers; and when it was known, by the best of proof, that there was no remedy at law, the people have taken upon themselves the infliction of punishment and from this mode more security has been established. This is the only way left to free the country from thieves, outcasts and murderers. We have seen full well that we also must rely on that course or sink still lower into the great wave of vice that has undermined all our best interests. This is the purpose of the Vigilence Committee, and it is our duty to see that they are sustained, and we will do it! [Cheers.]

Yet, this lawless order party, some of whom doubtless are worthy men, insist that our remedy is in the ballot-box! In the ballot-box in the hands of LIVERPOOL JACK and BILLY MULLIGAN! [Loud shouting and laughter.] These fellows and their clan are the guardians of the ballot-box, and to it we must appeal to remove them from usurped positions, from outraged high places! If the ballot-box is thus situated, placing it there was the greatest crime ever committed in the land. It strikes at the safety of the State, at all the rights of the community. And to protect ourselves against these monstrous wrongs, we must appeal to LIVERPOOL JACK and BILLY MULLIGAN! [Prolonged cheering and laughter.] I maintain that we are not bound or pledged to obey the voice of LIVERPOOL JACK and BILLY MULLIGAN, who are the only ones who do speak through the ballot-box! [Uproarious shouting and laughter.]

We are cautioned against revolution and anarchy, and pointed to the ballot-box for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Laws. We must not revolutionize because the ballot-box is a thing of all-healing power. I have witnessed revolutionary proceedings in the South American States, but until I saw them I could not tell why there were so many revolutions in those countries. I find that it is owing to the special guardianship of the hallot-box. [Laughter.] There it is surrounded by armed soldiers, and if the voter murmurs or votes as every Republican should, he is arrested for attempting to overthrow the Government. [Renewed applause and laughter.]

It has been said that there are no proofs of this hallot-box stuffing despotism of which we complain, and which the Vigilance Committee intend to destroy. How men can pretend to support a cause by such palpable error, I am unable to explain. In addition to the results of what we all know was a regular system of ballot-stuffing in this city, I will add the outrages of San Mateo. I was called as counsel in the investigation of the election returns of that county, when the attempt was made to contest the right of those purported to be elected to occupy the offices. The evidence adduced showed the vilest knavery ever perpetrated. In three precincts, called "Chris. Lilly's," Belmont and Crystal Springs, there were but three hundred legal voters; but "Liverpool Jack," JAMES HENNESSY and their abettors returned *fifteen hundred!* At Crystal Springs, the honest people found on the morning of the election five men whom they had never before seen, and who had much to say about the election, and seemed to be very anxious that the ballot-box should be protected. [Laughter.] So much so, that they returned *five hundred* votes as having been polled, when there were only about THIRTY legal voters in the precinct. [Much sensation.]

When I saw these alarming and monstrous frauds, I was astonished, and asked the hard working and peaceable farmers why they allowed such villany in their neighborhoods. Said they, "We can't help ourselves; if we try to hinder your San Francisco rogues from doing as they like, they will shoot our cattle, burn our houses, and it may be, murder us." Here we have a complete illustration of the extent of hallot-box stuffing power; and it is that which we have now undertaken to crush, through the efforts of the Vigilence Committee. [Great applause.]

It is this noble work which the Governor and his "law and order" party wish immediately suspended. This is the insurrection which is to overthrow the government and separate California from the Union. It will be in vain that this species of argument is brought to bear upon the organization of the people; it will increase and spread, in spite of opposition interposed by governors, generals and ballot-box stuffers. [Cheers.] An old lady, named Mrs. Partington, once tried to prevent the Atlantic from flowing into her cabin. It was to no purpose that she plied her mop; it would do no good; the tide went to its height and subsided when it had completed its flow. Thus it is with the reform movement and the "law and order" opposition. The Governor is quite an amiable gentleman, but he has not a very strong mind. [Laughter.] He is under the influence of men stronger minded and worse in principle; yet their combination to dishand the Vigilance Committee will prove no more powerful than the old woman and her mop. Let them strut and parade if they wish; they will at length sink into the ocean of public contempt. [Applause.]

"Law and order!" What has "law and order" been in San Francisco? Were I an artist, and should design a picture representing the great embodiment of "law and order" in San Francisco, I would draw, in hideous tints, a dark, dismal cellar, and there, around a gambling table, place CASEY, MULLIGAN, Liverpool JACK, "*Judge*" MCGOWAN, and others of their kind, engaged in inventing a new hallot-box, by which they intended to cheat all honest men of their voice at the elections. [Sensation and applause.] In the background I would arrange, behind masks, others lending their approval to the damnable scene before them, and ready to purchase the benefit of the foul invention. This would be a true representation of "law and order" in San Francisco. [Excitement and huzzas.]

The Vigilance Committee have dealt justly toward some of this gross and intolerable tribe, and I hope they will yet remove the masks from those in the background. [Cries of "Good! that's what we want."]

The charge constantly made that the real object of the Committee is to subvert the Constitution and depose the Executive, is groundless and absurd. We are all loyal to the Constitution, and desire it to remain undisturbed and untarnished, and we desire that the Government shall remain as the people established it; but because we are trying to regulate our local affairs, we object to interference on the part of the Executive. Nor can we agree to assist in maintaining his curious "law and order" by taking up arms to spill the blood of our fellow citizens who are engaged in the cause of virtue. [Heavy applause.] Because my country is invaded by a foreign foe, am I to join in plundering the houses of my countrymen, and in scattering desolation through the land? And in this unholy crusade against the best portion of the community, these shall not find in us any help, though there come five hundred Governors and five hundred Major-Generals. [Cheers.]

The political atmosphere is becoming purer already, through the efforts of the friends of honor, truth and right. The storm will soon pass, and you may return to your homes with the full knowledge of greater safety than you have ever enjoyed in the splendid city of the Pacific. May you be blessed in your vocations; but, as old ETHAN ALLEN said when summoning the surrender of Ticonderoga, "In the name of God and the Continental Congress," you say to the hallot-box stuffers, shoulder-strikers, murderers, corrupt office holders, strumpets, and all evil characters, "you must surrender, in the name of God and the Vigilance Committee!" [Tremendous cheering.]

SPEECH OF G. W. BAKER, ESQ.

By the programme of the Committee, Judge BAKER was next introduced to the meeting, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I see before me the vast public mind of the City of San Francisco. I see by this that the crisis has already passed. I see that the people have confidence in Providence and the Vigilence Committee. It is a fearful thing to see so many of our fellow citizens banded together, and against the laws of the country; but it is more fearful to see another body of men arming to war against the good citizens of a State, and that, too, by the authority of a commonwealth. I am not addressing myself to the Vigilance Committee, but to the great *mind* of San Francisco. The issue has been made on this question; the lines are drawn, and now which side will you choose? Let us consider the merits of each party. What has brought the Committee into existence? It is not the shooting down of one citizen. But this act was the signal for this great rally, which promises to redress the wrongs of years. For six long years has the people of this city been ground down by the heel of oppression; and the assassination of Mr. KING brought matters to a crisis, and they determined to submit no longer. We must judge the Committee by what they have done. They have not dethroned law, as such—they have not rendered life less secure—they have not jeopardized the rights of citizens in their property. It is true they have gone contrary to the constituted authorities, but they have done injustice to none. I undertake to say that people never felt so secure in life and property as they do at this moment.

How is it with the "law and order" party? Of what is that composed? For the most part, of intriguing politicians, bar-room wire-pullers, grog-shop loafers, men without character or reputation, and men who do not respect or observe the laws. If they had the numerical force and power to-day, they would inaugurate the same state of things that has afflicted us for the last five years. You have got to indorse one party or the other. There is no neutral or middle ground. I think, therefore, that every good citizen feels ready and willing to indorse the Vigilance Committee. The evils that have brought this state of things upon us originated in the organization of the political parties. All parties are upon the same footing in this respect. The whole machinery is worked by a few hired bullies and ruffians. The primary elections are controlled by these fellows, and they make the nominations which you are to support, and thus you are forced to submit to their dictation. You go to the polls without thought or reflection, and cast the ticket prepared for you, and help to carry out their will. I call upon you, then, to turn your attention to the professional politicians and street loafers, who do nothing from year to year but connive at elections and practice fraud upon the hallot-box. I do not refer to or speak of any particular man or party, but I speak of one of the greatest evils that exist among us. Look at your rulers since 1849. All of these fellows have had offices, or shared in them. And their influence is not confined to this city; it extends all over the State like a network. By their system of fraud and plunder they have controlled all the offices of any amount in the city and State. With five hundred such men banded together, what may they not do? It is impossible to stop them by the regular process of law. It is idle to talk about it. They have the law in their own power, and redress or change is perfectly impossible.

There is no way to correct this evil but the one adopted by the Committee. The people must rise in their majesty and strength and drive these pipe-laying loafers out of the country. If you want good laws, if you want pure officers, you must turn your attention to the trading, trafficking politician. Look at your Custom House, and other Federal offices. They are now filled with these fellows, who are now enjoying the profits of the subordinate institutions, and they are retained in consequence of their strength and influence at the polls. These games have to be played, and, unless these men are taken care of by the officers they will overthrow the party and elect others. This is the reason that no good, respectable men can get a subordinate position in those offices. They have only one vote each, and have not the hardihood and disposition to cast more. Here is the great evil. These vile birds are fostered to office, and are thus enabled to live from one election to another. I have thrown out these suggestions for your consideration, and I hope to God the time has now come when these vile ruffians will be driven from us! [Cheers.]

THE PATENT BALLOT-BOX.

At the conclusion of Judge BAKER'S speech, Col. PEYTON, the President, held up before the audience the celebrated double-deck action patent ballot-box recently recovered by the Committee, and was received by deafening cheers. After the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering had subsided, the Colonel said:

"Here is the orator of the occasion. [Cheers.] I beg to introduce to you a harp of a thousand strings, [Tremendous cheering.] I am sorry that I cannot present to you the harpist, NED MCGOWAN. [Loud applause.] This is the old wooden horse. [Cheers.] It has many curious and ingenious contrivances, and works by various springs and catches. There are some gentlemen here who understand how to work it, I don't. [Applause.] They know its secret operations and slides. I want you all to understand it. [Some person here showed the mysteries of the box by drawing the slides and exhibiting the tickets.] This is a powerful machine. It will elevate the meanest vagabond in the country to the highest office in the State. [Cries of good! good!] It ought to be sent to Washington and deposited in the archives of the Union. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you have now seen the great curiosity, and as other speakers have not arrived, it is moved that we adjourn. The question was put and carried in the negative.

Several speeches were made in addition to the above, after which the meeting separated.

The Catalogue.

In order to keep our Eastern friends advised of all the shipments by the Committee, we again give the black list, with all the improvements and additions, up to the latest moment.

The following will show the result of the labors of the Committee to date, so far as expulsion of notorious persons is concerned:

James P. Casey, executed.		John Crowe, left on *Sonora*.	
Charles Cora,	do.	Bill Lewis, shipped on the	
Yankee Sullivan, committed suicide.		*Sierra Nevada*.	
C. P. Duane, shipped on the *Golden Age*.		Terrance Kelley,	do.
Wm. Mulligan,	do.	John Lawler,	do.
Woolley Kearney,	do.	T. B. Cunningham,	do.
Bill Carr, sent to the Sandwich Islands.		Alex. Purple,	do.
		Jas. Hannessey,	do.
		Tom Malloy,	do.
Martin Gallagher,	do.	Frank Murray,	do.
Edward Bulger,	do.	Jack McGuire,	do.
Jim Burke *alias* Acitivity, ran away.		Wm. Hamilton,	do.
		Philander Brace,	do.
Pete Wightmen,	do.	Jas. Cusick, ordered to leave but refused to go.	
Ned McGowan	do.	J. W. Bagley,	do.
Jim White,	do.		

There is a catalogue of names such as is rarely seen, except as delegates to some past political conventions in San Francisco. By the transportation of these twenty-seven men, San Francisco is at once robbed of probably 3,000 votes, for they were all good for a hundred each.

Address of the Vigilance Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Committee of Vigilance, placed in the position they now occupy by the voice and countenance of the vast majority of their fellow-citizens, as executors of their will, desire to define the necessity which has forced this people into their present organization.

Great public emergencies demand prompt and vigorous remedies. The people—long suffering under an organized despotism which has invaded their liberties—plundered their property—usurped their offices of trust and emolument—endangered their lives—prevented the expression of their will through the ballot-box, and corrupted the channels of justice—have now arisen in virtue of their inherent right and power. All political, religious and sectional differences and issues have given way to the paramount necessity of a thorough and fundamental reform and purification of the social and political body. The voice of a whole people has demanded union and organization as the only means of making our laws effective, and regaining the rights of free speech, free vote and public safety.

For years they have patiently waited and striven, in a peaceable manner, and in accordance with the forms of law, to reform the abuses which have made our city a by-word, fraud and violence have foiled every effort, and the laws to which the people looked for protection, while distorted and rendered effete in practice, so as to shield the vile, have been used as a powerful engine to fasten upon us tyranny and mistule.

As Republicans, we looked to the ballot-box as our safeguard and sure remedy. But so effectually and so long was its voice smothered, the votes deposited in it by freemen so entirely outnumbered by ballots thrust in through fraud at midnight, or nullified by the false counts of judges and inspectors of elections at noon-day, that many doubted whether the majority of the people were not utterly corrupt.

Organized gangs of bad men, of all political parties, or who assumed any particular creed from mercenary and corrupt motives have parceled out our offices among themselves, or sold them to the highest bidders;

Have provided themselves with convenient tools to obey their nod, as clerks, inspectors and judges of election;

Have employed bullies and professional fighters to destroy tally lists by force, and prevent peaceable citizens from ascertaining, in a lawful manner, the true number of votes polled at our elections;

And have used cunningly contrived ballot-boxes, with false sides and bottoms, so prepared that by means of a spring or slide spurious tickets, concealed there previous to the election, could be mingled with genuine votes.

Of all this we have the most irrefragable proofs. Felons from other lands and States, and unconvicted criminals equally as bad, have thus controlled public funds and property, and have often amassed sudden fortunes without having done an honest day's work with head or hands. Thus the fair inheritance of our city has been embezzled and squandered—our streets and wharves are in ruins, and this miserable entailment of an enormous debt will bequeath sorrow and poverty to another generation.

The Jury box has been tampered with, and our Jury trials have been made to shield the hundred of murderers whose red hands have cemented this tyranny, and silenced with the bowie knife and the pistol, not only the voice of an indignant press, but the shuddering rebuke of the outraged citizen.

To our shame be it said that the inhabitants of distant lands already know that corrupt men in office, as well as gamblers, shoulder-strikers and other vile tools of unscrupulous, leaders best, maim and shoot down with impunity, as well peaceable and unoffending citizens as those earnest reformers who, at the known hazard of their lives, and with singleness of heart, have sought, in a lawful manner, to thwart schemes of public plunder or to awaken investigation.

Embodied in the principles of Republican governments are the truths that the majority should rule; and when corrupt officials, who have fraudulently seized the reins of authority, designedly thwart the execution of the laws, and avert punishment from the notoriously guilty, the power they usurp reverts back to the people from whom it was wrested. Realizing these truths, and confident that they were carrying out the will of the vast majority of the citizens of this county, the Committee of Vigilance, under a solemn sense of the responsibility that rested upon them, have calmly and dispassionately weighed the evidences before them, and decreed the death of some and banishment to others, who by their crimes and villainies had stained our fair land. With those that were banished, this comparatively moderate punishment was chosen, not because ignominious death was not deserved, but that the error, if any, might surely be upon the side of mercy and the criminal. There are others less guilty against whom the same punishment has been decreed, but they have been allowed further time to arrange for the final departure, and with the hope that permission to depart voluntarily might induce repentance, and repentance amendment, they have been suffered to choose within limits their own time of going.

Thus far, and throughout their arduous duties, they have been and will be guided by the most conscientious convictions of imperative duty; and they earnestly hope that in endeavoring to mete out merciful justice to the guilty, their counsels may be so guided by that Power before whose tribunal we shall all stand; that in the vicissitudes of after life, amid the calm reflections of old age, and in the clear view of dying consciousness, there may be found nothing we would regret or wish to change.

We have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no private ends to accomplish.

Our single, heartfelt aim is the public good: the purging from our community of those abandoned characters whose actions have been evil continually, and have finally forced upon us the efforts we are now making. We have no favoritism as a body, nor shall there be evinced, in any of our acts, either partiality for, or prejudice against any race, sect or party.

While thus far we have not discovered, on the part of our constituents, any lack of confidence, and have no reason to doubt that the great majority of the inhabitants of this County indorse our acts, and desire us to continue the work of weeding out the irreclaimable characters from the community, we have, with deep regret, seen that some of the State authorities have felt it their duty to organize to resist us. It is not impossible for us to realize that not only those who have sought place with a view to public plunder, but also those gentlemen who, in accepting offices to which they were honestly elected, have sworn to support the laws of the State of California, find it difficult to reconcile their supposed duties with acquiescence in the acts of the Committee of Vigilance, since they do not reflect that, perhaps, more than three-fourths of the people of the entire State sympathize with and indorse our efforts, and as that all law emanates from the people; so that, when the laws thus enacted are not executed, the power returns to the people, and is theirs whenever they may choose to exercise it. These gentlemen would not have hesitated to acknowledge the self-evident truth had the people chosen to make their present movement a complete revolution, recalled all the power they had delegated, and reissued it to new agents under new forms.

Now, because the people have not seen fit to resume all the powers they have confided to executive or legislative officers, it certainly does not follow that they cannot, in the exercise of their inherent sovereign power, withdraw from corrupt and unfaithful servants the authority they have used to thwart the ends of justice.

Those officers whose mistaken sense of duty leads them to array themselves against the determined action of the people, whose servants they have become, may be respected, while their errors may be regretted, but none can envy the future reflections of that man who, whether in the heat of malignant passion, or with the vain hope of preserving by violence a position obtained through fraud and bribery, seeks, under the color of law, to enlist the outcasts of society as a hireling soldiery in the service of the State, or urges criminals, by hopes of plunder, to continue, at the cost of civil war, the reign of ballot box stuffers, suborners of witnesses, and tamperers with the jury box.

The Committee of Vigilance believe that the people have entrusted to them the duty of gathering evidence, and, after due trial, expelling from the community those ruffians and assassins who have so long outraged the peace and good order of society, violated the ballot box, overridden law and thwarted justice.

Beyond the duties incident to this we do not desire to interfere with the details of Government.

We have spared and shall spare no effort to avoid bloodshed or civil war, but undeterred by threats or opposing organizations, shall continue, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, this work of reform, to which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Our labors have been arduous, our deliberations have been cautious, our determinations firm, our counsels prudent, our motives pure, and while regretting the imperious necessity which called us into action, we are anxious that this necessity should exist no longer; and when our labors shall have been accomplished, when the community shall be freed from the evils it has so long endured—when we have insured to our citizens an honest and vigorous protection of their rights, then the Committee of Vigilance will find great pleasure in resigning their power into the hands of the people from whom it was received.

Published by order of the Committee.

[Seal of the Committee.] SECRETARY.

Constitution of the Committee of Vigilance, of San Francisco.

ADOPTED MAY 15, 1856.

Whereas, It has become apparent to the citizens of San Francisco that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the laws as now administered, and that by the association together of bad characters, our ballot-boxes have been stolen, and others substituted, or stuffed with votes that were never polled, and thereby our elections nullified—our dearest rights violated—and no other method left by which the will of the people can be manifested.

Therefore, The citizens whose names are hereunto attached do unite themselves into an association for the maintenance of the peace and good order of society—the prevention and punishment of crime—the preservation of our lives and property, and to insure that our ballot-boxes shall hereafter express the actual and unforged will of the majority our citizens; and we do bind ourselves each unto the other, by a solemn oath, to do and perform every just and lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when faithfully and properly administered. But we are determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary, assassin, ballot-box stuffer, or other disturbers of the peace, shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law—the insecurity of prisons—the carelessness or corruption of the police, or a laxity of those who pretend to administer justice; and to secure the objects of this association we do hereby agree.

1. That the name and style of this Association shall be the Committee of Vigilance, for the protection of the ballot-box, the lives, liberty and property of the citizens and residents of San Francisco.

2. That there shall be rooms for the deliberations of the Committee, at which there shall be some one or more members of the Committee, appointed for that purpose, in constant attendance at all hours of the day and night, to receive the report of any member of the Association, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, of any act of violence done to the person or property of any citizen of San Francisco; and if, in the judgment of the member or members of the Committee present, it be such an act as justifies or demands the interference of this Committee, either in aiding in the execution of the laws, or the prompt and summary punishment of the offender, the Committee shall be at once assembled for the purpose of taking such action as a majority of them, when assembled, shall determine upon.

3. That it shall be the duty of any member or members of the Committee on duty at the Committee-rooms, whenever a general assemblage of the Committee is deemed necessary, to cause a call to be made in such a manner as shall be found advisable.

4. That whereas an Executive Committee has been chosen by the General Committee, it shall be the duty of the said Executive Committee to deliberate and act upon all important questions, and decide upon the measures necessary to carry out the objects for which this association was formed.

5. That whereas this Committee has been organized into subdivisions, the Executive Committee shall have power to call, when they shall so determine, upon a Board of Delegates, to consist of three representatives from each Division, to confer with them upon matters of vital importance.

6. That all matters of detail and government shall be embraced in a code of By-Laws.

7. That the action of this body shall be entirely and rigorously free from all consideration of, or participation in, the merits or demerits, or opinions or acts, of any and all sects, political parties, or sectional divisions in the community; and every class of orderly citizens, of whatever sect, party or nativity, may become members of this body. No discussion of political, sectional or sectarian subjects shall be allowed in the rooms of the association.

8. That no person accused before this body shall be punished until after fair and impartial trial and conviction.

9. That whenever the General Committee may have assembled for deliberation, the decision of the majority upon any question that may be submitted by the Executive Committee, shall be binding upon the whole; provided, nevertheless, that when the delegates are deliberating upon the punishment to be awarded to any criminals, no vote inflicting the death penalty shall be binding, unless passed by two-thirds of those present and entitled to vote.

10. That all good citizens shall be eligible for admission to this body, under such regulations as may be prescribed by a Committee on Qualifications; and if any unworthy persons gain admission, they shall, on due proof, be expelled: And believing ourselves to be executors of the will of the majority of our citizens, we do pledge our sacred honor to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of this Committee at the hazard of our lives and our fortunes.

The Murderer Herbert and Public Sentiment in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 20.

In commenting on the late atrocious act of P. T. HERBERT, the representative in Congress of the gambling and rowdy interests of this State, an Eastern paper uses the following language:

"Of course the primary responsibility for the presence of such men in our public councils rests with the constituencies who send them there. In that quarter no remedy can be applied, except what would grow naturally out of the subordination of party considerations to the dictates of honor and morality. Now, whenever a bully or blackguard composes a nomination for Congress, (as he almost always can, with the existing machinery of political Conventions,) every member of his party feels bound to vote for him. The time may come when voters may feel some degree of responsibility for their acts, instead of feeling relieved from it by the vicarious interposition of party machinery. Whenever that day shall arrive, we may look for better men in our public councils."

The day has arrived for us—political reformation has here commenced. The steamer of the 1st of June carried the welcome news to the civilized world, that an indignant and outraged people—when every other means of ridding themselves of local misrule and oppression had failed, feeling disgusted with the depravity of their public men, and disgraced in the estimation of all good men by the dissolute habits of those who with their ill-gotten gains have pretended to represent themselves abroad as a true type of California Society—had arisen in the majesty of their strength, and taken the law into their own hand, and that they were then engaged in the good work of ridding society of the moral pestilence which had so long weighed it down.

After a careful perusal of the evidence in this brute HERBERT'S case, we are convinced in our own mind, that his crime was nothing more nor less than mur

a passenger in the stage, McDUFFIE with a dozen or more persons who standing on the plains of the Salt. Some of these spoke ors knew Mc DUFFIE well, and being anxious to see how he would be affected by the news, watched him closely. When the narrative was through, McDUFFIE, with a self-satisfied air, exclaimed, "G—d d—n my heart, I'll give him a thousand dollars, (alluding to CASEY, the assassin,) and the next MINING the old gambler took stage for San Francisco. Now, fellow citizens, what better evidence do you want of this man's infamy or his unfitness for the position he holds? the above fact is true to the letter.

Let us take a retrospective view of this man's acts. We first hear of him as a dealer at the famous El Dorado gambling saloon at Marysville, with CORA, the assassin of RICHARDSON, a dealer at another table. McDUFFIE and CORA were both living in adulterous intercourse with two sisters, one the famous Belle CORA of this city. Next we see him proprietor and partner with one VAN REED, another gambler, and an infamous character. Then gambling paid; then there were many innocent young men who were not aware that all things done around and on a dealer's table were not on the "square."

A little later, and gambling is not so profitable. There are too many small houses and independent bells. Something must be done. So the aid of the Legislature is invoked; a heavy license duty is imposed; small dealers are compelled to close; larger establishments refuse to pay the license; the aid of villainous lawyers is called in to assist by legal technicalities to cheat the State of her revenue from the practice. When all these fail, then comes an infamous act of a bribed Legislature to discontinue any suit that may have been or may hereafter be instituted against McDUFFIE, VAN REED and others, to "recover" gambling licenses. The next step, and the "upper-ten" gambler has stopped dealing himself, except at the earnest request of friends, "just to change the luck." He assumes only a general superintendence; lives extravagantly; reaps all the profits, and aspires to political honors. Soon, the Hon. J. Y. McDUFFIE appears in our Legislative halls, and there is no more chance for any law to prevent gambling while he frames law.

The people begin to look to the future interest and moral tone of this great State. Gamblers are in the minority, and gambling meets with a check. The Hon. J. Y. McDUFFIE, inflated with vanity, aspires to higher political honors.

Another turn of Fortune's wheel, and his fellow, though less successful, dealer, of "El Dorado," notoriety, murders Gen. RICHARDSON, the United States Marshal. Forty thousand dollars are raised by gamblers and harlots to purchase his acquittal; five thousand dollars go immediately to lawyers—the balance is to be used in bribing witnesses to either perjure or absent themselves from the trial. Col. E. D. BAKER, Ex-Congressman McDOUGAL and lawyers of like stripe, are employed to extol this harlot as a paragon of virtue. The Jury disagree, though some of our best citizens composing the immaculate twelve, knew that it was a cold blooded, premeditated murder. Who are the witnesses in behalf of this defence? SAMUEL WHITE, the gambler and murderer, and others engaged in a recent assassination! Well, Mr. McDUFFIE receives the appointment of United States Marshal, through the influence of his dishonest gains at the monte-table—of an unfaithful public servant, (JOHN B. WELLER,) who says McDUFFIE shall retain his office, and you may continue to howl in indignation—and of the murderer and gambler, HERBERT, who disgraces this State in the lower House of Congress.

Later still, another sum of thirty thousand dollars is raised by the gamblers, harlots and others to procure the legal acquital of any scoundrel who may have the temerity to murder JAMES KING, of William, who in his herculean efforts is accomplishing so much to reform this State of the abuses caused by gamblers, dishonest lawyers, corrupt judges, and political bankers. The deed is done. Another family mourns the irreparable loss of a father and husband. McDUFFIE rejoices, and swears a solemn oath he will reward the assassin with a thousand dollars for this damnable deed. Oh, monstrous, unblushing villany, from first to last, of this creature McDUFFIE.

An outraged people, despairing of ever having justice administered so long as gamblers and murderers hold possession of the reins of Government, are forced to fall back on the rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutions of the United States and our own State. It is recognized by all nations and has been in all ages the right of the people, when all other means to redress their wrongs have been exhausted, to revolutionize society, take the law into their own hands, punish heinous crimes, and protect their lives and property. Who do we find rallying to the standard of the murderers and the corrupt officials who have so long ruled us with an iron rod? *First*—the vile men who disgrace the noble profession of Law, and prey on the vices of their fellows. *Second*—Gamblers. *Third*—Disappointed and broken-down politicians, eager for the crumbs of office.

Citizens of San Francisco, how long will you suffer such a state of things to exist? You have virtually overthrown a corrupt government, will you now rest quiet from your labors because you have shipped the few miserable dupes of more designing villains now in your midst? Remember you pursued the same course in '51. You lopped off the branches, and let the trunk and root of crime remain in your soil. It has been watered, budded, and brought forth its fruits, and what have you reaped? Look at your city treasury. Where are the funds wrung from you in the shape of enormous taxes? We answer, divided amongst this gang of ballot-box stuffers and leeches, who snare the spoils with your present officials. Have you no honest and capable men now in your midst who are suffering, some of them, for the necessities of life, who would be glad to fill the places now held by these vile officials, for half the sum squandered on them?

Look at the good men who have been brutally murdered by this lawless gang! Look at your officers, from the national Congress down to the County Assessor! By whom are they filled? With few exceptions, by gamblers and murderers.

Strike, good citizens, strike! Strike while the iron is hot! Rid yourselves of this moral pestilence at once, and return to your quiet homes.

Sign the petition for the gambler McDUFFIE's removal. Speak in tones that cannot be misunderstood. Tell FRANKLIN PIERCE that JOHN B. WELLER nor the murderer, HERBERT, represent the spirit or character of this State. Put the onus on the President's shoulders, and see if he will turn a deaf ear to the voice of an indignant and outraged people, and thereby have his name handed down to posterity as the first and last President of these glorious United States who had the audacity to countenance and support vice against virtue. We have done.

Matters in the State.

Since the departure of the first June steamer, there has been no decrease of the excitement in the public feeling in California. Circumstances of the same nature that surrounded us then surround us now, and there will be no prospect of their disappearance until organized criminality is destroyed, and the better classes assume control through a purified ballot box.

An immovable determination to finish the reform now auspiciously developing, has seized upon all who have respect for public quiet and uprightness, and who have that right kind of public spirit which ever prompts the possessor to be anxious for the prosperity of his own community, his State and the nation.

Throughout the State the people have indorsed the various actions of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and in most parts there has been, and is now, more excitement than in the city since the shooting of Mr. KING and the execution of his murderer.

Reports from the mining region are remarkably favorable, and the prospect of immense yields are constantly looking fairer. No extraordinary discoveries have been made, but wherever the gold is being taken from the known diggings, the fact is made more evident that it is inexhaustible almost everywhere in California.

Agricultural pursuits are in a prosperous condition. The crops of wheat and other grains promise well, and all other products are as abundant as the farmer could desire. Farm labor is in demand, and the markets are over full of all the luxuries native to this productive soil.

The interior towns are active, the various routes of travel are thronged, and there are frequent accessions to the farming districts.

Crimes and casualties have been numerous, but nothing of a very aggravated nature has occurred. Marriages and births transpire uninterruptedly, and quadruply surpass the instances of dangerous disease and death.

Probably there never was a period when our people, even leading politicians, said less about political matters than now. No interest is manifested in the Presidential election; no special organization of parties for the canvass has taken place; the party presses are apathetic, and all the other wires seem to be rusty and otherwise out of repair.

In Sacramento, Stockton and other prominent cities, large meetings have been held to indorse the proceedings of, and sympathize with, the people's reform organization of San Francisco; and in the mines and mountain villages the same enthusiasm prevails.

FROM PANAMA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

As to-morrow will be the Fourth, and all hands are invited to celebrate the day on board the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, I judge it wise to write you beforehand lest the *Sonora* should arrive and catch us napping.

The wet season, which was rather slow at commencing, has taken a full benefit of late and we have had rain in torrents, making a shower bath of almost every house in town; so much so in fact that a berth under the piazza within the square is about as comfortable as one's own bedroom.

The sole exciting topic of conversation here, continues to be the event of the 15th April, and the probable results. The Executive at Bogota writes to the Governor, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, blaming him and the authorities for their conduct on that occasion, and this too solely on the contents of the Governor's own letter, which was of course as favorable as possible for himself. I think the authorities here will catch fits from Bogota when the true story gets there. Already the Executive has applied to the Senate now in Special Session, for power to suspend the Governor and other officials here, and have them taken up to Bogota for trial, as well as for authority to send down a special Commissioner and Judges to investigate the affair and see to what extent the people here and the State Treasury are liable for the claims that are to be made against their Government.

Commissioner CORWINE has been working like a good fellow ever since he got here, and from what I can learn he has had such an amount of testimony handed in to him as leaves not the shadow of a doubt as to the guilt of the Panama niggers and many of the authorities and the innocence of the passengers in that fatal affray. Mr. CORWINE and his report will probably go to Washington next steamer; the latter cannot avoid being full of interest, and will I hope be published in the United States. Of course Mr. CORWINE's views are not made public yet, but I judge that his report will be such as will force our Government to come down like a "thousand of bricks" on this country. The fact is, this State is a humbug and never should have been formed, for the simple fact that it does not possess the power of self-government, and the sooner the Isthmus passes into the hands of a people able to govern it the better.

General HERRAN, Minister to Washington from this Government, has just arrived from Costa Rica this morning; he goes straight on to the United States to-morrow, per the *George Law*, to see what terms he can come to with our Government respecting the reclamations that are likely to be made on New-Granada.

He appears to view the murder of our countrymen as a horrid outrage on the part of the semi-barbarians here.

The Bogota correspondent of the *Star and Herald* writes as follows on the subject:

"You will regret to learn that our Minister here, Hon. J. B. BOWLIN, has been suffering severely from illness; he is now rather better, and out of danger. I learn that Mr. BOWLIN has yet taken no steps relative to the massacre, as he is waiting for official advice relative thereto; it is to be hoped, however, that the United States will not wait to communicate with Bogota, until she has first severely punished the barbarians who perpetrated the murders and robberies. There will be plenty of time for negotiations afterwards. Besides, at the rate the mails travel up here from the Atlantic shores, it would require about three months to exchange the first letter on the subject between Washington and Bogota."

Alluding to the *Star and Herald*, I send you the steamer's edition of that paper, which contains some interesting correspondence respecting the doings of Capt. BOUTWELL, of the U. S. Sloop-of-War *John Adams*, at the Feejee Islands, some months ago.

The same paper learns from Commodore WATKINS, of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *Golden Age*, that several of the officers of the revolutionary party, who were kept as prisoners in the Castle at Acapulco, were discovered in an attempt to escape from their confinement, plunder the city and get up a revolution, on the 10th of June. They had been tried for the offence prior to the sailing of the *Golden Age* from that port, and were all (some fifteen in number) sentenced to be shot on the 13th ult.

I also clip the latest Australian news to the 28th March, and Southern news from the same paper, which I inclose, as well as a highly interesting report from Costa Rica, respecting a revolution, &c., there, which, however, I scarcely think reliable.

The steamer *George Law* brought out a full supply of naval stores for the *St. Mary's*, which were received on board that ship the day after the arrival of the *Law* at Aspinwall per Panama Railroad. This is as it ought to be, and certainly looks much more sensible than ordering the vessel to Valparaiso to receive old provisions from the store ship there. If economy, convenience and a general benefit were studied, the Department would establish a dépôt for the fleet at this point as in every respect more suitable than Valparaiso. The *St. Mary's* has been here now nearly three months—has not had a solitary new case on her sick list—a strong proof of the healthiness of our harbor. HASTA LLUEGO.

Progress of the United States Commissioner.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

We are gratified to be able to announce that the United States Commissioner, AMOS B. COSWINE, Esq., is almost through with his labors, and to learn that, after the most scrutinizing investigation and unremitting exertions, he has placed himself in possession of such an amount of evidence respecting the outrages committed on our countrymen here on the 15th April last, as proves most fully that the natives and authorities of this place are alone to blame for that horrible massacre.

We have no doubt the Commissioner's report will be received and perused with the deepest interest in the United States, and will at once induce that Government to seek immediate indemnity and satisfaction for the barbarous occurrences of that fatal day. Mr. CORWINE will probably proceed to Washington by the next or succeeding steamer.

Events in Panama after the Massacre—Interesting Events.

PANAMA, May 29, 1856.

I shall send you by the *Golden Gate* full files of Australia papers up to the 29th of February; also, South American papers of late date.

In regard to the excitement against the Americans, I will say: On the evening of the 21st instant a report got started in town that the *Sierra Nevada* had arrived in the Bay of Panama, and had on board five hundred and fifty fillibusters; in a few moments eight hundred armed Negroes were at the call of the Governor FABREGA, to pitch into them and the Americans generally. The Plaza Santa Ana (the rendezvous of the Negroes who murdered and robbed the Americans on the night of April 15) was covered with Negroes anxious for an excuse to pitch into the few Americans in Panama and rob them before assistance could be rendered from the *St. Mary's*. Fortunately we had a few Americans who had some influence over the natives, and through their exertions a repetition of the massacre of April 15 was prevented. Things were quieted down the next day by an article in the *Star and Herald* which stated that the *St. Mary's* would not allow fillibusters to land, and so we kept quiet until Sunday.

On Sunday evening, a crowd of sailors and firemen (discharged by Consul WARD, from the *Uncle Sam*) were going through the streets creating a great disturbance, and exciting the natives. About nine o'clock in the evening one of the coal-passers (very drunk) of the *Cortes* went in a drinking-house on Main-street, called "The Shades," and called for "a cock tail," which the barkeeper refused to give him, seeing that he was drunk and likely to create a disturbance; upon which the coal-passer pulled out a Colt's revolver and snapped three barrels at the barkeeper. Just as he let his hand drop down the pistol went off and the ball went through the floor.

In a moment the streets of Panama were crowded with Natives, "armed for strife," a report having got in circulation that an American had shot a Native. The coal-passer ran instantly for the Plaza, still holding his pistol in his hand, and bidding the Police defiance. The French Consul, anxious to quiet the excitement, ran in to close with him, and after a severe struggle (in which the coal passer shot off his pistol at the Consul) he succeeded in throwing down the drunken fellow and taking away his pistol; he was then arrested and locked up. The excitement was so great that the American Consul threw up three rockets, (the signal for the *St. Mary's* to land her marines,) and in twelve minutes Capt. BAILEY had his boats, armed and manned, at the beach—ready to protect the lives of the Americans; the troops, however, did not land, and after the excitement were off Capt. BAILEY returned to his ship. Thus passed Sunday night.

On Monday, all day, things were quiet, although every American in Panama was aware that there was an organized troop of eight hundred Natives, well armed and having plenty of ammunition, outside the walls, in the "Cienega," around the Plaza de Santa Ana, and the Plaza San José.

On Monday night, at about 6 o'clock, the place was again thrown into a state of excitement from a report which got started that an American had shot a native on the "Calle de Real," a street outside the walls, formerly called by the Americans the Cruces road. Muskets, machettes, paving stones, etc., were in demand among the natives. It turned out that there had been a fight between two Panamenos, by the names of JOSE MARIA PAREDES and MIGUEL LEON, in which the former had split open the head of the latter with a machette. They had long been enemies, owing to a dispute about the boundary line between their ranches, which join each other. PAREDES is a white man and is much respected, while LEON is a negro of very violent temper. It is said that LEON made the attack upon PAREDES; but as this is only a street rumor, I advise you not to rely much upon the truth of it. What the next programme will be, I cannot tell.

The Governor, FABREGA, has issued circulars to all the Consuls, requesting them to disarm the foreigners. I inclose you copies of the *Star and Herald*, containing full accounts of this arrangement.

There is a great and growing prejudice existing against the Americans here, and many of them with families will leave (on that account) in the first steamer for New-York.

Secretary MARCY seems to have but little "mercy" upon us Americans who are compelled to remain here, and were it not for the *St. Mary's*, which accidentally came in for orders, (no thanks to him,) we should be perfectly unprotected. If Gen. JACKSON was now alive, and President, we think the Americans would not now be compelled to take their families out of town for want of that protection which every citizen of the United States has a right to expect from his Government. It is now forty-five days since so many of our countrymen were massacred in cold blood, and not a thing has arrived yet to protect us against the renewal of those outrages which took place on the night of April 15th, and were it not for the fact of the *St. Mary's* having accidently happened in here, we should be perfectly unprotected.

We see in the New-York papers that the *Fulton* had been ordered to Aspinwall to protect us. What is the *Fulton*? The smallest ship belonging to the United States Navy. As an American, I feel ashamed of my country's being disgraced by such leaders. Let Mr. MARCY send us protection for our lives and property, or let us invite protection ourselves. H.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

We have dates from Costa Rica to June 12.

The cholera was fast disappearing from the country.

A very strong revolution had broken out against the Government, and there appeared a probability that President MORRO would be taken out and shot by the insurgents. The revolution has been brought about by a party of the Costa Ricans who were opposed to the invasion of Nicaragua by the Morro army.

Business was entirely at a stand still at Punta Arenas, provisions scarce and high, and the prospects very poor

A British vessel of war is in port.

By the same arrival we learn that the 2,000 troops which left Guatemala to invade WALKER, had been prevented from crossing the territory of Salvador, the latter State being opposed to the invasion. This impression of our informant is that WALKER purpose making an early attack on Costa Rica, and that he will succeed, having a very strong force at present. His head-quarters now is Virgin Bay.

IMPORTANT FROM BOGOTA.

Governor Fabrega to be Suspended and Tried by the Supreme Court at Bogota, as well as the other Parties Implicated with him in the Massacre of the 15th April last.

From a letter received by the *Panameno*, from a most reliable correspondent, dated Bogota, June 6, 1856, we take the following important information:

Yesterday both Cemaras closed their extraordinary sessions; but they were immediately convoked again by the Executive Power, for the following objects: The establishment of an armed force, fiscal arbitrators, law of Commerce, Importation, Exportation, Transit and Deposit, and the law of Election.

I think this session will last over fifteen days. If the law of armed force is sanctioned, which is for 500 men, a hundred will undoubtedly be sent to Panama, in order to prevent occurrences such as that of the 15th of April. The Federal Constitution, simply as a project, obtained in the Senate four-fifths of the votes in its favor, but did not succeed so well in the House of Representatives; it is sure, however, to succeed in the next Congress.

The Executive power has this day passed a law creating Antioquia into a Federal State on the same basis as that of Panama.

Great sensation has been produced here by the occurrences at Panama on the 15th of April, and here generally, blame is attributed to the authorities of the State, who being able to avail themselves of the law, omitted to arrest, as we are told, until the succeeding day, the persons engaged in the robbery when it was their duty to have stopped them at once.

These excesses tarnish the conduct of the greater portion of the Panamenos. It is said that up to the present time the reclamations amount to half a million of dollars.

The Executive Power, on account of the acts of 15th of April, has solicited from the Congress the power to suspend and bring to judgment before the Supreme Court, the Governor of the State of Panama and some others.

It is said that a Commissioner will be sent from Bogota to Panama to examine minutely into the affair.

The *Panameño* states that the United States Minister at Bogota was preparing to come here in accordance with instructions from his Government. This is not correct as he had not received any instructions from his Government at the time the mail left, nor could he for two or three weeks, or perhaps a month afterwards.

On the 31st May the project of the "Constitution for the Columbian Federation" was signed, in which is granted the guarantee that no Columbian can be made prisoner, arrested or confined, unless for a criminal offence, which was approved in Congress by 48 votes against 23.

CHILI.

Business in Valparaiso is reported as small and unsatisfactory. Importations were very heavy and sales limited. The following are the quotations of exports: Silver, in bars, ₱ mark, $10 31; copper, ₱ ql., $21 50; Saltpetre, $2 50; Tin, $19; Hides, $18 15; Cocoa, $8 50; Chili Guano, ₱ ton, $15@$18; Saltpetre, ₱ ql., $2 27; Flour, $11 09; Wheat, ₱ fanega, $5.

FREIGHTS.

To Havre.....115 francs.
To Liverpool.....£4
To Swansea.....£4 10s.

An action has been brought against the editor of the *Mercurio* for libel, by the Fiscal of Valparaiso; the jury decided in favor of the defendant.

Congress was to open at Santiago on the first of June.

The treaty of friendship and free commerce between the Argentine Republic and Chili was concluded and promulgated on the 30th April.

There were on the 1st May upwards of $18,000,000 merchandise in the Custom-House stores at Valparaiso.

Among the passengers from Valparaiso is Mr. GREEN, bearer of dispatches to Washington from Mr. STARKWEATHER, United States Minister to Chile. These dispatches, we learn, include the treaty of friendship, navigation, commerce and extradition between Chile and the United States, and which is likely to meet with full approbation from both Governments.

During the fortnight preceding the 1st June thirteen cargoes from Europe and one from China had arrived.

Mining industry continues prosperous, particularly the copper department, which is daily increasing.

From *El Mercurio*, of May 31, we learn that the work on the railroad line between Santiago and Maipo was to be commenced June 4. The house of Thos. BAILEY & Co. have established a line of clippers from Havre to Valparaiso and Callao.

The *Mercurio*, speaking of the President's message and the opening session of Congress, says:

The nation demands the abolishment of the monopoly of tobacco, the reformation of the municipal laws granting more extensive powers to the local government; the law on popular education, and other economical measures; but fortunately no political question likely to endanger our repose is in discussion.

A popular library is shortly to be installed, and a primary day school and an evening adult school to be opened in Santiago, under Government sanction.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

El Mexicano, of Valparaiso, says both republics are quiet, although the first daily presents a more threatening aspect. The National Convention continues discussing the Constitution, and rendering itself more unpopular every day. Commerce suffers severe embarrassments from the want of bills of exchange on Europe, caused by the Provisory Government's deposits of cash in case the impending revolution to overthrow it should break forth.

The yellow fever was decreasing in Lima.

Discontent is general, and rendered more open everywhere by the scarcity of food which prevails throughout the Republic.

No event worthy of mention had occurred in Bolivia.

The commercial movement in Tacna during the fortnight has not been as extensive as that which took place during the former one. The fever, which still prevails in the interior, has deterred many merchants from visiting the fair of Vilgue.

LATER FROM OREGON.

The Indian Difficulties—The Territorial Election.

Since our last dates, 28th May, the Territorial election has principally occupied public attention; and, though it transpired several days previous to the departure of the steamer, we are unable to discover, from the returns given, what the result has been. As far as we can judge, however, the opposition to the Democracy have a majority in the Legislature, while the country offices are about equally distributed between all parties. The location of the seat of Government was one of the issues presented, and Portland, Salem, Eola, Corvallis and Eugene City were the points designated, but which received a majority of votes, we are not informed. The proposition to call a constitutional convention was defeated by 49 votes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—It seems that Indian disturbances have ceased, but further outrages are anticipated. The Portland *Standard*, of June 5, has received news from Col. WAIGHT's command in North Oregon. He was still on Naches river, where he had constructed a fort and was building a bridge.

"He had communicated with KAMIAKIN; had demanded the surrender of the property stolen from the volunteers, and the surrender of the murderers of BOLON and other whites. KAMIAKIN had refused to treat, except on condition that the whites would abandon the possession of the country east of the Cascades. He said he was going to visit LOOKING-GLASS, and if he wished him to make peace he then should be compelled to do so, as he was satisfied that he could not, with his warriors alone, contend successfully with the whites. But, if LOOKING-GLASS would back him up, he should continue the war."

The Oregon *Argus* learns that the Clackamas volunteers have all returned, and that the Linn County company will remain to guard the passes leading into the Willamette valley from the east side of the Cascade mountains.

The Oregon *Times* of the 7th, says:

"Rumors are rife that the Indians intend to get in the rear of Col. WRIGHT, and cut off his communication with the Dalles, and then come in and take that point. The people of the Dalles are making due arrangements for defence in case of an attack.

There are hostile Indians in the vicinity of the mouth of Wind river, near Wind mountains, on the Columbia river, between the Dalles and the Cascades. The Indians had shot stock while the settlers were taking their stock from a boat. Moccasin tracks, as well as fresh horse tracks, were discovered near by. The steamer *Marcy* was to take a force of volunteers and regulars up to that point.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

From the Aspinwall Courier, June 24.

The Melbourne *Herald* of April 4, yesterday afternoon, enables us to obtain a considerable insight into the manner in which the Government and commercial matters are working there.

There is a manifest feeling of independence and self reliance on the part of both the people and their rulers, which strongly betokens an early commencement of a separate national existence for this continent, as it really is. It is true they have now almost everything but the name to make them wholly independent; but they are avidently not yet settled, nor do they seem likely to be until that, too, is attained.

A Committee of the Legislative Council, upon the construction of railroads in the colony, reported on the 19th of March that the contracts should be opened to public competition—contracts to be called for by advertisement as in both the Colony and European journals. None to be less than ten miles in extent, including all kinds of work necessary upon it, even bridges, viaducts and stations, excepting when these latter may cost more than £10,000—then they shall be contracted for separately; and that not less than fifty miles of the main lines shall be finished within the first year.

The agricultural interest in all South Australia is represented to be flourishing, and Victoria is still doing her part in developing her mineral resources, which are continually presenting new wonders.

The *Herald* gives an account of a cricket match which took place on the 27th and 28th of March, between some of the residents of Sydney and some of those of Melbourne, the former of whom were native Australian, and the latter Brittons by birth. The papers lay great stress upon the triumph of the former, because they say the present generation of young Australia has been considered degenerate.

LOLA MONTES is noted as still creating considerable excitement in some of the interior towns. She and her *attachés* have a peculiar way of arranging their intercourse with the public. When she is in the humor she attacks and defies anything in her way—and, when a liberal fit is on, she entertains any number that may be presented. A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from an interior town, where Mme. LOLA was playing, says that indisposition having prevented her appearance one evening, Mr. FOLLAND, her right hand man (whom many of our readers will remember on the Isthmus) apologized, and, having encountered some difficulty in appeasing the audience, to one fellow who queried what he should do, as he had come fifty miles to see Mrs. LOLA, he replied, "I shall be happy to see you at the bar," whereupon about 150 persons availed themselves of the invitation, and thus received a *quid pro quo* in lieu of the entertainment that had been promised them.

The papers still complain most bitterly of the irregularity of the mail communication with Great Britain, the length of time consumed in the transmission, and the terrible gap of one hundred and twelve days, which had just been closed by the receipt, that day, of news ninety days old.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates to the 24th, two weeks later.

THE KING TO BE MARRIED.—In the House of Nobles, on the 19th, Prince KAMEHAMEHA declared himself the bearer of a message from His Majesty, announcing his intention to unite himself in a marriage with EMMA, the daughter of Dr. T. C. B. ROOKE, and grand-daughter of the late JOHN YOUNG, Esq. It was resolved that the House respectfully express its thanks to the King for his gracious message, and for his concern for the best interests of his own and people. It was also resolved that this House depute His Royal Highness Prince KAMEHAMEHA to convey to the King the preceding resolution, and assure His Majesty that the announcement contained in his message is highly agreeable to this House, and that they view the event as one of great importance to the nation.

THE LITERATURE OF THE ISLANDS.

The *Bulletin* has received the first three numbers of *Ka Hai Hawaii*, a weekly journal, printed in the native language, at Honolulu. The typographical appearance is very neat, and the text appears to be made up principally of a's, o's and r's. The motto is "Ala mau ke ea, o ka aina I ko Pono," which noble sentiment we fully indorse. This publication of a journal, in their own language, is a promising sign of the progress of the Hawaiian race.

The following extract from the leader of the paper before us will show its political character:

KA UALA IAPANA.

Hs ua'a hou keia ma Europa a me Amerika Ruipuia, Ua hoao ia e kekahi poe mehiai nasuao ma Farani, Beretania, a me Amerika, i keia mau makahiki i hala iho nei, a ua maopopo ke ano o keia uala maikai.

Eia no, he mea ulu doke, a nui no ha hua, ua komo ka iloko o ka honua, hookahi, kapual a elua kapual paha ka loihi, 2 paona a 3 paona ke kaumaha o keka hi uala. Hoko o na malama elima a eono paha, ua oo; a ina o waiho ia iloko o ka honua i hookahi makahiki a elua paha makahiki, e ulu no a maikai no hoi. Ina e waiho ka uala ma ka hale i ka makahiki hookahi, aole pau ka maikai; a ina e lawe no hoi ma ka moku, eono maoina a ewalu mahina paha, maikai no. aole pala, maikai maoli no.

California Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

We have to report an almost unprecedentedly dull state of trade. The excitements ruling in this city for the past thirty days have caused people to hesitate in all operations.

BREADSTUFFS are lower, and the market in a much more unsettled state than at our last advices. Considerable flour has come forward from Oregon, and with very light demand, parcels of domestic have been sold at $11(@$10 50 ₱ bbl., and Gallego at $14 50. At the close there is a movement on foot for further shipments to Australia, and prices are somewhat firmer; but with the harvest now near at hand, it will be difficult to maintain high rates, and without further heavy purchases on account of the speculators, prices must rapidly give way for all our domestic product.

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm at 13c. for Rio, 14c. for Manilla, and 14c.@15c. for Java.

COALS—Are very unsettled. On receipt of last advices from New-York, some parcels of Lackawana were received, and $17@$18 were the best offers made. Welsh and Scotch are worth $20@$21; Sydney $16, and Cumberland in casks $24. Shipments hither must cease, or the heavy supplies now held here will be thrown on the market, and rates will run ruinously low. Stocks here now full 30,000 tons, with 13,000 to 15,000 tons on the way.

CANDLES—Are dull and heavy at 26c.@28c. for adamantines and 40c. for sperm. Stocks now in hand are about 60,000 boxes, or full 6 months supply, and shipments yet heavy.

COTTON DOMESTICS—Have been inquired for. Sales of Drills and Sheetings have been made at 8¾c.@ 9¾c. This is the season when higher prices *should* be realized, but our supplies are so heavy (say near 5,000 bales,) and so distributed, that dealers are generally able to buy on their own terms, and rates, we fear, cannot be materially changed.

PROVISIONS—Have generally maintained their rates, but transactions are light. Pork is in good demand at $21 for Prime, $23 for Mess, and $25 for extra Clear. Hams are slow at 14c.@16c. for best Plain in brine, and 20c. for Patent Glazed. Bacon Sides more slowly at 16½c.@17½c. for extra Clear in hhds. Lard is in fair demand at 16c@ @17½c. in kegs, and 18½c.@ 19c. in 10-lb. tin cans. Butter is in less demand at 42½c.@45c. for Choice, in double firkins. Cheese is very dull at 14c.@16c. Our domestic dairies are bringing in large quantities.

RICE—Has declined, and sales are slower at 5½c. @6c. for Manilla, 6c.@6¾c. for Batavia, 7c.@8c. for China, and 11c.@12c. for Carolina. Several cargoes have come in from China and Manilla, and there is a fleet of vessels yet on the way, mostly from Hong Kong.

TEAS—Of all grades are in excessive supply, and remunerative rates are not looked for.

SUGARS—Refined are in good request and firm at 12½c. for hhds., and 13c. for bbls. Raws are less firm; New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@11c. China in full supply, at 8½c. for No. 1; Batavia No. 1, 6c.@8½c.; Manilla No. 1, at 7¾c. Stocks ample.

SPIRITS—American Whisky and Brandy have receded to such low rates as to attract the attention of speculators, and are inquired for at 45c.@47½c. for Whisky, and 60c.@65c. for Brandy in ½ lbs.; Claret Wine in full supply, at $3 25.

SUNDRIES—Beans have been received in large parcels, and are dull, at 6c. for Chili, and 10 for American white. Dried Apples are abundant at 9½c@10c., in half bbls. and kegs. Raisins would sell quickly, at $5 25@$5 50 per box for choice Laguayra. Nails are still lower, and sales are hard to make at 4½c. per keg, 30 and 60 days. There are enough Nails now here, and on the way, to last this country eighteen months.

NAVAL STORES—Are in good supply, and sales are made with difficulty. Spirits Turpentine is saleable, at 70c. in 5 gal. cans. Stocks accumulating.

EXCHANGE—Unaltered. Mexican Dollars 12 per cent. prem., and hard to find. Doubloons are 16@ 16½ per cent. prem.—not plenty. Gold Dust abundant, and our miners doing well.

No FREIGHTS offering.

FROM HAVANA.

Return of the United States Consul—The Spanish Naval Force Recires from Vera Cruz.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

The veteran, WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON, who has been for some years discharging the duties of the United States Consulate at Havana, left this on the *Quaker City* for Mobile on the 6th inst. Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, Vice-Consul of the United States at Havana, has been recognized as such by General CONCHA, and remains in charge of the office until the arrival of the new appointment from Mississippi or the return of Mr. ROBERTSON.

On the 3d inst. we received the gratifying intelligence from Vera Cruz that the war-fog had been dispersed by the sun-light of reason, and a little honest discretion on the part of the new Spanish Minister, who declined being godfather to the iniquities of his predecessor—whereby sundry factitious vouchers of schedules, prepared and inured for *individual benefit*, are to be thrown out from the claims, and the obstacles are removed which tended to antagonistic and inharmonious feelings and relations. The Spanish naval forces at Vera Cruz have been ordered to retire upon Havana, where they will have leisure to rest while our chiefs are concocting other more useful service, possibly. We have a balloon-man lost in the skies or the sea since the 29th ultimo. He left the coast of Cuba, near Mariel, 48 miles west, with a course north of west; at 8½ o'clock P. M. last seen by fishermen in that vicinity. He made his ascension from the "Campo Marti," at 7½ same evening. We cannot find reasonable hope for his safety. Our health is a delicate subject; but, judging from my own associations and experience of past years, I do not find cause for alarm for those who may have duties to perform here, while I should not invite the unacclimated to *visit us*, or any other Southern city, at this season.

From Our South American Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH, OFF MONTEVIDEO,
Wednesday, April 30, 1856.

What with Commodore SALTER's waiting to know the disposition that would be made of him as a retired captain, and also the waiting for the arrival of stores, our storehouse being empty, this ship has had a sad time of it. With the exception of two short cruises at sea we lay near nine months in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, till at last the appearance of an epidemic in the ship drove us to sea. The truth is we just escaped having the yellow fever—thanks to a kind Providence that saved us. The epidemic was known in Rio as the Polka fever, and generally proves the precursor of "yellow jack." It was a very ugly customer, any how, and the name by which it was generally known among us, viz.: "break-bone fever," is very significant of what it seemed to do to the poor fellow who was so unfortunate as to be attacked by it. It proved fatal in no case. Well, this *avant courrier* of "yellow jack," having given us notice to quit, we got our anchor early in the morning of March 31, and put to sea, dropping our anchor off Montevideo during the night of the 10th inst. Immediately on our arrival we were put in quarantine, and have remained in that condition to the present writing, though *pratique* is expected to-day.

Before Commodore SALTER received notice that he was detached from the command, dispatches were received addressed to Commodore MERCER; so we had a pair of Commodores for a few days, till the British mail steamer arrived and brought documents that straightened everything. To see an old Commodore have applied to himself that arbitrary power which it has been his pleasure to inflict on others, is quite refreshing, particularly to a person who has had his nose held to the grind-stone for a couple of years or so. It is expected Commodore SALTER and suite will leave here for Rio de Janeiro in the *Camilla* steamer, on the 5th proximo, and that from there he will find his way to the United States by a sailing vessel.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander LYNCH, is taking provisions, and will sail in a day or two for Rio de Janeiro.

The U. S. store-ship *Relief* arrived here from the United States, *viâ* Rio, on the 22d inst. She had a fine run of 42 days to Rio, and from there here in 10 days. She will give us provisions and stores in a few days, and sail for Rio about the 10th of next month.

As there has been some change in the officers of this ship since your last published list, I send the following:

Commodore—SAML. MERCER. *Commander*—GEO. F. EMMONS. *Lieutenants*—C. F. M. Spotswood, W. E. Le Roy, (flag,) H. S. Newcomb, A. F. Warley, C. W. Flueser, B. E. Hand, W. P. K. Mygatt, W. P. A. Campbell. *Fleet Surgeon*—Danl. Egbert. *Purser*—Chas. Murray. *Chaplain*—Joseph Stockbridge. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—Wm. Lowber. *Assistant Surgeon*—J. P. Thorn. *Commodore's Secretary*—W. A. Ingersoll. *Marine Officer*—First Lieut. J. P. Doughty. *Gunner*—A. F. Thompson. *Carpenter*—L. Manson. *Sailmaker*—R. T. Van Voorhis. *Boatswain*—R. Whittaker.

Our quarantine having cut us off from the world, we have nothing of interst to write. It is certain that here in Uruguay all is tranquil, business as well as politics.

The American ship *Star of Hope*, from New-York, bound to San Francisco, with Government stores, put in here a few days ago. S.

Heavy Embezzlements by an Express Agent in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Republic, July 10.

Yesterday a young man who has been a long time employed by the American Express Company in this city, and heretofore considered a most respectable young man, and an able book-keeper, was arrested by Officer BEST, charged with embezzling $2,600 from his employers. He is now in jail, having been indicted for the crime. He has acknowledged his guilt, and made restitution as far as possible. He has returned to Mr. FARGO a quantity of jewelry, diamond rings, a handsome gold watch, and a piano, worth $400, which he presented to a young lady to whom he was shortly to have been married—the value of all being nearly a thousand dollars.

The manner in which the embezzlements were accomplished, running back for some time, was in false entries. He kept two books—the one in which way-bills on freight from the east to be delivered in this city, on which charges to be collected were entered, and the other on which the way-bills of freight from the east going through the city, on which charges were to be paid, were entered.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Statistics of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
35 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the royal mail steamship *Canada*, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price 6 cents each.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, after the passage of several private bills, the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was taken up, and after some desultory discussion, and an unsuccessful motion to adjourn, Mr. TOOMBS obtained the floor and proceeded to speak at great length, giving a history of the rise and progress of the Navy from the foundation of the Government. In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN asked that the adjournment resolution be considered, but the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked for a further consideration of the report on the Sumner assault until Wednesday, as the majority of the Committee had some new facts affecting one of the implicated parties, but objection was made, and a motion for the previous question prevailed. Mr. EDMUNDSON then made a statement affecting himself and against the action of the Committee, and a discussion followed between Messrs. ORR and CAMBELL; after which the House voted on the substitute of Mr. ENGLISH, that "the House declares its disapprobation," &c. It was disagreed to, 174 to 85. A vote was then had on the substitute of the minority of the Committee, that "the House has no jurisdiction," &c., and it was also rejected, 145 to 66. The majority resolution to expel BROOKS, was then voted on, and the result was, Yeas 121, Nays 95—not two-thirds, as required to carry it. Mr. BROOKS, after some opposition, spoke in his own defence, and concluded by informing the House that he had resigned his seat. The next resolution of the majority, declaring disapprobation of the conduct of EDMUNDSON and KEITT, was taken up, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

☞ We are surcharged this morning with interesting and important news from San Francisco and Nicaragua. By the arrival of the *Orizaba* last night, from San Juan, we have intelligence from Nicaragua to the 31st ult., and one day later intelligence from San Francisco than that bronght by the *George Law*, which arrived in the morning. The latter steamer bronght a million more of specie than she was reported to have yesterday; a fact that shows that the action of the Vigilance Committee did not have the effect upon commercial affairs that was supposed. In fact, it will be seen by the full accounts we publish of the action of the Vigilance Committee, that it was supported by the most respectable portion of the inhabitants, and that it would have the effect to give greater confidence in the ability of the people to govern themselves and maintain public order.

The intelligence from Nicaragua is more favorable to General WALKER than any that has yet been received. He had succeeded in quelling the attempted insurrection of RIVAS, and was himself elected President by a large majority on the 24th ult. The Nicaragua route is reported in excellent condition, and the country free from sickness.

☞ The Jury in the case of HERBERT had not rendered any verdict up to the hour of our going to press. An article which we publish from the San Francisco *Bulletin* on this worthy will not be likely to create any sympathy in his behalf.

The New Kansas Bill.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The NEW-YORK TIMES in May last trusted "that such amendments as may be needed to render it perfectly just and unexceptionable will be made to the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS, and *that it may become a law.*" These amendments have been made, *more fully and satisfactorily than the* TIMES *could have expected when it penned the above approval*, and we had a right to expect that the TIMES, as an honest and consistent journal, would have adhered to its deliberately expressed opinions, and have favored the passage of the bill in its present shape.

We do not know what the *Atlas and Argus* considers "full and satisfactory" amendments to the Douglas bill concerning Kansas. We must remind that journal, however, that it can call on us for our support only when the amendments to it meet our convictions of justice and of right. We are in no wise concluded by the opinion of the *Atlas*. One thing we should have supposed that paper would have taken for granted—namely: that no bill, and no amendment, which puts into the hands of President PIERCE the absolute control of the elections in Kansas, could possibly meet the approval of the TIMES. We regard this last bill of TOOMBS and DOUGLAS as the crown and consummation of the whole Pro-Slavery legislation in regard to Kansas;—as designed to put the finishing stroke to the work which was begun by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We have no doubt it was deliberately planned and concocted by the leaders of the grand conspiracy against Freedom in Kansas, and that the only consideration which leads them to support it is *the absolute certainty that it will make Kansas a Slave State.* We deem it far worse than the original bill which DOUGLAS introduced,—made more plausible in some of its minor provisions, but infinitely more fatal to all hope of making Kansas a Free State, than any measure which has thus far been introduced.

While, therefore, we do "adhere to our deliberately expressed opinions" upon this subject, it is sheer hypocrisy for the *Atlas and Argus* to pretend that it had any right to expect us to favor the passage of this bill. We believe that Kansas ought to be a free State;—that it ought to be made so by an act of Congress prohibiting the existence of Slavery within its limits while it is a Territory;—and that it should never be admitted into the Union as a Slave State. We desire to see the people of the North united as one man, in resisting every effort to secure practical advantages and political power to Slavery from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise;—and if every other step is lost,—if the prohibition of Slavery cannot be restored by act of Congress,—if the border ruffians, and the Democratic Party which acts as their accomplice, succeed in fastening Slavery upon Kansas,—then we hope to see at least one branch of Congress refuse, at all hazards and to the last extremity, to permit the political power of Slavery in our Federal councils to be augmented by her admission to the Union.

Our British Relations.

We are certainly most unfortunate in our diplomatic relations with Great Britain. The settlement of our differences upon subjects of real importance is continually postponed and embarrassed by paltry controversies upon the most insignificant points. The Central American difficulty is one of real magnitude. The issues it involves are of the utmost importance to the commerce of the world, and to the independence and safety of the United States:—and the grounds of the difference which has arisen between the two Governments concerning it, are of such a nature that great ability and the utmost steadiness of temper will be required for its adjustment. Yet the negotiations upon this subject have been postponed and complicated, from time to time, by some of the paltriest squabbles that ever engaged the attention of two great nations. In the first place our Minister, Mr. BUCHANAN, saw fit to consider the offer of the British Minister to arbitrate this difference as a *joke*, and he therefore did not deem it worth his while to report it to his Government at Washington. Then Mr. CRAMPTON, with equal stolidity, neglected to read enough of his dispatches to become possessed of their purport. Both nations being thus placed in a false position by their respective Ministers, the enlistment question next intervened, and was managed by our Government in such a way as to involve the largest possible amount of irritation to England, with the least possible advantage to ourselves. Instead of acting upon it promptly, and in such a way as to keep the whole question within personal limits, it was made the subject of a correspondence so conducted and protracted as to make it a point of honor for the English Government to sustain its Minister. Fortunately, this perplexing and menacing dispute is also settled,—settled amicably, we are free to say, only in consequence of the magnanimous and manly temper in which it was met by the English Government and the English people. We have not the slightest disposition to exult over the sacrifice of pride which the British Government felt constrained to make. We regard its conduct in the adjustment of this irritating dispute, with feelings of admiration,—as a noble sacrifice, by a great and powerful nation, to the interests of peace and the welfare of humanity. Our only apprehension is that in this rivalry of common sense,—in this high-toned magnanimity by which small prejudices and petty feelings are surrendered to great interests and high considerations of the general good,—England is to have the field alone. The conduct of Mr. DALLAS, in giving his official countenance to the attempt of an American to present himself at the Queen's levee without the costume which had been prescribed, is utterly unworthy of his position and character, and seems all the worse by reason of its contrast with the manly letter in which Lord CLARENDON had just apprised him of the readiness of the Ministry to open negotiations with him, in spite of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, upon the Central American dispute. Mr. DALLAS should have advised Professor MAHAN, when apprised of the objections to his dress, to go and change it. By walking off with him, he gave a semi-official sanction to his demand of admission upon his own terms. We are not in the least surprised at the anger of the London press, nor at the vehemence with which that anger is expressed:—nor are we surprised that Mr. DALLAS himself should have become on reflection heartily ashamed of his part in the transaction, and have made explanations of it in his dispatches home.

We hope that these miserable and discreditable little controversies are now over, and that the earnest attention of the people and Governments of the two countries will be directed to the amicable adjustment of the Central American controversy. The subject is one of vast importance to both countries; and, if it is to be discussed in the heat of passion, or under the influence of resentments stimulated by other causes, we may well despair of a pacific solution. For the dispute itself is large enough to fight about. It is no mere question of etiquette or of national pride. Great and substantial interests of Commerce and Dominion, are involved in it. To us it is a question of national integrity:—to England one of Commercial and imperial supremacy. Such a question ought not to be discussed under the influence of any motives less commanding and weighty than the issues it involves.

The controversy turns upon the interpretation of the treaty made in 1850 under the Administration of President TAYLOR. The paramount object of that Treaty was to secure *the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama*,—so that the Canals or Railroads by which that Isthmus may hereafter be traversed, may not be subject to seizure or control by any great Power, but may, under all circumstances of Peace or War, be free and open to the Commerce of the world. This was the great end which both nations had in view, and for securing which the Treaty of 1850 was made. To the United States the object was one of paramount importance,—as in the absence of such security, in case of war the passage of the Isthmus might be forbidden to us by a hostile power strong enough to seize it, and our Pacific possessions thus cut off. To England, it was equally important that she should never be excluded from its passage. Under this predominant and controlling motive, therefore,—namely, *to secure the permanent and complete neutrality of the Isthmus*,—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, was concluded with these provisions:

"Neither party will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the contemplated canal.

Neither will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same or the vicinity thereof.

Neither *will occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion* over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast or any part of Central America.

Neither will use any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, *for the purpose of* erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of *occupying or colonizing* Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same.

Neither will take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or people through whose territory the Canal may pass *for the purpose of acquiring or holding*, directly or indirectly, for its own citizens or subjects, any unequal rights or advantages of commerce or navigation."

These are the provisions of the Treaty. They declare that neither party will occupy, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion: and that neither will use any protection for the purpose of occupying or colonizing, any part of the territory which the Treaty was intended to cover. The purpose of the Treaty is apparent from its language. Under its stipulations the United States insists that Great Britain is bound to *withdraw* her authority from the Mosquito coast, from the Bay Islands and from other parts of Central America. The British Government refuses to do so,—upon the ground that *the stipulations of the Treaty were prospective in their operation*:—that they preclude her from *hereafter* colonizing, occupying and exercising dominion over the territories to which it relates,—but do not require her to *relinquish* dominion already acquired. This difference is very serious. We do not propose now to enter at all into the merits of the case on either side. Our present purpose is merely to insist that the controversy must be adjusted *in conformity with the original and paramount object of the Treaty*:—that any adjustment of it which will secure that,—namely, the perfect and perpetual neutrality of the Isthmus,—should be acceptable to both nations:—and that no adjustment which does not secure that great end, can possibly receive the assent of the United States. If the position held by Great Britain in that region,—if her possession of the Bay Islands and her protectorate of the Mosquito Coast,—are incompatible with the neutrality of the Isthmus, then Great Britain cannot in good faith claim,—nor can the United States with safety concede,—that this position should be maintained. And the People of both countries are interested alike in settling the controversy upon this basis. The eighth article of the Treaty sets forth, in these strong terms, the great object which it had in view:

"The parties declare that, besides the particular purpose of the treaty before stated, they have *the further and broader object to establish a general principle*; and so they agree to *extend their protection*, by treaty stipulation, *to any other practicable communications*, whether by canal or railway, *across the Isthmus*, and especially to those contemplated to be made by the ways of Tehuantepec and Panama."

This language leaves no room for dispute as to the intent and object of the treaty. If the two nations were sincere in this solemn protestation of their motives, and if they are still inclined to give them full and fair effect, there cannot be any insurmountable obstacle in the way of an adjustment. Let *the common object* of the two nations be kept steadily in view, and with due discretion and judgment the means of attaining it will be found.

Upon our part, we confess, the new negotiations open under great disadvantages. The minor differences which have engaged attention have been settled in our favor: but we have purchased these advantages at too dear a rate. We have touched the pride and irritated the feelings of the British people. We have impressed upon them the conviction that we are exacting in our demands, overbearing in our temper, rash and rude in our manners and insincere in our professions. Our recognition of WALKER's piratical authority strengthens their distrust of our good faith in regard to Central American affairs. The adoption of the policy of the Ostend manifesto, and the nomination of its author for the Presidency, revive their old suspicions of our designs upon Cuba. Our Minister, upon the heels of all this, at a moment when, above all others, it was important that all occasion of personal irritation should be avoided, makes an ostentatious show of official displeasure at an event which did not call for any official action whatever, and feeds anew the flame of popular excitement in England upon American affairs. Under these untoward circumstances we fear that the renewal of negotiations upon this subject will not be in a mood to promise success. We cannot help believing that it would be far wiser to act upon a recent suggestion of the London *Times*, and commit this whole matter to Special Ambassadors, selected for their practical ability, large experience, and entire freedom from committals upon this subject. We are confident that if such a man as Lord ELGIN on the part of England could meet some American of similar fitness for the duty, and enter upon its discussion with a view to the effectual attainment of the grand object of the original treaty, there could be no doubt of their ability to reach a pacific and satisfactory solution. But if the negotiation is to be thrown into the seething caldron of politics, and to be carried on under the excitements to which the people of both countries are subject, no very confident expectation of a peaceful issue can be entertained.

Resignation of Brooks.

It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches from Washington that Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS is no longer a member of Congress. He resigned his seat yesterday, after the vote for his expulsion, by a decided majority, though short of two-thirds had been taken. He addressed a short speech to the House and to the galleries, in which he bullied all those who had voted against him, and defended himself after the same fashion in which he expressed himself when on trial. His language or conduct were not calculated to cause any regrets at the expression of the sense of his compeers.

Personal.

We learn that Senator SUMNER is at present at Cape May, where he arrived on Saturday night. He is staying at a private house, and is slowly recovering from the effects of his wounds.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House on the Sumner Assault.

Resignation of Brooks—His Speech.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Herbert Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

BROOKS realized the general anticipation today, by resigning his seat, after a decided majority had voted for his expulsion.

His speech was a remarkable exhibition. He again announced his readiness to repeat the assault on a similar provocation. He criticized several of the speeches against him with excited and nervous severity. He vituperated PENNINGTON especially, without giving any reason therefor; laughed at WOODRUFF for refusing to recognize the bloody cane, and sought credit for not initiating a revolution—assuming it as an admitted fact that if he would consent strike the first blow, the revolution would certainly follow.

In conclusion, he returned his heartfelt thanks to the "cold-hearted Northern Democrats," and to JOHN SCOTT HARRISON by name, for having sustained him in this trying ordeal.

The speech throughout was in bad taste, and calculated to react upon him severely.

The opinion prevails here that BROOKS will not be permitted to resume his seat in this Congress, even if reelected.

Mr. CAMPBELL's closing speech, to day, was bold and effective. In reply to Mr. CLINGMAN he remarked: "I have said as much in condemnation of Slavery as Mr. SUMNER;—now what are you going to make of it?"

The probability is, that to-morrow the pending resolution for the censure of KEITT and EDMUNDSON will be so amended as to leave out the latter. In that shape it will pass.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad finally agreed, to-day, to report a bill in a day or two, of a character likely to receive the immediate and favorable consideration of the House.

BROOKS' boast of his assumed power to excite an instant revolution, and his close, were applauded by the galleries. S.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Herbert Case.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

The Jury in the Herbert case have been out and unable to agree since Saturday afternoon. It is understood that they stand ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Senate passed several private bills.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was taken up.

After a desultory discussion on sundry amendments an unsuccessful motion was made, at 4 o'clock, to adjourn.

Mr. TOOMBS obtained the floor, saying, as the Senate was anxious to discuss the question now he would give his views at large.

Mr. HUNTER—Will the Senator yield for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. TOOMBS—No, Sir. The Senate has just refused to adjourn. I intend to speak on the subject, and when Senators get tired of hearing me they can go home. I hope, however, that the reporters will keep their seats, for my speech is intended as much for the country as for the Senate. After I have spoken three or four hours the Senator from Virginia can make a motion to adjourn if he chooses.

Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to give a history of the rise and progress of the Navy, going back to the foundation of the Government.

Very few Senators were in their seats, and there was much conversation going on in audible tones.

The CHAIR several times called for order, but Mr. TOOMBS said: The talking does not disturb me in the least. I am glad to hear Senators discussing the subject. It ought to be discussed on this floor, behind the bar, and all over the country.

At 5½ P. M. Mr. CRITTENDEN obtained the floor by leave of Mr. TOOMBS, and moved the Senate adjourn. Agreed to by two majority. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked that the resolution of the Senate fixing the day of adjournment be considered.

Mr. DUNN said he should object till the Kansas question was settled.

Mr. HOUSTON—Fix your own day.

Mr. LETCHER preferred that the House should go on with the trial of one of its members.

Mr. CLINGMAN made an unnecessary motion for a suspension of the rules.

The House refused to suspend by a vote of 110 against 91—and two-thirds were requisite to do so.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked for a further consideration of the report on the Sumner case until Wednesday, for the reason that the majority of the Committee have had developed to them some facts affecting one of the parties implicated, and they went to consider the propriety of offering an amendment to the pending resolutions.

To this objections were made.

Mr. MEACHAM moved the previous question.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDSON then by general consent made a statement affecting himself. He said he did not complain of the conclusions of the Committee as to the effect of his testimony, but objected to the grounds on which they proposed to censure him. While he had been interrogated on all points concerning his knowledge of the affair, was it not singular that the Committee did not serve a notice on him to appear in his own behalf? The Committee ought to censure him because having been informed of the contemplated assault, he did not take the means to prevent it. Now, he thought if any one was in danger at that time it was Mr. BROOKS, who had only a walking-stick, while a report had gone out that Mr. SUMNER was armed. He would have degraded himself had he revealed what had been privately said to him by Mr. BROOKS. The condemnation of the House could produce no change in his mind on that point. If he was to be punished for not turning traitor to a friend—if he was to be degraded for this—then he was ready for his sentence. He had no idea of taking any part in the occurrence, unless some third party should attempt foul play on either side. In that event he would have adopted the Kentucky and Virginia doctrine, and insisted upon fair play. He was there to do justice and nothing more. This was the only ground on which he was invited to be present, and would he have been a thess on any other trump. The Committee in their report say his conduct was "reprehensible." That was an unjust word, and wounded his sensibilities. He said, in response to a question by Mr. DUNN, that the first intimation he had that the Committee designed censuring him, was from the correspondence of a newspaper—and further, he could have satisfied the Committee, had he had an opportunity, that his would have interfered only in the case of foul play.

Mr. PENNINGTON said, so far as he was concerned, he was anxious that Mr. EDMUNDSON should be heard before the Committee; but the gentleman made no such request, and he (PENNINGTON) came to the conclusion that he (EDMUNDSON) had abandoned the desire to be so heard.

Mr. EDMUNDSON replied it was too late for him to avail himself of that courtesy after the character of the report had been determined. As justice had been denied him in the first place, he preferred appealing to the House.

Mr. ORR desired to know whether Mr. SUMNER's testimony was, on the evening of the same day that it was taken, furnished to the press by the authority or connivance of the Committee?

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, gave this an emphatic and unequivocal denial.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, corroborated the statement, saying the testimony alluded to was not procured from any one connected with the Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that Mr. ORR had made a charge which involved his integrity as a member, namely—"that the Committee had sought by this report to make political capital."

Mr ORR replied he did not impugn the motives of the gentlemen or his associates, but the report itself looked as if they had gone into the investigation to make Presidential capital. He stated expressly he did not intend to reflect personally on the gentleman.

Mr. CAMPBELL expressed himself satisfied. He said that up to this morning he had not only been willing, but anxious that the gentleman implicated in this transaction should present their facts. He argued that the real question involved strikes at the very existence of the Government, whether the people shall have the power to govern, or whether the Constitution and the laws shall be no one side, and freedom of the cudgel on the other.

The House then voted on the substitute of Mr. ENGLISH, "that the House declares its disapprobation of the assault, and deems this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members of Congress or State of the Union."

Disagreed to by a vote of 35 against 174.

The House now voted on the substitute of the minority for the resolutions of the majority, namely: "That the House has no jurisdiction over the assault committed by Mr. BROOKS on Mr. SUMNER, and therefore deems it improper to express any opinion on the subject."

Rejected by—Yeas, 66; Nays, 145.

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Barnett, Carothers, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Elliott, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Va., Smith of Tenn., Sneed, Stephens, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Bufinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke of N. Y., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Clingman, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Mass., Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, English, Etheridge, Evans, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Grosser, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morrison, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Pecker, Parker, Pearce, Peck, Peyton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Straubhan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wallis, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Zollicoffer.

The SPEAKER—This House has refused to agree to the resolution, there not being a two-thirds vote, as required by the constitution thereon.

Mr. BROOKS rose to a question of privilege, saying he felt that the rights of his constituents and the rights of members had been violated by the action of the House.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I wish to know what the question of privilege is.

Mr. BROOKS—I will state it.

Mr. DUNN—I ask by the unanimous consent of the House that the gentleman from South Carolina be heard.

Mr. GIDDINGS—For one, I shall give no such consent. I object to anything but order from that gentlemen.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from South Carolina states that he rises to a privileged question.

Mr. DUNN—I trust that the House will entertain a motion for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. NICHOLS—Delicacy may have prevented the gentleman speaking heretofore. It was proper he should be heard now. I protest in the name of truth and justice against keeping him silent if he desires to speak.

Mr. EUSTIS—It would be a gross violation of courtesy and decency to deprive him of the privilege.

Mr. FLORENCE—The gentlemen from South Carolina had risen and was stating his question without objection. It was not in order for Mr. GIDDINGS to object to his proceeding.

The SPEAKER—It was competent for the gentlemen from Ohio to raise a question of order.

Mr. GIDDINGS—We have voted and done our duty, and ought not to listen to a speech out of order.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, earnestly appealed to Mr. GIDDINGS to withdraw his objection. Mr. BROOKS, he said, ought to be heard as he was vitally interested.

Mr. COMINS likewise appealed to Mr. GIDDINGS to withdraw his objection.

Mr. GIDDINGS yielded only on the ground to satisfy his friends.

Members now crowded round Mr. BROOKS, and intensely interested spectators in the galleries leaned over to hear him.

Mr. BROOKS said Mr. SUMNER uttered a slander on his State and venerable relative, who was absent. Not content with this, he published a libel on his State and blood. Whoever insulted South Carolina, insulted him, and he stood ready at all times, humbly and modestly, as her son, to perform his duty. He should have forfeited his self-respect and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the offence to pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress into his own hands, he meant no disrespect to the Senate or the House, nor did he mean disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of his personal responsibility. He incurred it and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws which offered the same protection to every citizen, whether a member of Congress or in the private walks of life. He did not believe he could be punished by a Court of Law and by the majority of the House at the same time. If he had committed a breach of privilege he was answerable to the Senate, which had no right to present him to the House for punishment. The question not only involved him and his friends, but the whole House. If the consequences were confined to himself he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others must not suffer for him. He had felt more for his friends, Messrs. EDMUNDSON and KEITT, than himself. They are blameless. Each has proved a friend who "sticketh closer than a brother." When, as remarked, the people of the Great North speak of me as a bad man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed by evolution, and they know it. (Applause, seemingly confined to the galleries.) But no act of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the Constitution wounded through me. He would say to the House that the axe uplifted over him may fall on them. He had only to say he could not retain his seat consistently with his self respect and rights under the Constitution. During this very session, a member from Pennsylvania charged a colleague with an attempt at bribery. Where were the proceedings in that case? By passing it in silence the House [illegible] is now. No spirit of Republican manliness [illegible] unworthy of a seat here because of [illegible] orderly behavior, and in this connection he spoke of Mr. PENNINGTON as "the gentleman, as the thumb paper," the "Speaker's [illegible] ber," &c., for which the speaker called him to order. Mr. BROOKS said that Mr. PENNINGTON charged that the assault was premeditated and that with a bludgeon I had attempted to kill Mr. SUMNER. My friend from Massachusetts over there has a pretty good-sized stick. I will thank him to raise it and submit it to the inspection of of the gentleman from New Jersey. (Mr. DE WITT, the gentleman alluded to, held up the stick or a moment.) [Laughter.] Now that stick is visible the size of the one used by me. (Mr. THAYER here rose and asked that the disorder on the galleries be quieted or that they be cleared.—Hisses from the galleries.)

The speaker said if the disturbance was continued he would give that order.

Mr. JONES, (of Tenn.)—Why, I did not hear any up there just now.

Mr. BROOKS (looking up)—If I have friends in the galleries, I desire them to be quiet. He then continued: If I desired to kill the Senator from Massachusetts, why did I not do it? You all admit that I had it in my power. Let me tell the gentleman from New-Jersey, that expressly to prevent taking life, I used an ordinary cane presented by a friend in Baltimore. I went to the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whether I should use a horsewhip or a cowhide, but knowing that the strength of the Senator from Massachusetts was superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had, I might have done what I should have regretted for the remainder of my life.

A VOICE—He would have killed him.

Mr. BROOKS, resuming, said: "Two days ago, foreseeing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina." Mr. BROOKS replied to several members who had said hard things of him, including Mr. COMINS, quoting the remark that "Massachusetts would take her own time for the remedy"—but he would never plead the statute of limitations against the wrath of that State. He quoted from Mr. WOODRUFF's speech strongly condemnatory of his conduct, saying he thought a gentleman uttering such sentiments, "a fountain worthy of his steel," and related, in the language of his friend, Col. SAVAGE, how Mr. WOODRUFF declined meeting Mr. BROOKS in the manner recognized by gentlemen.

The narrative caused laughter. He said to Mr. WOODRUFF, "Go, little wretch, there is room enough in this world for you and me." In his judgment the cock that crows and will not fight is despised even by hens and pullets. [Laughter.] Alluding to the remark of JAMES WATSON WEBB, which had been quoted, that the act of assault deserved death on the spot, he said, if those who indorsed that sentiment wished to play the game of chivalry, let them, with their whole Republican crew, come and take the life which, they say, is forfeited. If his opponents were satisfied with the present state of the case, he was. He returned his thanks to his friends, especially to good Northern Democrats and gentlemen who had the manhood to stand by him—not forgetting JOHN SCOTT HARRISON. Some gentlemen, he believed, had voted against him contrary to their wishes, but were operated upon by outside pressure—and he spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indulging in villification. He concluded by saying: Mr. Speaker, I announce to you and to the House I am no longer a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Confusion, hisses and applause followed, during which Mr. BROOKS retired.

Mr. CARUTHERS said if he had been present, he should have voted against expulsion, believing no offence to the House had been committed.

It was a long time before order was thoroughly restored.

The next resolution of the Majority of the Committee declaring disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. EDMUNDSON and KEITT "in regard to the assault,"

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and others, called for a division of the question.

The Speaker decided that the resolution could not be divided.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the resolution be tabled.

Motion disagreed to by Yeas 96, Nays 111.

Pending the resolution, the House adjourned.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Last night's mail train from New-York encountered a rail maliciously placed across the track near Long-meadow station, four miles from this city, at about 11 o'clock, throwing it from the track and badly smashing the engine, tender, and baggage car, and considerably injuring the passenger cars, in which, however, no one was injured. The Engineer of the train, Mr. DAVIDSON, was badly injured, but will probably recover. The firemen had his head fractured and leg broken. The passengers and mails were brought from the ruins and conveyed to Boston by an extra train, but the train from this city to New-York was unable to pass until this morning. No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage.

From St. Louis.

LATER FROM KANSAS—ARRIVAL OF GEN. LANE—INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 14.

The *Republican* contains a letter from Palermo, Kansas, dated the 8th inst., which states that Gen. LANE had entered the Territory with several hundred men, and that he had been heard to declare that he would take Kansas or die.

The same letter states that the Kickapoo Indians have had a serious difficulty among themselves, caused by the free use of liquor. Several were killed.

Professor SHANNON, having declined a reelection to the Presidency of the University of Missouri, the Board of Curators have elected W. W. HUDSON to the professorship.

Arrests for Being Engaged in the Slave Trade.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 14.

C. T. BAKER, A. C. BAPTISTA, CARLOS LABRADADA and WM. SLATLER, were arrested this morning charged with being engaged in the slave-trade. The schooner *C. F. Cole*, it was alleged, purchased and fitted out by them for the coast of Africa, had landed a cargo of slaves at Havana, from whence she returned to the Chesapeake Bay, where it was the intention to scuttle and abandon her, but she was taken up and brought into port, and the parties above-named arrested. BAPTISTA is the Portuguese Consul at this Port.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LABORATORY OF FLOWERS.

Flower Farms at Nice, Italy. | PIESSE & LUBIN, PERFUMERY FACTORS, | Flower Farms at Mitcham, Surrey.

DISTILLERS OF THE ODORS OF PLANTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Toilet Powders, Odorous Vinegars, Hules and Pomatums, Cosmetiques, Perfumed Soaps, Sachets, &c., &c.
GEO. E. INGER & CO.,
No. 399 Broadway, New-York,
(By appointment.)
Sole Agents for the United States.

Have received, per steamship *Africa*, a specimen case of these choice and elegant Perfumes. Among them will be found

Frangipannian Eternal Perfume from the Holy City,
Sardinian Nosegay, Australian Wattle,
Royal Osborne, Moss Rose,
Florence Nightingale, Hungary Water,
Nosegay,
And a variety of others equally recherché.
PIESSE & LUBIN, London.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140; Melodeons from $40 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS & TOUPEES have improvements peculiar to their house, unequaled by all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Cutting Grass and Grain Early.

It is now pretty well established, not only on chemical principles, but by oft-repeated experiment and observation, that all crops designed as food for man or beast should be gathered before full maturity. Grass, while still green, contains a large proportion of starch, sugar and gum, which furnish much nutriment; but these substances are changed to hard, indigestible, woody fibre as the crop ripens. The same holds true of all kinds of grain. Every one is familiar with the sweet taste of soft corn or wheat, owing to the amount of sugar contained at that period of growth. Gum and starch are likewise abundant. If the maturing process be suddenly arrested at this period, these substances are preserved unchanged, while, if allowed to fully ripen, a considerable portion of them is transferred into the hard, woody husk or bran. The main point to be looked to is, not to cut grain before sufficient maturity is attained to prevent shrinkage or a loss of weight. Seed grain may well be left to its natural ripening upon the stalk.

Grass should be cut as soon as the seed is set, or immediately after flowering is over—clover should be cut soon after the full bloom is attained.

A large number of experiments on wheat point to about ten days before full meturity as the best time for cutting. One of the best set of experimeats we have seen recorded was made by an English farmer, Mr. HANNAM, of Yorkshire. He made five successive cuttings from the same field, with the following results:

Cuttings.	Days before Maturity.	Products of 100 lbs. of Grain. Fine Flour.	Seconds.	Bran.
1	30 days.	75 lbs.	7 lbs.	17 lbs.
2	21 days.	76 lbs.	7 lbs.	16 lbs.
3	14 days.	80 lbs.	5 lbs.	13 lbs.
4	7 days.	77 lbs.	7 lbs.	14 lbs.
5	0 days.	72 lbs.	11 lbs.	15 lbs.

We have not at hand the relative weight of grain gathered at each cutting, but other experiments give also the largest yield for cuttings corresponding with No. 3. In the above example the flour from No. 3 was superior to the others. A practical rule for gathering wheat, corn and other grains is to commence the cutting just when the kernels will yield to a moderate pressure between the thumb nails.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Pulmonary Consumption**—The great scourge of our Northern climate, is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

☞ **Special Notice.**—COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS—A meeting of the Committee on Rail roads will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, July 15, at 30 clock P. M., at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of hearing the parties interested in relation to the running of the 9th-av. Railroad Co.; and also as to stopping steam on Hudson River Railroad at 60th-st.

Persons having any petitions, &c., before the Railroad Committee will please attend

Ald. WM. B. DRAKE, Chairman.
Ald. JACOB H. VALENTINE,
Ald. R. BEADY,
Ald. WM. McCONKEY,
Ald. ANSON HERRICK. } Committee.

☞ **The Flushing Railroad—Where is it?**—Multitudes know that it has a terminus somewhere in this City, but exactly where it begins or ends, or how to reach it, they do not know. This new Road commences in the village of Flushing, Queen's County, L. I., at the head of Flushing Bay, and runs through Newtown (Back of Astoria) to the East River, at Hunter's Point, opposite 26th-st. Between this point and Fulton Market, which is the City terminus, the Company run the steamboat Island City, taking passengers to and from every train. Seven trips daily, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., affording one of the pleasantest excursions out of New-York. Fare 20 cents.

☞ **Dr. George's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. E. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $3 50 per doz; half-gallon, $4 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 331 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician**—Can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen at his office No. 3 Bible House, 4 b.w., upon diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart and spleen, with their attendant symptoms, from Monday, July 14, till Saturday, the 26th, without charge.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who called at the house of Robert Pride, in this City, about 42 years ago is living, and will communicate his name and residence he will greatly oblige a relation who wishes further information. Address G. D. PRIDE, care of Aaron Swartz, Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City.

MATRIMONIAL.

LEAP YEAR—A widow lady 44 years of age, of unexceptionable character, possessing good personal appearance, educated, accustomed to the refinements of society, (but without means,) is desirous of opening a correspondence with a respectable elderly gentleman of wealth, for matrimony. Only those who true sincere in heart, and willing at a suitable period to exchange undoubted references, need address Mrs. CAMDEN, *Times* office.

EUGENIA VOLLANTE—With union receipt of $25 cents, or an equivalent in stamps, send a perfect delineation of character, future destiny, success in journeys, law suits, marriage, &c. Address, with return postage, Pos Office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—LOST, on SATURDAY LAST, either in an omnibus in Broadway or in walking between Canal-st. and Hudson River Railroad depôt in Chamber-st., a CAMEO BREAST PIN, oval shape, plain mounted, figure a female kneeling in the attitude of prayer, with eyes uplifted to the figure of the Infant Jesus. The above reward will be paid on presenting the same to this office.

$5. REWARD.—Lost on Saturday, July 14, a POETEMONNAIE, containing a note for $200, dated May 28, 1856, payable at sixty days. Drawn by Alex. B. McDonell, to the order of and indorsed by Jas. W. Elliot. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. Also some other papers of no value to the finder. The above reward will be paid by rearming it to Dr J. W. ELLIOT, No. 1 8th-av.

$10 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from the premises of the subscriber, on Hudson River, one mile south of Tarrytown, on the night of July 4, a Row Boat, about 16 feet long, painted blue and white, with the name "Ella" painted upon the stern. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return it.
JOHN T. TERRY.

CHILD LOST.—Lost, on Monday evening, a little girl named EMMA AUGUSTA M. TAGGART, three years and six months old, had on small figured light calico dress and short hair. Any information will be most thankfully received and rewarded by her parents, at No. 142 West 22d-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,374 73, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

LOST.—On Thursday, 10th inst., a shipping RECEIPT BOOK. A liberal reward will be paid for return of the same to PETER RICE & CO., No. 193 Water-st.

BRASS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 196 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with the fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; 24 per dozen.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wadding, at home and visiting cards, cardcases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN needs only to be tried to know its medicinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, fixtures, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 128 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a superior beverage and tonic. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROS., No. 19 Beaver-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND VICTORY.—YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The second meeting of this Union will be held THIS EVENING, July 14, at 8 o'clock. Geo. Wm. Curtis, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., J. G. Underwood, Esq., of Virginia, Walter Oakley, Esq., of Topeka, Kansas, will address the meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION:
President—D. F. MANIERRE
Vice President—Joseph Wales.
Secretary—D. H. Gildersleeve.
Treasurer—G. P. Edgar.
Executive Committee—Cephas Brainerd, M. Hoyt, Wm. H. Mooney, R. C. McCormick, Jr., Charles A. Moore, John Bowne, B. K. Phelps, Dwight H. Olmstead, and Wm. L. Tilly.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE AND ORDER OF RECHABITES—Of the city of Brooklyn, will hold a grand Union Pic Nic, at Glenwood, on THURSDAY, July 17. The steamboat TROY and barge have been chartered. Stewart's Cotillion Brass Band is engaged. The boat will leave Wall-st Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M.; Peck-slip, New-York side, at 8¼; Bridge-st., Brooklyn 8½; North 4th-st., Williamsburg, 9 o'clock; and Green Point Ferry, at 9½. Tickets can be procured from any of the Committee, or at the boat, the morning of the excursion. For further particulars, see large bills.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at head quarters, H. E. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely, in full uniform, to celebrate the recapture of Stony Point, July 16, 1779, by a polite invitation from Mr. John H. Tarpley, proprietor of the Mechanic's Shirt Store, No. 396 Grand-st., on an excursion to West Point. By order of H. RAYMOND, Col., W. H. TAYLOR, Adjt. N. B.—Tickets for the families of the members of the Corps can be had at the Veteran's Bounty Land Office, No. 128 Nassau-st.

FREEDOM FOR KANSAS—NOW OR NEVER!—Sixteenth Ward Republican Ratification Meeting The citizens of this ward and all others in favor of Fremont and freedom, and against the sectional policy of the present administration, are invited to attend a public meeting at Kriolarbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av., and 23d-st. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.
LUMAN SHERWOOD,
President Republican Association.
JOHN H. DUNNELL, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB, of New-York City and County, will meet in Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 16th, at 7½ P. M. All voters are invited. Speakers for 1,500. Footworth's Band. Eminent speakers.
WM. H. BROWNE, President.
J. H. ROBART WARD,
SMITH TITTLE,
JNO H. BURLESON, } Secretaries.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH of NEW-UTRECHT will hold a fair in the afternoons and evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th July. Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be continued on FRIDAY. The Fair will be held in Fort Hamilton, the use of which has been kindly tendered to them by Major Morris, the Commandant. The splendid Military Band connected with the Fort will be in attendance.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION—Of the City of New-York, Campbell's Reading Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway; open daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Popular meetings TUESDAY EVENINGS. All friends of Liberty are invited to call.
B. F. MANIERRE, President,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD FREEMONT CLUB—A meeting of the above Club will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner 8th-av. and 16th st. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. By order
G. G. BUTLER, President.
WM. MCTAGGART, Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will hold a public meeting at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. All friendly to the election of Fremont and Dayton are invited to be present.
J. S. FOUNTAIN, Chairman.
T. ALLAIRE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will meet THIS EVENING (July 15) at Thompson's Hall, No. 372 4th-av., at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH T. CHAMBERS, President.
JOSEPH GUTMAN, Rec. Sec
EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Cor. Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMER'S CLUB—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 15, at noon. Subjects: *The Breed of the City* and *The Butter of the City*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—At the quarterly meeting will be held at Fireman's Hall, Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 8 P. M. Members will please be punctual. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Rev. P. D. HAMILTON, A. B., Rev. C. R. POMEROY, A. M., Associate Principals. Fall Term opens Aug. 28, 1856. This institution accommodates 300 boarders, has twelve Professors and Teachers, and offers the best advantages in French, German Music, Painting and all ornamental branches. In English and Ancient Classics it is second to no seminary in the State. Location and buildings unsurpassed if not unequaled in this country. Board from $2 to $2 25 per week. Tuition in English from $5 to $7 per term of 14 weeks. Students will be conveyed from Fort Plain on the Central Railroad, free of charge, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, by giving one week's notice. Application for rooms should be made immediately to either of the Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—FOSTER, DIXON & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."
Courier.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WEST ELOOMFIELD, N. J.—Accessible by railroad from Jersey City six times every day, (Sabbath excepted.) Time from New-York about one hour. A term of 11 weeks commences July 15. Circulars on application to DAVIDA. FRAME.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the book stores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week, at his elegant rooms No. 342 Broadway, for class or private instruction in Penmanship Book keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 6 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 28 4th-st, or Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & PANGBORN, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE—To enter into business without risk of cash. The well-known establishment, Hudson's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren-sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUCHEON, Jr., corner Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—In Jersey City, with a good route of customers, and now doing a good business, which may be largely increased. To any person wishing to commence this business this is a chance seldom to be met with. It will be sold cheap for cash as the owner cannot attend to it. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 193 and 191 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for a man with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 60 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $300. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE—Of long standing, in one of the most desirable locations in the State of New-York. The advertiser wishes, after 35 years' practice, to retire, and will sell to a physician of standing the entire good will, and rent his office, &c., &c. The average amount of business, $6,000 per annum. Address R. B. F., Box No. 2,236 Post-Office, New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—Rent low, lease 8 years; now doing a good business. Apply at the Yard, No. 456 6th av., or at the Billiard Saloon, No. 894 Broadway, GEO. A. SPARKS.

$2,000 A YEAR—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps; address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER AND UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—And the complete History of the Russian War, are two of the best books ever published for the sale of Agents. Circulars and full particulars sent on application. Address J. G. WELLS, Pub Agent, No. 11 Beekman-st. Depôt for maps, charts, guides, books, prints, &c.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—MEDICATED LONDON CORDIAL GIN, in cases, a very superior article for Dyspepsy and Asthma. For sale by the Sole Agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 19 Beaver-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant woman as meat and pastry cook, understands all kinds of cooking; is a thorough laundress; competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Can refer to the highest families where she has hired, and she finishes the interest of her employer. Can be seen at MRS. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two active girls, one as cook in a small genteel family, must be bread and biscuit understands meats and pantry, will do the washing and ironing of a small genteel family in the City, wages $7 to $8, excellent City reference; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist the cook, is neat and capable. Call, or address, No. 215 East 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and nurse, or would do light chamber work and sewing; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would prefer a situation in the country. Address SEAMSTRESS, No 261 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery store, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had twelve years' experience in the practical department or management in a first rate cutlery establishment in England; knows the pocket-cutlery department thoroughly, also the keeping of books and shipping of goods. Address J. X. L., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, is a professed cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Call at No. 85 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged. The best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—In a bonne furnishing store, or packer or porter, by a man who has had great experience in the manufacture of furniture; is not afraid to work, and would make himself generally useful. Address CABINET MAKER, No. 2 Front-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Understands taking care of butter if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 Lafayette-place. Good reference can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as chambermaid or waiter; one as nurse. Also, by two nice colored girls, one as cook; one as nurse, or chamber aid and waiter; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 10th st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS—Are desired for two smart little girls, (sisters,) as infants, in a church family, where they may be under kind treatment and have the privilege of attending the Sunday School they now belong to. Apply at Female Servants' Home No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery or hardware store, either as porter or clerk. I am willing to make myself useful in either capacity, my object is business. Address H. B., *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do general housework, in a small private family, has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 68½ West Washington-place. Can be seen until engaged.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted in a private family, a good Laundress, to go to the country. None need apply but those able to furnish the best recommendations. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatkeepers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

WAITER WANTED—For a private family, who understands his business thoroughly. The best recommendations required as to character and capability. Apply at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th st., from 3 to 5½ A. M., or from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,609, Lower Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—One well acquainted with white goods, and with the buyers in this and neighboring cities. Address Box No. 607 New-York Post-Office.

COOKS—Laundresses, waiter girls, and an upholsterer's apprentice wanted immediately at The Servant's Institute No. 149 Grand-st. Employer to be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.

MAN WANTED—To go West that understands altering artesian wells. Apply this day from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 205 Pearl-st.

LAD WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Address BOX, *Times* office, stating age, residence, reference, &c.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework—German preferred. Apply at No. 241 Pearl-st.

WANTED AT No. 766 BROADWAY—Two book keepers, 2 colors, 2 conductors, 2 salesmen, 2 grocers, 2 packers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 bookmen, 3 boys for trades and for stores, and men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. Americans and connecticut teachers only need apply. Address by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 290 8th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants to be had, should apply to S. FERRY, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 61 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 210 24 av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 4 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A few select boarders, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms, newly furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 242 Henry-st., near Amity, 5 minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferry; gas, baths, and every convenience for comfort. Terms moderate. The location is very desirable for persons doing business in New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in single rooms, in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the city, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry, by applying at No. 129 Columbia-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References exchanged.

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BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—At a mansion on South Bay, in Islip, L. I., 50 miles from this City. A rare opportunity for a family desiring a quiet and cool retreat for the Summer. For particulars, address Box No. 1,066 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four young men, desirous of obtaining good board and enjoying the comforts of a home, would further their views by calling at No. 69 Dean-st., where can be found what may be termed a country home in Brooklyn. Good salt water bathing one half mile from the house. Terms moderate. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD—In a private family, at Middletown Point, 2½ hours from New-York, by steamer *Keyport*, foot of Murray-st. Terms $4 per week. For further particulars, inquire of the Captain of the *Keyport*, or address, by letter, P. PHILLIPS, Middletown Point, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—A middle-aged man and wife, having no children of their own, would board two or three for the Summer season in the healthy village of Hempstead. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 23 Hempstead Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, will be ready for boarders early in June. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 64 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Monthly Review—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times:
MONDAY, July 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Can be purchased at $7 6¾@$7 75 for Pearls, and $8 25@$8 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.; but there are not in much request.

COFFEE—With free receipts, mostly of common Rio, the market for this description is quiet and somewhat unsettled. Other kinds are lightly dealt in at previous figures. Java 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra 11c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo 11½c @12c.; Rio 10c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo 10¾c.@10¾c.

COTTON—The demand is improving and prices are very firm,—including Middling Uplands, at 11¾c.; do. Gulf at 11¾c.@11¾c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is depressed and easier, the current receipts being in excess of the requirements of buyers. The sales since our last have been confined to about 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed rango:

Superfine No. 2	5 50@ 6 10
Ordinary State	6 10@ 6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 90
Common to Good Michigan	5 90@ 6 30
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 60
Common to Good Ohio	6 40@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 65@ 6 95
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	7 00@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 10 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian is dull and lower, the sales since our last having amounted to about 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 60@$8 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is inactive and drooping. The sales since our last comprise about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 75 and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 75@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is generally more freely offered at easier prices, but it is not in very active request. Prime lots, which are most needed, are the least abundant. The sales since our last reach about 39,000 bushels, including ordinary to very good Canadian White at $1 56@$1 75; good do. Red, at $1 56@$1 58; and Western Red and Mixed at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel. Rye is unaltered. About 4,700 oushels inferior to prime were taken at from 70c.@ 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 43½c@44½c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey; and 32c. @36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still in good request, but it is unfirm. The supply is a heavier one. The transactions since our last amount to about 65,000 bushels at 55c.@57c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@60½c. for common to prime mixed; 61c.@63c. for Southern Yellow; 60c.@62c. for round Yellow; 63c.@70c. for common to choice Southern White, and 62c.@68c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in reduced supply and fair, though less active demand, at 13½c.@15c. for Common to Prime, and 16c.@17c. for very choice ₱ lb. The latter are quite scarce.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig alone were reported at $32@$32 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Large lots would hardly bring over $31. Market dull and heavy.

LEAD—Quiet and irregular.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—A limited business has been transacted since our last, at old rates. New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Muscovado, 41c @ 45c.; and Clayed Cuba 37c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is moderately inquired for and is steady at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do., sells slowly at 37c.@37½c. ₱ gallon. The supply is gradually increasing. Tar is quoted at from $1 37½@$1 87½ ₱ bbl., with a good demand, mostly at rates within the range. Resin is not very brisk, and it is rather languid at $1 57½@$1 69 for Common, afloat and delivered, ₱ 310 lbs; $1 75@$2 for No. 2, and $2 25 @$5 25 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is very dull and is somewhat nominal at $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl.

OILS—We have heard of no movements of importance in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in light supply and good demand at 82c @83c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and rising. It is now quoted at from 93c.@98c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping, though factors are not pressing their supplies on the market, deeming the prices generally offered unsatisfactory. The sales since our last reach only about 600 bbls., in lots, at $20 62½@$20 75 for Mess, and $17 50@$17 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams; 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10¼c.@10¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at fair prices; the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 @$13 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@19c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 300 tcs. bought, mostly at $3 87½@$4 62½ ₱ 400 lbs.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers at full prices. The prevailing demand is more for quality than speculative. The sales since our last reach about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c @8¾c., with an invoice of Bahia, in bags, at 8¾c. ₱ lb Refined Sugars are quite brisk and buoyant. The consumption of the latter was never so extensive as it is at present, despite the high rates at which they are held. This is the representation of one of our most respectable City refiners.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were reported sold at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—We heard that 380 bbls. Ohio and Prison ware disposed of at 38c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and drooping. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½c.@9c. ₱ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

BENNAY'S & COHEN'S PROVISION AND OIL CIRCULARS
Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, July 14, 1856—P. M.

Our last reapects were per *America*, 30th ult. Under good advices, and a large consumptive demand, with but a light supply arriving, the market for all descriptions of Provisions has ruled in favor of holders, who, strengthened by an easy money market, show but little desire to realize. For export to Europe there is not much doing, as the high prices current here leave but little margin to the shipper.

PORK—The speculative movement, previously noticed, continued; but, owing to the firmness of holders, and their unwillingness to sell for forward delivery, comparatively little has been done. Prices have advanced to $17 62½ for Prime, $20 62½ for Mess (on Friday, $21 was paid,) and $17 50@$18 for Prime Mess, at which rates the market closes buoyantly.

BEEF—The advance in Pork and the small supplies enhanced the value of the article, for which there is a fair demand at the following rates: Prime, $7 50@ $8 25; Mess, $8 50@$10; Repacked, $9@$12; Extra Mess, $11@$12; Prime Mess is unsalable and nominal.

BACON—The scarcity still prevails, what little there is arriving is sold at rates which are no criterion of the market. Smoked Sides meet with ready sale at 11¼c.@11¾c, ₱ lb. Cutmeats are in good demand at higher figures. Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@ 10¾c., and Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.

LARD—The stock, particularly of strictly prime, is extremely light, and with a good demand, mostly for the home trade, prices advanced ¼c. above our last rates.

BUTTER is offering very freely at easier figures: Ohio, 11c.; Common State, 12c.@15c.; Fair to Prime State, 14c.@20c.

TALLOW—Though in better demand for home use, on account of the high prices of Lard, is without quotable change in price.

CRUDE WHALE OIL—Was more active at the eastward at about late rates: Selected 74c.@76c. ₱ gallon. Sperm Oils quiet and heavy, at $1 50@$1 55. Linseed Oil—the late news from England, reporting an advance of both Seed and Oil, imparted quite a buoyant feeling to our market, and prices improved. We quote wholesale parcels 80c @81c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is held firmly at 93c.@95c., cash, for medium to prime. Red Oil 58c.@60c.

OIL CAKE—Nothing is doing to warrant a report. City thin Oblong $38 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

WHALEBONE—We notice a few sales for export, at better prices: Arctic 62½c.@64c.; Ochotsh, 55c.@ 60c.; Northwestern, 52c.@54c.; and South Sea, 50c.@52c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Meets with a brisk demand for export at 60c. ₱ gallon for Cuba in bond.

BEESWAX—Is arriving more freely, but is without change in price; Yellow American 28c.@28½c.

HOPS—The news from Europe, recently received, confirmed that the growing crop is greatly injured by the fly and worms, not only in England, but also in the other hop-growing countries of Europe, which, together with the prospect of but a middling crop in this country, produced quite an activity in our market, and an immense business has been done at daily increasing prices, partly for shipping, but mostly on speculation. Pending further advices, the market to-day is quiet, but prices are extremely firm, and have an upward tendency. We quote first sort Eastern, 13½c.@14c.; Do. Western, 15c.@16c. Really prime Western are very scarce, and sell readily at 16c.@17c. per lb

BARRETTO & co.'s PROVISION CIRCULAR.
Per Canada, via Boston.] NEW-YORK, July 14—5 P. M.

Since our last advices of 30th ult. per *America*, our PORK market has been active and buoyant, the changes being frequent and mostly in favor of sellers; receipts have continued light and are taken up upon arrival. Up to Thursday, 10th inst., prices had reached for Mess PORK $21 ₱ bbl., and $17 62½ ₱ bbl. for Prime, but upon receipt of the *Africa's* advices, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., holders were more disposed to realize, and a decline of 25 cts. ₱ bbl. in Mess PORK has since been experienced, closing on Saturday, 12th, at $20 75 for Mess and $17 62½ for Prime. Prime Mess dull at $18. To-day (Monday) the market opened dull at a further decline of 12½c. ₱ bbl. in Mess PORK, which was not sufficient inducement to bring out buyers, closing with only small transactions very heavy.

CUT MEATS—In good demand and active, especially shoulders, of which the stock is very light and held at materially advanced prices; the market being nearly bare of very desirable lots. Dry Salted Hams, 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; do. Shoulders, 9¾c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb.

BACON—Owing to lateness of season, is pretty much done, and with market almost bare, except in small lots, prices have advanced, the recent sales being from 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

LARD—Has been in good demand, both for export and consumption, it being pretty well ascertained that the amount will fall far short of general expectation; prices since our last have advanced ¾c. ₱ lb., closing very firm.

BEEF—Is steady at former rates; the stock is large and demand very limited.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS, & CO.—Auction sale of rosewood piano-forte, parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, to pay advances: three suites rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved and covered with plush and satin brocatel; parlor sofas; arm, reclining, and side chairs; centre, card, and fancy tables; secretaire and library bookcases; sideboards; mirrors; pier-glasses, oil-paintings; fancy and imported clocks; wardrobes; bedsteads; plain and dressing bureaus and washstands; enamelled chamber furniture, in suites; China ornaments and vases; cutlery and plated ware; fancy goods, &c.

Also two ¾-casks and one ¼ cask superior brandy.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—TUESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., a fine line of diamond jewelry, consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, pins, brooches, studs, &c.; a large line of gold and silver whistles, by the most celebrated makers, M. J. Tobias, Jos Johnson, Breting Frères, David Taylor and Amols Adams, &c; also a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of finger rings, ear-rings, pins, brooches, bracelets, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.; also a line of fine gold guard, vest and fob chains. All to be sold, without reserve, by order of assignees.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, July 15, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large assortment from the shelves, just received from ship, of best makers, in lots for dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Terms cash.

A. S. RICHARDS Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of RICHARDS & WHITING, No. 43 Cortlandt-st., 200 cases of fresh and seasonable goods; also, the entire stock of a retailer, comprising a general assortment. Sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, LATHES, VISES, STEAM ENGINE &c. JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 17th July at 10 o'clock, at No 49 Green-st, the entire stock of the above establishment, consisting of 100 chandeliers, 100 brackets, 50 pendants, 12 turning lathes, chucks and tools, 21 large and small vises, 1 twelve horse-power steam engine, 1 screw press, brass foundry, large lot patterns, furnaces, troughs, flasks, screws, holders, crucibles, grind stones, forge and blower, shafting, belting, stoves, office furniture. N. B. The articles are now ready for examination. Terms at sale, which will be without reserve.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial, and well built brick house, No. 41 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depôt, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of NATHAN CHAMBERLIN, Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South Side of 36th-st. near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone front high-stoop houses, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, and now ready to be occupied. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to G. J. HAMILTON.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 29x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon'sav.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A splendid country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, connected with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and celler under the whole building, and contains above library, drawing rooms, bedrooms, &c., 23 rooms in all, beside bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and expensive outbuildings on the premises, such as barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach in full bearing. It is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, with which place there is communication several times a day, by steamboat and railroad. If required, the furniture and stock will be sold with the place, and possession will be given immediately. Apply to G. FURMAN, Jr., No. 27 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen on the ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York is unsurpassable by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surrounding render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the most healthy and beautiful country seats fronting on Long Island Sound, situated at Throgs Neck, Westchester County, containing about 10 acres, handsomely laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c., with a commodious two-story house, built of stone, with verandah, in the Italian style, kitchen in rear. The out buildings are stone, lodge for gardener, carriage-house, with stable attached; green house, barn, ice-house, with milk room; room for fishing, boat tackle, &c.; bath-house on the beach, and all necessary out-buildings, now occupied by the owner. The furniture is first-class and nearly new; will be sold if desired. Any one wishing a desirable country residence will do well by applying to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 55 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES Of any size and degree of accommodation, will be erected and completed for a fixed sum, ready for occupation, with any amount of land attached, in one of the most desirable locations on the Hudson River, within an easy drive of the City, and where cars pass hourly. All the advantages of the country combine with the convenience of easy access to the city to make the situation one of the most agreeable places of residence in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to J. SIDNEY ... at Sayden's Drywil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Griggstown, Somerset County, N. J., consisting of a 2-story house, cottage style, 9 rooms, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, on high ground, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, 5 from Millstone; mail stage passes the door every day. Price $2,100. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery. In every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT—At Palensville Green Co., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill—91 acres, with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms—has been a tavern stand and boarding-house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house, good gunning and trout-fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $3,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A two story attic and basement house, and two lots, with fine garden, very pleasantly situated on Washington-av., Brooklyn, a very desirable place for a small family; terms easy. Apply to GORDON TALCOT & CO., No 15 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d floor.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 22 miles from the City, between Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, in a fine state of cultivation, containing 94 acres, delightfully situated on an elevation overlooking the Sound, as also the Palisades. This farm is suitably divided into plow, pasture, meadow, orchard and wood lands. Possession to suit the purchaser, and all the crops if required. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHERS, No. 111 East 18th st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

FARM IN DUTCHESS COUNTY FOR SALE—A good grazing farm, four miles from South Dover, Harlem Railroad station; convenient access to the City and health of location. City or country, or a farm on the Hudson River would be taken in exchange. Apply by letter. J. W. ROBINSON, 42 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—In Rahway, N. J., a roomy and convenient house, and garden, well stocked with fruit trees, currants, &c., within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depôt. Trains running hourly to and from New-York; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., or of Mr. JOHN JACKSON, on the premises.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 48½ by 31½ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 57 by 36 inch bed; and 1 ditto 50 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 123 Adams-st, corner of High-st., Brooklyn, house brick, 3-story, basement and cellar; walls painted and papered throughout, mahogany doors in first story, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., all in the most perfect order; the whole or part of the furniture, which is quite new and in excellent order, will be sold at a sacrifice; possession immediately; rent $550. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let for the season, or by the year, to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A newly built first class house, stone front, containing all modern improvements, in 19th-st., near 6th-av.; furniture quite new. Will be let at a reasonable rent to a genteel private family for one year from next fall, during which time the owner intends staying in Europe. Address Post-Office, Box No. 1,105, stating name and size of family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—The third from Union-square. A widower, without children, owning a large furnished house of 17 rooms, would let it to a responsible family, and (if perfectly agreeable) board with them. Apply to J. SUCH, No 50 East 15th-st. Modern improvements; in perfect order.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three-story brown stone front handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, No. 7 East 36th-st. near 5th-av. Possession immediately.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HILL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED—In exchange for good improved property in the vicinity of Washington av., Brooklyn, from 5 to 20 acres of land within an hour's ride of the City, on Long Island or at Orange, N. J. Must have a large first-class house, with necessary outbuildings shade and fruit trees and good water, and in the neighborhood of churches, schools, &c. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York, Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—Any respectable family residing on the Heights or within a few blocks of Fulton-st. wishing to let a few rooms may hear of a tenant by addressing PLATT, *Times* Office, stating rent, &c.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

BUSSING, BROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING, &c., &c.—JOHN JOHNSTON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 18th-st., are prepared to do Gas-Fitting and Plumbing in City and Country at short notice, and keep on hand everything appertaining to their business.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 280 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 25 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 56 State-st., Boston.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $5 25 per ton. Also, the best white-ash, range or furnace at $5 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit coal. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard corner 27th-st. and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN MACDONALD.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No 438 Washington-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only asent.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxida of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 163 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY, ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents ($714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1856 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the option of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 17th day of July inst. ant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Baden Baden,		Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Genava,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,774,096 09
Average amount of Specie	785,551 92
Average amount of Circulation	293,326 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,119,819 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$619,356 00
Average amount of Specie	61,471 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,809 00
Average amount of Deposits	434,880 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,304,676 62
Average amount of Specie	1,533,870 86
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	47,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,156,163 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,760,683 85
Average amount of Specie	1,317,914 24
Average amount of Circulation	2,085 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,977,051 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,917,059 94
Average amount of Specie	140,449 71
Average amount of Circulation	93,679 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,366,604 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,824,677 64
Average amount of Specie	485,797 09
Average amount of Circulation	367,019 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,940,497 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,591,997 96
Average amount of Specie	356,910 44
Average amount of Circulation	87,503 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,342,601 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, I. SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 14th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,826,602 37
Average amount of Specie	873,862 66
Average amount of Circulation	88,639 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,631,754 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,881,212 83
Average amount of Specie	483,435 34
Average amount of Circulation	539,479 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,119,439 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,154 83
Average amount of Specie	94,759 45
Average amount of Circulation	171,429 00
Average amount of Deposits	661,701 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,147,196 93
Average amount of Specie	133,114 41
Average amount of Circulation	231,752 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,306,530 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$292,891 55
Average amount of Specie	83,540 06
Average amount of Circulation	120,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	197,538 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,440,031 77
Average amount of Specie	147,297 84
Average amount of Circulation	93,207 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,061,335 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$589,226 76
Average amount of Specie	44,978 71
Average amount of Circulation	137,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	467,330 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,499,250 00
Average amount of Specie	232,238 33
Average amount of Circulation	245,682 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,289,678 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

J. B. NANSE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$754,790 64
Average amount of Specie	60,076 73
Average amount of Circulation	200,125 00
Average amount of Deposits	528,581 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,861,775 36
Average amount of Specie	221,010 07
Average amount of Circulation	37,920 93
Average amount of Deposits	1,511,077 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,989,846 86
Average amount of Specie	215,811 24
Average amount of Circulation	80,664 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,390,249 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,643,159 60
Average amount of Specie	167,074 62
Average amount of Circulation	91,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,232,111 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$515,880 00
Average amount of Specie	45,475 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	440,751 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,909,733 41
Average amount of Specie	152,462 16
Average amount of Circulation	125,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,477,286 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$899,569 71
Average amount of Specie	45,130 52
Average amount of Circulation	49,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	691,513 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,977 43
Average amount of Specie	121,879 99
Average amount of Circulation	88,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	575,761 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, OBO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JOHN C. BENGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,398,161 61
Average amount of Specie	79,449 82
Average amount of Circulation	120,484 00
Average amount of Deposits	966,634 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As reqoired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,860,263 30
Average amount of Specie	108,571 61
Average amount of Circulation	139,431 66
Average amount of Deposits	1,269,100 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$446,531 00
Average amount of Specie	42,422 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,840 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,721 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$571,464 73
Average amount of Specie	54,537 95
Average amount of Circulation	108,735 00
Average amount of Deposits	524,455 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,491,615 14
Average amount of Specie	127,434 16
Average amount of Circulation	269,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,485,932 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balence of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,696,064 11
Average amount of Specie	782,699 19
Average amount of Circulation	316,663 58
Average amount of Deposits	3,633,983 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$356,472 20
Average amount of Specie	62,559 75
Average amount of Circulation	96,094 00
Average amount of Deposits	734,224 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,560,631 93
Average amount of Specie	111,012 14
Average amount of Circulation	131,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,028,267 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bauk, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statament is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,447,228 93
Average amount of Specie	526,138 56
Average amount of Circulation	276,177 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,746,068 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,236,283 78
Average amount of Specie	95,634 01
Average amount of Circulation	204,708 00
Average amount of Deposits	981,082 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 12, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$743,154 53
Average amount of Specie	53,334 91
Average amount of Circulation	134,298 00
Average amount of Deposits	504,570 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,438,939 67
Average amount of Specie	199,910 70
Average amount of Circulation	98,971 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,734,074 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,302,119 49
Average amount of Specie	1,345,174 54
Average amount of Circulation	213,156 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,549,698 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,377,978 21
Average amount of Specie	230,396 07
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	114,416 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,700,960 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,083,263 53
Average amount of Specie	887,544 61
Average amount of Circulation	221,361 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,549,957 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JAS. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,706,991 93
Average amount of Specie	223,838 10
Average amount of Circulation	189,008 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,164,191 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$335,195 06
Average amount of Specie	12,051 56
Average amount of Circulation	69,592 00
Average amount of Deposits	170,734 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$416,004 84
Average amount of Specie	24,043 57
Average amount of Circulation	73,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	93,377 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$195,365 41
Average amount of Specie	98,833 99
Average amount of Circulation	134,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	138,434 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$896,642 63
Average amount of Specie	161,765 33
Average amount of Circulation	160,531 00
Average amount of Deposits	817,382 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,243,445 07
Average amount of Specie	124,450 86
Average amount of Circulation	166,141 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,374,287 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$866,958 92
Average amount of Specie	55,998 78
Average amount of Circulation	117,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	482,036 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$947,335 35
Average amount of Specie	51,170 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,838 00
Average amount of Deposits	673,587 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14 h day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,539,669 23
Average amount of Specie	160,626 94
Average amount of Circulation	122,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,333,691 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$779,324 01
Average amount of Specie	33,295 76
Average amount of Circulation	153,297 00
Average amount of Deposits	541,189 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,519,949 07
Average amount of Specie	408,085 89
Average amount of Circulation	108,047 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,438,422 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$735,317 00
Average amount of Specie	55,546 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,915 00
Average amount of Deposits	437,716 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,196,531 00
Average amount of Specie	189,658 00
Average amount of Circulation	173,405 00
Average amount of Deposits	674,735 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,121,902 00
Average amount of Specie	198,328 00
Average amount of Circulation	196,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,893,445 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A.

New-York Daily Times

...ation was received from George H. ..., Attorney for the Corporation, to the ... he has received, during the months of ... June, from sundry Companies and persons, ... violations of the City Ordinances, the sum of ... namely: $239 50 for May and $189 50 for the month of June.

The Committee on Finance reported adverse to ...ting $500 to the Jews' Hospital.

A resolution was adopted ordering two gas lamps to be placed before the Church of the Holy Communion, and one in front of the "Free Academy."

The Report of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Finance was presented in reference to reducing the tax on the New-York Consolidated Steam Company. Referred to a Committee.

Various similar reports were brought up on petitions for reduction of assessments, which were similarly referred.

A great number of reports from the Committee of the Councilmen on Public Health, as to fencing streets and filling up vacant lots, were referred to an appropriate Committee of this Board.

A petition signed by upwards of a hundred persons was presented by Alderman Briggs, from inhabitants of Brooklyn and New-York, complaining of the Union Ferry boats being taken off in the middle of the day and early in the evening, contrary to the provisions of the ferry charter, to the great inconvenience of people on both sides of the water. Alderman Briggs strongly supported the remonstrances of the petitioners, remarking that the Union Ferry Company had succeeded in buying up all the ferries on the East River, and had doubled the fare upon the passengers. Not satisfied with that, they had taken off their boats when they chose, obviously to save a few dollars as ferries that did not pay at certain hours. Referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from L. B. Sheppard, Esq., Corporation Counsel, in answer to an application requiring his opinion upon the lawfulness of the ordinance for the regulation and government of the Central Park. He states that the fifth and sixth sections of the ordinance are in contravention of the Act of May 13, 1845.

On motion of Alderman Tucker, the Corporation Counsel was directed to report, to-morrow evening, as to legality of the appointment of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board then adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Branch respectfully demands his Dues.

The first paper of public interest was announced as a communication from Stephen H. Branch. Several members at once rose to their feet and called for a reading. It was read as follows:

Branch's mournful petition.

The following petition was presented by Councilman John H. Brady:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen: I respectfully request you to pay the money you owe me for proving George W. Matsell to be an alien, of Brandon, England. I chased him hard for more than a year, (just ask him if I didn't,) and I paid the entire expenses of the Corporation towards his capture. His twelfth-hour Marine Court naturalization records are all gammon, as he will find in his attempts to sell his large property here and his vast domain in the Great West. To prove his alienage, I even exchanged hemispheres, and let my private avocations slide for a year; and I spent quite a pile of my own gold for the Corporation, which has caused my shirt to peep at the elbows, and the toes of my shoes to grin and poke fun at me at every pace. My pantaloons, too, are becoming a little short through their venerable shrink, and I can whet a razor on their knee joints, so compact has the grease become, while, a little higher up, they are worn to shreds and gauze. O, then,

Pity the sorrows of a poor young man,
Whose greasy pants have borne him to your door;
Who crossed the sea, and to great Brandon ran,
And brought you Georgy's records, 'mid your roar.

My tailor, barber, landlord, newsboy, shoe-black, and washerwoman are chasing me as hard as I chased little Georgy, and I hope you will enable me to pay their little bills, as I footed yours throughout the chase after the alien Chief of Brandon. In a word, you have had the wear and tear of my body and mind, and the use of my money for a long period, and I most respectfully solicit you to fork over. Sincerely, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Several motions were made—some of them funny, some of them solemn, but finally Stephens' petition was laid on the table to be taken up with the report of the Police Committee recommending that Mr. Branch be paid his just dues.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges said to have been made against Councilman Whitlock reported, exonerating the gentleman. Considerable time was occupied in a discussion as to the discharge of the Committee from further consideration, several gentlemen claiming that the Committee should have gone on and investigated the charge made by Mr. Whitlock, that the gentleman from the Twenty-sixth (Van Tine) had circulated the rumor. The report was recommitted.

Some further routine business was done and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A communication was received from the City Judge, in reference to the appointment of a Clerk.

Interesting letter from the City Judge.

Office of the City Judge, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 19. New York, July 14, 1856.

Hon. J. H. Valentine, Supervisor Eighteenth Ward: Your note of Saturday evening is received. It informs me that, among other remarks, his Honor the Recorder stated on Friday in the Board of Supervisors, "that I needed a policeman in my office, and did not need a clerk," and you inquire which of the two would be most serviceable?

Your note being of an official character, and upon a subject in which I am interested, is entitled to a prompt reply. The services of a policeman are *not* required in the office of the City Judge. When Mr. Vandevoort was recommended to me by the Mayor, I had no experience in the duties of the office, and was governed entirely by the Mayor's representations, that I should require both a clerk and a policeman. During the time Mr. Vandevoort was continued in my office, he was not, according to my recollection, even once employed as a policeman. His services as clerk, however, were almost constantly in demand. The services of a competent clerk are imperiously demanded in my office at this moment.

I regret that the Recorder should have thus deemed it necessary, in opposing my application, by his remarks to lay the foundation for the inference against me that I have practiced hypocrisy in presenting my petition to the Common Council, I placed my request on the ground of necessity, and although I did not distinctly aver that a policeman's services were not requisite, that conclusion is clearly apparent from what I did say. The Recorder has been pleased to affirm that a policeman *is* necessary, and that a clerk is *not* necessary. Under these circumstances I can only say to you, Sir, judge between us according to your own experience, and your knowledge of the parties; for in such a case there constitute the only standard of decision to which appeal can be made.

I also regret to learn that the Recorder endeavored to put the decision of this question on purely political grounds. Pray, Sir, what political considerations can be involved in the subject? I do not deny that I declined to accept a successor to Mr. Vandevoort, to be selected by the Mayor. The circumstances attending the withdrawal of that gentleman from my service by that officer, the manner in which it was done, and the subsequent proceedings which terminated in his dismissal from the Police staff, were of such a nature that according to my convictions of duty, both a decent self-respect and a proper regard to the honor and independence of my official station, demanded that I should not again subject the Department to a *surveillance* and suspicion which the law could never have contemplated, grounded on the fact that the *Clerk* was also a Policeman and therefore subject to the Mayor's orders.

But I am glad that the presentation of my petition afforded the Recorder the opportunity, which, as I understand, he embraced before your honorable body, to institute a comparison, favorable to himself, between the amount and importance of his official service and my own. I have never arrogated to myself superior ability or industry, but have hitherto endeavored to perform all the duties devolving upon me with good intentions, and with as much energy and ability as my Maker has given to me, and I can assure the Recorder that I am quite too generous to covet the official reputation which he may have earned.

All home thus, Sir, covered all the ground indicated in your note, and briefly stated the reasons which have induced me to ask of the constituted authorities of the City an indispensable aid to insure the prompt and useful execution of my official duties. If my petition shall meet with favorable consideration, I feel confident that the Board will have properly discharged an important public trust; but if, in its judgment, my prayer shall be denied, I shall enjoy the consciousness of having done all that devolved on me in the premises.

Respectfully, &c., E. S. GAPRON.

Upon which a resolution was passed, authorising that gentlemen to employ a Clerk at a salary not exceeding $1,000 per annum. The Recorder strongly opposed the passage of this measure.

The report of the Comptroller on the illegality of the appropriation of $300,000 for the purposes of the Central Park was then submitted.

Charge of Corruption against a Councilman.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Special Committee of the Councilmen appointed to investigate the charge of official corruption brought against Councilman Whitlock, of the Twenty-seventh District. The charge was, that he had built an additions to his house and grape arbor by men employed by the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and used material belonging to the City.

Councilmen Van Tine, Messrs. Ashaie Reed, Richard Norris, William H. Clark, George H. Clark, Owen Phelan, Samuel Cone, Gilbert Miller and James Reed, were examined under oath, but could only testify to having heard a rumor that Council. Whitlock had had men who were in the employ of the City at work upon his house. One of the witnesses, James Kane, testified to having done the work himself as a private job. He confessed doing work under Commissioner Shaler for the City, but denied having used Corporation men or material in his case. Councilman Whitlock presented bills, showing the labor performed, and receipts in payment therefor. After the evidence there was a bit of a private row between two of the witnesses, in which the language of Billingsgate was employed, and fists shaken, but nothing serious resulted.

The Public School Vacations.

The Saturday Normal School was closed on Saturday for the annual vacation of seven weeks. Two of the graduates have died since the last session. One of them, Miss Mary Flanagan, died on Thursday of last week, while holding the position of Principal of the Girls' Grammar School, No. 26, in James-street. The other, Miss Ayres, was an Assistant in No. 29, Greenwich-street.

All the Public Schools will close on Friday, the 25th inst., for the annual vacation of five weeks. The Brooklyn schools are to close on the same day with a vacation of six weeks.

Shocking and Fatal Accident.

Francis Meek, a boy of 17 years, employed in Gray's printing office, in Cliff street, was almost instantly killed at that place, yesterday afternoon by falling among the machinery of the engine. His body was terribly mangled. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased resided at No. 32 Cliff street.

☞ Our hearts were rent last evening at the Fulton Ferry wharf. A gentleman and lady evidently in the new honeymoon, went upon the boat to enjoy the crossing. Just before the bell rung the lady stepped back upon the bridge to get a better view of something she saw struggling in the water. The gentleman, busy contemplating the same object from the deck, did not look up until the boat had separated some few inches from the bridge. "Jump" he cried to her, but she was timid and evidently thought he ought to get her. "Quick, dear," he cries—but she was still timid—and the gulf between them grew wider and wider. The engineer saw all the wretchedness of the case, but let natural events have their course. It was near midnight and the poor girl turned back alone. But the bridegroom was the sorriest man we have met in a year.

☞ Mr. Butler, at a recent meeting of the Mechanics' Club, declared that the ordinary night-latches of dwellings in New-York could all be opened by a thin, crooked nail. The latch was proof only against careless members of their own household who chanced to be without the key. He had weighed a large number of these cumbrous keys, and found them to average six to the pound. He estimated that 200,000 persons in New-York City were daily carrying in their pockets 41,500 pounds of front door keys, the locks for which were only proof against themselves and the meanest class of hall thieves. All had probably observed that the same key would frequently unlock all the houses in a block, and would generally unlock one third of all the houses in the City.

☞ Thaddeus B. Glover, an *attache* of the *Daily News*, was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, on Friday, to a clerkship in the Tax Commissioner's office. Salary, $1,000 per annum.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—July 14.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

The slaver cases—trial of Joseph de Cunha.

A motion was made this morning in the case of B. De Cunha Reis, to whom bail has been given in the sum of $1,000, that the Court make an order to discharge him from his bonds, or afford him an examination before a Commissioner. The Court refused, and said the case must go before the Grand Jury.

In the case of Henrico de Costa, Mr. E. C. Benedict, who appeared for the prisoner, submitted an affidavit, sworn to by the latter, setting forth his inability to proceed with the trial to-day, owing to the fact that the indictment was handed to the counsel only this morning, and that the attendance of a certain important witness could not at present be secured.

The case of the United States vs. *Joseph de Cunha* was called and proceeded with.

The following jury was impanneled:—

Joseph Fowler, Charles H. A. Carter, Lewis Stellaner, F. D. Fowler, Robert J. Randolph, Herman V. Baldwin, Daniel H Sands, Jr., Thomas Byrne, John L. Cheeseman, Governeur M. Christ, Henry K. Romaine, Wm. H. Romaine.

The case for the prosecution was stated by the assistant District-Attorney. After reading the statute under which the prisoner was indicted he recounted the facts connected with the seizure in New-York bay of the brig *Braman* on the 9th of June last, on board of which was the prisoner as factor or supercargo.

The first witness called was John Fannce, master of the revenue cutter *Washington*, stationed in New-York waters. His evidence was confined mainly to a relation of the circumstances attending his capture of the brig, and the fact that there was a bulk-head on the quarter-deck similar to those he had seen in Baltimore clippers employed in the slave trade in 1827, and which, in this case, he believed to be intended to facilitate the transport of "live stock" from the African coast.

Lewis Brown, a colored man, speaking only Portuguese, was sworn on the stand and examined through Mr. Tinelli, an interpreter. His evidence was of but little importance.

Abraham Delano, Jr., captain of the *Braman* at the time of her seizure, was the next witness examined. He stated that he is a native of New-Bedford, that he had commanded the bark *John Potter*, and left her on the 25th May last, to take command of the brig *Braman*, bound first to Gardiner's Bay, to take in provisions, muskets, swords, ammunition, and a six-pounder, and then proceed to the Coast of Africa for Slaves, which were to be landed at the Island of Cuba; they were to touch on the African Coast, about latitude 2°0 or 2°0 south of the Line; took command of the *Braman* on the second June, at the request of Mr. De Costa, who pretended to be charterer of her; Manuel Fragar took his oath at the bill of sale, and claimed to be owner; Fragar knew of the voyage; he interpreted for De Costa; introduced witness to him; Mr. De Costa introduced witness to De Cunha; Mr. Reisenburgh was the name of the person who interpreted between De Cunha, De Costa, and the witness, and acted for De Costa; Da Cunha was supercargo, and was to act as merchant; witness went up to De Costa's room on the Saturday before the *Braman* sailed; his room was No. 417 St. Nicholas Hotel; there witness was introduced to De Cunha; Mr. Reisenburgh, Mr. De Costa, Mr. De Cunha and witness were all who were present; Mr. Reisenburgh spoke English; he was interpreting between the two others, who spoke Portuguese, and the witness who spoke English; Mr. De Costa introduced De Cunha to witness as supercargo and De Cunha in turn introduced De Costa as Captain; the interview lasted for a full hour; Mr. De Costa wrote a letter of instructions; the translator (Reisenburgh) read a letter of instructions in Portuguese to De Cunha and De Costa, then translated it to witness, connecting their names; the letters were given to Da Cunha for safe-keeping till the vessel got out of port; the English copy witness thought was then to be given to him; Da Cunha folded them up in a silk handkerchief and took them away with him; De Cunha understood them when read to him; he showed that by his manner and his making replies; the handkerchief with the English copy of instructions was thrown overboard by De Cunha when the vessel was seized; this matter of the taking away of the letters occurred on Monday; the conversation at the hotel on Saturday was in relation to the manner of the voyage; witness was to land Da Cunha on the African coast and then follow his instructions. [Witness identified the charter party and a letter, both of which were signed by De Costa.] They were to clear for St. Thomas, so as to show the papers if accosted by a man-of-war; witness supposed it was St. Thomas, West Indies, and not the island of St. Thomas on the African coast, that was meant; the cargo was casks and oil-chocks; the casks were for water; there were some sixty-five or seventy of them; the water was to use on the voyage home; he supposed it was for niggers; after getting in that cargo the vessel was to go for provisions and arms to Gardiner's Bay; after clearing she was to go southward, under pretence of going to St. Thomas, and then to turn round Montauk Point and approach Gardiner's Bay, where they were to see a sloop that generally plies between here and New-London; and he (witness) was to take from on board that sloop the things that had been provided for the *Braman*; one was to take rice, &c., and the national flags of England, France, Portugal and Spain; witness thought there was also a Dutch or German flag; the object of these was to show to men-of-war if spoken to; he had also a white signal with a red ball, that was to use when standing off and on the shore of the Cuban coast; if it was answered on shore, witness was to land the negroes, and Mr. De Costa would be there to receive them; Mr. De Cunha was to purchase the negroes on the coast; witness was merely to sail the vessel; Mr. Fragar went to witness on board the *John Potter*; the people connected with that vessel had recommended him to Mr. Fragar as a confidential person &c.; Mr. Mochada, who had chartered the *John Potter*, was one of those who recommended witness to Mr. Fragar; Fragar is one of the firm of Oates & Josephs; he is Josephs; he told witness that he was wanted to take command of a brig to go to the Coast of Africa; that they usually paid $5,000 to captains, but he could not tell the sum until they should come back; on Monday morning previous to the sailing of the vessel, witness breakfasted at eight o'clock in the St. Nicholas Hotel with De Costa & De Cunha; Reisenburgh was then in the room up stairs; witness next saw De Cunha that day in Mr. Mochada's office about half past eleven o'clock, after he had got his register and Custom-house papers; witness got the custom clearance; Fragar was dodging around somewhere; he came and gave witness a charter party (which was identified) on the stops and directed him to get a witness to sign it, but he said he had no business with it; (the Charter party and letter of consignment signed by Da Costa were read to the Jury;) the purport of these papers was that they might be shown to any one going on board the brig in the river, as proving the brig to be destined for St. Thomas; Mr. Reisenburgh wrote the letter and put in the name of Mr. Clark as the consignee, but witness remembered that St. Thomas was a Dutch or Danish settlement, and had the name changed to Koenig; Mr. De Costa signed the letter; a vessel like the *Braman* would require for ballast about 40 tons; in water there were 60 odd tons on board; some of the casks were eight and nine barrel casks; they were filled at the foot of Montgomery-street; Mr. De Costa paid for it; Fragar lives at No. 21 Gouverneur-street; he is a spar-maker, shipwright, and caulker; he is a Portuguese; the bulkhead on the deck was put there to keep the afterpart of the deck dry so as to bring the slaves on deck; Fragar, who was carpenter of the ship, put it up; it was represented to the witness that De Cunha had been on the African Coast before and thoroughly understood the business, and that witness would have no trouble whatever with the cargo; witness saw De Cunha bring his trunk and carpet bag on board; the trunk was a black one with brass rivets; witness employed the mate; he did not ship any of the men, but went with five of them to have them sign their names; when witness got to sea he was told that there were six other men on board, who were brought on by the second mate.

Mr. Hellman, the mate, was brought on board by witness under false pretences, and not informed of the object of the voyage until they were going down the Bay. The witness was further examined and cross-examined at considerable length, though without eliciting many new facts—and at three o'clock the Court adjourned till ten on Tuesday morning.

[Advertisement.]

Chicago, July 8, 1856.

J. C. Morris—*Dear Sir:* Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape Lillie's Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State street and destroyed $33,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

B. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co.'s, Depôt, No. 265 Pearl-st., J. C. Morris, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—Our Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Mabin, M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.—Dr. Hunter would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woonworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. Woonworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The bill announced at this favorite Theatre cannot fail bringing an overflowing house. The celebrated Drama of "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate." The grand pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star" and the Comedietta of "Nature and Philosophy" are to be performed. Go early and get a good place; this house is the best ventilated of any in the City. Four large patent windmills have been introduced in the roof of the building, which continually supplies the Theatre with cool air.

[Advertisement.]

A Novel Vote.—The other evening, after a vote had been taken on the Presidential question on board one of the Albany boats, a gentleman proposed a vote on hats. The vote turned out very favorably for Knox, who was declared by an immense majority, to be the hatter of the age. Knox's splendid, elegant and cheap hats can be found at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Who would be without one?

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Magnificent Display of Carriages.—The subscribers invite the attention of the public to their elegant family barouches, coaches, caleches, coupés, rockaways, &c., of the latest styles and patterns, manufactured by themselves and warranted. First-class carriages of every description made to order.

Mott & Co., No 659 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Where are they Not?—Well may these Pills be called an *universal* medicine, for they are in demand throughout the habitable globe. Even the medical dogmatists who regard all deviations from college rules as sacrilege, are electrified by the cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint and dysentery accomplished by Holloway's Pills.

[Advertisement.]

No. 75 Liberty-street.

Cash. Capital, one million.

Old Established Philadelphia
Fire Insurance Companies.

Terms reasonable.

S. G. Walker, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas Works Co.—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ M. B. Brady is prepared to take Photographic Views of Villas in any part of the country. No. 95 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn—A Fireman Killed and a Woman Fatally Injured.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in Adelphi-street, between Park and Flushing avenues, which destroyed the Turning and Carving Factory of George Buck, and considerable damage was done to a house adjoining, owned by Mr. Davie and occupied by the families of Thomas Brackett and Benjamin Jones. Mr. Buck's loss is about $3,000, and Mr. Davie, $600. Both are partially insured.

While proceeding to this fire a member of Engine Company No. 8, named Samuel Williams, a ship painter by trade, was run over and almost instantly killed, on Myrtle avenue, near Gold-street. The Engine was going at a very rapid rate and deceased was sitting on the rope rail, which is attached to the tongue, and attempted to relieve his brother, who was guiding the machine, when, missing his hold, he fell forward, the wheels passing diagonally over his legs and groin, crushing him in a most shocking manner. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died within an hour in great agony.

Another accident, of a serious nature, occurred to Mrs. S. Denike, of No. 72 Adelphi-street. Mrs. Denike walked from her house down the street to see where the fire was, and when near the corner of Park-avenue, the tongue of Engine No. 12 struck her on the right side of the abdomen, inflicting a shocking wound about six inches in length. There is little hope of her recovery.

It seems that the engine got under such headway, the grade of the street descending, that the men hailing tongue were compelled to abandon it, when it sheered off to the sidewalk where Mrs. Denike was standing.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 2, 31 to 40, both inclusive.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 13, Catharine A. Decker, youngest daughter of Richard and Rachel B. Decker, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, from the residence of her father, No 153 East 28th-st.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, July 14, Sarah Jane, daughter of Perry and Margaret Coe, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday) at the residence of her father, No 175 West 21st-st.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 13, Rodert Martin, Jr., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father in-law, Robert Halley, No 379 10th-av., between 33d and 33d sts., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, July 14, Ann. Fardon, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 117 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery in 2d-av., near 3d st.

In this City, on Monday, July 14, Mrs. Martha Bensel, in the 81st year of her age, relict of the late Abraham Bensel.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, James S. Beosel, No. 47 5th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, July 14, Eliza C., wife of Mr. James Patrick, and youngest daughter of Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt, of Brooklyn, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., near Fulton, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, at his residence, William Thomas, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. M. Carnelison are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation. Stages will leave for Hudson City on the arrival of each boat at Jersey City.

At Yonkers, on Monday morning, July 14, Armenia Baldwin, daughter of Wm. C. and Susan Waring, aged 17 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Babylon, L. I., on Monday, July 14, Thomas J. Seaman, aged 47 years.

In Havana, on Monday, June 30, after a long and severe illness, Josephine Maria Rances, youngest daughter of Francisco T. Rances, aged 15 years, 7 months and 4 days.

At sea, on board brig *Melazzo*, from Cardenas, on Thursday in lat. 28 18, lon. 79 50, Christopher Varne, seaman, of Boston, of inflammation of the bowels.

His effects and wages due can be obtained by his friends on application to Walsh, Carver & Chase, of this City.

Boston papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—July 14

$15,000 Va. State 6s	94	5 Chic. & R'k. Is. R.R.	94½
5,000 do.	b4m 94½	13 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	81
9,000 do.	93⅞	200 Clev. & Tol R R.	79
3,000 Ohio State 6s '60	101¾	do.	b30 79
25,000 Mo. State 6s	86	200 do.	2 78⅞
5,000 do.	b30 85½	300 do.	960 79
10,000 Er RR C.B. 1871	90¾	750 Ill. Cen. R R.	108
10,000 do.	s60 90	100 do.	107¾
1,000 Hud. R R 2d M.	89	900 Erie Railroad	63½
1,000 Hud. R.R. 3d M.	s3 70¾	850 do.	63⅝
1,000 Mich. So Sin. F. R.	87	100 do.	s5 63¼
69,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds.	93¼	250 do.	b30 63⅝
15,000 do.	s60 93	300 do.	63⅝
2,000 B. & I. T. p. C. L.	85	50 do.	s60 63⅝
1,000 Chi & R. I. Bds.	96	188 do.	b10 63⅝
30 Mech. Ex. Bank	105	450 do.	b60 64
50 Bank of Commerce	106	50 do.	b10 63⅝
21 Bowery Bank	101	15 do.	63¾
25 Continental Bank	106	10 do.	64
25 Park Bank	160	100 do.	s10 63⅞
8 Commonwealth Bk	90	100 do.	b10 64
5 Bank State of N. Y.	105	950 do.	63⅞
150 Canton Co.	b3 24¾	300 do.	b4 ms 64⅝
450 do.	24¾	300 Reading R. R.	b30 92⅝
400 do.	b60 24⅝	800 do.	92¾
100 do.	b60 24⅝	900 do.	s30 92
100 do.	s3 24¾	50 Mich. C. R. R.	b30 93½
200 do.	24⅝	100 do.	93
100 do.	b6 24⅞	250 do.	b30 93¼
100 do.	s3 24¾	100 do.	s10 93
31 Del. & Hud Ca. Co.	122½	35 do.	s3 93
100 do.	122¼	10 Mich So. & N. Ia. R.R.	68½
300 Cnm. Coal Co.	b60 23	13 do.	98¾
400 do.	22¾	130 do.	98
35 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¼	100 do.	b3 97½
600 do.	93	180 Panama R'ailroad	101½
700 do.	b60 93½	61 Galena & Chic. R.R.	114

Second Board.

$10,000 Mis. State 6s	86	1600 Harlem Railroad	17¾
5,000 do.	b30 86¾	400 do.	b30 17⅝
15,000 do.	b60 86¼	100 Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	93¼
9,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	93¼	100 do.	b30 94
3,000 E. R. Cv. Bs. '71	90½	1000 Reading R. R.	s30 91½
100 Canton Co.	s30 24½	100 do.	91⅞
100 Nic. Transit Co.	9¾	1000 do.	s30 91½
15 Wis. Lake Shore R.	68½	400 do.	b60 92
400 Cumber. Coal Co.	23	300 Illinois Cent. R. R.	107¾
150 do.	b60 22¾	100 do.	b30 108
400 Erie Railroad	s3 64	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 78⅞
100 do.	b3 64¼	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	b30 98¼
1100 do.	s3 64¾	100 do.	98
980 do.	b60 64¾	300 do.	b5 98½

Monday, July 14—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, July 12, which we advertise on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, as was generally anticipated, in the absence of further receipts of Gold from California, while an active export movement is going on, a large decrease in the Specie reserve, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, July 5. The loss is $2,035,827. There is also a decrease in the undrawn deposits of $1,231,790, while the loans and discounts have again advanced, presenting an aggregate larger by $480,454 than last week. The circulation has run down $231,715. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday last, the following is the general

Comparative recapitulation.

	July 14, 1855.	July 12, 1856.	July 5, 1856.
Loans	$98,415,432	$109,748,042	$109,267,583
Specie	16,563,756	14,793,409	16,829,236
Circulation	7,515,724	8,495,756	8,637,471
Deposits	85,616,533	95,663,460	100,140,420
Gov. Office		10,732,886	10,454,947
Gross Deposits, July 5			$100,140,420
Less Average Clearances			27,385,914
Leaving undrawn			$72,754,506
Gross Deposits, July 12			$95,663,460
Less Average Clearances			24,140,744
Leaving undrawn			$71,522,716
Actual decrease in Depoeits			1,231,796

The California steamer arrived at this port early this morning, and delivered, by manifest, $1,705,301 in Gold, instead of $700,000, as the news was erroneously telegraphed from New-Orleans. There had been no clipper-ship arrivals at San Francisco from the Atlantic during the fortnight, and the present remittance is less on account of the absence of freight money, which usually constitutes an important item. The production of the mines continued as favorable as usual; and, although some interruption had occurred to business by the popular commotion at San Francisco, it was of a less serious character than generally apprehended on this side. The occurrences had induced caution on the part of many of the traders, and there was a disposition to lessen liabilities abead. The circulars also recommend reduced shipments from the Atlantic ports until the complete restoration of quiet and a better state of confidence. The present mail brings a considerable sum in drafts on the Federal Government, of which $110,000 were paid at the Sub-Treasury in this City to-day. It is also rumored that the Nicaragua steamer, now about due, will have a small sum in Gold, the *Sierra Nevada* having sailed from San Francisco soon after the mail packet of the 20th June.

The early arrival this morning of the California steamer happily checked the influence of the rather discouraging dispatch from New-Orleans, of a reduced shipment being on the way, and the Stock Exchange, after showing some weakness on the first call of the official list, soon rallied, and closed in the afternoon quite steady. The speculation in Erie is kept up, and the stock left of 64@61⅛ cash, as on Saturday, and 64¼@64⅜, on short options to the buyer. The Bears attacked Reading pretty fiercely, and calls were made at the option of the seller to deliver in 90 days, at 91½ ₱ cent. The cash stock brought 91⅞ at the close. Illinois Central Bonds fell off to 93¼, but the decline brought in some strong buyers, and a large business was done at this rate. The scrip sold freely again at 108 ₱ cent, or $33 for $25 paid up. The Western Road shares were a little irregular; Rock Island and Toledo both ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. State Stocks were steady, with a free disposition to purchase Missouri 6s at the going rate.

There was no change in Money rates, or in the freedom of the supply, as compared with the close of last week. The Brokers continue to make loans at 6@7 ₱ cent., most of the leading houses paying the inside figure. Mercantile paper 7@8 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills are held firmly at 110 by the regular bankers, and a leading house declined to draw at this rate to-day, regarding it less favorable than 109¾@109¾ before the fall of interest in England. Sixty day bills which could not be cashed in London in the Spring under 6@6¼ ₱ cent. ₱ annum are now done at 4@4¼ ₱ cent. Francs are held for 5 15@5 13¾. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $300,275; paid $354,825 and held at the close a regular balance of $6,544,169.

The market for Breadstuffs was very heavy to-day, under the pressure of free receipts from the interior. Flour fell 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat and Corn declined a trifle, and there was less inquiry for Rye. The general demand was moderate, shippers moving cautiously. Cotton attracted a little more attention, and though not quotably dearer, it was decidedly firmer. Factors do not appear eager to sell, as they anticipate an improvement. Rio Coffee was much plentier and dull, though unchanged in value. A lively business transpired in Sugars at firm rates. Mess Pork deteriorated 25c. @31½c. ₱ bbl., and closed languidly, the supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers. Other articles of provisions were in good request and quite stiffly held. Freights declined a shade, and closed heavily.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. S. Draper, will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Monday, July 14, 1856.

The aspect of our Stock Market has not sensibly changed since our last advices of 8th inst. The activity then noticed has fully sustained itself, as well for State Stocks as for the Bonds and Shares of many of the leading Railroads. Orders of some importance, received by the Liverpool steamer of 28th June, principally for the bonds of most of our great Railroad Lines, have increased the impulsion already given to these securities, of which the transactions have been large and at a decided rise. The news of the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, has also produced a good effect in the market; the considerable expansion of our Banks, however, in presence of steady Specie shipments, tends to slacken somewhat the general impetus given. State Stocks—Fluctuations have been trifling, and transactions very active in Missouri 6s, and Virginia 6s. Some Indiana 5s and Ohio 6s, have changed hands. City and County Bonds—The general demand continues very limited. New-York 6s, 1859, have been done in amounts of some importance at 97, ex interest 1st August. Some small transactions have taken place in Detroit 7s, in Wasseling 6s, (Railroad issues,) and in Bonds of various counties in Iowa and Kentucky. Railroad Bonds—There has been a large demand for Bonds of our leading lines, principally for Illinois Central Construction, at a rise of 2, and for Erie 7s, 1871, of 1¾. Erie 7s of 1875 are not abundant, and have advanced 2 ₱ cent. There was also activity in New-York Central 6s and 7s, at an advance of ¼@1½; in Northern Indiana Goshen Branch, which rose 1, and in Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgage, which rose 2 ₱ cent. At private

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1505. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC AND THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. Dallas has Full Powers to Discuss the Central American Difficulty.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 95 3-8 a 95 3-4.

The News by the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 15.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 2, at noon, arrived here at 5¼ o'clock this morning, bringing 180 passengers.

The intelligence is four days later than that received by the *Africa* at New-York.

The *Niagara* left here at 9 P. M. for Boston, where she will he due abont 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. She brings in specie about £2,330 sterling.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived out at Liverpool on the 29th June.

The steamship *Indian*, from Qnebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The general news is not important.

There had been an outbreak at Badajos, bnt quiet had been restored.

In France the appearance of the harvest is splendid and has dispelled all fears of a scarcity.

The Russians are fitting ont an emigrating fleet at Cronstadt for the River Amoor.

A letter from Athens says that during the present month a conference of the three protecting powers will be held in London to settle the affairs of Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American question had been before Parliament. Mr. MOORE moved, in the House of Commons, that the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the United States, on the question of enlistment, have not entitled them to the approbation of the House.

Messrs. BROWN and EWART, of Liverpool, and CHEETHAM and SPOONER, of Birmingham, appealed to Mr. MOORE to postpone his motion, bnt he refused, and therefore the debate proceeded.

The Attorney-General defended the Government, and said the United States dispatches had not been such as might have been expected from a nation anxious to preserve friendly relations with England.

Sir F. THESIGER supported the motion, and contended that the British agents had violated equally the law of the United States and of nations.

Mr. PHILLIMORE supported the Government.

Mr. BAILLIE declared that England was dishonored by her attempts to seduce the citizens of the United States from their allegiance.

Sir GEO. GREY asked the House if they could venture to condemn the Government after they had stopped the enlistment, even on British ground, rather than give offence to the United States.

Here the House divided on a motion for adjournment.

Sir J. WALSH said that hy not dismissing Mr. DALLAS, the British Government confessed that they had done wrong, and their defence rested upon special pleading.

The debate was here adjonrned, and the next evening was resumed by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, who complained that Lord CLARENDON'S conduc was insulting towards the United States, and the people of America should be made aware that the British people did not support their Minister therein.

Mr. BAXTER believed there was nothing for a vote of censure, although there were points in Lord CLARENDON'S conduct that no one could defend.

Mr. PEACOCK supported the motion for censure.

Mr. SPOONER would express no opinion.

Mr. GLADSTONE contended that the good-will of the United State had been conciliated.

The most blamable feature in the matter was, he said, the concealment observed towards the United States Government, and for this Lord CLARENDON and Mr. CRAMPTON were equally to blame.

The Solicitor-Gensral attacked Mr. GLADSTONE, and thought the United States Government ought to have arrived at a different conclusion than they did.

Sir J. PAKINGTON eulogized Mr. GLADSTONE, and said the House dare not shrink from the discussion in this, a crisis of no ordinary magnitude.

Lord PALMERSTON replied at length, defending his conduct and denying that deception had been practiced towards the United States, or that their laws had been violated.

Mr. MCGREGOR here attempted to address the House, bnt was coughed down.

The House then divided on the motion for censure, and the Government was sustained by 194 majority.

FRANCE.

The only subject of interest is the protest of the Orleans Princess.

The News by the Niagara.

By the American Printing Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 15.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Captain LEITCH, from Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 5th inst., arrived here at 7¼ o'clock this evening.

She brings 99 passengers for Boston.

The steamship *Ericsson*, of the Collins line, had not arrived out.

The steamship *Fulton* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the evening of the 2d inst.

The London papers contain the following paragraph:

"Negotiations between England and the United States, with a view to a settlement of existing differences, were resumed on Monday, the 30th, under circumstances which justify the belief that matters are already in a fair train towards an amicable adjustment of the points at issne."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is believed that Parliament will be prerogued on the 31st inst., and that no further party motions will be made this session.

The following is the only reference that has been made to America since the sailing of the steamship *Fulton*:

Mr. BAILLIE asked Lord PALMERSTON whether Mr. DALLAS, as United States Representative to Her Majesty's Government, had full power to settle the Central American dispute, or whether he had any other powers than those of his predecessor, Mr. BUCHANAN.

LORD PALMERSTON said it was understood that Mr. DALLAS had full power to discuss with Her Majesty's Government the Central American question. Mr. BUCHANAN had no instructions whatever to enter on this subject.

A bill has been introduced by the Government into the House of Commons to permit distillation from Rice.

The Sunday music controversy continued to expand.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had been entertained hy the City of Glasgow.

The King of Belgium and family were visiting Queen VICTORIA.

The Qneen and the people of London are to give the Gnards from the Crimea a public reception.

DYCE SOMERS'S celebrated will in favor of the East India Company has been set aside and his immense fortune goes to his widow.

The proepectus of the New-Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, to purchase and complete the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, has been issued.

It was reported that PERCY DOYLE, British Minister at Mexico, will be removed to Hanover.

Professor MAHAN, the gentlemen refused admittance to the Queen's *levés*, writes to the papers that he took every precantion respecting his costume.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, the 3d inst., did not alter the rate of discount. The general impression has been that the rate would be lowered. It was thought that they would be reduced on the following Thureday or not later than the week after. The Directors, however, de not generally like to lower it in Dividend week. The Bank returns show a considerable increase in bullion.

The India Mail takes out an unusually large amonnt of silver for the East, and the shipment of gold to the Continent increases with angmented inquiry for export. There is also further reason for shipment in the shape of investments in French securities on account of England.

The weather continued magnificent for the harvest and another fortnight of the same would secure the farmers from all danger of a change in their prospects.

There has been an increased demand for American Securities since the political aspect of affairs between England and the United States had changed.

Tonnage was in better demand for the Archangel, Australian, Indian, and the Danube and Black Sea trades.

Cape of Good Hope advices to April 24 bring unfavorable accounts respecting the tranquility of the frontier. Another Caffre war seems imminent.

New-Zealand dates to May 3 had been received by the Ship *London*, and the new settlements were progressing favorably.

The Grain Crops were all harvested and abundant. The Potato Crop will fall short in consequence of the heavy rains.

The Earl of SHELBURNE is appointed under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the Peerage by his present title.

Sir W. WILLIAMS, of Kars, will succeed him as Representative in Parliament.

FRANCE.

Reports have been for some time current that unpleasantness existed between the Courts of France and Russia, and that Count MORNY'S departure for St. Petersburg was delayed in consequence. As MORNY was about ready to embark, the difference is probably arranged. The report of the Committee of the *Corps Legislatif*, refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions, is published. It is respectful but firm, and is considered the severest check NAPOLEON has yet met from his Government.

The hill granting penelone to the Orleane Princesses was voted unanimouely, although Count MONTALEMBERT wrote a strong letter against it, and the Duchess of SAXE COBURG indignantly refuses the money. The juvenile Count of PARIS has written a letter to M. ROUHER, repudiating the fusion, and saying that himself, his mother and brother do not recognize the interference of the other members of the Orleane family, and that he reserves himself for the future. The letter has made considerable sensation in Orleaniet circles, and the Orleane Princes have written angry letters respecting the juvenile's interference.

At the close of the Legislative session, on the 2d inst., it was announced that the bill for the repeal of Prohibitory Customs Duties is deferred till the next session.

The measure for consolidating decreee relative to customs dutiee into laws, is also postponed.

The Emperor has arived at Plombieree.

The projected meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Francaie confirmed.

The Frankfort *Journal* says positively that the meeting will take place at Maunhoim about the end of July. The Emperor of France will reside at the Dncal Palace, and the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel l'Europe.

The Kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony, and the Dukes of Heese Baden and Nasseau will also assiet.

Another account says they will meet at the Castle af Aremenberg.

New docks for a steam navy are to he built at Brest.

Accounts of the weather and the crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are favorable. Harveeting had commeneed. In the South the vineyards also look well.

SPAIN.

The papers give account of the recent riots at Badajos, Valladolid and other citles. They seem to have heen of serious magnitude, and of an insurrectionary character. The high price of food was the ostensible cause of the riots, but the people really were excited by political emissaries. Numerous arrests were made, and many of the prisoners shot.

The rioters set fire to the corn stores and to the growing crops. Tranqnillity was finally restored, when the Government announced that the crops presented a good prospect and that there was ample supply in store until the harvest set in. The export of Breadstuffs was prohibited.

It was announced that a second squadron of ships of war, with troops for disembarkation in Mexico, was ready to sail from Havana should Mexico refuse to satisfy the demands of Spain.

The Cortes were prorogued on the 1st inst.

PORTUGAL.

The weather had at last become fine, hut it was feared that the crops had already suffered from too much rain.

Breadstuffs had been purchased in England for Portugusse account.

ITALY.

Affairs in Parma were becoming worse and insurrection was feared. The clerical journals of Turin say that France has addressed a nota to Sardinia, counselling moderation on the Italian question.

An Italian paper publishes a telegraphic report that Mr. DALLAS and all his suite, attired in frock coats, demanded admission into the presence of the Queen of England, and that, being refused, they went away in a flaming passion. "*Confremitodira.*"

GERMANY.

The ministerial journal, the *Zeit*, publishes the Customs proposition, submitted by Prussia to the Zollverein. It proposes that Breadstuffs, Wheat, Beans, Peas, Lentills, Millet and Vetches shall be admitted at a duty of two pence halfpenny per Prussian bushel; and Rye, Barley, Oats and Buckwheat at 3s. 6d., with the provision that the Zollverein shall renounce the demand for the free entry of Rye, when it shall attain the price of two dollars and a half to four dollars the Prussian bushel.

A general meeting of tobacco manufacturers, from all parts of Zollverein, had assembled at Hanover. The object of their conference was to ward off the menaced increase of imported and indigenous tobacco, specially pressed by Bavaria and some other States.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen were at the Baths of Marienbad.

The harvest throughout Prussia will be rather above than below the average.

DENMARK.

Correepondence states that Denmark has fears of renewed trouhles in Schleswig-Holstein, and is taking military precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prussia are preparing proposals on the subject to lay before the German Diet.

SWEDEN.

Sweden has officially confirmed the fact that she adheres to the declaration of maratime law laid down hy the Congress of Paris.

RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase orders the issue of twelve millions of silver rouhles.

Immenee preparatione are making at Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continuee hie eevsrity against defaulters and contrahandists. Letters say thet the Government seems inclined to modify its Customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce employed by foreign manufacturers.

GREECE.

King OTHO is in Vienna. It is rumored that a Diplomatic Conference will be held in London on the euccession to the throne of Greece. Austria and Prussia, although not protecting powers, will ho represented. The Count of FLANDERS is mentioned as being likely to be nominated on King OTHO'S death.

THE EAST.

Letters from the Crimea to June 4, mention nothing hut the continued embarkation of the troops. General RUDGER was dead.

The Moldo Wallachian Commission advances but slowly, topographical difficulties completely neutralizing the intention of the treaty. ALI PACHA during his stay at Vienna succeeded in settling that Danubian Principalities shourd remain separated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By the Canadian.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.

A fair amount of business has been transacted, at an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. upon the rates current on the previous Friday, the market closing firm at the advance. The sales of the three days amounted to 32,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters.

The Manchester market was firm, and prices were tending upwards.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The weather continued highly favorable for agricultural purposes, and the market consequently exhibited a dull tone and a declining tendency. WHEAT is called 2d.@3d. lower than advised by the *Africa*, Red being quoted by RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. at 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d., and White at 10s.@11s. FLOUR declined 1s. ₱ bbl., selling at 30s.@33s. for Western Canal; 35s.@37s. for Ohio; 34s.@35s. for Philadelphia, and 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d. for Baltimore. CORN 1s. ₱ quarter lower. The quotntion for all kinds is 28s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market, &c.

PORK and BEEF dull. LARD firm and very scarce. Small sales at 65s. Common RESIN unchanged—business moderate.

CONSOLS closed at 95⅜@95½ for account.

[By the Niagara.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports that the advices from New-York, by the *Niagara* on the 29th June, had a favorable influence upon the Cotton Market, and prices advanced from one-sixteenth to one-eighth—the greatest advance being upon the lower qualities. The sales of the week foot up about 32,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000 and exporters 13,000. The whole stock of Cotton, Import was estimated at 699,000 bales, of which about 576,000 was American.

The sales, to-day, (Friday,) were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 taken by speculntors and exporters. The following are the authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7d.; Middling, 6 5-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6⅜d.; Uplands Fair, 6⅜d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.; Ordinary to Good, 4½d.@5½d. The market closed quietly.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

In BREADSTUFFS a dull tone had prevailed, and all descriptione were a shade lower. WHEAT had declined 2d. ₱ hushel on the week; FLOUR 1s. ₱ bbl., chiefly on the lower grades; CORN 1s. ₱ quarter. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: Red WHEAT, 9s. 6d.@10s. 4d.; White, 10s.@11s.; Western Canal FLOUR, 30s.@33s.; Philadelphia, 33s. 6d @34s. 6d; Baltimore, 34s.@35s. 6d.; Ohio, 35s.@36s. 6d.; Extra Canadian, 37s.; White CORN, 29s.; Yellow and Mixed, 28s. 6d @29s. The weather continued very favorable for agricultural purposes, and the accounts of the growing crops were very satisfactory.

Manchester Market.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm and tending upward.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.; BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.; JAMES MCHENRY and others, report BEEF unchanged with a limited business. PORK dull—Western Prime Mese at retail 75s. BACON firm at former rates. Choice qualities 6d.@1s. higher. HAMS, 55s.@58s. LARD—Holders demanding an advance of 2s. 6d.; salee at 65s. 9d.@67s., and 67s. 6d. at auction. CHEESE dull and irregular. TALLOW firm and tending upward; North American, 47s. 6d. @49s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

RESIN unchanged. Moderate business at 4s. 3d. for Common, and 9s. 6d.@10s. for Fine. Nothing done in TAR or CRUDE TURPENTINE. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged. Moderate business at 32s. RAKES—sales of Philadelphia at 10s. 9d. POT ASHES—sales 300 bbls. at 35s. 6d.@36s. PEARLS, 42s.@45s. LINSEED OIL active nt former rates. SPERM OIL—a small sale at £110. SEAL and COD OILS unchanged. DYEWOODS firm at previous quotations; business active. TEA dull, with a declining tendency. SUGARS and COFFEE unchanged and quiet. RICE easier, hut not quotably lower.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market has nndergone no change. Console for MONEY closed at 95½@95⅝, ex-dividend. The hullion in the Bank of England had incread £655,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report American Securities firm and generally higher, with a large business doing, at the following rates:

U. S. 6s., Bonds and Stocks of '67'68	101	@103
Pennsylvania 5s	76	@ 80
Pennsylvania Sterlings	14	@ 76
Maryland 6s., Bonds	85	@ 87
Massachusetts 5s	101	@103
Alabama	80	
Alabama Sterlings	83	
California 7s	80	@ 82
Kentucky 6s	86	@ 88
South Carolina, (Baring's)	94	@ 96
South Carolina, (Palmer's)	87	@ 89
Tennessee Bonds	86	@ 88
Virginia 6s	82	@ 84
Boston City 5s	82½	@ 83½
Pittsburg 6s	65	@ 67
St. Louis 6s	71	@ 73
Illinois Central 7s	80	@ 81
Illinois 6s	77	@ 79
Illinois Freelands	83	@ 87
New-York Central 7s	94	@ 94½
New-York Central 6s	80	@ 82
Erie Railroad First Mortgage	98	@100
Erie Railroad Third Mortgage	87½	@ 88½
Erie Railroad Convertibles	79½	@ 81
Erie Railroad Fund	84	@ 86
Pennsylvania Central Firets	89	@ 91
Panama Railroad	96	@ 94

Havre Markets.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending July 1, inclusive, 8,500 bales—stock on hand, 122,500. The *Niagara's* news had a favorable effect on the market, and prices were stiffer. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 96f., closing steady. BREADSTUFFS active, but irregular. PROVISIONS unchanged, business limited. RICE firm.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—noon.—The markets this morning opened quiet at the prices current on Friday. There is little appearance of much business being done to-day.

Shipping Intelligence.

[PER STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived from New-York.—June 30, Acmes, at Bremerhaven, 26th at Texel; 27, Wilhelm Caikie, at Antwerp; July 1, City of New-York, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York.—June 27, Vesper, from Liverpool; July 3, Plymouth Rock, from Deal, and Sir J. Boyd, from Liverpool.

Arrived from New-York—July 2, Devonshire, at Deal.

Arrived from Wilmington—July 2, Sophia, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—July 3, Clarissa Bird and Kate Swanton, Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—July 2, Arctic, from Liverpool.

The Am. brig Thomas, from New-York for Malaga, with tar, pitch and turpentine, was run into on the night of June 17, off the Western Islands, by the bark Victoria, of Liverpool. The crew were saved.

Passengers.

Mr. Hollingsworth and lady, Miss Thayer, Mrs. Herd, Mrs. Bruno and sister, Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. OBarbourg, lady and child, Miss Codman, Mr. C. R. Codman and lady, Robert Earle and lady, Fraser and lady, Capt. Pollard, Rev. Dr. Arnett, Ensign Barrow, Rev. Mr. Hosier, Miss Dana, Miss Grant, Mrs. Furt, Mr. Anderson and boy, Allen, lady and infant, Mr. Gullmett, lady and two children, Barry, lady and three children, Mrs. McGlough and infant, Mrs. Karney, Dr. Nurck, Capt. Crowell, Mrs. and Miss Tobin, Messrs. Kimball, Warren, Black, Benjamin, Hellems, Hulbert, Henshley, Brand, Adams, Mollaster, Partridge, Borrell, Gore, Pedder, Wood, Clenslay, Hull, Bedford, Miller, Phillips, Timmins and servant, Miller, Reynolds, Barr, Wheelock, Green, Scott, Israel, Price, Ferguson, Haddeld, Jelly, Gibbens, Crowther, Flood, Heslett, Brady, Thornton, Gardner, Hutchison, Crowell, Thompson, Mountain, Moon, Johnson, Tobin and children, Scott.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Keitt—The Jury in the Herbert Case—The Tenderness of the Judge—The Senate Naval Reform Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

KEITT will make a speech in the House to-morrow, and then resign.

The position of the Jury on the Herbert case is considered a significant rebuke of Judge CRAWFORD'S remarkable charge. The extraordinary tenderness of the Judge towards the prisoner, evinced in permitting another trial immediately, when several other important cases are pressing, attracts attention. On the next trial, it is presumed, the prosecution will make a little more inquiry into the reliability of the witnesses for the defence.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Capt. BLANDING as District-Attorney for San Francisco.

It is believed that the Senate Naval Reform bill will pass the House in the shape in which it passed the Senate to-day. I send you the most important sections of it. S.

A BILL to amend an Act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the written request, made within ninety days after the passage hereof, or within thirty days after the return of any officer absent from the United States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the passage of this act, by any officer of the navy who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the operation of the act of the 28th of February, 1855, entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern Courts of Inquiry; and the said Court shall in their finding report whether the said officer, if he has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy, ought to be restored, and if restored, whether to the active or reserved list, and if to the latter, whether on leave of absence or furlough pay. And in case the officer making the written request as aforesaid shall have been placed on the reserve list, then the Court in their finding shall report whether the said officer ought to restored to the active list, or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain on the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay; and the finding of the Court shall, in all cases, be submitted to the President of the United States, and, if approved by him, in the case of a dropped officer where restoration has been recommended, such officer may be nominated to the President for restoration to the service, according to the finding of the Court as approved by him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding of the Court, when approved by the President, shall be conclusive, and such officer shall be restored to the active list, to occupy that position and rank in the Navy which he would have occupied had he not been retired under the action of the late Naval Board; or he shall remain on the retired list, on leave of absence or furlough pay, according to the finding of the Court as approved by the President. *Provided*, that the officers so restored or placed on the reserved list, shall be appointed to their places respectively by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within one year from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of this act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" *Provided*, That there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when any such officer shall be restored to the navy by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have held had he not been retired, furloughed, or dropped, by the order of the President on the report of the Naval Board: and

Provided further, That any dropped officer who may be in the opinion of said Court entitled to be placed on the retired or furlough list may be thus placed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades, respectively; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list, and that so much of the act of February 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," as renders reserved officers ineligible to promotion, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but no such promotion shall entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the Navy; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from wearing the uniform of their grades respectively.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That captains in command of squadrons shall he denominated flag officers.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who may he restored to active service under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from the active service aforesaid.

Brooks' Remarkable Speech—His Resignation—The Voting on the Different Propositions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14, 1856.

BROOKS' SPEECH AND RESIGNATION.

The remarkable speech delivered to-day by Mr. BROOKS is the theme of general conversation. It certainly possesses the questionable merit of bold recklessness,—a recklessness in regard to principle, or to the opinions of a great majority of the American people. I had hoped that it would immediately be given to the public, but am informed to-night that the *Globe* of to-morrow morning will not contain it. Lest no other report of it shall immediately be published, I will give such brief sketch of it as I am able, after listening to it attentively.

He commenced hy asserting that Mr. SUMNER had published a libel upon his State, and that what was an insult to his State was an insult to him, which he would never fail to resent, under similar circumstances, at any cost. In making the assault he designed no disrespect to the Senate, or the House, or the State of Massachusetts. He had counted the cost, knew perfectly well in advance the responsibility he was about to incur when he concluded to make the assault, and was prepared to meet it. He did not then, nor did he now, believe that he could be held to answer in the Courts of law, and he punished by the House also for the same offence. Nor did he believe that slander in high places would be tolerated by the jury-box. He denied that the Senate had any right or power to present him to the House for trial and punishment. If amenable to either branch of Congress, he was amenable to the Senate, and to the Senate only. He denied that the Constitution was ever designed to give one House of Congress the right to demand of the other that it shall punish one of its members; nor did he believe it ever intended to confer upon either the power to punish for a breach of the peace.

After some remarks complimentary to the personal friends implicated with him hy the Committee of Investigation, he said: "When the North speak of me as a bad man, let them do me the justice to say that, though a blow from me at this time would be the beginning of a revolution, I would not strike it." These may not be the precise words, bnt they convey the sentiment uttered, and were received with applause from the galleries. Mr. B. then proceeded to criticize the House complainingly for calling him to account when it had passed hy other breaches of privilege of members. He also alluded to a number of the gentlemen who had made speeches in support of the resolution of expulsion, commenting upon them with nervous severity. To Mr. PENNINGTON, a member of the Committee of Investigation, he referred in a tone of offensive irony as "the prosecuting member from New-Jersey—the thumb-paper member—the Falstaffian member."

Refering again to the assault, he denied that he had any design to take Mr. SUMNER'S life. In order to avoid taking life he had used a cane, instead of anything more deadly. He had thought of using a cowhide or horsewhip, hut did not, *because knowing Mr. Sumner's physical strength he feared he might wrest the cowhide from his hands.* This avowal certainly seems to be a confession that his intention was to render his victim at once incapable of self-defence. Mr. BROOKS went on to say that he had anticipated to-day's action of the House, because he knew what material he had to deal with; and ten days ago his resignation was placed in the hands of the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect the instant it should be announced here. After further commenting on various speeches and ridiculing Mr. WOODRUFF of Connecticut, for his sharp words of last Saturday, and his subsequent refusal to recognize the code of honor he exclaimed: "Now, sir, down in my country the cock that crows and won't fight is despised even by every hen and pullet." This is the man who was sustained in his assault upon a Senator of the United States by *Northern Democrats*, to whom, in concluding his speech, he returned his sincere thanks for their manliness in standing by him. He also bestowed his benediction upon "that noble specimen of a man, JOHN SCOTT HARRISON," for similar service. If Northern Democrats and JOHN SCOTT HARRISON needed anything more to end their political career, this public thanksgiving for such service rendered nnder such circumstances certainly ought to be the millstone about their neck. It certainly was a cruel return for their admitted aid and comfort. Comment from me on a speech of this character is quite unnecessary.

THE VOTING.

The voting to-day was a little singular. You will notice that Mr. COX'S resolution, denying the jurisdiction of the House, was rejected by a vote of Yeas 66, Nays 145, while the vote on the expulsion was 121 to 95. It will be perceived, then, that of the 145 who believe in the jurisdiction of the House, only a hundred and twenty-one were in favor of expulsion. Thus twenty odd members have declared their deliberate conviction that, having the full *power* to ppnish the crime, they ought not exercise. I submit that these men are more culpable and inexcusable than are the extreme Southern men who deny the power.

Who are they? An analysis of the yeas will show that they are chiefly Fillmore Americans who thus pointedly refused to exercise a power which they admit, and which it was their duty to exercise. What can exceed the servility of a Northern doughface? S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

ROAD BILL PASSED.

The Senate debated and passed the House bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota Territory, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska Territory.

THE NAVY BILL PASSED.

Mr. TOOMBS resumed his remarks on the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. He condemned, in the strongest terms, the action of the Navy Board.

Mr. HOUSTON and others gave their views.

The hill was amended, the more effectually to accomplish the object of restoring, through a Court of Inquiry, such meritorious officers as were aggrieved by the action of the Naval Board—those reported on favorably to be reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 26 against 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Collamer, Dodge, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Iverson, James, Mallory, Pratt, Reid Sebastian, Trumbull, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Douglas, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Pugh, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

THE CONDUCT OF MESSRS. EDMUNDSON AND KEITT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution expressing its disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. EDMUNDSON and KEITT in relation to the assault on Mr. SUMNER.

An ineffectual effort was made to have a vote taken on the case of each, separately, and in consequence of this failure the resolution was rejected by a vote of 76 against 125.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the vote was reconsidered, when he offered a substitute for the resolution so as to enable the House to pass on Mr. EDMUNDSON and Mr. KEITT separately. He said if Mr. KEITT wished to be heard he should not insist on the previous question.

Mr. MILLSON appealed unsuccessfully to Mr. CAMPBELL, to withdraw his motion, he (MILLSON) wishing to occupy the attention of the House for a few minutes in discussing a new aspect of the question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, replied, if he should yield the floor to the gentleman from Virginia, he must necessarily give way to others. The subject had been discussed in all its aspects, and the substitute did not change the principle of the original proposition. Much time had already been consumed, the session was far advanced, and the business of the House not transacted—therefore he insisted on the previous question.

Mr. LETCHER wished to say, that in a new aspect of the case an effort was made to cut off debate.

Mr. DUNN called attention to the wording of the substitute. The House has been called upon to declare its disapprobation of "said act" of Messrs. KEITT and EDMUNDSON. He wanted to know to what the words "said act" had reference.

The Speaker replied it was explained in the preamble, which was yet to be acted upon.

By request, the preamble from the report of the Committee was read, setting forth the facts connected with this assault, and concluding with the assertion that it appears from investigation that Messrs. KEITT and EDMUNDSON, some time previous to the assault, were informed of the purpose of Mr. BROOKE to commit violence on Mr. SUMNER, for words used in debate, and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the assault, were present on one or more occasione to witness it.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution censuring Mr. KEITT was adopted by yeas 106, nays 96. That censuring Mr. EDMUNDSON was rejected by yeas 60, nays 136.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the preamble, to make it further appear that Mr. KEITT attempted to prevent an officer of the Senate and others from interfering to prevent a continuance of the blow, on Mr. SUMNER.

Mr. DUNN excepted to this amendment. The original preamble presented Mr KEITT as a witness, nothing more—and on this ground the resolution was predicated.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to remove Mr. DUNN'S objection moved the amendment of the preamble by simply striking out Mr. EDMUNDSON'S name, letting Mr. KEITT'S stand.

The preamble was then adopted by 104, against 82.

Mr. KEITT said he should ask the House to-morrow to hear him on some matters. He should endeavor not to violate Parliamentary propriety, and felt quite sure he would not do so. Adjourned.

The National Democratic Committee—Secretary Dobbin—Brooks and Keitt.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The resident National Democratic Committee have called a caucus of the Democratic Members of Congress for to-morrow night at the Capitol.

Secretary DOBBIN, after two weeks' absence, from illness, has resumed business at the Department.

Ex-Governor G. BURNET leaves here to-morrow for South Carolina.

It is rumored that Mr. KEITT will follow his example and resign his seat.

Dismissal of the Jury in the Herbert Case—New Trial.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

This morning the Jury in the Herbert case sent a note to the Judge, saying there was no prospect of their coming to an agreement. They were then discharged, by consent of counsel on both sides. Another trial has been set down for to-morrow.

The Case of Fox the Murderer.

TRENTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The Supreme Court to-day denied the motion to set aside the trial and conviction of FOX for the murder of JOHN HENRY at New-Brunswick. His execution takes place on the 25th inst.

Fremont and Johnson Ratification.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, July 15.

The American Council met in this city to-day, and ratified the nomination of FREMONT and JOHNSON. The attendance was thin and the Fillmore men withdrew before the Council proceeded to business.

American Meeting in New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Tuesday, July 15.

A meeting of the Americans was held here this evening, at which the Mayor presided. Speeches were made by HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., of Philadelphia, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, and ISAAC HAZLEHURST, of Philadelphia.

Large Fire at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, July 15.

The large cabinet manufacturing establishment, belonging to Messrs. JAQUES & HAY, together with all the adjacent buildings, lumber yards, wharves, &c., were entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. The fire burned with such rapidity that the workmen had to jump from the upper stories of the buildings, and several were killed, besides many being badly injured. The loss of property will be immense.

Arrest for Stealing.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, July 15.

PEABODY, the late clerk of Messrs. SARGEANT, HARDY & Co., of New-York, was arrested here this morning. He is charged with stealing $3,000 worth of silks and dry goods. He was sent East this morning in charge of Officer HAGUE.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 15.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Naval Affairs.

The following are the names of officers attached to the United States ship *Saratoga*, from Pensacola, bound to the Caribbean Sea, spoken by the bark *Linden*, at sea, July 7:

Commander, E. G. Tilton; Lieutenants, John Wilkinson, C. H. Aby, G. Cilley, Bancroft, Charade; Surgeon, S. W. Kellogg; Purser, A. A. Belknap; Assistant Surgeon, M. O'Hara; Lieut. Marines, John C. Cash; Master, T. P. Pelot; Midshipman, E. O. Mathews; Boatswain, J. C. Briggs; Gunner, T. P. Venable; Carpenter, George Wisner; Sailmaker, L. B. Wakeman; Captain's Clerk, Geo. Bache.

The following is a list of officers attached to U. S. frigate *Potomac*: Commodore H. Paul

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

America in France—The French Press—The Charivari—Flight of Rossini—Gossip of Paris—Horace Vernet, Cambrebert, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 26, 1856.

AMERICA IN FRANCE.

American affairs very naturally continue to occupy a large share of attention from the French journals. The *Constitutionnel* says that BROOKS has been hung: it leaves out the "in effigy," fearing, no doubt, that the contrast with a column of Southern street fights which follows would not be sufficiently startling. The *Pays* says that "Breckenbridge"—that is the *Pays'* orthography, not mine—is a Southern duelist. Mr. "Breckenbridge's" biography, you see, is short. The *Assemblée Nationale* says that Mr. BUCHANAN signed the Ostend Manifesto, and cites its readers to that document for evidence of the kind of man *he* is. It supports him, however, in his free-trade doctrines, and proclaims him the man for France in that respect. The *Assemblée* speaks of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as the gentleman who refused the Spanish mission. The *Presse* places in its editorial columns, as a leader, the letter of its verdant American correspondent, who proclaims with high-sounding words and a multitude of praises, for which we thank him, that the ratification meeting at Washington, in which Messrs. CASS, DOUGLAS and PIERCE gave in their adhesion, was a grand and a noble spectacle, which proves once more and to the minds of the most skeptical, the solidity of the American institutions! This adhesion of the opponents of Mr. BUCHANAN is characterized as "a disinterestedness which honors them, and which brings into bold relief the grandeur of the American character." "It is a great and a happy people," continues the *Presse*, "where politicians offer such a spectacle!" The *Presse* is evidently not posted in the secret springs of American politics; but we are all the same obliged to that journal for its good opinion, and especially since these good opinions have become so rare in that quarter lately. *Charivari* draws a contrast between SOULOUQUE and WALKER. SOULOUQUE reclines in the fork of a tree, with nothing on his black body but high military boots and spurs, a standing collar and an enormous paper chapeau, mounted with a cockade of appropriate dimensions. Three bahoons, dressed in livery and perched on surrounding limbs, hold guard over his Majesty. He is hiding from the Dominicans, who, in the distance, are putting his troops to flight. WALKER, in shabby Yankee attire, is haranging his forces, consisting of ten ragged individuals, half-starved and shaking with the ague.

But there is a serious side to this subject, which I should not fail to mention. The *Independence Belge*, which has a wider circulation in Europe than any other journal in the French language, says, in speaking of the manifestations in the South in favor of Mr. BROOKS, that the "civilized world has never before seen such a scandal, nor so profound an obliteration of all moral sense." Another editor collects a column of extracts from Southern journals and from reports of Southern meetings in favor of BROOKS, and heads the delectable collection—"American civilization in the Nineteenth Century!"

The *Constitutionnel* publishes at length and word for word the report of the singularly low quarrel between Aldermen BANKS and WHITE, published in the TIMES a month ago. It is headed—"Lawmakers in America!" I saw this report in the *Constitutionnel* before my copy of the TIMES arrived, and would always have set it down as a *canard* of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, if I had not seen it in your journal. I was rejoiced to know that the French also set it down as a *canard*.

M. LAMARCHE of the *Siècle* still cries aloud for the neutralization of the Isthmus of Panama, as the readiest and most judicious adjustment of the Central American difficulty. But M. LAMARCHE has lost his prestige in American affairs, and no one longer listens to him.

Charivari did not fail to notice that the Americans drew a medal at the late Exhibition for essence of peppermint; and by some singular caprice of memory recollected that at the Grand Exhibition of last year they drew several prizes for the same article. This troubles *Charivari*—but after a paragraph of surmises on the subject, he withdraws from the difficulty by proposing that hereafter the American eagle shall bear on its escutcheon a bottle of essence of peppermint, instead of the ordinary stripes. *Charivari* is about half right, for the rush after prizes for American essence of peppermint mounts into the regions of the ridiculous. How it happened that we had such a fearful competition on this article at the Great Exhibition, or how it was that the French allowed us six (I believe) rewards for it, was always to me inexplicable. But that two more bottles of the renowned New-York peppermint should have appeared again at the Great Cattle Show, in the Holland cheese corner, was too much! Even *Charivari* couldn't stand that—the peppermint, not the cheese. Whether these were a new arrival from the land of peppermint-drops, or whether they were fished out of the museum of American odds and ends which one always finds at No. 56 rue de Clichy, ready to be sprung upon any exhibition where there is a sight for a medal, I do not know. But, at any rate, American mint-drops are hereafter a safe investment in the Parisian market (Notice gratis to New-York druggists.)

I should not close this notice of American affairs in France without paying a compliment to M. LETELLIER, principal editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*, the organ of the Count DE CHAMBORD. The *Presse*, Republican journal, ever since EMILE GIRARDIN ceased to pay special attention to its columns, has spoken rarely of America, and then never favorably, with one honorable exception, and that exception is on the Sound Dues Question; on this question the *Presse* has ably and uniformly sustained the American doctrine of liberty of the public highways. The *Siècle*, the other Republican paper, which professed always to be the special defender of American Institutions, has not contained within a year a single article calculated to excite a favorable impulse towards our country. All M. LAMARCHE'S eulogiums are followed by a qualification which does more harm than his praises. Indeed ever since this gentleman's special friend, Mr. DUDLEY MANN, left Europe, his American articles have dwindled in length and interest until they no longer possess any value whatever. But the *Siècle* is fast falling into Bonapartism, which offers a sort of excuse for its defection to its former principles. And this brings me back to speak of M. LETELLIER and the *Assemblée Nationale*. This gentleman's articles on American affairs, especially within the last year, are the ablest, the most impartial and correct, that have ever appeared, I will venture to say, in any French journal either here or in America. His appreciations are just, and seem based on a thorough knowledge of his subject. He appears anxious to give the truth, and seeks conscientiously the bottom of the question in discussion. What is more, M. LETELLIER keeps his readers regularly posted on American affairs, not only by a digest of news, but by leading articles in exposition of the different questions which arise. It is now true, and as singular as it is true, that when we wish to see able, impartial and conscientious articles on American affairs in French journals we must look to the columns of the two great legitimist journals, the *Débats* and the *Assemblée Nationale*.

THE FLIGHT OF ROSSINI.

After a year's residence in Paris the immortal *maestro* has left, *by diligence*, for the waters of Baden-Baden. You, perhaps, know that one of the great composer's freaks is never to travel on a railroad. A prediction uttered by him on this subject after the Lyons Railroad accident, is in everybody's mouth: "In fifty years from now," exclaimed ROSSINI, "the man who shall invent a diligence will be immortalized!" The long journey from Italy to Paris is always performed in a road wagon of some kind; all inducements have failed to get him into a railroad car. Unless the old gentleman sees the *queue* of a postillion through the window of his carriage, or hears the crack of his whip, he is uneasy.

Now that he is gone, and that the Parisians learn that the author of "William Tell" has been received with serenades and other public demonstrations by the *élite* of European society at the German watering places, they reproach themselves for the neglect with which they treated him while he remained in Paris. But are they just in this self-reproach? Certainly the Parisians are the most egotistical people in the world in the presence of talent or genius of any kind; but must not the blame be laid at the door of ROSSINI himself? For more than twenty years he has folded himself in his reputation and has refused, with an egotism that is scarcely excusable, to touch his pen to paper. After charming the world with four or five of the finest operas ever written, he absolutely refuses longer to labor for the public who so generously rewarded and cheered him. Such a man's talent, so long as he remains in the vigor of his intellect, belongs in some sort to the art in which it has made its reputation,—so that a refusal to labor for no other cause than that he has accomplished enough to secure his reputation, is a legitimate subject for criticism; and it is partly on this account that the Parisians did not show to ROSSINI, during his late residence here, the amount of respect which they showed him in former years.

ITEMS.

HECTOR BERLIOZ takes the place of the late ADOLPHE ADAM at the Academy of Fine Arts, section of Musical Composition.

HORACE VERNET has lately finished an equestrian portrait of the Emperor for the Hotel de Ville, which is certainly the finest portrait of His Majesty that has yet appeared. Its only fault is that, while the outline of the face is perfect, he has managed to throw a certain degree of expression into it, while His Majesty has none at all.

The same distinguished artist is engaged on portraits of Marshals CANROBERT and BOSQUET (you see how inexpressible these two names are!) for the Hall of the Marshals, the Grand Room of the Tuileries. When you recollect that these two are the youngest of the Marshals of France, and that the only Marshals who have been honored with a panel in the Grand Room of the Tuileries are the great Marshals who fought the battles of the first Empire, you will see a confirmation of what I have already told you in regard to the position into which it is sought to engage these two popular officers as the future guardians of the young Prince just born.

The Prince of Monaco, FLORESTAN I., who reigned over this little ten-acre pea-patch of a country called Monaco, on the shore of the Mediterranean, has just died at Paris. It was this little Principality, you will recollect, which was offered for sale to the United States two years ago, in order to liberate the Prince from his debts. The Duke DE VALENTINOIS, the Prince's son, is successor to the throne. The Duchess is at this moment lying very ill in Paris.

Count ORLOFF, who has been absent from Paris ten days to visit his son, who is at Nice, recovering from the effects of wounds received in the defence of Sebastopol, passed through town on Saturday last on his way home. The Count only stopped one day,—long enough to let his friends know that the feeling of Russia towards France and England will need considerable patching up to be placed on an amicable footing.

There are two more deaths of Americans to announce this week: that of the wife of E. V. CHILDE, Esq., of Boston, daughter of Gen. HENRY LEE, of Virginia, and a son of Dr. DAVID P. HOLTON, of New-York, aged 14 years.

MALAKOFF.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debate on the Sumner Assault—A Whiff of Excitement—The Herbert Trial—Adjournment—The McCormick Reaper.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13, 1856.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

The debate in the House on the Brooks and Sumner affair may be considered closed, by the speeches which occupied all of yesterday and until 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, made some excellent points. He passed over the personal bearing of the case altogether, and addressed himself directly to its Constitutional issue. It was not CHARLES SUMNER who was deprived of the ability to take his seat in the Senate, to which he looked, half so much as to the State of Massachusetts deprived of one-half her representation in the Senate. If that could be done with impunity, then somebody else might with equal propriety knock HENRY WILSON on the head, and leave Massachusetts entirely without representation, for the time being, in the upper branch of Congress. And so, to carry out the principle, as almost all the great questions of the day are decided in the House by one or two or three votes, it was only requisite to assassinate two or three of the opposition to deprive the people of the United States of the power to have a question decided by the actual majority in Congress. This simple exposition of the great wrong which was perpetrated in the assault upon the Senator from Massachusetts, will be appreciated by every man, woman and child who reasons honestly on the subject.

A WHIFF OF EXCITEMENT—A GENTLE HINT.

Mr. HALL, of Massachusetts, WOODRUFF, of Connecticut, and several other gentlemen, made excellent speeches upon the same side. Mr. HALL addressed himself especially to the constitutional question, and made a number of strong points in the fifteen minutes allotted him. Mr. WOODRUFF was genteelly severe upon Mr. BROOKS, who seemed much excited by his remarks, but turned to the speaker as he took his seat, and exclaimed: "I thank you!" A few minutes later Mr. WOODRUFF received a call from a member from Tennessee, who desired to know whether he recognized the code of honor. I understand that Mr. W. replied that he recognized no code which conflicted with the laws of his State, of Congress and of God,—or which questioned his right to utter in his place whatever he deemed it his duty to demand.

THE HERBERT TRIAL—THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Jury in the Herbert murder case are still out, being unable to agree. In view of the extraordinary charge of Judge CRAWFORD, I confess my surprise that they did not agree to acquit without leaving the Jury-box. It seems to be apparent that some of the Jury, at least, understand and recognize their obligation to form a conclusion upon the evidence as developed before them, rather than upon the charge of a Judge, who was of more service to the accused than either of his retained counsel were in position to be. The charge, however, only realizes the anticipations of all who understand the machinery of "justice" in this metropolis.

IS IT PROFESSIONAL MAGNANIMITY?

Late on the day before the trial commenced, a gentleman residing in Georgetown, by the name of BREWER, for some six years a District-Attorney in Alleghany County, Md., was retained to aid in the prosecution. In his closing speech, PERCY WALKER, of Alabama, of counsel for the defence, took occasion to utter a severe philippic against Mr. BREWER for appearing to aid in this prosecution for pay. It is but just to the gentleman to say that he offered his services in this case in behalf of justice and humanity without regard to fee or reward. In common with many others of the most intelligent and the best citizens of this District, he believed that a foul wrong had been committed against the life of a poor man, and his now suffering widow and orphans, as well as against society. Thus honestly believing, whether mistaken or not, he undertook to do without a stipulation for pay exactly what Mr. WALKER or any other gentleman of the legal profession would take a fee for if offered: he assisted in the prosecution. I have no acquaintance with Mr. BREWER, but I submit that it was neither magnanimous nor in good taste to thus assail him. Perhaps, however, it may be professional;—of that lawyers can best judge.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Another effort will be made to-morrow to get up the Senate resolution, fixing the adjournment of Congress for the 28th inst.; and I think there is little doubt that Republicans enough will be found voting for it to secure its adoption, providing the Democracy who voted for it *en masse* a week ago stand by it now. It is to be feared, however, that when they find it likely to pass, they will expose their insincerity by themselves deserting it. We shall see.

M'CORMICK'S REAPER.

The Senate, on Friday, finally rejected the bill enabling CYRUS H. MCCORMICK to refer to the Commissioners of Patents his application for extension of a patent for his celebrated reaper. I cannot avoid the conviction that gross injustice was done in this case—such as no court of law or equity would sanction, were the case one that could be decided before a judicial tribunal. Mr. MCCORMICK simply asked that the proper Board might be permitted to decide whether he had any rights under existing legislation of Congress, of which he had been wrongfully deprived by the supposed fault of certain Government officers; and it was quite apparent that his request was refused in consequence of the consideration that popular clamor was opposed to his reaping further reward from his great invention, and not because the Senate did not believe his claim just in itself, as an original and distinct question. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, declared his belief that he ought vote for the bill, but voted against it because his Legislature had instructed him to vote against all patent extensions! The gentleman from Louisiana, in going over to the Democracy, seems to have inhibited all of its dogmas,—even to that of the right of instructions.

S.

THE KANSAS CODE.

Some of the Beauties of the Kansas Legal Code.

[*Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Colfax.*]

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in his recent admirable speech in the House of Representatives, from which we have already given some extracts, speaks as follows of the enactments of the Kansas Territorial Legislature:

VIOLATIONS OF THE KANSAS BILL BY KANSAS LAWS.

I shall now proceed to show you not less than *seven palpable violations of the organic law*, (the Nebraska bill,) incorporated into this Code by the bogus Legislature which enacted it. The President, Judge DOUGLAS, and Mr. BUCHANAN, who are all pledged "to enforce these territorial laws," cannot have failed to notice that the conquerors of Kansas enacted their Code, regardless of whether its provisions coincided with the organic law or not; but, nevertheless, where they differ, the law of the United States is to be forgotten, and the Pro-Slavery behests of the Kansas invaders are to be carried out at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

First—Section twenty-two of the Nebraska bill enacts that the House of Representatives in Kansas shall consist of twenty-six members, "whose term of service *shall continue one year*." That does not mean eighteen, nineteen, or twenty months, but "one year," and one year only. The Legislature of Kansas was elected on the 30th day of March, 1855—a day which has become famous from the discussions in this House and elsewhere in regard to it; and, sir, if you will turn to page 280 of this Kansas code, you will see that there is not to be an election for members of the lower House of the Legislature until the first Monday in October, in the year 1856—over eighteen months after the first Legislature was elected. If you turn, then, to page 403, you will find that no regular session of that Legislature is to be held until January, 1857; so that the term of that House of Representatives, in defiance of the organic law, is prolonged to twenty-two months instead of twelve months. Sir, their term has expired now. There is no Legislature in the Territory of Kansas this day; and therefore, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise." For exercising them, however, in no conflict with the Territorial Government, but carefully avoiding it, and abstaining from putting any legislation in force, but only organizing as a State to apply for admission here as "a redress for their grievances"—for doing this, the court of Judge LECOMPTE arraigns them for treason, and scatters its indictments all over the Territory.

Second—The same section of the Kansas organic law says that the members of the council shall serve for "two years;" but their term has been prolonged in the same manner to *nearly three years*, so that the councilors elected in March, 1855, remain in office until the 1st of January, 1858, longer than a member of the House holds his seat by the authority of his constituents. And it is to this Legislature, the senatorial branch of which, even if legally elected, should expire in nine months from this time, but which, in defiance of the organic law, have taken upon themselves to extend their term to a period nineteen months distant, that Judge DOUGLAS desires, in his bill, to submit the question of when a census shall be taken preparatory to admission as a State, and to clothe them with the superintendence of the movements in the Territory, preliminary to said admission. When we have investigated to-day the "constitutionality," the "justice," the "impartiality," the "humanity" of their acts thus far, no one will need to ask, why I am not willing, for one, to give them the slightest degree of power or authority hereafter, but, on the contrary, desire to take from them that which they have illegally usurped and tyrannically exercised.

But, if to these two points, it is replied, that the term of the House of Representatives was *intended* by this mock Legislature to expire on the 30th of March, 1856, ten months before the new House takes its seat, and the Council, in March, 1857, ten months before the new Council meets, it follows that, though the Nebraska bill extended "popular sovereignty" by giving the President absolute control of two of the three branches of the Government, the executive and judicial, and left to the people only the legislative, subject to a two-thirds veto of the President's Governor, this Legislature so legislated that there is no House of Representatives there from March 1856 to January 1857, and no Council from March 1857 to January 1858—in a word, so that there can be no Legislature in the Territory from March, 1856, to January, 1858, except from January to March 1857, BARELY TWO MONTHS OUT OF TWENTY-TWO!

Third. The next violation of the organic law is the *enacting of a fugitive slave* law in that territory; although, by section twenty eight of the Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law of the United States was declared "to extend and be in full force within the limits of the territory of Kansas." This is one of the violations that I do not complain much about, for in some respects the territorial law is milder than the national one and requires the slave claimant to pay the costs in advance; but I allude to it to show the utter recklessness of the Kansas legislators and their disregard of the law of Congress. By this law, (sections 28 and 29, page 329,) persons are prohibited from taking fugitives from the Territory, except in accordance with *its* provisions, and are fined $500 if they do so.

Fourth.—The expenses of the Territory are paid, as is well known, out of the National Treasury, and section thirty of the Nebraska bill enacts that the chief clerk of the Legislature shall receive four dollars per day, and the other clerks three dollars per day. But, on page 444 of the Kansas Code, you will find an extra douceur to the clerks of fifteen and twenty cents per hundred words, for indexing and copying journals; *on* page 145, another law, declaring that, if the Secretary (then acting as Governor after Gov. REEDER'S removal) should refuse his assent to the above, the chief and assistant clerks should receive $100 each out of the Treasury, besides their per diem; and on the next page, page 146, the pay of the enrolling and engrossing clerks is *increased to four dollars per day, on the like contingency, although the organic law expressly fixed it at three dollars per day*. The legislators acted as if they had not only conquered the people of Kansas, but the National Treasury also.

Fifth.—Section twenty-two of the organic law gives the Governor exclusively the right of determining who were elected members of the Legislature. He did so, throwing out about one-third of the members elected at the first election, the reign of terror and of violence preventing more contests of other equally fraudulent returns. But this Legislature, when assembled, without examination of the merits of each case, and without authority to commit such an act at all, threw out all the members elected at the second election, and admitted in their stead those whose right to seats the Governor had expressly denied.

Sixth.—Section twenty-four of the organic law enacts:

"That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States; but *no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil*."

But if you will turn to page 600 you will see how coolly this bogus Legislature ignores both the Nebraska bill and the preëmption law; for it declares, as if *they* owned the soil, that in actions of trespass, ejectment, &c., settlers shall be *protected* in their preëmptions, not of one hundred and sixty acres, but of three hundred and twenty acres; "that such claim may be located in two different parcels, to suit the convenience of the holder." "without being compelled to prove an actual inclosure;" and the still more flagrant repudiation of the Congressional preëmption law, that "occupancy by tenant shall be considered equally valid as personal residence," under which the whole Territory may be preëmpted by Missourians. And this law, with the others, is to be enforced by the President!

Seventh—Section thirty of the Nebraska bill enacts that the official oath to be taken by the Governor and Secretary, the Judges, "*and all other civil officers in said Territory*," shall be "to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices." No more—no less. But the legislators of Kansas, with the same disregard of the Congressional law that marked their other acts, enacted another kind of official oath, on page 438 of their code, as follows:

SEC. 1. *All officers* elected or appointed under an existing or subsequently-enacted laws of this Territory, shall take and subscribe the following oath of office: "I, ——, do solemnly swear upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will *support and sustain* the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' and the provisions of the law of the United States commonly known as the "*Fugitive Slave Law*," and faithfully and impartially and to the best of my ability demean myself in the discharge of my duties in the office of ——; so help me God.

You cannot fail to notice that, in this new oath, framed by the bogus Legislature, the Fugitive Slave Law is elevated to a "higher law" than the Constitution; for the officer is merely to "support" the latter, but is required to swear that he will "support AND SUSTAIN" the other.

HOW THE KANSAS CODE VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Besides these seven palpable, flagrant, and unconcealed violations of the organic law organizing the Territory, I point you now to *five equally direct and open violations of the Constitution of the United States:* for that instrument has been trampled upon as recklessly as the laws of Congress.

First, the very first amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of any law "abridging the freedom of speech; and it is a significant fact, as can be learned from Hickey's Constitution, page 33, that this, with a number of other amendments, to the Constitution which follow it, was submitted by Congress to the various States in 1789, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution itself, with the following preamble:—

"The conventions of a number of States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order *to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its power, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added*"

Therefore the amendments that follow were proposed.

Thus, it is conclusively proven that the amendment, prohibiting any abridgment of the freedom of speech, was adopted to prevent "*an abuse of power*," which our forefathers feared might be attempted by some degenerate descendants at some later period of our history. But, though they thus sought to preserve and protect free speech, by constitutional provision, their prophetic fears have been realized by the enactors of the Kansas code. Its one hundred and fifty-first chapter, on pages 604 and 605, is entitled "An act to punish offences against slave property;" and there is no decree of Austrian despot or Russian Czar which is not merciful, in comparison with its provisions. Here, Sir, in the very teeth of the Constitution, is section 12 of that chapter:

"If any free person *by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory*, or shall *introduce* into this Territory, *print, publish, write, circulate*, or *cause to be* introduced into this Territory, written, printed, *published*, or *circulated* in this Territory, *any book, paper*, magazine, *pamphlet*, or *circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory*, such persons shall be deemed guilty of *felony*, and punished by *imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years*."

How many more than two years he shall be punished is left to the tender mercy of Judge LECOMPTE and the Jury which "Sheriff JONES" will select for their trial. The President of the United States has sworn to support the Constitution; but this, with the other "laws of Kansas," are to be enforced by him, despite that Constitution, with the army of the United States; and Mr. BUCHANAN is pledged by Judge DOUGLAS to "the firm and undivided execution of those laws." But, Sir, in a few short months the people, the free people of the United States, will inaugurate an Administration that will do justice to the oppressed settlers of Kansas, that will restore to them their betrayed rights, will vindicate the Constitution, and will place in the offices of trust of that ill-fated Territory, men who will overthrow the "usurpation," give their official influence to Freedom and the right, rather than to Slavery and the wrong, and protect rather than oppress the citizens whom they are called upon to govern and to judge.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Second—The same constitutional amendment prohibits the passage of any law "abridging the freedom of the press;" and here, Sir, in flagrant violation of it, is the 11th section of the same law in this Kansas code, page 605:

"If any person *print*, write, *introduce into*, publish, or *circulate*, or *cause to be* brought into, printed, written, published, or *circulated*, or shall knowingly *aid or assist in bringing into*, printing, publishing or *circulating*, within this Territory, any *book, paper, pamphlet*, magazine, *hand-bill*, or *circular, containing any* statements, arguments, opinions, *sentiment*, doctrine, advice or *innuendo, calculated* to produce a *disorderly*, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be *guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years*."

And, under this atrociously unconstitutional provision, a man who "brought into" the Territory of Kansas a copy of *Jefferson's Notes on Virginia*, which contains an eloquent and free-spoken condemnation of Slavery, could be convicted by one of "Sheriff JONES'" juries as having introduced a "book," containing a "sentiment" calculated" to make the slaves "disorderly," and sentenced to five years' hard labor. Probably under this provision, as well as the charge of high treason, GEORGE W. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom* at Lawrence, has, after his printing press has been destroyed by the order of Judge LECOMPTE'S Court, been himself indicted, and is now imprisoned, awaiting trial—kept, too, under such strict *surveillance*, far worse than murderers are treated in a civilized country, that even his mother and wife were not allowed to visit him until he had humbly petitioned the Governor for permission. And this upon the soil of a Territory which our forefathers, in 1820, in this very Hall, dedicated, by solemn compact, to "Freedom forever."

JURY TRIAL.

Third.—The sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an IMPARTIAL jury." It is a significant fact that in the Constitution itself it had been provided, (article 3, section 2,) that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." But, to prevent "abuse of power," this, with other amendments, were adopted, declaring that the trial shall be by an *impartial* jury. I have already shown you how *impartially* they are to be selected by Sheriffs who go about and imitate, in their conduct towards Free State men, the example of Saul of Tarsus, in his persecution of the early Christians, (Acts, chapter 8, verse 3, "entering into every house, and seizing men and women, committed them to prison;") and I have quoted you a section, showing how *impartially* they are to be constituted, with men on one side only; but in this very chapter, the concluding provision, section thirteen, (page 606,) repeats this gross violation of the national Constitution, as follows:

"*No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror* on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act."

Here, Sir, in these instances which I have quoted, stand the Constitution of the United States on the one side, and the Kansas code on the other, in direct and open conflict—the one declaring that the freedom of speech shall not be abridged, that the freedom of the press shall be protected, that juries, above all things else, shall be entirely impartial; *the other trampling all these safeguards under foot*. And because a majority of the settlers there, driven from the polls by armed mobs, legislated over by a mob in whose election they had no agency, choose to stand by and maintain their rights under the Constitution, you have seen how anarchy and violence, how outrage and persecution have been running riot in that Territory, far exceeding in their tyranny and oppression the wrongs for which our revolutionary forefathers rose against the masters who oppressed them; and yet, though the protection they have had from the General Government has been only the same kind of protection which the wolf gives to the lamb, they have, while repudiating the territorial sheriffs, bowed in submission to write in the hands of the United Marshal, or when the soldiers of the United States, yielding to orders which they do not deem it dishonorable for them to despise, assist in their execution. Such forbearance—such manifestations of their allegiance to the national authority—became the more wonderful when it is apparent as the noonday sun that every attempt has been made to harrass them into resistance to the authority of the United States, so as to furnish a pretext, doubtless, for their indiscriminate imprisonment, expulsion or massacre.

Fourth.—The Constitution also prohibits cruel and unusual punishments, I shall show, before I close, that this so called Kansas Legislature has prescribed most cruel and unusual punishments, unwarranted by the character of the offences punished, and totally disproportioned to their criminality.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Fifth.—The Constitution declares (article 1, section 9) that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." But the Kansas code, in its chapter of *habeas corpus* (article 8, section 5, page 345) enacts as follows:

"No negro or mulatto *held as a slave* within this Territory, or lawfully arrested as a fugitive from service from another State or Territory, shall be discharged, *nor shall his right of freedom* be had under the provisions of this act."

This provision, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the above cases is not only a violation of the Constitution, but also of the organic law; for *that* provided, in section 28, for appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States on writs of *habeas corpus*, in cases involving the right of freedom, the issuing of which this territorial law expressly prohibits

The language of the Nebraska-Kansas act is as follows:

"Except also that a writ of error or appeal *shall* also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said Supreme Court, created by this act, or of any Judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this act, or of any Judge thereof, *upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom*."

But the Kansas Legislature coolly set aside the law of the United States, by which alone their territorial organization was brought into existence, and effectually prohibited any appeal to the Supreme Court "upon any writ of *habeas corpus*, involving the question of personal freedom," by declaring that the writ shall *not* be used in the Territory for any such purpose!

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.

Having now referred to a few of the many acts embraced in this code, which conflict with the Constitution or the organic law, I proceeded to the examination of other provisions, some of which stamp it as a code of barbarity, as well as of tyranny—of inhumanity as well as of oppression. And first to "the imprisonment at hard labor," which is made the punishment for "offences against the slave property," in the sections which I have already quoted. The general understanding of the people at large has been that, as there was no State's prison yet erected in Kansas, this imprisonment would be in some Missouri prisons near the frontier. But, Sir, such is not the case. The authors of these disgraceful and outrageous enactments, with a refinement of cruelty, provided that the "hard labor" should be in another way; and that way will be found in chapter 22, entitled "an act providing a system of confinement and hard labor," section 2 of which (page 147) reads as follows:

"Every person who may be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction, under any law in force within this Territory, to punishment by confinement and hard labor, shall be deemed a convict, and shall immediately, under the charge of the keeper of such jail or public prison, or under the charge of such person as the keeper of such jail or public prison may select, be put to hard labor, as in the first section of this act specified, (to wit, 'on the streets, roads, public buildings, or other public works of the Territory.' Sec. 1, page 46:) and such keeper or other person, having charge of such convict, shall cause *such convict*, while engaged at such labor, *to be securely confined by* A CHAIN SIX FEET IN LENGTH, *of not less than four-sixteenths nor more than three-eighths of an inch, links, with a* RING OF IRON OF *not less than four nor more than six inches in diameter, attached, which chain shall be securely fastened to* THE ANKLE *of such convict with a strong lock and key*: and such keeper or other person having charge of such convict *may*, if necessary, confine such convict while so engaged at hard labor, *by other chains*, or other means, in his discretion, so as to keep such convict secure and prevent his escape; *and when there shall be* TWO *or more convicts under charge of such keeper*, or other person, such convicts shall be FASTENED TOGETHER *by strong chains, with strong locks and keys*, during the time which such convicts shall be engaged at hard labor without the walls of any jail or prison."

And this penalty, revolting, humiliating, debasing as it, subjecting a free American citizen to the public sneers and contumely of his oppressors, far worse than within the prison walls where the degradation of the punishment is relieved by its privacy, is to be borne from two to five long years by the men of Indiana and Ohio, of New-England and New-York, of Pennsylvania, and the far West, who are in Kansas to declare by speech, or in print, or to introduce therein a hand-bill or paper, which declares that "persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory." The chain and ball are to be attached to the ankle of each, and they are to drag out their long penalty for exercising their God-given and Constitutionally-protected freedom of speech, manacled together in couples, and working, in the public gaze, under task masters, to whom Algerine slaveholders would be preferable.

Sir, as this is one of the laws which the Democratic Party, by its platform, has resolved to enforce, and which the President of the United States intends to execute, it needs be, with the whole armed force of the United States, I have procured a specimen of the size of the iron ball which is to be used in that Territory under this enactment, and only regret that I cannot exhibit also the iron chain, six feet in length, which is to be dragged with it, through the hot Summer months, and the cold Winter snows, by the Free-State "convicts" in Kansas. [Here Mr. C. exhibited a large end heavy iron ball, six inches in diameter, and eighteen inches in circumference.]

Mr. Chairman, if the great men who have passed away to the spirit-land could stir themselves in their graves, and, coming back to life and action, should utter on the prairies of Kansas the sentiments declared by them in the past, how would they be amazed at the penalties that would await them on every side, for the utterance of their honest convictions on Slavery.

WHITE SLAVERY.

There is another portion of this act to which I wish to call attention. It is the succeeding section to the above, (Sec. 3, page 147:)

"Whenever any convict shall be employed at labor for any incorporate town or city, or any county, such town, city or county, shall pay into the Territorial Treasury the sum of fifty cents for each convict, for every day each convict shall be engaged at such labor; *and whenever such convict shall be employed upon* PRIVATE HIRING at labor, it shall be at such price each, per day, as may be agreed upon with such keeper, or other person, having charge of such; and the proceeds of said labor shall be collected by such keeper, and put into the Territorial Treasury."

Not content with the degradation of the chain-gang, a system of WHITE SLAVERY is to be introduced by "private hiring;" and the "convicts," sentenced for the exercise of the freedom of speech and of the press, are to be hired out during their servitude, if their "keeper" see fit, to the heartless men who this day are hunting them from their homes, and burning their dwellings over their heads. But "the laws are to be executed;" and though they are the offspring of the most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated upon the people, if there is no change in the policy of the Government, and if the party which controls its action is not hurled from power, we shall, doubtless, next year see Governor ROBINSON (if not previously executed for treason) with the iron chain and ball to his ankle, hired from the convict keeper, by Governor SHANNON, to do his menial service; or to be punished, if he disobeys his master's orders, like a Southern Slave. And Judge LECOMPTE would have the privilege, too, and would, doubtless, exercise it, of having Judge WAKEFIELD as his hired serf, dragging, for two or five years to come, his chain and ball after him as he entered his master's presence, or obeyed his masters's command. And Marshal DONALDSON, with "Sheriff JONES," and STRINGFELLOW, would not certainly be behind their superiors in the retinue of Free-State slaves whom they could satisfy their revenge upon by hiring as their menials from the keeper of the Kansas convicts.

SLAVERY TAKEN FOR GRANTED.

There are many things in this code of which I desire to speak, but which I will not have time to allude to, as my hour is rapidly passing away, and I must hasten on. It is worthy of notice in passing, that, in no place in this code, is Slavery expressly established in the Territory. Instead of leaving the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form their own institutions," Slavery is taken to be an institution already existing, as if it were already established by the Congress of the United States. In this initial legislation of the Territory, it is treated as a heretofore recognized and permanent "institution." Thus, by page 60, Slaves are to be appraised like other property of a decedent; by page 298, Slaves are to be taken in execution for debt; by page 432, mortgage of Slaves are to be recorded; by page 556, Slaves are to be taxed by the assessors; by page 630, Slave-owners are to be accountable for trespasses by their Slaves. But nowhere in the code is to be found a single line, or section, declaring that "Slavery is hereby established." I have no idea that, even if the Legislature of Kansas was to be conceded a legal body, Slavery this day has a legal existence in the Territory. But to expect such a decision from its Courts, would be to look for mercy from a NERO.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—TEST OATHS.

The whole country has heard, Sir, of the section in the election law which allows "*inhabitants*" to vote at the general election, without requiring them to have *resided* in the Territory a single day; and of the test oath to *sustain* the Fugitive Slave law and the Nebraska bill, which are intended to shut out all men opposed to both from the ballot-box. And I will quote it from page 282, because I desire to contrast its provisions with another:

"SEC. 11. Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an *inhabitant* of this Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective officers; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be deemed citizens: *Provided*, That no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular Army or Navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote, by reason of being on service therein; *And provided further*, That no person who shall have been convicted of any violation of any provision of an act of Congress entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved Feb. 12, 1793; or of an act to amend and supplementary to said act, approved 18th September, 1850; whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by either of said acts, in any Courts of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or any offence deemed infamous, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in this Territory: *And provided further*, That if any person offering to vote shall be challenged and required to take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the Judges of the election, that he will *sustain* the provisions of the above-recited acts of Congress, and of the act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and

Territories thus stolen from Mexico! It would be a case in which all mankind would be against us; for, from the commencement of the Revolution down to the present time, we have constantly reprobated our British ancestors for their introduction of Slavery into this country."

PRESIDENTIAL.

Col. Fremont's Religion.

We have seen a small handbill, of which the following is a copy, that has been extensively circulated in the western counties of this State. We learn that a large package of them was sent off by the Erie Railroad yesterday morning.

FREMONT A ROMANIST.

The *Day Book*, a Buchanan paper, thinks the *Express* is wasting breath in proving FREMONT a Romanist. The fact, it says, is too well known to be denied. The editor, after telling us that he thinks no worse of him for being a Roman Catholic, than if he were a Methodist or a Presbyterian, goes on to say:

Col. FREMONT is not only a Roman Catholic, but he is a bigoted and proscriptive Roman Catholic. His prejudice against Protestants is stronger, and he has carried it further than any other intelligent American we ever knew. It is but a few years ago (not more than eight or nine) that he refused to accept as a gift from a friend a Protestant book.

Nor was this all. He was spending the day at this friend's house, and refused to even read the book offered him, and gave as a reason that he was a Roman Catholic and would not read a "Protestant religious book."

Some of Col. FREMONT's friends may deny this, but he will hardly dare authorise any one to do so. If he does, we shall remind him of the time and place, and the friend who proffered him the book.

The refutation of these scandalously mean and infamous falsehoods, is perfectly easy; but it is anything but agreeable to have to contend with an antagonist who resorts to such contemptible tricks and misrepresentations. The annexed letter is a complete refutation of all the falsehoods in this scandalous hand-bill.

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The "last card" against Col. FREMONT, by the playing of which his Fillmore and Buchanan opponents, working together in congenial harmony, hope to arrest the overwhelming manifestations of public opinion in his favor, is the charge that he is a Roman Catholic; and as each successive specification set up by them is conclusively refuted, some new falsehood is invented in its stead, and sent out on its mission of calumny. In spite of these malignant attempts, however, the tide of popular approbation in his favor constantly increases in volume and power, crushing out old party lines, and overwhelming all stumbling blocks thrown in its way as resistlessly as the torrent of Niagara would sweep away the dams of cobweb and of earth that might be reared to impede its progress. But though these charges find few believers, it is due to Col. FREMONT's friends all over the land that they should be armed with the actual facts of the case, to the end that Truth may be vindicated and Error exposed.

1. The first charge made was to the effect that Col. FREMONT was reared in the Catholic faith and educated in a Catholic institution. *Both statements are utterly untrue.* His father died when he was but four years old, and he was reared by his mother, who was a devoted and life-long member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Her hope and prayer and intent was, that he should become a minister of the Church she loved; but *he* longed for a more active life, and a closer association with the exciting conflicts of the busy world about him. But, though he looked forward even then to that eventful career, which, even in the same generation of its occurrence, seems more like the story of romance than the sober recital of history, he voluntarily, at the age of 16, made a public profession of his faith in the Christian religion, and his belief in the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was confirmed as a member of it by the Bishop of South Carolina. This was in the year 1829, and in the grave-yard of that church, where his religious profession in the doctrines of the Reformation was made, his mother, sister and brother, all lie buried—all of them having been, with him, members of its communion. In that faith he has been steadfast and unwavering from that day to this. Even though for years in a country where there were none but Catholic churches, no word ever dropped from his lips, looking like a lessening in the slightest degree of his attachment to the church of his first love.

2. The first charge in regard to his marriage was that he was first married by a Protestant clergyman; but that he insisted on being re-married by a Catholic priest. This having been exploded, the ground is shifted; and it is alleged that he was married by a Catholic, and that he pledged himself to bring up his children in that faith. The first part of this latter allegation is true, and the second is utterly false, as the sequel of this article will prove. The facts of the marriage are as follows: In the District of Columbia, a "license" is required before marriage can be performed; and if it is consummated without it, the officiating clergyman is liable to heavy penalties. As is well known, Col. BENTON was warmly opposed to the marriage. Miss BENTON was also under age. Col. FREMONT unsuccessfully applied to several clergymen to marry them. Meeting refusals on every hand, unless he could produce the license, which was utterly unattainable, he was at last informed by a lady friend that if he was willing to be married by a Catholic priest, she could find him one that would do it without asking any questions, if he was only satisfied that the parties were old enough to judge intelligently of the importance of the tie they were about assuming. Rev. Mr. VAN HORSEIGH, a German priest, who was rather more independent of the strict rules of the Church than the most of his brethren, quickly tied the knot, performing the ceremony in rapid style; and, knowing the circumstances under which his aid was asked, waiving all questions, except those embraced in "love, honor and obey." *I* agree with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, that every one who knows Mrs. FREMONT would justify the Colonel in even asking the Pope to marry them, if he could have got no one else.

3. The next charge is, that he has had one or more children reared in the Catholic faith, or educated in a Catholic institution, or something of that sort. To this it is sufficient to reply that no child of his has been educated a year, a month, or even a day, in any Catholic institution, at Georgetown or anywhere else; and that they are *all* reared in the Protestant faith of their parents—Mrs. FREMONT having been, in her early youth, a Presbyterian; but on her marriage, to oblige her husband, having connected herself with *his* Church, the Episcopalian. But to show *conclusively*, BEYOND ALL CAVIL, in what faith Col. and Mrs. FREMONT have reared their children, I submit herewith the official certificate of the Rector of the Church of the Epiphany of Washington City, showing that *all their children have been baptized in the Episcopal Church*:

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

The following children of J. Charles and Jessie Benton Fremont have been baptized in the Church of the Parish of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., their baptisms being recorded in the register of said parish:

1848, Aug. 15, Elizabeth McDowell Benton Fremont.
1848, Aug. 15, Benton Fremont.
1853, Dec. 28, John Charles Fremont.
1855, Aug. 1, Francis Preston Fremont.

As none were baptized in a house, *but all were brought to the Church*, the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church for "the Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants," was that which was used.

J. W. FRENCH,
Rector of the Parish of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C.

It will be noticed that these baptisms of Col. FREMONT's children were not performed privately, but publicly in the Church, before all the world who chose to look on, to listen to the vows of the parents and sponsors that they should be brought up in the faith of the Church. Among the sponsors of these children were Col. BENTON, Kit CARSON, Capt. LEE, U. S. N., FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and Col. FREMONT himself; (a strong point, as a Catholic could not promise such things;) and Mr. BLAIR, who has known Col. FREMONT for many years intimately, is astonished at the persistent attempts to force him to be a Catholic against his will, when he has known him always to be Protestant, and to repeatedly declare himself as of that faith by education, conviction, and profession.

I may add as a singular coincidence that a loving couple, who were both members of Mr. FRENCH's Church, but who, like Col. FREMONT, found inflexible parents in the way of their license, were married by this same Mr. VAN HORSEIGH, a few years after the Colonel. Indeed, his willingness to marry, in meritorious cases, without license or catechism, was well known in those days in Washington.

4. I need scarcely allude to the other charges that Col. FREMONT holds a pew in a Catholic Church in Washington city, that he has partaken of mass in a Catholic Church, &c., all of which are totally and unqualifiedly false. None of these charges have the slightest foundation in truth. Indeed, so rarely has he ever been, even as a spectator, within the walls of a Catholic Church, that I can safely assert that Mr. FILLMORE, whose injudicious friends are most assiduous in the circulation of these slanders, has attended as a witness of Catholic services TEN TIMES as often as Col. FREMONT.

I will not further trespass on your columns, except to allude to the rumor, circulated but a short month since, that he had given in his adhesion to all the doctrines of the American Party, and would run if nominated by the North Americans alone. This was denied and knocked in the head by the very Committee to whom it was said he had made the pledge, and now his enemies fly to the other extreme and hold him up as a Catholic. The stories give the lie to each other, and *both* are abundantly proven to be false. He has denounced no party and no church, but he stands, an American by birth and a Protestant by conviction, the representative of the great principle of Free Territories and Free Speech, commended by his pledges and position to the support of all, irrespective of birth-place or of creed, who believe that the further extension of Slavery should be inflexibly opposed, and the rights of Freemen, whether at the Capital or the Frontier, inflexibly maintained and supported.

INDIANIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

Col. Fremont's Religion.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: It having been published, on the authority of Alderman FULMER of the Sixteenth Ward, that Col. FREMONT was a Catholic, and a variety of statements beside, which, of course, nobody believed a word of, a gentleman of the same Ward, CHARLES W. CAFFREY, Esq., called on him the other day, and in the presence of a witness, offered to bet him from $100 to $500 that he could not get a witness to testify to the truth of the statement which he had authorized. Of course the Alderman wasn't prepared to bet. Indeed, he said that many of the statements published in his name were untrue, and confessed that he would have been more chary in making his statements if he knew they were going to be published. Yours respectfully,

A NEW-YORKER.

The story published by the *Express* as having come from Alderman FOLMER, about a conversation which he was represented as having held with Colonel FREMONT some years ago, has already been branded as a fabrication. We should not be at all surprised if it should turn out that Alderman FOLMER never made any such statements. Thus far, certainly, nobody is responsible for them but the *Express*.

Mr. Dayton's Letter of Acceptance.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

SIR: A Convention of Delegates assembled at Philadelphia on the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of June current, under a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON—for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice-President, to be supported at the approaching election, unanimously nominated you as their candidate for the office of Vice-President.

The undersigned were appointed by the Convention a Committee to communicate to you official notice of your nomination, and to request you to accept it.

In the declaration of principles which it promulgated, and in the character of the men presented to the people of the United States for their suffrages, the Convention has given the strongest evidence of its patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union; of its determination to restore domestic tranquillity, develop our national resources, protect the rights and liberties of our citizens, and strengthen the bonds of fraternal affection throughout our common country; and to uphold the cause of peace, justice and national honor in our intercourse with other nations.

With the assurance of our high personal respect,

We are your fellow citizens,
HENRY S. LANE,
President of the Convention.
J. M. ASHLEY,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER,
E. R. HOAR,
T. STEVENS,
K. S. BINGHAM,
JOHN A WILLS,
C. F. CLEVELAND,
CYRUS ALDRICH.

To WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, July 7, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that, at a Convention of Delegates recently assembled in Philadelphia, I was unanimously nominated as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of such nomination.

For the distinguished honor thus conferred, be pleased to accept for yourselves, and in behalf of the Convention you represent, my sincere thanks.

I have only to add, that having carefully examined the resolutions adopted by that Convention as indicating the principles by which it was governed, I find them, in their general features, such as have heretofore had my hearty support. My opinions and votes against the extension of Slavery into free Territory, are of record and well known. Upon that record I am willing to stand. Certainly nothing has since occurred which would tend to modify my opinions previously expressed upon that subject. On the contrary, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (that greatest wrong, portentous of mischief) but adds strength to the conviction that these constant encroachments must be calmly and firmly met, that this repealing act should be itself repealed, or remedied by every just and constitutional means in our power.

I very much deprecate all sectional issues. I have not been in the past, nor shall I be in the future, instrumental in fostering such issues. But the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and as a consequence the extension of Slavery, are no issues raised by us; they are issues forced upon us, and we act but in self-defence when we repel them. That section of the country which presents these issues is responsible for them; and it is this sectionalism which has subverted past compromises, and now seeks to force Slavery into Kansas. In reference to other subjects treated of in the resolutions of the Convention, I find no general principle or rule of political conduct to which I cannot and do not yield a cordial assent.

But while thus expressing a general concurrence in the views of the Convention, I cannot but remember that the Constitution gives to the Vice-President little power in matters of general legislation; that he has not even a vote, except in special cases; and that his rights and duties as prescribed in that instrument, are limited to presiding over the Senate of the United States. Should I be elected to that high office, it will be my pleasure, as it will be my duty, to conduct, so far as I can, the business of that body in such a manner as will best comport with its own dignity, in strict accordance with its own rules, and with a just and courteous regard to the equal rights and privileges of all its members.

Accepting the nomination tendered through you, as I now do, I am gentlemen, very respectfully, yours, WM. L. DAYTON.

To HENRY S. LANE, President of the Convention, J. M. Ashley, Anthony J. Bleecker, Joseph C. Hornblower, E. R. Hoar, Thaddeus Stevens, K. S. Bingham, John Wills, C. F. Cleveland, Cyrus Aldrich, Committee.

The Republican Movement—Fremont and Dayton in Ohio—Politics—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 28, 1856.

The nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON take well in the West. This city and county have for many years been the stronghold of the Democratic Party in Ohio—giving yearly from five to ten thousand majority. From present appearances, the Republicans will carry the city and county this Fall, and elect two members of Congress. In this city there are five or six German papers published, and all but one, which is the organ of the German Catholics, support the Republican ticket. At least two-thirds of the German vote will be given for FREMONT and DAYTON. The Republicans held a grand ratification meeting in the Fifth-street Market space, on Monday evening, at which CHARLES REMELIN, Judge HOADLEY and CALEB B. SMITH spoke. There were five speakers, three of whom have hitherto acted with the Democratic Party. The meeting numbered at least five thousand. It was the largest meeting I have ever seen in Cincinnati, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A large procession marched down from the German Wards, headed with a band of music, and carrying flags and transparencies. The shouting and hurrahing were immense. Democrats who were ready to bet the day after BUCHANAN was nominated, that Hamilton County would give ten thousand Democratic majority, are now shy of betting that it will give any majority at all on that side.

The Republicans are wide awake, and are in the best possible spirits. Means are being taken to organize Fremont Clubs in every Ward in the city and township in the county, and speakers have volunteered to address the people, and rally them on the side of FREMONT and Liberty. The Democrats are doing nothing. They care little for the old Federalist BUCHANAN. The active and true men of the party, the men of brains and character, were in favor of DOUGLAS. It was only the *small* great men of the party who favored BUCHANAN, and having succeeded in getting him nominated, they sat down, and assumed to be the leaders. The Old Liners have given place to them and stand by and laugh at their sleeves to see the fantastic tricks of the Neophites. The people will not follow the new men, whose purpose is to become the possessors of the spoils and turn the present incumbents, the old wheel-horses of the party, adrift. The fund is not confined to this city. It is wide-spread, and already the newspapers of the party are quarreling with each other. The same state of things exist in Indiana. *We shall carry Ohio, in October, by at least fifty thousand majority,* and in November, give FREMONT and DAYTON a hundred thousand. Our friends in Indiana speak with the utmost confidence of carrying that State by twenty thousand majority. No FILLMORE ticket will be run in Indiana. The opposition run the same candidates for State officers, and have united on one Electoral ticket. I believe in this State the Fillmoreites have nominated an Electoral ticket, but it will not poll so large a vote as TRIMBLE did last Fall for Governor—say twenty five thousand.

The friends of Judge MCLEAN, of whom the writer was and is one, enter heartily into the campaign for FREMONT and DAYTON. The nomination of the favored son of New-Jersey, for Vice-President, makes the ticket exceedingly acceptable to a large class of our oldest and most valued citizens, who emigrated to Ohio years ago from the banks of the Hackensack and the shores of Newark Bay. A large majority of our first settlers were Jerseymen, and they have a kind feeling for that old Revolutionary State, with which the name of DAYTON is so closely and nobly identified.

It is expected that Governor CORWIN will make a speech in favor of the nomination on the 4th of July, at Lebanon, Warren County. He is at present on a visit to Chicago, on business,—if he returns in time he will speak. The Governor feels a deep interest in this election, and will make a number of speeches during the campaign. He will attract immense crowds—for, after all, "Governor TOM, the wagon boy," is the idol of the Buckeyes, and his name and influence as potent as they ever were.

The weather here is very warm, and the Corn in the two Miami Valleys is growing at the rate of six inches in twenty four hours. The Wheat and Barley look well, and some of it is ripe "already for the harvest." The Ohio River is quite low, which is a drawback to trade, but we have no reason to complain when we have so many blessings surrounding us.

MIAMI.

The Democracy of Herkimer County have come over to Fremont.

From the Utica Herald, July 14.

The Democracy of Herkimer has dissolved into its original elements. We give elsewhere a sketch of the proceedings of the Convention—or rather Conventions—at Herkimer Village on Saturday, from which it would seem that the great mass of the late Democratic Party in the County have cut loose from the rotten alliances of the past, and openly repudiated the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention.

The following is a statement of the facts in connection with the movement which took place on Saturday. The Mohawk *Courier*, for many years the organ of the county, refused to noise the names of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention until the sense of the party in the county shall be ascertained. With this view, the County Corresponding Committee—or rather five out of seven of that Committee—called a Delegate Convention of Democrats to decide as to whether the *Courier* should be sustained or repudiated. Up to within a week past the BUCHANAN faction refused to recognize or take any part in the movement, denouncing it as a "Black Republican" game. More recently, however, they changed their tactics; drummed up recruits in the different towns; held snap caucuses; and appointed delegates to attend the Convention. In some towns, we are credibly informed, the only persons attending their caucuses were postmasters and Hindoos, while in Newport and one or two other towns, they were absolutely unable to find any one to represent them. By substitutions and the manufacture of straw delegates they succeeded in drumming up quite a respectable attendance.

The hour at which the Convention was called was 12 o'clock M. Previous to this time the Buchaneers held a caucus and marched up to the Court-House in a body. The Barnburner Party arrived there nearly the same time. The Buchanan men, finding the door locked, organized on the Court-House steps. Mr. JUDD, a member of the Corresponding Committee, *but who refused to sign the call for the Convention*, called the meeting to order. A resolution declaring that no one except "Democrats" should be entitled to a seat was rushed through, as also a Committee on Resolutions.

At this moment, the Court-House door was opened, and the Buchanan men rushed up, and Judge BRADSLEY sprung into the chair. The Barnburner Party were on the floor at or near the same instant, and an organization effected by them also. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued for a few moments, though comparative order was soon restored.

One or two notable facts are apparent in these proceedings. The Buchanan men enacted a clear "snap game." We have seen nothing more brazen in the history of Conventions. This trick was a melancholy confession of weakness. If they were really the stronger party in the Convention, they should have gone in and voted down their opponents. But the fact that they resorted to trickery and technicalities demonstrated both their want of strength and integrity. The controlling spirits of the Buchanan faction were Hunkers. The Chairman, Judge BRADSLEY, was a Hunker; the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was a Hunker; the gentleman who called the door-step Convention to order was a Hunker; the speakers were Hunkers.

The Anti-Buchanan Party were clearly regular. They came together in response to the call of the majority of the Corresponding Committee. They represented the people of the several towns. They came together honestly and in good faith. They were not prepared for trickery and deception. They scorned dodges and "snap games." They will be sustained by the public sentiment of the county and State. The days of Negro-driving Democracy is numbered in Old Herkimer.

The following is a sketch of the proceedings:

The Convention to take into consideration the course of the Democracy of Herkimer in the ensuing Presidential contest, was held at the Court House in Herkimer on Saturday. The attendance was both large and respectable, and the spirit of the proceedings hopeful and determined.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Judge BROKWITH, of Columbia, for Chairman, and JOSEPH N. WIGHTMAN, of Mohawk, for Secretary.

The Convention having been organized, a proposition was made to the other side, that an arrangement be entered into by which the two Conventions be held in different halls.

A reply was sent that the Hards had priority of possession, and should remain in the Court-House.

It was retorted that the Buchanaers organized outdoors and should go outdoors to hold their Convention. After some further conversation the subject was dropped.

On motion of Mr. ROOT, of Mohawk, a Committee of three to draft resolutions was appointed, as follows: H. G. ROOT, of Mohawk, J. W. HULBERT, of Newport, A. W. EATON, of Little Falls.

On motion of Mr. WOOSTER, of Newport, a Committee of three to draft an Address to the Democracy of the County, expressive of the sentiments of the Convention, was appointed. This Committee consisted of J. H. WOOSTER, of Newport, JOHN MILLER, of Columbia, J. H. COOK, of Salisbury.

Mr. EATON, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following series:

Whereas, The National Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati, assuming to represent the principles and to proclaim the opinions of the Democratic party of the Union, did in the adoption of certain resolutions consisting of the platform of that body, in our name, but without our authority, renounce the well-settled and vital doctrines of Democracy as taught by JEFFERSON and always maintained by us:

And whereas said Convention undertook to pledge our support as members of the Democratic Party, by our influence, by our good name, and by our votes to perpetuate the policy, and to sanction the measures of the present Federal Administration in its attempts to make African Slavery a National Institution, and to force it upon us in Territories once consecrated to Freedom:

We, the Democracy of Herkimer County, through our regular constituted Delegates in this Convention, assembled in the vindication of our rights; and that the cause of just government and of Human Freedom may be upheld, do resolve as follows:

1. That we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by act of Congress and the approval of our National Executive, as a wanton and wicked abuse of delegated power—a deed fraught with the worst and most mischievous consequences to the peace and welfare of the country;—uncalled for and unsustained by the popular voice—and altogether the most dangerous and disastrous act ever perpetrated by our Federal Government.

2. That in the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, by which Slavery is received into Territories once free by solemn compact, the dearest rights of American freemen are trampled upon—the principles of JEFFERSON and of all the other Republican fathers are denounced—African Slavery is made a national institution under protection of Federal authority; and we, as individuals, as well as a nation, are thus held up to the scorn and reprobation of mankind as the perpetrators of crimes more tyrannous and cruel than those of any other people or Government claiming to be civilized.

3. That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, by its complicity in and approval of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempted nationalization of African Slavery, by its criminal neglect to regard the rights and to protect the lives of the people of Kansas, by its broken pledges and by its unexampled prostitution of power and patronage to suppress freedom of speech, to corrupt the Press, control popular elections, and to sap the very foundations of public virtue and of morality, has forfeited all claims to the respect of honest men, disgraced the party by which he was elected to power and imperiled the peace and prosperity of our Free Institutions.

4. That inasmuch as the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention sanctions the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, upholds and defends the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and eulogizes the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE as eminently Democratic, we, the Democracy of Herkimer, impelled by a sense of duty to ourselves and the cause of public purity, of Free Principles and of just Government, hereby declare that we repudiate that platform because it sanctions a grievous wrong and indefensible Administration already condemned by the whole country. And we further declare that we can support no man for the office of President of the United States who stands pledged before the world to carry out the policy of the present Administration, and the Pro-Slavery principles incorporated in the Cincinnati platform; and we, therefore, refuse to sustain the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency and JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

5. That the course pursued by Hon. F. H. SPINNER, our present Democratic Representative in Congress, meets with the approbation of this Convention, and that with the approval of our Democratic brethren of the County of St. Lawrence, we shall be pleased to support his reelection as our Representative in the next Congress.

The resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. WOOSTER, of Newport, read an address to the Democracy of this County. It was very long and very able. It repudiated the nomination of BUCHANAN, and approved that of Mr. FREMONT. It was received with the most lively demonstrations of favor.

Mr. WOOSTER moved a resolution approving in the strongest terms the course pursued by A. W. EATON, one of the editors of the Mohawk *Courier*, which was unanimously adopted.

The Convention selected Hon. E. P. HUBBELL and Benj. AUSTIN from the First Assembly District, and Hon. ADIJAH BRICKWITH and PETER WARREN from the Second Assembly District, as Delegates to the Syracuse Convention of the 24th.

After which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

In the afternoon a Mass Convention of the friends of Freedom and FREMONT was held in the Public Hall. The Hall was crowded with the honest yeomanry of Old Herkimer. The feeling was deep and earnest. Judge HULBERT, of Newport, made a noble speech, followed by Mr. LAFLIN and others.

Presidential Prospects in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The following communication has been addressed to us by an esteemed correspondent:

"MESSRS. EDITORS: In common with a good many others, I have been in the habit of placing reliance upon the *Bulletin's* opinion on political matters, especially on those relating to Pennsylvania; and as every one looks with unusual interest to the result in this State at the next Presidential election, you would, by giving your opinion as to the prospects, very much gratify

MANY READERS."

Our correspondent could scarcely have suggested to us a more difficult task, in the present perplexed condition of parties in the United States; but as we have considerable acquaintance with intelligent men throughout the State, and have made many inquiries of them, we shall give the substance of what they report as clearly as it is possible to do at the present time. It is, in truth, early to make calculations. The several parties have just nominated their candidates; Mr. FILLMORE has just returned, after a year's absence, and is a recognized competitor for the Presidency, receiving public compliments which, it is plain to see, are quite as much offered to his possible future, as to his past occupancy of the Presidential chair. As, however, both the Fillmore and Fremont men are equally opposed to the present Administration, they may equally be regarded as against Mr. BUCHANAN.

In considering the state of things and political prospect in Pennsylvania, it is most convenient to take, as a basis of calculation, the vote for Governor in 1854, when there was more nearly a full turn out of voters than at any time since 1852. At the election of 1854, Gov. POLLOCK ran against Gov. BIGLER, and was elected on the distinct national issues of the time. The result showed that there was a majority of thirty seven thousand against the National Administration. The vote cast for Governor POLLOCK is regarded, by those familiar with our State politics, as the only one, since the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bill, that combined all the elements of opposition. They consider that such opposition is as strong now as ever. President PIERCE has done nothing to diminish it. On the contrary, recent events have done much to increase in numbers and strengthen in determination the ranks of those opposed to the principles and practice of the Administration party. So that it is regarded as perfectly fair to take the vote of 1854 as a basis, and to infer that the mass that voted for POLLOCK and carried the State by a majority of thirty-seven thousand, were all men who should now be regarded as the friends of FREMONT of FILLMORE. They were all opposed to the present National Administration, every one of whose acts Mr. BUCHANAN indorses; they were as opposed to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which he and his platform approve; they condemn now the Brooks outrage, which the Administration papers sustain, and which has been virtually justified by one Administration member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who voted against an investigation. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN, by any of his personal qualities, can overcome this opposition. Many, indeed, consider that it is strengthened against him, for it is generally believed that his nomination was the result of a bargain with Mr. DOUGLAS—the plan being to continue for eight years, at least, in their persons, if possible, the wretched system which Mr. PIERCE has carried on, and which the Cincinnati Platform indorses.

But to return to the vote of 1854. In Philadelphia, Gov. POLLOCK had a majority of about 4,000. At the election for Mayor, in May last, the full vote of the city was about 55,000. If there should be no accommodation between the Fremont and Fillmore men, it is estimated, by the most intelligent judges that we have consulted, that Mr. BUCHANAN will have about 25,000, Mr. FILLMORE about 20,000, and Mr. FREMONT about 10,000. If there should be any increase of the full vote in November, it will be probably distributed among the candidates in the same proportion. Here would be a loss to Mr. FREMONT, from POLLOCK's vote, of about 19,000 votes. In Lancaster, it is thought that Mr. FREMONT may lose 4,000 from POLLOCK's vote; in Berks, perhaps, 500; in York and Franklin, say 1,000; in Perry and Northumberland about 1,000, and in Allegheny about 1,000. So far as we can ascertain, this closes the catalogue of expected losses on the opposition side.

On the other side of the question we are informed that in Chester and Delaware counties the nomination of FREMONT is the most popular that could have been made, and that there will probably be a gain to the opposition, over POLLOCK's vote, of about 1,000. In Lebanon it is supposed there will be a considerable gain, say from 400 to 500, and perhaps there will be a small gain in Dauphin. The counties along the Juniata, it is supposed, will remain nearly as they were in 1854. From all the information we can procure from Westmoreland and Washington, there will be a probable increase of the opposition strength in those counties. In the North Western counties, from Crawford down to Beaver, it is believed that there will be considerable gains for FREMONT over the vote for POLLOCK—amounting to not less than 1,000. In Venango and Clarion and throughout that region, it is said, the hostility to the Administration has not abated in the slightest degree. In Erie a further gain of about 1,000 is expected. In the Northern tier of counties, from Potter to Wayne, including Judge WILMOT's District, it is said, that there will be gains for FREMONT amounting to 2,000, according to the very lowest estimate. In this region the opposition to the Administration and the enthusiasm for Col. FREMONT is said to be perfectly overwhelming. In the counties on the Susquehanna, each side professes to expect gains, but the aggregate will probably remain very much as it was in 1854. From what is known as "the Tenth Legion," comprising the Counties of Northampton, Monroe, Pike, &c., we have no very definite information, but the result will depend greatly upon the action of Gov. REEDER and his friends, and the use the Governor chooses to make of the information he possesses in regard to Kansas affairs, and the course of the Administration on that subject. Until it is ascertained what course he is going to pursue, no calculation can be made, and it may be presumed the vote of the "legion" will not be materially different from what it was in 1854. In Bucks County there will probably be no very great change. Nor can much be said of Lehigh, though it may be presumed that the money sent thither by Mr. WILLIAM B. REED, in past times, has been long since exhausted, and that Lehigh will consequently "do a great deal better." In the other counties, to which we have not specially referred, it is presumed that there will be no very important changes.

In making this sketch of the prospect in the State, as we have learned it from various sources, it must be added that we have considered the whole opposition to the Cincinnati nominations, treating the Fremont and Fillmore parties as one, except in the counties we have named as showing losses to Mr. FREMONT. But there appears, indeed, to be very little organization among the friends of Mr. FILLMORE in the interior, and in the most of the counties the whole opposition is combined on the Fremont ticket. The chief strength of Mr. FILLMORE lies here in Philadelphia, where, as we have already stated, his vote is estimated at some 20,000. Of course in the grand result such a vote becomes important, and the defeat of the Administration ticket will depend greatly upon bringing about an accommodation by which all the opposition may be united. If such an accommodation can be brought about, and the estimates given above, made by those who ought to be acquainted with what they report, be correct, it is easy to see that Gov. POLLOCK's majority cannot be overcome, and Mr. BUCHANAN will lose the State.

Among the causes which those who believe the State will vote against Mr. BUCHANAN, assign for that belief, are the following: They say that the people, disgusted as they have been with the present Administration, and the disgrace and prostration it has brought upon the country, will raise the cry of Change, and that the scenes of 1840 will be renewed until the party that is now in power will be completely swept out, and new men placed in office. They believe that the bargain with DOUGLAS, consummated at Cincinnati, has already driven many from the ranks of the Administration, while greater numbers have been driven from them by recent events in Washington. They feel confident that the old friends of HENRY CLAY, who still revere his memory and remember well his wrong-doers, can never be brought to support Mr. BUCHANAN, who labored for years to break him down, misrepresenting and slandering him in every possible way, and using his influence successfully to give the vote of the State to his opponent, Mr. POLK, as a better tariff man than he was. They believe that the popular judgment throughout Pennsylvania is opposed to electing as President a man in whose Administration such men as GEORGE SANDERS, JOHN W. FORNEY, and ROBERT DALE OWEN are sure to be the leading and prominent men. As for the cry that "State pride" will induce many to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN, who formerly voted with the Opposition, they declare that it is perfectly idle, since Mr. BUCHANAN, in accepting the nomination, declared that his individuality was lost, and covered himself up so completely in the "platform" that his personal claims to support, on the ground of "State pride" are entirely forfeited. They add, moreover, that the Germans, who have hitherto voted with the Administration Party, will very generally support Mr. FREMONT, and that Mr. BUCHANAN will thus lose many thousand votes.

We gather these opinions from serious, honest and reflecting men, who have made the politics of Pennsylvania, at the present time, a subject of anxious study. If they are correct, it will be easily seen that Mr. BUCHANAN is not by any means so strong in Pennsylvania as he has been presumed to be. The opposition is actually in a large majority, and they feel that it only requires energy and skill to make it available, and prevent the State from voting for a continuance of the state of things at Washington that everybody agrees has so much damaged the country at home and abroad.

Fremont in California.

From the Fishkill Standard.

You will remember I was in California during the time of her State Constitution and preliminary organization—at that time as the correspondent of your paper, taking strong free soil ground. I there formed Col. FREMONT's acquaintance. I can testify to his earnest endeavors to engraft freedom on her constitution and to the virulent hostility of the Pro-Slavery men of his own party (costing him his reelection) after he voted for the abolition of the slave *traffic* in Columbia. It is true, he voted against the abolition of *Slavery* with many other Northern men, because he felt *that* might endanger the whole compromises. An honorable conservative never should find fault with *that!* I may here add with propriety that I met Col. FREMONT at the Protestant Episcopal Mission Church in San Francisco, and that his summary treatment of the Dolores priests when conquering California, was anything else than that of a Romanist—as the wicked cry now is—wicked, because intentionally false by those who originated it and cruelly deluding by those who receive it.

Believe me with high regard for your candor and ability as an Editor,

Your neighbor and subscriber,
JOHN DELAMONTAGNIE.

The Van Burens Officially Indorsed.

From the Washington Union.

It has been understood for some time past that MARTIN and JOHN VAN BUREN were numbered amongst the supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN, and we have waited to ascertain distinctly the grounds on which they proposed to stand in the contest before making any allusion to the fact. We should be uncandid if we did not say that if we had found them supporting Mr. BUCHANAN, but *opposing and repudiating the Democratic platform on which he stands*, we should have felt it our duty to the party to regard them as in the same category with Colonel BENTON. Such, however, is not the case; *they come forward and take their position on the Democratic platform, and propose to give an earnest support to the candidate who has adopted and indorsed its principles.* In a late letter of the elder VAN BUREN he defines his position at length, and from it we make one or two extracts, that the grounds on which he supports Mr. BUCHANAN may be distinctly understood. It is hardly necessary to add, that whilst we differ from Mr. VAN BUREN in regard to the justice and propriety of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we are gratified to find that he regards the Kansas act with more favor than he did when it was passed.

Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STEPHENTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

The season in this part of the country has been very unseasonable. We had a very late, cold, rainy Spring, and, consequently, our Summer crops were not sown as early as has been usual with us in former years. Of Oats, Spring Wheat and Barley there is an excellent prospect of an abundant harvest. They are already ripening, and will soon be ready for the sickle; but Corn is very small and meagre in its appearance, with no prospect of even an average crop, unless we have hot weather during the rest of the present month and in August with plenty of rain. In many cases we were compelled to replant our Corn, which is one cause of its being so backward. Rye in most cases looks well. Grass is heavier than it has been for several years, and is ripening much earlier than usual. We shall very soon commence mowing, in which manual labor is being almost entirely superseded by the mowing machines in this part of the country.

The weather has been exceedingly cold and raw for a week past, and most disheartening to farmers. Of one thing rest assured; no matter how unpleasant or stormy the weather may be, the ballot-harvest for FREMONT and DAYTON will be luxuriant and abundant in Rensselaer and Columbia counties. The yeomen of the country have heard the blows that resounded from the Senate Chamber when SUMNER was assaulted; they have not been unmindful of their brethren in Kansas struggling for Freedom as their fathers did before them, and if the alleviation of their sufferings and the redress of their wrongs depends upon the action of the people in this part of the State, I can promise you these things will not endure much longer.

PARDEE.

Mr. Crampton's Conduct—A Sensible View of the Whole Case.

From the London Star.

It is gratifying for us to be able to say that the answers which Lord CLARENDON has penned to the United States of America are moderate and becoming in the language he employs. The same, however, cannot be said of the answer of Mr. CRAMPTON, now published contemporaneously with Lord CLARENDON's replies. All that our Foreign Secretary will venture to say about the conduct of the American Government is, that it bears an "unfriendly" aspect; but Mr. CRAMPTON, forgetting his position, and neglecting to remember that he was writing for the consideration of posterity, chooses to use dashing and offensive language, even characterises the state documents of the Washington authorities as an "impudent tissue of falsehoods." We can very well understand how it is, if this be a fair specimen of Mr. CRAMPTON's temper, he has rendered himself obnoxious to the American people; and when we contrast that kind of partisan writing with the gentlemanly dispatches of a CLARENDON, need we wonder that the Washington Executive expresses itself satisfied with the Government explanations, but antagonist to the Government ambassador?

But it is not only in this matter of discretion that Mr. CRAMPTON proves himself defective, for he reasons falsely in order to cover his own mistakes. For example, he begins the defence of his conduct by ascribing to the United States the concession that Her Majesty's Government did not violate their neutrality laws. "It is with unfeigned satisfaction," he says, "that I see the charge of having violated the municipal laws of the State is no longer urged as a

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
20 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

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☞ By the arrival of the *Canadian* at Quebec, and the *Niagara* at Halifax, yesterday, we have a week's later intelligence from Europe. There is nothing of special importance in the news. The debate in Parliament on Mr. MOORE'S motion of want of confidence in the Ministry, on account of the manner in which the enlistment question had been managed, resulted in the triumph of the Government by a very large majority. So, Parliament declares its approval of the course followed by Lord CLARENDON in the settlement of the enlistment difficulty, and also of his colleague, Mr. CRAMPTON. Negotiations for the settlement of the Central American difficulty were resumed on the 30th ult., and, it was hoped, with a favorable prospect of a successful termination. The most important part of the news is that which relates to the harvest. The weather had been favorable both in England and France, and the crops promised well. On the Continent there seems to be a cessation in politics.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the House bill appropriating $50,000 to construct a road from Fort Ridgeley, Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains in Nebraska, was passed. Mr. TOOMBS then concluded his remarks on the bill amendatory of the Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, condemning in strong terms the action of the Naval Board, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 26 against 11. In the House, consideration of the resolution expressing disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. EDMONDSON and KEITT, was resumed. In consequence of the failure of an effort to have a vote taken on the case of each separately, the resolution was rejected; but a reconsideration was had on motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who offered a substitute enabling the House to so pass on the matter. After considerable debate, the resolution censuring Mr. KEITT was adopted by Yeas 106, Nays 96, and that censuring Mr. EDMUNDSON was rejected by Yeas 60, Nays 136. Mr. KEITT announced that he should ask the House to hear him to-day.

☞ The letter from Mr. DAYTON, accepting the people's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, will be found in another column this morning. It is sensible, patriotic and brief, and heartily in favor of the principles of the Convention from whom the nomination was received. The cause of its non-apperance at an earlier day was the absence of the member of the Committee to whom it was addressed.

☞ The Jury in the Herbert case, being unable to agree, have been discharged, and a new trial will commence to-day.

The Kansas Code.

We publish in another part of this paper a very thorough exposure by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of the Code of Laws enacted by the Kansas Territorial Legislature. This is the code to the enforcement of which President PIERCE has pledged the whole power of the Federal Government,—the code which Federal Judges in the Territory have enforced,—the code for violating which some of the noblest men in Kansas now lie in dungeons. We commend its details to general attention. There is nothing upon the statute book of the vilest despotism of Europe, in more flagrant contradiction to every principle of Freedom, or in more open violation of every dictate of justice and humanity, than many of these enactments. They have one common object,—the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, in spite of the will of its inhabitants. This is the grand design at the bottom of them all.

The Naval Bill.

After a longer and more thorough discussion than any other subject has received in the present Congress, the Senate yesterday came to a vote on the Naval bill, and actually passed a bill which has for its object the rectification of some of the gross wrongs committed by the Naval Retiring Board. The bill which has passed the Senate is not so liberal as it should have been, but it gives the condemned officers an opportunity of being heard in their own defence, though it leaves them at the mercy of the President, to restore them or not, as he may see fit. It also gives to each officer who was "dropped," and who may not be restored within one year of the passage of the act, a year's pay, according to his grade. The bill will be the means of restoring many officers to the rank which they held before they were displaced by the Retiring Board, and it is a virtual condemnation of the action and principle of that arbitrary tribunal.

Old Buck at Home.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, a very ably conducted and reliable journal, publishes an article, which we give elsewhere, on the political prospects in Pennsylvania, which will be found well worth reading. From the *Bulletin's* statements, which have no appearance of exaggeration, and are based on a thorough familiarity with the political feeling of the State, it appears to be quite certain that Old Buck's chances for receiving the vote of his native State are by no means flattering. There is no doubt whatever that the popular vote will be against him, let who will get the plurality.

Old-Line Whigs.

The Old-Line Whigs obviously "do see before them a divided duty." The action of three bodies, informed with the departed spirit of Whiggery, is now before us, each differing materially from the other, and yet claiming each to be the only apostolic succession to CLAY, WEBSTER, and the other primitive confessors of the creed. As a national movement it has no existence at all; for in answer to the call for a national Convention at Louisville, a call abundantly reiterated by Buchanan and Fillmore presses amiably desirous to encourage the thing, not one individual, whether delegate or constituent, made his appearance. The Kentucky State Convention of that "ilk" was held, however, the day before, resulting in a reannunciation of obsolete Whig doctrine, and a refusal to take any action at the time in regard to Presidential candidates. But we have it on the authority of the Louisville *Journal*, that Mr. FILLMORE was the preference of the majority. Others lusted for BUCHANAN. Massachusetts, on the other hand, has had its Old-Line pow-wow, and seems, so far as that minute element of its politics is concerned, strongly indisposed to Mr. FILLMORE, and willing to give each individual voter, what he is likely to use without the formula of elaborate presentation, the privilege of voting as he may choose. This is equivalent, of course, to disbanding the Old Line in New-England. Maryland has lastly had its Convention, and there fusion with the Know-Nothing forces of FILLMORE is the order of the day.

Here is consistency and coherence with a vengeance. In view of such three-fold divergence, the hearty and earnest Clay Whig of the Old School may fairly hesitate before deciding which of the three to follow.

Any charitable person, in an indicative mood, cannot find work of more meritorious piety, than to assist these waiters upon Providence with the best of his counsel and direction. A patent revelation from above is not to be hoped for. Inward light they have none. They lack knowledge, object, opportunity, direction; those of Democratic proclivities lack also common sense and honesty. The Massachusetts men are a fair illustration. Unable to accept FILLMORE, DONELSON, and HISS—with their equipment of dark lanterns and slouched hats, and the rabid nullification of the Albany speech; equally unable to keep step with Mr. BUCHANAN in company with SANDERS, SICKLES, SOULE and SLIDELL—unwilling to support Col. FREMONT, with his want of title to the technical name of Whig, they stand motionless at the political cross-roads, with a reasonable probability of being finally buried there as so many suicides.

The cardinal difficulty with these straight Whigs is that they have selected a line of beauty at variance with ordinary taste. Artists may and do differ between the spiral, the serpentine, the oval, the circular. These men however are the rectilinear party; their symbol is an air line; and their future course the mere extension of that line through all circumstances and all time. Tested by this rigid and uncompromising rule, we have no trouble in ascertaining distinctly the duty of the Clay Whig. The Massachusetts Clay and Webster Whig is especially defined in his action by the rectilinear guage. We have only to note clearly what were the antecedents of the old party upon the only material issue to be decided in the present canvass, and carry the line through the points so fixed straight out to points still undetermined, to protract an unerring chart of political duty for any one who requires such demonstration. And these fixed and given points we find everywhere. There was no principle more solemnly and repeatedly embodied in resolutions and uttered in addresses by the Whig Party of Massachusetts, than unquenchable *antagonism to the extension of Slavery*. From the days of the Missouri Compromise, down to the California Compromise, the doctrine was ranked foremost among the distinctive dogmas of the party. More emphasis by far was laid upon it than upon protection, currency reform, internal improvement, and other of the once vital questions which party had to decide. One of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the Whigs ever remembered in Massachusetts, was that held at Springfield, in September, 1847. Letters sympathizing with its objects, and speeches indorsing its action were elicited from all those gentlemen who now counsel non-adhesion to the Republican movement on account of its opposition to Slavery propagandism. The resolutions without an exception embody expressions of ardent hostility to the aggressions of the Slave power. The second resolution says:

"The acquisition of Mexican Tarritory, under the circumstances of the country—unless under adequate securities for the protection of human liberty—can have no other probable result than the ultimate advancement of the sectional supremacy of the Slave Power."

The sixth and seventh resolutions run thus:

"The Whigs of Massachusetts now declare, and put this declaration of their purpose on record, that Massachusetts will never consent that Mexican Territory, however acquired, shall become a part of the American Union, unless on the unalterable condition that 'there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise then in the punishment of crime.'

"That in making this declaration of her purpose, Massachusetts announces no new principle of action in regard to her sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Independence—the political equality of persons in the civil States: the principle adopted in the legislation of the States under the Confederation—and sanctioned by the Constitution—in the admission of all the new States formed from the only territory belonging to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; it is, in short, the imperishable principle set forth in the ever-memorable ordinance of 1787, which has, for more than half a century been the fundamental law of human liberty in the great vallay of the Lakes—the Ohio and Mississippi—with what brilliant success, and with what unparalleled results, let the great and growing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin answer and declare."

And in the same decided and emphatic language, the tenth:

"That the great Whig doctrines of protection to American industry, capital and labor—a sound and uniform currency for the people, as well as the Government—a well-regulated system of internal improvement, especially in reference to the internal commerce of the great lakes and rivers of the West—uncompromising hostility to the Sub-Treasury, to Executive usurpations of the powers of Congress, and to all wars for conquest, and to all acquisitions of territory in any manner whatever for the diffusion and perpetuity of Slavery, and for the extension and permanency of the Slave Power—are now, as they have been, cardinal principles in the policy of the Whigs of Massachusetts, and form, in their judgment, the broad and deep foundations on which rest, and ever must rest, the prospective hopes, and the true and enduring interests of the whole country."

Put these definitions of its attitude upon the slave question, as made by the rank and file of the Whig Party in other days, beside the declarations made by their most distinguished leaders, for whose views the Old Line Whig affects the profoundest deference, and we are enabled to lay line and plummet to the pretended consistency of these latter in the presence of existing issues. Mr. WEBSTER, at Marshfield, a few months after this Springfield Convention, spoke thus:

"I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that *under no circumstance will I consent to the extension of the area of Slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives.*"

And two years later, in the heat of the Compromise controversy:

"Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done—*wherever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of Slavery.*"

If Mr. CLAY is appealed to, let the great speech he delivered at Lexington, in November, 1847, obtain careful perusal, especially a few such passages as these:

"My opinions on the subject of Slavery are well known. They have the merit, if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded Slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong, to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety, and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, uncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether Slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter. In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable; and, after shocking scenes of famine and carnage, the extinction or expulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate this evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of Slavery for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended it or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted, near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such; but, all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read, write and cypher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable in some degree of enjoying it. After a hard struggle the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been than adopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that reproach."

"It seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially, to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it anywhere exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending Slavery."

A resolution framed in accordance with these views found place with others reported by Mr. CLAY, and read as follows:

Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any with or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating Slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory.

Add to this his noble declaration in 1850, and the record of Mr. CLAY will be complete:

"I have said that I never could vote for it myself; and I repeat, that *I never can, and never will vote*, AND NO EARTHLY POWER *ever will make me vote, to spread Slavery over territory where it does not exist.*"

Such was the posture of hostility to Slave propagandism assumed by CLAY and WEBSTER, and by the Whig Party, who looked to them for guidance, ten years ago. It was in the midst of a foreign war, or of domestic dissension when, if ever, they might have been fairly appealed to to repress avowals of the kind, and sacrifice everything to national unity. It was while the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso shook the Union, and at the time every Whig Legislature, convention and meeting at the North insisted, by resolution and instruction, upon that wise stipulation. It was in the midst of that violent popular agitation only appeased three years later by the measures of Compromise. To be consistent, the Whig of to-day must be, in the presence of Slavery agitation, what he was in the midst of Slavery agitation ten years ago, else he is not an Old Line, or Straight, or Clay and Webster, or any other sort of Whig, but a false pretender to the honored name. He must apply the sentiments he then accepted to the current exigency, or deny his masters, whose wisdom directed the Whig Party uniformly to oppose the usurpations of Slavery. We have thus sufficient data to determine the straight line our Whig nonconformists express a willingness to conform to. The purposes and aims of the Republican movement represent faintly the strenuous purposes of the Old Whig Party upon the Slavery question—they are more moderate and less offensive. Not for that reason can any one refuse adherence, or prefer the postive Pro-Slavery, nullifying programmes of BUCHANAN and FILLMORE, and we can only maintain, in all sincerity, that the straight line aforesaid, if honestly followed, must lead the consistent Whig up to and upon the People's Platform, as adopted at Philadelphia.

A Radical Split.

The Democracy in Herkimer County have been having a very interesting time, the particulars of which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. The Radical, which constitute the most respectable part of the Herkimer Democracy, have disowned and denounced both the platform and the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, and will, of course, withhold their support to the candidate of the Republican Party. The Chairman who presided at the Convention of the Herkimer Radicals, was one of the original supporters of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and still adheres to his old Democratic faith. The representative of the Herkimer Democrats now in Congress has turned Republican, for the base purpose, as a correspondent of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* alleges, of securing his reëlection. It may be base, but it is undoubtedly shrewd, for those who desire to succeed at the next election, to join the Republican movement.

The Expulsion of Brooks.

The *Journal of Commerce* yesterday said, in alluding to the brutal attack of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER:

"We are glad to see that the first impulse of approbation expressed by some of the Southern papers has passed away, and that nearly the whole South, in common with the whole North, will condemn the assault as unjustifiable and brutal."

We should be glad to know where the *Journal of Commerce* has seen anything to justify the assertion that nearly the whole South has condemned the brutality of the South Carolinian. On the contrary, nearly the whole South has approved the infamous act, and the leading journals of the South have unreservedly applauded the conduct of the ruffian. There has not been a whisper of disapprobation of his conduct in South Carolina, and it is the generally believed opinion that the State he represented will show her approval of the assault by sending him to represent her in the Senate, an honor which a man of his very small ability could never have aspired to but for his brutality. However, the sense of the South in reference to the cowardly and brutal assault on Senator SUMNER was very distinctly exhibited on Monday in the House of Representatives, when every Southern member, with a solitary exception, voted against the expulsion of the ruffian who committed the act. A few papers in the South have condemned the act, not on the ground of its being wrong in itself, but because the rebound of the blows inflicted upon the head of the honored Senator would be damaging to the interests of the South. And, viewing the act in this light, neither South Carolina, nor the Slave States collectively, have any cause for gratitude to their champion BROOKS. But he has happily been expelled from a position which he disgraced, and in which he did but one worthy act, and that was to resign it when his compeers had by a large majority declared him unworthy to occupy it. If any doubt could have been entertained of the propriety of the vote for his expulsion, his speech in justification of himself must have dispelled it. His speech was insolent, rude, ruffianly, and, in all respects, unbecoming a representative of the people. If South Carolina chooses to be represented by such a person in the Senate of the United States, to fill the seat that has been occupied by CALHOUN, and who can only reply to arguments by flourishing a bludgeon, the opponents of her principles will be the last to complain of it.

Although Mr. BROOKS was not constitutionally expelled from Congress, yet his forced resignation was no less an expulsion than if there had been a two-third vote; and if his constituents should send him back, the record of his disgrace will remain. The sanction which his infamous conduct received at the South has puffed him up with vanity, and caused him to make a most ridiculous estimate of his importance. He had the folly to say, in his closing speech, that the people of the North would do him the justice to acknowledge that a blow from him at this time would be followed by revolution. But the people of the North have not manifested any other feeling towards him than that of utter contempt, and the only revolution that a blow from such a low-minded ruffian could create, would be to compel those who have heretofore espoused the side of the South, for the sake of peace and quietness, to turn their backs upon a party that sanctions such base instruments of an arrogant oligarchy. But Congress is happily rid of BROOKS for a while, and every day that he is absent from Washington will be a boon to the nation. It was said that if BROOKS were expelled, his friends, KEITT and EDMUNDSON, would resign. But there is no symptom of such an event. And even Mr. KEITT takes his censure from the House without intimating that he intends to follow the example of his friend BROOKS.

Important from Mexico.

A passenger on the steamship *Florida*, who left Vera Cruz on the 5th, says the decree that the clergy are not permitted to hold property was published in Mexico on the 28th of last month. The people in general congratulated President COMONFORT on that important step. The Jesuits are to leave the country. Spanish difficulties are settled. The Spanish Minister was received officially on the 26th. The ports are open to immigrants, and "Liberty of Conscience" has passed the Congress.

Ex-Governor Hunt.

In answer to many inquiries as to the political position of this gentleman, is the following paragraph from a Fishkill paper:

"We had the pleasure, in company with a number of our citizens, on Monday last, of paying our respects to that distinguished statesman of whom our Empire State may well feel proud, Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, who, with his distinguished friend, D. B. ST. JOHN, Esq., were making a brief sojourn at the beautiful residence of our townsman, Judge DAVIES, near this village. We found him in fine health and spirits, and *confident of the triumphant success of* MILLARD FILLMORE *and the great American party.*"

To this complexion hath it come at last!

Arrival of the Barcelona.

The steamship *Barcelona*, Capt. MORRIS, from Havre, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon. The *B.* left Havre on the 29th, the day after the *Alma* left the same port, and the *Africa* Liverpool. Her news is embraced in that of the *Canadian*.

The steamer was detained sixty hours by fog, and has been within 250 miles of this port since Friday last. She brings a full freight and 103 passengers.

Elopement at Poughkeepsie.

There was a great excitement in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, yesterday, owing to the report that an elopement had taken place the night previous. The man is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and two children; the girl is about 17 years of age. The father of the girl has gone in pursuit. For obvious reasons we do not give the names of the parties.

[illegible] ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE CENTRAL U[illegible]

An enthusiastic meeting of the Central U[illegible] was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. The house was crowded to overflowing, and many came to attend who were unable to gain admittance. The President, Mr. MANNING, occupied the Chair, and opened the programme for the evening with a brief speech, setting forth the objects and facilities of the Central Union.

Mr. GEORGE N. CURTIS was then introduced, and addressed the audience chiefly on the principles and prospects of the Republican Party. He was warmly received, and three cheers for the speaker, and three more for FREMONT and DAYTON, were given with deafening heartiness as he sat down.

WALTER OAKLEY, Esq., from Topeka, Kansas, held up to the view of the meeting a bound volume of the spurious laws of Kansas, and spoke at some length on the character of these precious specimens of border legislation.

Judge MANNING, of Ohio, and HORACE GREELEY also addressed the meeting.

Soon after the President took his Chair, the crowd became so great that the Vice-President, Jos. WALES, Esq., invited the outsiders to another room in the building; and thus the Young Republicans got up a two-horse team. Addresses were made to this detachment by J. T. GREENE, Mr. MACOMBER, Mr. VAN DEUSEN, J. C. UNDERWOOD, Esq., the Exile from Virginia, and Horace Greeley.

The entertainment at both meetings was interspersed and further enlivened by the singing of several humorous and patriotic songs. The adjournment was delayed until 11 o'clock.

THE CITY GERMANS.

On Saturday evening last a large and influential meeting of Germans convened in Pythagoras Hall, Walker-street, to aid in the election of FREMONT and DAYTON. It was a gathering, or rather a Convention, of Delegates representing most of the German associations in the City. Some thirty associations were represented, by appointment of five members from each body, making the whole number 150. The greatest unanimity prevailed. Stirring addresses were delivered in German. The meeting organized by calling FREDERICK KAPP, Esq., to the Chair, and A. FRANK as Secretary.

A deputation from the Republican Central Committee—a Committee of Twelve—was then appointed to draft and report a permanent plan of organization, to organize Ward Associations in every Ward in the City, and to select therefrom an Executive Committee, to control the action of the body. The Committee appointed by the meeting are: A. Frank, Dr. Buenlingshausen, Frederick Kapp, A. Wolfe, H. Unden, Dr. Carl Th. Meyer, E. Lievre, M. Conbiem, W. Lux, Ludwig Rul, D. A. Hexamer, Peter Cook.

The holding of a mass gathering of the German population of our City, to ratify the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON, was debated, but no definite action taken thereon, it being deemed advisable to await the action of the Executive Committee to be formed from the Ward organizations. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee of Twelve.

☞ The North American National Executive Committee have engaged a suite of rooms in the building formerly the American Hotel, on Broadway, and are preparing for the campaign.

☞ The Seventh Ward K. N.'s advertised that on Monday night, the good people would be addressed at the Academy in Skillman-street, by Col. THORPE, Councilman MERRITT and Alderman BRIGGS, all of New-York. People wanted to hear the Colonel, for he makes a good speech; they wanted to see MERRITT, for he made capital time on the late great race, but the news promulgated by BANGS, that BRIGGS had been hitten by a mad Pound-dog, frightened a great many away. Still, the attendance was fair and the meeting respectable.

☞ The Sixteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Ward Republicans had their Club meetings last night. The Second Ward K. N.'s had a friendly convention at No. 2½ Ann-street at the same time, and the Twenty-first Ward Bucks and Brecks had a union-soldering pow-wow at Washington Hall.

☞ The Seventeenth Ward German Fremont and Dayton Club had an enthusiastic meeting at No. 87 Second-street, last night.

☞ The Sixth Ward Brooklyn Fremont Club was organized last evening, in the hall at the corner of Court and Sackett streets, by the election of the following officers:

President—GEORGE CURTIS.
Vice-Presidents—John Rankins, Randolph Garrigue, John Campbell, J. Milton Smith, Chas. P. Baldwin.
Recording Secretaries—P. K. Deyo, John Blackmore, J. G. E. Larned.
Corresponding Secretary—John D. Taylor.
Treasurer—Jerome S. Plummer.

The hall was crowded to excess, and a large number signed the Constitution and By-Laws. Several speeches were made, after which the Club adjourned for one week.

The Eleventh Ward Fremont Club held a meeting last evening at their room on Oxford-street. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Nineteenth Ward Fillmore Club held a meeting and dedicated a new Club House erected for the campaign.

Republican Meeting at Factoryville, Staten Island.

A meeting of the lovers of Freedom in Electoral District No. 2, of the town of Castleton, Richmond County, was held on Monday evening at the Mechanics' Hotel, Factoryville, preliminary to the formation of a Fremont and Dayton Club—FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW, Chairman, and EDWARD JONES, Secretary.

The meeting listened with attention to a lucid exposition of the present state of the political question, and of the consequent duties of all free man, from GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq., and then adjourned to the open air, where they were addressed till a late hour, with great eloquence and effect, by PARKE GODWIN and THEODORE WINTHROP, Esqs.

The attendance was large beyond expectation, while the interest and enthusiasm with which the remarks of the speakers were received and responded to, give the brightest promises for the future.

The assemblage was finally adjourned, to meet again at the same place on Monday evening next, 21st inst., for the purpose of a permanent organization.

Fire in Hudson.

On Sunday last, a fire was discovered in the livery stables owned by E. PULVER, in Union-street, between Second and Third streets, in Hudson. The flames spread rapidly, and before they could be extinguished several barns, out-buildings, a quantity of grain, coal, and six houses, were burned. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000, insurance about $5,000.

The Accessory Transit Company.

A number of the Stockholders of the Accessory Transit Company, representing over half the issued stock of the Company, met yesterday at 1 P. M., at No. 26½ Broadway. SAMUEL YELVERTON presided. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction with the present management of the affairs of the company, and protesting against the appointment of a receiver in accordance with an application now pending before the Supreme Court.

Letter from a Member of the New-Haven Colony in Kansas.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier.

WAUBONSA, June 26, 1856.

Having seen and read various statements made by H. K. PEASE, of Hartford, and published in the Hartford *Times*, and other papers of like stamp, I beg leave of you to permit me to inform the public of what is or is not true in said statements.

He (H. K. P.) stated that Lawrence presented an unfavorable appearance, that no thrift or prosperity was apparent. Mr. PEASE remarked to me, while in Lawrence, that he was surprised to find so large a place built up in so short a time, especially when he considered with how much trouble their labors had been attended during the past year. Mr. PEASE also knew full well the demand for labor was very great, so much so that they (the people of Lawrence) came to our camp, and urged us to go and work for them during the short time we were encamped there, awaiting the return of our pioneers. During the four days we remained at Lawrence, we saw but few idle men, but in the evening they would all congregate and tell stories, each informing the rest of what he had heard of interest during the day, which was no more than would be expected under like circumstances, even in Connecticut.

H. K. P. also stated, (using his own words,) "Whisky, poor whisky, too, is poured out and poured down on every hand; it is dealt out in almost every building." Only a Hartford rum seller could ever get so far from the truth. The facts were simply these: there was at the time but one grog shop in Lawrence, (and that was kept by a brother rum seller in H.) The people of Lawrence have several times threatened to tear it down unless he peaceably closed his shop. There are but few men in Lawrence who go to this shop for anything. It is mainly supported by Pro-Slavery men, (the keeper, I am informed, being of that stamp,) who pass through the city.

Again he says: Drinking is the principle business, and is backed up by Idleness, the people generally waiting for aid from the East. I cannot believe that he ever made this statement; but think he must have been assisted by the Hartford *Times*, in making such a series of misrepresentations. He also says that Sharpe's rifles were offered to him at $10 each. This statement I will not deny, not knowing how cheaply they were offered to him, but

[illegible] party all that was required to make [illegible] one watering-place to another, and eight miles the longest distance we were compelled to go before finding good water. He further says, we were out of provisions except such meat as potatoes. When we left Kansas City, we supposed it would take but a week to reach our stopping place, consequently each man purchased such provisions as he deemed expedient, and it is no wonder, therefore, that some did not have enough for a three weeks' supply, and if Mr. PEASE was one of the unfortunates, does that justify his assertion that we were all starving to death, or any thing approaching it? No man can be hungry since he left New-Haven, but all have had enough to eat, though not exactly such food as we found on our bountiful spread tables at home. Now we have no butter, plenty of milk, fresh beef occasionally, and veal frequently. Our health is good, much better, in fact, than any of us expected it would be. It is remarkable, that under all the disadvantages, hardships, and privations which we have undergone, [illegible] should be so universally good. [illegible] every case, [illegible] better health than we have enjoyed for years.

We are not [illegible] We would all like to [illegible] but should be home-sick to return before we had been from Waubonsa two months.

The statements made in the *Register*, purporting to come from a member of this company, are incorrect. The writer may be dissatisfied with the country; indeed I have no doubt he is, and simply because Waubonsa is not what he would have others believe Lawrence to be—a place where "whisky is poured out and poured down on every hand;" in which case he would not be obliged to go to a Pro-Slavery town to procure whisky. We are not destitute of money, but have not sufficient to accomplish that we most desire, the building of a church and school house. We have one consolation, that for every one who leaves us, two come to fill his place. Emigrants are almost daily making selection of claims near us.

The Pro-Slavery men, properly called ruffians, have adopted a more humane system than formerly, of riddling the Territory of Free State men. They simply hind them hand and foot, all they catch, who are unprotected, and having stripped them of all articles of value, throw them into the prairie-grass to starve to death. Most of the reports I have read in Eastern papers, respecting our troubles, are substantially true; all, in fact, except the reports of the deaths of Messrs. ROOT and MITCHELL. Doctor ROOT has been appointed Quartermaster-General of the free State Militia.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Kansas should understand that one hundred and fifty dollars is not sufficient to insure them such things as are necessary to accomplish anything the first year. It is useless to make such statements. I think one great reason why so many return after arriving in the Territory is—they find they cannot hire plowing done, and they have not sufficient money to purchase a whole, or a part of a team—so they reason thus: "We have not money enough to procure a team, but only enough to carry us home again, therefore we had better go while we can, for if we wait until Winter our money will be spent, and then we must beg, steal or starve," and off they go. And when they get home, rather than acknowledge that they had not enough of money, they will misrepresent the condition of things in Kansas, until they have given sufficient reasons for coming home again. The only way, in my mind, to make Kansas a Free State, is to send men, and send them with means sufficient to insure them a living, (provided they work when they get here.) They must not come here to suffer, but those whose means are limited, should be assisted by those who remain at home. The amount so expended will do more for the advancement of freedom in Kansas, than twice the amount invested in any other way.

We are getting along finely. I calculate that we have nearly four hundred acres planted with corn, which will, at a low estimate, yield some twelve thousand bushels. We want men to build houses for me, masons, stone-cutters, joiners, and mechanics of every sort. Send them along. C.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOHN LOCKE.—This gentleman, who has so long and so nobly fulfilled the duties of a student of science and an honored citizen of our community, departed this life on Thursday, at the age of sixty-five, greatly regretted by all who knew him or who were familiar with his high qualities. The decease of such a man creates a great void in any community. Professor LOCKE worthily sustained the immortal name which he bore. Like the great English sage, he was an ardent student, a profound scholar, an indefatigable explorer into the causes of things, the sources of knowledge, and a man of pure reputation, of genial nature, and of all the virtues that adorn private life. It will be long, indeed, before we shall behold such a combination of solid and amiable traits—such a beautiful union of scholarship and domesticity.

[*Cincinnati Enquirer*, *July* 11.

☞ Dr. KINAHAN, who has just returned from Peru, thinks he has proved that guano is produced from fetid seals, who die on the islands, and not from droppings of birds.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys, just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Jet Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by

H. S. ROGERS, No 499 Broadway.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.

New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOL SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* that celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*

Depôts, No. 123 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—THE REGENCY (Smithsonian House) in New-York, established by the will of JAMES SMITHSON, to afford to the STATESMEN, the LITERATI, the STATESMEN of the age, the citizens of the UNITED STATES and intelligent foreigners, hotel accommodations of the first order in one of the most central and costly locations of the METROPOLIS, at less prices than in vogue in other establishments of equal rank, not similarly endowed. In execution of this design, the Hotel is conducted at a stated price per day for rooms and board, or for rooms only, with meals as ordered, at the option of the guest.

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	5 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 56 and 68 Fulton-st.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Locks, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

LOYD'S PATENT IMPROVED STEREOSCOPE and LANGENHEIM'S AMERICAN VIEWS UPON GLASS.

The publication office of the subscriber is removed from Philadelphia to New-York, No. 532 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where orders from dealers and other will be attended to. WILLIAM LOYD.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.
No. 56 Wall-st, New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

... Love—How Certain ... Published by a Scamp.

... Daily Times has the follow-

... three since, Lieutenant HUNT, of the city ... and other officers, who had been for some ... engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators of ... robbery, arrested a young man, who, it is evident, ... the principal in the transaction. After his ... the officers, as is their custom, took posses- ... of his baggage, which they searched for evi- ... dence of his character, and of the crime. Among ... other documents, they found a bundle of letters ... from numerous ladies, living in different localities, ... and with whom, it appears, the fellow has been ... playing the part of the gay deceiver.

It seems that whenever he could make an im- ... pression upon the heart of a good-looking woman, ... he would do so, and, though a married man, was ... at all times ready to make an engagement, if he ... could make money by the operation. The officers ... have ascertained that, in one instance, he borrow- ... ed a horse and sum of money from his affianced, ... and then disappeared; and, it would appear from ... the letters, that in some localities he was engaged ... to many more than one of his lady acquaintances. ... One who signs herself "Grace," writes from the ... northern part of the State.

She complains of his attentions to another, but ... forgives him, and closes her letter with a fervent ... reiteration of love.

There is a letter from another, thought to be an ... orphan girl. She appeals most tenderly to his ... manliness, and as she knows he is the only one ... upon whom she can rely for protection, begs him ... not to desert her. She, too, complains of his at- ... tentions to another.

In the budget are several from one lady, all ... long and exceedingly well written. She, like all ... the rest, is much attached to the gay deceiver, and ... chides him frequently for his neglect of promise ... solemnly made. In one of the letters she speaks ... as follows:

"I have for one year been living in suspense, in ... expectation of, I hardly know what. I have sacri- ... ficed situations, or rather refused such, where I ... might be enjoying a little of the comforts of life! ... O! God deal mercifully with my aching heart. You ... possess a heart. I beg of you, deal justly with me, ... and do not say you will do a thing and then not do ... it. I beseech you, do not set any more times to ... come and not do it. You told me when we separ- ... rated you would be home by Christmas, and then ... you wrote you would be here by the 10th of this ... month. I can bear this no longer. You are break- ... ing my heart, not in vain alone, but in other busi- ... ness. Are you getting a divorce? Speak truthfully. ... Remember one day you must render an account for ... every dead deed in the body. You say you love me, ... and there have been times when I believed you. ... Let me repeat to you flying rumors. Your friend ... Mrs. T—— has been here on a visit from L——. She ... came to advise with her father-in-law in regard to ... getting a divorce. He consented, and she then said ... that she was engaged to another, giving your name ... and description. Mr. T. recognized you, and told ... her of your professions to me. She left the next day, ... rather disconcerted. Now, what does this mean? I ... think this accounts for you neglecting me for ... months. Then Mrs. J. C. has been telling a ludi- ... crous yarn concerning your trying to marry her. ... She tells your conversation, and it is just as you ... have talked to me."

These are specimens of the entire correspond- ence.

The Liquor Law of the Woman of Rockport.

From the Boston Traveller.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Tuesday, July 8.

About twenty of the females of Rockport formed a procession, to-day, and armed with hatchets, en- tered several of our grog-shops, where their bus- bands or brothers had obtained liquor, and destroy- ed all the liquor they could find. Nor was that a small quantity; for in one place they smashed some thirty demijohns filled with the ardent; at another they rolled on two barrels and stove in the heads and emptied their contents; at another place five barrels were emptied; and at still another they destroyed three. Nor was this all; they entered several smaller places, and were not unsuccessful in destroying small quantities of the poison.

At several of the places the woman met with the most determined resistance. One man stood in front of his building, and with a large club in his hand, threatened deadly violence to any who should enter; but, notwithstanding his threat, several of the more expert ones entered by the back way, and succeeded in rolling out five barrels of rum, brandy and gin. Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the whole scene, but public sentiment seems to approve all the ladies have done.

The Bangor papers announce the arrival of Rev. Dr HASKELL, of Constantinople, an old missionary.

The corner stone of the new Sailors' Snug Har- bor in Germantown, Mass., was laid on Monday, in presence of a large company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Rectifiers, Druggists, Engineers, Opticians, Druggists, Electrotypers, Silversmiths, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, Brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen. Sy- rups, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Osman varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. For trembling, nervous invalids, victims of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas** —Or any other fruit or vegetables, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the cans. Price per quarts, $2 10 per dozen; half gallons $3 50. P. B.—All orders by post or otherwise promptly deliver- ed, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.
No 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **"Where shall I go to cool off?"** Take a trip to Flushing. It will afford you a cool, re- freshing ride of four miles on the Fast River, and eight miles on the new Railroad. Time, 55 minutes; fare, 20 cts. You can go when you please and return when you please, as the cars run to Flushing every hour. Take steamer ISLAND CITY, from Flushing Railroad wharf, Fulton Market, at 8½, 8 or 10 A.M., and 1, 4, 6½ or 7 o'clock P. M. Excursion parties taken at low rates.

☞ **The Way to Elect Fremont.**—See that your neighbor has a copy of the "REPUBLICAN GUIDE," with a correct likeness of Fremont on the cover. The "Catholic Reports Extinguished," which the *Guide* contains, should be read by all. Single copies, 3 cents. By the dozen, 25 cents; $2 per 100; $15 per 1,000. Dealers and others supplied by

C. J. WARREN, No 451 Broadway.

☞ **To Publishers of Country News- papers.**—81 EXTRA TYPE CASES of the PAS- SAGE TRIAL CANDIDATES, 2½@3 inches, correct like- nesses from Ambrotypes—suitable for newspaper col- umns, $1 each. FREMONT raw ready. Orders accom- panied with $1, and 25 cents in stamps for postage, promptly attended to by MILLER & HOLMAN,
corner of Centre and White sts.

☞ **Fremont Crossing the Mountains** (18x24)—The handsomest yet published. Plain, $7 per 100; colored, $12. Specimen copies forwarded by re- turning five postage stamps for plain, or ten stamps for colored. Dealers supplied through Booksellers, or by MILLER & HOLMAN, cor. Centre and White sts.

☞ **STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP** BALTIC—To sail July 19.—A passage ticket and a first-rate stateroom, No. 56, for sale. The seller, being disappointed from leaving at that time would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

☞ **ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS**—For preserving fresh fruit and vegetables. Op- eration simple—result certain, as no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all un- pleasant odor. The whole can is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them the fullest fit- ting. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by S. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No 6 Platt-st., New-York.

☞ **UNITED STATES PASSPORTS**—Issued through J. P. NONES, Notary Public, U. S Commis- sioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ War- ren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. P. N.

☞ **PIESSE & LUBIN'S CELEBRATED** PER- FUMES.—A large sample received, among which will be found Frangipannian Eternal Perfume, from the Holy City, New-market Jockey Club, Australian Wattle, Sardinian Nosegay, &c., &c

GEORGE E. INGER & CO.,
No. 399 Broadway.
Sole Agents for the United States.

☞ **SANDS & VAN WINKLE**—No. 9 spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND SWING WAREHOUSE. Paper to any quantity from one ream to 100 reams. Ready-made paper hangings always on hand.

☞ **ENGRAVING AND PRINTING** HALF- PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card- cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at HALL'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

☞ **BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S** LONDON COR- DIAL GIN needs only to be tried to know its medi- cinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS', No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ **ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER**— With or without mower attachment, for sale by E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

☞ **EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS**—Consist- ing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jeffer- son Market from animals selected.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A large and extensive Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated in the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings con- venient for the business; a complete assortment of lathes, tools, fixtures, and machinery; also a large assortment of patterns of great variety, consisting in part of patterns for steam engines, of almost any required power for the coun- try; gearing patterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establish- ment has a good reputation and in doing a fair business which may be largely increased. Possession may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address

GEO. W. SCHUYLER, } Assignees, Ithaca, N. Y.
V. C. BUTTER, }

$6,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT to invest in the manufacturing of an Ale new in the market, from which a fortune could be produced, perfectly safe, he having the business exclu- sively in his own name; and to such one half-interest in a valuable patent would be given, and other inducements offered that would prove very lucrative and satisfactory. References exchanged. For further information call on Mr. JAMES WEEKES, No. 23 Platt-st., New-York, or address Box 2,847 New-York Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—A house doing a good business requires an addition of $10,000 to their present means, which is about $15,000. A special partner with this amount, would be received and thoroughly satisfied that his money would not only be safely invested, but pay him at least 25 per cent. The best of references is highly re- spectable, and the house is in excellent credit. Communications addressed to A. L. C., this office, will be con- fidentially treated with.

GREAT BARGAIN—The stock of house-furn- ishing goods in the store No. 137 Grand-st. Has Brooklyn, together with the fixtures and building if desired, is worth over two thousand dollars a year, will be sold very low by the subscriber, and, if desired, the purchaser sup- plied with house furnishing goods on the most favorable terms. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE, C—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommo- dating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For par- ticulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $89 0. A good business of dress- making connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder to secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good rea- sons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FAN- CY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

PARTNER WANTED—With from $500 to $2,000, to engage in a business in which there is no competition and will pay handsomely on the investment. For a man of strict integrity, this is a rare opportunity. Address, with real name, STEWART, 119 Columbia-st.

$2,000 A YEAR—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copy- right. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps; ad- dress C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREE LABOR AND FREE SPEECH.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The citizens of the XXIId Ward, favorable to the elec- tion of Fremont and Dayton, are invited to attend the

RATIFICATION MEETING

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, 16th instant, at National Hall 44th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The meeting will be addressed by J. C. Underwood, Esq., (lately exiled from Virginia for freedom of speech.) N. K. Strong, Esq., Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Judge Birdsall, and others.

By order of the Committee.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE AND ORDER OF RECHABITES—Of the city of Brook- lyn, will hold a grand Union Picnic, at Sleepwood, on THURSDAY, July 17. The steamboat TROY and barge have been chartered. Stewart's Cotillion Brass Band is engaged. The boat will leave Wall-st Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M.; Peck-slip, New-York side, at 8¼; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8¾; North 4th-st., Williamsburg, 9 o'clock; and Green Point Ferry, at 9¼. Tickets can be procured from any of the Committee, or at the boat, the morning of the excursion. For further particulars, see large bills.

FREEDOM FOR KANSAS—NOW OR NEV- ER!—Sixteenth Ward Republican Ratification Meeting The citizens of this ward and all others in favor of Free- dom and Freedom, and against the sectional policy of the present administration, are invited to attend a public meeting at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th av., and 26d-st. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July inst. at 8 o'clock P. M.

LUMAN SHERWOOD,
President Republican Association.
JOHN H. DUNNELL, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB, of New-York City and County, will meet in Academy Hall, No 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 16 h, at 7½ P. M. All voters are invited. Seats for 1,500. Tompkins's Band. Eminent speakers.

WM. H. BROWNE, President.
J. H. BONART WARD, }
SMITH TUTTLE, } Secretaries.
JNO H. BUELLEN, }

FIFTEENTH WARD ROCKY MOUN- TAIN CLUB—Will meet, pursuant to adjournment, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on Wednesday, 16th July inst., at 8 P. M., for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

All friendly to the election of FREMONT and DAY- TON are invited to attend. WM. TAYLOR, President.
H. T. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

ARCANA LODGE, NO. 248 OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.—The members of this Lodge, and of the Fraternity in general, are requested to attend the funeral of our late Worshipful Brother, from his late residence, No. 24 Second-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Wed- nesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. By order of
WILLIAM B. STAFFORD, W. M.
M. S. MORTHOUSE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGH- LANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN Point and Red Bank.—The new and ele- gant steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK
Wednesday, Jy. 16.1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 16.5½ P. M.
Thursday, July 17..7 A. M.	Thursday, July 17..3 P. M.
Friday, July 18....8 A. M.	Friday, July 18....3 P. M.
Saturday, July 19...9 A. M.	Saturday, July 19...4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20....8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20...4½ P. M.
Monday, July 21...9 A. M.	Monday, July 21...4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 22...7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22...11 A. M.
Wednesday Jy. 23.7½ A. M.	Wednesday Jy. 23.11½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24..8 A. M.	Thursday, July 24.12 M.
Friday, July 25....8½ A. M.	Friday, July 25....1 P. M.
Saturday, July 26.10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 26...1 P. M.
Sunday, July 27....11 A. M.	Sunday, July 27....2½ P. M.
Monday, July 28...12 M.	Monday, July 28...3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 29...1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29...5 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy 30.1½ P. M.	Wednesday Jy. 30.5 P. M.
Thursday, July 31..7½ A. M.	Thursday July 31.6 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHTS Squam Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, stages in all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN—The super- ior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Souden, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Wednesday, July16.3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 17 7½ A. M.
Thursday, July 17. 2½ P. M.	Friday, July 18....8 A. M.
Friday, July 18....3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 19...8½ A. M.
Saturday, July 19. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 19. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, July 20....5 A. M.	Sunday, July 20....4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20....8 P. M.	Monday, July 21...7 A. M.
Monday, July 21...4½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 22...7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 22...11 A. M.	Wednesday, July23.7½ A. M.

Stages to Squan Village, Red Back and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling commu- nity as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND COney ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as fol- lows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving foot No. 6 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents; for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. BODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, apt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SAT- URDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Eaton Bollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856 FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light- draft steamer LURA, Capt. P. Youngs, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AF- TERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer DAPHNE, Capt. Charles Peters, will leave Jackson Dock Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Wa- burg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 5½ o'clock; return- ing, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

WHERE SHALL WE GO ON AN EXCURSION TO-DAY?—Take the ENOCH CRAIG, which leaves Fulton-Market-Slip at 9½ o'clock, and go to St. Paul's Well, Flushing, the most delightful ground in the vicinity of New-York. Pic-Nics and riding parties supplied with dinners and suppers

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John L. Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or mil- itary companies, she having been fitted expressly for ex- cursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO. 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

HOG MANURE FOR SALE.—THREE FOR four sloop loads for sale. Apply at No 147 Murray-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls; one as plain cook, would do the baking, pastry, washing and ironing of a small private family, understands meats and poultry; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing. The cook will take $7, the other $6, if in one family in this City or Brooklyn. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large num- ber of experienced Protestant and first-class Catholic help, of different nations and of every description, suit- able for gentlemen's families in the City or country, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man of about 18 years, to learn the steam print- ing press. Has worked at the cylinder and Adams' presses for the last five years. Can get the best of recom- mendations from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had twelve years' experience in the practical de- partment or management in a first rate century establish- ment in England; knows the pocket-cutlery department thoroughly, also the keeping of books and shipping of goods. Address J. X. L., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker. Has lived in the country this last five years. Wishes a country situation. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 13 James-st., 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as nurse and seam- stress. Also, by an American girl aged 16, as nurse. Ap- ply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork, plain sewing or general house- work in a small private family. Can be seen for one day at No 326 1st av., between 13th and 14th sts., third floor, back room. Good reference, if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As milliners or saleswomen, by two young ladies who understand millinery in all its branches, and can give most unexcep- tionable references as to character and ability. Address box No. 1,121, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid. Good ref- erence given. Apply at No. 247 Avenue B near house, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale gro- cery or hardware store either as porter or clerk. I am willing to make myself useful in either capacity, my ob- ject is business. Address H. D., *Daily Times* office.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted in a private family, a good laundress, to go to the country. None need apply but those able to furnish the best recommendations. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boys to screw for loading vessels and trading ships. Ap- ply office of the Company, No 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

WAITER WANTED—For a private family, who understands his business thoroughly. The best rec- ommendations required as to character and capability. Apply at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th st., from 5 to 8½ A. M., or from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a work universally wanted by the business community throughout the City and the United States. Liberal terms are offered to canvassers of proper abilities. Apply at MASON & BROTHERS', Nos 108 and 110 Duane-st., from 8 to 9 A.M.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practi- cally acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,198, Lower Post-Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—By a dry- goods jobbing house; one who writes a good hand, and is correct in figures. Apply through Box No 265 Post- Office, with real name and reference.

COPYIST—A young lady writing a fine ladies hand, and well educated, wishes some copying to do at her residence. She would give satisfaction. Address A. K., *Times* office.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, cook, nurse, housekeeper, seamstress, waitress and butler. All must be Protestants. Apply at No. 140 Grand-st.

LAD WANTED—Thirteen or fourteen years of age, in a law office. Call before 11 A. M., on CARPENTIER & BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

LAD WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Address Box, *Times* office, stating age, residence, refer- ences, &c.

BOY WANTED—15 or 18 years old a good penman and correct at figures. Address, in writing of applicant, BOY WANTED, *Times* Office.

CAP MAKERS WANTED—25 good dress cap makers, at No. 20 John-st.

WANTED AT No. 756 BROADWAY—Two book keepers, 2 clerks, 2 conductors, 3 sales- men, 2 firemen, 2 tankeepers, 4 waiters, 3 porters, 3 brake- men, 3 boys for trades and for stores, and men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in the City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Ad- dress by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 190 6th av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servant girls in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No 51 East 13th-st, one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Three or four young men, desirous of obtaining good board and enjoying the comforts of a home, would further their views by calling at No. 89 Dean-st. Good sea water bathing one half mile from the house. Terms moderate. References required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING—To Let, with Board, Large Rooms in second story with Pantry, Hot and Cold Water, Gas, (Bath room adjoining.) Location delightful, being in West 20th-st., near 9th av. Address STAR, Box No. 4,050 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly ac- commodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Two gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in single rooms, in one of the most delight- ful and healthy locations in the city, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry, by applying at No. 129 Columbia-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. Ref- erences exchanged.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-fur- nished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY—At a man- sion on South Bay, in Islip, L. I., 50 miles from this City. A rare opportunity for a family desiring a quiet and cool retreat for the Summer. For particulars, address Box No. 1,065 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Several very pleasant rooms with gas, baths, closets, &c., furnished or un- furnished, in suite or separately can be had with board or moderate terms, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—A middle-aged man and wife, having no children of their own, would board two or three for the Summer season in the healthy village of Hempstead. Best of ref- erence if required. Address Box No. 25 Hempstead Post- Office.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET.—Board for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen, by the day, week or month, with pleasant rooms, with gas and Croton water in the rooms. Also, furnished rooms to let without board.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring pri- vate board may be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

TRANSIENT BOARD.—To let, with full or partial board, a suite of rooms, delightfully located in Jo- hnson-st., Brooklyn, a short distance from the ferries. Address "A. S. W.," Brooklyn P. O.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first class House, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 28th-st., to let, with board. Best of reference given and required.

HOTELS.

WAVERLY HOUSE, MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—This House has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer Boarders. S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 190 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

IF YOU ARE BALD—And wish a good head of hair, eyebrows, moustache or whiskers grown quickly, or to change white or gray hair to its original color, or to a light brown or black, inclose 63 cents to Prof. BIRD- SALL, New-York Post-Office, and receive his valuable Book, containing full instructions to accomplish these objects.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—MEDICATED LONDON CORDIAL GIN, in cases a very supe- rior article for Dyspepsy and Asthma. For sale by the Sole Agents,
SIMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 19 Beaver-st,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WALKER AND CENTRAL AMERICAN LIBERTY.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING:

WALKER'S EXPEDITION
TO
NICARAGUA.

By WILLIAM V. WELLS, (Consul-General of the Republic of Honduras.)

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THE AMERICAN MISUNDERSTANDING.

How can you think, you Yankee fellows,
That of your progress we are jealous?
Why, Middlesex as well might worry
Himself because of thriving Surrey.

We know the spread of your dominion
Is likewise that of free opinion;
Which bowie-knife, revolver, rifle,
And Lynch-law but in small part stifle.

Your growth alarms us not, like Russian,
Which threatens stoppage of discussion,
Thraldom, restriction, prohibition,
And ignorance and superstition.

Your destiny the Anglo-Saxon
Name, SMITH, JONES, JEFFERSON and JACKSON,
Is to diffuse—JOHN BULL well knows it;
'Tis manifest—we don't oppose it.

We plot no bounds to your expansion,
As that of feeders in our Mansion-
House, at the civic monarch's table:
We know it is inevitable.

Wherever you enlarge your border,
There advance Liberty and Order.
Extend Arts, Sciences and Letters,
We fear not these—but whips and fetters.

Against us why are you so bitter?
Because we sometimes grin and titter
A little at your speech and manners?
Therefore, must ours be hostile banners?

Don't we ourselves laugh at each other?
Consider, JONATHAN, my brother,
Laugh at our beadles and our flunkeys,
Caparisoned like fools and monkeys?

Don't we deride our dolts and asses,
The snobs of our superior classes;
And those of an inferior station,
Our Cockneys by denomination?

Are you enraged with us for joking?
Are you indeed for bayonets poking
Against our fun in sober sadness?
Or have we bantered you to madness?

Say is it your intent to wallop
Us on account of Mrs. TROLLOPE?
Or are we by you to be emitten
For something DICKENS may have written?

For you we have the kindest feeling;
Add Stars on Stars—by honest dealing—
To those which now your striped flag spangle;
'Twill be no cause why we should jangle.

Great Nation!—still getting bigger,
All of you, saving what is Nigger,
We shall rejoice—not envy nourish—
The more you go ahead and flourish.

Establish drinks and institutions
Wherever the wholesale revolutions
Afford a market for the potions
Inseparable from your notions.

Gin-eling, Enlightenment's resplendence,
Mint-julep, cocktail, independence.
We shall consider it a blessing
Around us to behold progressing.—*Punch.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The regular meeting of the Board took place yesterday afternoon, President BARKER in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to directions from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, stating that at auction on the 3d of April, 1856, there were leased for the term of five years the several docks and slips in an annexed schedule. Nine of these are on the East River, at rentals varying from $2,900 to $220, and six on the North River at rentals of from $2,250 to $96 per annum. Confirmed.

A discussion arose on the question whether the City carmen, required by law to be citizens, shall be allowed to reside wherever they think proper, in or out of the limits of the City.

Alderman ELY thought the whole human family must live and eat somewhere, and he did not care who came, whether from Jersey or across the ocean, so that they would be good citizens. They ought to be allowed to live where their health or that of their families demanded it, and not be compelled to be cooped up within the limits of certain wards. He was for the largest liberty.

Alderman VOORHIS said, if he could he would have it that every merchant doing business in New-York should live in the City or county, then taxation would be more fair and equal. He also was for the largest liberty, but if the thing were to be thrown open, let it be thrown open. This argument came up on the presentation of the report of a Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Ordinances, in favor of concurring to adopt an ordinance relative to licensing cartmen, and of which one of the provisions was that no one cartman shall be licensed to keep more than three carts. The report was concurred in.

The semi-annual Report of the Fire Marshal was received, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. The document extends over forty closely printed pages, and contains little that has not already been made the subject of remark. In the general recapitulation, incendiary fires are stated to have been 94, for the first six months, and 65 for the second; total, 159. For the third six months, 52, for the fourth 48; total 100; decrease 59. Adjourned until Thursday.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

The Committee, called for 2 o'clock, yesterday, at the City Hall, on the subject of Railroads in the Ninth-avenue, were not able to form a quorum, so no business was done.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening with just a quorum of members. No business of importance was transacted. A number of reports were received and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The petition of STEPHEN H. BEANOR for payment of the moneys expended by himself in transatlantic travel and explorations to discover the nativity of Chief of Police MATSELL was made the special order of the first meeting in August. In the midst of a discussion, as to raising the salary of the Health Wardens, the City Hall bell struck an alarm of fire which caused a speedy adjournment to this evening.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This Board met yesterday at 4 P. M.; Mr. ELY, the President, in the chair. A quorum and the Mayor and Recorder being present.

JUDGE CAPRON'S LETTER.

Supervisor CLANCY presented the following resolution, relative to the communication received on Monday from Mr. CAPRON, the City Judge.

Whereas, In a communication presented to this Board, on the 14th instant, by Hon. E. S. CAPRON, City Judge, offensive, false and disrespectful comments were made in relation to members of the Board of Supervisors, therefore,

Resolved, That said communication be taken from the files and returned to the said E. S. CAPRON, with the consent of this Board.

An exciting debate followed, of over an hour, on the resolution in which various amendments were offered and counter motions made. On a final vote the resolution was ruled out of order.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

The Committee on County Offices submitted a report in favor of paying the bills of McSpedon & Baker, for binding books in the Register's Office, amounting to $3,084 25.

A discussion came up as to whether to direct the Comptroller to pay the bill or the County Treasurer. The proposed "new road to the City Treasury," as designated by the Mayor, who spoke upon the matter, was voted down, and the report as presented adopted.

The bill of the Sheriff, for the quarter ending June 30, amounting to $3,108 20, was called up and directed to be paid.

Adjourned to Thursday at 4 P. M.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

At the meeting of the Club on Tuesday, the Secretary made some remarks on BOYDELL's Traction Steam Engines, for agricultural purposes, which be characterized as *a great success*. It is described as a horizontal machine on wheels, with a man to steer in front and an engineer behind. Two cylinders, 6½ by 10, are worked at 60 pounds pressure per inch with a quick movement, and is estimated at 16 horse power. 20 pounds of steam are required to keep the steam moving the other 40 pounds for traction. The success of this machine is owing to an endless and wide railway attached to the circumference of the wheel. The engine weighs about 9 tons. It *walked* from Camdentown to Acton, taking in tow a four-wheel wagon with coals. It can ascend any acclivity of one in three; it can advance or stop instantaneously. On the return of the machine from a trial at Acton it was met by a wagon loaded with grain drawn by six horses. The horses swerved at sight of the machine, and drew the wheels into a soft place, from which seven horses could not extricate it. But the engine being hooked on, it was then extricated with ease.

These facts are taken from the "Journal of the Society of Arts, for April 18, 1856."

THE WOOL TRADE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It appears that in 1820 the import from abroad was only 16 millions of pounds. English exports in goods that year required 32 million pounds of wool.

In 1846, there were 40 millions of sheep in the United Kingdom. 15 millions are slaughtered annually. The fleeces of all amount to 275,000,000 pounds, to which add 77 millions for imports, form a total of 352 millions.

Now, by the census of 1850, the United States showed 23 millions of sheep, or its equivalent, 52 millions of pounds of wool.

CHERRY CURRANTS.

Mr. HYDE, of Morrisania, sent magnificent specimens of the cherry currants, which were much admired.

Owing to the absence of certain parties, the subject "the day," "Bread and Butter for the Million," was passed over.

Various remarks were made on the steam plough and steam carriage, by Mr. FISHER and other gentlemen, chiefly in comment upon the description of BURRY's Agricultural Engine, which had been just read by the Secretary. Mr. FISHER displayed a very clever painting of a steam carriage for common roads, invented by himself, the principle of which is applicable to the plough.

The subject of the "Mechanical Ox" and other contrivances for steam ploughing was noted down for next meeting, which will occur the first Tuesday in August.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce held a Special Meeting on Monday at 1 P. M., to take action upon the recovery of duties paid upon goods burnt in the great fire of 1835.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting, Mr. BARTON, Chairman, presented the following report and resolutions:

REPORT.

The Committee to whom were referred the preamble and resolution in relation to the bill now pending in the Congress of the United States, to provide for the refunding of duties on goods destroyed by fire, report that they have examined the subject as far as means of information have been within their reach. That they find a unanimous concurrence of judicial and legislative opinion in favor of the bill. That the merchants for whose relief the bill is framed, who are the original sufferers by the fire of 1835, have not parted with their claims, but remain the parties to be benefited by the passage of the bill. That exaggerated statements of the amount involved have been made; and, although the sum is not important to the principle, it is deemed proper to state that the valuation under the bill in question will not exceed $300,000. That the provisions of the bill are general, and its passage will relieve future sufferers from tedious and expensive application to Congress for relief. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It appears by recent proceedings and debates in the House of Representatives of the United States upon a bill to remit duties paid on goods destroyed by fire, in the original and unbroken packages as imported, that erroneous statements have been made prejudicial to the bill, and, therefore, endangering its passage; and

Whereas, The principal benefits to accrue from said bill will enure to the business community of this City—the large majority of the claimants being sufferers by the fire which occurred in this City in July, 1845, which involved a loss, including buildings and property of every description, of about $ 00',000; and

Whereas, From the best information laid before and obtainable by us it appears that the aggregate of the claims for the return of the duties on goods so destroyed in their original and unbroken packages never exceeded the sum of $600 ( ); and

Whereas, The claims still remain in the hands of the merchants, the sufferers and the original claimants or the Insurance Companies to the extent of the insurance paid; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, That the delegation in Congress from the State of New-York, and especially those representing this City, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to use their efforts to secure the passage of a bill for the refunding of the duties paid on goods destroyed as before recited, and to repel, as is correct, any statement conflicting with the facts as set forth in the preamble to this resolution.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to each of the Representatives in Congress from this city, and to each of the Senators from the State of New-York.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted. Appended to the report was the following statement of argument and references, submitted by the Chairman to the House of Representatives:

In the case of Marriot vs. Brune, (vol. 9, page 19, Howard Reports,) Mr. Justice WOODBURY, in delivering the opinion of the Court, uses the following emphatic language:

"The collection of revenue on ——articles not existing would be an anomaly. When a portion of shipment does not arrive, it cannot be taxed on any ground of law or truth and propriety. Such is the case of a portion being lost at sea, thrown overboard, or when consumed by fire, or natural decay, natural or artificial causes; in either case it cannot be assessed. To add to such unfortunate losses the burden of the duty, would be adding cruelty to misfortune, and not justified by any sound reason. Duties should not be exacted on what is lost, much less on what never entered into the use of the community. But as Congress wishes to foster an honorable commerce by its laws, to less than to obtain revenue, it is neither the fine policy nor right of the department or of Courts, nor is it presumed to be their desire, to embarrass mercantile business when not attended by equivocation or fraud, or to throw doubt or difficulties over the liberal course proper to be pursued toward the community in any branch of trade. Thinking, as the Court does that this is the more liberal and reasonable course, it has our full approbation."

Such construction invariably has been recognized by Congress as its rule of action when appealed to, as is shown by the numerous special enactments from 1790 to the present time (see citations annexed:) and finally by the general law of 28th March, 1854, adopted such as the fixed policy of the Government, and authorizes remission in future without the further interposition of Congress. Duplicate importations were made in almost all cases, and duties again paid, thus operating as a double duty.

The act of 28th of March, 1854, is retroactive in its effects to the date of our present Warehouse laws, namely, 1846; and, therefore, this is in fact the only case not provided for. Favorable reports have been made in this case by the House Committees of Commerce of the 30th, 31st and 32d Congresses, in addition to that of the present Congress, as also by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Bills for relief have passed both Houses, but failed in concurrent action only from want of time. The Treasury Department has indorsed the justice of this claim, and long advocated the general enactment embraced by the act of 28th March, 1854, Mr. Secretary WALKER (inclosing page 11 of the Report on Warehousing System) recommending "to cancel all bonds for duties where goods were destroyed by fire. This is the case in Great Britain. Here Congress generally refunds the duties in such cases."

It has been satisfactorily shown to the Committee that all commercial nations invariably pursue such policy. Many of the goods in question have only been imported a day, and many were *in transitu*, and entitled to a return of the duties under the then existing "drawback" laws.

The claimants ask the return of the duties paid upon such goods only as were destroyed in their original and unbroken packages as imported. Such did not enter into the consumption of the country, and justice and equity demand that the duties thereon should be refunded.

The destruction of the goods is onerous upon the claimants without their being compelled to pay the duties in addition. The bill is based upon that of 1838, remitting the duties upon goods destroyed in New-York in 1835, and the same stringent safeguards are embodied in it for the prevention of fraud.

CITATIONS.

Acts were passed for Relief in	1790
Vol. 6, page 3, United States Statutes, in	1794
Vol. 6, page 15, United States Statutes, in	1798
Vol. 6, page 32, United States Statutes, in	1801
Vol. 6, page 44, United States statutes, in	1837
Vol. 6, page 691, United States Statutes, in	1838
Vol. 5, page 284, United States Statutes, in	1849
Vol. 5, page 788,	

And in 1850, 1852, and 1853.

The report and references were directed to be sent forthwith to Washington, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Widening Reade-street.

The Committee on Streets met on Monday and heard renewal of arguments upon the extension and widening of Reade-street. Messrs. A. T. STEWART, D. SWEENY and others addressed the Committee. To the statement that a majority of the citizens interested in this matter wished to remonstrate against this measure, it was announced by the Committee that they would defer reporting upon the subject till the first Monday of September. This would give all opportunities to sign remonstrances who wished. This was preferred to holding further meetings.

☞ Mr. GEORGE BACHELOR gave the first of a series of free Lectures on his integral method of instruction in the languages, and especially of the French language, on Monday afternoon before the teachers and classes in Latin and French of the Grammar Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, assembled in Mr. MONTEITH's School on Forty-seventh-street. Several of the Principals of the Grammar Schools have formed themselves into classes for special instruction from Prof. BACHELOR.

☞ The *Mirror* learns that a new Democratic paper, with a capital of $100,000, is to be established in this City during the next fortnight. It is to be a penny paper, and will support Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency. Several leading Democrats are mentioned as prominently connected with the move, among whom are Mr. FORNEY and GEO. N. SANDERS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 15.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

THE SLAVER CASES—TRIAL OF JOSEPHI PEDRO DE CUNHA.

The case of Josephi Pedro de Cunha, charged with being on board the brig *Braman* as supercargo, with the intention of going to the African coast as a slaver, was resumed yesterday.

Captain Delano was recalled and further cross examined at some length.

Michael J. Hyland, the first mate, confirmed, in the main, the testimony of Delano.

George Niven, one of the United States Marshal's officers, testified to having been assisting at the seizure of the *Braman*, to the articles found in De Cunha's carpet-bag and trunk, and to having found in the leg of an old boot in the carpet-bag, 200 sovereigns, about 60 half-sovereigns, and some brass pieces that looked like money. He further swore to having heard Delano speak to De Cunha in language not English.

Lorenzo D'Angelis, the United States Marshal, was examined fully as to the circumstances attending the seizure of the brig, the conduct of those on board, and his own expectations of realizing some "dollars and cents" on the forfeiture.

John Helms, an *attaché* of the Marshal's Office, Alexander Isaacs, a Custom-house officer, and Isaac W. England, a reporter, were subsequently examined as to the rig of the vessel, the nature of the cargo, &c.

Louis W. Tinelli, an interpreter, was sworn to prove a translation of the letters found in the old boot in the carpet-bag, but the Judge decided distinctions to admit them as evidence, and

The Assistant District-Attorney announced that he was willing to submit the case for the prosecution to the Jury on the evidence as it stood.

Mr. Benedict opened the case for the defence. The first witness called on behalf of the traverser was

Emanuel de Castro, whose evidence was to the effect that he was only acquainted with the parties in suit by casual acquaintance; that he was by Mr. De Costa invited to take a trip down the Bay in the *Braman*, and to return, and doing so was arrested on board the brig; he denies the truth of the statement of Capt. Delano that he interpreted between him and De Cunha, informing the first mate of the object of the voyage, but states that he was in the cabin at the time the statement was made by the captain, but paid no attention to his remarks. He deposed that he lived upon means furnished by his father, Salvador De Castro, and that he has only been in this City about three months, since his return from a European tour; says he was once engaged at Pease & Murphy's, but staid only a short time, as he had plenty of money to support himself without work, but after leaving Pease & Murphy ne ran a locomotive for five weeks somewhere in New-Jersey—just for the fun of the thing.

No interpreter being in attendance to serve on the examination of De Costa, the only other witness in Court, the case was adjourned to to-day, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The following indictments were handed in by the Grand Jury:

United States vs. —— *Lewis* alias *Lewis Brown and Antonse*—For voluntarily serving on the slaver *Altiva*.

The United States vs. Bazilio De Cunha Reis—For fitting out the same vessel to be employed in the slave-trade.

Charles Barnes and James Reily were indicted on charge of attempted revolt on board the *Ocean Rover*.

The civil suits against the crew of the brig *Braman* were discontinued.

Important to Ward School Teachers.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 15.

SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Whiting.

The People ex rel Joseph Finch vs. *Robert H. Shannon and Joseph Edwards.*—Motion for *mandamus*—Miss CHURCH, a teacher in School No 9 of the Twenty-second Ward, at a salary of $200, was appointed as teacher to supply a vacancy in school No. 28 of the same Ward, at a salary of $275. At the time of her appointment to this new office, her brother was one of the Trustees of this school, and voted upon her appointment. The rules and regulations of the Board of Education declare that "No teacher shall be employed in any Ward School, who is within four degrees of relationship either by blood or marriage to any school officer entitled to act upon the question of the employment or payment of such teacher." The rule is restricted so as not to effect any appointment which may have been made before the election of the Trustee who may be so related. On the 12th of March, the Board, by resolution, declared that the transfer of a teacher from one school to another in the same Ward, is not a new appointment. The Relator, the Principal of school No. 28, in making up his pay roll of the teachers for May last, inserted the name of Miss Church as one of the teachers who was entitled to pay. The pay rolls are to be paid by a warrant drawn upon the Chamberlain by the President of the Board of Education, countersigned by the Clerk of that Board, and also countersigned by one or both of the Commissioners of the Ward for which the money is to be paid. Each Ward elects eight Trustees, two Inspectors, and two Commissioners, who are the pay officers of the Ward. The defendants are the Commissioners of that Ward, and refused to sign the pay roll unless the salary of Miss Church is taken out of the pay roll. They allege that she was first elected by ballot, (her brother voting for her,) and that without his vote she could not have been elected—and that the attention of the Trustees was called to the illegality of the appointment at the time it was made. The relator insists that it was a mere transfer of Miss Church from one school to the other, and not a new appointment.

The minutes show that it was an appointment and not a transfer. It was a balloting to fill a vacancy. The salary of the new office was $275. It was a promotion—her former salary was $200. The entry is: "Second ballot, Miss Church received five votes, and was declared elected at a salary of $275 per annum, to commence on the 12th instant." The next thing the Board did was to "proceed to ballot to fill vacancy in No. 9, caused by the transfer of Miss Church." It is urged that this entry proves that she was transferred, and not appointed. I cannot agree with the counsel for the relator. It presents both the question of appointment and of compensation—it was not a mere transfer from one school to another.

It seems to me that the rule of the Board of Education was intended to guard the appointments from just such influence as this. Such a rule ought to be enforced for the benefit of the teachers themselves. Teachers in schools, where vacancies occur, by such influences may be defeated, while their qualifications are more than equal to the successful candidate's. It takes away the strong incentive to exertion—the hope of promotion. The appointment was illegal, and trustees are alone liable for her salary. The motion for *mandamus* must be denied, without costs.

DECISION.

Frank L. Bogardus et al. vs John G. Ritchmayer et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 14.

Before Judge Whiting.

Charles W. Stearns vs. *E. P. Belden.*—Motion to set aside attachment granted upon condition that the defendant stipulate not to bring any action against the plaintiff on account of his having sued it out, and without costs, &c.

LONG ISLAND.

What the Republicans are Doing in Brooklyn.

A regular meeting of the King's County Republican General Committee was held on Monday evening at Mrs. PRESS'e, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn. There was a pretty full attendance of members, and all bad words of encouragement, and reports were made of numerous additions to the party, and the gradual but permanent increase of interest in the cause throughout the country.

The Republican Clubs have been organized in all of the Wards and country towns, or are in progress of organization.

The Committee, after transacting some routine business, adjourned.

The union of the "Central Fremont Club" and the "Rocky Mountain Club," which has been in contemplation for several weeks past, was perfected with the utmost harmony at the room of the latter Club, No. 104 Orange-street, on Monday evening. A joint Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported a constitution and by-laws, a name for the Club, and presented candidates for the various offices.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Club is called "*The Rocky Mountain Fremont Club*," and the following are the officers elected:

President—James R. Spaulding.
Vice-Presidents—W. T. Patridge, C. F. Hayes.
Recording Secretary—J. M. Comstock.
Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin V. Abbott.
Treasurer—George Merritt.
Executive Committee—C. C. Bramhall, E. M. O'Brien, J. B. Wass, G. W. Nichols, A. M. Coffin, R. W. Potter, R. C. Moffat, M. D., L. B. Reed, Jr., P. J. Ten Eyck, L. E. Birdseye.
Finance Committee—Daniel C. Robbins, C. G. J. Judson, G. R. Noyes, Edward Merritt, R. H. Porter.

There was a respectable attendance, and during the whole proceedings of the evening much enthusiasm prevailed. All the members of the old Clubs present came forward at once and signed the Constitution and By-Laws, and a large number of new names were added. "Material aid" was not wanting—some $250 having been paid in during the evening.

Spirited addresses were made by GEORGE OGDEN BROWN, S. E. CHUACH, Mr. COUCH, and others, and the Club adjourned at a late hour, closing with a song and cheers for the Republican nominees.

Sixth Ward—The organization of the Club in this Ward was perfected last evening, in the large hall at the corner of Court and Sackett-streets. Notwithstanding that this is one of the strongholds of the Old Hunker Democracy, at the primary meeting held on Friday evening last, there were over two hundred active, working and enthusiastic Republicans present.

First and Third Wards—A Club will be organized for these two Wards on Thursday evening next, at No. 104 Orange-street.

Tenth Ward—A Club has been organized in this Ward, and a room, in which to hold their meetings, has been secured at No. 266 Atlantic-street, between Boerum and Smith streets. They hold public meetings every Thursday evening. On their roll are some of the best names in the Ward—a good many of them—but a few more members will be received, if application is made early next Thursday evening.

Eleventh Ward—The Club in this Ward is hard at work, and is increasing in numbers. They held a mass meeting in Granada Hall on Myrtle-avenue, a little below Bridge-street, last evening, where some good speakers were heard.

The Young Men's Republican Club hold their meetings every Thursday evening in the "Washington Building," corner of Court and Joralemon streets. Some good speakers are engaged for the next meeting.

Quarterly Report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police.

During the last quarter 2,572 arrests were made by the Police for the following

Offences: Assault and battery, 403; assault on officers, 7; assault with knife, 2; assault and battery with intent to kill, 7; attempt at highway robbery, 4; attempt to pass bad money, 2; attempt to commit rape, 3; abandonment, 1; burglary, 17; bastardy, 1; drunk and insulting females, 1; disorderly conduct, 271; disturbing the public peace, 3; drunk and disorderly, 343; deserters, 3; fighting in the public streets, 56; false pretences, 8; furious driving, 3; grand larceny, 22; intoxication, 764; insanity, 24; interfering with officers, 11; indecent exposure, 4; keeping disorderly house, 14; malicious mischief, 2; murder, 1; manslaughter, 1; mayhem, 1; passing counterfeit money, 10; receiving stolen goods, 2; suspicion of larceny, 5; suspicion of burglary, 2; suspicious persons, 28; selling diseased meat, 1; throwing stones in the public streets, 10; threatening life, 7; vagrancy, 90; violation of city ordinances, 145; assault, 20; counterfeiting, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 1; habitual drunkards, 36; petit larceny, 201; revelt on shipboard, 3; riotous conduct, 9.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, July 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for, and are worth $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, and $6 25@6 37½ for Pots. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The free receipts, mostly of common Rio, have depressed the market for this description, which is dull, though not lower. Other kinds are lightly dealt in at previous figures. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.

COTTON—The demand is steadily improving, and prices favor factors—including Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11¾c.; do. Gnifs at 10¾c @11¾c; and other kinds at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and infirm; sales having transpired since our last of only about 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	6 50@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 20
Straight State	6 20@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 80
Common to Good Michigan	5 75@ 6 25
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lakes	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@ 6 55
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 55@ 6 85
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50@ 7 20
Extra Ohio	6 85@ 7 90
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 15@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian is dull and lower, the sales since our last having amounted to about 700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern is inactive and drooping. The sales since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. Wheat to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 90@$8 75 and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 75@$4 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 ₱ Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, but at reduced prices. The sales since our last reach about 78,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime Canadian White, at $1 50@$1 75; good to choice Western Red, at $1 50@$1 60; and Southern White, (part new) at from $1 55@1 83 ₱ bushel. Rye is improving. About 16,500 bushels inferior to prime were taken at from 80c @ 86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 44c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still in good request, and it is somewhat firmer. The supply is not so large. The transactions since our last amount to about 60,000 bushels at 57c @58c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58½c.@60½c. for common to prime mixed; 61c.@63c. for Southern Yellow; 60c.@62c. for round Yellow; 63c @70c. for common to choice Southern White, and 62c.@68c. for round White ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 450 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Bring in lots 12½c.@16a ₱ lb. Stock diminishing.

IRON—About 70 tons Scotch Pig brought in lots $32 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland attracts more attention and is quoted at 75c. for common, and $1 06¼ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears rather quiet, yet steady. New-Orleans, 51c @ 53c.; Porto Rico, 44c @ 49c.; Muscovado, 41c @ 45c.; and Clayed Cuba 37c @ 39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally in improved demand, but are essentially unchanged in price.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, with sales reported since our last of only about 370 bbls., in lots, closing irregularly at $20 50@$20 75, mostly $20 62½, for Mess, and $17 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¾c.@10¾c for Hams; 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c.@11¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 650 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 250 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do. and $11 @$12 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@19c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. bought, mostly at $3 87½@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are not very brisk, but are held with increasing confidence. The sales reported since our last comprise about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. Prime purchased at former rates.

WHISKY—Some 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold at 40c @41c ₱ gallon.

TOBACCO—Continues in moderate demand, and prices are firm. The last three days' sales include: 64 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@13c.; 173 bbls. Havana at 22c.@32c.; and 246 cases Seedleaf at 6¾c.@16c., ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Opened heavily and languidly, but closing with returning vigor. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7c.@7½c. ₱ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING, BEAN & CO., (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....383 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 75 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—A For the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials vouching for the good moral character of the applicant, and his physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty one nor more than twenty-eight, should also be stated, and his present residence and place of birth. Those who upon examination shall receive a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, as vacancies may occur.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 7, 1856.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—Superior to any Gin sold in this market. To be had at
SIMPSON BROTHERS', No. 19 Beaver-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES THIS DAY.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 45 Pine, Bet. Nassau and William-sts.—TUESDAY, July 22, at 12½ o'clock, the following Bonds, viz: $1,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each, payable at the Phenix Bank in New-York in 1876, 1880, 1887 and 1890. St. Louis County 6 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in New-York at the Phenix Bank 1879 and 1880.

The above St. Louis City and County Bonds are the last of the City and County Bonds issued, or to be issued, in aid of Railroads centering in St. Louis, and will close the sales from first hands. The former sales have been made during the past five years, and have been mostly taken for investment in Germany and France and from whence there is a steady demand for these securities. These Bonds, both City and County, have ample sinking funds, which will largely absorb them during the next five years, and to purchasers for investment they offer many inducements. Further information may be had on application to E. D. MORGAN & CO., agents for the parties interested, and under whose direction the above sale will be made. Terms of sale—Ten per cent, on the day of sale; the balance at the option of the purchaser in 30 days with interest at seven per cent.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. ROSSINGTON.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10¾ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 118 Nassau-st., consisting of six superior rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano fortes, by some of the best City makers, all of which will be sold with a warrantee; elegant rosewood parlor suites in French brocatel, richly carved etageres of different styles, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables; French secretaires, bookcases, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, and part of which are very superior; marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, splendid enameled cottage suites extension dining tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, Turkish easy chairs arm chairs and rockers, hair mattresses, palliasses, rush-seat cottage chairs, &c. Also, rich cut-glass and China ware, fine table cutlery, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS, & CO.—Auction sale of rosewood piano-forte, parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, to pay advances: three suites rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved and covered with plush and satin brocatel; parlor sofas, arm, reclining and side chairs; centre, card, and fancy tables; secretaire and library bookcases; sideboards; mirrors; pier-glasses, oil-paintings; fancy and imported clocks; wardrobes; bedsteads; plain and dressing bureaus and washstands; enameled chamber furniture, in suites; China ornaments and vases; cutlery and plated ware; fancy goods, &c.

Also two ½-casks and one ¼ cask superior brandy.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 17, at 10¾ o'clock,

...ALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
...attention to the Negotiating of Notes ... to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and ... Board, on commission.
...and reliable correspondents, will negotiate ... paper payable at all the principal points ... United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible ...
...Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm B Astor, Esq., ... York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

...and drafts, payable in the above city, collected ... commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt ... careful attention given to the collection of notes, ... and acceptances on all the principal cities and towns ... the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscounted by ...
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.
...Bank of America, National Bank, Leather-Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred ... fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-... dollars and forty-nine cents (714,329 49) on ... of the principal of the debts assumed by ... the several companies existing at the time of the consolidation of the line as agreed upon, which debts ... amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-... thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and ... cents, ($1,947,815 73) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1865, with one item ... 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in ... formity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Official Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore ... ued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as ... matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for ... purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-... thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and ... cents, has been determined upon, to be used, ... or as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, ... foreseen, from time to time, hereafter, only as the ... ility of the indebtedness of the former companies still ... ld, may render desirable, except in those ... s in which an exchange of securities may be ... as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of ... denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the in... st attached, and be made payable at the expiration of ... enty years from their date, with interest semi-annually ... the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Com... y's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of ... ruary and August in each year.
...sinking fund or three per cent. per annum out of the ... come of the Company on the whole amount of the said ... nds, which may at any time have been issued and ... ich shall not have matured, has been established by ... Directors, which fund, or its yearly application to the ... ...ishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be ... eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide ... a large portion of the issue before maturity. ... This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding ... ligations of this Company, giving a preference to those ... his issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable ... its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, ... ring the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the ... ount of which has been assumed, as above stated, by ... e Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this ... e; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of ... exchange; but this Company reserves the right to give ... ten days previous public notice in at least two daily ... papers published in the City of New York, in which ... shall be permissible to purchase, but not apply to ... ke such exchange before the expiration of such notice. ... Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion ... five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being ... whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under ... to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same ... to be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of ... this inst., at which time and place they will be opened ... the presence of the Directors of the Company, or a ... mittee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in ... Exchange, in the city of Albany. ... The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it ... y not be considered for the interest of the Company to ... ept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, ... may be deposited to the credit of the Company with ... ...ers, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER ... kers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which ... the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery ... any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed ... that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. ... By order of the Board of Directors. ... JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Antwerp,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Basle,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Bremen,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bologna,	Gibraltar,	Mal a,	St. Petersburg,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Cadiz,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Cologne,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Carlsruhe,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Cassel,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Dantzic,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Dublin,	Liverpool,	Palermo,	

Offices in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst. will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY the 4th inst. during the hours of business of the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for a outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the hereinafter mentioned act bearing 6 per cent interest and secured by the only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 16, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPPS containing money or checks for the payment of taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

$400,000.—TO IMPORTERS—And dealers in watches, merchandise, cigars, &c. Cash advances from $100, to $100,000, to suit applicants. Also bonds and mortgages negotiated. No. 85 Nassau-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
J. H. BARRINGER.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

NOTICE.—The firm of BOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINGS,
No 45 Murray-st.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 351 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
T. LOOFBOROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., cor. Waverley-place, July, 1856. Interest.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED—That the Board of Trustees have ordered to be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, payable at the bank during bank hours, on and after Monday, the 21st. Interest not called for is carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYEA, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANICS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS. No. 51c BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.
All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 84-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all Classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. EWEN, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st., July 9, 1856.—Under the provisions of the by-laws the trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, ending 1st instant, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable to depositors on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the accounts as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. SELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1sw6yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-1aw2yW D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n29,'54-1aw2yW D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy11'55-1aw2yW M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy19,'54-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 11, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY July 14, 1856.—The BANK OF TOGA has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 15th inst.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST
New York July 3, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 5.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,8 0,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.
WILLIAM H. SWIFF,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH MCROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WM. H. PELLS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 8th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the Panpie's Book, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst, to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.
EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., on which time the transfer books are closed. GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FARE FIRE INS. CO., 297 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 6th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 9, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 11th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st. The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 96 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Rob't. L. Case,
Wm Dennistoun, No. 216 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lace & Hussey.)
Edmund Merritt, (Merritt, Carlisle & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 83 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner (No 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Bro ker & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Donnell, No. 18 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B Keeler, (late No 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.
These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Canal-st., New York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. HIGHE, NEWTON & GRADBURY'S No 421 Broadway, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room 7 feet front by 3 feet 5 inches deep, 10 feet 5 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 82 6th-av., N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone and touch, in most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 8th-av.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used: a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 2 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 411 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.
The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
BUSHING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE.—For all kinds of Hoisting, Including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suitee as low as $225, at the manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods to go a distance well packed.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY have made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.
Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.
Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.
By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.
Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.
Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.
Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
MAY 14, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 8 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 8.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

NEW-YORK CITY.

St. John's (R. C.) College, Fordham.

The commencement of the eleventh academical year at this institution was duly celebrated yesterday. The attendance was very large and respectable. The Catholic Clergy were present in full force. We recognized Archbishop Hughes, Bishops Bailey and Laughlin, Dr. Brownson, &c. The literary exercises consisted of a discourse by Mr. P. A. Hargous, Jr., of this City, on "Progress," another by Mr. Henry F. Smyth, of Massachusetts, on "Catholicity and Republicanism," and a Valedictory by Mr. Thos. A. O'Connor, also of this City. Dr. Brownson likewise made some remarks, intended ostensibly for the graduating students, but really designed for the public at large. It was on his favorite old theme of the necessity of the Catholic Church in this Republic.

Some of his reasoning was extravagantly patriotic. He treated Dissension with ungloved hands, denying its probability, and denouncing its advocates on all sides. His was frequently applauded in the course of his address.

"Conferring of Degrees" was the next proceeding on the programme. E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., Editor of *The Documentary History of New York*, and author of a *History of New Netherland*, obtained the honorary degree of LL. D. The degree of Master of Arts was assigned to the following gentlemen: F. Plowden Murragh, Joseph and Michael Karrigan, Geo. A. Rinsal, and Richard Brennan, all of this City; Philip Kearney, of Hoganaburg, N. Y.; Charles Prendergrast, of Savannah, Ga., and Edmund Barnard, of Three Rivers, C. E.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on P. A. Hargous, and Thos. A. O'Connor, of this City; Joe A. Rodrigue, of Fordham, N. Y.; Garrett Byrne, of Middletown Point, N. J., and Henry F. Smith, of Boston.

The degree of A. B. was also conferred on Michael Mullany, of Elphin, Ireland, a student of the College of St. Francis Xavier, in this City.

The distribution of premiums and promotions followed.

Archbishop Hughes closed the proceedings, by a few humorous, yet pointed and cutting remarks, in which he did not disguise his dissent from some of the dearest opinions of Dr. Brownson, on the position of Catholics in this country—the freedom hers enjoyed by them, and the hopes they might rationally cherish. It is no injustice to others, to say that the Archbishop's few parting observations were the best feature of the day's proceedings.

Altogether, Commencement Day at Fordham College was a most agreeable one.

The Lithographers.

The Lithographers had another meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, to devise measures against the present practice of Government in awarding contracts for lithographing to stationers and others not connected with the trade, and thereby causing a practice of sub-contracting inimical to the interests of the party by whom the labor is done. About 200 persons were present, including many of the "bossea." Mr. Micklin was called to the Chair, and Oliver Dunlen officiated as Secretary. A long debate ensued as to the propriety of rescinding a resolution passed at the previous meeting to the effect that no work should be done by members of the meeting on Government work contracted for in the manner above mentioned, and the motion to rescind was adopted without dissent. Members pointed out the necessity of so acting as not to drive from New-York the lithographing work now done here.

A Committee was appointed to correspond with and solicit the cooperation of the trade in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities.

Speeches in English, French and German were made.

A Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Alex. Robertson, David McClellan, John Major and Wm. Stone, were appointed to memorialize Congress on the grievance complained of.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening next, at the same place.

Conversion of Romanists.

Rev. Dr. McMenamy, recently from Edinburg, who is here, as he was in Britain, engaged in a mission for the "conversion of Romanists," holds forth every Sunday evening, in Spring-street Hall, before large audiences. The Doctor's plan is to solicit controversy, and of this there is enough at each meeting. The Doctor (who also acts as Chairman of the meetings) condemns some point of Catholic belief, and is replied to by some believer in the Catholic faith. Thus the proceedings of these meetings, if at times slightly personal and warm for the season, are interesting, to say the least. If they accomplish no other good, they draw as spectators those who might spend their Sunday evenings in worse places. The discussion, last Sunday evening, was "Penance." The room was crowded, the weather hot, and the argument hotter still. Under such circumstances, few of a reflecting disposition could doubt that there was such a thing as penance, however they might differ upon its necessity.

☞ There has been a smashingly fine banner stretched over West Broadway in honor of Buchanan and Breckinridge, for the last few days. Yesterday it was torn to ribbons. Why or by whom, we can't say.

☞ The Limerick *Chronicle* says, that three persons, recently returned from New-York, declare they positively saw John Sadlier there a few weeks ago in good health.

☞ Girls should not throw dirty water out of the windows of a hotel, corner of Beekman-street and Park place, upon passers-by. 'Tis fun to them, but quite annoying to gentlemen in white pants.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

NOT WARM ENOUGH.

The weather, though very warm, is not warm enough to keep the evil-disposed in good behavior. There is no slacking off in business at the Police Courts.

BEGGARLY.

The Fifth Ward Police (who have proved a terror to all loose women found in the streets after nightfall) captured nineteen "vagrants" on Monday evening, and brought them in safety to the Station-house. There are a great many "vagrants" in the Fifth Ward. Many of them dress finely and live sumptuously, (in fashionable houses) not many yards from the Station-house, but they are respectable, because they stay within doors. Those who venture out are "vagrants," and are treated accordingly.

ROBBERY IN CHURCH-STREET.

Peter Borney, of No. 510 Grand-street, fell in among thieves, on Monday night, and lost his money. Peter made an affidavit yesterday, narrating the circumstance. He says that on the night in question he "fell in" with Mary Ann Wuice and Mary Walker, and walked to Church-street with them. When he reached that notorious locality he felt one of the girls take his pocket-book from his pocket, and then both girls ran away. They were overhauled by a policeman, and the pocket-book was found empty on the sidewalk near Mary Walker. When taken it contained $25. The Marys were committed at the Lower Police Court in default of $300 bail each.

CHURCH ROBBERS.

On Sunday last the Mission Church in Astor-place (Grace Chapel) was broken into, the vestry-room closet forced open, and various articles, including silk gown, scarfs, table-covers, &c., to the value of $60, abstracted. No clue to the robbers.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On Tuesday afternoon a dispute arose on board the brig *N. Day*, at pier No. 6 North River, between James Sheehan, the second mate, and [illegible] of the seaman named Murphy, during which Sheehan struck Murphy a blow on the head with a piece of wood, inflicting a dangerous wound. Murphy was removed to the City Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. Sheehan was committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE PRIZE FIGHT ON RIKER'S ISLAND.

The principals in the attempted prize fight on Sunday last were "Dutch Hen" and "Irish Gallagher," well-known to the "fancy" of the lower grade, as "second-raters." They have for some time been pitted against each other.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

James Carroll, residing at No. 3 James-street, appeared before Justice Connolly, yesterday morning, and deposed that he had been assaulted and robbed by one Patrick Cosgrove, who assaulted him with great violence, knocked him down and then robbed him of $175 in bills on various banks. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cosgrove, and he was, soon afterwards, apprehended by officer Fallinson, who recovered a portion of the stolen money. The prisoner was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

On Monday night a gang of thieves entered the premises of Mrs. Mary Hildebrand, in Fifty-second-street, for the purpose of stealing a small crop of cherries. Mrs. Hildebrand requested them to desist, whereupon one of the scoundrels struck her on the head with a stone and felled her senseless to the ground. They then possessed themselves of the fruit and drove off with it.

ROBBING A GROCERY.

The grocery and liquor store of Baron Kiest, corner of Seventy-second-street and Seventh-avenue, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of goods to the amount of $1,200. The thieves effected an entrance by unlocking the door with a pair of nippers and prying back the bolt with a jimmey. No arrests have as yet been made for this offence.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Yesterday morning a Scotchman named John McClure, residing at No. 5 Norfolk-street, while laboring in a fit of temporary insanity, cut his throat with a common table knife, nearly severing the wind-pipe. He was taken to the City Hospital.

☞ We inadvertently stated in yesterday's Times that Miss Maria Atkin, lately deceased, was a graduate of the Saturday Normal School, and a teacher in First Ward School No. 20. We should have said that Miss A. was the Principal of the Fifth Ward Primary No. 17, at the time of her decease.

[Advertisement]

☞ Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by the inhalation of cold medicated vapors, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st., established in 1854, under the medical charge of

D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D.

Consumption, Throat all, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, &c., cured by medicines inhaled while in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of *pure air* or natural lung food. By this system the remedies are applied direct to the seat or origin of the disease, removing which the well known constitutional or secondary symptoms cease. This is pronounced the most rational, scientific and certain mode of application.

While a personal interview is very desirable, yet, when not really convenient to the patient, his treatment by a full description of the case, the remedies and advice will be promptly sent by express.

"A brief treatise on diseases of the respiratory organs, and their treatment by Dr. Nestell," will be sent to any address, free.

G. VAN DEUSEN, Sec.

[Advertisement]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Mahin, M. D.

No. 19 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Bagians	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

[Advertisement]

The Fourth of July is Over—And one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with its celebration was the number of hats temporarily employed on the occasion to carry loose biskets! There was but one kind that seemed to secure the wearer from such a mal appropriation of the article. Nobody so misused one of Knox's light and elegant embellishments. Knox must have sold ten thousand before the Fourth, at his place, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and not one was so insulted.

[Advertisement]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night another Mammoth performance is to be given at this popular Theatre. The grand Irish historical Drama of "*O'Neal the Great*" is to be revived, which, with the beautiful and laughable Pantomime of the "*Magic Barrel*," and Farce of "*My Neighbor's Wife*," will form the most pleasing entertainment of any Theatre in the City.

[Advertisement]

No. 75 Liberty-street.

Cash Capital, One Million.

Old Established Philadelphia Fire Insurance Companies.

Terms reasonable.

S. G. Walker, Agent.

[Advertisement]

Cool and Comfortable.—If you wish to find a cool and delightful place to visit, go to the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.

The collection of Paintings is superior to anything of the kind in this country; the rooms are airy and comfortable, and no one visits it and goes away dissatisfied.

[Advertisement]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Nothing tries the temper like malignant ulcers and painful boils. They almost tempted even Job to blaspheme. Fortunately, they are quickly healed by Holloway's Ointment, and the Pills are equally efficacious in stomach and liver complaints.

[Advertisement]

Day Boat for Albany, Fare $1.—From foot of Canal and Spring streets, connecting with trains to Saratoga and the West, steamer *Glen Cove* leaves this morning at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

[Advertisement]

Crystal Palace is still Open to the Public.—Carew's great work, "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put upon exhibition, and is alone worth the price of admission.

[Advertisement]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes—Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Politics in Suffolk County.

Long Island, Monday, July 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Old Suffolk, after her long sleep, hears the Republican cell, "starts on end" at once, and is open-eyed as a weasel. I have been looking through the County, and am surprised at the changes that go on.

At the extreme eastern end (northern branch) is Orient. In 1844 it did not give a Whig vote. In 1848 all but five voted for Van Buren. Now the whole village is hot for Republicanism. In one district, out of the 120 voters, 100 will go for Fremont. The Mellorde, Tebays, Latham, who have always been thorough-bred Democrats, remain true Democrats yet, and reject Buchanan bodily. There are no Fillmorites here at all.

At Greenport they are not so clear on the record. There is a little clique that takes a paper called the *Express*, and believe it (!) This choice company is satisfied that Fremont is a Catholic, his wife an abbess, his daughter a nun, and all the Republicans Jesuits in disguise. Most of these will stick to their faith to the end. Some of them, because they have run the round, and have nothing to gain in any other connection, may be relied on until the Buffalo Sage has expressed his last fear, and retired. The great body of the Whigs here are Republicans, of course, and in that category also are most of the Free-Soilers of 1848. Dr. Lord, (late Democratic member of Congress,) David G. Floyd, (Soft member of the present Legislature,) J. O. Ireland, and all that breed of men, are out-and-out Republicans. Mr Phillies, however, runs up the Buchanan flag in his *Watchman*.

At Southold and Cutchogue there are not K. N.'s enough to reckon. The Softs and Whigs generally pull together, and the Hards, who have grown gray cursing Pierce, find it tolerably awkward work to buckle down and try to carry out at this late day the very principles that he initiated, "fought, bled, and died (at Cincinnati) for."

At Mattituck, hosts of men who always went in for the "regular usages" are done with them now. Such old Democrats as Shirley are fairly over the fence on the right side. Franklinville was always Republican. When a Slave-extentionist comes into the town they open the Academy and beg him to exhibit himself for the gratification of the curious.

On the south side, at Easthampton, Martin Van Buren has a good deal to answer for. When he led off in 1848 there went with him a moiety of the Democratic Party, and now that he has gone back again, they, having a future to live for, don't go back with him. "Our John" should come down here and labor with us. Clams are bountiful at this season, notwithstanding there's no R in the month, the crabbing fine, and a great work is to be done, or this old town will lose its ancient Democratic reputation.

Southampton is the old Whig head-quarter for this county. It came hard for such Silver-Grays to stop voting for Clay, but most of them have given it up at last. In the Fall Judge Rose, one of their leaders, was elected County Judge and Surrogate on an independent ticket. These independents go Fremont—though Fillmore will not fail of a vote if he doesn't resign. Col. Hunt keeps Fillmore's name up in his "*Sag Harbor Corrector*," but as the Roses and the Colonel always go in different directions, it is suspected that the Republicans pay him for that to keep the "Bull's Head people" on the right track.

Brookhaven is all astir. You have already heard how things are going in Port Jefferson and Miller's Place. It is easy, remembering that the Temperance men rule here of late, to credit the statement that Fremont will take the marrow of the town. One who used to be well up assured me that except Sheriff Phillips and one man on the Rocky Point beach, every Soft in the County was with the Republicans. But we suspect his zeal has led him to overlook one or two who inhabit the Dismal Swamp vicinity.

Shelter Island, which is generally tied between Democrat and Whig, is well over on the Republican side. But I haven't time to be more particular. Briefly, however, believe me, that Republicanism is "running," as John Van Buren says, "like Cholera," through the Island, and Fremont's name is everywhere greeted with enthusiasm.

Yours, &c. KREWCER.

Standing on their Dignity.

It is a very common practice for Aldermen to snub Policemen, but we believe it is only in Brooklyn where the Police are complained of for reversing the rule. Only a few weeks since, Capt. Smith, of the First District Police, was tried for summarily ejecting an Alderman from behind his desk. The Board, in its wisdom, declared that he did the act, but at the same time sanctioned it by a handsome vote.

Hardly had this dispute ceased to be the common talk when two more insulted Aldermen turn up. Alderman Dougherty and Smith allege that Capt. Call, of the Fourth District Police, refused to admit them to the City Hall on the day Ex-President Fillmore was received by the city authorities without incurring expense, and Officer Vanderhoof is charged with laughing at them on this occasion. The Chief of Police has been directed to report the facts for the consideration of the Board next Monday evening. The Aldermen are standing on their dignity, and the excitement is on the increase. Where it will end no one can foretell.

Grand Sabbath School Pic-Nic.

All East Brooklyn went out, yesterday, to Brevoort's Grove (corner of Franklin-avenue and Pacific-street) to attend a magnificent pic-nic. The grounds, which are admirable for such a purpose, were in capital order. Scores of flags of all nations were hung from one to another of the fine old locusts, and the speaking-stand and dining quarters were roofed with flags. The occasion was the second anniversary of that famous Sabbath School, which Jeremiah Johnson, Esq., aided by 190 teachers, has established and conducts on the hill at the corner of Lee-avenue and Hawes-street, and the first anniversary of their "Boys' Meeting." Three years ago the School numbered nine scholars; yesterday it mustered 600 scholars and 100 teachers. They opened the day at 7 o'clock, and after prayer and singing in the school room, marched out in three divisions under Messrs. Franklin H. Lummus, Silas N. Hamilton and Captain Wm. B. Ostrom, through Hewes-street, Bedford-avenue and Pacific-street, to the grove. Surrounding the central platform they sang "Merrily Oh!" and scattered to the soups and quoits, and plays of all boyish and girlish sorts. At 10 o'clock they fell to and eat a smashing breakfast. After three hours more of jollification, on the grass and in the woods, they demolished a prodigious dinner. Then, being too full to eat more and too tired to play more, a meeting was organized, and some tall singing done by the young gourmands under the lead of Lucius Hart and D. P. Horton, Esqs. To make this still more effective, Dodworth's Band which snuck to the company all day, played the accompaniment, and Mr. Brown, of Yonkers, varied it still more by a Temperance Solo. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Strong, of Flatbush; Rev. Mr. Halloway read the annual report, and speeches followed from Rev. Alex. Thompson, of Staten Island, and Dr. Frank Tuthill. Eating was the next order and then while the band played lively airs, and the ice-cream was circulating, and the young ladies flirting a bit, and the gentlemen doing the agreeable to them, and the young ones frolicking, and it was getting to be 6 o'clock, there was another roll of the drum indicating that it was time to form again and start the procession homeward. The day was a delightful one with the merest mite of a shower at 2 o'clock, and comfortable, though outdoors said it was hot. There could not have been less than 2,500 people present and small on the ground. It was a memorable day for all of them, and a perfect success. It is a marvel to us where all the estables came from to feed so many; and if there is not a famine in East Brooklyn to pay for it, we shall rejoice.

Academy of Visitation, Brooklyn.

A new educational institution, (Roman Catholic,) bearing the above name, has been established recently on Johnson-street, in the homestead of Rev. E. M. Johnson. The first exhibition took place Monday. Miss Mary Jane Harpes received the first honor of the Academy, for uniform excellence of conduct. The second honors were conferred on Misses Ellen Costello, Alicia McKay, Elizabeth Taylor and Celina Dillon. In the Junior circle the first honor was conferred on Miss Mary Julia Morris, and the second on Misses Annie Molon and Louisa Phelan.

Brooklyn City Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of this Fund have submitted the semi-annual statement, and the following is the exhibit of the balance sheet:

DR.

Sinking Fund	$331,679 53
Interest on Kings County Bonds	353 45
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	939 09
Total	$332,972 06

CR.

Bonds and Mortgages	$33,996 00
City Bonds	226,540 42
Kings County Bonds	50,000 00
Premium	5,894 17
Cash	16 776 47
Total	$332,776 06

Political.

The Green Point Republicans have engaged the Hall corner of Franklin and Nobin streets, where meetings will be held every Tuesday evening until November next.

Overboard.

A man named Jeremiah Bristed walked overboard at the Bridge-street Ferry dock, Brooklyn, Sunday night. He was promptly fished out by Officer Griffiths, of the Second District Police.

A Long-Island Ox.

William Young, Esq., of Orient, Long Island, has an ox which weighed a few days since 2,784 pounds.

A Hard Nip.

Michael Kelly, a resident of State-street Brooklyn, had a piece bitten out of his cheek Saturday, by a vicious horse, while he was passing along on the sidewalk.

Sensible.

The most sensible act of the Brooklyn Common Council at their last meeting, was the adoption of a resolution to adjourn on the 21st inst. until the 22d of September.

Accidents.

Noyes Parsons, a boy residing on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, had one of his arms broken on Monday while wrestling with another boy.

☞ Complaints have been made in Williamsburg, that gas escaping from the pipes of the Williamsburg Gas Company, (which are laid through the principal streets,) was killing the trees, and effecting the water in the public wells—in some instances so much that it was unfit for use. People would walk two or three blocks to obtain water from a well in a street in which no gas pipes were laid. When the pipes were originally laid, the joints were closed with cement. This has either become loose, or never was effective for the purpose designed. The Company, to remove altogether the cause of complaint, are now laying bars the pipes, removing the cement, and filling the joints with molten lead.

☞ Two houses of bad repute have recently been discovered and of course broken up in Brooklyn by Mayor Hall, and the inmates all sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

☞ The new Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, Roswell C. Brainard, Esq., will commence his duties on the 1st of August. He gives $10,000 security.

☞ The body of a child, bearing the marks of violence, was found on the beach at Green Point, on Monday. Coronor Hanford has the case in charge.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 37, 38, 48, 51 to 67, both inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fremont and Dayton Club.

A large meeting of the Fremont and Dayton Club, of Jersey City, was held at the headquarters of the Club, last evening, at which Dudley S. Gregory, President of the Club, presided. The Club were addressed by Col. Speed, of Michigan, and considerable business was transacted.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

A man who gave his name as John Gorham, and said that he had lately lived with his brother Dennis Gorham, at No. 8 Atkinson-street, Boston, undertook to drown himself yesterday in Mill Creek, back of Jersey City. He divested himself of his clothing, tied his hands behind his back, and laid down in the edge of the water to await the rising of the tide. Officer Terhune found him, took him to New-York, and placed him in the hands of the authorities. The only reason that he gave for the act was, that he was tired of living. While crossing the Ferry he endeavored to jump overboard.

Railroad Accident.

As the mail train from Philadelphia was near the Hackensack River, last evening, at a little after 9 o'clock, the pilot upon the locomotive struck a man whose name is unknown, threw him off the track and instantly killed him. He was walking upon the track. The whistle was blown, and the breaks applied, but without avail. He is a man of small stature, apparently 35 years of age, had auburn hair, a sandy goatee, wore a black coat, white shirt, black silk cravat, blue satin vest, drab pants and black gaiters. He was apparently a boatman. The initials "J. M." were marked upon one of his hands in India Ink.

Drowned.

A little girl, four years of age, daughter of John Murphy, who resides near Weehawken Hill, Hoboken, was drowned on Sunday by falling into a tub of water. When found, life was extinct.

Died

In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, Mary, infant daughter of William and Emeline Bryden, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Attorney-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, Mary, wife of J. E. Jennings, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 161 Henry st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 14, Wm. P. Sell, aged 37 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Bond-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Randolph, Vt., on Sunday, July 13, of paralysis, Chauncey H. Harden, late editor and proprietor of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, aged 33 years.

In this City, on Monday, July 14, Asm. Fardon, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 117 2d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery in 2d-av., near 2d-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..July 15.

$2,000	Ohio 5 s. '60	100	126	Clev. & Toledo R.R	75½
7,000	Ia. State 6s	85¾	750	do	b30 75½
1,000	Va. State 6s	94½	100	do	s30 76
2,000	do	94m 93	100	do	s30 76½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	86	200	do	s30 76½
10,000	do	b60 86	200	do	b30 76½
1,000	do	85¾	100	Harlem Railroad	17¾
500	N. Y. Cit. RR. 7s	101¾	100	Clev. & Pits. RR	b60 82¼
3,000	Erie R. 3d M. '83	98	100	Erie Railroad	s8 82¾
4,000	Erie R. C'e R. '71	91	12	do	82¾
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	89½	900	do	b60 84
4,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	70	200	do	s60 84¼
27,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	98¾	100	do	b5 84¾
5,000	do	bnw 98¾	160	do	s10 85
20,000	do	s60 98	200	do	85¼
500	do	98	600	do	b60 85¼
1,000	Ill. Free. Bds	wp 100	50	do	b30 85¾
510	Mich So. & N. Ia. R. R.	98	100	do	s5 85¾
200	do	s60 97¾	300	do	85¾
25	Bank of Commerce	106	100	do	s10 85¾
25	Continental Bank	106	1100	Reading Railroad	91¾
100	Canton Company	34¾	150	do	b60 91¾
150	do	24¾	200	do	s14 91¾
50	do	b10 24¾	300	do	s30 91¾
100	do	b30 24¾	100	do	b60 91¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b5 102	700	do	91¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 102	200	Panama RR	101¾
400	do	b60 23¾	50	do	s5 101¾
100	do	23¾	14	Ill. Cen. RR	107¾
100	R. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 98	25	do	s10 107¾
254	do	b60 93	100	do	s30 107
125	do	93¾	50	do	107¾
200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	82¾	150	do	107¾
50	do	b60 82¾	50	Del. & Had. C. Co.	122¾

Second Board.

$38,000	Mia State 6s	b3 85¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R	78¼
8,000	Virginia State 6s	93¾	300	do	b30 78¼
50	Canton Co	34¼	500	do	78
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 24¼	50	do	s30 77¾
112	Nic Transit Co	9¾	305	Reading R. R	s60 91
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	108	300	do	s3 91
130	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 82¾	700	do	b60 91¾
200	Erie Railroad	83¾	100	do	s30 91¾
700	do	s3 83¾	500	do	s60 92¾
700	do	s 83¾	700	do	91
100	do	b30 83¾	11	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	93
200	do	b30 83¾	200	do	b3 93¾
150	do	b2 83¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 93
50	do	b3 83¾	5	do	93¾
500	do	83¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. RR	b3 64¾

TUESDAY, July 15—P. M.

The screw steamer *Canadian*, at Quebec, from Liverpool, Wednesday, July 2, brings four days later Market accounts from England, which are favorable for the Funds and the Cotton Trade, and adverse to Grain and Flour, on account of the fine turn in the harvest weather. Consols are quoted 95⅛@95⅝, which is an advance of about ⅛ ₱ cent. since the sailing of the *Africa*. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were 32,000 bales, at an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. Trade at Manchester continues to wear a firm appearance. Wheat is quoted 2d.@3d. down, and Flour 1s. lower. Indian Corn is also 1s. the quarter less, and all descriptions are quoted not over 28s. 6d.

Our Stock Market was lower to-day, and closed quite heavy this afternoon at nearly one ₱ cent. off the speculative Road shares, as compared with the average prices of Monday. Erie sold at Second Board 63@63⅛ ₱ cent., and subsequently in the street 62⅞@62⅝; Reading, 90⅝@91; Toledo, 77⅛@78⅛, and New-York Central, 92¼@⅝. State Stocks were also ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, while Illinois Central and other prominent Railway Bonds maintained yesterday's prices. Large sales of Illinois at 93¾ cash, 93 seller's option. The Scrip of the Company again brought 108 ₱ cent. cash, and 108⅜ buyer's option. The Bank Statement is freely discussed by parties operating for a decline in stocks, and this, in connection with the prospect of further large shipments of Specie this week, is urged as a reason why the Money Market may turn suddenly and sharply upon parties who are carrying stocks under hypothecation. There were no evidences of such a change to-day, although nearly a million of dollars in Gold was put up for the Boston steamer, and a further considerable shipment by the *Baltic* on Saturday is not improbable. The Custom-House entries are also heavy this week because of the arrival together of several steam packets from Havre and Liverpool. The payments into the Sub-Treasury, mostly for duties, to-day were $365,307; the disbursements $129,583. The regular balance this afternoon stands $6,779,883. Foreign Bills closed 110, sales. One or two Bankers declined to draw at this rate, and others drew 110¼, allowing ⅛ off for cash or by way of brokerage. Francs 5,16¼@5.15. Demand Money loans 6@7 ₱ cent., mercantile paper 7@8 ₱ cent., strictly prime at 7@7¼ per cent.

The last California mail brought no remittance on account of the State interest. Mr. C. K. Garrison, of Morgan, Garrison & Co., came passenger in the *Orizaba*, with a view, it is understood, to perfect the arrangements for the new line of Nicaragua steamers. To-day, there was a general meeting of the Transit shareholders, at which over 30,000 shares were represented. The meeting resolved to resist the attempt, made it is charged for stock-jobbing purposes, to throw the affairs of the concern into the hands of a Receiver. A vote of confidence in Mr. Vanderbilt was adopted.

JUNE TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS.

	June, 1855.	June, 1856.
Galena and Chicago	$222,553	$213,293
Harlem	56 424	56,808
Norwich and Worcester	24,929	26,778

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1855.	1856.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,451,000	2,634,000	2,912,000	3,191,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,876,000	1,416,000	1,458,000	1,651,000
Exports to France	378,000	405,000	347,000	413,000
Ex. other For. Ports	501,000	262,000	312,000	337,000
Total Exports	2,855,000	2,083,000	2,487,000	2,401,000
Stock on hand	122,000	184,000	237,000	217,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	6,000	25,000	11,000	13,000
Exports to G. Britain	19,000	27,000	17,000	10,000
Exports to France	2,000		1,000	
Ex. other For. Ports	7,000	10,000	4,000	4,000
Total Exports	28,000	37,000	21,000	14 000

The growing crop, according to the circular of Mr. Wright this week, continues to look favorable.

MASSACHUSETTS BANKS—JULY 1.

Capital	$31 960,000	$36,514,000	$58,476,000
Net circulation	5,060,263	13,106,068	18,166,321
Deposits	16,091,904	6,604,750	22,692,584
Profits on hand	3,512,274	2,894,887	6,107,091
Grand total	$56,623,851	$48,913,985	$105,436,946
Notes, bills, &c	$52,453,038	$47,088,487	$99,546,545
Specie	3,646,586	1,092,484	4,639,050
Real estate	619,207	631,135	1,250,342
Grand total	$56,623,851	$47,812,085	$105,435,945

The transfers of the Northern Michigan and Northern Indiana Road Stock will close for the July dividend on Saturday next, 19th inst. The dividend will be 5 ₱ cent. in cash. The Sixth-avenue Road has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The New-York State Bank, Albany, a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

Post-Office Building in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We understand the Government has purchased the property of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Second-street, running through to Dock-street, for a Post-Office. We learn that the Bank proposes erecting a banking-house on Chestnut-street, above Fourth, on a part of the old United States Hotel property, which has been purchased at a cost of $115,000 for seventy feet front on Chestnut-street. Another magnificent building, probably equaling in elegance the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which it will adjoin, will no doubt soon beautify that locality. The Bank of Pennsylvania makes a good bargain by this sale and purchase. The $250,000 which it realizes for its present banking-house, it is estimated, will pay for the new site on Chestnut-street, and the erection of a new building, leaving a surplus to the Bank of at least $50,000. The advantages to the Bank by the change, in rent of offices, etc., we have heard stated at from $1,000 to $15,000 per annum, besides the possession of a much more eligible location for banking business. We are glad that this old bank is coming more immediately in the way of business. It is justly considered one of the best managed banking institutions in the State.

La Cresse and Milwaukee Railroad.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, July 11.

Total gross receipts in January, 1856	$18,550 29
Total gross receipts in February, 1856	20,128 71
Total gross receipts in March, 1856	27,226 10
Total gross receipts in April, 1856	32,138 72
Total gross receipts in May, 1856	41,476 00
Total gross receipts in June, 1856	49,059 24
Total	$180,579 06

The increase from month to month is most extraordinary, as it is over the same length of road. The road is operated only sixty-one miles, upon a cost for construction of about one million six hundred thousand dollars. The receipts for the remaining six months of the year will beyond a doubt average more than fifty thousand dollars per month, which would give an aggregate of over $500,000. Those who know the road, and the country through which it passes, best, say the gross earnings for the year will exceed $600,000, or more than one-third of the construction cost. The gross income would be equal to thirty per cent. net on the present capital stock.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 15.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960 000
Loans and Discounts	52,313 800
Specie	3,679,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,542,000
Amount due to other Banks	5,232,000
Deposits	15,292,000
Circulation	7,211,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 15—6 P. M.

Flour lower, with a moderate demand; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 25 for good Michigan; $6 50@$6 75 for good to extra Wisconsin; $6 25@$6 50 for common to good Ohio and Southern Indiana; and $6 75@$7 for choice to extra ditto. Wheat dull and quiet. Corn active for distilling—the receipt of the *Canada*'s news had little effect on the market. Sales 155,000 bushels, at 41c @42c. for unsound, and 47c. for sound, afloat and in store, closing firm. Oats firmer—sales 21,000 bushels, at 34@35c. Rye steady—sales 14,000 bushels, at 85c. Barley $1 25. Wheat 56c. *Canal Freights*—14c.@14¾c. for

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1506. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VIRGINIA.

Notes of a Tourist in Virginia—Curiosities—Slavery, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

NATURAL BRIDGE, Bottetourt County, Va., WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1856.

THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

The Natural Bridge, though one of the most celebrated of the curiosities of America, seems to be the least visited of any. In fact, most people know that it is in the State of Virginia, and that is all they do know. Where in this large State it is, and how it can be visited, they are ignorant. Of the visitors about nine-tenths are residents of the adjacent counties, the remaining tenth being from the various States of the Union, New-York, as ever, furnishing by far the largest proportion. The Bridge is now so easy of access to our good old Gotham, that it is surprising that not a still greater number of our citizens visit this romantic and magnificent structure of nature. Leaving the foot of Cortlandt-street at 6 P. M., Washington is reached the next morning, and in the afternoon (*via* Alexandria and Gordonsville) Goshen, whence stages bring the traveler the remaining 35 miles to the Bridge, arriving here at 2 or 3 A. M. Those persons who expect to find the comforts of the hotels of Niagara or Trenton, should not come. The small hotel is very poor but still endurable, and the magnificent bridge easily reconciles the lover of nature for any discomforts he may experience.

The Natural Bridge itself, which extends over a wild ravine, through which flows Cedar Creek, a muddy little tributary of James River, is, with the exception of a similar but smaller one in the mountains of Lebanon, the only one of the kind in the world. Its height from the creek is 215 feet, and the thickness of the arch 55 feet, leaving the top of the arch, or the key-stone, as it were, 160 feet from the water. Its length is 93 feet, and its width averages 80 feet. The public road runs over the top. The ravine alone, without the bridge, would be considered as a highly romantic one, and be thought worthy of being frequently visited. But as it is, it has impressed me as one of the most magnificent of God's creations in this or any other country. I have seen very many of them, and I have found none which excelled it in beauty. I will not describe the scene any further, for there are many descriptions of it extant, by much abler pens than mine. But now that access to it is made so easy, I would strongly advise all who are able to come and see for themselves, and I am assured, that like a friend of mine, each one will exclaim—"*Veni, vidi, victus sum.*"

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

And when the traveler is in this region, if he wishes a cool and pleasant resort, and is desirous of seeing something of Southern Society, he should visit some of the various medicinal springs which abound here in the Alleghany range. At the Warm Springs he will find a delightful bath, the water very buoyant and of a charming temperature. At the celebrated White Sulphur Springs he will find most beautiful scenery and most horrid accommodations, an abundance of gay and fashionable society, living in cabins and partaking of meals which, at home, they would not offer to their lowest servants. The sulphur water is detestable, but, on the other hand, the air is delightful. Here one can see all sorts of Southern beauty among the women, and all sorts of Southern ugliness among the hosts of lank, sallow, tobacco-spitting representatives of Southern "Chivalry."

At the Red Sweet Springs the traveler will find a quieter resort, good accommodations and a very pleasant and strengthening water. And so all the other springs, of which there are about half a dozen, have their several advantages. Visitors from New-York are now "few and far between." Of 1,548 persons who visited the Red Sweet Springs last year, only fifteen (15) were from New-York. Northerners are mostly afraid of the heat—but on reaching the mountains (which they can do in twenty-four hours from New-York) they will find a delightfully cool atmosphere. During August blankets are generally needed on the beds. The scenery everywhere is very fine.

THE GREAT CURSE—SLAVERY.

Although Slavery does not flourish in this part of Virginia as it does in the Eastern District, its evil influences are still felt. The State is in fact a mere breeding-place of slaves for the States further south, and the chief occupation of the "First Families," whose impoverished land yields hardly any produce, is to bring up "superior house servants" for exportation. The slave dealer is to be frequently met in all parts of the State, going around and buying up human beings for the Richmond market to the South, just as the New-York drover goes through the Western States buying up cattle.

On the great question of the day but little is said. Our Southern overseers seem to feel that there are enough Doughfaces in the North to help them win the day, and consequently they are not anxious about the result. But I have hopes that they will be disappointed.

THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

The "chivalrons" assault on Senator SUMNER by Bully BROOKS, however, I have heard frequently discussed, and never yet have I heard a single word uttered denunciatory of that great outrage, while frequently I have heard it commended as an excellent deed. On the contrary, I have heard Senator SUMNER spoken of as a "low, contemptible fellow," (the very words,) and his name and that of other distinguished Northern Senators coupled with epithets which any respectable man should blush to utter. And all this by those who are considered "gentlemen" of the first water, and who look down upon, as a far inferior race, "the miserable workingmen of the North." I do not doubt that there are men here who think far otherwise; but the power of the slaveholders is so great that a resident of the region, with other sentiments, is not tolerated. But recently you will have seen that one of the delegates to the Republican Convention from a neighboring county was "advised" to leave the State, and I am convinced, should any one in this region raise his voice for freedom, his life and property would not be safe. E. R., JR.

FROM HAVANA.

Another Cargo of Slaves landed in Cuba.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

A large American clipper-built ship landed a cargo of Africans in the Bay of Cabanos, early in the past week—750 in number. The deed was done without discovery; but of course not without the knowledge of the local officials that it was to be, or which they had the conscience sedative usually applied in such cases. The vessel, from what I learn, got off the the coast evening following the discharge of the stock. It is well known by the traders where the negroes are concealed, and they will be exposed upon the estates of their present owners as soon as they are provided with the proper papers for their protection—or rather for protection of the property in the masters. The vessel and its outfitting, is charged against the morality of the City of New-York, from which port she has been absent about six months. Items of interest in this case yet remain to be discovered. The British steamer *Conway* arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday, gives news that the work of peace goes on; large frauds discovered in the packages of vouchers are withdrawn, diminishing materially the amount of the Spanish claims against Mexico, as got up by the predecessor of Mr. ALVAREZ. There is no doubt that the end of the examination will come, and the pay—*hasta luego*. The steamships *Cuba* and *Philadelphia* arrived from New-York yesterday morning; the latter left for New-Orleans last evening; the *Cuba* transferred to Spanish owners to-day, and the officers and men to be paid off and discharged at the Consul's office of the United States to day.

Subscriptions have been made to the amount of $620 by the different mines for opening Bridle Trails from Portage Lake to the Fulton Mine and another to the Erie Mine.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Clerk of the Kansas Investigating Committee Assaulted by Capt. Pate—Discussion on the Naval Promotions, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Mr. HANSCOM, late Clerk of the Kansas Investigating Committee, was called out of his room to-day and assaulted by Capt. PATE, late in command of a company of Border Ruffians in Kansas. He received only a single blow. The cause of the assault was a letter of HANSCOM's, saying that PATE showed the white feather, in surrendering twenty-five men to fifteen Free-State men.

An assistant doorkeeper of the House was also assaulted by a companion of PATE.

The Senate had an exciting discussion on the Naval promotions in Executive session to-day. S.

Democratic Caucus—Captain Pate's Assault on Hanscom.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

A Democratic caucus was held here, this evening, of which Mr. BRIGHT was the Chairman. It was merely for the purpose of a free interchange of opinion concerning the Presidential election, and comparing notes as to the relative prospects, which those present considered decidedly favorable for success.

Mr. HANSCOM, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, was assaulted, this evening, by Captain PATE for a refusal to retract a statement made by him that the latter showed the white feather in surrendering his Missouri company of 25 men to 15 Free-State men in Kansas.

Another Jury in the Herbert Case.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Another Jury was procured to-day for a new trial of Mr. HERBERT, for the killing of the waiter KEATING, eelected from one hundred and five talesmen.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

GEORGETOWN.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill retroceding Georgetown to Maryland.

COPYRIGHTS.

The bill supplementary to the act amendatory of several acts respecting copyrights, approved February 3d, 1831, was reported by Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SEWARD hoped the bill would immediately be put on its passage, as it was of considerable importance.

The bill was passed.

LOUISIANA SWAMP LANDS.

The bill for the final adjudication of questions of title to swamp lands, between private claimants and the State of Louisiana, was passed.

THE ARMAMENT BILL.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) made a speech on the three million armament bill, contending that the appropriation was necessary to place the country in a proper state of defence. It was a peace, not a war measure. There was not ammunition enough on the whole Pacific coast to fire ten rounds with the guns there, and in case of war there was not enough in the whole country to fire twenty-five rounds with all our guns.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Monday.

THE VACANCIES IN THE NAVY.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and was nearly four hours engaged in consideration of the question, whether the more than two hundred nominations or promotions of the President, sent in some months ago to supply the vacancies occasioned by the action of the late Naval Board, should be passed upon before the House shall take action on the Senate bill providing a remedy for meritorious officers aggrieved by the Naval Board. Finally, Messrs. PENDERGAST and NICHOLSON were severally confirmed as Captains by so large a vote as to be regarded favorable to all the remaining nominations.

The Senate will probably go into Executive Session on them to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

MR. KEITT'S SPEECH AND RESIGNATION.

Mr. KEITT said it was not his purpose to widen any breach or exacerbate any feeling. He much preferred the opposite. He vindicated South Carolina against the charges brought against her for her conduct in the Revolution. He vividly depicted the sufferings and patriotism of the South Carolinians, contending that the exploits of Massachusetts in that struggle had been greatly exaggerated. After speaking in disparagement of Massachusetts, and in no complimentary terms of Mr. BUSHINGAME's sentiments and rhetoric, he said he was in the Senate when the assault was committed. He knew that it would be committed unless Mr. SUMNER should make an explanation or apology, but he repeated, he knew not the time when nor the place where the assault would be made. He did not anticipate it would be in the Senate chamber. Northern papers had attempted to establish complicity on his part, charging it as a Slaveholding act, and had attempted to fix the responsibility on South Carolina. Those who wish to drag in dust the garments of their State might do it. He certainly should not the garments of his own. It appeared that his offence was that he did not turn informer—a character which he loathed as infamous. He would never violate the confidence reposed in him, even by his bitterest enemy, against the best friend he had. Was he to inform in favor of a man who had made false charges against South Carolina, and slandered a distinguished Senator, a relative of his late colleague, Mr. BROOKS? For the individual opinion of the House he cared nothing—but he did care for the opinion of the House officially expressed. He represented men who live on battle plains which had been defamed by Mr. SUMNER, and, therefore, he was sensitive. He had already sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect to-day, and would now announce he was no longer a member of this Congress.

The galleries applauded while cries of order went up from those below.

The friends of Mr. KEITT crowded round him and shook hands with him, and amid considerable confusion he retired.

THE ILLINOIS CONTESTED SEAT.

The House then took up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections that J. C. ALLEN was not and WM. B. ARCHER was elected a Representative from Illinois and entitled to his seat.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, advocated the resolutions.

Mr. ALLEN replied in his own defence. Adjourned.

Analysis of the Vote for the Expulsion of Brooks.

FOR EXPULSION.

DEMOCRATS.

Hickman, Pa.	Spinner, N. Y.	Wells, Wis.
Packer, Pa.	Vail, N. J.	Williams, N. Y.

FOR EXPULSION.

OPPOSITION.

Albright, Ohio.	Emrie, Ohio.	Pelton, N. Y.
Allison, Pa.	Galloway, Ohio.	Pennington, N. J.
Ball, Mass.	Giddings, Ohio.	Perry, Maine.
Barbour, Ind.	Gilbert, N. Y.	Pettit, Ind.
Bennett, N. Y.	Granger, N. Y.	Pike, N. H.
Benson, Me.	Grow, Pa.	Prinele, N. Y.
Billinghurst, Wis.	Hall, Mass.	Purviance, Penn.
Bingham, Ohio.	Harlan, Ohio.	Ritchie, Penn.
Bishop, N. J.	Haven, N. Y.	Robbins, N. J.
Blise, Ohio.	Hoffmann, Md.	Roberts, Penn.
Bradshaw, Pa.	Holloway, Ind.	Robison, Penn.
Brenton, Ind.	Horton, N. Y.	Sabin Vt.
Broom, Pa.	Howard, Mich.	Sage, N. Y.
Buffington, Mass.	Hughston, N. Y.	Sapp, Ohio.
Buringame, Mass.	Kelsey, N. Y.	Scott, Ind.
Campbell, Pa.	King, N. Y.	Sherman, Ohio.
Campbell, Ohio.	Knapp, Mass.	Simmons, N. Y.
Chaffee, Mass.	Knight, Pa.	Stanton, Ohio.
Clark, N. Y.	Knowlton, Me.	Strasahan, N. Y.
Clark, Conn.	Knox, Ill.	Tappan, N. H.
Clawson, N. J.	Kunkel, Penn.	Thorington, Iowa.
Colfax, Ind.	Letter, Ohio.	Thurston, R. I.
Comins, Mass.	Matteson, N. Y.	Todd, Penn.
Covode, Pa.	McCarty, N. Y.	Trafton, Mass.
Cragin, N. H.	Mesecham, Vt.	Wade, Ohio.
Cumback, Ind.	Miller, N. Y.	Wakeman, N. Y.
Damrell, Mass.	Millward, Penn.	Waldridge, Mich.
Davis, Mass.	Moore, Ohio.	Waldron, Mich.
Day, Ohio.	Morgan, N. Y.	Washburn, Wis.
Dean, Conn.	Morrill, Vt.	Washburn, Ill.
De Witt, Mass.	Mott, Ohio.	Washburn, Maine.
dick, Pa.	Murray, N. Y.	Watson, Ohio.
Dickson, N. Y.	Nichols, Ohio.	Welch, Conn.
Dodd, N. Y.	Norton, Ill.	Whitney, N. Y.
Dunn, Ind.	Oliver, N. Y.	Wood, Maine.
Durfee, R. I.	Parker, N. Y.	Woodruff, Conn.
Edie, Pa.	Pearce, Penn.	Woodworth, Ill.
Edwards, N. Y.	Peck, Mich.	

AGAINST EXPULSION.

DEMOCRATS.

Aiken, S. C.	Faulkner, Va.	Wilson, Va.
Allen, Ill.	Florence, Pa.	Orr, S. C.
Barksdale, Miss.	Goode, Va.	Phelps, Mo.
Bennet, Miss.	Greenwood, Ark.	Powell, Va.
Boocock, Va.	Hall, Iowa.	Quitman, Miss.
Boyce, S. C.	Harris, Ill.	Ruffin, N. C.
Branch, N. C.	Harris, Ala.	Rust, Ark.
Burnett, Ky.	Houston, Ala.	Sandidge, La.
Cadwalader, Pa.	Howett, Ky.	Savage, Tenn.
Caskie, Va.	Jones, Tenn.	Seward, Ga.
Cllingman, N. C.	Jones, Pa.	Sharver, Ala.
Cobb, Ala.	Keitt, S. C.	Smith, Tenn.
Cobb, Ga.	Kelly, N. Y.	Smith, Va
Craige, N. C.	Kidwell, Ohio.	Stephens, Ga.
Crawford, Ga.	Letcher, Va.	Stewart, Md.
Davidson, La.	Lumpkin, Ga.	Taylor, La.
Denver, Cal.	Marshall, Ill.	Warner, Ga.
Dowdell, Ala.	Maxwell, Fla	Wheeler, N. Y.
Edmundson, Va.	McMullen, Va.	Winslow, N. C.
Elliott, Ky.	McQueen, S. C.	Wright, Miss.
English, Ind.	Miller, Ind.	Wright, Tenn.

AGAINST EXPULSION.

OPPOSITION.

Bell, Texas.	Kenneth, Mo.	Rivers, Tenn.
Bowie, Md.	Lake, Miss.	Smith, Ala.
Carlile, Va.	Lindley, Mo.	Snead, Tenn.
Cox, Ky.	H. Marshall, Ky.	Swope Ky.
Davis, Md.	A. K. Marshall, Ky.	Talbott, Ky.
Etheridge Tenn.	Oliver, Mo.	Trippe, Ga.
Eustis, La	Porter, Me.	Underwood, Ky.
Evans, Texas,	Puryear, N. C.	Walker, Ala.
Foster, Ga.	Reade, N. C.	Watkins, Tenn.
Harris, Md.	Reagy Tenn.	Zollicoffer, Tenn.
Harrison, Ohio.	Ricaud, Md.	

RECAPITULATION.

FOR EXPULSION.		AGAINST EXPULSION.	
Democrats	6	Democrats	63
Opposition	115	Opposition	33
	121		96
Free-State men	120	Free-State men	13
Slave-State men	1	Slave-State men	82
	121		95

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Barclay, Pa.	Flagler, N. Y.	Palos, N. C.	
Campbell, Ky.	Fuller, Pa.	Richardson, Ill.	
Carruthers Mo.	Fuller, Me.	Talbott, Ky.	
Childs, Del.	Herbert, Cal.	Trumbull, Ill.	
Cullen, Del.	Mace, Ind.	Valk, N. Y.	

Pennsylvania Politics.

FREMONT AND DAYTON IN PITTSBURG AND FREMONT AND JOHNSTON IN ALLEGHANY—ENTHUSIASTIC RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, July 15.

Enthusiastic ratification meetings were held here, last night, by the friends of FREMONT and DAYTON in Pittsburg, and FREMONT and JOHNSTON in Allegheny.

Quite a rivalry existed between the two sections as to which meeting should be the largest.

Gen. WM. ROBINSON presided over the Pittsburg meeting, assisted by 20 Vice-Presidents. Addresses were made by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts; JOHN A. WELLS, of California; THOMAS WILLIAMS, Gov. FORD, of Ohio, and others. Mr. BURLINGAME had been announced, but was not present. Resolutions approving the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON and the platform of the Republican Party, were passed unanimously.

At the Alleghany meeting Dr. WM. WOODS presided, assisted by nineteen Vice-Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Gov. FORD of Ohio; Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, and Messrs. WILLIAMSON and HUNTINGTON. GEORGE LAW did not attend, as was announced. By invitation W. F. JOHNSTON appeared on the stand. He expressed his thanks and said if he could by any means surrender the trust reposed in him by the American Party, he would willingly do so.

Strong resolutions were passed opposing civil and ecclesiastical Slavery, whether domestic or foreign.

The preamble says that the Americans showed every disposition to meet the Republicans on terms of equality, but being repulsed, that they now ratify the nomination of FREMONT and JOHNSTON.

Gen. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has expressed to several his intention to support Mr. JOHNSTON for the Vice-Presidency in preference to Mr. DAYTON.

Virginia Politics.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE OLD-LINE WHIGS—THE OLD PARTY LINES ADHERED TO—SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF FILLMORE.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 16.

A State Convention of Old-Line Whigs met at Metropolitan Hall, in this City, at 10 o'clock this morning, and temporarily organized by calling WM. H. MCFARLAND, of Richmond, to the Chair. R. O. RIDGWAY, of the Richmond *Whig*, and S. T. PETERS, of Lynchburg, were the Secretaries. Forty-one counties and four cities were represented by 121 delegates.

A resolution, offered by Mr. HARPER, of Augusta, that the Convention was composed of Whigs, acknowledging no other political ties or affinities, was referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Several speeches were made, among them one by Mr. MCFARLAND, and another by ALEXANDER RIVES, brother of Hon. W. C. RIVES, who spoke strongly in behalf of Mr. FILLMORE; declaring that the Democratic Party was not national, but had been sectionalized by the Cincinnati Convention; that its platform was a fillibustering one; that the Whig Party was the only true National party, and that after the Presidential election, the American Party would find it necessary to fall back into the traces of the National Whigs.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 5 P. M., when three more counties were represented by twenty delegates.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported WENDHAM ROBINSON, of Washington County, for President, with eight Vice-Presidents and five Secretaries. The report was adopted.

Mr. ROBINSON made a speech, in which he briefly compared the Whig and Democratic parties.

The Committee on Mr. HARPER's resolution reported that the call for the Convention was clearly enough understood as excluding all not claiming to be Whigs.

On motion of Mr. MCFARLAND, a Committee of 13 was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Hon. WM. L. GOGGIN supported the claims of Mr. FILLMORE, opposing Mr. BUCHANAN, and denouncing the Cincinnati platform.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

News from Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SMITH—NO REDRESS AGAINST MILITARY MARAUDERS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 15.

The *Tribune* has advices from Leavenworth to the 11th inst. Gen. PERSIFER SMITH had arrived there. A deputation of citizens waited upon him, asking protection of their lives and property against armed marauders from the South, on the different river towns. He replied that he had no authority; that the armed bands were regularly enrolled militia, acting under the color of the law, and that there was no redress except by civil law.

An Escaped Slave in Boston.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED—THE MAN DECLARED FREE AND STARTED FOR CANADA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16—7 P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a Slave at Mobile, escaped in the Brig *Growler*, just arrived here. The Captain on entering the harbor, attempted to secure him for the purpose of taking him back, but WILLIAMS jumped overboard and was picked up by a boat, and the Vigilance Committee being immediately notified, a Writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. He is now before Judge BIDDLOW and a hearing of the case is going on. There is considerable excitement about the Court-House.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILLIAMS, the escaped slave from Mobile, was brought before Judge METCALF, of the Supreme Court, at 3 o'clock, on the writ of *habeas corpus* that had been issued, and no one appearing as claimant against him, he was told to go free. An outburst of applause greeted this order, which the officers and Court in vain tried to check. In the meantime the colored man was seized by his friends and hurried out of the Court Room. He was taken to the house of a colored citizen, and thence put on board the first train of cars for Canada. Capt. PELLEBURY, of the bark *Growler*, from whose vessel WILLIAMS was taken, did not appear in Court. The affair caused great excitement.

Large Fire at Corning, N. Y.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, July 15.

A fire broke out at Corning last night in Dyer's Block, and before it could be subdued forty tenements of the business part of the place was left smouldering in ashes. The buildings were of wood and the fire raged with the most intense fury. Every building on Main-street, east of Dickinson House, was consumed, with the exception of one store. Only six stores are left in the place. The loss is estimated at $120,000 to $150,000, of which $40,000 is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Commencement of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16.

Commencement at Harvard College was observed to-day with the usual ceremonies. The attendance was large and the exercises highly satisfactory.

The following degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts.—Charles Deane, of Cambridge, and Jas. B. Richards, of Philadelphia.

Doctors of Divinity.—Rev. Henry Hill, Athens, Greece; Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York; Rev. E. H. Chapin, New-York; Rev. Thos. Worcester, Boston.

Degree of LL.D.—Hon. John Jas. Gilchrist, of Washington, D. C; Hon. John O. Gray, of Boston, and Gideon L. Soule, Principal of the Exeter Academy.

Attempt to Burn the Rochester House of Refuge.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 16.

Yesterday two of the inmates of the House of Refuge, in this city, attempted to burn it down by setting fire to some shavings in a cupboard. The fire, however, was discovered and extinguished before any great damage was done. The boys that committed the deed were detected and placed in confinement.

Extension of the Telegraph to Martha's Vineyard.

WOODS' HOLE, Mass., Wednesday, July 16.

A substantial English cable, connecting this Island with Boston, was successfully laid to day by the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, and the line is now in good working order, connecting at Boston with the lines of the American Telegraph.

The Schooner Wm. Lewis a supposed Slaver.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 16.

The schooner *Wm. Lewis*, found abandoned at sea and taken to Newport, is supposed to be a slaver which has been deserted after making a voyage to Africa.

Medical News.

From some experiments lately made by M. BROWN SEQUARO, it is now presumed that the transfusion of the blood of a bird into the veins of a mammal is *not* poisonous if the blood injected has been properly oxygenated; and that the prejudice against the transfusion of human blood as a remedy in hemorrhage, has arisen in part from the neglect of this oxygenation. It is found that the injection of blood equal to one-tenth the quantity is the standard proportion required.

The Dublin *Medical Express* details a case which confirms the opinion that the toad can eject a venomous find from its mouth. A boy aged 6, while throwing stones at a large toad, felt something spirted into his eye. He was attacked soon after with spasmodic pain in his eye,—then with coma; at times he would try to bite everything near him; at times he was in a state of apathy, at times in a state of madness. On the tenth day the only symptoms were stupor and inability to speak, a condition which has lasted for two years since.

A remarkable monster is reported to the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Dr. MARTHEWS, of St. Louis. It is an intelligent white boy, now 16 months old, who was born without either arms or legs. He was born in New-Mexico, of American parents. Why don't the father get the Rhinoplastics at him? They make fresh noses, lips, cheeks, to order,—possibly some needy surgeon, who is very hard up, might complete the little fellow's armament.

The Boston *M. & S. Journal* confesses that it cannot read with satisfaction a book so mangled in the printing as were the "Transactions of our State Medical Society." The criticism is very just. It is full of blunders—it is hard to believe and slanderous to the craft to admit that it ever was read in the proof. But the sin is a chronic one, and we cease to expect in New-York State documents, anything like typographical accuracy.

Dr. JAMES D. TRASK, of White Plains, in a paper published in Dr. HAYS' *Journal* for the present quarter, adds 113 new cases of Rupture of the Womb to the long list which he compiled and collated some time since. He finds nothing in these to contradict, but much to confirm the conclusions which he published in 1848.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK, says the London *Lancet*, died in London, April 24, in the 90th year of his age. For nearly seventy years he was an active member of the profession. He was old enough to remember the beginning of the Brunonian system, and lived to see it sink into merited obscurity. The nosology of CULLEN was in its infancy when he was a student. The first MONRO died the year after Dr. CLUTTERBUCK was born; he attended the lectures of MONRO *secundus*. He was old enough to recollect FOTHERGILL, and might have attended the lectures of POTT. He visited HUNTER, and met him in consultation. He was in practice many years before the great discovery of JENNER, and had witnessed, for half a century, the vast benefits conferred upon mankind by vaccination. He was a physician when BABINGTON was the apothecary of GUY's Hospital. Neither ABERNETHY nor ASTLEY COOPER was known to fame when Dr. CLUTTERBUCK had established a reputation.

M. AMUSSAT, one of the most distinguished surgeons of Paris, has recently died. He was born in 1796, in a provincial town of France, and like multitudes of his brethren owed his success chiefly to his own industry and perseverance. Although not connected with any hospital, M. AMUSSAT was looked upon as among the first in his profession, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is chiefly known by his invention of an operation for artificial anus, by an opening in the lumbar region; by his essay on the "Accidental Introduction of Air into the Veins," (which gained a prize of four thousand francs from the Academy of Sciences); and by his "History of Lithotripsy." In his manners AMUSSAT was cordial and affable, and in his intercourse with foreigners formed a marked contrast, in this respect, to many other distinguished medical men of Paris.

The *Medical Examiner*, of Philadelphia, says, that Dr. THOMAS D. MUTTER, who lately resigned the Chair of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, intends to present to the College of Physicians, of that city, his very valuable, extensive and magnificent museum, consisting of calculi, bones, wet preparations, casts, models, and drawings. It is also his intention to endow the College with the sum of $30,000, part of the interest of which sum will be devoted to maintaining the museum presented by him, in good order, and adding to it yearly new preparations.

☞ They talk of opening Franklin-street, through to Catharine—thus ventilating the Five-Points.

Our Flag.

Our flag is there!—the starry flag
Our stout forefathers gave,
O'er Freedom's home—Free soil—Free men,
In triumph long to wave;
Yet all its bright and shining folds
A slave-power seeks to stain,
Till Freedom's host is called to fight
Her battle o'er again!
And fight we will—from vale and hill
The battle cry is heard,
As with FREMONT and DAYTON'S names
The nation's heart is stirred!

O blessed Freedom!—peerless boon,
Worth all the world beside,
For thee how many hero souls
Have gladly bled and died;
And 'tis for thee, dear Liberty!
We gather in this fight,
To save thy flag from stain and shame,
And Slavery's awful night!
Free speech, Free Kansas and FREMONT,
With DAYTON'S name unrolled,
Are mottoed there for Freedom's host
On every shining fold!

Our flag is there! O bright and fair,
To lead the millions on,
'Till Slavery's blighting power is crushed,
And Freedom's battles won;
And valor's arm and beauty's smile
Shall bid our banner wave,
'Till not a rood of Freedom's soil
Is cursed by chain or slave!
For fight we will—from vale and hill
The battle cry is heard,
As with FREMONT and DAYTON'S names
The Nation's heart is stirred!

NEW-YORK, July, 1856. C. D. S.

City Politics.

☞ The Central Republican Committee met last evening in the large room of Academy Hall, and listened to pithy and eloquent speeches by Gen. JAMES W. NYE, Mr. STANTON and Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio. The gathering was quite large and enthusiastic.

☞ The Republicans held Ward Meetings last night in the Fourteenth, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. The Buchananites met in the Fifth, at the Fifth Ward Hotel; in the Ninth, on board the Adriatic. At these several places the work of organization and ratification was pushed on.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward met last evening at Academy Hall, and completed their organization by the election of CHARLES A. DANA President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and other necessary officers. There was a large attendance, and when the organization had been completed the Club adjourned to the Hall below where the Central Committee were holding a meeting.

☞ A large and enthusiastic Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting was held last evening in "Knickerbocker Hall," Sixteenth Ward. Resolutions of adhesion to the Republican Platform and Candidates were read and adopted; and several speakers were present to entertain the audience. The chief speeches of the evening were made by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and THEODORE TILTON, of *The Independent*. Mr. TILTON's remarks were of a humorous character, and kept the audience in a state of extreme good nature. He was several times interrupted with loud peals of laughter, and at the conclusion of his speech was warmly cheered.

☞ In the Twenty-second Ward a meeting was held last evening, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Party. Alderman DRAKE was voted into the Chair amidst great cheering, and seven Vice-Presidents were also elected.

After the reading of the Philadelphia Platform, a resolution [illegible] was proposed, pledging the Twenty-second Ward to the support of the Republican Candidates. Messrs. STRONG, UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, HORACE GREELEY, and other speakers having addressed the meeting the proceedings terminated.

THE SOFTS PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Softs of this City met last evening in their respective Districts, and chose one Delegate and one Alternate from each Assembly District, to represent them in the Democratic (Soft) State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 30th inst., pursuant to a call of the State Central Committee, of which DEAN RICHMOND is Chairman. The delegates were chosen of course with an eye to the union and harmony of the two Democratic factions, to bring about which the State Convention is to be held. The election, so far as we have heard, passed off in quiet.

The City Law Library.

From the Publishers' Circular.

The Law Library of New-York numbers at present about *six thousand volumes*. The Law Institute partakes of the character of a close corporation. Only certain persons are entitled to admission to its privileges, and these only under peremptory rules and regulations. On the 22d of February, 1830,—more than twenty-six years ago,—an act was passed by the Legislature of New-York to incorporate the Law Institute of the City of New-York. The charter then passed is still in force. It declares the object of the enterprise to be for literary purposes, for the cultivation of legal science, the advancement of jurisprudence, the provision of a Seminary of learning in the law, and the formation of a Law Library. The Company was authorized by this charter to hold real estate to the value of $25,000, which amount was to be divided into shares, and to be considered as personal property; and, as such, transferable from one party to another. The stock, however, it was expressly provided, was to be held for, and devoted solely to, literary and scientific purposes.

On the 12th of April, 1830, the original movers of the project met and accepted the charter, and proceeded to adopt a series of By-Laws and Regulations. They declared that all persons might claim admission as members, who were Counselors, Solicitors,, or Attorneys admitted to practice in the Supreme Court or the Court of Chancery. Members of the Bench and others may be admitted to honorary membership. The fees on admission are $20, and annually $10 thereafter. Members have power to expel by ballot any person who may have become obnoxious. Any member who desires to dispose of the share which he has acquired in the Library is required, by an imperative rule, to offer that share to the Library Committee, to whom, by the regulations, the first privilege of purchase belongs. Should the Committee decline the purchase, the holder of the share may then proceed to sell elsewhere. In this way, the Library is accessible only to a very limited number; none but members being permitted its privileges, except as matter of courtesy.

The first measures set on foot for the establishment of a Law Library in New-York were due chiefly to the exertion of Chancellor KENT. In the year 1829, a meeting of members of the Bench and Bar of the City was held at the residence of Judge MCCOUN, at which meeting the project was formally introduced. It met with favor, and measures were immediately taken to enlist the attention of the State Legislature in its behalf. At the session of 1830, the charter was obtained for the Law Institute. The need of such an institution had been long felt.

There is probably no Law Library in the country which has upon its shelves so rich and valuable a collection of rare works on legal topics. The catalogue comprises a very full collection of Reports of cases in the American, English, Scotch and Irish Courts; sets of American and English Statute Law; the publications of the English Record Commission; and, in addition to the less rare and curious volumes which are set forth in all the glory of fresh sheepskin, there is a set, nearly complete, of English Reports from the year 1216 (reign of Henry III.) down to the present time. The *State papers* of England and America are a feature of this Institution of peculiar value. Among the documents pertaining to American History are the charters of the American colonies, Congressional Papers from 1791 down to the present time, and New-York State Papers since 1691. The English and Irish Records, in which this library is peculiarly full and rich, contain complete accounts of the foundation of British and American Law. The early laws of the Anglo-Saxons, those of England under William the Conqueror, the laws ascribed to Henry I., and the "Monumenta Ecclesiastica," from the 7th to the 10th century, are among the documents which will be found to possess interest and attraction—not for the lawyer only, but for the antiquarian as well.

The current legal literature of England the United States receives careful attention from the Institute. Its Library is well stocked with the best periodicals, and other publications upon Law now issued. The London legal journals are received weekly, and at stated periods are bound and take their places upon the shelves of the Library.

Nearly five hundred members' names are now enrolled among the supporters of the Library. Of those who are deceased, the shares still exist. The income is appropriated to the purchase of new issues and to the replacement of any works which

Death of John I. Boyd.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

This old and estimable citizen died suddenly, on Saturday, in the City of New-York, having been there only the day previous, on a visit to friends and relatives, in apparently excellent health. He rose at his usual hour, quite well, and was found in his bedroom at 7 in the morning, partly dressed, but lifeless!

Mr. BOYD was one of a numerous family descended from JAMES BOYD, who came to this city from Scotland, towards the close of the last century. The sons, like the father, were all intelligent, enterprising, useful citizens, each contributing largely to the business interests of the city and to its social and religious improvement; each, by their honest industry, acquiring handsome fortunes; and each, by their proverbial integrity, enjoying universal respect and confidence.

The deceased was in mercantile business with his elder brother for thirty years. The House of Peter & John I. Boyd, in South Market-street, was one of the firms that gave Albany an enviable commercial reputation. They were contemporaries of Dudley Walsh, Wm. James, I. & J. Townsend, John Stanford & Co., Erastus Corning, Gregory & Bain, Lewis Benedict, Israel Smith, McHarg & King, Wood & Dinmar, the Marvins, Wm. & H. B. Coon, Truax and Durant, Rathbone & Chapin, Trotter & Douglass, and other well-remembered mercantile "giants" of past days.

Mr. BOYD retired from business, with a competency, nearly thirty years ago, and has occupied the interval diligently, but unostentatiously, in good works. Several years were devoted, personally, to the mac

[illegible], Gamblers and Office-[illegible] of the Vigilance Committee—Progress of the Revelations, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 20, 1856.

I can easily conceive that many—very many—of the people of the Atlantic States, whose reliance upon the laws for the redress of grievances is seldom misplaced, will donbt the necessity that has indnced the citizens of San Francisco to take awey from the Jndiciary, in a measure, the power that in theory belongs to it, and to veet it temporarily in themselves. But our Eastern friends decelve themselves if they think we have lightly assnmed this tremendous responsibility, or without adequate cause. The address of the Vigilance Commlttee "to the People of California," which will be published in every newspaper in the United States, sets forth in general but in truthful terms the grievancss this people have patiently endured for so long a time, and the hopelessness of redress through the regular channels of the law and ballot-box.

The first two or three years after our admission as a State were prosperons beyond a precedent in any country. Our merchauts were coining money—our mechanics, our miners and agriculturists were in the full tide of snccess. Ali the better classee were too mnch engrossed in business to attend to politics. The interests of the State were subservient to individual intereets. We must confess it: we thought more of our present than our futnre welfare. This is the origin of most of the political and social evils with which we have been afflicted. Bad men—gamblers, thieves, shoulder-strikers and vagabonds generally—saw and embraced the opportnuity to seize the reins of Government. In a little time they occupied a majority of the offices in this city, and controlled its funds. The Treasury, of course, was soon empty. A large public debt was created, nine-tenths of the proceeds of which went into their pockets. This source at last being dried up, they turned their attention to State offices. The Legislatnre was packed with their creatures. Jndges were stnffed into office who were pledged to wink at their crimes. Bnt still we had a few honest men nn the bench—snch as SHATTUCK, HAGAR and NORTON; but these were hedged in by packed Juries, so that their efforts to administer justice were almost alwaye frustrated. These organized hands of robbers mede themselves felt in the remotest corners of the State. Plans for pnblic plunder, concected in gambling dens and fashionable brothels, were at once indorsed hy our city councils and State Legislature.

When honest citizens, partially aronsed from their sapineness, essayed to etem this torrent of crime, they were met at the ballot-box hy the bowie-knife and revolver. The press was muzzled. Successful crime began to be looked upon as rather praiseworthy than otherwise. Thieving was etyled speculation. Murder was one of the lesser crimes, if committed hy one of these men, and might be compounded in money or office. Rascality was "smartness." Nothing had and vile was called by its right name. A Tennessee anecdote will illustrate our condition in this particular. A noted villain in Hon. BAILIE PEYTON's district, who was always a hard worker against the Colonel, was observed to be missing on election day. "What's become of BILL JONES?" asked the candidate of one of BILL's cronies. "Well," responded the latter, "I believe he's been shnt up down in Georgia for rough gambling." "Rongh gambling!" exclaimed the Colonel—"what's rough gambling down in Georgia?" "Why, cutting trunks off from behind stages, and such like."

I will cite you the character of a few of our rulers, merely remarking that they are fair specimens of a majority of the whole.

Who are our Supreme Judges? HUGH C. MURRAY, who was elected last year for a term of six years, had a majority of a few hnndred votes, falling some 4,000 below his ticket. NED MCGOWAN, nnder indictment as accessory to the murder of Mr. KING, pulled the wires for him in this city. Judge MURRAY is known in every part of the State as a frequenter of brothels and gambling honses. He has been known to win $18,000 in a single night at a gaming-table, and to lose the whole of it at faro the next day. The papers, since they have dared to speak, charge that he is often seen drunk in the public streets, and sometimes on the bench. A few weeks since he made a murderous assault on a merchant in Sacramento, who hed merely expressed an opinion of the Judge's unfitness for his high station, was convicted of the crime in the Conrt of Sessions, and fined only $50.

Judge TERRY, his associate on the Snpreme Bench, not long since attacked a witness in open Court, at Stockton, with a bowie knife; and, hut for prompt interference on the part of the spectators, would have heen a murderer in fact as he was in intent. I believe he was fined one dollar for the offence!

Our present Mayor, VAN NESS, is openly charged with having negotiated a bribe of $6,000 for Judge MURRAY, to indnce him to decide the case of *Peter Smith* vs. *The City of San Francisco*, in favor of the plaintiff, and then with pocketing the cash instead of paying it over to the Judge.

DAVID SCANNELL was promoted from the keeper of the Osceola gambling-honse, owned by CASEY, to the responsible trust of High Sheriff. One day a capper inveigled a minor from the mountaine into SCANNELL's den, where he was solicited to stake his bag of gold-dust npon three-card monte, or some other ewindling game. A gentleman who had watched the motions of the fraternity was assaulted hy one of our Sheriff's underlings, because he quiet y warned the yonng man against the theft sought to be practiced npon him.

Our United States Marshal for the Northern District, whom President PIERCE appointed to office, was a professional gambler—and when he heard of Mr. KING's assassination, a respectable gentlemen says he heard him exclaim "D—n my heart!—I'll give CASEY a thousand dollars!"

J. W. BAGLEY, who has been ordered ont of the State hy the Vigilance Committee, for his many crimes, was an influential member of the Legislature; and is, besides, noted for his murderous affray with CASEY eighteen months since, on a dispute about ballot-stuffing between them.

SAM. WHITE, who shot the police-officer last week in Sacramento, was a genteel kid-glove gambler, and came near being elected, two years since, to the Legislature, hy the Rose-water wing of the Democratic Party. SAM. was the financial agent of BELLE CORA in the late Cora trial, and a principal witness for the defence. The question was asked him hy the Court: "What is your business?" He answered: "I am Copying Clerk in the Hall of Records." "When did you get your appointment?" "In October last." "Do you spend yonr whole time there?" "I don't know." "Have you spent two months?" "Don't think I have." "Have you spent one month?" "Don't think I have." "Have you spent twenty days?" "Don't think I have?" "Have yon spent two days?" "Don't think I have." "Have yon copied twenty pages there?" "Don't think I have." "Have you copied two pages?" "Don't think I have." "Did yon ever write your name there?" "Yes, I receipted for my pay." "Do you draw your pay regularly?" "Yes, I do."

Now, anppose one of this class *does* get into the State Prison. Let ne see how he is pnnished there. Some seven or eight months since, RODMAN N. BACKUS, a gambler and a rnwdy, without the least provecation, at the command of a French woman, his mistress, shot a poor German apothecary dead. BACKUS, by some hocus-pocus, only tried for manslaughter. Hs was convicted, bnt laughed at the idea of being sent to the State Prison, in accordance with the law. His counsel, on some pre-arranged flaw in the indictment, had made a motion to set aside the verdict. He was awaiting the decision in the County Jail at the time it was besieged hy the Vigilance Committee, but was en fearful he would meet the fate he so richly deserved at the hands of the people, that he hegged his counsel to withdraw the motion from the Snpreme Court, and get an order for his immediate transfer to the State Prison. Would you believe it?—through the influence of his gambling friends, BACKUS hae been made Chief Clerk of the prison, a situation hundreds af honest young men might covet; and instead of working in a clay-pit, in a parti-colored suit, sits at the officer's dinner-table in a black coat and fine linen, hob-nobs glasses with Gen. ESTELL, Chief of the establishment, and, no donht, plays draw-poker with him, after the shadea of night have closed abont the State's hotel at San Quentin.

The fact is, the administration of the law was almost, itself, in the hands of these miscreants; and they were hacked up hy an organized despotism, which could not be successfully assailed in any other way than that the Vigitance Committee hsve heen driven to adopt. They knew no party. They were Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings—jnst as either party mlght happen to be in the ascendant.

Progress of the Revolution—Business, Amusements, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 20, 1856.

I have kept a sort of jonrnal of the exciting incidents of the past fortnight in San Francisco, and do not know that I can give them to you in a more condensed form than hy inclosing a copy of it.

FRIDAY, June 6.—The all-absorbing topic to-day has been the exportation of the carrion-birds, made yesterday by the Vigilance Committee, in the persons of six of the murderers, shoulder-strikers and ballot-box stuffers, who have so long ruled this city and State. Nothing certain is known of their destination. All that is known is, that at about 2 o'clock yesterdey morning, 200 men, well armed, marched down to Pacific-wharf. In the centre of the hollow sqnare formed by the guard, were the six culprits, whose wrists were ornamented with rings considerahly more substantial than ornamental. They were at once put on board the steam-tug *Hercules*, when she put to sea. Late in the afternoon the *Hercules* returned, having spilled her precions freight somewhere ontside the Golden Gate. It is reported that CHARLES P. DUANE, late Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, and BILLY MULLIGAN, Deputy-Sheriff, were put on the *Golden Age*, as she passed the heads; that MARTIN GALLAGHER and WM. CARR, ballot-box stuffers, went as Envoys to His Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA III., at Honolulu, in the bark *Yankee;* and that WOOLLY KEARNEY and EDWARD BURGER were sent on a mission to H. B. M. Provincial Government in Australia, on the clipper *Carrier Dove*. Honest men breathe freer since these foul birds have been sped from the land. Leave of absence will be granted to many more of the brood.

The British Consul issued a proclamation this morning, warning all British subjects against taking part in the present difficulties, as the Governor had declared San Francisco in a state of insurrection.

To-day staunch platforms have been laid on the tops of several buildings in the vicinity of the Committee's rooms, and heavy pieces of ordnance look grimly down, from their lofty position, upon all the approaches to Fort Vigilance. A thirty-two-pounder has been placed in front of the citadel, pointing up Sacramento-street. The Committee have mounted, in all, 27 pieces of cannon.

The Law-and-Murder party are recruiting under the orders of Major-General SHERMAN. They clnim to have 1,500 men already enrolled, but nobody believes it. The Wallace Guards, an independent company, refused to respond to the Governor's cali, ano, after disbanding, turned over their arms to the Vigilance Committee.

Enrollments are rapidly going on at the Vigilance Rooms. This afternoon the *Sierra Nevada* arrived with the intelligence that one of our Representatives to Congress nnd shot on Irish waiter at Willard's. The exclumation is on every tongue "How lucky for Mr. HERBERT that he is out of reach of the Vigilance Committee!" BILL GARDNER, Mr. HERBERT's room-mate, who figures so largely in the immolation of the Irishman, is a professional gambler. He was bailed a year or two since on a charge of murder in Eldorado County, but forfeited his recognizances and fled. A Frenchwoman, the mistress of BACKUS, the murderer, furnished the money to pay the forfeited bail.

SUNDAY, June 8.—Yesterday the city was remarkably quiet. Both parties were recruiting At the Mission Dolores, in the suburbs, a State cavalry company of 65 men were drilling a large part of the day. At 7 o'clock this evening I saw six or eight companies of the people's force drilling on Battery-street. As I write, midnight, a settled gloom rests over the city. This evening's boat from Benicia brought the news that the Committee of citizens who went up to confer with the Governor had been unsuccessful. They asked him to cease his warlike preparations—promising on the part of the Vigilance Committee to respect in future the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to lay down their arms so soon as they should have cleared the city of the most noted villains. The Committee, consisting of Ex-Governor FOOTE, Hon. BAILIE PEYTON, Col. J. B. CROCKET, F. W. MACONDRAY, and others of high standing, had great difficulty in obtaining an interview with the Governor. When they were finally admitted to his presence, they found closeted with him Chief-Justice TERRY, General SHERMAN, the Editors of the *Democratic State Journal*, VOLNEY E. HOWARD, General of the Fourth Division, Col. BAKER and EDWARD JONES—the latter one of the firm of PALMER, COOK & Co. With such advisers as these, it is feared a conflict will ensue. The Committee will not be the aggressors—but the first shot fired will be the death-signal of hnndreds of the "Law-Order" gang, and the end of the present State Administration.

MONDAY, June 9.—An address, "To my friends in California," over the signature of WM. T. SHERMAN, appeared in the newspepers this morning. The Major-General states that he resigned his command yesterday: first, for the reason that Gen. WOOL had refused to furnish the arms he had promised him; and second, because he found his moderate counsels did not coincide with the views of the Governor. Yesterday, angry words passed between the Major-General of the Fourth Divisioo, VOLNEY E. HOWARD, and Gen. WOOL. The latter, "on more mature reflection," refused to loan the arms of the United States to inaugurate civil war. HOWARD flared up—threatened Gen. WOOL he would represent his conduct to the War Department, and have him dismissed from his command The war-worn veteran scornfully replied: "Sir, I think I know my dnty, and in the discharge of it shall be regardless of consequences."

This morning, also, appeared an address from the Vigilance Committee "To the people of California." It is an admirably drawn paper. Words are not multiplied in it. For terseness of expression it is a model. I will not quote from it, as yon are sure to publish it entire.

To-day Gen. WOOL sent down from Benicia a detachment to guard the four pieces of cannon at Rincon Hospital, that they might not fall into the hands of the Law-and-Order party. There was no danger of it, however. The Vigilance Committee have had a sharp eye on those hnlldogs for a long time, and were prepared to insure their neutrality.

To-day, also, another important document appeared. It was dated "Rooms of the Vigilance Committee, June 9," signed "33 Secretary," and gazetted quite a nnmber of additional ambassadors to foreign courts. They are to leave on or before the 20th, without outfit, and will be allowed to choose their missions, if not obstinate. If found here after that date, they will be kicking against the pricks. Their names are John Crowe, James Hennessey, Wm. Hamilton, J. W. Bagley, Wm. *alias* Jack Maguire, James Cusick, John Lawler, and Terrence Kelley. They are principally office-holders, or partners of office-holders. Fat offices here are joint stock operations, the stuffers receiving a per centage for their political services.

The Vigilance Committee are again recruiting to-day. Fourteen hundred additional muskets were taken to their rooms this morning. The number under arms now is 5,550 men. Organizations are going on in the mountains to assist us in case of need. Thirty thousand men will, at a moment's notice, pour into the city. The Law-and-Order folks boast that they will have 7,000 meu nnder arms before Saturday night. The militia of twenty-seven counties has been called ont.

This afternoon, news reached us, hy telegraph, from Secramento, of the attempted assassination of FLORY, a Police-officer, by the gambler WHITE, before-mentioned. WHITE had committed a violent assault upon a bar-keeper, and then fled for protection to the armory of the Sutter Guards, who are enrolling for the war on San Francisco. FLORY went to the armory to arrest WHITE, but was at first refused admittance. He finally got up stairs, where he was met by WHITE and shot in the breost. We have also a telegraphic announcement of a street effray and murder in Coloma. A man was stabbed through the heart. Bail to the amount of $500 was fonud sufficient by the Court for the appearance of the murderer! These outrages tend to make friends to the Vigilants. The monntains will not respond to the call of the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.—Yesterday the Committee continued to strengthen their position. At 2 o'clock this morning, they erected a breast-work of 2,800 sand-bags around their fort. Port-holes are left for cannon. Plank breast-works are erected on several of the neighboring hnildings, to protect the cannoneers in working their guns. The State troops are daily drilling in their armories, and talk boldly of attacking Fort Vigilance. They will have a lively time of it. The Vigilants keep 2,000 men under arms during the night, to prevent a surprise.

The French Consul has issued a proclamation, counseling his countrymen against "overt acts" during the present difficulties. The French had a cannon drill this afternoon in California-street. Their manœuvres attracted general admiration. A citizen of the San José Valley has presented 26 beautiful horses to the Committee. The cavalry battalion now numbers 180 men, who are constantly on guard.

Search has again been made for Judge MCGOWAN, but without success. His arrest would compromise very many prominent politicians. He was a sort of "sly-faced, cat-paced" connecting link between these and their blackleg supporters. Some say he has been "stuffed" into a crevice of a large edition of one of his own hack-action, patent-slide ballot-boxes, and shipped to Oregon. Others maintain that he took passage in a coffin to Hong Kong, as a dead Chinaman. The city wears the appearance of a military camp. Even the children are beginning to be affected with the military mania. To-day, about 80 boys, with an American flag, wooden guns, and a kettle-drum, marched down to Sacramento-street and demanded the surrender of Fort Vigilance. The sentinels, however, knowing their weak points, "stuffed" them with *bonbons* and *biscochos* from a neighboring cake-stand, in consideration of which they laid down their arms. Shooting and hanging are the principal tea-table topics. I saw two or three little German girls hanging their dolls from out the parlor window, this morning. The Courts have mostly shut up shop—some of the Judges doubting whether the martial overrides the civil law.

Yesterday, upon a full and fair investigation, the late election for County Officers at San Mateo was set aside. In one precinct, that of Crystal Springs, which numbers but 25 votes, 56 votes were cast, and 500 votes were officially returned!

FRIDAY, June 13.—A meeting was held yesterday at Sacramento, to petition the Governor to withdraw his proclamation. The petition was signed by 3,000 persons. A law and order meeting was called in Marysville, but two-thirds of the assemblage were fonnd to be in favor of the Vigilants. Resolutions sustaining the Governor were voted down, although they were declared to be carried by the Chairman. A preliminery meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was also held, at which Hon. Judge SHATTUCK presided. A mass meeting to sustain the Vigilants was voted for Saturday noon. A meeting to sustain the Vigilance Committee was also held in Oakland to-day. The Committee have mounted four additional guns. Two of them were presente from a ship in the harbor.

The Governor has had a conference with the Sacramento petitioners. He informed them that he could not withdraw his proclamation, but would exhaust all other means before hazarding a conflict.

SATURDAY, June 14.—The Constitution of the Vigilance Committee appeared in the papers this morning. The substance of it is, that they have organized for the eradication of crime, the protection of the people, the restoration of the purity of the ballot-box, and for the punishment of crimes beyond the reach of a corrupt Jndiciary.

An immense mass meeting was held to-day in front of the Oriental Hotel. Ten to twelve thousand persons were on the ground. Hon. BAILIE PEYTON presided, and opened the meeting with a most eloquent address. He was followed by Hon. Judge WM. DUER, late Member of Congress from Western New-York, in a powerful and logical argument in favor of the Vigilance Committee. Judge E. C. BAKER also spoke warmly in favor of the action of the Committee. Resolutions sustaining and proffering them material aid were unanimously passed. After such an overwhelming demonstration of the people, I think we need labor under no further apprehensions of a collision. Last Thursday the Governor's troops here were mustered into service. They numbered just 474 men.

TUESDAY, June 17.—The great meeting at the Oriental seems to have completely extinguished the "Law-and-Order" people. A collision is no longer a contingency of the "insurrection." There is no mistaking as the *Herald* admits, the popularity of the Vigilance Committee. "Children cry for them." Some of our ambassadors say they will not go. I apprehend they will change their tone before Friday, steamer day. Friday is a bad day for such men to be about. The Sacramento Committee of twelve arrived yesterday. They came down prepared to recommend the immediate dissolution of the Vigilance Committee; but, in a conference with the Executive Department of that body, they became satisfied that a great deal yet remained to be done, and so did not press the matter. On Sunday morning, at about 1 o'clock, THOMAS B. CUNNINGHAM was arrested in his own house by a detachment of the Vigilants, but not without some resistance. He fired three shots from his revolver, wounding one of the detachment before he could be seized. CUNNINGHAM is a ballot-box stuffer—and it was he who *cunningly* contrived the box used for the election in the First Ward. He is from New-Orleans, and is said to have been an accomplice in the murder of Colonel WEYMOUTH, in Theatre-alley, in that city. A man named BEN LIPSEY, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of the Chilcans at the San Mateo County election, was also taken. Besides the dozen or so ordered away in the steamer of Friday, the Committee have six or eight in their cells, who are to be judged.

This evening eight companies of the Second Infantry V. C., and two companies horse had a moonlight drill in front of the Oriental. It was witnessed by many ladies from the balconies of the house. One would have supposed them to be old soldiers from the preciseness of their evolutions. Another regiment were drilling in Battery-street; and the French Artillery Company on California-street.

To those who might believe the assertion of one of our journals, that this great movement of expurgation is a party one, I would say, that if it is, it does not appear as yet what party is to be the gainer. It is supported by newspapers throughout the State, of all the political divisions known among us. The Committee comprise men of all parties—the culprits under their han, rascals to whom party is subordinate to plunder. The *Globe* of this city, the organ of the Democratic party in the State, is one of the firmest supporters of the Vigilance organization.

"A new thing under the sun." A rogue has appealed his case from the law to the Vigilance Committee: BILL LEWIS was arrested hy them some time since, hut managed to escape from his guards. BILL was nnder bond in Court in the sum of $2,300, for various crimes. His boudsmen, fearing he might be rooted out from his place of concealment hy the Committee, and spirited ont of the country before their liabilities for him could be canceled by his trial in Court, attempted to deliver him up to the Sheriff. Thereupon BILL enrendered himself np to the Vigilance Committee, who will expel him from the country. The qnestion arisee whether his bondsmen can be held for him, in view of the fact that he is placed *vi et armis* without the jurisdiction of the authorities. It is to be hoped they can. They deserve to snffer for the luxury of protecting such a villain.

FRIDAY, June 20.—The Committee has made several more arrests. It is believed they have seven in close confinement. Yesterday a writ of arrest for BILL LEWIS and THOMAS MULLOY was put into the hands of the Sheriff. The officer was admitted to the Committee's prison, hnt found the cells empty. In order to prevent any unnecessary conflict with the officers of the law, the prisoners, whenever a *habeas corpus* is in progress, are removed to a secret prison.

PHILANDER BRACE, who murdered a gentleman named WEST, was taken yesterday. As he is said to have committed several other murders, it is not unlikely he will find himself swinging out one of the windows of the Committee's Jndgment Hall on some fine morning.

Some of the steamer papers appeer this morning with wood portraits of three of our distinguished villains. Among them figures BILL GARDNER, now of Washington City.

The Governor's troops have gone into camp in the vicinity of the city. The *Herald* says the Governor will soon take the field against the Committee's troops. It is asserted that men are concentrating in various portions of the State, and that immense preparations are in progress to put down the insurrection. All this may be true; hut I think it is a clear case of *quien sabe*. At any rate, the Committee are wide awake. They added two splendid brass pieces purchased from clipper *Star of the Union* to their ordnance yesterday. The mail steamer *Sonora* has also contributed two pieces. They hed another splendid parade and drill last night.

The *Alta California* says the reform going on has completely extinguished Mr. BRODERICK's chances for the United States Senate, and that the programme next Winter will be Dr. GWIN and Col. B. F. WASHINGTON. I think the *Alta* may be right. WASHINGTON is a gentleman, and as United States Senator would be a credit to our State; while it would be difficult for the Democratic Party to present a better man than Dr. GWIN. Mr. LATHAM has also strong friends, who will, if he consents, offer his name for the Senate. His selection would be a highly judicious one.

In the way of business there is but little doing. Perhaps a consignment of powder and arms might find a market—but most other articles of commerce are a drug. The flour speculation has fallen through. Those who thought to get thirty or forty dollars a herrel will have to be contented with ten to twelve dollars. It is said that several foreign capitalists are withdrawing their funds from this market. This arises partly from the fact that they prefer to touch their money as it falls due rather than fuss with collaterals, even though the gain shall be less; and partly because business is seeking good investments in Europe just now.

There is nothing important from the Indian wars in the Territories. Gen. WOOL still remains at Benicia. There is no truth in the report of the death of Col. WRIGHT.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE arrived here in good health in the last steamer. She will not play as long as the present excitement exists. The people are too busy at soldiering to patronize theatres just now.

Ex-Mayor GARRISON, of the banking firm of GARRISON, MORGAN, FRITZ & RALSTON, and said to be with CHARLES MORGAN in New-York, the reel contractor with the Nicaragua Government in the Randolph transit grant, goes to the States, to-day, *viâ* Nicoragua, in his own steamer, the *Sierra Nevada*. It is intimated that he will take with him a hundred men or so for WALKER. Captain GARRISON is a very energetic men, with large capital. It will be a great fight between him and VANDERBILT, unless a treaty of alliance is made.

F. W. R.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The Dispersion of the Topeka Legislature.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION OF ACTING GOV. WOODSON.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALTON, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

I had intended to send you a telegraphic dispatch from this place, hut as the most of my items have already been sent, I will condense a few for the mail.

Both Houses met at Topeka on the Fourth, at the hour, under the very wings of thie military administration, and were dispersed by about 400 regulars, without resistance. One thousand Kansas citizens were in Topeka. Same night, a man named HOUSTON was shot by Pro Slavery men, but not fatally, near Lecompton.

On the 3d, twenty-seven ladies of Lawrence, armed with hatchets and axes, spilled all the liquor in town, and at the time I left a few whisky lovers were trying to get them all arrested, but the gallant United States Officer sent them word not be arrested as he did not want to take them. The dragoons at Lawrence have all been ordered to Cedar Creek, on the Shawnee Reserve. I saw about 100 ruffians, just in from the South, at the Baptist Mission, some of them using the Church for their quarters. They are even worse than the Buford men, and are there only for plunder. The following is the proclamation of Acting Gov. WOONSON, and the note from SUMNER appended:

PROCLAMATION.

By the Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Whereas: We have been reliably informed that a number of persons claiming Legislative powers and authority over the people of the Territory of Kansas, are about to assemble in the town of Topeka, for the purpose of adopting a code of laws, or of exercising other Legislative functions in violation of the Act of Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof: and it now appearing that a Military organization exists in the Territory for the purpose of sustaining this unlawful Legislative movement, and "thus in effect to subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority;" and whereas the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, bearing date the 11th February, 1856, declared that any "such plan for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute the fact of insurrection," and therein commanded "all persons engaged in such unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes," and whereas, satisfactory evidence exists, that said Proclamation of the President has been and is about to be disregarded by the persons or combinations above referred to; now, therefore, I, DANIEL WOODSON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, and in pursuance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and to the end of upholding the legal and constitutional authorities of the Territory, and of preserving the public peace and tranquillity, do issue this my Proclamation, forbidding all persons claiming Legislative powers and authority as aforesaid, from assembling, organizing or attempting to organize or act in any Legislative capacity whatever, under the penalties attached to all willful violations of the law and disturbers of the peace and tranquility of the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused to be affixed the seal of the Territory, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighteth.

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor, K. T.

The Proclamation of the President and the orders under it, requires me to sustain the executive of this Territory in executing the laws and preserving the peace I therefore hereby announce that I shall maintain this Proclamation at all hazards.

E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry Commanding.

The following letter, from Gov. ROBINSON and those imprisoned with him, was sent to the Free-State Legislature just previous to its meeting at Topeka:

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, Kansas, July 1, 1856.

To the friends of "Law and Order," convened at Topeka:

The undersigned desire to say a word to their friends in regard to the present aspect of affairs in Kansas.

It is highly important at this time, that the oppressed people of Kansas should occupy a tenable position, one which the country and the world will sustain. There is, it seems to us, a position which we can occupy and be triumphant, whether overcome by numbers or not; while there is another position which, if taken, would prejudice our cause and might lead to defeat, and weaken the confidence and support of our friends in the country.

The first and true position is, *defence of the State Organization.* You have a Constitutional right to meet as a Legislature, complete the State organization, and pass all laws necessary to the successful administration of justice, and the Federal Government has no authority to interfere with you in the exercise of this right; should it do so, it becomes justifiable self-defence.

The second and untenable position is, resistance to a Federal officer in the service of a legal process, when the defence of the State organization is not involved. Should a collision occur under such circumstances, it would be most unfortunate, and should be avoided if possible. If an attempt, however, is made to arrest the members of the State organization *merely* because they are such, with a view to disable it, then resistance becomes defence of the State organization, and is manifestly justifiable.

Accordingly, all persons against whom indictments are known to be pending for any other charge than that of being a member of the State organization, should not be found at the Capital, as that might involve the people in his case. We feel that our hope of success in this important crisis depends, first, upon a right position, and second, upon calm and *unflinching firmness*

You have met for the purpose of doing what other new States have done, and what you have a Constitutional right to do, and no man or class of men have a right to interfere, not excepting even the President of the United States.

Our desire to be with you in this crowning emergency is almost irresistible, and nothing but the fear that your position might be changed from a defence of the State organization to a resistance to our rearrest can reconcile us to this absence. As it is, you have our earnest solicitude and fervent prayers that all may go well with you, and that you may carry, as you will, if every step is judiciously and firmly taken, the gratitude of millions of your fellow-men and the approbation of the God of Justice and Humanity.

GEO. W. SMITH,
CHAS. ROBINSON,
GAINS JENKINS,
G. W. DEITZLER,
HENRY H. WILLIAMS,
JOHN BROWN, Jr.

The above letter was read during the Convention at Topeka on the 4th. Although rather in advance of the popular mind, its logic is incontrovertible.

RANDOLPH.

PACKET F. X. AUBRY, MISSOURI RIVER, Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

I left Lawrence yesterday morning, arrived at Kansas City same evening, and took passage in the *Aubry*, this morning, for St. Louis.

At Kansas City I found the people "under conviction," and they seemed especially anxious to inform me of their *conservatism*—that they had organized a military company of one hundred men, who acted as a watch or Vigilance Committee over the town—that all freight or persons could be landed there in future without molestation or insult; that no boats would be searched, or baggage broken open in future, &c. This was all well enough, but I told them that self-interest evidently prompted them to do or promise to do all this, and that it was not best to trust young converts too far, until we had taken them awhile on probation.

A new boat for the Kansas River is to leave Cincinnati on the 15th inst, under Capt. SCRUGGS. She draws but nine inches light, and eighteen when loaded; and it is hoped the right boat is found at last for our river, as the only navigation there this season, thus far, has been one trip as far as LAWRENCE.

Items are not very numerous as I pass down the river. At Independence landing two cannon were placed upon the bank in a grove, and as we approached, one of them was discharged towerde the river. We learned on landing, that a party of from one to two hundred were in the bushes near by, waiting for the *Keystone*, which had taken a load of Abolitionists, they said, at Alton, and was expected there last night: but, as it had not yet arrived, the men had retired back a little out of sight of the river. They are threatening to bring her in, and search her, capture and disarm the passengers, whenever she arrives.

There is nothing remarkable about the passengers on board, although Southern chivalry is well represented. Three or four are here who claim to have been participators in the sack of Lawrence, and judging from the good clothes they wear, I cannot doubt it. The gentleman who seemed foremost in claiming honors from the deeds of that occasion, went on shore at Camden, and hired two boys to get up a "cock fight," agreeing to pay six bits for the winning cock, and four bits for the one that got whipped. The boys were ready, but the cocks were not, and when set on, would not fight. So the game ended, and the heroic Southerner came back to the boat disappointed of his fun, and to make it up in part, called for a double horn of whisky. There are several gentlemen aboard who are known here by a fictitious name, but I will never reflect thus severely upon my mother. When I cannot travel by such a name as was given me, I will stay at home.

At noon to-day we reached Lexington, that city famous for plundering boats and robbing men, in accordance with the "cleaning-out" principle. I soon learned that the *gallantry* had been busy all day scouring and oleaning up their arms, and while we lay at the levee, about fifty men came running down with a six-pounder from the upper town. They said they were expecting the *Keystone* at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and would blow her to h—l if she did not come ashore so they could search for nigger stealers and SHARPS rifles. Piracy seems to bear rule here now, and the excellent President winks at it without a shudder. If Illinois should thus blockade the Mississippi above St. Louis, and prevent all emigration from the South, King FRANKLIN would move Heaven and earth to "crush out" the offenders *instanter*. But the difference is the odds. Will there ever be a remedy?

I should have said before that I met Gov. SHANNON yesterday, at the Mission, on his return from St. Louis. He says Gen. PERSIFER SMITH has gone up the river to the fort, and the *civil authorities* will now have a new pillar. The Lexington paper says he is sent here to prevent the emigration of Free-State men. Quite probable, for such is in keeping with the past.

We lay over to-night at Brunswick, and I improve the time by going out, twelve miles to Keytesville, to visit a friend.

RANDOLPH.

THURSDAY, July 10.—My ride out to Keytesville and back used up the night. I can read the *institution* upon the face of everything pertaining to enterprise, and I am by no means pleased with this part of the State. Every town looks like a grave yard—every building like a fossil of indigence and sloth. To settle the query as to the *cause* of such general want of public energy, I inquired if they ever participated in the Kansas excitements at so great a distance from them. "O yes," was the reply, "Our road was filled with wagon loads and even whole trains, with flags flying, &c., for days. They all went up and voted who could, and returned in about two weeks." Such was their own language This was at least 275 miles from Lawrence.

We have heard nothing of the *Keystone* to-day. Fillmore stock is good in Missouri, and it is possible that he will carry the State. A vote taken on board the *Aubry* to day, stood FILLMORE, 46; BUCHANAN, 10; FREMONT, 10. If Missouri goes for FILLMORE, it will indirectly aid FREMONT.

We take tea ears in the morning for St. Louis, and expect to arrive there at 1 P. M. I dislike to leave this cosy cabin for the dust and confusion of the rattling cars.

RANDOLPH.

Arrest and Expulsion of Emigrants—The Pro-Slavery Account.

From the Weston (Mo.) Argus—Pro Slavery.

The vanguard of the *Northern Army*, acting under the advice of the Northern Emigrant Aid Companies.—composed of about 80 men, rank and file, on board the steamer *Star of the West*, bound for Kansas Territory for the purpose of rekindling the flames of civil war and engaging in other treasonable acts, were arrested in Lexington this week, disarmed, and sent back to Alton whence they came.

These worthies were brought to this city, the destination of the steamer on Tuesday last, where our citizens had the exquisite pleasure of visiting the hireling traitors, the mercenaries of as arrant scoundrels in the North as ever cursed the soil, or contaminated the atmosphere of any country.

This band of hired tools and outlaws of higher-law rebels of the North, it seems, were hired and mustered into service in Chicago, under the auspices and advice of the *Tribune* of that city and other enemies of the peace and perpetuity of the Union. According to their own story, they were regularly organized into a military company, under the lead of Capt. A. H. ANDREWS of New York, and S. P. HAND, of the same State. They were publicly drilled, armed and equipped. Fearing that this bold and troublesome conduct might be checked by the government, they determined to abandon their military organization, and organized themselves into an *emigration* company, with the above-named gentlemen as President and Secretary, doubtless with the object of deceiving the public authorities and effecting their entrance into Kansas under false pretences. But in this they were mistaken. From Chicago they proceeded to Alton, and there took passage on board the *Star of the West*, where the company, turning themselves into a drunken rabble, began to bluster and brag about their object in going to Kansas, and what great things they were going to do after landing. Capt. C. B. DEVINNEY, of Kentucky, advised them to prudence, and they proceeded on their journey. However, in the meantime, the conductor of these modern Arnolds had excited the suspicion of some Union, law and-order men, who gave the alarm up the Missouri River, and caused their arrest as stated. We presume they are on their way back to Chicago, apparently well satisfied that they have been deceived, and that the Missourians are not such men as they have been represented to be.

A Call for Assistance upon the State of Georgia.

From the Kansas City Enterprise.

A meeting of the emigrants from Georgia, held on the 1st of July, near Kansas City, Missouri, was organized by electing Captain JOHN COBB President, and Captain JOHN L. GRANT, Vice-President. A. S. HAMILTON was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by Capt. COBB, the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is deemed necessary and *highly important* that a Colony of Georgians should be planted in the Territory of Kansas; and, whereas, there are many patriotic sons of Georgia now in the Territory, who have expended their means and labored with untiring energy in behalf of Southern rights, and who are now incapable of rendering further defence to the institution of Slavery without aid and assistance from their native State, whose interests they have peaceably attempted to represent, as long as an honorable peace could be maintained, and who have gallantly and meritoriously flocked to the standard of our rights when they were threatened with destruction by the base and unmanly conduct of the fanatics of the Territory—whose avowed intentions are to drive from the Territory every Southerner who has dared to give publicity to his principles. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That in consideration of the above related facts, we, as Georgians, do organize ourselves into a colony, with the intention of becoming actual settlers and law-abiding citizens of Kansas Territory, and, furthermore, the representatives of Southern rights, institutions and interests in the same.

Resolved, 2d, *That we have done all that our purses can do*, and that, though our persons are worn and fatigued, we are still ready to discharge our duty as Southerners;

[illegible] affair, we will [illegible] the [illegible] of the Territory. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SUMNER AFFAIR.

Speech of Preston S. Brooks,

ON RESIGNING HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14, 1856.

Mr. BROOKS said:

Mr. SPEAKER: Until this moment I have felt that there was a propriety in my remaining silent, and in trusting my defence to friends who are abler and more learned than myself. I have heretofore felt that other and higher interests than any which affect me personally were involved in the proceedings of this case. The interests of my constituents, of this House, and of all, indeed, who are concerned in the Constitution itself, in my view, have been intimately and inseparably complicated.

[Here Mr. BROOKS was interrupted by Mr. GIDDINGS, &c.]

Sir, I am indebted to the House for even this much courtesy. I was about remarking that there were higher interests than my own involved in this matter. I have been content, therefore, to meet personally and in silence all the consequences of these proceedings.

Some time since, a Senator from Massachusetts allowed himself, in an elaborately prepared speech, to offer a gross insult to my State and to a venerable friend, who is my State's representative, and who was absent at the time.

Not content with that, he published to the world, and circulated extensively, this uncalled-for libel on my State and my blood. Whatever insults my State incults me. Her history and character have commanded my pious veneration, and in her defence I hope I shall always be prepared, humbly and modestly, to perform the duty of a son. I should have forfeited my own self-respect, and, perhaps, the good opinion of my countrymen, if I had failed to resent such an injury, by calling the offender in question to a personal account. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress into my own hands I meant no disrespect to the Senate of the United States, or to this House. Nor, Sir, did I design insult or disrespect to the State of Massachusetts. I was aware of the personal responsibilities I incurred, and was willing to meet them. I knew, too, that I was amenable to the laws of the country, which afford this same protection to all, whether they be Members of Congress or private citizens. I did not, and do not now, believe that I could be properly punished, not only in a court of law, but here also, at the pleasure and discretion of the House. I did not then, and do not now, believe that the spirit of American freemen would tolerate slander in high places, and permit a Member of Congress to publish and circulate a libel on another, and then call upon either House to protect him against the personal responsibilities which he had thus incurred.

But if I had committed a breach of privilege, it was the privilege of the Senate, and not of this House, which was violated. I was answerable *there* and not *here*. They had no right, as it seems to me, to prosecute me in these halls, nor have you the right in law or under the Constitution, as I respectfully submit, to take jurisdiction over offences committed against them. The Constitution does not restify them in making such a request, nor this House in granting it. If, unhappily, the day should ever come when sectional or party feeling should run so high as to control all other considerations of public duty or justice, how easy will it be to use such precedents for the excuse of arbitrary power, in either House, to expel members of the minority who may have rendered themselves obnoxious to the prevailing spirit in the House to which they belong.

Matters may go smoothly enough when one House asks the other to punish a member who is offensive to a majority of its own body, but how will it be when, upon a pretence of insulted dignity, *demands* are made of this House to expel a member who happens to run counter to its party predilections, or other demands which it may not be so agreeable to grant? It could never have been designed by the Constitution of the United States to expose the two Houses to such temptations to collision, or to extend so far the discretionary power which was given to either House to punish its own members for the violation of its rules and orders. Discretion has been said to be the law of the tyrant, and when exercised under the color of the law and under the influence of party dictation, it may and will become a terrible and insufferable despotism.

This House, however, it would seem, from the unmistakable tendency of its proceedings, takes a different view from that which I deliberately entertain in common with many others.

So far as public interests or constitutional rights are involved, I have now exhausted my means of defence. I may, then, be allowed to take a more personal view of the question at issue. The further prosecution of this subject in the shape it has now assumed may not only involve my friends, but the House itself, in agitations which might be unhappy in their consequences to the country. If these consequences could be averted by myself individually, I think I am prepared and ready to meet them, here or elsewhere; and when I use this language I mean what I say. But others must not suffer for me. I have felt more on account of my two friends who have been implicated than for myself, for they have proven that "there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." I will not constrain gentlemen to assume a responsibility on my account which possibly they would not on their own.

Sir, I cannot, on *my own account*, assume the responsibility, in the face of the American people, of commencing a line of conduct which in my heart of hearts I believe would result in subverting the foundations of this Government, and in drenching this hall in blood. No act of mine, and on my personal account, shall inaugurate revolution; but when you, Mr. Speaker, shall return to your home and hear the people of the great North—and they are a great people—speak of me as a bad man, you will do me the justice to say that a blow struck by me at this moment would be followed by revolution—and this I know. [Applause and hisses in the gallery.]

The Speaker announced that if any such demonstrations were repeated, the galleries should be cleared.

Mr. BROOKS—(Turning to the gentlemen's gallery)—If I have any friends in the gallery, I appeal to them to be quiet.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I am not willing to see the Constitution wounded through me; nor will I submit voluntarily to a wrong if I can avoid it. I will not voluntarily give my name to countenance parliamentary misrule or constitutional aggression. If I am to be tried again for the matter now before us, I will choose my own tribunal. I will appeal from this House to my own constituents. If an expression of public opinion is to be invoked in my case, let my constituents and my fellow-citizens pronounce upon it. From that verdict I will not appeal. The temper of the times is not favorable for a calm and dispassionate judgment of the case; and if, by any act of mine, I can save the majority of this House from the consequences of a rash decision, the time may come when the good men who are pursuing me—and I believe there are such in the opposition—will admit that I deserve their thanks for the deed. The axe that is uplifted to strike me may may fall upon others, and fall upon them after they have parted with the shield of the Constitution to protect them.

For myself I have only to say that if I cannot preserve my self-respect and constitutional rights, together with a seat in this body, I must renounce the last rather than the former.

I have no desire, Sir, to continue an argument which my friends have exhausted. The determination of the majority is fixed, and it is in vain to resist it. I will make no appeal to a *packed jury*, but I protest against its inconsistencies and its usurpations. During this session the charge was openly made by a member from the State of Pennsylvania, on this floor, that another, (Mr. PEARCE,) who is his colleague, had been guilty of an attempt to bribe, and no proceedings were instituted in the case. Do the majority of this House propose to instruct the American people, from their high position, that bribery is excusable, and simple assault and battery a crime? That is the lesson, and you are the teachers. At the first session of the last Congress a member leaped from his seat, and, while the Speaker was in his chair, he passed over several tables towards his antagonist, who drew a weapon in defence, and neither gentleman was subjected to the censure of this House. As was appropriately remarked by my friend from North-Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) the assaulting member—and it is not for me to say a word against him, for personally I like him—has now the most lucrative office in the gift of this House, and was elected by the unanimous vote of the very men who are now conspiring to inflict punishment upon me.

And in whose behalf is this extraordinary stretch of constitutional power invoked? Sir, I do not intend to violate any rule of this House, or of parliamentary courtesy, but it cannot be denied that he is *par excellence*, the representative of a sovereignty which is at this instant in open, statutory rebellion—not to a simple rule of a single house, but to the constitution and laws of the United States of America. Massachusetts sits in judgment upon me without a hearing, and presents me for a breach of privilege! Sir, is it not strange that it did not occur to that page legislature that its *demands* upon the Congress of the United States, relative to a member, was a greater breach of privilege in them than that complained of the member himself? What right, air, has the legislature of Massachusetts to make any demand upon this House? Sha has not the right of even instructing the most insignificant member from the State, and has by her resolutions but given additional proof that she neither comprehends the theory of our government nor is loyal to its authority.

I have said, Sir, that if I have committed a breach of privilege, it was the privilege of the Senate. If I have in any particular violated the privileges or proprieties of this House, I am unconscious of it, and I challenge every member to specify a single disorderly or improper act. In my intercourse with the members I have endeavored to observe a civil and respectful deportment, I have rendered prompt and explicit obedience to its constituted authorities, and I can truly say that which many who have recorded their votes against me cannot—and that is, that I have, in the three years that I have held a seat on this floor, here I been declared out of order. If before the transaction for which a majority have declared me to be deserving expulsion. If I have offended any officer or member, or been unkind even to any employe, I regret and am ignorant of it.

And yet, Sir, the vote which has just been taken transmits me to posterity as a man unworthy, in the judgment of a majority of my peers, of a seat in this hall. And for what? The member from New-Jersey (Mr. PENNINGTON)—the presenting member—the thumb-paper member—[laughter]—the Falstaffian member, who, like his prototype, was born about 4 o'clock in the morning, and if he has not the bald head, is graced with the corporal rotundity [great laughter] of his predecessor upon his advent into this sublunary world—he says it was for making a "murderous" assault with a "bludgeon;" and ha, forsooth, would have this House and the country believe, with an intent to kill. Now, sir, I see that a very respectable and excellent gentleman from Massachusetts has in his hand a cane of the ordinary size for a gentleman of his age, and I beg him to raise it for the inspection of the member from New Jersey. [Mr. DE WITT elevated his cane.] Now, sir, I ask that member to answer as a gentleman—I beg his pardon, that is a word which he cannot comprehend—but as a man on the witness-stand, is not that cane double the weight and thickness of the one used by me, and which you have impudently and falsely called a "bludgeon."

Mr. TRAFTON (interrupting)—I have noticed several interruptions in the galleries during this discussion, and I wish to move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to clear the galleries. [Hisses in the galleries.]

Mr. WHEELER—I object.

THE SPEAKER—The motion is not in order. The Chair announced some time since, that if there was any further disturbance the Sergeant-at-Arms would have orders to clear the galleries.

Mr. BROOKS—I again appeal to my friends in the gallerise to be quiet.

THE SPEAKER—Order must be preserved.

Mr. BROOKS (resuming)—If I desired to kill the Senator, why did not I do it? You all admit that I had him in my power. Let me tell the member from New-Jersey that it was expressly to avoid taking life that I used an ordinary cane, presented to me by a friend in Baltimore nearly three months before its application to the "bare head" of the Massachusetts Senator. I went to work very deliberately, as I am charged—and this is admitted—and speculated somewhat as to whether I should employ a horsewhip or a cowhide; but knowing that the Senator was my superior in strength, it occurred to me that he might wrest it from my hand, and thus—for I never attempt anything I do not perform—I might have been compelled to do that which I would have regretted the balance of my natural life.

The question has been asked in certain newspapers why did I not invite the Senator to personal combat in the mode usually adopted. Well, Sir, as I desire the whole truth to be known about the matter, I will for once notice a newspaper article on the floor of the House, and answer here.

My answer is, that I knew that the Senator would not accept a message; and having formed the unalterable determination to punish him, I believed that the offence of "sending a hostile message," superadded to the indictment for assault and battery, would subject me to legal penalties more severe than would be imposed for a simple assault and battery.

That is my answer.

For this act, which the Senate, with the solitary exception of a distinguished gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS) have pronounced me guilty of a breach of its privileges—for this act I am complained of by that body to this floor. Your Committee have declared, and this House has now concurred in the opinion, that my offence is to the Senate, and that no rule or order of this body have I violated.

Now, Sir, let me ask why the Senate did not protect its own rights? The argument has been made here that *ex necessitate* this House must have the power to protect itself. If that principle be true in its application *here*, why has not the Senate the same powers of protection? But what right has this House to punish me for offences committed out of its presence? Again, Sir, I challenge comparison with any member, aged or young, pious or not, as to the propriety of my demeanor as a gentleman and a member. They tell me that my responsibility to this House is because of the general responsibility which attaches to every member. How far does your authority extend? Across the Potomac? To my own home? Why, Sir, if I go to my home and find that one of my slaves has behaved badly in my absence, and I direct him to be flogged, I may be charged with—to use the language which is familiar here—"crime the blackest and most heinous;" and when I come back—and coma back I will—may be punished myself for inflicting a chastisement which, by the common law and the constitutional laws of my country, I have the right to inflict upon my slave, who is my property. Where do you stop in this question of authority of the House over its members? As we understand it, there is sense in this authority controlling a member while the House is in session, and restraining him from disturbing or embarrassing its proceedings. If the Government was constitutionally administered every citizen would have a direct interest in this much. But if your authority goes into the Senate chamber, and even when the Senate is not in session, why should it not go into the anterooms and down the steps of the Capitol? Why not pursue me into the avenue—into the steamboat—to my plantation? I take the gentlemen who have labored for my expulsion on their own declaration. They are committed to it, and they cannot now evade it. They say that my responsibility is not because of any offence committed in the presence of or to this House, but because of the general and necessary authority which the House has over its members. Now, it seems to me that, if my responsibility to this House for an offence committed elsewhere is because of my membership, it is a logical conclusion that my responsibility ceases when that relation is dissolved. Whether or not the authority of the Senate reaches me after my relations to this House have terminated, it is not for me now to inquire; but, in justice to myself, I take occasion to say to the country, that if the Senate take that view, I shall recognise its authority. Now, Sir, let me inform the honorable members who have been pursuing me so fiercely, that my present attitude was long since foreseen, and that I am altogether prepared for any of its emergencies. I knew with whom I had to deal, and my resignation has been for more than ten days in the hand of the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect the very instant that I announce my resignation upon this floor. But, before I make the announcement, I desire to say a word or two in reference to what has been said of me in debate and elsewhere. I saw in some of the New-York papers that a certain feminine gentleman from that State, (Mr. MORGAN,) had applied to me the term "villain." Well, that was not a word "spoken in debate," and I only allude to it to advertise the indignant gentlemen that I have seen the word and know that it was spoken in New-York, and not here in debate. He need not be much alarmed; and, if he will "hold still" when I get hold of him, I'll not hurt him much; but this is all that I can say about that matter here.

Your amiable colleague, (Mr. KNAPP,) who was presented by his constituents with a revolver, intended for my particular benefit, yesterday declared that Massachusetts would "take her own time and place" to resent what he and she both pronounced to be an insult and injury. I do not intend, Mr. Speaker, to utter an offensive, unkind, or even a rough word to that gentleman—for he is a gentleman, socially, I know—but I wish to say this to him, that I will never plead the statute of limitations in bar of the wrath of Massachusetts.

On yesterday, however, we had a violent demonstration from the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. WOODRUFF,) who is now near me, and who, with historical accuracy, (?) has asserted that the bones of Connecticut revolutionary soldiers now lie in the valleys of the Sunny South. That member, with a show of manhood which elicited my admiration, in his written remarks, used the following language:

"Will not this hall, with too much reason, continue to be characterized as a 'chamber of assassins'? If we do not now unite to rebuke and emphatically condemn this monstrous violation of all honor and decency? The country demands action, and the times are hot for some expiation of dastardly and brutal outrages, whether committed in the Capitol or on the plains of Kansas.

If there is not spirit or manliness enough here to promptly purge this body by proper and Constitutional means, at all events let a *trial* be made: let the *vote* come. We shall then *know* who dare screen audacity or give countenance to crime."

Again;

"I court no disturbance; but the privileges of this House shall not, so far as I am concerned, be infringed. With an endeavor and design always to cultivate courtesy, I shall not hesitate here in my place, or elsewhere, to freely characterize as they deserve any lofty assumptions of arrogance, or any mean achievements of cowardice."

And again:

"I say again, let the vote come; and if honorable gentlemen cannot wholly rid themselves of an unwelcome presence, they can at least show their appreciation of an action wanting few of the elements of the most audacious crime, and of a spirit equal to deeds that I will not name."

His conclusion is grandiloquent. It is as follows:

"And let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the *spirit of true courage in Connecticut* STILL LIVES."

Well, Sir, I confess to you that all other considerations escaped me when I heard the expression of so much manhood. He went through the motions well, and when he had finished, I could not resist an expression of admiration of a spirit with which we have not recently been familiar, and I involuntarily arose from my seat and made him a profound bow.

I thought, sir, that a gentleman who could utter such sentiments so handsomely was a foeman worthy of anybody's steel, and I determined in a very quiet way to treat him as a gentleman, for he spoke like a man. The very first friend who chanced to come by me after the gentleman had concluded was my friend from Tennessee, (Mr. SAVAGE,) to whom I happened to know something in Mexico. He was the very man I wanted; and I asked him to present my compliments to the gentleman from Connecticut, and say a word quietly in his ear in my behalf. My friend did so, and here is a letter giving a report of the interview:

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, July 11, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I make a brief statement of the main facts connected with my call on Hon. Mr. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut, who spoke to-day in the House of Representatives.

A few moments after Mr. WOODRUFF concluded his speech, you requested me to bear him a message. I immediately went round to that part of the House where he sat just inside the bar. I told him I wanted to speak with him, and we had better walk to the window, which we did. I then said in substance: "Col. BROOKS and his friends, myself among the number, understood you in your speech to hold yourself out as a fighting man, subject to the law of honor; and I am requested to ascertain of you Col. BROOKS' sentiments, and inquire whether you are willing to receive a communication from him under the laws of that code." He replied that he did not intend to be so understood; he did not intend to hold himself out as a fighting man, and if there was anything in his speech that would bear that construction, he, like Col. PRESTON, would be ready to explain. I then told him that I considered that this declaration on his part ended my mission on the part of Col. BROOKS; but I would advise him to look over his speech before publication; that I thought if he would examine it carefully he would find points and sentences that would indicate to a man of honor and sensibility that he did intend to hold himself out as a fighting man, subject to the code of honor. He replied that he would do so, and that ended the interview. I was fully satisfied, as your friend, believing you to be as generous as brave, that it could not be your duty or inclination to press the matter further.

I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN H. SAVAGE.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS.

Now, Sir, I have to say to that member as Uncle Tobey (of Tristam Shandy memory) said to the fly: "Go, little wretch, there is room enough in this world for both you and me." [Immoderate laughter.] Another quotation has just come to me, and I will give him also the benefit of that:

"You can hurt no man's fame by your ill word:
Your pen is just as harmless as your sword."

I now desire the attention of my *quondam* friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. COMINS.) He alluded in the opening of his speech to our past personal and family relations. I have to say to him that my attachments do not set so loosely upon me as to be cast off unnecessarily, and that I yet take deep interest in the welfare of his excellent family. Had our relative positions been reversed, I should have said nothing, or I should have done more than he has done.

From his place in this House—in his representative character, and at the time armed to the teeth, and not with a rifle hypocritically and cowardly disguised as a walking cane, and carried in the hand of a poltroon and puppy, but with the gestures articulate—he quoted the language and indorsed the sentiment of the Chevalier WEBB, of poor Jonathan Cilley notoriety, as follows:

"Looking at it solely as an insult to the country, a trampling upon the Constitution, and an outrage upon the sanctity of the Senate chamber, it was an outrage which merited death on the spot from any patriot present who was in a position to inflict the punishment."

Now, Sir, I say to that gentleman that no man has the right to wear arms who does not intend to use them. In my country the cock that crows and won't fight is despised by the hens, and even by the pullets, who know a game or two instinctively. [Great laughter.] His chivalric spurs dwindle before the charges of the valorous goat, and his place is—out of sight. I feel, Sir, that the blood more stirs to hunt the lion than to chase the hare;" but if my *quondam* friend has any ambition, under the direction of the Chevalier WEBB, to play the "*patriot*," let him or *le preux* chevalier, seperately or together, or backed by the whole Black Republican crew, come take the life which they say is forfeited.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have nearly finished what I intended to say. If my opponents, who have pursued me with unparalleled bitterness, are satisfied with the present condition of this affair, I am. I return my thanks to my friends, and especially to those who are from the non-slaveowning States, who have magnanimously sustained me, and felt that it was a higher honor to themselves to be just in their judgment of a gentleman than to be a member of Congress for life. In taking my leave, I feel that it is proper that I should say that I believe some of the votes which have been cast against me have been extorted by an outside pressure at home, and that their votes do not express the feelings or opinions of the members who gave them.

To such of these as have given their votes and made their speeches on the constitutional principles involved, and without indulging in personal vilification, I owe my respect. But, Sir, they have written me down upon the history of the country as worthy of expulsion, and in no unkindness I must tell them that for all future time my self-respect requires that I shall pass them as strangers.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I announce to you and to this House, that I am no longer a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

[Mr. BROOKS then walked out of the House of Representatives, and was soon surrounded by his friends.]

APPENDIX.

The imprudence of evil-disposed persons, who, by newspaper articles and in private conversations, have done injustice both to Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME and myself, renders it necessary that the subjoined memoranda should be appended to my speech:

Mr. BURLINGAME, in a fair and manly way, admitted his responsibility for any language made in his speech, and disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the personal character of Mr. BROOKS, or to impute to him in any respect a want of courage; but, discriminating between the man and the act to which he was called upon to allude, he had characterized the latter only in such manner as his representative duty required him to do.

The above is a statement made by Mr. BURLINGAME in reference to the passages in his late speech which referred to Mr. BROOKS. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Speaker BANKS, and was acknowledged by Mr. BURLINGAME in our presence, and was satisfactory to us as friends of Mr. BROOKS. W. W. BOYCE,
JULY 15, 1856. TH. S. BOCOCK.

Intelligence from Liberia.

The intelligence by the *Mendi*, at this port, from Monrovia, is to the 12th of May. By London we have some days later. In the *Mendi* came as passengers Messrs. D'LYON and COOPER, two young colored men, who, having pursued their preparatory studies under Dr. HENRY J. ROBERTS, in Monrovia, come to this country to complete their education for the medical profession. For this purpose they have gone to the Medical School at Pittsfield, Mass.

The *Colonization Herald* for this month publishes the following interesting letter from GERARD RALSTON, Esq., of London, with the remarks that precede it:

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

We publish below a letter received from Mr. GERARD RALSTON, in relation to Liberia. Mr. RALSTON has for many years manifested a very warm and earnest interest in the American settlements on the west coast of Africa, and by his active zeal in the cause has contributed in no small measure to promote their social and political prosperity. He announces, as it will be seen, the conclusion of treaties of amity and commerce between the Governments of Bremen, Lubec and Hamburg, and that of Liberia, making eight treaties of the kind now completed and onnnecting the latter Republic with the civilized and commercial world.

It is remarkable, but certainly not very creditable to us, that while Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Brazil and Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg, have formally recognized Liberia as a State, and entered into political intercourse with her, the United States, which, for obvious reasons, should have preceded them all in the matter, have not yet even followed their wise and just example. Mankind might naturally have supposed that a colony of free colored people from America, planted under the auspices and by the means and efforts of citizens of all sections of the Union, would have been recognized by our Government at the earliest possible moment, and that it would have had the sagacity to anticipate all other governments in forming relations of trade with a community of people going out from among us, carrying with them the sympathies and attachments which birth, education and long residence here have engendered, and commissioned to establish on the far shores of a benighted continent the free institutions and laws of this land. But such an expectation, reasonable as it was, has, until this late day been disappointed, and other States, more liberal and more politic, have extended to Liberia that consideration which we have denied.

LONDON, Monday, June 16, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Ex-President ROBERTS has just left my office with the parcel (to send to Monrovia) containing the ratified treaties which I have exchanged with the three Governments of Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg, through their plenipotentiary, Dr. RUDNER, LL.D. I, acting on behalf of the Government of Liberia, negotiated these treaties with the Hanseatic Free Cities, as above named. This makes the eight treaties complete, viz: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, and Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg. How rejoiced I should be if the American Government would authorize his Excellency, G. M. DALLAS, to negotiate with me a ninth treaty of recognition, and of amity, commerce and navigation, between the great American Republic and her daughter Republic, Liberia. The American Government, instead of being the last, ought to have been the first to recognize this scion of the American nation. The Republic on the coast of Africa does her great credit, and she ought to be of her; but instead of this she is ashamed to acknowledge her, and treats her with neglect and a want of respect, that I, as an American citizen, am mortified at. I hope this oversight of duty on the part of our Government at Washington will not long continue.

I am glad to say that Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. and Miss ROBERTS are in good health. Mrs. ROBERTS wishes to be back in Monrovia by the month of November next. I am happy to say that Mr. ROBERTS reports that everything is going on favorable in Liberia. The trade of the country might be indefinitely increased, if a large immigration from the Southern states would go out, and paths would be made into the interior from Monrovia and other ports of the coast, so as to furnish the means of cheap communication for the import of foreign produce and the export of African produce. But until the Americans get up a line of steamers from Norfolk to Monrovia, the greater part of the trade will be monopolized by Great Britain, who, by means of her excellent steamers, has frequent and rapid intercourse with Africa.

The excellent *Colonization Herold*, for January, February, March and April, has arrived, and has given me great satisfaction. There is no paper published in America that I read with so much interest as it. I always lend it about among my friends here, and I am sure they will find nothing in it that will offend the most sensitive American in regard to the character and honor of his country. This is what cannot be said of hardly any other paper published in our country.

I am, dear Sir, with great regard,
Yours truly, GERARD RALSTON.

UNPAID LETTERS.—The plan put in operation at New-York, some weeks ago, for the disposition of unpaid letters addressed to persons *within the United States*, being found to work satisfactorily, the Postmaster General has given directions for it to be extended to all other offices as early as practicable. Blank circulars and note of instructions have been printed, and will be distributed to Postmasters in due course of business.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Other Produce Markets—General agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, July 17, 1856.

With very liberal receipts of Breadstuffs, and adverse accounts from the leading European markets for such, the trade in Flour and Grain here, during the past week, has been notably characterized by renewed heaviness and languor. The demand has been decidedly less active for export, and quite moderate for home use. We have heard of very little speculation. Factors have shown a strong desire to realize, even at seriously reduced prices. All parties seemingly look for a much easier market, and are being governed by this anticipation in their movements.

Our latest advices from Europe repeat the assurances of a prolific harvest there. France is even now reported as not being apt to prove an exception. The crops in all parts of that country, unaffected by inundations, are represented as in a most flourishing condition. The recently flooded districts did not suffer as much injury as was early apprehended, and it is believed that there will be a fair return from the land in these sections, the coming Autumn. Our own harvest news is no less encouraging, and these circumstances combine to bring about low prices for Breadstuffs everywhere.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week have been confined to about 76,100 barrels of Flour, 270,700 buehels of Wheat, 317,600 bushels of Corn, and 57,700 bushels of Rye,—showing a decrease of about 30,200 barrels of Flour and 118,300 bushels of Wheat, with an increase of about 96,000 buehels of Corn, and 23,200 bushels of Rye, as compered with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to about 106,300 barrels of Flour, 389,000 bushels of Wheat, 221,000 bushels of Corn, and 34,500 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 151,100 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

The reported receipts (by river and railway as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week, reached about 102,000 bbls. of Flour, 309,000 bushels of Wheat, 311,000 bushels of Corn, 70,000 bushels of Rye, and 12,000 bushels of Oats, against about 90,000 bbls. of Flour, 430,000 bushels of Wheat, 432,000 bushels of Corn, 54,000 bushels of Rye, and 4,100 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week. And about 93,000 bbls. of Flour, 466,000 bushels of Wheat, 261,000 bushels of Corn, 53,000 bushels of Rye, and 19,000 bushels of Oats, during week ending the 3d inst. Our available supply of Breadstuffs is generally ample, desirable lots being, however, far less abundant than middling poor parcels.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat Flour closes fully 20c.@40c. ₰ bbl lower, though attracting rather greater attention at such reduced figures. Wheat has deteriorated 5c.@10c. ₰ bushel. All other than the best kinds are plenty and heavy. Buyers seek only the primest qualities. The arrivals of sound Corn have been less extensive than the requirements of dealers therein, and this commodity has advanced 5c.@7c. ₰ bushel, closing, however, rather tamely and languidly. Rye and Oats have again slightly increased in value, and leave off vigorously. Desirable lots of both are in light supply.

Cotton has attracted more attention, and it has improved ¼c. ₰ lb. The current receipts here do not equal the daily sales, and factors, looking for still better prices, avoid pressing what they have to dispose of on purchasers. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 28,000 bales, against 81,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 756,692 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 774,660 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are fully 100,415 bales lighter than those at the same time in 1855. The stocks remaining in interior towns at the Southern ports about 12,000 bales, against 21,000 the corresponding period last year.

Provisions have been somewhat unsettled. Pork has exhibited less animation. Mess Pork has declined, while Prime has advanced nearly 25c. ₰ bbl. The former is pretty freely offered; the latter is in limited stock. Other Hog products are brisker and firmer. Packed Beef is in good demand at full rates. Low and middling qualities of Butter are 1c.@2c. ₰ lb. cheaper. Prime and choice lots regularly bring old prices. Cheese is quiet, yet steady.

Groceries have been rather quiet, but stiffly held.

Dry Goods begin to attract a little more attention, yet they are still insufficiently dealt in to enable us to give interesting details of the current trade. Fall goods are accumulating in this market, and when business revives, it will not be difficult to secure complete assortments.

Hops have continued in pretty good request, and have again slightly advanced. Operators, however, begin to hesitate, pending the receipt of later European mail steamers.

Domestic Whisky has been extensively dealt in, and it has risen fully 3c. ₰ gallon.

Wool displays renewed vigor—being more inquired for at firm prices.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general *business* prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Adams County, June 30.—There is still on hand large quantities of old Wheat and Corn, and the prospects are cheering for a good crop of both, the present year. Oats partially a failure—only about half crop.

Adams County, July 1.—All the crops in this county, with the exception of Oats, look well. Wheat is good, and Corn very promising. Oats, almost a failure, will probably yield above half a crop.

Athens County, June 30.—The farmers here still hold a considerable surplus of grain from last year's crop. The Wheat, Corn, Oats and other crops look well. There are several coal and iron mines in this county, partially developed.

Clinton County, June 30.—Have still a surplus of old grain on hand. Wheat promises a fair average. Corn looks small, but will be fair. Grass fair. Oats small, but may be good. Farmers are making money. Many are buying western lands; more than $200,000 have gone from this county during the past two years and invested in land. This may probably retard collections next Fall. Merchants are complaining. Wool crop will be about 200,000 lbs. for export, which at 40 cents will bring $80,000.

Hancock County, June 30.—The crops in this locality look very fair. More hogs will be fatted here this year than ever before. Trade, however, has not been very brisk of late, and there will probably be some difficulty in making collections next Fall.

Madison County, June 23.—There is a large amount of grain on hand from last year's crop. Wheat was never more promising than it is the present year. Corn will fall, for want of rain. The farmers complain of hard times, and it is feared money will be scarcer here during the ensuing Fall than it has been for ten years previously.

Von Wirt County, June 28.—The Wheat prospect is good, and judging from present appearances, will prove a first-rate crop. Corn looks very fair, but much will depend upon the weather for the next two months.

MISSISSIPPI.

Adams County, July 3.—The Corn crop is made with a fair yield. Cotton is backward in consequence of a late Spring. The caterpillar has made its appearance in some places; the prospects at present are somewhat doubtful.

Coahoma County, June 29.—The chief productions of the County are Cotton for exportation, and Corn, Oats and most of the vegetable productions for home consumption. The prospect is flattering for an abundant crop of Corn and Cotton; the yield perhaps will be 7 or 8,000 bales of Cotton, and Corn enough for home demands.

Choctaw County, July 3.—Cotton, Corn, Wool, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Pork and Beef are the chief productions of this county, and the prospects at present for Cotton and Grain are the finest that have been for a long time.

Copiah County, July 3.—The Cotton and Corn crops (which are the staple productions here) look fair, and an average yield is expected.

Clinton County, June 30.—Have still a surplus of old grain on hand. Wheat promises a fair average. Corn looks small, but will be fair. Grass fair. Oats small, but may be good. Farmers are making money. Many are buying western lands; more than $200,000 have gone from this county during the past two years and invested in land. This may probably retard collections next Fall. Merchants are complaining. Wool crop will be about 200,000 lbs. for export, which at 40 cents will bring $80,000.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ JOSEPH GAZIER, Sharon Springs, N. Y., is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies, by the week, day or month, can be obtained on application to him.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to retrocede Georgetown to Maryland. The supplementary Copyright bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, and passed. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, made a speech in favor of the Three Million Armament bill, and it is to be further considered on Monday. The Senate then spent nearly four hours in Executive Session, considering the question whether the great number of nominations and promotions made by the President to supply the vacancies occasioned by the action of the Naval Board should be passed upon before the House should take action on the bill lately passed by the Senate. Finally, two of the nominations were confirmed by a large vote, which is considered favorable for the remainder. In the House, Mr. KEITT made his promised speech in vindication of himself and the State of South Carolina, and, at its close, as anticipated by our Special Correspondent, announced his resignation. The Illinois contested election case was then considered, but without final action the House adjourned.

☞ Appended to the farewell speech of Bully BROOKS, which will be found in full on another page, is a statement from Messrs. BOYCE and BOCOCK respecting the adjustment of BROOKS' difficulty with Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts. It will be noticed that Mr. BURLINGAME did not, in any manner, retract anything that he had said in his speech, but only admitted that the epithets which he applied to the act of BROOKS were not intended for the man. The distinction is a very nice one, but it seems to have been perfectly satisfactory to Mr. BROOKS' friends. The speech of the South Carolinian is much more offensive as reported at length, than in the abbreviation which was first published. Mr. KEITT, it will be seen, yesterday followed the example of BROOKS and resigned his seat. These doughty gentlemen have monopolized rather more of the attention of Congress with their personal affairs than they were entitled to.

☞ A State Convention of the Old-Line Whigs of Virginia met at Richmond yesterday. No business was transacted further than the organization. Speeches were made in favor of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, declaring the Democratic Party not national, and denouncing the Cincinnati Platform in strong terms. The Convention meets again to-day.

The Herbert Case.

The most important feature in the trial of HERBERT for the murder of KEATING, was the conduct of Judge CRAWFORD. This magistrate seems to have openly thrown off all regard for appearances and to have proclaimed himself the official champion and protector of every ruffian whom political position may entitle to his consideration. His course on the trial of BROOKS is already known. Upon the trial of HERBERT it was proved, by the testimony which has been published at length in our columns, that the quarrel was begun by HERBERT,—that the first demonstrations of violence towards KEATING were on HERBERT's part,—and that he was in no danger of his life when he drew his pistol and shot KEATING.

After the case had been closed by the District-Attorney, Mr. PERCY WALKER, counsel for HERBERT, rose and read a paper embodying the instructions which he wished the Judge to give the Jury as his charge. *This paper was taken by Judge* CRAWFORD, *and immediately handed over to the Jury as the instructions of the Court!* We doubt if the records of Criminal Trials in this country can show so shameless an espousal by a presiding Judge, of the cause of a prisoner arraigned before him.

The paper thus prepared for the Jury by HERBERT's counsel, and adopted by Judge CRAWFORD, was as follows:

"1. If a sudden affray arose between the accused and the deceased, and afterwards several other persons interfered to assist the deceased, and by these assailants the defendant was borne down and beaten, and had reason to believe that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm, from which he could not safely escape, and while in this position fired the pistol by which the deceased was killed, *it was in judgment of law a case of excusable homicide, and it is immaterial, in the absence of premeditation and malice, by whom the affray was commenced.* And it is also not material that the accused *might have escaped* before the imminent peril came upon him, if at the time the peril came he had reason to believe himself in imminent peril of life, or of great bodily harm, and when he fired the pistol he could not safely escape.

2. To have authorized HERBERT to take the life of KEATING, *the necessity for doing so need not be actual;* for if the circumstances were such as to impress his (HERBERT's) mind with the responsible belief that such necessity was impending it is sufficient.

3. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that at the time the pistol was discharged, HERBERT was being pressed by superior numbers and was in danger of death or of serious bodily harm, and from which he could not escape, he was justified in taking life.

4. If the jury entertain reasonable doubts as to any material facts necessary to make out the case for the Government, they must give the benefit to the defendant."

These instructions are directly in the teeth of every principle of criminal law, and put it in the power of an armed ruffian, at any time, to kill any man against whom he may have a grudge. He has only to commence an affray,—and then *believe* himself in peril, not of death, but of "some bodily harm;" and then he is at full liberty to shoot his victim and be acquitted on the ground of "justifiable homicide." The rule of law always has been that there must be actual peril, from which there is no apparent mode of escape, and that the affray must have commenced without fault of the party accused. Under Judge CRAWFORD's ruling, if BROOKS, upon assaulting SUMNER, had found him more than a match for him, and if, as he intimated in Congress he would have done in that case, he had shot him down,—he would have been adjudged to have committed a *justifiable homicide.* And this is the tribunal to which the representatives of the people are advised to look for the protection of their lives, and the redress of their wrongs. We are not surprised that, with Judge CRAWFORD on the Bench, such men as BROOKS, CLINGMAN, KEITT & Co., are anxious that all jurisdiction over Congressional brutality should be given over to the Courts of the District. They are perfectly safe in the perpetration of any outrage they may choose to commit.

The Ordinance of 1787.

Among the publications of the Pennsylvania Historical Society for the current year, is a "History of the Ordinance of 1787," by Hon. EDWARD COLES, formerly Governor of Illinois. Mr. COLES was peculiarly prepared for drawing such a monograph. One of the earliest settlers of the old Northwest Territory, he grew up an intelligent witness of the operation of the ordinance upon the material interests of a new community, participated in all the early discussions between parties in the Territory and subsequent State of Illinois, advocating or opposing the introduction of Slavery; and when the subject was finally referred to the people in 1824, he was elected Governor upon the Anti-Slavery ticket by some 1,600 majority. Thus it was only after a prolonged contest the ordinance received the unalterable sanction of the people it was intended to benefit, and of that contest our author was a conspicuous figure.

As one of the most important points cleared up by Gov. COLES relates to the disputed authorship of the famous ordinance, we shall be excused for epitomizing his account of that matter. The whole of the old Northwest Territory, including all the tract bounded by the State of New-York, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, became the property of the Federal Government, the Western Reserve in Ohio excepted, by a deed of session from Virginia, dated March 1, 1784. A few days after the execution of the deed, Mr. JEFFERSON moved in Congress the appointment of a Committee to frame an organic law for the new acquisition. The Committee consisted of Mr. JEFFERSON, SAMUEL CHASE, of Maryland, and DAVID HOWELL of Rhode Island. The report of this Committee was founded on a draft, submitted by Mr. JEFFERSON, and contained a variety of provisions of a necessary and formal sort, and finally this:

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

This clause of the ordinance excited much discussion, and finally on the 19th April, 1784, Mr. SPAIGHT, of N. C., seconded by Mr. READ, of S. C., moved to strike it out. On the question whether it should stand, all the members from the Northern States, together with Mr. JEFFERSON, of Va., and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of N. C., voted *Aye;* the Southern States voted *No;* and it was stricken out because only six out of ten States voted for its retention, whereas seven States, or a majority of the whole number of thirteen States was required to pass any measure. It was explained, at the time, that the limitation was fixed at 1800, because the act operated as an emancipation act, since large numbers of settlers from Virginia were in the Territory, with Slaves; while all the old French settlers on the banks of the Mississippi were slaveholders. Justice required that some interval should be given them to prepare for Freedom. The question came up again in March, 1784, when Mr. KING moved that Mr. JEFFERSON's proviso—the limitation just alluded to being omitted—should be referred to a Committee, with a view to its introduction into the organic law of the Northwestern Territory. The motion was carried—eight States voting for it, and three against it. Finally, on the 13th July, 1787,—just sixty-nine years ago last Sunday,—the ordinance with this Anti-Slavery provision in it was adopted, *every State* voting for it. In showing that the provision was first reported by Mr. JEFFERSON in 1784, Mr. COLES destroyed the claim set up in behalf of NATHAN DANE, of Massachusetts, to its authorship, since Mr. DANE only took his seat in November, 1785, eighteen months after Mr. JEFFERSON's report. In connection with the adoption of the ordinance, Mr. COLES adds:

"This brings to my recollection what I was told by Mr. MADISON, and which I do not remember ever to have seen in print. The Old Congress held its sessions, in 1787, in New-York, while at the same time the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States held its sessions in Philadelphia. Many individuals were members of both bodies, and thus were enabled to know what was passing in each—both sitting with closed doors and in secret sessions. The distracting question of Slavery was agitating and retarding the labors of both, and led to conferences and intercommunications of the members, which resulted in a compromise *by which the Northern or Anti-Slavery portion of the country agreed to incorporate into the Ordinance and Constitution the provision to restore fugitive slaves;* and this mutual and concurrent action was the cause of the similarity of the provision contained in both, and had its influence in creating the great unanimity by which the Ordinance passed, and also, in making the Constitution more acceptable to the slaveholders."

In following up the historical memoranda contained in this valuable paper, we note the repeated and unanimous sanctions of American statesmen, from the days of the fathers down to the first days of 1854, when a new doctrine was wrecked by DIXON and DOUGLAS, of the right of Congress to legislate not only for the existing Territories, but to reach into futurity, and restrain possible State Governments from introducing Slavery. The enumeration includes a reënactment of the ordinance by the first Congress under the Constitution, approved by WASHINGTON Aug. 7, 1789; an act authorizing Ohio to form a State Constitution, approved by JEFFERSON in 1802, and making compliance with the ordinance a perpetual condition; similar acts in regard to Indiana and Illinois, approved by MADISON, in 1816 and 1818, respectively; a similar act in relation to Missouri, March 6, 1820, approved by MONROE, and extending the principles of the ordinance to all the Federal territory north of 36° 30'; the joint resolution annexing Texas, approved by TYLER March 1, 1845, wherein the question of Slavery was left open to the inhabitants of that State south 36° 30', but Slavery forever prohibited north of it; the act establishing a territorial government for Oregon, approved by POLK Augnst, 1848—in all eight different enactments, passed by eight different Congresses, and sanctioned by six different Presidents of the United States, attest the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from Federal Territory, and the wisdom of restraining its extension; and against this we have nothing to set off but the ill-considered and mischievous demagogism of DOUGLAS, ATCHISON, and PIERCE. Put into one scale the authority and tradition transmitted to us in unquestioned and unanimous coherence from 1784 to 1854, in favor of the right and propriety of inhibiting the expansion of Slavery, and into the other drop the fresh dogma of Douglasism, with its friends and abettors, including Mr. BUCHANAN and his *alter ego*, his *doppelgänger*, the Cincinnati platform, and see with what velocity the latter, lighter than vanity, will touch the beam.

Gov. COLES has not only furnished a succinct narrative of facts, otherwise accessible in reference to the famous Ordinance, but from his early acquaintance with the Territories to which it applied, produces fresh and desirable additions to our information upon the subject. The Pro-Slavery character of the first settlers in Indiana and Illinois, and their repeated efforts to procure a repeal of the Ordinance by Congress, or to nullify it by independent action, are among these additions. The whole history goes to show that until a recent day it was the unhesitating belief of the men who administered the government and framed its laws, that Congress had not only power to prohibit Slavery on federal ground, but

To abolish it, if it already existed there.

To prevent it, notwithstanding the inhabitants of the Territory, or of a State organized from the Territory, should be unanimous for its establishment.

How utterly inconsistent with that silly invention of Gen. CASS, squatter sovereignty, are these two propositions, the reader may readily decide. For ourselves we prefer to follow the fathers.

We cannot refrain from quoting these closing remarks of Gov. COLES' excellent paper:

"To a cool and dispassionate observer, who has a knowledge of the enlightened origin, the great popularity, and beneficial effects of the ordinance, it seems to be incredible that it should have been repealed; and especially denounced as violating the great principles on which our Government is founded. Yet such has been the fact, and what adds to the astonishment is, that this has been done by men professing to be of the Jefferson school of politics. The inconsistency is truly mortifying to those who believe, as well in the capacity of man to govern himself, as in the wisdom and suitability of our political institutions to promote, above all others, his happiness.

In conclusion I will say, the wisdom, expediency, and salutary practical effects of the ordinance, could not be more clearly shown than by contrasting its operations with those of its substitute. Under the ordinance from 1787 to 1854, the Territories subject to it were quiet, happy, and prosperous. Since its principles were repudiated in 1854, we have had nothing but contention, riots, and threats, if not the awful realities of civil war, which painful state of things has been brought about by the substitution of the legislation of 1854 for that of 1787, long consecrated as it had been by time, and by the approbation of the greatest and best men of our Country."

Post-Office in the Park.

Granting that Beekman-street be carried across the Park, only one objection against appropriating the severed triangle to Post-Office uses will be left. The misplaced sentimentalism about disfiguring that unthrifty grove of nevergreens, and displacing the fountain; the sanitary rigmarole about diminishing the circulation of fresh air, and other analagons commonplaces, will be silenced. It will only remain to repeat the extraordinary cavil that the spot is not proper for the location of the Post-Office, because it is too much frequented; too many people crowd the adjoining thoroughfares; too many cars and stages run by the door; in other words, that it is too convenient. The class of casuists to whom we owe this objection is doubtless the one that advocates the selection of St. John's Park. No one could ever dream of that retired quarter being too much thronged for the transaction of business. The passengers that way are few and lonely. It is, in fact, extremely inconvenient; to business people inaccessible, and on every reasonable ground to the last degree unfit and objectionable. Therefore it is, no doubt, that these people prefer it to the central location in front of the Astor House.

We are at a loss to recall any portion of Post-Office routine requiring strict privacy and noiseless seclusion. No reason occurs to us why means for discouraging the resort of people thither should be adopted. Such, we imagine, is not the staple of objection. It is the pretended apprehension that in the concourse of passengers, and those with calls to the office—in the arrival and departure of mail wagons and newspaper carts—in the general augmentation of business which the Post-Office must carry with it wherever it goes—Broadway and Park-row will be made impassable. A moment's reflection displays the fallacy of this inference. Nassau-street, narrow as it is, and thronged as it is by carts and stages, is not rendered impassable by postal business. The crossing of Broadway, at its narrowest and most obstructed point, by numberless mail wagons, passing to or from the present office, undoubtedly causes great inconvenience. The passage of newspaper bags in hand-carts and horse-carts, along Nassau-street, occasionally blocks up the way momentarily. The public find great difficulty in approaching the place, on account of the frequent stoppages on Broadway below the Park, the narrowness of the streets, the chronic tendency of traders upon them to barricade the sidewalks with bales and boxes, and a violent determination of improvement to that immediate neighborhood. For two or three years the erection of buildings about the Old Dutch Church has made its approaches positively hazardous. Any amount of such peril is projected for several years to come. Not one of these nuisances would affect a Post-Office in the Park. The streets on either side are broad and ample for all uses. The stream which thronged Broadway at a lower point is there divided, and flows away freely through wide avennes. The access for mail-wagons and hand-carts is abundant, occasioning none of the present inconvenience; and as the future Post-Office will no doubt provide an inner court for their reception, they will cease to obstruct the street while receiving and discharging their freight. Letter boxes and delivery windows may be multiplied, and reached without the miseries attending the present pestiferous vestibules on Nassau and Cedar-street. In short, the office in the Park will be just in that public and convenient spot, people most want it to be, and where for every known reason it ought to be; and its location there, so far from obstructing the adjoining thoroughfares, will, by removing obstacles at a lower part of Broadway, relieve much of the present crush and confusion. We must regard it as too obvious for argument that the Post-Office ought to be at a medial and easily accessible point; and, if so, no other point has recommendations equal to the southern angle of the Park.

We are assuming that the Common Council will direct the extension of Beekman-street. The applications to that effect are, we understand, numerously and influentially signed. It is thought to be an improvement absolutely demanded by the business interests of the City. Should the City fathers think so, we shall have a continuous avenue from foreign shipping to the store of the importer and jobber, without the cart traveling one block of Broadway; and we shall also have an amputated tract of the Park fit only for the purpose we name for it.

P. S. Brooks.

From the Journal of Commerce.

"We are glad to see that the first impulse of approbation expressed by some of the Southern papers [of BROOK's attack upon SUMNER] has passed away, and that nearly *the whole South*, in common with the whole North, now *condemn the assault* as unjustifiable and brutal."

We shall soon have an opportunity of testing the truth of these assurances. Mr. BROOKS has gone home to appeal to his constituents. If it be true, as the *Journal of Commerce* and other papers of the same stamp assert, that his conduct is condemned by "the whole South," or by any considerable portion of it, as "unjustifiable and brutal," they will manifest that displeasure by refusing to reëlect him. Under the circumstances of the case, his reëlection would be the strongest possible indorsement of his conduct. And if his constituents are desirous of having it understood that they do not approve of it, they have a very simple way of making it manifest. This will be the only issue presented in his case. Upon all other subjects others may readily be found who will be quite as acceptable representives as he. If he is renominated and reëlected,—it will be solely and exclusively because his constituents desire thus to indorse and applaud his assault upon Mr. SUMNER.

Now does the *Journal of Commerce* believe they will reëlect him, or not? If it does, it can hardly pretend also to believe that they condemn his conduct as "unjustifiable and brutal."

☞ The Albany *Atlas and Argus* pursues with extraordinary pertinacity its purpose of fastening upon the TIMES a charge of inconsistency in regard to the admission of Kansas. In that paper of yesterday we find the following:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES is a paper of great versatility of talent. It changes positions with the agility and adroitness of a mountebank. Not long ago it was *dead against Topeka*, and it was for the admission of Kansas under DOUGLAS' bill, *with some slight amendments.*"

Here are two bald misstatements of fact. The TIMES was not "dead against Topeka,"—nor did it ever favor DOUGLAS' bill "with some *slight* amendments." On the contrary, it demanded that "*full* and *satisfactory* amendments" should be made to that bill before it could receive our support. The *Atlas* knows this, for it has more than once quoted our language. When it represents us, therefore, as asking only "some slight" amendments, it does us conscious and intentional injustice. Starting with this false accusation, the *Atlas and Argus* proceeds:

"Amendments making the bill *absolutely unexceptionable to all honest men* have been made, and now the TIMES dodges over to other ground."

This is particularly cool. The amendments made to the bill put into the hands of President PIERCE absolute power over the future destiny of Kansas. They authorize him to appoint *five* Commissioners, who are to hold the elections for a Constitutional Convention, and decide, without appeal, all questions that may arise in connection with them. These amendments are *infinitely worse* than anything in the original bill. Their direct purpose is to consummate the work commenced by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—*to put into the hands of President Pierce the power to make Kansas a Slave State, and bring her into the Union as such.* This bill, the *Atlas and Argus* charges us with inconsistency for not supporting. We are prepared for almost anything in the way of unfairness and unscrupulous misrepresentation from the ultra-partisan press:—but the *Atlas* goes so far as to make the whole thing ridiculous. It seems envious of the reputation the *Express* is winning by its falsehoods about Col. FREMONT's religion.

The Meat Market.

Our Live Stock Reports show another large weekly supply of *good* beef cattle. The total receipts for the past week have been 3,829, or 600 more than the average weekly receipts of 1855. This excess, with a great falling off in the demand—owing to the absence of so many persons from the City at this season—produced a considerable fall in the wholesale prices, which will doubtless be felt beyond the butchers.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs (12,163) have also been larger, and prices are much lower.

A South American Song.

The *Express* modestly publishes a "Campaign Song" with the following concluding stanza and chorus:

Here's to the Buffalo sage;
Hnzza for old Tennessee;
Cheers for the American cause,
And cheers for Jimmy B.
Chorus—Then cheer up, Americans,
In view of our success.
For we'll have for Governor,
E. Brooks, of the *Express*.

Governor Reeder.

It is said that a warrant for Governor REEDER's arrest has arrived at Washington, and that if he shows himself there he will be made a prisoner and carried back to Kansas, to take his trial before Judge LECOMPTE, of the Territorial tribunals.

Discovery at the Mammoth Cave.

The following paragraph, from a private letter, mentions the discovery of a new and extensive passage in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky:

"Last Thursday, (July 11,) a party, consisting of the Guide and three students, ROBERT TAYLOR, CLARENCE BATE and WILLIAM L. STONE, while wandering in the Cave, discovered a heretofore entirely unknown passage, of some two or three miles in length. By this discovery the Cave is found to extend eleven miles instead of nine, as has been hitherto thought. The party penetrated to chambers surpassing all those already known both in vastness and magnificence."

☞ We understand that a mass meeting of all opposed to the present Administration, and to the election of BUCHANAN, is to be held at Lestrange's Hall, in Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday evening next. JOHN E. PARSONS, Esq., hitherto a regular Democrat, and now partner of L. B. SHEPARD, Esq., Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND and others are expected to make speeches.

The Summer Garden.

There is an old proverb which says that good wine needs no bush. It is equally true that a well-conducted theatre needs no praise. Good wine and all other kinds of good entertainment are wholesome and genial correctives to the sweltering weather, and the public—that hot and thirsty crowd—are sure to find out where they are kept. The Summer Garden is unquestionably the favorite hostelry this season, and the number of persons that step in to take "a smile" is curious and remarkable.

We doubt if there is a better drama on the stage than "Violet; or, The Life of an Actress," played here last night. It is one of those touching narrative pieces which occasionally illumine the common dullness of the theatrical world and warm it into flesh life. It is constructed with all Mr. BOUCICAULT's known power, and written with more than his customary earnestness. There are touches of pathos in it and of humor, worthy of a more classic vehicle.

The play has been placed on the stage in a very superior manner, and the costumes are more excellently appropriate than we are accustomed to look for. In the last act there is a pic-nic scene, and for the first time in our recollection it was worked out with joyousness and the summery elasticity essential to such occasions.

The two principal characters, *Violet* and *Grimaldi*, are, of course, in the hands of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOUCICAULT. Both these artists distinguish themselves in the same successful way they did last season, when this play achieved its first success at BURTON'S. On that occasion we expressed our admiration of their separate performances, and need only add now that if possible they excel their former efforts.

The minor parts are well sustained by the members of the company. We would suggest to the gentlemen the excellence of quietude and graceful repose. From anxiety, zeal, or other causes, they all seem more or less affected with a spasmodic hitchiness which somehow does not convey a correct impression of the dignified bearing of officers and gentlemen. In every other respect they are excellent.

The drama was listened to with breathless interest, interrupted only by torrents of applause. It will be repeated on Friday. To-night, the "Phantom" and the "Chameleon"—airy nothings with a very good local inhibition and capital names.

Castle Garden.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been induced on various occasions to visit Castle Garden with a view of ascertaining how far that establishment has answered the purpose for which it has been employed by the Commissioners of Emigration, and after a minute examination of matters in general, I feel it a duty imperatively incumbent on me to testify to the public the perfect utility of the institution and the entire satisfaction with which the conduct of affairs there must fill the mind of every impartial observer. It has been my lot to witness in Liverpool and elsewhere the ill-treatment and plunder which the emigrant on his way to this Continent is doomed to suffer for want of that protection which is so benevolently afforded him here; and can therefore appreciate this protection, and with a heart full of gratitude bless the country that has given it.

I am aware that, from time to time, articles have appeared in certain newspapers libeling the management of the Commissioners and grossly misrepresenting the conduct of their officials, but these articles I judge to have been written by parties either entirely ignorant of *both*, or friendly to those modern harpies, the runners, *et hoc genus omne*, whose detestable business is now happily almost entirely destroyed.

As some of your readers may not be aware of the actual manner in which protection is given to many thousands of those whom the tyranny and injustice under which they writhed at home have driven to the hospitable shores of this Republic, I will endeavor as briefly and explicitly as possible to give them such information as I have obtained from my own observation and experience. Every emigrant vessel on her entrance through the Narrows is boarded by Staten Island officials, styled boarding officers, whose express duty it is to prevent runners or other persons from having any access to the passengers, and who remain on the ship until she casts anchor in the river somewhere in the vicinity of Castle Garden. They are then relieved by one or more of the Garden Police. This routine, I understand, has of late been temporarily changed in one particular, some ships with a very large number on board being obliged to anchor at Quarantine; but the same amount of protection is still given in every instance. The passengers, being all landed on the dock of the Garden, are introduced in as orderly a manner as possible to the interior of the building, where they are questioned individually as to the places of their nativity, destination, &c., &c. They are then at liberty to go and look after their luggage, which is carefully placed in the store rooms, each person receiving a duplicate corresponding to the check which has been already affixed to his luggage, and which duplicate must be produced before the former can be removed. For the accommodation of persons destined for the country, there are, in the Garden, agents from the several Railroad Depôts of [illegible] city, who, under the superintendance of the Commissioners, or their respectable superintendent, Mr. KENNEDY, provide tickets at the lowest possible rates, and those purchasing these tickets are sent immediately free of expense *by water* to the different depôts, thereby cutting off, even to the last, all communication with runners, speculators, &c. On the other hand, all able-bodied men and women who, from want of means, are compelled to, or by inclination, remain in New-York, are sent, if they so will it, to the office of the Commissioners in Worth-street, where employment is procured for them, or in the event of their failing to obtain it instanter, (which seldom happens,) they are supported for the time being. Letters are also in the meantime written to their friends or relations in the country, and the answers forwarded to the several individuals to whom they may be addressed, the names and directions of their employers being registered in the office. All destitute children and the infirm are sent to the Emigrant's Refuge on Ward's Island. I must not omit to remark that persons are at liberty to leave their luggage in the Garden free of storage, and even to remain there themselves for any reasonable time.

Now, Sir, from the few plain, unvarnished facts which I have just stated, every honest man will allow that a great deal has been done for the emigrants who would otherwise, as in former years, be exposed to a multitude of atrocious robberies and daring offences. He who has means is shielded from a set of the most heartless vagabonds whom it is the misfortune of any country to produce; the poor, the friendless, and the destitute are not only protected and sheltered, but saved from the crime and depravity into which poverty and extreme want might precipitate them, by being procured employment, which, if left to their own resources, they might not be able to obtain for weeks. And when we come to consider the great tide of emigration which is continually flowing towards the Empire City, the vastness of the foreign element already in the City, we are constrained unhesitatingly to admit that the system of the Commissioners does much towards preserving society here from being infested by hordes of idlers who would inevitably en-

[illegible]mand.

Besides, the Castle Garden [illegible] self-supporting one. It cost [illegible] country nothing; all it requ[illegible] supervision and assistance of the [illegible] male editing newspapers in th[illegible] the columns of their journals to [illegible] sets of boarding-house keep[illegible] luminous speculators, by dec[illegible] which stands alone, unrivaled [illegible] noble evidence of the philanth[illegible] Happily all their attempts hav[illegible] test. They may vilify Commi[illegible] but so long as the [illegible] ing, and its present utility is [illegible] to annihilate it or even to [illegible] ciful.

As a convincing proof of [illegible] attended the labors of the [illegible] gration, and the co[illegible] of the runners and speculators, [illegible] wrought out by those labors, I [illegible] fact that the latter parties, hav[illegible] the benefit from their nefarious b[illegible] formerly did, have now establ[illegible] offices" in HAVRE, London, L[illegible] Limerick, and other cities in [illegible] land, for the purpose of booking emigrants who intend going to the interior or other inland parts of this country. Of course, in almost every instance, the tickets (some of which are wholly, some partly paid for) purchased at those offices when presented at the corresponding offices here are declared counterfeit, and completely ignored. The dupes of this monstrous villainy, robbed, if not of all, at least, of the greater portion of that money which they had to forward them to their several places of destination here, are then thrown on the Commissioners of Emigration for support and succor. Is not this glaring robbery a disgrace to society and a violation of the fundamental laws of humanity? Does not hear the voice of the plundered and penniless victim cry out daily in our streets for justice and redress which it is out of the reach of *our* authorities to give? In the name of humanity I call upon you, Sir, and all respectable journalists, I call upon the magistrates of this City to use every endeavor, to arrest the progress of such villainous proceedings by representing to the local authorities of those cities I have above mentioned the atrocities to which the emigrant is exposed within the pale of their jurisdiction.

In conclusion, I will add a word or two in regard to the conduct of the officials at Castle Garden. No men can be more careful and exact in the execution of their business, or more prompt and untiring in their exertions to assist and oblige the emigrant. The Superintendent, Mr. KENNEDY, deserves much praise for the kind attention which he bestows on the many who every day come under his charge; he is very seldom absent from his post, nor I am sure, neglectful of his onerous duties in any way. I say this not as the flatterer of any man, but because I feel it a rightful acknowledgment of well-rendered services which I should not omit to make mention before the public. JUSTITIA

The Education of Mr. Fillmore's Daughter

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Has the *Express* or any American paper denied the report that Mr. FILLMORE educated a daughter in a Roman Catholic Institution?

Yours, &c., AMERICAN.

The following paragraph we copy, in reply to the above:

From the Express.

The daughter of MILLARD FILLMORE received her education partly among the free schools of the State, and partly among the schools not free. The best part of it she received at the State Normal School, with the view of qualifying herself as a teacher, as her father had done before her, and there, as every where else, she acquitted herself modestly, successfully, and made friends among all her companions. *At the age of 17, when her education was nearly completed, desirous of learning the Italian language, she attended a Seminary, recently established at Buffalo by the Ladies of the Broken Heart, for that purpose, being the only place where that language was taught. She was there [illegible] months.*

A Valuable Map.

A very excellent map of the MIDDLE STATES, prepared by Mr. D. G. JOHNSON, has just been published. It is projected upon the large scale of eighteen miles to the inch, and is made from the United States Surveys and other undoubted authority. It represents the Territories of KANSAS and NEBRASKA upon the same scale as the Western States. The counties are all named and colored; the [illegible] lines and names are all given, and the railroads are carefully laid down, and every station intended to be shown. The map is beautifully engraved upon copper, and bordered by scroll-work, and the introduction of six daguerreotype views of Western cities. It is certainly one of the most complete and useful maps we have ever seen.

Naval.

The following United States vessels are now at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

Steamship *Niagara*, receiving machinery, and soon to be ready for sea. Sloop *Vincennes*, Commander RODGERS, from Rio. Ship *Relief*, Lieut. Commander COOK, from the Brazilian Station. Store ship *Supply*, Lieut. Commander PORTER, ready for sea; will sail about 20th of July. A naval mail bag will be made up at the Lyceum Room, Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Store ship *Release*, Lieut. Commander NORRIS, receiving stores for home squadron; will proceed to Pensacola about the latter part of the month. Propeller *Arctic*, Commander HERRIMAN, to be employed in a line of soundings from St. Johns to Ireland; will sail on Sunday next. Frigate *Potomac*, Commander PAULDING; Flag ship of home squadron. Steamship *Mississippi*, on the dock receiving extensive repairs.

The following are in ordinary: Frigate *Brandywine*, frigate *Sabine*, steamer *Dispatch*, sloop *Falmouth* and receiving ship *North Carolina*.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—The Manitowoc (Wis.) *Tribune*, the organ of the Pro-Slavery Party, and its Editor, Mr. SMITH, the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has repudiated BUCHANAN, and hauled down the black flag of Slavery, and run up the banner of Freedom, inscribed with the name of FREMONT, and true Democracy. The majority of the subscribers of the *Tribune* go with the Editor for Free Kansas. This makes the fifth Editorial accession to the right side within a month, in Wisconsin.—*Chicago Tribune*, 8th.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The commencement at this institution occurs on the 6th of August. On the day previous, the Alumni propose to celebrate the origin of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on the spot where the enterprise was first suggested, and prayed over by MILLS and his associates fifty years ago. The Alumni are invited to meet at the College Chapel at 8 o'clock A. M. The exercises will consist of addresses by DANIEL DUDLEY FIELD, LL. D., Professor ALBERT HOPKINS, who will deliver the Jubilee address, some of the early graduates, returned missionaries, and others.

BUSINESS NOTICES

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The attention of Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents, with full directions. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF taken soon, one of the most attractive residences in Newark, N. J.; grounds ample, fruits and flowers abundant, location central, and convenient to depôts; view commanding; terms favorable; removal of the cause the only motive for sale. Apply corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Trade triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 138, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world, made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

[illegible] Prices of Sugar.

From the Commercial Advertiser, July 9.

It is necessary to state a fact which is [illegible] to the consternation of the country—namely, that the [illegible] is now ruling at unusually high [illegible] The immediate causes of these extraordinary [illegible] in this country has been the partial [illegible] Sugar crop in Louisiana, the last two [illegible] can be but little doubt, and the same [illegible] exist, and exert even a greater influence [illegible] prices another year, there is just as little [illegible]

[illegible] of Louisiana, and one of the largest planters in the State, informs us that, under no circumstances whatever, can over one hundred thousand hogsheads Sugar be made in that State from the present growing crop.

The unusual cold and wet weather last Fall and Winter destroyed large quantities of the plant cane. The "roots" having been first saturated thoroughly with rain, then froze solid, thereby effectually destroying the vitality of the cane and rendering it entirely worthless; and, in cases, where the cane was left standing, the result was no better. As high as two hundred and fifty dollars per acre has been paid for the cane now growing, for the purpose of preserving it for planting next year, and forty-five dollars per acre was offered in our informant's neighborhood, and refused for forty-five tons of cane. When it is considered that the average product of Sugar to an acre of cane is 1,500 lbs., it will be perceived that it is far more profitable to the planter to dispose of his surplus cane for plants at the rates above named, than to make Sugar from it, even though he should realize double the prices now current. In some districts of the State, the destruction of the cane was not as general as in others; but, taking the whole State together, it is estimated that, should the quantity of cane actually required for plants next year be preserved, not over 75,000 hhds. Sugar can be made from the present growing crop. The crop of 1854 was a full one, yielding about 231,000 tons. The estimated crop this year, according to the above calculations, will be only 35,000 tons.

The product of sugar in Louisiana, in 1854, was equal to about one sixth of the entire estimated amount produced in all the Sugar growing countries in the world, from whence Sugar is imported to this country and Europe, so that the failure of the Louisiana crop must necessarily exert a marked influence on prices, though not to the extent of the present high rates. There is no doubt that a speculative movement has, to a great extent, run up prices this season, for the supply of Sugar in the world has actually increased. The imports into Great Britain and the chief ports of Europe, from the 1st of January to the 20th June, this year and last, compare as follows:

1855	lbs. 559,700,000
1856	lbs. 668,500,000

showing an increase in the imports this year, for so far, of 178,000,000 pounds; and the increase in consumption has not been in the same ratio as the increase in the supply in these countries, as the increase in the stocks in the leading English and European markets were larger on the 1st of June, this year, than at the same time last year. Comparison as follows:

June 1, 1855	lbs. 323,100,000
June 1, 1856	lbs. 261,000,000

showing an increase in the stocks of thirty-eight million pounds. There is one thing very obvious, we think, to all who look at this matter in all its bearings,—namely, the West must import foreign Sugars largely next season, and our merchants will have to make their arrangements accordingly. We notice that concessions have been made by Congress, to facilitate the importation of plant cane from the West India Islands to Louisiana, but, notwithstanding, it is doubtful that the crop of that State will be equal to that of 1854, for *three years to come*, and it is not at all unlikely that a general movement will be made within that time, to admit cane sugar into this country *free of duty*.

A DECISION IN THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—Judge COTTON, of New-Orleans, has rendered his decision in the case of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys to the Citizens of New-Orleans and Hall trustees. This was a suit instituted by plaintiffs to recover of defendants an interest in the McDonogh estate to the amount of $100,000, in accordance with a provision of the will of the late JOHN MCDONOGH. The argument of this case embraced many nice legal technicalities, and occupied the attention of the Court for an unusual length of time. It was finally submitted a few weeks ago, and the judgment now rendered is in favor of the plaintiffs to the full extent of their claim.

A CORPSE DRIVING A SPAN OF HORSES.—The Janesville (Wis.) *Free Press*, of the 16th instant, states that, as DR. EVANS, of Evansville, was returning home from that city on Thursday last, he met a span of horses attached to a wagon loaded with produce, and the owner, WILLIAM SMITH, a corpse, although sitting erect and holding the reins. The Doctor stopped the team and had Mr. SMITH immediately carried to a house, but life was extinct. It seems he had been sick for some time with dyspepsia, and probably died of disease of the heart. He leaves a family to lament his sudden death.

Carson's pier is being repaired and extended several hundred feet further into the Lake.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Parson Gubbin's Remark.**—The Parson says men lose much by being communicative in their matters of business. He says, always keep shady; if you see a nincompoop on the ground, put your foot on it straight. The Parson aint of the sort of people that are scarce now-a-days. Such men are of less benefit to the world than a single box of RUSSIA SALVE, for that ministers to the ills of life, and cures frosted limbs, sores, cuts, piles, chilblains, scalds and burns. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; and sold by all druggists at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per box.

☞ **The Efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters**—In cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and General Debility, has been attested by many citizens who are well known to the public, and whose statements are ample proof that this medicine is one of great value.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best condition of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 199 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, snuff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Cherries, Raspberries.**—All fruits and vegetables may be preserved with facility by using the INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING CAN, manufactured by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who called at the House of Robert Pride, in this City, about 32 years ago, is living, and will communicate his name and residence, he will greatly oblige a relation who wishes further information. Address G. D. PRIDE, care of Aaron Swartz, Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City.

STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP BALTIC—To sail July 19.—A passage ticket and a first-rate stateroom No. 8, for sale. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact, that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 359 Broadway, New-York; or H. CRAWLEY & CO., Albany.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE.—Four lots on 41st-st. by A. J. BLEECKER, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale positive. This is a good chance to get 4 fine lots at a low price.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one sire to 160 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN needs only to be tried to know its medicinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

A SKING' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy honorable way. Secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

CHEAP RENT.—$7 per month for lower part and basement of a good new brick house, 3 x 40, in 4th-av., below 18th-st., on Brooklyn. It is a pleasant, healthy place. Apply at No. 57 Fulton-st., New York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consist of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a superior beverage and tonic. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROS., No. 19 Beaver-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By the father and son (Protestants). The former would take the charge of a farm or garden; understands the raising of vegetables; also gardening and driving of horses. The son is a nice young man of 15 years, who will assist in anything, or would drive; both are well recommended. Call or address at No. 34 2d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and first-class Catholic help, of different nations and of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As milliners or saleswomen, by two young ladies who understand millinery in all its branches, and can give most unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address box No. 1,131, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or would be willing to do both together, in a small family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 168½ 9th-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very tidy, active girl, to do chamber work and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; would as lief to wash; is very fond of children; has a year's reference from last place; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

SITUATION WANTED—For a German girl, 19 years of age, as lady's or waiting maid, or child's nurse. Would travel. Has excellent testimonials. Address A. B., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery or hardware store, either as porter or clerk. I am willing to make myself useful in either capacity, my object is business. Address H. B., *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of good moral and steady habits in an importing house. Best references can be given. Address J. M., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHERS—In want of situations should forward their address to the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 2 Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Principals can secure the services of competent teachers on application at the Institute, or by letter addressed to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

WANTED—For our wholesale departments, several respectable youths, about fifteen years of age, to learn the business. They must reside in the City with their parents or guardians. Salary, first year, $59. Apply in Chambers-st., from 6 to 7 P. M. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a work universally wanted by the business community throughout the City and the United States. Liberal terms are offered to canvassers of proper abilities. Apply at MASON & BROTHERS', Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., from 8 to 9 A. M.

CLERK WANTED.—An intelligent young man, of some business experience, an expert penman and ready letter writer. Apply to B. DOUGLASS & CO., Trinity Buildings, Broadway, between 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,696, Lower Post-Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—By a dry-goods jobbing house; one who writes a good hand, and is correct in figures. Apply through Box No. 265 Post-Office, with real name and reference.

WAITER AND COACHMAN—Are wanted this day, both must be first-class servants, and call to see the gentleman wishing their services at No. 149 Grand-st., from 10 to 12, or from 3 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE, LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS—Are wanted immediately; all must be Protestants and call this day at No. 149 Grand-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock, to see the lady wishing their services.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—Accustomed to lay on gold leaf. None but experienced hands need apply. Inquire of R. BUTCHER, No. 150 Nassau-st., 4th story.

GIRL WANTED.—A smart active girl to do general housework in a private family. Good reference required. A good home and good wages to a suitable girl. Apply No. 758 Washington-st.

LAD WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Address BOX, *Times* office, stating age, residence, reference, &c.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply at No. 349 Broadway, up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As clerk in a grocery store. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

WANTED AT No. 766 BROADWAY—Two book keepers, 2 clerks, 2 conductors, 3 salesmen, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 3 porters, 2 brakemen, 3 boys for trades and for stores, and 1 man on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A capable, willing, faithful girl, well recommended, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at No. 408 Henry-st., near Carroll, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

WANTED—A respectable young woman, to attend in a store. Apply at No. 365 Broadway.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants to the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Three or four young men, desirous of obtaining good board and enjoying the comforts of a home, would further their views by calling at No. 89 Dean-st. Good salt water bathing one half mile from the house. Terms moderate. References required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 3d-av.

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BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 32 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A Gentleman and his Wife, or two Single Gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated in a private family, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 143 Clinton-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

BOARD WANTED—In the country, in a quiet farm house, within an hour of New-York by rail or steamboat. Address WEST, Office of this paper.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

TRANSIENT BOARD.—To let with full or partial board, a suite of rooms, delightfully located in Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, a short distance from the ferries. Address "A. S. W.," Brooklyn P. O.

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GREAT BARGAIN—The stock of house-furnishing goods in the store No. 127 Grand-st. East Brooklyn, together with the fixtures, and a third route, worth over two thousand dollars a year, will be sold very low by the subscriber, and, if desired, the purchaser supplied with horse furnishing goods on the most advantageous terms. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKEE & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $950. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

FOR SALE—Splendid wholesale confectionery manufacturing establishment, 7 hav., price $700; also, splendid house and lot near Rahway, N. J., price $3,100; also, superior brick house, 4th-st., price $10,500; also, lease of house and furniture in Amos-st., price $50; also, superior coal-yard in Beach-st., scales, &c., $440; also, 15,00 0 acres of Iowa land in exchange for goods. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

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Some awful disclosures are therein made respecting the Doings in California.
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C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York, have just published a new edition of the
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THE YANKEE AND JOHN BULL.
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In 1 12mo vol., uniform with "Sam Slick in Search of a Wife." Neatly bound in muslin, 75 cents; in paper, 50 cents.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND DAYTON—NINTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—All the residents of the IXth Ward, Brooklyn, in favor of the election of FREMONT and DAYTON, are requested to meet at Holder's Hotel, Fulton-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign.

BROOKLYN, July 14, 1856.

Herbert T. Moore,	John Clark,	F. D Clark,
Sidera Chase,	Mont. Queen,	H. Cristal,
A. G. Bager,	Isaac T. Sefford,	John J. Anderson,
E. S. Young,	Benj. Clinton,	Jas. H. Thomas,
Thos. Thomas,	Silas Courtant,	J. Mathewman,
Thos. Rafferty,	Wm. Cutter,	F. H. Chichester,
Chrisy Davis,	Charles Jones,	Alex. Dodge,
John McKillop,	Chas. H. Smith,	Geo. W. Folsom,
John Kidder,	Cyrus White,	J. D. Cutter,
A. Dickenson,	Wm. Berri,	Wm. Wade,
F. R. Boerum,	J. M. Buchank,	Jas. M. Pheips,
John Torner,	William Poger,	Charles Pheips,
James Chase,	J. S. Charters,	J. Carpenter, Sen.,
Thomas Charters,	Thomas Gordon,	J. Carpenter, Jr.,
John Palmer,	Anson S. Palmer,	Wm. J. Winshull,
George Hoag,	Thos. Webster,	Henry Lax,
W. S. Haskell,	James Redrup,	E. Vandewerkin,
	H. J. Leask.	

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS!—ATTENTION THE WHOLE!!—All the citizens of the Ward in favor of Free Labor, Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Kansas and Fremont, are invited to attend a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING July 17, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 665 4th-st., between Avenues C and D, to ratify the nominations of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, for President, and Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, for Vice-President. J. C. Underwood, Esq., of Va., Gen. James W. Nye, H. S. Lincoln, Wm. V. Barr and R. M. Poer, Esqs., are engaged to address the meeting, and some good speaking may also be expected. The Secretary will enroll the names of all desiring to join the Ward Association.
EDWARD C. CODD,
C. C. LOCKWOOD,
CHARLES J. FOLSON.
Committee of Arrangements, and 200 citizens of the Ward.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—June 20, 1856.—The following resolution was this day adopted, and ordered to be published:
Resolved, That the citizens of the Ward, in favor of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, are hereby invited to join this Association and subscribe its platform.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEORGE J. GREGORY, Secretary.
The Association meets at Geo. Conrad's, 3d-av., corner of 62d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, and every afternoon after Friday evening thereafter.

The Finance Committee are Severn D. Monlton, Cooper Woodruff, John Osborn, Christian Schwartz, Hewlett Smith, Nicholas L. Brundege, Thomas Hoag, Michael A. Reed and John Turner, who alone are duly authorized to collect funds for it.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will meet, pursuant to adjournment, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., for the purpose of completing their organization. All friendly to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON are cordially invited to come forward and enroll for the campaign.
D. D. CONOVER, President.
CHARLES GOLDIN, Secretary.

FREMONT CLUB—FIRST AND THIRD WARDS, BROOKLYN—The citizens of the First and Third Wards, Brooklyn, in favor of JOHN C. FREMONT for President and of freedom in the United States Territories, are invited to meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No. 104 Orange-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for the organization of a Club to secure these objects. Come one—Come all.

BROOKLYN.—THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet THIS EVENING, at their ROOMS No. 206 Atlantic-st. All friends of Freedom and FREMONT are invited.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."
Courier.

1856.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC.—STUDENTS at PAINES' ACADEMIES, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious hand-writing, and taught Book-keeping as used in the best houses, as a teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping Col. Paine stand nurivaled.—*Morning Journal, Brooklyn.*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The classes in Horsemanship at W. H. Dishrow's, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.; Gymnastics at C. F. Ottignon's, No. 189 Crosby-st., and Swimming at Rutineau Baths, Battery, are now forming at reduced rates for members. Subscriptions received at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall. ALEX. P. FISKE, Chairman Class Com.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWARK, N. J.—Accessible by railroad from Jersey City six times every day. Sabbath accepted.) Time from New-York about one hour. A term of 11 weeks commences July 16. Circulars on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years, is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessary grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the important and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawaxen and Wes arn, and New York and Erie Railroad

[illegible] MARKETS.

[illegible] Reports of Sales at the New-York Cattle Market, and Weekly Events, by a correspondent of the Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1856.

The principal Sales and Prices are the following:—DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; Shewman's, foot Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1856.

YARDS.	Reserve. In market to-day.	Reserve. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	2300	2983	19	728	693	1242
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	277	20	84	6387	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	81	63	110	5190	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	179	108	76	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2300	3852	210	998	12183	1242
Last week	.....	3839	200	914	10250	888

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,982
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,158
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,852
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	3,043

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lamb.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	973	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1314	.....	.....	.....	1342
Hudson River Boats	569	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	96	19	738	390	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R. on foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1165	Missouri	60
New-York	227	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	941	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	485	Michigan	—
Indiana	114	New Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—		

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The prices, to-day, as compared with last week are about ¼c. lower.

The difference in the "average of all sales" to-day and last week, as given below, is only ¼c.@½c., while we put the decline at full ¼c. While the same quality sold ¼c. lower, the general good quality of a majority of the droves brought the average of all sales within ¼c.@½c. of last week.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	9½c.@10c.	10½c.@11c.
First quality	9c. @9½c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8¾c.@ 9¼c.
Poor quality	8c @ 8¼c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poorest quality, few	7¾c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8¼c.
General selling prices	8¼c.@ 9¼c.	8¾c.@10c.
Average of all sales about	8¾c.@ 9c.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@8¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

This has been a sorry day, not only for Western owners and dealers in cattle, but also for some of our City cattle brokers, who bought freely in anticipation of a better market. In the expressive language of a dealer who is out of pocket some hundreds, "the market began as poor as possible this morning, was worse at noon, and a long shot poorer towards evening." The sun poured down red hot raye enough to almost melt man and beast. Of course butchers were not anxious to lay in a very large lot of cattle, half of which might wilt down before they could be driven to their stalls.

The butchers had their own way, and they could hardly be blamed for taking it. The sellers even called their offers "mean," hnt to this it was resorted, "remember the combinations three and five weeks ago."

We have seldom if ever seen more unsold cattle in the yards at 2¾ P. M., than were there at that hour to-day. From that time until evening, small lots, generally the remnants of unsold droves, were driven from the yards towards pasture, so that we could not readily ascertain how many were left over. We think there may have been 300 to 400—perhaps more—though a number of the smaller butchers doubled their usual purchases.

In a "panic market" such as to-day, the selling prices of different lots of the same quality varies greatly. Those who are far from home and under the necessity of selling, are apt to get frightened and desperate especially if they be new hands at the business, and they rush off their animals at the rates first offered, or authorize their salesmen to do so. The older dealers, particularly those who are selling on their own hook, take it more coolly, and being near at home, they know they can manage to feed unsold cattle. Hence they hold up prices, and wait for such customers as they can persuade to buy at their lowest figures. We have never seen the brokers so greatly necessitated to drum up customers.

One of the reasons for the overplus to-day, is that there is a large number of cattle at the West ready for market and they will be sent on, as long as there is any prospect of even moderately good prices. Another reason is, that most of the older dealers have learned to look for a scarcity about two weeks after a low market, such as prevailed two weeks since. Too many of them acted upon this knowledge to-day for the good of the whole. A third reason for the excess, aside from the hot weather, which keeps back buyers, is that a large number of beef eaters are now out of the City. Mutton is also very abundant, and in part takes the place of beef.

The general quality of the cattle offered to-day, was unusually good for the season.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	97 Ohio	Geo. A. Tuffey — Owner.
2	119 Ky	Jno Emerson — Bancroft Bartram.
3	84 Ill	Wm. Gaston & Bro — S. Sherman.
4	104 Ohio	John Baker — J. A. Merritt.
5	58 Ohio	H. C. Frost — Mead & Holcomb.
6	69 Ohio	H. S. Conrad — Bloomer & Nichols.
7	89 Ky	T. Wheeler — Owner.
8	94 Ill	T. & Vail & Co — Owners.
9	119 Ill	Alexander & Virgin — R. Murray.
10	126 Ill	D. L. Belden — Owner.
11	89 Ohio	Wm. Snyder — Beach & Smith.
11	89 Ill	Joseph McPherson — Beach & Smith.
12	98 Ill	Alexander & Virgin — S. Ullery.
13	78 Ohio	Jas. Caldwell — Geo Martin.
14	60 Ohio	Buckley & Bussey — W. H. Beideo.
15	60 Mo	Daniel Barnes — C. W. Conger.
17	75 Ky	Daniel Barnes — C. W. Conger.
19	113 Ill	Jno. Morris — Geo. Ayrault.
20	112 Ill	Harris & Reid — C. G. Teed.
20	66 Ohio	H. M. Valentine — Owner.
21	104 Ill	Norman Felt — T. White & Son.
22	66 Ohio	Wm. Kennick — T. White & Son
23	54 Ind	Mr. Lott — Purchase & Wheaton.
24	81 N. Y	Isaac Joslyn — Budlong & Carey.
24	60 Ky	D. Barnes — Owner.
26	98 Ohio	J. C. Hoag — Owner.
26	56 Ill	Mills, Eagan & Bryant — Miller, Harring & Co.
27	84 Ky	Shuster & Levi — Owners.
—	60 Ky	J. A. Merritt — W. C. Wheaton.
—	60 Ohio	Emerson & Johnson — Owners.
—	43 Ohio	Emerson & Johnson — T. Bloomer.
—	66 Ohio	E. Westhamer — Owner.
—	91 N. Y	L. E. Bowen — Owner.
—	49 N. Y	Chapman & Curtis — J. Crumb.
—	34 N. Y	E. D. Welling — Owner.
—	49 Ky	Eagan & Feigle — Owners.
—	19 Ohio	Amos Peacock — Geo. Sage.
—	84 Ind	Lott & Duchenpeck — John Purchase.
28	18 Ill	J. H. Williams — Owner.
28	80 Ohio	E. W. Guyon — J. H. Williams
28	80 Ohio	E. W. Guyon — J. H. Williams.
28	28 Ill	J. H. Williams — Owner.
28	28 Ohio	A. Maddox — J. H. Williams.
28	28 Ohio	J. Chesney — J. H. Williams.
28	28 Ohio	Geo. Dalby — Oulver, Hurd & Co.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

W. E. WHEATON was selling on his own account a very fine lot of 66 Kentucky steers, fed by Mr. GOODEN, of Fayette County. These showed a large share of Durham blood, and few better-appearing droves come to this market. They were brought to Buffalo by BELL, F. HITSLER, and sold at that place to WHEATON for $73 a head. The average home weight is reported at a trifle under 1,600 lbs. BELL, WEEKS took 80 yesterday at $90. Those were estimated at 10½c. The others were working off at about $72 ₰ head. The profit on the best half just about covers expenses. This average price of those sold to-day was about 9½c., and this was nearly the top of the market.

Mr. LOTT brought in 54 very good Indiana cattle, estimated to average about 750 lbs. nst. Some of the best brought $85, or about 10c. The drove together, or the first 40, averaged about 9¾c. PURCHASE & WHEATON salesmen.

ISAAC JOSLYN, of Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y., brought in 31 fair quality Steers and Oxen, of various weights. They were working off by BONLOKE & CAREY at 8¾c.@9c. for the first 25, sellers' and owners' estimate.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN contributed 98 Illinois Steers of very good quality, averaging about 775 lbs. They were sold by SIMON ULLERY, at 9c.@10c., or an average of $75. This was among the best droves on sale to-day.

MILLS, RAGAN & BRIANT contributed a medium lot of Illinois Steers, three and four year olds. There were 200 in all; 144 were retailed at Bergen, by MILLER, HARING & GURNEY. The remaining 56 are selling by them to-day at 8¾c.@9¾c.

HARRIS & REID contributed 112 Illinois Oxen and Steers, mixed quality, averaging abnt 775 lbs. They took 27 at $70 to $75, or 9¾c., buyers' estimate. The whole drove was sold by C. G. TEED at an average of $71 ₰ head—estimated nst weight 740 lbs. to 750 lbs. This is about 9¾c.

NORMAN FELT contributed 104 Illinois Steers, fairish quality; weight about 675 lbs. They were all sold out by T. WHITE & SON at 8c.@9c. The same sellers disposed of 60 head for WILLIAM RENNICK, of Pickaway County, Ohio. These were a pretty good lot, and brought 9c.@10c.

BULKLEY & BURSEY contributed 60 Ohio Cattle from Licking county; medium quality: average home weight 1,524. They were selling by WM. H. BELDEN, the first 47 for an average of $70 per head.

R. MURRAY was selling a good drove of 112 Illinois Steers on account of SIMON ULLERY. Weight about 700 lbs. The first 80 brought near $70 a head. The whole drove probably averaged full 9¾c., seller's estimate.

WM SNYDER, of Fayette County, Ohio, sent forward 50 fair bullocks, weighing 500 to 700 lbs. They were all sold by BEACH & SMITH at 8c.@9c., some for perhaps a little higher. The same sellers were working off a second drove of 67 Illinois cattle, owned by JOSEPH MCPHERSON. Weight 550 to 750 lbs. They went at 8¾c.@10c., average about 9¼c.

JOHN BAKER brought in a mixed lot of 104 Ohio Cattle, averaging very good quality. They were working off slowly by JOHN A. MERRITT at 9c.@10c.

C. W. CONGER was selling, on account of DANIEL BARNES, 75 Kentucky Steers and 60 from Missouri. The Kentucky animals were a nice lot of Durham grades, averaging about 750 lbs., fed by VAN METRE. About 45 of them were sold at 9¾c.@10c. The Missouri Cattle were ordinary quality, and brought an average of $63 50 ₰ head, or an out 9c.

J. EMERSON brought in 109 Kentucky Steers, bought at Buffalo of ISAAC SMITH, who purchased them of Col. JOHN MOORE, Clarke County, the feeder. They were sold by BARNEY BANTRAM at 9c @10c.

T. M. VAIL & Co. had on sale 94 Illinois Steers, mixed quality, averaging pretty fair. The first 60 went at 8¾c.@9¾c. Some of the best were sold to be weighed, at 9¾c. VAIL & Co. have provided a movable three-cornered awning, to be put up temporarily at the corner of the yard. (This was, probably, suggested by our article on HAY-CAPS last week.) This will prove a great convenience in a hot sun or a rainy day, for sellers, buyers, and lost, if not lost, to reporters. It is anything but "good for the eyes" to write in the sun all day, nor is it over-pleasant to "figure at prices" on a rainy day. We sincerely hope other dealers will adopt the same improvement. It would save us the trouble and inconvenience of holding an our "sun-shade," and we should, doubtless, be able to make up a better report, *if possible.*

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

There is but a limited demand for milch Cows. The small number (200 per week) now received, is apperently quite sufficient for the market.

ALLERTON reports 20 milch Cows selling slow at former quotations.

BROWNING reports 20 milch Cows, selling very slow at low prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 63 milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for Common, $35@$45 for good; extras, $50@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 108 milch Cows selling at $25 to $60. The Cows on sale the past week were at least $5 per head better than usual, but brought no increase in price. This is equivalent to a fall of $5 per head.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

The warm weather affects the demand for Veal, and prices have declined materially within two weeks, and especially during the week just past. The number received has not materially varied for some time past.

ALLERTON reports 728 Veal Calves selling at 4c.@6c. Trade quite dull. The sales are generally made at about 5c, for good veal.

BROWNING reports 34 Veal Calves selling generally at 5c.@7c., not many bring 7c. "Bobs" sell for $2 50@$3.

CHAMBERLIN reports 76 Veal Calves selling at 4c @5c., @6c. ₰ lb.

O'BRIEN reports 76 Veal Calves selling at 4c @5c., a very few extra 6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

We find a full quota of Sheep and Lambs for Midsummer. Prices have gone down to the usual figures again. It has been a long time since $2 50 to $3 50 ₰ head would buy even a moderately good Sheep or Lamb, but these are now about the current rates.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 590 Sheep and Lambs. The prices are lower than for sometime past.

BROWNING reports receipts of 6,387 Sheep and Lambs, as follows:

July 9	921	July 12	612
July 10	848	July 14	1611
July 11	1794	July 15	601

The market dull. Saturday evening about 1,500 were left over in the pens and driven out to pasture over the Sabbath. Receipts from New-York and Ohio, with considerable numbers from Illinois. Quality about middling. Some 500 in the pens this morning.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 5,196 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 ₰ head

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING, JULY 16.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:			
56 Lambs	$212 75	50 Lambs	$193 12
10 Lambs	42 00	48 Lambs	152 00
8 Lambs	52 00	8 Lambs	26 50
25 Lambs	113 50	199 Sheep	598 81
81 Lambs	325 12	28 Sheep	80 25
43 Lambs	188 75	31 Sheep	106 50
110 Lambs	370 00		
HUME & BALDWIN reports sales of:			
99 Sheep & Lambs	$344 25	01 Sheep & Lambs	$321 00
84 Sheep & Lambs	268 25	143 Sheep & Lambs	166 00
67 Sheep & Lambs	255 24	25 Sheep & Lambs	86 00
66 Sheep & Lambs	181 00	48 Sheep & Lambs	209 25
106 Sheep & Lambs	417 00	78 Sheep & Lambs	893 75
204 Sheep & Lambs	834 50	195 Sheep & Lambs	296 00
141 Sheep & Lambs	518 00	13 Sheep & Lambs	394 88
97 Sheep & Lambs	311 50		

THOMAS LARKIN reports sales of:

142 Sheep	$407 42	17 Lambs	$88 00
92 Sheep	105 75	16 Lambs	71 50
176 Sheep	619 62	17 Lambs	55 31
43 Lambs	219 75	29 Lambs	148 00

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 1,983 Sheep and Lambs at prices corresponding with the above.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,242 Swine, selling at at $6 37@$6 50 ₰ 100 lbs. gross, for fat corn-fed hogs; still-fed $6@$6 12½; stock hogs $6@$6 25.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, Pork packers, (No. 210 Chambers-street,) report sales:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	6c.@6¼c.	Corn-fed, light	8¾c.@8¾c.
Corn-fed, fat	6¾c.@6¾c.	Corn-fed, heavy	8c.@8c.
Distillery hogs	6c.@6¼c.	Distillery hogs	7¾c.@—

Arrivals rather light

W. H. MCNEIL, No. 2 Erie Building, reports Hogs a shade advanced. Receipts, as compared with last week, decreased. Corn-fed hogs selling for 6¾c.@6¾c. gross; 8¾c.@8¾c. net. Still-fed 6½c. gross; 7¾c. net.

The following is an official report of the receipts of Live Stock over the Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for week ending this forenoon: Sheep, 3,080; Cattle, 1,454; Hogs, 947; Calves, 197; Lambs, 55; Horses, 13.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 18.

The market was not so well supplied yesterday, particularly with Beeves, as at our former quotation.

BEEF CATTLE.—The sales amounted to 1,042 head, 214 of which were from Pennsylvania; 264 from Virginia; 524 from Ohio, and 50 from Kentucky, all of which were disposed of, at from $8.50@$10 25 ₰ 100 lbs. A lot from Pittsburg owned by B. E. VANELSS, sold at $10 25 per 100 lbs. The quality of Beef Cattle was very fair.

SHEEP.—The supply continues good, the sales amounting to 5,000 head; 2,000 of which, owned by HOFFMAN & HIRSCH, brought from $3 75@$3 25 ₰ head. A small lot brought $4 25 ₰ head. The average price was from $3 00@$3 75 for Sheep, and from $3 50@$3 50 for Lambs.

HOGS.—There was but a limited supply of this kind of stock, the sales only reaching 1,000 head, at from $7 75@$8 for still fed, and $8 25 the 100 lbs. for corn-fed.

COWS AND CALVES.—250 head were sold at $35 and $40; Springers, $30 and $35; and Feeders, at $15 and $25 each.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Produce market, generally, is very fluctuating at this season, and can hardly be expected to be otherwise. The report of a scarcity and high prices are sure to bring its opposite in a day or two.

Old Potatoes have declined in price as suddenly as they advanced some two weeks since. This is to be attributed more to the free arrivals of New Potatoes, of superior quality, from Long Island, than to any superabundance of old stock.

There are very few Bermudas now in, the present low prices not favoring shippers.

The small fruits, such as Raspberries, Blackberries and Whortleberries, come in very freely, showing no scarcity in these crops.

Old Apples have nearly disappeared, and the new ones from Virginia are improving in quality.

The Butter trade is still dull, though there is a perceptible increase in the demand over last week.

Eggs, from their limited supply, have gone up in price.

In our list below we have not quoted some of the articles as low as they have been sold *in poor condition* from the boats, as our scale is only intended to embrace those in good order and of fair quality:

Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₰ bbl $1 00 @$1 50
Potatoes—Western Mercers, ₰ bbl. 1 00 @ 1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ₰ bbl. .... 75 @ 1 00
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₰ bbl. .... 50 @ 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₰ bbl. .... 6 50 @ 6 50
Potatoes—Charleston, ₰ bbl. .... 2 00 @ 2 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, ₰ bbl. .... 3 00 @ 3 00
Potatoes—Long Island, ₰ basket. .... 87 @ 1 12
Onions—Bermudas ₰ bbl. .... 3 00 @ 3 00
Onions—Potato, ₰ bushel. .... 1 10 @ 1 12
Onions—Barcelonas, ₰ bbl. .... 3 00 @ 3 00
Onions—₰ 100 bunches, large. .... 4 00 @ 5 00
Onions—₰ 100 strings. .... 4 50 @ 5 00
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches. .... 50 @ 62
Garlic—₰ 100 bunches. .... 7 00 @ 7 50
Radishes—₰ 100 bunches. .... 62 @ 75
Lettuce—₰ 100 bunches. .... 50 @ 75
Parsley—₰ doz bunches. .... 12 @ 25
Squashes—Summer, ₰ basket. .... 75 @ 1 00
Corn—Green, ₰ 100. .... 87 @ 1 12
Turnips—New ₰ 100 bunches. .... 2 00 @ 4 00
Carrots—₰ doz. bunches. .... 25 @ 25
Beets—new, ₰ doz. bunches. .... 25 @ 37
Tomatoes—₰ bkt. .... 1 25 @ 1 50
Green Peas—₰ bbl. .... 2 00 @ 2 50
String Beans—₰ bbl. .... 1 50 @ 2 00
Cucumbers—₰ 100. .... 2 00 @ 2 25
Watermelons—From Virginia, ₰ 100. .... 25 00 @30 00
Cabbages—New, ₰ 100. .... 3 00 @ 6 00
Cauliflower—₰ 100. .... 3 50 @ 8 00
Gooseberries, ₰ bushel. .... 3 00 @ 3 00
Raspberries—₰ 100 baskets, Antwerp .... 9 00 @11 00
Raspberries—Common, ₰ 100 baskets. .... 3 00 @ 4 00
Blackberries—₰ bushel. .... 3 50 @ 4 00
Whortleberries—₰ bushel. .... 3 00 @ 3 50
Cherries—₰ lb. .... 4 @ 10
Currants—₰ lb. .... 4 @ 5
Grapes—Wild, ₰ basket. .... 50 @ 62
Pears—₰ basket. .... 1 00 @ 1 25
Apples—New, Virginia, ₰ bbl. .... 3 00 @ 8 50
Dried Apples—State, ₰ lb. .... 4 @ 4½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₰ lb. .... 3 @ 4
Dried Peaches—₰ lb. .... 9 @ 20
Butter—Orange Co., ₰ lb. .... 21 @ 22
Butter—State, ₰ lb. .... 16 @ 20
Butter—Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb 12 @ 16
Lard—In bbls. .... 12 @ 12½
Lard—Kegs. .... 13 @ 14
Cheese—State, ₰ lb. .... 8 @ 9
Eggs—State, ₰ doz. .... 19 @ 20
Fowls—₰ pair. .... 87½@ 1 25
Spring Chickens—₰ pair. .... 50 @ 1 00
Ducks—County, ₰ lb. .... 20 @ 22
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ pair. .... 87 @ 1 50
Ducks—Spring, ₰ pair. .... 1 00 @ 1 37
Turkeys—₰ lb. .... 14 @ 16
Geese—Spring, each. .... 87 @ 1 25
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₰ doz. .... 1 25 @ 1 50
Pigeons—Wild, ₰ doz. .... 1 50 @ 2 00
Woodcock—₰ doz. .... 3 50 @ 4 00

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, July 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are plentier and outstainable at $7 62½c @$7 75 for Pearls, and $6 12½@$6 25 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs. Demand limited.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,800 lbs. American yellow have been reported mostly at 28c.@28½c. ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade is without any noticeable change.

BRICKS—Are in moderate request at previous quotations.

CANDLES—The market is pretty active and firm.

CEMENT—Has not varied much.

COAL—Is inactive at old prices.

COFFEE—Exhibits no really new feature. Rio is abundant and dull. Other kinds are not in large supply, but they attract very little attention. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 10¾c @11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@11¾c.; Rio, 10c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.

COPPER—Is depressed and declining. New Sheathing, 30c.@31c.; Old do., 22c.@24c.; Yellow do. 24c. American Ingot, 28c.@29c.; Chili Pig, 26c @26¾c.; and Bolts and Braziers 35c. ₰ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila, 11¼c.@12¾c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 14c.@15c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good and prices favor factors. The current receipts are very light and our available supply is diminishing. We quote only three grades,—fair being scarce and nominal.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ₰ piece.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ₰ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ₰ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and good demand, mostly at $3 12½c.@ $3 50 ₰ cwt. Mackerel attract considerable attention, and are firm at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $16@$11 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 50@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 for large No. 3; and $5@$5 50 for small and medium do., ₰ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $28 @$30 ₰ tc., and $22 50 ₰ bbl. Shad at $10 25 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 25 for do. No. 2, ₰ half bbl. Pickled Herring dring, in lots, $3 37½@$3 50 ₰ bbl. Smoked Herring are not abundant, though being needed, at 38c @40c. for Scaled, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₰ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 10½c.@11c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is very dull, depressed by the adverse European news and the eagerness of factors to realize. The demand is good, out is readily met at falling prices, owners generally dreading a continuous reaction. The sales since our last reach about 11,700 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 25@	5 90
Ordinary State	5 90@	6 10
Straight State	6 10@	6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@	6 70
Common to Good Michigan	5 70@	6 10
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@	6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 15@	6 45
Fancy Michigan	6 10@	6 30
Fancy Ohio	6 40@	6 80
Extra Michigan	6 30@	6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@	7 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 70@	6 95
Extra Genesee	7 00@	8 25
Extra Missouri	6 50@10	00

Canadian is dull and lower. the sales since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 40@$8 ₰ bbl. Southern is inactive and drooping. A light stock alone supports prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,200 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 90@$8 75 and $10 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and lowgrid at $2 75@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—A light business at about previous rates, is all that we can report.

FURS—This branch of trade remains as last noticed.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled, prime lots being scarce and needed at tolerably well enetained prices, while middling and low qualities are plenty, heavy, and falling, not being what buyers desire. The sales since our last reach only about 46,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime Canadian White, at $1 50 @$1 77½; good do. red at $1 50; inferior to fair Western red at $1 25@$1 40; and good to prime Southern red at $1 50@$1 55, ₰ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 25@$1 82 for White; and $1 30@$1 55 for Red, ₰ bushel. Rye is doing better. Sound lots are in limited supply and good request at strengthening prices. The sales since our last comprise about 12,700 bushels very inferior to choice at 68c.@68c., ₰ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are steady at 44c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@44c. for State; 37c.@40c for Jersey; and 34c.@37c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley continues quite dull and nominal. White Beans $1 75c.@$2 12½ ₰ bushel; Canadian Peas, 70c.@75c. ₰ bushel. Demand limited. Corn is less sought after and is on the decline. The sales since our last embrace only about 31,000 bushels at 57c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@61c. for common to prime mixed; 60c.@63c. for Southern Yellow; 61c.@63c. for round Yellow; and 64c.@66c. for round White ₰ bushel.

HAIR—South American is mixed, 30c.@35c. ₰ lb.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 55c @75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Appears quiet, yet steady. There is not a great deal of it offering. Undressed American, $1 90@$2 00; dressed do. $215@$240 ₰ ton; Manila, 10c., and Sisal 9½c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—The inquiry is less active, but parcels are supported. Prime Buenos Ayres command 26c.@26½c.; Rio Grande 25c.; Orinoco 23½@23c.; African 20c.@21c.; dry Southern 15½c.@15½c., and other descriptions, proportionate rates, ₰ lb. Our available stock is about 104,000, against about 109,000, same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 68c., in bond, 70c.@72c. free, ₰ gallon.

HOPS—Are less actively sought after, but they are now worth 12c.@14½c. ₰ lb. Stock reduced and mostly in the hands of speculators.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres ox, $8@9; Rio Grande do., $15 50@$13 50 ₰ hundred; mixed Texas, &c. each.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 19c.@21c.; Carthagenes, 21c.@23c.; Para, coarse to fine, 17½c.@17½c., ₰ lb.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 35c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c @$1; Bengal, $1@1 40; Caraccas, 95c. @$1 05 ₰ lb.

IRON—The market is generally inactive and quotations are somewhat nominal. Scotch Pig, $31@$32; English Bar, $60 for Common, and $65@$67 50 for Refined; Swedish Bar, $100@$102 50, usual terms, ₰ ton. Sheet, 8¾c.@4¾c. for English; and 13c.@14c. for 1st quality Russian, ₰ lb. Supply, moderate.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₰ thousand. Stock, ample; demand limited.

LEAD—Is a little brisker, but not firmer at $6 27½ @$6 75 for foreign, and $6 62½ for Galena, ₰ 100 lbs. Bar, 6¾c. ₰ lb; Sheet and Pipe, 8¾c. ₰ lb.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in rather limited supply and good demand at our quotations; Oak, (slaughter,) light weights, 32c @35c.; Middle, 32c.@35c.; Heavy, (cot banding,) 30c.@34c.; (Dry hide,) 28c @32c.; Ohio, 26c.@30c.; Southern, light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c.; middle, do., do., 25c.@26c.; light, Orinoco, 23½c.@24c.; middle do., &c., 24c. @24½c.; heavy, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@24c.; heavy Orinoco, &c., 21c.@22c.; good damaged, 20c.@22c.; poor damaged, 13c.@18c.; Hemlock, upper, in rough, slaughter, 27c.@29c. ₰ lb. French finished Calf Skins, and English salted Sheep Skins, are essentially unchanged.

LIME—Rockland attracts considerable attention and is quoted at 75c. for common, and $1 06¼ for Lump, ₰ bbl. Supply, fair.

LUMBER—This branch of trade exhibits very little vigor, though factors are confident and prices are without any quotable change.

MOLASSES—Remains quiet, yet steady. New-Orleans, 52c.@54c.; Porto Rico, 44c @48c.; Muscovado, 42c @46c.; and Clayed Cuba 39c @41c., ₰ gallon.

NAILS—Are salable and firm. Cut, 3¾c.@3¾c.; Wrought, 7¾c.@8c.; Wrought Horse-Shoe, 17c., ₰ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in fair demand, and is steady, at $2 87½@$3 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is pretty brisk and firm, mostly at 37c.@38c. ₰ gallon. Tar is freely offered and bought at $1 50@$2 ₰ bbl. Resin attracts but little attention, yet it is quoted at $1 57½@$1 62½ for common, all heat and delivered, ₰ 310 lbs.; $1 75@$2 for No. 2, and $2 25@$5 25 for No. 1 and White do., ₰ 280 lbs. Pitch, $1 75@$2 ₰ obl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong $35@$37 ₰ ton.

OILS—Crude is moderately inquired for, and is worth 72½c.@75c. for Whale, and $1 55@$1 56 for Sperm, ₰ gallon. Refined is quoted at 84c.@89c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 90 for Sperm, ₰ gallon, but the demand is

AUCTION SALES.

BENJAMIN B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. MERLING & NICHOLS & CO.—TO-MORROW, FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 345 Nassau-st., near Fulton special sale of rosewood-hand furniture, household articles, &c., being part of the family leaving the City immediately, consisting of sofas, lounges, centre and card tables, bedsteads, bureaus washstands, mirrors, hair mattresses and spring mattresses, carpets, China, crockery and glass ware, bookcases, etageres, chairs, and a general assortment of house furnishing articles, the whole of which will positively be sold without reserve; also, four suites rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, ten suites solid rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans; centre, card, sofa and fancy tables; arm, rocking, reclining and side chairs; library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, corner and book stands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops; new pure curled-hair mattresses, palliasses, French-plate mirrors and pier glasses, clocks, French China vases, toilet sets, silver plated-ware, table cutlery, oil-cloth ings, fancy articles, &c. &c.; also, one new and one second-hand rosewood piano-forte, and an invoice of imported brandy in 2s and 4s gallon packages—a superior article.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Pinebiry Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent Bonds
$10,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Income Bonds.
$5,000 Great Western Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 City of Troy 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
$40,000 City of Cleveland 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
50 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$57 each.
34 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each
5 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....$36 each
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Oriental Bank.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 21.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner William-st., TUESDAY, July 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—$326,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each, payable at the Phenix Bank in New-York in 1875, 1880, 1883 $326,000 St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in New-York at the Phenix Bank 1879 and 1890.

The above St. Louis City and County Bonds are the last of the City and County Bonds issued, or to be issued, in aid of Railroads centering in St. Louis, and will close the sales from first hands. The former sales have been made during the past five years, and have been mostly taken for investment in Germany and France and from whence there is a steady demand for these securities. These Bonds, both City and County, have ample sinking funds, which will largely absorb them during the next five years and to purchasers for investment they offer many inducements. Further information may be had on application to E. D. MORGAN & CO., agents for the parties interested, and under whose direction the above sale will be made. Terms of sale—Ten per cent on the day of sale; the balance at the option of the purchaser in 30 days with interest at seven per cent.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, PAINTINGS, &c. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No 713 Nassau-st., consisting of six superior rosewood 6½ and 7-octave piano fortes, by some of the best City makers, all of which will be sold with a warrantee; elegant rosewood parlor suites in French brocatel, richly carved etageres of different styles, marble-top centre, sofa and oler tables; French secretaries, bookcases, gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, and part of which are very superior; marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, commode and wardrobes, solas in enameled cotsare suites extension dining tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, arm chairs and rockers, hair mattresses, palliasses, rush-seat cottage chairs, &c. Also, rich cut-glass and China ware, fine table cutlery, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—July 18 at 10 o'clock a. M., at the Central Sale-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture, consisting in part of mahogany chairs, sofas, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, hair and moss mattresses, crockery, glass, &c. &c.

Also, oil-paintings and engravings; one rosewood melodeon in good order. Also, at 1 o'clock, a good feed wagon.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD, THIS DAY—(Thursday,) July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 66 Nassau-st., elegant hoorebold furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, hair cloth and plush; rosewood and mahogany tete-a-tetes, sofas, chairs, lounges, &c.; rosewood and mahogany centre, pier and side tables; rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, washstands oak and black walnut dining chairs, hair and spring mattresses, husk do., straw palliasses, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., embracing superior parlor suites, chamber and dining-room do., bookcases, tables, chairs rockers, mattresses, &c. &c., making a large stock of superior custom-made furniture. Sale positive. Boxing and shipping at usual.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE.—Will sell, at auction, at No. 71 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-s., THIS DAY (Thursday,) July 17, a large stock of groceries, consisting of sugars, white and brown, teas, soaps, &c., and also cigars and liquors. Liberal cash advances made upon consignments.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY MORNING, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, beds and bedding; also, China, glass and crockery ware.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, LATHES, VISES, STEAM ENGINE &c. JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 17th July at 10 o'clock, at No 49 Green-st., the entire stock of the above established business, consisting of 100 chandeliers, 100 brackets, 50 pendants, 12 turning lathes, chucks and tools, 20 large and small vises, 1 twelve horse-power steam engine, 1 screw press, brass foundry, large lot patterns, furnaces, troughs, flasks, screws, bolders, crucibles, grind stones, stove and blower, shafting, belting, wires, office furniture. N. B. The articles are now ready for examination.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, Special Sales will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HAMS AT AUCTION.—L. M. HOFFMAN & CO will sell at Auction, on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, in front of their store, for account of whom it may concern, 100 Tierces Cincinnati Sugar-cured canvased Hams, in lots suitable for Jobbers and Retailers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
NO. 325 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Chickering's Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $50, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st. near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

A ROSEWOOD 6 3-4 PIANO-FORTE—For $125: has been used but a short time; will be fully warranted to be as represented, or the money returned; is in good order, and is to be sold, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply at No. 132 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room 7 feet front, by 8 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 23 6th-av., N. Y.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225.—A made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 3 at $140 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.—10,000 Acres, or any part, wanted this day.

80s at 98 cents an acre.
160s at 98 cents an acre.
120s at 95 cents an acre.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No 76 Wall st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.
PATENT OFFICE SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.
DIPLOME DE L'ECOLE DE PHARMACIE DE PARIS.
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, VIENNA.

DR. E. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the Morning till 3, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the Evening, (Sundays excepted,) unless by special appointment.

The Patentee considers it necessary that every expedient should be adopted to secure the public against imitations of the TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Imitations of the same are liable to the severest penalties the Courts of Law can award.

TRIESEMAR No 1—is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., need not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of this world, by D. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This celebrated remedy speedily rectifies any irregularity of the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and reëstablishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 59 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Coudnit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS
From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habilete.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public.
JAMES BAKER,
New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.
From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1835.
From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston-row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank,) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

FEVERS, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY—(If not beyond the reach of medicine) warranted to be removed within 24 hours, without calomel, opium or taking blood. The writer is ready to have his skill tested by any celebrated physician in hospital, private family, or wherever the disease may be. He also is ready to hold a written discussion upon the nature of the disease, (to be published) with any celebrated physician, wherein he feels perfectly satisfied that he can prove by argument that there can be, and practically that he has, a medicine, derived wholly from the vegetable kingdom, that can destroy any fever, diarrhea, or dysentery within six hours, if taken or administered in the first stages of the disease.

N. B.—The medicine is not confined to the removal of the above-named diseases alone, but its virtue is equal in removing all manner of disease the human system is subject to, by cleansing and purifying, regulating or restoring a healthy action in the blood.

REMARKS.—No family should be without it; neither should a vessel go to sea without some on board; for with the medicine and directions how to use it, there would be no need of a physician. The writer and proprietor, WM. C. WATSON, also the medicine spoken of, VALUABLE TO RESTORE, can be found, with full directions at MITCHELL & BLANE'S, No. 18 Fulton Market, Beekman-st. side, New-York. Agent for Brooklyn, GEO. F. MILAN, No. 317 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 7 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female with their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specities; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evenings. Sundays, 1 to 2 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 242 Broadway. We commend Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made, but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. CORBETT, No. 19 Dominick-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

CATARRH.—Can it be cured? It can. But not by any snuff material. Snuffs of any kind only amuse the victim, impede the cure, and aggravate the disease. What will cure it? GOODALE'S ERRHINE, in liquid form, prepared upon medical and philosophic principles, has cured, and will again, in every case of the malady. Try it—and the author is willing to abide the penalty of "obtaining property under false pretences," if it prove a hateful cheat. It may be had at the following places in New-York City, with directions for using: C. V. GLUCKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHAS. H. KING, No. 122 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; and T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is poor only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Divinity-st., the only place now to well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

$500 REWARD.—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 869 Post Office.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—Is the best and safest remedial agent known as a purifier of the blood and for the cure of eruptive diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton st.

MEDICAL.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY—for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Seasickness, is Dr. NEWMAN'S DIARRHŒA MEDICINE. Thousands have been cured in this city, Chagres, Panama, California and various parts of the country. Its effects are prompt, sure and safe. Price, 25 and 50 cent bottles. Having been tested in an extensive practice of over twenty years by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., he offers it with confidence both to the medical profession and the public. General Depôt, No. 303 Hudson-st., New-York. N. B.—The Doctor can be consulted on all Medical and Surgical practice. Calls promptly attended to.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all others for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral poisons. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 51 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Diseases exclusively treated by Dr. POWERS. Remedies from $1 to $5. All irregularities and obstructions removed by appropriate treatment. Dr POWERS' FEMALE PILLS, $1 per box, warranted to produce the effect intended. Office No. 5 Canal-st., corner No. 418 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE G. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the lines was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, stating the whole amount now intended to be issued, and proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co, Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Ree De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cobience,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lechorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rtes,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayance,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hazne,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Munich,	Vienna,	
Brussels,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,	
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pao,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY next, 21st instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PEPER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H HOWARD, Receiver.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William st., for WEDNESDAY the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

M. O. HALSTED,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

$400,000.—TO IMPORTERS—And dealers in watches, merchandise, cigars, &c. Cash advances from $100 to $100,000, to suit applicants. Also bonds and mortgages negotiated. No. 85 Nassau-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

J. H. BARRINGER.

TO LOAN.—Several sums of Money on good City or Brooklyn Property. One of $1,500, $2,000, $3,500, $3,000, $5,000 and $6,000. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO, Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites as low as $25, at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker st. Goods to go a distance well packed.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, Hangs, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 238 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—Superior to any Gin sold in this market. To be had at
SIMPSON BROTHERS', No. 19 Beaver-st.

HOG MANURE FOR SALE.—THREE GOOD four sheep loads for sale. Apply at No. 107 Murray-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 8 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus L. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gaenawy B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Meig Hamilton,
Denning Duer,	Robert B. Rose,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office at the Ohio Life insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College place.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Yesterday was the eighth and last Session of the Board of Councilmen for this month. Half an hour beyond the usual hour it seemed doubtful whether a quorum could be obtained, and as the necessary members dropped in, each was welcomed with laughter, questionable cheers and clapping, to the no small merriment of everybody.

The Board proceeded to business, cigars were extinguished, the minutes were read, and the "reader," in sonorous tones, recited the substance of a variety of petitions and resolutions of no general interest.

The report of a Committee in reference to charges against Councilman VAN TINE was brought up. The reader proceeded with it, and was interrupted by a member who wished to refer the matter back to the Special Committee. Councilman SWAN wished the report to be read. On vote, the reading was carried. After a very desultory conversation, the resolution was laid upon the table.

A communication and petition were brought up from the clerks in the office of the Corporation Counsel, praying for increased remuneration. Councilman SWAN said that though he had usually opposed increase of salaries, and though himself a lawyer, he felt interested in the wishes of the petitioners. The only reason why he felt at first he ought to hesitate, was that the Corporation Counsel was already receiving, in one way or other, not less than $10,000 per annum, and it might be said why does he not pay his assistants what is unquestionably their due. To this it might be replied that if the Corporation Counsel were no more than fairly compensated, it could not be expected he should be required to increase these salaries out of his own pocket. It had been made clear to him that the compensation to the Corporation Counsel was only reasonable, and exclusive of clerk-hire, and therefore he should support the prayer of the petition. He hoped the matter would be referred to a Committee for fair investigation.

Councilman TAYLOR spoke in opposition. According to his account, the income of the Corporation Counsel was not less than $15,000 per annum. He said he was dead against all increase of salaries this year, and when reminded that he had voted in favor of the increase of the Mayor's salary, he expressed great regret at having thoughtlessly done so,—should be very glad if he could undo what he had done. An amendment to refer the matter indefinitely being lost, on motion to refer it to a Committee of the Whole in August, the vote stood 15 to 25. It was therefore lost.

A motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Salaries was, on vote, equally unfortunate.

On the question of the adoption of the petition, the motion was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

On the motion to reconsider, appeared 33 affirmative and 12 negative.

On the whole question Council WARNER spoke strongly against the increase.

On the further motion to adopt, the question was lost.

Reorganization of the Fire Department formed the subject of the next hour and a half's wrangle, upon the question of the adoption of an ordinance to that effect. Laid on the table.

After the transaction of other and unimportant business, in the reception of certain papers from the Board of Alderman relative to the lighting of certain streets, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

Commissioners of Emigration.

Some of the Commissioners met in Worth-street yesterday afternoon—the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair—but after waiting an hour, there was no quorum.

Number of emigrants arrived to July 9, 1856...59,916
Number of emigrants arrived since, to July 16.. 6,840

Total	66,756
To same date in 1855	77,831

	1856.	1855.
Number of inmates in Institution at Ward's Island	1,356	2,373
Number of inmates in Institution at Marine Hospital	128	133
Total	1,484	2,506

Overdraft Jan. 1, 1856		$63,031 07
Aggregate receipts to July 9, 1856	$135,888 17	
Received since to July 16, for commutation of passengers, &c.	12,385 62—148,283 78	
Total		$85,252 72
Disbursements as per previous account to July 9, '56. $120,723 60		
Sundry expenses of July 2 & 9,	5,524 06—126,247 66	
Overdraft		$40 994 94

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 M. President BARKER, of the Aldermen in the Chair.

The disposition of vessels arriving in port, was the only matter considered. The following vessels, just arrived, it was voted to require to discharge their cargo at Quarantine. The Brigs *Ladebar, Crawford, J. G. Anderson, Michael Tronson, S. Webster Originlo, Waverly, General Taylor*. Barks—*Fidelia, H. Fanning, Express, Brunette, Tivoli, Charles Thompson, Valley Field*, and *Abbey*. Schooners—*Sullivan* and *John Cassner*.

It was voted to allow the following vessels to come to the City. The Brigs *Wingaro, Joseph S. Cotton*, and Bark *Catharine Lucerne*.

The following it was decided to detain at Quarantine for examination: brigs *Ornate, Robert Wing, Samuel French, Celestina Wilson, Maselle, Eugene A. Reed*; barks *Hudson, Hon. John Winthrop, Cormoto, Delia Chapin, Isaac Allerton*, and schooner *Maria*. The latter vessel was to be allowed to come to the City, after landing what hides she had on board at Quarantine.

Health Officer THOMPSON was instructed to notify the captains of the vessels named of the decisions of the Health Commissioners. For violation of the injunction of the Health Commissioners, the penalty is two years in State Prison and a fine of $5,000.

It is the intention during the Summer months to have all vessels arriving at Quarantine subjected to a rigid examination, to prevent the introduction of pestilential diseases in the City. An examination of the records of the Health Commissioners, thus far the present year, shows that there has been brought in vessels less number of cases of persons labering under contagious diseases than during the same time for the past five years. The City for five years has not been healthier than at present.

The Oceanic Telegraph.

The United States propeller *Arctic* of the telegraph Exploring Expedition, leaves the Navy-Yard this morning at 10 o'clock. The expedition has been delayed several days beyond the period anticipated, owing to the non-arrival of 10,000 fathoms of sounding line which had been ordered to be specially manufactured for the expedition in Boston. Some difficulty has also been experienced in getting the complement of crew needed on account of the fact that the Government, in expeditions like the present, gives but one month's advance pay, while the usual custom is to give two months' advance. The men lacking were drawn yesterday, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*. The entire crew (with the officers,) numbers forty-five persons. The officers are as follows:

Lieut. A. H. Berryman.....Commander.
Lieut. J. G. Strain.....Lieutenant.
J. G. Mitchell.....Acting Master.
C. F. Thomas.....Passed Midshipman.
John S. Barnes.....Midshipman.
H. Newell.....First Assistant Engineer.
L. Williams.....Third Assistant Engineer.
Adolph Von Burch.....Draughteman.

The *Arctic* is equipped with provisions for ninety days, the time she expects to be gone. She heads direct for the north of Newfoundland. Her intended route and proposed mode of sounding and survey have been fully described in the TIMES.

Skirting the Promenades.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me the use of your columns to call the attention of the Mayor to the necessity of placing at the corner of each of our fashionable promenades a nice policeman, with instructions to aid in the most delicate manner, any and all young ladies with unmanageable petticoats, unable to make port in safety against head winds which sometimes prevail in those quarters, with full power to call upon any nice young man to assist, if the wind should be so contumacious as to resist and overpower the officer. A craft under full sail, without ballast, is in great danger from sudden gusts. And it is excruciatingly painful to witness the hair-breadth escapes on our public promenades. Do, for humanity sake, call the attention of the Mayor.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

☞ Some half-educated philosophers are gloating over the discovery that cockroaches were made to destroy bed-bugs, and are publishing the fact that the two, like small-pox and measles, can't coexist. We have already a stack of letters from boarding-house keepers denying the alleged fact. We don't publish them, because as they give names and numbers we suspect that they are only adroit puffs. The true use of cockroaches, as all truly wise people have known for years, is to flavor fine old Burgundy with.

☞ At last,—after a year of waiting, and hoping, and growling, and wondering when the contractors would condescend to fulfill their engagements,—Duane-street has been paved at its Broadway cross ing. The stones are down here, and the sand carted on is doing its little share toward making Broadway dusty. In the course of a month or two it will be all right.

☞ There was a grand Shirt Excursion to West Point yesterday. None but the shiftless were excluded, if they had tickets. One who did not go said it was but so-so.

☞ The Five Point Mission children went on a pic nic yesterday, and had, of course, a glorious time.

☞ Splendid weather last night—full moon, fine breeze and not a mosquito.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

An Imitation of Bully Brooks in New-York—A Northern Man Beaten with a Cane by a South Carolinian.

Southern chivalry has run mad. It is not confined to Washington merely. It has extended to New York, and really threatens, unless checked, to break the head of every man who in any place dares to give utterance to an opinion not in harmony with the "peculiar institution" or condemnatory of the assault of Bully Brooks on Hon. Charles Sumner.

Things have come to this pass. About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, a party of gentlemen engaged in a political controversy at the Metropolitan Hotel During the discussion, Mr. Jacob Stanwood, of Massachusetts, condemned the assault upon Senator Sumner, by Brooks, of South Carolina, as cowardly and ruffianly. This expression of opinion raised the ire of a South Carolinian present, named Bushwood W. Vicks, who, suddenly rising from his seat, commenced a furious assault with his cane upon the person of Mr. Stanwood. The spectators promptly interfered, but before the infuriated Southerner could be restrained he had inflicted serious violence upon Mr. Stanwood. Officer Dunn, of the Fourteenth Ward, who happened to be near by, took Vicks in custody to the Station-house, where he remained all night.

In the morning he was brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, who dismissed him on account of the non-appearance of Mr. Stanwood to prosecute.

Later in the day, however, Mr. Stanwood appeared before Justice BRENNAN, and preferred a charge against Vicks, for whose rearrest a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Dunn, but up to the closing of the Court last evening he had not again been apprehended.

Mr. Stanwood's injuries were so severe that he was obliged to go to Court in a carriage.

Vicks, unless he has left the City, will no doubt be taken in custody, in which case his trial will take place this morning.

The only reason given by Vicks for his ruffianly conduct is that Brooks is a personal friend of his, and that he could not stand by in silence while his chivalrous friend was vilified.

THE KNIFE AGAIN—SERIOUS AFFRAY.

A serious stabbing affray occurred yesterday morning in the cellar No. 52 Centre-street, between two men named Antonio Duval and Frederick Haue, in which the former drew a sheath-knife and stabbed the latter in the arm and shoulders, inflicting two dangerous wounds. The Sixth Ward Police, on hearing the noise, proceeded to the cellar, arrested both men, and took them to the Station-house. Haus was subsequently removed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. Duval was brought before the Magistrate at the Lower Police Court, who committed him to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

OVER-ISSUE OF STOCK—INSURANCE OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

There is a rumor about town that the President and Directors of a certain Wall-street Insurance Office have made a large over-issue of stock, and that for such offence charges have been made against them before one of our Police Magistrates, and warrants issued for their arrest, in accordance with the law against such things passed by a late Legislature, and generally known as the "Schuyler law." None of the accused parties have yet been arrested.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Charles A. Haney, a jeweller, residing at No. 171 West Thirty-eixth-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Sweeney, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by Chas. S. Willetts, of No. 84 Beekman-street. From the affidavit of the prosecutor it appears that the parties to the present suit had a case in litigation, and that in relation thereto, Haney swore, before a Commissioner of Deeds, that he saw Willetts sign and seal a certain written instrument, material to the matter at issue. This statement of Haney is pronounced by Willetts to be willfully and maliciously false,—hence the present charge. The accused gave bail to answer in the sum of $3,000.

Miscellaneous.

A FLOOD IN THE NORTH RIVER.

A man named Flood, while sitting on the pier at the foot of Murray-st., fell asleep and then fell into the river. A brave citizen named MATHEWS, jumped in after him and saved him from drowning. Mr. Flood doubtless learned a lesson, never to fall asleep on the edge of a pier, especially when the tide is high.

SUN STROKE.

A woman named Ellen Moore, residing at No. 226 Cherry-st., was overcome by the heat on Wednesday afternoon at the Catharine Market. She was taken care of by the Seventh Ward Police.

DROWNED.

The body of ELIJAH VALENTINE, a rigger who was accidentally drowned on Monday last, was found yesterday in the water at the foot of 29th-st., North River. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body. Verdict—"Drowning, whether accidental or not, unknown." Deceased was 45 years of age.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the foot of 128th-st., North River, by coroner HILLS, upon the body of JOHN LASHER, who came to his death from injuries received on the Harlem Railroad, on Monday. Verdict—"That deceased came to his death from injuries accidentally received by being struck by an engine while walking on the track of the Harlem Railroad, on the 14th day of July, 1856." Deceased was about 30 years of age. Nativity unknown.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A WINDOW.

Honora P. Rockfellow, a child of 21 months, while left alone for a few moments by its mother, on the third floor of house No. 663 Fourth-street, climbed to and fell from the window to the sidewalk, and received injuries so serious that he died soon afterwards. An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Coroner CONNERY. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

ARACHEITIS.

Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of Edward Lyne, a native of England, and 54 years of age. On Monday last the deceased, who was a man of intemperate habits, stumbled in Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, striking his head as he fell against the wheel of a passing vehicle. He was picked up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, in an insensible condition, and remained so till his death, which occurred on Tuesday evening. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death from arachnitis."

STREET BRIGANDAGE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Revdon, while passing through Greene-street, was assaulted by two men, with a view to robbery. Mr. Revden shouted for help, seizing at the same time one of his assailants, who, as a policeman approached, made a sudden dash, parting with the collar of his coat, and escaped down to Canal-street.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 1.

The Slaver Cases—Trial of De Cunha.

Before Hon. Judge BETTS

The trial of Joseli Pedro de Cunha, charged with fitting out the brigantine *Braman* as a slaver, was resumed to-day at 10 o'clock.

Henriquez de Costa, the charterer of the *Braman*, was examined for the defence, and cross-examined at considerable length. The questions were put and answered through M. J. J. Bottencourt and M. Louis Tinelli, as interpreters. The witness was warned that he was not bound to give any evidence, but that if he answered any questions put to him on the direct examination, he must answer all put to him on cross-examination. He expressed his willingness to be a witness, so that he could tell the truth, and hoped his words would be taken down correctly. He said that nobody introduced Captain Delano to him; he saw him once in the office of M. Machado; he liked his appearance; nobody recommended him; he thought him a good young man, but was mistaken; witness was on board the vessel when she was arrested; he went to put De Cunha on board; De Cunha was a passenger; the vessel was bound to St. Thomas, coast of Africa; De Cunha was to pay $80 or $100 for his passage; witness gave him a receipt for it; [a receipt for $80 was shown to the witness and sworn by him to be that he referred to;] that was a true receipt; it was the truth; De Cunha was not supercargo; witness never introduced him as such to Captain Delano; witness was present when De Cunha presented his passport to the officers, and wanted it signed for identification by the commander on board the *Washington*. [The passport, signed by order of the Portuguese Consul, and bearing his seal, was identified.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Joachimssen—Witness resides in the St. Nicholas; has been there two months; came from Portugal; cannot tell what part he comes from; it is not competent for him to tell; lives in Portugal; is from a village so small that he cannot manage to name it; lived there when he was young; has not his diary in his pocket, and cannot tell when he was last at home; did not supervise the *Braman* for St. Thomas; had no reason to make public his mercantile transactions; knows Mr. Reisenburgh; don't know his business; it was natural that Reisenburgh and De Cunha should meet together in witness' room; Reisenburgh, De Cunha and Delano met in the St. Nicholas Hotel; don't know how often; did not meet them there on the Monday morning the vessel sailed; could not tell the handwriting of the filling-up of the charter party; gave it to Fragar to have filled; signed it with Fragar; made Fragar's acquaintance in New-York; witness thinks he has been three times in New-York; don't remember when he was here last before this time; went under the same name he has always had; boarded in Fragar's house; don't know the name of the street; witness don't remember when he came here the first time; thinks it is in his memorandum book; has not his memorandum book with him; the *Braman* was consigned in St. Thomas to Thomas Koling; he is a man in St. Thomas; witness has been in St. Thomas; the vessel was chartered on account of Koling; could not charter her without instructions from Koling; they were by word of month; they were given perhaps 6 or 7 months ago; witness had expenses here for the vessel; could not tell how much; paid for a chronometer on account of Koling; it was $290 or $300; got money from Koling; thinks he is not bound to answer what business he has had with Koling; thinks no merchant is obliged to tell about the affairs of his partner; can't say without the book how much he has received from Koling in money and merchandise [The Court pressed the witness to answer, and after much trouble succeeded in eliciting this declaration:] That he (witness) did not get from Koling any sum of money decidedly for this business; witness had no credit here by which he may draw on Koling, because he was in possession of goods and moneys belonging to Koling; could not tell, without looking at the book, whether the balance would be in favor of Koling or of him, (witness;) Koling is in the habit of consigning goods to him here and to Lisbon, and *vice versa*; witness exchanged an old chronometer for the new one, and gave some money to boot; brought the old one with him from Lisbon; brought it in the same vessel in which he traveled; it is not convenient for him to tell her name; witness signed instructions to Delano; signed the Custom House clearance in his own room; (identified it—identified also his signature to a letter;) made a rough copy of the letter of instructions in Portuguese and gave it to Reisenburgh to copy; the receipt for the passage money was signed in witness' room, not in the jail; knew De Cunha in Portugal; never saw him in St. Thomas; never saw him on the Coast of Africa; saw him only in Lisbon; saw him first when they were children—boys together; did not come together to New-York; met him by accident in this country; met him in the street a few days before this receipt was signed; afterward in Mr. Machado's and in Mr. De La Figaniera's office, in the theatre, &c.; they were together very often, being countrymen and friends; kept no account with any bank or merchant in this country; left some money with Mr. Machado when he first came into this country, because he did not want to keep it in his trunk; witness took Delano with him to choose the chronometer; he was not present when it was contracted for; don't know whose handwriting this (letter produced) is in. [The letter of instructions to Delano was read, in which the consignees at St. Thomas are named as R. and C. Koenig, not Thomas Koling, as was sworn by the witness;] knew what the basis of the contract was when he (witness) signed it; bargained with Fragar to pay $300 a month for the vessel in advance; was to deduct advances for expenses out of that; witness was not to advance any money to Fragar for the purchase of the vessel; first saw the *Braman* where she was lying a few days before he chartered her; don't know the number of the pier; don't know how much she cost; knows Fragar is the owner; don't know when he became the owner.

John B. Bettencourt, the interpreter, who returned on Sunday morning last from Gaboon on the African Coast, where he has been away as factor for Mr. Machado for two years, testified to the effect that he had been on St. Thomas; that there is no trade in slaves there; that it is about 160 or 120 miles from the main land; that its trade is cocoa and coffee, that palm oil is obtained at the Bight of Benin, and all along the Southern Coast far from St. Thomas, and that the nearest place said to be a slave-trading station is 200 miles from St. Thomas on the main land.

Jesse A. Bradish proved that there was not a spare suit of sails on board the *Braman*.

Harvey T. Howland, a ship-master, and one of the appraisers of the *Braman*, swore that he did not think there was more than enough wood on board her than was necessary for tonnage; that she had not spars enough to cover insurance; that he thought there were but six or seven months' provisions on board; and that a vessel of that size might have six, eight, or ten men.

John Williams, the helmsman, *William Pinto*, the second mate, and several others were examined for the defence.

John Farley, a person with whom Delano boarded for a time some years ago, and who was never paid by the latter, gave him a bad character for truth and veracity.

Mr. Helms made some corrections in his testimony of yesterday, as to the spare sails and the quantity of provisions.

Some rebutting evidence was offered for the prosecution, and shortly after 1 o'clock, Mr. Benedict proceeded to sum up to the Jury, dwelling particularly on the probable bias on the part of the witnesses for the Government, and charging Delano with absolute falsehood.

At twenty minutes past 3 o'clock the Court adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Marine Court Judges Asking Additional Salary.

Before the Committee on Civil Courts of the Board of Supervisors, meeting yesterday, Judge FLORENCE MCCARTHY, of the Marine Court, appearing as his own representative, and that of his associate Judges, urged the granting of the application recently sent in to the Supervisors by himself and associate Judges, asking an increase of their salary from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. He contended that he and his associate Judges were worked much harder than their predecessors in office, and were earning two fifths more money. As the Supervisors had voted $5,000 salary each to the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Surrogate, Recorder and City Judge, he did not see why he and associates should not be treated with equal distinguished consideration.

The Committee promised to consider the matter, and report upon the same, if possible, in August.

The Weather.

The temperature on Saturday, the 12th, was 88° for three hours. 2 to 4 P. M.; Sunday 90° at 1 P. M.; Monday at 90° for four hours, viz: 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and to-day 90° at 8 A. M., and 94° at 1 P. M.

E. MERIAM,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

Arrival of Missionaries.

T. J. BOWEN and wife, Baptist missionaries from Yoruba, and GEORGE THOMPSON and Miss HANNAH MOSE of the Mendi Mission, arrived here on Tuesday.

☞ Ex-President ROBERTS, of Liberia, arrived in this City by the steamer *Africa*, and proceeded yesterday for Boston. While in this City he was the guest of Rev. Dr. PINNEY. We learn that the chief object of his visit to the United States is to make arrangements for establishing a college at Monrovia. His stay in this country will be short, as he intends to leave some time in August for England, where he will join his family and proceed with them to Africa.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARIN, M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 5
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS—*Dear Sir*: Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape LILLIE'S Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State street and destroyed $80,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

B. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co's Dépôt, No. 205 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The public cannot want for amusement when such a variety of entertainments is given at one Theatre, just look at to-night's programme. The Irish Historical Drama of "O'Neal the Great," the laughter-provoking pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the pleasing comedietta of "My Neighbor's Wife." With so much variety who can wonder at the immense success of this House? A new drama is in preparation here called "Nicaragua: or, Gen. Walker's Victory," which is said to be truthful to acting scenes and intensely interesting.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Webster once said that the *revielle* of the British drum welcomed sunrise in all regions. Equally universal is the presence of this potent remedy for diseases of the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the minor secretive organs. Its praise is written in all languages. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ABERNETHY'S insidious remedy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 156, 157 and 159 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Union Ferry Company.

The employes of this Company have each been furnished with a badge, to wear on the left breast, upon which is inscribed, in legible letters, the position of the wearer, such as "conductor," "engineer," "deckman," &c., and also a number, so that there can be no excuse hereafter for not knowing an officer of these boats, when it is desirable to do so. These badges were worn for the first time yesterday. The employes manifested considerable opposition at first, and it was expected that many would leave, rather than submit to wear the insignia of office—but out of the whole number—several hundred—only one left.

Another Safeguard.

The worthy denizens of the town of New-Utrecht were frightened out of their propriety a few days since, by the landing of persons on their shores from vessels in quarantine. Even the venerable Supervisor BERGEN, was put to his trumps for once, and it is said for the first time in his life—and posted off in hot haste to consult Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, as to what remedy there was in the premises. He was advised to organize a Board of Health, which was immediately done, and now six able bodied men are employed to keep improper persons at a proper distance from the shores of New-Utrecht.

It appears that the Quarantine officers at Staten Island had anchored several vessels (having yellow fever or other contagious disease on board) near New-Utrecht shore, just below Fort Diamond, and the occupants in several instances took the liberty of landing in New-Utrecht, and from this place it is said several yellow fever cases reached New-York City. No further danger, however, need be feared from this quarter. The employes of the Board of Health are all good and true men, and own property in the town.

The Sunday Ordinance in Brooklyn—Salesmen.

The case of DAVID H. HAYNES, Proprietor of Montague Hall, charged with violating the Sunday ordinance, by selling intoxicating liquors, was called on in the City Court, (Civil Term,) before Judge CULVER, yesterday. Judges MORRIS and MOORE, and Mr. COOPER appeared for the defendant, and JOHN WIKELOW, Esq., Corporation Attorney for the City.

The panel of Jurors consisted of thirty.

Mr. MORRIS objected to the lot as they did not belong to the regular panel, most of them having been summoned as talesmen. He contended that talesmen could only be subpœnaed for special cases, and that they could not be summoned for the whole term and incorporated into the regular panel.

The Court agreed with counsel, when the sifting commenced and only 6 of the 33 were of the regular panel.

Six more were summoned for this case—two were challenged by defendant's counsel peremptorily; two for cause, (not having the property qualification,) and the remaining two were allowed to take their seats; and a Deputy-Sheriff was looking about for more Jurors when the Court adjourned.

The case will be proceeded with to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Police Ordinance.

The ordinance recently passed by the Jersey City Common Council for the establishment of a day and night police, has been vetoed by Mayor MANNERS on the ground that it did not specify with sufficient distinctness the duties of policemen. The veto was sustained. The Mayor recommended the immediate amendment of the ordinance in this respect and its prompt adoption by the Board.

Jersey City and Hoboken Directory.

Messrs. JAMES and WM. GOSSELL have just issued their Jersey City and Hoboken Directory. It is well got up and contains, in addition to former Directories, a Street Directory and a Business Directory of Jersey City.

Identified.

The body of the man who was accidentally killed upon the track of the New-Jersey Railroad on Tuesday night, was identified yesterday morning by persons from Newark, as that of J. M. DENHAM, brass finisher, residing in Newark. Recorder BEDFORD viewed the body and took testimony relative to the death of the deceased. Being satisfied that it was purely accidental, and that no blame could be attached to the Company or its employes, he held no inquest. The remains were taken to Newark for interment. The deceased was a married man.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, at the residence of Marc Eidlitz, by Alderman M. C. Ely, JOSEPH TAUSIG and Miss LEONTINE SOHN, all of this City.

In Harlem, on Wednesday, July 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Wardle, J. D. ROBERTS, of New-York, to CARRIE LAWRENCE, eldest daughter of John James, Esq.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 14, at Lee-av. Church, by Rev. W. W. Halloway, Mr. ROBERT ADAIR to Miss ANN JOLLY.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 16, at Grace Church, by Rev. Edmund Embury, Rev. WM. TOWNSEND EARLY to ANNE, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Eagleton, Esq., of Bilston, Staffordshire, Eng.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, MARY, wife of J. E. Jennings, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 181 Henry-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, of scarlet fever, ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of William H. and Ann Bazing, in the 17th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her parents and brothers, are sorrowfully requested to accompany her remains to the Greenwood Cemetery, from her late residence, No. 129 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th ave., at 3 o'clock, this (Thursday,) afternoon.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, JOHN W. CANADA, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, from his late residence, No. 206 East Broadway, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., WM. S. SEAMAN, aged 65 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Allen-st. M. E. Church.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, July 16, DE WITT, only child of De Witt C. and Amanda Carpenter, aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 Grand-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 15, ELIZA, wife of Dr. J. S. McFarlan, of New-Orleans, aged 52 years.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, July 15, JOHANA BURKE, wife of J. W. Burke, in the 47th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place (from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles J. Dougherty, No. 261 William st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 16.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	88	200	Erie Railroad	s3 65
4,000	do	82⅞	100	do	b3 63
500	Cali. State 7s, '75	70	50	do	63
5,000	do	s60 70	100	do	b30 63
10,000	Virginia 6s, L. S.	92⅞	650	do	b60 63
10,000	Erie RR. Cv bs, '71	90	800	do	63⅛
25,000	do	b80 90	150	do	bwk 63⅛
2,000	do	b3 90⅜	300	do	s30 63⅛
1,000	E. RR. 2d m.b. '58	97⅜	100	do	s30 63⅛
3,000	Had. R. R. 1st M.	103	100	do	s30 63⅛
1,000	N. Ja. 1st M. Gn. Lo	80	100	do	b60 63⅛
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Ps	92⅞	100	do	63⅛
10,000	do	93	500	do	63⅛
9,000	Clev. & Tol. In. Bs	78⅛	100	do	s60 63⅛
87	Bk of Commerce	106	400	do	b60 63
10	Bk of N. Amer'a	104⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 93⅛
75	Mechan. Bank	106⅛	20	Harlem R. R. Pref.	45
5	Continental Bank	105	10	Third av. Railroad	94
50	Park Bank	120	10	Read RR.	90⅜
30	Ocean Bank	100	100	do	s30 90⅛
40	New-York Gas Co.	146	200	do	s30 90⅜
650	Canton Company	24	500	do	s60 90⅝
300	do	b60 24⅛	100	do	s4m 90
100	do	b30 24	400	do	b10 90⅛
100	do	s15 23⅞	600	do	90⅝
150	Brk City Land Co.	6¼	1150	do	90⅜
100	do	b60 6¾	200	do	s45 90⅜
150	Penn. Coal Co.	109⅝	500	M. S. & N. Ja. R.	b60 98
100	Cum. Coal Co.	22⅜	320	do	97⅜
300	do	c 22⅝	200	do	b30 97⅜
700	do	s30 22⅞	17	Panama Railroad	101
100	do	b30 23⅛	100	do	b30 101
5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	99⅛	56	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	108
1800	do	b60 99⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 113⅛
100	do	s60 99⅝	20	do	113⅜
200	do	99⅜	700	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b60 78
90	do	99⅜	100	do	b60 78
200	do	s60 99⅜	550	do	77⅛
300	do	s60 99⅛	300	do	77⅜
200	do	s60 99⅛	550	do	77⅛
150	do	99⅛	50	do	b15 77⅜
8	Illinois Central R.	108	1100	do	b30 77⅜
65	do	108⅛	5	Chica. & R. I. R. R.	93⅜
108	do	b30 108⅜	5	Ill. Cen. R. R. Priv.	111
150	do	s30 108	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	61
100	do	s3 108	30	do	61⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$25 000 Knox Co. O. 6s, to O. & M. R. R. Int. added. 43
10 shares Dorcoester Manuf. Co., City of N. Y.. 61
230 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank..121@122½
10 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.....106⅜
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company...103½

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	93⅛	100	Erie Railroad	b30 63
17,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	93⅛	100	do	63⅛
50	Canton Co.	23⅞	100	do	b30 63
100	Nic. Transit Co.	9¾	600	do	b30 63
100	do	b30 10	50	do	b3 63⅛
50	Brunswick C. L. Co.	6¾	300	do	63⅛
400	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1507. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Collision on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

WRECK OF AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

Eleven Hundred Children with their Parents and Teachers on Board.

THIRTY-NINE KILLED AND SIXTY-NINE WOUNDED.

Burning of Several Cars.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

Latest Accounts from the Scene of the Disaster.

SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE CONDUCTORS.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of yesterday.

About 9 o'clock, this morning, the appalling intelligence reached the city that a collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between the regular morning train from Gwynedd and an excursion train that left the city at 5 o'clock, this morning, with a large party of school children with their teachers, &c.

The particulars, so far as we have been able to glean them from reliable sources, are as follows:

At 5 o'clock, this morning, a special train of ten cars left the Master-street depôt with the schools of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons, the great majority of whom were children. They intended proceeding to Fort Washington, 14½ miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a pic-nic.

Owing to the number of cars, and the weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor, Mr. ALFRED F. HOPPEL, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity when towards the end of his trip.

The regular passenger train for the city left Gwynedd at 6 o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. WM. VANSTAVOREN, the conductor, determined not to wait for it, and the train was moving along when the expected train came thundering on around a curve, at the rate of 35 miles an hour. A collision, of course, ensued with the most appalling consequences.

The down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck, mingling with that of the locomotive, took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two next cars after the three that were wrecked outright took fire, and were entirely consumed.

The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimate we heard fixes the number at fifty, while it was feared the dread aggregate would reach *one hundred*.

When our informant left the spot, every effort was being made to rescue the wounded and the bodies of the dead from the wreck. Everything was in the wildest confusion, and it was of course impossible, under the circumstances, to arrive with any certainty at the number of the victims, or to pretend to obtain any particulars as to their names.

MR. HOPPEL, the conductor, escaped with very little injury. HARRY HARRIS, the engineer of the excursion train, was cut to pieces and killed instantly, and JOHN HAGANS, the fireman, is among the missing, and is believed he is under the wreck.

As soon as the dreadful intelligence reached the city a car was dispatched with all possible speed from the Master-street depôt with physicians and other assistance.

One of our reporters, on hearing the news, immediately repaired to the office of the Company, at Front and Willow streets, but the 10 o'clock train had just left the station. He then proceeded along the line of the road to the outer depôt of the Company, where he found the Vice President and Engineer of the road at the depôt, which was surrounded by thousands of excited men and women. He was informed that an attempt had been made to send hand cars along the road to the scene of the accident, but they had been immediately surrounded by the mob, and the police and employés of Company had the utmost difficulty in keeping them from being run off with.

The excitement at the Willow-street Station was also intense. Excited crowds were eagerly inquiring for the latest intelligence from the scene, while those who had children on the ill-fated train were in the most dreadful condition of suspense.

The news of the accident having been widely circulated, a large number of persons who imagined their friends might be among the injured, also proceeded to the outer station.

The excitement among the pedestrians, the majority of whom were females, appeared to increase as they reached the Cohocksink Station.

Further Particulars—Full List of the Killed and Wounded.

One of our reporters has just returned from the scene of the disaster, and furnishes the appalling particulars as follows:

THE WOUNDED.

John Devine, cut in the head, residing in Cadwallader-street, below Master.

Barney Green, grocer, Lehigh-street, below Master, right leg cut off.

James McDonough, right arm cut off—residing in Washington-street, near Master.

John Ryan, both legs cut off—residing in Cadwallader street, near Master.

John Keily, residing in Germantown-road, near Jefferson-street—hand badly cut.

John Branker, right leg broken—residing at Germantown-road and Fourth-street.

James Mahony, left foot crushed; residing in Adams-street, near Washington-street.

Bernard Ronahan, both legs cut off; residing in Callowhill-street, below Jefferson.

William Lee, Engineer of the locomotive *Aramingo*, escaped unhurt. His train was going very slow.

George W. Diehl, fireman of the same train, escaped.

Joseph Edwards, the baggage master of the down train, had his legs broken; residing in Cherry-street; has a family, and was taken to the hotel at Fort Washington.

Bernard Masterson, Philip street, above Jefferson-street, head and legs crushed badly—cannot survive.

Peter Curran, 14 years, resides in Washington-street, below Jefferson, left foot crushed, right thigh bruised.

Aaron E. Hallowell, residing in Horsham Township, Montgomery County, slightly bruised.

Patrick Mickey, residing in Washington street, near Jefferson; skull fractured.

Henry Marvy, engineer of up-train; dreadfully crushed; not expected to live, (since dead.)

David F. Keily, resides in Second-street, below Franklin; ear cut off and head bruised.

Albert Hopple, conductor of up train, badly injured. Resides in Kensington.

Aaron Jacoby, residing at No. 130 Adams-street; head bruised and ribs broken.

James Conlio, lives in Washington-street, near Jefferson; head dreadfully lacerated and both legs broken.

Thomas Kelly, 10 years of age, left leg crushed. Resided at No. 15 Thompson-street.

Bridget Quinn, head dreadfully cut; residing in Pink-street, near Jefferson.

David Marlow, 12 years of age, residing at Jefferson and Washington streets; cut about the head and limbs crushed.

Michael Bedford, residing at Randolph and Poplar streets; badly burned about the legs and head. Not expected to recover.

James Mahoney, residing in new Third-street, near Oxford; cut over the eye, and legs crushed.

Timothy O'Leary, residing in Washington-street, near Jefferson; legs badly injured.

Margaret Quinn, 15 years of age; cut about the head—residing in Pink-street, near Jefferson.

Elisabeth Gun, residing in Charlotte-street, near Thompson; cut severely about the head.

Patrick McIntyre, residing in Washington-street, near Jefferson; badly cut about the head.

John Day, 7 years of age, right ankle sprained. Residence in Holmes, near Cadwalader and Master-streets.

Mary Dougherty, residence No. 130 Adams-street, badly cut about the head.

John Mahoney, residing in Adams-street, near Columbia Avenue, leg broken.

William Street, residing No. 1 Beach-street, between Coates and Green, both legs broken.

David Foley, residing corner of Philip and Jefferson-streets, cut about the body.

Michael O'Brian, residing in Adams-street, near Jefferson—legs crushed and back dreadfully injured.

James Bradley, residing in Philip-street, above Jefferson—ancle sprained.

James Early, residing in Cadwallader-street, near Oxford—one leg broken, and seriously bruised.

Mary McAleer, residing in Hancock near Third-street—both legs horribly crushed. She cannot survive.

Julia Streeben, residing in Maiden-street, near Beach—badly bruised and somewhat cut.

Charles Sheik, aged 15 years, residing at No. 312 St. John-street—leg injured.

Catharine Neelis, residing in Adams-street, near Jefferson—bruised about the head.

Francis Sharp, residing in Pine-street, near Master, crushed about the stomach and legs. Probably fatally injured.

Wm. McQuigan, residing in Jefferson-street, near Cadwalader, both feet crushed, and badly bruised about the head and body.

Alex. Allen, residing in Cadwalader-street, below Oxford. Legs broke, and cut about the head.

Agore Donavan, aged 10 years, residing in Howard-street, near Master, left arm broken and back bruised.

Catharine Donavan, residing in Howard-street, near Phœnix. Back badly bruised.

Casey Craner, badly bruised. Could not tell her residence.

John McCaren, residing in Second-street, above Franklin. Badly bruised about the breast. Ribs broken.

John Campbell, residing in Lloyd's Court, near Cadwalader-street, badly cut about the head.

Johnny Campbell, infant, cut seriously about the head—a son of J. Campbell.

Ann Campbell, residing in Lloyd's-court, near Cadwalader-street, dreadfully cut about the head.

John Begens, fireman of the up train, awfully cut and bruised; resides in Adams-street, above Columbia—a single man.

John Ryans, residing in Second-street, below York, both legs broken—cannot recover.

Elizabeth Coir, 12 years of age, residing at Oxford and Columbia streets, cut about the head.

Mary Ann, residing at No. 1 Peach-street, between Green and Coates, right hand crushed and head badly cut.

William Dugan, residing in Master-street, near Fourth, dreadfully cut and bruised about the back.

Daniel Dugan, 18 years, residing at the same place, and a brother of William, right leg broken and left leg crushed.

Francis Fluery, residing in Master-street, near Germantown-road, right leg and left collar bone broken.

John Callohan, resides in Adams-street, above Columbia, back supposed to be broken, and legs bruised.

Henry O'Brian, resides in Adams-street near Oxford—both legs broken and dangerously injured.

Ellen McElroy, resides in Cadwallader street near Oxford—right leg broken.

Catharine Cokely, living in Lloyd's Court, near Germantown road; badly cut about the head and arms—legs dreadfully bruised.

Michael Cokely, (6 years,) residing in Lloyd's Court; cut over the eye.

Michael Cokeley, residing in Jefferson-street, near Washington, dreadfully bruised.

Jane Devin, residing in Washington-street, below Jefferson; cut very badly and leg burned.

Anne McGarke, residing at the same house; right foot dreadfully crushed.

Mary O'Daniel, residing corner of Dauphin and Jefferson-street; back and hip bruised.

THE DEAD.

1. Hugh Campbell, residing in Jefferson-street, between Cadwalader and Washington, aged 15.
2. Mary Lilly, residing in Charlotte-street, burned up in the cars.
3. James McIntyre, 16 years of age, dead; residing in Washington-street, above Jefferson.
4. Mr ——, unknown white man, burned up, Nothing left but a few bones and his shoes.
5. Mrs ——, unknown white woman, dreadfully mangled.
6. Miss ——, unknown white girl, dressed in white, head crushed.
7. ——Dugan, residing in Master-street, below Germantown road.
8. ——, unknown white men, head crushed.
9. John Rogers, dead. Resided in Cadwalader-street, second door below Oxford.
10. James Hickey, dead. Resided corner of Philip and Jefferson, dead and missing.
11. Rev. Daniel Sheridan, of St. Michael's Church, dead. Resided in Second-street, above Master. He was crushed in a dreadful manner between two cars.
12. William Barnard, residing in Cadwalader-street, near Master, was burned up before he could be rescued.
13. Henry Harris, engineer, died on the way to the cars. His injuries were of a dreadful character. He was aged 21 years.
14. John Dutson, near Frankfort-road and Washington-avenue. Employed in a machine shop.
15. James Roy, residing in Cadwalader-street, below Oxford. Body dreadfully crushed.
28. *Eleven bodies of men and women and two children were burned to death in one car. The names are unknown. They were caught under the side of one of the cars and roasted alive. When we saw the remains they presented a horrible spectacle.*
53. *The mutilated remains of four men and women and a child were dug from beneath the engine and tender.*
54. The remains of a small child were found under the ruins of the engine, in the ash-pan.
60. The remains of six other bodies were raked out of the ashes, and placed on the grass opposite to where the accident happened.

The killed, as given in the above list, amount to no less than THIRTY-NINE persons, and the wounded to SIXTY-NINE. These numbers will probably be increased, as some of the wounded will probably die, and there are some whose injuries are not known.

Account by another Reporter.

The locomotive *Aramingo*, under charge of Conductor WM. VANSTAVOREN, left Fort Washington Station, 1¼ miles below Gwynedd, at 6 o'clock 14 minutes. There were only about twenty passengers on the train, which consisted of a locomotive, a tender, a smoking and baggage car.

When the train was at the station, the conductor inquired if the excursion train had arrived. A gentleman answered in the negative. The conductor said "they ought to be up," and immediately gave the word "right"—the bell was rung and the train proceeded down at a slow rate—the engineer constantly sounding his whistle. The collision took place about 100 yards north of Dewey's Lane, and 12¾ miles from Philadelphia.

The up train was drawn by locomotive *Shackamaxon*, WM. HARRIS, Engineer, who was so dreadfully injured that he soon died.

The train was under the charge of Conductor A. HOPPLE, who had one of his legs broken.

They were going at a rapid rate, and as the trains met at a short curve, could not discern the train coming down until they were within a few yards of each other.

The up train consisted of twelve passenger cars, a baggage car, a locomotive and tender. It is estimated that there were over eleven hundred persons on this train, of which over one-half were small children.

The next down train left Gwynned at 7:22, and arrived at the scene of the disaster at 7:40—the proper time. Conductor HENRY KETTER and the Engineers of the locomotive *Conochsink* at once set to work and rendered every assistance that humanity could dictate. They served water, procured settees, physicians, and did everything that it was possible for any men to do.

The crash of the two trains was distinctly heard at the Hotel at Fort Washington, and for a distance of over a mile at Dewy's Lane.

All the physicians in the neighboring towns were sommoned to the place and used their best efforts to relieve the wounded. Among those present were: Doctors J. McCrea, of Chestnut Hill; S. R. S. Smith, Chestnut Hill; A. R. Egbert, Chestnut Hill; Chas. P. A. Bolton, of Edge Hill; Jno. A. Martin, White Marsh; M. Newberry, White Marsh.

The most horrible sight of all was that of the burning cars—for in a few moments after the collision, the fire spread rapidly through the broken remnants, *burning and roasting to death nineteen men*, women and children. The groans and shouts of the wounded, and those held by the legs and arms to the burning wreck were of a character to appal the bravest heart.

A row of men was at once formed and buckets used to extinguish the flames, but they were unsuccessful. A large number of persons were taken from the wreck slightly bruised, who made hair-breadth escapes from being burned to death.

The farmers in the vicinity rendered every assistance in their power, except one man, who demanded $10 for a wagon to go a mile for a physician.

Among those particularly active were Mr. CHARLES P. WEBB, Mr. C. STROUSE and Mr. WM. SHULTZ.

The locomotive *Conchocksink*, under charge of Mr WM. SHULTZ, Superintendent of Motive Power, went up at 10 o'clock, and brought down a portion of the dead and wounded.

The scene, upon the arrival at Master-street, beggars description—the fathers and mothers and relatives of the excursionists having assembled there to the number of about 2,000, to learn the result of the dreadful catastrophe.

Officers CHARLES BURNS, JOHN MCCOURT, JOHN SAILOR, and others of the Seventh Ward, went up and rendered every assistance in their power.

Mr. JOHN AINSWORTH, the Superintendent of the baggage department, was on the down train, but escaped uninjured. He made an almost superhuman effort to rescue those in the burning cars, and was particularly attentive to the wounded.

Mr. STEPHEN A. WINSLOW, one of the most efficient Reporters of the Philadelphia Press, was a passenger in the down train, but escaped without injury.

Statement of Mr. Wm. Swaim.

Mr. WM. SWAIM was at Chestnut Hill, about three miles distant, when the disaster occurred, he immediately hastened to the spot, and he furnishes us with the following particulars of the catastrophe that came under his own observation:

The scene was the most awful I ever witnessed. Of five cars nothing was left standing but the wheels, every bit of wood work was totally destroyed. A number of the dead were lying in a heap so dreadfully burned that you could not tell whether they were men or women. Among these was, it is believed, Rev. Mr. SHERIDAN, priest of St. Michael's Church. He was with the excursion party and his body was not found.

Under the ruins the bodies of some fifteen or eighteen persons could be seen. No portion of them could be reached but their limbs—here a leg protruded, and there an arm or a head could be discovered. The cars could be seen burning for a distance of four miles, and the Chestnut Hill Fire Company hastened to the spot, and, by their exertions in extinguishing the flames, served materially in the work of rescuing the dead.

The people around the neighborhood hastened to the dreadful scene, and by every means in their power assisted in the relief of the wounded. Fortunately, there was a quantity of ice and ice cream on the train; this was given to the wounded; it refreshed them greatly.

Drs. JACOBY, EGBERT and SMITH, of Chestnut Hill, and Dr. NEWBERRY, of White Marsh, were among the physicians who were early upon the spot, and who did everything in their power to assist the wounded. There was but one house in the immediate vicinity, and this was thrown open to the reception of the sufferers.

As the train of baggage-cars sent up from the city approached the spot, the scene beggared all description. Some from the city who had friends on the excursion, jumped out before the train stopped, and sought their friends, who, too often, were dead or horribly mutilated. Their shrieks would mingle with those of the dying. Men left their work for miles around, and came to the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power. Many were helping to remove the locomotive, under which were many bodies; the heat was so intense that it was almost impossible to render any assistance to those in the ruins. The Congress Engine and Hose Company, of Chestnut Hill, arrived on the ground about 9 o'clock, and began to play on the fire.

Among those known to be dead were the following:

Father Sheridan, (but not yet recognized.)
James McIntyre, an adult.
John Bradley, adult.
Margaret Meany, aged about 16.
Hugh Cambell, aged about 16.
Wm. Barnard, adult.
John Maguire, adult.

The following were among the wounded:

Bernard Ronahan, a boy; both legs broken.
Patrick McIntyre, adult; badly wounded.
Frank Fleury and wife; each has a leg broken.
James Manning, adult; one leg off.

Frank Sharp, William Dugan, Mrs. Gunn, Patrick Hickey, Michael Belford, Margaret Dougherty, Patrick McIntyre and Catharine Corkley were all very badly wounded. Some of them will not recover.

Latest from the Scene of the Accident.

From the Bulletin, Extra.

One of our reporters, who has just returned from the scene of the terrible Railroad disaster, gives the following additional particulars:

A train which started from the scene at 2 P. M., brought down about 20 of the wounded.

The body of Father Sheridan had been recovered and brought down in this train.

The body of Mr. Hoople was also brought down.

John Hurler, residing at Cadwalader and Oxford streets, who had his back and hips severely injured, was also brought down.

The bodies of those who were burned beyond recognition have been gathered together.

In a blacksmith shop near where the accident occurred we counted *nineteen burned bodies*, three of whom were certainly females. The rest were supposed to be men, but it cannot be told with certainty.

Under a temporary shed lie the bodies of *eight other human beings* so charred as to be utterly unrecognizable.

Near where the engines came in collision portions of human bodies lie among the smoking timbers, the bent up iron and displaced rails.

Those of the wounded who were not brought down in the 2 o'clock train are receiving attention at the Fort Washington Hotel and another tavern near the scene.

A number of physicians from this city and Germantown were on the ground early. Among them were Drs. S Wier Mitchell, H. Smith, P. P. Bayard and Caleb Horner.

The train at 2 o'clock consisted of three of the cars of the excursion train, (one of which was considerably smashed up,) and one other. The wounded were placed on the seats as comfortably as circumstances would permit, and every attention possible was shown by the physicians, the employes of the road, the police in charge of the train, and by the friends of the victims.

The scene in the cars beggars description for horror. Every conceivable kind and degree of wound was to be seen, and nothing save agony from the wounded or their afflicted friends and relatives met one's eyes at every turn.

The train was run to town quite slowly and carefully, and as it passed along crowds of persons from the road sides and the windows of dwellings on the line of the road gazed mournfully upon the cars and their mournful freight.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the train moved slowly into the Cohocksink Depôt, and it was immediately beset by an anxious, earnest, tearful crowd of men, women and children, who pressed eagerly forward to the doors of the cars, and were kept back with great difficulty.

SOME NOTICE OF THE SCENE.

The place where the accident occurred is called Camp Hill Station. It is 14 miles from Philadelphia. The road curves twice, so that at, say 500 yards, the approaching locomotives could not be seen by their respective engineers.

The ground of the road is "made" an embankment running along for about 100 or 150 yards. This embankment is about 26 feet in height.

The track is single, and when the locomotives rushed so fatally together they rose on end—their fire boxes nearly touched, the wheels were knocked off, and they turned over, and now lie side by side in the same direction, which is nearly square across the road.

Three of the cars of the excursion train caught fire *like a flash*, and in a very few moments nothing was left of them but the wheels, the other iron work, and a few charred timbers and smouldering pieces of the human frame.

There are two hotels, one dwelling-house, a blacksmith-shop, and a small shed, within about 300 yards of the scene, and to these places the wounded were first carried. Not a tree is to be seen for a considerable distance on any side, and the glaring sun beat down upon the dead, the wounded, their rescuers and their half-crazed friends who were flocking to the scene, all running on foot, in wagons, and every species of vehicle that could be procured in the city.

As most of the victims, or a greater portion, were Irish, of course the demonstration of grief which met one's helpless ears were of the most violent character. They surpassed anything within the range of the reportorial experience.

THE NUMBER OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED—COMING INTO TOWN, &C., &C.

Of course as everything is yet in confusion it is impossible to say how many lives have been lost by this most terrible calamity. The estimates vary, but from our personal observation, we should place the number at from 40 to 45, and from 50 to 70 wounded more or less severely.

Even in our hurried passage along the cars, we had time to observe the genuine heroism which is never wanting at these scenes of terror. Every woman who was not herself injured, seemed to be attending to some wounded person, or maybap watching a corpse. Every man or boy was willing to give way—to do all he could to relieve the suffering which permeated the whole atmosphere.

Yet we did not hear a *cry or groan* from any one. Every one seemed to, at least, bear suffering in silence, if they could do no more.

A large number of the victims reside in Kensington, along the Germantown Road, and the adjacent streets, and, as we passed down to the office, it really seemed as if the whole city was mourning—everywhere we saw grief, sympathy, suffering—these sad evidences of the fallen estate of humanity.

We might spend hours dilating on the accident and its consequences, but time scarcely permits a brief synopsis of the most vivid features. The cause of the disaster has not yet been pronounced on, and we have heard nothing which would authorize us publicly to lay the blame on the shoulders of any person or persons.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

The Very Latest from the Scene of the Disaster.

SUICIDE OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE DOWN TRAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 17.

A collision occurred about 7 o'clock this morning on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Fort Washington, between a down train and an excursion train of children from St. Michael's Church, in this city. Rumor says that from sixty to two hundred were killed. No train had arrived down. Other Companies furnished a locomotive and a number of cars, and surgeons were dispatched to the scene of the calamity. A dispatch from Germantown says that numbers of the wounded have been brought there in private conveyance.

The latest accounts from the scene of the disaster report 35 killed and nearly 100 badly injured. Eight hundred persons were on the train. Six cars were entirely demolished. Among the killed is Father SHERIDAN, of St. Michael's Catholic Church.

A Later Dispatch.

The Excursion Train contained eleven hundred children, with their parents and teachers. It came in collision with a down train on the curve near Fort Washington, while the latter was going slowly, and the former rapidly endeavoring to reach the stopping place. Both locomotives were crushed, and three of the cars of the excursion train rushing together caught fire, and were consumed. Beneath their ruins were a number crushed so that extrication was impossible. The scene was of the most heart-rending and terrible description.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The killed are:

Daniel Sheridan, chorister of the church. (Body not recovered.)
Henry Harrison, engineer of the up train.

Hugh Campbell,	Mary McDrain,
Mary Kelly,	Catharine McGurk,
Jas. McIntire,	Ellen Clark,
John Dugan,	Catharine McGurgan,
Edward Hall,	Kate McGirr,
John Byers,	John Brady,
Jas. Hickey,	Margaret Meany,
Wm. Barnard,	John McGuire,
Henry Harris,	Jas. Carney,

In addition to these, seventeen bodies were counted beneath the ruins of the cars, mostly consumed. Seven men and women and two children were consumed in one car.

The total killed is thirty-nine, and wounded, sixty-nine.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The scene of the accident is 14 miles from this City, in the neighborhood of two curves, so that approaching trains cannot be seen five hundred yards distant, and the track is a single one. When the locomotives came together they rose on an end, their fire-boxes nearly touching one another, and fell over across the road. The fire being scattered about the wreck of the first excursion car, it caught fire, and extended to the two other cars piled upon it.

Most extraordinary efforts were made to extricate the mutilated beings crushed amid the wreck, many of whom were still alive when the flames reached them. Toe groans and cries that rent the air were awful.

Two hotels, one dwelling, a blacksmith shop, and a small shed within three hundred yards of the disaster, were used to shelter the dying and the wounded.

A number of physicians from this city, and from Germantown, were early in attendance.

Two engines from Chesnut Hill forced water through hose to the wreck, and, after working for several hours, the human remains beneath it were removed.

Nineteen bodies were removed to the blacksmith's shop, three of them supposed to be females. Under another shed were eight bodies so charred as to defy recognition.

The body of Father SHERIDAN was recovered and brought to the city.

An immense crowd was attracted to the spot from the surrounding sections of country. Many of the friends of the dead and wounded walked from the city, and others proceeded thither in every description of vehicle, which were taken and made use of in bringing the wounded and the dead to the city.

The Latest.

SUICIDE OF A CONDUCTOR.

WM. VAN SLAVREN, the Conductor of the down train, has committed suicide by taking arsenic. WM. LEE, the Engineer of the same train, has been arrested and committed for examination. The train this evening brought down four bodies burned to a crisp. They were those of JOHN DILLON, two brothers named BOYCE, and one unknown.

All the human remains were gathered up, and brought to the City. Twenty-seven bodies have not been recognized, and they are so badly burned, it is feared they never can be.

ANOTHER DREADFUL DISASTER.

The Steamer Northern Indiana Burned on Lake Erie.

THIRTY TO FORTY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

LIST OF THOSE SAVED FROM THE BURNING VESSEL.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 17.

The steamer *Northern Indiana* took fire about 11 o'clock this morning, while on her voyage to Toledo and burned to the water's edge. Thirty to forty of the passengers are reported as being lost.

The following passengers and crew were taken off by the steamer *Mississippi:*

J. D. Redfield, Janesville.
Wm. H. Cox, Ogdensburg.
A. Stockbridge, Hartford.
Caroline Turner, Roma, Me.
Bridget Glynn and four children, New York.
Pbilo Durfee and Dr. T. C. Moffatt, Staten Island.
Mathew Brown, Toledo.
Jane Traver and child, Cleveland, Oswego County, N. Y.
John O. Whitbeck, Cleveland, Oswego County, N. Y.
Ann George and Ell Ludeard, English emigrants.
Elizabeth Kartz, St. Pauls.
E. and J. Giles, Worcester.
Cluero Fowler and wife, Tully, N. Y.
John M. and Matthew Farrar, Manchester, N. H.
Henry D. Lewis, Elmira.
Azro Goff and wife, Erie.
W. W Nims and wife, Tully, N. Y.
Eliza J. Schoonmaker, Maumee City.
Harriet A. Kraya, England, who has lost her husband, father, mother and two children.
Thomas Jurst, wife and six children, Brooklyn.
Mary Ann Dusson and child, Scotland.
S. H. Curtis, Iowa.
John W. Hallock, Long Island.
Ann Pfeiffer, John Graves and wife and Chas. Graves, Buffalo.
J. F. and Robert Stalker, Brockport.
Betsy C. Hill, Dexter, N. Y.
Thos. Dooley, sister and two children, Brooklyn.
Henry Aokley and wife, Woodstock, N. B.
Matthew Gibson, New-York.
Samuel Emerson, Buffalo.
Clana Hart, Illinois.
J. W. Porter, Syracuse.
Joseph R. Fitz, Hartford.
Edward Browley, England.
John D. Halsey, Buffalo.
James Quest, New-York.
James M. Bradbury, Schenectady.
S. Harkans, Niagara County.
D. A. Crawfoot, Tully, N. Y.
W. H. Thurston, California.
Joseph Twitchell, Old Town, Me.
Dr. S. H. Carey and wife, Wisconsin, who have lost their son.
C. Goodrich, Syracuse.
Thomas Dounis, Elmira.
James H. Cole, Little Falls.
Benjamin Paine, Ogdensburg.
Eli Skaggs, St. Mary's, La.
Josiah Stowell, Nathan Choate, F. W. Clasy, Michigan.
Red Riley, Rochester.
E. Noe, Wisconsin.
J. A. Castle, Syracuse.
James McQuillon, Salem, Penn.
Eldridge Blanchard, Augusta, Me.
C. H. Warner, Rochester.
Rev. J. M. Preslin, Indiana, whose brother is drowned.
C. T. Dudman, West Needham, Mass.
John Ellsworth, Saratoga.
Lewis Charbiors, Montreal.
Milo Doty, Hartford.
Lewis Wood, St. Louis.

Captain PRATT, commander of the *Northern Indiana*, was not on board of her, being sick and confined to his room in Buffalo.

W. H. Wetmore, first officer; A. Delendon, second; C. E. Marsh, clerk; J. Godwin, steward; Frank and John Farrar, first and second engineers; Philip Houghton, third engineer, and 38 others of the crew, were saved.

There are 15 or 20 missing who were known to be on board, but it is supposed they were saved by the propeller *Republic* and a schooner that assisted in picking up the passengers.

A committee appointed for the purpose collected from the passengers of the *Mississippi* between $200 and $300 in aid of the sufferers.

Personal.

We regret to learn that Senator TOUCEY, of Connecticut, has been quite sick for a few days past, but we hope it is to be only a temporary affliction. It is impossible that the protracted sessions of the Senate, extending occasionally from five to seven hours, should be otherwise than detrimental to the health of Senators.

Senator HOUSTON, of Texas, has resumed his place in the Senate, in renovated health.

National Intelligencer.

Destructive Fire at Corning.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CORNING, N. Y., Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

The beautiful village of Corning, N. Y., is now in ruins. This morning a fire broke out in Dyer's Block, which raged until the whole of Market-st. was consumed except Concert Block and three brick stores on the opposite corner. Twenty-three stores were consumed and some twenty dwellings. The loss, so far as can at present be estimated, will be $175,000, with about $75,000 insurance. This, together with the fire that occurred some two weeks since in the same village, has destroyed the entire business part of the village except the stores above alluded to. Corning seems a doomed village. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. G.

The names of the sufferers are as follows:

H. L. Conch, hats and boots and shoes; James M. Smith, dry goods; H. Kellogg, druggist; A. Davis, dry goods; J. M. Watrous, grocer; Jones & Jennings, dry goods; E. A. Emmons, tooaccoonist; H. J. Long, dry goods; J. B. Ferrenbaugh, harnessmaker; J. N. Skelton, drug store; Gillette & Kimball, grocers; J. K. Newel, boot and shoe store; G. Phelps, dry goods; A Paige, baker and grocer; P. J. Overaker, crockery store; Geo. Thompson, flour and grocery; Empire Saloon; Arbor Saloon, by Geo. Marshall; two German clothing stores; music store; B. D. Burt, harness shop and dwelling; Spaulding, grocer; Hart & Colby, hardware store; block of vacant stores; millliner shop; engine-house No. 1; Odd Fellows' Hall; Masonic Hall; Picayune Saloon, by Wm. Curtis; Corning *Journal*, material saved.

It is only a few days since a large portion of the business section of the town was destroyed by fire, and this latter conflagration has nearly swallowed up what remained.

The Dickinson House stands, and also the Concert Hall, Bank of Corning, and Mallory's office.

The loss in Buildings is estimated at $60,000 and in goods, at from $40,000 to $60,000. There is a partial insurance to relieve the loss.

Fifteen Persons Poisoned.

From the Rising Sun (Ia.) Visitor, July 12.

A most lamentable and singular affair occurred in this city this week. On Wednesday evening last, a party of friends were invited to take tea with the family of Mr. JAMES STEELE, and all his family enjoyed themselves, and returned to their homes in good faith. During the night, every one of the party, including Mr. STEELE'S family, were taken violently ill, and sent for their family physicians. Since their first attack, they have all undergone the most intense suffering, and give positive evidence of having been poisoned. As yet, the nature of the poison has not been ascertained.

The following is a list of the unfortunate sufferers: Mr. JAMES STEELE, wife and two children; Mr. THOS HOUSTON, wife and two children; Mrs. JOSEPH WALKER and child; Mrs. W. BRADLEY and child; Miss JULIA MORGAN, Mrs. WEBB, Mrs. THEOPHILUS JONES. The youngest daughter of Mr. STEELE died on Thursday night. A post mortem examination of the body was made yesterday evening, but it was too late to ascertain the result before our paper went to press. A majority of the sufferers are still in a very critical condition.

A Shocking Affair—Several Deaths.

From the Warsaw, Mo., Democrat, July 10.

Mr. H. C. O'HIVER has just related to us one of the most shocking affairs, which occurred the latter part of last week, that has ever taken place in this section of the State, the circumstances of which are as follows: It seems that JAMES RAY, a resident of Morgan County, had had some previous difficulty with some of his neighbors, and that, failing to get revenge, he concluded to take it out by poisoning the inoffensive little children of those with whom he had a difficulty, and who were attending a school in that county.

He consequently obtained a quantity of poison—put it in a squirrel's head, and laid it in a spring used by the school. The result was the poisoning of nearly the whole of the children of the school—two or three of whom died, and seven or eight others, our informant says, cannot survive. The schoolmaster, whose name we do not remember, and who was also poisoned, at last accounts, had some parts of him mortified, and his death was beyond question.

RAY was arrested by the citizens of his neighborhood, and made his escape in the night, but was again apprehended near or in Quincy, Hickory County, and carried back on Sunday evening last. It was supposed that he would be lynched.

Fatal Mistake at Caroline, Va.—A Wife Shot by her Husband.

Last Friday morning, about 1 o'clock, Mr. WM. M. KELLEY was suddenly roused from his sleep, and, under the impression that his house was being broken into, seized his gun and instantaneously fired upon some one, as he thought, entering the door; but to his horror he found that he had shot his wife, who was fastening it. The shot entered just in front and above the right hip, penetrating deep into the body.

Two physicians were immediately called in, but found her beyond hopes. She lingered resignedly and uncomplainingly, until about 4 o'clock, Saturday morning, when she died, leaving an almost distracted husband, an infant son 11 months old, and a large number of relations and connections to mourn their loss.

Mr. and Mrs. KELLEY had been married nearly two years, were remarkably fond of each other, and were living most happily together, when the unfortunate occurrence, like a thunderbolt, destroyed her existence and blighted his. He was, at night, timid, and in the habit of keeping a loaded gun near his bed; hence the terrible accident.

THE BALTIMORE SLAVE-TRADE CASE.—In the United States District Court, this morning, HIGGS and LAMDIN were sentenced, charged with having been engaged in the slave-trade, which, under the laws of our country, is punishable with death, and acquitted. They are further held on the charge of having fitted out the schooner *C. F. A. Cole* as a slaver, which will be argued on Saturday morning. The counties of BAPTISTA and STABELL gave them up this day, and they were committed to jail, not being able to give bail.—*Baltimore American.*

HEALTH OF NORFOLK.—We are glad to learn that the health of Norfolk continues remarkably good. There were only 28 deaths in all during the past month, including 16 colored persons. Nearly two-thirds of the whole number were children under two years of age. It is gratifying, also, to learn that business is brisk, and the city rapidly improving. Real estate commands full prices.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THE MISSING TREASURE OF THE LEXINGTON.—It is said that the steamboat *Lexington*, which was burned on Long Island Sound, in 1837, had $18,000 on board, which has never been recovered. An effort is to be made to raise the treasure, if possible. The wreck lies in ninety feet of water, and the specie is in an accessible place. John Green, the diver who went down to the *Atlantic*, is to operate on the wreck.—*Buffalo Courier.*

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON AND THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

Debate in the House of Lords on American Affairs.

ENGLISH FINANCES.

The Duchess of Saxe Coburg Refuses the Emperor's Grant.

LETTER FROM F. PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

English View of Affairs in San Francisco.

THE YELLOW WAISTCOAT QUESTION.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing European mails to the 2d July. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Niagara* at Halifax. We take the following from our foreign files:

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston at 11¾ o'clock yesterday forenoon, and her mails were dispatched over the New-Haven route, and arrived in this City about 12¾ o'clock last night.

The papers by the *Niagara* contain nothing important additional to what was sent over the wires from Halifax.

The *Times* City article of Friday evening, June 4, says: "There has been a diminution of buoyancy in the English funds, and they consequently close at a decline of ¼ per cent. The fact of a further amount of £150,000 in gold having been withdrawn from the Bank for the purchase of silver on the Continent, together with a report, believed to be premature, of a new Turkish loan of five per cent, being about to be introduced at the price of Sixty-five, was among the influences which operated unfavorably."

Debate on American Affairs—Foreign Enlistments.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, July 1.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. W. BROWN appealed to Mr. G. H. MOORE, under the peculiar circumstances in which our relations with the United States now stood, not to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice that evening.

Mr. CHEETHAM joined in this appeal, as well as

Mr. J. C. EWART, who said there was a strong feeling in Liverpool against the discussion of the subject at the present time.

Mr. STROUSE observed that this feeling was not confined to Liverpool, and strongly deprecated a discussion which he thought could do no good, and might do much harm.

Mr. MOORE declined to adopt this suggestion, and proceeded to move, by way of amendment to the order, the following resolution: "That the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the Government of the United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of the House." He put the very issues, he said, which had been raised by Lord CLARENDON himself, and undertook to make it clear, that the neutrality law of the United States had been gr

[illegible] directions from the beginning had been, "Take care not to infringe the law of the United States." The true grounds upon which the question rested were, first, if any wrong was done, it was without the sanction or encouragement of Lord Clarendon; secondly, the only evidence which showed that any offence had been committed was utterly worthless.

Mr. Baillie considered that the honor of the country had been compromised, not on account of the dismissal of our Minister, but because the conduct of that Minister had been vindicated and justified by Her Majesty's Government. The charge against Mr. Crampton, he observed, was that of giving his sanction to the seducing of American subjects from their allegiance, and alluring them into a foreign service, which he contended, upon the authority of Vattel and other publicists, was a very grave offence against the law of nations; and he insisted that Mr. Crampton could not be ignorant of the acts of British agents which amounted to an infraction of the law. Mr. Crampton had denied that he had ever hired or enlisted men within the United States; but no one had accused him of doing so. The instructions of Mr. Crampton, however, were, in his opinion, written for the express purpose of evading the municipal law of the United States. The law of nations, he remarked, had been violated by the British Government in Prussia, Switzerland, and the Hanse Towns, but their remonstrances were treated very differently from those of the United States.

Sir G. Grey said, it was not very easy to ascertain the precise nature of the charge against the Government. The object of Mr. Mooke appeared to be to disparage the character of Lord Clarendon,—a character which stood too high in the estimation of Europe to be affected by his sarcasms or invectives. Sir F. Thesiger upbraided Her Majesty's Government for not resenting the removal of Mr. Crampton by dismissing Mr. Dallas; and Mr. Baillie had made the policy and spirit of the Foreign Enlistment Act the ground of his attack. The enlistment proceedings in the United States had originated, in the offers of persons resident there—British subjects and foreigners—to enter Her Majesty's service, and Mr. Crampton communicated to the American Government this fact; but, although every precaution was taken by him to prevent any violation of the municipal law of the United States, it did appear that persons had engaged in the transaction, professing to act with an authority they had never received, and whose proceedings were calculated to compromise our friendly relations with the United States. Her Majesty's Government put an end to the scheme, and offered an ample apology to the Government of the United States for these unauthorized acts, which it was conceded, apparently by Mr. Buchanan himself, would have been deemed satisfactory and terminated the affair. He asked the House to look at the general character of the dispatches, and say whether it was prepared to condemn the Government for having endeavored to avail themselves, without infringing the law, of the offers of residents of the United States, and for having taken a course which, while it evinced a jealousy for the honor and dignity of England, showed a desire to maintain unimpaired the friendly relations between the two countries.

Sir J. Walsh moved that the debate be adjourned; but,

Upon a division, this motion was negatived by 220 to 210; and

Sir J. Walsh proceeded to argue, in support of the resolution, that the Government, by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, admitted that they or Mr. Crampton had been in the wrong, and he thought the defence of that gentleman only went to show that he had succeeded in evading the law.

On the motion of Mr. M. Gibson, the debate was adjourned until this day.

House of Lords, Wednesday, July 2.

In the evening the adjourned debate on Mr. Mooke's amendment for going into the Committee of Supply was resumed by

Mr. M. Gibson, who premised that when the papers relating to the enlistment question were laid upon the table, there was no parliamentary ground for shrinking from this discussion. He was opposed, he said, to the Foreign Enlistment Act, believing that it was unsound in principle, and that any attempt to act upon it, looking at the municipal law of the countries where the enlistment would probably take place, would lead to serious international disputes; but his opinion as to the conduct of the Government would not be influenced by that objection. Having adverted to certain charges brought against the American Government by Lord Clarendon at an early date of the correspondence, which he thought were of an irritating character, and calculated to produce feelings of alienation on the part of the United States, he proceeded to argue that in organizing an extensive system of "persuasion" to induce men to enlist in our army both the municipal law of the United States and international law had been violated by the British authorities, whose construction of the American law, he contended, would render it inoperative.—Writers upon international law laid it down that one Government could not act in the territories of another without the full knowledge and permission of the latter; but he insisted that there was evidence of more than persuasion on the part of Mr. Howe, who had concluded a binding contract, amounting to hiring and retaining," expressly forbidden by the American neutrality law. Mr. Crampton, too, had admitted that he had furnished Strobel with money to procure men in the United States for the Foreign Legion, which was an infringement of the letter as well as spirit of that law. It was not his business, he said, to defend Mr. Cushing, or even President Pierce; he had to pass a judgment upon the Ministers of his own country, and it was his deliberate opinion that they had not done well for the interests of England in picking the miserable quarrel with the United States for the sake of recruiting Germans.

Mr. Baxter said a calm and dispassionate consideration of the papers had convinced him that the House of Commons had no ground for such a vote of censure upon her Majesty's Government as was implied in the resolution. He was free to admit that things had been done by Mr. Crampton which he was not prepared to defend. He regretted that when he learned the construction put upon the neutrality law he did not at once wash his hands of the business, and that he did not communicate fully and freely with Mr. Marcy; but the blame rested with him, and not with her Majesty's Government, who, in his opinion, had acted in a frank, considerate and moderate spirit towards the United States.

Mr. Peacocke argued that the proof of the culpability of Mr. Crampton rested, not upon the evidence of Hertz and Strobel, but upon his own admissions, which showed that he had evaded the policy, if not the letter, of the American neutrality law. Nor was this an isolated act of indiscretion committed by him; it was part of the plan and policy of the Government, who, if Mr. Crampton was right, ought to have upheld him and dismissed Mr. Dallas; and, if wrong, should have recalled him.

Mr. Spooner was convinced that the more this subject was discussed, the greater danger attended the discussion. The American Government had acquitted ours, and if the offer which accompanied the dismissal of Mr. Crampton had been rejected by our Government, they would have committed a desperate crime, and the whole country would have resounded with disapprobation. He should vote, he said, for the Speaker leaving the Chair.

Mr. Gladstone observed that there were two cardinal aims to be regarded in this discussion—a deep and cordial understanding with the United States for one, and the honor and fame of England for the other. In regard to neither was he satisfied with the existing state of things, or with the conduct of the Government; a cordial understanding with the United States had not been preserved; the honor of this country had been compromised. He could not, he said, meet the resolution proposed by Mr. Mooke with a direct negative, and should vote with Mr Spooner; but he confessed he had felt the greatest difficulty in deciding what vote he should give. He was of opinion, however, that the hands of the Government should not be weakened unless the House was prepared to displace them. He objected to all votes of censure of an abstract character, unless proposed by those who were able to give effect to the principle of the vote, if adopted by the House. In considering the question raised by the amendment, he said, as the case was perfectly clear on the municipal law of the United States, he should confine himself to that, and he contended, first, that concealment had been practiced towards the American Government; secondly, that that Government had been deluded and misled by representations which he did not say were intended to mislead, but which must have misled; and, thirdly, that the municipal law had been not only broken, but broken in defiance of the advice of an American lawyer, and, therefore, knowingly broken. He did not say this was done under the direction of our Government; but this mattered little if the Government made themselves party to the acts by their subsequent conduct. And he made no distinction, as Mr. Baxter had attempted to do, between them and Mr. Crampton, all whose acts had been approved by the Government at home, and every claim he had made had been maintained by them. Mr. Gladstone then, in order to establish the positions he had laid down, entered upon a narrative or summary of the transactions in question, supported by references to the official papers and accompanied by a commentary, laying stress upon the inconsistency of the declaration of the home Government, that the plan of recruitment had been abandoned on the 22d of June, with the fact that it subsisted until August. He admitted that the American Government had accepted the apology of the British Government, which they had acquitted; but they had punished Mr. Crampton, who had been made emphatically a scapegoat. There had not been a single act of Mr. Crampton, however, which was not covered by his Government; and it was contrary to the character of that House to allow any distinction to be drawn between them. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton was either wrong, or it was not; if America had no just cause of offence, his dismissal ought not to be acquiesced in.

The Solicitor-General professed to disbelieve that Mr. Gladstone could be in earnest; being unable to connect his arguments with his conclusion, he assumed that his speech was a mere intellectual exercitation. Mr. Gladstone, he observed, had been bold enough to assert that the American Government did not know their own case, and that they ought to have been satisfied, although Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 27th of May, had most clearly announced that the American Government were abundantly satisfied that there never was any intention on the part of the British Government either to offend their municipal law or to trench upon what they termed their sovereign rights. The Solicitor-General then addressed himself to the acts relied upon by Mr. Gladstone, having previously given an exposition of the legal principles applicable to them, observing that international law prohibited only the actual enrolling of soldiers, whereas the municipal law of America went much further—prohibiting hiring or engaging within the territory; that there could be no breach of international law if the municipal law had not been violated; and that the right of sovereignty was nothing more than the power of preventing the engaging of soldiers within the territory, which was embodied in the municipal law; so that the question was whether there had been an infraction of the letter of that law, which, being in restraint of liberty, must be construed strictly; and he denied that there had been any infraction; the word "recruiting," he remarked, which was not found in the American law, had been used by Mr. Marcy in a most general and indefinite manner. Referring to the proceeding at the trials in the United States, and to the language permitted, he said, to be used by an officer of the Federal Government, he asked the House whether the British Government should have been satisfied with the results of such an inquiry, and consented to recall our Minister at the suggestion of the American Government founded upon that inquiry. Nothing had been done that was not the natural consequence of the Foreign Enlistment act, which passed while Mr. Gladstone was a member of the Government, for no place could be resorted to for the purposes of that act with greater propriety than the United States, where many British subjects were resident.

Sir J. Pakington agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the time was come when the House of Commons might fairly address itself to this painful subject, and he thought that if it shrank from this discussion, which, in his opinion, would do nothing but good, the House would abandon its duty. He believed that no dispassionate man could rise from the perusal of the papers without feeling that the conduct of Her Majesty's Government had been such as to compromise the character of the Government of this country, and to endanger the peace of the world, while they had been compelled to offer a humiliating apology to the United States, and to submit to the indignity of having their Ambassador dismissed, sensible that their conduct would not justify retaliation. Although he confessed that the subject had been nearly exhausted by Mr. Gladstone, he passed in review some of the prominent topics, insisted that the facts bore out the charge of the American Government, and observed that these transactions had taken place at a time when every prudent Government would have exercised the greatest caution not to add to the difficulties of the Central American question.

Lord Palmerston—Notwithstanding the doubt which the right honorable Baronet who addressed us last expressed as to whether the honorable member who made the motion would think it necessary to press it to a division, and notwithstanding the effort made by the honorable gentleman who just now presented himself, unfortunately for himself a little too late, [laughter,] I do hope the House will think it necessary to pronounce an opinion upon the motion which is now submitted, and which is no less than a vote of censure upon the Government. [Hear, hear.] I trust the House will feel it a duty not longer to delay pronouncing an opinion upon this question, and not allow to remain in suspense the question whether the Government which hitherto has enjoyed the confidence of the House and of the country, is henceforward to rest under the censure of this important body. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member who made the motion began by saying that he called upon the House to pronounce an opinion in a judicial capacity, and that the debate should be conducted with judicial calmness. But no sooner had the honorable member made the exhortation than he began, and continued during the remainder of his speech, to indulge in a perfect tissue of personalties—[hear, hear.]—ripping up everything he could find in the treasures of his memory, putting forth all the calumnies which in former times had been uttered against my noble friend Lord Clarendon, and, by dwelling upon the name of my noble friend in every alternate sentence of his speech, the honorable member endeavored to create an impression that there was something in these transactions to separate Lord Clarendon from his colleagues, and that the censure of this House, which he invoked, should fall upon that one member of the Government, and not equally upon all. The tenor of that speech was as unconstitutional as, I trust, the object of the motion is unfounded. It has been well said by those who followed the honorable member that there is no individuality in that member of the Government who is charged by the office he holds with the conduct of these great transactions, but that all his colleagues are equally responsible. I can assure the House we are prepared, in the fullest sense of the word, to adopt the entire responsibility for anything which Lord Clarendon has said or written upon this question. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member for Inverness-shire (Mr. Baillie) began by referring to the origin of these transactions—viz., that act authorizing the Crown to have recourse to foreign troops for the purposes of the war. He told us how, in 1813, there were I don't know how many thousand men in arms, and that ten years after the war began there was a great increase in the force with which we began, while, one year after the late war had commenced we had not completed the number of men which had been voted by Parliament. I shall not go back to the discussion which took place upon that bill, but the ground upon which we proposed it, and upon which my right honorable friend the member for Oxford University (Mr. Gladstone) concurred [hear, hear.] was that, in a country whose army was raised by voluntary enlistment, and not by conscription, the means of rapidly increasing the number of soldiers did not exist to such an extent as to render a recourse to other means unnecessary. That bill having become law, it became the duty of Her Majesty's Government to carry it into effect. We heard that there were a number of persons residing in the United States, some of them British subjects, some Germans, who had removed from their own countries from various causes, who were desirous of joining the ranks of the British army and to take part in a war which they considered to be a rightful and a just war. [Hear, hear.] We determined to endeavor to avail ourselves of the aid of those persons, and my right honorable friend (Mr. Gladstone) and those who sit near him were parties to that determination. [Hear, hear.] I cannot allow my right honorable friend, who must admit that he was a party to the establishment of a recruiting system in Nova Scotia, to say that that system was intended solely for the enlistment of British subjects resident in the British provinces, but it was intended distinctly and avowedly to enlist persons coming from the United States; and I cannot allow my honorable friend to own himself a party to that arrangement without having been aware of the results that must flow from it. [Hear, hear.] That system was determined upon; but at the same time the Government determined also that nothing should be done that was at variance with the municipal laws of the United States. A distinction has been attempted to be drawn between national law and municipal law, between the internal regulation and the sovereign rights of a nation, but that sophistry has been blown away by the speech of my honorable and learned friend the Solicitor-General (a laugh,) who demonstrated in the clearest manner that municipal law could not be construed beyond its enactments, and therefore it is a fallacy to say you can conform to the municipal law forbidding enlistments, and yet be violating international rights. Was the municipal law of the United States violated? I maintain that it was not. It was not violated by order of this Government—it was not violated in consequence of any instructions issued by them or to their knowledge by any officers acting under their instruction. It is contended that it was violated by their officers acting indiscreetly and with over zeal. Those officers deny that assertion, and according to their interpretation of the law of the United States it is manifest that they did nothing at variance with that law. Who is to interpret that law? It is said that there was a counsel who gave an opinion; but there was also a Judge who gave an opinion; and if Judge Kane knew then what the law of the United States was, then it is clear that nothing was done by our agents that was a violation of the law. It is said that Judge Kane afterwards altered his opinion; but when was that? In September. He gave his first opinion in May. Our operations ceased in July, and therefore, so far as the conduct of the officers of this Government is concerned, that was borne out by the high authority of a Judge of the United States. It is also said that, notwithstanding, proof was given to the Government of the United States that things were done which were a violation of their laws. No doubt things were done in violation of the laws by persons not authorized to act by any person commissioned by the British Government. Prosecutions took place, and in some cases they succeeded, in others they failed. It has been said that no prosecutions could be instituted against Mr. Crampton, because he was protected by his diplomatic character. That argument does not apply to the Consuls. If they had, as is contended by the United States' Government, violated the law, why were they not prosecuted? [Hear, hear.] The right honorable member for Manchester (Mr. Gibson) referred to the case of Mr. Curtis, in Prussia, but Mr. Curtis was actually prosecuted. We thought, and still believe, that the proceedings upon that trial were not fair and just, and the same opinion seems to have existed in Prussia, for although Mr. Curtis was condemned, the King immediately ordered his release and granted a full pardon. Why did not the American Government act in the same manner towards our Consuls? Of the three Consuls who have been dismissed, none have been brought to trial. Proceedings against Stanley have also been discontinued by the authority of the United States Government, and, therefore, I am warranted in saying that the accusations against Mr. Crampton and the three Consuls rest upon the testimony of those witnesses who are admitted on all hands to be men of the vilest and basest character, and to be utterly unworthy of credit. [Hear, hear.] Then it is said that we practiced deception and concealment upon the United States Government. Why, Sir, Mr. Crampton in his conversation on the 27th of March, stated fully and fairly to the American Government that which they must already have known without his statement—namely, that the British Government was taking measures in Halifax to receive those persons coming from the United States who might be willing to engage in our military service. But then it is said that Mr. Crampton did not go afterwards to Mr. Marcy and tell him day by day what he was doing. Why did not Mr. Marcy send for Mr. Crampton if he were informed that proceedings were taking place on the part of British authorities which were at variance with the law of the United States? [Hear, hear.] Why, if any foreign agent in this country were supposed to be acting at variance with British law, does any man suppose that our Minister for Foreign Affairs would not send for him the very next day after receiving such information, and him for explanation, all the matter to the bottom, and allow no misunderstanding to exist? [Cheers.] Is that the conduct of the American Government? Not months after month they allow these things to go on, never send for Mr. Crampton, never tell him what it was supposed he was guilty of doing; they allow these things to accumulate in order that, when the proper time arrives, they may either take advantage of them, and act upon them, or deal with them as matters which do not deserve consideration. [Cheers.] Then I say, Sir, there was an abstinence on the part of the United States Government from those steps which it was their duty to take if they thought that the agents of foreign nations were violating the laws of the Union. [Hear, hear.] But then when Her Majesty's Government, at a very early period, found that these proceedings were likely to produce embarrassment between the two countries, they suspended—or, rather, they definitively stopped of their own accord—these arrangements. An Hon. gentleman has criticized the dates, and has stated that these instructions were not acted upon until August. Surely, however, a question of weeks or days is immaterial in a matter of this sort, [a laugh,] the fact being that the British Government, when it learned that these proceedings were likely to be embarrassing, of its own accord, directed that they should be suspended. [Hear, hear.] Then, gentlemen say, there was no apology made. Why, what more full apology, what more complete reparation could one Government make to another, when they found that certain proceedings of theirs might furnish grounds of complaint, than putting an end to these proceedings? Don't tell me of verbal apologies! I say the apology of deeds was one infinitely more valuable—infinitely more satisfactory to the Government of America—a greater proof of the desire of the British Government that nothing should occur to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries than any verbal apology that could have been offered. [Cheers.] I say, then, Sir, there is no question about concealment, there is no question about deception, there is no question about our not having made reparation for the offence, if any offence had been committed. [Hear, hear.] But, it is desired, we ought to have acknowledged that we did wrong. Why, we did not believe we had deliberately violated the laws of the Union; we neither intended this, nor do we believe, in our understanding of those laws, that they have been violated by any authorized British agent. [Hear, hear.] We, however, received complaints from the United States' Government, and intimations that our agents ought to be withdrawn. In reply to that we sent detailed statements from them, proving, as we thought and hoped, to the satisfaction of the United States Government, that their impression was erroneous, and that nothing had been done which justified the dissatisfaction they had expressed. In answer to that, the United States Government said they were satisfied with regard to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, that all questions between the two Governments had ceased and were settled; but that, nevertheless, they still retained their opinion in respect to the British agents, and that they therefore deemed those agents unacceptable organs of communication between the two countries. What, then, was the course which we had to pursue? We had to determine, whether, in such a state of things, we should give measure for measure, retaliate upon Mr. Dallas the measure adopted with regard to Mr. Crampton, and withdraw the exequaturs from the American Consuls in England in return for the withdrawal of their exequaturs from the English consuls in the States. Sir, *the Government did not deem it their duty to advise Her Majesty to take those steps*, [hear, hear,] and, notwithstanding what has been said in debate, *I am still of opinion that that decision has met, and will continue to meet, the approval and concurrence of the country.* [Cheers.] Sir, it is indeed a most curious circumstance to watch the language of gentlemen who have taken part in this debate. Both sides are vociferant in their declaration of the vast importance of maintaining peace between the two countries. All announce their assurances that that wish is at the bottom of their hearts and is the most anxious object of their lives. And yet, here happening to be a case in which a question has arisen between two countries which, as far as the Governments are concerned, has been terminated in a manner deemed satisfactory to both, gentlemen on the other side of the House are loud in their denunciations that England has been insulted. [Cheers and counter cheers.] The intercourse of nations takes place between Governments, and an insult to the Government is an insult to the country. These gentlemen then so anxious for peace, tell you that England has been insulted, treated with contumely, contempt, and indignity. What is the effect likely to be produced? Why, to excite in the people of England a spirit of resentment towards their neighbors and kindred in the United States. [Ministerial cheers.] Anybody who is acquainted with the character of Englishmen must know that if you tell them they have been insulted, treated with contempt, exposed to indignity, the pride of the nation, without, perhaps, very much investigating the foundation of such assertions, will take them upon trust, especially when they come from such high authority. They will say, "If the leaders of a great party—the country party—bolo that language, we must indeed have been grossly insulted, and let us resent the insult so offered to us." Then I say that, as far as hon. gentlemen opposite go, they lay the foundation for enmity between the two countries. [Ministerial cheers.] After that comes my right hon. friend, the member for the University of Oxford, and he tells the Americans that their Government has been deluded, has been persuaded to accept an apology which they ought not to have accepted; that their laws have been violated intentionally by the Government of a foreign country: and that, so far from meeting that injury in the manner which becomes the Government of a great and independent nation, their Government have accepted an apology and expressed themselves satisfied, when, on the contrary, they ought to have declared themselves enfranchised and injured. [Cheers.] Why, Sir, is that the way to create good feeling between the two countries? [Loud cheers.] Is that the way to persuade the American people to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards this country? [Hear, hear.] Many gentlemen told the honorable member for Mayo that his motion was calculated to injure the public service, and well did they anticipate the result. [Hear, hear.] Well did they foresee, in endeavoring to oblige him from proceeding with his motion, the consequences likely to ensue from it, when on both sides of the House topics have been started arguments have been employed, which, instead of leading to the closer union of the two nations, instead of effecing mutual animosity, are calculated to excite angry passions, to enlist the feelings of the two countries in the differences which have unhappily arisen, to smother their intercourse, and render it more difficult to bring about a more amicable understanding on the point in issue. [Hear, hear.] I will not at this late hour detain the House with many more observations: it is quite unnecessary to do so. The House is now called upon to determine whether there shall be passed upon the Government a vote of censure. The hon. member from Mayo began his speech by deprecating all quibbling evasions, as he called it—all words which might be distorted into something beyond what they really expressed. Sir, I think he might have criticised his own motion. ["Hear," and laughter.] I think it would have been more manly and straightforward on his part, if, instead of contenting himself with a sort of evasive declaration that the Government are not entitled to the approbation of the House, he had at once come forward and expressed the feeling which was no doubt uppermost in his mind, that the Government has made itself deserving of the censure of the House. [Cheers.] It would have been much more manly to come forward with a regular vote of censure than to disguise disapprobation under the pretence of refusing approbation which has not been asked for. [Loud cheers.] I accept the vote of the right hon. gentleman, the member for the University, and should be sorry indeed if anything I have said should induce him to alter his determination. [Cheers and laughter.] I know we must not look a gift horse in the mouth, [loud laughter] but I certainly do not think that the reason he has given for his vote will convince many gentlemen who have not already made up their minds upon the question. His reason is that he is not disposed at the present moment to form an Administration founded on a successful censure of the existing Government; a reason certainly highly complimentary to the House. [A laugh.] But I think many gentlemen will be of opinion that that difficulty could easily be got over, that it could very well be solved by half an hour's private conversation between the right honorable gentlemen who sit there (Sir J. Graham and Mr. Gladstone) and the right honorable and honorable gentlemen opposite. [A laugh.] I would not, therefore, accept from the House a vote founded on so great a political misconception. We stand upon what we think better and higher ground. [Hear.] We are of opinion, although it may be presumptuous to state it, that we have during a difficult period conducted the affairs of the country to the satisfaction of the nation, and with honor and advantage to the public interest, [cheers;] we believe that the confidence which this house has hitherto shown us is shared by the country at large. It is upon that ground that we are prepared to go to a division. We ask for a continuation of the confidence of the House, not upon the ground that there may be a difficulty in finding other persons to fill our places, but because we think we have done nothing to forfeit their good opinion. [Cheers.] Trusting to these considerations, trusting to the good opinion which the House has hitherto expressed towards us, trusting to the good will which we believe is felt for us by the country, and not to the argument of my right honorable friend, that no other Government can be formed, we challenge the honorable member for Mayo to come to a division. [cheers,] and we feel confident that the result will be such as we think our conduct deserves. [Loud and continued cheering.]

After a few remarks by Mr. John M'Gregor, to whom the House resolutely refused to listen,

Mr. Bentinck moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Mooke vindicated himself from certain imputations as to his being actuated by personal ill-will towards Lord Clarendon, which he declared to be unjust and untrue.

Lord Palmerston explained in what sense he had used the word "calumnious."

The motion for adjourning the debate was negatived, and the House having divided, Mr. Mooke's resolution was negatived by 274 to 80.

The orders were then gone through, and the House adjourned at 2¼ o'clock.

The House of Commons on Foreign Affairs.

From the London Times, July 1.

Upon Foreign Affairs the British House of Commons is seldom anything more than a historical society. Unless a case is very bad indeed, and we can hardly recall the time when there was a case bad enough, we all agree to back up the Crown and the Government against all the world. The assailants are generally men with their domestic quarrel, like Mr. Mooke, or lawyers who take a brief against Government simply to set the thing going, or statesmen out of place and temper, or philosophers always ready to set theories against results. But, as few foreign affairs, or few affairs of any kind, are done without manifold sins of omission and commission, and the more serious the crisis the greater the bungling and mishaps, there are also critics of the correct and cold blooded class who make ample use of the opportunity for judicious criticism. We believe we shall attach ourselves in the present instance to the last class, for we are honestly of opinion that there was even an unnecessary amount of bungling in the American enlistment affair. We have a good right to say so, for we deprecated the scheme of a foreign legion from the very beginning, long before those mysterious interviews between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Marcy, of which the truth will never be known to mortal men. We ventured to predict that we should only embroil ourselves with States with whom it was our best interest to keep at peace, that the process would involve disagreeable channels and means, and that the object would be amply attained by the usual expedient of raising the pay of the soldier. The only excuse was, that our Government was, confessedly, in a great strait; men were wanted, especially those who knew a little of soldiering, and recruiting has always been a very troublesome affair. There are things we don't look into if we can help it. No man wants to know how his dinner is cooked, and we shall certainly cherish our early notions of honor and glory better without knowing how our army is made. The recruiting service is not the highest, and the specialty selected for it is not the most refined. We felt all this, and wished to spare Her Majesty's Ministers the humiliation of dealing with men of the Major Daigetty class. You cannot touch pitch without being defiled. However, others thought differently, and Government, after some delay, rushed into the recruiting service with as much self-abandonment as they would into the horrors of a contested election. The result is quite in conformity with this needless precipitation. Was there ever a contested election that would hear ripping up? It would really seem that the ordeal through which our statesmen have all had to pass had produced a little bluntness of taste as to the use of agents and dullness of understanding as to the methods employed, for the story of our enlistment scheme in the United States bears a marvellous resemblance to the inevitable type of a contested election. There is just the same difficulty in reconciling practice with law, in finding able and at the same time trustworthy agents, and in securing by decent means electors who are accessible only to the worst. The scenes described as occurring throughout March and April, 1854, in the principal cities of the United States, must have reminded many a citizen of the land of his birth. There were many circumstances to favor the illusion, things called by odd names; feeding that, of course, was not treating; favors that, of course, were not bribes; promises that, of course, meant anything or nothing; and, throughout the whole, a redeeming sense of honor, even between members and constituents, wanting to more sacred relations and more respectable business.

There is a coarse saying of our neighbors, much used by Napoleon, recommending people to wash their dirty linen at home. This is precisely what we do on a very large scale at a general election, and it is precisely what we forgot to do when we opened offices and appointed rendezvous, and advertised weekly packet ships, and took into our confidence the scum of the earth, in the heart of the United States, under the very eyes, ears and noses of vigilant spectators, bearing no scant affection. The thing would have passed off, after all, like many a much worse affair, but for the accident of what we must call a third party coming into the field. The American President and his friends saw the stupid fellows at their work and made a stoop at the booty. They perceived, with the intuition of a vulture, that there was capital to be made out of the hubbub. It must have been a delightful moment when the officials of Washington first scented the quarry that we threw in their way. England's weakness had them, indeed, become America's opportunity. We shall not vex the patience of our readers by discussing for the fiftieth time the law of the United States. The whole question was stated with noonday lucidity, clear as crystal, by the Attorney-General on Monday night. It was omitted by Mr Moore and smudged over by Sir F. Thesiger; but Sir A. Cockburn states it so that he who runs may read. The United States expressly, and even ostentatiously, permit their own citizens, much more aliens and the subjects of any other realm, to go and fight for any cause they plea a. But then their own territory must be neutral. There must be no engagement, no overt act directly, in order to enlistment in a foreign service, made on the soil of the United States. Mr. Moore, and after him Mr. Gladstone and others, have assumed that the Americans utterly object to their citizens entering a foreign service, and that the fault of our Government consisted in trying to evade a declared desire, having the nature of municipal law. We were warned not to enlist, they say, but yet persisted in doing so, and then the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia is appealed to in order to prove our obstinacy and dishonesty, when the obnoxious New-York placard had been disavowed. All this is simple nonsense. Not only is there no law in the United States, no constitutional obstacle against joining a foreign service, but every facility and encouragement is given to it, so it be done, without compromising the territory of the United States. Mr. Marcy knew well what he was about when he said that if half the citizens of the Union chose to go into Canada and enlist to fight the Russians, they were welcome to do so. He well knew that at the time he spoke hundreds of Americans were leaving to aid with the liberal party in Nicaragua, and, like many other Americans, he looked forward to the day when "sympathizers" would be turning the scale in British America and the West India Islands. It is the Americans themselves who make and insist on the distinction which Mr. Mooke charges to the political casuistry of the British Government. It answers their purpose to do so, and it works well for their purpose. A little consideration, however, might have shown to our Government that, beside a particular interest in opening a quarrel just on the eve of an election, the Americans are always sore on this very point of enlistment. Over and over again, the British Minister has had to call the attention of the American Government to open recruiting going on for expeditions to Texas, or to Cuba, or elsewhere; and now they have turned the tables on us, as they choose to believe, by detecting an actual enlistment by British agencies.

The House of Commons has declared by a very large majority that it will not open a quarrel which in some fashion or other has been closed; that it will not throw unnecessary discredit on a compromise which has been accepted; and that it will not dive deeper into the question of the enlistment than the American Government itself has done. That Government, we doubt not, has consulted its own convenience by leaving the matter as it then stood, and concentrating its morbid humor on the persons concerned. The truth is, as we have intimated, American citizens desire nothing so little as any curtailment of the liberty to fight with whom, and against whom, and where and when, they please. They are content to be neutral on European questions. They have no wish to fight for Constitutional principles, for a creed, for order, for the balance of power, or any other thing which does not affect them. The countries that wish for succor from the United States on these grounds must expect to meet with small encouragement from the Presidents, the Attorney-Generals, the Marshals and Judges, and even the newspapers of that people. Their objection attaches to the object, not to the practice itself. If they have vindicated the neutrality of their soil by their late proceedings, they have not less secured from irreverent discussion their liberty of sympathizing. What we chiefly regret in the British part of the affair is that *we have countenanced a principle to which the Americans evidently attach great value, but which they think may be applied to much more solid purposes than a barren sympathy with European freedom and hatred of Russian aggression. We have clumsily been taking part in an American game with which the natives were much more familiar than ourselves, and which they knew how to turn to better account.* They have bowled us out, and have the field now to themselves, as we shall see whenever the Americans find anything they think worth enlisting for.

The Court Dress Question—Letter from an American in England.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir:—There is a proverb, which (like a good many other things) is both English and American, which tells us that "one swallow does not make a summer;" and, by analogy, it is fair to assume that "one American does not make a nation;" whether he be a "President" at Washington, seeking votes from the Irish-American mob (who give the casting vote in one-half of the American elections,) by so nearly insulting the English Government as to endanger the peace of the world, or a "citizen" in London, eager to share in the ceremonial of a Royal levee, but displaying his contempt for all such pomps and vanities by refusing to pay that attention to his dress without which he would not think of presenting himself at even a private "party" in his own country.

And I protest against the charge of ill-breeding, which you level at the whole American people, because in an isolated instance one American has been found capable of the bad taste and want of common courtesy, evinced by a proceeding which is either a deliberate impertinence, or an incredibly egotistical attempt to make the Queen of England, while receiving him as a guest, waive, in his individual favor, regulations with which the "citizens" of other countries are content either to comply, or to adopt the obvious alternative of forbearing to take part in a ceremonial, to some of the essential formalities of which they have an objection, and for permission to attend which they are indebted to the courtesy of the Sovereign, accorded in compliance with their own formal request.

Can it be pretended that under such circumstances the Sovereign has not the most absolute right to impose any conditions of costume or of ceremony that she may think fit? Some "conditions" being, in the totally different case of a Levee, by the very act of soliciting the "presentation," to which they are notoriously attached, it would be impossible to deny the Queen's right to frame those now, and for the place for these receptions.

It may be very well to concede to a diplomatic representative of the United States the exceptional liberty of attending Court in a dress which exposes him to be mistaken for a "servant of livery," for his official station renders his attendance a matter of necessity, and his Government objects to his wearing any official costume. But surely this concession to a functionary, whose duty calls him to Court, and who, is of course, to be prided for doing such violence to his conscience as is involved in thus "bowing in the temple of Rimmon," thus showing respect to "Royalty," on any terms—this concession cannot be held to confer any right to a similar indulgence upon those who voluntarily debase themselves and humiliate their country by actually asking permission to share in an act of deliberate homage to that "institution" of Royalty against which those uncompromising Republicans, who find "aristocracy" in a bit of gold lace, and "monarchy" in a row of gilt buttons, ought rather to take up their testimony on all occasions.

But, seriously, Sir, I pray you to believe that among the majority of my countrymen this *escapade* of our "fellow-citizen" will be regarded as a display of ignorance, rudeness and egotistical folly; and their only regret will be that a man who could thus belie the ordinary good sense and good breeding of his compatriots has paid no other penalty than that of losing the "sight," which he was, no doubt, eager to behold—the "live Queen," enrronded by "live lords and ladies."

And more than this, pray assure yourself that the majority of my countrymen condemn the affectation of "republican simplicity" displayed by our Government in reference to the costume of our diplomatic agents. The idea of making it a question of political principle is preposterous; while, as a matter of taste, surely nothing is so offensive or so conspicuous as singularity, and there is often more real vanity and ostentation in the Quaker custom of rendering simplicity conspicuous than in the genuine unobtrusiveness of dressing "like other people."

And this "purism" of republican severity, which finds aristocratic tendencies in the cut of a coat, is altogether modern, and has increased in exact proportion to the decline among us of political principle and public morality.

Those men who are remembered under the names of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and the like—the veritable "fathers of the Republic"—were as far above any such wretched quackery of anti-aristocracy as from thinking republicanism identical with democracy, or a representative Government necessarily the organ of mob-law and the slave of every popular impulse.

And he it understood, that every Administration from the first down to the present ("down," indeed!) has not only sanctioned the use of a distinctive dress by our Diplomatic Corps, but actually specified (in its printed "Instructions," issued to each Minister when appointed) the dress which might be worn, where the regulations of the Court to which the agent might be accredited should leave him free to choose; thus recognizing (by the way) the right of every Court to impose its own regulations in matters of ceremony upon persons voluntarily coming within its sphere. And it is notorious that Washington and his immediate successors in the Presidency always appeared in full dress at their "receptions" (small clothes' silk stockings, dress coat, and sword); and also that Washington not only deemed it becoming to his high station to lend the aid of dress to the singular dignity of his personal bearing, but that he would as soon have cut off his hand as have gone through the eyeoehantic form adopted by modern Presidents of tendering it to be "shaken" by every one who might approach him—even by the thousands assembled at a public celebration—a proceeding fitly paralleled by furnishing our diplomatists to wear their accustomed dress, lest they should seem to assert some superiority over those whom that distinguished "republican," Maximillian Robespierre, called "the poor and virtuous people." But, in truth, although eager for power, and proud of office, the modern American demagogue thinks it polite to flatter the vanity of the mob by pretending to be their humble "servant," while in truth he aspires to be only the more completely their master.

Washington and his cotemporaries did not pay this profound reverence to the aforesaid "poor and virtuous;" and doubtless, therefore, were not such pure and disinterested patriots as their present successors, who at least seem to have a becoming consciousness of their own unworthiness. If Washington and his cotemporaries were less humble than is now the fashion, perhaps they had less reason to be so.

And as to this question of costume, I do not obtrude upon you my individual opinion, but views in which hosts of my country men coincide most completely. But although I venture to speak plainly of "citizens" who do us discredit by ostentatious folly, or damagogues who degrade republicanism by making it identical with mob law, I am not the less sincerely attached to my own country and its institutions; nor the less honestly an admirer of those institutions because they are liable to abuse. Nor am I, because I censure the faults of my countrymen, at all ashamed of my nationality, or one whit the less ready to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

AN AMERICAN.

The Return of the Army.

From the London Times, July 1.

The nation, after many sorrows and many anxieties, is now glad to rejoice with those that rejoice. From one end of the country to the other families, friends and acquaintances are welcoming the heroes, in their various degrees, who are once more setting foot on the English shore. The last brilliant exploit of the war has been nearly the first to receive its reward. Sir Fenwick Williams and his companions of Kars won their laurels chiefly in the two months which succeeded the capture of the Malakoff, and they are among us, while most of the Crimean celebrities are still listlessly whiling away the time before Sebastopol, or steaming slowly along the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay, with provoking stoppages at Malta, Gibraltar, or the Tagus. Many may not arrive until the end of Summer has scattered the London world, and precluded an immediate ovation. But let none despair. The English are not a people to forget their soldiers' deeds because a few months more have elapsed since they were achieved, nor do they require a triumphal entry to fix in their minds the return of the brave men whom they admire. They will welcome heartily those who come first, simply because they are the first, the representatives of the whole army—of those who are on the sea, of those who yet remain on those wasted ridges and valleys, and of the still more sad and glorious band who will never more see country or home or friends. Individual soldiers will return, and will be greeted, young and old. Generals and subalterns but a year or two from school, with all the warmth that national gratitude can

bygone times England has sought to impose on Ireland. [Hear, hear.] I believe, therefore, if the whole truth were to be told on this matter, we might show that what England owes to WALLACE and Bruce is only second to the debt of obligation which Scotland herself owes to them. [Cheers.] The noble Earl delicately hinted his own sense of the propriety of erecting on the Craig a joint monument to WALLACE and Robert BRUCE, but expressed his acquiescence in the present arrangement, and his readiness to cooperate heart and soul in doing honor to the name of WALLACE. The Lord Provost of Edinburg proposed the first resolution, as follows: "Recognizing the claims of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE to the immortal gratitude of Scotsmen, as the successful defender of the independence and liberty of Scotland, at a period when the kingdom was subjected to the domination of a foreign Power, through the imbecility of the monarch, and the servility of the rulers; and tracing to his courageous enterprise in war, and prudent administration in peace, the first germ of that civil and religious liberty which we now enjoy, it is resolved to erect a national monument to his memory." This was seconded by Mr. Sheriff ROBERTSON, and carried by acclamation. Sheriff BELL next moved that the monument be raised on the Abbey Craig in a long and purely historical speech. WALLACE, he observed, was a man of excelling personal appearance. In the fifteenth century King JAMES I. met with an old lady who remembered WALLACE and BRUCE, and he inquired eagerly about their personal appearance. She told him that BRUCE was a man of noble, admirable appearance, and that no man of his day could compete with him in strength. But, she added, that so far as BRUCE excelled all the other men of his time, so far did WALLACE excel BRUCE in strength. He was a man, also, who never for a moment lost sight of the great truth that liberty was to his country all in all. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Monzie, seconded the resolution, and alluded in racy terms, to the spirit of WALLACE having inspired the Scotch Greys to their noble charge, and the thinned line of Highlanders in their gallant reprise of the Russians at Balaklava. The resolution was agreed to *nem dis.* Rev. Dr. DILLAN then rose and moved that subscriptions be forthwith collected in all parts of the kingdom and the colonies for the carrying out of this great (Scottish) national enterprise. In the course of his speech the Reverend gentleman alluded to the present state of the continent of Europe, showing that civil and religious liberty went always hand in hand, and observing that, as a defender of religious tolerance, he stood up for civil liberty. As an upholder of the Cunrch of Christ, he must have His people free; and he could not help honoring WALLACE the more when he learnt that BONIFACE (the wretched Pope of that day) turned anything but a "bonny face" to him, and that he fairly excommunicated BRUCE and his followers, for daring to fight for their country. Committees were afterwards appointed for carrying out the resolutions. The design for the monument is to be submitted to public competition among native artists. In the evening a grand dinner took place at the Golden Lion Hotel, to which 80 gentlemen sat down, Sheriff BAILLIE occupying the Presidential chair; and thus terminated this great national demonstration.

An English View of the San Francisco Revolution.

From the London Times, July 2.

Society in the United States, whether we look upon it in its political or social aspects, presents a most perplexing problem. Their social standard professes to be the same as ours. American society professes to be what is technically called "society." Yet one man cudgels another in the Senate-house at Washington, and is admired by one-half of the American world for so doing. That is a problem which we ask somebody to solve. So, again, their standard of social order and law professes to be the same as ours. The United States Courts go back to the precedents of English Courts and the decisions of English lawyers; they go back to *Coke upon Littleton*, to *Fortescue*, and even to Roman law. The Americans pride themselves upon their hereditary code, and their established principles of law. Then they have all this feeling in favor of social order which prosperous trade, manufactures, and commerce produce. New-York is governed by a regular system of police as London. But co-existing with this regular and established system of law is the state of things in Kansas, California, and we may add, as the United States have undertaken the responsibility of it, Nicaragua and Central America. Who will explain this extraordinary mixture? We can understand barbarism, and we can understand civilization, but barbarism and civilization together are very difficult to understand. Who will solve this sphynx and riddle of a people—this centaur, half man and half quadruped? There is an old remark, that if you give a horse a fish's tail, you produce an eccentric animal. This combination of opposites that we have in American society, is eccentric, strange and monstrous. There must be some deep element of disorder, some radical disease or weakness in the United States system, or some primordial incongruity and jar, which can produce at once three such scenes of chaos as Kansas, California and Nicaragua. Parent States have generally been reflected in their offspring, the public system at home has naturally migrated with the emigrant, and the colony has, in the main, been a sample of the mother country, still they exhibit all her main public features. An English colony naturally succeeds to English law and English justice. But the United States have law and order at the centre and confusion at the extremes. The instant we are out of the settled States of the Union we are in a kind of political commencement of things, in which society seems to be beginning again, and struggling upward from the barbarous to the civilized state, from disorder to regularity, and from wild and savage to civil justice.

California has been recently exhibiting a Porteous mob scene on a most solemn and striking model—we say a Porteous mob scene, but there is this difference, that the mob in California, which seems to consist of the most respectable classes, has not limited themselves to one case, but has erected itself into a permanent tribunal of justice. It appears that in California murder has not as hitherto at all certain or regular punishment. A man, it seems, could commit a murder in open day and in the public streets, and, if he had a good backing of public and private friends, could depend on immunity. A certain "JAMES P. CASEY," who is described as an editor of a paper in San Francisco, as "a prominent man among the gamblers and shoulder-strikers," and as "a successful ballot box stuffer—so successful that on counting the votes in his ward it was found he was elected one of the Supervisors of the County by a large majority, although he was not even known by the voters as a candidate," appears to have taken advantage of this privilege to shoot in the open streets a rival editor, "a Mr. JAMES KING, of William," a surname which is explained by "the use of the old style of Maryland and Virginia, to distinguish two of the same name, as James King, son of William King, from James, son of George King." The murdered man had been a successful gold discoverer, but had lost a fortune of $150,000, which he had made in four years in a certain firm of "ADAMS & Co.," in which he had lodged it, and whose receivers, "J. C. WOODS and COHEN," had thoroughly cheated him at the winding-up of the accounts. Indignant at his treatment, Mr. JAMES KING, of WILLIAM, set up a small sheet called the *Evening Bulletin*, mainly for the purpose of exposing the frauds as well of WOODS & COHEN as of other fraudulent men of business in San Francisco. "Honest, frank and straightforward, thoroughly detesting vice, and possessed of great moral and physical courage," Mr. KING attacked in this paper "the hydra-monster corruption, which was sapping the very foundations of society," and did it with a very unsparing hand. His paper attracted thousands of honest "miners, laborers, mechanics and merchants;" advertisers flocked to his desk; in a short time he was obliged to enlarge his sheet; and the popular and influential *Evening Bulletin* continued to attack with increasing energy all the blots of Californian society, "the vices of judges, juries, men in high political positions, our bands of ballot-box stuffers, our hosts of gamblers, our scores of dishonest and pettifogging lawyers." Jealousy at his editorial success and revenge for his unsparing satire at last brought Mr. CASEY upon him. Mr. KING, though a man of known courage, and accustomed to eject summarily all threatened of personal violence from his editorial room, was conscientiously opposed to dueling, while at the same time "he always went about well armed" against open attack. The only alternative was to shoot him unprepared. Nor had Mr. CASEY calculated amiss his resources for security, as things ordinarily went in San Francisco. "His friends stood around him, and a carriage was ready to bear him to the jail," which was put at his disposal—a place of *refuge*—a somewhat singular purpose to put a jail to, and rather contrary to the general design for which jails are supposed to have been made.

But there is a point beyond which human nature will not endure wrong, and when regular justice fails wild justice comes in. The honesty and public spirit of Mr. KING had gained him the respect of all the best society in San Francisco. The respectable citizens, on the news of the murder, immediately assembled, formed a Committee and a public purse, purchased arms, ammunition, and cannon, took possession of the city, and established a military guard. The jail was besieged by "2,000 armed men;" rifles "were posted on the roofs of the houses overlooking it," and "a heavy piece of ordnance pointed dead at the great iron door." Unprepared for such an attack, the authorities delivered up the murderer, who was taken before the Committee and examined. The value of his confessions, which implicated many in his guilt, had, up to the last intelligence, delayed his death, but the new tribunal of justice still sits, and is supreme at San Francisco, which is occupied with armed troops, patrols, and nightly and daily guards, which acknowledge the authority of the self-constituted Government.

So much for California. At Kansas the civil war continues to rage, and from Nicaragua we hear that the general insecurity which prevails under the new Government is at last turning the Nicaraguans themselves against American influence.

How long is such a medley of order and confusion, barbarism and civilization, government and no government, to last in the United States? It won't appear at first sight that it would not be long, and that a dissolution must come. Yet the same causes which produce the disorder rather tend to remedy this particular result of it. The truth is, the new and raw material of which a large portion of the United States population is composed, placed, as it is, in a scene of unbounded resources and illimitable action, is not amenable to settled law. But that very novelty and feverishness of American life which makes them unamenable to law, lit does not withdraw their attention from, creates a counterbalance to, internal feuds and sources of division; and as a matter of fact we find a good deal of toleration and mutual forbearance in the United States. The Northern States accept measures which are necessary for the Southern, however opposed intrinsically to them; the general idea prevails of the necessity of give and take in a population of such conflicting interests, and the old and well-settled States forgive the irregularities of the new and raw ones.

FRANCE.

The Princess Clementine refuses the Emperor's Grant—Letter from F. Philippe d'Orleans.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday, (Tuesday,) 6 P. M.:

A letter was received this day in Paris from the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, (Princess Clementine,) announcing in the most positive manner her refusal of the grant of 200,000f., accorded by the Emperor. She is, I believe, the only surviving daughter of King LOUIS PHILIPPE, to whom that act applies. The Duchess indignantly repels the insinuation that she, or any one on her behalf, ever demanded any favor of the kind from the present French Government.

The following letter was addressed some time ago by the COUNT OF PARIS to M. ROGER (DU NORD):

MY DEAR M. ROGER: During my exile I have always had my eyes turned towards France. Were I capable of doing so, my mother would not allow me to forget the names of those who preserved their affection for our family. You are one of those whom she has particularly taught me to love and esteem. I am happy to have an opportunity of expressing my sentiments to you. I do not know what the future has in store for me. I hope and wait, ready to devote myself the day when France thinks that she has need of me. For some time past a reconciliation has existed between the members of the two branches of my family. A visit paid to my grandmother by my cousin, the Count of CHAMBORD, has produced a great sensation. It was even reported that something had been said about abandoning the tri-color flag, which represents the principles of 1789, and which recalls the memory of our most glorious deeds. I think it right to inform you that my mother, my brother, and myself have remained strangers to all that has been done. It belongs to France to choose. The day that she shall think proper to decide on her form of Government and her institutions, she can do so without anything concealing the truth from her eyes. The nation ought not to consult anything but her affections and her interest, on which nearly seventy years of political experience must have enlightened her.

As for myself, the time is not for distant when I shall have the right to make known my principles and my views. In the meantime I am bound to inform some devoted friends, such as you, but only for yourself, that I have been informed of what has passed in our family only by my uncle, the Duke of Nemours, and that if I do not now declare myself it is because my age does not yet permit me to interfere. I have remained absolutely out of the matter. I have only one object in view—to render myself worthy of a possible future, and in order to succeed I have incessantly before my eyes the testament of my father, the conduct of my grandfather, and the sacred principles which founded the Constitutional Monarchy.

Receive, my dear M. ROGER, the assurance of the very particular affection which I bear you.

F. PHILIPPE d'ORLEANS.

The foregoing confirms in every particular the facts which I communicated several weeks ago respecting the ill-fated "Fusionists." In the letter of the three Princes on the occasion of the grant of 600,000f. and which the Duke of NEMOURS has also signed, allusion is made to the conduct of the late King in 1792; and this alone ought to be sufficient to break up the family alliance, so painfully elaborated by the late Count MOLE, MM. GUIZOT, DUCHATEL, SALVANDI, &c. It appears, then, that the Legitimist and Orleans Princes are *two*, and not *one*; each with a separate claim, which no doubt he will be prepared to make good on the fitting occasion.

M. BARBES has arrived in London. His arrival has occasioned a good deal of discussion among the chiefs of the French emigration, who are either jealous of him, or hate him, or fear him. Any one of these motives will explain the displeasure with which his presence was regarded by his dear friends and brothers. BARBES insists that he shall be recognized as chief of the revolutionary associations—the only chance, in his opinion, to insure the success of the high mission in which they are engaged; and he brought with him letters from Spain backing that modest request. M. LEDRU-ROLLIN and M. PYAT do not entertain the same opinion about the necessity of M. BARBES' promotion; and the result is, that with cordiality, sympathy, and enthusiasm on the exterior, jealousy, dislike, and heart-burning are beneath. Some fatal friends advise BARBES to emigrate for the season to Holland or Switzerland—to enjoy the beauties of a Dutch canal—or hunt the chamois in the Alps; but others, who look deeper into the affair, tell him to remain where he is; and this very probably BARBES will do.

The Emperor left Paris to-day at 3 o'clock for Plombières by the Strasburg Railway. His Majesty, accompanied by Generals FLEURY and ESPINASSE, was received at the station by the Prefects of the Seine and Police, M. de SEGUR, President of the Board of Directors, Messrs. EMILE PEREIRE, d'HERVEY, BOSSANGE, &c.

The Minister of Justice at Athens gave orders for the printer and editor of the *Minerva* newspaper to be arrested on the charge of forging an official document. The "official document" was the private circular alleged to have been sent to the Prefects and Mayors of the districts which Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN was to visit, and the object was to leave him with the impression that Greece, morally and materially, enjoyed the same Arcadian tranquillity and happiness which the Bishop of Arras so lately attributed to the people of the Roman States. The Greek Government declare that the "circular" is a forgery; this may be the case, but is the opinion of some of their own friends, they are quite capable of denying it, whether forged or not. It appears, according to accounts from Athens, that the editor of the *Minerva* disclosed the name of the person who gave him the document, and who in turn was arrested. To save himself this last disclosed the name of another, who was also arrested; and so on through a series of arrests until they came to a mayor, the Mayor of commune (Demarch) of Daphnesion, whose name is Anestes Georgion, and he was arrested, as it appears, on the charge of having communicated a document and betrayed his orders. The matter will no doubt, be brought before the tribunals, and we shall be able to judge whether the village functionary really forged the circular or whether the Government deny their own act.

In the meantime, we are informed that the brigands are not idle; 40 pirates are said to have seized a Government vessel near the Isle of Scaphoe, no doubt in order to prove that brigandage is not a myth, as travelers are led to suppose.

The *Courrier de Marseille* of the 30th ult. says:

"We have received from Rome an important piece of intelligence. We learn that the Holy Father is preparing a general amnesty in favor of political offenders. That amnesty is to be proclaimed on the occasion of the Festivity of St. Peter. The reforms so ardently desired by the population of the States of the Church will be published about the same time."

ITALY.

State of Affairs in Italy—Necessity for English Intervention.

From the London Times, July 2.

Lord CLARENDON is unwilling for the present to produce the correspondence in which the Foreign Office has been engaged with the petty Princes of Italy, especially with the King of Naples. Lord LYNDHURST last night, in the House of Lords, put a question to the Foreign Secretary, which elicited from him this brief statement. The correspondence, it appears, is yet going on. There was a dispatch communicated jointly by the English and French Governments to the Court of Naples, and the answer to that dispatch is daily expected. With respect to the other Italian States, Lord CLARENDON informed the Peers that the Queen's Government had offered their advice to those Governments which now occupy, with their troops, the Papal territory. They are desirous to withdraw their troops, and the Pope's advisers acquiesce in the withdrawal,—that is, as soon as a small military force which they are now organizing has arrived. The withdrawal of the French troops, however, would but mean increased pressure from Austria. Viewed from this, which is the true point of view, it is scarcely to be desired that the French regiments should permanently evacuate the Papal States until the Pope has made those concessions to public opinion which will secure him, on the one hand, against the wildest excesses of anarchy, and his subjects, on the other, against the direct effects of military oppression. We are bound, upon Lord CLARENDON'S representation, to accept the fact that Austria has actually expressed a desire to withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States as soon as the circumstances of the time allow of such a step. Such an expression of desire, however, on the part of that jesuitical Government is scarcely deserving of serious notice. It can be modified, suspended, or declared void at their pleasure. When would Austria, if left to follow the impulses of her own policy, find the "circumstances" which would enable her to withdraw her troops from any Italian province she had once occupied?

The greater portion, however, of Lord LYNDHURST'S question was pointed at the afflicting condition of Naples at the present moment. "My Lords," said he, "it appears to me, so far as I can collect, that the whole Government of Naples is in the hands of police agents, spies and informers; and I begin to despair of the state of things in that country." Such language as this with reference to a Government with which England is presumed to be on terms of friendly alliance has seldom been heard in the House of Lords from the lips of an English Peer. The urgent necessity of the case will be esteemed by his fellow-countrymen a strong and sufficient justification of the course which Lord LYNDHURST has thought it right to pursue. It is a scandal and reproach to two such Powers as France and Great Britain that they are unable or unwilling to put down at once by the strong hand such abominations as those which daily and hourly defile the beautiful shores of the Neapolitan Bay. Simple men who have not been trained to appreciate the reticences of diplomacy, are to be [illegible] of the sympathies of Despotic Governments, talk each other in the streets—shy, half-decked transports, freighted with French and English troops on their return from the Crimea, and as many ships of war, do not let go their anchors for a few hours in front of the King's Palace, and set a little to rights all that is so infinitely wrong. We have heard enough of non-intervention, but surely there is a broad and unmistakable distinction between that intervention which takes place from motives of selfish policy and national aggrandizement and that intervention which is forced as a necessity of his nature upon every man of decent feeling when within his hearing outraged humanity shrieks aloud for help. Who acts upon the doctrine of non-intervention when he sees a woman struck down by a ruffian, or a belated traveler in the hands of thieves? We are very confident that any English Minister who was so little of a statesman as to accept a single rood of Italian ground in the English name would speedily be driven with ignominy from power. The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, to the best of our belief, is actuated by the same policy as ourselves. He is too wise a man not to know that the system of extraities presided over by the Princes of his House and by his Marshals brought about the ruin of his uncle. A compact France is a strong France. No dynasty will ever permanently reign over a weakened France. The Sovereign who at present holds the Government of that great country in his hands, if we are not much mistaken, is wise enough to avoid the errors of his predecessors and to steer clear of the shoals upon which they were wrecked. Why, then, should not France and England, having no selfish ends to serve, declare and act upon a determination to relieve the people of Southern Italy from the sufferings so wantonly inflicted upon them by a petty monarch for whose conduct partial insanity seems to be the only excuse?

Things remain in Naples just as they have been now for many months past. No words of ours could exaggerate the scandal of the recent political trials. That it may not be supposed we are singular in our views, we would call particular attention to Lord LYNDHURST'S words of last night: "The recent trials have disclosed proceedings of a most scandalous nature, such as, for instance, ministers of religion stripped of their religious dues and threatened with imprisonment and with the infliction of lashes, unless they consented to give evidence against the accused." Lord LYNDHURST might and should have said "false evidence," for that was the point. One of the Augustine monks, after having deposed against RUGGIERO, went to the general of his order, threw himself at his feet, and confessed "that all he had said was false—he had been menaced, and feared exile or the Ergastolo." Another monk deposed in open court that CAMPAGNA stripped him, and threatened to lash and imprison him, unless he would depose against RUGGIERO. The agents of this execrable man abused and spat upon others of the Augustine monks, threatened them with imprisonment, and, as was stated in court, conducted themselves "like wild beasts." If this were a solitary case, an isolated act of tyranny—foul and disgusting as it might be,—we should not think ourselves justified in recommending interference; but the scene of horrors disclosed in the course of this investigation is, we fear, but an average specimen of "life in Naples" at the present day. France and England have the power to remedy this outrageous evil almost by an expression of their will. If they refuse to do so, how can they stand excused?

KANSAS.

The Dispersion of the Kansas Free-State Legislature—How it was done.

From the Chicago Democratic Press.

TOPEKA, K. T., July 5, 1856.

Yesterday was marked by one of the most outrageous occurrences that mark our national annals. FRANKLIN PIERCE, not content with all his previous infamy on Kansas affairs, consummated it by a crowning act of outrage on free institutions. The Federal troops rode into town in battle array and dispersed the Legislature.

A great Mass Convention had been called to assemble at Topeka. Owing to the political troubles and insecurity in the Territory it was not so generally attended as had been expected, but there were about 1,000 persons, men and women, there.

Col. SUMNER had been collecting a large military force in the neighborhood of Topeka, and as it was reported that he intended to drive out the Legislature and disperse the people assembled, with his troops, considerable excitement prevailed. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, United States Marshal DONALDSON came into Topeka, accompanied by Judge ELMORE. He stated that he had a communication to make. The President of the Convention, Mr. CURRIER, of Leavenworth, invited them both to the stand, when DONALDSON said he had a proclamation to make, and got Judge ELMORE to read first a copy of the President's last February proclamation, then SHANNON'S June proclamation, which he read from a little piece of scissoring from a newspaper, and lastly the proclamation by the Acting Governor of Kansas, from Acting Governor WOODSON and Col. SUMNER.

Having read this to the Convention, the Marshal asked if they had any message to carry back to Col. SUMNER. The President of the Convention told him that this was not the Legislature, but a public Convention, and that they had no reply to make. The Marshal and Judge ELMORE departed.

It was nearly noon. The Convention was still busily at work. The hour for the meeting of the Legislature approached, and several of the members of the Legislature had entered the hall. The two military companies of Topeka, which had been on drill, were drawn up in front of the legislative hall to receive a banner from the ladies. A band of music was stationed at the end of the line, and was making the place echo with martial strains, when upwards of two hundred dragoons, under Col. SUMNER, galloped up, and entered the city in three squadrons, with drawn sabres and martial array, dashed up toward the legislative building, where the two companies were drawn up. The two companies nobly kept their ground, and the musicians were playing in the finest style, as if left to follow the impulses of her own policy, find the "circumstances" which would enable her to withdraw her troops from any Italian province she had once occupied?

The greater portion, however, of Lord LYNDHURST'S question was pointed at the afflicting condition of Naples at the present moment. "My Lords," said he, "it appears to me, so far as I can collect, that the whole Government of Naples is in the hands of police agents, spies and informers; and I begin to despair of the state of things in that country." Such language as this with reference to a Government with which England is presumed to be on terms of friendly alliance has seldom been heard in the House of Lords from the lips of an English Peer. The urgent necessity of the case will be esteemed by his fellow-countrymen a strong and sufficient justification of the course which Lord LYNDHURST has thought it right to pursue. It is a scandal and reproach to two such Powers as France and Great Britain that they are unable or unwilling to put down at once by the strong hand such abominations as those which daily and hourly defile the beautiful shores of the Neapolitan Bay. Simple men who have not been trained to appreciate the

[illegible] Yesterday was marked by one of the most [illegible] hall. Order had been issued, the evening before to the doorkeeper to admit no visitors. The doorkeeper allowed Col. SUMNER to enter, but told Marshal DONALDSON he could not let him in. DONALDSON said he was United States Marshal, and had official business. The doorkeeper, Mr. FULLER, told him to "show his papers;" he exhibited his commission, and the doorkeeper let him pass.

Colonel SUMNER did not pause to inquire whether the Senate was or was not in session, but proceeded to tell them that by virtue of the orders of the President he was there to disperse them, and ordered them to disperse. Having said so, Col. SUMNER looked at them to see how they took his announcement. The members of the Senate were standing in a circle, looking at him respectfully, but they did not move. There was a long and disagreeable pause, which SUMNER broke by asking:

"Well, gentlemen, do you consider yourselves dispersed?"

Mr. THORNTON, President of the Senate, replied thus:

Col. SUMNER, the Senate is not in session and cannot make any reply to you; neither can any member of it.

Mr. THORNTON then asked if Col. SUMNER, after he orders to disperse, would permit them to convene, so as to receive any communication he might have to make.

The Colonel said—No; my orders are that you must not be permitted to meet, and I cannot allow you to do any business.

Marshal DONALDSON, beginning to think that some advantage was about to be taken of the "Law and Order Party," stepped up and spoke. He confronted the members of the Senate, and holding his hat in one hand, and raising the other, gesticulated with the point of his finger, as he said in a tremulous, squeaking voice: "Well, I want all o' you members to promise me that you won't meet here again any more, and if you won't"—and here J. B. D. shook his head—"I'll arrest every one of ye—every member." This was monstrously outrageous. It was bad enough for the troops to break in with their cannon and sabres on the representatives of a free people, but for a miserable tool of the slaveocracy thus to menace and insult because he had some five hundred dragoons at his back, was monstrous. If he had a writ to serve against any man it was his business to serve it, no matter what they did, and if he had no writ—and he had none—it was a monstrous perversion of the office he disgraced. The Senate paid no attention to him.

One of the members of the Senate exhibited a little of the feeling that such trying circumstances may awaken, and said: "When my country calls me to disperse, by her troops, I yield to that authority."

Here Hon. Mr. PILLSBURY said: "Col. SUMNER, we are in no condition to resist the United States troops, and if you order us to disperse, of course we must disperse."

Col. ALLEN said that he would suggest to his brother Senators that Mr. PILLSBURY'S statement be considered the expression of the whole, which was assented to.

Col. SUMNER then left the hall. As he went down stairs, and just before he met the crowd that was anxiously waiting outside, Col. PHILLIPS, who had left the Senate chamber with him, said aloud, "Colonel, you have robbed OLIVER CROMWELL of his laurels." Col. SUMNER paused and regarded PHILLIPS with astonishment, as if he had for the first time realized the importance of what he had done.

When he got out on the street he assured many of those who gathered around him that he did not wish to interfere with the Convention as they assembled there; that he had merely been sent to disperse the Legislature, and recognized their right to meet on the 4th of July. Three cheers were again proposed by some one, for Colonel SUMNER, and given. Three cheers for JOHN C. FREMONT were then given.

At this point the dragoons were filed off in marching order, when three cheers were given for "the Topeka Constitution and the State Legislature." Some of the Pro-Slavery officers looked round rather fiercely when this was given, but SUMNER'S sharp voice was heard giving the order, "Forward—march," and just as that military band who, under the American flag, which waved from the hall of the Legislature, had committed one of the most grievous outrages recorded in our history, spurred their horses to leave the streets of Topeka, three groans were given for FRANKLIN PIERCE, and so deep and loud that it startled the horses of the troopers, and made them break from line as they defiled past.

When they left, the Free-State Convention resumed business, and the volunteers paraded the streets.

The Trouble among the Kickapoo Indians.

From the St. Louis Republican.

PALERMO, K. T., Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

Mr. ROBERT EWING has just passed through in great haste for St. Joseph, to give information to Major BALDWIN, agent of the Kickapoo Nation, that that tribe have had a serious difficulty among themselves, and that several of them were slain, and that his personal presence and authority would be necessary to quell the excitement. This people, who have been considered more orderly and steady than any other along the frontier, have suffered in morals and habits from the pernicious influences of certain white men, who, under the protection of licenses to vend liquors, have located their dens upon the confines of the Indian reservations, and have used many arts to seduce that already too susceptible people into dissipation and excesses. The Indian agents have forbidden them to come within the confines of the Indian domain, and before the settlement of Kansas by the whites, were able to keep them entirely out of the country; but since the tribes are hemmed within narrow boundaries, with licensed white men all around them, the utmost vigilance cannot prevent communication and illicit traffic.

Not long since the Kickapoos received their annuities, and many of them came here, and went to St. Joseph for their supplies of groceries, flour, &c., and although abounding in gold, they continued sober, and behaved with great decorum; but on their return to their home, which is now upon the Grasshopper, some fifty miles distant, they met these sharpers, who laid snares for them, and got their money, and loaded them with liquor, and sent them away reeling and furious with excitement. If you have never seen a drunken Indian, you can form no conception of his frantic wildness. Reason is utterly dethroned, and the worst passions run riot. They yell, they leap and run, and roll upon the ground, and often tear themselves and beat each other.

These Indians reached their home in that condition. The old men who had remained to keep the wigwams in their absence, endeavored to restrain them; but they flew upon them like wild beasts and tore them to pieces. The son fought his father, and brother attacked brother. Worse than furious beasts, they knew no ties of consanguinity, and the nearest bonds were fiercely broken in the death struggle, by hands that should have tenderly preserved them.

It is hoped that their store of liquors is exhausted, or that Maj. BALDWIN will soon reach there and stop the unnatural and horrible warfare. The Chief of this tribe told me not long ago, that he had never had trouble with his young men until white men came among them.

Southern Railroad Convention.

A Convention of officers connected with railroad and steamboat lines between Baltimore and New-Orleans was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at Ashland, (Slash Cottage,) seventeen miles north of the city of Richmond. The object seemed to be to adopt regulations for greater speed, certainty and cheapness in travel. The price of the through ticket from Washington to New-Orleans was fixed at $48 instead of $53, the former price. It was stated that the Postmaster-General had agreed to permit such companies as desired it to omit one mail on Sunday if the other was carried regularly.

A Committee on the equalization of speed reported a schedule for running between Wilmington and Richmond, and a Committee was appointed to devise a more perfect schedule between the city of Washington and Montgomery, Alabama, than now exists; and the Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of fixing a through fast mail and passenger schedule from Montgomery to Washington, at a speed of about twenty miles per hour, with no unnecessary detentions—the second train to be run as an accommodation train, but to make as close connection as possible. A resolution was adopted fixing the rate of speed on the roads, exclusive of stoppages, at twenty miles per hour.

Various matters of detail, not of interest to the public, were agreed upon, and the association adjourned to meet on the Thursday after the first Monday in May next, at Augusta, Ga.

HARVARD NECROLOGY.—The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the Necrology of Harvard for the past year. The whole number of deaths ascertained since the last commencement is 43, eight less than in the preceding year. Of these the professions are thus recorded: 20 were lawyers, 6 physicians, 5 clergymen, 3 merchants, 3 teachers, 1 was a law student, and 3 were without professions.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Abstract of Opinions Delivered.

[Continued.]

THE SUBPOENA.

32. The term "value" in Section 8 of the Act of July 30, 1846, (9 Stat. at Large, 43,) is used in the sense of *price*. Per SCARBURG, J.—*Spence and Reid vs. The United States.*

33. Although the proviso in section 8 of said Act of July 30, 1846, declares that under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice *value*, yet a reduction of the invoice quantity is not a reduction of the invoice *value*, because it is not a reduction of the invoice *price*.—*Ib.*

34. If the price ascertained by the appraisers exceed ten *per centum*, or more than the price declared on the entry, the penal duty may be exacted.—*Ib.*

35. The provision in the act of Congress, permitting goods which have been warehoused to be exported without the payment of duties thereon, does not extend to penal duties.—*Ib.*

36. A cargo of pimento was imported into Baltimore in October, 1849, and the invoice and entry truly represented its actual value at the time and place of shipment, but the weigher's return showed the net weight to be 2,776 pounds less than the quantity stated in the invoice, and the collector exacted duties on this quantity stated in the invoice; held, as to the 2,776 pounds, the difference between the gross quantity stated in the invoice and the net quantity shown by the weigher's return, no duty could have been legally exacted thereon, as it was not imported.—*Ib.*

37. But the Collector exacted duties upon such deficiency, and the importers paid them under protest, in order to obtain possession of the pimento actually imported; *held*: that money was paid under an illegal demand, made *colore officii*, and to enable the parties to exercise a legal right, and such payment was not *voluntary*.—*Ib.*—Post-Office Department.

38. The object of section 23 of the act of July 2, 1836, (5 Stat. at Large, 85,) was, among other things, to impose a check upon the exercise of the discretionary power of the Postmaster General, by requiring that everything relative to his action upon the subject of *extra allowances* should be recorded where it might be inspected, so that when the public money should be expended, nothing relating to its expenditure should be left unexplained or uncertain. Per GILCHRIST, C. J. *Huston vs. The United States.*

39. Where the Postmaster-General, in June, 1828, gave notice that proposals would be received for carrying the mail over a particular route, an acceptance of the proposal, upon a reasonable construction, is an acceptance of the proposal with the conditions upon which such acceptance is offered, unless they are excluded by the terms of the acceptance. Per GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Rhodes vs. The United States.*

40. To "adopt" a route for the transportation of the mail, means to take the steps necessary to cause the mail to be transported over that route. That is the sense, so far, of the resolution of Congress of May 24, 1828, (4 Stat. at large, 322.)—*Ib.*

41. As the Postmaster-General may lawfully pay a larger sum for the transportation of the mail over a difficult and expensive route, than transporting it over an easy and cheap route, *a fortiori*, he may pay a larger sum for such transportation where, in addition to conveying the mail, the contractor is compelled to make a road over which to transport it.—*Ib.*

42. If one contracts with the department to transport the mail from one given point to another, between which points it is known to the department that no road exists, and to fulfill his contract he must prepare, and in fact makes a road, the contractor may be compensated by the department for such duty and expense by a sum sufficient to pay him for carrying the mail under such circumstances.—*Ib.*

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

43. By the plain and obvious meaning, and the words, of sec. 1 of the act of March 3, 1835, (4 Stat. at Large, 756,) if an officer of the Navy temporarily performs the duties belonging to a higher grade, he is entitled to increased compensation. Per GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Magruder vs. The United States*—(3d opinion.)

44. If an officer of the Navy *actually* performs the duty belonging to a higher grade, he is entitled *prima facie* to the benefit of section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1835: but if any evidence exists which shows that, although the officer actually did the duty, he performed it under such circumstances as would render it unreasonable and contrary to the true meaning of said Act that he should receive additional compensation, then it should not be paid.—*Ib.*

45. The Act of March 3, 1835, section 1, as to compensation of officers of the Navy temporarily performing the duties belonging to a higher grade, prescribes no particular mode of proof of service; consequently, under that Act, any legal evidence is admissible.—*Ib.*

46. The regulation of the Treasury Department, which provides that the officer shall not be paid for performing the duties of a higher grade, unless he produces a *written* appointment to perform such duties, prescribes a condition not required by that Act, which admits any legal evidence, while the regulation excludes it.—*Ib.*

47. Where the claimant, a commander, actually performed the duties of a captain, in the navy, for the period from April 18, 1833, to June 28, 1840, by competent authority; *held*: he is legally entitled to the sum of $3,836 12, the pay of a captain for that period.—*Ib.*

48. The object of Sec. 12 of the act of August 26, 1846, (5 St. at Large, 586,) modifying the act of March 3, 1835, is merely to require that the order (not required to be given by said act of March 3, 1835) authorizing any officer to perform the duties of a higher grade, shall have been given previously to the performance of such duties, but need not be in writing.—*Ib.*

REGULATIONS OF DEPARTMENTS.

49. The "accounting officers" of the Treasury cannot superadd a condition not required by the act of Congress, which is supreme in matters of legislation. Departmental regulations must be in subordination to the law of Congress.—*Ib.*

50. It is the duty of the departments to administer the law, and not to make it. They stand, in relation thereto, so far upon the same ground with this Court, and with the judiciary in general.—*Ib.*

51. The theory of our government requires that the legislative, the judicial and the executive departments should be kept distinct from each other. The executive departments, like this Court, are to administer the law regardless of the consequences; nor have they the right to place any obstacles in the way of its full and perfect execution.—*Ib.*

52. Executive officers, when an act of Congress admits evidence of a certain kind, have no right, it seems, to decide that they will not render a decision in favor of a claimant, unless he produces evidence of a different kind.—*Ib.*

53. This Court may adopt rules of practice, and the departments make regulations, but they must be in strict subordination to law; wherever there is any antagonism between them, the "rules of practice" and "regulations" must yield, and the law of Congress govern.—*Ib.*

CAPTURE AND PRIZE OF WAR.

54. During the war between the United States and Tripoli, Lieut. DECATUR, in command of the *Enterprise*, boarded and destroyed the frigate *Philadelphia*, (which had been captured by the enemy, and was then moored in the harbor, under the batteries of Tripoli,) but under peremptory orders to set her on fire, and after blowing out her bottom, to abandon her; *held*: these orders were inconsistent with and excluded the idea of a *capture*; the duty which he performed was that of her destruction, and not of her capture.—Per GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Decatur vs. The United States.*

55. Lieut. DECATUR, according to the facts and under his orders, did not *capture* the *Philadelphia* in a sense which entitled him to her proceeds or value as prize of war, within the meaning of the act of April 23, 1800, (2 Stat. at Large, 52,) and the claimant, his representative, has no legal cause of action against the United States.—*Ib.*

56. Pursuant to his orders, Lieut. DECATUR retained possession of the *Philadelphia* only so long as was necessary to enable him to take the proper measures for her destruction; his possession of her was incidental, and was one of the means adopted to effect the main purpose. *Held*: it was intended, not to obtain the possession for the purpose of bringing the frigate in and obtaining a decree of condemnation, but for the mere purpose of her destruction.—*Ib.*

57. The question, in the case, is not whether the *Philadelphia* was captured in a legal sense, but whether the claim to her proceeds or value as prize of war, is in the nature of the legal right secured by the prize act of 1800. That claim is not to be determined by the law of nations, but by the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress.—*Ib.*

58. Section 5 of the act of April 23, 1800, is substantially a provision that the vessel is to be condemned, or that there is to be a legal adjudication that she is good prize, before the proceeds are to become the property of the captors.—*Ib.*

59. Property captured in war belongs, in the first instance, to the nation: whatever right the captors acquire is derived by grant. The mere taking possession of the property does not of itself vest the title to it in the captors.—*Ib.*

60. As the title to the proceeds or value of a vessel as prize of war depends on a grant, it must conform to the conditions of the grant; which are that the vessel, after having been captured, shall be brought into port, and condemned as lawful prize.—*Ib.*

SALES OF LAND BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

61. The United States Marshal for Mississippi, under section 1 of the act of May 7, 1800, (2 Stat. at Large, 61,) sold certain real estate on behalf of the United States, and the claimant, a partner in the purchase, on such sale, paid as consideration the sum of $5,000, which passed into the Treasury,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. TOOMBS introduced a resolution that the finding of the late Naval Board in the case of Lieut. BARTLETT was a violation of his constitutional rights, and therefore void. One hundred and ninety-five Naval appointments were then confirmed in Executive session. The Illinois contested election case was considered in the House.

Terrible Disasters.

Our columns contain this morning the excruciating details of the saddest and most terrible railroad disaster that it has been our painful duty to give to the world. It is sickening and terrifying to read the horrible particulars of this most lamentable event; and the horror it excites is heightened by the thought that all this suffering and wretchedness, all the precious lives that have been sacrificed and the wounds that have been inflicted, were the result of the most reckless carelessness, the most criminal want of ordinary caution on the part of the officials to whose care the lives of so many human beings were entrusted. Early yesterday morning, there went off a happy and cheerful company, composed chiefly of little children, who had with them their parents, pastors and teachers, to spend the day in the innocent pleasures of a pic-nic. They were the children of a Roman Catholic Sunday School, and, altogether, numbered Eleven Hundred persons! Their destination was but a short distance from their homes, only fourteen miles, and yet this great cargo of human beings were sent off upon a railroad without the slightest precaution having been taken to guard against accidents; and scarcely had the train been got under way, when there came dashing along at a fearful speed, another train, from an opposite direction. The collision was terrible beyond the power of language to describe. In an instant the ground was spread with desolation. More than a hundred human beings lay crushed, bleeding, burning, dead, mutilated and dying, and the happy holiday party was converted into the most distressed assemblage that the sun ever shone upon.

This horrible event occurred on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, but fourteen miles from Philadelphia; and it appears to have been caused by the most wanton carelessness on the part of the conductor, who escaped unhurt from the collision; but, unable to bear the sight of the wretchedness he had caused, he destroyed his own life by taking poison.

The telegraph gives us the particulars of another terrible disaster, by the burning of the steamer *Northern Indiana*, on Lake Erie, on her passage from Buffalo to Toledo. By this calamity the loss of thirty or forty lives is reported.

Not Quite Yet.

The Washington *Union* in commenting on the resignation Speech of Mr. KEITT, which fills six columns of that paper, says it is "the end of the Sumner affair." But the end of that affair has not quite been reached. The end has yet to come, and before it comes, the *Union*, as well as the perpetrator of the outrage, will learn a few things which do not seem to be properly understood down South at the present time. The *Union* naively remarks that:

"It is a strange fact that for a number of years past there seems to have existed an element of popular agitation in the Northern States which has kept up a succession of excitements in the public mind which it is exceedingly difficult to comprehend."

It may possibly be the case that the writer of the article in question finds it exceedingly difficult to comprehend the excitement in the public mind at the North; but he must be exceedingly dull of comprehension if he remains much longer in his puzzled state of mind. The *Union* professes to regard the "Sumner affair" as a mere private quarrel between two members of Congress in which no political question is involved. But the vote on the expulsion of BROOKS in the House, must have convinced the most mote-eyed dullard that the public both North and South regard the affair in a very different light.

The American Question in the British House of Commons.

There has been a field day in the British House of Commons on American affairs, and this mail brings us the account of the evolutions of the various parties. At one time the attitude of the opposition was menacing and the whole array of their party strength was gathered to the combat. The pacific and temperate tone assumed, and the conciliatory course of action adopted, by the British Government, however, induced the leaders of the Tory Party to sound the bugle for a retreat, and it was owing to the intemperate ardor of a frothy little Irish gentleman, Mr. MOORE, remarkable for using the best language of any member of the House of Commons to express nothing, that even the sham and unreal party battle, of which we have report, came off. The course of the Ministry in refusing to make any reprisal for the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON has been sanctioned by a large majority, and Lord PALMERSTON finds himself, as is ever the case in weak opposition movements, strengthened in his place.

The discussion of the question, however, has had this beneficial effect: of showing the strong and abiding determination of the British people to permit on no light or frivolous ground the huge electric chain of common interests and sympathies which bind their country and ours to be broken. Indeed, the question of war was not even faintly whispered in the debate, and the great question of discussion seemed to be as to whether the Ministry did not merit censure for not having sooner thrown the unfortunate Mr. CRAMPTON overboard.

The speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, who is both in public and private a sincere admirer of this country, and an ardent believer in its great humanitarian destiny, was remarkable for its statesmanlike breadth and its just view of all the details of the question in dispute. His censure of Lord CLARENDON'S conduct in many particulars was pointed and severely correct. Doubtless Lord CLARENDON has many and great claims on the respect and gratitude of his countrymen, but some of them, who know him best, do not forget that he is blessed with a genius for intrigue. They remember his Spanish and Irish experiences, and they are not indisposed to think that on this American affair his desire to be clever and outwit our venerable black-letter Talleyrand, Mr. MARCY, overcame his candor and discretion.

It is only just to Lord PALMERSTON to say that, while, as became him, he threw his protecting shield over his fallen friend, Mr. CRAMPTON, with a chivalrous grace, he made his virtual and compelled recantation of much of his former threatenings and tone with a manly and cordial spirit, which seems to him as easy to adopt as to revel in the tortuosities of diplomatic finesse. There can be no question to any one who has watched the course of this long-protracted difficulty, that Lord PALMERSTON has been compelled to yield his own opinions and policy to the pressure of popular will, which surged and swelled without. He knows how, however, gracefully to bend. He is not the man to do anything Quixotic. However much he may like to tease and goad us, he has too much shrewd sense to oppose the will of his own countrymen. His tone was, therefore, eminently pacific, and he received with as graceful an ease the cheers that came from the Manchester and Peelite benches, as he would have done those from the Tory gentlemen, had he thought it judicious to blow the war-trumpet. His management of the British people's house, and his pliable adaptation even to its fancies, is a marvel of workmanship. Ever ready with some toy or rattle to entertain them, he draws them off the scent with some small parochial matters, such as bands in the Park, fireworks, a row among the Irish M. P.'s, or things of that class, while he solidly works out his ends, whatever they may be, or wherever directed, and that is what nobody knows and no one can guess at. You would suppose, to look at him, that he never bestowed a thought on business of any sort, but merely took matters as they turned up from hour to hour, always in time, but never before. Yet he is familiar with every detail of office. Lord CLARENDON has never written a note to Queen POMARE upon the affairs of Tahiti, nor Sir GEORGE GREY forwarded a small instruction to a Captain of Irish police without its having the sanction of his noble friend. A man must be acclimated to British politics for many years, before he can understand all the delicate beauties of Lord PALMERSTON'S management.

The most mortified personage in this question is

"The wondrous boy,
Who wrote Alroy,"

Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI. He appears to be doomed to see forever his small schemes frustrated by the facile ductility and off-hand ingenuity of Lord PALMERSTON. From habitual railings at the bellicose propensities of the British Premier, he had come to believe in his taking a war action in this affair. His disappointment then must have been severe to find his rival so pacific. How to get a chance majority against Lord PALMERSTON was the real object of Mr. DISRAELI'S long homily on England's future policy towards America, of which we had report by the last mail, as it is his only object in every homily he utters. It may be that the Monroe doctrine will yet be acknowledged by British statesmen, particularly if supported by guarantees for the absolute Freedom of Commerce. But it is not by a sidewind in a speech of Mr. DISRAELI that such a doctrine will be blown upon the world.

"The Louisville *Journal* does not suppose that, in the event of Col. FREMONT'S election, the South would at once and *for that reason* secede from the Union, but it has hardly a doubt that the disruption of the Union would be the inevitable result."

There's some degree of comfort in this. If the South does not secede "at once," as soon as they hear of Col. FREMONT'S election, they will probably find it convenient not to do so at all.

The Enlistment Question.

We seldom see a more curious spectacle than that which has been presented by the British Government in its recent controversy with our own upon the subject of enlistment. For years past it has been a standing ground of complaint on the part of Great Britain, that our laws restraining our citizens from entering into foreign service, were altogether too lax. It has been a standing subject of reproach, that Americans were allowed to colonize Texas, and then revolutionize it;—that during the Canadian rebellion Americans were allowed to cross into Canada and join the rebels;—that our citizens were permitted at a later day to invade Cuba;—that others of them have been suffered to go to Nicaragua; and that as a general thing our neutrality laws were constantly evaded. To all these complaints our Government has replied that those laws were intended to be rigid and rigidly enforced;—that our executive officers have done all in their power to prevent their violation; and that where these efforts have not been successful, it has not been from any fault on the part of the Government. These replies have always been deemed unsatisfactory, and have been uniformly and earnestly condemned by the English press.

For the last year, however, we have seen the British Government contending with the utmost ability and zeal *in favor* of evasions of our neutrality laws much more gross and palpable than we ourselves have ever attempted to justify. Lord CLARENDON has written dispatch after dispatch to prove that neither the law of nations, nor the law of the United States prevents the *engagement* of men within the United States to go beyond their limits and enlist in foreign service: and Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech which we publish in another column, exerts all his ingenuity in endeavoring to show that the American Government contends for an enforcement of its neutrality laws much more rigid and severe than justice will sustain.

We have taken occasion heretofore to remark that in all this matter the British Government was endeavoring to establish positions and principles which by end by it may be very glad to disavow. The London *Times*, with its usual sagacity, discovers the same thing, and says in an article which we copy in another column, that in all this matter the British Government has been "countenancing a principle which may be hereafter applied to much more solid purposes than a barren sympathy with European freedom and hatred of Russian aggression." Suppose that a revolution should again break out in Cuba: is Lord PALMERSTON prepared to hold the broad ground he now takes upon this subject and vindicate the right of either party to engage men in the United States to take part in the affair? It is not at all impossible that occasions may arise in which the English Government will be greatly embarrassed by the position now taken on its behalf. We trust our own Government will under all circumstances adhere to the ground it has in this instance so well maintained.

Unkind.

It seems to be one of the ordinances of nature that our enjoyments must always have some drawback. Blessings are never unalloyed. The House of Representatives is in this unhappy predicament. Col. PRESTON S. BROOKS, who resigned his seat because a majority of its members had voted that they did not wish him there any longer, upon saying that when he should come back, something would happen, added the encouraging assurance, "*and come back I will.*" But the members were not left to the undiluted enjoyment of this assurance. Before he closed Col. BROOKS felt constrained to assure those who voted for his expulsion that "for all future time his self-respect required that he should *pass them as strangers.*" So they are not to enjoy the chastened and elevating delight of his personal acquaintance, after his return. Cruelty, it seems, is no inconsiderable ingredient of the Colonel's character.

Col. Fremont's Religion.

While the *Express* is fulminating the assertion that Col. FREMONT is a Roman Catholic and a communicant of the Romish Church, the Washington *Union* says that Rev. HENRY "WARD BEECHER is Col. FREMONT'S spiritual, as well as political conscience-keeper."

As there is union in strength, though there may be no strength in the Union, these two prolific defamers of Col. FREMONT ought to compare notes, so as not to neutralize each others slanders. If Col. FREMONT be a Catholic, there is not much probability of HENRY WARD BEECHER being his conscience-keeper.

Republicanism in Columbia County.

The following is an extract from a recent letter from one who was, up to this time, one of the most rigid of the Columbia County Democracy, who is a native of Kinderhook, and a distant relative of the VAN BURENS.

VALATIE, Col. Co., Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

You have no idea of the popularity of the Republican cause in this part of the country. Men who considered it an insult to hove any other political name than Democrat applied to them, now curse the name and come out boldly for FREMONT. This is a village of over two thousand inhabitants, yet I can safely say that there are not over *six* Buchanan men here.

JOHN VAN BUREN has been around here for several days trying to bring back his *erring friends*, as he calls them, to the gods of their fathers, but he has more difficulty in convincing them of their error than he anticipated. On Sunday I met both himself and his father at Church, and after service they took occasion to sound me, and were awfully surprised to learn my position. On Monday, JOHN came over to see my brother, but he had no better success with him than with me. ISAAC VANDERPOEL, of Buffalo, has been here a week electioneering, but left a few days ago in disgust. Old Kinderhook, the banner town of Democracy, will not cast thirty votes for Buck. You can have no idea of the enthusiasm for FREMONT.

By the Underground Railroad.

One day last weeek a party of sixteen escaped slaves arrived in Canada, and found quarters in Stamford township. One of the waiters at the Clifton House, near the Suspension Bridge, who escaped, two or three years ago, from bondage in Virginia, was apprised of the coming of the party and exerted himself to procure them a resting place. It so happened that he told the tale to a gentleman at the hotel who was his master's neighbor in Virginia. The recognition was mutual and instantaneous.

Wesleyan University.

The Annual Commencement of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., will take place on the 7th August. The Literary anniversaries are announced for the 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th. Among the orators is GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., and Mr. SAXE is among the poets of the occasion. The Graduating class numbers 17,—as follows:

Solon Armstrong, Sutton, N. H.; Arthur W. Becon, Middletown; Wm. J. Foss, Amenia, N. Y.; Borwell P. Goode, Sidney, Ohio; John J. Harrison, New Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; Edward Johnson, Lynn, Mass.; Alexander D. McVoy, Mobile, Ala.; Charles H. Payne, N. Dighton, Mass.; Daniel Pomeroy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James M. Pomeroy, Williamsburg, L. I.; Orville W. Powers, Oneida, N. Y.; Allen Reynolds, Hillsdale, N. Y.; George Crosby Smith, Burke, Vt.; Wm. V. Snyder, Paterson, N. J.; Andrew J. Spencer, Middletown; Samual F. Upham, Newport, R. I.; Emerson Warner, Wilbraham, Mass.

Death of a Judge.

Judge WASHINGTON MCCARTNEY, a lawyer of distinction in Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Tuesday last. He was, for some years, Professor of Mathematics in Lafayette College, and, at the time of his death, was Principal of the Easton Law School and Judge of that District. He was a gentlemen of considerable ability and learning, and was the author of two or three works of merit.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

All the Naval Appointments and Promotions Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

The Senate to-day confirmed every nomination for appointment or promotion, consequent upon the action of the late Naval Retiring Board, by a vote of four to one. S.

Importation of Indecent Prints, &c.—The Herbert Case—Confirmation of Naval Appointments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to amend the Act of 1842, so that it will, in addition to the prevention of the importation of indecent prints, paintings and transparencies embrace statuettes and figures of a similar tendency.

The Herbert case is progressing slowly. Mr. BRADLEY, for the prisoner, opened a broadside on some newspapers, charging them with studied effort to prejudice the case, and likewise condemned individuals for openly expressed censures on the Court. The interest in this matter seems on the increase. The District-Attorney is assisted by Mr. PRESTON, of Baltimore.

The Senate confirmed, to day, in addition to the two yesterday, one hundred and ninety-five appointments or promotions in the Navy, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Four officers, since their nominations were made, have died or resigned. The Senate acted on the nominations *en masse*.

A Treasury Warrant was issued to-day, to Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER for $200,000, awarded by the first Comptroller as indemnity for a breach of their contract by Postmaster CAMPBELL, in carrying the mail between Louisville and New Orleans.

Senator WILSON arrived here to-night, and decies most unqualifiedly the report that he expressed a preference for Mr. JOHNSTON for the Vice-Presidency.

Brooks and Keitt—Illinois Contested Election—Naval—The Herbert Witnesses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

BROOKS AND KEITT—SOUTH CAROLINA ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The Brooks and Sumner affair is disposed of at last in the House of Representatives. The closing scene of the drama was the speech of Mr. KEITT today, in defence of South Carolina, in which there was nothing remarkable except its entire freedom from personal assault upon anybody, and the fact that it was *defensive* of the nullification State. This is a somewhat novel position for South Carolina. Too many of her representatives have been in the habit of claiming for her a superiority to which she is not entitled; and their erroneous self-estimation has lead them into the error of assuming an air of dictatorship towards States of far more power and greater achievements, well calculated to bring down upon their heads the retorts of the present session,—until now, at last, they stand upon the defensive instead of the attack. Mr. KEITT'S resignation was heartily applauded by the galleries.

ILLINOIS CONTESTED ELECTION.

The business now before the House is the contested election case in the Seventh District of Illinois—Mr. ARCHER (Republican) contesting the seat of Mr. ALLEN, and claiming to have been elected over him by five to seven votes. Mr. ALLEN spoke in his own behalf, to-day, and seemed to be arguing, *not* that his contestant hadn't the greatest number of votes, but that he had not proved the fact in the right way. There certainly cannot be any reasonable doubt that Mr. ALLEN was *not* elected; but some few of our friends incline to the opinion that it was a tie between the two, and that the case must be referred back to the people. The report of the Committee on Elections, made after thorough investigation is decided, and, I think, perfectly clear, in favor of Mr. ARCHER.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The Senate spent most of the day in Executive Session, over the naval nominations and promotions consequent upon the action of the late Retiring Board. It is understood that an exciting discussion occurred, in which Mr. TOOMBS took prominent part. It is evident that the confirmations are to be strenuously opposed in secret sessions until after the House shall have acted on the Navel bill passed by the Senate yesterday. A large number of the officers retired by the late Board were from Virginia and other Southern States,—from which quarter, consequently, there is a very strong outside pressure against sustaining the Board.

The Naval Committee and the Navy Department consider the bill passed yesterday as a triumph of the Board, because, while it affords ample opportunity for the correction of any mistakes made by it, it does not crowd back into the service the mass of useless material thrown out by the Board. I believe nobody denies that very many of the officers thus thrown out of the active service were deficient either in moral or physical qualifications for the duties belonging to their commissions.

THE HERBERT WITNESSES.

It has occurred to me that my dispatch of yesterday may seem to reflect generally upon the witnesses for the defence in the Herbert case. Such certainly was not my purpose,—for some of them, with whom I am personally acquainted, I know to be gentlemen, and worthy of entire confidence. Although I have deemed it a duty to criticize the conduct of the Ministers of Justice in connection with this affair, I should sincerely regret to do an injustice to any of the parties concerned. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT.

Mr. TOOMBS introduced a joint resolution that the finding of the late Naval Board in the case of Lieut. BARTLETT was in violation of the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution, and is therefore utterly void and of no effect.

Mr. TOOMBS said he should call up this resolution at a convenient opportunity.

THE NAVY APPOINTMENT.

The Senate then went into Executive Session on Navy Appointments, and after confirming one hundred and ninety-five of them, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17.

THE ILLINOIS CONTESTED SEAT.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. ARCHER instead of Mr. ALLEN the elected representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois.

The report of the majority of the Committee says that Mr. ARCHER was elected by two majority, and the report of the minority of the Committee states that Mr. ALLEN was elected by one.

The subject was debated and the House adjourned.

The Virginia Old-Line Whig State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 17.

The Virginia Old-Line Whig State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report. Speeches were made by Messrs. FLORENT, JOHNSON, KENLY, SPEED and CARTER, all in favor of FILLMORE and DONALDSON, and for the reorganization of the Whig Party. The Convention then adjourned till 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 P. M., and Mr. MCFARLAND submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He said that the Committee were unanimous in the opinion that the perpetuity and peace of the Union depends on the influence of the Whig Party.

The resolutions set forth that the condition of the country calls upon the Whig Party to exert its power for the safety of the Union; declare, in substance, that the Whigs of Virginia are free to select among the candidates already nominated, but in making a selection do not merge themselves into that party whose candidate they adopt, but preserve distinctive principles; denounce the Republicans, declaring the pretensions of their candidate are unfit to be considered in a national contest; declare that the Democrats, in nominating FRANKLIN PIERCE, caused all the agitation of the Slavery question, he having given, contrary to his pledges, countenance to agitation, by disturbing, for mere party ends, the compromises that long preserved peace; assert that the Democratic Party have forfeited the confidence of conservatives men, because "by its administration" it has violated pledges, and committed flagrant abuses and blunders in the foreign policy; that no Whig can consistently support Mr. BUCHANAN, urging in addition to other objections, that he sustains "squatter sovereignty," and the absolute power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, and is responsible for the policy of the Ostend Manifesto; approve the Compromises of 1850 and resist the repeal or modification of the Kansas Nebraska act; consider MILLARD FILLMORE the most suitable person for the Presidency, and recommend him to the nation, but disclaim all intention of adopting the principles of the American Party, and call upon their brethren to support him; propose a National Convention of Whigs to assemble in Baltimore on the third Wednesday of September, and invite all States to participate in it; and authorize the President to appoint a Central Committee of thirteen to promote the organization of the party in the States.

The resolutions were adopted, and the President of the Convention instructed to forward the resolutions to Mr. FILLMORE, and request him to accept the indorsement of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for Mr. FILLMORE, and the party repaired to Capitol Square, where a number of speakers were heard.

From Boston.

THE ESCAPED SLAVE—THE EVENING LEDGER FOR FILLMORE AND DONELSON—THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 17.

WILLIAMS, the slave who secreted himself on board of the bark *Growler* at Mobile, and escaped was four days fastened down in the hold, and when discovered was nearly dead for want of air, food, and water.

The Boston *Evening Ledger* to-day placed FILLMORE and DONELSON at the head of their Editorial columns, and will support them in the coming election.

The weather to-day has been oppressively hot and close, the thermometer standing at 94° in the shade.

Important Railroad Suit.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 17.

Ross Winans vs. *The New York and Erie Railroad.*—This important case upon a patent for an improvement on eight-wheel cars, has resulted in a verdict for defendants, after a trial of five weeks. The case was conducted by C. W. KELLEE, Mr. BLATCHFORD and Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, for the plaintiffs, and by WM. WHITING; of Boston, E. STOUGATON and B. B. EATON, of New-York, and W. W. HUBBELL, of Philadelphia, for defendants. The construction of the claim by the Court was such that the plaintiffs declined to proceed and take the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Deaths from Sun Stroke in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 17.

GEO. F. BROWN, of Boston, connected with Madigan's Circus here, died of sun-stroke to-day. Several deaths occurred yesterday from the same cause.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen sat again last evening. The President, ISAAC O'BARKER, Esq., in the Chair.

Half an hour was spent in legislating as to certain piers, and the necessity of dredging in the East River. The Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices was then brought up, advocating an increase in the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places, from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Subsequently to debate, and various amendments, the Board agreed to concur.

Considerable discussion took place as to the time when it would be expedient to throw open the First-avenue beyond Forty-second-street. The Board concurred in fixing the time as the 1st of August.

A variety of other unimportant matters were disposed of, among which was agreement with the report of a committee in favor of building a pier between Castle Garden and pier No. 1.

The report and ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, as to the matter of the Central Park being brought up by Ald. CLANCY, appropriating $100,000 for that purpose.

Alderman TUCKER spoke at some length against the grant, denouncing political jobbery. He pitied the Street Commissioner, who would soon be just nowhere. Every member of the Board secretly knew the thing was not right, and every tax-payer ought to be of the same opinion. Why should the Board make itself ridiculous?

Alderman BRIGGS would certainly go for any reasonable amount.

Alderman FULLER said, if a man wanted to dig his political grave let him vote for this measure; it would pass. Let the Democrats have the full benefit of it, but let it not be laid at the door of the American Party.

Alderman DEAKE would go for the appropriation, and entered into some close personal political allusions.

Alderman CLANCY moved the previous question.

On the motion, shall the previous question be put, the vote was 13 affirmative and 7 negative. Sustained.

On the subsequent vote for concurrence, the numbers stood 13 affirmative and 7 negative, thus adopting the ordinance. After which the Board stood adjourned to the first Monday in August.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday, Supervisor ELY in the Chair. There was a full attendance.

A communication was received and read from L. B. SHEPARD, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation in reply to certain questions which had been propounded for his official opinion as to the legality of the appropriation of the sum of $200,000 for the purposes of the Central Park. The document is of considerable length, extending over eight closely written folio pages. We quote the conclusion: "It is well to consider whether the $200,000 added by the Board of Supervisors to the tax levy is an expense to which the Mayor, &c., have been put by law. And, without considering whether the terms 'been put by law,' do not signify such expenses as have been judicially established in the Courts, it will suffice to state another question, which lies behind both. Is the amount of $200,000 designed to satisfy the provisions of any legal contracts which have been made, and which the law would enforce against the City? *Manifestly not.* It is designed to raise a fund to be placed at the control of the Commissioners of the Central Park, or some other officer or officers, to enable them to proceed to complete the Park according to the ordinance by which they were created. It does not differ in principle from any addition to the tax levy which might be made to enable any other officers to do any work for the City, and if one addition to the tax levy not authorized by the Statute be permissible, any other is equally so. The clause under consideration thus extended subverts the purpose of the Statute which is apparent in every line to limit the tax which the Supervisors are permitted to impose. And the grounds which restrict taxation are broken down so that the Supervisors have the power to tax any man to the whole amount of his property.

"I cannot therefore agree to such a construction."

Supervisor TUCKER moved that this communication be laid on the table, and that 1,000 copies be printed, which was seconded by Supervisor CLANCY. An amendment was moved and carried that the number be reduced to 500.

A petition was received from George Law that his tax on $300,000 be remitted, assessed for that amount in the Eighteenth Ward, having sworn off all assessment for personal property, having no estate excepting stocks already taxed, and believing the period for appeal extended to the 24th of July instead of the 24th of June, he prays for relief.

On motion of Supervisor JACKSON that the sum be struck off the roll, after debate, in which Supervisors HERRICK, TUCKER, VOORHIS, and others took part, a motion was made to refer the matter to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Recorder SMITH thought there was no necessity for such reference.

Supervisor BARKER was of a different opinion; it was a very important matter.

On vote as to reference, 7 voted in the affirmative and 15 in the negative. On the question for striking from the roll 19 voted in the affirmative, 3 in the negative, and the petition and affidavit were, on further vote, entered on the minutes.

The Report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, from which the $200,000 for the Park is yet to be taken, being brought up, an effort was made to expedite the reading until Monday. Supervisor WOOD disapproved of unnecessary delay; it was inconvenient to himself to attend, and he was as well able to enter into the question now as at a future time; nevertheless he should not leave the City, and of what as evident collusion existed to prevent the formation of the Park he was prepared to stand by the proposition through all delays and every difficulty.

The Recorder said he saw no specific reason for delay. Nothing was to be gained by further discussion, though two sides and a pretty strong dividing line existed. If delay could produce additional enlightenment, he would not oppose it.

Supervisor TUCKER, pleading for delay, reverted to allusions that had been made to private conversation with the Mayor, and explained.

On the question of making the order special for Monday, the votes were 19 affirmative, and 10 negative.

A communication was received from the Sheriff complaining of the state of the Eldridge-street Jail.

Recorder SMITH observed that the condition of the place was really disgraceful. Dilapidation and want of ventilation were very obvious, and the building was totally unsafe as a place of confinement for prisoners.

The Chairman suggested that the Recorder should move that the Committee visit this jail, and report on Monday. It was worse than a common hog-pen. Recorder SMITH did so, after which, the Board adjourned until Monday, at 4 o'clock.

Politics.

UNION OF THE HARDS AND SOFTS.

The Hard and Soft Democratic General Committees met at their respective places last evening—Tammany Hall and Stuyvesant Institute—and resolving upon a platform of Union, met together at Stuyvesant Institute, and completed a combined organization. The session lasted till nearly 12 o'clock, during which there were multiplied congratulatory speeches, and speeches not so harmonious and congratulatory. Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD was chosen Chairman of the Joint Committee.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES of this week contains the following:

EXPULSION OF PRESTON S. BROOKS FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The Vote.
MR. DAYTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.
NICARAGUA NEWS—Highly Important.
CALIFORNIA NEWS—The Action of the Vigilance Committee.
EUROPEAN NEWS—The Tronhle at the Queen's Levée.
SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—Against Douglas' Second Enabling Bill—Delivered in the United States Senate, July 2
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
LETTER FROM GEORGE LAW.
LETTER FROM PETER PARLEY.
SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS BY THE MAILS.
CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S INTELLIGENCE.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Prepared expressly for this paper.
THE MARKETS—Wheat Insects, an interesting article—Comparative Profit of Butter and Milk—Buckwheat with Corn—A Steam Plow wanted on the Prairies—Live Stock Prices in New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.
Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning will contain:
SPEECH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS, ON RESIGNING HIS SEAT.
LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS
ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE on the Expulsion of BROOKS
CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.
NEWS FROM EUROPE.
POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.
MR. DAYTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, &c.
Published on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. $3 per year. Six cents per single copy, in wrappers, ready for mailing. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.
Springfield, Mass.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOL SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, his license having expired. Depôts, No. 129 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, No. 23 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 13 Wells-st. Chicago, Ill.
S. C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	6 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, WHOSE SANDS OF LIFE have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as require it this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requests each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The attention of Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents, with full directions. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FRE

Commencement at Harvard College.

From the Boston Bee, 16th.

Yesterday the time-honored Commencement Day at Cambridge was celebrated with the usual exercises, and the usual amount of enjoyment and interest. The Church where the exercises took place was densely crowded, mostly by ladies, whose loveliness was a theme of general remark.

At 8 o'clock, the Governor and suite, the Executive Council, and the Trustees of the College, in carriages, were escorted by the Lancers from the State House to Gore Hall, in Cambridge, where the Alumni and Faculty of the College, including a large number of dignitaries, were assembled.

After the services in the Church were gone through with, the Alumni and invited guests partook of a sumptuous and elegant dinner, at Harvard Hall, at which many brilliant sayings were uttered.

The Graduating class numbered as follows

Bachelors of Arts—Charles Francis Adams George Zacheus Aasms, Francis Rose Arnold, Robert Edward Babcom, George Bancroft, George Campbell Barrett, Isaac Norton Beals, George Brooks Bigelow, George Blagden, John Brooks, Allen Augustus Brown, Charles Brooks Brown, Walter Bays Burns, Wm Wirt Bittrace, David Casares, James Macarney Cassety, Jonathan Chapman, George Bigelow Chase, Wm. Thomas Crapster, Edward Francis Daland, John Forester Devereux, Edward Swift Dunster Arthur Amory Eckley, Isaac Edmond Egerton, Charles Le Dous Eyles Thomas Emerson, Daniel Simmons Fisher, Edward Thornton Fisher, Wm. Eddy Fuller, John Cutter Gage, Charles Alexander Gambril, John Edward Gardiner, Edward Leach Giddings, Daniel Angell Gleason, James Bradsteer Greenough, Daniel Hack, Howard Minturo Hall, Thos. Halsted, Star in Van Buren Hartley, Benjamin Morgan Harrod, Augustus Mellen Haskell, George Wells Healy, Edgar Buckingham Hidden, George Osgood Holcomb, Henry Zelotes Hosmer, Charles Tasker Howard, John Williams Hudson, Carleton Hunt, Benjamin Busser Huntoon, Edward Carroll Howe John Jordan Jacobsen, Edward Payson Jeffries Frank Howe Johnson, Jesse Henry Jones David Pulsifer Kimball, Thomas Kinsloue Alberi Gallatin Lawrence Will am Powell Mason, Joseph Ware Merriam, Moses Merrill, Washington Hill Merritt, Thos, John Morris, Bennett Hubbard Nash, Frank Phillo Nash, Charles Noyes, William Parsons, Stephen George Perkins Francis Blake Rice, John Henry Rice, Peter Ripley, Edmund Randolph Robinson, George Dexter Robinson, George Peabody Russell, Stephen Salisbury, Arthur Seaile, Roland Crocker Shaw Jeremiah Smith, Charles Warren Spraat, Thomas Thacher, Howard Malcolm Tickror, Charles Carroll Tower, William Jephtess Upham Charles Everett Vaughan, Jesse Washington Weissinger, Richard Hazard Weldy, Henry Gassett Wheelock, Rezin Augustus Wight, Daniel Webster Wilcer, Dalrymple Williams, Samuel Brooks Wyman.

The degrees of M. D. was conferred upon:

Charles Cheyne Aikin, Justin Allen, Charles Edward Briggs Henry Needick Brown Hugh Davis, Ephraim Cutler John Marshall Eaton, Charles Wesley Fillmore, Joseph Wilcox Hastings, Alfred Hosmer George Smith Hyde, Hammond Johnson, John Augustus Lamson, William Leach, John Nash Niles, Alexander Crawford Page, Alexander Melntosh Parker, Francis James Parker, Ezra Parmenter, Louis Emmons Partridge Charles Pfaff, Charles Henry Pemberton, Frederick Augustus Rawson, Louis Avarus Lincoln Simmons, John Skinner John Spring, Edward Sutton Smith, William Henry True, Benjamin Charles Vanier, James Parker Walker, Robert Ware, Conrad Wesselhoeft, James Clarke White.

Bachelors in Science—Frederick William Bardwell, Jose Francisco Carter, Charles Augustus Chapman, Joseph Chas Fett Cheever, Joseph Bridgman Cutter, James Ingraham Davies, John Greene Edwin Harrison, Charles Frederick Livermore, Abel Camp Mar lo, Charles Edwards Powers, Edmund Quincy, Jr, William St Croix Redman John Monc re Robinson, William Robert Ware, James Thomas Watkins

Bachelors of Laws—Richard Archer, Josiah Kendall Beale, Edward Cok, Billings George Bliss, William Jarvis Boardman. David Lorenzo Converse Brooks, Charles Monroe Carter, William Selch Chamberlain, James Rose Collins Horace Hopkins Coolidge, Joseph Addison Crain, Henry Crawford, Herbert Pelham Curtis, Edward Gisham Reeves, William Emerson, Dennis Exley Edward William Forbush, Jeremiah French, Peter Peyto Good, Willis Jackson Gorham, William Minturn Gelston, Daniel Charles Sprague Hadley, Gilbert Dwight Hall, Joseph Alexander Hall, Robert Brown Hull, Seavill Hunt, William Thomas Ickehart, John Henry Keene, Charles Augustine Kimball, Benjamin Hershey Long, Richard McCurdy, Arthur John Magenis, Frank Gardiner Noves, Joseph Otis, John Augustus Page, David Cogswell Proctor, Thomas Parker Proctor, Robert Samuel Rantoul, Horatio Spring Rou h, John Tevis, James Bayley Thayer William Charles Thompson, Henry George Thrift, Thomas Vernon, William Wirt Warren, John Davis Washburn, Henry Wenzell, Thomas Moody Wyatt.

The Graduates in the Divinity School we publish elsewhere.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following candidates:

In Course—Charles Frederick Blake, Albert Gallatin Brown, Theodore Cuyler, Uriel Haskell Crocker, George Cogswell Lalor, Charles William Eliot, William Leonard Gage, Edward Chipman Gnild, William Penn Harding, Joshua Kendall, Henry Sidman Nourse, James Mills Peirce Ellis Peterson, Robert samuel Rantoul, Wheelow Warren Sever, Samuel Savage Shaw, Edward Sulcon Smith.

Out of Course—Waldo Higginson, class of 1833; Jas. Cutler Dunn Parker, class of 1843; George Stuart Johannot Oliver class of 1851.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Charles Dean, Esq., of Cambridge. James Bardwell Richards, of Philadelphia.

Doctors of Divinity—Rev. John Henry Hill, of Athens, Greece; Rev. Joseph Parish Thompson, of New-York; Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston; Rev. Edwin Hubbell Chapin, of New-York

Doctors of Laws—Hon. John Chipman Gray, of Boston; Gideon Lane Soule, Esq., principal of Exeter Academy; Hon. John James Gilchris', of Washington, D.C.

Bachelor of Arts—[not of course]—David Worcester, Esq., Tutor of the class of 1832.

The number of applications for admission to the college was one hundred and sixteen, of whom one hundred and nine were admitted. A part of them conditionally. Of the twenty-two candidates who presented themselves from the Boston Public Latin School, sixteen were admitted unconditionally and five on condition.

An excellent dinner was then partaken of in Harvard Hall, and at the conclusion the members of the association of the Alumni of Harvard College held a meeting in the lecture-room of Harvard Hall building, the President, Hon. R ubert C. Winthrop, in the chair. The old board of officers was reelected, with the exception to that Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, of Fitchburg, was elected a Director, vice Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, resigned. It is the intention of the Alumni to hold a festival upon the day succeeding Commencement in 1857.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO EGYPT.—We are requested to state that the British postage charge on letters between the United Kingdom and Egypt, whether sent *via* Southampton or *via* Marseilles, has been reduced to six pence, (12 cents) the half ounce; and therefore the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Egypt will for the future be 53 cents *via* Southampton, and 43 cents *via* Marseilles, instead of the rates heretofore charged. The postage must in all cases be prepaid.

National Intelligencer.

☞ The Governor, by proclamation, offers a reward of $200 for the apprehension and conviction of Frederick Lanagan, who broke his escape from the Montgomery County jail sometime in June last. He was charged with the murder of his wife. The following is a description of the culprit: he is a Dutchman, 63 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, quite slim, and dark complexion. He wore a hat and brown coat.

At a sale of pews in the new Episcopal Church over $400 worth were sold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, plating cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Malden lane.

☞ **Pic-Nic Parties, Sabbath Schools**—And all other Societies and associations, will find an excursion to Flushing, by steamer ISLAND CITY and FLUSHING RAILROAD, cheaper, pleasanter, attended with less trouble and more satisfaction, than any other excursion they can make. Pic-Nic Grove near the Flushing Depot, has been fitted up complete, expressly for excursionists over this Road, and may be occupied by such parties. Apply to the clerk of the steamer, on board, or send an agent to see the grounds. Leave Fulton Ferry slip at 9¾, 8 or 10 A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ or 7 P. M. The boat will touch at piers no town or in Brooklyn to receive or land parties, if desired.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. E. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetables, may be preserved to a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 00 per dozen; half-gallons, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn.

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No 521 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Cherries, Raspberries.**—All fruits and vegetables may be preserved with facility by using the INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING CAN. All the different styles of Cans now made are to be seen and compared with the INFALLIBLE, at the manufacturers',

TAYLOR & HODGKETTS, No 60 Beekman-st.

Quart Cans, per doz., $2 50; pint Cans, $3; half gallon Cans, $3 00.

☞ **SUITS** COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

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FOR SALE BY
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No. [illegible] CORNER
[illegible] market.
SIMPSON BROTHERS', No. 19 Beaver-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefits upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."

Courier.

1856.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—STUDENTS at PAINE'S' ACADEMIES, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious hand-writing, and taught Book-keeping as used in the best houses, as a teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping Col. Paine stand unrivaled.—*Morning Journal, Brooklyn.*

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Accessible by railroad from Jersey City six times every day, (Sabbath excepted.) Time from New-York about one hour. A term of 11 weeks commences July 16. Circulars on application to DAVID A FRAMS.

THE MISSES ROBB—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No 580, Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—June 30, 1856.—The following resolution was this day adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Ward, in favor of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia are hereby invited to join this Association and subscribe its platform.

EDWARD DAYTON, President.

GEORGE J. GREGORY, Secretary.

The Association meets at Geo Conrad's, 3d-av., corner of 62d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, and every other one Friday evening thereafter.

The Finance Committee are Severn D. Moulton, Cooper Woodruff, John Osborn, Christian Schwartz, Hewlett Smith, Nicholas L. Brundage, Thomas Hoag, Michael A. Reed and John Turner, who alone are duly authorized to collect funds for it.

EDWARD DAYTON, President.

GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—All friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to meet with us at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, at the corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 18th inst.

S. L. MACOMBER, President.

GEORGE TEBWILLIGER, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, with certificate on the Bowery Bank, and note from Magraw, drawn in favor of Wm. H. Odell, and also some money and papers. The public are cautioned against taking or negotiating any of the above as they have been stopped payment. Any person returning the above to No. 76 4th-av. will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

$50 REWARD.—To loan offices and others.—Lost on the 23d of June a large OPAL BREASTPIN, set round with diamonds, and also diamonds on the shank. The above reward will be paid, and all charges, and no questions asked, by applying to GEO. W. PEARCY, No 37 Chambers-st.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, a lot of PAPERS, consisting of two Policies of Insurance, and three other bundles, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return them to No. 6 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, will receive the above reward.

ARIEL PATTERSON.

LOST—A small MEMORANDUM BOOK, either in Williamsburg or New-York, containing a list of building lots, &c., with subscriber's name inside. Any person returning the same to G. E. BRINCKERHOFF, at Harper & Bros., No. 329 Pearl-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—On board of the Hamilton-av. Ferryboat, on the 16th inst., two small parcels, one containing a daguerreotype, the other a book. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 74 Broad st.

LOST—On Thursday, July 17, by the Cartman, in coming through Cortlandt-st., a small case, marked H. and H. No. 30. The finder will please send it to 170 Water st.

STATIONERY.

BROWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, No. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and steel-pen stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithographing executed at low rates. Cards, circulars bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Read, remember and rely on—
The Magnetic Powder and Pills of P. LYON,
Will kill bedbugs, roaches, rats, mice, and fleas,
And a million of insects all like these.

BE CLEAN.—Why hesitate! When you can buy a flask or box for 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNES.

By an arrangement with the House of
MESSRS. J. G. & J. SOKER,
of New York, the undersigned now imports these famous Wines, viz.:

IMPERIAL, CABINET AND VERZENAY,
direct from Rheims, and is enabled to offer them to his patrons and the public upon the most favorable terms. As there are two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, without interfering with other interests, it seems to be proper to state that the Mumm's Wines were first introduced in this market by the Messrs. Soker, in the year 1825, that these Wines obtained great celebrity here, and that upon the division of the firm at Rheims on the 1st of January, 1843 by which two houses were formed, namely: Jules Mumm & Co., and G. H. Mumm & Co., the house first named retained the original establishment, and to this time has maintained also the reputation of the Mumm's Wines, by exporting only those of the most approved quality.

By a careful examination of the best wines in the market aided by the experience and advice of able judges, the undersigned selected from the different brands,

THE CHAMPAGNE WINES OF JULES MUMM & CO.,

as the crowning wine of all the rest. For purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, these Champagnes are now presented, with a full assurance of their being the best Wines in the market.

FRED. S. COZZENS
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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls with excellent city references—one as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; makes its clothes; washes and irons for the nursery; wages $6 to $7; will go to any part of the country; has traveled. The other is a competent chambermaid, who does washing neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man, of strict moral character, as coachman and groom. No objection to assist in a garden if necessary. Has lived with most respectable families in City and country. Can produce undoubted reference. Any gentleman desiring such help, will find him an acquisition. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women, (Protestants,) in City or country; one a good cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; the other is a neat chambermaid or nurse and seamstress. Any lady desiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had twelve years' experience in the practical depart ment of management in a first rate cutlery establishment in England; knows the pocket-cutlery department thoroughly, also the keeping of books and shipping of goods. Address J. X. L. *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or fine washing. Can give good City reference; can be seen for two days; call at No. 191 East 23d-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As milliners or saleswomen, by two young ladies who understand millinery in all its branches, and can give most unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address Box No. 1,751, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to do general housework in a small family. No objection to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 14 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, to do general housework in a private family; she is a good washer and ironer, and can be well recommended. Call at 43 Rivington-st., in the rear building.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German woman, in a respectable private family, as cook or housekeeper; she understands cooking and baking thoroughly. Apply at No. 83 Greenwich-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery or hardware store either as porter or clerk. I am willing to make myself useful in either capacity, as object is business. Address H. B., *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—For our wholesale departments, several respectable youths, about fifteen years of age, to learn the business. They must reside in the City with their parents or guardians. Salary, first year, $50. Apply in Chambers-st., from 6 to 7 P. M. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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CLERK WANTED—Immediately, in a store on Broadway—one who can loan his employer $1,000, will be secured on first class real estate, and receive a salary of $800 a year. Reference required. Address MONROE, *Times* office.

CLERK WANTED.—An intelligent young man, of some business experience, an expert penman and ready letter writer. Apply to B. DOUGLASS & CO., Trinity Buildings, Broadway, between 8 and 9 o'clock P M.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

LAD WANTED—In a lawyer's office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating age, residence and references, Box No. 4,538 General Post-Office.

GIRL WANTED.—A smart active girl to do general housework in a private family. Good reference required. A good home and good wages to a suitable girl. Apply No. 798 Washington-st.

WANTED—Two clerks to attend a grocery store; must be well acquainted with the business. None but Americans need apply. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, No. 386 3d-av., cor. 24th-st.

WANTED—In a lace and embroidery store, a young man or active boy. Must bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 389 6th-av.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 2 clerks, 2 harkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, men on steamers and railroads, and 3 boys for tea and 8 cents.
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BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Three or four young men, desirous of obtaining good board and enjoying the comforts of a home, would further their views by calling at No. 89 Dean st. Good sail water bathing one half mile from the house. Terms moderate. References required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a couple of weeks, on or near the sea shore of Long Island or Connecticut, in a healthy, shaded place, within fifty miles of the City by railroad, in a respectable farmer's family, with plenty of milk, butter, vegetables, eggs, fish, &c., for a gentleman's family of nine persons, requiring about four airy bed-rooms, with sitting or dining-room. Board not to exceed $6 per week for grown persons, and children and servants $2 50 to $3 00; or a fair, liberal rate for a nice clean place and generous board would be paid all round. Address LONG ISLAND, at the office of this paper.

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BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family, one large desirable room, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—At No. 68 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a single or double room in a comfortable home, at moderate charges, at No. 63 Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, with gas, baths, closets, &c., furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, can be had, with board, on moderate terms, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 84 Malden-lane.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—A neatly furnished parlor, with two bedrooms and pantry all on one floor, with gas and Croton water, which will be let very reasonable without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 158 Bowery, in the drug store.

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CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOEKE & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $950. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

A CASH CAPITAL—To the amount of $10,000 altogether, or in sums of $2,000 or $3,000, can be invested to pay 100 per cent. in ninety days, and probably double that, on immediate application to Messrs. HOPKINS & CONNER, Register Halls of Commerce, No. 7 Pine-st. No one need apply without ready money.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

American Bible Union—Resignation of Dr. Hackley.

The American Bible Union, the Baptist "New Version" organization, is just now standing in an uncomfortable position before the public. The venerable President, Dr. MACKAY, has resigned his office, and has published a letter of painful disclosures concerning the operations and management of that Society. He says that for one year from the origin of the Bible Union, he had been one of its chief agents; and after the death of Dr. CONE, the first President, was elected as its chief officer. His accession to the office took place in October, 1855. He then felt the importance of a more intimate knowledge of the workings and details of management of the Union than he had before possessed, and he immediately began a thorough investigation. He had not proceeded far before he was surprised and mortified to find that the translators for the New Version numbered only about twenty-three or four, when it was the general impression that there were at least forty. Moreover, he says, instead of all these being competent scholars, some of them unquestionably "lacked the essential qualifications of a translator." His investigation was now interrupted by the Secretary, who solicited him to make a brief visit to Baltimore, to present the cause of the Bible Union, and receive contributions in its behalf. He was gone but a short time, but regretted to find, on his return, that certain changes had been made with regard to the Committees, which greatly decreased his confidence in the "directing power" of the Board. The Secretary now urged him to make another trip out of New York, but he did not go, being more fully resolved than before to make a strict and complete investigation. On mentioning his suspicions, that something was wrong in the Society, to one of the members, he found that he was not alone in his apprehensions. Direct measures were immediately taken for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. The subject was brought up at a meeting of the Board of Managers, and, after some ineffectual opposition on the part of the Secretary, was passed. The Committee was appointed, but the Secretary procured himself to be one of its members. The President then frankly expressed to the Board his opinion that the Secretary ought not to be on a Committee which was to examine matters of his own transaction. With the Committee so constituted, he says, it could not be expected that the object of an impartial investigation should be attained, as the result proved.

Several pages of Dr. MACLAY'S letter are devoted to an *exposé* of the faulty modes of revision which, he says, are pursued by the translators. He asserts that their plans and practices are in violation of the Constitution of the Society, and unworthy of public confidence. He alludes, also, to other points, particularly to the squandering of the money which has been contributed to further only the legitimate objects of the Society.

He concludes his letter with a brief recapitulation of the points mentioned in it, which we give in his own words:

"Being fully satisfied, from personal examination, that the funds which I have done so much to collect, and which I know have been most sacredly devoted, by the rich and the poor, to one of the holiest purposes of Christian charity, *are being squandered;* that a vast amount is expended for operations *remote from the one great object of the institution;* that men are employed to translate the Word of God who are *not qualified for the work;* that unwarrantable translations have been made, which, if published, must bring into discredit the most precious doctrines of my faith, and the fundamental truths of Christianity, as indubitably revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and shake the confidence of the people in the canon of the sacred writings; that such revisions are likely to be published for indiscriminate circulation, without the previous precautionary examination, provided for and *required* by the plans and rules of revision, as originally adopted by the Board; that the controlling power of the institution has become completely *centralized in one man;* and that the exercise of that power is not only such as to forbid the hope of reform, but also to blast the name and influence of every one who advocates reform. Feeling perfectly assured of all this, I am compelled, by a stern sense of duty, to abandon the enterprise, and to free myself, as far as possible, from all further responsibility in its operations."

A Breeze in the Fourth Ward.

Zephyrs at this season are refreshing. The School officers of the Fourth Ward had another quarrelsome meeting last Monday night. The officers were called together for the purpose of appointing a principal teacher in School No. 26, in James-street. It was a special meeting, and complaint was made that the usual notice of two days was not given to the members, and that the omission was intentional, it being the design of Judge MCCARTHY and the others who signed the call to appoint a friend of their own to the vacant post. Those thus charged denied the motive ascribed to them. The election, however, resulted in the choice of their candidate.

Mr. JAS. SHEEHAN said the meeting was brought about by a caucus; Miss GRIFFIN was a friend of those who composed it. Judge FLORENCE MCCARTHY denied it. Most of those present launched themselves upon the wave of a tempestuous debate, in the course of which Judge MCCARTHY said that the janitors of Ward Schools Nos. 1 and 26 did not keep them in good order.

Mr. GEORGE HARGAN suggested that Judge MCCARTHY nominate some friends of his own to replace the delinquents, and they would be appointed undoubtedly.

Mr. SHEEHAN said Judge MCCARTHY had said the Ward Schools named "actually stink" with dirt.

Judge MCCARTHY indignantly repelled the odious and odorous charge.

Hereupon Mr. Inspector LYNCH said the Judge could not deny it on his honor as a gentleman.

Mr. MCCARTHY said he might have said it in some moment of which he had no recollection.

Miss GRIFFIN was finally appointed by a majority vote, but Mr. SHEEHAN said he intended to watch matters, and if members did not do their duty hereafter he would make it known to the public.

The matter of purchasing a site for a new schoolhouse will probably be sent back.

"Fly-Time."

We had a friend in the country—we hope he is there now—who was always telling how he was coming down to see his City folks, one of these days. And when we sent up word to know when he would come, his reply was—always the same, year after year—"Wait, I reckon about *fly-time!*"

We wrote down our country friend a wag; for we concluded that if he was waiting for "fly-time" we should never see his sun-burnt face and snuff-colored Sunday suit on Broadway. In our chronology, fly-time was no time.

But as we have grown older in waiting for the visit of our country friend, so we have grown wiser. We are now convinced that there is a fly-time, just as much as we are convinced that "there is a North!" This Summer has satisfied us of the reality of both. We have never seen nor experienced so many flies, since the inhabitants of New-York became housekeepers, as during this month of July. The City is full of flies. Thicker than locusts of Egypt, they swarm in kitchens, bedrooms and parlors. They are the pest of the housewife, and the botheration of the sweet little ones. They spoil the stores in the pantry, and the damask in the drawing-room. Mosquitoes now would be a welcome exchange!

It is a fly, capering on the tip of the sleeper's nose, that awakes him so early on these hazy Summer mornings. And no sooner is he up, than this hymnofterous fellow summons a myriad tribe to hail and escort him to the breakfast table. There, the whole creation of flies seems to be gathered together to vex him and his family. Bridget is anxious, but does not know where they came from, nor does John. The pesky flies flirt about our heads, they buzz in our ears, the yticklе our cheeks, they sail into our mouths, they dip into our coffee.

Alas, It *is* fly-time! We wonder where is our country friend, and what were flies made for! Can anybody tell?

☞ Skeleton Skirts, made of boiled Whalebone, are said to be an improvement upon the article now in use. A fellow can put his wife's boiled-bone skeleton skirt in his pocket when the fair owner doesn't wish to be incommoded with it, and yet, when it is *in situ*, it cuts quite as big a swell as the other sort. We should think some of the Central Committees that are anxious to make a special swell would go in for the thing.

☞ Housewives have many little things to trouble them that are never made public. A lady sends us a letter of complaint concerning the impudence of little boys and clerks, who are sent with parcels, and while these are being examined, amuse themselves in writing on the walls of the houses to which they are sent. No one but the mistress of a house can appreciate the annoyance which such little things give to a neat housewife, and we hope the boys will learn to do better.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held its session on Wednesday evening, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the chair.

An application from the Tenth Ward for $1,056 for furniture for No. 7; also, from Seventh Ward, for $4,565 for No. 19; also, from Eighteenth Ward, for $70, were adopted. Also, from Eleventh Ward, for repairs in No. 22; referred to the Committee on Repairs.

A nomination from the Twentieth Ward of FERMAN CAMPBELL as Commissioner was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications. Also, of JOHN R. PAXTON, as Inspector of the Twentieth Ward, to same Committee. Also, from Thirteenth Ward, nominating GEORGE W. WEED as Trustee, to same Committee.

A communication from the Thirteenth Ward relative to payments for contracts was amended and adopted, requiring all contracts properly entered into and completed with to be paid in due course.

A communication from the Fourth Ward relative to a proposed site for a school-house was laid on the table.

An application from Principals of Female Departments of the Eleventh Ward for premiums was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

A nomination of S. D. MOULTON, as Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications. Also, to same Committee, the nomination of HENRY HUGHES, as Inspector of the Sixth Ward.

Several resolutions for the payment of small bills were adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That RICHARD STORRS WILLIS be invited to deliver a Course of Lectures before this Board, at such time as will suit his convenience after the first of September next, in the Lecture Room of this Hall, and that the Ward Officers and Principals of Schools under the jurisdiction of this Board, be invited to attend.

The report of the Free Academy submitting the names of graduates, &c., was read and adopted.

The matter in regard to the presentation of a cup to Mr. KIDDLE, the late teacher of No. 2, and present Assistant Superintendent, came up, and occasioned a long discussion. It terminated in the adoption of a resolution to pay the salary which had been withheld.

At 9¼ o'clock the Board adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 17.

Before Hon. Judge BETTS.

THE SLAVER CASE—TRIAL OF JOSEFI PEDRO DE CUNDA.

Mr. Joachimssen summed up the case for the prosecution. He laid particular stress on the contradictions in De Costa's testimony, and vindicated the truthfulness of the evidence of Delano, the approver, on the ground that it was not only confirmed by the evidence of other and reliable witnesses, but by the extrinsic facts as to the equipment of the vessel and the circumstances attending her preparations for departure.

The learned Judge charged the Jury at length on the law as applicable to the case, and, as it seemed, rather against the prisoner. At the conclusion of his very lucid and able charge (to the law of which exceptions were taken by Mr. Benedict) the Jury retired.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

As soon as they retired, *Thomas Gilmore*, alias *Three-fingered Jack*, was put on trial, charged with assaulting the cook of the ship *Cherubim* with a hatchet.

The cook was called as a witness, and testified that Gilmore struck him on the head with a hatchet in a quarrel in the galley, and that he had thrown some hot water on him before

The defence called the mate, who said that he saw the cook throwing hot water at the man, that he went into the galley to see what was going on, and he did not see the cook strike him with the hatchet, and that Gilmore was scalded.

The assistant cook said, he heard the quarrel and saw the cook throw the hot water and then run to the cabin, and as he ran the cook knocked him on the head with a hatchet.

The Jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Court, in consideration of the good character given to the man by the mate, and the circumstances of the case, sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned until the first of August, and to pay a fine of six cents.

CASE OF DE CASTRO.

The Court then asked the District-Attorney if he had any other case ready.

Mr. Joachimssen said he had not.

Mr. Benedict said he was ready and desirous to proceed with the trial of Mr. De Castro.

Mr. Joachimsen said that matter lay somewhat in his discretion, and he was not ready to proceed.

Mr. Benedict spoke of the hardship of the case of Mr. De Castro, against whom he said there had been but very few intimations, and those of the slightest character; that he himself had stated here that he was only on board by accident, on Mr. De Costa's invitation to go down the Bay with him, thus finding himself rather in the condition of Poor Tray in the fable. That it was also fair to say that the warrant in his case was in the officer's hands some eight or ten days, during which he was all around the Court, and might have been arrested at any time.

Mr. Joachimsen wanted to know if the gentleman meant to charge that the District-Attorney's office had been playing with Mr. De Castro.

Mr. Benedict said by no means, but he did mean to say that Mr. De Castro was not arrested, and he did not believe he would have been, if he had not rather dared them to do it.

Judge BETTS said that there was one point of view in which the case had better go over until after the verdict had been rendered in De Cunha's case, as, if he was acquitted, there would be very little to charge Mr. De Castro.

The case was then put over, and the Jury discharged until to-morrow.

VERDICT, "NOT GUILTY."

The Jury just then returned, having been out about an hour. The verdict brought in was one in favor of the prisoner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 16.

Before Judge Whiting.

A GERMAN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The People ex rel. Frederick Munchausen vs. Rudolph Garrigue.—The latter was required to bring before the Court the body of Mena Munchausen *alias* Caroline Kuckock, a girl of only four-teen years of age, of whom the relator claims to be the father. His allegation is, that for seven months from October, 1855 till May last, he was absent from the United States, in Belgium, and that during that time his wife kept a German boarding house in Fourteenth-street, near East River. Last January his wife discovered that her daughter was *enceinte*, she having been seduced by a young German who boarded in the house. Being greatly mortified at this discovery, she consulted a physician, and Dr. Landesman advised her to send her daughter to the Commissioners of Emigration, who, he said, would place her where she could be seen twice a week by her mother, and also recommending her to direct her daughter to give a false name, which would thus hide the disgrace she had brought on the family. To this the mother assented, and the girl went to the Commissioners, and gave her name as Caroline Kuckock. They sent her accordingly to Ward's Island, where her mother was allowed to see her two or three times, (she reorseeting herself to be the aunt of the girl,) but since that she has been denied admittance to her. The mother, it seems, gave the girl positive directions to forever after deny her real name, and also to state that her parents were dead, which injunction she is now carrying out.

Shortly after being placed at Ward's Island, the girl was confined, but her child died. Upon the return of the father from Belgium, he applied to the Commissioners for his daughter, but Mr. Garrigue to whom he went, refused to give him any information as to where the girl was to be found, and told him moreover that he would never see her again. At this very time Mr. Garrigus had the girl in his own house in Brooklyn, in the capacity of a domestic, and at the present time she is still with him. She was brought before Judge Whiting last Wednesday, and on being questioned by him, adhered to her former statements, that Caroline Kuckock was her real name, that her parents were not living, and that Munchausen and his wife were her uncle and aunt. Several witnesses were examined yesterday afternoon respecting the question of her parentage. P. D. Loucks appeared for the relator, and J. E. Devlin for respondents.

A further hearing of the case will take place today at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.

Before Judge Whiting.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. S. Hannn, *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* granted, returnable on the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

STATEN ISLAND.

A Free School Opened.

The opening of District School building No. 1, in Stapleton, Staten Island, on Monday afternoon, was made the occasion of a pleasant gathering of the friends of Education.

The building is neat and occupies a beautiful site nearly an acre in extent. The three departments, with an assembling room and two class rooms in each, with the most improved furniture, are capable of seating 600 pupils. The district consists of the towns of Southfield and Castleton, and the school has been organized at a cost of $13,000, under a special act, passed in 1855, creating a Board of Education, consisting of three members elected by the people.

The first Board elected are now in office, and have accomplished the noble object of establishing a free-school system on Staten Island by the opening of No. 1. The names of the Board are THEODORE BACON, JAMES O. LUNLOW and JAMES ANKETEL.

The teachers are E. F. GRIFFITH and J. H. O'BRIEN, in the Boys' Department. MARGARET T. GRIFFITH and VARILLA F. STONE, in the Girls' Department; ELIZABETH MACOMB and HENRIETTA STONE, in the Primary.

Pertinent addresses, and choruses by a singing class of girls from No. 1 (William-street,) New-York, occupied the time.

At the close of the occasion the company were invited to partake of a cold collation at the house of Mr. LUDLOW, a member of the Board, when a pleasant scene of good-fellowship prevailed until the going down of the sun.

No. 1 was opened on Thursday for the registering of pupils.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday evening in the County Jail, President BRAINARD presiding.

After reading and approving the minutes of the previous meeting, a number of bills were referred to the Committee on Accounts. Communications were presented from WM. MCCORMICK and HINAIAH RUGAN, for correction of tax, which were referred to the Law Committee; also, from Commissioners appointed for mapping Bushwick, stating that the deficiency in the map tax of 1854 was relieved in the general tax of 1855, and that the same has been collected, and asking the Board to take the necessary action so that the proper parties can receive their money, which was referred to a Special Committee.

MAYOR HALL SETS HIMSELF RIGHT.

At a previous meeting a report of the Alms-House Committee was presented, which charged Mayor HALL of Brooklyn, with having neglected his duty as a Commissioner of Emigration, in not attending the meetings of that body regularly, and that by this neglect Kings County had not had full justice done her.

At this meeting the Mayor appeared to repel the charge, armed with documents, showing that he had not neglected his duty in this respect, and also that Kings County had received all the favors which had been accorded to the most favored county.

He stated the whole amount due from the Commissioners of Emigration, to Kings County, on April 1st, 1855, was $11,822 02, of which amount $7,694 31 or 65 per cent. had been paid in July, 1855, leaving a balance due of $4,137 71, which will be paid just as soon as the Commissioners get the wherewith.

Kings County Penitentiary.

The monthly report of this Institution was presented, from which it appears that on July 1st there were 154 inmates—males 85; females 69. Committed during the month of June, 139—males 93; females 46. Discharged 139—males 95; females 44. After ordering the payment of a large number of bills the Board adjourned.

Boy Drowned.

A lad, seven years old, named PATRICK MCCLESKEY, while playing at the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. This is the second boy drowned at this place within a short time.

Tomatoes—Supporting and Shortening-in.

Few gardens are now found unsupplied with tomatoes, but very few persons take any pains to *cultivate* them. The vines are usually left to straggle *ad libitum*. This is both bad economy and bad taste. If tomatoes are planted in rows, a convenient plan is to put up stakes on both sides of each row, and nail on horizontal strips or slats to keep the vines perpendicular. They may be carried up to the height of three to five feet. By this means the vines will show much better, especially when covered with ripened fruit clustering thickly upon the sides. The fruit itself will be much superior to that matured on the ground and in the shade. Strong twine or wires may be substituted for the horizontal slats. A cheaper process of supporting tomatoes is to hush them, in the same manner that beans or peas are treated. Our own tomatoes are planted around the border of the garden and trained upon the fence, the vines being upheld by strips of leather, doubled around the stalks and fastened to the fence with small nails.

Tomatoes are also benefited by *shortening-in*. Three-fourths of the mature fruit is produced upon a small part of the vine nearest to the root, say one-third or one-fourth of its length. It is recommended to stop the further development of vines after a fair supply of fruit is set, by clipping off the vines growing beyond. The clipping should not be carried too far, as a supply of foliage is required to gather food from the air. One of the most successful cultivators in our acquaintance made it a rule to let no vine extend beyond four feet from its root.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates.

COFFEE—Rio is more inquired for at tolerably firm prices, with sales reported of about 1,800 bags at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are inactive at former quotations.

COTTON—Is in pretty good demand and is now worth 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c.@11¾c. for do Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is very dull, and prices of common and medium qualities have again declined. The finer grades are held with some degree of firmness, but they are not freely purchased. The sales since our last reach about 10,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 25@ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 90
Straight State	5 90@ 6 10
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 60@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 80@ 6 15
Common to Good Ohio	5 85@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	6 00@ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian is dull and lower, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,100 bbls Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 20@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is inactive and drooping. A light stock alone prevents a serious decline The sales since our last comprise about 1,050 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 90@$8 75 and $10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 75@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made by auction of 2,040 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 50@$3 81½; and 800 boxes do. Oranges at $3 62½@$5 50, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty good demand, and for desirable lots factors are getting comparatively firm prices, while middling and common qualities continue to deteriorate, these being freely offered and not in much request. The sales since our last reach about 83,000 bushels, including good ordinary to prime Canadian White at $1 50@$1 77½; Western do. at $1 40@$1 75; do. Red at $1 28@$1 35; Southern White at $1 40@$1 70; do. Mixed at $1 50; and inferior Genesee White at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Rye is unaltered. Sound lots are in limited supply and good request at steady prices. The sales since our last comprise about 3,000 bushels good to choice at 83c.@86c., ℔ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 45c @46c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@41c. for Jersey; and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is more sought after and is quoted firm. The sales since our last embrace about 60,000 bushels at 57c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@61c. for common to prime mixed; 60c.@63c. for Southern Yellow; 61c. @65c. for round Yellow; 62c.@75c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 64c.@70c. for round White ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 650 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active, but stiffly held at 12½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—60 tons Scotch Pig realized $31@$31 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is in request and is worth 75c. for Common, and $1 18¾ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Rules quiet at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally in fair demand at about yesterday's quotations.

OILS—Have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales of only about 700 bbls., in lots, mostly at $20 50 @20 62½ for Mess; and $17 56¼@$17 62½ for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¾c. for Hams; 8¾c. for Shoulders, and 10¼c.@10¾c. for Rough Sides, ℔ lb. Bacon is very light supply and good demand, at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 800 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 @$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are saleable and steady at prices ranging from $18@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State; 19c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. bought, mostly at $3 7½@$4 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in pretty good demand, and are generally held with confidence. The sales since our last reach about 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c @9c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime brought 10c @10¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were only 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 24c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and declining. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6¼d. ℔ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 30s. @35s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial, and well-built brick house, No. 41 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depôt, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of NATHAN GRAM, ESQ., Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The handsome three-story and basement brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., opposite Hamilton-square, with modern improvements; it commands a fine view of the City, and extended view of the surrounding country; is near the Central Park. Apply corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av., to J. CALLAGHAN. Also, lots for sale or exchange for City property, in 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—South side of 36th-st. near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone front high-stoop houses, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, and now ready to be occupied. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to G. J. HAMILTON.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two very superior three-story brick houses, well located in vicinity of Lexington-av. and 26th-st., lot nearly 24 feet front, houses in fine order. Also two on 26th-st. near Madison-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 7 P. M.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—On 25th-st., in vicinity of Madison-square. The house is new, well built, with all modern improvements, and very stylish. Price $13,000. Also, a large number of houses and lots, well located, at prices from $5,000 to $20,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 7 P. M.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 39x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor of Putnam and Classon-avs.

COTTAGE SITES AND EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—I OR SALE—Eighteen hundred acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours' ride by Railroad from the City of New-York, being a part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut, and Hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, valuable clay beds, and will be sold either together or in seperate parcels.

On the point of land known as Roxy Hook, and in Revolutionary times as Fort Independence, are several splendid building sites, commanding extensive views up and down the river. The springs on all the tract are of the purest kind of water and of sufficient head to carry it through any building which may be erected. This property has never before been offered for sale, having been in the Van Cortlandt family since its original grant by royal patent by William III. The title hereof is unquestionable, and will be sold at such prices and at such terms, which, it is believed, cannot but be highly remunerative to the purchasers. The access both by water and Railroad commends it to the attention of the public. For further particulars, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A splendid country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, connected with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 90 feet front and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above library, drawing-rooms, bedrooms, &c., 28 rooms in all, beside bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and expensive outbuildings on the premises, such as barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach in full bearing. It is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, with which place there is communication several times a day, by steamboat and railroad. If required, the furniture and stock will be sold with the place, and possession will be given immediately. Apply to G. FURMAN, Jr., No. 27 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the most healthy and beautiful country seats fronting on Long Island Sound, situated at Throgs Neck, Westchester County, containing about 10 acres, handsomely laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c., with a commodious two-story house, built of stone, with verandah, in the Italian style, kitchen in rear. The out-buildings are stone, lodge for gardener, carriage-house, with stable attached; green house, barn, ice-house, with milk room; room for fishing, boat tackle, &c; bath-house on the beach, and all necessary out-buildings, now occupied by the owner. The furniture is first-class and nearly new; will be sold if desired. Any one wishing a desirable country residence will do well by applying to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOWER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—Of any size and degree of accommodation, will be erected and completed for a fixed sum, ready for occupation, with any amount of land attached, in one of the most desirable localities on the Hudson River, within an easy drive of the City, and where cars pass hourly. All the advantages of the country combine with the convenience of easy access to the City to make the situation one of the most agreeable places of residence in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, of Sonyten Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & SOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn.; 65 acres, large mansion with wings and verandah; beautiful lawn with noble trees, a vineyard of 400 Isabellas and Catawbas, 6 years old; nursery of grafted trees, and large orchard of choice fruit in full bearing; barn, carriage house, ice-house, &c.; water from a fine spring in the house, and introduced into the house and stables; charming views and location perfectly healthy. View and plan of house and grounds at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:

500,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.
Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.
And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.
Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.
Apply to STOW & JAMISON,
Western Land and Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and for letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety of every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT—At Palensville Green Co., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill—91 acres, with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms—has been a tavern stand and boarding-house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house, good gunning and trout-fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 76 miles; containing 256 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Priced $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, the rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 2 Kaiden-lane.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF MARKET LAND FOR SALE—With a good house, large barn, carriage-house, &c., all in good order; plenty of fruit; 3 miles from Williamsburg Ferry, adjoining Mount Olivet Cemetery; terms easy. Apply to JOHN KOLFER, Cornbrewville, L. I.

FOR SALE—A two-story stable and basement house and two lots, with fine garden, very desirably situated on Washington-av., Brooklyn, a very desirable home for a small family; terms easy. Apply to GOODRICH & POTT & CO., No. 100 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile from the village of Flushing, Queens County, L. I., and about five miles from Hallett's Cove, Astoria, Long Island Railroad depôt, Long Island Sound, Flushing, Long Point, and New-Hamburg, affording good freight and passenger accommodations by boat or railroad. This farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal for quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Flushing Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, No. 105 Greenwich-st.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The homestead formerly the residence of SAMUEL BOWNE, with about 8 acres of land, beautifully situated, enjoying a commanding view of Davenport's Neck and the Sound as far as the eye can reach, fronting on three avenues; fruit and forest trees; a good, new barn, 42x20 feet, which can be made into a dwelling-house also stable and carriage-house, 24x32. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLIAM BRYSON, on the premises, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st, New-York.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—In Rahway, N. J., a roomy and convenient house, and garden, well stocked with fruit trees, currants, &c., &c., within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depôt. Trains running

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—Will sell in public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12½ o'clock, **$400,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1880, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest of eight per cent., payable semi annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustees, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 28, over $13,000, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

100 LOTS—At NORTH WAYNE, Palisades, BERGEN HEIGHTS, at auction. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, 100 LOTS. This property fronts one thousand feet on Palisades-av., and is one miles from the Hoboken Ferry, and one and a half mile to the Jersey City Ferry. The view is grand and cannot be intercepted, overlooking Long Island, New-York City, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, the Highlands of Neversink, and is 125 feet above high water. First-class Improvements are going on adjoining the property on the north, south, and west. The Passaic water will be introduced as soon as demanded; the main pipe now passes within 500 feet of the property. The Hudson River Railway Company was incorporated last Winter, and gas will be supplied as soon as desired. All persons desirous of purchasing lots on Bergen Heights are requested to visit this property, and see the superior advantages it has over any surrounding property.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale, 10 per cent on the 2d day of September, when full warrantee deeds will be given, the balance (80 per cent) can remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Omnibuses will be in attendance at the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries on the day of sale, to convey persons to and from the ground, free of expense. For Maps and further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, at his office, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of THOMAS WELLWOOD, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 55 Nassau-st., near Fulton, special sale of second-hand furniture, household articles, &c., belonging to a family leaving the City immediately, consisting of sofas, lounges, centre and other tables, bedsteads bureaus, washstands, mirrors, hair mattresses and palliasses, carpets, China, crockery and glass ware, bookcases, etageres, chairs, and a general assortment of household furnishing articles, the whole of which will positively be sold without reserve; also, four suites rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, tete suites solid rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans; centre, card, sofa and fancy tables; arm, rocking, reclining and side chairs; library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, corner and book stands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops; new pure curled-hair mattresses, palliasses, French-plate mirrors and pier glasses, clocks, French China vases, toilet sets, silver plated ware, table cutlery, oil-cloth mattings, fancy articles &c. &c.; also, one new and one second-hand rosewood piano-forte, and an invoice of Hennessy brandy in 2 and 5-gallon packages—a superior article.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st., TUESDAY, July 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—$823,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each, payable at the Phenix Bank in New-York in 1875, 1880, 1883. $336,000 St. Louis County 6 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in New-York at the Phenix Bank 1879 and 1880.

The above St. Louis City and County Bonds are the last of the City and County Bonds issued, or to be issued, in aid of Railroads centering in St. Louis, and will close the sales from first hands. The former sales have been made during the past five years, and have been mostly taken for investment in Germany and France and from whence there is a steady demand for these securities. These Bonds, both city and county, have ample sinking funds, which will redeem the issue in twenty the next five years as also purchasers for investment they offer many inducements. Further information may be had on application to E. D. MORGAN & CO., agents for the parties interested, and under whose direction the above sale will be made. Terms of sale—Ten per cent on the day of sale; the balance at the option of the purchaser in 30 days with interest at seven per cent.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY—July 19, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 134 Sackett-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets and rugs, French ormulu clocks, bronzes, ornaments, &c.; gilt gas chandeliers and brackets, also China, glass and crockery ware parlor stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1856.

AT A MEETING TO-DAY—Of the Board of Directors of this Bank, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders here on the 14th proximo, and to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, in New-York, on the 21st idem.

JAMES L. WIBRAY, Cashier.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 63 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Score Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HAMS AT AUCTION.—L. M. HOFFMAN & CO will sell at Auction, on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, in front of their store, for account of whom it may concern, 100 Tierces Cincinnati Sugar-cured canvased Hams, in lots suitable for Jobbers and Retailers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 365 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $80, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre st., New York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY of TONE

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walk st.-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & SEABURYS, No 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room, 7 feet front, by 8 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 82 6th-av., N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 825 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Haliet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 2 at $75 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied to purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S LONDON COR-DIAL GIN needs only to be tried to know its medicinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by C. ALLEN, Nos. 129 and 191 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY, ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

With give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1855 to the year 1905, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice. Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July inst. at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of this Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Ancona,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Manchester,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Venice,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Munich,	Vienna,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Nice,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Palermo,	
Cairo,			

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, during the hours of business of the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, July 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rules, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

M. O. HALSTED,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

$400,000.—TO IMPORTERS—And dealers in watches, merchandise, cigars, &c. Cash advances from $100 to $100,000, to suit applicants. Also bonds and mortgages negotiated. No. 85 Nassau-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

J. H. BARRINGER.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, Inclined Plane, SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUGGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 29 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Carriage, shoes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

JOHN W QUINCY,
No 98 William st.

GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING, &c., &c.—JOHN JOHNSTON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 16th-st., are prepared to do Gas-Fitting and Plumbing in City and Country at short notice, and keep on hand everything appertaining to their business.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free cutting, warranted first-rate, for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus L. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Deming Duer,	Robert G. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. G. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CUSHY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order,

H. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for less than three full six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. W. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Counter in Thomas No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College place,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., and a dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., on which time the transfer books are closed.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st August.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Aug. 3.

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 337 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most success ful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M., Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO,
St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 14, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train are connected with Express trains for Corning, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 8:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, at Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves F

New-York Daily Times.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Another Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, of Wednesday.

This morning the bark *Growler*, Capt. PILLSBURY, from Mobile, arrived below. While on her way up the harbor, a colored man named JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a fugitive from Slavery in Alabama, jumped overboard and swam towarde the shore. He had secreted himself on board while the vessel was at Mobile, and had not, it is supposed, been discovered until the vessel had been several days at sea.

A vessel from the bark started after him and soon overtook him, and he was taken back to the vessel and placed in confinement in the calaboose on deck. In the meantime, the attempt to escape of WILLIAMS from the vessel, had been seen and the news soon spread on shore that the *Growler* had a fugitive slave on board in confinement.

This caused great excitement. Measures were at once taken by the Vigilance Committee and others, to give the prisoner his liberty. Mr. JOHN OLIVER, a colored carpenter of this city, went before Judge METCALF, of the Supreme Court, on petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain the body of said WILLIAMS, on the ground that he was unduly restrained of his liberty.

The writ was at once placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff NEAL, who proceeded to the end of Long wharf, where the vessel had hauled in. A large crowd of people, both white and colored, followed the officer down to the wharf and on board the vessel.

He was taken into the Supreme Court Room, and was soon surrounded by a rather excited crowd, but with commendable discretion he declined at present to answer any questions. He is a rather short and slim, but intelligent-appearing man. Messrs. BURT and J. A. ANDREW are his counsel.

There was in a short time a large crowd about the Court Room, it having been rumored that application had been made to the United States authorities to take possession of the fugitive. *This, however, cannot be done until the claimant arrives from Mobile with the necessary papers, when, probably, Williams will have left the city.*

There is a rumor that the United States authorities were telegraphed to here from Mobile in regard to this fugitive slave, and that a reply was returned in effect that nothing could be done without the necessary papers.

The colored friends of WILLIAMS had a wagon at the end of the wharf, to run him off, but were induced by the arguments of Mr. NEAL to forego their purpose.

The mate of the *Growler* is a colored men. In the absence of the captain, he seemed disposed to do his duty, and upon the statement of Mr. NEAL that he was an officer he at once hauled his vessel to the wharf.

The Boston *Daily Times* of yesterday gives further details of the case:

Mr. JOHN OLIVER, (colored,) a carpenter in this city, went before Judge METCALF of the Supreme Court, certified that the man in question on board the *Growler* was a fugitive slave, and a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the provisions of the bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1855, called the "Personal Liberty Bill," was issued, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff NEAL, for service.

The Sheriff's officer proceeded on board the *Growler* and found the man secured in the cabin. He took him into custody and brought him ashore, where there was quite a crowd of people, and among them sundry colored persons, who made an attempt to take the man out of the officer's hands. The effort was not a strenuous one, and was modified, and ultimately set aside by the assurance that the fugitive was in the hands of the Commonwealth, and not those of the officers of the United States.

Assurances were also numerous that his custody would prove to the world, in its result, whether or no the Commonwealth had the constitutional right to protect men not charged with crime within its own Territory, in defiance of Federal law to the contrary.

There seemed to be quite a rejoicing among those of our citizens present, who consider themselves the peculiar friends of Freedom, that the event had happened.

Mr. NEAL, with his captive, came up State-street to the Court-House, whither they were followed by a number of citizens, the larger portion colored.

The Court had adjourned before the arrival of the fugitive; and after sitting in the Supreme Court for a few minutes, it was announced that Judge METCALF would come in and hear the case at 3 o'clock. The man was then removed to an adjoining room, in order to receive refreshments.

A good deal of excitement was created within and around the Court, and the Free-Soil leaders in the city were pretty well represented. Mr. JOHN A. ANDREW seemed to take an interest in the case, and will probably volunteer on behalf of the negro.

The fugitive gives his name WILLIAM JOHNSON. He is a dark mulatto—apparently about 35 years of age, and not so good looking as the majority of men of his color. He takes everything easy—is not cast down in any shape, but rather the reverse.

At 3 o'clock there was a considerable crowd collected around the doors of the Court-House, anxious to witness the proceedings in the case of the fugitive slave JOHNSON.

We were informed that the owner of the fugitive, (or at least of *one* slave who had escaped from Mobile about the time that the *Growler* had sailed,) had telegraphed on to the United States Marshal here a notice to that effect; but that no warrant or other process had accompanied the instruction or no description of the party escaping, or authority to act in any respect regarding him, has been placed in the hands of the Marshal.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq., appeared to look after the interest of the fugitive; and W. L. BURT, Esq., of this city, Commissioner under the provisions of the Personal Liberty bill, was also in attendance.

At 3¼ o'clock, JOHNSON was brought into Court. He looked quite happy; and judging from the high condition of risibility into which several gentlemen seated near him were thrown, his conversation was very amusing.

The room was filled in every corner, and the audience included many of the more prominent Free-Soil men.

The Court (Judge METCALF) came in in a few minutes afterwards, and Mr. ANDREW read the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the return of Officer NEAL thereupon. Mr. ANDREW also stated that service had been made on the mate—no such man as Capt. PILLSBURY having been found—and the mate was *de facto* to be considered master. He had stated to the officer that he had no right to the custody of JOHNSON, and claimed no power of detaining him. The mate had been summoned here, but had declined to appear. There was no other party making any claim on the body of the man JOHNSON, and the simple question was, shall he be discharged or no?

Judge METCALF said—"Let JOHNSON be discharged!"

On this decision being given the spectators burst out into a cheer, which, on a call, was made into three, and amid the most happy expressions of joy the fugitive was removed from the Court by his friends.

The affair lasted three minnies!

The friends of JOHNSON flocked around him in crowds, shook hands with him in the most fervent manner, and without delay, almost carried him from the Court House. They bore him off in triumph until they got him out of the square, when, as if by previous concert, one group ran one way and one another, and the identity of the fugitive was not thereafter a thing to be easily picked up again.

Obituary.

The Hon. ALFRED CUTHBERT, for many years a leading and distinguished politician of Georgia, for twelve years from 1814 a member of the House of Representatives, and from 1835 to 1843 a Senator in Congress, died at his residence, in Jasper County, on the 9th instant. He was a gentleman of fine talents and of pure and elevated character.

UNITED STATES SHIPS FITTING OUT.—We learn from the Norfolk *Herald* that orders have been received at the Gosport Navy-Yard, to get the frigate *St. Lawrence* ready for sea immediately, to join the squadron on the Coast of Brazil, as the flag-ship of Com. FRENCH FORREST, who succeeds Com. SALTER, and to relieve the *Savannah*, now on that station. There are now five ships of war fitting out at Gosport, viz: The *Roanoke*, *Colorado*, *Powhatan*, *Raritan* and *St. Lawrence*.

Accident in the East River.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, five boys in a row-boat on the East River, nearly opposite South Seventh-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, became alarmed at the near approach of a ferry-boat, when one of the party was so much frightened that he jumped overboard, and was rescued with difficulty, by a dock-builder in the employ of the Peck-slip Ferry Company.

☞ Hamilton College commencement took place yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Force of Carmen at the Mayor's Office.

About four hundred carmen called yesterday forenoon in a compact body at the Mayor's Office, creating some astonishment; but it was at length ascertained that the object of their mission was to ask the Mayor to continue the present Inspector of Carts, Officer CLARK, in office. It seems the Mayor had ordered Officer CLARK to go on patrol duty from this day. The protest caused the Mayor to change his mind. He promised that Officer CLARK should be continued where he is. The carmen then withdrew. The Mayor, however, asked them to call an early meeting of their body, and inform him how their interests as a class would be effected by the passage of an ordinance which had been applied for from the Common Council, making it incumbent upon all having licences in New-York to reside in the City. This was promised.

☞ The Republican Associations of the Seventh Ward met at Boianie Hall last night; of the Eleventh Ward at No. 665 Fourth-street, where they had some eminent speakers and a good deal of enthusiasm, and in the Twentieth Ward at Continental Hall. The work of organization goes on rapidly in these several Wards, and new members are enrolled every night.

☞ Yesterday, at 9½ o'clock, as the steamboat *R. L Stevens*, bound to the Fishing Banks, was passing Quarantine Dock, Staten Island, a man, named BARNARD JACKMAN, jumped or fell overboard, and was picked up by Dr. THOMPSON and landed safely at Quarantine. The *R. L. Stevens* had a large party on board for the Fishing Banks.

☞ It was prodigiously hot yesterday—hot as an oven in the City, though on the water there was a fair breeze all day playing. The thermometer was at and about 92 in the cool places. Workmen we see did not knock off from their tasks at midday, and that there were so few cases of sun-stroke is our only wonder.

☞ The bark *Kate Lincoln* arrived this morning from Demerara; has on board a large-size anaconda, 17 feet long and 6 inches in diameter. He is perfectly tame, and is consigned to JOHN M. SMITH & Co.

Fires.

AT MANHATTANVILLE.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the white lead factory of DODGE & BERTT, in Manhattanville. The building, being of wood, was, with its contents, quickly destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance. The factory of EX-Alderman TIEMANN, adjoining, had a narrow escape.

The Heat.

The heated term which commenced on Friday, the 11th, with a maximum of 90°, still continues, this being the seventh day. The temperature yesterday, from 1 to 3 P. M., was 92°, and to-day at 3 P. M., 98°.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 17, 1856. E. MERIAM.

Police Intelligence.

MORE ALLEGED SCHUYLERISM—ARREST OF OFFICERS OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARGED WITH OVER-ISSUING STOCK, ETC.

A good deal of talk has been occasioned in financial circles the past few days by rumors of another Schuylerism, perpetrated by officers of one of the Insurance Companies.

The names of the accused parties, and the circumstances attending the alleged offences, were not, however, generally known; but the story is no yout.

A few days since, Chas. W. Ogden, Esq., Vice-President of the International Insurance Company, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, Magistrate at the Lower (Tombs) Police Court, and made an affidavit, in substance thus:

That Moses Starbuck acted as President of the International Insurance Company from February last to the 27th of June; that Hon. H. Starbuck (son of the first-named) acted as Secretary *pro tem.* of the Company, and John W. Latson and James A. Regna as trustees during the same period; that on the 12th of June last these parties transferred $1,000 of the effect of the Company without the knowledge of the Board of Directors, and caused to be signed or did sign three thousand three hundred and ninety false and fraudulent certificates of shares—the shares of the Company are placed at $50 each—and further, that on the 15th of May, the same parties, acting as officers and trustees of the Company did sign four promissory notes of debt for the sum of $5,000; and that the issue and selling of said certificates of stock was effected without consent and was done in violation of the charter and laws of said Company, &c., &c.

Attached to the affidavit were certificates of stock not completely filled out, to the amount of $227,500, which it is further alleged were intended to be fraudulently issued by the accused parties.

According to the statement of Mr. Ogden, the complainant, the over-issue by the accused amounts to more than $20,000.

Upon these charges warrants for the arrest of the accused parties were issued, and yesterday all of them (except Mr. Latson, who is confined to bed from sickness) were taken in custody by officer Dillon, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who dismissed them on their own recognizance till to-morrow, when the charges against them will be investigated.

The statute alleged to have been violated by the accused is a recent one, and is very severe in its penalties.

THE VICKS ASSAULT.

In regard to the assault committed by a North Carolinian named VICKS, on Tuesday night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, upon Mr. Jacob Stanwood, we are requested to correct an error which crept into the reports of the affair published yesterday morning. Mr. Stanwood was not engaged in any discussion upon the Brooks assault, or anything else, with Mr. Vicks. A gentleman from Massachusetts was the person with whom the controversy arose, and it was after he had left the house that the assault upon Mr. Stanwood was committed—the only provocation for it being a remark that Mr. Vicks' language was very abusive, and that he had better attend to his own affairs. Mr. S. had separated the parties and was walking away, when Vicks struck him from behind several blows with a heavy cane, which he held in both hands. The next day Vicks was arrested and held to bail upon a criminal complaint for assault, as also in $5,000 bonds in a civil suit for damages, before Judge WOODRUFF, R. Bustead, Esq., acting as Mr. Stanwood's counsel. Vicks was accompanied by a son of the late Senator Haywood, of North Carolina. The assault was entirely unprovoked, and was of a very aggravated and outrages character.

HOMICIDE—BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.

The woman Margaret Coyle, who was so severely beaten by her husband a few days since, died yesterday morning at the Twenty-first Ward Station-House. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Gamble. A great many witnesses were examined, and evidence given that she had been frequently and cruelly beaten by her husband, a drunken and brutal fellow. The following verdict was rendered: "That the said Margaret Coyle came to her death by puerperal convulsions, the result of injuries received at the hands of Thomas Coyle, her husband, on the 10th day of July, 1856, at No. 654 Second-avenue."

Mrs. Coyle was a native of Ireland, and twenty-eight years of age.

Coyle is in prison awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A young Englishwoman named Ann Fitzharris, a domestic in the house of Sergeant Clark, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, was on Wednesday evening sent by her employer with a message to Fulton-street. While on her way home, at 9¼ o'clock, she was surrounded in the square between Tammany Hall and the Park, by a gang of young ruffians, who inquired of her whether she had any money. Alarmed at such a proceeding, the young woman attempted to escape, but she was seized by the desperadoes, one of whom felt of her ears and fingers for rings, while another rifled her pocket of all it contained—a linen pocket-handkerchief. Not satisfied with this, one of the gang struck the poor girl in the face twice, while others of them kicked her about the body. At length, having escaped from the ruffians, she fled to the office of the Chief of Police, and narrated the affair to Sergeant Owens, the officer in charge. Officer Masterson, of the Reserve, went at once in pursuit of the highwaymen, one of whom, after a long search, he succeeded in capturing. The prisoner, on being brought before Miss F., was fully identified as the principal of the gang by whom the outrage was committed. He was also recognized by a little boy who had witnessed the occurrence. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Murphy; he is only about eighteen years of age. He had on at the time of his capture two or three coats, and had hid about him two cloth caps with which to disguise himself after committing some outrage.

Yesterday morning he was brought before the magistrate at the Lower Police Court and committed in full on a charge of highway robbery.

The Police are looking for his companions.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—CAREW'S great work, "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put upon exhibition, and is alone worth the price of admission.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 129 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by the inhalation of cold medicated vapors, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st., established in 1854, under the medical charge of

D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D.

Consumption, Throat-all, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, &c., cured by medicines inhaled while in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of *pure air* or natural lung food. By this system the remedies are applied direct to the seat or origin of the disease, removing which the well known constitutional or secondary symptoms cease. This is pronounced the most rational, scientific and certain mode of application.

While a personal interview is very desirable, yet, when not really convenient to the patient, his transmitting a full description of the case, the remedies and advice will be promptly sent by express.

"A brief treatise on diseases of the respiratory organs, and their treatment by Dr. NESTELL," will be sent to any address, free. G. VAN DEUSEN, Sec.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 5
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Sacques	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This cool and pleasant resort is nightly well patronized; to-night again will be given, Dr. J. S. JONES' drama of "Capt. Kyd: or, the Witch of Hurl Gate." The excellent pantomime of "Raoul: or, the Magic Star," and the comedietta of "An object of Interest." On Monday look out for the new Drama "Nicaragua: or, Gen. WALKER'S Victories."

[Advertisement.]

COOL AND COMFORTABLE.—If you wish to find a cool and delightful place to visit, go to the Düsseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.

The collection of Paintings is superior to anything of the kind in this country; the rooms are airy and comfortable, and no one visits it and goes away dissatisfied.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ABERNETHY'S insidious remedy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Movements of Republicans in Brooklyn.

A meeting was held in the room of the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, No. 104 Orange-street, last evening, to organize a club for the First and Third Wards.

There was a respectable attendance, and those present appeared to be endowed with the right spirit.

A temporary organization was effected by appointing S. M. PARSONS Chairman, and G. L. BALKE Secretary. After some desultory conversation, a Committee of two persons from each Ward was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the Club, to report at the next meeting. Another Committee was appointed to nominate officers and a third Committee to secure a suitable room for the use of the Club. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening the 22d inst., at some place which will be duly announced by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A preliminary meeting, preparatory to organizing a Fremont Club, was held in this ward last evening at the house of J. C. Gundar, No. 156 Grand-street, (E. D.)

THE GERMANS.—The German citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, favorable to the election of FREMONT & DAYTON, are making arrangements to hold a mass meeting at an early day. It is generally believed by intelligent Germans that a large majority of those of German descent who reside in Brooklyn are favorable to the Republican movement.

TENTH WARD.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Tenth Ward Club was held last evening, at their room, No. 256 Atlantic-street, when several excellent addresses were made, and the roll had to be lengthened to make room for the names of new members.

There was also a respectable meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club in Washington Block, corner of Court and Joralemon streets.

NINTH WARD.—The Republicans in this Ward assembled at Holder's Hotel, last evening, to make preliminary arrangements for organizing a Club. Mr. HERBERT T. MOORE was appointed temporary Chairman, and J. D. CUTTER, Secretary.

The Republican Platform was read and adopted for their guidance, and, also, the letter of Mr. FREMONT, accepting the nomination, was read and approved of. After some preliminary conversation a resolution to appoint a Committee of ten to prepare by-laws and report suitable candidates to fill the various offices of the Club was adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said Committee,—the three vacancies to be filled by representatives of the German element in New-Brooklyn: Messrs. Silas Conetant, Edwin Baker, F. D. Clark, Christie Davis, John B. Kidder, Thos. Rafferty, John M. Phelps.

Addresses were made by Mr. WARREN, (of Kansas,) Mr. PEET, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Water for Brooklyn.

The engineer in the employ of the Nassau Water Company has been busy for several days past in drawing plans and making other necessary arrangements, preparatory to commencing the great work of introducing water into Brooklyn. The altitude of the reservoir will be taken from the Dry Dock at the Navy-Yard, as the base.

The breaking of ground will be observed with due ceremony on a day not yet fixed upon.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 17, at Ascension Church, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, FREDERICK T. VULLEN to MARGARET W., daughter of the late R. U. Wenman, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 17, at 4½ o'clock, after a short and severa illness, and a life of piety and resignation to the will of God, triumphing in the prospect of a glorious resurrection, and in charity with all men, ALEXANDER SEARS, in the 58th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 231 5th-st, and from thence to the Methodist Protestant Church, in Attorney-st., between Rivington and Delancey, of which he has been a Trustee since its organization,—the duties appertaining to the same he faithfully performed to the last. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, THOMAS N., son of Thomas and Jane Dufour, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 10 Clarkson-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 16, JAMES SEYMOUR IVISON, son of Henry Ivison, aged 20 years.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, MRS. ALICE HYDE, relict of the late Zenas Hyde, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son in-law, Geo. H. Steedwell, No. 16 Monroe-place.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, July 14, THOMAS WARNER, son of Wm. and Sarah E. Ferris, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Warner, Esq., No. 196 South 5th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on board the steamboat *Hero*, on her way to West Point, on Thursday afternoon, July 17, ANNA MUMFORD, wife of Charles Stevens, aged 30 years and 4 months.

Her friends, and the relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 47 Bond-st.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, HENRY A. BERRY, in the 40th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, without further invitation,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 17.

$3,000 Ohio State 6s	70	100 Erie RR	b60 62¾
1,000 Indiana State 5s	85¾	100 do	b30 62¾
6,000 do	85¾	100 do	s60 63¼
25,000 Virginia 6s...sim	98	200 do	62¾
4,000 do	98¾	300 do	b60 63¼
3,000 do	98¾	200 do	b30 62½
1,000 Tenn. 5s 6s	96	850 do	s8 62½
1,000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	350 Hud. R. RR	b60 88¾
1,000 Erie R. R. 2s '75	97	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s60 97¼
5,000 do	97	550 do	97¾
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93	1300 Reading R. R.	91
10,000 do	s60 93¾	100 do	91½
5 Bank of America	116	900 do	b60 91¾
15 Bank of Commerce	106	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	92¾
15 Ft N. America	104	20 Panama Railroad	103½
10 Br. City Land Co.	b3 6¼	150 do	100¾
100 do	6	100 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	s6m 60
19 Nic Transit Co	10	30 Ci. Col. & Cin. R. R.	102
80 Penn. Coal Co	102½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77¼
20 do	93¼	340 do	77
375 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93½	400 do	s60 76¾
100 do	93¼	100 do	b60 77¼
50 do	93¾	1200 do	b60 77½
250 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s60 93¾	15 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	80¾
50 do	93		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:—

$50,000 Troy City 6s, 1863, 1866 and 1873 Int. added. 97
10,000 Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Income 7s do 93½
5,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st. mortg'e do 69½
68 shares Cleveland & Toledo Railroad.....77
84 shares Galena & Chicago Railroad.....113
23 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....184½
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....104
20 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....115
20 shares Broadway Bank.....128½
20 shares Oriental Bank.....104½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	s60 93¼	200 Erie Railroad	62¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. RR 6s	98	100 do	b30 62¾
100 Brunswick C. L. Co.	6¼	100 do	s60 63¼
195 N. Y. Central R. R.	93½	100 do	63¼
50 Panama Railroad	103¾	100 do	b4 63¾
100 do	b6 103¾	100 do	s3 63¾
200 Gal. & Chic. R.	b6c 116¾	100 do	s30 63¾
50 do	113	100 Reading R. R.	b30 91
100 Clev. & Tol. RR	b6 77¾	250 do	90¾
250 do	76¾	170 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s60 97¾
100 do	b30 77	400 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3. 108

THURSDAY, July 17—P. M.

There was a light business done in Stocks to-day, at the early Board, and at prices ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. lower than the closing rates of Wednesday. The dullness continued at the afternoon session, until about the close, when the sales of Erie were increased in amount and somewhat pressed by sellers, closing 62¼@62⅝ ₱ cent. There were 1,500 or 2,000 shares done after the closing up of the official list. The Western Roads were generally dull and lower, with the exception of the Scrip of the Illinois Central, which again brought 108, equal to $33 a bere for $25 paid up. Panama and New-York Central participated in the decline, and Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents were done at 92¼@92¾, seller's option to deliver in 60 days. Reading was a fraction firmer in the forenoon, but left off 90⅞ sales.

The exact amount of Gold taken out by the Cunard steamer from Boston, yesterday, is $788,635. The engagements for the *Baltic* from this port on Saturday, are not yet ascertained. We hear of $400,000. The ratee of Exchange continue to rule firm at 110@110⅛ on London, with most of the sales at the inside figure. The demand for Continental bills is fair, and 5.16¼@5.15 is paid on Paris. The supply of Money to the Brokers is easy to-day, and although some of the lenders are getting 7 ₱ cent., a good portion of the loans to the leading Stock and Domestic Exchange bonses are done at 6 ₱ cent. The signs of an adverse change in the market are not immediate, judging from general appearances to-day. The Custom duties are heavy this week, and the cargo of Continental goods brought in by the *Fulton* will add to the payments. These enhance the offerings at Bank from the Importing trade. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $281,980, including $50,000 in Gold from Chicago. There was paid on Treasury account, $158,453, and the office held at the close a regular balance of $7,095,851. The amount of Government Drafts by the last mail, paid at the Sub-Treasury, is over $200,000, which swells the remittance by the *George Law* to $1,905,000.

The English mail by the steamer *Fulton* to-day, brings advices of sales in London of Illinois Central Bonds at 81¼ ₱ cent., sterling money; Michigan Central 8 ₱ Cents. of 1869, at 97½ ₱ cent., and 8s of 1860, at 96½, sterling money. The former held at the close for 99 ₱ cent. We also hear of sales of New-York and Erie Convertibles of 1862 at 81½, and Sinking Fund at 86½; Pennsylvania Central Second Sterling Mortgage at 93⅜ ₱ cent., and Illinois Scrip at 1½ ₱ cent. discount, sterling money, equal to 100¾ here. Foreign Securities generally were improving on the London Stock Exchange, particularly Turkish and Russian. The Paris Bourse was ⅛ ₱ cent. lower for the Rente. At Hamburg, the rate of interest continues high, 7⅛ ₱ cent. being paid in some instances. The British revenue returns for the *quarter* ending 30th June show the collection of $87,725,000, a sum more than equal to the *annual* income of our Federal Government of every description. The revenue collected for the whole year is the equivalent *of 351 millions of dollars*, of which 116 millions are derived from custom duties on imports, and the remainder from excise, property, stamp and Post-Office taxes. All this, however, is on the war footing; the income taxes being continued at the same rate for a year after, as before the peace. The West India steamer had arrived at Southampton with £327,000 in Silver, and £100,000 in Gold; the latter from California taken on board at the Isthmus of Panama. It is stated that a line of steam propellers is about being put on between Havre and the Panama Railroad on the Atlantic side, and another from Liverpool to Aspinwall. In making the recent mail contract for Australia, the British Government reserved the privilege of establishing a bi-monthly mail *viâ* the Panama Road. A programme for a new Railway in India, involving 80 miles construction and a million sterling, has been introduced in London. The road is to run from Calcutta through the densely populated delta of the Ganges to Jessore.

The City of New-Orleans has encountered much delay in prosecuting the system of Railways projected in 1851-2; but the prospect now begins to brighten, and the Great Northern line through Jackson, Mississippi, is likely to connect with the Mississippi Central, and through it with Nashville, Memphis, Cairo, and the North West, in all next year. The Road is already in operation 93 miles out of New-Orleans, and another section of 23 miles is in operation between Jackson and Canton, Mississippi. A third section of 36 miles will be completed in six or seven months, leaving a gap of 55 miles as the work of 1857. The Southern for Opelousas line is running 70 miles out of New-Orleans.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road earned in June $37,009, against $28,375 same month last year. The Michigan Central Road, $267,398, against $237,749 in June last year.

The Bank of Kentucky has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable to the New-York holders of the stock, at the Bank of America, on or after 19th inst. The Seamen's Bank of Savings will pay at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum to depositors under $500, and 5 ₱ cent. on larger sums, on or after 21st inst. The East River Savings Bank will make similar payments to depositors on or after 21st inst.

Dry Goods Business and Failures of the Week.

From the Independent.

The dry goods trade is still dull, but a commencement of business has appeared among the clothing jobbers, who are selling considerably to their friends in the South, Louisville, Cincinnati, and those along the river—mostly Albany.

Fall and Winter goods are in full supply. We notice as the chief novelty the introduction of a fur beaver, of Prussian manufacture and of various colors. We hear satisfaction expressed generally of the goodness of collections. The failures are few and unimportant; but where they do occur are mostly bad ones.

Other branches of this trade are doing little, either in Foreign or Domestic goods, but active preparations are making for the opening of the season next month. Notwithstanding the advance in prices of European goods, we learn that the credits given have been more fully taken up, as the last advices inform us. We may expect to receive more goods at higher prices. The great prosperity and buying power of the country, it is thought, will take them. Complaints reach us of many cases of failures occurring from mere extravagance of expenditure. Firms of many or several partners have been found to indulge in individual expenditure of each, to an extent that would be a large amount for the whole; and consequently profits are more than absorbed by reckless living.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, etc.

Samuel A. Hudson, Boston, failed.

Sidney Howe, Marlboro', Mass., suspended; it is thought they will pay 50 to 70 ₱ cent.

J. L. Page & Co., New-York City, failed.

Sidney S. Marsh, Little Valley, N. Y., assigned to Orrie Marsh & Lyman Troomly.

E. Whitney & Co., Brockport, and S. A. Wheeler & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., failed, and assigned to D. S. Morgan.

M. W. Spaulding, Edwards, N. Y., assigned.

E. W. Andrews, Warsaw, N. Y., assigned.

Moses Westcott, Milford, N. Y., assigned.

Aaron Colton & Son, Le Roy, N. Y., failed, nominal assets about $16,500, liability $19,300, of which $7,000 is confidential.

P. & S. H. Clark, Hallsport, N. Y., assigned.

John G. Johannes, Baltimore, assigned to Edward Hardy.

Noah B. Felton, Gatesville, N. C., failed.

R. & A. M. Noble, Lonisburg, N. C., failed.

J. P. Banta, Toledo, Ohio, assigned.

A. L. Murphy, Rome, Ohio, shut up by attachment.

Christopher Ream, Hayneaville, Ohio, failed.

Ventongen & Lynch, Toledo, Ohio, assigned to Lynch & O'Connell.

John W. Godfrey, Sandusky, Ohio, assigned.

Potter & Coyne, New Harrisburg, Ohio, suspended.

M. Starn & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, failed.

A. Oemer & Son, Guysville, Ohio, assigned.

John Lagrange, Ashtabula, Ohio, assigned.

M. M. Sill, Reynolds Station, Ind., failed.

Kantrowitz & Solomon, Columbus, Ind., assigned.

G. R. McKinney, Dixon, Ill., assigned; liabilities $14,500, of which $9,000 are confidential; assets $10,000.

Seymour Long & Co., Battle Creek, Mich., failed.

Peter Smith, Menominee Falls, Wis., failed.

Baker & Martin, Sheboygan, Wis., assigned.

R. T. Curtiss & Co., Madison, Wis., has confessed judgment to his father for a large amount.

Thomas Lawson, Toronto, C. W., assigned to John & Joseph Lawson.

The jobbing house referred to last week as having failed, was Richards & McHarg

Albert Morton, Mariorytown, C. W., failed.

Ford & McCauley, Brantford, C. W., assigned.

Mr. John B. Huichinson, well known to the dry-goods jobbing trade in this city and also all the principal cities in the country, as the resident partner of the firm of J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, was formerly the junior partner in the firm of Kimball, Jewett & Co., of that city. In 1847, they suspended payment, and for the purpose of making an *equal* distribution of all their property to their creditors, made an assignment, *without any preferences*, and their affairs were closed in Chancery, the creditors receiving the handsome dividend of 87½ cents on the dollar, and Kimball, Jewett & Co. a full and legal discharge. Mr. Hutchinson, having been proposed in his new business relations, has recently paid his debts in full, together with the interest.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1508. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[DISASTER ON THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.]

Fifty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

THE SUICIDE OF THE CONDUCTOR.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INQUEST.

From the Bulletin of yesterday.

The great topic of conversation, since yesterday morning, has been the terrible disaster upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The *Bulletin* was the first newspaper to spread before the public the dreadful intelligence, both by means of extras and by its regular editions, and the greatest anxiety was exhibited to learn the particulars of the calamity that was in everybody's mouth. Knots gathered at the street corners to discuss the news, while omnibusses, and in every other place where people were assembled, the great accident was the theme that monopolized the conversation.

Spring Garden Ward, where most of the victims resided, was literally thrown into mourning. Every car had its closed shutters, and other signs of woe, and wailing and lamentation were heard upon shadow among the excited people.

There is still much confusion regarding the killed and the wounded. This is owing to several causes. In the first place, many of the bodies are so shockingly mutilated that they cannot be recognized. Others it is believed, were *entirely consumed in the flames.* Many of the wounded were taken in charge by their friends, and their names will probably never be known beyond their immediate circle. From the most reliable accounts, we are induced to believe that the total number of dead will reach sixty, while the wounded will swell up to about one hundred.

The Killed.

The names of those known to be killed are as follows:

Rev. Daniel Sheridan, of St. Michael's Church. Resided in Second-street, above Master. His was crushed in a dreadful manner between two cars.

Hugh Campbell, residing in Jefferson street, between Cadwallader and Washington, aged 15.

Mary Lilly, residing in Charlotte-street.

James McIntyre, 16 years of age, residing in Washington-street, above Jefferson.

Barney Green, a lad, dreadfully mangled.

Miss Sarah McGuigan.

John Dugan, residing in Master-street, below Germantown road.

John Rivers. Resided in Cadwallader-street, second door below Oxford.

James Hickey. Resided corner of Philip and Jefferson, missing.

John Brady.

William Barnard, residing in Cadwalader street, near Master, was burned up before he could be rescued.

Henry Harris, engineer. His injuries were of a dreadful character. He was aged 21 years.

John Dudson, near Frankford road and Washington-avenue. Employed in a machine-shop.

James Bey, residing in Cadwalader-street, below Oxford. Body dreadfully crushed.

James Burley.

Kate McGurk, residing in Washington near Jefferson-street.

James Congdon.

Henry Harvey.

Edward Hall, residing in Germantown Road, above Master-street.

Miss Ellen Clarke, residing at No. 100 Hancock-street.

Daniel Marlow, aged 17 years, residing in Jefferson-street, near Master.

John McGuire, aged 21, residence Charlotte-street, below Master.

Mary McErlain, a child, living in Hancock-street, below Master.

John Crickbens, aged 18. Resided in Second-street above Master.

Henry Core, an adult, lived in Second-street above Master.

Sally McGee, aged 18, living in Hancock-street near Master.

John McGraw.

Sarah McGraw. Brother and sister.

James Corlin, Washington-street near Franklin.

Mrs. Mary O'Daniels, residing at Wood and Master-streets.

John O'Daniels, aged 2 years. Both the above died after reaching the city. The child had both legs crushed.

A lad named Thomas Barnett, living in Cadwallader-street, above Jefferson.

John Devlin, brought to the city last night.

A lad named Edward Gillen, living in Fourth-street above Master, is missing.

Patrick Hickey. Resided in Washington-street, near Jefferson.

John Shean, aged 13, residence Stugley's Row.

Francis Wolfe, aged 21, Philip above Master-street.

Patrick and Edward Flannigan, the former 16 and the latter 18 years old, Pink above Master-street.

Michael Burns, Cadwalader and Jefferson-streets, (missing.)

—— McAleer, Third above Columbia-avenue.

Catherine Kroener. No. 56 Franklin-avenue.

James Gallagher, Weaver's court, between Cadwalader-street and Germantown-road.

Lawrence Dillon, Frankford-road above Vienna-street, aged 51.

Bridget McCain, Brenner's-court above Third-street, (missing.)

John McVey, aged 15, Philip below Oxford-street.

Hugh Tracy, boy, Fourth below Jefferson-street.

A boy named Kelly.

Lewis Rivel, aged 13, son of Adam Rivel, Parry-street, (missing.)

Catharine Cokely died at St. Joseph's Hospital this morning.

At the Cohocksink Station there remain six bodies yet unrecognized. Four of them are charred so badly that they never can be known; the others are those of a boy and a woman. The limbs of the female are burned entirely off and the remains are in a shocking condition. The boy appears to have been crushed to death and then badly burned.

The recognition of some of the bodies must have been a very questionable kind of an identification.

The total number of dead and missing, whose names are known, is FIFTY!

Add to this the six bodies unrecognized makes an aggregate of FIFTY-SIX KILLED! Others who are wounded will inevitably die.

The Condition of the Families of the Victims.

Most of the sufferers belonged to the humbler classes, and their means, in many instances, are ill competent to meet the exigencies of the occasion. Exertions are being made to provide for the present wants of the afflicted families, and JOHN WELSH, Esq., the President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has himself contributed $500 towards the fund. The following appeal has been handed to us for publication:

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:

A frightful accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad has made it necessary to appeal to your benevolence.

By the sad catastrophe of yesterday hundreds of poor people are made to feel the need of assistance. We appeal on their behalf to your philanthropy. In this sore distress, aid, to be useful, must be prompt.

Suicide of the Conductor.

The suicide of the conductor of the down train is one of the tragic incidents of this terrible affair. Mr. VANSTAVOREN, after the accident, procured a vehicle and came to the city with the dreadful news. He received no bodily injury by the collision, but when he reached the city he was in a very high state of excitement, and hinted at an intention to destroy his own life. This was subsequently put into execution. In the course of the afternoon he procured an ounce of arsenic and swallowed it; he soon afterwards expired, notwithstanding the exertions of several physicians to save him.

Mr. V. was but twenty-nine years of age; he was unmarried, she resided with his brother in Buttonwood-street, above Tenth. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was much respected by a very large circle of friends and he enjoyed the confidence of his employers in the fullest degree. A report is in circulation that he was employed upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad at the time of the Burlington disaster; but this we are assured is entirely false. He had no connection whatever with the accident.

Incidents of the Disaster.

Like all such terrible events, this calamity was marked by incidents that exhibited the noblest feelings of humanity. Among the many instances of noble heroism of which we heard were the following:

Near the scene of the accident stands Mr. Pitting's Hotel. At this house there are several boarders, ladies and gentlemen, who have secured Summer lodgings there to avoid our heated city. The boarders at this hotel were early at the scene of the disaster, and rendered every service in their power, but what was calculated most to enlist the heartiest heart was the following incident: A little, feeble infant was found in the ruins of one of the cars, piteously crying for its mother. No mother appeared to answer the summons—she was dead—was crushed to death. Quick as thought Mrs. ——, one of the boarders at Pitting's, seized the little sufferer and placed it to her own breast, and there, under the burning rays of the sun, this woman, robbing, perhaps, her own infant of its nourishment, was sustaining this orphan, while all around was noise, and confusion, and groans, and suffering, and death.

Among the Surgeons who were present and who labored with so much industry that they seemed to be ubiquitous, were Drs. GREEN, HENRY, CONSON, MATTHEWS, FOULKE, BOLTON, and SHELMERDINE.

The weather yesterday was terribly hot and the sun glared down with dreadful intensity upon the poor victims, and upon those who toiled to relieve their sufferings.

An eye-witness describes one car that took fire, and which was in flames in an instant. As soon as possible the car was broken open *but no living soul was left in it. The inmates were all dead and enveloped in the fierce flames.*

GENERAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

The place where the accident occurred is called Gray Hill Station. It is fourteen miles from the city. The road curves twice, so that, at say 500 yards, the approaching locomotives could not be seen by their respective engineers.

The ground of the road is "made" an embankment running along for about 100 or 150 yards. This embankment is about 26 feet in height.

The track is single, and when the locomotives crashed together they reared up upon end, dashing each other to pieces, and becoming amalgameted, as it were, in an apparently inextricable mass of iron and brass. The bottoms of the two engines struck together, and the entire mass fell over upon their side upon the western slope of the embankment.

Three of the cars of the excursion train caught fire like a flash, and in a very few moments nothing was left of them but the wheels, the other iron work, and a few charred timbers and smouldering pieces of the human frame.

There are two hotels, two dwelling-houses, a blacksmith shop, and a small shed, within about 300 yards of the scene, and to these places the wounded were first carried. Not a tree is to be seen for a considerable distance on any side, and the fierce sun beat down upon the dead, the wounded, their rescuers and their half-crazed friends who were flocking to the scene, all running on foot, in wagons, and every species of vehicle that could be procured in the city.

As most of the victims were Irish, of course the demonstration of grief which met one's helpless ears were of the most violent character. They surpassed anything within the range of the reportorial experience.

The bodies of those who were burned beyond recognition were gathered together. In a blacksmith shop near where the accident occurred, we counted *twenty-one burned bodies.*

Under a temporary shed lay the bodies of *eight other human beings,* so charred as to be utterly unrecognizable.

Near where the engines came in collision portions of human bodies lay among the smoking timbers and the iron.

We will not shock our readers by a description of the condition of these bodies. All were burned in the most horrible manner, and of the whole number there were many that were so mutilated that there is not the slightest hope of their being identified. Very few had any vestige of their clothing left on their bodies, and the heads and limbs of many who burned entirely off. This morning there were fifteen bodies at the Master-street Depôt that cannot possibly be recognized.

Some of the bodies of the victims were without doubt entirely consumed. Ex Lieutenant DAVIS, in searching among the ashes under some portion of the machinery, found a few calcined human bones in two places. They were, without doubt, all that was left of two human beings!—*The remains of both could readily be held in the palm of the hand.*

Two or three trains ran to and fro between the city and the scene of the disaster during the afternoon. The friends of the sufferers crowded upon the up-trains despite the exertions of the police to prevent a rush, and some of the more daring ones actually rode upon the cow-catcher in front of the locomotive.

The trains brought down the dead and the wounded. The latter were placed on the seats as comfortably as circumstances would permit, and every attention possible was shown by the physicians, the employes of the road, the police in charge of the train and by the friends of the victims.

The scene in the cars beggars description for horror. Every conceivable kind and degree of wound was to be seen, and nothing save signs of agony from the wounded, or their afflicted friends and relatives, met one's eyes at every turn.

The trains were run to town quite slowly and carefully, and as they passed along crowds of persons from the road side, and the windows of the dwellings on the line of the road, gazed mournfully upon the care and their mournful freight.

When the trains reached the outer Depôt, they were immediately beset by an anxious, earnest, tearful crowd of men, women and children, who pressed eagerly forward to the doors of the cars, and were kept back with great difficulty.

As soon as intelligence of the calamity reached the city the Principal of St. Joseph's Hospital and three Sisters of Charity attached to the institution immediately repaired to the scene. The Sisters were to be seen moving about like angels of mercy among the wounded.

Mr. E. V. McCOY, a merchant doing business in Second-street, was among the passengers in the down train, but saved himself by jumping from the platform of the rear car. He immediately went to work to relieve the wounded and take from the burning cars those that he could rescue.

A large number of policemen were sent up to the scene, and performed good service in preserving order, moving the dead, &c. A very strong police force was upon duty during the day and night in the old District of Kensington.

The Police Telegraph was of great service during the day and night. The first intimation of the disaster reached the City Hall through its agency, and it was kept in constant operation afterwards, transmitting instructions to the Police.

About 8½ last night, Mr. WILLIAM LEE, the engineer of the down train, was arrested by officer BYERLY, of the Second District, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house. He is held at the instance of Coroner DELAVAN, until an investigation is had as to the cause of the sad calamity.

A High Mass, and the obsequies of Rev. Mr. SHERIDAN and those who perished with him, will take place to-morrow morning, at St. Michael's Church. Doctor MORIARTY will deliver the funeral oration.

Among the strange incidents of this disaster was the following: A boy, 13 years of age, was in the foremost car of the wrecked train. When the crash took place, he was thrown out through a break in the car, and escaped uninjured. He was so much scared that he ran all the way to the city, and he was the first to carry the intelligence of the calamity to C. B. F. O'NEILL, Esq., whose family was upon the train. They all escaped injury.

Another boy about the same age, had a father and mother upon the train. Upon hearing the news he started from the city to walk to the scene. He was picked up by the 5 o'clock train, when about ten miles from the city. He was nearly exhausted when discovered.

STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Copy of the Running Instructions—Preparations for the Inquest.

From the Second Edition of the Bulletin.

Some anxiety has been expressed to learn the running instructions of the railroad on the day of the accident, but they could not be found yesterday afternoon or this morning, at the Cohocksink depôt after a diligent search. One of the reporters for the press being of an investigating turn, however, found the original copy of the instructions under a large sheet of blotting-paper on a desk in the office. The copy had probably been slipped by some person under the paper at the very time search was being made for it.

The instructions are as follows:

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, July 16, 1856.

WM. SHELTZ, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The following are the arrangements for running Excursion trains tomorrow.

Excursion No. 1, leave Master-street at 5 o'clock A. M., and run to Fort Washington, with a clear track by 6 A. M. Returning, follow flag of 6:15 train from Fort Washington, and arrive at Master-street at 7:15 A. M.

Excursion No. 2, leave Master-street at 8:05 A. M., and follow flag of regular train to Fort Washington. The engine will follow same train to Gwynedd, turn, and follow back to Fort Washington.

RETURNING.

Excursion No. 1 leave Ft. W. at 5:30 P. M., and run to Master street, with clear track, by 6:30 P. M. Returning, follow 6:47 train to Ft. W. Excursion No. 2 leave Ft. W. at 8 P. M., and run with clear track to Master-street by 8 50 P. M.

The train carrying flag for Excursion will keep main track at passing places. Extra precaution must be taken by conductors and engineers carrying or following a flag to prevent collision. Opposing trains will wait fifteen minutes on flag for excursion trains, then proceed at usual speed, keeping fifteen minutes behind. Should excursion train get more than fifteen minutes behind, it must be kept out of way of regular trains.

A. H. FRUCKER, Mast. Trans.

DOINGS OF THE CORONER.

Coroner DELAVAN held a consultation with the District-Attorney this morning, after which he proceeded to the Cohocksink Depôt, for the purpose of getting an accurate list of those who died within the limits of the Consolidated City. It is understood, of course, that his jurisdiction extends only to the county line, and that Mr. JACOBY, Coroner of Montgomery county, will hold inquests over the remains of those who died within his jurisdiction. He will, however, it is expected, hold the investigation in this city.

Coroner DELAVAN will hereby be able to commence the investigation to-day. He has taken charge of the effects at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, on Third and Green streets.

APPEARANCE OF KENSINGTON THIS MORNING—ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, &C.

Although the excitement has subsided in a great measure in the northern portion of the city, yet in passing along the streets the signs of general mourning are very plainly visible. Grief-stricken fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers are met at every turn, and from very many door knobs hangs the crape insignia of death.

Large numbers of persons visited St. Michael's Church, at Second and Jefferson streets, supposing that the remains of Father SHERIDAN would be laid in state at the church. The corpse was not to be seen this morning, but the public will be permitted to view it to-morrow, at which time the funeral ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church will be performed with unusual pomp and ceremony.

THE INJURED AT FORT WASHINGTON.

Most of the victims of the disaster have been brought to the city by the various trains of last night and to-day, although a few still remain in the vicinity of Fort Washington, where their injuries are being attended to at taverns and private residences.

BURNING OF THE NORTHERN INDIANA.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster.

List of Persons Known to be Lost.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 18.

We have the following additional particulars of the burning of the *Northern Indiana.* The fire originated in the wood-work around one of the chimneys and spread very rapidly. The vessel burned to the water's edge in fifty minutes.

Mr. WEYMORE, the first mate, commanding, in the absence of Capt. PHEAT, exerted himself to the utmost to save the passengers, and was the last one to leave the burning vessel. He stood at his post, throwing doors, life-preservers, stools, &c., to the passengers, who, wild with excitement, were leaping overboard in masses. The weather was pleasant and a dead calm prevailed, and Mr. WEYMORE says, could he have controlled the recklessness of the passengers in jumping overboard, not one of them would have been lost. During the excitement some of the firemen and deck hands launched a small boat, into which several of them jumped, but it was drawn under the wheels of the steamer and they were lost.

The steamer was towed in shore by the propeller *Republic,* and now lies in Pigeon Bay, above Point-au-Pelee, in ten feet of water. Her hull is said to be uninjured. With favorable weather she can be towed into port.

With regard to the number lost, the reports are conflicting, and a correct estimate cannot be made as the trip sheets were destroyed. Mr. MAERS, the Clerk of the vessel, arrived at Cleveland this morning. He says that not less than fifty have been lost.

The propeller *Republic,* supposed to have saved a number of the passengers, arrived at Detroit this morning with several of the crew, but with only two of the passengers.

We have no names of the persons either known or supposed to be lost.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Friday, July 18.

The number of passengers saved from the *Northern Indiana,* brought up by the *Mississippi,* is one hundred and forty-two.

The following persons are known to be lost:

Sewall Turner and Daniel Gray, of Rome, Maine.
Michael Burke and Thos. Farie, of Buffalo.
Mrs. Eliza Blanchard, of Augusta, Me.
Henry Nites and child, of Tully, N. Y.
Augustine Fistvalle, of Buffalo.
Geo. Dawson, of Brockport, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Lidayard, of England.
Mrs. Mary Ackroyds, her father, mother, husband, and two children, of England.
G. Smith, of Buffalo.
Eugene Gray and child, of Greenbush, Wis.
Miss Jennings, of Waverley, Ill.
Hezekiah Thomas, of Buffalo.
Nicholas Commerford, of Rochester.
A lady and a child, of Louisville.
Three coal-heavers, a deck hand, and a child.

It is feared that more than these have been lost.

The Captain of the *Republic* thinks none were saved except those on board his own vessel and the *Mississippi.*

Our citizens held a meeting last night and raised $800 for the sufferers, and several more hundred was raised for them to-day. Every attention is paid to them. Free railroad and steamboat passes are furnished them, and the hotels and the telegraph are also free to them.

STILL ANOTHER DISASTER.

Burning of the Propeller Tinto on Lake Ontario—Twelve Persons Lost.

KINGSTON, C. W., Friday, July 18.

The Propeller *Tinto* was burned last night off Nine Mile Point, and is a total wreck. About twelve persons are lost, among them Capt. CAMPBELL and a Mr. HENDERSON. The Purser and twelve of the crew are saved.

Great Fire at Newark, N. J.

SIXTEEN BUILDINGS BURNED—THREE FIREMEN SUN-STRUCK.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, July 18.

The most destructive fire which has occurred in this city for a long time, broke out about noon today in South Bridge-st., and consumed sixteen buildings—mostly small tenant houses. One fireman was seriously injured by the falling of a chimney, and the heat of the fire and sun was so intense that two more were prostrated from that cause. The loss is estimated at from $7000 to $10,000—mostly insured.

The fire broke out in a stable at No. 30 South Bridge-st., owned by JOHN A. MILLER, having probably originated from fires which the children in Stephen's Court were in the habit of making near the stable. From the stable, the flames communicated with Stephen's Court, comprising eleven two-story frame buildings, which were destroyed. From thence, two two-story frame buildings, Nos. 36 and 30 South Bridge-st., took fire, and were totally destroyed. Two two-story frame buildings on the opposite side of Front-st., were also consumed.

The buildings in Stephen's Court were occupied mostly by Irish and German tenants, who barely escaped with their lives and property. The houses in South Bridge-street were occupied by JAMES MANSFIELD and LAWRENCE McGUIRE, and owned by JOHN H. STEPHENS. Nos. 46 and 48 Front-street were occupied by Messrs. FREDERICK ZELLICOFFER and CARL SCHEIDER, and owned by the Lime & Cement Co. Loss about $1000—fully insured.

The three story frame building, No. 30 South Bridge-street, occupied by Mr. PETER C. JOHNSON, of New-York, and owned by JOHN A. MILLER, was also slightly burned. Both were fully insured. The building No. 32 South Bridge-street was slightly damaged in the roof.

The total loss is about $7,000, of which a large portion was insured. Thirteen of the buildings were owned by JOHN H. STEPHENS, Esq., who is insured for for $5,550, as follows:—New-Jersey, $3,150, and Newark Mutual, $2,400.

The firemen were soon on the spot, and notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, worked manfully for the safety of the property. Several of the firemen, however, were seriously injured by the falling of the buildings and the heat of the sun. A member of No. 4, named ROBERT RIVERS, was struck in the back by the falling of a chimney from No. 48 Front-street, and injured so seriously that he was carried home. A member of No. 3, named GORDON, and one of Hose No. 1, named CHAS. W. CRANE, were sun struck, and conveyed to neighboring houses. A woman was also sun struck in the vicinity.

The fire raged with almost unabated fury for about two hours, and made an almost insufferable heat. The firemen, nevertheless, were steadfast, though they were somewhat delayed in obtaining water, which was brought in a line from the river.

In relation to the origin of the fire we have the following additional particulars:—That the Hose Company of the neighboring tenants were in the habit of building bonfires in the Court, against which they had repeatedly been warned.

The buildings destroyed were mostly occupied by their families, several of whom were employed by Messrs. CHADWICK & Co.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Mysterious and Atrocious Murder in Broadway.

ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

Coroner's Inquest.

The building No. 378 Broadway, on the southwest corner of White-street, was on Thursday night the scene of one of the most atrocious murders on record. A man named Bartholomew Burke was then and there deprived of life in a manner the most fiendish, yet so quietly that nothing of the circumstance was known till next morning. The murderer has not been apprehended.

We give the particulars of the dreadful affair so far as known.

The building No. 378 Broadway, corner of White-street, in which the murder was committed, is three stories in height. The first floor is occupied as a saddlery and harness shop, the second floor by Mr. Samuel Joyce as a tailoring establishment, and the third floor by Mr. Cevallo as a residence.

Bartholomew Burke, the murdered man, was in the employ of Mr. Joyce, as porter, and slept in the store every night as watchman. His bed, a cot, was situated in the rear of the store behind the cutting-board.

On Thursday evening the store was closed, the proprietors, salesmen, &c., went away, and Burke was left behind as usual. He was perfectly sober, and there was no premonition of any kind of the terrible affair that was to occur before morning.

The next (yesterday) morning, Mr. Watson, Mr. Joyce's foreman, was the first person to arrive at the store. Finding the door locked, he knocked several times, and receiving no answer, he procured the services of a locksmith and had the door-locks picked. When he entered he beheld a shocking sight. Blood was thickly besprinkled on the floor, cutting board and on the cot in which Burke slept. Everything in the room seemed displaced, and betokened a dreadful and bloody struggle. A sword-sheath lay on the bed, half hid among the clothes, and about twenty feet distant lay a naked sword,—while a flat or pressing-iron, a hammer and other blunt instruments were scattered around, besmeared with blood.

On passing the cot through a door leading into the dressing room, the body of Burke, was found completely naked, and shockingly mutilated. It lay on the right side; the throat was cut and the neck and shoulders were gashed in various places; the forehead was indented as though from a blow with a hammer; in fact the whole body was covered with blood and wounds.

A trunk and bag belonging to Burke had been broken open and rifled of their contents, and a bundle containing shirts and other under-garments was also opened and several articles taken away.

The family of Mr. Cevallo, although occupying the floor directly above the one where the murder was committed, knew nothing of the affair till the morning.

The police were called and placed in charge of the premises, and everything bearing on the event was eagerly sought for. It was ascertained, that at 10½ o'clock on Thursday night Burke, accompanied by a young man, procured in the saloon in the basement of the building a quart of lager-beer, being the third quart he had bought at the above place during the evening.

Later in the night he was seen by a woman from the opposite side of the street, sitting at a window of Mr. Joyce's store, by the side of a young man. Both were drinking beer.

Burke, though he would now and then go on a spree, was in the main a steady and temperate man. He had been for ten years in the employ of Mr. Joyce, by whom he was well liked. Furthermore he was economical, and had about $900 in the Seamen's and Chambers-street Savings Banks. His book on the former Bank was in that institution to be examined and arranged. The one on the Seamen's Bank was in his trunk, in Mr. Joyce's store, and was taken away by the murderer. He was also in the habit of keeping in the same trunk more or less money to meet any sudden calls. The trunk, as already stated, was emptied of everything valuable. These things would seem to indicate that the deed was done in part for the sake of plunder.

Burke was an unmarried man. Several of his relatives, we understood, reside in this city. He was a native of Ireland, and about thirty-five years of age.

The Sixth Ward Police, within whose district the murder took place, were yesterday on the alert in pursuit of the murderer, and the Chief has detailed for the same purpose some of his most experienced detectives.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner CONNERY, on being notified of the murder, summoned a jury of inquest which commenced its labors yesterday afternoon.

THE TESTIMONY

Taken presented no facts materially different from those given above, although fuller in detail.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JOYCE.

Samuel Joyce, being sworn, deposed: Am proprietor of the tailoring establishment at No. 378 Broadway; deceased was my porter, and had been in my employ for ten years; he was a temperate man, but would occasionally go on a spree; he slept on a cot in the back room, and always locked himself in; I saw him at half past eight o'clock in the evening; he was perfectly sober; at nine o'clock this morning I was informed he was dead; I went to the store and *found the body in the back room covered with blood; his throat was cut, and there were several gashes in his shoulders; his head had been beaten with a pressing iron, one of which, covered with blood, lay near him; the sheath of a sword was in the cot, and the sword lay twenty feet from it; there were spots of blood on the bed, cutting, board and floor; his night-cap lay on the board covered with blood; the body lay on the right side and presented a horrid appearance:* I never know that he had one enemy; I know that he had money in two Savings Banks; his trunk was unlocked; do not know who took his money or trinkets; I sent an order to the Savings Banks not to deliver to any one his money, and also informed them of his death.

EVIDENCE OF MR. WATSON.

William Watson, deposed—I live at No. 88 Bleecker-street; am employed by Mr. Joyce as his foreman tailor; knew deceased to have been employed by Mr. Joyce for seven years; he was a sober man and was employed as porter; at half-past seven o'clock last evening saw deceased as I left the store; then he was fixing up the store to go of an errand; the errand he performed; it was to deliver a pair of pantaloons to Dr. Bradshaw; he slept in the store every night as a watch; he always locked the door himself; I was the first to enter the store this morning; when I came to the door I knocked but received no answer; I then went for a locksmith who came and unlocked the door; the inside door which is usually locked was open; when I entered, the first thing I discovered was blood upon the floor and on the cutting board; I then looked to the cot where he slept and saw the sheath of a sword lying on the bed, partially covered by a quilt; there was blood on the bed; I then passed the edge of the cot through the left-hand door leading into the dressing-room and beheld a frightful spectacle; deceased was lying on his right side in the right hand corner, with a horrible gash in his neck, and the floor was all covered with blood; I then left the store in care of Dr. Hudson and Mr. Rach our busbelman; I brought a policemen and gave him the place in charge; I heard the applewoman who stands at the corner say that she saw a man sitting at the store window in White-street about eleven o'clock last night; I don't know who opened his box nor who took his trinkets; found the keys missing that opened the store door; there were three keys on the one ring; two of them are gone; heard Mr. Cevallo's girl say that she heard a man knocking at the store door about ten o'clock last night; she said he wore a drab coat; I know no more about the occurrence.

TESTIMONY OF A WOMAN WHO SAW A MAN KNOCKING AT THE STORE DOOR.

Honorah Leahy, being sworn, said: I live with Mr. Cevallo, on the third floor of the house No. 378 Broadway; have lived in the house about twelve months; know deceased; believe he was a temperate man; once or twice I saw the signs of liquor upon him; saw him last evening, I believe about ten o'clock; he was then standing outside the store door; I was going to Taylor's to get some ice cream, and I asked him if he would have some; but he said he would have some when I was coming back; when I returned the store door was locked; at half-past nine o'clock I was going to the grocery, and I saw a man giving three knocks at the door; he was a low sized man, with a straw hat and a drab coat; *the man I saw last evening was the man, I think, that was with deceased on the 4th of July; I think I heard him called John.*

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE—DESCRIPTION OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

William Mers, being duly sworn, deposed: I am barkeeper of Klewder; (Klewder keeps a saloon in the basement of the building in which the murder was committed;) the man who is now dead I knew for about seven months; last night, about eleven o'clock, a man came into the bar; he was about five (5) feet high, rather stout, a red face, red whiskers, which did not reach near the ears; he wore a light-colored coat and a straw or Kossuth hat; he asked, did I trust? I told him not; there him a drink, and he came back and paid; he then said, "Treat me now;" told him I never treated behind the bar, only when I was out of the house; he then said, "give me some ham;" I told him to take some, which he did, and he then took the knife with him; *if I saw the man I would be able to recognize him.*

[The witness then gave a description of the knife taken by the unknown man. It was a large cheese knife.]

TWO MEN SEEN SITTING IN MR. JOYCE'S STORE LATE AT NIGHT.

Ellen Pollman sworn: I live in the house No. 124 Worth-street; knew deceased; saw him last night at eleven o'clock; I was sitting opposite the window of the store which fronts White street; *saw two men sitting in Mr. Joyce's room;* the window is farther down than where the basement window is; deceased was on the left hand side of the window with a glass of beer in his hand; I then went away; I couldn't recognize who the other man was who was sitting at the window; *deceased told me he had some angry words with one of the boarders.*

Here the Jury adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Miscellaneous.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

A man named Cornelius Daly, a resident of Vandewater-street, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday for burglary. Henry Henkel, of No. 55 Gold-street, appeared as prosecutor, and stated that shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning he ascertained that the door of his cellar, at the above place, had been broken open. He fastened it again in the presence of a police officer, and then retired to bed. In about half an hour afterwards he heard the same door broken open again. Hastening down stairs he found Daly with some goods by his side sitting behind a barrel, pretending to be asleep. A Second Ward Policeman was called, by whom Daly was arrested.

The prisoner, who is only 23 years of age, told the Magistrate in explanation that he had been sent by a man to steal a dog from the complainant's cellar.

This was not considered satisfactory. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

DISMISSED.

The charge of forgery preferred some time since against Mr. Leverich, by Mr. Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was yesterday dismissed by Justice FLANDREAU, as not proved.

This case has been looked upon with interest, especially by the members of the Fire Department.

Levi S. Chatfield appeared for Mr. Leverich, and James T. Brady conducted the prosecution.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ARREST.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Ann Barry, a native of Ireland, and aged 86 years, was run over and almost instantly killed by a Hudson River Railroad car in Tenth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street. Mrs. Barry was attempting to cross the avenue at the time of the accident. William Gross, the driver of the car, was taken in custody and committed to await the action of the Coroners' Jury. He avers having used every effort to prevent the accident. Coroner CONNERY commenced an investigation into the case on Thursday, which was brought to a conclusion yesterday. The verdict exonerated Gross from blame, he having used every effort in his power to prevent the occurrence, but censured the Railroad Company for not placing upon every car a brakesman, that the cars may be stopped, when necessary, with ease, and within a short pace.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN A BAR ROOM.

About 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, a desperate fight took place at Carland's drinking saloon, corner Bowery and Hester-street, between a notorious fellow named Pat Mathews and a man named Stephen Wilson. Pistols were drawn and several shots fired, but without taking effect. At length Mathews seized Wilson and threw him upon the floor, and then beat him severely over the head with the butt end of a pistol. Officer Bumstead, of the Tenth Ward, hearing the alarm, ran in and succeeded in getting Wilson away, but was unable to arrest Mathews. Wilson's head and face were terribly cut. He was taken to his residence, No. 46 Forsyth-street.

COUP DE SOLIEL.

The intense heat of Thursday prostrated a number of persons to the sidewalk. Two fatal cases of sunstroke occurred. John Edoff, a laborer at the store No. 95 Washington-street, was overcome by the heat, and died while rolling in hogsheads of sugar at that place yesterday. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner HILLS. Verdict—"Death by sunstroke."

Deceased was a native of Germany, and 50 years of age.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of a man (name unknown) who died there from the effects of *coup de soliel.* Deceased was found lying in an exhausted condition at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-eight-street, by a Policeman, who removed him to the Hospital. He was a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, and worked with Mr. Marshall, a framer, at No. 585 Eighth-avenue.

Late in the afternoon, an unknown man was found at the corner of Washington and Rector streets, suffering from heat. He was removed to the Hospital in a dying condition.

William Ford, a native of Ireland, and 35 years of age, died at the City Hospital yesterday, from *coup de soleil.* Deceased was a laboring man, and was obliged on Thursday to leave off work in consequence of the intense heat. He started for home, but had not proceeded far before he was overcome. He came prostrate to the sidewalk, in which position he was found by the police, who removed him to the City Hospital, where he died the same evening. He leaves behind a wife and five children. The inquest upon the body was held by Coroner CONNERY.

A German, name unknown, dropped dead in Pitt-street, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of heat.

A man, named Charles Burch, died, yesterday, at No. 19 Jacob street, from sun-stroke.

Henry T. Manman, while attempting to get off the Hudson River Railroad cars, in Chambers-street fell beneath the wheels, and had his arm broken and crushed. He was removed to the City Hospital.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING.

A boy of 14 years, named Benjamin Eddington, was drowned on Thursday at Pier No. 2, while with a number of other boys who were bathing. The deceased, it is stated, was pushed into the water by another boy, and being unable to swim, was drowned. A boy named Courtney, about 14 years of age, was arrested and committed to the Tombs, charged with being instrumental in Eddington's death. He was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS, at No. 564 Water-street, upon the body of Michael O'Callahan, a lad of 7 years, who was drowned the previous afternoon, while at play, by falling into the river, near his residence. Verdict: "Accidental drowning."

Coroner GONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at the foot of Market-street, upon the body of some unknown man, which was found floating in the river at that place. The deceased was observed struggling in the water, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by a man on board a barge, who at once grappled him with a boat-hook and drew him on board, but not in time to save his life; he died in a few moments afterwards. No marks of violence were on the body. How he came in the water or what was his name, could not be ascertained. His age appeared to be about 37 years. He presented a thin and emaciated appearance, as though he had suffered from protracted sickness; hair thick and turned slightly grey; whiskers dark, worn all around the chin, and rather closely cut; had on cotton check shirt, with a white cotton one over it having a linen bosom, black cloth vest, old brown frock coat, dark coarse cloth pants, leather boots, cotton socks and dark cloth cap. His pockets were all entirely empty. The poor fellow was evidently a victim of sickness, want and suicide.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by drowning."

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. ANN STEVENS, a native of this city, aged 50 years, died suddenly on Thursday, while on board a steamer bound on a pleasure trip to West Point. She resided with her husband, George S. Stevens, at No. 47 Bond-st., at which place an inquest was yesterday held upon the body by Coroner CONNERY. The verdict rendered by the Jury was "Death by organic disease of the heart."

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET.

Billy Barlow, a notorious pickpocket, many years of whose life was spent in prison, died very suddenly last night at No. 21 Leonard-street. Billy's name has often been mentioned in the Police records of this and other cities. He was one of the most notorious and skillful of his profession. He was a native of England, and about 40 years of age.

FROM KANSAS.

THE EVENTS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

SCENES AT TOPEKA.

Resolutions Adopted by the Mass Convention.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

SPEECH OF D. R. ATCHISON.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

ARRIVAL IN LAWRENCE.

A gentleman has just arrived in town who was a passenger up the Missouri last week, and says a party of seventy-five emigrants from the Free States, bound for Kansas, were disarmed at Liberty, Mo., on Friday last. A mob came on board the boat, threatened and insulted them, took their arms, then went up the river as a guard over them to prevent their landing, and our informant says he understood they were to be taken to Weston, Mo., for trial.

Our people are preparing to go to Topeka on the Fourth, and we anticipate a large gathering. We are determined to meet for a celebration or Convention of some sort, and the members of the Legislature will meet as a legal body, *regardless of consequences.* We are yet unable to learn what our enemies intend to do in the premises. It has been said they would hold a celebration at Tecumseh or Lecompton, and it is known that they are laying in large stores of provisions for some unusual purpose. I cannot learn, however, that any large force has yet been heard from, moving from Missouri, as would be expected, if they intended to make a forcible stand against us on

be discussed again to-morrow, I will not speak further now.

THE CONVENTION — COL. SUMNER'S COMMUNICATION, ETC.

TOPEKA, Thursday, July 4, 1856.

Still new arrivals were reported this morning, and there are not less than four hundred in full uniform from the several Districts now in town, and together with other citizens among us, there are not less than one thousand people now at the capital of Kansas to participate in the deliberations and events of the next forty-eight hours.

Col. SUMNER's forces are also increased to from two to three hundred cavalry, and they have had some conference with our Committee during the day, and, to give our proof of all that occurs, we have the principal communication that was committed to writing. He has since urged us to not compel him to take the responsibility of dispersing us by force. It would be very unpleasant for him to do so, but still he should do his duty if it could not be avoided. It was generally told him that he would probably be obliged to appear here in town with his full force before the assembly would disperse. The following is his communication:

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY CAMP,
AT TOPEKA, K. T., July 3 1856.

GENTLEMEN—In relation to the assembling of the Topeka Legislature, (the subject of our conversation last night) the more I reflect upon it, the more I am convinced that the peace of the country will be greatly endangered by your persistence in this measure. Under these circumstances, I would ask you and your friends to take the matter into grave consideration. It will certainly be much better that you should act voluntarily in this matter, from a sense of prudence and patriotism, at this moment of high excitement throughout the country, than that the authority of the General Government should be compelled to use coercive measures to prevent the assembling of this Legislature.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Messrs. HOLLIDAY, SCHUYLER, ROOT and CURRIER.

This morning the town was saluted at sunrise by the firing of the cannon thirteen times at the camp of Col. SUMNER. Our companies were soon parading in the streets, and at the hour the Convention assembled in the open air in front of the hotel. Nearly one thousand persons were in attendance, and as no committees were prepared to report, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. HUTCHINSON was first in order.

ORGANIZATION.

Judge WAKEFIELD was called to the chair, and Geo. J. DREW appointed Secretary.

While the Committee on Permanent Organization were preparing to report, the Convention was addressed by Mr. JONES, late of Iowa, on the importance of organizing Committees to keep the people of the Union informed on the *true* state of affairs, and then adjourned to 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the Committee on Organization reported as follows:

President—C. F. Courrier, of Leavenworth City.

Vice-Presidents—Jno. A. Wakefield, Abel Polley, S. B. McKenzie, Chas. Jordon, J. B. Chapman, Rev. Pardee Butler, H. Harvey, Gen. C. W. Topliff, Wm. Mitchell, Stephen Sparks, Mr. Fuller, Col. Reppert, Dr. Updegraph.

Secretaries—W. W. Ross, J. F. Cummings, M. C. Winch, S. F. Tappan.

Messrs. Holliday, Hutchinson, Schuyler, McClure and Butler were then appointed a Committee to memorialize Congress. Committees on Resolutions, on Plan for Central Committee, &c., were also appointed.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. COLLYER and SCHUYLER, when WM. HUTCHINSON offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the Kansas Legislature to meet, according to adjournment on the 4th inst., and to proceed at once to the work of their office, and persevere until our State Code is complete, ever recognizing the imminent danger of *putting in force* any statute that will produce a collision with the Federal authorities, and that no sacrifice less than life itself should deter them from this duty, for which they will ever be held responsible by their constituents.

Mr. HUTCHINSON spoke in behalf of the resolution, taking strong ground in favor of standing firmly by the cause, and that *the people* would uphold their representatives in assembling and remaining until driven or carried out by a Government force. This elicited a spirited and protracted debate, in which Messrs. ADDIS, J. HUTCHINSON, WATSON, PHILLIPS, HOLLIDAY, BUTLER, ALLEN and others participated, until the day wore out and they were obliged to adjourn without disposing of the resolution. The predominant feeling was strongly in favor of its passage, but all were willing to allow to every one the widest latitude in debate.

Discussion was continued until the Committee on organization of Central Committee, &c., reported as follows:

The Committee on organization of Central and Sub-Committees made the following report:

The Free-State men of Kansas, in Mass Convention assembled, for the purpose of a closer union and perfect understanding with each other, in order to secure for ourselves and our children the blessings of Free Labor, Free Speech, and a Free Constitution, and to avert the evils of Slavery, do establish the following system of organization:

First—There shall be appointed by this Convention a State Central Committee, to be composed of eleven members. The officers of said Committee shall consist of a chairman, secretary and treasurer. Said Committee shall appoint from their number—1st, an Executive Committee of three; 2d, a Finance Committee of three, of whom the Treasurer shall be Chairman; 3d, a Committee of Correspondence, of three, of whom the Secretary shall be one. The Chairman shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees.

DUTIES.—As soon as the said Committee shall be appointed, it will be their duty to assume the management and control of the Free-State Party of Kansas, with a due deference to the advice of Committees hereinafter to be appointed, and to known friends of the Free-State cause, so as to insure—first, unanimity and concert of action, and, lastly, success.

Said Committee shall proceed at once to appoint for every District in the Territory or State a District Committee, to be composed of as many members as the circumstances of the case and the nature of locality may, in their judgment, seem to demand.

Said District Committee shall, acting under such regulations as the State Central Committee shall from time to time direct, have the immediate supervision and control of the interests and management of the Free-State Party in their localities.

They shall organize, by the appointment of a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and shall, from time to time, or whenever required to do so, report to the Central Committee all matters touching the welfare of the great Free-State Party of Kansas.

They shall divide themselves into as many Sub-Committees as there shall be townships or election precincts, and each Sub-Committee shall prepare accurately, as the circumstances of the case will allow, at least as often as once a year, and that sixty days before the annual election, a list of every member of the Free-State Party residing in such district, and such list shall be indorsed by the District Committee, and when all shall have been received from the various precincts in the district, they shall be certified to, by the chairman and secretary and sent to the chairman of the State Central Committee without delay.

The aforesaid Central Committee shall have full power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their Board by death, resignation, or otherwise, which vacancy shall be filled by the selection of some suitable person from the same district in which the vacancy may occur.

The members of this Committee shall one-half of them hold their office for the term of one year, and the remaining one-half for two years, which division shall be determined by lot among themselves, when they shall first meet in full session; and ever afterwards from the first year, they shall hold their office two years, one-half being elected each successive year. Said division shall not be so made as to remove all upon either the Executive, Financial, or Corresponding Committee at the close of the first year.

The appointment of the said Committee shall hereafter be referred to the Annual Delegate Convention for the nomination of State officers.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The report was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as a Central Committee:

Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson, of Lawrence; James Blood, of Lawrence; Alfred Curtis, of Second District; G. S. Hillyer, of Ninth District; Dr. S. F. Martin, of Topeka; Dr. Root, of Wabousa; Mr. Addis, of Sixth District; G. S. Donalson, of Stranger Creek; H. M. Moore, of Leavenworth City; S. G. Jamieson, of Doniphan; M. Dow, of Neosho; J. M. Winchel, of Council City; Mr. McKenzie, of Manhattan.

It is recommended that in future all correspondence from the States upon civil or financial matters be held with the members of this Committee who reside at Leavenworth City or Lawrence, as the mails will run most direct to those points.

Mr. HARTWELL, member elect to the House of Representatives, at this stage of the meeting, arrived from the Western States, and was borne upon the shoulders of his friends to the stand. He was nearly exhausted with fatigue and exposure, and could not make a speech, but simply said that Gen. LANE would not be present to-day, and he supposed that would disappoint them.

Col. EMERY also arrived with him, but did not speak till afternoon. About twenty were in their party.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

We, the people of Kansas, in Mass Convention assembled, in favor of preserving forever the freedom of this Territory and State, and the total exclusion of the institution of Slavery, do herein distinctly state our position and our cause, that our fellow-citizens in the North and South, at the East and the West, as well as the Government of the United States, may rightly appreciate our motives and our conduct.

1. We do most sincerely declare, before God and our fellow-men, that we have asked no more than a fair and impartial vote—a free vote—*on the part of the citizens* of this Territory, as to whether the institution of Slavery should or should not be established in this Territory.

2. We do most solemnly declare to the world that our Territory has been invaded and our elections controlled by those who have no residence nor interest in Kansas. That armed bands from the Slave-holding States have swarmed into our Territory, been received by Government officers, armed with Government arms, and unmolested by any regularly constituted authorities, searched, sacked and burnt our dwellings, broken and destroyed our presses, and without any authority invaded the sanctity of our homes, fired upon, robbed and murdered our citizens, and dragged them by force wherever their lawless passions directed.

3. That our various towns now swarm with these reckless desperadoes, who, under the very eyes of Government officials, stalk among our free citizens, armed to the teeth with the bowie-knife and the revolver. That the Government officials on the one hand invite and receive, and arm and encourage the hirelings of the slave-power, as they swarm in our Territory; whilst on the other hand, not Government officers nor Government troops, but these same hireling marauders, take it upon themselves, unmolested, to stop the ingress of peaceable emigrants into our Territory from the Free States, whom they have reason to believe sympathize with the down-trodden and oppressed people of Kansas.

4. We now call upon the Government of the United States to respect the rights of this majority in Kansas, by thwarting the views and ambitious designs of Southern slaveholders and politicians, and should we fail in this, we will then appeal to the freemen of the nation for aid and support, and relying upon Almighty God and the justice of our cause, we will take up arms in our own defence, and solemnly pledging ourselves to each other, that so long as a free man stands erect upon the soil of Kansas we will never yield, though the slaveholders of the South should deluge our fair land with their living tides.

5. We proclaim to the world that we have all the elements for a great and powerful State; our hills abound in coal and minerals; our lands are beautiful and fertile, and our climate all that could be desired; we therefore invite all parties to join us, and in doing so, we make no religious or political tests, but call upon all citizens of our common country, without distinction of party or creed, whether native or foreign born, who desire to enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and free institutions established in Kansas, to unite with us in this great and holy work.

Resolved, That we adhere to and will maintain our present State Constitution and State Government until a majority of the people of Kansas shall determine otherwise.

Resolved, That having hitherto inviolably acted in accordance with the spirit and letter of the American Constitution, and having framed by our delegates regularly elected, a State Constitution, and believing that the only measure by which peace can be restored to this section of our Republic, and justice done to ourselves and our posterity, is the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under our present Constitution—we earnestly call upon our friends in the National House of Representatives to stop all appropriations until the Senate and Executive are compelled to admit us.

Resolved, That Gov. C. ROBINSON, G. W. DEITZLER, G. W. BROWN, G. JENKINS, G. W. SMITH, JOHN BROWN, Jr., and P. H. WILLIAMS, and others, have our deepest sympathy as martyrs to the cause of Liberty; that we are still convinced of the justice of the case for which they suffer, and are ever ready to share with them their sufferings.

Resolved, That there is not now, nor has there ever been an organized body of armed Free-State men to resist the execution of the laws; that there has never existed any disposition other than to submit to all legal requirements, and at all times to demean ourselves as good citizens and an orderly loving community. Now, therefore, that the foregoing sentiments may be diffused abroad as the principles upon which we act, be it

Resolved, That this declaration be published, and a copy thereof be forwarded to the President of the United States, to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the Governors of the several States, and to the various Presses throughout the country.

Several amendments were proposed.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Col. HOLLIDAY reported the Memorial to Congress, which was adopted as follows, and ordered to be printed immediately and forwarded to all the District Committees for signatures, and returned to the Secretary of the Central Committee, who will prepare or perfect the arrangement for putting them all together in the form of a Mammoth Petition, and forwarding the same to Congress:

MEMORIAL,

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The undersigned, citizens of the Territory of Kansas, respectfully represent: That from and after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, whereby the public lands in this Territory were thrown open to preëmption and settlement, we availed ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded to erect homes for ourselves and families, improve and cultivate our lands, in this land, and that in all things we have labored to conduct ourselves in that peaceable and orderly manner becoming citizens of the United States, expecting in turn to receive that protection to our property, persons and principles which we had the right to claim under the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.

As American citizens, we regret to be under the necessity of making complaint that we have not received that adequate protection to which we were entitled. Repeatedly have our most sacred rights, our most cherished principles been invaded, insulted, and outraged; while our property has been destroyed, our families driven from their homes, our business prostrated, our persons maimed, and many of our fellow-citizens stricken down by the hand of the assassin. Those who have been guilty of these outrages—which are without parallel in the history of nations—either go unarrested and unpunished, thereby giving them assurance to commit still further depredations, or have been encouraged to repeat acts of violence by receiving promotions to places of public trust and honor.

The right to vote—the right to choose our own officers—which the Constitution of the United States guarantees, and we, as American citizens, regard as the highest and most sacred of all other rights, has been repeatedly most violently wrested from us. To effect this, large bodies of armed men from neighboring States invaded our soil, and bearing all the semblance of all organized armies, with ammunition, arms, provisions, equipage, cannon, music and banners, took possession of the polls, driving, by force, the *bona fide* settlers therefrom, and chose persons to govern us who are not the choice of a majority of our settlers, and with whom we are mostly unacquainted, as in many instances they were foreign to our soil.

This state of things had been repeatedly represented to the Federal Government, praying the redress of our grievances, and the avenging of our wrongs. Our petitions have been followed by repeated outrages, each succeeding outrage being attended with greater violence than the former.

Being fully satisfied of our right to govern ourselves, and believing that we had the requisite population, and that in a separate and distinct governmental capacity, we had the ability to sustain ourselves, protect our rights, and prevent the gross outrages upon property, person and principle to which we have hitherto been subjected; and believing that we had no other way in which to secure our protection—we proceeded as the "PEOPLE OF KANSAS," irrespective of party distinctions, and with the full concurrence of five-sixths, or more, of our *entire citizenship*, to organize a government for the *State of Kansas*.

For this purpose a delegate convention, fully representing every district of the territory, convened at Topeka, on the 19th day of September, 1855, to take the preliminary steps necessary to such organization. By this Convention it was ordered and publicly proclaimed, that an election for members to a Convention to frame a constitution would be held on the 9th day of October, 1855. Said election was holden in due form, on the 23d day of October, 1855, the Convention thus elected assembled at Topeka and formed a *Constitution of the State of Kansas*. On the 15th day of December, 1855, the Constitution thus framed was ratified by the people by ballot, and on the 15th day of January, 1856, officers for the State Government and members of the General Assembly were duly elected by ballot. On the 4th day of March, 1856, the General Assembly convened at Topeka; after effecting its organization proceeded to Memorialize your Honorable Bodies upon the object of our State organization, and praying the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Sovereign State.

Now, therefore, we, the *People* of Kansas Territory, greatly desirous of promoting the public good; of restoring peace and good order to this long distracted and harrassed land, and fully believing that we possess the inherent and constitutional right to erect a Government of our own; that our population is sufficient to entitle Kansas to the rank and dignity of a sovereign State; that we have the means and ability to sustain such Government, and that it is the only method by which our rights can be vindicated and justice be obtained; respectfully but earnestly petition your Honorable Bodies to admit Kansas into the Union as an independent and sovereign State, under our present Constitution. And your petitioners will ever pray.

The discussion upon the several resolutions was very able, and drew out the best talent in the Territory. Every shade of politics was visible, although it was generally concealed as far as possible. Now and then there is found in Kansas a man whose remembrance of the "flesh-pots" is so vivid that he fancies, or pretends to, that there is hope, as a grain of mustard-seed, that "Old Buck" will remember Kansas in mercy. Strange infatuation! But there are not enough open National Democrats in Kansas now for seed, and the stock will soon be extinct.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were introduced by volunteers and elicited a full share of the debate;

Whereas, The Government of the United States is a Government of the people, and whereas the laws of our Government have wisely provided ample means of removing from office any person holding office under the laws of the United States who shall be guilty of any misdemeanor or mal-practice in office, and

Whereas, Judge LECOMPTE has been guilty of high misdemeanor in office as Judge of the first Judicial District of Kansas Territory, such as ought not to be suffered by a free people; therefore

Resolved, That this mass meeting of the people of Kansas Territory appoint a Committee of five to draw up a memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States, well enthenticated by affidavits, charging the said Judge LECOMPTE with high misdemeanor in office, and request that the House of Representatives prefer articles of impeachment to the Honorable the Senate of the United States against the said Judge LECOMPTE, for his removal from office as Judge of the First Judical District of the Territory of Kansas.

The above resolution was so amended as to include Marshal J. B. DONALDSON, and Gov. WILSON SHANNON, and their names were ordered to be inserted, and the instructions to the Committee require them to take affidavits, charging them with similar misdemeanor.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Lawrence:

Whereas, Much dissatisfaction has been expressed, both in Kansas and out of it, concerning funds that have been subscribed or donated for the relief of the suffering in this Territory; and, whereas, we feel free and even anxious, on our part, to throw the matter open to the scrutiny of an impartial public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the Central Committee the opening of an Intelligence office immediately, in the city of Chicago, of which —— shall be the general agent; and all persons who have contributed aid in any form for Kansas are requested to forward to said agent the amount of the same, to whom paid, at what time, and for what purpose, if any was specified, the same was given; and as often as practicable said agent shall report the same to the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Committee of Kansas, who shall, as soon as it is believed the facts are all before him, publish to the public a synopsis of the same. Said Committee shall also obtain all the information within their reach as to the amount that has been heretofore received, from whom received, and by whom drawn, thereby laying the whole subject before the public in the most intelligible form.

Mr. WATSON moved that the resolution be referred to the Central Committee, believing that it properly belonged to them.

Mr. HOLLIDAY believed the introduction of that subject might prejudice our cause in reference to future funds, but would favor its reference.

Mr. HUTCHINSON opposed its reference, and was sure the suspicion of the public had been already awakened concerning the fate of the funds already sent us, and this was to set ourselves right at this end of the road. It should come direct from the people rather than a Committee. Its reference was lost, and it was adopted.

The Committee are unable to fill the blank for the General Agent at once, but will soon, and make the same public.

Mr. HUTCHINSON also offered the following:

Resolved, That President PIERCE, in imprisoning or seeking to imprison the members of our Legislature, and in dispersing them by military force, is acting without the authority of law—is acting the part of a tyrant, and striving, by malicious prosecution and persecution, to plant Slavery in Kansas.

Whereas, The Democratic Party, by its Administration, has oppressed and robbed us, and, by its organs and orators, libeled, insulted, and misrepresented us; and

Whereas, The Republican Party has always defended Kansas, and recognized our State organization as a legal and constitutional measure; therefore

Resolved, That we hail with delight the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON, and earnestly appeal to all our friends, to all true men in the Free States, to vote for them, and use all their endeavors to defeat the nominees of the Pro-Slavery Party—BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

The General Agent appointed to receive financial correspondence in the States, in accordance with the resolution adopted at Topeka on the 4th of July, has now been appointed. It is C. B. WAITE, Esq., of Chicago, and it is hoped all will report to him as soon as may be. RANDOLPH.

Atchison's Speech.

The following is a verbatim report of the speech of DAVID R. ATCHISON, delivered at the Camp, two miles west of Lawrence, on the memorable 21st of May, before he marched at the head of his troops:

GENTLEMEN, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: This is the most glorious day of my life. This day I am a *Border Ruffian*. [Yells.] The United States Marshal has just given you his orders, and has kindly invited me to address you; for this invitation, coming from no less than the United States authority, I thank him most sincerely, and now allow me, in true border-ruffian style, to extend to you the right hand of fellowship. [Cheers.] Men of the South, I greet you as border ruffian brothers! [Yells and waving of hats.] Though I have seen more years than most of you, I am yet young in the same glorious cause that has made you leave your homes in the South. Boys, I am one of your number to-day, [yells,] and to day you have a glorious duty to perform—to day you will earn laurels that will ever show you to have been *true sons of the noble South*. [Cheers.] You have endured many hardships—have suffered many privations on your trip, but for this, you will be more than compensated by the work just laid out by the Marshal, and what you know is to be done as the programme of the day. Now, boys, let your work be well done. [Cheers.] Faint not as you approach the city of Lawrence, but remember your mission, act with true Southern heroism, and at the word. Spring like your *bloodhounds at home*, upon that damned, accursed Abolition hole, break through all that may oppose your never-flinching courage. [Yells.] Yes, ruffians, draw your revolvers and bowie-knives, and cool them in the heart's blood of all those damned dogs that dare defend that damned breathing hole of hell. [Yells.] Tear down their boasted Free-State Hotel, and if those hellish, lying Free-Soilers have left no port-holes in it, with your unerring cannon make some. Yes, riddle it till it shall totter to the ground. [Cheers.] Throw into the Kansas their printing presses, and let's see if any more *free speeches* will be issued from them. Boys, do the Marshal's full bidding, do the Sheriff's entire command, for to-day Mr. JONES is not only Sheriff, but Deputy-Marshal, so that whatever he commands will be right, and under the authority of the Administration of the United States, and for it you will be amply paid as United States troops, besides having an opportunity of benefiting your *wardrobes* from the private dwellings of those infernal nigger-steelers. [Cheers.] Conrage for a few hours, and the victory is ours; falter and all is lost. Are you determined? Will every one of you swear to batter your steel in the black blood of some of those black sons of —— [Yells, and cries of "Yes."] Yes, I know you will. The South has always proven itself ready for honorable fight, and you who are noble sons of noble sires, I knew will never fail but will hurl, sack, and destroy until every vestige of these Northern abolitionists is wiped out. Men of the South and of Missouri, I am proud of this day, I have received office and honor before. I have occupied the Vice-President's place in the greatest republic the light of God's sun ever shown upon, but, ruffian brothers, [yells,] that glory—that honor was nothing, it was an empty bauble compared with the solid grandeur and magnificent glory of this momentous occasion. Here, on this beautiful prairie bluff, with nought but the canopy of heaven for my coveting, with my splendid Arabian charger for my shield, whose well-tried fleetness I may yet have to depend upon for my life, unless this days' work shall drive from our Western world these hellish emigrants and paupers, whose bellies are filled with beggars' food, and whose houses are stored with *Beecher's Bibles*. [Yells prolonged.] I say here, with the cool breeze of the morning blowing fresh around my head, with the U. S. Marshal at my left, completely surrounded by my younger brothers, (terrible enthusiasm,) each supporting a U. S. rifle, and on the manly countenance of each plainly seen his high and fixed determination to carry out to the letter the lofty and glorious resolves that have brought him here, the resolves of the entire South and of the present Administration, that is to carry the war into the heart of the country, [cheers,] never to slacken or stop until every spark of *Free State, free speech, free niggers*, or *free* in any shape is quenched out of Kansas. [Shouting and cheering.] And what is also pleasing beyond my powers of description is, the fact that, floating above me as I speak the honest sentiment of my heart and the sentiments of the Administration and [illegible] Slavery Party throughout the great nation, is [illegible] we recognize and only one under which [illegible] ence, the only one under which [illegible] tionist prisoners are released, who are now outside yonder tent [illegible] to hear me, which I care not a d——n for, they do. [Cheers.] Yes, this G——d d——d acre of d——d Puritan stock will learn their fate, and they may go home and tell their cowardly friends what I say, I care not for them, I defy and d——n them all to hell. Yes, that large red flag denotes our purpose to press the matter even to blood. The large, lone, white star in the centre denotes the purity of our purpose, and the words, "Southern Rights" above it, clearly indicates the righteousness of our principles. I say, under all these circumstances, I am now enjoying the proudest day of my life, but I will detain you no longer. Cries of go on.] No, boys, I cannot stay your spirit of patriotism longer—I cannot even stay my own. Our precious time is wasting. Now hasten to work. Follow your worthy and immediate leader, Col. STRINGFELLOW, [cheers;] he will lead you on to a glorious victory, and I will be there to support all your acts and assist as best I may in completing the overthrow of that hellish party, and in crushing out the last sign of d——d abolitionism in the Territory of Kansas. [Three times three yells for ATCHISON.]

I have just obtained a copy of the above speech which is more characteristic of the man, the occasion and the cause from which it is the emanation than any thing yet published. I can vouch for its genuineness, as it was written out by Dr. ROOT, who was a prisoner in their camp at the time. RANDOLPH.

Avowed Policy of Gen. Smith.

From the Chicago Tribune

We are in receipt of a very late and important letter from Leavenworth City, wherein the policy to be pursued by Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, in his military Government of Kansas, is stated in words taken down from his own lips. We copy so much of the letter as relates to Gen. SMITH's declarations, which, though brief, will satisfy the friends of Free Kansas in the North, that his instructions from head-quarters at Washington, are of the character of all the rest which have preceded them. The writer says, under date:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Friday, July 10, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: * * * * "Yesterday a delegation of our citizens waited upon Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, at his quarters at Fort Leavenworth, to lay their grievances before him, and ask his interposition as military commander of the forces in the Territory, to protect their lives and their property from the bands of armed marauders from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, who are stationed over us at the different river towns, armed with United States arms, and supported by contributions furnished from Missouri.

When asked for relief to disperse these armed military bands, as Free-State men have been dispersed in the Territory, his reply is that he has *no authority*—that *these bands are regularly enrolled as militia of the Territory, and that everything they do is* DONE UNDER COLOR OF LAW, and that we (the Free-State men) have no redress except in the future, by resort to the civil powers that be!

If the lives and property of our citizens are destroyed by these armed mobs, there is no redress for us save by application to the civil power, which, as you are well aware, has already prejudged our cases! Truly we are in a lamentable condition. We may yet be compelled to resort to our good right arms and trusty rifles for defence!"

Destructive Fire at Toronto—Seven Lives Lost.

From the Toronto Globe Extra, 16th.

A disastrous fire broke out in this city at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the extensive cabinet factory of Messrs. JAQUES & HAY, which was burned to the ground. At the time the alarm was given, three hundred people were laboring in the various departments. The flames rushed through the premises with such rapidity that seven persons engaged therein were burned to death, and four others were seriously injured in the attempt to make their escape from the flames. The dwelling of Mr. JAQUES, and the brewery of Messrs. CAYLEY & NASH were also consumed. This is the second time that this extensive establishment has been destroyed within eighteen months. The *Globe* thinks it a fearful blow for the enterprising proprietors. Nothing has ever occurred in Toronto which has excited a more lively feeling of sympathy, or awakened a greater desire to afford aid and assistance. If the hearty good feelings of their fellow citizens can be of any benefit to them under their calamity, the sufferers have it most fully. They were insured in the full amount which the various companies would take, as follows:

London and Liverpool, £1,500; Royal, £1,350; Athenæum, £1,000; Western, £1,000; Ætna, £500; Home, (New-York,) £500; Provincial, £1,000; Total, £6,850.

This does not cover much more than one-fifth part of their loss; it is a moderate estimate that they will suffer to the extent of £25,000 by the event. The buildings and the machinery are worth £20,000, the lumber £6,000 or £7,000, and the stock not less than £5 000. The destruction of the factory is not alone a ruinous loss to the proprietors, it is a serious blow at the business of the city. Hundreds of workmen have been employed in it, supporting thousands of the population; that wages paid latterly have amounted to £100 per day. That the stoppage of so great an establishment must be prevented by some means, is the universal sentiment of all our citizens, and disheartening as have been past calamities, we hope yet to see it rise a second time from its ashes with renewed vigor.

The following are the names of the killed:

JAMES MINNS, a carver.

JOHN WATSON, cabinet-maker; was married, and had one child.

ANTHONY ELLIS, cabinet-maker; had been married only a few days.

CHARLES DRUMMOND, carver; leaves a wife and a small family.

—— COLES, carver; had been only a short time in the shop, and but little was known of him.

IVES LEGUERE, a Frenchman, carver; had been only a short time employed.

THOMAS GOBERT, a German; was a stranger.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., Thursday, July 17.—Trotting.—Match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons; wagon and driver to weigh 350 pounds.

D. PIVER, *Brown Mare*	1	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Agnes*	2	2	2

Time, 2:43¼; 2:48; 2:59.

There was quite a large crowd present to witness this trot. The winner was never headed in the race, and came home an easy winner of each heat, *Agnes* some lengths behind. The betting was $100 to $60 on her, and it will take a good horse to beat her.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Tuesday, July 15.—Trotting—Match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington*	1	2	2	1	1
S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. m. *Lady Moscow*	2	1	1	2	2

Time.	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.	4th Heat.	5th Heat.
Quarter	40	37	39	38	40
Half mile	1:21½	1:17	1:20	1:19	1:20
Mile	2:43	2:36	2:35	2:35	2:38

When we reached the Union Course, this stands and field presented a lively appearance, and the horses were on the track warming up for the race; the financiers were in groups, piling up the "stuff," as they call it—$100 to $80—on *Rose*. This race gave great satisfaction, which in spirit and close contention will bear comparison with anything of the kind that ever took place. No less than five heats were trotted before the race was decided in favor of *Rose*.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—*Garden City Course.*—MONDAY, June 30.—Purse, $200; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

GEO. BIDWELL's b. g. *Reindeer*	1	3	3	3	3	1	1
E. G. STALL's b. m. *Lady Kate*	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
R. A. CHAMPLIN's b. g. *Black Ralph*	2	1	1	2	2	dis.	
O. M. DUNICK's g. m. *Fashion*	distanced.						

Time: 2:36¼; 2:39½; 2:41½; 2:41; 2:43½; 2:46; 2:47½.

TROTTING AT HARTFORD, Conn.—SATURDAY, July 5.—Purse, $50; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

A. ROBERTS' g. g. *Blueskin*	1	1	1
H. BALDEN's b. g. *Ned Lawrence*	2	2	2
Mr. BECKLEY's m. g. *Patapsco*	3	3	3

Time; 2:59; 2:56; 2:45.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—FRIDAY, July 4.—Purse, $150; mile heats, in harness.

D. MAJOR's b. m. *Kate Miller*	1	1	
A. CARPENTER's b. m. *Boston Girl*	2	2	
Z. BROWNELL's b. m. *Mary Taylor*	3 hr.		

Time: 5:13; 5:21.

Prizes at Yale College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

The following prizes have been awarded to members of the Sophomore Class in Yale College, for excellence in declamation:

FIRST DIVISION.

First Prize.—D. M. Bean, Sandwich, N. H.; J. Garrard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second Prize.—E. C. Porter, Hadley, Mass.; H. Royer, Trappe, Pa.

Third Prize.—M. Abbott, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Thomas, Wickford, R. I.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Prize.—Edward Seymour, Bloomfield, N. J.; P. I. Sweet, Fishkill, N. Y.

Second Prize.—C. S. Kellogg, Bridgewater, N. Y.; C. M. Fenn, Lacon, Ill.

Third Prize.—G. B. McLellan, Oktibbeha County, Miss.; D. Freeborn, Knoxville, Pa.

THIRD DIVISION.

First Prize.—J. E. Kimball, Oxford, Mass.; F. A. Noble, Oxford, Me.

Second Prize.—W. S. Pitkin, East Hartford, Conn.; A. Van Name, Binghamton, N. Y.

Third Prize.—V. S. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.

W——G.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-seven patients were admitted to this Institution during the week ending the 16th inst. Forty were discharged, and seven died, viz.: ROBERT KENNY, 48; MARY TRAVIA, 22; CHRISTIAN BLACK, 40; PETER MEINS, 68; DANIEL LYNCH, 30; SARAH GRAVES, 75. Total number of patients remaining, 390.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN EXTRACTS,

BY THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

Opinion of the English Press on the Debate on American Affairs.

Letter from Count Montalembert on the Imperial Concession.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

LITERARY MATTERS.

M. Lamartine—Beranger—Victor Hugo—De Tocqueville—M. Ampere—Poe in France—George Sand.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 30, 1856.

THE LAMENTATIONS OF M. LAMARTINE.

A singular opposition has sprung up to M. LAMARTINE in the columns of certain journals of this city. In view of the immense sums received by this gentleman from various sources within the last few years, and of the considerable sums of which he is still in receipt, his "literary mendicity" is stigmatized as too glaring to pass without criticism. It is asked with a certain show of justice, why should M. LAMARTINE, more than any other writer, constitute himself a public beggar on the ground that he needs money to buy back lost property, or, in his own words, "the andirons of his grandfather?" Five years ago, the same complaints were made over the paternal chateau, the paternal vines, and the paternal fields of M. LAMARTINE, which were going to be sold. In the *Conseiller du Peuple* which he then published, the same appeals to public compassion were made as now appear in the columns of the *Cours Familier*. Since then his pen has gained very large sums; he has obtained from the generosity of the Sultan an income which would keep comfortably a poet addicted to less princely tastes; and now, at the end of five years, with a publication which insures him besides an income of four hundred thousand francs, we hear the same lamentation, the same cry of distress. Only this time it is for the "andirons of his forefathers!" M. LAMARTINE writes in America that it is for him a question of live or death! But where is the poet who ever before dared to make of *a million* a question of life or death? Such princely miseries were left for M. LAMARTINE. What right has M. LAMARTINE to elevate his deranged pecuniary affairs to the height of a public event, of a national catastrophe? What right has he, in the face of the luxury which he enjoys, of the income which he receives, to go out in the face of the world and circulate his hat for alms with the cry, "O good friends, another million, if you please, to buy the fireside of my forefathers!" M. LAMARTINE has descended the river of life in the midst of glories and luxuries, like a true poet millionaire that he is. In the name of his dignity he ought now to cease his weeping supplications to the world.

But the friends of this millionaire poet claim for him an indulgence on the credit of his career as a politician. This claim, however, has but little weight, since it is now a historical fact that the weaknesses, the failures and the incapacity of M. LAMARTINE, had all the effect of a treason to the Republicans of 1848. In the name of noble and dear hopes deceived and calumniated; in the name of the numerous martyrs of the European revolutions, dupes and victims of his oratorical fictions, the melancholy *historic rôle* which he then played will never be forgiven him; and to set up this claim for M. LAMARTINE is to open afresh a political wound, even in the breasts of his friends, which had better be kept closed.

The celebrated words of M. LAMARTINE to his colleagues of the Provisional Government, in presence of the Duchess of ORLEANS and her children—"Let us take care of surprises of the heart"—are used against him in this discussion, by MERY, with great force. Certainly no more cynical expression ever escaped a man's lips, holding this position which M. LAMARTINE held. But it is not charitable to seize upon an isolated expression, uttered by a man insufficient for the *rôle* he was attempting to perform, laboring under difficulties he was incompetent to surmount. So, too, the criticism uttered by the Countess M., at that time, against M. LAMARTINE, "that he made himself an incendiary in order to become a fireman," is used to his discredit. But the Presidential election of 1848 decided the question forever between the people of France and M. LAMARTINE. His conscience and his vanity then received a full chastisement, and I repeat that his friends ought not again to open the sore, by bringing up his political services to France as an excuse for his literary mendicity of to-day. The *Cours Familier* is a charming publication, for which every man ought to subscribe who is able; it already numbers on its list twenty thousand subscribers, which gives to its illustrious author forty thousand dollars a year, clear of expenses, and thus his future is secured even with his prodigal habits.

BERANGER lives comfortably on one-sixteenth of the sum which LAMARTINE requires—independent of the sum he asks for the "andirons of his forefathers;" and BERANGER is happy and would be ashamed to utter such lamentations as are heard from LAMARTINE and his friends. LAMARTINE is a gentleman and passes for a republican. Let him follow two illustrious examples. WALTER SCOTT gained courageously—his feet on his andirons—two millions, to pay the debts of CONSTABLE, his publisher, who had failed: that was the act of a gentleman. BERANGER did not accept, till after a long contest, from M. PERROTIN, and then in alienating his Memoirs, an augmentation of six hundred francs on his life pension of twelve hundred francs: that was the act of

Government should neither respect and praise the United States Government at the expense of our own. At the same time, the United States Government will see that, after the case against our Government has been stated with an argumentative copiousness and force which had not been before employed, no change has really taken place in the balance of the argument. The case remains after the debate very much what it was before, only with the difference that it is much more fully understood, and that the arguments on both sides have been more properly and rhetorically stated. Indeed, it is curious to see, when a case is in itself a conflicting and mixed one, with something for and something against struggling together, how a number of ingenious men will take it up with the object of exhibiting it in its favorable or unfavorable light exclusively, each thinking that he can reverse the balance of actual fact, and, by dint of sheer argumentative will, importunity and developing power, bring it ever wholly to his own side, and yet the case will remain obstinately stationary,—will be, in fact, what it was before, and nothing else. The great tide of argument ebbs and flows, covers the shore, and then leaves it bare sand again. Sometimes, by force of ingenious statement and the use of particular aspects, a speaker seems to have got the case altogether with him, but he cannot keep his prey; there is a rescue in the shape of a counter-aspect or counter-fact when the next speaker rises. Mr. GLADSTONE was certainly carried away by his own exclusive development of particular facts and aspects of the case when he asserted positively that "we intentionally broke the laws of the Union." That is Mr. GLADSTONE'S summing up, viz.: that the Ministers of this country—for he does not allow the United States' distinction between the Government and Mr. CRAMPTON—intentionally, deliberately, and with their eyes open, broke the municipal laws of the United States. But this is not a judgment which any one would naturally form from the whole facts of the case. It is obviously an extreme and artificial conclusion. Mr. GLADSTONE reposes absolutely on two facts. One is Mr. MOORE'S great fact of "concealment," as it is called. Mr. CRAMPTON—so it stated, at least—did not let the United States Government into all the "details" of the recruiting plan. "This ought to have been done," says Mr. GLADSTONE, "for on such a subject 'details' are of the very essence of the plan." The dispatches are then searched, and, though Lord CLARENDON refers to Mr. CRAMPTON as having instructed Mr. CRAMPTON to have no concealment from the United States Government, no such instruction can positively be found. There is, then, argues Mr. GLADSTONE, intentional concealment on the part of Mr. CRAMPTON, which is tacitly approved by Lord CLARENDON. Now, this is logic, and more; logic that gets more out of a fact than it holds. May not a general line be indicated without any specific mention of every duty contained in it? If Lord CLARENDON did not specifically say, "Mr. CRAMPTON, you must not practice concealment," is that a proof that Lord CLARENDON intended and designed that Mr. CRAMPTON should be reserved and deceitful? We are not aware that when Ambassadors are sent abroad they ever receive specific instructions from the home Government to behave like gentlemen, not to tell lies, &c.; but if an Ambassador did not behave like a gentleman it would be rather hard to infer that he had received an express dispensation from his Government on that particular. So much for Lord CLARENDON'S share of this fact. Then, as for Mr. CRAMPTON'S share in it, there is certainly a good deal in Lord PALMERSTON'S view, that it was not absolutely essential "that Mr. CRAMPTON should go to Mr. MARCY, and tell him day by day what he was doing. Why did not Mr. MARCY send for Mr. CRAMPTON, if he were informed that proceedings were taking place which were at variance with the laws of the United States?" The other great fact on which Mr. GLADSTONE relies is Mr. CRAMPTON'S own lawyer's opinion against the legality of the proceedings he was contemplating. Now, when Mr. CRAMPTON found that the United States lawyer whom he consulted gave such an opinion, it ought certainly to have been a grave question of general prudence and safety whether he was justified in entering upon enlistment. But, to say that he was violating the "known law" of the United States is saying too much. It so happens, as Lord PALMERSTON reminds us, that two months afterwards the lawyer's opinion was contradicted by Judge KANE'S, delivered from the bench—a fact which is not negatived by Judge KANE'S subsequent charge. The law was dubious, and, admitted of different interpretations. One side said, "You must observe the spirit of the law as well as the letter; though the letter of the law only forbids recruiting in the country, the spirit of the law is against sending men out of the country for this purpose." Another side said, with the Solicitor General, "You cannot violate the spirit of the law unless you violate its letter. The free right of expatriation is allowed by the United States. This law is a restraint upon this natural liberty, which liberty remains the general rule, and continues, except so far as it is expressly and positively restrained." Now, these are two lawyers' interpretations of the United States' law, and it is evident that lawyers might go on arguing ont these two views forever.

The vote of the House, then, on Tuesday night, expressed the natural and common-sense judgment on this question. Our Government very naturally thought that in a free country like the United States, which allowed full right of expatriation to all its citizens, and the liberty of devoting themselves to what employments they pleased, no objection would be raised against enlisting recruits, so long as the law was obeyed. Accordingly this work was commenced. But difficulties arose; the United States Government became suspicious. United States law became became dubious. The plan was most unwisely persisted in, there was bungling, and the inferior instruments in the matter became involved, not without blame to our Ambassador, in illegal acts. As soon as this appeared the whole plan was given up. Such an affair was not one to extort a censure from the House upon the Government, and the attempt to convert it to this purpose very properly and justly failed.

How the Debate should have been Conducted

From the London News, July 3.

There would have been both sense and utility, had the recent debate been directed to a consideration of the special and still depending questions of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, instead of being wasted on the concluded question of the Recruitment; for in the former there are great interests involved well worthy of the serious deliberations of the House of Commons, and there appears to be at least a tendency in the present position of affairs to sink the real and important aim of that Convention in the subordinate points of construction which the United States Government have raised as to the language of its first article.

For ourselves, we have never entertained a doubt that, as a matter of legal controversy and of verbal construction, the British Government has much the better of the argument. But as little do we doubt that, as to the more essential and material points, the United States are geographically and historically in the right. On the first point, the remark made to Mr. DALLAS by Lord CLARENDON in his last note appears to us to be quite irresistible:

"Her Majesty's Government deemed that the plain and unquestionable interpretation of this article was, that each Government was prohibited from doing what the words of the article explicitly declared that neither Government should hereafter do; but that both Governments retained the rights which they had previously enjoyed, where those rights were not expressly limited or abandoned."

But that granted, the main position of the United States does not seem to be in any way injured; for, as Mr. MARCY observed in his dispatch of 24th May:

"If that question should by any possibility be decided in favor of Great Britain, all the substantial points of difference between the two governments would remain untouched, *as, being wholly independent of the question of construction, the dispute would still exist as to what rightful possessions, at the date of the Convention, Great Britain actually had in Central America.*"

Such being the real situation of the controversy, it is most desirable that we should know what it is Mr. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON are about to negotiate on. Whether they are going to confine themselves to, or to agree to refer to arbitration the question of construction only; the decision of which in our favor would only open the more serious difficulty of right and title. Or whether the proposed negotiations and possible reference to a third Power extend to and include the far more serious denial of our having any rights at all—Belize and its dependencies excepted—in Central America. If the discussions are to be confined to the former only, the comedy of "Love's Labor Lost" is about to be performed at the Foreign Office; if to the latter a most important negotiation is about to be commenced.

In our opinion the great object of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention would be best gained by Lord CLARENDON receding from the positions we have assumed as to Mosquito and the Bay Islands. In the present position of the whole of Central America, it is far more than probable—nay, with the Cincinnati Democratic resolutions before us, it is almost certain, that the prevailing party in the United States really desires to get the States released from the primary obligation of that Convention, which is the strict neutrality of the inter-oceanic route across the Isthmus. The conclusion of that Convention, containing as it did a security for the neutrality of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was a great triumph for English diplomacy; and that triumph, in the preservation of which all the world is interested, is, we think, rather endangered than secured by our occupation of Ruatan and our protectorate of Mosquito. To insist on those two points is to risk, and it may be to sacrifice, the greater for the less. Our true policy is to resist the application of the Monroe doctrine to Central America, not by any acquisitions or pretensions of our own, but by keeping the United States Government strictly tied down by treaty not to acquire territory or predominating influence on the route across the Isthmus.

Mr. DISRAELI, elaborating Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S suggestion, said the other night—Let us recognize that the United States have a policy, let us cease to object to the policy they have adopted, let us frankly admit that policy to be one of expansion, and let us see if it be not possible for the United States to pursue that policy without injury to England or to Europe. In this view of Lord JOHN and Mr. DISRAELI we heartily concur. [And now we have, we say this theory to Central America. All that England wants is freedom of transit for the world. If she can secure that by abandoning a colony she ought never to have formed, and a protectorate that is ridiculous, she will have made a substantial contribution to the permanent peace of the world.

Nor need there be any unnecessary or direct concession to the United States in carrying such a policy into execution. The colony of the Bay Islands is of no possible use or value to England. Although claimed as a dependency of Belize, it is distant some 300 miles from that settlement, whilst it lies at a convenient and easy distance from the State of Honduras, which contests our title; and the only interest England has in it is to protect those persons who have settled there under our flag. Now, we confess we have never seen any adequate reason why Ruatan and the smaller isles should not be handed over on conditions to the State of Honduras. On conditions, we say; and the sort of conditions are obvious enough. We ought first of all to have the most ample security from that State for the persons, the lives, the property, and the free government of all the settlers in the Bay Islands. We ought, secondly, to secure, in the most complete manner, complete freedom for religion and opinions; and, lastly, we ought to hind down the State of Honduras not to cede these islands to any other power, or to allow of the formation of any foreign establishments on them that would endanger the freedom of the route across the Isthmus. There is at present a Minister in London from the State of Honduras, and we should be glad to see Lord CLARENDON entering on negotiations with him with a view to the cession of this colony to his Government on proper terms. In that way we should at once get rid of one of the questions raised by the Cabinet of Washington under the Clayton-Bulwer Convention.

As to the Protectorate of Mosquito, we can hardly suppose that if Mr. MARCY approaches that question with a view to its settlement, rather than for the purpose of wrangling and disputing over it, and advancing preposterous theories as to Indian rights, Lord CLARENDON and he can seriously differ. All that England wants, or requires, is some protection against the extermination of a race with which it has had an ancient connection—a race whose country it once used as a means of smuggling into the Spanish Colonies, and which, in consideration of the use she so made of Mosquito, it has always since taken some interest in. Now, if this is the only object England has, that object seems so reasonable and proper that there ought not to be five minutes' controversy about it. The Protectorate of England could be easily satisfied by assigning to this tribe a district sufficient for their comfortable subsistence, and taking some security that it shall not be "improved off the face of the earth" by Nicaragua or the Nicaraguans.

As to the Greytown difficulty, the English proposition to convert that place into a free port, and to place its neutrality under the guarantee of the two Powers or, if possible, of all the maritime States, appears to be its natural and proper solution. Whatever may be the pretensions of Nicaragua to Greytown, this is certain, that the Government of that State has no power over or in it, that the British Government is pledged not to permit it to fall into its hands, and that the population of Greytown would not willingly become subjects of Nicaragua. To discuss the question whether it does or does not belong of right to Nicaragua is, therefore, only complicating a subject already far too complicated, and certainly one of the worst services that either England or the United States could do for Nicaragua would be to hand over Greytown to it; for, in the first place, the authorities of Nicaragua could not hold it against its own population—and in the second place, if they could, they would recxcite the hostility of Costa Rica, which denies the title of Nicaragua to Greytown, and would not willingly see the Atlantic terminus of this route to the Pacific in the hands of a State in which it has no confidence.

While, then, England might, we think, very usefully contribute its pretensions in the Bay Islands and Mosquito to a complete and satisfactory solution of the Central American disputes, the United States Government ought, in a similar spirit, cordially to cooperate with the British Government in calling into existence and placing under a collective guarantee a free town at San Juan. Such an arrangement made, then indeed the Clayton-Bulwer Convention would become what it was intended to be, a very noble piece of self-denial and moderation on the part of two great and powerful States, instead of remaining what it now is, a worthless bone of contention to arouse national passions on topics which the people in neither country have any proper comprehension about, or can be brought to take any interest in.

The Conduct of the Debate

From the London Post, July 1.

It is not surprising that the House of Commons should have listened with impatience to a tedious debate, full of details, upon a motion that every one felt did not set forth the true question at issue between this country and America, and does not touch the matter which really creates the unfortunate disturbance of the relations between the two nations. The speeches were addressed to one subject, the vote of Parliament was given in regard to another. The speeches of those members of various political sections who attacked the Government went no further than the petty disputes and wranglings which have complicated the question of recruitment by English agency, or English connivance, within the territory of the United States; but the vote of the House, given by the great majority of one hundred and ninety-four, must be regarded as embracing a great deal more than this minor division of the subject, to the solution of which the entire world is looking with interest and anxiety. It must be regarded as a conclusive expression of opinion on the part of the House upon the whole question of our relations with America, and of the policy pursued in their regard by our own Government. There can no longer be any doubt as to the feeling of Parliament and of the country, and we trust that from this time the Executive will be permitted to conduct the very difficult and delicate negotiations in which they are engaged, free from that disturbance of their own policy and of the mind of the excitable people with whom they have to manage relations.

A mass of correspondence, a multitude of speeches, and a great deal of intemperate expression, has blown the recruitment question into an appearance of large dimensions which is far beyond the reality. It is, in truth, ridiculous to discuss the acts of Mr. CRAMPTON as if they could constitute a justifiable cause of war between two nations. Taking the case as put by the Americans themselves as literally correct, and admitting all the statements and views of President PIERCE'S supporters in the English House of Commons to be well founded, we cannot conceive any man of common sense approaching the consideration of the subject, still less forming his final opinions upon it, under a persuasion that any infringement or evasion, pretended or real, of the letter or spirit of the American Neutrality laws, has seriously anything to do with the estrangement which has been created between the two kindred nations. The recruitment question was only seized upon as a peg whereon to hang a quarrel, the true reason and purport of which it was not convenient to avow; and it has been taken up, not, as many would have us believe, for the vindication of national honor, but simply as a handy and useful stimulus wherewith to create a stir, out of which to make a political profit. That is the mode in which American statesmen have employed it; and some of our own politicians have seemed not unwilling to imitate here a course which, on the other side of the Atlantic, has to a great extent succeeded. The immense majority of last night must, however, put a stop conclusively to any more such displays, and we trust that the few remaining weeks of the waning session will be devoted to the real transaction of the business of the country.

The Dangers of the Debate on American Affairs.

From the London Post, July 2.

The House of Commons for the last two nights has been engaged in a discussion, not only ill-timed, but obviously fraught with danger to those friendly relations which the Government and people of this country are desirous of maintaining with the United States of America. The pertinacity with which the member for Mayo has adhered to his intention of forcing the House of Commons to express, as he hopes, a mitigated censure, but at all events some adverse opinion upon the conduct of the Government with respect to the recruitment question, would be a little extraordinary if the honorable gentleman's real and governing motive were not apparent. His attack, in spite of his subsequent denial, was directed personally against the Earl of CLARENDON; and his arguments, if worth anything, would justify the impeachment of that noble Lord, or, at least, his dismissal from office, in imitation of the policy pursued by Mr. PIERCE in reference to Mr. CRAMPTON. Every odious and malignant story, which the most perverse ingenuity could suggest, was raked up by the member for Mayo to blacken the character of Lord CLARENDON—to establish his complicity in a base conspiracy against the sovereign rights and municipal laws of a great neutral State, by means of premeditated falsehood and systematic treachery. If the member for Mayo, to use a popular American phrase, had been trading on "his own hook," his hot-brained interference might be naturally accounted for—solely and exclusively—on the very discreditable motive which we have stated. The appeal made to him by the representatives of those great constituencies who have an immediate and paramount interest in the maintenance of peace between the two countries fell upon an unwilling and uncomplying ear; the discussion commenced—the Foreign Enlistment question, in the hands of the member for Mayo, being made the Nemesis of some obscure and imaginary Irish grievances which dwell somewhere hid in the revengeful recollection of the Hon. gentleman. After he had discharged himself of a speech which we are not disposed further to characterize, a pause took place, and it was hoped that the resolution would have dropped from want of a seconder; but an hon. gentleman was found to lift his hat to the Speaker, and the question having been formally submitted to the House in a shape which rendered some decision necessary, the Attorney-General rose to speak on behalf of the Government. From this point the discussion assumed altogether a party character. Sir F. THESIGER, who followed the Attorney-General, indorsed the views of the member for Mayo, supporting them by a digest of a considerable portion of the blue-book, delivered in that measured tone of pompous oratory which, however suitable in addressing a jury, is never agreeable, or even effective, in the House of Commons. Mr. BAILLIE, another assailant of the Government, in his turn addressed the House; but he enlarged the basis of operations by condemning the general policy of the Foreign Enlistment Act—a question which, we must observe, quite as much concerns the late as the present Government. On a former occasion we anticipated that the hon. gentlemen would borrow from the published opinions of Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING those views of international law which are considered to support the American side of the question, and therefore we were, of course, not surprised that the hon. gentleman should have availed himself of so royal a road to the acquisition of juristical knowledge.

Last night Mr. GLADSTONE, who was in office at the time when the Foreign Enlistment Act was passed, and who was the colleague of Mr. S. HERBERT at the time when that gentleman sent out the first instructions to Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT to form a Foreign Legion at Halifax, made a bitter speech against the Government, and concluded by voting with it, on the ground that if there had been any party in the House able to undertake the reins of Government, he would have concurred in a direct vote of censure upon the present Administration. Lord PALMERSTON wittily observed that, as it was unwise to look a gift horse in the mouth, he gratefully accepted the vote of his right honorable friend, though he could not accept his reasons. The important question of law, both in its international and municipal aspect, was explained to the House in a masterly manner by the Solicitor General; and every one who is acquainted with public law must agree with the honorable and learned gentleman, that it is extremely doubtful whether, when a municipal law expressly declares and defines the limits of a right which a sovereign State would otherwise by the undoubted law of nations possess, any excess of the right, not provided for by the municipal law, exists in a shape which other nations can be expected either to measure or recognize. The act of Congress appears to be framed so as to prevent foreign Powers from raising troops within the territory of the United States; but, unlike the English statute, it enables American citizens of their own account to leave the United States to enter into foreign service, and it enables them to gratify that convenient instinct of expansion, of which the Monroe doctrine is the exponent, by organizing at home these fillibustering expeditions which have led to the annexation of Texas, to interference in Central America, and in 1839 to the piratical invasion of Canada. But it is useless to argue the question upon any mere legal grounds. The United States Government is satisfied—this particular dispute is settled, and for the future it will only be an international *célèbre* cause on which some jurist may usefully employ his pen.

But negotiations on another important subject are pending. Is the progress of these negotiations likely to be smoothed by the people of the United States being told that they have abettors in the British House of Commons who are content, for the interests of party, to sacrifice the welfare of their country? It cannot be denied that some portion of the American people is influenced by a bitter spirit of animosity towards this country. The following passage from the *Pennsylvanian* might have been spoken by the member for Mayo:—"England for centuries has been pillaging and bribing the world; her insolence is astounding. In the Pacific, in the Atlantic, on the Isthmus, everywhere that haggard voluptuary, Great Britain, who has been so long drunk with the blood of other nations, that she now reels and totters with her own insanity, glares upon us with her red eye-balls, and bids us depart." The effect of many of the speeches which were made in the course of the discussion, which last night ended in a worse catastrophe than that which attended the motionos motion of Mr. WHITESIDE, will, we are afraid, not be calculated to diminish the arrogance of a faction of the American people. But are not those speeches—telling the Public of this country that they have been insulted, humiliated, and degraded—likely to create some feeling of national irritation, which even the most consummate statesmanship may not be able to repress? The unprecedented majority of one hundred and ninety-four, at which the House arrived this morning, is the best vindication of the conduct of the Government, and only proves the weakness and disunion of an Opposition indiscreet enough to fight a battle under the generalship of the hon. member for Mayo.

The effects of the War upon the United States.

From the London Times, July 2.

In the olden days wars were very much maintained by the personal influence and power of the Sovereigns who waged them. The monarch who could bring the greatest number of feudal chieftains with the largest following into the field was likely to have a speedy and easy success; in case of greater equality, he who could persuade them to remain the longest under his banners had every prospect of ultimate victory. In any case, the number of men of the military age in a kingdom was a most important element of strength, which could not be disregarded when kings, going to make war against other kings, sat down first to count the cost and consult whether they could meet with ten thousand these that came against them with twenty. Such, however, is not the case now; though, no doubt, there is a close but not inseparable connection between numbers and strength. Terrible as was the chain upon Russia during the last war it was more in resources than in men she was exhausted. In the census of 1851 it was ascertained that in Great Britain, out of a gross population of twenty-one millions one hundred and eighty-five thousand, the males of the military age amounted to three millions one hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and ninety-six; and the same rule applied to the Russian Empire would give a total of between nine and ten millions, which certainly was not swept away at the close of the war. Indeed, it is known that the most valuable Russian soldiery—the guards, grenadier corps, and heavy cavalry, one hundred and fifty thousand picked men—were hardly engaged at all. France certainly was exhausted in men in 1814, but it was after twenty years incessant war; and even then the terrible disaster of 1812, with Leipzig and Vittoria heaped upon it, made almost an exceptional case of her exhaustion. The maintaining power of a country for war is its productive power not only of men, but of money and material, and its power to protect and develop those resources; and of the strength possessed in that respect by this country, the creation afresh of a lost army under the fire of Sebastopol, the recent display of naval strength at Spithead, and the price of Consols, and the state of trade, are pretty satisfactory evidence. Still,

"'Tis excellent to have a giant's strength,
But tyrannous to use it as a giant,"

and probably in few countries is the desire for peace so widely spread, in none is it held in such respect; but we may be compelled, however unwillingly, to put forth this strength. Neither the English people nor the English Cabinet ever intended the slightest affront to the United States on the enlistment question, but the American Government ostentatiously seized an accidental opportunity or blunder of ours, if any chooses to call it so, to offer repeated affronts to our Government. The laws of the Union were, indeed, in some respects violated; and though the self-same violation is openly practiced by Americans themselves, under the sanction of President PIERCE, the consistent President has availed himself to the utmost of his right, little more than technical, to resent the unintentional offence, and insist upon the recall of the Minister and the three Consuls. The Earl of CLARENDON'S refusal was accompanied by an explanation, which the President accepted as satisfactory; and so, according to the practice among gentlemen, and, ons would suppose, also among Governments, the dispute ought to have been considered terminated; for the pretence of Mr. CRAMPTON being personally obnoxious was an after-thought, and not of a very brilliant nature. The dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was simply, on the surface, an act of resentment, apparently directed, in defence of American dignity, against the British Government—actuated, however, as we know, by other motives, which we need not here particularize. The dignified forbearance of our Government in continuing relations with Mr. DALLAS is commendable, because it is both prudent and humane; but even if there were not the deep seated reason for seeking a quarrel with a foreign Power we have alluded to above, there is danger that American statesmen may presume once too often upon the patience with which John Bull may be disposed to put up with what he as yet considers more ill-breeding than ill-will, but upon which subject a change is taking place in the national mind, not unaptly represented by our facetious cotemporary of last week. John Bull is, like his representative in *Punch*, reflecting that teething does not go on through life, and that the recurrence of measles every six months is a phenomenon worthy of investigation. John is also, with some indistinctness, beginning to recollect that in 1812 President MADISON took the occasion of our being engaged with a dangerous enemy, to declare war against England, before Salamanca had shown that the road to Madrid was open to the English as well as the French, and the horrors of the Beresina had foreshadowed the fall of the Great Conqueror. He is also trying to remember whether the obnoxious Orders in Council were not recalled before the war began, and who began it, and what it was all about. He was too busy to think much about it at the time, but recollects it took place in 1812.

It may be, perhaps, instructive for both parties if we were to take a cursory review of what happened then. The exports of the United States then, as now, its main staple, which, in 1807, amounted to £22,500,000, consisted, in 1812, of £5,000,000, in 1813, of £5,600,000, and in 1814 of £1,443,216, whilst those of the United Kingdom had risen from £31,000,000, in 1807, to £53,500,000, in 1814, in the early part of which year the great European war terminated, at least for the time. The pressure of the war had, however, now made itself felt in the United States. They had rushed into war totally unprepared; their navy consisted of eight frigates and twelve sloops, not all ready for sea; their army of twenty-four thousand men, neither organized nor disciplined, and as the first result showed, totally unfit to meet our regimente in the field. Their mercantile marine was scattered, unprotected all over the globe. The blockade ruined their Customs, their only source of revenue (with the exception of the sale of waste land,) and the consequence was that a country which, with great difficulty had been induced to bear a taxation of £3,000,000, now found itself called upon to support a costly war, whose peculiar character was to destroy the very resources which were destined by nature to form the domestic and external strength of the United States. A resort to heavy Excise duties was the only course now open to raise the necessary revenue, and heavy duties were laid upon licenses to sell wine, to distil spirits, on auctions, ships, sugar, bank-notes, bills and salt. JEFFERSON'S boast—as mischievous as it was unfounded, that the tax-gatherer should never enter the house of an American citizen—vanished into thin air, and with the unpopularity of the Excise speedily came the unpopularity of the war which imposed it. "If our conduct to both belligerents had really been impartial," said the Governor of Massachusetts, addressing his Legislature, "all the calamities of the war might have been avoided. We had assumed the character of a neutral nation, but had we not violated the duties imposed by that character? Had not every subject of complaint against one belligerent been eagerly displayed, and those against the other palliated and concealed? When France and England were engaged in an arduous struggle, and we interfered and assaulted one of them, will any man doubt of our intention to assist the other?" Events now ran their course speedily the Monastery advantages at sea disappeared, the attempts to invade Canada came to a bad end, discontent in the Northern States rose higher and higher. New-England, Massachusetts and Connecticut, threatened to separate altogether from the Union—the two former refusing to send their contingents to the army, and, finally, the treaty of Ghent was signed without any of the objects of the war being obtained. We recommend this slight sketch to the attention of statesmen and diplomatists on the other side of the Atlantic, and would have them consider well whether a bad past may not foreshadow a worse future.

Count De Montalembert on the Imperial Concession to the Orleans Family.

Count DE MONTALEMBERT has addressed the following letter to Count DE MORNY, the President of the *Corps Legislatif*:

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT: Being detained 190 leagues from Paris by imperative family duties, which obliged me to ask for leave of absence from the *Corps Legislatif*, I feel the deepest regret that I cannot take part in the coming debate on the bill relative to the grant of 600,000f. rente to the Princesses of the House of Orleans or their heirs.

But I apprehend that my forced absence does not deprive me of the right to express my opinion upon this bill, and, conformably with divers precedents which you will readily find in the annals of assemblies where we have sat together, I have the honor to address myself to you, Monsieur le President, to request you to make known that opinion to my colleagues.

I repudiate with the utmost strength of conviction both the provisions of the bill and the reasons for it which are given in the *exposé des motifs* signed by MM. BOINVILLIERS and GODELLE. During the twenty years and upwards that I have sat in the deliberative assemblies of my country, I can call to mind no instance of any measure so entirely incompatible with every rule of public and private right as this bill is.

I will not stop to speak of the implied sanction which the bill gives to the decrees of Jan. 22, and March 2, 1852, which stripped the House of Orleans of its secular patrimony. The *Corps Legislatif* has already, on three successive occasions, heard my protest against those acts. But taking the *fait accompli* as the point of departure, this much must be plain to every man's understanding: If the law which settled the civil list of King LOUIS PHILIPPE, and if so many subsequent laws which, even under the Republic, sanctioned the dotation made to his children, were all insufficient to over-ride "those ancient rules of the Monarchy" so strangely invoked under the reign of NAPOLEON III., most assuredly the law which we are now called upon to vote can have no greater virtue. *Prendre et donner ne vaut* If you have the right to take, you cannot have the right to give. [Of course M. DE MONTALEMBERT is speaking of Governments dealing with public property.] Of two things—one, either it was, as the *exposé* says, "in conformity with the ancient public law of France," that the patrimony of the House of Orleans was "brought back" to the domain of the State; and then, by virtue of what right is the State now to be partially despoiled of it? Or, this "ancient right" was not applicable to the royalty created by the charter in 1830; and then, why is a part only of the Orleans property to be restored to the family, and to the female branch only?

If the property which the Duke of ORLEANS, before he ascended the throne, settled upon his children, does not belong to them, why should a present be made to them, at the expense of the tax-payer? But, if it does belong to them, or even if the question is doubtful, on what principle is it to be restored to some of the heirs, and not to the others?

How, in presence of our civil law, and the equality of partition which it prescribes, can any one dare to recognize the right of the daughters, at the same time that they strip the sons, and thus create a species of Salique law for the benefit of confiscation?

And if the domains in question really belong to those to whom it is now proposed to pay the value of them, why are they not restored in kind? Whence is derived the right to substitute *rentes* for real property? What private individual would accept such an exchange? And where do we get this figure of 200,000f. *rentes* each? What surveys, what contracts, what adjudications, served as the basis of the valuation of the lands and property of which the administration of the domains took forcible possession?

Moreover, how can it be said that the "matrimonial conventions" between the princesses, daughters of LOUIS PHILIPPE, have an international character which bind France, while it is of the same time denied that the same character exists in regard to the conventions made between the sons of the king and the foreign princesses when they married?

Are not the patrimonial fortunes of the Duke DE NEMOURS, the Princes DE JOINVILLE, the Duke D'AUMALE, and the Duke DE MONTPENSIER to be considered as one of the "conditions which induced the marriage" (to use the expression of the *exposé*) to the princesses who "left their own country to enter into a foreign family," and who are also deprived of the advantages resulting from the donation of August 7, which their children were to inherit?

Finally, if we are to concur with the *exposé* in regarding the decrees of 1852 as regular and definitive, how can a French Assembly be asked to inscribe upon the ledger of the public debt *rentes* which would be, in fact, gratuitous pensions in favor of young foreign princes, who never did, and probably never will do, anything for France, while all reparation and indemnity is refused to princes essentially French, who, from the siege of Antwerp to the capture of ABD-EL KADER, never missed an opportunity to serve and do honor to the national flag, who at the head of our armies set an example of every military and civic virtue, and who, since the most undeserved exile has closed the doors of France against them, have never, by any enterprise, any act, any word, trembled the public peace or attempted to cause division and bloodshed in the country.

For all these reasons, and for many others, I should vote a thousand times over against the bill presented on the 22nd of June. If there be in the world princes so abject, so forgetful of the honor of their blood, as to accept benefits so conferred, I will not be one of the legislators to inflict this humiliation upon them. In thus acting I obey no party nor personal considerations. If, which God forbid, Princes of the house of Bourbon could be induced to act in such a manner towards Princes of the Napoleon dynasty, I should entertain the same sentiments and hold the same language, for I am one of those who serve justice and not fortune.

I beg you, Monsieur le President, to be so good as to read this letter to the *corps legislatif*, and to take care that mention is made of it in the official report of the sittings. COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

The English People on the Sumner Assault.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgwater, on Thursday, June 26, Rev. S. A. STEINTAL in the Chair, it was unanimously

Resolved That this meeting has heard with sorrow and indignation of the assault made upon the sacred right of freedom of speech, when the fitting representative of South Carolinian chivalry, PRESTON S. BROOKS, struck down upon the floor of the United States Senate Chamber, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER. It would hereby express its deep sympathy with Mr. SUMNER, and through him with all the noble men who are combating against Slavery in the United States, and thereby earning for themselves names that shall be blessed through all ages by freemen of every land; and while thus deeply sympathizing with the friends of freedom, would urge them to continue their efforts, even under their present trials, till the United States are freed from the curse of Slavery.

The Yellow Waistcoat Question—Prof. Mahan at the Queen's Levee.

From the London Times.

The great American unknown has rushed into print. He turns out to be a Mr. D. H MAHAN, and styles himself—"Professor, &c., in the United States Military Academy." He does not describe his costume at her Majesty's levee, but asserts, on his word as a gentleman, that he "had taken every precaution which forethought and presence of mind could devise, both before and at the time of the occurrence," to prevent any unpleasantness. Mr. MAHAN tells the public that he has placed "a particular statement of the facts" in the possession of one of Her Majesty's Ministers of State. Not satisfied with this, he has sent a copy of his explanation to "a commercial house of the highest standing in London;" another copy to the Athenæum Club; and a fourth to the Secretary of War of the United States, to whom, Mr. MAHAN says, "I am officially amenable for my conduct as a gentleman and an officer of the military service." It will possibly occur to the British public that this gentleman might have procured a dress coat and a white neckcloth for the levee at a hundredth part of the trouble which he has imposed upon himself in giving these explanations.

Brigandage in Italy.

The *Correspondance Italienne* of Turin has the following letter from Romagna, of the 24th June:

"Brigandage is in full force here; it is really an *imperium in imperio*, it does whatever it pleases, and nobody thinks of resisting it. The other day LAZZARINI and his band made their appearance in a place near Castrocano, on the Tuscan frontier. There was a company of people who had met together for a pic-nic, or rural festivity. LAZZARINI introduced himself to them, and declared that he and his comrades wanted their dinner. He levied a tax upon each of the company, calling upon them by name, and excusing from the contribution those who were not rich. He then requested them to write letters to their friends and families, desiring the money to be sent within seven hours, and he compelled the persons whom he excused from payment to carry these letters home, whilst he detained the others for security. The money was sent to him within the prescribed time, and the prisoners were released. Several days after this exploit, another band of robbers stopped the mail coach near Jano, plundered the passengers, and carried off the conductor's strong box. In consequence of these outrages, some of the most influential citizens of Faenza have signed a protest addressed to the Government, in which they declare that unless a speedy remedy for such a state of things be provided, they have resolved not to pay any more taxes. The municipality of Faenza has engaged to support this protest, and we shall see how Cardinal ANTONELLI will be able to deal with it. This example is contagious, and I am not surprised to learn that in other towns of the Roman Legations similar measures are proposed to that which has been adopted by the town of Faenza. Cardinal ANTONELLI lately invited the municipalities of the Roman States to testify their attachment to the Papal Government. The protest of the inhabitants of Faenza is a very peremptory answer to that invitation. We shall see what comes of it.

The Vicar of Rome, Monsignore PATRIZI, on his transit from "the Eternal City" to Civita Vecchia, only escaped from falling into the clutches of LAZZARINA by that celebrated brigand's arriving too late at the point where his ambuscade was to be planted. But for this contretemps, his band was sufficiently numerous to have overpowered the guards of the Legate. LAZZARINI had promised his wife she consecrated golden rose, destined for the Empress of the French, for herself, and the reliquary with the straw from the cradle of Bethlehem to hang at the neck of their child.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Constitution—Church Property—General Condition of Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

The projected Constitution was taken up in Congress yesterday. It was by an accident that the Fourth of July was chosen, and I am credibly informed that it was so chosen because of its prestige in the United States. The Liberal party in Mexico seem desirous to have the same day as an anniversary of their independence from the tyranny of the Church, that is celebrated in the United States as the birth-day of National Independence. The following comprehensive view of the Constitution, I take from the *Mexican Extraordinary*:

"It is evident that it is the intention of the framers of this Constitution to make the Executive a dependent, and not a coördinate independent department with Congress. This is the great defect of the Constitution and will prevent harmonious action, when adopted.

The judicial power is invested in a Supreme Court and in District and Circuit Courts, with judges appointed for a term of six years. As the jurisdiction of these tribunals is the same as that held by the federal courts in the United States, no observations need be made on this head.

The other provisions of a miscellaneous character are excellent and will be applauded by all Republicans. Toleration of religion is proclaimed; the right to speak and write on all subjects is granted—subject, however, to punishment for the abuse of it. The people may peaceably assemble to discuss public measures. No monopolies or exclusive privileges are to be granted. No one is to be deprived of liberty or property except by due course of law, and capital punishment is to be inflicted in few cases only. Persons cannot be exiled without sentence of the Courts, nor imprisoned for more than three days without a hearing before a Judge. This is the Mexican *habeas corpus*. Troops are not to be quartered on private citizens, nor property taken for public purposes without payment first being made for the same. Trials in courts are to be conducted with great fairness, but we do not perceive that persons accused of crimes have the right to cross-examine witnesses against them, nor is trial by jury established. Judicial tyranny is, therefore, still to exist in Mexico."

THE DECREE AGAINST CORPORATION PROPERTY.

This is the most important document that has made its appearance from the Executive in the whole history of Mexico. It deals a telling blow at the great nightmare of this country. No one here can tell where the reforms will stop. What will next turn up can only be conjectured. But the people are ready to believe anything in the way of improvements or changes. It is said that there will soon be a decree making all marriages in future civil contracts so as to legalize the marriages of Protestants. There is no doubt more decrees will soon be published against the Church property and the clergy. The Government feels its strength, and will use it on all occasions. The new Minister of Finance, Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, has formally joined the Puros and his inaugural was the decree aforesaid against the Church property. The Puro party are leaning more to COMONFORT'S Administration, declaring that he is acting like a Liberal, while COMONFORT says the Puros are only wrong in wanting to push matters too fast. The Archbishop has written a letter against this last decree, which would have been a protest had he not had the fear of punishment before his eyes; for COMONFORT would have sent him on his travels as he served the Bishop of Puebla.

THE SPANISH QUESTION

Is still unsettled, as I have it from a gentleman direct from the President. The fleet has been withdrawn from Vera-Cruz; the Spanish Minister has been officially received; and some "embargoes" on the property of Spanish creditors, have been raised by the Government. But still there is trouble looming in the future, and the desire in Mexico is to have a brush with Spain.

Miscellaneous News.

From the *Extraordinary* of to-day we take the following items of news:

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRIG JANE.—A letter dated Colima, June 18, furnishes the following account:

There are now in this city the crew and passengers of the brig *Jane*, of San Francisco, HENRY KINGSTON master. The *Jane* foundered at sea on the 5th of May. She was freighted with salt, and bound from the Island of Carmen, in the Gulf of California to San Francisco. Capt. KINGSTON, with a crew of nine men and seven passengers, after being fourteen days at sea in an open boat, succeeded in making a landing on this coast, about fifty miles to the south of Mazanillo. They were successful in reaching this city, and are now all in good health and well taken care of by the foreigners residing

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Per Steamer Ariel.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock today. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we *have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ We publish this morning some additional particulars of the burning of the *Northern Indiana* on Lake Erie. It appears that the fire originated in the wood-work around one of the chimneys. The vessel burned to the water's edge in fifty minutes; and yet, notwithstanding the rapidity of the conflagration, every passenger could have been saved but for their recklessness in jumping overboard. The reports are conflicting as to the number lost, but the clerk of the steamer thinks not less than fifty. A dispatch from Detroit gives the names of a number known to be lost.

We have also another brief dispatch announcing the burning of the propeller *Tinto* on Lake Ontario, with a loss of twelve persons. No particulars are given.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the act to repeal the law authorizing the erection of an armory in Washington was passed. Mr. YULEE reported a bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter. In the House, the Illinois contested election case was taken up; the claims of both Mr. ARCHER and Mr. ALLEN were rejected, and resolutions were adopted, declaring that a vacancy exists, and referring the election back to the people.

☞ We learn from Washington that the President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of JOHN FORSYTH as Minister, and WALKER FEARNE as Secretary of Legation at Mexico, in the place of Messrs. GADSDEN and CRIPPS, recalled. Both the appointees are Alabamians.

☞ A most fiendish murder was perpetrated in this City on Thursday night. The particulars are given in another place.

The Philadelphia Disaster.

We publish further particulars this morning, of the horrible disaster on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The loss of life and the extent of injury appear to be much greater than were at first stated. The dead, it is reported, exceed sixty persons, while there are more than a hundred of the maimed and wounded. So frightful a disaster as this, in which the terror of the calamity is increased by the combination of destroying elements, has seldom startled the community. The suicide of the conductor, whose self-destruction is an acknowledgment of his guilt in causing the disaster, adds to the gloominess of the tragedy. He is represented as a careful and generally correct man, who enjoyed the confidence of his employers; but a fatal frenzy appears to have seized him on this occasion, and he rushed madly on to ruin. It is terrifying to remember how many precious cargoes of human beings are daily intrusted to the keeping of men who may, in a moment of temporary derangement, or in a fit of fatal forgetfulness, produce just such disasters as the one that has just caused such a loud wail of terror and distress. Railroad traveling is, at the best, attended with too many perils that cannot be guarded against; but there should be some means devised by which the chances of an error of judgment on the part of a conductor should be rendered impossible. The first step towards the avoidance of railroad disasters should be the construction of double tracks; and, until corporations shall be denied the right to build a single-track road, accidents must continue to happen, and human lives continue to be sacrificed to the moloch of speculation.

Boston Whigs.

The Whigs of Boston who are favorable to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON assembled last night in Faneuil Hall; but the Whig Central Committee of Massachusetts, which still has a name, though, judging from its address just issued, very little life, has published a notification that "it has never been their custom to ratify nominations not made by the Whig Party." The Whigs of Boston, however, do not appear to stand in any particular awe of the "Central Committee," and resolved to hold a meeting in the "Old Cradle," and ratify the nomination of the Republican candidates, without any reference to their old party organizations.

From Kansas.

Our special correspondence from Kansas, published this morning, contains some important details. The resolutions presented at the Free-State Mass Convention of the Fourth of July, and the Memorial to Congress adopted on the same occasion, will be read with peculiar interest. The Memorial is temperate in tone, sets forth the grievances under which the Free-State men labor, and prays earnestly for such relief as may be afforded by the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State, under its present Constitution. The leading events of the past six months are briefly recapitulated, especial stress is laid upon the right of the People of Kansas to choose their own officers, and an indignant remonstrance is uttered against the invasion of their Territory by bodies of armed men. The Memorial was adopted unanimously, and copies were ordered to be forwarded to all the District Committees for signatures. The Convention also appointed a State Central Committee, of which WM. HUTCHINSON, of Lawrence, is Chairman, and it was recommended that Sub-Committees be formed in all the Districts of the State.

The news of the dispersion of the Convention by Col. SUMNER'S forces was received here some days since. The preliminary communication from Col. SUMNER, which we publish this morning, has not, however, been published. It did not produce the effect desired, the Convention having proceeded with its business despite the warning.

What Russia is Doing.

Since the ratification of the treaty of Paris the Western Powers have ceased to think of the ambition of Russia—it is the ambition of America which now disturbs their dreams. ALEXANDER is marching no army towards the Prnth—is organizing no navy in the harbors of the Euxine—is meditating no outrage or aggression against Christian or Infidel. Russia has for the *present* beaten her swords into plowshares, and her spears into pruning-hooks. She has abandoned the paths of war and violence for the peaceful pursuits of industry. Hence France and England have jumped to the conclusion that the arrogance and ambition of the great Oriental Empire have descended into the grave with NICHOLAS, and that the might of Russia is no longer dangerous to Europe.

It is a great mistake, however, to infer from the present pacific attitude of Russia, and her application to industrial avocations, that she has laid aside all thought of territorial aggrandizement, or that she is pleased with the conditions of the late treaty. Her Czar, indeed, may have assented to that treaty because he was glad to escape from the contest on any terms, but her statesmen, it is certain, only did so from the conviction that the financial and military exhaustion of Russia required the suspension of the conflict till some more favorable opportunity. That opportunity may not present itself in our day, but it is evident that Russia is determined to be prepared to take advantage of it when it does. The experience of the Crimean campaigns revealed to her generals and ministers the sources of Russia's vulnerability in defensive war. They have become sensible that the inadequacy of her revenue, and the remoteness of her frontiers from her centre, and from each other, were the great causes of Russia's disasters in the recent war, and her Sovereign and Government have decided that so far as encouragement of home industry can remove the one, and modern science and skill surmount the other, neither shall ever again exist to take from the strength and effectiveness of Russia in case of foreign invasion.

The *avowed* object of the industrial works which ALEXANDER and his Cabinet have recently projected is not of course what we have represented. The promotion of Russia's prosperity and the facilitation of her commercial operations by the connection of her interior with her extremities, is the sole object which they profess to have in view. But who that looks at the plan of the great network of railways which was laid down at Warsaw by the Autocrat and his Ministers, can doubt for a moment, that the men who devised that scheme were actuated by other considerations than those which stimulate merchants, or economists, or philanthropists? The great lines of that plan are to connect St. Petersburg with *Warsaw*, and Odessa, and the *Black* Sea on the West, and with the Volga and the Sea of *Azoff* on the East. Now it must be admitted that the construction of these railways will tend very much to promote the industry and prosperity of Russia. But can we believe that her diplomatists and statesmen projected those lines for this purpose alone, and without any regard to the political circumstances, and physical disadvantages of that great empire? Can we believe that such astute publicists thought only of the interests of trade and nothing of politics or war, when they were considering those projects with their youthful Sovereign? Is it probable that a conviction of the facilities which the lines in question would afford for the speedy concentration of an overwhelming force on any given point of their frontier, contributed nothing to the decisions which they arrived at on that occasion? Is it probable that a conviction of the vast accession of power and influence which would accrue to Russia in the future of Europe, from the execution of these great works, contributed nothing to the favorable consideration which they then received? It is in the name of commerce and peaceful industry indeed that these mighty works are to be undertaken and executed, but the *great* and *paramount* object of their projectors is not on that account the less evident.

When that railroad shall have been constructed which is to connect St. Petersburg and Warsaw—the metropolis of Russia, and the metropolis of Poland—a chain will have been forged which will bind the Pole more firmly than ever to the chariot of the Muscovite, and place the German in abject prostration at the feet of the Czar. When those railroads shall have been constructed which are to connect Warsaw with the Euxine, on the one side, and Moscow with the Sea of Azoff on the other, two great outlets will exist by which Russia can at any time suddenly transport vast masses of soldiery to the South for purposes of defence, or aggression, together with provisions and munitions of war for their sustenance and use, to any extent necessary. What money and what time the execution of these great works will require we cannot of course say, but this we are confident of, that when completed they will add *four*-fold to the effective strength of Russia, whether in offensive or defensive war; and will increase her weight in the scale of nations, in corresponding proportion. Pacific, therefore, as is the present attitude of Russia, rigid as is the fidelity with which she is fulfilling the conditions of the late treaty, intense as is the ardor with which she is applying herself to the pursuits of industry, it is nevertheless very evident that she has not interred her ambition in the grave of NICHOLAS, or abandoned all hope of re-establishing her supremacy on the banks of the Danube, and the waters of the Euxine. But she discovered her weakness and nakedness in the recent war, and now she is laboring to acquire that wealth, and to possess herself of those agencies, which will enable her, at a future period, to turn to more complete account her Titanic force.

Sanitary.

Though we are passing through a heated term of unusual intensity, and a much smaller number of our citizens have left their houses for the country than is common at this season of the year, yet it is most gratifying to be able to record the fact that the bills of mortality exhibit a remarkably healthy condition of the City. Notwithstanding the increase of our population, the number of deaths during the first two weeks of July is nearly fifty per cent. less than in the corresponding period of the two previous years. We can hardly attribute this unusual sanitary condition of the City to its superior cleanliness, for we are not aware of any extraordinary measures having been taken to purify our streets; but, let the cause be what it may, the fact is not the less gratifying that we are so free from the diseases which past experience has taught us to regard as inevitable visitants during the Summer months. New-York should be, with its superior resources for cleanliness, and its splendid location, the most healthy spot in the world, and it will require but a small outlay to make it so. The present sanitary condition of the City is the more gratifying because it had been prognosticated that this Summer we should be visited by that terrible scourge the yellow fever.

Mrs. Child, the Authoress.

The Mrs. CHILD, "the American authoress," whose death, in Paris, was recently announced, was not the well-known writer of the same name, Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, as some of our cotemporaries have stated. The latter lady is now residing in Massachusetts, near Boston.

Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

The annual exhibition of the Adelphi Union took place last evening in the Congregational Church of this town. This is the most important, and in some respects the most interesting, of all the College literary exercises, and an oration appointment is an eagerly sought for and much coveted honor. Three orators, a poet and disputant are elected from each of the two literary Societies which compose the Adelphi Union, and a valedictorian alternately, this year from the Philologian.

At the usual election, the following gentlemen were chosen from the Junior class to officiate next year:

President Adelphi Union—GEORGE BLODGETT.
First Preident Philologian—E. C. HOOKER.
First President Philotechnian—N. J. BARTLETT.

The first of these is the highest office in the gift of the students.

Sunday, August 3, Dr. HOPKINS will deliver the Baccalaureate, and on the evening of that day a sermon will be delivered before the Mills Theological Society. On the next Tuesday the prize rhetorical exhibition comes off between members of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes respectively, followed by an address before the Adelphi Union, by Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard University. The orator before the Alumni is Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS. Commencement is on the 6th of August, and as the semi-centennial anniversary of the Mills Missionary Enterprise is to be observed with becoming ceremonies, it is expected that the Alumni will be more numerously represented than ever before. D.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE—TWO LIVES LOST AND ANOTHER IN DANGER.—The Geneva *Courier* records a singular and very sad occurrence which has resulted in the death of two persons, and put another in great jeopardy. The circumstances are these: Dr. JOHN POTTER, residing at Prattsburg, Steuben Co., brother of Dr. HAZARD POTTER, of this village, well known as one of the most skillful surgeons in the State, was called upon to dress a man's arm, which had been badly mutilated in the cog-wheels of some machinery.

He made every effort to save the arm from amputation, and in this, at the sacrifice of his own life, he has probably succeeded. The arm having matured, he called on his brother, HAZARD POTTER, of this village, to assist in opening it. During the operation, he, by some accident, cut himself slightly, and allowed some of the virus from the arm of his patient to mingle with the blood. Take in a few days had so poisoned his entire system, that no earthly power could save him.

He died on Friday last. While attending his funeral, his brother HAZARD, who had a slight scratch on his hand at the time of performing the operation, and who had also become poisoned by the virus, felt an itching about his fingers, which proved to be the workings of the poison; and, although attended by all the physicians in Geneva, his life is despaired of.

Another man, whose name is not given, assisted in dressing the arm, and he has also lost his life from the cause.

Death from Heat.

An unknown man was found at the corner of Columbia and Baltic streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by the Third District Police, prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the City Hospital where he died soon after. Deceased was a man about 40 years of age, and had on blue coat and blue shirt.

Fires in Brooklyn—Accident.

A fluid lamp in house No. 69, Prospect-street, exploded last evening, severely burning a Mrs. ROBINSON, an occupant of the house; but little damage was done to the premises.

At about 9 o'clock last evening, store No. 168 Fulton-street, occupied as a dry-goods store by JOHN GUNNING, caught fire from a gas-light in a show-window. It was extinguished with a damage of $300.

Attempted Suicide.

On Thursday afternoon, about 5¾ o'clock, a woman, named Catharina Burns, while in a state of insanity, caused by drink, attempted to drown herself by jumping off the Custom-House dock, Pier No. 1, East River, and would, no doubt, have succeeded, but for the noble conduct of Anthony S. Woods, Inspector of Customs, who, on seeing her, jumped overboard and rescued her

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Promotions Confirmed by the Senate.

The Illinois Contested Election Case—Buchanan in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

The following is a list of the Naval promotions confirmed by the Senate yesterday:

CAPTAINS.

G. J. Pendergrast,	Duncan N. Ingrabam,
Wm. C. Nicholson,	John Marston.
Joseph B. Hall,	Henry A. Adams,
John Kelly,	Wm. S. Walker,
Wm. H. Gardner,	George F. Pearson,
David G. Farragut,	Samuel F. Dupont,
Stephen B. Wilson,	Wm. L. Hudson,
T. Aloysius Dornin,	George A. Magruder,
Robt. B. Cunningham,	John Pope,
Victor M. Randolph,	Levin M. Powell,
Frederick Engle,	Charles Wilkes,
John Rudd,	Thos. O. Selfridge,
Wm. W. McKean,	Henry Eagle,
Franklin Buchanan,	G. J. Van Brunt,
Samuel Mercer,	Wm. M. Glendy,
Charles Lowndes,	George S. Blake,
S. M. Goldsborough,	Samuel Barron,
Georgs N. Hollins,	Andrew A. Harwood,

COMMANDERS.

John N. Livingston,	Cicero Price,
Arcoibald B. Fairfax,	J. R. Goldsborough,
Henry K. Thatcher,	Charles S. Bogge,
James H. Rowan,	Theodore P. Green,
Wm. McBlair,	John R. Tucker,
John S. Missroon,	Theodore J. Page,
Richard L. Page,	George Minor,
Fred. Chatard,	Percival Drayton,
Benj. J. Totten,	Robt. F. Pinkney,
Arthur Sinclair,	Thos. R. Rootes,
Robt. B. Hitchcock,	Edward M. Yard,
C. H. A. H. Kennedy,	Wm. S. Young,
Thos. W. Brent,	Joseph F. Green,
Joseph Lanman,	John De Camp,
John K. Mitchell,	Chas. W. Pickering,
Thos. Turner,	Overton Carr,
Chas. H. Poor,	Luther Stoddard,
James Fitzhay Schenck,	Wm. M. Walker,
Timothy Hunt,	John A. Winslow,
Sylvanus Wm. Godon,	Benj. More Dow,
Wm. Radford,	Thornton A. Jenkins,
Samuel F. Hazard,	John Rodgers,
John M. Berrien,	John B. Marchand,
George A. Prentiss,	Wm. Rogers Taylor,
Alfred Taylor,	Henry J. Hartstein,
Samuel Phillips Lee,	Benj. F. Sands,
John P. Gillis,	Henry Frenco,
Samuel Swartwout,	Samuel Larkin,
Raphael Semmes,	Henry S. Stellwagon,
James P. McKinstry,	James L. Henderson,
Oliver S. Glisson,	Daniel B Ridgely,
John A. Dahlgreen,	Wm. T. Muse,
Stephen C. Rowan,	Charles Steedman,
Edward R. Thompson,	Wm. Lewis Herndon,
Guest Gansevort,	James Alden,
Charles Green,	Augustus L. Case,
Edward L Hardy.	Roger Perry,
Melancton Smith,	

LIEUTENANTS.

Charles W. Aby,	Edward C. Stout,
Reuben Harrie,	Leonard H. Lyons,
James B. McCauley,	Milton Haxton,
Thos. S. Phelps,	Robert Gilden,
Alex. F. Warley,	Albert Allmend,
Garrit V. Dennistou,	Robert Stuart,
Leonard Paulding,	Theodoric Lee,
Francis S. Conover,	George H. Bier,
Edward Barrett,	Pend. G. Watmeugh,
Colville Terrett,	George W. Young,
John M. Bennett,	John L. Russell,
Homer C. Blake,	Edward E. Stone,
Clark H. Wells,	Thos. C. Eaton,
S. P. Quackenbush,	Dawson Prentiz,
Earl English,	Robert F. R. Lewis,
Joseph M. Bradford,	Chas. P. McGary,
Relgart P. Lowry,	Hunter Davidson,
Jonathan H. Carter,	Andrew W. Johnson,
Wm. H. Parker,	Stephen B. Luce,
J. Pemoroke Jones,	Dulany A. Forrest,
David A. McDermont,	Robert W. Scott,
Wm. F. Pinckney,	Walter W. Queen,
George E. Magau,	Robert R. Carter,
Richard G. Law,	Edmund W. Henry,
Wm H. Wilcox,	Thos. T. Houston,
John T. Barrand,	Ralph Chandler,
Thomas Raney,	John R. Hemilton,
John H. Upshur,	James Parker,
John Van N. Philip,	Phillip C. Johnson, Jr.,
Samuel R. Franklin,	John Walters,
Wm. D. Whiting,	K Randolph Breese,
Wm. L. Powell,	Oscar F. Johnson,
S. Ledward Phelps,	Lewis A. Kimberly,
Edward Y. McCauley,	Beverly Kennon,
Theodoric L. Walker,	S. Livingston Breese,
Wm. Mitchell,	George U. Morris,
Francis A. Roe,	Edwin F. Gray,
Jos. B. Smith,	John C. Spretson,
Wm. H. Murdaugh,	Bancroft Gherardi,
John M. Brooke,	Daniel L. Braine,
Wm. Gibson,	John Taylor Wood,
Edward Renshaw,	L. Howard Newman,
Joseph D. Daniels,	Chas. E. Thorburn,
John T. Walker,	Rich. T. Bowen,
J. C. P. De Krafft,	Chas. W. Flusser,
John Van McCollum,	Wm. S. Lovell,
John E Hart,	John E. Eggleson,
Oscar C. Badger,	Andw. B. Cummings,
Thos. C. Harris,	Bayard E. Hand,
John Kell,	George E. Belknap,
John L. Davis,	Edward P. Williams,
Alex. A. Semmes,	Jared O. K. Mygatt,
John B. Stewart,	John D. Rainey,
M. Patterson Jones,	David B, Harmony,
Watson Smith,	Wm. Gwin,
Alex. M. De Bree,	John J. Cornwell,
Joseph B. De Haven,	James P. Foster,
Alex. W. Habersham,	Henry Wilson,
Wm. T. Truxtun,	A. E. K. Benham,
John K. Wilson,	Robt. T. Chapman,
Greenleaf Calley,	Wm. P. A. Campbell,
Horace M. Crab,	Wilson McGunnegle,
Samuel Magaw,	John Irwin,
James H. Rochelle,	J. S. Skerrett,
Robert D. Minor,	James A. Greer,
Wm. C. West,	James G. Waddell,
Chas. H. Green,	Joseph P. Fyffe,
Nich. H. Van Zandt,	Wm. M. Gamble,
Francis H. Baker,	Wm. P. McCann,
Francis G. Dallas,	Jonathan Young,
Isaac W. Hester,	J. S. Stillwell,
Simeon S. Bassett,	Wm. K. Mayo,
E. T. Spedden,	Julius G. Heileman,
Robt. C. Duvall,	Thomas Young,
E. K. Owen,	Joseph D. Blake,
David P. McCorkle,	James E. Jouett,
Wm. T. Glassell,	Eugene H. Oakley,
Geo. H. Hare,	T. Scott Fillbrown,
Aaron Ward Weaver,	James S. Gillis,
Wm. Sharp,	Joseph Fry.
Austin Pendergrast,	

MASTERS.

De Grass Livingston,	W. H. Ward,
Wm. E. Fitzhugh,	J. W. Dunnington,
Trevett Abbett,	H. M. Garland,
B. P. Seaall,	Jesse Taylor, Jr.,
C. H. Cushman,	J. S. Maxwell,
O. F. Stanton,	Henry Erhen,
Wm. H. Observer,	F. E. Shepperd,
H. A. Adams, Jr.,	T. P. Pelot,
B. B. Taylor,	E. P. McCrea.

The highly-important issue of admitting Mr. ARCHER to his seat as the Representative of the Seventh District of Illinois, was lost by the careless ness of BLISS, of Ohio, who went to dinner without pairing, and lost his vote. KING, of New-York, voted with the Administration.

At the Democratic Caucus of members of Congress on Wednesday night, it was generally conceded that the election of BUCHANAN depends on Pennsylvania, and that success there was uncertain; consequently it was resolved that they must raise a hundred thousand dollars extraordinary fund for use there. S.

Change in the American Legation at Mexico—The Admission of Utah—The Herbert Trial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

The President to-day sent the nominations of JOHN FORSYTH, as Minister, and WALKER FEARNE, as Secretary of Legation at Mexico, in the place of Messrs. GADSDEN and CRIPPS, recalled. Messrs. FORSYTH and FEARNE are from Alabama.

Those having the subject immediately in charge have concluded not just now to present the application of the people of Utah for admission as a State into the Union.

During the progress of the Herbert trial to-day, one of the Jurors became so exhausted and prostrated by heat as to cause the adjournment of the Court.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Senate, after passing an act to repeal the law authorizing the erection of an armory in Washington, proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and discussed, without coming to any conclusion upon it, the bill extending the patent of OBED HUSSEY'S Reaping Machine.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

Mr. YULEE reported a bill providing for the compul... bory prepayment of postage on ... matter. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

THE ILLINOIS CASE REFERRED BACK TO THE PEOPLE.

The Illinois contested election case was taken up, and Mr. ARCHER addressed the House in his own behalf.

The resolution that Mr. ALLEN was not entitled to a seat was adopted, by 94 against 90, and the resolution that MR. ARCHER was entitled, rejected, by 90 against 91.

An effort was made to reconsider the last vote, but it was lost by 4 majority.

Resolutions were then passed declaring that a vacancy exists in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, referring the election back to the people, and giving Mr. ARCHER, contestant, mileage and per diem to date. Adjourned.

Massachusetts Politics.

ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Friday, July 18.

An address to the Whigs of Massachusetts, from the State Central Committee, is published this morning. It recommends the true and sound Whigs of Massachusetts to avoid committing themselves, at present, to either of the candidates of other parties now prominent, by presenting their claims; urges a thorough organization and full representation at the State Convention to be held on the 3d of September next; and further, that, in the absence of a candidate freely selected by themselves, they may be compelled eventually to make a choice of that one who shall seem, upon the whole, either the least objectionable or the most nearly conformable to their own wishes and principles, and that they should reserve until after the sitting of the Convention, the elements of a strength which may become, through united action, the means of true public service, and may be made to form the basis of future important results. The address closes by averring that the first great Whig principle must be unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution of the country.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF WHIGS IN FAVOR OF FREMONT AND DAYTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 18.

A meeting of the Whigs of Boston in favor of JOHN C. FREMONT for President, was held in Faneuil Hall this evening. About 1,200 were present. The meeting was called to order by Hon. WM. T. EUSTIS, and RUFUS D. BURBANK elected President, with numerous Vice-Presidents, including FRANKLIN DEXTER, GARDNER BREWER, PATRICK T. JACKSON and other well-known Whigs. Speeches were made by Colonel BURBANK, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, and others, mainly urging the propriety, importance and necessity of a united rally for FREMONT and DAYTON as the only means of defeating the Democracy. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Half a dozen Fillmoreites created a brief disturbance in the middle of the Hall, but were ejected.

Disaster to the ship Amelia.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 18.

The ship *Amelia*, from Cardiff with railway iron for Savannah, went ashore on Monday night near Tybee. She will probably be lost. A cutter is alongside of her.

Wheat Shipment to Liverpool.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 17.

The schooner *Dean Richmond* cleared this afternoon with 12,000 bushels of Wheat for Liverpool direct, at 30 cents freight. Part of the cargo is from Chicago and part from Milwaukee.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 18.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston, at 11¼ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 12½.

The Boston Slave Case—Statement of Capt. Pillsbury.

From the Boston Times, July 18.

Desirous to discover the real facts connected with the escape of the negro man, JOHNSON, from slavery, by secreting himself in the hold of the bark *Growler*, of Rockport, Me., Capt. PILLSBURY, we instituted inquiries, yesterday, among the proper parties, and found the following data, which may be relied on in every particular:

The bark sailed from the City of Mobile on the 26th ult., for Boston, with about a two-thirds cargo of cotton, flour and pitch. She was consigned to Messrs. J. H. RIVERS & Co., No. 5 Commercial-street. The evening prior to the *Growler's* being hauled out into the stream she lay close alongside the wharf, and quite a miscellaneous number were on board of her during the previous afternoon. Little notice was taken of any of them; and it was considered that every one had gone ashore, when the hatches were put down and the vessel warped out into the stream, where she lay until noon of next day, (the 26th ult.,) when she sailed for this port. She had nine passengers on board.

On the third day out the Captain ordered the mate to have two cables put below, and the hatch was removed and the hands went about fulfilling the order. While in the hold the fugitive "JOHNSON," or "JOE" was discovered, but in such a state of exhaustion that he could not speak or move. By this time the Growler had made nearly two hundred miles from Mobile. The negro was brought on deck, and presented the appearance of a dying person. He had had neither food nor water for three days and four nights, and the hatches were so close that ventilation was almost excluded from the hold. It is a thousand wonders that the man survived his position one day—especially during the sultry heat which prevailed in the Gulf of Mexico.

Stimulants were administered by order of the master, and every kindness necessary was shown to the negro which his condition demanded. Several hours elapsed before he recovered sufficiently to speak.

Mr. RICE, of RICE, KENDALL & Co., of Mobile, was on board as a passenger, and he and others were ear and eye witnesses to all that transpired in relation to the fugitive. The following is the substance of the statement voluntarily made by the man himself:

His name, he said was "JOE," and that he was born and brought up in Newbern, N. C., where he was owned by a man named JOE CRABB. "Master JOE," as the negro called his master, is a slave-dealer, and his companion "JOE" whose case created such a stir yesterday, was employed by him to take charge of his purchases—which were conducted on a small scale.

Master JOE and his man "JOE," had come to Mobile on business, and after its accomplishment, determined to have a good drink. In the course of their enjoyment they got into a quarrel with a woman, whose connection of Master JOE'S—according to the negro's statement—on whom the negro committed an assault, and was advised by his master to hide himself from justice. The man says that he knocked the woman down and gave her a proper pounding.

He was very drunk at the time, and Master JOE was also very drunk—so much so, the negro said, as that they both lost the recollection of several hours that must have intervened between the time of the assault on the woman and that at which they found themselves both sitting on the deck of the *Growler* at the wharf. The negro has only a dreamy idea that his master was with him in the ship. He was so drunk as not to have any distinct recollection on the subject.

In moving about on deck, looking for a spot to hide, the negro says that he fell down the hatch into the hold, and from that moment until he was revived by stimulants, four days after, he had no recollection of anything almost. His first inquiry was after Master JOE, whose money and property, the man said, was in the hold in a carpet bag. An examination was instituted, and a carpet-bag and a great-coat found, of no value almost, but no money. Afterwards, on examining the clothing, before the passengers on board, a two-and-a-half dollar gold piece was found, and no other money or papers.

The negro said his master had his (the negro's) free papers in his trunk, and that he was *not* a slave—although he had previously said that Master JOE owned him. He cried bitterly at the idea of the loss of his master, who he was afraid had fallen overboard, when his free papers would be in peril. This he several times did; and his story seeming to be a straightforward one, much sympathy was entertained for him, and implicit belief was put in his statements. He explained that his assertion that Master CRABB owned him was made accidentally, and that he was not a slave. He also said that he had been in New-York for a time, some years since.

After three days he was able to move about, and began to help the hands on deck. He was not a sailor.

When the ship arrived in the harbor of Boston, on the 19th day from Mobile, she touched on the middle ground, and Capt. PILLSBURY took a boat and proceeded to the city to engage a tug. A few minutes after he had left the ship, the negro man stripped himself, tied his clothes in a bundle, and jumped overboard. He was a very clumsy swimmer, and it was with much difficulty, and apparently against his will, that he was saved from drowning. He clung to his bundle of clothes, and would not give it up. It is now thought valuables might be in the negro's possession, which he did not want to be seen.

How the fact of a fugitive being on board the ship became known to the people on shore, cannot be understood; but the moment she touched the wharf quite a number of colored men—members, it is said, of a certain Vigilance Committee in the city—assembled on the wharf, and clamored for the release of the man, who had been locked up. After some time, Officer NEAL came on board and took the negro away, as has already been described, as also the circumstances of his trial and discharge.

While these things were transpiring Capt. PILLS...

...should be done with the ... knowing what steps to take ... tion. The Marshal refused all ... ger, and left the matter entirely to him... Other parties were consulted, ... meantime, as we have stated, the negro ... into custody.

When the Captain came back to the ship, ... feared a paper by the way, in which he found ... of the arrest and discharge of the negro, ... the first intimation of the facts he had ... No notification or summons to appear had ... him or the ship, nor did any officer or other ... authorized or unauthorized, furnish him any ... upon whatever that a trial was pending. He ... to the Court House only to find it empty—... Judge MERCALF to be informed that the ... been discharged, and to Mr. ARCHER, who ... counsel, to be also informed of these facts, and that he could not then, nor might he ... have been able to prosecute it.

... Williams but Monday ... tory of the proceedings on board ... the share Capt. PILLSBURY had in the matter, as his connection with it is one which, everybody knows, is of high importance to his interest, it is proper that it should be truthfully known.

The negro man has been sent off to Canada.

Democratic Republican Convention.

The undersigned, at the request of numerous members and friends of the Democratic Republican Party in different parts of the State, and in view of the Anti-Democratic platform and proceedings of the last Conventions of the party, invite their fellow-citizens of the State of New-York who are in favor of maintaining the political principles and practice of JEFFERSON, and JACKSON, and TOMPKINS, and SILAS WRIGHT, to meet at the City of Syracuse, on Thursday, the 24th day of July inst., in such numbers as will fairly represent the real sentiments of the masses of the different districts of the State, for the purpose of consultation, and if deemed proper, for political organization and action. Dated 1st July, 1856.

Timothy Jenkins,	I. M. Francis,	M. L. Pilber,
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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES of this week contains the following:

EXPULSION OF PRESTON S. BROOKS FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The Vote.
MR. DAYTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.
NICARAGUA NEWS—Highly Important.
CALIFORNIA NEWS—The Action of the Vigilance Committee.
EUROPEAN NEWS—The Trouble at the Queen's Levée.
SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—Against Douglas' Second Enabling Bill—Delivered in the United States Senate, July 2.
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
LETTER FROM GEORGE LAW.
LETTER FROM PETER PARLEY.
SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS BY THE MAILS.
CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S INTELLIGENCE.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Prepared expressly for this paper.
THE MARKETS—Wheat Insects, an interesting article—Comparative Profit of Butter and Milk—Buckwheat with Corn—A Steam Plow wanted on the Prairies—Live Stock Prices in New-York.

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1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—Rev. ROBERT TURNBULL will preach in the Mission Church in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. (adjoining Grammar School) In addition to the usual exercises, five or Mr. Turnbull's experimental Christian experience from Rome, will (D. V.) be present TO-MORROW EVENING, in the above Church. *To give an answer to every man that asketh them a reason of the hope that is in them with meekness and fear.* Services conducted by ministers and missionaries of various denominations. To commence at the usual hour 7½ o'clock P. M. P. McSHONEY, D. D.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—There will be a prayer meeting at the rooms of the Association, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., TO-MORROW and succeeding SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock. Young men cordially invited to attend. C. F. HAYES,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Laight-Street Baptist Church**—Rev. HENRY K. GREEN, will be installed as Pastor of the Church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, the Rev. Drs. FOSDICK, MACCOSS and GILLETTE are also expected to take part in the exercises. Preaching in the morning also at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**, situated in John-st.—This venerable relic of the last Century, and the only M. E. Church in the lower part of the City, will be open for Divine Worship TO-MORROW, as usual. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Sabbath-School as formerly. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Recent Disaster near Philadelphia**, and the *Burning of the Steamer Northern Indiana on Lake Erie* will be made the subject of discourse TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM. First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston.

☞ **The Advent Mission Church**—Lately worshipping at No. 89 Forsyth-st., will meet TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) the 20th inst., at the house of Mr. John Halls, No. 149 Spring-st., a few doors w. of Wooster-st. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **First M. E. Church**—Formerly in Johnst., now worshipping in the Chapel on the West side of the 4th-av., between 33d and 32d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and at 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. HARE.

☞ **Bedding M. E. Church**—15th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Rev. E. D. SIMONDS, of California, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., and Rev. VALENTINE BUCK in the evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **A Discourse on Bad Men and Bad Books** will be delivered in the Unitas Congregational Church, 4th st., between Avennes B and C, SATURDAY EVENING, July 29, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD.

☞ **Mount Zion Church**—Of the Advent worships at Union Buildings, No 153 Bowery. Service TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Messenger of the Coming One. Seats are free.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Hoover**, of Jersey City, will preach in Dr. Campbell's Church, Spring-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M and 4 P. M.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**, 7th-av.—Rev. THOMAS H. PEARNE, of Oregon, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 8 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To All Whom it may Concern.**—To prevent mistake and trouble, we desire to state that all of our POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PICTURES—advertised in another column of this paper—have been regularly COPYRIGHTED, and are therefore protected as our exclusive property. We deemed it necessary to pursue this course to secure ourselves against the unprincipled conduct of some who, on other occasions, have availed themselves of our Designs, without permission or acknowledgment.

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☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer BALTIC, will close at this office, on SATURDAY the 19th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, July 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply and request at $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, and $6 12½@$6 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. American Yellow brought 30c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand at full prices.

COFFEE—Rio is salable and steady. 2,500 bags have been purchased since our last at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds rule quiet at old figures.

COPPER—Dull and heavy, as previously represented.

COTTON—Is in rather limited request, but is stiffly held at about 11¾c.@11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c.@11¾c. for do. Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are improving in demand and value, being now pretty readily bought, in lots, at from $3 12½@$3 75 ₱ cwt., the latter an extreme rate. Mackerel and Herring appear about the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened irregularly and languidly, but closed with a slightly renewed vigor. The sales since our last comprise about 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 25@ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 90
Straight State	5 90@ 6 10
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 60@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 80@ 6 15
Common to Good Ohio	5 85@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	6 00@ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 50@10 00

Canadian has not varied, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to beet Extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is inactive yet steady. A light stock sustains prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 90@$8 75 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 75@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat of desirable quality is still rather scarce and needed at pretty firm rates. The sales since our last have amounted to about 54,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $1 72; poor Western Red at $1 29; good Southern White at $1 30; do. Mixed at $1 56; and new Southern Red at $1 67½ ₱ bushel. Rye is unaltered. Sound lots are in limited supply and good request at steady prices. The sales since our last comprise a few small lots of good to choice at 84c.@86c., ₱ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 45½c.@46½c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@45½c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey; and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately sought after and is quoted firm. The sales since our last embrace about 60,000 bushels at 57c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c.@61c. for common to prime mixed; 60c.@63c. for Southern Yellow; 60c.@63c. for round Yellow; 63c.@75c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 62c.@70c. for round White ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at about former rates.

HOPS—With conflicting mail advices from England, operators are less willing to move. Factors evince no disposition to press sales, while buyers are reluctant to make heavy purchases. Prices are unaltered. We quote: Common to very Choice at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of about 400 bales, mostly to arrive, within our range.

IRON—Is quiet and languid. Small sales of Scotch Pig alone are reported at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton. WILMER & SMITH'S Liverpool *Times*, of the 5th inst., furnishes the following quarterly review of the Scotch Iron Trade: "In the quarter about to close there has been a conjunction of circumstances warranting the rise of fully 10s. ₱ ton attained during its currency in the prices of Iron. Owing to the strike, which partially commenced in March last, becoming so extensive and protracted throughout the Iron and Coal districts, there were forty furnaces put out of blast, and the production was in consequence curtailed about 40,000. Hence, with Peace established, and cheapening money, large purchases were made at from 74s. to 81s. ₱ ton. The maximum prices, however, were but shortly maintained. The colliers and miners generally returning to their work on the terms of their masters about the beginning of this month, a number of furnaces were put in blast, and the unsettled questions with the United States assuming an unsatisfactory aspect, sellers, in hastening to realize, without succeeding in disposing of much Iron, between 79s. and 75s., caused the price so quickly to fall, that 72s 6d. was readily accepted of by the end of the 20th inst.; since then the market has manifested strength, with a constant tendency to increasing improvement. The present quotations have induced considerable home and continental orders; and as the American difficulty may be considered as virtually settled, a revival of exports may be calculated upon to the United States. In consequence of the deliveries of Iron continuing greatly in excess of the production, the stocks have undergone a reduction of 42,000 tons, and are only 77,500 tons against 119,500 tons three months ago. Though there are now 115 furnaces in blast, producing nearly 15,500 tons weekly, the shipments and local consumption are about this quantity, and the scarcity of the raw material will prevent many of the 39 furnaces out of blast from being put in operation for some time to come. It may be worthy of observation, that when the rates of interest ranged between 4½ and 5½ ₱ cent. in the first half of the year of 1854, the price of Iron was from 85s. to 92s., with a stock then of 115,000 tons, and a greater production. The universal anticipation of still lower rates of discount, consequent, among other causes, upon the influx of gold—the modifications of foreign tariffs—the progress of sanitary improvements, and the development of the railway system throughout the world, are gradually extending and consolidating the foundations for increasing prosperity in this branch of our national industry. The prices now are as follows: No. 1 Gartsherrie, 77s.; No. 1 GMB, 75s. to 76s.; Mixed Nos. 72s. 9d. to 73s. 6d.; East Coast Brands, 72s. 6d. to 74s.; Ayrshire Brands, 72s. to 73s.; Bars, £8 10s. to £9; Rails, £8 5s. to £8 10s.; Railway Chairs, £5 to £5 5s.; Cast Iron Pipes, £5 12s. to £6 7s. 6d."

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is sparingly inquired for at about former rates.

LEATHER—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland commands, in lots, 75c. for Common. $1 18¾ for Lump, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, yet steady. New-Orleans, 32c.@34c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Muscovado, 42c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba, 39c.@41c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in good demand, and is steady, at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Some factors ask more. Spirits Turpentine is salable and firm, mostly at 37c.@38c. ₱ gallon. Tar is pretty free y offered and bought at $1 50@$2 ₱ bbl. Resin is plenty and it attracts but little attention, at from $1 50@$1 60 for common, afloat and delivered, ₱ 310 lbs.; $1 75@$2 for No. 2, and $2 25@$5 25 for No. 1 and White do., ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch, $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude is moderately sought after and is firmly held at 72½c.@73c. for Whale, and $1 55 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Refined is quoted at 84c.@88c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 90 for Sperm, ₱ gallon, with a limited demand. Red Oil, 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Palm, 9½c. ₱ lb. Olive Oil is in fair request, and is worth $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon, and $3 31½@$3 37½ ₱ basket. Linseed is still quite stiffly held at 81c.@83c. ₱ gallon, but the stock continues limited, and though the demand is pretty brisk, business is restricted. Lard Oil brings, in lots, from 90c.@98c. ₱ gallon. Western is most abundant, City being quite scarce.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid. The sales since our last have been confined to small lots mostly at $20 62½ for Mess; and $17 56¼@$17 62½ for prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams; 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10¼c.@10½c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Beef is in very light supply and good demand, at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 250 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 @$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 ₱ barrel. Beef Hams are salable and steady at prices ranging from $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@21c. for common to very good State; 19c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were only 125 tcs. bought, to-day, mostly at $3 75½@$4 02½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is fair, but not at rates to suit factors, and business is restricted.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Seem rather less active, yet firm,—with sales since our last of about 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in part, at from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were taken at 9c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Rule quiet at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Is pretty brisk and very firm. The sales since Tuesday embrace about 230 hhds. Kentucky at 9¾c.@18¾c.; 140 cases Reed Leaf at 6¾c.@16c.; 122 bales Havana at 25c.@36c. ₱ lb., and 260 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales of 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired, mostly at 40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

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ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ..... 283 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 23 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ..... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Tickets ..... Fifty Cents.
Notwithstanding the unprecedented triumph of MISS EMMA STANLEY'S DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS,
entitled
THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN,
the Management announces that her engagement cannot possibly extend beyond
THREE NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of arrangements previously entered into for the appearance of Mr. BURTON.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 19, 1856,
MISS EMMA STANLEY,
in her celebrated Drawing-room Entertainment entitled
THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.
Written expressly for her by
E. L. BLANCHARD, Esq.,
And performed with extraordinary success in London and all the principal cities of England.
The Entertainments is comprised in Two PARTS, and embodies a great number of individual IMPERSONATIONS and VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, with an extraordinary variety in DIALECTS and personal PECULIARITIES displayed in instantaneous changes of VOICE, APPEARANCE, MANNER and COSTUME, and terminating with a *novel* and *peculiar* feature entitled
POLYMELOS,
(By way of an Epilogue,)
IN
ITALIAN,
TURKISH,
SWISS,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
and SPANISH,
The whole performed by
Miss EMMA STANLEY!
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..... Mr. THOS. BAKER
FORMERLY LEADER OF
JULLIEN'S BAND.
MISS EMMA STANLEY
Will appear on each
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Wonderful RAVELS will appear on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER GARDEN.
The most cool and delightful retreat from the oppressive heat.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
Every night in her inimitable changing characters, Ballads and Dances.
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, as Grimaldi,
An impersonation unrivaled on the modern stage.
CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM EXCITED BY THE NEW PLAY IN
IN FIVE ACTS!
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) July 19, Mr. Bourcicault's new play, in five acts, called
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Grimaldi ..... Mr. Bourcicault
Violet ..... Miss Agnes Robertson
In consequence of the importance, variety and length of the play, no other drama will be given on the same night.
Boxes, 50 cents. Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.
Performances commences at 7½ o'clock, and terminates as nearly as 10½ o'clock as possible.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 19, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
CAPTAIN KYD.
Robert, Lord of Lester ..... Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the grand Pantomime of
RAOUL.
The whole to conclude with the laucheble Commedietta of
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Summer Varieties! SATURDAY, July 19. This AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, WYMAN, the WIZARD, will exhibit his MIRACULOES ILLUSIONS, his NATURAL MAGIC, his VENTRILOQUIAL SUBTLETIES, &c. Two living Caffrees, a pair of living anacondas, and the living Skeleton are now here, the living Sea-Tigers, &c. The Gallery of AMERICAN ART LE BEAU PERE is now open. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL—No. 506 BROADWAY—Benefit of L. KATEN, Treasurer.—THIS EVENING, July 19, the Avalanche, Battle of the Amazons, Cain and Abel; the Election! with other beautiful tableaux. Songs by Madame LOVARNY, Miss DUCKWORTH, &c. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Painting in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

TRAVELING CLOAKS.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

FALL OF 1856.
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 100 Chambers-st.,
New-York.
GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Factory—Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.,
Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design.
Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON

DRY GOODS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
C. G. HOOK No. 380 Bowery, begs to state that his store will be closed THIS DAY, (Saturday,) for the purpose of making down stock. It will be reopened on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, when the sale of the balance of the stock will commence, and be continued until the greater portion is disposed of.
C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

MOURNING TRAVELING CLOAKS.
A full assortment just received at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING THE COUNTRY—Should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves and Mitts, which keep the hands soft, smooth and white, impervious to water, excellent in fishing, driving, gardening or any occupation that soils the hands. They are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores—manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND PERFUMERY.—Prices of the above articles reduced 25 per cent. Low's Brown Windsor Soap 75c. per doz. Lubin's Extracts 50c. per bottle, warranted genuine. Call and judge for yourself. One price. J. LOW'S fancy store, No. 374 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 233 Bowery, corner 24-st

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy honorable way. Secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address C. E. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

ONE HUNDRED SOLD YESTERDAY.
HUNDRED MORE!
WHY? HUNDRED MOSQUITO NETS.
The cheapest and best net to be found in the City, is now on sale at the Great Emporium for supplying the wants of housekeepers. Families out of town can have them sent immediately, by forwarding a line to the undersigned. They can be put up or taken down in a very few minutes, and in making the bed they are so arranged as to swing on and off without the slightest difficulty. Prices complete from 4 to 15 dollars. ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st., New-York.

FLY TRAPS.
THE CELEBRATED PHILADELPHIA FLY TRAPS.
The very thing to free the dining-room and kitchen from Flies, simple in its construction, most complete for the purpose designed. Price only 25 cents.
For sale by ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st., New-York.

ROACH TRAPS.
NO NEAT HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
It is absolutely indispensable to household cleanliness. Price only 25 cents.
For sale by ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—Splendid and extensive Iron Foundry, in the vicinity of New-York, with buildings, tools, &c., in superior condition; price, $24,000. Also, partner wanted, with $5,000 capital, in a splendidly established Brewery, clearing yearly $10,000. Also, for sale, a superior grocery store in Anthony-st.; price, $350. Also, splendid house-furnishing store in Brooklyn, prime chance for business; price, $2,000. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

GREAT BARGAIN—The stock of house-furnishing goods in the store No. 127 Grand-st. East Brooklyn, together with the fixtures, and a fine rents. worth over two thousand dollars a year, will be sold very low by the subscriber, and, if desired, the purchaser supplied with house furnishing goods on the most advantageous terms. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $300, good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—Lease 8 years, Rent low, doing a good business. Apply at the yard No. 448 6th-av., or at the billiard saloon No. 894 Broadway. GEO. A. SPARKS.

THREAD, NEEDLE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate opportunity. Terms easy, inquire at No. 37 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

1856.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC.—STUDENTS at PAINES' ACADEMIES, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious hand-writing, and taught Book-keeping as used in the best houses, as a teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping. Col. Paine stand unrivaled.—*Morning Journal, Brooklyn.*

A SHILAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Accessible by railroad from Jersey City six times every day, (Sabbath excepted.) Time from New-York about one hour. A term of 11 weeks commences July 16. Circulars on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 167 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING—WRITING, ARITHMETIC. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, receives pupils, day and evening, and qualifies them for business in a superior manner. Students entering now will have extra advantages and be prepared for good situations in the Fall. Writing lessons on Monday only $5.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

PROF. DE MARSAN—Is spending the months of July and August on his farm at Westfield, N. Y., where some of his pupils have been pleased to follow him. On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS he will be at his office, No. 439 Broadway, in order to attend on his pupils in the City.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—The members of La Fraternidad Lodge, No. 387; La Sincerete Lodge, No. 373; L'Union Française, Lodge No. 17, and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of a daughter of Brother Andres Cassara, W. M. of La Fraternidad Lodge, on SATURDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 233 Wooster-st., and from thence to accompany the body to Calvary Cemetery for interment. FRANCIS GINGL,
Assistant Secretary, La Fraternidad Lodge.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS—Will meet MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Riley's Hotel, corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway. The report of the Committee on Organization will be presented and permanent officers elected. All Republicans who wish to take part in the early organization are earnestly requested to be present.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS OF ALL THE CANDIDATES for President and Vice President, elegantly engraved on steel, (proof impressions, suitable for framing,) comprising BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, FREMONT, DAYTON, FILLMORE and DONELSON, for sale at the office of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet." Price, 25 cts. each; in handsome gilt frames, $1 each. The trade supplied, D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by CEPHEN, from a photograph by RIOP, which is in all respects the best Portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x33 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 230 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 35 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 86 State-st., Boston.

COAL—$3.000.—The advertiser wishes to form a copartnership with a person already established in the coal business to the above amount with the services of a partner could be profitably employed. Satisfactory references will be given as to respectability of character and ability. Address COAL, office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had, which will be confidential.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $5 25 per ton. Also, the best white-ash, range or furnace at $5 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit coal. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard corner 27th-st. and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN MACDONALD.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cennel and Liverpool Coals.
WM. E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact, that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several village now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York; or H. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial, and well built brick house, No. 41 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depôt, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of NATHAN CHAMBERLIN, Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house in 70th-st, between 3d and 4th avs., opposite Hamilton-square, with modern improvements; it commands a fine view of the City, and extended view of the surrounding country; is near the Central Park. Apply corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av., to J. CALLAGHAN. Also, lots for sale or exchange for City property, in 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A desirable two-story, and basement brick house on 58th-st., near the 2d-av.: house 22x38 feet; lot 25x100. Price $4,000. Also, two 8-story and basement frame houses on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; houses 20x38, filled in with brick; water throughout the houses; each containing fifteen rooms. Price $2,600. Part of the money can remain for five years. Inquire of JOHN W. MOWBRAY, at 58th-st. houses.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South side of 36th-st. near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone front high-stoop houses, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, and now ready to be occupied. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to G. J. HAMILTON.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 39x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon'sava.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A splendid country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, connected with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above library, drawing-rooms, bedrooms, &c., 23 rooms in all, beside bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and expensive outbuildings on the premises, such as barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach in full bearing. It is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, with which place there is communication several times a day, by steamboat and railroad. If required, the furniture and stock will be sold with the place, and possession will be given immediately. Apply to G. FURMAN, Jr., No. 27 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the most healthy and beautiful country seats fronting on Long Island Sound, situated at Throgs Neck, Westchester County, containing about 10 acres, handsomely laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c., with a commodious two-story house, built of stone, with verandah, in the Italian style, kitchen in rear. The out buildings are stone, lodge for gardener, carriage-house, with stable attached; green house, barn, ice-house, with milk room; room for fishing, boat tackle, &c; bath-house on the beach, and all necessary out-buildings, now occupied by the owner. The furniture is first-class and nearly new; will be sold if desired. Any one wishing a desirable country residence will do well by applying to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 35 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilites for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn.; 62 acres, large mansion with wings and verandah; beautiful lawn with noble trees, a vineyard of 400 Isabellas and Catawbas, 6 years old; nursery of grafted trees, and large orchard of choice fruit in full bearing; barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; water from a fine spring in and near the house, and stables; charming views and location perfectly healthy. View and plan of house and grounds at our office.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking West Point and Cozzens. Two buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MOROAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery. It may be adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, Low Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM. —The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Vail, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in a picturesque Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

100 LOTS—At NORTH WAVERLY, Palisade-av., BERGEN HEIGHTS, at auction. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground. This property fronts one thousand feet on Palisade-av., and is one miles from the Hoboken Ferry, and one and a half mile to the Jersey City Ferry. The view is grand and cannot be intercepted, overlooking Long Island, New-York City, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, the Highlands of Neversink, and is 125 feet above high water. First-class improvements are going up adjoining the property on the North, south, and west. The Passaic water will be introduced as soon as demanded; the main pipe now passes within 500 feet of the property. The Hudson City Gas Company was incorporated last Winter, and gas will be supplied as soon as desired. All persons desirous of purchasing lots on Bergen Heights are requested to visit this property, and see the superior advantages it has over any surrounding property.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale, 10 per cent. on the 22d day of September, when full warrantee deeds will be given, the balance (90 per cent.) can remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years, at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Omnibuses will be in attendance at the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries on the day of sale, to convey persons to and from the ground, free of expense. For Maps and further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, at his office, No. 75 Mercer-st., Jersey City, or of THOMAS WELLWOOD, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st., TUESDAY, July 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—$238,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each, payable at the Phenix Bank in New-York in 1875, 1880, 1883. $238,000 St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in New-York at the Phenix Bank 1879 and 1880.

The above St. Louis City and County Bonds are the last of the City and County Bonds issued, or to be issued, in aid of Railroads centering in St. Louis, and will close the sales from first hands. The former sales have been made during the past five years, and have been mostly taken for investment in Germany and France, and from whence there is a steady demand for these securities. These Bonds, both City and County, have ample sinking funds, which will largely absorb them during the next five years, and to purchasers for investment they offer many inducements. Further information may be had on application to E. D. MORGAN & CO., agents for the parties interested, and under whose direction the above sale will be made. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; the balance at the option of the purchaser in 30 days with interest at seven per cent.

W. C. LLEWELLYN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY—July 19, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 134 Sackett-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, velvet tapestry and Ingrain carpets and rugs, French ormolu clocks, bronzes, ornaments, &c., gilt gas chandeliers and brackets, also China, glass and crockery ware, parlor stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

A. M CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Salesroom No. 25 Bowery, will sell on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Crystal Palace, railroad cars, sacks, fixtures, lumber, large lot iron and other metal for manufacturing purposes, &c., number of other articles too numerous to mention, together with a large lot of ropes, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 84 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poke-epsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Catskill, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Hellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Lanesboro	3 45
East Chatham	1 65	Pittsfield	3 65
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	3 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	3 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Wednesday, Jy. 16, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 16, 6½ P. M.
Thursday, July 17..7 A. M.	Thursday, July 17..3 P. M.
Friday, July 18....8 A. M.	Friday, July 18....3 P. M.
Saturday, July 19...9 A. M.	Saturday, July 19...4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20...8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 21...8 A. M.	Monday, July 21...4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 22...7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22..11 A. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 23, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 23, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24..8 A. M.	Thursday, July 24, 12 M.
Friday, July 25....8½ A. M.	Friday, July 25....1 P. M.
Saturday, July 26, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 26....2 P. M.
Sunday, July 27...10 A. M.	Sunday, July 27....3½ P. M.
Monday, July 28...12 M.	Monday, July 28....4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 29...1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29...5 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy 30...1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 30, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 31...2½ A. M.	Thursday, July 31, 3 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHTS Squam Line of Stages connect with this Boat: also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Wednesday, July 16, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 17, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, July 17, 8½ P. M.	Friday, July 18....8 A. M.
Friday, July 18....3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 19, 9 A. M.
Saturday, July 19, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 19, 7½ P. M.
Sunday, July 20....8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20....8 P. M.
Sunday, July 20....8 P. M.	Monday, July 21...7 A. M.
Monday, July 21...4½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 22...7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 22...11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 23, 7½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROGMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 2, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POER, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Eaten Hollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-draft and fast steamer LAURA, Capt. J. COZZENS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave foot of Jay-st. at 8½ and 5 P. M. for the above landings. Stopping at Amos-st. each way. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. 302 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave foot of Jay-st. at 8½ and 5 P. M. for the above landings. Stopping at Amos-st. each way. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. 302 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WARD, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 6 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 3 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLIES.

ALBANY BOAT—The new and splendid steamer GOLDEN COVE, Capt. TOWNSEND will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at the usual landings. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., 302 West-st.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Boon's Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents ($714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the lines was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1865, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July inst. at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cohience,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Corfu,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bayreut,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jernsalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Moscow,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	The Hague,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lausanne,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Pau,	
Calais,	Liege,	Palermo.	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 21st instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st ins ant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.,
New-York, July 15, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 15, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, July 18, 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED, and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi-annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1858, at the office of the Company in New York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock, which are now represented by Optional Rights, which will expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, and the installments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

M. O. HALSTED.
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE No. 83 WALL-ST., MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING. This Company, with a cash capital of $150,000 all paid in, will be prepared to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire on the 23d inst.

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Stephen Cambreleng,	Thomas C. Smith,
Jacob Reese,	Henry Beadel,
George W. Riggs,	Amos Robbins,
Lebbeus B. Ward,	Eugene Dutilh,
Benjamin Babcock,	J. W. Merserau,
Robert Schell,	Sam'l H. Foster,
Chas. D. Smith, M.D.,	T. W. Riley,
Wm. C. Wetmore,	John R. Snedeu,
Nathan Starr,	Jas S. Sandford,
Henry S. Leverich,	Wm. N. McIntire
John L. Buckley,	William Remsen,
Jos. Grafton, Jr.,	James S. Libby,
Stephen Hyatt,	Joseph Bilton,
Joseph Foulke,	Wm. Lewis Morris,

PRINTING.

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STATIONERS' HALL.

NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style with copper-faced type at the lowest rates.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT K. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST Co.,
New-York, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place,
New-York, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, June 10, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 16th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—New-York, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th July to 1st August.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1856.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1856.

AT A MEETING TO-DAY—Of the Board of Directors of this Bank, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders here on the 14th proximo, and to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, in New-York, on the 21st idem.

JAMES L. WISRAY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. Co., 337 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

H. LOOMBORROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1856.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. S. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 11, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 14, 1856.—The BANK OF TIOGA has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market. Joints selected.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEGANSPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.

EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE,

Without change of car or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,
New-York, July 10, 1856.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

FIFTEENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB.

A meeting of this body was held last night in Academy Hall. The attendance, which was quite large, was made up for the most part of young people. A floating contingent—not of the audience, for they did anything but listen to the speakers, but of the assemblage, which seemed constituted on the high pressure system—hung aronnd the door, in a state of perpetual motion, and occasionally ventured apparently with considerable success, to get up a little amusement on their own account. With the exception of the cheers with which Mr. FILLMORE'S name was inevitably received, the meeting exhibited no serious tendency to enthusiasm.

[illegible] President, and [illegible] Secretary.

Mr. HAVEN delivered a well conned effort in deprecation of sectionalism and against FREMONT, who he said was but a puppet in the hands of political managers.

MR. WALDO HUTCHINS was severe on the Democratic and Republican nominees—the latter especially. He charged FREMONT with political inconsistency, political incapacity, political double-dealing, and general inefficiency as a public man.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, which did not adjourn until a late hour.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this body took place last night at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth. Various new members enrolled their names, and the association was addressed by Mr. BENJ. W. RICHARDS in reference to the prospects of the party.

☞ The "American Councils" of this City met last night, and chose each five delegates, who are to meet in convention on Friday evening next, in their respective Congressional districts, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Congress, to be supported by the "American" party.

☞ A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club of the First Ward, was held, last evening, at the Buchanan House, No. 36 Greenwich street.

Visit to Quarantine.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Board of Health, the Commissioners of Emigration, and several members of the Common Council, together with the Mayor of Brooklyn, the Comptroller of New-York, and members of the Board of Governors, paid a visit to the Quarantine establishment on Staten Island, and visited Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer. After inspecting the various arrangements which were unanimously pronounced to be highly satisfactory, at the conclusion of the repast, which terminated this investigation, the health of the Mayor of Brooklyn was proposed by one of the Commissioners of Emigration, in a very neat, terse and complimentary manner.

The Mayor, in responding, observed that in his younger days Brooklyn could only enumerate a thousand inhabitants, and it now numbered nearly a quarter of a million. He well remembered how, spite of the anger of General JOHNSON, he had ventured to vote for an appropriation of $500 for the construction of a road at Wallabont Bay. And so changed were the times, it was only the other day, in his official capacity, he had signed a document authorizing the expenditure of $4,200,000, for the purpose of supplying Brooklyn with water, a project which it would require only two years to realize. For his part, he did not know what they should come to at last, but if it should ever occur that they had to take New-York under their protection, he doubted not they should have a good time of it. In conclusion, he proposed the health of the Chairman of the Board of Emigration, (who was not present,) characterizing that gentleman in a very felicitous description of his amiable peculiarities.

Capt. CHANLER responded for Mr. VERPLANCK. He was indeed, as the Mayor had styled him, a good, kind-hearted old Knickerbocker, who never knew a crooked path to go in—true, he had something negative about him, but was never found negative when to be positive was the path of duty and of honor. He would propose the health of their host Dr. THOMPSON.

The doctor replied in a brief yet humorous style, eliciting roars of laughter.

A steam-boat being provided, the party passed down the Narrows a mile beyond Fort Hamilton. On their return, and before leaving the boat, Alderman ELY alluded in graceful language to the perfect cordiality existing between the Health Officer and the Executive, to their perfect confidence in him, and to the fact that not one of his decisions had been reversed by the Board of Health. The party then returned to town at 6 o'clock, thus terminating a visit which was agreeable to all parties.

John-street Methodist Church.

The majority of the Trustees of this Church have purchased lots at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, on which to erect a new church edifice. The cost of the lots has been $48,000. The church has a surplus fund of about $16,000, and the property in John-street is valued at about $45,000. At present, under a stay of proceedings ordered by the Court, the Trustees are unable to dispose of the real estate, and nothing more can be done until the litigation is brought to a close. Meantime much acerbity of feeling has been evoked on both sides, and on Sunday last, as we have previously reported in the TIMES, the two parties pretty nearly came to blows. In a legal sense the up-town Trustees seem to have carried their point so far. It appears that the Trustees have offered to compromise, by proposing to sell them the John-street church at one-half its estimated value. The Trustees further allege that the Society has not of late been able to support Divine service in the church, and that a few leading members have invariably been compelled at the end of the year to put their hands in their pockets and supply the deficiency.

The Power of our Gas-Lords and Meter-Masters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to ask you a question or two which involves a matter of law and equity, to wit: Whether, if the Gas Company present me a bill—an exorbitant one—for a month's consumption, *according to metre*, and that I can prove that there has been no consumption at all so far as lighting is concerned, can I be compelled to pay, or forfeit the use of the gas for the future? And, secondly, if I demur against the bill, can I compel them to prove its correctness on oath before a proper tribunal? And, lastly, have the Company the legal power arbitrarily to deprive me of the use of the gas, in case I demur and resolve upon testing the justice of their charges by due course of law? An answer to these queries would oblige thousands of your readers, as well as VERITAS.

Field Sports.

The manly, healthy, and interesting games of cricket and base ball are, we are pleased to see, becoming very popular among us. Many Clubs for the cultivation of these sports are already in existence hereabouts. Within the past few weeks the young men of Brooklyn, Eastern District, have organized a Base Ball Club, under the name of the "Columbia Juniors," of Williamsburg. It consists at present of twenty-two members, and has already made great progress. The "Columbia Juniors" would, no doubt, prove formidable rivals in the field. The uniform of the Club is neat and appropriate.

School Receptions.

The Girls of Miss LLOYD'S Grammar School, No. 42, in Allen-street, gave a spirited Reception and Review on Thursday morning, preparatory to the approaching vacation.

The Boys of Mr. FOULKE'S Grammar School, No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, gave a Reception in honor of the Graduating Class just admitted to the Free Academy. The house was crowded, and the exercises interesting and animated, notwithstanding the thermometer stood at 1060 Fahrenheit.

☞ HEAT INCREASED.—The temperature, to-day, at 2 P. M., rose to 990, and has averaged 96½° from 8 o'clock this morning till the hour of this writing. There was distant lightning during a part of last night. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 5 P. M., July 18, 1856.

☞ Gov. ISAAC J. OLIVER was elected delegate to the State Council of the American Party, from the Seventeenth Ward, last evening.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 17.
Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

William Pent or Pinto, the second mate of the brig *Bremen*, and twelve others, the crew of the brig, were put on trial this morning, charged with a violation of the act of 1800, in voluntarily serving on board the brig *Bremen*, knowing her to be employed in the slave trade.

Separate indictments had been found against each one, but by consent of all parties they were all tried together.

The evidence did not exhibit any feature which differed materially from that on the former case. Capt. Delano, Mr. Heyland and Mr. Nevin were the witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. De Costa and Mr. De Cunha were called to contradict Capt. Delano, and as the case could all be witnessed for each [illegible] the second mate and several of the others [illegible] for the defence. They testified that they had no knowledge that the vessel was going on a slaving voyage, but supposed to go to St. Thomas on the coast of Africa.

The evidence was concluded, and the case will be summed up in the morning.

The Court inquired if there were any other cases ready for trial.

Mr. Joachimssen said he was ready to try Mr. De Costa.

Mr. Benedict said he must apply for a postponement of his case, on account of the absence of a witness, which was finally granted, and the Jury not impanneled were discharged for the Term.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	3 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—DR HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 528 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOONWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS—*Dear Sir*: Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape LILLIE'S Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State street and destroyed $30,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

B. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co's Depot, No. 205 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MANN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?—If any man now suffers from the heat of the sun it is his own fault, as he can now obtain a beautiful, light, elastic and truly graceful Hat, intended for Summer wear, by calling at the store of the famous hatter, KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where a most extensive assortment in every variety of fashion is constantly on hand.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good pedlars and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,
Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The vessels of the skin, under the renovating action of this great external remedy, rapidly discharge the poisonous particles which produce eruptions, sores, boils, or any kind of exterior irritation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Steamer *Francis Skiddy*, with the improvements recently made, will be able to reach Albany and Troy, at the lowest state of the water, without detention by grounding. Will resume her place in the Troy line, leaving the foot of Liberty-st. on Sunday, July 20, at 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The same mammoth entertainment of last night is to be repeated this evening, viz.: Dr. J. S JONES' drama of "Capt Kyd;" the much admired pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the comedietta of "Nature and Philosophy." This should be quite sufficient to fill any house.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND

☞ The centenarian, Elder ANDREW MARSHALL, pastor of one of the African Churches at Savannah, Ga., formerly a slave, and for the last 50 years an able preacher among his own people, is now in this city endeavoring to raise sufficient funds to rebuild his church, and will preach on Sunday morning, 20th inst., at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

☞ Quite a number of persons were prostrated by the excessive heat of yesterday in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Nuisances.

Brooklyn is a delightful place to live in, but it suffers sundry nuisances that might very easily be abated.

DOGS.

First, they have no Dog law. We don't mean that they have not ordinances touching dogs, provisions for supplying muzzles for all loose dogs, pounds for the safe keeping of all vagrant dogs; but the law is dead, muzzles extinct, the pound passed away. So dogs rule the roast over there. We should judge that there were two public ones to every block, and half a score fed at private expense in every rear tenement house. There is a prejudice that where dogs bark freely there is no need of a policeman, and hence the police seldom annoy the neighborhood by patrolling. When a dog goes mad the people stay in doors, and study up the subject of hydrophobia. When the poor, dear thing dies, they put him in a barrel, and let him lie till Thursday, upon which day, with marked regularity, the dirt cart comes along. It is written that the dog is the friend of man; then why should he be forever found barking at every man, woman and child, making night hideous, simply because he suspects a man may be sleeping, within half a mile. But the converse of this proposition is the true one. The Brooklyn man is the dog's friend. The authorities tolerate in silence from their favorite, the puppy, what they would not stand from their fellow man. If a man in the pursuit of his happiness makes such a terrible racket that old folks think the last day has come, and babies dream that they have been eating raw turnips, a policeman takes him to the lock-up, and he goes hunting for bail all next day. But a puppy, for the insatiate fun of the thing, may bay the moon all night, and disobey all the dog-laws ever enacted, and the policeman next day offers its owner a dollar more for the noisy fellow, "because he is so faithful a watch-dog." It has been suggested that there is something morbid in this fondness of the Consolidated Fathers for the brutes, and that it must be they have a modified hydrophobia in their veins,—a theory which looks none the less probable when we remember how long, in spite of all the popular prayer and the public necessity, they have refused to let the people have a drop of water except such as they pump up.

Second—The slow and easy movement of those who get the contract for removing garbage, is another nuisance. Suppose you eat fish on Friday, the bones thereof must lie in the barrel in your yard till Thursday; you eat lobster on Saturday, the shell must lie in the barrel till Thursday; you eat chickens on Sunday, the feathers must lie in the barrel till Thursday. By Monday your barrel is full, and till Thursday arrives you must eat milk, herries, oysters, or such diet that leaves no remnant until Thursday. Thursday comes at last, and all Brooklyn that ought to be as sweet as a new white-washed bedroom, is redolent of all evil odors. Before every man's house is a barrel, a hogshead, or a tierce of putrifying garbage. The nuisance, though it be in flowering time, gives out a wholesome and refreshing exhalation in comparison. Nurses keep the little ones in doors lest the barrel odor should sicken them. Hosts of children are taken with Summer complaint. The doctors look at their little patients with feigned doleful countenance, and advise that while the hot weather lasts the little ones be taken into the country from Wednesday nights to Fridays, always. Hundreds, they protest, die every year from the barrel nuisance.

Of course this is not always exactly true. For if it rains or the sun is very hot, or if it is cold or very warm, the dirtman omits coming till next day, or lets it slide till next week, by which time the people get used to the smell and think there is something lacking if it is not perceptible, and talk of moving over to New-York where it is never absent. We are not very well up on Brooklyn finances, but it has struck us that possibly it might not ruin the city to send around two carts a week for the garbage, or if that is too much, send a wheelbarrow, and some lame man who could be got cheap, to make the circuit in the early part of the week, and so relieve us a little.

SMOKING ON THE FRONT PLATFORM.

Third, every Brooklyn body rides in the cars. The city has so spread herself, her circumference is so extravagant, and all her diameters are so long, that to ride in the cars is everybody's province. Now we seldom ride in a car, especially on a very hot day, that there is not somebody with a villainous cigar on the front platform, to annoy all the passengers with his unwelcome clouds of smoke. Now we are not fanatical. Offer us a cigar, and probably we should take it. Give us a box, and we should not resent it. If we were at home, and there were no boy to set a bad example before, nor a lady to offend, we should probably light one and keep you company—joint cloud-compellers, and thus humble imitators of Olympian Jove. But for every good thing there is a wrong place. The finest Oranga County nut tar dropped on your clean bosom is as intolerable as so much "prime firkin, for the California market." And the fragrance of the finest Havana, when another body smokes it in a close room, is intolerable. Especially is it a nuisance to smoke on the front platform when every one inside is gaping for fresh air. We thrust to the door, and the smoke drifts in at the windows; we shut the windows, and the little ones wilt, the fair ones melt, the rough ones go to "cussing." Gentlemen, if you will insist upon it, take off your gentlemanly garb; look like a loafer, and then, if there is any virtue in honest indignation, we know how to be rid of the nuisance. But, to stop a gentleman's smoking, however much it may offend however many, is a very delicate undertaking. If, in the fine City Hall which Brooklyn boasts, they have such a thing as a Mayor, or an Alderman, or a Head of Department, or any such thing, we would thank him, some day, when he has not a cold in his head, to go out into the city and see and smell and hear of these nuisances, with reference to determining whether or not they can be abated.

Fees under the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

In the City of Brooklyn, the question has been raised as to whether the Police Justices were entitled to receive fees in cases arising under the law known as the Prohibitory Liquor Law. In some courts these fees amount to a considerable sum, and the authorities were anxious to finger it, and the Justices were equally anxious that they should not. So to test the matter, recently when Justice DANIEL K SMITH applied for his quarter's salary as such Justice, the Comptroller refused to pay him (under instructions from the Common Council) until the fees had been paid in to the City treasury.

The Justice appealed to the Board of Aldermen and that body referred the matter to their legal adviser, N. F. WARING, Esq., who has given an opinion that the Justices are entitled to the fees as claimed.

The amended act relative to Justices increases their salary, and says that this shall be in lieu of all fees and perquisites whatever. But it happens that the Liquor Law was passed a few days later, and expressly declares that Justices *shall* receive fees in certain cases under the operation of the law, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this.

These offices will be sought for with more greediness than ever now that this important question has been examined and—probably—settled.

Another Man Missing.

A young man, named AMOS K. HOBBY, left his house in Brooklyn on the 24th May last, for Milford, Conn., and was supposed to have started to return on the 26th by way of New-Haven. He is said to have been seen in Boston on the same day, but no clue to his whereabouts has been since obtained. Mr. HOBBY has been employed for several years by the Brooklyn Gas Company, as clerk, and stood high in the estimation of his employers.

His mysterious disappearance occasioned great anxiety to his distressed mother. He is of fine address, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, prominent blue eyes, sandy hair, whiskers and moustache. Information concerning him will be gratefully received by his mother and friends, and may be sent to Mr. EDWIN TURNER, No. 60 Canal-street.

Setting up Business.

The Corporation of Brooklyn has gone into the Blacksmith business, and intend for the future to do their own work. Only three men are employed at present. The number will probably be increased before the November election.

☞ DAVID HAINES, keeper of Montague Hall, Brooklyn, was, on Thursday, fined $450, in the Brooklyn City Court, for nine violations of the City Ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday. The case will be carried up.

☞ Rev. D. C. EDDY, of Boston, has declined an invitation extended to him by the Washington-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, to become their pastor. Likewise, Rev. R. W. CLARK, of East Boston, has declined a similar invitation from the same.

☞ The Atlantic Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, and the Empire Club of New-York, are to have a friendly match in Bedford on the 24th inst.

☞ On Thursday night the house of Mr. SHERWELL, on Gleason-avenue and Rivac-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of about $100 worth of property.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, July 18, MARY TURNER, daughter of James and Mickela Turner, aged 2 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of 9th-st. and 2d-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, July 18, Rev. BERNARD FARRELL, aged 37 years.

The reverend clergy and his friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, July 18, suddenly, JOHN DUNNE, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Thomas J. Dunkin, and son-in-law, Henry A. Kerr, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 Amity st., on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, adopted son of Benjamin and Harriet Westlake, aged 8 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, in Carroll place, near Clinton st.

☞ Elmira and Horse Heads papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, July 18, JUSTUS A., infant son of Junius A. and Dolores Fuller, aged 8 months and 8 days.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 18, at the residence of Jas. H. Marvin, Esq., Dr. HIRAM T. RICE, of No. 15 College-place.

The funeral will be attended from No. 98 Dean-st., on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, July 18, Mrs. ANN M. MEGEE in the 68d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 250 South 3d-st.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, July 17, of consumption, JOHN E. GRAHAM, in the 41st year of his age, only son of the late John V. Graham, of the City of New-York.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 41 Clay-st.

At Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, July 15, from a recent injury to the head and spine, the result of a fall, LOUISE, daughter of Col. Wm. and H. Louis Gates, U. S. Army, aged 9 years.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 17, at 4½ o'clock, after a short and severe illness, and a life of piety and resignation to the will of God, triumphing in the prospect of a glorious resurrection, and in charity with all men, ALEXANDER LEAIRD, in the 60th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 201 5th-st., and from thence to the Methodist Protestant Church, in Attorney-st., between Rivington and Delancey, of which he has been a Trustee since its organization,—the duties appertaining to the same he faithfully performed to the last. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 18.

$2,100	Indiana State 5s	82¾	1765	Erie Railroad	62
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	96	600	do	b60 62¾
5,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	400	do	62¾
10,000	do	b60 83¾	150	do	s60 62¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89	200	do	h3 62
2,000	do	89¼	100	do	s60 62¾
3,000	do	89¾	100	do	b30 62
10,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102	50	do	s60 62
500	Erie RR. 8s '75	97	300	do	b60 62¾
1,000	Erie R.R.Cvt.Bs.	90	400	do	b60 62
5,000	do	b30 91	200	do	b60 61¾
10,000	do	89¾	200	do	s3 61¾
5,000	Il Cn.R.R Bs.	b30 92¾	400	do	s3 61¾
8,000	do	92¾	100	do	b3 61¾
18,000	do	92¾	100	do	s10 61¾
10,000	do	s15 92¾	75	Michigan Cen. R	92
3,000	do	92¾	200	do	b60 92¾
1,000	B. & Ill. T. 7 p.c. B.	85½	100	Mich. So. & N.I.R. b3	97
22	Metropolitan Bank	109	100	do	96¾
22	Dale Bnd. C. Co.	92¾	314	do	96¾
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	22½	320	do	96¾
500	do	b60 23¾	100	do	s60 97¾
$3	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	242	Panama Railroad	100
100	do	b60 93¾	50	do	b30 100¾
25	do	93¾	142	Ill. Cen. RR.	107¾
200	do	h15 93¾	50	do	107¾
150	do	s60 93¾	16	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	90
100	Reading Railroad	90¾	40	Ga. & Chl RR.	112¾
1250	do	s5 90¾	160	Clev. & Tol. RR.	76¾
700	do	s3 90¾	400	do	s30 76¾
200	do	s30 90¾	200	do	76¾
200	do	s30 90¾	400	do	b30 77
300	do	h10 90¾	15	do	76¾
600	do	b60 91	30	Wis. Lake Shore R	68
500	do	90¾	12	Milwau. & Miss. R.	80¾
200	do	s60 91	17	Eighth-av. R. R.	100
100	do	s3 91¾	17	do	100¼
60	Mil. & La Cr. R.	b30 70	30	Chi. & R'k Isl. R. R.	99¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89	150	Erie Railroad	s3 62¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	92¾	200	do	s30 62¾
5,000	do	92¾	300	do	s3 62¾
5,000	do	b30 92¾	50	do	62¾
2,500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	102¾	500	do	s60 62
10	Bank of Commerce	105¾	400	do	s3 62¾
100	Canton Company	23¾	500	do	s30 62
155	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	250	do	62¼
1860	Reading Railroad	91¾	100	Eighth-avenue R.R.	100
500	do	s30 91¾	100	Hudson R. RR.	b30 92¾
200	do	s3 91¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	76¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 107¾			

FRIDAY, July 18—P. M.

The foreign mails by the *Niagara* at Boston, from Liverpool July 5, which were delivered from our Post-Office early this morning, contain but little additional intelligence of a market or financial nature to the summary from Halifax or the circular of Messrs. BARING, published in the morning edition of the DAILY TIMES. We have advices of further sales of Illinois Central Bonds, in London, at 81¼ ₱ cent.; of Michigan Centrals of 1869, at 98@98½; of Erie Third Mortgage, at 83¾; Pennsylvania Central First Mortgage Doller Bonds, at 90½; and Second Mortgage Sterling at 94¼ ₱ cent. The Erie Sinking Funds are quoted at 86; New-York Cental 7 ₱ cents. at 97; New-York Central 6 ₱ cents. 82. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks of the demand for American Stocks:

"We have had a very strong Market during the past week for American Securities, and prices of the Railroad Bonds best known here have advanced considerably. This advance would, in all probability, have been much greater, if the Central American question were finally settled; for, the intrinsic soundness of many Railroad Bonds, the high rate of interest they can still be bought to pay, and the length of time they have to run, render them especially desirable as an investment, at a period like the present, when money is fast becoming cheaper. Bonds having the privilege of conversion into Stock, have been much sought after, for not only is there the security of the Bond, but they secure to the holder the advantage of any rise which may take place in the Stock. This in Roads such as the New-York Central, which paid 8 ₱ cent. last year, and the Michigan Central, which paid 10 ₱ cent. last year, will probably prove of great value."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,371,874	5,020,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,918,200	10,425,312
Jan. 25	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,618,719
Feb. 16	17,748,433	5,643,865	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,843,518	10,576,309
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,493,005	10,599,646
Mar. 8	18,923,523	5,764,620	10,650,410
Mar. 15	19,236,029	5,884,966	10,663,566
Mar. 22	18,425,297	5,856,745	10,312,711
Mar. 29	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,338
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,008,667
April 19	15,929,363	3,668,000	9,875,752
April 26	15,975,189	3,630,235	9,722,180
May 3	15,446,266	3,480,875	9,806,881
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,582
May 17	16,710,819	4,196,675	9,801,865
May 24	15,336,046	5,081,960	10,538,804
May 31	14,012,418	5,686,680	11,384,656
June 7	14,333,506	5,962,785	11,688,418
June 14	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,058,792
June 21	14,411,684	6,915,880	12,337,965
June 28	14,803,958	7,398,715	13,078,768

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JULY.

	For Money.		For Account.	
June.	Lowest. Highest. Closing.		Lowest. Highest. Closing.	
Sat. 28	shut.	shut.	shut.	shut.
Mon. 30	shut.	shut.	94¾	94¾
July.				
Tues. 1	shut.	shut.	95⅛	95⅛
Wed. 2	shut.	shut.	95⅛	95⅛
Thur. 3	shut.	shut.	95⅛	95⅛
Fri. 4	shut.	shut.	95⅛	95⅛

No further action was taken by the Bank of England management in regard to the reduction of the rate of interest, although outside discounts were quite current at 4 ₱ cent., or ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank minimum. The dividends on the public debt were in the course of payment, and another installment on the new loan had just been paid up. While the Gold reserve of the Bank increased £655,000 the week ending 28th June, a further immediate increase was questioned, on account of a slight turn in the Continental exchanges, and a heavy shipment of the precious metals to China and India. Silver is being bought up on the Continent for China *via* London, and gold is thus drawn across the Channel to pay for the purchases. The English speculators have also been dealing to some extent in the French Rente at the low figures, and this has influenced the exchange between London and Paris. The Oriental steamer of July 1 carried out £4,050,000 in silver and gold, of which only £210,000 was in gold. Over one-half of the shipment goes to China. Money is quoted easy in London, Liverpool and Manchester, and the Cotton trade firm. The finer qualities of Wheat were still held for full rates, but the trade in Breadstuffs generally had given way, and speculation, owing to the fine weather, was tame. The French Bourse is again quoted stronger, the 3 per cent. *Rente* 72.20, and *Crédit Mobilier* shares 1,587 francs.

The Money and Exchange Markets in Wall-street, to-day, show an improved feeling. The list is quite easy for demand loans; and, although there is an active demand from the [illegible] trade at Bank, mercantile paper rules steady at 6@8 ₱ cent., with most of the prime names taken up at 7@7½ ₱ cent. Sterling Bills are slightly ₱ cent. lower, on the general run of the market, than for the packet of Wednesday; business done at 110@109¾ bankers' names, and 109¾@109¾ first commercial exchange. The supply is more general, or free. The packet, in consequence, will take less Gold than anticipated early in the week. The engagements at the ship's office at 3 o'clock were about $560,000. The Stock Exchange, nevertheless, was again unsettled at the early Board, and prices for the speculative Road shares ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday—making a decline of full 1@1½ ₱ cent. on Erie, which, as usual, gives tone to the market, since Tuesday. At the afternoon Board, a firmer feeling obtained at the opening of the session, at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. A prominent seller, however, soon after supplied the bids pretty freely, and the general market closed barely steady. There were some orders from England in the mails by the *Niagara* for certain prominent Railway Bonds and Shares, which were, for the most part, promptly supplied under the prevailing disposition at the Brokers' Board. Erie closed 62⅛ ₱ cent., after being down to 61¾; Reading 91½, which is ½ better than on Thursday; Illinois Central 92¼@92⅜; New-York Central Shares 92½. The August dividend has been declared payable, as usual, 20th of that month, 4 ₱ cent. Virginia Sixes advanced ¼ ₱ cent.; Missouris ½, ₱ cent. down. The Western Road Stocks dull, and Southern Michigan was sold down this morning about ½@¾ ₱ cent. on account of the loss of one of the Lake steamers of the line, although the Company is said to be protected by insurance. The Stock closed in the afternoon 97¼@⅜, which is nearly equal to Thursday.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road in June were $104,270, against $101,325 same month last year.

The next European steam packet likely to arrive at this port, is the new Cunarder *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday July 12. The *Ericsson* left on Wednesday, 9th, but is not looked for before Wednesday next, while the friends of the Cunard line on 'Change, this afternoon, were confidently predicting her arrival on Monday.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is large,—reaching $3,832,401, against $3,337,998 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1509. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement at Hamilton College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLINTON, Friday, July 18, 1856.

The fifty-fifth commencement of this College took place yesterday. The exercises, always interesting, were this year unusually so. The first public exhibition of a recently established Law School, and the dedication of the new Observatory, added a new interest to the occasion, and brought together a brilliant assemblage of learned men.

The exercises commenced Sunday evening by an address before the Society of Christian Research from Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston. We had not the good fortune to hear this address, which, we were told, was highly eloquent and instructive. Monday evening was Prize Declamation, by members selected from the three lower classes. The declamation evinced careful preparation, and assiduous practice on the part of the speakers, and was highly creditable to the Professor who has charge of this department, and to the students. They delivered their orations with a grace and self-possession for which we look rather in practised orators than in college students. The names of those to whom the prizes were awarded will be found below.

Tuesday morning was the anniversary of the Literary Societies. Valedictories were delivered by members of the graduating class, and then young members, fresh in their college career, and old members, forgot for the hour their toils and gravity, and fought not now with the weapons of coal and gun, but waged a playful contest with bright flashes of wit, with brilliant repartees and merry puns. Grave professors, learned divines and stern judges, mingled their laughter for the hour, drowning the present with bright remembrances of by-gone days, of college jokes and scrapes, invoking from the tomb of the deep buried past joyous remembrances of the time when the heart beat high with youthful hope and resolution.

In the evening the Society of the Alumni was addressed by Rev. Dr. DAGGETT, of Canandaigua. His subject was *Spiritualism*. After accounting for the growth of what is so called in our day, and indicating its connection with superstitions as substantially not new, and discriminating between the other doctrines with which it is sometimes confounded, the speaker considered it as a new form of the ancient necromancy which the Scriptures forbid; and argued against the assumption that these or like communications come from departed spirits, on the ground that the things communicated are not on subjects of sufficient moment, are often proved false, sometimes contradictory to revealed religion, in other instances not as new or not as valuable as we might expect, and not suitable to the pretended authors, and derogatory to their spiritual condition; also from the method by which the pretended messages are transmitted; and from the idle or mercenary aims of the persons most actively engaged in them. It was an able and convincing argument, yet the subject seemed inappropriate for such an occasion. It was followed by a poem from Professor A. C. KENDRICK: a poem radiant with wit and humor, and fervent with the deep imaginings of the true poet. His theme was *Dreams and Dreamers*. The poem itself seemed like a delicious dream, and proved that the Professor's skill in verse is not limited to a knowledge of Greek hexameters. After the poem, the Alumni, who were present in large numbers, were called to order, and various matters transacted of but little interest except to members of the society. Professor F. NORTH, the Secretary, read the Necrology for 1855-6, of which the following is a brief abstract:

CLASS OF 1854—WILLIAM RICHMOND, born in Lee, Oneida County, March 6, 1827. Principal of the Susquehanna Academy, Montrose, Pa. Died in Lee, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Nov. 4.

CLASS OF 1850—JAMES SAGE BALCOM, born in Burlington, Otsego County, in 1823. Went to Greenboro', Alabama, as a teacher, and died there Dec. 2.

CLASS OF 1823—Rev. ROBERT WILLIAM HILL, born in Windsor, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1803. Was nineteen years settled over the Presbyterian church in East Bloomfield, N. Y. At the time of his death he was editor of the Genesee *Evangelist*. Died in Rochester, of a disease of the heart, Jan. 16.

CLASS OF 1819—Hon. ROBERTSON NATHAN MORRISON, born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, Jan. 8, 1800. Practiced law in New York until 1849. Member of the Legislature in 1845. Removed to San Francisco, California, in 1849, and was soon after appointed Judge of the County and Probate Courts. Died in San Francisco of paralysis, Jan. 14.

CLASS OF 1817—STEPHEN WILLIAM TAYLOR, LL. D., born in Adams, Berkshire County, Mass., Oct. 23, 1791. Fourteen years principal of Lowville Academy. Eleven years a Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary. Five years President of the University of Lewisburg, Pa. In 1851 chosen President of Madison University. Died Jan. 7.

Three Honorary Alumni were mentioned as having deceased: Rev. JAMES ELLIS, A. M.; RICHARD RAY LANSING, A. M.; JABEZ D. HAMMOND, LL. D.

A very valuable and instructive address was delivered on Wednesday morning by WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of New-York. It was practical in its character, and full of sound and useful counsel to those who were about entering the legal profession. He spoke of the importance of mastering a *few* standard writers, and of making them firm friends; of the necessity of becoming familiar with the best English, Greek and Latin authors, recommending them as models of elegant thought and expression, and tending to make the mind large and liberal. He alluded to the knowledge of the technicalities of law possessed by SHAKESPEARE, as evinced in the "Merchant of Venice," in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in "Hamlet;" adding that whether SHAKESPEARE studied law as a profession, as a recreation, or to know how far he might with safety indulge his passion for deer-stealing, a very good essay might be written on him as a lawyer. He concluded by an eloquent eulogium on the bar of Onsida County, its earliest members and their successors. It had furnished Congress with many bright ornaments, had filled the benches of the Courts of this and other States with Judges, and had given to the bar of New-York City many sound and able jurists. The address was listened to with great attention and interest.

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Prof. O. A. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, on the occasion of the completion of the Observatory and Telescope. It would be difficult to give a sketch of this eloquent production. His subject was "The uses and beauty of Astronomy." The Professor speaks without notes, yet every sentence was classically finished, and alive with the sublime feeling with which his sublime study has deeply imbued his mind. It was listened to by the delighted audience with eager attention, and received at its close an applause such as is seldom accorded to a public speaker.

Commencement day, the crowning day of the exercises, brought with it the usual assembling of happy faces and glad hearts, the welcomings of old friends and the greetings of class-mates who had not met before for long years. What a world of change since they trod the college halls together! How eager the inquiries, how earnestly and rapidly they relate to each other their successes and toils in the outer world! How warm the grasp of the hand, and yet a sadness fills the heart and stamps itself on the face of many a one as he hears of the death of class-mates, brothers in college cares and sports. No one can understand the warmth and delight of these meetings who has not enjoyed the hearty pleasures of college life, and after the responsibilities of the world of labor, returned to the warm embraces of his *alma mater* and her sons. Nor was the multitude made up wholly of the sterner sex. Fair and graceful woman gladdened the occasion with her presence, giving an air of grace, cheering and nerving with inspiring glance and witching smile the hearts of the youthful orators. At 10¾ o'clock [illegible], and soon the church was filled to [illegible].

We were [illegible] at the earnestness and [illegible] which the orations were written. There was [illegible] of grand eloquence, but there was an evidence of thought and study. The perfect ease and self-possession too, with which they were delivered, added a new lustre to them. We were particularly pleased with the efforts of Mr. CURRAN, Mr. KNOX, Mr. ERDMAN, Mr. DE LEA MONTANYE, and Mr. WILLOUGHBY. The Master's Oration by Mr. WILLIAM W. HOWE, of New-York City, on the present condition of political parties, was a keen and witty production; it was a satirical description of the various classes of politicians of the present day. The only fault was that it was rather too much of a political character, and was too full of allusions in favor of our Presidential candidate, FREMONT, for an occasion purely literary. We must do the audience, however, the justice to say that they invariably received such allusions with enthusiastic applause.

A large number of valuable prizes were awarded, some in money, some in books. I give the names of the happy recipients:

The Clarke prize in Oratory was awarded to Franklin F. Head, Paris.

The first Underwood prize in Chemistry to Ambrose P. Kelsey, Smyrna.

The second, to Charles E. Stebbins, Waterloo.

The first Kellogg Prize, for excellence in the Classics, to Benjamin D. Gilbert, Coopers'town, N. Y.

The second, to Arthur T. Pierson, New-York.

The first prize in Mathematics, to Eli G. Johnson, Cherry Valley.

The medal to Dodge J. Blackstone, New-Hartford.

The Prize for English Essays, in the Senior Class to William J. Erdman, Reading, Penn.; Franklin F. Head, Paris.

Junior Class—William M. Robinson, Howlett-place; Arthur F. Pierson, New-York.

Sophomore Class—Frederick S. Seward, Yonkers; Smith Curtis, Sherburne.

Freshman Class—Charles S. Hawley, Augusta; Milton H. Northrop, Peterboro.

The Prizes in Declamation, Junior Class—First prize to James S. Woodward, Wilson, N. C.; the second, to James S. Baker, Pompey.

Sophomore Class—First, Georgs Z. Sicard, Utica; second, Wm. H. Webb, Homer.

Freshman Class—First, J. Herschel Morron, Clinton; second, Delevan J. Leonard, Lockport.

The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. Thomas Clapp, Pitkin, Albany.

Rev. Grosvenor Williams Hascock, Buffalo.

Rev. Tertius Strong Clark, Franklin.

The honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred upon Prof. Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, Cincinnati.

Hon. William Curtis Noyes, New-York.

The honorary degree of A. M. upon Horace Drydeu Kellogg, Bridgewater.

Daniel F. Heffron, Utica.

William E. Hallowell, Huntsville, Ala.

Benson J. Lossing, New-York.

Edward Felsom Baker, New York.

Prof. Phineas Stanton, LeRoy.

Prof. John C. Smith, Fairfield.

Daniel Willard Fiske, New York.

The degree of A. M *ad eundem* was conferred on Dr. M. Mears Bagg, Utica.

The following graduates were admitted to the degree of A. M. in course:

LeRoy Bliss, class of '50.

George W. B. Dakin, Richard L. Dakin, Lambert S. Fine, William W. Howe, Rufus Mills Parker, Breese J. Stevens.

The Law Department recently established here, and under control of Professor DWIGHT, an able and efficient teacher, is an important feature of this College. The course of instruction is thorough, combing recitations, from approved text books, with lectures. By a recent act of the Legislature, students who graduate at this school are admitted to the bar without further examination in Court. This school numbers among its patrons and advocates many of the most eminent lawyers of the State. Very high praise has been bestowed by the leading lawyers of this Judicial District upon the graduates in the law-school, for the breadth and accuracy of legal principles.

The better class of lawyers are becoming convinced that nothing can save the bar from utter degeneracy since the adoption of the code, but a careful and systematic study of legal principles under the direction of competent teachers. The code itself points to this by its abolition of forms, and it will not be the least of its advantages if it bring into the profession a better understanding of the great rules of jurisprudence.

The large telescope just erected in the observatory is a magnificent and beautiful instrument. It weighs a ton and a quarter, yet, so perfect is its machinery, it can be directed with the slightest effort to every point of the heavens. It is a triumph of American art, and a work of which its manufacturers, Messrs. SPENCER & EATON may be proud. More than a year will yet be required for its perfect adjustment. Let us hope that from this new "watch-tower of the heavens" may be made many a discovery which shall aid in perfecting our knowledge of the sublime science the advancement of which it is destined to promote.

The new laboratory is a beautiful and convenient building, and is considered by experienced chemists as one of the best in the country. It is a light and cheerful structure, with separate rooms for lectures, books, weighing and practical chemistry.

With its pleasant grounds, the facilities it offers to the student of science and literature, and its able faculty, this college is a most desirable one for the true student. CURIO.

American Bible Union—Concerning Dr. Maclay's Pamphlet.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION ROOMS,
No. 350 Broome st.,
NEW YORK, July 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We perceive by your issue of the 18th instant, that you quote statements from a production, purporting to be written by Rev. A. MACLAY, D. D., giving his reasons for resigning the Presidency of the American Bible Union. We have been informed from other sources, that such a document was in existence, and have seen what professes to be a copy, printed in a newspaper, and we have addressed the most respectful letters to Dr. MACLAY and other persons, soliciting a copy for the use of the Union. As yet, however, we have been unsuccessful, and can but conclude that there are good reasons why it should be circulated so secretly, and withheld so carefully from the Board of the Society, whose principles, plans and officers it attacks.

When Dr. MACLAY sent in his resignation, it was unaccompanied by any reason whatever. Nor has he at any time since he became President attended a word before the Board expressive of his dissatisfaction with it. He has never submitted a suggestion to the Board personally or in writing for any change in its operations, as he was in duty bound to do if he thought a change necessary, although he was importuned privately to do so. In a Committee appointed by the Board, in January last, at Dr. MACLAY'S suggestion, "to inquire into the present condition and practical workings of our enterprise," of which Committee Dr. MACLAY was a member, he stated some of his grievances. But because the Committee did not adopt his suggestions, he threatened to resign as President, and to publish his reasons to the world, which he said *"would ruin the Union,"* and actually refused to attend any more meetings of the Committee or the Board, and did so resign long before the Committee reported.

We have good reason to believe that Dr. MACLAY is not the real author of this pamphlet, but that it was written by a gentleman who has recently been dismissed from the service of the Bible Union for the very best of reasons, and who we understand has another publication against the Union, in the press. We owe it to the public, in this connection, to say, that we have abundant evidence for disproving every material allegation which the published document contains, in the form it has reached us. In due time, the Board and officers of the Union will ask a hearing. They have nothing to suppress, they have no information to withhold from the public eye, and above all, they feel conscious they have nothing to fear from a thorough investigation of their doings. Measures have already been taken not only to invite but to demand such an investigation.

The document *signed* by Dr. MACLAY attacks all the procedure of the Bible Union under the administration of his immortal predecessor, Dr. CONE, as well as under his own. And as the Board has in no case deviated from the policy established by Dr. CONE, a policy which the Union itself has unanimously approved from year to year, we shall await the final decision of the same body with the utmost confidence.

At the same time, we now invoke the scrutiny of all who are interested in the cause of truth, and the welfare of the Bible Union. We therefore invite all such persons to call at the rooms of the Society, No. 350 Broome-street, and examine our affairs personally, and we promise them every facility we possess for such an examination. Especially do we request the representatives of the secular press to take advantage of this invitation. You, gentlemen, have always acted most honorably towards the Bible Union, and we believe that you still desire to treat it in the same manner. For this reason we solicit you personally to make yourselves acquainted with our plans and modes of procedure, at your leisure, with the liberty of stating frankly your findings to the public.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS ARMITAGE, President.
WM. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Sec.
E. S. WHITNEY, Rec. Sec.
E. PARMLY, Treasurer.
C. A. BUCKBEE, Asst. Treasurer.
SYLVESTER PIER, Auditor.

ANOTHER FATAL AFFRAY IN BALTIMORE.—Yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred between two young men named JOHN DUNN and JOHN B. ELY, at the corner of East and Exeter streets, which terminated fatally to one of the parties. It appears they met at this point, and there having been some previous misunderstanding between them, DUNN challenged ELY to fight, which was refused. DUNN then struck ELY, when they closed and fell. They were shortly after parted, when it was discovered that DUNN had been stabbed in two places in the left breast, one of the wounds being in the region of the heart, which was pronounced dangerous. ELY immediately proceeded to the Middle District Watch-house and delivered himself up to High Constable HERRING. He was taken before Justice MYERS, who released him in $2,000 bail to appear at a further examination. We have since heard that DUNN died at 9 o'clock this morning.—*Baltimore Patriot, 19th.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Illinois Contested Seat and Mr. King—The Honduras Treaty Story—No Federal Interference Against the Vigilance Committee—Fremont in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 20.

The vote of Mr. KING of New-York against the resolution admitting Mr. ARCHER to the contested Illinois seat on Friday, was cast by agreement with our friends, in order to enable him to move a reconsideration.

The State Department has no dispatches confirming the story of a treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, ceding Ruatan to the latter.

The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the Governor of California, informing him that the Federal Government cannot interfere against the Vigilance Committee until requested by the Legislature of California, or until that body shall be unable to act in consequence of the insurrection. This is understood to be in accordance with an opinion given by the Attorney-General. The Administration, however, sympathizes with the Governor against the Vigilance Committee.

The Buchanan men here are much alarmed at the failure of all enthusiasm for their candidate. Democratic accounts from Pennsylvania say that FREMONT is running with immense success. S.

The Provisions of the Pacific Railroad Bill—The Treasury Department Investigation, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19.

The special Pacific Railroad Committee have agreed upon a bill, eleven members concurring, and Gen. DENVER, the Chairman, will report it on Monday, if he gets the floor. Three roads are provided for—one to be built north of the forty-fourth degree of north latitude, by the Northern Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, of which ALEXANDER RAMSAY is President; one between the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth parallels, to be constructed by an association of all the roads now chartered and running westward through Iowa and Missouri, the junction to be formed near Fort Kearney, and the single trunk to run to the navigable waters of the Pacific, in California; and the Southern road is awarded to the Southern Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, of which T. BUTLER KING is President—a new company, associated with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, of California, the Texas Western Railroad Company, and the Vicksburg and Shreveport Company.

This line runs from the Mississippi, at some point south of the thirty-eighth degree, and runs to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego, and with a grant of forty sections of land to the mile west of Texas to the California line, and then ten sections per mile to San Francisco. No grant is made for that portion of the road east of the western boundary of Texas. The Northern road receives forty sections from point to point, seventeen hundred miles. The middle road receives thirty sections until it reaches California, then ten sections to its western terminus. The provisions for mail pay are liberal. Telegraph lines are provided for on each road. The report of the committee will not be long, but clear and satisfactory. The bill will be put through without delay.

Capt. BOWMAN, chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, has been three days before the Investigating Committee, and thus far they have been unable to implicate any one.

Quite a number of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have called on Mr. EDWARDS, to dissuade him from offering the resolution inquiring into the workings of that institution. He is, however, determined to offer it on Monday.

The contested election case from Nebraska was made the special order for Monday.

During the Herbert trial this morning, Mr. BROOKE came into Court and paid his fine of three hundred dollars and eighty-five dollars costs.

It is said that EDWARD C. STILES, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul to Vienna.

The reports of the majority and minority of the Kansas Commission make nearly twelve hundred octavo pages.

The design is to call up the Kansas contested election case next week.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Many private bills were reported from Standing Committees.

The House passed one private bill, and debated another till the hour of adjournment. Adjourned.

News from the Plains.

BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN THE CAMANCHES AND THE SACS AND FOXES.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 19.

Intelligence from the Plains has been received here, stating that a sanguinary battle had occurred at the crossing of the Arkansas River on the Santa Fé road, between the confederate Sacs and Foxes and the Camanche Indians, resulting in the complete rout of the latter with the loss of twenty-one killed. The Sacs and Foxes had two killed. It is noted as a curious coincidence that at the same time two years ago a hostile meeting occurred at the same place, between the same parties, with precisely the same results.

Senator Wilson and the Presidential Question.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 19.

The report that Gen. WILSON, of Massachusetts, expressed his preference for Mr. JOHNSTON for Vice-President over DAYTON, originated with SETH P. SAWYER, a prominent political friend of JOHNSTON.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Summer Garden.—To-night Mr. BOUCICAULT'S successful drama, "The Life of an Actress," with Miss AGNES ROBERTSON as *Violet*.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The pleasing pantomime of the "Conscript" will be produced this evening. Mme. AXEL will make her first appearance on the tight rope. Miss STANLEY only appears two nights more.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM will produce for the first time, this evening, with new scenery, dresses, &c., a melo-drama, written by himself, entitled "The Pirates of the Mississippi," to conclude with "Perfection."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening, "Nicaragua, or General Walker's Victories," with "Magic Pills" and "Twas I."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, the Wizard, is as attractive as ever, and fills the Lecture Hall daily. Among the curiosities are two Anacondas, some Caffres, and a living skeleton, with limbs only an inch thick.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—The Wood and Marsh Children will enact this evening the "Forty Thieves."

Accident.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a boy named ALEX GREADAN was accidently shot on board of ship *Philadelphia*, lying at Pier No. 6, N. R., by a boy named ANTHONY LAWSON, first mate's son. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officers SMITH and DWYER, of the First Ward Police.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Correspondence between Gov. Winston, of Alabama, and Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, passed a series of resolutions on the subject of Kansas affairs, which were transmitted to the Governors of the several States. The following correspondence, in consequence, has passed between the Governors of Alabama and Massachusetts:

Gov. Winston to Gov. Gardner.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 19, 1856.

SIR: Believing the resolves you have forwarded to this Department, in relation to the Territory of Kansas, to be in conflict with the truth of history, unconstitutional, and treasonable in design, I return them to you with a request that the future resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on Federal affairs and the subject of Slavery be no more forwarded to this Department.

The obligations of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State; and wish to be free in future from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insult and libelous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens thereof.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. W. WINSTON.

His Excellency HENRY J. GARDNER,
Governor of Massachusetts.

Gov. Gardner to Gov. Winston.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, Boston, July 5, 1856.

SIR: I have received your letter under date of June 19, returning a copy of the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts in relation to the Territory of Kansas, transmitted to you in accordance with the request of that body.

While I regret to say one word that may add to the irritation existing between the North and the South, it becomes my imperative duty, briefly but plainly, on behalf of Massachusetts, to repudiate the insult you attempt to cast upon her, and to vindicate the propriety of her conduct.

You say: "Believing the resolves you have forwarded to this Department, in relation to the Territory of Kansas, to be in conflict with the truth of history, unconstitutional and treasonable in design, I return them to you."

Had your Excellency attempted to particularize wherein these resolves were "in conflict with the truth of history," and not contented yourself with the more easy, because more general, denial of their accuracy, your errors could have been at once pointed out.

These resolves are temperately and calmly written, referring only to a few of the more salient points in the long catalogue of injustice and outrages that mark the record of the past two years in Kansas, declaring that these deplorable occurrences are the result of the efforts made by the Slavery propagandists, for the purpose of forcing the system of servitude over that Territory, against the will of a majority of its actual inhabitants, and the wishes of the Union—that the sufferings of those settlers have touched the hearts of our citizens, and that we will use every just and constitutional effort to aid them in maintaining their liberties,—and that the President of the United States, in reference to these transactions, has exhibited a servility to a sectional interest, and an indifference to the fundamental principles of justice and freedom, which merit the condemnation of the American people. This last declaration has since been so fully indorsed at Cincinnati, it needs no further argument to establish its truth.

Your Excellency may rest assured, notwithstanding your denial, the exact accuracy of every historical fact here spoken of is known to and recognized by every reader of those resolves whether he lives North or South. The truth of history is too stern and inexorable to warp itself to suit your Excellency's wishes. These shameful occurrences are written, as with a pen of fire, on the broad skies for the whole world to read, and they will exist until history itself shall be no more—a damning disgrace to our country, our age, our humanity, to those who dared to do them, and to those who with equal bardihood dare deny or defend them. If you mean that the whole truth of history is not expressed in those resolves, then I agree with you. They do not give the half nor the worst of these inhuman outrages. They make no reference to the rifling of the mails, of the organized irruption of the citizens of another State to control the elections, of arrests without judicial authority, of the mockery of legislation and inhuman laws, of the destruction of printing presses, of theft, of arson, and, last, that great and final crime, beyond which human depravity has no power to go, cold-blooded and deliberate murder.

Should your Excellency invoke the whole truth of history, it must bring to your view the widow of murdered men, of wives driven to madness, and to your ear the agonized cry of the orphan, and all for the crime that their husbands and fathers opposed, by their vote or voice, the introduction of human servitude into a region that your father and my father dedicated a third of a century ago, by a solemn national compact, to freedom forever.

But your Excellency asserts that these resolves are "unconstitutional and treasonable in design." The assertion that it is "unconstitutional" for a sovereign member of the confederacy to express through her legislature her sentiments upon one of the most momentous questions of the age, or upon any question, needs no refutation. It may be that your Excellency wishes that thus the free expression of our opinions could be trammeled by a constitutional restriction, but fortunately it is not probable that your Excellency will ever witness such a retrograde step in civilization and government as will be necessary to incorporate such a provison into the Constitution of the United States.

By a strange perversion of terms as applied to the act of a sovereign State, your Excellency further alleges that the resolves are "treasonable." Permit me to suggest that if the mere recital in a dignified and calm way of a few of the principal outrages in Kansas be treason, that it may interest some of your constituents to know how the actual participation in these shameless outrages may be characterized in your Excellency's catalogue of crimes.

Your Excellency is pleased further to say, "I return them [the resolves] to you, with a request that the future resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on Federal Affairs and the subject of Slavery, be no more forwarded to this Department." In this request your Excellency cannot be gratified. While I occupy the executive chair of Massachusetts the resolves of her Legislature on any and every subject will be transmitted to your "Department" whenever that Legislature requests it.

It is a pregnant admission, however, that you desire to stifle the voice of freedom on "the subject of Slavery." You confess by this very declaration you would do it, had you the power, but fortunately your ability is not commensurate with your wishes. We readily acknowledge that we have neither the power nor the purpose to interfere with Slavery where in the confederated States under local laws it exists, but we are determined to use every honorable and constitutional effort to prevent its extension over territory now free from its blighting presence.

We deem it a social, political and moral evil. And we have full and abiding faith that at no very distant day it will be peaceably eradicated from every Christian community—all indications point unerringly to this result. Slavery has already encountered the denunciations of the moral sentiment of every civilized country of the Old World,—the mighty influences of literature in every tongue are sapping its foundations,—the nobler and more generous impulses of our common humanity abhor it,—right, justice, equity, are all at antagonism with it,—it paralyzes the arm of industry where it exists,—it corrupts the morals of those among whom it has its habitation,—in the end it impoverishes the community that permits its continuance,—it has gradually been abolished in vast regions wherever and as fast as its baleful influence have been brought to the test of a true statesmanship,—and above all, every one who recognizes a kind and benignant Providence in each transaction of life, from seeming evil ever educing real good, knows that the all-wise and omnipotent Being will in His own good time limit and restrict its pernicious influences, till the prayers of the bondmen are answered and everywhere shall the enslaved go free.

With these views of the institution of Slavery, which are common to all her people, Massachusetts does not feel that she is deservedly open to reproach and insult from the Chief Magistrate of a Sister State, for expressing her unalterable determination, that with her connivance or consent, it shall never be permitted to supplant the free and intelligent labor of her sons upon the soil of those territories which is a portion of her birthright and inheritance.

Your Excellency next asserts: "The obligations of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State." May I be permitted to remind your Excellency that "nullified" is not a word of Massachusetts growth, but that it is indigenous to the South, and if you have any opprobrium to bestow upon it, you can freely do so much more appropriately nearer home than here. The loyalty of Massachusetts to the Constitution of the United States has been too often and too signally evinced, in critical periods of the country's history, to require a further answer from me to this ungracious suggestion; but, were it otherwise, your Excellency is not the tribunal to decide for her a question involving her fidelity to that instrument. I am not aware that the Executive of Alabama has yet been made coördinate in Judicial authority with the Supreme Court of the United States, and until it is, and not till then, will its opinion upon such a question be expressed with any propriety, or be entitled to the slightest consideration.

With a somewhat arrogant assumption of superiority your Excellency expresses a desire on the part of the State of Alabama, to have "no further intercourse with Massachusetts."

I am not aware that there is anything to justify this assumption, in the condition of our respective States, with reference to any of the elements that constitute the strength and character of a civilized and Christian Commonwealth. In their generously endowed Universities and Schools, the munificent charitable institutions, their extensive mercantile marine, their manufactories and railways, their liberal contributions to religious and benevolent enterprises and to the literary, scientific and historical treasures of the world, or in the condition and spirit of their people, I find nothing that should prompt this desire of non intercourse on the part of the Executive of Alabama, unless it be the contrast such intercourse might suggest.

If this desire of your Excellency is gratified to its full and literal extent, while we are deprived of the privilege of furnishing you with the productions of the free and intelligent labor of our people, it will be a slight compensation to know that the paper manufactured in a Massachusetts mill and bearing the stamp of a respectable Massachusetts firm, will not, as is the case with the sheet now before me bearing your Excellency's autograph, be the vehicle of conveying to us an inviting and vituperative communication from a Chief Magistrate of Alabama.

Your Excellency concludes your letter, the whole of which I have quoted, in the following words: "And we wish to be free in future, free from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insult and libelous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens thereof." Your allusion I cannot fail to understand. You advance as your chief and closing reasons for desiring no further intercourse with our State, that one of her Senators has declined a summons to a personal combat, and the other it is well known would do so in obedience not only to the laws and sentiments of Massachusetts, but also of the rules and order of Congress, and even of the statutes of the State of Alabama itself.

I find the following provision in the Code of that State, published in pursuance of an act of your General Assembly:

"Every person who gives, accepts, or knowingly carries a challenge in writing or otherwise, to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon, either in or out of this State, on conviction, *must be imprisoned in the Penitentiary two years.*"

Because a Senator of Massachusetts refuses to do what the laws of Alabama make a penitentiary offence, your Excellency wishes no further intercourse with our State.

In a prior portion of your letter you arraign Massachusetts for an alleged disregard of the laws of the land, and with singular inconsistency at its close you assert, as the crowning reason of your displeasure, that she will not violate, in the person of her Senators, a law common alike to Massachusetts, to Congress and the State whose representative you are.

In leaving your Excellency to reconcile this inconsistency, and in terminating a correspondence which I deeply regret should have been forced upon me by the unprecedented character of your communication, I will only add the expression of a sincere hope, that a return to better counsels, and a paternal spirit of comity and good will may bring the people of Alabama into such relations with those of Massachusetts, as the claims of a common country should inspire and foster, and that if there must be irreconcilable diversities of opinion between them upon any question of moral duty or of public policy, they may hereafter find no such expressions from their Chief Magistrate as you have deemed it compatible with honor respective positions to address to me.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. GARDNER.

His Excellency JOHN A. WINSTON, Governor of Alabama.

The Disaster on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 19.

We arrived at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets about 9 o'clock this morning, and found St. Michael's church surrounded by hundreds of both sexes, all anxious to obtain places within the building, and all pressing towards the main gate in front, which was kept close.

At this time the church was comfortably filled, principally with the friends and relatives of the victims of the accident. Shortly after 9 o'clock, four hearses, containing the bodies of victims, drove up, and it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage could be made; the horses had fairly to be driven over the people before they divided and left a space clear. A posse of Police soon arrived on the ground, who rendered efficient service in keeping the ground clear. The coffin containing the body of Father Sheridan having been brought out of the parsonage, next door below, was borne into the church, followed by a number of mourners.

With some difficulty we made our way into the Church, and found the altar draped in mourning, as were the gas burners; six tall wax candles burned before a large picture of the Crucifixion, and other and lesser tapers burned before images on the right and left. Tapers were also tapers burning in the main aisle near the altar. Thirty deacons were kneeling within the railing, and the three officiating clergymen were passing up and down an elevated portion of the altar, clothed in black robes richly embroidered in white. Their backs were toward the people, and as they passed the picture of our Savior they bowed simultaneously.

The coffin of Father Sheridan was permanently placed near the altar, and those of the other victims were laid across the backs of the pews on each side of the main aisle.

These coffins contained the remains of persons belonging to the following families:

Colan, O'Neill, O'Brian, Campbell, McIntyre, Woll and Dugen. The bereaved families occupied the pews nearest to the coffins.

The services had commenced on our arrival, and were participated in by Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Rev. P. Sheridan, Rev. P. O'Brian, of St. Mark's, (Deacon.) Rev. John McGowan, of St. Paul's, (Sub-Deacon.) Thirty Deacons were in attendance at the altar. Low Masses had been celebrated during the early part of the morning, and the High Mass was celebrated between 9 and 10 o'clock. The *Kyrie Eleison* was sung, after which a short interval of prayer followed; then in the same manner the *Dies Irae*, the *Sanctus*, *Lux Eternam*, and *Agnus Dei*. The oration by Rt. Rev. Dr. Moriarty then followed.

During the rendition of the discourse, which was smoothly and gracefully delivered, the audience appeared to listen as to the words of inspiration. Never had an orator more believing listeners. At an allusion to the character of the deceased pastor, as a priest, as a comforter to his people, as a benefactor to the neighborhood, low thrills of sobbing passed through the still air of the church like wails. When the orator pictured the priest at the bedside of the sick and "the children," this dreadful sound intensified, increased in force, though not in loudness, until every heart in the church appeared to be struggling with an emotion too powerful for concealment, and every bosom swelling and sinking with grief. When the death of Father Sheridan was spoken of, "dying as a priest should, at the head of his flock—at his post of duty, like a man—prepared, as a Christian," those sounds of grief broke forth again with equal power. We never experienced so general and still an expression of sorrow in our life, and one had to struggle to withstand the current. A number of females were forced to be taken out of church during the delivery of the oration, although the heat was not so intense as it frequently is at similar gatherings. Some confusion also occurred at the arrest of a youthful pickpocket, who was caught exercising his vocation while in the main aisle of the building. Dr. Moriarty closed his oration at 10¾ o'clock, when the *Offertorium* and the *Libera* were sung, ending: *"Dies magna, et amara, Valde Requiem, Eternam, dona eis. Domine et lux perpetua luceat eis,"* The remains of Father Sheridan were then borne out into the churchyard, amid the greatest efforts of every one within and outside of the church to obtain a last look at all that remains of a pastor who appears to have enjoyed to the fullest extent the love of his people.

As it grew later and less hope of getting into the Church remained to the people outside, they grew more anxious and unreasonable. They pushed and struggled and crowded; hats, bonnets, cords and ribs suffered considerably, while the unpitying sun rained down his beams on all heads indiscriminately. The police at last obtained ropes, and stretching them from either gate passed out to the other side of Second street, thus kept a narrow path clear of the door. Several fights more or less violent occurred, and one or two arrests were made for disorderly conduct. An ecclesiastic, with a book under his arm and a flat cap on, labored earnestly (standing on the Church steps) to keep the people quiet, but with only partial success.

The corpse of Father Sheridan having been brought out, preceded by a draped silver crucifix, and followed by the officiating clergymen, was carried through the press and crush around to the side of the church yard in Jefferson-street, and there, after prayer was said, was committed to the earth, amid as full demonstrations of grief from every man, woman and child who could crowd about the grave, as we had witnessed during the entire morning.

The crowd then, at about 10¾ o'clock, began to disperse, talking over the railroad calamity, its cause, and its sad and fearful consequences.

Since our last issue, the following persons have died from their injuries:

Henry O'Brian, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital about 10 o'clock this morning.

Thomas Kelly.

Bernard Donaghan.

The investigation into the circumstances was carried on yesterday by Coroner Jacoby, of Montgomery County, at Fort Washington. It had begun the day before. A number of witnesses were examined, and the official copy of the running instructions for the excursion trains was put in evidence.

The excursion train was directed to reach Fort Washington by 6 A. M., and if it came fifteen minutes or more behind time, it was to be kept out of the way of the regular train. The regular train was running as usual, leaving Gwynedd at 6 A. M., at which time the excursion train was due at Fort Washington, and the regular train was not due there until 6.15 A. M. We understand that the excursion train was more than fifteen minutes behind time at Camp Hill when the accident occurred; and that the excursion train should have remained at the side track at Edge Hill until the regular train had passed.

The Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have published the following card:

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 18, 1856.

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.—The President and Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have learned with the deepest regret the disaster which occurred on their road, near Fort Washington, on yesterday, the 17th instant.

There has not been time to investigate fully the causes of the melancholy event, and it would, therefore, be premature for the Board to express an opinion on that subject. They lose no time, however, in expressing, as they do thus publicly and emphatically, their heart felt sympathy with the sufferers by this awful casualty, their families and friends. The officers of the company, in the emergency, sudden and startling as it was, endeavored to do all in their power to

PRESIDENTIAL.

Chronological Table of Fremont's Life.

Prepared from best Authorities for N. Y. Daily Times.

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

1813—Jan. 21. Born in Savannah, Georgia.

1818—His father dies and leaves him at five years of age with his mother, a brother and a sister.

1820—At school in Virginia.

1823—At school in Charleston.

1826—Taken in charge for better education by JOHN W. MITCHELL, Esq., a South Carolina lawyer.

1827—Dr. ROBERTSON, now a classical teacher in Philadelphia, takes great interest in his genius.

1828—Enters Junior Class, Charleston College.

1829—Graduates and leaves College.

1830—Is confirmed in Protestant Episcopal Church at Charleston.

1830—Teaches at Charleston.

1831—Labors as private surveyor.

1832—Surveys one of the first railroads in United States, from Charleston to Hamburg.

1833—First public service under the Jackson Administration, in sloop-of-war *Natchez*, sent to Charleston to put down nullification.

1835—Commissioned as Professor of Mathematics in the Navy.

1835—Made Master of Arts by Charleston College, without his solicitation.

1836—Resigns commission in the Navy, and selected by JACKSON to serve under Capt. WILLIAMS, Topographical Engineer.

1837—Surveys mountain ranges of Carolina and Tennessee.

1838—Surveys Cherokee Country for military map.

July 7. Commissioned as Second-Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

Administration of Mr. VAN BUREN determines on an exploration of region northwest of Missouri, and are asked by Mr. NICOLET, who is head of it, "for an assistant possessing science, energy, courage and enterprise," and Lieut. FREMONT selected by Mr. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

1838—1839—Engaged in the explorations.

1840—Makes maps of surveys, and surveys Des-moines River, Iowa.

1841—Oct. 19. Marries JESSIE, second daughter of Senator BENTON, who was in her 17th year.

1842—First exploration to the Rocky Mountains.

Makes his celebrated speech to the Indian Council at Fort Laramie.

August. Stands on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and unfurls the Star-spangled Banner.

October. Reports at Washington for further duties.

1843—Starts on his second expedition.

Discovers central plate or basin of the North American Continent, and corrects the previous maps by showing that no streams flow from Salt Lake.

1845—Jan. 29. Made First-Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain of Topographical Engineers by President TYLER, under the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT.

Oct. 27. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Rifles by President POLK.

November. Starts on a third expedition to California.

1845—Arrives in California.

1846—Gen. CASTRO, Mexican, in command, has orders to drive him out of California.

1846—Entrenches himself on Hawk's Peak to resist.

Not being attacked marches towards Oregon. Lieut. GILLESPIE encounters him with a message from JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State, to Capt. FREMONT, authorizing him to do what *he could* to "prevent California from falling into the hands of Great Britain."

FREMONT retraces his steps to California. In pursuance of direction from Mr. BUCHANAN, takes California with sixty men, and proclaims it independent.

Appointed Military Governor of California by Commodore STOCKTON.

Buys Mariposas for $3,000, and intends to become a citizen of California.

1847—Gen. KEARNEY arrives to take California and finds it already taken! and is greatly vexed.

Commodore STOCKTON and Gen. KEARNEY dispute as to chief command. FREMONT supports STOCKTON, who was his superior before KEARNEY arrived.

Nov. 2. Court-martialed for not obeying the orders of two commanders. Makes a brilliant defence, showing that if guilty, he is only technically so.

His mother dies, and he is an orphan and the last of his family.

1848—President POLK tenders him his sword and rank, which he refuses because its acceptance would acknowledge the justice of the Court-Martial.

1848—Prepares to emigrate to California, to reside as a private citizen. Great sympathizing meeting with him in Charleston, S. C., by citizens, and a sword presented to him by them, with eulogy on his character and executive services by Charleston *Mercury*.

Feb. 23. 20,000 copies of his report of explorations ordered to be printed by Senate.

July 17. JAMES BUCHANAN, in a letter to the President, indorses FREMONT "as entitled to the highest consideration from his well-known ability and superior means of information."

Oct. 19. Goes out on fourth expedition at his own expense, aided by citizens of St. Louis.

1849—Appointed by President TAYLOR Commissioner for running boundary between Mexico and California.

His influence with the members of the Constitutional Convention makes California a Free State.

Is elected a Senator in United States.

1850—Sept. 10. Takes his seat as United States Senator, and the next day submits 17 post routes and 18 bills for relief of California.

Sept. 12. Introduces bill for a Pacific wagon road. Opposes taxation of mining in California, and speaks for free labor.

The Royal Geographical Society, London, award him the founder's medal.

Receives from the King of Prussia, accompanied by a letter from Baron HUMBOLDT, a gold medal, commemorative of those who have made progress in science.

1851—Jan. 5. Col. BENTON, at request of Mr. FREMONT, introduces a bill to settle land claims in California, and, lest he should be accused of selfish ends, excepts Col. FREMONT'S claim from the bill.

Is detained in California under illness of Panama fever.

Is supported for new term by the Free-State Party, but, after 140 ballots, defeated; *every native Californian* in the Legislature voting for him.

852—1853.—Travels in Europe, (at the time he is said by Alderman FULMER to be at a Catholic Cathedral in Washington,) and is everywhere received with flattering attention.

1853—Makes a fifth expedition, at joint expense with Col. BENTON, to test the practicability of railroad route for Winter travel.

Suffers incredible hardships from hunger, and is supposed to be lost for five months.

1854—His Mariposa title confirmed by the December Term United States Supreme Court, after strenuous arguments by Attorney-General CALEB CUSHING against it—Chief-Justice TANEY giving the opinion, and indorsing his conduct in every respect. Reported 17 Howard, p. 542.

1855—December. Talked of for President by Speaker BANKS.

1856—May 18. THE PEOPLE NOMINATE HIM.

June 18. Two Conventions RECORD this nomination—this being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, when ALLIED armies commenced the discomfiture of NAPOLEON, the forerunner of JAMES BUCHANAN in plundering *à la Ostend*.

IMMENSE MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana Alive and Awake.

SIXTY THOUSAND FREE MEN IN COUNCIL.

OUTPOURING OF THE MASSES.

Speeches, Banners, Balls, Burlesques, Enthusiasm, Incidents, Promise of Victory.

From the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday Night, July 15.

THE NUMBER PRESENT.

The largest meeting ever held west of Ohio was witnessed here to-day. That of 1840 at Tippecanoe is far surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm by this one. The Clay Barbecue of 1843, the Kossuth Demonstration of 1850, and the various assemblages at the State Capitol were tremendously large, but never before has Indianapolis had such a gathering of the People of the State within her limits. The number is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 strangers; it is stated on good authority that 35,000 arrivals were noted here to-day by the Lafayette, Terre Haute, Lawrenceburg, Central, Bellefonta ne, Pennsylvania, Madison and Jeffersonville Railroads; so that with those who came in yesterday and previously, with those arriving by wagons, horses, and other modes of conveyance from this county, it is very certain there were 50,000 to 60,000 people at least, here to-day in council, in the various processions, and in the large State House Square. This Square is four acres in extent, which, many old farmer present remarked, never before was so filled, while at least an equal number were outside, and in the streets and hotels.

THE PROCESSION.

The General Procession was formed under the superintendence of JAMES J. DROH, Grand Marshal, and twenty-four assistant marshals, at the State House Square, commencing about 9 o'clock in the morning, and continuing till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the last delegation arrived. Each County delegation, as it arrived by railroad, formed at the various dépôts and marched to this point. One of these delegations, that from Tippecanoe County, in which Lafayette is situated, numbered 4,500 men; others numbered from 500 to 1,000 men each, all bearing numerous flags and banners, and nearly every one headed by a band of music. The whole procession, when formed, proceeded to march up Tennessee-street to New-York, thence east on New-York to East-street, thence south on East to Washington, a very wide and beautiful street, and the main street of the city, on which they marched west to the State House Square, some fifty bands of music playing soul-stirring airs, the cannon roaring through the day, and the people rending the air with their acclamations of joy.

In the windows and on the tops of hotels and other houses along old Washington-street, were to be seen thousands of fair ladies, waving handkerchiefs as the procession passed. Ropes were stretched across all the principal streets, from which were suspended numbers of national flags, and from the windows of the *Republican* headquarters, and other halls, large flags floated to the breeze.

A most striking feature of the procession was a large and beautifully decorated canoe, striped with "red, white and blue," on wheels, drawn by four white horses. A canopy was stretched over the canoe, the posts of which were wreathed with evergreen. *Thirty-two* beautiful young ladies sat in the canoe, thirty-one of them in white, representing that number of States in the confederacy—and the thirty-second, a very fair girl, clothed with black crape, personifying Kansas, in her troubled condition. Each lady waved a small flag, and on a banner raised in front of them were these words:

"Opposition to Old Bachelors."

A long wagon containing a delegation from Perry township, drawn by twenty-two span of fine horses, formed par of the procession.

BANNERS, BALLS AND OTHER DEVICES.

These were innumerable, and the striking mottoes upon them would alone fill a column. A few of them may be given.

A large ball, 15 feet in diameter, was rolled through the streets in the procession by twenty or thirty men. It was covered with devices; among them were two trains of cars, (representing the Pacific railroad,) one of the engines named "Fremont," which was knocking a "Buck" off the track, in its course. The buck says "I'm done for"—and another one, "I'm switched off." A line on one side says, "Roll on the Ball of Freedom;" another "Improvement to Rivers and Harbors;" and in very large letters, "Morton, Baker, and Victory. The ball was got up by the Indianapolitans, and will be kept rolling until victory is attained and Fremont placed in the White House.

One banner had a painting, well executed, of a hunter, with a deer suspended by the hind legs from a limb, taking his skin off with a knife; under it the words, "Fremont, the Hunter." Another banner had a mustang pony and a buck having a race, the mustang kicking the buck's horns off. A large stuffed eagle, from Lafayette, with outstretched wings, was carried on a pole in the procession. The Lafayette delegation also had two well painted banners costing $10 each, a $30 national flag, and numerous other smaller flags and banners from the same old county of Tippecanoe, which gave their procession a splendid appearance. On the front of one of these banners is three figures, the first a likeness of JAMES BUCHANAN, saying, "I am no longer JAMES BUCHANAN, see platform on which I stand," as he points to the head of a dragon-looking animal at his feet with the name "Slavery" on its collar. Buch has fallen through the platform, and some Democratic blood is oozing out through his lacerated legs. The second figure is a good portrait of DOUGLAS, saying, "We will subdue you!" and the third, a Free-State man with a rope around his neck, a Border Ruffian holding the other end, and another placing it over a limb; the victim exclaims, "I die for Freedom." On the reverse is a scroll with, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal." A good portrait of the pussy United States Senator, JOHN PETTIT, of Lafayette, stands pointing to the scroll, remarking, as he did recently in Congress, "A self-evident lie!" The other banner represents DAYTON, FREMONT and a chained dragon on one side representing the Missouri Compromise. DAYTON remarks, "Remove not the ancient landmarks;" and FREMONT, "I am inflexibly opposed to the extension of Slavery on the American continent." On the reverse the dragon is loose; PIERCE stands behind it saying, "The laws of Kansas must be inforced at all hazards"—while Old Buck simply remarks, "If I thought there was a drop of Democratic blood in my veins I'd let it out;" while three man-headed bull-dogs exclaim, "We are the law and order party."

A banner represented "the end of JAMES BUCHANAN," as he steps on to the Cincinnatti platform, over which a noose hangs ready to receive his neck. Another takes off Prof. LARABEE, editor of the *Sentinel*, by representing him as the "Harper and Organist of the Nebraska Party," he having while State Superintendent of Common Schools bought $120,000 worth of HARPER'S school books, and "did" the State out of some $20,000 in the trade.

Several good banners represent the various bleed-lettings of BUCHANAN. Among the plain banners were inscriptions like the following:

"Penalty for Assassinating a U. S. Senator, $300!"

"Fremont's Expedition to the White House."

"We need a Live President"

"The Bogus Legislature of Kansas—may they Reap their Reward."

"Frank Pierce, the Old-Line Lawgiver and the Hero of Greytown."

"The Last Smash-up—Pierce and Douglas."

"The Fire is Spreading."

"Buchanan, Breckinridge, Bully Brooks, Buccaneer, Boobe, Border Ruffians, &c., &c."

"The Five F's."

"Hoosiers will go for the Pacific Railroad."

"The White House no Place for an Old Bachelor."

"The Rocky Mountain Ranger, with his Sharpe's Rifle, will bring down the Old Buck."

But want of space prevents a recital of more, save a few from that part of the procession made up of large numbers of Germans. For instance, one at the head was:

"Freie Maennor in der Republik."

"Free men in the Republic."

"Nein Mensch ist Eigenthum des Andern."

"No man is the property of another."

"Freiheit im Freistaat."

"Freedom in a Free State."

"Der Mensch ist Mensch."

"Let a man be a man."

"Freiesi der Sclaves!"

"Let the slave be free."

"Freies Wort: Freie Presse."

"Free Speech and Free Press."

Among the best of the small banners was that representing Squatter Sovereignty, viz.: a man with a large iron padlock on his month, with a chain attached, held by a fellow who also has the key of the lock in his hands. Another is a man shoveling dirt into a cart, as he says: "10 cents a day won't pay, Old Buck."

Many banners heeded delegations, like this:

"Ranch po safe for 1,000 majority for Fremont and Dayton. Our vote shall rebuke the cowardly opponents of free discussion and the unscrupulous and doughfaced enemies of Free Territory."

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

Arrived at the State House yard, old John Vawter, now from Morgan, but formerly of Jennings County, and who was the first United States Marshal in the State (under Monroe and Adams) was made President *pro tem*. Mr. Vawter made an excellent speech for Fremont and Dayton. Mr. Vawter is a Baptist preacher, and used to be an old line democrat. JOHN P. USHER, Esq., Republican candidate for Congress, from Terre Haute District, was chosen the regular President of the meeting and thirty-three Vice Presidents, from various parts of the State; among them such men as Henry L. Ellsworth, of Tippecanoe; Jas. Sigler and Geo. K. Steele, of Putnam; John R. Cravens, of Jefferson; old Jas. Blake of Marion, (till recently an old line leader); Geo. P. Buell, of Dearborn; Daniel Barse, of Miami; A. J. Herlan, of Grant, R. H. Milroy, of Jasper, &c. A number of Secretaries were appointed. A series of resolutions were adopted.

THE SPEAKERS.

After which the immense meeting was entertained from five different stands at once by a large number of eloquent speakers. On one stand Mr. MCMULLEN, an Irish Methodist preacher, stationed at Indianapolis, addressed a crowd with telling effect: and from the same Mr. LUDVIGH, a German speaker from Baltimore, addressed the assembly most eloquently, and the well-known orator, HENRY S. LANE, of Crawfordville, afterwards spoke from the same stand in his usual effective manner. Also, CONRAD BAKER, from Evansville, the able candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana. At other stands Judge KILGORE, HACKERMAN, STILES, MILLER, and various other speakers from Indiana and Ohio, made speeches.

STEPHEN HARDING, formerly a candidate for Governor by the original free soilers, spoke: also one of the contingent State electors of the Nebraska party, turned over to the Fremont side and delivered most excellent Republican sentiment to a large number of hearers.

A BURLESQUE.

About 4 o'clock P. M., while the main crowd were dispersing, one of the most ludicrous processions, mostly on horseback, of some 400 young Republicans of Indianapolis, passed down Washington-street, in front of the State House. It was headed by one personating his Satanic majesty, dressed in black, with large cloven feet, a long tail, &c., bearing a banner with the inscription "My works do follow me." And following him on a large wagon was a company most hugely dressed, personating PIERCE and his kitchen Cabinet, in which all kinds of messes were being served up for the people. Some 200 border ruffians follow, on horse-back, mule-back, and jackass-back, armed with every imaginable variety and order of weapons, and dressed in every conceivable style of indicrons dress, except that ever before seen worn by human beings. This company charged on a few hundred "Free-State men," quietly standing in the street and dispersed them. A team of eight oxen drew a boiler or chimney some three feet in diameter, in lieu of a cannon. It had four openings at the breech, the size of a hat, for touch-holes. A fellow bore aloft a banner with "Slavery is a divine institution," inscribed upon it. BRIGHAM YOUNG, with six wives most fashionably dressed, hoop skirts and all, each with a little Brigham in her arms, occupied one wagon drawn by oxen.

BRIGHAM was making himself as useful and interesting as possible among his white, black and piebald better-halves. He also held a banner inscribed "Hurrah for the Kansas-Nebraska bill—it introduces Polygamy and Slavery." DOUGLAS is represented carrying a banner, with "We will subdue you" inscribed upon it. A "fillibustering" crowd were well gotten up. Also a group on a wagon, named BROOKS, SUMNER, KEITT, and others in which BROOKS is breaking a cane to pieces on the prostrate and struggling but helpless form of Senator SUMNER, while KEITT stands by with raised cane to protect his brother BROOKS. Marshal DONALDSON, Governor SHANNON, and various other such characters, were well taken off. A Southern negro driver rode a mule, and drove in advance of him, under the crack of his whip, some twenty or thirty barefooted and bareheaded lazy boys and girls. One ruffian carried a "death's head and bloody bones" on his banner. Some blew horns, others rung bells which hung ingling from their feet to the ground while riding, and one played loudly and screechingly on the bagpipes. But it was impossible to take note of this rare procession for laughing; it would be difficult to get up a richer scene.

THE EVENING—TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

At 8 o'clock this evening a procession was formed at the Court-House, on Washington-street, four abreast, carrying about 5,000 fire torches, interspersed with banners, flags and transparencies. It was headed by five bands of music, the "rolling ball" followed, rockets blazed in the air from the procession and from the various parts of the city during the march. The torch-light procession reached nearly two miles in length, or from one end of the city to the other, and was under command of the marshals of the day.

At 9 o'clock to-night, in the State House-square, the great Fremont and Dayton Fireworks will be displayed. They have been got up in Cincinnati by the most experienced in that line, and are on a splendid scale. Further speeches will be made, one among them by Mr. LUDVIGH, in German. The Tippecanoe Delegation having invited all to join them in a grand mass convention at the Battle-Ground of Tippecanoe in October next, a resolution was adopted to accept the invitation and be on hand at that time.

SUMMARY.

Taken as a whole—up one side and down the other—this meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held in the West. It lays all the monster meetings of 1840 in the shade, as much by its superiority of numbers as by the enthusiasm it evoked. It is without parallel in the political history of the West; and we do not believe that in the whole campaign this spontaneous in-gathering of the Hoosiers will be equaled in the East or West. The spirit of the people and their willingness to turn out and work, is an earnest that Indiana is sure for FREMONT. So mote it be!

The Address of the Herkimer Democracy.

The following is the address of the Radical Democracy of Herkimer County, referred to in Wednesday's TIMES, repudiating Mr. BUCHANAN and taking up Col. FREMONT. The address was received and adopted with the greatest enthusiasm. It is an able production:

ADDRESS TO THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY OF HERKIMER.

The delegated representatives of the Radical Democracy of Herkimer having assembled in Convention for the purpose of taking into consideration the present aspect of political affairs, deem it due to themselves, and to all whom it may concern, to define their position in the pending Presidential canvass, and to set forth the reasons which impel them to withhold their support from the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

And, in order to a better understanding of our intended course of action, and to show that we occupy precisely the same position on the Slavery question (the main issue now before the people) that we did in the great contest of 1848, we shall briefly revert to the course pursued by the Democracy of New-York on that occasion.

In the Baltimore Convention of that year, there were two sets of delegates from this state—the one known as "Barnburners" the other "Hunkers," both claiming to be the legitimate representatives of the New-York Democracy. But though the evidence clearly demonstrated that the "Barnburners" were chosen in accordance with the long-established usages of the party, and were, therefore, regular, the party managers in that Convention, justly fearing that their unconditional admission would jeopardize the success of their favorite candidate, resolved to neutralize their power by admitting the "Hunker" delegation also. This done, they nominated a candidate and established a Platform acceptable to the wishes of the Slavery propagandists.

The "Barnburner" delegates, indignant at such unfair treatment, refused to take seats in the Convention on the dishonorable terms prescribed, returned home to their constituents, issued an address, which responsiated, in bold and manly language, the grievous wrongs that had been inflicted upon the true Democracy of New-York, and recommended the holding of a State-Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency.

That Convention was accordingly held at Utica, when candidates were nominated and a platform hostile to Slavery extension was unanimously adopted.

Subsequently a Convention, embracing delegates from a majority of the States, was held at Buffalo, and then and there were ratified the proceedings of the Utica Convention.

In all these conventions the democracy of Herkimer acted a conspicuous part, and at the election of that year they rolled up an old-fashioned majority for the *candidates and principles of the free democracy*.

From that time onward have the radical democrats of Herkimer testified to the world their unfaltering adherence to the principles embodied in the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787—an ordinance by which slavery or involuntary servitude was forever prohibited in all the territories then belonging to the United States.

To show the universality of this sentiment of hostility to slavery propagandism, it is but necessary to refer to the proceedings of the conventions of the respective sections of the democratic party, held at the village of Herkimer on the 18th day of October, 1849, when both sections were merged and consolidated into one organization. Then and there the following resolves were unanimously adopted by the representatives of the re-united democracy:

Resolved, That the basis of the Democratic Party is, and ever has been, *principle*.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Constitution a power clearly vested in the Congress of the United States to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and interdict Slavery there; which act would render the character of our Government unsullied, and elevate it above its present position.

Resolved, That the Federal Government has the legislative power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and ought to exercise it so as to prevent its extension there.

To the sentiments of the foregoing resolves, which are but a reiteration of the principles contained in the Jeffersonian Proviso of 1787, we still proclaim our unwavering allegiance, believing, as we do, that to abandon our position at this critical conjunction in our political affairs would be an act of unpardonable treachery to the sacred cause of human freedom.

Now, let us notice for a moment the proceedings of the National Convention recently held at Cincinnati, and afterwards contrast the same with the doings of the Baltimore conclave of 1848. In 1856, as in 1848, the Democracy of New-York was divided into two sections, and each section sent a set of delegates to Cincinnati, both claiming admission on the score of regularity.

But though the "Softs" were clearly in the right as to the regularity of their appointment, and though they had taken the precaution to "cleanse themselves from all taint of 'Free-Soilism' at the grand purgation at Syracuse in January last," the "Hards" were awarded the diploma of *regularity*, and the poor "Softs" were allowed the humiliating privilege of occupying seats in the Convention by the side of a notoriously spurious delegation.

Unlike the sturdy "Barnburners" of 1848, they did not spurn the proffered terms of admission—they entered no protest against the proceedings; on the contrary, with a degree of servility and self-abasement that it is pitiable to contemplate, they submitted to every requirement of the slavocratic power; they applauded the nominee, and gave their hearty indorsement to the platform of the Convention—a platform embodying sundry Anti-Democratic heresies at war with principles illustrated by a JEFFERSON, a MADISON, a JACKSON, and a WRIGHT, and which, were those patriots now living, would exclude them from all fellowship or communion with the *so-called* Democratic Party of the present day; in a word, the action of the "Softs" throughout the proceedings of that Convention, displayed all the characteristics of the cringing spaniel, which "licks the rod that smites him."

It will not fail to be understood that the Cincinnati Convention pronounced in favor of the regularity of the "Hards," not because of their conformity to party usages in this State, but by reason of their unfaltering adhesion to the interests of the Slavery propagandists; and they discarded the "Softs" because they became proselytes to the *new faith* from the "force of circumstances," and consequently furnished reasonable doubts as to the sincerity of their *conversion*.

Thus it will be seen that the reasons which prompted the Radical Democracy of the Empire State to withhold their support from the candidate of the Baltimore Convention in 1848, apply with tenfold force in the case of the nominee of the Cincinnati conclave.

There are but two prominent candidates for Presidential honors before the American people—the one nominated at Cincinnati, the other at the Philadelphia Convention; and in order to act understandingly in the premises, and at the same time to preserve our character for consistency, it becomes us to inquire which of the candidates in nomination entertains sentiments most nearly in unison with our own; and to arrive at a correct solution of the matter, it will be necessary to consult the platforms adopted by the respective Conventions.

The platform of the Cincinnati Convention contains, among other things, the following significant resolves:

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic Slavery which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been true to Democratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad; and, therefore, we proclaim our unqualified admiration of his measures and policy.

To this platform JAMES BUCHANAN yields his cordial assent in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency. Against the doctrines embodied in this platform we feel impelled by a sense of duty and a regard for principle to enter our solemn protest.

It will be seen that by the first resolution the "principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill" are recognized as the "Shibboleth" of Democratic orthodoxy, and eulogized as the grand panacea to cure all the ills that afflict the body politic; while the second resolve expresses "unqualified admiration" of the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Sentiments such as these can never receive our approbation; we have placed ourselves on record time and again against that bill of abominations, and we here repeat what we have oftentimes declared, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was mainly the work of the Slave oligarchy, assisted to some extent, it is true, by northern representatives, who basely betrayed the rights of their constituents—that it was an unpardonable breach of faith on the part of the South, and was the means of creating the agitation which now convulses our country from centre to circumference—that it was conceived in iniquity, and was the offspring of Presidential aspirants, and that from the day of its adoption up to the present moment it has been signalized by a wholesale system of fraud and violence and bloodshed on the plains of Kansas, and has brought our country to the very verge of civil war.

In giving his sanction to that bill, FRANKLIN PIERCE disregarded the platform on which he was nominated, and violated the pledges voluntarily made by him in his Inaugural Address, and we accordingly hold him to a strict accountability for the terrible train of evils that have resulted from that measure. And though he was instigated to this course of action by a desire to secure a renomination for the Presidency, he was cast aside by the political wire-pullers at Cincinnati as a worn-out garment, or as a tool no longer fit for use—he met the fate he merited—he goes out of, as he came into the Presidential office, by the *unanimous* consent of the people.

JAMES BUCHANAN gives his unqualified endorsement to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and by so doing he expresses his "admiration of the measures and policy" of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Now we submit in all candor, if the conduct of Mr. PIERCE be blameworthy, is not Mr. BUCHANAN culpable in approving such conduct, and does he not thereby give us an earnest of what we may expect from him should he be fortunate as to attain the Presidential chair?

Appearing as he does, the "unqualified admirer" of FRANKLIN PIERCE, are we not forced to the conclusion that he is prepared, in the event of his election, to "follow in the footsteps of his *illustrious* predecessor," and prostitute the Presidential office to the purposes of the Slavery propaganda?

He who condemns PIERCE must of necessity condemn BUCHANAN, for they are indissolubly united together.

The Philadelphia Convention has put in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, a man familiar to the American people, and at the same time adopted the following resolution on the subject of Slavery:

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress the sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and Slavery.

This resolution, it will be observed, is in perfect accordance with the sentiments oftentimes expressed by the Radical Democracy of the old "Tenth Legion," in relation to the *right* and *duty* of Congress, in the matter of prohibiting Slavery in the Territories. It is a repetition of the doctrine of THOMAS JEFFERSON, as illustrated in the ordinance of 1787, and was acted upon by every President from WASHINGTON down to, and including Mr. POLK. It is a doctrine sound in theory and salutary in practice—a doctrine which met the cordial approbation of all the republican fathers—a doctrine in perfect consonance with the Constitution, and in harmony with the sublime principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence—a doctrine, in short, which, if carried out, is calculated to promote the highest interests of the American people.

It has been our doctrine in the past—it is our doctrine still—and will continue to be our doctrine in time to come.

Having thus rapidly glanced at the principles involved in the platforms of the respective candidates, the radical Democracy of old Herkimer can be at no loss to ascertain where duty leads them in the present Presidential canvass. While we recognize the "compromises of the Constitution and the reserved rights of the States," we believe it to be the imperative duty of Congress to exercise all its constitutional power to prohibit the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States; we believe that the institution of Slavery is a stupendous moral, social and political evil—a devouring cancer on the body politic—a gross libel on our republican system of government, and an element of national weakness in time of war; and so believing, we cannot consent to give our approbation to the platform or the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention. We believe, too, that *principles* are of far greater consequence than mere *men*, and when we are called upon to choose between the principles of JEFFERSON, as illustrated in the acts of a long and distinguished public career, and the doctrines of BUCHANAN, as indicated in the Cincinnati resolves, we shall not hesitate to adopt as the rule of our political action the precepts inculcated by the Sage of Monticello.

In the present struggle between Freedom on the one hand and Slavery extension on the other, JOHN C. FREMONT stands before the country as the standard bearer of Jeffersonian Democracy; the platform on which he has planted himself is the counterpart of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787; and being thus identified in principle with the eminent founder of American Democracy, he will rally around his standard the true friends of constitutional freedom and equality of right in every quarter of our wide-spread republic.

When we contemplate the multiplied instances of aggression on the part of the Slavery propaganda—when we see the residents of Kansas overpowered at the polls by armed bands of citizens from a neighboring Slave State, and prevented by threats of personal violence from exercising the elective franchise—when we see the fraudulently elected Legislature of that Territory enacting a code of laws establishing the institution of Slavery on that virgin soil, and making it a high crime and misdemeanor to indulge in freedom of speech or the press—when we behold the Federal officers in that Territory backed by the "powers that be" at the National Capital, engaged in an unholy crusade against the rights of Free-State settlers—and, moreover, when we witness an eloquent champion of freedom's cause clubbed down and brutally beaten in the sanctuary of legislation for daring to characterize, in appropriate language, the multiplied aggressions of the slavocratic oligarchy, we feel it to be our incumbent duty to speak out boldly in reprobation of the outrages, and to proclaim to the world that in the future as in the past, we shall be found battling in support of the principles of JEFFERSON, and the republican fathers, and in hostility to the further extension of the blighting curse of human servitude.

General Jackson's Opinion of Old Buck.

From the Louisville Journal, July 7.

Two of the Buchanan papers in this city and some elsewhere have actually charged us with *forging* the letter recently published in our columns, and purporting to have been written by Gen. JACKSON a few weeks before his death, upon the subject of Mr. BUCHANAN'S conduct during the Presidential contest in the House of Representatives in 1825. The letter is as follows:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845.

Your observations with regard to Mr. BUCHANAN are correct. HE SHOWED A WANT OF MORAL COURAGE in the affair of the intrigue of ADAMS and CLAY—did not do me justice in the *expose* he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between ADAMS and CLAY about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption or not, I know not, but one thing I do know, that HE WISHED ME TO COMBAT THEM WITH THEIR OWN WEAPONS—THAT WAS TO LET MY FRIENDS SAY IF I WAS ELECTED I WOULD MAKE MR. CLAY SECRETARY OF STATE. This to me appeared gross corruption, and I repulsed it with that honest indignation as [which] I thought it deserved.

Those who charge that the letter is a forgery know that the charge is a scandalous falsehood. They all know that the letter was first published by the editor of the *Nashville Banner*, with the statement that he had the original document before him in Gen. JACKSON'S own hand writing. They all know that the original letter is now in the editor of the *Banner's* possession, and is exhibited by him to any one who wishes to see it. They all know that Gen. JACKSON'S adopted son, a Buchanan man and a very weak man, has made a communication to the public, condemning its publication, but admitting and asserting its genuineness. They all know that no Sag-Nicht paper in Nashville, where it was first published and where the original manuscript still exists, has expressed or dares to express a doubt of its genuineness. This getting up of a charge of forgery shows how deeply, how fearfully, how terribly the Sag-Nichts feel the influence of this letter, written, as it were, by the dying hand of the most worshipped of their champions. And well may they feel it deeply and painfully and agonizingly, for they can rest assured that it will operate with tremendous energy against them. The old Democracy will read Gen. JACKSON'S plain and strong statement of facts, put forth in his last days in regard to JAMES BUCHANAN, and tens of thousands of them will cast their votes against that dishonest and dishonored intriguer.

A good many of the Sag-Nicht organs undertake to make the impression that the only issue involved in this matter is whether Mr. BUCHANAN did or did not treat Mr. CLAY badly. He certainly did treat Mr. CLAY infamously; he professed to the public to believe that Mr. CLAY was guilty of bargain and corruption when he had personal knowledge to the contrary; but this is not the only or even the chief issue involved. The great issue, so far as the present contest in the nation is concerned, is whether Mr. BUCHANAN himself, in 1825, was guilty of bargain and corruption, or an attempt at bargain and corruption. And upon this point we have the recorded testimony of Mr. CLAY and Gen. JACKSON. We have several times published Mr. CLAY'S account of Mr. BUCHANAN'S proposal to him in the presence of Mr. LETCHER: and for the testimony of Gen. JACKSON we refer the public to the letter which we have given above, and which we shall keep before the people until after the Presidential election, unless Mr. BUCHANAN shall previously flee from the field. The Sag-Nicht presses may shout forgery as much as they please; they may, as most of them do, carefully conceal from their readers the fact that such a letter has been published or is in existence, but *there it is*; there it stands in all its strength, and it is an asseveration not only that Mr. BUCHANAN in 1825 showed moral cowardice in failing to confirm publicly the truth, but that he proposed to General JACKSON such gross corruption as the latter felt bound to repel with honest indignation—proposed to him enter into or to authorize a regular contract between himself and Mr. CLAY, by which one of them should be made President and the other Secretary of State. Unless Gen. JACKSON, on the verge of the grave, slandered Mr. BUCHANAN by a solemnly uttered deliberate falsehood, Mr. BUCHANAN did in 1825 direct all his energies to bringing about a corrupt bargain between Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CLAY, a bargain in which the highest offices of the nation were to be made matters of barter, trade, and traffic. And Mr. BUCHANAN'S declared proposition was not made thoughtlessly or hastily but after reflection and consultation and under circumstances well calculated to make him thoroughly mindful of the whole atrociousness of its character. Afraid at first to approach the stern old chieftain with such a proposition, he applied to Maj. EATON and endeavored to prevail upon that gentleman to make it to Gen. JACKSON, but Maj. E. declined, and told his visitor, that, from his knowledge of Gen. JACKSON, he believed that it would be promptly rejected. Thus the attention of Mr. BUCHANAN was especially directed by one of the most trusted of Gen. JACKSON'S personal and political friends to the disgraceful nature of the contemplated proposal, yet, even after *that*, the Pennsylvania politician, in his extraordinary anxiety to see the destinies of parties and of the nation decided by bargain and corruption, actually went in person to Gen. JACKSON and had the lying effrontery to say to him that Mr. CLAY and his friends were ready for a bargain and to urge upon him the closing of it at once.

One of the Democratic organs, referring to what we have revealed of the bargain and corruption business in 1825, says that we are *making a fuss over the discovery of a cuckoo's nest* whilst a great battle is raging around. The world will conclude, that in Mr. BUCHANAN'S conduct, as developed by Mr. CLAY and General JACKSON, they behold something more than a bird's nest. They discover in it the great fact, a momentous one in this crisis, that the regularly-nominated Democratic candidate for the Presidency is a moral coward and a corrupt and base man—that he is bad enough to practice bargain and corruption in matters involving the highest offices and the highest honor of the nation. For more than twenty years, the American people, under the influence of the bitter and indignant eloquence of all the leaders of the old Democratic Party, rendered their verdict repeatedly upon the subject of bargain and corruption. On the bare suspicion, a suspicion created and propagated by JAMES BUCHANAN, that JOHN Q. ADAMS and HENRY CLAY had agreed together that one should be President and the other Secretary, they crushed Mr. CLAY down as often as he dared to ask their suffrages. They said that a man capable of such a bargain was an infamous traitor to his country. They said that his name should be gibbeted to the eyes of the present generation and of posterity. And now they know that they did him the cruelest and most dreadful injustice, and that the very man by whose treachery and falsehood they were induced to do it, was himself *the only guilty party*—that he pertinaciously sought, first by lying to HENRY CLAY and then by lying to Gen. JACKSON, to effect precisely the kind of bargain and corruption that he caused to be charged upon CLAY and ADAMS. Yet, when we prove all this, by as strong and irresistible testimony as ever was presented to the American public in any case whatever, we are taunted with having found a mere *cuckoo's nest*. Yes, when we establish the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN in 1825 tried to bring about a corrupt bargain involving the sale of the country, that

rum, Cottonwa and Frankford, as rather the best. Those going to Council Bluffs will go down the river—bottom to Nebraska City, or through Glenwood to Sydney; all of those routes are practicable for wagons of every description.

Crops are backward here, especially corn and oats; the latter will be a very light crop, but enough rain has fallen within a few days to bring forward the corn. The Fall wheat is good, but Spring wheat looks badly. Hay crop is very light, and not worth cutting in many localities.

Politics flourishing; Republicans claim the State by a large majority, though HENN (*the hen* that lays golden *eggs, vide* Omaha and Sioux cities) says the Democracy are sure of three thousand majority. I think the northern and eastern portions of the State strongly Republican, but the southwestern are strongly Democratic; should such prove the case, the State is sure for FREMONT and DAYTON. Many Old-Line Democrats are becoming Republicans, and some Whigs becoming Democrats.

In your issue of the 10th inst. you copy a piece on the Brooks outrage from a Louisiana paper, and thence draw a favorable comparison for Louisiana between it and Virginia, in which you are correct, and may add that Louisiana is the *most liberal* of the Southern States, it being alunst, if not the only one where a man can liberate his slaves. Whether this be owing to the influence of New-Orleans or the Creole population, or both, judge ye. HAWKEYE.

The Express and Col. Fremont's Religion

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What can be the object of the *Express* in reiterating the often exploded falsehood that JOHN C. FREMONT is a Romanist? The editors of that paper *know* every time they publish it that it is untrue. They are not so stupid as to believe, in spite of the irrefragable proofs which have been published to the contrary, that truth is their weapon. They know that Mr. FREMONT is a Protestant—a member of the Episcopal Church of this City, hnt still they give ns, morning, noon and night, in their first, and second, and third, and—heaven save the mark—fourth editions, the same old rehash. Argnments to prove what they say they have not. One which when examined a little is not even a decent sophism, was that Mr. FREMONT was married by a Catholic Priest. And why does this make Mr. FREMONT a Catholic? Oh! because it is against the rules of the Catholic Church for its Priests to marry any bnt its own members, and if Mr. FREMONT had not been a Catholic he could not have been married in that Church; no Priest of that Chnrch would have performed the ceremony. Bnt was Miss BENTON a Catholic?

I do not consider that a man's religious belief has anything to do with his political faith in this cnntry. It is a solemn question which each must decide according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to judge and proscribe a man therefor is contrary to the spirit and inner life of our institutions; and this is a sentiment common to the Republican Party. The *Express* and other papers of that ilk know this, and they know it is a vantage ground which they cannot hope to occnpy. They knnw that the Repnblican Party is the strongest in the North. They know that its principle of Free labor as opposed to Slave labor is popular with the laboring man. They know that the Republican is the Party, from the universal justice of its principles, most likely to prevail in the Free States of the North in the coming contest; hence these oft-repeated falsehoods—to tempt us to deny them—to make us appear to repndiate the idea of Mr. FREMONT being a Catholic and thereby virtually say we would not support him if he were—to drive us from this vantage ground—in short, to drive from the Repnblican ranks the Catholic vote over to their less dangerons rival, the Bnchanan Party. They hope to make us appear thus to that vote. Is it not a false estimate of the intelligence of our Catholic citizens to hope thus to hoodwink them with falsehood and misrepresentation? F. F. F.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 11, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan's Religion—Ostend Divinity.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In these days of special anxiety with regard to the religious character of Presidential candidates, any information with regard to the religions sentiments of the elect Democratic leader must be of deep interest to the public.

Such information is furnished by the famous "Ostend Manifesto," signed by JAMES BUCHANAN, Minister to England, JOHN Y. MASON, Minister to France, and PIERRE SOULE, Minister to Spain.

In the august capacity of American Ambassador handling a question of gravest moment to both hemispheres, Mr. BUCHANAN is the first to set his name to the following memorable historic *religious* words:

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, (i. e. one hundred and twenty millions of dollars,) and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cnba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our Internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Shonld this question be answered in the affirmative, *then by every law human and* DIVINE we shall be *justified in wresting it from Spain*, if we possess the power. Under such circumstances we ought *neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us.* We should be RECREANT TO OUR NATURE and commit *base treason against our posterity*, shonld we permit Cnba to be *Africanized*," &c. &c.

That is, if needful to prevent Spain from emancipating her own slaves, and to open a new market for the slave crop, and to fortify the power of the anointed three hnndred and forty-seven thousand, "EVERY DIVINE LAW" wonld combine to summon the Democratic Party to arise and "WREST CUBA FROM SPAIN." "Count no cost, regard no odds Spain may enlist against us." EVERY DIVINE LAW JUSTIFIES IT. Fight all the powers that snbdned Sebastopol, pile up a bigger debt than England's, redden all the Gulf with freemen's blood, sooner than let Cuba be tilled hy freemen's hands. EVERY DIVINE LAW JUSTIFIES IT. Every divine law of natnral religion, written in the hearts of the 347,000, cries ont "wrest Cuba from Spain." The eighth commandment means "wrest Cuba from Spain." The tenth commandment means "wrest Cnba from Spain." The Golden Rule means "wrest Cuba from Spain." Mount Sinai thnnders "wrest Cnba from Spain." The Sermon on the Mount and the gentle Gospel echoes "wrest Cuba from Spain." This fundamental dnty is implied in every precept of the Old and New Testament. For "EVERY divine lnw" will justify ns in wresting Cuba from Spain if needful to prevent that island from being "Africanized"—that is, made free. Verily there is progress in theology. What wondrous discernment of "divine things!" EVERY DIVINE LAW justifies the wresting of Cuba from Spain if she will not sell for a hundred and twenty millions of dollars. Snch is the conservatism of the Democratic champion. Snch is Ostend divinity. Such the religion of JAMES BUCHANAN.

In nrder to help the Union, will not some *national* college confer npon this remarkable expnnder of "every divine law" the degree of B. D., i. e. BACHELOR of Divinity? J. K.

The Youth of Col. Fremont—Comparison of Ages.

The objection frequently urged against Col. FREMONT, that he is too yoong for the Presidency, and that he should pass through the grades of office in order to be qualified, was thus answered by JOHN D. SHERWOOD, in course of an address to the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward in this City:

"It is claimed that our leader is too young, and wants the badges of former service in office, to entitle him to your confidence and suffrages I recollect only one former instance in which the 'atrocious crime' of youth was urged against capacity—and it was successfully answered by its objector, WILLIAM PITT, who sprang, without previous experience, at the early age of twenty-four, into the Premiership of England. If the charge against Col. FREMONT be serious, then do they libel nearly all the great names of our State History, and some of the most cherished characters in your national annals. If this were a reproach, then were it an assumption for your own JAY to accept the first Chief Justiceship of the early age of thirty-two—a man of whom it was truly as beautifully said, 'that when the judicial ermine fell upon his shoulders, it touched neither lens nor pride therein.' Then was it weak for HAMILTON to take his place at the age of 25 in the Colonial Congress, and for your immortal CLINTON, at the age of 28, to assume a seat in 1801 in the Federal Senate, and at the age of 41 to project that great system which opened to your City a channel through which were to pour the tides of wealth and empire. Such an imputation heaps reproach upon JEFFERSON, who, at the early age of 33, penned the Declaration of Independence; nay, it visits with unjust censure the wisdom of the Congress who selected him, and GEORGE WASHINGTON for accepting the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies at precisely the same age which now marks the life of your Republican Chief."

What Sort of Freedom passes current in Texas.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The inclosed I cut from one of our city papers, and beg you to publish with such comments as you deem necessary.

In explanation I must tell you that Mr. SHERWOOD, a Southern man and eminent lawyer, and at the last session of our Legislature a member of the House from this city, had to resign before his term expired, because he had the courage to assert on the floor of the House that it was his opinion that "*the Congress of the United States had the Constitutional right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories;*" this is the only so-called Anti-Slavery sentiment Mr. SHERWOOD, himself a Slaveholder, entertains. I underlined some portions of the article I inclose; and ask you, where lies the difference, in regard to Freedom of Speech and Press, between so-called *despotic Austria* and these Southern Republican States of the great and free (?) North American Republic?

Yours, A SOUTHERNER.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting in Galveston, Texas.

From the Galveston News.

At a meeting of the citizens of Galveston, convened to take into consideration *the propriety of* PERMITTING *Lorenzo Sherwood to address the people in defence of his course in the last Legislature*, Col. SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS was called to the chair, and ALFRED F. JAMES appointed Secretary, when, after explaining the objects of the meeting, it was

Resolved, That the following letter, prepared and read by Mr. BALLINGER, be addressed to Mr. SHERWOOD, as embracing the views and sentiments of this meeting, in relation to his contemplated address:

GALVESTON, Monday, July 7, 1856.

LORENZO SHERWOOD, Esq.—SIR: At a public meeting of the citizens of Galveston, convened this morning at the Court House, in consequence of your public notice that you would make an address this evening, in defence of your course in the last Legislature, it was unanimously resolved to notify yon of the well-considered sentiments and resolute determination of the people of Galveston, as follows:

That your right, in common with every other citizen, to free opinion, free discussion, and the largest liberty of self-defence, is fully recognized, and will be respected. (!)

But there is one subject, connected with your *course in the Legislature—that of Slavery—on which neither you, nor any one entertaining your views, will be permitted to appear before the community, in a public manner. That your views on that subject are unsound and dangerous, is the fixed belief of this community, caused by your own speeches, writing and acts.*

We are aware that, either actually or seemingly, you wholly misapprehend the real views of the people of Texas, and suppose that, by *explanation and argument, you can make your Anti-Slavery theories and plans inoffensive and acceptable.* How far this should be attributed, on your part, to delusion, and how far to design, is not material. *The Slavery subject is not one which is open to you before us.*

You are, therefore, EXPLICITLY AND PEREMPTORILY NOTIFIED, THAT, IN YOUR SPEECH, YOU WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO TOUCH, IN ANY MANNER, ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, OR YOUR OPINIONS THEREON, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, OR BY WAY OF EXPLANATION, OR OTHERWISE. UNDER THE PRETEXT OF THE PERSONAL RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE, *you will not be tolerated in any attempt to defend your* course in the Legislature on this subject, which was an aggression on the rights, and an outrage on the feelings of the State of Texas, and much more on those of the people of Galveston, whom you misrepresented, than any other.

The entire subject of Slavery, in all its connections, IS FORBIDDEN GROUND, WHICH YOU SHALL NOT INVADE.

Your introduction of it in any manner will BE THE PROMPT SIGNAL FOR CONSEQUENCES TO WHICH WE NEED NOT ALLUDE.

It has been asserted thnt yon have some supporters in this community upon that subject. We trust not. But if so, and if they have sufficient presumption to undertake to sustain you in any further discussion of this subject, before the people, THEY WILL MAKE THIS EVENING THE OCCASION FOR THE DEFINITE AND FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THAT ISSUE, BOTH AS TO YOU AND TO THEM.

We trust, however, that you will confine yourself to matters of legitimate public interest and discussion, and will not, hereafter, EITHER IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, further abuse the patience of a people, with whom, on that question, you have no congeniality, and whom you wholly misunderstand.

This communication will be read to the assembled public before you proceed with your speech; and you will clearly understand, is NOT TO BE THE SUBJECT OF ANY ANIMADVERSION BY *you.*

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wm. P. Ballinger, P. R. Edwards, Hamilton Stuart, Thomas M. Joseph, B. C. Franklin, Samuel M. Williams, F. H. Merriman, Oscar Farish, M. B. Menard, Noah John and Joseph J. Hendley.

Colonel Samnel M. Williams, Judge B. C. Franklin, Wm. P. Ballinger, Esq., and Colonel E. McLean were appointed a Committee to deliver to Mr. SHERWOOD a copy of the letter addressed to him by this meeting.

On motion of HAMILTON STUART, Esq., all *those opposed to the action taken by this meeting were requested to withdraw, whereupon* MESSRS. JOSEPH J. HENDLEY AND STEPHEN VAN SICKLE RETIRED.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again this evening at the place appointed by Mr. SHERWOOD to deliver his address.

SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

A. F. JAMES, Secretary.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

FREMONT IN INDIANA.

A grand Fremont State ratification meeting was held at Indianapolis on Tuesday. Extra trains were run to accommodate persons who desired to attend. One train on the Lafayette road was drawn by three locomotives, and had seventy-five cars. A grand procession was formed. In the Indianapolis delegation was a car drawn by six white horses, and containing 32 girls dressed in white, with garlands around their heads, representing the 31 States and Kansas. The inscription on the car was "OPPOSITION TO OLD BACHELORS." Kansas was represented by a fair-haired blue eyed girl, sitting in the extreme end of the car, and with her white dress draped with black crape. A great number of speeches were made in English and German, and there was tremendous enthusiasm. Among the speakers were Judge MORTON, the Republican candidate for Governor, Colonel HENRY S. LANE, and Mr. ELLIOTT, of Kansas. Governor WRIGHT and his apportionment were strongly denounced.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The citizens of Natick turned out *en masse* on Tuesday evening to listen to a speech from Col. A. O. BROWNE, of Boston, and to ratify the nomination of FREMONT. The ladies were out in great numbers and added much to the enthusiasm and spirit of the gathering. Col. B. made an able and eloqnent speech, and the whole affair was successful and effective.

A Fremont rally was held at Concord, on Monday night. The name of DAYTON was left out of the programme, and the nomination of FREMONT was ratified.

A call for a meeting to organize a Fremont club in Blackstone, on Monday evening, was responded to by a large gathering of the best citizens, who unanimously voted to organize for FREMONT, with S. A. BUAGESS, Esq., President.

The Fitchburg *Reveille* states that arrangements are being made to hold a State Convention of the young Fremont men, to ratify the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, in that town, on about the 7th of August.

A resolution was passed at Roxbury, approving the late speech and indorsing the course of Hon. LINUS B. COMINS.

MARSHAL P. WILDER, of Dorchester, is spoken of as a candidate for the American nomination for Governor, at the Convention to be holden in Faneuil Hall, on the 24th inst. He will, it is said, receive the support of the Fillmore men. The name of CHARLES HUDSON is mentioned as among those likely to be presented to the Republican Convention as candidates for Governor.

CONNECTICUT.

Union Hall, the largest in the city of New-Haven, was nearly filled with earnest men on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the extreme heat, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting for the formation of a Club for FREMONT and Freedom. N. D. SPERRY, Esq., from that Committee, reported a Constitution, which, after a change of the name from "The Fremont Club" to "The Pathfinders," was unanimously adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says:

"The hearts of all the friends of Freedom were enlivened last night by the glorious rally of the masses to the Fremont and Dayton standard. The immense yard of the American Hotel was thronged by a vast mass of the intelligent voters of Pittsburg and its neighborhood. The merchants, the mechanics, and the working men of the city were there in all their might and power; and it was impossible to look upon that sea of upturned faces and say that there were no less than *Five Thousand* of the independent voters of Allegheny County there. Gen. ROBINSON, on taking the Chair, made a few pertinent and well-timed remarks, and then introduced to the meeting that Gem of Freedom, Hon. CHARLES WILSON, of Massachusetts. After Mr. WILSON concluded his truly eloquent address, Lieut. Gov. FOSS, of Ohio, came forward and entertained the vast audience for about half an hour, in his usual unique style. He was followed by Mr. SPEER, of Kansas, in a few well-timed remarks, after which THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., offered resolutions"

The Pennsylvania State Executive Committee appointed by the President of the Republican Convention, met in HARRISBURG on Wednesday of last week, and organized by the election of CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Chairman, and RUSSELL ERRETT, of Allegheny, and GEORGE RAYMOND, of Bucks, as Secretaries. A full and free interchange of opinion was had among the members of the Committee, all of whom were present, except the representatives of five or six of the districts. The nomination of an electoral ticket was postponed for the present.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE IS DOING.

The Baltimore *Patriot* says: "The first evidence of the movement, recently initiated under the auspices of the National Democratic Committee, resident at Washington, comes to us in the shape of the following document, which was sent under the frank of GEORGE VAIL, M. C., to one of our Maryland Postmasters, and which is a sample pattern of thousands of letters that have been dispatched in like manner to those holding similar official stations in all parts of the Union.

COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT COMMITTEE, Washington, July 2, 1856.

To the Postmaster at

SIR: The Democratic National Committee respectfully request you to send us, at your earliest convenience, separate lists—

1. Of English names.
2. Of German, Swedish, Dutch, Norwegian and French names of persons who receive their letters through your Post Office, for the purpose of sending them Democratic documents, calculated to promote the election of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. Very respectfully,

CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER.

Address: Hon. CHAIRMAN NAT. DEM. RES. COM."

PITHY.

The Carbondale *Transcript* (Pa.) comes with the following pithy announcement:—

"*Not that we love Cæsar less—but that we love Rome more.*"

We have raised the standard of FREMONT and withdrawn the name of Mr. FILLMORE. Our readers are entitled to our reasons for the step we have taken. They are precisely those which the Immortal Bard puts into the mouth of BRUTUS, one of the destroyers of the usurper Cæsar: Our Country before our Candidate,—the general safety of the State before a Partial Reform.

A POWERFUL ALLY IN THE GOOD CAUSE.—An article appeared in the Boston *Atlas* a few days since, stating that Hon. JOSEPH KNOX, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Illinois, a Pierce elector in 1852, and a life-long Democrat, in a public meeting at Rock Island, came out openly and boldly for a union of all the Anti-Slavery extension elements in the North against the aggression of the Pro-Slavery Party. Mr. KNOX's influence, backed up by its eloquence will be sensibly felt in the coming campaign. In reply to a letter of inquiry, he says:

"I wish only to correct one statement of the *Atlas*, which is, that I was a '*Pierce* elector in 1852.' For the preservation of my own and my children's reputation, I wish it understood that I cast that vote for PIERCE'S *Democratic platform*—not for PIERCE, the doughfaced traitor to his party, who, to secure Southern Slavery votes, (which, thank God, he did not secure,) became a *Northern Tory*—an *Arnold* in the army of Freemen."

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukie *Wisconsin*, until recently a leading Democratic paper, bnt now enthusiastic for Freedom, says the enthusiasm for FREMONT throughout Wisconsin exceeds belief.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AND MR. HERBERT.

We learn from the Worcester *Spy* that a letter has been received in that city from a gentleman in California, which states that HERBERT, the Congressman, has been notified by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco never to show his head in California again, under the severest penalties.

GEN. WILSON.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

"I am authorized by Gen. WILSON, who arrived here this evening, to say that the telegraph statement in this morning's New-York paper, from Pittsburg, Pa., setting forth that he expressed to several persons his intention to support Mr. JOHNSTON for Vice-President, in preference to Mr. DAYTON, is unqualifiedly false. At Pittsburg, in the presence of thousands, he advocated the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON made at Philadelphia.

WM. C. RIVES ON THE STUMP.

WM. C. RIVES has taken the stump, in Virginia, for FILLMORE and DONELSON. He delivered a speech at Charlottsville a few days since.

The Sumner Assault—Mr. Bingham's Speech.

Mr. BINGHAM, in his speech, on Thursday, upon the assault of Mr. BROOKS upon Mr. SUMNER, entered into a full and clear exposition of the legal question, whether the House of Representatives could punish such an act. After citing very full and very conclusive decisions upon this point, Mr. BINGHAM thus proceeded:

I conclude, Sir, that there can be no question that this House has the power to punish and expel its members for breach of its privileges, for contempt of its authority, and for such high crimes and misdemeanors as are inconsistent with their public trust and duties as members, whether committed in the presence of the House, and during its actual session or not. The opinions of jurists, and the decision of our highest court, which I have cited, most clearly establish this.

I consider that, beyond question, the act committed by the member from South Carolina (Mr. BROOKS) is a contempt of this House, a violation of his duty as a member thereof, and a high crime against the people and their right of representation.

We have seen, Sir, that a Senator, for an act inconsistent with his duty as Senator, but not committed against any member of that body nor during its session, nor in its presence, was expelled; that DUANE, not a member, was imprisoned for printing a libel—an offence not committed in the Senate, nor to the disturbance of its proceedings, and for which the offender was liable to indictment and punishment in the Courts; and that RANDALL, not a member, was imprisoned by the House for a secret attempt to bribe one of its members. In administering justice here, I will "recognize no privileged class." If BLUNT could be lawfully expelled, and DUANE and RANDALL lawfully imprisoned, I insist that, for a like offence, the member from South Carolina may, and should, be dealt with in like manner. History, Sir, the great avenger of wrong, has recorded this crime upon the people's life, and stands ready to record its dread condemnation against this House if it refuse to inflict the punishment which that crime deserves. Consider the subject of this offence, the alleged provocation, the method, the place, the avowed purpose, the approval, and the fit condemnation.

The brilliant and distinguished Senator from Massachusetts is the subject of this assault—that Senator who, notwithstanding the attempt of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CLINGMAN) to defame him, holds now, and will hold, a large place in the affections and admiration of his countrymen. That Senator, Sir, denounced the audacious crime which is being committed in Kansas. In his place as Senator, he made a powerful and convincing argument against the unparalleled conspiracy which is subjecting that young empire of the West to a cruel and relentless tyranny—a tyranny which inflicts death on citizens guilty of no offence against the laws; which sacks their towns and plunders and burns their habitations; which legalizes, throughout that vast extent of territory, chattel slavery, that crime of crimes—that sum of all villainies, which makes merchandise of immorality, and, like the curse of Kehama, smites the earth with barrenness—that crime which blights the human intellect, and blasts the human heart, and saddens the human brain, and crushes the human soul—that crime which puts out the light and hushes the sweet voices of home; which shatters its altar and scatters darkness and desolation over its hearthstone—that crime which dooms men to live without knowledge, to toil without reward, to die without hope—that crime which sends little children to the shambles and makes the mother forget her love for her child in the wild joy she feels that, through untimely death inflicted by her own hands, she has saved her offspring from this damning curse, and sent its infant spirit, free from this horrid taint, back to the God that gave it.

Against this infernal and atrocious tyranny upheld and being accomplished through a stupendous conspiracy, the Senator from Massachusetts, faithful to his own convictions, faithful to the holy cause of liberty, faithful to his country and his God, entered his protest, and entered his manly and powerful denunciation. What was there in this to offend? Was it because he presented that terrible impeachment by the great Roman orator of the tyrant VERRES as a fit denunciation of those new tyrants in Kansas, who hnt reënact the brutal cruelties of VERRES?

It is not claimed that the Senator uttered any word which he did not believe to be true; but it is said that, in his exposition of this wickedness, he denounced the act, the men, and the States that aid and abet it, with an intemperate violence of language. He spoke with zeal, with knowledge, and power. This, sir, is the head and front of his offending. I confess to be pleased with the spirit of liberty? Is the great right of the people—freedom of debate in the Senate and House—to be restricted in its exercise to the notions of every man who chooses to constitute himself the judge of what may and may not rightfully be said? The fact, Sir, that the Senate permitted the words to be used in its body, without objection, is conclusive evidence that it was the right of the Massachusetts Senator so to speak: nay, more, the Senate is the only and final arbiter of what may THERE be rightfully said in debate. That, Sir, is the necessary sequence of the constitutional provision that each House may make rules for its own government, and no member of either House shall, for any speech or debate, be questioned in any other place. For his speech, under the Constitution, therefore, no earthly power had the legal right to question the Senator hnt the Senate of the United States. I dismise this inquiry as to the provocation with this additional word—that no man can rightfully find provocation for, and justification or excuse of, an assault upon the people's representatives, because of any speech or debate made by any member in either House. The doing of a lawful act, the exercise of a lawful right, or the discharge of a lawful duty, can never furnish apology or excuse for the commission of a crime.

Now, consider the place and method and avowed purpose of this assault. The perpetrator of this act says his object was to punish the Senator for words spoken in debate in the Senate—and thus confesses his crime against the people. Every personal consideration, Sir, sinks before the magnitude of this offence. A Senator of the United States, in the Senate Chamber, in the felt presence of the people, is struck down and well nigh murdered for words spoken in debate—and this, too, by a member of this House, who, like all of us, had sworn that he would support that Constitution which declares that the person of the Senator and citizen alike shall be inviolate, and that the representatives of the people shall not, for *any* speech or debate in either House, be questioned by any other person or body whatever.

Sir, notwithstanding this oath, notwithstanding this constitutional inhibition of violence to the person of all the citizens and their representatives, notwithstanding the sacred presence of the people in their own halls of legislation, the Senator's way of approach to the Capitol was beleaguered and watched, and, while in his place in the Senate Chamber; armed with no weapon hnt his pen—that peaceful weapon of an enlightened civilization—the member from South Carolina (Mr. BROOKS) deliberately, and with the advice of another member of the House, proceeds to the Hall of the Senate, and there, with a bludgeon, in utter disregard of the place, of the life of the Senator from Massachusetts, and of the sacred rights of the people, whose representative he was, inflicts upon that Senator repeated blows, staining the place with blood, and profaning it with crime. Why was that weapon selected? It is the rude weapon of a barbarous age. With what horrid sacrifice, on what dreadful altar, has it not been consecrated? What sacrilegions vow impelled its use in this great crime upon the people's life? Was it selected because it was the weapon first employed by man against his brother—the weapon by which that horrid crime was committed which first, in "our world," covered one manly brow with the paleness and terrible beauty of death, and another with the damning blotch of fratricide? Whether by accident or design, the weapon is in character with the act! And the place! Was the Senate Chamber selected in humble imitation of that audacity which induced VERRES to select the forum of the people for his wanton and cruel assault upon a Roman citizen?

In this transaction, Sir, what is wanting to make this atrocity the parallel in all respects of that atrocity of VERRES which subjected him to the burning invective of the great Roman orator? What is the offence of the Massachusetts Senator, that he, though an American citizen, whose person, by the Constitution, is sacred, is subjected to this outrage and indignity? It is said of him, as was said by VERRES of the scourged Roman citizen: "He is sent hither a spy by the lenders of runaway slaves." That Senator, Sir, comes from Massachusetts, where are Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill, and the Rock of the Pilgrims—where every sod is a soldier's sepulchre—where are the footprints of the apostles and martyrs of Freedom—that State which allowed a trembling fugitive, fleeing only for his LIBERTY, to lay his weary limbs to rest on WARREN'S grave—that State whose mighty heart throbbed with human sympathy for the flying bondman, who, guilty of no crime under the forms of law, hnt in violation of its true spirit, walked in chains beneath the shadow of Faneuil Hall, where linger the sacred memories of the past, and the echoes of those burning words, DEATH OR DELIVERANCE. For this, that he represents this sentiment of Massachusetts—say the indorsers and approvers of this assault—let the Senator, though an American citizen, be scourged; for this, like VERRES, they cry, Let him be beaten with rods in the forum of the people—let him suffer not only *in sight*, but in the very presence of his country, of liberty and the laws, and let America see her son die by the miserable and painful punishment commonly inflicted on slaves.

While the Representative from South Carolina inflicts his punishment upon the Senator from Massachusetts in the temple of the Republic—an orator of South Carolina, in the Capitol of that State, is reported to have said, "that he considered the castigation applied at the right time, in the right place, on the right individual, by the right man, *and with the right instrument*—that instrument by which we chastise the objects of Senator SUMNER'S false-hearted benevolence and hypocritical humanity, when they become insolent." All parties in South Carolina, it appears, offered to approve this act—even the Slaves came with their tribute of admiration. Speaking of this, the *South Carolinian*, published in Columbia, South Carolina, says:

"To add the crowning glory to the good work, the Slaves of Columbia have already a handsome subscription, and will present an appropriate token of their regard to him [Mr. BROOKS] who has made the first *practical* issue for their preservation and protection in their rights and enjoyments, as the happiest laborers on the face of the globe!"

Commenting upon this, the Charleston *Mercury*, South Carolina, says:

"Was the like of this ever before published in a newspaper in South Carolina? The negroes of Columbia have actually participated in the congratulations of Mr. BROOKS, and the *South Carolinian* lauds it as 'the crowning glory of the good work.' Now, these meetings in South Carolina to sustain Mr. BROOKS, as counter to those at the North, are proper enough. But when, in the capital of the State, slaves are permitted, nay, applauded and urged, to take part in our political movements," * * * * "it is a spectacle as disgusting as it is novel. We blush for the State where such things are permitted. If our slaves can publicly congratulate, *may* they not publicly condemn?"

Well considered: these slaves are the victims of oppression: the iron has entered their souls; and, if *permitted*, might condemn!

But, Sir, South Carolina is not alone in this approval. Georgia, by her Senator, (Mr. TOOMBS,) approves; Illinois, by her Senator, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) approves; this city, by a part of her press, approves; and Virginia, by her press, approves. I quote from the Washington *Sentinel*, published here, of date 27th May last, the following:

"If Massachusetts will not recall such a man; if the Senate will not eject him or control him; if the *man Senator* (SUMNER) will not hold himself responsible for such insults to his fellow Senators, what is to be done? Nothing in this world but to cowhide bad manners *out* of him, or good manners *into* him."

And from the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, of 2d June, I quote the following:

"In the main, the press of the South applauded the conduct of Mr. BROOKS, without condition or limitation. Our approbation, at least, is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. These vulgar Abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they forget their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen!" * * * * "They must be lashed into submission; SUMNER, in particular, ought to have nine and thirty, early every morning."

There, Sir, is the avowed purpose of this assault. Before the *fact*, the boast was, "We will subdue you;" after the fact, the arrogant avowal is, "We will lash you into submission." There are men who are not yet lashed into submission. I have no further word of comment. I leave the offensive avowal to that swift and overwhelming rebuke which it will receive at the hands of insulted freemen.

I have no comment to make upon the words of approval to which I have referred. I have spoken, Sir, strongly—but not more strongly than I feel—of this offence. While I disclaim any personal animosity or ill-will towards the member from South Carolina (Mr. BROOKS;) while I scout with scorn that grim Pagan doctrine of the olden time, which "deemed vengeance duty, and forgiveness crime," I cannot evade the conclusion, if I would, that stern, irrevocable justice demands at our hands that the offender shall suffer the penalty which the Constitution affixes to his lawless act—expulsion from this House, whose privileges he has forfeited. That, Sir, is my judgment; it could be no otherwise if the member from South Carolina were my brother. It is the first time, Sir, in the history of our Government, that a member of this House has dared, in violation of the oath and of the Constitution, to insult the majesty of the people in the Senate Chamber, by there deliberately assaulting and beating a Senator for words spoken in debate. Let this offence be punished to the fullest extent of our power; and let such an enactment be passed without delay as will hereafter affix to this *audacious* crime such a penalty as will deter a repetition of the offence by any man for all time to come. Let it be provided, Sir, by law, that whoever, at any time or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall assault, or aid or procure another to assault, any Senator or Representative of the United States, for words spoken in debate in either House, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned as a felon in the penitentiary. Let him be cut off, like other criminals, from the fellowship of freemen; let the anathema maranatha of an offended and outraged people fall upon him; let him be shut out from the comforts of home, and from the sweet protection of the laws, and from that light in which we live.

Sir, I desire not so much that the member from South Carolina should suffer, as that others may learn obedience to the laws by his example. Let us in this emergency lift ourselves above all local prejudice or mere personal considerations, and embrace within our vision our whole country. That country, Sir, is something more than the narrow spot which immediately surrounds us; it is something more than that noble old Commonwealth in which it pleased God to pour the first beam of light upon my understanding—where are the graves of my kindred and the home of my childhood. Our country embraces these, and more. It includes the East and the West, the North and the South, of this great Republic—this sisterhood of States—with the homes of all their living, and the graves, the sacred homes of all their dead. These, these, make up our country—that brilliant heritage which God in his infinite goodness gave to our fathers, has transmitted to us, and will, we trust transmit to our children—that land consecrate to freedom and humanity—rich in a fertile soil, yielding in great abundance the productions of every zone, abounding in all useful and precious deposits, interspersed with mighty rivers, adorned with grand and lofty mountains, and washed by the waters of two great oceans. What would this vast heritage be, without free representative Government, free speech, and free men? A world without a sun—a land of darkness, as darkness itself, whose very light would be darkness.

It is to our free Constitution that we are indebted, under God, for all that we are; and it is upon that, with his blessing, that we rely for all that we hope to be. Let us not forget the words of its immortal author, who now looks down upon us from these walls. "THE CONSTITUTION," says WASHINGTON, "IS SACREDLY OBLIGATORY UPON ALL;" and his other words of equal significance and import:

"It is indeed little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble" * * * * "to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person."

The Constitution has guaranteed those rights of person; it provides that the freedom of speech and of the security of person shall be inviolate, and, to this end, that justice shall be established. This great sentiment, dear to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only—LIBERTY TO ALL, AND JUSTICE TO ALL—is the spirit which informs the Constitution and makes up its life. Let the Constitution be held inviolate, and let its great purposes be realized. That sacred instrument was formed and fashioned by those men of old, whom God taught to build for glory and for beauty; at their word it sprang like a new creation from the night of the Revolution, and the shattered fragments of the Confederation; they have finished their work, and gone down to their rest, one by one, as stars go down in the quiet sky! For their sake let that Constitution stand the monument of their wisdom, and the crowning glory of their lives; let that Constitution stand for the sake of the millions who enjoy its blessings, and are sheltered by its power; let that Constitution stand for the sake of the sons of liberty in all lands, who utter prayers daily for its preservation, and flee to it for protection; and oh! let that Constitution stand for the sake of those who are to come after us—for the sake of our children, and our children's children.

Dueling and Assassination.

From the Second Volume of Benton's Thirty Years' View.

The death of Mr. JONATHAN CILLEY, a representative in Congress from the State of Maine, killed in a duel with rifles with Mr. GRAVES, of Kentucky, led to the passage of an act with severe penalties against dueling in the District of Columbia, or out of it, upon agreement within the District. The penalties were: death to all the survivors when any one was killed; a five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for giving or accepting a challenge. Like all acts passed under sudden excitement, this act was defective, and more the result of good intentions than of knowledge of human nature. Passions of the mind, like diseases of the body, are liable to break out in a different form when suppressed in the one they had assumed. No physician suppresses an eruption without considering what is to become of the virus which is escaping, if stopped and confined to the body; no legislator should suppress an evil, without considering whether a worse one is at the same time planted. I was a young member of the General Assembly of Tennessee, (1809,) when a most worthy member (Mr. ROBERT C. FOSTER) took credit to himself for having put down billiard tables in Nashville. Another most worthy member (Gen. JOSEPH DIXON) asked him, how many card tables he had put up in their place? This was a side of the account to which the suppressor of billiard tables had not looked, and which opened up a view of serious consideration to every person interested with the responsible business of legislation—a business requiring so much knowledge of human nature, and so seldom invoking the little we possess. It has been on my mind ever since, and I have had constant occasion to witness its disregard, and seldom more lamentably than in the case of this anti-dueling act. It looked to one evil and saw nothing else. It did not look to the assassinations under the pretext of self-defence, which would rise up in place of the regular duel. Certainly, it is deplorable to see a young man, the hope of his father and mother—a ripe man, the head of a family—an eminent man, necessary to his country—struck down in the duel, and should be prevented if possible. Still, this deplorable practice is not as bad as the bowie-knife, and the revolver, and their pretext of self-defence—thirsting for blood. In the duel there is at least consent on both sides, with a preliminary opportunity for settlement, with a chance for the law to arrest them and room for the interposition of friends as the affair goes on. There is usually equality of terms; and it would not be called an affair of honor, if honor was not to prevail all round; and if the satisfying a point of honor, and not vengeance, was not the end to be attained. Finally, in the regular duel, the principals are in the hands of seconds, (for no man can be made a second without his consent,) and as both these are required by the dueling code, (for the sake of fairness and humanity,) to be free from ill will or grudge towards the adversarary principal, they are expected to terminate the affair as soon as the point of honor is satisfied—and the less the injury so much the better. The only exception to these rules is, where the principals are in such relation to each other as to admit of no accommodation, and the injury such as to admit of no compromise. In the knife and revolver business, all this is different. There is no preliminary interval for settlement—no chance for officers of justice to intervene—no room for friends to interpose. Instead of equality of terms, every advantage is sought. Instead of consent, the victim is set upon at the most unguarded moment. Instead of satisfying a point of honor, it is vengeance to be glutted. Nor does the difference stop with death. In the duel, the unhurt principal scorns to continue the combat upon his disabled adversary: in the knife and revolver case the hero of these weapons continues firing and stubbing

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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☞ The House of Representatives was engaged on Saturday in the consideration of private bills. The Senate was not in session.

The Lone Candidate—Com. Stockton.

Five parties are now before the people,—the Republican Party, the pseudo-Democratic Party, the South American Party, the Liberty Party, and Commodore STOCKTON. All of them offer complete tickets save the last, who presents but a single name, and that his own, for the Presidency, leaving the Vice-Presidential nomination rejected by Mr. KENNETH RAYNOR, a blank. Nor does the Commodore occupy his solitary political peak without reason. He has a platform, which, although framed of a single and not over wide plank, possesses individuality and plausibility sufficient to segregate it from other party programmes, and to distinguish Commodore STOCKTON from the MELLENS, PRATTS, and other self-nominated, und not-very-particular-about-principle candidates, who have recently subsided into lunatic asylums.

Hitherto the candidacy of the Commodore has been quite provisional. In his letter of acceptance, June 23, 1856, he accompanied the fact with the express understanding that if the American Party could be united upon Mr. FILLMORE on such a platform as he then occupied, he should be at liberty at any time to withdraw his acceptance. The platform he then occupied was succinctly stated in his letter to the Newark *Mercury*, May 2, 1856. He there said, "You are correctly informed when you say '*Com. Stockton unequivocally condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise;*' AND I DO HOPE THAT THE PEOPLE OF NEW-JERSEY WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY, NOT EMBARRASSED BY OTHER ISSUES, TO MANIFEST THEIR DISAPPROBATION OF THE INDEFENSIBLE VIOLATION OF THAT COMPACT OF PEACE." The letter of acceptance is still more decided in the same sense. It opens thus: "I have received your letter announcing my nomination by that portion of the American Party whom you represent (*who are determined to uphold the national honor, and to stand by the Missouri Compromise,*) as their candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election. I accept the nomination *and the platform. The platform is truly American, conservative and patriotic.*" There is, therefore, no room for misapprehension as to the position of the gallant Captain. He is for a union of the people, upon the single issue of Missouri Compromise restoration, unembarrassed by other issues. He proposes to postpone all other questions to the future, disposing of this alone to-day. This is the platform to which he invited Mr. FILLMORE, offering to abdicate all his Presidential expectations in favor of that gentleman, would he only walk up to the Captain's office and settle the terms. Mr. FILLMORE, however, has proved intractable. So far from indorsing the Captain's platform, he declares the introduction and success of such sectional issues would justify a dissolution of the Union; that the South must resist, as he would certainly do under similar provocation. Disunion rather than the demand for restored compromises, is the language of Mr. FILLMORE. Of course, the offered abdication of our Commodore is withdrawn in view of these violent declarations, and he remains a candidate. Will he remain so till election? Probably not.

In the letter of June 23, the Commodore uses language respecting Mr. BUCHANAN answering exactly to that employed by Mr. FILLMORE in regard to Mr. FREMONT. He says:

"If the South shall elect their candidate for the Presidency, and persist in extending Slavery beyond the line of 36° 30', *is it believed that the Free States will passively submit?* No Northern man who respects the rights of the Free States will avow an opinion so craven. I, for one, would be unwilling to submit, though I am not prepared to say in what manner my resistance to such a result would be exerted."

Mr. FILLMORE has said that if the North does not acquiesce in the extension of Slavery north of 36° 30', the South ought to employ forcible and extra-constitutional means of resistance. Capt. STOCKTON has said that if the South insists upon obtruding Slavery north of 36° 30', the North ought to employ extra-constitutional and forcible means of resistance. Union between these two is therefore not to be thought of. Equally out of the question is the thought of supporting Mr. BUCHANAN, whose election, the Captain tells us, would justify rebellion. Yet nobody knows better than the latter that every vote given to him by a friend of the Missouri Compromise would be, in effect, given to Mr. BUCHANAN, and hence we infer that Commodore STOCKTON will not finally consent to assist a result he has so fiercely deprecated by remaining a candidate.

From his candidacy, therefore, and from all the other embarrassments surrounding his position and perplexing his friends, the Captain, we are obliged to think, will at last escape by supporting the Republican platform and ticket. That platform goes just as far and not one step further than the one to which he urges popular adhesion. It simply proposes the restoration of the Missouri line. It does not embarrass that single issue with any other issue. We reject, as wholly unworthy the good fame of Commodore STOCKTON, a statement freely uttered by pretended friends that dissatisfaction with the share of credit assigned to Col. FREMONT by his admirers for the subjugation of California, underlies his reluctance to support that gentleman. Capt. STOCKTON knows that he can safely appeal from the literature of a political campaign to history upon that issue; and we therefore set aside the story as derogatory and slanderous. Wisdom will dictate a keener sensitiveness in regard to the verdict of posterity upon his conduct in the presence of the existing conflict between Freedom and Slavery, and suggest a line of action consistent with his avowed ardor for the reconstruction of the great "Compact of Peace."

"Republicanism in Columbia County."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Under the above caption you publish a letter, dated "Valatie, July 16, 1856," from one whom you describe as a "distant relative of the Van Burens," who claims to have resisted my efforts to make Democrats of himself and his brother; he adds that "old Kinderhook, the banner town of Democracy, will not cast thirty votes for Buck."

Will you do me the favor to *explain to your* readers that the writer is Mr. ——, a young man of 24 years of age, a resident of this City, and in the same law office with our able and accomplished Republican District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.; that his brother, of whom he speaks, proposes to leave Columbia County in September, and probably will have no vote; that neither of them, however estimable and upright, is "a relative of the Van Burens," and that the Van Burens have no relatives that do not vote the regular Democratic ticket every time.

You will thus perceive that your correspondent throws as little light on the politics of Columbia County as you do on the pedigree of the Van Burens.

As I give you the trouble to publish this note, it will be a great pleasure to me to present you with a box of cigars if Old Kinderhook does not give BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, instead of "30 votes," as your correspondent predicts, a majority of 100 over FREMONT, DAYTON and JOHNSTON.

Respectfully, yours, J. VAN BUREN.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1856.

JOHN probably knows that we don't smoke, and that his box of cigars will not, therefore, be called for in any event. His distinguished reputation as a political prophet gives special value to his prediction about Kinderhook. Taking the liberty, therefore, to erase the name of a gentleman whom he assumes without any warrant to have been the author of the letter from Valatie, we insert his note, mainly for the sake of placing upon record this latest vaticination of so renowned a political augur.

The note derives additional importance from its statement that "the VAN BURENS have no relatives that do not vote the regular Democratic ticket *every time*." This will undoubtedly be interesting news to the friends of the family. In 1848 an impression prevailed that two of its members did not support the regular Democratic nominee, but voted for a *Free-Soil* "ticket" which was put in nomination about that time. From the confident tone of JOHN'S assurance, we infer that this impression must have been erroneous.

Drink or Fight.

In another part of our paper will be found two remarkable letters which have recently passed between the Governors of Massachusetts and Alabama. The letter of Gov. WINSTON, of the latter State, is such a communication as any individual of ordinary good-breeding would hesitate to send to an antagonist. If the London *Times* should inquire, after reading this Gubernatorial correspondence, "When will Americans learn good manners?" we should not be surprised. If the Chief Magistrate of one of our States displays a want of common courtesy in addressing an official note to the Chief Magistrate of another member of the Union, the inferred lack of decent deportment in the people he represents is inevitable. Gov. WINSTON refuses to receive a message from Gov. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, which he had sent by order of the Legislature of that State, because its citizens decline to fight duels. This, incredible as it may appear, is one of the reasons assigned by the Governor of Alabama for declining to hold any correspondence with the Governor of Massachusetts. It is in the broad stranger-will-you-drink-or-fight style of the Mississippi boatmen, and, though it may be common enough in Alabama, sounds rather oddly coming from the Governor of a great State. Governor GARDNER replies very happily to his Excellency of Alabama, by quoting from the laws of that State the statute against dueling, by which it appears that any person who sends or accepts a challenge subjects himself to two years' imprisonment in the State prison. If the feeling expressed by Governor WINSTON were an indication of the popular sentiment of his State, the Union would be virtually dissolved, so far as Alabama and Massachusetts are concerned. But we do not believe that such is the case, though we hardly anticipate that his Excellency will damage his political prospects in consequence of his letter to Massachusetts. It appears to be the determination of the South, at present, to sanction any act of violence or discourtesy which any of its officers or citizens show towards the North. But this course is having its due effect; it is teaching the Free States in which direction their duty lies, and there will be a marked change before long.

Freedom?

In another column we publish a letter from a Southern gentleman, whose devotion to Southern institutions cannot stand all the outrageous iniquities that are practiced on its behalf. It seems that a Mr. SHERWOOD, a lawyer of Galveston, and a man of high character and ability, took occasion, during the late session of the Legislature of which he was a member, to express the opinion that Congress had the right, under the Constitution, to legislate on the subject of Slavery *in the Territories*. For this he was compelled to resign his seat. Upon returning to his constituents he announced his purpose to address them in his own defence, at a certain time and place. Upon this notification a public meeting was held, to consider the propriety of *permitting* him so to do, and a letter was addressed to him, by order of that meeting, in which he was informed that *he would not be allowed to discuss or allude to the subject of Slavery*, in any way—that the whole subject was forbidden ground, which he would approach at his peril! The letter is a curiosity. We commend it to the careful attention of those who are in an agony of apprehension lest the constitutional rights of the Slaveholding States should be infringed.

The South Carolina Method.

It would hardly be proper to hold the entire people of a State responsible for the acts of one, or even two, of its inhabitants; but when the whole State sanctions the acts of one of its citizens, why then the case is altered, and the act of the individual becomes the reproach of his State. Taking this view of the conduct of PRESTON S. BROOKS, and South Carolina is as justly chargeable with his ruffianly manner of attacking an adversary as the whole Algerine nation was chargeable with piracy. Striking an unarmed man over the back of the head appears to be a peculiarly favorite method with the people of the Palmetto State. Mr. STANWOOD, of Boston, who was assaulted at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City last week by a chivalrous son of South Carolina, has published a letter in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which we publish elsewhere, giving the particulars of the affair, from which it would appear that Mr. VICKS, who committed the assault, had imitated Hon. Mr. BROOKS as nearly as he could. Imitators are never so successful as their originals, but VICKS does not appear to be much inferior to BROOKS, and if one was entitled to complimentary presents of canes and bludgeons from his constituents, we do not see why the other should be overlooked by his fellow-citizens.

Fremont in New-Jersey.

We learn that there is an unexpected vitality in the Republican movement in the old Democratic strongholds of northern New-Jersey. The desertions from the ranks of the Buccaneers are constant and influential. At Belvidere, N. J., where there has been no Republican organization, or attempt to measure the popular sentiment, a special train was chartered last Friday, to carry all who cared to go to the great Fremont and Dayton meeting at Easton. Although notice was circulated only a few hours before the departure of the train, two car-loads of volunteers offered themselves, many of whom had been life-long Democrats, that had not previously declared for FREMONT. The whole party was enthusiastic for organization and industrious devotion to the cause.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the "Yankee boy" and "Irish gal," have made their appearance at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and though Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE have somewhat dulled the edge of the novelty of the particular genus of Anglo-Saxon humanity which this lady and gentleman represent, still the sparkling vivacity and rather loose, but joyous, abandon of Mrs. WILLIAMS, and the comic force and quiet humor of Mr. WILLIAMS, have drawn forth warm acknowledgments from the Press, and a large applause from the London public. Of Mrs. WILLIAMS the London *Times* says: "The broad New-England dialect—the sparkling intelligent countenance—the perfect self-reliance which seems to be the common property of our cousins, whatever be their age or sex—the movements sudden, but not ungraceful—the pointed manner of delivering dialogue, richly fringed with Yankee imagery, make up a fresh, healthy reality that cannot be seen without gratification either by the student of national peculiarities, or by the admirer of a thoroughly unconstrained histrionic talent." Of Mr. WILLIAMS, in "The Irish Lion," the same journal says: "The little touches of light and shade that came out so variously in the acting of the late Mr. POWER, and are repeated by Mr. HUDSON, are not to be found in Mr. WILLIAMS' broader delineation of the character, but he has evidently a fund of quiet humor, and the grave dignity of his first scene, where he has not yet become a 'lion,' is exceedingly well sustained. The jig which he dances at the party, and which is a capital display of animal spirit, he makes one of the chief features of the piece, and his Irish song is as well sung as can be desired." However much we may dissent from any approval of the character of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS' acting, which we cannot believe calculated to elevate the art, we are happy to record their success in a foreign land, and to feel that we can maintain with our English cousins an equal balance of histrionic exchange.

MONETARY MATTERS IN LONDON.

HUDSON'S prescription for paying a large dividend out of capital has been entirely outstripped by a prescription, just published, of the late JOHN SADLEIR, for paying a large dividend out of nothing at all. It has raised him to a high status of intellectual villainy, and is contained in a letter addressed to his brother, the member for Tipperary, and manager of the ill-fated bank of that name. His statement, that the particular "cooking" he commends is founded on the known practice of several other banks in London, has caused all sorts of inquiries to be made into the book-keeping tactics of some of these latter establishments, several of which will have to set their houses in order with an alacrity that will allow the Commissioners for winding up but a brief Summer relaxation. The revelations in this letter, as to the too-probable similar system pursued in other banks, have caused a consternation which rather clips the wing of speculation just now. Not one of the many companies which have sprung up with great auriferous expectancy, since the peace, has realized a large premium. Still there are some novelties in the monetary world. We see in the London journals a prospectus of a new bank, which avows that it purposes to carry on in connection with two descriptions of business, wholly unconnected with banking. The prospectus is pleasant in its way, and has evidently been drawn up by an artistic admirer of BARNUM. It says: "Every great work has been the result of association. The Egyptian pyramids, the Temple of Diana, the Rhodian Colossus, the Marble Towers of Herod, and many other stupendous works of antiquity, were the result of association compelled by tyrannical power. The grand principle of developed association is identity of interest.' France is where the monetary shoe pinches. Cash in England seems plentiful, but not so with England's ally, and notwithstanding the resources of the nephew of "mon oncle" it is feared a great crash will one of these days come. Then there appears a pamphlet from LAING on city frauds, of which we will speak at length elsewhere, in which with a bold rough hand he tears aside the veil that has hid the cancer preying on the breast of even the fairest merchant's life. It is altogether a terrible *expose* of some of the leading houses. And at the head of the dark list stand OVEREND, GURNEY & Co.

THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

In the midst of all the had sinning going on around him, Lord PALMERSTON'S disbelief in original sin has undergone no mutation, and with all the evils of the wicked world about him exposed, he looks as candid and innocent and fresh as Adam in the first half hour after he was born. No DERBY or DISRAELI, or any other serpent, however dexterous, can coax him out of the Paradise of the Treasury bench. The double tides he has now to work, (the sittings in the house alone being, at this season, independent of his official duties, twelve and often fourteen hours a day,) leave him apparently, by all accounts, as undisturbed as when he was sitting with nothing to do on the Opposition bench. People wonder when he sleeps. Sometimes he appears to slumber in the house, but if so, he sleeps like a weasel, with one eye open, for not a syllable is ever dropped deserving of notice, upon which he does not build up a remark.

A DRAMATIC LIGHT.

Another great dramatic light has gone out. On the 22d of June CHARLES YOUNG breathed his last at Brighton. YOUNG began life under most advantageous prospects, and was intended for the profession of Medicine, in which field he gave every promise of winning a rich success. But the Stage had for him a strange fashion. And well might it, for those were the days of the KEANS and KEMBLES—the halcyon days of the stage. Indeed, as we have seen it well remarked, there could be no more sterling proof of YOUNG'S abilities than that, at such a moment, he was not eclipsed by the lustre of these two great histrionic luminaries, but succeeded in establishing a brave reputation of his own. A noble presence, an expressive countenance and a fine voice, were among his great natural superior gifts, beneath which burned a bright and sensitive capacity. In the *Brutus* of SHAKESPEARE, he is said, by the best critics of the hour, to have been the Roman precisely as he stood in the Capitol. In *Zanga*, he was the fiery Moor, as he might have ruled over his desert region, and in *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, the best representative ever seen on the stage "of that matchless mixture of shrewdness and flexibility, of shyness and and sternness, of selfishness and ambition, which makes it the cleverest caricature of national manners on the stage." YOUNG was the link between the Kemble and Kean schools of acting. He wanted the fire and impetuosity of KEAN, but he possessed more smoothness, elegance and finish, than the "little giant." He had not the lofty dramatic aristocracy of KEMBLE, but he redeemed the stiff artificiality of the old school by his graceful intensity. He had a strong lisp, which, at first, militated against his success, but subsequently became a peculiarity which marked his style, and by which he was recognized. Amongst the characters for which he was celebrated, *Iago* is salient. He first stripped this character of the heavy eyebrowed, scowling, villainous deportment, in which it had been conceived, and developed it as the insinuating, oily, graceful, and diplomatic villain, which SHAKESPEARE evidently intended, and the public immediately recognized. Sometimes YOUNG dipped into comedy, nay, even into farce. His *Megrim* in the "Blue Devils" was a *chef d'oeuvre* of good humor. He retired in full possession of his powers, so that he left behind him a reputation unsullied by any servile effort. He has not played for the last twenty-four years—his last appearance being, if we remember right, at Drury Lane Theatre in 1832.

RISTORI.

This great child of Italy has added another laurel to her crown, in the play of "Pia dei Tolomei," a tragedy laid in the time of MARGARET, of Anjou. The piece is fearfully long, one gentleman, a Signor BICCOLOMINI, who is graphically pictured by a literary Londoner, as possessing a face with the configuration of a wooden bread platter, and a corporeal shape like that of a churn, with gesticulation resembling its dash, and a voice as mellifluous as a gong, delivered thirty speeches the same night, each as long as "To be or not to be, in Hamlet." RISTORI insists that every man, woman and child, in her corps, shall have the utmost opportunity the piece they appear in permits, of figuring to such advantage as is in them. Even MACREADY, who was represented as a model of conscience, never adapted any piece to the stage without striking out everything he could not cram into his own part. So was it, to a fearful extent, in "Manfred" and "Werner." RISTORI thinks, what an author thinks worth writing an actor may deem worth delivering, and an audience worth listening to. As to length and breadth, her acting is said to redeem everything. Her dress in this last character is described as one of the most extraordinary ever seen on the stage. It is thus beautifully pictured by the literary Londoner of whom we spoke:

"It was as though one of PUGIN'S mediæval queens, minus the sceptra and orb, had stepped out of the stained glass windows in the House of Lords. Clothed from head to foot in white, all stiffened with golden embroidery, a white mantle descending from the ears and sweeping in a long train, her forehead surmounted by a circlet of dazzling brilliants, her appearance was the most singular and captivating that can be imagined, the classical beauty of her features and statuesque symmetry of her majestic person showing with greater effect than was observable in her other two personations. Perhaps so perfect a piece of histrionic art was never beheld as the transition from this sumptuousness of attire and luxuriance of physical charms, an idolized wife in the palace of her husband, to the ghastly penitent expiring on the road-side, wasted by the malaria of the marshes wherein she was doomed to drag out an existence already insupportable through the unfounded jealousy of her lord, who has been wrought upon in the manner of *Posthumus* by *Iachimo* in "Cymbeline."

RILLE. WAGNER.

WAGNER is a decided failure. Her houses have fallen off every night. The Queen has refused to visit Lumley's Theatre, notwithstanding ALBERT'S supposed German predilections, deeming one grand fiddling-shop enough at a time, and giving the preference to her old musical *maestro* COSTA. Moreover GYE'S gigantic misfortune moved her deeply at the time, while his fortitude and reputation won her admiration and promise of support. With the Queen for GYE, LUMLEY'S occupation will soon be gone.

CRAMPTON AND DALLAS.

Under the gallery, at the late debate on American affairs, were Mr. DALLAS and Mr. CRAMPTON, who constituted the eyesores of every eye. They exchanged, we are told, the most engaging courtesies. CARDIGAN and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE were also present in the gallery, and seemed heartily delighted that there was no prospect of their being sent over the Atlantic to enable Britannia to rule the waves. Both these heroes know now what "the red cloud of battle" means.

Yellow Fever Quarantined.

The bark *John Griffin*, from Cienfuegos, came into Quarantine Sunday, 20th inst. The mate sickened and died in the Port of Cienfuegos, and the Captain and two seamen died on the passage of yellow fever.

The bark *George Leslie*, from Cienfuegos, arrived yesterday, 20th inst., had every man on board, except the Captain, sick with the yellow fever. On the voyage, one man died and was buried at sea; another of the crew was sent to the Marine Hospital. The Health officer has ordered the two vessels to be anchored far down the bay for safety. The bark *Leo*, from Havana, has also been sent down the bay to discharge.

New-York Hospital.

The following is the weekly report to July 18, 1856: Remaining on July 11, 256; admitted to July 18, 63; discharged, cured or relieved, 54; died, 9; remaining at date, 261; males, 215; females, 46.

Fremont and Dayton Rally at Easton, Penn.—Speeches of Lieut.-Gov. Roberts, Hon. Sam. Galloway, and others.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, July, 18, 1856.

A short notice brought together more than four thousand people at Easton, on Friday night, to ratify the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON. The meeting was *al fresco*, beneath the trees of the public, square. Hundreds of ladies, taking advantage of the moonlight, were grouped here and there on the outskirts of the crowd, or in the surrounding windows, listening to the addresses, and not unfrequently joining vigorously in the applause. The scene was peculiarly picturesque and animated. Every word was listened to with profoundest attention, only suspended by cheers and laughter. The possibility of creating a Republican Party in Northampton County is no longer a problem.

Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS gave a succinct narrative of events in Kansas, and the course of the Administration. His demonstration of the undemocratic character of the latter, and of the Cincinnati platform, was followed by an eloquent statement of the needs of that new Territory, and evidence that the Toombs-Douglas "Patchification" bill supplied none of those needs. Gov. ROBERTS was heard with great interest as a Pennsylvanian, a life-long adherent of the Democratic Party, and a warm supporter four years ago of Gen. PIERCE.

Mr. GALLOWAY spoke for an hour and a half, arraigning the various candidates and their platforms before the old standards of the Republic. His points were sharply made, and graphically illustrated, the admirable *abandon* of his manner, quaint humor, and peculiarities of voice and gesture, exciting the utmost delight. He is of the old school of stump orators, to which PROFFIT, of Indiana, and PRENTISS, of Mississippi, belonged. Those who heard SAM. GALLOWAY at the Tabernacle meeting last month will not readily forget his manner or matter.

Ex-Governor REEDER, who had engaged to address the citizens at large on the affairs of Kansas upon the previous Wednesday evening, was prevented from doing so by severe indisposition. He was expected to make good his promise by speaking at the Fremont and Dayton rally, and was, we are assured, only prevented from doing so by the same unfortunate disability. W.

Branch may be our next Mayor.

It having been rumored that STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Ex-Alligator, Matsell-worrier, and disgusted patriot, was about to run for the Mayor's seat, we have been requested to ask the good people to suspend judgment as to Mr. BRANCH'S sanity until he has time to prepare a little document on the subject. The fact is that the Know-Nothings have got BRANCH to beat the hush long enough, while they have bagged the game; they have danced to his fiddling, and now refuse to give him the funds to buy new catgut with. If he should conclude "to run," we tremble for the fate of the regular K. N. nominee. But if he should be elected, what messages we should have! The style of public documents would go up like a balloon. The wits of all countries would flock to town to get the earliest droppings from his Honor's pen. The shipping merchants would order a new supply of adjectives from every college in Europe. All the jewelers would turn to making little gold alligators for charms. And where ladies now wear golden serpents, we fancy they would order snakes of a smaller growth for bracelets. Meanwhile, let us wait for the "document" from our possible Mayor STEPHEN, and if it does not break all our backs when it comes, we have overrated the powers of this modern Rabelais.

The Items of the $7,009,000 Tax.

The following is the tax list reported by the Committee of the Supervisors, and is to be acted upon to-night. Taxpayers may like to study it; they cannot fail to discover where some of the leaks are if they read it carefully:

REPORT.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the assessment rolls of 1856, and other matters, respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the subjects referred to them, and find, by reference to the assessment rolls of the several Wards and non-residents, that the valuation of the real and personal estate for 1856, is..$513,939,379 94
The valuation in 1855 was..... 487,060,838 13

Increase over 1855..... $26,878,441 81

The amount included in the resolutions prepared and annexed to this report, for the tax levy of 1856, is..... $7,075,425 72
The tax levy of 1855 was..... 5,843,822 89

Increase over tax levy of 1855..... $1,231,602 83

The rate of tax will be about one dollar thirty-seven and one-half cents.

In these resolutions, as may be seen by reference to them, the Committee have included such items only as are distinctly provided for by the tax law of 1856, or some general or special law, and in each resolution the statute authorizing the levy is referred to.

The Committee have not reported a resolution for the levy of two hundred thousand dollars applied for by the Commissioners of the Central Park, to be expended in improving the Park, for the reason that they do not find any legal authority to levy a tax for the improvement of the Central Park. Application was made to the Legislature for a law to appropriate and raise, by tax, one hundred thousand dollars for this object, but that bill did not become a law. It is a concession, however, on the part of those sincerely desirous for the improvement of the Park, that an act of the Legislature is necessary to authorize any sum to be raised by tax for this object.

The Committee have not reported a resolution for levying a sum to reimburse the treasury for certain payments on executions issued out of the Superior Court, being desirous to avoid the introduction, in a tax levy of seven millions, any item in regard to which doubt may exist, and which may lead to litigation, and possibly embarrass the collection of the taxes.

The Committee have included among the resolutions, one to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Commissioner of Records. The Commissioners of Records, in a report to the Board, have represented that this sum is necessary, and the act, chapter 407, of the year 1855, authorizes the Supervisors to raise such sum as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, is considered necessary.

In regard to the communication from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, referred to the Committee on Tuesday last, the Committee have not changed the resolution previously prepared for raising the sum for school purposes of the State. The sum assessed on the County of New-York, under the previous instructions of the Superintendent, was two hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty cents. This sum has already been borrowed since the 1st of January last, and paid to the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the resolutions have been prepared to reimburse the treasury for this advance. We are now notified of the passage of a new school law for the State, (chapter 180 of 1856,) requiring each county to levy and collect on the estates, real and personal, three-fourths of a mill on each dollar of valuation. This would require a total sum of about four hundred thousand dollars on the present valuation, and would increase the sum required for State schools about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

There is some embarrassment in changing the resolutions, as it will require a change of those for the City levy for schools as well as that for State schools.

The Committee, however, have considered it their duty to call the attention of the Board of Supervisors to this new law.

The objects and purposes for which the sum of seven million seventy-five thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-two cents are to be applied, may be seen by the following statement of the tax levy for 1856:

TAX LEVY FOR 1856.

Alms-house expenses, buildings, and deficiencies in 1855, and for advance of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars made in Dec., '54.	$925,000 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	35,000 00
Blasting Diamond Reef	35,600 00
Board of Health	5,000 00
Board of Health (Deficiencies)	35,000 00
Repairing County Jail	5,000 00
Building Court House, Third District	30,000 00
Buildings for Fire Department	50,000 00
County Contingencies	70,000 00
City Inspector's Department	8,315 00
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000 00
Coroners' Fees	18,000 00
Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips	6,000 00
Common Council, pay of Members	30,000 00
Contingencies of Common Council	7,500 00
Docks and Slips, New Work	50,000 00
Docks and Slips, New Work, 150th-st., N. R.	50,000 00
Docks and Slips, Repairs	20,000 00
Donations and Claims	10,000 00
Election Expenses	20,000 00
Monument to Major Gen. Worth	23,500 00
Fire Department, for Chief Engineer	81,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	220,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds	60,000 00
Intestate Estates	3,000 00
Lands and Places	16,500 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty Fees	150 00
Officers' Fees	33,000 00
Grooving Broadway	10,000 00
Paving Broadway and Chatham-street	70,000 00
Police and Fire Telegraph	3,000 00
Printing	25,000 00
Rents	20,000 00
Real Estate	30,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	10,000 00
Roads and Avenues	50,000 00
Repairs to Public Buildings	25,000 00
Repairs and Supplies for 1856	10,000 00
Do Arrearages	40,000 00
Stationery	15,000 00
Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning	90,000 00
Statistical Tables, Croton Aqueduct Department	1,500 00
Salaries	350,000 00
Sunken Vessels, removing	2,000 00
Station-houses	25,000 00
Grading Tenth-avenue, under contract	15,000 00
Wells and Pumps	2,000 00
Water Pipes, and laying	100,000 00
Ward Maps, and Surveying for Tax Commissioners	10,000 00
Surgical Department of Police	6,000 00
Cleaning streets	225,000 00
Repairing Streets	90,000 00
Police	600,000 00
Lighting Lamp District	200,000 00
Deficiency of Tax, 1855	415,000 00
½ Mill Tax on valuation of 1855	600,000 00
Judges Supreme Court	4,500 00
Support of Lunatics	800 00
Support of Blind	2,240 00
Support of Deaf and Dumb	2,700 00
Common Schools, (State)	196,15 98
Common Schools, (City)	1,025,362 20
Building Loan Stock, No. 8	50,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
New-York Asylum for Idiots	190 00
Public Education Stock	12,357 25
Commissioners of Record	150,000 00
Central Park Interest	162,462 75
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	4,000 00
Amount of tax levy for 1856	$7,075,425 72

☞ Some 2,000 unmuzzled dogs have yielded up their lives a sacrifice to our dog-law this year, costing $1,080 to the City. The captured animals, if not redeemed (which can be done within certain hours by the payment of $2 a grown dog, or $1 a pup,) are tied, at night, in a large tank and water is then turned on until all are drowned. Their carcasses are taken to the foot of Forty-Ninth-street, East River, and carried to Barren Island. Thus every dog that goes unmuzzled, or has not a most loving master to redeem him, is sure to have his day.

☞ The Committee of French residents organized for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation in France held a meeting at Delmonico's on Saturday, and decided to remit the sum already collected (about $9,000) to the General Committee of Paris, to be distributed under their direction. The Committee was then disbanded, and will hereafter act with the General Committee, composed of the Chamber of Commerce, French residents and American citizens. The Treasurer of the Joint Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundation in France acknowledges the receipt of $5,000 thus far.

Death of an Old Policeman.

Jeremiah H. Fowler, one of the Police of the Fifth District, was buried yesterday at Greenwood. The funeral was a very large one, and was headed by members of the Fifth Ward Police. Mr. Fowler died on Thursday, at his temporary residence in Sixteenth-street, after an illness of several months' duration. He was for many years an efficient member of the Police Department, and was much respected. His age was 52 years, 10 months and 25 days. He leaves behind a wife and one child—a girl of 4 years.

☞ WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., has been recently appointed by Governor CLARK, on the part of the State of New-York, to act as trustee for the erection of a National Monument at Philadelphia, in place of Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, deceased.

A St. Louis firm had shipped to them from New-York, on Monday, 7th, thirty-four heavy cases of dry goods, which arrived in St. Louis on Saturday, 12th, making the time in five days, exclusive of the day of shipping.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 305 Broadway, corner Duane.
A. & G. ARNOUX. C. HUGUES.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—When WOODWORTH sang so sweetly of

"The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well."

it was before the days of modern inventions. Now the country people have "kicked the bucket," and drawn water from their wells with a *chain*. And in our land of liberty, while *alcohol* runs *free*, the well water is *chained up!* Mrs. Grundy says "'tisn't consistent." We may yet have a new song in praise, not of the "Bucket," but of

"The newly-forged chain, the iron linked chain,
The zinc plated chain that revolves in the well."

Or, better still, of the world-renowned
PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS,
so needful in the "heated term," which are for sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no *longer makes or sells* the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depots, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

A PALPABLE PARODY.
AIR: *I'm Afloat.*

I am dressed, I am dressed in the top of the style,
The ladies who pass me look sideling and smile;
They pay no respect to the "naked boy" march,
Their Cupid must woo them appareled by SMITH!
I mean by SMITH BROTHERS, at One Twenty Two
And One Forty Fulton, 'tis they that can do
All matters of dress in a style that dispels
The chilling hauteur of "the Avenue Belles."
SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Clothing Stores, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject call and examine. The Machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superi

LONG ISLAND

Messrs. WELLS & Co., on the 28th July, commence their contract to supply Brooklyn with water, by preparing to locate the Reservoir of the Water Works on the elevated ground at Cypress Hill, on the line of the Plank-road, opposite the Cypress Hill Cemetery. The Reservoir will cover forty acres.

The Confidence Game.

This was played on Rev. Mr. REID, pastor of M. E. Chapel, Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, a few evenings since, very successfully. The way was prepared by furnishing a carriage for Mr. REID to take his family out to ride.

Returning just before dusk in the evening they found that during their absence the house had been entered by persons who had replenished his larder, and the first salutation he received was an invitation to seat himself at a table loaded with the good things of the season, which sensible suggestion he complied with, and found himself surrounded by many members of his own congregation who had taken this means to manifest their good feeling. A pleasant evening was passed.

Fire.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in one of TAPSCOTT & Co.'s large brick stores, on Furman-street, Brooklyn, occupied by Messrs. CAMPBELL & THAYER as a flaxseed-oil factory. The fire engines were quickly on the spot, and the flames extinguished before much damage was done, which was lucky, as the Vesta Camphene Factory is in the same building, and the damage would have been enormous had the flame penetrated into that establishment. The cause of the fire was unknown.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The number of deaths reported by the Health Officer for the week ending 19th inst. is 90, viz.: males, 40; females, 50; adults, 28; minors, 62. The principal diseases were as follows: Cholera Infantum, Consumptions, 13 each; Consumption, 8; Dropsy in the head, 7; Dysentery, Marasmus, 5 each; Asphyxia, Congestion of the Brain, Croup, Debility, Heart Disease, Inflammation of Bowels, Inflammation of Lungs, each 2; Diarrhœa, Puerperal Fever, Hooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, each 2.

A Cold Place.

It required 371 tons of coal to keep the offices in the Brooklyn City Hall warm during the past season.

NEW-JERSEY.

Political.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Hudson County have recommended that delegates be chosen in the Wards and townships throughout the County, on the evening of the 30th inst., to attend the State Convention at Trenton, Aug. 6, for the nomination of Governor and Electoral College.

Bergen Point Railroad.

The Special Committee of the Jersey City Common Council having in charge the application for a route through York and other streets of Jersey City, for the Bergen Point Railroad, reported adverse to the application at the last meeting of the Board. The report was received.

Association of Engineers.

The Engineers in the employment of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, have formed themselves into an association called the "Protective Association of New-Jersey Railroad Engineers." One of the designs of the Association is to afford aid to those of their number who are sick or injured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being pale, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description, as for the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of CARNES & SAIK, F. BUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Walton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Chemists-pipists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fire-workers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cocoanut oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Bristol Bill Again.**—He's run high enough policemen and the burglar's friends the Bristol Bill will make his escape yet, and be at large. We doubt it. The Vermont jailers and sheriffs are not of the New-York Tombs'ilk. But we are ready to believe that RUSSIA SALVE is the best article in the world for curing burns scalds, sores, cuts, bruises &c. 25 cents a box. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **The Free Academy.**—The Prize Speaking of the Students of the new-York Free Academy will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING 21st inst., at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Free Academy, will be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday Evening, 22d inst., at 6½ o'clock, precisely.

A. V. WILLIAMS,
L. RAMSEY,
J. C. HOLL,
H. EDWARDS,
E. A. ADAMS,
J. M. TUTHILL,
THOMAS BOESE,
} Committee.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir of Cephalic**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick this week, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of nervous digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, may recover health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 199 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—or any other fruits or vegetables may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 10 per dozen; half-gallons $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Cherries, Raspberries.**—All fruits and vegetables may be preserved with facility by using the INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING CAN. All the different styles of Cans now made, are to be seen and compared with the INFALLIBLE, at the manufactory,

TAYLOR & HODGE'S, No. 60 Beekman-st.
Quart Cans, per doz., $2 50; 3 pint Cans, $3; half gallon Cans, $3 50.

☞ **No Danger of Collisions on the Flushing Railroad.**—As it is but eight miles long, no train at a time is allowed to run upon it. Every attention is paid to the comfort and safety of children, large parties of whom are now passing over it almost daily, to visit the Nic Grove, or Bowling Saloons, only 6½ cents for children; 12½ cents for adults. See advertisement of Flushing Railroad in this paper.

☞ **Office Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad**—Passengers leave for Chicago and places West, can take the Cleveland Steamers CRESCENT CITY or QUEEN OF THE WEST, on the days of the Northern Indiana. Fare the same.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent,
193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

☞ **Ward School No. 35.**—FREE ACADEMY CANDIDATES.—The (sixty-five) pupils admitted into the Free Academy from Ward School No. 35, in 14th-st. XVth Ward, are respectfully invited to meet in their class room, at the school-house on MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, on special business.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—THE MAILS FOR CALIFORNIA, per U. S. steamer ARIEL, will close at the office on MONDAY, the 21st day of July, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **SUITS** COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
BODY, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 50 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 28 West Broadway.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

By an arrangement with the House of
MESSRS. J. G. & J. GOKER,
of New York, the undersigned now imports these famous Wines viz.:

IMPERIAL, CABINET AND VERZENAY,

direct from Rheims, and is enabled to offer them to his patrons and the public upon the most favorable terms. As there are two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, without interfering with other interests it seems to be proper to state that this Mumm's Wines were first introduced in this market by the Messrs. Baker, in the year 1852, that these Wines obtained great celebrity here, and that upon the division of the firm at Rheims on the 1st of January, 1853, by which two houses were formed, namely: Jules Mumm & Co., and G. H. Mumm & Co., the house first named received the original establishment, and to this time has maintained also the reputation of the Mumm's Wines, by exporting only those of the most approved quality.

By a careful examination of the best wines in the market, aided by the experience and advice of able judges, the undersigned selected from the different brands,

THE CHAMPAGNE WINES OF JULES MUMM & CO.,

as the crowning wine of all the rest. For purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, these Champagnes are now presented, with a full assurance of their being the best Wines in the market.

FRED. S. COZZENS,
Importer, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. HIPPISLEY JUSTINS, (or WILLIAM JUSTINS, as he sometimes called himself,) eldest son of HIPPISLEY JUSTINS, attorney and solicitor, London, England, disappeared at Buffalo, on the 5th inst. He left his wife at Mrs. Callard's, on 6th-st., Buffalo, and went in search of employment among the dry goods stores in Buffalo, as salesman or book-keeper, and has not been heard of since. It is feared that he is no longer living, as he was ill when he went out, and was seen on Perry-st., above Chicago-st., on the morning of the 5th, in a very feeble state, and appeared to be in great distress of mind. His wife is left utterly destitute, but is most anxious to hear from a Mr. MARLEY, of this City, through whom her husband was to have received a remittance from his father in London, England. Should this meet the eye of Mr. MARLEY, or of any other person who knows anything of the absentee or his family in London, England, and will communicate the same to the Mayor of Buffalo, or leave a letter at the Howard Hotel, New-York, it would reach her, and would be thankfully received by a destitute and deeply-afflicted wife. She also would consider it a very great favor if the London, England, papers would copy this notice, as his wife and others fear that he became discouraged, being destitute and in a strange land, and sought some secluded spot to conceal his body, and has put an end to his existence, as he hinted as much to his wife the evening previous; and at several places where he made application for a situation, he stated that he was a stranger in a strange land, and destitute, and if he did not get something to do he must starve. His wife does not know his father's address, and takes this method to communicate the sad tidings to him. He also had a brother CHARLES and a sister JANE somewhere in London, England. Should this meet the eye of his friends, and they would write to her, directing to care of the Mayor of Buffalo, or to the Howard Hotel, New York, she would communicate more of the particulars of this distressing circumstance to them.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an experienced young woman, to cook, wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; or would do housework and waiting, being competent to fill either situation; has resided 6 years in one family, from whom she can produce the highest reference; wages not so much an object as a good home; can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 23th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a widow woman, with one boy of 15; she is tidy, a good washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; willing to make herself useful on a farm, understands the work. The mother will take $8 a month, the boy $4. She will go in the country. Best of City reference. The boy can read and write, is smart and willing. Call No. 216 east 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young men from Rochester, N. Y., who has a thorough knowledge of book keeping, solicits a situation as assistant book keeper in a large wholesale, jobbing, importing, or commission house. Rochester reference given. Address L. G. W., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—At WALLACE'S Intelligence Office, No. 4 Sand's-st., Brooklyn, for 10 Protestant and over 50 Catholic female servants, as cooks, general house-workers, chambermaids, seamstresses, &c. They are well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By three young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands her business and who is willing to make herself generally useful and spend the next two months in the country, and who can bring undoubted references. Can apply for three days between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 70 East 35d-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsman; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal or as Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—A first-rate mould is wanted immediately. The highest wages given to a man competent to do the work. JONES & DENYSE, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 183 William-st., New-York.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,598, Lower Post-Office.

FOREMAN WANTED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILER SHOP.—An able and energetic man one who understands his business. None other need apply. Inquire at the office Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A young man of honesty, must have some knowledge of the business. Apply at No. 255 6th-av.

COAT, VEST AND PANTALOON HANDS WANTED—At O. B. TWEEDY & CO.'S, No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, an entry clerk for a wholesale dry goods house; two boys to learn trades; four girls to go to a Summer hotel in Connecticut as waitresses, wages $7 per month; clerks, porters, barkeepers, and men on steamers. Apply to GILDEN & CO.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 3 porters, 4 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 coachmen, 2 firemen, 3 brakemen, men on steamers and Railroads, 3 drivers, and 3 boys for hotels and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this city. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 230 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Three or four young men, desirous of obtaining good board and quiet, in the comforts of a home, would confer their views by calling at No. 89 Dean-st. Good salt water bathing one half mile from the house. Terms moderate. References required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING, NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR 5TH-AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged. N. B.—For an advance of $100 to $200, board at reduced rates. Address J. B., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location (Nos. 5 and 6). References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas &c. Apply at No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a small family, in a pleasant and healthy location, near a railroad or steamboat landing, within twenty to thirty miles of the City. Board not to exceed $7 a week. Address, describing locality, Box No. 1,249 City Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A Family for one or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in Tarrytown, Westchester County. Letters addressed A. B. C., Post-Office, Tarrytown, will be attended to.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with sea-bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 24 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBUR, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house, No. 15 Jamaica-place, West 8th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS—Will meet MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Ritch's Hotel, corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway. The report of the Committee on Organization will be presented and permanent officers elected. All Republicans who wish to take part in the early organization are earnestly requested to be present.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY.—The regular meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 21, at 8 o'clock, at the present Head-Quarters of the Club, Orange-st., corner of Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All who sympathize with the cause of Freedom are invited to attend.

J. M. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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Red Top Strap Leaf	75 cts. per lb
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These last two are pronounced the finest Ruta Bagas cultivated in Europe.

Also, now in season, for planting, Round Leaved, Prickly and new Flanders Spinach, Corn Salad or Fetticus, Endive, Cucumbers for Pickles, Turnip-rooted Cabbage, Fall Radishes, &c. J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
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THE SIX PROMINENT MEN OF THE DAY.

The friends and supporters of the Chieftains of either Party will do well to make a note of the DAYS OF PUBLICATION, commencing WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, and send a fully supply (as per favorites appear) to their friends throughout the country.

In order to ascertain which pair of Portraits for Presidents and Vice-Presidents (and of which Party) will take precedence in the order of publication,

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PERSECUTE YOU.

N. B.—SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., the great novelette writer, will commence another Brilliant and Powerfully-Written TALE, in next Saturday's issue of that charming, hundred-gun, delightful, trashy, adorable, fifteen-but-red-dollars-lick, advertising Weekly, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. Look out for it!

N. B.—No 2—BONNER would notify, in advance, all of his high-minded, bankrupt, honorable, brainless, generous, dirty, whole-souled imitators that he is going to take a "turn" in the advertising line this week; and if any of them have either the brains or means, he would be pleased to see them step out on the course. If they are so unfortunate as to be short of funds, and have lost all their credit by flooding the market with easily manufactured, commercially-renewable, but never-payable I. O. U.'s, he will go so far as to lend them some, in order that they may be able to show "fight." On this loan, he will not even ask the usual security, knowing that not only *their* all, but every body else's *all*, (that they could get hold of,) is unavailable.

N. B.—No 3.—Come on, ye diminutive McDuffs! There is plenty of room for all of you—the field is large, and you will all have an equal chance to glean, after BONNER has reaped.

N. B.—No. 4.—This is not intended to hit anybody.

FREMONT'S LIFE NOW READY!
ASK FOR UPHAM'S
AUTHORIZED LIFE
OF
FREMONT,
THE AUTHENTIC
LIFE, EXPLORATIONS AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
JOHN C. FREMONT,
BY CHARLES WENTWORTH UPHAM.

Published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, and for sale everywhere.

In one handsome volume, with 13 fine Illustrations and accurate Portrait

For 75 cents.

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FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS OF ALL THE CANDIDATES for President and Vice President, elegantly engraved on steel, (proof impressions, suitable for framing,) comprising BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, FREMONT, DAYTON, FILLMORE and DONELSON, for sale at the office of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet." Price, 25 cts. each; in handsome gilt frames, $1 each. The trade supplied. D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by CREMER, from a photograph by RIOT, which is in all respects the best portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x32 inches. Will be sent by mail carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Chickering's Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $50, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & HEADBEYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room, 7 feet front, by 5 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 82 6th-av., N. Y.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, A. made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; 6 Elegant Pianos for $125; Pianos for $145; Pianos for $150; 8 at $175 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

ONE HUNDRED SOLD YESTERDAY.
HUNDRED WHAT?
WHY? HUNDRED MOSQUITO NETS.

The cheapest and best net to be found in the City, is now on sale at the Great Emporium for supplying the wants of housekeepers. Families out of town can have them sent immediately, by forwarding a line to the undersigned. They can be put up or taken down in every few minutes, and in making the bed they are so arranged as to swing on and off without the slightest difficulty. Prices complete from $4 to 16 dollars. ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st., New-York.

FLY TRAPS.
THE CELEBRATED PHILADELPHIA FLY TRAPS.

The very thing to free the dining-room and kitchen from Flies, simple in its construction, most complete for the purpose designed. Price only 25 cents.

For sale by ROBERT DAVIS,
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ROACH TRAPS.
NO NEAT HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

It is absolutely indispensable to household cleanliness. Price only 25 cents.

For sale by ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A large and extensive Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated in the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings convenient for the business a complete assortment of lathes, tools, fixtures, and machinery; also a large assortment of patterns of great variety, consisting in part of patterns for steam engines, of almost any required power for the country; gearing patterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establishment has a good reputation and is doing a fair business which may be largely increased. Possession may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address

GEO. W. SCHUYLER,
V. C. BUTLER, } Assignees, Ithaca, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN—The stock of house-furnishing goods in the store No. 127 Grand-st., East Brooklyn, together with the fixtures and a third round, worth one thousand dollars a year, will be sold very low by the subscriber, and, if desired, the purchaser supplied with house-furnishing goods, on the most advantageous terms. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 60 Cliff-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—Lease 8 years, rent low, doing a good business. Apply at the yard No. 488 6th-av., or at the billiard saloon No. 994 Broadway. GEO. A. SPARKS.

THREAD, NEEDLE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate opportunity. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED—Where a man can make from $50 to $70 a week. Inquire at LOUIS KAUFMAN'S, No. 766 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, with certificate on the Powery Bank, and note from Magraw, drawn in favor of Wm. H. Odell, and also some money and papers. The public are cautioned against taking or negotiating any of the above as they have been stopped payment. Any person returning the above to No. 784 4th-av. will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

$100 REWARD.—Stolen, from the subscriber, a large sized, smooth hunting case GOLD WATCH, No. 8,182, Jas. Hoddell & Co. makers, London. Said reward will be paid for the watch, and $40 for conviction of thief. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 927 Hudson-st., New York.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN FASHIONABLE GOODS.

To make room for Fall Stock.

French Chalis reduced from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.
Spring De Laines, elegant colors, marked from 1s. 9d. to 1s.
Superior Barèges, all colors, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.
Printed Organdies, finest quality, reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.
Printed Jaconets, fine quality, reduced from 2s. to 1s. 3d.
French Lawns, superb goods, reduced 1s. 9d. to 1s.
Beautiful Ginghams, reduced from 1s.

FROM NAHANT.

What it has been, what it is now, and who are there.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NAHANT, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

You have heard of the *Mattahunts*? No! But possibly you have. The Mattahunts are something like an island—something like a pair of them—something like a peninsula—a great deal more like a promontory, that dips into the Atlantic as boldly as a speculator into Erie first mortgages. The Mattahunts were first discovered by the renowned Captain JOHN SMITH, during a hazardous voyage from the witch-burning town of Salem to your Puritan colony, then settled just beyond Charlestown Neck, in the broad lap of Tri-Mountain. To bring our record down to more modern dates, the Mattahunts were afterwards known as *Nahanton*, or the twins, and form one leaf of that ancient table at which the Yankees gave such a generous and jolly tea-party, just before they declared themselves out of leading-strings; or, in other words, they sank Boston Harbor on the right as you enter, and defend it from those tremendous northeasters, which might otherwise land Faneuil Hall high and dry under the old Elm tree on the Common.

Nahanton, (now, *Anglice*, Nahant,) as we have intimated, is a promontory, rugged and rocky, that rests its jagged, weather-beaten face in the modestly uneasy and heaving bosom of the ocean, at a point some four miles distant from the down-east shore, and ten miles from Boston, as the bird flies. Nahant proper is about two miles long, and half a mile wide, the remaining two miles from the main land being an arm of the celebrated Lynn Beach, with a crest to it just wide enough for an excellent roadway, and that is occasionally under water during the March storms. The ancient Sagamore, whose fathers had caught their codfish in its coves and spread them on its rocks ever since the said codfish learned how to swim, formerly considered himself the proprietor of this domain, and sold it for twenty pounds; but it is said that as Gov. ANDROS had promised it to his cook, as a reward for a triumphant chowder, the sale was annulled. How the purchaser and the Sagamore settled the case is not recorded in any veritable history of the province of Massachusetts Bay with which we are acquainted. We are informed that some years thereafter it was again sold for a suit of clothes and three gallons of the best Jamaica. But it appears that the inability of individuals to acquire domain from original Indian proprietors was early established, for the adjoining town of Lynn successfully asserted and maintained the right of ownership, probably asserting (after royal precedent) that the Sagamore's sale was valid so far as he was concerned, but void as to the purchaser, who was left to wnistle for his rum and blankets, and to study the last treatise on the rights of property. To bring our veracious history a step nearer this enlightened century when we leave it, we are informed by the most veracious chroniclers that Nahant was afterwards the public pasture for Pilgrim cows and those sheep of the material flock which supplied our ancestors with homespun. We further learn that these shepherds were as much annoyed by wolves as were Parson BYLES and Reverends INCREASE and COTTON MATHER by the same hungry quadrupeds in sheep's clothing.

So much for what Nahant was. Now a word about what it is. In the first place it is probably the *coolest* neck of land that our mother earth can lay claim to anywhere between Sandy Hook and Passamaquoddy Bay, and in the second it boasts one of the largest hotels in the country, where construction account (as the railroad reports have it) for house, furniture, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, yachts, &c., has reached, I am told, a trifle over a quarter of a million dollars. I might say a great deal more of the hotel, but as it might smack of puffery, I leave it to speak for itself, claiming only the credit of having introduced it where I believe it has heretofore not been well enough known. The truth is, that until lately, Nahant has been too exclusively appropriated by the solid men of Boston. For some years past it has been dotted over with charming cottages and villas, (LONGFELLOW'S and AGASSIZ'S among them,) the Summer residences of a large number of Boston aristocracy's wealth and culture. Until within two years its public accommodations have not been attractive enough to induce either comfort or pleasure-seekers to visit it, except by occasional excursions; and, therefore, it has never acquired that world-wide reputation it now so certainly deserves. But such a spot could not be kept under a bushel, and it now confessedly nods its plume side by side with Newport and Saratoga, and to me is far more comfortable than either. A search among the cliffs by Pulpit Rock, or at the Sporting Horse, (though never a stump speech was made there,) as the tide rises and falls and dashes with a thunder-sound through the deep caves, is one of my chief vocations, that I know, with your taste, you must envy me. And there, too, sea-breeze comes floating down from the icebergs above Greenland, (the actual *furiousness* only being taken off by the Gulf Stream,) with a deliciously invigorating coolness which you must come and enjoy to appreciate.

Among the guests of the house I notice Ex-Governor and Speaker WINTHROP, Rev. Dr. RIPLEY, of St. Louis, the celebrated Presbyterian debater, left for the Virginia Springs, with his family, on yesterday. A large number of visitors are here, and the learned and grand rush is expected about the 20th.

The Improved Condition of Ireland—Hope for the Future.

From the London Times.

There was a time when the juxtapositiou of the two words "Ireland" and "Pauperism" caused the most disagreeable sensations. A picture rose immediately before the mind, grim with the sullen hues of the most squalid misery and the most wild discontent. Tribes of roving mendicants, cabins of half-famished villages, workhouses turned into hospitals and hospitals into lazarhouses—such was the picture that the mention of these two names conjured up. Partly, yet not grossly, overcharged, it represented many of the horrors that shocked English visitors and politicians during two sad and eventful years.

It is one of the happiest events of our age that we can now speak of this description as belonging to the past. Nay, so different is the present state of things that the former seems rather to belong to a very antiquated past than to recent history. We owe it, however, to that habit of statistical comment which constitutes the staple literature of modern politics that we are able to trace and analyze a change as sudden as it is grateful, as unexpected as it is wonderful. The annual reports of the Irish Law Commissioners enable us to anatomize the social condition of the sister island in its phases of mutation. Our readers will have been prepared for the general tenor of their last report by the summary we gave of the Emigration Report for the last year. The Poor Law and Emigration Returns are the two sides of the same historical medal which commemorates the progress of the people. They change concurrently with the vicissitudes of national prosperity. As the pressure of population upon subsistence increases, so does the pressure of competition for emigrant ships and workhouse relief. As the supply of food and employment increases, so do the demands on the emigration agents and the relieving officers diminish. From the report under notice it appears that the total number of persons receiving relief in the year ending September, 1856, was about 304,000. Of these 270,000 received indoor, and the remainder out-door relief. Those who recollect the time when, not in Ireland, but in England, the pauper population bore to the whole population of the country the proportion of one to ten will appreciate the fact which these figures indicate. Although the accounts of the different Unions are not made up later than last September, it is gratifying to know that the conclusion deducible from them is more than justified by the reports which the assistant-inspectors give of the state of the labor-market in most of the counties of Ireland. From these it appears that since the beginning of the present year wages have averaged more, and the cost of provisions less, than during previous years; that continuous employment is, in the greatest number of counties, not difficult of attainment, and that the Unions have almost ceased to contribute towards aiding pauper emigration. All these circumstances will naturally diminish the Poor Law expenses of the year ending September, 1856, below those of the year which terminated last September, and it is satisfactory to observe the decrease which took place in that year as compared with the preceding one. While the whole Poor Law expenditure of the year ending September, 1854, exceeded £760,000, that of the subsequent year only slightly exceeded £685,000, shewing a reduction of nearly £76,000, or about 10 per cent. But there is another noticable feature in these figures. While the expenses of the Poor Law have reached £685,000, the sums collected upon the preceding assessments of property (including, probably, some arrears of rates) accounted to £635,000, showing an excess of collection, and, after making deductions for collateral payments, leaving a real surplus of £17,000 to cover current expenditure. This fact carries its own moral to those who either have invested or meditate investing in Irish property.

We have already mentioned the relative proportions between the present pauperism of Ireland and the recent pauperism of England. Also as to the ratio the relation between the sums contributed per head on the population of England and that collected on the population of Ireland. While it appears from the Report of the Commissioners for Ireland and Wales, each person pays at the rate of 9s. 6d. towards the relief of the poor, and in Scotland at the rate of 4s., in Ireland the whole expenditure is but 2s. per head, and this, be it remembered, is a county which ten years ago was pronounced by travelers of experience and observation to be the very poorest in Europe, and which it was eight years ago prophesied would be utterly ruined by embracing the English system of Poor Laws.

We have in a few years seen so many changes that it would be almost a mark of insanity to augur the stability of any one phase of prosperity. We cannot therefore undertake to predict that the Irish laborer shall at all times of all years earn his 1s. 2d. per day; that the Irish mechanic shall continue to earn from 16s. to 20s. per week; that there shall always be plenty of work and an abundant crop of potatoes; and that poor-rates shall not exceed 2s. per head, or 1s. 2d. in the pound. But we may safely say this:—Things are now so favorable in Ireland that it will require more than usual blundering on the part of all classes to plunge the island back into the same quagmire from which it has only emerged within the last two or three years. It will only be necessary that Irish proprietors should anticipate their rents, mortgage their properties, renew the old vicious system of infinite division of land and multiplication of tenements, and that corn crops and cattle should universally be displaced for potatoes, to begin a series of disasters such as found their consummation in the horrors of the famine year. Add to these the pleasing ingredients of agrarian outrage, faction fights, Ribbonism, and sacerdotal agitation, seasoned with a few violent ejectments, and then the history of the past will have been recorded in vain, and the sufferings of the past will have oozed through the minds of a nation, leaving no more trace than the rars and occasional rains of Egypt leave on the sands of the Desert.

It is for Irishmen—proprietors, tenants, clergy of all creeds, merchants, and tradesmen—to provide against so terrible a relapse. They have one common interest. However different and differing in other respects, they are linked by the tie of one denomination. Landlords, tenants, Romanists, Protestants—they are all ratepayers. Every village, every district, every union, every county, has the surest gauge and the most sensitive test of the fortunes of the country. That guage is the relief guage—that test is the rate test. It will henceforth be impossible for the miserable and destitute to congregate in multitudes without a premonition that can only become terrible by being disregarded. The first symptoms of a recurrence of a malady like that of 1846-47 will be made too obvious and too sensible to permit its full development. All will be on the alert to prevent a calamity which, if unarrested, must strike all, and which all have, under the law, the power of mitigating, if not of averting. They have almost cut out that which was supposed to be the ineradicable sore of the Irish social state—mendicancy. They have succeeded in relieving hapless poverty without encouraging insolent and audacious idleness. It is for them—the ratepayers of Ireland—to provide against the renewal of a crisis which, as before, will defy ordinary remedies and exhaust ordinary resources.

AGRICULTURAL.

Wheat Insects—Weevil, Hessian Fly—Midge, &c.—Which is it?

Among a large number of letters referring to the Wheat crop, we find several referring to injuries from Insects. In nearly every case the insect is called either the Weevil or Hessian Fly, while we have reason for supposing the depredations are committed by an entirely different animal. To furnish the means of greater accuracy in these reports, we give a brief description of three of the insects which are the most destructive to the Wheat crop. A full and detailed description of several kinds of grain pests may be found by referring to the DAILY TIMES of August 15, 1855, and to the WEEKLY TIMES of the 18th of the same month.

The HESSIAN FLY (*Cecidomya destructor*) was so called because introduced in the grain brought over by the Hessian soldiers employed by the British during the Revolutionary War. It was first discovered on Long Island, near New-York, and from that point has extended its ravages in all directions, its usual rate of advance being from fifteen to twenty-five miles a year. There is a parasitic enemy which multiplies faster than the Hessian Fly, and which exterminates the latter after it has prevailed for a few years in any locality. The full-grown Hessian Fly is nearly the size of a small Mosquito, which it resembles in general form, having a larger thorax or chest, and a smaller abdomen or belly. It has no blood-sucking bill. It breeds twice a year. The first brood of eggs, which are very small reddish grains, are deposited in the upper channel of the wheat leaf soon after the stalks begin to branch out. Late-sown wheat escapes its attacks. The eggs hatch in about 15 days, producing a small worm which works its way down between the leaf-sheath and stalk, where, in the form of a white or spotted maggot, it lies concealed, and sucks out the juice of the plant. In a few weeks it changes to a pupa or chrysalis state, in shape like a flax seed. In this state it lies until the following Spring, when it comes forth a perfect fly, and then deposits a second brood of eggs, from which a worm is hatched that attacks the wheat stalk above the ground, but near the lower joints. It is the extraction of the juice that weakens the stalk, causing it to crinkle and bend down before harvest. The grain on stalks thus attacked fails to fill out or mature. Let it be noted then that *the Hessian fly attacks only the stalk and not the grain.*

The GRAIN WEEVIL (*Calandra Granaria*, or *Curculio Granarius* of LINNÆUS.) This insect preys only upon the *grain*, commencing its ravages about the time of ripening, and continuing them long after it is gathered into the granary; hence the name *grain* or *granary* Weevil. The perfected female Weevil punctures the ripened or nearly ripened grain with her rostrum, or beak, and deposites one and sometimes two eggs. From the egg a grub or worm is hatched, which eats its way into the kernel, closing up the aperture behind it with excrements, so that it lies concealed from observation, and shielded from external injury. This worm grows to about one-twelfth of an inch in length. Its body is white and soft, with nine wings around it. The head is small, round, yellow-colored, and is provided with boring or cutting instruments. It cuts out most of the flour portion of the kernel, then goes through its transformation and comes out a perfect Weevil, which eats way out its through the shell and goes forth to deposit its eggs in turn upon other sound kernels. They are very productive, a single pair often multiplying to five or six thousand during a single year. Both the insect and the grub feed upon the grain. The perfect grain Weevil, at the time it deposites its eggs is a dark red-winged beetle or bug, about an eighth of an inch in length. It has a slender proboscis or snout, curving a little downward. The thorax or chest constitutes about half of the body, and is punctured by a great number of holes, which gives it a rough appearance. The abdomen or belly lying back of the middle ring is covered with their delicate wings, which are shielded by wing covers, having lines or furrows upon their surface parallel with their length. This outline description, with the understanding that the insect is only to be looked for in the nearly ripened grain, will enable the common observer to decide whether the "*Weevil*" is troubling his wheat field.

THE WHEAT MIDGE—WHEAT GNAT—CLEAR WINGED, (*Cecidomya Tritici,*) are synonymous terms used in different parts of the country to indicate the same insect. The latter term, *Clear-Winged Wheat-Fly*, is the preferable term. It is this insect, we suspect, which is causing most of the injury to the Wheat crop at the present time. From personal observation we put it down as *the* chief ravager in the "Genesee county" where the Hessian Fly began and nearly finished its work several years ago. The clear-winged fly resembles the Hessian Fly in its general size and form, but differs from the latter in having an orange-colored instead of a black body; *clear* or transparent wings instead of dark; its antennæ or horns are longer and more fringed; its legs are longer and slenderer, and its abdomen or belly is covered with short hairs, and is blunt at the extremity instead of smooth, and pointed like that of the Hessian Fly. It undergoes its changes in the soil, and attacks the *blossoms and soft immature grain* instead of the stalks or ripened grain. The clear-winged wheat-flies conceal themselves among the grass and leaves during clear mid-day, but morning and evening, and on cloudy days, they appear in swarms over a Wheat field, and deposit their eggs in the heads. In the course of six or eight days these eggs hatch out *orange-colored* maggots, which feed upon the pollen of the flower, and finally attach themselves to the soft grain. They cannot injure it after it has acquired some degree of hardness. These flies do not make their appearance until the latter part of June or fore part of July, according to the latitude, and early Wheat, or the harder varieties, are less liable to injury. The Red Mediterranean has thus far been less injured than most other varieties.

The yellow or orange-colored Maggots are readily recognized as being frequently as many as twenty or thirty or more upon a single head. We have found several of them upon a single kernel upon carefully opening on the chaff or sheath. During the latter part of July and the fore part of August, the Maggots or Worms [illegible] full grown, cast off their skins, descend to the ground and bury themselves half-an-inch or so below the surface, where they remain until the following season, when they come forth to multiply and continue their depredations. The swarm of flies over a field and an examination of the Maggots, will enable any one to decide whether the clear-winged fly or Midge is at work.

Comparative Profit of Butter and Milk.

A Connecticut correspondent informs us that he made some careful experiments during last Winter, in order to ascertain the comparative profit of selling milk at 3½ cents per quart, (at his door,) and butter at 25 cents per pound, with the following results:

Four cows averaged 26½ (beer) quarts of milk per day during the eight weeks of trial. This, estimated at 3½ cents per quart, equals $1 62½ per week, or 23 1-5 cents per day for each cow.

The milk was then creamed, and the butter made from it carefully weighed. The average weekly product was 30¼ lbs., or 7 lbs. 11 oz. for each cow. At 25 cents per lb. this gives $1 92½ per week, or nearly 27½ cents per day for each cow. We suppose the skimmed milk and butter-milk would about pay for the extra labor of making the butter, in which case there is a difference of 4½ cents per day, or 30 cents per week in favor of making butter.

There are, of course, many modifying circumstances to be taken into account when we attempt to get at a general rule, such as the breed of Cows, kind of food, relative price of butter and milk, values of skimmed and butter-milk. The result under other circumstances may be very different from the above. We shall be glad to receive the results of careful experiments from any of our readers. It is very easy to measure the milk from any number of Cows for a few weeks at a time, and then weigh the butter obtained from it. Such figures will be interesting and instructive. They will be still more so, if we also have the breed of Cows, kind of food, wholesale price of milk and butter, &c.

Buckwheat with Corn.

Mr. NORMAN FELT, of Madison County, N. Y., informs us that last year on the 10th day of July, he sowed a bushel of Buckwheat seed in a corn field of four acres, scattering the seed where the corn had been destroyed by the cut worm. After this was done, the cultivator was run through the corn, and it received its last hoeing. About one-third of the ground received the buckwheat seed.

When the corn ripened, early in September, it was cut up and removed from the spots where the buckwheat was growing. On the last of September the buckwheat was harvested, and from the one bushel of seed thus sown, SIXTY-TWO bushels of first-rate grain were gathered. The entire cost of cultivation, up to the time of cutting, he estimates at $1, the cost of the bushel of seed, as the cultivating and hoeing of the corn was required at any rate.

Loss of Manures.

If our Westport correspondent will specify particularly which one of several articles on manures he refers to, we may be able to respond to his request.

HARVEST PROSPECTS—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general *business* prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Clarke County, July 9.—The abundant crops of last season have enabled merchants who credited judiciously to collect their accounts; notwithstanding five weeks' drouth there will be a large crop of Wheat and Corn. Oats and Hay will be deficient.

Davis and Martin Counties, July 10.—Wheat is very poor, not more than half an average crop will be obtained. Corn looks pretty well. Oats, Grass and Hay but indifferent. There are some Beds of Coal and Iron in the county partially developed. Money is tolerably easy.

Dearborn County, July 9.—There is a large surplus of Grain on hand from last year's crop. Wheat this season is below the average. Oats a failure. Grass and Hay not much better. Corn will not be more than half the usual crop. Rain is much wanted all over the county.

Floyd County, July 5.—The crops in this locality do not promise well, the weather having been very unseasonable. Wheat is fair. Corn and Oats are doing badly, and unless there be rain soon, the yield will be very small. The building of wood and iron steamboats in the county makes trade pretty good. Farmers are in excellent standing. Merchants have been generally successful the past season, and collections will be easily made.

Greene County, July 7.—Corn at present only looks middling, and the crop will not be very good. Oats, Hay and Grass will be about an average. About 20,000 hogs will be fatted here this season. The county abounds with Iron mines, which are as yet only partially developed.

Hendricks County, July 7.—All the crops in this section of the country look remarkably well, and should the weather continue good, a bountiful harvest will be reaped. Farmers have not more than half the usual number of Stock hogs on hand, and consequently but few will be fattened this season.

Howard County, July 4.—Wheat, Corn, Oats and other crops have so far done well, and an abundant yield is expected. The average number of hogs will be fatted. Farmers and merchants have on the whole been doing well the past season. Money, however, may be somewhat scarce.

Jay County, July 9.—Have on hand some surplus grain from last year's crop. All the present crops of the season look well, and a fair yield of all kinds is expected; the average number of hogs will be fatted; farmers are in good standing, merchants have generally been successful, and collections will be easily made during the ensuing Fall.

Marion County, July 9.—This is about the most flourishing county in the State for farmers, merchants, and manufacturers. The crops of all kinds look well and there is still on hand a large quantity of grain from last year's crop. Many more hogs will be fatted this season than last; there are also a considerable number of fine cattle and horses raised here, and everything indicates a good time coming.

Miami County, July 7.—A large surplus of grain from last year's crop is still in the hands of holders here. The weather this season has been dry, and crops are suffering for want of moisture. Wheat will likely be a fair average crop. Corn and Oats not very good.

Montgomery County, July 9.—Wheat this season will be about a fair average crop. Corn, Oats, &c., look poor owing to the drouth. It is feared they will prove a failure unless favored with more seasonable weather.

Noble County, July 9.—The Wheat crop will be pretty good. Corn, Oats, Hay and Grass cut poor. Trade is dull and money scarce. Hard times for both farmers and merchants.

Randolph County, July 7.—Considerable Corn on hand from last year's crop, and judging from present appearances the Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c., will give a good yield this season.

Switzerland County, July 8.—The crops have so far done pretty well, and an average yield is expected. There is still a surplus of Grain from last year. About one-third the usual number of hogs will be fatted this season. Money is pretty easy.

Warwick County, July 10.—Grain, to a considerable amount is still on hand from the past year, and there is a prospect at present of a good yield from the present growing crops. A large number of hogs will be fatted. There are a few Coal Mines in the county which are worked.

KENTUCKY.

Bullitt and Spencer Counties, July 7.—The Oat crop is very poor this year. Wheat alone about an average. Corn and Grass look badly in consequence of the long drouth. There will be no Potatoes of any size. Last year's crop of Corn and Oats will exceed the present by thousands of bushels. Money is scarce.

Christian County, July 9.—The Wheat crop is nearly all harvested, and is a pretty fair yield. Corn is very promising. The season has been too dry for Tobacco, and consequently looks poor. Times, however, are pretty prosperous and money easy.

Grant County, July 5.—There is considerable of last year's grain on hand. Wheat and Rye this season are very good. Other crops are not doing so well. Farmers are in good standing, and merchants have been generally successful, which will make collections comparatively easy.

Greene County, July 9.—Wheat has not done well this season—not an average yield. Corn has been successful—the crop will be large. Oats and all others are short for want of rain; but there is every indication of a change in the weather taking place. About the usual number of hogs will be fed. Money at present easy.

Harlan County, July 8.—The long-continued dry weather is telling badly on the crops here. Oats and Corn look very poor; but little Wheat is raised here. There is a large amount of Coal in the county partially developed. Trade pretty good and money easy. The crops here all look tolerably well, and a fair yield is anticipated. Not many hogs will be fattened this season. Farmers and merchants have been pretty successful the past season, and collections will be easily made.

Logan County, July 4.—Considerable of grain on hand here from last year's crop. Wheat this season not very good. Other crops appear to be doing moderately well. The average number of hogs will be fatted.

Lyon County, July 3.—Judging from present appearances, the crops this year will be about an average, should the weather be seasonable. The county contains a large amount of iron ore, which is already developed. Collections will be easy.

Marshall County, July 4.—There is a considerable surplus of Corn and Wheat from last year. The Tobacco crop, which is the staple article here, never looked better than at present. Wheat and Corn is fair. Trade pretty brisk and money easy.

Muhlenburg County, July 8.—A considerable surplus of old grain on hand. Corn looks well this season—other crops not so good. The county contains some rich beds of Coal. Money easy.

Ohio County, July 8.—The crops here are backward and poor; they yield will not be an average one. But very few Hogs will be fatted in the county this year. Trade dull and money somewhat scarce.

Pendleton County, July 8.—Wheat is very good, and a full average crop is expected. Corn and Oats look well, and should the weather be seasonable, a full crop of each will be realized.

Perry County, July 5.—Crops of all kinds look well this season, and a good yield is anticipated. The county produces Coal and Salt to some extent. Farmers and merchants have been generally successful, and collections will be easy to make during the ensuing Fall.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, July 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Salable and steady. Pearls $7 62½@$7 75; Pots $6 12½@$6 25, mostly the latter rate, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 134 bbls. Pearls, and 705 bbls. Pots, together 839 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this morning, says that "there is a moderate inquiry for Quercitron, at the decline noted at the close of last week, and further sales of 140 hhds. No. 1 have been made at $30 ₰ ton. Tanner's Bark meets but a limited inquiry. Two cargoes of Spanish sold at $14 ₰ cord."

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs. American Yellow were reported at 28c.@28½c. ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are now in fair supply and rather better request, mainly for distant Southern and Western markets, at, however, unaltered rates.

COFFEE—Parties disagree about prices. Hence, business is restricted. A slight reduction in rates would induce considerable inquiry,—but factors decline making any concession. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; and Bahia, at 10½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in pretty good demand and is stiffly held.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10½
Middling	11½	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12½	12¾	12¾	13¼
Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13¼	13⅜

EARTHENWARE—This branch of trade is devoid of animation. Stocks are ample, prices without quotable variation

FISH—The general demand is fair at previous full quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increasing vigor,—the demand osing generally brisker at firmer prices. The sales since our last reach about 11,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 25@	5 85
Ordinary State	5 85@	6 00
Straight State	6 00@	6 15
Favorite and Extra State	6 15@	6 30
Common to Good Michigan	5 25@	5 95
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 90@	6 20
Common to Good Ohio	5 90@	6 25
Fancy Michigan	5 90@	6 10
Fancy Ohio	6 00@	6 30
Extra Michigan	6 00@	6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 90@	7 00
Extra Ohio	6 30@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@	6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@	8 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@	10 60

Canadian has not varied, the sales since our last having amounted to about 850 bbls Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 30@$7 75 ₰ bbl. Southern is inactive yet steady. A light stock sustains prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 10@$8 75 and $10 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 75@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Remains quiet at about former figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and decidedly dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 96,000 bbls., including Ordinary to choice Canadian White, at $1 60@$1 80; Fair to Prime, do.; Red at $1 50@$1 60; Ordinary to Good Western White, at $1 58@$1 70; Ordinary to Prime Western Red, at $1 35@$1 62½; and Genesee Red, at $1 60 ₰ bushel. Rye is unaltered. Sound lots are in limited supply and good request at steady prices. The sales since our last comprise about 4,500 bushels Prime, at 85c.@86c ₰ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 45½c.@46½c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@45½c. for State; 33c.@42c. for Jersey; and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is moderately sought after and is quoted firm. Desirable lots are rather scarce. The sales since our last embrace about 32,000 bushels at 56c @59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c.@61c. for common to prime mixed; 63c.@70c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 62c.@64c. for round Yellow; 64c.@75c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 63c.@73c. for round White ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, yet firm.

HIDES—Are still moderately inquired for at unaltered prices. Stock about 105,000 against about 112,000 same date last year.

HOPS—Command, in lots, 12c.@16c. ₰ lb.; but the demand is not an active one.

IRON—Is very dull and heavy. No quotable change in prices.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31½ ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Quiet at old rates.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is freely purchased at strengthening prices. Mr. HULL sums up the week's business, thus:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts of Sole this week.....sides	54,100	8,900
Sales	46,300	6,700
Stock on hand	32,200	5,400

French Calf Skins are salable and steady. English Salted Sheep Skins are moderately dealt in at former figures.

LIME—Inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—The supply is not equal to the demand; prices are supported. New-Orleans, 52c.@54c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Muscovado, 42c.@46c., and Claved Cuba, 39c.@41c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits do., is in demand and is firm, mainly at 37c.@37½c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Are not active, but they are generally stiffly held.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. The sales since our last have been confined to about 500 bbls., in lots, at $20 56¼@$20 62½ for Mess; and $17 50@$17 62½ for prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams; 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Rough Sides, mostly at prices within the range, ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at irregular prices. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 450 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12½c.@12¾c., and 300 kegs prime, chiefly at 13¼c., ₰ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are salable and steady at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State; 19c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There were only 145 tcs. bought, to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are now rather lightly dealt in, yet they continue firm,—with sales reported since our last of about 540 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c. @9c. ₰ lb. The supply is large,—but only a comparatively portion of it is available, as speculators have secured the bulk of it, and are endeavoring to control the market. They do not find much courage among buyers; the regular jobbing trade are their principal customers. Refiners got most of their orders filled from fresh arrivals, which have recently been quite numerous from the leading sugar-growing islands of the West Indies.

TALLOW—About 25,000 lbs. prime brought 10c.@10¼c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sells slowly at 40c. ₰ gallon. Supply fair; demand very limited.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@5-32d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₰ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ₰ ton. For other European ports proportionate quotations. Measurement goods, 27½c.@30c. for San Francisco; 30c. for Melbourne; and 35c. for Sydney, ₰ foot. The latest charters have been: A ship from Sheelac to Bristol Channel, Denis, at £5; a bark from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, £5 5s; a ship from St. John, N. B., to London, £5 5s.; another from Bic to London, on private terms; one from Liverpool to New-York, Cannel Coal, 10s. ₰ ton; two British barks hence to Liverpool, Tar 3s., and Spirits Turpentine 5s. 6d.; a bark to London, (before erroneously reported,) Tar 3s., and Spirits Turpentine 6s.; one to Rotterdam, Resin 3s., and Measurement Goods 27s. 6d.@30s.; one, 280 tons, to Ammapolis (Fonseca Bay) and Mazatlan and back, about $10,000; one, 250 tons, to the Coast of Africa, about $900 ₰ month; a schooner, 260 tons, to Malaga and back, $3,500; a bark from Malaga to New-York, $7 ₰ ton; a bark, 250 tons, to Demerara, with privilege of one other port and back, about $3,000; one (3,500 bbls.) to St. Thomas, $1,150 out; a schooner to Tampa Bay, 15c. ₰ foot—thence six months in the employ of the Government, on private terms; one to Amelia Island, 250 tons, Iron $2 ₰ ton, and back from St. John's River, Florida, Flooring Boards, $8 50; a brig, 245 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,900; a brig from Machias to Demerara, Lumber, $9, and back to New-York, Sugar 30c. and Molasses $2 50; a bark from Richmond to Rio and back, and a brig hence to Buenos Ayres, on private terms.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BLACK HAWK.—The very image of his father, BLACK HAWK, the great trotting-horse of Long Island, will be for sale at HARRISON'S Livery Stable, No. 13 East 12th-st., on the 4th of July; broke expressly for a riding horse; goes well in harness; in beauty and gait the finest ever seen from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

100 LOTS SMALL HEIGHTS, at auction. DAVIS' SCOTT'S HILL adjoining, on TUESDAY, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground. This property fronts one thousand feet on Palisade-av., and is one mile from the Hoboken Ferry, and one and a half mile to the Jersey City Ferry. The view is grand and cannot be intercepted, overlooking Long Island, New-York City, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, the Highlands of Navesink, and is 135 feet above high water. First-class improvements are going up adjoining the property on the north, south, and west. The Passaic water will be introduced as soon as demanded; the main pipe now passes within 500 feet of the property. The Hudson City Gas Company was incorporated last Winter, and gas will be supplied as soon as desired. All persons desirous of purchasing lots in Bergen Heights are requested to visit this property, and see the superior advantages it has over any surrounding property.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale, 10 per cent. on the 2d day of September, when full warrantee deeds will be given, the balance (90 per cent.) can remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years, at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Omnibuses will be in attendance at the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries on the day of sale, to convey persons to and from the ground, free of expense. For Maps and further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, at his office, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of THOMAS WELLWOOD, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st., TUESDAY, July 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $234,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each, payable at the Phenix Bank in New-York in 1875, 1880, 1883; $236,000 St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in New-York at the Phenix Bank 1879 and 1890.

The above St. Louis City and County Bonds are the last of the City and County Bonds issued, or to be issued, in aid of Railroads centering in St. Louis, and will close the sales from first hands. The former sales have been manufacturing the past five years, and have been mostly taken for investment in Germany and France and from whence there is a steady demand for these securities. These Bonds, both City and County, have ample sinking funds, which will largely absorb them during the next five years and to purchasers for investment they offer many inducements. Further information may be had on application to E. D. MORGAN & CO., agents for the parties interested, and under whose direction the above sale will be made. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; the balance at the option of the purchaser in 30 days with interest at seven per cent.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Sales-room No. 93 Bowery, will sell on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Crystal Palace, railroad cars tracks, fixtures, lumber, large lot iron and other materials for manufacturing purposes, &c., number of other articles too numerous to mention, together with a large lot of ropes, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BAETJETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 22, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., 59 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, glass, China, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY,

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES G. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Files of the commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents ($714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1858 to the year 1865 with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum on the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by equitable means to be used eventually for that purpose, will itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the unsatisfied obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company, in sums of less than $500, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed and sent to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previous to that day will be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to that day, at the option of the holder.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Ceblenco,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lexhorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rica,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Sevilla,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jernsalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Moscow,	Vienna,	
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $5 not, which have been deposited as aforesaid three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY the 4th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $500 each which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi-annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1858, at the office of the Company in New-York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of stock, which are now represented by Optional Rights, which will expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, and the installments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANICS' CLERKS,
AND OTHERS, No. 816 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST.
NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 21, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to deposits as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 23 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that payments must positively occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes. I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly enforced—during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving payments in bank notes or money or checks for the payment of Taxes. Receipts. JONEY H. HOWARD, Receiver

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD COMPANY—The interest warrants due on the Second Mortgage Bonds, payable 1st January last, and this 5th July, inst., also the interest Warrants on the First Mortgage Bonds, due 10th of March last, together with the Interest on Third Mortgage Bonds, due this 15th July, will be ready for presentation at the banking house of C. & H. LOCKE & SON, in this City, and at the Kimberly Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
G. F. WARD, Treasurer.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage bondholders of this Company is called at the office of Messrs. KENYON, ESQ., No. 31 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 12 o'clock M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.
M. O. HALSTED,
SCHUCHARDT & SIEPHARD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND BUSHKILL
RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE
County, Penn., June 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st, on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company will be held at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY, at the office of the Company No. 54 Wall-st., for the consideration and action of the Stockholders of business of importance to their interests. By order,
A. G. JOURDAN, Secretary.

$100,000—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS Issued throughout the U. S. by JONES, Notary Public, & Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 76 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Boatly hand, Translations, Exhibitions, &c., promptly executed. J. & M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PEUT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer COURTNEY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) in the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the first half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRICKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst. to Aug. 2.
STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.
EDWIN LEDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable at the office of the Company, corner of 34th-av and 28th-st., on and after the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st August.
WM. H. BISLET, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1856.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS June 22, 1856.

A MEETING TO-DAY—Of the Board of Directors of this Bank, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders here on the 15th proximo, and to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, in New-York on the 21st idem
JAMES L. WIBLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be received upon coupon of July, 1856, from Land and Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day next. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 317 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN BELSLY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. RUSSEL,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BABROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HEIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES C. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD L. BRUFF,	D. DROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	G. J. DROMWELL,
JOHN E. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. MEYER,
ISAIT A. MURRAY,	DAVID C. KOELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
C. P. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE No. 22 WALL-ST., MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING. This Company, with a cash capital of $150,000 all paid in, will be prepared to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire on the 23d inst.
JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GRINNELL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Stephen Cambrelong,	Thomas C. Smith,
Jacob Reese,	Henry Beadel,
George W. Rigus,	Amos Robbins,
Lebbeus B. Ward,	Eugene Dutilh,
Benjamin Babcock,	L. W. Mercereau,
Robert Schell,	Sam'l B. Foster,
Chas. D. Smith, M.D.,	T. W. Sidley,
Wm. C. Wetmore,	John P. Burdnm,
Nathan Starr,	Jas S. Sandford,
Henry S. Leverich,	Wm. N. McIntire
John L. Buckley,	William Remseo,
Jos Grafton, Jr.,	James S. Libby,
Stephen Baldt,	Joseph Britton,
Joseph Foulke,	Wm. Lewis Morris,

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—The Office of SOL. SMITH, Counsellor at Law, has been removed from No. 2 Nassau-st. to the large building over the New York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PEUT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer COURTNEY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) in the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the first half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRICKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to Aug. 2.
STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.
EDWIN LEDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable at the office of the Company, corner of 34th-av and 28th-st., on and after the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st August.
WM. H. BISLET, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1856.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS June 22, 1856.

A MEETING TO-DAY—Of the Board of Directors of this Bank, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders here on the 15th proximo, and to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, in New-York on the 21st idem
JAMES L. WIBLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be received upon coupon of July, 1856, from Land and Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day next. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 317 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.
At 12 M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¼ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahorac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.
EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE,

Without change of cars or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¾ and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yards, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn, the Navy-Yards, can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 23d-st. ferry.

PIC-NIC GROVE.—Near the Flushing Depôt, picked for expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Bridgeport State*, *Queen City*, *Prime State Keystone*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 60; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 00, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GILCHRIST, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:25. Connecting next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 3:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 8:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 5:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 32d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 2:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 6:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West.—Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 83; 12 M., 83; stopping at 33 way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati, $19 and $15 50, and the 8 P. M. and 12 M. for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with express train for New-York. For particulars see *Passenger Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.
H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 351 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. Loopsomow, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30,

The Stock Daily Times.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Broadway Murder.

THE MURDERER NOT YET DISCOVERED—CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The shocking and mysterious murder of the porter, Burke, in Broadway, continues yet to be a theme of general remark.

The police continne the search with great assiduity, but, as yet, the murderer has not been arrested. Strong hopes, however, are entertained that the rascal will ere long be brought to justice.

Coroner Connery continued, on Saturday, the inquest commenced on the previous day. The additional evidence taken was as follows:

[illegible] sworn, said: I live in Canal-street, No. [illegible] I was [illegible] deceased for about [illegible] months, in the [illegible]-house, about two or three weeks ago, I asked deceased what he thought of a chicken which jumped up in the dining-room; I asked him: "Was it a rooster?" he seemed not to like the question, and he wanted to have nothing to say to me I asked him why; he said he did not consider me a friend; I said I was a friend to everybody; I solemnly swear I asked him the question about the chicken merely in fun; I never had any unkind feeling towards deceased; I never was at the store where deceased was employed; I used to jest with deceased about the widow (landlady;) I board there now; I saw deceased on Tuesday night; I then offered him my hand, at between nine and ten o'clock; I did not go to drink with deceased; I heard, last night, his watch was stolen from him; I believe Mr. Anderson can give you information on that head; he knows the barkeeper of the house where deceased was on the Fourth of July.

Gustavus Anderson being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 85 Ludlow-street; I know deceased between five and six years; I boarded with him in the house No 76 Bowery; I passed deceased in Broadway on Thursday afternoon; I never knew any one to have unkind feelings towards deceased; I know the barkeeper of a drinking saloon in either Baxter or Mulberry-street, I think the number is 24; Hugh Mullany is the barkeeper's name; I don't know his house; I think it is in Elizabeth-street; he (Mullany) told me Burke was in said barroom on the Fourth of July; he had been spending money there all day; Burke (he said) did something wrong to some young man, and the boss turned him out.

Michael Cavanagh being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 148 Walker-street; I don't know anything more of the matters of deceased than what the last witness stated.

Rosanna Lanier being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 148 Canal-street; deceased boarded in my mother's house about two or three weeks since; deceased seemed under the influence of liquor only twice while he boarded in our house; there were lady boarders in the house; I know nothing about the murder.

C. H. Von Barstel sworn, said: I live in the house corner of Elm and White streets; deceased boarded in the house corner Elm and White for about seven years; he left for another boarding house about a year ago; he came back again on the 28th day of June, and continued to board there up to the period of his death; I heard deceased lost a watch on the 4th of July; he (deceased) told me so; he was in the boarding-house in the forenoon on the 4th of July, and Mr. Boyce, his boss, came in and asked deceased for the keys; he gave him the keys; he left the boarding-house shortly after, and did'nt return till about nine o'clock in the evening; when he came in I was going to close the store; he (deceased) was then pretty well drunk; he asked me for a drink, and I refused him; I gave him a glass of soda water; I then told him to go home, that he wanted sleep, and should go no further; I said I would see him home, but he said he had not the keys, and asked if he could not sleep with me; I made a bed for him in the store, and shut it up; about three o'clock in the morning deceased got up and came to the room next to the store, where I was sleeping, and asked me if I put his watch away; I told him I did not; he said that probably he left it in Mr. Joyce's store; he came back from his own store and told me his watch was not there, and that it was stolen from him; I asked him if he could remember where he was on the Fourth of July, but he could not remember; about four days afterwards a young man came to my house and asked me if Mr. Burke was home to supper; I told him no; he said as soon as Mr. Burke came home to inform him that he (deceased) should meet him in the house No. 65 or 65 Mulberry-street; deceased, when I informed him what the young man said—namely: that he knew where his watch was—went to Mulberry-street; I cannot recollect the number; I saw him the following day with the watch, but he declined saying who had it.

Dennis Linehan being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 81 or 83 Baxter-street; I am in the employ of Messrs. Peters & Humphreys, No. 524 Broadway; I knew deceased for about five years; he was a sober, well conducted man; I have never heard any one express a desire to injure deceased; I never knew he had money in the bank; I knew nothing of the murder, or who did it.

Hugh Mullany being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 934 Elizabeth-street; I was attending bar at John Ryan's, No. 8 Mulberry-street; when deceased came in on the fourth of July he had a couple of drinks; he treated me and the boss; no angry words occurred between him and anybody, except a little fun between him and Mr. Rice, a young man who was in the store, and who stood up and opened his hands as if to spar, but it ended in nothing; deceased went away; the following morning deceased came in boss Ryan's, and said he had lost his watch; this Mr. Ryan told me; I know no more about the matter.

Denis McInry, being sworn, said: I live No. 21 Pell-street; I knew deceased for three years; we were both employed in Mr. Joyce's establishment, corner of White street and Broadway; he frequently visited my house; he told me he had over a thousand dollars in money, and that he had it in two banks; he told me he was attacked once before in the store, and that he protected himself by the boss's big scissors, and by hallooing for the police; the Sunday before the 4th I was last in his company; he had a young man with him; I took a jug to get some beer, but Mr. Burke would not let me pay for it; he gave me the money to get the beer; we stopped while going to Broadway at a widow's house in Mott-street; Burke told me he had a notion of her; we took a drink there; we next stopped at the store, corner of White and Elm streets; the other young man heard deceased say he had money; Burke and I then went to a house in Orange-street; we met a man and went to a Dutch store, and took a drink; we went home afterwards; I saw him (Burke) on the 4th of July, but did not speak to him; I know deceased was in the habit of bringing men to sleep with him.

Indiana Craven, being sworn, said: I live in No. 48 Mott-street; I keep a grocery and liquor store; deceased was in my store three times; the last time was about three Sundays ago; he came in and I asked him how he was; there were two men in his company; they drank in my store; I know nothing more about deceased, or who committed the murder.

Cornelius Duggan, being sworn said: I live in No. 244 Mulberry-street; I knew deceased for about two years; I have not been in his company for six months; I don't know anybody that could give the Coroner information respecting the foul murder committed on Thursday night.

John H. Ryan, being sworn, said: I live in the house Nos. 15 Baxter and 8 Mulberry streets; I knew deceased for nearly two years; on the 5th of July he was last in my company; he then stated that he had lost his watch; he took a drink, and told me he was inclined to go into the country, out West; I was aware deceased had money; I know nothing regarding the person who stole deceased's watch, nor do I know anything about the person or persons who murdered him.

Patrick Dunnigan being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 65 Mulberry-street; I knew the deceased about three years; the last time I saw deceased was Friday week; I then saw him in Mr. Murphy's wholesale liquor store in Mott-street; he was with another man; after drinking I saw deceased go to the privy, and when he came up he went away; I went then to the hock-house, and found a watch lying on the side of the seat; I suspected it was deceased's watch, and I gave orders to Mr. Murphy to send Mr. Burke to me, and that I would give him his watch, which he did; I don't know who was with deceased on Thursday evening, in Mr. Joyce's store; I don't know of any one who was in deceased's company on the night of the murder; when I found the watch and brought it up, Mr. Murphy did not ask me to leave the watch; I remained in Murphy's store about half an hour after I got the watch; deceased came to me for his watch, and I gave it to him; deceased gave me three dollars when I returned him his watch; my companion and myself had two drinks while we were going home, after we left Murphy's; I showed the watch to several people while going home; I was at my own house on Thursday evening; there was a fire in Franklin-street; I went to it, and afterwards returned home.

Dennis Morrissey, being sworn, said: I live at No. 65 Mulberry-street; I knew deceased; I saw him last about two or three days after the 4th of July; I was coming home from a meeting, and stopped at Murphy's liquor store, in No. 65 Mott-street; I know nothing more about Patrick *alias* Bartholomew Burke, except that he, Dunnigan and myself, took a drink together; I know nothing.

Martin H. Murphy, being sworn, said: I live at No. 65 Mott-street; I never knew deceased till the 4th of July, when he drank in my place; he called for a key to go to the privy; I gave it to him; when he came up he went away; Mr. Dunnigan, who afterwards went to the privy, came back; he told me he had Burke's watch, and said he would go to deceased and let him know that he didn't pay for the drinks he had, and that he would also give him his watch; I know nothing about the murder, or by whom it was perpetrated.

Michael Conner, being sworn, said: I live at No. 13 Monroe-street; I knew deceased about three years; I didn't speak to deceased for nine months; I don't know anything about the foul murder committed at the corner of Broadway and White street; if I did I would be sure to tell it.

POST MORTEM.

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, said: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, assisted by Drs. Wells and Ferguson; the body was lying on the left side, in the corner of the room, the head resting against the bureau, the back close to the wall, with the feet resting near the washstand; the left arm was placed across the chest as if in the act of defending himself; the body was rigid and covered with blood; his night shirt was torn in pieces; on the back of the fingers on the left hand there were several cuts such as would be made by drawing a knife across them; on the left side of the neck there was a wound six inches in length and deep enough at its left extremity to admit my finger down to the bones of the neck; the jugular vein and carotid artery were both severed; the left eye was blackened with a wound three inches in length a little above the eyebrow; another wound, half an inch in length, on the left cheek; a third one was situated on the left side of the lower jaw; 15 incised wounds were found on the scalp, varying in length from half an inch to three inches, all of them extending to the bone, most of them being on the left side of the head and crossing each other at different angles; the left side of the skull was fractured, extending through the temple, left cheek and orbit. The smashing irons found in the room, covered with blood, would produce [illegible] wounds. I removed eighteen pieces of broken bone, taken from the skull and face. On the left shoulder and side of the neck I found fifteen cuts, some of them merely cutting through the skin; others were much deeper. The stomach contained a quantity of half-digested sausage meat, ham and potatoes. The heart was empty, both auricles and ventricles. The wound in the throat was, probably, the last inflicted, as it would be immediately fatal; the other thirty wounds found on the body, though severe, were not mortal; a cheese-knife would produce all the wounds found on the body of deceased, except the one connected with the fracture of the skull. From the blood stains on the well and the appearance of the room, it would appear that deceased struggled hard for life.

The inquest was here adjourned till to-day, Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., when it will be resumed at the Sixth Ward station-house.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A man named James Doherty was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with feloniously assaulting and stabbing with a fork a man named John Crear, of No. 139 Worth-street. The assault was committed yesterday morning, corner of Worth and Centre streets, Crear was so severely injured that his removal to the office was considered necessary. The prisoner resides at No. 77 Centre-street. He is only 17 years of age, and a glass peddler by trade. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

James Sheehan was brought before the same Magistrate charged with inflicting a felonious and brutal assault upon the person of a sailor, James Hughes, whom he struck on the head three times with a marlinspike, the end of which he afterwards run through the complainant's nose.

Hughes was sent to the City Hospital.

Sheehan, in answer to the usual questions, said he was 25 years of age, a native of this City, and resided at No. 96 Roosevelt-street. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

John Lane, the keeper of a porter-house in Baxter-street, was brought up, charged with committing a felonious assault upon one Patrick Clark, whom he struck on the head with a club, inflicting very serious injury. Clark was removed to the Hospital, and Lane was committed to the Tombs to await an examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two young men, each about 18 years of age, named James Butterly and John Finnagan, were brought before Alderman MONAGHAN, (presiding at the Essex Market Police Court,) charged with highway robbery.

William Cunningham, residing at No. 270 East Thirteenth-street, who appeared as prosecutor, deposed that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing through Mott-street, he was accosted by the prisoners, who asked him "what he had got?" He answered that he had lost it. They then told him that they knew where it was, and that if he would go with them they would find it for him. He went with them to a house near by, when the rascals seized him and robbed him of a gold stud and breast-pin, worth about $7. They then fled, but he raised an alarm, and the prisoners were pursued and captured by the police, and the stolen property was found with them.

They were committed for trial.

Miscellaneous.

ITEMS.

Many of the ruffians transported from San Francisco by the famous Vigilance Committee are now in this City, and can usually be seen about the rum-shops and gambling dens, (there are gambling dens in the City yet, Messieurs Magistrates,) ready for a "mill" or a "mues" on the slightest pretext. They are looked upon as "lions" by the "fancy," and are on drinking terms with at least one Councilman.

Policeman Do your duty. "Wooly Kearney," late of San Francisco, is in town.

Pat Matthews,—now or recently an officer in the Custom-House, has not yet been arrested for his participation in the recent brutal fight at the corner of Hester street and the Bowery. Pat wishes it understood that he was not sent to the Penitentiary for his complicity in the great Tammany Hall Riot a few years since. Of course he wasn't. He was only fined $50.

KILLED BY THE RAIL CARS.

John Burford, who was run over on Friday by a Second-avenue car, which he was attempting to leave by the front platform, died on Saturday from the injuries so received, at his residence, No. 256 Tenth-street.

Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body on Saturday. The evidence taken went to show that the accident was the result of the recklessness of deceased in attempting to leave the car while in motion.

The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That deceased came to his death by fracture of the leg, by being run over by car No. 28, Second-avenue Railroad, on the 18th of July, 1856, in First-avenue, near Ninth-street. That deceased fell in stepping from the front platform of said car while in motion. That we exonerate the driver and conductor from all blame, but censure the Railroad Company for not placing sufficient safeguards to prevent egress and ingress from the front platform."

The Superintendent of the Second-avenue Railroad, who was present at the inquest, promised to urge the Board of Directors to make a liberal donation to the widow of deceased.

Mr. Burford was an artist—a painter of repute. He was a native of England, but had resided in this City for nearly 25 years. He was 50 years of age.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP—TWO PERSONS BURNED.

About 9 o'clock Saturday evening, a fluid lamp exploded in the drug store of Herman Gertzen, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. The lamp fell directly upon Mr. Gertzen, who was standing beneath it, and burned him in a dreadful manner. Fredrick Betts, who was in the store at the time, was also badly burned. The store was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished by officer Forshay, of the Twenty-second Ward, before much property was destroyed. Mr. Gertzen's recovery is regarded as very doubtful. Mr. Betts was removed to his residence in Forty-fourth street, near Ninth-avenue.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A woman of the town, residing at No. 27½ Elm-street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night, by taking laudanum. Officer McGrath of the Sixth Ward took her to the Hospital.

About 8 o'clock Saturday evening, a young woman named Mary Sweeney attempted suicide by jumping into the water from the east side of pier No. 14, North River. She was rescued after much difficulty by a Roughaboreman named Andrew Seeley, and taken to the Trinity-place Station-house, where she was restored by Dr. Monnell.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by the inhalation of cold medicated vapors, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st., established in 1854, under the medical charge of

D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D.

Consumption, Throat-all, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, &c., cured by medicines inhaled while in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of *pure air* or natural inna food. By this system the remedies are applied direct to the seat or origin of the disease, removing which the well known constitutional or secondary symptoms cease. This is pronounced the most rational, scientific and certain mode of application.

While a personal interview is very desirable, yet, when not really convenient to the patient, his transmitting a full description of the case, the remedies and advice will be promptly sent by express.

"A brief treatise on diseases of the respiratory organs and their treatment by Dr. NESTELL," will be sent to any address, free.

G. VAN DEUSEN, Sec.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ARK OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MANN, M. D.

No. 69 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be rare sport at this Theatre. A new Drama, said to possess unusual interest, with plenty life-stirring and amusing scenes, is to be produced, called "Nicaragua: or, Gen. Walker's Victories" It has been well gotten up, with new scenery, machinery, &c., and from what we can learn will be highly interesting. The beautiful pantomime of "the Magic Pills," and the Farce of "'Twas I: or, the Irishman's Pet," completes the bill.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The healing and cooling effect of this balsamic ointment upon burns, scalds, running sores, irritations of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas and all external inflammation, is a marvel in surgery.

[Advertisement.]

DRY GOODS AT A SACRIFICE.—The large and extensive stock of Dry Goods, consisting of silks, lawns, jaconets, delaines, prints, white brilliants, &c., &c., hitherto on sale at fixed prices by CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., is now offered to the public at what must be a sacrifice on the original cost. The proprietor has determined that his entire stock shall be sold by the middle of August, in order to make room for a new assortment, and hence he now offers Dry Goods of every description at an almost nominal price. To secure bargains, the public should call at the store, No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	[illegible]
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good pedlars and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,

Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 838 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, July 19, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., Mr. AMOS S. BAKER, of Son h Dartmouth, Mass., to Miss ELIZA JANE HUNTER, of this City.

In Truxton, N. Y., on Thursday, July 17, by Rev. S. H. Ball, AUGUSTUS HARDY, of Cleveland, O., to FANNY J., youngest daughter of Asa Babcock, Esq., of Truxton.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 19, JAMES COCKCROFT, M. D., in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Forsyth-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, after a short illness SUSAN HORTON FREDRICKS, aged 64 years, relict of the late Charles Fredricks.

The friends of the family, and of her son in-law, Henry B. Cook and Ryder Veght, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No 258 West Tenth-st.

In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 19, Capt. JOHN WEBB, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 319 Greenwich-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday night, July 18, at 10 o'clock, ANN, widow of the late Richard Persiani, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Umilion Persiani, and son-in-law, Thomas M. Hempstead, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 241 Dean-st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 20, ANNA MARIA LOUISA, only child of Alexander and Martha J. Agar, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 13th-st., near 5th-av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 20, GEORGE WASHINGTON PANGBORN, son of Cornelius and Louisa Faugborn, aged 6 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 325 Carlton-av.

At Greenpoint, on Sunday, July 20, Mrs. MARY ANN LYNCH, wife of Thomas J. Lynch, aged 29 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Patrick Lynch, and of brothers, Mathew and Michael Lynch, are invited to attend the funeral, from 5th-av., between Carlton and Mesereole, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

At North Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 20, CLARISSA J., wife of Philip Kissam.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, on Tuesday next, at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 3¾ o'clock, and return at 7 o'clock P. M.

In East Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, July 19, at his residence after a long and painful illness, NATHANIEL T. ELDRIDGE, aged 61 years and 9 months.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

At Cornwall, Orange Co., on Saturday, July 19, MARGARET JOSEPHINE, wife of James J. Dewey, and daughter of Selah Van Duzer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock

At Waterville, Oneida Co., on Monday, July 14, CHAS. THOMAS, only son of Charles P. and Jane E. Mellency, of Williamsburg, aged 3 years, 11 months and 23 days.

His remains were interred at Remsen.

At Havana, June 13, JOHN HANSON, aged 33 years, a native of Norway. Also, June 23, MARCUS OSTRANDER, aged 30 years, a native of New-York. At sea, July 11, HENRY ANDERSON, a native of Hanover. The above were all seamen, belonging to the bark *Leo*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 19.

$4,000	Indiana State 5s	83	1000	Erie railroad	s3 62½
10,000	Virginia 6s	s60 93	100	do	b3 63⅛
15,000	do	s60 93	100	do	s30 63
3,000	Cal. State 7s	69½	10	do	s3 62⅝
25,000	Missouri State 6s	85½	100	do	s3 62⅜
	560	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	109	100	do	s3 62⅝
2,000	Erie R. Cv. Bs '71	80	400	do	s30 62⅜
4,000	P. A. R. C. B	1862 91	100	do	b10 62⅝
1,000	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	87	200	do	s3 62⅝
45,000	I. C. R. R. B. s5m	91½	100	do	s15 62⅜
22,000	do	s3 92	100	do	s60 63⅛
50,000	do	s60 92	45	Michigan Cen. R.	91⅞
15,000	do	b30 92⅛	26	do	91⅞
10	Bk. of Commerce	105½	50	do	b30 92⅛
15	Continental Bank	106	365	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	97½
10	Park Bank	103	41	do	97½
900	Penn. Coal Co	s3163⅜	32	do	97⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co	22¾	100	do	b3 97⅝
30	Eighth av Railroad	100	100	do	s30 98
50	New-York Cen. R.	b3 92⅜	200	do	s30 97
839	do	s3 92⅜	100	do	s30 96⅞
300	do	s60 92⅜	500	do	c 97⅜
200	do	s30 92	5	do	97⅜
400	do	c 92⅞	105	Panama Railroad	c 100½
50	do	b4 92½	50	do	b60 100⅜
12	do	92¾	20	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	69⅛
68	do	s3 92⅜	200	do	s5m 60
165	do	b10 92⅛	10	do	69¼
150	do	b30 92⅛	10	Clev. Col & Cin. R. R.	109¾
100	Reading R. R.	at 60 91⅜	300	Clev. & Tol R. R.	s60 76⅝
100	do	at 90 91⅝	480	do	c 77
100	do	at 5m 91⅞	100	do	b30 77½
100	do	b30 91⅜	200	do	s60 76¾
100	do	s3 91⅞	200	do	77
250	Chi. & N. I. R. R.	93	200	do	b30 77⅛
12	do	93½	100	do	b30 77¾
100	do	b30 93½	10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	112¾
300	do	s60 92¾	6	do	112½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks were made at auction by JAMES COLE, at Brooklyn, by order of the executors of AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, deceased:

18 shares Long Island Bank	142½
240 shares Brooklyn Bank	156
20 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company	116½
2 shares National Academy of Design	80
5 shares Hudson River Railroad	31¼
20 shares Phenix Insurance Co., Brooklyn	114
$56 Interest Scrip Certificates, 1850 and 1851	$17

MONDAY, July 21—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week was unusually heavy in both Imports and Exports. The former, including the heavy Dry Goods return in our last paper, reach the sum of $5,924,680, against $4,933,481 same week last July, which was also an active one in the entry of Dry Goods. The Exports amount to $2,236,733 in Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Merchandise, against $1,458,698 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie from this port direct was $500,191, including $458,000 by the *Baltic* on Saturday, against $95,199 the same week last July. There was also shipped in Gold from Boston, by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday, $788,635, most of which went from this City. The corresponding steamer from that port last year took out $795,000. The Government Sub-Treasury Office in this City held in Coin and Bullion to the credit of its various accounts, on Saturday afternoon $11,608,507, against $10,732,386. This difference of $876,121, with the exception of $50,000 received in Coin from Chicago and the Foreign exports of Specie direct and via Boston, altogether $2,114,947, count against the Bank reserve, while $1,790,301 from California; $105,000 in Silver from New-Orleans, and $40,000 in doubloons from Havre, altogether $1,935,301, will go far toward balancing the loss. It is expected, however, that on the official statement to be made up this afternoon the average reserve, which stood last Monday $14,793,409, will show a further moderate decrease. The Customs Duties paid into the Government Office for the past twelve working days amount to quite three millions dollars, being an average of $250,000 a day. Only about one-third this sum, however, has been retained, after meeting the current drafts from Washington on the New-York Depository, and the Money Market in consequence has been but slightly disturbed by the Custom-House movement. It closed on Saturday quite easy on demand loans, and without material enhancement in value on mercantile paper, which is taken outside of Bank at from 7 to 8 ₱ cent., first class names. After the present week, during which the incoming cargoes of the *Persia* and *Ericsson* will probably be entered—as both steamers will be fully due by Wednesday—the Dry Goods import is expected to fall off quite materially, and the trade say that there will be but a light second importation for the Autumn sales, unless the prices of fine Continental goods in this market can be brought up more nearly to correspond with their value abroad. By the French steamer of Thursday orders were received by some of the Foreign Commission Agents to withdraw certain descriptions of dress goods from the market for the present, owing to the material advance in value at the points of manufacture.

According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st January, 1856, to the 1st July last, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to $107,583,000
Add three weeks in July 15,368,820

Total in 1856 to date $122,951,820
Against same time in 1855 78,614,701

Increase in 1856 ..... $44,337,119

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign re-exported) from New-York, from the 1st January, 1856, to 1st July inst., were $40,070,060
Add three weeks in July 5,371,308

Total in 1856 to date $45,441,308
Against same time in 1855 35,944,884

Increase in 1856 to date $9,496,424

The Exports of Specie from New-York, from 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., amounted to $11,730,000
Add three weeks in July 3,218,457

Total in 1856 to date $14,948,457
Against same time in 1855 18,402,106

Decrease to date in 1856 ..... $3,153,549

The Receipts of Gold from California at New-York, from 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., according to deliveries made from the manifests of the mail and transient steamers, were $19,905,523
Add since 1st July 1,790,301

Total to date $21,695,824
Against same time in 1855 19,598,614

Increase to dste $2,097,210

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	7,576	$378,271	4 052	$211,783
Flour, hhls	7,371	75,098	88,780	630,562
Corn Meal, hhls	646	2,596	1,641	6,448
Wheat, bushels	——	——	45,357	67a,328
Corn, bushels	125,416	131,513	70,891	44,692
Pork, bbls. and tcs	488	5,861	479	7,810
Beef, bbls. and tcs	225	3,223	380	4,617
Total Produce		$598,607		$1,563,950
Miscellaneous		862,91		653,983
Total exp's for the week		$1,458,698		$2,236,733

The fluctuations of the Stock Exchange through the past week have been on the average bout 2 ₱ cent., and mostly against the rise in prices, though the closing bids on Saturday show less than half their difference as compared with the market on Saturday week. There was an improved tone at the close of the week, owing to the continued easy working of the Money Market and the moderate exports of Specie by the Boston and Collins steamers, as compared with the exaggerated estimates put forth in the street on Tuesday and Wednesday.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, July 12.	Lowest Intermediate.	Saturday, July 19.
New-York Central	93½	91¾	92⅝
Erie	64	61¾	62¾
Reading	92⅛	90¾	91¾
Toledo	79½	76¾	77
Galena	114	112¾	112¾
Michigan Central	93	91	92
Southern Michigan	98½	96½	97⅜
Panama	102¾	100	100½
Illinois Centrals	94	91½	92¼
Virginia	94	93½	93½
Missouris	86	84¾	85¼
Transit Company	93	93	10¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	61¾	60	60¾
Hudson River	35	32½	33¾
Rock Island	94¾	92	93
Milwaukee	83	80	80½
Pennsylvania Coal	103	100½	102¾

The leading feature of the market continues to be the speculation in Erie Shares, although for some days past more attention has been given to New-York Central, Southern Michigan, Reading, and Illinois Central Bonds. The June earnings of the New-York Central have just been published at Albany, $654,842 against $521,436 same month last year. For the nine months of the Railroad year, the following is the comparison:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAFFIC.

	1855-'56.	vs.	1854-'55.
October	$736,121		$649,420
November	674,941		567,227
December	668,958		432,851
January	461,807		405,125
February	378,984		316,274
March	518,812		538,257
April	709,963		654,269
May	696,913		633,381
June	654,842		521,436
Total	$5,501,641		$4,718,240
Increase this year			$783,401

No announcement has yet been made in the Albany papers as to the disposition of the new loan of $500,000 to refund the bonds of the old companies in the consolidation. It was to have been awarded on the 17th inst.

The first mortgage made on the Marysville and Lexington Road has been foreclosed, and the proceeds awarded to the Bondholders. The Company have acted with marked good faith throughout the proceeding, and the Courts of Kentucky have been equally prompt to sustain the just and equitable interpretation of the mortgage, against all adverse claimants to the Road and its equipment. Pleas were filed by junior creditors to the effect, first, that the contract made with the Bondholders in New-York was usurious, and although by special statute of the State, the corporation itself cannot plead usury, its creditors may; and secondly, that most of the Road was built and its property acquired *after* the execution of the first mortgage, and ought therefore to be held by or for the benefit of the second mortgagees and other creditors. The Circuit Court of Fayette overruled both points, and the Court of Appeals, the supreme judicial authority of the Commonwealth, sustained the opinion of the Court below, deciding:

1. That as by the laws of New-York a corporation is not permitted to plead usury, its bonds, whether usuriously sold or not, are valid and binding, equally against the corporation *and the property mortgaged to secure the debt*, as against all other claimants.

2. That while non-existing property to be acquired at a future time may not be transferable in law, *it is so in equity*, and passes by the deed of conveyance or mortgage *whenever it is acquired*, and as creditors, under the subsequent mortgage, had notice of this equity before they acquired any right to the property, it cannot be resisted by them.

The Court further decided that the sale was valid under a default of interest, without waiting the maturity of the principal. "The parties (says the Court) may not have intended nor expected that the power of sale by the trustees would be exercised until the principal and interest of the bonds were *both* due; but such a restriction upon this power, even if it be imposed by the terms of the instrument, cannot be allowed to alter the legal effect of the deed." And the Court below, therefore, adjudged rightly in decreeing the sale of the Property, the condition of which "and the insolvency of the Company, and its utter inability to progress with the construction of the road; the real interest of all the parties concerned required in our opinion a sale to be made in the manner directed by the Court below; wherefore the judgment is affirmed."

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place on Monday, (this day,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions for the past week and for the season to the present date, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	Last Year.
Reading Road	49,281	1,137,852	1,246,665
Schuylkill Canal	32,103	495,148	503,918
Lehigh Canal	43,185	457,396	503,396
Lehigh Road	3,172	68,936	New.
Total tonnage	2,158,782		2,253,972

A New-York Banking House.

From the Albion, July 19.

It has often been remarked—by readers of newspapers, if not by journalists themselves—that no subsequent apology or retraction could put an individual, injured by the press, in the place that he occupied before he was attacked. There is some truth in the remark; and our editorial conscience has, therefore, given us an occasional twinge, since, in the month of May last, we inadvertently and at second-hand consigned a living financier to the tomb, although in our next issue we formally restored him to the position he worthily fills among his friends. Candor, we say, compels the acknowledgment that some little balance was due to him on the account between us. A visit to the new Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., just completed at the corner of Pine and N

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1510. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

Republicanism in Westchester County—Meeting at Rye—Letter from Hon. G. N. Peck.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of all opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the policy of the present Administration in regard to the extension of Slavery, was held at Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday night last. L'Estrange Hall, the largest in the place, was crowded to its utmost capacity,—although the notice given of the meeting was but limited.

EDWARD CORNING, Esq., was appointed President, and on taking the Chair spoke briefly of the great importance of the approaching election and of the magnitude of the issues involved. CYRUS W. LOCKE and BENJAMIN MEAD, Esq., were elected Vice Presidents, and ARTHUR W. PARSONS and JOSEPH L. ROBERTS, Secretaries.

The President then stated that Hon. GERARD N. PECK, formerly Democratic member of Congress from the District, had been invited to attend the meeting, and being unable to do so had addressed them the following letter:

LETTER FROM HON. GERARD N. PECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19, 1856.

GEO. D. CRAIGEN, Esq., AND OTHERS:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inviting me to take part in a meeting called this evening, at Rye, of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the further extension of Slavery in Territory now free.

In answer I beg leave to say, that in consequence of other engagements it will not be convenient for me to be present, but I will embrace this opportunity of expressing my views briefly in relation to the objects of the meeting.

Having been, all my life, devoted to the principles advocated by the Democratic Party, and having been a recipient of honors from the same source, it is with feelings of deep regret that I am obliged to take exceptions to the *new test* which is applied to all those who call themselves Democrats. This new principle is so repugnant to my feelings, and so much at variance with my ideas of Democratic principles, that I cannot adopt them as a part of my political creed. For the first time in the History of this Country, there is an attempt made to establish Slavery as a National Institution.

The issue is presented whether the Free States are prepared to surrender to the Slave States the right to extend their local laws over the Territories, and consequently transfer Slavery into Territories now free.

I regard the question in connection with our future destiny and national prosperity, of more importance than all others combined, or that can possibly be presented.

In forming a correct opinion in relation to this subject, it is necessary to refer to the proceedings of Congress whenever the question has been before them. It will be seen, by referring to the record, that the Missouri Compromise was introduced and advocated as a *Southern measure*, and received the support of Southern members as a measure calculated to benefit their particular section of the country.

It brought the State of Missouri into the Union with a Constitution admitting Slavery. It paved the way for additional Slave States, and to make the measure more acceptable to the Free States the South proposed to establish the Missouri Compromise line, prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30', (excepting the State of Missouri.) The very moment the act ceased to promote the extension of Slavery, and its provisions interfered with its further progress, the country is astounded with the intelligence that a proposition is before Congress to have the act repealed, and the members from that section of the country which derived all the benefit from the act came up unitedly in support of the repeal, with one or two exceptions.

Those familiar with the contest that ensued know full well that the only real motive for taking the step was for the purpose of *extending Slavery*, without reference to any other provisions of the bill.

The present Administration came forward as the special advocate of the measure, and with a liberal distribution of government patronage, succeeded in forcing it through Congress, and thereby reopened a question which the President had himself pledged to the country should not be disturbed during his administration.

He now assumes to be the guardian of "Popular Sovereignty" and the people's rights.

As an evidence of his sincerity, it is only necessary for us to turn our attention to the state of affairs existing in the Territory of Kansas—men staring up by the dock on the first tree for expressing sentiments favorable to freedom—the actual settlers driven from the Territory by a band of ruffians from a neighboring State—outrages of the most aggravated character committed daily, and all done with the knowledge and countenance of this *champion* of the people's rights. This we are told is "Popular Sovereignty," establishing a great democratic principle, and giving the actual settlers the right to exclude or admit Slavery.

Such hypocrisy is too transparent to deceive any who will look at the *facts* without taking upon trust the cry of certain demagogues that they are only endeavoring to establish a great democratic principle.

The only real issue to be settled at the approaching election is, whether the Free States will consent to let a handful of slaveholders control the destinies of the country, and establish Slavery wherever they may choose to carry it.

While they charge the North with creating a sectional issue and organizing a sectional party, they alone are responsible for the renewal of the Slavery question. They are (as they always have been) the only party having but one idea which applies entirely to one section of the country, excluding all others inherent to it.

For one I am willing to accept this issue, lay aside, for the time being, all other minor questions, and act with those who do not believe that this Government was established for the express purpose of fostering and extending Slavery; or that we should sacrifice our National honor and degrade ourselves in the eyes of the whole world, merely to acquire new possessions where Slavery already exists or where it could be easily established. The doctrine of the Highwayman, that might makes right, is not the sentiment of the American people, although it may be adopted by a party and its candidate.

GERARD N. PECK.

JOHN E. PARSONS, Esq., then addressed the meeting, for half an hour, in an eloquent and effective manner. He deemed it fortunate that in thus making his first appearance in political life, he could espouse a cause which commended itself so warmly to the judgment and the feelings of young men. It was time, he thought, that the administration of public affairs should be placed in the hands of men who had not become hackneyed in political intrigue, —men fresh from the people and imbued with the spirit of Republican Freedom. The great issue in the canvas, he said, was that concerning the extension of Slavery:—he was upon the side of Freedom:—and while he would do nothing to interfere with Slavery where it exists in the Southern States, he thought the people of the North should unite as one man to prevent its extension into free territory of the United States. He charged upon the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE the responsibility of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the outrages in Kansas by which it has been followed. All this had been done under the influence of the Slaveholding interest and for the purpose of increasing its power. He believed it was time these aggressions were met and stopped. Mr. PARSONS was heard with marked satisfaction and applause. He was followed by

Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, who spoke at some length of the general issues involved in the canvass, and especially of the principle asserted by the South, and tacitly conceded in the Cincinnati platform, that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Federal Territory, and that neither Congress nor the people of the Territory have a right to exclude it. He showed clearly that Mr. BUCHANAN is committed to this doctrine.

The meeting was composed of men of all parties, and indicated a marked and decided interest in the subject on the part of the people of Rye.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* publishes a list of sixty-four papers in Pennsylvania supporting FREMONT and DAYTON, eight of them German papers. Three papers also support FREMONT, but are uncommitted on the subject of the Vice-Presidency, and three also support FREMONT and JOHNSON. Thirteen other journals are favorable to FREMONT and DAYTON, but which have not yet put up their names, and fifty others nominally support FILLMORE by keeping his name up, but which advocate FREMONT, and will eventually put up his name. These, added to the previous list, give eighty-seven Fremont papers in Pennsylvania. The *Gazette* says: These facts speak for themselves.

A call for a County Convention of Democrats of Onondaga County, who are opposed to the present National Administration, and to the platform and nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, to be held in Syracuse on the 22d of July, appears in all the Democratic papers, and is numerously signed by many gentlemen formerly prominent Democrats.

FREMONT and DAYTON Clubs are organizing in Cayuga County, N. Y. Republican stock is rising. Many farmers, always Democrats, avow themselves for FREMONT men.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner*, says: "We [illegible] convention during the past week in [illegible] are [illegible] of Democrats. We make this state-

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

A CARD FROM MR. BURLINGAME.

The Illinois Contested Seat and Mr. Bliss of Ohio—The Senate Adjournment Resolution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21.

Mr. BURLINGAME publishes the following card in the *Intelligencer* this morning:

"I am informed that the memorandum of a recent conversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. BROOKS, has received in some quarters, from its position as appended to Mr. BROOKS' speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say and have said in relation to my speech, that I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the memorandum, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, *I now withdraw it.* And that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say explicitly that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it without qualification or amendment.

A. BURLINGAME."

The card excites deep interest among all classes but there are no indications that it will lead to a hostile meeting.

The statement that the resolution to admit Mr. ARCHER to the Illinois contested seat was lost by the absence of Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, was erroneous.

There is little doubt that the House will, to-morrow, concur in the Senate resolution to adjourn on the 11th of August. S.

Mr. Burlingame's Card—The Kansas Contested Seat—Mr. Sumner—New Mail Route—The Herbert Trial, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21.

Mr. BURLINGAME's card, published in the *Intelligencer* this morning, holding himself responsible, without qualification or amendment, for his speech on the Sumner assault, is considered a re-opening of the controversy between him and Mr. BROOKS, and has produced great excitement, especially among Congressmen. Rumors prevail about a contemplated hostile meeting, but nothing has occurred beyond mere conjecture to justify such reports.

The Committee on Elections of the House will this week make a report, based on the result of the Kansas Investigating Committee, declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not the legally elected Delegate from that Territory.

According to private advices received this morning, it is not probable that Mr. SUMNER will resume his seat this session.

The Postmaster General has just ordered a daily mail from Jefferson City to Springfield, Missouri, at the instance of Major PHELPS, thus opening a direct and expeditious route to the Osage and Cherokee Countries from St. Louis.

The Herbert trial will probably close on Wednesday. New testimony having been procured, the cross-examinations are more rigid and prolonged than on the former trial. The interest in the case continues unabated.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of JOHN FORSYTH as Minister to Mexico, and WALTER FORCE as Secretary of Legation.

The Central American Difficulty—A Probable Solution—The Administration and Affairs in California—A Delicate Question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 20, 1856.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

As I telegraphed to-night, the State Department has no dispatches stating that Great Britain has conceded a treaty with Honduras, relinquishing in favor of the latter its assorted possessions in the Bay Islands. The statement that such dispatches had been received, in all probability never went from this city, but was based upon private information received at New-York from Mr. SQUIER, now in London or Paris, engaged in energetically pushing his scheme for the opening of an interoceanic communication *viâ* his Honduras route.

A PROBABLE SOLUTION.

Your readers will remember that your correspondent long since suggested, as a possible mode of settling the Central American question, the cession of Ruatan and the other Bay Islands to Honduras, and the obliteration of the Mosquito Protectorate by a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, by which the latter shall peacefully extinguish the Indian title in Mosquitia just as we extinguish Indian titles in the United States. The evidence begins to accumulate that the British mind is settling down upon this mode of disposing of the only remaining disturbing element in their relations with us. Some passages in the Parliamentary debates evidently look to this solution; and an article which you republished from the London *Times* on Saturday last advocated it with much simplicity and force. It is well known that various parties in London are laboring to bring about this solution; and among them Mr. SQUIER, who very naturally and very properly desires that the Central American question may be definitively settled, because such settlement cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the enterprise in which he is engaged. Let us hope that the announcement that the settlement has actually been accomplished shall prove to have been only slightly premature. Were PALMERSTON out of the way, this would have been done long ago; but with him at the head of the Government, there is no certainty of anything that looks like peace.

PALMERSTON'S DISINGENUOUSNESS.

It is astonishing with what extraordinary pertinacity PALMERSTON persists in assuring Parliament that Judge KANE, at Philadelphia, decided that the hiring and retaining men to go out of the United States to enlist in the service of a foreign Government—as was done by Mr. CRAMPTON's ordre—is not a violation of American law. The Premier certainly must know that he is guilty of wilful perversion, for his error has been repeatedly corrected, and still he persists in it. The pretext for his statement is simply this: In the beginning of this enlistment matter, three men, named BUCKNELL, PERKINS and HERTZ, were arrested at Philadelphia, charged with recruiting. It is *now* known that BUCKNELL was the most guilty man of the three; but *the proof* upon the preliminary examination being insufficient to hold him to answer, Judge KANE discharged him. In the cases of PERKINS and HERTZ the proof was stronger, and they were held. Now, Lord PALMERSTON's assertion that Judge KANE had once decided that what CRAMPTON arranged to have done in the way of recruiting was not a violation of the law of the United States, is based upon his disingenuous disconnection of the case of BUCKNELL from that of his associates, PERKINS and HERTZ, and upon an attempt to present Judge KANE's discharge of the former for want of *proof* as a discharge for want of *law* to cover the offence charged. And this is of a piece with the disgraceful pettifogging which has characterized much of the British side of this Recruitment question, from its beginning down to the present day, whenever PALMERSTON or CRAMPTON has touched it.

SET THE ANGLO-SAXON RIGHT

While upon the subject, let me say a word in reply to the *Anglo-Saxon*, the British organ at Boston, a copy of which was handed me some days since, containing what professed to be an utter demolition of my statement of the 2d inst., that, while Mr. CRAMPTON was ordered, on the 22d June, 1855, to stop recruiting in the United States, he failed to obey the instructions until long after, when he discovered that *our* Government had become aware of the instructions which he had thus neglected. The *Anglo-Saxon* replied to this, with an air of triumph, by citing the dispatch of June 22, and maintaining that it contained no "instructions" to Mr. CRAMPTON whatever, but only notified him that "the plan of recruitment was about to be abandoned by the War Office, and that orders would be sent that day to the Colonies, to that effect."

I answer the *Anglo Saxon* man by referring him to the British Blue Book upon this Enlistment question, where, upon the very page succeeding that containing the dispatch of the 22d June, he will find another dispatch from CLARENDON to CRAMPTON, dated the 6th July, in which he refers to said letter of June 22, and its "instructions" to Mr. CRAMPTON to cease recruiting in the United States. I suggest that the British Blue Book and Lord CLARENDON are better authority on this point than the *Anglo Saxon* and its editor. The latter asks you to "bet" your "correspondent right." Will you be good enough to put the *Anglo-Saxon* man in that desirable position, and hint to him the propriety of being a little better posted ere he grandiloquently denounces my statements of fact as "a mere baseless fabric of a vision?"

THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Administration is very secretive in regard to its decision upon Governor JOHNSON's application for aid to put down the San Francisco Vigilance Committee; but I think you can rely upon this statement of the general result which I transmitted by telegraph to-night. This is a troublesome subject for the Administration. They sympathize with the Governor evidently, and are against the Vigilance Committee; but to take any steps in opposition to the popular movement against the rogues who infest California would be likely to lead to an unsuccessful struggle of the Federal authority against the people, and would contribute not a little political capital against the Democratic candidate in the approaching Presidential election. But then again how could the President refuse to do anything to "put down insurrection in California," when, upon the same plea, it is engaged on the 5th of July, in dispersing, at the point of the bayonet, the Free-State Legislature of Kansas? Here was an occasion for nice distinctions, and judicious trimming. It was clear, however, that the Vigilance Committee would not maintain its organization much longer, and that by a little procrastination the responsibility of taking any decided position might be avoided. Fortunately it was found that in the case of a *State* the intervention of its Legislature was a necessary antecedent to interference by the Federal Government—an incident entirely unnecessary in the case of a Territory, "the people" of which, according to its organic law, are supposed to "govern themselves."

COMMODORE STEWART—THE NAVY RETIRING BOARD.

It is said that Commodore STEWART, disgusted by the action of the Senate in sustaining the late Naval Retiring Board, will return to Congress the tokens of its appreciation of his past services which have been voted him, and resign his commission; but I do not know that the story is true. By the way, the closing speech made by Mr. HALE upon the bill in relation to this subject passed by the Senate last week, was the most eloquent effort of his Congressional life, and will be read with great interest, especially by those who were opposed to the Retiring Board and its action. Some of the retired officers I find well satisfied with the bill which has passed the Senate, being confident that under its operation they cannot fail of restoration to their former rank and pay. There is no ground for the statement that the Naval Committee of the House is opposed to the Senate's bill. It has not been before the Committee yet, but will be on Tuesday next, when, I have little doubt, it will be reported without material amendment. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21.

REGISTERING VESSELS.

The Senate passed the bill amendatory of the act of December 17, 1792, concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, the object being to make it conform to the present regulations of the Treasury Department.

THE MILITARY IN KANSAS.

On motion of Mr. HALE a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information whether any instructions have been issued to any military officer in command in Kansas, to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or prevent by military power any assemblage of people in the Territory.

THE ARMAMENT BILL PASSED.

The bill for the armament of fortifications, alteration of small arms, &c., was amended, reducing the proposed appropriation from three millions to eighteen hundred thousand dollars, and then passed, by 27 against 10—Messrs. Biggs, Durkee, Fessenden, Hale, Houston, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Turnhull, Wade, and Wilson.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution was passed providing for the close of the session on the 11th of August.

The following bills were then passed:

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Regulating the fees, and costs and other judicial expenses of the Government throughout the United States.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Making appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware Breakwater. Also for the improvement of certain harbors in Maine, and the harbors of Marquette, Michigan, and Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21.

THE NEBRASKA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case, the Committee on Elections reporting a resolution that BIRD B. CHAPMAN was not, and that HIRAM P. BENNET was elected delegate.

Mr. WATSON made a speech in favor of the resolution, when the subject was passed over.

THE HOUR OF MEETING CHANGED.

The daily hour of meeting was changed from 11 o'clock to 12.

NATURALIZATION.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE SENATE'S ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. SMITH (Tenn.) moved a suspension of the rules with a view to action on the Senate resolution just received, to adjourn on the 11th of August.

Mr. DUNN said he should move to amend it by adding, as a condition, that on or before that day an act be passed and receive Executive sanction, for the settlement of the troubles in Kansas, containing, among its provisions, one for the reëstablishment of the Slavery restriction, applicable both to Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. MEACHAM gave notice of a substitute for mileages from the 4th of August to the 20th of October, provided that no extra mileage or per diem during the recess shall be paid.

Mr. SMITH's motion prevailed by 128 against 46.

Mr. DUNN moved to table the resolution. Lost by 55 against 105.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved an amendment substituting the 2d of September, showing that it was impossible to transact the public business before that time.

Mr. HAVEN said the remedy was to fix an early day and then go industriously to work. He commented on the manner in which so much valuable time had been wasted. As to Kansas, he believed that the majority of the House would pass a bill providing for the restoration of the Missouri restriction, knowing at the same time that the Senate would reject it.

Mr. MEACHAM said Mr. HAVEN had no right to make a speech impugning the motives of other members.

Mr. HAVEN disclaimed any such intention.

Mr. GREENWOOD suggested the 18th of August, saying those weeks were long enough for practical purposes.

Mr. GREENWOOD thought two weeks were as good as two months. He dissented from Mr. HAVEN and would do what was right without inquiring whether the Senate would or not.

Mr. HAVEN replied that he (HAVEN) would do what was right; but when he could not get other men to do what was right, he would abate a little, rather than his fellow-citizens in Kansas should bleed, and rather than go before the country with an offer to the Senate, not made in sincerity.

Mr. GIDDINGS said Mr. HAVEN had been all the session finding out which side was wrong. Instead of asking himself whether the act to be performed was just, he brought here the bugbear of the Senate. Now, he (GIDDINGS) would act right though the "Heavens fall."

Mr. DUNN said he came here with high expectations [a voice—No doubt of that] that the Missouri Compromise would be restored. He was exceedingly sorry they had grown smaller and smaller until they were entirely dissipated. He was persuaded that no effort would be made to restore it. There could be no peace in the country till that was done, in substance or in fact, and the North and South must remember this. Until the question of individual safety in Kansas was settled, no appropriation bills should be passed. [Cries of "Agreed," "Agreed," "That's right," "That's the talk."] The only way to insure compliance was to stop the wheels of Government, and give some trouble while they were rolling. As for the Presidency, he would not go for BUCHANAN or FREMONT, but for the man living in New York, as the only one whose election gives promise of peace.

Mr. LEITER made an ineffectual motion to table the resolution. Adjourned.

Wm. Arrison Convicted of Manslaughter.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 21.

WM. ARRISON was, to-day, convicted of manslaughter on the third trial, for causing the death of Mr. ALLISON by an infernal machine, about two years since. Great dissatisfaction is expressed with the verdict. The sentence will be deferred, and he will be put on trial for the murder of Mrs. ALLISON, for which an application has been made for change of venue.

Burning of a Sawing and Planing Establishment.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 21.

The large sawing and planing establishment of Messrs. NAYLOR & Co., on Broad street, below Wallace, was destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. Loss $15,000; mostly insured.

Suicide of Corrigan, the Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, July 21.

HUGH CORRIGAN, convicted in Westmoreland County for the murder of his wife, for which he was under sentence of death, committed suicide on Saturday in his cell.

Troops For Canada.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 21.

The British screw steamer *Vulcan*, with the 17th Regiment from the Crimea, arrived here yesterday.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Monday, July 21.

The Canal Tolls for the second week in July amounted to $94,245, against $77,771 in the corresponding week last year.

Death of a Lawyer.

BOSTON, Monday, July 21.

JOHN H. MATTHEWS, District-Attorney of Worcester, died suddenly in his office yesterday.

LAKE ERIE DISASTER.

The Burning of the Northern Indiana—Capt Wetmore's Statement.

From the Buffalo Republic, July 19.

Capt. W. H. WETMORE, of the *Northern Indiana*, says: "We left Buffalo on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 10 o'clock, with a medium load, and, I suppose, about one hundred passengers. The crew numbered between fifty and sixty. Nothing occurred of any importance until about ten minutes past 11 on Thursday morning, when we were about midway between Point-au-Pelee Reef and Point-au-Pelee Lighthouse. I was on deck by the pilot-house. The engineer sent a man on deck, and said he wanted me below. I supposed at the time there was some difficulty with the men. I ran below as fast as I could, it being an uncommon thing to leave the deck, when on side, even for meals. When I got below, the first engineer, FARRAR, was getting his nose ready in the fire engine. He said, 'Mr. WETMORE, my God, she's afire. There was a round hole, usually covered with a plate of iron, which was off, between the engine room and the smoke-pipe on the starboard side. I cast my eye there, and saw a light something like the reflection of a common lamp underneath the main deck. I turned and ran to call the mate; I passed some on deck, and told them to run to the engine. I passed on towards the forecastle, and found two or three men; told them to run to the engine. Then passed into the forecastle and told them the same. I immediately ran back to the engine and found he had got to work with the fire engine, and saw the flames bursting through the hatches. I saw she was badly on fire, and ran to call the second mate for the purpose of altering her course. As I got on the promenade deck, I met him. He said, 'My God, Mr. WETMORE, what's the matter?' Said I, 'She's burning up; get out your boat forward.' I ran to the wheel-house, and helped alter her course for the nearest point of Point-au-Pelee Island, supposing she would make the Island before her engine would stop. I then returned to the engine on the main deck. When I got there the flames had driven them from the fire engine, and she was all a flame there.

I turned and went to the promenade deck again, and found the flames bursting through the upper deck around the engine. I then ran for my room, which was alongside the wheel-house, to get my axes, and had hard work to get back through the flames. As I came forward I met the second mate and one of the wheelsmen. They said they had the boat out on the cranes but not lowered. I told them to run aft and get out the life-boat. I went immediately on the promenade-deck with my axes; when I got there I saw the forward boat was crowded with men. I saw that they would be all lost unless I could get them out of the boat. I took one axe in my hand and ran forward and told them they would all be lost unless they got one of that boat. The engineer, Mr. FARRAR, and second mate were attempting to get them out of the boat, and did pull some out by force. At that moment the cranes gave away with the heft in the boat, and she went down end foremost and spilled the most of them into the water. She would hold 18 or 20, and was crowded to excess. When she went down I knew the consequences and did not stop to look at her, but turned round and met the men whom I had sent aft. They said they could not get aft as the flames would not let them. I turned to the passengers and begged them to keep cool and I would save them all yet. Knowing that there was almost two cords of planks about half way aft on the larboard side, intended for safety planks, I ran to them and took the first one out, urging the passengers and crew to fetch them. I did this to encourage them and for the example. I brought an armful, and then went back to the other side and brought a load from there. Several of the crew followed and assisted me. I kept telling them all the while that I could save all of them, if they would only take my advice.

[illegible] had got them well going at this, I seized an axe and called upon the rest to assist me in cutting away the doors and panel work about the cabin, the engineer and second mate assisting me. After cutting all the panel work away which we could reach, on account of the fire, and passing them to passengers, we then rushed into the cabin and hauled out the dining tables forward. We spread these tables out full length and dropped them overboard, bottom side up, and then brought side tables, sofas, big chairs, &c., from the cabin, all of which we threw overboard to the passengers in the water. By this time the steamer had stopped. Could not tell exactly when she did stop, but am confident she did not run over a mile from the time the fire was first discovered. After getting all out of the cabin we could, we commenced cutting the fenders away, and telling men to get on them. After cutting and getting away everything that was possible to get at I went forward on the promenade deck. The engineers and second mate and wheelsmen went below on the forecastle deck and commenced passing everything out of the forecastle deck, boards, mattresses, stairway, rigging boxes, &c. I saw them passing them out. At that time one of the passengers called my attention to one of the broken crane stanchions, and we tried to get it out, but did not succeed. I went down to the forecastle and took the axe and proceeded in cutting it off. Passed up the axe to the passenger, as we wished to keep it with us, and as I was getting up, a woman came to me saying, "I am alone with four small children," (one of which she held in her arms.) I said to her," give me the child, and I will save it if I get ashore." I passed it up to my friend on deck, the passenger, and followed it. I heard the woman calling after me, and looked back, and she passed me the other three of her children. Soon after another woman passed up one about six months old.

Previous to this the *Mississippi*, which, when the fire broke out, I thought to be five or six miles astern, had been engaged, and by this time had picked up the most of those in the water. By this time her boats and those of the *Republic* came alongside to pick them off the burning steamer. The boats were full of life-buoys, and those on board the boats kept telling the passengers to jump into the water. Many, and especially the women, were afraid to do this. A passenger said to me, take this child and I will go and push them overboard. I took the child, and then had one in each arm, and three besides hanging to me. The passenger succeeded in getting off three women and some men into the water, and then I lowered the children away to them by the hawing-line. Then my friend, the passenger, went into the boat, and was the last man with me on board the steamer. I was the last person who left her. Previous to leaving her, I walked aft from fifteen to twenty feet from the stern, and stood there a moment without experiencing any inconvenience from the flames.

I then lowered myself on to the forecastle over the side to see if there was any one there, and found no one. I then lowered myself into one of the *Mississippi's* boats, which had just come up with no one in her but her crew, taking an oar and pulled to the stern of the steamer and took off two men who were hanging at her rudder. We then pulled past to the leeward of her, and saw some one in the lee wheel through the flames hallooing and splashing the water. I called out to them to swim out from her if they could. They not doing it, we pulled under the lee of the wheelhouse, and then pulled into the wheel and found two ladies and a gentleman and got them on board, and told the men to back away as there was danger of the wheelhouse dropping on to us. Not seeing any one we pulled for the *Mississippi*. I thought all were saved that were in the water and whom it was possible to save, and I then asked Captain LANGLEY for a boat to assist in saving the wreck. He told me to take what boats I wanted. I jumped into a life boat, taking the second mate and one wheelman—a passenger from Toledo by the name of ANDERSON volunteering to go with me. I rowed to the propeller *Republic* and asked them to take hold of the wreck, which he promptly acceded to. They passed us two chains and two hawsers, and run down to the stern of the wreck. We made the chains fast to the rudder and then bent the lines to them, and then went on board of the propeller, and she towed the wreck into Pigeon Bay, near the Bluff, where she grounded within 200 feet of the shore. We then left for Detroit.

From the time the steamer caught fire until she was entirely abandoned, I should think it was from an hour to an hour and a quarter. I think I could have remained on her half an hour longer, when we left her, without much inconvenience from the flames. When the flames were discovered, the utmost panic took possession of most of the passengers, and it was impossible to maintain any kind of order. They paid no attention to my frequent appeals, although I repeatedly assured them that all could be saved if they would obey orders. It is my positive opinion that not a single person forward of the wheel, however, would have been lost had they been in condition to know what they were about. I did not see a single person drown, but I was too constantly engaged to look after the people in the water. My impression is that not more than twenty persons were lost, and those were principally from the forward boat, which fell from the cranes in the early part of the disaster.

As there is a report that the *Northern Indiana* was racing at the time, I desire to say that such was not the case. We left nearly an hour behind time, and no extraordinary exertion was made. I saw the engine from half past seven to eight o'clock in the morning before the fire. We then had 27 pounds of steam upon her. We are allowed to carry 40 pounds. I can positively assert that no disposition to race was manifested.

In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the uniform good and gallant behavior of all my officers and crew, and the humane and generous conduct of Capt. LANGLEY, of the *Mississippi*, and Capt. WEAVER, of the propeller *Republic*. Both these gentlemen, and the officers and crew under their command, did all in their power to aid us and save the passengers in the water, and it is entirely due to their exertions that so many were saved. There were also two or three sail vessels in the vicinity which stood in boldly, and rendered every assistance in their power. I know that some were picked up by these vessels, but what became of them I am unable to say.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The *Republic* adds the following:

The *Mississippi* stayed alongside for two hours; Capt LANGLEY, the crew and the passengers doing everything in their power to save the sufferers. When the vessel came on board, trunks and wardrobes flew open, and they were provided with whatever they desired—they had only to help themselves.

The propeller *Republic* then towed the *Northern Indiana* ashore near Point au Pelee, where she now lies in eight feet water. A meeting was then organized on board the *Mississippi*, and $200 in cash were raised for the sufferers. The meeting adjourned to meet at LARNED's hotel, Detroit. When the boat landed at Detroit, Mr. RICE, the superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, came aboard and announced to the saved that the railroads in every direction were at their disposal, and so were the hotels, free to all. They will be taken care of, and all their wants supplied.

When the members of the adjourned meeting went ashore they found the citizens of Detroit were already beforehand with them, and that they had already raised $1,400 for the sufferers. Among those who subscribed were EBER WARD, $50; Wm. RICE, Superintendent, $50; J. HURD & Co., $100. The proprietors of the Michigan Exchange, Messrs. LYON & FARNHAM, placed their house at the disposal of the sufferers, without price. A generous act.

Mrs. JACOB M. HOWARD, who went up on the *Mississippi*, and who is a resident of Detroit, in a short time collected a large quantity of clothes, which she brought to the sufferers and distributed among them. The passengers were extremely sensible of all this real kindness, and many of them wept with joy.

From the above it seems that everything that could be done was done by those connected with the *Massachusetts* and *Indiana* to preserve life, (there was not a particle of baggage saved,) and the citizens of Detroit have exhibited a generosity and liberality characteristic of that city.

The *Northern Indiana* was valued at $200,000. No insurance. The hull will be saved.

THE GREAT RAILROAD DISASTER.

The Collision on the North Pennsylvania Railroad—Evidence Before the Coroner.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, July 21.

Coroner DELEVAN and his Jury were engaged during Saturday in viewing the bodies of those of the victims of the disaster on the North Pennsylvania Railroad who have died within his jurisdiction. Yesterday the Jury met at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, but, there being no witnesses present, it adjourned over until this morning, to meet at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, at Third and Green streets.

The Jury met this morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the appointed place. District Attorney REED was present. The latter stated that he had attended at the request of the Coroner, to assist in the examination of witnesses. He defined the duty of the Jury, as laid down by law.

TESTIMONY OF ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Thomas E. Harkins was first sworn.—I was one of the Committee to get up the excursion; there were six others, Messrs. M. C. Brady, Quinn, J. A. Smith, J. Fowlin, M. O'Conner, James Dillen; I made the contract with the Company.

[Contract shown and read. It binds the company to convey the excursion, to the number of two thousand, at a stipulated price. They were to go in two special trains.]

Witness resumed.—We issued about sixteen hundred tickets; there were more adults' tickets than children's tickets; in the five o'clock train there were six or seven hundred persons; part of the money was paid to the Company.

We left at five o'clock precisely; there were nine cars besides the baggage-car; I saw Mr. Hoppel on the train; I saw other men assisting him; I first went on the last car, but being a member of the Committee I was through the whole of them; I had no control of the train; we started from Jefferson-street, and moved off slowly, our pace gradually increasing; I went through the cars moving North for four or five miles, everything seemed right; we were going steadily but not fast; after having gone that distance, as near as I can recollect, the locomotive labored greatly; they were obliged to stop altogether at one time, not at a station.

I know that the difficulties were great from the extraordinary efforts of the engine; I think this was above Fisher's lane; I think she stood for two or three minutes; I got out of the cars to see what was the matter; I was told they were putting something on the rails to prevent the wheels slipping; after that the train ran extremely fast for five or ten minutes; they again went slow after that time; everything seemed right; I did not observe anything particular until the time of the fatal occurrence; there was but one stoppage—not at a station—until the time of the accident; I was not aware that we were behind time; everybody seemed satisfied; at the time of the accident I was in the third or fourth car; a moment before I was in the front car, and saw Rev. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Dillon standing inside at the front door; when I was there I saw nothing wrong; when the collision occurred I was thrown against the side of the car; I had no idea of a collision in front; I thought we had been run into from behind; I endeavored to render what assistance I could; I succeeded in getting out, with great difficulty; my hair and eyebrows were singed by the flames which had caught the car; at the base of the embankment I rolled on to some wheels.

After recovering my senses I looked around and saw some of the distress of which we are now all cognizant; I did not know that any person was burned alive; my attention was directed principally to the wounded; the flames spread with great rapidity; five cars—including the one I was in—were burned; the baggage car was in the rear of the train; it contained [illegible] was locked; I thought it was dangerous [illegible] car was put in the rear; I saw Mr. Sheridan dead;

I climbed upon the boiler, and looked [illegible] saw his body where it was caught; the body was not much crushed.

BEFORE THE CORONER OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The following is a portion of the evidence given before Coroner JACOBY, of Montgomery County:

John H. Towe, sworn, (Vice-President of the Road).—At the time of the collision I was standing at the York Road station for the train which left Gwynedd station at six A. M.; I was there just at the time the train was due, that was 8 A. M.; the train was not there at that time; I do not know what time it did arrive; I waited until 25 minutes of 9 o'clock; the York station was below where the accident occurred; I am Vice-President of the N. P. R. R.; all regular or through trains are run according to printed rules and a time table; when an excursion or special train is run, written instructions are given to those having charge of it by the master of transportation; that was done in this case.

[The printed rules of the Company were here read to the Jury, accompanied by the printed time table.]

Of the two trains which came into collision, the down train was the regular train; the time of the starting of the down train from Gwynedd was 8 A. M.; the time for leaving Fort Washington was 8:15 A. M.; the written instructions are only given to the conductors of the special trains; the regular trains were always according to the regular time table, unless there are other instructions special to the conductors of a regular train. (Here the special instructions given to the conductor of the special or excursion train, as also instruction to engineers of said train, were read to the Jury.) Witness said that the excursion train which came in collision was train No. 1, described in his instructions; I think the conductor of the down train, being the regular train, should not have waited at Fort Washington, for the excursion train, if that was behind time; but should run on; if the excursion train was fifteen minutes behind time, it was its duty to run upon a sideling; the rate of running upon our road varies; the excursion train was allowed one hour to reach Fort W.; in the city we are not allowed to run fast; and also between close stations, where we cannot make fast speed; the time of running between Camp Hill Station and Fort W. is three minutes by regular time table; the conductor of up train had one hour to run the distance in, but he could have run it in less time—the distance being 14 miles; the time is given to pass from one station to another, but there is no particular rate of speed prescribed other than he gathers from the time-table; the distance from Gwynedd station to Penn Line, 1¼ miles; Penn Line to Wissahickon, 1¼ miles; Wissahickon to Fort Washington, 1¾ miles; Fort Washington to Camp Hill, ¾ miles; I have been Vice-President of the Road about two months; was a Director in February last.

William S. Lee, (Engineer of down train) sworn.—I was employed as engineer on the down train; on the morning of the collision, we left Gwynedd at six o'clock, A. M.; I am not positive when we reached Fort Washington; but did look at my watch when we left there; it was our intention to stop at Camp Hill Station on our way down

[illegible] FROM OUR PEOPLE.

A Day at Long Branch—How to Make it Pleasant, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONG BRANCH, July, 1856.

That troop of visitors, who, to the number of twenty thousand or more, annually come to Long Branch, as they go to Saratoga, or Newport, or Cape May; to lounge upon the sofas of the Metropolitan, or the Pavilion, or the Mansion House; to promenade upon the piazzas at morning and evening, or doze away the tedious hours upon the benches in the Summer-houses on the bluff that overlooks the beach; to dress for bathing in the most unimpeachable flannel and the strictest propriety, and go in daily at eleven, whether they feel like bathing or no, with a rope and a bathing-master; to dress in fashionable hours in a height of fashion that would be unseasonable in Broadway; to read or smoke the evenings away on the piazzas or the beach, or dance it away to a harp or violin in the broad halls of the houses where, on alternate weeks, their hops are given; to ogle, and flirt, and dress, and make matches and mischief, and do all other acts and things usually recorded of watering-places in the fashionable season;—all that troop (if you have not lost the beginning of the sentence) know precisely as much of the distinctive attractions of Long Branch, as if they were summering on the Rocky Mountains or in Lapland.

But there is such a thing as spending the day here in a manner unattainable elsewhere; and there are means of procuring a tingle of the blood worth the enjoying, and adding to the store of information some things worth remembering, even by those who have no leisure for extended Summer idling. To enjoy this place properly, one must remember that it is unlike any other strip of coast in the world, that it has a bluff approaching to the very edge of the sea—in fact, having the waves in storms beating up to where you sit, twenty or thirty feet above its level in favorable weather—without a foot of the dreary and hopeless sand over which you are obliged to labor to approach any other shore; with a fine and fertile country behind it coming up to the very verge of the sea; and that immediately off it lie a range of rocks affording one of the very finest places for fishing in the world, for sea bass, black-fish, porgies, blue-fish, and lobsters in Summer, and for codfish and halibut in Winter. All this, I say, must be remembered by one who wishes to enjoy it thoroughly.

Now, under the supposition that you are shut up in the editorial rooms of the accommodating journal which comes down to us every day with its *résumé* of the affairs of the world—fires, deaths, inventions, fights, marriages, bursted steamboat boilers, markets, and all the other little things which [illegible] make up a day in the great world;—and supposing that half your readers are in the same entangled and unpracticable condition, I cannot do you a better service than by inviting you to spend a day at Long Branch, mentally, as I am doing bodily.

(In a parenthesis, don't take this as an insult. I once invited a friend, by telegraph, to go round to dinner with me, in a minute or two, on a particularly fine haunch of venison that a good friend sent me from Lake Saranac, and the unreasonable fellow took it as an insult, and would scarcely speak to me afterward. "To invite a man to dinner, when a hundred miles off, when I knew that he could not possibly reach the place while an ounce of the noble hunch remained, was a piece of confounded impertinence," he said; and so it was. But you may come down to this dinner sometime, and so, be appeased.)

Fashionable people sleep too long at Long Branch, as well as everywhere else. There is something in sunrise here, as you, who have seen it, know, as well on the Faulhorn or the Kaatskills. (Apropos of the latter, I must tell you of another friend, who went with me to the top of the mountains once, especially, he said, to see the sun rise. We ordered the waiter to have us duly waked half an hour before the great event of the day, and he did his duty to a minute. I made one spring from the bed to my dressing table, for I know how fast the great luminary comes up when one is in a hurry; but my friend yawned half a dozen times before he left his recumbent position, and in spite of my urging obstinately persisted in putting on a clean shirt and an immaculate white coat and trousers, so as to be presentable—either to sun or to ladies who are to look at it with us—I am not sure which. Of course, while I enjoyed the spectacle, he came out, faultless in exterior, just when the sun had risen over the top of the morning mist; the occasion was lost—his only chance, as he could not remain a day longer—and the ladies all gone in to dress for breakfast.)

I said that sunrise at the Branch was worth something. It is more—it is matchless, to any one who has not seen it rise at sea, and finer than there from the fact that you have just enough elevation to catch the first glimmer of light on the waves properly. But our day, as prearranged, requires early rising for a different reason. We are going off to the Banks with the fishermen. So while all the boots stand waiting at the doors of the other rooms along the corridor, and the breathing of the sleepers who overtasked themselves at the hop of last night comes heavily out through the ventilators, and we feel that an untold amount of beauty is reposing yet in the deepest slumber of the morning, in lace and dimity, we obey the call of the porter, and "turn out."

There is a light haze on the sea, and the faintest suspicion of a rosy cloud, broken into fragments, in the east, above where the sun is to rise, and we snuff the morning air as if we drank in a new existence.

Five minutes' walk, if we are at the Metropolitan, or ten if we start from the Pavilion or the Mansion House, and we are at the starting place—the "Fish-House." Strictly speaking, there is no "fish-house" now, for the rough and ugly old house where Aunt PEGGY WARDELL—better known on the Branch Shore than any one else for the past forty years—kept her depôt of bad grog and Spotswood segars, has passed away; and a large two-story boarding house of wood, of a construction peculiar to places where they live only half the year, has taken its place—ready for second-rate boarders, and affording a character of rare oddity.

Old HUGH MANAHAN, the builder of the new house, is decidedly the "hardest customer" to be met with from Cape Cod to the Florida Fisheries, and is as tenacious of his character as if he had a better one. For years his cry of "fish!" when presiding over the destinies of an old lobster wagon, such as the Jersey farmers went to meeting in thirty or forty years ago, and loaded with the sea-bass and porgies of the Branch Fishery—has been a proverb over the State, drowning the barking of dogs, the noise of scolding women, the crying of children—pealing even high above the fife and drum at a country militia muster, or all the discordant clamor of a Fourth of July.

Some of the Jerseymen remember one pair of horses that he drove before his fish-wagon, creating some excitement. Several years ago, DAN RICE, who happens to be a step-son of the old man, brought over to the Branch, on one of his visits, a very fine pair of carriage-horses—noble steppers, and worth a round thousand for the pair. In order to give them the benefit of country air and good pasturage, he left them in the old man's care, to be kept until he called for them. When he did call *he did not want them*, for MANAHAN had put them immediately in the fish business, and when DAN saw them again they were not worth fifty dollars apiece. DAN swore a little, but if he made anything out of the old man, he was the first one ever known to have that success, for his wit is as keen as it is rough, and his determination in anything he chooses to do is a proverb.

On the high bank in front of the "Fish-house" we come upon a small wooden building, with an open-roofed space at the end, under which are set three gigantic tubs, the use of which is a mystery, but may be found after a time. Drawn up the slanting beach, so that their stems nearly reached the top of it, an hour ago might have been seen the fleet of fishing boats of the Long Branch fisherman—as hardy a race as ever handled an oar, and as brave when disaster on the coast calls for their aid as any body of wreckers in the world. Within the last hour the thirty or forty surf-boats have been drawn down to the blasting beach, within a few feet of the surf as it breaks over it. They look like the things worst calculated in the world for the rough waves they encounter, and as if they had been built in sheer ignorance of all the improvements in boat construction. They are very small, narrow, round as an egg on bottom and side, and with such a sweep of the floor that their tops are almost crooked as a rainbow. Their light cedar planking would seem to have no strength, and our feeling would be that no sane man ever embarked in one of them.

And yet those little boats are the very best surf-boats in the world, and built under the direction of men who know every requirement of their dangerous shore. We readily understand that nearly all the danger they encounter is in going off and in landing, and every peculiarity is arranged with reference to it. It is found that more than two rowers in a boat generally lock the concert of action necessary in a dangerous landing, and so most of the boats are arranged for two rowers, and small enough for two to manage easily. A small proportion are arranged for a single rower, and managed by one man. The narrow shape is for quick management and easy rowing, and the lightness of timber and plank enables them to be drawn easily up the beach. The half-moon shape is peculiarly necessary, and the want of it renders nearly all the metallic life-boats useless in a surf, as nearly every old shore-man will tell us. When rowing in to the beach, catching a favorable moment of the surf, the forefoot of the boat strikes the sand, it is necessary to have her run far up on it, so that she can be caught by one jumping overboard instantly, and drawn beyond the reach of the next heavy breaker. A boat with straight floor and upright stern will strike in too deep water, and before she can be drawn up, the next wave catching her under the stern, she will be inevitably capsized, either sideways or endforemost.

And now we are satisfied that the boats are all they should be, and ready to trust our valuable lives to their good management. The trusty old fishermen have not much propensity for being pestered with strangers and landsmen on their trips; but we know them, and they agree to give us a passage, and furnish us with lines and bait for a small consideration. Time is pressing, and already the first glow of the sun is reddening the light clouds in the East. We must be seated quickly and quietly in the stern sheets of our surf-boat, silence that inevitable tremor as the heavy beat of the surf thunders on the beach, (there is what the fishermen call an "ugly swell" on) and look off shore with much dependance upon any arms but our own.

When we turned seaward a moment ago, our boat lay stern on, and apparently hard aground. We feel a creeping sensation, hear a grating sound, and she's afloat in an instant. One of the fishermen is in his place on the seat, with oars in hand, the other has given the boat a running shove from the sand, and before we can realize that he can have changed position he is over the side, in his seat, with oar in its place, and the two are waiting without a word for the favorable moment. We are yet inside the breakers and the water is comparatively still. But ahead comes a giant wave full toward us, its white crest rising higher and higher, until we feel that when it reaches us it must bury us completely. Strange! Why do our boatmen sit still and make no effort to meet it with the way of the boat? Nearer, nearer—it is over us, and we instinctively grasp the seat as some protection when we are swamped. No, it lifts the bow of our boat higher, higher, until we feel that we shall be hurled backwards, lengthwise to the beach. At that instant the oars of our rowers dip, and with a sudden pull she starts forward. An instant she stands almost perpendicularly on the wave, while we feel that surf-launching is no joke for landsmen, and that we had better be ashore. Then the wave lifts us gradually astern, we are nearly on a level, half a dozen quick pulls by the strong arms of the rowers, and we are in the open water outside the breakers, and dancing away merrily in a fleet of forty other boats, some ahead and some behind us, for the Banks at two or three miles distance.

The arms of fifty old surf men are pulling heartily. The sun is coming, and the sunrise must see us on the ground. There is a little emulation in the skill and speed of rowing, but no rivalry. No one crosses the track of another, for off the coast of Jersey in a small boat is no place for pranks. The sky grows redder and redder—the sun is coming. In the warm and misty light we see a dozen smacks and a schooner or two dropping anchor, and lowering sail on the ground, and with a few pulls more we are among them

Just as our boat loses way, and the strangely-shaped little killock (anchor) has dropped from the bow, we forget for the time all about fish and fishing, to behold the sun rise over the sea. The purple tinge that blended with the gold in the far east, has all melted away, and every little fleecy cloud that lies above the pathway of the great luminary, is tinged with the reddest gold, so fresh and warm that we are reminded of COLE'S "Ruins of Agrigentum," or a tropical morning that one of us has seen off the Isadrones in a whaler. Then along the whole water line there runs a liquid golden streak, as if so much fluid gold had been poured along the entire horizon, and in a moment the very edge of the golden circle heaves upward from the sea.

It does not come as a circle, for the same fluid-glory seems clinging to its sides and sweeping away like the broad base of a pyramid, of which the apex is crowned by the fountain of light. In the slight mist hanging over the sea towards it, this appearance is kept until the whole fiery globe is above the horizon, the last figure being the lower limb leaves the mist reminding us of a gold-fish globe, with the slight spreading bottom below it. We are too low upon the water to catch the full beauty of the sight, as we might do from a mast-head at sea; but low as we are, there glitter between us and the horizon's verge ten thousand tiny crested waves, forming long sweeping lines, the top of every one tinged with the golden glory, while the hollows between are blue as an Italian sky at twilight. And, perhaps, just as the whole broad circle has wheeled above the horizon, we catch one of the happy effects only vouchsafed to favored mortals, the looming up of a dark sail far down at sea, its edges sharply defined against the brilliant light, as if it were but a mile away.

Have we not been well repaid, already, for the early rising of this morning, and the launch in a rough sea, of the fishing boat?

Southern Sentiment—The N. Y. Observer Congratulating Itself too soon.

From the Southern (Charleston, S. C.) Presbyterian.

The New-York *Observer*, under the head of "Southern Sentiment," publishes an extract from a letter written in the South, as follows:

"I admire the spirit and tone of your remarks in reference to the cowardly conduct of BROOKS in his assault upon SUMNER. I also rejoice that the Richmond *Inquirer* received such a merited rebuke as you gave it. Some may applaud the nefarious conduct of BROOKS, but it is far from being the *unanimous* opinion of those residing south of Mason's and Dixon's line. It is condemned in bitter terms by many in and out of the church. Let BROOKS and all his abettors feel the influence of an enlightened Christian sentiment, through the columns of your paper."

We enter our solemn protest against the reception of this unknown writer's opinion and feelings, as exponents of those prevailing at the South, with reference to the *spirit and tone* of the *Observer's* remarks on the matter alluded to.

We have read in Northern journals many denunciations of the conduct of Mr. BROOKS in the matter referred to, but none that so surprised us as those found in the *Observer*. Not that we complain of its censure of the attack on Mr. SUMNER; not that we should have complained, if that censure had been conveyed in language, however strong, and even severe, had it been kept within the limits of truth and decency, to say nothing of Christian kindness and social courtesy. But we do object to the use, by Ministers of the Gospel and conductors of religious journals, of such epithets as *ruffian, cowardly, dastardly, meanly, murderous, assassin, &c.*, applied to one holding a high position in our national councils, and whose deportment, save in the one act in question, has given no occasion for rebuke. Still, although feeling deeply aggrieved by the *spirit and tone* of the remarks of a journal so influential, and in the general so loyal to the cause of truth and righteousness, we determined to allow them to pass without notice, and in pursuance of this purpose, have declined to publish a communication, sent to our office by an esteemed friend, in which they were commented on in terms that we could not but feel were well deserved. *When, however, the Observer, through its correspondent, would represent the South, or any considerable portion of the South, whether in the Church or out of it, as sanctioning its unjust and violent language, we cannot remain silent, without encouraging an impression, erroneous in itself, and injurious to us.* We have heard many persons in this State, and in Georgia, where we happened to be when the number of the paper containing this most offensive article appeared, speak of these remarks, and without an exception, *their spirit and tone* were deplored and condemned—and deplored and condemned most emphatically by those who most emphatically deplored and condemned the conduct of Mr. BROOKS.

This "sentiment of the South," ("enlightened," or not, we leave others to judge,) is that a professed Christian, whether minister, editor, or private church member, has no right to use language which is calculated to provoke personal violence. Besides the general obligation to avoid whatever is contrary to the gentleness of the Gospel, there is a special one arising from his position, as one shielded by his principles and profession from the personal responsibility to which men of the world declare themselves amenable.

We had intended to say something of the influence on the tone of public morals of the use of language like that employed by the *Observer*. But our columns are full.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The New Douglas Bill—Stoppage of Emigration—More Outrages, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, July 11, 1856.

THE DOUGLAS BILL.

The action of Congress upon the bill emanating from the Senate Territorial Committee, excites alarm and fills the minds of our people with the most gloomy apprehensions. Until Congress can recall the effects of the past two years of barbaric outrage heaped upon us by the Administration, its appointees and its supporters, it is useless for them to originate or to pass bills looking to a future settlement of the Slavery question here. By the adoption of the Topeka Constitution, the real citizens of Kansas have already settled that question. To accept any new proposition now, would be simply to open anew the murderous strife, which, for the past two years, has existed on our air and virgin soil. When Congress can give back to us the hundreds who have been compelled to flee from the remorseless persecutions of the Administration's Governor, Judges and Marshals; when it restores us for the time we have taken from our business pursuits in order to protect ourselves and families from the murderous incursions of legalized mobs; when it can restore the property, the LIVES and the FAITH of our people in the justice of their Government; when it can restore to us the thousands of freedom-loving emigrants, whose eyes have longingly turned towards Kansas, but whom fear and a desire for a peaceful home have driven to other Territories and States; when it can return to us *all* these, a proposition of the kind proposed would hear the semblance of fairness.

EMIGRATION STOPPED.

The Missouri River is now closed to the emigrant from the Free States. Emigrants travelling overland through Missouri with their families are stopped, their wagons are searched and plundered, and the emigrants, under armed escort, compelled to return. If the emigrant traveling far from the direct route succeeds, after expensive burdens and almost insufferable hardships, in finding his way through Nebraska—even then he is not secure—for up to the northern borders of the Territory have marched Marshal DONALDSON'S chivalric brigands, armed with national Democratic muskets, to intercept him there. Having surrounded the Territory with a murderous crew of robbers, and effectually secured it from any emigration from the Free North, having the United States troops in the Territory, under command of SHANNON, to quell any rising of the people against such monstrous aggressions and to enforce the bogus laws; having full possession of all the Territorial offices, from the Judge of the United States Court down to the lowest officer known to their Statutes, a magnificent opportunity is thus afforded to DOUGLAS to produce a bill, seemingly fair, by which he proposes to humbooze the North. Let the people read the following testimony of an overland emigrant from Illinois and decide whether they will ask us to submit to the humbug.

STATEMENT OF JAMES O. BALDWIN.

Eight families, with twelve teams, started from McLean County, Illinois, on the 22d of May. Our party consisted of the family of JOHN VETETO, two sons of VETETO, with their families; BENJ. DRAPER and family, JOHN WORCESTER and family, JAMES HANCOCK and family, R. ROBERTS and family, DUBBLE and family. Besides these, there were three teams, containing two families from Iowa, joined us. We had plows, cultivators, furniture and camp utensils with us. We traveled to within four miles of Platte City without molestation. We intended crossing the river into the Territory at Leavenworth City. On Tuesday, June 4, in the morning, while traveling on the State road, we were stopped by about 150 men, armed with U. S. muskets, with bayonets, double and single-barreled guns, revolvers and bowie-knives. The most of them had U. S. muskets. They stopped us, and one of them asked where we were from, and where we were going to. I told him. He then said, "I suppose you have heard we don't allow any movers to go through here into the Territory—we stop all." They told us they would have to search our wagons, and see if we had any arms aboard. One man from town objected. They told him to shut up, for they would do it, and one man drew a revolver upon him and commanded him to be quiet. They searched the wagons, and took our guns away from us. We all had guns with us. It was reported that they took money from some of the emigrants. They gave receipts for the guns. The receipts read as follows: "*Received of*——, (describing so many guns,) *to be deposited with the County Clerk of Platte County*, to be delivered up at the end of WAR." These receipts were signed by two men, whom they said were *responsible*. We were detained there two hours. After taking our guns, they took a vote to see whether we should have them and go back. All seemed to favor it, excepting a Mr. WALKER, a Mr. HUYDEN, and another man, who influenced them to such a degree as to prevent it. They told us it was dangerous for us to come into the Territory, that we should be murdered and our property taken away from us. We requested permission to remain in Platte County until we could get into the Territory—this they refused. They detailed a guard of eight men, to take us back as far as Liberty. ROBERT TATE was Captain of the guard. At Liberty they placed us in charge of the leading men, one of whom was named Judge THOMPSON. We encamped there at noon, when we were informed by the men having us in charge that we were *at liberty* to go anywhere we pleased, excepting to the Territory. We remained there two days, when we traveled some ten miles on the road to Hainesville, where we rented houses and now remain waiting for a cessation of hostilities. On last Monday I left my friends for the purpose of coming to the Territory to see my father and find out when the *war* would probably cease. I had no trouble in getting through. I was often questioned, but represented myself as a Missourian and passed unmolested. JAMES O. BALDWIN.

GEN. SMITH.

Gen. P. F. SMITH is at Fort Leavenworth. At Delaware City, a town on the river, the boat on which he was a passenger was compelled to stop at the command of a party of one hundred and fifty of Col. BUFORD'S "chivalric" associates, who were stationed there to inspect the boats going up the river.

They inquired of the Captain to know whether he had any Abolitionists or Sharpe's Rifles on. They understood a man in favor of making Kansas a Free State to be an Abolitionist. Well knowing that no appointee of this Administration could possibly be favorable to Freedom, they graciously permitted the General to pass on without further molestation.

TRIALS OF AN ILLINOIS EMIGRANT.

Mr. STRAUN, from Illinois—who came on in company with seventeen young men from that State, all of whom were of the highest respectability, and intended settling in the Territory, having their farming and other tools with them—informs me that while he and his party were at Leavenworth City, in the warehouse, attending to their freight, the warehouse was surrounded by a band of men, armed with United States muskets, who took all of the party prisoners, excepting himself and one or two others who succeeded in making their escape.

These Regulators, as they are called, broke open and searched the trunks belonging to the party, and, after disarming its members, sent them by the next boat back to Illinois.

Mr. STRAUN laid the case before Acting-Governor WOODSON, at the request, I think, of Col. SUMNER. WOODSON wrote a request to Col. SUMNER for him to furnish STRAUN with an escort for his protection to the house of Judge LECOMPTE, whom he wished to see, in order to commence legal proceedings against these Regulators.

When STRAUN got back to Leavenworth, he found Gen. SMITH in command at the Fort. SMITH refused to give him an escort, and stated that he had no power to disperse this band of Regulators, for they were Territorial Militia, acting like himself, under instructions from SHANNON. He also informed Mr. STRAUN that there was no relief for us, only in the future.

STRAUN then started for Judge LECOMPTE, alone. He had hardly got into town when he was informed that he must be off, as the Regulators were after him. He succeeded in getting away from town safely, and, on taking the stage for Lawrence, at some little distance from Leavenworth, learned that ten men on horseback had stopped it and made anxious inquiries for him.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Emigrant Aid Company have already commenced to clear away the ruins of the Hotel. They will immediately proceed to erect a larger and more commodious building than the one destroyed. A new saw-mill is also to be erected here. These movements are inspiring our people with confidence. The walls of the Unitarian Church are nearly finished, and the carpenters are zealously pushing it forward to completion. Rev. Mr. LUM's society have commenced to erect their church. I also understand that the Methodists propose building one, and already have the money raised. These and other improvements that are to be made, are creating a demand for labor which our town will be unable to supply.

State of Affairs in Kansas—Meeting of the Legislature, &c.

Extract from a private letter, dated

TOPEKA, Kansas, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

I arrived in this place yesterday at about twenty minutes past twelve, just in time to witness the array of the U. S. troops, with muskets and cannon loaded and torches blazing ready to fire at the word of command. Undoubtedly this will be claimed by the Ruffians as another triumph of the "law-and-order" principle; but we think differently. They will have to get up a little earlier in the morning to get the start of Yankee spirit here. Fearing there might be some trouble, and perhaps absolute impossibility of convening the Legislature at the time to which it stood adjourned, Governor ROBINSON issued a proclamation in accordance with the State Constitution, calling a meeting of the Legislature at Topeka, on Thursday, July 3, at 8 o'clock A. M.; and, in accordance with his call, a sufficient number were present to constitute a quorum, who *immediately organized; held a morning session; adjourned till evening; held an evening session and adjourned till 12 o'clock on the 4th.* In the two sessions of the 3d, important business was transacted relating to the future welfare of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Sunday, July 6, 1856.

Pro-Slavery men here frankly admit that there will be but one of two things, either Kansas must be a Slave State or this Union must be dissolved. I have frequent conversation with these Pro-Slavery men, and gather important information for my own benefit. Most of them are willing to treat you with respect enough to talk candidly, and I have always avowed my sentiments freely and frankly, telling them of my Free-State principles, and sometimes have pretty warm discussions.

We hear encouraging news from all parts of the North, of men and means being on the way, but such is the state of feeling among the oath-bound members of the Blue Lodge, along the Missouri River, that it is unsafe for any party, however strong, to come that way, and they must not attempt it. The only way to get here now is by way of Iowa and Nebraska.

Such is the organization of men on the river that at several points they can rally in a very short time from one to two thousand men, and as there is no boat on the river that can carry half that number, those who come this way fall into the Ruffian hands, are disarmed and sent back, as you see by the papers. Thus, instead of assisting us, arms are raised by the free men of the North to fight *against* free Kansas. With any other Government but PIERCE & Co., an armed company of United States troops would be placed at these points to preserve to the citizens of the United States the rights of citizenship in any State, but with tyrants to govern us we hope for no redress of these grievances at present. We must have FREMONT for President for the next term. Kansas is all enthusiasm for him. As Col. SUMNER withdrew his troops from town yesterday, the American flag was raised on the Hall with an extra star in the corner, but not in the union. Three cheers were given for the American flag, three for the new star—Kansas coming into the Union,—three for FREMONT, followed by three groans for PIERCE and the present Government.

PIERCE was also hung in effigy on the morning of the Fourth. We expect now a short season of quiet, but how long it will last, or if we have that quiet at all, is uncertain, as Missouri is organized and ready to march into Kansas at any time, and many of the Southerners will not work, and must busy themselves about something.

Two who came out with BUFORD are, however, at work near here, and are more intelligent than some of them. In conversation a day or two since, they told me they were obliged to stay till after the next election, and vote for the Pro-Slavery side, but as BUFORD had not fulfilled his part of the contract, they should go back to Georgia as soon as they could get funds enough to get them there. They said they had been deceived by false statements, and should not stay longer than they were obliged to. Many of the more intelligent are doing the same. A. H.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND GOV. REEDER.

How the President of the United States tried to Negotiate Gov. Reeder out of Office.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

The Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee has just been published, together with all the evidence taken in the case. From the latter we copy the following testimony, given under oath by Hon. A. H. REEDER, appointed Governor of the Territory by President PIERCE, in regard to his subsequent removal from that office:

"I left the Territory about the middle of April, 1855, and came East for the purpose of taking out my family, and attending to private business, as well as for the purpose of consulting with the President in regard to the state of things in the Territory. * * * During my presence in the States, I went to the City of Washington, where I arrived in the beginning of May, 1855. I at once saw President PIERCE, and had a full consultation with him on the state of things in Kansas, which was protracted for more than two weeks, and kept up almost daily. I gave him, in the fullest manner, all the information which I had upon the subject, and endeavored to impress upon him the conviction which was upon my mind, that unless some decided course was taken the actual settlers of the Territory would be subjected to the most cruel persecution; that there was a settled determination on the part of the border counties of Missouri—strong in men and means—to deprive them of the right of governing themselves and regulating their own affairs. I stated to him that the seizure of the polls at the two elections which had been held, together with the intermeddling and tyrannic spirit which pervaded the entire action of our Missouri neighbors, concurred with all the information I had received to convince me that there was a settled determination by intimidation and force, to subjugate the Territory entirely to their will, in defiance of the right of the majority and the principle of the organic law. I had learned some new facts since the grant of the certificates of election, which I also made known to him. Indeed, I stated to him all my knowledge and all my views in the most candid manner, for I had still the fullest confidence that he would share all my indignation at the gross wrong of this foreign interference.

I had several times written him on this subject from the Territory. Immediately after the election of the 29th of November, at which the most disgraceful scenes had been enacted, I wrote him fully what had taken place, and expressed my views on the subject without reserve. Previous to that election I had also written him, and that such an invasion was openly threatened, but expressed the opinion that, by careful provisions in my proclamation, I could counteract it, for I did not then credit that it would be carried to such extremes of recklessness and violence. A short time previous to the election of the 30th of March, I had again written him that the same thing was again threatened. These letters, however, were private, and I now see that I committed an error in making them so; but I then had confidence that he felt upon the subject as I did, and that the cause of truth and justice would be best subserved by intrusting the whole matter to his discretion, without specifically calling for hampering his future action.

The President in our interviews, expressed himself *highly pleased with my course, and in the most unequivocal language approved and indorsed all I had done.* He expressed some regret, however, that my speech in Easton had omitted all allusion to the illegalities of the Emigrant Aid Society, and thought it was perhaps unnecessarily strong in its denunciation of the Missouri invasion. I told him I had no knowledge of the operations of the Emigrant Aid Company except what was before the whole public, and so long as they had not sent out men merely to vote and not to settle, (of which I had no evidence and which I did not believe,) I could not consistently denounce their course as illegal. He stated that this Kansas matter had given him more harassing anxiety than anything that had happened since the close of his son; that it haunted him day and night, and was his great overshadowing trouble of his Administration. He stated that the most pertinacious complaints of me had been made to him, and the most urgent demands had been made for my removal upon every ground that could be got up; *that Gen. ATCHISON pressed it in the most exciting manner, and would listen to no reasoning at all.* As to the charges of purchasing Indian lands and interests in towns, he *said he was entirely satisfied as to the former, that it was all fair and honorable*, and that hundreds had done so before me—ridiculed Mr. MANYPENNY'S objection to it, and said he had rebuked him when he talked to him of it; he was, nevertheless, sorry, under the circumstances of this case, that I had made any purchases, as they made a pretext for my enemies to annoy him with demands for my removal. As to the purchases of town property he said he was entirely satisfied, from his confidence in me, *that they were all right*, but he wished me to explain them to him, and refer to the acts of Congress under which towns were laid out, so that he might be prepared to justify me and himself when the subject came up before him. I accordingly gave him all the information on the subject, both as to law and fact, which was in my power, and stated what was the fact, that in no one case had I been concerned as an original projector in the laying out of any town, but in every case had acquired my interest subject to the original laying out. He expressed himself satisfied, except that he thought the act of May 28, 1844, did not authorize the laying out of towns except on lands which had been surveyed. I replied that the Commissioner of the Land Office had so construed the act as to recognize towns which had been laid out before the survey, and that Mr. WILSON would so state to him if he would inquire; and that this construction was right and necessary, for it was idle to expect the Territory to be settled if it was to remain two years without towns. He expressed himself satisfied, and the subject was then dropped. He wished no explanation nor found any fault as to the contract for half-breed Kaw lands, but, as I have already stated, *he expressed himself, in strong language, entirely satisfied as to the fairness and honorable character of the transaction.*

I, however, pressed that another matter upon his attention. The contracts of these lands had been before him with the accompanying papers in the month of January previous, and upon Mr. MANYPENNY'S making a most violent and high-tempered report against them upon the grounds of unfairness, as well as of technical want of conformity to the rules of the Department, he had returned them to me, simply declining to confirm them. I now called his attention to them again, and, as he had expressed himself fully satisfied of their honesty and fairness, I requested him to examine the additional papers and depositions which he had procured to supply technical defects and a legal argument I had made to demonstrate, from the decisions of the Supreme Court, the acts of Congress, and the opinions of the Attorney Generals, that the whole case and all we had to say upon it was before him, and requested him to examine them and decide it. He asked me to hand the papers to Gov. MCCLELLAND, Secretary of the Interior, and I did so.

The second matter to which I called his attention was the town site of Pawnee. I had informed him that my proclamation named that place for the meeting of the Legislature, and gave him as a reason for so doing that it was remote from the influence of Missouri. *He approved of it very cordially;* and a day or two thereafter I complained to him of what I considered the unfair action of the War Department. I stated to him that as soon as it was ascertained or suspected that I would call the Legislature together at that place, it was at once assailed through the press and otherwise to break it down; that a Free-State population recently had commenced settling in and around it; that it was obvious its natural advantages would attract emigrants; that its distance from Missouri would constitute a great objection to the projectors and friends of the foreign invasion of our Territory, while the same reasons would, in a few years, make it a rallying point for Northern men, and draw about it a large settlement; that it was foreseen by the Missourians, and hence their hostility to it and their determination to break it up; that I had been informed by a reputable and credible citizen of Missouri that General ATCHISON had written to General (JEFF.) DAVIS on the subject, and that difficulties had been started in regard to the military reserve at Fort Riley, and as to disputes between the commanding officer there and a couple of intruders, which had so resulted as that the War Department had declared it, wrongfully I believed, within the military reservation; that after a number of houses had been erected, beside a large hall for the meeting of the Legislature, and after it was known throughout the States that my proclamation had convened the Legislature there. I explained that Colonel MONTGOMERY had been ordered to survey and proclaim a military reservation at that place, and not being prepared to go so early enough to keep off settlers, had made a provisional reservation without survey of ten miles by eighteen, until he could fully comply with the order by selecting what land he would want, and surveying and proclaiming it. That in the meantime some of the officers of the post, the settlers, and other gentlemen, had conceived the idea of a town in that vicinity, and some of them had addressed Col. MONTGOMERY a letter, stating their wish to lay out a town, designating two places which they supposed he would not include when he came to survey his reservation, and asking his permission to use one of the points for the purposes contemplated; that the Colonel, although not yet prepared exactly to define the reserve he would make, was satisfied that one of the places they named would not be needed or included by him, and had, in his reply to their letter, so informed them, and that he had no objection to their taking possession of it; that they had accordingly proceeded to locate and lay out upon this ground the town of Pawnee; that all this had happened in the Summer before I had arrived in the Territory, or had any knowledge of the town or the men who had laid it out; that in November, 1854, in our tour through the Territory, we had stopped at the fort, and were very hospitably treated by the officers, and were then for the first time made acquainted with the fact that such a town existed. The officers and quarter of the post showed us their town site, informed us that it was outside of the reserve, and, as a matter of courtesy to the five Territorial officers, including myself, whom I have mentioned as constituting our party, presented to each of us a share, being one twenty-fifth part, at the same price as the original stockholders had theirs, namely, a proportion of expenses, which we of course accepted; that the officers of the post were probably led into this project by the fact that the same thing had been done by a number of citizens and officers at Fort Leavenworth, who had laid out a town upon ground excluded from the Leavenworth military reserve, and that the Secretary of War, in a correspondence arising out of the transaction, had defended them and approved the act; that Colonel MONTGOMERY had, subsequently to the laying out of the town, made and returned a survey of so much of the one hundred and eighty square miles as he needed for the purposes of a reserve of the post, and, to exhibit the whole transaction, had returned a draught showing the lines of the surveyed reserve, the lines of the town adjoining it, and the correspondence to which I have alluded; that Quartermaster General JESUP had indorsed the return "recommended to be approved according to Colonel MONTGOMERY'S draught and specifications," the effect of which would have been to exclude the town; that the Secretary of War, instead of following or adopting the recommendation of General JESUP, had indorsed the return "recommended to be approved according to Colonel MONTGOMERY'S draught as shown by the exterior lines," the effect of which was, by excluding all except the draught and accepting the *exterior* lines, to extend the reserve over the town with all its inhabitants and improvements; and as this recommendation had been approved by himself (the President) probably without being aware of its object or effect, which would be discrediting and disastrous to the Free State Party of the Territory, I stated to him that if he did not choose to revoke his approval and adopt the recommendation of General JESUP, the same result might perhaps be effected if the Secretary of the Interior would include the town in the public surveys.

He stated that he was not aware of the condition of things when he approved of the reserve, regretted that he did not know it, and requested me to call upon the Secretary of the Interior and state to him the facts, and he would afterward have a consultation with him.

I accordingly called upon Gov. MCCLELLAND, and, after a conversation with him, was referred by him to Gen. WILSON, Commissioner of the Land Office, to whom I stated the facts. The conversations in regard to the purchases of half-breed lands and the town of Pawnee took place at different times throughout our interviews, although I have stated them here separately, for the sake of convenience. I stated to him, also, that the Secretary of War, by adopting all the reductions of the provisional reserve ascertained by the survey, with the exception of the town-plot alone, had abandoned the provisional reserve and recognized the survey, to constitute the provisional reserve, as a compliance with the original order. I also informed him that the Secretary of War had commissioned Generals CRUMBAILL and CLARK to proceed to Fort Riley to investigate and report, and, as it was entirely obvious that the town-plot, a part of which extended at least two miles from the fort, afforded neither water nor timber, I had no doubt Generals CLARK and CRUMBAILL would recommend the exclusion, (as I have since learned they did).

The two subjects to which I have alluded were discussed incidentally during our interviews, but the principal question which occupied our attention was the general political condition of the people of the Territory. *He was profuse in his expressions of approval of my course*, but expressed himself deeply solicitous as to the probable consequences of my return to the Territory. He declared that, in the excited state of the community, an war feared of personal violence to myself; and that if violence was committed upon me the whole North would be inflamed, civil war would probably ensue, and no man could predict the result. He repeated this, and enlarged upon it much and often; said that it would be a fearful calamity, the beginning of the end, &c., concluding with the opinion that it *would be unsafe for myself, and for the country, that I should return to Kansas in the capacity of Governor.* I told him promptly and decidedly that I would not resign the office; that two considerations forbade me to think of it; that, as things now stood, the executive office in my hands was the only means of protection for the people against the persecutions and oppressions which had been perpetrated, and would be continued, from the State of Missouri; that it would be base and dishonorable in me to betray and abandon them, and that no considerations of personal danger to myself would induce me to think of it; that, besides this consideration, the whole country had resounded with threats against myself in case I should return, and that a resignation of my office under such circumstances would be attributed to pusillanimity and cowardice. He concurred in this view of the case, and proposed to effect all that was desirable for the public safety and for the public good *by removing me from office in a way that would obviate all my objections, and proceeded at length to give his ideas as to what should be done.* He proposed that I should make to him in writing a full report of all the proceedings in the Territory, with my views and opinions, referring the whole subject and the remedy to him, and professing my willingness to abide by any plan he should adopt for redressing the existing wrongs and adjusting the present difficulties; that he would reply to writing to this communication, and would take upon himself the responsibility of removing me from office as a part of the remedy, and *at the same time would give the most full, satisfactory and unequivocal approbation of my course;* that while he would declare my removal to be necessary in order to allay the existing excitement and bring about a more calm and sober state of public feeling, and avert the danger of violence or outbreak, *he would exonerate me from all blame in producing that excitement; that, in order fully to testify the sincerity of his approbation, he would confer upon me some unmistakable mark of his favor, and went on to say that the mission to China would be very shortly vacant by the return of Mr. McLANE, to which vacancy he would appoint me at once.* To his written answer he proposed that I should reply by saying, in effect, that I was not prepared to say he had acted unwisely. After considerable discussion and much reflection upon this proposition, I finally answered that if we could both agree upon the terms of the entire correspondence between us, and if I could be satisfied that our people would be as fully cared for and protected as if I remained in office, and a successor would be appointed who would resist the aggressive invasions from Missouri, I would cooperate with him. He assured me that the latter conditions should be complied with, and said there would be no difficulty in agreeing mutually upon the correspondence. He requested me then to prepare my communication, which I

Congress for that district. This request I communicated to Judge PACKER, who proceeded to Washington in a few days. I made my arrangements to proceed to the Territory without my family. I had previously made all the necessary arrangements to take my family with me, but abandoned the idea after I came to the States in consequence of information received which disappointed me as to the quarters I expected and had provided for them in the Territory.

About 10 o'clock at night on the evening preceding the day I was to leave Easton for Kansas, I received a letter from the State Department asking explanations in regard to the purchase of half-breed lands, and other speculations in lands of the Territory. This letter was inclosed in an ordinary envelope, not franked by any person, and without the indorsement invariably used upon all envelopes of letters coming from the Department on official business, so that, had I proceeded to Washington in consequence of receiving it and there closed the negotiation which had previously failed, there would have been no trace before the public of any evidence that I had received an official communication to call me there. Instead of going to Washington, however, I determined to go to Kansas. A duplicate of that letter, as I afterwards learned, was forwarded to the City of New-York, to meet me there in case I should fail to receive the one directed to Easton. The sequel of the correspondence is before the public. On the 20th of June, I mailed a letter containing the explanations called for, which, by due course of mail, must have reached Washington on the 9th of July; and the letter notifying me of my removal on the day of its date, was mailed on the 30th July, (Monday,) although dated on the 28th.

This removal, which had been thus suspended for twenty-one days, was immediately preceded by the intelligence of my veto message, which repudiated the Legislature, dissolved all connection with it, and treated as void all its laws passed at the Shawnee Mission. This message had created much excitement in the Legislature, and a petition for my removal was thereupon prepared and signed by the members, and one of their body dispatched to present and press it in person. This messenger was met on the way in the States by the intelligence which made his further progress unnecessary, and true the President was saved the embarrassment, or deprived of the opportunity, of considering the main question at issue between the Legislature and myself. The papers showing the contract for the half-breed lands had been before the President in January, 1856, and had been, of course, examined by him, as they were returned to me by him, with a note from his Private Secretary, stating that he declined to confirm them, without concurring in all the reasons mentioned in Mr. MANNYPENNY'S report. There was no final rejection of the contracts, and I at once proceeded to supply the alleged defects of proof. Nor was there any allegation or intimation in any correspondence or otherwise, that the contracts were illegal or dishonest, or that they were finally rejected.

Having supplied the alleged defects, the whole case was again laid before him in May, and about the middle of June I was called on to explain it. The papers then before the President, and which had been before him in January, contained my own statement and argument with the depositions and certificates of other persons, giving a history and elucidation of the whole transaction far more thorough than any explanations I could make in the absence of the papers. *I have never been informed to this day, and do not know in what aspect and for what reasons these contracts were considered a cause of removal.* Whether they were treated as unfair and dishonorable, or simply illegal, or whether the position was taken that a public officer has not the same right to purchase as a private individual, I have never been informed. The "other speculations in lands of the Territory," of which explanation was demanded after I was removed, was shown to mean the participation in locating the town of Pawnee on the military reservation. Before the removal I could obtain no explanation of what it meant, although I urgently solicited it. There was nothing to be denied or explanation in regard to this matter, which I had not given to the President in May in the most full and ample manner, and I had especially and particularly explained to him that I was not in the country, and had never heard of the town until after it had been located and surveyed in 1854; and that the reservation had been extended over the town in May, 1855. The third draught of my communication to the President, which I made as above stated, as well as the re-draught thereof in his handwriting, and the draught by him in pencil of the intended conclusion, were all preserved by me, and taken with me to Kansas Territory in April, 1856. They were left in my trunk in the hotel in Lawrence when I left there in May, and I can now give no information of them, except that I have been informed by persons who were present, that on the 21st day of May, 1856, when the said hotel was destroyed by incendiaries, the posse of the Sheriff of Douglas County broke open and rifled my trunk, and stole all my clothes and papers. Since then I have not seen these papers, or heard of them. The President requested me to recite in that communication his approval of my conduct, and in his draught recited it almself in his own handwriting.

A. H. REEDER.

Nebraska to be Made a Slave State Also.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Monday, July 7.

The important communication subjoined was handed to me this morning by a gentleman direct from Nebraska City. I will go there immediately and investigate its statements:

NEBRASKA CITY, Saturday, June 28.

DEAR SIR: So far, in the discussion of the question and prospects of the extension of Slavery into the territories, the people of the North have passed by Nebraska to Kansas, the immediate victim. They have supposed that Nebraska was safe for freedom, let the result of the contest in her sister Territory be whatever it might. But, if Kansas falls, all is lost; Nebraska will become an easy conquest to the slave power.

In proof of this assertion, satisfactory proof is not wanting.

Of the four newspapers in Nebraska, not one has ever dared to utter a single word in favor of freedom, either there or in Kansas; but, on the contrary, have always opposed the Free State men in the latter, as bitterly as STRINGFELLOW'S *Squatter Sovereign*, or any of the border presses. The outrage on Senator SUMNER they pass silently by, or in congratulation of *chivalric* BROOKS.

Gov. IZZARD, and most of the other appointees of the President, are warmly in favor of the introduction of Slavery. Until the commencement of immigration the present Spring, since which time the new settlers have been of a more Northern character than previous y—the majority of the people of the Territory, especially of the portion of it lying South of the Platte River, were in favor of ignoring Freedom, if not directly establishing Slavery. By ignoring Freedom is understood the policy which the Slavery propagandists have deemed best to pursue in this Territory—that of branding as treason every attempt to make it free, and finally establishing a Constitution entirely silent on the question. The Legislature, it is claimed, could easily regulate that matter; but that body would also adopt the ignoring principle, until the stampede of a few slaves, aided by whites, would make it necessary to directly acknowledge its existence, by providing for the punishment of persons giving such aid. Slavery already exists here; and in so thinly a populated country, with no laws as yet to punish the enticing away of slaves, it is necessary to treat them kindly; and Northern men — especially doughfaces — are prompted to this good treatment, and told that such is universal at the South—that Slavery is not half so bad as they are accustomed to suppose it. More slaves are on their way there; and it is asked of the ignorant from all sections, what is to be done with the slaves of the Territory when a Constitution is formed? For nearly all the Southern people, and many from the North, would much prefer seeing Slavery legalized, to having a few free negroes about them.

Nearly all the towns are owned by Pro-Slavery men, who give employment to a great many of the lowest class of citizens, and on election days put tickets into their hands, and send them to the polls, like sheep to the shambles.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is in as bad repute there as in Missouri. Every man who dares to express a word of sympathy with Kansas, is loaded with every supposed disgraceful epithet imaginable; concentrated efforts are being made to ruin the business of Anti-Slavery men, and threats of mobbing are not unfrequent. The Pro-Slavery Party manifested great joy on learning the sack of Lawrence, and arrest of ROBINSON, BROWN, and other prominent Free-State men; and many have been made to express a desire to enlist in the service of the Missouri clans. So great is the prejudice against Anti-Slavery men, that many of the prominent ones hardly consider their lives safe. They place no confidence in the Courts, for murderers find in them protection, not punishment; their only confidence is in the determination of their friends to revenge the wrongs which any of their number may receive on political accounts.

And besides of those advantages to Freedom in the Territory, as great ones are in readiness to be brought from without as in the case of Kansas shortly before the election last Fall. In a conversation between Judge BRADFORD, one of the proprietors of Nebraska City, and Gen. WHITFIELD, the latter offered to take up an army sufficiently large to carry the election for the Pro-Slavery ticket. He said he was able to do so, and would if they required it; that the Border Ruffians were determined to make Nebraska a Slave State also. As that party were confident of electing their man, the requisition was never made; what course would have been pursued had that party been a minority, can only be left to supposition.

A train of emigrants, which passed through Nebraska on their way to Kansas, by adopting a ruse, found many who have heretofore professed to be rather partial towards the institutions of the Free States, to be, in reality, strongly in favor of the establishment of the peculiar institution.

One addressed a man of considerable influence in the Southern part of the Territory, something like this: "I tell you what, friend, I've got sick of trying to farm it in the North; they won't allow a fellow to hold slaves, or let him treat a white laborer otherwise than as an equal; I want to go where I can drive things; I believe that Kansas will be a Slave State—that our glorious Democratic Party will make it one, and I'm going there."

"Oh," replied the gentleman addressed, "you need have no fear of stopping in Nebraska, if that is your politics, for there is a strong determination here to make Nebraska a Slave State, and I've no kind of doubt but that we shall triumphantly succeed."

Any careful observer will see that this disposition among influential men is far from being uncommon.

J. H. KAPE,

From Trumbull Co., Western Reserve.

P. S.—Judge BRADFORD made the statement of his conversation with Gen. WHITFIELD in the office of the Nebraska City *News*, on the evening previous to the last election for Delegate to Congress. I was in the office at the time, and overheard him. I have resided in Nebraska City a year.

J. H. K.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

The Fremont Rallying Song for the campaign of 1856 has just been published for the Rocky Mountain Club of Brooklyn. It was sung by some 300 voices at their meeting on Monday last. It is adapted to the tune of the Marseillies Hymn, and is undoubtedly the great campaign song. The copies may be had of HALL & SON in quantities for Clubs. The same publishers have just issued "*Six petits morceaux*," or characteristic studies for the piano, by Mr. H. A. WOLLENHAUPT. They are melodious, instructive and excellent pieces for the purposes intended; also "*Deux Morceaux de Salon*" Schottish *pour le piano*, by the same composer. They are both excellent compositions, written by one who fully understands the resources of the instrument, and how to give the best effects with the least difficulty. Mr. W. V. WALLACE has also just issued two new songs, "My Prairie Flower," ballad, dedicated to Mr. G. F. ROOT, and "If Loved by Thee," ballad—two charming and exquisitely artistic gems.... The shareholders of the Academy of Music have declined Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S offer to lease the house. They require a full recognition of the subscribers' rights, and a man who wants to lose money—not to make it.... The artists for the new German opera-house have arrived. The season will commence (at Niblo's) early in September.... WALLACE will return to this country in the course of the present week, probably by the *Arabia*. His eyes are better, and will no doubt be fully restored.... Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have appeared before a London audience at the Adelphi Theatre. The papers speak well of their performance, giving the palm to the lady, however.... MADAME VESTRIS.—This popular and highly gifted actress, who has for some time been suffering from most severe indisposition, will shortly take a farewell benefit in London, preparatory to her final retirement from the stage.... Mme. MARLINE BEODAN (says the *Constitutionnel*) has left Paris for London, to the great surprise of her fellow-performers, who had no idea of her intended departure, as she was present at the rehearsal of a new piece by M. SCRIBE only three days before. We are assured that the fair fugitive will not be absent from Paris more than one season, and it is to be hoped that matters will be so arranged that we may see her again at the Comédie Française next year.... Mr. WEBSTER, having become the sole proprietor of the Adelphi property, London, and having purchased several houses in the contiguous Bull Inn-court, has determined on providing better accommodation in his theatre. The expense of such an undertaking will of course be heavy, and in part to meet it Mr. WEBSTER proposes raising £25,000 by the issue of fifty debentures of £500 each on the property. These debentures will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and the holder of a debenture will be entitled to free admission to any part of the theatre (private boxes and stalls excepted, on every night of performance.... Report in musical circles states that the most promising prima donna in Italy at this moment is Mlle. GOLDBERG-STROZZI, sister and pupil of Mr. GOLDBERG, Professor of Singing in London. After having achieved great success at Milan and Parma, she has lately gained fresh honors at Geneva for her performance in VERDI'S opera "Les Vêpres Siciliennes." Her voice is said to be a soprano of the purest quality, combining great power with extreme sweetness and flexibility; and she is no less distinguished as an actress than as a singer.... RISTORI'S success in the "Medea" has stimulated the comic writers of London to produce burlesques of it. Mr. BAOUES has prepared one for the Olympic, and Messrs. MARK LEMON and SHIRLY BROOKS another for the Adelphi.... Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Sen., concluded his engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, on Thursday, playing *Martin Heywood*, in the "Rent Day".... Mr. NEAFIE took a benefit at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto, C. W., on Wednesday last.... Miss DAVENPORT, the *tragédienne*, returns to Boston in the steamship *Arabia*, which leaves Liverpool 19th inst., and will resume her profession in this country.... The musical steam whistle has been attached to one of the Worcester locomotives, and it goes along every day playing "Walt for the Wagon," "Pop goes the Weasel," and other inspiring airs, to the delight of the whole country. This is a valuable labor-saving musical machine. Pleasure excursions may hereafter be accommodated with music cheaply. So long as the engineer feeds the pipe, they need not care about the piper.... The Pyne and Harrison troupe commence an engagement at the Metropolitan, Buffalo, on Monday next.... GOTTSCHALK and LA GRANGE have met with brilliant success in Canada. They were at Montreal at last advices.... Mr. MCVICKER, the Yankee Comedian, is playing at the People's Theatre, St. Louis.... Buckley's Serenaders are still in Boston. They will return to New-York shortly, in order to make arrangements for the opening of their new Hall.... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT concluded an engagement at Chicago on Tuesday last.... Mr. ANDREW ARCEDECKNE, High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, having forwarded a liberal subscription to the American Dramatic Fund Association, has just received, in answer to a statement from the Secretary, that the institution is now possessed of a capital of $32,000, and an annual income of $5,500, whilst there are 350 members, eight of whom are in the receipt of annuities.... Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, an actor whose reputation belongs to the history of the stage, died at his residence, in Brighton, England, on the 29th of last month.... An English version of an Italian opera, called "Esmeralda and the Hunchback of Notre Dame," has been produced at Dinry-lane Theatre. The music is by VINCENZO BATTISTA, and is described as trashy.... Mme. JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT has made her last appearance in London. It is certain that she will revisit America before her final retirement from the profession.... Mme. ROSE DE VRIES, well known here as a powerfully dramatic singer, has appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, London, in "Don Giovanni." The minuet in the Opera was danced by M. DESPLACE and Mlle. CERITO.... Signora VENTALDI, (contralto,) assisted by Signori CERESA, (tenor,) GASPARONI, (baeso,) and NUNO, (piano,) intends giving a series of concerts in costume, beginning, we believe, at New-Haven. This is, we fancy, the first time costume concerts have been given since Mme. ANNA BISHOP'S.... The new Concert Hall at the Surry Zoological Gardens (London) was to be inaugurated on the 15th July, under the direction of M. JULLIEN. The Hall has been erected in front of the Lake. It affords accommodation for ten thousand persons, and, owing to its peculiar construction, nearly ten thousand more can hear the music to perfection, protected from the weather by balconies, verandahs, and galleries outside. The inaugural ceremonies will last three days, and are on a very extensive scale. The orchestra and chorus will number one thousand artists, selected from the principal orchestrae and choral societies of England. Mme. Alboni, Mme. Clara Novello, Mme. Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mme. Amadsi, Fraulein Jessy Rois, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mlle. Zerr, Signora Romani, and Mme. Gassier, are among the principal female artists; and among the gentlemen are Mons. Gassier, Moue. Du Laurens, Signor Ferrari, Mr. Weiss, Herr Rokitanski, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The programmes contain the oratorios "Messiah" and "Elijah;" the old 100th Psalm sung by eight hundred voices, with orchestra, conducted by Dr. Wesley; Symphonies; Beethoven's in C minor; the Pastoral; Mendelssohn's in A minor; Haydn's in C major; Mozart's in E flat; selections from the operas of Oberon, Freyschutz, Preiroas, Euryanthe, (by Weber;) "Ruin of Athens," (by Beethoven;) "Joseph," (by Mehul;) "Midsummer Night's Dream," (by Meudelssohn;) "Stabat Mater," (by Rossini;) "Tannhauser," (by Wagner;) and the "Desert," (by F. David.) Overtures. Weber's "Jubilee" and "Euryanthe;" Beethoven's "Egmont" and "Leonora;" Auber's "Fra Diavlo" and "Masaniello;" Mehul's "Jeune Henri;" Meyerbeer's "Struensée" and Rossini's "William Tell." The conductors are Mr. Balfe, Mr. Benedict, Dr. Wesley, Dr. Wylde, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Dorle, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Mellon and Mons. Jullien. An arrangement has been made with a champagne growing House at Epernay, who will supply the Gardens with champagne at sixpence a glass, or five and sixpence a bottle.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, the President, ISAAC O. BARNES, Esq., in the Chair, and WALTER F. CONOKLIN, Secretary.

The following decisions were made as to the disposition of vessels just arrived at Quarantine: To be allowed to come on to the City after being thoroughly cleansed and ventilated: Brigs *Baltic*, from St. Jago; *Marshfield*, from Ponce, Porto Rico; *Mary*, from Porto Rico; *Ann Elizabeth*, from Ponce, Porto Rico; *Waldhen*, from Humacoa; *Gladiator*, from St. Jago, bark *Fame*, from Rio Janeiro; schooner *E. Arcularius*, from Mayagurly.

The following vessels were directed to discharge their cargoes upon lighters, and the same to be landed at the United States wharf at Quarantine: *Fredonia*, from Cienfuegos; barks *Leo*, from Havana; *Robbin*, from Trinidad; *John Griffin*, from Cienfuegos; *George Leslie*, from Cienfuegos. The two latter vessels were commanded to anchor at Gravesend Bay. These are the vessels upon which a number of cases of yellow fever were brought.

The passengers and luggage of the steamer *Quaker City* were directed to be landed at Quarantine, the baggage to be thoroughly ventilated before being brought to the City. The *Quaker City* touched at Havana on her trip up, and as yellow fever prevails at present at that port, this is the reason of the present order.

The decision of the Commissioners of Health that all infected vessels must discharge their cargoes at the United States wharf at Quarantine, and the same be thoroughly ventilated before permitted to be brought to the City, is creating no small complaint among ship-owners, captains of vessels, and consignees of merchandise. They insist that the health of the city does not require such strict rules and the consequent pecuniary loss to themselves. They complain, also, that the United States wharf and store-house at Quarantine is totally unfit for the storage of goods. The Commissioners declare that they shall enforce this rule notwithstanding complaints and the condition of the wharf. The subject, however, has been before Congress several years.

Installation in the Laight-street Baptist Church.

The ceremony of installing Rev. T. H. GREEN as Pastor of the Baptist Church in Laight-street, took place on Sunday evening in presence of a large congregation, of which the majority was ladies. At the termination of the introductory devotions the prayer of installation was made by Rev. Dr. SOMMERS, Rev. Dr. LATHROP preached a sermon from Colossians, chap. 1, vers xxviii—the theme being the manner and aim of preaching.

Rev. Mr. GILLETTE extended the right hand of fellowship to the candidate, after which the congregation was addressed by Rev. Dr. MAGOON.

The services closed by benediction from the newly installed Pastor.

Free Academy Admissions.

The admissions to the Free Academy from Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 40, were larger this year than ever before. Mr. SMITH (No. 35) sent up 76 boys, of whom 65 were admitted. Mr. SCOTT sent up 66, of whom 66 were admitted. Of these, three were admitted to an advanced (the Freshman) class—a fact which has no parallel, thus far, in the history of the Free Academy. The official report, giving full returns from all the schools, has not yet been completed.

School Receptions.

The pupils of Mrs. HUNT'S fine Primary Department, of No. 42, on Allen-street, in the Tenth Ward, gave their final Public Reception preparatory to the annual vacation, yesterday morning. A crowd of visitors and officers were present, and the exercises were spirited and well calculated to display the methods of instruction practiced by the different teachers. The singing and reading in concert was especially noticeable for time and naturalness of expression.

Mrs. KENNEDY'S Primary Department of Sixteenth Ward, school 45, gave a Review and Reception at the same time, which was honored with a very large list of visitors. Great attention is bestowed by the Principal on the articulation of the pupils, which enables her to turn out a very superior class of readers in her class for promotion.

The girls of Miss HAWLEY'S Grammar School, No. 48, held their closing Review, commencing at 10 o'clock yesterday. The exercises were of a very interesting character. The musical exercises were conducted by Prof. NASH. Comptroller FLAGG and others addressed the School. The Schools all have a holiday to-day in honor of the Free Academy Commencement, which takes place this evening at the Academy of Music.

A Transparent Ballot-Box.

Yesterday, at the Mayor's office, was exhibited a model of a transparent ballot-box, which the inventor proposes to submit to the Corporation for adoption in the ensuing election. It comprises a hollow glass globe supported on four pillars. On the top of the globe is an aperture (large enough to admit a ballot) made in a brass lid fastened with a lock to the globe. This arrangement enables every vote to be seen as deposited, and prevents the possibility of false bottoms. The model will be sent into the Common Council for its action the next session.

☞ The Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen on the reception of MILLARD FILLMORE, met yesterday to count up the cost of the powder exploded, carriages used, and edibles and liquids disposed off, to say nothing of that ride to Buffalo by some of the Committee, incurred in the recent municipal ovation to MILLARD FILLMORE. The bills not being all in, the total expenditure cannot be given. The $1,500 appropriation will probably want stretching some to cover the amount.

☞ A number of Englishmen, recently from the Crimea, are passengers of the ship *American Eagle*, from London. They are remarkably stalwart men and were engaged in the construction of the Balaklava Railroad. They are at the office of the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-street, waiting for employment.

☞ Dr. JAMES COCKROFT, one of the oldest resident physicians of this City, died on Saturday, after a lingering illness, in the 64th year of his age. He was formerly in extensive practice in the Eastern section of the City.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Broadway Murder—No Clue to the Murderer—Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the late atrocious murder in Broadway.

Coroner CONNERY resumed yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, the inquisition adjourned from Saturday. The

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

taken throws no additional light on what is already known concerning the horrible affair.

Augustus Reiche, a German employed as porter in the store of Mr. Joyce, where the murder was committed, was first called. He deposed that he had known Burke about five years; last saw him about five o'clock on Thursday evening; he was sober; never heard that any one connected with the establishment had quarreled with Burke; on Friday he talked with the barkeeper, who said a man came down the night before, called for a drink, and after he was gone the cheese-knife was missing; the barkeeper said he thought he should know the man if he saw him again; he thought he wore a drab coat and a straw or Kossuth hat; witness never heard of any quarrel between Joyce's brother and deceased; Joyce's brother has been at sea about two years; M. Ceballos was at his house, over the store, at six o'clock Saturday afternoon; he never went in to look at the body; witness never stayed in the store with deceased, and never quarreled with him; deceased often visited his family on Sunday, and they were on very friendly terms.

Geo. Benjamin Hooker, sworn—Said he lived in the house No. 63 White-street; last Thursday evening, after six o'clock, was sitting in the third-story room, reading a newspaper; heard loud talking; saw Burke sitting at the third window on the second floor, there being five windows on White-street; heard loud talking in the room, and on looking again saw a man striking his fist on the counter; he had on no vest or coat; he was about five feet six inches tall; rather stout.

Witness identified Augustus Reiche, the last witness, as the man; he could not be mistaken; Reiche shook the counter with his left hand and pointed his right threateningly at Burke's head; Burke said nothing; Reiche smiled and went away, and Burke closed the window; he thought they were having a row; never spoke to deceased afterwards; made boxes for Mr. Joyce, and Burke had told him that Reiche was the "bushel-man" of the store.

Louis Siebenheimer—(bar-keeper in the saloon under Mr. Joyce's store)—*recalled*, and testified that a short, stout man, with light whiskers, a light drab coat, and a flat hat, drank in his saloon near eleven o'clock the night of the murder, and, after he left, a knife used to cut cheese and ham was missed; he would know the man if he ever saw him again in ten years; Patrick *alias* Bartholomew Burke had then been down for beer the third and last time that evening; three weeks ago, another man, with large black whiskers and black hair, came in about eleven o'clock at night, and Patrick treated him; then they talked together some time, and the man went away; he was a large man, and witness was told he had been a policeman two years, but was turned off for drinking too much.

Samuel Adams, who lives at No. 68 White-street, testified that on Tuesday or Wednesday evening of last week saw at a window in Joyce's store, one man sitting at a window and another was talking very loud and gesticulating violently, as if angry, fists clenched, &c. He described the scene as Hooker, a preceding witness, had done, and identified August Reiche as the man who was gesticulating.

Honora Leahy was recalled, and repeated her testimony in regard to seeing Burke on Thursday night, and the strange man with a drab coat knocking at his door. She could add little of interest.

While the inquest was going on yesterday it was reported that Mr. Ceballos, wife and girl, who lived over the room where the murder was committed had sailed or taken passage for Havana.

Considering this strange and suspicious, the Coroner determined to have the parties arrested at once, if possible, and therefore sent the Officer to investigate the truth of the report, who soon returned and reported that it was another family had gone to Havana, and that Mr. Ceballos was sick in bed at his rooms.

Dr. Ferguson was then sent, with two of the Jurors, to take the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Ceballos.

Mr. Ceballos, sworn—That he heard no noise whatever that night; the weather being very warm, he had all his windows open to get air, and so much noise arose from the streets that he could have heard no noise below unless it had been very distinct.

Mrs. Ceballos corroborated the testimony of her husband, but could add nothing additional.

There are several other witnesses yet to be examined, and the inquest will for that purpose be continued again to-day.

No murder that has occurred in this City for a long time has excited such deep sensation and horror as the one now under investigation. The Police of the Sixth Ward and many detailed officers are most indefatigable in their search for the fiend who did the deed; but, by the way, would it not be right and proper to offer a large reward for his detection? Justice and humanity demand that a villain so great should not be suffered to be at large, and the legal authorities should spare neither pains nor expense to cause his arrest.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The officers of the International Insurance Company, arrested the other day charged with fraud, in causing an over-issue of the stock of said Company, &c., were yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY for a hearing. No evidence was taken, and his Honor, after a few brief remarks from the respective counsel, decided to hold Mr. Starbuck, Sen., and Mr. Reque, each in the sum of $5,000, for a hearing. The necessary bonds were furnished. Mr. Starbuck, Jr., was dismissed on his recognizance, it appearing to his Honor that he had acted only by instructions from his father, who was President of the Company. Mr. Letson, the other party accused, is yet confined to his home from indisposition.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Adam C. Rintelin was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, charged with obtaining $1,600 worth of coal from Charles W. Hubbard, agent for Thomas Gordon, by means of false and fraudulent representations. The brother of the accused was also complained of for complicity in the transaction, but he has not been arrested. Rintelin was ordered to give bail for a hearing in the sum of $2,000.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Alonzo W. Adams, of this City, was brought before Justice DAVIDSON on Saturday, charged with bigamy. The complaint sets forth that the accused was married in California in 1848 to a young woman, who is still living, and that he was again married in this City in 1854 to a Miss Post, of Jersey City.

The prosecutor is Mrs. Post, of Pawonia-avenue, Jersey, mother of the woman alleged to be the second wife of the accused.

Mr. Adams denies the charge. He was required to give bail in the sum of $2,000.

Miscellaneous.

MEN FROM CAUSES UNKNOWN.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water yesterday near Pier No. 37 North River. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon it. Nothing as to the identity of deceased could be obtained. There were no particular marks of violence discovered on the body by Dr. Hassell, who examined it. The verdict rendered was, that "the said unknown man came to his death from some cause unknown to the Jury."

Deceased appeared to be about 45 years of age, was of medium size, short hair, no whiskers, had on coarse grayish coat and pants, black cloth vest, white cotton shirt, boots, no suspenders or neck-cloth. He had pieces of bread and one cent in his pockets, and a number of pawn-tickets in a pocket-book. He had also on his person *a curious tin instrument*, a leather spectacle-case, a horn comb, and some papers with writing upon them, which indicated that his name was Campbell, and that he was a carpenter by trade.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS upon the body of a woman named Margaret Caulil, aged 50 years, who committed suicide on Sunday afternoon by hanging herself in a cell of the Essex Market Prison, to which she had been committed in the forenoon of the same day for intoxication. When found she was hanging by her shawl from the iron grating. She had swung her feet out so as to be in a sitting posture, thus bringing the strain upon her neck. The deceased was a native of Ireland. She has been known as a vagrant for a long time, and was frequently on the Island for intoxication, &c. Verdict—"Suicide by hanging."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

An inquest was held, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of Edward BURK, a native of Ireland, aged 16 years and 6 months, who died from injuries received on the 20th of June, by being thrown from a wagon to which wee attached a runaway horse.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

A lad bathing with a life-preserver, at the foot of Deebrosses street, by some accident slipped it down to his feet. Not being able to swim no would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Mr. F. W. Beers, of No. 176 Cosham-street, who, without waiting to unshell, plunged in and rescued him.

BOY DROWNED.

A small boy, about 8 years old, named Francis Eddington, whose parents reside at No. 62 Greenwich-street, was induced to go into the water at Pier No. 1 North River, when, being unable to swim, he was drowned. A companion, named Wm. Courtney, aged 15, has been arrested and locked up for being an accessory.

DEATH FROM QUACK MEDICINE.

An inquest was held on Sunday by Coroner HILLS upon the body of Wm. H. Pinchbeck, residing at No. 300 East Tenth-street, who died on Saturday at the above place. Deceased had been for a long time suffering from rheumatism, from which he finally recovered. He then took a quantity of quack medicine called "Blood Purifier," which so worked upon the system as to cause death. The verdict rendered by the Jury was, "Death from cholera morbus, by taking quack medicine." Deceased was only 25 years of age.

RUN OVER.

On Saturday afternoon, a little girl about six years of age was run over and seriously injured in Whitehall street, by cart No. 4,047. She was taken to the City Hospital by a First Ward policeman.

FOUND.

The body of the boy, Benjamin Eddington, who was pushed into the North River, off Pier No. 2, on Wednesday afternoon, by another boy named Courtney, (who is now under arrest,) was picked up off the Battery on Saturday evening, by a boatman named Joseph Fittoll. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The verdict rendered was: "Drowned at Pier No. 2, North River, on the 16th day of July, 1856, and that he was shoved into the water by William Courtney at said place; but we believe that said act on the part of Courtney was more the result of recklessness than any intent to injure deceased."

The body of a dead female infant was found on Saturday night, in a basket in Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by a Twentieth Ward Policeman, who took it to the Station-house. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon it. Verdict, "Death from causes unknown—supposed to be from exposure."

SUDDEN DEATH.

Ernest Verite, a passenger on the U. S. M. steamship *Baltic*, which sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, died suddenly on board that vessel, just previous to her sailing. The body was sent ashore. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE. Verdict—"Death from apoplexy." Deceased was about 25 years of age; place of birth unknown.

Mary Finney, a girl of six years, fell, on Saturday night, from the attic window of a three-story brick dwelling in Eighth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, to the roof of an adjoining two-story building, and rolled from thence to the yard, causing a fracture of the skull. She was taken to the City Hospital by a Twenty-second Ward Policeman.

BOY DROWNED.

Frank Cotter, a boy of 6 years, was accidentally drowned at Pier No. 34, East River, about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The little fellow was playing about the pier. While trying to pick a lemon from the water he lost his balance and tumbled in. The body was soon afterwards recovered.

MAN SHOT ACCIDENTALLY.

Lisut. Dalton, of the First Ward, reported by telegraph that a sailor named Alexander Graham, was accidentally shot on board the ship *Philadelphia*, lying at Pier No. 3 North River, about 6½ o'clock on Sunday evening, with a pistol in the hands of A. J. Lewson. He was taken to the City Hospital.

CHILD KILLED BY FALLING.

A child, two years of age, fell from a third story window in the yard, on Thursday evening, at No. 244 Seventh-street, and was instantly killed.

CHIMNEY OF FIRE.

The alarm for the Sixth District, at 7½ o'clock on Sunday evening, was occasioned by the burning of a chimney in Delancey-street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 19.

Before Hon. Judge BETTS and a Jury.

The trial of the crew of the *Braman* was continued this morning, and after being summed up on either side, and the charge of the Judge, was given to the jury about two o'clock.

SENTENCES.

Charles Barnes and James Riley, two seamen on board the ship *Ocean Rover*, who had pleaded guilty to an endeavor to make a revolt on board, were brought up for sentence. Affidavits were read in mitigation and in aggravation, and they were sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned for two days, and pay a fine of $15 each.

Thomas Beecher, who had pleaded guilty to larceny, in stealing lead from the Navy Yard, was brought up. Affidavits were read, saying that the man had borne a good character, and the lead which he took was only worth $1 20, and the Court, therefore, suspended sentence until September.

Thomas Kennedy, a lad who had pleaded guilty to opening a letter and taking a $3 bill from it, was also brought up and his sentence was also suspended until September, to find out whether the Marshal could have the use of the House of Refuge.

CASE OF DE COSTA.

Mr. Benedict, then, in the case of Mr. De Costa, made a motion that the amount of the bail be reduced, saying that he had been here several days and on $5,000 bail before indictment, that as there had been two trials in the case already, the Court must be well acquainted with the facts in the case.

Mr. Joachimssen said he hoped the motion was not for the purpose of procuring an expression from the Court as to the case.

Mr. Benedict said, by no means.

The Court said that after it had appeared from the finding of a Petit Jury that they took a different view of the case from that taken by the Grand Jury, he should hardly order the extreme limit of bail, and would make it $2,500.

DISCHARGE OF DE CUNHA.

Mr. Benedict then applied for the discharge of Mr. De Cunha, stating that he was still held under an order of arrest against him with others, which was for the same offence and was couched in the same terms as the one on which he had been just acquitted.

Some little discussion arose as to the similarity of the indictments, but as on comparing them they appeared to be the same, Judge BETTS said he did not think the defendant ought to be kept, as this acquittal would be a perfect discharge of the joint indictment as against him; and Mr. De Cunha was accordingly discharged.

CIVIL SUITS.

In the civil suits commenced against De Costa, De Cunha and De Castro for penalties of $2,000 each, the defendants were, by consent of the District Attorney, discharged on filing common bail.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF THE CREW.

About 3¼ o'clock the Jury returned into Court, bringing a verdict of Guilty against William Peat, the second mate, and acquitting all the rest, who were thereupon discharged.

The sentence of Peat was postponed, at request of his counsel, till Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Sentence of the Second Mate of the Braman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 21.

Before Judge BETTS.

William Peat, the second mate of the *Braman*, who was convicted on Saturday of voluntarily serving on board her while employed in the slave-trade, was brought up this morning for sentence. His counsel requested that it be postponed to give him time to move for a new trial upon points of law, and also on affidavits which he would prepare, showing that one of the Jury was not a fair and proper person to be on the jury, having previously expressed, as he had since learned, an opinion on the case. The law points were not argued at any length, but Judge BETTS declined to grant the stay requested, saying that he did not see in them sufficient cause for a stay, and as to the juror, the defendant should have challenged him at the trial.

His Honor took occasion to remark in denying the motion that, although the Court would never countenance the officers of the Government in interfering with the business of merchants upon slight suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade, yet whenever any case came up where the party was detected and convicted of having been engaged in it, the Court would not fail to mark its detestation of the crime by imposing such a punishment as should be a warning to all persons to be engaged in no such business.

The Court thereupon sentenced the second mate to be imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of $50.

The highest punishment for the offence is two years imprisonment and $2 000 fine.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge INGRAHAM.

Capine vs. *Richardson*—In this case the appellant served notice of appeal from a judgment in the District Court, but omitted to state the grounds of appeal in his notice. It is, therefore, defective, and the appeal should be dismissed, unless permission to amend is given. I am satisfied that the notice in this case was given in good faith, and that the error occurred through mistake. I can see no reason why the amendment should not be allowed and such leave should be granted in this case.

Moritz vs. *Peebles*—This case came up on the report of referee, and it was held that the plaintiff is not entitled to interest from the date at which the balance is struck. He had a right to call the defendant to account, and then he would have been entitled to interest. Judgment accordingly.

Jewett vs. *American Tract Society*.—Consent and order of discontinuance.

Rome vs. *Carter*.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

LONG ISLAND.

Water for Brooklyn.

The Board of Directors of the Nassau Water Company held a meeting yesterday morning at their rooms, when it was resolved to break ground on Thursday, the 31st inst., (not 28th inst., as has been stated,) at Cypress Hills, where one of the reservoirs is to be located, and to have the occasion suitably observed. The city authorities and other officers will be invited to be present to participate in the proceedings, which will consist of prayer, addresses, &c., commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named.

It is understood that the contractors, Messrs. WELLES & Co., will be ready by that time to proceed with the work under their contract.

Brooklyn Political Matters

The Eastern District Fremont Club completed their organization on Saturday evening last.

The

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1856.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we *have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will result directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, a bill amendatory of the act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels was passed. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information relative to the movements of the Government troops in Kansas. The Armament bill, after an amendment reducing the proposed appropriation from $3,000,000 to $1,800,000, was passed—27 against 10. A resolution was passed providing for the close of the session on the 11th of August. Bills were passed regulating the Judicial expenses of Government, and making appropriations for various River and Harbor improvements. In the House, the Nebraska contested election case was considered, but no action was taken. The Senate's adjournment resolution was received, and the rules were suspended for its consideration. An animated discussion ensued; several amendments were offered, but not acted upon, and ineffectual efforts were made to table the resolution. Finally the House adjourned without acting upon it.

☞ It will be seen by the letter of Mr. BURLINGAME, under our telegraphic head, that he has withdrawn the explanation that had been made by his friends in reference to his speech on the Brooks and Sumner affair, and now holds himself responsible for whatever it contains offensive to anybody. We are not aware that any of Mr. BURLINGAME's political friends had expressed any dissatisfaction with the explanation, but as some of his political opponents had done so, his keen sense of the responsibilities of his position has induced him to take this step to silence all cavilling. But those who carped before will not be less likely to cavil now, and whether a hostile meeting should result from the withdrawal of his explanation or not, they will not be any better satisfied.

☞ The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, advertised to leave Liverpool on the 12th inst., had not been seen at Sandy Hook up to the time of going to press. The *Ericsson*, which sailed three days before the *Persia*, is also now about due.

A Curious Revelation.

Governor REEDER, appointed Governor of Kansas Territory by President PIERCE, was afterwards removed from that office by him, professedly because he had engaged in unlawful and improper real estate speculations. Every man of ordinary political sagacity knew at the time that this was a mere pretext; and that Gov. REEDER's removal was really effected by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, because the course he had taken interfered with the accomplishment of their plans. The authentic history of this transaction is given in another part of this morning's paper,—as sworn to by Gov. REEDER himself, upon examination, before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Kansas. It is a curious chapter of the secret political history of the times.

From this statement it appears that President PIERCE informed Gov. REEDER, in a personal interview in the Spring of 1855, that the most urgent demands had been made for his removal—and that "Gen. ATCHISON pressed it in the most excited manner, and would listen to no reasoning at all." He further assured him, after full explanations had been made, that he was perfectly satisfied that his purchases of town lots were all right, and that all his proceedings in Kansas met his entire approbation. At subsequent interviews he repeated these assurances,—declaring his conviction that his whole course had been perfectly proper, and that the complaints brought against him were wholly without foundation. But, at the same time, in consequence of the pressure upon him from Gen. ATCHISON and others, he desired Gov. REEDER to resign his office. He endeavored to work upon his fears,—saying that it would be *unsafe* for him to return to Kansas,—that his life might be taken, and that the whole North would be inflamed. Finding these hints ineffectual, and that Gov. REEDER would not resign, he then proposed to *remove him*, in a way to obviate all his objections,—asking him to send him a memorial upon the subject and promising, in his letter of removal, to place it entirely upon grounds of expediency, to exonerate him from all blame, to express the most unqualified approbation of his official conduct, and *to give him the Mission to China!* Finding that this last engagement could not be kept, in consequence of Mr. McLANE's intention not to return, he promised to give him some other office, equally or more desirable. A good deal of time was consumed in these negotiations,—the President himself preparing drafts of letters which he wished Governor REEDER to sign, and the latter declining to sign them because they were evidently intended to put him in the attitude of consenting to his own removal. The result of the whole was a declaration, on the part of the President, that if he removed him it would be, not on account of his official action, but of his land speculations, whose very acts of which he had previously expressed his entire approval.

In all this President PIERCE was endeavoring to obtain a colorable pretext for doing an act, which his own judgment condemned, but which the Pro-Slavery propaganda required at his hands. Mr. ATCHISON had demanded REEDER's removal;—the President had promised it;—and the next question was, how it could best be done. He sought to intimidate,—then to coax, and finally to *bribe* Governor REEDER into consenting to his own removal. This is but one of a thousand instances where the patronage of the Government has been used directly to promote the designs of the slaveholding interest. The disclosures made in this testimony of Governor REEDER convict President PIERCE of a degree of pusillanimous subserviency and of unprincipled treachery of which even his best friends hitherto have not deemed him capable.

Popular Sovereignty.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* affects still to believe in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. It quotes from the Nebraska bill the clause, which Mr. BENTON styled the "stump speech in its belly,"—and which declares that the "true intent and meaning of the act," is "not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but *to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States;" and comments upon it thus:—

"We invite a careful examination of the portion of the Kansas act above quoted, (being, as we have before said, all which relates to Slavery,) from which it will be seen that it in no way establishes Slavery or sanctions it, or expresses any opinion concerning it: *it simply leaves the matter to be acted on by the actual settlers of the Territory, as they may see fit.* If they desire Slavery, they can permit it, *if not, they can prohibit it.* They possess the same control over it which the people of every State in the Union constantly exercise within their respective limits, without objections from any quarter."

These are very broad assertions: and it is scarcely too much to say that when it made them, the *Atlas and Argus* was well aware that the Democratic Party, as represented at Cincinnati, does not hold the ground here attributed to it, and that its candidate for the Presidency expressly repudiates it. The *Atlas* asserts that the people of *the Territory* can prohibit Slavery therein if they choose:—that Slavery can be excluded from Kansas while it remains a Territory, if the people of Kansas see fit to exclude it. This is presented as the language and meaning of the Nebraska bill. That bill has no such meaning; its language does not assert any such doctrine:—no such doctrine is asserted in the Cincinnati Platform, or by any recognized organ of the Democratic Party:—on the contrary, it is expressly evaded by them all, and is openly repudiated by Mr BUCHANAN.

The Nebraska bill, it will be observed, asserts that its true intent and meaning is to leave the people of every Territory free to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, *subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*" Now, this last clause looks innocent and right:—but it was inserted for the express purpose of nullifying the rest. For the Southern doctrine is that *the Constitution protects a slaveholder in carrying his slaves into a Territory*—and that consequently the people, if subject to the Constitution, have no right to forbid it. The true "intent and meaning" of the Nebraska bill is, therefore, simply this,—that the people of a Territory may regulate Slavery as they like—only *they must not prohibit it*, as that would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The *Atlas and Argus* will remember that when Senator DOUGLAS was asked directly by Senator TRUMBULL, a few weeks since, whether he believed that the people of Kansas had a right, under the Nebraska bill, to prohibit Slavery, he evaded the query, and said that was *a judicial* question which he would not decide.

The Cincinnati platform steers equally clear of indorsing any such doctrine as the *Atlas* and *Argus* ascribes to the Nebraska bill. It declares that

"The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "Slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—*Non-interference by Congress with Slavery, in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia.*"

It thus denies the right of *Congress* to interfere with Slavery in any Territory. But when it comes to speak of the rights of *the People* of the Territory, it does it thus:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, *and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution*, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Here, it will be observed, there is no recognition whatever of the right of the people to exclude Slavery from Kansas *while it remains a Territory*:—but only,—when they are sufficiently numerous,—*to form a State Constitution*, with or without Slavery, as they may see fit. This is a very different thing. All that the South has contended for, is here tacitly conceded—namely, that *the Constitution carries Slavery, or protects it when carried, into a Territory*:—and that so long as it remains a Territory, neither Congress nor the people thereof have any right to exclude it. This is directly the reverse of the doctrine asserted by the *Atlas and Argus*. And it is fully and emphatically indorsed by Mr. BUCHANAN, —in the following extract of a letter, which in 1848 he addressed to T. SANDFORD, Esq., of Alabama:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 12th inst., in which you submit to me the following paragraph, and ask whether it contains an accurate version of the conversation between us, concerning my Berks County letter, on the occasion to which you refer:

"Happening to meet Mr. BUCHANAN at the President's levee, on Friday evening, I called his attention to this letter, and asked him if he intended to be understood as claiming that *the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity had the right to control the question of Slavery in such Territory.* He declared that no *such idea had ever been maintained by him*; that the construction put upon his language by Mr. YANCEY was a perversion of its plain and obvious meaning; that, in his opinion, *the inhabitants of a Territory, as such, had no political rights*, (although they possessed all the private rights of American citizens;) that they had NO POWER WHATEVER OVER THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, and they could neither introduce nor establish it, except when assembled in Convention *to form a State Constitution.* He further authorized and requested me to make any public use of these declarations that I might think proper, to correct any impression which Mr. YANCEY's construction of his language in the Berks letter might have made."

With the addition which I have inserted between brackets, *this statement is* SUBSTANTIALLY AND ALMOST LITERALLY CORRECT, *according to my recollection.*

Yours, very truly, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the Cincinnati platform, and the Nebraska bill, are here on one side of this question, and the *Atlas and Argus* seems to be on the other. Under these circumstances that journal must excuse us for looking beyond its columns for an authoritative exposition of Democratic doctrine upon this subject.

North and South.

The Louisiana *Courier*, the leading Democratic organ in New-Orleans, is inclined to philosophize over the demonstrations of public sentiment upon the assault of BROOKS upon SUMNER. The unanimity with which BROOKS is condemned by the people of New-England, is a phenomenon which that Democratic journal feels called upon to explain. It does it accordingly in the following fashion:

"The real cause of the trouble lies deeper, and is another illustration of the wisdom of the preacher—'there is nothing new under the sun.' It is a new breaking out of the same old war between *bourgeois* and *gentilhomme* which has divided nations from the earliest period of history. The sentiment of honor has always been the rule of conduct of a *certain select class* of every nation; the absence of this sentiment has always marked inefficaciously all other classes in spite of wealth, intelligence and power sometimes acquired by portions of them.

The gentlemen of the Middle Ages belonged to the first class; the traders and artisans to the other. *The men of the South* irrespective of trade or business *belong mostly to the first class; the men of New-England, however rich or well educated some of them may be, belong to the second.* Here nearly every man you meet is a gentleman; that is the rule, and the opposite is the exception. *In Boston a gentleman is the exception and not the rule.* Hence there is an instinctive aversion in the New-England mind to any assertion of the doctrines recognized among gentlemen against one of their own class. Hence their absurd indorsement of SUMNER's venomous vituperation, and their still more absurd denunciations of its punishment, on the ground of its interference with freedom of speech. Their real anger is not that SUMNER is caned, but that he is publicly proclaimed by BROOKS in that caning to be a blackguard. Their animosity to BROOKS is not because he caned SUMNER, but because that caning asserted *that a man of Sumner's principles was not a gentleman.*"

This is Democracy *South*. This is the Democracy which calls itself *national*;—which exults over the simple Republicanism of the day and thanks God it is not *sectional*, like other men! It asserts its supremacy on the ground that it is made up of a "certain select class," who are gentlemen:—while in the North, and especially in New-England, "a gentleman is the exception, and not the rule."

Now, there is matter worth thinking of in this extract. Its statements would be true,—if we conceded the definition of the word gentleman which it assumes, to be the true one. In the Slave States a gentleman must be, in the first place, a Slaveholder. He is brought up probably on a plantation,—where his slaves do all the work,—so that the idea of work becomes identified in his mind with Slavery. Of course he soon comes to think that nobody who works can be a gentleman. Then he is accustomed every day to the exercise of authority. He commands, and expects to be obeyed. His associations are almost exclusively with his slaves, and his only attitude is that of an absolute master,—one who has power to enforce his orders, who is never questioned in his commands or his wishes and who comes to regard anything like opposition as an insult to be avenged by blows. A class of men growing up in such a state of society, naturally carry the sentiments thus imbibed into their intercourse with each other. Frank and generous naturally, their personal pride and their passions are developed by their circumstances:—their leisure, which is ample, is devoted to athletic sports, to practice with deadly weapons, and to politics. As force is the main element of their control over their dependents, so the principle of violence,—of personal chastisement, regulates their intercourse with one another,—and this modified by artificial regulations takes the form of a code of honor. This state of society is substantially what the *Courier* styles it, the same which prevailed in the Middle Ages,—when the original savageness of barbarism had been tempered by a certain degree of refinement, but when letters were still in disrepute, when personal prowess was the chief element of distinction, when it was disgraceful to be a scholar, and when work, trade, or any occupation but that of fighting, was held to be a mark of inferiority. This was the state of things then—and it was, indeed, as the *Courier* says, very similar to that which still prevails in the Slaveholding States. In both cases, too, it grew out of substantially the same causes:—a distinct division of society into two classes,—and the necessity that one of them should employ *force*, in order to keep the other in subjection.

Now in the Free States, and especially in New-England, society has outgrown all this. It has ceased to be a dishonor to work. The laboring classes are no longer the subject dependents of those who do not work. As they are not kept in subjection, but are upon an equality with all other classes, force gives place to moral influences. It ceases to be resorted to as a means of enforcing compliance with demands. Public attention is turned wholly in other directions,—to the development of natural resources, —the general diffusion of knowledge,—the cultivation of letters and the extension of moral and Christian influences. As the necessity for using force no longer exists, we see no use or necessity for cultivating the arts of force. And this we regard as a higher and better state of society than that which it has superseded, but which still obtains in the Southern States. And the public notions of personal courtesy and character have advanced in the same proportion. The standard of force is no longer the test standard of society. A man may be a gentleman, even if he cannot fight;—and being a Scholar adds decidedly to the character of a gentleman hereabouts. One of the great complaints against Senator SUMNER at the South seems to be that he is a scholar,—that he has studied books, and is master of the graces and elegancies of good letters. This seems to disqualify a man from being a gentleman in the Southern States. Familiarity with the pistol and the bludgeon, is there the apparent requisite of a gentleman. Our Northern society has grown beyond that. It is no disgrace here to work; nor to have a taste for literature; nor to be ignorant of the use of the pistol and the bowie-knife.

That there is in this respect a very wide social difference between the North and South, we do not doubt. The effort of the South is to drag, or drive, the North back to its level,—to break down the sentiment which at the North recognizes a man as a gentleman even if he does not fight,—and to substitute for the moral, social and religious influences which prevail here, that personal intimidation and personal violence which take their place in the Southern section. It is an up-hill task—contrary to the spirit and tendency of the age—and will not succeed.

The Ground Taken.

The minority report of Mr. OLIVER, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, has been submitted to Congress, and is included in the official publication. The following are its conclusions:—

In conclusion, the undersigned begs to report the following facts and conclusions, as he believes, established by the testimony and sanctioned by the law:

First—That at the first election held in the Territory under the organic act, for delegate to Congress, Gen. JOHN W. WHITFIELD received a plurality of the legal votes cast, and was duly elected such delegate, as stated in the majority report.

Second—That *the Territorial Legislature was a legally-constituted body, and had power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are therefore valid.*

Third—That these laws, when appealed to, have been used for the protection of life, liberty and property, and for the maintenance of law and order in the Territory.

Fourth—That the election under which the sitting delegate, JOHN W. WHITFIELD, was held, was in pursuance of valid law, and should be regarded as a valid election.

Fifth—That as said Whitfield, at said election, received a large number of legal votes without opposition, he was duly elected as a delegate to this body, *and is entitled to a seat on this floor as such.*

Sixth—That the election under which the contesting delegate, ANDREW H. REEDER, claims his seat, was not held under any law, but in contemptuous disregard of all law; and that it should only be regarded as the expression of a band of malcontents and revolutionists, and consequently should be wholly disregarded by the House.

Seventh—As to whether or not ANDREW H. REEDER received a greater number of votes of resident citizens on the 9th than J. W. WHITFIELD did on the 1st of October, 1855, no testimony was taken by the Committee so far as the undersigned knows, nor is it material to the issue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. OLIVER.

We are glad to see the issue thus boldly made. In declaring the Kansas Legislature to be a legally-constituted body, and its enactments valid, Mr. OLIVER adheres closely to the Democratic programme, although he is thus compelled to take ground from which many of that party shrink. The evidence taken before the Committee, of which Mr. OLIVER was one, shows conclusively how the members of this "Legislature" were elected. There were *eighteen* districts:—and, according to the census returns, there were but 2,905 legal votes in them all. Yet 5,427 votes were returned as having been cast for Pro-Slavery candidates, 791 for Free-State candidates, and 89 scattering—making a total of 6,307. Of the whole number of votes cast it was proved that only 1,410 were cast by legal voters—while 4,998 were illegal votes. These illegal votes were cast by men from Missouri, who had been distributed in advance and sent into *every Council District* in the Territory, and into *every Rep resentative District but one.* In every district these illegal votes outnumbered the legal votes; and the elections were entirely controlled by them.

This is the way in which this "legally-constituted Legislature" was elected.

Seeking an Indorser.

The Boston *Post* affects to believe that Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts has indorsed Mr. BROOKS as a gentleman. Its pretext for the assertion is the following memorandum of a conversation between Mr. BURLINGAME and certain friends of Mr. BROOKS, published by the latter at the end of his speech:

"Mr. BURLINGAME, in a fair and manly way, admitted his responsibility for any language unde in his speech, and disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the personal character of Mr. BROOKS, or to impute to him in any respect a want of courage; but, discriminating between the man and the act to which he was called upon to allude, he had characterized the latter only in such manner as his representative duty required him to do."

To this the *Post* says:

"Mr. BURLINGAME has no scruples about accepting a challenge to the field, but avoids it by 'disclaiming any intention to reflect upon the *personal character* of Mr. BROOKS, or to impute to him, *in any respect*, a want of courage.' Mr. BURLINGAME 'discriminates between the man and the act' which he did. *Thus Mr. Brooks is publicly indorsed as a gentleman by the representative of Massachusetts*, as he had before been by Gen. J. W. WEBB, of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*."

A critical comparison of the memorandum with the *Post's* quotations will show the latter to be unfair in an important particular. By substituting the word "discriminates" for "discriminating," the *Post* begs the question, and makes Mr. BURLINGAME admit something entirely different from what the memorandum implies. The word "discriminates" between inverted commas, as if used by Mr. BURLINGAME, would lead the careless reader to suppose that the latter does now, at the present time, and as a private citizen, draw a distinction, in fact, between Mr. BROOKS and his act; while the word "discriminating," as employed in the memorandum, only describes what he did in his speech as a Representative of Massachusetts. The former has the force of an expression of opinion, while the latter is only the declaration of a fact—a most important distinction.

Possibly the *Post*, as an organ of the Pierce and Brooks Party, may have knowledge of the circumstances under which the above memorandum was drawn, not derived from the publication itself. Looking at the memorandum itself, and without other information, we are constrained to deny that it contains any indorsement of Mr. BROOKS' personal character, and maintain that it could never have been intended as such indorsement. Its publication by Mr. BROOKS, on the contrary, would seem to be an admission by the latter that he had been seeking some sort of retraction or qualification of Mr. BURLINGAME's speech, and had failed. If there was anything offensive in Mr. BURLINGAME's speech, where is the sentence withdrawing or qualifying it in the slightest degree? There *is* none. On the contrary it distinctly reaffirms the language.

Instead of indorsing Mr. BROOKS as a gentleman, Mr. BURLINGAME simply claims for *himself* the position of a Christian gentleman, and asserts, that in his speech on the Sumner Assault he did not lay aside his character as the Representative of an intelligent constituency, and violate the rules of the House and, of decency, and of Parliamentary propriety. I is only pretended that in conversation he maintained the distinction which, in terms, he made in his speech,—that he assailed the *act* committed and not its perpetrator. His bold denunciation of the *act* stands. He did not, in his speech, and does not now, say that the man who perpetrated it *may* be a gentleman,—or that he is not such. He was not called upon by his duty to do either. With that he had nothing to do; but with the *act* everything The distinction between the man and the act is one necessary to enable Mr. BURLINGAME to stand up as the vindicator of outraged law and civilization, instead of appearing as a mere vituperator of a fellow member. Nice as is the distinction, it is *all* that makes Mr. BURLINGAME's speech a dignified discharge of a public duty,—all that distinguishes it from that class of personal abuse which every gentleman abhors under similar circumstances.

The idea that Mr. BURLINGAME avoids a personal difficulty with Mr. BROOKS by the memorandum we have quoted is by no means complimentary to the latter gentleman, because it admits that the latter was satisfied with something which is neither concession, explanation nor qualification. If there is no real distinction morally between Mr. BROOKS and the act he committed,—if, in other words, the assault upon Mr. SUMNER, as characterized and described in Mr. BURLINGAME's speech, is inconsistent with the character of a gentleman, *that* is a matter of Mr. BROOKS' concern. Mr. BURLINGAME's duty was confined to characterizing the *act*. That he did and no more. That he now *says* he did, and no more. He stands, to-day, precisely where he stood the hour of his speech; and if Mr. BROOKS is indorsed as a gentleman, it is not by Mr. BURLINGAME.

The political friends of Mr. BROOKS had better turn their attention to some other quarter for political capital. Their attempts to make it out of the noble, manly and chivalric stand which the Representative from Massachusetts has taken and still maintains will signally fail.

The Bench and the Bar.

The dog-mas of lawyers and judges are just now muzzled, although a few of the active attorneys occasionally show their teeth in the "pound" of the City Hall. Mr. Surrogate BRADFORD is no longer on the "Parish," but has gone to Union College to assist in giving graduating honors to a son. Judges CLERKE and MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court, are in Connecticut. Judge DAVIES has been entertaining Ex-Governor HUNT at his Fishkill retreat. Judge ROOSEVELT is "trying" the Saratoga waters, while the fish juries to agree. Judge WHITING rides in town daily from his Spuyten Devil retreat to hear motions. Judges BOSWORTH and WOODRUFF suffer a few hours of "heated term" in the engine-room court-house, whilst their brethren have said to each other "off-man," and "extended time to answer." Judge DALY is visiting Minnesota, where he has an estate. Judge INGRAHAM has his estate nearer home, "by the margin of fair Harlem's waters." Judge BRADY, recuperated by the breezes of Rockaway, is smilingly at his post. Judge CARDOZO is at his hotel quite unwell. The Recorder is providing rogues with country quarters on the Island, where Messrs. KEESE and FITCH have the most ample boarding-house in the land. District Attorney HALL rusticates in a Norwalk cottage hard by the Sound where offenders, with silvery bait, obtain fishes by false pretences and constructive larceny. Sheriff WILLETT, however, is at his post. So that while judges and kindred officials play at freedom, debtors, jurors and witnesses need keep an eye out!

☞ The enthusiasm which everywhere pursues the name of FREMONT has given an impulse to the Fine Arts. Portraits of him are almost as "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa." The best we have yet seen is that published in Boston by Mr. C. H. BRAINARD. The likeness is perfect, and the engraving reflects credit on the lithographic art. Mr. BRAINARD's gallery of distinguished Americans now includes about fifty of our most eminent men, but this picture of FREMONT is the best that he has yet accomplished.

Free Academy—Prize Declamations.

The Prize Declamations in connection with the Annual Commencement of the Free Academy, were delivered, last evening, in Dr. PARKER's new Church, attracting a very large audience. Two prizes are awarded; one for prose declamation, and the other for poetical recitation. For the prose prize, six young gentlemen contended, and three for the poetical. The selections and names of speakers were as follows:

PROSE.—"Adams and Jefferson"—*Everett*: THEODORE A. BLASE. "American Literature"—*Grimke*: MATTHEW J. BLAKELEY. "The Mool's Revenge"—*Mickiewicz*: ALEXANDER P. KEICHUM. "Monument to Washington"—*Winthrop*: JARED S. BABCOCK "America"—*Phillips*: SAM'L MAXWELL, Jr. "Dream of Eugene Aram"—*Hood*: CHAS. H. KITCHEL.

POETRY.—"Apostrophe to the Queen of France"—*Burke*: FRANKLIN S. RISING. "Landing of our Ancestors"—*John Q Adams*: JOHN E. WARD. "Building of the Ship"—*Longfellow*: RUSSEL STURGIS, Jr.

The "Dream of Eugene Aram" and the "Building of the Ship" were given with excellent effect, and the character of the performance generally was a decided improvement over former exhibitions. The premiums will be announced at Commencement this evening; the Committee of Award being Messrs. MEIZIES, Taylor, Butler, Murphy, De Peyster and Cram.

The Psi Upsilon Convention.

The next annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held at Brown University on the 4th and 5th of September. The public exercises, consisting of an oration by Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of R. I.; and a poem by F. M. FINCH, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., will take place on the afternoon of the 5th in Rev. Dr. HALL's Church, Providence.

A Valuable Dog.

A thief entered the cabin of a vessel at one of the Brooklyn wharves a few nights since, during the temporary absence of the watchman in charge, when he was seized by the dog and held until its master's return. This dog ought to be rewarded with a silver muzzle for his snout.

Saved.

J. D. RENFORD, Esq., Janesville, Wis., formerly of Norwich, N. Y., was a passenger on the *Northern Indiana*, burnt on Lake Erie. He was saved by a small boat some distance from the vessel, having been over an hour in the water.

☞ A number of Odd Fellows from Petersburg, Va., are now on a visit to this City as guests of the Eureka Lodge. They went on a pic-nic yesterday, and are having a fine time.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

LANDING OF A CARGO OF ASIATICS—ILLNESS OF GEN. CONCHA—RETURN OF MR. TUCKER—GOLD DISCOVERIES, ETC.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

On the 13th inst. arrived the American ship *War Hawk*, Capt. LEMUEL B. SIMMONS, 108 days from Swatow and St. Helena, having a cargo of 568 Asiatics, under the usual fictitious contracts for eight years' service. The vessel was put in quarantine for twenty-four hours, and commenced discharging her cargo on the 15th inst. 610 subjects were put on board of the vessel; 42 killed themselves by jumping overboard, or with poison, always secreted about their persons; one or two died of disease usual on board of a crowded vessel.

We are in considerable excitement on account of the illness of Gen. CONCHA, said to be with typhoid fever, but the reports this morning are more favorable, and the alarm is subsiding.

Dignity runs great hazard when its physical treatment waits the slow motion of a junta of medical savans—and we think Gen. CONCHA has great fortune if he escapes this gathering of doctors. He has a wife, however, with ability and energy to save him, even from this corps of small soppers. The disease is undoubtedly epidemic in our city—the yellow—not the typhoid, although this latter trait has been frequent.

We have a very interesting arrival from Honduras—a returned Consul, G. C. TUCKER, Esq.,—not recognized by the enlightened President of that State. Mr. TUCKER, however, has taken the revenge of intelligence, by bringing with him a vast amount of information, gathered with assiduity, pressed for four months, which will invite enterprise to reach for the fruits of that benighted but interesting country—and civilization with the arts of peace will follow. Mr. TUCKER was required to prove the genuiness of his documents and the seal of Uncle Sam, which he declined doing, and retired from this shadow of ignorance and impudence on the part of President GUARDIOLA. He has the daguerreotype of the man, and will print and paint him. Mr. TUCKER returns to New-York by the *Quaker City*, which leaves to-day. We have also intelligence from Truxillo, Honduras, of a late discovered region of gold diggings, which are located in a ridge of mountains, forty-five miles west of that city. Mr. TUCKER has specimens of the ore. The Government of Honduras has passed a law which inhibits the entry of citizens of the United States into their Territory, or with conditions amounting to prohibition. That Government is also anxious to suppress intelligence in relation to the new discoveries of gold.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Per Quaker City.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Since 14th ult., date of our last report, business has continued to be active.

SUGARS—Have been in constant demand at steadily increasing prices, owing to favorable advices received from Europe and the United States, and to the well-founded apprehensions entertained of a large deficiency of this year's crop, as compared to the yield of 1855. We note sale on contract of 3,000 hhds. of fair quality with but few whites for next crop, at $21 75, the purchaser advancing $30,000 cash, without interest, and we understand that negotiations are pending for contracting next year's crops from several estates. Stock on hand is now about 240,000 hhds, against 150,000 in 1855; 175,000 1854, 225,000 1853; and 135,000 in 1852, same periods.

Muscovados have been and are in active demand, but no stock remaining in first hands, sales have been limited to small lots at 9¼@10 rls for common to fair quality. The market is bare of fully fair and prime.

Our quotations are as follows:

Whites (com. trains) 12¾@ 5 rls—[illegible] 5¾d.@4¾d. 6¾ L.
Yellows Nos. 14 to 20...10¾@11¾ rls—3⅝ 5¾d @4¾d. 6¾ L.
Browns, Nos 10 to 12...9¾@10¾ rls—3 8-16d.@3⅝d. 6¾d.
Churnchos, 8 to 9...9 @ 9¾ rls—2⅞ 4¾c @3⅝d. 6¾ sterling ₱ cwt. free on board at 4 ₱ cent. prem. exchange.

FREIGHTS—Have ruled exceedingly low and dull; 10 charters have been made for Falmouth and a market at £2 to £2 5s.; 3 for Cowes at £2 to £2 2s 6d.; one for Antwerp at £2 5s. and one of 800 boxes for £338; one of 800 boxes for London for £336; five for Hamburg, part at £2 5s. and the rest under for some sums; one Bordeaux at £2 part for Rouen, one Cork and report in Great Britain at £110s, one York at a market £2. To the United States—One New-York direct at 6 rials ₱ box; one do. at $1; and Matanzas $5 hhd. for Sugar, and one at 6 Reales at $6 25; one Sagua and one at North Hatteras at $2 75 hhd. Molasses—One Matanzas and one at 6 rls. box; three for Boston at 6, 7 and 8 rls box; and direct to Philadelphia 190 tons for $1 000.

AMHERST, MASS.—The *Express* gives a list of ninety-four individuals who, as tax "resident men" of the town, have to pay about one-half the taxes. The valuation of the town is $2 66[illegible],000, and the taxes to be raised by tax is $[illegible],000, at a rate of ex-dollars a one thousand. Twenty-one persons are taxed for $10,000 and upwards.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN W. OLIVER,
THE EXPERIENCED STEAM JOB PRINTER,
Is now at No 48 Ann-st., near Nassau.
Good Work at Low Prices and Short Notice.
Short Bills for Country Merchants,
Bill Heads, Circulars, and Cards for City Merchants.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for the several cases of these and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaints, after he had been in his house most of two years and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gidley, Esq., of the Seventy Dry Goods Store, No. 156—a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office, No. 346 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agencies at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 276 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	1 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Blue and White Duck Coats	2 50
Blue Alpaca Coats	3 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	3 62
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or opera music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $6 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 525 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject call and examine. The Machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.
H. WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 26, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, unexcel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—citing to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

"Well, Have it your own Way."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention was directed to an article in your issue of Saturday last, relative to the Old Church. I beg to state the article in question, to say at least, was a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end. As to the present Board of Trustees, they have not purchased any lots in the neighborhood of [illegible] street, nor do they intend doing so. The publication of the same will oblige,

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD KEMPING,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

[illegible] Burned on Lake Ontario—[illegible] Discovered Lives Lost.

[illegible] the Kingston News, July 19.

[illegible] evening, 17th instant, the propel- [illegible] steamer, bound to Lake Erie, passed Kingston harbor about 8½ o'clock, and when some miles above the Mile Point fire was discovered in the fore hold, where a quantity of wood was in a blaze, and the flames with great fury and rapidity spread to the upper cabins in proximity to the hold, rendering their extinguishment utterly hopeless, and causing the utmost consternation among the crew and passengers.

The only small boat attached to the vessel was immediately manned, and four women, three children, some of the crew, and passengers embarked; the boat was then lowered from the davits, and owing to the rapid motion of the vessel, on striking the water immediately capsized, and all the unfortunate females were engulfed in the lake, to the number of seventeen, none of whom have up to this time been heard of, and are doubtless all drowned. The following are their names:

Patrick Campbell, master.
Alex. Henderson, engineer.
R. Lemmon and G. Marchand, wheelsman.
Louis ——, fireman.
Frank Farmer, Thomas Bayliss and Wm. McMillen, deck hands.
R. Kincaid, steward.
Female cook, name unknown, shipped at Montreal.
A female friend of the steward, named Sarah ——, supposed to have been betrothed to him.
Mrs. Benton, her nurse and three children.
A French Canadian passenger, named Jacques Le Bois, and Nicholas Butler, lamp boy.

Among the few saved were Mr. Benton, late of the Montreal and Champlain Railway, husband of Mrs. Benton, and father of one of the children, the two others being under his care; Mr. W. D. Handyside, purser, to whom we are indebted for these melancholy particulars, he having saved himself by clinging to the rudder with two other men, for about an hour or more, and was taken up by a fisherman from the Point.

The mate, several hands and others who abstained from entering the small-boat, were saved by throwing themselves into the water, with planks and such other buoyant articles as presented themselves at the trying moment. While those mentioned were clinging to the rudder, a keg of powder which the purser had in Montreal carefully stowed in the forward part of the fore-hold, exploded with a loud concussion, throwing quantities of burning wood piled on the deck high into the air, and scattering it over the surface of the water.

The schooner *Mary Ann*, Capt. Davis, and the schooner *Flying Cloud*, Capt. ——, at the time boating about the offing, hastened, with praiseworthy celerity, against a head wind, to the burning vessel, and succeeded in rescuing those floating about in the water, who, we are instructed to say, are inexpressibly grateful for their kind and humane treatment while on board their respective vessels. The two schooners continued to beat about the track of the vessel until near daylight, but with no particular result.

The wind, as before stated, blew moderately down the lake, and the burning propeller slowly floated down the channel with her stern to the wind, and was watched by a number of people on the shore throughout the night, until her reduced hulk struck the ground at the point of Cedar Island, about four o'clock Friday morning.

Mr. Handyside is of opinion that if the unfortunate persons had not been so precipitate, and had shown more coolness under the circumstances, there was ample time to have taken great precautions, and they all might have been saved.

Mr. Benton is a great sufferer, having, besides losing his wife and child, lost all his apparel, furniture and money, and is at this moment utterly penniless. Others are in a similarly helpless condition.

The following are the names of the persons saved: W. D. Handyside, purser; Frank Langlay, 2d engineer; Moses Le Favre, fireman; John Gremore, do.; D. Perreault, do.; Timothy Ward, deck hand; Robt. Perry, do.; Alex. Campbell, wheelsman; Robert Delaney, mate; J. Benton, passenger; Napoleon Charbonneau, Louis Brosseau, and a carpenter, name unknown, from Quebec.

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F. M.—Yours of the 8th is received. My address is Congress Hall, Saratoga. Write me.

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NEW-YORK DAILY MORNING EXPRESS.—Persons wishing to be served with the Morning Express, will please send through the City Post-Office or any of the Dispatch Post-Offices to CARRIER OF EXPRESS, cor. of Wall and Nassau sts.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS OF ALL THE CANDIDATES for President and Vice President, elegantly engraved on steel, (proof impressions, suitable for framing) comprising BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, FREMONT, DAYTON, FILLMORE and DONELSON, for sale at the office of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet." Price, 2c. each; in handsome gilt frames, 25 each. The trade supplied. D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by CHEVEN, from a photograph by RICE, which is to all respects the best portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24×31 inches. Will be sent by mail carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
Peace in Europe—that is good,
But our Lyon thirsts for blood!
LYON GRANTS NO PEACE—Gives no quarter to bedbugs, roaches, rats, mice, or any of those marauders that disturb our rest. Depot for the MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS No. 424 Broadway

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy honorable way. Secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER MANTILLAS
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
We are now selling our stock
of LACE and SILK MANTILLAS
at less a price than the
materials can be purchased.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
DUCAL BAREGES to 1s. 6d., worth 3s. per yard.
JACONET MUSLINS to 1s. 6d., worth 3s. per yard.
ORGANDIE MUSLIN to 2s., worth 4s per yard.
JACONET ROBES to $4.
ORGANDIE ROBES to $7, worth $9.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED—A SMALL INVOICE
Of BAREGE ROBES, which were delayed on the voyage:
Will be sold at $8 per Robe,
Former price $12,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING MANTLES,
In Argentine Linen Mohair,
And other materials,
For sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

BUFF BRILLIANTS AND BUFF CAMBRICS.
A beautiful shade
and perfectly fast color,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.
BULLETIN FOR MONDAY, JULY 21.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS,
CONSISTING OF ABOUT
$14,000 WORTH,
will be offered at such prices as will satisfy the shrewdest shoppers.
We are determined to close
them out by the middle of
AUGUST;
15,000 YARDS OF FINE PRINTED LAWNS AND JACONETS,
Reduced to 15½ cents per yard;
Original prices, 25 to 25 cents.
11,000 yards Fine Persian De Laines,
Cost to import 26 cents,
Reduced to 12½ cents;
4,000 yards real French Prints, yard wide,
at only 12½ cents, worth 25 cents;
3,000 YARDS
Of fine English Prints, will be offered at 6 cents;
1,000 YARDS FINE
White Brilliants, for Ladies' Burgees (invoice price, 25 cents), but in order to close out our stock, we will offer them at 12½ cents.
IN FACT,
The whole of our large stock of goods will be sold out in the course of Six Weeks, for we have alterations to make in our store that cannot be deferred longer.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
301 Grand st.

CLOSING SALES!
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
To be sold off in consequence of Removal.
C. G. HOOK, No. 386 Bowery, removing to his new location, No. 700 Broadway. As the time is limited for disposing of this Stock, it will be sold without regard to cost.
C. G. H particularly invites attention to the following articles: A very large assortment of Damask Table Linens Sheetings and Shirting, do Towelings, Huckaback do. Cotton Sheetings and Shirting of every width and quality; Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., to all of which he desires the particular attention of housekeepers. An immense variety of Dress Goods, consisting of Challis, Lawns Sarage de Laines, Lawns, Indias and other silks, Shawls, Hosiery, &c
☞ Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Cloth and Cassimeres. Also, a very large stock of English Merinos and Parramattas, which must be SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE!
C. G. HOOK, No. 386 Bowery
Store to rent or lease. Store will open at 9 and close at 6 o'clock.

FALL OF 1856.
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 100 Chambers-st.,
New-York.
GEORGE W. & JERIAH READ,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Factory—Nos. 288, 290, and 292 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.,
Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design.
Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON

ANOTHER LOT OF THE FINEST
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
Will be opened on MONDAY, July 21,
At 25 per yard,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade

Genesee College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIMA, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

The fourth Commencement of the Genesee College closed yesterday. The exercises were highly interesting. The Baccalaureate Sermon by President CUMMINGS, on Sunday afternoon, was replete with advice to those who were soon to go out and act their part in the world. The Address before the united Literary Societies was delivered by Dr. FOSTER, President elect of the Northwestern University. His subject was "The Philosophy of Reform," and it was handled in a most masterly manner. The address before the College Senate, by President CUMMINGS, on "Individualism—its Relation to Society," was of the highest order. On Wednesday evening, after an address from Ex-Senator GOODWIN of Geneva, the Alumni of the Amphyction Association repaired to the Concert Hall, where they had a dinner.

The Wreck of a Supposed Slaver.

From the Newport News, July 18.

The whaling schooner *Richard*, of Provincetown, arrived at this port on the 15th, having in tow the schooner *William Lewis*, of Bucksport, Maine. The *Richard* has had her in tow for 13 days; when found, every sail, except the mainsail, was set, and the vessel was on her beam ends. To right her the masts were cut away. Captain YOUNG, of the *Richard*, finding that she was coppered, judged that she probably had a valuable cargo, and toresolved held to her. Yesterday morning, upon pumping her free, nothing but casks of water could be found in her hold, and a large quantity of beth boards. In her cabin was nearly a barrel of medicine in bottles, salve, &c. Her name and place of hail are entirely scraped or painted out, and with great difficulty the words "*William Lewis*, Bucksport," could be discovered. The harnacles and shells on her bottom are very large, and many persons who have examined them pronounce them as prevalent in the waters of the coast of Africa. A large quantity of blankets and percussion caps of a very large size have also been found on board. The word *Ferret* was cut on the side that was out of water. No papers or articles of clothing have been found. It is thought that she has been engaged in the Slave-trade. THOMAS COGGESHALL, Esq., was telegraphed to Bucksport several times for information, but has received no reply. The United States Marshal has taken possession of her, and the fullest investigation in regard to her will be made. She was found in lat. 38° 29', lon. 73° 12'. She was in the direct line of all the ocean steamers, and being buoyed up by her casks, was in great danger of being run into by other vessels. Capt. YOUNG is entitled to great credit for boarding to her and bringing her to port.

Since writing the above the door of the forecastle was found to be broken, and upon examination two of the were discovered, bored by an inch augur. This fact unquestionably solves the mysterious circumstances already referred to.

ARE SLAVES PASSENGERS?—We learn from the Charleston papers that, in the case of The United States vs. the steamer *Thomas Swan*, a freight boat plying between Baltimore and this city, tried in the United States District Court, Judge MAGRATH has decided for the libelants. The *Standard* says:

"The *Thomas Swan* brought negroes to Charleston from Baltimore, belonging to Captain THOMAS PERRY. Upon her arrival she was boarded by an inspector, and was found not to have on board the several things required by the act of Congress for the security of passengers. A libel was found against her on this account, and the matter was brought for adjudication into the District Court of the United States. It was there contended that, though transporting slaves, she was not a passenger boat in the sense contemplated by the act of Congress, and it was further contended that slaves, though property, were not passengers, in contemplation of the act. But his honor ruled that the act of carrying passengers is sufficient to bring any vessel propelled by steam within the requisitions of the law, and that as it was human life that was intended to be preserved, the slave, though property, is yet a passenger, within the object and purpose of the act. This is the first time since it was adopted that the act has been before the Court for its construction. It was accordingly ordered that the respondents pay to the libelants the penalty of five hundred dollars, provided in the act of Congress of the 30th of August, 1852, with the cost of these proceedings."

BLOODY AFFRAY IN MARION COUNTY, MO.—We learn that on Tuesday or Wednesday last Dr. TAYLOR, of Marion County, had a difficulty with a citizen and shot him in the head, the ball entering the mouth and coming out at the neck. The cause assigned was the writing and publishing some insulting poetry about TAYLOR and his wife. Dr. TAYLOR, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who had the difficulty with BROADUS, in 1845, in Palmyra, challenging him to fight with double-barreled shot guns at a distance of less than five feet. The principals did not fight, but the two young men who acted as seconds within a week met and trilled each other on the street in Palmyra.—*St. Louis Republican, July 13.*

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

100 LOTS—at NORTH WAVERLY, Palisade-av., BERGEN HEIGHTS, at auction. DAVID SCOTT will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground. This property fronts one thousand feet on Palisade-av., and is one mile from the Hoboken Ferry, and one and a half mile to the Jersey City Ferry. The view is grand and cannot be intercepted, overlooking Long Island, New-York City, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, the Highlands of Nevesink, and is 125 feet above high water. First-class improvements are going on adjoining the property on the north south and west. The Passaic water will be introduced as soon as demanded; the main pipe now passes within 600 feet of the property. The Hudson City Gas Company was incorporated last Winter, and gas will be supplied as soon as desired. All persons desirous of purchasing lots on Bergen Heights are requested to visit this property, and see the superior advantages it has over any surrounding property.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent on the day of sale, 10 per cent on the 22d day of September, when full warrantee deeds will be given, the balance (90 per cent.) can remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years at 7 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually.

Omnibuses will be in attendance at the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries on the day of sale, to convey persons to and from the ground, free of expense. For Maps and further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, at his office, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of THOMAS WELLWOOD, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st., TUESDAY, July 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—$32,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each, payable at the Phenix Bank in New-York in 1875. Also, $32,000 St. Louis County 6 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in New-York at the Phenix Bank 1879 and 1880.

The above St. Louis City and County Bonds are the last of the City and County Bonds issued, or to be issued, in aid of Railroads centering in St. Louis, and will close the sales from first hands. The former sales have been made during the last five years, and have been mainly taken for investment in Germany and France, and from whence there is a steady demand for these securities. These Bonds both City and County, have ample sinking funds, which will largely absorb them during the next five years, and no purchasers for investment they offer many inducements. Further information may be had on application to F. D. MORGAN & CO., agents for the parties interested, and under whose direction the above sale will be made. Terms of sale—Ten per cent on the day of sale; the balance at the option of the purchaser in 30 days with interest at seven per cent.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—Auction sale of second hand rosewood piano-forte, household furniture, light covered wagon, &c. TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 45 Nassau-st., near Fulton, will be sold without reserve: One rosewood piano forte, nearly new; one light covered wagon, but little used; and a quantity of second-hand furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, rockers, mirrors, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, and palliasses. Also, to pay advances, five suites solid carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in French satin, brocatel, and silk plush—parlor reclining chairs, sofas, Voltaire, rocking, and side chairs; centre, card, and pier tables; lounges, ottomans, wardrobes, bookcases, bedsteads, mirrors, washstands, French-plate mirrors, oil paintings, fancy goods, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, clocks, &c. also, about 100 gallons imported Cognac brandy—a superior article. Sale without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—TUESDAY, July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., Watches, Jewelry, &c., a line of 18-carat gold-case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Joseph Johnson, M. J Tobias Breting Frères and others. Also, a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting in part of breast-pins, earrings, finger rings, studs, sleeve-buttons guard, vest and fob chains, &c. Every article warranted accordiog to catalogue.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID STOCK OF GROCERIES.—WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 93 Cedar-st., sundries, flour, teas, soap, raisins, maccaroni, spices, &c.; 75,000 prime cigars; brandy, claret and port in casks. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 22, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, glass, China, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 52 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, organ builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre-sts.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Contribution of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial, and well-built brick house, No. 41 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depôt, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of NATHAN CHAMBERLIN, Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., opposite Hamilton-square, with modern improvements; it commands a fine view of the City, and extended view of the surrounding country; is near the Central Park. Apply corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av., to J. CALLAGHAN. Also, lots for sale or exchange for City property, in 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A desirable two-story, and basement brick house on 58th-st., near the 3d-av; house 22x38 feet; lot 25x100. Price $4,000. Also, two story and basement frame houses on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; house 20x38, filled in with brick; water throughout the houses; each containing fifteen rooms. Price $3,600. Part of the money can remain for five years. Inquire of JOHN W. MOWBRAY, at 56th-st. houses.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South side of 38th-st, near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone front high-stoop houses, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, and now ready to be occupied. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to G. J. HAMILTON.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 32x49, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor of Putnam and Classon-avs.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Yorkville, near Harl Gate. A pleasant residence. The house has all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire at No. 22 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th.

I. M. THORP.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., containing about 25 acres of land. The place is an island, connected with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery &c. On the premises is a large mansion house about 40 feet front and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above library, drawing-rooms bedrooms, &c., 23 rooms in all, beside bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and expensive outbuildings on the premises, such as barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach in full bearing. It is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, with which place there is communication several times a day, by steamboat and railroad. If required, the furniture and stock will be sold with the place, and possession will be given immediately. Apply to GEORGE FURMAN, Jr., No. 27 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Or exchange for City property, consisting of 97 acres, with elegant and commodious buildings, besides good farm house and ample out buildings, situated on high ground in the village of Jamaica, within 45 minutes' ride by railroad. Apply for full particulars, to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 1 5 Broadway.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, out two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several pieces suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d floor.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The homestead formerly the residence of SAMUEL POWNE, with about 5 acres of land, beautifully situated, enjoying a commanding view of Davenport's Neck and the Sound as far as the eye can reach, frontiog on three avenues; fruit and forest trees; a good, new barn, 42x30 feet, which can be made into a dwelling-house also stable and carriage-house, 8 x 22. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLIAM BRYSON, on the premises, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st, New-York.

$50.—FARMS OF TWO ACRES, at Central Islip, 44 miles from Brooklyn, on the Long Island Railroad; well situated for profitable farming. Each purchaser, by paying $5 to cash, balance in weekly instalments of 50 cents, will receive free two building lots in the village. Also for sale, farms from 50 to 100 acres, payable on instalments; prices from $50 to $100 per acre. Excursion to Lakeland and Central Islip every Thursday. Tickets at reduced price. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 23 miles from the City, between Harlem and New-Haven Railroads in a fine state of cultivation, containing 94 acres, delightfully situated on an elevation overlooking the Sound, as also the Palisades. This farm is suitably divided into plow, pasture, meadow, orchard and wood lands. Possession to suit the purchaser, and all the crops if required. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHERS, No. 111 East 16th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 72 miles; containing 575 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE.—A large store, and dwelling attached, the best location for business in the town, with one acre of land, fronting 415 feet on main road. 15 miles from N. Y., near three Railroad stations and landing, with or without stock; fruit of variety in bearing; two barns, hay and coal scales, which pay for weighing hay $75 yearly; schools and churches within 300 yards; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. E. BIRD, No. 218 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Eastchester, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—In Rahway, N. J., a roomy and convenient house, and garden, well stocked with fruit trees, currants, &c., &c., within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depôt. Trains running hourly to and from New-York; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN E. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., or of Mr. JOHN JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A plot of ground 75 feet front by 75 feet deep, in South 3d-st., less than five minutes' walk of all the ferries; good location for coal yard, or any kind of manufactory. Apply to No. 88 Pike-slip, up stairs.

TO LET.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—(or for sale,) at Hastings, on the Hudson River, 21 miles, beautifully situated in a shady grove—will be furnished and let for the Summer months if desired. Apply to MR. C. W. THOMAS, No. 80 Beekman-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 46 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

TO LET.—No. 122 Adams-st., corner of High-st., Brooklyn, house brick, 3-story, basement and cellar; walls painted and papered throughout, mahogany doors in first story, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., all in the most perfect order; the whole or part of the furniture, which is quite new and in excellent order, will be sold at a sacrifice; possession immediately; rent $550. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The 2d floor of a new first-class house, in Oxford-st., fitted up in a superior manner, with hot and cold water. None but a gentleman and his wife need apply. Rent $200. The use of back basement will be given with the 2d floor. Apply at No. 29 Oxford-st., or at No. 99 Pike-slip, up stairs, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—Parlor, kitchen and 2 bedrooms, No. 313 Broome near Bowery. Rent $12 50 per month. Also, some rooms No. 394 9th-st. Rent $8 50. also, apartments of 2 and 3 rooms in different parts of the City. Rents low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 432 Hausten-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ATLANTIC AVENUE—For a number of years, a three-story attic and basement brick house, with undercellar, substantially built, and in perfect order. The location is very desirable for a hotel, seminary or public institution. For particulars, address Box 2,899 Post-Office.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 83 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the last factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—an light and airy rooms, in a new building in 13th-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Chs-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$3 30
Claverack		Cheshire	3 60
Mellenville		South Adams	3 75
Ghent		North Adams	3 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Carlton	3 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	3 56
Canaan	1 80	Washington	3 65
Lebanon Springs	1 85	Becket	3 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 95
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 25
Fishwood	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt H. H. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., Pier North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Wednesday, Jy. 16, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 16, 5½ P. M.
Thursday, July 17..7 A. M.	Thursday, July 17..3 P. M.
Friday, July 18....8 A. M.	Friday, July 18....3 P. M.
Saturday, July 19..9 A. M.	Saturday, July 19..4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20..8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20..3½ P. M.
Monday, July 21...9 A. M.	Monday, July 21...4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 22..7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22..11 A. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 23, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 23, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24..8 A. M.	Thursday, July 24..12 M.
Friday, July 25....8½ A. M.	Friday, July 25....1 P. M.
Saturday, July 26..10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 26..2 P. M.
Sunday, July 27...10 A. M.	Sunday, July 27...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 28...12 M.	Monday, July 28...4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 29...1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29..5 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy 30..1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 30..6 P. M.
Thursday, July 31..2 P. M.	Thursday, July 31..7 P. M.

EDIAN KNIGHTS Speam Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER BEACH, PORT AND EATONTOWN—The superior, light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Wednesday, July 16, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 17 7½ A. M.
Thursday, July 17. 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 18... 8 A. M.
Friday, July 18.... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 19. 9 A. M
Saturday, July 19. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 19. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, July 20.... 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20... 4 P. M.
Monday, July 21... 4½ P. M.	Monday, July 21... 4 A. M.
Tuesday, July 22..11 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22.. 7 A. M.
	Wednesday, July 23 7½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. F. ROGMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st at 9½ A. M., 13½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 5½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. FOSS, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt J. P. COLLINS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—Fare $1—From foot of Canal and Spring sts, connecting with trains to Saratoga and the West. The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. 302 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLISS.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR FIRE ISLAND, DIRECT.—Passengers for the above favorite place of resort are informed that until further notice they can procure through tickets at $2 each, via Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and steamer HERO from Islip daily—leaving Brooklyn at 3:45 P. M., and arriving at Fire Island at about 7½ P. M., and leaving Fire Island at 5 A. M., and arriving at Brooklyn at about 9 A. M.

Passengers who prefer to sail over the Great South Bay, can take the 9 A. M. train from Brooklyn via Thompson and Islip, thence to Fire Island in accommodations and fast sailing sloops, each of which will always be in waiting and sail immediately for the beach under the command of a careful and skilful boatman.

ERASMUS CONKLIN, Cap ain of steamer *Hero*.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG, by steamboats ALIDA and ARMENIA, from Spring and Canal-sts., at 7 A. M., returning to the City at 4 P. M., avoiding crowds and dust. Breakfast and dinner on board.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in Kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 82 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company, JOHN W. QUINCY,
No 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AN UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE—FOR SALE CHEAP—Three-horse power, with boiler complete; also one of Fay's Tenanting Machines. Inquire at No. 45 Beekman-st.

PERSONS—Wishing to dispose of a STEAM ENGINE, three or four-horse power, can hear of a customer by applying at the Iron Railing shop No. 70 West 33d-st. WM. DIMOND.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, cat strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
ALSO,
Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of London; and for INDIA, CHINA, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calentia,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
	Singapore.	

Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE.....Hunter River
BRISBANE AND IPSWICH.....Moreton Bay.
VICTORIA BRANCHES:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE,		Mount Alexander.
BALARAT.		
SANDHURST AGENCY,		Bendigo.

OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE G. SMALLEY, ALFRED W. BARTLETT.
Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.
REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1865, with one item due in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund at three per cent. per annum on the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates not ex

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,898,073 57
Average amount of Specie	1,060,939 33
Average amount of Circulation	289,343 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,294,967 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, L. B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$822,199 00
Average amount of Specie	69,024 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,915 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,237 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,897,792 56
Average amount of Specie	1,541,382 73
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	50,839 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,144,186 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,002,881 92
Average amount of Specie	1,359,746 00
Average amount of Circulation	3,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,217,450 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,266,584 87
Average amount of Specie	116,337 35
Average amount of Circulation	21,654 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,334,686 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,295,396 06
Average amount of Specie	445,739 96
Average amount of Circulation	294,311 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,741,814 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,571,019 99
Average amount of Specie	301,621 34
Average amount of Circulation	35,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,305,236 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,720,296 15
Average amount of Specie	1,124,405 93
Average amount of Circulation	87,419 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,655,780 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LAWRENCE, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,295,470 44
Average amount of Specie	389,84 55
Average amount of Circulation	315,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,3[illegible]8 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

A. C. BRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,0[illegible],995 42
Average amount of Specie	103,482 38
Average amount of Circulation	168,887 00
Average amount of Deposits	843,33 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,450,797 73
Average amount of Specie	125,589 91
Average amount of Circulation	121,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,224,245 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]45,452 95
Average amount of Specie	18,988 60
Average amount of Circulation	132,852 00
Average amount of Deposits	175,485 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,412,833 92
Average amount of Specie	199,676 37
Average amount of Circulation	21[illegible]4[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,141,555 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]98,752 65
Average amount of Specie	73,863 21
Average amount of Circulation	127,416 00
Average amount of Deposits	49,[illegible]23 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,633,310 99
Average amount of Specie	241,7[illegible]4 50
Average amount of Circulation	240,788 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,237,451 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

J. S. ARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$745,089 23
Average amount of Specie	66,084 78
Average amount of Circulation	202,720 00
Average amount of Deposits	540,929 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,367,511 56
Average amount of Specie	2 4,138 16
Average amount of Circulation	38,586 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,147,943 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 254, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,148,668 78
Average amount of Specie	409,196 85
Average amount of Circulation	78,812 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,736,019 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. TOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. TOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

E. F. COBBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,683,314 72
Average amount of Specie	179,919 63
Average amount of Circulation	90,844 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,679,335 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

SMITH B. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$516,984 00
Average amount of Specie	40,163 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	434,188 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,735,816 98
Average amount of Specie	144,142 16
Average amount of Circulation	126,228 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,413,676 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$641,375 79
Average amount of Specie	42,166 11
Average amount of Circulation	47,842 00
Average amount of Deposits	623,935 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$609,784 45
Average amount of Specie	121,368 68
Average amount of Circulation	87,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	591,677 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,436,152 47
Average amount of Specie	113,837 00
Average amount of Circulation	301,896 00
Average amount of Deposits	896,376 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,833,575 19
Average amount of Specie	124,825 53
Average amount of Circulation	346,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,238,065 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$45,313 00
Average amount of Specie	40,928 00
Average amount of Circulation	42,216 00
Average amount of Deposits	248,315 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$552,920 47
Average amount of Specie	72,[illegible]5 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	110,162 00
Average amount of Deposits	555,739 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,043,117 55
Average amount of Specie	124,427 23
Average amount of Circulation	243,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,412,466 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,842,341 01
Average amount of Specie	671,511 05
Average amount of Circulation	313,525 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,658,314 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]56,316 63
Average amount of Specie	99,971 80
Average amount of Circulation	96,42[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	778, 79 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,590,3 4 11
Average amount of Specie	134,45[illegible] 33
Average amount of Circulation	131,627 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,09[illegible],3[illegible]4 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,396,332 55
Average amount of Specie	503,959 47
Average amount of Circulation	389,189 27
Average amount of Deposits	2,648,795 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,266,276 31
Average amount of Specie	95,760 08
Average amount of Circulation	204,808 00
Average amount of Deposits	989,637 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 19, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$755,032 14
Average amount of Specie	51,470 54
Average amount of Circulation	131,740 00
Average amount of Deposits	497,939 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,295,499 94
Average amount of Specie	229,208 66
Average amount of Circulation	97,686 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,706,858 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,214,190 69
Average amount of Specie	1,438,111 07
Average amount of Circulation	246,536 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,273,781 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,403,175 83
Average amount of Specie	23,107 80
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	119,962 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,781,421 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,257,359 40
Average amount of Specie	1,173,595 07
Average amount of Circulation	216,672 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,264,465 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,380,616 00
Average amount of Specie	117,813 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,361 00
Average amount of Deposits	997,436 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,788,650 43
Average amount of Specie	173,715 86
Average amount of Circulation	178,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,155,106 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$347,828 97
Average amount of Specie	11,433 54
Average amount of Circulation	21,779 00
Average amount of Deposits	190,145 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,403,175 83
Average amount of Specie	23,107 80
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	119,962 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,781,421 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,257,359 40
Average amount of Specie	1,173,595 07
Average amount of Circulation	216,672 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,264,465 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,380,616 00
Average amount of Specie	117,813 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,361 00
Average amount of Deposits	997,436 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,788,650 43
Average amount of Specie	173,715 86
Average amount of Circulation	178,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,155,106 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$347,828 97
Average amount of Specie	11,433 54
Average amount of Circulation	21,779 00
Average amount of Deposits	190,145 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$186,984 39
Average amount of Specie	10,777 29
Average amount of Circulation	148,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	134,6 7 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,232,780 82
Average amount of Specie	99,649 42
Average amount of Circulation	165,474 00
Average amount of Deposits	814,357 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,853,908 48
Average amount of Specie	117,639 21
Average amount of Circulation	164,444 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,354,630 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$983,653 58
Average amount of Specie	35,542 96
Average amount of Circulation	114,241 00
Average amount of Deposits	401,4[illegible]2 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$964,182 11
Average amount of Specie	75,101 24
Average amount of Circulation	177,931 00
Average amount of Deposits	696,3[illegible] 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1856:

New-York Daily Times.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met last evening, Mr. ELY in the chair. There was a full attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE CENTRAL PARK—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE PROPOSED LEVY OF $200,000.

A communication from the Corporation Counsel, transmitting a copy of an injunction issued by Judge WELLES of the Supreme Court, to restrain the insertion of $200,000 in the TAX Levy for 1856, was received and read.

The counsel, in the course of his letter, said: I have myself made application for the injunction, because of the importance of the question, and my conviction of the serious consequences which may follow the insertion of an amount into the tax-levy which is not only unauthorized by law, but in manifest violation thereof. The act of April 12, 1856, to enable the Supervisors to raise money by tax, provides in the clearest terms that no sum shall be raised under that act exceeding $4,887,988 83. And this amount is permitted to be raised for certain specified purposes, and for these alone.

The sum of $200,000, proposed to be raised by you, exceeds the amount stated in the act, and it is proposed to be applied to a purpose not specified in the act. Nor does any former act with which I am acquainted allow the raising of the sum proposed by your resolution.

If, then, you include the proposed sum of $200,000 in the tax-levy. It is clear that every man from whom any portion of the TAX is collected will have an action to recover it back; and that you yourselves will be subjected, personally, to actions for the levy of illegal TAX.

* * * You will believe, gentlemen, that the course adopted by me is dictated by a high sense of public duty, and pursued with the utmost respect to yourselves. In common with the rest of my fellow-citizens, I regard the completion of the Central Park as an object which is eminently desirable, but I should regard that result as dearly purchased by the violation of law and the establishment of a dangerous precedent.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. B. SHEPARD.

The President said a copy of the injunction had been served on him, as Chairman of the Board.

Supervisor CLANCY rose to state that he thought a personal service of the injunction was necessary, in order to render it operative. If he remembered right, in the case of the Broadway Railroad—

The President declared that the Supervisor was out of order.

Supervisor CLANCY insisted on being heard.

The President repeated that he was out of order.

Supervisor CLANCY said he would stand this no longer. He was not going to allow himself to be insulted by the Chair, or by members with whom it was customary to do so, after the manner of the Chair.

The President reiterated that the member was out of order When the whole of the subject was submitted, he might speak to it as long as he pleased.

Supervisor CLANCY thereupon took his seat.

A portion of the paper was then read.

The Recorder, after informing Mr. CLANCY that personal service in the case was not necessary, moved that the paper be printed. Carried.

The order appended to the injunction was as follows:

Thomas R. Shepard vs. Fernando Wood, Mayor, Jas. M. Smith, Jr., Recorder, the Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York & several others.

WHITING, Justice.—It appearing from the complaint in this action, duly verified, that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded therein, and that such relief ought to be granted, by restraining the defendants as prayed for in said complaint, I do hereby command and strictly enjoin the said defendants, and their agents, &c., to desist from laying or levying a tax of $200,000, under or by virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, on the 11th of July, for the improvement of the Central Park, under any pretence whatever, until the further order of this Court. Cause to be shown on 25th July.

Supervisor HEALY moved the adoption of the report.

After some observations from Alderman HERRICK,

Supervisor CLANCY moved that the further consideration of the tax levy, and the confirmation of the tax roll, be postponed to the first Monday in August.

The Recorder seconded the motion.

Supervisor TUCKER opposed the motion. He suggested, however, that the consideration of the tax levy of $200,000 be deferred. The report he considered to be quite perfect.

Supervisor VOORHIS was also ready to confirm the tax list, irrespective of the $200,000 for the Central Park. He wished that Central Park money to be provided for by the next Legislature.

Supervisor JACKSON asked Supervisor CLANCY if he would withdraw his motion to postpone in order to permit him to make a motion to adjourn.

Supervisor CLANCY replied in the affirmative.

The question to adjourn was then put, but was declared to be out of order, the Supervisor of the Ninth still having the floor.

Alderman GRIFFITHS advocated the confirmation of the tax, on the ground of public convenience and necessity.

Recorder SMITH said he had no doubt that when the motion to dissolve this injunction was presented to the judge by whom it was granted, he would immediately accede to the motion, on the ground that the injunction had been improvidently granted. He saw no inconvenience, therefore, in having the matter postponed.

The question on postponement of the confirmation of the tax list and consideration of the tax-levy was put and carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

Several communications were received and referred.

A debate as to the lack of accommodations in the Eldridge-street Jail arose on a communication from the Committee on County Offices, recommending an appropriation to make the necessary improvements.

The Mayor, in reply to Supervisor VOORHIS, stated that the building of "The Sisters of the Sacred Heart," in One Hundred-and-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, might, with no small expenditure of money, be fitted out as a jail. He, and he had no doubt, the associate Commissioner also, would be willing to apply the building to a public purpose, because its position was such as not to interfere with the objects of the Central Park. They had not ventured, however, to take any steps which would involve the City in further expense by making overtures for the purchase of property in the Park, though they certainly had the power. The award of compensation had not even yet been paid to the owners of this property.

The recommendation of the Committee was eventually adopted.

EX-POLICEMAN VANDERVOORT'S BILL, AND WHAT WAS SAID OF HIM.

A bill of Mr. C. M. Vandervoort, amounting to $138 88, for services alleged to have been rendered by him in the office of the City Judge, was presented, and moved to be referred to the Committee on County Offices, which was amended by a motion for immediate confirmation. The bill contained the allegation that it was for services rendered since the 24th of May—the period of his dismissal by the Mayor.

Supervisor CLANCY vehemently opposed the confirmation. Who, he asked, was this Vandervoort? A man who had exhibited the grossest ingratitude. A man who made it his occupation to ridicule, witify, and lampoon members of this Board, because they did not happen to coincide in sentiment with his employers, the Brookses, of the *Express*—that mean, blackguard, and dirty sheet. Was this the gentleman that $1,000 a year was to be paid to out of the City Treasury? This man who lay about the City Hall, picking up small bits of scandal, and dusty items of private abuse—and who was always found sneaking and dancing about like a six-penny pull-jack, and running into the office now and then and picking up a pen, under pretence of doing duty, by writing down some contemptible complaint. He (Mr. CLANCY) was sorry to see that the City Judge had indorsed the statement that Vandervoort was dismissed by the Mayor, because it was well known that only the Police Commissioners, in their corporate capacity, could do so?

Supervisors BRUCE and DRAKE advocated the immediate confirmation of the bill by the Board.

Supervisor FULMER hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee on County Offices, because this Board had passed a resolution empowering the City Judge to employ a clerk at $1,000, from the 4th of July last, and he (the Supervisor) did not consider the County responsible for more than the salary due from that time.

Alderman TUCKER vindicated the right of Mr. Vandervoort to be paid his bill. He believed him to be an honest man, no matter to what sphere his occupation belonged, and though he should vote to have the bill referred to the Committee on County Offices, he would pay his portion of the claim out of his own pocket, if it were not allowed by the Board.

A *sotto voce* interchange of sharp remark occurred between Supervisors CLANCY and TUCKER, and, ultimately, it was carried that the bill be referred to the Committee on County Offices.

After some further business,

The Board adjourned till the first Monday in August.

The New Fire Department Ordinance.

The representatives of the Fire Department met last evening at Fireman's Hall, Mercer-street, to hear the report of the Committee appointed some time since to codify the various laws relating to that Department. Mr. JOHN A. SMITH, from that Committee, presented a report embodying an ordinance designed to meet the necessities of the case, and which confers increased power on the Fire Commissioners. Mr. C. L. CURTIS presented a minority report, which took the ground that no change in the present laws was needed. After considerable discussion, Mr. SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, that both reports be printed and forwarded to the various companies in the Department; that the companies take the ordinance under consideration, and communicate their views through their foremen at a future meeting of the Representatives.

POLITICAL.

THAT FREMONT AND DAYTON BANNER.

The great Fremont and Dayton banner which was "abstracted" on the day of Mr. FILLMORE'S procession through the streets of our City, was restored on Friday last to the Fremont Committee, and hoisted once more in its old place at Academy Hall, Broadway. An additional inscription has been made to it, consisting of the first line of BRYANT'S well known stanza—"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again." The banner has risen again. The host of the K. N.'s is elated on its restitution.

☞ The Know-Nothings mustered so strongly, last evening, at their head-quarters in Spring-street that there was a necessity for an adjournment into the street. The addresses were very spirited and the meeting was quite enthusiastic. The National American Fillmore Club took part in the proceedings.

☞ The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Eighth Ward had a Club Meeting last evening, at the corner of Charlton in Hudson-street There was an enthusiastic though not a very numerous attendance. Several addresses were delivered.

☞ About 300 delegates, representing various Chapters of O. U. A's. of this State, were in session yesterday at No. 265 Bowery, and gave in their adhesion to FILLMORE and DONELSON after a long and earnest debate.

Bathing in the Public Docks.

There is an ordinance of the City against bathing in the docks during the daytime, as well as a State law forbidding the exposure of person; yet how well these laws are enforced any person can see by visiting the wharves of either the North or East River.

We yesterday saw the steamer *Keyport* landing her passengers at the foot of Murray-street, and among whom were certainly 150 females. Yet on the dock, and in the water in full view of all, were not less than twenty men and boys in a perfect state of nudity, and shamelessly exposing their persons, regardless of the remonstrance of the officers of the boat. Two Policemen who take $700 a year from the City for seeing that the laws are enforced were present, but did nothing.

The captains of passenger boats have done all they could to prevent these insults to their passengers, but so far without success They now propose to establish a vigilence committee to get rid of this evil.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.

Three lager-bier distilleries in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, were destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon They were owned by Messrs. MILLER, RUPERT & JAMES. The loss was quite large.

IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

A shanty on "Dutch Hill," in Forty-second street, between the First and Second avenues, was destroyed by fire at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

IN FORTIETH-STREET.

About 2¾ o'clock yesterday morning a building rear of No. 284 Fortieth-st east, owned and occupied by Mr. R. FLEMMING as a dwelling, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000.

[Advertisement.]

A Card to the Traveling Public.

The publication of certain false and malicious statements in the *Sunday Times*, of July, 20th instant, in relation to the steamer *Glen Cove*, now running between New-York and Albany, renders it necessary that I should state the facts in relation to her.

In the year 1855, the steamer *Glen Cove* was built for the purpose of running between New-York and Glen Cove, on which route she ran the past season. On account of some differences of opinion as to the management of the boat on that route, she was sold at auction on the 24th day of June last, and I became the purchaser and owner of said boat, since which time I have placed her on the North River, to run for the season as a first-class passenger day boat between New-York and Albany. The *Glen Cove* is about 205 feet long, 32 feet wide, with the boilers on her guards, a dining cabin or saloon capable of seating 300 persons at a meal, with a certificate from Inspectors allowing her to carry 45 pounds of steam, that being but two-thirds the pressure put upon the boilers by the Inspectors, the boilers being entirely new when the boat was built. The amount of steam she has carried when running has not exceeded 38 pounds, being 35 per cent. less than the inspectors certify that she can safely carry. During the balance of the season the same care will be observed in the management and running of the *Glen Cove*, I being her owner, and having the full control of her. She will make all the landings advertised on all occasions, and has not raced and will not race with any boat.

The steamboat *Armenia*, running on the same route and day, is a boat about 9 years old, about 176 feet in length, 37 feet in width; her boilers in the hold of the vessel, making it much more dangerous on account of fire or an explosion, and causing the boat to be excessively hot and unpleasant. Her boilers are 7 years old, and not allowed by the Inspectors to carry over 27½ pounds of steam on account of their having been in use so many years, and necessarily greatly weakened. She has no place for dining but in the gangway on the promenade deck, between the engine and wheel-house, and cannot seat at the table but 50 persons. The above statement is true in each and every particular, and I challenge its contradiction.

I deem it proper also to state that I had no interest in, or connection with, the steamer *Henry Clay*.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1856. STEPHEN B. TOWNSEND.

N B.—The *Glen Cove* will leave the pier at the foot of Canal and Spring streets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the landings advertised, and returning the alternate days. Fare $1 to Albany

[Advertisement.]

Intuitive Perception and Professional Skill.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Being personally knowing to the circumstances alluded to in the following communication, and, moreover, being myself much benefited by the professional attention of Dr. SCHOONMAKER, who is steadily acquiring a high and lasting reputation for acute perception, sound professional judgment, and skill in the practical operations of dental surgery, I am desirous of making this remarkable cure public, conscious that I may in this manner materially benefit like sufferers, and, indeed, all who may need remarkable skill in dentistry. It is unnecessary to state further than that the disease was supposed to be a malignant affection of the jaw which would require its entire removal, which, as may be supposed, is a most formidable operation, and one that is rarely successful. Any having a peculiar interest in the subject may find it recorded in the *Dental Journal*. It is frequently referred to by the members of the profession as one of the most remarkable cases on record.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1855.

DR. H. E. SCHOONMAKER, No. 76 East Twelfth-street:

Dear Sir: myself and wife feel that money cannot express the gratitude we feel for your truly wonderful discovery and final removal of an undeveloped tooth from MRS. PARTRIDGE'S jaw, which had produced an abscess of more than ten years' standing, during which time she has suffered constant pain. When you declared in January last that the whole difficulty was produced by an undeveloped tooth, we could not believe it, for the reason that many of the most skillful physicians, surgeons, and dentists in New York and Boston had repeatedly cut, probed, and examined it, and all agreed that there was no tooth, but it was a disease of the jaw-bone. It was subsequently examined with a view of determining whether your conclusions were right, and the result was as before, and she was advised there was no alternative left but to cut away the flesh and saw out the diseased portion of the jaw, to which operation she was about to submit, as it was very evident that her life was jeopardied by letting it longer remain

Though unconvinced, we concluded to be governed by your diagnosis of the case, and submitted it to the necessary operation, and are happy to say that the tooth was at once removed. The discharge from the abscess immediately ceased and became healed over, leaving at present but a slight scar.

We desire to express our entire confidence in your judgment and professional skill in dental surgery, and shall cheerfully recommend to you all persons similarly afflicted, or that are in any way in need of dental treatment

Fraternally Yours, CHARLES PARTRIDGE,
S. A. PARTRIDGE.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Ragians	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Free Lectures on Diseases and Pharmacy—The Last Lecture of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MANN, M. D.,

No. 19 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street south of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS—*Dear Sir:* Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you knew in just what shape LILLIE'S Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State street and destroyed $30,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,
B. F. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co.'s Depôt. No. 265 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—Dr HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist* giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 598 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Every well-bred politician wears one of KNOX'S beautiful, cheap and seasonable hats. These are favorites with people of all parties, and we believe they are about the only sure means of effecting a reconciliation between the North and the South Everybody glories in their lightness and beauty. Even the ladies wish they were men, that they might wear these ornaments. The depôt for their sale is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama of "Nicaragua, or Gen. Walker's Victories," produced at this House last evening, was most vociferously applauded throughout. It is full of life, interest and excitement, with good situations and a good share of comic business. It has also been well placed upon the stage, and we predict for it a long run It will be repeated to night with the grand pantomime of "The Magic Pills," and the comedetta of "I was I."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but excels the cause of it by evacuation through the pores Hence its radical cure of salt rheum, erysipelas, ring worm, and other eruptive diseases.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good pedlars and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,
Sole proprietor, No 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

How to be Rid of the Dog-Nuisance—A Case in the Courts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 21, 1856.

Touching the dog difficulty, about which the TIMES expatiated so teo ingly a short time ago, it has struck me that as your scolding and preaching on this subject has been in vain, it might be as well to try SYDNEY SMITH'S method. It is related of him, during one of his visits to London, at a dinner at the Spencer House, the conversation turned on dogs. "Oh," said Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, (he of jocose memory) "one of the greatest difficulties I have had with my parishioners has been on the subject of dogs." "How so?" said Lord SPENCER. "Why, when I first went down into Yorkshire there had not been a resident clergyman in my parish for a hundred and fifty years. Each farmer kept a huge mastiff-dog, ranging at large, and ready to make his morning meal on clergy or laity, as best suited his particular taste. I never could approach a cottage in pursuit of my calling, but I rushed into the jaws of one of these shaggy monsters. I scolded, preached and prayed, without avail, so I determined to try what fear for their pocket might do. Forthwith appeared in the county papers a minute account of a trial of a farmer at the Northampton Sessions for keeping dogs unconfined, where the farmer was not only fined and reprimanded by the magistrates, but sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. The effect was wonderful and the reign of Cerberus ceased in the land." "That accounts," remarked Lord SPENCER, "for what has puzzled me and ALTHORP for many years. We never failed to attend the Sessions at Northampton, and we never could find out how we missed this remarkable dog case." Now, as Yorkshiremen are generally considered wide awake, and the dog-law so announced in the lot-lying, distant county Northampton, had an effect upon them, could you not get up a nice hypothetical case in some distant State that would have a similar effect upon our Brooklyn neighbors? "It is a consummation devoutly to be wished," as SHAKESPEARE says.

E. H. C.

Our correspondent certainly must have overlooked the great case of Bough *vs.* Wough, which was tried two months since on Long Island before Judge Barker. In this case Wough was a lone widow, who was fed on charity and kept a big dog to protect her empty hovel from robbers. The dog was proved on the widow's part to be a very faithful beast, who would scent a skunk at three miles' distance, and recognize a sick baby's wail a mile away. It was proved, too, that he never smelled anything, or heard anything, or saw anything, that he did not, like a faithful friend to man, keep up an incessant and lone-mouthed barking. It was at this point that Bough's complaint commenced. He proved that the dog's barking—no matter how good the motive or how piercing the cause—kept all the neighborhood awake night after night. He brought witnesses on the stand who swore that when their children had the whooping cough not one in their houses could sleep a wink, except by daylight; for the moment that the baby coughed that dog barked, and the moment that the dog barked the other baby waked and cried, and then the dog barked again, and then the coughing was repeated, and then of course every body was wide awake, pouring down whooping-cough mixture, and wishing somebody would give the widow's dog arsenic. No attempt was made to show that the dog was a bad-looking dog, or a vicious dog, or a mad dog, or even an unmuzzled dog. Still the Judge charged very strongly against the widow and her dog. Every man, he said, had a right to his night's rest, just as every dog has his day for rest. But dog-days must not be permitted to keep hard-working men, or nervous females, or coughing children, from the full measure of that refreshment which all flesh imperatively demands, whether hardened by toil or tender with an excess of nerves or soft with unripe youth. He would not consider the propriety of a *poor* person's keeping a dog to feed on the bread and meat of charity. The objection that the widow had a right to her protection he next considered. She had a limited right—a right that must not infringe upon her neighbor's rights, nor intrude itself upon the rest of mankind. Her empty pot and her cracked kettle must be protected from the thievish hands of the covetous, but her dog must not, to save her kettle, roh Bough of his sweet restorer nor Bough's wife of her holmy sleep, nor Bough's children of the image of death which so composes and quiets uneasy children. The constitutionality of interfering with the dog's pleasure was considered. Dogs, he said, were muzzled in New-York, and there was an ordinance for muzzling them in Brooklyn—an ordinance that was never enforced, it was true—still it was an ordinance. But the muzzle only restrained the dog from the performance of one function, which imolied the right to check all, however. Now no iron tarleton or wire gauze had been devised which being locked upon the beast's jaws would quench the horrible howling of melancholy dogs, or render inaudible the barking of faithful dogs. There was, however, one method which recent events had conspired to point out as nature's own for the abatement of such a terrible nuisance. It was shown that a piece of boiled meat, carefully excavated at the centre, so as to hold a small portion of strychnine, and this quickened, as it is familiarly called, to the dog in one of his lucid and amiable moments, would effectually hush all barkings, howlings, bayings. He suggested this treatment of widow Wongh's cur to the Jury. The Jury without retiring rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. In announcing the verdict, the Judge said the Court hereafter would held no iad guilty who should "chuck" strychnine to barking dogs, and as the widow could not pay a cent of costs, in lieu thereof she was commanded to eat no sausages for a fortnight, even if her own dog should be stretched a lifeless lump of sausage meat, some morning, at her door.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, by Rev. Dr. LORD, MURRAY W. SMITH to CHRISTINE A., daughter of Samuel Ackerman, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sabbath afternoon, July 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Robin V G. Forbes, of this City, aged 80 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her son in law, John Bogert, No. 30 Commerce-st, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, July 21, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES P. MILLER, aged 36 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of Marion Lodge, F. and A. M., members of Hancock Chapter, O. U. A., also the officers and members of the Fernie Musketeers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,089 Broadway, near 31st-st.

In this City, on Sunday, July 20, MISS ANNA LESLIE.

Tiger Pikards, and those of her brother, Major Thomas J. Leslie, U. S. Army, are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday) from his residence 44 West 24th-st.

In this City, on Monday evening, July 21, after a short but severe illness, MRS. ELEANOR T., wife of James Turner, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Sixth-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 19, JAMES COOKCROFT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence No 24 Forsyth-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 19, Mr. JOHN BONFORD, artist native of England, in the 5 th year of his age, in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from a 2d-av. car.

His friends, and those of his family, and his brother artists, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 200 Tenth-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, Monday morning, July 21, of congestion of the brain, SAMUEL FUNK, son of J. Newton and Elizabeth C. Cutler, aged 6 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No 36 Cottage place. The remains will be taken to Flatlands, L. I., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 20, ROBERT BARCLAY TERHUNE, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 21 East Baltic-st.

In North Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, July 20, Mrs. LIZZIE FURMAN, wife of John M. Furman.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Bedford-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

In White Plains, Westchester County, on Saturday afternoon, July 19, Mr. JOSEPH H. CARSON, of the firm of See & Carson, in the 37th year of his age.

Dearest close, h, thou hast left me;
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then to Heaven we hope to meet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed. S.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday, July 21, EMILY STEEL, wife of Henry W. Olcott, of this City, in the 45th year of her age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

In the City, on Saturday afternoon, July 19, Capt. JOHN WEBB, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Mariners Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 399 Greenwich-st.

At North Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 20, CLARISSA J., wife of Philip Klassen

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, on Tuesday next, at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 3½ o'clock, and return at 7 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 21.

11,250 Ind. S aw 2½s	53	160	Erie Railroad	b3	23¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	93½	50	do	b3	23¾
2,000 do	93½	150	do	b3	23¾
7,000 Missouri State 6s	85½	100	do	b3	23¾
10,000 N. Y. Cen. R 6s	89½	100	do	s1u	23¾
2,000 Erie R Cer 6s '71	91½	100	do	s3	23¾
17,000 Ill. C. RR Bs	93½	200	do	b10	23¾
5,000 do	s60	92½	300	do	s4m
4,000 H. R. RR 3d Mt.	70	8	Sixth-av. Railroad		90¼
24 bk Com. Rights	101½	50	Nor & Wor. R. R.		33
350 Canton Co	23¾	400	Reading R	s4	m 31
50 Nic. Transit Co	11	500	do	c	31½
100 Cumberland Coal Co	23½	100	do	s3	31¾
25 Pa. Coal Co	102½	5	Panama Railroad		109½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	92¾	38	Galena & Chi. Rail		113
350 do		92¾	100	do	s30	112½
400 do	b60	93¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30	77
100 do	b3	92¾	100	do	b60	77
100 do	b30	92¾	100	do		77
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	69¾	300	do	s3	77
200 Mad. & N. I. R. Rex-d.	92½	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		80
40 Ill. Cen. R. R.	165¼				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$15,000 Flushing R. R. 1st Mort.	Int. added. 67
5,000 La C. and M. R. R. 1st Mort.	Int. added. 84½
6,000 Gal and Chi. R. R. 1st Mort.	Int. added. 94¾
25 shares Tradesmen's Bank, scrip	120¾
25 shares New-Haven and New-London R. R.	109½
5 shares Sandy Hook Telegraph Company	6
2 shares Allaire Works	55
2 shares Clinton Hall Association	13½
3 shares Rutgers Female Institute	48½
75 shares Market Fire Insurance Company	116¾
120 shares New-Amsterdam Ins. Company	113
5 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company	91½
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	100½

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tennessee S. 6s '90	94½	30	Erie Railroad	s13	23½
100 Nic. Trans. Co	10¾	300	do	s3	23½
50 do	s30	11¾	100	do	s30	23¾
40 Panama Railroad	109½	200	do	b5	23½
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3	92½	300	do	b30	23¾
10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	100	do	b30	23¾
45 do	92¾	300	Reading Railroad		31½
160 do	s3	92¾	200	do	b3	31½
100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3	33½			

MONDAY, July 21—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, July 19, and which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes as compered with the previous statement of July 12:

Increase of Loans	$1,125,482
Increase in Specie	532,732
Decrease in Circulation	59,313
Increase in undrawn Deposits	1,621,838

The deposits, particularly from the interior banks of the State of New-York, are rapidly on the increase, and the net total amount now subject to use by the City Banks, is larger than ever before known, to wit: $73,144,569 after the daily exchanges through the Clearing-House. It will be noticed that the increase on this statement is about equal to the accumulation of Specie and the addition to the column of Loans. So the statement is enhanced all round. Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 21, 1855.	July 19, 1856.	July 12, 1856.
Loans	$98,029,047	$110,873,494	$109,748,012
Specie	15,918,899	15,326,131	14,792,409
Circulation	7,407 066	8,846,246	9 405,756
Gross deposits	82,079,590	95 982,105	95,063 460
Exchanged	16,073,459	22,757,536	24,140 744
Undrawn	66,006,131	73,144,569	71,022 716
Sub-Treasury	7,242,318	11,008,007	10,732,386

Since this time last year, the Capital of the City Banks has been increased to the extent of $4,800,000

Undrawn Deposits, increase	7,138,438
Together	$11,938,438
And the Loans have increased	12,844 247
Comparative difference only	$94,931

There was a light business and few changes in rates at the Stock Exchange to-day. The official list, it will be noticed, is unusually small. The market ruled steadily throughout the day, and closed much the same as on Saturday for the leading Bond shares and bonds. Erie, 62½; Reading, 91⅝; New-York Central, 92¾; and Illinois Central Bonds, 92¼@½. The Money market was very abundantly supplied, as compared with the demand from the Brokers, and the evidences of continued ease were even more decided than at the close of last week. Loans on Stock collateral, 6 ₱ cent.; mercantile paper, outside of Bank, 7@8 ₱ cent, and first-class names not abundant at anything higher than the inside rate. The Foreign Bill market has scarcely opened for the Cunard steamer, to sail on Wednesday. The appearance at the close of 'Change hour this afternoon indicate a limited business. London, 109¾@110⅛; France, 5.16¼@5.15. The Gold shipments by this opportunity will not much, if at all, exceed that of last week via Boston, say $800,000, unless the inquiry for Exchange should greatly increase to-morrow.

We understand that the new 7 per cent. loan of the New-York Central Company, $500,000, has been taken by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City, on terms the particulars of which have not transpired, but of course at or above par, the Bonds bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, 20 years to run, and with an ample Sinking Fund—3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum—to liquidate the principal before maturity.

To-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, Mr. S. DEAPER will offer by auction at the Merchants' Exchange, over half a million of the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the City and County of St. Louis, which by provision of the laws of the State of Missouri are secured by direct taxation, a liberal sinking fund and the pledge of the Stocks to which the City and County have subscribed in Railways as well as their own real estate. Both the City and County have uniformly met with promptness not only the accruing interest on their funded debt, but the principal, at maturity, of such of their loans as have heretofore fallen due. The irregularity in the payment of a few thousand dollars at the Phenix Bank on the 1st July, which some of our cotemporaries have noticed, with the proper explanation, has already been set right.

NEW-JERSEY BANKS—TO JULY 1.

	April.	July.
Capital	$5,793 007 00	$6,028 000 00
Circulation	5 870,397 17	4,677,767 00
Deposits	5,028.173 05	4 614 297 38
Discounts	13 122,609 37	13,306 422 71
Specie	692 632 16	763 832 59
Real Estate	294,395 67	304 188 97
Stocks	646 805 63	571,122 19

ADDITIONAL ROAD TRAFFIC IN JUNE.

	June, 1856.	June, 1855.
Pennsylvania Road	$344 294	$302,176
Ohio and Pennsylvania	78,433	74,765

The arrearages of interest on the Bonds of the New-London Road, due 10th March last on the first mortgage, and 15th July inst. on the third mortgage, as well as the January and July Coupons on the second mortgage, are now being paid by G. S. ROBBINS & SON. The Road is soon to be rnn in connection with the Stonington as part of a through route to Boston.

The half-y

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1511. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SPIRITS IN THE WOODS.

Spiritualists Picnicing at Flushing.

The Spiritualists held their annual pic-nic yesterday. Some five or six hundred people, either Spiritualists themselves, or with a spiritualistic friend as a nucleus for each little company, took the steamer *Island City* at sundry hours of the day, and the railroad which pushes some eight miles from Hunter's Point, eastward, and arrived at Flushing, L. I., where, in a Grove that crowns an insulated hill, surrounded entirely by salt meadows, or by salt sea, the pic-nic was held. It is a beautiful spot for spending a day among the trees. The trees, oak, elm, maple and hickory, are thick enough to afford a deep shade and the landscape on all sides is grateful. About noon, after the exercises of the morning meals had been settled, at a score of different tables several circles were formed, but nothing astonishing came of them. One woman told how she had lost seven children, but had only lost them to the outer senses. With the inner eye, when it ceased to see that telescope which we call the eye, said she, her lost ones were clearly visible about her, day and night. She could not really say that she mourned them—their spirits were on a higher plane than they could be if still manacled with the flesh. Another told how she never went out, but that the spirit of two cousins each took an arm and escorted her wherever she went. They talked to her with voices that were entirely audible, though other people professed that they could not hear them, and she talked with them with more comfort than could be imagined by those who only talk with fleshy beings. A man said that he became a widower about a year ago—the spirit of a woman whom he loved in his youth had come to him and commanded him to marry her sister. He had obeyed the command, and wanted to testify that they who obey shall eat the fat of the land. But, dawn to 2 o'clock there was nothing very absurd—the stories told were very much of the kind that servant girls are dismissed for having told to the children when the old folks are out at night, only that what servant girls call "witches," and "spooks" and "ghosts," these narrators called "spirits." At 2 o'clock, SMITH, the Razor-strop man, came rushing into the thickest, crying with a loud voice, "Ho! ho! ho! every one that has got a baby, a wife, a dinner-basket, an ear to hear, let him come here together.—creep up, crawl up, rush up, hollo! friends all, just come together for only half a minute. 'Tis a highly important business. Those that don't come will lose their passage home. If you want your tickets to be of any use to you, gather ye together, every one of you, for just a minute and a half."

Of course, everybody rushed up, and then SMITH told the crowd that he was going to take up a collection to pay the band, who were giving them some very handsome fiddling in the nah at the top of the hill. Meanwhile, in the hall there were about 100 Spiritualists having a great dance. They kept it up, with very little intermission, throughout the afternoon, though the sets were changed perpetually, and when any one party got completely tired out it retired into some of the circles and got under the influence as early as possible.

When sufficient funds were raised, Razor-strop SMITH shouted at the top of his voice, "the door is shut! we want no more of your money, and those of you who have neglected to be generous must chew the cud of bitter sorrow, and make the best of it. Now, then, all hands, let's form a circle—let it be a snorter. You that will join it sit down on the benches,"—for the benches had been so placed as to form a circle, some 30 feet in diameter. "You young ones, get out of the circle, but the young ones can sit on the benches if they want to, but no one must be inside of the circle. We'll have some manifestations in a hurry, now. Now, then," said he, "let's fall to."

It was a curious scene that the circle presented. The company was gathered on a side hill—the line of benches that formed the circle was occupied by men smoking, women wondering, and curious little children. Nothing was said about "conditions." The presence of skeptics did not interfere at all. There was no taking hold of hands. At the lowest point of the circle there was a table, and an invitation was given that if there was any reporter present he should go down to it, but nobody went down to it. A very dark man, with very short crisp hair, who was announced as a Mr. RANDOLPH, and who was said to have been educated exclusively by the spirits, leaped upon the table, and made a vehement and solemn speech. A Mr. STEWART followed—a curious little man with light curly hair, who kept rubbing his forehead and his beard as if he had been a deaf mute, and were feeling out the spirit communication through his fingers. He suggested, among other things, that while they were on the ground no one should broach the subject of politics, or mention the names of BUCHANAN, FILLMORE or FREMONT. This proposition was assented to with signs of applause. Professor FOWLER, of the Poughkeepsie Law school—a stout man with bushy black whiskers, cut in the large mutton-chop style—made a speech, recalling by his voice many speeches that he made in the old times—in 1840—during the Harrison campaign.

Mr. FOWLER took high spiritual ground, and went to the furthest extreme in the experience he narrated. Doctor FELLOWS, a healing medium, spoke perhaps a dozen times, but, apparently, not with extraordinary edification. Once when talking of the "dark and *doo-reary* days" when he was "unacquainted with the sublime manifestations of Spiritualism," he spoke of "the man who married him." Razor-strop SMITH, who was lying at full length in about the centre of the circle, sprang up on all fours, and snorted a sort of horse-laugh; then rearing himself at full length, he confronted the speaker with the question—"A man marry you—bless me! who'd have thought it? A *man* married you?" "Yes, *Sir*," said the speaker. "I can easily believe it," said SMITH, relapsing into full length upon the ground, and roaring as if some merry spirit had got entire possession of him at last. The women in the circle laughed as if they would have died, and cracked many jokes at the expense of the speaker's manhood. But he went right on. Two ladies had slipped inside of the circle and backed up against a tree, and were evidently well under the influence. When the speaker alluded to something in the Bible, one of these fair ones, whose eyes were "in a fine frenzy rolling," said something to him that we did not catch. "No," responded Dr. FELLOWS, the healing medium, [with great energy, "I will not repudiate any truths found in the Bible—I will not say one word against the ministers who harp upon those truths." "Ha! ha! ha!" roared Razor-strop SMITH, leaping to his feet—"That is the prettiest joke of all—n-e-e-o-no, don't say nothing again the priests; I was one of them once myself, and the Spiritualists cut me out of my salary—don't say nothing again the Bible"—and dropping his arms straight from his shoulder-blades and drawing his head well in between his shoulders, he capered around on the turf, as if he were possessed of ten low-comedy spirits all at once.

"Now, then, come on," said he. "I was under the influence then, but now I'm speaking for myself. I am myself, plain SMITH, the Razor-strop Man. We have preached and talked all day, and nobody says a word against us; but, outside of the circle, two to one of the whole company think we are fools. Now, come on—I want to hear something on t'other side. If there's a clergyman here, I wish he'd come in and tell us what fools we are, and prove that we ought to go into straight jackets, and then I'll stand up and prove that he's the fool, and that he ought to go into straight jackets, if he don't knock under to just our doctrines. Nobody comes forward! Well, then, if some foolish spirit will give me a lift, I'll pitch into Spiritualists myself. Ha! you're all a pack of fools, crack-brained men, and hysterical women! Ye see sights when there's nothing to be seen, and think ye hear the voices of spirits, when it's nothing but a ringing in your ears. Turn to your Bibles, and see ——. There, my foolish orthodox spirit's gone. and that's all I can get out of him;" said Smith, with a caper or two, dropped down, full-length, on the grass.

A healing medium, whose name we could not learn, took the turf. "Brother SMITH has made a very poor speech," he said, "while impersonating an unbeliever, but it was as good as any unbeliever could make: it was just about the substance of what one would be sure to say: investigate," said he "investigate—"

But at this point a curious scene was enacting just outside the circle, which we rushed up to "investigate," as advised. A woman with an immense Bloomer flat on her head stood clenching a letter in her hand and shaking all over, as if she had been spending a fortnight in a fever and ague district, and had a chill on;—her eyes were partly closed at times, then rolled and closed again; she tore at her bosom, wrung her hands, snatched at her hair, grew scarlet in her face, trembled violently, then seemed about to fall back exhausted. The spectators supported her, and then, regaining strength, the terrible spirit that was contorting her, through her inexperienced mediumship, found broken utterance: "Do it—do it—do it—now or never." "But what is it I am to do?" asked Rev. Mr. FISHBOUGH, to whom her remarks were evidently addressed. It came out, after much bodily convulsion, and by much guessing at the meaning of the broken sentences which the medium used—that the reverend gentleman was to write the article, or deliver the lecture, which a correspondent had urged him to perform in the letter she held in her hand.

"Then you would have me deliver the lecture, or write the article spoken of, would you?" asked Mr. FISHBOUGH.

"Do it, do it, do it or—r—r—r—everything—never—gone;" said the medium, at the same time going again through the most terrible convulsions, plucking at her dress, wringing her hands, heaving at her bosom, and at last dashing the letter upon the ground and stamping upon it furiously. After this the medium seemed to feel better, and expressed great gratification that her old mediumship was returning to her. Down to a year ago she had been very frequently employed by spirits to convey messages, but lately she had lacked faith—had thought it might be all of her own power that the manifestations had been made, and she had grieved over it. It certainly was a very curious case, and one which the old medical writers universally treated with a five-grain pill of assafœtida, to be taken nightly so long as the attack recurred. In the large circle the buffoonery of SMITH and the preaching of the rest still continued. Rather a handsome woman in a blue plaid silk had seated herself on the ground within the circle, and did a little frothing at the mouth, rolling of the eyes, and so forth. The crowd had great expectations of her, but the conditions were not right, and nothing came of it.

Altogether, it was the most absurd occasion we ever witnessed. The speakers, with great uniformity, tore the King's English to tatters, and spoke with great freedom from all grammatical rules. One minute the hearer might fancy himself at church, the next in a ball-room, the next at a Tom Paine festival, the next in a dreary kitchen, lighted only by a tallow candle, whose wick was a winding sheet, the congregation a group of shuddering children, the speaker a toothless crone who would have been drowned in the duck pond for witchcraft in COTTON MATHER's day. There were no "tippings," "rappings," or spiritual writings, yet a venerable old lady, as she gathered up her teapot and silver spoons into a basket, spoke the universal sentiment when she said, "What a lovely, lovely, lovely time we've had—the speaking was *beautiful*, the singing was very nice, and dancing delightful, and bread and butter never tasted so good before."

We trust the time was not wholly without profit. It certainly could not have been so to the healing mediums. "Hold up your hands," said one of them to a lady afflicted with had neuralgia—"hold them so; now clasp them over your head." Then making a single pass before her face, he chucked her under the chin, saying, "There, you are better, ma'am; you'll never feel the pain again." To a woman who had the vapors he came with more tedious fussings. He tapped her on one breast, then on the other, thumped her head, felt her wrist, and pinched her flesh. "I see a very bright light over here that I can't account for," said he; "there's so many here to-day, you'll have to come to my office. I can see it all when we're alone." But what his fee is we could not learn. But if the rest of us made no money out of it, all had a fine day in the woods, and a fine nice and cool home again. Those who do not remember it with exceeding great delight, will always agree that until they see just such another, the direst gathering they ever witnessed was the Spiritualist's Picnic for 1856.

The Revoked Charter of the American State Council of Connecticut—Reply of Hon. N. D. Sperry.

NEW HAVEN, Monday, July 21st, 1856.

To Messrs. Henry Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, Hartford, Conn.

GENTLEMEN: Your note requesting me to send to your address, the Charter of the State Council, belonging to the American Party of Connecticut, now in my possession, came duly to hand.

Permit me, in reply to your request, to say, that the Charter I have in my possession is the property of the *State Council* of Connecticut. It is in my hands for safe keeping, and I shall endeavor to be true to the trust reposed in me by its members. The notice I received from you, purporting to come from Mr. BARTLETT, you say is a correct copy of the original. This may be so; yet I would have preferred the original direct from him, and not by the way of other persons, having the appearance of being interested in the matter. The demand for the surrender of the Charter, I do not recognize. Mr. BARTLETT has no power according to the constitution to revoke or demand a surrender of the Charter. The action should be had by the organization itself, and without that action he has no power in the matter. In order to add dignity to the document demanding our Charter, Mr. BARTLETT takes to himself the honor of being at the head of the *National Organization*, when he himself is the very head and front of sectionalism, maintaining the mistaken idea, that Slavery is National, and Freedom sectional. Has he not as yet learned the first principles of our free Constitution? Does he not know that a party to be national must acknowledge the great principle that Freedom is national, not sectional? The American Party of the Free States is truly national. It acknowledges that freedom and liberty mean the same now as in the days of the Revolution, and those landmarks we wish to preserve. We cannot be driven from our position, by any coercive action or threats of sectional men. We cannot be driven or whipped into the support of FILLMORE and DONELSON, by any such acts as this of Mr. BARTLETT and his colaborers. Mr. BARTLETT may go through the form of revoking our Charter, and you may give it all the publicity you think best in the *Express*, as it appeared to-day; publish it in all of the New-York papers, if you please, that you will attend to the reorganization of the Councils throughout the State. Do what you will, we shall remain the same. You must convince us that we are wrong by argument, not by attempting to drive us in any such manner as this. We cannot, and will not be driven. IT IS NOT AMERICAN TO RUN AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF THE ENEMY. We will, like our fathers, maintain our ground, standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of Liberty. We cannot submit to sectional dictation, when justice, principle, and the sacred rights of humanity are to be trampled under foot; nor can we consent to compromise principle.

And now, gentlemen, one word to you. What has caused such a revolution in your sentiments? On several occasions you have supported your delegates in Convention, when they have met the South, upon the subject of Slavery, and you, Mr. SHERMAN, said that the only fault you found was, that the delegates did not go far enough upon this question. You submitted resolutions to be adopted as a part of our political creed, of this import: "That Slavery existing out of the limits of the original thirteen States, existed contrary to the Constitution," and your speech was long and able upon this point. Again, you stated that upon this subject you stood upon the ordinance of 1787. Now where do we find you, but standing upon a Pro-Slavery platform, supporting a ticket nominated by Pro-Slavery men. I ask again, what has produced such a change in your political faith that you cannot support JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, who are the nominees of the National American Party, who are good and true men, and I know will support and maintain the principles of the Convention that nominated them? It is for this reason that I, as an American, voted for them in Convention, from first to last, and shall vote for them, if my life is spared, in November next; and I have no doubt all true Americans will rally to their support and elect them triumphantly, President and Vice President of the United States.

And now, gentlemen, I hope you will so act in the coming canvass that you will prove yourselves worthy of the names you severally bear. SHERMAN and ELLSWORTH are honored names in Connecticut. Their lives and characters are worthy of our study; may we perpetuate their principles and emulate their example, for our country's sake, in this hour of her peril and adversity.

I am, gentlemen, your friend, and have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

N. D. SPERRY,

President of the American State Council of Connecticut.

P. S.—Inasmuch as *you have made public* the correspondence of Mr. BARTLETT, I deem it equally proper to reply in the same way.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE / By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty between Messrs. Burlingame and Brooks.

Preliminary Notes—Departure of Burlingame for Canada—Brooks concludes not to follow him, and is Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The most intense excitement has existed here all day relative to the Burlingame and Brooks affair of honor. A thousand exciting rumors—some of which were accepted and reiterated as authenticated facts—have been circulated here and transmitted by telegraph in every direction.

The truth is, nobody among Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends, except his confidential advisers, know one word of his movements. Even Senator HALE, his room-mate and companion, is totally unadvised, and not a syllable of the affair has been breathed on BURLINGAME'S side. A secret was never better kept.

To-night I only know that no hostile meeting has taken place, and that BURLINGAME is entirely free from bodily harm. This his friends may rely upon, in answer to a rumor that he had been wounded.

From various well-considered indications, I am satisfied that BROOKS yesterday addressed BURLINGAME, inquiring where, outside the District of Columbia, he would receive a message from him; that this note was probably sent by the hands of General LANE, of Oregon; that BURLINGAME, who as the party to be challenged had a right to name the place of meeting, named Clifton House, Canada side, Niagara Falls, where no outside interference would be probable; that, taking with him General CHARLES JAMES, of Wisconsin, as his friend, he left the District last night in order to avoid arrest, and took the cars between here and Baltimore this morning on his way to the Falls; and that BROOKS declined going to Canada, on the ground that it was not safe for him to do so, and has been arrested here to-day and bound in five thousand dollars to keep the peace.

I also have no doubt that his confidential advisers yesterday as to his movements, were Senator SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, and a distinguished member of the House whom it is unnecessary to name.

BURLINGAME will probably proceed to the Falls, unconscious that BROOKS is not following, where he will wait a reasonable time for BROOKS and then return.

In answer to the statement of a New-York paper, that BURLINGAME'S friends alone goaded him to withdraw his original memorandum, I reply that this enemies distorted and misrepresented it also.

The statement that CULLOM discharged ACTON, a clerk of the House, for attending a Fremont meeting, is erroneous. The misunderstanding has been explained, and ACTON restored. S.

LATER.

I have now ample confirmation of the main facts stated in my previous dispatch. BURLINGAME addressed BROOKS a note last night, acknowledging the receipt of his message asking where he would receive a communication from him, informing him that he would meet him on Saturday noon at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, where any differences pending between them could be settled. BURLINGAME then immediately started.

BROOKS, on receiving the note, said he would pursue the subject no further.

It is understood that BROOKS' friends will publish the correspondence to-morrow. S.

LATEST.

BROOKS declines furnishing us a copy of the correspondence for publication. Together with BROOKS' card in explanation, it makes two columns in the *Union*.

The effort will probably now be made to put BURLINGAME in a false position, by allegations or language designed to draw a challenge from him. His opponents doubtless know this to be safe, as BURLINGAME is not understood to claim to be a duellist, and while he will accept a challenge under existing circumstances, he cannot probably be dragooned into sending one. In other words, if I understand his position, he would only accept a challenge as an act of self-defence, and as an alternative of assassination. S.

The Brooks and Burlingame Affair—The Herbert Case—Confirmations, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

FRANCIS C. TREADWELL, of New-York, yesterday made affidavit that, from publications in the newspapers during the past and present week, and from conversation with various individuals, he had reason to believe that a challenge to fight a duel had passed between Messrs. BROOKS and BURLINGAME, and that they were making preparations to fight, in violation of the peace of the District of Columbia and the act of Congress in relation to dueling. He prayed that the parties might be arrested and put under bonds. In pursuance of this Mr. BROOKS was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning and taken before Justice HOLLINGSHEAD, accompanied by his friend, Mr. BELL, of Texas, and gave security in the sum of $5,000.

The police officers are in search of Mr. BURLINGAME, who left the district last night or early this morning, as it is supposed, to receive the challenge. Up to noon, to-day, his immediate friends could not tell whether or no there had been a meeting, though there is a rumor in circulation that there has been one. Great excitement exists among Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22—P. M.

Among the many reports in circulation, the most reliable is that Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. BURLINGAME, through a friend, where a note or challenge would reach him, and Mr. BURLINGAME replied, "the Clifton House, Canada." Mr. BROOKS, it is further stated, declines following, preferring a meeting in this vicinity. Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends express their ignorance of his whereabouts.

The testimony in the HERBERT trial has closed. The counsel for the defence proposed to submit the case to the Jury without argument, but the prosecution objected.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of EDWARD C. STILES as Consul to Vienna.

The Vanderbilt steamer, from New-York, has arrived here, and will undergo the inspection of officers of Government and Congressmen.

The Three Million Armament Bill in the Senate—The Final Adjournment—Something for the Croakers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21, 1856.

THE SENATE AND THE THREE MILLION BILL.

Congress was rather dull to-day. In the Senate a Committee of five Chairmen of principal Committees arrange the business of each day,—deciding what shall and what shall not be considered. This arrangement is the result of a caucus agreement by the majority, and is strictly adhered to. The business specially set apart for to-day was the bill to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, by appropriating $3 000,000 chiefly for the alteration of small arms, and for the accumulation of munitions of war on the Pacific coast.

This bill was not recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of War, but was hatched some months since when the war fever was high, and an armed collision with England seemed to be impending, to the minds of many persons. That occasion has expired. The war cloud has passed away, and with it the pretext upon which the bill was introduced. The Administration men saw that no $3,000,000 could now be carried for the purposes named, so they reduced the amount to $1,800,000, and, in that shape, carried it. I don't believe they can get it through the other House. There is, undoubtedly, a necessity for the accumulation of material of war on the Pacific coast, with view to preparation for any sudden emergency; but it is very questionable whether the measure ought to become a law unless it is restricted to that single point.

A SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT.

There seems to be a certainty of an adjournment of Congress at last, as the House is quite sure to concur to-morrow in the new resolution of the Senate terminating the session on the 11th August. Some of our best friends are honestly opposed to fixing any day for adjournment at present, believing that it is important to continue the session until various measures of practical legislation are disposed of. But all experience teaches that, in the present condition of Congress, just as much will be done in the coming three weeks as would be if the adjournment were postponed a month later. Besides, it is perfectly evident to the minds of many that the Administration men and Fillmore Americans are concocting some scheme to pass the Senate's bill to make Kansas a Slave-State. I am free to confess that I believe they will succeed in this scheme if they can even get the bill up for consideration during the present session. It is answered to these fears, that the opponents of the bill are strong enough to defeat it unless it shall be properly amended. I am by no means so confident. We were told the same thing in regard to the Nebraska bill when it was pending. How badly we were cheated and beaten then is matter of history.

HOW TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

If the Senate's last Kansas iniquity is taken up in the House, it will probably be amended by incorporating into it a provision for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This and other amendments, distasteful to the Senate majority, may be made; but even that is not sure, for the matter will be in the hands of HAVEN, DUNN, and other doubtful Northern men—and HAVEN'S speech of to-day clearly shows that *he*, for one, cannot be relied upon to vote for the restoration of the Missouri restriction. But admitting that the House does thus amend the bill, the Senate will at once reject the amendments. The bill being returned to the House, the question will be, "Shall the House recede?" And upon that question, in all human probability, HAVEN, DUNN, *et id omne genus*, will unite with the *professed* Pro-Slavery men, carry the motion to recede upon the plea of the necessity of "doing *something* to quiet Kansas," and so pass the bill in the precise shape demanded by DOUGLAS & Co. Now that strikes me to be an evil which our friends should avert at almost any cost, for to attempt to give peace to Kansas by passing the Senate's bill, would be even worse than to quiet a sick man by taking his life with arsenic. The only way in which to avoid the trap which the Pro-Slavery men are setting, is to *fix* a day for adjournment, so that we may have in our hands the parliamentary weapons with which to defeat any trick of the character I have described. Be assured there never was more danger to the cause of free Kansas than is impending now in this capital, and it behoves every patriot to "watch and pray" without ceasing.

THE CROAKERS REBUKED.

A good story is told at the expense of those who protest that FREMONT'S election will lead to disunion. A few evenings since, a company of gentlemen were assembled in this city at a quiet game of whist. Among the party was a distinguished New-York politician, and several Southern Members of Congress. The conversation turned upon the Presidential Election, and all the horrid train of evil to follow upon FREMONT'S election were set forth in glowing colors. It was asserted that his must necessarily be a sectional administration, under which no Southern men could or would take office,—the consequence of which calamity it was voted must uproot the pillars of the Republic. One of the Southern M. C.'s, after listening for some time to these grave arguments, instead of assenting to their force, suggested that he desired no longer to dine than he would undertake to collect in the way of toll across the Long Bridge over the Potomac from the applicants for office under FREMONT'S Administration from the State of Virginia alone! This unexpected fire in the rear rather astonished the croakers, and doubtless sot them thinking. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

IRON FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. SEWALL, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire concerning the extent to which iron may be substituted for wood, stone, and brick, in public buildings of the United States.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

The bill proposes to give a salary of $3,000 for each regular session, instead of the present per diem, and for extra sessions the present per diem and 20 cents a mile for travel each way.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate concurred in the action of the House to adjourn on the 18th of August.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill continuing the improvement of the harbor of Racine, Wis., was passed by 24 against 12.

A long debate on the constitutionality and expediency of appropriations for such purposes, ensued on the bill continuing the harbor of Kenosha, Wis., which passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The House passed the Senate's resolution, with the amendment fixing the close of the session on the 18th of August, by yeas, 123; nays 51.

Mr. CHAPMAN, sitting delegate, and Mr. BENNET contestant, participated in the debate.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. CHAPMAN not elected, was rejected by 63 against 69. Adjourned.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the Southfield Fremont and Dayton Club will be held this evening, at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, Staten Island, at 7½ o'clock. A boat will return to this City at 10 o'clock P. M., affording a fine opportunity for glee clubs and others to make a pleasant excursion.

☞ A "Fremont and Dayton" Club has been formed in Wilmington, Delaware. It has a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and seven Directors. The following are articles of its Constitution:

ART. IV. This Club may, at any time, as a mark of respect, elect to the office of Hon. Vice-President, or honorary membership, any distinguished or influential gentleman, whether a resident or non-resident, provided he be known to be favorable to the Constitution of the United States and the election of JOHN C. FREMONT.

ART. V. The officers of this Club are continued *until the election* of JOHN C. FREMONT.

DARING ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—Two negroes were arrested in Richmond, on Saturday last, on the charge of attempting to poison Mr. BENJAMIN GRAM, their overseer. Two weeks ago, Mr. GRAM, after eating his breakfast, was taken with a severe spell of vomiting which continued, at intervals, during the day. On Saturday morning, as was usual, he sent negro SAM for his breakfast. SAM returned, and when Mr. G. took a sup of his coffee he perceived it had a peculiar taste. He poured the contents from the cup, and noticed a white substance in the bottom. He had it analyzed, and found it to be arsenic. Negro SAM says that another servant, named WM. JACKSON, had given him a fourpence if he would allow him to put a paper of white substance in the coffee when he was taking it to Mr. GRAM.—*Baltimore American, July 22.*

Free Academy—Fourth Annual Commencement.

Contrary to precedent, an evening Commencement took place yesterday. The Fourth Commencement of the Free Academy was celebrated at the Academy of Music. Five thousand people packed the building. The stage was occupied by a hundred gentlemen, some of them City notabilities. The music, under direction of DODWORTH, was exquisite. The performances began soon after 6, and ended at 11 o'clock, but the audience sat five hours through without symptoms of weariness. Nine of the Graduating Class appeared as claimants for the popular applause; one was excused; and the whole Class numbered 18. The speeches were as follows:

Salutatory Address—Oration—Addison's Mission.....Arthur McMullin.

Dissertation—Alexander at Jerusalem.....John Edward Ward.

Oration—Instability of Principle.....Everett P. Wheeler.

Oration—The Heroic Ages of the North.....J. Lyman Van Buren.

Dissertation—Wyoming.....John Howe, Jr.

Philosophical Oration—English Literature.....Franklin S. Rising.

Dissertation—National Destiny.....Henry Davis, Jr.

Oration—The "One Idea" of Life.....Russell Sturgis, Jr.

Master's Oration—"The Over-Educated Masses".....John Hardy, A. B.

Mr. FRANCIS MCMULLEN was programmed for a dissertation on "Medieval Credulity," but was excused from appearing. The speeches were as usual on Commencement occasions; three young gentlemen did their best, and the harvest of bouquets was reaped in the orthodox style, but the palm was evidently carried away by Mr. FRANKLIN S. RISING, a graduate of three-and-twenty, whose manner and matter were alike above the average, and earned him well-merited plaudits. This gentleman was awarded three prize medals, for proficiency in study. His free manner, and the originality of ideas in his philosophical oration, would be excellent models for his fellows.

The valedictories were delivered by CHARLES H. PRATT. They were creditable. The Master's Oration was the first delivered at a Free Academy Commencement.

The graduating class is as follows:

Colgate Baker, Henry Davis, Jr., John Howe, Jr., John Jasper, Jr., John Kenyon, Frederick Augustus Leeds, Arthur McMullin, Francis McMullen, Howard Pilkney, Charles Henry Pratt, Julius Harne Ranney, Franklin Samuel Rising, Henry Ortley Sherman, Russell Sturgis, Jr., James Lyman Van Buren, Aldace Atwood Walker, John Edward Ward, Everett Pepperell Wheeler—18.

The degree of *Bachelor of Sciences* was conferred upon

Robert Francis Hatfield, Lewie Condut Bayles, A. B., Luis Fernandez, A. B., Henry Albertson Post, A. B., Charles Belden White, A. B.—5.

The degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred upon:

George Clark, Alfred George Compton, A. B.; Giles Hubbard Gray, Thomas Jefferson Grout, John Hardy, Charles Wheeler Hubbell, Benjamin Franklin Rayner, George Sparrow—8.

The following *Awards of Prize Medals* were announced by Dr. WEBSTER at the close of the evening:

WARD MEDALS.

Chemistry.....Artbur McMullin.
Natural History.....Alex. P. Ketchum.
Natural Philosophy.....David G. Fanning.
Moral Philosophy.....Everest P. Wheeler.
Constitution United States.....Franklin S. Rising.
English Language.....Oscar Myers.
Greek.....David G. Fanning.
Latin.....John S. Roberts.
French.....Frank Wood.
Spanish.....John W. Pullman.
German.....Robert F. Hatfield.
Oratory.....Franklin S. Rising.
Composition.....Jas. L. Van Buren.
Logic.....James Godwin.
Astron. Geography.....Adolph Werner.
History.....Henry E. Moriarty.
Drawing.....Alex. P. Ketchum.
Alg and Geometry.....Henry Kirk White.
Engineering.....Charles H. Pratt.
Hygiene.....John D. Edwards.

PELL MEDALS.

Gold Medal.....Wm. M. Banks.
Silver Medal.....Adolph Werner.

CROMWELL MEDALS.

Gold Medal.....Henry E Moriarty.
Silver Medal.....James Godwin.

BURR MEDALS.

Gold Medal.....Franklin S. Rising.
Silver Medal.....John Kenyon.

The proceedings were satisfactory to hearers and doers. The Free Academy flourishes.

Warning to Young Men.

A lady residing in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, had given her qualified consent to marry a very respectable young lawyer who abides by day in Nassau-street. One evening last week, as the happy couple walked in the horse chestnut grove near her house, he unfortunately touched upon politics, and expressed his favorable opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN. "What," said she, "do you countenance and work for the election of one who has set so bad an example to the young men?" "Yes, pet;" he answered, meekly. "Go, then, Sir, and follow the example of your leader. Practice what you preach, Sir; be for life a bachelor—I'll not be your bride," said the indignant damsel, as, with his bright dream of half a million dowry, she vanished into the house. The gossips have got hold of it, and half the 2 B Clubs in town are shaking with the apprehension of a sudden and utter disorganization from the desertion of members.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TUESDAY, July 22—TROTTING.—Match $1,000; mile heats: *Flora Temple* in harness; *Tacony* to saddle.

F. D. McMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*.....	2	1	1
W. PEABODY, r. g. *Tacony*.....	1	2	2
Time.	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.
Quarter.....	39	37	37
Half mile.....	1:17	1:13	1:14
Mile.....	2:31½	2:26½	2:29½

A full report of these trots will be given.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TUESDAY, July 22—TROTTING AND PACING.—Match, $400; mile heats, in harness.

Mr. WOOD, b. g. *Billy*, (pacer).....	1	1
Mr. KING, blk. g. *Harry*, (trotter).....	2	2

Time: 2:56; 2:54.

PACING AND TROTTING IN TENNESSEE—MONDAY, June 30, 1856. Match for $200 a side.

Wm. PITUS'S br. g. *Cream Pot*.....	1	1
T. A. HAMMER'S b. g. *One-eyed Joe*.....	2	2

Time—2:03—2:47.

SAME DAY.—Pacing Match, $100; mile heats in harness.

CAPT. HAMMER'S gr. g. *Sonora Love*.....	1	1
Wm. PITUS'S g. g. *Gazette*.....	2	2

Time—2:54—2:58.

GREAT TROTTING FEAT AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The celebrated horse *Sacramento* commenced the astonishing feat of trotting one hundred miles in ten hours. He first went to saddle, and was changed to harness. While performing the seventy-seventh mile the horse broke down, and expired in forty minutes afterwards.

TROTTING AT ROCHESTER—TUESDAY, July 7. Match $2,000; 10 miles in harness.

Mr. JANNE'S b. g. *Butcher Boy*.....	1
GEO. HOSLEY'S b. m. *Bytown*.....	2

Time—30:28.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—FRIDAY, July 11. Purse $200; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

Z. BROWNELL'S blk. m. *Mary Taylor*.....	2	2	1	1	1
H. B. BILLINGS' b. m. *Lady Sherman*.....	1	1	2	2	2

Time—2:42½; 2:42; 2:41½; 2:44; 2:43.

Latest from the Plains—The Sacs and Foxes at War with the Camanches.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 16.

We have very late and reliable intelligence from the Plains, advising us that a somewhat sanguinary conflict has taken place between the confederate Sacs and Foxes and the Camanches, resulting in the routing of the latter with considerable loss. Nothing is known of the relative force of either party, but the success of the Sacs and Foxes is imputed to the superiority of their arms. The conflict took place at the crossings of the Arkansas on the Santa Fé road, and continued during some hours. The Sacs and Foxes killed twenty-one Camanches and took two prisoners. They lost two of their party and had several wounded. It is a rather curious coincidence that just about this time two years ago, immediately before the arrival of General WHITFIELD in the Indian country, a hostile meeting should have occurred at the same place, between the same parties, and with precisely the same result.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—The Engineer of the mail train that left New-York at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, when between Kingston and New-Brunswick, discovered on the track, about 400 yards in advance, a sleeper and a piece of iron rail, apparently placed there for the purpose of throwing the cars off the track. He was fortunately able to slacken the speed of the train so that the locomotive threw the obstruction off the track.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, July 22.*

The Disaster on the South Pennsylvania Railroad.

The investigation of the causes of the late terrible Railroad disaster near Philadelphia still continues; before the Coroners. The following is the testimony of the conductor of the Excursion train:

Alfred F. Hoppel, affirmed—I was conductor of the excursion train on the morning of the 17th of July; I left Master-street with my train nine or ten minutes after five o'clock, A. M., on that day; we came up as far as Tioga-street, where we stopped on account of the track being wet with dew; after some detention, perhaps two or three minutes, we went on; when we reached Tacony grade, we stuck again from the track being slippery, and the want of a sufficient head of steam; we were here detained some six or eight minutes; I got on the engine at this place, and, after leaving it told the engineer we would make the Edge Hill Station, and then I would see whether we had sufficient time to make Fort Washington; I had an Assistant on the train, named Sanford Cornell; I sent a man back to tell him (Cornell) that he should place the brakesmen at their posts properly, and to prevent passengers from standing on the platform of the cars. I told Fleury to tell Cornell that my time was sufficient, and that I intended to make Fort Washington; it was then eight minutes after six by my watch; this was at Edge Hill Station that I was eight minutes after six o'clock; I then came on without any occurrence until we passed Camp Hill Station, when I saw the other train approaching; I saw my Engineer reverse his engine and jump from the train; I looked at my watch the first thing when I saw the train approaching, and my watch said eighteen minutes after six o'clock; I was on the platform of the first passenger car right next to the water tank; when the engine struck I was standing on the step of the car, and as they struck each other I jumped, and that is all I know, until some time after, I found myself tearing a lady's dress in two pieces, and sent a piece both ways along the road to warn approaching trains; it was a pink dress; I had a conversation with Mr. Cornell at the second stopping, in which I remarked to him that if we kept on the way we should have to take the siding at Edge Hill; it was not my determination at this time to stop at Edge Hill, but if I had time on arriving at that station without jeopardizing my passengers to run on to Fort Washington; the regular time for the down train to leave Fort Washington was 6.15 A. M. It is a regulation of the road that one train must wait on an expected train fifteen minutes, applying as well to special trains as to regulars; I supposed the conductor of the down train had orders respecting the coming up of the excursion train, for different reasons, and especially as he had charge of my regular train; when I started from Edge Hill station I calculated I had twenty-two minutes to run to Fort Washington; I had a copy of the instructions before I left the city, but I do not know

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The Authorship of the Ordinance of 1787.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with interest your article on the address of Hon. EDWARD COLES, and the authorship of the Anti-Slavery clause of the Ordinance of 1787. Mr. COLES has been frequently before summoned as a witness whose testimony was very important to the determination of that question. Of his truthfulness I entertain no doubt, but I cannot regard him as conclusive authority: nor do I think the evidence he adduces in support of the claim set up in behalf of JEFFERSON to the paternity of that great act of statesmanship by any means satisfactory.

In the first place, Gov. COLES is a Virginian by birth, and, apparently, cherishes a good deal of that State pride, which is natural and commendable, and which leads him to look upon whatever can increase and illustrate the reputation of Virginia's greatest son, after WASHINGTON, as a part of his own patrimony. Mr. COLES was, I think, Private Secretary of President MADISON, and was appointed by him Governor of either Illinois or Indiana. Gov. COLES naturally received with great deference any statement or suggestion of his patron upon public affairs, but I think it would be safer to trust the written memorials left by MADISON of his own opinions and convictions upon men and measures than to receive the recollections of Mr. COLES respecting them, derived from his conversations.

I wish at the outset to call attention to a serious discrepancy between a passage from Mr. COLES' address quoted in your article, and Mr. MADISON's own recorded declarations. Mr. COLES says that MADISON told him that the Anti-Slavery clause of the ordinance was agreed to by the slaveholders in Congress and the Constitutional Convention as a compensation to the North for the provision inserted in the constitution to restore fugitive slaves. I am perfectly satisfied from my investigations on this subject that Mr. MADISON never could have supposed that any such compact was made, although the assertion cited by Mr. COLES in support of it, that conferences were held between the leading members of Congress and the Convention, both bodies being in session at the time, is undoubtedly correct. It cannot be questioned that every member of the Constitutional Convention was well aware that Congress had passed the ordinance with the prohibitory clause as to Slavery, and if that prohibition had been considered an equivalent for the right to reclaim fugitive slaves, it is certain that the Convention would have formally ratified the restriction as to Slavery when they adopted the section relative to fugitives. The prohibition of Slavery in the Northwest was passed by Congress, July 13, 1787, and the clause respecting fugitives was adopted by the Convention on the 29th of August without any debate. The day before, however, there had been a warm discussion over a motion by BUTLER, of South Carolina, to add this, or an equivalent provision, to the section for the delivery of fugitive criminals, wherein no allusion was made to the action of Congress on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. If the two measures had been the balanced concessions of a compromise suggested by Congress, but accepted by the Convention, of course that fact would have been urged by BUTLER, PINCKNEY and MADISON, with fiery zeal. They did not allude to the ordinance, nor to the Congress or its action on that or any other subject.

But this is only collateral evidence. Mr. MADISON has left us direct testimony that he did believe the ordinance with the Anti-Slavery clause to have been the result of a compromise. For, in the first place, he declared that the Congress which passed it had "no shadow of authority" to do so; and, in the next place, proposed to disregard it and declare it null and void. On the 27th of November, 1819, Mr. MADISON wrote a letter to Mr. WALSH, of Philadelphia, upon the point of the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories by Congress, in which he says, immediately after a direct allusion to the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory:

"Whether the Convention could have looked to the existence of Slavery at all in the new States is a point on which I can add but little to what has been already stated."

Had the prohibition of Slavery in the States and Territories of the Northwest, and the return of fugitive negroes been equivalent considerations of a solemn compact between the North and South, surely Mr. MADISON would not have expressed doubts whether the Convention looked to Slavery at all in the new States. Slavery would, in that case, have been the only object at which the Convention would have looked.

The fact is, that Mr. MADISON, like FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and WILSON, of Pennsylvania, looked upon Slavery as a temporary evil, which would be an exception to and a blot upon the general system of Republican institutions which they were founding, should it become permanent. Therefore they made no compromises relating to it intended to be of any long duration. They knew Republicanism and Slavery to be totally incompatible, and that, if the Republic did not smother Slavery, Slavery would strangle the Republic. And in that fact we have the key to all the omissions and the provisions of the Constitution on the subject.

But to come back to the "ordinance" and it authorship—in my opinion there has yet been no perfectly reliable account of its origin. As the great distinctive feature of NATHAN DANE's ordinance was the Anti-Slavery clause, writers and public speakers have fallen into the habit of designating a single section by the name of the whole. DANE is certainly not entitled to the honor of the original conception of the Slavery restriction, but he is entitled to the great merit of framing an able and sagacious measure of State policy, into which he incorporated the prohibition, and by the passage of the former gave to the latter the form and effect of law; converting the mere suggestions of his predecessors into a fixed and immutable institution of an extended empire and a mighty people.

In the Spring of 1784, Mr. JEFFERSON moved for the appointment of a Committee to frame a plan of Government for the Northwest Territory, then recently become the property of the United States by the cessions of New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Virginia, (and not by the deed of Virginia alone, although she was the last to cede her claims.) This Committee consisted of JEFFERSON, Chairman; CHASE, of Maryland; and HOWELL, of Rhode Island. From the printed records of the old Congress it is not practicable to discover who was the author of the report rendered by this Committee, nor who suggested the particular proposition which has given it immortality. That proposition was as follows:

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

Mr. COLES says JEFFERSON furnished the Committee with the draft upon which the report was formed. That is a very important fact, if established by competent evidence. But where is the evidence? Again, what is the proof that this palladium of liberty was contained in the draft given to the Committee? Who knows but that it was moved as an amendment by HOWELL or CHASE, and carried by the votes of those two against JEFFERSON's opposition?

In my opinion there is one very strong reason for presuming that Mr. JEFFERSON was not the author of the prohibitory clause, and that is, that in 1820 he repudiated its principle by opposing the application of the provision to the Territory west of the Mississippi, in the same latitude as that to which it was originally applied. I cannot now lay my hand upon the proof of this, but the fact is so notorious that I presume it will not be disputed by anybody. In his famous letter upon the Missouri controversy, in which he said the proposition to exclude Slavery from a territory by act of Congress struck his ears "like a fire-bell in the night," he suggested a doubt of the power of Congress, but was quite positive against the expediency of its exercise. When the circumstances under which this letter was written are considered, it will be found entirely incompatible with the assumption that JEFFERSON was the originator and suggester of the prohibition of Slavery in the Northwest Territory east of the Mississippi. That, as I have before remarked, was a great, distinctive, radical measure of State policy, forming a landmark in the statesmanship of the age, embodying a principle essential to the consistency and perpetuity of the Republican system inaugurated by the Declaration of Independence, and designed to be secured by the Constitution. Without it the ordinance for the Government of the Territories would have been a very ordinary and common place piece of legislative machinery. It was adopted and confirmed by the first Congress under the Federal Constitution. It had operated beneficently for thirty-one years. It had given not only prosperity and population to a vast and fruitful region, but had secured therein morality, popular intelligence, and public tranquillity. Is it possible that JEFFERSON would have disowned and even denounced the offspring of his own brain in view of these results? But to complete the parallel, we must observe that it was in 1820 proposed to apply the restriction of 1787 to a territory of almost the same extent, of the same characteristics of soil, climate, and production, as that which it had already covered with blessings. Can it be supposed that the Father of the ordinance would, under such circumstances, have aspersed it before the world, have doubted the power of Congress to adopt it, and denied its right to do so if the power existed?

I cannot resist the evidence that Mr. JEFFERSON received the clause from some unknown hand, incorporated it reluctantly or hesitatingly in his first *projet* for the government of the North West, and consented to it by way of a concession to the feelings and prejudices of the Northern States against Slavery; and finally, when a fitting occasion offered, decidedly and effectively opposed it.

From the incomplete records and memorials of the time, I have derived the impression that the honor of the first conception of the prohibition belongs to RUFUS KING, Mr. CHACE, or Mr. HOWELL, and not to Mr. JEFFERSON. But there is hardly room for doubt that to Mr. KING and NATHAN DANE belong the credit and fame attaching to persevering advocacy of this great measure, and its establishment as a principle in the legislation of the country. AQUILAY.

The Cross on the Rocky Mountains.

Ever since the nomination of Col. FREMONT, the leading Fillmore organs have been beating about after items and scraps in his life, out of which to make it appear that he is a Roman Catholic. The *Express* of this City has just hit upon a fact which it regards as a clincher. It cites, with an air of triumph, the particular page of the particular Congressional document, in which FREMONT himself confesses that he planted the cross on the Rocky Mountains as did "the early travelers and explorers of our country." The incident here alluded to occurred in August, 1842, soon after FREMONT had made his ascent of the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and hoisted the American flag. He had reached Rock Independence on his return homeward. The rock is entirely bare, and in some instances as high up as sixty or eighty feet the names of visitors are inscribed. What occurred here is best told in FREMONT's own words, which we copy as follows, from his journal, and which the *Express* may set down as his confession:

"Here, not unmindful of the custom of early travelers and explorers of our country, I engraved on this rock of the Far West a symbol of the Christian faith. Among the thickly inscribed names, I made on the hard granite the impression of a large cross, which I covered with a back preparation of India rubber, well calculated to resist the influence of wind and rain. It stands amidst the names of many who have long since found their way to the grave, and for whom the huge rock is a giant gravestone.

"One GEORGE WEYMOUTH was sent out to Maine, by the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, Lord ARUNDEL, and others, and, in the narrative of his discoveries, he says: 'the next day we ascended in our pinnace that part of the river which lies more to the westward, carrying with us a cross,—a thing never omitted by any Christian traveler,—which we erected at the uttermost end of our way.' This was in the year 1605; and in 1842 I obeyed the feeling of the early travelers, and left the impression of the cross deeply engraved on the vast rock, one thousand miles beyond the Mississippi, to which discoverers have given the national name of Rock Independence."

That individual is certainly to be pitied, whose sensibilities have become so blunted with party spirit, whose mental vision is so distorted by bigotry, as to unfit him to appreciate the moral grandeur and beauty,—and the historical significance of such an incident as that here recorded. What else could Col. FREMONT have inscribed with so much propriety on that wall of rock as "the symbol of the Christian faith"—the emblem which has preserved itself through the vicissitudes of eighteen centuries as the distinguishing mark of Christianity and modern civilization—the rallying sign of the Christians in their struggles against the Pagans and Mohaumedaus—and the messenger of comfort and reconciliation to all believers in Christ, without distinction of sect? That cross is still where FREMONT left it, and it will remain there for ages to come, a welcome way-mark to the traveler, in his journey across the continent, a token to the savages of the wilderness of "peace on earth, and good will to men," and a lasting monument to the memory of the man who placed it there.

But there is nothing in all this to stir the enthusiasm of the *Express*, nothing at all in itswhatever, but the evidence that FREMONT is a Romanist. It is no use now, to say that the cross is just as much the symbol of Protestantism as of Popery. FREMONT refers in the words above quoted to an English Protestant "one GEORGE WEYMOUTH," who was sent out on an exploring tour to Maine in 1605, and who erected a cross on the bank of a certain river which he ascended. The *Express*, however, if it had been passing along that way at that time, would doubtless have pulled down the cross erected by WEYMOUTH, and hoisted in its place a flag with the motto: "Down with the Pope." Every body knows that the cross still occupies a conspicuous place in many Protestant Churches, and it is no uncommon thing for it to be worn as an ornament by ladies who are just as good Protestants as the *Express*. But notwithstanding all this, the *Express* will have it that FREMONT is a Papist, because forsooth he inscribed a cross on Rock Independence. We expect in a few days, to see the name of MARTIN LUTHER stricken out from the list of Reformers by the *Express*, because the coat of arms which he wore and of which he was proud, bore a cross upon it.

ENGLISH SURNAMES.—The Registrar-General estimates that there are nearly forty thousand different surnames in England. It is estimated that among these there are 53,000 families bearing the name of Smith, and 51,000 bearing the name of Jones. The Smiths and Joneses alone are supposed to include about half a million of the population. "In an average it seems that 1 person in 73 is a Smith, 1 in 76 a Jones, 1 in 112 a Williams, 1 in 148 a Taylor, 1 in 162 a Davies, and 1 in 174 a Brown." Among the list of peculiar names given we note the following:—Affection, Alabaster, Allbones, Awkward, Baby, Bolster, By (the shortest English name,) Camomile, Corpse, Dagger, Eighteen, Fowls, Fussy, Gin, Hogsflesh, Idle, Jelly, Kiss, Lumber, Muddle, Nuthrown, Officer, Pocket, Quince, Rabbit, Sanctuary, Tombs, Unit, Vulgar, Weadle, Yellow, and Zeal.—*Critic.*

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The Movement for a New Version of the Bible.

Letter of Resignation of Rev. Archibald Maclay, D.D., as President of the Union.

Important and Interesting Correspondence.

STILLWATER, N. Y., June 6, 1856.

Rev. A. MACLAY, D. D.: *My venerated Father*—I have just heard with grief that you have resigned your office as President of the American Bible Union; and I am anxious to know what it is that has led you to such a step. Will you have the kindness to inform me? I have for some time felt a deep solicitude in regard to the affairs of the Union, and, though it would pain me exceedingly to find anything is going wrong, yet if it be so really, I would have nothing concealed: lest evils which, if taken in time, might be corrected, grow too great for any remedy. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Yours for the truth,

JOHN L. FULTON.

Dr. Maclay's Reply.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER FULTON: My resignation was sent to the Secretary of the American Bible Union the 31st of May. I have not received any official notice of its acceptance, but have understood from some of those who were present that it came before the Board on the 4th inst.; that its acceptance was moved by the Corresponding Secretary in a series of resolutions which he said had been approved by the Committee on Versions and the other Standing Committees; that WM. COLGATE, Esq., proposed the appointment of a Special Committee to prepare suitable resolutions, and report at a subsequent meeting, and WM. D. MURPHY, Esq., wished a Committee appointed to confer with me, to see if the cause of my resignation could not be removed; but the Secretary thought the Board should pass his resolutions at once, as they might not feel free to make such a conciliatory expression at any future time, and they were passed; whereupon the Secretary moved to appoint a Committee of five to nominate my successor, and report at that meeting. Brother JUDD inquired if this also had been before the Standing Committees, and was answered by the Secretary in the affirmative. He maintained that the election of a President belonged properly to the Union, and that the power to fill vacancies should not be exercised by the Board in the appointment of this officer, especially for so short a time before the Anniversary, unless demanded by exigencies such as do not at present exist; and that no committee or officer should prepare such business beforehand. Other members wished the subject deferred, and proposed that if the Committees were appointed it should report at the next meeting. But the Secretary said the Board might be attacked, and it was important for them to present an unbroken front. So the motion was carried. Dr ARMITAGE nominated Messrs. Wyckoff, Pier, Shepard, Remington and Stillman as the Committee, which was appointed. The Secretary moved that the Committee have leave to retire, and the motion was carried. The Secretary moved that, while the Committee were out, the Board spend the time in prayer for divine direction. Brother WM D MURPHY thought this was one of the few cases where such a prayer was inappropriate, as the matter seemed to have been already determined. But the motion prevailed, and Messrs. BAKER and D. S. PARMLEY prayed for divine direction. After a few minutes the Committee returned and reported the nomination of Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D D, for President. A motion was then made by Bro her TRIPP to lay this report on the table till the next regular meeting. Brother COLGATE and others also thought the Board better take a month to think of the subject before any final action. But the motion of brother TRIPP was lost, and the report adopted by a majority vote.

I give you these particulars because there is a necessary though not an obviously apparent connection between them and some others to which your attention will be hereafter called, and because they show that, although the Board, as such, may appear to have taken but little time to fix upon my successor, yet the selection was not made without the usual mode of deliberation; and I hope it may prove to have been determined by divine direction.

The duty which I have discharged in resigning the Presidency of the American Bible Union, and withdrawing from the Board of Managers, has been a very painful one. You know how much the Bible Union has been to me, and how much I have labored to promote the object of its organization. You need no assurance, therefore, to satisfy you that I would not abandon the enterprise for any trifling consideration.

Some of my esteemed friends, of whom it is proper to mention the name of Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL D., urged me to withhold my resignation, and retain my official connection with the Union till the next Anniversary. But, after several months' deliberation, in deference to such solicitations—after many prayers for a knowledge of the mind of God in this matter, and for grace to do this will, I concluded to submit my resignation to the Board without further delay.

I have no wish to make any exposure discreditable to the Bible Union, except what is necessary to explain the step I have taken, and to discharge my responsibilities in this undertaking. But you, in common with many of my numerous friends, who have a right to know the grounds of my action, have already pressed me with inquiries on the subject, and I have reason to believe that such inquiries will be greatly multiplied—so that I have deemed it not only due to myself, but also obligatory upon me, as an honest man and a Christian, to answer them frankly once for all.

During the last six years, from the origin of the Bible Union till a few months ago, I labored as its agent, most of the time at a distance from the seat of its operations; so that I had but very little opportunity to examine minutely the internal management of the Institution. I relied mainly on the published documents of the Union, to which the officers' correspondence of the Secretary seldom added anything of importance. I did not so much as know the names of the revisers, with a few exceptions. Hence the statements which I made, publicly and privately, during my agency, rested for the most part on the assurances of those for whom I acted.

But on being elected President of the Union, in October, 1855, I found myself in a position of more direct and unqualified responsibility; and under these circumstances I felt the importance of becoming more particularly acquainted with the operations of the body. I then for the first time ascertained who the revisers were; and found, to my astonishment, that, instead of there having been about forty individuals actually engaged in translating the New Testament, as I had understood from the Secretary, and often stated, there had not been more than twenty-three or twenty-four. Instead of all these being competent scholars, as I had supposed, and as the plan of the Union required, and as is often reiterated in the official documents of the Union, some of them unquestionably lacked the essential qualifications of a translator.

Here I reluctantly suspended my investigation, to visit Baltimore, as an agent, at the earnest solicitation of the Secretary.

Hitherto it had been, I believe, the invariable custom of the Board to meet for organization, the appointment of Standing Committees, &c., the next week after the Anniversary. But this year that time passed and no meeting of the Board was called; for which omission no adequate reason, so far as I know, was then assigned. I left soon after with a heavy heart, wished down with anxious solicitude, in regard to the issue of this great enterprise, to which I had given so many years of my life. I made it the subject of special and earnest prayer, in which I came to the conclusion that I ought to resign my agency and devote my attention, as President, to the operations of the Union in New-York. I accordingly returned to this City as soon as the object of my visit to Baltimore was accomplished.

On my arrival home, I found that, during my absence, in the organization of the Board, at its meeting in November, (one of the Vice Presidents, Rev T. ARMITAGE, D. D., being in the Chair,) the Committee on Versions, and the Committee on Finances, had undergone important changes, the character of which, and the alleged reasons for which, greatly impaired my confidence in the *directing power* of the Board. And although I am not naturally suspicious, but rather confiding, yet I could not in this case overlook the *appearances* of design in omitting the October meeting, and urging me to Baltimore before the regular meeting in November; as the projector of these changes had the means of knowing that no such prescriptive nominations could ever be made to the Board, though me as its Chairman.

On resuming my examination in the revisers' department, I found that numerous translations had been made, which, though not in all cases inconsistent with good scholarship, were nevertheless calculated, on other grounds, to compromise the character of the Union, and to shake the confidence of men in the truth of God's word. Of these the following may serve as specimens:

"In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and God was the word"—*John* i. 1.

"He it is that immerses in a holy spirit"—*John* i. 33.

"If any one be not born of water and spirit"—*John* iii. 5.

"The Son can do nothing of himself, if he see not the Father doing anything"—*John* v. 19.

"But this he said of the spirit which those believing on him were about to receive: for there was not yet a holy spirit."—*John* vii. 39.

"And I give to them eternal life, and they shall not perish, forever."—*John* x. 28.

"Jesus, therefore, when he saw her weeping, and the Jews, who came with her weeping, groaned in the spirit, and troubled himself."—*John* xi. 33.

"Who were begotten—not of blood, nor of a will of flesh, nor of a will of man—but of God. And the word became flesh and dwelt among us (and we saw his glory, a glory as of one only begotten of a father) full of grace and truth."—*John* i. 13, 14.

These are by no means the most objectionable renderings. In this and other books are some which I would not disclose to the public eye. And on a closer examination in the department of revision, I found that, in addition to the mocking translations already referred to, the misguided hand of the reviser had been rashly laid upon the original text, as it seemed to me, without any authority of the Board. It will be recollected that, in the famous Amity-street letter, Dr. WILLIAMS charged the Bible Union with improper secrecy, in withholding from the Churches a knowledge of the Greek text, to be used as the standard of revision; and that in the reply, written by Dr. JUDD, and adopted by the Board, it was said:

"This subject received our early and prayerful attention, and after obtaining the most satisfactory information respecting it, with the counsel of competent advisers, and our own mature deliberation, we determined to use the 'received text,' as critically edited by the best scholars of the age, and published by Bagster & Sons, London, octavo edition, 1851."

Previous to this the Board had established certain "General Rules for the Direction of Translators and Revisers," of which the third reads thus:

"Translations or revisions of the New Testament shall be made from the received Greek text, critically edited, with known errors corrected."

Also certain "Special Instructions to the Revisers of the English New Testament," of which the first reads as follows:

"The common English version must be the basis of revision; the Greek text, Bagster & sons' octavo edition of 1851."

These are all the rules of the Union respecting the Greek text; neither of them has ever been abrogated or altered; and as they stand, they admit of no departure from the "received text;" as critically edited, (not by revisers of the Bible Union, but by distinguished scholars in times past,) and *subsequently* published by Bagster and Sons in 1851. Yet it appeared, on examination, that some revisers had undertaken what seemed to me even more presumptuous than the selection of some other text; such as Griesbach's, Scholze's or Tischendorf's, and more unsafe than the preparation of a new, independent recension by competent hands from original sources; viz. a revision of the "received Greek text," by weighing all the different manuscripts, to ascertain the relative value of their various readings, as given by second-hand authorities, verifying or modifying these readings by ancient versions and patristic writings, collating and comparing the opinions of different editors; then selecting or rejecting any particular reading, according as it was found to be, *in the reviser's judgment*, genuine or spurious: his English version being conformed to this eclectic edition of the Greek text. In one book, which came under my observation, after it had been stereotyped, a cursory examination showed that the reviser had deviated from the "received Greek text" in two places, by adding something to it; in twelve places, by substituting something for it; in twenty-two places, by rejecting something of it. And one of the portions rejected as *spurious*, embraced *twelve consecutive verses!* In another place the following passage is cast out of the Bible:

"For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water; whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had."

Where the common version reads,

"That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life,"

the received Greek text has been so critically edited that in the revised English version, the same passage read thus: "That every one that believes on him may have eternal life." And the rejection of "Jesus," "John," "Christ," and "Amen," are specimens of the smaller changes, which have resulted from this revision of the Greek text.

Now, it is not the question with me, whether the reviser is right or wrong, as to the genuineness of these passages; but the question is, whether any such matter has ever been submitted to the judgment of a reviser by the Board of the Bible Union. To me this very supposition of such a thing is absurd. For there could be no reason in selecting, as a standard, the "received text," if the reviser is left at liberty to modify it at discretion. If we so interpret the clause, "critically edited, with known errors corrected," as to allow a reviser to depart from the "received text," as "*published by Bagster & Sons in 1851*," then he is at liberty, if his judgment so determine, to take GRIESBACH's text, or any other, which has ever been critically edited, with what the reviser may judge to have been "known errors," corrected from the "received text." But such interpretation can be fairly put upon that clause. I admit that the Board might have selected some other text, such as SCHOLZE's or TICHENDORF's, had they deemed it wise to do so; or it might have employed competent scholars to prepare an independent recension from original manuscripts, ancient versions, &c., which could have been made the standard of translations after being approved as such. But I do not believe that the Board could understandingly have committed to every reviser in its employ the task of making up a new edition of the "received Greek text," or of modifying any existing edition, by a discretionary selection or rejection of words, phrases and passages, out of all the various readings that have ever been discovered—no two revisers making their selection or rejection upon the same principles.

At all events, I never understood that persons employed by the Bible Union to revise the common English version were authorized or at liberty to use the Greek text. Had I so understood it, and known the men, I certainly should never have allowed my humble name to be associated with the enterprize.

The Secretary urged me again to leave New-York and travel abroad as an agent. I informed him that, with the views which I then entertained, I could not conscientiously act in the capacity of an agent; that, among other things, I had assured the people that we have competent scholars to translate the Scriptures, and that the funds of the Union were judiciously and economically expended, but I could do so no longer; that I had aimed to live an honest man, and I meant to die an honest man; and that if I were to go out and publish my honest impressions regarding the operations of the Bible Union, I should only damage its reputation, which, under existing circumstances, I was not prepared to do. One would have supposed that such a statement would have precluded any further request from the Secretary for me to go abroad as an agent of the Union. His subsequent repeated reiteration of the request, besides the imputation of a dishonest in my own statement which it conveyed, exhausted such a solicitude for the services, and such an indifference for the conscientious views of an agent, as equally surprised and pained me. I was the more resolved to examine thoroughly the whole policy and conduct of the Institution; to inquire more fully into the character and qualifications of our revisers, the practical working of our plan for the production of a revised English version, the condition and effect of our periodical publications, and the appropriate economy of our expenditures. I accordingly resigned my agency, and went on with the examination. But finding it difficult to prosecute this investigation single-handed, I consulted with a venerable brother, who was an officer of the Union, and a tried friend of the cause. I found that he had had, for a long time, a similar solicitude in regard to the conduct of our affairs, and was prepared to sympathize with me in the matter. He at once brought his practical mind to devise some plan by which our hopes and fears might be resolved, and by which whatever evils should be found to exist might be remedied. His proposal a Committee of Investigation, and, pursuant to this proposition, he offered, in a meeting of the Board held January, 1856, the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to look at the present condition and practical working of our enterprise, with a view to the greatest economy of our means consistent with the most thorough and speedy accomplishment of our work; and to report the result of their examination as soon as practicable, with such recommendations as the case shall seem to demand; and that the officers and revisers be requested to furnish all the facilities in their power, which the Committee may require for the most thorough performance of their duty.

After an ineffectual attempt of the Secretary to have the examination referred to one of the Standing Committees, of which he himself was a member, the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wm. Colgate, S. Baker, Geo. W. Abbe, O. B. Judd and A. Meeley were appointed such Committee. Then, at the same meeting, on motion of Mr. MERWIN, Messrs. WYCKOFF and SARLES were added. Then, before the Committee had been convened, I was requested by Mr. BUCKBEE and others to call a special meeting of the Board, for the ostensible purpose of appointing an agent, and adjusting the salary of a reviser. The Board met, the agent was appointed, but the matter of a salary was not brought up. As the Board seemed ready to adjourn without having done anything to justify the calling of a Special Meeting, Mr. MERWIN said the denomination to which he belonged was not represented on the Committee of Investigation, and he would, therefore, move the addition of Messrs. E SMITH and S E. SHEPARD. After these had been appointed, Dr. ARMITAGE said there was another denomination in the Board which was not represented on that Committee, and he would, therefore, move the addition of T. B. STILLMAN, who was thereupon appointed. I had then no doubt as to the real object of the Special Meeting of the Board, which was the largest, I think, that I ever attended; nor could I have any doubt as to the object of such additions to the Committee. I frankly expressed the opinion that the Secretary ought not to be on any Committee, and least of all, on that Committee, which was to examine matters of his own transaction. The introduction of denominational representation, in the appointment of Committees, was also strongly deprecated by Brother JUDD, as contrary to the fundamental principle of our organization, and subversive of that unity of purpose which he deemed essential to our successful cooperation. It was the first time, he said, since the origin of our enterprise, that sectarian elements had ever been stirred, or recognized, in the Board of the American Bible Union.

With the Committee as constituted, it was not to be expected that the object of an impartial investigation could be attained; as the result thus far has clearly proved. By the most indefatigable exertion, and searching inquiries, however, much important information has been elicited; but in the only two points on which the Committee has yet been called to vote, what seemed to me self-evidently right could not be sustained. It appeared to be a settled axiom, with those who had been added to the original Committee, that nothing should be done which would imply the least censure against the Secretary. For example: It was found that the revised version of Job, by Dr. CONANT, had been stereotyped, by order of the Secretary, in six different forms, without any examination by other scholars, as is required by the general plan of the Union, and the special contract with Dr. CONANT, and without any authorization of the Board for more than one form. Yet the majority of that Committee voted against the following:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend that the English version, as made by a reviser of the American Bible Union, be not printed in more than one form, nor stereotyped in more than one set of plates before it shall have been examined by other scholars, as provided for in the plan of revision adopted by the Board."

Messrs COLGATE, ABEE and JUDD voted for it; Messrs, WYCKOFF, SARLES, SHEPARD, SMITH and STILLMAN against it; Dr. BAKER and myself being absent.

Again, it was found that the Hebrew of Job had been, by order of the Secretary, without the knowledge of the Board, stereotyped in three different forms, the last of which was to be a purely Hebrew book, with *various readings* and *grammatical notes*, for the use of students learning the Hebrew language; such a book as a society, whose only and exclusive object is "to procure and circulate the most faithful version of the Holy Scriptures, in all languages throughout the world," has no right to publish; and, yet at the same meeting of that Committee such a resolution as the following could not be carried:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend that no portion of the original Scriptures be printed or stereotyped in the name or at the expense of the American Bible Union, as a school-book, to be used in acquiring a knowledge of the Hebrew or the Greek language."

Messrs. COLGATE, ABEE, JUDD and SMITH voted for it, the vote of Mr. SMITH being previously explained and qualified; Messrs. WYCKOFF, SARLES, SHEPARD and STILLMAN, against it; Dr. BAKER and myself being absent.

As I said, these resolutions appeared to me self-evidently *right*, and under existing circumstances, *necessary*. Indeed, the occasion which called them forth, and the opposition made to their passage, demonstrated such a disregard of the Constitution, and the established rules of the Bible Union, that my worst fears for the safety of our enterprise, were confirmed; and I told the brethren, at a meeting previous to that in which the vote was taken, that if such a resolution, offered under such circumstances, could not be passed, I should be compelled to retire from the Institution, as I would from a sinking ship.

I know that brother CONANT, in that extraordinary letter of April 23, 1856, which the Secretary got up and sent out as a Circular of the Bible Union, pronounces my dissatisfaction "groundless," attributing it to mental imbecility; and this judgment, though contrary to my own consciousness, would have had great weight on my mind, if he were not himself an interested party. But a man who has already received nearly six thousand dollars before finishing the translation of Job, on a contract which secures to him, in addition to a salary of $1,200 from the Theological Seminary at Rochester, $2,000 a year for the portion of time that required in his professional duties, till he shall have completed the Old Testament, with a copy-right interest, and a per-centage on the future sales of his translation, when published with notes; a man for whose publishing the Hebrew school-book, with grammatical notes, was specially designed, and the stereotyping of whose translation, in six different forms, without any examination by other scholars, according to the contract, and without any authorization of the Board, was one occasion of my dissatisfaction, occupies a position in relation to the affairs under consideration which greatly depreciates, if it does not entirely destroy, the admissibility of his testimony. And I think that all well informed impartial men will agree that he, who has such grounds for his own *satisfaction*, is not sufficiently disinterested to sit in judgment upon my *dissatisfaction*; (especially when the one to be judged is, as he says, "evidently feeling the weight of years") and to pronounce the honest anxious fears of such a one "groundless." At all events, I cannot defer to his judgment in this matter.

The plan of revision adopted by the Board differs materially from that which seemed to me the best. But I looked upon it as combining some peculiar advantages, and thought that, if it could be faithfully carried out, we should secure an English version far superior to the one now in common use; and I have always advocated the revision enterprise on the principles of translation, and the rules of procedure laid down in the official documents of the Bible Union. One of these rules reads as follows:

"As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or to such other person as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the reviser or revisers of that book." After being re-revised, with the aid of these suggestions, a carefully prepared copy shall be presented to the Secretary."

The process of examination and revision, as prescribed in this rule, is set forth by Dr. ARMITAGE in his Report to the Memphis Convention; by Rev. A. WHEELOCK, in his Sermon before the Union; by Dr. LYND, in his Address before the Union, by myself, in an Address to the Baptists of New Brunswick; by Rev. J. CHALLEN, in his Address before the Union; by Dr EATON, in his Address before the Union; by WM. H. WYCKOFF, indorsed by Dr. CONE and WM. COLGATE, Esq., in Tract No. 11; and often elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the plain provisions of this rule, it was found that some portions of the revised version had been stereotyped more than a year without being submitted to any other reviser for examination, and that a number of revisions in manuscript, made by some of the most distinguished scholars employed on the work in this country, had been long ere received and laid aside, as not worthy of the examination provided for in the above rule. It then appeared that the Committee on Versions, composed of Messrs. Wyckoff, Armitage, Baker, Sarles, and I. F. Smith, claimed the prerogative of passing judgment upon the merits of every revisers's work, selecting such as they considered fit to be printed and subjected to the criticism of the other revisers, as "the basis of the final examination;" laying aside others to be submitted, without such criticism or revision, in *manuscript*, to the final body of judges; and setting apart others to be used merely as "aid to others who will do the work more thoroughly;" with the additional prerogative of putting to the wire world whatever revision they might approve for the purpose, without the previous inspection of any one else but themselves and the author.

In support of these prerogatives, it was held by the Secretary that a resolution, passed by the Board in November, 1852, so modified the original rule, above quoted, as to clothe that Committee with all this discretionary power. It was the first time I ever heard that that rule had been so modified, or that the Committee on Versions had assumed such prerogatives.

The resolution referred to was "to authorize and require the Committee on Versions to examine each revision made by scholars employed by the Union, and to decide whether it be of sufficient merit to justify the Board in printing it, and sending copies to scholars." This, I understood, originated with the Secretary, and came before the Board in a recommendation from the Committee on Versions. It was then regarded, by some at least, as designed to guard against the publication and circulation, beyond the other revisers, of inferior or superficial revisions in the expensive style of that already issued, without interfering with the uniform operation of the rule which required copies of every revision to be taken by printing or otherwise, for the examination and suggestions of other revisers. The "sending copies to scholars" was not then taken to signify the same, in this resolution, as the "copies taken, and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned, with their suggestions, to the reviser or revisers of that book," in the language of the rule. And after a careful examination, I am satisfied that neither the Board nor the Secretary understood the resolution at the time of its passage, and for years afterwards, as abrogating any portion of the rule in question, and thus changing the plan of revision. For no such thing was declared, or necessarily implied in the resolution, or in any other act of the Board. On the contrary, the rule was repeatedly published, in the name of the Board, without any intimation that a portion of it had been repealed, from November, 1852, to October, 1855. And although the Secretary now maintains that the rule *never* made it *obligatory* upon the Board to subject the work of *every* reviser to the criticism of the other revisers, but only required the work of each to be sent in "order that copies *may* be taken," &c., yet in September, 1852, he wrote the following preface to the first revision published by the Bible Union:

"In accordance with the plan of the American Bible Union for the revision of the English New Testament, *the work of each of the revisers* MUST *be subjected to the critical examination of the rest*, and of such other scholars as have expressed a willingness to assist; and after being again revised by the author, with the aid of their suggestions, be submitted to a Committee of Revisers appointed by the Union, for final adjudication upon every word and phrase.

W. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Secretary."

Such was his interpretation of the rule at that time. And the republication of this, with the clause "must be subjected," unaltered, in an official document of the Union, signed by the President, Secretary and Treasurer, in Jan., 1853, shows, not only that the Secretary did not change his interpretation of the rule, with the passage of the resolution, in Nov., 1852, but also that that resolution was not then regarded, even by the Secretary himself, as having made such a modification as the plan of revision. The truth is, this new policy is manifestly of much later origin, however much of an earlier date may now be brought to sustain it.

It was my firm conviction that, if it was necessary to intrust one Committee with power to control the appointment and conduct of revisers—to pass judgment upon the merit of their work, stamping some portions as approved for the most favorable treatment, and branding others as of little or no value—to be the sole inspectors of such as are printed, previous to their indiscriminate circulation,—that Committee should be composed of first rate scholars. But I saw no necessity or occasion for investing any Committee of the Bible Union with such discretionary power. A strict adherence to the original plan seemed to me the only safe course; and such a deviation as that which has been proposed and is being prosecuted by the Committee on Versions, I am satisfied is fraught with the most imminent danger, if not with certain disaster, to the enterprise. The plea of saving money and time by such a deviation is, in my judgment, extremely frivolous, compared with the risk and damage consequent upon it. And I am amazed that, with no other plea, the Secretary should contend so pertinaciously to secure this almost absolute power over the revisers and their work, to the Committee on Versions, of which he himself, from his official position, is the most influential member. But so it is; and at a meeting held May 19, 1856, this new policy, pressed with all the appliances of official power, was indorsed by a special act of the Board.

In the plan of revision, as originally adopted, it was provided that, "Whenever an alteration from the common version is made on any authority additional to that of the reviser, such authority must be cited in the manuscript, either on the same page or in an appendix." To such a citation of authorities I never felt any objection; presuming, of course, that it would be made with proper discretion. But, that it would be made with proper discretion. But, instead of a simple collation of authorities, within the limits of this rule, I found extensive notes of a doctrinal and practical nature, which were alike foreign to the work of translation, and inconsistent with the unsectarian character of the Union, and the preparation of which, beyond what was required by the

sed that to this should be attributed his "groundless disaffection."

I am amused at these statements. No "complaint against the Secretary" was ever made the occasion of investigation by the Board, and the Committee was not appointed for the purpose here stated, as any one can see by referring to the resolution on which it was appointed, as quoted on p. 10. That Committee has not yet reported, nor is its investigation completed. It has taken no action on any "particular," except the resolutions, given above, in relation to Dr. CONANT's work. And, I understand Mr. COLGATE declares that he never said anything which would warrant the above statement of Dr. CONANT By what authority Dr. CONANT takes the business of the Committee into his own hands, spends a week in this city making inquiries, pronounces the investigation finished, and publishes its alleged results, all before any final action has been taken by the Committee itself, is more than I can understand. Indeed, such a course seems to me entirely inconsistent with his relations and obligations to the Union as a reviser. In his contract with the Board, he agreed to devote all the time, not required in his professional duties, to the work of revision. I am very sorry that he should now leave that work to fine, after a week's investigation, the origin of all my dissatisfaction—in the imbecility of one through whose agency he and his family have been supplied, for the last three years, with a good portion of their daily bread. But I am more amazed that the Secretary should *publish* such a letter in *the name of the Bible Union*, without a special act of the Board.

In all this there is an assumption of power which no ordinary circumstances will justify, a prodigality of means which no abundance of consecrated treasures will warrant, a mode of publishing the first work of a reviser inconsistent with the general plan of the Union and the special contracts of the Board and a medium for the communication of miscellaneous matter perfectly ruinous to the reputation of the Union. Some articles have been published in the *Monthly Reporter*, containing misstatements, misrepresentations, and literary blunders, which would disgrace the meanest scholarship of the world. And I am credibly informed that in the Hebrew of the April number there are upwards of *one hundred and forty* typographical errors.

On looking into the financial department I found the same state of things. The funds of the Union were, to a great extent, disbursed by the stipendiary office-bearers, the business of the Finance Committee being but little, if anything, more than to sanction expenditures already made. And while the Constitution prohibits the Treasurer from paying out money, except on orders of the Board certified by the Recording Secretary, I found that the same man, who is a salaried employe, was acting as Recording Secretary and Treasurer's Assistant, making a compliance with the spirit of the Constitution impossible. I appeared that most of the remittances were made to the Corresponding Secretary, and that disbursements were made, to considerable extent, by the Assistant, Mr. BUCKEE, so that much of the money contributed to the Union never reached the general treasury, except in book account; that moneys were customarily paid out at the discretion of one or two officers at the rooms, for purposes which could not be told consistent with trustworthy economy, in a benevolent institution like the Bible Union I do not mean here to question the integrity of any one. But honesty furnishes no justification for such unnecessary exercise of discretionary power, and such an elegant disregard of the Constitution in managing the finances of a great institution.

But in this, as in every other department, I found myself unable to remedy the existing growing evils. My best endeavors, in the whole affair, instead of being met with candor and frankness, have been captiously and habitually thwarted.

Being thus compelled to relinquish all hope of reform, and my honest endeavor being so treated, I was constrained some time ago to withdraw from the meetings of the Board. It only remains for me, therefore, to take care that I be not a party to wrongs which I have, in vain, sought to remedy. And being fully satisfied, from personal examination, that the funds which I have done so much to collect, and which I know have been most sacredly devoted, by the rich and the poor, to one of the holiest purposes of Christian charity, *are being squandered*; that a vast amount is expended for operations *remote from the one great object of the Institution*; that men are employed to translate the word of God who are *not qualified for the work*; that unwarrantable translations have been made, which, if published, must bring into discredit the most precious doctrines of my faith, sap the fundamental truths of Christianity, as indubitably revealed in the Holy Scriptures and shake the confidence of the people in the canon of the sacred writings; that such revisions are likely to be published for indiscriminate circulation, without the previous precautionary examination, provided for, and *required* by, the plan and rules of revision, as originally adopted by the Board; that the controlling power of the Institution has become completely *centralized in one man*; and that the exercise of that power is not only such as to forbid the hope of reform, but also to blast the same and influence of every one who advocates reform"—feeling perfectly assured of all this, I am compelled, by a stern sense of duty, to abandon the enterprise, and to free myself, as far as possible, from all further responsibility. And I cannot doubt that my friends, when rightly informed, will justify me in so doing.

No one who is acquainted with me, and knows what the Bible Union has been to me during the six years of its existence, will suppose that I could believe all this upon any slight grounds, or lightly arrive at such a conclusion, and take a step which I know must inflict pain, similar to that which I have myself endured, upon the hearts of many of my best friends, whose hopes, like my own, will thus be sorely blasted.

From successive disappointments, in the great aim of my later life, and from all the excitements of public discussion, I would gladly have withdrawn in silence, to seek in the family and social circle, with whose love a merciful God has blessed me, that repose which my heart so much desires, and which my years demand. But at no period of my life could I have silently lent my name to a course which I consider unjust to my brethren and dishonoring to the God of the Bible. And having now, after half a century spent in the ministry of the gospel, devoted all my strength and influence, for the last six years, to prepare the public mind with confidence in what seemed to me the greatest enterprise of the age, having labored thousands throughout the United States, in the British Provinces, and in Europe, to become self-sacrificing supporters of the American Bible Union—and being myself at last compelled, by the hopeless mismanagement of that Institution, which is barely outlined in this letter, to abandon the enterprise, I feel bound, as an honest man, and a christian, to answer the inquiries which are coming to me from every quarter, by frankly stating, once for all, the reasons of my action.

But, in withdrawing from the American Bible Union, I do not renounce the principle on which it is based, nor renounce the object for which it was organized. And if, by any reformation, or despite the abuses to which that institution is now subjected, its glorious undertaking should be finally crowned with success, I shall rejoice.

In conclusion, I desire to say that, towards my brethren in the Board of the Bible Union, with some of whom I have been for many years intimately associated, and exchanged many tokens of Christian friendship, I cherish feelings of unmingled kindness and brotherly love; and for the patrons of the Union, scattered abroad throughout this country and in Europe, among whom are many of my personal friends, I have the most cordial fellowship. I shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance, which neither distance nor time can obliterate. And, although the step which I have now taken in retiring from the field of my labors for the Bible Union, as well as the brevity of my life, which is now so nearly spent, admonishes me that most of those "among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more," in the flesh, yet I rejoice in the precious assurance of a glorious immortality beyond the grave—in the blessed hope that, through the abounding grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we shall meet in Heaven, far above the changing scenes of this inconsistent world. Very respectfully and affectionately yours,

A. MACLAY.

*An illustration of this is afforded, not only to my own case but in that of my esteemed friend and brother, Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D., who, after having performed an incalculable amount of unrequited labor, was reduced by Dr. CONANT, Dr. ARMITAGE, Mr. WYCOFF, and others, to relinquish his post as an editor, and to devote his whole attention to the work of revision. The object and tenure of his employment must be determined by the following *resolution of the Board*, passed May 8, 1854:

"*Resolved*, That we authorize the Committee on Versions to make an arrangement with Rev. O. B. JUDD to devote his time and attention exclusively to the business of revision, and the passing of the parts through the press, as they shall severally be prepared, at a salary not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum."

It now appears that when the arrangement herein authorized was made, *a record of the Committee* was so worded by the Secretary as to convey the idea that Mr. JUDD was employed for one year from June 1st, 1854; but notwithstanding this minute, the services of Mr. JUDD were continued without intermission, and his salary was paid monthly by the Treasurer of the Union, without any further action of the Board or the Committee, up to May 30, 1856; which implied a mutual understanding, and established a contract *between him and the Board*, independent of the Committee's record, in accordance with the above resolution. It was understood that his engagement, though on a salary, would be contiguous at least until the completion of the Gospel of Matthew, which the Board had assigned him for revision, and the Secretary, in assigning reasons why Mr. JUDD should not be a member of the Committee on Versions, said to me: "We mean to continue him as a reviser." But this was before the Committee of Investigation was appointed; since that time a change has taken place, and on the 30th of May, *only one day* before the expiration of the year, (reckoning from the commencement of his engagement on a salary,) the Committee on Versions, without consulting the Board, notified him that "*their* contract" with him as a reviser, was "no longer in force;" thus arresting the revision of Matthew, and taking from the Union the services of a man of unquestioned qualifications as a scholar, to say nothing of his peculiar relations to the Ludolphine of its origin and so firmest supporters. I cannot but regard this transaction as an exhibition of personal hostility towards brother JUDD, and a correspondig recklessness towards the best interests of the Bible Union. I am sure that in point of honor, it is a breach of good faith; and I understand, also, that gentlemen learned in the law have pronounced it illegal, both as regards the rights of Dr. JUDD, who could not be unfairly dismissed before completing the work for which he was employed, except for good cause and after reasonable notice; and as respects the power of the Committee, which had been so vested in it by the contracting party as to authorize only *the making of a contract*, and not its *forcible dissolution*. But I have all confidence that my injured brother will take such a course in the matter as justice and wisdom approve in the conduct of a Christian.

The American Bible Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GLENVILLE, Conn., Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

I perceive in your paper of the 21st instant, a communication signed by Mr. THOMAS ARMITAGE, W. H. WYCKOFF, E. PARMLY, E. S. WESTBEY, C. H. BOOKHILL and S. PIKE, in which are some statements in relation to myself that need correction.

In this communication the persons above named, referring, I presume, to a letter addressed by me to Rev. JOHN J. FULTON, say: "We have good reason to believe that Dr. MACLAY is not the real author of this pamphlet." In reply to this I have simply to say, that I know of no letter or pamphlet over my name which is not my own.

Again they say: "We have addressed the most respectful letters to Dr. MACLAY, and other persons, soliciting a copy for the use of the Union. As yet, however, we have been unsuccessful, and can but conclude that there are good reasons why it should be circulated so secretly and withheld so carefully from the Board." It is only necessary to say that the letter in question was designed to answer the inquiries of numerous correspondents, calling for the reasons of resignation, which reasons were known to the Board, before that letter was written. I have never received any request from the Board or its officers for a copy of it.

It is further stated, "when Dr. MACLAY sent in his resignation, it was unaccompanied by any reason whatever." This assertion is unimportant, except to prove the general inaccuracy which pervades the article in matters of fact. Persons may differ about what constitutes a reason. That which has seemed clear to the public, appears to be very obscure to the signers of this communication. Few, however, will fail to find a reason for my resignation as President of the American Bible Union, in the statement which that resignation contained, that I wished to "free myself as far as possible from all further responsibility in the management of its affairs

in regard to the assertion that I "never submitted a suggestion to the Board personally or in writing, for any change in its operation," it is but justice to one of these signers, the recording Secretary, E. S. WHITNEY, Esq., to say that he had not an opportunity of knowing the inaccuracy of this statement, as he has been habitually, if not uniformly, absent from meetings of the Board for the last two or three years.

Whether the reasons referred to in this communication of the officers, for the Committee on versions dismissing "a gentleman" from the service of the Bible Union, without the knowledge of the Board, are "the very best," the public will be better able to judge when that case shall have been fully stated.

We are told that a "thorough investigation" is to be made, and I understand a committee of five persons not connected with the Board has been appointed for that purpose; three of whom, having been engaged as revisors, will find it necessary to examine and decide upon questions which involve the character of their own revisions, the plan upon which they are made, and the manner in which they are to be used, or disposed of. With the greatest respect for this committee, it should be borne in mind that to satisfy the public such investigation must be made by persons who have taken no part in the matters to be examined, and that their report must be made from their own immediate knowledge, independent of any second-hand representations, such as have been too often relied upon already; as for example, in relation to the time when the work would be completed. Thus, in 1851 a most respectable committee reported at the anniversary of the Bible Union, "that all the circumstances of the case appear to justify the expectation that the revision of the New Testament will be completed, and the book in course of publication within two next two or three years;" that is, at farthest, previous to October, 1854.

Much stress has been laid on points comparatively unimportant and irrelevent. It is recorded fact that more than $150,000 have been already expended by the Bible Union. What the patrons of that Society, and the public generally, wish to know is, whether this large amount of money has been judiciously and economically expended for the legitimate object of the institution, according to the fundamental principles, and the plan on which the funds were contributed; whether competent scholars only have been employed to translate the Scriptures; whether the revisions made are such as to subserve or subvert the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; such as to honor or dishonor the high professions of the Union. Such knowledge I have felt called upon to communicate, and to whatever reproaches or imputations it may subject me, I am consoled by the consciousness of having done my duty.

Respectfully yours,

ARCHIBALD MACLAY.

Col. Fremont's Early Education.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the *Morning Express* of Saturday, Mr. BROOKS asserts that Col. FREMONT received his education in a Roman Catholic Institute in Charleston, S. C., under the late Bishop ENGLAND. Although opposed to the party who nominated him—in justice to himself and the memory of his mother—I brand those assertions as utterly false from beginning to end. Born in Charleston, I have known him from my earliest days. He was my school mate for many years. I was a member of the same Sunday School class with him; and while he was a member of the Junior Class, Charleston College, he was my most intimate friend. I was standing within a few feet of him when he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Bishop of South Carolina I can vouch that he never had his foot inside of the Catholic Institute spoken of, and I am sure he never spoke to Bishop ENGLAND in his life. He was born a Protestant, educated a Protestant, and has more of a Protestant principle about him than the editor of the *Express* or the candidate of the proscriptive party he represents. Respectfully yours,

J. G. NELSON.

Politics in Tioga County—Statement of the "Express."

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OWEGO, Tioga County, Monday, July 21, 1856.

The New-York *Express* of the 19th inst. has a communication from these parts, chronicling the proceedings of a so-called "large and enthusiastic meeting" of a Fillmore Club, in Owego, on the evening of the 16th, and stating, among other things, that "if other parts of the State look as well as ours, compared with last Fall, we are sure to carry the State for gallant FILLMORE."

Now we will give the facts of the case, such as can be backed up by affidavits. The "large and enthusiastic meeting" numbered, when organized, *seventeen human souls*, and at no time during the evening were over *fifty* present, counting spectators from other parties.

Mr. FILLMORE's flattering prospects hereabouts may be calculated from the following: On the evening of the 15th inst., a Young Men's Fremont Club was organized here There were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred present. The Club was addressed by distinguished speakers from abroad, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. It was made up of nearly all the young men, and bone and sinew of our whole village, and they have gone to work in good earnest. The American Party will not poll more than half the votes it did here last Fall, and the Democrats, who cannot swallow Mr. Platform Buchanan, are as thick as toads after a shower. All these banters go in strongly for FREMONT. This same state of things prevails all over this county, as well as Chemung, and men of all parties are of the opinion that old Democratic Tioga will roll up a good round majority for the brave Col. FREMONT. VERITAS.

Political Philosophy—Mr. Burlingame and Brooks.

From the Boston Traveller.

The recent flurry at Washington, between Mr. BURLINGAME and Mr. BROOKS, has excited much comment—more, perhaps, than it is intrinsically entitled to. It is not however, unworthy of notice, as a part of the political history of the times, and as illustrative of the manners of political men. It is, on the whole, quite instructive; and we shall be surprised if the people do not learn from it a valuable lesson.

Mr. BURLINGAME, in his recent speech, said Mr. BROOKS "smote Mr. SUMNER as Cain smote Abel." This declaration Mr. KETT, Mr. BROOKS' friend, pronounced false; whereupon Mr. BURLINGAME promptly declared, in the language of the duelist, that he was responsible for what he said—meaning, of course, that he was ready to be called to a personal account in the field, and to justify his words by a resort to the unlawful and murderous custom of dueling. He could have meant nothing else, as it would now seem; and yet at the time—in reference to a report, spread simultaneously, and of his friends, that he was ready to fight, and had even gone to Washington prepared for such an emergency—we expressed a contrary opinion that he would do no such thing. It soon appeared that we were mistaken. We had probably placed too charitable an estimate upon his principles in regard to the barbarous and wicked practice of dueling, and entertained too high an opinion of his regard for the laws of the State, and the universal public sentiment of the people whom he represents. It was repeated, to express sympathizing with him in politics, that he had contemplated a duel, and was quite prepared, at least to accept a challenge; and he was commended, in quarters where such approbation was wholly an unaccustomed sound to New-England ears for the boldness of his words and the bravery of his purpose to defend them by his right arm. The tone of the newspapers was suddenly changed, and for the first time perhaps in the history of New-England there was a marked disposition to wink at the custom of dueling, if not to approve of it directly; to justify blow for blow; and to regard with complacency the growing inclination among us to substitute physical force for reason and argument. But what must, more than anything else, have struck the public mind with surprise, was the language which was publicly addressed to Mr. BURLINGAME on the occasion of his recent visit to his constituency, by one whose office it is to magnify our laws and to administer justice in our Courts.

We quote from this congratulatory address, as reported at the time, the following words: "We thank you for your bold and eloquent vindication of Massachusetts. And we are the more gratified, because we know that you are ready to back up bold words by bold deeds. [Renewed cheering.] But you will have no occasion to do that; for the Southern chivalry will not attack men who are ready for them."

It appears, however, that these notes of preparation did not produce the intimidating effect which was anticipated. Mr. BROOKS it seems, taking Mr. BURLINGAME at his word, determined to demand personal satisfaction, and the result of this demand is an entire new phase of the whole matter. The *morale* of the question is completely changed. Mr. BURLINGAME *did not proceed to render satisfaction by "bold deeds," but preferred to make an explanation which so lessened the force of his "bold words" as to reduce them to a mere figure of speech, or senseless declamation.* He assured Mr. BROOKS that he intended no reflection upon his personal character; that it was his conduct and not himself that he had denounced; that he made a distinction between the man and the act. In other words,—that in his bold condemnation of the assault, he did not mean to imply even the mildest censure of the assailant; that in depicting the barbarity and inhumanity of Mr. BROOKS' conduct, he intended no reflection upon the Christian kindness and gentlemanly deportment of Mr. BROOKS himself; that he was responsible for his words in a Pickwickian sense only; and that he hoped the respectful relations between them would not be interrupted, nor *the sweet savor of friendship be disturbed by the very disagreeable smell of gunpowder.*

This explanation,—which, strange to say, seems to have been perfectly satisfactory to Mr. BROOKS,—is comprehensible only to gentlemen of honor. *To us it seems a distinction wholly without a difference.* It ignores all established principles of philosophy; and it abrogates the divine law of moral agency and the human law of personal responsibility.

The reports from Washington inform us that the Speaker of the House of Representatives aided Mr. BURLINGAME in the development of this new theory of moral philosophy It would hardly have been made more illogical, if that officer, in case Mr. BROOKS had been expelled from his seat, had risen in the place and addressed him in language like the following: "Sir: The vote of the House is that you shall vacate the seat which has been dishonored by your act. You will bear in mind, however, that it is the act, and not yourself, which is condemned and expelled by this vote. The House distinguishes between the act and the man, and disclaims any intention to reflect upon your personal character. But you will perceive, honored Sir, that it is impossible to make a physical difference where we make the metaphysical distinction You must, therefore, of necessity, accompany your act, and submit to an expulsion from your seat. We trust that the distinction we have made will be a source of consolation to you in retirement. It has been left for Young America, after long ages of spurious divinity and false philosophy, to discover the true philosopher's stone and to realize the perfect doctrine of human passivity. No longer is it true that man is a moral agent. Bitter waters now flow from pure fountains; good trees bear corrupt fruits; and men are no longer known by their acts. It was in a dark age that indelible mark was put upon him who slew his brother. We congratulate you that in these latter days a man may smile his fellow as Cain smote Abel without the hazard of such a stain upon his person."

We do not mean to say that either personal or moral courage required that Mr. BURLINGAME should persist in his determination to "back up bold words by bold deeds." The principal element of courage is a firm and steady determination to do right. True courage presupposes an honest conviction of being righteously engaged in a righteous cause. It is this honest conviction that nerves a man for conflict when conflict is inevitable. It enables him to endure reproach and slander, and is a shield and sword on the field of battle. *In this respect, Mr. Wilson's conduct, in like circumstances, stands in admirable contrast to that of Mr. Burlingame. If both erred in saying or doing aught to provoke a duel, the former exhibited true courage in finally and firmly deciding not to do what his honest conviction assured him was religiously wrong; while the latter yielded every element of courage, and betrayed and confirmed his false position by a vain persistence in what from the outset he must have been convinced was not right.*

Death of a Reporter.

From the Washington Globe.

Died in this city yesterday morning, in the 44th year of his age, from congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM W. CURRAN. He was brought up to the printing business, and entered the *Globe* office as a journeyman printer before he was 21 years old, where he remained until he died, except for a short time, when he was a clerk in the General Land Office.

He was an excellent printer, very industrious and persevering, and in a few years made himself a good reporter, while attending to his duties as a printer. Six years ago we put him at the head of our reporting corps in the House of Representatives. On the 16th of May, 1854, there was a very angry debate in the House, and the noise in the Hall was so great that neither the reporters nor any one else could hear all that was said by the speakers; consequently, it could not be reported *verbatim*. Neither party was satisfied with the report; but he was a truthful man, and a faithful reporter, and although of strong party bias he would not cross a t or dot an i to please any party, nor, indeed, all parties, if he thought he would by so doing endanger the life of any one. This misunderstanding greatly disturbed Mr. CURRAN's mind, and soon afterwards his friends discovered that it was deranged, and sent him to the Insane Hospital at Mount Hope, near Baltimore, Maryland, where he so far recovered as to be able to resume his place at the next session of Congress, and to perform his duties during the session, which was a short and quiet one.

At the commencement of this session he resumed his seat; but the long struggle in organizing the House so excited him, as again, in some measure, to unbalance his mind, and we then withdrew him from it, and set him to making indexes for the Congressional Globe, which he could do in quiet.

When he was first employed by us as a printer, we paid him the usual price of a journeyman, then only ten dollars a week; but of this small sum he managed to send a large—perhaps the larger—portion to Baltimore to support his widowed mother and his three sisters, who resided there. He never married.

Seven years ago we raised his salary to twenty-five dollars a week the year round, though he was employed only about half his time on our business. We thought it both just to him and expedient for us to do so, because, if he were out of employment, some other person might obtain his services, and we could not do well without them. Soon after we raised his salary, he brought his mother and his three sisters to the city, and they commenced keeping house here. Two of his sisters died a few years ago of consumption. His mother and the youngest sister still survive; but they have now no means out of which to support themselves, his salary having all been consumed for that purpose as fast as received. He leaves a brother, B. B. CURRAN, a master joiner at the navy-yard in this city; but he is poor, and has a large family of his own to support, and, therefore, will not be able to render much assistance to his mother and sister.

Turkish Affairs—The Sultan.

LONDON, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

The *Presse d'Orient* contains a note from the Turkish Government, warning the public against the false reports continually in circulation. This has probably allusion to the rumors of a political crisis at Constantinople, and of struggles for power and place being likely to be more frequent and more varied in success than heretofore. It is said that the Sultan has almost reached the limit at which he can be no longer held responsible for his actions. The life which this unhappy sovereign has led from boyhood has made him at 33 years of age, not only prematurely old in body, but almost prostrate in intellect. All energy of will is gone; how long understanding will remain is a question which no one can answer. He is entirely ruled by a race which it would be an insult even to Naples and Madrid to call a camarilla. He has his fits of rage, his hours of despondency. He changes his mind as often as those who surround him urge him to change it. Such is the sovereign who at this time of danger and transition governs the Turkish Empire, just saved from the grasp of a hostile potentate, and still occupied by the armies of two powerful allies. FUAD PASHA, the animating spirit of the present Ministry, hopes to retain power by working on the fears of the Sultan. Relying on the good will of the French, he wishes to prolong the French occupation; and to effect his purpose the disturbances caused by the concessions to the Christians are magnified, whilst future outbreaks are predicted. It is known that the Sultan inclines at present to REDSCHID PASHA, who is supposed to rely on the good will of England.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin, July 21.

At a few minutes before 6 o'clock this morning a destructive fire occurred at No. 347 Broad-street, near Wallace, through a simple and seemingly slight neglect. The watchman of the large saw and planing mill at that number had lit the fire under the boilers in the lower story, and had gone up stairs to throw down some more shavings to feed the fire, through the hatchway used for the purpose. However, he forgot to shut the iron door of the engine-room, and as the shavings fell they came into the engine-room and took fire immediately. The flames soon spread, and in a short time the building was completely gutted, causing losses of about $16,000, as follows:

The building was of brick, three stories, 68 feet front on Broad-street. It was owned by ROBERT ARTHUR—loss between $5,000 and $6,000; insurance $5,000.

The first floor was occupied principally by the saw and planing mill of NAYLOR & Co., who lost among other stock and materials, 150,000 feet of finished flooring. Their loss is $3,000; insurance $2,000. A. D. HERR, mahogany scroll sawer, also occupied a portion of this floor. His loss is $200; no insurance.

Portions of the first and of the second floors were occupied by A. D. SHARER, wood-moulding manufacturer; his loss in stock and machinery is $2,500; no insurance. The remainder of the second story was rented by J. & D. NUDD, sash and blind makers; their loss is between $2,000 and $3,000; insurance $2,000.

C. LETOURNEAU, turner, held a part of the third floor; he loses $200; no insurance. RICHARD PARKINS, fancy cabinet-maker, also occupied part of this floor, and loses $700; no insurance. PERKINS & GRAHAM, machine pattern-makers, whose factory was on this floor, lose $500; insurance $300.

Back on Pemberton-street, in the rear, below Wallace-street, the shop of HENRY SINKLER, die-sinker, &c., was slightly damaged by fire and water.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON TO THE CHINA SEAS AND JAPAN, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M. C. PERRY, United States Navy, by order of the Government of the United States. 1 vol., imperial 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The Japan Expedition, creditable to the nation and to those who undertook it, has found a suitable historian. The brief account supplied by BAYARD TAYLOR sufficed only to whet public curiosity, and Mr. SPALDING's book, though fuller in detail, was too superficial—too much in the hop-skip-and-jump style of narrative—to be satisfactory. The handsome volume before us, well-printed and richly illustrated with engravings and maps, contains Commodore PERRY's own full narrative, with the addition of important information supplied not only from journals kept by several of the officers under his command, but also from their official reports. From these abundant and thoroughly reliable sources of information, the present Narrative has been compiled, with care and tact, by command of the United States Government, and with unusual dispatch. The compilation, it is right to add, was mainly executed by Dr. ROBERT TOMES, although another name appears on the title-page. In plain words, fully five-sixths of the book has been the work of Dr. TOMES, whose labors are only slightly acknowledged in the *nominal* compiler's "Prefatory Notice."

To a large extent, this Narrative is given in Commodore PERRY's own words,—from the journal which he kept, noting the occurrences as they took place. The compilation passed under his inspection and received his correction before it went into the printers' hands, and each proof-sheet was carefully examined by him. In point of fact, therefore, the Narrative is nearly as much individualized as if Commodore PERRY had written every line of it. We have his *material*—his own words—and the result is a volume replete with important information, and possessing an interest, from its subject and execution, not inferior to that which, in the last century, was attached to the Narrative of Captain COOK's circumnavigation and maritime discoveries.

The Introduction, describing Japan and sketching its history, evidently has nothing Perryian in it. It is heavy, and too much spun out.

The Narrative itself is very pleasant reading on account of its plain and unambitious simplicity of diction. It is precisely such a series of details as might be expected from a well informed nautical Commander, who has seen a great deal of the world, who has sharp appreciation of character with close observation of circumstances, and, above all, who has a wholesome horror of that stilted style of composition yclept "high-falutin!" Rarely has a Narrative appeared so intelligible in all points. There can be no mistake, from first to last, as to the meaning of a single sentence. Every thing is definite and intelligible. The book has all the interest of romantic fiction combined with the effect of incidents of actual occurrence and great novelty. The reader rises from its perusal with very clear, accurate, and full notions of Japan, its rulers, people, laws, manners and customs. The story is plainly and fully told, and the telling is greatly assisted by numerous engravings, which considerably enhance the value as they increase the interest of the volume. Commodore PERRY has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which his journals have been transfused, as it were, by Dr. TOMES, the able compiler of a work so important in its subject, and so full of interest to all who care for the advancement of civilization, by means of extended inter-national comity, alliance, and intercourse. The Expedition, though its primary object was to place Japan in commercial connection with the United States, really had a more catholic aim—namely, to admit all the world to the same advantages. The tact, sagacity, and prudence exercised by Commodore PERRY on this great mission cannot be too highly appreciated.

In connection with this Narrative, we have to notice a series of *Graphic Scenes of the Japan Expedition*, by WILLIAM HEINE, one of the artists who accompanied Commodore PERRY. This publication contains a portrait of the Commodore, (from a daguerreotype by HAAS, the eminent photographer,) with nine views of places. These, in uniform semi-folio size, are executed in colors and tints by SARONY, and are published by Mr. G. P. PUTNAM. The accompanying letter-press is appropriate, explicit, and sufficient. It includes a biography of Commodore PERRY, and descriptions of the different places represented in the Sketches. The views represent places in China, Lew Chew and Japan, and are admirably executed. Chromo-lithography is well adapted to the purpose of exhibiting the eccentricities and varieties of strange scenery, architecture, and costume. The very title-page of this collection of engravings is good. These *Graphic Scenes* suitably illustrate the Narrative of the Japan Expedition.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By the Author of "The Head of the Family," "The Ogilvies," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK has written several novels, of which the present is by far the best. It is very different from *The Ogilvies*, her first work of any importance, which, in its leading incidents, (of a married woman's being prevented from voluntary shame only by an accident to her lover,) very nearly bordered on the indelicate. In the work before us, though an unfaithful wife is introduced, (very needlessly, as her crime scarcely influences the action of the story,) Miss MULOCK is much more careful. We pay her no small compliment in saying that *John Halifax* might almost be mistaken for a domestic romance by Mrs. MARSH, the best, by many degrees, of living female novelists. It is, in fact, the story of an English family, the head of which, commencing life in the lowliest condition, achieves station and wealth. The time of the novel is from the closing years of the last century to 1834, and a good many political notices are introduced. In these, as well as in some other points, Miss MULOCK makes many mistakes;—one curious one is in her treatment of a contested Parliamentary election, where she converts the High Sheriff of the county into the Returning Officer for a borough, and actually has the polling to take place in the *parish church*, (with the extraordinary declaration that doing so was "A not uncommon usage in country boroughs,") while Lord LUXMOORE, who is a peer of the realm, dared not commit such a "breach of privilege" as to be even present at an election, is introduced as personally taking part in the proceedings! This comes of young women writing about things on which they are wholly misinformed.

The character of John Halifax, as well as of Ursula, his wife, is delicately sketched—*not* from Nature, however. The gentleman, in particular, is one of those "faultless monsters whom the world ne'er saw." He is far too good for every-day life Nevertheless, the book is well written, and is a great deal better, in some respects, than two-thirds of the ordinary romances which it is our hard (critical) necessity to read. There is one very beautiful creation in the book—a girl, born blind, who dies before she has budded into womanhood.

MEMORIALS OF HIS TIME. By HENRY COCKBURN 1 vol., small 8vo. New-York: APPLETONS.

HENRY COCKBURN, a Scottish lawyer, who was one of the Lords of Session, (*i. e.* a Judge of the Superior Court at Edinburg,) is known to American readers as author of a rather dull biography of FRANCIS JEFFREY, for many years the eminent Editor of the *Edinburg Review*. The book before us is the reverse of dull. It is entertaining and instructive, exhibiting a lively and correct view of the higher classes of Scottish society from 1779 to 1830, but more particularly sketching the sayings, doings, and personalities of the leading lawyers, on the bench and at the bar, during half a century. It is worth a bushel of such namby-pamby jokes and faded jests as constitute the staple of the mere catchpenny, DYCE's "Table Talk," of the late sardonic SAMUEL ROGERS. The Memorials before us form a valuable addition to the views of Scottish men and manners, (in the latter part of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th century,) which made so attractive a portion of LOCKHART's *Life of Scott*. In a word, this is a book worthy of being read more than once, crowded as it is with historical references, personal anecdotes, and graphic delineations of character. It is very handsomely got up, also,—as if the publishers had confidence when they set about printing it, that it was worthy of extensive circulation, with an ultimate place of honor among the most readable books in a man's library For our own part, we locate it in company with LOCKHART's *Life of Scott*, MOORE's *Byron*, PETERS' *Letters*, WILSON's *Noctes*, BOSWELL's *Johnson*, and the *Memoirs of Sydney Smith*.

The book has two faults, however. In the first place it has no Index, without which a biographical work has much diminished value. Secondly, as the Autobiography closes in 1830, whereas Lord COCKBURN did not die until April, 1854, the reader should have been "posted up" by some brief editorial notice, as to the *post-cedents* (we may coin a word?) of the author. This information can and should be supplied (as well as the Index) in future issues of the volume.

Lord COCKBURN's *Memorials of His Times* is emphatically one of the most readable works of the present season. The author wrote of persons and things wholly within his personal knowledge, and has produced a gallery of portraits of the illustrious men who were cotemporary with SCOTT, JEFFREY and himself, in Edinburg literary, legal and political society, during the half century—1775 to 1825—which was crowded with such celebrities.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PRIVATEERS AND LETTERS OF-MARQUE, during our war with England in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814. By GEORGE COGGESHALL 1 vol., Illustrated. New York: C. T EVANS.

At a very advanced age, Captain COGGESHALL (who participated in the perils and exploits which he narrates) has collected a large variety of materials on a subject at once full of interest and importance; and, aided by vivid personal recollection, has reduced the mass into a volume which deserves to stand beside COOPER's *Naval History*. He claims credit for mentioning every Privateer and Letter-of-Marque which sailed from American ports during the last war with Great Britain. This is a proud memorial of daring valor, (sometimes combating against fearful odds,) of dashing enterprise, of masterly seamanship. The author (who himself successively commanded two letters-of-marque, the schooners *David Porter* and *Leo*) does full justice to the merits of the brave men who did such good service to their country during the eventful period in question,—the pecuniary claims of some of them remaining unliquidated to this day. Among these are Captain SAMUEL C. REID, of the privateer brig *General Armstrong*, who, in September, 1814, single-handed combated *three* British vessels-of-war, at Fayal, killing 120 and wounding 130 of the enemy, his own loss being only two killed and seven wounded, though he was compelled to scuttle his own brig to prevent the enemy from getting her off. The particulars, as related in this volume, are full of interest, and greatly to the credit of Captain REID.

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA, AND ITS RELATION TO THE HISTORY OF SLAVERY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES. By ARTHUR HELPS. 2 vols., small 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

These volumes, written by a thoughtful man who has devoted years of research to the subject which they illustrate, are well worth perusal, even though they enter and traverse the noble field of inquiry which PRESCOTT may be said to have almost made his own. They are philosophical, as well as historical; the stirring and eventful incidents which they relate supply ample materials for grave and interesting comments upon social questions of national importance. Mr. HELPS tells his story in the first person, and is so well acquainted with it that his narrative reads almost as if the writer had himself taken part in the scenes and been familiar with the personages he describes. The great men who won their fame in the New World, on its discovery, are nobly represented here: COLUMBUS, who solved the great question of a Western Continent; VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBO, who discovered the Pacific; LAS CASAS, the Christian colonist; and CORTEZ, the invader and conquerer of Mexico. It is to be regretted that an Index—so necessary to a history—does not conclude this work. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Rev. R. C. TRENCH, whose philological and theological prose-writings are now as well known and as highly estimated here, as in his native England, has also successfully wooed the Muse of Poetry. "The Story of Justin Martyr" is familiar to a variety of readers, and is the first poem, we believe, by which Mr. TRENCH became distinguished in this branch of letters. From his poems, published in four volumes in England, somewhat more than a moiety has been collected, under the editorship of Rev. Dr. SPENCER, of this City. Though his metrical compositions have a contemplative and moral character, they scarcely come under the distinctive character of Religious. He has illustrated many sacred subjects, and writes as a master of the Art. This volume is issued with Mr. TRENCH's consent and approval. New-York: REDFIELD.

The Poems of Shakespeare, with an excellent biography, (written by Mr. DYCE, with copious annotations by the accomplished editor,) forms the new volume of the Boston series of British Poets,—the most complete edition ever issued, because it contains numerous copyright works, without which any *English* collection must be incomplete. The poems as well as the memoir, are annotated, and the volume is an acceptable one. A fine portrait of SHAKESPEARE, with *fac simile* of his signature, appropriately ornaments the book. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

The new volume of BOHN's *Classical Library*, the works of HESIOD, CALLIMACHUS and THEOGNIS, literally translated into English prose, with numerous notes, by Rev. J. BANKS; with the *Remains of Hesiod*, rendered into English verse by C. A. ELTON; Dr. TYTLER's metrical version of CALLIMACHUS; and FREERE's translation or paraphrase of the *Fragments of Theognis*. This is the first time that FREERE's translation (published at Malta in 1842) has been reprinted, here or in England. New-York: BANGS BROTHERS.

Cicero's Orations, translated by C. D. YONGE, formed four volumes of BOHN's *Classical Library*. Of these, a selection has been made, occupying a single volume of HARPER's almost *fac-simile* reprint of BOHN. It contains some of the finest eloquence of antiquity.

Naval.

The U. S. storeship *Relief*, Lieut. Com. NORTH, previously reported to sail on the 20th for Pensacola, will positively sail on the 28th in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning, at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire in reference to the substitution of iron for other materials in Government buildings. A bill was introduced to regulate the pay of Members of Congress, proposing a salary of $2,000 for each regular session instead of a per diem. Two harbor improvement bills were passed. In the House, the Senate's adjournment resolution was amended by substituting the 18th instead of the 11th of August, and so passed. The Senate subsequently agreed to the amendment. The resolution declaring Mr. CHAPMAN not elected Delegate from Nebraska was rejected.

☞ The *Persia*, in her eleventh day from Liverpool, had not been signaled at Sandy-Hook at 2 o'clock this morning. The *Ericsson* is in her fourteenth day.

Dueling at Washington.

In another column we copy an article from the Boston *Traveller*, upon the recent personal controversy between Mr. BURLINGAME and Mr. BROOKS. We reprint it as an illustration of the hard measure Northern constituencies are in the habit of dealing out to their representatives in Congress, and for the purpose of remarking upon what we deem its gross injustice to one who has stood up boldly and manfully, against the attempts of the South to suppress and prevent free speech on the part of Northern men by personal intimidation. Mr. BURLINGAME, it seems, made up his mind to say openly and fully just what he thought of the assault of Mr. BROOKS upon Mr. SUMNER:—and, at the same time, to accept the challenge of Mr. BROOKS or of any other gentleman who might feel aggrieved thereby. The *Traveller* apparently commends him for his bold plainness of speech;—while it condemns him for his willingness to fight a duel. But it condemns, with far greater severity, the alleged want of courage which he exhibited in stating to the friends of Mr. BROOKS that his epithets of censure were applied to his *acts*, and not to his personal character. "This," says the *Traveller*, "so lessened the force of his 'bold words,' as to reduce them to a mere figure of speech, or senseless declamation;" and it proceeds, with stinging sarcasm, to represent Mr. BURLINGAME as impliedly saying to Mr. BROOKS that he "hoped the sweet savor of their friendship would not be disturbed by the very disagreeable smell of gunpowder." All this, we presume, will be set right by Mr. BURLINGAME'S card, withdrawing the explanation which is thus represented as having been an abandonment of his position. He leaves the *Traveller* no longer any pretext for taunting him with an unwillingness to meet the responsibility for his speech; but he has probably again exposed himself to its censure for declaring his readiness, if called on, to fight a duel. In either event he is to be condemned:—in the one case for cowardice, and in the other for fighting. And this is the dilemma in which Northern members of Congress are very apt to find themselves. It seems to us in the last degree unjust and unreasonable;—and calculated to place Northern men at a great disadvantage in their endeavors to resist the aggressions and meet the insults of the champions of Slavery. It is asking too much of any man, to demand that he shall be vehement, bold and unsparing in his speech, and that he shall then submit to the reproach, either of being a duelist for meeting the responsibility of it in the mode prescribed by those he has insulted, or of cowardice for not doing so.

It is said, we know, that the true mode is to decline engaging in a duel, but to declare one's readiness to resist assault. The *Traveller* impliedly takes this ground in its commendations of Mr. WILSON'S course, as contrasted with that of Mr. BURLINGAME. But this only changes the form,—not the principle, of the matter. A street fight is a duel;—and that, too, in the worst possible form. It gives the assailant choice of time, place, weapons, and every possible advantage. The assailed, if he resists, does it almost with the certainty of losing his life. The duel, barbarous as it may be, is a more civilized institution than street-fighting. It was invented to supersede it, and to give to the personal rencontres which passion will always provoke, the equality and fairness which its regulations prescribe. There is much truth and force in the following remarks of Col. BENTON upon this subject, given in his *Thirty Years' View*, by way of comment upon the anti-dueling act passed in 1839, after the death of CILLEY:

"Still, this deplorable practice is not as bad as the bowie-knife, and the revolver, and their pretext of self-defence—thirsting for blood. In the duel there is at least consent on both sides, with a preliminary opportunity for assistance, with a chance for the law to arrest them and room for the interposition of friends as the affair goes on. There is usually equality of terms; and it would not be called an affair of honor, if honor was not to prevail all round; and if the satisfying a point of honor, and not vengeance, was not the end to be attained. Finally, in the regular duel, the principals are in the hands of seconds, (for no man can be made a second without his consent,) and as both these are required by the dueling code, (for the sake of fairness and humanity,) to be free from ill will or grudge towards the adversary principal, they are expected to terminate the affair as soon as the point of honor is satisfied—and the less the injury so much the better. The only exception to these rules is, where the principals are in such relation to each other as to admit of no accommodation, and the injury such as to admit of no compromise. In this knife and revolver business, all this is different. There is no preliminary interval for settlement—no chance for officers of justice to intervene—no room for friends to interpose. Instead of equality of terms, every advantage is sought. Instead of consent, the victim is set upon at the most unguarded moment. Instead of satisfying a point of honor, it is vengeance to be glutted. Nor does this difference stop with death. In the duel, the unhurt principal scorns to continue the combat upon his disabled adversary: in the knife and revolver case the hero of these weapons continues firing and stabbing while the prostrate body of the dying man gives a sign of life. In the duel the survivor never assails the character of the fallen: in the knife and revolver case the first movement of the victor is to attack the character of his victim—to accuse him of an intent to murder, and to make out a case of self-defence, by making out a case of premeditated attack against the other, and in such false accusation the French proverb is usually verified—*the dead and the absent are always in the wrong.*"

No one can vindicate dueling, nor would we say a syllable in its favor, except as compared with street-fighting and assassination. It is preferable to either:—and if Southern Members of Congress maintain their determination to punish by force what they consider insulting to themselves or their States, we prefer that Northern men should meet them in the duel rather than fall their victims while unarmed, or while at such a disadvantage that successful resistance is impossible. One of two things, in our judgment, Northern men should do:—either abstain entirely from the use of insulting and offensive language, or else indulge in its use with a determination to meet the issue it may provoke. Either course may be pursued consistently with honor and self-respect. If principle and conscience demand abstinence from dueling, their demands are equally imperative, and should be equally enforced, for abstinence from the language that provokes a challenge. If Northern papers and Northern constituencies exact the one, they should concede the other also.

Naval Apprentices.

Among the Monsieur Tonsons of Congress there is no one so persevering in coming again, as the inevitable bill compelling owners and masters of vessels to take a certain number of apprentices to each ship belonging to the United States, in proportion to its tonnage. This bill has been again introduced by Mr. PELTON, of the Third Congressional District of this State. We have not seen a copy of Mr. PELTON'S bill, but presume it is similar to the other bills that have been brought forward for the same purpose. The object of the Apprentice-ship bill is to create seamen, so that our mercantile marine may not suffer from a lack of competent men to man our ships. The object is, undoubtedly, a most praiseworthy one, for the race of seamen appears to be nearly extinct; but, whether the means proposed to regenerate the race, is likely to answer the purpose is another matter. For our own part, we do not think it is, and that, if the Apprentice-ship bill were passed, it would be impossible to enforce it. It would be hardly less oppressive and unjust than the impressment system which was in force in England during the Napoleonic wars, and instead of proving in any way beneficial it could not fail to be most embarrassing to our ship-owners.

Desirable as it may be that a better class of seamen should be created, both for our merchant and national vessels, we do not believe in the possibility of their creation on compulsion. It would be about as sensible and just to attempt to compel our merchants to take a certain number of apprentices in their counting-rooms, or to require farmers or mechanics to employ so many boys, in proportion to their business, as to attempt to enforce such a law in relation to ships. The only way to induce boys to become sailors is to offer them better pay than they can get in other professions. Boys have a natural tendency to run away and go to sea; they take to the water instinctively, like young ducks, and there would be no difficulty in our ship-owners filling their vessels with young adventurers, if they were found to be profitable. But they are not, and if they were, there would still be lacking the necessary stimulus to tempt them to continue the life of a sailor after the duties of a seaman had been learned. If the present method of officering our Navy were abandoned, and promotion from the ranks were made dependent upon personal merit, there would be no lack of seamen for our naval ships or for our mercantile marine. No law is necessary to create blacksmiths, book-keepers, lawyers, canal boatmen, or clergymen. The natural law of demand and supply saves all the trouble of legislation in these cases, as it ought to do in the case of seamen, if there were not disturbing causes to prevent. Of all the professions, the one which is the most overstocked is that of the law, and the reason of it is that it offers the most tempting prizes to those who enter it—not in money, but in honor. Nine-tenths of our public men, our Presidents, Governors, Senators, and foreign Ambassadors, are taken from this favored profession. There are always more good lawyers than can gain employment, while there is always a scarcity of good seamen. Let Mr. PELTON, therefore, withdraw his bill for creating seamen by compelling ship-owners to take apprentices in their ships, and substitute in its place one giving greater inducements for men to go to sea.

Southern Free-Soilism.

Few things in political history are more striking than the apparent change in public sentiment, in regard to the extension of Slavery into free territory of the United States. We venture to say that, previous to the Mexican war, not half a dozen prominent Democrats can be named, *in all of the Free States put together*, who were not what would now be called Free Soilers. PIERCE, CASS, DICKINSON, the VAN BURENS, PRESTON KING, CAMBRELENG, and hosts of others—since sundered—uttered language, in 1846, 7, 8 and 9, which would be denounced as "Abolitionism" by the demagogues of the Cincinnati platform. Excepting Iowa, the Legislatures of *all* of the Northern States, the majority of which were Democratic, passed resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

The same thing was true to a less extent of the Southern States. With the exception of Mr. CALHOUN and his party, which then did not compose a majority in more than two of the Southern States, the great mass of the Southern people were ready to concede to Congress the power of excluding Slavery from Federal Territory. And it is scarcely too much to say that, previous to the Annexation of Texas, it only needed an energetic rally, in Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, and even Virginia, to render effectively triumphant in those States the doctrine of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, PATRICK HENRY, MADISON, and the RANDOLPHS, that "Slavery is a great social evil, which should be gradually but certainly eradicated; that it is a relation fatal to industry, false to economy, injurious to morals, dangerous to liberty, and retaliating upon the masters the wrongs of its more immediate victims." This thinking population of the South, which was formerly opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and longed for its extinction—what has become of it? Is the boast true that it has suddenly become, within ten years, bound hand and foot to demagogism in the North, given up its individuality, and been moulded by cajolery and deceit to sell its birthright for a phantom?

We have very little doubt that a large portion of the people of the Southern States still adhere to the doctrines of the founders of the Republic concerning Slavery, and that, if the absolute control exercised over their action by political leaders could be relaxed—if the clamor of the ambitions and the reckless among them could be silenced, and voices from the mighty Past could be made for a while to stir the popular heart at the South, the word "sectionalism" would soon be forgotten, and present bitterness be merged in universal recurrence to those bases of union around which the whole country was once contented to rally. The FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY was a Southerner and a Slaveholder. If he were alive now, Senator TOOMBS, the Charleston *Mercury* clique and *id genus omne* would denounce him as an Abolitionist traitor! In a letter to ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote:

"I can only say there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it (Slavery.) But there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by the legislative authority, and this, *so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.*"

The corner stone of the platform erected by the Old Continental Congress in 1787, around which the *Democracy* of the country rallied for sixty years, was laid by THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1784. Immediately after the cession, by Virginia, of her territory northwest of the Ohio, to the Confederation, a Committee was appointed in the old Congress, and JEFFERSON, CHASE, and HOWELL reported the following resolution:

"That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

This was the origin of the famous ordinance, passed on the 13th July, 1787, for the government of that territory—an offshoot from a slaveholding State—the 6th article of which commences as follows: "*There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in said Territory.*" On the passage of that ordinance, every State, at that time represented in the old Congress, voted in the affirmative. All *the Southern States represented voted unanimously that there should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Northwestern Territory.* Such were then the patriotic principles of Virginia: such the *Democracy* of the Old Dominion! South Carolina, too, now in the van with her new and extraordinary doctrines, voted for the ordinance of 1787, and for the Slavery limitation platform of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

PATRICK HENRY, a magnanimous Southern Slaveholder and Statesman, said: "I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, pity for their unhappy lot, and *our abhorrence of Slavery.*" Mr. MADISON, another Slaveholder, called Slavery "a traffic which has long and loudly upbraided the barbarism of modern policy." Mr. MONROE said: "We have found that this evil has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed." GEORGE MASON, also of Virginia, did not hesitate to say, in the Virginia Convention: "The Slave trade was one of the great causes of our separation from Great Britain. Its exclusion has been a principal object of this State, and of most of the States of the Union. *As much as I value the Union of the States, I would not admit the Southern States into this Union, unless they agreed to the discontinuance of this disgraceful trade, because it would bring weakness and not strength into the Union.*"

It was under the prevalence of such a feeling (for it would be easy to multiply, indefinitely, extracts from the speeches and writings of Southern Statesmen) that the Union of the Federal States was consummated. And it must be by the restoration of such sentiments, that it will be preserved. The effort of the public men of the South is now, and for many years has been, to make the perpetuation and aggrandizement of Slavery the great end and aim of Federal and State legislation. Thus far they have met with marked success. If they continue to go on in the path they are now traveling, they may accomplish the object which they seek,—a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a new Confederacy on the basis of Slavery. If the people of the South shall break the bonds in which they are held, and return to the principles and the policy of their early statesmen, they will perpetuate the Union which they established and secure for themselves and their posterity the objects for which it was designed.

They Won't Surrender their Charter.

We publish elsewhere in this morning's TIMES the reply of Hon. N. D. SPERRY to Messrs. ELLSWORTH and SHERMAN, who, under cover of an alleged authority from Mr. E. B. BARTLETT, of Conn., President of the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothing Council, demand the Charter of the American State Council, of the State of Connecticut. It will be remembered by those who read our report of the proceedings of the State Council which met at Hartford a few days ago, that what was said to be a letter from Mr. BARTLETT, revoking their Charter, was read there amid the laughter of the members, a proceeding which at that time conveyed the impression that while Mr. BARTLETT was doubtless much respected as a man, his authority as President of the Pro-Slavery Council, over the Americans of Connecticut, was not greatly reverenced by them. Mr. SPERRY, as President of the Council, does not recognize in Mr. BARTLETT the power to revoke the Charter, and while stating his determination not to surrender it, takes occasion to refresh the memory of Mr. SHERMAN on the subject of his former declarations in favor of the principles of the Republicans and North Americans.

The American Bible Union—Letter of Dr. Maclay.

In another part of this morning's paper we publish in full the letter of Rev. Dr. MACLAY, in regard to his resignation of the Presidency of the American Bible Union, and to the prosecution under the auspices of that Society, of the work of making a new English Version of the Bible. We give it at length, on account of the interest which the subject has excited in the religious community, and the importance of the issues which it makes. We published a day or two since a general denial on the part of the officers of the Society, of the justice of its strictures:—but this has only increased the general desire to know precisely what its charges are. The general reputation of Dr. MACLAY, and especially the position he has so long held in relation to this undertaking, give to his statements concerning it very great authority and consideration. He is specific and definite in his allegations, and readers it easy for the officers of the Society to meet them with contradictory proof if such proof is accessible. It is, of course, no part of our purpose to express any opinion as to the justice of the charges or the merits of the institution whose management is thus assailed:—but only to place before the public in an authentic form the statements made, under his own signature and upon his own responsibility, by one who has enjoyed its confidence and possessed unusual facilities for being accurately informed of the manner in which its affairs are conducted.

How England is Governed.

It is singular and strange that, notwithstanding the melancholy *fiasco* of the British aristocracy in the East, and the scorn and derision which the incompetency of the governing class provoked, equally among allies and foes, England sits cold, and still under the pall shade, which went well nigh to destroy her. She continues still a nation of lions led by asses. Her governors are born—not made. Here, in this country, circumstances may throw a man of unhappy incompetence, like PIERCE, to the surface. But we are not troubled with PIERCE'S cousin, and PIERCE'S uncle, and the little PIERCES, and so forth. The whole Government was not rocked in the same cradle, nor took candle out of the same bowl.

In England, however, "Her Majesty's Ministers," of whatever individual color or policy, claim the poet's prerogative, and are born—not made. This rule may hold good in the golden regions of fancy, but in the stern matter-of-fact world we work and live in, it is not a just or a safe principle to prevail in the government of a great country. What would become of STUART'S great establishment if all the hands in his business were STUART'S hands? or of any of our great theatrical houses—for all the world's a stage—if all the actors were to be uncles or cousins of WALLACK, or BURTON, or Miss LAURA KEENE, without regard to particular capacity or fitness? Yet so is it with the Government of England. If regularly run through, they would constitute a new first chapter of Mathew. Thus Lord GRANVILLE, the President of the Council, is cousin to Lord HARROWBY, Lord Privy Seal, who is cousin to the Duke of ARGYLE, Post-Master General, who is nephew of Lord CARLISLE, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who is brother-in-law of Mr. LABOUCHERE, Secretary for the Colonies, who is cousin of Sir C. WOOD, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose wife is cousin of Sir GEORGE GREY, Secretary for the Home Department. Then comes Lord CLARENDON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose brother CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS is Judge-Advocate-General, and brother-in-law Sir GEORGE CORNWALLIS LEWIS is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and so on to the end of the chapter. With the exception of Lord PANMURE, Minister of War, and Lord PALMERSTON himself, whose marriage with Lord MELBOURNE'S sister carried him into the Whig circle, the present Ministry of England may be said to constitute as neat a little family party as could be found.

If this pleasant gathering was, to-morrow, disturbed and scattered by the spell of an untoward division, the party who come in when they "go out" would be but little better. As a rule the Whigs are more clannish and exclusive than the Tories. The principle of the one has been to govern on liberal principles through aristocratic men; with the other, to govern on aristocratic principles through people-born men. Thus we see that, while BURKE and SHERIDAN, who were the base and Corinthian column of the Whig temple, were never raised beyond a subordinate position, PITT, and CANNING, and PEEL, and DISRAELI took the lead of the Tory ranks. These, however, are exceptions born in necessity. As a rule the members, scions, connections, or *protégés* of a few governing families, on one side or the other, monopolize all the important and influential posts in the public service. Parties fight constantly and conquer alternately. The Whigs go out and the Tories come in. But whether one faction or the other predominate, Ministers are only to be found among the members of a small exclusive corporation, numbering some one thousand persons out of a population of thirty millions, into which no one, who does not wield the wedge of a giant intellect, can force his way. Could the Tory Party in England now, out of the whole Aristocracy, find a man even moderately capable of leading them, they would not follow for an hour DISRAELI'S plume. But he is the solitary fire that lights up thier camp of dullness.

Monstrous as this system seems, the English people are so essentially wedded to aristocracy, and John Bull seems so dearly to love a lord, that they only hug and cherish it the more closely after every *fiasco* and every fall. Poor big foolish lambs, they even lick the hand that leads them on to death. Every effort to inaugurate a change comes to an untimely end, and until some *fiasco* of a still ruder and darker form than has yet befallen brings broad ruin on the land, Englishmen will not touch a stone of this sacred governing system. DICKENS has heaped on it a whole battery of ridicule; Lowes and Layards have struck with stern hand at its walls, but it has always ended in their sneaking into some small subordinate place within its gates.

Again we see Mr. ROEBUCK by our last accounts endeavoring to provide a remedy for this evil. But his fate seems even worse. He could not gather round him even an audience of listeners, much less workers. The truth is, that while aristocracy lasts in England, aristocracy will govern. The system is to be altered, the whole temple of the Constitution of England must be swept down. The tempest which will strike that blow must be a strong one. And there is not now in the air even the faint drop that often gives long warning of its approach.

Our First Statue.

Nearly a hundred years ago, when all the country above Wall-street was a rural district, the traveler through the streets of New-York might have seen two statues which belonged to the public. One of them was an effigy of his most gracious Majesty King GEORGE the IIL It stood in Bowling Green, and was most appropriately made of lead. The other was a marble statute of the Great Earl of CHATHAM, which stood on its pedestal at the head of Wall-street, in Broadway. But, our iconoclastic ancestors at the breaking out of the Revolution, toppled down these effigies of a King and his Prime Minister, and for more than eighty years New-York remained without the ornament of a statue in any of its streets. But, the era of public statuary has returned upon us, and the iconoclastic period has passed. Republican New-York can now boast of its first statue. Those who pass through Union-place, or who saunter in that locality, may see, even in a dark night, a solitary horseman bestride his brazen steed, with his gigantic hand stretched out towards the unfinished tower of the church o the Puritans, as though he were commanding that imperfect work to be completed. The colossal equestrian looms up grandly on its granite pedestal and imparts a classic air to the neighborhood.

Our first statue is, altogether, an admirable work of its kind, and is very properly erected in honor of him who is first in the hearts of his countrymen. Then it is well located, both as regards the name of the place and the place itself. It is a contribution to the City, too, by some of its great merchants; and this act of their liberality will prove an incentive to others to follow their example. It was a noble act of patronage to one of our native sculptors, and the whole work has been free from any of those jobbing and partisan acts which taint almost everything for which the public pay. We are not sure that any city of the Old world can boast of a more noble work of the kind; we are sure that no city of the New can.

Having been so happy in our first statue, there is good reason for hoping that we shall be equally fortunate in our future attempts to add to the ornaments of the City, and do honor to the distinguished men of our State and country, while we honor ourselves in showing that we appreciate their virtues, and are grateful for their services. Let our next statue be in commemoration of a New-Yorker. There will be no harm in introducing the element of Know-Nothingism in our public statues. It would not look well to see our City filled with statuary and monuments in honor of strangers, while the illustrious natives of our own State are unhonored.

The Common Council have made a small appropriation for a storied cenotaph in memory of General WORTH, to be erected on the small gore of ground between Twenty-third-street and Madison-square; and steps were taken a few years since towards erecting a statue in honor of FENIMORE COOPER, by a few literary gentlemen. These are all the attempts, even, which have been made towards beautifying the City with statuary, though we have an indistinct recollection of a Committee having been chosen to raise funds for a statue of DE WITT CLINTON, and after the last defeat of HENRY CLAY there was an association formed for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of that great statesman, of which WILLIAM B. ASTOR was the Chairman. There has also been a New-York Washington Monument Association in existence some thirty years but we are not aware that anything has been done beyond calling meetings and passing resolutions.

But, the public-spirited gentlemen who subscribed the requisite funds for our first statue, have pointed the way, and shown how easily and unostentatiously a thing of this kind can be done, and it cannot be long before their example will be imitated. When public statues to native New-Yorkers are talked of, the name of DE WITT CLINTON very naturally comes uppermost. It is a reproach to the City which has been so greatly enriched by his public services, that it contains no external recognition of the debt due him. But, there is one other name which has claims upon the Knickerbockers, which ought to be recognized. The last Dutch Governor of New-York should have a statue in the City which he governed so well, and where so many of his descendants still reside, and the square which is called after his name would be a most appropriate location for one. Statues of the first Republican Governor of the State, and of the first Mayor of the City after its evacuation by British troops, would also be appropriate subjects for our public places. And then would come a long list of illustrious names, from which selections might be made of proper subjects for such honors. Once let the fashion be commenced of public subscriptions for such objects, and our statues and monuments would increase and multiply art would flourish, and the City would be enriched and beautified.

Our Gold Coming Back.

The *Pennsylvanian* furnishes the following piece of startling news, from which it would appear that the British Lion is about to descend upon us as Jupiter did upon Danae, in a shower of gold:

"A gentleman, who has just returned from Europe, states that the British Government stands ready to contribute one hundred thousand pounds sterling to aid in electing the sectional candidate for the Presidency, as a prelude to the dissolution of the Union. British gold has been contributed freely for years to aid in keeping up the Abolition excitement and sectional strife, and now the British Government itself is about to take the field against the American Democracy."

We cannot say, as the terrified Macbeth said to the ghost of Banquo, "take any shape but that," for we don't know a more agreeable one that our relative across the Atlantic could assume. We have been sending so many millions of gold to England lately, that we should say it was about time for the golden tide to set this way. But, if this startling intelligence were furnished by any less respectable authority than the official organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, we should think it was too good to be true. What particular benefit the British Government expects to reap from the success of the "sectional candidate," whoever he may be, we are at a loss to imagine. But then it must be confessed that a good many of the acts of the British Government are quite as enigmatical to us unsophisticated Republicans.

Bogus Fillmore Meetings.

The *Express* published a letter the other day professing to be written at Glenville, in Connecticut, and giving an account of a tremendously enthusiastic Fillmore and Donelson ratification meeting in that town. But no such meeting has ever been held there, nor any Fillmore gathering, or ratification meeting of any kind. The account of the meeting was signed "Jacob Jones, Sec." But there is no person of that name living in the town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN W. OLIVER,
THE EXPERIENCED STEAM JOB PRINTER,
Is now at No. 43 Ann st., near Nassau.
Good Work at Low Prices and Short Notice.
Show bills for Country Merchants,
Bill Heads, Circulars, and Cards for City Merchants.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Notice.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired.
Depôts, No. 129 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 82 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia.
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
R. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agencies at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 276 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 00
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Regians	1 00
Marseilles Vests	1 25
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	6 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 00

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-st.

THE NEW-YORK SUN FOLKS WE SEE COMmence this morning a new original story of much interest by DONALD McLEOD, Esq., the well known author, called "THE OLD HOUSE, who used to it, &c." It is after the very much liked style of Dickens, and will no doubt be generally read and liked. Everybody has been reading the Ventriloquist story, published in that paper, and we understand some tip-top stories are in store for the readers of the SUN. It is cheap enough in all conscience. One cent a copy—six cents per week.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject call and examine. The Machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 189, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL & Reliable, the Infallible—the perfection of the critical discovery of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FROM EIGHT DIFferent manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.
H. WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. New York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of ready-made Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Sold by them to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

2,560 ACRES CHOICE ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE —Very desirably located near two important railroads, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Inquire at No. 48 John-st.

Custody of Sixpboards.

MARSHAL Philo C. Fuller, United States Deputy Marshal, New-York, arrested Captain A. Ross, first mate, and Chas Davis, the second mate of the *General Berry*, just arrived from Genoa, (Italy,) on a charge of cruel punishment inflicted on one of the crew of the vessel, named Edward Gay. Ross gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear for trial. The second mate, in default of bail, was committed to Eldridge-street Jail.

Another Suicide of a Young Girl at Albany—and All for Love!

From the Albany Argus, July 21.

Yesterday morning Coroner WHITNEY was called upon to hold an inquest over the remains of one CATHERINE HOGAN, who died suddenly about 8 A. M., at the house of Mr. HENRY C. No. 21 Water-street. The testimony adduced before his Jury showed, that the deceased had come to this city from Troy, Friday last—that she was of robust health, though apparently suffering somewhat from depressed spirits; that towards noon, Saturday, she called at the drug-store of W. L. JAMESON, on Broadway, and asked for some rat poison, which was furnished her, and upon her asking if it would "kill folks," received an affirmative reply, and explicit directions and cautions as to its use; that in the course of half an hour she returned, saying that her mother had used that before, that it was found not to be strong enough, and procured an ounce of arsenic. She went to bed about 10 P. M., complaining of pain in the head, grew worse during the night, and died as stated. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony. In her pocket was found a note, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Coroner. It is not directed to any one, and runs as follows:

"Remember me to TIM. DWYER. I am going to die for the love of a young man. His name is JOSEPH EAGAN. He boarded where I lived—at the house of Mr. E. WARNER, No. 18 South-street, East Troy. He works at No. 14 Fulton-street. He first taught me to love him, and then he deceived me; and, for his sake, I will die. Tell him to come and bury me.

EAGAN has my ambrotype, and tell TIM. DWYER to get it. He has red hair. He covers sofas and makes mattresses.

Go to the stage-office in Broadway, and get my trunk and hat-box."

She has been in this country but two or three years. She has no relations in this country. Her parents, who are in Ireland, are said to be in comfortable circumstances. She is represented as being a fine-looking girl, of about 22 years of age.

Scarce had the inquest come to a conclusion ere the hearse that bore the unfortunate suicide to the stranger's grave passed by, attended by a few sympathizing citizens—denied her last and only request—the presence at her burial of him on whose account she perpetrated self destruction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, essences and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nerve-less invalid, the victim of headache, nausea, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of sleeping, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **An Important Sale of Brooklyn City Property**—Is to take place at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, of 66 highly desirable building lots, situated on Yates and Quincey ave., near Broadway, (late Division-av.) and in Dekalb-place, between Broadway and Bushwick-av. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. The title perfect, and the terms made to comport with the convenience of the purchasers.

☞ **Over 600 Excursionists** went to Flushing yesterday, over the FLUSHING RAILROAD, one party spending the day in Pic nic Grove, and another at St. Ronan's Well. This Road is one of the safest in the country, if not the world. Being so short, only one train in time is allowed upon it, so that collisions like that near Philadelphia are impossible. See advertisement of Flushing Railroad in *Times* and *Tribune*.

☞ **Office Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad**—Passengers bound to Chicago and places West, can take the Cleveland Steamers CRESCENT CITY or QUEEN OF THE WEST, on the days of the Northern Indiana. Fare the same. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent,
198 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Of the City and County of New-York, will meet in Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 P. M. All voters are invited. Seats for ladies. Dodsworth's Band. Hon. Judge E. P. Cowles, Gen. B. F. Peuck, Hon Horace Greeley, Judge Culver, and D. M. Hamilton, Esq., of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting. W. H. BROWNE, President.

J. B. Bonart Ward,
Smith Tuttle,
John H. Burleson, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) FREMONT AND DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Academy, Skillman-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., at 8 o'clock. Let all the friends of Freedom and Fremont attend, and enroll their names for Liberty and the Union.

THE MEMBERS OF BLOOMING GROVE LODGE No. 182 I. O. of O. F., are requested to full attendance TO-MOROW EVENING, July 24, as the grand officers will attend and business of importance be transacted. By order, SAMUEL CARPENTER, N. G.
E. D. FOULKES, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of Fremont and Dayton will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the house of Wm. Rank, No. 274 Grand-st. By order of the Ward Committee
WARDEN HAYWARD, Chairman.

COMMENCEMENT.—The one hundred and second Commencement of Columbia College will be held THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, July 23, at Niblo's Garden. Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By R. PATON, No. 94 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—S. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant, well-made suites, from $35 upward, at the manufactory, No. 664 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

By an arrangement with the House of MESSRS. J. G. & J. BOKER, of New-York, the undersigned now imports these famous Wines, viz.:

IMPERIAL, CABINET AND VERZENAY, direct from Rheims, and is enabled to offer them to his patrons and the public upon the most favorable terms. As there are two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, without interfering with other interests, it seems to be proper to state, that the Mumm's Wines were first introduced in this market by the Messrs. Boker, in the year 1825, that these Wines obtained great celebrity here, and that upon the division of the firm at Rheims on the 1st of January, 1853 by which two houses were formed, namely: Jules Mumm & Co., and G. H. Mumm & Co., the house first named retained the original establishment, and to this time has maintained also the reputation of the Mumm's Wines, by exporting only those of the most approved quality.

By a careful examination of the best wines in the market, aided by the experience and advice of able judges, the undersigned selected from the different brands,

THE CHAMPAGNE WINES OF JULES MUMM & CO.,

as the crowning wine of all the rest. For purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, these Champagnes are now presented, with a full assurance of their being the best Wines in the market.

FRED. S. COZZENS,
Importer, No. 78 Warren-st., New-York.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered BARTHOLOMEW BYRNE, on the night of Thursday, the 19th, or on the morning of the 19th of July, 1856, at the corner of Broadway and White sts. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same; but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter, will be disregarded.

Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty this 22d July, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 207 State-st., Albany; HAYES No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, borders, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at S. HALLWIG'S, No. 388 Bowery, corner 24-st.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy honorable way. Secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—In a broker's, banking or commission house, by a young man who can furnish the best of references as regards character, etc. One who would study the interest of his employer, and will meet the views of parties desiring such a person. Address C. G. McL., this office, with name and residence.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general house work, by five very experienced girls, with good City references; also as wet nurse, by a healthy young married woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls—one as plain cook, a most excellent baker of plain pastry, is a most excellent washer and ironer, gives entire satisfaction; wages $6 to $7 a month—the other as chambermaid and good washer and ironer, does up muslins and finery neatly; wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the very best class of Catholic help, of every description, settable for gentlemen's families in City or country, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiting, or any kind of up-stairs work; is neat, intelligent, and willing to please; will be found honest and faithful. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Best City reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. 245 8th-av., near 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery, hardware, or commission house, by a young man, who is anxious to obtain employment; he is perfectly competent to perform any duty that may be required of him. The best of reference given. Address H. BOWES, No. 55 Troy-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women—one as nurse and seamstress—one as chambermaid and waiter—and one as chambermaid and laundress. Any one to do housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as waiter or as waiter and do up-stairs work or plain sewing. Would give good City reference. Would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 354, corner of 7th-av., 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general house work in a private family; has good City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 199 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

A YOUNG MAN—Of first-rate education and some business experience, who has resided in this city four years, wishes to change his present situation or one in a commercial house, or in a lawyer's office. He speaks and writes English, French and Spanish fluently and correctly; understands Italian, Portuguese, German, and several other languages; is a good writer, accountant &c. &c. City references. Address S. S. D., at the office of this paper.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY—Having become reduced in circumstances, wishes to superintend household affairs for a gentleman of means and position, where she can enjoy an interchange of friendly companionship and secure a comfortable and permanent home. No objection to go South or to some neighboring city. Address, stating where an interview may be had, Mrs. B. E. E., Metropolitan Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHES.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal or Teacher in a school or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. B. S., Newport, R. I.

COPYIST.—Wanted by a young American lady, who writes a neat legible, business hand, employment as copyist or amanuensis, or a situation as assistant in some Fancy Store. Address COPYIST, No. 325 8th-st., New-York.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000.—A good situation and an interest to the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

FOREMAN WANTED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILER SHOP.—An able and energetic man one who understands his business. None other need apply. Inquire at the office Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of a District School in the Township of Belleville, New-Jersey. Apply to ELIAS OSBORNE, Trustee.

COAT, VEST AND PANTALOON HANDS WANTED—At O. B. TWEEDY & CO.'S, No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book keepers, 3 clerks, 5 conductors, 2 barkeepers, 8 waiters, 8 firemen, 8 porters, 3 brakemen, 2 coachmen, 2 men on steamers, 3 drivers, and 4 boys for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. A Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 260 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING, NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged. N. B.—For an advance of $100 to $200, board at reduced rates. Address J. B., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. References exchanged. But a few minutes' walk from the Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentleman, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c. Apply at No 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife would like to obtain board in a respectable family or boarding house where they may find the comforts of a home in reality. They will pay $7 per week and mostly furnish their room; if suited, they will be permanent. Full board for the lady only. Location within reasonable distance from Wall st., on either side of the East river. Address A. K., at this office.

TO FARMERS.—Board wanted at a farm house for two ladies and two children, the latter aged respectively, eight years and eighteen months. A healthy location and plain fare only desired, and at a moderate price. Address, stating terms, E. ALEXANDER, Box 76, Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—In the country, not more than fifty miles from the City, and accessible by railroad or steamboat. Address Box No 1,567, with particulars, terms for family, references, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Near the water, if possible, within 1½ hours of New York City; gentleman and wife, two children and servant; from month of August to September. Address Box No. 278 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 20th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

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BATH HOTEL.—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore, Long Island. This splendid establishment has been enlarged and much improved, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Only two hours' ride from New-York.
B. RATHBUN.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
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BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
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EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—For the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials vouching for the good moral character of the applicant, and his physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-eight, should also be stated, and his present residence and place of birth. Those who upon examination shall receive a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, as vacancies may occur.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 7, 1856.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. Annapolis rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to rest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and smear on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TOURREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

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THE WALL-STREET SCHEMER.
This is the cheapest and best family paper published in the country, only 4 cents. For sale at all news' depôts.
Beware, and ask for the "Ledger of Romance."

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G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, up stairs.

COBB'S GREAT NOVELETTE!
LOOK OUT
FOR THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER
FOR
NEXT SATURDAY,
WITH
COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
WILL BE
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING
AT SUNRISE.

THE SIX PORTRAITS.
BUCHANAN,
BRECKINRIDGE,
FREMONT,
DAYTON,
FILLMORE,
DONELSON,
together with biographical sketches of each, are to be published in
THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN,
Commencing Wednesday, July 26, 1856,
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.
The ballot taken throughout *The Sun* Establishment on Monday, to decide the order in which these portraits should be published, resulted as follows:

For Millard Fillmore	56
For John C. Fremont	51
For James Buchanan	49
Blank	2
Total Number of Ballots	160

The portraits of FILLMORE and DONELSON, therefore will appear on Wednesday morning, those of FREMONT and DAYTON on Thursday, and those of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE on Friday.

An exact account will be kept of the number of extra copies called for on each of these three days, and announced in *The Sun* of Saturday morning. This will be looked upon very generally as an evidence of the enthusiasm and real interest taken by those connected with the different parties in "spreading the documents."

The likenesses are—all of them—pronounced *the best* that have yet been engraved on wood.

THE ENGRAVINGS COST OVER $100.

The publication of these splendid portraits is not the only feature of interest in the columns of *The Sun*. A new and original story, written expressly for *The New-York Sun* by DONALD MCLEOD, entitled
THE OLD HOUSE:
How it Emigrated and Who Lived in it Afterwards, will also be published in *The Sun* on the same days that the portraits are.

To get all these portraits and this very interesting story, have the paper left at your house or place of business. It costs only sixpence a week—single copies one cent each.

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Who lived in it afterwards.
BY DONALD MCLEOD.
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Commenced in THE SUN of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
THE SIX PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS.
The best Likenesses yet Engraved on Wood.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH EACH ONE.
The New-York SUN of Wednesday, July 23, contains the first of the series—Fillmore and Donelson. Thursday's paper will have those of Fremont and Dayton and Friday's those of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Saturday's paper will tell how many extra copies of each day are sold. See to it that your friends are supplied.
ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.
The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements; Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gilt-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.
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NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED," sung by Louise Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jos. Roth, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 25 cents. "THREE FLOWERS," by Lisbich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.

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COOK & BRO., 493 Broadway, second door above Grand.

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ASK FOR THE
LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
If you want to read the best tales published in any paper extant.
Ready THIS MORNING, at daylight. Price 4 cents.

"GO IT, BONNER!"—The imitators and copyists of the above "Napoleon of Newspaper Enterprise," are hardly less numerous and as unscrupulous as are some of our friends in the book-trade, who, not content with palming off old books as new, by conveniently changing the title, or by inserting that a sketch of a man's life, made up of his own writings, is the only complete one that is or will be, have the complacency to use our own advertisements either in whole or part, without so much as "by your leave."

Mr. BONNER presents his compliments to Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, the well-known publishers, who inserted the above in yesterday's *Tribune*, and begs to thank them for the notice that they have seen fit to take of his poor, forlorn, dejected imitators; still, Mr. BONNER persists in insisting that he is opposed to "hitting" anybody. The unfortunate creatures who have had the meanness to attempt to steal a portion of his popularity, have for a long time struggled to obtain a foothold on their own merits, and failing in that, they cannot be blamed, perhaps, if they exhibit a laudable ambition to succeed on the merits of HONEST men. Still Mr. BONNER thanks Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON for the good feeling that they have exhibited towards him. They have demonstrated the fact that they have the courage, the manliness and the magnanimity to "speak out" against a gross wrong, even where they are not interested themselves.

N. B.—SYLVANUS COBB, JR., the great novelette writer, will commence another Brilliant and Powerfully-Written TALE, in next Saturday's issue of that charming, hundred-gun, delightful, trashy, adorable, fifteen hundred-dollar-a-lick-advertising Weekly, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. Look out for it! It will be ready on SATURDAY MORNING, and for sale at all the news-offices.

N. B. No. 2.—BONNER must insist that this advertisement is not intended to hit anybody.

N. B. No. 3.—Wanted at the LEDGER Office, No. 44 Ann-st., a few protested I. O. U's. We want the sport of collecting them.

N. B. No 4.—The title of Mr. Cobb's new Story is THE MYSTIC BRIDE.

ASK FOR THE
LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
If you want to read the best tales published in any paper extant.
Ready THIS MORNING, at daylight. Price 4 cents.

DREADFUL RAILROAD SLAUGHTER NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—Look out for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER on SATURDAY. [illegible]

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BOOKS TO TAKE WITH YOU.
INTERESTING—AMUSING—INSTRUCTIVE.
CITIZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS. With Illustrations by DARLEY. One beautiful 12mo. Price $1.
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MRS. BROUGHAM'S BUNSBY PAPERS; Or, [illegible] BOOKS. One neat 12mo. Price $1.
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WITH
COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
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READY ON SATURDAY MORNING
AT SUNRISE.

FORGET NOT THE SAGE OF ASHLAND!
THE LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, AND SELECT SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY
Will shew
HIS VIEWS OF SLAVERY
To have been entirely opposed to those now entertained by its modern advocates and defenders in either branch of Congress.
We have just issued a new and beautiful 8vo edition, by SCRIBNER & GEDDES.
Price, in cloth, $2; in morocco, marble-edge, $3 50.
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MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, or No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

Then shout with joyous cheer!
For brave Fremont shall lead the front,
And be our pioneer.
THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,
Composed entirely of original songs, prepared expressly for this campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

JUST THE BOOK TO SELL
IN CARS AND STEAMBOATS!
SMUCKER'S LIFE OF FREMONT.
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COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
WILL BE
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING
AT SUNRISE.

And Freedom's star shall brightly shine
And Plenty's here shall bless us,
When in the White House we enshrine
FREMONT and gentle JESSIE.
THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,
Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

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Sing should spur the mind to duty;
Nerve the weak, and stir the strong;
Every deed of truth and beauty
Should be crowned by starry song!
BARRY CORNWALL.
THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,
Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

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THE OLD HOUSE.
—How it emigrated and
Who lived in it afterwards.
BY DONALD MCLEOD
Written expressly for the New-York Sun.
Commenced in THE SUN of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
THE SIX PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS.
The best Likenesses yet Engraved on Wood.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH EACH ONE.
The New-York SUN of Wednesday, July 23, contains the first of the series—Fillmore and Donelson. Thursday's paper will have those of Fremont and Dayton, and Friday's those of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Saturday's paper will tell how many extra copies of each day are sold. See to it that your friends are supplied.
ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY.

There comes a chief from the sunset land,
From far-off shores of gold,
A man whose mind and soul are cast
In Nature's noblest mould.
THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,
Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price, 12½c; $1 per dozen, $7 per 100, $60 per 1,000.

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ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY.

WALL-STREET GAZETTE.
EUROPEAN EDITION.
PER STEAMER AFRICA.
Ready THIS MORNING, containing all the Commercial and Financial news of the country up to 9 o'clock this A. M.
For sale in wrappers at the coasting-room, No. 4 Newst., (one door from Wall)
W. H. SMITH & SON, No. 183 Strand, London, General European Agents.

A sound of arms and of war's alarms,
Each breath from the South is bringing;
'Tis the charging van of Oppression's clan,
To the breeze their dark flag flinging.
THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,
Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

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NEW-YORK DAILY MORNING EXPRESS.—Persons wishing to be served with the Morning Express will please send through the City Post-Office or any of the Dispatch Post-Offices to CARRIER OF EXPRESS, cor. of Wall and Nassau sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT BARGAIN.—The stock of house-furnishing goods in the store No. 147 Grand-st., East Brooklyn, together with the fixtures and a fluid route, worth over two thousand dollars a year, will be sold very low by the subscriber, and, if desired, the purchaser supplied with house-furnishing goods on the most advantageous terms. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses, with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

LEASE STOCK AND FIXTURE—OF A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE—On one of the best avenues for business in this City. The business can be made to average $1,000 per week. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, cor. Pine and Nassau sts., over Bank of Commonwealth.

THREAD, NEEDLE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate opportunity. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK on the METROPOLITAN BANK, dated July 22, for $76, drawn to MORRIS FOX by the undersigned, was lost between their store and the Bank. All persons are forbidden buying or negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE HALEN & CO., for $2,944 72, dated March 14, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 79 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.; Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all ch

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Broadway Murder—The Murderer Not yet Detected—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict.

The cold-blooded murder of Burke, the porter, in Broadway, on Thursday night last, still continues to be a topic of universal remark.

Notwithstanding every effort has been made to find him, the murderer has not yet been arrested; still there is good reason for believing that the villain will yet be caught, and made to suffer the penalty he so justly merits.

From all the facts known, it appears probable that the murder was committed by "the little man with drab coat and straw hat," who was last seen with Burke on the night of the murder, and who took from the saloon beneath a large cheese-knife.

THE CLOSING TESTIMONY

presents nothing additional of importance. The following is an abstract of it:

Thomas Burke, resident at No. 4 Dey-street, son-in of the murdered man, sworn—Had known deceased ten or twelve years. Saw him last the Wednesday night before he was murdered; met him at the corner of Elm and White streets, about night o'clock in the evening, drinking at the bar with the owner of the place, the bar-keeper, and a stranger man. Advised him not to get to drinking again. Accompanied him to Mr. Joyce's store, and thence through Broadway to Pearl street, and left him. Deceased had told him that Reicon was his best friend, and his family were kind to him. Witness knew the silver watch, gold chain, ring and portemonnaie belonging to deceased, which it is supposed the assassin has taken, and was sure he could identify them.

Mr. Watson, foreman of Mr. Joyce's store, testified that he was in the room with deceased on the Wednesday evening preceding the murder, between six and seven o'clock, and remonstrated with him in regard to losing his watch, keeping bad company, &c; had often talked with him before; had never known Reiche to be in the store after witness left it, and was sure that on that evening Reiche was not in the store after six o'clock; saw deceased on Tuesday, about half past seven o'clock, for the last time; never knew that deceased had an enemy in the world; he was then perfectly sober. Witness stated that deceased occasioned his boarding place not long since, and told him on had done so on account of having some words with a young man, but that he was going back again, as the young man had apologized.

Dr. Erasmus D. Hudson, whose office was at No. 378 Broadway, on the same floor with Mr. Joyce's store, testified that deceased came into his back room after water on Thursday, perhaps half-a-dozen times; deceased was a very pleasant man; often conversed with him about his habits; once induced him to take the pledge, but he would occasionally have a spree; sometimes prescribed for him since he was recovering from one, and was almost in a state of *delirium tremens*; witness related the circumstances of the finding of Burke's body, on Friday morning, as corroborating the testimony of preceding witnesses; his first impression was that the man had committed suicide, but further investigation convinced him that a horrid murder had been committed, but who was the perpetrator was to him, as to others, a mystery.

Louis Siebenheimer, bar-keeper of the saloon under Mr. Joyce's place, was further examined: Closed the saloon about twelve o'clock on the night of the murder; went up and sat on the steps about ten minutes, then went back again and went to bed; stepped the saloon; was not in Reiche's store that night; the strange man in the drab coat cut some ham before the knife was missed; the next day two young men, apparently Americans, who were in the saloon that night, came in again; witness told them the strange man who was so saucy to him had stolen the knife; one of them replied, "Yes, I saw him put something inside the waist of his coat." The knife was fourteen or sixteen inches long, white handled, the blade and handle of about equal length.

Took supper that night about seven o'clock, in William-street, staid perhaps three quarters of an hour; received no message from deceased that night.

THE CORONER SUMS UP.

Here, the evidence being concluded, the case was summed up by Coroner CONNERY at considerable length. He thanked the Jury for their patient and thorough investigation, and regretted that the inquisition had not resulted more successfully—that it had not resulted in a full identification of the perpetrator of the most foul and cold-blooded murder ever perpetrated in the great metropolis of the United States. He trusted that the vigilance of the proper authorities would not cease on the conclusion of the inquisition, but that every effort would be made to unravel the dreadful mystery in which the affair was now involved.

He trusted that His Honor, the Mayor, would, by the power vested in him, offer a reward for the detection of the guilty party, and that our wealthy and liberal citizens would second such an effort. Indeed, crime and outrage had so much extended, that it behooved every good citizen to unite in an effort to bring the guilty to justice. Individual safety and the good of community demanded this. In conclusion he thanked Capt. Dowling and the constabulary of the Sixth Police District for their untiring and praiseworthy efforts, and then dismissed the Jury for consultation.

After a brief deliberation, the Jury returned the following verdict: "That Bartholomew Burke was brutally murdered on the night of Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1856, by some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

THE ALLEGED BIGAMY.

The examination into the charge of bigamy preferred against Alonzo W. Adams, was commenced yesterday, before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Mrs. Hannah Marie Post, of Jersey City, the complainant, was examined, but her evidence presented nothing additional to that given to her affidavit.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, who appeared as counsel for the defence was examined, as to his knowledge as to his acquaintance with Mr. Adams, &c., and was, at the adjournment of the Court, still under examination.

MR. SMITH IN DIFFICULTY—WHERE HE OUGHN'T TO BE.

Mr. Smith is an unfortunate fellow. He is never out of difficulty. He is at the Tombs every day telling his grievances—how some loafer lammed him, or how some woman wrongly him by wringing his wallet. But still Mr. Smith will never learn. He is everywhere but where he ought to be—constantly sneaking about the purlieus, going in cheap. He is destitute of taste and indifferent to smell. Church and Water streets are his favorite haunts—Mercer-street is too high—up town.

Mr. Smith is a countryman, indefatigably and decidedly. He had a good watch worth $90 and $15 in money, on Monday night. On Tuesday morning he had neither one nor t'other—having accompanied a lous young woman to a house in the Fourth Ward. So, as he couldn't get any breakfast, he went to Justice OSBORNE and asked for justice. A warrant for the arrest of one Mary Dwyer was issued at his request, and then he left to call again to-day. Mr. Smith! *Mister* Smith!

Miscellaneous.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

We understand that a number of police appointments were made yesterday. The officials about the Mayor's office "know nothing" about the matter. We have been able to learn one thing, however—viz: that the new appointees are "all right on the goose question," and will not forsake the regular nominations.

GAS EXPLOSION.

On Monday evening two gas metre at No. 88 Delancy-street exploded, severely hurting a Mr. Keim about the face and arms. Fortunately, no one but Mr. Keim was in the room at the time of the accident.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 485 Seventh-avenue upon the body of Wm. Smith, a boy of 15 years, who came to his death from burns accidentally received while in the act of filling a fluid lamp on the 10th instant. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Mr. Alexander, residing at No. 211 Hudson-street, was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse, attached to a wagon, at the foot of Desbrosses street, on Tuesday evening. He was taken to his home terribly injured, and died last evening. Deceased was 65 years of age. He was a married man. He leaves behind a wife and family.

The runaway horse belongs to E Ball, wood merchant, at the foot of Vestry-street, and was driven by a man named Doyle, who was intoxicated at the time of the fatal occurrence.

A man named Thomas G Smith, residing at No. 25 Chrystie-street, had a quarrel on Monday with one John Hamill, who is supposed to be insane. John had possessed himself of a pistol, and fired at Smith, inflicting a very dangerous wound in the neck. Smith was sent to the Hospital, and John was locked up in the Tombs.

Horrible Affair in East Newark—A Wife Shot—Suicide of the Husband.

From the Newark Mercury, July 19.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a German residing in East Newark, and in the employ of Messrs. CHADWICK & Co., who had been actively engaged at the fire yesterday afternoon, loaded a musket and fired the contents at his wife, who was sitting outside of the door, sewing. The charge, which was waddiog merely, took effect upon the upper part of the left arm, entirely destroying it. Seeing her fall from her chair, and supposing she had killed her, he entered the house, and bolting the door after him, reloaded his musket, attached a string to the trigger, and placing the muzzle to his breast, passed instantly into eternity.

We learn that this man has been remarkable for a considerable period for his strange behavior in frequently firing his musket at night to the annoyance of his neighbors shooting at imaginary game, besides remarking and behaving in a very singular manner. His body was found to be covered with a net-work of twine, evidently an insane idea. His behavior at the fire was so singular as to attract considerable attention. His wife was a sober, industrious woman, and had just returned from a day's washing, by which she contributed to the support of the family. She was attended by Drs. AKERS, DODD, and CLARK. Amputation was performed successfully by Dr. COLES, assisted by Drs. AKERS, DOUGHERTY, and WM. WARD, and it is thought she will recover.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, July 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in fair supply and request. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75; Pots, $6 12½@$6 25, mostly the latter rate, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,200 lbs. American yellow brought 28c.@28½c., ₰ lb.

BOOTS & SHOES—The supply is a good one and comprises a fair assortment, but the demand is tame, coming mostly from the leading Southern and Western markets. Prices are quite firm—some factors even looking for a rise. We quote: Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 55@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 35@$1 85; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, 75c.@$1 30; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 50; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 75c.@$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 57½c.@80c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 87½c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c.@85c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@56¼c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 75c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 57½c.@87½c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 37½c.@50c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c.@$1; Children's City made and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

CANDLES—Are in pretty active request at steady rates.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at old figures. Java, 14½c. @14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@11¾c., Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and Bahia, at 10¾c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices are well sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	10	10	10	10¼
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	13⅛
Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜

FEATHERS—Scarce and needed. Prices somewhat nominal.

FISH—Are generally in fair demand, at very full rates. Supplies less extensive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces renewed dullness and languor, under the influence of receipts considerably in excess of the requirements of purchasers. The sales since our last reach about 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 90
Straight State	5 90@ 6 05
Favorite and Extra State	6 05@ 6 20
Common to Good Michigan	5 25@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 85@ 6 10
Common to Good Ohio	5 90@ 6 15
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 15@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 20@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian has not varied, the sales since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 30@$7 75 ₰ bbl. Southern is inactive yet steady. A light stock sustains prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 00@$8 75 and $10 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and nominal at $2 75@$4 60 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 62½@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty brisk, but is infirm. The sales since our last amount to about 56,200 bushels, including fair to good Canadian White at $1 65@$1 73; fair do Red at $1 50; ordinary Western White at $1 40; very ordinary to good Red at $1 28@$1 50; prime Southern White (new) at $1 84; poor do. Red (old) at $1 28@$1 37½, and inferior to good Genesee White at $1 35@$1 70 per bushel. Rye is less active, and is slightly in favor of buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 3,000 bushels inferior to Prime, at 75c.@85c. ₰ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 44½c.@45½c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey; and 35c @38c. for Southern ₰ bushel. Corn is moderately sought after and is generally quoted a shade firmer. Desirable lots are not abundant. The sales since our last embrace about 50,000 bushels at 55c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c.@61½c. for common to prime mixed; 64½@70c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 63c @65c. for round Yellow; 65c.@80c for common to very choice Southern White, and 65c.@73c. for round White ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are salable and steady, as previously represented.

HOPS—Can now be purchased, in lots, at 11c.@15c. ₰ lb; but the demand is still rather tame.

IRON—Rules very dull and heavy. No quotable change in prices.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25@$1 31½ ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Inactive, at old rates.

LEATHER—The market is tolerably brisk and very firm, for nearly all descriptions of Sole and Upper.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 18¾ for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues rather scarce and in request. New-Orleans, 52c.@54c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@ 48c.; Muscovado, 42c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba, 39c. @41c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in moderate demand, and is worth from $2 85½@$3 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is pretty plenty and freely bought at 37c.@38c., according to quantity, ₰ gallon. Tar is sa able and steady, at $1 50@$2 ₰ bbl. Resin is quiet and nominal at $1 57½@$1 60 for common, ₰ 310 lbs; $1 65@$1 70 for No. 2; and $2 25@ $2 50 for No. 1 and White, ₰ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and barely quoted, at $1 75@$2 ₰ bbl.

OILS—A moderately active inquiry continues to prevail for Whale, Sperm and Olive at former quotations. Linseed is sparingly sought after; yet it is quite firm at 81c.@82c. ₰ gall n. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower, with sales reported since our last of only about 500 bbls., including, closing at $20 12½@$20 25 for Mess, and $17 37½@ $17 50 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in better supply, and are heavy at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams; 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@10¼c. for Rough Sides, mostly at prices within the range, ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 350 bbls. for strictly Prime, closing at 12¼c.@13c., ₰ lb. Beef is dull and languid; the sales since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands out $15@$17 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and heavy at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 11c.@11c. for Ohio; 12c @20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 5½c.@8½c., ₰ lb.

RICE—There were only 125 tcs. bought, to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 250 boxes Castile taken at full prices.

SUGARS—The supply is very ample, and buyers look for an easier market. Hence the inactivity in business. Factors, however, adhere to their old claims. The sales since our last reach about 880 hhds. Cuba &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@9c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Is less active, parties disagreeing about prices.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request and prices for all sorts are firm. The sales since Friday include about 92 hhds. Kentucky, Maysville, at 10½c.@10c.; 149 hhds. on private terms; and 250 cases Seed-leaf at 6½c.@13c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 350 bbls. Ohio and Prime procured at 28c.@29c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet and languid, pending the receipt of later European news. Cotton, 1-64.@5-32d, ₰ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6¼d.@ 7d. ₰ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 30s @35s. ₰ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LEZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22.

FLOUR—State and Western—Since my report of the 14th inst. by *Canada, via* Boston, we are in possession of later advices by the arrival of the *Canadian* at Halifax, *Niagara* at Boston, and *Fulton* at this port. A gradual decline of 40@50c. ₰ bbl has resulted from their unfavorable accounts. Shippers have operated only to a moderate extent, while the home trade have purchased sparingly. For future delivery nothing has transpired. *Clearances from New York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To London, 19,225 bbls. Liverpool, 11,149. Bristol, 2,903. Glasgow, 6,971. Cork, &c., 7,550. Havre, 7,049. Antwerp, 20. Melbourne, 150. British Provinces, 1,892. South America, 4,330. West Indies, 1,052.

WHEAT—The market at the date of my last, 14th inst., was in an unsettled state. With good receipts, and under the effect of unfavorable telegraphic accounts by *Canadian* and *Niagara*, an abatement in prices of 5c.@8c. ₰ bushel was submitted to on the part of receivers; freights to Liverpool having likewise receded about 2d ₰ bushel. At the decline, shippers entered the market more freely, and the selling off in price above noted, has since been in a good measure recovered. From the South, we have had a few parcels of the new crop, of good quality, which have been taken by millers, at full prices. *Clearances from New-York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To London, 9,865 bushels. Liverpool, 186,259. Glasgow, 74,588. Bristol, 10,940. Cork, &c. 17,148. Douglass, (Isle of Man.) 7,503. Havre, 7,294.

INDIAN CORN—Little or nothing has been done for export to Great Britain; shipping parcels have been in light supply, and above the view of exporters. For the West Indies and South America some inquiry has prevailed, and advanced prices have been paid. *Clearances from New York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 8,590 bushels; West Indies, 620; British Provinces, 60; South America, 40.

RYE—Has generally been in good request for the Continent; prices have varied little. *Clearances from New York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 12,950 bush.; Bremen, 4,328; Hamburg, 5,292; Falmouth, &c., 20,000.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 9d ₰ bbl. Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6¼d.@7d. ₰ bush. Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 7¼d.@7½d. ₰ bush. Antwerp—Grain, 2½@2¾d. ₰ bush. Havre—Flour, 70c.@80c. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 15c.@17c. ₰ bush.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

SCHLESAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. R. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGELSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 122 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....288 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

W. S. MELLOR—Begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that his opening sale of elegant furniture, rosewood piano fortes, French plate mirrors, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, descriptive catalogues of which will be ready on the morning of sale.

Having leased the beautiful and spacious salesrooms

NOS. 13 AND 15 PARK-ROW,

opposite the Astor House, he will be happy to execute the business favors of his former patrons and the public generally, with promptness.

Gratefully appreciating the liberal patronage extended to him for the past six years, it will be his earnest endeavor to merit its continuance.

Among the stock will be found 20 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in costly brocades, damask and English hair cloth; several superb carved rosewood centre-tables; costly etageres, with plate-glass doors; rich music cabinets; secretary bookcases; 10 richly decorated enamelled chamber suites, plain and marble tops; together with a variety of

PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

Also, will be sold, to pay advances, 150 choice oil-paintings; 30 fine cab plate pier and mantel mirrors, with plain and ornamented frames

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold,

THREE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES,

of good tone and finish.

Goods can be packed on the premises, for shipping, at a reasonable charge. W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

Salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND PLAIN CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—On THURSDAY, (to-morrow) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 13 Beekman-st, consisting in part of rosewood sofas and parlor furniture, in French brocatel and satin; richly carved rosewood etageres; marble-top centre, and other sofa tables; quartette and fancy tables; French secretaries, bookcases, music cabinets, ladies' work tables, what-nots, book and corner stands, rich pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings; custom-made extension dining tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; carved sideboards, oak and walnut dining-room chairs, sofas and lounges, easy chairs, rockers, superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes; elegant enamelled cottage suites, a variety of styles and finish, part of which are very superior; best Spanish hair mattresses, palliasses, rush-seat fancy chairs, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of rich cut-glass, China and silver-plated ware, fine table cutlery, &c. At 1 o'clock, six superior rosewood piano-fortes, also two second-hand, all of which can be examined at the time previous to the sale. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PIANOS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, PARLOR SUITES, COTTAGE FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms at Nos. 59 Beekman-st. and 59 Ann-st., the entire furniture of an establishment up town, by order of the Administrator, including five piano-fortes, three rosewood and two mahogany; Brussels carpets, made by Crossley, of this City, one by Lynch, one very fine English do. in mahogany, &c., &c.; also one very fine accordeon, together with thirty full pieces of Brussels carpet, forty feather beds complete, two or three parlor suites in brocatel and velvet, several French-plate mirrors, wardrobe, bookcases, French and carved bedsteads, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension tables, marble-top centre and card do., marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany parlor chairs, Voltaire do., at do. hair mattresses, &c., &c.; also 20 dozen oak, carved maple and black walnut chairs, all patterns, 5 cottage bedsteads, &c. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be taken away the same day or on Friday morning.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—Auction sale of second hand rosewood piano-forte, household furniture, light covered wagon, &c. THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., near Fulton, will be sold without reserve: One rosewood piano forte, nearly new; one light covered wagon, built by Studley; a quantity of second-hand furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, rockers, mirrors, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, and palliasses. Also, to pay advances, five suites solid carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel, and silk plush—parlor reclining-chairs sofas, Voltaire, rocking, and side chairs; centre, card, and pier tables; lounges, ottomans, wardrobes, bookcases, bedsteads, suitable, washstands, French-plate mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy tables, cable cutlery, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, clocks, &c. Also, about 110 gallons imported Cognac brandy—a superior article. Sale without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William-st. FRIDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Thomas L. Cuney, Executor of Thomas G. Casey:

25 shares Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co. $50 each.
60 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR Co., $50 each.
25 shares Stonington Railroad, $100 each.
25 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
25 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
54 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
50 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.—1250 SPRING-ST., HALF-WAY BETWEEN 6th and 7th-avs.—THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) at 10½, at No. 250 Sprint-st., between Fulton and Johnston-sts., by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, rosewood parlor suite covered satin brocatel, enamelled chamber suite, marble tops, with every other kind of furniture for city dwellings, including choice oil paintings, mattresses, mirrors, ornaments, &c. Boxing matting, &c., at small charge. Storage Free. Half hour previous, clear.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, TOOLS and CUTLERY, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, June 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 3 Bowery, by order of Assignee, the entire stock of Hardware, Tools, Plated Ware, Table-cutlery, Fancy articles, &c., contained in the above store, viz., 50 patent six-barrel Revolvers; 12 cases "H. Collins" Axes. For full particulars, see catalogues, now ready. Terms, 90 days.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL on THURSDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier and mantel mirrors French marble clocks, vases, &c.; also, china, glass and crockery ware; also, a lot of ribbons, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID STOCK OF GROCERIES.—WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 78 Cedar-st., sugars, flour, teas, soap, raisins, maccaroni, spices, &c.; 75,000 prime cigars; brandy, claret and port in cases. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—At auction on THURSDAY, July 24, at 11¾ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 38 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS OF ALL THE CANDIDATES for President and Vice President, elegantly engraved on steel, (proof impressions, suitable for framing) comprising BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, FREMONT, DAYTON, FILLMORE and DONELSON, for sale at the office of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet." Price, 25 cts. each; in handsome gilt frames, $1 each. The trade supplied. O. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by CHEVEN, from a photograph by BROWN, which is the only resemblance that can be relied upon. Size, 24x33 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready made paper bags always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHARLES' PIANO-FORTES,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

PIANOS.
WILLIAM MILLER'S
MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
With or without the Æolian,

Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title, would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also, would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC

against buying Pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness, and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address postpaid.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

SUPERIOR GUITARS.—Manufactured by the undersigned, from Spanish models, and warranted to stand in any climate, sent by express, carefully packed, at the following prices: No. 1, mahogany, in excellent wood case, with extra strings, $15. No. 2, made of rosewood, with case and extra strings, $18. No. 3, rosewood with case and strings, $22. No. 4, rosewood, with case and strings, $25. No. 5, rosewood, very handsome, with case and strings, $35. No. 6, rosewood, very elegant, with case and strings, $50.

JUST PUBLISHED:

All of the songs from "Il Trovatore," and all of the latest ballads arranged for the Guitar, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of from 10 to 25 cts. for each piece.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Prices low.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room 7 feet front by 8 feet 8 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 23 6th-av., N. Y.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch cross-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MELODEON.—A 6 octave piano-forte style Melodeon, Carhart & Needham makers, costing $160 cash, will be sold at a very great reduction, the owner having no further use for it. Call or address A. WEBER, No. 163 West Broadway.

BANJO.—Banjo taught by FRANK SPEED, No. 168 Franklin-st. I have a new and easy method of teaching the banjo, by which pupils learn with great facility. Repairing and materials at a great reduction. Banjos $1 to $75. FRANK SPEED, No. 168 Franklin-st.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, as made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used a Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, cost $325; Hallet Allen for $150; 3 at 84 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

J. C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 826 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations." *Courier.*

1856.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—STUDENTS at PAINES' ACADEMIES, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious hand-writing, and taught Book-keeping as used in the best houses, as a teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping Col. Paine stand unrivaled.—*Morning Journal, Brooklyn.*

1857.—BOOK-KEEPING, $10—WRITING, $5.—

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
CORNELIUS C. SMALLEY, ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and accountsres in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1863 to the year 1885, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cents. per annum on the income of the Company, on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, or its yearly accretion to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of the latest issue, as they can be procured favorable as in other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations, either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one hundred dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue, to be registered as aforesaid, or adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right to deliver ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued. Such proposals to be addressed "Proposals for the New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 12th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept, the amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. F. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery, on any amount paid previously, but a rebate will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & Co., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence.	Leghorn,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leipsic,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Leghorn,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden.	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Mai s,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Berrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Nantes,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & Co., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds (on commission) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; Morris Ketchum, Esq., New-York; Blake, Howe & Co., Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $250, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $5 0, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY the 4th inst. and from the time of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 18 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED, and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $250 each, which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi-annually and are due on the 15th of January, 1860, at the office of the Company in New-York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock, which are now represented by Options or Rights, which will expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, and the instalments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANICS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 616 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 1st, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st. NEW-YORK, July 15, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and now secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by a like mortgage on the company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.
WM. REMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties in the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First class New-York accounts are preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the Second Mortgage Bonds, payable 2d January last, and the 2d July; also, the interest Warrants on the First Mortgage Bonds, due the 10th of March last, together with the Interest on Third Mortgage Bonds, due the 15th inst., will be paid on presentation at the banking house of GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON, in this City, and at the Elm City Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

H. F. WARD, Treasurer.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of Morris Ketchum, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

M. O. HALSTED,
SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $240,000,) will be paid at the office of
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 2 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1856.—**PUBLIC NOTICE**—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on or before the above date.
J. M. CATLIN, President.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The transfer books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed at 2 P. M., the 25th July, and reopened at 10 on the 1st August next. By order of
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT—FOR TRAVELLING—Available in all parts of the world, furnished on application, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Bankers, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 5 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 30th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. F. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 14, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 15th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH MCROBERTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Wednesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONGDLIN, President.
WM. M. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without direction. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 8th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, (sq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 104 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the new-York Agency.
EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College place. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed un 11 the day.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., on which time the transfer books are closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the 31st inst. to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next at this office in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without direction. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 8th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, (sq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 104 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the new-York Agency.
EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College place. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed un 11 the day.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., on which time the transfer books are closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Aug. 2.
STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 327 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Direc ors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES E LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. B. MCKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1856.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 16 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5 0, and under, at the rate of 5 per cent. and on sums over $340 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, that such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. SELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12, '56-law3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAND, an individual banker, Northern Canal Bank, Washington County, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27, '54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n28, '54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy11'56-1aw3yW' M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy19, '54-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 14, 1856.—The BANK OF TIOGA has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, (in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARK, R.
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. FLY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SETH P. LAWRENCE,
HENRY BERROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HEIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRITT,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DD SEIL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEESE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD WILLIAMS,
L. E. WYMAN,	MATTHEW SIDDELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 83 Cliff-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, Inclined Plane, Sugar Houses, Mines, Inclined Planes, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 62 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly warked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square Nos. 2 to 4 in. Car Axles, sheeps, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanoch Iron Co.

GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING, &c.—JOHN JOHNSTON & BROTHER, No. 11, 13th-st., are prepared to do Gas-Fitting and Plumbing in City and Country at short notice, and keep on hand everything appertaining to their business.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best from in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY,
No 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white Iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AN UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE—FOR SALE CHEAP—Three-horse power, with boiler complete; also one of Fay's Tenanting Machines. Inquire at No. 45 Beekman-st.

PERSONS—Wishing to dispose of a STEAM ENGINE, three or four-horse power, can hear of a customer by applying at the Iron Railing shop No. 70 West 33d-st. WM. DIMOND.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.

EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE,

Without change of cars or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met yesterday at the Penitentiary. The usual requisitions were read and passed without mere than occasional and unimportant comment.

The following is the official weekly statement:

Number remaining week ending July 19, at	
Bellevue Hospital	597
Lunatic Asylum	1,128
Almshouse	
Penitentiary	276
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	225
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	13
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	538
Workhouse	16
Small-Pox Hospital	870
Randall's Island	190
Randall's Island Hospital	321
City Prison	17
Second and Third District Prisons	297
Colored Home	189
Colored Orphan Asylum	215
Children at Nurse	
Total	5,726
Increase	15
Number remaining July 5	5,711
Admitted	2,506
Total	8,217
Died	58
Discharged	2,143
Sent to Penitentiary	270
Sent to State Prison	15—2,491
Total	5,726

A bill was presented, being the Sheriff's account for transporting convicts. It related to the removal of "one convict six miles, at 35 cents per mile, and one day's maintenance," $3 50. At foot is a form of certificate for the signature of the warden that each prisoner has been received; but such certificate remained blank, and after discussion, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on City Prisons to report thereupon.

Several reports of Committees were presented, having relation to matter of no public interest.

Governor OLIVER, with whom was associated Governor TIEMANN, presented a report and resolution in reference to boarding physicians, thus:

"*Resolved*, That the compensation allowed for boarding physicians practicing under this Board be at the rate of $182 per annum."

Governor GUNTHER presented a minority report, to the effect "that twenty dollars per month be allowed for the boarding of the assistant physicians, until the Board shall consider a less sum sufficient to board them in a respectable manner."

Governor OLIVER said these gentlemen were acquiring the experience that would fit them for private practice, and in view of the great advantages they were enjoying, he thought they ought to pay for their own champagne. He did not think the citizens would bear out such expenditure.

Governor TIEMANN said the $182 was not all. The house, its furniture, coal, and lights were provided.

The minority report was sustained by two and opposed by four Governors.

On the question of the adoption of the majority report, the President spoke at some length. Afterwards, Governor TOWNSEND observed that this was not a medical school. Dr. Sanger, who was present, being questioned, said that in some European hospitals some of the assistants had to pay for permission to be there; others were paid for their services.

Governor TIEMANN said, it had been contended this was not a school—that the assistants were required to be, or were, all of them, graduates, and yet Dr. Francis and other high authorities had praised these institutions as forming a *great school* for those who come for what they may learn.

It was moved that the report be referred back to the Committee, to ascertain what is the rule in other cities and in similar institutions. Agreed to.

Governor BELL then submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Governor OLIVER:

That, in the opinion of the Board, the practice of giving entertainments at the various institutions, on occasions other than the meetings of the Board for regular business, is inconsistent with the proper appropriation of moneys collected for charitable use; therefore

Resolved, That hereafter no entertainment for others than those engaged in the administration of the affairs of the Department, be paid for by the Department.

Governor OLIVER spoke strongly in favor of this resolution; so also did Governor BELL. The latter declared he had no wish to direct his resolution personally at Governor OLIVER. Governor OLIVER said, there was no person he had brought to the island who had not gone away with the idea that every expenditure was economically conducted. However, it was a paltry, small business, and the man who would offer such a resolution would be nailed. Nevertheless he would vote for it; it was certainly well to cut off, as was already done, the wine, brandy, cigars, and such things. Governor GUNTHER said, the resolution was narrow-minded, it was a dig at friend OLIVER and himself, as the last elected, and those who were going out of office were anxious indirectly to censure or control their successors. He would vote against the resolution. Governor OLIVER hoped the reporters and the papers would note who had brought up this resolution that the tax-payers and friends of the Board and Common Council, as visitors, were to receive not the slightest hospitality.

Governor TIEMANN asked if a Governor came up on business on Sunday, and brought with him two or three friends, was he or was he not at liberty to require the City to give them a hospitable dinner? Certainly the subject was surrounded by difficulties.

The President said no Governor would abuse the privilege of entertaining his personal friends. For his part, he did not think twenty or thirty persons had any right to ask him, as an individual Governor, to take them to the Island and entertain them. There ought to be some fixed rule. There ought to be no personal feeling in the matter.

Governor OLIVER reiterated—There had been some *whispering* among the Governors.

Governor TOWNSEND indignantly asked the meaning of such insinuations, and repelled the charge of unfairness.

Governor OLIVER said, this small resolution was an attempt to monopolize. For himself, he never came on Sundays, and never came with troops of friends. He should support the resolution truly, but it would be ironically—those who were going out, and who had been profuse enough, were attempting to coerce their successors. The people were too liberal to sustain such forms of economy; he wished to economize, but he did not approve of roast beef for the Governors and none for those who paid for it.

Ultimately the resolution was laid on the table.

Nothing else came up of any special importance. Adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Health Commissioners met yesterday at the Mayor's Office. A number of cases were acted on. The following were reported:

Brig *Broome*, from Havana, arrived on the 20th, and having been ventilated, is allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *William Henry*, from Cadena, arrived yesterday. Detained at Quarantine for examination—to be allowed to come to the City at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Robin*, from Trinidad, arrived Monday—is to lay over till to-day for further examination.

The Fire in Forty-fifth-street—Nearly $100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The fire that broke out, about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, in Forty-fifth-street, was the largest ever known in the Nineteenth Ward. The loss by it is estimated at nearly $100,000. It commenced in the beer brewery of ADAM MILLER, on Forty-fifth-street, between the First and Second avenues, and is supposed to have originated from the bursting of a keg, which was undergoing the process of tarring. The tar by some means caught fire while the workmen were pouring it into the keg, and the flames instantly communicated with the building, from which they spread to the following adjoining houses:

The Turtle Bay Brewery, owned and occupied by Mr. FRANCIS RUPPERT; the brewery of Mr. CHARLES CLEMENTS; and the dwelling-houses of ARMENIA BERRIEN, WILLIAM HAVEN, LEONARD HOVER, GEORGE DOBREMEIND, VALENTINE BENNER, and Mr. WANAMAKER.

These buildings were entirely consumed, notwithstanding the prompt and energetic efforts of the firemen. The heat made their labor very severe, and, owing to the long absence of rain, the flames spread with great rapidity.

The losses occasioned by the fire will not vary much from the following statement:

Francis Rupert, loss $30,000; insured for $3,000.

Adam Miller, loss $10,000; no insurance.

Charles Clements, loss $10,000; no insurance.

Armenia Behrens, loss two frame houses, $16,000; insurance $000.

William Haven, loss, a two-story frame house, $2,000; insurance $000 at No. 59 Wall-street.

Leonard Hover, loss, a two-story frame house, $2,000; insured at No. 64 Wall-street for $000.

George Dobremeind, loss, two-story frame house, $2,000; no insurance.

Valentine Benner, loss a three-story frame house, $2,500; insured in the Broadway Insurance Co. for $1,000.

Mr. Wanamacher—loss, a three-story frame house, $400. Mr. W. is absent in the country, and nothing is known as to his insurance.

The officers of the Ward arrested several men for stealing property while the fire was in progress. They were committed yesterday morning, at the Fourth District Court, by Justice BOGART, for examination. Their names are Armstrong, Rober and John Conner, Riley, and Gallaghar.

☞ The Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union held their weekly meeting last night, at the Stuyvesant Institute,—F. B. MANIMAN in the Chair. Mr. ANTHON, Dr. NOYES and Mr. GREELEY made addresses. Mr. GREELEY directed his observations particularly in reference to personal attacks on public men for political purposes; such attack always result in favor of those they are directed against. Several songs were sung, and the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday, three cheers being first given for FREMONT and DAYTON.

Phenomena of the Heated Term.

The heated term, embracing the great heat of Thursday and Friday of last week, the maximum temperatures of which were 98° on Thursday and 99° on Friday, embraced within it singular phenomena.

Between 11 A. M. and 12 M., of Tuesday, 15th, the inhabitants of Leicester Centre were startled by an explosion in the air like the report of cannon, and so severe that the concussion was sensibly felt.

At Richmond, Virginia, a little before 2 P. M. of Wednesday, the 16th, the shock of an earthquake was felt.

On Thursday, 17th, about 7 P. M., a beautiful meteor was seen from Charleston, S. C., expanding into a ball of fire of beautifully variegated colors, leaving a smoky devoy atmosphere in its path.

On Saturday, after the heat abated, a swift and very thirsty wind prevailed from southwest, west and northwest.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

The Naked Bathing Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

In your paper of this morning I see an article about public bathing in broad day. I have long been wishing that some one would call attention to the matter. In the Eleventh Ward the Police rarely interfere with the boys for breaking this ordinance. At many of the wharves in this Ward there are vessels where the officers have their wives living on board with them, and, of course, they have more or less occasion to be on the deck of their vessels, or on the dock. They have a perfect right to be there; and, if the Police Captain of this Ward paid more attention to his out-door work, would not be obliged to see large numbers of boys in a state of nudity. On Sundays the Police are particularly inattentive to their duty. A visit to the piers at the foot of Fifth, Seventh and Eighth streets will satisfy any one of the truth of the above

D. D. M. S.

The Mayoralty.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 20, 1856.

Stephen H. Branch, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The citizens of New-York have elected several Mayors for the purpose of turning out George W. MATSELL. Although these Mayors pledged themselves, before their election, to turn him out, yet they have retained him in office ever since the Police Department was established, about twelve years since. Most of these Mayors Mr. MATSELL has controlled, and to some of them he has been a perfect dictator. Now, Sir, I desire you to inform me in a letter (which I intend to publish,) what will be your course towards Mr. MATSELL in case you are elected Mayor in the coming Autumn, and what are your views respecting a reformation of the Police Department, which, as at present conducted, is a great curse to our City. Having tried you, and not found you wanting, and being determined to support no person for Mayor hereafter, unless he has my highest confidence, like yourself, I have taken this early method to elicit your views on this important subject. Respectfully, JOHN H. BRIGGS,

Alderman Thirteenth Ward.

The following is Mr. BRANCH's explicit reply:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1856.

Alderman John H Briggs:

DEAR SIR: If elected Mayor, I shall, as Police Commissioner, do my utmost to remove Mr. MATSELL, on the ground that he is a subject of Queen VICTORIA. He officially declared to the Board of Aldermen that he was a native of the United States, which I have proved to be a falsehood, by the Brandon records, and through the purest living testimony of both hemispheres. And I will prove, on the very day of my inauguration, that his father was never naturalized. His Maine Court naturalization records are a twelfth hour fraud, as I have already proved, and will re-prove at his new trial, if I am elected Mayor, when I will give him a kick potent enough to send him all the way back to Brandon, England, his native country. I am an American, God, so help me God, no British alien shall rule me, if I have the power to prevent it. Kindly thanking you for your flattering testimonial of me, I remain, sincerely, your friend. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

That Flag.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your editorial notice of the large FREMONT and DAYTON Banner recently put up in Broadway, you erroneously state that it was replaced at Academy Hall.

It was donated upon its restitution to the Republican General Committee by them to the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union, who have had it suspended from their Head-Quarters, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 459 Broadway.

☞ Mr. CHARLES MILLER, attached to the Department of Streets and Lamps and a widely known citizen, died suddenly on Monday, at his residence, No. 1,095 Broadway. His age was 36 years. He leaves behind a wife and one child.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS—*Dear Sir:* Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape LILLIE'S Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State-street and destroyed $30,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

B. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co's Dépôt, No. 265 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Lioco Saglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	3 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 50
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Of Photographs,
Ambrotypes,
and Daguerreotypes,
No. 359 Broadway,
over Thompson's
Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels, which paralyze industry in unhealthy regions. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good pedlars and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,
Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 698 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Where to buy your Shirts, or have them made to measure 25 per cent. less than the prices usually charged for such goods, also, zephyr Merino under-garments, just the thing for health and comfort during the heated term, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No, 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Republicanism in Brooklyn.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the First and Third Wards, Brooklyn, was held last evening in Museum Hall, at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. There was a respectable attendance of persons interested in the cause, mostly old Whigs and old-line Democrats, some of whose names will be recognized in the list of officers elected, as being in former times leaders in those old, but now almost defunct parties.

The Committee, appointed at a former meeting, to select candidates for the various offices, reported the following names, which were received and adopted unanimously:

For President—S. M. PARSONS.

For Vice Presidents—First Ward—Luther Ames, Hobart Ford. Third Ward—A.P. Stanton, Dr. Griffin.

Secretary—George H. Bates.

Assistant Secretary—Joseph Woodbridge.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles Whittlesey.

Executive Committee—First Ward—James Humphrey, James Freeland, William Barton, Alonzo H. Gale, O. C. Gardiner, Judge C. H. Bramhall. Third Ward—A Fitzgerald, R. D. Benedict, Jesse C. Smith, Rollin Sanford, Joseph Ridley, Luther B. Wyman.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported a Constitution and By-Laws, which were accepted and adopted. Another Committee appointed to secure a place of meeting reported in favor of securing Museum Hall, and were authorized by the meeting to rent the room proposed until the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency.

Addresses upon topics suitable to the occasion were made by the President, S. M. PARSONS, Judge BRAMHALL, J. E. WOODSIDE, Mr. COUCH, Col. CHARLES J. JACK and others. After the speaking quite a number signed the Constitution and By-Laws, and with three cheers for the Republican nominees and three more for the "First and Third Ward Republican Association," the meeting adjourned for one week.

Brooklyn Taxes.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of the City of Brooklyn, to fix the amount of taxes to be levied for general and special purposes, to meet the expenses of the City for the year 1857, concluded their labors on Monday night last. The principal appropriations made we have before published, and now give some additional items of interest.

TENANT CHILDREN.—Under the act passed in 1853, giving incorporated towns authority to levy a tax for the purpose of providing for the care of children who have no friends to care for them, or whose parents neglect to do so, an appropriation of $10,000 was made. Mayor HALL and a few others have endeavored from the first to carry this law into effect, but have heretofore failed. The amount appropriated is small, but it is considered sufficient to make a commencement, particularly as a building belonging to the county—the old Lunetic Asylum—is unoccupied, and can be obtained at a little or no expense for the purpose of making a beginning.

TELEGRAPH.—An appropriation is also made to extend the Police Telegraph through all parts of the City where it is not now laid, and also to connect with the office of the Chief of Police.

POLICE.—The appropriation for the Police Department is some $70,000 less than last year. The Common Council will find it necessary to reduce the Police force, or else reduce the pay on the 1st of January next.

EDUCATION.—The Board of Education asked for $116,000, but the Committee of the Joint Board reported in favor of allowing only $100,000. It appears that the Board of Education reserve their interest money as an insurance fund—or, in other words, ere their own insurers, and by so doing save about $1,400 per annum. Many members of the Joint Board contended that the Board of Education had no right to create such fund, which amounts now to some $8,000. After considerable discussion, pending which several motions were voted down to increase the amount, the report of the Committee in favor of $100,000 was adopted. The whole sum to be levied is about $70,000 less than for the year 1856.

☞ The Brooklyn Common Council has adjourned until Sept. 22.

A Noble Boy.

On Monday evening a boy named ARTHUR JOHNSON fell into the East River, and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of another lad named WILLIAM GARNER, of Brooklyn, who jumped in and brought the drowning lad safely to the shore.

Fatal Accident.

On Monday evening a boy seven years of age, named JAMES MCGINNIS, whose parents reside on Sands street, was run over by one of the Flushing-avenue cars at the corner of Sands-street and Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, by which he had both legs broken and was otherwise seriously injured. The boy was taken to the City Hospital by the Second District Police, where he lingered in great agony until yesterday morning, when he died.

Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict was rendered exonerating the conductor of the car from all blame.

The Late Fluid Accident.

MARY HERBERT, at No. 69 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, who was so severely hurt a few days since by the explosion of a fluid lamp, was yesterday taken to City Hospital for treatment. She is not expected to recover.

Two Men Drowned.

As the *Enoch Dean* was leaving her dock, opposite the Fulton Market, New-York, yesterday morning, a sloop was attached to her stern to be towed into the stream, and when the lines were cast off the sloop, being under considerable headway, ran into a row-boat containing three men. The boat was sunk and two of the men were drowned. The third man was saved by a boat from shore.

St. James School, Brooklyn.

The fourth annual Exhibition of this School will take place this evening, at the Brooklyn Museum.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a stable at the foot of South Ninth-street, owned by W. A. KLOTS & Co., was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000.

The Heat.

Several persons were prostrated by the heat and liquor-drinking yesterday, in Brooklyn, but no case resulted fatally.

☞ At the election for Delegates to the Soft-Shell Syracuse State Convention, held in the Third Assembly District, Kings County, Mr. WM MARTIN was elected Delegate, and Mr. MORRIS GARVY Alternate, by a large majority.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The Buchanan and Breckinridge Club of Jersey City met at their headquarters on Monday evening. Arrangements were made to open a reading-room at their headquarters. A mass meeting will be held on Thursday evening.

A Den of Young Thieves.

The arrest of an orphan boy named Wm. McDonald, yesterday, in Jersey City, on a charge of stealing, brought to light the fact that there exists an organized gang of youthful thieves, who had a den in a lumber-yard on North Point, where they slept during the early part of the day. Towards night they sallied out in search of plunder.

Railroad Accident.

A German, poorly dressed, and apparently about 40 years of age was killed yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by being run over by a train while walking upon the track of the New Jersey Railroad, and his conduct justifies the opinion that he designed to commit suicide.

Organization of a Hose Company at Hoboken.

The Hoboken Council have authorized the organization of a Hose Company in that city, to be called "Ocean Hose Company No. 1."

MARRIED

At New-London, on Tuesday, July 22, in St. James Church, by Rev. S. M. Hawkins, assisted by Rev. C. Clapp Rev. DAVID BUEL KNICKERBACKER, to SARAH MOORE adopted daughter of George N. Lord, Esq., Lyme, Conn

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, July 21, after a short but severe illness, MRS. ELEANOR T., wife of James Turnor, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 8th-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, of consumption, MARY W., wife of John H. Young, and daughter of the late Mary Goodman, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 1 Willett-st., corner of Grand, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, of paralysis, CORNELIA PRITCHETT, aged 56 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William S. Bloodgood, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, corner of 25th st. and 8th-av.

In this City, on Monday, July 21, suddenly, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES P. MILLER, aged 36 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of Marion Lodge, F. and A. M., members of Hancock Chapter, No. 14, O. U. A., also the officers and members of the Ferris Musketeers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this day, (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,089 Broadway, near 31st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, after a severe and lingering illness, which she bore with patience and Christian fortitude, ANNA M., wife of John T. Smith, and daughter of Edward Weir, Jr., of Staten Island, aged 26 years, 7 months and 9 days.

☞ The friends and relatives of the family will meet at her late residence, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 48 East 19th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, at 19¾ o'clock P. M., GEORGE HENRY, the beloved son of William H. and Mary A. Wilday, aged 2 years, 4 months and 24 days.

On Thursday, July 17, suddenly, of disease of the heart, on board of the steamboat *Nova*, just after leaving the wharf for West Point, ANNE MUMFORD, wife of Andrew Stevens, aged 54 years and 4 months.

Her remains were taken for interment to Greenwood, from her late residence, No. 47 Bond-st., on Saturday last.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 22, MARY A. N., wife of James R. Finch, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 215½ South 3d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, ELIZA, only child of Wm. E. and Phœbe P. Hoxie, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at No. 268 Schermerhorn-st. Remains will be taken to Maine for interment.

In Brooklyn on Tuesday morning, July 22, CAMERON STONE infant son of Michael and Frances Emanuel.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, July 22, Mrs. HELEN VAN ALST, widow of the late Isaac Van Alst, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 21, EMILY STEEL, wife of Henry W. Olcott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church, corner of 10th st. and University-place, (Dr. Potts',) this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Bloomington, Ill., on Wednesday, July 9, JAMES G. HOWELL, formerly of Bellport, L. I., aged 49 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 22.

$3,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102¾	
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st mt.	103	
5,500	Ill. C. RR. B.	93¾	
500	do.	94	
10,000	do.	93¾	
5,000	do.	93¾	
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	81	
30	Mer. Ex. Bank	157	
7	Bk. of Commerce	105	
7	O. L. & Tr. Co.	94¾	
300	Canton Company	23¾	
100	Hud. R. RR.	83¾	
100	do.	83½	
50	Nic. Transit Co.	10¾	
30	Penn. Coal Co.	103¾	
500	Comb. Coal Co.	33¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93	
100	do.	93	
5	do.	93¾	
15	Wis. Lake Shore R.	67¾	
470	Erie Railroad	62¾	
300	do.	62¾	
100	do.	62¾	
100	do.	63	
100	do.	62¾	
10	Gal. & Chic. Rail.	113	
78	M. So. & N. I. R.	93	
500	Harlem R. R.	17¾	
100	do.	17¾	
300	Reading R. R. at 5 m.	91	
300	do. at 4 m.	91	
100	do. at 6 m.	91	
200	do.	91¾	
500	do.	91¾	
1000	do.	93	
400	do.	93	
100	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	102	
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	77¾	
100	do.	77¾	
100	do.	77¾	
100	do.	77¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	93¾	
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bds.	93¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	
210	do.	93	
800	Reading R. R.	93	
100	do.	93¾	
200	do.	93¾	
50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	106	
100	Erie Railroad	63¾	
100	Harlem Railroad	17¾	
15	Mil. & La Crosse RR.	71	
30	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	93¾	
17	Park Bank	100¾	

TUESDAY, July 22—P. M.

There was a further decline of an eighth ₱ cent in Foreign Exchange to-day, and altogether a tame business for the Cunard packet sailing direct to-morrow. The range of Sterling, first class bills, is 109¾@110 ₱ cent., Francs 5.17½@5.15. The engagements of Gold for this opportunity will not vary essentially from the estimate of yesterday, about $800,000, over one-half the amount, being in California bars. This falling off from the large movement by the last Cunerder from this port direct, has very much diminished the concern felt in the Street in regard to Specie shipments; particularly so as the Bank reserve is more favorable than anticipated and the California packet of the 5th July will be due early next week. The light business doing on the Stock Exchange adds to the ease of Money subject to temporary loan. The addition made to the Bank line last week was mainly on short mercantile paper, the Dry Goods Importing and Sugar trade being the principal borrowers. The last require a large amount of means, at present high prices, to carry over their stocks to the Fall business. To-day the general market for Money is quiet and rates favorable.

The Board report of the sales of Stocks and Bonds is again remarkably limited. The rates paid are ¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Monday, and while speculation is apparently inactive, a strong purpose is evinced by holders to await better prices, particularly for the dividend paying shares and such of the Railway Bonds as enjoy the advantage of a European market. The demand for Reading and New-York Central shares, both on the eve of a 4 ₱ cent. half yearly dividend, has somewhat improved, and orders appeared for the former this forenoon from Philadelphia. The stock closed 92¾@92⅞. It is understood the transfers for the August dividend will close on Saturday next, to reopen the first week in August, when the dividend will be paid in cash. Illinois Central Bonds closed 93¾ sales, and Erie shares, after being done as high as 63⅛@63¼, in the Street, closed at Second Board 62⅜. The sale by auction of the City and County Bonds, advertised by Mr. DRAPER, was fairly attended. The leading buyer of the City 6s was the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund from St. Louis, who paid 81@78½@77½@77 for about $100,000. The closing lots were done at 75¼@75. Nearly all the County Sixes were withdrawn; $20,000 sold at 75 ₱ cent.

The Custom Duties have fallen off considerably this week. The payments into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, were $136,314. The office disbursed $97,361 on Treasury account, and $25,262 on the checks of other Government officers. The regular balance this afternoon is $7,644,079.

The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company have made a half yearly dividend of 10 ₱ cent., and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank a half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.; both payable on or after first August.

The transfers of the New-York Central Stock will close for the August dividend on 31st July, to reopen on 23d August. The dividend of 4 ₱ cent. is payable on 20th August.

The shares of the new La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad have been registered on the official list of the New-York Stock Exchange, and are now regularly called at the Board. The first price made was 70 ₱ cent. The present quotation is 71@72 ₱ cent. The traffic of the Road is rapidly increasing, and its prospects ahead represented by its friends in Wisconsin as quite encouraging.

The City Bank lines of Loans and Specie in the official weekly statement published this morning stand:

For Loans and Discounts	$110,873,494
Specie reserve	15,326,131
Together	$126,199,625

The heses for these investments very nearly correspond with the above, viz.:

Capital Stock of City Banks	$53,170,817
Undrawn Deposits, July 21	73,144,569
Together	$126,314,986

As remarked in our last paper, the undrawn Deposits are now larger than ever before known, and, from inquiries to-day, we are satisfied they are still on the increase, and not likely to run down materially before the 1st of September. The increase is particularly marked in that class of country bank balances, from the interior of New-York, upon which their redeeming agents or correspondents, the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, allow a moderate interest. While the Specie reserve is sustained at from twelve and a half to fifteen millions dollars, the probability is, these deposits will be employed in temporary loans and short-date discounts, and whatever may be thought of the policy of further expension, the business public need not be taken by surprise if the line should continue to go up in proportion to the aggregate capital and deposits subject to use. When it reached the maximum in the Spring of $107,840,435, April 12, the

Capital of the Banks stood (about)	$52,000,000
Deposits undrawn or free of Clearances	68,300,784
Together	$120,300,784
Loans and Discounts	$107,840,435
Specie reserve	12,636,694—$120,466,529

From this point there was a gradual curtailment for six weeks, until the line of Loans and Discounts was reduced to $102,207,767, May 24, the undrawn Deposits being also reduced from $68,300,784 to $63,874,195. Both items then turned upward, and in seven weeks attained the figures in the statement of this morning, the highest for both Loans and undrawn Deposits yet attained, though not the highest, it may be safely assumed, which they will attain, before the setting in of the active Fall business.

It may be remarked that the item of Loans does not include all the investments bearing interest or paying an income to the Banks. They have invested a large sum in State Stocks in the Bank Department at Albany, represented, in active business, by their circulation and a further investment in Real Estate, such as banking lots and houses, and on bond and mortgage, which items may be said to be represented in the general movement by the surplus or undivided profits of the Banks.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$6,000	St. Louis City 6s, 20 years	Int. added	81
10,000	St. Louis City 6s, 20 years	Int. added	78½
10,000	St. Louis City 6s, 20 years	Int. added	77½
25,000	St. Louis City 6s, 20 years	Int. added	77
20,000	St. Louis City 6s, 20 years	Int. added	75½
10,000	St. Louis City 6s, 20 years	Int. added	75½
10,000	St. Louis City 6s, 20 years	Int. added	76½
40,000	St. Louis City 6s, 27 years	Int. added	75
20,000	St. Louis County 6s, 25 years	Int. added	75
2,000	Lac. & West. R.R. 7s, 1st mort.	Int. added	81½
6,000	Flushing Railroad 2d mort.	Int. added	48
28	shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad		78

Money Circular For Europe.

[Translated Extract]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

To several days of activity in the Stock Market during the beginning of the week has succeeded a dullness not unusual at this season of the year. Prices have experienced oscillations upon most of the more active stocks, which have resulted generally in a decline, as is shown by annexed table of daily closing prices. The aggregate transactions of the week were considerable, embracing as well some of the State Stocks, as the bonds and shares of the best accredited railways. Besides this, the bonds of several of the Western roads which, for a long time, had remained entirely dormant, seem disposed to emerge from their protracted inaction. Money, although in rather better demand from the importing merchants, remains very easy to procure, the Banks appearing disposed to lend freely the balances from the interior, which are again on the increase with them. State Stocks.—There were large transactions in Virginia and Missouri 6s, at a decline of ⅝ to ¾; Indiana 5s have been freely done without alteration of price. City and County Bonds.—Prices are well sustained, but we have merely to mention some retail transactions in St. Louis 6s, Milwaukee 7s, and Albany 6s. To-day an auction sale of $184,000 St. Louis 6s, from 81 to 75¾ and interest, averaging 76 4-5, and of $10,000 St. Louis County 6s, at 75 and interest rather reduce our quotations. Railroad Bonds.—Large transactions have taken place in Erie 7s, 1871, at steady prices, and in Illinois Central Construction at a decline of ⅝. There has been a fair demand for New-York Central 6s and 7s, at a trifling advance; the new 7s of this Company, redeemable in 1876, and to the redemption of which an annual sinking-fund of 3 ₱ cent. is provided, are now in the market. At private sale, transactions have taken place in Ohio and Pennsylvania Income, in Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 1st mortgage, and in Cleveland and Pittsburg 1st mortgage on branches. They are quoted at an advance. Michigan Central 8s, 1869, have been done freely and are looking up. Railroad Shares.—The activity which prevailed during the earlier part of the week turned mostly on Erie, Reading, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern. The last named are quoted ex dividend. The decline on these has been general. Illinois Central, with very little doing, declined 2 ₱ cent. Exchanges on Europe rather flat. Paris 5.16¾@5.17½; London 109¾@110

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

[Translated Extract.]

Several weeks of great activity and buoyancy have been followed by one of reaction. The heavy exportation of Specie to Europe, and the continued system of expansion by our Banks, have caused some fears that the present ease in money matters might be dis

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1512. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

Letter from Robert C. Winthrop in Reply to W. C. Rives of Virginia.

From the Boston Courier.

We copied some weeks since from the *National Intelligencer*, in which it originally appeared, an able and excellent letter from Hon. W. C. RIVES of Virginia, on the subject of Kansas and the condition of public affairs growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Appended to the letter was an opinion of President MADISON'S, adverse to the constitutionality of this Compromise, and of the general power of Congress to prohibit the introduction of Slavery in the Territories. We took occasion at the time to express our dissent from these views, and we hardly imagined that any one would suppose that Mr. WINTHROP, to whom the letter of Mr. RIVES was addressed, could concur in views so widely variant from those which he had uniformly expressed and acted upon during a long course of Congressional service. Finding, however, that some misapprehension existed upon this point, and observing that suggestions had been made in sundry quarters, and with no friendly purpose, that Mr. WINTHROP had abandoned his old ground upon this question, we have obtained permission to publish the subjoined letter, in reply to Mr. RIVES, which, though not, perhaps, originally designed for the press, contains an ample refutation of such an idea, and leaves no further room for the misrepresentation of Mr. WINTHROP'S opinion by those who are disposed to understand them.

We publish this letter with great satisfaction, as creditable as it is to Mr. WINTHROP, as a statesmen and patriot, and are glad that he has not thought fit to withhold any longer from the public eye a communication which was due to his own character for consistency and frankness, and the spirit of which is so true to all we should desire in this hour of sectional jealousy and controversy:

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and read with deep interest the letter of June 10, which you have done me the honor to address me in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, together with the extracts of Mr. MADISON'S letter to Mr. WALSH on the constitutional questions involved in the Missouri Compromise. I thank you for the whole tone and spirit of your communication, and for the welcome response which it contains to the hope which I had ventured to express, both publicly and privately, that in the further progress of the painful controversies which now agitate the country, there may be exhibited more of that spirit of moderation and forbearance which can alone lead to a happy solution, or, indeed, to any solution, of questions so full of difficulty and of danger.

You do me no more than justice, in the suggestion that the deliberate judgment of Mr. MADISON would always receive from me the most deferential attention and respect. It was my good fortune to pass a day or two with that eminent man, under his own roof at Montpelier, in the year 1829—when the regard which I had previously been taught to cherish for his calm, consummate prudence and patriotism, was warmed and ripened into something of affectionate personal veneration. Feeble as he then was from age and illness, he was yet full of the kindest and most cordial hospitality, and his conversation was a continued flow of entertainment and instruction.

I shall not soon forget one remark of his, of which I made a memorandum at the time: "The recent revolution of opinion in Virginia on the subject of Slavery (said he) is the most important that has taken place since the Revolution of '76," adding that then, almost for the first time, he had begun to conceive a confident hope that Slavery was not to be a perpetual institution, and that he thought there would be no difficulty in a system of gradual emancipation. In this connection he alluded particularly, and with strong approbation, to a speech which had recently been delivered (in the Legislature of Virginia, I believe,) by the late Governor MCDOWELL.

I had the pleasure of meeting Governor MCDOWELL many years afterwards as a member of Congress, and of forming a friendship with him, of which I shall always cherish the most agreeable remembrance, and which was terminated only by his lamented death. On relating to him this remark of Mr. MADISON, and complimenting him on that speech, (which I had not failed to read) he replied to me instantly, in language of which more than the substance is fresh in my recollection—"Oh, Mr. WINTHROP, do not mention the subject. I would not dare to make such a speech again. It would be burned by the common hangman at the corners of the streets, if this one has not been so already. I have not changed an opinion expressed in it; but your Northern Abolitionists have now made it a forbidden topic with us. We cannot speak of it as we might have been glad to do among ourselves, while so much of hostile and dangerous agitation is going on in the Free States."

I need hardly assure you, my dear Sir, that such remarks, from such sources, have left a deep impression on my mind, and have concurred with other considerations in leading me to deplore the irritating and violent reproaches and criminations in which Northern men have too frequently indulged on a subject of so much perplexity and peril. If, indeed, it be in any degree true that our agitations have deterred the statesmen of the South from considering and discussing among themselves the subject of domestic Slavery, and have even compelled them to desist from plans for ameliorating the condition of the colored race which were already projected, we have a heavy load of responsibility upon our shoulders, and one which I trust will not be augmented by anything in our future course.

The letter to Mr. WALSH, from which the extracts are taken which accompany your favor, is entirely new to me, and it certainly contains views which are entitled to great weight. Yet it cannot be forgotten that Mr. MONROE, who could hardly fail to have had the advantage of Mr. MADISON'S best advice at the time, and who made a solemn appeal on the subject to a cabinet embracing Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. CRAWFORD, as well as Mr. WIRT, gave his official sanction and signature to the Missouri Compromise Act.

Nor have I been able to get over the force of a still earlier authority upon the same subject, for which Mr. MADISON himself would seem to be in some measure responsible. I refer to the adoption and indorsement of the Northwestern Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, by the first Congress, under the existing Constitution of the United States. Mr. MADISON had alluded in the *Federalist*, as he has done in this letter to Mr. WALSH, to the fact that this ordinance had been passed by the old Congress of Confederation without authority; and the allusion has always seemed to me as having been introduced with a view of enforcing upon the people the importance of adopting a system of government under which such cases might be rightfully provided for thereafter. But whether this be or be not a fair construction of the remark in the *Federalist*, it is an historical fact, that no sooner was the present Constitution adopted than this same Ordinance of 1787, containing the stringent Anti-Slavery clause, received a formal ratification by Congress.

I had occasion to bring this fact freshly to attention as long ago as the Winter of 1847, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, and to remark that Mr. MADISON himself, who had questioned the authority of the Congress of the Confederation to pass the Anti-Slavery Ordinance originally, appeared to have made no objection to it in the Congress of the Constitution. He was, as you know, a member of that Congress, and the bill to which I refer,—*the eighth act of the first session of the first Congress*,—passed both Houses without a division, except upon some immaterial amendments, and received the signature of President WASHINGTON.

It is, however, altogether too late in the day for us to hope that questions of so exciting a character, and which have become so deplorably complicated with sectional disputes, can be settled by an appeal to authorities and precedents. Nor will I venture to deny that I have often heard the other side of this particular question placed upon grounds which I found it difficult to gainsay. But you will agree with me, I am sure, that in the very existence of such conflicting opinions and authorities, we ought all to find an ample reason for entertaining something more of mutual toleration for the honest differences of the present hour, than has recently been manifested at either end of the Union.

At the same time, my dear Sir, I cannot too deeply lament that any fresh occasion for the revival of such differences should have been created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That Compromise, I need not say, was no favorite of New-England, and met with a most strenuous opposition from her Representatives in Congress at the time of its passage. Nor has there been, it is true, any disposition or willingness on her part, at a later day, to extend its stipulations over territory not embraced nor contemplated in the original terms of the arrangement. But she had long been accustomed to regard that arrangement as an unalterable compact, of which the Northern States were now privileged to enjoy their share of the advantages undisturbed. All that portion of the original territory which had been set aside for the peculiar labor of the Southern States having been occupied and organized, it was felt that the free labor of the North was fairly entitled to the enjoyment of what remained. I owe it to frankness to say that I have uniformly concurred in this view, and that I have never been able to admit the wisdom or justice of the recent repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

There is no denying altogether, however, the force of your intimation, that it was a measure brought forward and largely sustained from the North, and I can only regret that more of our Southern friends, who, I am assured, would never have originated the measure themselves, could not have been induced to make a seasonable and effective stand against its passage. It is hardly too much to say, that a defeat of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by Southern votes, after it had once been introduced and agitated, would have rendered the now crumbling cement of our Union once more and forever proof against all the waves and storms of sectional fanaticism. It would have disarmed the whole phalanx of agitators of the weapons which they are now wielding with so much mischievous energy, and would have secured to us all a welcome and permanent repose from the strifes and controversies which have so long and so sadly embittered us.

I agree with you entirely that the condition of Kansas, under present circumstances, is not to be decided by rifles, muskets, or bowie-knives. The peace and security of the actual settlers ought to be provided for without delay by the National Government, and I am glad to see an intimation that, if our friend Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposal to send out the veteran and gallant SCOTT for that purpose is not to be adopted, a similar duty is to be committed to General PERSIFER SMITH, in whose discretion, impartiality and energy, I have the highest confidence. The arbitrary and abhorrent laws of the Territorial Legislature, to which Mr. CLAYTON has freshly called the attention of the Senate, ought certainly to be abrogated at the earliest day, and some mode adopted for giving the people of Kansas an opportunity of declaring, if they have not sufficiently done so, their own deliberate will as to the future condition and character of their infant Commonwealth. And if the South, while refusing to yield, (as you say she will,) to any renewed application of the territorial restriction contained in the Missouri Compromise, could yet be induced to acquiesce without a struggle in the operation of those physical and moral causes which seem so likely to make Kansas a State for free labor only,—the day would not be far distant when we might look for a complete restoration of kindness and concord throughout the Union. By such a course, the South would have abandoned no principle,—nor, in my judgment, would she have sacrificed any substantial interest;—while all color would have been removed for the idea, that a compromise of more than thirty years' standing had been swept out of existence by a strong hand, in order to subserve a purpose of sectional preponderance or political supremacy.

At all events, I heartily hope and pray that Kansas may soon cease to be the scene of "fraternal bloodshed," and that violent men of all parties and sections may be disappointed and defeated in the blaze of civil war. To this end, I am persuaded, that few things will condnce more than such calm, conciliatory and patriotic appeals as those which your letter contains. I thank you once more for giving expression to them, and for connecting my name with your own in such an effort to revive a "spirit of peace, of ancient brotherhood, and of hereditary deference and conciliation derived from the example and conduct of our fathers."

Retired, like yourself, though after a much briefer and humbler career of service, from all public employment, and without a wish to return to it—having neither personal ambition nor private ends to gratify—I cannot yet be indifferent to the perilous issues of the present moment, and no regard to a mere temporary popularity will prevent me from uniting with you in a common condemnation of every form of violence by which our Union and our domestic peace are endangered—whether of the rifle or the revolver, the bowie knife or the bludgeon, or of that "little member," which the Apostle tells us sometimes "setteth on fire the course of nature." Believe me, dear Sir, with great respect and regard, most truly and faithfully, yours,

ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

HON. WILLIAM C. RIVES. Castle Hill, Va.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Burlingame and Brooks Affair—Opinions on the Subject—Return of Burlingame.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

The excitement relative to the Burlingame and Brooks affair is quieted to-night. The opinion among Northern men is remarkably unanimous in support of BURLINGAME'S course. Southern men say little on the subject, that I can hear.

BURLINGAME, having been informed by telegraph that BROOKS declines the meeting at Niagara, will be here to-morrow. S.

The Affair of Honor—Instructions to the Jury in the Herbert Case.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

A telegraph dispatch was received here to-day from Mr. BURLINGAME, at New-York, saying he intended forthwith to return to Washington, as Mr. BROOKS had failed him. A reply was sent to him to pursue his journey to Canada and await the appointed time, but some of his friends anticipate his return to this city to-morrow. Meanwhile the officers are still on the look-out for him.

The Criminal Court was eight hours in continuous session to day. The time was consumed in discussion as to what should be the character of the instructions to the Jury in the Herbert case. Each side has submitted a set, on which the Court will decide to-morrow.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

THE NEW VANDERBILT STEAMER.

Mr. SEWARD presented an invitation from Mr. VANDERBILT to Senators to visit, on Saturday morning, the new ocean steamer, lying off the Arsenal, stating that facilities would be offered for that purpose.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The House bill relative to the improvement of the Savannah River was passed.

MEDALS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the acceptance by Lieutenant MAURY and other Naval Officers, of medals from foreign Governments for service to science and humanity. Passed.

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.

A long debate followed, concerning the priority of business, during which Mr. WELLER said that to-day had been assigned by the Democratic Caucus for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL protested against the majority meeting in secret to decide the order of business. They might as well expel the minority at once.

Mr. WELLER explained that the object was to dispatch business in a systematic way, instead of wasting time discussing its priority.

Mr. CLAYTON said for the remainder of his public life he should always vote as he pleased, without being the slave of any party.

Mr. DOUGLAS justified the caucus, in order to defeat the policy of the opposition, who desire action on public business.

Mr. FESSENDEN, on behalf of the minority, denied that they ever avowed such a policy, or were actuated by such a desire.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought everybody who had witnessed the course of the minority would have a right to infer from their action that such was their policy. He was willing that the public should decide the question whether he was correct or not.

Mr. WELLER withdrew his motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, finding that the day was likely to be fruitlessly consumed.

The bill continuing the improvements of Sheboygan Harbor was discussed and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

EVENING SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. BARKSDALE, a resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions this week, for general debate only.

UNDERVALUATION OF MERCHANDISE.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending such legislation as would more effectually prevent the undervaluation of merchandise.

THE NEBRASKA CONTESTED SEAT.

An ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday confirmed Mr. CHAPMAN, delegate from Nobraska, as entitled to a seat.

A resolution was passed, paying Mr. BENNETT, contestant, mileage and per diem to date.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from Commodore VANDERBILT to visit his new steamer.

THE NEW-MEXICO CONTESTED SEAT.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the New-Mexico contested election case.

By unanimous consent the Clerk read a statement from Mr. GALLEGOS, in which he says he should be heard by counsel, because of his inability to make a formal discourse in English, and that the sneers and jests with which certain members have permitted themselves to treat his proposition, have produced no other effect upon him than of painful disappointment in regard to the generous spirit which he had been encouraged to expect from all the Representatives of a free and magnanimous people. He asserts that making speeches is not the chief or vital function of a Delegate, and denies that the infinence of the Roman Catholic Church was brought into the contest to secure his election, saying that the new French Bishop intermeddled, by himself and priests, not to support but to crush him.

Mr. OTERO (the contestant) during his reply said Mr. GALLEGOS should have gone to school and learned the English language before attempting to represent New-Mexico in Congress. The sitting delegate (GALLEGOS) had appealed to the magnanimity of the House, but he (OTERO) demanded justice, and failing in this would scorn to ask a favor. He would never surrender this, so help him God! He was the first native of New-Mexico who had addressed the American Congress in the language of the Constitution and the laws. If any man should say he was a demagogue he would treat him as a calumniator and a villain. The Bishop referred to by Mr. GALLEGOS had displaced those priests, who disgraced the religion they professed by indulgence in vice in all its aspects, and filled their places with others, and established schools on a good foundation. It was not surprising that bad priests, no longer able to retain their wicked ascendency, should find fault with the Bishop.

MR. OTERO CONFIRMED.

The resolution declaring Mr. GALLEGOS was not, and that Mr. OTERO was, elected delegate was adopted, and Mr. OTERO was sworn in.

PRINTING THE KANSAS REPORTS.

The Committee on Printing reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 20,000 copies of the reports of the majority and minority of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and 100,000 copies without the journal and evidence for the use of members. The former cost 61 and the latter 9 cents apiece.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

There was a slim attendance.

BOUNTY LANDS TO PRIVATEERSMEN.

Mr. DAVIS (Mass.) spoke in favor of the bill heretofore introduced by him, giving Privateersmen Bounty Lands, and placing them on an equality with soldiers and sailors. He stated that 15,000 of them were employed in the War of 1812, of whom probably not more than 2,000 were now living. He eulogized their services, which, he contended, had not been sufficiently appreciated.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Mr. SAPP argued against Slavery extension. He said he could assign no reason why his party was called Black Republican other than that the people of the North tamely submit to the Fugitive Slave Law, and subject themselves to be negro catchers for the South. He predicted that next NOVEMBER the Democratic Party would be among the things that were, and a Republican placed in the White House, who will stand on the broad basis of the Union.

Mr. VALK—Who's that?

Mr. SAPP—FREMONT, Freedom and Liberty. (Laughter.)

Mr. BARKSDALE argued that Know-Nothingism at the North is abolitionized, and expressed the opinion that Mr. FILLMORE was not the man for the times on account of his unsoundness towards the South. In condemning the Republicans he said, if Mr. FREMONT, by any possibility, should be elected, he would select his entire Cabinet from the North.

Mr. STANTON asked Mr. BARKSDALE how he knew that?

Mr. BARKSDALE—Because no Southern man would disgrace himself by accepting such office. [Applause in the galleries.] He said the Democratic Party was national and progressive, and that under it Cuba would be acquired. He anticipated its triumph in the coming election.

Mr. CLAWSON condemned the Administration and its co-laborers for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and spoke in general disapprobation of the Democratic Party and its practices.

Mr. DEAN opposed Slavery and its extension.

Mr. STEWART replied, arguing that Slavery had been beneficial to the country, and was promotive of the happiness of the negro race. Adjourned.

Reported Challenge from Mr. Becock to Mr. Burlingame.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 23.

Letters have been received here, stating that a challenge has passed between Messrs. BURLINGAME and BOCOCK. The latter was not in his seat yesterday, and he is said to have left Washington accompanied by General LANE.

American Mass Meeting.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 23.

The Americans held an immense mass meeting in this city last evening. From six to eight thousand people were present. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was the principal speaker. Large delegations attended from Albany, Cohoes, Lansingburg, Waterford, Westport and Green Island.

Fire at Toronto.

TORONTO, Wednesday, July 23.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a large fire occurred in King-street, in this City, destroying a number of frama buildings, offices, a lumber yard, &c. The theatre narrowly escaped. Lose $50,000.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 22.

The *Florida* has arrived here, after a fine passage from New-York.

A Brief Statement of a Recent Occurrence.

Says BROOKS to BURLINGAME, my dear fellow,
Let's settle our affair by the duello;
Says BURLINGAME to BROOKS, agreed, come, le's,
We'll go right off to Canada, I guess.
Says BROOKS to BURLINGAME, I cannot stifle
My apprehensions of your ugly rifle;
Besides, to travel 'mong those blamed Free-Soilers,
Would go well nigh, I fear, to burst my boilers,
And though I sin't, at home, opposed to strife,
To fight so far away might cost my life.
And thereupon, without delay or stint,
BROOKS puts the whole affair at once in print.
The Public read and stare, and wonder whether
A fighting man ever before took such pains to flourish a white feather.

The Meat Market.

A fair evidence of the improved condition of business affairs is found in the fact, that even in this dullest season of the year, we are not only receiving but consuming a much larger number of Beef Cattle and Sheep weekly than the average weekly receipts for all of 1855. This average was 3,225, and our Cattle Market report shows 3,379 for the present week, and 3,652 for the previous week. These have all been sold, and prices closed a little up last night. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs have been fair, with a little higher prices. For particulars see the reports in another column.

Niblo's Garden.

Miss EMMA STANLEY, whose excellent entertainment has given unqualified delight to crowded houses, takes her benefit to-night, and makes her last appearance in the "Seven Ages of Woman."

☞ The Republican Rally at Peekskill, for Free-Soil, Freemen, Free-Speech, and FREMONT, came off last evening. Speeches were made by Gen. NYE of New-York, Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Esq., of Virginia.

The Board of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met again yesterday at the Mayor's office.

The bark *J. H. Kent*, from Ponce, P. R.; bark *C. S. Fletcher*, from Sagua la Grande, Cuba; schooner *Medora*, from Jacmel, St. Domingo; bark *Louisa*, from Rio Janeiro, *via* Bermuda; and steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana, were all ordered to be cleansed and fumigated, and to be then allowed to come to the City at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Ocean Wave*, from Cienfuegos; brig *Mechanic*, from Cienfuegos; brig *Robin*, from Trinidad, laid over from Tuesday, were ordered to discharge cargoes, to be brought to the City by lighters.

Schr. *Harriet Hallock*, from Para, Brazil, allowed to proceed after ventilation—her hides not to be landed in the City.

Bark *Mary*, from Trinidad, having been two weeks at Quarantine, discharged cargo and otherwise complied with the decision of Commissioners—is allowed to proceed.

Brig *Azemeria*, from St. Jago de Cuba, having discharged cargo as ordered, is left to proceed at discretion of the Health Officer.

Bark *Tropic Bird*, from Havana, arrived July 1, and subjected to thirty day's Quarantine, having discharged and remained twenty-three days, it was deemed advisable to permit her to come up, which was done.

The case of brig *Silas Jane*, from Havana, was laid upon the table until to-day, for the purpose of learning additional facts regarding her.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.

There was a large, orderly and respectable meeting of this association last evening, in the Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. A brass band was engaged, and 1,500 voices joined in the refrain to a campaign song to the air of the "Marseillaise." A more attentive or enthusiastic political assemblage we do not remember.

Judge CEWLES was the first speaker. Kansas was his theme for the first half hour. He warmed with his subject. His speech was anything but declamatory; it was a quiet, logical and forcible appeal to the intellects of an intelligent auditory.

The Chairman stated that Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME was in town, [loud cheers,] and that a deputation had been sent to invite him to address the meeting. [Cheers.] In the meantime, those present were invited to join the chorus of another song, after which it was hoped Mr. HORACE GREELEY would address them.

The song was given with good will; but Mr. GREELEY not having arrived, Mr. LINCOLN (announced as from Tammany-Hall) officiated as his seat-warmer, and talked very cleverly against time.

Mr. LINCOLN made a clean breast of all his political sins and heresies. He regretted being compelled to leave a party which gave to the country JACKSON and JEFFERSON; but now that the Democratic Party had been emasculated of every principle that conferred glory upon its earlier history, he found it imperative either to forsake that party or be traitor to every honest conviction. Mr. LINCOLN traced the history of Slave agitation, and was frequently and loudly applauded. His principal point seemed to be, that Slavery is essentially *aggressive*; but his witticisms were awfully dreary.

There was a slight attempt at a row, got up by an ardent Know-Nothing, but it soon subsided to the chanting of a song—

"The old grey horse is a well-known hack
And long has fed at the public rack"

which was received with most vociferous applause.

But still HORACE GREELEY didn't come, and the Chairman informed the meeting that Mr. HAMILTON and Gen. BRUCE were unavoidably prevented from attending. While a comic song was in progress Mr. GREELEY came in. There was a tremendous cheering of course, but it didn't long interrupt a capital parody on "Villikins and his Dinah."

Mr. GREELEY alluded to the encouraging indications attendant on the present contest. The young men are with us; so, also, literary men, men of education, thought and culture, gravitate to this side. With us are, also, the merchants. To keep Slavery just where it is, was what New-York has uniformly voted for. Now, why should the Union be dissolved if she should go on as she has always done? The erection, expansion and prosperity of large cities were incidental to Freedom, and demonstrated by experience; while the slave policy needed no more significant illustration than the predicament of any of the Slave States. Slavery formed the staple of the speech upon which, though some striking things were said, the argument presented little of novelty in its forms of illustration.

The excitement was protracted to a late hour. A workingman from the body of the meeting was speaking at 11 o'clock, and the utmost enthusiasm and harmony characterized the proceedings.

THE TENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION held their weekly meeting last evening at their rooms, Forsyth-street, HERR METTERNIOH in the Chair. The Republican movement is progressing rapidly amongst the Germans of that District, and the Association already numbers over 120 members.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—A meeting was held last evening at No. 274 Grand-street, to ratify the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON. D. N. HAYWARD presided, and addresses were made by Dr. SNODGRASS, and Messrs. HENRY S. SMITH, W. B. JONES, and others.

Interesting to Railroad Travelers.

A curious question of law has been under consideration by one of our Judges for some time, and which presents some features of interest to travelers by railroads.

The Erie Railroad has been in the habit of charging an additional price for all tickets not purchased at the ticket office. Several persons, ignorant of this rule, tendered their pay to the conductor of the car as he passed along, and found themselves compelled to pay this usurious interest. In June, a Mr. AUSTIN took his place in one of the cars of the company without purchasing his ticket. The distance of his trip was three miles—the price, ten cents. When the conductor came to him, he offered the ten cents, but was asked for an extra dime. Finding that this mode of traveling would become expensive, he refused to pay, and was shown the door. He brought an action to recover damages; judgment was rendered in his favor for $25 and costs, the Court deciding that the Statute did not authorize the company to demand more than three cents per mile, and that all further charge was illegal, and consequently that they had no right to ask the sum in question.

Almost a Row.

The Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward held their usual monthly meeting in William-street School-house, on Monday evening last. Before proceeding to business it was suggested that hereafter the public generally be invited to attend all the school meetings, and a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously. A discussion arose on the adoption of the minutes of the previous meetings, the question being whether action should be taken on a protest, duly entered, declaring a former special meeting informal. The Chairman ruled the question out of order. Discussion was entered into on the matter, and the Chair was sustained.

During the transaction of the usual business, Mr. HARGAN called the attention of the Board to the alleged high-handed and outrageous way in which matters were disposed of. In the course of his remarks he touched on the subject of the proposed purchase of a site for the erection of a new school-house. Judge MCCLEMMY threatened to have the member expelled, if he continued to express such views. Mr. HARGAN continued, however, at some length, until Alderman HEALY asked the Chairman to declare Mr. H. out of order. The Chairman accommodated him, but the disorderly member insisted on his rights to speak, whereupon Alderman HEALY buttoned up his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and placed himself in a pugilistic attitude, but after a few moments of reflection quiet was restored and the Board soon afterwards adjourned.

The Late Forgery at Brady's.

Some weeks since, as will be remembered, a forged check for $10, on the Mercantile Bank, of this City, was presented to Mr. BRADY, the Daguerreotypist, purporting to be signed by Mr. FREDERIC BULLEN, of the New-York *Evening Post*, in favor of an assistant editor of that establishment. Subsequently, on the affidavit of a man with a great many *aliases*, who is now confined in the Tombs under two charges of forgery, Mr. MARTIN MAHON was arrested as the forger of said check. He was yesterday examined before Judge WELSH, when over a dozen witnesses, who had long known Mr. MAHON, testified that the check and the note accompanying it were not in his handwriting. Mr. H. L. CLINTON conducted the defence, and obtained for Mr. MAHON an honorable acquittal. The charge was undoubtedly false, and Mr. MAHON left the Court without a stain upon his character.

A Nuisance Abated.

The old North American Hotel, at the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, which the Tenement Committee found in the most filthy condition a few weeks since, has lately fallen into ruin, and it would appear, better hands. The property was for a long time in the possession of the Reynold; heirs, and during the past year has been litigated in Court, when no one seeming to take charge of it, the rooms were used as a free residence by houseless tenants, or as receptacles for filth and rubbish. The Tenant Committee found the lower part occupied by a menagerie, and the upper rooms by a model artist, several rag pickers, and different folks of many different stamps. The City Inspector ordered the premises cleaned out forthwith. It was reported that GEORGE LAW had marked the property for his own, but Mr. FAY, of Front-street, was the purchaser. The building has been painted externally and quite improved in appearance, but at present stands without a tenant. Most of the partitions inside, all the doors, and the window sashes in the rear were carried off last year during the reign of terror. The internal aspect is rather dismal.

The Lost Telegraphic Cable.

We have already told how the telegraphic cable lost from the *James Adger* while attempting to lay it between Cape Ray and Cape Breton, has been recovered. It was insured in LLOYD'S for $75,000, but the underwriters refused payment, asserting that the cable was safe at the bottom of the ocean, where it was designed to be put. The matter was subsequently compromised by the payment of $50,000 and the relinquishment of all claim on the old cable. A short time since, the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company fitted out the brig *Ellen*, at Sidney, Cape Breton, for the purpose of recovering the submerged cable. She sailed about the 25th June, fitted up with a powerful capstan and some fifty men. Commencing at the end which was secured to the shore at Cape Ray, at the telegraphic station, she proceeded to take it in on the 28th of June, and made good progress until the 1st of July, when a violent gale arose.

After the weather became so severe that it was impossible to work the capstan, the vessel rode at anchor, fast to the cable, for some six hours, when the cable parted from the intense strain upon it, and the vessel narrowly escaped going ashore. The brig finally succeeded in reaching Sidney, to take on board the portion left at that port, being the part retained on board at the first catastrophe, and which makes, with the part now recovered, about fifty miles.

It is presumed that by this time the vessel is loaded and on her way to this City. The value of the recovered cable, together with the amount received from the underwriters, will, it is supposed, equal the amount originally paid for the whole. The chartering of the brig, and other incidental expenses, amount to some $3,000.

This cable weighs about four tons to the mile, and has three insulated copper conductors. It is entirely unaffected by the action of the sea. No effort will be made to obtain the portion still lost, for even if it could be found, its removal might interfere with the new cable just laid.

Admissions to the Free Academy—Official Statement.

The following is the official statement as drawn from the books of the Free Academy in relation to the comparative number of pupils entered by the various Grammar Schools after the late examinations. The number of applicants for examination on register was 433; of this number 69 were rejected and 372 were admitted. Of the successful candidates, 201 chose the ancient course of studies, and 172 chose the modern course.

The following schedule contains the number of candidates admitted and the schools from which they came:

School.	Admitted.	School.	Admitted.	School.	Admitted.
1	7	15	5	37	9
2	14	16	2	38	7
3	3	17	18	39	3
4	4	18	4	40	6
7	8	19	11	41	18
8	2	20	15	42	12
10	4	22	3	44	14
11	16	31	10	45	21
13	3	34	11	46	14
14	2	35	65	49	10
To'al					374

Of this number, 202 were from five schools, two of which, Nos. 35 and 40, represent a larger per centage of admissions upon the number taught than has ever been attained heretofore. Mr. SMITH sent from No. 35 thirteen per cent, and Mr. SCOTT sent from No. 40 about eleven per cent. of his, and three of them were admitted to an advanced class, passing a double examination in fact, which makes the success of these two rival schools nearly equal this year. Messrs. MONTEITH of No. 17, HARRISON of No 41, and Mr. FOULKE of No. 45, were the three next highest.

Schools Nos. 5, 6, 9, 12, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 43, 46 and 47, presented no candidates for examination.

JULY 22, 1856. J. O. NODYNE, Registrar N. Y. Free Academy.

School Receptions.

NO. 11—SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. MCNARY'S Boys' Grammar School, No. 11, in the Sixteenth Ward, gave their second annual reception, preparatory to the approaching vacation, yesterday morning. Some fine singing and declamations were given. The discipline and organization of No. 11 is, in some respects, the most perfect that has been yet attained. The military drill used in the changing of the classes, first introduced here, has been very generally imitated in the Schools of the City, but no where with more success than here.

NO. 44—FIFTH WARD.

The pupils and school officers of No. 44 had a fine time yesterday afternoon, preparatory to closing the present school year. The giving out of certificates, speeches and some capital singing, under the direction of Mr. BALCOM, made up the stock of good things offered for the gratification of the crush of visitors.

NO. 49—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The pupils of the various departments of this fine school assembled together in the Primary Department and held their first annual review and reception in the afternoon yesterday. The singing, under the direction of Mr. WOOD, was first-rate, and the occasion was one to be proud of.

NO. 12—SEVENTH WARD.

Mr. FANNING'S school, No. 12, held a closing jubilee at the church on the corner of Madison and Governeur streets, yesterday morning, which was attended by a host of lady visitors. Certificates were given out, and there were pertinent speeches and good music.

Railroad Indicators.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I heard a blunt-spoken passenger exclaim to a car full of passengers, "look out for your pockets, Gentlemen," and afterwards he explained himself by saying, that as the proprietors of the Road had no confidence in the conductors, he did not know why the passengers should have. It was the best commentary on the mean contrivance called the *Indicator* that could be furnished; and as the men employed on the Road are as competent and honorable as any others engaged in making a living by their daily toil, I hope soon to find that the nonsensical Indicators are dispensed with. G. W. R.

Ferry Privileges.

When coal was selling at $7 50 the ton, the Union Ferry Company put up the price of ferriage fifty per cent., only *because* coal was so exorbitantly high. Now coal sells at $5. Why don't the Union Ferry Company deduct fifty per cent. from their fares? An early answer is solicited.

☞ Why don't some enterprising Railroad Company fit up a car with eatables to attend the train—a regular dining car, where, at certain hours, or at all hours, the traveler could sit down to a quiet, comfortable meal, and "take it easy," by paying for it? The hot coffee and smatched pies and sandwiches swallowed with railroad speed, at the refreshment dépôts, hurn our mouths, ruin our digestion, and perpetually stick us with short change? Who will initiate a better state of things?

☞ The new hall for the BUCKLEYS, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, already presents a handsome freestone front on Broadway, and will soon be ready to receive its proprietors.

☞ A Fire Engine Company is petitioning the Common Council for a portion of the little park at the junction of Read-street and West Broadway, to put a new engine house on. It is a bad move.

☞ The bark *Wilhelmine* will be launched from the Westervelt ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, E. R., on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

Repairing the Streets.

The Street Committee of the Councilmen began yesterday, a tour of inspection through the streets of the City, applications for the repaving of which are in their hands. Applications have been sent to the Common Council asking the repaving of nearly one-third of the streets of the City. The Committee yesterday looked through Hudson, Amity and Jackson streets, and found them all replete with "'idious 'ills and 'oles." They had a chance to test the matter as they rode in carriages.

Assault upon a Captain.

JOHN BENSON, a sailor belonging to the crew of the *Endymion*, just arrived from Liverpool, was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Marshal MILLER, charged with having, during the voyage, made a dangerous assault with a sheath-knife upon Captain HALLET of the *Endymion*. He was fully committed for trial. The case will be examined to-day, before U. S. Commissioner STILLWELL.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. Peabody's Fourth of July Dinner.

How the Nomination of John C. Fremont is Received Abroad.

Mutiny of the Tipperary Militia.

Action with the Regulars and Loss of Life.

RETURN OF THE GUARDS TO LONDON.

MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Affairs in France.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN NAPLES.

Interesting from South America.

Cotton Easier---Advance in Breadstuffs.

Consols 95 3-4 a 95 7-8.

The British and North American Mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool soon after 8 o'clock P. M., on the 12th, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at 9¼ o'clock P. M., of Saturday, July 6.

The *Ericsson* arrived at Liverpool, morning of the 7th, whence she sailed for New-York at 1 P. M., on the 10th, with five passengers.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived off the Mersey Tuesday night, and went up with next tide.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 10th, en route to Havre.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The progress of events in Central America, and the relations between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, give a high interest in the eyes of commercial nations.

The establishment of adequate lines of transoceanic communication through its territories, by means of railways or canals, or both, is an object of universal importance.

Great Britain and the United States, appreciating its importance, have made it the subject of a Special Convention, concluded in the year 1850; by which, of which they establish as a "principle" and agree "to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations," to all

[redacted] occupation of the Fenian Islands, and the character of British republicanism and political names to growing colonies in the most distant regions of the world. Many of our possessions are, it would seem, unknown to the most patriotic student. The flag of this country to Ruatan and the flag of Ruatan is now the subject of a serious dispute with the United States. Probably very few of our countrymen had, a few months ago, heard of Ruatan, and fewer knew how far it had been declared formally a British possession. It was to the public for the most category as the Islands of Polynesia, many of which may be British property, as having been discovered by British capmins and visited by British whalers, but of which we know little, except from the reports of some enterprising missionary. Great Britain and the States have been for some time past in hot discussion as to the title to Ruatan, and it was thought that when these two Powers had finished the affair was over. But now another State appears on the stage, and proclaims its right to be heard. Honduras has accredited a Minister to the British Court. This gentleman, Señor Don VICTOR HERRAN, has arrived in London to urge the claim of his Government to the territory in dispute, as forming a dependency of the Central American Republic. Now, as a general rule, the addition of a third party to a discussion is apt still further to complicate matters, but in this case the Honduras Envoy seems rather a good genius, whose presence will render possible a solution dishonorable to no party concerned. One thing we may premise, and it will probably be denied by no one. Great Britain has no wish for territory on the Central American coast. Our own West India Islands are fast relapsing into primitive savageness. When the rich lands of Jamaica are being yearly abandoned, and when in Trinidad and Guiana cultivation has almost ceased it is not likely that England will care to extend her sovereignty further over tropical territory which can only be brought into use by a system which has been solemnly condemned. *The sole object of this country, therefore, is to settle this difficulty honorably, and forever, and a proposition will not be refused because it involves the relinquishment of some worthless islands, of our right to which few even among educated men were aware.* We may listen, then, with impartiality to the statements of the Honduras Minister. His plea is that England has never established a right to these Islands which can bar the claim of the Government which he represents. They belonged to Spain, and when Spain ceded her right of sovereignty over Honduras, in 1821, they passed into the possession of the new Republic. Since that time acts have been committed by British officers which show that England claimed the Islands, and was determined to hold them, but which in no way affected the strict rights of Honduras. The flag of the Republic has been several times hauled down by the British, and several times re-hoisted. No treaty [redacted] has ever been signed by which they belong, with respect to the Bay Islands, Honduras is [illegible] With regard to the legal right, we leave the discussion to the lawyers to settle; but we think that this country might well waive any claim which it may possess, when there is the chance of a settlement entirely satisfactory. It is proposed that Great Britain shall restore the Bay Islands to Honduras recognising all rights of property and interest which may have come into existence during British occupation. The population of Ruatan does not exceed 1,700, most of these being liberated slaves, and it is proposed that they should have the rights of becoming citizens of Honduras, or remaining in the island as British subjects, settlers in the country. Honduras offers this solution of the dispute between England and America, at the same time that she urges her own claims, and declares that no settlement arrived at by these two Governments, whether torough arbitration or otherwise, can be allowed in justice to bar her rights. The Republic does not, however, stop here. Willing to give proofs of amity and good-will, *Honduras is ready to cede the right of way through the Territory from sea to sea, and to make the ports on each ocean at the extremities of the proposed route free ports. A similar offer has been made to the United States, and it is said will no doubt be accepted.* Whatever value, then, a communication across the Territory of Honduras may possess will be at the service of the Government most concerned with the traffic of the two oceans.

With the question of the Bay Islands has been disposed of the other matters connected with the [redacted] Plenipotentiary fully empowered to bring this tedious controversy to a conclusion. That there was desire on the part of the American Government to end the disonte we fully believe. President PIERCE has been rejected by the Democratic Party in his own country, and has no hope of reelection to the high office which he now holds. He has therefore no object in delaying a solution, or in preserving an attitude of hostility to this country. If he settles a question of such importance, he will retire into private life with the reputation of having acnieved an important work. If he leaves the settlement to his successor, he will merely have been a raiser of difficulties which he did not determine. It is not without some hope of an end to this dispute that we see all the elements of a solution at hand. Lord CLARENDON and the Ministers of the United States and Honduras may bring the [redacted] to a conclusion when they will, and we trust [redacted] as little as possible the present [redacted]

The Presidential Question Abroad—The Nomination of Fremont

From the London Daily News, July 10

Interesting as all the phases of American politics are to Englishmen, our first attention is naturally given to the contest for the Presidentship. On the choice of the next President hangs the question of peace or war between the United States and various foreign countries—England being among the foremost on the list. Not that we believe that any possible President—we might say any American citizen—would directly and sincerely go into a war with England; but one at least of the candidates in the field is pledged to a policy which would render war almost unavoidable. While, therefore, it is understood that other changes, and many of them, may take place before the election in November, we observe with strong satisfaction that the Republican Party is showing such vigor, spirit, and resolution as to afford a good prospect of the return of its candidate—Colonel FREMONT. Mr. BUCHANAN's party were confident of their ability to decide the matter their own way, because they could have done so last year; but, as an eminent American lawyer once said, there is nothing so difficult to foresee as *the near future* of American politics, and the political prospects of the two parties have been reversed with unusual rapidity. The election of an Abolitionist to the Speakership of the Representatives, last Winter, showed a portentous change in the mind of that department of Congress; and the condition of Kansas since, and latterly the countenance given by the South to the counsels on freedom et debate in the Senate, have stimulated the Northern States, which have all the real power in their own hands if they choose to exert it, to oppose a policy of insult and injury to other nations, for the sake of getting more easily through domestic difficulties. The Northern States appear at present to intend to elect Colonel FREMONT. For some time it was doubtful whether they would prefer the Low Speaker BANKS or FREMONT; but their decision on behalf of FREMONT appears to be wise, for the obvious reasons that he has already manifested his distinctive character, and has the qualifications of deeds achieved; that he is Southern bred, whereas Mr. BANKS is from Massachusetts; and that his political convictions are not the result of local influences, but of extensive travel, observation and experience. Mr. BANKS' character is high, and his views thoroughly Republican; but he is a comparatively UNKNOWN man, and may, and no doubt will, yet content to earn the further political distinction which may be in reserve for him. One party has nominated him, but it is a small and clearly ephemeral party, and he will no doubt decline the nomination, and assist in Colonel FREMONT's election. The new and remarkable fervor manifested on this occasion is all the more enjoyed on the spot for its decidedly beokening a rise in public sentiment—a stronger courage and a greater purity than for many a long year. No doubt there will be some disappointment hereafter to men who are so sanguine as to expect that the election of an Anti-Slavery President will restore the virtues and the liberties of the Republic; but the will sun resolution to try the experiment is a great advance upon the practice of electing obscure and untried men, for the sake of shirking hard questions.

Not only is the stand taken by the Republican Party in the FREMONT nomination higher than that of any other considerable party, and therefore likely to last more enduring, but there are other reasons for the good promise, not quite so gratifying to the pride of patriotism, but not on that account to be concealed by the true friends of American libertiee.

President PIERCE has so contrived, against the wishes of the commands of the South, as to throw the [illegible] movements of expediency into the scale of right at the moment when the balance was trembling before the power of the North. He has so managed that the suspicion of an intention to restore the African slave trade, and also of an existing illicit traffic in African slaves, is made by the South, jnet when an Emigrant Aid Society is formed at the North for peopling Kansas and Nebraska with free laborers, for the sake of a good new stock and a mode of investment now, and of an extended trade hereafter. He has so contrived as that the discontented South is drawn into an actual confession of its weakness and poverty in a Southern Convention, where planters condole with each other on the prosperity of the North in each a style as this: "As to New-York City (we qnote from the *Richmond Enquirer*,) into whose lap the Slave States have poured the profits of their immense trade without stint for half a century; whom they have trusted as their factor and steward, and allowed to fleece them to satiety; whom they have enriched by their unstinted patronage, and made to grow great from the produce of their lands, and from the sweat of their brows; it is the old story of Jeshurun waxing fat and kicking; the benefactor that made him, and [illegible] ming the rock of his salvation." Free[illegible] has so contrived as that the conflict [illegible] place in Kansas, and at the expense of the [illegible] the Emigrant Aid Society; and thus to [illegible] instituted such a balance in the interests of northern citizens as effectually separates [illegible] himself and from the South, whom he is [illegible] more every day. President PIERCE has so [illegible] that the whole force of [illegible] Britain, waxing United

MR. PEABODY'S ANNUAL DINNER.

Fourth of July in London—Mr. Peabody's Annual Festival, &c.

On Friday, the 4th inst., a sumptnous dinner was given by Mr. PEABODY, at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to upwards of one hnndred American and a few English gentlemen, in commemoration of the Eighties h Anniversery of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States. The grand dining hall was fitted np for the occasion with busts of the Queen and of WASHINGTON, the American eagle, the standards of England and of the United States, and other appropriate decorations. Mr. PEABODY took the Chair shortly after 7 o'clock, supported on the right by the American Minister, Mr. DALLAS, and on the left by Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., Mr. STELL, of Manchester; Mr. MORGAN, of London; Mr. SOMERBY, of Boston, United States; Mr. P. N. DALLAS, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. CROSKEY, United States Consul at Southampton, acted as Vice Presidents. Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR, M. P., Mr. S. C. HALL and Mr. J. E. JONES, the sculptor, were among the English guests.

After the removal of the cloth,

Mr. PEABODY rose and said: Your Excellency and gentlemen, I am now about to pase, in the common acceptation of the phrase, "the loving cup." Bnt I have before me two cups, the one of British fabric, the other of my native oak, presented to me several years since by my esteemed friend Mr. FRANCIS PEABODY, who is now present. Before passing these cups allow me to say a word or two with respect to the day in connection with myself. The first dinner I gave in commemoration of the 4th of July, 1776, was in this hall in 1850, and I was then, as now, honored by the presence of the American Minister, of a large party of my own countrymen, and of several English friends, some of whom it is my happiness to see around me to-day. That experiment proved successful, and in 1851, in consequence of the large number of my countrymen who came over to visit the Great Exhibition, I determined on substituting for the dinner a concert and ball. A few of my countrymen endeavored to dissuade me from the attempt to bring Englishmen and Americans together on such an occasion; but the acceptance of the Duke of WELLINGTON put an end to my doubts, and a thousand happy faces, at Almack's, on the 4th of July, 1851, sealed my success. [cheers.] and, I trust, broke down the assumed barrier to the union of Englishmen and Americans. In celebrating this glorious anniversary, never again to be erected. [Cheers.] But to return, gentlemen, to the cups; these cups of love and peace, the one of British fabric, the other of our American oak filled from the same fountain of good cheer, I send one to the East and the other to the West, and when they meet in the circling hound may they pase with the touch of friendship. [Cheers.]

The two cups were then peesed round, Mr. PEABODY drinking to the guests from each State of the Union separately, and afterwards to those from "Old England and her Colonies."

Mr. PEABODY, after proposing the first toast, "The day we celebrate," called upon all who were friendly to the sacred cause of liberty and civilization, to do honor to the memories of those great men who had pledged their fortunes, their honor, and their lives to support that cnuse; which was received with loud acclamations.

Mr. PEABODY claimed a bumper for the next toast, which, he was sure, needed no speech from him to recommend it. The toast he hod just proposed was the only one to which he would have given precedence over the present. He had never yet known an American who would not drink the toast of "Her Majesty, the Queen," with as much enthusiesm as the most loyal of her subjects.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasti: cheering.

Mr. PEABODY said he should next have the pleasure of proposing a toast in honor of the chief magietrate of the land of his birth—"The President of the United States," which was received with great applause.

Captain MACKINNON, R. N., in proposing the next toast, thanked their host, the merchant prince who had entertained them in so princely a manner, for the efforts he had made to cultivate relations of friendship between John Bull and Brother Jonathan. [Cheers.] In the course of three years a country so large as England had been occupied and cultivated. Captain MACKINNON concluded by proposing "The Memory of WASHINGTON," which was drunk standing and in silence.

Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., said—Before proposing the toast which has been placed in my hands, permit me to congratulate you on meeting you to celebrate a day which will ever be remembered in the history of the world—a day from which we, the subjects of her Majesty, have derived as much advantage as you, the citizens of the United States. [Cheers.] We are not answerable for the sins of statesmanship, for the grievous errors of our forefathers; and your illustrious WASHINGTON—wise in the senate, skilful in the field—will must ever live in your hearts, is also remembered with profound respect by England as well as by the whole of the civilized world. [Cheers.] How rejoiced would he be, were he living at this moment, to see the prosperity of the country which he may be said to have brought into existence, to see the enterprising spirit of his countrymen leading them, now, to make a communication between two great oceans—the Pacific and the Atlantic—now to bridge over lofty rocks, and now to explore the perilous Arctic seas. [Cheers.] I deny that England feels any jealousy towards the United States; we rejoice in your prosperity, we have wisdom enough to know that by the prosperity of other nations, particularly as regards the United States, we are as much benefited as they are. [Cheers.] The notion that the fortunes of one country arise from the misfortune of another is I trust by this time exploded. True, some slight differences exist now between us; but when we find gentlemen like His Excellency, for whom we all feel the deepest respect, and the Minister with whom he has to negotiate, anxious to get rid of those differences, there can be little doubt that they will soon be amicably adjusted. [Cheers.] I beg to propose "the health of His Excellency the American Minister," whose character stands so preeminently high both in his own and in this country.

The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. DALLAS—It is extremely difficult, amid expressions of so much personal kindness, not to lose sight for a moment of the great national demonstration on account of which we are assembled, and I return you my most hearty thanks for the personal compliment you have paid me. I rejoice to find in this land so many ardent and patriotic Americans met to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. [Loud cheers.] We are, as a country, but eighty years of age; we are at this moment honored by the presence of one of the leading men of America, who is only one year younger than his own country—Geo. MERCER, [cheers;] but, notwithstanding the youth of our country, how justly proud may we be of her! [Cheers.] At the time of her birth she was a puny creature, sickly, feeble, diminutive. Look at her now. She then contained but 2,500,000. Her population is now 27,000,000. Her territory was then a margin of the Atlantic. It is now an immense continent. Her wealth was then comparative poverty. Her resources are now actually exhaustless. [Cheers.] Her moral greatneese, too, beare a fair proportion to her physical development. There is, in her physical configurntion, everything to delight the eye and exalt the imagination; she has the noblest mountains, the most extended lakes, the widest rivers, the richest prairies. And in harmony with this is the progress of her genius and of her moral principles, and the great elevation of her political maxims. [Cheers.] When Americans look back at the short period during which their country has existed upon the theatre of the world, they have, therefore, some reason to be proud—[cheers]—nay, I go further, this great country, whence sprang the chief stock of the United States, has reason to be proud. [Cheers.] In all our great characteristics we may be said to resemble the people of Great Britain. We are brave—[cheers]—we are commercial; we are free; and, perhaps, in some respects, we transcend them in having carefully separated civil and religious liberty. [Cheers.] But resemblances of this sort, gentlemen, instead of being the causes of harmony and union, are often the cause of difficulty and dispute. The brave men are equally fearless of each other; one will never yield to the other on a point of honor, and, therefore, they sometimes come into collision. Two merchants pursuing the same course of adventure will sometimes find their interests clash. The spirit of the press, too, which in free countries should ever be free, often brings on a state of feeling which requires to be dealt with by the wisest and most conciliatory measures. [Loud cheers.] It is a matter of sincere regret, but perhaps it is the order of Providence, that the freest nations are not always the sincerest friends [Hear, hear.] I cordially concurred in the first, second and third toasts that were proposed. With regard to the second, permit me to observe that, if there is one feature of the American character more prominent than another it is the heartiness with which they receive the toast of the lady whose name is always foremost in the hearts of Englishmen, (Loud cheers.) I ask my countrymen who are acquainted with the universal spirit of America, who know the extent to which we carry our civilization, whether we do not always drink a double bumper to the ladies in preference to the gentlemen? (Cheers and laughter.) As to the present toast, gentlemen, I thank you for the manner in which you have received it. Its only merit being that it comes from William Brown, of Liverpool. (Loud cheers.)

General CALDWALADER said: I am really glad, Mr. Chairman, of the opportunity of meeting my distinguished fellow-countrymen, whom you have invited in a quiet way to celebrate the Fourth of July. The American people at large are a helpful, instructed people, and believe that the pen is stronger than the sword. [Cheers.] Naturally left to themselves, they prize the comforts of peace, and if ever a difficulty should arise with any nation it will probably find its origin in a national characteristic. Sir, shall we say that we belong to the *genus irritable*? ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] We are a particularly sensitive race, and we need not (among ourselves) disguise the fact that difficulty may arise from some unwise, untruthful, unchristian-like irritation. In all kindness be it spoken, the example is before us; I believe the public press in England can hold in its hand the key to the American heart. [Cheers.] My countrymen are naturally disposed to respect themselves, and feel kindly disposed towards England. Be assured sir, the American daughter is of herself willing to bare her breast to nurture and sustain her venerable parent, [Cheers.] I am confident, if her Majesty the Queen or her royal consort (for the Queen is a lady and the American people are a gallant people) should visit her dominions in Canada and return home through the United States, that the royal progress would be everywhere hailed with as much respect and as much enthusiasm as would be shown by her own loyal subjects. [Cheers.] There is, in the United States, a large Conservative class who are entirely removed from the arena of politics; and I can say that these good people think that the public press in America and the public press in England can well afford to consult the national peculiarities of each other. Allow me, Sir, to propose the toast I have in my hand—"Great Britain and the United States; frank intercourse, cordial friendship, and perpetual peace between them." [Drunk with immense cheering.]

Mr. JOHN MCGREGOR, M. P., as the representative of a great constituency which had considerable intercourse with America, proposed the health of his friend Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, who was a most active promoter of that amity which ought always to exist between the two nations speaking the same language and descended from common ancestors.

The toast was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. PEABODY, in returning thanks for the very kind reception given to the toast, said that he was exceedingly gratified at being surrounded on that glorious day by so large a number of his countrymen and his English friends; that he was most happy to witness the perfect harmony which had prevailed throughout the proceedings of the evening; and he trusted that it ever would be, and that his life might be spared to meet his friends on many similar occasions. [Cheers.] He had no difficulty in providing for their physical appetites, but they must look to those more capable of making speeches than himself to cater for their intellectual enjoyments. He felt his heart was right, but he wanted the power to express in suitable language its feelings. During his long absence from his native country he had formed many attachments: but the love of his birth was always uppermost in his affections, and he would ever rejoice to call it his home. Again thanking them for their kindness, he sat down amid renewed applause, the band playing "Home, sweet home."

Mr. COBBE, with a few appropriate remarks, then gave "Our English guests," which was drunk with all the honors, Mr. S. C. HALL replying.

The next toast, "Professor MORSE," whose name was associated with the wonderful improvements in the electric telegraph, having been responded to,

Mr. PEABODY proposed "Hon. Mr. CAMERON, of Canada."

Mr. CAMERON, in returning thanks, observed that he was happy, as a colonist of Great Britain in the New World, to tell them how proud the Canadians felt of Old England, and how attached they were to their sovereign—feelings which arose from the kind and fostering hand which England extended to them in the management of their own affairs. [Cheers.] To the old colonies she had acted the part of a harsh stepmother: she had coerced and chained her children down until the iron had entered into their souls, and in their anger and despair they had broken the fetters that galled them and severed the chain that bound them. To the new colonies she had been a gentle and nurenig mother, assisting them to develop their resources, directing their energies, rising their enterprises, and conferring upon them the inestimable boon of self-government. [Cheers.] And mark what had been the results: with nearly a million of people more than the old colonies possessed at the time of the Revolution, their attachment to England was steadfast and strong; and, while the Americans always spoke, when about to visit the Old World, of "going ont to Europe," it was still with the colonists, when they crossed the seas, "coming home to England." [Cheers.] War had been spoken of between these Islands and the Continent of the West, and none could think of such a calamity without a shudder; but men must not shut their eyes to the possibility of such an event, and considerations of humanity and religion must be invoked, and concessions made, to avert the catastrophe. [Cheers.] England could afford to concede, and the world would be spared the spectacle of the two great Protestant nations of the earth working against each other, and waeting on the battle-field those precious lives that in peace might extend religion and civilization to the ends of the earth. [Cheers.]

The concluding toast of "The Ladies" having been given by Mr. PEABODY, the company separated shortly before 12 o'clock, all of them highly gratified with their evening's entertainment.

The national airs of the two countries were played at intervals during the evening by a very efficient band.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of the Guards—Public Reception.

After an absence of two years and a half "the Guards"—the particular garrison of London—made their entry into the Metropolis, on Wednesday the 9th. A public reception was given them by the Queen and Londoners, in imitation of the reception of the Imperial Guard by NAPOLEON and the Parisians.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Yesterday morning the whole of the Crimean regiments in camp at Aldershott were under arms at an early hour, and marched direct to the review ground on Aldershott Common, where the main body of all the troops were drawn up in line, under the ridge of hills which skirt this portion of the field. Immediately in front of the line the officers of each regiment, with a certain number of sergeants, selected from among the oldest and most gallant men in each regiment, formed in square from the north, in front of which Her Majesty addressed them in the following terms:

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers: I wish personally to convey, through you, to the regiments assembled here this day, my hearty welcome on your return to England in health and full efficiency. Say to them that I have watched anxiously over the difficulties and hardships which they have so nobly borne; that I have mourned with deep sorrow for the brave men who have fallen for their country; and that I have felt proud of that valor which with their gallant allies, they have displayed on every field. I thank God that your dangers are over, whilst the glory of your deeds remains. But I know that, should your services be again required, you will be animated with the same devotion which in the Crimea has rendered you invincible."

The Queen spoke from an open carriage. She was in a riding habit, and wore a round hat.

Prince ALBERT, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Prince OSCAR, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Lord PANMURE, were on horseback by the royal carriage.

Her Majesty spoke with a clearness of enunciation which rendered her words distinctly audible throughout the whole square. At the close of her address, the Queen bowed graciously to the several corps, and at the call of General ENGLEFIELD the officers and men acknowledged the distinguished compliment paid to them by three rounds of hearty cheers.

A festival under the auspices of the association for promoting a reduction of the wine duties, was held in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, on the 9th. Three hundred sat down to dinner under the presidency of Mr. OLIVIERA, M. P.

The Earl of Carlisle, Viceroy of Ireland, is visiting Limerick

The Prince and Princess of Prussia are on a visit to the British Court.

Lord STANLEY, Earl of Shaftesbury, Bishops of Bath and of Mann, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, and other notables, spoke at a meeting in London, on the 10th, in favor of the early closing of stores, and a Saturday half-holiday to the working classes.

Mme. GRISI is playing "Elvira," in *I Puritani*, at the Italian Opera, London, and is to appear, with MARIO, in *Otello*.

Baron HAUSMAN, Prefect of the Seine, acknowledges receipt of the fourth remittance of 100,000 francs of the 600,000 francs subscribed by the city of London. "The city of Paris," he says, "will never forget this act of the generous English nation."

The extensive spinning mills belonging to Joe. AINSWORTH, at Bolton, Lancashire, have been totally destroyed by fire. There were 80,000 spindles in the mills.

Matters in Parliament.

There has been nothing of much importance in Parliament. Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the Lords to the indiscriminate sale of poison, and hoped the Government would introduce some measure on the subject.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's motion respecting Italian affairs is fixed for Monday next.

There has been no reference to American affairs, excepting some interrogatories as to the boundaries of the Belize.

Col. DUNN asked whether other persons than Austrians might navigate the Danube above the frontiers of Austria, on equal terms, in accordance with the treaty of Paris. Lord PALMERSTON replied that by the treaty of Paris the navigation of the Danube was to be rendered liable to the stipulations of the treaty of 1815. By that treaty such rivers as divided or traversed different States were free to the navigation by vessels of all nations.

Mutiny of the Tipperary Militia—Action with the Regulars—Loss of Life.

A serious riot occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on the 6th July, and succeeding days. The cause of the revolt was, in substance, that the Government, when the militia was embodied, promised to each man a considerable bounty, but having now no further need of the men, refused to pay the balance, and ordered them to be disbanded. An order was issued to take up the new clothing, which was distributed to the men in April last. One man refused to give up his clothes, and was sent to the guard-house, whereupon his comradee broke it open and liberated him. They then threw off all discipline, broke open the magazine, supplied themselves with the small quantity of ammunition they found therein, and refused to give up their arms until all arrears were paid.

The militia then paraded the town, preceded by their band, and discharging their muskets in the air. Their officers do not seem to have acted with any energy to quell the riot. Assistance was telegraphed for, and in a short time one thousand of the line, of the 13th, 41st, 47th and 55th regiments arrived under the command of Col. HART, who marched to the Summerhill barrack, and, surrounding it, succeeded in disarming the insurgents within. Other parties of the militiamen were, however, outside the barrack walls, and made several attempts to fire through the gate upon the regulars. They did shoot one man—a Crimean veteran—dead, through the key-hole of the gate, and wounded another. The troops having disarmed the rioters in the Summerhill barrack, marched towards Pound-street barracks. In Castle-street they met a body of the insurgents who fired a volley, which was replied to with effect by the troops. A good deal of skirmishing ensued.

At length the ammunition of the rioters ran out, and they were disarmed and made prisoners. The ringleaders will be tried by the civil power. Only four persons were killed and about a dozen wounded. Had not the military shown much forbearance the number of casualties must have been much greater. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. The names of the dead were DENNIS TOOHEY and PATRICK TRACEY, militiamen, PATRICK CURLEY, 41st regiment, and PETER GIBBONS, pensioner. At latest telegraphic accounts all was quiet. A detachment of lancers had arrived.

Accounts from the Irish Journals.

The Irish journals bring full details up to a late hour on Wednesday night, at which time the town of Nenagh was quiet, but considerable apprehension prevailed as to the likelihood of a renewal on the morning following. The subjoined account of Tuesday's and Wednesday's proceedings is taken from the *Nenagh Guardian* of Wednesday:

"Yesterday morning the Militia stopped the Limerick coach, and searched it, imagining it might be conveying away ammunition, but, not discovering any, they allowed it to proceed on its journey. We learn that they have been running bullets the greater part of the day. They carry their arms with them through the streets, and fire them at pleasure. At half-past one o'clock all the men from Pound-street passed up to the Summerhill barracks, armed. Lord DUNALLEY, Mr. R. GASON, and some other magistrates and gentlemen followed them, and endeavored to pacify them. They succeeded so far as to prevail on the men to unfix their bayonets. The Militia afterwards paraded the town, headed by their band, discharging an incessant and irregular fire into the air. The shops were all closed, business was suspended, and the town had all the appearance of a besieged place.

At about 4 o'clock the military, consisting of 1,000 soldiers of the 12th, 41st, 47th, and 55th depôts, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel HART, entered Barrack-street from Templemore and were halted opposite the church. Here they received instructions to fix bayonets and load with ball cartridge, to march on the barrack of Nenagh, and take possession of it. They then proceeded, headed by Mr. JOHN FLEMING, resident Magistrate, to Summerhill Barrack, each man as cool as if he were going to a review. On reaching the barrack gate the Colonel demanded admittance. There was no reply—it was a moment of dread suspense! He placed his hand on the gate and it opened to his touch. He advanced, followed by his men, who opened into a single file and surrounded the barrack walls. Fortunately, not a shot was fired at the military. There was here, however, only a small portion of the Militia, from whom Lieutenant-Colonel MAUDE and the other Tipperary Officers, ably seconded by Lord DUNALLEY, succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting quiet possession of their arms.

While the disarming was going on a considerable number of the Militia from the Pound-street Barracks were prowling outside about the gate with their arms loaded. They made several attempts to fire in at the Line, and unfortunately succeeded in shooting two soldiers belonging to the 47th and 41st through the keyhole of the gate. One of the men was mortally wounded, and he died shortly after. The other man's wounds are not of a very serious nature.

An officer's party was then sent out to clear the streets of the Militia. On arriving near the market-cross they were fired at by some of the latter, who had concealed themselves behind the corners of the streets. The officer got his men into skirmishing order and succeeded in dislodging the Militia from their position, and drove them into Pound-street Barracks. Having effected their object, the party returned without any casualty, fortunately, occurring.

Shortly after 3 o'clock 200 men of the 21st arrived from Parsonstown. Having joined the Templemore troops, the entire body, under the command of Major-General CHATTERTON, K. H., who, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Major FOSTER, and Colonel MULLER, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant General, had just arrived from Limerick, proceeded to take possession of the Pound-street Barracks, where the militia seemed resolved to make a determined stand and fight it out with the regulars. Before the soldiers proceeded far down Castle-street they were received with a tremendous volley from a body of militia who had again stationed themselves at the market cross. The front rank of the line returned the fire, which was responded to by another discharge from the militia. A continuous roll of musketry was then kept up for about five minutes, and the result must have been awful, only that the line, not wishing to take away life, there being many persons in the streets at the time, fired into the air. While this was going on in the street a strong party of the military were dispatched up by the new Court-house. Here they fell in with a body of the Militia, who took to the fields and threw themselves into skirmishing order, displaying the utmost coolness and determination—it may be added bravery—in their encounter with the Line. They were, however, soon overcome, and had to beat a hasty retreat. The military then proceeded round by Cadville to the Pound-street Barracks, where they met the street party, who had compelled the Militia at the market-cross, after some sharp firing, to retire also. After a feeble resistance, their ammunition having run out, the latter were compelled to submit, and, having given up their arms, they were made prisoners, and marched up to the military prison, where they were lodged for the night. Thus ended one of the most fearful days ever spent in Nenagh. But we regret to say that this last engagement was attended with serious loss of life and personal injury. Three of the soldiers were wounded; one of them had his thigh-bone broken; a pensioner, named GIBBONS, residing in Pound-street, was shot dead while looking out of his house; and two children were more or less injured.

The cause of this outrageous conduct is quite simple. On the embodiment of the Irish Militia the soldiers were promised a certain bounty, but now, when Government are in no further want of them, they violate that stipulation.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

On Wednesday Mr. T. T. ABBOTT proceeded to the military barrack for the purpose of holding an inquest on the bodies of the persons shot dead the previous evening. The following are their names: DENIS TOOHEY and PATRICK TRACEY, Tipperary Militia; PATRICK CURLEY, 41st Regiment; and PETER GIBBONS, Pound-street, pensioner. CURLEY, the soldier of the 41st, had only recently returned from the seat of war, having been at the battles of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava. He had three medals for his services on these memorable occasions. He was a fine-looking young fellow, about 28 years of age, and has left a widow and three young children. The two Militiamen were each about 20 years old, and not married.

A corporal of the 41st identified the body of CURLEY.

Lord Dunalley was the first witness examined by the Coroner: I was in the military barracks here yesterday; I attended as a magistrate in consequence of a mutiny among the Tipperary Regiment of Militia, and offered my assistance in restoring order among them; with regard to the death of the soldier, Curley, I saw the occurrence take place: I saw a man dressed in red come up to the small door of the barrack entrance and discharge his firelock; the man that fired wee within a few yards of the deceased at the time; the deceased was only in the act of entering the gate when he was shot; the man then fell; the soldiers closed round him, and the perpetrator disappeared; that is all I know about the matter; who the person was that fired the shot, I cannot say.

Henry Fraser, examined—I live in Nenagh; I was standing outside the wicket-gate yesterday and saw a Militiaman fire a shot in through it; when the shot was fired I heard the soldier was killed, the man who fired ran away; I also ran away; I cannot know the man who fired the shot; when it was said the man was shot the Militiamen and people ran away.

After some further evidence,

The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased men came by their deaths in consequence of gun-shot wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown; and that the death of the soldier Curley, of the 41st Regiment, was caused by a soldier of the North Tipperary Militia."

The Case of Sadleir.

From the London Times, July 11.

DUBLIN, Thursday morning.

As might be surmised, the observations made by the Irish Attorney-General in the House of Commons, on Monday, have elicited a rejoinder from the Master of the Rolls, and from the remarks which fell from the latter high functionary it would appear that the case of JAMES SADLEIR is likely to lead to a further and more serious misunderstanding between the two parties at issue. At the sitting of the Court, yesterday morning, the Master of the Rolls said:

"That he considered it necessary, in vindication of himself, to notice some observations lately made and reiterated by the Attorney-General in his place in the House of Commons relative to Mr. JAMES SADLEIR; and for that purpose he would forward to London a statement of facts by that gentleman. That statement he would make public at the sitting of the Court on Friday. He (the Master of the Rolls) could not allow the allegations put forward to go uncontradicted. No amount of mystification should or could now get rid of the matter, owing to the character it had assumed, as he (the Master of the Rolls) would show beyond all doubt, for he would not state a single fact which he would not be prepared to prove. The charge made by the Attorney-General was of a most serious nature, involving character, and he was determined that no amount of sophistry or mystification should get rid of it. Upon Friday he would state the facts at length at the sitting of the Court."

The statement referred to has, it is believed, been forwarded to the Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER.

Smith O'Brien at Home.

DUBLIN, Tuesday evening.

After a dreary absence of nearly seven years from his native land, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN reached Dublin this afternoon, and took up his temporary residence at the Shelburne Hotel, St. Stephen's-green. He is in excellent health and apparently in good spirits.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Details of Powers' America—Arrest of an American in Paris—How the Nomination of Fremont is Received.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 7, 1856.

THE PROFANITIES OF M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.

One day M. ISIDORE GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, son of his illustrious father, commenced his lecture at the Sorbonne with the now famous words: "*Mon and oll other monkeys*"—a burst of physiologicel profanity which the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain has not forgiven the learned Professor to this day, although that was ten years ago. A friend, who is one of the attendants on the Professor's Course, at this moment, has favored me with some notes on the aigular doctrines of the great lecturer, "on the place which man occupies in the animal series." Some of the lecturer's conclusions are startling. Thus he proves that—and I must quote his own language—"the nasal projection exists only in man and another monkey, of the long-nosed tribe!" Still incorrigible after the terrible lesson which his first *conade* gained him, M. ST. HILAIRE persists, as you will observe, in this dreadful formula—"man and another monkey!" On this text the learned Professor had full scope to develop his sympathy for the monkey tribe—including man! His reasoning is founded on analogues susceptible of ready demonstration. Thus man resembles the troglodytes and the gorillee by the form of the nails; like him, these animals have the back of the nails entirely flat, while all other monkeys have them gutter-shaped. It is a mistake to say that this last character belongs to all monkeys, and that that is one of the differences which all monkeys bear to man. Again, there are eight wrist bones in the troglodytes and the gorilles, the same as in man. He finds that the eer of the troglotydes, the gorilles, and the ourang-outangs, present very nearly the same details of structure as that of man. The length of the sternum, of the scapular and iliac bones, as well as the predominance of the transverse diameter of the chest over the antero-posterior diameter, is a character common to man and to monkeys of the first tribe. In this strain of reasoning, and with many points of equally striking force, but most of which could not be reproduced here, one is drawn towards the startling conclusion of the Professor with an irresistible curiosity to see the end of the strange analogy.

M. SAINT-HILAIRE proposes to pursue this parallel study of man and monkey; but so sure is he of his conclusion, that he never fails to use the terrible formula—"man and other monkeys!" He announces that while on this subject, he intends to direct his attention to the tailed men of Africa, known under the designation of *Niams-Niams*; and we may expect to find ourselves, at the end of the learned professor's course, full brothers to the Niam-Niam, the ourang-outang and the ape, and cousins-german to the ring-tailed monkey, and its kindred of the macauco tribe! The proposition is more scientific than amusing!

Without wishing to tarnish the lustre of the learned professor's *prestige*, or to weaken his arguments by the introduction of a foreign question, it yet ought to be known that it is to M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE that the public owe the agitation on the introduction of horse-flesh as an article of food. M. ST. HILAIRE does not only advocate the propriety of eating horse-soup, horse-steak and corned horse, but he carries his doctrine into practice; and in this fact, perhaps, lies the secret of the singular *quadrumanomania* which afflicts him.

POWERS' "AMERICA."

A member of Congress recently moved an inquiry in regard to a contract which Mr. POWERS is executing at Florence for the Capitol at Washington. This inquiry refers, undoubtedly, to the statue of America, and I propose to give you some details on the subject, which I am sure will interest you.

A sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated a year or more ago for a work from the hands of Mr. POWERS, representing a national subject, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. President PIERCE, informed, no doubt, of the facts which I am going to give you, lately refused, and certainly very justly, to pay so unprecedented a sum for the work now in course of completion. Here are the facts:

Some years ago Mr. POWERS commenced the work he calls "America." It is simply a female figure, and is copied from the celebrated Venus of Milo, the most perfect model of its kind extant. For many years the work was retarded, for the reason that the artist could not decide what additions his Venus required to convert her into a symbol of America. The point at which his workmen stopped was the feet—he could not decide on the symbol of tyranny that must be placed under them. The first suggestion was chains, but this was rejected because chains are the symbol of Slavery, and Mr. POWERS was afraid of offending the South. The next design was a crown; but this rejected from fear that it might be offensive to England. He next conceived the idea of rapes, and this unfortunate conception the artist has put into execution; so that you will have for your Capitol a copy of the Venus of Milo representing commerce, or shipping, or slave-driving, or anything you please to which ropee apply—but you will not have a symbol of America trampling on tyranny.

While the symbol of tyranny yet remained undeveloped in the rough stone under the feet of Venus, or America if

[illegible] Tocqueville has gone to reside a [illegible] Court de Chambord, at Frohsdorff.

THEATRICALS.

The theatrical news would be devoid of interest lately but for the escapade of MADELEINE BROHAN, from the Théâtre Français, and the change of DIDIER at the Grand Opera and the Odeon, two of the Government theatres. MADELEINE BROHAN, it is thought, will return—perhaps is already in Paris—for she went no further on the road to St. Petersburg than Brussels. Mr. CROSNIER gives up the Grand Opera to M. ALPHONSE ROYER, late director of the Odeon, (who now promises us great things,) and M. LEAUNOT replaces M. ROYER, as director of the Odeon.

Miss DAVENPORT has just left Paris for the United States, after a stay of eight months in Europe.

MALAKOFF.

The Authenticity of the Letter from Count de Paris denied—Political Matters.

The Emperor continues at Plombieres, where he uses the baths, and passes his time mostly in out-door exercise.

The *Moniteur* contains an official contradiction of the report that the Emperor NAPOLEON proposes meeting the Emperor of Austria on the lake of Constance.

A paragraph in the *Independance Belge* denies the authenticity of the letter attributed to the Count DE PARIS on the subject of the Orleans fusion, but the correspondents of London papers reaffirm it.

Several persons are already named as candidates for the office of Minister of Public Instruction, in room of the late M. FORTOUL. Of these, MM. CROUSEILLES, DUMAS, PARIEU and LA GUERRONIERE are mentioned, all of whom, with the exception of the last, have already been in the Cabinet.

A French soldier has been killed in a brawl at Giurgeoo. It appears that the soldier omitted to salute an Austrian officer, whereupon the officer proceeded to cane him, and some Austrian soldiers coming up, a row ensued, and the Frenchman was killed. The Paris *Moniteur* announces that full justice will be dealt upon the offender, and, meantime, the Austrian Government pensions the family of the deceased.

Gen. MARTINPREY is the officer who remains in the Crimea, charged with the Consular functions, until such time as a regular Consul is appointed.

ALLIEZ, GRAND & Co., bankers, Paris, have failed.

THE CRIMEA.

The Evacuation.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch from Admiral TREHOUART, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron:

ON BOARD THE BRETAGNE, July 6.

Yesterday, July 5, the definitive evacuation of the Crimea took place. Marshal PELISSIER embarked on board the *Roland*, which immediately got under way. The *Bretagne*, which has just anchored at Beicos, left Kamiesch with the last vessels that were there, and which are expected to arrive to-morrow in the Bosphorus.

TURKEY.

Dock Building.

AALI PACHA arrived at Constantinople June 28, from Paris.

A company has been formed, with Messrs. CUNARD and McIVER at its head, for the construction of a dock, with patent slips, on the Bosphorus. Mr. BARKLEY, engineer of the Heraclea coal mines, was commissioned to find a suitable site, and has selected Beicos Bay, as being easily accessible and well sheltered from every wind. As the company ask for no exclusive privilege, there will be no difficulty in obtaining permission from the Porte.

STATE OF ITALY.

Cruel Treatment of Political Prisoners in Naples.

From the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

In a former letter I mentioned that a political prisoner confined in Montesarchio was ill with a mortal malady and yet in chains. I asserted that my statement was true beyond the possibility of refutation. I have now to add fresh particulars of the unfortunate ALFONSO ZEULI. On the 25th of last month, in almost a dying state, he was taken from the prison, and transferred to the hospital at Capua. His chain had been taken off a few days only before his departure. Of the weak state to which this victim of political vengeance had been reduced you may form some idea from the following facts:—He was so ill that he could not bear the movement of a carriage, and was taken, therefore, to Cancello in a portantino, and was accompanied by the physician, and, I believe, the chaplain. The mercy which was shown to him, then, amounts to this,—that after his body had been consumed by persecution in chains and damp prisons for many years, every preparation was made for the decent appearance of his soul in the presence of Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. It is an edifying instance of the high religious feeling of the Government, and it is to be hoped will reconcile to their fate those who are now suffering or who are yet to suffer.

As to the appearance of ZEULI, I am informed that he was reduced to a shadow, without an ounce of flesh upon his bones, and, thus spiritualized, he is at length taken out of prison, with a priest at hand ready to secure him an entrance into Paradise. At Capua no friends await his arrival to close his eyes. Passports have been hitherto refused to his relatives, but, as much interest is being used to get one for his brother, it is to be hoped that he will come in for the closing scene. I must, in justice, say that everything necessary had been prepared for his journey, and that by the local authorities he was treated with the utmost attention. Sympathy, though dangerous to those who show it too much, is one of those sentiments which the Government of the Two Sicilies has not as yet been able to suppress.

I have called more particular attention to the case of ZEULI, not for the reason that it is one of an extraordinary character, but because the details have been brought more clearly before my eyes. The wonder is that so many are preserved alive—the more so when it is remembered that out of 500 political prisoners immured in the Bagno of Procida for political offences since 1848, 80 have died. This, and the political trials, are pleasing facts, and very pregnant with meaning at the present crisis. They show how great are the enormities which may be safely practiced by the Government, and how great is its disposition to yield to the "friendly representations" of other Governments. They have asked for bread and received a serpent. As CICERO wondered that the augurs did not laugh in each other's faces, so we who know Naples wonder that statesmen do not laugh when speaking of friendly representations, and of their hopes that they will be listened to. Is it the first time that such representations have been made? Are not the archives of the British Legation full of such futile remonstrances? It is an insult and an injury to Italy, in the face of a host of facts, to confine ourselves to simple remonstrances, the only probable result of which will be to irritate the petty despots of this country and to embitter yet more the position of their subjects. Once having decided on the principle, which Lord CLARENDON appeared to have done when he spoke of "exceptional cases," and something more than remonstrance became necessary. That something more need not be much. I now send you in conclusion an address from the Neapolitans to Count CAVOUR. It is important as showing the increased influence which Piedmont has gained by recent events, and the greater approximation which is being effected between the Italian Nationalities:

THE NEAPOLITANS TO COUNT CAVOUR.

"The Parliament and the army of Piedmont have made manifest to the world that civil prudence and military valor are the patrimony of Italians, a patrimony which falls not beneath the scythe of time nor with the vicissitudes of history. This wisdom and this courage no longer suffering delay, you have known how to engage in the great affairs of nations and in the struggle of giants in the Crimea. Those deeds now bear upon them the impress of the Italian arm, and your name will never be blotted from the pages of human greatness. Those who once regarded your counsels as rashness now applaud you with astonishment. They have been enabled to perceive that privileged minds pierce deeply into passing events; that happy results are almost always the effect of wise preparations, and that, therefore, the intellect of man makes even Fortune obey it. The Piedmontese soldier carried with him the heart and the well wishes of the Neapolitan people. His triumphs and his glory were a ray of living light, which penetrated into the benumbed soul of the Neapolitan soldier. We have seen him tremble with indignation at the unhonored cross to which he is condemned. Praise be to your name! these were the testimonials which you brought forward for Italy; you afterwards undertook to prepare for it amid the nations a third glorious life, to create for it a more robust existence—a more wonderful civilization; and now we, and [illegible] of the other Italian provinces, though [illegible]d in body, have begun to live, it may be said, [illegible] third Italian cradle, Piedmont. This is the [illegible] of Italy which you with [illegible] have represented in the presence [illegible], and for which we are loved and hated.

In this [illegible] have you asserted the right of us all to [illegible] in our great and cursed country. Eternal glory be to your name! The sentiments of Neapolitans for such benefits do not find terms sufficiently strong to give them expression. You, most distinguished citizen, while sustaining and defending your country, would have a feeling of repugnance that it should proffer to you, by our lips, though we are your most oppressed fellow-citizens, words of gratitude; but our hearts are so deeply moved that silence would oppress us still more. Accept, then, at least one act of our deep affection and of our profound admiration. If we Neapolitans now live in Piedmont, you live also in our hearts, and our children shall ever repeat your name with love and veneration. Your name, as it is, is a terror to those who oppress us.—to those who envy us our independence, our liberty, our morality—so is it hope to the oppressed, comfort to the weak, and a support to the bold. And this name, which sounds not less revered in the palaces and in the writings of free and enlightened nations—this name, we trust, will be also, and that before long, the herald of the well assured independence and union of Italy."

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

There is very little news of importance from the Continent.

Berlin correspondence of the London *Times*, says "The Zollverein is, just now, approaching a crisis which will lead to great alterations, and not impossibly to a rupture between the liberal Northern and the protective Southern States of Germany.

Prussia is the State that is empowered to negotiate with foreign nations, in name of the Zollverein, and it is at Berlin that the main business of the Zollverein is transacted, and the repartition of the revenues, the preperation of new measures to be introduced at the Conferences, and the conduct of the business in general are carried on,—Prussia forming nearly half of the whole Zollverein. Prussia already (three years since) took a step indicating the course the Zollverein ought, in future, to follow, viz: in the union it formed with the Stenerverein of Hanover, &c., and this will enable it, on an early occasion, to strive with a better degree of success for the introduction of a more liberal tariff." The writer then proceeds to advocate the appointment of an able representative to look after British interests.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the following, dated Hamburg, 6th inst.:

"After the dissolution of the Anglo-German Legion it was said that many soldiers, enlisted at so enormous an expense in the North, had readily accepted the offer to emigrate to Canada and cultivate the lands placed at their disposal by the English Government. This, however, does not appear to be the case; for the *John Bull* steamer, which entered our port today, has already brought back 150 of these recruits, and we are informed that others will arrive in succession on board the packets plying regularly between England and Hamburg. Our police immediately sent a number of agents to inspect the papers of the new-comers before they allowed them to land, and when their nationality was ascertained they were respectively marched to the stations of the railways leading to their native countries. Some of them proceed to Hanover, others to Prussia, and the greater number to the Duchies of Holstein Schleswig. None of them were permitted to remain at Hamburg. As these soldiers formed part of the revolutionary army of the Duchies, it is natural that the Danish Government should be alarmed, under existing circumstances, at the presence of such men from whom it has more to fear than hope. The Governor of Altona, by order of the Minister of War at Copenhagen, adopted military precautions to prevent all hostile manifestations. Our police on the other hand, hastened to telegraph the name of each individual to his Government, so that during the whole day the telegraph-office was so actively engaged in forwarding these dispatches that the transmission of private and commercial messages had to be postponed until a late hour in the evening."

Arrests at Hamburg.

The *Independance Belge* has the following from Hamburg, dated the 4th:

The police of this city have just effected an arrest which has created some sensation. A Pole, M. JOSEPH OLSCHESKI, an emigrant of old date from his own country, where his property is sequestrated, arrived here a few weeks ago from London. Upon the strength of an information received from some secret agents in London, our police made a sudden irruption into M. OLSCHESKI's rooms, where they discovered, it is said, some boxes filled with addresses and proclamations printed in England and drawn up by the revolutionary Committee that has established in that country the basis of its operations. These printed sheets were to be distributed by thousands over the kingdom of Poland. The plot had its ramifications at Berlin. It is announced that the police of that capital have just made there several political arrests among the Polish refugees. M. GOLDHEIM, Lieutenant of Police at Berlin, accompanied by two agents, came yesterday and demanded the surrender of M. OLSCHESKI, who will be conveyed to Berlin, and from there escorted to the Polish frontiers, where he will be handed over to the military authorities of Russia.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

By way of England we have news dated at Sydney, on 17th April. We take the following from the Sydney *Morning Herald*, of April 16:

Our last summary of news was forwarded on the 1st of March. From that date to the present, electioneering matters have almost entirely absorbed the attention of the public. A large majority of the contests have now been decided, and the result is, in a great degree, satisfactory, for there can be no doubt, judging from the character and standing of many of the gentlemen returned, that the wealth and intelligence of the colony will be ably represented. It is, we are informed, the intention of the Governor-General to summon the new Parliament to assemble on the 26th of the ensuing month.

The extension of the line of railway from the Paramatta Terminus to Liverpool is going on rapidly, and will, without doubt, be completed by August next.

Accounts from Western Australia of the 21st of April are very favorable with regard to the general progress of the colony. An abundant harvest had caused a considerable fall in wheat and flour, and the season appeared in every respect to be unusually productive.

The *Catherine Adamson*, which arrived in England 9th of July from Sydney, brought 1,516 ounces of gold and 9,875 sovereigns, making a total of £15,915.

A Liverpool dispatch of July 2 says: The royal mail ship *Oliver Lang* is off the Point. She was expected to leave Melbourne on the 27th of April.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The news from Buenos Ayres is uninteresting. The arrival of Mr. CHRISTIE at Monte Video, on his way to that province, had caused some sensation, as it was expected that it would tend to assist URQUIZA.

Both sides of the River Platte were perfectly tranquil, and in Montevideo the Oribe-Flores influence was still predominant. There was a scarcity of suitable British manufactured goods. The Saladeros were killing very little, and everything except tallow maintained its price.

From Rio Janeiro we learn that the empire continued healthy, and the statements of the existence of yellow fever having appeared are said to be false. The note addressed by the Minister of Great Britain to the Minister of Foreign Affairs had caused a great sensation. Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Her Majesty's brig *Express*, we learn, had lost 32 hands and the First-Lieutenant from yellow fever.

In Coffee business was very restricted; very little had come down from the Sierra, and the new crop would be much later than in previous years. The effects of a crisis which was about to take place in exports was being felt. The cholera had destroyed many slaves on the plantations, and some farmers had sold farm slaves, for fear of its appearing in Brazil again and ruining them. Coffee had become scarce, but prices were lower. The quotations are: Superior, 6,200@6,400; first good, 4,900@5,000; 4,600@4,700; first ordinary, 4,600@4,700; second good, 4,200@4,400; second ordinary, 3,700@4,000; new, 3,200@3,300 per *Tamar*; 4,750@4,950 per *Tay*.

At Bahia a steady business was doing in Dry Goods, and certain descriptions were selling at remunerating prices. Shopkeepers, however, only bought for their immediate wants, owing to the season for sales having far advanced; but an active demand for the North was expected for the coming season. Stocks were moderate, but the anticipated arrivals would amply supply the wants for the next two or three months. In Produce little was doing, owing to the scarcity of supplies, and after the news per *Tay*, from England, reached, Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco had advanced, especially the former and latter articles. The quotations are as follows: Sugar, 2,490@2,600 per cwt., browns; 3,000@3,200, whites; Cottons, 5,800@6,100 for Maceios and Bahias; Tobacco, 4,000@4,200 for seconds and thirds, and 5,000@5,200 for firsts.

At Pernambuco there had been limited arrivals of dry goods, and an improved demand. Sugars had advanced 50 to 100 since the *Tay's* arrival, but entries were small, owing to heavy rains. Whites were quoted 3,200@4,400 reis; browns, 2,500@2,550 for shannels, and 2,600@2,900 for better qualities. Shipments since the 1st of November last 47,500 tons, against 50,400 during the same period last crop. Cottons, 6,250@6,450 reis.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL—3 P. M.

COTTON—A quiet business at former prices. Sales 5,000@6,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm at yesterday's prices, with good inquiry for Wheat and Flour. Provisions unchanged.

As the *Persia* leaves the weather is brightening, and (as market is very sensitive) it may affect Breadstuffs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool races had somewhat detracted from business. In the Cotton market, according to the circulars dated evening of Friday, the 11th, the demand had continued throughout the week to a moderate extent, but after Monday there was a quieter feeling, and holders supplied the market very freely—prices, however, were generally well supported, though in some cases the lower qualities of American had been bought on rather easier terms. In other descriptions no change can be noticed.

Sales of the week, 35,150 bales, including 23,670 American, of which 3,000 were on speculation, and 3,800 for export. Sales on Friday, 7,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export, the market closing steadily. Authorized quotations were: Fair Orleans, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; Middlog Mobiles, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d. There has been a good business doing in Manchester.

The Corn Market had presented an upward tendency, owing to unsettled weather, and with a fair demand. Wheat had advanced about 2d. and good Flour 6d. to 1s. Indian Corn was held for an improvement of 6d. to 1s. per quarter, which had restricted sales.

The London Colonial and Foreign Produce Market had been active during the week. Breadstuffs were firmer. American Wheat 70s. to 72s. Red, 68s. to 70s. Sugar active and 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer.

COFFEE—Prices fully sustained. Tallow active, and quoted 50s. 3d. on spot, and 49s. 9d. for end of year. Tea dull. Common Congou 8¾d. ℔ lb. Rice firm. Iron in good demand without alteration in prices. Copper dull—unchanged. Lead dull. Tin quoted 4s. lower.

MONEY is in fair demand, at about 4 ℔ cent. Consols closed (Friday,) at 95⅝@95¾ for Money, and 95⅞@96⅛ for account. Bank rate of interest remains unchanged. Bar Silver quoted 5s. 1¼d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¼d.

American Eagles, 76s. 4d. American Stocks have remained during the week without animated business or material change in prices, according to the statement of BARING Brothers; but BELL & Co. report prices generally improved. Bullion in Bank decreased £462,000.

Hevre market report for the week ending July 8, (inclusive,) reports Cotton quiet,—week's sales 11,000 bales,—stock 117,050 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted 95 fr. Breadstuffs dull.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, July 11, 1856—5 P. M.

There has been an active business during the week in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets.

MONEY—Is in fair demand at about 4 ℔ cent. Consols leave off 95⅝@95¾ for money, and 95¾@95⅞ for the account. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¼d; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d.; American Eagles, 76s. 4d.

COCHINEAL—is steady. About 250 bags have been publicly placed; Teneriffe Silvers, 5s. 10d @5s. 11d., fine blacks 4s. 3d.@4s. 7d.; Honduras Silver, 5s. 9d. @5s. 11d. for ordinary to fair bold grain.

COCOA—Firm. 680 bags Trinidad at auction brought 55s.@57s. for gray, 57s.@59s. 6d. for mid. to fine bright red; 200 bags Guayaquil sold at 50s., being 1s. dearer.

COFFEE—Prices have been fully sustained. The public sales comprise—1,300 casks, 480 bags Plantation Ceylon at 60s. for low middling to 65s. 6d. for middling bold, with colory from 67s. 6d.@68s. 6d. Some parcels Native have changed hands at 51s. 6d. 150 casks, 90 bags Jamaica found buyers from 54s. 6d. for good to 58s. 6d. for fine ordinary. 1,660 bags St. Domingo at 51s.@61s. 6d. for good red.

LUNGWOOD CAKES—Foreign difficult to buy at last week's figures.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat on Monday was very small, and there was very little life in the trade; but the same rates were paid as on that day week. Foreign was unchanged. To-day the market was somewhat firmer, with more inquiry. The average price of English Wheat for the week ending 5th inst. was 74s. 7d. on 91,313 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 70s @72s.; Red 68s.@70s.

COTTON—2,100 bags have been disposed of at firmer prices. At Liverpool, yesterday, there was a fair demand, with middling Orleans at 6 5-16d. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Dull, with no change in prices.

DRUGS, &c.—139 chests Gum Olibanum fetched 41s. 6d. to 47s. for ordinary and middling yellow drop. Cutch 1s. dearer; 1,580 bags sold at 49s. for fair Pegue. Castor Oil—200 cases taken in at 5d. for middling. India Rubber—140 baskets and 238 bags East India went at 7¼d. for fair, being rather dearer. Gutta Percha—14 tons good genuine sold at 8¾d.@9d. Shellac—175 chests taken in at 67s. for good orange.

IRON—Is in good demand, without alteration in prices.

In HEMP there has been a good business. St. Petersburg £33 10s.@£34. 75 bales Bombay partly sold at £13. Of 11,700 bales JUTE, half were placed at full rates; common to good at £13@£22.

INDIGO—The periodical sales commenced on the 18th instant, with declarations of 15,668 chests; 9,215 have passed, of which 1,846 chests have been placed; holders show much firmness, and we quote Madras, good ord. to mid., nearly May rates, and Bengal, mid. to good, 5s. 6d.@6s. 10d.; ord., 4s. 3d.@5s. 3d., being 2d. lower.

LINSEED—With small arrivals, is offered sparingly at 52s.@53s. for fair Calcutta; fine has made 55s. A cargo of Berdianski has been sold at 55s., c. f. and i., for the Continent, and Tagenrog shipments for U. Kingdom at 54s.@55s., delivered.

MOLASSES—82 puncheons Antigua have changed hands at 22s. 6d. More inquiry for Cuba Muscovado afloat, for which 22s. 6d. has been refused.

LEAD—Is dull of sale.

OILS—For Linseed there is some import inquiry; on the spot the price is 34s. 6d., with few sellers. Rape—buyers of Foreign Refined on the spot for future deliveries at 52s.; Brown, 49s. 6d., and is short supply. There has been a large speculative inquiry for Cocoa Nut Oil, and £44@£44 10s. has been paid for Ceylon; Cochin, £45; Palm, £41.

RICE—Cargo qualities are more inquired for, and rather higher prices are offered. Privately, 9,000 to 10,000 bags Moongby and Ballam have been sold at 9s. 1¾d.@9s. 6d.

SALTPETRE—Is dearer, with a good business doing at 31s. for 8 to 10 ℔ cent., 32s. for 6 ℔ cent., and 34s. for 2¾ ℔ cent. refraction. Several parcels Nitrate of Soda have been sold from 16s. 6d.@17s.

SPICES—2,600 bags Pimento went from 4¼d. for low to 4¾d. for good. Black Pepper, of 4,960 bags offered at auction, nearly all the sound was bought in; Sumatra from 5⅝d.@5¾d., Penang at 4¾d. Nutmegs—56 pkgs. brown Singapore sold from 1s. 3d. for ord. small, to 2s. 7d. for mid. bold. Mace—45 cases Singapore were partly realized from 1s. 5d. for ord. small to 1s. 11d. for fair red.

RUM—In moderate inquiry—50 hhds. Calcutta have fetched 2s. 2d. ℔ gal. proof.

SUGAR—The market opened with great activity, and the demand has continued during the week at advancing rates; prices are 1d.@1d. 6d. dearer than last Friday. The sales West India are 2,620 hhds. At auction there has also been placed 9,000 bags Mauritius, at 36s.@44s. for low to fair Brown; 7,000 bags Madras, at 39s. 6d @42s. 6d. for low mid. to fine Native Brown; 1,321 bags Penang, from 42s. 6d. for good Brown to 48s. for very fine Yellow; 800 hhds. Porto Rico, at 45s. for mid.; and 4,386 bags Bengal at full prices. Privately, we have to notice sales on the spot of 600 bags Siam, at 46s.; 9,500 bags clayed Manila at 44s.; 4,000 do. at 45s.; 5,500 bags Mauritius, at 42s.@47s. We have to report the following sales of Havana, afloat: 2,200 boxes No. 11, at 31s.; 3,600 boxes No. 12, at 33s.; 3,140 boxes No. 11 to 11½, at 32s. 3d.; 1,300 boxes No. 10½, at 32s.—all for the United Kingdom; also 15,000 bags clayed Manila at 30s., floating conditions.

TALLOW—Has experienced an active business, and is quoted 50s. 3d. on the spot, 49s. 9d. for the end of the year.

In TEA there is very little doing.—Common Congou 8¾d. ℔ lb.

TIN—English has been reduced 4s. ℔ cwt., which has affected Foreign, though without business.

TURPENTINE—Rough is quoted 9s., with few transactions. American Spirits have realized 31s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Have remained this week without animated business, or striking variation in prices.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 11, 1856.

The arrivals this week are heavy, viz.: 171,944 bushels WHEAT, 228,246 bushels CORN, 95,686 bbls. FLOUR from the States and Canada; 562 quarters WHEAT, 4,391 sacks FLOUR from Spain; 980 quarters WHEAT from the Baltic; and 1,210 quarters WHEAT, 150 quarters CORN, 500 bags FLOUR from the Mediterranean. A number of the ships, however, are still in the river, and cannot dock for about a week. Farmers' deliveries of WHEAT for the week ending last Saturday were 91,313 quarters, at 74s. 7d., against 88,195 quarters, at 76s. 1d., in the corresponding week of last year. The weather since our last has been unsettled, and occasionally stormy, and, in consequence, there has been more activity in the GRAIN trade. On Tuesday, WHEAT was in good consumptive inquiry, and lower qualities sold at an advance of 2d.@3d. ℔ bushel; finer kinds brought full prices, and a fair business was done in all descriptions. FLOUR was also in good request at the full rates of Friday. INDIAN CORN held for an advance of 1s. ℔ quarter, but little doing.

To-day's market was well attended, and both WHEAT and FLOUR sold to a fair extent for consumption, the former at an advance of 2d.@3d. ℔ bush., and the latter at 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl. over last week's prices on the finest qualities. INDIAN CORN only in moderate request, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Yellow, and 30s.@30s. 6d. for White, according to quality.

We quote—WHEAT, Red, 9s. 9d.@10s. 9d.; White, 10s. 3d.@11s. 3d. ℔ 70 lbs. FLOUR, Philadelphia, 34s.@36s. 6d.; Baltimore, 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; Ohio, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Western, 33s. 6d.@35s. ℔ bbl. The estimated stock of Grain in Liverpool on the 5th inst. comprised 56,000 quarters of Wheat, 138,117 quarters Indian Corn, 31,700 bbls. and 40,745 sacks Flour.

BEEF—Continues in limited demand, and for second-quality qualities lower rates have been taken to effect sales or ship.

PORK—Has been a little more inquired for, at late rates.

BACON—Is in less active demand, but prices are unchanged.

LARD—Is still very scarce, but the extreme price demanded checks the consumption, and the week's sales are trifling, at 65s. to 68s.

TALLOW—Is in steady demand, at an advance of 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ cwt.; fine North American may be quoted at 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

RESIN—Common, quiet; and sales reach about 3,000 bbls., at 4s. 3d.

BARK—Is in rather more request; a few small lots of Philadelphia have been taken at 11s., and Baltimore at 8s. to 8s. 6d.

COTTON—The market has been quiet all the week, and freely supplied, but holders have been firm in demanding former rates. In Manchester, a fair steady business is doing. Middling Orleans 6¾d., Mobile 6¼d., Uplands 6 5-16d. ℔ lb

RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO.

Liverpool Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 11, 1856.

At to-day's market there was the usual attendance of town dealers and many millers from the country, who now seem compelled to visit us for their weekly supplies. WHEAT met a very free sale, at an advance upon our quotations of Friday last of 2d. ℔ bushel, at which improvement a large quantity changed hands, and all to consumers. We quote Western American red from 9s. 10d.@10s. 6d.; Southern from 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; white ranges from 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d. ℔ 70 lbs., according to quality. FLOUR of prime quality, and in good condition, was readily salable at an advance of 1s. ℔ barrel: Canadians ranging from 36s.@38s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia from 35s.@36s.; Ohio from 37s.@38s.; and Westerns from 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; extra brands bring from 39s.@40s. INDIAN CORN met a very slow sale, at a decline of about 6d. ℔ quarter. We quote yellow and mixed 29s.@29s. 3d., and white from 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs. The market closed strong for WHEAT and FLOUR, and the large quantity now on the way for this port will, we expect, be speedily cleared off on arrival.

The following were the stocks of GRAIN and FLOUR held here on the 30th June, as compared with the same time last year:

30th June, 1856.		30th June, 1855.	
Wheat	55,102 qrs.	Wheat	94,045 qrs.
Indian Corn	238,177 qrs.	Indian Corn	37,999 qrs.
Flour	40,745 sks.	Flour	93,173 sks.
Flour	81,780 bbls.	Flour	12,283 bbls.

A., F. & R. MAXWELL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

London Produce Markets.

LONDON, Saturday, July 12.

SUGAR—There is a large business doing, including two cargoes Havana.

COFFEE—Same as last quoted.

TEA—For common Congou not more than 8¾d. can be obtained.

RICE—A large business doing at full prices. Holders asking more money.

SALTPETRE—Market quiet.

CONSOLS close steady and firm, at 95⅞@96 for account, and 95⅝@95¾ for money, with but little doing. Shares are active, but firm, and close steady.

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Co., Paris, from June 27 to July 10, 1856:

W. H. Heydecker, Capt. Marsh, John E. Gevit, Charles A. Spencer, C. S. Halstead, W. Bagge, G. Brodie, J. R. Dickinson, M. J. Henriques, A. Archibald, Oscar Smedberg, C. M. Sheeban, J. R. Pierson, R. Dillon, C. Ferrero, W. Bartlett and lady, New-York; G. H. Tucker, A. Bastida, M. Rothschilde, E. B. Abbott, Charles A. Perkins, Mrs. Hardenberg, Miss Hardenberg, Mrs. Van Kleeck, W. F. Grinnell and lady, M. Hartley and lady, C. L. Guillanme, W. Frothingham, J. F. Evans, Jno. W. Hamersley, W. K. Hall, S. B. Tuthill, R. McD. Hart, Dr. Halton and family, A. D. Selleck, of Md.; F. Nickerson, W. W. Warren and family, J. B. Tileston, J. J. Adame, B. R. Keith, S. D. Parker, of Mass; W. H. Pratt, H. Levey, O. Dyer, E. Maker, G. H. Butler, J. H. Bushnell and family, J. E. Caldwell, Pa; Dr. J. B. Hughes, N. C.; T. F. Maury, D. C.; Charles Thornton, John Geddis, Ohio; O. A. Pegram, Mrs. H. Gibson, Miss Rose Gibson, W. Whitmore, Va; Samuel Eoglar, James H. Lucas, W. L. Lucas, W. Young, George Bogers, Mo.; A. Freedlander, H. Pearsone, John Caperton, Cal.; G. L. Elliott, W. M. Sage, John S. Preston, S. C.; R. J. Ogiesby, C. B. Kunemann, Ill.; F. L. Lerill, La.; John R. Ford, N. J. H. D. Newcomb, Ky.; T. J. Mitchell, Miss.; H. Whittell and family, Minnesota.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND BURLINGAME.

Mr. Brooks' Statement of the Case.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with extreme reluctance that I am constrained to transfer a private quarrel from its legitimate field into the public press. The fault, however, does not properly rest with me, as an impartial public will decide after reading the following card from ANSON BURLINGAME, member of Congress from Massachusetts:

A CARD.—I am informed that the memorandum of a recent conversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. BROOKS, has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. BROOKS' speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech:—That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the memorandum, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment.

A. BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1856.

This card was first published in the *Intelligencer* on Monday, the 21st inst., though it is dated July 19.

As soon as I could procure a friend—which was in less than two hours after I first saw the card—the following message was sent to Mr. BURLINGAME:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Will you do me the kindness to indicate some place, outside of this District, where it will be convenient to you to negotiate in reference to the difference between us. Very respectfully, &c.,

Hon. A. BURLINGAME. P. S. BROOKS.

Apprehending an arrest from the officious interference of Mr. BURLINGAME's friends—I knew that no friend of mine would lodge information—at nightfall I left my own rooms and went to the house of a friend for greater security. At about 12 o'clock Gen. LANE called and delivered Mr. BURLINGAME's reply to my note, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your note of this date was placed in my hands by Gen. LANE this afternoon. In reply, I have to say that I will be at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, M., to "negotiate" in reference to any "differences between us" which, in your judgment, may require settlement "outside of this District."

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. P. S. BROOKS. A. BURLINGAME.

In order that the public may fully understand the whole matter in relation to Mr. BURLINGAME and myself, it is necessary to revert to events antecedent to the last correspondence between us. Some time during the last month he made a speech in the House of Representatives, and when referring to the assault upon Senator SUMNER he applied this language to myself: "Stole into the Senate Chamber, and struck his brother as Cain did Abel."

When the sentence was uttered, my friend, Mr. KEITT, who knew that I was absent, pronounced it false, under which imputation Mr. BURLINGAME quietly rested. I did not at that time feel it my duty to hold Mr. BURLINGAME responsible for his language, and might perhaps have permitted him and his words to pass. It was not long, however, before intimations from divers sources reached me that the friends of Mr. BURLINGAME were boasting of his valorous assault upon me—of his expertness with the rifle, which they more than insinuated had come to my ears, in explanation of my forbearance—and that he himself was making capital at home, in consequence of his courageous conduct. In regard to the insult given him by Mr. KEITT, it was said that he (Mr. BURLINGAME) would not send, but that he would accept a challenge.

Under these circumstances, I felt that forbearance was no longer a virtue, and requested my friend, Mr. BOCOCK, on the 1st day of July, to go to Mr. BURLINGAME with the simple question, "Would he receive a call from me?" The reply to this short question is to be found in the following extract from a written statement made to me by Mr. BOCOCK:

"Mr. BURLINGAME then commenced an explanation, which led to a long conversation between us, in the course of which he made many statements which he said were confidential. Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to hear to you was substantially this: that he had no unkind feelings whatsoever for you, but, on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courage and a man of honor—that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act. Let it be remembered that this language was used on the 1st of July, and he had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances, he was surprised to find that you had taken exception to anything which he said. In relation to the words that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him, but on the contrary he very strongly condemned them and their author; and if, after all this, you were not satisfied, and wanted his blood, he stated that he would do nothing that others should, but would do so. Before leaving, Mr. BURLINGAME recapitulated what I understood to be his answer. His earnest thanks were tendered, and added, 'Describe me to him as you see me. Do justice to my kind feelings to him, and do justice also to my manhood.'"

I did do justice to Mr. BURLINGAME, in thought, bearing and speech. I was pleased with the report of his bearing, and impressed with the belief that he was an elevated gentleman, and when next I met him I respectfully offered him my hand, which he as respectfully received. On the day that the resolution for my expulsion was to be taken up in the House, intending to be severe in my remarks upon certain of its members, as also upon the State of Massachusetts, I requested Mr. BOCOCK to submit his written statement to Mr. BURLINGAME for his approval or rejection. In relation to this point, Mr. BOCOCK says in his last statement: "On the morning on which you made your speech and resigned your seat in the House, I handed Mr. BURLINGAME the statement which I had prepared, and he has never returned it to me." I informed Mr. BOCOCK that I must and should have an acquittance from Mr. BURLINGAME; and on the evening of the day on which my speech was made, my friend Mr. BOCOCK brought me the memorandum which was appended to my speech, and which is in the handwriting of Speaker BANKS. The memorandum was, in all essential points, the same as Mr. BOCOCK's statement, the original of which Mr. BURLINGAME had retained, but a copy of which I had fortunately kept. This memorandum I accepted under the advice of friends, in lieu of Mr. BOCOCK's statement, and was told that it was generous to do so. I did it to save Mr. BURLINGAME's feelings, whose associates, I was informed, were pressing him.

And yet, after all this—after five days of delay—Mr. BURLINGAME had the effrontery to embarrass his counseling friends, and to repudiate, on the 19th of July, because of an assumed false instruction "in some quarters," an instrument which contained apologies which he had made on the 1st of the same month, and which apologetic construction he had repeatedly admitted to be true, and also in the presence of his friend Mr. BANKS. He now even affects the Chevalier, and defiantly says, "I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment."

He requires me to meet him in Canada, a distance of near seven hundred miles by the mail route—a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. BURLINGAME that I could not pass without running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. He knew that I could never get to Canada, and that were I do so, and he were to fail, that I never would get back. He might as well have designated Boston Common. His proposition is of so preposterous a character, that the public will appreci

[illegible], 24, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] is published on Saturday, [illegible] of every week, and contains [illegible] day, very full and accurate Re[illegible] of all kinds, and interesting Edi[illegible] matter made up from the Daily. [illegible] canvass it supports the Re[illegible], Fremont and Dayton, as repre[illegible] the principles and policy which it deems [illegible] to the welfare of the country. It is sent [illegible] subscribers at the following rates:

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the Times receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, *and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the Daily Times, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the House bill to improve the Savannah River was passed. Lieut. Maury and others were authorized to accept medals from foreign Governments. A long debate then took place on the priority of business, in which the action of the majority caucus was discussed, and finally the bill for continuing the improvements of Sheboygan Harbor was discussed and passed. In the House, a resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions this week, for general debate. A communication was submitted from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending legislation more effectually to prevent undervaluation of merchandise. The New-Mexico contested election case was considered, and decided in favor of Mr. Otero. A resolution was adopted to print 20,000 copies of the reports of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and 100,000 copies without the journal and evidence, for the use of members.

☞ Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, was in town yesterday. We understand that he was on his way to Niagara Falls, where he had a special engagement to meet a gentleman from South Carolina, now resident at Washington. Yesterday morning, however, his progress was arrested by a Card in the newspapers published by the gentleman in question, stating that apprehensions of personal danger would not permit him to keep his appointment. Mr. Burlingame returns to Washington immediately.

☞ By the arrival of the *Persia*, yesterday morning, we have European dates to Saturday, the 12th inst. A full and comprehensive abstract of the news, from our foreign files, will be found in our columns. The intelligence is not of marked importance, either politically or commercially. The *Persia* did not make the rapid run across the Atlantic that was anticipated.

The Last of Mr. Brooks.

There is an old proverb, often administered to children, which warns them that they "cannot *eat* their cake, and *keep* it too." Colonel Brooks seems to think the thing can be done. He has been anxious, ever since his assault upon Senator Sumner, to secure a personal engagement with any Northern man, who might take the liberty of expressing his sentiments concerning that assault in a manner offensive to him. His purpose was at last accomplished. Mr. Burlingame made a speech in which he said that Mr. Brooks entered the Senate Chamber and "smote Mr. Sumner as Cain smote his brother." Being afterwards called upon by friends of Mr. Brooks, he directed their attention to the obvious fact, that this expression related to the *assault* and not to the personal character of the assailant. It was, of course, the right of Mr. Brooks to take advantage of this distinction, nice as it was, if he saw fit to do so. He availed himself of that right and somewhat ostentatiously paraded the memorandum in which it was recorded as an explanation by Mr. Burlingame, of the obnoxious remark contained in his speech. Finding it thus used to his injury, and hearing, moreover, that Mr. Brooks had privately boasted of having again 'conquered Massachusetts," Mr. Burlingame promptly withdrew it,—and left his speech to interpret itself. Mr. Brooks, thereupon challenged him. Mr. Burlingame accepted the challenge and fixed the place for the meeting at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, and the time Saturday next at 12 o'clock. In all this he exercised an unquestioned and unquestionable right. Col. Lane, the friend of Col. Brooks, expressly concedes this in his note to his principal, giving an account of his interview with Mr. Burlingame. There was not the slightest shadow of obligation on the part of the latter to select either time or place with a view to the convenience of Col. Brooks. Yet upon receiving Mr. Burlingame's reply, without a word of remonstrance or complaint addressed to Mr. B. himself, without even submitting to him the nature of his objections to the place selected, and the propriety of changing it, after Mr. B. had left the city for fear of arrest, Col. Brooks refases the meeting he had himself invited, and rushes into print as if for the express purpose of making it impossible! The reasons which he assigns for this conduct are quite as extraordinary as the conduct itself. He says it was 750 miles,—"through the enemy's country,"—to the place of meeting,—that he could not reach it without being dogged by constables, and that he could not return, if his adversary should fall, without peril of his life. All this betokens a regard for his personal safety quite unusual in a man under such circumstances. Nor has it the slightest foundation in fact. Distance is now measured by time and not by miles; and [illegible] twenty-four hours from [illegible] Brooks, with such precautions as persons seeking a meeting of this kind are accustomed to take, could have reached the Falls and returned, if he returned at all, *incognito*. The pursuit of constables could not have been more brisk, and it certainly could not have been more successful so far as he was concerned, in this State than it was in Washington; and the fact that the place selected was "without the jurisdiction of the United States" was one of its strongest recommendations. In all these excuses for refusing the meeting, there is nothing whatever that any man who assents to the code of honor can regard as justifying the action taken by Col. Brooks. If any Northern man had taken precisely his course,—had challenged a Southern man, and then retreated for such reasons as those assigned by Col. Brooks, he would have been branded as a coward by every Southern man,—and by every Northern man anxious to make himself eligible for Southern favor.

The true ground of Col Brooks' refusal to meet Mr. Burlingame, is disclosed by the circumstances of the whole affair, and by the closing paragraph of his card. He speaks of Mr. Burlingame's rumored "expertness with the rifle," as one of the considerations which prompted him to send him a challenge. After the challenge had been delivered Mr. Brooks' friend urged an *immediate* meeting,—pressing the matter, according to his own statement, to an instant issue. A meeting was desired at once,—on Southern ground,—in the midst of "friends,"—without giving Mr. Burlingame any of the advantages or opportunities for preparation which the challenged party is guaranteed by the code under which Col. Brooks was professing to act. When it is found that all these efforts to rush the matter through are foiled by the cool determination of Mr. Burlingame and his advisers, not to be hurried, but to secure a fair and equal meeting, Col. Brooks suddenly hacks out of the engagement he had himself invited, and thus announces his intentions:

"I have no further demands upon him, but should he be screwed up to the point of *making demands upon me*, I will yet treat him as a gentleman, *and meet him at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.*"

This betrays the cloven foot. It is simply the old game, at which the Southern chivalry are practiced experts, of provoking a fight, but of securing for themselves the dictation of its terms. Mr. Keitt tried his hand at it while Mr. Burlingame was making his speech. He took exceptions to one of its statements. According to the code of honor, he should have demanded satisfaction. But in utter violation of the code, and for the sole purpose of securing for himself the advantages of a challenged party, he retorted by an epithet, saying that the statement was false. Mr. Brooks refers to this as an evidence of Mr. Burlingame's submission to insult:—he says nothing, however, about the position in which Mr. Keitt was placed by Mr. Burlingame's reply upon the spot, that he held himself responsible for the remark to which Mr. Keitt had taken exception. This sharp practice is habitual with the professed duelists of the South. They send no challenges when they can possibly avoid it, except to parties who they know will not accept. They carry on personal controversies with epithets, until they suppose they have placed upon the adversary the duty of challenging, and then taunt him with the cowardice they have themselves so adroitly concealed.

Col. Brooks will find that his experiment in this instance will not succeed. The "intelligent and spirited people" to whom he appeals will not see in his assault upon Mr. Sumner; in his avowal, that it was made with deliberate purpose to disable him lest he should resist successfully; in his repeated hostile messages to men whom he knew to be non-combatants:—in his eagerness to force Mr. Burlingame unprepared into a meeting: in his positive and abrupt refusal to keep the engagement he had invited; or in his promise to *accept* a challenge at his hands, any evidence whatever of courage or of the qualities of a man of honor. They will be much more apt to set him down as a professed duelist, who fights to *make* a reputation instead of protecting his character, and who takes good care to have all the advantages, and all the chances of personal safety, on his own side.

The Free Democracy.

To-day there is to be at Syracuse a State Convention of Democrats, who are unwilling to assent to the Cincinnati platform or contribute longer to the endeavors of the Pro-Slavery Party to make the Democracy of the Union the register of its decrees. The call is signed by a very large number of men, who have been for years past the most active, earnest and efficient members of the Democracy of this State. Most of them, in 1848, refused to support the regular nominee of the party, for the same reasons that influence their action now. They found the party then completely subjugated by its Pro-Slavery wing:—the favorite candidate of the Democracy of the whole Union was then thrown overboard because he would not make himself subservient to its designs:—and the action of the party in all respects was controlled by the slaveholding interest. They refused their support to the project, and, by that refusal, defeated it. They now see precisely the same dangers, and from the same quarter: and they meet them in the same way. Their Convention is for the purpose of deciding upon the course of action proper to be pursued by them in this emergency. We do not doubt that their decision will be wise and judicious, and that their action will contribute powerfully to the triumph of the right.

The Japan Expedition—Note from Dr. Tomes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My Dear Sir: Your literary critic, in his distribution of the honors of authorship of the *Japan Expedition*, has been too liberal to me. I am not entitled to the credit of having "written five-sixths of the whole work," as stated by your critic. There is, moreover, an acknowledgment of my services in the preface, which acquits the editor of any desire of enjoying exclusively the honor of the work.

Yours, &c., ROBERT TOMES.

The above note from Dr. Tomes corrects an error contained in the Times of yesterday. What was the precise amount of aid rendered by Dr. Tomes in the preparation of the work is a matter of comparatively little consequence. His assistance, moreover, is expressly acknowledged by the editor in the preface, in a manner satisfactory, as is evident, to Dr. Tomes himself, who is the only party interested in the matter.

The Soldiers' Return.

It was at the first peep of a misty March morning, in the year 1854, that London saw her pet "Guards" go forth to the Crimea, in all the pride and hope of youth. As they passed away strong men shouted and weak women wept, and there was loneliness for a day or so on London.

Near two years have passed and London saw again, on this day fortnight, her Guards return. By all the accounts received, the sight was singularly beautiful and touching. London was dressed in her gayest attire, and wore a hundred smiles at every window. Crowns of flowers were dropped upon the men who did England's battle as they passed, and, when the martial files had reached the palace of the Queen, and the boom of the guns, borne along the river, had carried to the good old city the tidings that the Sovereign and her soldiers had met, the whole city rose and sent from its huge lungs one cry of joy and triumph. Yet, through all this shout and gladness, there must have broken a certain sadness at such a scene.

It is a curious circumstance in the story of the human mind that mute or inanimate objects somehow or other waken more subduing memories than the influences of the most powerful scenery or the highest efforts of oratorical art. The cradle of a little child that has left for another land, or some small toy it played with, touches more tenderly a mother's heart than the most thrilling tones that ever fell from human lips. "The old arm chair" at home recalls the memories of a life, and even in the military funeral processions that pass so often down our highways, how much more affecting than all the parade and panoply of woe, is the charger with empty saddle that follows his master's coffin to the grave. So amid the glitter and spectacle of this great parade spoke to every heart the old ball-pierced and sabre-jagged banner of Sebastopol. These are men whose graves should be ever green and wet with the tears of England, her unknown demi-gods. For when the historian comes to tell how the stones of the great Russian fort were scattered, he will have to record that as Inkerman was a soldier's battle, so at Sebastopol the glory was reaped by men of common, not of noble, birth. The comparison of the Guards as they departed and returned fully establishes this. In the first flash of the Alma and Balaklava, before stern war set in, and while the affair was still deemed a pageant, the air round Sebastopol was full of glittering aristocratic insects. But the moment that true valor had to be tried and devotion and endurance to be tested, they fled from the Crimean scene, the Cambridges, the Cardigans and Pagets and the whole fry. The young scions of England's nobility did not find the East so pleasant as that floated over the few men whose brown face, and worn beard, and determined look, and stern glare, which lightens up the features alone of those who have confronted death and been familiar with danger, told of Alma and of Inkerman. They seem to have awoke somewhat of that feeling with which we regard on evacuation day the old soldier of 1812 amid the brilliant throng which out-glitter and out-plume them. But if those torn colors of the Guards reminded the English people of the debt they owed those who survived, it must have woke also the memory of the many brave fellows who fell in their defence and now sleep unsung on the shores of the Euxine. A glance at those who marched by to receive the honors that England awarded to those who fought her battles showed that ever in her hour of danger her honor was saved and glory protected by her squires and yeomen.

We should be sorry to hate to those gallant men one jot of this emphatic and public recognition of eminent and distinguished service, offered by a great country to those who have deserved well from her. Still, in these military triumphs, so akin to those accorded to the old Roman generals and soldiers, there is, to one looking calmly on, something pagan and unchristian. How few of those men, if their hearts were dissected, would be found to have fought from any higher motive than the mere love of fighting. These morbid displays are kept up, as Rome keeps up her incense and song, and parade, and mysteries, to enchain the mind and captivate the fancy, and make men mere tools for tyrants. In France, when Napoleon offered up to the demon of war his huge holocausts of life, it was ever his wont to throw around the soldier's life all the charms of poetry and romance. There was scarce a village in France in which could not be seen, in the humblest cottages, pictures of the young soldier, in the pride of uniform, bidding farewell to his parents; again, in the midst of battle, stretched on the plain, with a Sister of Charity bending over him, and *le petit* Corporal placing a ribbon on his button; and again returning to his home, like Claude Meluotte, a General, with a host of glittering orders on his breast, to the joy of his old parents. These simple village pictures were Napoleon's ablest recruiters.

Let us hope, with so many of the best men in England, that this triumphal war entry may be the last England or Europe shall see, and that men's energies may be devoted to, and a country's rewards bestowed for, some higher objects than a huge human butchery, for ends and purposes which give to Freedom no triumph, and to Civilization no advance.

☞ The Charleston *Standard* thus indorses the latest instance of South Carolina chivalry,—the details of which have already been given in our police record:

"It would seem that Southern gentlemen cannot travel at the North without being subjected to insolence. A South Carolinian, Bushwood W. Vicks, Esq., *has had to cane a Massachusetts man*, Mr. Jacob Stanwood, in the New York Metropolitan Hotel, on Tuesday evening last, *for applying insulting language to his personal friend, Col. Brooks.* We have no statement of the affair except what comes from Black Republican journals, and such sources necessarily pervert the facts."

The Republican Movement in the South.

The alleged sectional character of the Republican movement supplies nine-tenths of the grounds of hostility to it in the public oratory of its opponents. The earliest evidence brought to sustain the charge originated with Mr. Fillmore, who stated that, "for the *first time*, a ticket was presented to the people, both candidates upon which came from the *same section of the country.*" The gross inaccuracy of this statement having been demonstrated, it had to be abandoned, and some other ground discovered to rest the accusation upon. The fact that the Republican movement points to the restoration of a line which marks Slavery to be sectional, and not national, furnishes a second bit of testimony, likewise put out of Court by the historical circumstance that the Missouri Compromise was not the act or exaction of a section, but a solemn covenant to which every portion of the Union was equally a party, and which, down to 1854, received the unquestioned and unreserved sanction of the American people, their Presidents, statesmen, legislators, and legal interpreters. The residences of the Republican candidates, and the objects of the Republican cause, thus failing to evince the sectionalism of the party, a third position is with ingenious versatility assumed, namely, that Fremont and Dayton have no supporters in the Southern States, and must rely for election upon the votes of the North. This averment likewise admits of controversy. As a matter of fact, there is evidence to the contrary. Two Slave States are in the field with Republican electoral tickets. Kentucky has held its Convention and nominated, as Fremont and Dayton electors, men whom the Louisville *Courier* admits to be among the leading and most influential citizens of the State. There is no doubt that this ticket will elicit a large vote—a matter of no surprise, when we remember that the compact at stake was the work of Henry Clay, whose lifelong aspiration was for the gradual emancipation of Slavery in Kentucky. Delaware will have its Fremont and Dayton electoral ticket, with a very fair prospect of giving it a decided popular majority. Maryland is preparing to place a Republican ticket in the field. There is a strong probability of the same being done in Missouri. So far as it goes, therefore, the Republican movement is not sectional. It has the avowed approbation of a large body of the people at the South. A Louisville paper assures us, that one of the most distinguished lawyers at the bar of that city proposes to take the stump for freedom. Hon. Thomas F. Marshall has intimated his disposition to work on the same side. There will be in fact a powerful effort, and a much more decided expression in behalf of the Republican candidates in the States we have named, than politicians are at all counting upon. November will tell the story.

What that expression would be, if terrorism, the fear of lynch law, the apprehension of pecuniary and social damage, did not weigh down the Press, and extinguish freedom of thought, word and action, even among the Slaveholders themselves, we can hardly estimate. A correspondent, whose occasions during an extended tour in the Southern States brought him in contact with nearly all the wealthy and influential men connected with the banking interest, writes us, that he

"was utterly amazed at the unanimity of feeling among that class of persons upon the subject of Slavery. Wherever the topic was introduced—and I was careful never to make the introduction myself—there was uniformly an expression of regret at the continuance of the institution—a recognition of its discouraging and depressing effects upon industrial and agricultural prosperity, and warm sympathy with the movement in favor of Free Kansas. The President of one of the largest Banks south of the Ohio assured me that if there were no other loss or danger to be anticipated by the large number of slaveholders of Kentucky than the mere sacrifice of their slave property, that State would be without a slave in five years."

An incident, corroborative of this statement, we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

"Hon. C. B. Smith, of this city, made a Republican speech in Richmond, Ind., a few nights since. The next morning a stranger stepped up to him in the cars, addressed him by name, and entered into conversation with him. He told him that he was from Kentucky, that he had heard his speech the night before, and that he cordially approved every word of it. He said his father owned eighty slaves, and that *all his friends and relatives were slaveholders, yet they frequently discussed the Slavery question privately, and all thought it would greatly benefit Kentucky to be rid of her slaves.* Thousands of Kentuckians, he said, thought the same way; *and did they dare to speak publicly, and make such speeches as Mr. Smith's, Slavery would be abolished in a few years.* Such is no doubt the fact. The non-slaveholders and Anti-Slavery men at the South dare not express their sentiments, although they are undoubtedly numerous in many of the Southern States. When Freedom becomes national once more, and Slavery sectional, this will no longer be the case, and the non-slaveholder of the Slave States will dare to raise his voice against the tyranny which now seals his lips and otherwise oppresses him."

The *Daily News*, published at Newport, Kentucky, and depending upon the population of a Slave State for support, copies this paragraph from the *Gazette*, and adds:

"The above is but a true statement of the facts in the case as they now exist in this State. *Upon a majority of the people murderous threats and the violence which has been exhibited in several instances, has an immense effect, and there are but few who dare whisper their honest convictions to even their next-door neighbor. But this will soon pass away.* Reason and enlightenment in a broad stream are flowing over the whole country, and Kentucky will receive her proportion. The few who carry their consciences in their pockets are beginning themselves, to feel the refining influence of truth and right, and will eventually be found, if not in favor of Abolition in this State, at least opposed to Slave extension into the Territories. Let the work of redemption now begun be but carried to a successful termination, and Kentucky will become disenthralled, her shackles will fall from her, and she will become what she really should be, the proudest, most glorious, and brightest-shining of all the stars which form the Union constellation, and receives their light from the Constitution of the United States."

The *News*, it is worth mentioning to disbelievers in the existence of a Republican Party at the South, carries the names of Fremont and Dayton at the head of its columns, and does yeoman's service for freedom and free-soil.

The fact then is undeniable that there is a very general desire to be rid of the political ascendancy of the slave drivers, throughout the Southern States, a desire terrified into silence and inactivity by the fierce vindictiveness of that despotism which dictated the laws of the mob-legislature of Kansas, which gave warrant and excuse to the assault upon Sumner, and which at Washington threatens with bar, and bludgeon, and pistol, the Northern man who dares call cowardice and brutality by their right names. The free thought and action of Southern men are as entirely shackled as the limbs of their slaves. The institution is heavy on the necks, and paralyzes the tongues and arms of all men. It is a nightmare they cannot move to shake off. Remove the yoke of terror, give immunity to free speech, and defensive strength to free action, and there is no manner of question that the political progress of Slavery would be finally checked. The cause of Republicanism is national; it proposes to emancipate the white men of the South, it proposes to prevent the enslavement of the white men of the North; and it will enjoy, if not the vote, certainly the sympathy and good wishes of multitudes of Southern men, who find hope nowhere else. Such men look with abhorrence and contempt at the Northern man, who with the power to act as he chooses, undeterred by fear, lends himself to the designs of the slave oligarchy.

Stockton Withdrawn.

Commodore Stockton has withdrawn from the position of Candidate for the Presidency, to which he was nominated by half-a-dozen men some weeks since, in the following letter:

To Messrs. Allen, Jones, Robbinett, &c., &c.—Committee.

Gentlemen: Our efforts to prevent the great American Party from being Sectionalized or Abolitionized, have been successful. It has been purged of all Sectional and Abolition men and dogmas. The National Camp has indorsed Mr. Fillmore's Americanism, and he is pledged to uphold the integrity of American principles and the perpetuity of our reformed organization.

My object has been attained, and I am no longer a candidate for the Presidency.

Your friend and obedient servant,
R. F. Stockton.

The country will now breathe freer, if not deeper.

The Mosquito Protectorate.

The British Government has always insisted upon the duty of maintaining the protectorate which it had established over the Mosquito Indians, and of sustaining its dominion in Honduras. It may be well enough, in the present state of negotiations on this subject, to publish the following extracts from the Spanish Manifesto, issued in June, 1779, declaring the reasons which induced the Spanish Government to withdraw its Ambassador from England, as they throw considerable light upon the manner in which the English foothold in those countries was obtained:

"It would be too long to relate minutely all the grievances which Spain might complain of since the conclusion of the treaty of peace in 1763. For that reason we shall restrain ourselves to the greater ones, and those most recent, lest we should be accused of reviving old injuries, forgotten. By the sixteenth article of the preliminaries of that treaty, England acknowledged the *Bay of Honduras* as making a part of the Spanish Dominions, and bound itself to cause every fortification that had been erected by its subjects in that part of the world to be demolished within four months after the ratification of the treaty, without preserving to the Court of London any other right than that of being permitted to cut logwood, without any molestation or hindrance; and for which purpose its workmen were to be allowed only the houses and barracks essentially necessary to them.

None of these stipulations have been performed by the English. They have introduced themselves more and more into the ancient settlements, beyond the limits allotted to them, and have excited a rebellion among the native Indians, providing them with arms, and giving them every succor and assistance under the protection of Great Britain.

Not satisfied with these violences, they have established themselves in many other ports, rivers, and coasts of the Spanish Territory in the said Bay of Honduras; in which places they could not even allege the specious pretence of cutting logwood, but manifestly with the design of usurping foreign dominion, and of smuggling various merchandises without any disguise:— * * * *

they have trained up bodies of militia to arms, and have given the King of England's brevet or commission of Captain-General of all the settlements or these establishments to Jacob Lover, which brevet or passport, together with many other patents or commissions to subaltern officers, was solemnly read to the whole colony on the 21st of Sept., 1776, before the troops and people. All these proceedings of the English were discovered by the Spaniards, at a time when the British Ministry had declared that those establishments and settlements had been made without their approbation or sanction of their authority.

The English settlers found out arbitrary and various pernicious means to prevail on the chief leader to revolt against Spain, and style himself the *King of the Musquito Indians*, and persuaded him to take the title of Captain-in-Chief of the other Indians, whose leaders have sent commissioners to the Vice-Roy of the Spanish Government, acknowledging themselves as vassals of his Catholic Majesty; besides which, the English supplied them with arms, and gave them all kinds of assistance to prevent their seeking the protection of Spain, who has an immediate right upon the dominion of these territories.

Moreover, though foreigners of all denominations, let their religion be what it will, be well received in all the English settlements of America, the Spaniards only have been refused admittance, they being either imprisoned or driven away. * * * *

Last year, in the month of November, some Spaniards happened to settle themselves on the river St. John, on the coast of Mosquito, whereupon they built some houses, and when least expected, they were attacked by a party of English, and another party of Indians, and in the conflict the Captain of the ship was wounded, most of his people were put to prison, and many other violences were offered. * * * Wherever they set their feet for the purposes of settlement, the English behave in the same manner: for example, on the coast of St. Blase, a Province of Darien, they engaged the Indians that inhabit the frontiers of the Spanish settlements to raise a revolt." * * * * *

Columbia College—Commencement Day.

The Annual Commencement of Columbia College was celebrated yesterday at Niblo's. The graduating class was 42 in number, larger than for some years past. President King was supported on the platform by Chancellor Ferris, Dr. Knox, Dr. Prince, Judge Carson and other prominent citizens. Three of the graduates were excused from making speeches, and 14 spoke. The programme of speeches was as follows:

Greek Salutatory—Poem.....Charles N. Clerk,
Latin Salutatory—Poem.....Charles C. Suydam.
English Salutatory—Oration. William T. Van Riper.
German Salutatory—Address. Maturin L. Delafield.
"Extinction of Languages".....William W. Ayres.
"Course of Empire".....George L. Kingsland.
"Modesty of Science".....Leonard W. Kip, Jr.
"Honor".....William J. Seabury.
"Principles, not Men".....William F. Shepard.
Form—"The River of Life".....J. Fraocis Walton.
"The Real".....Eastburn Benjamin.
"Patriotism of Peace".....Henry J Cammann.
"Victories of Peace".....G. Wendell Prime.
"The Sacrifices and Recompense of Public Station".....A. M. Stanton.
"Justice".....William Hyslop.
"Hæc et Iste".....Robt. L. Cutting, Jr.
Valedictory Form.....Russell Stebbins, Jr.
Education—Its Political Duties and Responsibilities, with the Valedictory Oration....Edwin S. Babcock.

Mr. Van Riper's English Salutatory contained an allusion to the Free-Soil speech lately delivered at the Tabernacle by President King. "May the great God of Justice bless you and yours forever," said the young orator, turning to the Doctor, and making him a profound bow. There was an immediate sensation in the audience, and with the applause a few hisses were mingled, which, however soon subsided, and all went on as before; Mr. Van Riper taking away with him an armful of flowers as a tribute from his admirers. One of the most effective speeches

[illegible] The Rivers [illegible] with level. The remaining [illegible] some length. The following [illegible]

[illegible] T. Van [illegible], Edwin S. [illegible], Prime, Maturin [illegible], Howell L. [illegible], H. Baldwin, [illegible], William W. [illegible], Bogert, Abbott [illegible], Henry [illegible], C. Clement, Robert L. Cutting, [illegible], William Hyslop, Ambrose G. [illegible], Labagh, Thomas T. Lawrence, [illegible], F. Lee, Alexis R. Mellvaine, [illegible], Mandeville Mower, William J. Sheppard, [illegible], Sheppard, Alexander M. Stanton, Russell Stebbins, Jr., Thomas Suffern, Jr., David G. Thompson, Jr., John W. Timpson, William G. Ulshoeffer, James Weeks, Elbert E. Willett. James G. Cutting, Chas. A. Bacon, *Honoris Causâ.*

The following *General Testimonials* were awarded:
Senior—Charles N. Clark.
Junior—Mytton Maury.
Sophomore—Willy P. Baxter.
Freshman—John C. Brown.

The first and second best in each class also received testimonials.

The following *Honorary Degrees* were conferred:
D. D.—Rev. John Blakely, Rev. John H. Hobart, Rev. Alfred Stubbs.
LL. D.—Hon. Geo. Sharswood of Pa.
A. M.—Wm. F. Farrington, Wm. Emerson, Jr., Daniel Embury, Jr., Abraham S. Jackson, Archibald S. Van Duzer, C. V. A. Anderson, Thomas McCarthy, J. Smith Dodge, Jr., A. S. Osborne.

The Fire at Corning.

Corning, Monday, July 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: I desire to interest you in behalf of the suffering people of this village, that you may call the attention of the public to the subject, and suggest that some relief be afforded.

On the 30th June a fire occurred here which destroyed about 37 buildings and $80,000 worth of property, and drove into the streets about 40 families. On the 16th inst., another and more destructive fire consumed about 40 buildings, $150,000 of property, and turned out of doors 70 or 80 more families. There was on the first loss about $81,000 insurance, and on the second about $40,000. The majority of families rendered homeless are poor—occupying rooms over stores and shops—and are left wholly destitute. A large number of business men are wholly ruined. Almost every man of means in the village is a large sufferer, and not now in a condition to relieve those in absolute want. I think it a case appealing more strongly to public sympathy than any that has ever happened within my knowledge.

If aid should be contributed, I would suggest that it be confided to the President of the village, Alex. Olcott, Esq., to be distributed by him and the Trustees of the village.

In six years this town has been visited with ten extensive fires, the least destructive of which consumed more than $10,000 worth of property.

Will you not say something for our sufferers in the Times? Very truly yours, R.

The above letter states clearly and strongly the suffering which has fallen upon the people of Corning. The case eminently deserves the attention of our citizens.

Fire at Athens, Pa.

Tuesday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the barns attached to the Athens Exchange. The flames spread to other sheds, and to the barn and dwelling of Dr. William Kent, which were burned to the ground. The Exchange was in great danger, being at one time fairly on fire, but was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The horses and carriages in the barns were saved. Loss about $6,000. Insured for $2,500. Cause of fire unknown.

The International Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to an article which appeared in this morning's Times, with reference to the over-issue of the capital stock of the International Insurance Company, and of my participation in the same, I wish to make the following statement to the public:

The allegation that there has been an over-issue of the capital stock of the above-named Company is entirely groundless; every dollar of stock issued has been issued upon approved securities, which securities have been placed in the possession of the Company in accordance with the by-laws and charter of the Company. The statement is also false which alleges that I was to receive stock to the amount of $227,500. I would say further that the proceedings on the part of the complainants have been entirely without foundation—of this the public will soon be convinced.

Very truly yours,
James A. Requa.

New-York, Friday, July 18, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN W. OLIVER,
THE EXPERIENCED STEAM JOB PRINTER,
Is now at No 43 Ann-st., near Nassau.
Good Work at Low Prices and Short Notice.
Shop Bills for Country Merchants.
Bill Heads, Circulars, and Cards for City Merchants.

WOMAN'S MILLENNIUM—THE SEWING MACHINE is one of the facts of this age, destined soon to become one of our household gods, and the commencement of woman's millennium can not be far distant. Long ages of toil and suffering seem to have nearly satisfied the "curse," and the fairer portion of creation will soon enter upon their reward. GROVER & BAKER'S new family sewing machine, now justly admitted to be unrivaled for family sewing, should be examined by all who would promote the health and happiness of their wives and daughters. These machines may be found at No. 495 Broadway, New-York; No. 18 Summer-st., Boston; No. 161 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; and No. 48 4th-st., St. Louis, where all are invited to examine for themselves.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 62
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	6 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 00

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano: the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the professional, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $75 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TREUSLOW,
No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject call and examine. The Machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The attention of Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the most pleasant and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents, with full directions. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical; the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. Collins.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $30 to $140; melodeons from $60 to $185.

2 500 ACRES CHOICE ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE—Very desirably located near two important railroads, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Inquire at No. 49 John-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Who's Up?**—Why is an American [illegible] Bowling Saloon like a lawyer's quarter? Give it up? Well, [illegible] if you'll call at 129 Nassau-st. and see as you prove to your entire satisfaction that DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS and PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE SALVE is not the best thing in the world for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Worms, Coming Corns, Sores, Piles, Burns and Scalds. Manufactured by DR. SCHENCK & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, and sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents, [illegible] and $1 per box.

☞ **It is our Firm Belief**—That, in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. A single trial only is needed to prove this.

☞ **The Friends of Fillmore Coming to the Rescue.**—A call for a public meeting, to be held THIS EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, at all those friendly to the election of MILLARD FILLMORE to the office of President of the United States, has been signed by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, HENRY GRINNELL, HIRAM ROBERTS, and over two thousand others. It will be addressed by:

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky;
Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland;
Hon. WINTER G. DAVIS, of Maryland;
Hon. OSCAR F. MOORE, of Ohio;
Hon. Dr. WIDDAU BROWN, of Philadelphia;
Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo.

All these gentlemen will certainly be present.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The wasting, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the most conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. B. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Blackberries, Green Corn, Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetables, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 00 per dozen; half-gallons $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.
No. 231 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Dyer's Healing Embrocation** is a perfect pain destroyer, and as an all-saving remedy for rheumatism, cuts wounds, pain in the side, back and limbs, lumbago, sore throat, burns, scalds, swellings, ague, cramp, &c. For cuts and wounds, it is superior to any other preparation; it will afford immediate relief in scalds or burns; and for pains or weakness in any part of the system, it will give certain relief in a very little time. Sold in New-York by C. E. KING, General Agent; BARNES & PARK, MCLEAN'S & CO., and others.

A. H. FIELD, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

☞ **An Important Sale of Brooklyn City Property**—Is to take place at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, July 24 at 12 o'clock, of 56 highly desirable building lots, situated on Yates and Quincey avs., near Broadway, (late Division-av.,) and in Dekalb-place, between Broadway and Bushwick-av. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. The title perfect, and the terms made to comport with the convenience of the purchasers.

☞ **Such an Appalling Catastrophe** as that on the Philadelphia railroad last week would be impossible on the FLUSHING RAILROAD. Being only eight miles long, but one train at a time is allowed on the road, so that a collision of trains is impossible. It affords one of the safest, pleasantest and cheapest excursions out of New-York. See advertisement under head of Railroads.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 8**—The members of this Association are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August, the prices on delinquent members will be increased in accordance with the Constitution. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery EVERY FRIDAY EVENING until further notice.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Office Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad**—Passengers bound to Chicago and places West, can take the Cleveland Steamers CRESCENT CITY or QUEEN OF THE WEST, on the days of the Northern Indiana. Fare the same.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent,
198 Broadway, corner Day-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and shaving cases, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician**—Can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Disease, at his office No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., until Saturday evening next free of charge.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—The celebrated Swiss Astrologer, EUGENIA VOLLANCE, will upon receipt of 25 cents or its equivalent, send a perfect delineation of any person's character, from specimens of handwriting, their past, present, and future destiny—describe the one they will marry, success in lawsuits, journeys, &c. address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

WIFE WANTED—By a gentleman, 27 years of age, and in a good business. The lady must not be over 25 years, and must be quite pretty. No objection to a poor girl, provided she is genteel. Address immediately, WESTERN, at the *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTEENTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAINS CLUB—The regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Citizens of the Ward in favor of the principles and candidates of the Republican Party are invited to enroll their names. Good speaking and singing may be expected.

CHARLES A. DANA, President.
H. T. CLEVELAND,
G. NATHAN,
L. LEDYARD WELD,
A. CHAPMAN,
} Secretaries.

ASHLANDERS, ATTENTION!—A special meeting of the members of the above association, organized Sept. 15, 1844, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst. at 8½ o'clock, in front of the Statue of Washington, Union-square for the purpose of proceeding in a body to take part in the great Fillmore Demonstration at the Academy of Music. All Henry Clay Whigs are invited to join with us. By order,

W. F. T. CHAPMAN, President.
H. B. PRICE, Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will hold a Grand Ratification Meeting at Continental Hall, on the corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., THIS EVENING, beginning at 8 o'clock. Several distinguished speakers are engaged for the occasion. Seats will be reserved for the ladies. Arrangements are made for music, songs, &c.

NINTH WARD—BROOKLYN.—An adjourned meeting of the NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Holden's Hotel, Fulton-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

F. D. CUTTER, Secretary.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE WINES,

By an arrangement made personally with the well-known house of

G. H. MUMM & CO.,
RHEIMS, FRANCE,

the undersigned is now prepared to offer to his friends and the public in lots to suit purchasers, on he most favorable terms, the various brands shipped by them to this country, namely:

"THE VIN CREMANT," or "RED RIBBON WINE,"
"THE IMPERIAL," "THE CABINET,"
"THE VERZENAY."
and
"THE DRY VERZENAY."

And as mistakes are constantly occurring, in consequence of their being two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, annoying to the friends and injudicial to the interests and reputation of the Wines of Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co., it is deemed proper to state, in order to avoid as far as possible the recurrence thereof, that on the dissolution of the late firm of P. A. Mumm & Co., in January, 1843, two houses were formed, namely:

G. HERMAN MUMM & CO.,
and
JULES MUMM & CO.

The former retaining at its head William de Bary, Esq., who, for ten years preceding, had had the entire and exclusive superintendence and management of the affairs of P. A. Mumm & Co. They also constructed a much-enlarged and greatly-improved establishment, with spacious and cavernous second stage and advantages to none in Europe; and engaged with hardly an exception, all the most skillful and trusty employes of the old firm of every grade, from the veteran "Master Cellarman" to the energetic old lady who presides over the "Bottle Washers," by which they, *and they alone*, are enabled to maintain the reputation of the *Original* Mumm's Wines.

After a thorough examination and careful *comparison* of the various brands in the market, under their own personal experience, and guided, in some degree, by the ready use of approved connoisseurs the undersigned anxious to supply his friends and customers with an article equal to the best, selected the Wines of

G. H. MUMM & CO.,

not only for their purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, but also because, from their acknowledged popularity and well-known reputation, his chances of making money would be enhanced. And although he confines himself to the sale of this brand of Champagne he does not designate it as "the crowning wine of all the rest;" nevertheless he has no hesitation in presenting it "with the full assurance of its being" in every respect superior to the *so called* "best wines in the market."

JAMES M. SNOWDON,
No. 1 South William-st.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND.
TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOLER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY
PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,
Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, lines, &c., is at BALDWIN'S, No. 363 Bowery, corner 23d-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Employers in want of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help, are respectfully solicited to call at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage, and where they can find a selection of nearly two hundred servants every day, suitable for gentlemen's families.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two excellent Cooks, one English, the other Scotch; the latter has no objection to the country, in either private family or Summer house; both will be found to be first-class cooks. Also, a large number of cooks, chambermaids, nurses and seamstresses at HENDERSON'S old-established servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, for situations.

SITUATION WANTED—In a broker's, banking or commission house, by a young man who can furnish the best of references as regards character, capabilities, &c. One who would study the interest of his employers. If this should meet the views of parties desiring such, a note addressed to C. G. McM., this office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery, hardware, or commission house, by a young man, who is anxious to obtain employment; he is perfectly competent to perform any duty that may be required of him. The best of reference given. Address,

H. BOWER, No. 55 Troy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do the chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family. The best of City references can be given as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 135 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent nurse—a Protestant. Can cut and make children's clothing, is capable to take charge of an infant. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 Union-court, near 12 n-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by a nice American girl, aged 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days, at her present employer's, No. 71 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

TO SCHOOLS.—A French gentleman having knowledge of teaching, and able to give the highest references of the City, wishes to find a situation in an Institution. Besides the French language he can give instruction in Penmanship. He could also give private lessons at residence. Address EUGENE F. RAILLARD, care of Mrs. CRAWFORD, No. 107 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted lumbermen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHERS.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal or as Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of an Eastern University a thorough scholar and an experienced teacher, wishes to make an engagement. Situation in a classical school preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 181, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

CLERK OR PARTNER.—Wanted, as clerk, a young man, honest, industrious, active, &c., or with $3,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in the Blank book and stationery business already established, and which can be improved by suitable assertion. Address, with real name, STANHOPE, *Times* office.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000.—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for many years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about traveling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE—Lately arrived, with excellent testimonials and city reference, desire situations, as groom and gardener and laundress. The man is also a very good waiter. Inquire of Superintendent of Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A COLLECTOR WANTED.—A middle aged American of character and standing in this City, with direct evidence as to competence and regular business habits. Address C. G., *Times* Office.

FOREMAN WANTED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILER SHOP.—An able and energetic man one who understands b's business. None other need apply. Inquire at the office Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

BOY WANTED—A smart, intelligent boy, of about 17 years of age, to assist in an office. One that resides with his parents. Also two or three boys to assist in a manufacturing establishment. Apply at No. 155 Duane-st.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a man capable of running a small engine. Apply to
ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl st.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of a District school in the Township of Belleville, New-Jersey. Apply to ELIAS OSBORNE, Trustee.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman. Address, for three days, EDITH D., Broadway Post-Office.

COAT, VEST AND PANTALOON HANDS WANTED—At O. B. TWEEDY & CO.'S, No 12 Vesey-st.

COOKS—Nurses and Laundresses are wanted immediately at No 149 Grand-st. All must be Protestants

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 cook keepers, 3 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 linemen, 3 porters, 2 orakemen, 2 machinists, 4 men on a canvers, 2 drivers, and 4 boys for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this city. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 209 6th av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No 61 East 13th-st. one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 210 2d-av.

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The Breadstuffs, Provision and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, July 24, 1856.

Highly encouraging accounts of the maturing Grain crops, increasing confidence in a yield generally above the usual average, and very free receipts of Breadstuffs at this port during nearly all of the past week, neutralized the influence of a vigorous inquiry for product, and seriously depressed prices thereof, up to Tuesday evening. Seven days later. European intelligence came to hand, yesterday, by the *Persia*, from Liverpool, to the 12th inst. This arrival brought advices of unsettled and stormy weather in the British Islands, which had so affected business in the leading English markets as to induce great activity in Flour and Grain, at improved prices. We published this news in an extra edition of our daily paper, at an early hour in the forenoon of yesterday, and it exerted a very favorable influence on trade here, occasioning a general increase of demand, at rates indicative of renewed firmness, and a strong tendency upward.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week have amounted to about 83,100 barrels of Flour, 437,200 bushels of Wheat, 294,000 bushels of Corn, and 32,700 bushels of Rye, showing an increase of about 7,000 barrels of Flour and 166,500 bushels of Wheat, with a decrease of only about 23,000 bushels of Corn and 25,000 bushels of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised about 76,100 barrels of Flour, 270,700 bushels of Wheat, 617,000 bushels of Corn, and 57,700 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 158,500 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

The reported receipts (by river and railway as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week, consisted of about 130,000 barrels of Flour, 361,000 bushels of Wheat, 117,000 bushels of Corn, 20,000 bushels of Rye, and 20,000 bushels of Oats, against about 102,000 barrels of Flour, 309,000 bushels of Wheat, 311,000 bushels of Corn, 70,000 bushels of Rye, and 12,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week, and about 80,000 barrels of Flour, 430,000 bushels of Wheat, 432,000 bushels of Corn, 54,000 bushels of Rye, and 4,100 bushels of Oats, during the week ending the 10th inst. Our available stock of Breadstuffs is now generally a good one,—more so in point of quantity than variety,—there being a preponderance of lots, both of Flour and Grain, which purchasers deem undesirable.

Prime parcels of all kinds of Breadstuffs are in comparatively limited supply, while they alone are attracting the attention of buyers. These operate in other descriptions reluctantly and somewhat reservedly, hoping to be soon enabled to procure a better assortment. The new crop of Wheat is arriving pretty freely from the South, and it is in high favor. A little new Southern Flour has been received and sold since our last Weekly Summary was prepared. It was of excellent quality, and it rapidly changed hands. We learn from our correspondence that the Wheat crop has been saved throughout nearly the whole country, and its yield is generally represented as likely to prove eminently satisfactory. It is not expected that it will be available to buyers in any very considerable quantities for some time to come, and new Flour can hardly become plentiful here ere the beginning of September, though some respectable speculative purchases of new Southern Flour, deliverable during the month of August, have transpired since this day week. These circumstances may restrict the ability of factors to fill orders confined to a selection, which only a full assortment is apt to afford.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat Flour leaves off 15@30c. ₱ bbl. cheaper—but with returning vigor and buoyancy, the demand from home dealers and shippers being on the increase. Wheat and Corn have been somewhat unsettled, according as the supplies and the requirements of buyers fluctuated; but the market for desirable lots of both commodities closes briskly and firmly, with an improving tendency. Rye has not varied much, though it leaves off rather tamely and languidly. Oats are in moderate demand, at a slight advance on last week's rates.

Cotton has been in fair demand, and prices thereof have favored factors. The *Persia*'s news, in reference to this staple, was not encouraging, but it did not exert any injurious influence on trade here, the light amount of the article in market being sufficient to prevent any very adverse reaction in the business. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 31,000 bales, against 77,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 739,016 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 733,013 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are fully 115,428 bales higher than those at the same time in 1855. The stocks remaining in interior towns at the South embrace about 18,491 bales, against 21,964 the corresponding period last year.

Provisions continue unsettled. Pork has deteriorated 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl., closing tamely and languidly. Cutmeats are likewise heavy and cheaper, with a limited inquiry. Lard has been sparingly offered, and it has risen ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb; it has attracted considerable attention. Beef is abundant and depressed, buyers moving very slowly and reservedly. Butter is brisker and somewhat dearer. Cheese is also a little more active, and is held with increasing firmness.

Groceries are less inquired for, though they are generally quoted firm.

Dry Goods are still comparatively quiet. Some distant country buyers are making their early selections, for which they readily pay asking prices, but trade is yet without vigor. The imports are very large, yet factors, apparently, do not dread their influence.

The Fish market is rather poorly supplied, and with a good inquiry, prices of the leading articles are on the advance.

Hops have been in less request and have declined about 2c. ₱ lb. The news from domestic hop-growing districts is still quite unfavorable, the present crop being represented as likely to fall considerably under an average yield, but this intelligence has not been sufficient to counteract recent English accounts, which ran mostly in favor of buyers.

Salt is more freely offered, and though it is in good request, it is less valuable.

Tallow has been more sought after, and it has slightly improved.

Domestic Whisky is less extensively dealt in, and it closes somewhat cheaper.

Wool continues pretty brisk and firm, though closing rather less vigorously.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by **producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market.** The variations in prices refer **chiefly to the qualities of the articles.**

Vegetables are both improving in quantity and *quality.* Coming as they mostly do from Long Island and New-Jersey, they are fresher and in better condition than after a sea voyage from Virginia.

Old Potatoes have so nearly disappeared from market, and are so inferior in quality, that we have omitted to quote them. Their place is well supplied by an abundance of new ones from Long Island and New-Jersey, which are of very good quality.

Peaches from Charleston have made their appearance, but in limited quantities, and many of them in poor condition. They are selling by the box at from $4 50@$6.

Butter remains about the same, with a demand for Orange County fully equal to the supply.

Eggs are coming in rather more freely, and prices have declined a trifle.

In our list below we have not quoted some of the articles as low as they have been sold in *poor condition* from the boats, as our scale is only intended to embrace those in good order and of fair quality:

Potatoes—Rhenanas, ₱ bbl		$2 50	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Norfolk, ₱ bbl		2 50	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Long Island, ₱ basket		15	@ 1 00
Onions—Scarce, ₱ bushel		3 50	@ 3 50
Onions—Boston, ₱ bushel		1 00	@ 1 12
Onions—Bermudas, ₱ bbl		3 00	@ 3 00
Onions—100 bunches, large		4 00	@ 5 00
Onions—100 bunches		4 50	@ 4 50
Leeks—100 dozen bunches		62	@ 75
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches		7 00	@ 7 00
Radishes—₱ 100 bunches		50	@ 75
Lettuce—₱ 100 bunches		1 00	@ 1 50
Parsley—₱ doz. bunches		19	@ 31
Squashes—Summer, ₱ basket		25	@ 50
Corn—Green, ₱ 100		1 25	@ 1 31
Turnips—New ₱ 100 bunches		2 00	@ 4 00
Carrots—₱ doz. bunches		37	@ 50
Beets—new, ₱ doz. bunches		25	@ 37
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₱ bkt		1 25	@ 1 50
Tomatoes—Long Isl'd & Jersey, ₱ bkt		2 00	@ 2 50
Green Peas—₱ bbl		2 50	@ 3 00
String Beans—₱ bushel		1 25	@ 1 50
Cucumbers—₱ 100		1 12	@ 1 25
Watermelons—from Savannah, ₱ 100		25 00	@35 00
Muskmelons—From Norfolk, ₱ bbl		8 00	@ 8 00
Cabbages—New, ₱ 100		3 00	@ 5 00
Cauliflower—₱ 100		3 50	@ 6 00
Goosberries, ₱ bushel		3 00	@ 3 00
Raspberries—₱ 100 baskts, Antwerp		10 00	@11 00
Raspberries—Common, ₱ 100 baskts		3 00	@ 3 50
Blackberries—₱ bushel		4 00	@ 4 50
Whortleberries—₱ bushel		4 00	@ 4 50
Cherries—₱ lb		8	@ 10
Currants—₱ lb		4	@ 6
Grapes—Wild, ₱ basket		50	@ 62
Pears—₱ basket		75	@ 87
Apples—Nsw, Virginia, ₱ bbl		2 50	@ 3 00
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb		4	@ 4½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb		3	@ 4
Dried Peaches—₱ lb		9	@ 20
Butter—Orange Co., ₱ lb		21	@ 22
Butter—State, ₱ lb		16	@ 20
Obie and other Western States, ₱ lb		12	@ 15
Lard—In bbls		12	@ 13
Lard—Kegs		13	@ 14
Cheese—State, ₱ lb		8	@ 9
Eggs—State, ₱ doz		18	@ 18¾
Fowls—₱ pair		87½	@ 1 25
Spring Chickens—₱ pair		50	@ 1 00
Bucks County, ₱ lb		20	@ 22
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair		87	@ 1 50
Ducks—Spring, ₱ pair		1 00	@ 1 37
Turkeys—₱ lb		14	@ 16
Geese—Spring, each		87	@ 1 25
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz		1 75	@ 2 50
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz		1 50	@ 2 00
Woodcock—₱ doz		4 00	@ 4 50

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	2379	2553	36	836	623	1065
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	416	74	115	5371	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	76	79	116	4263	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	84	114	64	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2379	3379	373	1131	10154	1065
Last week	2300	3852	300	948	12163	1243

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,553
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,792
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,379
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,705

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1338	.....	.....	.....	225
Hudson River Railroad	427	.....	.....	.....	427
Hudson River Boats	760	.....	.....	150	353
Harlem Railroad	.....	36	836	340	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1273	Missouri	—
New-York	35	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	787	Texas	—
Kentucky	59	Connecticut	—
Indiana	189	Michigan	35
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Wisconsin	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The prices, to-day, as compared with last week are ½c. higher.

The same qualities of good cattle, in some instances, brought ½c. over last week.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	10c. @10½c.	9½c.@10c.
First quality	9½c.@9¾c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Average of all sales about	9c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Our figures above show a slight falling off in the receipts from last week. Still, the told receipts, 3,379, is 154 above the average weekly receipts for 1855, which is equivalent to a large supply for this season. There was, however, a greater falling off in quality than in numbers from last week. We found very few premium or really first quality cattle offered. As there is always a demand for these, they usually sell relatively much higher than others on such a day as this. We think the best cattle brought an advance of ½c. upon last week's sales, when there was an overplus of such animals. During all the forenoon and the earlier part of the afternoon, the medium and poorer qualities went hard at last week's rates. Still, a good many were sold, and the prospect of a clearance of the yards hastened up buyers, so that the market was quite brisk at 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., and at the latter hour there were very few unsold cattle. The last few hundred of whatever quality brought ½c.@¾c. advance upon the morning prices.

It is thought that last week's low prices stopped many animals that would have been started, and that next week we shall have a limited supply again. This will probably be the case, unless there be enough of old drovers, who are looking for the alternate high and low prices usually prevailing once in two weeks, and who will, therefore, be on hand at that time.

Of the 2,553 Cattle reported at Forty-fourth-street, 1,273, or just about one-half, are credited to Ohio.

Messrs. P. P. NOTTINGHAM, R. J. POPPENBERGER, SILAS PAGE, and J. H. MOORE, send us a card signed by themselves, in which they state that the complaints prevalent for some years past in regard to shipping conveniences at Columbus, Ohio, have been recently obviated, by the appointment of a new, efficient and accommodating agent at that station, in the person of Mr. PATTERSON. They further say that their cattle and hogs are now handled with more care than formerly, not only at that station, but on the whole line of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad; and the officers of this Road, as well as of the Lake Shore Railroad, have pledged themselves to provide good, comfortable cabooses by the time cold weather sets in.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. Many items and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	No. Sold.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	108	Ohio	Jas. Emerson	Owner.
2.	95	Ill	A. T. Dunlap	Cooper & Barnes.
3.	71	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
4.	75	Ind	Joseph McPherson	Beach & Smith.
5.	95	Ohio	Hollyrood & Read	Thos. Wheeler.
6.	83	Ohio	Bloomer & Nichols	Owners.
7.	75	Ohio	John Sawyer	R. Bartram.
8.	106	Ohio	S. P. Mosier	John A. Merritt.
9.	65	Ohio	Paret	E. D. Welling.
10.	75	Ohio	Several owners	Miller & Co.
11.	119	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	Simon Ullery.
12.	80	Ohio	Jacob Bush	T. White & Son.
13.	78	Ohio	John Bryant	T. White & Son.
14.	108	Ill	W. H. Harris	Martin & Valentine.
15.	71	Ohio	Schuster & Eli	Owner.
16.	77	Ohio	Stewart & McPherson	Mead & Holcomb.
17.	80	Ohio	Heiskell & Shuck	Geo. Ayrault.
18.	78	Ill	J. Gatewood	W. H. Belden.
19.	106	Ill	J. White	Hoag & Spencer.
20.	113	Ill	Harris & Beal	C. Teed.
21.	89	Ky	R. H. Clay	J. A. Merritt.
22.	62	Ohio	Aysbury	A. B. Mead.
23.	91	Ohio	J. Clark	E. Murray.
24.	89	Ohio	Moses Adams	J. Budlong.
25.	41	Ohio	P. Miller	Geo. Ayrault.
26.	85	N. Y. grass	H. Felt	D. L. Belden.
27.	48	Ohio	B. Westhemer	Owner.
—.	85	Mich	George Marion	Geo. Ayrault.
—.	29	Ohio	H. M. Black	Owner.
1*.	83	Ohio	W. W. Belknap	J. H. Williams.
2*.	89	Ind	L. C. Hunter	J. H. Williams.
3*.	85	Ind	I. Ferre	J. H. Williams.
4*.	33	Ind	G. Green	Owner.
5*.	63	Ill	I. Baker	J. H. Williams.
6*.	62	Ky	Santerback & Shuster	Owners.
7*.	66	Ill	Santerback & Eckstein	Owners.
9*.	79	Ind	J. McClure	Culver, Hurd & Co

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

JACOB P. MOUSER brought in 106 Ohio Steers, fed by S. LUTTS, of Pickaway County. Home weight, 1,890 lbs. average. Quality quite good. They were sold by JOHN A. MERRITT, at prices varying from $55 to $85, or 9c.@10c.

BLOOMER & NICHOLS purchased 52 Ohio Cattle of WM. FLORENCE, which they sold on their own account at 9c.@10c. GEO. HAWES took 10 at $69, and one other lot of 10 sold for $65 each. They were estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net.

A lot of 75 good Ohio Cattle were sold by B. BARTRAM, at 9c.@10c. They were owned by JOHN SAWYER, estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net. They were one of the first droves sold out.

HOAG & SPENCER were selling a lot of 106 steers from Iroquois Co., Ill., owned and fed by J. WHITE. Estimated net weight 690 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10c. J. HARRIS took 24, at $70 each.

HEISKELL & SHUCK furnished 30 head from Ohio, fed by themselves, and estimated to weigh at home 1,400 lbs. They were hardly an average lot, and sold from $70 to $75. G. AYRAULT salesman.

T. WHITE & SON were selling two lots of cattle—one of 78 Ohio cattle, owned by JOHN BRYANT, and the other of 60, owned by JACOB BUSH, also from Ohio, in part full-blooded stock, and rather above an average lot. They were selling at 9¾c.@10c. BRYANT'S cattle weighed at home 1,450 lbs. They were going at 9c., seller's estimate.

Mr. ALBERT sent in 62 Cattle from Ohio, which were sold by A. B. MEAD at an average of about $58, or 9c. ₱ lb. net. Home weight, 1,300 lbs.

BEECH & SMITH sold one lot of 75 head, owned by JOSEPH MCPHERSON, of Benton County, Ind., at 8c. to 9¼c. They were rather a light lot of cattle—sellers' estimate being 675, net. H. VAN BUSKIRK, of Kingston, took 7 at $69 each, or about 9¼c. The same sellers disposed of a lot of 35 light Ohio Cattle, owned by S. PARK; estimated weight 500 lbs.

THOMPSON & REID brought in 95 Ohio Steers, estimated to average 625 lbs. These were working off by TUCKER & WHEELER at 8c.@9c. The owners feel pretty sore at the prospect of a heavy loss on their drove.

Mr. PARET, of Ohio, furnished a mixed drove of 69 inferior Cattle, 19 of which were cows. They were sold by E. D. WELLING, at 7¼c.@9c.

HARRIS & REID contributed 103 Illinois Steers, full average quality, averaging about 700 lbs. GEORGE HAWE paid $69 ₱ head for eighteen of the best. The droves was selling by C. G. TEED at 9c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

There is a larger supply of Milch Cows this week than for some time past, and prices have improved a little.

ALLERTON reports 36 Milch Cows; good animals; are in fair demand.

BROWNING reports 74 Milch Cows, selling at an advance of about $5 ₱ head higher than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports 79 milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good; extras, $50@$65.

O'BRIEN reports 114 milch cows selling at $25@$65. Stock large and sales dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

Veal Calves are rather dull. Prices have not varied materially from last week.

ALLERTON reports 836 Veal Calves selling at 4c.@6c.; extras 6¾c. Sales dull.

BROWNING reports 34 Veal Calves selling generally at 5c.@7c., not many bring 7c. "Bobs" sell for $2 50@$3.

CHAMBERLIN reports 116 Veal Calves selling at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.

O'BRIEN reports 64 Veal Calves selling at 4c.@3½c., a very few extra 6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

There is a slight falling off in the receipts, and also an increased demand, which have together advanced the price somewhat.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 520 Sheep and Lambs, selling a little better than last week, say 37c.@60c. ₱ head advance.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,371 Sheep and Lambs. Market good. Demand about equals the supply. All were sold out on Saturday evening. Prices 37½c.@60c., better than last week. Stock chiefly from New-York, Ohio and Kentucky. But few on hand this morning.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 4,263 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@5 50 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

64 Lambs	$249 81	36 Sheep	$146 00
8 Lambs	51 00	8 Sheep	52 00
64 Lambs	241 94	60 Sheep	221 25
25 Lambs	92 50	45 Sheep	115 25
42 Lambs	166 50	70 Sheep	306 75
10 Lambs	46 25	49 Sheep	213 00
31 Lambs	123 25	183 Sheep	662 50
100 Lambs	352 25	87 Sheep	302 75
47 Lambs	208 75	101 Sheep	401 50
18 Lambs	72 75	28 Sheep	82 50

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of:

40 Sheep	$160 00	87 Sheep	$286 75
39 Sheep	144 75	63 Sheep	279 75
137 Sheep	492 12	82 Sheep	237 50
18 Sheep	69 75	183 Sheep	648 87
131 Sheep	532 50	55 Sheep	225 00
70 Sheep	310 25	94 Sheep	327 12
221 Sheep	876 00	20 Sheep	100 00
64 Sheep	233 62	50 Sheep	209 00
29 Sheep	118 00	55 Sheep	233 75
170 Sheep	573 00		

HUME & BALDWIN reports sales of:

45 Sheep	$139 82	193 Sheep	$604 50
50 Sheep	213 00	60 Sheep	240 00
96 Sheep	388 00	170 Sheep	595 00
16 Sheep	56 50	56 Sheep	260 75
48 Sheep	187 62	55 Sheep	240 62
231 Sheep	760 00	12 Lambs	32 25

BEACH SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report the following sales for the week:

No. of Sheep.	Amount.	Average.
40	$98 00	$2 45
42	115 50	2 75
14	46 50	3 25
25	75 00	3 00
70	183 75	2 62½
4	17 00	4 25
5	21 00	4 20
3	11 00	3 70
19	80 75	4 25
20	50 00	2 50
4	16 00	4 00
4	18 00	4 50
44	104 00	2 37
200	750 00	3 75
190	665 00	3 50
58	159 00	3 00
20	100 00	5 00
10	45 00	4 50
5	30 00	6 00
110	412 50	3 75

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,065 Swine, selling at at $6 40@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. gross, for fat corn-fed hogs No still-fed or stock hogs in market.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATBOUS, Pork packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	— @ —	Corn-fed, light	— @ —
Corn-fed, fat	6½c.@6¾c.	Corn-fed, heavy	8c.@8½c.
Distillery hogs	6c.@6½c.	Distillery hogs	½c.@7½c.

Arrivals have been rather light the past week, with an upward tendency.

We annex an official report of the receipts of Stock destined for New-York, over the Erie Railroad, for week ending this forenoon: Cattle, 2,312; Hogs, 2,162; Sheep, 1,666; Calves, 290; Lambs, 62.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, July 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are generally in pretty fair supply and request. Pearls, $7,62½@$7 75; Pots, $7 12½@$7 25 mostly the latter rate, ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c. ₱ lb.

BALLAST—Is in demand, at from 20c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 29@30c. ₱ lb.

BOOKS—Are in fair demand, at steady prices. North River Hard, $4 25@$4 75; Callaway, $3@$16; Philadelphia face, $19; Bath, $25@$50; Welsh, fine, $30@$35; Stourbridge, do, $35@$40; Malt Tiles, $25@$30, ₱ M.

CANDLES—Seem less active, but remain firm. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c.; Adamantine, 22c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—North River, 90c.@$1; Roman, &c., $3 50; and Marble, $6 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Quiet, but steady. Liverpool Orrel, $3 50@$9; Picton, $5 50@$5 75 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $5@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is new in pretty good request at about former prices. Java, 14@15c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo, &c., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Attracts more attention, but at easier rates. New Sheathing, 29c.@30c.; Old do., 22c.@23c.; Yellow do., 24c.; American Ingot, 28c.@29c.; Chili Pig, 26c.@26¾c.; and Bolts and Braziers 35c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 11¼c.@12¾c. Russian Bolt Rope, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for, and is stiffly held. Our available supply is now only about 31,000 bales, against about 77,000 bales at the corresponding date of last year. The current arrivals are not equal to the requirements of buyers. These circumstances serve to strengthen prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

EARTHENWARE—The supply is increasing, and a good country inquiry is anticipated, but at present business is restricted and prices are barely sustained. Shipments of Earthenware from Liverpool for New-York, between Jan. 1 and July 1, 20,650 crates, against 12,500 do. same time last year, and 23,807 do. same time in 1854.

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ₱ piece.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@63c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod continue in light supply and good demand, mostly at $3 37½@$4 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are saleable and firm at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75@$5 50 for small and medium do ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $28@$30 ₱ tc., and $22 50 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 25 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 25 for do. No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are not abundant, though being needed, at 40c.@41c. for Scaled, at 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer, influenced by the favorable news per *Persia*. The sales since our last reach about 12,500 bbls., —home dealers and shippers purchasing with about equal freedom,—mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 95
Ordinary State	5 95@ 6 05
Straight State	6 05@ 5 15
Favorite and Extra State	6 15@ 6 45
Common to Good Michigan	5 25@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 95@ 6 20
Common to Good Ohio	6 00@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 20@ 6 30
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@10 00

Canadian has not varied much, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,800 bbls Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 30@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty active and steady. A light stock sustains prices. The sales since our last comprise about 2,200 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 00@$8 75 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $2 75@$4 60 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania and Baltimore; $3 10@$3 20 Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market appears rather quiet; prices, however, are essentially unaltered. Raisins, $3 75@$4 for Layer, and $3@$3 50 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; Sardines, 55c.@60c. ₱ box; prime Zante Currants, 22c.@23c.; Leghorn Citron, 17½c.; Shelled Almonds, 22c @23c.; Paper Shell Almonds, 24½c., Hard Shell Almonds, 15½c.@16c.; Soft Shell do., 8½c.@13½c.; and Prunes, 7c.@7½c.; Filberts, 6½c. ₱ lb.; Cocoa Nuts, $37; and Pine Apples, $8 ₱ hundred.

FURS—This branch of trade is without any noticeable improvement.

GRAIN—Wheat, influenced by the *Persia*'s favorable accounts, is decidedly brisker and dearer. Desirable lots are still in light supply; other kinds are pretty freely offered. The sales since our last reach nearly 105,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime Canadian White at $1 60@$1 82; do. Red at $1 50@$1 55; inferior Genesee Red at $1 39; very ordinary to prime Western White at $1 55@$1 78; Western mixed at $1 53@$1 55; inferior to fair do. Red at $1 30@$1 47; inferior to prime Southern White at $1 50@$1 80; Southern mixed at $1 50, and Southern Red at $1 50@$1 68 ₱ bushel, the latter rate for choice new Tennessee, the first lot of this kind received and sold this season.

The market closes quite vigorously and buoyant for all that suits purchasers. Rye is inactive, and it slightly favors buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 5,400 bushels inferior to Prime, at 70c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 44½c.@45¾c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 37c.@41c. for Jersey, and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal, being out of season. White Beans $1 75@$2 12½ ₱ bushel; Canadian Peas, 73c.@73c. ₱ bush. Demand limited. Corn

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

W. S. MELLOR begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that his spacious rooms, No. 56 Fulton-st., opposite the Astor House, he will be happy to execute the business favors of his former patrons and the public generally, with promptness.

Gratefully appreciating the liberal patronage extended to him for the last six years, it will be his earnest endeavor to merit its continuance.

Among the stock will be found 20 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in costly brocades, damask and English hair cloth; several superbly carved rosewood centre-tables; costly etageres, with plate-glass doors; rich music cabinets; secretary bookcases; 10 richly decorated enamelled chamber suites, plain and marble tops; together with a variety of

PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

Also, will be sold, to pay advances, 150 choice oil-paintings; 80 French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, with plain and ornamented frames

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold,

THREE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES,

of good tone and finish.

Goods can be packed on the premises, for shipping, at a reasonable charge. W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

Salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—July 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Panama Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,500 Erie Railroad (Sinking Fund) 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875.
$2,250 New-York City 7 per cent. Stock, due 1857.
$2,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$38,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Illinois Central Railroad Free Land Bonds.
7 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each.
198 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
10 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$50 each.
50 shares Cairo City Stock, (hypothecated).....$100 each.
10 shares New York and Vermont Verd Antique Marble Company.....$100 each.
40 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.
3 shares Metropolitan Building Association.
8 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Co...$75 each.
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company...$25 each.
60 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
40 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance in 3 o'clock bonds to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 28.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY C. HOUGHTON.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND PLAIN CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., consisting in part of rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in French brocatel and satin; richly carved rosewood etageres; marble-top centre, divan and sofa tables; quartette and fancy tables, French secretaries, bookcases, music cabinets, ladies' work tables, what-nots, book and corner stands, rich pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings; custom-made extension dining tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; carved sideboards, oak and walnut dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, &c. &c. Also, a fine assortment of rich cut-glass, China and silver-plated ware, fine table cutlery, &c. At 10 o'clock, elegant superior rosewood piano-fortes, also two second-hand do., all of which can be examined any time previous to the sale. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 25—At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of Household Furniture—FRIDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock P. M., in consequence of contemplated alterations, the entire stock of fashionable custom-made furniture of late styles and unexceptionable workmanship, in the store No. 74 Hamilton-st., between Henry and Hicks-sts. The stock embraces a general assortment for parlor, chamber hall, library and dining room, including sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm easy, sewing, rocking and other chairs, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, marble-top and plain bureaus and washstands, bedsteads in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; rosewood and mahogany bookcases etageres with mirror and panel backs in rosewood, walnut and oak, ladies work and fancy tables hat stands, hall chairs, music stands, Canterbury, piano stools, extension dining tables, chamber furniture, walnut, cottage and other bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, &c. Also, some refinished work worthy the attention of the trade.

Also about 100 yards Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpeting, almost as good as new; large size Kaiser furnace, with many other articles of detail. Catalogues ready the day previous to the sale at the salesroom of the Auctioneer and place of sale. Sale peremptory.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, TAPESTRY, THREE PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, CHAIRS, PARLOR FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., and No. 89 Ann-st., the entire furniture of an up-town establishment, by order of the Administrator. The sale will include five piano-fortes, three rosewood and two mahogany, two of which were made by Stewart, of this City, one by Lynch, and one old English made, all in good order. Also, at the same time, 20 fall pieces of Brussels carpets, 800 yards of ingrain, very little used, two or three parlor suites in brocatel and velvet, Voltaire and carved chairs, all patterns; French plate and oval mirrors, wardrobes, book cases, dressing and other bureaus, hair mattresses, 2 feather beds, bolsters and pillows; together with about 60 dozen oak, black walnut and cane seat maple chairs, settees, extension tables, second hand furniture, &c. &c. N. B.—The sale will be large and afford a very favorable opportunity to dealers as well as all others. Goods must be removed this day and to-morrow.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 42 Pine-st., corner of William-st. FRIDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Thomas L. Casey, Executor of Thomas G. Casey:

35 shares Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co...$51 each.
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR. Co...$50 each.
25 shares Stonington Railroad, $100 each.
40 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
35 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
16 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
56 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, TOOLS and CUTLERY, &c.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 313 Bowery, by order of Assignee, the entire stock of Hardware, Tools, Plated Ware, House-furnishing Articles, &c., contained in the above store. Also, 60 patent six-barrel Revolvers; 12 cases "H. Collins" Axes. For full particulars, see catalogues, now ready. Terms, 90 days.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Thursday,) July 24, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm chairs, easy chairs, lounges and lounge bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, single and double hair and spring mattresses, straw palliasses, &c. &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS Auctioneer.

WILL SELL on THURSDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier and mantel mirrors French ormolu clocks, vases, &c.; also, China, glass and crockery ware; also, a lot of ribbons, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales at Board, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July, first, by foreclosure of mortgage, the entire furniture of No. 123 Adams, corner of High-st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, kitchen and chamber furniture, with carpets, oil cloths, &c. The furniture is mostly new, and in most excellent order

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SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

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25 shares Stonington Railroad, $100 each.
40 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
35 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
16 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
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FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE G. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallord, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	P. P. Girard Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. G. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a. M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Menuhelm,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 9 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED, and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi-annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1858, at the office of the Company in New York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock, which are now represented by Optional Rights, which will expire on the 31st day of January, 1858, and the instalments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the Second Mortgage Bonds, payable 24th January last, and this 30th July; also, the interest Warrants on the First Mortgage Bonds, due 15th of March last, together with the Interest on Third Mortgage Bonds, due this 15th July, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON, in this City, and at the Eliot City Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

G. F. WARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 19, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the Mansion House, corner of Kercheval and William-sts., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

M. C. HALSTED,
SUBUCHARDT & GEBHARD,

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the first of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $2,460,000,) will be paid at the office of

E. WHITEHOUSE, Sec'y & Treas.,
No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, (Luzerne County, Penn., June 22, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on or before the above date.

J. M. CATLIN, President.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The transfer books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed at 2 P. M., the 25th July, and reopened at 10 on the 1st August next. By order of

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City, obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 250 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 35 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated Sourth and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 86 State-st., Boston.

COAL—$3,000.—The advertiser wishes to form a copartnership with a person already established in the coal business, where the above amount with the services of a partner could be profitably employed. Satisfactory references can will be given as to respectability of character and ability. Address COAL, office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had, which will be confidential

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COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of Peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $5 75 per ton. Also, the best white-ash range or furnace at $5 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit coal. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard corner 10th-st. and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN MACDONALD.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of ALLEN & DALAND, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, July 15, 1856.

GEORGE W. ALLEN.
WM. B. DALAND.

N. B.—GEORGE W. ALLEN is the only person authorized to sign in liquidation and settle all claims against said firm.

GEORGE W. ALLEN.
WM. B. DALAND.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 5.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 13, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1851, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH McROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY the 21st instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order,

A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.

W. M LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 66th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LAAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($1,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 109 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 69 Barclay-st., corner College place.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mosco.—New-York, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 21st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. until Aug. 1. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 5% per cent will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ALLY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 257 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms No. 45 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three Show-Cases, with silver frames and plate-glass tops, suitable for jewelers and fancy goods' dealers. Apply to B. P. LAWRENCE, Importing Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant, well made suites, from $35 upward, at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

A FARM SELF-RAKING REAPER—Will be on exhibit at mower attachment, for sale by E. L. ALLEN, No. 50 and 52 Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.

EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE,

Without change of car or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

...Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Surrogate's Decisions.

THE DE LUX CASE—THE WILL OF THE LATE [ROBERT] KELLY.

The Surrogate (Hon. A. W. BRADFORD) before whom the case of the application for letters of administration on the estate of JEANNE DU LUX has been pending since the decease of the testatrix, has now his opinion in course of preparation. It will probably be ready during the second week of September. The decision is understood to be in favor of JOHN P. FERRIE, the claimant.

This case, which caused considerable stir at the time of the prosecution of the claim, when the estate was handed over to the public Administrator, (November, 1854,) has occupied the attention of a Commission. JEANNE DE LUX was a naturalized citizen of this State. She died intestate on the 16th Nov., 1854, possessed of personal property valued at about $73,000. It was supposed that she left no next of kin, but on the publication of the Administrator's citation, one J. P. FERRIE, hair-dresser, of Cincinnati, put in a claim as sole heir at law of deceased. He says, "I believe that I am the only child of said JEANNE DE LUX, and know that said JEANNE DU LUX has at times acknowledged me to be her only son, and has at other times addressed me, and spoken of me as her nephew."

A hearing being had, the several parties in interest appeared in person and by counsel, and witnesses were called and examined on both sides. For applicant it appeared from the testimony of people resident in France that she had the reputation of having given birth to a son, but none of them knew of any person of the name of the father. Persons residing in this City testified to the claimant and decedent having resided together, that she frequently called him her son, and on several occasions acknowledged him as her nephew, remarking in one instance that the Corporation would not get her property, as "her nephew in Cincinnati" would come and take possession. They went to church together, and were of the same personal appearance; they spoke also with a similar *provincial* accent. On one occasion she remarked that as "the world goes they call him my son; it was a shame for a woman to deny it." She said it was a shame that he had offended her, and she called him her nephew, remarking that he was the only one to claim her property.

The Public Administrator also called witnesses, amongst others several persons who had conversed with her about the propriety of her making a will, to whom she expressed a desire to endow some charity, but made no mention of FERRIE. One witness remarked that "the old lady used to take a little drop, when she would speak of FERRIE as her son. Then she would catch herself and say "my nephew." Claimant was also examined, when it appeared that, after an adventurous career, he was smuggled over to this country, when meeting some ill treatment on account of her violent temper he left her to go to the barber's business, to which she made great objections.

The Commission procured somewhat similar testimony in France, it being understood that she had an illegitimate son, and that she was subsequently married in America. A number of letters were also put in as exhibits to show the acknowledgment of relationship, she speaking of him as "nephew," and he addressing her as "mother" and "aunt."

The Surrogate, after giving ample consideration to the laws governing like cases, and to the evidence, now decides to grant letters of administration to claimant.

THE WILL OF ROBERT KELLY.

The will of the late ROBERT KELLY has been duly proved and is now being administered upon. The will is as follows:

The last will and testament of ROBERT KELLY, of the City of New-York, gentleman. I, ROBERT KELLY, of said City, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do hereby make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say, first, I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid by my executor hereinafter named, as soon after my decease as may be practicable.

Item—I give and bequeath to my wife, to my beloved wife ARIETTA A., all my household furniture, crockery ware, plate, books, and further articles of every kind constituting my household establishment, at my present residence in the City of New-York, also, a bond and mortgage on a farm in the town of Rhinebeck, now in the possession of Albert S. Hutton.

Item—I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate of every kind to my executor hereinafter named, to have and to hold the same upon the trust and for the uses and purposes following, that is to say, to sell and convey at such time or times as he may deem proper, all my real estate wheresoever it may be situated, at the best price he may be able to obtain for the same, and until such sale to lease the same and to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and to invest the proceeds of said real estate and all my personal estate in good bonds and mortgages, or such other securities as to him shall seem best, and to keep the same so invested during the trusts hereby created, and to receive the interests and income thereof for the use and benefit of my wife and children, as hereinafter provided; and I will and direct that one fourth part of the proceeds of said real estate and of all my personal estate not hereinbefore bequeathed to my said wife, shall be had and held by my said executor for the use of my said wife during the term of her natural life; one other fourth part thereof for the use, education and maintenance of my daughter Florence, until she shall attain the age of twenty-one years, provided she shall so long live; one other fourth part thereof for the use, maintenance and education of my son Robert until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live; and the other fourth part thereof for the use, maintenance and education of my son William, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live. And I so further direct, that all said rents and profits, interests and incomes of my said estate devised in trust as aforesaid shall be held upon the further trust to be paid and applied by my said executor as follows, that is to say the part thereof held for the use of my said wife, shall be paid to her, or applied to her use during and until the full end and term of her natural life. That part thereof held for the use of my said daughter Florence, or so much thereof as may be proper for her support, maintenance and education until she shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if she shall so long live; that part thereof held for the use of my said son Robert, or so much thereof as may be proper for his support, maintenance and education until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live; and that part thereof derived from said share held for the use of my said son William, or so much thereof as may be proper for his support, maintenance and education until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live. And on the death of my said wife, provided she shall not have devised or bequeathed the share held for her use to her said children or their descendants, which she is hereby expressly authorized to do in her discretion, then upon the further trust to convey and transfer said share to my said children, who may then be living, and the share of either of them who may be dead, the heirs of such deceased child or children to be entitled to the parent's share, and whenever and so often as either of my said children shall attain the age of twenty-one years, thereupon the further trust to convey and transfer to such child so obtaining his or her majority, the share held for his or her use as aforesaid, to have and to hold the same to her or his use, or her or his heirs forever.

In case either of my said children shall die before he or she shall attain the age of twenty-one years without issue, then I give the share held in trust for such deceased child to her or his survivor or survivors, to be equally divided between them, if more than one, the same as all be held in trust by my said executor for such survivor or survivors during his or her minority as aforesaid, but if such deceased child shall leave issue, such issue shall be entitled to the share of such deceased parent.

And I hereby commit the guardianship of all my children, until they shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, unto my executor hereinafter named; and I do hereby declare that the provisions herein made for my said wife shall be a bar to any right or claim of dower she has in my land, and that the same shall be accepted and received by her in lieu thereof.

Lastly. I do hereby constitute and appoint my brother, William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, to be executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of April, 1858.

his
ROBERT ✕ KELLY
mark.

The above instrument of two sheets was at the date thereof signed, sealed, published and declared by said ROBERT KELLY, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names in witness thereof.

WM. VAN ARSDALE, No. 19 University-place.
JOSEPH EVANS, No. 318 Thompson-street.
WM. B. BANKER, 117 West Thirty-sixth-street.

Application being made to the Surrogate to admit the will to probate, he cited the parties in interest to appear; no one coming forward to oppose the will, it was, on the testimony of the subscribing witnesses, admitted, and letters of administration granted.

Counting up at a Hotel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: At the suggestion of several gentlemen customers of my Hotel, I yesterday had boxes prepared for the purpose of ascertaining the preference for the three different candidates for the Presidency, hoping that everything would be done honestly and fairly, which was the case, as far as I know. It was my purpose to have one man from each of the three parties act as tellers at the close of the day. Accordingly I asked a Buchanan man, stopping at the Hotel, to act as one, but he was not here at the time, and as I could not find one about when we were ready to count, there were three men chosen; two, I think, are Fremont and one a Fillmore man. They opened the boxes and counted the ballots. The result was—for FREMONT, 255; FILLMORE, 256; BUCHANAN, 67. The *Express* of this morning and evening, has what is characteristic of that paper, a misstatement of the whole affair. They stated that all Connecticut, with the *Tribune*, TIMES, and *Herald* offices, came here and voted, some two or three times, and that HORACE GREELEY headed his men. I think it would be as well for that paper occasionally to give a true report, by way of variety. Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. SAVERY.

The Forrest Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge Woodruff.

This morning the Court appointed Alvin C. Bradley, of No. 62 Wall street, a referee to determine the amount of alimony, costs, &c., in accordance with the decision of the General Term.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—A WOMAN KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Mary Hewett, a married woman, aged 46 years, died at the City Hospital yesterday from a compound fracture of the leg, received on the 17th inst., at her residence, No. 87 Laurens-street, by being dragged down stairs by one Mrs. Ann Kelly, a next-door neighbor.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday. From the evidence taken it appears that the deceased was addicted to drink, and while under its influence was of a quarrelsome mood and apt to get involved in difficulty with her fellow-tenants and neighbors. On the day in question, being somewhat intoxicated, she had some words and blows with Mrs. Kelly, an occupant of No. 87 Laurens-street. Seeming to get the worst of the fight, Mrs. Hewett retreated up stairs (the quarrel commenced on the rear stoop) followed by Mrs. Kelly, who seized her by the hair and dragged her down a flight of stairs, breaking her leg just above the ancle.

She was removed to the City Hospital, where she died as above stated.

The Jury, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased came to her death by a compound fracture of the leg, by being pulled down stairs by Ann Kelly, at No. 87 Laurens-street, on the 17th of July, 1856, while engaged in a scuffle with said Ann Kelly, deceased being intoxicated at the time."

Mrs. Kelly was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A man, named Charlee Ketchum, was hroeght before Justice WOOD, yesterday, charged with highway robbery.

Nicholas P. Janson, a young man living in Ulster County, who appeared as prosecutor, deposed: That he came here on law business, and that, while loitering through the streets of the lower part of the City, he was accosted by the prisoner, who claimed to have met him before, and insisted on his drinking; they drank several times, and towards evening Ketchum invited him to accompany him home, saying he lived in the upper part of the City; he consented, and when in Norfolk-street, in front of a stable, Ketchum suddenly knocked the prosecuter down, and robbed him of his gold watch and chain, valued at $125, with which he ran off; Policeman Wright, of the Tenth Ward, who happened to be near by, pursued and overhauled the robber, and took him to the Station-house.

The Magistrate committed him for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

During a fight in Cherry-street, on Tuesday night, between Peter Goolfierre and George Keller, the latter was severely stabbed in the neck. Goolfierre was arrested, and yesterday morning he was committed for trial at the Lower Police Court.

Miscellaneous.

SACRILEGE.

The Episcopal Church in Eighty-fifth-street, between First and Second avennes, was broken into between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by some burglars, who, after ransacking the building, left, not finding anything to suit their fancy. The police soon afterwards discovered the burglary, but the thieves had fled.

DROWNED.

John O'Neil, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, while asleep on Pier No. 11, East River, on Friday last, rolled into the water and was drowned. The body was not recovered until yesterday, when an inquest upon it was held by Coroner PERRY. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

John Haardman, a lad of 8 years, fell into the water at the foot of Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. He resided with his father, in Fifty-third-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

A man about 31 years of age was drowned yesterday at Harlem Bridge. He acted strangely; said he was looking for work, came from Somerville, Kentucky; he expressed a wish to cross the bridge, but said he would first have a swim; he went into the water, struggled a few moments, and then sank to the bottom. His name is supposed to be JAMES MCDONNELL. He was about 21 years of age. An inquest upon the body will be held to-day.

RUN OVER.

Coroner HILLS also held an inquest, at a house in Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, upon the body of a child of two years, named Patrick Fogerty, who came to his death from fracture of the thigh, pelvis and other injuries received by being run over by a horse and wagon which had been left in the street unattended. The accident occurred on the 11th of this month.

An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 227 East Twelfth-street, upon the body of John Blair, a child of 7 years, who died of typhoid fever, supervening from injuries received on the 9th inst., by being run over by a butcher's cart, driven by Edward Costello. The Jury censured Costello for a want of care.

FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENTS.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Catharine Fay, who died from burns accidentally received while filling a fluid lamp on the 12th of July, at her residence, No. 80 Cetharine-street. Mrs. Fay was a native of Ireland, and 58 years of age.

Edward Smith, a boy 15 years of age, died, at the residence of his father, from burns accidentally received, on the 10th inst., while filling a fluid lamp at the stage office corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held at the City Hospital, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of James Branch, who died at that place from injuries accidentally received by falling from the hatch of the barge *Buffalo*, (lying at the Erie Railroad pier,) the day previous. The deceased was at work unloading the barge at the time of the accident. He was a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board held ther ordinary weekly meeting yesterday in Worth-street.

The hour for business is usually understood to be 3 o'clock. After the reporters had lost not more than the usual half hour in waiting the commencement of the sitting, the minutes were read, and after another quarter of an hour, the representatives of the press were faintly able to ascertain that conversation was in progress in reference to the necessity and fitness of the appointment of Dr. Harcourt, late Depnty Health Office, as assistant physician at Staten Island.

Some letters were in the hands of a Commissioner, but on asking for them they were said to be private. As far as could be ascertained, the Board are anxious that Dr. Harris should have the assistance of Dr. Harcourt, and there appeared some reason to think the Commissioners believed that opposition to such assistance would be resisted on grounds of technical etiquette.

A resolution was read, emanating from a Committee, suggesting the employment of six or eight additional individuals at Quarantine as nurses and assistants, and a Committee was appointed to meet at Staten Island, at 1 o'clock on Thursday, to make other and necessary arrangements.

After which the Board adjourned.

Fires.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

The stables in West Twenty-first-street, between Eight and Ninth avenues, were damaged by fire about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of them is owned by a Mr. RILEY, and the other by a Mr. AMMERMAN. The entire loss did not amount to more than $500.

THE CENTRE-STREET ACCIDENT.

At 9½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the iron foundry of JAS. BERRE & Co., rear of No. 28 Centre-street. It was caused by throwing some hot iron on the wooden floor. Not much damage was done.

A young man named ENTWISTLE, a member of Engine Company No. 28, while going to the fire through Elm-street, was struck in the head with a brick, which knocked him down, and the engine rolled over him. He was seriously injured.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years standing, are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 6, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS, Esq., Sir: Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape LILLIE'S Safes entered. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State-street and destroyed $80,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

R. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co.'s Depot. No. 205 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MANN, M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—Of all the entertainments given in this City, none can be more worthily recommended than those presented by Manager PURDY, at his cool and comfortable Theatre. Always variety, and of the mirthful kind. Go to-night, and see the new Drama of "Nicaragua, or Gen. Walker's Victories," the grand Pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and Comedietta of "Crossing the Line."

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE,—No. 6 Bond-street.—Under the Medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D. Consumption, Throat ail, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, cured by the inhalation of medicines in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of pure air, or ining food; direct to the seat of disease—a rational, scientific, and certain mode of application. "A Brief Treatise" on the above, by Dr. NESTELL, sent free to any address.

G. VANDEUSEN, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extempore speakers. Next term begins 6th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ASCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 898 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Politics.

The Hard Democrats held their Conventions yesterday afternoon, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention to meet in Syracuse:

Second Assembly District.—Delegate, John RICE. Alternate, David C. Atken.

Third Assembly District.—Delegate, Hugh McLaughlin. Alternate, Samuel D. Morris.

The Soft Shells have elected the following delegetes:

First Assembly District.—J. M. Gillet.

Second Assembly District.—Daniel D. Driggs.

Third Assembly District.—Wm. Marvin—contested by Petrick Campbell.

It is understood that both Hard and Soft delegates from this County are in favor of Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, of Brooklyn, for Governor.

Republican Meetings in Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a goodly number of citizens assembled last evening in Myrtle Hall, Myrtle-avenue, to attend the meeting called by the Eleventh Ward Club, over which WM. PEET, Esq., the President, presided, with his usual grace and spirit. Addresses were made by Alderman HUNTLEY, of the Thirteenth Ward, CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., of the *Tribune*, Col. CHARLES J. JACK, and JAS. HOXIE, of New-York. The speakers entered into the spirit of the occasion, and much enthusiasm prevailed. At 10¼ o'clock the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for FREMONT.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Club was also held last evening, at No. 274 Grand-street, and another in the Seventh Ward Club house.

Eleventh Ward Pathfinders, of Brooklyn.

A large meeting of the young men of the above Ward took place on Monday evening last, when an organization was completed, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following gentlemen as permanent officers: HARLAN P. HALSEY, President; P. WYCKOFF and WM. D. BLITZ, Vice-Presidents; JOHN S. PERCHEN, Recording Secretary; ROBERT A. COPELAND, Corresponding Secretary; GEO. V. THOMPSON, Treasurer. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. This Association meets again on Thursday evening, July 24, at 8 o'clock, at their head quarters on Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street, when all young men favorable to the objects of the Association are invited to attend.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday evening, GEORGE REDFIELD, residing at No. 24 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, fell from a stoop in front of the house and struck his head in such a manner as to rupture a blood vessel in the brain, causing death, yesterday morning. Deceased was a single man, 34 years of age, and recently came from Troy. Coroner REDDING held an inquest

Accident.

JAMES FLYNN, employed in BARBER'S packing-yard, at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, had two fingers of his right hand cut off and the hand split to the wrist, yesterday, by a cleaver in the hands of PATRICK ROHER, while engaged in preparing pork for packing.

☞ The tax to be levied in Brooklyn in 1857 is nearly $250,000 less than last year.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of the Republican Club.

The Fremont and Dayton Club of Jersey City met at the head quarters of the Club on Tuesday evening. There was a full attendance. Ex-Alderman EELAN HILL (a Democratic supporter of FREMONT) presided. Mr. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, being present, was invited to address the Club, which he did at length, in a forcible and effective speech, which gave great satisfaction.

Heavy Robbery by Pickpockets.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., as Mr. JOHN R. BROWN, of Hunterdon, N. J., was getting upon the cars of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, his pocket was picked of $2,940. It was mostly in $20 bills on a New-Jersey Bank.

Military Parade.

The Second Regiment of the Hudson Brigade of the New-Jersey Militia paraded in Jersey City yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Regiment was reviewed by Col. NATHANIEL P. ELLIS.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, by Rev. Beel, Pilsbury, Mr. WM. C. FLANAGAN to EMMA F., eldest daughter of Jos. Siacles, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, by Rev. Mr. Miley, Mr. GEORGE WM. BURCHAN to Miss CYNTHIA AMELIA PATTEN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, FRANCES IRENE CHURCH, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Church, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 18 West 41st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, at the residence of her father, Mr. Henry Rogers, SARAH AMELIA RICHARDSON, wife of John R. Richardson, aged 25 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 199 West 26th st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday next.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, JAMES REED, in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 349 Bowery.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, JOHN W., son of Manrice and Ann Keating.

His funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 150 Centre-st., corner of Walker. The friends of the family will please not bring carriages.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, at No. 122 East 12th st., after an illness of a few days, ALFRED M. BILLINGS, youngest son of Henry S. and Harriet E. Billings.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, EGBERT C., son of Israel Cook, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 West 19th-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday night, July 22, THOS. DOUGHTY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Broome-st., corner of Greene, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, MARY E., wife of B. S. Yates.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 235 West 26th st., on Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, JOHN HERBERT, only child of John M. and Abbie R. Copland, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 Dominick-st., at 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 23, at No. 7 Carroll-place, of apoplexy, GEORGE REDFIELD, in the 35th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 21, EMILY STEEL, wife of Henry W. Olcott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church, corner of 10th-st. and University-place, (Dr. Potts'.) this (Wednesday,) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 19, MARGARET, wife of Alexander Gen, of the Prussian Legation, and daughter of the late James Campbell, formerly Surrogate of the City of New-York.

In Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, July 12, Miss NANCY CRILLEY, aged 62 years, eldest daughter of the late John Crilley, of New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 23.

$6,500	N.Y. Cen. R. 6s	89½	250	Erie Railroad	b3 62¾
33,000	Missouri State 6s	85½	180	do	c 62¾
500	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	102	8	do	62¾
2,500	do	102½	100	do	b30 62¾
9,000	Hnd. Riv. R. Cv. bs	68	150	do	b3 62¾
7,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	92½	100	do	s6 62¾
5,000	do	b30 92¾	250	do	b60 63
7,000	do	s3 92¾	300	Reading Railroad	92½
4,000	do	b3 92¾	100	do	s30 92½
5,000	do	92¾	200	do	93½
10,000	do	b60 92½	300	do	b30 92½
6,000	Erie R Con bs '71	90½	200	do	s50 92
50	Bk Com Rights	16⅛	7	Mich Central Rail.	92½
16	Hanover Bk	96½	140	Illinois Cent. Rail.	106
8	Bk of Commerce	105	100	Panama Railr.	b60 101
38	do	104	8	do	100¾
7	Metropolitan Bank	109½	25	Norwich & Worc. R.	88
20	Market Bank	108¾	5	Gal & Chicago R.R.	113
50	Cum Coal Co	23¾	110	do	113¼
50	Nic. Transit Co	10	35	do	113¾
140	do	b30 10½	50	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	b10 77½
10	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	123	100	do	s3 77¾
10	Penn. Coal Co	102½	200	do	s60 77
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b10 93¾	30	do	b30 77¾
100	Harlem Railroad	17½	300	do	b60 77¾
115	C. & R. I. R. R.	s6 93¾	40	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	60¾
100	Mil. & LaCrosse RR.	71			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N. Y. Cen. RR 7s.	102¾	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	93
500	Nica. Tran. Co.	b60 9¾	200	do	b10 93¼
250	do	s3 9¾	100	do	b30 93½
50	do	9¾	50	Wis. L. Shore & R. R.	67¾
25	Cumber. Coal Co.	22¾	25	do	68
200	Reading R. R.	92½	150	Erie Railroad	b15 62¾
100	Canton Company	28¾	550	do	62¾
100	do	b60 23¾	100	do	b30 62¾
50	Panama Railroad	100¾	300	do	b60 62¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77¼	100	do	b3 63¼

WEDNESDAY, July 23—P. M.

The Cunard steamer *Persia* from Liverpool, Saturday, July 12, arrived at this port early this morning. Her market and money news is a week later than by the previons arrival. The Grain market had improved at Liverpool, owing to an unfavorable turn in the English harvest weather, and the trade at London in English-grown Wheat was also firmer. Indian Corn is quoted 1s. the quarter dearer; Flour 1s. and Wheat 3d. On Saturday afternoon, when the steamer sailed, the weather was more promising, and it is not improbable that this may have weakened the market for Foreign Grain. The Cotton trade keeps steady both at Manchester and Liverpool. The quotations are the same as by the *Niagara*, and the sales of the week about 35,000 bales, nearly all for delivery to the trade. The speculation in Sugar in London was still on the advance. The English Money market quite easy at 4 ₱ cent. for outside discounts, and in some instances 3¾ ₱ cent. per annum was accepted on prime short hills. The Bank of England have not lowered the rate from 4½ ₱ cent., as some drafts for Gold were making for the Continent, and a further installment upon the new English loan was near at hand. The weekly statement of July 5 showa a decline in the reserve of the Bank of £462,000 sterling, though the total is still £1,758,000 above the average of the month of June. The Bank of France on the official statement of the 1st of July appears to heve lost 54,309,511 francs of its Gold reserve, leaving the figures 231,986,685 francs, or about $46,377,337 Federal money against 286,296,196 francs or $57,259,239. English Consols closed 95⅝@⅞ for the Angust accounts, 95⅛@⅝ cash; the French Rente, 71.30.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,530,875	10,536,900
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,957
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,918,200	10,425,312
Jan. 26	16,750,654	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	16,716,497	5,411,965	10,705,873
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,982,719
Feb. 16	17,748,653	5,643,365	10,592,494
Feb. 23	19,495,515	5,848,816	10,575,892
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,498,005	10,500,640
Mar. 8	18,928,323	5,764,620	10,550,610
Mar. 15	19,285,028	5,884,965	10,553,565
Mar. 22	18,495,297	5,836,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,068,173	5,989,790	10,449,382
April 5	19,711,790	4,470,475	10,057,106
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,863	3,658,600	9,875,738
April 26	15,975,189	3,630,455	9,732,180
May 3	15,446,268	3,430,875	9,906,881
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,562
May 17	16,710,812	4,136,675	9,801,965
May 24	15,836,046	5,031,950	10,558,804
May 31	14,012,418	5,686,680	11,484,656
June 7	14,333,806	5,992,735	11,688,418
June 14	14,347,079	6,678,490	12,058,792
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,880	12,337,965
June 28	14,908,958	7,588,715	13,073,768
July 4	15,527,912	6,558,720	12,610,942

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JULY.

July.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 5	shut	shut	shut	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝
Mon. 7	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Tues. 8	shut	shut	shut	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Wed. 9	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96
Thur. 10	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Fri. 11	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

EXPORT OF BULLION FROM LONDON—HALF YEAR, JULY 1.

1856.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	1855.
	£	£	£	£
India, including Ceylon	49,750	3,963,960	4,100,010	1,230,800
China and the Straits	101,830	1,063,670	1,165,500	836,700
Cape of Good Hope	12,000	5,000	33,000	30,000
Hamburg and Belgium	169,500	298,370	467,870	695,000
France, by sea	5,600	1,400	4,490	55,000
Peninsular and East	367,490	11,000	378,490	837,320
West Indies	111,740	—	111,740	94,000
Brazils	312,830	—	312,830	125,000
Africa	—	5,650	5,650	1,400
Total	1,135,390	5,353,350	6,488,740	4,762,900
France, *viâ* Dover			2,471,600	1,544,000
Total, six months			£9,961,340	9,307,000

CONDITION OF BANK OF FRANCE TO JULY 1.

	July.	June.
Capital of the Bank	f.91,250,000	f

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1513. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Proceedings.

The Nominations of Fremont and Dayton Fully Indorsed.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND RE-ADOPTED.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM DENOUNCED.

STRONG SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

Public Meeting after the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

In pursuance of an invitation addressed to the Democratic citizens of the State of New-York, who are in favor of maintaining the political principles and practice of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and TOMPKINS and SILAS WRIGHT, a Convention was held yesterday in the Market Hall, Syracuse, for the purpose of taking such action and forming such plans for the advancement of their ends as the present aspect of political affairs seems to demand.

The attendance was composed exclusively of gentlemen who have hitherto been prominently identified with the Radical Democracy of the State, and whose personal standing and political influence are such as to command respect.

When the hour for the meeting had arrived, Mr. PLATT POTTER, of Schenectady, read the call of the meeting, and in compliance with an arrangement entered into at an informal meeting held during the morning, nominated Hon. B. WELCH, of Erie, for temporary Chairman.

The nomination was received and confirmed with applause.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, said:

GENTLEMEN—I make my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, and beg to know your further pleasure.

Mr. VAN DYCK nominated A. W. EATON, of [illegible], as one of the Secretaries. Carried.

[illegible] moved that Capt. JOSEPH [illegible] be appointed another of the [illegible]; which was also carried.

[illegible] POTTER moved that the Delegates present [illegible] each of the Counties of the State send in to [illegible] the names of the Delegates, which was [illegible] and carried.

Mr. COCHRANE thought it would be a convenient [illegible] of doing so to let the Secretary call on the [illegible] of the Counties in order.

[illegible] Delegate hoped that, as this was not a [illegible] to which a regularly delegated set of [illegible] had, in every case been sent, the gentle[illegible]

Mr. COCHRANE, would not press his motion, but [illegible] every gentleman present from the Dem[illegible] body to take his seat as a Delegate.

[illegible] meeting at the counties no conventions had been [illegible] delegates.

Mr. SMITH moved that the Chairman appoint a [illegible] mittee consisting of two from each Judicial Dis[illegible], to appoint permanent officers to this Con[illegible].

Judge HOGEBOOM asked if the delegate from Albany [illegible] withdrawn his motion to call over the names of [illegible] Counties. It was answered that the motion [illegible] been made by Mr. POTTER, and was not with[illegible].

Judge HOGEBOOM then rose to a point of order. [illegible] last resolution was now, he said, out of place.

Mr. SMITH then withdrew it.

Mr. COCHRANE said he had made his suggestion to [illegible] over the list of counties simply as a mode of [illegible] carrying out Mr. POTTER'S resolution. However, as [illegible] seemed the list of delegates was not complete, he [illegible] would withdraw his motion.

Mr. SMITH then renewed his.

Mr. POTTER said that under the call every Dem[illegible] at the Convention was presumed to be a dele[illegible], and had a right to a seat whether representing [illegible] or less proportionately of the several counties. [Applause.] He presumed the Chair would be able to make a selection of a Committee from his knowledge of the members personally, but it might be more proper for the several counties to send in the lists.

A delegate from Erie said that those who had their lists prepared should now hand them in.

Mr. CARROLL, of Rensselaer, suggested that the delegates who had lists should hand them in, and those who had not should prepare and present them at the hour of adjournment.

The Chairman then appointed a Committee in pursuance of Mr. SMITH'S resolution, which, when amended, was as follows:

1—John A. Kennedy and W. W. Northup.
2—J. G. Floyd and Robert Denniston.
3—H. P. Palmer and L. Wilder.
4—C. B. Cochrane and E. M. Cnapin.
5—Peter Outwater and Ward Hunt.
6—G. M. Gregg and Gideon O. Chase.
7—James C. Smith and Ira Godfrey.
8—W. G. Fargo and C. C. Bristol.

Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD thought it advisable, in order to promote the business of the Convention without loss of time, to move the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District on the address and resolutions, instead of waiting till after a permanent organization had been effected.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. The Chairman accordingly nominated it as follows:

1—D. D. Field and L. Robinson.
2—Robt. Denniston and J. G. Floyd.
3—H. H. Van Dyck and H. Wynkoop.
4—H. Churchwell and H. C. Evans.
5—Timothy Jenkins and Le Roy Morgan.
6—Thos. Barlow and A. S. Deven.
7—Robt. Campbell, Jr., and C. Hewson, Jr.
8—H. P. Thayer and Noah Davis.

After some desultory conversation, a motion to adjourn at 2 o'clock P. M. was put and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 P. M.

Mr. J. TOWNSEND, of Rensselaer, said it had been suggested that if any gentlemen had arrived since the adjournment who wished to take their seats as delegates, it was desirable they should hand in their names to the Secretary.

Mr. CURTIS, of Onondaga, rose and expressed his belief that this Convention was a rather singular assembly—an assemblage of Democrats rather unusual in its character, since it was brought together without much ceremony. Yes, this was an assembling of the individual, of the man, of the Democrat, to express his convictions of the right, and to meet his associates on this occasion for that purpose. He regarded, therefore, a certificate from a meeting in the old form as by no means the best evidence of a man's right to a position. But he recognized the stamp God had put upon his face and the truth there manifest as better than any writings.—(Cheers.) He therefore asked every Democrat who was here now, without the formal expression of any indorsement by his neighbors, to come forward and present his name here as one of the people, the sovereign people, who had assembled here for the purpose of righting the wrongs of this Government.—[Loud applause.]

Mr. J. C. SMITH then submitted from the Committee on permanent organization, the following report of nominations:

PRESIDENT.

JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Genesee.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[illegible], J. T. Hogeboom, W. Churchill, T. Jenkins, A. S. Thurston, O. H. Palmer, F. J. Fyltnan.

SECRETARIES.

C. J. Folger, C. A. Munger, A. W. Eaton, J. B. Carr, H. D. Rich.

The Report was received with loud applause, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. JAMES C. SMITH and Mr. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND were appointed to conduct Mr. WADSWORTH to the Chair, who was introduced by the retiring President amid reiterated applause.

The President said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me on this occasion. The cause which has brought us together is one to us, and to those whom we represent, of great and abiding interest. [Applause.] If the result of our deliberations here is to separate us from any portion of that great party in association with which we have most of us passed the best years of our lives, we cannot weigh too cautiously every step which we take. But, gentlemen, if we go back in the pursuit of wisdom to direct our course—if we go back to the early days of the Republic and to the infancy of the great Republican Party—if we go back to the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON—(a man, let me add, whose memory is not less dear to us because, if he were living to day, he would be driven an exile from his native State, and would not be allowed to emigrate to the great domain which he added to the possessions of our country west of the Missouri)—[applause]—if we go back, then, gentlemen, to those times, and drink deep of the fountain of Freedom, it will be our own fault if we go far astray. [Applause.] Coming down to more recent, days—to the days of WRIGHT, of HOFFMAN, of young men who are no longer with us, but who were yet men of our own times—men with whom we fought side by side, who never betrayed us—men whom we never deserted—if we plant ourselves, gentlemen, where they planted themselves—if we adopt the principle which we have so often heard so eloquently and earnestly enforced from their own lips, we need not fear to abide by the result. [Applause.] Those men, gentlemen, were Democrats because they believed in Democracy, and not because it was the name of a platform laid down for them, or laid down over them. [Loud laughter and applause.] They looked for and gathered wisdom from the honest and sure instincts of the popular mind—they gathered strength from the popular will. They did not look to Washington for instructions or to Cincinnati for principles. [Renewed applause.] If we follow in their footsteps I have no fears that we shall ever have occasion to regret the course which we have taken. I had the honor, gentlemen, to be a member of a Convention which assembled in this City prior to the Presidential election of 1848. That Convention laid then and here, as one of the corner stones of the Democracy of New-York, a stone of Jefferson granite—opposition to the extension of Slavery. [Loud applause.] I see about me the faces of many men who were with me delegates to the National Convention which assembled at Baltimore in that year, and I claim that as representatives of the Democracy of New-York we proved ourselves true to the great trust reposed in us.

When we came out of that Convention—when the principles of our Constitution were trampled in the dust, we came here and we submitted our action to the Democracy of New-York. We were sustained by a vote of from 110,000 to 120,000. We stand now where we stood then. [Applause.] We stand upon the same principles we stood upon then. [Applause.] A few men here and there may have been seduced from our ranks by the allurements of office or the batteries of power, but I firmly believe that the people are now where they were then. [Applause.] I believe that they are what they were then—if I may be allowed the expression—only more so. [Applause.] And I am impatient for the day to come when they will record their verdict on the issues before us.

I will not, gentlemen, detain you further from the important business before you, except to ask your friendly aid, and if need be, your indulgence, in discharging the duties which you have imposed upon me. [Loud applause.]

Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD then came forward and submitted the report of the Committee on Report and Resolutions, in substance as follows:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: The time has come for Democrats to declare their independence of those packed conventions which have lately assumed to dictate the measures and candidates of the Democracy—that glorious Party of glorious memory, which once spoke and acted for Freedom, but has fallen into the hands of office-holders and political adventurers, serving as the tools of a slave-holding oligarchy. For more than ten years, the measures of the General Government have been directed mainly to the increase of Slave States. One measure followed upon another, each bolder than the last, until we have violence raging in the Federal Capital, and civil war raging in the Territories. For the consummation of each measure the venal have been purchased, the timid frightened by threats of disunion, the peace-loving soothed by promises of future quietness, and the reluctant and resisting silenced and overborne by clamor and force and effect of party. Each success has led to new aggressions until at last the weak man now at the head of the Government, stimulated by a Senator of Illinois, in a rivalry for a Presidential nomination, and believing that the best means of securing it was to secure the entire Southern vote, and the best means of obtaining that, a new sacrifice to Slavery, attempted to force through Congress the repeal of an existing law, by which a compromise had been effected by our fathers more than a third of a century past;—these servile demagogues succeeded in effecting the repeal, though they had their reward. By this act of crime, unparalleled even in our day of political crimes, one of the fairest regions of our country, and indeed of the world, has been converted into a field of battle, where citizens of a common country are fighting with each other for the introduction or exclusion of human servitude. Such another spectacle the world does not present, and the end of it is dependent upon the event of a Presidential election.

The address then attacks the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, stating that if the people of the Territories have a right to govern themselves, they will make their Governors and Judges as well as their Legislators, and that the true question is, what legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territories does the judgement and conscience of the country require? It reviews the affairs of Kansas at the present time, and its prospects for the future, and says our only safety is to stop where we are, to make Kansas a free State, and to punish the authors of the present agitation, and in that way—for that is the only way in which it can be done—put an end to Slavery agitation. How is this to be accomplished? By rejecting the Cincinnati Convention and its nominees, for they are inseparable.

The address then reviews the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and shows that Radical Democrats cannot support Mr. BUCHANAN with consistency; and continues: "Shall we throw away our votes?" That we cannot do for two reasons. First, that we shall thus indirectly contribute to Mr. BUCHANAN'S election; and second, that there is a choice. Mr. FREMONT, who has been nominated by the Republicans, is an acceptable candidate. His position and his antecedents are all Democratic, and strongly in his favor. He is known to be a man of great capacity, energy, property and integrity. In his hands the Presidential office will be vigorously and justly administered.

We have therefore nominated him for the Presidency, and his associate, Mr. DAYTON, for the Vice Presidency, and we ask you, the Democrats of New York, to ratify this nomination. We make no attack upon the South. We remember that the Southern people are our brethren, and we mean to continue them as such, but they shall not interfere with our rights nor introduce their institutions into our States, nor fasten them upon Territories before those Territories are mature enough to be States, and as such to determine their own institutions.

The address then criticizes the entire policy of the Administration, urging a united effort for its overthrow, and concluding by saying, "If Mr. BUCHANAN is elected Kansas is slaved, but if Mr. FREMONT is elected Kansas is free—and, thus thinking, we shall labor against the one and for the other, and we earnestly ask our fellow Democrats to aid us in the work."

The address was received with loud cheers.

Mr. FIELD then proceeded to read the following resolutions:

Forasmuch as the last Convention of the Democratic Party in this State and late Conventions at Cincinnati have not only kept silence respecting the public disorders and violence which now unhappily prevail, but have adopted resolutions on the subject of Slavery in the Territories which are at variance with the traditions and principles of the Democracy, are sectional in their tendency and immoral in their results; and forasmuch also as the question of Slavery extension has been forced by the Administration, and the Cincinnati Convention into paramount importance, and is made by politicians the issue on which all other questions turn—therefore

Resolved, By the Democrats of New-York, here assembled, representing the Democracy of the State, that we repudiate these Conventions and all their proceedings, and will act as independently of them as if they had never assembled.

Resolved, That as Democrats we stand upon the platforms of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, TOMPKINS and WRIGHT—on principles which do not change with the clamor of packed conventions, or schemes of seekers after nominations, and because the extension of Slavery has never been, and can never be the purpose or result, immediate or remote, of the true Democracy. We hereby declare our uncompromising hostility to it, and our firm resolution to resist it by every lawful means. We will vote for no man who contributes to it, directly or indirectly, and we will oppose the election of any person who does not oppose it as we do.

Resolved, That because the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention are pledged to make the resolutions of that Convention their guide and rule of conduct, and because their election would prolong and tend to perpetuate the deplorable misrule of the present Administration, and because the exigencies of the times demand the union of all who oppose the extension of Slavery, and the waiving, for the present, of other questions of subordinate importance, and because the opinions of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON, on this subject, agree with our own, and there is much in their history and character to commend them to our regard, we hereby nominate them for the offices respectively of President and Vice-President of the United States, and will use every honorable effort to secure their election, that we may rescue the Presidential office from the degradation into which it has fallen, and the politics of the country from the corruption which is fast undermining our best institutions.

Resolved, That the chief practical question in the Presidential election is the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas. The election of Mr. BUCHANAN would make Kansas a Slave State, and give courage to the slave element in our National Government; while the election of Mr. FREMONT will make Kansas a Free State, and reduce Slavery to what it was in the better days of the Republic and ought ever to have been—a purely State institution, determinable by the States each for itself, over which the other States have no control and for it no responsibility.

Resolved, That as respects other questions of National and State policy, though the Administration and the Cincinnati Convention have made them to be all swallowed up in this one question of Slavery extension, yet we are none the less attached to Democratic principles and measures, and none the less ready to labor for them on all necessary occasions.

Resolved, That a State Convention of three from each Judicial District be appointed to further the objects of this Convention.

The resolutions were received with loud and enthusiastic applause, and, at the mention of the nominees, the Convention rose and gave nine hearty cheers.

Mr. HILTON moved the adoption of the report and resolutions.

The motion was seconded. Before the question was put Mr. SMITH said he could not refrain on this occasion from expressing the heartfelt congratulation he experienced in the enunciation of the principles contained in the report and resolutions just read. This was what he had been waiting for anxiously during the last eight years. This reinstated the Democracy of New-York in the position which it occupied in 1848, but from which it was driven by events that occurred during the following year. He believed the Radical Democracy of New-York to-day stood in the pass of Thermopylæ; though like the band of heroes who made that locality consecrated ground, their numbers might be but small, yet if they exercise the same patience and courage they would keep at bay the millions whom the Satraps may bring on to spread Slavery in the Territories. Let them take such a stand as would fulfill the idea of the motto of the State, *Excelsior*, onward, higher and higher in the march of freedom and right. [Loud applause.]

The question on the adoption of the report and resolutions was put and carried, amid loud applause.

Gen. WELCH—I am not satisfied, Mr. Chairman, with the adoption of the resolutions; it being the first address and this the first series of resolutions issued since 1848, that our consciences could approve, I suggest to the Convention that we reaffirm and readopt, standing, and with three cheers.

The suggestion was instantly complied with, and the response elicited was enthusiastic in the extreme.

Mr. TOWNSEND rose and stated that a gentleman desired him to say to the Convention, that if the Convention would publish its proceedings, and issue in pamphlet form 20,000 copies, to be sent as an expression of the true Democracy of New-York, to the people of Pennsylvania, he would give twenty dollars towards paying the expenses. The gentleman making the offer was Mr. SAMUEL GREWOLD.

Mr. TOWNSEND embodied the suggestion to print 20,000 copies in a resolution and announced another contribution for $20, also.

Mr. POTTER moved as an amendment to have the documents printed generally for the use of the Convention.

Mr. GEORGE SAUL, editor of a German paper, rose and moved an amendment to that that 10,000 copies be printed in the German language. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. TOWNSEND accepted the amendment.

Mr. FIELD did not think it advisable to make this Convention assume the character of a propaganda in other States. The Democratic Party had resolved itself into a society for the diffusion of Slavery, and their example was a bad one.

In the course of some remarks that followed, a delegate asked if it would not be well to ascertain the cost of printing the pamphlet.

Mr. W. S. EARL, of Rensselaer—Never mind the cost. I will give $500 to begin with. [Applause.]

Judge HOGEBOOM, being loudly called for, arose and said he had been very unexpectedly called upon to say a few words to this Convention. In all the Conventions he had previously attended he had invariably spoken as little as possible, on the ground that he considered it right to reserve whatever powers God had given him for home consumption. He represented in part the County of Columbia; and, whilst the name of VAN BUREN was still dear to them, the core of Columbia was still sound as it was years ago. There was a spirit abroad that was tending to destroy the prestige of dry, effete associations of organizations which were only calculated to meet temporary exigencies. The only permanent and just organization was the organization founded in nature—the organization established by God—the organization of truth and justice. Obedient to that organization they would arrange themselves on the side of Freedom—of free speech, free soil and FREMONT—[applause]—and in the struggle for the success of that cause he had no hesitation in pledging Columbia County for five hundred. The speaker alluded, in conclusion, to the betrayal of principle manifested by the supporters of the Pro-Slavery extension measure, to the feeling of bitter disappointment with which the people learned that betrayal, and to the indignant resolution with which they had now risen to punish the betrayers.

Mr. HENRY H. VAN DYCK said that though he had advocated democratic doctrines for the last twenty-five years, he was not conscious of any particular merit in doing so. In the exercise of a deliberate judgment he had become a Democrat, and from a sense of what was due to his country he had advocated them. On the 10th of January he was a delegate to a so-called Democratic Convention that had met here. Propositions and resolutions at that time were presented which he could not conscientiously agree to, and like an honest man he expressed his disagreement with them. Then there were but few to sympathize with him, but now he was glad to see himself surrounded by a host of men, in whose association he was proud, and upon whom he could rely, and although many delegates after that Convention of the 10th of January was over, said they agreed with him but must overlook that for the sake of ulterior objects. Yet he was not to be influenced by any such motives. And what had they gained by that? They were recognized as National Democrats for a period of five months. They were admitted into the national party at Cincinnati, but medical books informed us that a five months' child could never live. [Laughter.] They were even informed in that Convention at Cincinnati, that if they had presented themselves for admission with their resolutions of nine months before the full period of gestation they would certainly have been rejected. [Renewed laughter.] Whilst in the faces he saw around him now he recognized many whom he knew in 1848, when he talked Free Soil through the Albany *Atlas*, before it had a dead body bound to it. Whilst he was happy to congratulate them that they were once more free to say, to do, to act, and if necessary, to suffer, he was free to confess that there were some voices, that so far as their side of the question was concerned, were silent—their voices had not only become silent, but perverted. He had read of old, of one who took the talent with which Providence had endowed him, and buried it in the earth—and he had heard of people now, who took the talents that had been bestowed upon them, and wrapped them in the winding-sheet of the Administration, and buried them under the Custom-House. [Cheers and laughter.] But in the latter case, ans of them made a compromise with his duty, and offered a premium of $200 for ten years, for the privilege of making himself a nonentity, but he was responsible to his country and he (the speaker) would leave him there if he had any. He was content to say, in the language of an inspired volume, that in so far as those backsliders are concerned, that happened unto them according to the true proverb—"The dog has returned to his vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." I believe, said he, in conclusion, that the issue which is before you is all-important, and that we are responsible for the result to God to our country, and to mankind. I believe that the way to cement the Union is to do right, and I believe that this agitation is right. I hold that each man should discharge his duty honestly and conscientiously, and leave the consequence where it ought properly to be left.

After repeated calls Mr. JENKINS, of Oneida, presented himself and said he had heard reminiscences about the past. He considered they ought either to look at the future, to look at what they had to do rather than what they had done. They were the true representatives of the Democracy of New-York. He admitted that other men may have been as honestly Democratic in their political conduct as he, but when they turned round and their power to the extension of Slavery in the Territories, should it be said he must follow them? He never meant to interfere with Slavery where it is although he always believed Slavery to be bad. But he felt it his imperative duty to oppose its spread, and it was the duty of them all to go home and organize all who were opposed to the present Administration. In this great struggle they went to work knowing that FREMONT and DAYTON would be elected. Their object then was to bring all the people into agreement with them so as to render the popular will unmistakable. He had no fear of a dissolution in the event of Mr. FREMONT'S election. A weak Administration like the existing one was more calculated to produce disunion than a Government administered by a man of firmness and integrity. For what was disunion but weakness? and if Mr. BUCHANAN were elected he would perpetuate that weakness, and his Administration would be marked by measures that the whole country would regret. If he carried out the principles of the Cincinnati Platform he would be taxing every citizen to purchase Cuba or if he preferred to follow up the principles of the Ostend Conference, he would seize it by force. It was his policy, it would seem, to extend a sort of Republican protectorate over the world, to be sustained on the principle of introducing Slavery first, and then leaving freedom to take care of itself.

Mr. WARD HUNT, of Oneida, reviewed the previous National Conventions which he characterized as Anti-Democratic and claimed for this Convention the merit of being the true representative of the New-York Democracy. They were here to meet the Ostend manifesto and the Cincinnati platform, which was based on the principle of Slavery extension. It had been charged that the Fremont Party was not national. Now New-York was large enough for him, but he was convinced that FREMONT had thousands of friends south of the Potomac, though the votes in his favor there might not be in proportion to the number of his friends because the slaveholders ruled with a rod of iron, and every one knew that the man who ventured to express liberal sentiments would be served as poor UNDERWOOD was in Virginia. For himself he would support FREMONT and DAYTON with all the energy in his power, and felt satisfied that five-sixths of his County would be found in his favor.

Mr. MARTIN TOWNSEND made an excellent speech, in the course of which he reviewed the conduct of Mr. VAN BUREN, and expressed his regret that he had disavowed the platform on which he had stood in 1848. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. VAN BUREN did not lead the people in 1848. He was merely carried along by them, and would be certainly left behind in 1856. Though JOHN VAN BUREN and his father had deserted them, they had gained multitudes of new, earnest and honest friends. If JOHN VAN BUREN had only taken care of himself, he would have been the Republican candidate and next President of the United States. But he had chosen to sell himself to the party who had made murder a party question, who refused almost to a man to vote to investigate into the murder by HERBERT of poor KEATING, an Irishmen, and who were supported by such men as WHITNEY, HAVEN and WALKER on every motion to extend Slavery into the Territories. Of the opponents of Mr. FREMONT, he would merely say that Mr. BUCHANAN proposes to do injustice to white men born at the North and to black men born at the South, whilst MILLARD FILLMORE proposed to do still greater injustice, for he had placed himself at the head of a party for the purpose of doing gross wrong to men of every clime.

Mr. STANTON, Mr. FITHIAN and Mr. FLOYD were severally called on and addressed the Convention in turn, each strenuously asserting his belief in the success of the party, and his concurrence in the action of the Convention.

Mr. VAN DYCK moved that a Committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication of the address and resolutions, and to receive the contributions that may be handed in for that purpose.

The Chair appointed as such Committee, H. H. VAN DYCK, T. B. CARROL and F. J. FITHIAN.

The President then announced the following Committee appointed under the sixth resolution:

DISTRICT.

1—D. D. Field, J. J. Coddington, and J. H. Titus.
2—R. Denison, J. G. Floyd, and P. S. Crooks.
3—T. J. H. Geboom, Ira Porter, and J. A. Millard.
4—Platt Potter, J. F. Sherrill, and W. Chapin.
5—J. Worster, Ward Hunt, and S. Green.
6—W. M. Greig, J. H. Selkrey, and W. G. Welch.
7—R. Campbell, J. Godfrey, and H. R. Selden.
8—F. H. Stevens, H. J. Sickles, and M. Glover.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the name of the President be added to the Committee. Adopted.

On motion of BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Presidents for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of the Chair, and then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Public Meeting.

After the adjournment of the Convention a public meeting was held at Market Hall, at which several excellent speeches were made—Mr. LE ROY MORGAN presiding.

Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD was the principal speaker. He began by alluding to the results of the Convention and to the character of its candidate for the Presidency. In alluding to Col. FREMONT'S inscription of the cross on the Rocky Mountains, he said: "Protestant as I am, and Protestant as he was, I honor him for having planted that great symbol of religion and civilization on that mighty work of God." But there were greater issues here than those presented in the candidates personally. What, he would ask, was this Convention made of? There were no shoulder-hitters here—no RUNDERS with their little guns here making noise to seduce the Democracy as if they had no reason and were all ears. There were no office-holders, so far as he knew; but they were men from the people. Mr. FIELD adverted to the efforts of the South to make this, not a free Republic, but a Slave Republic, and, in the course of his remarks in this connection, stated that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had been effected under pretence of following out the principle that the people shall govern themselves, when, in fact, it was got up for the purpose of putting Slavery there by two men, President PIERCE and S. A. DOUGLAS—both equally intent on having the nomination for the Presidency, and the former of whom had proved himself thereby a traitor to the principes of Freedom, a traitor to his office, a traitor to his country, a traitor to posterity. Mr. FIELD then reviewed the progress of Legislation in regard to Kansas. It was argued by the South, he said, that the Constitution allowed every citizen to go into any Territory of the Union with his property; but did not Congress prohibit white men from settling on lands appropriated for Indians, and from bringing spirituous liquors within these Territories? Did not Congress forbid the importation of gunpowder and obscene prints? And if the people of Utah, where polygamy exists, passed a law by which any men's ten wives, or more, should become his property, could not Congress forbid him from bringing that property into the Territory? If Mr. BUCHANAN were elected, he (the speaker) saw no reason why a movement should not be initiated and perfected in his time to do away with the prohibition against the Slave-trade, as being an injury to the South. We must have this Republic, which our fathers founded, a free Republic. The danger is imminent, however, and this cannot be accomplished without working for it.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Albany, and several other speakers, addressed the meeting, which adjourned after 10 o'clock. C.

Meeting of the Whig State Central Committee.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION—DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF FILLMORE.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 24

The Whig State Central Committee met to-day in this city, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Committee, the views entertained by Whigs of other States as to the propriety of assembling a National Convention to take such action in reference to candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States as we will best sustain and carry out the principles of the Union, and be calculated to restore the country to its former peace and harmony, meet our entire approbation, and that we invite the Whigs of the several counties of the State to a Convention, at Albany, on the 14th of August, to select delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the third Wednesday of September.

Resolved, As individuals, that in MILLARD FILLMORE we have a candidate who possesses those qualities which are necessary for an efficient administration of the Government, and therefore that we respectfully but earnestly commend him to the favorable consideration of the Convention.

The Free Academy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While public attention is directed towards the Free Academy, on account of its recent Commencement, I take the liberty of bringing into notice, through your paper, the following fact: In every class but one *Drawing* is made a study, and the marks obtained by each student in that department are carried into the ledger, and are counted in ascertaining his position on the merit-roll, and in the distribution of several medals. Now, it is a well-known fact that many of the best students are the poorest drawers, and *vice versa*. I have reliable information that one student of the Academy would have received the Gold Peli Medal for general proficiency, had he not been a poor draughtsman. Is this fair or right? Should a good scholar be deprived of a high position on the Merit Roll, or should he lose medals merely because Nature has not endowed him with a sufficiently firm hand? J. A. L.

Of course it is fair. Firm hands, fine brains, sound bodies, and sane minds, are essential to the best scholars out of the Academy, and why not in it?

MR. FILLMORE'S FRIENDS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting.

SPEECHES AND GOOD MUSIC.

COUNCILMAN MERRITT PLAYS A DANGEROUS PART.

The people of the City of New-York, in common with their brethren throughout the Union, have a fondness for art; and whenever an occasion occurs on which they can gratify their commendable desire to behold a statue formed by a master mind, or an architecturally beautiful edifice, without expending what is needed for the necessities or comforts of life, they are sure to be present in large numbers. Such was the case last evening. The Academy of Music is a building concerning which there has been much curiosity—particularly the interior, which is well worth a leisure hour. But unfortunately for the masses, but few public and free meetings have been holden there, and therefore thousands of those who desired to visit and examine it, have been prevented by the importance of the sum charged for admittance. The necessities of the Pro-Slavery American interest required that the public desire to see the building should be gratified, and consequently they held their meeting there. They could not have been disappointed in the attendance, for the Academy was crowded, and there were many who contented themselves with an outside view, where they were entertained by several speakers. The principal speaking, however, was inside.

Soon after 8 o'clock the band, which had been performing on the balcony, came in and occupied the orchestra boxes, and CHESTER DEIGOS came forward upon the stage, which was ornamented with the banners of the various Fillmore and Donelson Clubs, and read the following

CALL:

☞ The Friends of Fillmore Coming to the Rescue. A call for a public meeting, to be held THIS EVENING July 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, of all those friends to the election of MILLARD FILLMORE to the office of President of the United States, has been signed by Hon LUTHER BRADISH, HENRY GRINNELL, HIRAM KETCHUM, and others

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky;
Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland;
Hon. WINTER G. DAVIS, of Maryland;
Hon. OLIVER F. MOORE, of Ohio;
Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia;
Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo.

All these gentlemen will certainly be present.

When he had finished reading, he proposed for President of the meeting HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq. The proposition was well received; and after Mr. KETCHUM had taken the Chair, other officers were appointed, which made the organization stand as follows:

President—HIRAM KETCHUM.

Vice Presidents:

Hon. Geo. Wood,	Hon. Luther Bradish,
Henry Grinnell,	Stephen Whitney,
Hon A. C. Kingsland,	Jas. F. Depeyster,
Hon. James Harper,	Howell Hepbock,
William Chauncey,	Joseph W. Alsop,
Hon. Sam'l B Ruggles,	Hon. J Philips Phœnix,
Chester Driggs,	Benjamin Loder,
Shepherd Knapp,	Frederick Pentz,
Hon. Willie Blackstone,	Dr. Sohn W. Francis,
Simeon Baldwin,	Robert H. McCurdy,
Hon. George Briggs,	Hon. F. A. Talmadge,
Joseph Britton,	Charles Tracy,
Frederick M. Butler,	Dr. S. R. Kirby,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Jefferson Berrian,
A. W. Bininger,	Nathaniel G. Bradford,
	Samuel Botsling.

Secretaries:

William G. Sterling, | Edward Slosson,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.

When all had taken their seats, the President stepped forward and thanked the assembly for the honor conferred; and in addition, remarked that they had congregated in a peculiar time to consider matters of vast importance to the country. They had met as citizens of New-York, to consider and act as became them. For it was important on such an occasion that New-York should stand in the right place, and be found doing the right thing. They were met to express their preference in relation to the candidates for the Presidency; and what was their preferences? [Cries of FILLMORE.] The speaker added his voice in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, and then proceeded to give his reasons at length for his preference. He commenced with a review of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration. Their candidate, he said, had been called suddenly to fill the Presidential chair, not in a time of tranquility but in a time of trouble; he chose for his Cabinet officers men from the various parts of the country; and they were all Americans. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, said the speaker, who did he appoint to superintend our Foreign relations? ["FILLMORE," cried many voices. "Three cheers for MILLARD FILLMORE."] And they were given. Here the speaker was interrupted by the entry of several clubs, with banners and music. Among them was the following, on blue cloth:

ASHLANDERS,
Organized Jan. 15th, 1847.
"*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

When the music and cheers had ceased the speaker continued his review; claiming, as before that MILLARD FILLMORE had, and, if elected again, would execute the laws of the country, and here he, the speaker, would give notice to all who were inclined to invade countries with which we are at peace, by filibustering or otherwise, not to vote for MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency. The speaker then passed to consider the position of his candidate on the slavery question. On that he would say, although he was not authorized to say it, that he had favored the Missouri Compromise, and he, the speaker, believed that if MILLARD FILLMORE had been President during the last four years, that Compromise would not have been repealed.

Some one in the of the house body here remarked that MILLARD FILLMORE ought not to be made President, whereupon there was great disturbance, and cries of put him out.

Finally order was restored, and the speaker proceeded to defend the act of Mr. FILLMORE—that of signing the "Fugitive Slave bill;" and he claimed that if he had not signed it he would have deserved impeachment. After some remarks complimenting Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS for his opposition to archbishop HUGHES, and urging them to vote for MILLARD FILLMORE, he closed with asking "Shall we make JOHN C. FREMONT the standard bearer of Freedom?" To which several in the audience answered "No, no—he's a 'Black Republican.'"

When the President had resumed his seat, Hon. WINTER G. DAVIS, of Maryland, came forward and asked whether there was any good reason why MILLARD FILLMORE should withdraw from the contest; and, without waiting for an answer, he added, No! There was surely nothing in the name of JAMES BUCHANAN to frighten him from the contest. JAMES BUCHANAN was, he said, the candidate of a portion of the Free Soilers of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, who met at BARNUM'S Hotel in 1852, and, connecting, produced a hybrid too monstrous to be able to perpetuate its species.

At this point, Councilman MERRITT made a fearful leap from the stage down into the orchestra box,

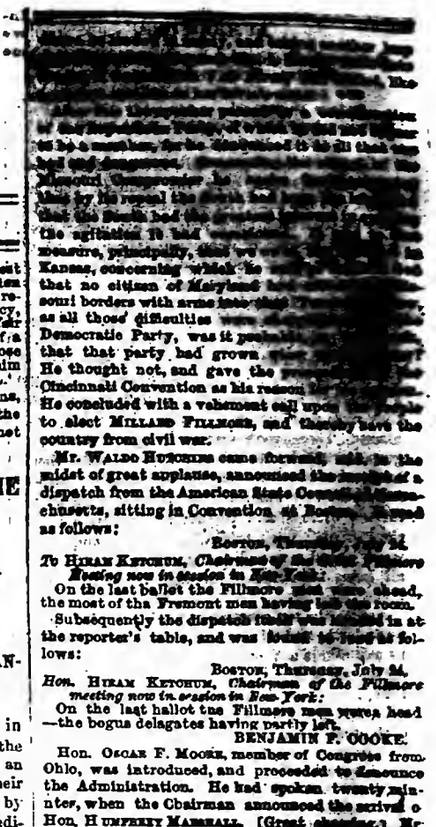

fact that many of the best students are the poorest drawers, and *vice versa*. I have reliable information that one student of the Academy would have received the Gold Peli Medal for general proficiency, had he not been a poor draughtsman. Is this fair or right? Should a good scholar be deprived of a high position on the Merit Roll, or should he lose medals merely because Nature has not endowed him with a sufficiently firm hand? J. A. L.

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SPEECHES AND GOOD MUSIC.

COUNCILMAN MERRITT PLAYS A DANGEROUS PART.

The people of the City of New-York, in common with their brethren throughout the Union, have a fondness for art; and whenever an occasion occurs on which they can gratify their commendable desire to behold a statue formed by a master mind, or an architecturally beautiful edifice, without expending what is needed for the necessities or comforts of life, they are sure to be present in large numbers. Such was the case last evening. The Academy of Music is a building concerning which there has been much curiosity—particularly the interior, which is well worth a leisure hour. But unfortunately for the masses, but few public and free meetings have been holden there, and therefore thousands of those who desired to visit and examine it, have been prevented by the importance of the sum charged for admittance. The necessities of the Pro-Slavery American interest required that the public desire to see the building should be gratified, and consequently they held their meeting there. They could not have been disappointed in the attendance, for the Academy was crowded, and there were many who contented themselves with an outside view, where they were entertained by several speakers. The principal speaking, however, was inside.

Soon after 8 o'clock the band, which had been performing on the balcony, came in and occupied the orchestra boxes, and CHESTER DEIGOS came forward upon the stage, which was ornamented with the banners of the various Fillmore and Donelson Clubs, and read the following

CALL:

☞ The Friends of Fillmore Coming to the Rescue. A call for a public meeting, to be held THIS EVENING July 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, of all those friends to the election of MILLARD FILLMORE to the office of President of the United States, has been signed by Hon LUTHER BRADISH, HENRY GRINNELL, HIRAM KETCHUM, and others

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky;
Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland;
Hon. WINTER G. DAVIS, of Maryland;
Hon. OLIVER F. MOORE, of Ohio;
Hon. DA

CROSSING THE SEA.

NUMBER ONE.

[illegible]—An Introduction—Who we are and Whence we are Coming—A Calm Above and the same below Deck.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CAMDEN, England, Monday, June —, 1856.

Go as often as you will, see as often as you may the red sunset over the country you call home, and the hills you have been accustomed to look on from childhood, still you can never avoid a certain feeling of depression, a certain heaviness of the heart and moisture of the eyes, when your home land vanishes below the horizon of a rolling sea. I would quote SCOTT to prove the position, did I not know that no man who has tried it, however often, will deny it.

There were a hundred and eighty passengers on the deck of the *Asia* on the afternoon upon which I embarked, bound from Boston to Liverpool, and they were a motley crowd from all countries and places. There were Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, English, Americans, Indian, and I don't know what heathen and Turkish nations beside, represented by men, women and children, in all curious dresses and costumes. We were in various spirits; some bright, some sad, some homeward bound, some, like ourselves, parting with all home attachments for long travel in foreign lands.

And so the sea came up around us, and the land went down, and all was with us as it has been with us and others a thousand times before, lonesome on the sea, and yet, though it was the thousandth time, it was, as I have said already, as sad as ever, and we were quiet, still, silent, looking in each other's faces somewhat mournfully, while the ship went on into the night that lay away towards Old England.

I know that the incidents of a sea voyage are very common-place to you and many your readers, and yet in all my newspaper reading I have never met with a sketch of life on a steamer from America to Liverpool. The chief incidents of a voyage have of course been served up a hundred times, but the daily routine I have not seen described.

It is simple enough, and a few lines tell it all. Breakfast at 8½ o'clock, at which we have a table loaded with all manner of eatables. Lunch at 12, consisting of soup and cold meats; dinner at 4, and a magnificent dinner; tea at 6½, and supper at 10, of any dish you choose to order, from a bear steak to a slice of a whale. The larder is inexhaustible, and the appetites of the passengers improve with the profusion before them. See appetites are proverbial, and eating occupies two-thirds of the time on the voyage. The day passes swiftly. Time now here else has such wings. From table to deck and deck to table is the regular routine, and the interval between meals is passed in lounging about the ship, smoking cigars near the smoke stack of the steamer, and walking with the ladies up and down the saloon deck.

We have had one of the pleasantest runs on record. Although we did not make a great run on any one day, we made such regular time each day that our passage was remarkably short.

Thus much by way of general remark. And now to commence what I propose to be a series of sketches of personal adventures. Let me introduce "us and ours" to you. We are a party of four—two gentlemen and two ladies—who have left America for foreign travel. Where our route is to be, and where you will hear of us, it is impossible to tell you. Yesterday we were in Liverpool, and thought that we should be in London to-day, but, instead of that, we are at an old inn in the old town of Chester, seated around a table in a small sitting-room, where I write these lines. So it may be to-morrow. We have no plan, no fixed routes—only this, that before we again tread the beloved dust of our own land, we shall have bathed our tired limbs in Jordan, and cooled our foreheads with the soft breezes that come down from Hermon.

Even in this we may be disappointed, and the future is dim before us. We are traveling by the day only. Ask nothing then of our future. Be content to hear of us as we go along.

We had capital rooms on the *Asia*—and with such a steamer and such a captain, who could fail to be comfortable? We found Capt. LOTT a gentleman of rare qualities—companionable, intelligent, accomplished—as well on matters of general interest as in his own profession; and we shall be long forgetting, or long remembering, those pleasant talks about the smoke-stack, or the after-dinner discussions over the fruits and nuts. I commend to all my friends any steamer which he commands.

I was constantly quoting to the ladies that memorable passage in which the incidents of a sea-voyage are so graphically and "summarily comprehended:"

"Sometimes we see a ship
And sometimes we see a sea"

And although we did, from time to time, see the ship, we did not for many days ship the sea. We had splendid weather, only that after leaving Halifax we had dense fog, and running up Cape Race we shuddered as we looked over the rail at the black water under the murky air and recalled the terrible scene of last Autumn. We could see familiar faces looking up at us out of the deep sea. We could hear voices that we knew well, calling out of the depths, and we bowed our heads on our hands and shut out the view. The morning after that was clear, and a fresh breeze gladdened us. No one on board was sea sick, and no one was absent at meal time. So it continued for just a week.

On Thursday we woke with a heavy sea on, and the sea rolling and pitching the ship terribly. It was blowing a gale from the northeast; squally, too, at that, and the ship was plunging into it. About every third wave went over the forecastle in a shower of spray, and the decks were flooded from stem to stern. No ladies came on deck, and but twenty-seven passengers were at the breakfast table. I had been on the sea in pretty much every sort of craft except a large steamer, and I was glad of the opportunity to try the powers of my own stomach. I confess that it was hard work. I kept on the safe side, however, by not eating any meal but breakfast, and had, therefore, opportunity to observe the way it treated the other passengers. About 11 A. M. I was sitting up to the windward of the smoke stack, smoking and talking with Captain LOTT, who stood facing me, when suddenly she rolled heavily, and I heard the Captain utter an ejaculation, and saw the twinkling of his boots as he dove—yea, literally dove—over to leeward of the pipe, and the next instant the sea came over us. Blue below and white spray above, it came in fore and aft from stem to stern, and the ship shook and quivered, and rushed on and on as before. It was grand to see her steady motion; to watch that seemingly everlasting plunge of the engine, heedless of sea or storm. The sagacious Captain had escaped a wetting, by favor of the lee he had made, but I—well I was rather wet; on reflection, I should say quite wet. After about fifty buckets of water in the shape of spray had gone over me, you may imagine I was not perfectly dry. But that was not the worst of it. I rushed below to see if the ladies had been frightened. Not a bit of it. They had too much to do. The deadlights had been left open, and the sea had gone down into the after-cabin, and if you ever saw thirty state-rooms float you may imagine the appearance presented as I went down the gangway and found myself standing in six inches of water, that rushed and dashed now to windward, and now to leeward as she rolled, while a dozen waiters vainly sought to catch a few drops of it in pans and buckets, and thirty stentorian voices, from as many rooms, were shouting "steward, steward, water, fire, help, hurry," and thirty voices in the female key were adding to the confusion by their various sounds of fright or fun. Making my way over three live English babies and some five dolls that were drifting up the passage-way in company, and narrowly escaping a collision with a half-dressed Spanish lady that came after them under a double-reefed mainsail and a torn foretopgallant sail, I navigated to the door of my own cabin.

We had our share of the sea. Such a picture! My two red slippers were bobbing at one another in the centre, now separating, now dashing frantically together. I actually stopped to laugh at their ridiculous appearance. But a heavy French trunk was in a tremendous state of excitement, and that looked alarming. Three claret bottles and a hair brush were having a cotillion to themselves in a corner, and a grand medley of small stores were adrift everywhere, while in the midst of all lay ——— on her sofa, shouting with uncontrollable laughter till the cabin rang again. On the whole, it was worth daguerreotyping, but I didn't see any practical way of doing it, so I took to bailing, and amused myself by filling my washbowls with the water, and emptying them on the floor again as fast as I filled them. However, we gained a little on it in time, and at length had all made tight and right, and ———, who had this day been sea-sick for the first time, and had been roused from its depressing stupor to laugh at the "shipping of a sea," now repeated my old quotation to me, and then ejaculated something about "returning, as the dog in Scripture, to his former occupation," and I left her on the sofa, as ——— expressed it, "with a very painful—an exceedingly troublesome cough."

W. C. J.

THE BROOKS AFFAIR.

Examination of the Controversy Between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Burlingame.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Card published by Mr. BROOKS in apology for his retirement from his contemplated challenge of Mr. BULINGAME, is a remarkable document, full of unmanly innendo, and of evident misrepresentation or unjust coloring of conversations had between the latter gentleman and friends of the former. Of the style of the document it is sufficient to say that, like his recent speech in the House of Representatives on the occasion of his expulsion, it is totally inconsistent with the character of a high-toned gentleman, and much more befitting the uneducated porter-house bully than an individual of Mr. BROOKS' attainments and social position. Such I believe will be the judgment of the North, and of the South, as well as of all right thinking persons everywhere.

I propose briefly to notice some of the points of fact or inference in the card, which do injustice to Mr. BURLINGAME, and to expose their fallacy or wrong. Mr. BROOKS begins by stating that he apprehended arrest from the officious interference of Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends. The answer to this innendo is that Mr. BURLINGAME put himself at once beyond the reach of such interference, and has not been arrested, while Mr. BROOKS is himself in the hands of the law.

The letter next attempts an imputation upon Mr. BURLINGAME'S courage, by suggesting that he submitted to an insult from Mr. KEITT. The answer is, that every gentleman who recognizes the "code of honor," will, in his heart of hearts, condemn this attempt of Mr. BROOKS to lug his friend KEITT into his own quarrel as utterly inexcusable, and absolutely indecent; also, that so long as Mr. BURLINGAME stands ready to meet Mr. BROOKS upon "the code," the latter, above all other men, is debarred from any right to prescribe *other* rules for his conduct; and finally, that as Mr. BURLINGAME prefers a chance for his life in the duel to the alternative of assassination which Mr. BROOKS presents him, that fact in no degree devolves upon him the necessity of swallowing the barbarous code of the duelist and becoming a challenger to mortal combat. Nay more, we hope he has the moral courage to refuse to fall into the trap which such men as Mr. BROOKS cunningly lay for unwary feet, that he will not let them succeed in putting him in a position where they, thirsting for his blood, may murder him without risk to themselves. Mr. BROOKS whining because Mr. BURLINGAME won't adopt the rule that *he* lays down for him, and be shot for *his* accommodation, just as *he* desires, is in shocking bad taste, and will deceive nobody.

The next insinuation is, that Mr. BURLINGAME was countenancing out-door beasting of his skill with the rifle, and of his triumph over BROOKS. Nobody who knows that gentleman,—not even Mr. BROOKS himself—believes the vile slander. It is one of those suspicions which can find harbor room only in mean and narrow minds. But these rumors convinced BROOKS that "forbearance was no longer a virtue." Magnanimous BROOKS! What Christian forbearance! He who "stole into the Senate Chamber, and smote him (Senator SUMNER) as Cain smote his brother;" he who publicly confesses that he used a cane in his assault, for fear that his contemplated victim might prove the strongest, unless he disabled him at once, and that in such an event he would have taken his victim's life; he who thus unblushingly confesses his fear of personal consequences, and who thus illustrates his "forbearance," could sound it no longer. His "forbearance" had enabled him for days to submit to the denunciation of his act which Mr. BURLINGAME had pronounced—but now he must have "satisfaction." He sent to Mr. BURLINGAME to know whether he would receive a call from him, the result of which he honorably (?) gives to the public, in a confessedly mutilated account of a private interview, in which Mr. BURLINGAME is made to admit that Mr. BROOKS is a man of courage and honor—to say that in his speech he did not reflect upon the personal character of the South Carolina representative, and to offer his blood, if desired, in atonement for any injury Mr. BROOKS conceived that he had suffered at his hands.

There is no pretence here that Mr. BURLINGAME modified or retracted one word of what he had said in his speech. His failure to retract was a positive reaffirmation of his language, which even a private admission that he *believed* Mr. BROOKS to be a gentleman, and that his assault upon Mr. SUMNER was highly honorable to him, could in no essential degree have modified before the world. Yet Mr. BROOKS admits that he was satisfied with it. But *ten days afterwards*—not a word of all this having been known outside the parties in the meantime—Mr. BROOKS suddenly finds that he "must have an equittance from Mr. BURLINGAME." It strikes us that according to "the code" the matter had been entirely closed once. Mr. BURLINGAME, however, appears to have promptly reopened it for the benefit of South Carolina, and the consequence was the agreement upon the memorandum which Mr. BROOKS appended to his speech. This Mr. BROOKS concluded to accept. He was told it was "magnanimous" to do so—and he probably thought it another triumph of his "forbearance." He accepted it to "save Mr. BURLINGAME'S feelings." I venture to assert that Mr. BURLINGAME and his friends will repudiate any right of Mr. BROOKS to claim these virtues in his acceptance. Who believes that the man who assassinated SUMNER, and who made the speech uttered upon the floor of the House a few days since by PRESTON S. BROOKS, would ever have accepted such a memorandum as the settlement of the personal difficulty, if he had not become satisfied that there was no alternative but its acceptance, a back-out on his own part, or a fight? The idea is preposterous.

But Mr. BROOKS says this memorandum "contained apologies." Where are they? In what sentence do they consist? BROOKS knows better. If BURLINGAME had yielded at all he would never have consented to take from him one hair less than a retraction, or a withdrawal of his language in terms. The *Herald* of Monday last contains a statement authorized by Mr. BROOKS, or his friends BOCOCK or BOYCE, in which it is expressly denied that Mr. BURLINGAME made any retraction or modification of his speech, or that he was even *asked* to do so; and that statement was reiterated in the same paper on Tuesday. All the evidences are that every effort to bamboozle or to drive Mr. BURLINGAME into a modification or retraction has signally failed.

And now comes the grand plea upon which Mr. BROOKS avoids the issue himself had made with a man whom he has found to be as courageous and cool as he is determined and unyielding. He complains that he is asked to go to Canada—"a distance of *near seven hundred miles by the mail route.*" The italics are his own. How anxious is Mr. BROOKS to avail himself of all the unimportant trifles which may seem to add strength to his apology. "Near seven hundred miles by the mail route!" But there is a much shorter route than the "mail route," just as available, and which Mr. BROOKS would doubtless select if he was about to visit the Falls on a pleasure excursion. How childish to avail oneself of such a quibble! He assumes that the route to Canada lies "through the enemy's country,"—that is to say, Maryland and Pennsylvania chiefly,—the former a Slave State, and the latter the State which we are assured is to cast fifty thousand majority for Mr. BROOKS' candidate for the Presidency. But he can't go through without "running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables!" He "could never get to Canada," and were he to do so and Mr. BURLINGAME to fall, he (Mr. BROOKS) "could never get back!"

Here again we see the workings of that cautious temperament which decided Mr. BROOKS to assassinate Mr. SUMNER with a bludgeon instead of attempting to "punish" him with a cowhide. He certainly is a brilliant illustration of the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valor." Every Northern man will laugh at Mr. BROOKS' fears. They are the gibbering phantoms of his own guilt-stricken soul. Mobs and assassins! Who were to bring them upon him? Who to point him out for their attack? Would it be necessary for him to proclaim it in his path that he was on his way to Canada to attempt again the murder of a son of Massachusetts? He certainly was in no danger of being betrayed by Mr. BURLINGAME, for his most intimate confidential friends had not the slightest intimation whither he had gone until they learned it from Mr. BROOKS himself, or his friend, Col. LANE. As to fears of prisons and penitentiaries within the States, that is all gammon; for had Mr BURLINGAME fallen by the hand of Mr. BROOKS, on the soil of Canada, no Federal law, nor any law of any State of the Union, would have been violated. It may be answered that the British law in Canada is severer than our own. Well, that is as fair for one as the other,—Mr. BURLINGAME braves it,—why should Mr. BROOKS hesitate? Besides, neither party would proclaim their purpose. How, then, could they be arrested in Canada? The overt act they could arrange so as to have unwitnessed except by implicated parties; and of course no prosecution could be maintained under such circumstances.

If Mr. BROOKS pleads that he would be unsupported by any Southern friends in Canada, it may be answered that the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, never fails, at this season, to be more than half full of Southerners. It was Mr. BURLINGAME'S right to name the place of meeting, and he named the nearest neutral ground. As Mr. BROOKS pleads his fear of personal consequences, Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends may, with propriety, ask how *he* could safely fight on the soil of Virginia, whose citizens are banished by a "mob" for daring to participate in a Republican Convention? suppose Mr. BROOKS had fallen there by *his* hand, where is the guarantee of Mr. BURLINGAME'S immunity? The lofty superiority which the South assumes will probably be put in answer; but it will be declined as insufficient, for it has been tried and proven false. From the beginning to the end, Mr. BROOKS' card is a stinging satire on modern "chivalry," and the "code of honor." It has failed to cast a shade of suspicion on the honor, the firmness, the courage or the true chivalry of the noble son of Massachusetts, who has so fearlessly thrown himself into the breach.

ZETA.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Letter from Gov. Robinson to Col. Sumner upon the State of Affairs in Kansas.

CAMP OF U. S. CAVALRY, NEAR LECOMPTON, KANSAS, MONDAY, July 7, 1856

COL. E. V. SUMNER: *Dear Sir*—In my conversation with you on the 5th inst., relative to the outrage at Topeka on the 4th, and the general partisan character of the General Government, I intended to cast no reflection or censure upon yourself as an officer under orders. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that, in this last act of the tragedy, as in all others, you have strictly obeyed the orders of your superior, the Commander-in-Chief, and could not have done otherwise, unless you had acted either against orders or without them, or have resigned your commission.

Whatever judgment the people of Kansas or the country may pass upon the conduct of the administrators of Government, or I should rather say, administrators of *outrage*, in Kansas, all parties must concede to you, personally, the character of an honorable, impartial, highminded and efficient officer; notwithstanding, in the discharge of your official duty, your superiors incur the censure of persons of all shades of political faith.

The causes of complaint the people of Kansas have against the President of the United States are many and various.

He has appointed officers, Executive and Judicial, for the Territory, who, with very few exceptions, have countenanced and aided the foreign invasion of the ballot-box, and the foreign mobs, robberies, murders, fire and sword, preying upon the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas. The President himself refused to interpose for our protection, saying he had no power to act in our behalf. When, however, his Governor refused, for cause, to recognize the body elected by citizens of Missouri, as the Legislature of Kansas, and would have made their enactments a dead letter, the President could find power to act, and removed him on a false charge.

His successor, on his way to the Territory, told the people of Missouri that he would enforce the laws of *their* Legislature upon the people of Kansas, and from the first has acted either the part of a tool of men in Missouri or a violent partisan.

He avoided the settlers of the Territory, refusing the hospitalities of the citizens, and declining their invitation to address them as he had done the people of Missouri.

Last Fall, when the people of another State wished to destroy Lawrence, the Governor, on a pretence that a difficulty had occurred ten miles south of the devoted city, issued his proclamation for his militia to turn out and encamp over against the town, which had taken no part in any difficulty, and in which no legal process of any kind had been attempted to be served by the Sheriff, and in which no crime had been committed.

But Lawrence was the successful rival of Lecompton, and contained some Free-State men within it, and it must be destroyed, and President PIERCE'S Governor must be the instrument of destruction. Finding, however, the public determined to protect themselves from mobs, official or otherwise, and having an legal action against the town or its citizens, he concluded to wait for a more convenient season. Where a two-fold object is to be accomplished, namely, the destruction of a rival town and the crushing out of political opponents, the occasion is not long delayed. The President comes to their aid, (having suddenly learned that he has power to act,) by a special message and proclamation informing the settlers of Kansas, and the rest of mankind, that he indorses the Draconian code of the Legislature, elected by the people of Missouri and its officers, and, whether legal or not, the Army and Navy of the United States and the militia of the several States shall be employed, if necessary, to sustain these officers and laws. Moreover, he more than intimates that it would not be out of character to have some indictments found for treason.

This is sufficient authority for all that follows. A regiment of suitable characters is enrolled in the extreme South, armed, it is said, with Bibles and Sharpe's rifles, revolvers, bowie-knives, &c., and arrives just in time to be enrolled as the militia of the Territory, and to be used as the posse of the Marshal and Sheriff.

In the meantime the President's Judge instructs his partisan Jury, selected by the President's Marshal or his Deputy, to indict certain characters for treason and the like.

The Jury, themselves instruments of the party, find true bills against certain persons for treason, because they resolved to defend themselves and their families from a mob; and against the hotel at Lawrence as a nuisance, because its walls, not then complete, had sheltered some people while preparing to defend themselves from mob violence and because Lecompton had no hotel as good; and against the newspapers of Lawrence, also as nuisances, because they justified the people in their preparations for self-defence, and because they exposed the villainy of the President's laws and officials, and also they were an evidence of prosperity which Lecompton could not brook in a rival town. This much accomplished, now for the execution.

The arrest of those indicted for treason is an easy matter, as no one proposes to resist any process in the hands of the Marshal, except in the case of Gov. REEDER, who pleads his privilege from serving as a witness before the Jury on account of his being a contestant for a seat in Congress.

His declining to recognize the right of the Marshal to take him from the Committee of Congress on such an errand, was seized upon as a sufficient excuse for calling on all the people of the Territory to assemble once more against Lawrence.

The Southern regiment are on hand, and the people of Missouri once more cross the line, wait upon the Marshal and the Governor, receive the Government arms, are enrolled as militia or *posse comitatus*, and commence operations. All horses and other property of Free-State men are *pressed* into service (which means stolen or plundered in their language,) and the motley army proceed to Lawrence, against the remonstrance and protests of all good citizens, who volunteered to secure the service of any legal process in their town, if this body of armed depredators could be kept away. But this would not answer: there were certain things to be done that even the Governor and Marshal did not dare say were legal, and to this end the mob must be taken into town.

All is quiet in town before the Mershel enters. He appears with a few men, arrests his prisoners, as he had been doing for several days before, without opposition, and then suddenly leaves. His posse, under the direction of the Sheriff, who is indorsed in the message and proclamation of the President, then enter, disarm the people, bombard the envied hotel and burn it to the ground, destroy two printing presses, type and office-fixtures, burn a private dwelling, and pillage the town.

This done, the *civil* posse is dismissed into guerilla bands that infest the Territory like the plagues of Egypt, committing all manner of thefts, robberies, murders and other outrages upon the Free-State settlers, and it is not till the people, driven to desperation, take vengeance into their own hands, and commence a like warfare upon this Government armed *ex posse* that the President or his appointees find any occasion for restraining the villainy of their friends and partisans.

All this time, every Free-State man suspected, or even charged with an offence without suspicion, is arrested, confined, and sometimes put in irons and shamefully abused and tortured, while murderers, thieves, robbers, and every kind of criminals, are suffered to go at large, provided always, they belong to the Pro-Slavery or Administration Party; and not only suffered to go at large, but are promoted to or are retained in office under the Government.

Property has been taken by the officer and his posse, and when application was made for it to the Executive, the applicant was tauntingly asked "Why he gave it up?" and told that the officer had no right to take it, &c., yet if any man attempts to protect his person or property from these officials and their partisans, he is at once charged with treason; and, as Gov. SHANNON is reported to have said, "*If charged, must be tried, and if tried, convicted, and if convicted, hung.*"

Such, in brief, is the Government forced upon the people of Kansas at this time, and indorsed by the President, and upheld by all the power of this mighty nation. The wrongs of 1775 and '6 imposed upon our forefathers by the British Crown were rights—yes, unmerited favors and privileges—compared with the tyranny practiced upon the people of Kansas. But the above is not all; deprived of a Government of their own—a foreign Government forced upon them that they could not recognize without forfeiting their manhood—oppressed beyond endurance by Federal tyranny—the people of Kansas, in imitation of several other new States, by their delegates in Convention assembled, without reference to party distinctions, drafted a State Constitution, which was approved by the people at the ballot-box. An attempt was made to organize a State Government. A Legislature and State officers were chosen, and on the 4th of March the Legislature met, chose two United States Senators, memorialized Congress, appointed Committees to prepare laws for the completion of the State organization, and adjourned till the 4th day of July. In the meantime, their application for admission into the Union as one of the States of the Confederacy was made, and a memorial presented to Congress. In the Senate of the United States their memorial was rejected, and their Senator grossly insulted, and the people of Kansas taunted, jeered and abused as if they were a set of pirates or banditti unworthy of respect or protection.

The organ of the Administration also omitted no opportunity to libel and denounce the real settlers of Kansas, and to apologize for or justify the barbarities practiced upon them by the people of Missouri.

The 4th of July came, and the Representatives met for the purpose of exculpating their Senator from the gross charges made against him on the floor of the Senate, and also of memorializing Congress relative to the inhuman barbarities practiced upon this people by the President of the United States and his accomplices, as well as to complete the State organization preparatory to our admission into the Union, as Michigan, California, Arkansas, and other States had done before. For this proceeding there is a Constitutional sanction; for that instrument (not yet, however, extended over Kansas) declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the *right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*"

While attempting to assemble in strict accordance with this provision, a large military force, with artillery and all the paraphernalia of war, rushes upon them, with cannon loaded and torch in hand, and disperses them. The apology for this unheard-of outrage upon the Constitutional rights of the people is found in a proclamation of the acting Territorial Governor, in which he says "that such assemblage was in violation of the Act of Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof."

If there is anything in the organic act, either directly or indirectly, forbidding such an assemblage, I am unable, after careful perusal, to find it: and, if it can be found, it is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which ought to be extended over Kansas. As for "the laws adopted in pursuance thereof," none *have* been adopted by a Legislature chosen by the people of the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Congress. As for the acts of a body elected by people of Missouri, calling themselves a Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which enthorize "abridging the freedom of speech or the press," or the right of the people "peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," which authorize the destruction of printing presses, hotels and private dwellings; the plundering of the people of their horses, cattle and other property; the sacking and robbing of towns and their citizens; the murder of political opponents with impunity; the "quartering of soldiers in time of peace in houses without the consent of the owners;" the infringement of the "right of the people to keep and bear arms;" the violation of the right of the people to be "secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" the issuing of warrants without "probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation;" the requiring of "excessive bail," the indictment of persons for high crimes, for the sole purpose of persecution, or of depriving them of their liberty and lives; these, and such as these, who can dignify by the name "of laws adopted in pursuance thereof?" While such things are done in Kansas and her citizens are obliged to flee to escape death from the Government's tools and partisans, the Missouri River and the public highways leading to the Territory are blockaded by pirates and robbers, who plunder Free-State men and drive them back from whence they came. They steal and rob in the name of the Governor of the Territory of Kansas, and hold the plunder subject to his order. The President of the United States looks on unmoved, and witnesses outrages which, were they perpetrated by a foreign power, would involve the nation in a war of revenge at once. Even the Governors of other States permit their citizens to be robbed of all their constitutional rights and neglect their protection. A few hundred desperadoes in the State of Missouri have defied and overthrown, with the countenance of the President, the power of 25,000,000 of people, including the National and State Governments.

They have made the Constitution a dead letter, and the name of Republicanism a reproach; yet the people are unmoved, except to pass occasionally a resolution of indignation, and the President looks complacently on. All this, and more, has been brought about or permitted, directly or indirectly, by the President of the United States and his appointees; and a once large and respectable party has, by resolution and otherwise, at a late Convention in Cincinnati, indorsed it, and the nominee of that Convention, once an honorable man, has offered himself with alacrity as the representative and embodiment of this system of outrage, rapine and murder. Under such circumstances can I, or any American citizen who loves his country and hates tyranny, be expected to hold my peace?

No! All the threats of all the officials of the Administration, that unless I keep silence I shall be "hung," on the false charge of treason, cannot prevent me from uttering my views and belief respecting their conduct. I may lose my life upon the gallows, as perjury in Kansas is cheap, packed Juries common, and Constitutional rights unknown; but persecution will be very apt to stop at the gallows; and there may be a place beyond "where the wicked cease from troubling," and where there may be leisure to settle accounts with this Administration and its abettors.

Such, dear Sir, are my views touching the state of affairs in Kansas; and that you might more fully understand me, I have thought proper to state them to you; and, as I see no impropriety in permitting my friends in the State to know them, I shall forward a copy of this for perusal.

With high esteem for you personally,

I am, very respectfully, Yours, C ROBINSON.

We, the undersigned, concur in the foregoing statement fully, and indorse the same.

GEO. W. SMITH,
GAINS JENKINS,
JOHN BROWN, JR.,
HENRY H. WILLIAMS,
GEO. W. DEITZLER.

The Keating Murder—Second Trial of Herbert.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony in the second trial of HERBERT, Mr. BRADLEY, his counsel, rose and made a proposition to submit the case to the Jury without argument.

Mr. KEY replied that they would argue it.

Mr. BRADLEY asked the Court to instruct the Jury, in substance, as on the former trial, with an additional section.

Mr. WALKER read the former instructions, and gave a verbal description of an additional section, based on evidence of good character, which he announced his intention of reducing to writing and offering to-day.

Mr. PRESTON spoke of the large mass of conflicting evidence, and for the necessity of opportunity to examine this evidence and see what weight it should bear. It was no more than justice to the Government and the accused that it should be gravely and properly considered.

Mr. BRADLEY followed, contending with much earnestness for a speedy trial. It was the first time he had known Government to insist upon arguing the case before the Jury when the prisoner himself relinquished that right. He spoke of the hardship upon the prisoner of being confined this hot weather in a jail already indicted by the Grand Jury, and contended that there was no material new evidence adduced to vary the points of law set down already.

Mr. KEY replied, contending that no injustice to the prisoner was designed by asking an adjournment. It was now the usual time to adjourn. In regard to the proposition to let the case go to the Jury without argument, he could not say what had come within the knowledge of Mr. BRADLEY, but the Court was aware that it has repeatedly happened that the United States has insisted upon arguing a case before the Jury. He proceeded to comment upon what he designated as the "rocket-like instructions," which, at the last trial, had been sent up to the Court before he (the District-Attorney) had a chance even to read them. These instructions had not been submitted at the proper time, viz.: at the close of the evidence, but had been offered after the closing arguments and just as the case was going to the Jury. He expressed the opinion that these instructions would now be modified by the Court.

Mr. PRESTON rose and warmly repudiated any desire to gratify morbid feeling outside of the building, as attributed. He was not here for the purpose of pendering to public clamor, a disposition he utterly despised. It has always been the boast of the profession to act upon the motto: *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*

Mr. RATCLIFFE contended that the principles in these instructions have been settled over and over again in these Courts. The instructions are the A B C of the law and never objected to until resisted from a distance.

The Court expressed its willingness to sit longer, but thought it best to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-day; and he was the more willing to do this as the arguments asked to be addressed to the Court were in opposition to the decision of the Court.

SEVENTH DAY.

Shortly after the opening of the Court to-day Mr. KEY submitted to the Court a set of propositions, as follows:

First—If, from the evidence, the Jury believe that, on the day mentioned in the indictment, PHILEMON T. HERBERT, the accused, armed with a pistol or pistols, entered the breakfast-room of Willard's Hotel, and then and there, without provocation, made use of language and acted in a manner ordinarily indicative of a wicked, depraved and malignant spirit: and, within said room, shortly after the use of said language, and the doing of said acts, by means of the pistol or pistols aforesaid, shot to death THOMAS KEATING, who was then and there unarmed, and in the lawful discharge of his duty, such shooting and killing is, in judgment of law, murder.

Second—If, from the evidence, the Jury believe that, on the day mentioned in the indictment, PHILEMON T. HERBERT, the accused, being a guest or boarder at Willard's Hotel, entered the breakfast-room of said hotel for the purpose of obtaining his breakfast; and that, having in a proper and lawful manner ordered said breakfast, the servant to whom he gave said order declined to comply therewith, unnecessarily delayed the execution thereof, or by insolence of manner, words or gestures insulted or provoked said HERBERT; and that, upon such insult or provocation, suddenly, in heat of blood, and under the influence of mere passion, by means of a pistol or pistols, which he casually had about his person, said HERBERT shot to death a certain THOMAS KEATING, who then and there, in the opinion of said HERBERT, took part in the insult and provocation aforesaid, and by words and actions manifested a disposition to commit an assault and battery on said HERBERT, such shooting and killing is, in the judgment of law, manslaughter.

Third—If the Jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the bar made an assault and battery upon the deceased, and the brother of deceased, PATRICK KEATING, interfered to pacify the prisoner, and to protect the deceased from said assault, and that the prisoner then advanced upon the said PATRICK KEATING with a chair and a loaded pistol, whereupon the said PATRICK KEATING seized the said pistol and endeavored to wrench it from the grasp of the prisoner, and that deceased then came to the assistance of the said PATRICK KEATING, and that the deceased and PATRICK KEATING, and one GARDINER, a friend of the prisoner, then became engaged in a conflict and struggle, and that the said parties thus engaged were separated by one DEVENOIS, and that the said PATRICK KEATING fled, and that the prisoner then seized the deceased by the collar of his coat or jacket, and shot him with the said pistol, which caused his death, then, in the absence of premeditation and malice, it is *manslaughter*, notwithstanding the Jury may believe from the evidence that the prisoner had reasonable grounds to apprehend great bodily injury.

Fourth—If the Jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner first assaulted the deceased with a deadly weapon, and the brother of the deceased, PATRICK KEATING, interfered to protect the deceased, and the prisoner then advanced upon the said PATRICK KEATING with a deadly weapon, whereupon the said PATRICK KEATING seized the deadly weapon and endeavored to wrench it from the grasp of the prisoner, and that the deceased then came to the assistance of the said PATRICK KEATING, and that the *deceased*, and PATRICK KEATING, and one GARDINER, and the *prisoner* then became engaged in a conflict and struggle, and that the prisoner then used the deadly weapon upon the person of the deceased, which caused his death, then, in the absence of premeditation and malice, it is *manslaughter*, notwithstanding the Jury may believe from the evidence that the prisoner had reasonable grounds to apprehend great bodily injury.

Fifth—If the Jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner, when he was assaulted, could have retreated without endangering his life, or without receiving great bodily injury by so doing, and *did not* retreat, but pressed on the attack, and took the life of the deceased—then in the absence of premeditation and malice, he is guilty of manslaughter.

Sixth—If, from the evidence the Jury believe that on the day mentioned in the indictment PHILEMON T. HERBERT, the accused, being a guest or boarder at Willard's Hotel in the room referred to in the evidence in this cause, made an assault upon THOMAS KEATING with a loaded pistol, and that out of said assault arose an affray, in which affray the said accused shot to death the said THOMAS KEATING—that then the accused is not justifiable under the law in making the plea of self-defence.

Some discussion ensued between Messrs. KEY and BRADLEY, as to which side had the right of closing the argument upon these instructions.

The Court thought it made no difference which side closed the argument, as the Court was not likely to be influenced merely by the last word in the controversy.

The Republican Platform of Henry Clay.

The Republican Platform is a Henry Clay Platform. In proof of this proposition, we select the following passages from COLTON'S "Last Seven Years of the Life of HENRY CLAY:"

"Sir," said Mr. CLAY, "I have said that I never could vote for it, and I repeat that I never can and never will vote for it; and no earthly power shall ever make me vote to plant Slavery where Slavery does not exist."—Page 338.

"And now, Sir," said Mr CLAY on another occasion, "coming from a slave State as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say, that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure, for the introduction of Slavery, where it had not before existed, either South or North of that line," [the line of 36° 30'.]—Page 355.

"I shall not enlarge," said Mr. CLAY, "on the opinion which I have already announced to the Senate as being held by me, [to wit.: that Slavery had been abolished in Mexico, and consequently did not exist in the territory acquired from Mexico by the United States.] My opinion of the law of Mexico, in all the variety of forms in which legislation can take place—that is to say, by the edict of a Dictator, by the Constitution of the people of Mexico, and by the test of the legislative authority of Mexico—by all these modes of legislation, my opinion is, that Slavery has been abolished there."—Page 354. Again: "I cannot agree to an amendment [of the Territorial bill for New-Mexico] which, *in point of fact*, assumes that Slavery has an existence there at this time, and which assumes, *in point of law*, that, under the Constitution of the United States, there is a right to carry slaves there. I cannot vote for either proposition."—Page 370. Again: "Why," said Mr. CLAY, "these United States consist of thirty States. In fifteen of them there is Slavery, and in fifteen of them Slavery does not exist. Well, how can it be argued that the fifteen Slave States, by the operation of the Constitution of the United States, carry into the old Territory their institutions of Slavery, any more than it can be argued, on the other side, that, by the operation of the same Constitution, the fifteen Free States carry into the ceded territory the principle of Freedom? * * Can you come to any other conclusion than that which I understand to be the conclusion of the public law of the world, of reason, and of justice, that the statutes of law, as it existed in the moment of conquest or acquisition, remains until it is altered by the conquering or acquiring power?"—Page 138. Again: "There are gentlemen," said Mr. CLAY, "who maintain that, by virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slaves south of that line [36° 30'] already exists. If I had not heard that opinion avowed, I should have regarded it as one of the most extraordinary assumptions and the most indefensible position that was ever taken by man. The Constitution neither created nor does it continue Slavery. Slavery existed independent of the Constitution, and antecedent to the Constitution; and it was dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the laws of the respective States. The Constitution is silent and passive upon the subject of the institution of Slavery; or, rather, it deals with the fact as it exists in the States, without having created it, or continued it, or being responsible for it in the slightest degree. * * If slaves are voluntarily carried into such a jurisdiction, [where Slavery does not exist,] *their chains instantly drop off, and they become free, emancipated, liberated from their bondage.* * * If the Constitution possesses the paramount authority attributed to it, [that is, to protect Slavery in the Territories,] the laws even of the Free States of the Union would yield to that paramount authority. * * You cannot put your finger on the part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any Territory of the United States."—Page 175. Again: "I cannot agree that, under the Constitution or the United States, there is a right to carry slaves into New-Mexico."—Page 190. Again: "And now, Sir, for the first time after the three great acquisitions of Texas, Florida and Louisiana, have been made and have redounded to the benefit of the South—now, for the first time, when three Territories [California, Utah and New-Mexico,] are attempted to be introduced without the institution of Sl

News of Literature.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, undismayed by the fact that the absorbing interest of politics sadly interferes with literature, announce new novels by KINGSLEY, MAYNE READ, and CHARLES READE,—new poems by Professor AYTOUN, COVENTRY PATMORE, and R. H. STODDARD, and new editions (in some instances re-written) of BARRY CORNWALL's *Dramatic Scenes*, LEIGH HUNT's Poems, BROWNING's *Sordello* and *Strafford*, and MATTHEW ARNOLD's Poems. A volume of *Additional Confessions*, by DE QUINCEY, and a Household Edition of the Waverley Novels are also in the press.

T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, has commenced a re-issue of DICKENS' complete works, (we hope he will not exclude *American Notes*,) in good paper, with beautiful type, and the whole of the original illustrations by SEYMOUR, "Phiz," and CRUIKSHANK. The *Pickwick Papers* have already appeared, in two volumes, and are at once handsome and cheap.

In a few months, the APPLETONS will publish, in one volume large 8vo, the whole Poetical Writings of Mrs. ESTELLE A. LEWIS, of Brooklyn. Of these poems a considerable portion has already been published, viz.: "Records of the Heart," "The Child of the Sea," and "Myths of the Minstrel." Two of these separate volumes has reached a second and the other a third edition. Mrs. LEWIS writes poetry with feeling, enthusiasm, taste, and heart. The volume will be attractive in other respects, as it will contain a number of illustrations, (besides a portrait by ELLIOTT,) finely engraved in the line manner, by DARLEY, RICHARDS, CHENEY, HUNTINGTON, DURAND, H. K. BROWN, SMILEY, CHAPPELL, and others. This beautiful volume, so rich in spoils won from the kindred realms of Poetry and Painting, will appear in November.

MASON BROTHERS are about publishing another of ABBOTT's Napoleon volumes. It will contain the correspondence between NAPOLEON and JOSEPHINE, during twenty years, (ending only with JOSEPHINE's death in 1814,) with numerous illustrations.

DARLEY's long-promised *Outline Compositions*, from JUDD's novel of *Margaret*, are announced, by REDFIELD, as certainly to appear early in November. There will be thirty of these outlines, well engraved by KONRAD HUBER, and extracts with a synopsis of the story thus richly illustrated, will form the accompanying and suitable letter-press. The public are well acquainted, from his Rip Van Winkle sketches, with DARLEY's ability in this peculiarly graceful, though difficult, line of illustration, and run no chance of disappointment in this new exercise of his powers.

HISTORY AND REPOSITORY OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE. By REV. HENRY C. FISH. 2 vols. 8vo. NEW-YORK: M. W. DODD.

The plan of this work is excellent. The leading preachers of all times and countries are brought forward, (living divines are excluded,) in local and chronological order, with biographical and critical notices, the best of their pulpit discourses being appended. In this manner a History of Preaching is compiled, which must be interesting and serviceable to lay readers as well as clerical students. The different pulpits thus introduced are: 1. The Greek and Latin; 2. the English; 3. the German; 4. the Irish; 5. the French; 6. the Scottish; 7. the American; and 8. the Welsh. A historical sketch precedes each of these divisions. For the most part the selections are made with judgment. Among the Irish preachers, however, we doubt whether Archbishop MAGEE and THOMAS ST. LAWRENCE ought not have taken the place here occupied by DEAN KIRWAN and CHARLES WOLFE. By his appeals for charitable purposes, KIRWAN made a great celebrity; but the manner of his delivery, rather than the matter of his discourse, obtained the success. WOLFE, who died young and a curate, was never distinguished in the pulpit. His reputation arose from his merit as a lyric poet. On the whole, however, the work is well executed, and may be taken as an important addition to religious literature.

THE MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE. By HENRY MOSELEY, with additions by D. H. MAHAN, U. S. Military Academy. 1 vol., 8vo. First American from second London edition. New-York: WILEY & HALSTED.

Mr. MOSELEY, Ex-Professor in King's College, London, has condensed into this volume his lectures on "Engineering and Architecture." Fully master of his subject, he treats it with precision and clearness, and his work has taken a high place, as a standard text-book, in the leading educational institutions of England. The present American edition is an improvement on Mr. MOSELEY's, inasmuch as the original text is preserved, with the addition, by Professor MAHAN, of an appendix, principally consisting of notes taken by himself, while a pupil at the French Military School at Metz, of lectures delivered by General PONCELET, Professor at the Military Academy there, in 1829. The volume, which is handsomely printed, is enriched with numerous illustrations on wood.

The History of the French Revolution, so often written, will preserve its world-wide interest as long as the Past, with its thrilling incidents and awful lesson, looms darkly on the horizon of the Future. Often as it has been written, by "all sorts and conditions of men," rarely has a correct and condensed account of it—such as a man might make a pocket-companion of, on a day's lounge in the country—been presented. This *desideratum* was supplied, a few days ago, by F. A. MIGNET, Member of the Institute of France, whose book, containing the concentrated essence of almost countless volumes, relates what occurred in France, from the convocation of the States-General in 1789, to the first downfall of NAPOLEON, in 1814. A good translation of this, with a very good index, has just been issued in Mr. BOHN's *Standard Library*—a collection of works which may truly be characterized as unique in value and cheapness. The volume contains a well-engraved portrait of NAPOLEON as Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery in 1792. Mr. BOHN has also brought out, in two volumes, the late Professor SMYTH's *Lectures on the History of the French Revolution*, with the author's last corrections, and an additional lecture on the *causes* of the great events on which he commenced. He commences with the reign of LOUIS XIV., and concludes with the Reign of Terror. There are supplementary lectures on "Dumont" and "America." He expressed some doubts as to the stability of our Constitution—declares that there is no freedom of thought in this country—complains of "the tyranny of the majority"—asserts that lawyers are the American aristocracy—sneers at the "vulgar aspect of the House of Representatives"—regrets the great circulation of our newspapers—and winds up by declaring WASHINGTON to be the glory and WEBSTER the pride of our Union. We recommend MIGNET & SMYTH to be studied, as much for the purpose of comparison as instruction. (New-York: BANGS & Co.)

Novel-readers, like the Giaour in *Vathek*, perpetually clamor for "More, more." Among the gifted persons who endeavor to supply this demand is Mrs. HUBBACK, niece, we believe, to JANE AUSTEN, the eminent English novelist. Scarcely any writer of the present day has given more exquisite sketches of English home-life. In her last work, entitled *The Old Vicarage*, Mrs. HUBBACK appears to more advantage than in any preceding one. It is evident that her characters are not mere Inventions; they live, and breathe, and act like real people, and very real they *are*. A more charming love-story we have not read for a long time. (New-York: W. P. FETRIDGE.)

The Economy of Church, Parsonage, and School Architecture, (adapted to small societies and rural districts,) is an octavo written by CHARLES P. DWYER, Architect and Civil Engineer, author of several popular works. There are a great many well-executed illustrations, consisting of views, plans and sections. This book is the production of a *practical* man, and all persons intending to build a church, parsonage, or school-house, will do well to make himself master of the information here communicated. (Buffalo: PHINNEY & Co.)

CHARLES A. SANDERS' *High School Reader* contains a collection of pieces and extracts, in prose and verse, well adapted for mental improvement as well as rhetorical exercise, among which we recognize very few of the hackneyed specimens which generally figure in such works. The best authors and orators, past and present, have been drawn upon; among the latter we notice THOMAS F. MEAGHER's impressive speech, on conviction at Clonmel, on the question being put why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Here, too, with great propriety, are some splendid extracts from WEBSTER, and other of our great orators, with copious passages from native poets. We notice, to condemn, (as unjust to the author of *Gil Blas*,) separate portions of that amusing story altered into a dramatic form, and spoiled by the process, in order to make an effective dialogue. (New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.)

There is a living German author named Mr. HAKLANDER, characterized by ALISON, the historian, as combining the leading features which so entirely elevate DICKENS and BULWER far above all cotemporary novelists. His most celebrated work (called *Europäische Sclavenleben*) has been translated in English, under the title of *Clara, or Slave Life in Europe*. It has been republished here, and is certainly a romance of real life, in which, while no character or incident at all verges on the improbable, the interest is kept up from the first page to the last. Many and various phases of society are exhibited, apparently with truth, and undoubtedly with spirit as well as skill. The whole effect is dramatic—the whole purpose good. It is a sort of European "Uncle Tom." (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

The States and Territories of the Great West, by JACOB FERRIS, contains a vast amount of information on the rise, progress, and present condition of a large portion of our country, fast rising into importance from its fruitful soil, mineral wealth, increasing population, commercial capabilities, and political promise. The author writes of what he has full personal knowledge, and enlivens the dullness of statistics by a cheerful and pleasant narrative style. There is a good map, with numerous engravings, but no index. (New-York: MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN.)

WASHINGTON ALLSTON wrote a charming Tale, once upon a time, entitled *Monaldi*. Composed in 1822, for a periodical which "died too soon," it was not published until 1841. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, have just re-issued this charming Italian story, which has long been out of print, and a very acceptable book it is. None but a poet-painter could have composed such a tale, deeply imbued with high feeling for Art. The sketches of Italian scenery and manners also show local knowledge, close observation, and picturesque composition. Indeed, ALLSTON painted with words as well as colors.

Forest and Shore, containing several highly interesting "Legends of the Pine-Tree State," by CHARLES P. ILSLEY, is an agreeable book—just the work to carry into the country during the warm weather, and read as you repose "at listless length" beneath the shadow of a mighty tree, and within hearing of the harmonies made by a rippling stream as it rushes over a pebbly bed. (Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT.)

A Township Map of Eastern Kansas, by WHITMAN & SEARLE, general land agents at Lawrence, Kansas, is apparently a correct and undoubtedly a well-timed publication. At present, Kansas shows but a thinly-inhabited country—in less than twenty years, the energy and enterprise of our citizens may make it a rich and populous State. (Boston: J. P. JEWETT & Co.)

A Study for Young Men is a memoir of Sir T. F. BUXTON, "improved" from the biography by his Son. This has been done by Mr. T. BINNEY. (a dissenting preacher in London,) with the view of "pointing a moral" from the exemplary public and private life of BUXTON. (Boston: CROSBY NICHOLS & Co.)

The Fruit Garden, by P. BARRY, illustrated with 150 wood-cuts, is a practical treatise on "Horticulture," of such established reputation that it has reached a twelfth edition. It is, indeed, a sort of cyclopedia on the subject it exhausts. (New-York: C. SCRIBNER.)

The Era of Compromises—A New One Proposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Compromise is a great word, and this is a great country for compromises. The only difficulty about them is that they do not last. The Missouri Compromise lasted thirty-five years, and then the acute Cass and the amiable DOUGLAS put on their "forty-million magnifying gas" spectacles—as Sam Weller would say—and discovered that it was unconstitutional. In 1850 we had the Fillmore Compromises which were to settle the Slavery question and prevent agitation forever. No one now thinks much of them. A South Carolina genius has sent a communication to the *National Intelligencer*, setting forth his system of Compromise, and it is a sick and funny production. He proposes that every one may take all sorts of property (of course including slaves) into the Territories. His first idea takes for granted what a large majority of the people of the United States deny to be true, namely, that man can have property in man. After there are enough settlers in a Territory to entitle it to a representative in Congress, he proposes that a vote shall be taken, as to whether Slavery shall *continue to exist* or not; for as slaves are to be introduced by the Southern settlers, the vote will not be on the establishment of Slavery, but on the perpetuation of it. At this election none are to vote but *bona fide* settlers. Oh, no; but as to what Mr. HABERSHAM's idea of a *bona fide* settler is he has kept us in the dark. The Border-Ruffians all maintained that they were *bona fide* settlers in Kansas. Persons living there were to vote; they were there; they were alive; therefore they were voters. And they voted, just as ARNOLD DOUGLAS meant that they should, when he pushed the Kansas bill through Congress.

The South Carolinian next proposes that free negroes shall be excluded from the Territory; very consistently in one who maintains that Slavery is a fountain of happiness to the slave. It would hurt the feelings of the slaves to see unhappy free negroes around them.

Mr. HABERSHAM adds, speaking of the negro: "He is the happiest in the moderate servitude of the South, and will be in it but educated for liberty, if he is capable of enjoying it."

This idea of educating men for Liberty by keeping them in Slavery is about as rational as it would be to teach boys to swim by showing them how to make the motions on an ironing-table.

Mr. HABERSHAM goes on to show where this education can best be afforded: "This education can be only given in the position of a bound servant of the white." How does he know that? Many free negroes in the Northern States are much better educated than the slaves in South Carolina, to whom learning is a forbidden fruit. And he adds that this education "is most effective in sections where the two races are brought in more immediate contact than on the plantations;" and then he adds a little sprinkling of piety, to make his essay go down Northern throats more glibly: "It may be that Providence intends to ameliorate the position of the negro in the highest degree consistent with his allotted task as servant of servant. In the prairies of the West, where the patriarchal and pastoral life can be most conveniently discharged."

Mr. HABERSHAM was born three thousand years too late. The patriarchal life, which included polygamy, is not in very good odor at this day among civilized people, and the cultivation of grain can support twenty times as many people as the raising of mutton.

As to the task allotted to the negro as "servant of servant," Mr. HABERSHAM doubtless refers to Noah's curse, after he awoke from his drunken debauch, and cursed his grandson, by mistake, for an offence committed by his son. The descendants of Ham were the Canaanites, whom the children of Israel nearly exterminated, upon their return from their house of bondage in Egypt, and these Canaanites were as white as Mr. HABERSHAM. This is a great country, and the *National Intelligencer* is a great newspaper. W. D.

THE GERMANS AND FREEDOM.

Gustav Struve's Address to the Germans.

We translate from the New-York *Staats Demokrat* the following address from the distinguished GUSTAV STRUVE to his countrymen in America:

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: Since the most remote periods of history men have struggled for Freedom.

Toe nations of antiquity exerted themselves during countless centuries without advancing further then to the *forms* of Freedom. The masses remained beneath the yoke of Slavery, had no voice in the councils of the people, and were obliged to labor without obtaining remuneration. In the course of the middle ages, the more civilized nations of Europe brought the rights of man as far as the acknowledgment of personal liberty. Turkey is the only European power which permits and shields Slavery by its laws.

The whole civilized world has, with singular unanimity, expressed itself against Slavery. In the War of Independence, all the honored leaders of the people shared the opinions of Europe—the men of the South, WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, not less than those lofty minds of the North, THOMAS PAINE and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Slavery was acknowledged to be an evil, and the only question was how long it should be suffered to exist. But the slaveholders of the South, the most cruel and avaricious of all aristocrats in the world, effected it by means of their wealth, obtained by slave labor, and by means of a strong organization, that Slavery became an institution not only equal to Freedom, but in fact preferred before it. The Slaveholders are more influential in the White House than the representatives of the Free States. Since many years all Presidents have thrown the weight of their office into the scale of Slavery, and in Congress the representatives of Freedom were forced to listen to the threat, "We mean to subdue you." The means which the party of the South employed, have become from year to year more revolting. At first they obtained their aims by bribery; when the North resisted they proceeded to open violence, not only in Kansas, but also in Washington, in the halls of the Senate.

The great question of the day is: Will the South carry out its threat to subdue the North, or will the North force back the South within the violated boundaries of Justice?

The question is not "Slavery or Freedom." Alas, the South is yet much too strong, the North far too weak, to make this practicable. The question is merely, shall the South bring the free North under its iron yoke by the same means by which it rules its slaves? Shall freedom of the press, of speech, of assemblage, of election, and every other freedom in regard to the great question of the day be also entirely destroyed at the North, as it already is at the South? Shall, at the North, too, every one who dares to enter the lists for liberty be beaten down by paid bandits? Shall Meesrs. ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, with the assistance of the United States troops, introduce Slavery into Nebraska also, and into the other territories of the West? Shall a murderous assault upon a Senator be bought off for $300 in Pennsylvania, also, or in New-York?

Those who have sold themselves to the Slaveholders, or who have too little intelligence to comprehend the state of the Union, to be sure, represent the matter quite differently.

They denounce the party which supports FREMONT and DAYTON, as Know-Nothings and Temperance men, and speak to you of the white slaves who need your sympathy more than the black. They deny that the extension or limitation of Slavery is at stake, and even attack the person of the Republican Presidential candidate in various ways.

The best proof that the Know-Nothings, as such, have nothing in common with the party represented by FREMONT, is, that the Southern members of the Order have separated from the Northern members. In the South we find the Know-Nothings connected with the "Nigger-driving" party, in the North with the party of Freedom, from which it appears that even by themselves the Slavery question is considered of more importance than the purposes of that Order. Otherwise it would never have produced a division in the latter.

Just so it is with the Temperance fanatics. We see them in the ranks of the South and of the North, there working for Slavery, here for Freedom. In fact, the so-called Temperance question has nothing in common with the Presidential election. Neither in the Southern nor in the Northern platform is it alluded to. Dear friends, whoever connects the Presidential election with the Temperance question wishes merely to throw dust in your eyes.

As regards the white slaves, there are, alas, only too many; they are those who, though born free, carry Slavery in their hearts, have sold themselves to the slaveholders, and for base gold advocate their evil cause. To call the free laborer of the North, who has equal rights with the richest citizen, and occupies a worthier position than in any other country of the world—to call him a white slave is a shameless lie which he will not submit to. He will prove at the ballot-box that he is no slave, but as a free man enters the lists for Freedom.

Nor is the next lie any better, that in this election the question does not concern Slavery and Freedom, but that the North only avails itself of the cry to gain votes.

A fact it is, that FREMONT and the Republican Party are endeavoring to make Kansas a Free State, while BUCHANAN and the so-called Democrats are doing their best to make it a Slave State of it. The fate of Kansas will certainly be shared by Nebraska, Washington and Oregon. If Kansas becomes a Slave State, the remaining Territories are also lost to Freedom, and the over-weight of the slave-power is so great that the aristocrats of the South will soon rule at the North as now they do at home.

It is a further fact that, since the Union existed, the slaveholding South has never as yet stood so directly opposed to the free North as in this election. Mr. FILLMORE contends even that the South will not abide by the election should the choice fall upon FREMONT and DAYTON. More plainly the contrast cannot be shown. What, in all the world out themselves question can bring the two great portions of the Union, divided only as regards this, into such opposition. Do not be deceived, dear friends. In the approaching Presidential election Slavery is *the* question. To be sure, it is not directly Slavery or Freedom, but the extension or limitation of Slavery.

For the extension of Slavery no opponent of Despotism can vote. For the worst form in which Despotism appears is Slavery. LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Austrian Emperor leave their subjects their personal freedom, however limited it may be by their tyranny. But they do not sell men, women and children in the public market. The slaveholders of the South have indeed threatened that the time would come when they would call the roll of their slaves at the foot of the Bunker Hill monument, but I believe the free men of the North will prevent it.

Let us compare the two opposing Presidential candidates. The most noted deed in the life of BUCHANAN was the Ostend manifesto, which he signed together with SOULE and MASON.—and dropped, without resigning his office, when he was not able to carry out its provisions. The great deed in FREMONT's life is the freedom of California and its gold mines. To him who owns it that this State fell neither into the chains of Slavery nor of monopoly. Whom do you prefer? The diplomat of Ostend or the founder of California's freedom and its inexhaustible gold mines.

And now, in conclusion, a word to you, companions of the years 1848 or 1849, who, with me, have staked your property and your blood for Freedom beyond the ocean. Show that it was not the excitement of the moment which drove you on to the course of liberty; that you know for what you fought, for what ROBERT BLUM and the other brave ones bled! The great question of freedom takes different forms in the Old and New World. In all its essentials it is the same. Those who beyond the ocean are the aristocrats, are here the slaveholders—those who would reap but not labor. Which one of us could ever again enter the ranks of Freedom if he had here advocated the extension of Slavery? Every man of Freedom would turn his back upon the advocates of Slavery, as upon a backslider from the cause.

I myself cannot vote, I am no citizen of America; nor do I intend to become one, because I have made the struggle against the despots of Europe the principal task of my life. But I wished to say to you how I would have voted had I become a citizen, for

FREMONT AND DAYTON!

GUSTAVE STRUVE.

DOBB's FERRY, N. Y., July 19, 1856.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lagrange *Bulletin* says the vote of Missouri in the next Presidential election is estimated at 110,000. The number of enrolled members of the American Party in that State is said to be 62,000, exclusive of sympathizers, who will probably increase the vote for the American candidates 10,000.

A vote taken among the passengers on board the *Morning Star* during a recent trip from St. Joseph to St. Louis, was attended with the following result: for FILLMORE, 34; for FREMONT, 16; for BUCHANAN, 8.

If FREMONT be a Catholic, as his opponents unscrupulously assert, why do all the Catholic presses so violently oppose him?

The Auburn *Daily Advertiser* states "that a prominent Know-Nothing of that city was heard to say to another Know-Nothing a few days since that 'we [the Fillmore Americans] must drop FILLMORE and go in for BUCHANAN, for if we don't FREMONT must carry this State by a large majority.' Deeming Mr. FILLMORE's chances for this State wholly out of the question," adds the *Advertiser*, "they are ready and willing to drop their candidate and go in for any man that is at all available, for the purpose, if possible, of preventing the election of a man who is *pledged to Freedom*."

It is a noticeable fact that everywhere the *mechanics* go for FREMONT. A vote was recently taken among the attaches and employes of the Ohio Tool Company, of Columbus, with the following result: FREMONT 33; BUCHANAN 11; FILLMORE 4.

The following is from the *Albany Evening Transcript*:

"We understand, from undoubted authority, that a Convention of 'Young America' is projected, to be held some time prior to the November election, and that the initiatory steps have been taken to carry into effect the movement for such an assemblage. Gentlemen are now engaged in arranging the preliminaries; and, from the programme, we presume that it will call together a very large representation of the young men of the State. The object of this gathering is to give expression to the sentiments of 'Young America' with reference to the approaching political campaign, and to declare their preference for such candidate as they may consider most suitable to receive their support."

An ong the meetings which have been organized under the direction of the Buchanan State Executive Committee is one for Toledo, on the 24th of September, of all who desire to secure Slavery in Kansas.

The Pro-Slavery Germans of Toledo held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, but it was feeble, both in numbers and character. Here, as elsewhere, the great majority of the German population advocate the cause of Freedom and FREMONT.

A number of the ladies of Fall River have organized themselves into an association, which they style the "Jessie Circle."

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was, at latest accounts, in Louisville, Ky.

President FILLMORE is at the Monteagle House, Suspension Bridge, on a visit to the Falls.

The Fremont men of New-Haven have organized themselves into an association, under the title of "The Pathfinders."

The *Free Press* is the title of a new paper just issued in Rochester for FREMONT, and representing the Radical Democracy. It raises no flag, saving and excepting the call of the Radical Democratic State Convention.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of Wednesday, says:

"Some gentlemen of our acquaintance, thinking that as fair an estimate of the political opinion of our city as could be obtained would be got in one block bounded by Washington, Seneca and Main streets, inasmuch as in that block there are one Fremont and three Buchanan papers, yesterday took a canvass of the votes of those belonging exclusively to the block and entitled to the franchise privilege. The vote taken was confined to the first stories, with the exception of the printing offices. The result was:

Fillmore	129	Fremont	43
Buchanan	24	Gerrit Smith	1
Doubtful			13

Hon. JOSEPH KNOX, of Illinois, a leading lawyer of that State, and a Pierce elector in 1852—always a Democrat—addressed a Fremont meeting at Rock Island, and came out flat-footed for the Pathfinder.

From votes taken on different trains and at different localities on the New-York and Erie Railroad on Tuesday, we give the following aggregate: FREMONT, 138; FILLMORE, 40; BUCHANAN, 25; Undecided, 7.

Mass Fremont Conventions are to be held at Dayton, Fremont, Zanesville, Chillicothe and Massillon, Ohio, during the month of August. These Conventions, however, are not intended to interfere with the series of mass meetings *in every county in Ohio*, which are now being arranged, and which will in one time be announced.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Northern Indiana:

"I think this State will turn up *all right*. Our last election was Democratic, it is true, but it was only for County officers where such a great national issue as that of Slavery had little if any influence. Even State officers and legislators are only elected once in two years in Indiana. This year there was no session at all, and no election excitement. But the Republican cause has stirred the people up, and they are beginning to talk and work in earnest. In our town I only know of two Buchanan men, and they are isolated individuals with no influence. Even our Postmaster, who had been supposed to be an Administration man, though he never said much, now comes out strong for FREMONT, and indignantly tears up all electioneering circulars which come in numbers directed to him. Last night we had our first political meeting here; it was crowded and the audience responded enthusiastically to denunciations of *old hickory* and glorifications of our side. In most of the neighboring towns large and influential Fremont Clubs have been formed."

The Sunday School attached to the Seventh-street M. E. Church had an excursion to Flushing yesterday, at which there were 54 legal voters, each one of which would vote for a Catholic to fill the Presidential Chair. Upon a vote, there were for Fremont 30, for Fillmore 9, for Buchanan 6, undecided 9. Total 54.

Rhode Island—Letter from John Whipple.

WARWICK, Friday, July 18, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I was in Providence yesterday, or rather the day before, and intended to have seen you, but very numerous little orders to attend to occupied my whole day. I cannot comply with your urgent and flattering request for numerous reasons. *I am with you heart and soul for* FREMONT. I know the man. Whatever he does he gives his whole energies to, because he gives his whole heart to. It is a good heart, and his indorser (as you might call it at Bank) is a resolution which no danger can appal, and no temptation can seduce. Poll the entire population of the whole country and you could not come nearer to my model for a President. With the energy of Gen. JACKSON he unites the purity and firmness of WASHINGTON. He is my man all over, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. If I could I would appear among you with my feeble testimony. But, for reasons which I will give you at another time, and which I am sure will satisfy you, I cannot be with you.

With great respect, very truly your friend,

JOHN WHIPPLE.

WM. S. PATTEN, Esq.

Col. Fremont's Catholicism.

From the Newark Mercury, July 21.

Up to the nomination of Col. FREMONT for the Presidency, no man had ever heard that he was a Catholic. He had acquired a reputation over the whole civilized world, and his name had become familiar in every town and hamlet in the country, and yet no one had ever heard a breath of his being a Catholic. He became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the age of sixteen, and has ever since been an active and regular attendant of that denomination. His children have all been baptized in the Church of Epiphany, at Washington, as is proved beyond all dispute by the certificate of Rev. Mr. FERNER, Rector of that Church—the first in 1848, and the last in 1855. But the moment he is selected as a candidate for President, Col. FREMONT, his family, his friends and his enemies are suddenly astonished with a story that he is a Catholic. There was no evidence to prove the story, and the meanness of the fraud, as well as the baseness of the falsehood, was too plain to deceive any one. Suddenly, an obscure Alderman by the name of FULMER, appears as a witness, and gives a ure tended conversation that he alleges took place at Brown's Hotel, Washington, after having seen Colonel FREMONT at the Catholic Church, in that city, and witnessed him *eating the wafer* at the sacrament. The story was necessarily false, as every intelligent person knew. This "distinguished" Alderman has been pressed into details, in regard to his lie, and has truly convicted himself most conclusively. His testimony is all that the New-York *Express* has relied upon to establish its charge, and he says the conversation which he had with Col. FREMONT, at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, relative to FREMONT's religion, as stated in the New-York *Express*, took place in the latter part of January, or the fore part of February, 1852, as he (FULMER) went to Washington the fore part of January, 1852, remained there about six weeks, and returned home to New-York before the middle of February of that year.

On looking over the files of the New-York *Evening Express*, of the year 1852, the following appears:

"March 1, 1852.—Among the passengers by the Tennessee to Panama, (from San Francisco,) were Col. JOHN C. FREMONT and family. The Colonel is now on his way to Europe to dispose of his quartz title in the Mariposa."

The same paper, of the date of March 6, 1852, says:

"Passengers arrived in the steamship *Empire City*—Col. FREMONT and his family. And under the head of personal—Mrs. FILLMORE and Mr. M. P. FILLMORE and Gen. J. C. FREMONT and family are at the Irving House. Col. FREMONT, lady and children, were among the passengers in the *Empire City*, to-day, from Chagres."

The same paper further says, of the date of March 10, 1852:

"Passengers sailed in the steamship *Africa*, for Liverpool—Col. J. C. FREMONT and family."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The following is a translation of the ordinance by which the Christian soldiers in the East are permitted to follow their religion, secure from molestation: "We commend all general officers, colonels and other heads of those corps in our army which are Christian soldiers, to take care that they may observe their religion in perfect freedom. To this end we order that every Sunday, and every day celebrated as a religious festival according to their rites, the Christian soldiers shall be marched in a body, and without arms, to their respective churches, accompanied by officers, who at the close of their religious exercises will bring them back to their corps."

A letter from St. Petersburg, of 28th June, says: Since the opening of the navigation our port is crowded with vessels; never have such numbers been seen here before. The customs officers are overwhelmed with business. Up to the 25th June there had been 974 arrivals at Croustadt, and 283 departures. Yesterday the arrivals had been increased to more than a thousand. At Riga the arrivals were 885 up to June 19, and the departures 445. The inland commerce is not less active.

The Cologne *Gazette* is responsible for the following story: "When PALMER was condemned, the Sardinian Ambassador telegraphed to Turin, 'PALMER, condemned to death, will be hanged at Rugeley.' The official at Turin wrote for 'PALM.' (abridged for 'PALMER') 'PALMERSTON,' and sent it as an official dispatch to the Minister CAVOUR. The latter, having smiled on reading it, left it open on his desk, and in a few minutes the report went like wildfire through Turin that the English had hanged their Prime Minister."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Governor of Poland, has sent a circular to the local authorities ordering them to allow all persons who fled abroad to escape military service to return home without punishment, when they are to be recommended to occupy themselves in agricultural or manufacturing labor. It is stated that several refugees, taking advantage of the promise of the circular, have returned to their homes.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* revives the report of an intended royal visit to Ireland this season. "A correspondent," says the *Freeman*, "informs us that a number of workmen have left Dublin for Killarney, to make certain improvements in Kenmere House, the seat of the Earl of KENMARE, preparatory to a visit from her Majesty to that celebrated locality.

Swedish papers state the number of ships taken by the enemy during the late war, to have amounted to 89, with an aggregate of 10,028 tons. Of these vessels, 12 belonged to Uleaborg, 11 to Brahestad, 10 to Wasa, 9 to Nystadt, 9 to Helsingfors, 7 to Christinestad, 7 to Bjorneborg, 7 to Abo, 5 to Raumo, 4 to Gamla-Carleby, 3 to Jacobstaat, 2 to Borga, 2 to Ny-Carleby, and 1 to Loviss.

The *Monteur* announces that the Lord Mayor of London has remitted to the Prefect of the Seine a fourth sum of 100,000f. on account of the English subscription for the victims of the inundation, which now amounts to more than 600,000f., and that without including the towns that have placed themselves in direct communication with the French authorities.

The *Correspondance Italienne* of Turin, in giving an account of the general state of Italy, states that the debates of the Piedmontese Parliament in reference to the Paris Conference have been printed in a small volume, and widely circulated all over the Peninsula, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent its introduction.

The King of Naples is just now at Porto d'Anzio with his family, on a visit to the Pope. It appears that both these sovereigns are agreed on the course to be pursued in regard to the remonstrances of the Western Powers, and that they have determined to make no concessions in consequence of those demands.

Letters from Archangel state that the north wind, which had been blowing for some time into the harbor, has accumulated there gigantic masses of ice, literally high as hills, all brought from Polar seas. These immense blocks had changed for some time the Summer into Winter, and seriously impeded the navigation.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes what it represents to be an official account of the deaths in the French army during the Eastern war. The account says that from the 1st of May, 1854, to the 15th of March, 1856, the number of deaths in the East was 62,192 officers and men; and in the Baltic, 1,059.

The Piedmontese army of the East attained a maximum of 17,581 men. Up to October 31, 1855, it lost 1,632 men, of whom 1,211 died of cholera, 170 of typhus fever, and 251 from wounds and other causes. In this number there were 56 officers, 1,563 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 13 belonging to the commissariat.

The *Moniteur* says, "Several French journals in France, as well as abroad, are trying to accredit a statement that the Emperor is about immediately to go to Arenenberg, and to Bregenz, to meet the Emperor of Austria. This statement has no foundation whatever."

The harvest has commenced in the South of France, and, wherever the crops have not suffered from inundations, the produce is abundant and excellent. Fine weather has been most favorable to the vines. Spirits rising, owing to the scanty supply.

There is a talk of a grand French naval review at Toulon, in the presence of the Emperor, to which, it is said, the Kings of Sardinia and Greece and some other sovereign princes have been invited.

At Milan bodies of cavalry and artillery had traversed that city and moved in the direction of Lodi and Cremona. It was thought that a revolutionary outbreak had occurred, but the movement of troops suddenly ceased.

A letter from Beyrout in the *Journal de Constantinople* says: "The rain, in driving down the snow from the mountains, has brought to Tripoli, in Syria, a large mass of serpents and other reptiles."

The Russian Minister of Marine has been buying immense numbers of revolvers, which the officers of the navy are compelled to take at cost price, afterwards to be deducted from their pay.

The formal opening of the Conference for the organization of the Principalities is fixed for the 15th July. It is stated that the seat of the Conference will be Constantinople.

It is stated on very good authority, that the efforts of Austria to organize a political league of all the States of Italy, except Piedmont, have failed.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Vienna that the Emperor of Austria will grant a further amnesty on the occasion of the Empress' *accouchement*.

A letter from Warsaw in the *Deutschland* says that the great hopes which had been entertained in Poland respecting the change of the Government system are rapidly vanishing away.

On the 7th of July a man threw himself from the top of the triumphal arch of the Etoile, in Paris, and was killed on the spot. His body was taken to the Morgue.

Letters from Vienna announce that the Austrian Cabinet is ready to offer the French Government every suitable reparation for the murder of the French soldier at Giurgevo.

The Austrian papers are giving great importance to the tour of Count WALEWSKI through Germany.

Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on the 8th. He appeared in excellent health.

The approaching conference between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria was thought to forebode no good to Italy.

A dispatch from Madrid, of the 9th of July, announces that all fears of further disturbances had been entirely dissipated.

The Governor-General of Siberia has arrived in Paris, to take advice on the best mode of working the gold mines of Siberia.

At Seville, Spain, people have been dying of cholera at the rate of 100 per day. The epidemic, however, was not extending beyond Seville.

The Paris *Moniteur* is publishing Mr. THACKERAY's *Book of Snobs*.

M. FORTOUL, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, died suddenly at Ems.

News from Havana—Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. McGOWAN commanding, arrived yesterday. The *Philadelphia* left New-Orleans 16th July, and Havana at 4 P. M. of the 19th for this port.

The *Philadelphia* landed 12 passengers and brings $25,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 114 passengers and $220,000 in Mexican Silver for New-York.

The health of the Captain-General of Cuba was reported in a precarious state when the *Philadelphia* sailed.

We are indebted to Mr. H. J. BOLLAY, Purser of the *Philadelphia*, for special favors.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL—THE DIFFICULTY WITH MEXICO—BUSINESS—SICKNESS IN HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 19, 1856.

The absorbing topic of interest in our community is the health of General CONCHA, anxiety not limited to the palace walls, or relieved by the indefinite bulletins issued by the doctors, of a "bad night and a better morning," &c., which characterized the last. I should presume from the time passed with the disease that there might be reasonable hope of recovery, but if the superior type is typhoid, it is a phase but little understood by our nurses, and the want of care at the proper moment might be fatal.

The Spanish frigate *Cortes* returned from Vera Cruz on the 27th inst.—voyage fourteen days—and the young buttons very much disturbed that their fame was held in abeyance by the yielding of the Spanish Minister to the terms of COMONFORT, both in retiring the fleet from Vera Cruz and Tampico, and revision of the vouchers upon which a large part of the Spanish claims are predicated—all fraudulent packages to be thrown out—and a reference to Spain of the proposed basis, for final adjustment. It is admitted here that in diplomacy the President of Mexico has had the advantage of the Spanish Minister, ALVAREZ—while the evidence of grand vitiates the compact made in *good faith*, between the two countries—which view will probably be sustained by the Ministry at Madrid.

The business of Havana has been with the usual activity of the season: Sugars changing hands at figures recently given, and the stocks in store about 250,000 boxes. Exchanges—London—3¾ to 4¼ premium. New-York and northern cities—7⅛ to 8⅛ discount. United States gold coin 5 per cent. discount, sales yesterday.

The health of Havana might be much worse if we had many strangers here liable to disease. In the Bay and the Military Hospital there are very many cases. On the water, among sailors, the negligence of masters, and the natural aversion that "Jack" has to the Hospital is the cause of much mortality. Many cases are removed from vessels when the subject is already in a dying state. Where treatment is given in season, the loss is not 4 per cent. All else as usual, except "that conspiracy," and "money to GOICOECHEA and WALKER in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

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☞ In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing the protection of citizens of the United States, who may discover guano deposits was passed. A synopsis of its provisions will be found in the report of the regular proceedings. Various Harbor Improvement bills were discussed and passed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. BARBOUR moved to amend the clause appropriating $8,275,000 for the pay of the Army, by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kansas, and the manner in which they are enforced, declaring that until they shall be confirmed by Congress, no part of the Federal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement. After a lengthy and animated debate on this proposition, Mr. STANTON moved an amendment declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. This amendment was agreed to by a vote of 67 against 56, and then Mr. BARBOUR's proposition, thus amended, was adopted by 72 against 57. The House has yet to vote on the bill. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. REEDER entitled to the seat as Delegate from Kansas. The resolution will be called up on Wednesday next. The evening session was occupied in political debates.

☞ We publish this morning a special report, by telegraph, of the proceedings of the Convention of the Democratic Republicans held at Syracuse yesterday. The character of the delegates and the earnestness of the proceedings will commend the action taken to the careful consideration of all. It will be seen that the Republican nominations are indorsed to the fullest extent.

☞ A meeting of the Whig State Central Committee was held at Albany yesterday. A resolution was adopted favoring a National Convention, and calling a State Convention for the choice of delegates, and also one declaring for FILLMORE.

☞ The Massachusetts American State Convention for the choice of candidates for State officers assembled at Boston yesterday, but failed to effect a permanent organization up to 10½ o'clock last night. A Fremont man was elected temporary Chairman.

☞ There was quite a large meeting of the friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON, at the Academy of Music, last evening. A sketch of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

Popular Sovereignty.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* replies to our former comments upon its view of the Nebraska bill, and expresses a willingness to pursue still further a "friendly conference" with us upon the subject, so far as it may consider it likely to be "profitable to the public." We submit to the *Atlas and Argus*, that no such controversy upon this or any other subject is likely to be profitable, if the evidence adduced by one party is evaded and concealed by the other. It is all very well for that paper to dismiss the principal point of our article by professing an indisposition to deal with its "verbiage:"—but the terms of the Cincinnati platform, and the express language of Mr. BUCHANAN, can scarcely be disposed of by such an epithet. We shall restate our view of the case, and leave the *Atlas and Argus* to decide whether it will present it fairly, or not.

The Democratic Party has indorsed the principles of the Nebraska bill. It is committed to those principles, both by its platform and its candidate. The *Atlas and Argus*, also approving the bill, contends that by virtue of its provisions, the people of Kansas may admit or exclude Slavery, *while it remains a Territory*; and it presents this as the doctrine of popular sovereignty embodied in the Nebraska bill, and indorsed, both by the platform and candidate of the Democratic Party. Now this we deny. We deny that the right of the people to exclude Slavery from *a Territory*, before they make it *a State*, is embodied in the Nebraska bill, or asserted by either the Cincinnati platform or by JAMES BUCHANAN. On the contrary, we assert that it is either openly or tacitly repudiated by both.

And first as to the language of the bill itself. The bill declares its "true intent and meaning" to be, to leave the people of any Territory or State "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, *subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*" Now these last words either mean something, or nothing. If the Constitution *permits* the people of the Territory to prohibit Slavery therein, they can exercise the power which that clause of the bill confers. If it does not, then they cannot do it, and the whole clause is nugatory. The *Atlas* charges us with holding the doctrine, that the Constitution *does not* permit them thus to prohibit Slavery. It has no warrant for such a charge. But it is a matter of no importance to any one what our views may be. We desire to know the views of the Democratic Party *and its Candidate* upon this precise point. Does the Democratic Party sustain the Constitutionality of such a construction of the Nebraska bill as would give to the people of Kansas the right to prohibit Slavery from the Territory? This is the vital question; and the answer to it is found in the action of the Party in national Convention at Cincinnati, where it was

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, *and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution*, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The *Atlas and Argus* must concede that no such doctrine is asserted here. The right of the people to exclude Slavery from *the Territory* is not even alluded to. On the contrary, that right is virtually denied, by the declaration that it *begins to exist* only when the people reach a certain number, and when they cease to be inhabitants of a Territory, and become citizens of a State. The platform, therefore, which is the authoritative exponent of the views of the party, tacitly and by strong implication asserts the doctrine which the *Atlas and Argus* imputes to us, namely, that the Constitution does not permit the people of *a Territory* to exclude Slavery therefrom.

And now, how is it with the other authority:—how does *the Candidate* of the party stand upon the issue? Does he believe that the People of a Territory may exclude Slavery, under the Constitution? The following is his own answer to this inquiry:—we reprint it now, because it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of the *Atlas and Argus* when we gave it before:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 12th inst., in which you submit to me the following paragraph, and ask whether it contains an accurate version of the conversation between us, concerning my Berks County letter, on the occasion to which you refer:

"Happening to meet Mr. BUCHANAN at the President's levee, on Friday evening, I called his attention to this letter, and asked him if he intended to be understood as claiming that *the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity had the right to control the question of Slavery in such Territory.* He declared that *no such idea had ever been maintained by him*; that the construction put upon his language by Mr. YANCEY was a perversion of its plain and obvious meaning; that, in his opinion, *the inhabitants of a Territory, as such, had no political rights*, [although they possessed all the private rights of American citizens;] that *they had* NO POWER WHATEVER OVER THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, *and they could neither interdict nor establish it, except when assembled in Convention to form a State Constitution.* He further authorized and requested me to make any public use of these declarations that I might think proper, to correct any impression which Mr. YANCEY'S construction of his language in the Berks letter might have made."

With the addition which I have inserted between brackets, *this statement is* SUBSTANTIALLY AND ALMOST LITERALLY CORRECT, *according to my recollection.* * * * *

Yours, very truly, JAMES BUCHANAN.

We submit that the following points are established by this evidence:

1. That the Nebraska bill gives the People of the Territory control over Slavery only so far as that control may be held to be constitutional.

2. That the Democratic Platform denies explicitly the power of Congress to intertere with Slavery in any Territory, and does not assert the Constitutional right of the People thereof to do so:—but by implication strongly denies it.

3. That the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in express terms, denies that right, and asserts explicitly that the people of a Territory have, under the Constitution, *no control whatever* over the subject of Slavery therein.

4. That if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected, his Executive action would be governed entirely by this construction of the Constitution:—that he would veto any act of Congress that might prohibit Slavery in any Territory:—that he would appoint officers who would nullify any attempt of the people of a Territory to exclude Slavery therefrom:—and that the whole weight of his position would thus necessarily be thrown in favor of the doctrine, that the Constitution carries Slavery, or protects it when carried by individuals, into any territory of the United States.

Now, if the *Atlas and Argus* will meet this fairly, and as we present it, we shall be glad to hear what it may have to say.

Ballot-Box Stuffing.

The transparent villainies of "Pacific" election swindlers originate on the "Atlantic" side a transparent ballot-box. An ingenious mechanic offers to the Aldermen of New-York a glass box for the reception of votes. It is said that one of the City fathers, on seeing the article, remarked that "it was a temptation to a smash." But the present of such an arrangement to our tax dispensers is precisely that which few of them want. To permit the daylight to shine upon the mysteries of the elective franchise in New-York City is no part of a well-trained municipal authority!

It is claimed by those familiar with the appearance of the little jokers among political thimble-riggers that the ballot-box has never been to blame at our municipal polls. Slides and stuffed ballots have been fashionable with the primaries, but in the general election have never been found practicable because there were too many lookers-on, and, as Signor BLITZ used to say, no chance for practice.

There is a fraud beyond the ballot box that demands attention from Vigilance Committees in the political clubs now organizing—the fraud of "swapping" and "juggling" returns! This is never so easy to accomplish as where there are more than two candidates in the race for office, for then there are many weaker rivulets of votes that may be diverted in manufacturing a torrent—such a one as the Yankee Sullivans of 1852 contrived for General PIERCE in this City. The trial of Giles *vs.* Flagg, and that—not so recent—of the People against the Twentieth Ward Return Officers, exhibited the ease and dexterity with which returns *might be* juggled in the hands of unscrupulous inspectors. It is true the canvass is conducted in public, but the tallies are kept sometimes on slates—sometimes with pencil—and in nearly every case upon loose scraps of paper. If the returns meant to be official are made up at the polling place—which the law intends shall be done—they are taken away *en route* to the Alderman or the County Clerk and are readily altered by the person in charge who has only to insert a fresh leaf in place of a detached one.

The entire columns of this paper could be filled with examples of the various methods capable of being used by the unscrupulous. But an instance or two must suffice. Suppose the whole number of votes in a precinct to be three hundred: and that A receives from these 100; B 75 and C 65—if 10 votes are taken from B and given to A, and 20 more from C exchanged to the same column, the tally of a whole number is thus returned, whilst A is 30 votes better off than the electors intended he should be. The security of the fraud lies in an old proverb more practical than grammatical: "What is every body's business is no body's business," and in the probability of a defeated candidate never caring to question the loss of a few votes here and a few votes there. *It is this transposition of results* which defrauds electors and not the stuffing of ballot-boxes. And the City swarms with experts in the art, who, keeping the cool head and automaton memory and gambling arithmetic of a professed rake, can surpass even the Wizard ANDERSON in rapid combinations and transformations.

The fraud is easiest of accomplishment in precincts where a party is very strong and where the inspectors, although professedly elected on different tickets, are nevertheless of the same political faith. Whilst the statute law is defective upon the subject of providing that returns must be sealed at the public polling places, these facilities for alteration should be watched by Vigilance Committees detailed at the polls. Let the latter be strongly guarded by detachments of electors, who with pencil and paper in hand shall at the close of the polls succeed the challengers and figure down every call and movement of the inspectors, and thus stenograph the results of the canvass. The different clubs affected by these frauds cannot too soon commence the discussion of this subject—the appointment of investigating committees—and the arrangement of an extended guard upon inspector jugglery.

Illegal Taxation on Account of the Central Park.

If the American people value any one portion of their birthright of freedom more than another, it is the exemption they enjoy from arbitrary taxation. The key to nearly every struggle against tyranny which the Anglo-Saxon race has undergone within the last two centuries, is contained in the words—"*resistance to taxation without representation.*" Inhabitants of this metropolis inherit from their Dutch and English forefathers a double share of inborn hatred against the undue exercise of governmental power over their property, and it might be supposed that this would be sufficient to guarantee them against every attempt to violate their privileges in this respect. It is an axiom of liberty that taxes may only be levied by duly authorized representatives of the people, in such a manner as is distinctly prescribed by law. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, at the instigation of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, are, nevertheless, at this very instant, in the matter of the Central Park, making an attempt to lay a tax, for which the Legislature has not only made neither direct nor indirect provision, but which is in opposition to statute law; and, if permitted, will put every dollar of City property at the mercy of incumbents of municipal office. The action of the Mayor and Street Commissioner is opposed by the Comptroller, Mr. FLAGG, and by the Counsel of the Corporation, Mr. SHEPARD, both of whom, we are told, reprobate this new scheme of plunder with all the force which their influence and position warrant.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: The Board of Supervisors met, as is known, on the second Wednesday in July, for the purpose of receiving from the Comptroller the tax-books for 1856, for examination and confirmation. It was found that the tax levy for the year would amount to the sum of $7,075,000. Notwithstanding this enormous and unprecedented burden to be imposed on City property, the Mayor and Street Commissioner, as Commissioners of the Central Park, laid a communication before the Board, in which they proposed that $200,000 should be added to the tax bill, *to be placed at their disposal*, to be expended on the Park. The plan was strenuously advocated by the Mayor, and also by the Recorder in person, who both, together with twelve other Supervisors, voted in favor of the additional tax, so that it was adopted. At the same time, the whole matter was, in accordance with necessary usage, referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board, to bring in a Report and the customary resolutions. A few days later, on the 14th inst., this Committee presented their Report; but, convinced of the illegality of the $200,000 scheme, omitted any reference to it in their resolutions. A motion was therefore made to postpone further action until the 21st of July, (last Monday,) and, in the meanwhile, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At the last meeting of this Board, a resolution was adopted, adding $200,000 to the amount of the tax levy, authorized by the act of the Legislature to be used by the Commissioners of the Central Park; and

Whereas, Doubts exist as to the legality of the measure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to examine the subject, and to report to this Board, at its next meeting, his opinion in relation thereto.

A previous communication to Mr. SHEPARD contained the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation he, and he is hereby directed to report to this Board his opinion, whether or not it is absolutely compulsory upon the Common Council to make application to the Legislature of the State, annually, for the passage of a law to authorize the levying of the usual and necessary taxation; also, whether the county of New-York does not possess the competent authority, given it by the charter or otherwise, to raise a sufficient taxation for its own support.

On Monday last, at the adjourned meeting of the Board, the communication from the Counsel of the Corporation, in response to these resolutions, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. It had been taken for granted that the expressed will of the gentlemen most interested in the expenditure of the money, would have imposed upon Mr. SHEPARD and also upon Mr. FLAGG, a sort of moral necessity (!) of replying in a manner favorable to the wishes of the Mayor and street Commissioner. Such a hope does not seem, however, to have been fulfilled. The Comptroller is loud in denouncing the new-born project, and the sum of Mr. SHEPARD's reply is contained upon the second page of the printed document, as follows:

"Three questions are presented:

1. Whether the City and County of New-York has, or not, the power to levy 'usual and necessary taxes,' without any legislative act or authority.

2. Whether there be any general statute which authorizes the levy of usual and necessary taxes for the support of the City of New York, without special application to the Legislature.

3. Whether the City and County of New-York has the power to raise the specific sum of $200,000 by taxation, to be used by the Commissioners of the Central Park.

To the first question, *I answer that it has not.*

To the second question, *I answer that there is not.*

To the third question, *I answer that it has not.*"

On the day after the Corporation Counsel had presented his communication to the Board of Supervisors, he took the still more decided step, in opposition to the tax, of procuring from Judge WHITING, of the Supreme Court, an injunction against its being inserted in the tax levy, and so the case now stands. The Mayor, Recorder and Board are required to show cause to-day, and the Board has adjourned, in the meanwhile, until the 4th of August, that the matter may be decided. We learn that much angry feeling was manifested at the last meeting, and sundry very emphatic speeches were made by gentlemen interested, as to what they *would* do, and others should *not* do in the premises. It is requisite now that the public should wake up to the importance of this subject. If the attention of tax-payers is turned, as it should be, to the consideration of this case, it will, perhaps, be the last, as it is the first, which will occur of such a nature.

Boards of Supervisors are created by statute, and have authority, especially granted to them by the Legislature, to raise money for certain specific purposes. Like other persons or corporations created by statutes, their powers are defined, and they are not permitted to exercise powers which are not granted either expressly or by implication. If the Board of Supervisors, without any granted power, are allowed to usurp the right now of levying a tax of two hundred thousand dollars, and such an instance is raised into a precedent which may be followed, there will be, hereafter, no bar or hindrance to their plundering the community at discretion. There is, in fact, no reason why the Mayor and Street Commissioner should have limited their present demand to two hundred thousand dollars. They might, with equal propriety, have asked for *five millions*, or *fifty*. Enormously as taxation has of late years increased, there is no instance on record, as yet, of a levy for any purpose which has not been specifically set down by the Legislature of the State; nor does any statute exist authorizing the levy of "usual and necessary taxes" (!) by the Supervisors. The very idea is monstrous, and it is evident that any such exercise of the power of taxation, not given by the Legislature, would be void.

The question whether this especial tax of two hundred thousand dollars for the Central Park is of such importance and such a nature that it is wise and prudent to force the meaning of some statute for the purpose of obtaining it, will be answered by the common sense of every law-loving citizen. Whether there may not be personal and political motives which have established so singular an alliance as that which, for the moment exists, between the Street Commissioner and the Mayor, we do not choose at present to consider. It is only necessary now to ask whether any power has ever yet been granted by the Legislature to the City and County of New-York to raise money for Central Park purposes. And this question has been amply and conclusively answered by the Corporation Counsel, as follows:

"The power to raise the specific sum of two hundred thousand dollars, by taxation, to be used by the Commissioners of the Central Park, if it exist, must be found in the act of April 12, 1856, to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax, the power to tax, conferred by former acts, having been exercised and exhausted. By this act the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York are * * empowered * * to order and cause to be raised, by tax, on the estates, real and personal subject to taxation according to law, a sum *not exceeding three million two hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars*, for (certain enumerated) 'objects and purposes.'

The Supervisors are also empowered to raise $828,500 for the expenses of the police in said City and County, and a further sum of $396,367 to be applied toward the expense of lighting the City, and a further sum of $415,932 83 to be applied toward defraying the deficiency in taxation in said City and County for the year 1855. (§1.)

The Act further provides that 'No portion of the said respective sums shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid.'

The question then resolves itself into this, namely, whether, where an act permits money to be raised by tax, *not exceeding* a certain sum, for certain specified purposes, and directs that it shall be applied to no other purposes, the Board of Supervisors have a right to raise an amount exceeding that sum, and for a purpose which is not specified. I think they have no such right.

One of the objects and purposes enumerated in the statute, for which money may be raised by tax, is 'for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York may be put to by law.' It is worthy of notice that the amounts which may be raised and applied to the other purposes and objects specified in the first section make up the whole sum of $3,247,189, and that while every other purpose has a specific amount authorized to be applied to it, no specific amount is authorized to be applied to the expenses which the Mayor, &c., may be put to by law. But without regarding the extent to which this observation bears upon the question it is well to consider directly, whether the $200,000 added by the Board of Supervisors to the tax levy is an expense to which the Mayor, &c., have been put by law?

And without considering whether the terms 'been put to by law' do not signify such expenses as have been judicially established in the courts, it will suffice to state another question which lies behind both.

Is the amount of $200,000 designated to satisfy the provisions of any legal contracts which have been made, and which the law would enforce against the City? Manifestly not.

It is designed to raise a fund, to be placed at the control of the Commissioners of the Central Park, or some other officer or officers, to enable them to proceed to complete the Park, according to the ordinance by which they were created. It does not differ in principle from any addition to the tax levy which might be made to enable any other officers to do any work for the City; and if one addition to the tax levy, not authorized by the statute, be permissible, any other is equally so.

The clause under consideration, thus extended, *subverts the purpose of the statute, which is apparent in every line, to limit the tax which the Supervisors are permitted to impose. And the grounds which restrict taxation are broken down, so that the Supervisors have the power to tax any man to the whole amount of his property.*"

The Rival Routes to Australia.

The question of communication between England and her Australian Colonies is no longer a question of secondary or small importance. The very extraordinary increase in population, opulence and power which those Colonies have experienced within the last dozen years, and the determined spirit of independence and self-reliance which they are now beginning to manifest, make it pretty evident that the time has gone by when their interests could be neglected with safety. It is dangerous then, under present circumstances, for the Imperial Government to evince a disposition to sacrifice Australian interests to those of incorporated Companies or even the mother country.

But in the question to which this article relates the mother country is not in antagonism to her Colonies. So far as communication with those Colonies is concerned the interest of mother and daughters are perfectly identical, and, therefore, the action of the British Government relative to this matter is the more unaccountable. Regular and frequent mails from Australia to England would be not less advantageous to business people in the old country, than regular and frequent mails from England to Australia would prove to the inhabitants of the new. Is it not, then, singular that the Imperial Government should have selected that route for the conveyance of the mails in question, which is objectionable in every point of view, and which the public voice in both countries has condemned? Singular though it be, however, it is, nevertheless, a fact. Beside that circuitous ocean route round the Southern extremity of the African continent, and that other route round Cape Horn, which is equally circuitous, there are two more direct and shorter routes by which communication can be carried on between England and her Australian Colonies, and, so far as the transmission of mails is concerned, either of these routes is considered infinitely superior to the former ones. These shorter routes are the Southwestern route, by Panama, and the Southeastern route, by Suez.

But very different are the advantages which the two routes in question respectively present. The latter traverses the Atlantic to Gibraltar, and the whole length of the Mediterranean to Alexandria—then crosses Egypt to Suez; and, after threading the Red Sea to Aden, pursues its course through the dangerous and tempestuous Indian Ocean to Sydney or Melbourne. By this route the transmission of mails and merchandise is tedious and uncertain—the average time required for the passage from England to Australia being not less than one hundred and twenty days, while not unfrequently a much longer time is consumed in it. The Southwestern route traverses the Atlantic Ocean to Aspinwall, crosses the Isthmus of Darien to Panama, and then takes its way through the smooth Pacific to the land of those embryo commonwealths which are rapidly approaching the period of their political birth and independence.

The advantages which this route possesses over the other are of a very decided character. Mr. W. H. BAYLIE, an Australian Ex-Mayor, who recently traveled over it, has addressed a communication to the London *Times*, which places those advantages in a very striking point of view. There being as yet no line of steamers between Panama and Melbourne, Mr. BAYLIE, when returning home, had to make the voyage from Melbourne to Valparaise in a sailing vessel; from the latter port he proceeded to Panama in a steamer; thence crossed the Isthmus by railway to Aspinwall, and was conveyed from Aspinwall to Southampton by the West Indian mail packet. He had gone out by the Suez route, and having returned by the Panama one, he was qualified by experience to contrast the advantages and disadvantages of the two lines, and to speak with authority on the subject. He says that he never met a person that had made the Anglo-Australian journey home or out by way of the *Pacific*, who would *dream* of attempting it by the *Indian Ocean* if there was on the former that reasonable certainty as to arrival and departure which steam would afford. Sailing on the Pacific he pronounces like sailing on a mill-pond, and he avers that, if a line of steamers were established between Panama and Melbourne, and in connection with those of the Royal West India Mail Company, the passage from England to her Australian colonies could be made on an average in fifty days, which would be *considerably less* than *one half* the usual time at present consumed on the Southeastern or Suez route. We need hardly add that Mr. BAYLIE's opinion of the superiority of the Panama route, is also the opinion of all intelligent persons as well in England as in Australia. And such being the case, does it not seem strange that the Imperial Government, in defiance of public opinion in the mother country and the colonies, and to the manifest injury of commercial interests, should obstinately persist in keeping its eyes shut to the *advantages* of the Panama route and the *disadvantages* of that by Suez?

Mr. Fillmore and the Massachusetts Whigs.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which may be regarded as the organ of fossiliferous Whiggery in New-England, and is known to speak the sentiments of Mr. EVERETT, has at last declared itself on the subject of the duty of the Whigs in the present contest for the Presidency. If any hopes had been entertained by the friends of Mr. FILLMORE that this "respectable daily" would espouse his cause, they have been effectually disposed of by its leader of yesterday, which concludes thus:

"It must be quite unnecessary to say anything further on this head, for so slight under present appearances is the prospect that Mr. FILLMORE will receive a support from his own party which can be of any avail to him, that the Whigs might as well throw away their votes by setting up an electoral ticket of their own, as by borrowing for the same object that of the American Party. We do not assume this as a certain result, but it seems so probable that we would not recommend to the Whigs the adoption of any system of action based on so uncertain an event as the success of the Fillmore ticket in any one State of the Union."

The drouth in New-Jersey is becoming quite severe. The water in the streams is very low, and vegetation everywhere is suffering.

Death of an Artist.

The Patriarch of American Landscape Painters, THOMAS DOUGHTY, died on Wednesday last, in this City, of a disease of the brain, and in extreme penury. It is a most melancholy close of a long life of poverty spent in the vain struggle to cultivate an art for which there was no compensating demand. Mr. DOUGHTY was one of the first of our native artists who distinguished himself in landscape painting. He was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1793, and spent the early part of his life in the business of a leather dresser, at which he served a regular apprenticeship. His addiction to painting was a pure inspiration, and he adopted it as a profession without even having any instruction. Whatever merit he possessed was the result of his own unaided study and observation of nature. He painted a great number of landscapes, some of which were sold at a good price, and at one time enjoyed a reputation almost equal to that of COLE. But of later years his pictures had gone out of fashion, and he was put to the necessity, peculiarly mortifying to an artist, of disposing of his productions by means of a raffle. He spent some years abroad, and some of his best pictures are views of English scenery.

Only the day before Mr. DOUGHTY died, the subjoined letter by one of the most eminent of his brother artists, was addressed to one of our contemporaries:

Some months since the friends of THOS. DOUGHTY, the landscape painter, opened a subscription for his relief. As their Treasurer, I would acknowledge the kindness which prompted many to send the various sums which have mainly sustained his family during a long illness. The veteran painter is now in the last extremity, entirely unconscious, and must in a few hours breathe his last. I shall be glad to receive, and to see well applied, any sums which may be intrusted to me, by those disposed to aid in relieving the distresses of his family.

D. HUNTINGTON,
Appletons' Building, No. 348 Broadway.

Medical.

The American Medical Association has delegated Dr. ISIDOR GLUCK, of this City, to the Congress of Physicians and Naturalists at Vienna. The Doctor was a distinguished surgeon in KOSSUTH's army.

Chemists have been in the habit of asserting that so little iodine can be dissolved in water that only 1-7,000 part of iodine by weight will be found in the common aqueous solution. Dr. ANDERS, of this City, says that he can dissolve ⅙ of a grain of the iodine in an ounce of simple Croton water. He claims that his preparation does not produce the ill effects that occasionally attend the administration of the solution of iodine with iodide of of potassium, or by means of alcohol.

The Medical *Monthly* thinks that the resolution passed at the Detroit Session of the National Association, on the motion of Dr. NEILL, was a petty exhibition of Philadelphian spite and jealousy toward New-York doctors.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The following is the order of exercises at Wesleyan University on commencement week:

SUNDAY, Aug. 3.—Baccalaureate Sermon, 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. Prof. LINDSAY. Address before the Missionary Lyceum, 7½ o'clock P. M., Rev. T. H. STOCKTON, D. D.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.—Oration before the Class of '45, 10 o'clock, A. M., Rev. GILBERT HAVEN. Oration and Poem before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., JOHN G. SAXE, Esq. Oration and Poem before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, 7½ o'clock P. M., GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., FRANCIS M. FISCH, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6.—Alumni business meeting, 10 o'clock A. M. Alumni dinner, 2 o'clock P. M. Oration and Poem before the Alumni, 7 o'clock P. M., Rev. DAVID PATTEN, D. D., Rev. WM. S. STUDLEY.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7.—Commencement.

Yale College.

The public exercises of commencement week are as follows:

SUNDAY, July 27.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. FISHER.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.—Examinations for admission to College.

TUESDAY EVENING.—Coetio ad Clerum. Oration by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., before the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

WEDNESDAY A. M.—Business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa. Meeting of the Alumni, with Oration by Prof. J. D. DANA, LL. D.

WEDNESDAY P. M.—Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa by Rev. E. A. PARK, D. D. meetings of the Linonian and Brothers' Societies.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Meeting of the Alumni of the Theological School.

THURSDAY A. M. AND P. M.—Commencement at 6 o'clock P. M. Annual meeting of the Skull and Bones Club.

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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—Which is out THIS (Friday) MORNING, contains graphic and costly ENGRAVINGS of the BURNING of the NORTHERN INDIANA on LAKE ERIE, and the SLAUGHTER of the SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN near Philadelphia; also, more of the STORM SECRET, and a new story by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., called the MYSTIC BRIDE. Price only FOUR CENT

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From the Charleston Standard.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cocoanut oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **To Printers—North, East, South and West.**—The subscribers are now prepared to supply printers out of the City with handsome Stereotype Casts of their LARGE POLITICAL DESIGNS for Election Bills, &c. The set comprises:

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☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—The members of this Association are hereby informed that on and after the 1st day of August, the prices on delinquent members will be increased in accordance with the Constitution. The Purchasing Committee will be at No 163 Bowery EVERY FRIDAY EVENING until further notice.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.**—The annual Convention will be held at Yale Chapel, New-Haven, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of Commencement week, the 29th and 30th of July. Oration by Rev. Joe P. Thompson, D. D. President of the Fraternity, and Poem by Rev. Edwin Johnson, of Jacksonville Ill., on TUESDAY EVENING. Business meetings on WEDNESDAY, and Supper on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Tontine Hotel

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FRANCOIS IN TWO CHARACTERS.
ANTOINE AS THE CLOWN.
YOUNG HENGLER
A. LEHMANN.
Grand Pantomime,
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Gros Pierre..... François Ravel
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NIGARAGUA

General Walker..... Mr. S. S. Wilkins

To be followed by the grand Panrommo of

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The whole to conclude with the comic drama of

'TWAS I.

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and
JULES MUMM & CO.

The former retaining at its head William de Barry, Esq., who, for the last seven years preceding, had had the entire and exclusive superintendence and management of the affairs of P. A. Mumm & Co. They also constructed a much-enlarged and greatly-improved establishment, with ice-houses or caves second in size and advantages to none in Europe; and engaged, with hardly an exception, all the most skillful and trusty employes of the old firm of every grade, from the veteran "Master Cellarman" to the energetic old lady who presides over the "Bottle Washers," by which they, *and they alone*, are enabled to maintain the reputation of the *Original* Mumm's Wines.

After a thorough examination and careful comparison of the various brands in the market, aided by long personal experience, and guided, in some degree, by the advice of approved connoisseurs the undersigned, anxious to supply his friends and customers with an article equal to the best, selected the Wines of

G. H. MUMM & CO.,

not only for their purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, but also because, from their acknowledged popularity and well-known reputation, his chances of making money would be enhanced. And although he confines himself to the sale of this brand of Champagne he does not designate it as "the crowning wine of all the rest;" nevertheless he has no hesitation in presenting it "with the full assurance of its being" in every respect superior to the *so called* "best wines in the market."

JAMES M. SANDERSON,
No. 1 South William-st.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND,
TRIMMED AND READY FOR DELIVERY.
HOLER & GRAHAM,
Silk and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 185 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—I FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered BARTHOLOMEW BURKE, on the night of Thursday, the 10th, or on the morning of the 11th July, 1856, at the corner of Broadway and White-sts. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same; but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter, will be disregarded.

Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty this 23d July, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple: result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to nest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. That said supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURE DEALERS—Are hereby cautioned against selling any fixtures to persons representing themselves as in my employment, (unless personally known,) or on written orders, as several houses have been recently defrauded by spurious orders purporting to come from my establishment.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 507 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—In a broker's, banking or commission house, by a young man who can furnish the best of references as regards character, capabilities, &c. One who would study the interest of his employer. If this should meet the views of parties desiring such, a note addressed to C. G. McM., this office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women, in city or country. One a good cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and plain pastry. The other, a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, and would assist in washing and ironing. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery, hardware, or commission house, by a young man, who is anxious to obtain employment; he is perfectly competent to perform any duty that may be required of him. The best of reference given. Address,

H. BOWER, No. 65 Troy-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a good cook, and two American girls—one 15, the other 16. Apply at No. 7 Hudson-st., west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly; will be found careful and obliging; can produce city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Weaverley-place

SITUATION WANTED—By a college graduate as proof-sheet corrector. Address, immediately, Box No. 126, Lovejoy's Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; a second cooper, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatscerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal of or Teacher in a school or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of an Eastern University, a thorough scholar and an experienced teacher, wishes to make an engagement. Application in a classical school preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 181, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TEACY DELORME New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted in either sex; a station in life immaterial.

PRESSMAN WANTED.—A good general pressman acquainted with Adams and Gordon Presses may obtain a good situation with JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 13 Ann-st.

HARDWARE.—A traveling agent, or a salesman, familiar with the trade of the Middle and Western States, may hear of a situation by addressing, with particulars of qualifications and expectations, T. S. H., at this office.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $3,000 to $5,000—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, offer to a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

FOREMAN WANTED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILER SHOP.—An able and energetic man one who understands the business. None other need apply. Inquire at the office Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods house from 14 to 17 years of age. Salary first year $50. Apply, with references, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 11 Warren-st., up stairs.

CARPENTER & FULLERTON.

USEFUL MAN WANTED—Immediately. He must be a good groom and farmer, of obliging disposition, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a man capable of running a small engine. Apply to

ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman. Address, for three days, EDITH D., Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 coachmen, 2 men on steamers, 2 drivers and 3 boys for trades and for stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One first-grate lathe hand on car axles. None need apply who do not understand their business. Apply at the Office, Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 24-av.

BOARDING, NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged. N. B.—For an advance of $100 to $200, board at reduced rates. Address J. B., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas &c. apply at No 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman, lady and child with girl, wish board, on west side in a private family would be desirable; liberal board will be paid. Address B, *Herald* Office

COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake Hotel, (Wawayanda House) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, hoating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with sea-bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TEVERS, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR in first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 20th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD—A Family, or one or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in Tarrytown, Westchester County. Letters addressed A. B. C., Post-Office, Tarrytown, will be attended to.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years, is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessaries grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the junior and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawaxen, and Wes ern, and New York and Erie Railroad, to Philadelphia and New-York. For terms and particulars, apply to

SUYDAM, REED & CO., No. 105 West-st.

BATH HOTEL—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore, Long Island. This splendid establishment has been enlarged and much improved, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Only two hours' ride from New-York.

B. RATHBUN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GRAY HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—The horse is 3 years old, sound and kind, can trot in three minutes, and very elegant; the wagon and harness are almost new. We any person wanting a complete turn-out for the road, this is a chance not often met with. Will be sold together or separate cheap, as the owner has no use for them.

Apply to JOHN CAFFREY, No. 97 9th-av.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. R. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 115 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by Q. E. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 428 Washington-st.

**SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGH

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—Will sell at public auction, at the merchants' exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12½ o'clock, $420,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1866, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus vesting it ont of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a distance sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 20, over $3,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it no been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grain forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount not equal to eight per cent per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Direc ors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and when makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No 4 Pine st., corner of William st. FRIDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Thomas L. Casey, Executor of Thomas G. Casey:

35 shares Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co., $50 each.
60 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR Co., $50 each.
25 shares Stonington Railroad, $100 each.
40 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
35 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
20 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
50 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS STATIONERY, &c.—To be sold, in lots, to suit the trade and others, WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No 8 Pine-st., upwards of three thousand volumes of books with plates, marbilized and gilt edges, bound in calf, half-calf, morocco and muslin. Also a large and general assortment of stationery. Also, 3 last shares American Mining and Manufacturing Company. Sold by order, FREDERICK ERNST, Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at half o'clock, at No. 449 Broadway, sewing Chairs, 4-s, embracing parlor suites of various new and beautiful designs, chamber suites, secretaire and library bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, centre, side, sofa and card tables, extension dining tables, hall stands, etageres, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, mattresses, pallasses, &c. Sale positive and worthy the notice of those wishing the best goods at auction prices. Boxing and shipping on the premises.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—FRIDAY, July 25 at half o'clock, at the salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., Watches, Jewelry &c.; a line of 1-carat gold-case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Joseph Johnson & J. Tobias Sterling Pieces and others, 18 k. and 14 k. fine gold jewelry, consisting in part of breast-pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, sleeve-buttons, vest and fob chains, &c. Every article warranted according to catalogue.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Dears, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company, Cash.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
NO. 385 BROADWAY NEAR WHITE ST., NEW-YORK.
These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $400, $375, $160, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

PIANOS.
WILLIAM MILLER'S
MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
With or without the Æolian.
Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 1 and 3 and 138 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another name would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC against buying Pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness, and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known as rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address postpaid.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 360 centre st., New York
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases, WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

FIRST PREMIUM GRAND PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEIN WAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A handsome rosewood piano forte modern style of case with 7 octaves in tier corner has been used a short time, will be sold for only $135; in good order, having been repaired with new hammers and action. Apply at No 131 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR GRAND PIANO FORTE.—Of superior tone made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 218 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 9th-st. and 4th-av.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. Octave for $225; Hallet & Allen for $150; 2 at $75 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and received in part purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 421 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—To enter into business without its attendant cares. The well-known establishment, Luncheon Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Courtland and Washington-sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for three years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for a part, fixtures &c. Apply on the premises, cor. Court and Washington-streets Brooklyn.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF EMBARKING IN THE PAPER MANUFACTURING.—Can hear of an opportunity of procuring on very reasonable terms, a steam and water mill with two Fourdrinier machines, now making 15 tons of paper each week. The machinery is nearly new, and is located within a short distance of New-York City. Address PAPER MANUFACTURER, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., Nassau-st., New York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with leases of more, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to E. BOGGS & CO., No. 80 Curtst.

LEASE STOCK AND FIXTURE—OF A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE—On one of the best avenues for business in this City. The business can be made to average $1,000 per week. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts., over Bank of Commonwealth.

THREAD, NEEDLE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate opportunity. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 97 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE.—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in every quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a. M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mal a,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Marseoe,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Naples,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 18 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED, and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $50 each which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1857, at the office of the Company in New York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock which are now represented by Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1857, and the instalments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANICS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule which will be rigidly observed during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes, by order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 15, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 3 th of July, a 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

M. H. ALSTED,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $2,42 .00) will be paid at the office of

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE, PENN., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi annual Interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Canton Bonds. (This Company have issued, having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August at the Company's agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 2

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office

J. W. HIRAIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH Secretary.

ARTISANS' BANK—The second instalment of thirty per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking House No 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board

C. T. LEAK, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for Interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on or before the above date

J. M. CATLIN, President.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS,
No 618 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY July 15 will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—Pier, corner of Roosevelt-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500, 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $500,000. ALL PAID IN.—This Company are prepared to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. FIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. COLT,	WM. DENNISTON,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN E. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ALBERT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARRETT,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HALSTED,	B. W. WHITEHOUSE,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL B. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW M. BIRDSALL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 91 Grove-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Messrs. F. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH, previously to completing their list of Schools in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and who are desirous of availing themselves of the introduction of pupils are requested to forward their circulars to the Institute forthwith. Parents are calling daily for information. F. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—E. P. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES FOR SALE CHEAP—Three Show Cases, with silver frames and plate glass tops, suitable for jewelers and fancy goods dealers. Apply to B. P. LAWRENCE, Importing Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

SPLENDID SCITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail
WARREN WARD, No. 83 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. P. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $5, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY the 4th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st ins ant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order, A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Monday evenings, 7 to 9.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. G. PHILLIPS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERVOLT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 10th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York or par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the morning of Saturday the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

FAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $5, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY the 4th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st ins ant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order, A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Monday evenings, 7 to 9.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. G. PHILLIPS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERVOLT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 10th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York or par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the morning of Saturday the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 8th-av and 44 h-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, (sic, Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 408 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 25th proximo. By order of the Board.

B. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College place,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer books will be closed on 11 inst.

JOHN C. BEEGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 71 Wall-st. New-York, July 9, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on and after 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the date. JAMES R. LUTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 65 Wall-st., The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 48 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NO EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.
$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $8 of rapeseed oil $12 of whale oil, $36 47 of sperm oil, and $60 of burning fluid

It burns in all the ars and hutton top lamps, including camphene and olvic oil lamps without the usual tendency to smoke

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND PINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or encrusting the wick, a great desideratum for sailmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and band lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without creating, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most casual comparison with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By the improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

R. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of BRAY, REDFIELD & CO., at No. 70 John st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD P. BRAY,
CHARLES W. REDFIELD,
JAMES RICE.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1856.

The business of manufacturing and dealing in Fine Silver-Plated Ware will be continued at the old stand under the firm of BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS, No. 45 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahorac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. C. SMITH Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.
EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE.

Without change of car or baggage—will be run over the New York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, and Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market slip, East River, and the CORSAIR leaves Flushing, L. I., at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾ and 7 P. M., meeting at each crossing passengers at Newtown's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 45 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go by any of these trips and return by the next or any succeeding train thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Bo klyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calv

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Mr. Burlingame—Schuyler Colfax Renominated—The Debate in the House on the Army Bill—Guano Discoveries, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

Mr. BURLINGAME arrived to-night. His friend, CAMPBELL, of Ohio, named Canada as tha place of meeting, and claims his own responsibility therefor. I understand that Mr. BURLINGAME objected to it, lest it might be deemed inconvenient by BROOKS, but Mr. CAMPBELL properly insisted that that was his business.

News has been received here to-day that SCHUYLER COLFAX has been re-nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Ninth District of Indiana.

The debate in the House to-day was exciting and interesting, showing that the Kansas question takes the deepest hold of any pending. It is the determination of the Republicans to insist on their amendments, declaring the Kansas laws null, even if they lose the Army bill by it.

Mr. MATTESON intends moving an amendment, that no money appropriated by the bill shall be expended until *nolle prosequis* are entered on the Kansas indictments for constructive treason.

The Senate, to-day, passed an important bill for the protection of American discoverers of guano islands—limiting them, however, to the exaction of four dollars per ton for guano in the native bed, and eight dollars at ship-side.

Special advices from London encourage hopes of an early settlement of the Central American question. The most serious difficulty now is the controversy between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to jurisdiction over the mouth of the San Juan. S.

The Affair between Messrs. Burlingame and Brooks.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

The Brooks and Burlingame case continues to excite general interest. The rumors about another affair between BOCOCK and BURLINGAME are absurd. Those gentlemen have no quarrel, and Mr. BURLINGAME is not likely to accept anybody's challenge upon a mere technicality. He is not a dueliet, and only agreed to meet BROOKS to save the representation of his State from the reproach of being valorous in speech and cowardly in action.

The general impression is that BROOKS has *backed down*. Niagara Falls is by no means an unusual place of resort for duellists, and very many considerations very strongly recommend it. If I have not been misinformed, moreover, it was not selected by Mr. BURLINGAME himself, but by one of his friends; —and BURLINGAME expressed the fear that they might object to the distance. His friend told him that that would be ridiculous;—that it was the most secure place to be found, and no exception could decently be taken to it. BURLINGAME finally assented, saying that he was willing to go there, or to Havana, Bermuda, or the *middle of South Carolina if necessary*.

I have been told, too, that when Mr. CAMPBELL informed Mr. LANE that Canada was the place selected, he made no objection. The first that anybody heard of objections being made was from the *published* card of BROOKS, refusing to fight.

It is said that Mr. BURLINGAME intends, at his leisure, to publish a counter-statement to that of BROOKS', in which he will supply the omissions and correct the misrepresentations by which Mr. BROOKS has sought to make out a case for himself.

It should be borne in mind that the private conversation at which BOCOCK represents BURLINGAME as having disavowed any intent to offend Mr. BROOKS and as having expressed personal regard for him, was professedly a friendly interview,—at which Mr. BOCOCK disclaimed any purpose of bringing a hostile message, and which he desired Mr. BURLINGAME to regard as perfectly confidential. The manner in which this was afterward used against him, and represented as an explanation made to avoid a meeting, is in the highest degree disgraceful to the parties concerned in it.

BROOKS is condemned even on his own statement of the case. When BURLINGAME'a shall appear I think the condemnation of BROOKS and his co-conspirators will be still stronger. X. Y. Z.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

GUANO DEPOSITS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideretion of the bill authorizing the protection of citizens af the United States who may discover guano deposits.

The hill was passed. It provides that whenever any citizene of the United States shall discover new guano islands, &c., not occupied by persons of any other Government, and occupy the same, they shall be considered as appertaining to the United States —the discoverers to be allowed the exclusive right of selling and delivering guano, and to receive $8 to deliver it at the vessel, and $4 at the place of deposit; the guano to be only for citizens of the United States. The land and naval forces of the country are to protect such islands, and the laws of the United States are to extend over them.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The bills for the improvement of the harbors of Milwaukee and Kalamazoo were passed.

The hill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Grand River was discussed until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE.

A call of the House was taken in order to procure a full attendance of members, of whom 140 only were present.

The doors were closed to hear excuses for absentees. None was offered for Mr. BURLINGAME. An hour and a half was thus consumed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

THE MILITARY IN KANSAS.

Mr. BARBOUR moved to amend the clause appropriating $3,275,000 for the pay of the army, by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kansas, and the manner in which they are enforced, expressly declaring that, until they shall be confirmed by Congress, no part of the Federal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement; nor shall any citizens of Kansas be compelled to act as a *posse comitatus* of any officer acting as Marshal or Sheriff in the Territory.

Mr. PHELPS raised a question that such amendment could not, by the rules, be embraced in the bill.

The Chairman, Mr. LEITER, decided otherwise, and on appeal was sustained by the Committee by 74 against 54.

Mr. BARBOUR said his amendment was to stop revolution by preventing the enforcement of laws passed by usurpation, and disgraceful and shameful in their character. Never before had the army been employed to arrest or disperse citizens presumed to be guilty of violating sham laws.

Mr. PHELPS replied that the amendment proposed that there shall be no laws for the government of 20,000 or 30,000 people, and would close the Courts against redress for injuries in civil cases. The army had been sent to Kansas in obedience to the application of the Free-State men for their protection.

Mr. STEPHENS did not think Congress had the power to control the President in the manner proposed; the President being Commander-in-Chief of the Army, they could not impose conditions.

The Legislature, nothing having been disclosed to the contrary, was legal, and its laws must be enforced until abolished or changed by the proper authority. If he had his way, he should withdraw the troops from Kansas, believing the people capable of self-government. He did not want troops to enforce [illegible] deemed that Missourians, and not [illegible] should have them. It was a [illegible] not to be permitted in a republican Government. A despotism never before known. He was willing that the Army shall be withdrawn, and not employed to disperse persons peaceably assembling, or to arrest them on the mere allegation of offence.

Mr. WHITFIELD, for once in his life, agreed with Mr. GIDDINGS, that the army should be withdrawn. He for a long time had been anxious for this, and would not give a farthing for the law which could not be sustained by the people. He denied the right of Congress to repeal the laws of Kansas. The Supreme Court of the United States was the proper tribunal to pronounce upon their legality. But for inflammatory speeches made here by Northern men, Kansas would now be as quiet as any part of the country. The Missourians, as charged, were not responsible for the disturbance.

Mr. SAVAGE said it was the duty of the President to enforce the laws and suppress all insurrection, hence the propriety of keeping military forces in Kansas for the preservation of peace. He characterized the object of the amendment to seize a power which Congress had no right to exercise, and as part of a game to obstruct the operation of the law.

Mr. SHERMAN said, when he was in Westport, he saw a large force of armed Missourians taking up the line of march for Kansas to enforce the pretended laws. These things are now done. Massachusetts men, and others from Free States, are prevented from traveling over the highways by Missourians, and excluded from the Territory. Mr WHITFIELD started with the company from Westport. He saw him go. In answer to a question by Mr. WHITFIELD, he said that WHITFIELD informed him at that time that he was going over for peaceful purposes—to prevent a fight.

Mr. WHITFIELD explained at length, to the effect that he did not go with the Missouri force, but went with a small party to prevent difficulty—nothing more.

Mr. MCMULLEN thought the pending proposition was a direct attack on the Executive department, with which the House had no right to interfere.

Mr. CUMBACK said the amendment is to prevent the enforcement of laws never passed by the people of Kansas. He was glad to see the opposite side of the House intended to place themselves on the ground of carrying out the original plot of repealing the Missouri Compromise, to make Kansas a Slave State. Free-State men have a right to go there in such numbers as they choose.

Mr. FLORENCE indignantly denied that he had voted to repeal the Missouri restriction for the purpose of making Kansas a Slave State. The gentleman from Indiana should not so accuse members af improper motives.

Mr. COX did not approve of all the laws of Kansas, but wanted them enforced till repealed or modified, hence he would keep an army there till the people return to a sense of justice and propriety.

Mr. KENNET attributed the troubles to a deliberate determination formed among certain members of Congress, pending the Nebraska-Kansas hill to make Kansas a free State. The adoption of the amendment would leave the Territories in a condition of discord and civil war.

Mr. STEPHENS, replying to Mr. CUMBACK, said as a Southern and National man, it was not his object in voting for a repeal of the Missouri restriction to make Kansas a Slave State. He wished to leave the people to settle their own institutions.

Mr. CRAIGE made a similar avowal.

Mr. QUITMAN in condemning the amendment, did not believe those who spoke in favor of it would dare to usurp a power not granted by the Constitution, by assuming the fuctions of the Judiciary and depriving the President of the duty imposed on him by that instrument.

Mr. WAKEMAN contended that Congress can repeal not only part but all the laws of Kansas. The Constitution gave ample powers. The Senate has so declared in its Kansas bill.

Mr. SEWARD said Mr. WAKEMAN stood forth as an open violator of the Constitution. He was opposed to the withdrawal of the forces, because if this was done civil war would forthwith ensue.

Mr. MILLSON deprecated the introduction of the amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS advocated it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. STANTON moved an amendment declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. He would stand by this, even at the hazard of the loss of the bill.

Cries of "Agreed."

Messrs. LETCHER and BOWIE earnestly opposed these proceedings.

Mr. STANTON'e amendment was agreed to by 67 against 56.

Mr. BARBOUR'a proposition, thus amended, was adopted by 72 against 57.

The House has yet to vote on the bill.

The Committee then rose.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not elected to a seat, and that Mr. REEDER be admitted to the seat as delegate from Kansas.

Mr. WASHBURN gave notice that he will call up the resolution on Wednesday next.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Mr. CLARK condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the source of the strife and heartburning prevalent throughout the country and the bloodshed in Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to speak of the corruptness of the Government, from the period of Mr. BUCHANAN'a connection with it, holding himself responsible in or out of the capitol for what he may utter.

Mr. BARNUM argued against Slavery extension, and exposed the inconsistencies of the Democratic Platforms on that subject.

Mr. BRANCH, while defending Mr. BUCHANAN, said that the contingence of Mr. FILLMORE in the Presidential contest must very greatly increase Mr. FREMONT'e chances of election. In support of this opinion he quoted the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* and *Tribune*. He reviewed, in condemnation, Know-Nothingism North and South, charging that in the former section it is allied with Abolitionism.

Mr. EVANS opposed filibusterism, replying to the speech of Mr. QUITMAN, and condemning the doctrines of Mr. BUCHANAN as avowed in the Ostend Conference. Adjourned.

The Affair of Honor—The Herbert Trial—Return of Mr. Burlingame.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in a card published in the *Union*, requests a suspension of public opinion in relation to the statement of Mr. BROOKS until Mr. BURLINGAME returns to Washington.

In the Herbert murder case the counsel for the prosecution have opened their argument before the Jury, who have two sets of instructions before them. Nobody believes that the Jury will agree upon a verdict.

Mr. BURLINGAME has returned, and appeared in the House to-night.

Steam Communication Between Charleston, S. C., and Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 24.

The steamer *Wilmington*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived here this morning, *vid* Quebec.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Tied Hand and Foot—The O. U. A.'s bind the Consciences of their Members.

The O. U. A.'s insist that their members must vote for FILLMORE or render themselves liable to expulsion. Some of the members may not have opened their eyes to this fact, but it is so, as every one will find on announcing his intention to vote for anybody else. Many in good and regular standing suppose that unless there is a Catholic in the case, they are at liberty to vote as their consciences dictate. At a regular meeting held on Wednesday night, at their hall, corner of Grand and Lndlow, the matter was discussed, and the Chair decided, after the reading of the "Private Work" of the Order, that no member could vote at the coming election for any other candidate for the Presidency than MILLARD FILLMORE. The Order having ratified that nomination in a State Convention held last Monday night, (when only one voted NAY, and he afterwards seconded the motion to make it unanimous)—the decision is that every member of the Order must vote FILLMORE and DONELSON, or be ejected neck and heels. The Order will not refuse, of course, to give a man his certificate of honorable discharge upon his application, but it will not give a "cerd of withdrawal," which entitles a member to reënter upon application to another Chapter within a year. So if an O. U. A. chooses to vote for FREMONT, he does it at the risk of losing all the benefits that he might receive for the $6 per annum which he has been paying year after year. And yet no one, in the handbook which he receives as his guide as to the duties and privileges of membership, would get any inkling of the fact that his conscience is thus bound. We publish this statement for the enlightenment of some good members who have before now voted the right way, in ignorance of the fact that they were disobeying a secret rule of their Order.

Columbia College.

At the conclusion of the Commencement exercises of Columbia College on Wednesday, President KING took occasion to administer a rebuke to Mr. VAN BUREN, the young gentleman who, in the course of the English Salutetory Address, referred to the President's public efforts in behalf of Free Soil. We mentioned yesterday the effect of this allusion upon the feelings of the audience. It was very late in the day when the graduating class was called up to receive the parting address of the President, who stated that the remarks of the young gentlemen in question were wholly inappropriate to the occasion, that they had taken the President himself by surprise, that they were unauthorized by the Faculty, and that the language which had been employed was not included in the original draft of the oration when it was submitted for revision. Under these circumstances, the President deemed it his duty to disavow any responsibility for the utterance of the words, and considered it proper to administer a rebuke in this public manner.

Central Park Police.

The following additional men were appointed yesterday, on the Central Park Police:

Josiah M. Cooper, Sergeant; Peter Schlosser, Dennis Draddy, Edward Genit, Thomas Snodgrass, Wm. Monntjoy, Timothy W. Oakley, Henry C. Acker, Charles McGuire, Horace A. Bliss, Mathias Goetzel.

The entire Police force, at the Central Park, with the above new appointments, now number thirty-one, including a Captain and four Sergeants. Heretofore there has been only a day patrol. A night patrol will be stationed, hereafter, to guard against the nocturnal depredations that have been so frequent on the grounds, and particularly to prevent the reception of stolen goods, of which parties, occupying different tenements in the Park grounds, have been large and constant receivers. Meanwhile the Police force on duty thus far have not received a cent of the City's money yet for their services, and are uttering murmers, "deep and loud," against Comptroller FLAGG.

The Carmen on Living Out of Town.

Our readers will remember that the Common Council here lately passed a very sensible ordinance, allowing carmen doing business here to live out of town as far as they choose, if only they live within the State. There was circulated, from hand to hand yesterday, among those opposed to the measure, a call to the cartmen, to meet at Military Hall, and protest against it. But others than those opposed, hearing of it, went to the Hall, and instead of a remonstrance, the meeting quite unanimously passed the following vote of thanks and resolutions:

Resolved, That the Cartmen of the said meeting return their thanks to the Common Council, for passing an ordinance permitting Cartmen to live out of the City if only they live in the State of New York, and that they earnestly pray the Mayor of the City to sign the ordinance as amended, forthwith.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait on the Mayor, and respectfully request him to sign the ordinance as passed by the honorable, the Common Council.

Signed: ELIHU C. DRIGGS, Chairman of the meeting.

T. ALLEN, Secretary.
WM C. FOSTER,
B. WESTALL,
E. L. LEBOU. } Committee.

Hatfield Young Men's Association.

An Association under this name has been recently formed by the young men of the North Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. HATFIELD is pastor. The object of this Association being the mental, moral and religous improvement of young men, by means of reading, essays, decates, lectures and sermons.

At a meeting held in the Church on Wednesday last a Constitution was adopted, and the following persons elected as office bearers and Committee.

President—WILLIAM HERBERT.
Vice-President—James B. Smith.
Treasurer—Charles L. Doe.
Secretary—Andrew Anderson.
Librarian—Thomas A. Ardles.
Committee—Walter Pardee, M. D., William H. Smith, William M. Cooper, Alfred W. Walker.

Medical Arrangements at Quarantine.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Health, together with members of the Emigration Commission, met at the house of Dr. HARRIS, at Quarantine, and arranged with Dr HARCOURT to officiate until could weather as special assistant physician. That gentleman will enter upon his duties immediately, and from his known fitness, (strongly testified by Dr. FRANCIS, who was present,) and from the evident amicable feeling which prevailed, the appointment is likely to be satisfactory.

The Slaver Brahma Case.

Yesterday, before Commissioner BETTS, HENSICO DE CASTRO gave bail in the sum of $7,000 on two indictments, one for being engaged in fitting out the *Brahma* for the slave trade, and the other with sending her away to engage in the slave traffic on the coast of Africa. The trial is set down for the first Monday in August.

Erie Railroad Losses.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Statements having appeared in several papers to the effect that the New-York and Erie Railroad Express had been subjected to *another* loss of from $20,000 to $30,000, and these statements having undoubtedly been made by interested parties for mischievous purposes, it is due to the stockholders of this Company and the public that the facts should be made known. It is true that the office of this Company, No. 175 Broadway, was robbed, and $2,625 abstracted from the safe. Of this amount, $1,275 belonged to individuals, and the balance consisted of remittances to this Company.

The above is the *first* and the *only loss* which the Company has sustained by their Express.

(Signed) HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

Aged Pastors.

Rev. Dr. SPRING is the oldest pastor in New-York, having been in his present charge forty-six years. The pastorate of Rev. Dr. KNOX is second in extent of duration, and he is the oldest member of the Dutch Reform Synod; he has had but one settlement—that of the Collegiate Church in this City, and in that he has remained for the term of forty years. The ministry of Rev. Dr. SEARLEY is the third in length; and that of Rev. Dr. MARSELLUS of the Bleecker-street Church fourth.

Paving Contracts—Effect of Inspector's Certificate.

MARINE COURT.—*Charles Devlin, Assignee, va. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Before Justice MAYNARD, July 24, 1856.—Action to recover for Paving Second-street, under a contract with the Street Commissioner. The plaintiff showed the filing of the Inspector's Certificate, that the work had been satisfactorily done.

For the defence, it was alleged that the contract required, as a condition precedent to payment, the confirmation of the assessment list by the Common Council, which had never been done in this case. Evidence was also given that the Inspector's Certificate was palpably wrong, and that toe work had not been done according to the contract.

Judgment for Defendants. Mr. SWAIN, for Plaintiff; M. V. B. WILCOXSON, for Defendants.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge BETTS.

COSTS—DEPOSITIONS.

Peter Butler va. *The steamboat Liberty.*—A decree was had in this case in favor of the libelants, and a reference was had, on which witnesses were examined before the Commissioner. Exceptions being taken to the Commissioner's report, they were argued on the testimony taken before him.

The Clerk in taxing the costs allowed $3 50 for each witness examined before the Commissioner, as a deposition under the fee bill. On appeal Judge BETTS overruled the taxation and disallowed the item.

[Advertisement.]

☞ When you feel peculiar pain, at this season, in the head, with some confusion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health, lose no time, for the case will seldom bear it, but swallow at once four, six or eight of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Your life will be saved and your health soon reëstablished by this course. During hot weather the secretions of the bowels are often scanty, before an attack of dysentery, especially. Now is the time for action:

Cease to put into the stomach what it cannot digest. Above all, purge out the bad humors, and thus remove the cause of disease. A few doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will remove all pain, uneasiness and inconvenience. Inattention to this simple advice will to all probability be followed by congestion or inflammation of the Liver, or of other organs. Larger doses for a longer period will then become necessary, and much needless pain must be endured.

Lord BACON wisely asserted: "Man's body, of all things in nature, is most susceptible of remedy." That is true: for all diseases have their origin in an impure state of the blood, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by expelling these foul humors, will render the blood fluid and perfectly pure.

I present the following letter confirmatory of the above:

THE REMITTENT FEVER OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

DR. BENJ. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir: It seems to me to be a duty to say that, when I was United States Consul at St. Thomas, in 1849, I used your Pills with very great advantage. I was taken with the fever peculiar to that Island; the doctor bled me, and I was in very great danger of dying from that fever and the depleting. The inward fever was so great that no quantity of drinks seemed to relieve it. I was considered in very great danger, and I felt that my hold of life was really very feeble. In this condition I was recommended to use your Pills. I at once took eight. Their effect was surprising. They seemed to be attended by intelligence. I could feel them searching all around my stomach, even up to my throat; every recess of the body was aroused to action. I continued to use them daily, until I had taken two boxes, containing twenty-five pills each, when I was quite recovered to my usual health.

Governor ORSEON expressed to me the opinion that the BRANDRETH PILLS were the best medicine he had ever known; that he entirely relied upon them when he or his family were sick. He would not be without them for any money; that he believed you had been the means, by introducing them, of saving many valuable lives—a sentiment in which I concur most cordially.

I desire, my dear Doctor, if you deem the above of any service, you will not be afraid to publish it.

I am, very truly, your friend,
CHARLES H. DELAVAN,
Late U. S. Consul for the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-st., Brandreth Building; at BURTON'S Bookstores, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; also, by Mrs. HAVEN, No. 155 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; E. J. HOSKEMAN, No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S PILLS, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

THE POPULAR KNOX.—Popularity is not always to be acquired by the simple application of the facilities of the press. Notoriety may be, but that species of notoriety which is accompanied by a general esteem is a different thing, and is the result only of such a course of conduct as first excites the general attention and then exacts its respect. This is the secret of KNOX'S fame as a manufacturer and dealer in hats, and explains why his dashing establishment, at the upper corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is so filled with eager and satisfied customers. KNOX'S enterprise, his honorable dealing, the courtesy of his attendants, as well as the taste and quality of his goods, and the moderate profits he is contented with, constitute the elements of his wonderful and well deserved success, and make his location, the corner par excellence, for all who wish for good hats, caps, &c.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseillas Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Wonders never cease. It is surprising to see the crowds flock to this comfortable Theatre; but on glancing at the variety and excellence of the entertainments, the mystery is at once solved. The new drama of "Nicaragua" has proved a great hit; the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills" has lost none of its interest; and these with the comedietta of "'Twas I," are to be the pieces to-night.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,
Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons, requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mild yet thorough operation of these Pills upon the secretive and excretive organs, renders them invaluable remedies for Summer complaint, colic, worms, cholera morbus, and all internal diseases of children, as well as of adults.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Another Patriot Gone.

Mr. DE NYSE I. DE NYSE, died in Flatbush, Kings County, on the 21st inst., aged 96. Deceased was born in New-Utrecht, and served in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, and others, and was also present when New-York was evacuated. He also held a Captain's commission during the war of 1812, and was stationed at Fort Greene.

On the 13th inst., Rev. MANNADUKE EARLE died at Oyster Bay, in the 88th year of his age. Deceased was a graduate of Columbia College, Class of 1790. He entered the ministry when 21 years of age, and in 1802 he took charge of the Baptist Church, in Oyster Bay, which position he held up to the time of his death.

Brutality.

A driver of a coal cart, named JOHN MCALEAR, was arrested in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Wednesday by Officer DOUGHTY, of the Eighth District Police, for beating a horse he was driving. This brute, because the horse refused to draw to suit his wishes, beat him, and finally took the horse's tongue and drew it out until the blood started. Want of shoes on the feet was the cause of the apparent stubbornness of the animal. Justice MCCLARY held the accused to answer.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 3, by Rev. Father Farrell, Capt. BERNARD W. WARD to CLARA L. COLLINS, all of Brooklyn.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. D. Dunbar, RICHARD B. LEWIS, Esq., to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of the late J. I. Gantz.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, of sun stroke, Mr. FORBET WATTS, carpenter, native of Ireland, and aged 31 years.

He lies deeply regretted, and leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his sudden loss.

In this City, on Sunday, July 20, MATTIE LONG, infant daughter of Osborne and Louise Sbarey, aged 6 months and 12 days.

In this City, on Thursday, July 24, Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD, widow of Joseph Crawford, aged 73 years.

Funeral this day, Friday, at 2½ o'clock A. M. from her late residence, No. 75 Attorney-st. Her remains will be taken to White Plains by the 10 o'clock A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 24, Mr. JOHN T. BURNTON, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 241 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, of consumption, EMILY ANN MORGAN, wife of J. C. Harris.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of her father, No. 7 North Madison-square, 26th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, July 24, suddenly, MARGARET E. FICK and infant daughter, wife and child of George H. Fick, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 45 Clinton-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Their remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 24, after a short but severe illness, GEORGE M. TUNISON, Esq., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 179 West 16th-st., on Saturday morning, at ½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Boundbrook, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, after a short illness, CORNELIUS W. OAKLEY, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Clinton-st., on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, MARY A., wife of D. Hobbell Conkling, and daughter of P. Wight, aged 23 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 83 Willow-st., at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning. The remains will be taken to Bennington, Vt.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 24, after a lingering illness, ANNA MARIA, wife of W. Donaldson Kinney, and eldest daughter of Col. John J. Plume, deceased, of Newark, N. J.

The funeral service will be at Trinity Church Newark, at 4 o'clock, this day. (Friday.) The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The relatives are invited to meet at the house of her mother, No. 83 Washington-st.

In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, July 18, E. N. THOMSON, aged 60 years.

At Matuchin, N. J., on Thursday, July 24, ANDREW DEZENDORF, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Fortitude Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of his son, Andrew L. Dezendurf, No. 139 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

At Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, July 15, ALFRED CLIFTON HALL, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., aged 34 years.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, at the residence of her father, Mr. Henry Rogers, SARAH AMELIA RICHARDSON, wife of John R. Richardson, aged 25 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 West 26th st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday next.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, EGBERT C., son of Israel Cook, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 West 19th-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday night, July 22, THOS. DOUGHTY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Broome-st., corner of Greene, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, MARY E., wife of R. S. Yates.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 255 West 26th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 24.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	86¾	250	Cleve. & Tol. Rd.	c 77
4,000	do	86¾	50	do	b10 77½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	100	do	b5 77½
5,300	Indiana State 5s	82½	100	do	s61 76¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '75	103	200	do	s3 77¼
1,000	Ill Cen RR bs	92¾	50	Erie Railroad	c 61¾
5,000	do	s3 92¾	250	do	s6 62
5,000	do	b30 92¾	400	do	b3 62
5,000	do	b60 92¾	300	do	b30 62
5,000	do	92¾	300	do	b60 62¾
4,000	Ill Fr'd bs w priv	92¾	100	do	s30 61¾
3,000	N. He & A. Rd Mge.	78¾	150	do	s60 61¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	89¼	100	do	s30 61¾
500	M. So 8 per ct. Bds.	100	450	do	b6 62
14	Ill Cen RR priv.	110¾	100	do	s15 61¾
25	do	111	100	do	b3 62
15	Bank of Commerce	104	200	Harlem R. R.	17¾
175	Bank Com. Rights	101	100	Reading R. R.	s30 91¾
10	Union Bank	119	300	do	b3 92
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	121¾	150	do	c 92
50	do	121¾	300	do	b3 92¼
100	do	s60 121¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 92¾
5	do	121¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	s30 93¾
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	b3 9	50	Panama Rail'd	100
40	Penn. Coal Co.	102¾	50	Illin Central R. R	105
50	Cumb Coal Co.	22¾	50	Eighth-av R. R.	b3 100¾
500	do	b30 22¾	150	Gal. & Chic R. R.	113¾
150	do	s3 22¾	10	do	113¾
50	Canton Co.	23¾	12	N. Y. Central R. R.	93¾
150	do	23¾	150	do	s 93
44	Clev. & Pitts. R. R	60¾	700	do	b3 93
200	Chi & R. I. R. R	s3 8¾	50	do	b60 93¾
50	do	s60 22½	100	do	93
25	M. & La Crosse R. R.	71	50	do	93¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:—

$2,250	New-York City 7s, 1857	Flat.	100¼		
$3,000	Panama R. R. 7s, 1st issue, int. added		98¾		
$3,000	Galena and Chicago R. R., 1st m., int. ad.		91¾		
$8,500	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s, 1875, int. ad.		95		
5	shares Metropolitan Build. As. ($218 25 pd.)		$150		
128	shares Erie Railroad		61¾		
150	shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad		74¾		
50	shares Cairo City Stock		15¾		
40	shares Island City Bank		83		
38	shares New-York Equitable Ins. Co.		199¾@200		
20	shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.		122¼		
40	shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.		134		
20	shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.		136½		
20	shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.		106¾		
40	shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.		96¾		

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mich So. & N. Ins.	83¾	700	Reading R. R.	s3 92
2,000	E. R. Sd mt bs '83	97½	100	do	s10 92
96,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	b50 92½	700	do	s30 91¾
20,000	do	s30 92	300	Erie Railroad	s10 61¾
5,000	do	92	100	do	c 61¾
4,000	Ill. Frid. Bs. w. p.	92	50	do	b3 61¾
49	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	93¾	100	do	b 61¾
50	N. Y. Central R. R.	93	30	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77
150	do	92¾	350	do	77

THURSDAY, July 24—P. M.

The dullness at the Stock Exchange continues, and although a little more was done to-day than earlier in the week, prices for some of the prominent Road shares further receded, and closed heavy. The last price of Erie was 61¾ ₱ cent. and Reading 91⅞. New-York Central was firm at the early Board, but closed a fraction off, sales at 93@92¾. There was a large heaviness in Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 92½ buyer's option, and 92 seller's option; about $150,000 sold. The principal sales were by the leading operator for a fall. Southern Michigan Sinking Fund Bonds and Shares are firmer under the advices received from London of Mr. LITCHFIELD

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1514. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Massachusetts American State Convention.

Stormy All-night Session—Triumph of the Fremont Men—Nomination of Gen. Gardner for Re-election—Bolting of the Fillmoreites.

From the Boston Daily Times, July 25.

THE ORGANIZATION—STORMY SCENES.

The Convention of the American party, called for the nomination of candidates for State officers, commenced its session yesterday at 12 o'clock. The attendance was large and demonstrative of the party element alone—no one being admitted to the body of the Hall without a pass from the Secretary of the State Central Committee.

The delegates reported this morning to the Secretary numbered over 700.

The Convention was called to order by Major Moses J. Cobb, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Cobb then inquired what was the pleasure of the Convention, when a motion was made that it proceed to the choice of a *pro tem.* Chairman. On a request from Mr. Cobb, that the meeting should nominate, quite a storm of shouts arose for James E. Farwell, Thomas Colt, and J. S. Fletcher. Mr. Cobb decided that the first name which had reached his ear was that of James S. Fletcher, of Lowell, and a vote was taken, on his nomination, and rejected, *viva voce*. A count was demanded, and the nomination of Mr. Fletcher was declared carried, 397 to 241. (Cries of—"It's false!" "Take a division of the House," and much confusion, among which Mr. Fletcher came upon the platform—hisses predominating over the applause.)

Mr. Fletcher after a time came forward and stated that he had just come into the hall, and been informed by Mr. Cobb that he had been elected Chairman *pro tem.*, [cries of "It's not true."] He was informed by the gentleman who called the meeting to order that he had been so elected. [Cries of "What decision? he gave two," and much confusion.] Mr. Fletcher said he thought the matter in dispute could be easily settled by proceeding quietly to a permanent organization. He accepted the office of Chairman in the meantime. [Hisses and cries of "Divide."]

A delegate moved that the Convention divide, and test the election of Chairman *pro tem.*

The Chairman persisted—amid much confusion—in adhering to his chairmanship, and the matter was loosely discussed by some hundreds at one time. The scene was one of great disorder.

The Convention divided, and there appeared about two-thirds opposed to the motion to lay on the table, which was rejected.

Hon. E. C. Baker was nominated Secretary, and elected.

In the confusion, the Chair addressed the Convention as Americans.

A proposition came from the Fremont section that the Mayor of Boston be requested to send a sufficient police force to the hall to preserve order, but the proposition was groaned down, and the mover "let it slide"—amid cries from the Fillmore men of "Free Speech!"

Some remarks were made derogatory to the honesty of Mr. Secretary Baker, who took the floor to repel them, when he was groaned down.

A delegate moved that the Mayor be applied to for police, and the Chair said that unless order was kept he would entertain the motion.

Mr. Baker again came on the platform to speak, and was received with applause, hisses and groans. When order was effected, he explained that he was a regularly elected American delegate to this Convention,—regularly certified,—and that he had furnished the Chair with a list of names of members suggested by others, and not by himself, and if he had done wrong he was not aware of it. That was all the dishonesty he had been guilty of.

The Chairman, much to the surprise of many in the hall, announced a Committee on Permanent Organization—hundreds protesting that no motion for such appointment had been passed.

The Chair then appointed a Committee on Credentials:

At 3 o'clock the Convention adjourned for one hour.

SPEECHES, &c.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, and the members resolved themselves into groups about the Hall, discussing various questions with much noise and earnestness.

Hon. E. C. Baker was called out and proceeded to defend himself against the charge of being a traitor to principle, which had been made against him for the first time this day. Nothing which existed could make him a traitor to principle. Of what was he accused? Of what (cries of "Border Ruffianism"—"Hunkerism"—"Treachery to the American party"—"joining the Abolitionists"—and hisses and groans.) He cared nothing for the demonstration of those who opposed him. He had sacrificed nothing belonging to the principle of the American party, or had he been false to the party itself, and in what he should do in future, he would be sure to keep the principle and the party both in view. He would vote for no man who was not an American, and who did not stand on the Springfield platform. He appealed for union of Americans in favor of American principles—American freemen and American men.

Hon. A. A. Richmond made a very able speech in favor of union, independently of all Presidential issues. He deprecated bringing into this ball subjects foreign to the object of the meeting, and all issue with the harmony that ought to reign.

MR. PARSONS "TALKS OUT IN MEETING."

Mr. Parsons, of Worcester, was next called to the platform, and took it amid cheers and hisses. He also "talked out in meetin'." He liked a straight-out Fillmore man; and yet there was no man under God's earth meaner than one of them. He could not see how any man could be an honest man and go for Millard Fillmore. He could not vote for any man who was not an American in his heart, nor for any man who was not true to the principle of American freedom among white and black—an Anti-Slavery man through and through, as he was himself—and also a man opposed to ecclesiastical tyranny in every respect. Personal and mental freedom were the principles he should support and none other. Mr. B.'s speech was animated, but somewhat discursive. He thought union might be had on a State ticket here, provided there were fewer office-holders here; but some of them were determined against union, and some others here the same way inclined. He hoped that union would be the consequence of this meeting; for otherwise it would be a shame to the men of this locality—a disgrace to the descendants of the freemen who landed on Plymouth Rock. Respecting national politics, he considered Fremont's chances far ahead of all others. He made fight of all the other candidates for the Presidency.

It was now 5½ o'clock, and no report had been offered by the Committee on Credentials.

MR. COOK EXPRESSES HIS FEELINGS.

Mr. Cook, of Boston, was called to the platform, and expressed his regret that men should have conducted themselves as some have done here to-day. He had looked on the portraits on the walls, and expected them to blush at the conduct of Americans who had spoken and behaved as the men calling themselves Americans had done here. What American Party in this State had authorized three or four men to represent them in a bogus convention, and commit that party to the support of Fremont, who was never an American? When was John C. Fremont made an American? [Cries of "Never."] Americans had every where repudiated him. Those of Ohio this day had repudiated him; and Judge McLean had given his support to Fillmore. The bringing of such a name as Fremont's, who never was an American, into the Springfield Convention, was an insult to Americans.

The Committee on Credentials, at twenty minutes past seven, presented a report, in part, as they were unable to do more for want of time.

There were represented in Convention 154 towns, having 727 Delegates, against whom no objection had been raised.

A recess was taken till evening.

THE FREMONT FEELING YET UPPERMOST.

On reassembling

Mr. Ewing, of North Chelsea, moved that this Convention adjourn until the last Wednesday of September, in this hall.

[Cries of "Adjourn without day."]

A motion to this effect was made, and a motion to lay both motions on the table was made, and the previous question demanded.

Mr. Ewing said, that his reason for making the motion was, that they seemed to have got into a difficulty here. [Ironical cheers from the Fillmore Party.]

Mr. Ewing added no more, seemingly under advice.

A motion was made that the Convention meet in Worcester, provided to adjourn be carried, but it was voted down, as also the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Cook, of Boston, said he believed that it had become apparent to every sensible man here that it was impossible to harmonize the elements here. He, at the instance of certain gentlemen, older and wiser than he, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson as the National American Candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that we will use all honorable means to secure their election.

[Loud cheers followed the offer of this resolution, for Millard Fillmore, and, in turn, *for Fremont*, in which the galleries joined. Such a scene of contending sentiment we never saw. Faneuil Hall hardly ever rung to such a conflict. It lasted several minutes, and the Chairman threatened to resign if it was repeated, to which decision he was very harshly welcomed by the Fillmore men.]

The Chairman said he had done his best to perform his duty; and he hoped to be supported when he declared that the business of the Convention should go on.

A member moved to strike out the words "Fillmore and Donelson" *and insert the words Fremont and Johnston.*"

The Chair stated that the Convention had not the power, in its unorganized state, to entertain the resolution, or any business that was not before the meeting.

An appeal was taken against the decision, but was objected to by Mr. Ely, who, if in order, would move that Henry J. Gardner be the gubernatorial nominee of the Fremont party.

A member moved that Joseph Hiss be declared the nominee of the Fillmore party.

The committee to stir up the committee on credentials reported that they might be ready to report in half an hour.

WHO SENT THE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Mr. Wall, of Worcester, said—being asked to speak—that he was a Fillmore and Donelson man, but had not been so until E. C. Baker, Governor Gardner and A. O. Brewster made him one. If he could learn anything from their language at sundry times, it was to go to Philadelphia on a national basis, have the 12th rule suspended, and let the Slavery question be in abeyance. Mr. Fillmore indorsed the same policy, and he supported him so soon as he did indorse it, and followed what should have been the duty of the parties he had named, had they stuck to their nationality. At the Convention where the delegates were chosen to go to Philadelphia, it was understood that Fillmore or John Bell would be the man. Bell, it was well known, had not only one, but four hundred slaves. A dispatch was sent to Boston to inquire whether to instruct the delegates for or. E. C. Baker sent back an answer that it was best not to indorse anybody.

[Mr. Baker here rose and denied that he ever signed or sent any communication of the kind.]

Mr. Wall insisted on his being correct, and appealed to a gentleman present, who gave no answer—leaving the supposition prominent that he did not wish to further hurt Mr. Baker's feelings. Mr. Wall further went into a relation, showing that he was correct.

An individual said that Mr. Denny denied that any such communication had been received from Mr. Baker; and was replied to by Mr. Wall, who said that it was not so, and that Mr. Denny had been put by him in a position to deny the statement, and he could not do it. Mr. W. here took occasion to read his American brethren who had joined the Republicans, and indorsed a Roman Catholic for President, a lesson on honor, which stung them very severely. Fremont was neither an American or an Anti-Slavery man. Mr. Fillmore was both—and a supporter of the Springfield platform; and if his ship went down, Mr. W. said he would go down with her. [Loud cheers.]

A gentleman inquired if any one besides Messrs. Wall and Denny knew of the dispatch. He was at the Convention, and heard or saw none of it. He thought it a forgery from first to last.

Mr. Wall said that the dispatch was not a public one. The gentleman who had got it was here; and when asked whether or no he had got it, said: "Go on with your speech"—he did not say the statement was not true.

SPICY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Flagg, of Worcester, spoke next, and made no reply to what had been said. The people of Worcester always allowed Mr. Wall to talk as a little boy, and listen to him as they would to Pratt or Mellen. He would now be known here soon. He never had been considered right in the brain since he saw his property in flames on a certain occasion, when his knees trembled, and—(The sentence was drowned in a burst of indignation, which was kept up for a long time.)

Mr. Ely, of Newton, defended Mr. Wall, and said he knew what he was a year ago, and such character as had been given him was ungenerous, to say the least of it.

Mr. Flagg again attempted to speak, but the Convention would not hear him. He took a chair on the platform, folded his arms, and looked defiance on his opponents. "Free speech!" "Police!" and an infinity of cries were heard, but Flagg stood still, and the noise only increased. Such a scene of tumult never, certainly, was witnessed in Faneuil Hall. Several gentlemen endeavored to procure Mr. Flagg a hearing, but in vain. For twenty minutes he braved the storm, and the excitement on the floor threatened at times to break out into personal collision. At last the Chair managed to obtain a hearing.

(It was now ten minutes past 9 o'clock.)

The Chair said he had been absent when the cause of the disorder presented itself. The gentleman was a member of the Convention. ["He is a blackguard!" "he's a thorough blackguard!" "he can't be heard!" &c. &c.] If the gentleman would proceed in order he should be heard, and if he did not so proceed he would be corrected by the Chair.

A member said that the feelings of the Convention had been insulted, and they would not hear him. [Loud cries of "We will!" and "No, no, we won't hear him!"

A member rose and said that he would renew the motion he had made this morning, that Mayor Rice should be requested to send police to keep order. He had some Putnam blood in him, and he would stand there until doomsday but he would be heard. He would go to the death in favor of free speech. He represented 500 freemen, and his voice should not be put down by tumult. He made his motion that the police be sent for.

A motion was made to lay the motion for the police on the table, but the Chair ruled that Mr. Flagg had the floor, and nothing was in order until he was heard.

Mr. Flagg came forward, and again the confusion was renewed. Hisses and groans, and cheers and stamping, and all conceivable noises, were made to interrupt him. We could not hear a word he said, although within three feet of where he stood.

The Chairman stated in behalf of Mr. Wall, that he was willing that Flagg should go on, and that he left his (Mr. W.'s) character in the hands of those who knew what it was, in the security that no injury could be done it by whatever Flagg might say. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman said that he would call on the police if any one interrupted a speaker who spoke in order. This was the eleventh threat of the same kind made during the sitting.

Mr. Flagg resumed his speech, promising to eschew all allusion to Mr. Wall; but he could not be heard with peace. Amid interruptions, he said he stood on the Springfield Platform; and only that he loved freedom from tyranny of Slavery promoters and ecclesiastics, he was persecuted in the manner he had been. [Cries of "No! no!"—"you made yourself a blackguard!" He sat down amid confusion, declaring his adherence to the Springfield Platform.

Mr. Prince, of Essex, spoke in favor of a better feeling in the Convention. He replied to the charge of Mr. Cook that the New-York and Springfield Conventions were bogus ones. He denied this, and would refer the deacon to the people, who would show him what was the true gold and which the pinchbeck metal.

Mr. Morrill, of Fall River, said that Lynn had two delegates more than she had a right to on this floor—which statement was denied by a member from Lynn.

(Loud calls for the report of the Committee on organization, were made.)

A member defied the Convention to turn out the delegation from Lynn, and the documents authorizing the delegation from Lynn to represent that town were read, showing that no authority was given the delegation to choose substitutes. A motion was made to refer the subject to the Committee on Credentials, and a vote taken and the reference declined to be carried. A count passed on the subject when the vote was reversed—290 to 236. (Cheers from the Fillmore party, who were the winners on the occasion.)

PERMANENT OFFICERS—A STRUGGLE.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then presented the following report:

President—Hon. Elijah C. Baker.

Vice Presidents—Benj. F. Cook of Suffolk, Wm. Hall, of Essex, Henry Phelps, Jr., of Middlesex, Moses G. Cobb of Norfolk, W. S. Thurston of Worcester, Henry T. Thomas of Bristol, Perez Simmonds of Plymouth, C. R. Hawkes of Hampshire, Luther Cutler of Hampden, Wm. Taylor of Berkshire, Horace Lyman, of Franklin, Obed Baker of Barnstable, J. H. Shaw, of Nantucket, David Davis of Dukes.

Mr. Braxton, of Boston, moved to substitute the name of Wm. S. King, of Roxbury, for President.

Mr. Cook, of Boston, objected to his name being used as one of the Vice-President. He had no desire of the kind.

The Chair ruled the last two motions out of order until the report be accepted.

Mr. Voss moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

A good deal of discussion followed the latter proposition, after which a motion was made for the previous question by Mr. Eames, of Malden.

The report was accepted by a *viva voce* vote.

After some discussion, Mr. Ely, of Newton, moved that the issue of the test vote should be placed on two names. Let the question—Baker or King—be put, and answers *pro et con* be given for or against either—and thus a test be made of the question. This motion was unceremoniously adopted.

A Committee of three was appointed to call the roll, and check the answers given, and the roll was commenced at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock A. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RESULT OF THE NIGHT'S LABORS—BAKER ELECTED.

Boston, Friday, July 25.

When the vote was announced, it appeared that Mr. Baker received 306 votes and Mr. King 241.

Tremendous excitement followed the announcement of the result, and Mr. Baker took the chair amid a perfect storm of hisses, groans and yells from the Fillmore side, and cheers from the Fremonters.

NOMINATIONS MADE—BOLT OF THE FILLMORE MEN.

About 150 Fillmoreites here left the hall in a body.

Order having been at length obtained, the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result: Henry J. Gardner, 242; A. A. Richmond, of Adams, 95; scattering, 16.

The nomination of Mr. Gardiner was subsequently confirmed by acclamation.

Henry W. Benchley was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

After nominating for reelection the present State Secretary, Attorney-General and State Auditor, the Convention, at about 6 o'clock this morning, dissolved.

The Fillmore Boltere, with Jonathan Pierce at their head, carrying a small American flag, marched to their head-quarters, where they organized by the choice of Mr. Pierce for Chairman, and Daniel R. Bickford for Secretary.

Several brief speeches were made.

Mr. Daniel Warren said he should like to spend the rest of the night in consultation, but it would hardly do.

It was at this time 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Warren assured gentlemen that there was a considerable amount of the Fillmore element in Massachusetts, and told them they must not be down-hearted in view of anything that had occurred. If the State Council, called on the 5th of August, did not do the right thing, then a new State Council must be formed.

On motion of Mr. Warren, it was voted that this meeting indorse the call for a Convention for the nomination of Fillmore electors to be held on the 6th of August.

The meeting then dissolved.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Verdict of the Jury in the Herbert Case—Not Guilty.

Report of the Committee on Elections on the Kansas Contested Seat.

Mr. Burlingame under Double Bonds to keep the Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

The jury in the case of Herbert, for the murder of Keating, have just returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

In addition to Mr. Burlingame's arrest this morning, he was this evening taken in custody by his wife, who has arrived from Boston, and he is thus in double bonds to keep the peace.

The Western Republicans are urging Mr. Burlingame to take the stump in Iowa, which he has agreed to do soon.

Following is the Report of the Committee on Elections on the Kansas contested seat. S.

REPORT.

The Committee on Elections, who have had under consideration the memorial of A. H. Reeder, claiming the seat as delegate from the Territory of Kansas now held by J. W. Whitfield, and the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the troubles in the Territory of Kansas, with the accompanying evidence, now submit the following report thereon:

Your Committee believe that all the conclusions as to matters of fact arrived at by the said Special Committee are clearly and incontrovertibly established by the testimony in the case. Among those conclusions, applicable to the question of the seat in controversy between J. W. Whitfield and A. H. Reeder, are the following:

That each election in the Territory, held under the organic or alleged Territorial law, has been carried by organized invasion from Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are therefore null and void.

That the election under which the sitting delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

That the election under which the contesting delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the resident citizens who voted for him.

That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Whitfield, for delegate.

That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

In view of these conclusions, that the election of J. W. Whitfield was without any authority of law, and that he comes here as the choice of only a minority of the resident citizens of Kansas, your Committee decide that he is not entitled to the seat which he holds as Delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

The election under which A. H. Reeder claims, was equally without authority of law, but inasmuch as he comes here as the choice of a much larger number of the resident citizens of Kansas than the number of those who voted for J. W. Whitfield, your Committee recommend that he be admitted to a seat as Delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

The office of a delegate from a Territory is not created by the Constitution. Such delegates are not members of the House, and have no votes in its deliberations. They are received as a matter of favor, as organs through whom may be communicated the opinions and wishes of the people of the Territories. It is competent for the House, and this power has been often exercised, to admit private parties to be heard before it by counsel. It must be equally competent for the House, at its discretion, to admit any person to speak in behalf of the people of the Territories. It may, if it see fit, admit more than one such person from each Territory. Under ordinary circumstances, no case calling for the exercise of this discretionary power will arise. In all the laws creating Territories, provision is made for the election of Delegates to Congress, and the people of the Territories, having the opportunity to be heard through such Delegates, and by memorial and petition, under the general provisions of the Constitution, could not ask to be heard through any other agency. In the present case, however, the people of the Territory of Kansas have been deprived of the power to make a strictly legal election of a Delegate, by an invasion from Missouri, which has subverted their Territorial Government and annihilated its legislative power. To deny to Kansas the right to be heard through the choice of its resident citizens, merely because that choice was manifested outside of legal forms, and necessarily so, because the law-making power was destroyed by foreign violence, is to deny to Kansas the right to be heard at all on the floor of the House.

Your Committee cannot recommend to the House to declare that the seat of the Delegate from Kansas is vacant, and to order that a new election be held. The objections to such a recommendation are obvious and insuperable. No law exists in Kansas for the election of a Delegate to Congress, the provision on that subject in the organic law having reference only to the first election, and no Territorial law for such an election can be enacted, for the plain reason that the lawmaking power of that Territory has been subverted by usurpation. To send this case back to the people of Kansas for a new election, is merely to invite a repetition of the scenes of last October, and it is quite certain that at the next session of Congress, some person would again appear, claiming a new election under Territorial laws which your Committee regard as nullities, while some other person would again appear, claiming a new election, as the choice, outside of any laws, of a majority of the people.

It is undoubtedly competent for the Congress of the United States to enact a law, under which a legal election of a Delegate from Kansas could be effected. Should such a law be enacted, and should a Delegate elected under it appear here, your Committee cannot doubt that he should be and would be admitted to a seat. But in the meantime, and until such an election is ordered and held, your Committee are of opinion that Kansas is entitled to be heard on the floor of the House, by the agent chosen by a majority of her citizens.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That John W. Whitfield is not entitled to a seat in this House, as a delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

Resolved, That Andrew H. Reeder be admitted to a seat on this floor as a delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

The Verdict in the Herbert Case—Difficulty in the Court-Room—Another Affair of Honor, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

The jury in the Herbert case, after retiring for three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. Herbert was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to Kirkwood House.

About 6 o'clock, Mr. Preston, for the prosecution, wished to reply to Mr. Walker's strictures, which was objected to by the other counsel for Mr. Herbert. Ex-Mayor Lenox, who was standing, was overheard by Mr. Ratcliffe to observe, that that was unfair—unjust. Mr. Ratcliffe sharply said in reply, "they wanted no outside interference;" and in the course of the hurried colloquy that ensued, Mr. Lenox called Mr. Ratcliffe a liar. Mr. Ratcliffe immediately dashed at Mr. Lenox, but Mr. Bradley quickly interposed and prevented a collision. Such is the version of the affair. Subsequently Deputy Marshal Phillips made a complaint before Justice Thompson, who was on the premises, that he had reason to believe Mr. Ratcliffe had sent and Mr. Lenox had received a challenge.

Mr. Ratcliffe was forthwith arrested, and held to bail in $3,000 not to fight a duel. A warrant was served on Mr. Lenox, who has failed to appear.

The members of the House having formally accepted Mr. Vanderbilt's invitation, will visit his steamer to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Burlingame Under Bonds—His Reply to Brooks' Card.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

Mr. Burlingame, in answer to a warrant, appeared before Justice Hollingshead, this morning, in company with Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and the two entered into a joint bond of $5,000 that Mr. Burlingame shall not engage in a duel in the District of Columbia, or leave it for such a purpose.

The reply of Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Brooks will probably be published on Monday.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

GEN. SMITH AND THE CITIZENS OF LEAVENWORTH.

Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution, which lies over, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the reported reply of Gen. Smith, refusing to protect the citizens of Leavenworth from bands of armed marauders, was true, and if so, whether such reply was authorized by instructions from the President or Secretary of War.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed six private bills, and one providing for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all printed matter.

ADJOURNING OVER TILL MONDAY.

A motion was then made that the Senate adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Adams asked the yeas and nays on this motion, but they were not ordered, only four senators seconding the call.

Mr. Adams remarked it was extraordinary that such a motion should be made within three weeks of the termination of the session, and when there was so much business yet to be acted upon. It seemed as if Senators were afraid to record their votes on the question to adjourn over.

Mr. Toombs answered that nobody was afraid, but the Senate was now far ahead of the House, and if they sat but three days in the week it would be just as well for the country. He did not believe there was a single bill on the Calendar that ought to pass.

The motion to adjourn till Monday was agreed to by Yeas, 28; Nays 4. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A message was received from the President recommending an appropriation of $250,000 to complete the purchase of the building in Philadelphia for the Post-Office there, and $50,000 for fitting up the same.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House considered and passed twenty private bills, including the Senate bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the sloop-of-war *Albany* and the brig *Porpoise*. The bill provides that the 18th of April and the 29th of June, 1855, shall be taken as the days on which the vessels were lost, and from which the pensions shall commence.

The House then took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Crawford, speaking on the Slavery question, said the North never respected the Missouri restriction, except when it worked to their advantage, while the South acknowledged it in the Oregon bill. The Compromise Measures of 1850 gave the South nothing to which she was not entitled, and now what was thus secured to them is to be repudiated by the two parties opposed to the Democracy.

Mr. Jewett said if Mr. Fremont should succeed on purely sectional grounds the result would be disastrous to the Union. He proceeded to show that the principles and policy of the Know-Nothings were in direct conflict, not only with the Federal Union, but with the Constitution of every State of which he had knowledge.

Mr. Cox defended the principles of the American Party, saying it was illiberal in his colleague to charge them, in the absence of a knowledge of facts, with deep-laid conspiracy.

Mr. Barksdale spoke in vindication of the Democracy of the North and South, and of the soundness of the former relative to the constitutional rights of the latter.

Mr. Reade took issue, and said Mr. Van Buren, a Freesoiler, was now supporting Mr. Buchanan; besides, seventeen Northern Democrats had voted for Mr. Banks for Speaker because he was a Democrat.

Mr. Barksdale was sorry Mr. Reade was not well posted. If Mr. Van Buren supports Mr. Buchanan, he does so on the platform of principles laid down by the Democracy, throwing aside his Free-soil habiliments.

The colloquy was further continued, involving the principles of the Democratic and American candidates. Adjourned.

The House Debate on the Kansas Question—The Speakers—The Army Appropriation Bill and its Amendments—The Affair of Honor—The Central American Question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

THE KANSAS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The House has to-day been engaged in debates on the Kansas question, under a five-minute rule. Of course every man is compelled to condense his remarks as much as possible, and thus a good deal of matter is brought within a brief space. One thing was very apparent to-day, and that is that no other subject takes such deep and earnest hold of our friends as does this relating to Kansas. Deep conviction of the foul wrongs perpetrated there in the name and interest of Slavery is seated in every heart; and each hour of discussion only strengthens the determination to exert every proper mode of resisting and redressing these wrongs.

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Among the speeches made to-day was one by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, who eloquently and forcibly pictured the invasion of Kansas, and convicted Whitfield to his face of having participated in the Border Ruffian violations of the "right of the people of Kansas to govern themselves."

MR. CUMBACK.

Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, also boldly denounced the attempts to make Kansas a Slave State by force and fraud, and indicated his unyielding determination to do all in his power to wipe out the iniquities which have been perpetrated in the name of legislation. Mr. Cumback has both the ability and the will to do good service in the cause of Freedom.

AN INJUSTICE RETRIEVED.

By the way, let me embrace this occasion to retrieve an unintentional injustice which I fear I did to this gentleman not long since, by a paragraph which seemed to infer that he had been under the controlling influence of George D. Dunn. It is due to him to say that he is bold enough and independent enough to serve his constituents and the cause he represents uncontrolled by any considerations other than clear convictions of duty; and it is gratifying to know that his convictions have always enabled him to vote right at all times, from the beginning of the session down to the present time.

MR. SIMMONS.

Father Simmons, of the 16th District of New-York, was peculiarly happy in his mode of answering somebody on the other side who wanted to know if the Republicans would *dare* to refuse to pass an appropriation bill, without the amendment repealing the Kansas laws were adopted. "Dare!" said Mr. S. "Dare!" We dare do anything, for which we have the right and power. We hold the purse and the sword, and will use them both for the right and risk all consequences. Mr. Simmons is always original, racy, and interesting. Among his researches to-day, was was an old law, passed in seventeen eighty-nine, at the instance of Mr. Madison, forbidding the President's employment of the armed forces of the United States, for any service during the sitting of Congress, thirty days after its meeting. The object and purpose of this law be ascertained, was the more effectually to assist the control by Congress of the army and navy of the United States.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE ARMY BILL.

The amendment made to the Army Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, repealing or disaffirming the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, was moved by Mr. Wakeman. When the bill comes into the House the yeas and nays will be called upon the proposition, and it will doubtless receive a majority of at least ten votes. Of course persistence in it will involve a severe struggle with the Senate; but let us hope that no member of the popular branch of Congress will hesitate about standing by the amendment even though it loses the Appropriation bill. It is eminently proper and just. The so-called laws of Kansas are clearly of no binding force morally,—and Congress ought exercise its power to annul them. We shall be told that it should exercise that power in a separate bill. The answer is that there is, no hope of passing such a measure separately through the hopelessly Pro-Slavery Senate; and that as the Army of the United States has been unrighteously employed to sustain the iniquitous enactments of a bogus Legislature, it is peculiarly appropriate that a bill providing for future support of the Army should contain a clause undoing the evil which that Army has been employed in making effective. Let no true man shrink at this crisis.

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, to-day devoted five minutes to expression of his horror at the bare idea of Congress attempting to declare the laws of a Territory null and void. What? Congress attempt the exercise of such a power? Monstrous! He maintained that to do so was to usurp the powers of the Judiciary, which alone has the right to determine the validity of a law. The honorable member seems to have been totally oblivious of the fact that the organic law of the Territory provides that all the enactments of its Legislature shall be subject to the revision of Congress. This is a specimen of the argument by which the effort is made to induce our friends not to fulfill their duty of ending the oppressions in Kansas under cover of the forms of law.

One point more is necessary to be covered, and that is provided for in an amendment contemplated by Mr. Matteson, of New-York, providing that no money shall be expended under the pending appropriations until *nolle prosequis* shall have been entered on the indictments of Kansas Free State men for constructive treason. Perhaps these indictments would fall necessarily upon the declaration by Congress of the illegality of the Territorial laws, but it will be as well to adopt the amendment and leave nothing for construction by the present Administration.

MR. CLAWSON'S SPEECH.

At the evening session, yesterday, among the speeches made, was one by Dr. L. R. Clawson, of New-Jersey, who earnestly denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, exposed the evils consequent upon that breach of faith, and animadverted generally upon the policy and practices of modern Democracy. Dr. Clawson represents the First District of your neighboring State, is a modest, quiet, universally popular gentleman, is always in his place, labors industriously for the interests of his constituency, and never fails to talk and vote exactly right. It is to be hoped he will be returned to Congress, where he cannot fail to render his constituents valuable service.

BROOKS' CARD—THE DISTANCE TO CANADA.

Mr. Brooks' card has given considerable activity to inquiries as to the distance of Niagara Falls from this metropolis, and it is found to be just about 16 hours. Mr. Campbell, with chivalric boldness, publicly declares that he is responsible for advising Mr. Burlingame to name Canada as the place of meeting. It seems that the latter gentlemen, fearing Mr. Brooks might find it inconvenient to go to Canada, and so hesitate upon that ground, demurred to the proposition; but Mr. Campbell, as his friend, having the right to dictate to his principal on this point, insisted upon it, and properly claimed that Mr. Brooks ought not, and could not, reasonably object. The note to Mr. Brooks was Mr. Campbell's, as the former gentleman must have known. Why did he not make his objection to Mr. Campbell, and see whether he could not be accommodated elsewhere than in Canada, ere he rushed into the papers? This inquiry is an oft-repeated one here to-day.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

There seems to be only one sticking point now in the settlement of the Central American question, and that is the boundary difficulty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Both these States, it will be remembered, formerly constituted part of the State of Guatemala. Then the river San Juan was used by both, and there was no conflict of jurisdiction; and the settlement known as Greytown was the seaport of both. Ever since the erection of Costa Rica and Nicaragua into two distinct States, a dispute has existed between them as to the exclusive use of the river by either, and especially as to the jurisdiction over the seaport, which consists of Greytown on the North, and Punta Arenas on the South Bank of the river San Juan. The present relations between the two States are such as render negotiations between them for the adjustment of this question impossible. Great Britain and the United States might agree to impose a plan of settlement upon them, but that is repulsive at least to our Government. If this point can be arranged, we shall soon hear the end of the tedious Central American controversy. S.

Latest Kansas News.

MOVEMENT OF COL. LANE AND PARTY—THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

St. Louis, Friday, July 25.

The correspondent of the *Intelligencer* writes from Kansas, that Col. Lane at the head of 600 men armed with Sharpe's rifles, bowie knives and revolvers, crossed the Missouri into Kansas on Monday last. After crossing, Col. Lane said he would go no further now, but return and force his way up the Missouri River with his other regiment.

Gen. Harney, Col. Baker and Capt. Pleasanton have arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

It was reported that a party of Cheyenne Indians had attacked the guard-house at Fort Kearney, and rescued some of the Indians who were confined there, making good their retreat, with the loss of three killed.

Col. Faustleroy arrived here yesterday from New-Mexico, and reports all quiet among the Indians in the Northern part of the Territory.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, July 25.

The Democratic State Convention was holden here to-day. Col. J. P. Kidder, of West Randolph, President. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—Hon. Henry Keyes, of Newbury.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Willis Lyman, of Burlington.

For State Treasurer—James T. Thurston, of Montpelier.

For Electors at Large—John S. Robinson, of Bennington, and J. P. Kidder.

The Convention was well attended, and much enthusiasm manifested.

A series of resolutions expressing the utmost confidence in the ability and patriotism of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge; indorsing the Cincinnati platform; approving the Kansas-Nebraska act, and cordially indorsing the Administration of Franklin Pierce, were unanimously passed.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Calamity.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 25.

The Coroner's Jury have rendered a verdict attributing the calamity on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad to the criminal negligence of Conductor Hoffel, of the excursion train, and censuring the Company for defective rules.

The Coroner's Jury of Montgomery County, on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad calamity, rendered their verdict this afternoon, attributing the accident to Conductor Hoffel's disobedience of regulations, and acquitted the late Mr. Van Stavoren, Conductor of the down train, and Engineer Lee, of all blame.

THE BUDORA TRAGEDY.

EXECUTION OF THE NEGRO WILSON.

His Original Ancestry and Youthful Associations—of his Guilty Incitement, &c.

The curtain fell yesterday upon the last scene of the *Budora* tragedy, when the executioner of the negro, George Wilson, took place in the yard of the Westchester County Prison, at White Plains, for the murder of Captain Gardner, as proved at the trial, and for the alleged murder of the mate of that vessel, Gilbert Pratt, whose body has not been found.

Since his conviction Wilson has evinced the same general hardihood which distinguished him from the time of his first arrest. At times he has shown that he feared death, but, in his worst moments, he was buoyed up with hopes of a reprieve. About a week after his sentence, he inquired of Mr. Lyttle, the Sheriff, whether, if he were insane, he would be executed, and upon Mr. Lyttle expressing doubts upon the subject, he proceeded to feign insanity, rending his clothes to tatters, clanking his chains, and screaming and shrieking in true Bedlam fashion. So well did he act his part, that he almost succeeded in imposing on the physician in attendance, but after ten days' perseverance, finding he made no impression on the Sheriff, he dropped the part he had assumed, and became as sane as ever. He had torn his clothes literally into shreds, and with the exception of a fragment of shirt, sufficient to cover his shoulders, was completely nude.

On Thursday our reporter visited him, in company with the officers of the prison, and Rev. E. B. Lockwood, of Phillipsburg, N. J., who, happening to be staying in the neighborhood, kindly volunteered his services. Although he had but a few hours to live, Wilson was quite jocose. He said he felt like dying, and therefore wished plenty to eat and drink. He complained that he could get nothing stronger than water, and wanted wine or brandy. In reply to a question as to his religious creed, he said he was a Know-Nothing, but remarked that the parsons had been pursuing him so long that they ought to have converted him. Upon Mr. Lockwood asking if he had seen him (Mr.

THE NEW-VERSION MOVEMENT.

[illegible] Controversy between the American Bible Union and Rev. Dr. Maclay.

Official Reply of the Managers to Dr. Maclay's Letter.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: We are deeply pained in view of the necessity which compels us to address you at this time. But having been intrusted by you, to a considerable extent, with the momentous interests of the enterprise, we should be derelict in duty to shrink from an emergency in which those interests are at all perilled. We wish it distinctly understood, at the same time, that in the statements we are about to make, with reference to Dr. MACLAY, we do not and cannot attribute his unlooked-for course to any moral obliquity of heart, or mind. Dr. MACLAY suddenly suspended those activities in the cause of Christ which he had pursued unremittingly for half a century, and assumed other duties and responsibilities of an entirely different character. Add to these, the accumulated infirmities of nearly fourscore years, which have manifested themselves in serious personal indisposition, for the last year, and which have been augmented by extreme mental excitement, and we have abundant reason to refrain from any reference whatever to other causes, as explanatory of his course.

When this Institution was called to mourn the loss of its President, SPENCER H. CONE, D. D., much prayer was offered, and the profoundest solicitude was felt in choosing his successor. Several names were suggested by the friends of the Union, but after much consultation among them on the subject, Dr. MACLAY appeared, all things considered, to be the most suitable person to succeed Dr. CONE. A number of persons residing out of this City, urged objections of more or less weight; but these were waived, and his unanimous election was secured—principally on the consideration that his venerable age and valuable services rendered him "*worthy of double honor.*" From that time to this both the officers and Board have treated him with unfeigned respect and even veneration. We are totally unconscious of having wounded his feelings in any way, and have acted towards him as a father in the Gospel. From the commencement to the close of his Presidency, his associate officers took special pains to see that all his wishes in regard to the duties and privileges of his office were met, and anticipated when they could be. As President, he had free access to every document in the archives of the Union, and, whenever he desired it, copies of them were furnished for his personal use. If at any time he desired a Secretary from the rooms, one was dispatched immediately to his residence, or elsewhere, as he directed, without regard to the state of our business, or to inconvenience to other respects. The same attention was paid to Dr. MACLAY in all his intercourse with the Society.

CENSURE OF DR. MACLAY'S COURSE

With these things in view, it is not a little painful for us to state, that Dr. MACLAY has determined to abandon the Bible Union, and has published his reasons in a pamphlet, with a professed exposure of great and alarming evils existing in our body. Nor is that pain lessened in contemplating the fact, that before he resigned he never availed himself of the opportunity to propose to the Board any change in our policy, or state any of those grievances which he enumerates in this publication. He had great influence with the Board, and any statement or proposition from him would have been treated by the Board with that deference to which his age and position justly entitled them. Even his letter of resignation was unaccompanied with the statement of one reason for that step, or one suggestion of desired change in our operations. On the contrary, the first intimation which we received that he had made any statement of those reasons, was communicated through the columns of a newspaper known to be violently opposed to the Bible Union from the first. Since this announcement we have used every proper means to procure a copy of this pamphlet, but have failed. The officers have addressed the most respectful letters to Dr. MACLAY, and others who were supposed likely to possess it, soliciting a copy for the use of the Bible Union, of whose affairs it exclusively treats. But we cannot procure one from any source. Our enemies are furnished with copies, and publish extracts from them, and our agents inform us that they are stealthily circulated in different parts of the country, but they elude their eyes. No other method is left us, therefore, than the use of this document as it comes to us in newspaper form; and with these remarks we will now proceed to consider it, speaking plainly but kindly, dealing with facts more than with personalities, and only with personalities so far as they relate to facts.

DR. MACLAY'S PAMPHLET.

The first question regarding a publication is, What is the subject? The second, Who is the author? In some cases, as in the present, the latter question is as important as the former, and a correct reply to it is indispensable to a proper treatment of the publication itself.

1. The circumstance which first arrests attention, in the pamphlet before us, is, that it purports to be a statement of the reasons that induced Rev. ARCHIBALD MACLAY, D. D., to resign the Presidency of the American Bible Union, and it commences by giving a professed history of what occurred in the Board of Managers three weeks *subsequently to the date of that resignation, and when Dr. MACLAY was not present.* Dr. MACLAY's letter of resignation bears date of May 13. The Board took action upon it June 4, 21 days after, and yet this pamphlet professes to give a detailed account of the manner in which the resignation was received, and the action that followed it, as if the were one of the reasons for the resignation itself. This shows, on the very face of it that the author of this history was not Dr. MACLAY himself, but a person who was present at that meeting. On that occasion, a member of the Board was observed to take notes of all that occurred.

2. The next circumstance to be noted is this: Every statement in this pamphlet had been previously and repeatedly made in person before the Board of the American Bible Union, or before its Committee of Inquiry, and not by Dr. MACLAY, but by the very member to whom allusion has already been made.

3. The very mistakes made in this pamphlet, have been made by *the same person* before the Board. Take, for instance, the statement that "on motion of Mr. MERWIN, Messrs. WYCKOFF and SABLES were added" to the Committee appointed in January, 1856.

The member above alluded to, made this identical mistake in attempting to state the facts before the Board at a Special Meeting, on July 14. The rest of the Board remembered that another brother made this motion, and immediately corrected the speaker.

4) The resolutions reflected in Committee of Inquiry, but copied in full into this pamphlet, were written and offered by this same individual, and at the time of their rejection he threatened that they would be heard of again.

5. The very long note, and the only one attached to this pamphlet, is a labored vindication of this very person. It relates principally to events that have transpired *since* the resignation of Dr. MACLAY, as the dates of our records show, and of course had nothing to do with the causes of that resignation.

AUTHORSHIP OF THAT PAMPHLET

6. The style throughout, and especially that of the closing paragraphs of the pamphlet, is not that of Dr. MACLAY, but notoriously that of the person to whom reference has so frequently been made.

The name of this person is given in full in the pamphlet, and his personal grievance is bewailed. *He had been dismissed as a reviser.*

In reply to a suggestion of this kind in the daily papers, a letter was published in the *Evening Post* of July 23, 1856, signed by Dr MACLAY, in which is the following statement:

"I know of no letter or pamphlet over my name which is not my own."

This does not deny that another person is the *real author* of the pamphlet; but by its evasive form confirms the opinion. It may be added, that this very letter in the *Evening Post* bears indubitable marks of having been written chiefly, if not wholly, by the member of the Board already referred to, as it repeats, *verbatim*, words which he used in the Board July 14, 1856, when Dr. M. was not present, just eight days before the letter appeared.

In reviewing this pamphlet, then, we have every reason to spare the venerable Dr. MACLAY in his ripe age and infirmities, and to reply to the real author, who, in such an objectionable manner conceals himself behind a venerable name. By the expression "the real author" we do not mean to imply that he person referred to actually wrote every word in this pamphlet; but that he furnished the charges, invented the argument, arranged the order, and probably framed most of the sentences. He had previously done the same thing for Dr. MACLAY *on other occasions*, and some of us have seen and read in manuscript the writings of the same person, which afterward appeared in print over the signature of ARCHIBALD MACLAY, and were extensively circulated as Dr. MACLAY's productions.

ELECTION OF DR. ARMITAGE.

The history of the election of our present President occupies the first part of the pamphlet. It has always been customary in our Board to have every possible objection to a measure stated, in order that due consideration may be done precipitately, or without due consideration. On almost any occasion it would be possible for a designing writer, by omitting part of what has been said, and coloring the facts that remain, to present such a picture of a board of managers as would most unfavorably impress a reader who had not been present. It is sufficient, with reference to our Board, to say, that we know of no other Board of so large a size which is so generally united and harmonious, and that upon the occasion alluded to, the opposition was chiefly on the part of one very estimable man, whom we regard as the real author of this pamphlet, and that he was the *only* person known to have voted against Brother ARMITAGE. His opposition to that brother has been signally manifested from the period when the latter, as Vice President, presided in the Board, omitted to nominate him on the Committee on Versions. From that period he has been bitterly hostile to him, and to all who have expressed their, concurrence in the propriety of Brother A.'s course in that matter.

REASONS OF DR. MACLAY'S RESIGNATION.

We now come to the reasons alleged for Dr. MACLAY's resignation, and we shall examine them generally, in the order in which they are presented.

I. That "instead of there being 40 individuals actually engaged in translating the New Testament, as I had understood from the Secretary, and often stated, there had not been more than 23 or 24."

The Secretary's statement was, that more than 20 responsible persons had been directly engaged by the American Bible Union, in the revision of the English Scriptures, and that, with those whom they engaged on our suggestion, the number was between 30 and 40. Statements to this import have been frequently made by him, both in print and in letters, and the statement that there were 40 persons actually engaged in translating the New Testament (if by this was to be understood that they were all directly in the employ of the Bible Union,) was been officially contradicted. Dr. MACLAY himself is too bear possible authority for the correctness of this statement. In a circular issued by him during his late visit to Great Britain, he carries the official language of the Secretary in the following words:

"Distinguished scholars are employed by the American Bible Union in the revision of the common version.

Written contracts have been made with more than twenty scholars, and many of these, in compliance with the stipulations, have made engagements with others to work with them, so that the number of scholars actually engaged in the service of the Union does not vary far from forty."

Here is another evidence that Dr. MACLAY is not the sole author of this pamphlet; otherwise we cannot see how he could make this statement in a circular, printed in Great Britain in 1854, and in 1856 make an opposite statement in America, with an announcement that the latter has always been his understanding of the matter.

Stronger announcements than these have never been made by the Secretary, or any other officer of the Union, so far as known to us, and the facts fully warrant these. The Union has never published the names of its list of revisers, for the reason that they are connected with different ecclesiastical bodies, and we do not wish to subject them to unnecessary annoyance from those who are opposed to the enterprise. Besides this, we wish every revision to stand upon its own merits, that the public may be uninfluenced in their acceptance or rejection of the present work, and scholars in the freedom of their criticisms upon it, by any other consideration than its simple merits. We invite any responsible friend of the Bible Union, to whom the Board can consistently intrust the names of the revisers, to call at the rooms and examine for himself as to their number.

II. The second reason is, that the Committee on Versions was materially changed in November, 1854.

Only one real change was made of members acting in that Committee. Another person was substituted for Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D., because the latter was a reviser, and it was not thought advisable that a reviser should be a member of the Committee of the Board that was required to examine the incipient revisions, and report upon them to the Board. This change was made on the expressed wish of each member of that Committee. They did not think it right for a reviser to be on that Committee at all; for impartial for Dr. JUDD to be upon it when no other reviser was upon it. He became a reviser after he was appointed on that Committee, but did not, from any sense of delicacy, see fit to resign his place upon it after his appointment as such, while his presence embarrassed its members more than once in their deliberations. When he learned that he was not reappointed on the Committee on Versions, he declared that he would not be put on a level with other revisers. *He is believed to be the real author of this pamphlet, and of all the difficulties in the Bible Union.* Here, then, is found the real reason of this pamphlet, and with this is connected a history which we will endeavor to supply.

Dr. MACLAY, so far as known to us, expressed no dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the Bible Union, nor of any one in its employ, till his visit to Baltimore in October and November, 1855. As he was starting on his journey a copy of Dr. JUDD's revision of the first three chapters of Matthew was placed in his hands.

He wrote from that city several letters to the Corresponding Secretary, finding fault with Brother JUDD's translation of Matthew iii. 11, which the latter had made to read:

"He will immerse you in holy spirit and fire."

This translation Dr. MACLAY regarded as embodying Arianism, and he inveighed most earnestly against it. He wrote also to Dr. JUDD upon the point, and urged him to change his translation. And to aid him in securing this purpose, he employed the services of another scholar to prepare a dissertation to prove its unfaithfulness, and forwarded, this dissertation to the rooms of the Union.

So great was Dr. MACLAY's disquietude on this point that he could not prosecute his agency with satisfaction. He returned to New-York, on account of the state of his health, about the middle of November. At this time, and for some weeks subsequently, his only known cause of anxiety and disquietude was his intense dissatisfaction with Dr. JUDD's translation. *To this fact not an allusion is made in the pamphlet.* But Dr. JUDD is praised and commended as though he were the best and the most faithful of revisers. If every other evidence were wanting, the real authorship of the publication could be deduced from these facts.

PUBLICATIONS.

III. We have no answer for the alleged *suspicions* of Dr. MACLAY, except that they had no foundation in fact. He was drawing his salary as agent, and he expressed a wish to continue his services in that capacity.

IV. The quotations which are professedly made from the work of a reviser, are sufficient to answered by the fact stated by Dr. MACLAY, that *the work has not been published*, and, therefore, the Bible Union is in no way responsible for them. It may be added, that they do great injustice to the reviser, having been taken from a copy which was subsequently revised and materially altered.

But the *propriety*, the *magnanimity*, the *justice* of taking extracts from the work of any author without his permission, and publishing them to the world, to condemn him before he can be heard, no man of principle will attempt to sustain. To enable him to the Bible Union and reject obnoxious passages from its unpublished revisions, and to make them public for the purpose of injuring its reputation, to go between the reviser and his work, and before it has received its corrections, so as to be ready for the public eye, to unduly separate his incipient and undecided changes from the reasons by which, according to the views of the Union, he would accompany them, and thus to endeavor to prejudice the public mind in advance against all the publications of the Union, is a course of proceeding that can not be justified on any pretence. No one has ever before attempted such abortive with a layer of the Bible Union, and for the sake of Christian propriety and gentlemanly courtesy, we hope and pray that it may never be repeated.

V. The ungenerous imputation, "These are by no means the most objectionable renderings," might readily be disposed of by the same arguments. But we think it proper to say in addition, that the whole spirit of the pamphlet is so obviously base to the Bible Union, that, if anything worse *could have been discovered*, it no doubt would have been promulged.

RULES OF THE BOARD.

VI. The improvements suggested in the reading of the original text are merely the suggestions of an individual reviser, and in no way compromise the Bible Union. Some of them may be sound and judicious, and others may not be. In respect to all of them, it is a sufficient reply, that *they have never been approved in any way by the Union, nor even published as specimens of revision.* Of some it may be added, as a sample of the translations quoted by Dr. MACLAY, that they were changed months before he examined them, and that his extracts are made from proofs taken sixteen months ago, upon which the revisers had been making improvements ever since. By what method Dr. MACLAY can justify his course in thus presenting an unpublished and unfinished revision to the hands of a reviser, while he is yet at work upon it, for the purpose of circulating it wherever his pamphlet may go we cannot understand. Certainly, not by any use or usage of the Bible Union, licensing such freedom with a scholar and his investigations.

It has not been customary for our Board, after furnishing a reviser with a copy of our general rules, to *compel* him to their strictest observance in every respect, as we should probably interpret them. We have left each to his own conscientious construction of the rules, trusting that the Final Committee, whose work it will be to decide upon every change from the common version to be admitted, will avoid any faults into which an individual reviser may have fallen. In the meanwhile, we hold it to be our duty to endeavor to avoid the publication of any revision which, on the whole, taking all circumstances into view, would not be beneficial. Besides this, we have never yet published a revision, until the reviser had delivered it to us as a finished work, nor without affording him an opportunity of correcting the proofs, as it passed through the press.

We make rules, and engage revisers to work upon them, bringing all their learning, judgment, piety and conscientiousness of fidelity, to bear upon that work. Dr. MACLAY was the first officer of the Bible Union who assumed the responsibility of dictating to a reviser how he should translate any word, or who endeavored to interfere between a reviser's conscience and his work. We do not think that any advantage follows from such a course, and we do not feel called upon to imitate it.

DR. MACLAY AS AN AGENT.

VII. It is especially instructed, that the Secretary urged and pressed Dr. MACLAY to continue his services as an agent for the purpose of preventing him from correcting alleged abuses. Dr. MACLAY was at this time regularly drawing his full salary as agent, and our treasury was suffering for want of his services, and at length the Treasurer was overdrawn. The Secretary did no more than his duty to entreat Dr. MACLAY to aid in the collection of funds. To attribute any other motive to his solicitations, is an undeserved imputation upon his integrity. Dr MACLAY had himself proposed that, if he should be elected President, he must continue to travel as an agent, stating that his health required it, and that the office of President would add to his influence in collecting funds. The arrangement for him to travel, and to commence by visiting Baltimore, was made with him before his election to the presidency, and for this purpose he retained his office and pay as agent, and arrangements were made with another agent at the anniversary, to accompany him.

DR. JUDD'S CASE.

VIII. The next charge regards the Committee of Inquiry and its proceedings. A brief history of this case is rendered necessary by the allegations of the pamphlet.

Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL.D., as already intimated, had become deeply offended in consequence of his removal from the Committee on Versions, and had commenced a career of relentless hostility towards each member of that Committee, and all its plans and proceedings, even those which he had previously assisted to mature and execute. He subsequently issued a circular against the Committee, and this plans approved by the Board and the Union, and sent it to the enemies of the Union, while he was still a member of the Board. So erroneous and pernicious was the influence of this circular, and the private letters which Dr. JUDD wrote, that even the Board of the Revision Association, at Louisville Ky., was induced to withhold any further appropriations for the revision of the English Scriptures. This action on their part rendered it necessary for the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Versions to visit Louisville, which they did, at their own expense, for the purpose of undoing this mischief. That Board, upon a full hearing, reversed its action, thanked the brethren warmly for their visit, and sent $500 to our Treasury at once. When the Board in New-York were informed of these matters, they felt it but just to pay the traveling expenses of these two brethren, and did so, notwithstanding several individuals proposed to pay the bills themselves. So the appropriation was much opposed by Dr. JUDD, who seemed to regret that the injury had been repaired. In connection with this business, our Board passed the following resolution, with but one dissenting vote:

"Believing, as we do, that Brethren ARMITAGE and BAKER have rendered essential services to the A. B. U. by their late visit to the Board of the B. A., at Louisville, Ky., therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be offered to our beloved brethren, for their promptness and zeal in correcting erroneous impressions which had gone abroad, which they deemed would prove disastrous to the interests of the Union, if such corrections were delayed."

As it appears from this publication, Dr. MACLAY had become suspicious that he had been imposed upon, and that he was kept in ignorance of facts. An arrangement was made between them, whereby Dr. MACLAY was, for the time at least, satisfied that Dr. JUDD would correct his translation of Matthew 3: 11, and they should unite together in a Committee of Investigation. They arranged to have the Committee consist of five members, namely: Dr. JUDD, with two of his relatives, Dr. MACLAY, and one other manager. It was also arranged that Dr. MACLAY should, as President, nominate the other four, and then the one of the number should nominate Dr. MACLAY. Three of the intended members, as we have said, were Dr. JUDD and his relatives, and a fourth, Dr MACLAY, who had now united his fortunes with Dr. JUDD, and from that time they have been one and inseparable.

The Committee was appointed, on the 2d of January, 1856. It was professedly merely a Committee on Economy, and Deacon WILLIAM COLGATE, who consented to offer the resolution for its appointment, refused to embrace in it any other object. The Board had no suspicion of any other object, and unwillingly voted for the Committee, and added the Corresponding Secretary and another Manager to assist in the investigation and the preparation of proper recommendations. Before the Committee met, the 6. and added three other members, in order to represent all the Christian denominations in the Board. Immediately after the meeting at which this was done, Dr. MACLAY said repeatedly that his design in raising the Committee was entirely thwarted, that he had lost all interest in the matter, and that the Committee might as well never meet.

All the allegations of the pamphlet regarding the motives in the prompting these additions to the Committee, and all pretences that they were designed to screen the Secretary, are entirely swept away by the consideration, that the mover of the resolution appointing the Committee, assured the Board that the sole object was, in the language of the resolution, "To look at the present condition and practical working of our enterprise, with a view to *the greatest economy of our means*, consistent with the most thorough and speedy accomplishment of the work." The pamphlet now assures us, that Dr. MACLAY had become dissatisfied with the accountancy of the revisers, and especially with the alleged interference with the Greek text, and that his confidence had been impaired "in *the directing power* of the Board," and on these and similar accounts he wished this Committee to be appointed. Neither he nor Dr. JUDD, nor any one else, intimated that such objects were in view; and the Board and Deacon COLGATE, the mover of the resolution, honestly believed that the sole object of the Committee was to discover, if possible, some improvement in economy. The Board and Officers always have had this in view, and always hail with delight any proposition which may seem likely to conduce to such an object.

No sooner had the Committee met than it became apparent that the real object of Dr JUDD was to destroy the character and standing of the Corresponding Secretary. He was the principal speaker at every meeting, and in every speech endeavored to prove that the Secretary was *untrustworthy*. For this purpose he appeared before the Committee, and, as soon as it was organized, he gave evidence of the multitude and character of the documents with him, that he had zealously devoted himself to a minute examination of our book accounts, printer's bills, correspondence, our clerks in the rooms—in a word, that he had left no stone unturned to find some ground of impeachment against the Secretary, during his six years' labors in the Bible Union.

The most sweeping charges of the assumption of unlawful powers, and prodigal waste, were made against him in every possible shape; and the Committee, at the earnest solicitation of the Secretary, not only entertained every one of these charges, but permitted him to meet them separately and in detail. This he did from the records, and other unquestionable sources, for hour after hour, and session after session. But as he disposed of one charge after another, new ones of the same sort were invented, and entertained, and disposed of in the same way. Dr. MACLAY occasionally aided to the attack, and at times betrayed considerable bitterness of feeling. One of the strongest allegations was that the Secretary had been guilty of a breach of trust while Dr. MACLAY was in Baltimore; that the Doctor had sent to him a written criticism, commendatory of Dr. JUDD's translation of Matthew 3: 11, designed for Dr. JUDD and the Committee on Versions, and that the Secretary had had it printed without authority. Upon investigation it was proved that the Secretary had, as directed, placed the paper in the hands of Dr. JUDD, and that the letter (without the knowledge of the Secretary) had passed it in the hands of an editor, and expressed the wish to see it printed; and that the Secretary had not been consulted about the printing, and knew nothing about its publication.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE UNION.

Other allegations were of this character:

1. That the Secretary published the *Monthly Reporter* without authority.

The authority of the Board, and the special authority of the Union, in the case, were proved from the documents.

2. That the Secretary and Assistant Treasurer published the *Quarterly* without authority.

The authority both of the Board and Union was proved, from the documents.

3. That the *Monthly* was a heavy pecuniary loss to the Union, amounting to hundreds of dollars every month.

It was proved by the written testimony of the printers, the binder, the purchaser of paper, the mailer, the Assistant Treasurer who keeps the accounts, and the statements of the accounts drawn from the books, that (as is from the stereotype plates of revision, which had to be made for other purposes) the publication, after deducting all expenses, yields us a monthly profit, while it is doing immense good.

4. That 1,500 copies of the *Monthly* were sent each month to the Bible Revision Association, and no compensation was received for them.

It was proved that they were uniformly paid for in cash.

5. That certificates were given to the Bible Revision Association, for life membership without payment of money.

It was proved, that in each case the money for this purpose was first received by our Treasurer.

6. That the officers freely advertised the *Monthly Reporter* in the New-York *Tribune*, the Times, and other papers, without authority. The economy of such advertising was clearly shown, and the authority for it was proved from resolution of the Board.

7. That the Secretary had, in December, 1854, interfered to prevent the payment of certain moneys to Dr. JUDD.

It was admitted that Dr. CONE and the Secretary advised that no money be paid to Mr. JUDD without the presentation of his bills for the services rendered.

8. That the plates of Job, besides those used in the *Monthly*, cost the Union "thousands upon thousands of dollars."

That whole cost, when completed, was proved from the bills to be $294 12.

9. That these had been made without authority.

It was proved to have been the joint act of the Officers during Dr CONE's life (the President, Secretary, and Assistant Treasurer,) and to have been in full accordance with the contract made by the Board, and a great saving of expense to the Union.

10. That it was wrong to send the *Quarterly* to so many persons.

It was proved, that they were entitled to it as life-members, or subscribers for life-membership, and that its circulation among them did great good.

11. That the Secretary had obeyed the policy of the Union, by not allowing every revision to be printed, and circulated among scholars.

It was proved, that the Secretary had no power or authority in the matter. That the Board had established the rule governing the case, and the Union had approved it unanimously, and that the Secretary had only carried out instructions, as in duty bound.

DR. MACLAY'S WITHDRAWAL

The Committee was thus proceeding from week to week, when Dr. MACLAY announced his intention to attend no more of its meetings, nor of the meetings of the Board, on the plea that the Committee room was turned into a deeating school." And instead of meeting with the Committee to the close of its labors, with the purpose of securing toe changes he desired, he abandoned it, and went from place to place, uttering grievous complaints to friends or foes of the institution, apparently without reserve. He visited the rooms of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and there detailed to its officers and others all his grievances against the Bible Union, while he was still its President and a member of the Committee of Inquiry. He also solicited newspaper editors to publish Dr. JUDD's circular attacking the policy of the Bible Union, which had been established under Dr. CONE. Finally he took a journey to the West, and Dr. JUDD requested the Committee to suspend its proceedings until he returned. This request was acceded to; but, within two days after his return, he wrote his resignation as President.

Such was the character of the allegations, and they were often accompanied with the most offensive language regarding the Secretary. How they have all been met, may be seen from the following Report of the Committee of Inquiry, signed by seven of its members, and adopted by the Board. The Committee was appointed on the 2d of January, and they reported on the 14th of June. When it is considered that Drs. MACLAY and JUDD and Dr. JUDD's brother-in-law were the other three members of the Committee, the judgment formed upon the allegations may be readily understood.

"The Committee appointed by the Board of the American Bible Union, to look at the present condition and practical working of our enterprise, respectfully Report:

That after careful examination into its affairs, they are satisfied that its Executive Officers have laboriously and honestly discharged their duty to the Union, and they see no reason to recommend a change in the practical working of the enterprise. But as it is not impossible to expect in a new enterprise like this, there should be a difference of opinion, they recommend to the Board that they invite a committee of persons of high standing for intelligence, judgment, and piety, not *members of our Board*, to attend a few days previously to the Annual Meeting and to examine into the status and condition of our affairs, and report thereon to the Union.

WILLIAM COLGATE, EZRA SMITH,
SAMUEL BAKER, S. P. SHEPARD,
WM. H. WYCKOFF,* THOS. H. STILLMAN,
JOHN W. SABLES.†

After a full discussion of the Report, it was adopted by the Board and the Committee was appointed, viz.:

Rev. S. W. LYND, D. D., Ky., President of the Revision Association.

Rev. G. W. EATON, D. D., Prof. in Madison University, N. Y.

Eld. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, President of Bethany College, Va

Rev. W. B. MAXSON, of the Seventh-Day Baptist Denomination.

EDWARD JAMES, Esq., Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

DR. CONANT'S CASE.

IX. The attack upon Dr. CONANT, and the salary which he is said to receive, we regard as unbecoming in the extreme.

Dr. CONANT is charged, in this pamphlet, with receiving $2,000 per annum for his personal services for the Bible Union. This is not correct. The facts are simply these: For the last forty years, Dr. CONANT has been earnestly engaged in translating the Scriptures, intending to publish a revision of them on his own responsibility. But instead of doing this, he has made a contract with the Bible Union, by which it can avail itself of all the results of his labors. He is now devoting all his energies to the final revision of his translation before it goes to the press, so far as he can command time, without interfering with his professorship. He is expending from fourteen to sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, in the closest study. Only a part of the time, which Dr. CONANT has employed for the Bible Union, has been spent upon Job. A considerable portion, at the request of the Union, has been occupied on other books, which are now nearly ready for publication. For the total of all these labors the Bible Union is now paying him $1,500 per annum, with an allowance of $500 per annum, for an amanuensis. This assistance he finds in Mrs. CONANT, the author of *The History of the English Bible*, and the translator of several of NEANDER's works; a lady who readily reads and writes eight or ten languages, including the Oriental Biblical tongues. In order that this lady may devote a large portion of her time to copying and to the visiting authorities by the side of her husband, it is needful to increase the number of her domestics, and consequently expenses, in a large family. And because this necessity is thus provided for, by her husband, all this parade is made about Dr. CONANT's salary.

But if this allegation of the pamphlet were correct, every generous and noble mind would look with sorrow, if not with indignation, at this attempt to blaze abroad the terms on which our revisers are employed, accompanied with the insinuation that they are paid extortionately. We cheerfully admit that the Bible Union has never extorted the labors of any scholar. We prefer to give a fair remuneration. We know that ordinarily scholarship is but poorly remunerated, and we would be unwilling to see a reviser in our employment, whose mind was anxious as to the means of subsistence for himself and his family. If the work of revising the Scriptures is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, but no man can do it well, whose mind is pressed with corroding care as to what he shall eat, and what he shall drink, and wherewithal he shall be clothed. We hope finally to find that, to pay our revisers fairly, is the best economy. But our friends will see that this charge comes with ill grace from Dr MACLAY, when they are informed, that as late as March 7, 1856, while Dr MACLAY was yet President of the Bible Union, he wrote to Dr CONANT, stating that his wish would have been to offer him a salary of $3,000 per annum, and also, to pay any one whom he might choose to assist him, provided his own plan of revising the New Testament could have been adopted! If Dr. MACLAY had been the real author of this pamphlet, it is not probable that he would have exposed himself to the charge of such inconsistency.

Who can approve of searching out and publishing to the world what Dr. CONANT receives from his professorship? On such subjects we do not feel disposed to dwell. We mourn over brethren who can descend to treat of them, and we pray that God may forgive them.

PLAN OF THE UNION.

X. The last attack is upon the general plan of the Bible Union, in respect to the printing of incipient revisions, and to the Committees on Revisions. It will be noticed that when their names are published in the pamphlet, that of the Corresponding Secretary is put first, *to induce the belief that he is Chairman* of the Committee. One of the great objects of the pamphlet is to build up the Secretary as having too much influence and authority, and therefore he is here represented as the head of the Committee on Versions. To this it need only be replied, that he is not, and never was, Chairman of that Committee. Dr. CONE was its Chairman till the day of his death, and his successor, Dr. BAKER, still occupies that office.

The Committee on Versions is simply a Committee of the Board.

(a) It has no control over translations. (b) It cannot determine the right or wrong translation of any word or phrase.

(c) It cannot appoint a reviser, unless specially authorized. (c.) It cannot assign a portion for revision to a reviser unless specially authorized.

(e) It cannot dismiss a reviser, unless, as once occurred, they have special authority to employ him, and the time of his employment has been limited in their contract with him.

(c) It cannot appoint the Final Committee on Revision.

(g.) None of its members are among the revisers, and none will be on that Final Committee.

Sometimes the Board refers to it with power the employment of an individual named by the Board; but not more frequently than is customary in all Boards with standing Committees.

As the Board do not wish to risk the publication of an incipient revision, unless they are assured that such publication is superior to the commonly received version, and will, therefore, be beneficial to the character of the Union for fidelity and thoroughness in its work, they instruct this Committee to advise them in regard to the matter. The Committee subject each manuscript to the examination of revisers in whom they have confidence, and obtain their written views regarding it, and then make up their minds and report to the Board the one which they recommend to have printed. All the rest of the manuscripts, as well as the printed revision, go to the Final Committee. Where there are several revisions of the several books of Scripture, they must necessarily be of more or less comparative merit. One reviser will use a happier form of English expression than another, while his work bears less evidence of real erudition. One will aim at a more literal translation than another, and will alter the common version where the sense does not absolutely require it; in a word, some will excel in judgment, other in learning, others in taste, and still others will combine all these in an eminent degree. Hence the necessity for that discrimination which the wisdom and scholarship of those whom the Committee on Revisions consult, out of their own body, has hitherto enabled them to obtain. In this respect, our published revisions speak for themselves. This subject is fully examined in a report adopted by the Board and published in the *Monthly Reporter* and the *Quarterly* for May, where the reasons for this course of proceeding are detailed. It is sufficient to say, that Dr. MACLAY was present in the Board, in November, 1852, in which this course of proceeding was adopted, and that Dr. JUDD acted under it without complaint, and as a member of the Committee on Versions till October 1855, and that he approved it more than once or twice by his direct vote. The plan has had the repeated approval of the Board and the Union, and the revisers are engaged with a full understanding of it, and many of them have sent in their written testimony to its excellence. It is proved in the Report before alluded to, as adopted by the Board, that there has been no change in the original policy of the Board, and that the plan of proceeding regarding the printing of incipient revisions, has been repeatedly published in our Annual Reports, and particularly explained.

Dr. MACLAY, as has been said, was present when this plan was adopted by the Board in November, 1852, and has had it from time to time in our annual reports; and now he is made to assign this as a reason for resigning the Presidency, *as though he did not know it* when he acted as agent, and when he was elected President.

The truth is that, in all this matter, Drs. MACLAY and JUDD have taken up the gauntlet to oppose the whole policy inaugurated by Dr. CONE and approved and acted upon till the day of his death.

Something less than a year before the decease of Dr. CONE, Dr. JUDD had threatened to sue him, as President of the Bible Union, and it was with great difficulty that he was prevented from carrying the threat into execution. After all the painful circumstances connected with this affair, Dr. CONE felt deeply wounded, and frequently alluded in these rooms to the unkind and ungrateful conduct which he experienced from that quarter, and declared that the Union would have great trouble with him one of these days. We were unwilling to believe this prediction of Dr. CONE at the time he uttered it, and it is but recently that we have realized its force and verity.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the known feelings of Dr. MACLAY in reference to our first President. We have had painful manifestations of the fact that, from the period of his own election, he could not endure an allusion to him without great sensitiveness. And after allusions had been made to Dr. CONE's action, as a precedent in any given case, Dr. MACLAY has remarked that he understood very well why such references were made. Dr. JUDD has even gone so far as to say before the Board, that the less reference was made to that name, in conducting our business, the better. Dr. MACLAY's own plan of revision was, as he now acknowledges, materially different from that devised and presented by Dr. CONE and the Board, and adopted with perfect unanimity by the Bible Union. Dr. MACLAY says in his pamphlet:

"*The plan of revision adopted by the Board differs materially from what seemed to me the best.*"

Had this been known or suspected, we seriously doubt whether the Bible Union would ever have chosen Dr. MACLAY as its President. It now appears, both from the pamphlet and from the letters which he wrote in March last to Dr. CONANT, that he was always opposed to the employment of scholars of different denominations in the revision of the New Testament. He wished to have only one man employed by the Union, and him a Baptist; and for him to have the whole charge of the revision, and to have the privilege of employing another to assist him, if he wished. Besides this, Dr. MACLAY said that he never knew but two scholars in Great Britain who were competent to do the work, and they were now dead; and as to this country, after all that has been said of Dr. CONANT and others, "Dr. JUDD is the best living scholar in America"—with which declaration the Union can in no wise accord. This fact, and the state of Dr. MACLAY's feelings towards Dr. CONE, furnish the clue by which to understand how Dr. JUDD could gain an influence over him to wield against the policy of the Bible Union. That a man who wished a plan of revision *materially different* from the one adopted and prosecuted by the Union should assume the office of President without announcing this material difference of opinion; that he should thus disapprove of one of the leading features of that plan, and, because it was sustained by the Board, should determine to attack it before the public, is a matter of profound grief to his friends, but no evidence of wrong on the part of the Union. Any one who carefully examines the pamphlet, will be convinced that, after subtracting from it the details of matters *which have occurred since Dr. Maclay's resignation*, his condemnation of Dr. JUDD's removal, *which also took place since that resignation*, the suspicions which Dr. M. cherishes of the motives of individuals, and the ungenerous attack on Dr. CONANT, every important objection presented in the whole publication is *directly leveled against what was done under the administration of Dr. Cone.* Dr CONE is not mentioned by name, but they are *his* acts, *his* plans, *his* policy, that are attacked and denounced. The plan of proceeding to which the pamphlet objects, was recommended by the Committee of which Dr. CONE was Chairman, and adopted as long ago as November, 1852, by the Board over which he presided, *and Dr. Maclay was present and approved it.* The vote was unanimous. It appeared in our Annual Reports, from year to year, and *Dr. Maclay distributed thousands of them.* And now the pamphlet declares that Dr. MACLAY was profoundly ignorant of the plan, and on this account he professes to abandon the whole enterprise.

The revisers were employed while Dr. CONE was President, and Dr. MACLAY was agent. Mr. MACLAY was frequently in the City, and sometimes spent months here at a time, and had full liberty to visit the revision rooms and to make himself familiar with all our doings. No information was ever withheld from him. And this pamphlet intimates that *he has been deceived about the revisers.* If he has been, he has deceived himself. Neither the Board of the Bible Union nor any of its officers, so far as known to us ever withheld any information regarding their proceedings from Dr. MACLAY: and he knows that it is ever was ignorant on any point he could have become enlightened upon it if he wished. The idea that the first Vice-President and Agent of the Bible Union, who personally represented it wherever he went, should continue for four years in total ignorance of a line of policy *adopted while he was present in the Board*, and repeatedly explained in our annual Reports, and then that he should charge the officers before the public with keeping him in ignorance, is most unreasonable. Nothing but the very advanced age of Dr. MACLAY and the use made of him by another, will account for this strange inconsistency.

XI. That the employees at these rooms, exclusive of revisers, are paid from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, is a simple mistake, which the Treasurer's report, made to the Union annually, will disprove.

DOCTRINAL NOTES.

XII. The pamphlet asserts, that, in some of the revisions, Dr MACLAY "found extensive notes of a doctrinal and practical nature." The rule upon this subject is contained in the following preamble and resolution, which brother MACLAY might have heard, had he attended the meetings of the Board while he was President:

"Inasmuch as the Bible Union is not an ecclesiastical or theological body and its sole object is to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the sacred Scriptures; and

Inasmuch as doctrinal and theological discussions have been introduced into the notes of some of our revisers, no necessary to the translation, not to the authorities examining it, but likely, if published under the sanction of the Bible Union to give the impression that we are seeking to introduce doctrinal views rather than merely to procure a pure version; therefore,

Resolved, that the introduction of such notes ought to be carefully avoided, and the revisers be required to confine themselves in their original instructions on this subject; also,

Resolved, That whenever deviations from this course on the part of any reviser is observed, his attention be called to them, and a copy of this preamble and resolution be s

the time in which he drew his full salary as a reviser—edit and publish the New-York *Chronicle*, and keep its pecuniary accounts.

3. During the last six months, Brother JUDD is known to have occupied a large portion of "his time and attention" in other investigations than those connected with the revision of Matthew; and to have had his mind deeply absorbed and excited on other subjects, as has been clearly manifested at the meetings of the Committee of Inquiry, and at the meetings of our Board. Your Committee consider it absolutely impossible for a man who suffers so much of his time to be thus employed, and his mind to be so much excited and absorbed in other matters, to devote his time and attention *exclusively* to the work of revision."

4. Your Committee are painfully impressed with the conviction that Dr. JUDD, by suffering his mind to be so much excited and absorbed in other matters, in a great measure unfits himself for his work as a reviser. The circular which he saw fit to publish, calling in question the acts of the Board and of the Committee on Versions, and which he has circulated among friends and foes, and the spirit exhibited in his correspondence, as in the letters before us, evince his condition of mind, and shows the want of that calm composure which characterizes a mind, all of whose powers are acting in sweet harmony, under the influence of the divine Spirit. We remind our revisers in the action of our Board, of their need of "the sanctifying presence and power of the Holy Spirit," and of their duty to pray for the promised indwelling and guidance of the Holy Spirit;" but that heavenly guest will not take up its abode in a mind disturbed in its depths by its indignant feelings, or thrown out of its composure by the tumult of inward agitation. The business of revision requires entire abstraction from other pursuits, and the quiet and calm devotion of the mind to study; while a mind constantly excited and absorbed in other matters, is unfit ed for this work, and indisposed for prayer and the enjoyment of that aid of the Spirit which is necessary, in revising the Scriptures.

4. While Dr. JUDD refuses to give the Committee any information in regard to what are the prospects as to the time of the completion of his work, and pleads his inability to do so, it should be borne in mind, that as long ago as the 1st of August, 1853, he seems honestly to have believed that one third of his whole work was done; for he then drew from the Treasury a little more than a third of the sum for which he had contracted to do the whole work. If he did not believe *then* that one third of his whole work was done, he had no right to draw $350 (more than one-third of what was to be paid for the whole work) from the Treasury. If he did believe it, is it not strange that at this period, when so much time has elapsed since, and when for two years he has been employed under a stipulation that he should devote his time and attention *exclusively* to this work, and has been drawing a salary of $1,500 a year, the completion of the other two-thirds of the work is still so far in the distance, that its length cannot be measured, or even the probable time of its completion of the work ascertained. The one-third of the work cost the Bible Union $350, the other two-thirds have already cost the Bible Union $3,633 33, and the end of it cannot be seen yet. The aid of Mr. —— for seven months, in addition to the two years' labor, has failed to secure this end

Such is the history of the connection of Brother JUDD with the Bible Union as one of its revisers; and, influenced by the considerations presented in this report, as the Board left it to the discretion of the Committee on Versions to contract for the services of Dr. JUDD—and, as the Committee acting under the instructions of the Board, contracted for his services "for one year" only, and as a second year has just expired, the Committee felt it to be their duty to notify Dr. JUDD that their contract with him is no longer in force, and instructed their Chairman to give him notice to that effect.

SAMUEL BAKER, } Sub-Committee.
J. W. SARLES, }

In one of his letters to the sub-Committee, Dr. JUDD makes free to enter into a lengthened discussion of the comparative remuneration received by himself and the reviser of the last six books of the New Testament, which so perverts true history, and reasons so sophistically, that it is necessary to say a word or two in passing. For instance, he assumes that the work he has done on Matthew's Gospel was fully equal in labor to all that this reviser had accomplished in the service of the Bible Union, and consequently that he was entitled to equal remuneration. It is but necessary to say that the reviser of the last six books of the New Testament had completed his work, up to this time, in the following order: First—He had given in the first five books of the six, and had edited them while passing through the press. Then he proceeded to complete the Book of Revelation, and went over the five published books the second time, with the aid of criticisms from many living scholars, and a much larger apparatus of critical works, and saw the five books through the press in a second edition, twice the size of the first in point of philological notes and authorities, in connection with the publication of this revision of Revelation. Besides this, the same reviser had finished his revision of the First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians, and put them through the press, and had nearly finished his revision of the First Epistle of Peter, which he has since completed. Now, the absurdity of Dr. JUDD's claim, in this respect, will appear at once, when we state, that all that the Union has ever received from him, as a reviser, is the first three chapters of the Gospel according to Matthew, and his labor in superintending their printing. But add to this the consideration that the difficulties of translating a Scripture narrative are not comparable to those to be mastered in translating an epistle; that the labor of mastering the style of Matthew is small compared with that of mastering the several styles of Peter, and Paul, and Jude, and John, and the very peculiar style of John, in the Book of Revelation; and that the present condition of the original text of the Book of Revelation presents innumerable more difficulties than that of Matthew. He was equally wrong, in point of labor, in comparing his translation of the three chapters of Matthew with that of other revisers, who had gone through whole epistles. In any comparison, therefore, justly made, with all the facts before the mind, it will be seen that he has received far more for his labors than any other reviser.

This history is closed by the following resolutions, adopted July 2, 1856. It is sufficient to add, that Dr. JUDD intimated to the Board in person, his purpose not to deliver the manuscript described in the resolutions, and it was upon this intimation that the resolutions were passed. They were further communicated to him in writing, and an official written applicat on made for the manuscripts; but he persists in retaining them:

Whereas, We are informed by Mr ——, that the manuscript revision of the first fourteen chapters of Matthew made by him for the Board of the American Bible Union, while in his employ, is now in the hands of Rev. O. B. JUDD; and we are informed that Mr. —— has applied for it to Bro. JUDD, and been unable to obtain it, and whereas, this manuscript having been made solely at the expense of the Union, by the aid of its Library, at its rooms and with materials furnished by it, belongs of right and exclusively to the Board of the American Bible Union, and is needed in the prosecution of its work; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to make written application to Bro. JUDD for the manuscript revision, now in his possession, of the first fourteen chapters of Matthew, made by Mr. —— for the Board of the American Bible Union, and for which he has received from this Board the sum of $3,633 33.

And, whereas, Bro JUDD retains the manuscript revision of the Gospel of Matthew, made by himself for the Board of the American Bible Union, while in its employ; and whereas, this manuscript having been made solely at the expense of the Board, and in its Rooms, and with materials furnished by it, and with the aid of its Library, belongs of right and exclusively to the Board of the American Bible Union, and is needed in the prosecution of the work; therefore

Resolved, That this Corresponding Secretary be instructed to make written application to Brother JUDD for the manuscript revision of Matthew, made by him for the Board of the American Bible Union, and for which he received from this Board the sum of $3,35?.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we commend the interests of the Union to the prayers and efforts of all who love the pure word of God. The object at which we are aiming is noble and holy. By the best means that we can command, we are seeking to procure pure versions of the sacred Scriptures, and, as most important at this time, and of urgent necessity, a faithful revision of the English. What we have already published, has secured the approbation of thousands originally opposed to the enterprise, and, among them, of many of the most eminent scholars in Europe and this country. We have been attacked by numbers who have spared neither argument, ridicule, nor threatening, to prevent us from proceeding.

The God of the Bible has brought this institution out of dangers and trials, and has made the wrath of man to praise him again and again in its history. And while we may meet a temporary hindrance from this late attack, we feel assured that it is among those things which must work together for good in its interests. We earnestly solicit the prayers of the tens of thousands of hearts which beat faithfully to the integrity of the Union and its glorious work. Let it be remembered in those prayers daily, that wisdom, and prudence, and forbearance, may direct all its movements. In times past, we have not appealed to you in vain in this respect. Adversity has cemented all true hearts in the enterprise together, and every storm will serve but to strengthen the affections of those who have stood shoulder to shoulder, and to invigorate their determination to cleave to one another, and to the holy principle which gives vitality to the movement. With these expressions of confidence, and these solicitations for remembrance at the throne of grace, we commend this reply to the candor and conscience of all whom it may concern.

THOMAS ARMITAGE, *President.*
WM H. WYCKOFF, *Cor. Sec.*
ELEAZER PARMLY, *Treasurer.*
E. S. WHITNEY, *Recording Sec.*
C. A. BUCKBEE, *Ass't-Treasurer.*
SYLVESTER PIKE, *Auditor.*

NEW-YORK, July, 1856.

Publishing at a Loss.

The following is an *official* report of the circulation and profit or loss of four of the leading periodicals issued by the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church North:

Christian Advocate and Journal..Circulation, 29,675
Profit in four years....$16,982 46.
Sunday School Advocate.....Circulation, 83,500
Loss in four years.....$14,804 58
National Magazine.....Circulation, 15,875
Loss in four years.....$12,917 68
Methodist Quarterly Review.....Circulation, 2,791
Loss in four years. ..$6 200 14.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Burlingame and Brooks Excitement—Canada as a Fighting Ground—The Contested Election Cases—Fremont's Prospects.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

THE EXCITEMNT—MR. BROOKS' APPREHENSIONS.

But little is said to-night in regard to yesterday's excitement. Mr. BURLINGAME's friends are perfectly satisfied with the present condition of affairs, and consequently do not trouble themselves as to the views of other parties. In response to Mr. BROOKS' card and his declaration of apprehension of personal danger should he go to Canada, I would suggest that he exhibits more prudence than Mr. TOOMBS, who, just when the Northern pulse beat highest because of the outrage upon Mr. SUMNER, and just after he had publicly declared his approval of that outrage—passed through the State of New-York, spent a day at Utica, and was treated with as much civility as any other traveler. Nor is Canada an unusual place for a hostile meeting. Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LEAVENWORTH, I think it was, who some months since repaired to that point from New-York, for the purpose of settling an "affair of honor," where they were not likely to be molested, and where they would violate no law of their own country. As to any personal inconvenience in going to this neutral ground, it would be shared equally by the parties engaged in the affair, and if Mr. BURLINGAME was disposed to submit to it in order to let Mr. BROOKS shoot at him, the latter was scarcely at liberty to decline it.

THE CHOICE OF CANADA.

I know not what reasons led Mr. BURLINGAME to choose Canada for the place of meeting, other than its manifest propriety and the counsel of his friends; but I would suggest as among them a desire not to involve his friends in the House in any difficulty on his account. Mr. BROOKS is not a member of Congress at present, and Mr. BURLINGAME is. Suppose the latter had named Virginio or Maryland, or any other State of the Union, and a meeting had taken place. He would then have been a law-maker himself violating the law, and upon a resolution to expel him from the House, every political and personal friend he has in that body would be compelled to vote against him to preserve their consistency. He did well to save them from this false position. But enough on this subject. Let us hope to hear no more that the North can't be cuffed into a fight,—end, still better, let us hope that men will be content with moral weapons, and cousent not to force lovers of peace into the use of any other.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House, to-day, finally disposed of the Nebraska and New-Mexico contested election cases, and then adopted a resolution for night sessions, to enable gentlemen to get off their sanplus speeches, so that the day time may be devoted to legitimate business. It is quite time now that the active business of legislation should be commenced; and it is to be expected that every member will take care henceforth, until the session's close, to be in his seat, and all the time when the House is in session for business. A vote or two decides the great majority of questions; and no member should fail to be on hand with his whenever it is required.

FREMONT'S PROSPECTS.

Gen. POMEROY, of Kansas, arrived here to-night, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He describes the enthusiasm for FREMONT in Western Pennsylvania as already very great, and as rapidly increasing. He states that the best politicians of that section express the belief that FREMONT will cross the mountains with 50,000 majority. From Illinois we have similar intelligence. A gentleman who left this city a few days since under the full belief that in his part of Illinois FILLMORE would poll more votes than FREMONT, in a letter which I heard read this evening, states that since his return home he finds the State all on fire for FREMONT, and that in his neighborhood it is all one way. In passing through Indiana also, he saw little else than Fremont and Dayton ratification meetings, and a state of political excitement far exceeding that of the Tippecanoe campaign. "And so say they all." S.

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Tennessee—Treaty Between the United States and Venezuela, &c.

The United States Mail Steamship *Tennessee*, CHARLES M. WEBBEN, Commander, from Porto Cabello, Laguayra, St. Tnomos and Porto Rico, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Tennessee* left Porto Cabello on the 12th, and Laguayra on the 13th, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 16th, took on board her passengers and freight, and left on the evening of the 17th for Porto Rico, where she arrived 5 A. M. the next morning. Received on board the passengers and freight that offered at that place, and left the same afternoon for New-York, with 56 passengers all told, and a moderate freight.

The *Tennessee* brings as passenger J. H. YOUNG, United States Consul at Curacoa, and especial bearer of dispatches from the Legation of the U. S. at Caracas.

It was understood at the sailing of the steamer that the dispatches intrusted to Mr. YOUNG contained an important commercial treaty, just concluded between the American Minister and the Venezuelan Government, securing to our citizens valuable commercial privileges with that country, and placing the general relations of the two Governments on a very satisfactory footing.

The news from Venezuela is unimportant. The country was quiet and business generally dull. The cholera was still raging in Caracas, though in a less violent form.

There were but few vessels in the ports of either Puerto Cabello or Laguayra; in the latter, two Americans, one the schooner *Frank*, of New-York, Capt. WATTS, who sailed on the 8th for St. Thomas in search of freight; the other, the Philadelphia Guano Company's schooner *Indicator*, Capt. WHITE. She was waiting to receive on board the Company's agent, Mr. B. W. RICHARDS, and would sail on the 14th for the Guano Islands. All well on the 7th of July. Capt. CROOKS, of the ship *Vespasian*, of New-York, died of yellow fever, in the port of Porto Cabello. The *Vespasian* carried out a load of coal for the West India and Venezuela Company's line of steamers; and while discharging, her Captain was struck down in the bloom of life and manhood, and was carried to the grave surrounded by warm friends and acquaintances, though in a strange land. His carpenter was also taken ill and died about the same time. With these two exceptions, the port was free from sickness. The *Vespasian* sailed on the 10th for Buenos Ayres, in charge of the first officer, to load with salt for New-York.

The officers and crew of the *Tennessee* have enjoyed excellent health during the trip, and also her passengers.

A new oil has been introduced to dilute oil of roses, and render it less overpowering. It is brought from Mecca, and is extracted from a kind of geranium, at a cost of $2 per pound, or one thirty-sixth the price of otto of roses. On account of a certain similarity of odor, and its likeness in color and weight to otto of roses, no other oil is so well adapted to mix with it and reduce its strength.

The Treasurer of the Howard Association of Charleston reports that the whole amount of contributions received by him during the last Summer for the relief of the sufferers from the recent epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth, was $7,002 29.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Catholic School Exhibition.

After an unusually hot and sultry day, an approved method of contracting a pretty smart attack of catarrh, influenza, or something worse, is to attend some public meeting where in a square and badly ventilated room, a hundred gas lights are burning, and not a fewer than four thousand pairs of human lungs are exchanging pestiferous inspirations of foul air that has traversed successively every human breast in the assembly.

Such was the case at the examination of the male children of the Catholic schools, on Thursday night, at the Assembly Rooms in Broadway. The crowd was prodigious, the place insufferably hot and exhausting, and our notice must be brief. The programme was a long one, comprising concerted music by the children, songs, recitations, dialogues and dramatic impersonations of the story of David and Goliath. The little fellows acquitted themselves really very well. One of them was compelled to deliver a harangue deprecatory of the interference of England in the affairs of Italy, and from its ferocious style of denunciation might have been the substance of an editorial from the *Citizen*. The police were very active and useful, in securing, as far as possible, the public accommodation.

Accident to Mr. Burton, the Comedian.

The numerous friends of Mr. WILLIAM E. BURTON, the Comedian, will be grieved to learn that he received a very serious injury on Thursday last, which will be likely to prevent his appearance in public in some time. Mr. BURTON was going out in his carriage to take a drive, at his country seat at Glen Cove, when his horse grew unmanageable, and dashing the carriage against the corner of the conservatory, threw Mr. BURTON out, by which he received several severe contusions about the shoulder. Doctor CARNOCHAN has been attending upon Mr. BURTON, and we learn that he was considered in a very critical condition yesterday.

Carmen living in Town.

Yesterday, Mr. JOSEPH S. HUNT, Chairman of the Committee appointed for the purpose by the meeting of Carmen at Military Hall last Thursday evening, waited on Mayor WOOD and presented the resolution which respectfully prayed his approval of the ordinance lately enacted by the Common Council, allowing City carmen to live out of town. The Mayor received the Committee pleasantly, and promised to give the subject a calm consideration. What the carmen ask is certainly a fair thing. The cost of keeping horses and of getting respectable quarters for one's family, in many parts of the City, is enormous. We hope the Mayor will give these men a chance to live where they can afford to live, and where their children can breathe fresh air.

The Heat.

The heated term has continued since Friday, 11th inst., this being the 14th day of the term.

The maximum temperatures have been as follows:

11th	88°	18th	90°
12th	88°	19th	84°
13th	96°	20th	86°
14th	96°	21st	86°
15th	94°	22d	88°
16th	92°	23d	90°
17th	98°	24th	96°

The high wind of last Saturday (19th,) it will be seen, reduced the maximum but 1°.

At Philadelphia the temperature on the 18th rose to 104°, and at Boston to 96½°. The deaths by *coup de soleil* have been numerous here as well as to the Eastward. Conflagrations have also been numerous and extensive. This morning a heavy dew followed by East wind. Great care should be taken to guard against fires while the heat and the drouth continue, and care should be taken to avoid exposure to the sun's rays. F. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

☞ Mr. ANDERSON's school, No. 31, Monroe-street, (Eighth Ward,) sent *eleven* (not *ten*, as published) scholars to the Free Academy, all of whom were admitted.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Not much business of interest has been transacted at any of the Police Courts the past few days.

CAPTURED.

John W. Schultz one of the burglars who broke into the house of Wm. Briggs in Henry-street, early in January last, was brought to this City on Thursday by two officers from Lansioburg, New-York.

Schultz, it will be remembered, was shot by Mr. Briggs, and afterwards captured and taken to the City Hospital, from which place he managed to escape. A reward of $50 was offered for him. He was identified by the description of him given in the papers of this City.

BATHING IN THE RIVERS.

More than two dozen boys were arrested yesterday and the previous days for bathing naked in the East and North Rivers. They were brought up, and after a reprimand, dismissed.

ROWDYISM.

A pack of blackguards attempted to create a disturbance at a Republican meeting in the Twentieth Ward on Thursday night. One of them pointed a pistol at the audience and another pulled out a knife which he threatened to use upon any one who would attempt to expel him. The police were called, who coaxed the rowdies from the hall, but did not arrest any of them.

BEASTLY.

A fellow was brought before Justice BOGART at the Fourth District Police Court, on Thursday, charged with attempting to outrage the person of a little girl, nine years of age. From the statement made for the prosecution, it appears that the accused was caught in the act. He was locked up for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

Miscellaneous.

PICKPOCKETS.

Six pickpockets were found at the Fillmore meeting at the Academy of Music last night. The police took them in tow, and yesterday they were "shown up" at the Chief's Office, for the benefit of Squad No. 2 and all others interested.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

A woman named Mary Ryan, residing in Orange County, was sun-struck yesterday, while walking through Mott-street. She had a child of two years with her at the time. The woman was sent to the Hospital for medical treatment, and the child was taken to the Alms-House.

A laborer named John Wall, 25 years of age, residing at No. 95 Mulberry-street, was sun-struck yesterday while at work in Broome-street, near Chrystie-street.

ACCIDENT.

James Owens, a longshore man, aged 22 years, had his leg broken yesterday on board the bark *Kipeter*, at the foot of Corlears-street, by the falling of a bale of cotton upon it.

FATAL FALL.

A sailor named Chas. Evans, fell on Thursday night from a third-story window of his boarding house, No. 38 Oak-street. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. He was 33 years of age.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 M. All the members of the Board were present. Alderman BAKER presided.

The cases of steamships *Philadelphia* and *Tennessee*, arrived on Thursday, were laid over till to day.

The following other decisions were made:

Bark *Ernestine*, Giddings, from Cardenas, ordered to discharge cargo on lighters. Vessel to remain at Quarantine for ventilation.

Schooner *E. H. Miller*, from Carthagena, with fistic and hides. All healthy. Allowed to proceed after ventilation. Hides to be landed out of the City.

Portion of cargo of bark *Leo*, from Havana, arrived on 10th instant, allowed to be brought to the City.

Brig *Restorandor*, from Humacoa. All is well. Port healthy. Allowed to proceed after cleansing.

Brig *Mary Means*, from Toousco. Quarantined for ten days.

Bark *Courier*, from New-Orleans. No sickness. Allowed to proceed. Hides to be landed out of the City.

Bark *Mariel*, from St. John, P. R. Allowed to proceed Aug. 3.

Fires.

IN STANTON-STREET.

About 10 o'clock on Thursday, the chimney of the cigar store No. 63 Stanton-street, caught fire. About $50 damage by water was done.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire Department.

The Common Council, at its last meeting, received a communication from S. A. FRENCH, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking that a committee of Aldermen be appointed to confer with a committee of officers of the Fire Department for the purpose of getting up an ordinance for the better government of the Fire Department. The Committee on Fire and Water were instructed to attend to that duty.

Fire Alarm at Hoboken.

Intelligence was received at 12 o'clock on Thursday at Hoboken, by telegraph, that the depôt of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, at Amboy, was on fire. Engine Company No. 2, of Hoboken, was dispatched to Amboy by a ferry-boat.

LONG ISLAND.

German Republican Organization.

On Thursday evening a very large meeting of Germans who reside in the Sixteenth Ward, Eastern District, of Brooklyn, favorable to the election of JOHN C. FREMONT, assembled at the corner of Montrose-avenue and Leonard-street, and organized a Republican Club by electing the following officers:

President—EDWARD ROEMER.
Vice Presidents—A. Stehlin, Fr. Busch.
Secretary—F. Hune.
Treasurer———Fuchs.

Mr. F. HUNE and Mr. MALIGNON addressed the meeting in German.

It is in contemplation to organize another Club in a few days, to act in concert with the Sixteenth Ward Club.

☞ A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association was held in their new room in the Marble Building, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, on Thursday evening—THEODORE TILTON presiding. An address was delivered by Rev. L. W. HART, setting forth the essential features of a Republican Government, with especial reference to our own, and to Slavery, as being in direct violation of the fundamental principles of Republicanism. Brief addresses were also made by the President, Messrs. PERRY, DAWSON, and others.

Not up to Snuff.

A Brooklynite visited New-York, a few days since, got drunk and was fined $10. Not having the needful, he requested a Policeman to accompany him to Brooklyn to obtain the means of liquidating the fine. Arriving in Brooklyn he refused to pay the fine and refused to return with the officer, and he had no power to compel him, being in another County.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*
FRIDAY, July 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less freely offered, and are now quoted at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 25@$6 31½ for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,500 lbs American yellow transported at 28½c.@28¾c. ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Are pretty active and firm. Patent Sperm, 50c; plain do., 49c; Stearic, 28c @29c; Adamantine, 22 .@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 12¾@14c. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is brisk and buoyant at 10c.@11½c. ₰ lb. Other kinds are rather quiet, yet steady.

COPPER—Is in fair request at about previous rates. New Sheathing, 29c.@30c.; Old do., 22c @23c.; Yellow do., 24c; American Ingot, 28c.@29c.; Chili Pig, 26c.@26½c.; and Bolts and Braziers, 35c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is somewhat unsettled. Holders claim old prices; but purchasers refuse to pay these, contending for a reduction, which they think must soon be coming. The current movements are limited within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Orleans.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	13
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are freely dealt in, and are firm at $3 62½@$4 ₰ cwt. Other articles remain about the same as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is tolerably active and gathering strength. The demand is good, both from the home trade and from shippers. The arrivals do not equal the requirements of buyers. Yesterday's sales of Wheat Flour were 16,500 bbls. Prices favor factors. The sales of State and Western Wheat Flour reported to day embraced about 14,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 35@ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 15@ 6 35
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 35@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	6 60@ 10 00

Canadian is improving, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,500 bbls Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 95 ₰ bbl. Southern is also doing better. The sales since our last compilse about 3,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 25@$9 and $10 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $2 75@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of 499 boxes Lemons at $2 50@$3 18½ for Messina, and $5 50@ 5 75 for French; with 1,807 boxes Palermo Oranges at $1 50@$3 25 ₰ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is not so active, but factors obtain still higher prices. The sales reported to-day, comprise about 72,000 bushels, including for-ior to very good Canadian White at $1 59@$1 82; new Ohio White (the first lot received this season) at $1 82; interior to good Western Red, at $1 35@$1 55, and Southern White (old and new) at $1 68@$1 81 ₰ bushel. Yesterday's reported sales of Wheat reached about 115,000 bushels. Rye is in good request, at full rates; 23 000 bushels prime have been disposed of within the last two days mostly at 86c. ₰ gallon. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 45c.@46c for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@45c for State; 37c @41c. for Jersey, and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is brisk and firm. The sales reported to-day amount to about 65,000 bushels, at 55c.@56c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c @62c. for common to prime mixed; 66c @70c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 63c.@65c. for round Yellow; 65c.@80c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 65c.@75c. for round Whites, ₰ bushel. Yesterday's reported sales of Corn comprised about 20,000 bushels.

HAY—There were 700 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains generally quiet yet steady. Undressed American, $190@$200; dressed do., $215@ $240 ₰ ton; Manila, 10c., and Sisal, 9½c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair demand, at essentially unchanged rates. Prime Buenos Ayres command 26c. @26½c.; Rio Grande, 25c.@25½c; Orinoco, 22½c.@ 23c.; African, 20c @21c.; dry Southern, 14c @15c., and other descriptions proportionate rates, ₰ lb.

HONEY—Cuba, 60c., in bond; 70c.@72c., free, ₰ gallon.

HOPS—Are in pretty good request, and are now worth 10c.@15c. ₰ lb. Stocks fair, but not oppressive.

IRON—The market remains inactive, and quotations are somewhat nominal. Scotch Pig, $31@$32; English Bar, $59@$60 for common, and $65 for refined; Swedish Bar, $100@$102 50, usual terms, ₰ ton. Sheet, 3¼c.@4¼c. for English, and 13c.@14c. for first quality Russian, ₰ lb. Supply moderate.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₰ thousand. Stock ample; demand limited.

LEAD—Is quiet and languid, at $6 25@$6 75 for Foreign, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Galena, ₰ 100 lbs. Bar, 6¾c ₰ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 8¾c. ₰ lb.

LEATHER—The market is pretty brisk and steady for all desirable kinds.

LIME—Rock end is in fair demand, and is now quoted at 75c @80c. for Common, and $1 12½@$1 18¾ for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, yet steady. Stock limited. New Orleans, 52c @54c.; Porto Rico, 46c @50c.; Cuba, Muscovado, 42c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba, 38c @41c. ₰ gallon.

NAILS—Are moderately dealt in and are firm. Cut, 3¾c.@3¾c.; Wrought, 7½c @8c; Wrought Horseshoe, 7½c. ₰ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is less abundant and in better demand, at from $2 93¾@ $3 12½ ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is plenty and freely bought at 37c @38c., according to quantity, ₰ gallon. Tar is saleable and steady, at $1 50@$2 ₰ bbl. Resin rules quiet and languid at $1 50@$1 60 for common, ₰ 310 lbs.; $1 65@$1 90 for No. 2; and $2 25@$5 50 for No. 1 and White, ₰ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and barely quoted, at $1 75@$2 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive rule quiet at old figures. Linseed is in slack demand, yet it is stiffly held at 81c @82c. ₰ gallon. Lard Oil is tightly dealt in at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so active, parties disagreeing about prices. The sales reported to day include only about 700 bbls., in lots, at $20 25 for Mess, and $17 37½ for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and limited request at 10c. for Hams, and 9c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is scarce and needed, at very full rates; sales since our last reach about 320 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@13c. ₰ lb Beef being very abundant, is dull and languid; the sales since our last consist of 600 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@ $12 50 for extra do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₰ tierce. Best Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c @22c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 5½c @8¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in lively request and are very firm, with sales reported since our last of about 1,700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8c.@9c., with 530 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand at 10¾c., but is generally held for a higher price ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—A better inquiry prevails and factors are very firm in their claims. The sales since Tuesday include 112 bhds. Kentucky at 8c @14¾c.; 438 bls Havana at 45c.@55c; 230 cases Seedleaf at 11c. @16c.; and 40 hhs. Dutch Leaf on private terms, ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 425 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison were reported at 36½c.@37½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and steady. For Liverpool—Cotton ¼d.@5 32d. ₰ lb; Flour, 2s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6½c.@7¾d. ₰ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ₰ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Spiritualism**—At No. 1 Howery—ELLA GLENVILLE, the Irish High-locale one of the best and greatest singers now living will give her wonderful illustrations of the relations of *Music to the Harmonial Philosophy and the Radical Passions of the Human Soul*, in Vale's Hall, late Sechanle's Institute, No. 1 Bowery, corner of Division st., on SUNDAY EVENING, July 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents. No pieces can be repeated owing to the length of the illustrations

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—The interesting services, conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, by Rev. Dr. MACILVAINE with the aid of ministers and missionaries of various denominations, are now held in the Mission Church, 20th st., between 1st and 2d avenues, (adjoining Grammar School) on SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited. Seats free.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting** of the New York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the small Chapel of the New-York University. An Essay will be read by Mr. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr. Subject—*Action*. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend. A. S. RAVEN, Secretary *pro tem.*

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On the first three Sabbaths in August Professor MCGILL of Princeton, will preach to this Church, and on the last two Sabbaths in Ranger's st. Church. Services during that month at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ **"Memorial Church," Protestant Episcopal.**—Rev. GEO. C. PECKHAM will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services—Morning, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock; Evening, 8 o'clock. The Church is in Hammond-st., corner Waverley-place. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church**—23d st., near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. CHAPIN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. R. MCCARTEE, D. D., in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Divine Truth is Preached**—At Union Building, No 163 Bowery, at 3 o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. The Messenger of God will explain why the Clergy generally oppose the doctrine of the speedy appearing of Christ. Seats free.

☞ **A Discourse on the Youth's Safeguard**—Will be delivered in the Union Congregational Church, 4th st., between Avenues B and C, SABBATH EVENING, July 27, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av., near 14th st.—Rev. ALLEN STEELE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev Dr. C. P. JONES, of the North Carolina Conference will preach at 8 o'clock in the EVENING.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—4th-av., near 14th st.—Rev. ALLEN STEELE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev Dr C. P. JONES, of the North Carolina Conference will preach at 8 o'clock in the EVENING.

☞ **Hoboken.**—Rev. JAMES B. WHITTEN, of New-York, will preach for the 1st Associate Presbyterian Congregation of this place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, southwest corner of Washington and 1st sts.

☞ **First M. E. Church**—Formerly in John-st., now worshiping in the Chapel on the west side of 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. P. HARE.

☞ **Greene-street M. E. Church.**—The pastor Rev. JESSE S. PECK, D. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, the 27th. Two classes meet at 9 A. M. Lecture FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. HENRY K. GREEN, the newly installed Pastor of this Church, will preach on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Forsyth-st. M. E. Church.**—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—*From the Boston Daily Evening Traveller*—To Dyspeptics—We would call the attention of those who are afflicted with this terrible complaint to a remedy, which, from the modest way its merits are set forward, might be overlooked by many

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] delivered by Carriers at TWELVE CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted). One edition will be [illegible] P. M., and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single Copies.

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Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the U. S. Mail steamship *Fulton*, which will leave this port for Southampton and Havre, at 12 o'clock, to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ The Fillmore men have but little cause to be elated at the result of the late meeting of the American State Council of Massachusetts. We publish, this morning, a full account of the proceedings of the Convention, from which it is evident that the dispatch read at the meeting in the Academy of Music, night before last, announcing the triumph of the Fillmore wing of the party, was premature and unwarranted by the facts of the case. The election of Hon. E. C. BAKER as President of the Convention was the occasion of much angry feeling. The Fremont sentiment being clearly uppermost, the Fillmore men withdrew from the Hall in a body, but their subsequent proceedings were not especially significant. Gov. GARDNER was renominated for Governor by an immense majority. The proceedings after the withdrawal of the bolters were remarkably harmonious.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON submitted a resolution asking information of the President relative to the course of General Sumner in Kansas. Six private bills were passed, and one providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all printed matter. A motion to adjourn over to Monday was carried after some debate. In the House, a message was received from the President recommending an appropriation to complete the purchase of Government buildings in Philadelphia. Twenty private bills were passed, including the Senate bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the brig *Porpoise* and sloop-of-war *Albany*. The evening session, as usual, was devoted to political debates.

☞ The Democrats of Vermont held their State Convention yesterday, for the choice of candidates for State officers Hon. HENRY KEYES, of Newbury, was nominated for Governor; WILLIS LYMAN, of Burlington, for Lieutenant-Governor, and JAMES T. THURSTON, of Montpelier, for State Treasurer. A series of resolutions was adopted indorsing BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE and the Cincinnati Platform.

☞ Under our Telegraphic heading this morning will be found the report of the Committee on Elections on the Memorial of Ex-Gov. [illegible], claiming the seat as Delegate from the Territory of Kansas now held by G. W. [illegible]. It will be found a full and convincing exposition of the reasons which induced the Committee to decide in favor of Mr. [illegible].

☞ The Jury in the Herbert case, last evening, after a consultation of three hours and a quarter, returned a verdict of acquittal. This result will, probably, astonish very few who know anything of the manner in which Justice is administered in the District of Columbia.

Brooks at Home.

We publish in another column the card in which Col. P. S. BROOKS applies to his constituents for a reëlection. It is characteristic and to the point. He copies a paragraph from the DAILY TIMES, in which we stated that the issue presented to his constituents would be approval or disapproval of his assault upon Senator SUMNER. He puts this distinctly forward as the sole ground on which his appeal for a reëlection is based, and asks the verdict of his constituents. The result, therefore, will show conclusively how much truth there is in the representations that have been made in various quarters, that the assault was disapproved by the people of the South.

Col. BROOKS, it will be seen, modestly disclaims all intellectual fitness for the post of representative, but claims that he can make himself useful by protecting those whose "muscle" is not equal to their brains. There is a degree of frankness in this which we did not expect. We respectfully submit, however, that if Southern statesmen need bullies for their protection, they should hire and pay them on their own account. It is not fair to saddle the Federal Treasury with the expense, by smuggling them into Congress in the guise of members. We are not quite sure, moreover, that Col. BROOKS will be considered up to the requisite standard for such a duty, if his card declining to meet Mr. BURLINGAME at Niagara, from apprehensions of personal danger, should reach his constituents previous to the election.

The Bible Union.

We publish in another column the official reply of the managers of the American Bible Union to the Letter of its late President, Rev. Dr. MACLAY, which we laid before the public some days since. The reply is necessarily long, but it will be read with interest by all who are concerned in the enterprise which the Union has taken in hand of preparing a new Version of the Bible, and especially those who have read the serious charges brought against the Society by its late President. It will be seen that the managers persist in regarding Dr. JUDD as the real author of Dr. MACLAY's letter and the instigator of the charges made against the Union. A large part of their letter is accordingly devoted to an exposition of their reasons for this opinion and of the grounds of Dr. JUDD's hostility to the Union. Their endeavor is thus to reduce the whole controversy to a personal quarrel with Dr. JUDD. The letter will undoubtedly be answered by Dr. MACLAY.

Jefferson and the Ordinance of '87.

We gave place, a day or two since, to some remarks upon the Ordinance of 1787, from the pen of a correspondent at Washington, containing the claim of JEFFERSON to be considered the author of the Ordinance of 1787—set forth and strongly supported in a pamphlet recently published by Gov. COLES. We do not propose to prove the correctness of all Gov. COLES' statements by documentary research. But so far as the authorship of the Ordinance is concerned, we think the evidence quite satisfactory that it is due to Mr. JEFFERSON, and that the considerations urged by our correspondent to the contrary are of no importance. The case stated for Mr. JEFFERSON stands thus: Immediately after the cession from Virginia, it was he who moved a committee to frame a proper Government for the Northwest Territory. The committee consisted of Mr. JEFFERSON, as chairman, Mr. HOWELL, of R. I., and Mr. CHASE, of Md. The report of this *committee was drawn by Mr. Jefferson, and exists in his autograph in the State Department.* It contains the Slavery restriction as first framed, namely, with reference to the year 1800 as a terminal point. Upon the presentation of this report, Mr. JEFFERSON was one of two Southern members who differed from the others in voting for the retention of the Anti-Slavery clause. Had he, as our correspondent urges, been opposed to it from the first, and sought every occasion to discredit and defeat it, surely he could nowhere have demonstrated such aversion to better purpose than when his vote in accordance with all the prejudices of his section could have extinguished it forever? It so happens that the whole of Mr. JEFFERSON's political career corroborates the supposition that he regarded the Ordinance as both wise and constitutional. The fact of his signing the Act of 1802, authorizing the Territory of Ohio to form a State Constitution, wherein the terms of the Ordinance are referred to as a compact preliminary, is sufficient evidence of Mr. JEFFERSON's sentiments. Had he entertained any such animosity to the principle of restriction, he certainly would not have pretermitted so capital an opportunity of exhibiting it as the veto of that bill would have afforded. Again, in 1798, came up a bill which, as Vice-President, Mr. JEFFERSON signed, prohibiting the introduction of slaves from without the United States into the Mississippi Territory; and in 1804, as President, he signed a similar act, prohibiting the introduction of slaves either from within or from without the United States into the newly-acquired Territory of Louisiana. In both these cases, involving a direct assertion of the right of Congress to legislate in restriction of Slavery in the Federal Territories—cases entirely at variance with the new-tangled dogma of Popular Sovereignty—Mr. JEFFERSON could have fairly expressed dissent from the cardinal principle of the Ordinance, were he, in fact, averse to it.

Thus, in the whole political career of the great Democratic leader, do we fail to find the slightest evidence to disturb the belief that the Ordinance of 1787 originated with him, and was a just reflection of his Anti-Slavery convictions. That those convictions were ardent, we have ample testimony. It is almost superfluous to quote what every reader is so familiar with. Let us, however, repeat one or two passages. The State Convention of Virginia met at Williamsburg, Aug. 1, 1774, and framed a a call for the first National Congress to be held at Philadelphia Unable to attend this Convention, Mr. JEFFERSON sent thither a letter, apologizing for his absence, and containing these words:

"For the most trifling reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reason at all, his Majesty has rejected laws of the most salutary tendency. *The abolition of Slavery is the greatest object of desire in these Colonies*, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa. Yet our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount to prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his Majesty's negative. Thus preferring the immediate advantages of a few African corsairs *to the lasting interest of the American States, and to the feelings of human nature deeply wounded by this infamous matter.*"

Again, at a later period of his life:

"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. * * With the morals of the people, their industry also is destroyed. * * Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! THE ALMIGHTY HAS NO ATTRIBUTE WHICH CAN TAKE SIDE WITH US IN SUCH A CONTEST.

What an incomprehensible machine is man, who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose.

You know that nobody wishes more ardently to see an abolition, not only of the trade but of the condition of Slavery; and, certainly, nobody will be more willing to encounter every sacrifice for that object."

Still resorting to the same volume (*Notes on Virginia*) we read:

"In the very first session held under the Republican Government, the Assembly passed a law for the perpetual prohibition of the importation of Slaves. This will, in some measure, stop the increase of this *great political and moral evil, while the minds of our citizens may be reformed to a complete emancipation of human nature.*"

In short, to use language employed by Senator SUMNER, four years ago,

"By early and precocious efforts for 'TOTAL EMANCIPATION,' the author of the Declaration of Independence placed himself foremost among the ABOLITIONISTS of the land. In language familiar to all, and which can never die, he perpetually denounced Slavery. He exposed its pernicious influences upon master as well as slave; declared that the love of justice and the love of country pleaded equally for the slave, and that the *abolition of Domestic Slavery was the greatest object of his desire.* He believed that the sacred fire [illegible] daily records and confidently looked to the young for the accomplishment of this good work."

As he was an ardent advocate for the abolition of Slavery, it is simply preposterous to represent JEFFERSON as opposed to its restriction. Yet such is the averment of our correspondent, unsupported by a single fact, and rendered plausible by allusion to a dimly-remembered letter, when or to whom written, or where to be found, or whether or not authentic, or whether bearing or not in its total scope the obscure sense which our friend thinks he discovered in it—all points and queries involved in the profoundest mystery. We shall have to be excused for finding in the entire coherence and consistency of Mr. JEFFERSON's political course in regard to the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, and his increasing hostility to Slavery, circumstances justifying entire confidence in his sincere devotion to the cause of free soil; and taken together with the fact of his drawing and voting for the Anti-Slavery clause in 1784, proof that he was the author as well as cordial supporter of that provision. Our correspondent has been more fortunate than we if he ever encountered an earnest Abolitionist advocating the extension of Slavery. Yet that anomaly he would, upon his theory, have us recognize in the author of the Declaration of Independence.

With regard to the reminiscence of Gov. COLES, derived from Mr. MADISON, touching the mode in which the passage of the Ordinance was finally accomplished with so great unanimity, our correspondent will find that Mr. WEBSTER, in his great speech upon the Compromise Measures, March 7, 1850, had heard and trusted the same tradition. We shall hardly call in question what one so profoundly versed in the minute history of that epoch thought proper to credit. Mr. MADISON did undoubtedly say, both in his letter to Mr. WALSH and that to Mr. MONROE, in 1820, that the original Ordinance of 1787 was "without constitutional support"—a statement simply historical, since it was adopted antecedent to the Constitution. He also pronounced it an act of wise and necessary legislation.

The Enemy's Country.

One of the most absurd of all the absurd reasons given by BROOKS for not following Mr. BURLINGAME to Niagara, was his fear of traveling so great a distance through what he called "the enemy's country." Mr. BROOKS was either insincere in giving so absurd an excuse, or his timidity suggested to his imagination the dire chimeras which frightened him. He must have known that no Southerner was ever subjected to an insult or an injury in any part of the North, and that even he, after all his abuse of Northern men and institutions, might travel from Maine to Maryland without let or hindrance, so long as he behaved himself with tolerable decency. Although a Southern gentleman may now and then get into a personal altercation with a hotel waiter at some of our watering places, yet there has never been a solitary instance been reported of a Southerner being annoyed, or in any manner molested, on account of his politics, his opinions on Slavery, or any other subject. But Mr BROOKS might possibly have formed his opinion of the North from what he knew of the South. He knew that it would not be safe for BURLINGAME, or SUMNER, or any other of the gentlemen with whom he had had a controversy, to venture into South Carolina, and he might have inferred that it would be equally unsafe for him to show himself at the North. The people of the South treat all suspected heretics of Slavery precisely as King BOMBA, of Naples, treats his subjects who are suspected of political or religious heresies.

A year or two ago the proprietor of a newspaper in Virginia sent to this City to engage the services of a literary editor for his paper, who, in addition to his other qualifications, was perfectly sound on the "goose question." Such a one was found, who had graduated at Tammany, and imagined himself as Pro-Slavery and Democratic as Gov. WISE himself. He entered upon his duties, and for a while all went smoothly; but soon both he and his employer began to sniff a rat. The peculiar institution was more peculiar than the neophyte from the North had suspected. Its gaunt and terrible features began to work a change in his feelings, which stuck out of his editorials so palpably that the jealous-eyed Virginians could not fail to perceive it. The consequence was that he was accused of Abolitionism, and narrowly escaped assassination; he was forcibly ejected from the town, and returned home, after an absence of a year in the sunny South, a confirmed Republican, happy to escape with a whole skin and all his limbs. This is the short and easy method which the South adopts in her treatment of heretics, and it is not, after all, so surprising that Mr. BROOKS should have imagined the same plan was adopted at the North.

Curiosities of Dueling.

Among the most remarkable circumstances connected with the *duello* in this country, is that of the change of sentiment at the North and South relating to the code of honor. According to SABINE'S *Notes*, the first duel fought in North America was in New-England, between two Puritans, while the first law against dueling was introduced into Congress in the year 1802, by a Virginian, while the most forcible and eloquent appeals against the practice of dueling have been made by South Carolinians. General CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, one of the most eminent men that State has produced, was Chairman of a Committee, appointed by the Society of the Cincinnati, to draft a memorial against dueling. But this eminent patriot would now be sneered at by the South Carolinians of the present day, who applaud Mr. BROOKS' vituperations against Northern men who refuse to accept a challenge.

It is but four years since that another eminent South Carolinian, Mr. RHETT, declined to engage in a duel with Senator CLEMENS, of Alabama, and proclaimed his abhorrence of the practice in the Senate Chamber. Yet Mr. RHETT is a "feminine man" according to his copatriot Mr. BROOKS. Although every State in the Union has passed laws against dueling, yet the first opposition to the practice appears to have originated at the South, where it has now become an institution, while at the North it has ceased to be resorted to by any class of the people; and the recent escapade of Mr. BROOKS will have the good effect of bringing it into contempt everywhere.

What We Pay Taxes For.

The heavily-taxed subjects of Queen VICTORIA sometimes console themselves with the argument that, if they have to pay largely for the maintennnce of the ornamental appendages of a Court and an aristocracy, the money is all spent among themselves, and paying it out in taxes is only taking out of one pocket and putting it in another. Whatever comfort may be derived from such an argument as this ought to be taken by our over-taxed citizens of New-York, for they get but little else for their money.

Seven millions of dollars is the amount we are called upon to pay for next year's government of the City—an amount which ought to make New-York the best regulated, cleanest, safest, healthiest and most beautiful City in the whole world. What splendid results might be achieved by the expenditure of so large a sum in the municipal government of a compact community of but seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and yet, what a deplorable lack of all the essentials of a good government we suffer from!

At this season of the year, when the heat converts the foul accumulations of the streets and alleys into poisonous gases, and an enervating malaria overhangs the City like a canopy of desolation, and pestilence, if it do not actually exist, is so dreaded that thousands are driven from their homes to seek health and safety in the country, it is very natural that people should inquire for what it is that they pay seven millions of dollars annually, since this enormous sum fails to secure for them that "sweet security of streets" to which they are so well entitled. The tax-list which we published a few days since gives the chief items of expenditure: so much for street-cleaning, yet the streets are not cleaned; so much for the support of paupers, yet the streets are infested with beggars: so much for the Police Department, yet murders, robberies, burglaries and all manner of rascalities are continually committed: so much for the repairs of public buildings, yet the public buildings are not kept in repair.

Of course a city like New-York is not to be governed and kept in good condition for nothing, and if it cost fourteen millions a year instead of seven, to defray the cost of government, provided the required ends were secured, there would be no grumbling at the amount. The City is now in imminent peril of being visited with pestilential diseases, and a few weeks of contagion, which a comparatively trifling outlay might prevent, would cost us more than the enormous tax levy for 1857, enormous as it is.

Young South.

The rising generation down South bears very little resemblance to its ancestry; the WASHINGTONS, JEFFERSONS, and PINCKNEYS have been succeeded by the WISES and BROOKSES, and they are soon to be superseded by a young South of an improved breed. At a Fourth of July celebration at Whippy Swamp in South Carolina, among the orators were several young gentlemen of a premature age for public speaking. These innocents appear to regard PRESTON S. BROOKS as a model man. The Charleston *Mercury* gives a full report of the proceedings at Whippy Swamp, and takes particular pride in the effusions of the young alligators who may possibly have made their *début* on the stump on that occasion. Master A. H. THOMPSON, who has reached the ripe age of twelve full years, said:

"I would like to know if CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, has a son of my age, (12 years.) If he has, I'm the boy that can whip him as easy as PRESTON S. BROOKS did his daddy."

Fortunately, for Mr. SUMNER, he has no son of the age of the young Ajax of Whippy Swamp. Another youth by the name of LIGHTSEY, whose age is not given, let off the following poem upon the occasion.

"To PRESTON BROOKS, who did withstand
The Yankee scoundrel's vile bravado;
May palsy never touch that hand,
That gave the well-earned bastinado."

Young South is a hopeful youngster, and if he tries hard to follow in the footsteps of Mr. BROOKS, it will not be safe to prophecy as to his future.

New Light-House for New-York.

In the bill making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, and buoys, reported in Congress by Mr. COMINS, from the Committee on Commerce, on the 11th inst., there are appropriations for several very important improvements for our harbor. Among them, not the least important are the appropriations for the erection of light-houses at Barnegat and Absecom, where they are much needed, and although the lights are in New-Jersey they are for the benefit of the commerce of this port. There are also appropriations for Great West Bay, Long Island, Sands Point, and for several places on the Hudson. The appropriations for New-York amount to $47,000, of which $7,000 is for a light-house at Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

Apologetic.

Our readers will probably find a lack of variety in our fifth-page advertisements this morning. This is due to "circumstances over which we have no control." Mr. ROBERT BONNER, the spirited and enterprising proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, has monopolized it for the purpose of calling public attention to the extraordinary attractions of that literary journal. We are not surprised at its remarkable success. So much and so judicious advertising would give popularity to any paper— even if it had not half the merit and interest of the *Ledger*.

Fatal Accident.

JAMES CONNELLY, of No. 53 Adams-street, near Water street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, fell from the window, in the house occupied by him, to the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed. He was intoxicated at the time.

Commodore Stockton's Card—Some Interesting Statements Concerning the Political Position.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Commodore STOCKTON, in his card of withdrawal "from the position of a candidate for the Presidency, to which he was nominated by half-a-dozen men some weeks since,"—which card appears in your issue of yesterday—to his Committee, magniloquently asserts, "Our efforts to prevent the great American party from being sectionalized or abolitionized have been successful." This announcement is valuable, as revealing to an uninformed public an unsuspected importance to a movement which has been very generally regarded—with what of justice I do not stop to inquire—simply as selfish and contemptible. Looking at it as it appears, and to that part of the history which is manifest, without respect to truths not stated and known to but few, one is reminded—considering the beginning and the end claimed to have been wrought out—how wonderfully

"Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

But, Sir, here things are not as they appear. There is a history as yet unwritten; there are material truths unrevealed in connection with the nomination and withdrawal of Commodore STOCKTON. And that history should have remained unrecorded, those truths unstated, had not the temerity of the Commodore in this last assumption caused forbearance to cease to be a virtue. An *understanding* of Commodore STOCKTON is now demanded.

It is well known that the Commodore was a candidate for nomination for the Presidency before the American Convention in Philadelphia in February last, and that he was so of his own will, and from a desire to be the choice of that body. It is as well known, that subsequent to that Convention, he was understood to be favorable to the election of Mr. FILLMORE, who, instead of himself, gained a nomination (after a fashion) from that body. Some doubted whether his adhesion to that nomination was such as would hold him if an opportunity should offer, by which he might himself become the nominee of a popular party. Accordingly, about the 20th of May, through a next friend politically, the Commodore was approached to ascertain if he would be a candidate before the North American Convention, to be held in New-York, June 5, on the basis set forth in the call of that Convention by the National Executive Committee,—the basis, be it noted, of non-extension of Slavery into territory which was covered by the Missouri Compromise. With no loss of time—with great alacrity, indeed—the Commodore responded, in his well-known letter of May 22, to the query as to his position in respect to the basis of the Convention; and, through his friend, that he was "in the hands of his friends," and that, if they should take his name before the North American Convention, and he should be nominated by that body, *he would accept such nomination.* Immediately upon this, the Commodore's direct agents and next friends began with vigor to push his claims as the Anti-Slavery extension candidate for both the North Americans and Republicans! That he was favorable to Mr. FILLMORE otherwise than personally—that he was favorable to his election—was denied; that he was favorable to the popular Northern movement against Slavery extension was avowed; and it was asserted and urged that through the New-Jersey delegates to the People's Convention of June 17, at Philadelphia, his name would be brought effectually before that body, and that the Republicans would accept him, provided he should be nominated by the North Americans in New-York. That the Commodore was privy to all this, that he favored it, that he himself sought thus to promote his nomination by the North Americans in New-York and the Republicans in Philadelphia, no one, having knowledge in the premises, will dare deny, for every such one is well aware how fully what I assert *is of record.* More; through Commodore STOCKTON'S next friends, in the North American Convention, wherein his name was taken, (by his own knowledge and consent,) the most extraordinary means were employed to procure his nomination. Money was used, and money and position were promised to members of that body if they would vote for the Commodore. Such was the earnestness then for the favor of "Sectional and Abolition men!"

Now, let what has been stated be noted, for it is authentic, and can be verified by records "which nobody can deny,"—that Commodore STOCKTON himself, in order to get a nomination for the Presidency, renounced Mr. FILLMORE and assumed what he now points at as a "Sectionalized or Abolitionized" position; that he went before the North American Convention in such position; that he looked forward with hope to the Republican Convention to meet at Philadelphia, occupying the same position; and that he changed his position only when he found that he could not be nominated in New-York, and therefore would not be in Philadelphia.

When the discovery was made by the Commodore's New-Jersey delegates in the North American Convention that he would fail of a nomination there, then those delegates, at the instance, or with the approval of the Commodore, withdrew from that Convention, as being of Republican tendency, as "Sectional and Abolition," and *therefore* by them repudiated! The grapes were sour! And so the discovery that the Convention was covertly Republican, and that the Republican position—that, in fact, of the American Party in the State of New-York, according to the Binghamton Platform—that on which the Commodore had in exact terms placed himself, to wit: that the principle of the Missouri Compromise should be maintained, and Slavery derive no extension from its repeal,—the discovery that this position is a "Sectional and Abolition dogma," and that those who maintain it are "Sectional and Abolition men," became the justifying plea for abjuration of the "dogmas" and the "men," as it now is for the proclamation that the ambitious, self-seeking, tergiversating "efforts" which I have exposed, have prevented "the great American Party" from being "Sectionalized or Abolitionized." The only effect of all those "efforts"—those varied professions, and devious actions, which I have been able to trace, have been to make the Commodore *understood* politically—to consign him irrevocably to his own place—and to cause "the great American Party," so far as is meet, and not according to the claim, to feel and own its obligations to that consistency which owns that it has *so* "purged" it of all "Sectional and Abolition men and dogmas." Mr. FILLMORE will doubtless receive back to confidence, *political* as well as personal, his, for a time, self-seeking, persecuted brother, who having, in the manner stated, sought the Presidential grapes, has attained his object, and whose fellowship in the affliction of the ensuing November defeat may be as valuable to Mr. FILLMORE as would have been his constant support.

W. M. R.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1856.

Col P. S. Brooks to his Constituents—The Issue Made.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Banner, July 23.

A CARD.

I am induced to address the voters of the Fourth Congressional District through the columns of the *South Carolinian*, because it is a paper having an extensive circulation in my district, and because of the shortness of the time that will elapse before the election to supply the vacancy created by my resignation, which I have observed is on the 25th inst.

When I accepted, fellow-citizens, the commission to represent you, I felt that you had committed your honor to my care, together with your interests. Upon the instant of my first election, the responsibilities of my new position weighed heavily upon me. I found relief, however, in the reflection that, although a beneficent Creator had vouchsafed great intellectual endowments to comparatively but few of his creatures, yet that he had constituted every man of common sense with power to be just, loyal and true; and I silently vowed that, through nature should deny me the privilege of adding [illegible]

[illegible] to the chaplet of South Carolina, the [illegible] the glorious with which butler and [illegible] had graced her brow.

On the 19th and 20th of May last past, I [illegible] from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to [illegible] her history and defend her character. I [illegible] heard my resolve, and performed my vow. For this act, with which you are familiar, the House of Representatives endeavored to expel it from that body. The vote on the resolution to expel [illegible] 95 nays—less than two-thirds, which by the Constitution was required by the Constitution to effect a removal. There were circumstances of gratification attending this vote; but there were also circumstances of displeasure. Every member from the slaveholding States voted to sustain me but four, and they were Know-Nothings—the one from Maryland (Mr. HOTTMAN) and the other from Delaware (Mr. [illegible]). Thirteen gentlemen from the Free States also voted against the resolution to expel.

But a majority of the House has pronounced me, because of my act, unworthy of a seat in the American Congress. I could not, as the representative of a high-toned and gallant constituency, rest with this imputation upon you and myself. I resigned my seat, and, kicking the black dust of a black republican majority from my feet, I left the hall in indignation and disgust.

My appeal is to you. If I have represented you faithfully, then select me with an unanimity which will thunder into the ears of fanaticism the terrors of the storm that is coming upon them. If, [illegible] I have failed to represent you as you are, then in God's name send some man whose blood is more sluggish than mine.

It was my purpose to have made my appeal to you in person, but there are circumstances, not necessary now to mention, which have induced me, under the advice of discreet friends, to remain "on the ground." For nearly two months I have been in daily receipt of many letters, threatening my life, whether in the Capitol, in the streets or in my lodgings. Though seemingly undisturbed during the time, now that the crisis is past, I realize that I have been in condition of continuous excitement, and that I need repose. I could be but one week in the State even if I were to return, and of necessity could see but a few of my constituents.

While I am here, though I may not represent you as a *member*, I can and will as a private gentleman, defend the honor of our good old State from assaults proceeding from any and every quarter.

I herewith couple an extract from the *Journal of Commerce*, which is published in New-York City, together with the comments upon it by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES:

P. S. BROOKS.—We are glad to see that the first impulse of approbation expressed by some of the Southern papers [of BROOKS' attack upon SUMNER] has passed away, and that nearly the *whole South*, in common with the whole North, now condemn the *assault* as unjustifiable and brutal.—*Journal of Commerce.*

"We shall soon have an opportunity of testing the truth of these assurances. Mr BROOKS has gone home to appeal to his constituents. If it be true, as the *Journal of Commerce* and other papers of the same stamp assert, that his conduct is condemned by 'the whole South,' or by any considerable portion of it, as 'unjustifiable and brutal,' they will manifest that displeasure by refusing to reinvest him. Under these circumstances of the case, his reelection would be the strongest possible indorsement of his conduct. And if his constituents are desirous of having it understood that they do not approve of it, they have a very simple way of making it manifest. This will be the only issue presented in his case. Upon all other subjects others may readily be found who will be quite as acceptable representatives as he. If he is renominated and reelected, it will be solely and exclusively because his constituents desire thus to indorse and applaud his assault upon Mr. SUMNER.

"Now, does the *Journal of Commerce* believe they will reelect him, or not? If it does, it can hardly pretend also to believe that they condemn his conduct as 'unjustifiable and brutal.'"

The issue involved is distinctly set forth in the above extracts, and it is for you to say which of these editors is the *Dastard* in judgment.

I have the honor to have been your servant, and am respectfully your fellow-citizen,

WASHINGTON CITY, July 16. P. S. BROOKS.

A Card from Mr. Campbell.

Mr. BURLINGAME has been absent from the city since the evening of the 21st inst. As his friend who suggested the propriety of his absence, I ask a suspension of the judgment of the public, who may have read Mr. BROOKS' card and its "exhibits appended thereto," published in the *Union* of to-day, until Mr. BURLINGAME returns and has a hearing.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES

JOHN W. OLIVER,
THE EXPERIENCED STEAM JOB PRINTER,
Is now at No 43 Spruce-st., near Nassau.
Good Work at Low Prices and Short Notice.
Show bills for Country Merchants,
Bill Heads, Circulars, and Cards for City Merchants.

VEEGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS.—DR. PRINCE, of BROOKLYN, Proprietor, and Prof. VEEGNES are in attendance at No. 15 Broadway. They guarantee to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and all impurities arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 276 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for the relief and cure of these and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaints after he had been in his bed most of two years and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 156—a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned as incurable by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office, No. 346 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the ware-rooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject call and examine. The Machines will be cheerfully exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SOOTH, FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The attention of Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the purest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents, with full directions. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE and Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO.; No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting as a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 258 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS' modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent; rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $20 to $140; melodeons from $40 to $135.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying this famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 5 Astor House.

GRANITE HALL.—AT THE LARGE CLOTHING Establishment of E. DEGROOT, No. 142 Fulton-st., those in want of fashionable Garments for Summer or Fall wear, will find one of the most extensive stocks of ready-made goods in the City. They are warranted to be well gotten up, and neat, stylish and cheap.

WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, GILT cornices, pins, &c.; tables and floor oil-cloths at wholesale and retail. WILLIAM E. BROWN, No. 361 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson. N. B.—Shades of every description made to order.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper hangings, now being every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & Co., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of decorative paper hangings, displayed on screens, so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted.

CLOSING OUT.—ALL OUR STOCK OF SUMMER undergarments, Summer ties, Summer gloves, Summer half hose, check silk scarfs, &c., &c. at very low prices, wholesale or retail. IRA PECKGO & SON, No. 71 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TWO GREAT DISASTERS OF LAST WEEK—THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER of CHILDREN in Pennsylvania, and THE BURNING of the STEAMER NORTHERN INDIANA on Lake Erie, are faithfully illustrated, by large and costly engravings, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, dated August 2. Ready this (SATURDAY) morning, at all the news depôts. Price only FOUR CENTS.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women, one a Scotch girl, is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; the other is a good cook, washer and ironer, would go as general house servant; they are competent and trustworthy. Apply at No. 271 Bowery; no objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a college graduate, as proof-sheet corrector. Address, immediately, Box No. 198, Lovejoy's Hotel.

TO INVENTORS AND MERCHANTS—HAVING BUSINESS IN EUROPE.—An American gentleman, a resident for two years in London and Paris, being about to return, would take charge of any business intrusted to his charge by parties in America. Having been engaged in the Patent business to some extent, would be pleased to arrange with parties desirous of introducing American inventions, either in England, France, Belgium, or America. A letter stating the nature of the business, addressed to L. E. F., Box 3,415 Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A competent female teacher of vocal and instrumental music, particularly upon the piano, is wanted to take the Northern portion of Indianapolis. A good salary will be paid, and good testimonials as to capacity, &c., will be required. Inquire at No. 14 Varick place, New-York

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had several years' experience as music teacher and organist, wishing to go South or West this coming Winter, would like a situation in some public institution, or in a private family. Letters of inquiry, address Miss W. A. H., Worcester, Mass. The best of references furnished.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal or as Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. B. S., Newport, R. I.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR WANTED—To translate from English into French and to correct French correspondence; a gentleman of a young man preferred, and one capable of reading English. Address, with full particulars, B. WALTERS, at this office.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELOSME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; a station in life immaterial.

CLERK OR PARTNER.—Wanted, as clerk, a young man, home it. Industrious, active, &c. or with $3,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in the Blank-book and Stationery business already established, and which can be improved by suitable exertion. Address, with real name, STANROPE, *Times* office.

PORTER WANTED—A young man from 16 to 20 years of age, active and willing to work—whose habits and character are unexceptionable, as porter in a light manufacturing business. Apply in person, with references, at No. 233 Broadway, up-stairs.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsmen for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TO DENTISTS.—A Dentist wanted in the Operating Department. To a thoroughly competent filler good wages given. Also, a good mechanical Dentist. Apply or address No. 175 Clinton-st., between 1 and 3 P. M. A. HENRY.

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WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 coachmen, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 engineers, 2 coachmen, 2 man on steamers, 3 drivers and 3 boys for trades and forges.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, two school teachers two book-keepers, three clerks, two conductors, two bagagemen, two salesmen, two bar-keepers, two brakemen, three boys to learn trades housekeepers, governesses, &c. Charges moderate GILLEN & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One first-rate lathe hand on car axles. None need apply who do not understand their business. Apply at the Office, Fairmount shop, Fairmount, New-York.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with rooms and board, by applying immediately at No. 44 West Washington-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A Gentleman and his Wife, or two Single Gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated in a private family, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 29 Union-square.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining a room, with breakfast and tea, in some pleasant location, between 14th and 33d sts., in the vicinity of Broadway. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 3 879 New-York Post Office, with terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A family of six persons, who will require three sleeping-rooms, with board, for a few weeks, at a farm-house easy of access by railroad, and not over two hours' ride from the City. Direct Box No. 636 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—Can be had, twelve miles from the City, on Long Island, near the water, on reasonable terms. The proprietor can be seen at No. 79 Chatham-st., this day, from 1 until 3 o'clock. Easy access to the City by steamboat or railroad.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments in the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class House, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

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COLLINS HOUSE—Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The House is delightfully situated, just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms, and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and running springs of beautiful, limpid, soft water is carried throughout the building.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always in readiness. Also, a Gymnasium, free to the guests of the House.

The House is located near the Housatonic Railroad; and the cars will stop for passengers to get off, when the conductor is spoken to in time

F. G. COFFIN, Superintendent.

COLLINS HOTEL—Foot of Canal-st., New-York, directly opposite Collins' line of steamers. This house is most pleasantly located for a first-class of New-York harbor and the Hudson river, and most central for business. Families can be accommodated with suites of rooms; transient or permanent boarders on most reasonable terms. The Hudson River railroad station is directly opposite, and the daily Albany boats land their passengers within one block. The Erie Railroad is within five minutes' walk, making the house in all respects the most desirable hotel for travelers visiting the City.

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BATH HOTEL—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore, Long Island. This splendid establishment has been enlarged and much improved, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Only two hours' ride from New-York.

B. RATHBUN.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will please remember that they can obtain good sleeping rooms at the Globe Hotel, corner of Franklort and William sts., for 25 cents per day, or $1 50 per week. No other expense in the house, except at their option.

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HARPER & BROTHERS.

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A CARD.—At a meeting of the teachers and friends of the Mission Sunday Schools, connected with the Strong place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, held on board the steamer *Edwin*, July 23, it was unanimously

Resolved, That our thanks are due to E. T. BLANCH, Esq., Captain of steamboat *Edwin*, for his kindness toward us, and for the careful manner in which he conducted us, on our excursion from Brooklyn to Yonkers.

Resolved, That we also tender our thanks to Messrs. ISAAC P. SMITH & BRO., owners of steamboat *Edwin*, for consenting to take us on said Excursion at less than one-half the expense, for which we could have obtained another boat of the same style and capacity.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be printed in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

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The members of the Committee are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. By Order of the Committee.

CITY LODGE NO. 151—I. O. OF O. F.—The members of City Lodge No. 151, I. O. of O. F., are hereby respectfully notified to meet at their Lodge Room, No 592 Broadway, on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, P. G., A. H. Wagner. By order of

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Bonds 8 per cent of various counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible 1st Mortgage on 1st and 2d Sections.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Stock a Part in Morrow on 3d Section.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgages 8 per cent Bonds
Green Bay Milwaukie and Chicago 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund.
Peoria and Oquaka 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, July 18, 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $50 each which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1858, at the office of the Company in New-York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock, which are now represented by Optional Rights, which will expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, and the installments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 15 Nassau-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent interest and secured by a duly mortgage of the Company's franchises, &c. Said exchanges will be made at the office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 14, 1855 WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 9 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi sample interest on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons at this office: also, on the following securities held by this Company, one and 1, viz: Bonds of the City of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn, Bonds of the Town of Delavan, and on the Farm Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Company. CLARK & DILLON, Agents.

OFFICE RECEIVING OF TAXES.—No. 31 Chambers-st. (Old Hall.)—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1856.—**NOTICE.**—To avoid the risks that will inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving any taxes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MOSES KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

D. D. HOLSTED,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, amounting together to $3,460,000,) will be paid at the office of

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 51 William-st., cor. Pine.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.

J. W. BURSER, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for Interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on or before the above date.

J. M. CATLIN, President.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22, 1856.

INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

$3,000 TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage on New-York City improved property; also, to $20 and many larger sums. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 23 Broadway, Room No. 13.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1856. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. S. BENNETT, (an individual banker, Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be applied to.

16f'56-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be applied to.

d23,'54-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—31 av., corner of 9 h-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By B. PATON, No. 94 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—B. F. LAWRENCE has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enamelled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES FOR SALE CHEAP—Three Show Cases, with silver frames and plate-glass fronts, suitable for jewellers and fancy goods' dealers. Apply to B. P. LAWRENCE, Impording Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF CHAMBER FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 52 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 8, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday the 23d of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY the 21st instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st ins ant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 95 Warren st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable out of the full stock of this Company to stockholders on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. P. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 48 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Hotel,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poke epsie Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poke epsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Barrytown		Pittsfield	$2 50
Claverack		Cheshire	2 65
Meilenville		South Adams	2 90
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Lenox	2 85
East Chatham	1 65	Pittsfield	2 85
Canaan	1 65	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	1 65	Becket	2 35
Edwards	1 50	Chester Factory	2 15
State Line	1 50	Huntington	2 00
West Stockbridge	2 10	Russell	2 00
Stockbridge	2 65	Westfield	3 00
Shaker Village	3 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Manhasset Dock, Bryan's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light draught steamer SANDY HOOK, Capt. E. P. CHARLES, will leave Johnson's pier, North River, foot of JAY-ST., AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6 o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for passengers only.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing. The fine stern-wheel steamer THOMAS E. HULL will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. for Haverstraw and above landings on SUNDAY MORNING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, on board.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The new steamer METAMORA will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay and Anne-sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the above places, arriving back at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—Foot of Courtland street, connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West. The new and splendid steamer QUEEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, making the connections as usual. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 6 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD,—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Rail roads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEBB, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 31, at 4 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLIES.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.

EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE,

Without change of cars or baggage—will be run over the New York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 188 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Wiadell, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, 1, 7:35, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5:35 and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Quarter Point on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of the City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up or down these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or the Calvary Cemetery Cars, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 23d-st. ferry.

PIC-NIC GROVE.—Near the Flushing Depôt, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Collingwood, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $20; including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the company, No. 28 Broadway, New-York,

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND. BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL—SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 12:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M.; leave at 9 A. M. arrive at Plattsburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 6, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856 Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:3 and 11 A. M. 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Hudson, 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11:30 P. M. For Hudson, 8:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 30th-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 11:45 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:45 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West and Camden City.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M., 83; 12 M., 83; grouping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($25 and $20 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 6:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, and 3 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Fishkill Railway Guide.*

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 3 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Visitors 48 miles in stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 178 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.
H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.
WILLIAM MILLER'S
MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
With or without the Æolian.
Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 158 and 158 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d ave.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, enough of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract) has hereto ore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also, would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC
against buying Pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address postpaid.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
NO. 235 BROADWAY NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Canal-st., New-York,
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases, WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 81 and 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last four, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room 7 feet front, by 8 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 26 6th-av., N. Y.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 8 at $4 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of Peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $5 25 per ton. Also, the best white-ash, for range or furnace at $5 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit coal. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard corner 27th-st. and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere

JOHN MacDONALD.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.

WM. F. PEARSON, No. 403 Washington-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ROBERSON, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK,
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $100. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $70 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
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FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $19; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; second Cabin Passage, $80. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Leitch, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.....Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New York Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

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E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

Price or passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Paris or London.

No parcels received on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

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The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States mail steamer FULTON, E. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The John Street Methodist Church. The Fight gets into the Streets.

The John-street Methodist Church still continues to be the scene of great excitement. Yesterday, from noon to midnight there was a crowd outside endeavoring to get possession, and two separate parties inside, struggling each to possess for themselves and dispossess their neighbors.

The parties interested in keeping the church open for the use of down-town worshipers having possession, have for some time maintained some female members of the congration inside. The up-towners, consequently, to overcome these persons in possession, employed the services of WILLIAM THOMPSON, the constable of the Ward, as is said, on agreeing to pay him $500, to hold on over the services of Sunday. He accordingly hired fifteen men, well known in Water-street, whom he deputized as deputy constables, and put them in the house, under the injunction of the Supreme Court issued some days since.

The up-town party, headed by the trustees, then called upon His Honor the Mayor, and represented, as we are informed, that the Church had been given over to persons whose character would not stand the test of inquiry. The Mayor notified the Chief, and he sent the note to Captain LEONARD, in whose Ward the Church lie.

Captain LEONARD at once put an officer to preserve the peace inside the building, with instructions to arrest any one creating a disturbance. Meantime the down-town party entered a complaint against the up-town lot ks, similar to the one made against them, and added the count of insults offered to the females, who are said to be actual members of the congregation. Several policemen were then detailed to keep order outside.

Constable THOMPSON, leaving the Church on business, found himself locked out, and to prevent a breach of the peace, which would have ended his reign, he took the wisest course and trusted to his followers, as was the case with several of the men he had employed who left the Church.

At 10 o'clock, last night, there were inside ten of the up-town hired men, and four female and three male members of the down-town congregation, while outside were stationed large numbers of persons, male and female, of both parties.

At 10½ o'clock matters were brought to a crisis. The door was surrounded by friends of both parties, when Constable THOMPSON with some fifteen men, hustled in and made an attempt to force a passage and thus reinforce his posse inside. Their attack was resisted for some time by the down-town men headed by Mr. COOPER, one of the Trustees.

Not succeeding in effecting an entrance, THOMPSON's party drew some pickets and rushed on those holding the door, whereupon the police, of whom a platoon was on the ground, ran to the rescue, and by the indiscriminate use of the locust, they drove them off. At this stage of the proceedings, THOMPSON's men seeing from the window that their party was being worsted, opened the door, and headed by one EUGENE SULLIVAN, came out and ran off, closely pursued by the police. The down-towners, to the number of 27, then took possession of the church, and made a thorough search of the premises, when they found several clubs, and sundry bottles which had once contained schnappe and rot-gut of several qualities and kinds. Several policemen were struck, but their fellows amply revenged the wrong. The church is now in the hands of the down-town worshipers, and service is announced for Sunday. A dozen or so of policemen were stationed round the doors during the night, and prevented any further breach of the peace.

Political.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The Germans are rapidly organizing their Republican forces. Their First Ward Fremont and Dayton Club met last evening at No. 45 Whitehall-street, Dr. KOEHLER in the chair, and several new members were enrolled. In the Fourth Ward the Association is vigorous. At its first meeting a few weeks ago only ten members were present; at the next meeting thirty joined, and now it numbers two hundred and fifty members.

In the Sixth Ward, the Germans met according to call last evening, at the Schiller Hotel, Pearl street, for the purpose of forming a Fremont and Dayton Club. Some of the "Democratic" Germans of the Ward also assembled and did their best to break up the meeting.

S. T. KLOTZ, Esq., however, was chosen temporary President, and Mr. F. DICKS, Secretary. After the President, Messrs. STEINHELMER, E. ROBINSON, Jr., G. MANCHOT, and others, had spoken, the Philadelphia Platform and nominations were indorsed, and the Club soon after adjourned.

The Twentieth Ward Club also had a meeting in West Twentieth-street, and received several accessions.

In many of the other wards there are German Republican Associations; all are flourishing. Their Central Committee is making arrangements for a great German Ratification Meeting at the Tabernacle. It will probably be held on the 21st of August. Among other associations which will attend in a body, will be the Turners.

NATIONAL YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Young Men's National General Committee met last evening at their rooms, No. 663 Broadway, C. GODFREY GUNTHER presiding as temporary Chairman. An election took place for permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

Chairman—STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Secretaries—Semuel P. Goldson, of the Eighth Ward, and John King, of the Twenty-first Ward.

Treasurer—John B. Fogarty, of the Seventeenth Ward.

A committee consisting of JOHN B. FOGARTY, JOAN FRANCIS, F. W. BYRDSALL, WM. CLARY, and JOHN F SEUDERICK, was appointed to confer with the Young Men's General Committee at Tammany Hall, with reference to a union of the two committees. Harmony and a strong desire for union seemed to prevail. The committee adjourned, to meet at the same Hall on Thursday next.

☞ The Young Men's Democratic Union Club, met last evening at their Room in the Mercer House SPENCER H. CONE in the Chair. There were but few persons present, and no formal speeches were made. After an animated conversation, the burden of which was that the election of Mr. BUCHANAN "was sure," they adjourned.

The Fillmore Meeting.

We are authorized to say that the name of R. H. MCURDY, as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting at the Academy of Music in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, was without his knowledge or consent.

Redistricting the City.

The Councilmen Special Committee on redistricting the City met yesterday afternoon in the Councilmen's Chamber, and entered upon their work of apportioning the City into new Council Districts. It was decided to make one district of the First Ward, which heretofore has comprised two districts. The Second and Third Wards were united into one district. The Fourth Ward, comprising three districts, was narrowed down to two districts The apportionment is 11,500 population to a district. It will take several sessions to get through all the Wards.

Up-Town Vacant Lots.

The Committee on Public Health of the Councilmen met yesterday, and decided to report in favor of filling and fencing in a large number of up-town vacant lots. It appears that at present these lots are filled with stagnant water, and are made the dumping places of large quantities of filth and gar bage, thereby greatly endangering the safety of the public health.

☞ There are several cases of yellow fever at Quarantine Hospital, but none have strayed into the City. The fact is that Quarantine when vigorously enforced proves a pretty effectual barrier to the approach of this terrible disease. We believe we can say thus much without endangering the public with a controversial storm from the theory-mongers contagious or not contagious. It is certainly a less terrible thing to contemplate a score of cases well cared for in a secluded island hospital than the same number scattered about so dirty and ill-odorous a City as ours.

☞ Yesterday was another very hot day—the evening being relieved, however, by a stiff south-easterly breeze, which was exceedingly grateful to those who enjoy the luxury of a ferry ride in the evening. We do not hear of so many getting out of town to their Summer sports and rest as is usual at this season. The backward Spring has postponed the Summer migration for some weeks, as the railroad and steamboat companies have found to their sorrow.

A Little Incident.

We are informed that on Wednesday evening, after the arrival of Mr. BURLINGAME, accompanied by his friend and second, General JAMES of Wis., at the Everett House, in this City, they proceeded to a well-known shooting gallery in Broadway. Mr. BURLINGAME (*incognito*) tried his hand with the rifle at the usual distance, and "rang the bell" FIVE TIMES OUT OF NINE.

This *may* account for the milk in Mr. BROOKS' cocoanut.—*Mirror.*

☞ G. B. BUTLER, Esq., no longer appears as Editor or Proprietor of the *Journal of Commerce*. The firm is now HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK.

Injunction Against the Board of Supervisors.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.
Before Judge Whiting.

Lorenzo B. Shepard vs. *Fernando Wood, James M. Smith, Jr., and the Aldermen of New-York, Supervisors of New-York City and County.*—The plaintiff in his complaint sets forth the fact that the Board of Supervisors on the 11th instant passed a resolution levying an additional tax of $200,000, for the improvement of the Central Park. Doubts having arisen as to the legality of this measure, a resolution was passed three days after, requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to examine the subject, and report his opinion to the Board at its next meeting. This Mr. SHEPARD did, and in his opinion he stated that he thought the levying of this additional tax not warranted by law, but was illegal and void. The Supervisors, however, did reconsider or repeal the tax resolution, but, as the plaintiff believed, were about taking measures to direct the Comptroller to insert the above-mentioned sum of *two hundred thousand dollars* in the tax levy and warrant for the collection of the taxes of the said City, in addition to the sum of $8,247,189 which they are empowered to raise by the act of April 12, 1856. He therefore applied for an injunction restraining and enjoining them from so doing. This injunction the Court granted on the 21st instant, and directed the defendant to show cause on the 25th inst. why it should not be made perpetual.

Accordingly, about an hour after the opening of the Court this morning:

Mr. SHEPARD said, that he had waited until long after the time, and as nobody appeared for the Supervisors he would move on the case.

Judge WHITING said, you can take a default.

Mr. SHEPARD—In a case of so much public importance I do not cease to take a default. I will therefore state to your Honor briefly the grounds upon which I move for the conticuance of an injunction in this case.

The power of taxation is a governmental power. Taxes are defined to be burdens or charges imposed by the Legislative power of the State upon persons or property to raise money for public purposes. (6 John. R., 92; 11 id. 77; Beecker vs. Ballou, 3 Wend. R. 263.)

The Board of Supervisors has no authority to exercise this power without a direct grant from the Legislature. The power taken must be governmental from its nature. Revenue is vital to the existence of government. If every county or city had the un limited power of taxation which is contended for on the other side, the State could be so crippled in its resources that it could not extend that protection to the liberty and property of the citizen for which taxes are paid as a compensation. In this country and in England taxes have been regarded from the earliest day by sound constitutional lawyers as the free gift of the people; hence, money bills are required to be originated in the popular branches of the English and American Legislatures. Not to cite other statutes, the Bill of Rights of the citizens of this State, adopted in 1787, provides that no tax, duty, aid or imposition whatsoever shall be taken or levied within this State without the grant and assent of the people of this State by their Representatives in Senate and Assembly, and that no citizen of this State shall be by any means compelled to contribute to any gift, loan, tax or like charge not set, laid or imposed by the Legislature of this State. The same provision was reenacted with the Revised Statutes, excepting only such taxes as might be laid by the Government of the United States, which was established after the Bill of Rights was adopted. Nor is it necessary to cite the argument here. I have caused to be prepared, and submit to your Honor an abstract of the Statutes adopted in reference to taxation in the City of New-York from the year 1683. Your Honor will perceive that the power of taxation has always been regarded as a governmental power, and that even where taxes have been required for the slightest purpose and to the least amounts, the Legislative power of the State or of the Colony has always been invoked.

(Mr. SHEPARD here produced a voluminous abstract of the statutes referred to, and made some remarks upon the mode of taxation, under the Dutch Dynasty, and continued.)

It is manifest, then, that the Board of Supervisors possessed no power to tax. It is equally clear, upon authority, that if they exercise such a power by incorporating into the tax levy an illegal and unauthorized tax, it violates the levy, and the whole tax is void.

If, therefore, the sum of $200,000 is illegally incorporated by the Board of Supervisors into the tax levy of $7,000,000, the whole tax would be illegal.

Mr. SHEPARD cited and commented upon the following cases: Hurd vs. Murnam, 2 Greenleaf, 375; Lowell vs. Shaw, 183, 339; Thurston vs. Little, 3 Mass., 429; Stetson vs. Kempton, 13 Mass., 272; Bangs vs. Snow, 1 id., 181; Dunghame vs. Snow, 5 id., 547. Libby vs. Burnham, 15 id., 144; Drew vs. Davis, 10 Vermont., 506; Torrey vs. Wilbury, 21 Pick., 64.

The Selectmen or Supervisors who direct the levy of an illegal tax are personally liable for the act of the Collector who collects it. And the Collector himself is liable for his acts done in the collection of a tax illegally granted. I refer to the cases before cited upon this point, and to Cadis vs. Robertson, 9 N. Hamp., 524.

I admit that where part of the tax is valid, and part void, and the void part can be distinguished, the plaintiff, in an action to recover the tax paid, would only be entitled to judgment for the part illegally levied. But in this case, no person could tell with any degree of certainty, what proportion of the $200,000 he had been called upon to pay.

The act of collecting the tax would be a trespass, for which every person connected with it would be responsible, from the Supervisor who voted for it to the Collector who collected it. Every sale of property made by the Tax Officers to secure payment of the tax would be void; and thus the whole system of taxation for the present year would be thrown into inextricable confusion. It does so happen that the warrant directing the collection of taxes in this City, in practice, shows upon its face the purpose for which the tax in directed to be laid; and that the officer required to execute it has, in his precept, full notice of the illegality of the act he is required to perform.

Judge WHITING—Upon what ground is the right to lay this tax claimed to be exercised?

Mr. SHEPARD—The Commissioners of the Central Park, on the 11th of July addressed a communication to the Board of Supervisors, setting forth that they required money to go on with the improvement of the Park. And they ask the Board to place in the tax levy of this year a sum sufficient to meet any appropriation which may be made for the purpose. They say "the necessity for such an addition is obvious, and the power to do so is ample." They further say—

"By the first section of the tax law of this year, it is declared that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act, to order, and caused to be raised, by tax, on the estates real and personal, nuoject to taxation according to law, a sum not exceeding $3,247,189, for the suojects and purposes enumerated in such section, *and for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York may be put to by law.*"

Every object and purpose enumerated, except that for such "other expenses as the Mayor, &c., may be put to by law," has a specific sum placed opposite to it: for example: "Alms House, Department Buildings for $160,000. Lands and Places, $16,500," and so on.

The objects and purposes thus enumerated, excluding such other expenses as the Mayor, &c., may be put to by law, make up the whole amount of $3,247,189.

If any funds should not be required for the purposes enumerated, I do not doubt that they might be applied to any expenses to which the Mayor, &c., may be put to by law. This I understand to be the construction of that provision. But without considering that question, it is manifest that the Mayor, &c., have not by law been put to any expenses in regard to improvement of the Central Park, within the signification of that clause. The tax act of 1856 limits the right of the Supervisors to levy taxes for lands and places to $16,500. The Supervisors propose to raise not only $16,500 for lands and places, but also $200,000 in addition.

It cannot be argued, where there is a specific grant of an amount to "Lands and Places," for such other expenses as the Mayor, &c., may be put to by law, the right to make a further levy of taxes for lands and places is admissable. Nor can it be argued that the Supervisors, under a provision of law empowering them to raise by tax "A sum not exceeding $3,247,189," have the right to raise $3,447,189. Yet this is the idea of the Commissioners, and they state that the power of the Board of Supervisors "to do so is ample."

If the power thus claimed in exercised, there is no limit to taxation in the City of New-York. The property of every man is liable to every exaction which the Board of Supervisors see fit to impose. The credit of the City must be impaired and, sooner or later, destroyed. Those who desire to do business in this City must be driven to some place where the taxing power has not assumed so dangerous a form.

In truth, taxes were established to protect the people against public plunder, the peculiarity of savage or half-civilized nations, in which the ruler seized by force the means necessary to his Government.

If the idea of the Commissioners is correct, it is apparent that the taxing power exercised by any one of the Boards of Supervisors in the State, may be made a most complete instrument of plunder without limit or restraint.

The Judge took the papers, holding the matter under advisement.

Nible's Garden.

Miss EMMA STANLEY, the most brilliant and versatile *artiste* we have had for many years, makes her last appearance to-night in the entertainment called the "Seven Ages of Woman." The engagement of Mr. BURTON, who appears here on Monday, renders it impossible for Miss STANLEY to continue at present her highly successful Metropolitan career. To night is the last opportunity we shall have of seeing her for some time. The entertainment—in itself good—is rendered universally delightful by the charming grace and excellence of Miss STANLEY's performance. We bespeak for her every kind of success in the country as in the city.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA IN 1787.—We are indebted to Messrs. FETRIDGE & COMPANY for advance sheets of the best American novel that has been published for years. We must in fact go back to the time of COOPER's "Leather Stocking Tales" to find its equal. The scene is laid in the vicinity of Saratoga, at a time when the remains of the Indian tribes still lingered about what is now the resort of the gay and fashionable world. We must not forestall the interest of our readers by giving any detailed account of the plot, but we cannot avoid saying that the character of "Crazy Jake," a maniac of superhuman strength, who delights in carrying people off by main strength, hanging them up on trees, and such like amusement; the sagacious Indian, Catfoot, the sullen, revengeful half-breed Joe, the stout backwoodsman, Sandy Brigham, and the courtly old soldier, Colonel Beldon, are admirably drawn; and the various adventures through which they pass are full of the most thrilling interest. The night chase through the forest in pursuit of the maniac and his beautiful prisoner, Lucille, is equal to the best descriptions of COOPER. If this be the production of a new author, he cannot fail to take place in the first rank of American novelists.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS—*Dear Sir:* Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape LILLIE'S Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State-street and destroyed $30,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

S. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co.'s Depot, No. 265 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—DR HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Personsrequiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Port Wines, landing ex *Amelia* from Oporto.

Allsopp & Sons' and Bass & Co.'s India Ale, landing ex *President Fillmore.*

Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Brown Stout and Stout, landing ex *President Fillmore,*

Montarde de Midle, Pot Pourri and bottled Vinegar, landing ex *Admiral.*

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, landing ex *Isaac Wright*

For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SECURE YOUR BRAINS.—If a man has brains he would delight in preserving them harmless against conflagration by the superlative heat of these Summer days. Taking this as a token of wisdom, we never meet a man beneath one of the beautiful Summer hats made by KNOX the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, but we believe him to be a man of brain, desirous of preserving his brains harmless against the ravages of a destructive sun.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE.—No. 6 Bond-street.—Under the Medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D. Consumption, Throat ail, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, cured by the inhalation of medicines in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of pure air, or inng food; direct to the seat of disease—a rational, scientific, and certain mode of application. "A Brief Treatise" on the above, by Dr. NESTELL, sent free to any address.

G. VANDEUSEN, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-th. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 130 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extemporaneous speakers. Next term begins 6th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,
Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheap st in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. The verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Hospital.

Seventy patients were admitted to this Hospital during the week ending the 22d inst., and 47 were discharged.

The following persons died: ANN NOLAN aged 14; MICHAEL BOYLAN, 55; JANE GIBBONS, 22; JOHN MODADE, 33; EDGAR ELLIFF, 31.

Total remaining 412.

Disorderly Firemen.

Engines Nos. 4 and 7, of the E. D. Fire Department, Brooklyn, have been locked up, by order of Mayor HALL, on account of the disorderly conduct of the members of these Companies.

☞ The Public Schools of Brooklyn closed yesterday, for the usual Summer recreation.

Sad Catastrophe in Brooklyn—One Man Killed and Eight Others Injured by the Falling of a Scaffold.

At a little past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the inhabitants of South Brooklyn residing in the vicinity of Court and President streets, were startled by a loud crash in the Second Congregational Church, in process of erection at the corner of the above-named streets. Upon repairing to the spot it was ascertained that a staging erected by the plasterer to plaster the ceiling of the Church had fallen a distance of forty feet to the main floor of the Church, and all but two of the workmen, seven in number, were buried in the ruins. Two saved themselves, and escaped with a few scratches only, by clinging to a pillar, and the other by jumping into the recess made for the organ.

Assistant-Captain MCCLANE, with a posse of the Third District Police, was promptly on the spot and with the aid of citizens commenced extricating the workmen from the rubbish.

KILLED.—One man, a plasterer, named JAMES WISE, who resided at the corner of Columbia and Congress streets, was taken out dead. His body was shockingly mutilated.

Seriously Injured.—MICHAEL COYLE, plasterer, of No. 240 Gold-street, was taken home.

ALEXANDER ROSS, plasterer, resides in Court-street, was taken to the Hospital.

PATRICK LYNN, laborer, resides in Warren-street, near Bond, was taken to the City Hospital.

JOHN MCQUADE, laborer, resides corner of Bergen and Powers streets, was taken to the Hospital.

JAMES CUDLEY, laborer, lives at the corner of Warren and Nevins streets, was taken to the Hospital.

Slightly Injured.—JOSEPH GOLDING, laborer, escaped with a few bruises, saved himself by clinging to a pillar.

WILLIAM WATT was also on the scaffold at the time, but jumped into the place made for the organ while falling, and escaped serious injury. He is one of the contractors.

As the men were taken out of the rubbish they were taken to a drug store in the vicinity, and every aid possible was rendered them by Drs. LEACH, MCDONALD, CHAPMAN, BOEKE and FINK, until removed to the City Hospital or home. Three of those taken to the Hospital it is thought cannot recover. They were senseless when taken there.

The contractors on this building are Messrs. WATSON & WALL, and they say that the accident was caused by the breaking of a pole that supported the staging, which from outward appearance they supposed to be strong, having paid particular attention to security in the selection of material and construction of the staging.

The Commissioners appointed to take measures for the establishment of a State Reform School in Ohio, appear for eis. The Commissioners are JOHN A. FOOT, CHARLES REEMELIN and JAMES D. LADD.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, July 19, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at No. 122 East 16th-st., Mr. CHARLES J. GRANT, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss SARAH AMELIA CONNOVER, of Roxbury, Mass.

On Thursday, July 24, by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, Rev. WM. T. CANNING, of Orangeville, Barry Co., Mich., to JEMIMA, youngest daughter of the late Job Rider, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, July 25, suddenly, ALBERT H. WAGNER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, City Lodge, No. 151, and Mt. Zion Encampment, No. 17, I. O. of O. F., and the officers of the Seventh Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 362 Bleecker-st.

At Williamsburg, on Friday, July 25 of inflammation of the brain, JOHN WILLIAM, infant son of Charles H. and Sarah Sherman, aged 18 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of Mr Sherman, No. 107 Union av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Jersey City, on Friday, July 25, of dysentery, SARAH ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Thos. B. and Harriet A. Kissam.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday evening, July 25, of old age, RACHEL BLANCHARD, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Henry Dixon, Washington-st., between J and K sts.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 25, suddenly, ALETTA BURNET, only child of Abram and Margaret B. Bishop, of Havenswood, L. I., aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the residence of James J. Carter, 39 Mulberry-st., Newark.

At Gleenville, Bergen Township N. J., on Friday, July 25, JOHN SHARDLE, only son of Gilbert S. and Seraphene Clark, in the 10th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Flatbush, on Thursday, July 24, PETER P. WYCKOFF, in the 86th year of his age.

At Oswego, on Tuesday, July 22 suddenly, ELVIRA A., wife of J. McNair, and daughter of the late David Seabury, in the 44th year of her age.

At Elton, Mass., on Wednesday, July 2?, at the residence of his father, HENRY LE BARON PUTNAM, of this City, aged 2? years.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 24, after a short but severe illness, GEORGE M. TUNISON, Esq., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 179 West 16th-st., on Saturday morning, at ½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Boundbrook, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, after a short illness, CORNELIUS W. DARLEY aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Clinton-st., on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, MARY A., wife of D. Hubbell Conkling, and daughter of P. Wight, aged 23 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 93 Willow-st., at 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning. The remains will be taken to Bennington, Vt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 25.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	83 65⅞	5	Erie Railroad	b3 61⅜
10,000	Virginia 6s	85 85⅞	7	do	61⅜
10,000	do	85 85⅞	250	do	60 61⅜
1,000	Erie R. Con. Bs. '71	91	1000	do	61⅜
3,000	Pac. R. Bs. 1st Is.	100	25	do	61⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91¾	100	do	s60 61⅜
4,000	do	91¾	100	do	s60 61⅜
1,000	do	85 91¾	100	do	s60 61⅜
10,000	do	b60 92	400	do	b60 62
5,000	do	s30 91⅜	400	do	s30 61⅜
10,000	do	91¾	200	do	s60 61⅜
25,000	do	92	100	do	b3 61¾
1,000	M. S. & F. Bs.	88	700	Reading R. R.	c 91⅜
5,000	Erie RR. Bs. '75	97	5	M. C. R. R.	92⅝
3,000	do	96¾	91	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 93⅛
3,000	E. RR. 2d Mo. Bs.	93	200	do	opg 93⅜
13,000	Bk. Com. Rights	1st	150	P. R. R.	s30 100
33,000	National Bank	120	400	do	100
25	Pac. M. Str. Co.	70	100	do	106¾
25	Canton Co.	33½	46	C. & P. R. R.	50¾
50	do	b3 23¾	2	do	60¾
100	do	c 23¾	100	do	c 60
10	do	23¾	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113⅝
100	do	b30 23¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 77
100	Nic Trans Co.	8	2-0	do	b30 77
100	Cum'l Coal Co.	bnw 22½	470	do	76¾
100	do	22	200	do	b3 76¾
200	N Y Gen RR.	92¾	137	Chi. & Rk. Is. RR.	s3 92⅜
200	do	92¾	8	do	92¾
150	do	92¾	50	do	b30 93
100	do	s10 92¾	30	Mil. & La Crosse RR.	71
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b90 92¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 10s., int. added	44
$4,000 Cleveland and Pitts. Extension, int. ad.	76
$10,000 Cleveland and Toledo Income, int. ud.	77
40 shares Ch., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R.	37
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	100½
85 shares Oswego and Syracuse R. R.	35
60 shares Del., Lackawanna and Western R. R.	59½
25 shares Stonington Railroad	45
40 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.	112¼
50 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	114@116
20 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	106
55 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	134
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co.	90½
25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	138
50 shares Bank State of New York	104½
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank	108

SECOND BOARD.

1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91¾	50 Panama Railroad..100
100	Nic. Transit Co.	8	50 Hudson River R. R. 32
50	do	7⅝	40 Erie Railroad...b60 61¾
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	22	1150 do 61¾
220	Reading R. R.	s3 91¾	500 do b3 61¾
400	do	b3 91¾	100 do b60 61¾
100	do	91¾	100 do s60 61¾
200	do	b3 92	300 do 61¾
200	do	b9 92	200 do b3 61¾
100	do	s15 91¾	100 do s60 61¾
100	do	91¾	200 do s3 61¾
100	do	b10 91¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R. 93¾

FRIDAY, July 25—P. M.

There was a large business done to-day on the Stock Exchange in Erie Railroad shares, say 9,000 shares, opening 61½, and closing 60⅜ ₱ cent. These operations at declining rates caused a corresponding disposition to sell some of the other Road stocks, and Reading, New-York Central, and the Western shares—except Southern Michigan—closed a fraction weaker than yesterday;—sales of Reading at the close 91½@9⅜ ₱ cent. Illinois Central bonds were also ¼ ₱ cent. down—sales of $75,000 at 91¾@92 ₱ cent. Virginia State Stock steady, at 98¼. The remainder of the Bond list dull. The general market closed weak in the afternoon, the Bears decidedly in the ascendant. There was no particular Money, Exchange, or Specie event to move the market to lower rates, and no political news astir, foreign or domestic. But the operators for a decline appear to go upon the calculation that, as the opposite party have had the advantage of all the good news of the past month or two—peace in Europe, lower interest for Money abroad, and easy Money at home, and prosperous trade—the next turn *must* be unfavorable.

There is a good supply of capital offering on demand loan and on business paper at 6@7 ₱ cent., returnable on call, and 7@8 on 60 days to four months' paper, first class. The Banks are discounting liberally to their mercantile customers, though showing the preference for short paper. The inquiry is fair for Brokers' loans, much the same as for three or four weeks past. English Exchange is easy at 109⅝@109¾ for the packet, to-morrow, which is another concession of an eighth by most of the regular Bankers, though some few hold out for 110 ₱ cent. Continental bills without alteration from last steamer, and three or four of the drawers will ship Gold by the *Fulton* to the amount, in the aggregate, of $500,000 or $600,000. The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, brought in $200,000 in Silver, and $50,000 in Gold came to the Government from Chicago.

The Dry Goods Import is again very heavy this week, being $3,168,415, against $1,021,531 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs	Values.	Pkgs	Values.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,394	$1,165,628	514	$333,597	310	$39,313
Man. of Cotton	1,621	349,147	277	57,865	56	12,845
Man. of Silk	1,234	1,175,884	49	27,569	118	65,015
Man. of Flax	710	152,717	135	26,050	47	10,305
Miscellaneous	448	74,669	61	6,059	93	21,309
Total	7,477	$3,917,795	1,049	$260,620	623	$295,817
		25,282				2,917,795
Total entered		$3,168,415	Total market'd			$3,183,412

The General Markets were somewhat unsettled to-day. Flour and Wheat were not so active, but they commanded still better prices. Corn was freely dealt in at full rates. Cotton ruled dull and heavy, parties disagreeing about its value. Provisions were less sought after and less buoyant. Rio Coffee and raw Sugars were in brisk request, at very firm quotations. Freights appeared pretty active and steady.

The Sandusky *Register* states that the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, with all the engines, cars, equipments, &c., was sold on the previous day by WM. KEY BOND, Esq., receiver. The purchasers were OLIVER SLATE, Jr., and E. T. H. GIDSON, of New-York, and GEORGE B. WRIGHT, of Newark, Ohio, as trustees, for the benefit of all parties interested in the agreement of compromise.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has favored our cotemporary of the *Journal of Commerce* with the missing return of the foreign trade for the second quarter of the late fiscal year. The delay of seven months after the expiration of the quarter, and of two months after the appearance in the official organ at Washington of the return for the third quarter, is not accounted for. The latter is still minus the return, for the second quarter, from the port of Savannah:

From the Journal of Commerce.

FOR THE QUART

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1515. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...DAILY TIMES.

...BOAT CATASTROPHE!

...OF THE BOILER OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

...Killed, Six Fatally and Ten Seriously Injured.

We have to record another terrible steamboat catastrophe, occurring within a few miles of our City. On Saturday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, the steamer *Empire State*, Capt. BRAYTON, running between this port and Fall River, left the latter place with 151 passengers, who had arrived in the afternoon train from Boston. Soon after she had passed Newport the attention of several of her passengers was directed to her chimneys, which were red-hot two feet from the top, while she was towing through the water at an unusually rapid rate of speed. When near Point Judith, an explosion occurred, which shook the whole vessel to her centre, and caused the greatest consternation among the passengers. Those who had retired to their berths, women and children included, rushed into the cabin in their night-dresses, the cry of "fire" was raised, and every life-preserver on board was immediately seized. The alarm was fearful, but it was not without ample foundation. The starboard boiler of the vessel had burst, the steam was driven through the furnace, and through the blower box. There was a strong wind blowing, and the steamer commenced to toss violently. The cabin passengers hurried to the saloon room and between decks, when a fearful sight was disclosed. Twenty persons, mostly deck passengers, or hands belonging to the vessel, besides four or five cabin passengers, were found in a fearful condition, scalded externally and internally by the escape of steam. Everything that could be done for the alleviation of their sufferings, was immediately attempted. The ladies on board rendered their utmost services. The passengers who were uninjured cut off the clothes and boots of those who were injured, with knives and scissors, and in many instances the flesh followed the clothes. Oil, molasses and flour were applied to the wounds, and every possible attention was bestowed upon the sufferers. In a few minutes the vessel stopped, and an anchor was thrown out. Captain BRAYTON decided to return to Fall River. The other boiler was called into service, the anchor was raised, and shortly after midnight the boat reached the dock from which she had started. Unhappily some of those who were most injured were already dead. The melancholy tidings spread rapidly, and the pier was soon crowded with excited numbers. Colonel BURDEN, the owner of the Fall River line of boats, with his wife, daughters and sons, came speedily on board, accompanied by Doctors HOOPER, LARNED, DAVIS and DWELLER. By themselves in person, and by their direction to others, everything that humanity could suggest was done towards alleviating the anguish of the sufferers. We regret to say that, in many instances, their efforts were unavailing. Some of the injured died under their care, while others were so fearfully injured as to leave no chance of their recovery.

The Empire State, at the time of the explosion, was running 81 lbs. of steam. Her certificate, we are told, allows her 87 lbs. Her boilers were built thirteen months ago at MORGAN & Co.'s iron works, and were inspected as recently as last May. It is believed that the explosion was caused by a crack in the iron of the steam chimney, which escaped the notice of the Inspectors.

At Colonel BURDEN'S direction, tickets free of charge were furnished to those passengers who desired to return to Boston. About one-third availed themselves of them. Quite a large number remained at Fall River. Those who decided to come on to New-York were transferred yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, to the steamer *State of Maine*, which was lying at Fall River. She arrived at Pier No. 3, North River, last night at 7 o'clock. The injured and the bodies of the dead were left on board the *Empire State*. An investigation into the cause of the accident will be commenced at Fall River this morning.

[illegible], formerly on the [illegible], legs broken. He was taken to Fall River, where he expired in great agony.

[illegible] Mason, single, aged 21, fireman on boat [illegible] month previous to accident. His body was not found; is supposed to have been blown overboard at the time of the explosion.

[illegible] BLANKMAN, bar-tender in Day-street, N. Y., 24 years of age, lingered until the boat returned to Fall River, where he died in great agony.

[illegible] BALL, single, aged 21, carpenter, had been working at Newport; lived at 216 Fifth-street, N. Y. Head, breast and arms much scalded; died shortly before reaching Fall River.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, third engineer on the boat, died shortly after the boat reached Fall River; leaves a young wife and one child.

[illegible] (colored), a seaman, belonging to [illegible], 40 years of age.

[illegible]

[illegible] J. C. BROCK, of No. 126 West Fourteenth-[illegible]. Face, both [illegible] and breast much injured; was [illegible] down by the steam and lay for ten minutes [illegible] then crept down stairs to get beyond the [illegible].

[illegible] DAILY, boarding-house keeper, at No. [illegible] Water-street. Severely injured, but will probably recover.

[illegible] AMES, of Marshfield, Mass. Is married and has three children; face and back much injured; will probably recover.

[illegible] RICHARDS, Foreman of Fall River Iron Company, married, has two children; seriously injured [illegible] steam; not expected to live.

[illegible] WHITE, 16 years of age, plasterer, of Brooklyn. Will recover.

[illegible], (colored.) Head saloonman of the [illegible] Slate. Seriously hurt.

[illegible] WHITE, of Easterville, Pa., coal-worker, 30 years of age. Has three children and a wife.

[illegible] HOADLEY, Easterville. Internal injuries very great. 30 years of age. Unmarried.

[illegible] READ, of East Boston, Mass. Very much injured. Recovery very doubtful.

[illegible], a German, carpenter, of No. 452 [illegible]-street, New-York. Considerably injured.

[illegible] DOMMER, of No. 90 Eleventh-street, New-York. Cabinet-maker. Wife and two children. Considerably injured, but will probably recover.

[illegible], Hatfield, Pa. 28 years old; single. [illegible] from his parents for two years, [illegible] to see them.

[illegible], of Taunton, Mass, aged 20. Wife [illegible]. Much injured, but may recover.

[illegible], sailor, from Bangor, Maine. [illegible] hand, 19 years old, single.

[illegible] PARSONS, of Brooklyn; bar-tender.

[illegible] was applauded on Saturday night [illegible] the causes of the calamity. [illegible] before reaching this port, [illegible] of Boston, presented the following [illegible] C. RUSSEL was Chairman, and [illegible] Secretary of the Committee.

[illegible] instructed by the passengers [illegible] to inquire concerning and report the melancholy casualty that occurred [illegible] performed the duty committed to [illegible] circumstances under which they [illegible] it, and beg leave to report that [illegible] to the passengers:

[illegible] *Empire State* left Fall River for [illegible] 7½ o'clock last evening, (July 26.) [illegible] guns. She arrived at Newport [illegible] remaining there fifteen minutes [illegible] voyage. When opposite the P[illegible] light, and before turning [illegible] o'clock, the steam chimney on the [illegible] with a frightful concussion, wo[illegible] the passengers and crew. [illegible] five of this number had already [illegible] great hope of [illegible]

the immediate cause of this fearful and calamitous occurrence are wholly inadequate to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion; and unwilling to express censure when it is not due, they do not feel warranted in offering an opinion concerning it upon the evidence before them. They can only state that it has been proved to them by the testimony of many observers, that the boat was proceeding at very great speed from the time she left Fall River till the explosion, except during the delay at Newport. That during a very considerable portion of this time the smoke pipes were heated to a red heat, the one on the starboard side was especially remarked as being *at red heat* to within a few feet of the top. This was communicated to one or more persons in the Engineer's department.

Whether the casualty is due to imprudence in the Engineer's department, in overheating, to negligence in the officers of the boat, in not checking the abuse when so manifested, or to latent defects in the material of which the steam chimney was made, is not clear to the Committee.

The facts proved to them impel them to the conviction that the safety of the public demands that the matter should be investigated by the authorities of the law in a manner worthy of the magnitude of the subject and the calamity of the visitation.

Your Committee hope that the Coroner's Jury to be impanneled over the remains of our fellow-passengers will so accomplish its task that the whole truth shall be exposed to the public, that the innocent shall be acquitted of censure, and the imprudent and negligent, if any there be, be exposed and punished. In solemn sorrow for those who have fallen, and in earnest sympathy with those who still suffer, thankfulness and gratitude from those who escaped unhurt is due to Him whose protection has been thus manifest.

E. F. HODGES, Boston.
WILLIAM B. CLERKE, New-York.
C. P. PARKER, New-York.
WILLIAM W. HARDING, Philadelphia.
J. W. MAY, Roxbury, Mass.

July 27, 1856. Com. on behalf of the passengers.

The report was unanimously adopted, and was ordered to be published in New-York, Boston, Providence, Newport and Fall River.

WILLIAM B. ACKLEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we feel called upon to express our high sense of the conduct of the stewardess, LOBETTA SEAD, upon this trying occasion, whose energy, perseverance, skill, courage and tender care of the wounded, entitle her to the thanks of all who sympathize with them.

The meeting then adjourned, and the individuals present contributed a sum for the purchase of a suitable memento of their approbation of the conduct of the stewardess.

WM. C. RUSSEL, Chairman.
VICTOR LE GAL, Secretary.

It is feared that many of those left yesterday at Fall River are at this time added to the list of the dead. The injuries of the majority were very serious, and in most cases precluded any hope of recovery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE FACTS.

CARDS FROM MESSRS. BURLINGAME AND CAMPBELL.

The Senate Substitute for the House Kansas Bill—Precarious Condition of Senator Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

The Republicans propose to join with the opposition to-morrow and take up the Senate's substitute for the bill for the admission of Kansas, and dispose of it. The policy seems to me doubtful, because, while it is futile now to hope that the Senate will consent to any course not certain to make Kansas a Slave State, there is danger that if the bill is taken up, enough weak-kneed Northern men may join the Democracy to eventually carry the Senate scheme.

I learn from excellent authority that Senator SUMNER is not improving in health under the influences of the usually invigorating sea breeze. His physical debility still continues with perverse tenacity,—a most discouraging symptom in the estimation of those friends who know how vigorous his constitution heretofore has been, how temperate his habits, and perfect his former health. He has left Cape May for the mountains, hoping to be benefitted by the change from sea to mountain air; but from the evidences before me, I cannot avoid the melancholy conviction that he will never recover from the effects of the Brooks assault. S.

THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY.

Statement of Mr. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

The following document will appear in the *Intelligencer* of Monday:

The publication of Hon. P. S. BROOKS, in the *Union* of the 23d inst., with the note of his friend, General LANE, appended, in which my name is mentioned, will, I hope, excuse me in presenting the following statement of facts in reference to my connection with the subject which it discusses:

On the 21st inst., about 7 o'clock P. M., meeting Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME on the Pennsylvania avenue, he placed in my hand the following note, and requested me to act as his friend and adviser, first assuring me that he had decided to accede to the request it contained:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Will you do me the kindness to indicate some place outside of this District, where it will be convenient to you to negotiate in reference to the difference between us? Very respectfully, etc.,

Hon. A. BURLINGAME. P. S. BROOKS.

No hostile meeting was proposed by the note, and I agreed to render the desired service. Having reason to suspect from the circumstances connected with the case, from rumors I had heard, and from my knowledge of schemes that are sometimes resorted to in regard to such matters in Washington, that meddling persons might seek to tarnish Mr. BURLINGAME'S reputation by an arrest, I advised him to leave the street immediately, which he did, and to prepare to absent himself from the District.

At 8 o'clock, he met me at a private room by appointment. The following reply was prepared, and I was instructed to deliver it to Col. BROOKS, *in person*, as soon as he could be found—this being deemed the proper course, because he had not named in his note any person authorized to receive it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your note of this date was placed in my hands by Gen. LANE, this afternoon. In reply, I have to say that I will be at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock M., to "negotiate" in reference to any differences between us," which in your judgment may require settlement "outside of this District."

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

Hon. P. S. BROOKS. A. BURLINGAME.

I took a carriage at 9 o'clock, and sought for Col. BROOKS, with a view to deliver the reply to him. Failing to find him at his lodgings, I looked for him unsuccessfully, at the hotels, until 11 o'clock—Mr. BURLINGAME having expressed great anxiety that his note should be delivered immediately. I then repaired to the residence of Gen. LANE, and found him entertaining visitors. As soon as his company left, I wrote, at his table, the following note, explanatory of my reasons for delivering to him Mr. BURLINGAME'S reply to Col. BROOKS:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856—11 o'clock P. M.

MY DEAR SIR: This evening, about 8 o'clock, Hon. A. BURLINGAME handed me the inclosed note to be delivered to Colonel BROOKS. Failing to find the Colonel, after calling twice at his lodgings, I deem it proper to place it in your hands, and to ask that you deliver it to him. I would have called on you with the reply of Mr. BURLINGAME but for the fact that your name is not mentioned in the note of Col. BROOKS. Very truly yours, &c.,

LEWIS CAMPBELL.

Hon. JAMES LANE, Washington.

This note, and Mr. BURLINGAME'S reply, were delivered, unsealed, to Gen. LANE, who read them both at my request. Our interview was brief. He spoke of the point named (Clifton House) as inconvenient, and desired to know, in the event of their going there, what kind of weapons were to be used. I replied to this, that I regarded the note of BURLINGAME as legitimately and fully responsive to that of Mr. BROOKS, and that I declined any negotiation, at that time, having reference to weapons as premature.

It is due to General LANE to say that he has to-day informed me that he derived the impression from my remarks, in regard to weapons, &c., that I was not then authorized to fix upon terms for a hostile meeting, and that he so informed Col. BROOKS. I informed him that Mr. BURLINGAME, acting under my advice, could not be seen in the District, but that I could be found at my lodgings or at my seat in the House, and would receive and deliver to him any communication touching the subject-matter of the correspondence. After a few suggestions, in which we mutually concurred, as to the propriety of keeping the affair from the public, we separated—General LANE saying, if after an interview with Colonel BROOKS, he (Col. B.) deemed any communication necessary in the premises, it would be handed to me on the next day.

The foregoing statement, as to what occurred between General LANE and myself, has been examined by him, and admitted to be substantially correct.

At 12 o'clock, I reported the facts to Mr. BURLINGAME, and he immediately left the District in a private conveyance, accompanied by Mr. JAMES, of Wisconsin. I was either at my lodgings or at my desk in the House, during the whole of the next day, the 23d. No communication from the parties, verbal or written, was made to me, and I was surprised at the dinner table of the hotel that day, when I heard a friend of Mr. BROOKS' publicly state the contents of the correspondence. On the morning of the following day, the 23d, the *Union* newspaper contained the publication of Mr. BROOKS, embracing his note and the reply, with the statement of Gen. LANE, appended, in which the place of meeting was declared absurd, and the insinuation made that his arrest was the result of the conduct of Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends. It is not improper here to say that no information was given to me by Mr. BROOKS or his friends of a design to publish the correspondence, nor that the place designated was objectionable to him, except verbally by Gen. LANE in the interview mentioned, prior to his publication in the *Union*.

Up to the present hour I have learned nothing from Mr. BROOKS or his friends, (outside of newspaper publications,) except on the 24th inst., when, on inquiry of Gen. LANE, I was told that Col. BROOKS would not be at Niagara Falls to-day, to meet the appointment suggested by Mr. BURLINGAME. I therefore took measures to have Mr. BURLINGAME return to his seat in the House—having previously published in the *Union* of that day, (24th,) in his absence, the following card:

Mr. BURLINGAME has been absent from the city since the evening of the 21st inst. As his friend, who suggested the propriety of his absence, I ask a suspension of the judgment of the public, who may have read Mr. BROOKS' card and its "exhibits appended thereto," published in the *Union* of to-day, until Mr. BURLINGAME returns and has a hearing.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1856.

These are the material facts in the case, so far as they are embraced within my knowledge, with the interviews, conversations, writings, explanations, cards, &c., &c., of the parties and their friends.

Prior to 7 o'clock of the 21st instant, I have had no connection, direct or indirect. For the contents of the note of BURLINGAME, in reply to that of Mr. BROOKS, especially that portion designating a time and place "for meeting" to "negotiate," &c., as well as for his bearing as a gentleman in every respect, from that time to this, *I am accountable*. Mr. BROOKS had requested a place to be named *outside of this District, convenient* to Mr. BURLINGAME. Not aware of any rule of courtesy which required me to consult the wishes of Col. BROOKS or his friends on that point, it was settled without any conference with them. If this justifies complaint, the error is mine. It is proper to say that the suggestion of the "Clifton House on the Canada side of the Ningara Falls" as the place, was presented by me to Mr. BURLINGAME. At first he disapproved of it, and added, with some feeling, that if Mr. BROOKS was anxious to meet him to "negotiate, etc." he would, if necessary, go even to South Carolina. I insisted on the time and place I had named, saying to Mr. B. that if I was to be his adviser he must be governed by my counsel, and that "I would be responsible for my decision." Mr. BURLINGAME then acquiesced, stating that if a communication was presented to me objecting to the time or place, in his absence, I should change either or both at my discretion. I deem a knowledge of the facts on this point alike due to Mr. BURLINGAME and myself in view of the unexpected publicity which Col. BROOKS has given to the matter through the press.

From the spirit of Col. BROOKS' note, I was induced to hope that no hostile action would result from the meeting which he invited. I believed that the retired place I had designated, being accessible by one day's travel, in a cool, healthful, and magnificently picturesque region, remote from the excitements of metropolitan life, would be far more appropriate in the hot season than any point in the region of the District of Columbia—but Mr. BROOKS seems to set out with the assumption that his note was in spirit, if not in form, a *hostile message*, or, in other words, a *challenge*. What right had I in this view of the matter to *drive* the challenged party outside of the District? If the answer be, to evade the laws of our country, then that answer admits the place to have been well chosen, because there is no State, North or South, in which the laws do not prohibit such hostile meetings under heavy penalties. After assuming that the note was a *challenge*, he says that he could not reach the Falls of Niagara without running the gauntlet of mobs, assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. It appears by the note of Gen. LANE to him that he had informed Mr. BURLINGAME at the ontset, *that he had the right of selecting the place for the meeting*, &c. And yet, after it was chosen, he objected to it on the ground that it was "too far distant," and would subject Mr. BROOKS "to so many hazards of arrest," and therefore advised him "to take no further notice of the matter." I will not stigmatize the people southward as "mobs," "assassins," etc., but in behalf of the people between this point and Niagara Falls, I assert that Col. BROOKS would have been quite as secure north of Mason and Dixon's line as Mr. BURLINGAME would have been south of it. I know nothing of the rules of chivalry except what nature has taught me, nor have I studied, nor will I ever waste time in studying the matter—*Code Duello*—but as my action in the premises seems to be rebuked I leave the parties to show the "authorities" to justify their propositions.

First—That the challenging party may in his message make any restriction either as to the *time* or *place* of meeting.

Second—That in selecting the *place*, the challenged party is circumscribed geographically by any precise latitude or longitude.

Third—That when the *place* is fixed by the party entitled to the selection, the challenger may retire from the field, on his objections to distance, *if within one day's travel*, or from fear of "bailiffs and constables."

Fourth—That under mutual agreement not to give publicity, one party is authorized to publish the affair through the press, without the knowledge or consent of the other.

My complicity in this affair was induced solely by private friendship, and the hope that I might be instrumental, in some humble way, in restoring amicable relations between the parties.

I now dismiss the whole matter, as far as may be possible, from my mind forever—consoled by the reflection that, whatever may have been my error, in the premises, no brother's blood has been shed, or life sacrificed, by reason of any act of mine.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: In view of the unexpected publicity which Colonel BROOKS has given to his "difference" with you, in which he has complicated my name, I deem it proper in closing my connection with the affair to place in your hands the inclosed statement of facts. You are at liberty to make such use of it as you may deem proper. I am, my dear Sir,

Very truly, yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. A. BURLINGAME.

Mr. Burlingame's Statement.

A CARD.

On the 21st day of June last, I made a speech in the House of Representatives, which contained the following language:

"On the 22d day of May, when the Senate and the House had clothed themselves in mourning for a brother fallen in the battle of life in the distant State of Missouri; the Senator from Massachusetts sat, in the silence of the Senate chamber, engaged in employments appertaining to his office, when a member from this House, who had taken an oath to sustain the Constitution, stole into the Senate—that place which had hitherto been held sacred against violence—and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. KEITT (in his seat)—That is false.

Mr. BURLINGAME—I will not bandy epithets with the gentleman. I am responsible for my own language; doubtlessness is responsible for his.

Mr. KEITT—I am.

Mr. BURLINGAME—I shall stand by mine. One blow was enough; but it did not satiate the wrath of that spirit which had pursued him through two days. Again, and again, and again, quicker and faster, fell the leaden blows, until he was torn away from his victim, when the Senator from Massachusetts fell into the arms of his friends, and his blood ran down the Senate floor.

Sir, the act was brief, and my comments on it shall be brief also. I denounce it in the name of the Constitution it violated; I denounce it in the name of the sovereignty of Massachusetts, which was stricken down by the blow; I denounce it in the name of humanity. I denounce it in the name of civilization, which it outraged. I denounce it in the names of that fair play which bullies and prize fighters respect. What? Strike a man when he is pinioned—when he cannot respond to a blow! Call you that chivalry! In what code of honor did you get your authority for that? God knows my heart. I desire to speak with kindness. I speak in no sort of revenge. I do not believe that member has a friend who must not, in his heart of hearts, condemn the act. Even the member himself, if he has left a spark of the chivalry and gallantry attributed to him—he himself must loathe and scorn the act."

On the 1st day of July, ten days later, Hon. T. S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, called to see me, and that I may not do him injustice I give his own words, taken from a statement made for Mr. BROOKS, which statement he placed in my hands, informing me at the same time that Mr. BROOKS had a copy.

"At the request of Hon. P. S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, I called, yesterday evening, to see Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, at his lodgings, at Guy's National Hotel, in this city. Having informed Mr. BURLINGAME that I had a private communication to make to him, and that I desired a private interview for that purpose, we went, at his suggestion, to his own room, where we were entirely alone. I stated, in the first place, that I wished him to know that I had come merely to deliver a verbal message to him, and to take back such reply as he might think proper to send by me, and that my connection with the matter would in all events end there. Having thus explained my own position in the matter, I then informed him that I was requested by my friend, Col. BROOKS, to say that he regarded certain language employed by him, (Mr. BURLINGAME,) in his speech on the Brooks and Sumner affair, as injurious and offensive to him, (Mr. BROOKS.) That being already under arraignment for the assault on Mr. SUMNER, he had wished to get no further unnecessary notoriety for empty challenges and idle demonstrations of fight. He had, for this reason, forborne till now, through several days, to send him any message of a hostile character. But within the last few days he had heard from various sources that he (Mr. BURLINGAME) stood ready to answer, in any way, and to any person aggrieved, for what he had said. Col. BROOKS felt justified, therefore, in sending me to him to inquire distinctly whether he (Mr. BURLINGAME) would accept a call from him, Col. BROOKS, to answer for the offence which he had given him."

The above discloses the purpose for which Mr. BOCOCK called; what follows is the extract from his own account, published by Mr. BROOKS, of what occurred between us:

"Mr. BURLINGAME then commenced an explanation, which led to a long conversation between us, in the course of which he made many statements, which he said were confidential.

Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to bear you was substantially this: That he had no unkind feelings whatsoever for you, but, on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courage and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and felt bound, as a Massachusetts man, to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act, (let it be remembered that this language was used on the 1st of July,) and had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances he was surprised to find that you had taken exception to anything which he had said, 'In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him; but on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both them and their authors.'

And if, after all this, you were not satisfied and wanted his blood, he stated that he could do nothing else than accept, and would do so.

Before leaving Mr. BURLINGAME I recollected what I understood to be his answer. He agreed that I was right, and added: 'describe me to him as you see me; do justice to my kind feelings to him, and do justice also to my manhood.'"

This statement was made for Mr. BROOKS, by his selected friend, long after the conversation of which it professes to give the substance. The presumption is that it contains all that could aid Mr. BROOKS. However much it might be to my advantage to state the whole conversation as I understand it, still, inasmuch as it was *private*, at Mr. BOCOCK'S own request I refrain from doing so. I have kept what was said to me, in the frankness of a free conversation, quite away from the newspapers, and shall continue to do so. I confess that I was pleased with the bearing and conversation of Mr. BOCOCK. He appeared really desirous of preventing a hostile meeting, and I am sure that nothing but a strong desire to serve his friend could ever have induced him to place in his hands the above statement. When examined, the statement discloses what is to me a source of satisfaction. It appears from it that I did not seek a difficulty with any one; that I felt that no man, not even Mr. BROOKS, had cause of complaint against me. That I would not admit myself a violator of the rules of personal or parliamentary propriety, as I should have done had I stated to him that I intended to insult Mr. BROOKS or anybody else on the floor of the House. That I disavowed the character of a hoaster. That I retracted none of my language, and was ready to give him satisfaction. I may well rest myself on this statement, leaving a generous public to view it in the light in which it was made. It will be remembered by Mr. BOCOCK that I expressly refused in our subsequent interviews to permit the word "honor" with respect to Mr. BROOKS to be placed in the statement written by my friends, and that because of such refusal, he thought Mr. BROOKS would deem it unsatisfactory.

Mr. BROOKS, I think, on a close examination of his friend's statement, will fail to find those "apologies," which, he says, are there indicated. Would it not have been wise in Mr. BROOKS, and more in accordance with the *Code*, of which we hear so much, had he sent a note to me, in the first place, instead of resorting to an irregular way to obtain my views? My answer, it seems, was satisfactory, and he was "impressed with the belief that" I "was an elevated gentleman!" On his own showing, the affair was closed, and I may say without doing injustice to Mr. BOCOCK, that a request was made that I should keep the transaction secret.

Nearly two weeks after this, Mr. BOCOCK, as Mr. BROOKS states, came to me with the singular request that I would permit a statement of the conversation we had together, to be placed in the hands of Mr. BROOKS. I am confident it was a request which could not have been willingly made by Mr. BOCOCK. It is not necessary to disclose the reasons given for this remarkable proceeding. I looked at this statement, and when I had read the first part, thought it did me justice, but when I had read the paper more carefully, I saw that whatever may have been Mr. BOCOCK'S intentions, it would do me injury, and I refused to give my consent to it.

Two things remained until the following day, when Mr. BROOKS addressed me a letter, from which, in not being private, I extract the following, having reference to my refusal to indorse the statement in a previous interview: "The real point of the matter is that you did not intend to reflect on Mr. BROOKS personally." After suggesting a number of ways by which this could be stated, he writes: "It may be done by your saying, in reply to this note, that you did not intend to reflect on Mr. BROOKS personally." Again: "I am sure you ought not to object to the latter course." These few words disclose the desire of Mr. BROOKS, through persuasion, to get something which might satisfy his friends, for suggesting me in his liberal calls on gentlemen for personal satisfaction. I did not reply to the letter in writing, but stated to Mr. BOCOCK that, as the matter seemed complicated, it might be better for both of us to hold our future conversations in the presence of others. I consulted Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN and Mr. Speaker BANKS. I stated to them, as nearly as I can remember, that I observed in my speech the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum,—that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and that I held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it. To avoid misunderstanding, I desired my friend, Mr. ASHMUN, to reduce my views to writing, which he did, approving the position taken by me, as also did Mr. BANKS. Mr. BOCOCK said Mr. BROOKS would not deem my position satisfactory, as it yielded nothing. Another interview was had, when I adhered to the former form, substantially, as drawn by Mr. ASHMUN, which was copied by Mr. BANKS. When the friends of Mr. BROOKS left, it was not known whether it would be satisfactory or not. I understood Mr. BOCOCK to say that he thought it would not be. I must say I was surprised when I saw the memorandum the next day in the *Union*, not having received notice that it was satisfactory and appended to the speech of Mr. BROOKS in such a way as to give the impression that it was extorted and not persuaded from me. That it was liable to misconstruction I soon ascertained. Still I think I should have left it as it was had I not heard, on what I deemed good authority, that Mr. BROOKS and some of his immediate friends were claiming that I had yielded to his menace, that he had "broken down" the North, and conquered Massachusetts. Knowing, in my soul, that such was a gross perversion of what I meant by my statement, I determined at once to make myself understood. Accordingly, I published the following card:

A CARD.

I am informed that the *Memorandum* of a recent conversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. BROOKS has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. BROOKS' speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech: That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the *memorandum*, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And, that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say, explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment.

A. BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1856.

On the same day I received a note from Mr. BROOKS, which will be found elsewhere, from the hands of Gen. LANE. From this point the history of my connection with the transaction is most clearly and truly stated by my esteemed and gallant friend, Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL. His statement I append hereto.

Of the conduct of Mr. BROOKS in this affair I can scarcely trust myself to write.

I owe it to truth to say, that from what I had heard and seen of him prior to his assault on Mr. SUMNER, I had formed a high opinion of him, and that act, which I have properly stigmatized, I did think must have been abhorrent to his better nature. In remembrance of my opinion of him, and feeling that through his conduct I could still detect traces of a gallantry which some day might cause him to condemn, as heartily as others do, his assault on Mr. SUMNER, I had a larger charity for him than did most of my friends. Indeed, I have been blamed for intimating the opinion that in spite of that act, he was yet a brave man, even as late as my conversation with Gen. LANE. When he stated that Mr. BROOKS desired a speedy meeting, I felt a glow of admiration for him as a gallant foeman; but I was wrong. The expressions of kindness for him, in which, following a proclivity of my heart, I had indulged were entirely misplaced. Out of regard for his feelings, inasmuch as he was so tender of mine, I will abstain from any further expression of my opinion, but leave men of honor to determine his position in view of his own conduct. In response to his numerous insinuations, let him take my reasons. Why did he linger in the district where he was exposed to arrest? The insinuation that my friends arrested him is unworthy even of him. I do not know the man who did it. The dearest friends I had could get no clue from me of the affair. I thought Mr. BROOKS was in earnest, and prepared myself to meet him sternly and without fail. If he was afraid to go to Canada, the nearest neutral ground, why did he not name some other place? Was I not equally with himself exposed to the hazard of a foreign jurisdiction? He could have reached the place of meeting in a few hours, keeping most of the way in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, but this he deemed "the enemy's country." Where is a friend's country for me? It is here, where my friends are smitten down without warning. Here, where, to make the defence of free speech effectual, I, against my early teachings and the deep-seated sentiments of my people, have been driven, that I might secure a little fair play and an approach to an equal chance, to go to the field even with Mr. BROOKS. I think Mr. BROOKS should not have based so many anticipations of danger to himself on the possibility of my falling. I have not heard that anybody who had fair play ever fell before that arm whose single blow in the House its owner thought would have brought on a revolution. It would have been a happy circumstance for me had I shown half as much regard for my reputation as our "gallant" friend did for his life. Then my name would not have been linked with one whose adroitness in getting out of difficulty is only equaled by his shrewdness in securing from an unsuspecting man what he tried to construe into an indorsement of his courage. I can indorse it no longer; and now give him full notice. It is kind of Mr. BROOKS to hand me over to the reprobation of men, and then to propose to admit me to the position of a gentleman, provided I would challenge him. He seems to have forgotten how, in his card, he had just stated it was said of me that I would not send, although I would accept, a challenge. If I cannot hereafter praise the gentleman's courage, I can commend his prudence. This is revealed to us in the fact, that, without seeking another place of meeting, he rushes into print in such a way as to make me forget my triumph in the shame I feel at the conduct of my antagonist. As if suspecting that I might change the place, he closes the door against it by stating that he should hear no further demands upon me. I now dismiss, as far as I can, the Ex-Minister from South-Carolina from my mind. Self-respect requires me to say that I can never again recognize, save to do him a kindness, if it should be in my power, PRESTON S. BROOKS. I hand him over to that public, North and South, which is ever scornful of those who boast much and perform little.

And now I submit myself to the public, whose convictions I fear I have invaded. I pray them to remember that forgiveness is a higher quality than justice. I cast myself on their generous hearts, which are always tender, and always loving. Let them not forget, when passing on my conduct, the sneers I have seen; and the taunts I have heard. How the old State we all love has been insulted, and her cherished Senator stricken down; and how he yet lingers in almost helpless illness. As yon of my own State remember these things, you will not entirely blame me if in a moment of indignation I was willing to stand up at the hazard of my life—and what is dearer than life—for the insulted honor of those who have always been kind to me. I am no duelist. I seek no man's life. I have but acted in the spirit of the speech I made, when I said that if pushed too long and too far, there were men from the Old Bay State who would defend her honor and the freedom of speech in whatever field they might be assaulted. My course became to me a defence of liberty against Slavery, and a struggle for freedom of speech against freedom of the bludgeon, and the only way which seemed to be left was here by which we could defend ourselves.

A. BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1856

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26.

The House, after passing one private bill to-day and rejecting another, adjourned.

Staten Island German Republicans.

A meeting of German citizens who are in favor of the election of FREMONT and DAYTON, will take place to-night, (Monday,) at Smetzer's Garden, Stapleton, for the purpose of forming themselves into a Republican Club. The cause gains strength every day with our German friends. Mr. SCHWEIDLER, President; Mr. C. FENDT, Secretary.

☞ EDWARD A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

☞ RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$2,640,000 IN TREASURE.

Renewed Excitement in San Francisco.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

Arrest of Judge Terry by the Vigilance Committee.

PRISONERS AND ARMS CAPTURED.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

Presidential Inauguration of General Walker.

DEFECTION OF THE NATIVES.

News from New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands, Chili, Peru, Bolivia and the West Indies.

The United States Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, Esq., United States Navy, commanding, left Aspinwall, July 19, at 7 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 27th. She brings the California Mails of the 5th instant, 627 passengers, and $1,646,898 in treasure on freight, received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Jno. L. Stephens*, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., Commander. The *J. L. Stephens* left San Francisco, July 5, at 7 P. M., with 580 passengers and treasure as follows, viz.: for New-York, $1,643,656; for Europe, $576,685, and for Panama, $10,000. Total, $2,029,741. Arrived at Panama, on the 18th, at 9½ P. M. On the 12th passed steamer *Sierra Nevada*, and on the 17th the steamer *Sonora*, both bound to San Francisco.

July 11—At 5 P. M., off Navassa, passed barque brig *Iza*, of Searsport, Maine, standing to the west.

July 19—Brig *Itaska*, HERON, arrived at Aspinwall, with coals to Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Illinois*, and to W. C. SMITH, Messenger of the Panama Railroad Company for special favors.

We are also indebted to the Pacific Express and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., C. H. WINES & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with the greatest dispatch.

Treasure per Steamer Illinois.

James Fairlie	$61,000	Hamburger & Bros.	$11,000
Drexel & Co.	450,000	Newhouse, Beatty & Co.	30,700
Wells, Fargo & Co.	223,000	Schmidt & Bros.	10,000
Metropolitan Bank	190,000	E. S. Sturr & Co.	10,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	111,000	J. B. Weir	3,767
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	104,000	Freeman & Co.	4,284
Order	78,651	Treadwell & Co.	3,734
E. Kelley & Co.	61,000	Read & Wade	3,000
Bank of America	58,500	Wm. H. Hall

were stationed in front of the Pacific-street armory, and other buildings in different parts of the city, whenever it was known that "law-and-order" companies had met for drill, with the view of preventing the members from obtaining possession of their arms.

The main body of the Vigilant troops were drawn up on both sides of the armory at the corner of Dupont and Kearney streets, where Judge TERRY and his party had taken refuge. The iron doors and window shutters were closed and fastened, and the aspect of affairs in that vicinity began to promise warm work; but after the lapse of fifteen minutes or more, the party inside, through Dr. ASHE, gave notice that they did not contemplate making any resistance, but desired to confer with some member of the Executive Committee upon the terms of surrender. The request was granted without hesitation, and soon after a delegation of the Committee made their appearance, and held a short conference with the parties inside, which ended with a written demand being made for the surrender of the building, including all the arms and ammunition therein, together with the persons of Judge TERRY, MALONEY, and PHILLIPS. An answer was required within fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which the party inside were again notified of the determination of the Committee to gain possession of the building and of the parties above named. To this was replied that they would give up Judge TERRY and MALONEY; that JOHN PHILLIPS was not in the armory. They desired that Judge TERRY and MALONEY should be protected from the violence of the people.

The request was acceded to, and at the same time they were reminded that the time given them to concede the proposition had expired. The doors were then thrown open, and TERRY and MALONEY entered a carriage that had been provided for their removal. Dr. ASHE and Mr. BOVEE were also provided with a carriage.

The surrender of the arms immediately followed. The guns were piled upon drags, and the ammunition and accoutrements stowed into wagons. The carriages were preceded and followed by troops of cavalry and companies of infantry. As they passed through the lines drawn up in front of the Plaza Armory, the Companies presented arms and commenced cheering; but by a wave of the hand of Chief Marshal DOANE all was stilled. The Judge and his friends were at once taken to the Committee Rooms. A few moments later the Plaza armory—the most important armory of the State force—surrendered. It was occupied by the Jackson Guards, Union Rifles and one other Company, portions of each of which had gained their quarters before the investment. As their Colonel called the roll, each man delivered up his arms. The surrender of the other armories followed in quick succession—and at 6 P. M., all the arms and munitions of war of the Law-and-Order organization were safely housed in Sacramento-street. All the men found in the armories were marched two and two to the Committee Rooms, and placed in irons.

About eighty were thus marched from the Plaza armory. They were all kept till Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, when, with a warning not to be found in arms again, they were marched, single file, through a long line of the Vigilance troops drawn up on both sides of Sacramento-street, and dismissed. I presume that the object of their detention was that they might be marked for future reference. They were a most villainously-looking crew, and mostly answered to Irish names.

A CARGO OF "BRICKS" FROM POINT SAN QUENTIN.

While the excitement was at its height in the city on Saturday, a scene bearing some affinity to the scenes on shore was being enacted in the harbor. It appears that a second cargo of arms and ammunition destined for the use of the opponents of the Vigilance Committee, had nearly reached their destination, when the vessel was boarded by a boat, containing a party of the Vigilants, and, notwithstanding the assertion of the parties in charge of the suspected vessel that she was freighted with bricks from the State prison at Point San Quentin, a little investigation proved that she carried rather too many guns for a simple trading craft. The vessel was apparently loaded with brick, but upon turning over a portion of the cargo, twelve cases of rifles and six cases of ammunition were developed. The warlike implements were landed and were stowed away, just about the time the Committee troops had accomplished the work on shore.

ARREST OF JOHN L. DURKEE FOR PIRACY.

A complaint was made by JOHN PHILLIPS on Saturday last, before GEO. PENN JOHNSON, United States Commissioner, for the arrest of J. L. DURKEE, for piracy on the high seas, in the boarding of the schooner *Julia*, and taking possession of the State's arms.

A few persons expressed a hope that the Committee troops would go down to the office of the United States Marshal and rescue Mr. DURKEE. It is needless to say that these persons are sympathizers with the law-and-order faction.

After a full examination before the Commissioner, Mr. DURKEE was admitted by United States Judge HOFFMAN to $25,000 bail, and is now at liberty. As under the law, nothing more than technical piracy can be made out of the act, the Committee have not the least fear as to the result.

MR. HOPKINS.

Mr. HOPKINS is a native of Ellsworth, Maine, about 35 years of age, and has a wife and sister residing here. He has been a very active and zealous member of the Vigilance Committee, who had the utmost confidence in his firmness and prudence in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him. It is impossible to say whether he will survive his terrible wound. God grant he may, for the sake of his family, as well as of the future peace of the city. If he lives Judge TERRY will only be expelled from the State. But if it should unhappily fall out otherwise, there are thousands in this city who think Judge TERRY's life should be the forfeit.

Perhaps in the latter case a compromise may be brought about which will terminate all our difficulties. Nothing less, however, than the resignation of Judge TERRY's associate on the bench, HUGH C. MURRAY, and the dismissal of others high in office, together with a revocation of the military orders of the Governor, will satisfy the people. But whether HOPKINS dies or lives, Judge TERRY will never again be allowed to occupy the Supreme bench. If the Governor persists in his mad course, the Committee must keep up its organization and stand to its arms until it can make a new Legislature, which shall pass a law of general amnesty—and God only knows how much more blood may be shed before that can be brought about.

From what I wrote you in my last, of Judge TERRY's violent disposition, you will not be so much astonished that he has fallen into this great trouble. He has ever been ready to appeal to the bowie-knife and revolver, rather than to reason and the law, and he has no right to complain of the position his own folly has placed him in. He is a young man—only 33 years of age—and is acknowledged to be an able lawyer. He is a native of Kentucky, but when a boy went to Texas, and was identified with many of the struggles of that State for her independence. His wife is also from Kentucky, and is an estimable lady. I believe he has two children.

It is known that but for Judge TERRY's bad advice to Gov. JOHNSON, our difficulties would long ago have been settled. It is the opinion of almost every one that he come to San Francisco in company with that foolish fire-eater, Gen. VOLNEY E. HOWARD, determined to precipitate a collision, and that he counted upon his high position as an immunity against his violence. He will find the Vigilance Committee is no respector of persons in the great reform they have undertaken. Still, a great many influential gentlemen are interceding for his life through the columns of the public press, and it is said that more than five hundred of his friends in the country are here, endeavoring to operate upon the Committee in his favor. Hon. Judge SHATTUCK has published a couple of columns, the main argument of which is, that as Judge TERRY was acting under the orders of Dr. ASHE, the commander of a regularly organized military company, and we being in a state of war, prisoners taken in arms are entitled to the rules governing such a state. A few days at most will decide the fate of both HOPKINS and TERRY. It is understood the Judge has been tried, and that the Committee are only waiting the result of the wound he inflicted to pass sentence upon him.

The Committee yesterday had some ten or a dozen men confined in its prison, who, it is presumed, will be sent off to-day. Besides these, some twenty or thirty more are under orders to quit. BAGLEY, formerly a member of the Legislature, CUNNEA, and HARRINGTON, who fled to the mountains, are not yet taken, but they soon will be.

The Committee, since the surrender of arms, enlarged and strengthened its forces, and although all the State arms are now in their possession, do not relax in the least its precautions against surprise.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Yesterday, the Fourth of July, passed off very quietly. On account of the unsettled state of the city, there was no public celebration. A few military and fire companies paraded, and the two United States ships-of-war fired the usual morning and evening salutes. It was reported that the soldiers of the Vigilance Army, 6,000 strong, would be reviewed, but, with the exception of a cannon drill, by one of the companies, they made no demonstration. Nothing unpleasant occurred, save the murder, at the Lagune, in the evening, of two Chinamen, by some persons unknown.

BUSINESS.

Business has improved a little the past fortnight, but still it is very dull. Most kinds of goods fail to bring remunerative prices. The clippers *Wizard* and *Storm King* and *Sirocco* arrived this week, from New-York, and the *Black Warrior*, *Starr King* and *Tartar*, from China. The latter vessels brought about 1,500 Chinese. There are yet ten or twelve clippers due from Boston and New-York. The flour speculation, as I predicted at its commencement, has fallen through. It is found that Oregon has a considerable surplus—and our coming crop will turn out better than was supposed. Besides, with the low price of flour in New-York, we shall expect the clippers loading to fill up any deficiency in freight, with flour. We have sent, the last twenty days, about 80,000 barrels to Australia—and freights of the article are still wanted at $11 50 per ton.

THE OREGON WAR.

The Indian wars in the Territories, thanks to the wisdom and energy of General WOOL, and no thanks to the two Governors, have come to an end. The General has thus stopped a great leak in the United States Treasury, and subtracted largely from the political capital of territorial wire-pullers.

POLITICS.

In political matters we are all at sea. It is evident, however, that our local and State elections are to turn upon the actions of the Vigilance Committee; but I do not think our Presidential canvass will be much affected by the events now transpiring. The position of candidates for the United States Senate will be somewhat changed, undoubtedly. Dr. GWIN is in no way compromised by the political rascalities that have been developed, and is, therefore, the most prominent man that will come before the next Legislature.

ARREST OF A GAMBLER.

I forgot to mention that DAN ALDRICH, a noted gambler and political cheat, has been arrested, and is now in the hands of the Committee. A letter was found on him from Hon. P. T. HERBERT, regretting that he could not procure for him the appointment of United States Marshal, as he had already committed himself for Mr. MCDUFFIE.

MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE has been playing for the past ten nights at the Metropolitan, to full houses. She is supported by Mr. CHARLES POPE, a not very brilliant actor. F. W. E.

Execution of Two Murderers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT TURNED OUT TO GUARD THE PRISONERS—REFUSAL OF THE MILITARY TO ACT—STATEMENTS OF KELLY AND GARRETT.

By the telegraphic dispatches published below, received from the Sacramento correspondent of the *True Californian*, we learn of the execution of GARRETT and KELLY. GARRETT, it will be recollected, murdered BRICKELL, after having seduced and ran off with his daughter, by shooting him with a Colt's revolver.

It is but just to say here that GARRETT has since married Miss BRICKELL, who has been to him since his confinement all that a wife could be.

KELLY was convicted of being an accomplice with MICKEY FREE, in the murder of a party of men at Slippery Ford, some months ago.

At 11½ o'clock they were followed to Sutter's Fort, the place of execution, by at least six thousand persons. At 1 o'clock the prisoners ascended the platform, accompanied by Rev. Mr. SHUCK, Sheriff WHITE and three of his deputies, Marshal MCALPIN, and the reporters of the press.

The prisoners appeared firm and self-possessed, without any appearance of braggadocio. WILLIAM STEWART KELLY stepped in front of the stand and said:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: I am not guilty of murder. Bad company has led me to this. I warn you all against bad company. I have nothing more to say. Mr. SHUCK has a written statement of mine, which he will publish after my execution.

KELLY was born in Uniontown, Monroe County, Va., and aged 25 years.

CONFESSION OF KELLY.

As only a few hours will elapse ere I pass from time to eternity, in accordance with the inexorable fiat of human laws, one word of friendly counsel I offer to the living—a confession of such would be a useless mockery. I am a young man, of parentage carefully religious and of highest respectability; and, while I never took the life of a human being, my counsels to you, all young men and maidens, avoid bad company; the mingling in vile associations; the listening to advice of wicked men, and the keeping of bad company, in opposition to my early religious training, the counsel of my father and mother, and the voice of conscience, have brought me to my deadly career and its present ignominious end. From my first imprisonment in this city I have endeavored to follow the instructions of my spiritual guide. I have bitterly resented of the past; have sought divine forgiveness; have constantly read the Bible and prayed, and trust with a fixed trust in the merits alone of the merciful, forgiving and ascended Son of God. I meet, without fear my ignominious fate just on eternity's awful brink, and lift my voice for the last time, and say aloud to young men, avoid bad company, and follow the advice and example of the Sabbath keeper and the Church goer. (Signed) WM. S. KELLY.

Dated, Parson Barr, June 27 1856.

SPEECH OF SAMUEL GARRETT.

SAMUEL GARRETT addressed the crowd to the following words:

"GENTLEMEN AND LADIES:—I am innocent of the murder of Mr. BRICKELL; he sought me and forced me to kill him. It has been reported that his wife and daughter conspired against him, and encouraged me to kill him. Those statements are not true. I am the guilty party, and the only one to blame, although he forced me to kill him."

He made a long written confession, which amounts to nothing more than what was elicited on the trial. He was barkeeper for BRICKNELL, when his daughter formed an attachment for him. Her mother consented to their union, but her father would not consent to it. Miss BRICKNELL told him she would run off with him, and leave her parents. He advised her not to, but she insisted, and said that she would go and leave them anyhow. GARRETT took her away from her father's house, and, after some time returned, when her father told GARRETT he must leave the city, that both of them could not live in the same place. They immediately attacked each other, and GARRETT killed him on the spot. GARRETT was from Chambersburg, Pa., aged 22 years. A delegation of the Fire Department assisted the Sheriff in guarding the prisoners. The military companies would not turn out.

From the Utah Valleys.

From Col. L. A. NORTON, who has just returned from Carson Valley, says the Placerville *American*, we obtain much interesting information from the Valleys of Western Utah. The great immigration of Mormons, of which we have made mention heretofore as being on the way from Salt Lake, consisting of one hundred and ten families and nearly as many wagons, with large numbers of cattle, even thousands, were within three days' drive of their places of destination, the beautiful Valleys of the Wash-ho and the Truckee, when Col. NORTON left the Valley. ORSON HYDE is erecting a new saw and grist mill in Wash-ho Valley, to be propelled by an overshot wheel on one of the mountain streams that in such numbers and great beauty are found ever full and leaping to the Valleys. WELLINGTON FREDERICKS, a well-known mechanic of this county, is employed upon the mills, and the whole business is under the immediate supervision of Mr. R. KELLY, late of Lake Valley, on the summit of the Sierras. Both mills will be in operation in a very few weeks. No country can be more charming than these magnificent and fertile Valleys, and none can excel them in advantages for stock-growing; while the accession of so large a number of people to their permanent homes in our immediate vicinity, all dependent upon this city as their only point of trade with California, cannot but tend greatly to increase the now rapidly improving trade of this city.

From Salt Lake.

On Friday last, says the *Placerville American*, four wagons and the following persons arrived in town from Salt Lake. ISAAC MILLER, went from Sacramento to Salt Lake last fall, to bring away his two sisters from among the Mormons; but the Church prevailed upon them to remain. They are now married. Mr. MILLER brings through A. GAMBLE and wife. Mr. JACOB CASE brings through Mrs. TANNER, a widow lady, and two children. Mr. ROBINSON, another immigrant, left Salt Lake Valley; she died in childbed. The fourth wagon is Mr. HARDEN, with four children. All the above are destined for Sacramento and the lower valleys. From Mr. MILLER, we learn that GILBERT & GARMAN, in attempting to winter 700 head of cattle at Fort Hall, lost all but seventy by cold and starvation. THOMAS WILLIAMS & Co. brought through last Fall, 200 head as far as Weaver River, forty miles the other side of Salt Lake; was there overtaken and shut in by the snow, and every animal but three, and one of the three men in attendance upon them perished.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, June 30, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Robert Sutherland to Miss Jessie Ross, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 26, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. A. J. Stevenson, of Shasta, Cal., to Miss Mary Ann Chambers, niece of T. J. A. Chambers, Esq., of San Francisco.

At Oakland, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Thos. Nelson Wand, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Mattingly, of Oakland.

In the Howard-street Church, Monday evening, June 30, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Josiah Bacon, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah Thayer, daughter of J. D. Burrell, of West Bridgewater, Mass.

In San Francisco, June 29, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Thomas Berwick to Mrs. Annis Maria Colburn, all of San Francisco.

At the International Hotel, San Francisco, July 1, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Joseph Haywood, of Sacramento, to Miss Eliza Hensley, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

At Campo Seco, June 18, Mr. A. Wright, of Stockton, to Miss Maria Ramebuttom, of Calaveras county.

At Sacramento, June 18, Mr. Martin Grosz to Miss Henrietta Hanck.

At Marysville, June 19, Mr. Geo. W. Bloor, of the California Express, to Miss Vic. A. Stockton.

At Volcano, June 19, Mr. Daniel Munckton, of Volcano, to Miss Sarah M. Parish, of Brownsville.

At Sacramento, June 22, Mr. James Johns to Miss Mary Ann Bennay, all of El Dorado County.

In San Francisco, at the Mission Dolores, June 21, by Rev. J. E. Benton, Mr. Wm. B. Robinson and Phebe R. Lyman, all of San Francisco.

At San Jose, June 14, Mr. Thomas W. Moore to Miss Magdalena Borke.

At Sacramento, June 19, Mr. Joseph Palmer to Miss Margaret Nealson.

At Alpha, Nevada County, June 18, Mr. O. Walker to Miss Mary Ann Tupper.

June 16, Stephen M. Haona, of Placer County, to Miss Elizabeth Morgan, of Sacramento City.

At Stockton, June 23, Mr. Franklin Hurst to Miss Elizabeth Penter, both of San Joaquin County.

In San Francisco, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. B. Brierly, Eugene Dolidoo, of Fort Dalles, Oregon, to Miss Emma Drake, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 2d July, by the Rev. Julius Eckman, Raphael Schoyer, Esq., to Miss Anna Hamilton.

In Stockton, June 30, at St. John's Church, by Rev. E. W. Hager, Mr. L Whitney Lyon to Miss Sarah P. Hutchinson, both of Boston.

DIED.

On June 5, at the residence of Dr. S. A. Reeves, in San Ramone Valley, Contra Costa County, of disease of the heart, Capt. Daniel Hooper, in the 65th year of his age.

At Stockton, June 23, Mr. G. Y. Yates, aged about 36 years, and formerly a resident of New-York.

At Brockton, June 22, of concussion of the brain, Walter M., son of P. M. and Eliza Coates, aged 5 years and 2 months.

In San Francisco, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Louisa Hunter, formerly Mrs. Clapo, and wife of Wm. J. Hunter, a native of New-Bedford, Mass., aged 22 years.

At Santa Clara, Sunday, June 29, Susan Ann, wife of Wm. M. Lent, Esq.

In San Francisco, June 28, Lucy Jane, daughter of John Henry and Clara Atkinson, aged 6 weeks.

At Auburn City, on Marthenas Creek, El Dorado County, June 2, of diarrhœa John Sterett Agnew, of Pennsylvania, in the 34th year of his age.

At Mule Town, Iowa Valley, by caving of a bank, John Stone, aged 28 years, of Staten Island, N. Y.

At Benicia, on the 28th of June, Thomas Oliver Hyde, aged 6 years and 9 months, son of Oliver and Harriet Hyde, late of Baltimore.

At Forrest City, June 21, Mr. Edward Silvernail, late of New-York.

At Dominiville, June 15, Mr. E. Johneon, of the firm of Johnson & Brother of that place.

At the Sacramento County Hospital, June 7, of bronchial consumption, Mr. John Farrow, aged 30 years, a native of Kentucky, formerly of Missouri.

At Pilot Hill, El Dorado County, June 15, Mr. Allen E. Robinson, aged 30 years.

At Nevada, June 12, of quinsy, James H. Jones, of Meadville, Penn., aged 22 years.

At San Jose, June 16, of inflammation of the lungs, Harriet Eliza, daughter of Charles W. and Permelia Pomeroy, aged 2 years and 5 months.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Flour and the Harvest.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

The decline in rates noticed in our last steamer edition has continued throughout the past fortnight, and a point has been reached at the close which has not been reached since the middle of last March. Immediately after the sailing of the last steamer the bark *Lima* was chartered for Sydney, and has since loaded and cleared for that port, having on board 5,000 bbls. This indicates of the determination of operators to continue the export movement would, it was probably thought, rally prices, (which had declined in the preceding fortnight fully 37½ bbl, and give a respite to the market; but it was not productive of the desired effect, and at an auction sale a few days afterwards, $450 was the best that could be obtained for a parcel of superfine domestic. Since then the utter absence of the demand, the actual advent of the harvest, and the general todi-position to operate displayed among outside parties, has tended still further to prostrate the market, and at the close we doubt if any large parcel could be quoted at over $4@4 25, while the larger lots in the market are held for $4@4 50, or upwards. The transactions of the fortnight have been of the most meagre character, not exceeding in the aggregate 10,000 quarters. All a image showing a steady decline from $11, at which rate the fortnight's business opened.

The Sacramento and Marysville millers have already commenced grinding new wheat, so that the prospect for any material improvement in prices is indeed poor. At the same time, the impression appears to prevail generally that the farmers will not part with their Wheat this season in any way freely, and as they are, as a class able to hold, there is considerable reason to believe that rates will not go below those now ruling—at least for any long time—and it is certain that the prosperity of the country does not demand it. In fact, we are inclined to the opinion that the highest rate which could be established without incurring the danger of shipments from abroad, say $11@$12, would be the most beneficial for the country at large. As it is, Flour is lower to-day in San Francisco than in any foreign ports from which we formerly were in the habit of receiving breadstuffs. In barrel Flour a merry jobbing business has been done during the past for night, and the market, as we write, is extremely dull at our quotations.

The exportation of Flour during the past six months has been large, amounting to no less than 49,881 barrels; and there can be little doubt that has the original purpose of shipping away that quantity in March and April last been carried out, a better state of affairs would have prevailed at present. The movement, however, was checked and to finally, frustrated by the want of cordial coöperation among the parties interested; and it must now be admitted that the advance in price, unaccompanied by the shipment of a part of the surplus stock, was not properly based. Our readers will remember that we called attention to this point at the time, and urged the propriety of attempting an advance. Indeed, as far back as the first of January we stated the case fully, and our estimate of stock and future receipts have proved singularly correct. We then (January 1) placed the stock in this city at.....bbls 144,715

In hands of farmers, speculators and millers throughout the State..... 80,000

To be received from Oregon..... 50,000

Total..... 274,715

Less seven months' consumption, at 30,000 bbls per month..... 210,000

Estimated stock August 1..... bbls. 64,715

It will be seen that our figures were only in error in under estimating the stock, although we stated, at the time, that we believed our receipts from the country would exceed our estimate. As it is, they have reached nearly 150,000 bbls. We allude to these facts not in any spirit of self-laudation, but to show our numerous friends from whom we differed widely in our views regarding the course of the flour market, that our opinions were solidly based, and that our position was not lightly taken originally.

The harvest has now fairly commenced in many of the leading Grain-growing districts of the State, and in the course of another fortnight every farmer in California will be busy gathering in his crops. The nearer we get, too, to the harvest, the larger the yield of the more important cereals promises to be; and the prognostications of a failure, which were so common a short time ago, have yielded in an impression that the crop will be a very full one—equaling if not surpassing in extent that of last year.

Latest Market Report.

From the Alta, July 5.

Flour—There is more firmness noticeable in prices today, owing to advices received yesterday from Australia. We are credibly informed that orders have been received to ship from 15 to 20,000 bbls of Flour, and that this amount will be shipped hence on or before the 15th inst. to Melbourne. There are no sales reported from first hands, notwithstanding an advance on previous existing rates was offered. Jobbing sales of 110 bbls. Gallego and Chili at $15; 60 cases Suffolk mills at $16; 150 qr. sacks Fowler's Self Rising, $12; 100 do. Commercial and Genesee Extra, Bakers', sold at $12 50; 200 do. Magnolia, and 250 Alviso at $12 50; and 500 do. Domestic at $10@$10 50. Bran—14,000 lbs. Bran, jobbing at 2½c. Barley—725 sacks new sold, in two lots, at 2c.; and 410, in two lots, at 2¼c. Oats—125 sacks jobbing at 2¾c. Hay—15 tons sold at $18 and 5 do. jobbing at $22@$24. Potatoes—100 sacks sold at 2½c., and 300 do. at 3c. Onions—25 sacks sold at 5c. Corn Meal—1,000 lbs Magnolia Mills sold at 5½c.; and 1,000 do Domestic at 5c. Beans—100 sacks Bayos sold at 6¼c. Hems—25 bbls Billings' glaced at 22½c Lard—300 cases outside brand, in 10-lb. tins, sold, in two lots, on private terms. Sugar—300 mats China No. 1 sold at 8½c. Rice—6,000 lbs No 1 China sold at 5¾c. Syrup—600 kegs, assorted sizes, East Boston, sold at 85c. per gallon. Shoe Goods—200 boxes Lobsters, Pickles, Tomatoes, Catsup, and Pie Fruits sold on private terms. Cement—500 bbls. Cement, ex *Wizard*, sold, in two lots, at $2 15. Dried Apples—75 half bbls sold at 10½c.; 75 do. at 10c., and 60 do on private terms. Alcohol—100 bbls. New-York Alcohol sold on private terms. Whisky—60 bbls American sold at 45c cash. Lumber—30,000 feet Oregon and Redwood Planks and Boards, jobbing, at $37@$42 ₱ M.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Latest War News—The Elections—Contradiction of the Rumor of Colonel Wright being Killed—Trade Between Oregon and China—Fight Between the Volunteers and Indians in Southern Oregon.

We have advices from Portland, O. T., and from Crescent City, to the 25th of June.

The news from the North is, that Col. WRIGHT is endeavoring to make treaties. Report says that 200 women and children have been sent in to the Dalles by the Indians. What this act portends we do not undertake to say. It may be favorable to peace, or it may be an Indian ruse to have another opportunity to murder our white citizens.

Gov. CURRY intends to leave on the next steamer for Washington City.

Col. B. STARK will accompany the Governor on his contemplated trip to Washington.

The election returns are not all in, says the *Oregonian*. The question for the seat of Government having been submitted to the people, we judge the two points having the largest number of votes are Corvallis and Eugene City. As to the political complexion of the next Assembly, it has a decided Democratic majority.

Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, says the *Oregonian*, of the 16th June, left Portland for the Dalles yesterday. He informed us, in substance, that all difficulties between the Executive and Judiciary in Washington Territory had ceased, and that the masses of the people, as well as all officials, were engaged in protecting their homes and firesides from the ruthless savage.

The *Oregonian* contains the following letter from the Dalles. It will be seen that it effectually disproves the previous reports in relation to Col. WRIGHT being killed:

"A pack train came in yesterday, having left Col. WRIGHT's camp the 9th. The fort and bridge across the Nachess River were finished, as they report, and Col. WRIGHT was to cross the 10th. Much talk, it seems, has been had about peace, by Indians visiting camp. KAMIAKIN had promised from time to time to come over, but had not done so.

Seventy or eighty Indians (including *Cloutchmen* and children) had escaped from KAMIAKIN and came to Col. WRIGHT, who sent them to company with the pack train. They say Gen. PALMER sent them to KAMIAKIN, who claimed them as his people. The Yakimas treated them very badly. The Chief would not allow them to leave, until they stole away from him. There are others who will leave the hostile camp as soon as they can get their families away.

On the death of Capt. HEMBREE, these Indians say, the Indians that attacked HEMBREE's party were just about to retreat, when they saw the Boetons run, then they rushed on. Capt. H. killed one Indian and wounded another, after being left by his men. They say he was but slightly wounded, and when the Indians came up he plead for his life. The Indians hesitated and well nigh concluded to spare him, because he had been so left by his men, but finally killed him. This is the story of these Indians, who were then in the hostile camp and doubtless know. Take it, as the Indian statement, for what it is worth.

Hostile Indians fish, as I understand, all along the Nachess and Yakima rivers, and bring in salmon and sell the soldiers daily.

The *Oregonian* says: Messrs. LEONARD & GREEN, of this city, have opened a direct trade between Oregon and China. The bark *Metropolitan*, belonging to the above firm, recently arrived direct from Hong Kong, with a large cargo, consisting of sugars, syrups, salt and China goods, wares and merchandise, all of which find a ready sale in this market.

We take the following from the Crescent City *Herald* of the latest date received:

From Mr. NOLAN, Orderly Sergeant in Capt. BLETZO's company of volunteers, serving against the Indians in Southern Oregon, we learn that a fight came off on the 11th of this month on Rogue River, about four miles below the mouth of Illinois River, between two hundred and fifty Indians of the Shasta, Coota's, Mac-i-noo-too-by's, Ta-tut-nee's, Scahus and Ugua tribes, and the company of volunteers under Capt. BLETZO, forty-one in number, who had the day before killed six Indians, on their march down the river, and Company G of regular troops, under Capt. AUGER, numbering about sixty. The regulars were on the north, and the volunteers on the south side of the river. The regulars commenced the fight about 12 o'clock, killed six Indians, and drove the balance into and across the river, when the volunteers received them, and, after a half hour's fighting, completely routed them, killing twenty four and taking six prisoners. Besides the above, there were fifty Indians drowned and missing—at least once to the report of the Indians themselves. The Indians had previously fortified themselves in a position about six miles below where the fight came off, and had removed to the position where they were found, thinking it a stronger one. The volunteers burnt at both positions spoken of about sixty houses, most of them strongly built of logs. The regulars lost no men; the volunteers had two men wounded and one killed, named BRAY.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, four of the principal chiefs came into Major REYNOLDS' camp, at the mouth of the Illinois River, and wished to make a treaty. He ordered them to report themselves to Captain AUGER, and the day after some two hundred Indians—men, women and children—went to the camp of Captain AUGER, and gave themselves up to be sent to the Reservation. They were sent to the mouth of Rogue River.

We learn further from the same source, that on Tuesday, the 17th instant, a detachment of volunteers under Lieut. COX, of Captain BLAKELY's company, numbering twenty-five men, attacked a body of about thirty Indians, some two miles above Whalehead, on the coast, and defeated them, killing three and taking twenty-two prisoners. After the fight, five of the Pistol River Indians came in and gave themselves up.

Captain BLETZO's company deserve great credit for their conduct in the above affairs, and we rejoice the more that most of them are Crescent City men.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Kamehameha's Marriage—Notification to the Legislature—Prohibition of the Sale of Opium.

Advices from Honolulu are to May 31:

On Monday, the 19th of May, the members of the House of Representatives welted upon the King in a body, and were received in the large drawing-room. The Speakar read the following reply to the notification on the part of His Majesty, of his intention to form a matrimonial alliance:

To His Majesty Kamehameha IV.:

SIRE: The Representatives of the people have received with great satisfaction your Majesty's gracious message, announcing that it is your Majesty's intention to be united in marriage, on or about the third Thursday in June next, to EMMA, daughter of T. C. B. ROOKE, Esq., M. D., and grand daughter of the late JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

The Representatives of the people have much pleasure in offering to your Majesty their true congratulations on the auspicious event about to take place, and in assuring your Majesty of their belief that the proposed union will be hailed with entire satisfaction and pleasure by your Majesty's subjects generally.

That this marriage may increase the happiness of your Majesty, and of the bride elect, and tend to insure the perpetuity of the Hawaiian Sovereignty, and promote the welfare of the nation, is the earnest desire of your Majesty's dutiful subjects.

The King replied in these words:

It is with much pleasure that I receive the congratulations of the Representatives of my people, upon the contemplated event of my marriage. Your votes is that of the nation speaking through its Representatives, and it is a great satisfaction to me to have your approval of the important step I am about to take.

You express the hope that the union may be the means of perpetuating our Sovereignty and promoting the welfare of the nation, and I sincerely unite with you in that hope.

In conclusion, I thank you, Representatives, for the kind, prompt, and unanimous manner in which you have responded to my Message.

The interview then closed.

Her Excellency the Governess of Hawaii, with two attendants, arrived here on Thursday evening, on board of H. I. M.'s brig-of-war *Alcibiades*, from Hilo, Capt. DE MARIGNY having seized the opportunity of her wishing to visit Oahu to offer to the Governess the superior accommodations afforded by his vessel. On leaving the brig, Her Excellency was saluted with the number of guns prescribed for Governors of Islands, and nothing that politeness and attention could effect was wanting to make the trip agreeable.

An act has been passed prohibiting the importation and sale of opium. The following is the preamble and first section of the bill:

Whereas, Suicides and serious riots are of frequent occurrence, from the use and abuse of opium and other poisonous drugs, and whereas, there is danger of the pernicious habit of using opium, being acquired by His Majesty's native born subjects from the example of the Chinese. Therefore,

Be it Enacted by the King, the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled—

SECTION 1. Any person who shall be convicted before any Magistrate of importing, selling, vending or furnishing opium, or any preparation thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court; provided always that nothing in this section shall prevent the importation and sale of opium as medicine by duly qualified physicians and surgeons, licensed as such by the Minister of the Interior.

NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Reparation for the Late Massacre—The Tonnage Laws—Railroad Improvements—The Fourth at Panama and Aspinwall—Shipment of Oil Across the Isthmus—Miscellaneous News.

Advices from Aspinwall and Panama are to to the 19th inst.

The Aspinwall *Courier* states that Gen. MOSQUERA has warmly urged upon the Government the necessity of suitable reparation for the outrages committed on Americans at Panama on the 15th April last.

The Panama *Star and Herald* learns from Commodore WATKINS, of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Golden Age*, that several of the officers of the Revolutionary party, who were kept as prisoners in the castle at Acapulco, were discovered in an attempt to escape from their confinement, planning the city and get up a revolution, on the 10th of June. They had been tried for the offence prior to the sailing of the *Golden Age* from that port, and were all (some fifteen in number) sentenced to be shot on the 13th June.

We take the following from the same paper:

"We are informed by the United States Special Inspector of Customs at this port, that the vessels owners in the United States have addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, desiring to know whether their coal, if shipped across this Isthmus, will be admitted into the United States on the same terms as if sent round Cape Horn, to which he has replied that he has given the Special Inspector here instructions in reference thereto, and that the coal, if landed here by the vessel to which it originally belonged, can be sent across the Isthmus, reshipped at Aspinwall, and entered at any port in the United States on the same terms as if taken round the Cape. No transfers at sea, however, are allowed, as that would give British and French vessels an opportunity of placing their oil on board American vessels, and entering it in the United States on the same terms as American vessels. The Inspector here is to examine all the oil thus landed at Panama, brand the casks and certify, under seal, to its discharge here and reshipment at Aspinwall.

There are now five hundred American whalers engaged in the Pacific; and it is calculated that one-third of these vessels will send their cargoes across this Isthmus."

The *Star* notices as follows an accident to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Sonora*, which sailed from Callao on the 27th for Valparaiso:

This vessel, after leaving Callao, touched at the Chinchas and Pisco, and after sailing from the latter port she ran ashore on point Santa Maria, about 6 o'clock in the evening of the 28th, from what cause we have not heard, and was got off with considerable difficulty. As she leaked very badly it was deemed advisable to bring her back to Callao, where, by means of divers, the only means procurable there, the leak was sufficiently stopped to enable her to come up to Panama, and she is now undergoing thorough repair at the Island of Taboga.

A splendid entertainment was given to AMOS B. CORWINE, Esq., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at the Locerie farm, by the old friends of that gentleman, who still reside in Panama. There were about sixty persons present, among the invited guests being Captain BAILEY, Lieutenants FRAILEY and JEWETT, and Dr. DRAYTON, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

H. B. M.'s war steamer *Brisk* sailed for Vancouver's Island on the 13th inst., to join the British Admiral there.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown, on the 5th of July, and sailed shortly after. The Aspinwall *Courier* complains of the short stay of vessels of war at that port

Piracy on the Mosquito Coast.

We find the following letter published in the Aspinwall *Courier* of June 8. It sufficiently explains itself:

GREYTOWN, MOSQUITO KINGDOM, March 31, 1856.

JAMES GREEN, Esq., *Consul of Her Britannic Majesty*:—SIR: I, CHARLES EMONCE, Master of the schooner *Victoria*, beg to inform you that, having paid the corresponding duties on my merchandise, with license to trade for the space of six months, dated 11th January last, as my receipts show, I proceeded to traffic with the natives of the coast in the Kingdom of Mosquito.

For the purpose of facilitating the object of my voyage, being ignorant of the tendings of the country, I made an arrangement with an officer of the Mosquito King called JOSE MANUEL PERALTA to accompany me as interpreter. We then proceeded northward to Sandy Bay, at which place the said PERALTA went on shore. I also dispatched a confidential person with an assortment of goods, who returned, the following day, with an account of a less amounting to about fifty dollars, stolen by the natives at the instigation of Mr. PERALTA, who shortly after came on board in a state of inebriety; and, on pretext of my not having received him with becoming respect as suited his dignity, because I neglected to salute him, struck me with violence as I lay sick on the deck. Finding myself in this state, unable to resist his aggression, I called on my sailors to restrain him, and retired to my cabin.

The vessel being still at anchor, about 10 o'clock the same night a canoe came off full of Indians, who, under the guidance of the above-mentioned officer—he having made a pretengagement with them—took me forcibly from my bed, tied my hands and feet, while Mr. PERALTA struck me several times on the head, from the effects of which I still suffer, besides a deafness in my right ear.

Meanwhile the natives plundered the desk of every article of value they could find, threw me into the canoe, and carried me to the beach, where they tore off my shirt, the only article of clothing I had on my person. In this manner I passed many hours, sick and enfeebled, in consequence of the maltreatment I had received, exposed to the wind and the surf, which continued to beat over me throughout the night. In the morning my vessel had disappeared; the officer of the Mosquito King, assisted by the Indians, compelled the crew to get under way, telling them that he was the sole commander, and that it

...ordering summary shot...wounded injuries on account of one of his officers, MANUEL PERALTA.

Sir, to you I submit my complaint and demand, ...as the protector of the Mosquito Kingdom, ...bvious that if this act of piracy, of which I and the victim, be regarded with indifference, and these wrongs of the theft and injuries I have sustained, be allowed to escape with impunity, without a corresponding recompense accorded me, it cannot fail to be a stain on the honor of Great Britain.

Fully impressed with the conviction of the justice I anticipate from your decision, I entreat that you will be pleased to adjudicate this matter as speedily as may be convenient, the more speedily because my last resources have been sacrificed in the manner above detailed.

Sir, I esteem it a subject of congratulation that you have returned to Mosquito, invested with full powers to redress my grievances, thereby obviating the painful necessity of giving publicity to the affair, and acquainting his Excellency, the Governor of Jamaica, with the transaction in question; and, if expedient, I should lay my complaint even at the feet of her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, to whom the appeal of a poor man, thus iniquitously despoiled, will not be made in vain.

With all due respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your humble servant.

[Signed] CHARLES EMONCE.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

General WALKER was inaugurated President on the 12th inst. RIVAS still holds possession of the town of Leon, and many natives, considering the inauguration of General WALKER an act of usurpation, have declared against him. Among the deserters are Col. MENDEZ and Gen. CHILLON.

Much sickness prevailed among WALKER'e troops and frequent desertions were taking place.

Major WATERS' command was sent to Leon on account of a rumor that the Guatemalan troops were at that place. They were fired on by the Rivas party, and one of the company was wounded, while several of the Rivas party were killed. Major WATERS remained outside some time, but the enemy not appearing, retired. There were no signs of an invasion at the latest dates, but it was considered that a certain league of the Northern States still existed, and an invasion was looked for at the close of the rainy season. Gen. WALKER needed men and money for the coming struggle. The whole vote for President was 21,000; WALKER received 14,000, and the remainder was scattered between RIVAS, FERRY, JEREZ, and SALINAS.

Also arrived at San Francisco, ship *Storm King*, from New-York.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

Dates from Valparaiso are to the 15th of June.

The Chilian Congress opened on the 1st June; the President presented his annual message, and the sessions for 1856 were constitutionally opened.

President MONTT's message presents no new ideas of administration, but speaks strongly in favor of the spirit of improvements which has developed itself throughout the country. It is considered that MONTT will be reëlected.

The Congress was occupied with the following projects: that of a law exempting from duties of importations all wharfs, bridges and railways; also wire, of numbers from 1 to 6.

That which authorizes the residence of the permanent army on the spot where Congress holds its sessions. The budget and permanent forces for 1857. The grant of $14,000 for building a Court of Appeal in Santiago.

That law referring to verbal judgment, and that which regulates the prison system.

The trial of Capt. CABIESSO, for the loss of the steamer *Cazador*, has terminated in his complete acquittal.

Government has been placing bills on England at 46 and 6 days term on the funds it possesses there, in virtue of the arrangement made with Pern for the liquidation of the debt due to thie Republic. On this account a want of gold is already felt, as a considerable quantity has been withdrawn from circulation and deposited in the national treasury.

Grain still commands a high price, particularly in the South. Wheat is selling in Conception, at $6 50 @ fanega, and flour is $5 50 a $6 @ quintal.

No alteration has occurred in mining—the year is more prosperous than the former.

It is contemplated to open the Railroad as far as Limache on the 18th September, and the telegraph between Talca and Santiago, at the same time, making a distance of 300 miles from Valparaiso.

The *Comercio* speaks very unfavorably of the new tariff established by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, as remarkably prejudicial against the commerce of the South. That paper states that the merchants of Valparaiso are about presenting a petition to the British Admiralty, directing its attention to the subject, and requesting am ore convenient arrangement.

Peru.

In our Peruvian exchanges we find little to extract respecting either that country or Bolivia. The Echenique party still entertain hopes of getting him back, though the prospect is by no means favorable.

The National Convention is still in session, discussing the new constitution, at Chorrillos. Yellow fever had diminished, but the scarcity of food, frequent robberies and insecurity of life, rendered it extremely hazardous to live in Lima.

The contract for loading guano had not yet passed, ELIAS having a prior engagement with the Government, which was not so favorable as the new proposals.

Business in the South of Peru was very dull on account of the revolutionary symptoms there, and also because no confidence was felt in the political state of Bolivia, where General CORDOVA was daily losing ground. The Bolivian army is very much disaffected towards the Administration, and had already got up a conspiracy against CORDOVA.

Bolivia.

Bolivia's Treasury has reached a bad crisis, a serious defalcation having been discovered in the deposits of Peruvian Bark. About 2,500 qls. were short in making the deliveries to the new Directors. Gen. BELZU and SIMON DE OTEIRA, manager of Claye, QUEVEDO & Co., are accused of the theft, and the latter house has declared itself bankrupt. BELZU's share is said to be $700,000. During the first three months of the year, there was extracted from the mines of Coro Coro 17,525 cwt. of copper and 1,676 marcs of silver.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

A New Governor to be Appointed.

We have files of the Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 14th inst., but they contain little news of interest.

The Colonial *Standard* says that it is confidently believed, in well-informed quarters, that Lord COURTENAY would be the Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Sir HENRY BARKLY. His lordship is the eldest son of the Earl of Devon, by the daughter of the second Earl of Effingham. He was born in 1807, and married in 1830, the seventh daughter of Earl FORTESCUE. His lordship was member for South Devon from 1841 to 1849, and in November, 1852, was appointed Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

The same paper, in an article on mines and mining, has the following paragraph:

"Altogether, mining never looked so favorably in this country as it does at this moment in Jamaica. The absurdities by which the minds of capitalists in England were, in the first instance, prejudiced against the island as a mineral country, have been long since dispelled. Our copper is found in lodes as regular as any ever seen in Cornwall or elsewhere. It is not true that nature has at some period of the world's history rained copper ore upon the surface of our island. Our igneous rocks have been divided by the same force that has rent asunder the massive formations of Cornwall, and within the fissures thus formed in Jamaica are contained precisely the same metallic matter—indistinguishable from, however—as are found in the lodes of Cornwall, Devonshire, and other mineral countries. All that is wanted is confidence and capital. If these are not yet quite secured, a great advance, nevertheless, has been made towards their realization; and we are convinced that it needs only truth to render this consummation immediately certain."

There were a great many marsh and other fevers in the town of Falmouth, but the mortality was not great.

The town of Lucea was in a very sickly state, and there was scarcely a house in which there are not two or three cases of fever. The heat, which was oppressive during a part of the day, was succeeded in the evening by heavy showers of rain, and, it is said, that to this change is attributed the disease which has prevailed for some time.

[illegible] Saturday, May 31, 1856.

In answer to your letter of the 26th inst., directed by the Postmaster General to inquire that it is no part of the duty of a Post... put the address on newspapers sent to ... that he should not do it, even though ... deliver from a furnished list, unless it ... interfering with the legitimate ... of his office.

Very obedient servant,

[illegible] General.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The American State Executive Council of Ohio have resolved to hold a grand mass meeting of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE at Columbus on Wednesday, the 11th of September next. Among the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee is one recommending the members of the American Party to avoid all fusion of every description, and support their nominations, regardless of success or defeat.

The Jefferson (Mo.) *Inquirer* publishes a letter from a friend in Platte County, who says that BENTON's chances there are good. The same paper adds that, from all it can gather from different portions of the State, Col. BENTON will get a much better vote throughout the State than his friends at first anticipated.

The Portland *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Canton Mills, Me., recording the conversion of E G. HARLOW from the Democratic to the Republican faith. Mr. HARLOW has always been a firm Democrat—one of the workers, and one of the most influential of the party in this section. He is a lawyer of distinction, and a member of the Democratic County Committee. He has represented the party in the State Legislature, and was a member of the Committee in the Legislature which reported the resolves instructing our delegation in Congress to oppose the Nebraska measure. He says he then acted honestly, and has not seen any cause for changing his opinion since.

A large meeting of German citizens was held on Monday evening, at LEHDER & PALMER'S, Chicago, for the purpose of organizing a political club. Very able addresses were delivered by Dr. HILLGARTNER, of Dubuque and CASPER BAUTZ, Esq., of this city. The best of feeling was manifested, and a Constitution adopted.

A Fremont Club was formed in Waterbury, Ct., on the 23d inst. GEORGE W. BENEDICT, Esq., was chosen President with 12 Vice-Presidents and 2 Secretaries. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Gothic Hall was crammed through the entire evening. Between 300 and 400 have already joined the Association and hundreds more intend doing so. An eloquent address was delivered by Judge KELLOGG, which was received with great applause. This place is the great Fillmore centre in this State—as leading citizens early took this field for FILLMORE—but it's no go. The masses are fully determined to go for FREMONT.

On the 19th instant there was a great Republican demonstration at Hancock, Ohio.

A private letter from Newnan, Ga., dated July 11, says that Mr. FILLMORE's prospects are growing brighter every day in Georgia. The Kansas excitement is less intense. There are, however, a few scattering companies going this week from Georgia.

The Democrats of Indiana are to have a grand mass Convention on the old Tippecanoe Battle Ground, on the 3d of September. The Democracy of the entire Northwest is to be invited, and the most distinguished Democratic orators in the Union are to be present.

A letter from Columbus in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, reports that JOHN P. SLOOSN, Secretary of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, repudiates BUCHANAN, and on Friday evening took active part in a Fillmore meeting in that city.

The Weekly *Tribune*, a Democratic paper at Manitowoc, Wis., had adopted the Cincinnati Platform and nominations, but now discards them to make way for the people's ticket and the cause of free Kansas.

The Iowa City *Republican* says: "An intelligent and observing citizen of this place, who has been spending a week or two in the western part of Iowa, informs us that there is a glorious feeling aroused among the people. The greatest enthusiasm in behalf of FREMONT was manifested at every point, and a victory such as has never been witnessed in Iowa is anticipated."

It is stated that a paper in Georgia, the Wilkes County *Republican*, has come out in favor of FREMONT.

Judge BALLINGER, of Mercer County, Ky., is at present in Iowa, making radical Republican speeches.

A movement is being made to establish a Young America Fremont Club in Portland, Me., to be composed of non-voters. Quite a large number of signatures have already been obtained. All seem determined to do what they can for the good cause, and the boys say there are some things they can do, if they cannot vote.

The Democrats of Pawtucket have organized a Keystone Club, of which Hon. JOHNSON GARDNER is President.

CASSIUS M. CLAY will attend the Young Men's Republican Convention in Dayton, Ohio, on the 30th inst., by invitation.

The Kentucky *Whig* "would not be surprised if FREMONT's vote in that State would be swelled up to six thousand votes." To this the Newport, Ky., *News*, (Free Soil,) replies: "Would the *Whig* be surprised if it should find, in November next, that there are six and twenty thousand good men and true—all Kentuckians—who vote the Republican ticket?"

Judge STUART, a prominent and influential Democrat, of Mansfield, Ohio, has declared for FREMONT and DAYTON.

Lieutenant-Governor KOEHNER, of Illinois, is stumping the State for FREMONT. He has heretofore always acted with the Democracy, and was elected to office by the Democrats.

General JOHN W. BOYD, of Walworth, and MASON C. DARLIN, of Fon du Lac, Wis., prominent Democrats, have openly declared for FREMONT.

The Northwestern *Democrat*, published at Minnesota, hoists the Fremont and Dayton flag. The *Democrat* has been allied with FRANKLIN PIERCE, and has upheld his Administration.

The Wyandot *Pioneer* has conversed with several persons from different parts of the county during the past week, and they all say that Fremont stock has an upward tendency. But little has yet been done in the way of organization. After the harvest is fairly over, the Fismontereintend to roll up their sleeves and put the Buchaniers through the campaign on the fast line.

A company of twenty-six South Carolinians, for Kansas, have arrived at St. Louis. They are young men, and are armed to the teeth. They are commanded by a gentleman who is recognized as Gen. L. M. AYERS.

A letter from Wilmington, Del., says:

"We have taken steps towards a perfect organization of a Fremont Club here, and we intend to keep the ball rolling. It is the determination of our club to distribute thousands of publications throughout the state."

The New-Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung*, a German paper, with the largest circulation in the Southern States, goes for FREMONT and DAYTON. The Louisville *Anzeiger*, German, had the Buchanan flag hoisted, but has taken it down.

The *Anzeiger des Nordens*, the German paper published in Boston—a paper which has heretofore supported the Pierce Administration—has declared against the Buchanan ticket, and come out in support of the Philadelphia nomination and platform. Last Saturday it put the names of FREMONT and DAYTON at the head of its columns.

The *Courier*, a German paper published at Cleveland, Ohio, for the benefit of the Buchaniere, having stopped for want of breath, the Cincinnati *Volksfreund* is now the only German daily in Ohio that swears by BUCHANAN.

In Galena, Ills., a new Fremont paper has just appeared in the Swedish language. There are now 100,000 Swedes in the Northwest, and this is their first political paper.

At a meeting of Americans at Lagrange, Mo., last week, it was unanimously resolved to have an old-fashioned, rousing barbecue, in that city, on the 1st of August, and a grand torchlight procession and mass meeting at night. A committee of thirty gentlemen, from country and town, were appointed to procure provisions and superintend the general management of the barbecue and meeting. A torchlight, finance and corresponding Committees, and two marshals, were appointed.

Another accession to the Fremont Press is recorded. The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph*, has hoisted the flag of FREMONT and DAYTON. This paper is regarded as the organ of the State Administration, and its course has been anxiously watched by the friends of both FILLMORE and FREMONT. In giving its reasons for hoisting the Republican ticket, the *Telegraph* says:

"We have no war to wage against Mr. FILLMORE. He has many friends, and deserves them; but the popular heart of the Opposition is clearly not with him in the present crisis. We have reason to believe that his friends in Pennsylvania are sincere in determining the work is more than half accomplished. Notwithstanding the indiscretion of a few men, under Mr. FILLMORE, in their unscrupulous attacks upon Gen. FREMONT, we doubt not that the great mass of both Fremont and Fillmore men, earnestly desire and look confidently for a cordial union and common cause against the Nebraska party; and the politicians have but to reflect the wishes of the people, and Union and Victory will be the result of our labor."

A meeting was held in Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, July 23d, for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club in the Second Election District of the town of Greenburg, comprising the villages of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hasting and Ashford. There was a large attendance, and much spirit was manifested for the cause of free labor and free speech. A very able address was then made by Hon. F. W. WATERBURY. At the conclusion of the speech, which was well received and repeatedly cheered, a large number of those present came forward and enrolled their names as members of the club. A Committee was appointed to prepare a declaration of principles and a code of by-laws for the government of the club, and report at the next meeting. The following gentlemen were elected as permanent officers of the Club: M. E. COUSINS President; C. W. THOMAS, G. CONKLIN, C. T. PLATT Vice-Presidents; C. M. CUTCHER, Secretary; W. H. HALL, Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was appointed by the President: J. L. ROBINSON, W. A. HALL, F. W. WATERBURY, J. W. WOODWARD. After which the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday, August 6, at the same place.

The Richmond *Whig* appeals to the South to support FILLMORE in the following language:

"Southern men and patriots, the crisis demands your best services, and we beg you not to contribute to the success of FREMONT and Black Republicanism by throwing away your votes upon BUCHANAN, who, we truly believe, is not in the contest at all. FILLMORE and FREMONT are virtually the only candidates now before the people. If you wish to put down the latter, come up like men to the aid of the former, and all will be well!"

WM. J. PATTERSON, Esq., of the Parkville *Luminary*, who is now lecturing in Massachusetts on Kansas affairs, in behalf of the fund for the aid of the people of Kansas, has been invited to address the Fremont Club in Marlborough on the issue in the campaign and the candidates for the Presidency.

In a letter to the Portland *Advertiser* is the following paragraph:

"I will only add that the cause of FREMONT and DAYTON is triumphing gloriously in Iowa, the Germans being wide awake to the position of the so-called Democratic Party, and coming over in multitudes to help the cause of Freedom and FREMONT."

The Pensacola, Fla., *Gazette* of the 12th instant has raised at its masthead the names of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and says it intends to do battle in the cause. It has hitherto been neutral.

The Washington correspondent of the *Atlas* has the following in regard to the Fillmore movement in Indiana:

"A Fillmore electoral ticket was nominated last week in Indiana. It is known here that certainly four of the gentlemen nominated are supporters of Col. FREMONT. A representative from Indiana received a letter from one of them, written on the very day of this nomination, denouncing the Fillmore movement as a fraud, declaring in favor of FREMONT, and expressing a preference for even BUCHANAN as against FILLMORE."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 25th instant, has private advices from Somerset County, Penn., which assert that the great mass of the opposition in that county will support FREMONT cordially.

It has been suggested that a Convention of all the New-England States in favor of FREMONT and DAYTON, be held in Boston next month.

The Savannah (Mo.) *Intelligencer*, hitherto a neutral paper, has come out in favor Colonel BENTON and has run up the whole State ticket.

The Cincinnati *Times* gives an account of a grand American Barbecue at Union, Boone County, Ky. The crowd in attendance was very large. Speeches were made by JOHN W. MENZIES, Esq., of Covington; Col. T. L. JONES, of Newport; E. P. NORTON, of Cincinnati. WM. S. RANKIN, of Williamstown, and Major E. B. BARTLETT, of Covington.

The Lexington *Citizen*, (American,) speaking of the contest for Governor, in the State of Missouri, says:

"Of the numerical strength of the three parties into which the people are divided, neither we nor any other man can speak with certainty; we, however know enough to say, without fear of contradiction, that without the fusion of the two wings of the Democracy, and the withdrawal of Mr. POLK from the contest, that EWING's election is certain. The withdrawal of BENTON would benefit EWING quite as much as it would profit Mr. POLK. To reunite the friends of these two gentlemen at this late day is impossible, unless the Antics can consent to leap the 'deep ditch' and 'climb the high wall,' and come over to the ranks of BENTON. 'The old Senator' has too much self-love to make any advances towards the 'rottens,' and, notwithstanding his opposition to the American Party, he prefers even Americans to the Antics. Indeed even the two parties have so vilified and abused each other, that, without sacrifice of everything like moral or political principle, they cannot by any possibility unite."

The St. Louis *Republican* is authorized to offer the following bet on the next Presidential election: Twenty-five hundred dollars worth of property (which is improved and within the city limits,) against one thousand dollars, that FILLMORE will not get the following States: Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The bet to be entire, and play or pay.

Mr. TRUSTEN POLK, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, resched St. Louis on the 23d inst., from a canvass in which he is said to have been remarkably well received wherever he went. His repose was short, as he left the same evening for the southeastern part of the State, where he will remain until the election is over.

Mr. Hamlin's Acceptance.

By the following correspondence, published in the Portland *Advertiser*, it will be seen that Mr. HAMLIN accepts the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Convention recently held in that city.

BATH, July 9, 1856.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin U. S. S.:

DEAR SIR: At a very large and enthusiastic Republican Convention, convened at Portland on the 8th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate, to be supported for Governor by all who oppose the present State and national administrations, you were unanimously and enthusiastically nominated for the office.

The call for the Convention extended to all "citizens of Maine, without distinction of party, and regardless of former differences of opinion, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the anarchial and dangerous doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, to the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, in favor of freedom in Kansas, of the preservation of the Union and of restoring the Government to the principles and policy of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON."

Under this patriotic call nearly *twelve hundred delegates* assembled, besides a large multitude of warmly interested and sympathizing citizens from all parts of our State. A platform was adopted in harmony with the call, to which I ask leave to direct your attention.

By a vote of the Convention it was made my pleasing duty to notify you of your nomination and ask your acceptance thereof. Although it was your desire to avoid the post to which the Republicans of Maine have called you, no other nomination would have satisfied the Convention. The current of feeling ran so strongly in one direction that an attempt to turn it into other channels would not have been wise or expedient. I trust, therefore, in this perilous crisis of our country's history, you will bow to the mandates of the people, and permit us to go into the great conflict for freedom with your name upon our banner.

Very sincerely, yours, &c.

FREEMAN H. MORSE,
President of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th inst., informing me, officially, that I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of Maine, by a Convention which assembled at Portland on the 8th inst., in pursuance to a call to "all citizens of Maine, without distinction of party, and regardless of former differences of opinion, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the anarchical and dangerous doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States, in favor of Freedom in Kansas, of the preservation of the Union, and of restoring the Government to the principles and policy of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON," was duly received.

You say truly, that it was my desire to avoid the post assigned me. Such was the fact as you well know. I believed I might render the cause more efficient service—a cause which in my judgment, as well as its ultimate permanency and prosperity, by reason of my past entire disconnection with the office of Governor, I might do as much as to labor or responsibility, but simply to occupy that position in which I could accomplish the greatest good. But my nomination having been made by a Convention so numerous, and embracing men of so much moral worth and intelligence, and who have acted, I doubt not, as they believed best, I do not feel at liberty now to be governed by my own wishes, but must consent to the judgment and action of the Convention. With a full sense of, and a proper acknowledgment for, the confidence reposed in me, I accept the position assigned to me.

The resolutions reported to and adopted by the Convention, and to which you call my attention, have been carefully read, and meet my cordial approval and support. They are in fact not only in harmony with my judgment, but are in conformity with my acts in public life. I will not now enter into a discussion or examination of them, as I propose, in compliance with a request from the State Committee, to address the people of Maine in each and every county of the State before the day of election. There, I design to express my opinions fully upon THE ISSUE of the times, and what in my judgment is the duty of every citizen who would preserve and perpetuate the union of the States and the blessings of liberty. The party now in power, State and National, has done much to jeopardize the one and to sacrifice the other. Both must be preserved.

It was my desire and intention to resign the office of Senator in Congress when I should accept the nomination for Governor. But at the request of the Convention which nominated me as a candidate for the office of Governor, as well as at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I have concluded to await the result of the September election. The issue will have been presented to the people of Maine, and if they shall approve of the doctrines of Slavery extension, as now advocated by the Democratic Party, and shall reelect Gov. WELLS, I shall then promptly resign my seat in the Senate.

Very respectfully, yours, H. HAMLIN.
Hon. F. H. MORSE, Bath, Me.

Democratic Republican Address.

The following is the Address, adopted by the late Democratic Republican Convention at Syracuse, and written by Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New York:

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: The time has come for Democrats to declare their independence of those packed Conventions which have lately assumed to dictate the measures and the candidates of the Democracy. That party of glorious memory, which once spoke and acted for Freedom, has fallen into the hands of office-holders and political adventurers, serving as the tools of a Slaveholding oligarchy. For more than ten years the measures of the General Government have been directed mainly to the increase of Slave States. One measure has followed upon another, each bolder than the last, until we have violence ruling in the Federal Capitol, and civil war raging in the Territories. For the consummation of each measure, the venal have been purchased, the timid frightened by threats of disunion, the peace-loving soothed by promises of future quietness, and the reluctant and resisting silenced or overborne by the clamor and force of party. Each success has led to a new aggression, until at last the weak man now at the head of the Government, stimulated by a Senator from Illinois, a rivaly for a Presidential nomination, and believing the best means of reaching it was to secure the entire Southern vote, and the best means of obtaining that, a new sacrifice to Slavery, attempted to force through Congress the repeal of an existing law, by which a Compromise had been effected by our fathers, more than a third of a century past. These rival demagogues succeeded in effecting the repeal, though they lost their reward. By this act of crime, unparalleled even in our day of political crimes, one of the fairest regions of our country, and indeed in the world, has been converted into a field of battle, where citizens of a common country are fighting with each other for the introduction or exclusion of human servitude. Such another spectacle the world does not present. And the end of it is dependent upon the event of a Presidential election.

To excuse themselves, the authors of the measure put forth the plea that the people of the Territories had the right to govern themselves. If this were true, it would not have justified the Kansas-Nebraska act, for that was a mere abandonment of Congressional interposition in favor of Presidential interposition, leaving the law-making power to the people, but reserving the Executive and Judicial to the President or his nominees. It was an abdication by Congress of its legislative functions in favor of the Executive. But the plea was as untrue in fact as it was unworthy in motive. They who put it forth have already abandoned it. The Senate has passed a bill proposing to annul some of the most obnoxious acts of these law-makers, and the authors of the mischief, shrinking from the consequences of their own acts, and forgetting that others will remember their tergiversation, attempt to escape some of the condemnation by undoing a part of the evil.

If the people of the Territories have the right to govern themselves, they will make their Governors and Judges, as well as their legislators. If they have not the right, Congress has it; and if Congress has it, it must be exercised according to the judgment and conscience of the country. The true question, therefore, is, what legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territories do the judgment and conscience of the country require?

The present question is, indeed, narrower than that, for it relates merely to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. These, the legislation of Congress—perfected in 1820 by the votes of the North and South, chiefly South—solemnly and forever set apart as free soil. That dedication of the soil to liberty the degeneracy of the present day has annulled. And the legislation which is now required is that which is necessary, whatever it may be, to make Kansas free.

This is demanded alike and by every consideration, past, present and future. If Kansas, which the past made free, is now to be changed to slave, there must be an end of compromises, and of conciliatory legislation: the faith which prompts one legislature or one generation to respect the engagements of another must disappear; and how long a government can be carried on, without that faith and confidence, without something more than written Constitutions, worked by mere majorities, regardless of everything but their own strength and will, they who have read history can answer. If the present struggle is to end, as the Illinois Senator has boasted, in the subjugation of those who opposed his mischievous bill, then, indeed, is the spirit of evil let loose, intimidation and violence are in the ascendant, the real opinion of the country is a thing to be despised, conscience may be laughed at, and is of no importance to the President or Congress, what the people of the North may think, if the South can be secured with the Northern office-holders and purchasable members of Congress, any measure may be safely carried and maintained. How such a state of things commends itself to the spirit or self-respect of Northern electors, we ask them to answer.

But what shall we say of the future? Kansas lost to freedom and as a home for the oppressed of all nations. Free Labor driven across her borders, and that noble domain of the New World, broader and fairer than many a realm of the Old, made, not prosperous and rich, like Wisconsin and Iowa, but half-barbarous, like Western Missouri.

That, however, is not the worst consequence. The same spirit which contrived the Kansas conspiracy, already hints that the prohibition of the slave-trade is an unjust discrimination against the South. And why not? If Slavery be no evil, or if a Federal legislator may not legislate on the idea that it is an evil, why should he make it piracy to bring a Slave into the country? Why not let each man buy, according to his own conscience, what he finds to be property, or, which is the same thing, what he finds anywhere to be salable? The same principle which justifies the Kansas act must justify the slave-trade, and condemn, as an infringement upon the equal right of the South, the exclusion of the foreign traffic. That step being taken, and it is the next if the present succeeds, then Slavery is virtually established in all our States; for, according to the high Federal, or as this phrase is, the *National* doctrine of some of our courts, whatever Congress authorizes to be imported may be sold, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

No, Fellow-Democrats, our only safety is to stop where we are—to make Kansas a Free-State—to punish the authors of the present agitation, and in that way, for that is the only way in which it can be done, put an end to the Slavery-agitation.

How is this to be accomplished? By rejecting the Cincinnati Convention and its nominees, for they are inseparable. That Convention met while the country, or at least all but the Southern part of it, stood grieved and shocked by the violence and lawlessness in Washington and in Kansas. But not a word of disapprobation did the Convention [illegible] which nobody has ever disputed, passed a resolution [illegible] of the United States, in any body had enacted such a thing for the present, is subject just as pertinent to our present circumstances as the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions; and then, gravely resolved that every new State must form its own institutions, by imputation denying both to Congress and to the Territorial Legislature, the right to exclude Slavery. It must also be borne in mind, that the author of the Kansas act and the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, have, to this day, declined to say that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude Slavery.

Who does not know that no Free State has ever yet been admitted into the Union, into which, as a Territory, Slavery was admitted? Who does not know that Slavery will go wherever a Slaveholder goes, if he is permitted to take it with him; that Slavery exists in Kentucky, in a higher latitude than some counties of Ohio and Indiana, and in Missouri, several hundred miles further North than the Southern limits of the Free State of Illinois; that it is an institution easily planted in the infancy of settlements, and most difficult to be eradicated in their maturity?

But why not let the people of the country decide the question for themselves? say these new professors of "Squatter Sovereignty," or at least said so before they introduced fire and sword into Kansas, to disarm the squatters in violation of "the right of the people to bear arms"—to break up their meetings in violation of their "right peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances"—to disperse their assemblies gathered to make their own laws—to burn their houses, built with many toils and sacrifices in the midst of the prairies—to hunt their wives and children into the wilderness, their only refuge from the fury of these guardians of squatter's rights. Why not let them decide this question for themselves? If they who decide were only deciding for themselves, there might be some plausibility in the question. But they decide for themselves and for all future inhabitants of the Territory. They who come into a Territory after Slavery is introduced, have not a free choice in the matter. At the very least, wait until there is a sufficient population to make a State before you let Slavery come in. Was it ever heard that when a ship's company is making up for a voyage, the first ten passengers who put their feet on board may make rules for the ninety who follow—rules that shall be unalterable until the ship shall have been a hundred days at sea? And was it any better to enact a law that the few squatters who entered Kansas before October, 1855, should make laws which could not be altered for two years, even though the population should, in the next year, increase an hundred fold?

Then it is asked what interest is it to us whether the people of Kansas have Slavery or not? Is it of no interest to the people of this generation that Virginia is a Slave State? If she had been free, what would now have been her population, her wealth, her resources? Her rivers, white with sails, her ships all over the globe, her lands cultivated like a garden. If it had fallen to the lot of any statesman of a past generation to decide whether that Commonwealth should be free or slave, and he had, for any motives, allowed it to become slave, how would his memory have been cursed by every true Virginian of our day? Who, that looks now at Missouri, does not see the bitter fruits of that weakness or facility of temper which led a few Northern men to unite with the South in yielding it up to Slavery? And hereafter, when we who are now in life are passing into the grave, will it not be a stain upon our names and a shadow upon our consciences, if, having the power to prevent it, we should permit Kansas to be a slave—another marauding Missouri, instead of a peaceful Iowa, or even a Virginia, instead of a New-York or Pennsylvania?

Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, stands pledged to make the resolutions of that Convention his rule of faith and practice. If we are to take his own declaration, he is to be rather an automaton than a free agent. The Convention which nominated him—that motley and noisy crowd which nobody would have allowed to decide a matter of business of the smallest importance for himself—has done the thinking of the President for the next four years, if Mr. BUCHANAN should happen to be that President. Such a candidate, under such circumstances, we cannot support.

Shall we then throw away our votes? That we cannot do for two reasons: one, that we shall thus indirectly contribute to Mr. BUCHANAN's election; the other, that there is a choice. Mr. FREMONT, who has been nominated by the Republicans, is an acceptable candidate. His professions and his antecedents are all Democratic, and strongly in his favor. He is known to be a man of great capacity, energy, probity, and honor. In his hands the Presidential office will be vigorously and justly administered. We have; therefore, nominated him for the Presidency, and his associate, Mr. DAYTON for the Vice-Presidency; and we ask you, Democrats of New York, to ratify this nomination.

We make no attack upon the South. We remember that the Southern people are our brethren, and brethren we mean them to continue. But they shall not interfere with our rights, nor introduce their institutions into our States, nor fasten them upon the Territories before these Territories are mature enough to be States, and, as such, to determine their own institutions. We know well how many noble men and women there are in all the South; and we believe that many of them agree with us in respect to the extension of Slavery. It is the Southern politician and the Northern traitor who have done the mischief, and whom we wish to restrain.

We mean no attack and we make none upon State rights. We do not believe in the right of the people of one State to interfere with Slavery in another. We no more believe in the right of New-York to unmake a slave in Georgia than the right of Georgia to make a slave in New-York. The laws of New-York and of Georgia must equally determine the personal relations of all within their respective limits. But, believing that the Territories are under the jurisdiction and subject to the legislation of the Union—confident that there can be no peace in any Territory bordering on a Slave State but by an act of Congress declaring the personal relations of its inhabitants, without which civil war is inevitable, and believing, moreover, that as is the Territory so will the State be, we are firmly and unalterably opposed to the introduction of Slavery into any Territory of the United States.

Such is the disordered state of affairs, under the control of the General Government, as to demand of every citizen the most vigilant scrutiny and the gravest deliberation. Each elector throughout the United States has an important office to perform at the coming election; and any neglect to exercise that invaluable right, or any indifference as to the manner in which it shall be exercised at a crisis like this, is guilty not only of an ordinary omission of a known duty, but of gross negligence, approaching criminality.

How has it happened that the sham Legislature of Kansas, elected by the combined influence of fraud and force, has dared to do any act bearing even the name of law? How dared such a body abuse the civilization of this age as to expel some of its members for no cause whatever, and pass a code of enactments which would disgrace a council of savages? Why has the property of the peaceable citizens of that Territory been destroyed, their liberty invaded, and their lives wantonly sacrificed? Why the gangs of marauders from the adjoining State pervading this Territory? Why the interruption of and abuse to settlers on their way thither, and the tone of arrogant defiance and abuse of ATCHISON, SPRINGFELLOW, and their associates, to the Free-State men of Kansas? All this has been done under the pledge, express or implied, of the National Administration, that every measure tending to the establishment of Slavery there, and the exclusion of Freedom, should have the hearty coöperation of that Administration? Many other pledges of this Administration have been broken, but *that pledge has been kept to the letter.*

Why has Judge KANE held that Slavery so far exists in the Free States as to allow parties of pleasure and others to invade the Free States with their retinue of slaves, and there hold them in the yoke of servitude? Surely it must be to introduce the Free North into acquiescence or subserviency to the institution of Slavery. Why has the Slave-trade sprung up in such alarming strength, and been carried on by traders residing in the City of New-York during the past year? Why have Mr. BUCHANAN and his associates, at the Ostend Conference, unblushingly claimed the right in our Government to take Cuba by force, if it could not be gained by purchase? Why has the Cincinnati Convention followed up the Ostend manifesto with the more startling announcement of the duty of this Government to exercise a protectorate over the whole country bordering on [illegible] co? Why have DOUGLAS, [illegible] AY, in succession, become [illegible] trine that the [illegible] to control the [illegible] of the nation [illegible] tizens? Why, the subject of Slavery agitated by the President, contrary to his express pledges, and the treasure of the nation poured out in profusion upon the supporters of that institution? These and many other questions the people will find it well to inquire into and answer at the ballot-box.

The abusive and indecent epithets made use of by the chief supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN against the friends of Mr. FREMONT; their disparagement of Freedom and opprobrium of the abandonment of every Democratic principle, and their devotion to the most odious of all Oligarchies, must shake the confidence of the clearest in that party, and make the party itself as desperate in its fortunes as it is corrupt in its means for attaining success.

If the spirit of hostility to our free institutions, manifested by the supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN, had been as violent during the days of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON as it now is, these patriots would have been driven from their native State for their love of liberty, and compelled to seek protection where sentiments in unison with their own were held sacred.

The attempts of the Buchanan presses generally to misrepresent the true condition of the affairs in Kansas—their desire to make light of the depredations committed by the National Administration party against life, liberty and property—the open applause or silent acquiescence of the same party, in appeals to brute force, exhibited at the Capitol of the nation during the present session of Congress—their efforts to induce Congress to pass the bill concocted by Senators TOOMBS and DOUGLAS, containing an ingenious but effective guarantee of Slavery to Kansas, though persevered in with that clamorous assurance and dictatorial air, strongly characteristic of gross wrong—must and shall be thoroughly canvassed and exposed. The people will not fail to stamp such duplicity with merited condemnation.

The series of measures terminating in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has proved disastrous to the political prospects of the originators and promoters of the scheme, and subversive of public tranquility. Mr. BUCHANAN is a fresh recruit to this service. He has surrendered his principles to the dictation of others. His *antecedents* are strongly against him. He is not a sound representative of the true Democracy of the nation. With his tendency to foreign aggression and domestic strife and discord, he is eminently fitted by nature and position, to carry out the policy of President PIERCE in all its parts. The one has introduced civil strife among our people as the most noticeable feature of his Administration—the other, if elected, seems likely to adopt the same feature in his domestic policy, and also to embark in foreign wars for the purpose of conquest. This Convention is prepared to stamp both of these projects with unreserved and unalterable condemnation.

President PIERCE promised the Democracy of the nation an economical Administration of the Government. In this, also, his pledges have been broken. No Administration has been more prodigal than his. The time which he should have devoted to retrenchment and reform, has been lavished in fruitless efforts to secure his own renomination and reëlection. The dupe of the Cushings and Davises, his treachery to principle was paid off at Cincinnati with a cheap recompense—THE VOTE OF AN INSINCERE AND HEARTLESS MINORITY. We trust that the defeat

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

☞ The heat, yesterday, was intense; the sun's rays poured down upon our ill-conditioned streets with a power which no living creature could withstand. Fortunately it was Sunday, when but few persons were stirring, and half the City had left home for the country and the seaside. According to the thermometrical register at DELATOUR'S, in Wall-street, the thermometer reached a higher mark than it had done before since the year 1849; it stood yesterday at 96° at 1 P. M.

☞ We publish, this morning, under our telegraphic heading, full and clear statements of all the transactions in connection with the difficulty between Messrs. BROOKS and BURLINGAME, made by the latter gentleman and his friend, Mr. CAMPBELL. The public now have both sides of the question, and will be able to form their own opinions.

☞ Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD, of Albany, and Ex-Governor HUNT, have published letters, giving reasons for preferring Mr. FILLMORE to either of the other Presidential candidates. As the sentiments of these gentlemen were already pretty well known, the publication of their letters declaring this preference seems to have been hardly called for.

☞ The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, one private bill was passed.

The News by the Illinois.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 17th of July, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, bringing over $1,600,000 in treasure, and a fortnight's later intelligence from California, Oregon, the Isthmus and the South Pacific States. From California the news continues of absorbing interest. The popular excitement in San Francisco remains unabated, and the power of the Vigilance Committee is still supreme. On the 21st ult. the Committee attempted to arrest an offender named MALONEY, and on the interference of associate Chief-Justice TERRY, with others, to prevent this act, a struggle ensued, in the course of which one HOPKINS was stabbed by Judge TERRY. A fresh outburst of popular indignation was the consequence. The armories of the "law and order" party, as they are called, were surrounded by a large body of the Vigilance Committee, and in a short time the former faction were forced to surrender and to give up 2,000 stand of their arms. Judge TERRY, with about one hundred others, was taken prisoner, and conveyed to the rooms of the Committee. For a graphic and detailed history of the events that have transpired in San Francisco during the fortnight ending the 5th inst., we refer to our correspondent's letter.

No fighting of moment has occurred in Oregon or Washington Territory. Colonel WRIGHT was not killed, as previously reported.

The Oregon election returns were not all in, but the Democrats, it was believed, were victorious.

We have received by way of Aspinwall a few items of interest from Nicaragua. General WALKER was inaugurated President on the 12th inst., and many natives, considering this an act of usurpation, had declared against him. RIVAS still held possession of Leon. WALKER was greatly in want of men and money for the expected struggle.

A comprehensive summary of news from New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands, the South Pacific States and the West Indies, will also be found in this morning's paper.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

We publish this morning the shocking particulars of another steamboat catastrophe, which occurred on Saturday night on Long Island Sound, on board the *Empire State*, one of the Fall-River Line of boats. When off Point Judith, her starboard boiler burst, filling her decks and cabins with steam, which was inhaled by several of the passengers and crew, with disastrous and fatal results. Before daylight, yesterday morning, six of the unfortunate persons were dead, while eight or ten were so fearfully injured that their recovery was deemed impossible. The *Empire State* having put back to Fall River after the explosion, those of her passengers who were compelled to proceed to this City, were transferred to the *State of Maine*, which reached her pier at a late hour last evening.

This is the first serious disaster which has occurred on this line since its establishment; and coming so soon on the heels of the terrible accidents we have lately been called upon to chronicle, will have a tendency to decrease the tide of Summer travel. The Fall-River boats have usually been well conducted, but the great success of the line has probably rendered the managers careless.

There will, of course, be an investigation in to the cause of the disaster, and we trust it will be a searching one, and that the blame will be laid on in the right quarter. There must have been most culpable and criminal negligence somewhere.

Post-Office on St. John's Park.

None of our City readers are ignorant of the fact that President PIERCE, Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, and Governor McCLELLAND, form a Commission for the purpose of selecting sites for United States Courts and Post-Offices in different cities of the United States. Congress only awaits their report to make such appropriation as may be necessary to purchase the property fixed upon, and it is more than probable that such a report will be presented before the expiration of the present session of Congress.

We have just received intelligence, from a sufficiently direct source, that the decision of the Commissioners, as far as the City of New-York is concerned, is very nearly made, and it will not much surprise those who know Gen. PIERCE and his Cabinet to be informed that *the place of their choice is St. John's Park*. It would probably have created equally little astonishment if Ninety-fourth-street, Harlem, or any locality this side of Westchester County, had been hit upon; but any want of emotion in this respect would have been, and will be, amply made up by indignation.

It is stated that the sum of $850,000 has been already offered for St. John's Park, to the Vestry of Trinity Church, but, at a meeting held to consider the value of the square, it was considered worth a million, and Government has been duly informed that, unless they are prepared to throw away this sum, they must go somewhere else. So small a matter as $150,000 will not stand in the way of the purchase, backed, as it is said to be, not only by property-holders on St. John's Park, but also by those on Lispenard, White, and Hudson streets, who are abundantly willing to be enriched at the expense of the Government.

Notwithstanding the desire of speculators and the willingness of Government to put the New-York Post-Office out of the reach of nine-tenths of those persons in the City to whom letters are directed, we have no idea that the scheme will be attended with success. The citizens of New-York will simply not permit it. The business part of the City of New-York is almost entirely below Chambers-street. Merchants, bankers and others meet from all parts of the Island in the square mile which is bounded by that street and the East and North Rivers, and receive not only the letters addressed to themselves, but also to their families, who compose the majority of the residents in remoter parts of the metropolis. Business men desire to have access to the Post-Office within a few moments of the closing the mails, to do which it is absolutely requisite that it should be within a short distance. St. John's Park is remote from *every* locality where letters are numerously received. It is the centre of that vast western desert of houses without population, in which property-holders are prepared to resort to any and every expedient to raise the value of their lots and houses. It is near no avenue of business, no place of resort, and its final selection by the Commissioners would necessitate the removal of Wall-street, Pearl-street, South-street, and their tributaries, to another part of the City. We are told that Democratic merchants of influence and standing have already made representations at Washington in opposition to the scheme of the Commissioners, which will procure its reconsideration, and the choice of a better site. It is well that it is so. An outcry would otherwise arise from the united voice of the Metropolis, which not even the Administration of Gen. PIERCE, accustomed as it is to reprobation of its acts, could either withstand or endure.

The site now to be selected for the permanent location of a Post-Office should be the best in the City. No man who examines the subject with any care, and who is not biased by pecuniary interests, can doubt that *the lower angle of the Park*, opposite the Astor House, is the spot where the Post Office should be located. Beekman-street must inevitably be carried across the Park ere long. The business which the widening of that street has created will compel its extension. When that shall have been done, a tract of ground will remain just large enough for a good Post-Office, accessible on every side, and which every railroad, omnibus and carriage route in the City must pass. For convenience, accessibility and general fitness there is no other place in the City half so good as this:—and the lease, or purchase, of it from the City Government could be effected for half what St. John's Park is likely to cost.

The truth is, there is but little hope that, in the selection of a site, any special regard will be paid to the interests of the City or the convenience of its inhabitants. Private speculation will control the whole thing. Office-holders, members of Congress, outside schemers and *partisan Committees* all want money out of any selection that may be made:—and the chances are that the site will be chosen from which these parties can realize the most. As the worst location can afford to pay the highest, the chances, therefore, are strongly in favor of its selection.

Ex-Gov. Hunt Again.

A few days since a column of this paper contained an extract from the Fishkill *Standard*, a Know-Nothing sheet which referred to Ex-Gov. HUNT's partiality for Fillmoreism. The simple comment given by this paper, was "To this complexion hath it come at last." The *Commercial Advertiser* thereupon scored the Know-Nothing organ for its impudence and concluded with this sentence: "We are sure that he (Ex-Gov. H.) neither is nor is likely to become a member of the Know-Nothing Order."

But the last issue of the Know-Nothing organ in question speaks out plainly and oracularly. Referring to the TIMES, it adds:

"If that would-be leading journal was not so far behind the age, it might have known that *the Americanism of Washington Hunt was one of the fixed facts long notorious to all, who know that eminent statesman whom he delights to honor.*"

There has evidently been another back-parlor initiation, *a la Scroggs*; and he who last Summer objected to Republican fusion as undignified, has this Summer fused with the Know-Nothing Fillmoreites as a "*fixed fact*," "*long notorious*" in dark-lantern annals. "To THIS complexion hath it come *at last!*"

Taxation on Account of Common Schools.

At a time like the present, when property-holders are justly filled with consternation at the annually increasing amount of their tax-bills, it becomes an especial duty to examine into the causes which have raised the levy over three hundred per cent. within a few years, and, as far as possible, to suggest remedies for the evil. Fortunately materials are not wanting. Over $7,000,000 are demanded by the Board of Supervisors for the expenses of the City and County of New-York for the year 1856. Of this enormous sum, above $1,000,000 are demanded—an increase since 1855 of nearly $200,000—on account of Common Schools. The proper education of the rising generation is a subject, undoubtedly, of paramount importance, and no good citizen will grudge the amount he is obliged to contribute for so excellent a purpose, provided the guarantee can be afforded that the moneys appropriated are expended with economy, wisdom and prudence. There are, however, abundant reasons for supposing that this is not the case;—that, on the contrary, the amendments to the laws on Common Schools which passed the New-York Legislature on the 31st March, 1854, have opened a door to grave abuses, of a highly corrupting tendency, and which call for speedy reconsideration and change.

In each Ward of the City of New-York, there are, according to the present law, two School Commissioners, two Inspectors and eight Trustees. The Commissioners and Inspectors retain their places for two years and the Trustees for four years, and their tenure of office is so regulated that at every general election a Commissioner, an Inspector and two Trustees are elected. The twelve individuals together constitute the local Board of each Ward and are vested with certain distinct, independent powers which admit of few checks beyond their own discretion. The Ward Trustees possess corporative power to hold the personal property which may be vested in or transferred to them for school purposes; they are endowed with the power of regulating all the details connected with property, repairs and superintendence in their districts, with no other duty towards the Board of Education than transmitting to it, *once a year*, a record of their proceedings verified by oath. Each local Board nominates its own teachers, (*whose salary is not limited or regulated by law,*) and has also the power of *expending* $200 *as often as may be deemed requisite by itself* (!) for repairs, &c. There thus exists, within the limits of the City of New-York, TWENTY-TWO SEPARATE CORPORATIONS, each enjoying extensive and distinct privileges, with no other check upon their exercise than the possibility of an upright majority, able to add an almost indefinite amount to the City taxes, and called upon but once a year to account for their actions. There are many upright individuals in the different Boards—some of them zealous in promoting education among the young, and zealous of the honor of the City—but it is impossible, under such a state of things, that corruption should not creep in, and that property-holders should not be the sufferers by it. A proof to what extent corruption *has* already made inroads in some of the Boards, is afforded by the fact that, limited as the supervisory powers of the Board of Education are, the most intense jealousy exists with regard to the use of the feeble control they sometimes endeavor to exercise. The proceedings of the Board of Education frequently consist of mere contests of the Ward representatives for improperly claimed money or patronage, and such local schemes are generally pushed through with success, because other members do not dare to jeopardize plans of their own by opposing those of their colleagues.

The Board of Education is composed of the School Commissioners of the respective Wards of the City, and possesses the privileges of a Corporation. They have power to hold such real and personal property as may be devised to it, for purposes of education in the City; to appoint a City Superintendent of Common Schools, with assistants and a superintendent of school buildings, (all of these gentlemen to be compensated as they may designate;) to establish, visit, and examine schools; to continue the Free Academies; to use and control actual, procure new, and sell useless, property; to apportion all the school moneys that shall have been raised for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of public instruction, with the duty of filing, every April, a detailed copy of such appointment with the Chamberlain of the City. Also, to transmit, annually, to the Common Council of New-York, and to the Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of New-York, a full and specific report concerning the Free Academies; and to the Superintendent of Common Schools, and to the Common Council, a report of the whole number of schools in the City and county, with date of existence, expense, number and color of children, and other information that may be required by the City Superintendent. The City and Assistant Superintendents of Schools are subject to and may be removed by the Board. They hold their office for two years. It is the duty of the Superintendent to visit every school, under the charge of the Board, at least once a year, and upon him devolves the responsibility concerning the *capability* of teachers, whom he is obliged to examine and classify, and, if disqualified for their positions, remove.

It is clear, from this statement, that the wisdom of past legislation with respect to the mere internal management of Schools has been retained. It is equally evident that securities for a proper management of the financial affairs of our Common Schools are deplorably wanting. Mismanagement must be the necessary consequence of a law which permits the outlay, by twenty-two uncontrolled corporations, of $200 of the public money, as frequently as they see fit. The limit of $200 by law was probably intended as an annual one; but it is not so expressed, and consequently is not so interpreted. The Board of Education are literally compelled, as the statute stands, to pay $200 just so often as the local Boards can find a plausible pretext for proceeding a supreme bill. The President of the Board of Education (at present Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, a gentleman in every respect fitted for, and worthy of, the responsible position he holds) stands in the same position to the local Boards that the Comptroller does to the City. If he deems a bill fraudulent, he may refuse to pay it; but as he is elected by the Board of Education, and is merely their exponent, he must take their judgment upon it. The members of the Board, made up of local officers, with separate interests, of course take care of each other in order to help themselves. So, too, with regard to the salaries of teachers. As no limit exists to their compensation by law, a rivalry of excess is created, which Ward shall pay the highest. It is right that good teachers should be liberally paid, but not on such a principle. A proper system should be adopted, on an equitable and equal scale, so that while the teacher is provided for according to his ability, the City should not be made to suffer by the favoritism of the local officers.

Much might be said concerning the want of care which has been lately manifested in the selection of sites for Schools, as it is too evident that private interests and the speculative views of individuals have sometimes been paid more attention to than the convenience of localities and distance from Schools already established. Abuse in this respect is a necessary corollary of the evils we have already pointed out. An entire revision of the law, as amended in 1854, is requisite in order to check at the source encroachments upon the City treasury, which are annually receiving, and must augment still further, if a quarter of a hundred drains from the public purse are permitted for one item in the list of yearly taxes.

Congressional Duels.

The recent escapades of Mr. BROOKS of South Carolina have given an unusual degree of interest to the subject of dueling, and revived the recollections of some of the more celebrated Congressional affairs of honor. Duels have been fought by members of Congress from the very commencement of our existence as a nation, but these affairs have been much less frequent than is generally supposed to be the case. In fact all of the Congressional challenges that have been sent from the meeting of the first Congress in Philadelphia down to the affair between BROOKS and BURLINGAME, do not exceed twenty-five in number, not half so many as have been fought by members of the British Parliament. These are most remarkable facts, and they show how absurdly unjust are the imputations and charges of the English press on the state of civilization in this country, as exhibited in our National Legislature. The records will prove that there has been less of personal violence, and fewer encounters in our Congress than there have been in Parliament, during the same number of years, since the Declaration of our Independence.

The first duel by a member of Congress on record was that between BUTTON GWINNETT and JACKLAND MCINTOSH, in 1777. They were both of the State of Georgia, though GWINNETT only was a member of Congress. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his antagonist was an officer of the Army. The dispute was of a personal nature, and the duel can hardly be called a Congressional encounter, as it did not grow out of any act of either party connected with politics.

The next affair of honor in which a member of Congress was implicated occurred in 1797, and was strictly Congressional, as it was occasioned by words spoken in debate. The parties were THOMAS BLOUNT, representative from North Carolina, and Judge THATCHER, from Massachusetts. The challenger was BLOUNT, who took offence at a verbal criticism of an expression he used, by THATCHER, who, on receiving the invitation to fight, declined giving an answer until he could write to his wife and obtain her consent; and there the matter dropped. Seven years afterwards, in 1804, Senator JACKSON, of Georgia, was wounded in a duel with Colonel WATKINS; the cause of the duel was political, but not a Congressional quarrel. In the year previous, JONATHAN DAYTON, a Senator from New-Jersey, sent a challenge to DE WITT CLINTON, then a Senator from New-York, on account of an offensive remark of the latter in a debate, for which he made an apology that was read in the Senate.

In the year 1819 General MASON, a Senator from Virginia, was killed in a duel by his relative, MCCARTY, also a Virginian; but though the cause of the duel was political it did not originate in Congress.

The next affair of honor in which a member of Congress was a party, was the celebrated affair of MCDUFFIE, of South Carolina, and Col. CUMMINGS, of Georgia, which came off in the year 1822. The famous affair between HENRY CLAY and JOHN RANDOLPH occurred four years after the last, in 1826. The next year Mr. VANCE, an ex-member of Congress from North Carolina, was killed in a duel by Mr. CARSON, a member from the same State. Ten years afterwards, in 1837, Mr. DROMGOOLE, a member of Congress from Virginia, was mortally wounded in a duel with Mr. DUGGER, of the same State. In 1838 the still freshly remembered meeting took place between JONATHAN CILLEY, of Maine, and WILLIAM J. GRAVES, of Kentucky, both members of Congress, in which the former was killed. This tragical affair created a feeling in the public mind so repugnant to the duello that it was not until the year 1851 that another affair of honor grew out of a Congressional quarrel when Mr. STANLEY of North Carolina, and Mr. INGE of Alabama, met and exchanged shots without doing each other any personal injury, and then explained and became friends. Two years afterwards Mr. INGE was the second of Senator GWIN, of California, who fought with Mr. MCCORKLE, a representative of the same State. Though members of Congress, the duel grew out of expressions used by one of the parties at a race-course in California, where the meeting took place.

In 1854 the affair between Mr. CUTTING of this City, and Mr. [illegible], the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, occurred, in which no meeting took place from the difficulty of deciding which party had given the challenge.

The next affair of the kind that occurred was the one which now engrosses the public attention, and which, taken in all its aspects, is certainly the most remarkable and the least creditable to one of the parties of all the affairs of honor in which members of Congress have been engaged, of which we have any knowledge.

The list of Congressional duels is by no means a formidable one; and, considering the virulence with which our partisan quarrels have been conducted, and the strong sectional feelings which have always existed among the members of our National Legislature, it is extremely meagre and favorable to the moral character of our people. During the past eighty years there have been but few hostile meetings between our leading politicians, while there has hardly been an eminent British statesman who has not been engaged in a duel. PITT, CANNING, FOX, CURRAN, O'CONNELL, PEEL, DISRAELI, CASTLEREAGH, and many more of the leading statesmen of England, have had their little affairs of honor; but our eminent public men have been singularly free from such degrading encounters.

The duello is not likely to be made more popular by the conduct of Mr. BROOKS, whose latest escapade is pretty well exposed by the statement of Mr. CAMPBELL, which we publish this morning.

All Hot.

Drop an iceberg into the crater of Popocatapell, fill up with claret, add one of the West India islands to sweeten and flavor; then hand us the tower at Pisa to suck the liquid through, and you will oblige us considerably. Nothing less than this can cool our cracking throat, we do assure you.

There is a thermometer hanging over the way. We have taken the trouble of suspending it opposite to a picture of the Arctic regions, and keep a boy continually holding an umbrella over its head—still it stands several thousand degrees above white heat. The thin red column of colored alcohol glows like the essence of fire; rays of flame seem to burst from the little globe at the bottom, and burn into our brain. Whatever the heat may be, that thermometer is always hotter. It is a demon thermometer, and is doubtless filled with some charmed blood gathered from the veins of an attorney at the Witches' Sabbath.

Nothing was ever known like it, as an Irishman would say, before or since. The paving-stones are calcined, and the ghost of the Lime-Kiln man is to be seen dimly making them into mortar. Everybody who dares to venture out obtains an excellent idea of the ordeal of walking over red hot ploughshares. An ancient writer, whose name has not descended to us, alludes to the choreographic activity of a cat when placed upon "a hot griddle," (properly "girdle;") well, it can scarcely surpass the involuntary exercises of some young monkeys, who with their soled shoes on passed along the burning sheet outside our domicile, a few moments since. In our compassion we could not help wishing that they had the history of NAPOLEON'S retreat from Moscow to read as they went along. We ourselves know not what species of body we can at this moment be properly stated to be, whether liquid, fluid or gelatinous. We write this on water-proof paper, with our chair in a bath tub, from which there is an escape-pipe leading into the yard. If we were at this moment to be suddenly iced, we feel convinced that it would be possible to run us into a mould, flavor us with vanilla, and put us on a supper table. Perhaps—ecstatic thought!—perhaps even the loveliest of her sex might take a spoonfull of us to cool her beautiful but fevered lips!

There is an apricot tree outside our window. It is covered with amber fruit, that look, as they cling to the ends of the branches, like the lovely but expensive pipe-mouth pieces which Mr. OSCANYAN used to have for sale in the palmy days of the Turkish Kahvé. The apricots are not yet ripe, and they seem to enjoy the heat. Why are we not an unripe apricot?

There is an infamous dog, with long hair, lying down over the way, on the very hottest flagstone in the whole street. He sleeps calmly, while the relentless sun beats full upon him. He absolutely basks; basks in a heat that is reducing the intelligent population of this City into syrup! He is not obliged to put on five shirts a day. His hair does not resemble the dripping well of Knaresborough. He is not reduced to the state of those hydraulic statues of gods at Versailles, who discharge streams of water from the tips of their fingers, and some of the other extremities. We recognize for the first time the superiority of fur, and begin to regret that the *Quadrumani* ever thought it worth while to improve their offspring.

Hark! A military company with a brass band and a big drum! If there is anything in the world hotter than the noise of a drum, we will forfeit our next glass of iced Catawba. It suggests all sorts of horrible blazing things—scarlet, gunpowder, and the unimaginable exertion of fighting. Fancy a battle in such weather as this! In what a dilemma would one be placed! Either to stand still and be shot with a warm bullet, or thrust through with a sword at a high degree of temperature, or be obliged to have resort to the terrible alternative of running to get out of the way. CATHERINE of Russia, when she built her ice palace on the Neva, had a cannon hewn out of ice, out of which an icy ball was fired. It is with weapons such as these that battles in Summer should be conducted. One might even die very coolly by such refrigerative missiles. *Apropos* of fighting, those persons who hate us, and have been, up to the present, afraid to show it, had better call on us while in our present prostrate state; we are incapable of resistance, and the most we should be able to do would be to act like Undine's damp uncle, old Kuhleborn, who, when the Knight struck at him, merely spattered all over his assailant in the form of spray. All the protection our antagonist would need would be a water-proof suit and an umbrella.

Talk of the desert, "Howadji" TAYLOR! Murmur of the basking Nile, "Howadji" CURTIS! Neither the golden sands nor the lotus-mantled river ever saw a more ruthless sun than this one that pours down upon New-York. All we wonder at is, that there are no lions in Broadway, or palms in Union-square.

A ring at our door-bell, and an announcement by our disolving servant that Professor MERIAM wishes to see us. What! A human thermometer in the same room with us! A man who, if he put his finger down our throat, would register our temperature somewhere on his waistcoat! A being whose talk is of thunder and electric matter, and dreadful red-hot comets! Why, his presence would complete our dissolution. Say we are out, and get a sponge; there is our left leg trickling over the carpet. There, bring us *Little Dorrit* in order that we may pour over its pages!

☞ Among the "Old-Line Whigs" who have recently taken the post of duty for FREMONT and DAYTON, is Gen. WM. HALL, who in accepting the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fremont and Dayton Central Union of this City, made a neat speech, showing it to be the duty of all old-liners to cast influence and votes where they would not be thrown away.

[redacted]

[illegible] which has unfortunately happened to that gentleman. "Terpsichore," "N. Destruction" and Tight Rope Evolutions to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new drama of the "Pirates of the Mississippi," lately been received with unbounded approbation, is will be played to-night, together with the burlesque of "Po-ca-hon-tas."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three powerful pieces to-night, "Yankee Jack; or, The Buccaneers of the Gulf;" the "Red Gnome and White Wanderer," and the "Boatman and his Dogs."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, the Wizard and Demonologist, continues to give his attractive entertainments here every afternoon and evening, and succeeds in attracting large and delighted audiences. eminently expert and clever.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL.—Mr. KELLER announces that this will positively be his last week in the City. Those who have not seen his magnificently artistic tableaux, should certainly avail themselves of this last opportunity. Several new pictures have been added recently.

A Presentation at Port Chester.

Friday evening, the employes, some hundreds in number, of the Messrs. ABENDROTH, proprietors of the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester, presented to each of their employers a magnificent silver goblet, bearing appropriate inscriptions. Mr. BLAKELEE, the Clerk to the foundry, in presenting the plate made a neat speech in behalf of his fellow workmen. Mr. WILL ABENDROTH, the Senior member of the firm, responded. He stated that the Eagle Foundry had now been in successful operation for sixteen years, and that a number of the workmen who commenced with them still remained in their employ, a fact which speaks volumes in their favor. Speeches were made by Messrs. AUGUSTUS and JOHN ABENDROTH, after which the company partook of some refreshment. A German glee club, composed of workmen in the foundry, enlivened the scene with a number of pieces.

The following is the presentation address:

MESSRS. ABENDROTH BROS.:—*Gentlemen*: We, the workmen employed by you in this village, have thought proper to endeavor in some way to augment our esteem for and attachment to you, and our appreciation of the warm interest you ever take in all that appertains to our welfare. Gentlemen: we are proud to acknowledge that we are employed by men who contribute so much to the prosperity of this growing village; who have so often assisted the indigent, and elevated those prostrated by want; and who are always ready to extend the helping hand to the honest laborer and artisan.

We therefore beg your acceptance of these Goblets as a very slight testimonial of our personal regard for you; and trust that the good understanding and cordiality now existing, may be perpetuated; and that the proprietorship of Eagle Foundry will long be vested in the Messrs. ABENDROTH, while constant increasing success attends all your enterprises. Assured that while this is the case, those under your care will share that success, we know we are but insuring our own prosperity in witnessing yours. In behalf of the workmen, we have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,
E. G. BLAKELEE,
G. A. DOWNS,
J. T. VALENTINE,
} Committee.

PORT-CHESTER, July 24, 1856.

Mr. ABENDROTH's reply was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Those tokens of respect which you have thought proper to present to my brother and copartner with myself, I receive with the greatest *pleasure* and with heartfelt *gratitude*. I not only esteem it as a very handsome *present*, but more so because it comes from our *employes*; for it is seldom where so many men are employed in one establishment that they all come forward in one body to contribute such a token of respect.

It will be sixteen years next September that we commenced business here; some of you have been with us from the commencement, and a great many of you for a number of years. Through your faithful *services* and your gentlemanly *bearing*, I not only feel friendly towards you, but like a brother.

Considering your number and the different branches you fill, I am proud to say, there are no better workmen or men more worthy of my esteem, and as long as you work with the same united feeling as you have done, the Eagle Foundry must always prosper.

I tender you many thanks, and hope that the good feeling that now exists will never be broken.

Truly, yours, WM. P. ABENDROTH, JR.

To E. G. BLAKELEE, GEO. A. DOWNS, THO. T. TOMKINS, Committee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN W. OLIVER,
THE EXPERIENCED STEAM JOB PRINTER,
Is now at No. 63 Ann-st., near Nassau.
Good Work at Low Prices and Short Notice.
Show Bills for Country Merchants,
Bill Heads, Circulars, and Cards for City Merchants.

DIPLOMATIC DIALOGUE.
Jonathan, (reverently)
"Well, John! you've heard the curtain-news,
Of CRAMPTON's plump dismissal,
And yet them 'Pairhan's' yer don't use,
Nor as much as seem to pocket pissel!"
John Bull, (rapturously)
"Since I have seen him, wrath grows cold,
And gratitude eats up vexation:
Such clothes as SMITH to CRAMPTON sold!
For *Smith's sake I forgive his Nation!*"
SMITH BROTHERS' Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 153 and 149 Fulton-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *has no longer making or selling* the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his former having* received Diploma, No. 721 Water-st., New-York.
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite-sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 238 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, give him a great field for business, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to obtaining United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

YORK ROAD TO CONNECT THE SIXTH AVENUE with West Broadway. The improvement contemplated by the connection of the 8th-av. with West Broadway, besides greatly relieving Broadway itself, will provide a thoroughfare second only to that great avenue. The measure is, we understand, to be brought before the Common Council at once. Parties interested are invited to examine the maps which have been left at the office of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. for public inspection, and to sign the accompanying petition.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE & Reliable, the Instantaneous Perfection of the Artist's Discovery of Imitators. True to Nature, without the Injury to Hair or Skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 5 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.—No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 20, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
R. B. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have long maintained a reputation for excelling all others. They are unbounded all over the world for their general beauty, ease and durability, and are fast coming to a charm. The largest and best assortment to be found. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on liberal monthly payments; second hand pianos from $50 to $140; melodeons from $35 to $125.

WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, GILT cornices, pins, &c.; tables and floor oil-cloths at wholesale and retail. WILLIAM E. BROWN, No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson. N. B.—Shades of every description made to order.

PIESSE & LUBIN'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY.—Frangipanni an oriental perfume, from the Holy City; moss rose, cedrat, &c., &c. GEO. B. INGHAM & CO., pharmaceutists, No 389 Broadway. (Successors to T. T. Green.)

...ed up... *Providence Herald Advertiser, July 21.*
...Raymond, Rock Capt. Ralph, on ...
...Buffalo yesterday, picked up ...
...were floating at the anchor of ...
...over the spot where the *Northern Indiana* ...
They were all adult male bodies, and ...
...separately from each other, and some ...
...Capt. Ralph was cruising about ...
...with his small boats some three hours, and ...
...here at about 5½ o'clock. Upon the arrival ...
...boat, Justice Purdy was summoned to hold ...
...a Coroner's jury was impannelled, and the ...
...bodies separately examined. The following are the ...
descriptions of the bodies, and what was found on each:

No. 1. A man about 45 years of age—had on black ...and fight pants. Had the appearance of being an Englishman. On his person was a silver watch, hunting case, and in his vest pocket twenty-four gold sovereigns and $2 50 in silver. He was badly scalded.

No. 2. A colored man, nothing on but his shirt and pants.

No. 3. A man about 30 or 35 years of age, badly scalded. Had on black pants and check shirt. No effects.

No. 4. A man badly scalded. Appeared to be a German. In his pocket were a package of cards, on which was "Philip Kreider, German Hotel, Toledo."

5. A man about 40 or 45 years of age. Had on white linen coat, check pants, and dark check vest. In his pocket was found a pass from the "Diamond Lodge, I. O. of O. F., New-York," and on the pass the name of Nathan Sawyer; also in his pockets were $65 in gold, $1 95 in silver, silver pencil, pocket knife, silver watch and gold chain. He was also badly scalded.

6. Man badly burned. Had on check pants. In his pocket were two $5 bills on the Bank of Orleans, N. Y., two keys, a knife, and a passage ticket from Buffalo to Toledo, marked D. Miller.

7. A colored man, probably a hand on the boat.

8. Body recognized by James McMahon, a waiter on the *Northern Indiana*, as that of Nicholas Cummerford, head waiter of the *Northern Indiana*.

In his pockets were a small amount of silver change, 6 keys, and on his shirt bosom two gold pins. He formerly belonged at Rochester, N. Y.

The Jury rendered no verdict. They will continue their sitting to-day. The effects found on the bodies remain in the hands of Justice Purdy.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "Every person we have seen speaks in the highest terms of the coolness, decision and promptitude of Capt. Langley of the *Mississippi*. A passenger tells us one instance indicative of his conduct on this occasion. After he had picked his men to manage the boats which were lowered till they almost touched the water, and every man was at his place ready to take his oar at the instant the boat should touch the water, he walked along the deck and closely examined the face of each man. In the countenance of one, his quick eye detected fear and trepidation. In a commanding voice he ordered him from the boat and supplied his place with another man. During all the time the boats were picking up the passengers of the ill-fated steamer from the water, he stood on the topmost deck and directed every movement. His orders were for the relief first of those most nearly exhausted, and thus a greater number of lives were saved, than if the strong and weak had been indiscriminately taken out at the same time. In every respect the conduct of Capt. Langley, we are assured was praiseworthy and admirable."

The Late Railroad Catastrophe in Pennsylvania—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 25.

The Coroner's Jury in the railroad accident, assembled last evening, and commenced deliberating upon their verdict. After a consultation of more than two hours, the following was agreed upon:

First—The inquest find that Rev. D. Sheridan, Lawrence Dillon, Edward Hall, Elizabeth Gunn, Thomas Kelly, Bernard Ruynegan, Michael O'Brian, John Maguire, James McIntyre, Francis Walls, James Quigley, Catharina McGurk, John Scrillou, John Ryan, Hugh Cannobell, James Powlin, Mary McErnise, and Henry Harris, died in the city of Philadelphia from violence inflicted on Thursday, the 17th of July, near Camp Hill Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, within the vicinity of Montgomery.

Second—That such deaths resulted from the violent collision of two trains of locomotive engines and passenger cars belonging to and under the management of the said company.

Third—That the said collision was occasioned by the criminal negligence of Alfred Hoppel, who, as conductor, was in charge of the excursion trains running from Philadelphia to Fort Washington, and who carelessly and negligently ran his train beyond the siding at Edge Hill.

Fourth—That the regulations of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the running of excursion trains are insufficient, especially in this, that there is no provision for the special instruction to the conductors of the regular trains when excursion trains are on the road.

Fifth—That the said regulations are further defective in this, in permitting regular trains on a road of nineteen miles in length to start at or near the time when excursion trains are expected to arrive.

Sixth—That adequate provision is not made for the regulation and comparison of the watches used by conductors and engineers on the road.

The inquest make these last three findings as the expression of their opinion, and as required by their duty to the public.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to *keep it glossy* and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Almost a Joke.**—A certain bevy of pretty misses say young bucks were all in trim to go on a picnic; it rained, and they all got dreadful sore about it, but a few boxes of RUSSIA SALVE happily cured them, and they are doing well. Go get a box, you that are troubled with corns, sores, &c., only 25 cents. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c and $1 per box.

☞ **Dr. Moore's Invigorating Elixir of Digestion.**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. E. KING, Proprietor,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.**—The Annual Convention will be held at Yale Chapter, New Haven, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 29 and 30. Oration on Tuesday evening, by Rev. J. F. Thompson, D. D. and Poem by Rev. Edwin Johnson, of Jacksonville, Ill. Business meetings on Wednesday, and supper at the Tontine Hotel on Wednesday evening.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting** of the New-York Young Men's Christian association will be held on MONDAY EVENING the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the small Chapel of the New-York University. An Essay will be read by Mr. Richard C. McCormick, Jr. Subject—*Action*. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend. A. S. RAVEN, Secretary *pro tem.*

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AERA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS—THIS DAY, and during the season, at No. 69 Vandam-st., by WM. P. DENMAN.
N. B. Families supplied.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Barrington Burke on the night of Thursday, the 17th, or on the morning of the 18th July, 1856, at the corner of Broadway and White-st. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same; but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter, will be disregarded.
Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty this 23d July, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING MATCH for $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5; on TUESDAY, July 29, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Samuel McLaughlin names br. g. Lancet, (formerly Knew-Nothing,) to saddle, J. D. McMann, names b. m. Flora Temple to harness.
WALTER COLTON, Sec'y of Fashion Association.
Modes of reaching the course: Steamer *Island City* from Fulton Market slip, at 1 P. M., returning at 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock. Fare 25 cents. The 16th st. Ferry runs 8 boats during the race.

THE METROPOLITAN EXPRESS AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO.—Are now circulating all the magazines and weekly papers, as well as immense quantities of business circulars and letters, at a cheaper rate and more promptly than they can possibly be otherwise circulated. Special messages sent to any part of the City or suburbs for 25 cents. N. B.—Good carriers, with good references wanted. Those well acquainted with the City and Brooklyn preferred. Office No 11 Pine-st.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to rest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by H. P. TOOMEY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

W...

SITUATIONS...—Protestants and first... natives, especially those... and cooks, waiters... and freezers, efficient Sc... nurses, waiters... seamstresses and laundr... several nice young... girls for nurses, &c., at... "Select Depot," No. 16 Tillary-st., near P... lyn, which is established under the mo...

SITUATION... separately or tog... a good plain cook sh... do do chamberwork ... Will be found honest... every other to please their employers. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th av., near 28th-st. Highest references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, tidy girls, who wish places in one family, one to do the plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a private family. The other as chambermaid and nurse, can do washing, understands milk and butter. She will go a short distance in the country. Wages $6 each. Each excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron. She understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. Wages $7 per month, can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 490 Sixth-av., between 29th and 30th sts, room No. 5.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory reference. Address X. L. O., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid in a gentleman's family, by a very respectable woman, just arrived from England. She has lived as upper housemaid in London and elsewhere. Is staying at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—For a woman with a young child; is willing to work for small wages, to secure for the present a comfortable home. Apply at No. 63 James-st.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal of or Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELOSME New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

PORTER WANTED—A young man from 16 to 20 years of age—active and willing to work—whose habits and character are unexceptionable, as porter in a light manufacturing business. Apply in person, with references, at No. 238 Broadway, up-stairs.

TO DENTISTS.—A Dentist wanted in the Operating Department. To a thoroughly competent filler good wages given. Also, a good mechanical Dentist. Apply or address No. 175 Clinton-st., between 1 and 2 P. M.
A. HENRY.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

AN ENGLISH COACHMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—In a single gentleman's establishment. He must be a thorough groom, a competent coachman, and an Englishman. Apply at once at No. 149 Grand-st.

AN ORGANIST—(American)—Of acknowledged ability, desires a situation in a Protestant church. A good salary and fine organ will be required. Address Box No. 110 International Hotel Broadway.

WANTED—At No. 765 Broadway, 2 hook-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 coachmen, 2 men on steamers, 3 drivers and 2 boys for trades and for store.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One first-rate lathe hand on car axles. None need apply who do not understand their business. Apply at the Office, Piedmont shop, Piedmont, New-York.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake House, (Wawayande House) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A family of six persons, who will require three sleeping-rooms, with board, for a few weeks, at a farm-house easy of access by railroad, and not over two hours' ride from the City. Direct Box No. 636 Post-Office, New-York.

NO. 96 FOURTH-AVENUE—Opposite 11th-st., near Grace Church. Part or whole of a furnished house, with all modern improvements, to let to a private family. Also, board in the country for a lady and gentleman, one hour's sail from the City. Apply one week.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Depau row—a handsome front parlor, with counties attached, to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. Also, accommodation for two single gentlemen. House first class, containing all the modern improvements.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class House, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

HOTELS.

BATH HOTEL—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore, Long Island. This splendid establishment has been enlarged and much improved, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Only two hours' ride from New-York.
B. RATHBUN.

STATIONERY.

COWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 124 and 126 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—Lost in Division-st., near the Bowery, on Saturday night, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN; whoever will return the same to A. HEPBURN, *Herald* Office, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, as the watch is prized more as a gift than for its value. No questions asked

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNES.

By an arrangement with the House of
MESSRS. J. G. & J. COKER,
of New-York, the undersigned now imports these famous Wines, viz.:

IMPERIAL, CABINET AND VERZENAY,

direct from Rheims, and is enabled to offer them to his patrons and the public upon the most favorable terms. As there are two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, without interfering with other interests, it seems to be proper to state that the Mumm's Wines were first introduced in this market by the Messrs. Coker, in the year 1852, that these Wines obtained great celebrity here, and that upon the division of the firm at Rheims on the 1st of January, 1853 by which two houses were formed, namely: Jules Mumm & Co., and G. H. Mumm & Co., the house first named retained the original establishment, and to this time has maintained also the reputation of the Mumm's Wines, by exporting only those of the most approved quality.

By a careful examination of the best wines in the market, aided by the experience and advice of able judges, the undersigned selected from the different brands,

THE CHAMPAGNE WINES OF JULES MUMM & CO.,

as the crowning wine of all the rest. For purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, these Champagnes are now presented, with a full assurance of their being the best Wines in the market. FRED. S. COZZENS
Importer, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE WINES.

On the principle of the "more the merrier," the undersigned is pleased to state that he is permitted by the kindness of Frederick De Barry, Esq., the well-known Agent in this country of the above celebrated Houses, to offer for sale the following brands of their Champagne Wines:

THE VIN CREMANT OR GORDON ROUGE,
THE IMPERIAL, THE CABINET,
THE VEZZENAY,
AND
THE DRY VERZENAY.

The public will please take notice that we do not designate the "Vin Cremant" by the "Red Ribbon Wine," thereby questioning their knowledge of the French language, as our brother merchant has seen fit to do; but they may rest assured that this is the only particular in which we shall differ, as we offer, and as our arrangements justly justify us in doing, these celebrated and delicately-flavored Champagnes in lots to suit purchasers, on most favorable terms, with the hearty concurrence and good wishes of the "Master Cellarmen and the energetic old lady who presides over the bottle washers."
JAMES F. HOFFMAN, No. 98 Pearl-st.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOYER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 96 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—For the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials vouching for the good moral character of the applicant, and his physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty one nor more than twenty-eight, should also be stated, and his present residence and place of birth. Those who upon examination shall receive a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, as vacancies may occur.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 7, 1856.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOST JEWELS:
A NOVEL.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of
"FASHION AND FAMINE," "THE OLD HOMESTEAD," ETC.

THE SUDDEN STORM.

There are moments in every human life when we would fain flee from ourselves and plunge into action of any kind, to escape from the recognition of our own memories. This result from the past seldom comes to early youth, for to that, memories are like the light breezes of April, with nothing but tender green foliage and opening buds to disturb. With youth the past is so close to the present, that thought always leaps forward into the future, and in the first flush of existence that is invariably beautiful. But it is a different thing when life approaches its maturity. Then the spirit, laden down with events that have culminated, and feelings that have been shaken by many a heart storm, bends reluctantly to the tempest, like the stately old forest trees laden with foliage, which bow to nothing but the inevitable tornado.

Mabel Harrington left the old Mansion House with a quicker movement and more rapid step than was natural to her, unless some strong feeling was aroused, or some important aim to be accomplished. At such times her action was quick, almost imperious, and all the evidences of an ardent nature, fresh as youth and strong as maturity, broke forth in each movement of her person and in every thought of her mind.

She walked more and more rapidly as the distance between her and the house increased, as if the open air and wider country gave freedom to her spirit. As she walked her bright gray eyes turned from the river to the sky and broad upon the hills, as if seeking for something in nature to which her soul might appeal for sympathy in the swell and storm of feeling that a few simple words had let loose upon her, after a sleep of many years.

"Does he know what I have felt and how I have suffered, that he stings me with such words? His father's marriage! And was I not the spirit—nay, the victim of that marriage? Why should he speak to me thus? The air was enough—the calm sleep of the winds—the fragrance. I was a girl again, till his quiet taunt awoke me. Does he think that I have lost a thought or a feeling, because of this dull, heavy routine of cares? Why did he speak to me in that cold tone? I have not deserved it. Heaven knows I have not deserved it from him, or from any of them!"

Mabel uttered these words aloud, as she approached the banks of the river and her voice, clear and rich with feeling, was as apt one upon the wind, which bore it away, mingled with fragrance from the dying leaves.

"Does he think with common men that the impulses of youth die out and are gone? As if the passions of youth did not become the power of maturity, and settle at last into the calm grandeur of old age. If love were not immortal, how dreary even this beautiful world would seem, yet being so, I can but look forward to another, when the shackles of this life will fall away."

It was a relief to speak aloud. The sound of her own voice came back like the sympathy she dared to claim only of the wind and the waters, that flowed on with their eternal rush of sound, like the years of life that Mabel was mourning over. She stood upon the shore, stately and motionless, her eyes full of trouble, her lips tremulous with impulsive words that betrayed a soul at once ardent and pure. The wind rose around her, and seizing upon her shawl swept it in pic uresque folds about her person, half drowning her voice, or else would not have dared to give her thoughts this bold utterance.

It was this picturesque attitude that had attracted the attention of her husband in the library, and that moment he resolved to join her on the shore.

As if this resolve had been expressed to her in words, a feeling of unrest seized upon Mabel, and long before the old man was ready to come forth, she was walking rapidly across the brow of a hill that bounded the valley southward, keeping along the bank, but concealed by the undergrowth.

She paused upon a rocky cliff that broke the hill-side, breathing more freely as it occasioned that she had escaped some unwelcome intrusion. A boat upon the river drew her attention, and she saw within it her son and Lina floating pleasantly down the stream together.

"How happy and how young they are!" she said with a gush of gentle affection. "No cares—no broken hopes—no wishes unexpressed—no secrets; oh! in this lies the great happiness of existence. Until we has a secret to keep, mine is, indeed, next to the angels."

Mabel sat down upon a fallen tree, covered with a drapery of dark green moss. She watched the boat in a sort of dream, as it drifted toward her. How much of the suffering she endured might yet be saved to the young persons it contained! Was not that an object worth living and enduring for? Might she not renew her youth in them?

Renew her youth? What need was there in that? In all her existence had she ever been so full of life—so vigorous of mind—so capable of the highest enjoyment? In the very prime and glory of all her faculties—wise in experience—strong from many a street heart-struggle—what could she gain by a return of youth? Nothing—surely nothing! Yet she watched these two young persons with a vague feeling of sadness. They had life before them—a thousand dreams delusions—a thousand alluring hopes, evanescent as the apple blossoms of May, but as sweet also.

Mabel was too noble for envy, but these thoughts subdued her excitement into a silent mournfulness. At first she thought to walk slowly back and meet the young people when they landed, but something withheld her, and she sat still gravely watching them.

She saw the boat drifting idly upon the current. The gorgeous forest lost to which it was literally carpeted struck deep in rich masses of color as if the young people had imprisoned a portion of the sunset among their feet. She could distinguish Ben stooping forward, seemingly half asleep upon his oars. All in the boat seemed tranquil and happy, like creatures of another life afloat upon the rivers of Paradise; she could almost see their faces—those happy faces, that made the fancy still more natural.

As she watched them a strange pain stole to her heart. She arose suddenly to her feet and sweeping a hand across her eyes, as if to clear their vision, cast long, searching glances toward the boat, striving to read those young faces afar off, and thus relieve her mind of a powerful suspicion.

"Why has this thought never presented itself before?" she said with a pang of self-reproach. "Has this eternal dream blinded me, or am I now mistaken? Poor children—poor Lina—is this cruel destiny to fall on you also?"

The boat came drifting toward her now in the crimson light, again enveloped in purple shadows like those fairy skiffs that glide through our dreams. Mabel was chilled till her eyes filled with tears, a strange thing—for she was not of woman given to weeping, save as tears are sometimes the expression of a tender or poetic thought. Pain or wrong were things for her to endure or redress; she never wept over them.

That night the interest which she felt in these young persons blended painfully with memories that had risen, like a sudden storm, in her nature. She felt as if they were destined to carry forth and work out the drama of her own life, and that this agency was just commencing. As she stood thus wrapped in turbulent thoughts, there came through the brushwood a crash of branches and a commotion of the foliage louder than the wind could have produced.

Mabel Harrington was in no mood for companionship. She had fled from the house to be alone, and this approach startled her.

A little footpath led down the brow of the hill to a tiny promontory on which a few hickory trees were now dropping their nuts. She struck hastily into this path and descended to the river. Close to the bank, half hidden among the spring leaves that drooped over it, lay a miniature boat scarcely larger than an Indian canoe. It was a highly ornamented and symmetrical little craft that one child might have propelled and which a queen fairy would have been proud to own.

Mabel sprang into the boat, and seating herself on a pile of cushions heaped in the centre, pushed out into the stream. There was no hardihood in this, she had been accustomed to action and exercise all her life, and could propel her little skiff with the skill and grace of any Indian girl.

Her boat ran out from the promontory and shot like an arrow across the water, for she trembled lest some voice should call her back and urged her light oars with all the impetuosity of her nature.

At last, beyond her from the shore, she looked back and saw a man standing upon the brow of the hill leaning against the oak that had sheltered her a few moments before. Mabel paused and rested on her oars. The distance would not permit her to distinguish his features, but the size and air might have been that of her husband had his usual habits admitted of the idea. She put it aside at once, nothing could have induced the General to climb the steeps of that hill. It must be James. The father and son were alike in stature and partook of the same imposing air. Yet it must be James Harrington and what could bring him ebat had he received any of the harsh words that had driven her forth and followed her with hopeless atonement? her heart rose kindly at the thought. She half turned her little boat, tempted back by the longing wish for reconciliation, which was always uppermost in her warm nature.

But then came the wholesome after-thought which had so often checked these genial impulses. She turned the boat slowly back upon its course and let it float with the current, gazing rise of land on which she stood, with sad, sleepful glances, that no one saw, save the God who knows how pure they were, and how much the resolution to go on had cost her.

As the boat drifted downward, she saw the person turn as if speaking to some one, and directly a female form stood by his side. They drew close together, and seemed to be conversing eagerly. His look was no longer towards the boat; he had doubtless forgotten its existence.

Mabel held her breath, the color left her lips, and she grasped the oars with such a hand, till the blood was strained back from her fingers, leaving them white as marble.

"Oh, not that! not that! I can endure anything but that! God help me! O my God, help me! if this is added to the rest I cannot live."

Drops of perspiration sprung to her temples as she spoke. Unconsciously she expended the fine strength of her anguish on the oars, and the boat, like a mad thing, took the rapids that swept round a projection of rocks, and like some tormented spirit, she was borne away from the sight that had wounded her.

There was danger now. The rush of the current, tortured by hidden rocks sent the little craft onward, as if it had been a dead leaf cast into the eddy. Mabel liked the danger and the tumult. The rising wind blew in her face. The waters sparkled and dashed around her. The frail oars bent and quivered in her hands. It was something to have and fight against; in her life's scene of action, the new anguish that had swept through the soul of that woman must have smothered her.

On the little boat went, dancing and leaping down the current, recoiling with a quiver from the hidden rocks which it touched more than once, but springing vigorously back to its flight, like a bird upon the wing.

"Oh, if this be so, let me die now. Why will it not strike? How came they to make the boat so light and yet so strong? It is true, it is true! I see it in every throb of my pulse. After this, the life that I thought so dreary will be a lost paradise, to which, dead as I may, there is no going back. I will know, God help me!—but I must know if this is a wild suspicion, or a miserable, miserable reality!"

These words bespoke the concentration of some resolve. She grasped her oars more firmly, and, with a sharp glance around, put her head upon the course. It shot through hidden rocks. It cut across the eddies recklessly as before, but all the time a single course was pursued. At last the little craft entered the mouth of a mountain stream that came sparkling down a pretty hemlock hollow in the hills. The hollow was dusky with coming night, but the treetops were still brightened by a red tinge from the sunset, and there was light enough to find a footpath which wound up and along the margin of the brook.

Mabel left her boat, and following the path till she reached a natural terrace in the hills, narrow and green, upon which a small, one story house was sunglt, be-bowed. The terrace was uncultivated, save a small garden-patch close to the house, where the soil was torn and uneven from the uprooting of vegetables from the rude-shaped beds. Sweetbriar and wild honeysuckles gave a picturesque grace to the building, at variance with the untidy state of the grounds, and there was something in the whole place more suggestive of refinement than is usual to dwellings where the inmates work hard for their daily bread.

Mabel Harrington had never been in such a place before. As she approached it, the cry of a child came to her from the house, as if warning her away. There was no sound within the house. There was no movement of leaves with the flow of waters from the neighbored their mournful whispers with the wail of the child.

Mabel was imaginative as a girl, and this solitude impressed her; still she moved steadily towards the house and knocked at the door.

A woman opened it whose person was seen but indistinctly, as she stood within the small entry, holding the door with one hand; but that was self and proclaimed not insolent—in her bearing. Mabel could easily discern.

"I wish to see Miss Agnes Barker for a moment; is she in?" and Mrs. Harrington with her usual dignified repose of manner, for however much interested, Mabel was not one to invite curiosity by any display of excitement, and it must have been a close observer who could have detected the faint quiver of her voice as she expressed this common place wish.

"Agnes is not at home. She does not live here."

"I know. She lives at General Harrington's up the river," replied Mabel, "but it is some weeks since she has been there, and I expected to find her with you. Are you not her mother."

"I am her mother, madam, for want of a better. However, if it is not taking a liberty, who is it that wishes to see my daughter?"

"I am Mrs. Harrington," said Mabel, quietly.

"Oh!" exclaimed the woman, prolonging the monosyllable almost into a sneer, "I did not expect this. Will you walk in while I get a light? One does not receive such guest without desiring to look them in the face."

Mabel entered the house and sat down while the woman struck a light.

"Are you alone!" she said, placing the tallow candle where its entire light fell upon her guest, while she herself is comparative darkness.

"Yes, I am alone!" answered Mabel, looking with surprise upon the remains of that magnificent beauty which the woman still possessed.

"Then you and I are alone at last, at dark, too, and nothing within call but that eternal whippoorwill. This is an unexpected pleasure."

If the woman had hoped to terrify Mabel Harrington by these half-threatening words, she was mistaken. A vague feeling of loneliness was upon her, but she had no cowardly timidity to contend with.

"You do not seem afraid in this lonesome spot," said the woman.

"I am seldom afraid of anything," answered Mabel, with a wan smile. "I came to inquire for Miss Barker; if she is not at home, can you tell me where she can be found?"

About this time I suppose you may be depended on finding her somewhere in the hills—she seldom comes in before candle-light, and not always then. Agnes loves the open air, and almost lives in it when you let her free from the schoolroom."

"Is she your only daughter?" inquired Mabel.

"She is all the daughter I have here," answered the woman curtly.

"You have managed to give her a fine education—I have seldom known a young person so thoroughly accomplished," continued Mabel with apparent calm, but keenly attentive to every word that fell from the woman's lips.

"General Harrington informed me that she came highly recommended, but her attainments surprised us all."

"A poor girl who has only education to depend on should be cared for in that respect. I had nothing else to give her," said the woman. "I hope she does her duties to your satisfaction, and is humble—one of the first virtues in a governess. Is my daughter sufficiently humble for your tastes madam?"

"Her duties are more particularly with Miss Lina, Gen. Harrington's adopted daughter, who makes no complaint against her—for myself our intercourse is very limited."

"Yes, she has told me so. That is why I am surprised at your interest in her now!"

"We have expected her at the house for several days, and though it strange that she did not return."

"I beg your pardon; she has been at your house every day for a week; that is what keeps her so long. It is a tiresome walk across the hills."

Mabel arose. A sickening sensation crept over her, and she went to the open door for air.

It was true then—that suspicion was all true! Agnes Barker had been in the neighborhood of her old home for a week, without the knowledge of its mistress. That very girl had met James Harrington in the hills. Her own eyes had seen them standing side by side in the sunset.

"You look sick or tired?" said the woman, coming toward her as she stood cold and shoddering under the conviction.

"Neither," answered Mabel, gathering up her strength, but pressing both hands upon her heart, beneath the crimson folds of her shawl. "It Miss Barker comes to the house again she will have the goodness to see that I am informed. Miss Lina is anxious to renew her studies."

"Certainly, I will tell her what you say," answered the woman almost rudely. "She will be delighted that you have taken the trouble to search for her here when she has been weeks together in your house without seeing you."

"It is enough that you give my message faithfully," answered Mabel, with gentle firmness. "I must speak with her before the duties of her situation are resumed. Good night."

"Good night to you," muttered the woman, as Mabel walked away. "I understand you, never doubt that; but it is a late discovery that Agnes is beautiful and keen enough for a dozen of you. I thought the arrangement would work."

With these words the woman closed the door and went into the house, while Mrs. Harrington made the best of her way down the footpath which she had threaded, though the hollow was filled with gloom, and the whippoorwill called mournfully after her as she went.

Her boat lay where she had left it in the mouth of the creek. As she stepped into it a cry broke from her lips, and darting, she looked wildly up the hollow. A woman sprang over the boat as she stooped for the oars, and with a single leap cleared the bank, landing within a bound in the footpath above her.

One sharp glance she cast behind, then darted away if as eager to bury herself in the hemlock gloom.

The leap had been so sudden and the whole progress so rapid, that Mabel scarcely saw the woman, but she remembered after, that her dress was dusky red, and that a velvet cloak swept from her shoulders downward to the ground, half torn from her person in its abrupt movements. As she stood lost in amazement at this singular apparition, Mabel fancied that she heard the dip of oars, and could detect the dim outline of a boat making up the river.

She sat down mute, and troubled, looking after what seemed at best a fleeting shadow; the night had darkened rapidly, and instead of the new moon which should have silvered the sky, came billows of black angry clouds, in which the thunder began to roll and mutter heavy threats of a storm. Frightened by the brooding tempest, Mabel pushed her boat out from the shore, and began to row vigorously homeward; but she had scarcely got into deep water when the clouds became black as midnight; the winds rose furiously, lashing the waters and rushing fiercely through the tree tops while hurst after burst of thunder broke over the hills. She could only see her course clearly when flashes of lightning shot at intervals through the trees, and uttered streams of scathed fire among the waves, now dashing and leaping angrily around her.

Mabel was excited out of her anxieties by this turmoil. There was something in the fierce and suddenness of the storm that aroused all her courage. The vexed trees were bent and torn by the winds. The river was lashed into a sea of foam, over which her frail boat leaped and quivered like a living thing; but she sat steadily in the midst and firm, taking advantage of every gleam of lightning to fix her course, and taking the storm with a steady bravery which had no fear of death.

Still the tempest rose and lashed itself into fury from the rocky coast to the depths of the stream, and the little boat went plunging through it, keeping the brave woman safe. The oars were useless as reshes in her hands. The waves leaped onward as the wind lashed them, and at times rushed entirely over her. It was a fearful night, that no fine woman all alone with the storm so close to death and yet so resolute! Blacker and more dense grew the clouds, torn by whirlwinds, and shooting on; lurid gleams of lightning, that seemed and curled along the water like fiery serpents chasing each other into their hoiding depths. So great was the tumult that another sound, which came like a smothered howl through the storm, seemed but a part of it. Thus Mabel was unconscious of this new danger, till a glare of lightning swept everything else aside, and bearing directly toward her she saw a huge steamer ploughing through the tempest, on her downward course.

Rescue had time to recoil with horror from the danger, when it was wrapped in darkness again, and she could only guess at its approach by the cabin windows that glared upon her, nearer and nearer, like great fiery eyes half blinded by the storm. Mabel nerved herself, and with a desperate effort bent her strength upon the oars. But the heave of the waters tore one from her grasp, and the other remained useless. Human strength was of no avail now. She was given up to the tempest, and could only cling to the reeling boat mute with horror, still with a thought of those she loved vital at her heart. Another sheet of lightning, blue and livid, rolled down the hills, and in it, standing upon a spur of rocks, she saw James Harrington, either in life or in spirit, looking forth upon the river. His form had the deadly hue of the light. His garments took on the same form. The pale face quivered around him for a moment, and he was engulphed in darkness again.

Mabel flung up her hands with a cry that cut through the storm like an arrow.

"Save me! save me! oh my God! my God!"

Her pale hands quivered to the lightning. The shrieks that rang from her white lips were smothered in the fierce wind. The tortured boat seemed flinging her out to utter despair.

A roar that was not of the elements, now broke through all the tumult. There came a rush—an upheaving of the waters, which flung her high into the darkness—a blow that made her little bark quake in all its timbers—a plunge—a black rush of waters. She was hurled beneath the wheels of the steamer—engulphed in utter darkness. It was her last struggle with the storm.

The continuation of this story is to be found in Mrs. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY, for August. For sale of all periodical and bookstores. Price 12½ cents per number; $1 50 per annum.

In addition to "LOST JEWELS," Mrs Stephens' New Monthly contains the opening chapters of a new Revolutionary romance, called "LOVE IN '76," by the author of "Blanche Dearwood;" a great variety of interesting reading matter, including pleasant gossip on current subjects, under the title of "Things We Talk About;" and, also, in each number, several large and exceedingly beautiful illustrations, from the pencils of noted artists.

Mrs. Stephens' New Monthly is a decided hit. It receives unusual praise. Office of Publication,
No. 126 Nassau-st.

FREMONT AND VICTORY.
JUST PUBLISHED:
THE FREMONT SONGSTER,
With a correct likeness of the "Hero of the West," containing eighteen of the newest and most popular songs of Freedom, including the celebrated Rallying Song, written by Horace Greeley; the whole set to music. For sale by P. J. COZANS,
No. 107 Nassau-st., corner Ann.
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Single copies, sent free of postage, 10

NEW-YORK CITY.

Abuses of the Drug Trade—The Fault with all Attempts to Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your paper some time since under the heading of "Abuse in the Retail Drug Trade," to which I wish again to call attention, and that more for what the writer has left unsaid than for what he has actually written.

Will you therefore allow me, without following the article closely, to point out some other abuses in this connection, and of a kindred nature, and specify what I think would at least to a certain extent remedy the evil. For I fully agree with the writer that there is no subject in which we should as a community feel more interested.

A few years ago the subject of foreign adulteration of drugs was brought before the Congress, and so great was the interest that a law generally known as the Drug Law was passed by almost a unanimous vote, with a view to protect community against sophisticated and spurious drugs. That law has been in force now some ten years, and has undoubtedly been beneficial in many of its results, though short of a great deal of its efficiency and power by being made like every other law conferring appointing power, a mere political football, and subjecting its officers and executors to removal upon each turn of the political wheel of fortune. And though Government has never given it the cordial aid and support that its importance demands, it has, by calling the attention of dealers and consumers to the subject of adulterance, and keeping out foreign articles of this description, unquestionably proved beneficial.

It has been objected to, as "affording protection to home adulteration" and such may have been the case, but if so, we had better have the sophistication here within the reach of the press and a home remedy than three thousand miles away. But there are more facts in the history of our movements as a people in this question, and though it would perhaps be many be interesting to point out how lamentably deficient all arrangements to carry into vigorous execution this sanitary legal enactment are, yet this is not now our object.

The writer of the article first alluded to proposed two remedies and gave us the hopes of a third, which perhaps if specified would have satisfied me without offering any suggestions upon the subject.

The plans proposed would go far, especially the first, of "avoiding all stores not properly supplied with competent clerks, and all dirty and badly arranged stores," toward curing this evil; and the second, no doubt, would lead to the employment of educated and competent pharmaciens, because only such would be able to pass such an examination as is then proposed. But allow me after an experience of many years in the Drug trade, both wholesale and retail, to suggest that the evil lies still deeper and is more difficult to reach and remedy.

The evil lies among the people themselves, the multitude, unread, busy, money-loving, gain-seeking people at large.

A majority buy their drugs as they buy everything else, *for the cheapness*. Rhubarb is to them rhubarb, and whether the best of its kind they stop not to inquire, if the price is only right. So of all the other articles purchased, and as they buy chickory, peas, and dandelion root, under the name of old Java coffee, ready burned and ground, so they buy cheap drugs because they cost a penny or two less per ounce or pound.

Physicians themselves are not free from this same charge, especially when they buy for a large practice, and the wholesale dealer provides the cheaper articles to supply the demand of his custom, both country and city, and the retailer finds a market with pleasant returns of customers and profits, because he sells cheap, though he sells his customers many ways than one.

This demand, growing out of a want of proper appreciation of the use and value of medicines, has led to the evils now so much complained of, and maintains that evil in full growth.

This lack of appreciation of medicine, and here is the prime foundation of the tronble, and when the remedy must be applied, has its origin, in my opinion, to a great extent in the immense system of *Quack Medicines*, now so extensive and general in community. Men and women accustomed to take so much upon trust, suffering either imaginary or real ills, pin their faith to paid-for newspaper puffs, and recommendations which are to be found in every issue, and made to carry authority by an implied experience in the usual stereotyped commencement of "We are not in the habit of recommending, &c." Should the victim, or some friend, have some misgivings as to whether the article recommended would exactly resurrect the dead, cure confirmed consumption, eradicate cancer, and prove a speedy relief to all other ills that flesh is heir to, he or they will speedily meet with the certificate of some Reversnd acquaintance, who either himself has tried and proved the wonderful panacea, or more likely in some semi-inspired hour himself invented, discovered and found out the all healing balm; and hence doubt is put to flight, and the invaluable nostrum is purchased and administered. If perchance any unbeliever should yet have the temerity to question the value of the rare compound, the certificate of the king of Timbuctoo, or the successor of GENGHIS KHAN, with the *fac simile* of the medal awarded by the most learned monarch, will be forthcoming to cure his infidelity, and force the truth upon him. Thus quack nostrums, certified to by quack chemists as having in their composition no ingredients that by any possibility produce any effect upon the human system at all, in any manner or form meeting the indications of the diseases they profess to cure, vouched for as certain remedies by quack preachers who can know but little if anything of the disease they profess an ability to remove, and puffed into importance by quack advertisements, have come to have a place in the estimation of the public alone due to legitimate remedies of the *materia medica*, which have been tested by the experience of learned men for ages, and therefore rest their claims to confidence upon something more than accidental effects or problematical results.

As recent judicial decisions have stripped this quackery of all legal protection, by declaring no mere label a sufficient trade-mark to protect the ingredients from imitation, let the public now strip it of the balance of its presumptous claims, and subject all quackery to the judgment of common sense, and see how quickly its pretensions will dissolve into thin air. To begin here is to begin at the right place, and when the results of such efforts come to be felt, the labors of our Colleges of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Associations will also begin to be felt and appreciated. C. B. G.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 22, 1856.

Jolly Times at a School Meeting.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In yesterday's issue, under the caption "Almost a Row," I appear in a very unenviable position as School officer. You state that "I rolled up my sleeves and placed myself towards Mr. HARGAN in a pugilistic attitude." Now, Sir, the facts are these, and cannot be controverted: when the minutes of the meeting were read, Mr. HARGAN took the floor, and after some preliminary remarks, moved to have the minutes amended. The motion was put from the Chair and disposed of in the negative. After which that gentleman became acurrilous in his remarks, and his gesticulations were of such a threatening character that to him alone the epithet should have been applied; he struck the table with his clenched hand more than six times, and when all expostulations from the Chair became of no avail, Judge MCCARTHY told him he was there alone by sufferance, and had no right to sit there, as he did not belong to the Fourth Ward, coupled with the threat, that his future attendance would be interdicted. The Chairman, at this event, called on me as magistrate of the Fourth Ward, to protect the meeting from such scenes of disorder. I complied with the request, and certainly would have placed him under arrest were it not that Judge MCCARTHY's remark had the desired effect of "cooling him down," as I was not in the slightest degree excited; and I hope your reporter may be equally cool when he again places me as "the head and front" of the offending party. BARTHOLOMEW HEALY.

State Teachers' Association.

This Association holds its eleventh annual meeting at Troy, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August, and it promises an interesting programme. Professor EDWARD NORTH, of Hamilton College, is to read a paper. T. B. SCOTT and J. W. MCELLIGOT, of this City, are also expected. The ladies are not without their representatives, Mrs. H. B. HUGHES having to report on the "Meanness of Female Teachers' Wages," SUSAN B. ANTHONY, on the "Education of both Sexes Together," and Miss JEANNETTE L. DOUGLAS on "Physical Education." The Trojans entertain gratuitously the female teachers who attend the meeting. The President of the Association [illegible]

[illegible] for Deaf [illegible] in infancy, also destroyed [illegible] a boy about 12 years of

The City Health and Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 437 deaths in this City last week—an increase of 100 over the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number, 83 died of consumption, 198 of cholera infantum, 4 of cholera, 6 of cholera morbus, 59 of convulsions infantile, 27 of diarrhœa, 21 of dysentery, 17 of marasmus, 17 of scarlet fever, and 21 of measles. There were 20 deaths by violent causes and 39 interments from the various public institutions.

By way of comparison with the mortality of the corresponding week of former years, the Inspector compiles the following table:

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.		
Week ending	1854.	1855.	1856.
July 8	761	547	393
July 15	817	497	332
July 22	915	591	531
July 29	1,189	669	631
Total	8,683	2,804	1,987

Four weeks of July, 1856, less than 1855..... 367
Four weeks of July, 1854, less than 1854.....1,695

It will be seen from the foregoing that this increase for the week ending the 19th inst. was 149; for the present week 100, which has been mostly of children, as the following figures will show:

DEATHS OF PERSONS OF AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE DURING JULY, 1856.

	First week.	Second week.	Third week.	Fourth week
Of and under 1 year	161	180	243	238
1 to 2 years	53	44	78	103
2 to 5 years	26	32	35	48
5 to 10 years	11	17	16	20
10 to 20 years	12	6	19	10
Total	263	280	391	475

Total increase, week ending 19th inst.....149
Persons under 20 years.....111
Adults over 20.....38
—149

Total increase week ending 16th inst.....100
Persons under 20 years.....84
Adults over 20 years.....16
—100

Total increase of adults for the past two weeks.54

The Health Commissioners have sent us the following card:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Reports having obtained circulation of the existence of disease calculated to create unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioners of Health deem it proper to state that no diseases exist in this City in an epidemic form.

Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending the 19th over the previous week, the total deaths were sixty-six (66) less than the corresponding week of 1855, which year was unusually healthy, the mortality for the year 1855 having been five thousand five hundred and twenty-six (5,526) less than in 1854

The Commissioners, desirous of using timely precaution for the prevention of disease and the preservation of health, meet every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock M., at their office, No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of acting upon all matters over which the Board have cognizence.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Pres. Board of Councilmen.
R. H. THOMPSON, M. D., Health Officer.
WM. ROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physican.
JEDEDIAH MILLER, M. D., Health Commissionar.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Secretary.

Natural and Bent Knees for Ship-Timber.

The following has been furnished us as the result of the trial of the relative strength of natural and bent ships' knees, which was commenced on Wednesday the 16th, and concluded on Tuesday the 22d inst., having occupied six days. It is unnecessary to give the mass of figures which have accumulated in that time, and which will appear in the report to the Navy Department. The figures are given below to the point at which the strongest natural knee broke, and which is probably quite as far as is required for all practical purposes.

The knees of both kinds were fastened as neer as possible in the same manner, and it should be noticed that the strain was applied to one end of each knee, with the fulcrum at or near the centre of the throat, while the other part was fastened secnrely so as not to allow it to give, consequently the figures below give the strain on one end or one half of the knee.

Bent knee siding..10½ inch. (This knee moulded 1 inch smaller in the throat than the others) with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward	Natural knee siding 10½ in., same angle as the bent knee, with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward
1 inch by pressure of 7,500 lbs	1 inch by pressure of 5,500 lbs
2 inch. pressure of 10,000 lbs	2 inches pressure of 9,500 lbs
Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches.....7,875 lbs.	Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches.....6,375 lbs.
Bent knee siding 10½ inches with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward	Natural knee siding 10½ in., same angle as bent knee, with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung inward
1 inch by pressure of 9,500 lbs	1 inch by pressure of 7,500 lbs
2 inch. pressure of 11,000 lbs	2 inch. pressure of 10,500 lbs
Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches.....9,750 lbs.	Average pressure required to spring each half inch up to two inches.....8,125 lbs.

The hydraulic press was then reversed for the purpose of forcing the knees ontward. This was a very interesting trial, as it has been considered by many that a stick of timber having been bent could be very easily brought back to its original shape.

Bent knee, siding 10½ inches, with a leverage of 5 feet 4½ inches, was sprung outward

1 inch by a pressure of.....14,000 lbs.
2 inches by a pressure of.....22,500 lbs.
Average pressure required to spring this knee each half inch up to two inches..15,625 lbs.

The question was then raised, that the piece of timber which were bolted on the knee, to represent the deck, beam, and the side of the ship, as they butted closely together, greatly increased the power required to spring the knee outward. For the purpose of testing this, the end of the beam was cut off so that the ends of the timbers were entirely open and clear of each other. The knee had been already sprung outward ten inches; the pressure was taken off and it went back five inches. The pressure was then applied the second time, and upon reaching the point where the strain had been taken off, at the first trial, it required to spring it one inch a pressure of 28,000 lbs., thus showing that the bent knee required more than double the power to strain ontward than inward. This knee was sprung ten inches without the least break, at a pressure on the last half inch of 38,500 lbs.

The natural knee, same angle as above, siding 10½ inches, was a remarkably fine specimen, such as is rarely found, in some parts very considerably larger than the bent one. It was strongly and carefully bolted; with a leverage of 5 feet, 4½ inches, it required to spring it outward

1 inch, a pressure of.....22,500 lbs.
2 inches, a pressure of.....33,500 lbs.

At this point it broke, near the centre of the throat.

The bent knees, by this trial, seem to possess much greater elasticity, after springing them inward or ontward some distance, and then allowing them to go back. Upon the pressure being applied the second time it was found, in one trial, the knee sustained a slightly greater pressure, and in another about six per cent. less, thereby showing that, after springing the knee once, either inward or outward, its strength has not been essentially impaired.

The natural knees that were tested were much better than an average, whereas the bent knees, if bent perfectly, cannot vary materially in strength, as it requires good, sound timber to make them.

One Muzzled Dog and Loose Laws.

On Friday, we saw a dog in Brooklyn that had a muzzle on. The sight was so unexpected, that for a while we were very much shocked. But on recovering, a sensation of extraordinary pleasure glowed through all our frame—it was an evidence that we had a Mayor and a law, and probably a Policeman, and possibly a law-abiding dog-owner—who at the same time was not too poor to buy a muzzle. But you should have seen how the children ran after the poor thing—the novelty of the sight collected an immense crowd of them, and threatened at one time to interfere with the regular passage of the cars. "Vot for is the wiry geuze over his nose?" was the shout from the greenhorns—which earnest query the knowing ones busied themselves with answering. One said, "they vos dieting the puppy, and vos trying to prevent him from eating anything but spoon victuals." Another said, "it was to keep the flies off him;" another said, "it was to keep him from stubbing his nose when he fell down, and that his master was tender of him." A public school boy, with a pack of books under his arm, said "it was because of the electricity that was in the atmosphere." One innocent youth suggested that "may be it was the law"—but this was hooted down at once, "for," said they "if it's the law, why ain't all dogs just so?"

We trust the example will not be lost upon other residents in Brooklyn. Now that the ice is broken, now that the muzzle is recognized among the institutions, we have hopes that it may be rung into fashion. For we have a great respect for Brooklyn [illegible] think of their running mad, simply because [illegible] two. To think [illegible] keeped in [illegible], bellicust in sighs and muttings, that [illegible] under the shadow of the Brooklyn trees, raving mad, longing to bite somebody and abhorring water! simply because muzzles are not born on dogs noses. To think of the stalwart Pathfinder, enthusiastic Americans, hearty Buchananites, with a hydrophobic poison in their veins, frothing at their mouth and gnashing, all because the Mayor don't proclaim, and the Police don't execute the Dog law, and the citizens do their duty and either kill or muzzle every son of a dog that lies around loose within the consolidated limits. Boys should remember that every dog is worth something—fifty cents or so; if sharp, they will not allow too much snow fleating capital to go unsnubbed. Grown men should not forget, too, that strychnine is cheap.

Mad Dogs at Elizabeth.

About two weeks since a small rabid dog ran into the house of Mr. GEO. WEHR, of Elizabeth City. His owner followed him, secured and killed him, without his doing any damage. On Wednesday morning another rabid dog ran back and forward through Broad-street several times, snapping at all the dogs he met, and 22 are known to have been bitten before he was killed. There has been a considerable slaughtering and muzzling process going on among the canine species since.

The Bible Union.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CHRONICLE,
Friday, July 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 23d, we find a copy of the pamphlet recently published by Rev. Dr. MACLAY, in regard to the affairs of the American Bible Union. The general accuracy of this document we are not prepared to affirm or deny, as it relates to subjects beyond our knowledge and experience, but the following paragraph, relating to our transactions with the Bible Union, contains important errors which we desire to correct. Dr. MACLAY is made to say "that a portion of the New-York *Chronicle*, secured by an annual appropriation of $1,000, for the publication of revision matter, was found to be *practically* under the absolute control of the Secretary, and to be used according to his pleasure. I do not object to the appropriation made by the Board; but I think the object of the appropriation had been perverted to invest the Secretary with power which no such officer should possess."

Now, the truth is:

1. The Bible Union never engaged to pay us a thousand dollars a year.

2. Of the amount which it did agree to pay us, for every *four* dollars which comes to us, *five* go to Dr. MACLAY's son in payment of services for the Bible Union.

3. The space in our paper occupied by the Bible Union matter, and the papers which we furnish weekly to that organization, bring us about one-half the amount which we obtain for the same amount of space and of papers from other sources.

4. The right to exclude whatever we please from the Bible Union department of our paper, has been from the first conceded to us by contract, and if it has been "under the absolute control of the Secretary," it has been so by no fault of ours, and by no defect in the terms of the agreement. We have not gone behind the curtain to pry into the manner in which the Bible Union editor (Dr. M.'s son) does his duty, but have left him at liberty to pursue his own course, the same as we do those who advertise with us in getting up the form of their advertisements, reserving to ourselves the right to exclude whatever we consider not in keeping with the design of our paper.

If the Bible Union Editor has been deterred for any cause from acting independently, why should the New-York *Chronicle* be charged with a subserviency inconsistent with its identity and its dignity? Yours, respectfully,

PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK CHRONICLE.

☞ A night or two since, when the moon was at its full, a lady, not old enough to be venerable, nor young enough to be particularly attractive, nor well enough dressed to ruin any man, nor so shabbily attired as to fill any one with aversion, entered the Peck-slip ferry boat, with intention, apparently, of going to Williamsburg. But her extreme anxiety to occupy a front seat on the boat arrested the attention of a benevolent sailor who was also a passenger. She seated herself at the very verge of the howe, and soon attempted to slide overboard. The rough hand of the sailor caught her by the shoulder and drew her back. She looked up, gave him a blessing, over the left, and was very emphatic in her advice to him to pay strict attention to his own business. He stepped back, and, setting one foot firmly upon her skirts, telegraphed a deck-hand to come to his assistance. Before his arrival the lady made another leap forward. But the seams were honest ones, and her skirts true. So, for a second time, her longing for a cold bath was frustrated. The sailor and the deck-hand, taking each a shoulder, lifted her back over the chains. If a stenographer had been present, and taken down *verbatim* the language which she used upon the occasion, it might have been transmitted to posterity as a specimen chapter for the young swearer's guide. As the steam went down, however, a countryman asked her why she was so anxious to throw herself away when just in the hey-day—the Autumn of life. She protested that all she was after was "a fresh smell of the salt sea." She "had come out for a sail, and never could enjoy it unless she got her head well down to the water." For a free country, she thought this was a little the most tyrannical she had found this side the Lakes of Killarney.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

QUIET.

'Twas as quiet yesterday as warm. But few arrests were made by the Police. A few Saturday-night drunkards and rowdies were "brought up" and punished according to law and usage, but no cases of general interest were before the Police magistrates.

RUFFIANISM.

On Saturday morning a most shameful piece of ruffianism was perpetrated in Hudson-street. A man named John Rideback and a woman named Maria King were assaulted on the sidewalk in front of their premises in the most savage manner, by nearly a dozen drunken men. One of the fellows struck the woman King in the face, blackening both her eyes, and felling her to the pavement. While prostrate she was kicked and beaten most brutally. Rideback went to her assistance, but being attacked by several men was nearly killed himself. Both his eyes were closed, and his face badly cut. Rideback and the woman King then escaped from the ruffians, and reached their dwelling, which, however, they had no sooner entered, than the front windows, blinds, sash, glass, etc., were smashed in by a volley of paving-stones and brickbats. Officers Story, Slater and Kemp, of the Fifth Ward, soon reached the spot, and after a struggle and free use of their locusts, succeeded in arresting three men, who gave their names as William P. Wood, Thomas Crawford and Charles F. Hill, but their confederates escaped. The defendants were subsequently taken before Alderman CLANCY, and held to bail to answer the charge at the Court of Sessions.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A man named Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Walter, real estate brokers, was arrested on Saturday, and brought before Justice FLANNAGAN, charged with fraud. Aaron Spinning, the prosecutor, made an affidavit by which it appears that he (Spinning) was some time since assaulted with a sling-shot, and so severely injured that he fell into very distressed circumstances, and was obliged to pawn some family relics, consisting of thirty silver spoons, a sugar-tongs, &c., at Simpson's pawn-shop, for $25. Subsequently he obtained from Campbell & Walter a loan of $61, less the $25, on the property, and agreed to pay the interest and principal in installments, which he had done until nearly the whole was paid up, when he found that Campbell had been before Justice WOOD, and made an affidavit that his name was Spinning, that he had pawned this property for $25, and lost the ticket. Upon this affidavit he got the goods from Simpson, signing a receipt therefor as Mr. Spinning. Mr. Spinning alleges that Campbell intended to defraud him out of his property by this means. On Campbell's arrest the pawn-ticket which he had sworn he lost was found in his possession. He was held in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

RIVER THIEVES.

Two characters, named John Monahan *alias* "Stuttery John," and John Ward were arrested on Friday night, for plundering the cabin of the brig *Samuel French*, foot of Jefferson-street. Justice WOOD committed the prisoners for examination.

The Police of the Seventh Ward made a descent, on Saturday night, on the premises corner of Market and Madison streets, and arrested George Buckling and wife, the keepers of it, and eight other persons whom they found there. The prisoners were all brought before Justice WOOD, who committed them for an examination on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Miscellaneous.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

An unknown man was struck down by the heat in North William-street, about 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon. He was sent to the Hospital.

John H. Jones died on Saturday at No. 6 Manhattan-place, from *coup de soleil*. His age was 39 years. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body.

DROWNED.

A German named Daniel Walcher was drowned yesterday morning at the foot [illegible] of the animal's back, and being old could reach him was drowned. The body was found soon after, and removed, to No. 25 Sheriff-street, where deceased lived. An inquest upon it was held by Coroner GAMBLE. Deceased was a driver of a dirt cart. His age was 29. He leaves a wife behind.

SUICIDE.

Agnes Simpson, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years committed suicide on Saturday, at No. 171 First-street, by taking laudanum. An inquest upon the body was held yesterday, by Coroner PERRY. Verdict: "Suicide by taking laudanum." Deceased was a married woman, her husband testified that she had attempted self-destruction before, and that of late she was very depressed in spirits, in consequence of her having violated an oath not to drink again any intoxicating liquors.

WHERE'S THE POLICE?

One of the policemen attached to the office of the Chief of Police lost on Saturday, while passing from Broadway and Walker streets, to John and Cliff streets, a copper star with copper ribbons, with the words "Chief's office," and a silver shield marked "Aid." The loser wants it, and if the finder will return it to the office of the Chief of Police, he will be acting very properly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Morits vs. *Peebles*.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—I feel controlled by the decision of the General Term in this case, although individually I am still of the opinion that the defendant is not bound to account for his earnings in the mines. By that decision it was settled that the defendant having, during the time fixed in the agreement, violated it by engaging in the mining business, the plaintiff has a right to adopt it as part of the business to be attended to under the agreement, and share in the profits. On the finding of the referee, I must order judgment for the plaintiff for one-half of such net proceeds as the referee has reported to have been earned.

The plaintiff is not entitled to interest from the day at which the balance is struck. He had a right to call the defendant to account, and on accounting he would then be entitled to interest. In the present case, the interest should be calculated from the commencement of the action, no account having been previously rendered.

Judgment to be entered according to the above directions.

Middleton and Wife vs. *Stevens and Others*.—Under the decisions in Roberts vs. Randall, (5 Pr. Rep. 327,) and Mulvey vs. Davison, (9 Pr. R. 111,) I think this order must be discharged. Those cases have been followed in this Court at Special Term on various occasions, and for uniformity in the practice, should be conformed to by us. In Remier vs. Noyle, (1 Smith, 256), may be found the views of the Court on the question.

Motion granted to vacate order to hold to bail on defendants' stipulating not to bring any action. Costs of defendants to abide event.

Isaac P. Martin vs. *George Keys*.—Order of reference to William Kent.

Archibald Cochran vs. *Abraham Oettinger*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Pauline Hearing vs. *David Hearing*.—Order appointing next friend to plaintiff to conduct suit, &c.

Thomas Grogan vs. *Dennis Mevermott*.—Motion to amend judgment roll granted.

John L. Hudson vs. *Alexander Kenzie*.—Motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue. Defendant's costs to abide event without prejudice to renew motion, &c.

Before Judge Brady.

Joseph W. Trust vs. *James Person, et. al.*—BRADY J. This action was brought to enforce a lien for the storage of pianos that had been wrongfully taken from the plaintiff after his lien had attached, and the complaint prays for judgment against the defendants—that the piano-fortes he sold, and that fifty-two dollars (the amount of the lien) be paid to the plaintiff from the proceeds, together with interest from March 1, 1856, and the costs of the action, and that he have such other and further relief as may be just. The verdict rendered by the Jury impaneled to try the issues presented on the pleadings found the counter claim set up to be $39, and the claim of the plaintiff to be $40, and thus giving the plaintiff judgment for $1. On this state of facts, and on the pleadings, the defendants ask for costs, and the plaintiff insists that the action being equitable in its nature, the costs are, under section 306, at the discretion of the Court. It is said in Fox vs. McGregor, 5 Barbour 43, that an inn, keeper's remedy to enforce a lien for keeping the horse of his guest is by action in the nature of a bill in Chancery, the Court citing 1 Cow. Tr., 2d ed., 299. On examination of the book referred to, it is said to be "supposed that the only way in which satisfaction from a lien can be enforced is by a bill in Chancery"—referring to 1 Strange, 556; 1 Hoit, N. P. R., 583; 2d Kent Com., 3d ed., 642, and other cases. And we find, on examination of Edwards on Bailments, the statement of the same principle in reference to innkeepers' liens, with a reference to the cases just stated; also, Fox vs. McGregor, supra, and 8 Mod. R., 172. Upon examination of 2d Kent, we find the context to be: "I presume that satisfaction of a lien may be enforced by bill in Chancery," without referring to any authority, and leaving the subject upon the opinion of the author only. With due deference to the learned author of Cowen's Treatise, I assert that the authorities referred to on this point have no bearing upon the principle stated by him in the context, and that they relate to actions of trover, in which the doctrine of equity power or jurisdiction is not suggested. Where the lien existed and the remedy at law was inadequate, I have no doubt the Court of Chancery had the power to enforce any right, but I deny that on the authorities referred to such a proceeding as suggested could be sustained, and certainly not, in any case, unless the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeded the value of $100. 1 Barbour, Ch. Pr., 39; 2 R. S., 173, § 40, (orig §37.) In this case the value of the property was not proved on the trial, and was not passed upon by the jury; if it had been, then we should be met by the difficulty that the equitable remedy to enforce the lien is predicated upon the possession of the property by the lienor, and not where he has parted with it or it has been violently taken from his custody. Voluntarily yielding possession is a waiver of the lien. 1 East, 4; 26 Wend., 567; 2 Kent, (7th ed.) 619; 3 Hill, 485. But where the chattel or thing to which the lien has attached is tortuously taken from the lenor, he may maintain replevin to recover it and enforce his lien. Bigelow vs. Heton, 6 Hill, 43. The complaint here does not ask the *possession of the property* affected by the lien, but for a judgment for $52 against the defendant, and a sale of that property to satisfy that judgment. There is no proof in the case from which the particular property designated could be described if such a judgment could be rendered, and the property itself is neither in the possession of the Court, as officer appointed by it, nor of the plaintiff. Although the nature of the claim may be equitable, the action is one to recover a sum of money, and on the proof and the finding of the Jury no judgment other than a judgment for the recovery of money can be entered. In these views of this application, it seems to me conclusive that the defendants are entitled to their costs. I admit that the questions presented are new and embarrassing, but I think, aside from the exact character of this action, there was no necessity for an "equity" action, contemplated by section 306. But if there was, and this action was so designed, the facts proved do not place it within that jurisdiction. The defendant's costs ordered, and judgment for plaintiff for $1.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham and Brady.

Daniel Tracy vs. *T. M. Clark*.—Judgment affirmed.

Evert M. Kimbark vs. *Meyer Rotterman*.—Judgment affirmed.

Abram A. Garette vs. *Alvah B. Taylor*.—Judgment affirmed.

John Carpenter vs. *John Taylor*.—Judgment affirmed.

Eugene Kelletas vs. *Penfold Reynolds*.—Judgment affirmed.

George M. Sherman vs. *George Eleler*.—Judgment and report set aside, and case referred back to referee. Costs to abide events.

Martha Walker vs. *Isaac Swazzee*.—Judgment reversed.

Patrick Flanagan vs. *William Maher*.—Judgment affirmed for $46 and costs below. Reversed as to re[illegible] without costs on appeal to either party.

Patrick M. Smith vs. *William P. Barton*.—Order modified according to opinion, without costs on appeal.

John Englis vs. *William P. Furniss*.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

James N. Turner vs. *William Wetters*.—Judgment affirmed for $80 13, without costs, to either party on appeal.

Richard Field vs. *John Paulding*.—*Joseph H. Brown* vs. *John Paulding*.—Order at Special Term reversed, and exceptions ordered to be set aside. No costs to either party on this appeal.

James Noble vs. *Hiram Cornell*.—Motion granted on terms.

M. T. Moss vs. *Joseph Shannon*.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Wm. Smell vs. *Peter G. Laidlaw*.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

George Walker vs. *William H. Paisse*.—Judgment reversed, and case sent back to referee, to abide the event.

C. Patterson vs. *John T. Weere*.—Ordered back.

James Fered vs. *George Starn*.—Judgment affirmed.

George Seawarding vs. *Jones & Little*.—Judgment affirmed.

Sergeant V. Bagley vs. *Joseph G. Freeman*.—Judgment reversed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Whiting.

DECISIONS.

July 26.—*Matilda Esch by her next friend, &c.* vs. *Robert Esch*.—Decree granted.

The People ex rel. Mayor, &c. vs. *The Judges of the New-York Common Pleas*.—Injunction order discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

Public School Examination at Hoboken.

There will be a public examination of the schools of Hoboken to-morrow, at the School building in Garden-street, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. At the close there will be a vacation of the schools until the first Monday in September.

Change of Railroad Time.

On and after to-day the train which has left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock A. M., will leave Camden and arrive in New-York at about 11½ o'clock.

Fire Department Runners.

The Board of Officers of the Jersey City Fire Department, at a recent meeting, in which they adopted a resolution that persons who are not members of fire companies should be compelled to stop running to fires as members of companies, and having hold of the drag-ropes of apparatus. This resolution is in consequence of disturbances which have occurred [illegible] to occur in consequence of [illegible] to the fire companies.

[illegible] Locomotives.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have just placed upon their road a new locomotive called the *Phœnix*, which burns coal instead of wood. It is a Yankee invention, manufactured by W. M. MASON & Co., of Taunton, Mass.

Buchanan Meeting.

A meeting of the "Fourth Ward Jeffersonian Democratic Club" of Jersey City was held at Wellwood Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. S. WICKWARE presided. Speeches were made by A. A. HANDBURGH and Mr. HAINES. There was a full attendance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in good request and are firm at $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls and $6 25@$6 31½ for Pots, per lb. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 133 bbls. Pearls, and 695 bbls. Pots; together, 828 barrels.

COFFEE—Is less active, yet firm.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11½	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in pretty good demand, but somewhat inferior prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 10,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 35@ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 80
Common to Good Ohio	6 15@ 6 35
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 35@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	6 60@ 10 00

Canadian rules about the same, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 95 ℔ bbl. Southern is essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 25@$9 and $10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $2 75@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, but it is not quotably cheaper, though being less sought after. The sales since our last embrace about 47,000 bushels, mainly within yesterday's range. Rye and Oats appear about the same. Corn is in pretty brisk request and is held with increased firmness. The sales since our last reach nearly 56,000 bushels, at 55c.@55c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@62c. for common to prime mixed; 64c @70c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 65c.@65c. for round Yellow; 55c.@55c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 65c.@75c. for round White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the receipts of the week have been extremely small, with sales to a fair extent for the season, at full prices. The stock is much reduced and the principal part of it is now in store and held at high rates, which has a tendency in a great measure to curtail operations. Most of the purchases now made are in anticipation of future wants, as tanners are obliged to suspend operations during the extreme hot weather. The receipts this week have been very small, amounting only to 26,552 Hides from foreign ports, and ont 89 coastwise, as follows: 4,101 Porto Cabello, ℔ *R. Watson*; 900 Green Salted Para, ℔ *Hallock*; 854 Carthagena, ℔ *E. H. Miller*; 641 from Honduras, ℔ *W. A. Alden*; 56 from Bermuda, and 89 Coastwise, making a total of 6,641 Hides. Sales have been, 4,352 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs. at 26½c., usual selection, 6 months; 1,223 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs. at 26c., usual selection, 6 months; 1,627 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs. at 25½c., usual selection, 6 months; 2,258 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 23c., usual selection, 8 months; (adding 2 months, interest;) 4,434 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 23c., usual selection, 7 months; 2,612 dry Salted Maranham, 25 lbs. at 19c., usual selection, 6 months; 261 dry Maranham, 14 lbs. at 23½c., as they run, 6 months; 632 dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs. at 21c., rejecting water damaged, 6 months; 482 dry Port au Platt, 16@17 lbs. at 18½c., rejecting bad and water damaged, 6 months; 110 dry Salted Maracaibo, 17c. cash, less 4 ℔ cent.; 300 Green Salted Orinoco, 50 lbs. at 10½c., 6 months; 900 Green Salted Para, 45 lbs. at 12c., 6 months; 118 Green Salted Texas, 57 lbs. at 8c., 6 months; 591 dry Rio Grands Horse, 10 lbs, at $1 65 each, rejecting coits, 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly

AUCTION SALES.

...ESDAY, July 29, at 12½ ...Exchange, for account of ...

...6 per cent. Bonds.
...New-Haven Railroad 6 per cent.
...Fitchburg Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
...Susquehanna Coal Company, 7 per
...Bonds.
...to Valley Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
...Frankfort and Louisville 6 per cent. Bonds.
...American Coal Company (full stock).$75 each.
...American Guano Company.....$100 each.
...Enterprise Insurance Company.....$50 each.
...Nicholas Insurance Company.....$25 each.
...Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
...Eastern Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
...Empire City Insurance Company.....$100 each.
...Excelsior Insurance Company.....$50 each.
...New-Amsterdam Insurance Co.....$25 each.
...Market Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
...Mechanics' Bank, New-York.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 31.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker No. 4 Broad-st.

A. M. CHESTMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Bowery.

STOCK OF A WATCHMAKER AT AUCTION.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell on TUESDAY, 29th inst. at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of watches, jewelry and fancy articles; watch materials, consisting in part of spring, escapement, anchor, centre and balance wheel watches, Collet's regulators, pinions and a large quantity of other watch materials, together with a numerous variety of fine gold cameos, gold, stone and diamond ear rings, brooches, do., do., in sets, ladies' and gentlemen's rings, spectacles, lockets, snaps studs, sleeve buttons, pencil cases, guard, fob and vest chains, and various other articles of jewelry and silver plated ware, gold and silver hunting and open face detached and patent levers, cylinder escapements, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade. Every article on the catalogue warranted as represented. Full particulars in catalogue.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. WILL SELL, On WEDNESDAY next, 2 th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the first class boarding house No. 229 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., the whole of the furniture, curtains, carpets, beds and beddlog, mirrors, pictures, ornamental ware, China and glass ware table cutlery, silver-plated ware, rosewood piano-forte, &c.; the whole embracing every article, useful and ornamental, required in a first-class boarding house. Also, one superior rosewood piano-forte and piano stool, H. D. Davis, New-York, maker. The above sale will positively be without reserve, and buyers can depend on every article in the house being sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues on the morning of sale, or the day previous, at the office of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY—July 29, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Sackett-st., near Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, a large and extensive assortment of household furniture of every description, consisting of rosewood parlor suits in satin & coxal; fine rosewood piano-forte, splendidly carved, 7¼-octave, made by Lighte & Newton, of New-York; carved rosewood centre tables, side tables, corner stands, side boards, &c.; chaperes; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads; parlor carpets; hair cloth chairs; French plate mirrors; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c. Also French China vases, together with a large lot of bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive. The above furniture is nearly new and has only been used since the 1st of May. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneer, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, the day before the sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer,

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit, a full assortment of Ridgway's best white granite, light blue, and all kinds of common ware, tumblers, sweetmeats, and other glass of every variety; also, a full assortment of French decorated China. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, July 29, 10 o'clock, No 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue & C common ware; China tea sets, 44 pieces, glass ware, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 91 Baltic, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany bedsteads, washstands, chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany and rosewood tables, looking glasses, cook stoves, &c., &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY—July 28, at 10½ o'clock, No. 130 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a large lot of Jockrwith's and farmer's tools, turning lathes, chafing and pulleys, circular saws, vises, work benches, bellows, and everything appertaining to the above business.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and transact SPECIAL business on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, No. 4 and 5 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Cozzens' (cook,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 40 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 35
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Millerville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 40
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 75	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 85
Kalvarus	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOGUL'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE RED BANK	
Wednesday, Jy. 16,	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 16,	6½ P. M.
Thursday, July 17,	5 A. M.	Thursday, July 17,	3 P. M.
Friday, July 18,	6 A. M.	Friday, July 18,	3 P. M.
Saturday, July 19,	8 A. M.	Saturday, July 19,	4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20,	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20,	3½ P. M.
Monday, July 21,	9 A. M.	Monday, July 21,	4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 22,	7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22,	11 A. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 23,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 23,	11½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24,	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 24,	12 M.
Friday, July 25,	8½ A. M.	Friday, July 25,	1 P. M.
Saturday, July 26,	10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 26,	2 P. M.
Sunday, July 27,	10 A. M.	Sunday, July 27,	3½ P. M.
Monday, July 28,	11 A. M.	Monday, July 28,	4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 29,	1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29,	5 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 30,	1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 30,	6 P. M.
Thursday, July 31,	2½ A. M.	Thursday, July 31,	7 A. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squam Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SODDER, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Wednesday, July 23, 6½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 23 7½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 24 8 A. M.
Friday, July 25, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 25, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, July 26, 8½ P. M.	Saturday, July 26, 9 A. M.
Monday, July 28, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 28, 5½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 29, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 30, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 30 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, July 31, 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORKWALK, Capt. G. T. ROWAN, will leave as follows, Sundays excluded: Leaving foot of Canal-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 1 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 5½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, jun., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mogul's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE.—Pier 41—From foot of Canal and Boring s., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, make-of the [illegible] trips. For fare [illegible] inquire of [illegible]

[illegible] ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M. connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the [illegible]

[illegible] OFFICE SEATS.—Comfortable [illegible] can be had at [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

STEPHEN B. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq.; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscounted by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Mal a,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Leghorn,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM STREET, New-York, offer for sale to persons seeking safe investments, the following Securities:

Cincinnati City 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. coupon bonds.
Detroit City 7 per cent. Water work Loan.
Bonds 8 per cent. of various counties in Iowa.
Bonds 6 per cent. of various counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible 1st Mortgage on 1st and 2d Sections.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund 1st Mortgage on 3d Section.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgages 8 per cent. bonds.
Green Bay Milwaukie and Chicago 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund.
Peoria and Quaka 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 79 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons at this office; also, on the following Bonds issued to the Company, due Aug. 1, viz.: Bonds of the City of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn, Bonds of the Town of Delavan and on the Farm Mortgages guaranteed by this Company.

CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 33 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MOSES KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th at July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.

M. O. HALSTED.
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $3,400,000,) will be paid at the office of

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this city.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.

J. W. SURTER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, June 27, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 45 Wall-st.

C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22, 1856.

INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 43 William-st., New York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on and after the above date.

J. M. CATLIN, President.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. APRIL 21, 1856.

CAPITAL STOCK, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.
ROBERT RAY, Vice President. RICHARD KING, Ass't Cash'r.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution, in pursuance of the authority conferred on them in their Articles of Association, have unanimously determined to increase its Capital Stock by an issue of FIFTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SHARES of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions and limitations of said Articles contained and declared, with respect to the Shares now existing.

The undersigned Directors, appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice that on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., they will receive subscriptions at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day as Stockholders in the said Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the proportion of ONE NEW SHARE OF THE INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK AT PAR TO EACH SHARE then held by them respectively.

Such subscriptions may be made by inclosing and delivering in sealed letter to the undersigned, at the place aforesaid, TWENTY DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE applied for, in notes of, or checks upon, either of the banks in said City.

By a resolution of the Directors, it has been provided that the REMAINING EIGHTY DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be payable AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1857, at such times and in such installments as the Board may require, after sixty days' public notice for the payment of the same, and the subscribers are privileged to make their Script Shares full Stock at any time.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROBERT RAY, JNO. C. GREEN,
A. A. LOW.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 21 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $300,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN RALSTY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. BUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
NEWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. FLY,
WM. M. ARRATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HARGAT,	S. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
R. T. VALENTINE,	F. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID H. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. H. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN [illegible]	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 7 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. S. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED a DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
July 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 21st instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st to ensue. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.

JOHN V. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent, upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 13th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LESAR, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders as per this day's list of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to Aug. 2.

STEPHEN B. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS Of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividen of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.
WILLIAM MILLER'S
MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
With or without the Æolian.
Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract,) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title, would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC

against buying pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer" on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter have no other than his own name. For power, richness, and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address post-paid.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 295 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK,
These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a new
SECOND HAND PIANO,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

RAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 205 Seventh-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARE-ROOMS.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM HALLET, DAVIS & CO., BOSTON, and WAREROOMS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; in Rosewood case, in perfect order. Call at 365 Broadway. Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125. Call at 365 Broadway. Also, a 7-octave Melodeon for sale, low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 421 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

BUSSING, LOCKER & DODGE,
No. 82 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality in rods, square iron, 5/16 to 2 in. Can also make to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINE—Rack Lathes, Standing Press, Gilding Presses and Steam Heating Pipes for sale cheap. A fifteen horse power engine and boiler, little used; the above articles for sale at No. 170 Water-st., New York.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agents of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AXES, SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft [illegible] for sale by [illegible]
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] ERY, &c.

[illegible] DOOR—NO. 84 FULTON-ST.—A [illegible] assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, constantly on hand, at very low prices.

THE AMERICAN KAVLIN COMPANY—Are prepared to furnish in any quantity desired, their superior White Clay. Orders will be received by BRITTON & ELY, No. 97 Wall-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Jobbers and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory, at CANOT HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER, With or without mower attachment, for sale by E. L. LIKIN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 10 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.
EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE,

Without change of car or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the C

New-York Daily Times

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Erie Building Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Latest News from Mexico.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION BY THE CLERGY—DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER—GOLD PLACERS DISCOVERED, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 26.

The steamship *Texas*, Capt. FOSDICK, has arrived at this port, with advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d, and the City of Mexico to the 19th—being two weeks later. The opponents of GOMEZFARIAS's Government at Puebla had attempted a revolution, but the plans being discovered, it was frustrated, and a number of the offenders arrested. The impression seemed to be pretty general that the clergy were at the bottom of the scheme, as their hatred of the existing Government, in consequence of its action in the confiscation and sale of their estates, had become most intense. With the exception of this attempted outbreak, the country was comparatively quiet.

It is reported, however, that difficulties have arisen in the Cabinet, and that some changes therein will soon be effected.

A difficulty with the Minister from France is also announced, but of its precise nature our dispatch is somewhat obscure.

Further subscriptions had been obtained towards the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the chances of its final success were becoming daily more encouraging.

The papers received by the *Texas* announce semi-officially that the matters in dispute between Mexico and Spain have been arranged, and that no further trouble is apprehended.

Immense placers of gold are represented to have been discovered in the Province of Guerrero, which promise to rival any that have yet been developed.

Interesting from Kansas.

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE BETWEEN GEN. LANE'S PARTY AND THE MISSOURIANS.

ROCK ISLAND, Friday, July 25.

Gen. SPRINGFIELLOW and other citizens of Preston issued a handbill on July 8, calling on all Missourians to go over to Kansas before August, to vote at the November election under TOOMBS' bill.

We learn by mail that LANE's party of 300 persons, including women and children, crossed the Missouri to Nebraska City on Monday. Gen. SMITH says if LANE enters Kansas he will arrest him if it costs him $200. LANE will remain in Iowa unless the Missourians attempt to intercept his party. Six hundred Missourians are said to be organized at St. Joseph to intercept LANE's party. There will be a battle if they attempt it. Ninety Chicagoians and thirty Massachusetts men expected to join LANE at Nebraska City.

Gen. HARNEY left Council Bluffs on Monday for Kansas. There are 300 Mormons at Council Bluffs, 200 miles west of Iowa City. Several hundred others are near it.

The Acquittal of Herbert—Difficulties Growing out of the Trial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25.

Much indignation and excitement exists amongst the Irish population here at the acquittal of Mr. HERBERT, who left Washington early this morning. His two trials cost the Government eighteen hundred dollars.

Ex-Mayor LENOX has been arrested and held to bail not to fight a duel with Mr. RADCLIFFE.

Several other personal difficulties growing out of the Herbert affair remain unsettled.

Missouri Politics.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

A private dispatch says that Col. BENTON has abandoned his engagements in Northern and Northwestern Missouri, and hastened to St. Louis to electioneer for Mr. BLAIR for Congress.

New-Brunswick Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Saturday, July 26.

The Governor has assented to the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law. The House has been prorogued.

From Baltimore.

FAILURE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS MAIL—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 27.

The Southern mail, to-day, brings nothing from any point south of Savannah.

On Friday last, a train of six cars, on the Welden and Wilmington (N. C.) were thrown from the track and turned bottom-up. A number of persons were more or less injured, but none fatally.

Railroad Accident—Death of John H. Doane.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 25.

JOHN H. DOANE, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was dreadfully injured, near Hyde Park, five miles south of Chicago, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He slipped in endeavoring to get upon a moving train, and four cars passed over him. Both legs had compound fractures below the knees, and he was bruised about the head. He died last night from the effects of his injuries.

Newspaper Change.

UTICA, Saturday, July 26.

The Utica *Daily Gazette* (Democratic) and the printing establishment connected therewith, was, yesterday, sold to the friends of MR. FILLMORE. It is understood that the price paid was about $12,000. CHARLES J. RADFORD, Esq., is to be the Editor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Man Killed by His Own Coffin.

On Saturday nigh. last, a man who resided in Twenty-ninth-street was killed in a most singular manner. The following are the peculiar circumstances, as far as our reporter has been able to learn them—for, in consequence of the opinion entertained concerning his relatives by the deceased, who was a man of considerable wealth and respectability, they have made great effort to keep the particulars from the public ear. It appears that nearly a year ago the deceased, who was fifty-three years of age, became strongly impressed with an idea that, when he should die, the parsimonious disposition of his relatives would lead them to put him in a cheap coffin, while he had a strong desire to be buried in one of polished rosewood, lined with white satin and trimmed with silver. Soon after this strange idea got possession of his mind, he discovered an elegant coffin in one of the principal warehouses, which suited him. He purchased it for $75; had it sent to his residence at nightfall, and stowed it away in a small closet adjoining his bed-room, where it remained until the time of the accident. How it occurred is not known to a certainty, for the first intimation the family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servant, who, on going to call him to breakfast, found the door wide open and the deceased lying upon the floor, dead, with his coffin at his side. She screamed, which soon brought the family, and on raising the body the skull was found crushed in upon the brain. He was discovered about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when, to all appearance, he had been dead several hours. On examining the closet, a bottle containing a quantity of sherry wine was found, and as Saturday night was excessively warm, he is supposed to have gone to the closet in order to procure the wine to use with some ice-water he had on a small table by his bedside. It is thought that he must have sought for it in the dark, and by some mistake upset the coffin, which stood nearly upright. Becoming sensible that it was falling, he probably made an effort to get away, when he fell, and the outer end struck his head with sufficient force to fracture his skull and cause almost immediate death. The inquest will be held with all possible secrecy. The unfortunate impression of the deceased concerning his relatives is a sufficient reason for withholding the names of the parties.

The John-street Methodist Church.

The trouble at the John-street Methodist Church on Friday night, was not renewed on Saturday, as some anticipated. A strong force of Second Ward policemen were on reserve, to prevent any further disorder. The lady-guard within the Church, maintained possession. Yesterday the exercises were continued as usual, in a quiet and orderly manner. The Church was crowded during the day. Rev. Mr. MCELROY officiated in the morning devotions, Mr. THOMAS in the [illegible]

Drowned.

A man named PATRICK BRADY was drowned yesterday afternoon at the foot of Forty-second-street, while bathing.

☞ The car in which we rod e up the Eighth-avenue on Friday was preceded for some distance by a omnibus, whose driver persisted in keeping on the track, (an unusual thing for stage drivers,) and compelled the car to proceed at the same slow gait as that of his own slow coach. When one of his passengers pulled the strap, he stopped on the track, and forced us to halt too, until the man alighted.

☞ Messrs. SAMUEL HOLMES and WM. COLGATE are building, jointly, a large double store on Chambers-street, near West Broadway. The lot of Mr. HOLMES is one hundred feet deep, and the lot of Mr. COLGATE seventy-five feet deep. The store will cover the whole ground, and be fifty feet front. It will be five stories high, with a basement and subcellar. It will be faced with white marble. The total cost will be about $45,000. The premises will be ready for occupation early in January next, and it is stated that they have already been leased for $11,000 per annum.

Fires.

IN THE BOWERY.

About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in tha three-story brick building, rear of No. 189 Bowery, occupied on the first and second floors by PAUL DOEMM, cabinet-ware manufacturer, and on the third floor by CHAS. HABLEK, also a cabinet-warmaker. The fire originated, it is thought, on the third floor. MR. HABLEK's loss was about $200—no insurance. MR. DOEMM's loss was about $150—no insurance. Tha building, owned by PETER GARDNER, was damaged to the extent of about $200.

IN SECOND AVENUE.

At 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, a fire broke out in No. 198 Second-avenue, a new dwelling house nearly finished, caused by the bursting of a gas pipe while being "proved." The flames spread rapidly to the two unoccupied buildings on either side, and both were destroyed. The building were principally owned by Mr. BEARD, who was superintending their erection. Loss about $7,000.

IN PEARL-STREET.

At 5¼ o'clock P. M., same day, a fire broke out in the stationery store of MORGAN & Co., No. 221 Pearl-street. The damage, which was trifling, was caused mostly by water.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PREJUDICE VANQUISHED.—The dispensaries and hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integumants and the secretive organs. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Kalliston, or Orient Water, is the name of a new and very pleasant wash, prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston, for removing tan, freckles, &c., and for improving and beautifying the complexion and allaying irritation. We advise our readers to use it.—*Aurora.*

For sale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., A. B. & D. SANDS; also by druggists and perfumere generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY appears determined to buffet tha storm. Het weather does not intimidate him in the least. "Drive ahead, keep moving," is his motto. To-night he announces Messrs. B. and T. CONY and their dogs; also, revival of the "Buccaneers of the Gulf," "Red Gnome," and "Boatman and his Dogs." Go; don't be afraid of the heat; the wind-sails make the house comfortable.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The CANTON Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,
Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.
NEW-YORK, No. 823 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of Hon. Judge Rockwell.

Hon. WILLIAM ROCKWELL, Judge of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, died at his residence, in the town of New-Utrecht, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night. He had been ill but a short time. The direct cause was bleeding of the lungs. Mr. ROCKWELL held several offices of honor and trust in the County of KINGS, among them those of District-Attorney and County Judge. The deceased was about 50 years of age.

Reward of Merit.

It will be recollected that a lad named GEORGE SMITH leaped from an excursion boat, upon which he had smuggled himself, about the 20th of June last, and rescued a child which had fallen overboard from drowning. The act was brought to the notice of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York, by Mr. CHARLES DENNIS of this City, and they, considering it a case deserving of merit, have awarded him a silver medal and $25 in gold. The face of tha medal contains the following inscription:

"*Pretium Virtutis*—Presented July, 1858, to GEORGE SMITH for his courage and humanity; who, when only 15 years old, at the imminent peril of his own life, sprang into the river and sustained a drowning child till rescued."

On the reverse is tha representation of a ship ashore, with the mortar for throwing a line, and people rendering assistance.

The presentation was made in the Centenary M. E. Church, yesterday morning, the recipient being attached to the Sunday School of that church. An address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. J. S. INSKIP. The money is to be deposited in the Savings Bank until tha lad becomes of age.

Republican Movements.

A meeting of the Young Men of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will be held this (Monday) evening at the Odeon, to form a Young Men's Fremont Club.

A meeting will also be held at No. 450 Grand-st., for the purpose of forming the Fifteenth Ward Fremont Club.

Selling Newspapers on Sunday.

Several boys were arrested yesterday for hawking newspapers about the streets. After a short detention they were reprimanded and discharged.

Sun-Struck.

Capt. BONNELL, of tha brig *Darien*, was prostrated by the heat on Friday, while on the way from the vessel to his house, No. 32 Prince-street. He revived under proper treatment. The vessel being ready to sail stood out to sea without him.

Burglars Arrested.

Assistant-Captain MCCLANE, of the Third District Police, arrested JOHN FRANTZ and PETER PHILLIPS, *alias* JOHN WALTON, on Friday, on suspicion of breaking into CROCKER'S store at Fort Hamilton, and stealing therefrom $400 worth of goods. They were committed to answer.

Brooklyn City Mortality.

The weekly report of deaths show a total of 110, of which 63 were males and 47 females; adults 32 and minors 78. Tha principal diseases were cholera infantum, 28; consumption, 10; convulsions, 8; congestion of brain, debility, hydrocephalus, 7 each; congestive fever, 5; diarrhœa, dysentery, 4 each; inflammation of bowels, palsy, sprue, 2 each.

Serious Accident.

[illegible] Monroe was thrown from his horse in Front-street, on Friday, and so severely injured that his life was for a time despaired of. He was handed over to the County Hospital.

Fire.

About 1¾ o'clock Sunday morning, a fire broke among some sheds attached to BAGBY's Sarsaparilla Manufactory, in Front-street, opposite Stewart's building. Damage, several hundred dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Accident by the Breaking of a Scaffold.

One of the workmen who were injured by the falling of a scaffold in the Congregational Church in Union-street, on Friday, have since died. Five are at the Hospital, and in a fair way of recovery. The remaining three are at their homes. An inquest was held upon JAMES WEBB, the only man died, and the jury in connection with the facts was rendered.

Yacht Racing.

Our fellow-citizens of Harlem and Yorkville have been enjoying themselves of late by yacht and boat races.

The Model Yacht Club of Harlem, (a very fine club by the way,) were to have had their annual regatta (starting from Harlem Bridge) on Tuesday last; their boats started, but owing to unfavorable winds, none of the yachts made the distance within the specified time—so the affair was postponed.

On Thursday a very interesting yacht race was had from Dunlap's Hotel, foot of Eighty-sixth-street. Six boats were entered. The prizes were $50, $30, $20 and $10.

The following was the net time made:

	Feet.	Inch.	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
R. Fish	28	2	2	50	36
Electric Spark	27	6	2	43	25
Rococco	27	2	2	46	09
Waltern	28	5½	2	49	01
Sophie	25	4	2	51	07
May Ebbing (not taken by the Judges)	25	0	2	55	07

The prizes were awarded accordingly.

Wa understand that a match has been made between tha *R. Fish* and *Electric Spark*.

MARRIED.

At Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, July 23, by Rev. James A. M. La Tonrette, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Mr. FRANCIS T. RHODES and Miss E. JANE MANTZ, both of Frederick City, Md.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 27, ANNE LOUISA, wife of Charles E. Shea, and only daughter of Capt. John Deming, of Benicia Cal., aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, in 73d-st., near 5d-av.

In this City, on Saturday, July 26, after a short and severe illness, MARY wife of Wm. Beard, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 42 East 11th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 27, after a short illness, WM. W. HYDE, of Stonington, Coun., aged 19 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place in Stonington, on Tuesday, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 26, CHARLES EDGAR infant son of Horace and Julia A. Pelon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 60 King st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, July 26, WM. T. LAWRENCE, third son of Jonathan Lawrence, of this City, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Zion Church, corner of 36th-st. and Madison-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 27, Mr. JAMES BERRY, of the firm of J. B. Cook & Co., aged 36 years and 9 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 665 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

In this city, on Saturday, July 26, FREDERICK PAUL, JR., son of F. P. Sunker, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 377 9th-av., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 26, AGNES CORLEY, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 147 Franklin-st.

In this City, on Sunday, July 27, at her residence, 21st-st., MRS. ANNA MILLWARD, the beloved wife of Jas. Millward.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

In this City, on Saturday, July 26, after a protracted illness, JEAN, wife of Hugh Glassford, Sr., in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 155 West 18th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Machpelah Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, July 25, THOMAS J. TOWNEY, aged 37 years and 9 months.

His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 110 1st-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Harlem, on Sunday, July 27, Mrs. ELIZABETH DEWEY, widow of Jos. Dewey, of Fairfield, Conn., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are (without further notice) invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in 127th st., second door east of 3d-av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 27, at 9¼ o'clock, RENSSELAER CALVERT, youngest daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bruen, aged 2 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 214 Pulton st., on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Fort Hamilton, on Saturday, July 26, at his late residence, WM. ROCKWELL, Judge of Superior Court, Brooklyn.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At the Powelton House, near Newburg, on Saturday morning, July 26, MARY DICKSON AYMAR, wife of Joseph Gaillard, Jr., and eldest daughter of John Q. and Elizabeth Aymer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, without further notice.

Newcastle, Me., Monday, July 21, ALFRED BARSTOW, infant son of G. B. and Sarah Flint, of Jersey City, N. J.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 26.

$5,000 Indiana 8s	83	200 Erie R.	b30 61
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93	200 do	b3 61
2,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	100 do	b10 61
1,000 do	85¾	450 do	s3 61⅛
5,000 do	85	500 do	61¾
1,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	70¾	1200 do	b60 61
5,000 do	70	500 do	s30 60⅜
1,000 do	70¾	300 do	60⅜
5,000 Ohio St. 6s '70	107	500 do	b30 60¾
1,000 R. R. 1st Mt.	104¾	200 do	b3 60¾
5,000 Ill Cen R'd Bd's	93¾	500 do	b60 60¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	89	300 do	60¾
1,300 N.Y. Cen R.R. 7s	103⅜	1150 do	61 60¾
157 Bank Com. Rights	101¾	350 do	s30 60¾
10 Bank of Commerce	103	100 Mich. Cen. R.R.	93
13 do	102¾	50 do	b30 92
10 Park Bank	101	1000 Reading R.	89 91
100 Cumb. Coal Comp	21¾	200 do	b60 91¾
150 Nic. Transit Co.	7¾	100 do	c 91¾
100 do	7¾	250 do	91
50 Penn. Coal Co.	102	200 do	s5 91
20 do	103½	200 do	c 91
32 New-York Cen. R.R.	92¾	25 Sterling Iron Railroad	47½
15 do	92¾	50 Ill. Central R.	s3 106
100 do	b60 92¾	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	b30 60
400 do	b60 92¾	100 do	c 63½
100 do	93¾	100 do	b30 60
100 do	b60 92¾	250 Clev. & Tol. Rail	78¼
16 Wis Lake Shore R.	68¾	100 do	s3 76½
150 do	69	800 do	s30 76¾
50 Panama Railroad	99¾	200 do	76
100 Ch. & Rock I. R.	s3 92¾	250 do	b3 76
200 do	c 92¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	opg 98¾

MONDAY, July 28—A. M.

The steamer *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and treasure shipment of July 5, arrived at this port yesterday. Her manifest shows a total in Gold of $1,649,896. The steamer on the Pacific side brought to Panama, in addition, $376,085 for Europe direct, and $10,000 for Panama. The civil commotion at San Francisco continues, but appears not to have affected materially the Money market, which is quoted favorably by the *Shipping List*, nor the income or shipment of Gold Dust. There was deposited for coinage at the Branch Mint in the month of June, 198,678 ounces, of the value of three and a half million dollars. The Mint coined during the month, $3,036,800, of which $2,930,000 was in double eagles, and stamped $684,011 in unparted bars. Bars were in demand at par for the 890 fine and ¼ ₱ cent. premium for the 860 fine. The shipments of Gold from San Francisco for the six months ending 30th June reach $23,999,205, against $18,999,290 for the corresponding half year of 1855, as follows:

To New-York	$19,796,723	To Panama	119,673
To London	3,815,427		
Total by steamers			$23,731,225
To China	$178,725	To Cent'l America	9,000
To East Indies	24,405	To Australia	6,000
To S. America	23,000	To Ports Pacific	8,800
To Sandwich Isl'ds	18,800		
Total 6 months, June 30			$23,999,205

The news of tha non-payment of the State Interest, due in New-York on the 1st July, had not arrived out, of course, and no allusion is made to the probability of such an event. The new State Sevens were held at 73 ₱ cent. The city 10 ₱ cents quoted 98@100; new city 6s, 57@60. Exchange on the Atlantic 2½@3 ₱ cent. premium; London, 47½d. to the dollar; Paris, 4.95. Gold Dust had continued to come in quite freely during the fortnight, and no material scarcity in the supply was looked for for six weeks or two months or until the supply of water in the smaller gulches begins to fall off. The general state of trade in San Francisco is quoted dull; the country demands on the market were light, and the jobbers were indifferent to fresh purchases, and the auctioneers were compelled to withdraw most of their offerings. Only one clipper from the East, the *Wizard*, had arrived in four weeks; but a fleet was daily looked for, and this event, according to the *Shipping List*, was likely to relieve the hankering of the market. This editorially adds:

"The first ship which has recently reached the port of San Francisco, (but one vessel having reached port from European domestic ports for nearly four weeks,) has undoubtedly contributed in some degree to keep business inactive, it being a well-established point that the arrival of fresh goods always stimulates the San Francisco market. The main cause, however, is far more remote than this, and appears to be the result of the loose and unsatisfactory manner in which business has been conducted in California. So extended and ramified has the credit system become here, (if that can be called a 'system' which is in reality a violation of all system,) that when the miner, the ultimate recipient of the goods, is either unable or unwilling to pay, the whole machinery of commerce becomes clogged, and, as at present, nearly stops. Thus, it is admitted that the stocks in the interior—outside of the large distributing depôts—were never lighter than at present. In fact, in the mountains there are no supplies at all, yet the traders show no disposition or ability to increase them, in many instances, we are constrained to believe, from their inability to meet their former engagements, in consequence of not being able to collect from the miners what is actually due them. These latter, although doing remarkably well as a class, are yet in many instances largely indebted to the storekeepers—and in but too many the only return tha latter gets for his goods are mining claims of doubtful value, which are of no possible utility in meeting moneyed engagements in Marysville, Sacramento or Stockton. This is an evil which has been growing on the country for a long time past, and one which can only be cured by a radical change in credits, or a return to an absolute cash system. The business of the State was prostrated by it once before, and we are now for tha second time suffering severely from its bad effects.

Other causes have contributed to keep the market stagnant for some time past, among which should be included the absence of demend from the agricultural districts, and the very serious troubles in the city; but we think the main cause is the one stated above, and so we do not enlarge on the others. The heavy shipments made by the last three steamers, it is admitted, were not justified by the business done during the intervening periods of time, and they consequently must be attributed to the severe and determined efforts made to collect the back debts of the country. In this view tha present quietude should not be a matter of regret, inasmuch as the trade done hereafter must be a healthier one for this very inactivity."

The gain to California in the arrival and departure of passengers the last six months is 7,163 persons, and tha present population of the State is variously estimated at 350,000 to 400,000.

The Foreign trade returns at this port for the week past show a very large Importation of Foreign Merchandise, the General list and the Dry Goods' return published in our last paper being equally heavy. The two together amount to $6,333,327, against $2,650,697 the corresponding week last July, and against $4,514,797 the same week in 1854. The General Merchandise list embraces $941,552 in Sugars; in Coffee $302,855, and in Metals $505,371. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounts to $896,003, against $865,715 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $687,000 by the French packet *Fulton* on Saturday, amounts to $1,978,771, against $1,583,747 the same week last July. The Government Sub-Treasury Office in this City hald in Coin and Bullion to the credit of its various accounts, on Saturday afternoon, $12,285,796, against $11,608,507 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $677,289, and the shipments above, are expected to count heavily against the Bank reserve on the statement to be made up this afternoon, though it is not probable that the average will fall much, if at all, below $14,000,000, against $15,826,131, as it stood on the last statement. While the reserve is held above twelve and a half or thirteen millions, and the country bank balances continue on the increase, the drain for export and the Sub-Treasury appear to have but slight influence on the Money Market; at least on the freedom of supply; though the magnitude of the Import business this month, and the unusual amount of Sugars held at high prices, have increased the offerings of paper at some of the leading Banks. There is, besides, less concern felt in regard to the Bank reserve this week on account of the announcement of the California packet with $1,640,000 in Gold on freight, which, with the Government drafts that have recently been coming forward with every mail from San Francisco, will be equal to a relief of two million dollars. The receipts of Specie the past week were $50,000 from Chicago; $50,000 from St. Louis; $200,000 from New-Orleans, and the usual sums by express from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The remittances in Gold from St. Louis to the Money Brokers have just set in, the first being received on Saturday by E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & Co.

According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st January, 1856, to the 1st July last, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to.....$107,583,000
Add four weeks in July.....21,702,147

Total in 1856 to date.....$129,285,147
Against same time in 1855.....81,265,398

Increase in 1856.....$18,019,749

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign re-exported) from New-York, from the 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., were.....$40,070,000
Add four weeks in July.....6,267,311

Total in 1856 to date.....$46,337,311
Against same time in 1855.....36,810,599

Increase in 1856 to date.....$9,526,712

The Exports of Specie from New-York, from 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., amounted to.....$11,730,000
Add four weeks in July.....5,197,228

Total in 1856 to date.....$16,927,228
Against same time in 1855.....19,985,853

Decrease to date in 1856.....$3,058,625

The Foreign Exchange market during the week was a fraction easier on sixty-day London bills, but much the same for Francs. We quote the former 109⅝@110; the last, f.5.17½@f.5 15 centimes to the dollar. In continuing their Specie shipments, the Continental bankers take into account a premium of six-tenths of 1 ₱ cent. understood to be allowed at the Bank of France on all bullion brought in from abroad.

The Discount on mercantile paper at Bank is now pretty uniform at 7 ₱ cent., 30 to 90 days. A few very choice short hills are taken at 6 ₱ cent. Outside of Bank, the Bill Brokers are taking first-class names, not over 4 months, 7¼@8 ₱ cent. Demand loans, on Stock collateral, are mostly done at 6 ₱ cent. Several of the leading Banks having large means favor the interior for temporary employment in this way.

The amount of daily business at the Stock Exchange fell off materially last week, owing in part, no doubt, to the heat of the weather, while prices declined ⅛@1 ₱ cent., and on the leading Road Stock as much as 2 ₱ cent.; more from the determined purpose and superior nerve of the Bears to sell the market down to their own prices, under the advantage of a dull season, than to any outside influence from Bank or Specie movements. The leading operators for a fall have seldom displayed more game than since the Peace in Europe, and by adroitly turning every domestic event and prognostic to account, they have done much to neutralize the effect of that event, and the decline in the value of Money in England which followed, on fiuencial confidence in this country and the supply of Foreign capital in Wall-street. For the time being they equally control, by the moral force which bold and consistent action generally insures, the list of speculative shares which have but one market and the bonds of the States and leading Railways which dull favor abroad. And although a general course of prices has been against them, the actual advance in most of the dividend-paying securities has thus far been but insignificant.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF PRICES FOR THREE WEEKS.

	Saturday, July 12.	Saturday, July 19.	Saturday, July 26.
New-York Central	88½	89½	93½
Erie	54	60¾	60¾
Reading	99¾	91½	91
Toledo	79¾	77	76
Galena	114	113¾	112
Michigan Central	93	92	92
Southern Michigan	93¼	97½ ex div.	93
Panama	102¾	100¾	99¾
Illinois Centrals	94	93¾	91½
Virginia	94	93½	93½
Missouris	86	85¾	85¾
Transit Company	9¾	10¾	7¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	61¾	60¼	59¾
Hudson River	85	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	94¾	98	93¾
Milwaukee	83	80¼	80
Pennsylvania Coal	108	102¾	102½

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,528	$377,432	793	$44,890
Flour, bbls	4,485	40,837	39,697	270,274
Corn Meal, bbls	520	2,590	100	524
Wheat, bushels			250,954	413,061
Corn, bushels	100,644	97,741	10,173	7,950
Pork, bbls. and tcs	205	3,638	744	13,602
Beef, bbls. and tcs	388	6,781	186	3,015
Total Produce		$528,999		$753,345
Miscellaneous		434,716		243,661
Total for the week		$865,715		$996,006

The low figure to which the shares of the Nicaragua Transit Company have fallen within the past week, points the rather desperate prospect of a settlement of affairs between Mr. VANDERBILT and tha rival line, or between Mr. V. and the Walker Government. Something was looked for from the presence of Mr. GARRISON, who is engaged with MORGAN in running the *Orizaba* and *Sierra Nevada*, under the new Randolph grant, but we understand that no conferences on the subject have yet taken place between the parties, and tha publication of certain instructions from VANDERBILT's Company against WALKER, while he was at war with Costa Rica, as well as the appearance of the report of the Nicaraguan Commission on the previous had faith of the concern, and the money claim of the Nicaragua Government growing out of it, have rendered an adjustment extremely difficult, and a restoration of the charter almost, if not entirely, impracticable.

The Illinois Central Company have met with a severe misfortune in the sudden and melancholy death of their General Superintendent, Mr. JOHN H. DONE. The Directors but recently had the utmost difficulty in securing the services and experience of this invaluable officer, owing to his previous connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and were just beginning to realize the advantages of his thorough system in the arrangement and administration of their trains, when he was killed by accident, on tha road, on Friday last.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Mouday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 26.

The following have been the imports of foreign goods here during the past week:

Dry Goods	$266,800	Watches	23,366
Sugar	92,483	Molasses	74,404
Indigo	39,286	Other articles	180,127
Total			$676,234

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 26—1. P. M.

WHEAT—Sales, 6,000 bushels Canada at $1 70 for prime and $1 65 for ordinary, CORN—Sales 16,000 bushels Western at 58c. OATS—42½c. for State.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR firm, but quiet. Sales 500 bbls., at $5 15 for common Michigan. WHEAT quiet. Sales 2,000 bushels new White Ohio, on private terms. CORN steady. Sales 3,000 bushels, at 43c. for unsound afloat, and 47c. for sound delivered. OATS quiet; 36c. refused. RYE lower. Sales 4,000 bushels, at 64c. afloat. WHISKY dull. *Canal Freights*—13c. for Corn, and 17c. for Wheat, to New-York. *Receipts yesterday*—6,156 bushels Wheat; 20,336 bushels Corn; 35,552 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—18,019 bushels Wheat, 41,526 bushels Corn.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 26.

Our COTTON market is firm, with sales during the week of 2,000 bales at full prices. WOOL—Market firm at former prices. Sales of the week, 56,100 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHES firm and tending upward. Sales of tha week, 95,500 pieces.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 26.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives 82¾; Reading Railroad 45¾; Long Island 13½; Morris Canal 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad 49.

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES.—By HEWSON & HOLMES.—For the week ending July 23, 1856.—$1,900 Columbus and Xenia R. R. Co., Dividend Bonds, 7 ₱ cent, 8 and 10 years, 85@88; $702 Little Miami R. R. Co., Div. Scrip, 86; $3,000 Covington and Lex. R. R. Co., 7 ₱ cent., 2d mort. bonds 65; $1,000 Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co., 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort. bond, 6s and int.; $5

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1516. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC AND THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Fresh Indications of Revolt in Italy.

THE SPANISH QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Rumored Abdication of King Otho.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

ANOTHER FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

COTTON DULL—BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

Consols 95 1-2@95 5-8.

The News by the Indian.

QUEBEC, Sunday, July 27.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., arrived at Quebec at 11½ o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The steamer *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool at 8½ o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst., for Philadelphia.

The steamer *Alps* sailed from Havre for New-York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday, 15th inst.

The steamship *Washington* sailed from Southampton on Wednesday noon, the 16th inst., for New-York.

The Cunard steamer *America* arrived at Liverpool at 7½ P. M. on Sunday the 13th.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at 7 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, the 16th.

In the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL made his anxiously-looked-for motion of inquiry, demanding to be informed what course the British Government proposed to adopt in reference to the suggestion of the Congress of Paris respecting the affairs of Italy.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that it was not expedient to make known the intention of the Government.

Mr. DISRAELI and others spoke on the subject, when the motion was negatived.

The Government of Honduras has prepared a memorial to the European powers, inviting them to guarantee the right of transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Lord PALMERSTON decorated with the vacant garter.

FRANCE.

Nothing can exceed the quiet of the political world at this moment in Paris, and the journals only reflect the general dullness.

General PELISSIER was expected to arrive at Marseilles between the 15th and 25th inst. A banquet will be given him.

The *Journal des Faits* says, that in political saloons in London, there is a talk of the abdication of King OTHO in favor of Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, who in that case would go through all the religious formalities necessary to the accomplishment of such an event.

Letters from Athens also speak of the rumor, but they add that the Queen of Greece is strongly opposed to her husband's design.

We give these reports with all reserve.

SPAIN.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in Spain, and ESPARTERO has tendered his resignation.

It was reported that the difficulty with Mexico was settled, and that the fleet sent there would return to Havana.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Government demands a credit of a million to erect fortifications. The demand is urgent.

AUSTRIA.

A daughter has been born to the Empress of Austria.

RUSSIA.

Trade was very active at St. Petersburg and Riga. The railway concessions were still in abeyance.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Ships Neptune, Ticonderoga, and Uncle Toby, at Liverpool.

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON—The market was dull, but prices had undergone no change. The sales of the three days amounted to only 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000. The market closed steady, but with a very limited demand.

BREADSTUFFS—Generally, were firm, and in some cases slightly higher. Wheat had advanced 2d. ₰ bushel. Flour was firm, and the better grades had improved a trifle, but inferior was unchanged. Corn firm, especially White, which was scarce and selling at 32s. 6d.@33s.; Yellow and Mixed, 29s. 6d.@30s.

PROVISIONS—Pork was firm and tending upwards, [illegible] were unchanged in every respect.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WATERING PLACES

Germany, England and America.

Life and Society at Baden Baden.

It is our purpose to write a sketch of the three great watering places of the world, with glances at the lesser Summer resting spots around, and to glance in pleasant familiar word the character of the society of each, their most notable *habitues* and their various methods of gilding the Summer hours as they fleet by. Such a sketch, however necessarily light, may not be without advantage. Our journal now circulates largely in European circles. In its mirror each may see the image of the other, and thus borrow beauties and correct defects. Let us first spring to the most distant point, and thence glide homeward.

Bright and beautiful is BADEN, the Saratoga of Germany. Dashing, brilliant and gay, those only come there who are in pursuit of the glittering but ever-escaping insect of pleasure, which leads them on its weary chase. The votary of fashion must have been seen at Baden, or the sentinels of her temple admit him no more. During the Winter the fashionables of St. Petersburg, Naples, Paris, London and Berlin, in the interval of politics or polkas, talk of their rencontres at Baden, as here they gossip over their Summer surfings at Newport. It is wonderful to see this Baden, like some accredited belle of established fashion, exact season after season the homage of the European *beau monde*. But in truth, Baden is clothed with richness of attractions which well entitle her to the place she holds. The climate is beautiful, not hot like Wiesbaden, nor cold like Pyrmont, but charmingly temperate. The living is cheap and excellent, (the trout, all fresh with the sparkle of their hiding stones, being especially delicious,) and not extravagant as at Ems or even as at Carlsbad. A dollar a day gives you pleasant pass; and that most refreshing accompaniment of civilization, a bath, is but eight cents. Then how full of charm are its surroundings; not confining the visitor to the springs, but opening each morning with a fresh prospect of some new picturesque delight. The vicinity to Frankfort and Switzerland invites to its waters crowds of Italians, English and French. Faro does the rest. The waters play but a poor part. Dear old fountains! They were known to the Romans who built the old castle that looks down on them still in its beautiful sadness, and to the old Margraves of Baden, and wondrous legends are still handed down of the crooked limbs they have made straight, and the fretted skins they have soothed and made aglow with beauty. But in the mist of time which separates the Baden of to-day from the Civetus Aurelia Aquensis of yore, those charming tales have lost their spell. Dr. ABBEY and other fashionable physicians still haunt the place, but generally speaking, only those who find themselves in delicate social dilemmas such as debt, and trifles of that class, become, with admirable tact, fanatical admirers of the virtues of the springs. It is the most plausible reason they can assign for the infliction of their presence.

What really gives to Baden so much of popularity, is the cosmopolitan character of the society, which makes it the central gathering point of the fashionables of Europe, because it is mixed enough to loose the stiffness which the more select Ems, Carlsbad, and Pyrmont possess, yet respectable enough to preserve its character.

The German noblesse is divided into two branches. The superlatively exclusive who are only to be met with in Carlsbad, Toplitz, Pyrmont and Ems, and the superlatively elegant, who boast of their intimacy with England, coquette with France and are quite at home at St. Petersburg. Now of this latter class the greater number go to Baden in the Summer to indulge their mimicry of France, their adulation of England, and their servility to Russia; and when they return in the Winter and meet some of their more haughty *confreres* who have been at Carlsbad and Ems, nothing can be more exquisite than the air of condescension with which they allude to their visit to Baden. They talk of having been there with a kind of shame, yet do you find them there again the year after when Summer comes. Then there are occasionally to be met with some poor, prend, vulgar Irish, of that school which affects England, whose families, obliged to fly to France from creditors, speak tolerably bad French, and who invite you with great dignity, on five minutes' acquaintance, to their ancestral residences of Paudeen Hall or Bally Bothersthin Castle, "if you happen, Sir, to be passing that way." These gentry are always on the lookout for some passing British peer. The mixed cosmopolitan character of Baden gives it also that peculiar looseness of intercourse so full of attraction for those who cannot confront the requirements of a vigorous etiquette, and so full of charms for those who desire, for a few weeks, to free themselves from those chains which trammel them throughout the year. English, French, German, Italian and Polish are heard at every moment. The many beautiful women sent there by so many various countries, of course, attract armies of beaux of all tongues, States and colors. Indeed, those same "beaux" in Europe form a vast and special race in themselves. With that idleness which is the curse of Europe, they are to be found as swarms are to single bees compared with the beaux here, who are only to be found in the counting house, the studio, at the bar or their atelier. On the other hand, too, European women are, intellectually speaking, less fastidious, and possess less originality of soul than the higher order of American women; and, however much they exceed them in all acquired qualities, yet not even the best reach them in that peculiar independence of mind which seems to be only indigenous to liberty. Women there consequently do not penetrate a man's character with that intuitive knowledge which here independence of mind imparts, and all sorts and manners of nondescripts are accepted as cavaliers, and continue to make up that army of butterflies that flutter round the ladies at Baden, as they sit after dinner before the Kursaal, sipping their coffee *al fresco*, while strands of music are on the air, giving life and joyance to the scene.

Let us listen for a moment to the gay clatter of tongues! Here is a splendid Polish woman—Polish women are beautiful as Polish men are brave—with little Tartar eyes, talking to a little French Baron with green spectacles, and smiling incredulously as with unblushing audacity he relates his adventures with the German Countess. There is an English lady, with a beautifully delicate complexion, but as cold as alabaster, looking upward as if sitting before some invisible sculptor in the skies, and evidently heedless of the eloquence which a middle-aged German gentleman, with a red ribbon decorating his breast, pours in broken Saxon in her ears. Then there is a soft blue-eyed German lady laughing heartily at the galamathias of a dashing young French Count; and thus through the vast avennes of the terrace, the revel rings on from day to day. A smile perches on every face. But smiles at Baden come from a reservoir, not from the heart. Still all have the *appearance* of enjoyment, and with the little means which make up the tale of human life, [illegible] combination of nice, though infinitely small, gratifying gossip.

From these groups are soon away. Some to the gambling tables where the yellow faded face of the *croupier*, bending with glassy-protruding eye over the blots of *rouge et noir*, tell the well-known tale of horror. Elegant desperadoes, refined thieves, æsthetical pickpockets, meretricious prostitutes surround the table side by side with bloated English, *blasé* French, German students and excitement-loving ladies. In the faro-room the excitement is less visible and more profound. *Rouge et noir* is purely, if fairly played, a matter of chance, but in faro science steps in, as the ominously wise countenances round the tables tell. Other however and healthier-toned groups gallop off in pleasant parties to some of the picturesque spots of the neighborhood; and if the abomination of gambling is left out, there is really much to commend in Baden.

We shall not dwell here on the details of the scenery, the old castles and ruins, the hills and the valleys and the beautiful Rhine. We paint men, not things, and all these lovely spots are familiar to most Americans either in presence or in picture. Suffice it that they offer every day some fresh point of interest, neutralizing the monotony which watering places present that are exclusively confined to hotel life. Let us to the hour when evening comes and brilliant crowds again throng the Kursaal, and men forsake the faro to mingle with the ladies, and groups spring up and form, some to dance, some to talk and flirt and laugh and listen to the music. Nothing, to judge from our own feelings, can be more fascinating to the stranger than the appearance of the German women at Baden.

The English, French and other foreign women who come to this delightful spot, belong, as a rule, all to one class of society, the high circles of fashion. And there is a certain dead sameness brought about by the strict ordinances of this tyrant Fashion whom they serve, which makes it almost possible to forestall the precise answer any of these ladies would give to any particular question. It is this stereotyped character which makes the society so little interesting. With the French it is less palpable than with the English, owing to their greater ease and loveliness of manner, but elegant insipidity is at the bottom all the same, although with the English it is aggravated by an incredible indolence of intellect. But of the German women who frequent Baden, there are, besides the highly elegant and fashionable first circles, who mimic the French and caricature the English, many of other classes of persons, less obtrusive but far more interesting. Among the giddy and insignificant and glittering, you see the accomplished daughter of some Heidelberg professor, with much of the self-possession and high breeding of the English, yet with much of the *tournure* and grace of the French, thoughtful and lovely, refined and natural, intellectual and childlike. Watch the deferential manner with which she listens to the remarks of a tall, keen-eyed man, who talks to her with much of the rapid vivacity of MACAULAY'S manner. It is ROTTECK, the great historian, who occasionally comes to Baden. Again you see a rosy, bright face, beaming with happiness and pleasure, yet chastening every movement with a quiet, delicate dignity, and following her children as they mirthfully bounce about with fond loving look, while she listens to the grave remark of an imposing personage near her. So much *naive* sense of joy and so much chaste tact of manner! such an amiable zeal to please others, yet such a dignified determination to respect herself, so much evidence of culture of mind with so much proof of goodness of heart; so much delicacy in the attentions she shews, so much modesty in those she receives; so much anxiety to see others shine, and so much readiness to obscure herself—this is a truthful daguerreotype of one of the highest class of German women whom you meet occasionally at Baden. She would really rather stay at home but comes generally to oblige her husband and for her children's sake. Technically fashionable women, if they have children, never carry them about, but of these higher specimens of German ladies you unfortunately do not see many at Baden, nor do they all belong to the nobility: One is the wife of a lawyer of Berlin, the other of a painter of Dusseldorf. Again, a wife of one of the bankers of Frankfort, or manufacturers of Crefeld or Cologne, but all vying with the nobility, many exceeding them, even in refinement of manners, so prolific is woman, where circumstances permit, to catch the beautiful.

We mention the presence here and there of such accomplished Germen women, that we may be just to Baden. However great its character for rotten and profligate fashion, there is such a charm in the scenery and, even, such a charm in the beholding so many different nationalities, that many pass there a few weeks who would not desire to be confounded with the spirit which animates the mass. As a criterion of German life, Baden contains too many foreigners, but as a criterion of a German watering place Baden ever must stand at the top of the list, personating, as it does, that singularly adaptive tendency of the German mind to foreign nations.

The Dowager Dutchess, STEPHANIE of Baden, the adopted daughter of NAPOLEON and JOSEPHINE, comes to Baden occasionally for a short time, as well as the Grand Duke himself, whose Capital, Carlsruhe, is only at a short distance, and constantly resorted to by the Summer residents of Baden, on account of the excellent character of its opera and charming musical promenades. Many Russian nobles, too, visit Baden, and are always looked upon as the perfection of fashion. The Summer before the war broke out there were two or three Russian nobles, of large wealth, passed the Summer at Baden, and the servility with which the English sought even a nod from them was an object of much amusement.

But the principal watering-places resorted to by the Princes of Germany, and indeed all European Princes, is Ems, where a few years ago Nicholas might have been seen leaning on the arm of his beautiful daughter Olga, one of the Austrian Arch Dukes by his side, and King Ernest of Hanover with the old Landgrave of Hesse Homberg on his arm following, looking as resolute as the devil and as obstinate as a mule. So are Carlsbad and Toplitz full of Princes, and especially English *haute noblesse*. In its *salons* might have been seen every Summer, the bald head and strong Hanoverian features of the present Duke of Cambridge, then Prince GEORGE, and the gallant, graceful presence of the late Duke of BEAUFORT. Indeed, Ems is chiefly supported by the English aristocracy, and its attractive beauties, as those of Dresden, owe much to their munificence. In Carlsbad and Toplitz, on the other hand, the great Russian and Austrian diplomatists and many of the Austrian Princes, and Austrian, Moravian, Hungarian and Transylvanian *haute noblesse*, are always to be found, with a fair sprinkling of ultra fastidious English and French. The Countess of Jersey, the leader of *fast* fashion in England, passes the summer with her beautiful daughter, Lady CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, always at Carlsbad. Many English are attracted there by the shooting afforded in the rich preserves of Prince SCHWARTZENBURG, Prince FURSTENBERG, and Count CLAM GALLA. But, though Baden cannot thus boast of attracting the select few, it maintains its fame for affording pleasure to the fashionable many. The number of Polish and Russian Counts, French Marquises, and Italian Princes, who go to Baden every season, simply because at Carlsbad or Teplitz they would shine less, in the same proportion as those above them would shine more, is very considerable, independent of those who go there as a matter of gambling, or flirting, or fooling. To give a list of the German dignitaries who frequent Baden, and some sketches of their *personnel*, would be intensely amusing, were it not more than our space permits. The weakness of the Germans for titles, has been delicately exposed by CARLYLE and broadly castigated by BORNE. It is a perfect fever, a raging malady, and the worst of it is, the women are infected by it, and the Lady Ministers, Lady Secretaries, Lady Doctors, and Lady Professors, are more punctilious about the enumeration of their titles than the titled lords themselves. But all their national frailties are happily lost in the cosmopolitan character of the place and a certain elegance which pervades the atmosphere of Baden, arising chiefly from the necessity which prevails there, beyond all other watering places, of assimilating as much as possible the various clashing tendencies of French, English and German, by uniting on a broad platform of elegance of manners and refinement in speech. This, at least, is the impression we always derived from looking on the Kursaal, the Table d'Hote, and all the other public gatherings. Of course, if looked into more thoroughly, we shall find as many of the deformities and as many of the excellencies as usually disfigure or beautify fashionable gatherings everywhere; but Baden possesses a *brilliancy* which Carlsbad and Toplitz and Ems do not possess—the society being stiff—and which Pyrmont does not possess, because the Holstein nobles and Hanoverian and Waldeck Princes make it too exclusive; and which Wiesbaden does not possess, because there are too many invalids about it, giving it a languid, sickly air. It is this brilliancy, its essential feature, to which all nations contribute, which makes Baden Baden what it is—a place full of corruption, full of gambling, full of flirting, full of fooling, yet full of soothing of antagonisms, of subduing of prejudices, of conciliating of opinions, of forming of fellowships, of cultivating of friendships, all condncing to make of this place of pleasure a fashionable mediator between nations.

To be sure, the impression may not be lasting, and when September comes and carries the crowds away, all that glittering nonsense of which conversation was made up, may seem to have been thrown away, but there remains withal an impulse, and however slight, it is for good.

Nor would it be just to think, that outside of the reveling horde of dance-drunk women and dice-drunk men, there are not many who pass beauteous days in comparative retirement and independent mode of life. The truly sensible live there with all the enjoyment of being surrounded with so much of what is gay and brilliant, yet keeping that enjoyment pure from all contaminating contact. They are the fashionable by theory, but the sensible by practice. Their number is some seasons pretty large at Baden, especially among the refined German families to whom we have allnded. Students from Heidleberg abound in Baden, and those who pretend to aristocracy, establish generally their pretension by burying all the money they have in the gulf of the *Croupier*. But others, more sensible, may be found in the Baden taverns, singing with boisterous glee, old LUTHER'S Song—

"Wer nicht liebh wein, weib nnd gesang,
Der blaibt ein harr sein lehen lang."
"Who does not love wine, women and singing,
Remains a fool as long as he is living."

And thus strangers have the opportunity not only of observing the beanty of the ontward nature of Germany, as it presents itself at Baden, but also some of those touches of humor and sentiment which recall the character of the people. As our fashionables, after having danced, drunk and eaten to their heart's content at Saratoga, take a peep at Sharon Springs or Niagara or Trenton Falls, the German, English, French, Russian fashionables of Baden generally may be seen scattered about Kissengen, Wiesbaden, Ems, Schwaback and those many other little minnows that float around the great watering whale. Thither we propose to follow them in a few days.

Capt. Pate's account of his own Surrender at the Terrible Battle of Black Jack.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

The Petersburg *Express* gives an account of a Kanses meeting in Petersburg, which was addressed by Mr. JONES, (one of the editors of the Lecompton *Union*,) and Capt. PATE, formerly of Boone County, Va. Capt. PATE, says the *Express*, in a witty vein, gave an account of the battle of "Black Jack," between his squad of twenty men and an abolition force of a hundred and fifty; in which, through Northern papers, it was reported that he "unconditionally surrendered;" which report had been copied in Southern papers. He said that a portion of the latter party surprised him, while camping at this immortal Black Jack, but not in such a manner as to prevent him from giving them a very good reception. Although his men, just waking up from their slumbers, were thrown into much confusion upon being apprised of their approach, they managed to pitch into them and make them run. But he soon perceived that there were more, and that he was indeed almost surrounded by them. Wishing to spare as much human blood as possible, he sent over to the opposite party, and requested an interview with their captain. It was granted, when the two met under a flag of truce. But the said "captain" would hear to nothing but an "unconditional surrender," and even ignored the authority of Capt. P., who was under government orders. Capt. P. refused: nor did he flinch from his determination. Rifles were aimed at him, and his moments numbered; and it was only to save his life, that his men, of their own accord, willing to bear the blame and the shame, surrendered themselves.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TORONTO.—Before closing I should refer to the admirable system of education in Canada West. An immense Normal School is established here by Government, which educates Teachers for every district in the province. The School building is equal in magnitude, though not so uncouth in aspect, to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. It is made the depository of all the school apparatus, such as globes, maps, charts, school and library books, (of which there are several hundred thousand volumes,) for all the schools throughout the province. These books and apparatus are mostly purchased in the United States, at the lowest wholesale prices, and the Government pays one-half the cost. When any school district will raise $10 to pay for school or library books, or school apparatus of any kind, the Government will furnish an equal sum, and the district thus obtains $20 worth for every $10 raised, and the same for any amount they choose voluntarily to pay. Is it not strange that, in Upper Canada, we should find a Normal School, which, with all its advantages, is not equaled on the globe?—for such I believe to be the fact. What a blessing it would be to the people of the United States, if the surplus millions in the Treasury were devoted to such a noble object, instead of being reserved for a possible war.—*Correspondence of Boston Transcript*

FROM KANSAS.

Kansas and the Missouri River—Chivalry—Efforts to Remove the Postmaster at Lawrence—Kansas Senate—Congress and the State Organization of Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Kansas, except at Leavenworth and other towns along the river, seems quiet now. We hear now and then of horses being stolen and of men shot at in this neighborhood, but such rumors are so common that they excite little attention. At Leavenworth, immediately under the eyes of Gen. SMITH and Col. SUMNER, the Regulators still search and plunder the trunks and chests of the "Abolitionists," and after robbing them, under guard, send them down the river. At Independence, Liberty and Lexington, in Missouri, cannon are placed on the bank of the river; every boat passing up is compelled to stop and submit to a rigid search for Sharpe's rifles and Northern emigrants. No Northern man if coming to the Territory can expect to get up the river without molestation unless he announces himself a Pro-Slavery man—or which is the same thing, a Buchanan Democrat. If a man represents himself as from the South—as a Pro-Slavery man—or as an Administration Democrat, and puts on the "airs" of the class he assumes to represent, he will insure a kind and cordial welcome from these river pirates and receive every protection from their hands.

The pirates who were stationed at Kansas City were under the command of COLEMAN, the murderer of DOW and of SAMUEL SALTERS, Deputy Sheriff of Douglas County. Persons from Kansas City represent the trade as very dull there; its merchants and tradesmen begin to discover that an enlistment in the "subduing" *posse* of Douglas does not pay. They propose building a road direct from Kansas City to Lawrence, saving the necessity of travel through the ruffian town of Westport—thus making the route much more direct. Their overtures, however, meet with but little favor. If the citizens of Kansas City have not been so active as the citizens of other border-towns in the war against the Free-State men of the Territory, it is not because they do not possess the disposition, but because they would lose money by the operation.

The most of our merchants have done their business at Leavenworth lately. This town is some ten or fifteen miles nearer to us than Kansas City, and the road to it much better. Two-thirds of the population of Leavenworth are reported to be favorable to the Free-State organization. Being situated directly on the Border and subject at any time to border incursions, its Free-State men, with some exceptions, have become timid and cautious, and are extremely careful in the expression of their opinions. It bids fair to be the first town in the Territory, and emigrants in search of a good trading point would do well to visit it. The Free-State Party should have a paper established there, and once established, they should be prepared to defend it.

Persons in from Ossawatomie, report the assemblage of a party of one hundred and fifty Georgians and Alabamians within one mile of that town. They profess to be locating a town site. A few days ago they robbed a person of his horse and revolver.

We have reliable information of another camp of the "Southern chivalry" on the Big Blue, near the Nebraska line. It is said they have four pieces of cannon with them. Their object undoubtedly is to stop and plunder emigrants from the Free States, coming overland into the Territory. From certain indications, slightly apparent, these fellows upon the Big Blue may have an opportunity to try "their hand" on persons coming from another way.

For some time the Pro-Slavery men in and about Lecompton, have been determined to secure the removal of C. W. BABCOCK, our Postmaster here, and the appointment of some one more palatable to them in his stead. It is reported that a petition praying for the removal of the office to a place three and a half miles from town, and the appointment of a Mr. SICER for Postmaster, was in circulation at Tecumseh, a town nineteen miles west from us, and that the petition had the signatures of nearly two hundred persons, all of whom purported to be residents of Lawrence.

Our citizens do not relish the idea of having to be at the mercy of the Pro-Slavery men of Franklin, Lecompton, and Tecumseh for Postmaster, and have got up a counter petition to prevent it. In order that we may aid the Postmaster General in deciding the matter, we beg leave to inform him that Mr. BABCOCK, up to the time of the destruction of the hotel and printing presses by the posse of the Administration's Marshal, was an Administration man. Although ambitious and "bound to shine," yet his conservative regard for the Post-Office has prevented him from taking any active part in favor of our State organization. He is popular now with our people for the following reasons—reasons which we fear will disqualify him with the Department.

He is a good and faithful Postmaster—he has never refused to receive and distribute any publications denounced by the Territorial laws as incendiary—and he is favorable to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON. Lest the last reason should have too important effect upon the mind of the Postmaster General, we think it our duty to assure him that Mr. BABCOCK is somewhat timid in his professions of favor for the Republican nominees.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, who was here not long since, we notice, has been trying to build up a reputation by writing about Kansas affairs and Kansas funds. The Doctor intimates that there has been fraud somewhere, and calls upon those who contributed to sift the matter to the bottom. Had the Doctor been a little less timid while here, and pushed his inquiries further, he would have found that the Safety Committee who had charge of the funds sent, were prepared to show full and accurate accounts of every dollar received and expended. If money has been raised in the East and not sent here, we presume the people of Kansas or their Committee are not to be blamed for it.

We notice that the Boston *Post* assizes hold of this "mare's nest" of the Doctor's and cries: "Let all those who have contributed sift this matter to the bottom."

The settlers of Kansas are profoundly grateful to the conductors of that Border-Ruffian journal for the suggestion. The conductors of that print, with accustomed generosity, must have given largely of their wealth to alleviate the sufferings of the people of Kansas. Their contributions have not reached us. We entreat them to "sift the matter to the bottom."

The action of Congress upon our affairs excites the deepest interest. If the House will stand firm to its position we are safe, if not, Kansas is doomed. If DOUGLAS' bill passes the House, Kansas will immediately swarm with emigrants from Missouri, who will emigrate for no other purpose than to settle the question in favor of Slavery and then return. This is their intention, and if you will examine the testimony given before the Committee of Investigation you will find that they boldly avow it. The citizens of Kansas, who are more deeply interested in this question than all others, and whose experience and interest should, at least, be entitled to respectful consideration, earnestly implore the House to remain firm to its position. Let this be done and Kansas will be Free!

Affairs in Northern Kansas—Disturbed Condition of the Territory—Pro-Slavery Vigilance.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BIG NEMAHA, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

Your special correspondent is now in the Northernmost portion of Kansas Territory. I have been traveling over this region to learn from actual observation the true state of affairs and the prospects of the two parties up here where comparative quiet has hitherto reigned. By visiting the settlers and talking with them alone can you get at the real history of what is going on.

I have been through within the past ten days most of Kansas, north of the river, and have seen and conversed with many leading men of [illegible] parties. The Free-State men are [illegible] in the majority, but it should be remembered that [illegible] this section not so many Free-State men have been driven off as south of the river where the troubles have existed. When I crossed this river—the Nemaha—I met a Pro-Slavery scout who inquired where I was from and my destination, &c. Wanted to know if I belonged to LANE's party that was coming through as he had heard. I afterwards learned that this man was stationed at this crossing to gather information in regard to Free-State emigrants and communicate the same to head quarters. He seemed to think no Free-State parties of emigrants would be allowed to go down into the Territory.

Our friends are up to the fighting pinch in anticipation of trouble on this line, and thus much may be relied upon that they will fight if any attempt is made by Pro-Slavery ruffians to hinder or prevent the free ingress of emigrants from the North through Nebraska into the Territory by this route. Now that the Missouri River is closed to Free-State men and as large numbers have been turned back who attempted to come through Missouri by land, if this Northern route which is just being opened is to be blockaded, then it is time to fight.

On passing through the Southern portion of Nebraska very recently I found a strong Pro-Slavery feeling existing. Little or no timber is to be found in that section except on the Missouri River, and this was mostly taken up by Missourians immediately upon the passage of the Kansas bill. So one must not be surprised to hear stout assertions made by numbers of the settlers of Southern Nebraska that they hoped Kansas would be slave, and meant to make Nebraska so also.

The scenery at the crossing of the Big Nemaha at this point (called the Fall's Crossing) where much of northern emigration must pass, is the most lovely and enchanting of anything of the kind I have ever seen in Kansas. Most of our rivers have a turbid appearance, and roll a lazy stream, but the Nemaha is clear and sparkling, reminding one of a New-England stream.

From all I can gather at this place, I judge the scene of trouble will soon be transferred from the Lawrence side of the Territory to the northern portion of it. Some here tell me that our party—and it numbers some twenty-five—will not get to Lawrence without molestation, but we have made up our minds to try, and shall meet our foe with our faces towards the unfortunate city. T.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, July 19, 1856.

By date you will see that your correspondent has arrived in Lawrence. On our way down from the Big Nemaha, a party of some twenty ruffians was put on our track by some spy, but missed us by about six miles, as we afterwards learned. At Grasshopper Falls—a flourishing Free-State town—I learned that a company of upwards of eighty Missourians had passed the night before westward into the Territory, and that they said they *expected a bill would pass Congress calling upon us to elect members of a Convention to form a Constitution, and they were going in to be ready to vote.* I have to-night positive information, that a colonizing scheme is now on foot in Western Missouri to pour hundreds in upon us, anticipating the passage of the Douglas bill or some one of kindred import. These men are actually now coming in, and say they come so as to be here to vote, should such a bill pass. Witness the workings of that measure in advance, and see how completely it will cheat us out of our rights. Pass it, and Kansas must be slave. Hundreds of our men are to-day out of the Territory, and dare not return now for their lives, and hundreds more are waiting to come and settle with us, only for the reign of peace; and the Buffian Party, in the North as well as in the South, well know this, and hence the new plan to enslave us. Admit Kansas under her present Constitution, or let us wait awhile; but do not seal our doom by disfranchising one-half our *bona fide* citizens.

A few weeks ago I was in Illinois and Iowa, and I met almost in every town a man who had been driven by force out of Kansas, but who intended to return just as soon as it would be prudent. Men who lived here last year and have valuable claims with good improvements, are now in exile literally, and to debar them from having a voice in moulding our future institutions, would be only a continuation of those outrages and insults heaped upon us hitherto by the General Government.

THURSDAY EVENING, 10 o'clock.

By special messengers I learn that a force of upwards of 100 Ruffians, fully armed and having four pieces of cannon, have assembled on the Big Blue, some 80 miles northwest of this city, where it is supposed Free-State emigrants will have to pass coming the Iowa route, and they avow their determination to stop them and turn them back. This is what we expected, and the news causes great excitement here. Measures are on foot to collect a body of Free-State men to repair to the contemplated scene of action and help in the adjustment of so vital a question as the exclusion of free immigration into our Territory. This news only confirms what I said in my letter dated Big Nemaha, the 15th inst.

I cannot learn that Col. SUMNER is about to disperse these ruffians, but probably, as in most other instances, the U. S. troops will not get there till *afterwards*. Do not be surprised if another campaign in Kansas warfare should soon open. The passions of our men are thoroughly aroused, and after being dispersed on the 4th inst. at the point of the bayonet, as the people's representatives at Topeka were, they will not wait long before action.

Yesterday I visited the Camp where the Free-State prisoners are confined, and talked at length with Gov. ROBINSON. He said he soon expected an outbreak. The troops could afford but partial relief, and there would be a popular uprising to clear out these hands of Ruffians making ready to hinder immigration and to plunder actual settlers. The Governor bears his confinement as well as could be expected, sometimes getting wrathy, but on the whole calm and cool. His wife is his partner in trial, and remains in tent with him. They are all in tents and guarded by United States troops. It is a sad comment on our institutions to go there and see our men held in custody for no crime, and watched over by the sleepless sentinels, of our Federal Government. TRIMMER.

News from Texas.

CROPS—COTTON ARRIVAL—INDIAN NEWS—DISTURBANCES AT SABINE—ADVENTURES OF A MORMON MISSIONARY—LEGISLATIVE.

We have Galveston papers to the 17th inst.

The following is all the intelligence which we could glean from our exchanges regarding the crops in the State:

The Columbia *Planter* of July 8th, says: "The weather is still, as a general thing, dry, though some planters are complaining of too much rain. The rains have been exceedingly partial. Nothing has suffered for want of rain but corn. The cotton prospects are very fine."

The Lavaca *Herald*, of the 12th, notices the arrival at that town, on the day previous, of the first bale of new cotton of the season. It was from the plantation of R. B. WAFFORD, of Dewitt County. The weather, says the *Herald*, continues extremely hot and dry, the mercury in the thermometer rising to 94 during the middle of the day. The health of the citizens, however, remains good.

The San Antonio *Texan*, of the 10th, says:

"In many parts of Western Texas there will not be raised over half a crop of corn on account of the dry weather. The cotton crop will be about an average yield."

The same paper has the following news from the frontier:

"Major R. S. NEIGHBORS, our Indian Agent, arrived in San Antonio a few days since.

The Indians under his charge on the reserve lands at the present number 1,540, and are all quiet in their homes and doing well.

The Camanches under his control number 100, and they have 200 acres of corn, and they will raise first-rate crops. The other Indians, numbering about 1,400, have 800 acres of corn; they will have an average yield.

Many of our surrounding Indians are extremely anxious to join those on the reserve, and efforts are being made to receive them soon.

We learn that negotiations have been made with the Cherokees to procure of them a reserve of land east of Red River, for the Northern Comanches and other Indians.

Major NEIGHBORS is well satisfied that an exten-

[illegible]

Relative Wealth of the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following table is one which I have calculated, extended and corrected from an article giving the wealth of the different States, respectively, which has lately appeared in various newspapers and periodicals.

The vastly superior wealth of the North, which is shown by this table, is the result of causes which we Northern men understand full well, notwithstanding the opinion of our improved school of politicians, *that such ordinances as that of 1787 are unconstitutional.* It is to be *hoped* that they of the South may not think their inferiority in point of wealth the effect of Slavery, for in the present condition of the South, as Slaveholding States, we of the North *make so much more money out of them* than we could if they should abolish Slavery:

FREE STATES.

States.	Wealth.	Pop.	Wealth per Pop.	Pop. per sq. mile.	Wealth per sq. mile.
Maine	*$360,000,000	*583,710	$603	20,400	$8,088
N. Hampshire	*140,000,000	*317,918	416	9,999	15,555
Vermont	*135,000,000	*486,777	403	10,313	13,500
Massachusetts	573,242,393	1,132,122	506	7,200	72,6 6
Rhode Island	*84,000,000	*164,544	605	1,366	64,615
Connecticut	203,539,521	*353,918	533	4,674	44,291
New-York	1,412,540,993	3,470,883	406	4,976	28,496
New-Jersey	310,000,000	569,699	544	7,200	43,055
Pennsylvania	*726,000,000	2,543,960	283	48,000	20,146
Ohio	960,391,265	*2,411,417	415	39,964	24,236
Indiana	490,418,148	*1,198,777	4 0	25,829	11,559
Illinois	*460,000,000	1,348,917	370	55,476	8,266
Michigan	*180,000,000	5-0,247	272	56,243	3,230
Wisconsin	92,912,318	552,109	166	53,924	1,706
Iowa	72,337,304	235,014	222	50,914	1,422
California	*58,000,000	*170,000	340	155,982	344
Total F. S.	$6,243,970,717	15,942,695	†$392	648,253	$7,713

SLAVE STATES.

Delaware	$22,372,000	*91,712	$255	2,139	$10,453
Maryland	343,557,191	*564,317	378	9,356	36,174
Virginia	469,545,189	1,527,913	304	61,353	7,653
N. Carolina	306,980,109	*753,896	321	45,000	6,821
S. Carolina	*292,701,800	*714,314	415	34,000	11,923
Florida	49,461,461	110,729	449	59,268	835
Georgia	384,426,174	935,050	378	58,000	6,110
Alabama	379,333,037	836,193	334	50,722	5,247
Mississippi	*256,000,000	*743,878	302	47,156	6,972
Louisiana	269,996,176	*389,739	869	46,431	6,446
Texas	*122,000,000	*422,612	290	237,321	513
Arkansas	91,977,050	283,117	325	53,198	1,729
Tennessee	310,100,000	*1,117,446	280	45,600	6,797
Missouri	*169,500,000	*598,536	311	67,380	2,256
Kentucky	411,019,188	*1,112,594	369	37,680	10,931
Total S. S.	$3,667,654,366	10,896,267	†$339	644,084	$4,346

* Estimated. † Average per capita.

Total wealth of the United States.....$9,911,625,083
Total wealth of England (1855) £4,447,906,000.....20,011,509,000
Total wealth of New-York City (1856).....517,8[illegible],200
Total wealth of the States of New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.....3,860,5[illegible],216

As the assessed value of three million and a half of slaves is included in the Tax Duplicates of the Southern States, the total of Southern wealth is comparatively greater by their returns than it should be, for in the North there is no class of persons estimated in respect to their value as instruments of labor. The North (exclusive of the soil) estimates as wealth *the product of labor only*, but the South puts a value, in addition, *on the means by which it is produced.* Taking the sum of $800 per slave, as a fair average, (though this is probably much under the average amount at which they have been assessed,) the 3,500,000 slaves would be equal in value to $1,050,000,000, which, if deducted from the sum total of Southern wealth above given, would leave $2,617,654,366, as the true aggregate amount of their wealth. This reduces this *per capita* to $242 per head, or a little more than half of that of the average of the North; and the average wealth to the square mile, which by the above table is less than one-half of that of the North, would be reduced to $3,101, or less than one-third of the average of the North.

It would seem from this table that the South, with one-third more territory than the North, and with all the advantages of a richer soil and a more genial climate, is yet far behind the North in every element of power and wealth. The little State of Massachusetts, with her rocky and sterile soil, and bleak, inhospitable climate, is, at the present day, far wealthier than the great State of Virginia, with eight times the territorial surface, and possessed of a thousand times richer and more productive soil than her northern sister. Massachusetts has produced and obtained wealth to the enormous average of $73,505 per square mile, while Virginia has but $7,593 per square mile, which would be made still less if the value of her slaves were deducted from the aggregate wealth of Virginia.

The States of New-York Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts can buy out the entire property of the South, negroes and all, and yet have a balance of $200,000,000 to spare, which, at PIERCE, MARCY & Co.'s estimate, would be more than sufficient to purchase the "Queen of the Antilles" in the bargain. STATISTICUS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Winchester (Ill.) *Chronicle* states that, on Wednesday of last week, the horses of Mr. BENJAMIN COULTAS, attached to one of Mr. MCCORMICK'S Reapers, became frightened and attempted to run. A son of Mr. COULTAS was riding one of the horses, and his father, seeing his imminent peril, endeavored to seize hold of the horses to arrest their speed and thus save his son. In doing this, he lost his footing and was thrown down immediately in front of the machine, which ran completely over him, breaking both his legs, and otherwise mangling his body and limbs. When the horses had run about forty yards further, the boy, being unable longer to keep his seat, fell between them, and the large wheel ran completely over his head and face, killing him almost instantly. Mr. COULTAS is in an extremely critical condition, and his physicians entertained but little hopes of his recovery.

ANOTHER SEDUCTION CASE—ALMOST.—We understand that a married man, a foreman in a wholesale tailoring establishment in this city, has been paying attentions to a young lady at Whitehall, in Morris County, making presents and proposals for matrimony, which were accepted, but her relatives and friends ascertained that he has a wife living in New-York, and procured the certificate alleging that the parties were married in [illegible] by a Methodist clergyman named STRATTON. Upon receiving such evidence, further proceedings were stopped.—*Newark Daily*, 23d.

[illegible] MORE FOR THAT

[illegible]

Dough[illegible]s Song done into Yankee Doodle.

Peggy and I went to the Park,
One night to hear the cannon,
There was a 'tarnal smell of tar,
And talk about Buchanan.
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
It's all as clear as figgers,
Buchanan is the candidate
To raise the price of niggers.

One Douglas made a raving speech,
And told us all about it;
He sent them all to Jericho,
If they should dare to doubt it.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

The Old Dominion once raised men,
But she is'nt a fool, sir,
No more she boasts of Washington,
But raises Wise and *wool*, sir.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

And so you see it's all arranged—
Virginia commands us,
And we must bow to her decree
From Kennebec to Kansas.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Buchanan is for Slavery,
And we are hungry rats, sir,
So mind and let us go it strong,
Like real Democrats, sir.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Beware, my boys, of Freedom's claims—
'Tis Slavery we want, sirs,
Buchanan is its chosen chief—
Leave Freedom to Fremont, sirs!
Yankee Doodle, &c.

A bachelor Buchanan is,
And dearly loves flirtation—
Old Federalism he courted once,
But soon he changed his station.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Democracy he courted next,
But this was all a rig, sirs,
He smiled and smirked and ran away—
He didn't care a fig, sirs!
Yankee Doodle, &c.

But now he's courting mighty fame,
A bride of high connexion,
Pro-Slavery is her Christian name—
And dark is her complexion.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Come, Democrats, as thick as rats,
Buchanan is our pride, sirs,
We'll put him in as President,
And then we'll kiss the bride, sirs.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Come all ye Irish, German, Swiss—
Free labor is your hope, sirs,
Just cut its throat, for Slavery
Demands it like a Pope, sirs.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Don't stop to think, my hearty boys,
For then you might not go it—
Just vote the ticket, as you're told,
'Altho' it smells like tophet.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Dan Sickles, Saunders, Herbert, Brooks,
They all will be upon it—
Just shut your eyes and gulp it down,
And mind you do not vomit.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

'Tis all you know, for Slavery—
We are its tools and slaves, sirs,
Let's go it blind and show ourselves
A pack of fools and knaves, sirs.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Come, Democrats, as thick as rats,
Buchanan is our pride, sirs,
We'll put him in as President.
And then we'll kiss the bride, sirs.
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
It's all as clear as figgers,
Buchanan is the candidate
To raise the price of niggers.

Ex-Governor Hunt Defining His Political Position.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter in relation to the Presidential contest, and have weighed your suggestions with the respect which is due to their source and importance. You are undoubtedly correct in the opinion that the remaining National Whigs are more numerous in all parts of the Union than their disorganized condition would indicate. Amid the angry and jarring discord which convulses the country, there are thousands of sober-minded, reflecting citizens in every State, which still cherish the safe, conservative and patriotic principles which they maintained in brighter days. We will continue to indulge the hope that the present distractions cannot be lasting; that the warfare between the sections, like all former wars, must come to an end, and that the day is not distant when a national party, united upon the broad, enduring and beneficial views of the old Whig Party, will once more assert its legitimate influence in the public councils.

It is apparent, however, that no practical good can be attained by presenting Whig candidates in the present state of things. Another nomination would but serve to increase the prevailing confusion. It would add another element to the political chaos which even now bewilders and amazes the people. For myself, as I am still a Whig, and do not belong to any of the three parties which have nominated candidates, and cannot fully adopt the views of either without some surrender of honest convictions, I feel do disposition to take an active or prominent part in the Presidential controversy. The special questions upon which new political organizations have been formed must soon be disposed of in some way. Parties thus constituted contain an inherent principle of decay; they are predestined to an early dissolution, either under the pressure of a defeat or in the first ecstacy of triumph.

The Kansas question, which has made one party, will as speedily unmake it, whenever law and order and right are once more established by the innate sense of justice which ultimately prevails, and which has hitherto carried our institutions safely through every conflict which threatened their security. We are not responsible for the present state of affairs. We have borne no part in creating these political combinations. Neither have we any interest in the result of the Presidential contest, beyond the concern which every good citizen must feel in the national welfare. Surely, we have no personal ends to advance, no ambitious hopes to be gratified. We can indulge no other motive than the desire to secure an honest patriotic Administration, which can be relied on to remedy existing evils so far as this may come within the competency of the Executive Government. Our position is especially favorable, therefore, for a calm, disinterested and impartial exercise of the right of suffrage. Let us discharge this duty with perfect independence, influenced by no partisan passions, but animated by the same love of country, the same practical views, the same spirit of moderation and self-sacrifice which actuated your father and his illustrious compatriots, when they reared the temple of Union and combined the American States into one free, powerful republic.

Having had no agency in the nomination of the candidates before the country, we are reduced to the alternative of making a selection between them. No choice is allowed us but to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. FILLMORE, or Mr. FREMONT. The first is a statesman of ability and ripe experience; but it is not allowable to separate the man from the platform; and his political attitude at this time, no less than his devotion to party interests during a large portion of his political career, makes it impossible for Whigs to give him their support, unless they are prepared to accept doctrines which they have honestly combated for years. We cannot sustain him without indorsing some of the worst measures of the present Administration, and giving our sanction to views of policy, both foreign and domestic, which our best judgment condemns.

Conceding to Col. FREMONT whatever qualifications are claimed for him by his friends and admirers, I cannot by any effort bring my mind to engage in the work of combining sixteen of the United States into a political party against the remaining fifteen.

No man condemns or deplores more deeply than I do the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or the whole train of wrongs, usurpations and outrages to which that evil measure has given birth. No one is more anxious to put an end to these calamities and to prevent, by just and legitimate means, the extension of Slavery into Kansas or any other free territory. Many honored friends, toward whom I cherish sentiments of gratitude and respect, conscientiously believe this object is to be secured by arraying the stronger section, in a compact mass, against the weaker, in a Presidential election. I feel, perhaps as intensely as they, the [illegible] the public mind in the North [illegible] upon the tendency and probable consequences of the present conflict between the sections, I cannot regard it as a [illegible] safe and satisfactory mode of redress for existing grievances. On the other hand, it appears to me to be calculated to aggravate the present troubles and to engender other and more serious evils. Is it necessary, is it best, for one-half of the country to cut loose from the other in its political action, and thus expose the federative tie which connects the classes of States to a new and trying test?

Is it indeed true that the alienation between them is so complete and irreconcilable that they can no longer act together in the choice of an Executive, to administer their common government? Have we really become two nations in interest, feeling and purpose? Let us reject this conclusion a little longer. I will not adopt or act upon it while such men as CRITTENDEN, CLAYTON and BELL, and other conservative patriots in the South, are proposing and inviting remedies for the wrongs we complain of, and pleading for peace, for justice and moderation.

Intending no disparagement of the personal merits of any candidate, I am impelled by a clear sense of duty to the country to give my vote for Mr. FILLMORE. I accept him on national and conservative grounds, retaining all my independence, yielding no Whig principle, and without professing any adhesion or allegiance to the party which nominates him. If our opinions do not accord on all points, I prefer him as the candidate whose political principles approximate nearest to my own. Having sustained him for elevated trusts on several occasions, I am prepared to try him again in the present crisis.

In regard to the foreign and domestic policy of the Government, our views have ever been substantially the same. I will vote for him because he is a man of moderation and not an ultraist. He stands midway between the violent agitators in both extremes. I believe him to be governed by an honest desire to render even-handed justice to both sections, according to the Constitution, and to keep the peace between Free States and Slave States without subjecting either to dishonor or humiliation. It is no objection to him, in my opinion, that he is supported by a portion of the Southern people who did not approve the repeal of the Missouri compact, and whose views are rational and conciliatory on the Slavery question; for I still maintain that they are people south of the Chesapeake who are worthy to be called fellow-citizens, and who are disposed to respect the rights and feelings of the Free States. What sort of an Executive does the country need in the present posture of affairs?

Not a representative of extreme views, who would regard nearly half the States as enemies and aliens; or a political strategist who would create or strengthen a party by keeping the North and South in never-ending controversy; but on the contrary, a statesman of calm temper, wise judgment and honest firmness, a man imbued with a genuine national spirit, who can be relied on to cultivate friendly sentiments between the sections by a proper respect for the rights of each, and a due observance of the federative principles upon which our political compact was formed. Above all, we require at the present juncture an Executive who will enforce the laws with a firm hand, everywhere throughout the land, Kansas not excepted. To this end it seems desirable to have a man toward whom reasonable people in both sections can look with some confidence in his justice and impartiality.

Mr. FILLMORE has given proof that he is capable of executing law with energy and resolution. In discharge of the oath which requires the President to see that the laws are executed, he enforced unpopular laws in each section, against powerful excitement and resistance. If he were now at the head of affairs, who believes that so many outrages could have occurred, or that the prevailing disorders would not be promptly repressed? His election would be favorable to domestic peace and tranquillity. It would be a fair warning to border ruffians and fillibusters to stay at home and attend to their own business. The fact that he is opposed by extremists on both sides is calculated to commend him to the conservative class, as the best choice that can be made under existing circumstances. It is an expressive tribute to his moderation that many of his assailants have found it expedient to aver that they really aim at nothing more than to put the Slavery question where he left it at the close of his official term. I will vote for him the more cheerfully because, at a time when free speech in favor of concord and forbearance is denounced as a high misdemeanor, he has had the moral courage to utter bold words of warning and expostulation, in the face of a strong popular tempest. I am aware of the objection that is made to Mr. FILLMORE on the question of availability. We are urged not to vote for him because he cannot be elected.

If we were ambitious to ride upon a popular wave, or to display our sagacity by joining the strongest side, perhaps this view of the case might be decisive. But I am not seeking to discover where the majority may be found. Fortunately for our self-respect, you and I must direct our course by very different and more elevated considerations. We must endeavor to discern the path of duty and pursue it regardless of consequences, for which we are not responsible. With me the only questions are what ought to be done; what is truly best for the country in the present condition of affairs, and by which alternative can we most effectually contribute to repress violence, correct abuses and revive a healthy national spirit?

If Col. FREMONT's election were more certain than any assume it to be, my course would be the same, for in that event I should consider it more than ever important that there be a body of citizens in both sections of this country who shall have adhered firmly to a national position, and who will still be able to counsel together as friends and fellow countrymen. Without giving way to discouraging forebodings, I am free to say that if the Northern States, by their own exclusive action, are to make a President for the whole country, it is not advisable in my judgment that the Northern people should participate in the work. On the contrary, I deem it of grave importance to the future peace and stability of the Union that some of us should have stood aloof from any such movement. Owing no allegiance to any of the parties or candidates in the field, it is enough for the Old-line Whigs to consider what course is most consistent with their principles, their self-respect and their patriotic convictions. Whether one or another of the candidates should be preferred is a question for the whole people to decide. They have more than three months left for discussion and deliberation. To whom has it been given to know in advance that calm reflection and a just view of consequences may not prevail over excited passions and sectional animosities?

Whatever may be the result, let us endeavor to discharge the duty of free and independent citizens with loyal devotion to country and an earnest solicitude for its safety, prosperity and happiness. Knowing no party but our country, in the present crisis, let us rise superior to temporary passions, and uphold the political fabric, which has made us a powerful and united people, never forgetting that the unity of the American Republic is identified with the cause of freedom throughout the world, and aiming above all things to extinguish internal dissensions, and to terminate the revolting scenes of anarchy and civil strife so disgraceful to a nation which boasts of constitutional liberty and a government of laws.

I remain, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq.

Southern Views of the Sumner Assault—Mr. Brooks' Case.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury—(published before Mr. Brooks' refusal to keep his engagement with Mr. Burlingame.)

Whatever differences of opinion may prevail upon other points, all will agree that Mr. BROOKS, by his castigation of SUMNER, has given to the public, North and South, a spell of very intense excitement. Newspapers and orators have rekindled their genius at the theme, while fanaticism has mingled its "shrieks for freedom" with the pitiable bleatings of poor SUMNER. The whole affair has been most opportune. In the first place, Mr. BROOKS has acquired, throughout the State and South, a wider popularity than speeches and votes in Congress could ever have given him. He has, from the first, conducted himself with good taste, good judgment and good spirit. His letter to the Senate, his speech in Court, and, finally, his effort in the House have all been characterized by these qualities. He will be received by his constituency with open arms, and sent in triumph back, to confront, and, if need be, *we trust, to punish*, the enemies and calumniators of his State and the South.

In the next place, it has contributed greatly to the union of Southern men in Congress. *We do not remember any act which has been so generally and heartily approved, from Maryland to Texas, as Mr. Sumner's castigation;* and unanimity of sentiment in the people has reacted upon their representatives in Washington. On the other hand, the furious denunciations in every quarter of the North have developed the same feeling of unanimity among Northern representatives; and the result is, that the lines of sectionalism have been drawn deeper than ever before, to the disgust of party hacks, and the satisfaction of true men in the South. We rejoice at any event which makes common cause at the South, and foreshadows her destiny as a separate and independent people.

It has also contributed to a more complete vindication of the Revolutionary fame and history of South Carolina, than was ever before made in Congress. The discussion has not only exposed the false assumptions of the North, of superiority during the Revolution, but convicted them, by every kind of testimony, even that of GEORGE WASHINGTON himself, of supineness, cupidity, and cowardice. It has shown that SUMNER, and WOODRUFF, and COMINS, and BURLINGAME, are not the degenerate sons of noble sires, but the true and lineal descendants of the braggarts and cowards of the Revolution.

The speeches of Messrs. BUTLER and EVANS, and, finally, the complete and conclusive speech of Mr. KEITT, the conclusion of which we shall publish to-morrow, commend, for the perusal of the North, facts which put to shame their impudent assumptions.

But SUMNER, and his champions in the House, Messrs. PENNINGTON, BURLINGAME, COMINS, and WOODRUFF, will cherish no very pleasant memories of the affair. The former is dead in the esteem of every man not a poltroon, North and South. He has been personally branded, morally disgraced, and politically exposed, as a wilful falsifier of truth in the Senate. We cannot believe that any amount of fanatical sympathy or party clap-trap, can save such a man from the living death of infamy and detestation which he so well merits. Wherever manhood is prized and truth admired, the name of CHARLES SUMNER will descend upon the lips of men, from father to son, as the perfect synonyme of cowardice and baseness. May such be the end of every calumniator of South Carolina!

And what of SUMNER's champions, those valorous knights, who pranced so gallantly on the plain, and, like the army in Flanders, "swore terribly?" At the sound of the trumpet, they dashed into the ring, at the appearance of the foe, dashed out again. Like their great prototype in the Senate, their courage exhausted itself in empty blustering, and, like him, they have been branded with the mark of infamy. Fit champions of New-England fanaticism! Fit slanderers of South Carolina! Whither had fled the spirit of Bunker's Hill, upon the shadow of which all New-England has been living for three-quarters of a century, that among all her rampant representatives there could not be found one to redeem it from dishonor?

But this case of Mr. BROOKS has brought out another fact, to which we cannot shut our eyes. A merely personal quarrel has been elevated into all the importance of a sectional question, and given an impulse to fanaticism unknown before. It has furnished a pretext for another and more palpable exhibition of the tendencies of the Government towards lawlessness and absolutism. A majority of the House of Representatives sustain Mr. SUMNER in his abuse of the privilege of debate, while it also holds the rod of punishment over the citizen who hesitates to violate his private confidence, or refuses to turn spy and informer. What becomes of Republican Government—what of the liberties of the citizen, when a majority in Congress usurps such tyrannical powers? No right, whether personal or political, is safe in the keeping of a Government like this. It wants only the power to trample, in like manner, upon States as well as individuals, and to subject everything to its caprices, uncontrolled will. It is, in fact, the Government, not of law, but of the mob, swayed to and fro by the mad passions of the hour, submission to which, instead of purchasing forbearance, only invites further outrage and humiliation.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt before their Constituents.

From the Charleston Mercury.

To the voters of the Third Congressional District in South Carolina:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have deemed it my duty to resign my seat in the Congress of the United States, and to appeal to you from the decision of a Black Republican and Abolition majority here. With the circumstances connected with the punishment of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, by Col. BROOKS, you are familiar. My connection with that punishment has invoked the censure of the dominant majority of the House, and from that resolution of censure I have appealed to my constituents.

It is true, I am indifferent to the opinions of the individual members who passed the resolution; but their recorded act, from their official position, acquires an importance I should by no means attribute to their judgment under other circumstances. You, too, I am convinced, are indifferent to their individual opinions; but you will feel that when they are impressed upon the records of the country they will acquire something of gravity. Under all the circumstances, as the expressed disapprobation of the House will live upon the records of our legislation, I have deemed it due to you, and just to myself, to transmit with it the recorded approbation of my constituents.

I am willing that posterity shall judge between the *disapprobation* of a Black Republican and Abolition majority, and the *approbation* of my constituents.

I submit the closing remarks which I made in the House on resigning my seat, as somewhat more explanatory of the motives which have influenced me in the course I have pursued: * * * *

I may add, that Hon. Mr. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia, was first embraced in the resolution of censure by the Committee, but was relieved from it by the vote of the House, making it more pointed and emphatic against me, and thereby also confining it to South Carolina. The issue which the Black Republicans have presented I have felt it my duty to accept, and I have transferred it from an Abolition House to my Congressional District.

I have written this address because it would be impossible for me to visit more than one District before the time at which the election is ordered, and because there are also portions of the District which I could not visit with safety at this period of the year. I now remit the whole matter to you, my constituents, for your approval or disapproval.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
LAURENCE M. KEITT.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1856.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We published, a few days since, the address of Mr. BROOKS to his constituents, in reference to his course in Washington, and the election which is to take place on Monday next to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation; and we publish this morning Mr. KEITT's address to the same purpose.

The issues involved in these elections are as novel as they are interesting. They involve matters of the highest individual interest, as well as of State feelings. For whatever differences of opinion may prevail as to the propriety of Mr. BROOKS' course in the first instance, however much some may deplore the excitement and popular demonstrations which have followed SUMNER's castigation, all will agree that the time is past for the consideration of such questions, and that the *only question now to be determined is, whether Messrs. Brooks and Keitt are to be sustained or censured.* That is the issue, and the only issue, before their constituents.

The facts are already perfectly familiar to the people of South Carolina. Unwilling to remain passive under the censure of the House, the gentlemen placed themselves before their constituencies, and demand their verdict. They appeal from judges swayed by passion and fanaticism, to the sober tribunal of the people, from whom they have derived their trusts, and to whom they owe an account of their stewardship. They appeal as men whose only crime is a devotion to the State that overleaped the beaten path of submission to insults and calumnies upon her honor and institutions, and whose patriotism partook more of impulse than of prudence, more of the spirit of action than of words. They appeal as men having nothing to conceal or blush for, but whose purposes, as well as conduct, are open to the eye of all, challenging scrutiny, and confident of the result.

Nor is this all. The people of the State cannot fail to support Messrs. BROOKS and KEITT for another reason, which concerns themselves and the whole South. *To unite the South is the cherished ambition of all true men in her borders, and every measure conducive to that end claims their hearty coöperation.* Mr. SUMNER's insult to South Carolina was, through her, an insult to the whole South. It was because of her devotion to Southern institutions—because of her constant and vigorous championship of Slavery, the life-blood of Southern power and progress—that he singled out this State as the mark of his malice and abuse. And that this has been understood, that Southern men everywhere have shared in the feeling of South Carolina, and sympathised with her sons in Washington, we have abundant proof in the universal voice of the press, and in the almost unanimous Southern vote given against the expulsion of Mr. BROOKS and the censure of Mr. KEITT. While the North has rallied in sympathy around SUMNER, and strives to silence his cowardly bleatings and calumnies in "shrieks for freedom," and the cry of martyrdom—while fanaticism, gathering new impulse for its blighting work, has fanned into a blaze the fury of Abolitionism, the South has stood shoulder to shoulder in defence of those who were the first and special objects of Northern vengeance. Disappointed in its war upon Mr. BROOKS, the North turned upon Mr. KEITT; and it now calls on the people of South Carolina to repudiate her representatives—to stigmatize their conduct, and to take sides with fanaticism and the North against the South.

In such an issue there can be no doubt as to the course which the constituencies of Messrs. BROOKS and KEITT will pursue. True to that intense Southern spirit which has always been their highest distinction; true to those who have been true to them in the firm determination to improve every opportunity of uniting in heart and interest the people of the South; with deep curses, and deeper libels, upon her history and fame, ringing throughout the North; with threats of extermination borne upon every gale—they will welcome, with bounding spirit, the occasion which calls them to sustain, at the ballot-box, their Representatives, and to speak defiance to their enemies. They assuredly will not be content with a cold and negative approval, but proclaim it with a voice full, hearty, and unanimous. Let us have no half-way work in this matter.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Clay—A Lend Call Upon Mr. Buchanan.

From the Louisville Journal, July 21.

Mr. C. COLTON, the author of the *Biography of Henry Clay*, recently addressed a note, as our readers have seen, to the editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, confirming our statement that the two paragraphs in the Biography relative to Mr. BUCHANAN's approaching Mr. CLAY in Mr. LETCHER's room, in January, 1825, to offer Mr. CLAY the Secretaryship of State for his support of Gen. JACKSON, were written by Mr. CLAY's own hand. Mr. COLTON further states in his note to the TIMES, that Mr. CLAY, on furnishing him those passages for the Biography, appended to them a note, *requesting him to apply to Gov. Letcher for further information on the same subject*, and he adds that he did accordingly apply to Gov. LETCHER, but found his lips *sealed by a pledge of silence given to Mr. Buchanan.*

We say, with the TIMES, that we must now have Gov. LETCHER's evidence in full, or Mr. BUCHANAN must fall before this infamy of his position in refusing to allow it. Mr. CLAY has appealed to it, and the injustice done him by Mr. BUCHANAN cries out from the grave for Mr. LETCHER to be permitted to speak. The truth of history demands it. And we trust the American people will demand it. *Let Gov. Letcher speak*, or let the deep damnation of the seal put upon his lips be proclaimed to the world. Justice to HENRY CLAY calls aloud from his grave for this revelation. There is enough, indeed, on the record of history, which Mr. C. caused to be made, to show on which side, and by whom, bargain was proposed; but the finger of a deceased patriot, and his the greatest, the purest, and most magnanimous of the age in which he lived, points to a revelation on this very subject *yet unmade*, and justice to his name and fame demands that it should be made.

If Mr. BUCHANAN has any friends left, that entertain the slightest respect for him, or are willing to see justice rendered to the injured and mighty dead, let them at once unite with the rest of the people of the country in demanding peremptorily and sternly that *he at once authorise Gov. Letcher to make a statement of the facts which that gentleman stands pledged not to make without his consent.* HENRY CLAY wanted those facts stated in his lifetime for the vindication of his foully-slandered fame, and Gov. LETCHER, as is proved by Mr. BUCHANAN's own hand, applied to Mr. B. for permission to state the truth, but that guilty man, as is proved by his own hand, withheld such permission and insisted that the old pledge of silence should be rigidly kept. If Mr. BUCHANAN now, with the whole Sag-Nicht press at his back, dares to meet the truth face to face, if he dares to let the world know what his conduct was upon the memorable occasion which gave rise to that dreadful charge against the greatest and best man of all our land, a charge that has influenced the political destinies of our country ever since, let him, abandoning the miserable and skulking cowardice of his present position, stand up and bid Gov. LETCHER *speak.* Then this world, whatever else it may say of him, will never call him coward again. He will strongly remind us of Ajax defying the thunderbolt. Will he let Gov. LETCHER do justice to the dead CLAY by a statement of the truth? If not, who of all the true and honorable and just men of the country will be guilty of the degradation of supporting him for the Presidency?

And, whilst Mr. BUCHANAN is giving his consent that Gov. LETCHER shall speak out, let him, if he dares, give his consent in another matter, to which we have already referred. In 1848, during the lifetime of Mr. CLAY, a writer of high responsibility and authority, after publishing the statements given by Mr. CLAY in COLTON's Biography, said:

"To add further testimony we state—and let it be denied if it can—that Mr. CLAY has now in his possession a letter, which, if published to the world, would place Mr. BUCHANAN in an embarrassing condition. The letter came from Mr. BUCHANAN; and no call on Mr. CLAY will induce him to give it up, save one from his country—that is, the Senate of the United States. The bargain and sale conspiracy, with this expose, would place Mr. BUCHANAN without the pale of Democracy, as totally unworthy the place he holds and the suffrages of the people."

We and many others heard Mr. CLAY speak of this letter of Mr. BUCHANAN which he had in his possession. And now let Mr. BUCHANAN, who aspires to that lofty position which he prevented HENRY CLAY from attaining, the Presidency of the United States, signify under his own hand, or through an authorized friend, *his consent that any letter of his to Mr. Clay upon the subject of bargain and corruption shall be given at once to the world.* We are not quite certain that this letter is still in existence. Possibly Mr. CLAY, whose resolve was that it should not be published unless with the consent of Mr. BUCHANAN, or at the call of the Senate of the United States, ordered it upon his death-bed to be destroyed, but we should not be at all surprised if the formal consent of Mr. BUCHANAN to its publication were to effect *a sudden, remarkable and most astounding development.* At any rate, if no development should follow, Mr. BUCHANAN would sustain no damage from giving his consent, but, on the contrary, would be very essentially benefited.

Then let a just world, with one voice, demand of JAMES BUCHANAN, candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to authorize Hon. ROBERT P. LETCHER to make that statement of facts which HENRY CLAY sought to obtain from Mr. L. through Mr. COLTON, and let it also demand of him to authorize the publication of his own letter to Mr. CLAY which the great statesman so often said to his friends he would never publish unless with Mr. BUCHANAN's consent or at his country's call. And, if Mr. BUCHANAN shall resist these demands of a just world, then let a just world set the seal of its scorn upon his name forever!

Alderman Fulmer.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says:

Apropos of FREMONT. Alderman FULMER, I believe, is the only witness remaining on whom his enemies rest the charge of his Catholicism. FULMER's testimony has already been disproved, but it may be well to mention a circumstance which nails it still tighter to the counter. The alderman says that when he held the interview, during which FREMONT is alleged to have confessed his papal tendencies, he (FULMER) was stopping at Brown's Hotel in Washington, and that the date was in February, 1852. What I wish to call attention to, in reply, is that the register of Brown's Hotel, for the years 1852 and 1853, has been carefully examined, for the purpose of testing the truth of the story, and that *no such name as* FULMER *has been or can be found in it.*

RESTORATION OF LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.—A large number of letters have been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office asking when the lands which have been withdrawn from sale for railroad purposes will be restored to market. To avoid this inconvenience arising from these numerous inquiries, we were informed by the proper authority that the department has determined to restore these lands at the earliest practical moment, and is only waiting for the action of the States and companies interested in reference to the several railroad grants, and the establishment of the several routes, which are indispensable preliminaries in determining which lands are not needed for these grants, and which may be restored to market. It is intended to press forward as rapidly as possible the final adjustment of the grants, so as to be able to bring into market all the lands which will remain to the Government, of which due public notice will be given.

Morning Gun at Lynch Law in Missouri—Hanging of a Negro boy by a Mob—Postmaster Cut to the Heart.

The following painful letter is taken from the Boonville (Mo.) *Observer*, which vouches for its coming from a respectable source:

MOUNT CARMEL, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

This morning a messenger came riding by, very rapidly, saying he was giving notice to the neighborhood "that JIM RAY was going to be hung, at the school house, some ten miles from this, and in Morgan County." I could gather no further particulars from him; but concluded to mount my horse and post off in search of said school house, where I arrived about 11 A. M., and found a crowd of farmers and their sons, amounting in all to about one hundred. On worming my way up to one of the windows, I saw what *was said* to be two Baptist preachers, singing and praying, in company with a tall, black-eyed, black-haired and athletic looking man, who seemed—from the ropes about his arms—to be a prisoner, and the object of their prayers. On asking who he was, I was answered: "Why, it 's JIM RAY, the man that 's to be hung." In a few minutes, I noticed the crowd leaving the windows and gathering around a man, who was standing on an elevated point, evidently with the intention of addressing those around him. I immediately made for the spot, and on drawing near I recognized in him one THOMAS GREER, whom I had heard preach a Baptist sermon, a few Sundays previous, in a church not six miles off. I, of course, supposed that he was going to speak for the purpose of allaying the excitement, but judge of my surprise when he commenced his remarks as follows:

"Gentlemen and fellow sufferers! All those who have been immediate sufferers by the late tragedy, will step out and form a closing *around me.* Those of you that do not, *I* will mark their names with a deep *black cross mark.* By-standers will please give way, as I do not ask them to take a part."

With this, the crowd gave back, and fifteen middle-aged farmers obeyed his command. He then put the following vote to them:

"Men, are we to turn this fellow loose among us? If so you will hold up your hands."

Not a hand budged, and he continued:

"Then, gentlemen, if *we* are to hang him, you will make it known by answering Aye."

Aye, aye, aye, sounded through the little ring. He (GREER) then descended from his *elevated* position, to mingle with and consult his little band. After a few moments, he again ascended his *height*, and announced to the crowd, which then numbered some 250—that the prisoner would be hung in one hour from that time. The crowd then made a rush to see the effect the sentence would have upon him (RAY,) but it did not move him in the least, as he evidently expected it. He occupied the ample time allowed him by a Minister of the Gospel, (a whole hour) in preparing his soul for eternity. During the sixty minutes, I think he looked at the clock but twice. When he was told his time was up, he arose, walked firmly to the door and mounted his horse. The aforesaid fifteen, formed themselves around him and moved slowly towards the gallows, or rather to a limb on an old oak, which was some seven or eight hundred yards distant. On arriving, he dismounted, stepped on a bench under the fatal limb and asked that his confession, as he called it, should be read. Whereupon Mr. GREER read a piece of writing. But it was nothing more than a declaration of his innocence, and a kind of autobiography of his life. After this was finished, he then asked how long they would give him to speak. The reply was thirty minutes. He, being quite illiterate, his remarks were disconnected and sentences broken. Yet he spoke with firmness and not the slightest quiver was to be detected in his voice. His address was something thus:

"Gentlemen, and honorable citizens of Morgan County, I am about to die an innocent man; but *I'll* die brave. *I'll* not shed a tear before you. You do not see me with a dark forehead and downcast eye. I am innocent, as God Almighty knows. I leave a family of four girls and a good wife. I have to leave them; but I am not ashamed to die. I hope my fellow-citizens will take care of my family."

He continued something after this style until his time had expired, when he called for ten minutes more to pray in. This being granted, calling in two preachers to join him, they prayed aloud for ten minutes. He then walked around the ring, shaking hands with and kissing some of his neighbors, telling them that he forgave them; then putting a handkerchief around his jaws, he deliberately tied the noose around his own neck, and requested that the rope be lengthened, saying:

"I have seen such work before, and unless you give me *more* fall, I will hang for minutes before death."

They answered, you have fall sufficient. He then remarked, with rope about his neck:

"Gentlemen, I die in a few seconds; I am innocent; take care of my family."

With this, he let himself off the bench, and swung for some three parts of a minute—when, much to the horror of the scene, it was evident it would be as he had said, that he would hang "for minutes." But they caught him, lifted him up and adjusted the knot, and then let him swing his last.

This being the end of the awful tragedy, I will now give you the particulars, so far as I can gather, of the crime that lead to it, which was the poisoning of some twenty odd school-children and their teacher. None of them, however, are dead, though several are on the point of death. They were poisoned by putting something in the school-house spring; and the poor wretch, JAMES RAY, being the greatest rascal in the neighborhood, was immediately suspected. Besides, a short time before, the parents (or at least many of them) of the now suffering children, had sworn in a court of justice that they would not believe said RAY on oath. For this he swore he would have revenge. He was also known to have taken his children from school a few days before the spring was poisoned, pretending he wished them to thin corn.

Under these circumstances he was arrested, and given five days to prepare for leaving the county, escorted by a guard. But, unfortunately—if not for him, for the community—he escaped before the five days had expired, and they followed him, caught him, and brought him back on the day he was executed.

The Northern Indiana Calamity—Letter from a Passenger.

A gentleman who was on board the *Northern Indiana* when she was burning on Lake Erie, writes us the following account of the scene:

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We left Buffalo on Thursday evening, July 17, about 10 o'clock, on the ill-fated steamer *Northern Indiana*, for Toledo. The evening was lovely. * * * While engaged next day at the piano in the saloon, I turned my head and saw the clerk of the boat hurrying by and saying in a low voice that "The passengers had better run forward." I looked forward and saw a little smoke issuing from the wood-work over the engine works between the wheel houses, and a glimmer of light on the ceiling above. I ran to the bow of the boat. In an instant all was consternation. I ran aft, outside of the state-rooms, about a hundred feet, jumped through a state-room window, then over the table to my state-room on the opposite side of the boat, followed by Dr. MOFFAT, of Staten Island. I looked for a life-preserver, but could not find any. I took two carpet bags in my hand and ran to the bow of the boat again. At this time it was impossible to pass the centre of the boat. A large number of the crew, including coal-heavers and deck hands, made a rush for the long boat, which was instantly filled, and before it could be launched broke the cranes from which it was suspended, and went down with a crash, mingled with the shrieks and groans of those clinging to it, nearly all of whom were either killed or drowned. I did not hear any orders given by the officers. The boat continued to run bow in the wind for some minutes, which caused the flames to spread over the aft part of the boat, compelling the passengers to leave her. After remaining on the boat some fifteen or twenty minutes after the fire broke out, and finding that nearly everything had been thrown overboard, which could be got at, and that fast drifting from the burning steamer, I concluded to leave the boat. I let myself down with a rope into the water. I had my clothes on, including two coats, and no life-preserver. I swam two or three rods to the flag-staff, which had been cut away, and while so doing, recognized my friend Dr. MOFFAT, clinging to one end of the pole, and MILO DOTY, of Hartford, Conn., holding on to the other end. We remained in the water about three-quarters of an hour, when we were taken up by a boat from the propeller *Republic*, and put on board the steamer *Mississippi*, where we had the best care and attention. The ladies on board the *Mississippi* are deserving the greatest praise for their kindness and generosity extended to the survivors. The captain of the *Mississippi* was one of the noblest of men. The crew of one boat he threatened to shoot if they did not do as he ordered them, and when all were picked up and put on board he wept like a child. I saw [illegible] lady personally in the [illegible] position [illegible] breaking over the sea, when I did not recognize among the survivors. Before I left the German woman with three of her children came to me to save her children. I told her to [illegible] the boat; that the boats were coming to take them off;—they remained and were saved. One man after getting into the water, was hit on the head with a plank and sank to rise no more. Another, a German I think, had hold of a buoy by the chimes, so near to me that I pushed it from me. In a few moments he sank to rise no more.

One man who had previously purchased land out West, had a carpet-bag which seemed very heavy, and as he kept it by him constantly, it was supposed to have contained gold. He was not seen after this calamity.

A great number lost all they had on earth.

One man who had sold everything before he started on his way to Kansas, lost $2,100—$1,700 in gold.

Another who had sold out East, and was going to settle in the West, lost $2,000 in gold.

A number of other similar losses occurred.

The Company gave to those who lost their baggage, from $10 to $100 each.

I was informed by one of the crew of the *Mississippi*, and by several on board the *Northern Indiana*, that they had been racing during the night. One man stated that he saw the firemen throwing salt pork into the furnaces.

The fire must have originated from the overheating of the furnaces. It was stated that the captain of the *Mississippi* made the remark, as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, that there was something the matter with our boat. Being brought up by the salt water, I think I know what constitutes a sailor; and if I were to be judge, I should say that there was but one competent sailor on board, and that was the mate. The captain was at home, sick.

At a meeting held on the *Mississippi* by the passengers and survivors, a resolution was passed admonishing the greater part of the crew of the *Northern Indiana*, for not having a due regard for the lives of those intrusted to their care and protection, and censuring the Michigan Southern Railroad Company for not having suitable provision in the way of life-preservers, and boats sufficient to save an ordinary load of passengers.

I think that there were two hundred souls on board, fifty or sixty of whom were drowned.

J. W. H.

A Heroic Woman.

From the Syracuse Journal.

A passenger on board the *Northern Indiana*, gives an account of the narrow escape of CICERO FOWLER and wife, of Tully. There was but one life-preserver for Mrs. F. and her husband; he insisted imperatively that she should put it on; she peremptorily refused, saying she was "poor in health, and his life was worth far more than hers!" The preserver having no strap, Mrs. F. tore the hem from her dress and fastened it to her husband, whom she continued to encourage, saying she could hold on to him, and if the preserver could not sustain both she would be the one to let go and leave him to save himself.

The fire was getting hotter and hotter. The water was thick with human bodies struggling for life; she tore her bonnet, already on fire, from her head, and hand in hand with one she loved better than herself, took the dangerous leap. As they arose from the water Mr. FOWLER assisted his wife in procuring a good hold of him, on or about the shoulders. She wiped the water from his eyes and mouth, and encouraged him to retain his hope of being saved. He continued to struggle with the waves. Half an hour elapsed and there were no signs of assistance. His strength was rapidly failing; his wife observing it tried anew to cheer him. He said he could not stand it any longer; it seemed as though he must give up. At this moment she heard a steamer coming rapidly through the water. She says: "My dear husband, a few moments more and we are safe. Don't you hear a boat coming?" He said he did, and immediately revived, made all the effor

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] JULY 28 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] Dollars a week. Single [illegible] subscribers Six Dollars a [illegible]

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer *Niagara*, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock to-day. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate yesterday the bill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular system was taken up and passed. A resolution was adopted, requesting the President to give the Senate information in reference to the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. A petition was presented from Mr. VANDERBILT, relating to the carrying of the mails between New-York and Southampton. The Grand River and Black Lake Harbor bills were passed. In the House the bill making an appropriation for continuing the Des Moines Rapids improvements was passed. Mr. DUNN moved to take up the Senate's Kansas bill, with the purpose of moving a substitute reorganizing the Territory, restoring the Missouri Compromise, &c., but a vote of two-thirds could not be procured. An effort was made to get the Pacific Railroad bill before the House, but it failed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, and Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, providing against the employment of the military in Kansas until Congress passes upon the laws now in force there, and declares it to be the duty of the President to use military force to preserve order, &c. The Chairman, Mr. LETCHER, declared the amendment out of order, but the Committee thought differently, and after an interesting debate it was adopted, by 86 against 40, when the Committee rose. Ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad were ordered to be printed.

☞ By the Canadian screw steamship *Indian* at Quebec, and the R. M. steamship *Arabia* at Halifax, we have Liverpool dates to the 19th inst., one week later. A brief summary of the news, which presents no feature of importance, will be found in our telegraphic column. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had, in the House of Commons, moved for information as to the course the British Government intended to pursue in the Italian question, but Lord PALMERSTON refused to make known the intentions of the Government. In the meantime, indications of revolt in that country are more frequent, and even the Army is discontented. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. From Spain we learn that there has been a Ministerial crisis. ESPARTERO and the Ministry had been compelled to resign, and a formidable insurrection had broken out, which was finally quieted after some fighting. It was reported that the difficulty between Spain and Mexico had been settled, and that the fleet would return to Havana. The Government of Honduras has addressed the European Powers, inviting them to guarantee the right of transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was rumored in Paris that King OTHO was about abdicating in favor of Prince ADALBERT of Bavaria.

☞ The President has removed Governor SHANNON, of Kansas, and nominated in his place Col. GEARY, of California, formerly of Pennsylvania. The unfitness of SHANNON for the post everybody conceded, but that was not, it is to be presumed, the cause of his removal. Col. GEARY has acquitted himself respectably in other offices he has filled, and he can hardly fail to be an improvement on SHANNON.

Mr. Fillmore's Americanism.

We publish a communication, this morning, from one of the most prominent of the leading members of the American Party in 1847, calling attention to the fact that, though Mr. FILLMORE was nominated by that party for the Vice-Presidency, and owed his election to the American vote, he never recognized the "order" after he succeeded to the Presidency by bestowing an office upon any of its members, or taking them into his confidence. The O. U. A.'s, in adopting Mr. FILLMORE as their candidate now, cannot be influenced by any grateful recollections of favors received.

Fremont Clubs.

We have a daily avalanche of letters from all parts of the Free States, giving most enthusiastic and agreeable statements of the formation of Fremont and Dayton Clubs, of the names of their officers, and, in many cases, reports of speeches delivered at their meetings. We could not, if we were desirous of doing so, publish a tithe of these accounts without enlarging the size of our paper. But these political organizations have now become so numerous that it would be quite useless to attempt to chronicle them. It may be safely assumed that in every village, and in every Ward of every City, North East and West, Fremont Clubs have been organized and are doing their work.

Ex-Governor Hunt.

We publish in another column Ex-Governor HUNT's exposition of the reasons which have induced him to support Mr. FILLMORE, in the pending Presidential canvass. They are precisely such as any one familiar with his political character and career would have expected him to give. *Timidity* is the true reason which, upon his own showing, prevents Governor HUNT from voting for FREMONT. And leaving out of the account, as he has done, sundry private and personal considerations which have undoubtedly influenced his decision, we have no doubt the reason is justly assigned. Gov. HUNT professes to disapprove the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to regard with alarm the long train of evils for which that event prepared the way. He expresses the opinion that the wrong ought to be redressed, and that the evils with which the country is menaced in consequence of it ought to be averted. But when he comes to act upon that conviction, his constitutional timidity interposes. He is afraid something dreadful will happen if the Free States attempt to sustain their principles and their rights without Southern help. He is afraid the South will take such an attempt in dudgeon:—that they will consider themselves badly used:—and that the peace and harmony that prevails between the two sections will be disturbed. On the whole, therefore, he concludes that it will not do to offer any effectual resistance to the aggressions of Slavery. We can oppose them in a mild way. We can express our opinion that they are wrong, and add the hope that the Slave States will not do so any more. Such sugar-coated pills as these Ex-Governor HUNT is disposed to administer to the Southern States,—because he thinks they will not object to them. But he could not for a moment think of resorting to any remedy which the South might possibly consider harsh.

Besides, this whole Kansas question, he apprehends, cannot last long:—it must be settled soon one way or the other, and then the party formed upon it must expire. Governor HUNT cannot for a moment think of joining a short-lived party. Considering the brevity of his adherence to the various parties he has joined, we do not see the force of his objection. He has staid in each as long as it kept him in office, and no longer:—it is not impossible that he might have joined the new one on the same conditions.

There is only one word that fitly characterizes the class of politicians, for which Gov. HUNT has always had a secret sympathy, and to which he has now openly joined himself:—and that is the old Websterian epithet, *doughface*. JOHN RANDOLPH first applied it, during the debate on the Missouri Compromise, to those Northern men whom the South could bully or coax into the abandonment of Northern principles and the support of Slavery. All the triumphs of the slave power have been achieved by their aid. All the humiliations of the North have been the result of their shameful treachery. It was by their votes that the Missouri Compromise was first enacted,—and it was by their votes that it was repealed. It was by their help that Texas was annexed, and that provision was made for four more Slave States out of Texas. Speaking of the action of such men upon this identical question, and of the results that have followed it, DANIEL WEBSTER declared that

"The term *doughface* was not sufficiently reproachful:—they had *dough heads*, and *dough hearts*, and *dough souls*:—they were ALL *dough*, and the coarsest potter could mould them at his pleasure into vessels of honor, or dishonor—especially of *dishonor*."

And they seem day by day to be descending lower and lower in the scale of pusillanimous subserviency to the Slave Power. In 1848 the Whig Party prided itself upon being opposed to the extension of Slavery. It boasted over other parties, inasmuch as it could show a clean record upon this subject. Governor HUNT was then eager and earnest, in his annual messages, to recommend the prohibition of such extension, by act of Congress. DANIEL WEBSTER, speaking of the Wilmot Proviso at a Whig Convention in 1847, said:

"That certainly is a just sentiment; but it is not a sentiment *on which Massachusetts Whigs differ*. We are to use the first, and last, and every occasion which offers, to oppose the extension of slave power."

Old-line Whigs now do not venture to use such language as this. They speak with bated breath. They exchange private letters among themselves—designed to go into the newspapers,—condoling with each other on the desperate condition of a country which no longer keeps them in office:—pouring out ink like water in bewailing the fate of a Union in which efforts are openly made to give Freedom its old ascendency in our National Councils;—and mumbling over their mutual terror, like dreary old women who suppose their houses are rumbling about their ears at the first rising of the October gale. It is to the pusillanimity of these men that the North owes its degradation. It is because the quiet, peace-loving men of the North are terrified by their croakings, that the South finds aid in its aggressions and encroachments. And just so long as they find audience and support, will the Free States hold the position of subjugated provinces in the federal Union.

Gov. HUNT, like the rest of the clan he has joined, advises submission to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, acquiescence in the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, and non-resistance in regard to the general ascendency of the Slave power in the Federal Government. Their advice will be the same at every successive step of the Slave power in its onward march. They will urge acquiescence in the restoration of the Foreign Slave-trade—the admission of Kansas as a Slave State—the overruling, by Federal authority, of all State laws prohibiting Slavery—and the calling his Slave-roll, by Senator TOOMBS, on Bunker Hill. There is no debasement too low, no humiliation too complete, for their long-suffering patience. If the free spirit of the Free States is not prepared to throw off the narcotic influence of their counsels, there is little ground to hope that the liberties of the Republic will be perpetuated. SLAVERY is the only institution which, with their assent, can be preserved.

The [illegible] consign this class to their proper place in the museum of political relics, as curious antiques from another age.

The End of Brooks.

The special election in the Congressional Districts of Col. BROOKS and Mr. KEITT took place yesterday. It is probably fortunate for the Colonel that the cards of Messrs. BURLINGAME and CAMPBELL, which we published yesterday, had not previously reached his constituents; for if they are half as chivalrous as they are said to be, they would scarcely be satisfied with him for their representative hereafter. While they may not feel called on to disapprove the assault he committed upon Senator SUMNER, even though the circumstances under which it was perpetrated were such as to mark it with less of courage than of calculating prudence, they would scarcely indorse his declining a fair fight which he had himself invited, for such reasons as he assigns, in face of the facts that are cited against him.

It seems that when Gen. LANE, the friend of Col. BROOKS, was first apprised by Mr. CAMPBELL, on behalf of Mr. BURLINGAME, that Canada was the place selected for the meeting, his first inquiry was what *weapons* would be used, if they should go there. Col. BROOKS admits, in his card, that he had heard of Mr. BURLINGAME's "expertness with the rifle:"—and this rumor, it is quite evident, had a good deal to do with the inquiry of Gen. LANE. Upon this point, however, Mr. CAMPBELL declined to give him any information. And, although Gen. LANE expressed the opinion that Canada was a good ways off, he did not intimate that his friend, Col. BROOKS, would decline to go thither, nor that they would be glad to have some other place selected. This may be accounted for by the fact that Mr. BURLINGAME was not at all particular,—but had expressed a willingness *to go to South Carolina*, if Col. BROOKS' convenience required it,—in spite of the gauntlet of bailiffs, constables, prisons, penitentiaries and lynch-law judges, which he might reasonably suppose he would be compelled to run. Fearful, probably, that a proposition to change the place—*but not the weapon*—might be acceded to, if made, Gen. LANE made haste to advise his friend to drop the business,—Col. BROOKS made haste to publish, in a newspaper, his intention so to do, and then to be arrested,—by way of securing himself against temptation! And, preserving his "coolness" to the last, he advertises that, although Mr. BURLINGAME is not gentleman enough for him to fight if *challenged*, if he will improve his social standing and permit Col. BROOKS to select the weapon, by becoming himself the *challenger*, then he will consent to meet him.

The meaning of all this is, that Col. BROOKS and his friends were all the while negotiating, not for a *fight*, but for the *advantage*. They were trying to secure for themselves all the advantages of both the challenged and the challenging parties. The thimble-rig game of the race-course is honor and chivalry by the side of such manœuvering for murder. Col. BROOKS selected his *rôle* properly in his attack upon SUMNER. When he deliberated, with such prudent coolness, in spite of the hot blood which impelled him to rush to rescue the honor of his insulted State, how he could do it with least risk of danger to himself:—when he decided that a bludgeon would disable his adversary from making resistance better than a cowhide, and selected it accordingly:—when he came upon him unawares, found him in a position where resistance was impossible, and then struck him so rapidly and so powerfully that he was utterly disabled from the very outset,—Col. BROOKS was acting out his true character,—was displaying precisely the courage which made him shrink from a duel he had invited, because he could not dictate the terms, and because he had heard of his adversary's "expertness with the rifle."

If South Carolina applauds such chivalry as this, it is no wonder the name of South Carolina chivalry has become a by-word and a reproach.

Pay of Congressmen.

Senator BUTLER's mind is to be classed among those hardy annuals that infallibly as the season recurs produce the same flower. One of these blossoms, familiar to everybody, is the elevation of Congressional pay. He resumes the topic each session. The joint resolution fixing three thousand dollars per annum as commutation of the present daily wages, is reanimated every year as the session draws to a close, and is lost in the heat and burdon of the final hour. We have it renewed and insisted upon now, and with arguments which, although by no means novel, are not of a sort commonly deemed proper to utter above the rose. We are told that Congress is certainly corrupt; that Senators and Representatives are alike obliged by the tenuity of their pay to sell their votes and influence to the highest bidder, and that the only way to restore the legislature to its early purity and integrity, is to place it by liberality of compensation beyond the reach of the tempter in the shape of a lobby agent.

Of the fact supplying the argument we have no reason to doubt. We have the evidence of Congressional Committees of inquiry, and the avowals of members themselves that votes are constantly secured by the offer to them of interests in jobs, or by direct pecuniary rewards, or by indirect equivalents. There is great reason to suspect that the gigantic land-bills of the current session, giving away a territory nearly as large as New-England to railroad companies, received the extraordinary momentum that carried them through without a report or a debate, from some such illicit motor. But we doubt the correctness of the inference or the wisdom of the remedy now suggested. The *per diem* of members is already at the rate of $3,000 a year. Add to this their mileage which averages $1,000 a year, to say nothing of sums secured by Senators as constructive mileage, and we have a reasonably fair remuneration for the amount of service rendered. For the time devoted to legislative business averages but six months in every year, namely, three months for the short session and nine for the long—so that half a year's industry. Now while we admit the cost of living at Washington to be enormous, and to furnish a plausible argument for removing the seat of Government to a less exacting community, or to one where supplies are more abundant, we see no reason why, without niggardly economy, a member cannot maintain himself on $4,000 a year. Without any economy $20,000 a year is as easily expended as one-fourth the sum. The cost of necessaries of life in New-York is quite equal to that in Washington, and yet we venture to say, very few men of the same social or business status as that from which we draw our members of Congress enjoy an income exceeding the pay of Congressmen.

As to the proposition that honesty may be bought at a fixed market rate, we confess to very little faith in the idea. That rate Mr. BUTLER has fixed at $3,000, and mileage. He supposes those figures with the dollar mark before them, potent to convert a patent rogue into an ARISTIDES or Jo HUME. The result, we suspect, will disappoint the Senatorial theorist. As we have just remarked, it is quite as easy to expend $20,000 as $5,000. Men's wants expand with the means of indulgence. Your knavish Bank clerk who ekes out a pitiful salary by resort to the private drawer, is not likely to be cured of his propensity by doubling his income. His imaginary necessities will enlarge themselves steadily to the dimensions of his revenue, leaving always an unhappy balance to be covered either by peculation, or by defrauding creditors. It is easy to buy dishonesty; the very first essential of honesty is that it cannot be bought. The idea of offering a bounty to virtue and integrity has not yet found its way into our criminal code, and we see no reason for introducing it into the civil. Very surely, the member of Congress whom Senator BUTLER's heightened pay would withhold from criminal inducements, had better at once be recalled by his constituents, or sent as their representative to the Penitentiary. The only effect of the added income would be to raise the price to be paid by the lobby agent

If the compensation of members therefore is to be augmented, let it be upon the ground, if the ground be tenable, that they do not now get fair pay for the work done. That point made out, we will go with the most liberal to equalize matters, especially devoting our attention to inequalities of mileage. It is not impossible that the diminished value of the currency in relation to the necessities of life, may justify a still larger assignment of pay than Senator BUTLER contemplates. If so, prove it, and take it.

The Tyrant of Naples.

Southern Italy and the island of Sicily, whose shores were once studded with free and flourishing cities, the nurseries of arts, and industry, and civilization, are now ruled over by a despot who is a disgrace to human nature and the religion of Christ. The oppressions of this monster have driven wise men mad, and yet the most virtuous citizen cannot manifest his abhorrence of such a tyranny, even by word or look, without incurring the vengeance of the Government, and subjecting himself to years of imprisonment and persecution. The Neapolitan dungeons are at present thronged with captives, hundreds of whom have been guilty of no more heinous crime than that of condemning, in one or other of the ways above indicated, that infamous system beneath which their country groans. But, if men suffer thus for having looked or spoken censure of the tyrant, what must be the sufferings of those who are in bonds because they had the spirit to plot his overthrow and ruin, or because they were deemed capable of doing so? Nothing can exceed the cruelties and outrages which are perpetrated on these men. All laws, human and Divine, are trampled under foot to make the existence of those unfortunates intolerable while in prison, and to compass their conviction and destruction when brought to trial. Two high authorities—Lord LYNDHURST and the Neapolitan correspondent of the London *Times*—furnish us with facts which illustrate the truth of this assertion, and the present wretchedness of the people and Kingdom of Naples.

Lord LYNDHURST stated, on a recent occasion, in the House of Peers, that at the late trials for political offences in the dominions of FERDINAND the most scandalous proceedings were witnessed. Neither clergy nor laity were exempt from insult and outrage. The rights of the prisoners were trampled on—the privileges of the priesthood were desecrated. When the evidence adduced was insufficient to bring about the conviction of the accused, the most unjustifiable and infamous means were resorted to. The ministers of religion were stripped of their dues, and threatened with imprisonment, and the infliction of the lash, unless they consented to give evidence against the obnoxious parties, and to reveal those secrets which had been imparted to them under the seal of confession; while such as had no secrets to reveal were not unfrequently coerced by the same means into bearing *false* testimony against the unfortunate men for whose destruction the Neapolitan tyrant was thirsting. One of the monks who had deposed against RUGGIERO went afterwards to the General of his Order, and, throwing himself at his feet, confessed that "all he had said was *false!*" Such is the kind of justice which is meted out to political offenders by the Government of King BOMBA—such is the reverence which that orthodox Catholic entertains for the rights of the clergy!

The case of the London *Times'* correspondent is not less illustrative of the brutal treatment which political delinquents receive in Neapolitan prisons, than Lord LYNDHURST's is of the outrages to which they are subjected when on trial in Neapolitan Courts. The correspondent in question writes from Naples under date of the 3d instant, and the case that he supplies us with, is substantially as follows. ALFONZO ZEULI had been confined for many years in the prison of Montesarchio, and though a mortal malady consumed him, he had been nevertheless kept in chains until very lately, like a [illegible] when almost at the point of death, he was taken from his dungeon and transferred to the Hospital of Capua—his chains had been stricken off *only a few days* before his removal. And what was then the state of this victim of political vengeance and despotic cruelty? Reduced to a shadow, and with scarce an ounce of flesh on his bones, he was so wasted and weak that he could not bear the movement of a carriage, and had to make the greater part of the journey in a *pertantino*. At Capua no kind friends awaited the unfortunate's arrival. Passports had been refused to all his relatives, and though much interest had been used to obtain one for his *brother*, yet up to the period when our authority wrote, it had not been granted. But if FERDINAND, of Naples, has pursued this man's life with every species of persecution, it cannot at all events, be said that he has been regardless of the welfare of his *soul*. A reverend chaplain is in daily attendance on the expiring patriot to turn his mind from things of sense, and to fit him for that Heaven-ward journey on which he must presently enter. FERDINAND DE BOURBON does not envy ALFONZO ZEULI the Paradisaical privileges which his God and Saviour may have in store for him—this surely is magnanimous!

The two cases which we have here adduced are not only illustrations of the sufferings and outrages that political prisoners have to endure in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but likwise evidences of the effect which the "friendly representations" of the French and British Governments have had on the mind of the Neapolitan despot. It is plain that those "friendly representations," from which such great things were anticipated, have produced no good whatever. Nay, they have, on the contrary, done much harm, by irritating the tyrant, and inciting him to additional acts of cruelty and severity against his ill-fated and wretched subjects. The inefficacy of such instruments for the removal of Italian grievances has been clearly proved, and, if the sympathy of the Western Powers cannot lead them to employ any other weapons in behalf of down-trodden Italy than the paper pellets in question, they had better desist from further interference in the matter, and withdraw altogether from a field where they have hitherto done nothing but mischief.

Sharpe's Rifles vs. Plows.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While I know it to be idle to attempt a refutation of a tithe of the calumnies heaped upon the suffering citizens of Kansas by the Pro-Slavery press in the North, I still am anxious, as a citizen of Kansas, to correct one misapprehension which seems to have been produced in the minds of many honest men.

It is often stated, and more frequently insinuated, that the original Free-State settlers of Kansas went to that Territory to court a physical contest with the South, and not as genuine emigrants to secure homes. It is charged that they went armed with Sharpe's rifles, instead of supplying themselves with the necessary implements of labor. They are often taunted with the error they committed, in not going in as peaceful settlers, careful to avoid any preparation which could irritate their "Southern brethren" by a suspicion that they had rights which they intended to defend.

Now, Sir, it curiously enough happens that this ideally correct course, so feelingly approved by the enemies of equal rights in the North, was the one actually pursued by the first emigrants to Kansas from the Free States! I speak from my own knowledge when I say that the great mass of the Northern settlers went to Kansas destitute of arms and an indisputable proof of this is the fact that *they are destitute still!* I am intimately acquainted with the character of these men, and a more thoroughly peaceful, industrious, and law-respecting community, cannot be found on the Continent. It was not till after the invasion of the polls in 1854—till after the election of the 30th of March, 1855, in which Missouri voters, by the aid of rifles, and bowie-knives, and revolvers, and *cannon*, imposed a spurious Legislature upon an unsuspecting and unarmed people—till after the Legislature, by enactments which I have no words at command justly to characterize, sought to reduce the freemen of Kansas to a condition of vassalage as humiliating as Slavery itself—it was not till after all this, and till every demonstration of physical violence had been made by the Pro-Slavery Party, that the Free-State men began seriously to think of providing themselves with the means of defence. And even then, so tardy was the action, those means were provided only for the few in the vicinity of Lawrence, the point most threatened; and, notwithstanding that later emigrants have gone out partially armed, the fact is that the people, as a mass, are not in a condition to-day successfully to oppose the *guerrilla militia* let loose upon them by a *Democratic Administration*, and each of whom carries at least a bowie-knife, revolver, and *United States musket!*

It is greatly to be desired that such Northern patriots as feel constrained to construe everything to the disadvantage of Freedom and its friends, should spend a short time, as private citizens, among their "Southern brethren" on the frontier of Kansas; for, after being robbed of their personal effects, and forced once or twice, at the end of a halter, to protest their soundness on the "goose," they might be enabled to render justice to their outraged *Northern* "brethren" (whose brotherhood they now ignore) and refrain from adding insult to injuries already well nigh unsupportable.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1856. J. M. W.

Fillmore's Administration, Anti-American.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Allow a constant reader of your paper to substitute a fragment of history for a bit of romance.

In your account of the late meeting of Mr. FILLMORE's friends at the Academy of Music, HIRAM KETCHUM, the President of the meeting, is reported as having said, "Their candidate (Mr. FILLMORE) had been called suddenly to fill the Presidential chair; he chose for his cabinet officers men from the various parts of the country; and they were all Americans! [Applause."] If the speaker designed to convey the impression that the officers of Mr. FILLMORE's Cabinet were members of the American party or favorable to that party or its sentiments, he was manifestly in gross error. Mr. FILLMORE was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, Gen. TAYLOR having been nominated for the Presidency by a National Convention of the American Party a year in advance of the indorsement of his nomination by the Whig Party—and he (FILLMORE) was urged upon the Whig nominating Convention by the leading Americans of Pennsylvania and other States, over the head of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, under an expectation created by certain Fillmore Whigs that he was and would prove himself *American* in his tendencies if elected "Called suddenly to the Presidential Chair," Mr FILLMORE, so far from favoring the American organization, studiously avoided conferring office in that direction, and was from beginning to end of

[illegible] Remé, has not survived [illegible] more than suspicious [illegible] Old American Guard" of [illegible] demonstrate the truth of [illegible] November next, when the patriotic spirit of the Empire will decide most enthusiastically [illegible] Administration of, Fatherland." We doubt that FILLMORE, for this "pure-[illegible] sovereigns" understand this "[illegible]"

AN "OLD GUARD" of 1856.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjourning over from Friday [illegible]—Hon. Bayard Clarke on the [illegible] Missouri Compromise, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1856.

THE SENATE'S EXCUSE FOR ADJOURNING OVER.

We have had but little of interest in Congress during yesterday and to-day, the time having been chiefly occupied in the consideration of private bills, six of which were passed by the Senate, which body then adjourned until Monday, under the plea that, as they were far ahead of the House with their business, there was nothing for the Senate to do. This, certainly, is rather a singular declaration to be sustained by the Senate on the Yeas and Nays, when it has before it quite a number of bills which were long since passed by the other House and which only need the action of the Senate and signature of the President to become laws. Some of these are private bills, for the relief of parties who have suffered long years of delay in waiting the slow consummation of Congressional justice. It is cruel mockery of the distress of these poor men to tell them that the Senate has nothing to do, and that therefore they are entitled to throw away a day here within three weeks of the adjournment of Congress. Besides, it is important that the Senate should act upon its own bills, and so get them on the calendar of the House for its consideration as early as possible. If the latter body fails of action, that is their look-out, and constitutes no excuse for the Senate. It is a crying shame that private claimants upon public justice are kept hanging about the doors of Congress like needy beggars, while Congressmen pass them by as undeserving effectual attention. The constituencies are needed to reform this abuse, which daily grows to more gigantic proportions.

SPEECH OF HON. BAYARD CLARKE.

Among the many speeches made during the recent evening sessions of the House of Representatives was one by Hon. BAYARD CLARKE, of New-York, deprecating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the aggressions of Slavery, and eloquently eulogistic of the American Party. The speech is a well-written production, and highly creditable to the literary attainments of its author. If we were to judge by its expressions of sentiment in regard to the pending struggle between Freedom and Slavery, we might readily conclude that Mr. CLARKE realizes now, far more clearly than he did during the long struggle over the Speakership, that this is the paramount issue before the people—not to be disregarded for a moment for the interest of any party in existence. It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. CLARKE has failed to let us know distinctly where he stands in the now pending, and perhaps final struggle, for many years, between Liberty and Slavery. Is he for FREEDOM or for FILLMORE? Will his talents and his efforts be expended in the approaching election to give practical value to his eloquent denunciation of Slavery aggression?—or will he fritter away his influence, and aid the South in its practical scheme of making Kansas a Slave State, and subduing the patriots who resist it, by dividing the vote of Anti-Slavery extensionists between FREMONT and FILLMORE? There is nothing in his speech to indicate that his efforts, after all, will not be indirectly, but surely, devoted to the consummation of the iniquitous design of the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

The present is a time when the views of public men should be clearly understood. There should be no mistake as to the position of a single man. It is the right and the duty of every voter to know beyond doubt that the man for whom his suffrage is solicited will vote in Congress, at all times, with the friends of Freedom, or that he will be steadily found against them. The uncertain man is always the most dangerous to a cause, because no reasonable calculation of his whereabouts can be made. Mr. CLARKE owes it to himself, as well as his constituents, to interpret his speech upon this point. If he is willing to leave entirely to his own judgment the *method* by which he shall oppose Slavery extension, well and good. But in the present crisis they will probably insist upon practical representation by a man who admits his duty to take a positive position, at all times, with the great body of those who oppose the extension of human Slavery to free Territory. Thus far they will desire to be assured that the *judgment* of their representative is in accordance with their own. S.

☞ Weekly report of the New-York Hospital to July 25: Remaining on July 18, 261; Admitted to July 25, 89; Discharged, cured or relieved, 69; Died, 2; Remaining at date, 236; Males, 182; Females, 54.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

From Dyer's Oracle of Health.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—This is decidedly the best and most popular article in use, for beautifying curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurf and dandruff from the scalp. It is also an infallible remedy for rheumatic pains and external wounds. The low price at which it is sold—25 cents per bottle—places it within the reach of all who wish to be benefited by its use. For sale in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, No. 132 North 2d-st., and by all Druggists throughout the world. Principal office No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATTENTION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION is directed to the valuable therapeutic combination of *Quinine with Cod Liver Oil*, which combines in one remedy the tonic and strengthening properties of Peruvian Bark, and the nourishing and supporting qualities of pure Cod Liver Oil, deprived of its margaric and stearic acids. Many eminent physicians in Europe have prescribed this medicament with marked success in debility, nervous and general debility, consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, neuralgia, indigestion, ague, &c., &c., and have testified to its superior and more certain efficacy to the simple oil in all cases. Prepared only by GEO. E. INGER & CO., pharmaceutical chemists, late with and successors to Thomas T. Green, corner of Broadway and Walker-st.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the professors, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $85 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE & Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, & envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least a[illegible] ity to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY [illegible] Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, and are unrivalled to a charm. The largest and best assortment in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improvements [illegible] are found at No. [illegible] Broadway. Prices [illegible] lowest cash [illegible] Second hand pianos from [illegible] to $300; [illegible] to $125.

Cucumbers.—Those who are fond of pickled cucumbers will have lost their first plantings from the ravages of bugs—and we have heard an unusual number of complaints on this score the present season—many still secure a fair crop from sowed plantings as late as Aug. 1, especially in localities not farther north than 40° north latitude. Prepare the soil by spading it deeply and pulverizing it well, mixing with it a fair supply of decomposed manure. The vines will be hastened forward by an occasional watering with liquid manure, weak guano water, wash from the sink, urine, &c. The soapsuds made on washing-day is also very good for cucumbers. They are quickly grown by such treatment. We gathered nice cucumbers for the table the present season in fifty-nine days after planting. The soil was but moderately fertile. A little finely-ground bone was mixed with the soil in the hill, and started plants enough to satisfy the bugs, and some to spare. As they grew too thickly, even after considerable destruction from insects, the vines were thinned out as fast as they crowded too close upon each other.

Garden Cress or Pepper Grass.—This may still be sown. During this hot weather it should be put in shady spots, such as under trees, by the side of the fence, or be shaded by brush. Seed sown now will produce a salad quite acceptable in the "dog-days."

Kidney Beans.—These may still be planted, and produce a good crop of string beans either for cooking or pickling. The early Mohawk has frequently been ready for the table in five weeks after planting. Green beans, are by many preferred to cucumbers for pickling, and not without good reason we think. For a late crop choose a light soil, tolerably dry. If poor, apply a good dressing of well-rotted manure in the hill; mixing it well with earth before putting in the seed. If strong green manures are used they are apt to produce too large growth of vines at the expense of the pods.

Lettuce.—Those fond of late lettuce can yet secure it in abundance by putting in seed at any time within two or three weeks. On rich soil, kept well moistened in hot weather, it will be ready for use in five or six weeks from sowing

Carrots.—If the garden is not yet provided with a bed of carrots, a small plot may be sown in this latitude. For a large crop the sowing should have been done previous to this date. The Early Horn variety is the most forward in ripening. Carrots grow best on a deep, light sandy soil, well manured. The seed may be soaked a few hours, and then sown pretty thickly in drills, to be thinned out to three or four inches after they are well started.

Green Peas.—We have just put in a bed of peas for late use and for drying in a green state. A variety called the Daniel O'Rourke, planted May 12, were ready for the table June 19. These were from Germany, obtained by the agent of the Patent Office. Another variety, called the Dwarf Hamburg, received also from the Commissioner of Patents, was sown May 12 and were picked for cooking June 23. These are genuine dwarfs, growing scarcely six inches in height. Both of these varieties promise to be valuable acquisitions. The earlier kinds of peas may be sown now, and they will be ready for use the latter part of September. Soak the seed twenty-four hours, and sow on light or moderately light soil, manured with well decomposed yard manure. Stimulating manures produce too great a growth of vines, with a lack of pods.

Radishes—May be sown at any time and on almost any soil. Early radishes do best on light, rich, dry sandy loam, but at this season a deep moist soil is preferable. Winter radishes may be sown all through August and into September, taken up before freezing, and stored in sand in the cellar for table use in Winter. The Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, and Rose colored China Winter, are good varieties for the purpose. The last named is a new variety, well spoken of.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cherry Balsam.**—We have heard so much said of the wonderful curative power of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all cases of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

☞ **Dyer's Healing Embrocation.**—The largest increased demand for this justly celebrated healing pain destroying and simple, yet potent internal and external remedy, has induced us to make the price so low that the poor as well as the rich, may be benefited by its extraordinary curative properties.

We more hearily rejoice in hearing of the large amount of suffering which has been alleviated by its use, and we hope and trust that a still greater amount of benefit may be derived from its distribution among thousands of sufferers who have not yet witnessed its wonderful effects. Sold in New-York by C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, GLIDDEN & Co., and Druggists generally.

A. H. FIELD, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Mixture or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every article of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLORED POLITICAL MEETING.—The Colored voters of the City of Brooklyn, will hold a meeting this evening in Granada Hall, Myrtle av., between Bridge and Duffield-sts.

The object of said meeting is for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Club, and to adopt such measures, that will be most practicable, in the Present Presidential campaign. There will be addresses delivered by eminent gentlemen, relative to the present crisis. Meeting to commence at 8 o'clock. The public are earnestly invited to attend

A **MEETING OF THE 1ST COURT WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB**, (Brooklyn,) will be held at the Brooklyn Museum, corner of Orange and Fulton-sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, at 8 o'clock. All persons friendly to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON are invited to attend. Gen. H. S. Fitch, Isaac C. Smith, Esq., and other speakers, will address the meeting.

BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, Chairman.
George H. Day, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION.—The fourth regular meeting of this organization will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the lecture room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by James A. Fairman, Esq., Hon. Judge Mannerz of Illinois, and Chas. A. Dana Esq.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, July 29th, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner of 15th-st. and 8th-av. Geo. Nye, William H. Brown, and Wm. H. Benjamin will address the meeting.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.
WILLIAM MILLER'S
MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
With or without the Æolian,
Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title, would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also, would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC
against buying Pianos bearing the name of the "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness, and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

To the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address postpaid.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 325 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.
These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $50, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 210 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, [illegible]
WAREROOMS
[illegible]

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, enlarged with the Æolian attachment, which is unquestionably the most valuable improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225,
made by Gould & Co., less than one year used; is Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $195; Hallet & Allen for sale; 2 at $200 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. S. D. BERRY, No. 421 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent females; they can be well recommended; they are as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook and chambermaid; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer. Apply to their present employer, who is about giving up housekeeping, No. 164 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 253 East 18th-st., between 1st. av. and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—For a woman with a young child; is willing to work for small wages, to secure for the present a comfortable home. Apply at No. 65 James-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, in a private family, as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Call, or address COOK, No. 118 West 34th-st., 4th floor.

TO INVENTORS AND MERCHANTS—HAVING BUSINESS IN EUROPE.—An American gentleman, a resident for two years in London and Paris, being about to return, would take charge of any business intrusted to his charge by parties in America. Having been engaged in the patent business to some extent, would be pleased to arrange with parties desirous of introducing American inventions, either in England, France, Belgium, Germany, &c., for selling the same, or in the business, addressed to L. B. F., Box 3,415 Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had several years' experience as music teacher and organist, wishing to go South or West this coming Winter, would like a situation to some institution, or to a private family. Letters of inquiry, address Miss W. A. H., Worcester, Mass. The best of references furnished.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal of or Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for many years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about traveling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRULY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

CLERK OR PARTNER.—Wanted, as clerk, a young man, honest, industrious, active, &c., or with $3,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in the Bank book and stationery business already established, and which can be improved by suitable exertion. Address, with real name, STANROPE, *Times* office.

NICE GIRL WANTED—In a small family, for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. An agreeable Protestant girl preferred. Wages $5 or $6. Apply at No. 49 Murton-st., 2 doors from Bleecker-st.

ENTRY CLERK AND BOY WANTED—In the dry goods jobbing business. Apply between 4½ and 6 P. M. to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, No. 293 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—A Dentist wanted in the Operating Department. To a thoroughly competent filler good wages given. Also, a good mechanical Dentist. Apply or address No. 175 Clinton-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.
A. HENRY.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

AN ORGANIST—(American)—Of acknowledged ability, desires a situation in a Protestant church. A good salary and fine organ will be required. Address Box No. 110 International Hotel, Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a Lawyer's office. One who resides in South Brooklyn, writes a good hand, and not over 18. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box No. 2,520 New-York Post-Office.

NURSE AND COOK ARE WANTED—Immediately. Both must be superior servants and Protestants. Apply No. 145 Grand-st.

WANTED.—An American young man, from 20 to 22 years of age, one that knows something of the retail window shade and paper hanging trade. Must know how to sell, be well recommended and respectably connected, and bring satisfactory reference. Must be willing to work. None others need apply, at No 504 Grand-st.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 coachmen, 2 men on steamers, 2 drivers and 3 boys for trades and for farm.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One first-rate lathe hand on car axles. None need apply who do not understand their business. Apply at the Office, Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework; she must be good at washing and ironing, and understand plain cooking. Apply at No. 45 West 29th-st.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House Astor-place, where none but the best of help is kept, their characters being all ascertained from their last employer.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and elderly lady, between 12th and Canal sts., and near Broadway, in a house where there are few boarders. Two bedrooms and parlor required—the advertiser partially furnishing them. Terms must be moderate. An answer addressed KANDALL, *Times* office, giving all particulars, will receive attention.

BOARDING.—An unusually pleasant and neatly furnished room on the 2d floor may be had with board by a gentleman and his wife, or a single gentleman. Style of living first-rate; cooking, "old-fashioned;" and boarders few in number. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 17 8th-st., opposite Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small family, or two or three gentlemen, may obtain second-story rooms with a family accommodating but a few persons, in a pleasant locality, near the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Inquire at No. 25 Livingston-st., opposite the garden of the Packer Institute.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-room, &c. Reference required. Apply immediately. The house is situated on high ground, rendering it a cool retreat.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-Square.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A family of six persons, who will require three sleeping-rooms, with board, for a few weeks, at a farm-house easy of access by railroad, and not over two hours' ride from the City. Direct Box No. 636 Post-Office, New-York.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Depau row, a handsome front parlor, with pantries attached, to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. Also, accommodation for two single gentlemen. House first class, containing all the modern improvements.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, loops and gilts shades, Hats, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 363 Broadway, corner of 34th-st.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent, A. LONGSTRET,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A VALUABLE BOOK OF REFERENCE.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, JULY 29,
In one volume, 8vo., cloth, price $1 50,
HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION
TO THE
UNITED STATES,
Exhibiting the
NUMBER, SEX, AGE, OCCUPATION, AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH,
OF
PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES
By Sea, from Foreign Countries, from Sept. 30, 1819, to Dec. 31 1855,
COMPILED ENTIRELY FROM OFFICIAL DATA:
With
An Introductory Review of the Progress and Extent of Immigration to the United States Prior to 1819,
AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE
NATURALIZATION AND PASSENGER LAWS
Of the United States, and Extracts from the Laws of the several States relative to Immigrants, the Importation of Paupers, Convicts, Lunatics, etc.
By William J. Bromwell,
Of the Department of State
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE MOSQUITOES—Are about, and oh! how numerous. The anticipated night's rest is broken, and a cross, perhaps quarrelsome, face the result. The usual good cup of coffee seems changed at breakfast, and the fine omelet is untasted—and why? Because one of those
MOSQUITO NETS
of DAVIS' was not purchased. Then lose not a moment in getting one
Then, again, is the celebrated Philadelphia
FLY TRAPS,
so well calculated to empty the dining room and kitchen of flies. They cost but 25 cents, and may be seen at DAVIS' Great Emporium for supplying the wants of housekeepers, located at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st.
It will not do to fail to notice the simple contrivance for cleaning houses of roaches. It is termed.
THE GREAT ROACH DESTROYER,
far preferable to any other contrivance yet discovered, for the purpose intended. So practical and cheap, (only 25 cents,) no family should be without them.
For keeping water cool
DAVIS' WATER COOLERS
are the most celebrated. The designs and styles are tasty, and out of many hundreds that have been sold this season, but one has been returned. Prices, from $2 50 to $11. The Great Emporium for selling useful articles, located at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, has a few more left. While speaking of Water Coolers, the wonderful
DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS,
in these piping hot times, must be noticed, as, with a small piece of ice, one has cool water throughout the 24 hours. It is particularly beneficial during the night, when a glass of cool water is so refreshing, particularly to the sick.
How shall we allude to that greatest of wonderful inventions? The very mention of what it produces in these delightful cool days, with the thermometer at—did not some one say 110? causes a cool sensation to pervade the system. And what is it termed? Why the
GREAT PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZER.
THROUGH IN FIVE MINUTES.
It is, in reality, all that the inventor claims for it. They are kept constantly on hand, and are for sale at the lowest market rates.
The sale of those highly-esteemed
DEVONSHIRE CHAIRS
are becoming very extensive. They are probably the easiest chair made. As a present from the wife to the husband, most judicious, for while sitting in them his bills payable are forgotten, and a cheerful, happy countenance is the result. They can also be had at DAVIS' Great Establishment, so eligibly located at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st.
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Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	3 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
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FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South side of Eighth, near 4th-av., two first-story brown-stone front high-stoop houses, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, and now ready to be occupied. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to
G. J. HAMILTON.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The place occupied by the subscriber, about one mile south of Poughkeepsie, and two hours' ride from this City by Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is nearly new, and very convenient, stream-house, granery, stables, carriage-houses, &c., &c.; abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. It is beautifully located, and one of the most desirable on the Hudson River.
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BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE TO LET—And good-will, fixtures and stock for sale, doing a large and flourishing business, in a thriving village in Westchester County 27 miles from New-York. Inquire of BURGER & HOUSE, Attorneys at Law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated in the most desirable and fashionable location; is entirely new and handsomely furnished—No. 14 West 37th-st. Inquire on the premises.

STABLE AND COTTAGE TO LET—No. 302 9th-st. It is fitted up with a variety of conveniences, and forms a desirable accommodation for a private stable—for which alone it would be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 89 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—The three upper lofts of building No. 96 Crosby-st., below Prince-st.; size of building 25 by 80 feet; well lighted on all sides—one of the best situations for a manufactory in the City. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery corner Canal-st.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. B. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A large, commodious store, 25 by 110 No. 366 Broadway, with privilege in cellar. Rent $1,200. Apply to ENOCH ARMITAGE, at the office of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 168 Washington-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Old-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. 208 Pearl-st.

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SMALL HOUSE WANTED—Or part of a house, pleasantly located; rent not to exceed $400. Located between Bank and 23d-sts., and west of 7th-av. Address J. H. P., No. 196 West-st.

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$300.—FOR SALE—Splendid down-town cash business, clearing net yearly $6,000, without any risk whatever. Also, superior confectionary manufacturing establishment. Both are; price $700; grand chance. Also bookbinding, Ann-st.; price $1,250. Also, splendid eating-house, West-st.; splendid location and trade; price $400. Also, superior brick house and lot, South 2d-st., Williamsburg; price $2,500. Apply at No. 230 Broadway, room No. 6.

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$2,000—THE RIGHT MAN—Having said amount can purchase a half interest in a profitable and pleasant business on Broadway, one of the parties being about to leave for England. Inquire of J. T. KING, No. 418 Broadway.

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W. KAMENA, No. 18 South William-st.

$2,000 A YEAR—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

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CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER MERINOES, DELAINES, &c.
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
We are now selling our stock
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BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING MANTLES,
In Argentine linen, mohair
And other materials,
For sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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One block below the St. Nicholas.

FRENCH LACE VEILS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also, EMBROIDERIES of every description,
Selling off very cheap,
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HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 100 Chambers-st.,
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GEORGE W. & JOSHUA READ,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.
Factory—Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design.
Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats

TO WHOLESALE CARPET BUYERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now prepared with their Fall stock of
ENGLISH VELVET,
WILTON,
AXMINSTER,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN
CARPETS RUGS, MATS, COCOA MATTING,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
As this is the last week and the last chance to buy bargains, ladies would study their own interest by calling early, as we positively close on the 30th. We are selling table linen, towelling, sheeting and shirting, damask dress goods of every variety, domestics, hosiery, &c., at a very great reduction from our former prices, being determined to close it out at any sacrifice,
C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

SUMMER TRAVELING CLOAKS.
Something quite new will be opened on TUESDAY, July 29.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE,
OR
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS.—All qualities. White and brown linen table cloths, all sizes; napkins, towels unions table cloths and damasks, broadcloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 62 Catharine-st.

MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—Wholesale and retail, very cheap at J. VANDERBILT'S, No 57 Fulton-st. Gar

[redacted] WIFE—TROBABLY FATAL.

[redacted] Ann Schwarz, wife of [redacted] was found in bed at her home, No. [redacted] with two terrible gashes in the [redacted] apparently by a hatchet or an axe. [redacted] the City Hospital, where she [redacted] that gives only faint hopes of her recovery. Her husband, who is supposed to have committed the murderous assault, could not be found yesterday. The police are looking after him.

FIGHT AMONG ITALIANS—STABBING.

A fight occurred on Sunday night in the Sixth Ward, among a party of Italians. The knife, of course, was used; and one of them, named Wm. Myers, was stabbed in the right side, the wound extending an inch and a half in depth. Paul Giusti and Louis Ferroid were soon after arrested by Officer Quinn,—the former charged with committing the assault and the latter for aiding it. The accused were yesterday brought before the magistrate at the Lower Police Court, who committed them in default of $1,000 bail each.

A POOLISH JUDGE.

Bernard Judge, of No. 370 Greenwich-street, met, in Washington, on Saturday night, Mary Goff; went to her lodgings and remained with her a "little while"—about two hours. On leaving he found that he had lost his money and watch, all of the value of $25. So, at least, he told Justice Osborne yesterday morning.

Mary was brought up to answer, but she averred that she "didn't know nothin' about it."

Margaret McDonald, however, swore most positively that she saw in the possession of the accused, who, by the way, is only 19 years of age, some, or all, of the property alleged to have been stolen.

So Mary Goff learned that every Judge is not a granny. She was locked up to answer in default of $500 bail.

ROBBERY.

Mr. Elisha C. Evans, residing at Hampton, New-Jersey, had his carpet-bag containing $180 in money stolen from the public-house No. 14 Hudson-street, where he was temporarily stopping. The theft was committed on Saturday last. A man named Thomas Earle was soon afterwards arrested on suspicion of being the thief. He was brought before Justice Osborn, who committed him for trial in default of $100 bail.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Thomas McCormick, of No. 56 Baxter-street, was brought before Justice Wood, charged with receiving from some burglars stolen goods with a guilty knowledge. He was held for trial in the sum of $1,000.

ACCUSED OF PERJURY AND FORGERY.

Archibald Campbell, a real-estate broker, doing business at No. 885 Broadway, was arrested, charged with perjury and forgery.

Mr. Aaron Spining, No. 229 Bowery, the complainant, made an affidavit in which it is alleged that in March last, Mr. Spining pawned silver spoons to the value of $25 at Simpson's, and that recently Campbell, being acquainted with the circumstances, went before a magistrate, and, representing himself to be Mr. Spining, made affidavit that he had lost the pawn-ticket received at the time the silver spoons were pledged, and signed Mr. Spining's name to the affidavit, the object being to get another ticket. On this affidavit, an order was issued to the pawnbroker to furnish accused with another pledge ticket; and, subsequently, on this ticket the silver was obtained by him.

The accused was held to answer by Justice Davidson in the sum of $1,000.

MORE ABOUT THE BURGLAR SCHULTZ.

John W. Schultz, who was shot and dangerously wounded some time since, while attempting to rob the premises of Mr. Briggs in Henry-street, and who continued to remain from the City Hospital, where he had been removed for medical treatment, was on Sunday discharged from arrest by Justice Osborne, owing to some informality in the charge, or on account of some misunderstanding on the part of the magistrate. Yesterday, however, he was again arrested, by Policeman Haines, who met him accidentally in the street. He was re-committed. Schnitz is a slippery fellow.

THE CASE OF DR. ARMOUR.

Dr. Alexander H. Armour, of Trenton, New-Jersey, recently arrested on charge of purloining certain articles from the store of Mr. Thompson, in Broadway, has been liberated on bail, in the sum of $500.

Miscellaneous.

COUP DE SOLIEL.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Connery, at rear of No. 56 Worth-street, upon the body of Catharine McDonald, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who died from prostration produced by the intense heat of Sunday. Deceased was a widow, and earned her livelihood by working about saloons, scrubbing, &c.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of an Irish girl named Catherine Can, who while on a visit to some of her friends, on Sunday, was overpowered by the heat, and died the same day at the residence of her uncle James Gaffney, No. 222 Elizabeth-street. Deceased was only 20 years of age, and had been in the country but three weeks.

Mathew Kenney was admitted to the Hospital, suffering from sun stroke, and several others are at the same institution, suffering from the same cause.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Scotchman, named Walter Govenbeck, was found lying in Jones' Woods, on Sunday afternoon, by officer Fletcher, of the Nineteenth Ward, with a severe gash in his throat, besides which an artery in the left arm had been opened. Govenbeck, being tired of life, tried to put an end to it. He is fifty years of age, and arrived here only ten weeks since in the ship *Orient*. He will recover.

FOUND DEAD.

The body of a male child was found yesterday morning in a sugar box in Washington parade-ground. Coroner Connery held an inquest. Verdict: "Hemorrhage from the funis."

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Joseph F. Daguerre vs. *John Orser*.—Brady, J. This action is one for an escape on the pleadings, and for a false return, and not an action under section 201 of the Code of Procedure, which provides for the liability of the Sheriff *as bail* if the defendant, after arrest, escape, etc. The complaint confessedly does not contain the necessary allegations, and the plaintiff now asks that those allegations be inserted by amendment. It is insisted that the amendment will substantially change the claim, and cannot, under section 173, be allowed; and, although I am convinced of the result of the amendment conjectured, I do not consider the application subjected to the test implied in the objection. That part of section 173, just referred to, applies *only to amendments to conform the pleading or proceeding to the fact proved*. When the application is for any other purpose, it is to be considered as similar applications under the Revised Statutes were considered, to be allowed for the furtherance of justice on terms. The language of section 173, and the Revised Statutes, are almost identical, (2d Rev. Stat. 424,) and may be construed together. Considering them together or singly, I think, for the reasons which will be assigned, the amendment cannot be allowed. An action of escape is governed by rules very different from those which apply to actions against bail, not only in reference to the liability of the defendant, but the manner in which they may be discharged and the period within which they may be prosecuted. In an action for a negligent escape on mesne process, the plaintiff shall recover only the actual damages sustained, and the insolvency of the debtor is a good defence. Patterson vs. Westervelt, 17 Wend. 543, and numerous cases cited. The same rule has been applied to voluntary escapes, and it seems, with great propriety and justice. 1 Hawkins, 402, 5 Watts, 141, 144, cited in 17 Wendell, supra. The Sheriff would have no right to restore the power, and thus relieve himself in the action for an escape if he could do so, but would be held to respond to the damages sustained by the plaintiff. The escape having occurred, the right of action is perfect and remains intact; but by the statute of limitations before and since, the Code of Procedure must be commenced within a year after the escape. 2 Rev. Statutes, 224, (2d Ed.) Code, § 94. In this action, therefore, the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff can only be recovered.

The action contemplated by section 201 is not an action for an escape, or one in the nature of such an action, although the escape of the defendant is one of the events which would create the cause of action provided by that section. It would subject the Sheriff to liability as bail, and would give the plaintiff, after judgment obtained and execution issued against the person of the defendant, a right to proceed against the Sheriff at any time within three years, although it may be doubted from the phraseology of the section whether he would be limited to that period. At all events the plaintiff would not be limited to that year as for an escape. The action under section 201, it will be seen, is entirely different, and founded on a chain of events entirely different, save in one respect, from those which establish an action of escape. The defendant must be arrested; he must escape, if that be the act complained of; a judgment must be recovered against him and an execution issued and returned not found. If he escape and no judgment be had, there is no right of action against the Sheriff. The provision contemplates final recovery against the original defendant, Buckman vs. Carnley, 2 Pr. Rep. 183; and in addition to what has just been enumerated, I have no doubt that the Sheriff has 30 days after the commencement of the action against him in which to surrender the defendant in exoneration, and such further time also as the Court may grant—and that notwithstanding the latter part of section 201, which provides that the Sheriff may discharge himself at any time before process against the person of the defendant, to enforce the order or judgment, by the giving and justification of bail. Such was the opinion of Judge Woodruff in Buckman vs. Carnley, supra, in which I concur. The Sheriff being liable as bail, has all the right and privileges incidental to such relation [illegible] the common law and the practice of the [illegible] under it. The section just referred to does not deprive him of any of those rights, but [illegible] clares a rule which existed as one of the [illegible] which he could have relieved himself [illegible] Code. It does not declare that to be the only mo[illegible] of discharge, and it does not affect [illegible] in terms any existing right or privilege.

The complaint in this action being one for an escape, none of the immunities attending to bail could be availed by the defendant, and he was justified in assuming that the plaintiff could only ask from him the damages which he had actually sustained by reason of the alleged cause of action. His answer was framed to meet such liability, and his shield was one for defence only, not for favor which the Court might have extended to him to enable him to produce his prisoner. His preparation was necessarily different to meet this complaint from what it would have been to defend the one designed to be introduced, and it seems to me very conclusive in every aspect of this case that the amendments change the form and character of the action—changing a claim for actual damages to a claim for the whole amount of the judgment against the original defendant, which would be the plaintiff's damages under section 201. This view is not affected by the fact that the demand in the complaint is for the amount of that judgment, because, as we have seen, that would be his recovery of his actual damages in this action. The legal character of the claim is determined by the facts set forth, and not by the relief demanded. The amendments are not material to the case presented in the original papers, and the furtherance of justice does not demand or require that the amendments should be permitted.

The action must be denied, but without costs, the question being new and not free from difficulty.

William R. Crary vs. *James Smith, &c.*—Brady, J.—There is no allegation in any of the papers submitted except in the affidavit of the plaintiff, and which is contradicted by the affidavit of the defendant, J. Rufus Smith, that the defendants knew that any portion of the moneys due on the policies of insurance had been collected; and this circumstance leaves me nothing to support the theory of either side, save what may be gathered from the agreement itself. On a careful examination of that paper, I have arrived at the conclusion that the defendants did not know that the amount due on the policies was diminished by any payment to Captain Barstow. It recites the policies as for $6,000 and $3,000; that plaintiff claims an interest in one-half of the amounts thereof, and then provides that the defendants shall immediately on the recovery of *such insurance money* deposit *one-half* thereof in the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, there to remain to abide the event of a suit to be brought by plaintiff, &c. The provision is not for the *balance* of the insurance moneys but for the deposit of the half thereof, viz.: $4,000, from which it would seem indeed palpable that all the contracting parties contemplated the receipt and deposit of the sum last named. It seems also equally plain that it would be an absurdity for the defendants to agree to deposit $4,000, with the knowledge that they were to receive $2,780 63 only, that being the balance due, deducing the amount paid to or retained by Captain Barstow. For these reasons, I affirm the order heretofore made, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Hand vs. *Chatain*.—Brady, J.—The plaintiff commenced this action under the lien law of 1851, and perfected judgment after the amendatory act of 1855 had taken effect. The judgment was in personam, not in conformity with those statutes, and was wholly unauthorized and void. The acts are in derogation of the common law, and must be strictly construed. The judgment should have been for a sale of the defendant's interest in the premises referred to, and in personam for any deficiency. The judgment being void, the sale of the premises under it was also void, and both must be set aside. I am aware that various motions have been made in this action, involving different questions, but not for such relief as enabled this Court to consider the question here decided. Under all the circumstances developed, I think the defendant's costs should be paid for resisting this motion, which are settled at $7 and the costs of other motions if not paid. Ordered that the judgment and subsequent proceedings be set aside on payment of $7 costs to defendant of this motion and of the costs ordered on previous motion referred to, if not paid.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of Judge Rockwell—Meeting of the Bar.

The members of the Bar in the Second Judicial District held a meeting in the Supreme Court Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Ex-Judge N. B. Morse was called to the chair, and Jesse C. Smith, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Judges Dikeman and Morse, and Messrs. Sanxay, Spooner, Lott, and N. F. Waring, Esq., addressed the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Sanxay the following Committee was appointed by the Chair to drew up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in respect to the loss sustained by the death of Judge Rockwell: Messrs. Sanxay, Dikeman, Lott, Spooner, Campbell, Van Cott.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Allwise Dispenser of human events has removed from amongst us in the meridian of his life, and in the midst of his usefulness, Hon. Wm. Rockwell, Justice of the Supreme Court for the District,

Therefore, We, the members of the Bar of the Second Judicial District here assembled,

Resolve, That although we bow with submission to this decree, yet we express our heartfelt sorrow at the irreparable loss it imposes upon his family, the community, the profession, and the Bench.

Resolved, That we condole with the family in this their bereavement, and tender them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the deceased by a career of integrity and ability at the Bar, as District-Attorney of Kings County, and in other official employments, had deservedly won his way to the Bench, of which he was an ornament at the time of his decease; that for irreproachable morals, firmness and freedom, from all improper bias upon the bench, he has left an example worthy of imitation by his successors.

Resolved, That in original breadth and strength of understanding, in the power of logical analysis and discrimination, and in the sure apprehension of the principle on which the case turned and depended, the distinguishing characteristics of the legal and judicial mind, Judge Rockwell has rarely been surpassed, and has left few, if any, superiors at the Bar or upon the Bench which he adorned.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the members of the Second Judicial District sincerely and deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in their affliction.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and also to the next General Term of the Supreme Court for this District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this District.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court, Judge Morris, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable providence to remove from among us Hon. Wm. Rockwell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, it behooves us to mourn. A wise and good man has gone from among us. He has gone from us to a higher and better court, where justice reigns supreme and the weary are at rest.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. W. Rockwell the Bench has lost an upright and competent judge; the Bar an ornament to the profession; the city a good and useful citizen who was ever watchful of her interests, and whose bright example is worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family and friends of the deceased, and tender them our condolence upon this great affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Court do now adjourn.

The funeral of deceased took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended.

Extensive Conflagration in Brooklyn—Loss of Life.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear building attached to the Excelsior Steam Engine Refinery, on South Third-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, and before any alarm was given, had got under considerable headway. This building was quite large, and extended from First-street to the East River. The fire soon spread to the adjoining property, first to a range of brick and wooden buildings occupied as a distillery by Samuel Ingalls, which was mostly destroyed with contents; also, a dwelling-house occupied by employes in the distillery adjoining, and from this to the large Porcelain Factory carried on by Mr. Haines for a Company in New-York, which was entirely consumed; and the Lime and Cement yard of Chas. Mangee was also considerably damaged. The fire raged with fearful fury for nearly six hours, and by great exertions the firemen confined the fire to the limits above stated, and saved the front building of the Sugar Refinery.

Ambrose Finn, employed in the Sugar Refinery as a fireman, was so badly burnt that he died soon after he was removed from the building. He slept in the building, and when aroused was surrounded by fire so that escape was impossible. His situation was known to the firemen, and every exertion was made to save him. He leaves a family at No. 19 Grand-street.

Another employe of this establishment, whose name we could not ascertain, was so badly burnt that he probably cannot live.

LOSSES.

Messrs. Roberts & Williams—Excelsior Steam Sugar Refinery, $5,000.

[redacted] Distillery, [redacted]

[redacted] Porcelain Factory, Stock, $25,000; Building, $10,000.

[redacted] Material, Lime and Cement Yard, [redacted]

[redacted] for Fifth in the Williamsburg City Fi[redacted] Company.

☞ The colored people are making preparations to engage in the political canvass. A Committee of gentlemen named below have been in consultation, and now issue a call for a meeting of colored men at Granada Hall, Brooklyn, to-night, (29th.) They expect Rev. H. H. Garnet and Dr. J. McJune Smith to address the meeting. The following are the Committee of Arrangements: Rev. J. N. Gloucester, Louis H. Putman, Samuel Herrington, Enoch C. Harrington, J. C. Bronell, Dr. T. J. White, Wm. J. Wilson.

Enforcing the Ordinances.

Nine boys were arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by the First District Police, for bathing in the East River, near Montague Ferry. They were committed to the cells.

Death of "Old Nick."

An old and distinguished colored man, who was familiarly known for many years, in Jamaica, as "Old Nick," died from excessive heat, is that place, on Sunday last.

☞ The American Volunteers, Captain J. S. Morgan, of Brooklyn, go on their second annual excusion to Fort Lee, to-day.

☞ The Brooklyn Police, during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, made 74 arrests, mostly for intoxication and causes arising therefrom.

NEW-JERSEY.

An Attempt to Commit Murder.

On Sunday morning at 1 o'clock, just after the arrival of the milk train of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, a brakeman upon the train named John Kane, was attacked in Greene-st. near his residence, a few rods from the track of the railroad, and an attempt made to murder him by some person as yet unknown. The assassin is described as a short thick-set man, wearing overalls and a blue shirt. He was seen by a lad, to come up behind Kane on tip-toe and cut at his throat with a knife; and to follow the cut with a blow with a heavy club which felled Kane to the ground insensible. The assailant fled towards the river. The lad ran and gave the alarm, but the assassin could not be found. The club was found floating in the dock and bloody. Kane was taken home, where he has since remained in an insensible condition. The cut at his throat took effect upon his chin, cutting a large gash. The blow upon his head also cut a fearful gash upon one side of his head and mutilated one ear. Drs. Olcott, Condict and Morsow attended the injured man, but it was impossible on Sunday night to tell whether or not he will survive.

The Attempted Murder.

John Kane, upon whom murder was attempted on Sunday morning, is yet living and is slowly regaining his consciousness. No clue can be obtained as to the murderer or his motive, and it is believed that the assailant was mistaken in his man.

Death from Sun Stroke.

Three of the children of Mr. Clark, who resides upon the route of the plank road from Jersey City to Bergen Point, were sun struck on Sunday, and two of them died.

Water.

The Jersey City Ferry Company would greatly add to the comfort of the traveling public—and especially afford relief to children—if drinking water, so abundantly supplied by the Water Works, could be obtained at the Ferry houses.

HARVEST PROSPECTS—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. Tappan & McKillop, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general *business* prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Adams County, July 15.—There is some surplus grain from last year's crop. Wheat, Corn, and other crops of the present year are good. But few hogs will be fatted this year. The general standing of farmers is good. Merchants have been generally successful during the past season. Collections can be easily made during the ensuing Fall and Winter.

Crawford County, July 10.—The Wheat crop is a good average. Corn very good. Oats light. Potatoes but middling. There will be about the usual number of hogs fatted this year. Farmers in good standing. No failures among merchants for several years past, all apparently doing well, and collections easily made.

Franklin County, July 14.—Have a considerable surplus of old Corn and Wheat. The crops this year have done well. The yield will be full an average. Many hogs will be fatted this season. The county is supposed to contain iron and coal, as yet undeveloped. Flour, paper, woolen goods and whisky are manufactured to some extent, and all appears in a prosperous condition.

Harrison County, July 11.—There is but little surplus grain in the county from last year. The present Wheat crop is not very good. Corn will be tolerably fair. Other crops are short. About the average amount of hogs will be fatted. Trade is good and money easy.

Kosciusko County, July 15.—Holders here have probably 10,000 bushels of Wheat from last year's crop, and this season the yield of Wheat is very fair. Corn is suffering for want of rain, and will fall short should the drouth continue long. Trade is prosperous and money easy.

La Grange County, July 9.—Have but little old grain on hand. The crops this year are fair, with the exception of Oats, which are injured by drouth. About the usual amount of business is doing. Money somewhat scarce.

Madison County, July 15.—All the crops out here look pretty well; the yield will be about an average. Many hogs will be fatted. Farmers are all in good circumstances, but hold hard to their money; consequently, there is a scarcity of that article among the merchants.

Ohio County, July 12.—Have a considerable surplus of old Corn on hand. The Wheat crop this year will be about two-thirds of an average. Corn and other crops almost a failure, with the exception of Hay, the prospect of which is good.

Parke County, July 11.—There is still on hand about one-fourth of last year's grain crop. The wheat has not done well, about one-third being destroyed by the frost of last Winter. Corn looks well. Above the average number of Hogs will be fatted. Trade is prosperous and money easy.

Rush County, July 15.—Have a large surplus of both Corn and Wheat on hand. There will be a fair yield of all crops this season. Many Hogs will be fatted. The manufacture of Flour, Woolen Goods and Whiskey is carried on in the county. Trade has been and is pretty good.

St. Josephs County, July 11.—The old Grain is pretty well run out, but the present crop of Wheat is first rate. Corn, Oats and other crops at present look but badly, the weather having been unseasonable. But few Hogs will be fatted. The farmers generally are in good standing. Money somewhat scarce.

Starke County, July 12.—All the crops this season look fair, and the yield will be about an average. Many Hogs will be fatted. Merchants have been generally successful the past year, and collections will be easily made.

Steuben County, July 14.—Have still on hand a fair amount of old Grain. Judging from present appearances, the crops will not be very good this year. There is a fair amount of old Grain on hand. But few Hogs will be fattad, and hard times are probably not far off.

Tippecanoe County, July 16.—This county is somewhat celebrated for its agricultural productions—the yield is generally large, the land being very fertile. There is still on hand considerable old Grain from last year's crop. Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, &c., at present look well, and should the weather be good, the yield will be a fair average.

Wells County, July 12.—The prospects are flattering for a good crop of Wheat and Corn. It is thought there will be more Hogs fatted this year than previously. Trade has been pretty brisk of late, and collections will be easy to make.

OHIO.

Brown Co., July 15.—Have a surplus of old grain on hand. Judging from the present appearance of this year's crops, the yield will be about a fair average. The usual number of Hogs will be fatted. Flour is manufactured here to some extent. Farmers are in good standing. Traders have been doing a pretty prosperous business, and money is free.

Clarke Co., July 12.—There is a considerable surplus of old Corn in the county. Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, &c., look flattering, and should the weather be favorable the crops will be good. About the average number of Hogs will be fatted. Trade is good and money easy.

Gallia Co., July 14.—The yield of this year's crops will be about an average, and there is still on hand a large surplus of old grain. The usual number of Hogs will be fatted. The county contains some Coal and Iron partially developed. Flour and Woolen Goods are manufactured here. Trade is pretty prosperous. Money rather dull.

Guernsey County, July 11.—The prospect of reaping a good harvest is at present flattering. There are some excellent Coal mines, which are well developed. Money easy, and all looks cheering.

Henry County, July 15.—The crops look pretty well, and good weather is all that is wanted to give a good yield. No hogs are fed here. Trade has been very dull, and still continues so, which makes money tight and collections difficult.

[redacted] *land County*, July 18.—Have still on hand a [redacted] of old Corn and Wheat. The crops this year [redacted], and promise a full yield. Many Hogs are [redacted] this season full the average number. The [redacted] contains three woolen factories. Trade has [redacted] so far, and money easy.

Hocking County, July 17.—But little of last year's Grain remains. Wheat, Corn, Oats, and other crops promise well. Hogs are scarce. There are two extensive Iron and Coal Mines in conjunction with which there are several large Iron Works. The county is in a prosperous condition.

Mahoning County, July 11.—There is still in possession of farmers and others here a considerable surplus of Corn, Oats and Wheat from last year's crops. Hogs are scarce this season, and not more than enough for consumption will be fatted. The crops all look fair, and the yield will be about an average. Large quantities of Coal, Iron and Lime are obtained, which gives work to several Iron Works, Foundries, &c. Farmers and traders have been doing well, and collections will be easy to make.

Marion County, July 17.—The quantity of old Grain on hand is small. The present crops look healthy, and a fair average yield is anticipated. Trade pretty good. Money easy.

Pickaway County, July 18.—Have a large surplus of old Corn on hand. Oats this year have failed—other crops look fair. The usual number of Hogs will be fatted. Trade is moderately good and money easy.

ARKANSAS.

Clark County, July 8.—The present appearance of the principal crops (Cotton and Corn) is favorable, and should the weather prove seasonable an average yield will be obtained.

Johnson County, July 6.—The Wheat crop is already garnered and is good—some smut in it. Oats, now cutting, low, but well headed. Corn is pretty large, and a week ago there was every prospect of an abundant crop, but the drouth is ruining it. No rain for several weeks; if it rains soon the crops will be fair, if not, poor. Lice are on the Cotton, which is also suffering from the drouth; no prospect for more than half or two third crop.

Pike County, July 8.—Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Rye and Oats, are the chief crops of the county. The crops of Corn and Cotton have been very much injured by the late drouth. With good seasonable weather they may yet yield more than at present anticipated.

Washington County, July 8.—The chief productions here are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, and some Cotton. The Wheat crop is cut, and will not be an average yield; the others all look well, and will be about an average yield.

MISSISSIPPI.

Attala County, July 14.—The crops in this county look pretty well. Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats, are the chief productions. Wheat not so good as last year.

Lawrence County, July 9.—The weather has not been over favorable for the crops this year, and consequently Cottou and Corn have not progressed very well—the yield will only be middling.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fairfield District, July 18.—Cotton and Corn are the chief productions here. The crops are doing fine, and, should the weather be seasonable, there will be a full average yield.

Greenville District, July 16.—There is but little Cotton planted here. Corn and Wheat are the main crops: all look well at present, and the prospect is cheering for a large yield.

TEXAS.

Brazoria County, July 10.—The principal productions of this county are Sugar, Cotton and Corn. With the exception of Sugar, all are doing pretty well, and the prospect is fair for an average crop.

Fort Bend County, July 10.—Sugar, which is one of the staple productions of the county, is a failure this year, having been froze out last Winter. The Cotton and Corn look well, and at present there is a fine prospect of a fair average yield.

Trains County, July 10.—All the crops in this section are suffering from the drouth, and it is feared there will not be more than half an average yield. Stock Cattle, Horses and Mules are raised in the county, and so far have been very prolific.

Upshur County, July 1.—The Corn here looks remarkably well, and an average crop will be made. Cotton looks better than usual, and the prospect is fair for a good crop.

Wharton County, July 10.—The chief productions are Cotton and Corn, both of which are doing well. The probability is, judging from present appearances, that the crops will be unusually good.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in good request and firm at $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls and $6 31½@$6 37½ for Pots, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand, but is steady in price.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid at about our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11½	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12½	12¾	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is less active and is infirm, sales having transpired since our last of only about 10,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the following range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 90
Ordinary State	5 90@ 6 00
Straight State	6 00@ 6 10
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@ 6 40
Common to Good Michigan	5 25@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 10@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 35@ 6 45
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 35@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	6 60@10 00

Canadian rules about the same, the sales since our last having amounted to about 850 bbls. inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5@$7 90 ₱ bbl. Southern is essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 25@$9 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $2 75@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather brisker, but not dearer. The sales since our last reached about 48,000 bush., including Canadian White at $1 78@$1 81; Western White at $1 57½@$1 70; ditto Red at $1 88@$1 68; and Southern White at $1 79½@$1 80 ₱ bushel. About 3,400 bush. Rye brought 86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and firm at 44½c.@45½c. for Ohio and Lake; 43½c @44¾c. for State; 37c.@41c. for Jersey; and 34c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is actively inquired for at buoyant rates, with sales reported since our last of about 63,000 bush. at 55c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@62c. for common to prime mixed; 66c @70c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 65c. for round Yellow; 65c.@65c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 65c.@75c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 450 balee River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Range from 10c.@14c. ₱ lb, with a fair supply and a rather limited inquiry.

IRON—Some 50 tons Scotch Pig brought $31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LIME—Rockland brings 80c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still scarce and wanted at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear about the same. Spirits Turpentine finds ready buyers mostly at 37c.@37½c. ₱ gallon. The supply is a fair one.

OILS—Remain as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales since our last of only about 500 bbls., in lots, at $20 37½ for Mess, and $17 25@$17 37½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and limited request at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is scarce and needed, at very full rates; sales since our last reach about 300 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef being very abundant, is dull and languid; the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7 @$7 50 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tierce. Best Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 13c.@19c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c @22c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 5¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are moderately active and firm, with sales since our last of about 860 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 37c.@37½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and declining. For Liverpool—Cotton ½d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tierce; and Heavy Goods, 20s. @25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From the premises of the subscriber, on Sunday morning, the following promissory notes: J. H. Lyon & Bros., dated May 28, four months, their own order, $618 72; McCloud & Whitehill, dated June 11, 60 days, in favor of Allen & McDougall, $40; Edward Corning & Co., No. 1229, dated April 28, six months, in favor of Allen & McDougall, $271 53; Bates & France, dated July 2, two months, in favor of L. A. Whitehill, $58 16; Bates & France, dated June —, two months, in favor of McCloud & Whitehill, $60; Pattee & McFarland, No. 268, dated May 19, six months, in favor of Allen & McDougall, $411 83. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

ALLEN & McDOUGALL,
No. 13 Washington-place, Williamsburg, L. I.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of George Palen & Co., for $5,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, [redacted] Lamb, Veal, &c., for sale at the lowest [redacted] purchased, by THOMAS F. TAYLOR, No. 7 and 9 [redacted] a Market from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

ALSO,

Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of London; and for INDIA, CHINA, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Bombay, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras,

Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE.....Hunter River
BRISBANE AND IPSWICH.....Moreton Bay.
VICTORIA BRANCHES:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE.....Mount Alexander.
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY.....Bendigo.
OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

STEPHEN C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Mal a,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Liege,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,		Pau,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM STREET New-York, offer for sale to persons see

BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible] of the State of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

[illegible] of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, on the Thirteenth day of July, 1856, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,547,190 85
Average amount of Specie..... 1,004,320 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 278,254 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,9 7,349 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
M. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $617,735 09
Average amount of Specie..... 44,183 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,475 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 363,234 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,371,221 67
Average amount of Specie..... 1,295,229 25
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 58,943 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,479,796 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $9,081,956 20
Average amount of Specie..... 1,067,064 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,741,122 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,260,486 17
Average amount of Specie..... 154,599 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,1 9 24
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,167,089 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,702,335 36
Average amount of Specie..... 295,068 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 267,049 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,568,140 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MORRIS, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discouots..... $1,864,602 23
Average amount of Specie..... 139,856 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,517 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,254,796 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,848,654 64
Average amount of Specie..... 981,361 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 9,,723 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,429,493 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,769,773 68
Average amount of Specie..... 537,999 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 534,334 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,064,635 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC TOWNSEND, Vice-President of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,024,956 31
Average amount of Specie..... 94,534 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,156 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 853,915 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,492,857 33
Average amount of Specie..... 121,517 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 235,877 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,261,355 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $380,967 93
Average amount of Specie..... 20,795 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,748 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 196,939 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,456,735 57
Average amount of Specie..... 181,740 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,250 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,060,472 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $698,049 95
Average amount of Specie..... 29,520 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,841 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 441,693 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,493,618 00
Average amount of Specie..... 134,132 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 239,830 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,24,,1,6 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
J. B. NORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $744,966 26
Average amount of Specie..... 45,673 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,251 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 598,564 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,887,617 98
Average amount of Specie..... 144,084 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 34,218 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,281,049 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
W. U. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,206,686 89
Average amount of Specie..... 851,883 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 78,886 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,469,594 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. P. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. P. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,684,833 40
Average amount of Specie..... 233,919 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,738 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,740,094 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $498,470 00
Average amount of Specie..... 49,438 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,719 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 497,419 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,681,580 66
Average amount of Specie..... 242,348 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,809 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,419,987 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $653,168 49
Average amount of Specie..... 27,965 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 50,770 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 637,777 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $647,102 13
Average amount of Specie..... 100,745 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,822 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 580,456 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,445,229 96
Average amount of Specie..... 72,455 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,075 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 850,899 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,835,485 84
Average amount of Specie..... 107,793 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 151,816 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,922,945 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $452,117 00
Average amount of Specie..... 37,870 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,310 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 281,6 0 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $610,046 95
Average amount of Specie..... 84,5 4 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,496 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 583,345 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28 h day of July, 1856.
JNO. BEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,021,876 63
Average amount of Specie..... 171,047 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 256,537 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,261,039 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,865,219 67
Average amount of Specie..... 611,789 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 311,086 53
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,381,115 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26 h day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $926,615 27
Average amount of Specie..... 92,729 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,597 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 769,355 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,580,577 13
Average amount of Specie..... 15,044 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,291 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,068,203 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,349,456 94
Average amount of Specie..... 442,301 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 269,243 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,460,2 6 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,201,315 16
Average amount of Specie..... 72,735 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 213,831 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 890,357 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 26, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $739,806 83
Average amount of Specie..... 61,319 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,202 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 562,3 5 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,289,617 00
Average amount of Specie..... 221,314 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 161,064 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,889,253 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,266,496 52
Average amount of Specie..... 1,109,877 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 318,911 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,983,164 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,416,892 34
Average amount of Specie..... 256,147 33
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 196,966 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,699,696 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD PERRY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,676,889 48
Average amount of Specie..... 1,099,997 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 214,652 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,917,458 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,396,413 00
Average amount of Specie..... 96,446 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,932 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 994,539 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,746,183 83
Average amount of Specie..... 140,374 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 175,744 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,093,120 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $365,155 91
Average amount of Specie..... 11,904 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,964 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 191,791 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS HALLAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $420,165 77
Average amount of Specie..... 25,325 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 72,749 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 117,513 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $193,884 19
Average amount of Specie..... 10,585 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,837 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 137,266 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,541,335 79
Average amount of Specie..... 86,464 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,723 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 827,745 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JOHN BEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,823,173 26
Average amount of Specie..... 138,294 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 161,165 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,5 1,9 0 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANNY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HANNY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $611,375 94
Average amount of Specie..... 38,743 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,582 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 384,585 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $884,602 08
Average amount of Specie..... 96,151 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,783 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 709,612 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,679,945 96
Average amount of Specie..... 168,938 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,916 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,263,468 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $332,857 64
Average amount of Specie..... 19 442 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,183 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 637,761 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
WM. E. SNAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,455,988 33
Average amount of Specie..... 446,091 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,624 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,3 1,9 0 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $747,313 00
Average amount of Specie..... 79,497 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,559 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 504,597 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABR'M PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND WARD BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,396,548 25
Average amount of Specie..... 134,986 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 268,126 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 660,760 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,134,539 60
Average amount of Specie..... 174,718 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,592 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,889,268 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,538,619 23
Average amount of Specie..... 109,968 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 607,435 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 899,372 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD PERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD PERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,954,235 90
Average amount of Specie..... 208,644 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 192,697 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,903,503 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON R

—Statement of a Passenger.

FALL RIVER, Monday, July 28.

...of the injured have died since yester... deaths thus far. Of the cl... who were injured it is thought four ...

...the following classification of the ... in the Providence *Transcript*. ... prepared, however, some of those under the head of "Recovery Doubtful" have died:

NAMES OF THE DEAD.

...C. Baker, lawyer, No. 138 West Fourteenth-st., New-York.
...Boston.
Jos. Dowman, New-York.
... Gibbs, German, New-York.
... German, New-York.
... Lapoor, Me.
... third engineer, Fall River.
... Williamsburg, N.Y., fireman, missing, ... to have been overboard.

RECOVERY DOUBTFUL.

... No. 248 French-street, New-York.
... Marblehead, Mass.
... Fall River, head boiler-maker of ... Company.
... Blakesley, boat hand.
... Stevens, colored waiter.
... colored waiter, New York.

WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.

... J. Rikes, Taunton.
... Hatsville, Penn.
... Thomas Farrell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
... John Welsh, Dartzville, Schuylkill Co., Penn.
... Nathaniel Akins, Marshfield, Mass.
... William Hovey, Minersville, Penn.
... Michael Daley, New-York, was slightly scalded.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

I joined the boat at Newport at about 8¾ o'clock, ... evening, bound for New-York. Among ... on board was a Mr. Ketcham, after... severely scalded, who stated to my in... that he was foreman of the boiler-works, ... was on his way to New-York to repair the boiler ... boat.

It was a clear and still Summer evening, and I ... see what excited the alarm of some of the ... passengers, that the heat was increased after leaving Newport to such an extent that one smoke-pipe was red-hot for half its length, and the other to within three feet of its top. They spoke to one of the firemen about it, but he replied that it was ... and unavoidable with the fuel he was using. ... 9¾ o'clock, however, the blowers were ... and the ammunye began to cool, when, ... about five minutes, an explosion took place.

... were just opposite Point Judith, running due ... I was about retiring and was in the middle ... forward state-room saloon, when a succession of heavy detonations underneath was heard. ... not a terrible noise, but rather a number of heavy sounds or explosions—some three or four—... the idea of a collision, or the fall of ... pieces of machinery. Instantly I was left alone, but in a few seconds steam rushed from the ... starboard passage-way, and I escaped to the platform in front of the saloon.

The scene here was one of awful expectation. ... was a cabin filled with steam; around was ... darkness; in front, below, on the main deck, ... mass of men in the dark at work at something, ... but knew what; a few passengers stood against the railing, quietly expecting the flames to burst out from midship. Suddenly, from the body of the boat, ... first one man, then another, rushed or was brought ... the forward main deck, groaning and shrieking in ... darkness in such horrible accents that to this ... they seem the most terrible part of the ... while at the same time, from the upper deck, ... clear tones of an officer: "Let go that anchor, ... mission!" contrasted with the confusion ...

... the cabins had been cleared of the steam, I ... all. Generally speaking, the passengers were ... all were self-possessed. Two mothers separated ... their children; one family—which had been ... in their state-room and had been saved from ... by the Captain's kicking the door in, ... an excitement, proper in itself, but from the ... being observed, a contrast with the general composure. The men were generally engaged in ... the ladies preservers either upon themselves ... the ladies under their charge. The latter were ... quietly awaiting the result, until after a ... repeated assurances that the boat was not on ... the steam had done all the damage, and ... was uninjured, succeeded in restoring a ... of safety, and the sound of preparations for ... gave way to other sounds.

... of the scalded were now being brought up ... the forward saloon. Out of twenty-one, twelve ... placed there under the charge of the steward... ... were left on the forward main-deck, some ... the cabin; but my attention was particularly ... to those in our saloon. Twelve scalded men ... need no description. The first who was brought ... groaned, "If I die, give my love to my wife," and ... agony was dreadful. Another walked up and ... begging for relief. Others groaned, but said ... Those who had swallowed the steam could ... with difficulty. Out of the twelve, only four ... apparently had been scalded internally.

... suffering was dreadful, but the most striking ... of the scene was the patience—the real manhood with which it was borne. It made every exertion to keep them easy, and filled the whole scene with dignity and power. Every one who worked, ... as for a brother. The stewardess first, by ... readiness, cheerfulness, skill, tenderness, showed us how; and after her A. M. C. Smith, and Victor Lecat, of our City, and other gentlemen, whose ... I am sorry I did not learn, labored for hours ... flagging in a labor which must have been ... as it was awful.

... after the accident the boat put back, and the ... desire of the sufferers was to get to Newport, ... we hoped to find physicians and linseed oil, ... laudanum—three articles of which we were entirely destitute. The captain, however, declined to ... at Newport, and with one engine worked our ... way back to Fall River, where we arrived at 3 A. M. There four physicians came on board, and by their prescriptions contributed to the relief of the ... Most, however, of the wounded were beyond help—all that could be done was to make ... more easy.

... we came away, three of our twelve had died, ... in terrible agony, and there was no hope for ... who still languished.

... o'clock, the proprietors of the line had got ... steamer *State of Maine* ready to send us forward, and we left our unfortunate companions behind in the care of women, and with all the sympathy which the sight of patiently-borne agony must always arouse, and reached home last evening at half-past six. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM C. RUSSELL.

July 28.

NEW-YORK CITY.

More men from the Crimea.

Another company of English laborers from the ... came out in the "*Orient*," and have applied for employment at the office of the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich street. They are a part of the "Army work corps," the whole ... at the time of their discharge 3,900 men. A copy of the articles of contract shows, that these men were employed as laborers, excavators, or navvies, for a period of two years, and if required for three years, at thirty shillings per week, including rations, such as are supplied to the soldiers. These articles further stipulate that notice may at any time be given them that their services are dispensed with; in which event, or at the expiration of the agreement by effluxion of time, each person signing the articles shall if his conduct be approved by the officer in command of the corps be entitled to receive a gratuity of twelve pounds and a free passage home. On the arrival of the men in London they received their arrears of wages, together with the gratuity above stipulated. In an address delivered to them by their commanding officer at the time of their disbanding, they were advised to emigrate to some one of Her Majesty's Colonies. A large number, however, it appears, have given the preference to the land of the Stars and Stripes, some of which have already arrived, and the rest are on their way, having embarked in London. The notice of the arrival of these men, which appeared some days since in our columns ... to correspondence, from several quarters ... with the Secretary of the Association, with a view to the landing and employment of these emigrants, and no difficulty will be found in giving profitable employment to all who may seek our shores with the intention of becoming industrious and peaceful citizens.

Partnership Suit.

A suit is now before a referee (F. F. Marburgh) from the Court of Common Pleas, which presents some peculiar points for consideration. The case is an action brought to recover $6,000, the balance of a credit opened by the banking-house of Peabody in London; at the request of Mr. William B. Draper, ... of the late firm of Robert G. Fairchild & Co., which failed some three years since. It is now sought to establish the responsibility of a third party (Andrew Kunzler, of this City.) Partnership ... denied. In proof of the allegations of the complaint, Silas C. Herring, who is plaintiff by assignment, produces a partnership agreement made between the Fairchilds and Kunzler as to the matters of this trade in Swiss goods, for which Kunzler conducted for the firm. A large quantity of goods was on hand at the time of the failure. These were pledged to assist the firm. The credit was originally opened for account of Draper, Fairchild & ... & Co., Mr. W. ... Draper, the ... being personally liable for the payment ... Defendant inveterably denied his ... for this debt, neither was the firm of ... informed of his alleged liability until the ... rendered necessary a recourse to law, nor was he ... in any way publicly recognized as a partner. ... ment of goods, for which $6,000 had been ... out to be invoiced at only 3,000 florins ... on this ship, but it was never known ... the balance ever entered into the ...

John-street Methodist Church—How the Gas-pipes Helds Out.

The posse of ladies who hold possession for the down-town members of the above Church, finding it too warm to be confined to the closed-up building, last evening took an airing within the gates, protected by an officer and a body-guard appointed by the Trustees.

During the day the members in possession again visited the Mayor, and procured the continued presence of the Police. No further trouble is anticipated before Thursday or Friday, when all will be prepared for squalls. One gentleman was on Saturday heard to remark that he would not be surprised to hear of the house catching fire, or that some such casualty had happened. The firemen will do well to listen attentively for an alarm in the Seventh District.

A Cooling Item—The Ice Trade.

Ice having become an indispensable article of consumption, its sale has grown into an important trade, both for home use and for foreign custom. The city of Boston is the chief port of exportation. In 1855-6, the amount shipped exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand tons, two thirds of which was sent to the Southern cities, the greater part of the remainder being carried to South American and West Indian ports.

The domestic consumption of ice in the chief cities of the United States is estimated to amount annually to:

	Tons.		Tons.
New-York	300,000	St. Louis	25,000
Philadelphia	200,000	Cincinnati	25,000
Boston	60,000	Washington	20,000
Baltimore	45,000	Mobile	15,000
New Orleans	40,000	Charleston	15,000

New-York exports but little ice, the supply required for home consumption occupying the labor of the various companies almost exclusively. The amounts placed on storage during the past Winter, for the supply of the present season, is as follows:

	Tons.
Knickerbocker Company	250,000
New-York and Brooklyn Company	40,000
People's	20,000
Independent	20,000
Passaic	10,000
Total	340,000

Commissioners of Health—Free use of Croton—No Excuse.

The Commissioners of Health held their regular daily meeting yesterday at the Mayor's office.

The following named vessels detained at Quarantine were reported to the Board, which took the following action in relation thereto:

Bark *Cornelia*, from Havana. All well during passage. Ordered to discharge cargo on lighters, to be then brought to the City. Vessel to remain at Quarantine.

Brig *Hope*, from Cardenas; ship *H. Farrington*, from Matanzas; brig *Gornady*, from Guayama; schooner *Flora King*, also from Guayama. Ordered to discharge cargo on lighters, to be then brought to the City. Vessels to remain at Quarantine.

Bark *P. C. Alexander* and brig *Waverley*, from Matanzas, arrived on the 11th instant. Said vessels having discharged cargo, fumigated, ventilated, &c., the Health Officer recommended that they be permitted to come to the City at the expiration of 30 days from time of arrival.

Communication from the Health Officer in relation to 4 bales of rags at Quarantine, Staten Island, which he states to be exceedingly dangerous.

On motion, the parties who own said bales are ordered to remove them, or the Health Officer is authorized to have them destroyed.

Steamship *Tennessee*, from Porto Rico on the 24th inst., was ordered to remain at Quarantine in her present state for two or three days, for observation.

Steamship *Philadelphia*, from New Orleans on 24th inst., was, by recommendation of Health Officer, permitted to come to the City on Wednesday next, said vessel having been ventilated, fumigated, and thoroughly purified.

FREE USE OF CROTON.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby, requested to allow the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps the free use of the Croton water, so that he may, in accordance with the suggestions of the Commissioners of Health, cause the gutters in the streets of the City to be thoroughly cleansed every night.

The Heat.—This is the 18th day of the present heated term, which was commenced on the 11th inst., by an earthquake at Freeport, Armstrong County, Pa., on the evening of the 10th. No lightning has been visible from my place of observation since the evening of Tuesday, 22d, which immediately preceded the second series of heated days of this term—thus presenting another case in which the thunder and lightning has not cooled the air. That storm was severe at Croton Falls and in the State of Rhode Island. No rain has fallen here since 12th, and but one inch and fifty-three-hundredths of an inch since 23d June. Since the date of my last communication, containing the maximum temperatures each day from 11th to 24th inclusive, the maximum temperature has been each day as follows:

Friday, 25th	96°	at 1 to 4	P. M.
Saturday, 26th	99°	at 3	P. M.
Sunday, 27th	100°	at 1	P. M.
Monday, 28th	98°	at 3	P. M.

On Friday, at and above 90°, for eight hours averaging 94°.

On Saturday, at and above 96°, for ten hours averaging 94½°.

On Sunday, at and above 90°, for twelve hours averaging 95½°.

We have nothing on our records for sixty-eight years that equals the present heated term for intensity and long-continuance of heat combined. July, 1854, approaches the nearest—3d to 5th of that month, 3 days, the maximums were 96°, 97°, 100°, and for six days in the same month were 90°, 92°, 98°, 99°, 96° and 92°.

E. MERIAM.

Brooklyn Heights, July 28, 1856.

Departure of United States Storeships.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Lieut. Commander Porter, left the Navy Yard, yesterday, at 3 P. M., for the Mediterranean equadron. She anchored off Quarantine, and will lay there a day or two before putting off to sea. The *Supply* will bring back another load of camels for Government use in Texas for the transmission of United States stores. The experiment with the camels brought by the *Supply* on a former trip has proved admirably successful. The United States steamship *Release*, Lieut. Commander North, announced to leave yesterday for Pensacola, Florida, with Government stores, was not able to get off as anticipated. She expects to get away by Friday.

Imposition by Express Carriers.

The traveling public should have out an eye for the petty attempts against their purses, made by the employee of the baggage express-men, without the knowledge and contrary to the regulations of their employers. One attempted to make an extortionate charge on a gentleman residing in Twenty-third-street, on Saturday, but the latter produced a card with the list of prices for carrying baggage marked upon it, and the discomfitted rogue was glad to depart with a lower price. The express-men should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of their agents, in whom considerable responsibility is of necessity vested.

☞ Yesterday at about 12 o'clock, as one of the Second-avenue cars was proceeding down town, one of the horses attached to it fell through into the sewer, which is being dug at the corner of Grand-street and Chrystie. The animal was held by the tracee, with its head and fore-legs hanging downward, until the driver very foolishly cut the supporting straps, and precipitated the poor beast twenty feet to the bottom of the Sewer.

☞ The *Express* lately had a letter from "A Workman" in Hox's press-making establishment, figuring up 49 voters for Fillmore, &c. "One who did not vote" sends us a correction of these figures,—but never mind that. He adds, however, that the *Express* is patronized to the extent of one copy only for the 49 Fillmore men!

☞ Take it easy, reader, until the weather is a little cooler. The thermometer was 90, 92, 89 in the shade most of the day yesterday. While it is there don't fret yourself, nor go out much in the sun, nor drink too much. Very much cold water is very bad, and brandy is a good deal worse.

[Advertisement.]

Making Money Fast.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. Many agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE, Sole proprietor, No. 28 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Hotel and Motopathic ... at Northampton, Mass.—This favorite ... of invalids in pursuit of health, and of ... and others seeking relaxation and pleasure, is most delightfully situated amid charming ... scenery, and partially surrounded by over ... acres of forest park. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The *Paradise of America*." The rooms are large and airy, and it has been of late refurnished in a style, and with an attention to comfort, seldom met in Hotels out of New-York City. The tables are plentifully supplied with country luxuries fresh from the mountain, garden and dairies; and every attention is given to the recovery of patients, and the comfort of guests. The views from the ... at Round Hill are worth a journey to see. The drives in the vicinity pass through romantic mountain scenery, not exceeded in beauty by any in New-England.

H. HALSTED, M. D., Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING—REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Check Marseilles Suits	3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	6 00
Fancy Marseilles Vests	75
The Very Best Linen Pants	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Mosquitoes—We are informed that an antidote for the poison of these and other annoying insects has been found in the *Kalliston*, or *Orient Water*, prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will, it is said, instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects.—*Boston Journal*.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, also by all druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, bowls, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.—Dr Hunter would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

New-York Lung Institute.—No. 6 Bond-street.—Under the Medical charge of D. D. T. Nestell, M. D. Consumption, Throat all, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, cured by the inhalation of medicines in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of pure air, or lung food; direct to the seat of disease—a rational, scientific, and certain mode of application. "A Brief Treatise" on the above, by Dr. Nestell, sent free to any address.

G. Vandeusen, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great entertainment of last night is to be repeated this evening, viz. "Yankee Jack," "Red Gnome," and "Boatman and His Dogs." Messrs. B. & T. Cony, Mr. J. R. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, and all the company appearing, as well as Mr. Cony's highly trained dogs, Yankee and Cato, this combination of novelty is worthy of consideration.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Political affairs fill the heads of all people now-a-days, and Knox's Hats cover all heads occupied by politics. The inference is plain that Knox's Hats—which, for beauty of style, excellence of material and workmanship, and cheapness, cannot be approached—are the most important articles of the day and age. They may be seen everywhere. Sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers through the country will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York. For perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Zephyr Merino under garments, than which nothing can be more conducive to health and comfort during the "heated term," can be had wholesale and retail at McLaughlin's shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts of all descriptions, wholesale and retail. Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Prejudice Vanquished.—The dispensaries and hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integuments and the secretive organs.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 372 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The Acbin Portable Gas Works Co.—To parties seeking business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

A horrible murder was perpetrated last Wednesday night in Cleveland, Ohio. A man named Philip Sechvist, while walking up Superior-street with three companions, was stabbed by one of them and almost instantly expired. The men were all more or less intoxicated.

Two young girls have been taken up in Hartford, for stealing whalebone, to make fashionable hooped skirts with.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 24, George M. Tunison, in the 43d year of his age.

Possessed of superior natural abilities and of untiring energy, Mr. Tunison had attained a high degree of worldly success, when, in the vigor of his manhood, he was suddenly cut down. He was endowed with many amiable qualities, among which his generosity was conspicuous. Many have experienced the fruits of his liberality, not only during his life, but in the substantial remembrances of his dying hours.

He was a member of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, in this City, whose temporal prosperity during the past five years has been greatly advanced by his strength of hope, energy of effort, and munificent liberality. Although his gifts to the church during his life were so ample, he yet remembered Zion in his last hour, and left a valuable memorial of his attachment to the sanctuary which he had helped to rear.

He met the approach of death with suffering calmness; spoke most confidently of his prospects beyond the grave; commended religion to his friends with affecting earnestness; and, conscious to the very last, left the world, pealing one more emphatic testimony to the vanity of time and the measureless importance of Eternity. C.

In this City, on Monday morning, July 28, suddenly, Joseph Benrodt, of the firm of Benrose & Seelch, aged 45 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 74 Frankfort-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 27, Mrs. Anna B., wife of James Millward, Esq., in the 43th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from her late residence, No 8 Millward-row, West 31st-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday evening, July 28, Catharine R., daughter of Abel R. Clapp.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Barker, No. 131 Monroe st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Remains to be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

In this City, on Monday, July 28, Robert L. Rue, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 348 Hooston-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, July 27, Richard, infant son of Richard and Emilie A. Morrell.

At Greenville, Bergen Township, N. J., on Monday, July 28, of consumptive fever, Sebastinea Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gilbert S. and Sarah Jane Clark, in the 15th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—July 28.

$4,000 Misso. State 6s	85½	50 Erie Railroad	b30 60¾
11,000 Ind. State 6s	b3 88	50 do	s10 60¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	91¾	100 do	s30 60¾
2,000 do	91¾	400 do	c 60¾
13,000 do	91¾	350 do	b3 60¾
2,000 E. R. R. 3d M. Bs. '68	87	100 do	b60 61⅛
40 Bank of Commerce	102½	100 do	61¾
38 Park Bank	100	925 do	s3 61½
380 Bank Com. Rights	101¾	300 do	60¾
7 Bank of America	116	600 do	b30 60¾
100 Mer. Transit Co	6	50 do	b30 60¾
90 Ill. Cen. Railroad	106¾	100 Read. R.	b3 ex-div. 57
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	600 do	s. b. & c 57
210 do	b3 93¾	250 Mich. Central R.	s3 91¾
300 do	s90 92	60 do	b10 91¾
300 do	c 93¼	350 Panama Railroad	91¾
100 do	b60 92¾	200 do	s30 93¾
20 do	c 92¾	300 do	b60 160
100 do	b30 92¾	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	c 75¾
10 Mil. & La Crosse R.	70¾	1400 do	s60 75¾
11 do	70¾	320 do	c 75¾
100 Canton Company	31½	600 do	s3 75¾
200 do	28¾	100 do	b10 76¾
20 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	92¾		

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$50 000 Rochester City Sixes, 1873, int. added	94		
$12,000 N. Y. and New Haven R. 6s, 1875, int. added	77		
$9,000 Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. Incomes, int. ad.	88¼		
$3,000 Frankford & Louisville R. R. 6s, int. ad.	80		
80 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	22¾		
6 shares Lafarge Insurance Co.	76		
40 shares Rutgers Insurance Co.	103¼		
10 shares Empire City Insurance Co.	105¾		
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	109		
200 shares New Amsterdam Insurance Co.	112		
80 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	118		
98 shares Mechanics' Bank	113¾@114		

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Second Board.

$2,000 Misso. State 6s	85¾	100 Hudson R. RR.	b30 32
3,500 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89¾	300 Erie Railroad	b5 60¾
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	b30 91¾	100 do	b10 60¾
2,000 do	91¾	100 do	s3 60¾
50 Canton Co	b30 23	350 do	b3 60¾
30 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 92¾	350 do	b3 60¾
160 Reading R. R.	opg 87½	50 do	s15 60¾
100 do	b30 87	100 do	60¾
200 do	b60 87½	300 do	60¾
200 do	b60 87	200 Cumb. Coal Co	21¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 75¾	300 do	b30 21¾
160 do	b10 75¾		

Monday, July 28—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, July 26, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous return of Saturday, July 19:

Increase in Loans	$472,895
Decrease in Specie	1,415,283
Increase in Circulation	40,042
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	765,548

The loss on the Specie reserve proves to be about the same as estimated this morning in our review of the movements of the past week. The present reserve is brought slightly below $14,000,000. The averages for the new week will have the benefit of the arrivals from the California market to-day, $1,650,000. The interexchanges between the Banks, last week, through the Clearing House, were much lighter than for several weeks past—leaving the net or undrawn deposits within $765,548 of the previous statement, notwithstanding a difference of over three and a half millions in the gross. The addition to the discount line is slight, and was made principally by the Metropolitan Bank, whose country bank balances continue on the increase. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

Comparative Recapitulation.

	July 26, '55.	July 26, '56	July 19, '56.
Loans	$99,083,799	$111,844,589	$110,973,494
Specie	15,920,976	13,910,848	15,326,131
Circulation	7,409,498	8,380,295	8,346,253
Gross deposits	81,625,788	92,265,040	95,032,105
Exchanged	16,555,492	19,996,019	22,787,536
Undrawn	66,070,296	72,269,021	73,144,509
Sub-Treasury	7,245,947	12,235,796	11,603,007
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury, July 28, 1855			$23,165,923
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury, July 26, 1856			26,196,644
Increase this year			$3,029,721

It will be noticed from the scanty dimensions of the official list of Stock sales, that the business at the Brokers' Board to-day was rather spiritless, and the same feeling obtained on the Street, where the operations were also quite limited. The chief interest in the dealings centres upon Erie shares, which, since the fall in price below 61 ₱ cent., has assumed a little more animation, as well as steadiness. The last price to-day was 60⅝@⅝, the same as on Saturday afternoon. The shares of the Reading are now sold ex-dividend; the price to-day was 86¾@87, equal to 90¾@91₱ cent. before the division of 4 ₱ cent. Toledo shares were pressed upon the market, seller's option, 75½ ₱ cent., while sales for immediate dealing were made at 75⅝@¾. The other Road Stocks were without much variation from Saturday, and the business in Railway and State Bonds inconsiderable.

The Foreign Exchange market, per the Boston steamer, ruled quite irregular on London to-day. Business in prime bills as low as 109⅝, and settlements made as high as 110 ₱ cent. We call the fair quotation 109¾@109⅞. There is not much doing, thus far, on France or the North of Europe. Rates keep steadier than on England. A leading drawer is offering sight, London, at 110⅝ ₱ cent. Money on mercantile paper is much the same as last week. Late in the day there was some appearance of activity in Brokers' loans. The payments for duties into the Sub-Treasury were only $80,547. There was $50,000 deposited for account of the Mobile office, making the income $140,547, against $103,885 disbursed on Treasury account, and $57,629 on the checks of other Government officers. About $35,000 in drafts and checks from California appeered to-day.

The steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, July 16, arrived at Quebec this morning. Her news, as telegraphed, reports general firmness and slightly advanced prices for Grain and Flour. White Corn was scarce, and selling at 30s. 6d. to 32s.; Yellow and Mixed, 29s. 6d. to 30s. Wheat is 2d. dearer. Common brands of Flour the same as by the *Persia*, while the finer grades were held a little higher. Cotton dull at previous prices; sales of three days only 12,000 bales. There appears to be little speculation in the trade, but great steadiness in the views of holders. Pork is quoted firm. The English Funds 95⅝@⅞ cash.

The new California line *viâ* Nicaragua will employ the steamship *Cahawba* on the next trip, August 9, to San Juan on the Atlantic. The *Orizaba* has gone into the dock for repairs, after which she sails around Cape Horn to make, with the *Sierra Nevada*, a semi-monthly connection on the Pacific side.

The weekly New-Orleans Bank Statement made up to Saturday, July 19, shows the following variations for the week:

Increase in Specie of	$24,716
Increase of Short Loans	156,815
Decrease in Circulation	167,580
Decrease in Deposits	125,130
Decrease in Exchange	559,191

General Law	
...	$3,910,000
... reserved	1,812,945
... on Demand	2,663,129
Obligations	1,374,845
... Liabilities	$7,860,813
... and Discounts	$4,318,511
... with Controller	1,454,198
...	463,479
... Notes on hand	697,602
... due from Banks	483,709
Other Assets	543,390
Total means	$7,860,813

The Treasurer of the State of Illinois acknowledges the receipt of the following Securities from Messrs. Wadsworth & Shelden, being the full amount of their indebtedness as interest-paying agents in this City for the State:

One hundred and forty-two new Internal Improvement Bonds, amounting to	$84,455 79
Arreared interest on same	50,872 41
Five Internal Improvement Scrips, with interest	985 51
Total Internal Improvements	$136,332 71
Forty Canal Bonds	40,600 00
Arreared interest on same	21,262 28
Six Canal Interest Certificates	3,725 80
Arreared interest on Canal Coupons	24,710 84
Cash	1 68
Total	$226,648 20

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, says of the Coal trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions:

The anthracite coal trade keeps up very well. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation are for the week ending on Saturday last, 45,067 tons, and for the season, 508,393 tons. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on Thursday last 48,848 tons, and for the year, 1,196,180 tons—against 1,228,442 tons to the same time last year. The Sconykill Navigation reports shipments for the week at 31,284 tons, and for the season 526,382 tons—against 581,088 tons to the same time last year. The tonnage of the road, it will be seen, is 112,262 tons less than last year, and the Canal 4,656 tons less—making the aggregate loss from the Schuylkill region, as compared with last year to same time, 116,918 tons.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL ROAD—APRIL 1.

Construction Cost	$3,602,832
Depôt, Equipment and Miscellaneous	863,031
Stock and Bonds on hand	193,379
Bills Receivable	450,433
Cash	28,040
Total	$5,135,795
Capital	$2,000,000
First Mortgage	1,500,000
Second	1,500,000
Bills Payable	135,795 — $5,135,795
Gross traffic of year	$393,459
Expenses	212,425
Net Earnings	$181,034

The work is yet unfinished. The policy of the Company, as in the case of the Pennsylvania Central and the Delaware and Lackawanna, is to pay interest on the shares until the line is completed and equipped.

Mr. William S. Nichols, of H. A. Johnson Co., and W. Amos Williams, of Ketchum & Williams, have been admitted to membership by the Board of Stock Brokers.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 26.

Names of Banks.	Av'e amt's of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e amt's Specie.	Av'e amt's of Circul'n.	Av'e amt's of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$7,047,192	$1,004,520	$278,858	$7,937,349
Atlantic Bank	817,735	44,183	97,475	643,234
Bk. of America	5,271,221	1,295,829	85,943	5,479,796
Bk. of Commerce	9,041,956	1,057,054	2,095	8,741,132
Bk. Commonwealth	1,279,496	156,580	92,180	1,176,699
Bk. of New-York	3,702,835	298,056	92,049	1,585,146
Bk. of N. America	1,604,502	159,846	81,517	1,234,725
Bk. of Republic	3,946,054	931,361	99,723	4,445,793
Bk. St. New-York	3,769,773	537,969	534,324	3,694,838
Bowery Bank	1,023,956	94,534	174,150	832,916
Broadway Bank	1,492,457	121,517	230,878	1,261,355
Bull's Head Bank	800,967	29,795	121,748	795,899
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,466,735	161,749	95,359	1,029,473
Chatham Bank	698,048	92,530	126,571	444,543
Chemical Bank	1,458,819	254,138	230,325	1,204,112
Citizens' Bank	744,565	63,578	204,951	548,264
City Bank	1,867,617	144,064	34,882	1,881,049
Continental Bank	3,208,586	281,382	78,886	2,469,544
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,654,628	223,119	88,536	1,746,094
East River Bank	434,470	40,438	95,719	447,115
Fulton Bank	1,661,680	213,240	124,624	1,143,897
Greenwich Bank	653,168	37,966	69,770	637,277
Grocers' Bank	647,109	100,765	85,993	750,424
Hanover Bank	1,445,229	73,455	119,078	865,199
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,835,475	107,732	151,815	1,233,915
Island City Bank

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1517. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

...dent of the Memphis *Eagle*, writing ...South Alabama, says: "The cause of FILLMORE ... is waxing up in this section of the ... The ranks are swelling by continued accessions ... and the 'cry is still they come.' Never was a ... nation more enthusiastically received—never a ... more brilliant. Under the magical elo... of Senator CLEMENS—the proud defender of ... principles, and the terror of the Democ... pot may count upon the redemption of our ... State from the withering blight of foreign ... Americanism."

The *Meridian* (Conn.) ... gives a list of ... citizens who have left the ... MONT; among ... democratic electoral ticket, ... patriarchs of Democracy," ... HERBERT and GEO. W. LOWN, ... up to the present time, and ... also leading Democrats until Bu... nation. These men are the leading ... men of the place, who have not hereto... themselves on the side of FREMONT.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* is authorized ... the following bets: One hundred dollars ... Virginia will give BUCHANAN 5,000 majority; ... that she will give him 6,000 majority; $100 that ... she will give him 7,000 majority; $100 that she ... give him 8,000 majority; $100 that she will give ... 9,000 majority; $100 that she gives him 10,000 ... ority; and $300 that the person who offers ... e bets will win the whole, if they should ... ...

... [illegible] ... that the powers of ... ...y. He has contributed $500 towards estab... a German Fremont paper in Wisconsin. He ... mented as being so enthusiastically interested ... cause that he has determined to take the ... p in Wisconsin.

... FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Anti-Nebraska candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, having discovered that the Constitution of the State requires citizenship of 14 years, and his naturalization papers dating 1846, has withdrawn his name from the canvass, but will take the stump to speak to his German fellow-citizens.

The *Cecil Democrat* states that the Republicans have determined to run an electoral ticket in Maryland, and that FRANCIS P. BLAIR is to be one of the electors at large. There will be tickets for this purpose in at least three of the Southern States, viz.: Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Texas may yet be added to the list, as the German vote is there very strong.

FREEMAN continues his lists of prominent members of the Democratic Party who have gone over to the Republicans, and accompanies the record with the following characteristic comments:

"This stampede of the Northern Democracy continues unabated. The extent of the defection from the bachelor of Wheatland in favor of the owner of Montpelier is astounding even to those who have long been apprised of *the Free-Soil predilections of the Northern section of the Democratic Party.*"

We take the following paragraph from the Louisiana *Courier*:

"We receive every day the most cheering intelligence from all parts of Louisiana. Every friend we meet from the country seems confident of a largely increased Democratic majority. We expect good tidings from all portions of Louisiana, but from none more cheering than from West Baton Rouge."

The Indianapolis Fillmore Club had adopted a series of resolutions, denying most emphatically the charge that it designs eventually affiliating with the old-line in the support of BUCHANAN, and asserting that its members will not, under any circumstances, coalesce with either of the other political parties.

The Fillmore papers in Alabama speak enthusiastically of the anticipated success of the American cause in that State. The Wetumpka *Spectator* says:

"A gentleman, a resident of Coosa County, who has been traveling in Talladega County on business, informed us that he found nine Old-Line Democrats who were going to vote for FILLMORE and DONELSON."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer* learns from a gentleman who left Montgomery (Ala.) on the 21st instant, that news has been received there of a general uprising of the people in favor of FILLMORE and DONELSON. Mr. CLEMENS is on the stump, and is doing immense service for the cause.

The Franklin (La.) *Banner* has struck the "Democratic" flag, and run up to its mast-head the patriotic names of FILLMORE and DONELSON. The Thibodaux *Minerva*, in the same State, formerly a Pierce paper, had done the same thing.

The *Cayuga Chief*, a newspaper published, heretofore, in Auburn, and chiefly devoted to the promotion of the Temperance cause, has been removed to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. It will do efficient battle in the cause of FREMONT, DAYTON, and Freedom.

Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio, has been taken up by general consent for reflection, by the Republicans of the district he now represents.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* assures its readers that "everything tends to the conviction that FILLMORE will carry Georgia by a sweeping majority."

The Lowell *Citizen* has hauled down the FREMONT and JOHNSTON ticket, and puts up FREMONT and DAYTON.

A correspondent of the Athens, Ga., *Chronicle*, writing from North Alabama, says: "FILLMORE is gaining strength in Alabama. Many who thought at first they would vote for BUCHANAN will now go for FILLMORE. Mr. FILLMORE will continue to gain from this. Our cry is 'Up Sam, and at them!' The Constitutional and Union men will rally to his support."

An amusing specimen of attempting the acrobatic feat of riding three horses at the same time, is exhibited by our editorial contemporaries in the Empire State. The Rochester *Democrat* hoists the flag of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, followed by the names of FREMONT and HOFFMAN, whilst its editorials favor the election of FREMONT.

The Warren (Rhode Island) *Telegraph* proposes ... one column to the friends of FREMONT, for ...

... [illegible] ... the powers of ...

Governor Gardner's Letter of Acceptance—His Indorsement of John C. Fremont.

BOSTON, Friday, July 25, 1856.

To His Excellency Henry J. Gardner:

SIR: At a Convention of the American Party of Massachusetts, held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 23d inst., you were unanimously nominated for reflection to the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the ensuing political year.

Feeling the utmost confidence that this nomination will be ratified with great unanimity by our fellow citizens at the polls, and believing that your Excellency's acceptance of the same will be for the best interests of the Commonwealth and of the party whose welfare you have so long cherished, the undersigned would respectfully add their sincere hope that you will accept the nomination here tendered.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM J. EAMES,
MOSES G. COBB,
And others, Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BOSTON, Monday, July 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination of the American State Convention, held in Faneuil Hall, on the 23d instant, for reflection to the office I now hold. Were I to have followed my own preferences, I should have withdrawn my name from the canvass, but the urgent solicitations of friends from all sections of the State, and assurances that such a course would be both ungrateful to those who have hitherto so generously supported me, and prejudicial to the interests of Americanism, have constrained me to decline adopting it.

I cannot close my reply without adding that I stand unreservedly upon the Springfield platform. That I cordially embrace the cardinal principles which underlie the American movement, so clearly expressed in that platform, as well as those other sentiments of hostility to the extension of Slavery upon which the opinion of the Americans of Massachusetts was rendered necessary, by the unwise action of the National American Council, regarding the violation of a life-long covenant between the North and the South, and the attempt to force human servitude over territory dedicated forever to Freedom.

Entertaining these views, I am now at liberty to express what I could not say before, without being liable to the imputation that I did so to influence the action of your Convention, as regards myself, and that in entire loyalty to American principles and the American Party, and in obedience to its ... I shall give expression to those ... for the National Constitution. I ... (illegible) ... my fellow-citizens may cast their suffrages with a full knowledge as to my sentiments.

Believing that both the main ideas of the Springfield Platform would be recognized in the Administration of Col. FREMONT, and that both would be flexibly opposed by that of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the contest being in my judgment solely between these two gentlemen, I shall support the former.

Thanking the Convention for the renewed mark of confidence evinced by this nomination, and assuring them, if elected, my official action for the past two years shall be a faithful index of the future.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. GARDNER.

To Wm. J. Eames, Esq., and other ... Committee.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

The Senate refused, by a vote of 14 against 23, to order the engrossment of the bill appropriating $10,000 to test the practicability and usefulness of RICHARDSON's Atmospheric Telegraph.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BILLS.

The Internal Improvement bills on the calendar were then considered. That for the construction of a new harbor at New Buffalo, Michigan, was rejected, and those for the construction of a new harbor at the mouth of the Clinton River; for completing the harbor of St. Josephs, and for completing the piers of the harbor of Monroe, Michigan, were, after debate, passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to act on the various amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. HARBOUR's amendment to the clause appropriating $3,275,000 for the pay of the Army, by adding a disapproval of the code of the alleged laws of Kansas in the manner in which they are enforced, expressly declaring until they shall be confirmed by Congress, no part of the Federal military force shall be employed for their enforcement, etc.; and the amendment to this amendment, declaring the laws of Kansas null and void, were read and rejected by Yeas, 88; Nays, 89.

MR. SHERMAN'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

The House concurred in Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, offered yesterday, by Yeas, 91; Nays, 86.

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Campbell of Pa., Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Crasin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fiegler, Giddings, Gilbert Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Houston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Matteson, McCarty, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Nichols, Norton, Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Perry, Petit, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Strausban, Tappan, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bowie, Branch, Broom, Burnett, Campbell of Ky., Campbell of Ohio, Carruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Penn., Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Haven, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Kennett, Kidwell, Knight, Lake, Lindley, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, Miller of Ind., Millson, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Smith of Tenn., Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Tuppe, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

The amendment is as follows:

"*Provided nevertheless*, That no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, recently assembled at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall have enacted either that it was or was not a valid Legislative Assembly, chosen, in conformity with the organic law, by the people of the said Territory: *And provided*, That until Congress shall have passed on the validity of the said Legislative Assembly of Kansas, it shall be the duty of the President to use the military force in said Territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and the national highways in the State of Missouri from unlawful seizures and searches: *And be it further provided*, That the President is required to disarm the present organized militia of the Territory of Kansas, and to recall all the United States arms therein distributed, and to prevent armed men from going into said Territory to disturb the public peace, or aid in the enforcement or resistance of real or pretended laws.

THE BILL ORDERED ENGROSSED.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by 93 against 80.

Before the vote was announced Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said having been assured by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, that the Senate would amend the bill by taking out the obnoxious feature he would record his name in the affirmative.

He should feel constrained to separate from those with whom he usually acted in the vote on the amendments of Mr. HARBOUR and Mr. SHERMAN, with reference to Kansas, as they were introduced in violation of the rules and usage of the House. It was the duty of the Committee on the Judiciary or Territories, at an early period of the session, to have introduced a measure proposing a remedy for the difficulties in Kansas. Now 17,000 men were employed in defence of the Pacific Coast, meeting danger in every form, yet gentlemen proposed substantially to withhold supplies from the army, because, in 1854, a legislative mistake was made. Why was not such a proviso as that, on which the House was now about to vote, attached to the Deficiency bill, which contained an appropriation for the supplies of members? Why had this matter been postponed till the end of the session? He wished it distinctly understood he would go as far as those that would go furthest for fair and legitimate legislation relative to Kansas, but he would not consent to the accomplishment of the object in the indirect manner proposed.

Mr. GIDDINGS explained why he did not move a similar restriction in the Deficiency bill, saying it would not have been germane to attach it to a measure providing for the pay of the members of Congress—but the House was now providing for the support of the Army, which the President was using to overthrow the Constitution. The amendment which Mr. CAMPBELL complained of was to preserve the Constitution and rights of the people against Executive usurpations. Would his colleague aid the President to overthrow the liberties of his country?

A VOICE—"A good hit."

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that Mr. GIDDINGS knew well that appropriations for the army were in the Deficiency bill. He (CAMPBELL) understood that some similar provisions were to be attached to other appropriation bills, the effect of which would be to defeat them. He was unwilling to take the responsibility of withholding supplies from the various branches of the public service, until the House shall have done its duty in sending to the Senate some bill by which all the troubles in Kansas may be settled. He would favor it upon its own merits. If the Senate, in defiance of the public will, should refuse appropriations, then he would have [illegible]

Mr. GIDDINGS again wanted to explain.

Mr. DAVIDSON objected.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I wish to know whether the gentleman from Louisiana, (DAVIDSON,) has taken the guardianship of my colleague.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I can inform my colleague no man has the guardianship of me.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I want my colleague to understand that he proposed to yield the floor like a gentleman, but the gentleman from Louisiana (DAVIDSON) undertook to control my colleague.

Mr. CAMPBELL expressed his belief that the laws of Kansas were founded in fraud, and said if the Committee on the Judiciary bring in a bill to repeal them, he would vote for it, and for the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and for re-organizing anew, restoring the Missouri Compromise. But because a political party had done a great wrong, and the Executive exercises his functions corruptly in a spirit of usurpation, he should not embarrass general appropriation bills.

Mr. WASHBURNE said his faith was in a Committee of Conference rather than in the Senate.

THE BILL PASSED.

The bill then passed by a vote of 89 against 80.

ANNULLING THE KANSAS LAWS.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, the House reconsidered the vote by which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill to annul certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, and secure to the citizens of that Territory their rights and privileges.

Mr. DUNN submitted a substitute, reorganizing Kansas, and providing the usual Territorial machinery. Provision is made for freedom of speech and the press. Test oaths of whatever kind are prohibited, and cruel or unusual punishments are not to be followed. All criminal prosecutions now pending in any of the Courts of Kansas, imputing to any person the crime of treason, and all criminal prosecutions for alleged violation or disregard, whatever, of what are unjustly known as the laws of the Legislature of Kansas, shall forthwith be dismissed, and every person thus implicated of his liberty, released.

The bill also restores the Missouri restriction—provides for the encouragement of settlement and education—and repeals all parts of the Kansas-Nebraska, and other acts, in conflict with this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Motion lost by 77 against 93.

Mr. DUNN's substitute was then agreed to, and the bill, thus amended, passed by a vote of 8 against 74.

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cumback, Damrell, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fiegler, Giddings, Gilbert Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Houston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Matteson, McCarty, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Nichols, Norton, Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Perry, Petit, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Strausban, Tappan, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bowie, Branch, Broom, Burnett, Campbell of Ky., Carruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Penn., Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Haven, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Kennett, Kidwell, Knight, Lake, Lindley, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, Miller of Ind., Millson, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Snead, Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Tuppe, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

Recess till 7 P. M.

[In consequence of the wires being interrupted by the storm and lightning, we are unable to get the conclusion of our report.]

The Case of Mr. Herbert—Course of the District Attorney—Judge Crawford's Charge—Conduct of the Trial.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28, 1856.

During the recent trial of F. T. HERBERT, of California, for the homicide of THOMAS KEATING, your correspondent deemed it proper to refrain from any comment upon the case, or upon the conduct of the Judge and the jury in connection therewith. I do not propose now to refer, except incidentally, to the accused, or to the facts of the case involved. The verdict of a Jury has acquitted him, and he is beyond the perils of the law and its responsibilities, and henceforth is accountable only to that public opinion which sets aside verdicts, and judges an accused party according to the living instincts of justice and common sense planted in the breast of every intelligent man, and which will hold a man to be neither guilty nor innocent, merely because of the verdict which a jury may have rendered either for or against him.

But a few points in connection with the prosecution of this case are worthy of notice, and can be commented upon now the more freely because no present suggestions can be suspected of any purpose to prejudice an accused man at his trial. In the first place it seems most remarkable that the United States Attorney for this District should have so long refused the association of eminent counsel in the prosecution. The tardy consent was given at last, too late to admit of the employment of such as JAMES T. BRADY or CHARLES O'CONOR,—or any other Counsel with ability and experience equal to that arrayed on the side of the defence. Still more, that consent was not given until it was certain that no associate counsel could interfere in time to prevent the trial being commenced before opportunity had been had to procure instructions from the Netherlands Government to their Minister here to give his important testimony. True, the defence say that the Minister's testimony would have been in favor of the accused. If that be true, then it was of the highest importance that it should have been had, for it is more important to remove all suspicion from the reputation of a living man, if he be in reality innocent, than to secure unjust revenge for the death of another. But why, if M DE BOER'S testimony is favorable to Mr. HERBERT, was it not taken at the State Department, by consent of Counsel? for it will be remembered that he signified his willingness to furnish it there.

But let that pass. The remarkable charge of Judge CRAWFORD to the jury, upon the first trial, has already been commented upon in your columns. It is a wonder that, under it, the jury ever left the box without acquitting the prisoner. But they disagreed, and were discharged after several days' confinement, being divided, seven for acquittal and five for conviction. Upon the second trial a jury was impanneled with racing speed, and, strange to say, nine of its twelve members were members of the Know-Nothing Order. Let it be remembered that the present National Administration, and especially its chief law officer, the able and indefatigable Attorney-General CUSHING, profess to regard a Know-Nothing as unfit to sit in the jury box, as not *entitled* to sit there, because of their secret party oaths. And yet the United States Marshal of the District, a Democratic appointee of this Democratic Administration, right under the eye of his Democratic chief, *appoints*, in summoning jurors to try a Democratic Member of Congress for his life, to furnish so large a sprinkling of these Know-Nothings, that three-fourths of the jury selected are taken from their number! When it is remembered that jurors are summoned, here, directly by the Marshal, or his Deputy, instead of being drawn, as is the case in New-York, for instance, the *happening* in the present instance will appear the more remarkable. God knows I have no desire unjustly to give a political turn to this unfortunate affair, but it is impossible to avoid the conviction that such political turn has already been given to it by those whose only duty was to administer stern justice, regardless of all personal or party consequences.

While the Jury was being impanneled many were rejected upon the least intimation that they had formed or expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused. One man, in particular, who seemed to be an intelligent and respectable gentleman, was peremptorily ordered to stand aside by Judge CRAWFORD upon this ground, although it was apparent that he would have made an excellent and impartial juryman. By and by, however, a personal friend of the accused was presented—and, although he admitted that he *had* expressed an opinion in the premises—and though it was notorious that this opinion was decidedly in favor of his friend and associate, despite the remonstrances of the counsel for the prosecution, the Judge ordered him into the Jury-box, and there he remained! What a mockery of Justice was this! I submit that no Judge in the State of New-York would have been guilty of such an act and escape impeachment.

The trial proceeded. The fact of the killing of KEATING by the accused was not disputed. The evidence was overwhelming that the accused was the aggressor in the affray. Only one witness disputed this point, and even he, the friend of HERBERT, swore that the first blow came from the latter. The great effort of the defence was to show that at the precise instant of the pistol shot which resulted in KEATING's death, HERBERT was himself in danger of great bodily harm. The Court charged, as you know, upon the first trial, that if the accused was in such danger of bodily harm when he fired the pistol, the killing of KEATING was justifiable homicide, and *that it made no matter by whom the affray was commenced!* These instructions to the Jury were written by counsel for the defence, handed to the Judge at the close of a long and tedious sitting, and by him passed over to the Jury, without hesitation or consideration. It was hoped that further reflection would show him the absurdity and the danger of such instructions. Upon the second trial the points involved in these instructions were carefully argued. Judge CRAWFORD took time to consider them, and yet at last reiterated and repeated them to the second Jury. It is scarcely surprising that a speedy acquittal followed. [illegible] were conceded that the Jury [illegible] this precise result.

[illegible] ... portion of the most distinguished ... country,—deny that these instructions are law; but whether law or not, they certainly seem revolting to common sense. Mr. BROOKS in his recent speech in the House avowed in substance that if when he attacked Senator SUMNER the latter had been in condition to successfully resist the assailant and defend himself, he (BROOKS) would have taken his life! Under Judge CRAWFORD'S instructions that would have been a case of justifiable homicide. Had he taken that method of murdering the Senator instantly, he might and would have escaped even the paltry fine of $300 inflicted upon him for an assault which from the bottom of my soul I fear is to result in the more lingering death of the noble SUMNER.

What is an honest man's life worth in this country under such an administration of justice? Your correspondent is well aware that professed friends of HERBERT some time since entered into a conspiracy to assassinate him and the editor of a Washington City paper, because of their writings in regard to the homicide of KEATING.

This is a point to which I have not before alluded, except so far as was necessary to put certain of my friends in the way of proving the conspiracy should it become necessary. The city paper whose editor was thus conspired against, seems to have been silenced by some rumor which reached his ear. But suppose this submission should not satisfy the conspirators. Suppose the editor referred to, or your correspondent, is waylaid according to the programme, now that the trial is over, and he happens to have at hand the means of defending his person from violence. If, in that case, the assailant finds himself in jeopardy of his own life because of my defence of mine from his illegal attack, he may shoot me down and be acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide! Is that law? Is it justice? Is it common sense? An indignant NO! will be the response of every honest man: and yet it is law and justice in the District of Columbia as at present administered. It is due to Mr. HERBERT that I should disavow having any present evidence that he is *personally* implicated in the conspiracy to which I have alluded; but that it exists among those who claim to be his associates, my friends have the proof to be produced whenever necessary.

It becomes an important question, what shall be done to reform the Criminal Court of this District? Impeach Judge CRAWFORD, some say. I answer that party spirit will sustain him, and for proof refer to votes of Congress already recorded during the present session. Another remedy is to legislate him out of office; that cannot be done because the Democratic Senate will interpose its negative, or President PIERCE his veto. The only thing which *can* be done, is to refuse to vote his salary in the General Appropriation bill, and so force him to resign. The measure is an extreme one, but if it is necessary, as it would seem that there can be no doubt, the friends of justice and humanity ought not to hesitate. Extreme as it is, I venture to say that any step which would rid the administration of Judge CRAWFORD, would be hailed with delight by nine-tenths of the most intelligent citizens of Washington.

S.

Trial and Acquittal of Young Jarboe.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The young man JARBOE, tried to-day in the Criminal Court for the murder of NALLEY, by shooting him for the seduction of his sister, has been acquitted. The Jury were only out about fifteen minutes; and, on the announcement of the verdict, the crowd expressed their joy by excessive applause, and eagerly pressed forward to congratulate the avenger of his sister's wrongs. The result has produced general rejoicing.

Destructive Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN BOSTON—SEVERAL LIVES LOST—FIREMEN AND OTHERS BURIED BY FALLING WALLS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 29.

A destructive fire occurred in North-street this afternoon, destroying Jefferson Block and several tenements in the rear, and at the corner of North and Clark streets; also, a stable owned by JOHN SEAVER. Jefferson Block was occupied as a grocery and clothing store, and by several families, and was owned by CORNELIUS DOHERTY. The buildings destroyed were mostly occupied by Irish families, and as sailor boarding-houses.

By falling walls, CHARLES A. WARREN, a fireman, was killed and three others badly injured. The bodies of a man, woman and five children were taken from the ruins so defaced as to defy recognition. It is rumored that several other lives have been lost. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE STEAMER J. H. LARKIN.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 29.

The steamer *J. H. Larkin* was destroyed by fire about ninety miles below here yesterday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $100,000, and is insured in St. Louis offices for $50,000. Value of the cargo unknown.

The Weather—Effects of the Storm.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The thunder shower which passed over Boston and vicinity yesterday was very severe. At Watertown, the steeple of the Orthodox Church was blown down. Buildings were struck by lightning in West Cambridge and other places. The engine-house of the Worcester Railroad Company was struck and set on fire, but was speedily extinguished.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

It commenced raining here about 10 o'clock this morning, and is now falling plentifully.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 28.

The steamship *Isabel*, with Havana dates to July 25, has arrived at this port. Politically there is no news of importance.

Sugars were slightly lower, but holders were generally firm. The crop would prove about one-fifth short.

The bark *James C. Hand*, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, was totally wrecked on Orange Keys, Bahama, on 16th inst. Part of the cargo was saved, 60 per cent. being awarded to the salvors.

Sad Accident on the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 29.

This afternoon Mrs. CALLAHAN, her daughter and grandchild, residents of Cordaville, were run over and killed on the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

Democratic Meeting at Westchester, Pa.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Tuesday, July 29.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in this place to-day. Eloquent speeches were made by Judge BELL, Dr. WORTHINGTON, R. E. MANAGHAN, and others.

Newspaper Change.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 29.

The *State Gazette*, a Fremont paper, has been purchased by G. W. TOLLES, and will come out for FILLMORE. The change creates some excitement, and a new Republican paper will be started.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Turf for 1856.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—This was decidedly one of the best trots that ever took place on any track, between *Lancet* and *Flora Temple*, mile heats, best 3 in 5. The race was won by *Lancet*. The friends of *Flora* attribute her defeat to the fact of her driver not being able to handle her. They thought that if HIRAM WOODRUFF had been behind her the result would have been different. The time made in the first heat was 2 minutes 29 seconds, over a heavy track; the out-side timers made the heat 2:28. *Lancet* has proved himself a better horse than he was supposed to be, notwithstanding the laudation of his friends. So confident were they of his winning this race, that they went out to bet almost any odds on his success: but they found the backers of *Flora* equally sanguine,—and some curious betting was the result. Before the word was given, one hundred to thirty was current on *Lancet*: and after the first heat the odds were the same. Some shrewd financiers took the odds both ways and came out large winners in the end. All the heats were closely contested, and it was either horse's race until the termination of the last heat. The following is the summary:

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.—TUESDAY, May 20—Match $2,000, mile heat 3 in 5;

Lancet, formerly *Kossuth*, by saddle; *Flora Temple* in harness.

S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Lancet*	1	1	1
J. D. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	2	2	2

Time—2:29, 2:28, 2:30.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING, MONDAY, July 28. Match $1,000; mile heats.

P. GALLAGHER'S gh. h. *Emigrant Patt*	1	1
R. GOLD'S s. m. *Jersey Lightning*	2	2

Time, 2:06—2:15.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—TUESDAY, July 15. Match, $500; Mile Heats, best 3 in 5.

D. MACK'S gr. g. *Medley* (to wagon carrying 173 lbs.) 1 1

D. PIFFER'S blk. g. *Bullet* (in harness) 2 dist.

Time—2:49½; 2:49.

Same Day—Match, $200; Mile Heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. MACK'S b. h. *Cyclops*	1	1	1
W. WOONERFF'S blk. g. *South Star*	2	2	dist.

Time—2:54; 2:57; 2:57½.

SATURDAY, July 19.—Match $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

A. CARPENTER'S b. m. *Boston Girl*	2	2	1	1
H. BILLINGS' br. m. *Lady Sherman*	1	1	2	2

Time: 2:43; 2:43; 2:43; 2:43; 2:40.

This was an unusual good trot. The old mare was rank, the two first heats; in the three last she went to work and won the race in fine style.

TROTTING AT LAWRENCE, MASS.—FRIDAY, July 18—Match $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. PECKER'S b. m. *Topsy*	2	1	1
Mr. PICKET'S sorrel filly	1	2	2

Time: 2:0; 2:57; 2:54; 2:56½.

THE EMPIRE STATE DISASTER.

Fourteen Persons Dead—Further Details.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The explosion on the *Empire State* has resulted so far in the death of fourteen persons. Those who died yesterday are JOSEPH DARMAN, New-York; JOS. RICHARDS, Bangor, Me.; HENRY KETCHEM, Master of the Boiler Works, Fall River; TIMOTHY MAHONY, deck hand; JOHN SALTERS, deck hand. The eight survivors of the accident are faithfully attended to, and it is hoped will recover.

The inquest has been adjourned till to-morrow.

The Boston *Bee* of yesterday says:

The body of JOSEPH REED, of East Boston, was brought home yesterday. Mr. REED, we understand, was on his way to New-York on Kansas business. He was about twenty-five years of age, and is represented as a young man of talents. He graduated at Brown University last September, and had been licensed to preach by the Baptist Association. One of his brothers is a merchant of this city. JOHN WIER was accompanying his mother to New-York to attend the funeral of a deceased brother. His recovery is hopeless.

A passenger states that shortly before the accident he was attracted with two others to the vicinity of the boiler, by the red-hot appearance of the smoke-chimney. When the explosion took place, he escaped by running aft; but a passenger named PALMER had a narrow escape, his throat being burnt with the steam. When the accident took place, the passengers were startled by a loud explosion, followed instantly by a rush of steam. The sound of the steam as it rushed through the starboard boiler, along the lower deck and up the companion-way, seemed like the roaring of many large chimneys at once. The passengers fled forward and aft, and but a moment seemed to elapse before the saloon was filled with steam. Great fear was entertained that the boat would take fire, and many of those on board looked out for life-preservers, which were to be had in ample numbers. Upon going below to ascertain the cause and extent of the disaster, it was found that the inner portion of the steam cylinder had collapsed, choking the passage of the smoke pipe, and forcing it downward through the fines into the fire room. The boiler had been tested within two months, and then stood a pressure of fifty pounds to the inch. The inspectors authorized the engineer to run as high as thirty seven pounds, and at the time of the accident they were carrying only thirty-one pounds to the inch.

There were 106 first-class and 90 second-class passengers from Boston. The number was increased at Fall River and Newport, to about one hundred and sixty or seventy.

Important from Kansas.

RESCUE OF THE CHEYENNE INDIANS FROM FORT KEARNEY—GEN. LANE MARCHING INTO THE TERRITORY.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, July 28.

A report was current at Weston, that a party of thirty Cheyenne Indians had attacked the guard-house at Fort Kearney, and rescued the prisoners of their tribe confined there. They made good their retreat, with the loss of three of their number killed. The prisoners rescued are those captured from the Cheyennes about a month ago.

The officers of the *Jewett* report also, that there was considerable excitement in Kansas, on account of the marching of Gen. LANE into the Territory. His men were crossing the Missouri at Nebraska City, when the *Jewett* passed there on Monday. They were in squads, and 500 of them had crossed when the steamer left.

The Leavenworth *Journal* of the 23d contains news of this movement, and calls on the people of the Territory to fly to arms and repulse the invaders. LANE's avowed object is the restoration of ROBINSON's Government.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 26th contradicts the foregoing, and says:

"The report that one of General LANE's regiments had crossed the Missouri into Nebraska is untrue.

The officers of the steamer *Genesee*, which was at Bennett's landing, a few miles below Nebraska City, on the night of the 21st, state that four hundred is the number of the men who had marched with him through Iowa, and that they had not left that State, but were still encamped in the woods skirting the river, on a spot a few miles from Bennett's ferry. The farmers in the neighborhood supply them with food, and desertions from the party are of frequent occurrence."

Illegal Voting in Kansas—Note from Judge Collamer.

From the Boston Journal.

The following is a letter in reply to one addressed through our columns to Senator COLLAMER, inquiring whether there is any legal method of punishing illegal voting in Kansas:

SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 7th inst., I say there is, in the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Kansas, no provision for the punishment of illegal voting or disturbing elections. I know of no statute of the United States under which the persons and their associates by the people of Missouri in the Kansas elections of March, 1855, can be punished.

You inquire whether, if there be no such statute, the United States Courts have any *common law* jurisdiction of such an outrage.

In answer, I say the Supreme Court, in the case *United States* vs. *Hudson & Goodwin*, (7 Cranch Rep., p. 32,) decided that there [illegible] no common law jurisdiction [illegible]

Respectfully, your humble servant,
J. COLLAMER.

LUTHER ADAMS, Esq., North Chester, Vt.

Quarantine at Charleston, S. C.

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has taken efficient steps for the rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws, by cutting off all unauthorized communication with the interdicted vessels. The *News* says:

"The Mayor has procured a vessel—the schooner *Hugh E. Vincent*—provided with a sufficient force of men under the command of MOSES LEVY, Esq., whose station will be in the vicin

[illegible] would undoubtedly be fatal to the [illegible] House of Piedmont. Austria would immediately [illegible] the world as a [illegible] and of this fact [illegible] from [illegible] of Piedmont. The law of the country enabled a subject to cast off his allegiance to his own State, and transfer it to another, at the same time that he could still hold property in the former. In consequence, however, of some alleged suspicions, the property of those persons in Milan was sequestered by the Austrians, and no explanation could be obtained [illegible] but the sequestration was fully carried into effect. He had no idea, however, that the condition of Italy would be improved by an attempt at revolution. All revolutionary movements would be crushed by a disciplined army, and no genuine friend of Italy would wish to see them attempted. His Lordship had taken some pains to inquire into the objects which the Italians sought, and he had been informed that the great majority of them did not wish to change the limits of their several governments. They only desired an impartial administration of justice, and a good administration of civil affairs. There was only one way by which this amelioration could be obtained with facility, and that was by the cordial union of France and England. That was the only hope for Italy; and the trusted he might have an assurance from his noble friend that it was a hope which they might cherish. Austria had only one rule of government, and that was force and coercion. There was not a ray of liberality in the whole system. That such a system should exist in any country, supported as it was by foreign bayonets, was intolerable; and that it was intolerable in the opinion of the Italians they had overwhelming evidence to establish. [Cheers.]

The Earl of CLARENDON said it had been his disagreeable duty, during the last three years, to meet with official reserve masterly statements of Lord LYNDHURST on the condition of Italy, and he regretted that on the present occasion it was out of his power to submit to the House the correspondence which had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Italian Governments, with reference to the reforms which her Majesty's Government thought should be introduced in Italy. If that correspondence were produced, the results would be that the Italian Governments would cease to have any friendly intercourse with them, as at present, with regard to the state of Italy. They could not improve Italy by force. The Italians were too sagacious to take part in revolutionary movements which they knew very well would only render their condition infinitely worse. It would be cruel to excite hopes in the breasts of Italians, if we were not prepared to realize those hopes. [Hear, hear.] If we should hold out hopes to them of support, it would undoubtedly be our bounden duty to furnish it to them. [Hear.] As a general rule, interference in the internal affairs of other States was not justifiable, and could only be resorted to on the clearest ground and as a last resource. He had been assured by his noble friend, Count CAVOUR, who had shown that the Italians were not unfit for constitutional government, that the Austrian Government itself was not more opposed to revolutionary movements than was the Government of Sardinia. Her Majesty's government had stated, in a friendly tone, to the Government of the King of Naples, that it was their opinion that his throne would be endangered unless the administration of affairs in his kingdom were improved. The answer of the Neapolitan Government could not be submitted to their lordships until some further correspondence had taken place between the Governments of this country and of France on the subject, but he would venture to say this—that that answer was less satisfactory than could have been desired. [Hear, hear, hear.] With regard to the question of reform, in the Pontifical States, and the withdrawal of foreign armies from those States, he hoped that those reforms which were promised to the Roman people on the accession of the present Pope, would be granted to them, and he rejoiced to say that both France and Austria were preparing to withdraw their soldiers from the Papal States. It was obvious, that after such a long occupation of those States by foreign armies, those armies could not be suddenly withdrawn without considerable danger to the peace of the country. He might, however, remark, that the Austrian soldiers had retired from the Tuscan Territories without any danger to the peace of Tuscany. In conclusion the noble Earl promised on the part of her Majesty's Government, to further to the uttermost in a legitimate way the views and wishes of the Italian people.

After some remarks from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE the subject was then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Saturday, June 14.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to move "an address for copies or extracts of any recent communications which have taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of Austria, Rome, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, relating to the affairs of Italy." He had no wish to impute misconduct to the Government, or to press the motion if inconvenient; but no discussion had taken place on the Italian question since the papers connected with the Paris Congress were laid before the House. If, as public rumor stated, no satisfactory answer had been given by the Italian Governments, to the remonstrances of the French and English Governments, what he desired to know was, the course which the Government had determined to take. If they had determined to take no active measures, it would be better to declare so at once, rather than to go on repeating useless notes and declarations. It was not his complaint that the Plenipotentiaries at Paris thought it necessary to bring before the consideration of the conference the affairs of Italy, but the clouds that Count WALEWSKI then said were hovering over Italy, had since become darker and heavier, and unless some event took place soon they might shortly see them lowering into a tempest. On that occasion Count WALEWSKI and Lord CLARENDON concurred in deprecating the state of Italy as abnormal, and the conduct of its governments, especially those of the Pope and the King of Naples, as oppressive and susceptible of great amelioration, and both expressed a desire to see that amelioration take place; and that that desire should be communicated to the King of Naples. Count WALEWSKI declined to enter into the question of the occupation of Italy by Austrian troops. Count CAVOUR stated strongly his wish that the Austrian troops should be withdrawn from the Legations, and from Parma, where, he said, they were necessary to Piedmont—drawing a distinction between that Austrian occupation and the occupation of Rome by the French troops; and in that distinction he (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) concurred. The French occupation of Rome might be regarded as protection of the Pope's subjects there, and to repress conspiracies of adventurers and refugees to Rome. But whatever the distinction supposed that these occupations were unjustifiable and ought to cease. All prior occupations by foreign troops were for temporary purposes and of temporary duration, but the occupation of Rome had now lasted seven years. He could recollect no instance of the kind before this. This occupation had taken place in 1849, and now, in 1856, they were told that the French troops could not be withdrawn without as much danger as they were called in to obviate. If the Papal Government were a good one, what was the use of foreign troops in Rome? If it were a bad one, and it had not been ameliorated during seven years, what reason had they to suppose that it would be ameliorated during seven or fourteen years to come? [Cheers.] The declaration of the French Government in 1849 were to the effect that the occupation of Rome was undertaken to enable the Roman Government to introduce improvements by repressing anarchy and establishing social order, and that it would not be their advantage to maintain the balance of power. And when [illegible] the Austrian troops into the Legations [illegible] declarations from the Cabinet of Vienna, but that was seven years ago. [Hear, hear.] When the people of Tuscany overthrew their Republican rulers and restored the government of the Grand Duke, repressive measures were at once adopted, and an Austrian corps d'armée immediately crossed the Apennines. That occupation was characterized as unnecessary, and as likely to cause the very disaffection which was the pretext for enabling the Austrian troops in. The same remark would apply to Rome, and Parma, and Bologna. But there was a particular reason which had led Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Paris to speak in favor [illegible] people, and which [illegible] When they [illegible] did not a [illegible] people—the King and people of Sardinia—[illegible] and send their troops to fight side with those of France and England? [Hear, hear.] It would be a fair supposition that Piedmont took part with the Western Powers in that war, exclusively out of regard for the interests of Europe; it was the general understanding that, by doing so, and by becoming allied with France and England, Piedmont would have a right to claim the support of those two powers in her efforts for the Italian cause. That was, it was true, not the express letter, but it was the spirit of the treaty [illegible] abandon the affairs of Italy. Such an abandonment would undoubtedly be fatal to the [illegible] House of Piedmont. Austria would immediately [illegible] the world as a [illegible] and of this fact [illegible] from [illegible] of Piedmont. The law of the country enabled a subject to cast off his allegiance to his own State, and transfer it to another, at the same time that he could still hold property in the former. In consequence, however, of some alleged suspicions, the property of those persons in Milan was sequestered by the Austrians, and no explanation could be obtained [illegible] but the sequestration was fully carried into effect. He had no idea, however, that the condition of Italy would be improved by an attempt at revolution. All revolutionary movements would be crushed by a disciplined army, and no genuine friend of Italy would wish to see them attempted. 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POLITICAL.

Democratic) and the Van Buren in Co. Lawrence County.

Pierce Obituary.

Natural Bridge a private letter to a gentleman in this City, dated

Canandaigua, Saturday, July 26, 1856.

I am delighted to know that you support the *Democratic Party only when it is right*, and always support the pure and permanent principles of true Democracy, and of true Republicanism. I noticed in the New-York Daily Times a note from our friend John Van Buren, in which, among other things, he says:

"The Van Burens and all their relations will vote the regular Democratic ticket, and always have done so *every time*."

The Van Burens at one time had no firmer supporters than in St. Lawrence County; but those friends look with surprise, mortification and regret at the course the V. B's are now taking. I wonder if they have forgotten the noble principles they advocated in 1848, when they repudiated the regular nominations made at Baltimore, and the head of the family consented to be the standard-bearer of that portion of the Democratic Party who were designated by the "Regulars" as "Bolters."

The letter of the Hon. Ex-President, declaring that he now stands on the Cincinnati Platform, awakens a sentiment of deep pity and commiseration among his former supporters. Such a backsliding—such a relapse—such a returning, like the sow, that was washed, to her wallow in the mire—is entirely without precedent in the history of public men. It was worse than suicide for him to assume the principles of that letter The death which follows is one that never dies, and from which there is no resurrection to political life. Up to the time of the appearance of that letter I had always defended Mr. Van Buren's character—but I can do it no longer. And what shall be said of Pierce? Little did you or I think, when rejoicing over his election at College, and when surrounded by Whigs we fired that cannon in honor of the triumph of our candidate, that we should have reason to pray God to forgive us for ever being Frank Pierce's partisans. Everything betokens the trimph of the principles of the Republican platform, that second Declaration of Independence. You will hear glorious news from St. Lawrence in November. Many of our sister counties will do nobly, but she will excel them all She will have here a very influential Republican club. Many long-tried Democrats are among its officers and members. The Republican flag is streaming in the breeze above our spacious hall,

"And long may it be
To the tyrant a foe.
And a friend to the free."

There are actually no Buchanan men in this county, only those who hold and those who seek office. The young men of untrammeled minds and generous souls are all for freedom and Fremont.

Let right and justice be everywhere triumphant.

A Buchanan Meeting—Westchester County.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Rye, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

A meeting of those favorable to the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge was held at L'Estrange Hall in the town of Rys, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. The Hall is capable of holding some 300 or 400, and was crowded last week on the occasion of a meeting convened to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. On Tuesday evening we counted the number present at 8½ o'clock, the meeting being called for 8 o'clock, and including boys, men, and some few Republicans, present from curiosity, there were 38. Subsequently it increased half a dozen. The meeting was organized by the nomination of Mr. Elijah Morrell, of Portchester, as Chairman, and Mr. George W. Smith, of the same place, as Secretary.

After some preliminary business, the Chairman called upon Mr. Samuel U. Berrian, Principal of a Boys' School in Rye, to state the objects for which they were assembled, instead of doing which he occupied nearly an hour in a severe and denunciatory address against the two opposed parties, and especially upon that headed with the names of Fremont and Dayton. Mr. Berrian commenced by deploring the growth, influence and popularity of that party, which he attributed specially to the fact that it had forestalled public opinion. He said that it had assumed possession of the public press, of all the avenues to the public attention, and that go where you would, every person who spoke to you, who met you upon the railroad cars or in any public conveyance immediately proclaimed himself for and commenced to argue in behalf of this new and mighty party which was established upon false principles, and was directly intended to subvert the old and honored institutions of the country. That it was impossible consequently to ascertain what were the principles and what had become of the pure Democratic Party. That *the tendency was strong towards disorganization*, and he coincided with Mr. Fillmore in the belief that the success of the Black Republicans would be followed by the justifiable severance of the Southern States. He did not wish either the F or the D—Fremont or Fillmore, Dayton or Donelson. They signified Fremont fanaticism, Dayton disunion, Fillmore folly, and Donelson delusion. Give him rather the two Bs—"beauty and bands," in the language of Zachariah. He compared the administration of the Democratic Party with that of the others which had at various times held the reins of Government, and claimed that all the great national measures had emanated from it. This was sufficiently evidenced in the internal administration and foreign policy of Franklin Pierce. To this was opposed a sectional, fanatical, rabid set of revolutionists, headed by a romantic boy who could only contrast with the statesman now selected for Democratic honors, the exploration of some rivers, mountain passes and western deserts. He adverted very severely to the disposition to abolitionize, negro-philanthropize, and Hindooize the party established by Jefferson, and saw therein fear of dissolution of the Union and the loss of the dearest privileges transmitted to us by our forefathers. It could not be expected that the South would submit to the sway of the North. It was revolutionary to suppose that the country should ever be governed by the Northern States. In conclusion, Mr. Berrian waxed eloquent in favor of the Bs, in which family he claimed to be but an insignificant member, bidding the bold Buccaniers to burnish bright their blades and battle boldly for beauty and bands. He himself would take up the cause with what little of energy and intellect was left him and endeavor to continue the Government in the hands of that party by which it was now administered with so much dignity, energy and independence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Berrian's address the meeting proceeded permanently to organize itself, very much we should think to the satisfaction of all present, every one reaping some prize in the lavish appropriation of political honors.

Rye has long been a stand-point for Hunkerism, and it may be considered one of the signs of the times that, with the exception of a very few of the old adherents, who in former times have lent their strength to that influence, no one was present representing the Democratic Party, which has for so long been the boast of old Westchester. Z.

Mr. Buchanan on the Brooks Assault.

At the recent Annual Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, held at Lancaster, Pa., Mr. Buchanan was present. The following incident, in which Mr. Buchanan appears, is related by the correspondent of the *Tribune*.

Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of any one, unless it was the oration of W. W. Davis, of Sterling, Illinois, which really chafed the sage of Wheatland. The subject was "Decline of Political Integrity." The sentiments were noble and manly, delivered in a pleasant and forcible style, worthy of mature years. He commended the patriotism of the fathers of the Republic, and denounced the degenerate political hucksters of the present day, who make all kinds of sycophantic promises to all parties and portions of the country for even a nomination by a Convention, no matter how corrupt or regardless of political integrity. "So truckling in their character and [illegible] courage and political [illegible] and [illegible] found who applaud the utterer of [illegible] upon the noble Statesman for [illegible] Buchanan?"

During the delivery of this sentence the whole house was still as death, and at its close it was heartily applauded. Mr. Davis finished his oration and retired from the front of the stage amid thunders of applause, and showers of bouquets from his lady friends. For him it was truly a triumph. But on retiring to his seat, next to that of Mr. Buchanan, did he receive congratulation of the Sage of Wheatland? No, no. Mr. Buchanan said to him, loud enough that the whole class could hear: "*My young friend, you took upon the dark side of the picture. Mr. Sumner's speech was the most vulgar tirade of abuse ever delivered in a deliberative body.*" To which the young orator replied that he "hoped Mr. Buchanan did not approve of the attack upon Mr. Sumner by Brooke and others." To which Mr. Buchanan rejoined that "*Mr. Brooks was inconsiderate, but that Senator Butler was a very mild man.*" Mr. Davis expressed his regret at the moderation of Mr. Buchanan's views, and dropped the conversation. After the close of the exercises, the friends of Mr. Davis related what I have written. Mr. Davis himself said he "did not think for a moment that he was not in conversation with James Buchanan," but now learns that it was the Representative of the Cincinnati Platform he was addressed by. The whole matter has caused no little gossip here in quiet old Lancaster.

John P. Hale's view of Mr. Burlingame's Course—A Sensible Letter.

From the Boston Atlas.

The following letter from Hon. John P. Hale to a gentleman of Cambridge, one of Mr. Burlingame's constituents, has been handed to us for publication. We believe that it expresses the opinion of Mr. Burlingame's conduct which is held by the vast mejority of Northern men now at Washington:

BURLINGAME AND BROOKS.

Letter from Hon. John P. Hale.

Dover, N. H., Saturday, July 26, 1856.

My Dear Sir: The many rumors afloat in the community, some in the press, and others in a less tangible shape, but all of them more or less injurious to the character of my friend, Hon. A. Burlingame, have induced me to present to you my views of the merits of his course and position, in the events which have made his name so prominent for a short time past. The intimacy which has for a long time subsisted between him and myself, must plead my excuse. The course of events which have transpired at Washington during the session of Congress, now happily approaching to a close, had induced Mr. Burlingame to believe that there existed in some minds unstudied and persevering attempt to disparage Massachusetts, and to treat her representatives with indignity and abuse, on the supposition that it was safe and prudent so to do. To meet this state of things in a manner which the crisis demanded, he determined to take his life in his hand, and throw himself between that honored Commonwealth and her assailants, and to vindicate her past history and present position from every attack which had been made or might be made upon her, and to illustrate in his own case the great prerogative of freedom of debate.

In deciding upon this course he may have been mistaken; but if he was, it was the mistake of a noble, generous and self-sacrificing spirit—one that preferred *death* for himself to *dishonor* to his State. He made his speech, and his words of fire electrified the whole free North; and no portion of that speech was received by his constituents with more enthusiastic approbation than that in which he avowed his "personal responsibility" for what he had spoken, and his determination to "stand by it." These words have a technical meaning, and it is absurd at this time to deny that this meaning was understood by every man, woman or child in the nation, who read the speech. Afterwards, when one of the friends of Mr. Brooks called on Mr. Burlingame, he refused to retract or modify anything he had said, but disclaimed any personal feeling towards him, and placed his justification on the high ground of his Representative duty. This position, so honorable to Mr. Burlingame, and without which he could have occupied no higher ground than that of a blackguard, was not satisfactory to some of those fastidious spirits of the North, who, wanting the courage to assume such a position themselves, or the capacity to appreciate it in another, immediately began to find fault, and carp at that discrimination which could distinguish between "the man and the act," denying that there were substantial reasons therefor.

A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that the whole philosophy of society, and the economy of administrative justice, both human and divine, is based on such a distinction, which is as palpable as that between light and darkness. When the public prosecutor invokes justice for violated law, is it the crime or the criminal against which the excited feelings of the community are aroused? Do we not frequently see the best individuals of the land, while their hearts are filled with indignation at the crime, melting with piety and tenderness over the criminal? Does not our holy religion teach us that there exists in the Divine mind the sternest condemnation of sin, at the same time with the tenderest compassion for the sinner? What parent, who has ever been constrained to punish a child, needs to be told that condemnation of the wrong is not incompatible with the strongest love for the wrong-doer? Surely the Savior on the cross must have discriminated between "the man and the act," when he prayed that his crucifiers even might be forgiven. How impetient to condemn, how eager to find fault, must those men be, who could find it in the high and magnanimous position which Mr. Burlingame thus assumed. If fault was to have been found with, and exception taken to the course of Mr. B., it should not have been by those in whose behalf he periled so much. Whatever may have been the opinion at the South in regard to the opinion of Mr. Brooke, no cavilling was heard from a single individual in his section of the country. Like true men they stood around him, and left to others the ungracious task of censure.

Not so with Mr. Burlingame. While his course was considered manly and honorable by Southern gentlemen, who did not hesitate to express themselves—from the North, from Massachusetts men themselves, was heard the language of reproach, of irony, of scorn and contempt even, for the man who had so gallantly stood forth as the champion and vindicator of their common State. Mr. Burlingame, thus misunderstood, misrepresented, and calumniated, determined to put himself in a position where cowardice could not misunderstand, and malignity could not misrepresent him, and withdrew the explanation which his friends had made for him, and threw himself back on his speech, without retraction or qualification, and staked his life on the result, preferring death not only to his own or his State's dishonor, but even to being misunderstood by those in whose behalf he had assumed such hazards. Such, my dear Sir, is a brief view of the merits of this case, as they present themselves to my mind. Whatever the casuist or the moralist may say, as to the rightfulness of war, national or individual, it seems to me every generous man will hesitate to question the conduct of that Representative, whose error (if error there be) has sprung from a too sensive regard for the honor of his constituents.

It was no vain and ostentatious desire of magnifying himself or his position that influenced Mr. Burlingame's course, but a jealous and sensitive regard for the honor of Massachusetts, which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he thought demanded of him the stand which he assumed.

Let others carp and cavil, let those whose honor he esteemed more than his life, scan with a captious criticism what they denominate an outrage of the moral sentiment of New-England,—there are friends who have observed his course, and know something of the process of reasoning by which he came to the conclusion, indicated by his conduct, who will not fail to do justice to the chivalric and unselfish zeal with which he devoted himself, in a critical time, in the manner which he judged best, to the vindication of those great interests of which he was one of the chosen and trusted guardians.

With much respect, my dear Sir, I am, very truly, your obliged friend, John P. Hale.

Letter from Senator Douglas to a Chicago Clergyman.

Washington, Friday, July 4, 1856.

Sir: I learn from the newspapers that on Sunday, the 1st day of June, in a sermon preached by you in the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, you deemed it your duty to assail me personally and by name.

Referring to the affray between Mr. Somner and Mr. Brooks, you say: "Douglas, of giant infamy, stood by with his hands in his pockets."

Although I have no personal acquaintance with you, or knowledge of your character as a citizen or a minister of the Gospel, my respect for your profession and for those Christian principles which it is your duty to proclaim and observe, induces me to take it for granted that you were not conscious of the falsehood of the statement which you have made in regard to my conduct on that occasion. I was in the Senate chamber when the affray took place, and was in my seat, and my hands were in my pockets at the time. I was not in the Senate chamber when the affray took place; I did not witness any part of the transaction; I was engaged in consultation on public affairs with several Senators and Representatives of the Capitol at the time, and had been so engaged for more than an hour previous; I had no knowledge, intimation or belief that any such transaction was to take place at that or any other time; nor had I any knowledge or reason to believe that either Mr. Sumner or Mr. Brooks was in or near the Capitol at the time; and when I returned to the Senate chamber the affray had been over, and quiet had been restored for some time.

These facts are not only susceptible of proof by the Senators and Representatives referred to, but are so well known to the Senate and to the whole community here, that no gentleman would hazard his character for truth and veracity by intimating his belief in the truth of the charge which you, under some strange misapprehension, have made against me in the pulpit of a Christain church on the Sabbath day.

You are also represented as having made another charge against me, equally unfounded and true, which I quote from the newspapers, not having seen a copy of the printed sermon:

"This and the Kansas crime reveal a new step in the policy of Slavery—that *physical force* must and shall be used to carry out its measures. The instigator of all this crime, (Douglas,) a short time since, ventured to divulge the secret policy, when he declared to its first victim, 'We will subdue you, sir,' and no one knows but this very thing was in his mind at the time."

In this passage you attribute to me language which I never uttered, and a sentiment which I never conceived nor harbored. It is true that the New-York *Tribune* and other unscrupulous partisan sheets attributed to me several months ago the same sentiment; but it is also true, and the official debates of the Senate attest the fact, that I promptly denied it in open Senate in the presence of Mr. Sumner and all others to whom it was alleged to have been directed, and not one of them intimated or pretended that the charge was true; yet this same charge, which had been thus branded in open Senate as a base calumny, and admitted to be such by the silence of all the Senators to *whom* it was said to have been directed, is now repeated, after the lapse of several months, in the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, and made the foundation of a series of inferences equally unfounded and unjust. I have never advised or failed to rebuke a resort to physical force as a substitute for truth and reason in the discussion and decision of public questions.

Whether the Nebraska bill was a crime, or a wise and just measure, is a question which I have always held myself ready to discuss, calmly and dispassionately, on all proper occasions; and if physical force or mob violence, or any other improper means, have been used to destroy the freedom of speech, either in Chicago or elsewhere, it has not been countenanced by me or my friends. I send this letter to you instead of the newspapers, for the purpose of giving you an opportunity of doing justice to me and to the cause of truth, which I trust you will regard a Christian duty, in the same pulpit where the injury was committed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. A. Douglas.

Rev. J. E. Roy, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. John A. Hamilton's Reply to Washington Hunt.

Dobbs Ferry, Westchester Co., July 24, 1856.

My Dear Sir: The letter you addressed to me on the 17th inst., touching the Presidential canvass, is received with a proper sense of the honor you thus conferred upon me. In it you have referred to the spirit of moderation and self-sacrifice which actuated the illustrious men of the country, "when they reared the temple of Union, and combined the American States into one free, powerful republic."

The public mind cannot be too often called back to the recollection of those examples, or reminded of their devotion to the union of the States. You are pleased to refer to my father among those illustrious men. I may be permitted to mention the last political conversation he ever held. Returning to his home in the country, the last day he went there, a friend, Mr. Boyd, who lived on the way, drove with him. After expressing his opinions upon certain events then brewing, tending to endenger the Union, with his usual earnestness, he stopped a moment, and then, in a deep and solemn tone, striking his hand on the knee of his friend, said, "Boyd, *to break this Union would break my heart.*"

I thank God, my dear Sir, that we have inherited that deep devotion to the Union and Constitution which characterized his whole public course; and that we are ready to do all in our power to preserve both in their purity and integrity. I do not believe that the election of the candidate of either of the two great sectional parties, which now stand arrayed in such fierce antagonism to each other, will destroy the Union; but if the leading parties of the country are to be sectional, the Union cannot long resist the shock which their collisions must necessarily produce if Slavery must be the question between the great parties. These must eventually destroy the Union. It is inevitable.

To awaken a sense of what is just to each other, the South and the North must look calmly, and in a spirit of moderation and truthfulness, at the question before them; to be enabled, from a sense of justice and in a self-denying spirit, to apply the remedy.

In 1850 Mr. Fillmore contributed to pass the last of a series of measures in relation to Slavery, commonly known as "the Compromise Measures of 1850," which, according to the wise Webster and the honest Benton, "settled that question on every foot of land in the United States." Now, what is the fact? There is not a foot of land in the United States where the Slavery question is not liable to be agitated, and with an exasperation which makes our whole land tremble. If it is asked how is this? the answer is as simple as it is true. There was "a plot to destroy" the Missouri Compromise, and that destruction was effected.

It is insisted that the act of 3d March, 1820, was unconstitutional, and that its repeal is therefore justified. I deny both these conclusions, and will endeavor to prove this view correct, at the risk of some detail.

The ordinence of 1787, passed by Congress under the Confederation, was adopted by an act of the first Congress under the Constitution in 1789. This great measure, which dedicated the northwest Territory to the Republican Government and to free men, is in principle exactly that of the Missouri Compromise. If there was no power under the Constitution to pass the latter law, there was none to pass the former. I refer to it and call the attention of all sober-minded men to this early legislation on this subject, as having an authoritative bearing upon the question of the power under the Constitution, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; upon the legality of the act of 1789, passed by the first Congress under the actual Constitution adopting the ordinance of 1787—of the Missouri Compromise—of the Texas Compromise resolutions—of the Compromise measures of 1848—and of other cognate legislation.

A letter of Mr. Madison, Nov. 29, 1819, has been added in 1856 to prove that, in his opinion, an act passed in 1820 was unconstitutional. By referring to that letter, it will be found that he refers to the migration of slaves from one State into another State. He says "be its import what it may, it is obviously limited to a Territory, while remaining in that character as distinct from that of a State." This is very apposite in a letter written in 1819, in reference to the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from a *State*; and rather seems to imply that the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from "a Territory while remaining in that character" was constitutional, as the act of 1820 did. I do not mean to rely upon this inference; but to insist, without fear of contradiction, that if in 1854 Mr. Madison had been asked whether the Missouri Compromise act was constitutional or not, he would have unhesitatingly declared that it was. I intend to sustain this assertion, in its broadest import, by the language of Mr. Madison himself.

Mr. Madison, a member of the House of Representatives in 1791, Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State and Mr. Randolph, Attorney-General, opposed the act to incorporate the first Bank of the United States as unconstitutional. In 1815, Mr. Madison, as President, put his veto on a bill to incorporate a Bank of the United States, on the sole ground of objection to its details, and recommended another bill to be passed. As to the constitutional question, he said in message: "Waiving the question of the constitutional authority of the Legislature [illegible] as being precluded, as it [illegible] by the practice of the Government, by the acknowledged sense of the nation, by the recognition of various successive authorities, executive, legislative, [illegible] of the Government [illegible] to different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation."

We have the sanction of higher authority for this doctrine than Mr. Madison's. The Supreme Court of the United States, the authoritative and constitutional expounder of the Constitution, has said (1 Cranch, 299) "A cotemporary exposition of the Constitution practiced and acquiesced under for a period of years, fixes the Constitution, and the Court will not shake or controvert it." I will test the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise act by this rule, by referring to acknowledged facts.

The Bank act of 1791 expired by its limitation in 1811, a renewal having been rejected by Congress. Hence, excepting some incidental enactments, the Legislative and Executive branches gave but this one evidence of their acquiescence. There may also have been some decisions of the Supreme Court on incidental points; but until after 1815 no direct decision on the constitutional question had been made.

The Missouri act presents a much clearer and stronger case of "cotemporaneous exposition and of repeated recognition" and concurrence of the general will. The act of the first Congress in 1789 declared that in the Northwest Territory "there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude." The Missouri Compromise act declared there "shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude" North of 36° 30'. The first was a cotemporaneous exposition; this second was a recognition of that power. But before the act of 1820 there were *three* recognitions by the Legislature—the act admitting Ohio, passed in 1802; the act admitting Indiana, in 1816, and the act admitting Illinois, in 1818, all excluding Slavery.

The Texas annexation resolution passed in 1845 recognizing the Missouri Compromise, the Oregon Territorial bill in 1848, and the California bill in 1850, are all repeated recognitions and indications in different modes of this concurrence of the general will of the nation in this power of the Constitution. Under these facts, it must be admitted by every candid mind, that Mr. Madison in 1854 would have considered the Missouri act Constitutional whatever his opinion might have been in 1819. If acquiescence can ever settle a Constitutional question, this one is settled.

It is said by a distinguished gentleman of Virginia, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise "was a measure brought forward, and if I mistake not, strongly sustained by the North." "The South could but accept and cordially sustain it by their votes." The fact is that the measure was first brought forward by Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky; Mr. Douglas adopted it, and it was sustained by the votes of the Southern representatives, with the exception, I believe, of only four in both Houses, and that a very small number of votes from the North carried the measure. This was the action in Congress—but was it the action of the North? "It was not asked for, (the writer says,) at the time by the people of the South, or their representatives." I say with equal truth, "it was not then or at any time asked for by the people of the North, or by a majority of their representatives."

On the contrary the people of the North with uncommon unanimity have repudiated the course of their representatives. In the Congress which violated that compact, the Democratic Party had a majority of about fifty. In the first election which followed the repeal, the North sent to Congress a majority against that party, and the Administration cannot now call to its support more than 80 votes. This is the voice of the North on this question.

The compact on which the compromise was founded, and which gave it its highest sanction, was frankly and honorably entered into between the North and the South, by their representatives, sanctioned by the people; and the South immediately received its benefit by the admission of Missouri and of other States and Territories with Slavery. It was respected and held sacred by Mr. Buchanan in speech, and by letter dated in 1848; by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Polk, Gen. Cass, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Dickinson, of New-York, and many other scarcely less distinguished Democrats, and by all true Whigs.

Is it entirely according to the rules by which honorable gentlemen are governed, and sound ethics under such circumstances, to look into their powers to make such a bargain; and believing that it is questionable or even unconstitutional to constitute themselves sole judges of that question and to declare their compact void? I call upon gentlemen of the South to answer this question.

Mr. Benton, (I like to quote the language of truth so fearlessly uttered by this veteran Democrat,) says this repeal was "a plot for political power, hatched by politicians unknown to the people, and intended to make Presidents by welding the Slave States into a union upon the Slavery question." Who the plotters were we are left to infer. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Douglas were candidates for nomination.

The Kansas and Nebreska bill opened the Territory to settlement. It invited competition from all parts of the country; and as the "squatters" were to decide whether it was to be consecrated by Slavery or devoted to Freedom, it necessarily followed that all parties, and particularly the North, smarting under the belief that they had been betrayed by their representatives, and wronged by the South, would exert all their powers to make the Territory a Free State. This was not only natural, but it was proper. The reprobation of emigrant aid societies is gratuitous. It may serve for a war-cry, to stimulate the people of Missouri and the South; but it will not turn the North from its determined purpose, nor ought it so to do. I firmly believe there is no power on earth that can make Kansas a Slave State under existing laws.

The bill provided that the "squatter sovereigns" should be perfectly free to regulate their own domestic institutions, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This clause was inserted to limit forever the new reading that the "Constitution *pro prio vigore* carries Slavery wherever it goes," and consequently into Kansas, and legalized it there; and that thus the "sovereigna" were not free to exclude Slavery. This new version, now a part of the creed of the Democracy, authorized the tyrannical enactments of the Legislature of the usurpers.

In connection with this subject, I would invite serious attention to the course of the Democratic majority of the Senate on the Kansas Pacification bill, as it is called [which might better be called the "circumvention bill."] On motion of Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, they repealed all the acts of that Legislature which imposed test oaths upon voters and jurors as unconstitutional; but when they were called by a proposed amendment to repeal the laws imposing penalties upon persons who in the Territory should speak or write, or circulate writings against Slavery, this amendment was rejected by the Southern votes and votes of Northern Democrats. Why was this so? Those laws were more offensive to justice than the others. The answer is: if repealed it would have repudiated the new constitutional dogma, that the Constitution carries Slavery wherever it goes. The South and Democracy allege that Slavery exists in Kansas under and by virtue of the Constitution, and, therefore, the Legislature of that Territory had as much right to pass such laws to protect the domestic institution (as a municipal regulation) as South Carolina has. Here we have a practical declaration by two-thirds of the Senate of the United States that such is the true construction of the Constitution. No laws can be passed in any State or Territory, to interfere with or forbid Slavery within its boundaries, for the Constitution necessarily embraces the whole country; and any constitution or law of any State or Territory inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, is void. How truly ignorant were those who formed the Constitution of its powers and principles. Ambition (extention of slave power) and avarice (to increase the demand for slaves and thus to raise their price from $1,000 to $3,000) have indeed enlightened the intellects of the Democracy of this day to its true meaning.

Kansas, thus opened to settlement and competition, was by the people of the Western parts of Missouri, in military array, for the avowed purpose of making it a slave State, invaded, conquered and oppressed. Its people were deprived by these invaders of any just participation in the choice of their representatives; and a Legislature, elected by those invaders, which was in no sense the representative of the people of Kansas, passed the most oppressive and unconstitutional laws. I do not intend to follow out the detail of these outrages; but to assert that the President knew of them and so far as he could in his official character, has sustained them. When the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, was called by a sense of duty to institute an inquiry, it was the duty of the President to use his military power to suspend all proceedings under the acts of that Legislature and all the powers of its officers When the report of the House Committee was made, so explosive of corruption and oppression it was his duty, so far as his power extend, [illegible] relief of the people of Kansas from the acts of their Legislature, and to protect them from the invasion and lawless violence of the people of Missouri, as he ought to have done if they were invaded by a foreign and hostile foe. In fact when the people of Missouri thus invaded Kansas in armed bands and military array, they made war upon the United States and were guilty of treason under the Constitution. "Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them."

In the Convention (Madison Papers, p. p. 1429, 1430) Mr. Madison said he "thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man." The words "such person" and "other persons," were therefore used in the place of "slave" *nem. con.* and that charter of liberty, with the assent of the South as well as the North, was saved from the defilement of that idea. The members of the Convention thus expressed their conviction that there could not of right "be property in man." For that act let all their sins be forgiven.

It is insisted by slaveholders and their advocates, that it is unequal and unfair that the slaveholder should not be permitted to take his property (his slaves) into the territories when the Free-State man is permitted to carry his property with him. First, I answer, that men "formed in the image of his Maker," cannot be the subject of property rightfully and naturally; and is only so by the right of the strongest in barbarous countries, and by the laws of the slave States. Whenever the slave goes beyond the bounds of those States, and of course the jurisdiction of these laws, he ceases to be property. I insist that instead of its being unequal and unjust to the slaveholder to prevent his holding his slaves in the territories as property, it is unjust to the free, white man to permit it.

Under the three-fifths representation, a slaveowner with $1,000 of this slave property, say ten persons, old and young, is counted as seven persons in making up the ratio of representation; whereas the free white man, with his property of horses, &c., worth $1,000, is counted only as one person. Thus property in the one case, as slaves, gives, when the territory becomes a State, a larger representation in Congress than other property. Why, this, which is not rightfully property, should have this advantage over property which is acquired by the sweat of the brow and is everywhere on the face of the earth rightfully considered property, no man can give a satisfactory answer, other than that it is "in the houd." It was one of the compromises of the Convention and should never have been extended beyond the old thirteen States. That was the first and the capital error.

We must be governed by the Constitution and all its compromises. We must hold them sacred and not touch or interfere with Slavery in the States. As to abolishing Slavery, until the slave is prepared to be free and the master to free him, through conviction, it would be a monstrous crime against the slave, the horrors of which would make humanity shudder.

The physical condition of the negro in bondage is better than it was in Africa. It is better than that of the free negro generally in Northern cities. It is less intolerable than that of the laboring classes on the continent of Europe, or of the manufacturing operatives in England. I speak from personal observation. Their moral condition is not worse than that of the miners of Cornwall and Wales.

George Mason, of Virginia, in the Convention, thus speaks of this system: "Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the migration of whites who really enrich and strengthen a country." I forbear to quote the language touching the moral influence, because it is wounding. To do so would be exciting and unavailing. This burden has been cast upon our Southern brethren. They cannot get rid of it immediately, or, ever, without unequaled sacrifices. Let them take care of it, and of themselves under its influences. I hope they are equal to the task, and will not aggravate its evils by word or deed. At the same time I believe it is our duty by all lawful means to exclude Slavery from the Territories covered by the Missouri Compromise—and that we will perform that duty.

Mr. Buchanan, a gentleman of much political experience, of unimpeachable private character, presents in his public course and principles nothing to recommend him to Whig support. It is objected to him that he commenced his political career as a Federalist; that would certainly commend him to our confidence if we believed he had not, in adopting his new faith, abandoned all the lessons of wisdom and public virtue of his old one. The platform of his party, to which he is pledged and which he has fully indorsed, and by which, being a man of probity, I believe he intends to be bound, as it fairly imports and as it is interpreted by General Wise, and Mr. Douglas, is to sustain and carry out to the bitter end this bold, this wicked attempt to extend Slavery by force into Kansas, and over all the Territories north of 36° 30'; and to do so he must sanction the new and monstrous doctrine that the Constitution carries Slavery and legalizes it wherever it extends.

His election will certainly increase the exasperation of the North. It will continue and extend existing evils—and must, by sustaining sectional parties, widen the breach already so wide as almost to engulf the temple of our Union. Under these circumstances it is our first duty, not as Whigs or conservatives, but as patriots, to beat Mr. Buchanan. It is fortunate that this may be done by our united and vigorous efforts without electing his sectional antagonist, Mr. Fremont, who, although a very meritorious gentleman, has no antecedents as a statesman to give assurance of what his future course will be. He was selected as an available candidate—so was General Pierce. I am quite sure the public mind turns with aversion from all such nominations. Again, Mr. Fremont's election would be received in all the Slaveholding States with a cry for secession and civil war. Fortunately we are not confined in our choice to these alternatives.

The election of Mr. Fillmore gives us the assurance of the manner in which he will execute this high trust; and in this respect with considerate and prudent men gives him inappreciable advantages over his competitors. It will do more to heal existing differences, to give repose to the country, than any other event except the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He will hold these fierce antegonists at arms-length. He will exert all the power of the Government to put down civil war in Kansas and elsewhere—and to arrest any attempt at secession with a mighty arm.

Judging from his former constitutional opinions, he will repudiate the new and absurd construction of the Constitution; maintaining with Mr. Madison, that the cotemporaneous exposition and continued practice by all the Departments of the Government settles constitutional as well as other questions; and I verily believe that if Congress will not restore the Missouri Compromise, which ought to be done without delay, he will take care that the settlers of Kansas shall be perfectly free to arrange their domestic institutions, including Slavery, in their own way.

Can the North do more by electing Mr. Fremont? Can or ought the South to desire more than this as the result of the election of Mr. Buchanan?

I am not the partisan of Mr. Fillmore. I mean to give to his support my vote and best exertions; and earnestly invite all conservative men, South and North, in the name of all that is dear to them as citizens of the United States, to join in this patriotic work, that our Government, to borrow the language of your very excellent letter, "may be rescued from the imminent danger to what it is now exposed, of anarchy and civil strife." I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, James A. Hamilton.

Hon. Washington Hunt, Lockport.

Letter of Hecker to the Germans of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Express, July 28.

The following is the letter of Hecker to Mr. Esselen, editor of the German *Telegraph* of this city, about the publication of which in English, the *Demokrat* and *Courier* have had so much anxiety. We have given it the earliest moment after obtaining a translation, and if those journals or any of their friends derive any satisfaction or encouragement from its sentiments or inculcations, we would be the last to interfere with their enjoyments.

Bellevill, Monday, July 7, 1856.

My Dear Esselen: For some inexplicable cause your favor of the 30th ult. did not reach me till yesterday, rendering it impossible for me to reply at an earlier moment. While I beg to express to the very respectable Committee, and yourself in particular, my warm thanks for the kind mention made of me, in your letter of invitation, I must remark that for the last year and a half my health has been very feeble, which circumstance, together with the condition of my domestic affairs, will not allow me to accept the many flattering invitations to address the people which I am receiving from different parts of the Union. [illegible] compliance won'd involve the necessity on my [illegible] of almost constant journeyings from this [illegible] late in the Fall. This might do for the [illegible] by profession, but not for me; for I cannot [illegible] to sacrificing my rules of service in [illegible] no other feeling than because I consider [illegible] that a reverence for mankind had arrived [illegible] fraternal [illegible] of the principles [illegible] and republic freedom for man; and [illegible] bring the citizens of German tongue and descent [illegible] that political position which they [illegible] and thus elevate them from the condition of [illegible] worthlessness and insignificance in which they—we cannot deny it—have so long remained. For [illegible] who does not purposely shut his eyes and ears, must daily hear, see and feel that the Germans in this country is looked upon by the native population in a similar light to that in which the Jews were regarded in the darkest days of Germany. That right and justice to the Dutch are but terms of derision and scorn—that no account is made of their good qualities, their high cultivation and knowledge, and they are only considered good enough to settle the wilderness and unenlightened—to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and to submit, upon every possible opportunity, to imprecation and insult.

Since the Missouri Compromise was buried and the tomahawk dug up, the Union has been divided into two contending parties which stand arrayed against each other in a manner never before seen. In both camps the leaders now look to the Germans and pay little attention to any other portion of the foreign population. But German voters they are making every effort to obtain, and are compelled, unwillingly, to acknowledge, not only their number, but their intelligence and worth. That this acknowledgment is sincere, no one can believe, who is not blindly enthusiastic, and who will not look calmly into the eyes of these despisers of the Germans, and who may, perhaps, between this and January have their eyes opened. Then seek carefully, not in the patiently written and printed paper, although much may be found there, but search in the smaller and more quiet circles, and you will find that already behind the scenes quite another play is being performed than appears on the stage. You will be astonished to discover the means that are brought to operate for Fillmore, and you will live to learn how the American suffrage is controlled—how some Germans will allow themselves to be used as stool-pigeons to decoy their countrymen into the support of the American ticket.

Fremont's late answer to the Know-Nothing nomination is a visible sign to him who will see. In his answer he twists himself about, to use a mawkish phrase, like the devil in consecrated water. He is too well acquainted with the devious paths of American politicians.

They (the Americans) want to use the Germans; but they shall not entice them by fair words in order to misuse them, and afterwards to laugh at and scorn them. It should be the endeavor of every honest adopted citizen to assume such an honorable position as to make invidious distinction between Dutch and American disappear in the words American Citizen; but one year will not suffice for this, for prejudice is deep rooted.

The space of this letter will not permit me to discuss the questions now at issue in extenso; but let it suffice, my dear sir, that I give my views in a few straightforward remarks. In the first place, to compare the wily intriguing game which has been heretofore played, with straightforward open action. With the coolness that characterised Franklin when he confounded the assembled European diplomats, by saying plainly what he wanted and what he meant, while the wily gentlemen, according to their custom, believed that words were invented to conceal their ideas, and in their speeches, fought against themselves until they were nonplussed and obliged to admit that he only wanted what he said. Even as did that plain and wise—(not cunning—but wise) man, so must we step forward and say—"The times in which we were cajoled with smooth phrases and shaking of hands, and driven in the party traces, and used and misused, then dismissed, graciously—those times are gone by." We stand upon the principles of full and perfect liberty, and the equality of all mankind: that every man, everywhere, without regard to the section or locality which he inhabits, shall enjoy equal rights, and consequently, share in all enjoyments, honors, profits, and in all that man needs for human happiness, as if the lines of latitude and longitude did not exist. *And as a matter of course, not one of us can stand on the side of Slavery, who has pursued it in its political, moral, politico-economical view, through the whole of antiquity—the middle ages, and the time in which we live—least of all, we who, in battling for freedom and equality, and with hopeful eyes and yearning hearts have come over to this country—that, like a shibboleth, have adopted the Declaration of Independence, and held it up as the evangelizing power that will break the chains of the oppressed, the poor, and the persecuted.* And when we, as steadfast and honest men in the present battle, shall deposit our votes, we should not and will not run after names of men or parties, but remain true to the principles which we have praised and struggled for, and which we yearned for—and we adhere to this position and this

...YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30,

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☞ In the Senate, yesterday, an appropriation was refused to test the practicability of the atmospheric telegraph. The internal improvement bills on the calendar were considered, and several of them passed. In the House, the amendments of the Committee of the Whole to the Army Appropriation bill were considered. Mr. BARBOUR's amendment, adding a disapproval of the alleged laws of Kansas and providing against the employment of the Government forces for their enforcement, and the amendment to this declaring the laws of Kansas null and void, were rejected. Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, offered on Monday, was concurred in by 91 to 86, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was finally passed by a vote of 89 to 80. Mr. DUNN made a motion, which was agreed to, to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the bill to annul certain acts of the Kansas Legislature, and submitted a substitute for the reorganization of the Territory, providing against the continuance and recurrence of the outrages which have transpired, under color of the Territorial laws or otherwise. After an unsuccessful motion to table the bill, the substitute was agreed to, and the bill thus amended was passed by a vote of 88 against 74. The yeas and nays will be found under our telegraphic heading.

☞ By the arrival of the Havre steamship *Alps* at this port and the *City of Baltimore* at Philadelphia, we have details of European news to the 20th inst—four days later than... ...ived by the *Persia*, ... days, as those by the ... Halifax. Among o... full report of the debates in the British Parliament on the Italian question—a subject which at this moment stands foremost in importance in European politics. Though Lord PALMERSTON, in his speech, declares that "it is not expedient to make known, at present, the intentions of the Government," it may be seen from the tenor of his remarks that he is not indisposed to interfere in the affairs of Italy should the opportunity be offered. We have received no particulars, as yet, of the insurrection in Spain. The *City of Baltimore* sailed before the accounts had reached England.

☞ We publish in another column a letter from JOHN P. HALE, protesting against the injustice done to Mr. BURLINGAME by those professed friends who censure him quite as severely for accepting a challenge as they did BROOKS for beating SUMNER. The letter is sensible and manly; and coming from such a quarter, it may be hoped that it will not be without effect. Its statement of Mr. BURLINGAME's motives in the course of action upon which he decided, commends him to the sympathy and admiration of generous men everywhere; while at the hands of those who profess so clamorously their regard for free speech in defence of free principles, he merits special gratitude instead of the vituperation and censure they have lavished upon him.

☞ We publish a card from Rev. Dr. MACLAY, in reference to the troubles which exist between him and the American Bible Union. Dr. MACLAY is absent from the City, but promises a reply to the statement of the affairs of the Union, which we published a few days since. The controversy appears to have been taken up with much spirit by the Bible Revision Association at Louisville.

Admission of Kansas Authorities.

But three weeks remain of the period to which both houses of Congress have agreed to limit the current session. The amount of unfinished business on the calendar was never so great; and the chief end of the session, that question to the adjustment of which everybody supposed the entire energies of the session would be devoted, remains practically untouched. Kansas, the creature and constitutional ward of Congress, is left to be trampled upon by a reckless Executive, and its murderous masters the Border Ruffians, without any Congressional action whatever for its relief.

It is charged by the friends of the Administration policy—the Administration itself has no longer any friends—that the Free-State Party purposely avoid any action, in order to have the wrongs of Kansas left open for political capital until after election. No charge could be more directly in conflict with fact. In passing the act admitting Kansas to the Union as a State, the Republicans in the House, where alone they have influence, have done all that the emergency required. Believing as they do, that the people of Kansas have complied with every constitutional pre-requisite for admission, they have been forced to vote for her admission, discovering nowhere warrant or precedent for postponing that concession to justice. On the other hand, DOUGLAS, TOOMBS, and their fellows in the Senate, insist upon an elaborately evasive bill, *enabling* the people of Kansas to do what they claim to have already done, and while the House in passing the bill for admission admits them to have done; and this for the obvious reason that they will thus surrender the new State to Slavery. Of... they have a variety of objections to the ...; and those objections we pro... to note, with a few citations to show their ...ptness.

1. *The action of the Kansas people at Topeka ...s taken without a previous enabling act of Con...* So was the action of the people of ...florida, of Arkansas, of Michigan, and lastly of California, for whose admission, in spite of that ...fect, Mr. DOUGLAS throughout the whole session of 1849–50 was unusually urgent, having, as Chairman of the Senate Committee upon Territories, drafted and reported the necessary bill. The House bill admitting Kansas is but a revise of his.

2. *Kansas has not sufficient population.* Iowa, Texas, California, as well as four other preceding States, were admitted into the Union without any enumeration whatever, so that in at least seven cases Congress has pronounced the point immaterial. Certainly Mr. DOUGLAS is precluded from using it, for in the course of a speech in regard to California, addressed to the Senate June 20, 1850, we find him talking thus:

"But, Sir, it has been hinted that if this doctrine be sound, California had not people enough to entitle her to two Representatives at the time she framed her Constitution. * * But she had population sufficient to entitle her to come into the Union as a State. She had certainly population sufficient to entitle her to one Representative. But, even if she had not, *I do not see how that can affect the question of her admission, because* NO PARTICULAR AMOUNT OF POPULATION IS REQUISITE TO ENTITLE HER TO COME IN AS A STATE."

3. *That the record of the proceedings of the Topeka Convention contained certain descrepancies, that rendered it liable to a suspicion of fraud.* These variations have been shown to be mere clerical errors of no moment, and again it gives us pleasure to show that Senator DOUGLAS condemns such cavils as discreditable. We quote from some remarks of his to the Senate, June 26, 1850, upon one of the documents accompanying the application of admission.

"The Senator devoted a large portion of his speech to a critical analysis of the ordinance; and in one portion of it, he will pardon me for saying that *I think his criticism was hardly justifiable.* It was upon that portion in which a verbal error had been committed by the young gentleman who made the copy. A copy was presented here which could not be acted on before the original arrived. A slight discrepancy was detected between the copy furnished and the one in the volume of debates; *and that error is seized upon here to excite a prejudice against the innuendo that a stupendous fraud was in contemplation.* No direct charge is made upon anybody, but the intimation is thrown out under cover of these two copies of the ordinance, that some enormous fraud might have been perpetrated. Sir, I think *if I had made the discovery, and the explanation was given that it was a mere verbal error of the young man in making the copy, I should have dropped it there, without attempting to fasten upon the people of California the odium of an intended fraud upon Government.*"

4. *That Congress has a right to burden the act of admission with conditions, or to postpone the ... and that the case of Kansas ...* On this point let us quote from a series of resolutions offered to the Senate by Mr. CALHOUN, in February, 1847:

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle of our political creed, that a people, in forming a Constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity and happiness; and, in conformity thereto, *no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be "Republican;"* AND THAT THE IMPOSITION OF ANY OTHER BY CONGRESS WOULD NOT ONLY BE A VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, BUT IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM RESTS."

Mr. BUCHANAN, corresponding, as Secretary of State, with the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, uses the following language in a letter dated March 18, 1848. He is referring to the admission of the territory acquired from Mexico to the Union as States:

"Congress, under all circumstances, and under the treaties, are the sole judges of this proper time, because they, and they alone, under the Federal Constitution, have power to admit new States into the Union. That they will *always exercise this power as soon as the condition of the inhabitants of any acquired territory may render it proper, cannot be doubted.* By this means the Federal Treasury can alone be relieved from the expense of supporting Territorial Governments. Besides, CONGRESS WILL NEVER TURN A DEAF EAR TO A PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO ENJOY THE PRIVILEGES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. THEIR DESIRE TO BECOME ONE OF THE STATES OF THIS UNION WILL BE GRANTED THE MOMENT IT CAN BE DONE WITH SAFETY."

ROBERT TOOMBS, in remarks addressed to the House of Representatives, Feb. 27, 1850, talks in the same direction. Let the reader also note that gentleman's views a half dozen years ago upon "Squatter Sovereignty:"

"This new doctrine, asserting the right of the squatters on the public domain to assume sovereignty over it, in its territorial state, was concocted only for a Presidential campaign. It failed of its purpose, and is now brought into general contempt. It is believed to be without a defender, except in its putative father, (Gen. CASS.) Congress alone has the right to legislate for the Territories, until they shall be prepared for admission into the Union. AT THAT PERIOD THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO FORM SUCH GOVERNMENT AS THEY MAY PREFER, WITH THE SOLE RESTRICTION THAT IT SHALL BE REPUBLICAN."

There is no difficulty in multiplying such evidences indefinitely. The recorded speeches of DOUGLAS, TOOMBS, BUTLER, and the other ... ...ately than in the language of Mr. DOUGLAS himself, when closing his brilliant speech on the admission of California, June 12, 1850. Remember that California applied without an ... tion, framed by what was loudly asserted among the Pro-Slavery faction to be a partial and partisan Convention, representing but a minority of the people, without an enumeration of the population, and with defective papers; and then, in the following extract, read Kansas for California. The lection will be edifying:

"In conclusion, Sir, I will only say that *I regret to see such extraordinary efforts made to raise objections to the admission of California into the Union, that would be accomplished only if it be that you are disposed to deal with us more rigor in the case of California than you have shown in any other* ... *claims* ... AND YOUR JUSTICE? Is not your faith and your honor pledged ... ...ion, and ... ...stipulations ... ...o her the voting power ... ...ors of justice ... ...erers. *You look to* ... *to life, as to propose* ... *furnish her money to* ... *to give her that protection* ... *the United States have received* ... *same time that you extract* ... *all dollars from her through your* ... *and when she, after waiting patiently for a term* ... *has lost all hope of that, you* ... *urged to throw* ... *into the scale in favor of the Pretender.*

"A house divided against itself cannot ... In addition to the *spread* of Carlism thro... Spain, a more or less overt struggle, upon q... tions relating to the royal household, has b... carried on between the Queen and her Mi... ters, ever since the accession of the latter ... power. The mutual hatred and disgust which exist are displayed to as great a degree as is possible under the circumstances. In the manufacturing districts of Spain the proletariat Red Republican element is powerful, and daily acquiring fresh courage and strength. If not numerically able to counteract the Carlist influence in the agricultural districts, it is, in an opposite direction, equally ferocious in hostility to the existing order of things. The Espartero-O'Donnell Ministry has lost popularity with all classes, simply because it has endeavored to conciliate the interests of all. It has retained power so long because there has been no successor to whom it could peacefully transfer the reins of Government. No nation can long remain at rest which is in such a condition. The recent revolutionary movement may not be conclusive, and it may be an accident which shall yet determine from what quarter the final blow shall come; but come it must, sooner or later. When it is struck it will be, of course, first of all in opposition to the Government; but, that overthrown, Carlism and Republicanism will still remain arrayed against each other in hostile camps, and we fear that order cannot be hoped for until the dross of demagogism, which corrupts all parties in Spain, shall have been consumed in the crucible of political anarchy.

China and America.

The nineteenth century is full of wonders. The historian of the world's progress stands aghast at the mighty tides of progress. Islamism had been for some time in its last agony and the cross of St. Agatha paraded in the streets of Stamboul. But LOUIS NAPOLEON, with the aid of Papal-stridden Austria steps in to pull down both the Mussulmun's crescent and the Muscovites cross, and both now are striving to add another leaf to the laurels of the Vatican. Great Britain having drifted reluctantly into the contest, and being made the instrument of LOUIS NAPOLEON, frowns alike upon the Sultan, the Czar and the Pope, and points to LUTHER, CALVIN, and WESLEY, as the pole stars of the true believer. And at a distance from this strife Young America relished ...vastly the general turmoil and confusion, hoping that right would triumph over might. While all this contest was paving the ... ... Christianity and ... ... globe. CONFUCIUS is superseded by the Chinese Christian. The American and English Missionaries' works have borne a noble fruit. The Chinese begin themselves to revolt against their unnatural imprisonment, and strive to open their remarkable depositories of Mandarins and opium and wigtails to the British and American merchants, and the influence of American and European civilization.

This work of Chinese civilization, begun by the Christian Missionary, promises to be further developed by the wonderful influence of the Californian gold mines, which having attracted thousands and thousands of Chinese to the diggings, have sent many of them back to their Chinese homes, not only full of golden experiences but also of remarkable tales about American civilization.

While we rejoice in the awakening of the Chinese mind to the spiritual influences of the Gospel and to the material influence of Californian gold, and while we trust that the influence of the latter will be chastened by the influence of the former, the position of our Chinese population in California, amounting already to near 100,000 persons, must sooner or later constitute another element of interual trouble.

The Chinese in California will soon vindicate their right to citizenship. In what social state shall we place them? There is a nut for Alderman BRIGGS and Ex-Councilman WILD, and the great genius of Know-Nothingism to crack. Shall the Chinese be like the enslaved niggers in the South, or like the free niggers in the North? Like the Mormons at Salt Lake, or like our Dutch and Irish fellow-countrymen? It may be said that enough for the day is the evil thereof, but these are questions that must rise up, and which the construction of the great Pacific highway must soon bring near.

Materially there are lots of fields for young China. Our manufactures, especially those of delicate texture, want a stimulus to compete successfully with those of Great Britain, France and Germany, and we think that much of the fine China ware and fine silk goods now manufactured abroad and imported at a heavy expense, might be made at home, if our manufacturers were to enroll in China bands of artificers to do that small, minute business, which Yankees are too proud and smart to perform.

... is a chance for the friends of a protective tariff to obtain their object and at the same time the object of bringing scores of benighted Confucians under the sway of our modern influences. And how would it tell to bring into one of the Western Territories, mapped out by Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, or Col. BENTON, 50,000 black men and 50,000 Chinese women, in order to make a practical experiment whether BENJAMIN DISRAELI's idea of a Caucasian race cannot be excelled, if Africa and China amalgamate, and thus a new colony be introduced into the world which will puzzle the naturalist and confound the politician.

The Rain.

The long desired and much needed rain, desired alike for the drooping vegetation of the surrounding country, and for the purification and cooling of our filthy and overheated streets, came upon us yesterday in a copious and refreshing shower. The heat of the weather was hardly abated, but the moisture of the atmosphere made it much more endurable. If the street cleaners, sprinkling their carts and such functionaries, should be set to work this morn...

...mer ventilation in the British House of Peers. Lord LYNDHURST, after waiting some months in expectation that the Earl of CLARENDON would make a communication to the House touching Italian affairs, lost patience a few weeks since at the pertinacious silence of the Foreign Secretary, and rose in his place to put a question to that illustrious functionary relative to this interesting subject. From the observations with which the EX-Chancellor prefaced his interrogatory on that occasion, and from the Foreign Secretary's answer, we can form a very correct idea of the political condition and prospects of Italy at present. Lord LYNDHURST, after alluding to the grievances of the Italian people in general, presented to his brother Peers a deplorable picture of the sufferings and afflictions of the unfortunate Neapolitans under the despotism of King BOMBA. He assured the House that the whole Government of Naples is at this moment in the hands of "police agents, spies, and informers." Neither clergy nor laity are exempt from outrage and insult. At the recent political trials there, the most scandalous proceedings were witnessed. Ministers of religion were stripped of their ecclesiastical dues and threatened with imprisonment and the infliction of the lash unless they consented to give evidence against the accused, and to reveal those secrets which had been imparted to them under the seal of confession; and such as had no secrets to reveal were not unfrequently coerced by the same means into bearing *false* testimony against those whose conviction and destruction the Government of his Neapolitan Majesty was anxious to compass!

That is an illustration of political life in Naples in the Nineteenth Century. But what was the Foreign Secretary's answer to Lord LYNDHURST's question? One portion of this question asked the Earl of CLARENDON to submit the correspondence of the British Government with the Italian despots to the consideration of the House. This, however, was a request with which the Minister could not think of complying, under existing circumstances. That correspondence is still going on, and until it is ended, he could not, consistently with his duty, submit any part of it to the public. He condescended, nevertheless, to give his interrogator and the House some interesting items of intelligence relative to this Italian question. There has been a joint dispatch addressed by the ... and English Governments to the Court of ... on the subject of its oppression and ... of its people, which will doubtless receive an attentive consideration, and a respectful answer, as soon as the Government of His Neapolitan Majesty shall have got through with their work of ... The Papal Government has likewise been communicated with, and their answer has been received. They will be quite willing to acquiesce in the withdrawal of the foreign troops which now occupy the capital and territory of His Holiness, as soon as they shall have organized a mercenary force sufficiently powerful to keep the disaffected in order, and to insure impunity to oppression! Austria, too, has been addressed on the impropriety of keeping military occupation of independent Italian States, and has returned what Lord CLARENDON deems a most gracious and satisfactory response to the note of the Queen's Government. Austria is fully sensible of the *abstract* injustice of occupying the territories of independent Italian States with her military, and would gladly withdraw her soldiers from the States in question—but, alas! the "*circumstances* of the time" do not admit of such a step! When those unfortunate *circumstances*, which make this obnoxious occupation necessary, shall have vanished, Austria will be happy to comply with the request of Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary!

Austria, however, is not the only Trans-Alpine Power that holds military occupation of independent Italian States. It must not be forgotten that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, the British Queen's best-beloved brother and ally, is still in possession of Rome and its territory. But why is this? What better right have *French* soldiers to occupy the Roman *capital* than *Austrian* soldiers have to occupy the Roman *Legations?* And with what propriety can Austria be required to evacuate the Legations, while France is permitted to retain possession of the capital? The first step in this business, surely, should be the withdrawal of French troops from Rome. But the withdrawal of those troops cannot, we are told, take place under present circumstances. Nothing, of course, could afford greater pleasure to NAPOLEON than the gratification of his will in this instance, were that gratification compatible with the peace of Rome and the interests of Italy. Such, however, is unfortunately the case. Were the French troops to be ... denly withdrawn from the Papal capital the wildest anarchy would quickly prevail there, and an Austrian force would immediately be called in to crush rebellion and restore order. No, no, the French soldiers cannot yet evacuate Rome. The French Emperor, like his Austrian brother, is the slave of *circumstances*, and must be subservient to them—no matter how much it may pain his feelings or thwart his inclination! That is the substance of the Earl of CLARENDON's answer to the question of the *Ex*-Lord Chancellor of England; and now our readers can judge what are the political sufferings and political prospects of the Italian people at the present time. To us it appears that their present political prospects are as gloomy as their present political sufferings are great. The French Emperor's reason for not withdrawing his troops from the Roman capital is excellent, but not one bit better than that which Austria assigns for continuing to occupy the Roman Legations; and as both must be held equally valid by England, the question of evacuation, so far as ... is concerned, may be looked on as ... settled.

...ch nor Austria will warrant because ... ...ion, ...ty, it will be ... ...ospects of ... ...or ... ...g such a step, but on account of ... respect for ... ...ngs of Clarendon have evidently ... no effects on the Governments of ... despots; and yet they have produced ... effect perhaps which their author ever expected from them. If they have not ... ...pressions of Italian tyrants, they have ... *gulled* the British *people*, and led them to suppose that their Minister, like the ... some sympathy for their brethren of Italy.

The Italian people have been unfortunate in many respects, but in no respect have they been more unfortunate than in their choice of patrons and protectors.

☞ Her Majesty's lands on the Hastings Road, in Canada, are to be thrown open to settlers. An agent, appointed by the Governor-General, gives public notice that any steady, virtuous young gentleman, of 18 years and upwards, whose character is certified by respectable parties, may receive, for the asking, a tract of 100 acres, on condition that he take possession within eighteen months, cultivates twelve acres in the course of four years, and puts up a house twenty by eighteen feet. The district offered in market lies in the county of Hastings, Upper Canada. The Canada papers are putting together this offer and the project of Catholic colonization lately broached in convention at Buffalo.

☞ A note from the Sculptor, CRAWFORD, establishes the proprietorship of Mr. PERKINS in the Beethoven Statue, presented to the Boston Music Hall. Mr. CRAWFORD says he asked the favor of being allowed to dedicate his time to the production of this model, as a mark of friendly regard, but insisted upon Mr. PERKINS' acceptance of it as a *souvenir*. Mr. C. has just returned from Rome.

☞ Telegraphing was entirely interrupted last night south of Philadelphia, by the severe storm which prevailed along the line.

Library Matters.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Boston Mercantile Library shows a membership of 2 877, much ahead of any former year, and a catalogue largely increased by donation and purchase. A scheme is on foot for raising a fund of $100,000 to place the institution upon a more substantial basis. Upon the finishing of the new rooms, $14 000 have been expended.

Harvard College now numbers in all its Libraries more than 100,000 volumes. Seventy thousand books and 30,000 pamphlets constitute the Public Library in Gore Hall. Mr. SIBLEY, the Librarian, has made an appeal to the public for further donations, as its shelves cannot be greatly enriched by purchase in consequence of the limited fund at the disposal of the Library for such purposes. The fund yields now but little more than $500 per annum.

The Law Library of Cincinnati has nearly completed the full set of American Reports, has the entire list of Irish Reports, and House of Lords Reports, some of which cost as high as $15 per volume. The Library is conducted upon a joint-stock plan, similar to that of the New York Law Institute, and by a vote adopted at the last annual meeting, an assessment of $10 upon each share has been ordered for the support of the establishment during the coming year. The amount of volumes purchased within the past year amounted to nearly double that of any previous year; the expenses likewise doubled.

... ...

...Young Sisters of Friday relates the ...

...highly respectable fabricator ... of Port Hope, C. W., had reason of ... the finding of his wife, who is said to be a young and accomplished lady, the mother of A child less than two years of age. The person suspected of having estranged the wife from ... and become the father as well as ... child, is named HENDERSON, also a resident of Port Hope. He is an Australian adventurer, who spent some time in the distant gold regions and accumulated some capital. He has, since his return—as Mr. B. has reason to believe—insinuated himself into the affections of Mrs. B. and persuaded her to believe that he was the model of manhood, while her lord was anything but a kind and devoted husband.

The world rejoices with guile
Into her heart for easy entrance won.

The husband, finding his wife lost, proposed to her that the matter should not be made more notorious, but that a divorce should be effected in the most quiet manner possible by mutual consent. He received no answer to the proposition, but on the night following the discovery—Monday last—the lady was missing, and her child also. The husband suspected that his wife had gone to her parents at Niagara, and followed thither, not to reclaim her but to recover his child. He did not find her there, and at once concluded that she had crossed to this city. He came to Rochester, and found that the guilty pair left Port Hope on Monday night in the *Highlander* for this place. They stopped at a hotel in Charlotte, where the woman remained while her paramour returned to Port Hope, to transact some business or perhaps to lull the suspicion of the husband. He did not go to Port Hope by the boat, but left the steamer at Cobourg and went to Port Hope by land, and evidently with no desire to be seen.

The elopement had created great sensation in the village, and all sympathy run with the injured husband, and no little indignation was expressed against the seducer. The first merchants and business men of the town took the affair in hand and perhaps intended to take HENDERSON in hand too. When they heard that he had returned, a number of them repaired to his residence—he is a bachelor, boarding with his sisters—and demanded admittance. They were assured that the person they sought was not within and so they left, not caring to make a search against the wishes of respectable ladies, although they were quite sure that HENDERSON was at home. H. returned in the *Highlander* on Tuesday. The runaway wife became alarmed—or perhaps partially resolved to retrace her steps—and went back to Port Hope in the steamer *Maple Leaf* on Wednesday. After she had left, her husband arrived from Niagara and went to Charlotte, armed to the teeth and no doubt fully resolved to shoot HENDERSON. He got there in time to find that both birds had flown.

It appears that HENDERSON did not know that Mrs. B. had returned, and soon after she reached Port Hope in the *Maple Leaf*, he embarked for Rochester in the *Highlander*, arriving here yesterday morning. Before going on shore he discovered the man he had wronged, and the man he dared not meet, standing on the dock. He concealed himself on the steamer, and was on board when she left on her return trip at 8 o'clock. The injured husband remained here yesterday, awaiting further developments. The end of this matter is not yet. Mr. B. is anxious to find his child, which the destroyers of his peace have put in some place of concealment beyond his reach. He will no doubt find it soon, and perhaps find HENDERSON. If so, look out for burnt powder.

ATTEMPT OF FOX TO ESCAPE.—JOHN FOX, the murderer of HENRY, sentenced to be executed at New Brunswick on August 27th, made an unsuccessful attempt to break his irons and escape a few days since. Since his sentence he has been chained by his ankles to the floor of his cell, and a vigilant watch has been kept over him. Recently Sheriff ADRIANCE examined his irons, and found them so nearly filed off that a few minutes more of filing would have severed them when a favorable opportunity for escape arrived. The file could not be found, nor would he tell where it was! New irons were placed upon his feet, and handcuffs upon his hands. The ... allowed no strangers to visit him, and the ... in which he obtained the file is a mystery.—*N. Y. Daily Ads.*

BRIG DESTROYED BY A WATER-SPOUT.—FOUR DROWNED.—We regret to learn that the brig ... (of Baltimore,) KIDWELL, from Aspinwall for Key West for a cargo of grano, was struck on the ... June by a water-spout, and capsized. The ...'s son and three seamen, who were below at ... were drowned. The captain, mate and ... succeeded in getting on the vessel's bottom, where they remained until the long-boat broke from the deck and came up alongside, when ... got into it, and after rowing four days, landed within 120 miles of Carthagena.—*Balt. Patriot.*

HARDEN & Co.'s FREIGHT CAR BURNED.—On the Providence Railroad, on Saturday night, the freight car, containing HARDEN & Co.'s crates, took fire from sparks from the engine, and in a few moments it was in a blaze. The car, with its contents, was burned. HARDEN & Co.'s trunks of valuable goods, consisting of sundry packages of silver from JONES, BALL & POOR, of this city, and many packages of silks, were reduced to ashes. The Express Company's loss will not fall far short of $13,000 or $15,000. The fire occurred this side of Mansfield.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's Velpan's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.**—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a ... with the first dose. The genuine article has ... RICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each ...
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.,
and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Rushton's Pure Soda Water.**—... more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and ... Syrup of Forest Rock and Soda, which is ... the most cooling drinks a person can take in ... weather? Only to be had at
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or ...** is speedily healing health, hope, and joy among the ... and the ailing in every section of the Union. ... nothing, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, ... dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, ... depression, or any other disorder of the organs of ... digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels ... benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, ... recovers the health and the energies which belong ... best condition of the physical and mental system.
C. M. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Pic-Nic Grove, at Flushing.**—Is just one of those cool, quiet, secluded retreats that everyone loves for on a hot summer's day. It is life up expressly for families, schools, and pic-nic parties passing over the FLUSHING RAILROAD. See advertisement under head of Railroads.

☞ **Robinson's Political Map.**—Large size, 84x54 inches, small size, 42x24, should be in the hands of every friend of Freedom. For sale at No. 138 Nassau-st., office of the *Free State Advocate*.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
... cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ... FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. ... HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

HEADS! HEADS!! HEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,
No. 8 City Hall, New-York, July 26, 1856.
THE PUBLIC.—Reports having obtained circulation of the evil fumes of disease calculated to ... unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioners of Health deem it proper to state that no disease in this City in an epidemic form. Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending ... 19th, over the previous week, the total deaths ... six less than the corresponding week of 1855, ... year was unusually healthy, the mortality for the ... having been 5,936 less than in 1854.
The Commissioners desire of using timely precaution ... prevention of disease and the preservation of ... meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock ... their office, for the purpose of acting upon all matter which the Board have cognizance.
ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, President Board of Councilmen.
RICHARD H. THOMPSON, M. D., Health Officer.
... ROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physician.
... MILLER, M. D., Health Commissioner.
... W. MORRIS, City Inspector.
... order.
... F. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

COMPANIA GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

TURTLE SOUP.—A few green Turtle will be ... at short notice at BIELL'S Old Star Hotel ... Chatham-st., THIS DAY.
... BIELL, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN RAVEN COMPANY ... prepared to furnish in any quantity desired, ... Raven White Clay. Orders will be received by ... BIELY, No. 27 Wall-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant ... a situation as housework in a ... where a child is kept. The best of city reference ... washer and ironer, and plain cook, would go ... the country, and prefers a family ... establishment. Has been in this country. Call at No. 27 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d flr. floor, up stairs, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable and experienced man, having some knowledge of business and keeping store, at present out of employment, wishes a situation in any kind of business or store, ship chandlery—provision or hardware preferred. Reference given. Address or call on C. TRUMPY, No. 183 Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker of bread; can give good City reference. Call at No. 217 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory reference. Address X. L. O., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two young women, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer. Apply to their present employer, who is about giving up housekeeping, No. 164 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, for a small private family. Reference given. Apply at No. 76 6th av., front room, third floor, opposite the Greenwich Bank.

SITUATION WANTED—For a woman with a young child; is willing to work for small wages, to secure for the present a comfortable home. Apply at No. 63 James-st.

EDUCATION.—A graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, of several years' experience as a teacher, is open to an engagement. His testimonials and references will be found unexceptionable. Beside the full B. A. course of the Universities of Dublin and London, he has taught the elements of the Hebrew, French, and German. Addres D. D. D., at the office of this paper.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal of or Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

ENTRY CLERK AND BOY WANTED—In the dry goods jobbing business. Apply between 4½ and 5 P. M. to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, No. 292 Broadway.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boat steerers—whaling wages and lay. Sailing ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a liquor, tea and coffee store; one acquainted with the business, and can come well recommended, will find a steady place and a comfortable home. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock this day, at No. 419 8th av., near 36th-st.

AN ORGANIST—(american)—Of acknowledged ability, desires a situation in a Protestant church. A good salary and fine organ will be required. Address Box No. 110 International Hotel, Broadway.

GOOD COLORED COOK WANTED.—One that will assist in general housework in a small private family. Good reference required. Inquire No. 113 Lexington-av.

FRENCH SERVANTS DISENGAGED—Housekeeper, cook, nurse and man waiter. For further particulars, apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, an excellent infants' nurse.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 4 conductors, 6 clerks, 3 porters, 3 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 firemen, 3 brakemen, 3 coachmen, 2 men on steamers, 2 drivers and 3 boys for trades and for a store.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED.—A Protestant woman, Scotch or English preferred, to do chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing, and in taking care of children. Apply at No. 67, old number 72, Bedford-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One first-rate lathe hand on car axles. None need apply who do not understand their business. Apply at the Office, Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF SERVANTS are directed to the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and elderly lady, between 12th and Canal sts., and near Broadway, in a house where there are few boarders. Two bedrooms and parlor required—the advertiser partially furnishing them. Terms must be moderate. An answer addressed RANDALL, *Times* office, giving all particulars, will receive attention.

BOARDING.—An unusually pleasant and neatly furnished room on the 2d floor may be had with board by a gentleman and his wife, or a single gentleman. Style of living, first-rate; cooking "old-fashioned;" and boarders few in number. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 17 6th-av., opposite Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman, lady, child and servant are desirous of obtaining board in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Liberal board will be paid. Address B. A., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required. Apply immediately. The house is situated on high ground, rendering it a cool retreat.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—By a gentleman and wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they can enjoy comforts of a home. Address A. B. C., office of this paper.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-Square.

BOARD WANTED IN NEWPORT, R. I.—For a lady, child, (7 years,) and nurse, in a family where there are few boarders; in the town, overlooking the harbor, preferred; references exchanged. Address L. W. F., No. 323 4th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake Hotel, (Wawayanda House,) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a party of six persons, who will require three sleeping-rooms, with board, for a few weeks, at a farm-house easy of access by railroad, and not over two hours' ride from the City. Direct Box No. 686 Post-Office, New-York.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD—At a large mansion about two hours' ride by cars from the City; airy rooms, fine shade, bathing, fishing, no musquitoes, no fever and ague. Board $6 per week. Address Box No. 321 Post-Office.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses, with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for a man with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOEER & CO., No. 80 Cliff-st.

STATIONERY FOR SALE.—One of the best stands down town; stock about $3,500, all new and salable; $1,500 required cash. This is a good chance for a person wishing to enter this business, as will be shown. Address immediately, with real name, B. A. R., this paper.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale and putting up Dreyer's Patent Lighting Conductors, known to be the best rods used. Large returns can be made. Also, rights for sale. Apply to
W. KAMENA, No. 13 South William-st.

$400—PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate cash business, established for the last five years; is in full operation. Office, &c., down town.
HOWES & CO., No. 54 Nassau-st.

$2,000 A YEAR—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New York Post-Office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

SPURIOUS! INJURIOUS!—Spurious imitations of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for insects and vermin, are in the market. Avoid them. They are charged with mineral poison. Not an insect will they kill. Look to the label and the signature when you purchase. Buy at the depot No. 424 Broadway, or of a druggist upon whom you can depend. Price 25 cents per flask.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER.

When Woodworth sang so sweetly of
"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well."
it was before the days of modern inventions. Now the country people have "hicked the bucket," and draw water from their wells with a chain. And in our land of thrift, while alcohol runs free, the well watch is "chained up!"—Mrs. Grundy says "that's consistent." We may yet have a new song in praise, not of the "Bucket," but of "The newly-forged chain, the iron-linked chain,
The nine-plated chain that revolves in the well."
Or better still, of the world-renowned
PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER,
so handsomely in the "heated term" which are for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-Slip, N. Y.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ORGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 800½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 87 Tremont row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 81 Main-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 125 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—JARDIN & SON, Grand Piano Forte Manufacturers, after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the new building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of Willow and Oyster sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE ... flourishing town of Elizabeth, N. J., containing a modern ... dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly ... in Grove-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey ... of 1002 feet, conveniently arranged, with ... stable, &c. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to ... F. R. CHILDS, Box, Elizabeth.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large, 6 story ... store and lot, No 267 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st. The ... stories are well lighted, suitable for a printer, book ... bindery, or other machinery. Apply to S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 359 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No 164 East ... 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, ... and in complete order; also, some valuable property on ... Lexington-av. and 32d st. Inquire at No. 166 East 19th st.

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome furnished four-story brick house, situated near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect; first-class stocks or railroad bonds taken in exchange, and possession can be had at once. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—All furnished complete, and containing six sleeping rooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry, with brick floor; a well of excellent water at the door; a large new barn and carriage-house, and other out-buildings; with all the farming utensils, good horses, cows, and abundance of poultry, with thirty acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the crops all in; one orchard bearing, one young and one peach orchard, with shade trees, fruit and shrubbery. The house, &c., is situated one mile from Rahway, on the Woodbridge Road, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of Mr. LAMB, Howard Hotel, New-York; or of Mr. DEGRAW, Mansion House, Rahway depot, N. J. Price $7,000. $3,000 can remain on mortgage.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE—In Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, N. J., with 20 acres of excellent land, for sale or exchange for property in New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn. There is a new double two story house, built in modern style, with large wing, piazzas, &c. Out buildings extensive; handsome garden, and fruit in abundance. It is within 19 miles of New-York; access unlimited by railroad or steamboat, making it a most convenient and desirable residence for any one doing business in town. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The place occupied by the subscriber, about one mile south of Poughkeepsie, and two hours' ride from this City by Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is nearly new, and very convenient; greenhouse, grapery, stables, carriage-houses, &c., &c.; abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. It is beautifully located, and one of the most desirable on the Hudson River.
CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, not four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the New Bowery, is a grocery, well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to plating for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse-power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

TWO VERY SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—Situated in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. One house is 42 feet front and rear, and 56 feet deep, and contains 17 rooms. The other is 60 feet front by 38 feet deep, and contains 16 rooms. The grounds are beautifully located on the banks of a river, the scenery is very attractive, and the place very healthy. For further particulars inquire of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, or N. E. ADAMS, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 111-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 237 Greenwich st., New-York. ROST. WARRELL

20,000 ACRES OF TEXAS LANDS,—also, 32,000 acres of Georgia lands; also, 1,400 acres in Ulster County, N. Y., for sale or exchange; also, a splendid farm on States Island, in a high state of cultivation, with 5 acres of grapes; also, an excellent farm near Elizabethtown, on the Railway road, house 30x50, barns large and commodious, land in good order, &c. For full particulars apply at No. 157 Broadway, to SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law and Commissioner for all the States.

COTTAGE AND ONE AND THREE QUARTER ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the village of Aquackanock, N. J., ¾ of a mile from depot, and 13 miles from New-York on the Erie Railroad; time by the cars, 80 minutes; price $1,100; terms easy. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 327 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. till 4½ P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For unimproved property on the Hudson River, near Yonkers, or improved in this City—a neat country seat of an acre of ground, beautifully improved, with every convenience, and for beauty of location is not surpassed. Distant 13 miles by the Harlem or New Haven Railroads. J. COLEMAN HART, Architect, No. 167 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 13th st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

$1,500.—FAST-SAILING YACHT FOR SALE—45 feet long, 13 feet beam; 5 berths in after cabin, 2 in forward; water-closet, wash-room, tank, pantries, and everything complete for club of 16 or 20. She is 3 years old, in good order. Call at No. 23 Coenties slip
S. E. ARROSMITH.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, on Atlantic-st., near the Athenæum, for a number of years; a three-story attic and basement brick house, with under-cellar, substantially built, and in perfect order. The location is very desirable for a hotel, seminary, or public institution. For particulars, address Box No. 2,829 City Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS.—A fine house in perfect order, and commanding situation, having one of the best views in that vicinity, will be let for a term of months. Apply to W. H. HOEERS, No. 196 Broadway, or Mr. BAXTER'S Land Office at Yonkers.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonable low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. SEEES, No. 161 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated in the most desirable and fashionable location; is entirely new and handsomely furnished—No. 14 West 37th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—To a private family, the upper part of house No. 143 2d-av., near 15th-st., containing 5 rooms and 3 closets. Rent, $22 per month, which will be mostly taken in board for two young men. Apply in the store.

APARTMENTS TO LET—No 37 King-st., to a small genteel family. Possession can be had immediately.

MILLINERY STORE TO LET—No. 89 Canal-st., and the fixtures for sale, with the option of purchasing the whole, or a part of the stock.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. S. BULL & SON, No. 104 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—Or part of a house, pleasantly located; rent not to exceed $100. Located between Bank and 23d sts., and west of 7th-av. Address J. H. P., No. 196 West-st.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. D. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by C. B. B.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
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Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

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BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 124 and 126 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, blankbooks, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithographing executed at low rates. Cards, circulars and bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

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JENNINGS' JEWELERY STORE—NO. 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—About six weeks since, a BOX OF MARBLE, received per Steamship Knoxville from Savannah, and supposed to have been taken away from pier No. 4 N. R. by mistake. Any person giving information of the same at the office of the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 12 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by JOSEPH LOCKITT & CO., dated Brooklyn, July 2, for $2,000, in favor of CHAS. BARTH, at the Long Island Bank. All persons are cautioned against receiving said note, as payment has been stopped.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] By CHARLES [illegible] & Brothers.

[illegible] equal to many preceding works [illegible] of Harry Lorrequer, this volume is well worth perusal. LEVER and DICKENS started [illegible] contemporaneously as candidates for public favor, while THACKERAY was producing his [illegible] Papers, and similar specimens of that popular literature, the wit and farce of which mainly consists in a succession of outrages upon orthography. Since then THACKERAY has become a satirist—a censor morum; DICKENS has exhibited the lights and shadows of humanity. LEVER, who possessed the rare art of being able to put a vast quantity of high animal spirits upon paper, has apparently written with no higher aim than to amuse the public. In the work before us he has evidently a higher motive—namely, to show how the great political measure of 1829 (Catholic Emancipation) has operated on the social condition of England and the Irish.

Here is the story of a great landed estate in the west of Ireland, recklessly and foolishly managed by the owner of which (after a vain struggle to maintain, under the *new*, the political power which had been his family's hereditary possession under the *old* system) expatriates himself, leaving his niece as his *sine tenea*, but so checked by a harsh agent as to have no power of continuing to give to the poor tenantry that employment which, while it constantly improved the estate, almost wholly supplied them with the means of existence. The character of this heroine is drawn with delicacy as well as force, and is a very pretty fancy sketch, in strong contrast with a rather "strong-minded" cousin, with—if we may use the terms—considerable repellant attractions. Foremost among the heroes (for there is a trio of them) is the gifted son of a country shopkeeper, who, only a student of "old Trinity" in 1829, winds up his a *Leverian* operation, as Chief Justice of Ireland in our own days. Excellent Jack Massingtred and dashing Barry Martin are reintroduced from the Lorrequer gallery, with considerable effect. There is a stately Lady Dorothea, who figures forcibly; an intriguing lawyer, who is foiled; a half-mad artist; a capital half-length of a political parish priest; and, the best drawn character of all, a cold-blooded, clear-headed money-lender, (with all the flash and hardness of one branch of his class,) whose adventures in Ireland, where he turns out to be "*not* the man for Galway," are related with the spirit and gayety of LEVER's earlier and livelier writings.

On the whole, the book is better than LEVER's later romances, and, with all its faults, will scarcely fail to amuse. It is dedicated to Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY O'SULLIVAN, (the Murtagh O'Mulligan of MOORE's *Judges in England*) and its tone is Orange, with a dash of the Purple, all through.

THE LIFE OF COL. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, AND HIS NARRATIVE OF EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN KANSAS, NEBRASKA, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA. The Memoir by SAMUEL M. SPEICER, A. M. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.

The memoir of the gallant candidate for the Presidency forms a small portion of this volume. Out of 493 pages, it occupies only 69, (including title-page and preface,) many of which tell the reader nothing, being occupied in discussing Col. FREMONT's qualifications for the high office for which, with a justifiable ambition, he has been selected as an aspirant. It is rather a scanty and unsufficient biography, most of the materials drawn from the newspapers. In the essential points of a *personal* memoir, it is very deficient.

Despite this drawback, the book possesses great interest and value, inasmuch as over 420 pages are filled with Col. FREMONT's own Narrative of the Adventures and Explorations which have made him world-famous. Here, in the gallant traveler's own words, we have a continuous history of years of labor devoted to public service,—of privations cheerfully endured,—of perseverance which no dangers could diminish,—of courage equal to the most difficult emergencies,—of scientific knowledge practically applied to noble purposes,—of a brave and adventurous spirit, yet gentle withal, which bore him onward to success. How few public men, at the present time, have achieved so much for their native land! His own record of his own deeds speaks more for him than any eulogy, however labored or rhetorical. We are happy to have it in this volume—even with the drawback of Mr. SMUCKER's "attempt on his life." Col. FREMONT's Narratives are truly eloquent, in their graceful simplicity, and cannot be too widely circulated.

BUTTRE's portrait of Col. FREMONT forms the frontispiece. There are also a couple of rudely-executed wood-cuts which do not add to the value of the volume.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION TO NICARAGUA. By WILLIAM V. WELLS, Consul-General of the Republic of Honduras. 1 vol. 12mo, New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

Such a book as this, relating the history of the stirring events in Nicaragua, during the last two years, has been greatly needed. It contains a full and well-digested account of these events—important not only for the present, but by reason of the influence they will exercise upon the cause of Freedom all over the world. Not a single incident of interest is omitted here. Everything is told boldly and with spirit, and the author's personal intimacy with General WALKER has put him in possession of much information not to be obtained from general sources. This relation of what has been done, in and for Nicaragua, is perfectly reliable, and Mr. WELLS has avoided the temptation of making a great book out of copious materials. His authorship has been *currente calamo*, for the book has been written, published, and put into circulation in twenty days,—of course, the materials had previously been collected and arranged.

The opening chapter contains a biographical notice of General WALKER, of which we have to make a complaint that it is far too brief. Following this are the details of the whole expedition, including a variety of documentary papers (proclamations, correspondence, &c.) of much interest. The history winds up with the Presidential election of RIVAS, in April, and the military trial and conviction of SCHLESSINGER in May, followed by the expedition of General GOICOURIA, in the same month, against the marauders of Juigalba and Chontales. A summary of events relating to the most important events in Central America, from the discovery of Honduras by COLUMBUS to the recent recognition of the Nicaraguan Minister, suitably concludes the volume.

A portrait of General WALKER, (neatly engraved by N. ORR from a daguerreotype executed at San Francisco,) forms an appropriate frontispiece to the work. There is also J. H. COLTON's excellent map of Central America, which, of itself, is worth the price of the volume.

THE WANDERER. By the Author of "The Watchman," "The Lawyer's Story," &c. New-York: E. D. LONG.

Here is a romance of real life, very much out of the beaten track of every-day novels. In "The Lawyer's Story," which originally appeared in the *Sunday Dispatch*, the author showed considerable talent. He followed up this success with a domestic novel, called "The Watchman," containing, among other clever characters, quite a Cooperish sketch of a regular Trans-Atlantic "old salt." In the present volume he evidently has endeavored to beat his former works, and he certainly has succeeded.

If *The Wanderer* had been presented in the form of an autobiography, it could scarcely have had greater *vraisemblance* than in its present form. It reads like a chapter from a very-day life. There is no endeavor to "pile up the agony" by exciting adventures or extravagant characters. Every incident [illegible] is a transcript from the [illegible] of Old York. Every character appears as if sketched from [illegible] Johnny Milton, a true original, is the brother to Jack Jenkins, of *The Watchman*, and the "tough yarns" which he spins are original as himself. It would be easy to point out the distinctive individualities of each character. The story, by the way, is that of a youth born in this country, early orphaned, cast on his own resources, conquering fortune, and finally, after much struggling, (vividly depicted here,) settling down, for life and love, in New-Hampshire. (Mr. J. R. MAITLAND is the author.)

THE MARBLE-WORKER'S MANUAL. Translated from the French by Miss M. L. BOOTH.

This valuable hand-book for the use of marble-workers, builders and all who have a fancy for marble as a furniture or building material, is one of the treatises going to make up the the celebrated *Encyclopedia-Roret*. It is the production of a practical man, and conveys in simple and direct language descriptions of the various marbles in use, the best and cheapest method of cutting, working and polishing each; it details how to veneer with them, to paint and color them, to make mosaics, &c., &c. One chapter is very full upon the ways of composing artificial marbles—generally held as great secrets hereabouts; another treats of stuccos, cements, tools, &c. From this outline of its contents it will be readily seen that the book is one which every dealer in marble must have, and which every one who contemplates building a marble-fronted house, erecting a handsome monument, or even selecting a specially fine mantel, will find desirable. The translation is faithful and accurate. An Appendix concerning American marbles, our wealth in them and their capabilities, a full index and a plate of implements used, makes the *Manual* complete. It is published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

Thom's Practical Navigation.

The second edition of Mr. THOM's *Treatise on the Practice of Navigation at Sea* has just appeared. We cannot afford space to copy its most voluminous title-page, and it will suffice to say that Mr. THOM, who had over twenty-five years' experience in the merchant service, manfully devoted himself in the autumn of his life to the laborious task of teaching practical navigation and nautical astronomy, and produced this important and efficient work in 1854. Navigation, we are free to confess, is a branch of knowledge with which we have not the honor of even a bowing acquaintance. We can perceive, however, in what a lucid manner such a practical man as Captain THOM has applied the principles of science to this subject—how he has simplified the whole process of accurately ascertaining a ship's place on the vast expanse of ocean,—how fully and readily he explains every thing by diagrams, and what a large amount of unnecessary matter and labor he dispenses with. Every thing bearing on his subject he has fully and plainly noticed, and the result is a work of standard utility and value, as the best of its class, the high character and merit of which is vouched for by some of our ablest master-mariners. (New-York: R. L. SHAW.)

Mrs. Stephens' Magazine.

There is as much maturity about this, only the second number of a new Periodical, as if it had already been for years in the field. The fact is, Mrs. STEPHENS is an Editor (should it not be Editrix?) of many years' standing, and the fruit of her extended experience is garnered here. The most attractive page is that occupied by a beautiful wood engraving, (executed by J. W. ORR,) from a design by J. A. DALLAS, entitled "The Poetry of the Pencil," representing the flowers and thorns of life; an artistical contrast admirably carried out. There are several other engravings of merit. Among the more noticeable portions of the letter-press are additional chapters of the new American novel, by Mrs. STEPHENS, and the author of *Blanche Dearwood*, a little sketch called "My Cousin Lucy," and "A Carnival Adventure." There are some pages of pleasant and sensible gossip respecting "Things We Talk About." We critically (and decidedly) object to the occupation of seven pages by a story taken bodily from the Anti-Catholic novel, *The Huguenot Exiles*. It would seem to indicate a lack of more suitable matter.

Mr. C. VAN SANTVOORD's *Discourses and Miscellanies*, (consisting of compositions preached at Snugerties, between 1848 and 1854, and papers contributed to periodicals, chiefly within the same period,) deserves, and will probably find, many appreciative readers. The papers of most general interest, in a literary sense, are the discourses on ADAMS, CLAY and WEBSTER—the sketch of the Pitcairn Islanders—the comparison between ROBERT HALL and THOMAS CHALMERS—the essay on the Worth of the Scriptures—and the defence of WEBSTER. An article on CHARLES DICKENS' philosophy laments (indeed, it is almost a condemnation) that the most humanizing, genial and gifted of English writers of fiction has not infused more religion into his works—forgetful that even those who find "sermons in stones" would probably not look for them in stories, and that what are called "religious novels" are little read or valued. We think, also, that the author's parallel between SAMUEL JOHNSON and DANIEL WEBSTER is strained, if not paradoxical. Except that each possessed massive intellect, there was small similitude between the man of letters and the man of politics. (New-York: M. W. DODD.)

There is a foolish fashion now-a-days of attempting to startle the reading public by giving odd names to new books. Such an absurdity has been committed in the instance of a volume entitled *Green Peas, picked from the patch of Invisible Green, Esq.* The book is literally "a thing of shreds and patches," some of which originally appeared in the police reports of a country newspaper, and very probably caused many a laugh at the time. They are scarcely worth being collected. The author makes "ducks and drakes" of the Irish patois, but is well versed in the nigger dialect. Several of the longer sketches are pleasantly readable, but, truth to say, the collection as a whole is not good. The *floats* to this volume are J. MCLENAN's racy illustrations. They appear to disadvantage, (indifferently printed on rather inferior paper,) but they are very good. This is the second volume this season, (DOESTICKS heavy parody on *Hiawatha* was the other,) which has been redeemed by MCLENAN's humor and cleverness. (New-York: LIVERMORE & RUDD.)

Incidents in White Mountain History, by Rev. BENJAMIN G. WILLEY, is the most agreeable local hand-book we have yet received. It contains numerous well-executed illustrations, together with an account of the discovery and settlement of the White Mountains, (the grand features of New-Hampshire scenery,) a variety of Indian traditions, traits illustrative of back-woods' life and scientific notices of the geology and temperature of the mountains. In addition, there is a very useful, because a very accurate, guide from Boston and New York, giving details of every route—steamboat, railroad, and stage—with amounts of respective fares, and statements of distances. The book will be useful, because it is filled with information, not only for tourists, but for the numerous class called stay-at-home travelers. (Boston: N. NOYES.)

Elmwood, or Helen and Emma, is a charming love-story, not one bit the worse for being a little more serious than such stories usually are, in which the characters of a brace of heroines are delicately and ably contrasted. Here and there, we find attempts at fine writing—a fault often committed by enthusiastic young authors—but the [illegible] may safely be charged to a printer. The [illegible] page bears the inscription, "by Cora Mayfield," which probably is a nom de plume. The writer need not hesitate to avow herself. A little experience will place her high among our female writers. (Boston: JAMES MUNROE & Co.)

Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, author of *Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, has written a religious novel, called *Perversion*, intended to illustrate the causes and consequences of Infidelity. The book is well-written, and the arguments are well put, but the action of the story frequently flags. The Mormons and their "doctrines" are brought into play—but evidently rather on hearsay than from actual acquaintance with the "Saints" of Utah. Country life in England is better (though heavily) described. On the whole, however, the book may be pronounced readable. (New-York: WILEY & HALSTEAD.)

A new revised edition of *The Attaché*, recording the sayings and doings of Sam Slick in England, has just appeared. This book is lively reading, with a mixture of serious and reflective matter. The author is a Tory of the first water, prejudiced, obstinate, and addicted to the ruling idea that John Bull is the greatest, noblest, and best of created beings, within a hair's breadth of perfection. The one thing necessary, in Judge HALIBURTON's estimation, is to put British North America as a ruler over England. (New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.)

Professor CREARY, of London, has written a small volume, now in its third edition, touching *The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*. A neat American reprint of this work has just been published here, and we can strongly praise it as containing, in moderate compass, a vast amount of well-digested information upon a subject of no small interest. The volume is enriched with an Index, not particularly exact, however, for it has a wrong reference about O'CONNELL, and another about Constitutional Liberty which also is not to be found. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

Mrs. Dumont's Life Sketches from Common Paths consists of about a dozen sketches and stories, scenes and characters American, written to instruct and entertain young people. For ourself, we are free to admit that the book is well adapted to this its avowed purpose. Persons who read merely for amusement will be entertained. Readers who have other and higher aims will be taught valuable lessons of life, for and beyond this world. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

First Footsteps in the Way of Knowledge; one of the publications of the American Tract Society, is one of the best books for children of a tender age we have seen for some time. Commencing with the elements of spelling and reading, it carries the little pupil on, through progressive stages, to the main points of scriptural history. It is well illustrated, too, and is attractive in all respects.

Periodicals for August.

MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The best page in the present number is that enriched with a design, by J. A. DALLAS, (beautifully engraved by J. W. ORR,) called "The Poetry of the Pencil." It is a poem without words, an exquisite conception "delicately bodied forth." Mr. DALLAS bids fair to equal DARLEY as a book-illustrator. The literary contents are on a par with the pictorial. Continuations of the novels (American in subject, scenery, and character,) commenced by Mrs. STEPHENS and the author of "Blanche Dearwood," are agreeably written, but, for "(*To be continued*)" articles, are frightfully brief. The editorial paper entitled "Things we talk about," is sensible as well as entertaining, though (for a magazine intended for general circulation) rather too New-Yorkish. As before, the reader is not told what articles are original, and what are merely copied; there is one exception,—seven pages being occupied with a dreary, anti-Catholic story, called "The Huguenot's Daughter," copied from a politico-religious novel lately published by the HARPER's. This shows some poverty of materials.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

Decidedly the best article in this, the patriarch of American magazines, is Mr. SHELTON's admirable letter from Niagara. Often as this subject has been written about, and by able persons, it has never been treated in a more genial manner. It is not a single sketch, but a series of charming cabinet pictures, each a gem. There is some good writing, touching city life, in the story called "Elenor Manton;" rather a desultory and somewhat heavy article on fishing; a good sketch, descriptive and historical, of Constantinople; a clever quaintness in the new chapter of "Schediarms;" a forcible story with the misnomer of "My First Duel," in which there is no dueling, though shots are exchanged, but an attempt at assassination, and a considerable sprinkling of verses—few of which are fairly entitled to the name of Poetry. The opening paper, by LLWYVRIN, on "The Subtleties of Scott's Names," is a fanciful effusion of the veriest absurdity. In "The Editor's Drawer" we have a larger quantity of variety than usual, including anecdotes of Dr. RUSH, HENRY CLAY, ROBERT C. SANDS, and others, which have the advantage of novelty. There is a lively paper by Mr. "John Phenix," (*alias* Lieutenant GEORGE H. DERBY,) which GAYLORD CLARK prints as original, but it has already appeared in the *Phenix Papers*. We dare say it was unpublished when forwarded to the *Knickerbocker*, but it was nearly seven months *en route* from California to New-York. On the whole this new number of "Old Knick" is A 1.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY.

From Cincinnati, the "Queen city of the West,"—vulgarly called Porkopolis—this magazine has reached us. It has two steel engravings, not over-well executed, and a *mélange* of original and selected matter. "Devoted to Literature and Religion," it is rather serious in its tone. The original articles are, generally, very readable. The most attractive paper for general readers, is upon "Our Leading Journals, with some account of their beginning," compiled by Mr. W. T. COGGESHALL. The notice of the New-York press is carefully written. It thus characterizes our three leading journals:

"The *Herald* seeks to reflect the opinions of a class which is proud of its conservatism; the *Tribune* aims to lead a class which aspires to progress; and the TIMES, cautious but liberal, ambitious to be popular as well as progressive, holds a safe middle ground, and is an example of eminent success as a reward of tact and enterprise in journalism. Seven of the New-York morning papers form an association for the collection and transmission of news by telegraph, and for that service they paid nearly $100,000 in 1854. The general news departments of the *Herald*, *Tribune* and TIMES are necessarily in a great degree similar; but in foreign and domestic correspondence, each has its distinctive features. In these departments, and in its local columns, the TIMES has been a successful competitor of the older two-cent papers."

LITTELL'S PANORAMA.

A very pleasing story here, considerably out of the usual run of modern fictions, is "The Modern St. Catherine." Not inferior are additional chapters of LEVER's new novel, "The Fortunes of Glencore," which is the best thing he has written for years. There is a further portion, too, of "Kate Coventry," a very original composition, the heroine of which, dashingly relating her own adventures, is a young lady in the sporting line, whose splendid hunter (*Brilliant* by name) figures largely in the narrative. Two other papers are worth especial notice—these are "Early English Explorers," and a sterling article on the "Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir ISAAC NEWTON."

LE BON TON.

Here is a regular *Journal de Modes*, containing colored engravings, with intelligible descriptions, [illegible] York. There are some literary articles, also, of more than ordinary merit.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE.

Biennial Examination and Jubilee—Phi Beta Kappa—Baccalaureate Address, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 26, 1856.

If it were invariably true that "when ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise," then the less said of the Biennial Examination just concluded the happier would be the world in general. Freshmen view it in the distance with a holy horror, and Sophomores tremble as they more closely inspect the needle's eye through which they are obliged to pass with the mass of learning acquired during the first two years of their College course. Happy are they whose ignorance allows them to wonder what this awe-inspiring object may be. The conclusion of each term brings with it an examination on the studies of the preceding term. These are but child's play when compared with the one in question. The Freshman wades through Algebras as infinite in length as the series of which they treat; stumbles around among the triangles, polygons, spheres and circles with which Euclid abounds; consents to be bored by the Greek and Roman forces combined under the leadership of LIVY and HOMER, and thanks his stars when one year's drudgery is done. Sophomore year is spent in much the same way, and the time approaches when the student is to assume the dignity of a Junior. But he must first vindicate his claim to this honorable title by proving that a sufficient knowledge of the past two years' studies fits him for rightly sustaining the responsibilities it imposes. Before the Senior is permitted to retire from the shades of Alma Mater he must demonstrate that the last two years of his College course have been devoted to something else beside fun and frolic, and that a certain amount of Metaphysics, Political Economy, &c., have found at least a temporary shilling-place in some corner of his cranium. Such are the purposes for which "biennials" were instituted. The honor of their introduction among the Colleges of this Western World belongs to Yale. The examinations last about two weeks. Senior Biennial commences some two or three weeks after the beginning of the third term, and the Sophomore occupying the last two weeks of that term, thus bringing the most trying part of the College course during the warmest part of the Summer, perhaps for the purpose of tasking the physical as well as mental energies to their utmost extent. Sessions are held every other day, continuing three hours each. In the Sophomore Biennial separate days are devoted to the Latin, Greek and Mathematics of Freshman year, and to the same studies of Sophomore year, thus, with the examination in Rhetoric, making seven distinct examinations. As they are conducted entirely in writing, the questions being printed, it is necessary the whole class should be examined at once. For weeks beforehand the more studious spend their spare time in what is technically termed "cramming"—*i. e.* reviewing their back studies. The student must refresh his memory with regard to the situation of places no one but the authors he has read ever has or ever will hear of, and trace the genealogy of HOMER's heroes, whose existence and parentage concern him no more than that of the man in the moon. The momentous period at length arrives. The Faculty have prepared Alumni Hall for a bounteous feast of reason. Each student is provided with a separate stand, that he may pursue his investigations undisturbed. The grand inquisitors, four in number, are situated on raised platforms around the room, and exercise a tenderly vigilant watchfulness over the students placed under their care. As the hour approaches for the examination to commence, the luckless student may be seen winding his way to the dreaded Hall armed with pen and ink, the only weapons he is allowed to carry in this intellectual contest. But hark! What doleful strains are those we hear? What can Old Hundred have to do with Biennials? Some poor student, overcome by the solemnity of his situation, by way of preparing his mind for the deeply interesting exercises in which he was about to engage, called into requisition this venerable tune and set words to it which will be sung as long as Biennials endure. The words are as follows, and there are any number more of the same sort:

Biennials are a bore-ore-ore,
Biennials are a *bore-ore-ore*;
Biennials are a BORE-ORE ORE,
Biennials are a BORE-ORE-ORE.

Probably the solemnity of the occasion was forgotten, when one of the tutors requested that the students would not profane so sacred tune by singing it to such words at such a time. The words are certainly solemn, the tune is solemn, and the occasion is more solemn than either. To be sure no one ever heard of singing the Doxology in the Inquisition, yet who would blame a poor sufferer from deriving all the consolation he could from it even then? Flexible as the metre is, "Auld Lang Syne" will hardly suit it, and "Derby Ram" is altogether too lively properly to express the sentiment. As the doors swing open "Rig a jig, jig and away we go" is substituted for the previous tune, and taking their assigned seats, each one prepares himself for a hard three hours' labor. The questions or schemes are not distributed until all are seated, and the precautions taken to prevent any from obtaining a previous knowledge of their nature are as amusing as the efforts of the students to get at them. Every movement of the tutors and Professors who are supposed to have anything to do with getting them up is closely watched. The occasional success of the students has made those having this business in charge pretty vigilant, and, it is said, the schemes are not printed until the morning on which they are used. The night previous to one of the examinations, some of the anxious ones succeeded in gaining admission to the office where the schemes are printed. Success seemed about to reward their efforts, for they found the forms in which the type ought to have been set. There was the heading of the paper, but all beneath was a meaningless blank. Failing here, a last resort is an operation termed "skieing." Some exhibit an amount of ingenuity in this business which is almost praiseworthy. One individual, availing himself of his scientific knowledge, carried into the hall with him a handkerchief soaked in oil, and, rubbing it over a sheet of paper, succeeded in slipping under it some documents, which proved of essential service in answering some of the questions, and at the same time avoided all risk of detection. Last future classes may be deprived of the benefit they might derive from the experience of the past, it is hardly expedient to tell of any other tricks, which, in times gone by, have been eminently successful.

If every rose has its thorn, some thorns must necessarily have their roses, and this Biennial Examination forms no exception to the rule. A student would belie his nature were he to allow the escape from such an ordeal to pass by without a little jollification over it. Biennial jubilees have become as permanent institutions as the examinations themselves. A Committee previously appointed had made all the necessary arrangements for having a good time on the conclusion of the present examination, and yesterday, shortly after 11 o'clock, three "omnibi" were in readiness to convey the wearied yet joyful class to Savin Rock, which is situated on the Sound, some five or six miles from the city. All cares were cast to the winds, which came in gratefully from the Sound, and bore their burden no one cared whither. None dared venture to display the instruments of torture used in the morning, (Biennial Schemes,) but all surrendered themselves to unreserved enjoyment. A spacious tent had been erected for their benefit, under which tables were spread, and after partaking of dinner, songs were sung and toasts given, to which different members of the class made appropriate responses. Some of these songs are too good to be lost. We give a sample:

AIR—*Crambambuli.*

As down the tide of time we're rowing,
One song we'll sing with right good will;
We'll wake the echoes while we're going,
And sing "Dry up!" to every ill.
Then boatmen sing it loud and long,
And shout the chorus stout and strong,
Dry up! shall be the song, dry up! dry up!

Whene'er the chapel bell is swinging,
And tinkling in the frosty morn,
We wakken with the dismal ringing,
And ponder at our fate forlorn.
We pull the cowhid high up,
And grumbling, growl dry up! dry up!
Dry up! we say, dry up! dry up! dry up!

[illegible]
[illegible] for some [illegible] fair,
From her we [illegible] [illegible] sweeter,
We'll [illegible] than never swear,
[illegible] the strong side up,
[illegible] dry up! dry up!

Where [illegible]
And [illegible]
We'[illegible]
Politely, [illegible]
To roll the [illegible] eye up,
And muttering: sleepy [illegible] dry up!
Dry up! we sing, dry up! dry up! dry up!

We fall upon that dread Biennial,
With mighty blows and lusty kicks,
And now at last to joys perennial
Were *scuffed with boots* across the Styx.
So now by morning, night or noon,
Whenever sings a jolly June,
Dry up! shall be the tune, dry up! dry up!

No gloomy clouds shall dim his vision,
Who sings, dry up! to all his woes;
But hastening on to joys Elysian,
These words will cheer him as he goes.
Then give all grief and sighing up,
And put your trust in drying up,
And gally sing, dry up! dry up! dry up!

After these exercises, the band, which had furnished music during the former part of the day, struck up for a dance. Students were transformed into ladies by tying a handkerchief or some other distinguishing badge around the arm. Bathing, &c., occupied the remainder of the day, and by nine o'clock all had returned to the City. Forming a procession they marched around the college buildings, calling out the different tutors for speeches, and reserving their heartiest cheers for those who had got out easy schemes. Thus were the trials of sophomore year completed for the class of '58. In justice to the class it should be said that not one of their number had been obliged to fall back to the next class, a circumstance as creditable as it is unusual.

It may rejoice the hearts of some of the Phi Beta Kappa graduates of Yale to know that this time-honored society has undergone the perils of a resurrection and come forth from her grave clad in new beauty and with something of the vigor of her youth. But three members of the last class could be prevailed upon to accept the honors of an election and paying the initiation fee of two dollars. A tremendous and successful effort has been made to redeem the institution from disgrace. For this purpose common report says the initiation fee was reduced to one dollar, and thus twenty members or more were secured. Invitations to join, it is understood, may be procured at the following rates:

For single individuals.....$ 2
Clubs of Ten.....15
Clubs of Twenty.....20

N. B.—In all cases packages for Clubs must be forwarded to one address. Linonia and the Brothers in Unity have their campaign songs, and the Phi Beta Kappa has followed in their track. It is almost as impossible to express the song by mere words as it would be to describe in language the thrilling effect and enthusiasm it excites. As nearly as can be expressed, the words and tune are as follows:

Phi-l-l—Phi Beta Kappa.

Twenty voices sing it twenty times twenty times every evening of their meeting.

MONDAY, July 28, 1856.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER, of Livingston, Professor of Divinity, delivered the usual Baccalaureate address to the members of the Graduating Class. His text was taken from the 10th chapter of Matthew, 24th verse. "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I am not come to send peace but a sword." After announcing as his subject, "The conflict of Christianity and the Christian life," the speaker proceeded to consider: First, the individual soul as the seat of conflict; second, the theatre of strife changed to the Church. History was appealed to for proof of the aggressive nature of the Christian religion. Citing the Puritans as a remarkable instance of men being actuated by the spirit, Mr. F. stated, four traits of character as distinguishing them: First, their courage and contempt for danger; second, the sincerity of their convictions on every subject; third, their love of truth and science; fourth, their disposition to put forth positive exertions for righteousness. In conclusion, the speaker urged those whom he addressed to strive for the attainment of these characteristics, which would develop a truly Christian character. The remainder of the week will be taken up with the usual exercises pertaining to Commencement, all of which have been previously announced. The students of the Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes are very busily occupied with the Sub-Freshmen, election-eering them for the different Literary Societies. The campaign bids fair to be a very exciting one. W—a.

P. S.—We understand a new Drama is about being issued, entitled "*Love's Labor Lost.*" The scene is the N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Depôt in this City. Actors, of the Sophomore and Senior Classes. The plot may be briefly described as follows: Upon a member of the Senior Class alighting from the cars a member of the Sophomore Class approaches him and politely offers to escort him to a Hotel, at the same time inquiring whether he is "one of the young gentlemen who is about to enter College." By the time the question has been satisfactorily answered, the Sophomore discovers indubitable marks upon the person whom he is addressing of a previous residence in that Institution. Concluding scene.—The Sophomore is invisible, while the Senior, recovering the carpet-bag the former has dropped in his hasty flight, proceeds on his way unmolested.

Examination and Commencement at the Pittsfield Female Seminary.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 24, 1856.

The pretty faces of the school girls in this delightful town have worn an unusually thoughtful expression for a few weeks past, giving token of studious preparation for that great hug-bear of school-going youth—examination. The pretty grounds attached to the Seminary for the recreation of the scholars have been comparatively deserted by the pupils who have been engaged in "cramming" for the grent occasion. During Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week, they have been passing through the dreaded ordeal. The examination was exceedingly creditable to themselves and teachers, and highly satisfactory to the numerous visitors present. They were questioned by their teachers in the usual branches of female education: History, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, drawing, &c., and evinced, for the most part, a gratifying proficiency.

On Wednesday morning the Commencement exercises took place. The graduating class numbers eleven young ladies whose essays were listened to with great interest by the large auditory which assembled for the purpose. Without desiring to particularize individually where all acquitted themselves so well, I must be permitted to mention the essay on "Dreams" by Miss JULIA BACON, of New-Haven, which was very highly praised. This young lady also delivered the valedictory address to her class-mates. Professor AGNEW, the Principal of the school, conducted the exercises.

In the afternoon Rev. JOHN TODD delivered an address to the graduating class which abounded in excellent thoughts and wholesome advice. He spoke of the appropriate duties of woman, and of the early preparation requisite to their proper fulfillment. No one is more capable of giving good advice to young people than Dr. TODD. A vacation of several weeks is permitted the pupils at the Seminary, and they will not reassemble until the middle of September. EPISTOLOGRAPHOS.

Admissions to the Free Academy—Official Statement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper of this morning contains what *purports* to be an *official* statement, on my signature, of the admissions, &c., to the Free Academy at the examinations just closed; but instead of being *official* as published by you, it is quite a different statement from the one I prepared for your paper. I am sorry that my name was attached to the article as published by you, for the reason, that, *as published* it was *not official*, having been altered in several particulars, making comparisons and distinctions between several Schools, which were *not made by me*. My name having been attached to the article as Registrar, gives it the appearance of being official, which I disclaim.

The statements of the number admitted from the various schools, the schools not presenting any candidates, the whole number of applicants, the number rejected, and what proportion of those admitted chose the ancient and modern course of studies, is as given by me with the exception of one or two alterations. The *published* report makes the total admissions 374, the *official* gave it correctly—being 373. The number admitted from school No. 25 was altered from my statement. There were 64 admitted from that school at the last examination and one at the *February examination*, but your statement makes it appear that 65 were admitted at the last examination, which is incorrect.

Had you published the statement as I prepared it, with the notes of explanation appended to Nos. 35 and 40, the matter would have been understood properly. Now it conveys an erroneous impression, which I again disclaim. The article, except those portions mentioned as taken from the report prepared by myself, was written by some other person, and for which I am not responsible, and consequently I must complain of attaching my name to statements, the greater portion of which I did not make. You will oblige me by giving this a place in your paper, so that I may not be held responsible for erroneous statements or impressions.

Yours, very truly, J. O. NODYNE,
July 24, 1856. Registrar Free Academy.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]
[illegible] 75 for [illegible], and 66 [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] firm.

COTTON—[illegible] and [illegible] inquiry being [illegible] ence, [illegible] in favor of buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	Orleans.	Texas, &c.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11¾	11¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	13¾	13¾	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened briskly and buoyantly at slightly improved prices,—but closed tamely and irregularly. The sales since our last comprise about 16,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the [illegible] noted:

Superfine No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary State	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Straight State	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Good Michigan	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	6 [illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian is doing better, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 25@$8 ₰ bbl. Southern is essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 50@$9 and $10 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is saleable and firm at $2 75@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25 for Jersey, and $6 87½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) of 351 chests Fresh Bordeaux Prunes at 11½c.@14½c. ₰ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is actively inquired for and is generally quoted 2c.@5c. ₰ bushel dearer. The sales since our last reach about 72,000 bush., including good to prime Canadian White at $1 79@$1 85; ordinary Western White at $1 69½; very good white mixed, at $1 61; ordinary to good do. Red at $1 48@$1 55; inferior to choice Southern White at $1 65@$1 85; and choice do. Red (new) at $1 75 ₰ bushel. Rye is in reduced supply and fair request at rising prices; 7,500 bushels very inferior to strictly prime have been sold at 78c.@86½c. ₰ bushel. Oats are saleable and firm at 44½c.@45½c. for Ohio and Lake; 43½c.@44½c. for State; 87c.@41c. for Jersey; and 34c.@38c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is actively inquired for at advancing rates, with sales reported since our last of about 78,000 bush. at 57c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 61c.@63½c. for common to prime mixed; 63c.@70c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 65c.@66c. for round Yellow; 65c.@66c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 65c.@66c. for round White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in fair request at steady prices.

HOPS—Are quoted at 15c.@21c. ₰ lb. Supply fair; demand tame.

IRON—Sales of 80 tons Scotch Pig were reported at $31@$31 50, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Quiet at old figures.

LEAD—Dull and heavy: as previously represented.

LEATHER—Is generally in good demand at well sustained prices.

LIME—Rockland is inactive and somewhat nominal at 90c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues scarce and it is wanted at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in fair demand and is firm at $2@$2 12½ ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is more sought after and is now worth from 87½c.@88c. ₰ gallon. Tar and Resin rule about the same.

OILS—Whale and Sperm appear as last noticed. 120 baskets Olive changed hands at about $2 25@$2 31½, each. Linseed is inactive, yet held at 86c.@87c., according to quantity, ₰ gallon. Lard Oil is selling in a small way at from 98c.@99c. ₰ gallon. It is not abundant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, cheaper, and irregular. The sales reported since our last consist of about 600 bbls., in lots, at from

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of business:

Basket Ware, Brushes, Brooms, Mats, Manufactory Silks, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Table Covers, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Lace, Military Lace for Regalia.
KOSMRAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 62 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 68 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POLLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. E. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 10th-st.

Rent and Car Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL & SON, 129 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 102 East 47th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ollis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 263 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....263 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE S. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. WILL SELL THIS (Wednesday) MORNING 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the first class boarding house No. 229 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., the whole of the furniture, curtains, carpets, beds and bedding, mirrors, paintings, China ornaments, China and glass ware table cutlery, silver-plated ware, rosewood piano-forte, &c.; the whole comprising every article, useful and ornamental, required in a first-class boarding-house. Also, one superior rosewood piano-forte and piano stool, H. D. Davis, New-York, maker. The above sale will positively be without reserve, and buyers can depend on every article in the house being sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues on the morning of sale, or the day previous, at the office of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., auctioneers, No. 38 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CENTER, HOUSE & PARLOR FURNITURE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 104 Forsyth-st., one parlor suite of brocatel furniture, Brussels carpets, mirrors, mahogany chairs, bureaus, tables, beds and bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, oil-cloths, shades, curtains, sofas, mantel ornaments, mahogany and iron bedsteads, and a general assortment of housekeeping articles, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on day of sale.

GILBERT E. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GROCERIES, upon which advances have been made by BAGLEY & SAVAGE on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 Cedar-st. Sugars, white and light brown; teas, soaps, olive oil, raisins, mascaroni, herring, &c., claret in cases as imported, brandy and Port wine in casks, raspberry and blackberry brandy, lemon syrup, 6 cases Swiss absinthe. Also, 100,000 cigars of favorite brands.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

CIGARS.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a desirable stock of good cigars adapted for private use and sale, full warrantable. Private and wholesale buyers will attend. Also from 25,000 to 50,000, consisting of 25 kinds, pure Havana, German, &c. Be prompt. N. B.—Furniture at private sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

250 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular Auction sale every THURSDAY.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on FRIDAY, 1st August, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Greene st., (near Grand) one 12-horse power steam engine, complete, in good running order. Terms, half cash, balance in an approved note at 60 days. Also, a quantity of shafting and three turning lathes.

W. C. ALBERTIS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY—31st, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, Burnet's and Ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding; also, China, glass and crockery ware; also, 1 feed wagon.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—A fine boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Rock, Bristel, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$3 37
Clave ack		Cheshire	2 62
Kinderhook		South Adams	3 75
Ghent		North Adams	3 99
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 85	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	3 05
Lebanon	1 90	Chester Factory	3 25
State Line	1 85	Huntington Corners	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 37
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 50
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. A. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Wednesday, Jy. 16, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 16, 5½ P. M.
Thursday, July 17.....7 A. M.	Thursday, July 17.....3 P. M.
Friday, July 18.....8 A. M.	Friday, July 18.....3 P. M.
Saturday, July 19...9 A. M.	Saturday, July 19...4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20.....9 A. M.	Sunday, July 20...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 21.....8 A. M.	Monday, July 21...4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 22.....8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22...11 A. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 23, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 23, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24...8 A. M.	Thursday, July 24...12 M.
Friday, July 25.....8½ A. M.	Friday, July 25.....1 P. M.
Saturday, July 26, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 26...1 P. M.
Sunday, July 27...10 A. M.	Sunday, July 27...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 28...12 M.	Monday, July 28...4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 29...1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29...5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 30, 5½ P. M.
Thursday, July 31, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, July 31, 3 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHTS Square Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, NEAL HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEANPORT and PORT MONMOUTH.—The new and splendid first-class steamer JAMES CRITCHER, Capt. JOHN SORDER, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Wednesday, July 16, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 17, 8 A. M.
Friday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 18, 8 A. M.
Saturday, July 19, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 19, 8 A. M.

Stages for Ocean Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROGERS, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 2 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents. For which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.
C. J. BODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock and Red Bank, the very light draited steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT.—REGULAR LINE—Pier 51—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 9 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 292 West st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ATKINS' BREAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
BAILEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES A. BAILEY, ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans, Sale, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mal a,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York.—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM STREET, New-York, offer for sale to persons seeking safe investments, the following Securities:
Cincinnati City 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. coupon bonds.
Detroit City 7 per cent. Waterwork Loan.
Bonds 8 per cent. of various counties in Iowa.
Bonds 6 per cent. of various counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible 1st Mortgage on 1st and 2d Sections.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund 1st Mortgage on 3d Section.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgages 8 per cent bonds.
Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund.
Peoria and Oquaka 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 70 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons at this office; also, on the following Bondsissued in this Company, due Aug. 1st, viz.: Bonds of the City of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn, Bonds of the Town of Delavan, and on the Farm Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by this Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 22, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3d to the 12th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.
M. O. HALSTED.
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $3,400,000,) will be paid at the office of
E. WHITEHOUSE, Sub't & MORRISON,
No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, July 29, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of August, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (1st issue,) maturing 20 years hence—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office
J. W. TURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No 69 Wall st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22, 1856.

INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on 1st mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New York.
CHAS. ES L. RHODES, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for Interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on and after the above date.
J. M. CATLIN, President.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Interest due on Bonds of this Company on 1st August, 1856, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—On the Bonds of the MILLWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD, issued February, 1856, will be paid on 1st August, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York.

$1,800 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on improved property short distance from Fulton Ferry, worth double the amount. Address BOND AND MORTGAGE, *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandize, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

THOS. W. BIEDSALL, Secretary. JOSEPH WALKER, President.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. RUSSELL,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—For the examination of feandidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials vouching for the good moral character of the applicant, and his physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-five, should also be stated, and a certificate of the date of birth. Those who shall be found, upon examination, to have a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, by the President.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 7, 1856.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividend at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 26th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 26th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without direc ions. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at this office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 11th day of August, at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 11th August. The interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on the 1st August, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREEMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Aug. 3.
STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secre'ary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSUOANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS Of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividen of ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secra'ary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, APRIL 21, 1856.

CAPITAL STOCK, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.
ROBERT RAY, Vice-President. RICHARD KING, Ass't Cash'r.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution, to pursuance of the authority conferred on them in their Articles of Association, have unanimously determined to increase its Capital Stock by an issue of FIFTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SHARES, of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations conditions and limitations of said Articles contained and declared, with respect to the Shares now existing

The undersigned Directors, appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice that on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., they will receive subscriptions at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on the Books as Stockholders in the said Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the proportion of ONE NEW SHARE OF THE INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK AT PAR TO EACH SHARE then held by them respectively.

Such subscriptions may be made by inclosing and delivering in a sealed letter to the undersigned, at the place aforesaid, TWENTY DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE applied for in notes of, or checks upon, either of the Banks in said City.

By a resolution of the Directors, it has been provided that the REMAINING EIGHTY DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be payable AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1857, at such times and in such instalments as the Board may require, after sixty days' public notice for the payment of the same, and the purchasers are privileged to make their Scrip Shares full Stock at any time.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROBERT RAY, JNO. C. GREEN,
A. A. LOW.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 6, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute, in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for paymaot within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh13,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. KAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to "FIRE-ENGINE OF THE UNION," in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy11'55-law2yW* M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—31-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Suffolk County.—DAVID SMITH and MARY SMITH his wife, against JOSEPH CUFFEE and HANNAH JANE CUFFEE his wife, Paul Cuffee, Paulina Cuffee, Vincent Cuffee and Perdy Cuffee.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendan's: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1856.
MILLER & TUTHILL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy22-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ELLIOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of S. M. & D. H. MILLER, No. 18 South 7th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of November next. Dated May 17th, 1856.
[illegible]
my14-law6wW THOMAS GUNNING,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of this City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 234 Delancy-st., in this City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 8, 1856.
ap9-law6mW* MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penoy Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¼, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] Police [illegible]

The Detective Wa[illegible] Cuba [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] Rosebush, [illegible] several ad[illegible] assumed as [illegible] though [illegible] keeping up the [illegible] and shooting [illegible] Cuban who, [illegible] Porter was informed, owned to the name of "[illegible] Thompson," stated that no reporters were [illegible] except from the *Express*. Our Reporter was [illegible] amused at the inferences drawn from the state[illegible]

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CONFEDERATION UNION.

A regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union was held last evening in the Lecture Room of Stuyvesant Institute. The room was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, who listened with pleasure to, and frequently applauded, speeches by Messrs. FAIRMAN, RICE and CRAVEN, and Hon. Judge MANIERRE, of Illinois.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.

The Sixteenth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club held one of their regular weekly meetings at Union Hall last evening. The attendance was very good, and speeches by Messrs. WILLIAM H. BRADLEIGH and WILLIAM H. BROWN were listened to with much interest and evident satisfaction.

☞ No district is more grateful for the change in the weather than Orange County. The dairymen have suffered severe losses; cattle would not eat, and the supply of milk fell so short that it was intended to raise the price to a shilling per quart. One owner in the town of Hampton states that cows which always gave from ten to fifteen quarts daily, and some which gave thirty, produced only three to four quarts per day. The rain has saved us a dreadful rise in the milk market.

Return of the Steamer Vanderbilt.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* came back to New-York yesterday, on her return from Washington. She was exhibited at Washington from last Tuesday to Saturday. Immense crowds visited her. President PIERCE, the Cabinet, and members of the Senate and House were among the visitants, and were treated to a sumptuous entertainment on board. The *Vanderbilt* left Washington at 5 A. M. on Sunday, and arrived at Sandy Hook at 12½ o'clock Monday morning. The distance is over 410 miles. The time occupied was 33¾ hours. Average speed about 12 miles an hour. The engines worked finely all the passage—the journals were not at all heated. The average amount of steam to the inch was 10 lbs., which made 12½ revolutions to the minute—16 lbs. to the inch gave 15 revolutions. Several members of Mr. VANDERBILT's family returned in her. Commodore VANDERBILT is still at Washington, trying to get a contract to run a line of steamers to Southampton. If he gets it he will construct, it is said, three other steamers on an equal scale with the *Vanderbilt*. The steamer is now at pier No. 3, North River, where she will remain about two weeks, taking in her furniture, and receiving finishing touches.

The Eleventh Ward Degenerating.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When Mayor WOOD came into office, the Eleventh Ward was one of the most orderly in the City. All seemed well. Now all seems wrong. Instead of being orderly, it is rapidly becoming one of the worst in the City. A respectable citizen cannot walk through the streets in broad day, much less at night, without being insulted by the gangs of loafers and rowdies who are at home on most of the corners. If an officer comes along and tells these fellows to go away, they obey, but come back very shortly to the same spot. Why not lock up a few of the worst of them? On Sunday any one who wished to keep their store open can do so, although I believe it is contrary to the law, and the duty of the police to see them closed. The boys have been permitted to go in swimming any time during the day, although contrary to law. Lately, however, some have been arrested in the lower part of the Ward—so, perhaps, the police will stop this nuisance after a while. I could go on and enumerate many other evils winked at by the police, were that my object in writing. I wish simply to call attention to the facts, and see if some one cannot suggest a remedy. The police are not the only ones to blame. I think one of the chief causes of this state of affairs is the easy way prisoners are let off by the Judges at Essex Market. The police have no encouragement to arrest one for violating the law, so long as the offenders are released with merely a reprimand. D. M. S.

Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Park gave notice a week or two since to all tenants on the Park grounds that those wishing to continue as such must renew their leases previous to the 1st of August. According to the agreement with tenants, the latter are entitled to a notice of ninety days before being dispossessed. From present indications it is probable there are very few, if any, who care about moving.

The Commissioners have proposed selecting suitable houses from among those that may become vacant, for the accommodation of the Central Park Police, but not to provide them gratuitously, as has been publicly stated. The prospect now is that if such a selection is made it will be from a very meagre assortment. The Police up there have not yet got hold of their pay—poor fellows!

Another Expensive Job Commenced.

Workmen have begun to pile up in the lower end of Chatham-street, opposite the Park, large heaps of the Belgian blocks, preparatory to laying down a new pavement in Chatham and the Bowery, from Park-row and Union-square. This work was authorized by the Common Council about two weeks since, and the contract awarded to JOHN PETTIGREW, at $2 19 per square yard. It is estimated that the entire cost will exceed $200,000. The contract requires the work to be done in a substantial manner, and with all reasonable dispatch, but without fixing any period for its completion. It is not unlikely that a year will be spent before it is finished.

Laura Keene and Her Varieties.

We are authorized to contradict a report which appeared in Sunday's *Herald*, that Miss KEENE was about to be restored to the management of the Theatre lately occupied by her, by its landlord, Mr. LAFARGE. Miss KEENE was, by due course of law, as reported in all the papers, ejected from the Theatre for non-payment of rent, and Mr. BURTON, to whom it was sold, has been placed in possession. It will open under his direction early in September. It would be really unnecessary to notice such fabrications, so many uttered with a similar disregard of truth on this matter having appeared in that journal and been since contradicted by facts, were it not that they are calculated to injure Miss KEENE by creating doubts as to the reality of the new Theatre, which she has announced as about to be built and opened for her early in October.

Repaving the Streets.

The Committee on Streets, of the Councilmen, yesterday took a look (from a carriage window) through Greenwich and Washington streets, as they have to report upon them soon. By the way, applications have been made to the Common Council, asking the repaving and repairing of nearly one hundred streets. To put these jobs fairly through there will be needed over $500,000.

☞ MR. MERIAM'S ILLNESS.—It was reported that Mr. MERIAM was seriously indisposed. On inquiry at his residence, we find that he has suffered severely from an acute attack of bowel-complaint, from which, under the judicious care of MRS. MERIAM, he is recovering.

☞ The Clerks and Officials attached to the Mayor's Office have got a quantity of champagne ready to be uncorked, and powder ready to be exploded through the mouth of Captain RYNDERS' cannon, the moment news reaches the City of the nomination of Mayor WOOD for Governor of the State.

☞ We are happy to be able to announce that Mr. BURTON is rapidly recovering from his accident, and that he expects to fulfill his Summer engagement at Niblo's next month.

☞ Mayor WOOD returned to the City yesterday, from [illegible], where he has been staying for [illegible] two days.

[illegible] Board of Two Departments. [illegible] at 7 P. M. They heard the foreman [illegible] Fire Companies, upon applications [illegible] their respective Companies, asking reimb[illegible] of money they had severally expended in [illegible] their engine houses. The Committee [illegible] Controller FLAGG would pay no such bills if p[illegible] were, and they refused to report in favor of [illegible] ment, as it would set a precedent that would [illegible] the sending in of similar bills by all the [illegible] of the Fire Department. All such work must [illegible] at the risk and expense of the Companies. [illegible] a number of persons were heard upon [illegible] the allotted number of members of Fire [illegible] No action was taken.

Several leading citizens of the Fifth Ward appeared [illegible] remonstrated against granting the petition of [illegible] Dealers Company No. 16, asking that they be allowed the use of the triangular square in West Broadway, [illegible] Walker st., to build an engine house upon.

☞ A party of surveyors employed by the Harbor Commissioners are now engaged in running lines between Gedney's channel and the main ship channels, with the view of finding a more practicable channel across the bar. The depth of the old channels average twenty-three feet at low water, and twenty-eight feet at high water.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Row Among the "Fancy" Men—Harvey Young Against John Morrissey—A Challenge—No Lives Lost, &c.

The fighting-men, thieves, sneaks, lofters, pocket-book-stuffers and blackguards of every kind were in a terrible state of excitement yesterday. A report was generally circulated amongst them (and decent folk) that John Morrissey had fought a duel,—as *gentlemen* fight,—and that Morrissey had been shot in the head!

So the rumor spread, and fighting-men, thieves, sneaks, lofters, pocket-book stuffers, suckers and blackguards of every kind were to be seen during the afternoon about Johnny Lyng's, in Canal-street, and around drinking saloons, earnestly discussing the subject.

Bully Brooks wasn't in town, and therefore did not enjoy the "chivalrous" spectacle presented. Rum went down rapidly, and the most intense feeling was displayed.

Even decent men were anxious, and all were eager to learn the particulars—so our Reporters were busy and learned the following facts:

On Friday night John Morrissey (so 't was stated) was gambling at Johnny Lyng's, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, and during the entertainment lost $300. The faro bank was then suddenly closed. Morrissey, who had more money left, protested against this, and wished the play continued. Harry Young, who was present, made some remarks that excited the ire of Morrissey, who blacked his eyes and roughly handled the rest of the small fry.

The result of this proceeding was the following:

CHALLENGE.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1856.

MR. JOHN MORRISSEY: Deeming myself insulted and abused by you, my physical superior, and believing you to possess some gentlemanly traits, I hope you will accord to me that which is due to a gentleman. What I mean, Sir, is satisfaction. The gentleman who will deliver this to you has been by me selected to receive any communication, either verbal or by note, you may be at pleasure to give.

H. YOUNG.
J. E. K.

MR. Morrissey, who it seems has conscientious objections to the "code of honor," exhibited the challenge, yesterday morning, to His Honor the Mayor, who at once issued his warrant for the arrest of Young.

Later in the day Young and Morrissey met at a drinking saloon in Chatham-street, when the latter drew a pistol, having been informed that Young had threatened to shoot him wherever he met him. Young, however, made no attempt at assault, and there the affair ended.

Although a warrant was issued for the arrest of Young, it was not instantly served. Harvey took the matter quite coolly. He was to be seen most of the afternoon enjoying himself and a cigar in a Broadway saloon, seemingly indifferent to the Mayor's warrant "and the rest of mankind."

He has probably no cause for alarm from either one or the other.

J. E. K.

The signification of the initials "J. E. K." appended to the end of the challenging note, were a subject of comment. It was at first believed that they indicate some title of honor conferred upon Mr. Young by some foreign or domestic potentate, for valiant deeds rendered in the field or at a primary election. But this surmise was shown to be incorrect. "J. E. K." are the initials of a famous character in the Sixth Ward—a *Councilman*, a Mexican hero, and a man who went to Nicaragua, and —— came back again.

J. E. K. wants notariety. He may yet get it to a very high extent.

So, unfortunately, there are as many scoundrels in the City as ever. None of them have yet been shot.

If any of them have a fancy to play at pistols with each other, why, in the name of decency and public propriety, let them do it. The community will not lose by the operation, provided both the players come off "second best."

NEW-YORK RUFFIANISM.

E. A. Jessel, who arrived from California on Sunday last, was assaulted on Monday evening at Duryea & Faulkland's liquor saloon, corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street, by a notorious fellow named Andy Sheehan. Sheehan was formerly in California, and figured there conspicuously when scoundrels reigned supreme. Meeting with Mr. Jessel at the above-mentioned place, he recognized him at once, and with the remark, "you are one of the d—d scoundrels of the Vigilance Committee who arrested Jim Sullivan," attacked him most furiously. Mr. Jessel was beaten so dreadfully as to be unable to move. He was taken to his home at No. 30 Essex-street, Jersey City, where for some time his life was despaired of.

Sheehan (who keeps a rum-shop at the corner of Dover and Pearl streets) was taken in custody yesterday by Officer Masterson, one of the Chief's aids, who placed him in the Fourth Ward Station-house, from which place he was soon afterwards liberated, in time to attend the races on Long Island.

Justice WELSH issued his warrant yesterday for his rearrest.

The ruffianism of San Francisco is being transferred to New-York. We hope it will be energetically checked.

The International Insurance Company Again.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY, July 29.

It will be recollected that some time since no little sensation was created in mercantile circles upon the announcement that a system of Schuylerism had been developed in the conduct of the affairs of the International Insurance Company of this City. On Saturday last an order was granted in the Supreme Court, by Judge WARING, upon the application of Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, who claimed to represent the President and Directors of the Company; the object of which was to procure the appointment of a receiver. This morning, upon the representations of Judge Dean, an order was granted staying all proceedings in the case, and directing Mr. Attorney-General Cushing to appear and show cause, on Tuesday next, why the first order should not be set aside, which, it was alleged, was fraudulently obtained.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

DECISIONS.

David Dow vs. *Alex. Dennison.*—Taxation of costs must be set aside.

Timothy W. Reeve et al. vs. *Dennison.*—Like decision.

Frances M. Baker vs. *Samuel F. Baker.*—Divorce granted.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA

EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

The steady increase of popularity of the Empire Water during the past few years, the

CERTIFICATES OF PHYSICIANS,

which prove THE EMPIRE WATER

SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS,

possessing all the virtues of Congress, without the irritating properties which in that water often create a cough in the drinking by invalids.

While THE EMPIRE WATER is soothing in its effects with a tendency to allay irritation, and having in it a fine proportion of IODINE, which makes it useful in many phases of

SCROFULOUS DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, &c.,

and invaluable in the awakening to action of the torpid Liver, guarding effectually against

CONSUMPTION,

for which, previously, Saratoga Waters have been held as inefficient, have produced a strong impression in the public mind that the EMPIRE is destined very soon to be the

MOST CELEBRATED OF THE SARATOGA WATERS.

THE EMPIRE WATER

may be found at the principal drug stores, hotels, and of C. W. WESTON & Co., Saratoga Springs, or at their Southern Dépôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York, [illegible] advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Last night and [illegible]day this favorite Theatre was literally crammed and [illegible] too, by fashionable audiences. Messrs. B. and T. CONEY have been added to the before excellent company, and their performances last evening in both Pantomime and Drama were cordially received. Mr. T. CONEY and G. L. Fox in the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome," are enough to make a dead man laugh, while Mr. CONEY, [illegible] with his trained dogs. (*Yankee* and *Cato,*) in the Dr[illegible] was witnessed with intense interest. The Drama of "Yankee Jack," with Mr J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. Stearns, Miss HATHAWAY, &c., &c., also, received a full share of approbation. To-night, "Mail Pitcher," the "Giant Crusher," and "Cato Tyrolese," introducing all the above favorites.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER CLOTHING—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Alpaca Summer Suits	$3 50
Check Marseilles Suits	7 00
Black Alpaca Suits	7 00
Zophyr Cassimere Suits	8 00
Fancy Marseilles Vests	75
The Very Best Linen Pants	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES B. LEE, Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Republican Movements in Brooklyn.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting, Monday evening, at Mrs. PRESE'S, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, there was a very full attendance of members. The principal business of the meeting was to make arrangements to hold the Primary meetings—the plan for which has not yet been perfected.

The Rocky Mountain Fremont Club held a meeting in the Museum, which was well attended, and spirited addresses were made by G. OGDEN BROWN, J. M. PERSEY, JOSEPH J. COUCH and M. R. GALE. Mr. HOGEN sang several Republican songs during the evening with fine effect.

A number of new names were added to the Constitution, and considerable addition was made to the funds of the Society.

The Young Men's Fremont Club, for the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was organized Monday evening, at the Odeon, by the following

OFFICERS:

President—THOMAS W. FIELD.
Vice Presidents—Wm. Bunting, John Thompson, Edward F. Riel, F. Hume, George Bruce, Daniel Godwin.
Recording Secretary—Samuel S. Higgenbottom.
Corresponding Secretary—E. A. Ferris,
Treasurer—Edward A. Tuttle.

The Late Staging Accident.

MICHAEL COUGHLAN, laborer, who was injured by the fall of a staging in the Second Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, on Friday last, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, from injuries then received. Deceased had the best of attention, but his injuries were of such a nature that no medical skill could save him. He was 41 years of age, and leaves a wife and three small children in indigent circumstances, who reside in South Brooklyn.

This is the second death from this accident, and there are two other persons in the Hospital who are in a very critical state, and their recovery is very doubtful.

Mr. WATT, one of the contractors in whose employ these men were, with a liberality highly creditable in these penurious times, last Saturday paid each of the families of the injured men $5, and has thus far paid all funeral expenses.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At noon, yesterday, a frame house, No. 23 Furman-street, (unoccupied,) was discovered to be on fire in the roof, which soon spread to the adjoining house, occupied by JAMES GOLDING. As soon as the alarm was given, the Union Company's Ferry-boat *B-dford* was brought into the dock near by, and the Worthington pump put into motion, which soon extinguished the fire with a damage to the building of only a few hundred dollars. The buildings are owned by Mr. HENRY FORD.

Suicide.

A man named Captain JACK MYERS was found dead in bed at his boarding house, No. 4 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. From the fact that an empty bottle labeled "laudanum" was found at the side of his bed, it was surmised that he had committed suicide, and upon an inquest being held by Coroner REDDING, such was the verdict. No cause is assigned for the act.

Mad Dog.

The Seventh District Police, Brooklyn, killed a dog on Washington-street, yesterday morning, supposed to have been rabid. The streets of Brooklyn swarm with dogs that wear no muzzles. They are to the policemen as ten to one.

Accident.

BEMAN DWYER, while riding on car No. 68, of the Greenwood Line, Brooklyn, Monday evening, was severely injured by the tongue of a cart running into the car. He was sent to the City Hospital by order of Mayor HALL.

Prostrated by the Heat.

Mrs. CAREIGAN, of Hillary-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, but was restored by the prompt application of proper remedies.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rumored Duel between John Morrissey and Harvey Young.

It was currently reported in Jersey City last evening that a hostile meeting took place yesterday afternoon at Glendale, about four miles from Jersey City, near the plank road to Newark, between JOHN MORRISSEY and HARVEY YOUNG, two of the sporting fraternity of New-York. It was further reported that YOUNG was shot in the arm and that MORRISSEY was shot in the forehead or eye in a dangerous manner. It was said by some that he was killed. "JOHNNY LING" and other of their sporting friends were seen late in the afternoon coming from that direction. It will be recollected that at the time of the assault upon HYER and POOLE, MORRISSEY and YOUNG were friends, and continued so until some difference occurred between them at a cock-fight last Winter. On Sunday night MORRISSEY was playing at faro against a friend of YOUNG's, and lost $600, when the winner concluded not to play longer. This offended MORRISSEY, who beat him. YOUNG commented upon this act as a "d—d sheme," whereupon he was beaten by MORRISSEY, which led to the challenge for a duel.

[The above, so far as the reported duel is concerned, is probably a mistake, as we understand that MORRISSEY was seen, not with a ball in his forehead or eye, but "eating fish-balls," at SWENNEY's last evening.—ED. TIMES.]

Overboard and Robbed.

As the Jersey City ferry-boat was landing upon the New-York side of the ferry, at 9¾ o'clock last evening, two well-dressed and rather elderly gentlemen fell overboard. They were rescued. One of them said that he had lost $200 from one of his pantaloon pockets. His pocket was turned inside out, and it was his belief that it had been picked by some of the kind hy-standers who had assisted him out of the water.

VICTORINA NEHR and her brother JOHN have been arrested and committed to jail at Buffalo, for the inhuman murder of the infant of the former. They have confessed their crime. They went up the beach, and the brother, wading into the water, took the child by one leg and threw it as far as he could out into the lake. Then they sat down and cried at the thought of what they had done. On the examination, VICTORINA stated that a worthless fellow named CHESTER WEBSTER was her seducer, and that finding she could get no money of him, she became discouraged and committed the deed, assisted by her brother.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—A Board of Chief Engineers will convene at Washington, D. C., on the 12th of August next, for the purpose of examining assistant engineers for promotion, who were absent from the country at the last examination, and also candidates for admission into the engineer corps of the Navy. The latter must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-six years of age, and must produce good letters of character, &c.

THE CHINESE FUGITIVE.—Capt. PILLSBURY has arrested in this Scotland (Me.) *Gazette* a narrative of his discovery and care of the negro runaway, which does not differ materially from the previous accounts of the affair. Capt. PILLSBURY contradicts the statement given in the Boston papers to the effect that the mate of his bark is a colored man. He states that he has never employed a colored man on board the *Growler*, in any capacity whatever.

An affray occurred at Greenupshurg, Ky., on Tuesday, between a free negro and a white man, named HAMBWICK, which resulted in the negro killing the white man. The negro was tried on Thursday, and confessed. He was immediately sentenced to be hung in twenty days. Both parties are said to have been drunk at the time the affray occurred.

MARRIED

In this City, on Monday, July 28, by Rev. H. G. Montgomery, Mr. WM. H. BOWDEN to Miss ELLEN HAMMICK, all of this City.

At Stony Brook, L. I., on Sunday, July 27, by Rev. F. M. Neil, Mr. JAMES E. SMITH to LOUISE, daughter of Jas. U. Gould, Esq.

☞ New-Orleans and Florida papers please copy.

At St. Phillips in the Highlands, on Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. Dr. Brown, of Newburg, Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN, Rector of the Church of the Good Angels, Brooklyn, to ANNE C., daughter of Richard Upjohn, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 20, STEPHEN L. VAN ANTWERP, in the 52d year of his age.

His remains were taken to Albany for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 29, of cholera morbus, ROBERT KELLEY, aged 61 years.

The friends and relatives of deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 276 West 29th st.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, Mrs. ELIZA WILLIAMS GANTZ, wife of George W. Gantz, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 4 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 199 West 19th st.

On Sunday, July 27, from injuries received on board the steamer *Empire State*, JOHN C. BEACH, Esq., formerly of Auburn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 136 West 14th st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday July 28, WALTON, youngest son of R. Heywood Brown, aged 1 year and 2 months.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his parents, 22d st., South Brooklyn, to Greenwood for interment, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 29, HOBART F. STEARNS, youngest son of Edward and Celia Stearns, aged 1 year, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 30 Pineapple-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 28, NELLIE ANNA, only daughter of Wm. B. and Sarah E. Rawkins, age 1 6 months and 28 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from Washington-av., between Gates and Greene avs.

In Brooklyn on Tuesday morning, July 29, of congestion of the brain, EDWARD HALE, youngest son of Martin M. and Aletta S. Lawrence, aged 4 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 333 Atlantic st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, after an illness of five days, ELIZABETH M., daughter of James E. and Celia A. Main, aged 18 years, 1 month and 13 days.

At Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., on 3d day, (Tuesday,) July 22, at the residence of Stephen C. Griffen, RICHARD MOTT, in the 90th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Burlington, N. J., of which notice will be given to-morrow.

At Windsor, Conn., Mr. HEZEKIAH HILLS, aged 70 years.

Drowned, at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, on Thursday, April 10, ABRAHAM BROWER, Jr., eldest son of Abraham Brower, Esq., of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

He has been absent from his family and his home three years, and was expected back nearly daily by his family when this sad news reached them. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

In this City, on Monday evening, July 28, CATHARINE B., daughter of Abel S. Clapp.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Barker, No. 191 Monroe st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Remains to be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d st.

At Greenville, Bergen Township, N. J., on Monday, July 28, of congestive fever, SERAPHENE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Gilbert S. and Seraphene Clark, in the 13th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at the above place, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Jersey City Ferry, on the Jersey side, at 12 o'clock, to convey them to the house.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 29.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	93½	450	Erie Railroad	60¾
25,000	do	s90 93	500	do	b30 61
1,000	Indiana St. 5s	84	250	do	b30 61½
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	102½	300	do	s30 61¾
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. Mtg.	b60 89	350	do	s60 61¾
6,000	Mo. So. Stock	88	100	do	b10 61
70,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	s90 91	1000	do	61
5,500	do	91¾	1000	do	s90 60¾
30,000	do	91½	50	do	s3 61
5,000	do	b30 91¾	100	do	c 61¾
5,000	do	b60 91¾	1100	do	s3 61¾
9,000	Ill. Frid. Bs.	92	100	do	s15 61¾
4,000	Hud. R. R. 1st Mtg.	b5 93	200	do	b60 61¾
1,000	do	s3 95	800	do	s30 61¾
15	Bk. of the State N. Y.	106	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	32
255	Bk. Com. Raphia	101¾	100	do	b90 31¾
17	Bk. of America	114¾	100	Harlem R. R.	b30 17
55	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	121	200	do	b60 17
200	Cumb. Coal Co	31¾	100	Har. R. R. Pref.	s30 50
100	do	b3 31¾	1950	Reading Railroad	c 87
56	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 93½	2750	do	opg 87
200	do	s3 93¾	100	do	b60 87¾
300	do	s60 92	200	do	c 88¾
430	do	93¼	300	do	s60 88¾
135	Clev. & Tol. R.	76	500	Mich. & S. N. Ia. R.	opg 92¾
100	do	b60 76¾	100	do	opg 93¾
200	do	b60 76¾	110	Panama Railroad	99¾
100	do	76¾	30	Clev. & Pitts. R. &	b90 60
500	do	s60 78	50	Wis. & Lake Shore R.	68
100	do	b60 78¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R. ex div.	107¾
60	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	93¾	25	Mic. Central R.	s3 91¾
160	do	b60 93			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$3,000	Lacka'as & W'n R. R. 1st mt. Int. added	81¾
$2,000	Cleveland & Pittsburg Extension, do	76
500	Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 10s do	47
10	shares Park Bank	99
58	shares Jersey City Gas Co	95
30	shares Stockton R. R. Co	46
15	shares Park Fire Insurance Co	100¾
45	shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co	135¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91¾	100	Reading R. R.	opg 87¾
10,000	do	91¾	100	do	s30 87
10,000	do	b60 91¾	300	Erie Railroad	61¾
10	Park Bank	100	500	do	s30 61¾
100	Nicar. Transit Co	8	400	do	61¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co	31¾	100	do	b10 62
300	do	32	150	do	s10 61¾
450	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	opg 92¾	400	do	b5 62
1700	Panama Railroad	99¾	100	do	b10 61¾
300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	78¾	300	do	s60 61¾
100	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	93¾	300	do	b30 62

TUESDAY, July 29—P. M.

The signs of increased animation in the shares of the Erie Road, noticed yesterday, were continued to-day, and the sale and purchase at the Brokers' Board and on the Street of about 15,000 shares, at an advance of from 1 to 1¾ ₱ cent. as the lowest point of Monday, imparted an improved tone to the entire Stock Market, particularly at the close of business. At the early Board, some large contracts were made in Virginia State Stock and Illinois Centrals, option of the seller 90 days, and in Reading shares, deliverable on the reopening of the transfers next week; but, although these operations were pressed with considerable spirit by the sellers, the cash prices closed with increased firmness in the afternoon. Of the Western Stocks, Cleveland and Toledo improved nearly 1 ₱ cent. on the sales of Monday. Galena and Chicago was held for 107¾ ex dividend at the close. Some heavy sales of Panama were made at 99¾ ₱ cent., the closing bid 99¾. The last price of Erie was 62 ₱ cent., at which rate about 5,000 shares were taken after the official list was printed.

The Foreign Bill Market for the Boston steamer closed, London 109⅝@109⅞; Paris 5.18¾@5.16¼. The trade demand not heavy for this packet, so that the bulk of the business was done between the Bankers. Mercantile exchange ranged on London 109¼@109⅝. There was only a light business on the Continent, and the shipments of Gold promise to fall off. The *Barcelone*, for Havre, took $50,000, to-day, and the Bullion Brokers put up $200,000 for the Boston steamer in California Bars; in addition to which some small parcels of Coin were sent over by Express, to the amount of $122,000.

A number of 1st August Interest payments are already notified through our advertising columns. Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. pay for account of the Ohio and Indiana Road; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and Bellefontaine and [illegible] The Terre Haute and Alton Co. [illegible] ew-street, will pay in their first and [illegible] ages.

There was a free offering of Money on call, to-day, at 6@7 ₱ cent., while on mercantile paper the rates are somewhat stiffer, and some of the large lenders outside of Bank seem disposed to keep their arrears within call at a moderate interest, in the expectation of higher usance on business notes as the Fall season advances. We quote 60 to 90-days paper at Bank 7 ₱ cent., and with good Discount Brokers 60 days to 4 months 7¼ to 8 ₱ cent. strictly first-class names; 8¼@9 ₱ cent. for fair signatures. The hills of the Illinois Central Company, bearing 7 ₱ cent., having 18 months to run, are done at 95 cents on the dollar, equal to about 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum interest.

A Committee of the Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, consisting of THOMAS W. BARTLEY, DWIGHT JARVIS, and W. BAGLEY, have just published, in pamphlet form, the result of their investigation into the affairs of the concern. It is rather a sad story of gross extravagance, reckless incompetency, and official defalcation, in the management. The last, however, appears to have been confined, so far as the facts are made plain, to the late Treasurer, who is in arrears $86,381. The negligence of the President, and the blundering and inexplicable book-keeping and accounts of the Secretary, are handled with much severity, and a civil suit for damages recommended against them for suffering the Treasurer to deposit the moneys of the Road with his own brokers' firm at Pittsburg, when believed by the community to be in straightened circumstances. The large balance, it seems, was suffered to accumulate only a few weeks before their failure. The worst feature of the report, however, is the exhibition of erroneous estimates, in the first place, and the extraordinary figure to which the cost of the Road and its equipment was subsequently run up, together with an enormous outlay and loss beyond the construction account. The statement and inferences of the Committee are not very clear, but the following points would seem to be established:

Means derived from Capital Stock	$2 458,240
Mortgage and Income Bonds	3,219,000
Nett earnings of the Road	1,082,027
Together	$6 759,267
Construction and Equipment estimated in 1851 to cost $3,870,000, cost actually	5,014,621
Balance	$1,744,646
Of which:	
In Dividends	$404,025
Profit and Lose	449,106
Defalcation	86,381–$938,512
Leaving unaccounted for	$306,134

The inference is that this resulting balance must have been lost in the negotiation, such as discounts and Bankers' commissions on the Bonds of the Company, though no conclusion of the sort is arrived at by the Committee. They withhold from the dividend payments $181,809 which they allege was paid in Stock, and thus make the balance unaccounted for nearly *a million of dollars*. But in revising and rearranging the figures, we assume that this dividend stock was added to the Capital and included in the sum of $2,458,240. Mixed up with the foregoing items are

Bills payable	$518,150
Debts of a miscellaneous nature	32,068
Cash balance	18,495
Together	$568,713

And on the other side of the account—

Aid to Ohio and Indiana Road	$405,000
To Fort Wayne and Chicago Road	100,000
Springfield and Mount Vernon	62,500–$567,500

The two connecting Roads to which the sum of $505,000 was loaned have recently been consolidated with the Ohio and Pennsylvania.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1, 1855.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the ports	3,466,000	2,787,000	2,839,000	2,194,700
Exports to G. Britain	1,969,000	1,455,000	1,520,000	1,097,000
Exports to France	478,000	476,000	331,000	421,000
Exp'ts to other for. p'ts	515,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1518. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE SHELLS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS.

Preliminary Action of the Hards and Softs.

HARD'S HALL GOES OVER TO CORINTHIAN HALL.

The Organization Perfected.

Ballotings for a Candidate for Governor.

FERNANDO WOOD WITHDRAWN.

ELECTION OF AMASA J. PARKER.

HIS NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

THE SOFT SHELLS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 30.

The Soft-Shell portion of the Democracy met in State Convention at Market Hall at noon to-day.

There was a full attendance of delegates and a large number of outsiders, the Hall being well filled.

Mr. PETER CAGGER called the Convention to order, and nominated Governor KEMBLE, of Putnam, for temporary Chairman. Carried.

Mr. KEMBLE took his seat amidst applause, and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I cannot but be sensible of the distinguished honor conferred upon me by calling me temporarily to preside over the most important Convention the State has ever known. My country sends me here to promote the union of the party, not to urge the claims of any particular candidates, but to enable the party, by wise selections, to secure a victory in the State. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. M. TWEED, of New-York, and PETER CAGGER, of Albany, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, moved that a roll of the Delegates be called.

Mr. W. D. PURPLE, of Chemango, moved that where seats are not contested, the Delegates be received at once. Carried.

The following Delegates appeared on calling the roll:

Albany—John McEver, John McEwen, Peter Cagger, Robert Higgins.
Allegany—M. S. Champlin, H. E. Purdy.
Broome—O. C. Crocker.
Cattaraugus—H. J. Paxton, D. N. Enra.
Cayuga—G. Randall, J. Parker, J. Marsh.
Chautauque—J. F. Phelps, O. F. Dickinsen.
Chemung—E. P. Hart.
Chenango—W. A. Cooke, W. D. Purple.
Columbia—James Storms.
Cortland—H. Putnam.
Clinton—I. Stetson.
Delaware—R. Parker.
Dutchess—O. Thesil, L. B. Sackatt, W. Kelly.
Erie—J. Vanderpool, J. M. Payne, W. B. Bisisdell.
Franklin—E. Styles.
Fulton and Hamilton—J. Dunn.
Genesee—D. Richmond, F. N. Drake.
Green—D. P. Olney, N. Ormsbee.
Herkimer—J. Tillinghast, W. C. Crain.
Jefferson—E. J. Ingersol, N. Whiting.
Kings—J. M. Gillett, D. D. Briggs, P. Campbell, W. Marvin. Contestant—Lewis F. Curley.
Livingston—B. F. Angell, R. B. Wisner.
Madison—L. P. Clark, S. J. Fairchild.
Monroe—M. Milan, S. H. Gould, J. B. Jewett.
Montgomery—D. S. Quackenbush, J. Spraker.
New-York—M. Murray, P. G. Malony, P. Cagle, J. Moore, W. M. Tweed, C. Eing, J. Richardson, M. Parker, H. Eagle, D. McCarthy, P. Mitchell, J. Kelly, D. N. Norris, A. Ming, J. Cochrane, S. B. Shepard.
Niagara—P. L. Ely, S. B. Piper.
Oneida—H. Seymour, S. Van Desser, R. Bamber.
Onondaga—D. Munso, J. Ross, T. G. Alvord, S. L. Edwards.
Ontario—J. Hascall, J. S. Lewis.
Orange—N. Reeve, C. H. Winfield.
Orleans—L. F. Hough and J. B. Lee.
Oswego—D. P. Brewster and G. A. Dayton.
Otsego—J. Davenport, C. McLean, and St. Paul Society.
Putnam—G. Kemble.
Queens—W. Turner.
Rensselaer—D. Allen, J. L. Holmes, and L. Sheldon.
Yates—S. S. Ellsworth.
Richmond—R. Tompkins.
Rockland—A. B. Conger.
St. Lawrence—H. Moody, H. Barbour and S.B. Gordon.
Saratoga—S. S. Weterman and S. H. Maxwell.
Schenectady—G. Y. Vandebogart.
Schoharie—M. C. Borst and P. Hines.
Schuyler—H. Ogden.
Seneca—O. W. Wilkinson.
Steuben—W. C. Rhodes, C. C. B. Walker, and L. A. Ward.
Suffolk—W. S. Smith.
Tioga—H. A. Beebe.
Tompkins—H. D. Bates, Jr., and O. B. Curran.
Ulster—F. Kelley and G. Griffiths.
Washington—J. Wilkins and A. Hall.
Wayne—P. Tucker and E. N. Thomas.
Wyoming—J. B. Folsom.
Westchester—E. J. Horton and H. P. Rowell.
Vacancies—In Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Jefferson, Oneida, Suffolk, Sullivan, Warren.

Mr. B. F. ANGELL, of Livingston, said, as a believer that but one sentiment animated this Convention he could ask leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to announce to the other Democratic Convention sitting at Corinthian Hall that this Convention is organized, and in pursuance of a recommendation of the National Democratic Convention, instructive of our constituents, and in obedience to the spontaneous dictates of our own hearts, we are now ready to unite in one body for the purpose of consolidating the Democratic Party in one single organization, and nominating one Electoral and State ticket, so that, harmonized in principle and action, and reanimating our friends in other States by the spectacle of our brotherhood, and pledge of our success, we may march together to a victory which shall save the Republic in the crisis that threatens it, and perpetuate the union of the States by the union of the Democracy, and that we invite them to designate the time and place of such meeting.

L. B. SHEPARD, of New-York, said that as the resolution so evidently gives words to the sentiments of the Convention, he felt it unnecessary to make any remarks upon it, and wished to second it.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following Committee:

B. F. Angel, W. C. Crane,
L. B. Shepard, S. B. Jewett,
S. D. Fairchild.

J. COCHRANE moved the appointment of a Committee of five to decide the contested seat from Kings County. Carried, and the following Committee was appointed:

John Cochrane, John Garson of Erie, Mr. Ellsworth of Yates, E. T. Hart of Chemung, J. Kelly, of New-York.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the Committee have power to fill any vacancies. Carried.

Alderman [illegible], of New-York, moved a recess of twenty minutes, [illegible]; but business was suspended during the absence of the Committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock.

JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Credentials, reported in favor of admitting WILLIAM MARTIN, as Delegate from the Third District of Kings County. Also that S. B. NICHOL, of Suffolk County, and ALBERT FOX, of Jefferson County, the regular delegates, had arrived. The Committee reported the names for vacancies, Messrs. D. D. BOSEN, of [illegible]; ALEX J. THOMPSON, of Warren; M. KELLUM, of Essex; C. COSSBROOK, of Sullivan; JAMES [illegible], of Oneida, and A. S. PEASE, of Columbia and Cortland.

The report was adopted.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee of Conference [illegible] Convention, and introduced a committee [illegible] that Convention. The Committee [illegible] E. S. CUTTING, [illegible] T. BOSBURN, [illegible] C. A. COPLIN.

[illegible] the Committee the [illegible] and gave its views.

Judge BRANDRETH said that the Committee had the honor to present the resolution adopted by the Convention in session at Corinthian Hall. It was a resolution which he hoped would insure the prevalence of sound Democratic principles, the union of the Democratic Party in the State, and the success of the Democratic candidates in the coming election. He should say no more, except to assure the Convention that the resolutions speak the sentiments of the hearts of the Democratic Party. The powers given to the Committee were limited, and perhaps unimportant; but if the Convention thought fit to appoint a committee to meet them, they would suggest as the place of meeting a parlor of the Globe Hotel. [Loud laughter.] He hoped he should not be misunderstood. The place of meeting named had no significance, but was selected for convenience only. It was parlor No. 2. [Renewed and prolonged laughter.] He trusted the proposition would not be received in any other spirit than that in which it was offered. The choice of a room was a mere matter of convenience.

Mr. RING, of New-York, moved that a Committee of eight be appointed with the same powers as the other Committee, to confer and act with them.

JOHN COCHRANE did not quite understand the meaning of the report or resolution. He had only heard a partial report from their Committee. He desired to know if the Committee of the other Convention had been appointed before the Committee from this Convention reached Corinthian Hall. He wished to understand the matter before voting.

L. SHEPARD desired to hear again the report of their own Committee.

Mr. ANGELL related the facts as they had occurred, showing that the Committee had applied to the other Convention before action on their Committee had been taken.

HORATIO SEYMOUR said there were some things they could all understand. It was their grateful duty at this time to reunite the Democratic Party of the State. It was their grateful office to cheer the hearts of Democrats throughout the Union by the gratifying intelligence that the Democrats of New-York would go united into the conflict. It seemed that the same sentiment that influenced this Convention was entertained by the other, for they had hit upon nearly a similar plan for perfecting the union of the two bodies. For himself, recognizing this spirit, he cared nothing about the order, but everything about the ends at which they arrived. The object was that the great Democratic Party of this State be brought together at this time in order that they might present an unbroken front, and insure victory to the Democracy in the coming election. The question was not who could get the most by that union, but who shall give the most in order to achieve so propitious a result. The honorable emulation is, who shall be foremost in accomplishing a union—so that before another sun shall set it may be said the Democracy of New-York are no longer a divided party. He had not paid particular attention to the words of the resolution reported from the other Convention. He cared not what was its phraseology. He was fully content with the result. Every issue in this contest was one intertwined and identified with the history of this State. They came together to uphold civil and religous liberty—to declare that this land shall continue to be the home and refuge of the oppressed of every clime. He adverted to these issues in the contest, to show the deep interest New-York State had taken, and responded to the resolution and appointed a Committee of Conference. He believed that all had one common object in view, to secure the union of the Democratic Party, so that when the contest shall have passed away, the victory of the Democratic Party might prove that New-York was worthy of her motto, "Excelsior."

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, would have desired to see these Conventions meet together, without these ceremonies. He saw no occasion to place the party again in the hands of individuals. The people of the party had called for a union from the Atlantic shores to Lake Erie, and nothing could keep them apart. He adverted to the necessity for defeating the American and Republican parties, and declared his willingness to accede to any terms, in order to accomplish that object.

Mr. J. COCHRANE, of New-York, was happy to say that if he had, at first, felt any doubt at the course of the other Convention, he now, since listening to the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Oneida, felt that the union of the party was safe. But it should be remembered that the Democracy of New-York [illegible] from the three contests which all over [illegible] Democratic Conventions were [illegible] the record of those Conventions, unanimously, in all questions of the Union. What was there in the course of the other Convention? Their cry was still, like that of the daughter of the horse-leech, "give," "give,"—and this Convention would give even to their heart's blood. But he desired to know fully the position in which they were to be placed, and then he would meet the greedy demands, and would "give" and "give," until the Democracy had nothing left but an undivided party. More than, he would ask nothing in return, but would struggle on until the election of BUCHANAN [illegible]. This is there here to [illegible] what patriotism requires of him. This is a critical point, upon which turns the whole fortune of the Democratic Party, and I will never be deterred by cries of question, nor by scraping of feet or hissing, from speaking my sentiments. This Convention had asked the other Convention to meet us in special fairness and liberality. We conceded all that they could have desired, and our Committee is sent back to us without anything having been done with our fair and honorable proposition. Another Committee is appointed with different objects, and we are asked now to go back and select a new Committee ourselves and meet the one thus created.

This, Sir, will be coalition—not union; but it will be one step towards union—and, therefore, we shall do well to meet it. Let them ask what they will, we will give it all, as a sacrifice on the Democratic altar. We will do nothing that can tend to prevent a union of the Democracy of the State. Let us then appoint the Committee; but I ask that the motion may be amended so as to retain the original Committee, and add three more.

The amendment was accepted, and Messrs. RING, DEAN RICHMOND and HORATIO SEYMOUR were appointed as the three additional ones to serve on the Committee.

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling, the Committee reported they had discharged their labors, and a joint Convention had been agreed upon, to meet in Corinthian Hall.

The Convention then dissolved, to reassemble in Corinthian Hall.

THE HARD SHELLS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 30.

The Hard-Shell Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by Judge ADAMS, who nominated SAMUEL FOWLER for President *pro tem.*

On taking the Chair Mr. FOWLER returned thanks for the honor, and expressed a hope that the proceedings would be so conducted as to promote the union of the Democratic Party. It was the first time that a purely sectional party had appeared with a prospect of success, threatening the disruption of the Union, and he hoped the union of the Democratic Party would defeat it. [Cheers.]

W. W. SANGER and H. S. CUTTING were appointed Secretaries *pro tem.*

The calling of the list of delegates was interrupted by the appearance of Mr. ANGELL, Chairman of the Committee from the Softs, with a message from the other Convention.

A motion was made to receive the message and lay it on the table.

Judge BRANDRETH, of Oneida, hoped the organization of the Convention would be first completed, and suggested that the Committee be invited to take seats. The Committee stated that they would retire and await the pleasure of the Convention.

After the calling of the roll Judge BRANDRETH rose and was received with loud cheers. He said it would be useless for him to look at what had been the condition of the Democracy of New-York for the past nine years. He hoped that the future would be brighter than the past. Another Convention was now in session, representing a portion of the Democracy of the State, standing precisely on the platform occupied by the National Democratic Party. It was to be hoped that a union of the Democratic Party would be achieved in order that the entire body of the Democracy of New-York that stand upon those principles might march on to victory. The National Democrats had no sympathies with those who did not stand on these principles, but they were willing to take in all who did. He was about to offer a resolution which, he believed, represented the wishes of his constituents at home, as well as of the members of this Convention. He referred to the time when the Democratic Party were rent in twain by internal dissensions, and, without making any charges, he expressed the hope that the old times Convention might be again secured. He was [illegible] this other Convention, many [illegible] assist to consummate this Hall, and unite with [illegible] of the Democratic Party [illegible] was in 1852. Now both [illegible] not unite on an [illegible] ticket and elect the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, as well as the State ticket. He offered in this spirit the following preamble and resolution:

[illegible] plies avowed by the two sections of the Democracy of New-York are in accordance with those of the National Platform, therefore—

Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to the Market Hall Convention an immediate union of the two Conventions into one body, for the purpose of nominating a single State electoral ticket, and merging the two existing organizations.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to communicate these resolutions to the Market Hall Convention, and arrange the time and place for a joint meeting, and agree upon the permanent organization of the united Conventions.

The resolutions were received with loud cheers.

Judge TREMAIN, of Albany, seconded the resolutions and hoped that action on them would be prompt and unanimous and without discussion; and that by the union of the Democratic Party, the defeat would be insured of that mongrel party, that was now gathered together, having for its object the disruption of the Union. [Cheers.]

Mr. RUGER, of Onondaga, moved to amend by appointing a Committee to communicate with a Committee of the Soft Convention, and report to this Convention. This was due as courtesy to the Committee from the other Convention. [Loud cries of "Question," "Question."]

Mr. BEARDSLEY meant no disrespect to the other Committee, but did not understand that any communication was now before the Convention.

Mr. TREMAIN rose to a point of order, contending that the resolution of Mr. RUGER was not in order because it related to no matter before the Convention. The point of order was sustained, and Mr. BEARDSLEY's motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. RUGER moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of two to notify a Committee of the other Convention that this Convention is now organized and prepared to receive any communication they may have to present. Carried, and the Chair appointed W. C. RUGER, E. WARD and H. S. CUTTING.

It was then moved that the Committee on Credentials have power to fill all vacancies in delegations. Adopted.

The Committee from Market Hall now entered the Hall and was received with loud applause.

Mr. B. F. ANGEL, the Chairman of the Committee, said that a Democratic Convention sitting at Market Hall, representing a portion of the Democracy of the State, had adopted a set of resolutions which the Committee now present ha been empowered to carry to this Convention.

He then read the resolutions, which were received with loud applause, and at the close three cheers were given.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Prior to their entrance, they were read to the Committee.

L. B. SHEPARD declared as his conviction that the Market Hall Convention would receive the resolutions with heartfelt pleasure and enthusiasm.

Both Conventions then adjourned to 4 P. M., leaving the Committees to arrange the plan for a Union meeting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Hards reassembled at 4 o'clock, and reported a list of the delegates.

Judge BEARDSLEY then reported that the Conference Committee had performed their duty; that the two Committees had come together, and agreed upon the officers for a permanent organization, and he had reason to believe that the other Convention would be here in a few minutes. He proposed that the seats of one-half of the hall be vacated, in order that the members of the other Convention might be received courteously.

The seats were vacated immediately, and half the hall left vacant.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, moved that a Committee of three be appointed to conduct the delegates to their seats.

The Chair appointed Messrs. WARD, MURPHY, and RUGER.

At this time some outsiders entered the Hall, and being mistaken for members, were loudly cheered. When the mistake was discovered, there was loud laughter. Soon the Soft Convanton appeared, and being headed by JOHN COCHRAN, were readily recognized. Cheers continued while the Delegates were entering the Hall, and when all were in, the Hards rose and waved their hats. At the close, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST came in, but not until after the applause had subsided.

THE CONSOLIDATED SHELLS.

Judge Adams, of Suffolk County, then rose and said that the agreeable duty devolved upon him to present to the two Conventions, now, he hoped to be consolidated into one. (Here he was interrupted by cheers, called forth by the entrance of DEAN RICHMOND. A delegate rose to a point of order. He saw several Delegates from the Market Hall Convention standing. He hoped the persons not Delegates, would vacate the seats reserved for them.)

Judge ADAMS continued—He begged to announce the names of the permanent officers, and hoped the excitement apparent in every countenance would be suppressed until the organization of the Convention was complete:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. W. C. CRANE, of Herkimer.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

P. B. Sweeney, New-York.	D. Moultou, Oneida.
A. B. Conger, Rockland.	O. Crocker, Broome.
E. Hoes, Columbia.	T. M. Howell, Ontario.
L. Stetson, Clinton.	J. Granson, Erie.

FOR SECRETARIES.

W. W. Sawyer, New-York,	R. P. Wisner, Livingston,
W. M. Tweed, New-York,	W. E. Bryan, Genesee.

Mr. ADAMS moved the adoption of the report, and the appointment of a Committee of two to conduct the President to the Chair.

The Chair appointed Judge BEARDSLEY and JOHN COCHRANE.

When the two gentlemen met in front of the stage, they shook hands amid loud applause.

Mr. CRANE, on taking the Chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and congratulated the Democracy on the glorious spectacle of a union, founded on the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Much merriment occurred on Mr CRANE's taking the Chair, his size preventing him from sitting in the one before used.

A motion for a recess till 7 o'clock was made and lost.

The roll of the Delegates was then called in order, and the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries took their places upon the platform.

HORATIO SEYMOUR moved the appointment of a Committee of sixteen to report resolutions for the adoption of the Convention. Carried.

JOHN COCHRANE desired to bring a subject to the notice of the Convention, which would be necessary to act upon. It would be their duty to nominate State officers and an electoral ticket. There might be some difference of opinion as to the manner in which the latter should be chosen. In order that perfect fairness might be attained, and no suspicion of desire to secure advantage arise, he thought it would be proper to nominate a Committee of two from each Judicial District, whose duty it should be to present names for an electoral ticket to the Convention. He would make such a motion and move to lay it on the table.

L. B. SHEPARD thought the representatives from each District should name an Elector, each side taking their turn.

Judge BRANDRETH thought the wishes of the delegates from the Congressional Districts should be consulted.

Mr. COCHRANE presented his resolution with the addition, instructing the Committee to consult the Delegates from the different Congressional Districts in making their selection of Electors. The reason of the proposition was that each former division should have an equal representation on the ticket, whether that was done by taking Electors alternately or by a series of numbers collectively.

Judge ELLSWORTH, of Yates, was sorry to hear this talk of a party within a party. He understood this to be a consolidated party, and regretted to hear already argument as to union for spoils and divisions of offices.

Mr. HOYLE, of Ontario, agreed in the remarks of the last speaker, he desired to see the union complete. He wanted as few committees as possible, and thought the choice of electors should be left to the delegates from the Congressional Districts. He moved as an amendment, that the delegates present the name of an elector from each District, and where unable to agree, present two names and abide by the decision of the Convention.

Motion and amendment tabled.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, introduced a resolution recommending the Committee for the distributing of political documents, now in existence at Washington, to the confidence of the Democracy of New-York.

A Delegate from Washington County endeavored to make a speech, but was interrupted by the loud applause of the Convention, and after an ineffectual effort, took his seat, and the resolution was adopted.

A Delegate asked the name of the Chairman of the Washington Committee, as Democrats might desire to communicate with him.

A DELEGATE—It is N. B. SMITH. Not John.

Mr. KELLY—It is N. B. SMITH. Not John.

A letter was read from W. E. MCMASTER, stating that he had just returned from Wheatland, with a portrait of Mr. BUCHANAN, which he would be glad to exhibit to the Delegates.

A Delegate said that Mr. MCMASTER would be happy to hang the portrait in the Hall if the Convention thought proper, and he moved that he be permitted to do so. Carried.

The Convention then took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention at 7½ o'clock, Mr. S. B. JEWETT moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor by a viva voce vote, each county being called complete from both lists.

Mr. HOGABOOM hoped the first vote would be informal, in order that each delegate might have an opportunity to express a preference.

The amendment was accepted and, on motion, was adopted.

The Chair then announced the following Committee on Resolutions:

1—Messrs. Ward and Shepard.
2—Messrs. Jones and Kelly.
3—Messrs. Tremain and Cagger.
4—Messrs. Seymour and Beardsley.
5—Messrs. Fairchild and Bowne.
6—Messrs. Porter and Rice.
8—Messrs. Piper and Cutting.

The list of Delegates being then called, the vote for Governor resulted as follows:

Addison Gardner	60	H. Seymour	21
D. E. Seymour	46	A. Schell	11
A. J. Parker	88	E. Corning	9
Fernando Wood	95	Judge Brown, of Orange	8
J. Vanderbilt	97	H. W. Rogers, of Erie	7

Messrs. Daniel S. Dickinson, Fowler, Brownson, and Porter, one each.

When the ballot was announced, the name of Judge BROWN was withdrawn.

HORATIO SEYMOUR said he was surprised to find his name mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor. He had repeatedly said that no possible contingency could arise which would induce him to accept the nomination. His future path lay not in public, but in private life, but though he declined any political office he could pledge his hearty and cordial support to the Democratic Party, as now united. His best endeavors should be used to secure the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. His earnest endeavor should be to restore the Empire State to the proud position as the main pillar of the great Democratic fabric of the nation. While, therefore, he thanked his Democratic friends for their past support and present expression of favor, he requested to be left in that position in which he could best contribute towards the success of the party. [Loud Cheers.]

Mr. KELLY moved that the Convention go into a second ballot and a formal vote for Governor. Carried.

H. S. CUTTING, of Erie, withdrew the name of HENRY W. ROGERS.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Convention strongly in favor of FERNANDO WOOD, and urged the claim of the City of New-York to the nomination for Governor, as she had not had one since the days of DE WITT CLINTON. No Democrat had ever done more for New-York City than FERNANDO WOOD.

On motion, it was resolved that a majority of all votes cast should elect.

The second (formal) ballot resulted as follows:

Gardner	78	Vanderbilt	18
Seymour	67	Schell	22
Wood	26	Corning	3
Parker	39	Fowler	1

Judge HOGEBOOM now rose and said, it was evident that no choice could be made if this course of voting was continued. The time must come when some discrimination must be made as to the candidates to be voted for, and while fully indorsing the remarks of the delegate from New-York in relation to one prominent candidate, he would say the North too had claims as to candidates. It must be remembered that there are two candidates from New-York and one from Kings. He urged the claims of Northern Counties, and declared he would cast his vote for DAVID L. SEYMOUR.

Col. MINO, of New-York, honored the last speaker for the boldness he had shown in urging the case of his candidate, but the Convention had but just entered on the important duty of nominating a man to carry out the blessed union consummated today. New-York presented almost as a unit the name of a man who represented the interests of the great Metropolis of the United States. The Colonel continued to urge, in a very warm and eloquent manner, the great claims of FERNANDO WOOD upon the Democracy of New-York, and declared that the Germans, in a body, and all other adopted citizens would rally round him. He asked, would they do this for DAVID L. SEYMOUR?

Here the speaker was interrupted by loud applause, and took his seat.

Mr. BOWNE desired to say that Mr. PARKER's name was not withdrawn.

A Delegate hoped that the friends of Judge PARKER would adhere to their nomination.

The third ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Gardner	80	Schell	30
Seymour	69	Vanderbilt	15
Parker	89	Wood	99

Mr. SWEENEY, of New-York, now withdrew the name of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and hoped the friends of other candidates of New-York would display equal magnanimity.

S. B. JEWETT then withdrew the name of ADDISON GARDNER in favor of AMASA J. PARKER.

Much excitement followed this announcement.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, said it was evident to the friends of FERNANDO WOOD that he was not the choice of the Convention, and knowing he would not desire, under the circumstances, to keep his name before the Convention, he would withdraw his name.

Mr. PAYNE, of Franklin, commenced some remarks, but was interrupted by the warmth of the applause that followed the conclusion of Mr. KELLY's speech.

The fourth ballot was then taken, and Mr. PARKER having a majority, his nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Rensselaer, the Convention gave three cheers for the candidate, and then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning

Yale College Commencement Exercises.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 30.

The Yale College Commencement Exercises opened last night.

The first was the "*Concio ad Clerum*," given in the North Church by Rev. E. C. JONES, of Southington, Connecticut, of the Class of 1831. His subject was the "Second Advent."

Rev. JAS. THOMPSON, of the City of New-York, delivered an oration in the College-street Church, before the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, on "Literary Culture for Educated Men."

The poem was by Rev. E. JOHNSON, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

The Alumni meeting took place in Alumni Hall at 8 o'clock this morning. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of the Class of 1822, presided.

Speeches were made by Professor SILLIMAN, Professor OLMSTED, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island; Judge WILLIAMS, of Detroit; Messrs. LEWIS, ROBINSON, and C. L. THOMAS, of the Class of 1853, and several others.

At 11 o'clock, Professor DANA delivered to a great audience an address for the School of Science to be connected with Yale College.

At 2½ o'clock, Professor PARK, of Andover, delivered an oration in the North Church, on "Taste and Religion, as auxiliary to each other." It was a remarkable production, and is universally commended.

The Society meetings were held this afternoon. In the Linonian, Professor TYLER, of the East Windsor Seminary, presided. Enthusiastic speeches were made.

The Class of 1853 have an all-night supper at the Tontine Hotel.

JOEL S. SMITH, of this city, takes the Silver Cup for his son, the first baby boy of the class.

To-morrow the Graduating Class perform in the Centre Church.

The City is full of strangers. The Hotels are all overrun, and the private houses filled up.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT WESTCHESTER—KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Wednesday, July 30.

The Democratic Convention assembled here yesterday. Hon. JOHN HICKMAN announced his adhesion to the Cincinnati platform and to Mr. BUCHANAN, a proceeding which staved off the rupture for the present.

Mayor HOLLOWAY of Topeka, and Lieut. Governor ROBERTS of Kansas, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience last night upon the wrongs of the Free-State settlers in that Territory.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 18 passengers for Halifax, and 86 for Liverpool. She takes out $371,839 in specie.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 29.

The steamer *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here to-day, (Tuesday.)

Sentence of Death.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 30.

CORNEREAU, who murdered Miss TODD at St. Hemin, in January, 1855, was this morning sentenced to be hung, at Quebec, on 26th September.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer John Jay on Lake George.

MANY LIVES LOST.

LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

WHITEHALL, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamer *John Jay*, on Lake George, was destroyed by fire near Garfield, yesterday afternoon. A number of the passengers and crew perished. The bodies of four ladies have been recovered. We have not yet obtained a list of the dead and missing.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 30.

Miss SHERMAN, sister of JOSIAH J. SHERMAN, of this city, is one of the killed on the steamer *John Jay*.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following bodies have been recovered:

Mrs. Belknap, wife of Edw. Belknap, of New-York City.
Miss Renshaw, of New-Orleans.
Mr. Meteaf, of Cherry Valley, New-York.
Mrs. S. C. Thwing, of Boston.
Miss. O. A. Fleet, of Brooklyn.
Five in all.

The following passengers were saved:

George Bell and lady, of New-York.
Miss M. P. Bell, of New-York.
S. T. Roberts, of New-York.
Miss Mary Roberts, of New-York.
Wm. G. Angell and lady, of Providence.
C. A. Harrington and lady, Shrewsbury, Mass.
J. H. Palmeter, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Miss Palmeter, Glens Falls, N. Y.
F. J. Arthur and daughter, New-York.
Thos. W. Adams and lady, Newark, N. J.
J. A. White and wife, New-Orleans.
Aaron D. Weld and wife, West Roxbury.
J. S. Crafts, Boston.
C. F. Young, Boston.
Mrs. W. F. Herbing, Mrs. W. H. Harding, Boston.
Miss Helen W. Blanchard, of Boston.
Miss A. H. Weld, of West Roxbury.
Miss Alice Weld, West Roxbury.
R. H. Weld, West Roxbury.
J. E. Sheffield and two daughters, New-Haven, Conn.
Samuel Fleet, Brooklyn.
Robert Spier, Jr., Brooklyn.
Laura A. Spier, Brooklyn.
Samuel F. Spier, Brooklyn.
D. M. Babcock and lady, New-York.
J. C. Babcock and lady, New-York.
W. R. De Garmo, Fort Miller.
A. G. Crowell and lady, New-York.
Albert Van Winkle and sister, New-York.
Geo. Hicks, Brooklyn.
James W. Kins, Brooklyn.
J. Pritchard and lady, Boston.
Miss C. Goff, Boston.
S. C. Thwing and son, Boston.
Miss Ella Kent, Roxbury.
Thomas Belknap, New-York.
Mary Belknap, New-York.
Miss C. L. Metcalf, New-York.
M. V. Metcalf, New-York.
J. W. Braggs, Harrisburg.
Miss Todd, Harrisburg,
Miss Susan E. Spengler, York, Pa.
James Potter, Glens Falls.
Hugh Hamilton, Fort Edward.
J. P. Phœnix, wife and three daughters, and the Captain and crew were all saved.

It is supposed that one other body may be under the wreck, but it is merely a supposition. The vessel is burned to the waters edge.

The fire is said to have been caused by the burning of pitch pine wood, which choked up the smoke-pipe so as to drive the fire and smoke into the fire-room, compelling the fireman to retreat to the deck for air, without giving him an opportunity to close the doors of the fire-boxes. The sparks quickly ignited the wood work overhead, and the boat was enveloped in flames almost instantly.

The passengers blame the Captain for not running her on shore immediately, as she was near a sandy beach at the time, instead of allowing her to go on for the purpose of trying to put out the fire and saving the boat, and at last being compelled to run on some rocks. Others attach no blame to any one, and say that the Captain did everything in his power to prevent the catastrophe. A full investigation of the affair is to be had.

THE EMPIRE STATE DISASTER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Important Testimony as to the Cause of the Accident.

FALL RIVER, Wednesday, July 30.

The Coroner's inquest into the disaster on the *Empire State* is progressing here. On Monday several passengers, who were on board at the time of the explosion, were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. On Tuesday, Captain BRAYTON was examined at length. He disclaimed any knowledge that the boilers were unsound. At the time of the explosion, the boat was proceeding at her usual speed. He (Capt. B.) had never heard complaint as to the boilers being unsafe; nor had any one expressed, in his hearing, that they were so. It was the practice to examine the boilers daily, and nothing that indicated damage or even weakness in them had been detected.

WILLSTON BROCKWAY and ALFRED S. BERRER, first and second engineers, corroborated the testimony of the Captain. Both witnesses regarded the accident as one of those casualities beyond the control of human foresight.

To-day INGRAHAM S. HILL, Inspector of steam boilers for the District of Boston and Charlestown, testified that he examined the boilers of the *Empire State* on the 27th of May last, when they were in perfect order. He thought the immediate cause of the accident was a defective sheet in the steam chimney. The sheet shows imperfect welding and appears unsound. The boilers appear to have been gradually weakened by overheating of the steam chimneys within the last two months. If there had been no defect in the iron, and the chimneys had been stayed by rocket-bolts and washers, he did not think they would have given way. He did not think the heating alone would have caused the accident, but regarded the defective sheet as the primary cause. He could not gether from the engineers and firemen that there was any excess of pressure at the time of the accident, beyond what was allowed by the Inspector. Did not think the engineers had, or could have had, the slightest idea of danger.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, examined—Occupied part of the house in which Mr. KETCHUM who was killed resided. In reply to questions by Mr. BORDEN, the witness said that he had merely familiar "how do you do" conversations with Mr. KETCHUM; had been told that his (KETCHUM's) wife wanted to go to New-York the night of the accident, but her husband dissuaded her and gave as a reason that the boat was not safe for any human being; his wife and aunt told him this, and they obtained their information of KETCHUM's wife; had never heard from any other source of the boilers being unsafe; heard it said that KETCHUM had been to the office twice that day to get off from going that night; he seemed to feel bad about going; did not hear of his having said that having been absent from home two Sabbaths he should like to remain at home that trip; he had been spoken to several hundreds of times on the subject of the report but did not repeat it more than half a dozen times; he did not give the impression that he had the report from KETCHUM himself, but believed that he made the statements and so expressed himself. From the same source he was informed that KETCHUM said he expected the boat would be his coffin.

MRS. SARAH A. DOUGLASS sworn—Resides at Fall River; had a conversation with Mr. KETCHUM in reference to the boat on Saturday night last, when he said that he had to go to New-York that night, but did not want to; said he had been to the office twice that day, and BRAYTON would not let him off; his wife said she would like to go, but he replied: "Women, the boat is not fit for you or any human being to go in; if it was not for that you might go;" he said there was a hole in the boiler as big as that; (making a sign with his hand, indicating about four inches) and she wanted a patch as large as his table; he said he did not want to go; he had [illegible] dollars right out of his pocket [illegible] again, before going out of his gate; "I don't want to go at all—that boat will make a coffin-box for us all;" witness never saw him so unwil-

XXXIVth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate took up the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. COLLAMER proposed a substitute, providing that they shall receive for attendance at the present session twenty-five per cent additional to what they are now entitled to by law.

The bill was referred to the Committee on [illegible].

THE VANDERBILT MAIL CONTRACT.

Mr. YULEE, from the Post-Office Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with Mr. [illegible] for carrying the mail between [illegible] Southampton, with the same [illegible] duty of the contractor to attend [illegible] Bremen or Havre, or [illegible] whenever required by the [illegible] without additional compensation for the voyage; also providing that [illegible] at any time be substituted for either of [illegible] Another amendment directs the Navy to give the notice, provided for in 1853, to terminate the arrangement of [illegible] allowance for the transportation of the New-York and Liverpool, in the [illegible] steamships.

The bill was made the special order for [illegible].

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill continuing the improvements in the harbor of Newark, N. J., gave rise to an animated debate, involving the entire range of such [illegible].

Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

[illegible]

[illegible] by the [illegible] Haven [illegible] News.

[illegible] bring us news of importance [illegible] the dispatch [illegible] from Halifax.

[illegible] accounts of the late [illegible] in Spain have come to hand [illegible]

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—FALL OF THE ESPARTERO CABINET—THE NEW MINISTER—STATE OF THE SPANISH POLITICS.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

[illegible] last night a dispatch by telegraph [illegible] had received from Madrid; it was [illegible] the same evening, and announced [illegible] the Espartero cabinet, or rather the retirement of Espartero and his friends, for Gen. O'Donnell still remained at the head of affairs. The new ministerial combination was [illegible] as follows: Marshal O'Donnell, President of the council; Eros Rosas, minister of [illegible]; Mr. Bulano (an agent of General [illegible] with whose name and character you [illegible]) minister of marine; [illegible] affairs; and Cantero, [illegible] dispatch received in the early part of to-day, announces some additions to, and one change in the first. The departments of justice and public works, it will be seen, were not mentioned as being provided for; the second dispatch states that M. Luzuriaga had been appointed to the former, and M. Jose Manuel Collado to the latter; and that Ros de Olano was not continued in the new combination, but that the marine department was intrusted to M. Bayarri. A cabinet completed as is the first dispatch gave us a notion of a cabinet of unmitigated reaction, though, strong as it might be, it would not have held good against the instinctive treachery of one of its members, whose name is identical with the basest political bad faith. I hope that the news of M. Luzuriaga's appointment, as that of MM. Bayarri and Collado, will be confirmed; or, more properly speaking, that we shall receive news of their acceptance of office; for, in the opinion of men long acquainted with the state of parties in Spain, those names present a chance of saving the country from civil war—not merely the persons, but the party to which they belong. I do not see, however, that the dispatch containing their nomination announces at the same time that acceptance; I only hope that it will soon do so.

The first combination was a moderado with a slight shade; but the addition to it contains a Moderadissimo. Luzuriaga, who was the predecessor of General Zabala in the foreign department, under the Presidency of Espartero, is a liberal of the good old honest school, of unimpeached and unimpeachable probity, political and personal. Hardly a party that has succeeded to power in Spain for years past, however divergent or hostile to each other, however tolorant or persecuting, however liberal or base, from Calatrava at one extreme to Salvochea at the other, that has not voluntarily, and in spite of their second nature, borne testimony to the civic virtues of Luzuriaga. Honesty has wished to storn still more their honesty by his presence, and knaves to hide their misdeeds under the shadow of his reputation. When they could not have him in the Government, they would name him President of the Supreme Court of Justice—a post which he has filled for a considerable time.

M. Bayarri is, comparatively speaking, a new man; but, among men of probity and honor, he is spoken well of. He fills the post of Secretary to the Cortes, and was chosen by the liberal party for that office. Jose Manuel Collado is already known to the public. He was for some months Minister of Finance in the Espartero Administration, but his spirit and strength gave way before the Herculean labor of regulating the Spanish finances and providing, under adverse circumstances, and with a treasury that had been drained to the last by profligates and adventurers, for the exigencies of the public service. He is a native of San Sebastian, the son of a poor fisherman, and the fabricator of his own fortune, which is considerable, by many years of successful industry. As I have already observed, it is not enough that these men have been named: we must know that they have accepted, and are likely to remain, either themselves or some others like them, before we can be sure that Spain will not pass through the crisis free from serious troubles. The motives must be strong indeed which would induce M. Luzuriaga, a most devoted friend of Espartero, to accept a place in a cabinet which that admired friend had quitted, and to serve under a leader who, if not an adversary, is at least a jealous and successful rival. His presence and that of the two others of his party are the only guarantee I see against reaction of the worst kind, for O'Donnell attaches much the same meaning to "firmness and energy," as another once celebrated political leader, who, gorged with wealth and honors, has grown bankrupt from very plethora. By "firmness and energy" both mean the disregard of life, liberty, or constitution, when either stands in their way, and when they can with impunity get rid of them.

Difficult as it is to predicate anything of Spain, I should yet venture to affirm that even O'Donnell, with an exclusively reactionary cabinet, would be powerless to govern long without civil war. According to a private dispatch from Madrid, the first step O'Donnell was expected to take would be the immediate disarming of the National Guard, and that immediate insurrections were expected in the Provinces. It was also rumored that Esparrero would set out for Logroño. Reverting to the affair of Escosura, it appears that immediately on O'Donnell's demanding that Minister's dismissal, Espartero went to the Queen, and told Her Majesty somewhat "*brusquement*" that she must choose between O'Donnell and himself. The Queen begged him to retract this requisition, and not to force her to make such a choice. Espartero insisted, and then the Queen said she could not consent to the resignation of O'Donnell, on which Espartero declared his intention of retiring from the Ministry. It was said at Madrid that the Queen acted under the advice of the French Ambassador, for she personally likes Espartero much better than O'Donnell. On the whole, it is rather lucky that the English Ambassador was absent from bad health, for he must either have opposed the French influence, and thereby have damaged the *entente cordiale*, or else have silently and humbly sided with M. Turgot, and abandoned all English traditional feeling and preferences in Spain.

INCIPIENT TROUBLES.

The *Independance Belge* says that common rumor attributes the ministerial changes at Madrid to the influence of the French government. A letter published in the same journal, and dated Madrid, July 10, says:—"Reports of the most afflicting character are in circulation to-day; on all sides [illegible] hear of [illegible], incendiarism, and attempts at [illegible]. At Guadix, in the province of Toledo, [illegible] have been burned by bands of brigands, [illegible] crimes have been committed at Lillo, [illegible], and Sisa, in the provinces of Catalonia. To[illegible] and Almagro several factories have been [illegible] and pillaged, and in different parts [illegible] the Guadiana, the mayor himself attempted to incite the populace to insurrection; this functionary has been taken to a place of security with seven or eight persons known to belong to Zurbano's bands. At Albacete, Calatayud, Alcoy, Tavita, and Commillas, the public authorities have been obliged to resort to arms. In the latter locality, the insurrection assumed an alarming aspect; more than a thousand miners presented themselves to the authorities, demanding that the price of bread be reduced, and that a stop be put to what they call the extortions of the speculators in grain and meal. After a resistance of some hours, the authorities [illegible] to the expression of the insurgents. At Maragena and Almeria the [illegible] necessaries of life has led to a [illegible] considerable number of persons [illegible] and wounded. As if all this did [illegible] to render our situation intolerable, cholera has broken out in Andalusia. The [illegible] of the Ministers of Public Works and [illegible] Commerce, through their [illegible] to their respective departments, [illegible] to us to [illegible] events. The [illegible] that [illegible] at the moment he was about to leave for Palencia, where troubles broke out simultaneously with those at Valladolid and Rioseco. The cabinet councils are frequent, and it is generally reported that the Government are only waiting for the first symptoms of insurrection to carry out certain great projects. Rev. P. Cuevas, the intimate friend of the Archbishop of Toledo, and implicated in the affair at Valladolid, has been arrested at Santander. Several members of the higher orders of the clergy are the objects of an extraordinary surveillance on the part of the police, occasioned by extraordinary revelations. The language of our journals continues to be interesting. The semi-official organ, *La Nacion*, is very gloomy in tone, and seems to have a presentiment of great things. *El Occidente*, *la España*, *El Diario Español*, *el Parlamento*, *la Epoca*, and all the conservative fraternity, cheer themselves with the necessity of a *coup d'état*. The Socialist journals, fearing an accusation that they are the instruments of reaction pronounce against any attempt at disorder. The *Progresista* journals, with the *Clamor* at their head, recognize the duty of the Government to take measures to prevent the continued dearness of the necessaries of life, but declare themselves ready for any sacrifice, so that Espartero remain at the head of affairs."

THE INSURRECTION.

From the London Post.

We have to announce the outbreak of a formidable insurrection in Madrid. The populace were, on Monday night, in arms, and there was sharp fighting in the streets between the insurgents and the troops. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning the fighting continued; but, up to that time, the Queen's troops, under Marshal O'Donnell, retained possession of the city, and continued to make head against the rebels. The insurgents proclaim a Republic. It is not known where Espartero is.

Paris (July 16) Correspondence of the London News.

The few and short telegraphic dispatches from which it is to be gathered that civil war has raged for the last two days in Madrid must be received with the utmost distrust, so far as they endeavor to represent that the reactionary party in the struggle is likely to get the upper hand. It must be remembered that these dispatches are sent along a telegraphic wire each end of which is in the hands of Governments hostile to this cause of freedom. It cannot be doubted that Espartero, instead of having resigned, was ignominiously dismissed by the Queen, and that O'Donnell has consented to become the minister of a *coup d'état*. I learn from a person likely to be well informed that as the result of intrigues long going on in Paris between Queen Christina and others, a "case" was got up against Espartero likely to prejudice him in the mind of the Queen of Spain, and that the bill of indictment was presented to Her Majesty by the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Turgot. My informant proceeds to say that Queen Isabella, having summoned Espartero and O'Donnell to her presence, received them surrounded by her halberdiers, and that she then stated to Espartero the grounds of her displeasure. It is probable—but on this I have no positive information—that Espartero entered into explanations, and told Her Majesty that he would not remain her Minister except on certain conditions. The result, however, it is said, was, that the Queen ordered him to leave Madrid within twenty-four hours. Now, this narrative may very possibly not be correct in all its details; but I feel certain it will turn out that Espartero was dismissed—in this sense, at least, that he could only have remained in the Government by betraying the people and proving false to the principles which he has ever manfully advocated. O'Donnell, who, in spite of the many dispatches which have affirmed that the most perfect harmony prevailed between the two marshals, has all along been trying to undermine his colleague, was left apparently master of the situation. He began by forming a purely re-actionary ministry, but that did not last many hours. With the hope of throwing dust in people's eyes, he took in two men, Luzuriaga and Bayarri, said to be friends of Espartero. But it was understood that the first act of his Government would have been the disarming of the National Guard, and the moment their bayonets were safely lodged in the Government arsenals, a *coup d'état* would have been made. In all probability the constitutions would have been simply [illegible]. At all events, Spain would have been placed in a state of siege, and the press would have been provisionally suppressed. This is as good as admitted by the *Patrie* of this evening to have been O'Donnell's intention. Now the National Guard of Spain have no intention to be abolished. They flew to arms, and supported by the people, maintained a contest for two days, and although it suits the purpose of the indictors or transcribers of the telegraphic dispatches to say that O'Donnell's troops had the advantage, it is evident that the position of the National Guard cannot have been so very bad, since et the end of the second day the Queen felt the necessity of presenting herself to them in prison, and they seem to have treated on equal terms for a 'suspension of hostilities.' A dispatch says, it is true that O'Donnell had given them till five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (the 15th) to surrender, and that after that hour he would pitilessly fire upon them. But, as the *Presse* very shrewdly observes, the suspension of hostilities shows the weakness of the new cabinet. It is not the habit of Governments, when they come triumphantly ont of affairs of this kind, to offer a truce. The latest dispatches, so far as their contents have transpired, make known that General Infante, who I believe is the President of the Cortes, was at the head of the insurgents. They also state that all telegraphic communication with Madrid will probably be interrupted. I believe I have mentioned every fact connected with this momentous affair that is known here. I may add that, according to the opinions of men who know Spain well, there must be by this time a general rising in all the principal towns against O'Donnell. The *Patrie* mentions what, unfortunately, cannot be doubted, that the collision between the National Guard and the Queen's troops was bloody."

Paris (July 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

A private telegraphic dispatch announced that not only Saragossa, but all Aragon is in insurrection—all Aragon, troops and people. By all Aragon is, I suppose, meant the larger towns that have followed in the wake of Saragossa, with their respective garrisons. We have no details, as far as I can ascertain, but the main fact, if correct, or even approaching correctness, is most important. Of Barcelona, we know nothing. No dispatch, as yet, announces her rising, but is not difficult to say what effect will be produced on her people, troops, and National Guards, by the news from Madrid of the success of the *coup d'état*, if *coup d'état* it has been. That we have, as yet, no news from Barcelona is not extraordinary. From Madrid to that place there is no electric, nor indeed any telegraph, and from Barcelona the telegraph does not extend beyond Mataro, a distance of 13 or 14 miles; but from Mataro to the French frontier there is none. The news of the success of O'Donnell will, therefore, be a long time reaching Barcelona. Should Barcelona unite with Saragossa, the example will probably be followed by other places, and then it would be very doubtful that O'Donnell could maintain his position, though he is in possession of the capitol and the Queen is now there. The latest accounts from Madrid are of this morning; they have been already telegraphed to you. They are to the effect that the fighting continued for upwards of 24 hours, but that the revolt was at last repressed, with the exception of the hill-fighter Pucheta, who refused all conditions of surrender, life, money and distinction, and who still held ont against, as he said, the 'Traitor O'Donnell,' with a few desperate followers. I have since then seen a dispatch which announces the death of this man, who fought to the last. The National Militia of Madrid have been dissolved, and their arms are to be delivered over to the Government. A more recent dispatch announces that the members of the Cortes remaining in Madrid were dispersed. The Cortes, it must be added, was not prorogued, but only its sittings suspended, and 50 made what I suppose it is proper to call a quorum. In Madrid, O'Donnell now rules supreme. Since the insurrection, Espartero's name has not been heard. Since writing the above, a telegraphic dispatch announces that General Guzman has arrived at Saragossa. It was rumored on the frontier that the insurgents have had the upper hand in Saragossa."

SUPPRESSION OF THE INSURRECTION—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

"Madrid July [illegible]. [illegible] o'clock this morning the [illegible] points. Gen. Concha [illegible] Toledo Gate. As soon as [illegible] the Plaza Sevaldo, measures [illegible]

"Madrid, July [illegible]. To-day order is completely re-established at Madrid. The Queen, accompanied by the King and by Marshal O'Donnell, has just reviewed the garrison. The troops and the people received their Majesties and the Marshal with enthusiasm. To-morrow will take place the solemn burial of the soldiers who have died gloriously in defending the throne and order. P. S.—The twelve pieces of cannon posted on the Plaza Sevalda belonged to the insurgents. They were captured by the royal troops after some hours of fighting."

The *Daily News* has published the following dispatch from its Paris correspondent, dated Madrid, Thursday: "The insurrection here has been suppressed, after a combat which lasted 30 hours, and was fiercely obstinate. The dead are very numerous. The National Guard has been disarmed. Forty of the deputies, now present at Madrid, having associated themselves to convene the Cortes in a legal manner, were dispersed by the troops. The whereabouts of Espartero is still unknown; he is probably at Saragossa or at Logrono. It is asserted that the garrison there goes along with the people. By the news from Barcelona it would appear that Catalonia is also in a state of insurrection."

Paris, Friday, 6 P. M.—There is no later intelligence from Madrid. *La Patrie* says that the report of a movement at Saragossa is confirmed. It is asserted that General Falcon, who commanded the place, and who was formerly an aide-de-camp of Espartero, made his pronunciamiento with the concurrence of a part of the inhabitants; but, according to private intelligence, he was not followed by the troops, who, on the contrary, retired to the heights and castle which command Saragossa.

A later telegraphic message from the Captain-General of Catalonia, dated the 17th inst., states that all was tranquil in that principality.

America Defended by an American.

From the London Star.

I have just read in *Galignani*, an article from an English journal dated July 8, from which I have made this extract: "Now it must be owned, that English travelers, who have gone over to the United States, for the purpose of book-making, have not always been fair." * * * * "But we are not aware that the political press in this country has offended in this way. Speaking for ourselves, we have always endeavored to do justice to American claims." * * * * "The American people will get older in time, and know better than to take every light word that is said on this side of the Atlantic in such deadly earnest." Well, Mr. *Star*, after this I give up; and agree with all the world, that the journal in question is e truly wonderful paper. That it infinitely transcends all other creative minds, from the greet Twanley, the inventor of the flood-gate iron of Johnsonian celebrity, to the great American humbug, Barnum. As our French friends say, *Quel farceur!* Then, after writing leader upon leader, to persuade the people of England that they had been grievously insulted by America, and to procure the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, as a prelude to non-intercourse and war; after every tanning and insulting remark that language can frame having been applied to the American people and Government; after culling every dirty incident it could find in the American press, and parading them in its columns as specimens of American morals and manners; this great, this overshadowing journal, which assumes to dictate to the world, and is thought to be but a reflex of the English mind, tells us it was all a joke; nothing more: It intended no mischief! Thus, then, the *Thunderer*, after all, was only "roaring as gently as a sucking dove." Well, let the public of England be thankful. The "leading journal" was only joking. It did not strive to have Mr. Dallas dismissed. It did not intend to lash the English lion into a rage against the American eagle. It was far from wishing to teach the American manners. Its stomach was only a little disordered; its sight a little obscure and jaundiced, when it saw that "frock coat and yellow vest" at the Queen's *levée*. Since then it has taken a good dinner, with generous wine, with Americans, on the 4th July, and its stomach's tone is restored to health. Let the world receive the explanation with thankfulness. At last, a little adversity has brought even it "to consider its ways." One libel paid for; one gross misrepresentation most ungraciously corrected by it, and a darling project, that might have plunged two great nations into war, defeated, the great public instructor says: "Why, I only intended a joke." Let me cite for the benefit of that journal for the future the opening of a Yankee school-teacher's address on some memorable occasion: "It is pretty considerably difficult for us to communicate unto others that whereof we ourselves are not possessed of." And when the *Times* wishes to instruct England on American morals, manners, statistics or politics, it is to be hoped it will profit by it.

In continuation of what I proposed to you, Mr. *Star*, and myself, in commencing these letters, I would now approach, in my last, that most delicate of all subjects—a comparison of the social condition of England and the United States, so far as a few weeks' residence only in the former have given me opportunities to make it. I am aware how fallacious, how wrong may be first impressions; but it is only whilst they are fresh that they seize hold of the imagination. A few months wears them out. We begin to "feel as if to the manner born," and pass by, as not noteworthy, what at first may even have struck us with horror. Do not think that I intend to charge upon the English people what a few facts, in alone considered, might lead a person to infer. On the contrary, I wish to lead this people, at least so many as may peruse my letters to you, to reflect how grievous a wrong may be done to a nation by such isolated facts, presented as a representation of a whole. I wish to guard the English people, whom I know to be generous, brave, loyal, and, above all, truthful and just, against adopting as correct representations of the United States such articles as the *Times*, the *Post*, the *Press* and the *Leader* think fit to put forth, to cater to the taste of what class of English society I know not.

All Europe of late has rung with the occurrence at the Queen's *levée*, with respect to which the *Times* and its followers, and those of their readers who swallowed as true a story so absurd that the application of one grain of common sense would have dispelled it, are now alone the ridiculous party; and taunts have been made in more than one journal of standing against Americans who pretend such respect and devotion to woman *as woman*. I have nothing to say for the United States on this point; this I leave to your own travelers, who, *certes*, have not been sparing of abuse and misrepresentations on most others. But how is it in England? I have seen at a public concert (the price of tickets being 7s. 6d.) in your Crystal Palace, a lady, having two young persons, apparently her daughters, at her side, receive such treatment, and have language addressed to her, by a man with gray locks, wearing a large brilliant on his finger, and otherwise *mise comme il faut*—one that, from his externals, would have been pronounced a gentleman—and in the hearing of three or four Englishmen, who took no notice of it—for which conduct he would, under like circumstances, have at once been thrust out of any assembly in the United States. Here the woman was outraged—the mother humiliated in the sight of her children; the dignity of the lady trampled on; yet no English voice was raised, no English hand put forth in her defence. I have stood in the dining-room of those much-to-be-deplored outcasts from a home, the girls at your Foundling Hospital, whilst a grace was said, and they subsequently were at meat; yet, in that entire room, which was crowded, I counted but six hats taken off, and two of these I knew to be American. I know not, Mr. *Star*, what this mark of respect may stand for in England; but this I do know, that, for one, I should as soon have thought of entering the dining-room of that most Gracious Lady, whose example to her sex is not the least of England's glory, with my hat on my head, as to have stood in the presence of those poor friendless girls with my head covered, to have humbled them by such a want of ordinary courtesy. On that day, a Sunday, I may add, some duke, whose name I did not learn, was expected to visit the institution; and the alley, between the tables in the centre, was kept clear for him to pass. May I ask, had he appeared, where would have been all the hats, for I suppose him too well-bred to have kept his hat on?

I have stood in the aisle of one of your fashionable churches, and women, some apparently feeble women, were standing near me, while men kept their seats either in the aisle or the pews, and but one offered his to a woman, and him I know to be an American. I have stood in the gallery of the Bath of your Queen's house in the Haymarket, and there I saw one lady allowed to stand at least ten minutes in the back of the [illegible], another, with a somewhat more [illegible] slowly up the alley from the front [illegible] for some resting place, yet no man moved, although places might have been made for her, and a woman, at last, beckoned to her, and made room for her at her side. But, Mr. *Star*, these are but light matters—hardly inconveniences to the sex, compared with others. Look at the provision made in your second-class railroad carriages—look at your confined omnibuses, with their hard seats—look at the narrow, dangerous stairway that leads to the gallery of the theatre in the Strand, where it was my misfortune one night to take what was called a stall, for which half a guinea was paid, to hear Ristori. Look at your pit seats in the Princess' Theatre, in Oxford-street. Are these accommodations in civilized England for women, perhaps for pregnant women, obliged to leave home? For shame; abolish this flunkeyism of your railroad, omnibus and theatre proprietors, who think they are honoring the higher classes by these debasing distinctions. Go to France. Go to the United States, and take a lesson upon the dignity of the masses—upon the respect due to virtue and intelligence when forced into a second-class railroad carriage. Preach, Mr. *Star*, preach civilization to England on this point. Let her learn from you that it consists in something more than cocked hats and swords worn at levees.

All this is bad; but the worst—the worst of all, is the moral degradation of woman as seen in your London streets. It meets you at all hours, at every step. Words that pollute the ear; that may make the cheek tingle with the blush of shame; how often are they hissed into the ear in your most thronged and respectable thoroughfares! Words which the modest old Roman could not, for shame, have written, much less have spoken, break upon you from the lips of women. I have passed, more than once, from the foot of Portland-place, through Regent-street, down the Haymarket, through Pall-mall, up St. James', along Piccadilly, and I do not exaggerate in saying that, on each side of the way of these great thoroughfares, women whose reputation could not be mistaken were ecbeloned at least at every fifty paces; and, how often, talking with such, are found aged men with silvered locks! To go into your Queen's presence in a black stock has been made a rock of offence; yet is that pure woman and her stainless daughters obliged to pass through an atmosphere teeming with polluted breaths whenever they wish to visit any of their own theatres. Mr. *Star*, such a spectacle is to be found in no place else that I have been in. England takes no small credit to herself "that she is not as other nations are," and particularly as she imagines France to be. But let any unbiased third party pass through the streets of London and Paris, and he would conclude—I will not say what, but beg you to examine for yourself.

But I have done, Mr. *Star*. I have said, perhaps, too much. But I shall say this only through your columns, and in the heart of England, daring refutation. Never would I have said a word of this, had not a certain portion of your press assailed, so unjustifiably as it has done, the United States. Recrimination I know is not argument, and is seldom good policy, either private or public. But when our brother is forever plucking motes ont of our eye, it is not forbidden to us to ask him to examine the beam in his own. Every petty street brawl, the tirades of an ultra-temperance paper against dram shops, the killing of a servant by a man maddened with the orgies perhaps of a night, and rage, are industriously spread out in these journals, to the exclusion of much that it would be the interest of the English people to know of that vast empire with which she is so closely connected by almost every tie. May I ask how long since such scenes have been unknown in England? Have there been no men of standing assassinated in your streets by even noble hands? No servants deliberately murdered by even noble hands? No orgies that would disgrace the lowest classes by men of high families? Are there no gin-palaces? Have those journals, who parade these things about the United States, ever read, Mr. *Star*, the memoirs of their own land? Why, a Dublin paper tells us, from the *Cork Examiner*, that, only a day or two back, "a clergyman of the Established Church, at a ball, pitched into a Crimean officer; that the man of war, after the first blow, retired to wash the blood from his face; and returning in the course of a few minutes, retaliated, after the same fashion, with such effect as to damage considerably the personal appearance of his ecclesiastical adversary."

But enough. I repeat, Mr. *Star*, I write in no bad spirit. I respect the English people, for they have all the qualities of a great nation. But let me say, that the power and insolence of wealth, your crowning faults, the causes of your flunkeyism, and, I fear, of the degradation of too many of your women, may lead you where Venice has gone from like causes. A nation that has to depend on foreign mercenaries to carry out its extravagant wars must not forget the doom of Rome and Constantinople.

A Citizen of the North American Confederation.

Terrible Colliery Explosion in England—One Hundred and Ten Lives Lost.

From the European Times.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the collieries of Messrs. Insley & Co., at Cymmer, situate in the Rhondda Valley, about 14 miles above Cardiff, which has produced consequences hitherto unparalleled in the melancholy history of colliery accidents in South Wales.

It appears that on Tuesday morning 116 or 117 men and boys went down into the Cymmer pit, little anticipating the horrible catastrophe about to occur. The two firemen, whose duty it was to examine the pit, to ascertain if there was any foul air or gas in it, re-ascended at about 6 o'clock, pronouncing the pit safe. In less than an hour after—indeed before some had stripped off their clothes to commence work—the terrible gas exploded, and the affrighted people ran hither and thither for a few moments. Then one fell in the dark, and others staggering along stumbled on their dead companions, and fell dead also. Here some were struggling amid the tortures of the fire. There a team full of boys, all dead; and in other places, in sidings or niches in the level, men had sat down to await their fearful doom, and had died with their elbows resting on their knees and their faces buried in their hands. Some had struggled forward, no doubt hoping to reach the airways and possibly escape.

When the report of the explosion was heard on the surface, it was too well apprehended what had occurred. Rumor says that for a day or two previously, indications had been given of what was about to occur. "Blowers," or casual explosions of gas, had taken place. Two doorways had been blown down only on the previous day, and there were too many reasons to believe, from the quantity of electricity with which the air had been charged, that an explosion of a more extensive nature might take place. This was too fully verified; and of the 200 colliers who worked in the Cymmer Colliery more than one-half were at a moment's notice swept into eternity. One hundred and sixteen human beings went down into the pit of death that morning, and of that host only six returned alive.

The screams of the wives and mothers at the mouth of the pit—those women congregated there to await and recognize the dead—as during the long interval that ensued between the period when the first intelligence of the explosion spread on Tuesday morning till the last body was brought out on the morning of Wednesday, were frightful and distressing. All day long the brave fellows who ventured down, almost in the face of death, to bring up the dead sent up the bodies of the unfortunate men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries. On Wednesday morning the 110th body was brought out, and it was left to conjecture whether any still lay in the pit of death. It was supposed, however, that all who had perished were now brought up.

Workmen were immediately put on to supply coffins for the dead. There they were, working hastily with the saw and plane, to construct rude shells in which to deposit the unfortunate dead in their untimely graves, amid the crowds of eager people, still waiting to see the last of the dreadful catastrophe.

An inquest was opened on the Wednesday, and adjourned for a fortnight.

Many years have elapsed since any accident of a very serious nature had occurred in this valley, which is celebrated for its coking coal, and from which the Great Western Railway derives the supply for its locomotive power. The last explosion of a sweeping character was one in 1858, at the Middle Dyffryn Colliery, near Aberdare, when 64 men were killed.

At present, of course, no cause can be assigned for the explosion, but the barometer at the time was falling—a circumstance which has attended every former occurrence of the kind, and which should impose on the overlookers extra caution whenever atmospheric alterations may be expected.

Messrs of John Frost, Gentlemen.

From the Liverpool Mail.

This gentleman, having received Her Majesty's unconditional pardon, arrived in Liverpool from New-York on the 12th. He looked in excellent health and went to London to pay his acknowledgements to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, M. P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, and other gentlemen, for their exertions in his behalf, and was present in the House of Commons during the discussion of the affaire of Italy on the 14th. He has since joined his family, who are residing near Bristol. He states that Williams and Jones, he believes, will not avail themselves of Her Majesty's permission to return to England, as they are doing so well in Tasmania, the former being engaged in mining, with a large number of men in his employment, and the latter keeps a tavern with a prosperous trade.

The Honduras Memorandum.

A memorandum, drawn up by the representatives of Honduras, is about to be submitted to the representatives of the different European powers accredited to her Majesty. It states that, although several lines of interoceanic communication have been designated, each having its earnest supporters, yet it is the opinion of competent judges that the line recently proposed through the State of Honduras, from Puerto Caballos to the Bay of Fonseca, possesses signal advantages over any other that has yet been suggested for a railway. The memorandum contains an article (draughted by the representatives of Honduras accredited to Great Britain, France and the United States) which it is proposed to append to all treaties of amity and commerce which Honduras may make with the great maritime powers of Europe and America. The proposed article concedes "all useful privileges connected with the proposed transit" to all nations on equal terms, recognizes the undisputed sovereignty of Honduras over the line of the road, and guarantees its neutrality and its protection against violence and interruption.

The French Regency.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, referring to the Regency question, says:

"Although it was stated in the journals of Europe that the Regency Senatus Consultum was passed without modification, it is not known that some amendments were made. They, however, merely related to the Council of Regency, and certainly did not in any way diminish the large powers with which it is the Emperor's desire to invest the Empress. A not unnatural apprehension of priestly influence over a woman's mind gave rise to a proposition that the oath to be taken by the Empress Regent should comprise an arrangement to maintain the concordat in all its integrity. It is said that a warm debate took place on this amendment, which was ultimately withdrawn as 'unnecessary.' The *parti prêtre* struggled violently against the clause, and an archbishop declared that he would vote against the bill altogether if it were adopted."

American Runaway Seamen—Letter from Mr. Dallas.

Mr. Clayton, the Clerk to the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, having written to the United States Ambassador, with a view to procure a treaty with England for the extradition of runaway seamen, has received the following reply:

Legation of the United States, }
London, 7th July. }

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, written on the part of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners. The absence of an arrangement between the Government of this country and the Government of the United States on the subject of seamen deserting from merchant vessels is necessarily followed by great inconveniences. It has already engaged the attention of this legation, more particularly during the last year, and will only be lost sight of when believed to be without remedy.

With respect, yours,
G. M. Dallas.

Evacuation of the Crimea.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Balaklava, July 1.—The evacuation of the Crimea is all but accomplished. In last night's orders are the arrangements for breaking up the staff. There remain now the 50th, 56th, 72d and 82nd Regiments, a portion of the 11th Hussars, some Land Transport battalions, and a few Sappers and Miners. The plateau is deserted. On the 17th June the last of the Turkish Contingent took their departure from Kertch, and the place was handed over to the Russians. Notwithstanding much difficulty and opposition of a negative and underhand character, the Contingent had succeeded in attaining a military position which every body connected with it believed it would not only have established but have augmented in any encounter with the enemy. The influence acquired by the officers over the men became unbounded, and obedience on the part of the latter was quickened by respect and affection. The 71st have left by this time, and Kertch is once more a Russian town. On the breaking up of the Contingent, the general commanding issued an order, which gave great satisfaction to the Contingent.

The following telegraphic message has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Guey, at Constantinople, dated July 14:—"The Banshee has arrived with Admiral Freemantle. Every person belonging to the army had embarked, and all the ships had sailed from the Crimea on Saturday evening, except the Leander and Gladiator. Blowing a strong gale from the southward for the last three days."

Fears of an Insurrection at the Cape of Good Hope.

Advices to the 7th of May had been received in England from the Cape.

Up to that date the state of affairs on the frontier in the free State (late Sovereignty) side stood thus: A letter had been received by the Governor Sir George Grey, from the President of the free State, stating that it was his intention to move out in a few days for the purpose of chastising a predatory chief, ally to the Basutah nation, who had committed or connived at robbing and cattle stealing, and who refused restitution or satisfaction; that the said chief was preparing to defend himself, and had been promised assistance by one of the relations of Moshesh, the chief of the Basutahs, who, at the request of the President, had remonstrated with his kinsman without effect; that it was apprehended that other tribes would join the refractory chiefs, and fears of a wide-spread rising were generally entertained.

The President also desired aid from Governor Grey, and the Governor had made a communication to the Cape Parliament on this matter, tending much to allay the excitement caused by a knowledge of the receipt of the above letter to him, but a very uneasy feeling prevailed, and only one sentiment was apparent throughout the community. As a precautionary measure all the available troops—about 500 only—had left in the *Castor* frigate for East London, and her Majesty's steam-frigate *Penelope* had been dispatched to the Mauritius with an urgent request from Governor Grey for the loan of a regiment of Infantry, which was to be conveyed direct to East London in that vessel.

The "commando" of the free free State was to have commenced its march in three columns by as many different routes converging on the chief's place of residence some days before the 7th of May.

Much anxiety prevails as to the result. The Basutah's, as is well known, can bring from 10,000 to 12,000 well-trained and well-armed fighting men in the field.

News from Australia.

THE MINES—BANKS—THE GOLD MARKET—THE ELECTIONS—A STRIKE—TRADE, &c.

By way of England we have Melbourne advices to the 26th of April.

The mining intelligence continues favorable. The rush to the Green Hills still continues. At Bendigo we learn that the number of persons working their fortunes at those diggings was on the increase, and their labors were attended with success. Several new shafts have been sunk on the Windmill Reefs. At the Victoria Reef several claims have been lately sold at high prices, and the whole line of ground presents a most healthy appearance. One person lately crushed [illegible] ounces of gold out of 10 tons of quartz.

The returns for the Banks of Australia during the first quarter of the present year are very satisfactory, showing a steadily progressive business. The deposits are increasing in a greater ratio than the indebtedness of the colonists to the banks. The coin and bullion also show a tendency to increase.

Miss Catharine Hayes had arrived at Melbourne from Launcestown, and would proceed to England in the *Royal Charter*.

Gold at Melbourne had declined 3d. per ounce—the brokers quoting the purchase rate at £3 16s. per ounce.

The elections throughout the colonies were proceeding quietly; but in some districts public meetings have been held, to object to a new clause in the constitution, granting aid to ministers of various religious denominations.

Considerable excitement had been created in Melbourne by the formation of a league for re-

[illegible] of the employees in the [illegible] proposed [illegible] the [illegible] building [illegible] "struck" at once—the [illegible] of [illegible] 800 workmen [illegible] through [illegible] tion in favor of the "Eight hours [illegible]

The *Sydney Empire* of the 19th April says: "The general improvement in trade during the past week gives a promise of better things. Large quantities of goods have exchanged hands in addition, and the prices obtained were much higher than recent quotations. We notice an [illegible] large sales of drapery goods, [illegible] shoes, and oilmen's stores. The parcels of dungaree offered for public competition have been [illegible] heavy, and no less than four sales have taken place during the week. There are still large parcels of goods of a similar description held back from the market in consequence of the reduced prices being placed upon them by the consignees. Large exports of spirits have been made to the Southern trade; the City of Sydney took away on Wednesday, 2,200 gallons of brandy, for Victoria; there have also been several other shipments, though of comparative minor importance. There is little to notice in the breadstuffs market, prices remain without any alteration, with the exception of the sale of some Van Diemen's Land wheat, which realized 10s. 6d. per bushel."

Anticipated Difficulties from the Annexation of Oude.

The Bombay correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

By the latest accounts from Oude there appears to be a probability that the new settlement will not be quite completed without bloodshed. The Rajah of Tooloeepore, a feudatory of the late King, and a turbulent one, seems disposed to behave towards his new master as he did towards his old, and refuses to pay his rent now as he has frequently done in the old times. A force was accordingly organized at the nearest military station, Secrora, to proceed against this refractory chief, but the heat of the weather—it was at the end of May—was so intense that the order was countermanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.]

London, Friday, July 18, 1856—5 o'clock P. M.

There has been a good demand in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, with an advance in some articles. The Bank rate remains at 4½ @ cent.; Consols for money and [illegible] for the account. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Calcutta 3d June, Canton 23d May, Bombay 10th June. Exchange on Calcutta, 2s. 1¾d.; Canton, 4s. 10d.; Bombay, 2s. 1¾d. American Eagles, 78s. 4½d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1½d. @ 5s. ¾d.; South American Doubloons, 74s. 6d. The East India Company have advanced their rate, for Bills to 2s. ¼d. on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 1d. on Bombay.

There was a moderate supply of English Wheat on Monday, part of which was taken off at 1s. dearer than the prices of that day week, but on the remainder 2s. @3s. advance, which was established in the middle of the week. Foreign Wheat was held for higher figures. The average price of English Wheat for the week ending 12th inst. was 76s. 3d. on 70,249 qrs. returned. To day there was not much doing, and holders are firm.

The sales of Cotton for the week are 1,000 bales of full prices; Madras, 4¾ d. @5d. At Liverpool there was an improved demand yesterday; Middling Orleans was quoted 6 5-16d. @ ⅜.

Indigo.—The result of the sales now concluded in that of 15,540 chests advertised 5,464 chests were withdrawn, and 3,080 have been bought in, leaving about 4,400 chests sold. Compared with the sales of last May, we quote the prices of Bengal, and the good fine par, ord., low and fine [illegible] chests; Kurpah and Madras par to 2d. decline.

Hemp.—A fair quantity have been sold at St. Petersburg is quoted £34 10s. Of 1,100 bales Jute in auction, the most was disposed of, at [illegible] common to good selling at £15@£20 15s.

Linseed.—Business has been done at [illegible] prices Good Calcutta on the spot sold Wednesday 55s., fine being held at 56s.@57s., Bombay 53s. Several cargoes of ordinary Riga seed have changed hands at 46s., delivered, and of St. Petersbur

POLITICAL.

The Platform and the Candidates—Sober Thoughts for Sober Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There was a time in the brief history of this Republic, when it might be thought a matter of no unworthy ambition for an honorable man to aspire to political elevation in the Government of his country, and when he might carry out such laudable aspirations without being subject to the inexcusable mortification of having the sacred and beautiful mysteries of domestic life, and even the still more sacred rights of conscience, disfigured and violated by the vulgar intrusion of political calumniators.

Politics, which ought ever to have its foundation in principles of eternal truth, has now come to be upheld and supported by a foul combination of misleading falsehoods and vicious slanders.

The ballot-box, which, next to the "tables of stone," ought to be held sacred and inviolate, is now made to court the vile association of perjury and fraud, while away from the repulsive scene, honest men retire, and leave the unprincipled traders to consummate their wicked work.

Once it was the freeman's pride to walk with firm tread and proud heart to the public polls, and exercise his dearest right, and see to it, that by his vote at least the sublime principles of liberty shall not cease to be cherished; while now, many such men, having become disgusted, and justly too, with the mean and unworthy quibbles of political dealers, leave them to wallow in the mire they have accumulated, and depart to their homes peacefully, to cultivate their farms or superintend their factories, uncontaminated by the foul breath of corrupt legislation.

But, though such a state of things may strongly provoke, yet it can never excuse this desertion of public duty. No man who lives under the protection of a Government has the right to stand aside, and with stolid indifference see the "inalienable" rights of man cunningly and meanly swindled from them, and then hear, unmoved, that swindle openly and defiantly justified.

It has now come to be the eve of an election. The vital and all-important questions presented for the consideration and determination of the American people are: *Shall Slavery be extended beyond its present existence?* or, *Shall it not?* As the personal representatives of these conflicting questions is presented, first, JAMES BUCHANAN, as the advocate of *Slavery extension*, while opposed to him, is JOHN C. FREMONT, *denying the policy*, if not the *right of its extension*. On these two, as on all other candidates for high political office, have been heaped much undeserved personal abuse. The domestic habits of the one, and the religious principles of the other, have alike shared the earnest curiosity and condemnation of their political enemies.

Now, that the former gentleman should feel it a duty, or take the trouble to satisfactorily explain his predilection for bachelor life, is absolutely ridiculous; and that the latter, or his friends, should be betrayed into the silly act of contradicting the unmeaning charges of Catholicism, is much to be regretted, for in such contradiction they offer a direct insult to the Constitution under which we live, and which guarantees the right of unrestrained religious opinion, and rejects it as a qualification for any office in the gift of our country.

Therefore do we assert that with the domestic notions of the one or the religion of the other, the people have nothing whatever to do. The *great questions* to be studied are first, *Is the Candidate capable of filling the office?* and second, *are his political principles such as will most tend to the prosperity, elevation and glory* of our common country? And though you may not in all things approve of either, yet vote for him who comes nearest your standard of excellence.

When it became necessary for these colonies to dissolve their connection with the mother country, there existed and remained with us, as a legacy, bequeathed by the kind consideration of our rejected protector, the institution of Southern Slavery. On the *abstract right or wrong* of this system, there always have existed and are still maintained conflicting opinions, which when compared with the bible and history, are found exceedingly difficult of reconciliation, and like many other matters, men interpret the authority on the subject according to their own prejudices.

With the "moral" *right* or *wrong* of Slavery, in the abstract, we have not, necessarily, nor do we mean to have anything to say. Nor is it with Slavery in the Southern States we have any special business. It existed there before we were born; our fathers recognized its claims in the adoption of the Constitution, and there we are content to leave it until by some equitable measure it can be, by the concurrent voice of North and South, entirely abolished. But, when the fate of millions of miles of virgin territory comes to be decided, we think it is time when the freemen of America, whether North or South, should take the trouble to stop and examine the advantages and disadvantages of this system of Slavery. Shall a minimum of interested Slaveholders be permitted to blacken the beautiful plains of the West with a system which, whether right or wrong in itself, has cursed the land with its excesses, its unauthorized cruelties, and perversion and violation of all the tender associations of humanity? A system which depreciates the value of real estate, and robs the productive labor of hardy freemen of its just recompense. A system whose only recommendation is that it exists, and that its supporters find it difficult to be cast off without great pecuniary loss.

Friends of your country, this whole matter is deserving of your most serious consideration.

Come from your stores and your work-shops—you have no business there when your country demands your services. Come, and if you prefer the influences of Freedom to those of Slavery, or its consequences to the consequences of Slavery, or the national prosperity and glory consequent on the one to the penury and degradation entailed by the other, then cast your influence with your judgment. Not as a matter of moral right—not as a triumph of sectional prejudice—but as a measure of high national policy, do we introduce and urge this. And, furthermore, success is not dependant upon the married or unmarried relation of your President, nor yet on his religious tenets, be they Catholic or Protestant; but in his love of country, and just conception of the measures which conduce to her elevation and prosperity.

J. C. C.

The Cock that Crows.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have been favored with the information by Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, of the *general opinion entertained* by hens and pullets in his State of the cocks that crow, and will not fight! Would it be asking too much to beg of you to ascertain from some of your correspondents in that region the *especial* opinion of these hens and pullets of that crowing chanticleer, whose notes have been heard for more than a month past from early dawn to curfew bells, until so suddenly stopped by a "*game*" cock of the "*Burling*" breed. The only question to be settled is, whether the dignified feeling of contempt which he (BROOKS) alleges they entertain in such cases, has not, in the present instance, been softened down to the more delicate and appropriate feeling of pity, or whether it partakes of that compound sentiment formed by the commingling of the two together, which would be naturally felt by witnessing the "prodigy" of a game-cock, "Harry Percy," and a dunghill rooster of the "Bob Acres" breed united under the same wings.

This is an important question, and there are many anxious persons desirous of having information besides

Your obedient servant,

G. B.

Letter from Mr. Mitchel on the Supplemental Election.

From the Citizen of August 2.

The following is an extract of a long letter of Mr. MITCHEL to a friend which has been sent to us for publication.

TUSCALOOSEE CITY, TENN., July 15th, 1856.

* * * * * * *

For emigration of Irishmen to America, there are inducements, and there are dissuasives:—the inducements, as I think, by far the stronger. But that you may in some measure understand and appreciate the state of affairs here, I must try to give you a picture of the political parties now extant, and arraying themselves against one another at this moment, to measure their strength for the impending Presidential election.

Understand, first, that the material and physical advantages which this side of the Atlantic offers over *that* side, to industrious and well-conducted people, are as great as ever. Hither let no drunken vagabond come,—no idle squireen, cousin-German to Lord Donoughmore, no useless *omadhaun*. But still as ever, boundless prairies invite the plow. Even in States already well settled, one million of additional farm laborers at least, mere laborers, with no outfit but two strong and willing hands, could earn such wages, wear such clothes and eat such viands, as the same class will never see in Ireland until after the destruction of the British Empire. In every district of every State, thriving cities, towns and villages, cry aloud piteously for more artisans, for new bricklayers, blacksmiths, quarrymen, wagoners; who may reduce the monstrous wages, and make supply adequate to demand. All these material inducements remain as they were: no better, and no worse.

On the other side is to be set the new political horror of "foreigners" and "Catholics,"—threatening to take the shape of civil disabilities, religious penal laws, destruction or restriction of the laws of naturalization;—but which appears, as yet, in the form only of occasional revolvers; pols guarded against the foreign vote by too-patriotic bullies; a church here and there attacked and shorn of its Cross, savoring of superstition, vexing the soul of enlightened Calvinistic rowdy or Lutheran short-boy. To all this movement, (if that be movement, which is "all action and no go,") you must beware of attaching too much importance. Our newspapers are so hysterical, their language so eloquent, their leading columns so tall, and of architectural orders so florid—many of them, too, rivaling "London's tall column, pointing to the skies," in its character for veracity.

But let me try to give you some approximate notion of the forces now organizing themselves for the Presidential election;—and map out before you the field which is fairly pitched for this great contest. The issues are now joined;—the candidates standing forth before the people, each on his platform and under his own banner. And although I am no citizen—no editor now—have neither vote nor influence: yet from my *speculum* or watch-tower, high among these cloudy and thunderous Alleghanies, I look on earnestly, these latter days—a calm but not an uninterested spectator. A spectator, indeed, very deeply interested, though there were nothing else to look at than the powerful vital action that is this moment sending the blood of the Republic, with quickened pulse, coursing through its veins to the ontmost capillaries, swelling every muscle, stretching every fibre, sharpening every faculty. Each little town, each village, has its animated discussions, its clubs, its ratification meetings, and will make itself felt on the result through the regular harmonious action of most complicated, but well-oiled and polished electoral machinary. The vast segment of the globe over which this work is going on—the intensity of the passion—the regularity of the action—the multitude of *centres* of action, in each of which centres fiery men with foaming lips are vehemently "saving the country;" and to each of these foamy orators, some one man of three—he alone seems able to save it; yet, that madness, and almost chaos come again (as to a stranger it might seem) being nothing but the regular circulation of the blood, a little quickened or so; nothing but the wholesome vital action, I tell you, of this powerful frame; betokening not health only, but longevity—makes a fair and imposing show, grand in its moral might and its immortal ditto—to me a most impressive scene of tense and terrible intellectual excitement, compared with which Athenian *Agora* or Romen Forum was but a cabinet picture; compared with which, Poland's two hundred thousand nobles trooping together on the plain hard by the Vistula, with crest and scutcheon, and plume, to elect a sovereign Jagellon, was but a baby-show.

Possibly, indeed, the fate of one hemisphere does hang upon this election; possibly the fate of two; and two hemispheres make a globe. Healthy and full of life and blood as this young Republic is, it can doubtless commit suicide in the very wantonness of its too-plethoric life—or may drink poison administered by a treacherous Anglo-Saxon cousin, and so perversely die. Which may the Heavens avert!

For your behoof then, I shall now, so far as a not uninterested inspection and survey may enable me, make a general review of the vast pitched field, the chieftains, the banners, and the hosts that range themselves thereunder.

First: there rides FREMONT! He of the Rocky Mountains. His legions array themselves as did of yore the legions of Satan, in the quarter of the North. And let us see what legend is on his shield. But to quit this knightly rigmarole, and come down to plain speech: Mr. FREMONT comes forward as the leader of a party which proclaims that the Northern States, having now at last the power, shall give law to the Southern States as to the terms and conditions on which the "territories" belonging to the whole Confederation shall be settled and peopled. The Constitution decrees the coördinate equality of the several States: this party proclaims their inequality. It asserts the right to brand these Southern people with a moral stigma before the civilized world—to treat them as communities affected with a loathsome leprosy—to set a plague-mark upon their door-posts, and to say to them, "Stay where you are; stir not one step abroad, lest you infect us, sound and wholesome citizens; these Territories, won by our common blood and treasure, are for *us* to expand and revel in;—for behold, we are clean! Our dear sick brethren, we are compelled, though it pains our heart, to hem you in and inclose you with a ring-fence, so offensive are you become to the general nostril. We shall also furnish you with physicians, Doctor BEECHER, Doctor PARKER—most eminent practitioners. Purge you, make you clean; and when you have no taint or odor of the evil thing upon you, we shall admit you to a joint enjoyment of our common estate, perhaps."

Literally so. British cant and Yankee flunkeyism have carried it so far. For you must know that the school of "literary" people in the North-eastern States is altogether British; and their leading politicians are also *literati*, or even philosophers, at your service; and they speak and write for English fame, rather than American; and even in the halls of Congress, their orations are addressed not to their auditory, not to the people outside, but to Printing-house-square, Exeter Hall and Hanover-square rooms. To speak to *Buncombe* has been accounted bad enough—yet Buncombe is at least a county in America, a rough and rocky county, too, away behind the mountains in North Carolina. Better, I should deem it, for an American Senator to speak to Buncombe, than to speak to Cockaigne, to Houndsditch and the Isle of Dogs!

Exeter Hall hath conceived and brought forth such a foaming, such a ranting Tabernacle! There has been revealed to it lately that in the framing of the Constitution and Union of this Republic, a monstrous crime was committed:—what is this we have done? they say—sold ourselves to a devil, struck an "atrocious bargain," made "a league with Death, and a covenant with Hell!"—Yet you are not to suppose that the party which now supports FREMONT consists entirely of stark and raving madmen and traitors. By no means; many moderate and conscientious men are among their ranks (without such there can be no party) who have got a general notion that the institution of Slavery, even if it be not immoral and a sin, yet cramps the energy of a community, and impedes what they call its "progress." Crowds, also, of mere partisans are there, who care nothing about sin, nothing about British slang, nothing about "human progress," but have just got "Northern principles," and who naturally feel that the North (that is, they and their neighbors) ought to have all the advantages it can clutch. Above all, there are prudent "politicians" (so place-hunters are termed here) who, desiring to live at the people's expense, feel that if they can carry their party into power, they have a chance of offices and dollars *per annum*. This last class make a large proportion of all the parties—and the most patriotic—and eloquent.

The old parties of Whigs and Democrats, extending through all the States of the Union, are virtually merged in this new issue—the North against the Constitution. For many years past the Northern States have rapidly grown more and more powerful, populous and wealthy; and by methods which I will not now detail to you, but which you will find in CALHOUN's Discourse on the Constitution, the Federal power has grown more centralized and stronger, encroaching by so much upon the sovereign rights of the several States; and precisely as it has extended its authority, the North has gained a preponderance over the South; until now men of true "Northern principles" begin to deem it unreasonable that what they are *able* to do, by electioneering and party organization, the law and Constitution declare they shall *not* do. They think there is some mistake.

The great question on which they have now elected to try their strength, is whether or not Southern settlers may go with their slaves into the "Territories" of the Republic, as Massachusetts men may with their plows and horses, to clear and till land there. The Constitution knows no difference between these sorts of property; but Exeter Hall does; and so the North, being indoctrinated by Exeter Hall, end at any rate having Northern principles, goes in for *free Kansas*—whether the people of Kansas like it or no; insists on assuming the handful of Northern settlers to be the people of Kansas, and the only true people of Kansas, and is trying to get the Territory admitted as a State—though not yet peopled up to the legal standard, under a Free-State Constitution, prepared by that handful of Northern men. This Kansas controversy will take several forms before it *is* settled; and connect itself with the more general question—Shall the North govern the South—yea or nay? In the meantime it is the practical pressing matter in hand, and Free Kansas is synonymous with FREMONT.

Do not imagine, however, though I speak of the North collectively, that all, or nearly all the people at the North cherish such designs upon the rights of Confederate equals. A very strong minority even in the Northern States is truly conservative. Whether these men term themselves Whigs or Democrats, they are more attached to the Union than to Exeter Hall. They know that the South is making no aggression, and can make none upon them; and they are disposed to let the South and its institutions alone. To this conservative body, the Irish-born citizens, who are strong at the North, most resolutely adhere. Needless to tell you that all the South will vote *in globo*, for whomsoever else, against FREMONT. Southern citizens, much as it may surprise Exeter Hall, will hardly admit that they are lepers; will hardly submit to be put in quarantine, on the diagnosis of Dr. PARKER; nor use the prescriptions of Doctor BEECHER—which indeed, at bottom, are leaden pills and phlebotomy. In short, if Mr. FREMONT be unhappily elected, his election will mean simply the absolute dominion of the Northern States over the Southern—in the matter of Kansas first, but in any other matter they please afterwards; a condition of things wholly unknown to the Constitution and incompatible with the Union.

But, as I said, to the Union and the Constitution our Irish-born citizens are even superstitiously attached. They are not excited by the praise of Exeter Hall, nor apprehensive of its censure. They love not British opinion; and of British philanthropy they have dear experience. Moreover, they, for their part, have never been able to see any dark guilt or hideous disease in Southern life and conversation—that they should join the virtuous people of the North in chaining it down. In short, they are conservative; they desire to let all things stand as they are—imposing no restrictions that the Constitution does not impose; and they take no pleasure in hunting out and denouncing a new-invented sin, seeing that, God knows, there are old ones enough. Besides, they dislike to hear St. Paul called a "doughface." Therefore they wash their hands of the whole affair, as British rubbish; and will, as I hope, vote against FREMONT, almost to a man—even though that gentleman is a romantic adventurer; though he rode hard to the aid of KEARNEY in conquering California; though he killed a grizzly bear, or at least saw one killed; though he lassoed a woolly-horse for Mr. BARNUM; and though at school (as worthy Dr. ROBERTSON certifies) he loved his book, and read half the first volume of *Graeca Majora*, besides four books of HOMER, not to speak of SALLUST and CORNELIUS NEPOS—"*Plutarch, Neptune*, and *Nicodemus*."

But you are tired of Mr. FREMONT and his party; and went another. Then, MILLARD FILLMORE, come and appear!—He is a gentlemen, you observe, of a fine presence, a most excellent presence: acceptable in the Court circles of Europe; in private life highly estimable; in public a most adroit and meritorious politician. Chosen leader and spokesman, he, of those formidable (or once seeming or pretending to seem formidable) Know-Nothings, I call them by this name in no disparaging sense, but for want of a better. To term them "the Americans," as the modest creatures demanded, is and was out of the question, inasmuch as the other two parties also happen to consist of Americans—that is to say, Citizens of the United States of America. What Mr. FILLMORE means by uniting himself at the head of these people, bestriding their dead horse, and pretending he will march through Coventry with them, I know not yet. It is only clear that he does not mean the thing *they* mean. Hearken to him, as he stands upon his "platform" and utters dark sayings. He assures his countrymen that he is a "national" man—which as it may mean anything does mean nothing. Assures them that *he* knows no South, no North—not he: moreover, that he deeply respects our "Southern brethren;" *but*, he says nothing of Kansas—nothing about letting the question of Slavery in the Territories altogether alone, and leaving those countries, when they come to form State Constitutions, to deal with it how they please, as other States do: not one word of all this. These are dark sayings; but not so profoundly enigmatical as another rallying cry of his: "*Americans shall rule America.*" Now, you are aware that the sovereignty of this Republic is in the People; and their *rule* is their suffrage. Americans (that is to say the citizens of America) do rule America; and nobody has ever proposed, since Britain recognized the independence of the colonies, that anybody else should rule here. But Mr. FILLMORE may possibly mean by Americans, *native* Americans:—[yet let not his supporters be too sure.] If so, his doctrine exactly amounts to this—one class of citizens shall rule over another class of citizens: just as Mr. FREMONT declares that one set of States shall rule over another set of States. In both these cases, the distinctions sought to be established are unknown to the Constitution and subversive of that instrument. Both these parties, you observe, want to restrict and tie down somebody—to deprive some class or some interest of those powers and rights which it has hitherto exercised. If they cannot crib, cabin or confine some person or thing, they will not sleep; naithar will their victuals agree with them. The coördinate equality of the confederated States;—the absolute *isopolity* of the citizens; these two principles, so clearly just, so indispensably fundamental, these two, or some one of them, say the FILLMORES and FREMONTS, had better be kicked away, that we may see how our Republic will stand on the crown of its head, as a sort of monarchy, or say as an anarchy tempered by revolvers. Is there not danger, as I said, that we have drank Anglo-Saxon poison?

But Mr. FILLMORE may not mean *that* at all by his "Americans shall rule," &c. He may intend his saying to be interpreted *thus*—for it is a dark saying—native citizens only shall enjoy the emoluments of office under the Government; the naturalized sort being proscribed as incapable, not by law but by a sort of public opinion. In this sense, it is not worth discussing at all; and is a very poor platform for a statesman to show himself upon. In this sense, you perceive that it abandons all pretext of patriotism or public principle, and sinks into a simple machinery for clutching "spoils." (The regular emoluments of office are here called "spoils," and the irregular, "stealings.") But this aspect of the Fillmore doctrine, I repeat, is not worth discussing. We may hope that the native office-holders will be as resolute to do the duties as to be paid their wages; in which case they will be cheap at the money. To be sure it is a petty proscription, this; but the equality of citizens in the eye of the law being maintained, it is an evil which will speedily cure itself.

But then, Mr. FILLMORE may intend his saying to be interpreted in this third fashion—that the naturalization laws ought to be changed by extending the period of probation. In this sense, the doctrine would be unobjectionable, and might command the support of many or most naturalized citizens. The words, however, do not express this sense at all: for if the naturalization laws *were* changed to-morrow—if no more immigrants were to be admitted to citizenship, or not till after twenty-one years, still there are hundreds of thousands on this soil, to whom Mr. FILLMORE and his party deny the name of "Americans," who must, nevertheless, to the extent of their votes and influence, continue to "rule America."

The rallying cry may possibly admit several other interpretations; for it is *intended* to be dark. It may mean to include all the significations I have suggested; and at the same time is calculated, by its very vagueness, to stimulate the mere brute ferocity of those who wreck churches, break ballot-boxes, and burn women and children in their own houses. In the minds of many (if I may use so strong a word as *minds*) it signifies bowie-knives and slung-shot, to castigate and purify the "foreign vote." For did not WASHINGTON say, "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence it behooves you to be at all times upon your guard?" To be sure, General WASHINGTON did not intend knives and sling-shot; neither did he imagine that anybody would ever be born who should understand him to mean by "foreign influence" the votes of American citizens. Mr. FILLMORE, however, is a national man, and knows what the present time demands. He knows that those turbulent Irish must be taught a lesson,—that they may not trouble this peaceful Republic with their "disgraceful Irish rows." You have heard of the Irish rows at Louisville, New-Orleans, Washington—Irish rows, certainly; for is not a hunting of deer a *deer-hunt*? Consider how a gentleman, a man in the Federal City, is obliged to arm himself with secret pistols as he goes down to breakfast (that he may be at all times upon his guard against the insidious wiles of foreign influence) and feels it necessary to shoot down a turbulent Hibernian before he can eat his egg in quiet! Was thus perceive,—do we not?—how excitable this "foreign" population is—how much it needs to be taught habits of self-control and self-government before it can be fitted to enjoy the full privileges, &c., &c.

I am certain that Mr. FILLMORE would be sorry, if he believed that he or his principles, or his party, could be directly chargeable with this blood-thirsty spirit of riot. It is true also that such rioters are by no means confined to the party which seeks to invest him with power. Yet it is certain that such sanguinary patriotism is stimulated by the preposterous assumption of *native* superiority on which that party is based.

Of the "religious" element in that party—the sudden outcry against benighted Catholics by benighted Protestants—it is not worth while to speak. It is a mimicry of the late No-Popery spirit amongst our "Anglo-Saxon cousins," which produced the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and the wreck of Stockport church—a shabbly mimicry of a beastly original. It also, like Abolition, sprung from the loins of Exeter Hall, that fruitful mother of abominations. And it is all over. Mr. FILLMORE has too much good sense to allude to it at all.

By this time you discover that I have not, from my *speculum* on the Alleghany, found Fillmoreism, Know-Nothingism, or benighted Protestantism, to loom very large. In fact it is of little or no consequence in life. There is too large a fund both of common justice and of practical sense in this people to carry it far; and as yet I can see no good reason in it, or in all that belongs to it, for checking the immigration from Ireland in the least. Nothing that has yet befallen, or is likely to befall, begins to compare with the daily and perennial atrocities of the British Government. I tell you this *is* truly and literally a free country: yes, as free, as just a country as any land can ever be till the *millennium* comes. Election riots! What of an election riot? Irishmen are pretty well accustomed to those at home; let them not become too tender and delicate here. What significas the breakage of a few church windows now and then? The Pope and the Bishops rather like this; it helps them; and I suspect PIO NONO and Archbishop HUGHES of subsidizing rowdies for the purpose.

As for Mr. FILLMORE, I do not augur his success. There is but one serious issue—*Slavery*. On this are two strongly defined parties: representing them are two out-spoken, distinctly committed candidates.

> 'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
> Between the pass, and fell incensed points
> Of mighty opposites.

And that worthy gentleman will probably be crushed out: being neither warm nor cold, the general palate will deal with him as the Apostle dealt with the lukewarm church of—which of the churches of Asia was it?

Irish voters, of course, will not vote for *him*, except those who wish to invite civil disabilities and personal insult. Perhaps, however, some one among them may be found who is willing that his children born in this country shall bear rule over their elder brothers and sisters, as well as over their father and mother. *He* may vote for FILLMORE. No doubt, also, some northern Irishmen (benighted Protestants) may support him, from a mere hankering after the dead "Protestant interest," and the sorely faded Orange Lily.

At last, then, we come to BUCHANAN. In personal character and experience of affairs, he is not, I suppose, inferior to either of his competitors. In this contest he represents the *Conservative* element, and one cannot but hope that all the Conservative elements of the Republic will gather to sustain him. While the first party seeks to give to one class of States dominion over another class, their equals—while the second wishes to make one class of citizens masters of another class, *their* equals, Mr. BUCHANAN is the only candidate who stands on the broad free Constitution, and opposes both sorts, and all sorts of restriction, disfranchisement, and domineering. Believing that the institutions of the country work moderately well, he is for letting them alone. The Constitution is his text and his gospel—his political creed, catechism, Bible, and articles of war. He does not believe there is any "league with Death," and fervently trusts there is no "covenant with Hell." Of the dangerous designs of the Pope of Rome he knows little or nothing; but with the intrigues of the British Government, he is by late experience thoroughly familiar. From *thence* only he apprehends the foreign influence against which General WASHINGTON so earnestly warned his countrymen; and, if he be elected, he will certainly resist with all his might all interference with the action and progress of the Republic, either by greedy and fanatical factions from within, or by the common enemy from without—I mean of course the British Government, my enemy, thy enemy, his enemy, our enemy, your enemy, their enemy, and the enemy of mankind.

Amongst the three candidates, then, the equal rights of the confederated States, the equality and fraternity of the citizens have no champion but Mr. BUCHANAN. And of the three candidates he is the only one free from British influence.

Do you doubt this supposed activity of British influence upon the pending election and the organization of parties? Then you do not know the immense and varied agencies which that Power can set to work in the heart of any country whose affairs are a concern to her. And are America's affairs no concern to her? Why is she *postponing* the war, and even taking so patiently the contumelious dismissal of CRAMPTON? Why, but to give the factions I have described to you above leisure to worry one another? *Whose* profit is it, if the Union be dissolved? If it be violently dissolved where will there be singing and clapping of hands? If the Irish be unaltreated in America, and become disaffected to the Republic, *cui bono*? Ah! ye blind sons of men!

You have heard, probably, how that Mr. BUCHANAN, who is an elderly gentleman and a convivial, did cause some astonishment and vexation by a speech of his at a late dinner in London, wherein he perhaps over-stepped a little even the courtesy of an after-dinner oration, by declaring that where the English language is spoken there can be no political slavery. What a small matter is this! Has was about to quit London, where he had been hospitably and kindly received. Gentlemen, there, no doubt, had always talked politely of *his* country; and fair English girls had sang to him the songs he loved. Indeed, it is easy to comprehend how some of those handsome devils could bewitch an elderly, or even a young, gentleman. Let him be pardoned if he thought of the most agreeable thing he could say about England, and said it "with effusion."

It is impossible to believe, in short, that by this language he intended to insult every Irishman in the United States, and to cast a reproach on thousands who are here only because of that insufferable political tyranny which has made their native land uninhabitable to them, as he well knows. I apprehend that Irishmen will not attach much importance to the post-prandial *obiter dictum*, but will heartily support the man who supports the Constitution.

In that case we shall have an United States extant at least four years more. Can you say as much for a French Empire? or, with any confidence, for a British? In four years, how many trees shall fall before the axe? how many mills rise? frigates float? railroad companies devour the way? Four more Fourths of July—joyful high-tides of Freedom, with triumphal processions, Hail Columbia! the Flag of Our Union, and Orators of the Day! Think of this! Four years of Freedom,—worth forty years of Queen's birthdays, and any comptable number of *Second Decembers*. *Ca Ira! Vive la Marianne! Vive et Vale.*

JOHN MITCHEL.

Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs, on the 24th day of July, 1856, the 17th of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention, as will be seen by the following notice:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the Policy of the Present National Administration, in the Territories, to the Extension of Slavery, and to the Admission of any more Slave States into the Union, are hereby invited to meet in State Convention, in the CITY OF SYRACUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of forming a Presidential Electoral Ticket, and for presenting Candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, one State Prison Inspector, and a Clerk for the Court of Appeals.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
SIMEON DRAPER,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
D. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAMES W. NYE,
} New-York.

JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
DEODATUS WRIGHT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
J. McB. DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
} Albany.

ABRAHAM B. OLIN,
JAMES FORSYTH,
} Troy.

E. G. SPAULDING,
PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
} Buffalo.

LEVI C. TURNER, Cooperstown.
STANDISH BARRY, Herkimer.
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghamton.
STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, Delhi.
DANIEL T. JONES,
ALLEN MUNROE,
} Syracuse.

A. G. RICE, Ellicottville.
S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina.
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester.
CHAS O. SHEPARD, Arcade, Wyoming Co.,
Republican State Committee.

Peace Address to the English People.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The following is a copy of the address lately sent by the Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, in reply to the addresses of the citizens of Manchester and Liverpool to the people of the United States:

[COPY.]

Address from the Citizens of Philadelphia to the Citizens of Manchester and Liverpool, and to the other Inhabitants of Great Britain.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: We have received with profound satisfaction the letter addressed by you to the people of tha United States, in relation to the difficulties existing between the two countries. There is not a sentiment nor a word in that truly fraternal address which we do not make our own. We feel, as you do, that Englishmen and Americans are substantially one. No two nations of equal extent are now or ever have been so closely bound together. No two nations really independent of each other ever had so many causes for being at amity, so few causes for alienation even, much less for war. We speak the same tongue, we are of one faith, we are of one blood. For every feeling, interest, custom, habit, mode of thinking or acting, in which we are at variance, there are hundreds, and those of a hundred-fold weight and importance, in which we are as one.

War between two such nations cannot possibly seem more horrible and unnatural in your eyes than it does in ours. We desire, therefore, to assure you, with all the emphasis and solemnity which it is possible to give to words, that the Government and people of the United States have no desire to be at war or even at fend with Great Britain.

It is for this reason that we have received with such special satisfaction the demonstrations of friendship and brotherhood, contained in your address, and we desire to respond in the same spirit, without reserve and with our whole hearts.

Our aims, our interests, our sentiments of humanity, the principles of our religion all look to peace. War, with any nation, and most of all with the people of Great Britain—which would be war with our own flesh and blood, is abhorrent to every cherished sentiment of the American heart. Friends and Brethren, we go further. It is our desire not only to avoid the dreadful extremity of war, but to live on terms of the most cordial friendship with you. If there is any one sentiment on which Americans are all of one mind, it is the wish expressed by our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, that between the Government and people of Great Britain, and those of the United States, every cause of misunderstanding, and with it every shadow of alienation and distrust, should be at once, and forever, banished.

Signed in behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, convened in public meeting, at the Merchants' Exchange, July 3, 1856.

RICHARD VAUX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
A. J. LEWIS,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
WM. C. PATTERSON,
JOHN S. HART,
MORRIS L. HALLOWELL.

Freaks of Lightning is a dwelling house—Great devastation—Wonderful escape of the inmates.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

A large wooden dwelling house, situated near Spy Pond, West Cambridge, owned by Messrs. GAGE, SAWYER & Co., ice merchants, Charlestown, and occupied by Mr. BURGIN, their foreman, was struck by lightning yesterday. Of this disaster a correspondent sends us the following particulars:

"The lightning entered a chimney on the west end of the house, and then in four directions went dodging from one room to another, up stairs and down, into twelve different rooms, apparently trying how much mischief could be done in the shortest possible time. The house was visited yesterday afternoon and evening by probably a thousand persons. The escape of those in the house at the time, is considered miraculous.

Mrs. BURGIN was lit in bed. The electricity entered her room, moving her bed into the centre, tearing the sida of the window near which tha bed was placed, and within two feet of where she was lying, breaking down the plastering and demolishing the furniture. Mrs. B. was rendered insensible by the shock and remained so for two hours. Two ladies sitting in the room with her were not in the least injured. A bureau placed against the wall was completely shattered on one end and moved into the room; a looking-glass on top was found unbroken, whilst the frame was torn to pieces.

In the upper room we noticed a bedstead as completely flat as if just taken down, while the bedding and clothes were stripped into inch pieces. Another bed in the same room was also rolled up into a heap, as if just ready for a move,—the roof was made a complete ventilator.

In the front parlor tha fluid went bobbing around, not actually touching the piano, but covering it with splinters, laths and plastering, from one end of the room to the other and forcing portions of the window sida into the opposite wall, breaking three images on a table; what is singular, it is only in this room that there is any discoloration, as of scorching; near the edge of the wall paper, it appears as though a person had touched the ceiling at intervals with a light and smoked it; passing through the wall it came directly on the bell-wire, and passed out near the bell-pull in a most unceremonious manner, tearing the door from top to bottom.

Ont of fourteen rooms in the house, only two escaped injury. There were seven persons in the house at the time it was struck, not one of whom was injured, with the exception of Mrs. BURDIN. The roof, the west side and east L, show the ingress and egress of the electricity, and it is surprising that the house did not take fire, as a barn a few rods distant was enveloped in flames in a moment.

Mr. BURGIN was standing in the door-way of one of Messrs. GAGE & Co.'s ice houses, and was partially blinded and stunned for a few moments. He says tha sensation was precisely the same as if some one had thrown shot into his face. Altogether, it was a miraculous escape for the inmates, and although Mr. B. is pecuniarily a loser, he must congratulate himself for the remarkable preservation of the lives of himself and family.

The Singular Rape Case at Rochester.

From the Advertiser, July 29.

An examination in this case was held yesterday afternoon. The complainant is MARY JANE PRESTON, living on the corner of Prospect and North streets, a lame peannt and candy peddler, whom our citizens have undoubtedly all seen about our streets, and the man accused of the outrage is a humpbacked carman named JAMES RAGAN—perhaps fifty years of age, with children older than the complainant. The testimony of the girl is to the effect that a week ago last Friday she met RAGAN at the corner of Buffalo and State streets; that he spoke to her there, and promised if she would go down town, he would buy some peannts himself, and find others that would do so; that she subsequently met him at the dépôt; that while near the track, between the freight house and the tavern below, he threw a blanket over her face and then choked her; that he lifted her into a car standing on the track between two buildings, and accomplished the outrage of her person, while she was standing up; that she tried to raise an alarm, but was unable to do so because of the blanket over her head; that the accused gave her two shillings, which she threw after him as he left the car; that after the commission of the outrage she went home, telling her grandmother on the way.

This is the substance of her testimony, [illegible] all of which, of course, the [illegible] a positive denial. The [illegible] the [illegible] it was [illegible] swarms with citizens and strangers, [illegible] trains coming in and departing during [illegible] extremely doubtful. The details of the [illegible] in which the violence is said to have [illegible] mitted, upon a girl 17 years of [illegible] sir of improbability. Take it all [illegible] somewhat curious case; but if [illegible] guilty, there is no punishment [illegible] tence. A large crowd were in [illegible] morning, when the matter was [illegible] took much interest in the affair. [illegible] emination of the case was finally [illegible] 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

Battle between the Sioux and Chippewas.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, July 31.

A gentleman who witnessed the recent fight between a war party of Sioux and Chippewas, near Hutchinson, on the 3d inst., yesterday gave us an interesting description of the contest between the hostile parties.

Our informant was riding rapidly [illegible] Prairie, near Hutchinson, when [illegible] attracted by a party of Sioux [illegible] snake-like through the prairie grass. [illegible] thought they contemplated an attack [illegible] self, but casting his eyes in another [illegible] discovered a party of Chippewas [illegible] hluff. The latter did not discover the [illegible] the Sioux until they were in their [illegible] vicinity, but as soon as they [illegible] The Sioux returned a short distance [illegible] and then started in pursuit of the Chippewas, who were in full retreat for a swamp in the [illegible] borhood. Before the former gained the [illegible] one of their number was killed and [illegible] others wounded. After the Chippewas reached the swamp and secreted themselves in the long grass, the Sioux retreated, but not before one of their number had been severely wounded, a ball passing completely through his [illegible]

The next day, the 4th, the Chippewas returned to Hutchinson, and buried the body of their deceased comrade. The Sioux were at Red Cedar Lake, with their wounded.

We learn from the Sioux Agency, that the payment of those bands of Sioux Indians, who have delivered up the young men guilty of [illegible] into the Chippewa country, will be proceeded with this week.

Major NOAH, U. S. Commissioner, returned on arrest recently, at the Sioux Agency, of [illegible] persons engaged in carrying liquor into the country. The offenders were sporting [illegible] St. Paul, engaged in a "little spec." The [illegible] were made by acting U. S. Marshal A. C. Jones, and the prisoners are now confined in Fort Snelling.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

We learn from the St. Louis *Pilot*, that [illegible] JOHN W. DARE, ticket agent at that city for the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, was arrested on Tuesday morning last, on the affidavit of [illegible] P. MORGAN, Superintendent of the road, on the charge, one of embezzling the sum of [illegible] balance of account on the 1st of April, and the order of $400, the receipts of last Friday and Saturday, said moneys being the property of Hammond, Dexter & Co., the lessee of the line. Mr. J. E. [illegible] travelling agent, and Mr. E. P. MORGAN, the informer, testified that Major DARE had resigned his office

...DAY, JULY 31, 1856.

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NOTICE.

... to receive notices that persons ... are agents for the TIMES receive money ... and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... receiving agents, *and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE for the ... REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... Persons desiring to subscribe will remit ... to this office.

There seems to be a determination on the part of some of our cotemporaries to create a belief in the public mind that the yellow fever has manifested itself among us. But as such is not the case, we do not understand what the motive can be for attempting to spread a misrepresentation on such a subject, when the consequences must be in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the City. There have been a few cases of yellow fever at the Quarantine, which, by the prompt action of our Health Officer, have been kept there; and there is no more cause for apprehending the spread of the disease than there has been during the past ten years at this season. The public may rest perfectly quiet under the assurance that at the first manifestation of danger the tocsin will be sounded, and those who desire to fly from the dreaded pestilence will have abundant opportunity for doing so.

☞ The State Conventions of the Hard and Soft Shell Democrats assembled at Syracuse yesterday—the former at Corinthian Hall and the latter at Market Hall—and after the necessary preliminary business, a consolidation was effected, and Judge CRANE, of Herkimer, was nominated to preside. After some other business, not worth recording or talking, in which the Cincinnati Platform received a large share of landation, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Three unsuccessful ballots were had, the most prominent names being GARDNER, SEYMOUR, PARKER, [illegible], VANDERBILT, and WOOD, when the friends of GARDNER and WOOD were withdrawn, and on the fourth ballot AMASA J. PARKER received a majority of the votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

☞ In the Senate yesterday the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill authorizing the Postmaster General to make a mail contract with Mr. VANDERBILT was reported back from the Post-Office Committee with amendments, and made the special order for Monday. In the House the bill providing for the settlement of Revolutionary Claims was passed. The Kansas contested election case was postponed until to-day. The bill expediting the issuing of patents for California land claims was tabled. The Fortification Appropriation bill was discussed, but no action was taken upon it.

☞ We are under the painful necessity of furnishing the particulars of another most terrible disaster on the line of pleasure travel which occurred yesterday on the placid waters of Lake George. By the burning of the small steamer *John Jay*, which plies between Caldwell and Ticonderoga, many lives are reported lost, several of them ladies. This sad affair, added to the previous melancholy catalogue of disaster during this Summer, will cast a deep shadow of gloom over the gay season of travel and recreation.

☞ The *Arabia*'s mails reached this City at a late hour last night. The papers contain little news beyond the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax. We publish among our extracts some very interesting details of the insurrection in Spain and of the causes that led to the outbreak.

☞ The letter from an American citizen, on the social habits of Englishmen, which we extract from the London *Star*, is stated by the editor of that paper to be from the pen of "the gentleman who was turned back from the Queen's levee on account of his dress."

The Times and the Post-Office.

From the Herald.

It has been noticed of late that the TIMES has been much exercised about the choice of a site for a Post-Office, and has evinced a very earnest desire not to have it in one or two places that have been suggested. It is not generally known that the proprietors of the TIMES, finding their newspaper an unprofitable business, have lately turned their attention to real estate and the purchase of corner lots on speculation. One of these, on which the Old Brick Church stands, *they want to sell to the Government for a Post-Office.* Talk of honest newspapers!

The readers of the TIMES know well enough that this paragraph is untrue. There has never been a syllable in our columns in favor of locating the Post-Office on the site of the old Brick Church. On the contrary, we are opposed to it in toto. We have for years advocated the location of the Post-Office *in the lower angle of the Park*, as being by far the most accessible and the most convenient spot upon the Island. The Brick Church site is not large enough for such a Post-Office building as the City needs, nor are the streets on two sides of it wide enough to afford proper access. The owners of that site could probably make a very handsome profit upon it by thus disposing of it; but in discussing matters of public interest we have never permitted ourselves to be influenced by considerations of private advantage. We believe that in locating a City Post-Office [illegible], the *best possible location* should be selected, if there is none anywhere which offers half as many advantages, or is as convenient to the public, as any other spot, and to the purchase of St. John's Park, the Brick Church site, or any other property whatever.

Will the *Herald* be good enough to give its readers the benefit of this explanation, and to give itself no concern whatever on the score of the "unprofitableness" of the TIMES?

Career and Close of Doughfacery.

On the 13th of May last, Gen. CASS concluded the delivery in the United States Senate of a well-conned essay on his favorite absurdity of Squatter Sovereignty. The opportunity was favorable for apology and repentance. Many friends of the old politician hoped that he would make a clean breast of it, and confess that, having deceived and cajoled himself, he had aided in deluding and cajoling others. Indeed, had he desired to make a decent and dignified ending, the occasion was most appropriate for a confession of guilt and a prayer for pardon; and what other *finale* could be more fitting to such a life? We find in the speech, however, nothing of this sort; indeed, we find nothing at all but words; not an idea; not a novel expression; not even a pledge against future explanations.

In the dreary waste of repetition traversed by the speaker, we can discern that he professes to discover in the act repealing the Missouri Compromise a substantive assertion and confirmation of the principle of self-government by the people of the Territories. He rejoices that this principle *has* settled the question of Slavery, and he regards with quiet gratification the condition of affairs in Kansas. He censures the Emigrant Aid Societies of the North, omits to refer to those of the South, and gently expostulates with the Missourians against the renewal of their wild sports in the West—not forgetting, however, to inform them that the murders, arsons and robberies which they have practiced on so grand a scale were excusable, because provoked by resistance to the Fugitive act, and by Sharpe rifle sermons, at the North. It is not very material to observe that the orator was himself afraid or ashamed to vote for this same Fugitive law, that he deprecated the repeal of the Compromise when first proposed, and that it is an utterly unfounded pretence that any sort of Popular Sovereignty is conceded by the Kansas act, or that the question of Slavery is referred to the people of the Territories by it. All these things have been blazoned forth in the light of demonstration a thousand times, and are as well established in the mind and memory of Gen. CASS as in those of any man in the country. But, to vindicate the truth of history, it ought to be noticed that immediately after declaring his devotion to Popular Sovereignty, and his conviction that it was guaranteed and fully secured in the Kansas bill, and that the so-called Kansas Legislature was a valid and legal body, he stepped forward and affirmed that the laws it had passed on the subject of Slavery were a disgrace to Christianity and civilization, and a blot upon our republican name, and he voted to abolish such of those laws as could be repealed without defeating the object of them; thus showing his utter contempt for the two principles by which he professed to be guided, to wit: non-intervention by CONGRESS, and leaving to the people the full power of legislation over their domestic concerns.

Gen. CASS is the best preserved specimen of a class of politicians which the South has supported at the North for its special purposes, and which is rapidly passing away. We do not like to use disrespectful terms, however expressive and therefore do not say that Gen. CASS is the most conspicuous of the Doughfaces. Roman armies of invasion were always accompanied by numerous bodies of auxiliaries called *Mercenarii*, (from *Merx*, defined as "*any kind of merchandise*," "*a slave dearly bought*,") composed of the natives of the country about to be conquered and annexed to the Empire. Gen. CASS will be described by impartial biographers as a chief of those auxiliaries which the South in the Nineteenth Century contrived by various means to maintain in the Free States, and whom she paid by contributions upon the people among whom they were stationed. His life has a beautiful consistency. From its early beginning to its venerable close he has known but one service, that of the South and of Slavery. Others who have distinguished themselves in the same career have not always worn the same livery. Mr. BUCHANAN was, up to thirty years of age, a Federalist, openly hostile to the encroachments of Slavery upon free territory. Mr. DOUGLAS, as late as 1848, was loud and decided in his protest against any removal of the metes and bounds by which its ambition was limited and its insolence curbed. Mr. WEBSTER acquiesced in their disturbance only at the end of a long life devoted mainly to Freedom, and died, broken-hearted, two years after his fall. Mr. FILLMORE was once an Erie County Abolitionist, and MARTIN VAN BUREN for a short time allowed personal malice to break the chain of his subserviency, and interject into his record a ray of light and manliness.

Entering upon the mission of his life more than half a century ago, Gen. CASS has risen by regular gradations from a schoolmaster in Delaware to the post of chief apologist and defender of Border Ruffianism in Kansas, and chief defamer of the Free States and their people. The South could reward his devotion, and did it at each stage of the service imposed upon him. For more than forty years he has been in public employment, and has grown rich upon salary and the opportunities of gain which his offices gave him. As Indian Agent, Governor, Militia Colonel, Secretary of War, Foreign Minister, Senator, and candidate for the Presidency, Gen. CASS has looked to the South for his instructions and his pay. His service has been marked with steady perseverance and ability; but it is manifest that, though the South will continue to need such servants, the school in which they were formed has been broken up, and it is doubtful whether it will henceforth find them.

The Northwest has been heretofore a nursery of Southern mercenaries. This was owing to early settlers of the Territories covered by the Ordinance of 1787 were from Virginia and other slaveholding States, and carried with them the feelings and prejudices of their section. The French settlers in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, all held slaves under the colonial law of the mother country. The Federal Administration was, during the first half century of the existence of the Government, with the exception of eight years, under the absolute control of the slaveholding interest. Nearly all the Territorial officers held slaves, in spite of the Ordinance, and were incessant in their efforts to break down that prohibition, and very nearly succeeded. The power and the influence of Government were all on the side of Slavery, and nothing but the organic law of 1787 saved the States west of Ohio from the institution. But, about thirty-five years ago, a change took place. Freedom vindicated herself, and her final triumph in that region is about to produce the most important political results.

The generation of Pro-Slavery emigrants into the Northwest is passing away. Public sentiment against Slavery has been consolidated, and is already nearly unanimous. The Southern mercenary will be sustained by nothing but his official pay. When, therefore, Gen. CASS dies, there will be no more Casses. The mercenaries of a later generation, as DOUGLAS, BRIGHT and AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, will be first silenced, and then banished. The case of the rising demagogue, DOUGLAS, is exceptional; he may last a little longer, because his talents are far greater than any of his associates possess; but his fate is clear. He will be compelled to retire to North Carolina or Mississippi, where he has negroes and estates, and may represent one or both in the Senate; but his place is no longer in the Northwest. The tie of social sympathy being severed, what bond of union will remain between this isolated section and the South?

The Garden of America.

In the year 1796, a Scotch baronet, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, the father of the well known authoress, Miss CATHARINE SINCLAIR, entertained a project of removing to the United States, and wrote to WASHINGTON asking information as to the general condition of the country and the best part of it for an emigrant to settle in. The answer of WASHINGTON contained a glance at all the States, and some extremely interesting particulars touching that district with which he was most familiar, and which he very naturally regarded as the most highly favored portion of the Union. Of "the seaboard of all the Southern States," he says, "I shall say but little—for as I should not choose to be an inhabitant of them myself, I ought not to say anything that would induce others to be so." Happily there were no South Carolina Brookses in those days, or this unfavorable allusion to that part of the Union might have provoked a personal assault from some of the chivalry of the South.

But, partial as WASHINGTON was to his native soil, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the farming lands of Pennsylvania, though less fertile and less favorably situated than those of Maryland and Virginia, brought better prices; and among the causes he assigns for this anomalous fact, he states that, in Pennsylvania:

"There are laws for the gradual abolition of Slavery, which neither of the two States abovementioned (Maryland and Virginia) have at present, *but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.*"

Those timid creatures, the Old-Line Whigs of the North, who are so terrified at the sectionalism of Republicanism at the present day, might take heart, if they had the heart to think for themselves, in contemplating the kind of sectionalism which was sanctioned by WASHINGTON. All that the Republicans of the present day aim at is to prevent the extension of Slavery into territory from which it was excluded by the Missouri Compromise, but WASHINGTON was for excluding it from Virginia and Maryland, and had no doubt that it would be done, too, and so advised a foreigner who wished to emigrate to this country; he not only advised him not to go to the seaboard of a slaveholding State, for the reason that he would not go there himself; but, as an inducement to emigrants to settle in Virginia stated that nothing was more certain than that she would abolish Slavery. Is there a man of all the respectable gentlemen who permitted their names to be used in connection with the meeting at the Academy of Music last week, who would have the courage to vote for a candidate who avowed such Black Republican sectional sentiments?

Looking upon the abolition of Slavery in Virginia and Maryland as absolutely certain, WASHINGTON does "not hesitate to pronounce that the lands on the waters of Potomac will, in a few years, be in greater demand, and in higher estimation than in any other part of the United States."

How this prophecy has been fulfilled we need not point out. The lands on the Potomac have been blasted by the continuance of Slavery, and have been the lowest in value of any farming lands in the country; and they are even less valuable now than they were when this letter was written.

Though the partialities of WASHINGTON very naturally led him to regard the territory lying upon the Potomac as destined to be the future seat of art, commerce and science in the New World, yet he designated as the destined "garden of America" that portion of the Union formed by the western parts of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, "forasmuch as it lies between the two extremes of heat and cold, partaking in a degree of the advantages of both, without feeling much the inconvenience of either, and with truth it may be said, is among the most fertile lands in America, east of the Apalachian mountains."

Sixty years have passed away since this spot, so highly favored by nature, was pointed out by the wise and good WASHINGTON as that portion of the United States which was to be called the Garden of America, and it still remains a comparative desert, its fertility rendered of little account, and its beautiful advantages of may be found in a few lean cabins and a little sterile soil.

But, when WASHINGTON made these prophecies, he based all his calculations on the supposition that Slavery would not be allowed to remain to blight the soil and enervate and brutalize the nature of its inhabitants.

John Mitchel on the Presidential Candidates.

JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish patriot, has written a letter to his countrymen on the general aspect of affairs in this country, but especially in respect to their duty in the present contest for the Presidency. JOHN's opportunities for obtaining correct information on the subject of American politics have not been particularly favorable, and it is not at all to be wondered at that his ideas are rather confused, or that he should go in for BUCHANAN with all his might and power of blackguardism. He is a master of that kind of rhetoric which the great O'CONNELL used to call blatherumskite; and he uses it with great freedom in his letter, and with a characteristically free and easy disregard of facts. Having emigrated from Australia to San Francisco, from the latter place to New-York, and from New-York to Tennessee, which he makes his home, his opportunities for gaining a knowledge of American institutions and politics have been slender. It might have been supposed that, having been himself a victim of the oppressor, he would have felt some sympathy for the oppressed of other nations; but such does not appear to be the case. He no sooner lands upon our soil than he ranges himself on the side of Slavery, and now gives his aid and his sympathies to the Kansas tyrants and Border Ruffians, and, with a genuine Donnybrook hullaballoo, shouts out down with FREMONT and Freedom.

Suggestions to Travelers.

Everybody in July and August spends some portion of his time, "be the same more or less," as the lawyers say, upon railroads, steamboats and stage coaches. Our remarks consequently are addressed to everybody.

When the spirit and the possession of the "Almighty Dollar" move you to set out on a tour of pleasure or sanitary recruitment, be sure in the first place, when you change your clothes and attire yourself in a traveling suit, that you leave your porte-mounaie, containing the means of defraying your expenses, in the pocket of the pantaloons which you have just taken off. The only result will be that when you reach the cars or boat, on stepping forward to purchase a ticket you will find it necessary to return home and await the departure of the next mode of conveyance that will carry you to your destination. The delay may provoke you a little, but the advantage of it is that you will thus have an opportunity of recollecting other things that may have been forgotten in the hurry of departure. Thus, as will readily be perceived, the gain is all on your side.

If you are going by railroad take great care on entering the cars to seat yourself on the sunny side, and in the immediate vicinity of a mother with several small children. Thus you will be induced in the first place to amuse your mind by calculating the difference between the temperature of the seat which you occupy and that of your fellow-traveler on the shady side, and, in the second place, the monotonous sound of the cars bouncing over the rails will be diversified by the music of infantile bawls and squalls. Thus the mind will find rational and mathematical employment, and the ear will be delighted with dulcet strains of melody. Nothing, to our idea, can excel in sweetness the voices of the young of the human species when their little hearts burst forth in grief at the refusal of "stern parients" to furnish them with a further supply of gingerbread; and, traveler, when the softened heart of the mother yields to their piteous wailings and she decides to procure the wished-for article at the next station, think of your happiness in being selected by the fond maternal as the humble instrument, in her hands, of supplying the months of your sufferiug, hungering brethren of tender years, with the indispensable luxury which they covet. Don't yield to the request of the mother with an ill-concealed chagriu and stamp and swear when you get outside of the car, and convey the whole family to the region of everlasting Summer over the Trail of au oath, but, with more than a Uriah Heep-ish humility, rise to obey her mandates. When you have made your purchase, start for the cars on hearing the whistle, oblivious of your further duty of paying for the article. Then when your creditor to the amount of three cents nabs you, hand him a dollar bill without having time to wait for the change, and *swim* after the train on a sea of your own perspiration, induced by over-exertion ou a warm day. If you succeed in overtaking it, poke your elbowe into the ribs of the switchman as you awkwardly jump aboard, drop your gingerbread on the other side as you lunge forward with the motion of the cars, somewhat aided by au answering salute from the switchman, and then go iu and make your apologies to the lady with small childreu, and employ yourself in trying to console them for the rest of the journey. Thus happily employed, the time will slip by rapidly, and you will alight at the station to which your baggage is checked—with a heart full of thankfulness.

When you travel on steamboats, and your baggage is not checked, don't annoy yourself by looking after it. If it is not put ashore at the same place with yourself, you will have an excuse for traveling further to obtain possession of it. In this way you will be enabled to see a portion of the country which you had not contemplated visiting, and as the human mind is fond of novelty, this unexpected extension of your tour must afford you pleasure. By observing these rules, the result of extended observatiou, the traveler, by the end of the Summer, will find himself ready, as far as physical preparation is concerned, to take the "long journey" which we all expect to travel some time or other.

☞ The London *Times* has been mulcted in damages for $2,000 for a libel upon one SMITH, an agent of an extensive military tailoring establishment. During the war, this man went to the Crimea to "drum" for the firm, and got into a drunken row. Under the rules of military discipline he was put under arrest, and in the morning was brought up to receive the customary flogging awarded to such delinquents. The *Times* correspondent told the story, told the name of the firm whom SMITH represented, and although the culprit's name was not mentioned, his identity was so fully established that he had no peace of his life at Balaklava, where the affair happened, nor at Scutari, Constantinople, or at Gibraltar or London, where everybody pointed at him and asked how his flogging agreed with his constitution. To ease his wounded feelings, the *Times* published a retraction of the correspondent's statement, but the Jury found that this apology was "neither timely nor satisfactory," and gave a verdict for plaintiff for $2,000. It appears from the testimony in the case that the flogging was really not inflicted, but the drunkenness was true. A noticeable point in the evidence in the case is that a witness swore he could not gain access to the editor of the *Times*

[illegible] by [illegible] ... a Meeting [illegible] ... Minister is it a duelling ... practiced on this side of the water.

Arrival of the Washington.

The United States mail steamship *Washington*, Capt. GAVENDY, from Southampton on the 16th inst., arrived at this port last night. The advices by the *Washington* are not be late by three days as those brought by the *Arabia*, which will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

The Meat Markets.

Our Cattle Market reports exhibit a continued full supply of beef cattle, with a little decline in prices last evening. There appears to be no lack of good cattle at the West, and they can brought here at the present rates with a reasonable profit, except by those who purchased largely in the Winter and Spring with the expectation of higher prices than now prevail. Our readers may not be aware of the fact, that for some weeks past beef has sold at wholesale for 20 to 25 per cent. below the rates prevailing for a long time previous.

Sheep are still abundant, and the large demand keeps them pretty well up, though they are much lower than during the Winter and Spring.

Judge Kent Among the Republicans.

There was a heart-cheering gathering of Republicans at Fishkill Landing, Tuesday evening last, at which Judge WILLIAM KENT presided, with JOHN P. DE WINT, Esq., Professor CHARLES DAVIES, and others among the Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by E. D. CULVER, A. OAKEY HALL, and Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio. Not only was great enthusiasm displayed, but the "Kent commentaries" on Buchaniers and the like were especially strengthening to the weak back-bones in the neighborhood. Let not the enemies of Republicanism prate of unconstitutional sectionalism when a jurist like Judge KENT lends to Freedom his aid.

☞ JOHN CROWE, one of the great expelled from San Francisco, has pulled up at New-Orleans, and comes out in a newspaper card, to appeal to the sympathies of the public. He says:

"When I left there it was only necessary for some wretches to point out or 'spot' any man in the city, no matter what might be his calling or his antecedents, and he had to quit the city at the sacrifice of his property and his business, or be the means of shedding the blood of hundreds of innocent men, by inaugurating a conflict between his friends and the civil authorities on the one side, and the forces of the Vigilance Committee on the other. When ordered to leave, I preferred to do so rather than be a party to the latter alternative. I was accused of no crime by the Vigilance Committee. No member of that body preteaded to charge me with the commission of any act unworthy of a good and law-abiding citizen during my residence in California."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Abont Bonnets, and how Mrs. Timberlimb was "shaved" in hers.

A New-York lady prides herself on her bonnet. If she be "fashionable" she requires an extensive supply of these top-knots of dress. First, she must have her morning hat—a plain affair, neat and tidy—in which she does her early shopping. Later in the day she dons her promenade hat—rich and gay with feathers, flowers and ribbons—the bewitching maget of beaux in which she sails smartly down Broadway, under a tit-bit of a sun-shade, balanced so skillfully as not to conceal one brilliant point in the gay chapeau.

Then she has her carriage hat, (for my lady has a carriage,) which is shading on the chaste and classic style, and is a trifle smaller than her other hats, and more delicate in form and trimming. In this she rides out, makes her calls, and visits church on Sunday.

Then comes the opera hat—jaunty and flashing—the target of lorgnettes in the parquette, and the envy of dark eyes in the gallery.

But every hat, like every dog, has its day—and so, too, it has its band-box! And, as its day passes by, what an accumulation of band-boxes there must be in my lady's mansion! More formidable than the accumulation of old boots by a bachelor of four score!

But who makes all the bonnets? Not the fashionable milliner on Broadway, where my lady left her order. And yet one would not think that such a dainty, delicate thing as a lady's hat, is turned off by wholesale in a factory, like pea-jackets and shoe pegs! Down town, in John-street, in Division-street, along the Bowery, there are large bonnet factories, where the Broadway milliner sends my lady's order, and where my lady's hat is manufactured, subject to the finishing touches of her Broadway friend.

At one of these down-town factories, last week, Mrs. Doosenberry, who is familiar with the ways of trade, purchased a "sensation hat," and paid *six dollars* for it. It was an elegant thing, and caught the eye of Mrs. Timberlimb, living on Fifth-avenue, who determined to have one just like it. She hurries to her Broadway milliner, in pursuit of the "sweet thing." She finds it—the very duplicate of Mrs. D.'s hat!

"Pray, what is the price?"

"*Twenty-five dollars*, marm!"

And the hat is forthwith sent up to the Timberlimb's, on Fifth-avenue.

The proud owner of the last hat out immediately takes her carriage and calls on her friend Mrs. Doosenberry, who does not live on Fifth-avenue.

The new hats are the subject of conversation for two hours. Mrs. T. tells all about her hat and her milliner, and Mrs. D. tells all about her hat and her milliner. They institute an investigation, and they find that both hats were made and finished at the same factory, where they were valued at the same price!

Ask Mrs. Timberlimb, now, where she got her last hat, or what she gave for it, and she will tell you that it was sent over as a present from a friend in Paris!

Detailing Policemen out of their Districts.

In the official statements of the number of Policemen in each Ward, there seems to be an equitable distribution of them throughout the City. But the actual number on duty in the up-town Wards shows quite a different result.

At this season of the year it is well known that very many of the residents of the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards are out of the City, and their residences are closed for one or two months, so that they are especially exposed to the unmolested operation of burglers, this being their harvest time. If, therefore, there is any part of the year when these Wards should have a full force ou their beats, so that the Policemen can frequently pass over them, and have time to examine each closed dwelling, it is now.

The Twenty-first Ward is entitled to *forty-five* men besides its officers, and the Ward is large enough to require all this force; of this number, *seventeen* are regularly detailed *out of the district*, to serve in other Wards, and in the Courts; add to this those who are sick, suspended, or relieved from patrol duty for special purposes, and the average number of Policemen in actual service from day to day in the Ward, is only twenty-five, and these must be again divided into two squads, as only half can be on duty at one time. Divide this number by the number of blocks in the Ward, and it will be seen that it is utterly impossible for any Policeman to effectually guard the portion assigned him. We know that some beats in this Ward cover from *twenty-five to thirty blocks*. A burglar has only to watch the Policeman pass any given point, and he is sure of an undisturbed hour or two, to execute his designs on any dwelling.

☞ The attention of the Vestry of Trinity Church is invited to the disgraceful condition of St. John's Burying-ground on Hudson-street. Although interments have nearly ceased in that place, it would be nothing more than a mark of respect to the dead to keep the grounds in repair. We had occasion to wander in, the other day, and found the graves overgrown with matted masses of thistle and underbrush, the trees untrimmed, and headstones tottering and sinking out of sight. There are deep holes in the graves, into which the visitor slips leg-deep. The grass is uncut; the northeastern part of the grounds is a swamp, nearly impenetrable, and the air of neglect and ruin that

surviving relatives can [illegible] ... If the paths were cleared, and the [illegible] ... presentable.

[illegible] ... Mr. FREDERICK A. [illegible], a well known printer, died suddenly of disease of the heart, at his residence, No. 140 South Third-street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday night last. Mr. [illegible] was one of the oldest members of the craft in this city, and was respected by his fellow-workmen, and by all who knew him. He leaves behind a wife and [illegible] children. He will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery at 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ The exceedingly small leaves of "cheap bread" of very inferior quality, which are retailed by the bakers produce a great deal of grumbling among those who are partial to the "staff of life" and prefer to grow rather than grow lean upon it. Housekeepers complain and grow cross, henpeck their husbands and blow up the servants with no other cause at the bottom of it all but their dissatisfaction with the baker. For the sake of peace, ye retailers of loaves, inadequately weighed loaves in these days, do make some alteration for the better in the quantity and quality of your bread. Seriously, we think this is a matter that loudly calls for legislation. How much longer are we to be imposed upon in the manufacture and sale of this indispensable article? Is there no member of the Legislature sufficiently full of bottle without the babes to initiate some action on this subject next Winter?

☞ The rumor goes that Dr. PORTER'S *Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences*, whose July number has not yet been issued, is not to be discontinued. The *Medical Times*, edited by Dr. BULKLEY, will continue until the end of its current volume, after which it will be united with the *Journal*, and the twain will be edited by Messrs. PORTER & SMITH. Rumor further adds, that friends of these journals have contributed $1,000 to keep them going. We are glad of it; for they furnished, during the year, a good deal of valuable professional reading.

☞ The Commissioners of Health met yesterday and transacted the usual routine business. Some thirty vessels, arriving on the 26th and 29th inst., were ordered to discharge their cargoes in lighters, and to land the same at Brooklyn or New-York fifteen days after their arrival.

LONG ISLAND.

Water for Brooklyn.

The Brooklynites are to have water at last. The ceremony of breaking ground preparatory to the job is to take place to-day at 4 P. M. The President of the Nassau Water Company, Mr. JOHN H. PRENTICE, presides, and addresses are expected from Rev. Drs. BETHUNE, STORRS and KENNEDY. The use of the shovel is reserved for the Mayor of the city. Conveyances for invited guests leave the City Hall at 2½ o'clock.

Nobody seems to doubt that this project is feasible enough, and that the work will be completed in two years. All agree that the water we are to have is excellent. The Nassau Water Company is chartered by the State Legislature, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $6,000,000, the city being authorized to subscribe $1,800,000. This Company have contracted with H. B. WELLS & Co. to prepare the reservoirs and aqueducts, build engine-houses, lay down 100 miles of pipe through the city, set 500 hydrants, &c., in consideration of the payment of $4,200,000. The contract guarantees the delivery, for consumption, of 10,000,000 gallons of water per day within two years, and 10,000,000 additional one year after. The capacity of the works now to be commenced is equal to 40,000,000 gallons, with the exception of the engine-power, which is designed for the delivery of but one-half that amount, which is probably all that can will be required for the next twenty years. The plan is to construct works on a scale sufficient for the present time, yet capable of being enlarged to any desired extent, as the demands of the city shall increase. The supplies of water available for this purpose are said to be abundant. The present sources of supply are four ponds, all located within a distance of nineteen miles from Brooklyn, supplied by springs, and capable of furnishing 25,000,000 gallons daily. It is only necessary to extend the canal, or means of conducting the water, to procure additional quantities. The quantity necessary for the supply of New-York is only 11,000,000 per day. The principal reservoir, of a capacity equal to 150,000,000 gallons, will be about six miles from Brooklyn, near the Cypress Hill Cemetery, where there is already a natural basin, covering 48 acres of ground, elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea. From this point to Bedell's Pond, six miles further from the city, the water will be conveyed in a covered aqueduct; and beyond the pond, by means of an open canal. From the reservoir to the city, iron pipe will be used. A second reservoir, holding 20,000,000 gallons, will be located on Flatbush Hill, 175 feet above tide-water, for the supply of the high ground in that neighborhood. The most important feature in the whole work is the steam apparatus employed in raising the water to the great reservoir on Cypress Hills. The power will be furnished by a large Cornish engine, similar to those employed in the English mines, and which will be capable of raising 16,000,000 gallons every sixteen hours. The engine-house will be located directly under the hill.

☞ By the British schooner *Rover*, at Baltimore, from the Bahamas, we are in the receipt of the Nassau *Royal Gazette* to the 5th inst. The weather continued good for salt-making, both at Rum Cay and Long Cay. About 30,000 bushels had been gathered, and a general raking was expected in a few days. The present price is twelve cents per bushel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD CALL at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 450 Broadway, where the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornaments, Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronzes, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, are at H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 450 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BEYOND ALL QUESTION, the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It invigorates and preserves the hair, removing all dandruff, and imparting to it a rich, glossy appearance. Its delightful perfume and perfect cleanness commend it particularly to ladies. Sold by all respectable dealers, for 25 cents per bottle.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & COW No. 238 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

MEDICATED COD LIVER OIL.—THE ATTENTION of the Medical Profession is respectfully solicited to the following list of valuable therapeutic agents in combination with Cod Liver Oil. Perfect solution is obtained, and the proportions in each preparation are guaranteed as undermentioned:

Oleum morrhuæ cum quina,	1 ounce contains	two grains:	
Oleum morrhuæ cum morphia,	1 "	one-fourth "	
Oleum morrhuæ cum iodine,	"	four "	
Oleum morrhuæ cum iodidi arsenici,	"	one sixth "	
Oleum morrhuæ cum plumbi acetate,	"	six "	
Oleum morrhuæ cum hydrargyri bichloride,	one-sixth "		

Prepared at the Laboratory, No. 385 Broadway.
GEO. E. INGER & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, successors to T. E. Green.

NUTTING'S ZOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TREUSLOW,
No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: President Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world; the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without a rival. Sure to hair or skin, and to countenance the [illegible] Wash and Cosmetique, the best preparations in the world. Made and sold, or applied, in all their branches at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, U. S. M. S. S. Co.—[illegible] Steamers of this Line from Liverpool to [illegible] Pounds per Ton measurement [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—[illegible] Toupees have [illegible] ... and all others. [illegible] ... world for [illegible] ... a chance. [illegible] ... Blinds and Nets at HAVILAND'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale, on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $50 to $75; melodeons from $60 to $75.

...Sheridan's Pure Soda Water,... [illegible] Broadway, Nos. 369 and 371 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

...Vegetable Syrup.—The OXYGENATED ... have received eighty indorsements, comprising ... merchants and statesmen, ... medicine for the cure of ...

...DENTISTRY, &c. ... & Co.'s Celebrated ... for Diarrhœa. ...—The great success ... the prevalence of the Cholera ... an unprecedented celebrity, and in ... where it was used, it rarely failed ... with the first dose. ... as the ingredients of which ... on the label of each bottle, and it is ... described by the most eminent physi- ... full directions on each label. ... and sold only by REGEMAN, CLARK & CO., (Late Eachus, Clark & Co.), Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 108, 278, 611 and 75 Broadway, New-York.

...Dyspepsia Eradicator.—The ... yet potent internal aid ... so to make the price so low ... may be benefited by its ... of the large amount ... advertised. Its merits ... one, and we ... greater amount of benefit may ... distribution among thousands of suf- ... who have not yet witnessed its wonderful efficacy. ... by C. H. RING, General Agent; ... BARNES & PARK, CLICKENER & Co., and druggists generally. A. FIELD, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

...Horse's Invigorating Elixir or ... is spreading health, hope, and joy among the ... the year, and the ailing in every section of the Union. ... nervous invalid, the victim of headache, ... general debility, ... or any other disorder of the organs of ... digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels ... immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, ... restores the health and the energies which belong ... best conditions of the physical and mental system. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

...Hutchinson's Green Corn, Peas, ... Tomatoes, Fruits or Vegetable—May be ... perfectly fresh state by the use of ... PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full di- ... for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables ... the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 50 per dozen; ... gallons, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or other- ... promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of ... City or Brooklyn. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors. No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

...Keep Cool!—Why Not.—When you can ... economically, ... family and a basket of refresh- ... ments, ... and spend a day in ... Island Gymnasium. Fishing. There you may swing and ... romp with your children at pleasure, in the cool ... shade of majestic old forest trees. See advertisement of ... Fishing Retreat in this paper.

...Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, ... and shell brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown ... and other scents, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, ... and fine combs. Paris toilet articles and every ... of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. ... imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms ... RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

...Dentists.—An adjourned meeting of the Den- ... of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg will be ... held in the small chapel of the N. Y. University, Wash- ... ington Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 31, at 8 ... o'clock. All Dentists of the above places are requested to ... attend.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The celebrated Swiss Astro- ... Professor EUGENIA VOLLANTE, will, upon receipt of ... minute or its equivalent, send a perfect delineation of ... person's character, from specimens of handwriting, ... past, present and future destiny—describe the one ... will marry, success in law suits, journeys, &c. Ad- ... dress, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Invite the friends of FREMONT AND DAYTON to attend a regular meeting of the Association THIS EVENING, at their room in the Marble Building, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., (near the City Hall,) at 8 o'clock.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY and WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq., will address the meeting. Other distinguished speakers are expected.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES. BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING. HOJER & GRAHAM, Flag and Banner Painters, Nos. 96 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

FREMONT AND DAYTON NINETEENTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.—The citizens of the XIXth Ward in favor of Free Speech, Free Soil, and Fremont, are requested to meet in front of George Conrad's Hotel, corner of 63d-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 31, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT, for President, and WILLIAM L. DAYTON, for Vice-President. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER; Jno. T. DOYLE, of California; GEORGE H. LUNN, of Ontario County; Chas. A. DANA; Wm. K. STRONG; HENRY S. SMITH; and WILLIAM H. ANTHON. The meeting will be environed by good singing and music from a full band. By order of the Executive Committee. JOHN OSBORN, Chairman.

"Let that which each man thinks concerning the Republic be inscribed on his forehead."

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 31, at 8 o'clock, at Continental Hall, corner of 44th-st. and 8th av. The friends of Fremont and Dayton are invited to attend. Gate wide open. JAS. G. MEADAM, Esq., and Col. E. L. SNOW, will address the Club. D. D. CONOVER, President. CHARLES GOLDEN, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Citizens of the Ward, in favor of Republican principles and candidates, are requested to enroll their names as members.

CHARLES A. DANA, President.

H. T. CLEVELAND, G. NATHAN, L. L. WEED, R. C. CHAPMAN, } Secretaries.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Will hold its regular meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, No 286 Atlantic-st. J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and others, will speak. All friends of Freedom and Fremont are invited. M. G. HARRINGTON, President. H. DICKINSON, Corresponding Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—A meeting of Committee on Railroads (Board of Aldermen) will be held on TUESDAY, August 5, 1856, at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, at 10 o'clock P. M.

All persons interested in stopping the steam on the Hudson River Railroad at 54th-st., will please attend.

Parties having petitions before the Committee will please appear. By order.

WILLIAM B. DRAKE, Chairman.

J. COBB. VALENTINE, E. HEALY, SIMON BERRICK, WILLIAM McCONKEY, } Committee.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular Monthly Meeting of the corps will be held at H. E. Lott's Hotel, No. 92 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel. WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

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BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and elderly lady, between 12th and Canal sts., and near Broadway, in a house where there are few boarders. Two bedrooms and parlor required—the advertiser partially furnishing them. Terms must be moderate. An answer addressed RANDALL, *Times* office, giving all particulars, will receive attention.

BOARDING.—A gentleman, lady, child and servant are desirous of obtaining board in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Liberal board will be paid. Address B. A., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately. The house is situated on high ground, rendering it a cool retreat.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—By a gentleman and wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they can enjoy comforts of a home. Address A. B. C., office of this paper.

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A family of six persons, who will require three sleeping-rooms, with board, for a few weeks, at a farm-house easy of access by railroad, and not over two hours' ride from the City. Direct Box No. 636 Post-Office, New-York.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—About six weeks since, a BOX OF MARBLE, received per Steamship Knoxville from Savannah, and supposed to have been taken away from pier No. 4 N. R. by mistake. Any person giving information of the same at the office of the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

LOST—On the night of the 24th inst., in or near the Academy of Music, a POCKET-BOOK containing $33 and some notes and other valuable papers. The finder will receive $20 reward by leaving it at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., with S. E. BOYCE.

CHECK LOST—On the Citizens' Bank, for $100, dated 29th July, 1856, payable to S. M. Hubbard or bearer, and signed by Calvin Condit. This is to forbid all persons negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. S. M. HUBBARD.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, No. 8 City Hall, New-York, July 26, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Reports having obtained circulation of the existence of disease calculated to create unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioners of Health deem it proper to state that no disease exist in this City in an epidemic form. Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending the 19th, over the previous week, the total deaths (sixty-six less than the corresponding week of 1855, which year was unusually healthy, the mortality for the year 1856 having been 5,536 less than in 1854

The Commissioners, desirous of using timely precaution in the prevention of disease and the preservation of health, meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock M., at their office, for the purpose of acting upon all matters over which the Board have cognizance.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President. BENJAMIN F. PURDY, President Board of Councilmen. RICHARD H. THOMPSON, M. D., Health Officer. ... BROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physician. ... WILLIAM MILLER, M. D., Sanitary Commissioner. ... MORTON, City Inspector. ... Secretary. WALTER F. CONOKLIN, Secretary.

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BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Robert Bonner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

CHAPTER I.

THE OLD TAVERN, AND A SUSPICION FOR ITS INHABITANTS.

At the time of which we write, this Island Metropolis, the foremost city of America, was in its swaddling clothes—a Dutch baby, small and weak, but of great promise—and bore the good old name of NEW-AMSTERDAM. The Dutch West India Company held the charter, and William Kieft was the Governor of the Colony. The Indians were settled on all hands of the Dutch adventurers; and, under all the circumstances of the times, it is a wonder that there were not more troubles than there were. In the dark night the watchman of the pale-faces, who chanced to stand upon an eminence, could turn his gaze in no direction without meeting the dim light of the Indians' camp-fire. And so on all hands, save to the seaboard, the fires stretched away—from vale to vale, and from hill to hill—like beacon-lights of a great nation, bounded only by the wave-lashed shores of the continent.

Thus were the affairs of New-Amsterdam at the time when our story opens. Some noble men had settled there, and they had brought their virtues with them, but bad men had come too; and so vice and crime reared their hydra-heads in contrast.

It was a calm, pleasant day in July, in the year 1640. Close by the head of what is now known as Coenties slip, stood the city tavern of New-Amsterdam. It was a plain wooden building, roofed with bark and straw, with a sort of garden in front, within which haunette, my good hostess, had supposed only flowers would spring up; but at the present time she was not a little surprised to observe that where she had planted a "Queen's daisy" a huge pumpkin vine had made its appearance; and in the pretty beds where she had set her peona roots she had the mortification to see young cabbages springing up on all hands. Ah—the good old burgher and host, Jacob Van der Donck, had an eye to the profits of that bit of ground. And there he stood on this pleasant July day, with his hands clasped behind him, and his pipe in his mouth, complacently viewing the result of his gardening. He was a short, round-bodied man, some forty years of age, with a broad, humorous face, and a calm, sly twinkle of the small grey eye, which denoted shrewdness and good nature when needed, and which at the same time seemed to indicate that he could be very severe if occasion should require.

"Jacob Van der Donck," uttered his wife, approaching him unobserved, "aren't you a pattern of sweetness and love?"

"Good Nannette," returned Jacob, with a smile, "it gives me pleasure to answer such questions when put by your own sweet lips. I am."

"Yes—you are! O—yes. Of course you are. It was very kind of you to pull up my flowers and plant these cabbages, and pumpkins, and turnips, wasn't it? Very kind!"

"Certainly. What do we keep tavern for? Is it to see flowers? No. It's to feed the hungry—and what better sign, than food growing directly in front of our house? Plant thy flowers in pots, and set them in the window, and thou shalt see them often, for I swear thou art often-er at the window than anywhere else."

Nannette did not reply immediately, for she could not quickly make up her mind whether to be angry, or to laugh at her husband's wit. She was Flemish born, and of exceeding good nature; and, moreover, loved her liege lord with strong affection. However, she had just made up her mind to smile, and await her turn to put back the joke, when a person in the street attracted her attention to such a degree that she almost forgot the cause of dispute with her husband.

"Look, Jacob," she whispered, starting close to her companion's side. There is Casper Geldorp again, watching our house. What can he want? He was here yesterday in the same way, and so, too, on the day before. I don't like it."

The host turned as his wife spoke, and he saw Geldorp standing upon the opposite side of the street, and seemingly intent upon gazing into the second-story windows of the tavern; but the latter, as soon as he saw that he was noticed, moved quickly away, and was soon lost to sight by the turn of the street.

"Nannette," spoke Jacob, after some moments of thought, "that looks suspicious. What can he have to call him watching around here?"

"That's what I'd like to know," responded the good wife, with a shade of doubt upon her features. "If the governor did his duty he wouldn't be peeping around honest people's houses."

After this the worthy couple turned themselves to thinking, and at length Jacob said—

"Casper Geldorp doesn't come here for nothing—that's certain."

"Ay! what can it be, Jacob? He was watching the chamber windows," added the wife, with a touch of new intelligence in her tone. "And now I remember," she continued, with her head bent in thought, "that he was looking in the same direction yesterday."

"Then he may be watching our new guests."

"I think so, Jacob."

"And if he is watching them, it can't be for any good," continued the host, thoughtfully.

"Nobody ever heard of Casper Geldorp's doing any good yet," the wife returned, quite emphatically.

"True—true," uttered the host, at the same time thinking hard. "True, Nannette. He is only up to crime and mischief always; and if he has his eye fixed particularly upon anybody, it must be for evil. He's sorely got his eye fixed now upon Van der Veer. Van der Veer is our guest and we must warn him. I'll to our guests at once, and if there is danger they shall know it."

Within one of the chambers of the City Tavern—for so the humble inn was called—sat Peter Van der Veer. He was a well-formed man, with a frame of medium size, and dressed in a garb which betrayed both wealth and good taste. In years he was past the first half century of life, and the silver touches were thickly sprinkled upon his head. His features were regular and well-defined, marked by a strong cast of intelligence, and softened by the light of kindness and humanity. He had been for some years engaged in the Dutch East India trade, and had amassed much wealth. Close by him, at one of the windows which overlooked the perverted garden and the street, sat his wife, Theodora. She was small in frame, with light hair and blue eyes, and retained much of the beauty of her youth. She had been one of the most beautiful maidens of Amsterdam, and she was now one of the handsomest matrons of the new town. She was not far from fifty years of age, though most people thought her younger. She was a warm-hearted, generous woman, and needed only to be known to be loved. Though she had only been a month in New-Amsterdam, yet she had made some warm friends where most people more readily make enemies. She had taken two sick Indians to her own apartments and nursed them, and bestowed upon them food and clothing, and the result was, that all of the red men of the same tribe knew her and loved her.

There was one other person in the chamber, preparing to leave it—William Van der Veer—the only child the old merchant and his wife had left to love and care for. He was near 21 years of age—tall, stout, and well-built, with light-brown hair and deep-blue eyes, and well-versed in all the athletic sports of the time. And his mental education was good, too. He had learned all the mysteries of trade, and made much proficiency in scholastic lore, and had thought some of accepting a place in the University of Ameterdam, when his parents concluded to move to America.

As William went out, Jacob came in and closed the door behind him, and then stood for some moments as if undecided what next to do. He twirled his huge hat upon his hand, and gazed first upon the merchant and then upon the lady.

"You will pardon me," he said at length, turning towards the old man; "but I thought I ought to come and acquaint you with a circumstance which my wife and myself have noticed. Perhaps you have seen a man standing on the opposite side of the street, who seemed to be watching your windows."

"My son noticed a man," returned Van der Veer, but before I reached the window he was gone; and he told me he saw that same man in the same place, yesterday."

"Yes, Sir," resumed the host, speaking more freely now that he observed his guest was interested, "My wife saw him yesterday and the day before, too."

"How?—Was he watching my windows on both those occasions?"

"Yes, Sir; and Nannette didn't like the looks of it, nor did I, either. The fellow isn't one who would be likely to be after much good, and we thought it right you should know."

"Of course—of course," said Van der Veer. "And yet I don't hardly think that any one would mean any harm to me, unless they imagine I have considerable money by me, and wish to steal it."

"Ah! I didn't think of that," uttered the host. "Yes, yes, he's just the man for that work. If any man in New-Amsterdam would rob a helpless traveler, or steal the last silver from its sleeping owner, then I do really believe Casper Geldorp is that man."

"*Geldorp!—Casper Geldorp!*" exclaimed the merchant, starting to his feet and moving nearer to his host.

"*Casper Geldorp!*" gasped Madame Van der Veer turning pale as death and trembling fearfully.

"Yes—I said Casper Geldorp," returned Jacob, gazing with astonishment upon the old merchant and his wife. "How did you know he [illegible]"

"And how looks he?"

"He looks villainously, Sir. His frame is stout; his hair dark and ugly; and his eyes like snake's eyes."

"And does he halt in his step?"

"Part of the time," returned the host. "He owns a little house over on the other side of the fort, where his wife lives; but he has a sloop, in which he sails sometimes. He pretends to be an honest trader, but I believe he makes more bargains with cold leaden bullets and sharp steel than with money.

For some moments Van der Veer remained silent. He cast a look upon his wife and saw that she was very pale, and then he gazed down upon the floor.

"Jacob Van der Donck," he at length said, "you know this man, and I wish you would watch him. Let him not approach your house without being seen. Tell your wife to keep her eyes upon him if he comes upon the premises. Let me know all of his movements that you can possibly detect; and if you have in your employ any whom you can trust—any safe, honest people—set them upon the watch also. Of course your good wife must understand this, but I wish you would keep the secret of my interest in this matter from all others."

"Certainly, Sir, I will do all you wish," replied Jacob; and then, after a moment's silence, he added—"I suppose you know this Gelderpin our Fatherland."

"Yes.—I did," said Van der Veer; "I knew him many years ago, and he was my enemy; at least, I think he was. But never mind that now. If you help me in this you shall not go unrewarded."

Jacob moved towards the door, saying—"Sir, if you, in your abundance of means, see fit to bestow of your bounty upon me and my good Nannette, we shall not refuse it."

For some time after their host had gone the merchant and his wife remained silent. They were both deeply moved, and seemed anxious and uneasy. Van der Veer took several turns up and down the room, and finally stopped in front of his wife.

"Theodora," he said, in a low, hushed tone, which seemed to have been assumed for the purpose of keeping each his own fears, "I did not think we should find that man here. I had hoped—or, at least, I had thought—he might be dead. And yet I know not that we have any cause to fear him."

"I don't know," responded the wife; "but why should he be watching us thus? Ah! I would rather never have seen him again. He surely means us no good."

"True, true," added the old man. "But yet," he continued, assuming a hopeful smile, "we will not be under needless alarm. 'Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof.' We will have him watched, and in time we may know more of his intentions."

And so the matter rested for the while. But the worthy couple were not so easy as before.

They could not banish the simple fact that they had occasion for fear.

CHAPTER II.

THE GIANT.

Peter Van der Veer brooded over the strange circumstance of Casper Geldorp's appearance for a long while, and the more he thought of it the more firm he became in the conviction that some evil was hanging over him. He had a deep dread of that dark man—not such a dread as one who has dangerous secrets at stake may feel, but the dread which fastens upon the mind of a defenceless man in the presence of a cruel enemy. On the day following the events recorded in the preceding chapter the old merchant resolved to watch for himself, and see if he could detect the enemy. Accordingly, after he had eaten his breakfast, he took his station in one of the lower rooms of the inn, and there he watched all the forenoon; but he saw nothing of his evil genius. In the afternoon he walked over to the fort, where he remained a couple of hours, and as he was coming out he saw a man passing along the street towards the tavern. From the garb, and general appearance of the stranger, he thought it must be Geldorp, so he crossed over, and having drawn the rim of his hat well down over his face, and pulled up his vandyke, he followed on. The man slackened his steps as he approached the inn, and Van der Veer saw that he was watching the upper windows of the building. The old man saw the southern gate open, and having hurried over and entered that way he gained a position behind some shrubbery by the fence where he could not only watch the movements of the suspected man, but where he could get a good view of his face. It was close by the corner of the inn.

Geldorp, for he it was, had now stopped behind a large button-wood tree, where he no doubt fancied he should be free from observation, and there he stood and watched the windows. Van der Veer had no more doubts concerning the identity of the man, for he recognized in those dark features the face of the enemy he had feared. For half an hour Geldorp remained at his post, and during that time he kept his eyes fixed quite steadily upon the inn. At length the front door was opened, and William Van der Veer came out. The youth gazed around a few moments, and then started up the street toward the Company's farm. The moment William made his appearance, Geldorp was on the alert, and ere the former had moved many rods, the dark man started to follow him. The old merchant would have called upon his son to come back, but he wished not to attract the attention of the other, so he clambered over the fence and followed along after them, determined on no account to lose sight of the youth while Geldorp was near.

William had come out simply for a walk, and as he sauntered along, musing upon the peculiar circumstances by which he was surrounded, he heard a heavy footfall behind him, and on turning he beheld the very man whom he had noticed the day before gazing up at the windows of his father's room. He did not like the looks of the dark, coarse features, and he would have hurried on to get out of the way, but just as he had started to quicken his pace the man addressed him.

After indulging in a few commonplace though impertinent remarks, to which the gentle youth vouchsafed very brief replies, the intruder stated that he had lived in Amsterdam, and knew his (William's) father.

"Might I ask your name?" ventured the youth.

"O—certainly," said Geldorp, with a slight show of hesitation. "My name is Bronk—Cornelis Bronk."

William was not so blind but that he saw the room for doubt which the man's manner opened to him, and the first impression he received was, that that was not the individual's real name.

"Yes, yes," resumed the stranger, assuming a very familiar air, "I remember your father very well. Are you his only child?"

"Yes, Sir."

William could see no harm in answering those simple questions, so he did not hesitate.

A short silence followed, and then Geldorp resumed—"Let's see—if I remember rightly, your mother's name is Theodora."

"It is," answered William.

"Well—I must make it in my way to call in and see your parents when I can spare the time. I suppose they will remain at the tavern for some time yet."

William said he thought it very likely, and then, as they had reached a point where a narrow alley turned off to wards Mill-street, Geldorp remarked that his way lay in that direction, and having bowed very politely he turned off. The youth gazed after him for a while, and would then have kept on, but he heard his name pronounced by a familiar voice, and on turning he saw his father. He joined the old gentleman at once, and related all that had passed between himself and the man who had just left him.

"I don't like his looks at all," he said, at the close of his account. "He is the same man that stood so long in front of our windows yesterday, and I am sure he did not give me his right name."

"He did not, my son," returned Van der Veer, after they had turned their steps homeward. "His real name is Casper Geldorp, and I'm sure he means us some evil. You must beware of him, and keep your eyes open."

"But why do you think so?" the youth asked, with some surprise. "What is he to you or you to him, that he should do thus?"

"Why," replied the old man, with some hesitation, "many years ago I had some dealings with him, and in consequence of his dishonesty it became necessary for me to expose him. He tried hard to injure me then, and I am sure he would readily do it again."

William knew from his father's manner that there was more than this, but he also knew that nothing would be kept from him which it was for his interest to know, so he asked no more questions.

When they reached the tavern the father and son went to their room, where Madame Van der Veer sat, and there the three talked the matter over. William was sorely tempted to ask some explanation of certain things which he saw. He would have known why his mother was so deeply moved at the recital of Geldorp's interview with himself, and why she trembled so at the bare mention of his name; but he contented himself with hearing what was said, and thus he learned that there might be occasion to fear the dark freebooter.

Mr. Van der Veer had been thinking of hiring a servant, and he resolved now that he would do so at once. He concluded to engage the services of some shrewd, faithful fellow, in whom he could confide, and who could help him, physically, in the hour of need.

"I will go at once," he said to his wife and son, "and secure the man if such an one can be found. I shall let no one outside know that he is my servant. If I can come across the one I should like, he may be of great assistance to us. I will go now, and in the meantime you remain here."

Van der Veer left the tavern and made his way to the fort, within which were the government offices. He was acquainted with the colonial secretary, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, and to him he went. Van der Veer stated his business, and at first Tienhoven shook his head, but at length he said, perhaps it might be done.

"What would you pay the company for the exclusive services of one of their best negroes?" he asked.

"If, on trial, he proves to be such a man as I want, I will pay whatever you say is right, or even what you wish," returned the merchant.

The secretary thought awhile, and then told the old man to call in the morning.

"I will see Jacob, and if he is willing, you shall have [illegible]

Van der Veer returned to [illegible] and [illegible] Tienhoven seemed to hesitate at [illegible] consent that he did.

"And what sort of a man is he?" the merchant resumed.

"Well—I can't say as to that. He has proved very serviceable in keeping [illegible] but I believe he hasn't bothered [illegible] much [illegible] babits. The Governor finds much use for him now and then."

Peter Van der Veer went away with the [illegible] of William Kieft [illegible] the Governor was unscrupulous [illegible] no idea that he would shield a [illegible] of his services. However, perhaps [illegible] bad as the landlord had represented; or, if he [illegible] haps Kieft didn't know it.

On the following morning, the merchant [illegible] the Secretary's office, and he had the [illegible] of learning that he could have the man he wished.

"I have done for you what I would have done for no other man," said Tienhoven. "I have [illegible] the governor to let you have Manuel de Rous. He's a [illegible] ful fellow if well treated, and will do all you [illegible] for one than to do. He has been at work very [illegible] and we have concluded to give him a [illegible] during that we can do it without loss. You can have him for [illegible] the sum [illegible] four florins a week and board [illegible]."

Van der Veer readily promised this, and [illegible] was brought in. The old gentleman [illegible] astonishment when he saw the [illegible] to serve him. He had sent large men in his [illegible] anything to come up to the man who [illegible] him.

Manuel de Rous was a full-blooded [illegible] been taken from Guinea by the [illegible] child, having been brought in among a [illegible] from the interior. He had grown most [illegible] was now not

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

With favorable European news, reduced supplies, and an active general demand, our market for Breadstuffs has exhibited increased activity and firmness.

The reported receipts (by river and railway as well as by seagoing vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week comprised about 72,000 barrels of Flour, 200,000 bushels of Wheat, 305,000 bushels of Corn, 20,000 bushels of Rye, and 19,000 bushels of Barley, against about 130,000 barrels of Flour, 361,000 bushels of Wheat, 217,000 bushels of Corn, 20,000 bushels of Rye, and 20,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week, and about 102,000 barrels of Flour, 288,000 bushels of Wheat, 311,000 bushels of Corn, 12,000 bushels of Rye, and 12,000 bushels of Barley during the week ending the 17th inst.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week comprised about 94,000 bbls. of Flour, 395,000 bushels of Wheat, 289,000 bushels of Corn, and 47,900 bushels of Rye, showing an increase of about 10,950 bbls. of Flour, 124,000 bushels of Corn, and 15,900 bushels of Rye, with a decrease of about 43,000 bushels of Wheat, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which consisted of about 83,000 bbls. of Flour, 437,200 bushels of Wheat, 165,000 bushels of Corn, and 32,700 bushels of Rye.

By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 141,750 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

The available supply of Breadstuffs is pretty ample, but fast well assorted; undesirable lots both of Flour and Grain, especially the latter, being relatively the most abundant. Factors evince no eagerness to realize, and in view of the reported severity of the effects of the drouth throughout the country, they anticipate a still better market for what they have to dispose of.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat Flour closes at an average advance of 10@15c. per barrel, with a lively inquiry and a strong upward tendency. Rye Flour and Corn Meal also being better prices. Wheat is nearly 5c. per bushel higher, and Corn is decidedly dearer—desirable lots of both having been rather sparingly offered, though in active request, as well for home use as for shipment. Rye has been more sought after, and it has slightly improved. No new feature is discernible in the market for Oats.

Cotton is quite depressed and languid, with hardly enough of it selling to show its actual value. It is, however, quoted nominally unobanged in price. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 40,000 bales, against 78,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this week, to the latest dates, show an excess of 730,107 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 768,891 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are fully 118,046 bales lighter than those at the same time in 1855. The receipts remaining in interior towns at the South continue about 18,421 bales, against 24,364 the corresponding period last year. A bale of new Cotton was received in New-Orleans on the 15th inst., from Caddo County, Texas. The earliest receipt of new Cotton in the same city last year was on the 26th of July. We believe the first receipt of new Cotton in Charleston, this year, is about the earliest on record.

Prices have fluctuated considerably—bnt they have declined heavily and languidly, at reduced rates, in only exceptions to this remark are Rosin and Cheese, each of which has attracted more attention, and has advanced a trifle.

Groceries are without any noticeable improvement—remaining in but moderate request at about former rates.

Dry Goods are generally more sought after, and for all desirable articles, factors are getting tolerably satisfactory prices. The imports are still very heavy; and mostly find their way into the market. This adds much to the available stock on hand, and only a very brisk demand can long prevent depression and languor.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; Bergen's, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Occasional sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
[illegible]	2748	2807	21	560	723	225
[illegible]	.....	821	27	35	4910	.....
[illegible]	.....	83	82	98	4630	.....
[illegible]	.....	138	114	63	.....	.....
Reported at Alleston's	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this week.	2748	3807	244	761	10963	225
Total last week.	2379	3379	258	1131	10164	1605

Average number of receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.	1,961
Receipts for week ending to-day.	2,807
Receipts for corresponding week last year.	2,086
Average number of receipts of Beeves at the Washington Yards for the year 1855.	3,228
Receipts for week ending to-day.	3,597
Receipts for corresponding week last year.	3,095

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Hudson River Railroad.	1259	.....	.....	.....	285
Hudson River Boats.	946	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem & Amboy R.R.	83	21	560	726	.....
On foot.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	814	Missouri	—
New-York	127	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1761	Texas	93
Indiana	410	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	122	Wisconsin	—

Beeves not sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same, or a trifle lower.

The nominal prices were about the same, but there was more differing as to weights, and generally heavier weights were allowed by butchers, so that, taking the whole day's transactions together, the decline must have been ½c.@½c.

We quote:

BEEVES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.
Extra quality	10c.	10½c.
First quality	9½c. @ 9¾c.	9½c. @ 9¾c.
Second quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Third quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The slight cooling off in the weather, and a report that there was a considerable falling off in the receipts, produced a slight upward reaction in the market this morning, and quite a number of first quality Beeves went off readily at 9¾c.@10c. This feeling did not last long, however, and before noon sales began to drag heavily, at prices no better than those of last week. From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. the buyers were scarce, but not the cattle. At the latter hour we saw repeated sales, full 1c. below the prices obtained for the same quality this morning and on the evening of last Wednesday. We saw a good lot of 790 lb. fat Ohio Steers offered to a number of butchers in succession, at less than 9c., without finding a purchaser.

We have seldom seen more differing, as to weight, than was witnessed this afternoon, and the butchers generally had their own way, as drovers preferred to "knock under" on the weight, than to have the credit even of the real price ₰ lb.

We fancy most of the butchers must have gone to the country, or else their customers have, for there were certainly very few of the former to be seen at Forty-fourth-street to-day.

As will be seen by our figures above, the total receipts of Beeves at the different City markets for the week ending to-day, amount to 3,597, or 118 more than last week, and 372 over the average receipts of 1855.

There were more fat cattle than were offered last week, and not as many very poor ones.

From the most reliable information we can gather it appears there are plenty of cattle still to come, but many of the drovers say they will not start them while present prices continue.

Though cool this morning, it was very hot at midday and hotter still in the afternoon, and most dealers were glad to get under cover.

Illinois contributed nearly half of the animals offered.

Some 200 to 300 cattle were unsold when we left the Yards at 5½ P. M.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables an notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the drevee mentioned.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	95.	Ky....	Snowden & Charlee..	D. L. Belden
2..	90.	Ill....	Harris & Reed.....	C. G. Teed.
3..	50.	N. Y...	Vale & Cary.....	Owners
4..	75.	Ohio..	J. Bush.....	T. White & Son.
5..	121.	Ohio..	Claypole & Sawyer...	Barney Bartram.
6..	73.	Ohio..	Henry Hurd.....	Owner.
7..	77.	Ohio..	John Baker.....	John A. Merritt.
8..	64.	Ill....	D. Barnes.....	C. W. Conger.
9..	101.	Texas.	Henry Hurd.....	Owner.
10..	87.	Ill....	Shuster & Levi.....	Owners.
11..	114.	Ill....	Thos. White.....	Owner.
12..	83.	Ohio..	E. Buckley.....	W. A. Belden.
13..	96.	Ill....	Virgin & Alexander..	S. Ulery.
14..	35.	Ill....	Bunin, Curtis & Co.	Geo. Ayrault.
15..	65.	Ill....	W. H. Platt.....	Hendine & Martin.
16..	77.	Ill....	W. Hollingsworth...	Gilchist & Toffey.
17..	132.	Iowa..	Pierson, Vale & Co..	T. M. Vail Jr.
18..	97.	Ohio..	F. A Yokum	Mead & Holcomb.
20..	87.	Ill....	Daniel Barnes.....	Owner.
21..	96.	Ill....	Virgin & Alexander..	R. Murry
22..	72.	Ky....	J. T. Weare.....	Isaac Budlong.
23..	77.	Ill....	Bloomer & Nichols...	Owners.
24..	57.	Ohio..	A. Rhobe.....	John Bryans.
25..	82.	Ill....	W. H. Platt.....	W. B. Harris
27..	63.	Ky....	Castleman & Hum'ry..	Thos. Wheeler.
—..	82.	Ky....	B. Wes'hammer.....	Purchase & Wheat'n
—..	58.	Ohio..	Several Owners.....	Miller, Haring & Co.
—..	42.	Ohio..	Esser & Co.....	J. C. Hoag.
—..	43.	Ohio..	Beach & Smith.....	Owners.
2*.	59.	Ill....	L. Samuel.....	Owner.
5*.	80.	Ky....	Santerb'k & Eckstein..	Owners.
4*.	65.	Ohio.	Santerb'k & Eckstein..	Owners.
15*.	93.	Ill....	Alexander & Co.....	J. H. Williams.
6*.	41.	Ill....	J. H. Williams.....	Owner.
7*.	30.	Ohio.	Dr. Clark.....	J. H. Williams.
9*.	89.	Ill....	Purchase & Wheaton.	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

PIERSON, VAIL & Co. were selling on their own account 182 Iowa Steers, fed by themselves in Burlington. Average weight nearly 700 lbs. Quality fair. They sold at various prices, from $50@$80, or 9c.@9¾c. This drove was put on the Burlington and Chicago Railroad at Burlington. Expense ₰ car to Chicago, (15 to the car,) $43. From Chicago to Detroit, on Michigan Central Railroad, (15 to car,) $50 ₰ car. Detroit to Buffalo, by boat, $2 25 ₰ head. Buffalo to New-York, over Erie Railroad, (large cars, 17 to car,) $96 ₰ car. Expense ₰ head, for cars from Burlington to Bergen, $14 49. Other expenses about $1, which, with ferriage at Bergen, and yardage, makes a total of about $16 ₰ head.

Mr. WARE forwarded 79 fine Kentucky Cattle, which were sold by ISAAC BUDLONG at 9¾c.@10c., net, or about $78 ₰ head, on an average. Home weight 1,573 lbs. This was one of the finest droves offered to-day.

CLAYPOLE & SAWYER, of Pickaway County, Ohio, sent in a mixed lot of 121 cattle, which were sold by BARNEY BARTRAM at from 9c. to 10c. They were fed by JOHN WILEY, and were estimated by the owners to weigh 1,400 lbs. at home. One large pair of fat Durhams weighed 2,400 lbs. net, and sold for about $240, or 10c. ₰ lb.

BEACH & SMITH sold 43 light Ohio cattle, for JOSEPH MCPHERSON, weighing 575 lbs each, sellers' estimate at from 8¾c.@10c. They also sold at Bergen 66 Ohio cattle for WM. R. JOHNSON, at 8c.@9c., and 37 head belonging to W. H. WHEELER, Ashtabula County, Ohio. These last were light cattle, and brought from 8c.@8¾c.

CASTLEMAN & HUMPHREYS offered a lot of 63 Kentucky cattle, which were sold by THOS WHEELER, for 9c.@10c. These were light, averaging from 600 to 650 lbs.

W. H. HARRIS sold, on his own account, a lot of 51 fine Illinois cattle, averaging about 750 lbs. net, at from 9c.@10c.

THOS. WHITE & SON sold, on their own account, 113 Illinois steers; mixed quality, averaging fair; averaging about 650 lbs. They were at various prices, ranging from 8c.@10c. WHITE & SON also disposed of a lot of 76 owned by JACOB BUSH, of Pickaway County, Ohio. Quality fair; weight 675 to 700 lbs. They brought 9c.@10c.

JOHN BAKER, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought in 77 fine steers in very good flesh. Home weight, 1,440 lbs. The first half rather the poorer portion, were sold by JNO. A. MERRITT, at an average of $88 ₰ head, or 9¾c. This was a fine drove, and in a good market would have gone quick.

WM. GAETON & BROTHER contributed 61 Illinois steers, medium quality, considerably mixed, averaging about 700 lbs. They were selling by SHADRACH SHERMAN at 9c.@10c.

CAREY & VAIL sold on their own account 59 Illinois Cattle, purchased of HARRY FELT at Albany. Quality mixed; weight 550 to 800 lbs., average say 650 lbs. Fifty-six were sold to NEBAUM & STRAUS at $59 50 each, or a trifle over 9c.

BUNTAIN, CURTIS & Co. had on sale 75 head of Cattle from Edgar County, Ill., estimated home weight 1,200 lbs.; GEO. AYRAULT seller. Twenty-eight head of rather light ones sold for $50, and 11 head, weighing about 625 lbs. net, brought $60 each, or a trifle less than 10c. Messrs. B. & Co. state that they have a large number of cattle at home, which they will keep back for better prices, as they will lose on this lot.

ULLERY had 75 Illinois Cattle, weighing 650 to 675 lbs. net, which were sold by R. MURRAY for about 9¼c.

TOFFEY & GILCHRIST were selling, on their own account, 77 Indiana cattle, bought of HOLLINGSWORTH. Quality mixed, averaging about fair, and weighing about 650 lbs. They sold out pretty even at 9¼c.

PURCHASE & WHEATON were selling, on their own account, a lot of 41 Illinois cattle, which they bought of WESTHEIMER, for $74 each. This was a fair drove, and sold for 9c.@10c.

HENRY HURD was selling, on his own account, a lot of 101 TEXAS cattle. These were a light drove, averaging scarcely 600 lbs. net, and were bought of MESSENGER & GILLETT, for $50 each. They were selling at from $50@$55, or about 8c. They were wintered in Illinois. These would about balance, if suspended by the neck, as the horns were nearly large enough to "equipoise" the rest of the animal.

HARRIS & REED contributed 100 Illinois cattle of medium quality, which were selling by C. G. TEED at 9c.@10c., seller's estimate. Average weight about 650 lbs.

J. C. HOAG, owner and salesman, disposed of 49 large Ohio cattle for 9c.@10c. Estimated net weight, 800 lbs.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

There is a fair demand for Milch Cows, and prices remain the same, with a little more activity.

ALLERTON reports 21 Milch Cows, which sell for fair prices, although the demand is not large at this season of the year.

BROWNING reports 27 Milch Cows, with no variation of price since last week. Demand moderate.

CHAMBERLIN reports 63 Milch Cows selling at $35@$60 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $40@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 114 Milch Cows selling at $35@$60.

No advances since last week, but selling quicker. The number received just equals that of last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale, the principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply of Veal Calves has been light during the past week, and prices are tending upward.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 225 Swine, selling at $6 75 ₰ 100 lbs. gross, for fat corn-fed.

Messrs. VAN BUNT & WATBOUS, Pork packers, (No. 240 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.	DRESSED HOGS.
Stock hogs....6¾c.@ —	Corn-fed, light 8¼c @8¾c.
Corn-fed, fat..6¾c @6¾c.	Corn-fed, heavy.. 8c.@8¾c.
Distillery hogs 6¾c.@6¾c.	Distillery hogs 7¾c.@7¾c.

Market is quite bare, the warm weather keeping them back. The demand is not very great, however, so that prices have not materially advanced.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30.

The markets, yesterday, were well supplied, particularly the Beef and Sheep market, and prices declined a shade.

BEEF CATTLE.—The entire sales amounted to 1,200 head, principally Western Pennsylvania and Ohio stock. The prices ranged from $8 to $10 ₰ 100 lbs., and a few sold as low as $7 50. Mr. VANLEER sold 104 at from $8 50 to $9 and $10, and one lot, belonging to MR. CAW, sold at $53 ₰ head, and another lot of 48 at $50 ₰ head.

SHEEP.—The supply in the pens continues large, the offerings and sales having amounted to 6,000 head, at from $2 50 to $3 75 for Sheep, and from $2 25 to $3 for Lambs. JAS. DODDS sold 640 fine Sheep at $4 ₰ head, and JACOB SLEPT 400 from Ohio at $3 20, and one lot of 600 for $3 ₰ head.

HOGS.—This market was somewhat dull, the sales only amounting to 1,200 head, at prices ranging from $7 to $7 50 ₰ 100 lbs. One lot sold for $7 25.

COWS AND CALVES.—The demand for Cows was limited, and 150 head sold slowly, at from $25 to $50. Veals are worth from 4¾c. to 6c. ₰ lb.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Peaches are arriving from Charleston and Norfolk in fair quantities, and of an improved quality, although they are selling high.

The drouth of the two past weeks has, rather prematurely ripened a portion of the vegetables and fruits, and in some cases injured the crops, although the rain of yesterday will be of benefit to late potatoes, &c.

Eggs are in greater abundance, with rather dull sales, consequently they have declined in price.

Butter, from Orange and neighboring counties, is rather scarce and selling free. The very warm weather, added to a busy season, tends temporarily to keep it back, but we are assured there is no scarcity.

In our list below we have not quoted some of the articles as low as they have been sold *in poor condition* from the boats, as our scale is only intended to embrace those in good order and of fair quality:

Potatoes—Bermudas, ₰ bbl.	$3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes—Mercer, ₰ basket	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Junes, ₰ basket	62	@	63
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₰ basket	81	@	87
Onions—Bermudas ₰ bbl	3 00	@	3 00
Onions—Potato, ₰ bushel	1 00	@	1 12
Onions—Rareripes, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—₰ 100 bunches, large	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—₰ 100 strings	4 50	@	4 50
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Garlic—₰ 100 bunches	7 00	@	7 00
Lettuce—₰ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Parsley—₰ doz. bunches	25	@	31
Squashes—Summer, ₰ basket	25	@	50
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₰ bbl	3 00	@	3 00
Corn—Green, ₰ 100	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 00
Carrots—₰ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Beets—new, ₰ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₰ bkt	75	@	87
Tomatoes—Long Island & Jersey, ₰ bkt	1 50	@	1 75
Green Peas—₰ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
String Beans—₰ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Cucumbers—₰ 100	87	@	1 00
Watermelons—from Savannah, ₰ 100	20 00	@	40 00
Muskmelons—From Norfolk, ₰ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Cabbages—New, ₰ 100	5 00	@	10 00
Cauliflower—₰ 100	4 00	@	10 00
Raspberries—₰ 100 baskets. Antwerp	9 00	@	11 00
Blackberries—₰ bushel	4 00	@	4 50
Whortleberries—₰ bushel	4 00	@	5 00
Currants—₰ lb	5	@	7
Grapes—Wild, ₰ basket	50	@	62
Pears—₰ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Apples—New, Virginia, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Sweet and sour bongh, ₰ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Dried Apples—State, ₰ lb	4	@	5
Dried Apples—Southern, ₰ lb	3	@	4
Peaches—From Virginia, ₰ box	5 00	@	7 00
Dried Peaches—₰ lb	9	@	20
Butter—Orange Co., ₰ lb	23	@	25
Butter—State, ₰ lb	18	@	21
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	12	@	16
Lard—in bbls	12	@	13
Lard—Kegs	13	@	14
Cheese—State, ₰ lb	9½	@	9
Eggs—State, ₰ doz	15	@	15½
Fowls—₰ pair	87½	@	1 12
Spring Chickens—₰ pair	50	@	1 00
Bucks County, ₰ lb	20	@	23
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ pair	87	@	1 50
Ducks—Spring, ₰ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Turkeys—₰ lb	14	@	16
Geese—Spring, each	87	@	1 25
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₰ doz	1 75	@	2 50
Pigeons—Wild, ₰ doz	1 50	@	1 00
Woodcock—₰ doz	5 00	@	5 50

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, July 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain quiet at old rates, viz.: $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25 ₰ ton.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,500 lbs. American Yellow have been reported at 28c.@28½a ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is gradually reviving, but though the available supply is not a heavy one, buyers move cautiously, owing mainly to the firmness of factors. Prices are well supported. We quote: Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 50; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, 87½c.@$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 40; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 45c.@70c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 80c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c.@80c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@60c.. Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 80c; @$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 65c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 40c.@60c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 75½c.@$1; Children's City made and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

BREAD—Navy, 3½c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@7½c. ₰ lb.

BRICKS—Continue in fair demand, at steady prices. North River Hard, $4 25@$4 75; Callahburgh, $8@$10; Philadelphia face, $19; Soft, $15@$30; Welsh, fire, $22@$25; Stourbridge, do., $30@$40; Malt Tiles, $25@$29 ₰ M. A large meeting of North River brick-makers was held at the Girard House, in the City of New-York, on the 29th inst., pursuant to a call, to adopt some measures with reference to the present low price of bricks. DANIEL TOMPKINS was appointed Chairman, and FRANK E. GUNNAGH and JOHN G. RATCHE, Secretaries. After a full discussion of the matter, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into an association, to be known as the "Brick-Makers' Association." Resolved, That we seriously invite the union and co-operation of all persons engaged in the brick-making business, for the mutual benefit of all. Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five to draft a report, constitution and by-laws for the government of this Association. The following committee were appointed under the last resolution: HENRY M. PECK of Haverstraw, JOHN G. RATCHE of Verplanck's Point, THEODORE B. GATES of Kingston, Lee ENSIGN of Catskill, and M. PARKER of Coxsackie. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the same place on the 5th day of August next, at 10 A. M.

CANDLES—Appear quiet, but firm. Patent Sperm, 56c.; plain do., 49c.; Stearic, 29c.@30c.; Adamantine, 22c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 13c.@14c. ₰ lb.

CEMENT—North River, 90c.@$1; Roman, &c., $3 50; and Marble, $3 ₰ bbl.

COAL—Is moderately active and steady. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9; Pictou, $5 50@$5 75 ₰ chaldron; Anthracite, $5@$6 ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 10c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is active and firm. 4,900 bags have been sold since our last, at from 9¾c, to 11¼c., including a cargo of 3,500 bags for export, at the lowest quotation ₰ lb. This cargo had been previously advertised, to be disposed of by auction on the 1st of August. Other kinds are inactive at old figures. Mr. WM SCOTT, broker, reports the stock of Coffee, here, as follows:—Rio, 66,973; Java, mats, 25,000; Java Gov. bags, 2,000—27,000; Ceylon, (native,) 9,446; Maracaibo, 2,000; Laguayra, 5,792; St. Domingo, 1,800; Other descriptions, 4,000. Total pkgs 117,011.

COPPER—Is not so active, and it is iafirm. New Sheathing, 29c.; Old do., 22½c.@24½c.; Yellow do., 24c.; American Ingot, 26c.@27a; Chili Pig, 25c., and Bolts and Braziers 35c. ₰ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 11¼c.@12¼c. Russian Bolt Rope, 14c.@15c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is still inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Small lots alone are being purchased within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¾	12¾	18
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ₰ piece.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ₰ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ₰ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are less active, yet firm, at $3 50 @$4 ₰ cwt. Mackerel are dull and heavy at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do.; $11 @$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75@$5 50 for small and medium do., ₰ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $28@$30 ₰ tc., and $22 50 ₰ bbl. Shad at $10 25 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 25 for do. No. 2, ₰ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ₰ bbl. Smoked Herring are not abundant, trouble being needed, at 40c.@41c. for Scaled, at 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₰ box. It is shown, by a Parliamentary return just printed, that the total quantity of Herring cured in Great Britain, during 1855, was 766,703 bbls.; the quantity branded, 280,581 bbls.; and the quantity exported, 442,264 bbls.—being an increase over the preceding year of 150,141 bbls. cured, 68,737 branded, and 80,567 exported. The quantity caught, but not cured, amounted in 1855 to 830,759 bbls., being an increase of 26,970 bbls. over 1854. The total produce of the herring fisheries in 1855 amounted to 897,463 bbls., being 157,111 more than in 1854. Of Cod and Ling, during 1855, 113,561 cwt. was cured dried, and 6,316 bbls. cured in pickle; the total quantity exported being 29,154 cwt. of the former, and 25 bbls. of the latter. This was an increase as compared with 1854 of 9,597 cwt. cured, and 24 bbls. exported. The total quantity caught, but not cured, amounted to 63,539 cwt., being an increase over the preceding year of 5,497 cwt., and when added to the quantity cured, makes the produce of the cod and ling fisheries for 1855, 177,100 cwt. and 6,316 bbls., being an increase over 1854 of 9,373 cwt. and 150 bbls. In 1855, 11,747 boats, manned by 41,602 fishermen and boys were employed in the shore curing department; and the total number of persons engaged in the fisheries was 94,155, being an increase over the preceding year of 856 boats, 1,243 fishermen and 26,321 people in the total number employed. The value of boats, nets and lines amounted in 1855 to £618,484, being an increase, as compared with 1854, of £31,064.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 10½c.@11c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour is active and buoyant. The demand is very good both for home use and export. Prices favor actors. The sales since our last reach about 14,700 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 56	@	6 00
Ordinary State	6 00	@	6 10
Straight State	6 10	@	6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20	@	6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 40	@	5 80
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00	@	6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 20	@	6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 80	@	6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 40	@	6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00	@	6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 30	@	7 00
Extra Ohio	6 50	@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50	@	6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75	@	8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75	@	10 00

Canadian is salable and firm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 1,100 obls. Inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 40 @$7 90 ₰ bbl. Southern is essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 50@$9 and $10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is steady at $2 85@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $8 25@$8 35 for Jersey, and $8 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The general inquiry is tame, yet prices are without any quotable alteration. Raisins, $4 50 @$4 75 for Layer, and $3 25@$3 75 for Bunch, ₰ whole box; Sardines, 55c.@66c. ₰ box; prime Zante Currants, 20c.@23c.; Leghorn Citron, 17½c.; Shelled Almonds, 22c.@23c.; Paper Shell Almonds, 24½c.; Hard Shell Almonds, 16c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 9c.@ 14c.; Prunes, 7c.@7½c.; Filberts 6½c. ₰ lb.; Cocoa Nuts, $35; Pine Apples, $5 50@$8 and $12 ₰ hundred; and Dried Apples, 4½c.@5c. ₰ lb.

FURS—This branch of trade continues without any noticeable improvement.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. Inferior lots are plenty and heavy, not suiting buyers. The sales since our last consist of about 41,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White, at $1 70; prime do. Red at $1 65@ $1 68; ordinary Western White at $1 50; do. Red at $1 40; common to choice Southern White at $1 65@ $1 85; and good to very handsome do. Red at $1 60 @$1 83, ₰ bushel. Rye is in good demand at full rates. There were about 14,000 bushels purchased, mainly at 85c. for good, ₰ bushel. Prime would bring 86c.@86½c. ₰ bushel. Oats are salable and firm at 44½c.@45½c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c @45c. for State; 39c.@42c. for Jersey; and 36c.@39c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal, being out of season. White Beans, $1 50@ $2 25 ₰ bushel; Canadian Peas, 80c.@90c. ₰ bushel. Demand limited. Corn is in very poor supply and good request at irregular prices. The sales since our last amount to about 56,000 bushels, at 57c. @60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 61c @63c. for common to prime mixed; 68c @70c. for Southern Yellow; 66c.@68c. for round Yellow; 70c.@85c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 70c.@80c. for round White, ₰ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is moderately dealt in and is quoted firm. In quantities of from 10 to 25 tons, $60 cash; from 26 to 50 tons, $50 cash; from 51 to 100 tons, $48 cash; from 101 to 150 tons, $47 cash; from 151 to 200 tons, $46 cash; from 201 to 500 tons, $55 cash; from 501 and upwards, $55 60 days, ₰ ton.

HAIR—South American mixed 22c @24c. ₰ lb.

HAY—There were 700 bales River purchased at 55c @75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains very quiet, yet steady.

AUCTION SALES.

SECOND BY STERLING, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY.—July 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Sacramento City (Water Loan) 10 per cent Bonds.
$1,000 Oakland and Clinton Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 To Cross and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Miami County (Ohio) 7 per cent. Bond.
10 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad...$100 each.
25 shares sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
$50 shares American Coal Co.....$25 each.
2 shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each.
5 shares American Guano Company.....$100 each.
5 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each.
5 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company.....$25 each.
25 shares Pemphire Coal Company.....$100 each.
10 shares Nor-Amsterdam Insurance Co.....$25 each.
10 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
50 Equitable Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker No. 4 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN BROTHERS, & CO.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 88 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture: two rosewood piano-fortes, hair cloth and carpets; mirrors; gilt-framed oil-paintings, &c.; also, four splendid rosewood parlor suites, in rich French moreen, hircastel, and plush; sofas; reclining, arm, and rocking chairs; centre, card, and sofa tables; library and reading tables; bookcases; solid oak and enamelled chamber furniture, with marble tops, rosewood and mahogany, &c., as follows: bedsteads, bureaus, washstands; China and glass ware; fancy goods; hair and spring mattresses; palliasses, &c. Sale positive. Also, at 12 o'clock, two superior rosewood piano-fortes, City maker, and hot little used.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 5½ Beekman-st., about 8 loads of second-hand Furniture, together with all kinds of parlor do. settab'e for housekeepers and dealers. Every article in the line, together with twenty-five full pieces of new Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, 13 dozen cane and maple and cane chairs, 30 cottage bedsteads, 40 feather beds, hair mattresses, two piano-fortes, one rosewood and one mahogany; marble-top furniture, cottage do., &c. Also 100 boxes of bar soap, tamarinds &c. The weather is too warm to sell but it must be done. We will not detain you after 1 o'clock. Goods must be removed this day and to-morrow.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 548 Hudson-st., near Christopher st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofa bedsteads, arm and parlor chairs, in hair cloth and mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, cloths, French plate mirrors, mahogany bookcase and secretary, family stores, preserves and teas kitchen furniture, &c., cutlery and glass-ware, dining tables, China dinner and tea sets, silver spoons and forks, watches, barometer, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., by catalogue, a large assortment of hardware cutlery, plated ware, fine tea trays, files, saws, locks hinges, brass goods, &c. Also, 300 cards scissors and knives; 40 revolvers. N. B.—The sale will commence with a stock of shelf-goods, hollow and wooden ware, &c. Also 100 fancy clocks, &c.

JOHN E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, &C.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on FRIDAY, 1st August, at 10 o'clock, at No. 48 Greene-st., (near Grand) one 12-horse power steam engine, complete, in good running order. Terms, half cash balance in an approved note at 60 days. Also, a quantity of shafting and three turning lathes.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY—31st, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding; also, China, glass and crockery ware; also, 1 feed pump.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Associated Members and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 84 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—At 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bris ol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	Pittsfield.....$2 30
Clave ack	Cheshire.....2 60
Stuyvesanville	North Adams.....2 75
Ghent	North Adams.....3 00
Chatham 4 Corners....$1 50	Lanoni.....2 45
East Chatham.....1 65	Hinsdale.....2 55
Canaan.....1 80	Washington.....2 65
Lebanon Springs.....2 55	Becket.....2 80
Kdsarus.....1 90	Chester Factory.....3 05
State Line.....1 95	Huntington.....3 25
West Stockbridge.....2 00	Rupert.....3 35
Richmond.....2 05	Westfield.....3 55
Shaker Village.....2 20	

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier North River

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jy. 16, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 16, 5½ P. M.
Thursday, July 17..7 A. M.	Thursday, July 17..3 P. M.
Friday, July 18....8 A. M.	Friday, July 18....3 P. M.
Saturday, July 19....9 A. M.	Saturday, July 19....4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20....8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20..3½ P. M.
Monday, July 21....9 A. M.	Monday, July 21..4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 22....11 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22..11 A. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 23, 12½ A. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 23, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24..8 A. M.	Thursday, July 24..12 M.
Friday, July 25....8½ A. M.	Friday, July 25....1 P. M.
Saturday, July 26, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 26..3 P. M.
Sunday, July 27....10 A. M.	Sunday, July 27..3½ P. M.
Monday, July 28..12 M.	Monday, July 28..4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 29....1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29..5 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 30, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 30, 6 P. M.
Thursday, July 31..2½ A. M.	Thursday, July 31..3 P. M.

HIGH HAIGHTS Steam Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN POINT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. Stout Jones, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN POINT:
Wednesday, Jy 30 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy 30 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 31 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 31..8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 1....3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 1....8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug 2....3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2..8 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 2, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island for trip, at 8½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents. For children, under three feet, 12½ cents. No tickets for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

[illegible]—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, [illegible] Capt. J. PIER, Jr., will [illegible] Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light [illegible] steamer LURA, Capt J. P. COULTER, will [illegible] Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE.—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enamelled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT, to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT, on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on the capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Ades,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
Thomas Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girard Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 5 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM STREET New-York, offer for sale to persons seeking safe investments, the following Securities:

Cincinnati City 6 per cent coupon bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. coupon bonds.
Detroit City 7 per cent. Water work Loan.
Bonds 8 per cent. of various counties in Iowa.
Bonds 6 per cent. of various counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Consolidated 1st Mortgage on 1st and 2d Sections.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund 1st Mortgage on 3d Section.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgages 8 per cent bonds.
Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund.
Peoria and Quaka 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 70 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons at this office; also, on the following bonds issued to this Company, due Aug. 1, viz: Bonds of the City of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Racine Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn, Bonds of the Town of Delavan, and on the Farm Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by this Company.

CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 28 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY P. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY Secretary.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $3,409,000,) will be paid at the office of

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY,
BELVIDERE, N. J. July 30, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the Bonds of this Company, due on 1st August, will be paid at the office of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons.

JOHN J BLAIR, President

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD Co., No. 18 William-st., New York, July 29, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of August, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after the date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office

J. W. JURRIES, Secretary

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22, 1856.

INTEREST.—The 1st of August coupons of the mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Interest due on Bonds of this Company on 1st August, 1856, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—On the Bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD, issued February, 1856, will be paid on 1st August, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York.

$20,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. and on all kinds of valuables, also, on merchandise. Apply to J. OLIVER, No. 133 Nassau-st., near Beekman, Room No. 23.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last fifteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$38 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$38 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold Independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $350 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $100 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $40 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias Harrison, R. & G. Boeseler, T. C. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO. 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 468 Washington-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, lines, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 298 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable in the stockholders on demand.

R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order,

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856. WORTH, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 7, 1856.—DIVIDEND NO. 2.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without direc tions. By order of the Board.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until Aug. 1. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 25 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
APRIL 31, 1856.

CAPITAL STOCK, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.
RICHARD KING, Vice-President. RICHARD KING, 1st Ass't Cash'r.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution, in pursuance of the authority conferred on them to their Articles of Association, have unanimously determined to increase its Capital Stock by an issue of FIFTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SHARES, of one hundred dollars each which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions and limitations of said articles contained and declared, with regard to the Shares now existing.

The undersigned Directors, appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice that on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., they will receive subscriptions at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day as Shareholders in the said Book of Commerce in New-York, in the proportion of ONE NEW SHARE OF THE INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK AT PAR TO EACH SHARE then held by them respectively.

Such subscriptions may be made by inclosing and delivering in a sealed letter to the undersigned, at the place aforesaid, TWENTY DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE applied for, in notes of, or checks upon, either of the Banks in said City.

By a resolution of the Directors, it has been provided that the REMAINING EIGHTY DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1857, at such times and in such instalments as the Board may require, after sixty days' public notice for the payment of the same, and the subscribers are privileged to make their Script Shares full Stock at any time.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, ROBERT R. MINTURN,
ROBERT RAY, JNO. C. GREEN,
A. A. LOW.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up to the said Banker.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o26-'54-law2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au6-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The second instalment of thirty per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking House No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board

C. T. LEAKS, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—31 Savings, corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.
WILLIAM MILLER'S
MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
With or without the Æolian.
Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

The manufacturer now begs leave to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also, world

CAUTION THE PUBLIC

against buying Pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness, and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality requisite in the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address, postpaid.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Chickering's Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Leonard-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—CHASE, LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano forte, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Gallot Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 8 at $94 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway

THE ÆOLIAN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced workman can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 256 Broadway, New-York; or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by E. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrives at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 2½ P. M.

At 9 A. M. Arrives at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

Tickets for Catskill Mountain House,
Albany for Niagara Falls and the West,
And New-York for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TO CHICAGO!
SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO!

St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces in Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 186 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¼, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 23d-st. ferry.

PIC-NIC GROVE.—Near

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] AND DAYTON CLUB.

[illegible] at the Tabernacle—Speaking, Singing, &c.

The Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Ratification Club met last night at the Tabernacle. The meeting was large and enthusiastic; and the speeches and music were worthy of the honor they received.

The exercises were commenced by the "War drums are beating," sung by one of the Fremont and Dayton Glee Clubs, each verse ending with "With Fremont and Dayton we'll conquer or die."

A brief band in attendance then performed "Hail to the Chief," in a very satisfactory manner. and when they had concluded,

Mr. WATERBURY, of Westchester, was introduced. He felt exceedingly proud of the opportunity thus afforded him of addressing his fellow-citizens in his native city. He was also proud of the opportunity offered him of meeting with his fellow-citizens to consider the great issues now before the country. It had been said that the party was made up of the odds and ends of all other parties—that it was a fusion party. But he regarded it as a Union Party, [Applause,] a union of men for the sake of a great principle. And what higher, what nobler object could unite man than the great principle of human freedom? [Applause.] It was only by uniting that they could ever hope to attain or achieve a victory.

It was that great principle that had made him come out and throw aside for the time being what he felt to be the dearest rights of a man—his own political opinions. He was none the less an American now than he ever was. [Applause.] He believed that the great principles of that Party underlay at the foundation of our Government. He was no less an American now; and it was not because he loved the principles of the American Party less, but that he loved the cause of Freedom more. [Loud Applause.]

He hoped in God that whenever he did bolt from a party, it would always be on the side of Freedom. It was not a sectional party, because it was for Freedom, and Freedom was national. [Applause.] It was Slavery that was sectional, and Slavery advocates who were sectionalists. [Applause.]

The speaker concluded with an assurance that JOHN C. FREMONT would be the next President.

The Glee Club then sang "Fremont and Victory."

Gen. P. G. BEDUE, of Madison County, was the next speaker, and was followed by

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, who was introduced by the President amid cheers. He addressed to the audience a few brief and pathetic remarks, from which he diverged to the political aspects of the day. At the conclusion of his very effective address,

The President made a statement of the manner in which the Fillmore party, by promise of paying an exorbitant increase of rent, succeeded in ousting the Central Fremont & Dayton Club from their head-quarters in Broadway, and announced that at the close of the meeting, the members would organize themselves into a procession and march to their former quarters to show the present occupants the force and vitality of Republicanism.

Mr. WOODMAN, a young gentleman from Massachusetts, was subsequently introduced, amid applause. At the close of his remarks a motion to adjourn was made and carried, and the meeting, in compliance with the Chairman's suggestion, resolved itself into a procession.

☞ There are squads of young loafers about, who take a peculiar delight in abusing the children of respectable parents. We saw a little boy yesterday, sitting on the door-step of his father's house, when one of these rowdies, not more than 14 years old, came up to him and, without provocation, struck him in the face with much violence. The case was one of a thousand. The state of the manners of the children of our poor population is most shocking. The necessities of labor deprive them of that parental care and guardianship which is so essential to the period of youth, and especially in a large city like this, full of temptation and bad examples. Our system of public education does a great deal for the *minds* of children of indigent parents, but it does not seem to have occurred to our philanthropists as forcibly that their moral culture and heart-training is equally as important as their intellectual advancement. We hope to see some steps taken in the right direction very speedily.

One of a Thousand Plans.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg leave to suggest the following plan for relieving Broadway—open two avenues thus:

Fourth Union-square through University-place, Wooster and Church streets to the Battery; from the Battery through Broad, Nassau, Centre and Crosby streets, Lafayette-place and Fourth-avenue to Union-square. Oblige the omnibuses to run up one of these avenues and down Broadway, for, I take it, 'tis the running up *and* down that causes the difficulty. A.

Another plan would relieve Broadway—oblige all carriages, carts, processions and pedestrians to keep out of it.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE "FANCY" MEN.

The trouble between those notorious characters, Morrissey and Young, and their rumored duel, was yesterday a subject of much remark among interested circles. The story that Morrissey had been killed and Young wounded, proved incorrect, as no hostile meeting (with pistols) took place between the parties, nor is there likely to be any, as it is understood that Morrissey is opposed to the "duelle" from "principle."

Young and his backers are bent on satisfaction; they denounce Morrissey as a coward in first assaulting a man physically his inferior, and then refusing satisfaction on equal terms. The feeling between the factions runs high, and it would not be at all surprising to hear of some bloody work between them before long.

The dispute between the parties, who were, until recently, on the same side of the house, originated, as already stated, over a faro table. The particulars of the trouble, what Morrissey said to Young, and what Young said to Morrissey, are not, in our opinion, of sufficient interest for publication.

Warrants, we understand, were issued by the Mayor for the arrest of Young and his friend, the owner of the initials "J. E. K.," but so far as we have heard, none of them have been arrested, although both of them were to be seen at any time yesterday, one in front of a Broadway saloon, and the other, J. E. K., in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, reading the TIMES' report of his latest patriotic transaction.

J. E. K. expects to be made an Alderman at the next election. He represents a District where "muscle" is sure to tell.

The number of scoundrels in our City, have of late been considerably augmented by traitors from San Francisco. They have already begun to show their hand. We will keep our readers and the police advised of their movements, and should the community chance to lose the services of any of them, we will announce the fact with alacrity.

BAD BRIDGES.

A man named Henry Bridges, a resident of the Twenty-First Ward, became slightly "obfuscated" on Tuesday night; in fact, so much so that he seemed likely to lose his balance, as he had already lost his head and proper sense. Policeman Tracy seeing the plight of the tottering Bridges sought to support him, but Bridges would'nt be supported. On the contrary, he attacked the officer with vigor and energy, and continued his assault until circumstances over which he had not much control induced him to desist. He was then swiftly conducted, notwithstanding the sidewalk was pitching and the houses waiting in his path, to a cosy little cell in the Station-house, where he remained till the next day, when he was brought before Justice FLAMMER, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who ordered him to find bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for trial.

Miscellaneous.

DROWNED.

John Develin, a native of Ireland, and aged 21 years, was drowned at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, while bathing. He went beyond his depth, and being unable to swim was drowned. Deceased was a shoemaker by trade. An inquest upon the body was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner CONNERY; verdict, "Accidental drowning."

The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Staaten-street, upon the body of an unknown man, found floating in the water at that locality. Dr. Bristol, who examined the body, found evidences thereon, and was of opinion [illegible] in the water about five days. [illegible] to have been about 28 years of age, [illegible] brown hair, and early [illegible]; black cloth frock coat, [illegible] blue cloth pants, no vest, grayish [illegible] and [illegible] shirt, shoes, &c.

The Coroner commenced yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest upon the body of a man who was drowned at the foot of Morton-street, by the accidental sinking of a barge. The result was not reported to Mr. Perine, at the Coroners' office, up to the hour of its closing.

Decree of Divorce.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 30.

Before Whiting, J.

Serena Wallace, by her next friend, &c., vs. *Joseph Wallace.*—Decree of divorce granted.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING—REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Check Marseilles Suits	3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	6 00
Fancy Marseilles Vests	75
The Very Best Linen Pants	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	3 00

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE QUEEN AND THE YELLOW VEST.—The West Point Professor was refused admittance to the Queen's levee because he wore a yellow vest, but even this defect in costume would have been overlooked had he worn an appropriate hat. His "stove-pipe" article was offensive. He should have ordered one of those artistically finished chapeaux for the production of which KNOX is so famous, (northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street,) and court etiquette would have yielded.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Despite Mr. MERIAM'S "heated term," the large patent windsails from the roof of this theatre have kept it quite comfortable, although crowded to excess every night. The great quantity and variety given at any other season of the year would fill the Battery. To-night, Dr. JONES' drama of "Moll Pitcher," the grand pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the "Cattle Stealers," Messrs. B. and T. CONY appearing in addition to the whole company.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY.—The perfection of beauty, even in the most beautiful woman, is gained at her toilet. There the use of the KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER, is indispensable; it eradicates all unsightly objects, such as tan, freckles and pimples, and gives the complexion a clear and blooming appearance. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, and Druggists and Perfumers generally.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extempore speakers. Next term begins 8th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin Square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,
Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.
NEW-YORK, No. 838 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Colored Political League.

An enthusiastic, though not very numerous, meeting took place Tuesday evening, at Granada Hall, in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, the object of which was to "organize a Club, and adopt such measures as will be most practicable in the present political campaign."

The Chair was taken by Mr. E. C. HERRINGTON, Mr. M. J. F. TAYLOR officiating as Secretary.

A Committee being appointed, resolutions were embodied and presented for adoption. The most significant sentences are to the following effect:

Whereas, As oppressed American citizens, we cannot but be aware of the great struggle going on between Liberty and Despotism. * * * * Being thus impressed and implicated,

Resolved, That in the highly exciting scenes that have and are now transpiring in Kansas, are only a vivid illustration of that sentiment as held by us, namely, that Slavery in this country will ultimately change its victims, that *white* freemen will know what it is to be under its terrible power.

Another resolution sympathizes with the sufferers in Kansas.

The next recognizes the platform of the Republican Party as "nearest to truth and right, though believing that the very gist of the matter is left untouched, Slavery in the States, the Slave traffic between the States, its stronghold in the District of Columbia. Yet, believing this, so great is their abhorrence of this soul-crushing evil that they can enter with the merest tyro in political ethics to overthrow this evil—they regard in the nomination of Colonel FREMONT, the embodiment of Northern sentiment against Southern impudence and oppression—lend to him their hearty good will, pledging him (as we are permitted) to exercise for ourselves the right of American citizens in the use of the ballot-box."

These sentiments were warmly supported by Mr. MORELL and Mr. GLOUCESTER, in brief, effective, business-like and talented addresses. Mr. W. G. WILSON said men are victims only when they begin to *feel* they are oppressed. It was the want of intelligence in the South that accounted in some measure for the silence and seeming contentedness with which Slavery had been regarded there.

Mr. L. H. PUTNAM said it was almost a matter of regret that the speaking would evidently be all on one side. The people of the Free States had never before found themselves compelled to resist the South. It was a great fact; and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had originated that fact. Their white friends had never yet had the moral courage to stand firm, and the effort of the colored race was one of magnanimity (cheers and laughter) in coming to the rescue, to assist them in maintaining the position taxed upon them by the South.

A heavy fall of rain did not prevent the accession of a greater crowd previous to the termination of the meeting. Several speakers enforced the idea that Slavery is injuring the class employed in inflicting it. Though no new arguments were employed, those which were employed were none the worse for wear, and they were presented with great intellectual power and ability, all the speakers being colored persons.

NEW-JERSEY.

Harbor Encroachments.

The Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York, in relation to the Harbor encroachments, have written to Gov. PRICE, of this State, in respect to the establishment of exterior lines on the shores of the Hudson River, the Kill van Kull, and Arthur's Hill, or Staten Island Sound, within this State, to restrict the projection of docks into the channel, so as to interfere with navigation. This Commission had acted in connection with a Commission from the United States, in determining suitable lines, but had refrained from describing lines on any of the conterminous waters of New-York and New-Jersey, without the establishment of similar lines on the New-Jersey side. Their term will expire before a Commission can be appointed by the New-Jersey Legislature, and they write that it now remains whether they shall only make a partial survey, or whether Prof. BACHE and others of the United States Commission shall indicate the lines on the shores of both States as will best secure the Harbor from injury. The *True American* publishes the letter this morning, with a reply from Gov. PRICE, acknowledging the importance of preserving the New-York Harbor from encroachments, and regretting that Commissioners have not been appointed by our Legislature. Both States, he says, are equally interested, and he thinks the lines reported by the United States Commission will be approved by our citizens, but, as there is no Commission to act in New-Jersey, he can only promise to publish their communication and lay it before the Legislature when it meets.—*Newark Daily Advertiser, 29th.*

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Territory Still in a Disturbed State—A Free Fight at Franklin—More Free-State Men Under Indictment—A Poster from the Regulators.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, July 21, 1856.

Companies of Dragoons are stationed at Lecompton, Blanton, Palmyra and Cedar Creek. In their immediate neighborhood and generally throughout the Territory, affairs appear quiet and peaceful. This *appearance*, however, is deceptive. The same feelings—the same desire to fight—exists now as did exist before the appearance of the Dragoons. Travelers here and there are stopped and robbed, and cabins, where arms are secreted and men stationed, are assaulted and rifled of their arms and ammunition. These attacks on the part of the Free-State party are conducted in a more quiet and orderly manner than heretofore. When done, it is done so that no bogus Sheriff backed by United States Dragoons, knows upon whom to put his finger. Within a few days arms and ammunition have been taken from different places where they had been stored by the Pro-Slavery regulators, and expeditions are now on foot looking to further captures. We are frequently in receipt of rumors from different parts of the Territory, giving account of the encampments of armed men. Enough daily happens, to keep alive the excitement and give healthful encouragement to the war-spirit.

COL. TITUS OF THE KANSAS MILITIA.

On Friday last, a Col. TITUS, who resides near Lecompton, in company with others, went to the claim of a Mr. SMITH, committed an aggravated assault upon him and then burned his cabin. SMITH'S claim adjoins that of TITUS, who, it is said, wants to get possession of it, by driving SMITH away and placing a man in his employ upon it. TITUS is one of the Bnford party and a Colonel of the Kansas Militia. He figured conspicuously in the attack upon Lawrence and takes a leading part in every outrage committed against the Free-State people. This outrage he committed on Friday—SHANNON and other officials were informed of it—and yesterday, instead of his being visited by a Sheriff, as he would have been were he a Free-State man, a company of Dragoons encamp at his house for his protection.

ROW AT FRANKLIN.

Yesterday afternoon there was a disturbance at Franklin. It is said that some of the citizens there have expressed donhts as to which party is the strongest, the Free-State or Pro-Slavery party, so yesterday an attempt was made to settle the matter by a free fight. The Pro-Slavery party having received on accession of numbers the day before, in the shape of a small party of Georgians, commenced the row by "pitching in" to a Mr. PRATHER, who was obnoxious to them because of the unpalatable truths he testified to concerning them before the Commission. PRATHER stood the fire of fists and oaths bravely, and was immediately assisted by his friends. The row becoming general, it was found necessary to close the Sunday School then in session near by. One of the teachers, a man full six feet in height, suggested to the Superintendent the necessity of closing the school, then calmly took off his coat and cravat, rolled up his sleeves, went ont, and with his fists made way through the crowd with a zeal worthy of a soldier of the cross. The result of the row is known only by this message sent np here by the Franklin boys: "You need not come down—we are enough for them."

MARSHAL FAIN AND DOUGLAS' BILL.

Deputy United States Marshal FAIN visited the prisoners at the camp near Lecompton last Friday. In conversation with them on DOUGLAS' hill, he expressed himself as strongly in its favor. They told him of the utter impossibility of carrying out its provisions, under present circumstances, with impartiality and justice; and expressed their fears that, if passed, Commissioners would be selected under it, who would be dishonest in the performance of their duties. To this FAIN replied, that "he should be honest." "Ah! then you are to be one," said the prisoners. "Yes," said FAIN, "I am to be one." It is not for us to say how FAIN received this important information—nor shall we judge of its reliability. We only know that the demands of the Border Ruffians have heretofore been answered by the Administration; and that FAIN, who figured in the attempt to arrest Gov. REEDER in the sack of Lawrence, and was present at the dispersion of the People's Legislature on the 4th of July, is just the man to carry ont the desires of Dr. STRINGFELLOW and DAVY ATCHISON—men whose views and principles were more respected in Cincinnati and are now in the Senate Chamber, than those of any other men.

MRS. SHANNON.

Gov. SHANNON, on his return from St. Louis, brought his wife with him. Last week he passed through this place with her, *en route* for Leavenworth, where she was to take a boat and return to Ohio. We hate to meddle with the gossip of the ladies; hnt as the Border Ruffian prints received so much consolation from the letter of a Connecticut schoolmarm, written from Western Missonri last Antumn, we presume it is our dnty generously to bestow upon them the "crumh of comfort" which Madame Rumor says the conversation of Mrs. SHANNON affords them.

Mrs. SHANNON expressed herself as delighted with the Territory, hnt the society in it was not exactly to her liking. She, however, preferred the society of the Border Ruffians, as they were called, to that of the Massachusetts paupers. We trust that her native Ohio can furnish her with a society more congenial to her taste.

TAXES.

It is rumored that the assessors appointed under the Territorial statutes are to commence assessing taxes shortly. It will be one thing to assess them—another to collect them. They cannot be collected without trouble. If FRANK PIERCE wants civil war, let him instruct his Territorial appointees to enforce the collection of taxes.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

We have just seen a letter from the northern part of the Territory stating that nearly every active Free-State man there is under indictment and bound in the sum of five hundred dollars to appear at the next term of Court. The letter also states that there is a party of one hundred of BUFORD'S men quartered there. The writer earnestly calls for settlers, and says that employment can be furnished for one hundred men.

The following poster was circulated throughout Jackson County. This county adjoins the Territory and contains Westport, Kansas City, Independence, and other towns celebrated in the annals of Border Ruffianism.

Citizens of Jackson County: As one man, in your might arise and say, if free-niggerism shall be any longer backed up to exclusive patronage, and the toleration of a weekly black mail line from Independence to Lawrence, *vid* Leavenworth City. The crisis has at last been forced upon us, to purge our city and county of the clogs that entangle us with worse than Free-Soil and Abolition thraldom, and let the beam be removed from amongst us ere we attempt to remove the mote from Kansas. Already the insulting threat has been made by a few toront from our county those who have lately endeavored to remedy this evil and curse in our midst. It is now for yon to determine how long these things shall last. Remember, too, that forbearance long and patiently endured has ceased to be a virtne. Meet, therefore, *en masse*, at the Court House in Independence, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., and execute your resolves to the letter.

REGULATORS.

What this poster means we can hardly tell. There is a weekly mail from Leavenworth to Lawrence, hut we cannot tell how hlack it is. These regulators control that great national highway—the Missouri River—and have charge of the Territories of the United States—and we do not see why they should not have charge of the United States mail.

In regard to the "insulting threat" we have heard that the merchants and traders of the various towns on the river, aware of the disastrous effect upon their trade and prospects, which the acts of the Regulators have caused, have combined an organization to prevent it. Whether they will succeed or not time will show.

A MAN STABBED BY A BOY.—A serious affair took place about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Maiden-lane, below the Gray's Ferry road. It seems that a party of boys were engaged stealing tomatoes from the truck farm of Mr. JOHN SLOOK. Mr. ADAM SLOOK took the tomatoes from the boys, and while doing so one of them plunged a dirk knife into his left side above the hip. The wounded man seized the boy and held him until a man came to his assistance and disarmed the boy. The wound is a very serious one.

The prisoner, who is between 16 and 17 years of age, gives the name of DANIEL GORMAN.—*Phila. Bulletin, 28th.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

On Friday last, Mr. ABRAHAM DODGE and his son, ALPHONSO DODGE, of Wenham, Mass, were engaged all day in haying. Mr. DODGE, during the day, drank freely of ardent spirits, and ate but little. This, in connection with the extreme heat, caused him to be taken seriously ill at nightfall, with congestion of the brain, and he died Saturday morning at four o'clock. The son, during the night, was seized with cholera morbus, and died at 6 o'clock, about two hours after his father.

The New-Orleans *Creole*, of the 21st, says there are appearances of serious disturbances on the border of Texas and Louisiana. Certain free negroes, mulattoes and white men, to the nnmber of forty, with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered for some reason to leave the country, have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, besides pistols and bowie knives, and to bid defiance to their opponents.

A conple of negroes belonging to Mr. J. W. REYNOLDS, of Boone County, Ky., made their exit from that gentleman's plantation on Friday night. Mr. R. followed them on Saturday, as soon as he discovered their flight, and traced them to Covington, where all further track of the fugitives was lost. They started from home with a couple of horses belonging to their master, both of which were found tied to a fence about two miles back of Covington.

There was quite an excitement in the village of River Point, R. I., on Saturday last, occasioned by the elopement of a singularly matched couple. The man, an Englishman, about forty-five years of age, is named WILLIAM CAYTON, and is a little fellow, less than five feet high. He has a wife and four children. His companion in guilt is a married woman of about the same age as himself, and remarkable for her great height. Her husband has been an invalid for a number of years.

The Newburyport women are the women that "take things easy." Wednesday night a mother, with her infant, accompanied by another female, entered a store on State street there, when the proprietor, attracted by the smallness and extreme youth of the child, inquired its age—"It was born this morning," replied the mother, indifferently, attending to her business as though it was an every day affair to have a child born in her family.

There is a misunderstanding between the faculty and students of Trinity College, Hartford, growing out of the burning of Euclid. It seems there has been an agreement, heretofore, that the burning should be considered a regular college custom, but that the speeches prepared for the occasion should be first submitted to the faculty, and this has been the custom until now, when the students refuse a longer compliance with the rule.

The reports from the Copper and Iron mines of Lake Superior are very favorable. The Cleveland Company ship 70 tons of iron ore per diem. Six vessels of nearly 400 tons burthen each, have been chartered and will go full freighted. One hundred tons are brought to the dock at Marquette, daily. The Isle Royale Copper Mine nets about $20,000 per month.

The Toronto *Globe* says that on Thursday last, just as the steamer *Citizen* had reached the wharf at the peninsula side of the Bay, a fine little boy, four years old, accidentally fell overboard. GEORGE DUGGAN, of Hamilton, a youth of 14, seeing the child in its perilous situation, immediately sprang forward, and gallantly rescued the poor little fellow.

There remain only 318 feet to perforate in the main tunnel under the Blue Ridge. During June there were 87 feet cut through. In the Brooksville tunnel only 38 feet remain to be arched, and this section will be finished before September. Before the present year closes daylight will shine through the Blue Ridge.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 30, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. A. Wood, JAMES W. DENNING to SARAH L., daughter of Hugh Aikman. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, SAMUEL M. AIKMAN to AMELIA E., daughter of Benjamin H. Roach, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, July 28, by Rev. A. Spor, DAVID DEITMER, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA PEARSON, of England.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 29, of dysentery, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, widow of John Black, late of Coleraine, Ireland.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene and Houston sts, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning, from her late residence, No. 134 East 23d-st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 30, Mrs SALLY COOPER, relict of the late Thomas Cooper, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, James Cocks, Sr., her sons, Wm. C. and Edward B. Dommick, Thomas P., James G., and George D. Cooper, and of her son in law, John E. Anderson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Orchard st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 27, Mr. JAMES BERRY, of the firm of J. B. Crook & Co., aged 38 years and 9 months.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 29, EDWARD HOLMES, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Rutgers-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

On Wednesday, July 30, the infant daughter of Nathan S. and Clara Warland Starr, aged 24 days.

The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, July 29, Mr. FREDERICK A. BEEBURN, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Typographical Union, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 South 3d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, July 30, ELIRA B. DAY, daughter of Lewis F. and Phebe O. Day, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 77 Sussex, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, July 26, of typhus fever, SAMUEL C. TITUS, aged 49 years, formerly of this City.

At Massaroneck, Westchester Co., on 3d day, (Tuesday,) July 29, at the residence of Stephen C. Griffin, RICHARD MOTT, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Burlington, N. J., on 5th day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst., at at 8 o'clock P. M.

At Sands Point, L. I., on Saturday, July 26, suddenly, ALFRED E. SANDS, in the 43d year of his age.

At Mount Olivet, Penn., on Tuesday, July 29, of dysentery, HANNAH BETHUNE, son of William H. and Charlotte Sage, of this City, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Mount Olivet (Pa.) papers will please copy.

The friends of the family, and those of the late Mrs. SALLY COOPER, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his son-in-law, Geo. B. Smith, No. 229 West 23d-st., at 3 o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Publication over Ninth Page.

Sales.	Stocks.	Closing.	Sales.	Stocks.	Closing.
$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87	100	Erie Railroad	61¾
15,000	Virginia 6s	90½	100	do	61¾
1,000	Col. Stock 6s	79	100	do	61¾
7,000	R. R. Cy. 6s	71	100	do	61¾
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	91¾	100	do	61¾
6,000	Tex. H. & A. 8s	73	100	do	61¾
200	Cl. & Pitts div. bs	102	100	do	61¾
125	Bank Com.	161½	200	do	61¾
200	do	161	100	do	61¾
10	Bank of Commerce	163½	750	do	61¾
28	do	163	100	do	61¾
150	Del. & H. C. C.	150	50	do	61¾
100	do	150½	100	do	61¾
250	Canton Company	28¾	200	Reading R. R.	87¾
50	Pacific Coal Co.	103¾	1800	do	87¾
5	Galena & Chi. R. R.	107¾	400	do	87¾
25	do	108	100	do	87¾
20	do	107¾	700	do	87¾
15	Wis. Lake Shore R.	60	550	do	87¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	100	do	87¾
400	do	92	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	92¾
100	do	92¾	100	Mil. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	92¾
100	Harlem R. R.	17	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	107
200	do	18¾	100	Clev. & P. R. R.	60
10	Chic. & R. I. R.	93	100	do	60
20	do	93¾	100	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	76¾
5	do	93¾	300	do	76¾
100	Mil. & La C. R. R.	71¾	300	do	76¾
11	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	101¾	100	do	76¾
15	Panama R.	99¾	480	do	76¾
400	Camb. Coal Co.	21¾	100	do	76¾
100	do	21¾	300	do	76¾

SECOND BOARD.

800	Reading R. R.	87¾	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92
700	do	87¾	100	do	93¾
150	do	87¾	20	Mil. & La Crosse R. R.	71¾
1000	do	87¾	300	Erie Railroad	61¾
100	do	87¾	50	do	61¾
100	do	87¾	75	do	61¾
100	do	87¾	100	do	61¾
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	91¾	1900	do	61¾
300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	76¾	250	do	61¾

WEDNESDAY, July 30—P. M.

We are in possession of only a small portion of our letter and newspaper correspondence, by the *Arabia*, which reached Boston, this morning, with mail advices from Liverpool to the 19th inst. In a commercial point of view, this intelligence is encouraging. The leading Breadstuff markets of England are reported as having been quite active at slightly advanced prices,—the continuance of unsettled weather and the comparative cheapness of money keeping up speculation. The receipts from the United States were large, hut from other sources there was considerably less arriving,—and factors were quite confident. Cotton had been very lightly dealt in, and previous quotations barely maintained for the most current qualities of American. Provisions found timid buyers and leaned in favor of these. There has been less excitement in the Grocery trade, though Sugars rose a shade. The colonial Wool sales in London were commenced on the 17th instant, with a very respectable attendance of home and foreign purchasers, whose bidding was quite spirited. Australian and Van Dieman's Land Wools brought full prices, while Cape of Good Hope and other Wools went off at a reduction of 1d. ₰ lb. A steady trade at unaltered rates was reported in the manufacturing districts. The London Money Market was well supplied, and though the Bank of England had not lowered its discount rate, the anticipation was that it would soon do so—for it could secure no disconnting business at its prevailing minimum rate (4½ ₰ cent.) while private banking houses were discounting all sound hills at from 3⅝@4 ₰ cent. There was a continuance of the demand for gold for the Continent, and the equivalent of $2,100,000 had been shipped to France, while the receipts of Specie in London were very liberal, reaching $7,135,000,—of which, from Australia, $3,340,000; from the United States, $1,995,000, and from the West Indies, $1,800,000. British Funds were tame and infirm,—Consols closing at 95⅝ for cash. Other securities shared in the dullness and leaned in favor of buyers. American Stocks were quiet hnt qnoted firm. The *Earl of Sefton* had arrived at Liverpool, with dates from Melbourne to the 26th of April,—reporting the import trade of Australia in a satisfactory condition,—and the export trade thereof ikewise improving.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,867,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,918,206	10,425,312
Jan. 25	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,846,106
Feb. 2	16,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,879
Feb. 9	17,886,489	5,604,500	10,413,719
Feb. 16	17,748,653	5,643,585	10,533,434
Feb. 23	19,435,515	5,843,616	10,576,392
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,494,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8	18,928,923	5,764,629	10,590,416
Mar. 15	19,295,028	5,864,865	10,553,565
Mar. 22	18,435,297	5,834,745	10,573,711
Mar. 29	20,063,178	5,989,750	10,449,338
April 5	19,711,750	4,470,479	10,097,105
April 12	16,794,598	5,895,040	10,093,667
April 19	15,929,365	5,668,600	9,875,732
April 26	14,975,199	5,590,455	9,792,180
May 3	15,446,264	5,420,575	9,806,881
May 10	15,297,377	5,690,990	9,778,582
May 17	16,710,813	4,196,675	9,801,865
May 24	15,336,046	5,081,960	10,558,804
May 31	14,019,418	5,698,690	11,254,656
June 7	14,332,806	5,962,758	11,688,416
June 14	14,347,079	6,078,420	12,056,198
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,380	12,237,965
June 28	14,803,958	7,386,715	13,673,768
July 4	15,527,912	6,552,790	12,610,942
July 11	13,773,626	5,434,720	12,378,329

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JULY.

July.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 19	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	96	96
Mon. 14	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¾	96	96⅞
Tues. 15	96⅛

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1519. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...P DEMOCRACY.

UNION DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Second and Last Day's Proceedings.

Judge Vanderbilt Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by Acclamation.

CHOICE OF CANDIDATES FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, STATE PRISON INSPECTOR AND CLERK OF APPEALS.

SOME TROUBLE ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

THE STATE PLATFORM.

Congratulatory Telegraphic Dispatch from Mr. Buchanan.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 31.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention at 9 o'clock this morning, JOHN COCHRANE called from the table the resolution and amendment concerning the method of choosing the electoral ticket.

On the motion being carried, Mr. COCHRANE moved to amend the amendment by appointing a Committee of One from each Congressional District to choose a State Electoral Ticket from the names of such electors as shall be submitted to them by the representatives of this Convention from each Congressional District, to prepare therefrom the electoral ticket, together with two electors at large, to be submitted to the Convention.

H. S. CUTTING called for the reading of the original resolution and amendment.

Mr. TUCKER hoped the amendment last offered would not prevail. Delegates elected here should make the nominations, and could do so without the aid of Committees. The proposition of the gentleman might be fair enough, but it did not look so. He was not willing to confide his privilege of choosing an elector to any man.

R. P. WISNER, of Livingston, thought there would be no objection to the amendment. It only contemplated giving the Committee the privilege of selecting from the names submitted to the delegates.

Mr. BROWN could see no objection to the resolution. He thought there could be no object for the Committee to act unfairly, for, although all here were favorable to union, yet there were thousands outside who would read the proceedings here, and unless they see that union is carried out in good faith on the ticket, they will repudiate the union.

Judge BEARDSLEY thought his friend misunderstood the meaning of the resolution. It meant more that that the Committee should select from the names submitted by the Delegates. It provides that they shall select and arrange the Electoral ticket, and choose two Electors at large. It was unkind to introduce the subject now. The Convention should have been permitted to go on with the business of completing the State, and then the matter of the Electoral ticket should have been brought up in order. When the proper time arrived he hoped the Convention would vote down the resolution and adopt a fair course of action. Names of Electors at large would be submitted, and they, no doubt, would be agreed on by the Convention. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. SCRELL being absent from the Convention, on motion, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND was authorized to fill the vacancy.

Mr. PERLEE, of Chautauqua, moved that the Convention proceed to a *viva voce* vote for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Yates, moved to amend, by nominating Judge VANDERBILT by acclamation.

Cries of "No," "No," "No"—and the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. BARKER, of Kings, stated, by authority, that Judge VANDERBILT was not a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The Secretary commenced calling the roll, and some votes being cast for Judge VANDERBILT, Mr. KING, of Queens, said it was useless to vote for that gentleman, as he was not a candidate.

Mr. TURNER, of Queens, said he had the best authority for stating that Judge VANDERBILT would accept the nomination.

Mr. RICE, of Queens, said that Judge VANDERBILT was not the man to crowd himself on the Convention, and knew he would not accept any but a unanimous nomination.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the nomination of Judge VANDERBILT be made unanimous and by acclamation.

L. B. SHEPARD seconded the motion, which was carried enthusiastically.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, with the following result:

L. S. Spraker of Montgomery	95
S. S. Bowne of Otsego	26
E. B. Smith of Chenango	88
A. J. Yates of Montgomery	11
John Vernon	1
R. H. Cushman	1
John L. Russell of St. Lawrence	38
W. Tweed	2

A Delegate here withdrew the name of A. J. YATES, and declared in favor of Mr. RUSSELL.

Col. MING moved to make the nomination of SPRAKER unanimous.

Cries of "No," "No."

Mr. BOWNE returned his thanks for the honor done him by the vote of the Convention, and stated he could not, consistently with his own interest, accept the nomination. He desired, if he knew his own heart, to promote the success of the ticket, and believed that no name prominently identified with either section of the Democracy should be selected.

He had been the Hardest of the "Hard," and never minced his words or wounded his friends, when alluding to the quarrels of the party, and thought that time was needed to heal the old wounds. He was, besides, too poor a man to accept office, and was anxious to labor in the canvass, untrammelled. LEMUEL STETSON had presented the name of JOHN L. RUSSELL to the Convention, out of respect to that excellent Democrat. A delegate from St. Lawrence had since informed him that Mr. RUSSELL was a candidate for another nomination, but it was now agreed to let the name stand as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. He had been an earnest friend of SILAS WRIGHT, and was worthy of the support of the united party.

R. BARKER, of Oneida, seconded the claims of Mr. RUSSELL. It should be remembered that he was a citizen of old St. Lawrence, where large majorities used to be rolled up for the Democrats. He desired now to see a candidate on the ticket who could check the career of that renegade, PARSON KING. [Hisses.] Gentlemen may hiss, but——[Cries: "We're hissing PARSON KING, not you;" "Give KING one hiss now."—Ed.] Mr. BARKER continued to urge the claims of Mr. RUSSELL.

Judge HEADLEY moved that Mr. RUSSELL be unanimously nominated.

Motion carried and Mr. RUSSELL then received the unanimous nomination of the Convention for Canal Commissioner.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for State Prison Inspector, for which office several candidates were named, and amongst others, MAJ. BRENNAN, of New-York.

JOHN COCHRANE urged Mr. BRENNAN's claims, stating his fitness for the office, through his connection with the police of the City of New-York.

After remarks from L. B. SHEPARD, Mr. KELLY and others, all in favor of Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. HOWELL, of Ontario, moved to suspend the rules, which was carried. He then moved Mr. BRENNAN's unanimous nomination, which was carried with loud cheers.

S. B. JEWETT moved that H. G. WARNER, of Monroe, be nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for the office of Clerk of Appeals.

L. B. SHEPARD seconded the motion—

Whereupon several motions were made to amend, substituting the names of Messrs. OSBORN, of Cheautauque, DAYTON, of Niagara, and others, but all were lost. After which, Mr. WARNER was nominated by acclamation.

An announcement was made for a meeting of young men in delegations this afternoon, in order to prepare for a mass meeting of the young men of the Democratic Party, supporting BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

Three cheers were given for the entire State ticket.

Judge BEARDSLEY then moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate two electors of the State at large. He did so with the purpose of nominating one in the expectation that the other would be nominated by the gentleman from New-York who had previously moved in that matter.

JOHN COCHRANE here rose to a point of order, and said the resolution offered by him was laid on the table till the completion of the State ticket, and should now be taken up according to parliamentary rules; but although he considered the motion of the gentleman from Oneida discourteous and made in a cold-hearted manner, yet for the good of the great Democratic Party he would waive this point of order until after the electors of the State at large were chosen, when he would call up the resolution.

The Chair said the consideration of the resolution on the table was the first business in order.

Mr. COCHRANE desired to waive that point and give the motion of Judge BEARDSLEY precedence.

The CHAIR—Then the motion of the gentleman from Oneida will be entertained.

Judge BEARDSLEY then nominated ADDISON GARDNER for one of the electors at large.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD now rose and said, that in the same spirit that the gentleman who had last spoken he desired to nominate, as the other elector at large, DAVID L. SEYMOUR, and accompanied the nomination by a very flattering compliment to Mr. SEYMOUR.

Mr. GRAVES, of Steuben, moved as a substitute for the names already mentioned those of HORATIO SEYMOUR and GERRIT C. BROWSON.

Gov. SEYMOUR—Mr. President, this cannot be. I am not to be put down from the high position assigned me last night. To carry through this campaign I must be without the trammel of nomination. I trust that the first nominations, so properly made, will be carried through with entire unanimity.

Loud cheering followed this speech, and ADDISON GARDINER and DAVID L. SEYMOUR were immediately nominated by acclamation Electors at large.

JOHN COCHRANE then moved for the adoption of the resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of one from each Congressional District to select for the Electoral ticket four names to be submitted by the delegates from the Congressional Districts.

H. S. CUTTING hoped the motion would not prevail. There were thirty-five Congressional Districts, so there must be a majority on the Committee, one way or the other, and wherever the representatives from a Congressional District could not agree on a candidate, this Committee would decide in a manner that would not be acceptable to one side or the other.

After a warm and somewhat bad-tempered debate, Mr. COCHRANE's resolution was adopted.

S. B. JEWETT moved that the Delegates from each Judicial District nominate two members each, to serve on the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Without definite action being taken upon this motion, it was proposed that the Convention take a recess till 2 o'clock. Cries of "No, no." Much confusion prevailed in the Convention—a dozen speaking at once.

L. B. SHEPARD desired to say that the Committee on resolutions had not yet met.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the Convention go into an informal session for ten minutes, in order to enable the Chair to select and announce the Committee on the Electoral Ticket. Carried.

The various delegations then assembled in groups in different parts of the Hall, and amidst confusion worse confounded, JOHN COCHRANE appealed to the Convention, for the Chair could not select his Committee amidst the noise, and asked that the Convention take a recess till 2 o'clock. Adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, and the Chairman announced the Committee on the Electoral Ticket as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	W. Sidney Smith.	2.	John Rice.
3.	P. G. Malone.	4.	Henry H. Howard.
5.	W. P. McCormick.	6.	John Cochrane, Chairman.
7.	—— Richardson.		
9.	Gouverneur Kemble.	8.	W. W. Laugu.
11.	D. E. Otney.	10.	Samuel Fowler.
13.	J. L. Holmes.	12.	H. Hogeboom.
15.	J. Thompson.	14.	Peter Cagger.
17.	J. Tillinghast.	16.	P. P. Ellsworth.
19.	R. A. Leslie.	18.	J. Spraker.
21.	Edward Tompkins.	20.	S. Vandeusen.
23.	Alfred Fox.	22.	D. P. Brewster.
25.	Pomeroy Incher.	24.	T. G. Alvord.
27.	H. D. Barto, Jr.	26.	T. M. Howell.
29.	O. Rice.	28	W. C Rhodes.
31.	E. Williams, Jr.	0.	Dean Richmond.
33.	T. A. Osborne.	2.	John Gauson.

Mr. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, moved the appointment of a Committee of Three to inform the candidates of their nomination. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. ROSSITER, S. B. JEWETT and Judge BEARDSLEY.

S. B. JEWETT moved that the Chair be requested to telegraph to Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, informing them that the Democracy of New-York had united and had nominated a State ticket; that they had declared their intention to carry the State, and intended to redeem the pledge.

The motion was adopted with loud applause.

The Chair then announced the following as the State Central Committee:

Dist.	
1	John Kelley and P. B. Sweeney.
2	Samuel Fowler and W. H. Ludlow.
3	P. Cagger and Geo. Belch.
4	B. G. Stone and B. H. Cushney.
5	J. M. Jacrox and H. Green.
6	H. A. Beebe and H. Hubbard.
7	J. L. Lewis and John Porter.
8	H. W. Rogers and Dean Richmond.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions being called for, Gov. SEYMOUR said that there was cause for much gratification that the Committee, composed equally of persons from the two sections of the Democracy into which the party were formerly divided, could now present a serious of resolutions on principles to the Convention with entire unanimity. He then read the following resolutions, which were received with loud applause.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democrats of New-York and of the Union upon the auspicious results of the deliberations of this Convention, by which all animosities and divisions of the past have been buried and a new career opened to the Democrats of New York, in which united in heart and action, harmonized in sentiment, and consolidated in organization, they will restore that brilliant era in political history, when New-York, at once the champion of State Rights and firmest defender of the Union, led forward the Confederated States in the cause of Constitutional liberty and the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That we especially rejoice over the fact of our union at this time, and at the spirit of self-sacrifice that has secured it, because it enables us to pledge the State of New-York to the cause and the candidates of the Democracy presented at the Cincinnati Convention; that we cordially approve of the candidates, and recognize in the tried statesman JAMES BUCHANAN, and in his gallant associate, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, men intrenched in the hearts of the people, and worthy of the unanimous, devoted, and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of the State and the Union.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the platform and principles adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati, because they exhibit the Democracy of the Union in its true attribute, as a party of broad and generous sympathies and earnest patriotism—not sectional, proscriptive, nor distrustful of the people, but embracing every portion of the Union in its affections, and acknowledging unreservedly the equality of the States, defending the rights of man, self-government, and civil and religious equality of all citizens, irrespective of tests of creed or birth, faithful to the interests of the people, and ready to make all sacrifices to defend the national honor, and extend the example of the glorious institutions, and influence, and power of our country's name abroad.

Resolved, That every year's experience serves to confirm the justice and wisdom of the Democratic policy in regard to our public works and the finances of the State, and we invite the electors to contrast the profligacy, extravagance and error pursued by both branches of the Opposition, by which the Treasury has become impoverished, the tax-payers grievously burdened, and still unfinished canals threatening an increased load of debt, with the economical, energetic and successful administration of affairs under the Democratic auspices, and to decide for themselves which party are the truest friends of the canals, and the most faithful guardians of the people's interests.

Resolved, That we regard the nomination of FREMONT and FILLMORE for the Presidency by the two factions into which the traditional enemies of the Democracy are now divided, as equally repugnant to the true sentiments of the American people, and alike characterized by a spirit of bigotry and intolerance, at war with the genius of our institutions—that we believe the people of these States will repel the attempt made in the name of these candidates to organize sectional and sectarian parties, the preponderance of which would inevitably corrupt our institutions and establish a tyranny as intolerable as eventually to destroy the union of the States.

Resolved, That we repel and deny every charge that tends to separate the National character of the Democratic Party by attributing to it sectional positions, either Provincial or Territorial in character; that we point to the entire unanimity of the Democratic Senators of Congress in the vote upon the passage of the bill for the pacification of Kansas, as timely and gratifying proof of the union of principle that actuates the Democracy from its support to the practical treatment of Territorial [illegible] wise and just provisions contained therein as a free fair, and unprejudiced [illegible] which they may be required to act, [illegible] approval of the patriotic [illegible] that the organization with which [illegible] cal conflict and [illegible] to their removal by [illegible]

Resolved, That the recent decision of the Court and the public sentiment of the State, vindicating the Constitution and rights of the citizen against the summary and inquisitorial provisions of the coercive temperance acts, is evidence of the justice of the course of the Democracy of this State in opposition to that measure, and that while we regard the cause of public morality worthy of the most earnest solicitude of Government, we believe that it can never be observed by the disregard of the practical rights of the citizen or the sacred obligations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we recommend to electors the nominations this day made for State Officers and for Presidential Electors, as every way worthy of their confidence and support, and that we invite the Democrats of the several Counties and Districts to consolidate their union and perfect their organizations, so as to secure a full canvass of votes, and by free discussion of principles upon platforms and by the press, to rouse the people to a sense of the magnitude of the issues before them, confident that a full vote will prove a Democratic victory, and that the united hosts of the Democracy have only to be brought into action to realize the aspirations of every democratic heart, and to enable us to proclaim once more that New-York is redeemed.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Loud cries were here made for Gov. SEYMOUR, who, in response, came forward and said it was hardly just to call upon an exhausted man to speak to an exhausted audience. He knew of nothing more that could be said—knew of no words calculated in any degree to add force or influence to the action of the Convention. They had done that in the few hours just past that had blended them together so pleasantly as to drive from men's minds the day of the week. He congratulated the Democracy heartily on the glorious union that had been accomplished. He had recently stood on the shores of the great lakes, and but a few days since was on the banks of the Mississippi, and was thence called to the shores of the Potomac, and into Connecticut, in order to advocate the principles of the Democracy, when those principles were in the least favor. Wherever he had been, and whoever he had met, he had found earnest solicitude on the part of all to know what the Democracy of New-York were about to do in their State Convention. He could assure the Convention that he could hardly appreciate the full force and value of their action in uniting the party, whose whole history had been honorable from its first existence to the present day. The people of this State generally cannot conceive how deeply the Democracy of the rest of the Union have studied, and how much they have grieved over the dissensions among the Democracy of New-York. This was especially apparent in Cincinnati, where were gathered men from all the States of the Union, who remembered the days when this State had sent the truest and sternest Democrats the world had ever seen in one Convention, who remembered when that Convention was in session the State of New-York, whose future greatness was then apparent, stood there to say, "We neither ask nor will take under this Government. We are not about to frame any more power than is given to the feeblest State in the Confederacy." Gov. SEYMOUR continued to review the State of New-York throughout her political history, showing she had always opposed oppressive acts as now she opposed interference by coercion with morals, encroachments on religious rights, and usurpations in State sovereignty. He held that although they opposed two political parties, they opposed but one great political heresy. The Know-Nothings and Republicans, he considered alike in proscription, intolerance and bigotry, and only kept apart by personal quarrels. He defended ably and eloquently the Democracy against the charge that they were responsible for the Missouri outrages in Kansas. In the charges made by their opponents they found they had been barking up the wrong tree. They who held that the great Democratic Party should be disgraced because of the violence used by one member of the party, quite forget that they had placed in nomination a man who had done the same thing. Mr. SEYMOUR concluded by urging that every honorable exertion be made for the election of the entire ticket.

JOHN COCHRANE then reported the following Electoral ticket, stating it was as recommended by the delegations from the Congressional Districts;

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	J. W. Lawrence.	18.	D. D. Campbell.
2.	J. S. Thorne.	19.	W. Waters.
3.	J. W. Brown.	20.	J. Striker.
4.	Michael Tuomey.	21.	M. Jackson.
5.	W. M. Tweed.	22.	S. T. Fairchild.
6.	John Oechraue.	23.	A. Foster.
7.	D. Kennedy.	24.	J. P. Haskins.
8.	E. Cooper.	25.	A. Elmendorf.
9.	B. Brandreth.	26	G. M. Horton.
10.	J. P. Tremaine.	27.	N. Halsey.
11.	D. W. Woolsey.	28.	R. P. Wisner.
12.	R. Reed	29.	G. K. Clark.
13.	G. R. Davies.	30.	M. B. Lampson.
14.	J. R. Plumb.	31.	C. Lee.
15.	J. Willard.	32.	J. P. Vanderpool.
16.	W. C. Watson.	33.	E. Hanson.
17.	F. Lansing.		

Mr. CUYLER, of Wayne, objected to the report so far as the 25th District was concerned. The name reported was not the one recommended by the delegates. Injustice had been done the representatives of that District, and he characterized the report as false on its face.

Mr. HOWELL, of Canandaigua explained that the name was changed in order to preserve the equilibrium between the Hards and Softs.

A warm and angry debate ensued.

Mr. COCHRANE implored members to be discreet, and drop this discussion. He was sorry the report had been stigmatized as false, and he moved to substitute the name of J. C. MYERS in place of Mr. EHNENDORF.

After considerable excitement the motion was adopted.

Col. MING asked if a person holding an office under the United States was not prohibited, by the Constitution, from being on an Electoral ticket?

The Chair said he was.

Col. MING said a member of that Committee just reported from New-York, was a Federal office-holder.

JOHN COCHRANE—If the gentleman is addressing his remarks to me—

Col. MING—I asked the question of the Chair—not of you.

Mr. COCHRANE—I am not speaking to the gentleman, but to the Chair; and probably I should not be addressing a gentleman at all if I were speaking to the delegate who has just taken his seat.

Excitement and cries of "order, order."

Mr. COCHRANE proceeded to say, he withdrew his name in favor of JAMES C. WILLETT, who was thereupon substituted on the ticket.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, then moved for a vote of thanks to the President and officers of the Convention.

Motion carried.

Mr. RICE, of Monroe, moved that the proceedings of the Convention be printed in the New-York *Daily News*, and the Albany *Atlas and Argus*. Motion carried.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. TREMAINE, COCHRANE and KELLY, and after a brief address from the Chair adjourned *sine die*.

Congratulatory Dispatch from Mr. Buchanan.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 31—P. M.

The following answer was received from Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN to the telegraphic message addressed him by the President of the Convention, informing him of the union of the Democratic Party of the State.

To WM. C. CRANE, Esq., *President of the Consolidated Democratic Convention of the New-York Democracy:*

Mr. BUCHANAN has received the resolution of the Consolidated Convention of the New-York Democracy. Their union, at this eventful crisis, is one of the grandest events in our history. Our car will now weather the storm of fanaticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole Southern country will hail this reunion as a rainbow in the clouds, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister States. (Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Democratic Meeting in Market Hall.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 31—10 P. M.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in Market Hall this evening. Eloquent speeches were made by JOHN COCHRANE and other members of the Convention.

Dummy Engines on the Hudson River Railroad.

Three dummy engines, it is stated, are shortly to be introduced on the Hudson River Railroad, to take the place of horses in drawing cars to and from the Chambers-street station to Thirty-first-street. At present about one hundred horses are used, and a hard job they make of it. The Railroad pays the horse drivers six shillings a car from Thirty-first-street to Chambers-street, five shillings to Canal-street, and four shillings to Twelfth-street. The dummy used sometime since was money saved to the road, but its introduction was compelled by the Street Commissioner. This objection has now been removed.

The Rain and the Heat.

The rain which fell yesterday and last evening measured four-tenths of an inch, and was of the temperature of 76 degrees in the morning and 76 degrees in the evening. In the evening there was thunder and lightning. Meteors have been noticed in the atmosphere for the last three nights. To-day at 3 P. M. the temperature rose to ninety-six (96) degrees—this is the twentieth day of the heated term. The accounts from abroad as well as the observations here show that the last six days of intense heat were commenced and closed by lightning.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 30, 1856. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

BREAKING GROUND.

THE RIDE OUT—A VIEW FROM CYPRESS HILL—THE NATURAL BASIN.

Speeches by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mayor Hall and Judge Morse.

Cypress Hill, or, as it is henceforth to be called "Ridge Wood," about five miles distant from Brooklyn Centre, received a spade thrust in its bowels yesterday, which will cause it to be visited and gratefully remembered by the water-loving people of the City of Churches, as long as water runs in the stream-beds of Long Island, and can be conveyed through ironpipes to within reach of their thirsting lips. The time when the question of "a pure and sufficient supply of water for the city of Brooklyn" was first agitated, is only within the memory of those reverend and much respected gentlemen who served their country when the revolutionary fortifications were in progress of erection, on the line of which Fort Green was the most prominent and the most effective point; but the day on which the soil of Cypress Hill was penetrated by a shining spade in the hands of Mayor HALL—the first tangible effort towards a realization of their hopes—will be remembered not only by those who were present but by the multitudes who will derive health and pleasure from the consummation of the work which was yesterday so well begun. But to the report. In response to an invitation from the Directors who for the present have the management of the work, several hundred persons, among whom were many of the prominent men of the city, entered stages at the City Hall, at 3 o'clock, and proceeded without much delay to that part of Cypress Hill on which the authorities have resolved to erect the principal reservoir. A better situation for a public institution, which is certain to attract large numbers of the people, could not have been selected. It has the advantage of offering from its altitude the best position on the island for the distribution of water to the city, and at the same time of affording to the lover of romantically beautiful scenery the best view of its surrounding natural and artificial beauties, that is within easy reach of the residents of either New-York or Brooklyn. And besides, the spot selected forms a surprisingly perfect natural basin, which must do much towards lessening the expense of that portion of the work.

After having surveyed the ground for some time, listened to the music performed by Stewart's Brooklyn Band, taken a peep at the "lemon-soda stands," and admired the flags which were unfurled from the platform erected for the speakers, the assembly, which now numbered nearly one thousand, congregated in the vicinity of the orators of the day, and listened with that attention and pleasure which the sentiments announced and the importance of the occasion deserved. As soon as they were gathered,

Rev. Mr. JANEWAY advanced and said: We have assembled here, my friends, this afternoon, and it is proper that in all our work we should recognize the existence and the superintending care of Almighty God. Before the proceedings commence I wish that we may invoke His blessing, for without Him there is nothing strong and nothing holy; and I would request Rev. Dr. KENNADAY to offer up a prayer to Almighty God, that the lives and health of those who may be employed in the laborious parts of this work, may be preserved; that those who are or who may hereafter be appointed to superintend it, may have wisdom, knowledge and prudence, and that the community may have such confidence in their doings as will inspire them to persevere until the end; that the waters, when they shall flow through the city, shall be the means of promoting the health and comfort of those who shall succeed us to the latest generation.

Rev. Dr. KENNADAY, in compliance with the announcement of the previous speaker, offered an appropriate prayer.

Mr. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President of the Board of Directors, now came forward and gave the following

HISTORY OF THE EFFORTS FOR WATER.

It is known by you all that the citizens of Brooklyn have long felt the necessity for a full supply of pure water, that they might enjoy in common with other and sister cities. That many plans have been formed, both by the City Corporation and by companies chartered by the Legislature of the State, all of which have agreed upon the abundant supply of water; but from various causes, and conflicting interests, all have been defeated until the present.

In April, 1853, the Legislature of the State chartered the Nassau Water Company, naming for its first Directors several gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn of high respectability, giving them full power for the purpose of supplying the consolidated city of Brooklyn with pure and wholesome water, and also authorizing the city to subscribe to its stock $1,300, and to issue and sell its bonds to pay for the same.

In April of the present year there was a meeting called at the City Hall, to take into consideration the subject of supplying the city with water. At this meeting a small Committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The result of their labor was submitted to the City Council, through the able report of their Water Committee, who cordially coöperated with the Committee of citizens in maturing the plan since adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor.

This plan was the virtual adoption of the Nassau Water Company, as the organ of the city for carrying out this great object, and for the purpose of arriving at this end, that is water for the public good, and the only thing. The gentlemen first named as Directors of the Company, eschewing the certainty of making money out of the same, if carried out in a private stock company, have cordially transferred their interest in the same to the city, and have allowed them to nominate Directors of said Company from the citizens of Brooklyn, who should act for them, and, as Water Commissioners, begin and carry on this great work, amounting to something over $4,000,000 for the sole interest of the public, independent and free from all political or personal interests.

In commencing this work, the whole of which belongs to the City of Brooklyn, the Directors have felt it incumbent upon them to invite the City authorities and citizens generally to meet them on this beautiful hill designed for the reservoir ground, and ask Hon. GEO. HALL, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, that he will, here, in behalf and as representing the City, commence the work by breaking ground, after which we hope some of the distinguished gentlemen present will address you.

The Directors having secured the efficient services of Mr. JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, as their Chief Engineer, and having great confidence in the contractors, Messrs. H. S. WELLS & Co., whose untiring energy and perseverance have become proverbial, would now pledge themselves to their fellow-citizens that they will spare no pains, relying upon their combined operation and the blessing of Providence in bringing the work, now about being commenced, to a speedy and successful termination, when, if God spares our lives, we shall hope to meet you again, not as now at the commencement of a great enterprise, but at its consummation—when our hopes shall have become fruition, when our abundant supply of pure and wholesome water in the City of Brooklyn shall bear witness to the faithfulness with which we have executed our trust.

I now call upon Hon. GEORGE HALL, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, to perform his part.

In response to the call—

REMARKS OF MAYOR HALL.

Mayor HALL came forward and congratulated his fellow-citizens on the commencement of this fortunate event—this matter of so great an importance to the city of Brooklyn, procuring for it a full and generous flow of waters. It was gratifying to them to know that that this project meets the approbation of the citizens of Brooklyn almost, if not entirely, by a universal declaration in favor: if it had not heard of anybody that objected to this plan, and the mode of carrying it out. This was certainly gratifying, and would be a stimulant to those engaged in it to press it forward. There was no opposition to this work; it was the work of the people, and it was for the people, and the people hailed this event with joy. [Applause.] It was important to the city of Brooklyn in many points of view—first, for the health and cleanliness of the city; it was important, too, for the increase in the value of property it would produce; it would enlarge their city manufacturing interest, and would add to their population—a good and wholesome population, too—by attracting thither industrious mechanics and artisans; it would bring to them capital, it would reduce their taxes, and, in many other ways, serve them materially. He was satisfied that this work, when completed, would pay to the City of Brooklyn 100 per cent in the shape of profit. [Loud applause.] When he looked back upon the city of Brooklyn within his own lifetime, (and that was not very long, for he did not pretend to be a very old man yet,) when he looked back and saw what Brooklyn was and what it now is, its growth appeared to him to be almost miraculous. He would just ask them what they would be in a few years, should they consent to the request of New-York which was rapping at their doors for admittance. [Long laughter and applause.]

When Hon. Mr. HALL had concluded he proceeded to break ground, after which Rev. Dr. KENNADAY was introduced, and spoke to substance as follows:

REMARKS OF REV. MR. KENNADAY.

Local attachment is not inconsistent with that benevolence which respects the interests of humanity at large. Indeed, it may be questioned whether any man can properly appreciate the claims of our common humanity, who does not cherish in his warmest affections an ardent regard for the endearments of home. The public welfare is ordinarily the most effectually promoted by those who illustrate in their private deportment that purity which benefits the Commonwealth,

"All private virtue is the public fund,
As that abounds; the State decays or thrives,
Each should contribute to the public stock;
And he who lends the most, is most his country's friend."

I have made these remarks to indicate my conviction that there are local occasions when a community may feel the "pride of place," and mingle in the common congratulations of those who rejoice in an event which brings unusual happiness to their respective homes. Such is the occasion of our present assembling, when we come to inaugurate an enterprise which promises the most lasting good to this great and growing city.

Born in the neighboring city of New-York, and residing at various periods, for many years in this city, I have ever felt a deep interest in the welfare of Brooklyn; and various occasions of interest have occurred, leaving strong and pleasant impressions upon my mind. Among the subjects of earliest recollection, I remember witnessing the gathering of the bones of the martyrs who perished on board the prison-ship. These bones had bleached upon your shores, washed by a thousand tides, until they were collected, and with great public interest were placed within a receptacle intended to be but temporary; that they were to rest in this receptacle until "the resurrection on the last day," was not then expected, for I remember it was then the general expectation that the patriotism of the living would at an early day evince its respect for the honored dead. At a later period, I remember mingling with school-mates, numbered with "patriotic diggers," who thronged these heights to rear the fortifications which were to protect our great metropolis from the formidable fleets then floating in our offing. We worked as though the safety of the whole country depended upon our toil, and in the thoughts of boyhood, fleets were an easy conquest. Subsequently, while residing here as a pastor, I saw the village of Brooklyn pass into the manhood of a city. Your honored Mayor, who has just broken ground in the beginning of your work, was the last President of that village and the first Mayor of the city; and I congratulate him in the high privilege of performing this introductory act of an enterprise so intimately associated with that cause in which he has ever cherished so deep an interest—the cause of cold water. At a still later day I mingled with many now present in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the City Hall, and I remember well the statement which many evinced as the distinguished orator on that occasion endeavored to convince the assembly, that the location of that Hall was not too remote from the populous part of the city in that day. And now I rejoice in mingling in the pleasure of an occasion so full of interest to the present and the future of our city. It is a peculiarity of Providence to associate his benefits with human effort. Far up in the kingdom of Abyssinia, at the base of a mountain, there are two fountains which form the source of the Nile, which mighty river gives verdure and food to Upper and Lower Egypt, and yet, by the construction of canals, these waters are rendered subservient to the welfare of the country by the skill and toil of man. So is it generally. And Providence has placed in the bosom of this beautiful island those waters which in their future flowing through the iron arteries that are to spread their framework under the surface of your city, are to carry the streams of refreshing and purity not only to the garden of the opulent, where rainbows shall smile over flower and fountain, but to slake the thirst of the humblest child, and to cheer the cottage of the poor.

This day our Mayor, like Moses in the wilderness, strikes the desert spot, and the gladdened stream is to come forth to bless the people. For seven years this question has occupied the public attention, and now the hour of decision has come, and His Honor, like the ancient prophet, unlocks the long pent up waters, and we rejoice in the sound of an abundance of rain. It is "as the sound of many waters." May the divine blessing conduct this work to its completion, and may the glory of our city be that purity which comes from the waters of a better world, and may the glory of our common country mingle with the approval of him who is "the fountain of living waters."

REMARKS OF REV. DR. STORRS.

Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS was subsequently introduced and briefly addressed the assemblage. If, he said, he who gave a cup of cold water to the thirsty received a blessing, what thanks should be given to those who take up the lake, or a series of lakes, and pour them into a city, to run through every street, bubble out in every house, and sparkle on every table, as long, as the old Indian treaties used to say, as grass grows and water runs? They had had heretofore, in Brooklyn, three out of the four elements of the old chemistry in great abundance. They had the earth, the air, and the fire; and now they were about to provide themselves with the fourth—water—the water which was to refresh and delight them all.

Mr. PRENTICE then came forward and said that Dr. BETHUNE was present, and had kindly consented to say a few words. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE advanced amid renewed applause, and said:

I confess, my friends and fellow citizens, that that consent to which my good friend, Mr. PRENTICE, has alluded, was yielded reluctantly, and the more so, because you have had presented before you this day, already, two clergymen, and you are called to listen to a third. It is a sign that our friend PRENTICE has great confidence in your love of stated preaching. [Laughter.]

But, at the same time, it is not so good a testimony to the character of the public speakers of the city of Brooklyn. One would suppose from this circumstance that the clergy of Brooklyn were the only public speakers. But there is not a night that is not made more or less hideous by some political meeting, in which there are scores of orators ready to compete for the applause of the multitude on one side or the other. [Renewed laughter.] They can be as eloquent as possible upon the interests of men, white and black, hundreds of miles off, but water—yes, *water*, my friends, has no power to inspire them with eloquence. [Applause and Laughter.] It must be the unpopularity of the theme. [Great laughter.] Among the happy events this day is this, that I have got higher up in the world to-day than I ever expected to be on Long Island. [Laughter.] I had really no idea that any point of the island of ours was so sublime as the one which we now occupy. But when it comes to be the source from which streams of health and cleanliness shall be poured down through our wide streets and numerous squares, we shall look, or those who come after us will look, to this hill with thanksgiving in their hearts to God, not forgetting their fathers who remembered them on this happy day. [Applause.] My friends, among the things which deserve most to be thought of by us in this country is that no generation can live for itself—no man of us can live for himself alone. In the old world of Europe the population is fixed—the character of the population is fixed. The houses are centuries old; the costumes of the lower classes of the people are centuries old; everything is driven in the ruts of usage and prejudice, and ignorance. But in our country all is active with life. The village of yesterday will be the city of to-morrow. The [illegible] in the wilderness is promising to become the centre of a large population. No man can tell when he sets a tree, or when he plants a field, how great an influence his act is to exert upon

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

[illegible] Two.

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There is perhaps, no more lucky spot on earth than this Duchy of Nassau, blessed by nature with such rich fertilities. It produces on the Hochheimer estate, that most delicious of Rhine wines, the *liebfrauenmilch*, which has stolen through so many epicurean veins spreading soft delights. It contains, too, the most efficacious mineral springs, the Seltzer and Fachingen waters being known all over the world. The soil had evidently been agitated formerly by vast volcanic explosions, as a subtle fire still runs through its arteries, and the streets of Wiesbaden glow beneath your feet with the heat that rises from the soil beneath. Wiesbaden is full of old men, on account of the beneficial effect of the Springs on the gout, and of military men on account of their soothing influence on women. This gives it a kind of *lazaretto* look which not even the sparkling eyes of beauty can efface. The approaches to Wiesbaden are magnificent, either from Mayence through Biebrich, where the Duke of Nassau's palace looks out romantically on the Rhine, or from Frankfort through the Taunus mountains, passing the ruined old castle of Falkenstein, every step hallowed by beauties of nature and memorials of history. The voluptuous Romans basked at Wiesbaden springs. Charlemagne built a castle and Otho the Great resided there. In the forty thousand volumes of the Duke of Nassau's library in Wiesbaden are many singular and curious relics, and strangers look with astonishment at the visions of St. Hildegarde and other great antiquities. But the magnificent Kursaal looming upon fifty light marble columns, the splendid hotels, "the four quarters," "the hotel of England" and others, and the elegant crowds of rich and fashionable from the neighboring cities of Frankfort and Mayence, in addition to the crowds of foreigners, especially English and Germans, from all parts of Germany, make of Wiesbaden the most complete of watering places, if not, like Baden, the most brilliant.

Baden is not for the gay, the healthy, the fashionable, the glittering, but Wiesbaden for the stately, the accomplished and substantial. The many persons of wealth who abound there in the Summer constantly attract there intriguing French actresses, and shrewd ladies of all degrees, who coquet with the Berthmans, the bankers, and the crowd of Princes who stroll at evening along the Kursaal.

Many, indeed, of the great lions of the musical world and that of literature and the fine arts, may be seen at Wiesbaden towards the close of the Baden season. With Meyerbeer and many members of his family it was a favorite resort, and they might be seen, at evening, in a beautiful and happy group, on which Page or Hicks would dwell with rapture, enjoying themselves in fresh and innocent delight in the garden of "The Four Seasons." Finance sends, too, its great nabobs—the Mendelssohns, of Berlin, the Hennes of Hamburg, and some of the Rothschilds, whose keen Jewish calculating look, even in hours and amid scenes of pleasure, mark their character and race. The Sinas or Fakeles of Vienna go to Carlsbad or Topleitz, but the financiers of Dantzic, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Moscow, Frankfort and Breslau are mostly to be met with at Baden and Wiesbaden. Indeed, all the Merchant Princes of Hamburg, Bremen, London, find so many representatives among the notables at Baden, that not only financiering quadrille and whist parties, and financiering billiard games and financiering hunting and riding expeditions may be got up, but even amateur "changes," so great is the congregation of mammonites of all nations or degrees. There is really hardly a pleasanter or more agreeable sight than to watch the gay, brilliant crowds gathered round the billiard tables, enjoying that noble game which furnishes such healthy exercise and pleasurable delight. Over the chess board, too, are found the wiser and sager among the crowds. All are busy and engaged, and an air of life and animation reigns over everything, presenting a most charming contrast to the weary, dawdling, gouging, dressing, do-nothing life of watering places here, where hour after hour women parade, starched and stiffed, up and down a piazza, with flounces and wits set like quills upon a porcupine, against the [illegible] dress of any one whose monetary status is not strictly defined.

One of the strange anomalies of Wiesbaden is, that while the Duke gets enriched by the rent of the gambling houses, and the strangers corrupt the citizens of Nassau are by law forbidden to gamble. Prince Emil, of Hesse Darmstadt, is one of the most passionate gamblers at the bank of Wiesbaden. He may be seen every day making for the *rouge et noir* table, followed by his valet, who carries after him a huge bag of coins. The deference which is still paid to these princelettes is incredible, yet much of the ludicrous is already mixed with it, and a few years more and the last vestige of deference will be gone. The Americans, who are now almost as numerous as the travelers of any other country, and extremely popular from their free manners and free purse, do much and will do more to democratize Europe. In Germany the republican mine is beneath, and requires but a short shaft to reach it.

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Much more than the luxuriant fare, the sparkling wines, the fascinating toilets, the gorgeous uniforms, the dashing horses, the glittering equipages, more even than the splendor of nature around, the reminiscences of the Roman and feudal Germans, the touch of the picturesque and thrill of the romantic—more even than all these do those impressions on which we have dwelt constitute that main spirit, that indefinable effluence of social electricity, of affinity of culture and grace of manner, which establish the vast superiority to our mind of Baden and many other German, French and Italian watering places over those in England and, still more so, of America. It is the culture of continental Europe, deep set in the heart of the people, refined by time and chastened by taste, surrounding the greatest accomplishments with modesty and modifying the boisterous swagger of ignorance and pretension; it is this culture, the growth of ages, which clings to the soil of Baden, and with all the drawbacks and sad interminglings we have pointed out, is the compact, all-pervading, all-refining, all-beautifying, all-refreshing power, which is the radiator of Baden life, attracting, donbtless, as light ever does, many moths, who either burn their little wings or keep off at prudent distance, but gathering in its rays many of those who add a splendor and radiance to the lustre of Baden Baden Summer life.

But we must say to Baden farewell and bid the dissolving view upon our canvas glide away. And now the Kursaal and the lovely mountains that look on it become more dim, and the gay clang of sound and the soft voice of music falls more faintly at our feet like the whisper of the echo of some strange song in the East, and minarets, and towers, and pavilions steal into their stead, until the confused shapes break into clear form, and Brighton stands before us, with its gorgeous parade and chain-piers, and merrie white cliffs, in whose arms the sea sleeps lovingly. Of its pleasures and pastimes, its beauties and defects, we will speak upon another day.

[illegible] beautiful spots, wherewith to relieve the monotony of any one place, however beautiful.

We have not alluded to the musical passion which, as it were, fills the soul of Germany. This is self-evident. Yet nowhere has the passion such power over every heart as at Baden and its surrounding Summer resorts. There is much, indeed, in the culture of mind of many of those who come to the Germaa wateringplaces, and much in their heartfelt love of music and the fine arts, to be worthy of the emulation of England and America and the world over. Yet is there much, also, of the corruption that always accompanies excess of fashion and bloated idleness, and that horrible gambling *furore* which surrounds even its brightest beauties with an uncomfortable odor of vice.

Let us glance at Baden as a picture! In the height of season a crowd of princes, not only real princes, with crown and sceptre, but princes of art, of commerce, of finance, of fashion, and of science, make up the *elite* of Baden, surrounded by a galaxy of beautiful women of every hue, shape, and country, from the German serene highness to the majestic French actress, from the haughty Russian princess to the modest English draught's woman. Now picture this crowd of dazzling-looking men and brilliant-looking women, escorted by generals, colonels and captains, not of the mushroom absurd class one meets here, but real officers of the English, French, Russian, German and Turkish army and navy, and ever hovering around these men of mark and women of elegance, two great crowds—one the respectable crowd of gentlemanly-looking men and lady-like looking women, of cultivated tastes but only average abilities and position—the other the infamous crowds of loafers, *roués*, of intellectual burglars and æsthetical pickpockets, German barons without baronies, Hungarian counts without country, Irish landlords without land, Italian princes without principalities, but all superbly dressed and of gracious address, and insinuating themselves on the one hand with the notables by their obsequiousness and with the respectable by their pretensiousness, but leaving wherever they breathe a certain slime upon the atmosphere. The cloven foot is visible throughout. But only to those bent on seeing. The surface is all smooth and smiling. The notables gamble, the respectabilities gamble, and the vagabonds are protected by that very general participation in their propensities which they possess only in a higher degree, or which they have not the artfulness or good fortune to conceal by hypocrisy or dissemble by position. Yet with all this corruption, the aspect of the whole picture is singularly fascinating.

How could it be otherwise? Here brilliant equipages of princes, there high-bred horses palpitating with joy at their proud mistresses' pressure, uniforms throwing flashes of gold and silver, breasts decorated with ribbons vying in color with the rainbow, hosts of women's faces refined by culture, lit up with delight, beaming with elegance, costly jewels, Eastern shawls, rapturous toilets, princes enough to form at any time a congress at Vienna, nobles enough to summon at any moment a congregation of aristocrats, gathered from all the corners of the feudal ages, merchant princes enough to form at any moment a magnificent exchange, financiers enough to arrange a loan on the spot without difficulty, composers enough to create operas for a season, painters enough to sketch the faces of a whole generation, belles enough to make the world giddy with flirtation, and beaux enough to supply a whole empire with husbands, if they were only in a fit state to marry. Now fancy all this Babel of elegance, fame, taste, flutter, and swagger, congregating in such a lovely spot as Baden, surrounded by all that is most invigorating in picturesque, and most touching in romantic scenery. Faro for the restless and the swindlers. Convereation for the intellectual and virtuous. Riding for the impetuous and energetic. Flirting for the sentimental and poetical. Woods for the romantic and retiring. Front for the angler. Game for the sportsman. A charming *cuisine* for the gourmand. Sparkling hock for the inebriate. A gaze at princes for the servile. Admiration of epaulettes for the silly. Sneers of book-makers at the snobs. Sneere of moneyed men at the book-makers. Sneere of aristocrats at the moneyed men. Sneere of the students at the aristocrats. Women taking the lion's share of all, and the observer looking on and smiling at all the mutual inter sneering. Thus the world wags at Baden, as it wags elsewhere.

But behind this confusion of picture there stands one beautiful relief, which throws a delightful air over the whole canvas—that is, a universal amenity of manner. Amongst the galaxy of brilliant, splendid, elegant, distinguished women, there are, also, ever many of lower taste and inferior culture, but even these soon catch that talismanic touch of cosmopolitan gracefulness, which, if not a true evidence of genuine culture, is, at any rate, a beautiful counterfeit, and there being none of that peculiar feeling of distrust and bitterness which morose faces, and selfish looks, and narrow, crooked manners create, to throw its deadening influence on social life, those who are deficient in natural or organized power, not being reminded constantly of their inferiority, gratefully strive to render themselves, by amenity and grace of bearing, at least worthy of the atmosphere in which they move. The crowds of men, too, superior by their rank, station or genius, carry themselves with a charming simplicity which, although in some it may be affectation to be taken for condescension, still gives to their intercourse with those beneath them in influence or inferior to them in culture, intellect and genius, a touch of good-natured equality which is seldom found in this land even of professed democracy.

Puny, poor, miserly natures alone ever wrap themselves up in their little brief dignity; and so loosely does that dignity hang about them that, with constant fear of its dropping, and the effort to hold the wretched folds together, the unnatural exertion marks their features with furrows, and gathers somhre, selfish, crooked wrinkles round their eyes, and strangers, whenever they come near such as these, feel chilled and cramped. Icicles of selfishness hang down in the air, and warm, genial words are frozen before they are born. Lots of this class are to be found here, and many at English watering-places, but they are forbidden the grass of Baden. Joy and grace stand sentinels there. None of this narrow, icy, barren selfishness is permitted to rob social intercourse of its charms. Are the people at Baden, then, paragons of unselfishness? Oh, no! Only common sense and common humanity teach the duty and delight of

Last Hours of Booth the Tragedian.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Salem, N. J., Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Messrs. Editors—*Gentlemen:* Excuse me for this intrusion upon your time, as this is the only means I have of making known to the family and the numerous friends and admirers of the great tragedian, J. B. Booth, the circumstances of his death. As I am the only person that was with him during his short but fatal illness, listened to his last words, and saw him die, I feel this information would be gratifying to his family at least, be it ever so meanly expressed.

I had taken passage on the steamer *J. W. Chenoweth* from New Orleans to Cincinnati, at the same time that Booth did, though at that time unknown to me save by reputation. We had been one day out from New-Orleans when I noticed a man walking back and forth in the saloon, with his hands behind him, his head bowed in deep thought. I sat observing him closely, trying to recollect when and where I had seen him, for that I had certainly seen that man I was fully convinced. A gentleman came up to me and remarked, "That is the tragedian, Booth." I then remembered having seen him in his last play at the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans. The second day out he was absent from the saloon, and, on inquiry, I found that he was confined to his state-room very sick of diarrhœa. Well knowing the careless regard strangers have on those boats for one that is sick, I at once visited his room, apologizing for my intrusion, and offered my services to him in any manner that might be useful. After scanning me with a look of penetration and surprise that I can never forget, he accepted the offer. On examining his room I found he had been neglected. I immediately called the porter, had the room cleaned out, clean linen put on him and on the bed, ordered some gruel made for him, as he was too weak for stronger nourishment; but there was no medical attendant at hand, and he wasted away very fast. The third day after he was taken he could not turn over without help. I saw that he was getting in a hopeless condition, and thinking to stimulate his energies, gave him some brandy and water, having to saturate a rag and place it between his teetb, his jaws having become rigid; but on tasting it he made an effort to remove it from his lips, and spoke with difficulty, "No more in this world." I saw that he had no hopes of living, and felt anxious in regard to his hope for the future, but being a young man and an entire stranger, I felt it to be a very delicate situation for one of my inexperience; but with a mental prayer that I might be sustained; I commenced by asking bim if he had a wife; he answered, with a look of astonishment and an emphatic "Certainly I have;" I then asked him if he had any message to send to her, but I could not understand him, and he seemed to say, in his look and features, "Oh, that I could talk?" But, poor man, his power of utterance was so impaired that he could scarcely utter a word distinctly. He attempted to tell me of his travels in California, but I could understand nothing but that he had suffered a great deal and had been exposed very much. On the fourth day after he was taken I asked him if I should read to him from my Testament; he seemed anxious that I should, when I selected an encouraging chapter, and read, while he gave the deepest attention. I then asked him if I might pray for him, his eyes became dim with moisture, and he signified his consent, when I knelt by his bunk and besought the Great Father of us all, before whom he was so shortly to appear, to receive him, though at this late hour, for the sake of Him that died that sinners might trust in his mercy. He seemed very grateful, and attempted to put his arms around my neck, as I bent over him to smooth his pillow. But the fifth day, about one o'clock he died. I was with him all the morning until the bell rang for dinner, when he repeated the words several times, distinctly, "pray, pray, pray," accompanied by a beseeching look. We were then below Louisville, Kentucky, where, upon arriving, the captain procured a matallic coffin, and telegraphed to his wife in Baltimore to meet the corpse in Cincinnati, which she did, taking it to Baltimore for interment. But as I myself was sick by watching on arriving at Cincinnati, and immadiately left the boat, I saw none of his friends, and on recovering went South, so that I have had no opportunity of making this known to them. J. H. S.

West Point Practice.

We have always understood that one of the first requisites in the education of an officer in the United States army, was a thorough knowledge and undeviating practice of the habits of a gentleman. A few days ago, when sailing up the Hudson in the steamboat *Armenia*, on passing West Point within a few rods from the shore, (having just made the landing at the Garrison's dock,) we discovered twenty or thirty of the cadets bathing in the river in full sight of persons passing up in the morning boats. The boat we were in was filled with passengers, at least one-half of whom were ladies, and the *Glen Cove*, which was just ahead of us was similarly freighted. Some of the bathers were in the water and some of them stood on the shore entirely nude. What has become of the famous discipline at West Point, when the first principle of military and civil education is thus flagrantly and indecently violated?

The largest fleet of the season arrived at Buffalo from Chicago on the 18th, consisting of 3 propellors, 1 brig and 18 schooners laden with 213,100 bushels of corn, 30,425 bushels of wheat, 13,800 bushels of [illegible], 1,121 barrels of flour, and merchandise in proportion.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Miscellaneous News and Gossip—Literary and Theatrical Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

M. Fortoul and the Revue des Deux Mondes.

M. Buloz, Editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has the singular habit of placing articles which he considers of the greatest merit in large type, (pica,) and those of lesser merit in characters one-third smaller, (bourgeois.) The pica is thus for him the mark of literary superiority, the bourgeois of literary inferiority. His classification has also this advantage, that the remuneration, at so much the page, is one-third more for the pica than for the bourgeois,—an arrangement which is in perfect unison with the editor's estimate of their value.

M. Hippolyte Fortoul, French Minister of Public Instruction, who has just died of disease of the heart at Ems, was formerly one of the regular contributors to the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*,—in the category of small type. To-day the *Revue*, joining its cotemporaries, eulogizes the ante-ministerial talent of the deceased Minister, (they dare not discuss his ministerial talent,) and we are thus forced to turn back to a sublimely Homeric expression of the same *Revue*, uttered on the occasion of the appointment of the late Minister, to discover M. Buloz' real opinion. The following is the expression:

"Only to think that they have just named Minister of Public Instruction a writer who has never appeared *in pica* in *my* Review!"

Mazzini on Assassination.

In February, 1848, a month of grotesque memory, disorder and confusion reigned in the Constituent Assembly; the struggle was for who should get the lead. The Republic, proclaimed from the barricades, had just been seated on the ruins of the quasi-monarchy. Its first care was to order the arrest of the Ministers of Louis Philippe; but, as at that epoch the armed force, little encouraged by the late conquerors, were in default, the proscribed Ministers rubbed their hands in security. But suddenly they learned that the duty of seizing them by the collar had been confided to the *huissiers*, (under-sheriffs.) "We are lost!" cried M. Duchatel; "Let us run for our lives!"

Why might not the same stratagem be put in force against M. Mazzini, who has just declared in one of his manifestos that "he should never have the courage to condemn a man who had assassinated an oppressor?" The beauty of this doctrine or code of the great Italian agitator will be understood when it is recollected that he applies the qualification of *oppressor* to every one who does not share his opinions!

Great News from St. Symphorien!

The people of St. Symphorien, in France, have just perpetrated one of the best parodies on the formula for imperial decrees I have yet seen. The bell-ringer at St. Symphorien, canton of Caylus, one Ressiguier, did not attend to his duty properly, whereupon the "Council of the Manufactories" held a meeting and voted as follows:

"Inasmuch as there exists against M. Ressiguier grave complaints concerning the irregularity of his ringing:

Considering that he rings the morning *Angelus* too late, and the evening Angelus too early;

Considering that he sometimes rings midday at eleven o'clock, which deceives the people of the commune, of whom the greater part have no clocks;

For these reasons decree:

Art. 1. M. Ressiguier, bell-ringer, is dismissed from his functions.

Art. 2. The said Ressiguier is not called to another employ."

The beauty of this parody is, that it was not intended as such, and it therefore passes without reprimand from the Government. But M. Ressiguier, in contempt of this portentous decree, continues to ring as loud as possible, to the great scandal of the parishioners. He pretends that his functions are perpetual and immovable, and that he cannot be discharged. The affair has been referred to higher authorities, and there it rests.

But the *Tintamarre* publishes a parody on a certain stereotyped formula which one finds every morning in the Government journals, that is bolder still. These journals are in the habit of announcing that "such a Minister will receive or will not receive on such a day." *Tintamarre* says, at the head of its columns: "The Director of *Tintamarre* will not receive Sunday next; he will close his door every Sunday afterwards."

This *Tintamarre* is a singular sheet. It is to the *Journal des Débats* what a syringe is to a sceptre. Commerson, the editor, is a personage of a sinister aspect. His "leaders" are generally written in the following style: "The idiots and others afflicted with the St. Vitus' dance, who humiliate as to the point of paying regularly their subscription to our lamentable sheet, are advised that on account of the outrageous proceedings of our proprietor, (that incoherent being is no longer master of himself,) our office will be transferred after the 1st of August, to the first floor of the new Louvre, pavilion Brohan."

Literary and Theatrical.

Victor Hugo made fifty thousand francs ont of his first edition of the *Contemplations*. He has been offered one hundred thousand francs for his new novel in three volumes, just finished, entitled *Les Miserables*, and refused.

William Guizot, *fils*, son of his distinguished father, has just appeared before the public in a tartine, fathered by the *Journal des Débats*, wherein the young fledgling of the Latin quarter styles Beyle, the author of the *Chartreuse de la Parme*, a false man of talent. For a *début*, this is unfortunate.

But apropos, do you not find that we have, just now too many "*fils*"—sons of their illustrious fathers? There are Alexander Dumas *fils*, H. de Kock *fils*, Guillame Guizot *fils*, Salvandy *fils*, de Broglie *fils*, Jaime *fils*, Delangle *fils*, Barriere *fils*, Dupenty *fils*, Gautier *fils*, etc., etc. The great question of cotemporary literature is the sons! The public seem disposed to believe that must be hereditary; and thus they accept Mr. So-and-so *fils*, successor of his father, absolutely as if it was an affair of succession to a grocery store.

What a multitude of people are born now-a-days with their fingers blackened with ink!

Alexandre Dumas *fils* (it would be unclassical to write Alexandre Dumas, *junior*) is just now laid on the shelf by a new piece after his own style played at the Vaudeville, and called *Les Amours Forcés*, (Forced Loves.) Take from Dumas *fils* the equivocal habits of Paris and he is lost to literature. He has written three great comedies: *La Dame aux Camelias*, (a lady who has flowered under many names in America,) *Diane de Lys* and *Le Demi-Monde*: one and the same *lorette* under three different costumes. With these he has gained three hundred thousand francs! And now M. Dacourcelli supersedes him on the boards of the Vaudeville with *Les Amours Forcés*.

This last play was for a time in contestation, on account of its title. In France the law protects a title as well as the more material substance. Thus M. Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, claimed to have first imagined and used the title of *Les Forçats du Treizieme Arrondisement*, as applied to those unfortunate men who are tied to an illegal love, from which they have not the force of character to break. There was an aptitude in the word which made it at once popular, for the class to whom it refers is large, and M. de Villemessant was congratulated. But this popularity only stimulated reclamations, and the happy inventor soon found that he was not the first in the field. M. Decourcelle claimed and proved that he had commenced his piece, *Les Amours Forcés*, long before M. de Villemessant had published the title, which was only [illegible] in a prior claim for the work. [illegible] words eminent [illegible] made to the same condition, [illegible] could not [illegible] by a different [illegible] They all [illegible] places, the [illegible] parties in half a [illegible] gained the point of [illegible] and predicted that *Les* [illegible] Poussard's *La Bourse*, will exercise an immense influence in determining the wavering class for which it is intended to break off the connections they themselves abhor.

While the Emperor is at Plombières it seems that the journals can find nothing better in the way of health bulletins than to publish daily the state of Mademoiselle Rachel's health. France is reduced to that! One of the last bulletins announces her as "convalescent;" another says that she is "going to the waters;" still another that she is going to the waters of Ems." It seems that in the difficulty of explaining the cause of Rachel's indisposition, some one found that she no longer walked with ease,—the consequence of the long abuse of tragedy. Soon we shall know if Mademoiselle Rachel's appetite is good or not; at the springs if her little health (style Rachel) continues in a good state; if she remains in her house or goes to the gambling tables; whether she wins or loses, etc. But in all this precious fuss they forget to tell us whether the little Rachel (the duplicate) is doing as well as could be expected.

You know the charming residence of Madame Alboni in the Champs Elysées, and the new fence in gilded iron which protects its front. The other day a passenger on one of the Passy omnibuses exclaimed, on seeing before the famous railing a big, fresh, jolly and good-looking woman, with a sort of peasant cap on her head, "Matin, if the mistress is in proportion to the servant, matin!—ah! bigre!"—The servant was Madame Alboni.

Mademoiselle Sarah Felix, sister of Mlle. Rachel, to quote a journal, "has just arrived from the other world," where she had accompanied her sister. The "other world" does not seem to have exercised the same influence upon her as upon her sister, as she is blooming with health and hopes. She has come home to form a company for a permanent French theatre in New-York, under the patronage of wealthy residents of that City. Her shareholders are to build her a theatre which will cost one hundred thousand dollars, which is to belong to her at the end of five years, and which she is confident will insure her an annual income of fifty thousand dollars, solely by the subscription. After playing a short engagement here, she will go back to America, for her, the happy land of laurels and dollars, and, if we are to believe the report, of something more precious still, of a husband too!

Malakoff.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

History of the Tipperary Militia Riot—Battle between Lawyers—A Pugilistic Parson—A returned Irishman—Happy Denouement—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Dublin, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

We have been leading a rather humdrum life for some time past. The gigantic Sadleir swindle had ceased—along with the Palmer poisonings—to form the staple of public talk; and along with the execution of that wholesale murderer, whether the wholesale swindler had done execution on himself, or was gloating over his money-hoards in another land had no longer been matter of discussion. The Assizes were held; but there was nothing in them to stir a conversation,—except, indeed, the wondrous disappearance of crime. Not a culprit for trial in the city of Limerick, and but four in the county. Only half-a-dozan trifling cases in Tipperary, such as would occupy half-a-day,—still fewer in Cork. In Drogheda only two boys for some trivial offence. The Judges began to think their office a sinecure, and barristers talked of going to the diggings,—when, lo! the Government determined that we should have something to break this peaceful monotony,—and gave us, first of all,

The Tipperary Militia Riot.

To enable the country to dispense with the troops of the line,—as well as to feed the regular regiments by volunteer supplies from time to time,—on the commencement of the war, the militia were enrolled. Militia regiments, in all the counties, were soon filled up; there were many to whom the service was suited; and the bounty was six pounds. These militia regiments soon became disciplined,—generally gave satisfaction where they were located,—and while, had the war been protracted, and any danger of invasion occurred, in the chapter of accidents they would have been invaluable; as it was, they were useful,—many, out of many regiments, having volunteered into the line, and all pointed out to the Government where to look in case of an emergency.

When the peace came, the Government were warned, again and again, to act cautiously and generously in disbanding them,—cautiously, in waiting till the demand for labor should secure employment, and in disbanding them gradually, so that the supply might not outrun the demand. Having spent somewhere about a hundred millions on the war—a little expense—a drop to the ocean—it would not be amiss to secure peace and content at home upon its close. In this little expense, I refer to the continuation, for a while, of the pay to all, and thus to some, for as to the bounty, it was their own.

Well, the Government determined to disband all at once, and now began with the "Tips," as the Tipperary men were called; and when drawn up, in the barrack-yard at Nenagh, they were told that they must strip off the regimentals, a new suit of which they had got in April, and don either the old ones or the rags they had put off on enlisting, and that they should get fourteen days' pay; as for the bounty, it was paid by instalments, and what remained they would get in December. One man refused to strip; this set the rest on fire. They refused, and when ordered, would not give up their arms. They thought their officers would have stood by them; they, of course, must carry out the orders from headquarters. The men were exasperated; the officers fled and took refuge in the Bridewell. Then, expostulation on the part of Lord Dunally; but, meantime, the regular soldiers had been summoned from Templemore, Birr and neighboring towns. The militia men supplied themselves with ammunition from the dépôt, would not surrender, the riot act was read and a regular battle commenced.

As the militia men were scattered over the town, all shops were shut, houses barricaded, and all who could, got out of the way. There was firing everywhere. It was melancholy to see the same kind of warfare between the liners and the militia that both had been enlisted to carry on against the common enemy. Of course, in the fray, Nenagh and its inhabitants had a taste—upon a small scale, and for a brief period—of what it is to be the scene of fighting. It was, no doubt, madness in the "Tips," and utterly unjustifiable and criminal madness, to mutiny, rebel, resist, and both shed blood and ba the cause of others shedding it. They were soon forced to surrender—that is, those who did not escape and carry their arms with them; and now they swell the calendar of crime, in a country that had become almost free from crimes that call for the interference of the law. But there is a universal outcry against the niggardly—not to say unjust conduct, in the authorities, that gave occasion to it.

Most of the press that have given utterance to an opinion, denounce the order to disband, and the mode in which it was carried out, as "the shabbiest act of the shabbiest government,"—"equaled, at the close of the war, only by the gross incompetence and short-sighted parsimony that, at the commencement, sacrificed thousands of brave lives." The *Nation*, which had advised not to enlist, has a kind of a "d——l-mend-them" articles on the subject. They only got the treatment "in the bond." There has been no attempt at justification; and I fear the effect must be very injurious. Yet I would not advise the "liberators" in America to

[illegible] Yesterday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

six of the five. Biddy, set the gentleman a seat." This to a smart little girl that had come back into a room when the gentleman entered.

On taking the seat, which the little girl wiped carefully with her apron, he said: "I wanted to know if you could direct me to where one BETTY SCANLAN lives hereabouts." "Eh! then, sure I'm BETTY SCANLAN," answered she; then, for the first time, venturing a glance at him. "And you don't know me?" said he. Then compelled to take a right look at him, BETTY exclaimed, "Sure enough, you're my own JOHNNY." And then there was the hugging and kissing, and wonderment; but the upshot, and the best of it is, that JOHNNY and BETTY, and the children, are on their way to his new estate in the New World, perhaps to become, one of these days, a member of "the House of Representatives," and the young onee the progenitors of the future aristocrats of Australia.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Everything, in every part of the country, gives promise of an abundant harvest. A much larger quantity of potatoes has been planted than the farmers ventured on since "the terribla year," and at present they are everywhere flourishing. And the other crops look equally well. The flax, in particular, has proved "a success."

New lines of Railway are opened,—from Dnblin to Cavan *vid* Mullingar,—from Newry to Armagh, about being commenced,—and several branch lines in the South and West. One of these, the Lord-Lieutenant opened at Limerick the other day; and in his speech at the Banquet on the occasion, His Excellency took occasion to congratulate the assembly on the absence of crime, the prosperity of the city and county, and the bright prospects opened to the country in general. The Mayor told him he was in danger,—from the vast assemblage of Irish lovellness couvened on the occasion,—of being swept with a fire from bright eyes more killing than that of the Redan; but Lord CARLISLE,—who had before, when younger and of course more impressible, withstood the charms of American ladies, went off invulnerable, from Limerick,—nor, so far as I hear, he has been more deeply touched at Cork, the scene of his next visit.

There was one thing at Limerick that proved a sad drawback npon the otherwise happy visit of His Excellency,—I mean, in the estimation of our extreme Ultramontanists and High Protestants. Both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Bishops,—DRS. GRIFFIN and RYAN,—were present at the Banquet; and what is still worse, both talked of charity and coöperation in nndertakings for the good of the country. S.

Interference of Great Britain in Italian Affairs.

From the London Times, June 13.

There is no State in Europe that can dispute, or that pretends to dispnte, the interest of this country in Italian affairs. For all political purposes it is enough that the interest exists. It does indeed exist, and that not merely as a sentiment in the minds of men, but in numerous facts,—in our history, our wars, our diplomacy, and our institutions. Were it only a sentiment, and could any matter-of-fact politician taunt us with allowing imagination to trespass into the sphere of realties, even that would be a most unphilosophical and shortsighted objection; for there is not a war which has not originated in sentiment—in some outburst of feeling, or some outrage against it. It was little more than a sentiment that repeatedly united all Christendom to recover the Holy Laud, and which even the other day broke out like sacred fire from those same "holy places," and plunged Europe into war. The sentiment of social equality caused the war of the French Revolution; and a sentiment of more poetical character has since banded Europe to procure the independence of a degenerate race and an insignificant territory, dear to us as the authors and birthplace of our civilization. It is vain to disparage sentiment when it produces such positive and often terrible results, for we might as well affect to be blind to mountains and seas as to creations of the mind not less vast, irresistible, and stormy. Bnt it is something more than mind, something more than a region of fancy, a topic of declamation, a haunt of travelers, and an object of affection that we possess in Italy. From the day that the Roman invaders first indented our shores with their brazen prows and drove their stakes into our hitherto barbarous soil there has always been a political relation of an actual and most influential character between these isles and Italy. As a fact we have derived through that country our religion, the religious sanction of our civil and spiritual rulers, much of our language, and a considerable portion of our law. As a fact Rome still asserts a spiritual dominion over the whole of our population, and six or seven millions of our people acknowledge the clarn. As a fact the tenets of faith and the laws of conscience that guide those millions, for good or for evil, are defined, proclaimed, extended, and elaborated at Rome. It is not only the hope of Rome. but the very foundation of its claims, that it is one day to reconquer the whole mind and institutions of this country. The same facts are more or less true of all the other countries of Western and Middle Europe; and if there be, as there is, a large portion of Europe where such claims are not admitted, it is through the presence of a rival and antagonist system, which still admits the principle of universal dominion. On the other hand, there never has been a great potentate, conquerer, or Power north of the Alps, that has not acted, in this relation, and attempted either the conquest of Italy or a preponderance in Italian affairs. In fact, the Italy of politics is not a geographical, bnt a universal idea. The mistress of the world has lost her sceptre, but she is not less the object of common solicitude. Italy itself cannot disclaim a relation which pervades her annals and adds so mnch to her dignity. If, as was intimated last night, one wretched Sovereign in that famous peninsula has lately claimed for himself the privilege of not being interfered with, it is the instinct of a barbarian occupying a site of which he knows not the genius and traditions.

When, therefore, Lord LYNDHURST in the one house, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the other, bring before Parliament the present state of Italy, and when they protest against the misgovernment of its own rulers and its occupation by foreigners, they are only choosing their own time and manner of doing that which has ever been done, and will still be done, in this country. Unquestionably, we have a *locus standi* in Italian affairs, and if we desired ever so mnch to give it up, neither would other nations nor Italy herself desire us to do so. No effort, no silence, no wisdom, no folly of our statesmen could prevent Italy, and the great European powers that use Italy for their own purposes, from being a powerful element in the fortunes of our empire. We have no alternative, then, but to use the influence of our great name and our counsels to the best of our discretion; and every statesman who assumes a high position among us is fully justified, and to a certain extent compelled, to declare himself on the subject. It is not, of conrse, to be expected that we should be always preparing an active interference in the affairs of Italy, if only because it is not in our power to carry out any plan of active interference without the aid of others; and the attempt without success would do much more harm than good. But we cannot, in justice to ourselves, give up the exercise of that voice which we have had from all time, nor can we omit to notice anything actual novel and extraordinnry in the condition of the Peninsula. No doubt, that condition does now present soma strange and alarming features. There may not, indeed, be a distinct apprehension of evil,—of any conquest, or revolution, or anarchy, to be averted. If interference is never justifiable, except on the warnings of political second sight, to avert some specific disaster, then we have nothing to do hnt to sit still and await the progress of ruin. It is sufficient that there are actual ills and irregularities, whatever their probable results. Rome is still under the protection of France, and, though France will probably soon have withdrawn every soldier, it is impossible not to look forward with dread to the day when the Pope shall be left to the loyalty of his own temporal subjects. The Two Sicilies, with the strongest claims to the interest of this country, and peculiarly amenable to our power, are suffering a capricious and cruel despotism. The Legations are occupied by Austrian troops and governed by Austrian military law, the result of which is sufficiently proved by the excuse given for a continuance of that state of things—viz., that the withdrawal of the troops would be the signal for revolution and massacre. In point of fact, and to all practical purpose, Austria has annexed those new provinces of Italy to her military dominion. She has quartered her army upon their resources; she recruits it from their population; she makes them contribute to the military strength of her Empire, and act as the advanced guard of her designs upon Italy. She compels even Cardinals to exhaust herself by defences wholly out of proportion to her territory and population. These operations may or may not be intended to hasten the extinction of Italy, and that event may or may not be desirable. In the face of history we should be slow to be pulsed to one foreign Italy was even ready to be pulsed to one foreign bondage; but the very attempt on the part of Austria would plunge Europe into war, and it is therefore very important to anticipate designs, the very thought of which is dangerous to the power, happiness, and progress of the civilized world.

Should war or revolntion break out in Italy, England would soon find herself compelled to interfere; and no one can say how far this war would extend, or how long it would last. It would then be asked why our Government had not averted such a pass by pacific and timely interference. That is what has been attempted, nor can more be done. Neither Lord LYNDHURST nor Lord JOHN RUSSELL could expect more. Should that moderate degree of interference be rejected, and should the more powerful States concerned follow the exsmple of the King of the Two Sicilles, by demanding to do what they like with their own, or rather with what is net their own, we cannot hope to see the peace of the Peninsula long preserved. The political state of that famous territory may be very complex, but there is nothing in it to prevent some common action in the foundation of responsible Governments, the purification of the judicial system, and the general policy of relying with confidence on the favor of the people. A policy of this sort has made a change in the kingdom of Sardinia that it would have required much faith to believe possible 20 years ago; and, no onbt, that improvement would have been still more striking hut for the immense expense entailed npon Sardinia by the menacing attitude of her formidable neighbor in Italy. The present condition of the other Italian States is snch that on our own principles It is impossible not to think revolution itself the least of two evils. It is true tbat hope itself is disheartened by the destiny which has so long distracted and degraded the country which, united, once overcame the liberties of the world. Nevertheless, if it is not possible to effect a great Italian restoretion, it may be possible to prevent the existing ills from ripening into their nntural results. These natural results we believe to be another embroilmeut in the site of the empire of tbe West such as that we have lately seen in the old empire of the East, with, possibly, uot so early nor so happy a termination.

Neapolitan Tyranny—Two Instances of Horrible Cruelty.

Naples, (July 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

His Majesty, if he has not already arrived, is expected hourly in Naples, to inquire into a third case of mutiny since January among the troops. It has excited a great sensation in the capital, and for the moment scarcely any other subject is spoken of. The 1st Regiment of Greuadier Guards were going through their gymnastic exercises last Monday, when two of the soldiers, being fatigued, demanded permission to repose, which was granted by the master. Colonel APUCCI, the commanding officer, seeing these men off duty, ordered them 50 lashes on the moment. It was explained that they had received permission to repose; in vain. The soldiers murmured; still the punishment was insisted upon and inflicted. One of the men, a gentleman by birth, fainted under the castigation, yet the brute ordered the punishment to be completed *even should he die under the lash.* General CORNE visited the barracks during the evening of the same day to inquire into the state of the case, and while walking with the colonel expressed his surprise at the great stillness, when snddenly there was a rush or the soldiers into the yard, and cries were uttered of "Enter, General!" "Long live the King!" "Away with the Colouel!" "Down with the blackguard canaglia!" The Colonel, it was said, was in considerable dauger; he, however, is now under arrest, and the soldiers are confined to their barracks until the decision of the King shall be known. His Majesty is, of course, much vexed at the incident; it has excited a painful and dangerous sensation throughout the army; but wherein does it differ from the two following cases of lashings reported to me within the last day or two? One was of a man nsmed LUCIANO MENECHINO, who was confined in the prisons of Castellamare last year. There he got into some quarrel, and was condemned by the "Committee of Lashes" to receive thirty. It was about the time of the fall of Mazza, and the punishment was suspended, the man being sent to the prison of Ottaxano. Last Mouday, however, he was sent for to Castellamare, and there received hie "thirty."

The other case is that of a gentleman from Messina, who was on a visit at Paola, in tbe Proviuce of Cosenza, abont some commercial matters. "Are beards permitted in Messina?" he was asked. The answer was in the affirmative, "and we hope," he added, "for some useful reforms through British and Freuch intervention." The words were reported to the police authorities, hy them telegraphed to Naples, and through tbe same channel orders were sent down to inflict 60 lashes. This gentleman is now in the Criminali of Cosenza, where he is waiting the *proces* which is being drawn np against him. I repeat that BIANCHINI is not to be held responsible for these excesses; he is a gentleman and a humane man, but in the police, as in every other branch of the Administration in this country, there are many opposing currents of power. I must also inform yon that even that relaxation of severity which has been introduced is not extended to the provinces, where the same system as of old is carried on. Indeed, in a letter it is impossible to give you suy adequate picture of the disorder, corruption, cruelty, and folly which reign throughout the country, and, knowing what I do, I feel a breathless impatience at the practical incredulity of statesmen who talk abont offering counsel, and asking for an amuesty almost as a final measure. Well, within the last mouth a petition has been made that his chain should be removed from PIRONTI, a paralytic, confined in Montesarchio, and that ZEULI, who is dying of consumptiou, should be sent to a hospital. The former request has not been granted; the latter has, as my last letter informed you; hnt since then the following details of his new position have been sent me: He was placed in a solitary chamber, guarded, in sight, hy two sentinels, one of them close to a window with iron bars. On his entering his new chamber everything was taken from him, and there he now lies without a friend or acquaintance to sooth him, and denied those little indulgences which have been sent to him from a distance. The request that he might be placed in a hospital has been fulfilled to the letter.

Innocent Recreations of Austrian Soldiers in Italy.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* transmits the following particulars of a disgraceful occurrence which took place on the 4th May, 1856, at Lodi: The officers of an Austrian squadron of cavalry were giving a dinner to another squadron of their regiment which was ordered to Crema. This dinner took place in the Hotel del Solino, No. 174, in the street St. Nabore, in Lodi. The greatar part of the dinner bill was settled hy a very rich youug cadet, COPPARI, and a Lient. SIEGER, of the 4th battalion of infantry, Regiment Ayeroldi, No. 24. All the officers got tipsy, but more especially the officers of Prince Rentz, No. 7, Russars, commanded by Col. HALL. At this dinner the officers brought the most infamous prostitutes of Lodi from the quarter called Ludino. It is impossible to commit to paper the disgraceful scenes which occurred from beginning to end of this dinuer. When finished, the officers throttled tha master of the hotel, named PIETRO SCAPARDINI, threw him down ou the gronnd, stripped him naked, walked round him, and as they passed worse than spat on the poor man, the prostitutes looking on and applauding. They then began to throw every bit of furniture out of the window. A young *employé*, who was in the hotel attending his mother, who was dangerously ill, requested them civilly to be quiet, mentioning the reason. They drew their sabres and flogged him with the flat sides. They then went to tha streets, where thay beat and insulted all whom they met. Thay first met a monk, GIUSEPPE SOMMARIVA, *prelato domestico*, &c., they bonneted him, to the great scandal of the crowd. From this they entered the military *café*, which belongs to BOCONI. Here they found Major TRUBIN, who formerly commanded the fifth battalion of the Regiment Ayeroldi. Thay insulted him in the grossest manner, hnt ha did not care to complain, as no redress is ever given. They then went to the *Café* dei Tedeschi, (German coffee-room,) and here they beat a certain Kulad, a military intendant, and afterwards thrashed DE ANDREI, a superior commissary of police, the ringleader in every instance being Count STADION, First Lieutenant Seventh Hussars, son of Field-Marshal STADION, who has replaced General GIULAY at Milan, and nephew of Count STADION, who is now Governor of Vienna. They rolled the gentlemen I have named on the ground, and then threw them out of the *café*. Here was a young lawyer, of the name of CIENGA, who is particularly delicate and handsome. They insulted him with the most infamous proposals, in the presence and hearing of the mistress of the café, a respectable person. They forced champagne down a husband's throat to make him drink to the health of his wife, saying all injuries against her. They then seized the little waiter, 12 years old, stripped him naked, and subjected his body to infamous treatment. Chasing the boy, they met Count BERGAMO and a young FRANCISCO PICOLI, and beat them unmercifully; got hold of an officer of the *Octroi*, forced him to dance to their singing of "*Viva Pio IX.*"—in short the whole town of Lodi was in terror, but the police never interfered. They then went to the *Cours de Puerta Cremona*, broke the windows, and laid hold of tha young girls who were working in the shop of Mme. MAMOLI, first extinguishing the gas. The girls escaped screaming, and alarming the whole town. From this these protectors of Italy and friends of order went to Mme. NEGRI's milliner shop, and did the seme. From this they went to a barber's shop, stripped him, and then proposed he should shave himself in a peculiar manner. Erom this they placed themselves before the halconies of the Ladies S. B. and M. C., exposed themselves indecently, and calling these ladies infamous names. They seized a body of street musicians, took them to a brothel, made them play, guarded hy ona body of officers, while the other half were upstairs, and so passed the greater part of the night. The musicians were punished hy the police next day, and expelled the town. The affair was reported to Vienna, and of course will not be punished, as all attacks on Italians pass unpunished. Every town in Italy is exposed to similar insults from the foreign invaders. Let Lord PALMERSTON say whether the King of Naples can do more in his own town than the Austrians can do in the Italian town of Lodi. I should mention that the people of Lodi have been much astonished at a young Englishman of the 7th Hussars. The name is spelt BENNECK, hut is pronounced BENNET. He is young, short and fair.

Murder of a French Soldier by Austrian Troops in the Principalities.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The following are full and authentic particnlars of the murder (for such it is) of a French soldier. A convoy of thirty Austrian wagons, escorted by twelve soldiers, under tha command of Lieutenant CZACK, halted for a day at Dava, one post from Giurgevo. The soldiers were distributed through the village, and the Lieutenant and Veterinary Surgeon established themselves in one of tbe two rooms of the little Wallachian *cabaret*. The French soldiers were in the room on the other side of the entrance; a third soldier, completing the small detachment allotted to tba care of the telegraph at that place, was not mixed np in the affair. One of the Frenchmen went into the room occupied hy the Austrians to fetch his dog, which had got under a divan. The officer asked him in German why he did uot take off his cap. The soldier, not understanding, asked him in French what he said, and was replied to by blows of a horsewhip. He cried out, and his comrade, seizing a bit of wood, came to his assistance. Thereupon the Lieutenant, the Veterinary Surgeon, and an Austrian soldier who was present drew their swords. The French retreated to their hut, which was about forty paces distant; one of them armed himself with a pistol, aud they then returned to the inn. Three Austrian soldiers had come in, an angry discussion ensued in the Wallachian language, more Austrians arrived, who menaced the French with their fists, and tha Veterinary Surgeon, who was smoking a chibouk, hit ona of the latter over the head with the pipestick, upon which the Frenchman pointed his pistol at him. Fioally the French retired to their hut. CZACK sent for a corporal and five soldiers, gave them cartridges, ordered them to load, and put himself at their head. All this had occupied about half an hour. The two Frenchmen, who were in front of their hut, seeing the party of armed Austrians approach, went inside and shut the door. The Austrians tried to break it open, and finally took it off its hinges with their bayonets. But the doorway was very low, the Frenchmen defended it with leveled bayonets, and laughed at the summons of the officer to lay down their, arms and yield themselves prisoners. The officer got furious at this, and attempted to breach the rear of the hut, bnt there were beams which defied his efforts. He then ordered his men, whose numbers had augmented, to charge the doorway with the bayonet, but the adventure was perilous, and they hnng back. A corporal tried to enter, but the French kept him off. Then an Austrian grenadier watched his opportunity, and, making a sudden spring, seized the two French muskets by the muzzle, hoping to hold them while his comrades got in. A struggle ensued, and during this the corporal knelt down, passed the gun under the arm of the grenadier, and fired. At snch close quarters aim was sure; the ball entered under the seventh rib, traversed the heart, and came out under the third rib on the other side. The unfortnnate Frenchman uttered a single cry and fell dead. His comrade then surrendered, and was kept prisoner until the arrival of the French Lieuteuant, MANFREDI, commanding the detachment of the 21st Regiment, and for whom a telegraphic message was immediately sent. M. HORY, Chancellor of the French Agency at Bucharest; M. BARON, director of the French telegraph; the Austrian Major, FRIES, aud a surgeon, were shortly on the spot to investigate the affair. The corporal who committed the murder is in irons, and Lieutenant CZACK in arrest at Giurgevo, and the matter has, of course, been duly reported to the proper authorities and to the French Government. Connt CORONINI is, as might be expected, extremely distressed at this most scandalous affair, and is related to have said that he had rather the whole of the twelve Austrians had been killed than the one French soldier. The nationality of the victim, of course, makes all the differeuce, and it is probable that this murder may make more noise than all those perpetrated on Wallachians since the commencement of the Austrian occupation.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The following is the Austrian official accouut of a collision which took place a few days since in Wallachia between some Austrian and French soldiers:

"According to a telegraphic communication of the 1st inst., which is now before us, a lamentable collision has occurred between Austrian troops belonging to a baggage-train detachment, on its way from Bucharest to Giurgevo, and some French soldiers, who were on duty at the telegraph station. Unfortunately, one of the latter received a mortal gunshot wound. A mixed commission, of which some *employés* of the French Consulate formed a part, went immediately from Bubarest to Giurgevo, and has already returned to the place first mentioned. The commander of the baggage-train detachment will be tried by a Court-martial. The commission, whose duties were facilitated by the mutual confidence which prevailed, is a guarantee that justice will speedily be done. The result of the examination now going on, however, alone enable us to form a sound opinion on the case in point, and of the persons who are guilty."

Mr. Fillmore did not need urging to Sign the Fugitive Slave Law.

From the Richmond Whig.

The following letter from Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, the "nohlest Roman of the Americau Senate, will silence forever the puerile assaults of Democratic leaders and presses upon MILLARD FILLMORE, because he had the good sense and patriotism to consult his Cabinet and Law Counsellor before signing the Fugitive Slave law. So far from detracting from Mr. FILLMORE, it should elevate him in the estimation of all conservative and right-thinking men—for it is the best possible illustration of his discretion, his wisdom and his devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the South. Would that all our Presidents would exhibit like prudence, patriotism, and deference to the judgment of their Constitutional advisers.

The letter of Mr. C. is in reply to one written him by a gentleman of Augusta, Georgia:

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th July, I reply that neither during his administration, nor at any time, did he ever say to me, or in my hearing, "that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional," or anything to that effect. Neither is it true "that it was only by your (my) urgent solicitation as his adviser that he could be induced to sign the bill." For the purpose, as I supposed, of acting, and showing that he acted, deliberately and advisedly on so important a subject, he required me, as the law officer of the Government, to give my opinion in writing in regard to the constitutionality of certain clauses of the bill, and I did so. I believe that he also consulted, as usual, all the members. This was done, no doubt, ent of respect for his Cabinet, and to secure to his conduct the highest sanction which the advice of his Cabinet counsellors could give. All the members of the Cabinet, I believe, advised in favor of the bill, and in so doing concurred, as I understood, in the President's own opinion on the subject.

There was no urgency or solicitation to Mr. FILLMORE to sign the bill, that I know of. I certainly used none, nor did I ever suppose that any was necessary. Mr. FILLMORE, I have no doubt, signed that bill freely, and in obedience only to his own convictions and sense of duty.

The above will afford you, I hope, Sir, a full answer to your inquiries, and I have the honor to remain, Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Danger Escaped—the Missouri Restriction—Enforcement of Territorial Laws—Speeches in the House—Modern Democracy—Festal, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

A DANGER ESCAPED.

The House has escaped one of the most serious dangers of the session, hy determining to experiment for the restoration of the Missouri Restriction, npon Mr. GROW's bill to annul certain obnoxious laws of the Territory of Kansas, rather than upon the Senate's "Bill for the Pacification of Kansas," as it is called. I say "experiment," because it is so evident that the Senate will, under no circumstances, concur in the restoration of the time-honored compact, that no one can hope to accomplish euything practical hy sending in a hill for that purpose. That body, so overwhalmingly in the hands of the Slavery-serving Democracy, will consent to nothing which can interfere with the all-important object of making Kansas a Slave State. As I have shown in a former letter, the proposition to tinker with the Senate's Kausas bill for the purpose of engrafting npon it the restoration of the Missouri restriction was fraught with danger, because while no action whatever npon it, by the friends of Freedom in the House, can be made effectnal, and thns no good can be accomplished through that medium, there is a possibility that our friends may be cheated into the passage of the Senate's proposition to complete the anbjugation of Kansas if it is taken up at all. The danger was averted, but the object attained by the action of to-day; and the Senate has now devolved upon it the responsibility of rejecting the proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise, which, of conrse it will do. I thiuk the Senate's Kansas bill will rest now in the House, until next session at all events.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment to the Army appropriation bill, forbidding the employment of the Army for the enforcement of the Territorial laws of Kansas until after Congress shall have decided their validity, passed hy a majority of five votes. This will be reduced to three by the return here in a few days of Messrs. BROOKS and KEITT; hnt the chances are that the House will persist in the amendment to the end, even though it should lose the hill. Mr. SHERMAN designs preparing another amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, tying the hands of the civil authorities also, so that they cannot execute the fraudulent laws of Kansas. I understand that this amendment will be lost, in consequence of the defection of some three or four men who voted for the amendment to the Army hill, hut will be personally interested in the safe passage of the general appropriations. It will be well to scan the Yeas and Nays closely at the proper time and see who dodges so important an issue as this from motives of self-interest.

SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

The House continues to hold its debating society every evening, at which some good and some very poor speeches are let off. Among those who spoke to-night with credit to themselves and eminent usefulness to the cause are Messrs. KELSEY, of New-York, and TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire. Mr. KELSEY spoke chiefly in reply to a speech delivered hy Mr. WARNER, of Georgia, some weeks ago, in which that gentleman asserted the right of slaveholders to go into the Territories with their slave property and to hold to it there. Mr. KELSEY thought that when such a claim was set up, it was the duty of Northern men to inquire upon what authority it is based. It was manifest that the Constitution did not create Slavery, for it existed before the Constitution was made; also that it don't nphold it, because each State has the nndoubted right to abolish it whenever it chooses, which would not be the case if Slavery were the creature of the great organic law of the land. He contended that Slavery was created and sustained entirely by the power of the stronger over the weaker, and could never exist nntil one man or class of men had conquered another class and thus reduced it to snbjection and servitude; that Slavery could only be npheld by actual force, or by legal enactment, or by long-continued usage recognized by the Supreme power in the State; and could only exist where the master has absolute and exclusive jurisdiction; and that as it exists by virtue of State laws alone, it exteuds no further than the jurisdictiou of the States by whose laws it is upheld. Mr. K. denied that Slavery can exist in the Territory, except hy virtue of positive law, and maintained that slave laws cannot be carried with the slaves into the Territory; and, therefore, thnt there is no law there to enable the slaveholder to hold his slaves; —in other words, that the slaveholder has no peculiar privilege over other men which enables him to carry the laws of his State with him to protect a peculiar species of property. In conclusion, he commented with excellent effect upon Mr. WARNER's admission that, to confine Slavery within any given limits, is to seal its doom—to make its existence only a question of time. This being true, if we were to surreuder to Slavery all the territory we now have, still it would not be satisfied, and could not be, for it must forever expand or die. Mr. K. also controverted the assertion that Slavery is protected by the law of nations—citing authorities to the coutrary, and among them the letter of July 15, 1848, from Chief-Justice BRONSON, of New-York, to JOHN COCHRANE and others, of New-Yerk City.

Mr. TAPPAN's interesting and effective effort was directed to the purpose of showing the identity of modern Democracy with the Slave power; that it is only a great machine to carry the behests of the slave-drivers; that the Democratic Party has formally abandoned the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," and now, by its platform, goes heartily for the new Slave doctrine of the "equality of the States," which simply means, as shown by the admissions of Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, the right of the slaveholders to go into the Free Territories of the nation, carrying with them their human chattels, under the protection and sanction of law.

Mr. T. also cited Mr. JEFFERSON's plan of 1784, which divided all the territory of the nation into nine States, designating their names and applying to them the Anti-Slavery provision on which the Ordinance of 1787 and all subsequent legislation on that subject were based. He showed that, hy his plan of 1784, it it had prevailed, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alahama, Missouri, Keutucky and Mississippi, would now be Free States. He further quoted from speeches of Senator BUTLER to show that the struggle of the South now for Kansas was impelled hy its desire to get it for the erection of four new Slave States,—a motive which might be one of tha strougest for resisting the scheme at any cost. Referring to the talk abont disunion, he showed that the disunionists are all in the ranks of the Democracy.

POSTAL.

The Senate bill providing for compulsary prepayment of all transient printed matter sent through the mails, ought to becoma a law. Its provisions are very simple, and provida no change in existing legislation other than I have thus indicated. Its necessity arises chiefly from the fact that Patent medicine venders load the mails down with ton after ton of printed matter not prepaid, which is never taken out of the office, and thus becomes a serious loss to the Department. The compulsery prepayment in no way interferes with matter sent from newspaper offices to their subscribers. There can be no doubt that the proposed law would save thousands of dollars to the Department, while it will do no injustice to anybody, will relieve the service of a vast amount of lost labor, and establish a more strict accountability of Depnty Postmasters throughout the Union. Compulsory prepayment of letters has already resulted in an increase of net receipts from the mail service; and there can be no doubt that a similar result will at once, and to greater extent, follow the application of the principle to transient printed matter. S.

The office of the Philadelphia *Democrat* was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of about $600 in notes and specie, and various certificates of stock and bonds.

A sale of North Carolina tobacco was recently made in Lynchburg, Va., at $60 per cwt.—the highest price ever received for North Carolina tobacco.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

The Regatta—The Alpha Delta Phi—Sumner and Bryant Orator and Poet for Next Year—Necrology of 1855—Speeches, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

THE REGATTA.

The Regatta, this morning, was hardly of so exciting a nature as such affairs usually are, and does not need an extended notice. But two row-boats were entered. The *Transit*, six-oared, and manned by Students of the Engineering Department, and the *Ariel*, four-oared, and manned by Students of the Collegiate Department. The distance rowed was about three miles. The first prize was won by the *Transit*, but by an agreement with her competitor it was reserved to be contended for next term, she receiving, instead of the boat lantern, a beautiful set of colors.

For the sail-boat race, five "Sharpies" and eleven sail boats were entered. Of the sharpies the *Mary Emily* took the first prize. Of the sail boats the *Essex Bell* took the first prize, the *Truton* the second, and the *White Swan* the third.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

This evening the members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity assembled in the College-street Church to listen to an oration hy Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York, and a Poem by Rev. EDWIN JOHNSON. Mr. THOMPSON, as President and Orator, welcomed the members of the Fraternity to this seat of learning, and, after congratulating them on the high position the Society occupied in the world of letters, proceeded to address them on the theme: "Literary Culture for Educated Men."

Mr. T. remarked on the manner in which students were generally instructed in the great writers of antiquity. Their works are too often laid ont in the recitation room merely for dissection of their grammatical structure, while their spirit is forgotten, and to read HOMER is simply to go over so many feet of his metre with a prosody master. Perhaps the only infallible recipe for writing Greek according to the rules of SOPHOCLES is to have SOPHOCLES himself as a master, a privilege which only Cambridge students enjoy. Yet how different this commnnion with tha mind of the poet from the mere scanning of his metre. We should go to the authors of the past, not as copyists or borrowers, but to gain their spirit, as the musician governs all his melody by the diatonic scale. In this culture a *knowledge of history* stands next to a knowledge of language. This does not consist simply in storing the mlnd with dates or facts.

Speaking of the æsthetic aspects of Science, Mr. T. applied the term to those who either have a superficial knowledge or while having an extensive knowledge confine themselves to rules. Yet there is an æsthetic knowledge which one may acquire and enjoy, as one may enjoy the effect produced by beholding a beautiful temple without understanding the principles of architecture. The Nestor of Philosophers (Prof. SILLIMAN) advised us always to carry in our pockets a hammer and a bottle of acid that in our leisure momeuts we might wrest from nature her secrets. By those dwelling in cities this can not so easily be done. When we steal out at night to enjoy the quiet beauties of nature it would be most ungallant to eject vitriol npon her ladyship.

CROWDS IN TOWN.

Any one hut a Yalensian would be surprised at the numbers which flock together here to celebrate the Annual Commencement. Yesterday and to-day graduates have been pouring in, and on all sides friendly greetings are being exchanged, the very heartiness of which shows that friendships formed in College are of the most endnring kind. Fortunately for the numbers congregated here, the sultriness of the weather and dustiness of the roads were relieved by grateful showers during the night, and the meetings to-day have been rendered much more comfortable, though the temperature might be lowered considerably, without approaching the freezing point.

At a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity this morning, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was elected Orator; substitute, Prof. FELTON, of Cambridge; Poet, W. C. BRYANT; substitute, FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca, N. Y.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

A large number of the Alumni had gathered under their large tent, which had been erected for their accommodation, in front of Alumni Hall, and on the ringing of the bell at 9 o'clock, they adjourned *en masse* within the building. Prof. SILLIMAN, Sen., called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Hon. J. ROCKWELL, of Norwich. Dr. MILTON BADGER, of New-York, opened the meeting with prayer. JOHN D. SHERWOOD, of the Class of 1839, was appointed Assistant Secretary of the meeting.

NECROLOGY.

Brief obituary notices of Alumni deceased during the year were then read by Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON. Their names are as follows:

Record of Alumni of Yale College Deceased, chiefly in the years 1855-56:

Class.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Age.
1763	Rev. Payson Williston,	Easthampton, Mass.,	Jan. 30, 1856,	92
1767	Roger Sherman,	New-Haven, Ct.,	Mar. 4, 1856,	88
1783	Rev. Amasa Porter,	New-Haven, Ct.,	Apr. 19, 1856,	65
1793	Daniel Putnam,	Marietta, Ohio,	Mch. 31, 1856,	87
1796	Rev. Bancroft Fowler,	Stockbridge, Mass.,	Apr. 5, 1856,	80
1797	Theodore Strong,	Lawrence Co., Ohio,	Feb., 1856,	76
1799	Rev. James Kells,	Grafton, Ohio,	May 2, 1856,	78
1800	Abiram Stoddard,	Seymour, Ohio,	Nov. 23, 1855,	79
1801	James Stedman,	Norwich, Ct.,	May 18, 1856,	76
1803	Zerah Hawley,	Avon, Ct.,	Mch. 6, 1856,	75
1804	Mark Doolittle,	Belchertown, Mass.,	Nov. 7, 1855,	74
1804	John Still Winthrop,	Perry Co., Ill.,	Sept. 6, 1855,	70
1813	James B. Brinsmade,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Mch. 16, 1856,	70
1813	Milo S. North,	New-York,	Feb. 22, 1856,	66
1813	Reuben Sherwood,	Hyde Park, N. Y.	May 11, 1856,	66
1815	Jas. Gates Percival,	Hazel Green, Wis.,	May 2, 1856,	60
1818	Ronce Lowry,	Southington, Ct.,	Jan. 30, 1856,	61
1819	Samuel D. Hubbard,	Middletown, Ct.,	Oct. 8, 1855,	55
1821	Geo F. Davenport,	Bermuda,	Feb. 3, 1856,	54
1821	Lucius C. Duncan,	New-Orleans, La.,	Aug. 9, 1855,	54
1822	William Rockwell,	Fort Hamilton, N Y.,	July 26, 1856,	—
1823	Rev. Judson A. Root,	New-Haven, Ct.,	Aug. 31, 1856,	57
1824	William Carmeelee,	Albany, N. Y.,	Mch. 15, 1856,	—
1826	William Robinson,	Marion, Ala.,	July 7, 1856,	50
1830	Henry Whitney,	New-Haven, Ct.,	Mch. 20, 1856,	48
1832	Corydon S. Spring,	Waterbury Ct.,	Feb. 11, 1856,	46
1832	John C. Beach,	New-York,	July 26, 1854,	43
1836	Nelson Wheeler,	Royalston Mass.,	Aug. 25, 1855,	41
1839	Justus S. Masters,	Hartford, Ct.,	Sept. 11, 1855,	36
1840	Rev. Jos. M. Grout,	Shelbyville, Ill.,	Aug. 1, 1855,	49
1841	Aug. C. Gillett,	Washington City,	Feb. 7, 1855,	33
1843	Charles Long,	Hartsville, Pen..,	1855,	34
1843	Samuel W. Strong,	Reading, Penn.,	Apr. 16, 1856,	34
1844	Aug. W. Sammis,	Norwalk, Ct.,	Aug. 29, 1855,	34
1849	Charles R. Goodrich,	Flushing, N. Y	Aug. 29, 1856,	26
1849	Rev. H. M. Haskell,	St. Petersburg, Russia,	Oct. 31, 1855,	28
1850	Rev. Robert Smith,	Carvalla, W. Africa,	May 28, 1855,	30
1854	Jos R. Howell,	Franklinville, N. Y.,	Sept. 10, 1855,	28
1854	C. E. Trumbull,	Florida,	March, 1856,	—
1854	Jared C. Warner,	East Saginaw, Mich.,	Aug. 9, 1855,	24

NOTES COMPARED.

Mr. DUTTON announced on concluding the reading, that the oldest graduates of the College at the present time, are HENRY SHERBURNE LANGDON and WILLIAM WHEELER, both of the class of 1785. Prof. SILLIMAN, in answering to a call npon the class of 1796, said that some interesting memories crowded upon his mind. The death of one of his classmates (Rev. BANCROFT FOWLER) had been announced. Ten years ago there was a class-meeting at his house, of all his classmates then living, who were able to come. Then there were fifteen living, within one of half the number which graduated; the class numbering thirty-two. Thirteen of those fifteen met ten years ago, and since tbat time, six more had been removed. After saying a few words more of Mr. FOWLER, Prof. S. observed that some fifteen years since being called on to deliver an address before the Alumni, he had occasion to look over the College records,

...DAY, AUGUST 1, 1856.

...PARTY WANTED in this city, ...

...published Saturday, is mailed ... Copies, Twenty-Five ...

...is published on the ... Price, in wrappers, ...

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CAUTION.

...notice to receive notices that persons ... to be Agents for the TIMES receive money ... and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... and that WE ARE NOT RESPON... PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... Persons desiring to subscribe will result ... by to this office.

...M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY ... and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

The Union Democratic State Convention ... again, pursuant to adjournment, at ... Thursday morning. After some pre... in reference to the manner of ... the Electors, the Convention proceed... to the choice of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Judge VANDERBILT was nomi... by acclamation. After one ballot for Canal Commissioner, JOHN L. RUSSELL, of St. Lawrence, was unanimously selected for that ... For State Prison Inspector, MAT. ... of New-York, and for Clerk of ... Appeals, Mr. H. G. WARNER, of Monroe, were nominated, also unanimously. ADDISON GARDINER and DAVID L. SEYMOUR were chosen Electors at Large. A long and somewhat bad-tempered debate took place relative to the choice of Electors, which was settled by the adoption of a resolution offered by JOHN COCHRANE, to appoint a Committee of one from each Congressional District to choose the Electoral Ticket; and pending the appointment of the Committee by the Chair the Convention took a recess. On reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions ... the Platform, which was read and ... unanimously adopted. It of course fully in... the Cincinnati nominees and Platform; ... a Prohibitory LAW, and has the usual ... of talk about the State Canals. The ... on the Electoral Ticket after... submitted their report, which did not prove altogether satisfactory to the ... and various alterations were ... and an acrimonious discussion en... in which Colonel MING and Mr. COCHRANE were rather personal in their re... which was ended by the latter with... his name, and the ticket was complete.

During the day's proceedings a Committee was ... to inform Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of the harmonious union of the two branches of the party, and the choice of a State ticket. A dispatch was received from Mr. BUCHANAN in reply to the message of the Committee, in which he characterizes the consolidation as "one of the grandest events in our history," and asserts that "the whole Southern country," will hail it as a "rainbow in the clouds promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister States."

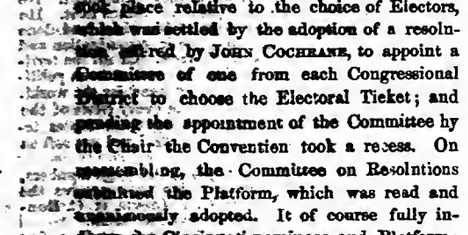

...Constituted De...
...J. PARKER.
...VANDERBILT.
...JOHN L. RUSSELL.
...MAT. BRENNAN.
...H. G. WARNER.

...yesterday, the bill direct... ...manner of payment of the California ... was passed. A resolution was adopted calling for information from the Secretary of War in relation to roads connecting with West Point. A number of internal improvement bills were passed. In the House, the Kansas contested election case was taken up, and a long debate took place. After some objection, the House decided to have a statement from Mr. REEDER, setting forth his claims to the seat, but adjourned before its conclusion.

☞ The Brooklynites have at last assurances of an abundant supply of wholesome water. The commencement was made yesterday in the Brooklyn water-works by breaking ground for the first reservoir. A full account of the inaugural ceremonies will be found in the TIMES this morning.

Dramatic Copyright.

On the 17th of the present month the first step was made towards the recognition of the rights of dramatic authors in this country. A bill for the protection of dramatic property on that day passed the Senate. This bill, one which was nothing more than an act supplemental to the present copyright act, was drawn up under the superintendence of Mr. BOKER, Judge CONRAD, and Dr. BIRD, and brought before the Senate by Mr. SEWARD. Nothing now remains but to have it put through the House, as we trust it will before the end of the present session. Mr. SEWARD has entitled himself to the thanks of all who are interested in the progress of American literature, by the generous manner in which he has devoted himself to the bringing forward this measure. We call on the members of the House to show an equal consideration for the high interests involved by passing this bill before the end of the present session, otherwise it will lie with the dust accumulating on it, in that department where the awful words "unfinished business" are inscribed as gloomily prophetic as the terrible legend that DANTE beheld written above the gates of the Inferno.

There is now scarce a month left wherein to accomplish this. Time enough if the members will only interest themselves and push the matter to a conclusion, but far too brief a period to allow of the thousand delays which too often attend upon simple acts having no political bearing.

The Mob of Irish Monks.

...to the Vatican. They run around loose, all over both hemispheres,—and proclaim their own infallibility mainly by anathematising their rival who fulminates his bulls from the Seven-hilled city. Almost every party, and every class, has its Pope,—some man who thunders to it, tells it what must be done and what direful things will happen if his injunctions are not obeyed. The Know-Nothings have a National Pope and subordinate State Popes,—Pope BARTLETT, for example, who issues his bull of excommunication against the State Council of Connecticut, and Pope SPERRY, of the said State Council, who replies defiantly that he don't care a copper for Pope BARTLETT and his bulls.

Young Ireland has its Pope,—quite as haughty and quite as imperious as the worst of his brothers. Our old friend JOHN MITCHEL,—whom we feasted on his arrival, who made capital speeches and said splendid things about Liberty and all that sort of thing, when he first escaped from his Australian exile and landed here safe from British bailiffs,—has climbed into a watch-tower among the "cloudy and thunderous Alleghanies," and issues "thunderous" proclamations thence to Young Ireland and the universe at large. We published his last bull on Thursday morning,—the one of which premonitory notice has been given for some weeks past and which, nevertheless, does not seem very greatly to have disturbed the ordinary movements of society in either hemisphere. JOHN'S special purpose was to tell the world that the only way to perpetuate our Fourth of Julys,—our Flags of the Union and Orators of the Day,—is by electing JAMES BUCHANAN President;—that if FREMONT succeeds, the Union will be dissolved, and if FILLMORE triumphs the Irish nation will be squelched entirely. JOHN says that Mr. BUCHANAN is friendly to the "*isopolity* of the citizens and the coördinate equality of the confederated States." JOHN'S English has not improved since he became lord of a "plantation stocked with Slaves." He swells now in his diction: he swaggers and bullies his Irish brethren with big words,—words which they won't thank him for throwing at them. His style, which used to be clear and simple, is muddy and heavy,—a sort of cross between THOMAS CARLYLE and HENRY A. WISE;—and his sentiments sit awkwardly on him as if borrowed for the occasion.

JOHN MITCHEL supports Mr. BUCHANAN, and advises others to do the same, on two grounds, first because Mr. B. believes in allowing Slavery to go into the Territories of the Union, and secondly because he will be very much disposed to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. "*Free Kansas*," saith JOHN, "*is synonymous with* FREMONT." The Constitution, he adds, "recognizes no difference between the plows and horses of Massachusetts and the slaves of South Carolina." It regards them both as property, and would protect them equally as property when carried by their owners into Federal territory. JOHN thus plants himself upon the extreme Pro-Slavery ground of CALHOUN, and claims with him that the Constitution *proprio vigore* carries Slavery wherever it goes. In this he is consistent. He agrees with TOOMBS, DOUGLAS, BUCHANAN and the Cincinnati platform. He seems altogether unconscious of the fact that the Constitution does not recognize slaves as property at all; that in every case where it speaks of them, it styles them *persons* and treats them as such; that Slavery exists exclusively by local law; and that the claim of the South, which he advocates, is that they shall be permitted to *carry their local laws with them* into the Territories, and that the Northern States shall not. He shuts his eyes to the fact, that if his ground be just,—if the Constitution recognizes and protects Slaves as property, it necessarily over-rides all State laws which interfere with the use and enjoyment of that property; and that Slaveholders may go into New-York or Massachusetts, and hold and sell slaves there, any law of either to the contrary notwithstanding. JOHN seems to have seen but a very little way into the subject which he thus discusses. He has a holy horror of Exeter Hall, which he somehow confounds with the Halls of Congress; and he has read CALHOUN'S "Discourse on Government." But of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, he seems to have heard but little.

But it is very evident that War with England is the uppermost desire of JOHN'S heart; and that he supports BUCHANAN because he believes him the man most likely to bring it about. "Of the three candidates," says he, "Mr. BUCHANAN is the *only one* free from British influence." This assertion is cool—particularly so. FREMONT was under British influence, we suppose, when he snatched California from the grasp of Great Britain, and sent her fleets home empty-handed,—in violation of the orders of his own Government, and at the expense of his own commission! BUCHANAN'S Ostend manifesto is evidently to Mr. MITCHEL'S taste. That smacks of war with England and with the civilized world; and so bids fair to bring him back upon the stage again.

The truth is—and it is becoming pretty generally understood—Mr. MITCHEL is the representative of a class of Irishmen among us whose paramount desire is to see this country involved in war,—in the hope that they may thus have a renewed opportunity to foment rebellion in Ireland, and revenge themselves for the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the British Government. They are exiles from home, and naturally hate the Government that made them so. They have taken no root here as American citizens,—have no permanent and controlling interests here, and care little, consequently, for this country or its welfare. Their constant study is to make it subservient to their designs,—to shape its policy and guide its action, so as to advance the projects at which they aim. They are generally active, intelligent and persevering;—and they avail themselves of every opportunity, through the press, and otherwise, to excite public hatred of England and plunge the two countries into war. They were especially exultant over the Crampton *imbroglio*,—first Government to equally rash and foolish resentments. Nine-tenths of the diatribes of the newspaper press against England come from their restless and reckless pens. Caring nothing for the internal concerns of a country in which they are strangers, willing to sacrifice everything for the chances of war, it is not at all strange that they should ignore Slavery and favor its universal extension, if by so doing they can place in power the accomplices of their own designs. Whenever they figure in politics, therefore, they are on the side of mischief; they espouse that cause which forebodes trouble:—and the consideration which recommends BUCHANAN to them most strongly, is the fact that his foreign policy would be in direct hostility to all received maxims of justice and right, and would thus stand a good chance of embroiling us with England and all Europe.

These may be good reasons for JOHN MITCHEL. They may decide him and that portion of his countrymen who are governed by their hatreds instead of their interests to support Mr. BUCHANAN. But they will not weigh equally with the great mass of the American people, or with the great body of Mr. MITCHEL'S own countrymen, who have come here for homes, and not for strife,—who have come to live in America, and not to fight and starve in Ireland,—who will go into the broad West and establish themselves in peace and plenty upon its plains, and who know that it is directly for their own advantage that Slavery should not go there and degrade honest labor, and spread over that fair and fertile region the curse that blights the Southern States. They cannot afford to sacrifice the prosperity of their adopted country to the chances of a war with England,—not even for the sake of giving Mr. MITCHEL an opportunity to go back to Dublin and resume command of his vitriol and glass bottle regiment. This may be a very natural and a very laudable ambition for him;—but it has not equal strength with others.

We are inclined to believe, therefore, that Mr. MITCHEL'S bull will not be so overwhelmingly effective upon the pending canvass as its author evidently supposed it would. At all events, it does not seem to us essential as yet that either Col. FREMONT or Mr. FILLMORE should withdraw their names in consequence of its fulmination.

The City Debt.

It is to be feared that few persons, among even the property-holders of New-York, sufficiently consider the appalling manner in which profligate expenditure, and the tenure in office of unprincipled individuals, are rolling up our city debt. At the rate in which it is increasing, our prosperous metropolis will, ere long, become seriously embarrassed, and it will be hazardous to own real estate within the limits of the island. We have, on several occasions, exposed the iniquitous manner in which avenues have been opened, streets graded, contracts awarded, jobs manufactured, for the mere sake of plunder; and not a week has elapsed since the attention of tax-payers was called, in our columns, to the plan of raising $200,000, (to be eventually incorporated in the debt of the City,) without any authorization by the State Legislature. Unfortunately the evil is so deep-rooted, and politicians of different parties are so ready to forget political differences where their pockets are concerned, that no effectual remedy can be applied until tax-payers become seriously alarmed, and a united effort is made by the intelligent masses of the community.

The debt of the City, for which stocks had been issued, amounted, on the 1st of January last, to the sum of $14,000,856. In addition to this, there was also a debt against the City, for which Corporation Bonds had been issued, of $1,204,000, the principal of the latter debt being payable at the rate of $50,000 per annum. The last annual report of the Comptroller shows, however, an accumulation of funds in his custody, subject to the management of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a considerable portion of the stock which constitutes the City debt, and other securities, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $5,594,719 97-100. A balance of debt still remained, at the beginning of the year, of $9,610,136 03-100. This is far from all. In 1854, an act was passed to provide means to enable the Croton Aqueduct Board to construct a new reservoir, and to pay for lands acquired for this object. The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to ascertain the value of the lands which are to be taken for the Central Park made a report, which was confirmed on the 5th of February last. The amount of the Croton Aqueduct loan was limited by the Legislature to $500,000, to be obtained at an interest of five per cent. The whole quantity of land taken for the Central Park is valued by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment at.....$5,111,526 30
The costs, as taxed..... 57,943 60
Total costs..... $5,169,469 90

Deducting from this sum the amounts assessed upon persons and parties benefited by the opening of the Park, ($1,657,590,) and the value of land owned within the limits of the Park by the Corporation, ($378,964,) the payment of $3,205,100 30 remains to augment the debt of the City. This sum will be increased, in case any portion of the assessments shall be remitted by the Corportion, or not be collected from the property assessed. And, after the five millions and a half shall have been paid, which the land for the Park will cost, only the foundation will have been laid for a large annual expenditure in fencing, grading and ornamenting, in a manner worthy of so vast a public square.

We believe that there are but few of our citizens who would grudge expenditure, even upon a more extensive scale, in order to procure the benefits of an abundant supply of water, and a breathing place such as is contemplated, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets. But tax-payers require, with justice, that the money appropriated shall be spent for the objects specified, and no others. They do not wish, in order to attain the benefits they require, to enrich hordes of plunderers, from their pockets are really asked to... Nor are they willing that the credit of the C... should be compromised by the profligacy of th... whose duty it is to administer municipal inter... ests faithfully. Mr. FLAGG addressed the Com... mon Council, a few moths ago, with respect t... the Croton Aqueduct Loan, as follows:

"It cannot be of any advantage to those having awards, nor can it add anything to the credit of the City, to give notice for a loan on five per cent. stock, when the evidence is so conclusive, as shown in the case of the Central Park, that the loan must fail. In that case the sum required was $2,800,000. The whole amount of the five per cent. stock taken to the present time does not exceed $670,700, of which sum the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund took $282,793 75, and only the sum of $30,000 has been applied for to be paid in cash; thus showing that the loan at five per cent. with the advantage of subscriptions from those having awards was a failure, and that the means relied on to meet the obligations of the Corporation growing out of the acquisition of lands for the Central Park were diminished to the amount of more than two millions of dollars.

The only practicable mode of obtaining money to pay these large claims on the City, is by an application of the Common Council to the Legislature of 1857, for authority to increase the rate of interest. It will also be necessary to apply to the Legislature for authority not only to increase the interest on the certificates to be issued for the Croton Water Loan, but also to increase the amount to pay for the land and for the construction of the reservoir. This application should be prepared and ready for presentation at the opening of the session of the Legislature. It is also desirable to have an ordinance prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation and passed by the Common Council, to authorize the borrowing of the money in the case of the Croton Reservoir, at such rate of interest as may be fixed on.

It is obvious from the foregoing statement, that more than half of the claims for awards on the Central Park, and the whole amount of the claims for awards on account of lands taken for the Croton Reservoir, *cannot be paid without acts of the Legislature to increase the rate of interest to be paid on the loans to be made for the purpose*; unless there is such a decided change in the price of money, as to make a demand for five per cent. Stock at par."

Since the 1st of January last, in addition to the debt that then existed, $1,540,000 of 6 per cent. stock has been issued, and $665,000 of 5 per cent. stock, all on account of the Central Park. The 6 per cent. stock is issued in anticipation of the collection of the assessments on property benefited. The total sum thus assessed is $1,657,590, adding $96,000 interest to the tax levy until the assessments come in. Why is it necessary, at a time, too, when money is abundant, that an unusual rate of interest should be paid, while millions of dollars are sometimes lying in the hands of the Chamberlain of the City, bringing in no interest whatsoever?

Another Old-Liner Gone Over.

Senator PRATT, of Maryland, an old-line Whig, has published a letter, addressed to the Whigs of his State, informing them that he shall do all he can to aid in the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and advising them to follow his example.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Contested Election Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

The vote on the Whitfield and Reeder case will be taken to-morrow, and WHITFIELD will be ousted by a large vote.

The general supposition is that REEDER will be admitted by a close vote, but my own impression is that he will be defeated. S.

Col. Geary's Appointment Confirmed—Land Warrants—Naval.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

The Senate confirmed without opposition, to-day, the appointment of Col. GEARY as Governor of Kansas.

The whole number of Land Warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, to this date, inclusive, amounts to 158,475, embracing more than 19,000,000 of acres. Nine thousand and fifty-five Warrants were issued during July.

The Navy Department are sending out new Commissions to the Naval officers recently confirmed by the Senate.

The U. S. steamship *Minnesota* left the Navy-Yard this morning, and is now anchored off Alexandria. She will leave on Friday for Philadelphia.

The nineteen river and harbor bills passed by the Senate, to-day, appropriate an aggregate of half-a-million dollars. They each received more than a two-thirds vote.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

The Bill directing the manner of payment of the California war bonds, was passed.

ROADS FROM WEST POINT.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to report whether the public interests require an improvement of the roads connecting West Point with the interior of the country lying westward thereof; and if so, what is the most practicable and expedient mode of making such communication and the expense thereof.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were then passed: To continue the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi River; to continue the improvement of the Harbors of Newark, N. J., Connesut, Huron, Fairport, Astabula, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Black River, Ohio; to continue the improvement of the Harbors of Buffalo, Dunkirk, Oswego, Oak Orchard Creek, Big Sodus, and Little Sodus, N. Y.; also the bill making an appropriation for a steam dredge on Lake Ontario; also the bill for the completion of breakwater at Burlington, Vt.; also the bills providing for the continuation of the improvement of the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers; also the bill to continue the construction of the breakwater on the east side of Reedy Island. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

The contested election case was taken up.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, contended that the election of Mr. WHITFIELD was without authority of law, and he comes here as the choice only of the minority of the resident citizens of Kansas—therefore he is not entitled to the seat. The election under which Mr. REEDER claimed was equally without authority of law, but inasmuch as he is the choice of a larger number of residents than those who voted for WHITFIELD, the Committee recommend that he be admitted to a seat. To deny to Kansas the right to be heard through the choice of its resident citizens merely because that choice was manifested outside of legal forms, and necessarily so because the law-making power was destroyed by foreign violence, is to deny Kansas the right to be heard at all on the floor of the House.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., called attention to the fact that the Committee on Elections, in other contested cases, reported a resolution that the contestant was entitled to the seat, but in this they recommend that REEDER be admitted. Was right or might here to prevail?

Mr. WASHBURN repeated that neither WHITFIELD nor REEDER had been chosen by existing law.

In the present case the Committee had followed the precedent set concerning Wisconsin or Minnesota Territory. It was competent for the House to admit Mr. REEDER as a delegate.

...the majority concerning the invasion of ... by Missourians, and their violent control of elections by trampling on the rights of resident voters. He argued that the remedy for the Free-State men by judicial process was utterly futile. He would vote for unseating Mr. WHITFIELD because the latter represents the forces who invaded Kansas. The laws of that Territory, illegally passed, ought to be repealed, the militia disarmed, and the whole Federal treasure, if necessary, expended to keep the peace.

Mr. SAVAGE insisted that the whole transaction, in its origin, was an assault upon the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in its progress was an assault upon justice and truth. Instead of facts the report of the majority of the Kansas Investigating Committee was a compound of the grossest partiality, misrepresentation and falsehood, not to say perjury. He proceeded to show that the report was entitled to no credit as it was contradicted by the record in the case. The statements were base, and surpassed the fictitious stories of Munchausen, Gulliver, and the Arabian Nights. To the traitorous and bloody movements of the Congressional Aid Society and others who supported them, must be attributed all the horrible events of Kansas. Like gamblers they resort to the bowie-knife and grab game, four hundred millions of the Federal treasure being the stake, for which they were now conducting their presidential schemes. If any Northern men say they have better men, women and agriculture than the South, he was willing to tell them they lie from the very bottom of their shoes.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri contended that under the resolution providing for the Kansas-Investigating Committee, they had no authority to inquire into the validity of the Legislative Assembly. It was a violation of every principle of law, and degrading in his colleagues on the Committee thus to transcend their powers. He asked whether the House was willing to trample on the law by admitting Mr. REEDER. Were men so far lost to justice and decency as to be guilty of such a monstrosity? He should not believe it until it was so recorded, and then he should see it with shame and mortification.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, asked that the statement of Mr. REEDER be read.

Several objections were interposed, but were finally withdrawn.

A letter from WM. H. GREEN, dated Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, was first read, stating that Mr. REEDER was confined there by sickness, and wishing some gentleman to write Mr. REEDER, informing him what day the debate on the Kansas election case would be closed.

The Speaker remarked that Mr. REEDER'S statement was without date.

The Clerk then commenced reading the statement which is to the effect, that a great mass of evidence renders it indisputable that the Legislative Assembly of Kansas was a fraudulent usurping body, elected in a manner disgraceful to the age.

He assumes that the law under which Mr. WHITFIELD was elected was absolutely void and calls for stern condemnation of such a stupendous fraud. His own election so far as the time and place were concerned, he says, was not in accordance with previous law. He claims, however, that he received a large majority of the legal votes and that his opponent, though sustained by bands of voters and accessions from Missouri falls short, in the aggregate, of his legal votes. He expresses his high gratification that his previous positions relative to the alleged election have been sustained by the recent investigation, and repeats that Mr. WHITFIELD has no shadow of right to the seat.

Ineffectual efforts were here made by Mr. PHELPS and Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL to dispense with further reading, they saying the statement could be printed, and laid on the table of members to-morrow morning.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, wanted the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification Bill. He said the public business demanded that they should work after 4 o'clock.

The Clerk then resumed the reading of the statement of Mr. REEDER; but before he had finished it a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Adjourned.

The Empire State Disaster.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

FALL RIVER, Thursday, July 31.

On the reassembling of the jury this morning, JOHN L. BROWN, of Fall River, was called. He testified that he had been fireman on the *Empire State* for two years past. He was on board on Saturday night last, but noticed nothing unusual until the explosion occurred; is fireman of the larboard boiler; the highest rate of steam on his boiler, by the guage, was not over 33 pounds, on that night; it might have been a little higher between Fall River and Newport; part of his duty was to watch the heat of the steam, but it was more particularly the duty of the fireman at the other end of the boiler to watch the water guage; was watching the steam guage at the time the accident occurred; the guage at the other end of the boiler was higher than the forward one; his instructions were not to let the steam go over 35; just before the explosion the guage indicated 32; had not time when it occurred to notice my own guage; a short time before the accident I was on the other side of the boat; in about two minutes saw the smoke-pipe as I passed to my own boiler; it looked hot, and just as I got back the explosion took place; had not seen it so hot before; it was cooling down at the time the explosion took place; there was one fireman at each end of the boiler; did not look at the starboard steam-guage while there; as soon as the explosion took place, I ran forward; previous to the accident, noticed nothing to alarm me or make me uneasy; saw nothing at any time to indicate anything wrong about the boilers, except a little leak; had not heard at any time that the boilers were dangerous; had heard the cleaners inform engineers of little defects; had often heard that these boilers did not make steam as readily as others; the boat started back to Fall River as soon after the accident as steam enough could be raised to operate the boat; since the accident, have been examined by J. O'NEIL, Inspector; when at Newport last Saturday night, Mr. BROCKWAY told me to fire one furnace light after leaving Newport; when he saw the smoke stack, it was red hot most of the way up and was then cooling off; never saw the smoke stack so heated as then.

Geo. Swanton, sworn—Was fireman on the *Empire State*; saw nothing unusual on Saturday night from the time of leaving Fall River till the explosion; noticed no unusual efforts to make speed on the boat; the blower had been used less than usual on that night; noticed a little leak, but did not think much of it and felt no alarm; the head of steam at the time of the accident could not have been higher than thirty-one or thirty four; it had been as high as thirty-eight before reaching Newport; after leaving Newport did not reach over thirty-six; after the explosion I crawled to the upper-deck and tried to raise the safety-valve, but failing went down to the fire-room deck and opened the pans; have seen the smoke-pipe hot on previous occasions but not on my side of the boat until that night; often heard hissing noises on board the boats; heard that a man was under the boiler that night to examine it; the firemen have complained of the boiler-makers being around so much as to interfere with their work; knew of no crack in the boiler; the third engineer came in and shut down my blower a short time before the accident.

Augustus Deal, another fireman on the boat, was sworn: Went under the starboard boiler on Saturday night to see if there was any leakage, and did not discover anything unusual at that time; when the explosion occurred was just going out from under it. The remainder of the testimony of this witness was unimportant.

William Booth, boiler maker, did not consider the boilers of the *Empire State* either in very bad or very good condition; thought if they had been better braced no explosion would have occurred; he should have had no fear in going to New-York in the fire-room of the larboard boiler.

Messrs. Lamb and Haddan, also boiler-makers, testified to nearly the same effect.

Mr. Brockway, the Chief Engineer, recalled: was in the boilers on Saturday, with Mr. Ketchum. The latter called his attention to a defect in the larboard boiler, but no apprehension of danger was felt or expressed.

Henry R. Remelek, Inspector of steamboat boilers for the port of New-York, examined; attributed the explosion to the giving way of the rivets in the lining of the chimney, which caused a collapse. His testimony generally was corroborative of that given by Inspector Hall, given yesterday.

The wounded are better to-day, being invigorated by the cool weather, and hopes are entertained that all of them will recover. The inquest will probably get through to-morrow.

Loss of the Schooner Congress—Vessels Ashore.

PLYMOUTH, Thursday, July 31.

A letter from Capt. HAVILAND, of the schooner *Congress*, of Plymouth, dated Plaster Cove, Gut Canso, 31st inst., states that his vessel was totally lost on Green Island in a gale, July 31. The Captain and crew remained on the Island fourteen days,

...Democratic display took place in this city. There was an immense ... Hon. ... addressed the ... Intense excitement prevailed, ... parties.

Pennsylvania Politics.

CALL FOR A UNION CONVENTION.

LANCASTER, Pa., Thursday, July 31.

Committees representing the Republicans, Americans and Whigs of this county met here to-day, and agreed upon a call for a mass convention to nominate a county ticket. The call is addressed to all citizens, without regard to past political divisions, who are opposed to the Cincinnati platform and the extension of Slavery into Free Territory. The action of the Committees was harmonious, and the call was adopted unanimously.

Two Affairs of Honor.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 31.

An affair of honor took place at Charleston on Monday, between Col. JOHN CUMMINGS and Mr. J. L. HAYNE. After an exchange of shots, without injury to either of the parties, the difficulty was adjusted.

A quarrel is impending between Mr. PARKS of the Richmond *Enquirer* and the editor of the *Whig*. A duel is likely to result from it.

Naval Intelligence.

The Store Ship *Relief*, for Pensacola, sailed 30th, the following are her officers: James H. North, Lieut.-Comd'g.; Lieut., Geo. W. Young; Passed Asst.-Surgeon, G. H. Otis; Master, C. E. Hawley; Passed Mid'n, Robt. Boyd; Capt's. Clerk, Theodore Quastoff.

Mr. Sumner an LL. D.

Yale College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER yesterday.

Another Republican Gain in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Hon. JAMES MYERS, Democratic Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, has lately thrown off the shackles of the Pro-Slavery Party and come out in support of FREMONT and DAYTON. He was offered by the Buchananites the Congressional nomination for this District, but refused the same. Thus gloriously does the good cause progress. Respectfully,

REPUBLICAN.

☞ The Central Park Commissioners have asked the Corporation Counsel to define their power as Commissioners against the Comptroller. As at present the policemen can get no pay—nor tenements vacated on the park grounds for their occupancy, cattle and hogs rove over the grounds freely, damaging the trees and shrubs, while the policemen dare not drive them away. There are five hundred tenements on the park grounds, and some two hundred hog shanties. The Commissioners desire to have the latter removed, and the vote of the former raised—but taking lessons from the tax levy injunction, they await action until getting the legal definition of their powers from the Corporation Counsel.

☞ The Dentists of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, met last night in the Chapel of the New-York University, Dr. ELDS presiding. The proceedings were in relation to a proposed public dinner, to which foreign professional celebrities are invited.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Saturday, Aug. 2, contains the following:

DREADFUL CATASTROPHES—Explosion of the steamer *Empire State*—Burning of the steamer John Jay on Lake George.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
THE EUDORA TRAGEDY—Execution of the negro WILSON.
CLAY AND BUCHANAN—A Singular Development of History.
THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY—Mr. BURLINGAME'S Statement—Mr. CAMPBELL'S Explanation.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.
LETTER FROM HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—The Acts of the Vigilance Committee.
POLITICAL MISCELLANY—Interesting Items.
EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Career and Close of Doughfacery—Pay of Congressmen—Ex-Governor Hunt, Fremont Club, &c., &c.
CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S INTELLIGENCE.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Prepared expressly for this paper.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$10, or $9 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or $80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring, the former maker of only the celebrated Fire-Proof Safes, has formed a new copartnership. Depôts, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, No. 29 Walnut and No. 9 Granite-sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 276 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to orders for United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c.—Merchants, bankers and others desiring perfect security against fire and burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Alum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. None can equal them for superiority over all others now in use. Prices will be satisfied.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Successors to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 50 and 52 Maiden-lane.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE ... [illegible] ... BATCHELOR'S WIG ... [illegible] ... Factory, No. ... [illegible] ... Sold ... [illegible] ... Private Rooms for the application of the WIGS and TOUPEES. Ladies waited upon at their residences.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. THE FOREIGN WATERS unequaled piano-forte manufactory, can be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and sold on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $50 to $140; instruments from $40 to $250.

The pedestrian, MICKEY FREE, terminated his ... of walking 105 hours, without sitting or sleeping, on Saturday night, having been on his feet since ... at 7 P. M. He walked on a plank 40 feet ... under a canvass, with the thermometer, during the day, making from 1000 to 1100.

The Christian Watchman says: "We learn from ... source, that Rev. GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, ... Court House, S. C., has been compelled ... his pastorate for refusing an expression ... on the side of Brooks in his outrage on ... Massachusetts Senator.

A meeting was held in Portland, Me., to take ... for establishing a line of steamers between ... port and Liverpool. A company has been ... in England, and they propose to buy two ... propellers of 1,700 tons burden, and place them ... once on this route, stopping at Halifax.

A portion of the rock over which the water falls ... Falls of St. Anthony, gave away for a distance ... about fourteen feet from the Minneapolis side, on ... 6th. The break does not diminish the height ... fall any, but removes that portion of it some ... further up stream.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Rushton's Velpau's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it ... with unparalleled success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each ... No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Dr. Rushton's Pure Soda Water.—What ... wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and ... Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is ... of the most cooling drinks a person can take in ... Only to be had at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st., No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

City Lodge, No. 151, I. O. of O. F.—At a ... meeting of the City Lodge, held at their ... room, No. 191 Broadway, on Monday evening, July ... 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were ... unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the inscrutible wisdom of Divine Providence, our worthy brother, Past Grand ALBERT H. WAGNER, has been removed from our midst by death; and

Whereas, The members of this Lodge deem it fitting to ... express their sense of the loss they have suffered ... therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late brother this Lodge has sustained a loss of more than ordinary painful character. More still do we feel his loss, because he was ... of the first pillars of our institution—a kind husband, a generous friend—a true Odd Fellow.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to this painful visitation, we should be admonished by the sudden death of our departed brother that "in the midst of life we are ... and that "no man knoweth the day or the hour ... the Son of Man cometh."

Resolved, That our warm sympathies are with the bereaved family of the deceased, and it is our heartfelt wish that they may be strengthened under their heavy ...

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly signed by the officers of the Lodge, be sent to the family of our ... and brother, and that they also be published in the New-York *Herald* and *Times*.

Resolved, That our Lodge-room be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for ... days.

J. B. DAVIDSON, N. G.
WM. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Dr. Hay's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the ... sick, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The languishing, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, ... dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, ... of digestion, or any other disorder of the organs of ... motion, sensation, or excretion, feels ... benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, ... restores the health and the energies which belong ... the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

You can go to Flushing—At a quarter ... 7, and return at 8 A. M. You can go at 8 and return at 10. You can go at 10 and return at 1. You can go at 1 and return at 4. You can go at 4 and return at 5½. You can go at ½ and return at 7. Leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer ISLAND CITY, Flushing Railroad Line. All Fulton Ferry stages will take you there.

PERSONAL.

TEACHER 97—Inquire for letter V. V.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND,
PAINTED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOYER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular Monthly Meeting of the corps will be held at H. R. Kelly's Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
200 CF. FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

READS! READS!! READS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 156 Pearl-st., New-York.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, }
No. 8 City Hall, New-York, July 26, 1856. }

TO THE PUBLIC.—Reports having obtained circulation of the existence of disease calculated to ... unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioners of Health deem it proper to state that no diseases exist in this City in an epidemic form. Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending the 19th over the previous week, the total deaths were sixty-six less than the corresponding week of 1855, which year was unusually healthy, the mortality for the year 1855 having been 5,626 less than in 1854.

The Commissioners, desirous of using timely precaution for the prevention of disease and the preservation of health, meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock M., at their office, for the purpose of acting upon all matters over which the Board have cognizance.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.

BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, President Board of Councilmen.
RICHARD B. THOMPSON, M. D., Health Officer.
WM. ROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physician.
JEREMIAH MILLER, M. D., Health Commissioner.
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.
By order,
WALTER F. COUCKLIN, Secretary.

A LIBERAL REWARD—Will be given by ... Reynolds for the recovery of the body of his brother THOMAS REYNOLDS, who was drowned on Monday, July 27, while bathing in Astoria River. Height 5 feet 9 inches, aged 28 years, fair hair, closely shaved. Apply at No. 56 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN ORDMAN, Astoria.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 5d-st., Philadelphia.

IF YOU ARE BALD—And wish a good head of hair, eyebrows, moustache or whiskers grown quickly, or to change white or gray hair to its original color, or to ... hair brown or black, inclose four stamps to Professor RIEDSALL, New-York Post-Office, and receive his valuable book, containing full instructions to accomplish these objects.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Who are now in Boston, will open their new and splendid temple, at No. 539 Broadway, New-York, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, about the middle of August.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 54 Old-st., corner of Fulton.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory references. Address X. L. O., Times Office.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 119 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TO MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, a young man 23 years of age, of experience and good business qualifications, is anxious to obtain a situation as assistant book keeper, entry or shipping clerk in a wholesale or commercial house, or as clerk in any other capacity, where ecery and attention to business would be appreciated. Can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c. Address EDWIN, this office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers, one of higher English branches, the other of vocal and instrumental music, will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualification, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWLE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

EDUCATION.—A graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, of several years' experience as a teacher, is open to an engagement. His testimonials and references will be found unexceptionable. Beside the full B. A. course of the Universities of Dublin and London, he has taught the elements of the Hebrew, French, and German. Addres D. D. P., at the office of this paper.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal of or Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. E. S., Newport, R. I.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

DRESS-CAP AND HEAD-DRESS MAKERS WANTED.—Must be first-rate hands, and may rely on constant employment. Wanted also, a young lady as an apprentice saleswoman.
S. T. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 495 Broadway.

WET NURSE WANTED—Immediately, to take charge of an infant to England. The best of references required. Apply room No. 80 Manston-House, Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell Brother Jonathan's Champion Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor's name on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. Call at the principal depot No. 444 Broadway.
JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two book-keepers, two condnctors, four clerks, two salesmen, two barkeepers, four waiters, two porters two coachmen, two brakemen, two firemen, two drivers, three men on steamers, and three boys for trades or stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman, lady, child and servant are desirous of obtaining board to a private family, or where there are few boarders. Liberal board will be paid. Address B. A., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required. Apply immediately. The house is situated on high ground, rendering it a cool retreat.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No. 3,951 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Discreet & References exchanged. Apply at No. 29 Union-Square.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

SEA-SIDE BOARD.—The advertiser desires board for his family of 4 persons, at some place convenient to the City, on the Ocean side of Long Island or New Jersey, where there is good bathing. A liberal price will be paid for good accommodations in a desirable location. Address DESAIX, Box 778, Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake Hotel, (Wewayanda House) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD—At a large mansion about two hours' ride by cars from the City; airy rooms, fine shade, bathing, fishing, no musquitoes, no fever and ague. Board $6 per week. Address Box No. 521 Post-Office.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class House, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1856,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLle. ROBERT, THE BALLET COMPANY,
YOUNG HENGLER, MME. AXEL, A. LEHMANN,
FRANCOIS &c.....Vol-au-Vent.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by YOUNG HENGLER, MME. AXEL, A. LEHMANN and Mlle. CHIARINI.
The Grand Ballet of the
THE VIVANDIERE.
The Vivandiere.....Mlle. Robert
To conclude with the adventures of
VOL-AU-VENT.
Vol-au-Vent.....Françoie Ravel
in which he will introduce his great feat on
LA BARRE CERIQUE.
SATURDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and Company—PONGO in particular.
Mr. BLETON having recovered from his severe accident, will positively make his first appearance, with a talented company, on Monday, August 4, in a new comedy and laughable farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER GARDEN.
Reengagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
Fifth week of her triumphant career, and that of
DION BOURCICAULT.
In his beautiful portraits of character.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Aug. 1,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Mr. Bourcicault's incomparable play of
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
pronounced by the Press and public the best drama of our time.
Grimaldi.....Mr. Bourcicault.
Violet.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock, and terminate as nearly at 10½ o'clock as possible.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 1, will be produced the new and intensely exciting Romantic Melodrama of the
PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
after which will be performed
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan I.....Mr. Brougham
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas.....Miss F. Denham

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 1 the entertainments will commence with the thrilling and interesting Drama, by James Pilgrim, Esq., entitled
YANKEE JACK, OR, THE BUCCANEER OF THE GULF.
To be followed by the new Pantomime of
RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE IDIOT OF THE SHANNON.
Andy.....B. Cony | Darby O'Sullivan....T. Cony

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This magnificent and spacious building will be opened for the reception of Goods from MONDAY, the 15th, until SATURDAY, the 20th of September. Heavy Goods, and articles from a distance, will be received and stored in the Palace on and after the 1st of September.

Premiums, consisting of GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, &c., will be awarded on the recommendation of competent and impartial judges.

The CATTLE SHOW will be held on Hamilton-square, a beautiful plot of ground of ten acres, granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York for that purpose, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th days of October.

The Managers would impress upon exhibitors the necessity of giving immediate notice of the space they wish to occupy, and those exhibiting machinery requiring power, the amount. From the numerous applications already made, the Managers find it necessary to make further provision for steam power.

Communications addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.

Circulars, containing full particulars, can be had on application at the office of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE F. NESBIT, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE GREAT GUN TRICK!—Every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, WYMAN, the WIZARD, will exhibit his MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS, his GREAT GUN TRICK, his VENTRILOQUIAL SUBTLETIES, &c. The LIVING CAFFEES are now here, and a pair of LIVING ANACONDAS as well as the LIVING SKELETON, with limbs only one inch thick; the LIVING SEA TIGERS, SMALLEST WOMAN alive, Happy Family, &c. The Lady enters the Lion's Den at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

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An Index to diverging lines of Railway from the principal Cities in the United States.
America by River and Railroad; or, Notes by the Way.
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LO!
THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
IS NOW READY,
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING,
FOR NEXT WEEK, AUG. 9.

"THE GRAY-EYED MAN OF DESTINY."
THIRD EDITION NOW PUBLISHED OF
WALKER'S EXPEDITION
TO
NICARAGUA.
With a Memoir and Portrait of
GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER,
PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.
BY WILLIAM V. WELLS.
In one 12mo. vol. of 342 pp., including an accurate map of Central America. Price 50 cents, in paper; in cloth, 75 cents.

From the New-York Times.
Such a book has been greatly needed. It contains a full and well digested account of these events—important not only for the present, but by reason of the influence they will exercise upon the cause of Freedom all over the world. Not a single incident of interest is omitted.

From the New-Orleans Delta.
There is no man who, in so brief a period, has enacted more history than Gen. Walker; having become a name and a power in the world, every step in his marvelous career will be eagerly traced by men of all countries. The celebrated Sonora Expedition displayed the all-daring spirit and comprehensive and constructive mind of the empire builder—the true Viking of the West—the man of destiny—the regenerator and reorganizer of Central America.

From the Mobile Daily Register.
This is a history of the Central American war and the Sonora and Kinney expeditions, including all the diplomatic correspondence, together with a new and accurate map of Central America, and a memoir and portrait of Gen. Walker. The author is William V. Wells, Consul-General of the Republic of Honduras. It is a very entertaining history of interesting and important contemporaneous events.

From the Hartford Courant.
This book gives a history of the Central American war and the Sonora and Kinney expeditions. It is accompanied with a new and accurate map of Central America, and a memoir and portrait of Gen. William Walker. It is a good history of the events alluded to.

From the Savannah Daily News.
This is an acceptable volume, prepared with manifest care, and seemingly from the best authorities.

From the Poughkeepsie Press.
Excellently calculated to remove the misty opinions the general reader is apt to imbibe from the flashing and contradictory rumors of the day. The map accompanying the work is a good one, and well worth the money demanded for the book.
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
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FRIENDS OF FREEDOM, LOOK AT THIS!
THE REPUBLICAN POCKET PISTOL,
A COLLECTION OF FACTS FOR FREEMEN.

This little weapon is a complete arsenal of facts and arguments for Freedom. It has been prepared with the co-operation and at the request of several prominent Republican clubs in this City, Brooklyn, and vicinity, who are desirous of having some reliable missile to discharge at the many falsehoods constantly flying around them. It embraces data, facts and proofs from many authentic sources of high authority, which expose and refute the various falsehoods uttered against the measures and men of the Republican party. Prominent among the falsehoods thus exposed are the statements that the Republican party is Abolitionist; that Fillmore is true to the principles of Republican Freedom equally with Fremont; that the self-styled Democratic Party is not devoted to the extention of slavery; and that Fremont is a Roman Catholic.

The enemies of Freedom are busily engaged in circulating *falsehoods*; how important that her friends should be equally industrious in circulating facts. It cannot be doubted, but if these little agents are scattered like the leaves of the forest, the influence will be most mighty.

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New-York Daily Times, Friday, [illegible] 1, 1856.

[illegible] Mr. Polk to [illegible]

[illegible] the following description of an interview [illegible] in the Missouri Canvass from the correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat*:

WARRENSBURG, Johnson County, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

Col. Benton drew up a paper in Warrensburg, consisting of Mr. Polk whether he had made the charges and insinuations (against Benton) to which I have alluded in my letters from Greenfield and Fremont. The following are substantially the interrogatives which were propounded to Mr. Polk through the medium of this letter, which was "served" upon him by Messrs. Clarke and Gatewood:

Did Mr. Polk say or insinuate that Col. Benton was an Abolitionist or Black Republican?

Did Mr. Polk say, or insinuate that Benton was striving to throw the election into the House of Representatives, that Fremont might be elected as Banks was?

Did Mr. Polk say or insinuate that Benton was an Independent candidate for Governor?

These questions were preceded by a statement that Col. Benton was informed in Dade and Cedar, that Mr. Polk had made these charges and insinuations; and were followed by a demand for an answer from the stand and in presence of the meeting. As I have said already, the letter or paper was delivered to Mr. Polk at the hands of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Gatewood, who reported that Mr. Polk would answer it at the place and in the manner specified.

THE MEETING

Was a large one, numbering fifteen hundred, and would have astonished Mr. Polk if he had not seen the Calhoun assemblage, for previously he had seen entirely unfamiliar with large congregations. Both candidates were on the ground at the time appointed for the speaking to commence, and Mr. Polk, who had signified his presence and his readiness to reply to the written communication, took a seat on the platform, by invitation, when Benton got up to speak. Benton's prefatory remarks were to this effect:

He was a candidate before the citizens of Missouri for the office of Governor, hnt he was not a candidate in the sense of exalting himself and disparaging his opponents. He had been four weeks on the canvass, speaking almost every day, and he had never mentioned the name of either of his competitors. Neither the name of Mr. Ewing nor of Mr. Polk had escaped his lips in that time. He had been born and bred among gentlemen, and taught to think hy their example that disparaging remarks made of an opponent were a gross violation of courtesy, and unworthy of a men of honor. After some further remarks of the same character, Col. Benton read a copy of the letter, and read it with unmistakable vim and emphasis.

Mr. Polk replied thus: He received a note substantially but not verbally the same as that which they heard read. He denied the right of any man to propound questions to him, but he would answer these propounded hy Col. Benton. No man desired to be more respectful to his competitors than he did, or was more sollicitous to conduct the canvass in a spirit of courtesy. He had not said or insinuated that Col. Benton was an Abolitionist, a Black Republican, or a Free Soiler. He had used Col. Benton's name, for he could not speak of the history of Missouri politics without mentioning that name. It was true that he had *argued* that the result of running the ticket at the head of which was Col. Benton, might throw the election of President into the House of Representatives, which might result in the election of Fremont. He asked the question, if Col. Benton desired to be Governor of Missouri for the sake of the office, for in his letter of the 12th of March he had said that even the Presidency had no attractions for him. The presumptiou, therefore, was that he would not desire an office so much below the Presidency.

Mr. Polk having given his answer, Col. Benton came forward and said that he did not say the thing, hut argued the thing. Now, the difference between saying a thing outright and arguing or insinuating it, was the difference between going to a place by a straight course, or hy a circuitous course; and sometimes argument and insinuation were a more effective way of reaching it than direct assertion.

Mr. Polk here said that he had not argued or insinuated that Benton was a Free Soiler, Republican or Abolitionist. What he had argued was, that the vote of the State might be lost to Buchanan by two electoral tickets being in the field.

Col. Benton said that he would accept the gentleman's modification. He paid no regard to what bogus newspapers said of him, bnt no man having moral character, as Mr. Polk had, should make such charges against him and escape being held to responsibility. If any man said, or argued, or insinuated that Benton was either a Free Soiler, Black Republican, or Abolitionist, he lied—if anybody heard such charges made, they heard a lie—and after that day, any man who repeated such charges told lies, knowing them to be lies.

There was no difficulty in securing the vote of the State to Buchanan. Those who were clamoring about it could effect it very easily by hauling down their ticket. But the real friends of Buchanan did not ask that; they were willing to leave the decision of the question to the people at the August election. If Mr. Polk polled more votes than Benton, let the electoral ticket of the party with which Mr. Polk was identified be allowed to stand, and our electoral ticket be withdrawn. If the ticket which was headed by Benton received the most votes, let the electoral ticket of the anties be withdrawn. This proposition was made at the beginning of the canvass, and yet these anties who pretended to be so sollicitous about the vote of the State had never accepted it. They acted like the false mother, when the two women came before the wise man, Solomon, each claiming the child. The false mother quickly agreed to have the child cut in two, and take one-half, bnt the real mother cried out against it, giving up all claims to it rather than it should be murdered. Those anties were the false mother, and would cut the vote of the State in two, but they would not be permitted to do it. If the ticket headed hy Mr. Polk got more votes than that headed hy Benton, our ticket would be withdrawn, hut if it got less, then theirs would have to be withdrawn, or the people would trample it in the dust. They would not permit the vote of Missouri to be lost to Buchanan by the machinations of his enemies, who voted seventeen times against him in the Cincinnati Convention.

But their charging Benton with a design to throw the election into the House of Representatives, that Fremont might be elected as Banks was, seemed to him the stupidest lie which the anties had yet invented. Banks was not elected at all, either by a majority of all the States, or by a majority of the members, and never could have been elected if it had been necessary for him to get either a majority of the States or a majority of the members. After nine weeks' trial the members had to adopt the plurality rule, and Banks was elected by a vote which was fourteen [illegible] members; and counting [illegible] smaller, for Mr. [illegible] Rules them he did. It took a majority of States to elect the President, and how could Fremont be elected like Banks was? [illegible] majority in each State gave the vote of the State, so that it required a majority of States and members to elect the President. Besides, it was the present House of Representatives on which the duties of President would devolve if the people should fail to elect, and what effect would Benton's running for Governor have upon that? It was certainly the stupidest lie the anties had yet told upon him, for, in the first place, the election would not go to the House, for Mr. Buchanan would certainly be elected by the people. Of that he had no earthly doubt, for the people knew that Buchanan was a men of peace, and was needed at the head of affairs in their present disastrous condition. He had known him long, for they had entered Congress together, and he knew him to be a man of conservative views; and he knew also that the State which he represented was a conservative State, and prized the peace and honor of the country. Mr. Buchanan had not been involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in the other disgraceful proceedings of this Administration. As for platforms they were a cheat, and the President did not swear to obey them, but the Constitntion. Mr. Buchanan was a *new man*, and take notice that Benton was the first man in the United States who called for a new man. Such e man was necessary at this time. Mr. Buchanan being out of the country while the bad work was being done, was, in all respects, a new man, and his only danger was that, on account of his absence from the country, he might fail to realize the depth and danger of the wounds which he was called upon to cure.

There is a woman, named Murdock, in Rochester, who, for some time, has made it her business to steal children. She seems to be an adept at child-stealing, as she has, at different times, had two or three of the children whom she stole baptized at various churches.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Yellow Fever Cases at Quarantine.

The Board met, as usual, on Wednesday afternoon, in Worth-street.

Commissioner Purdy moved the confirmation of the nomination of Dr. Harcourt as Special Assistant-Physician at Staten Island Marine Hospital, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, and that certain additional assistants as nurses and orderlies, recommended to be employed, be immediately confirmed in their appointments. It appears that the engineer, and his wife and two children are dead, and that the deputy-assistant physician is seriously ill. There are now only 99 cases of all descriptions and classes in the Hospital, and last week there were only 16 deaths. We cannot learn there is any distinct proof that the engineer died from other than common fever, which always prevails at this season of the yearfon the island. A physician's official report, as to the cause of death, is not accessible. On inquiry of the President of the Board, whether the number of Yellow Fever cases, now at Quarantine, could be stated and given so as to diminish the effects of exaggerated rumors, we were told that the number was not actually known; it was believed to be *fourteen*. A resolntion was then passed directing the Physician-in-Chief to make daily returns to the Commissioners of Emigration as to the mortality.

A ship load of rags stored on the Government wharf has been condemned as the medium for the transmission or perpetuation of the disease, and the whole cargo was sunk on Wednesday in the river.

Mr. Commissioner Cummings stated that there are 99 patients at Quarantine, with 51 attendants, and 10 more added yesterday. Of course these are not all fever patients.

The rest of the business of the day wee nnimportant.

The following is the officiel report for ths week:

No. emigrants arrived to July 23, 1856	68,522
No. emigrants arrived since to July 30, 1856	2,845
Total	71,367
To esme date in 1855	85,192

	1856.	1855.
No. inmatse in institutions at Ward's Island	1,363	2,292
No. inmatea in the Marine Hospital	150	188
Total	1,513	2,430

Overdraft Jan. 1, 1856		$63,031 07
Receipts to July 23, 1856	$154 892 92	
Receipts since to July 30, '56	3,162 00	158,054 92
Total		$95,023 85
Disbnrsements as per previous accounts	126 247 66	
Sundry expensee of July 16–23	7,174 57	133,422 23
Overdraft		$38,398 38

Board of Education.

An adjonrned meeting of the Board was held on ou Wednesday night, Andrew H. Green, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Communications from the First Ward resulted in an order to pay the salaries of the teacher of said Ward.

An application for premises for Primary School No. 5, wae referred to the Committee on New Schools.

Applications from the Sixth Ward for a female evening School, and from the Twenty-first and Nineteenth Wards for Evening Schools, were referred to the Evening School Committee.

An application for $1,099 for Primary School No. 22, in the Ninth Ward, went to the Fineucs Committee.

An application from the Twelfth Ward for a New School was referred to the Committee ou New Schools.

A resolution to pay coal bills, properly audited, &c., was adopted.

Reports from the Committee on Elections and Qualifications in favor of Freeman Campbell, as Commissioner of the Twentieth Ward; John R. Paxton, as Inspector of the Twentieth Ward; S. D. Moulton, as Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward; Patrick B. Fitzgerald, as Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward; and Henry Hughes, as Inspector of the Sixth Word, were adopted.

A report in favor of new warming apparatue for Ward School No 38, was adopted.

Appropriations of $8,000 for incidental expenses; $15,000 for books and supplies, were made.

Designs for monthly and semi-annual certificates for the Primary and Ward Schools, were adopted.

The Committee on Sites and School Houses reported adversely to paying $27,000 for a School site in Oliver-street.

The seme Committee reported in favor of paying $13,000 for a new eite in the Eleventh Ward, which was not adopted.

The Finance Committee reported favorably ou contracts for No. 23, Sixth Ward.

Several minor matters were passed through the mill, hills were ordered to be paid, and the Board adjourned to the regular session, to be held next Wednesday.

Curious Origin of Fires—Rat Poison—Tobacco Pipes.

The Fire Marshal's investigations show some curious origins of fires. By way of caution, we briefly notice the following: A fire occurred on the 21st June, at the dwelling-house of Dr. T. W. Horsfield, No. 402 Ninth-avenue. Upon its cause being investigated, it was shown to have originated from a red paste composition, used for the extermination of vermin. A bottle of Hariem Oil had been upset upon the paste, and no doubt accelerated combustion. Where the oil and paste saturated the floor of the room, a slight rubbing would cause instant ignition into a blaze. In this paste phosphorus is used. The addition of the oil was supposed to have been the means of producing a more speedy combustion. These facts are worthy of note, if for nothing more than to caution those using such paste, as it is shown to be the means of producing fire by spontaneous combustion.

In the forenoon of the 15th of May, a fire occurred on the third floor of the upholstery establishment of H. & E. Magrath, No. 213 Sixth-avenue. Their workman, David Burt, it seems, went to the shop that morning smoking a pipe. Upon going to work he hung his coat up in the room and put the pipe into the pocket, but omitted to extinguish the fire in the pipe. About two hours afterwards the burning tobacco fired the coat which set fire to the property in the room, to the emount of near $300 which was destroyed. To the careless manner of leaving pipes and cigars around loose many fires owe their origin.

On Thursday night, June 26, a fire occurred at No. 50 Franklin-street. Miss McDugald, one of the boarders, on leaving her room left a lighted lamp on a washstand. In closing the door her dresses, which hung on the inside of the door, swung against the light and took fire. All were consumed, together with other articles, in all valued at about $100.

Miss McDugald testified that on other occasions she had always extinguished the light when leaving her room, but omitting to do so this time, the fire occurred. There was no insurance on the property. The above facts show how necessary it is to be thoughtful as well as careful in the use of light.

Redistricting the City.

The Conncilmen Special Committee on redistricting the City into new Council Districts, have just completed their apportionment, as follows:

Wards.	New Apportn.	Present No. of Districts.	Wards	New Apportn.	Present No. of Districts.
1	1	2	13	3	3
2 and 2	1	1 Dist. ea.	14	2	3
4	2	3	15	2	3
5	2	3	16	4	4
6	2	3	17	5	5
7	3	3	18	4	2
8	4	4	19	2	1
9	4	4	20	4	3
10	2	3	21	3	2
11	5	5	22	2	1
12	2	1			

The lower and up-town Wards, it will be perceived, are those in which the principal changes have been made. These are the Wards in which material changes of population have occurred. The new apportionment has been 10,500 population to a District. The Committee will make their report at the opening of the next month's session of the Common Council.

Young Men's Soft-Shell General Committee.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Soft-Shell General Committee was held on Wednesday evening at Tammany Hall. Solomon B. Noble, the Chairman, presided. There was not a very numerous attendance, and the object for which the meeting was specially convened did not call out much enthusiasm. This object, as announced from the Chair, was the appointment of a Committee to confer with a similar Committee from the Young Men's Hard-Shell General Committee as to a union of the two Committees in an organization similar to the recent combination of the Senior Hard and Soft General Committees. The Committee of Conference chosen was as follows: Messrs. Douglas Taylor, Wm. H. Robbins, R. C. Montgomery, Henry Defraine, and John D. Jenkins. No other business was transacted. The Young Hards, meanwhile, appointed their Committee of Conference on Monday night. A speedy union may be looked for.

☞ Mr. C. C. Bechet, treasurer of the French Committee in New-York, has closed his account of subscription for the sufferers by the inundations in France. The total emount received by him was $10,183 50, and the expenses were $3 50. He remitted a draft on Messrs. Rothschild & Brothers, of Paris, for 52,150 francs, 5 centimes, by the steamer, on Wednesday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION AND ABDUCTION—MADAME RESTELL AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Elizabeth Kaizer, a German woman, aged 25 years, went before Justice Osborne, on Wednesday, and preferred a charge of seduction against one Charles Schultz, (also a German,) and of abortion against Anna A. Lohman *alias* Madame Restell.

Elizabeth states in her affidavit that she is an orphan, and came to this country in 1853. In February, 1854, (she adds,) she went to live with Schultz, to sew and take care of his two children, he being a widower, and that soon afterwards Schultz, under solemn promise of marriage, seduced her. During the following November he induced her to go with him to the house of a "lady friend" of his at No 152 Chambers-street, where she was compelled to remain and submit to an abortion at the hands of the "lady friend" aforesaid.

Since that time her health gradually failed; Schultz refused to fulfill his promise of marriage, and she, at length, becoming unable to work, he drove her from his house.

Upon this affidavit warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties accused. Madame Restell was arrested the same afternoon, and held to answer at the Court of Sessions in the sum of $1,000 bail.

Schultz was arrested yesterday morning, and was also held to answer in a similar sum.

CHARGED WITH STEALING GOLD DUST FROM A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.

Joseph Myers, a jeweler, doing business at No. 163½ Greenwich-st., was arrested yesterday morning, and brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court, charged with stealing a quantity of gold dust from J. E. Farnum, a returned Californian.

From Farnum's statement it appears that on Wednesday morning he started out to dispose of a quantity of gold dust. He first went to the office of Thorp & Weldon, brokers, No. 2 Wall-street, and had his treasure weighed. It was contained in three bags, and weighed 172 ounces and 19 pennyweights, exclusive of the bags, from which it was taken and after weighing, carefully returned. After having the duet weighed, the complainant went to the jewelry store of Myers, and was offered $17 75 per ounce for it. But on discovering some quartz among it, it was agreed that Myers should pay $17 62 per ounce. On weighing it, however, Myers declared that there were only one hundred and fifty five ounces and two pennyweights. Farnum avers that during the examination of the gold, he saw Myers take from a paper on which the dust had been emptied, a specimen of the gold and slip it into his pocket. He at once suspected foul play, but determined to take the pay for the one hundred and fifty-five ounces, and then demand the remainder, and tell him what he had seen, hoping that he would thereby be induced to pay him for the full amount. But Myers denied the alleged facts, and refused to pay for more than one hundred and fifty five ounces and two pennyweights. Hence the prosecutor accuses Myers of abstracting seventeen ounces and nineteen pennyweights of gold of the value of $316 28.

Myers was held to hail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

IN SEARCH OF PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

Information was given at the Chief's Office on Wednesday afternoon, that a gang of rowdies had left the Seventh Ward during the day, in a steamboat, for the purpose of going to Riker's Island to witnesse a prize-fight.

Information of the circumstance was at once dispatched to the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, with orders to prevent the fight and arrest the participants. Thirteen men from each of the above districts were detailed for service. They proceeded with dispatch to the Island in posts, but after waiting several hours, were obliged to return, without having seen anything of the prize-fighters or their steemboat.

The report of the intended fight was evidently false.

Miscellaneous.

FALL OF ANOTHER SCAFFOLD—TWO MEN DANGEROUSLY INJURED

The recklessness with which building-scaffolds are srected, and the almost daily loss of life resulting therefrom, is truly wonderful. Some people will not be taught hy experience. On Wednesday afternoon, as two men, named Haup and Leidler, were engaged in painting the inside of the Methodist Church corner of Morton and Bedford streets, the scaffold on which they were standing gave way, and they fell to the floor—a distance of thirty feet. Both were so severely injured that their recovery is regarded doubtful.

COUP DE SOLEIL

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Connery, upon the body of Mr. Bennett, a native of this City, and aged 54 years, who died suddenly on Wednesday evening from *coup de soleil*. Deceased was a temperate and respectable man. On the evening of his death he went to the house of his washwoman, in a basement rear of No. 27 Broome-street, to give some directions. He sat down in a chair, when he fell suddenly to the floor and died.

Dr. Ferguson, who examined the body, was of opinion that deceased came to his death from exhaustion, caused hy the heat of the sun. Verdict, "*Coup de soleil.*"

KILLED BY RUM.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hills, upon the body of Patrick Carrigan, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years, who was killed by falling down the stairway of house No. 288 West 29th-street, while intoxicated. He boarded in Tenth-avenue, and was on a temporary visit to the place where he met his death. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Important Decision.

CAN A VALID WILL BE REPUDIATED?

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—June, 1856.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Hoffman, and Slosson.

Washington R. Nichols vs. *Samuel B. Romaine, Executor, etc., et. al.*

By the Court—Hoffman, Justice.—We have no difficulty in concurring with the Judge at Special Term in most of his conclusions.

We consider that the case is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Court. All the real estate of the testator lies in the county of New York, and the property in Kings County appears to be leasehold which is applicable to the plaintiff's demand, in the hands of the Executor.

We have no doubt that the fourth codicil formed a charge upon the real estate of the devisor. We agree also that there was no conversion of such real estate into personalty; and consequently the personal estate proper remains the primary fund for the payment of the plaintiff's demand. We [illegible] concur in the view that the testator had placed himself in loco parentis, and that the whole burden of supporting and educating the plaintiff was to be borne by his promisor exclusively.

It does not appear to us to be of much importance what construction the fifth and sixth clauses of the will should receive. We accede to the views of the defendants' Counsel, that the estate went to the devisees subject to a naked power of sale in the executors for the purposes of convenient distribution. But the charge in the fourth codicil constituted a lien upon the estate, and the Courts will see that every necessary party shall unite in making a title if a sale becomes necessary to enforce it.

We incline to the opinion that the view of the Judge at Special Term is also correct, that the cemetery at Brooklyn is not affected by the codicil in question, and, therefore, should not be subjected to a sale. Neither party argued this point, and it is presumed that all who claim under the testator desire that his will, in this respect, should be observed. We shall, therefore, direct a clause to be inserted in the judgment to exempt it from the claim.

The first material question is, whether the will and codicil have been properly proven.

The facts are these: The Surrogate of New-York admitted the will of the testator, and all the codicils, eight in number, to probate. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Judge, who reversed the decision of the Surrogate. Thereupon, issues were framed for a trial by Jury, pursuant to the Statute. A Jury tried such issues and rendered a verdict, that the will, and the five first codicils were duly executed, and constituted the will of Benjamin Romaine. Thereupon such will and five codicils were admitted to probate by the Surrogate, and Letters Testamentary issued thereon to Samuel B Romaine and Gregory Dillon on the 26th of January, 1849.

A large mass of testimony was taken before the Surrogate, and has been produced on the present trial. What other testimony was taken at the trial of the issues does not appear—nor which of the witnesses examined before the Surrogate were examined on that trial.

All the parties contesting the will and codicil in this action, and now appealing, were contestants before the Surrogate, the Circuit Judge, and the Jury.

The record of the will with the proofs was produced on this trial from the Surrogate's office, as admitted to probate, and was allowed [illegible] evidence. This was objected to, and in [illegible] exceptions how is to be examined.

[illegible] and 25–32 [illegible] and provide for the recording of the will, proofs and examinations; and that the record of such will and the exemplification of such record by the Surrogate shall be received in evidence, and shall be as effectual in all cases as the original will would be if produced and proven. And may in like manner be repelled by contrary proof.

In Carr vs. Robertson, (1 Selden Rep. 132,) the Court observe that the record of the will made evidence by the Statute, but the record without the proofs and examinations taken by the Surrogate, would not be admissible. The proofs and examinations are indispensable to give validity to the record; citing Morrie ea Keys, 1 Hill, 540.

In the present case this was done; the whole of the record was before the Court, and by the order of the General Term of the 10th of November, 1855, the appellants were relieved from the; burden of printing the testimony in the case. Copies of it as printed in a former case were to be supplied.

Does the fact that the Circuit Judge reversed the decision of the Surrogate affect the admissibility of the record as presumptive evidence? It appears that, upon the reversal, this entry was made on the margin of the record in the book of records: "The probate of the will revoked by a trial in the Supreme Court." (See minutes Liber 19, p. 196.)

It appears to us that there was an irregularity here. The 57th section, now 72, (2 R. S. 3d edition,) provides that the Circuit Judge may reverse the decision; and if such reversals are founded upon questions of fact, shall direct a feigned issue to try the questions arising upon the application to prove the will.

By the 76th section the final determination of such issue shall be conclusive as to the fact controverted, in respect to wills of personal estate only upon the parties to the proceedings. If such determination be in favor of the validity of such wills either of real or personal estate, the Surrogate shall record such will, or admit the same to probate as the case may be.

By the 75th section, if such determination be against the validity of such will, or against the competency of the proof thereof, the Surrogate shall annul and revoke the probate, or record thereof if any have been made. See also 498, 2 R. S. 602.

I doubt whether there was any authority to enter such a revocation upon the mere decision of the Circuit Judge, when he was directed to frame an issue; and of course none such could be entered where the final determination sustained the will and five codicils. There could be properly only a revocation of the three last codicils, and so the entry must be understood.

Supposing, however, the entry on the margin to have been regular, and that the probate was then revoked and inoperative, not merely suspended, then the final determination of the Jury was to result in the new and original admission to record and probate.

The 74th section of the statute is, that if such determination be in favor of the will, either of real or personal estate, the Surrogate shall record the will, or admit it to probate, as the case may be.

By the 14th and 15th sections before referred to, (9 and 10 of third Edition,) the record then became presumptive evidence as effectual as if the original had been produced and proved.

And the proof before the Surrogate, it seems, must go with the record. At least the decisions before referred to (1 Seldeu and 1 Hill) render this most safe if not essential.

They are not, however, evidence of themselves. They may be treated as not evidence at all, bnt under the cases the record is imperfectly produced, unless they are produced with it.

The Judge at Special Term, after holding that the will and fourth codicil were fully proven and established, held also, that the record of the proceedings, to prove the same with the testimony contained in the same, were properly in evidence, and were sufficient and competent testimony to establish such validity.

We agree that the record proved the will and codicil, and that it was, with the codicil, established thereby as presumptively valid.

Bnt we do not think that the testimony was competent. It is doubtful whether the Judge, indeed, thought it so. (See his opinion.) If he did, he was in error. But whether it was so regarded or not is, in our judgment, immaterial.

It is needless, then, to inquire whether the will was sufficiently proven by the evidence of Mr. Anthon, one of the subscribing witnesses, and who was examined on the trial. (See Jackson vs. Vickory, 1 Weudell, 412; Jauncey vs. Thorne, 2 Barbour Ch. Rep., 40.)

The next question is, whether the defendants, the non-appellants, were entitled to an issue to be tried hy a Jury, as to the competency of the testator to make the codicil, or the undue influence used to procure it.

The plaintiff having adduced the testimony of the record of the will before [illegible], the defendants did not offer any evidence to repel such proof to be then taken and heard, but made an application for issues to be tried by a Jury, as to the competency of Benjamin Romaine to make the codicil under which the plaintiff claimed, and as to whether the execution of the same was obtained by fraud and undue influence. They insisted that, as heirs at law of said Romaine, they had a right to examine and contest such alleged codicils, and to try the issues by them joined in that behalf in the pleadings before a Jury, and moved to be permitted to frame issues to be tried by a Jury to prove the allegations in their answer contained.

A similar motion had been made at a previous stage of the trial; but as that was before the will had been given in evidence, the Judge for that and other reasons treated it as premature.

The ground upon which this application, as matter of absolute right, was placed, is this: The Constitution (Art. I., § 2) has provided, that the trial by Jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a Jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law. The trial by Jury, when a will was contested by the heir as obtained from one incompetent to make it, or by fraud, was always used; necessarily in a Court of Law, invariably, when the question was before a Court of Chancery. That of the Code (Section 254) varies the practice and usage, it is unconstitutional.

Our views upon this question are these:

If the present case had been before the former Court of Chancery of this State, it would have presented itself thus: A claimant under a will seeks the establishment of his equitable lieu on real estate, and produces a will duly proven and presumptively valid.

The parties who would have demanded an issue were the identical individuals who had obtained a trial by Jury six years before, of the very question, and had been defeated.

Under the law as it stood either in 1847 or in 1848, when the trial referred to was had, an application could have been made to the Supreme Court for a new trial, (2 R. S. 58 [72] Judiciary Act of 1847, § 17.) These parties submitted to the verdict then rendered, omitted to ask for a new trial, and now, after joining issue in the present action in the year 1856, call for a new trial in effect in the year 1855.

Now a second trial of an issue, when one had been directed out of the Court itself, was merely discretionary and never matter of right. This was distinctly settled in Van Cott vs. Hunter. (3 John Ch. Rep. 152.)

The 254th Section of the Code, undoubtedly, in its language not merely permits, but, perhaps, enjoins the trial by the Court of a case so clearly of an equitable nature as the present. And it leaves a power in the Court to award an issue, to be tried by a jury. Supposing, then, that the argument is tenable, that there must be one such trial of the validity of a will, yet, at least, the Code cannot be treated as abridging the power of the former Court of Chancery; as preventing the application of the rule as to a second trial, when one has been had on the same question, between the identical parties, who can have had a new trial on application to the Supreme Court, and neglected the opportunity.

The question may be summarily thus stated: Is there ground to say, that in a case precisely like the present, a Court of Chancery would have been bound to direct a further issue?

The Constitution may be considered as securing the trial by Jury in all cases where the law had peremptorily prescribed it, not where a practice of a Court had adopted it as a means of information. Now although the rule was, that a Court of Equity would not entertain jurisdiction to set aside a will as obtained by fraud, &c., upon a bill merely for that purpose, yet if there was a necessity to resort to that Court for jurisdiction of matters growing out a will, and its validity was contested, it would pass upon the question and would direct an issue not as matter of absolute right but of advantage, and use to enlighten its judgment.

The subject was carefully examined in Middleton vs Sherburne, (4 Young and Colly. 380.) The Lord Chief Baron, examining the case of Kenick vs. Bramby, 7 Brm. Fr. C. 427, and says that it proves anything but the proposition contained in the head note, viz: that a will cannot be set aside in equity for fiend or imposition, because if of personal estate it may be set aside in the Ecclesiastical Court, and if of real it may be set aside at law on the issue *devisavit vel non*.

He proceeds: In the case of Webb vs. Claverden, 2 Atkyns, p. 424, Lord Hardwicke says: "This Court will not determine that there is fraud in procuring a will without trial at law." There is the true qualification. It asks it, that this Court does not hold original jurisdiction, and certainly it never can, to set aside a will either of real estate, or of personal estate, or to establish a will. But this Court will, where it becomes necessary from the circumstances of the case that its jurisdiction should be exercised, proceed to investigate whether the will was properly made or not, though it will not decree against it, generally speaking, without an issue *devisavit vel non*.

If the Court has no jurisdiction upon the case after an issue found against the will upon an issue *devisavit vel non*, what is the Court to do? Is it to do nothing? Surely the Court must proceed to do something. The Court will either make an order for the delivery up of the will to be canceled, or it will grant a perpetual injunction against the party claiming under it, or *vice versa*. Then the principle really comes to this, that in cases where there is no occasion to resort to a Court of Equity, (and there are one or two cases of that sort to be found in the books,) where there is a simple statement that the will was made by fraud or imposition, or that the testator was incompetent, and there is no impediment in the way of a trial at law, the bill may be demurred to because it contains no matter upon which the party is entitled to relief in equity. The heir at law may bring an ejectment, and he does not need the assistance of a Court of Equity. But in cases where he cannot try his ejectment without removing obstacles which are in his way, he may properly apply to the Court of Equity to remove those obstacles. But there is another class of cases where the whole property in question that is litigated is real estate only, and with which a Court of Equity alone can deal. In such a case I take it to be perfectly clear that a Court of Equity—as for instance, suppose the case of an equity of redemption, or a case where the parties who are seeking the assistance of the Court, seek only to obtain a declaration of trust in their favor—a Court of Equity is the proper jurisdiction to apply to; and that when in order to exercise that jurisdiction the Court is obliged to make a preliminary inquiry, it may do so either by an issue *devisavit vel non*, or by directing an action of ejectment to be brought. But in many cases the best and the proper remedy is an issue; because, when an action of ejectment is brought, and a recovery takes place at law, what is then to be done? An action of ejectment will be tried *toties quoties*; it is no bar at law. Therefore, a Court of Equity must do something. That very often is more conveniently done hy directing an issue; for this reason, that in directing an issue the Court has jurisdiction over the whole case, and it may grant a new trial or not at its pleasure. But in an ejectment a new trial can be granted only by a Court of Law. I am of opinion on these principles that where a party can have no relief at law, and he must seek relief in a Court of Equity, that that Court has a clear power, by way of informing its [illegible] upon [illegible] to [illegible] relief finally, to direct an issue to be tried.

In Chancery, 6 Sandf., Rep. (Ch.) 324.) Vice Chancellor Sandford upon a bill to set aside a will, or in the alternative to declare certain provisions void, observed that he was indeed at first to direct an issue but he found there were complex difficulties. More than eighteen years had elapsed since the testimony was taken. Some of the witnesses were dead. He proceeded to decide the question upon the testimony taken before the Surrogate upon proving the will as to personal estate. On that evidence the Chancellor on Appeal held the will invalid. The Vice Chancellor on the same, and no other evidence, held it good as to real estate.

It is remarkable that in the leading case cited as the foundation of the whole doctrine, viz.: Kenick vs. Bramsby, Lord Macclesfield decided against the will, in a suit by a party claiming under an alleged prior will, without an issue; and the House of Lords reversed his decision, sustained the will, and dismissed the bill, upon the same evidence all taken in chief. The original plaintiff made the heirs-at-law parties, who united in sustaining the will in question, and insisted that their right had not been determined without a trial at law.

We consider it clear that the former Court of Chancery would have been at liberty to have refused an issue to retry the question of the validity of this codicil, under the circumstances of this case. If so, the foundation of the defendant's argument wholly fails.

Again, that such a right, if it existed, might be waived is indeniable. The 70th rule of the Supreme Court provides, that in all cases where issues do not fall within the 253d section, if a party desires a trial by Jury he must apply within ten days after issue joined.

The defendants filed their answer in 1850, alleging the incompetency of the testator, and in 1855, when the cause is on trial, apply for these issues.

We consider that there is an error in the judgment in the allowance of interest.

The referee fixed the allowance at a certain sum for each successive year, which he considered was a reasonable amount to cover the expense of education and support. When the case was before Mr. Justice Campbell, he allowed interest in such sums respectively, beginning in 1845. The present judgment has adopted the same principle. We think it should be amended by allowing interest on the $4,900, the aggregate of the principal sums found by the referee from the date of his report, Oct. 7, 1852, and upon each of the three sums of $500, each from Aug. 1, 1853, the 1st of August, 1854, and the 1st of August, 1855, respectively.

We also think that the Judge below aught not to have given judgment against the other devisees until Alice Tyler had been properly brought before the Court, and that the cause must be remanded for a new trial, in order that she and her husband may be properly made parties before a final judgment as to the rents and the real estate can be made.

In all other respects the judgment is affirmed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, July 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—Is in fair request, at steady rates.

COTTON—Is very irregular. Some lots have been sold at ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. off our last quotations, hut most factors adhere to these, and thereby prevent an active trade.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is brisker and decidedly firmer, sales having transpired since our last of about 14,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50@ 6 05
Ordinary State	6 05@ 6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 25@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 50@ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 45
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 55
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 50

Canadian is estabis and firm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. in fair to Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 15 @$7 90 ₱ bbl. Southern is essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. in the wholesale market. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is steady at $2 85@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 85@$3 45 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is still in poor supply and active request at rising prices. The sales since our last reach about 58,000 bushels, including very good Canadian White, at $1 55; good to prime Western Red at $1 58@$1 65; inferior to prime Southern White at $1 62@$1 85; and choice do. Red at $1 73 ₱ bushel. Rye continues in good demand at full rates. There were about 5,500 bushels purchased, mainly at 85c. for fair, ₱ bushel. Prime would bring 86c.@86½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and firm at 45c @46c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 40c.@43c. for Jersey; and 37c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn remains in very poor supply and good request at advancing prices. The sales since our last amount to about 67,000 bushels, at 58c.@61½c. for unsound, heated and damp; 62c.@64c. for common to prime mixed; 63c @70c. for Southern Yellow; 66c.@68c. for round Yellow; 70c. @85c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 70c.@80c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River were reported at 55c @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue at from 10c @14c. ₱ lb. Sales light.

IRON—Quiet, yet stiffly held.

LEAD—Dull and somewhat nominal.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Inactive at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine and Tar have not varied. Resin is in rather better request, but at unimproved prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive rule about the same. Linseed is in improved demand, and now generally held at from 83c.@85c. ₱ gallon, but it is not actively dealt in thereat. Lard Oil is dull and heavy within our previous range.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in very slack request, though ob

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 1, by virtue of a mortgage, all the furniture in house No. 488 Greene-st., consisting of handsome rosewood furniture, bedroom and kitchen furniture, consisting, in part of three rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson brocatel, beautiful large side and corner etageres, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble tops; oil-painting sofas, sofa beds, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, oilcloth, handsome carpets, large pier glasses, small do., parlor ornaments, rosewood secretary book-case, do. bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, China ware, silver ware, and a large lot of crockery. This is a good chance for those in want, to get good furniture, as the house must be cleared by 5 o'clock day of sale.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Friday,) Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., decant household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, hair-cloth and plush; rosewood and mahogany tête-à-tête, settee, chairs, loose gets &c.; rosewood and mahogany centre, pier and side tables; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaux, washstands, oak and black walnut dining chairs, hair and spring mattresses, husk do., straw paillasses, &c.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS—AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Day-st., corner of Greenwich, claret wine, fruits nuts, raisins, figs, prunes, cigars, brandy, gin, medicated schnapps, Jamaica rum, tobacco, pipes, &c. Also, a lot of hardware: saws, picks, shovels, spades, scissors, knives, forks, spoons. Also, bores, desks, &c.

Joseph Heerman, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—ang 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 1 East Warren, near Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Cincinnati and Stock Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at this Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Phœnix Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South side of 38th-st. near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone front high-stoop houses, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, and now ready to be occupied. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to G. J. HAMILTON.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—8 or 10 minutes' walk to either Ferry or City Hall—A genteel two-story and attic house, with extension; very convenient for two small families. Rent, $300 per annum. Apply on the premises. No. 93 Tillary-st., or to E K VAN BUREN, Park-av. and Skillman-st., East Brooklyn

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large, 8 story store and lot, No. 261 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st. The upper stories are well lighted, suitable for a printer, book bindery, or other machinery. Apply to S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d st. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th st

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A handsome furnished four-story brick house, situated near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect; first-class stocks or railroad bonds taken in exchange, and possession can be had at once. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and finished in white brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., and excellent water is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The place occupied by the subscriber, about one mile south of Poughkeepsie, and two hours' ride from this City on the Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is nearly new, and contains parlors, dining-room, reception-room, library, kitchen, wash-house, &c., &c.; abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. It is beautifully located, and one of the most desirable on the Hudson River.

CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank.

A CHOICE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and just 200 feet from the new Post Office. Is very well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Has now on the premises and running, but two years old, thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power. In good order and of celebrated make For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. DEGRAUT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—All furnished complete, and containing six sleeping rooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry, with brick oven; a well of excellent water at the door; a large new barn and carriage-house, and other out-building; with the farming utensils, and horses, cows, and about one hundred poultry, with thirty acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the crops all in; one orchard bearing, one young and one peach orchard, with shade trees, fruit and shrubbery. The above property is situated one mile from Rahway, on the Woodbridge road, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of Mr. LAMB, Howard Hotel, New-York; or of Mr. EGRAW, Mansion House, Rahway depôt, N. J. Price $8,000. $2,000 can remain on mortgage.

TWO VERY SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—Situated in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. One house is 42 feet front and rear, and 57 feet deep, and contains 17 rooms. The other is 60 feet front by 38 feet deep, and contains 16 rooms. The grounds are beautifully located on the banks of a river. The scenery is very attractive, and the place very healthy. For further particulars inquire of C. W. ADAMS, No. 836 Broadway, or N. E. ADAMS, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in the delightful Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, in summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 84 acres, situated on the road to Rockaway, L. I., two miles from New-York and 2½ miles from railroad station, near Steedeker's. Upon it is a one-and-a-half story frame cottage, eight rooms, and kitchen attached, two fine apple orchards in full bearing, pears, plums, grapes, &c., nice garden, good well and brook, two barns and carriage-house. Terms easy. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—One hour's ride from Jersey City, to exchange for a neat dwelling house in the city. It must be on the north side and east above 34th-st. A description of the property and facilities offering to it, may be obtained by applying to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 67 Cedar st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a number of improved property on the Hudson River, near Yonkers, unimproved in this City, a neat country seat of an acre of ground, beautifully improved, with every convenience, and for beauty of location is not surpassed. Distant 13 miles by the Harlem or New Haven Railroads. J. COLEMAN HART, Architect, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A three story brick building, with a steam engine fifteen-horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the unexpired lease of six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on West 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. [illegible] No. 72 East 14th-st., New-York, between the hours of [illegible] or from 3 to 5 P. M.

$1,500.—SALE [illegible] EXACT FOR after-cutting [illegible] pantries [illegible] She is 3 [illegible] ties-slip.

SEWING [illegible] Four of W[illegible] um size. Also, [illegible] w and second hand; price, $10 to $100. Depôt No 343 Broadway, New-York. F. S COATES

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS.—A fine house in perfect order, and commanding situation, being one of the best views in that vicinity. will be let for a term of months Apply to W. H. BEERS, No. 106 Broadway, or Mr. BAXTER'S Land Office at Yonkers.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large 4-story brick building (with iron shutters) No. 60 John-st., between Nassau and William. The building is one of the first class, containing all modern improvements, well lighted and ventilated; size 25 feet by 100. Possession of first floor, basement, and one of the lofts, given immediately. Apply to JOHN PAINE, on the premises.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. E. BIKER, No. 121 Chatham-st

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Three lots, with frame buildings on the south side of 29th-st., east of 4th-av. Inquire at No. 143 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated in the most desirable and fashionable location; is entirely new and handsomely furnished—No. 14 West 37th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, 25 Van Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Out of town for a small family, with or without board, one dining, one parlor, one bed, kitchen and servant's room. Address RICHARD, *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Di Pain, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mal'a,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bayreuth,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Brussels,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM STREET New-York, offer for sale to persons seeking safe investments, the following Securities:
Cincinnati City 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. coupon bonds.
De'roit City 7 per cent. Water work Loan.
Bonds 8 per cent. of various counties in Iowa.
Bonds 8 per cent. of various counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible 1st Mortgage on 1st and 2d Sections.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund 1st Mortgage on 3d Section.
Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Ferm Mortgages 8 per cent bonds.
Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund.
Peoria and Oquaka 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund.

Office of Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co.,
No. 70 Beaver-st., New-York, July 25, 1856.
INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of coupons at this office; also, on the following bonds issued to this Company, due 1st July, viz.: Bonds of the City of Racine, Bonds of the Town of Racine. Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn, Bonds of the Town of Delavan, and on the Farm Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by this Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every matter in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

Office of Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company,
Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $3,400,000,) will be paid at the office of
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

Office of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, July 29, 1856.
INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of August, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York, July 25, 1856.
THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office
J. W. JURNIER, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York, June 24, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

Office of Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, July 23, 1856.
INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on 1st mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Interest due on Bonds of this Company on 1st August, 1856, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—On the Bonds of the MILLWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD, issued February, 1855, will be paid on 1st August, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The first installment of 20 per cent. to the subscription of the capital stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, No. 117 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, July 31, 1856. Per order of the Board. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The coupons of the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company's Bonds, due Aug 1, will be paid at the Banking office of GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st. H. T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

$20.000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. and on all kinds of valuables, also, on merchandise. Apply to J. OLIVER, No. 133 Nassau st. near Beekman, Room No. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—Located at Chatham, Columbia County, New-York. The next term of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, August 27, 1856. A limited number of young ladies and gentlemen will be received as boarders. Instruction is given in the English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, painting, embroidery, &c. It is the aim of those to whom the direction of this Institution is intrusted to make it in every respect worthy of its constantly increasing patronage. For further information, see Catalogues, which may be obtained of R. C. ROOT, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York; SAMUEL H. CORWELL, Esq., No. 237 Fulton-st., New-York; or by addressing the Principal at Chatham, Columbia County, N. York

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a boarding and day school, No. 43 West 31st-st., for young gentlemen, where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a gymnasium in the institution.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison av., corner of 27th st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by E. I. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 5, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. G. GLOVER, Secr'ary.

New-York Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 24, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.
Indianapolis, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—Secretary's Office, Chicago, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office. In Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—New-York, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

New-York Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 24, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.
Indianapolis, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—Secretary's Office, Chicago, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office. In Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—New-York, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M. to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
New-York, July 23, 1856.
A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

New-York, July 30, 1856.
DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Office of the Beekman Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, July 17, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Aug. 5.
STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secr'ary.

Office of the Home Insurance Company,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secr'ary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $300,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOHN WALKER, President.
Thos. W. Birdsall, Secr'ary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. O'DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. S WYMAN,	MATTHEW McCONNELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

Office of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, July 29, 1856.
INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of August, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York, July 25, 1856.
THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office
J. W. JURNIER, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York, June 24, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

Office of Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, July 23, 1856.
INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on 1st mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Interest due on Bonds of this Company on 1st August, 1856, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—On the Bonds of the MILLWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD, issued February, 1855, will be paid on 1st August, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The first installment of 20 per cent. to the subscription of the capital stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, No. 117 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, July 31, 1856. Per order of the Board. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The coupons of the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company's Bonds, due Aug 1, will be paid at the Banking office of GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st. H. T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

$20.000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. and on all kinds of valuables, also, on merchandise. Apply to J. OLIVER, No. 133 Nassau st. near Beekman, Room No. 20.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. April 21, 1856.
CAPITAL STOCK, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
John A. Stevens, President. Henry F Vail, Cashier.
Robert Ray, Vice-President. Richard King, Ass't Cash'r.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution, in pursuance of the authority conferred on them in their Articles of Association, have unanimously determined to increase the Capital Stock by an issue of FIFTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SHARES, of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, condition and limitations of said Articles contained and declared, with respect to the Shares now existing.
The undersigned Directors, appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice that on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., they will receive subscriptions at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day as Stockholders in the said Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the proportion of ONE NEW SHARE OF THE INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK AT PAR TO EACH SHARE then held by them respectively.
Such subscriptions may be made by inclosing and delivering in a sealed letter to the undersigned, at the place aforesaid, TWENTY DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE applied for, in notes of, or checks upon, either of the Banks in said City.
By a resolution of the Directors, it has been provided that the REMAINING EIGHTY DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be payable AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1857, at such times and in such installments as the Board may require, after sixty days' public notice for the payment of the same, and the subscribers are privileged to make their Script Shares full Stock at any time.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROBERT RAY, JNO. C. GREEN,
A. A. LOW.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Aug. 1, 1856. The QUASSAICK BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, July 30, 1856.—The COMMERCIAL BANK OF WHITEHALL has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—36-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500, 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 33 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
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and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and South

Brooklyn Water Works.

[Continued from First Page.]

...received the respect and esteem of all ..., whether lawyers or not. The audience complaining Judge Moran, signified their desire ... hear him. He came forward with his usual modesty, and ... of the early history of Brooklyn and of her subsequent progress, greatly to the edification of the younger portion of his audience and to the interest of all.

When he had concluded, the company repaired to a tent, under which much needed refreshments were served, and after nature had been resuscitated, the party returned to their homes, with the satisfaction not only of having spent a day in pleasure, but of having taken part in the commencement of one of the best enterprises in which the prominent men of Brooklyn have yet engaged.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

☞ The Nineteenth Ward Republican Ratification Meeting last evening at 63d-st. was a very enthusiastic affair, several hundreds being present. The rendezvous was in the open air, and the atmosphere for a great distance was illuminated by the blaze of many bonfires, and the bursting of rockets.

ISAAC ANDERSON, Esq., was appointed President, assisted by twelve Vice-Presidents. Six Secretaries were also named. Resolutions advocating Republican principles were read by Mr. D. B. SCOTT; after which, Mr. H. S. SMITH addressed the meeting—and, though at first receiving opposition, he at length obtained a favorable hearing.

Mr. ANTHON followed, and was succeeded by CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., who particularly desired those present to understand that the Republican Party is so little nigger-worshiping that its object is to prevent all spread of Slavery, but at the same time it is not Abolitionist. Messrs. UNDERWOOD of Virginia, EDIE and CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER followed, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

☞ The members of the Young Hard-Shells' Committee met last evening at their head-quarters, Academy Hall, C. GONZREY GUNTHER, Esq., presiding. Mr. FOGERTY, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting of conference with a similar Committee from the Young Men's Soft-Shell General Committee, reported a plan of fusion of the two Committees, as follows: The separate Committees are to meet on the evening of the 5th of August, at their present respective head-quarters, when the Hards shall proceed to Tammany Hall, the place of meeting of the Softs and a union with accompanying speeches take place after the manner of the Old Men's Committees; a new organization shall ensue with choice of new officers.

☞ "Falsehood travels a league, while truth is drawing on his boots;" and when falsehoods travel by *Express*, we seldom think it worth while to give them chase. An old subscriber, however, insists that we shall correct the *Express*' statement, that at No. 16 Cortlandt street, a day or two since, the vote stood: FILLMORE 48, BUCHANAN 2, FREMONT 3. He belongs at said number, is an old Buchanan man himself, and says the votes correctly polled stood for FREMONT 13, FILLMORE 17, BUCHANAN 3. In full view of the importance of these votes in stores and on steamboats, in stables and at peanut-stands, we regularly tear up a basket full of such corrections daily.

New Batch of Foreign Paupers and Political Exiles.

The following letter explains itself. It was intended for presentation to the Mayor on Wednesday, but the parties whose names are affixed to the letter, under the escort of Col. FORBES, did not arrive at the Mayor's office until after business hours, (from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.) when the Mayor was gone.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1856.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned, respectfully inform your Honor that we are natives of the Papal States, that we have been forcibly expelled for political reasons, that we were escorted by the *gend'armerie* through the Papal and Tuscan territory to Leghorn, and that by the joint action of those two Governments we were shipped for this City on board the *Victoria*.

We further complain that the American Consul at Leghorn (Mr. BENDA) cooperated with the authorities at our embarkation, and that he deceived us by informing us that we could procure employment here at two or three dollars each a day.

Finding ourselves entirely deceived on this subject, we apply to your Honor to oblige the Papal and Tuscan representatives in the United States to provide us with means of subsistence till we can learn the language and procure work.

(Signed)

GIUSEPPI AGUSTI,	VINCENZO GALLARDI,
JACOMO PELLI,	LUIGI BONNETTI,
PIETRO GOLFIERI,	VINCENZO SCALI,
LODRIO PANZAVOLTA,	CLETO BARETTA,
VALENTINO SVECA.	

They also arrived in this City, eight days ago, since which time they have been staying at an emigrant boarding-house in Greenwich-street. They are from nineteen to forty years of age, and are miserably clad. They have been confined eight years in prison at home. They state that a vessel is at present on her way to the United States with forty other political exiles and paupers like themselves.

Another Church Paying for Skirts.

Some years ago, when the narrow skirts were in fashion, certain good people built a Church up town. In order to get as many seats as possible, the alleys were made pretty narrow. This has occasioned great inconvenience of late; but was got along with as well as possible, until a few weeks since, when four ladies, wearing those huge whalebone skirts, became wedged in one of the alleys, and were drawn out with great difficulty. The Trustees had a meeting, and at once resolved to come up to the age, and workmen are now busily engaged in remodeling the building—so that a similar accident will not be likely again to occur.

A Voice from the Spirit Land.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We hail with satisfaction the conversion of the *Citizen* to the true faith, *Spiritualism*. The communication from the deceased JOHN MITCHEL bears the impress of his style, and is undoubtedly genuine. His language is quite as vigorous as it was while he was in the flesh, and before he sank beneath the waves of the "Alabama Plantation." RAPPAREES.

Private about Mr. Smith.

Three days ago our excellent neighbor Mr. Smith bought a shilling's worth of strychnine. Two days ago he was so clever as to give chunks of meat to several of the dogs that beautify our part of the City; and last night we noticed that we were not waked by the barking of dogs.

☞ Some of our fashionables have been up to the House of Refuge, and are smitten, evidently, with the style in which the lads of that institution dress their hair. For now every fashionable that has been to his hairdresser, however long his locks were flowing, comes out close shaven, no particular hair being more than a quarter of an inch in length, unless it has its birth-place underneath the chin. Beside being exceedingly cool, it has the merit of bringing back to the observer the precious memory of JACK SHEPPARD, and that other great peripatetic philosopher, Blueskin. In addition to this, if the phrenological development of the shorn head indicate that the man is a—genius, every observer is sure to find it out, which may be a great convenience to the Police of the City.

☞ Don't the Union Ferry Company take the papers? Don't they have any dealings at the coal-yard? Haven't they heard that good coal is selling at $5 a ton? When coal sold for three dollars more a ton, they doubled the price of ferriages on all their boats, and the only reason they urged was, that coal was so high. Coal is low enough now, but the ferriage is at its maximum height. Be consistent, gentlemen, or publish a card and let us know what has gone up to justify you in your high prices.

☞ Tarleton about your gas-fixtures is a capital institution, saving them from much dirt, and causing flies in the room to be quite harmless, so far as they are concerned; but do be careful not to get it too near the light, or in an instant the fine pink tarleton will vanish into smoke, and the fire engine will be rattling round your house. A word to the wise is quite enough.

☞ The teachers of the First Ward Schools have been two months without their money, simply because—so we understand it—one of the School officers wants the salary of a favorite teacher raised $100, and he won't sign the orders until he can gain his point. This is not the decent thing, but it can't be helped *immediately*.

☞ Dr. POTTS' Church, in University-place will remain open during the month of August; services to be conducted by Chancellor FERRIS of the University. The congregations of Dr. KNOX and Mr. GUTHRIE will worship together during this month under the pastorate of Dr. McGILL.

School Matters During Vacation—Fourth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 28th instant, a card appears signed by Alderman BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, purporting to give what he alleges is a true version of what took place at a meeting of the Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward, of which he and myself are both members, and as his statement of the affair, if permitted to go unexplained, might place me in a false position. I will take this opportunity of correcting it. The facts are as follows:

After the reading of the minutes of a former meeting were disposed of, I attempted to make known my views of what I considered an outrage on my privileges, and whilst endeavoring to do so, I touched on the matter of the proposed purchase of a site for a new school-house, in which certain unpleasant charges have been brought against Alderman HEALY. In the course of my remarks on this and other matters, I was called to order by Judge MCCARTHY, with a threat that my future attendance at any of the school meetings should be interdicted. The Chairman allowed me to proceed, but Alderman HEALY solicited him to declare me out of order, coupled with the remark that if he was accommodated, he would, in his official capacity as an Alderman, expel me from the meeting. The Chairman accommodated him by declaring me out of order. Whereupon Alderman HEALY "buttoned up his coat and rolled up his sleeves, and placed himself in a pugilistic attitude" towards me; but after a few moments of cool and deliberate reflection, the usual business of the meeting was allowed to proceed, and members were permitted to express their opinions as on former occasions.

GEORGE HARGAN.

Fires.

IN CHARLTON-STREET.

A fire occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the German bakery of HENRY SHEETS, No. 67 Charlton-street. It was caused by a defect in the top of the oven, which set fire to the floor above. But little damage was done. The building is owned by DANIEL WILSON, and is insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. Mr. SHEETS has no insurance on his bakery.

☞ HENRY ROSE, first mate of the *General Berry*, arrested some time since on a charge of inflicting a dangerous assault on EDWARD GAY, one of the crew of the *General Berry*, during her recent passage from Genoa, Italy, to this port, was examined on Wednesday, before U. S. Commissioner STILLWELL, and the complaint dismissed.

[Advertisement.]

TO MOTHERS.—Ladies in the nursery will find the KALLISTON OR ORIENT WATER peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. A few drops is sufficient for a bowl of water. Its cooling and refreshing properties render it very grateful and desirable. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS No. 100 Fulton-street; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway and by Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c. 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH SUN (SILK) UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' size, 20s.
Gentlemen's size, $3.

We will close out the balance at the above low prices. J. K. SPRATT, No. 329 Broadway, opposite the Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 276 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 6½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 626 Broadway, July 15.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three excellent pieces to-night, viz.: "Idiot of the Shannon," "Red Gnome," and "Yankee Jack." Messrs. B. and T. Cone and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 127 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Republican Movement in Brooklyn.

The Fourth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club completed its organization on Wednesday evening, in Museum Hall, by the election of the following officers:

President—Benjamin V. Abbott. *Vice-Presidents*—P. C. Buckley, Burdett Stryker, George P. Milne. *Corresponding Secretary*—J. Ingham Perry. *Recording Secretary*—George H. Day. *Treasurer*—George J. Bennett, M. D.

This was the largest Ward meeting held the present season, and able addresses were made by Gen. H. D. DURYEA, Ex-Whig District-Attorney of Kings County; Colonel JESSE C. SMITH, Ex-Whig Register, and THOMAS H. RODMAN, Esq., formerly a prominent Democrat.

The Eleventh Ward "Pathfinders" held a large meeting in Myrtle-Hall, when addresses were made by N. MILLARD, C. SCHAFFER, Mr. BUCKHAM, of Kansas, and others. And the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Club held a large mass meeting at the Odeon, in the Eastern District, which was largely attended. Addresses were made by R. H. UNDERHILL, Esq., District-Attorney of Kings County; Hon. JOHN A. KING and others.

Escaped.

On the 28th inst., JOHN O'BRIEN escaped from the Kings County Lunatic Asylum in Flatbush, by breaking an iron bar one inch in diameter from the window of his room. O'BRIEN was arrested a few weeks ago for horse stealing, and was committed to the County Jail to answer an indictment for grand larceny. He raised the plea of insanity, and was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, he undoubtedly having arrived at the conclusion that the Asylum was a much easier place to get out of than the Jail. The result proves the correctness of his reasoning.

Fire in Newtown.

The "Fashion House," a new, large and beautiful Hotel, in Newtown, (L. I.) on the "Shell Road," was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was struck by lightning, 'tis said. No further particulars have yet been learned.

Health of Brooklyn.

This City is as healthy as usual at this season of the year, notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary. Not a single case of contagious or infectious disease has been reported to the Health officer thus far, the present season, and the Mayor is taking good care that there shall be none.

☞ SAMUEL CORNWALL, *alias* "Fat Sam," distinguished for a life of villainy—particularly in the petty highway robbery line—died at the Flatbush Hospital, in Kings County on Monday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Political.

A meeting of the Hudson County Republican Association was held on Tuesday evening, at its headquarters in Jersey City. Ex Alderman SELAH HILL presided. GEORGE H. EELL, Esq., of Western New-York, and E. F. UNDERHILL addressed the Club.

The Buchanan Democracy, of Hudson County, on Wednesday evening elected their delegates to the State Convention at Trenton, on the 8th of August.

The Buchanan Democracy of Jersey City met at the head-quarters of their Club, in Jersey City, on Monday evening, and were addressed by Judge CHAMBERS and Captain YARD.

Republican Demonstration.

A large and spirited meeting of the Republicans met in Hoboken on Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall, to form a Fremont and Dayton Club. There were about three hundred present. Mr. JOHN WALKER presided. Speeches were made by Mr. C. A. DANA, of New-York, and DENNING DUER, of Weehawken.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

During the storm Wednesday night, the following damage was done in Brooklyn and vicinity:

The steeple of St. Luke's Church, on Clinton-avenue, near Atlantic, was struck by lightning, and considerable damage was done to that and the roof.

The hay-house owned by JOHN A. SOLT, in Flatbush, was struck and destroyed by fire, together with the contents, twenty tons of hay, wagons and farming utensils.

Thunder and lightning did a big business in Flushing yesterday morning. A "bolt" struck the chimney of EDWIN HENRY, tore off the chimney, part of roof, gable-end, &c., running down upon the tin roof of the porticoes, took half a dozen passages to the ground, running all around the sleepers, tearing off the plaster, making fine kindling-wood of furniture, rafters, &c.

In Newtown the lightning struck the house of Widow SIMONSON, two doors south of the railroad depôt, tore off the rafters and ten feet square of the roof, riddled the plaster and casings of a bedroom, and piled the materials upon the bed, where two persons were sleeping, but did no hurt to anybody. It osms down the chimney and divided the top of a gothic clock; one part struck off after the bell-wire in the hall, followed this (melting it entirely) and threw the knob into the middle of the street.

To the north of Newtown, on the shell road, I struck a filled barn on Mr. SNEDEKER's country residence, occupied by Mr. INNES, burned the barn and the adjacent buildings, with forty tons of hay. The mansion house was saved by the great exertions of the citizens.

The house of JESSE BARKER, in the northern part of the villags of Flushing, was also shattered somewhat by a "thunderbolt."

A stack of hay belonging to WILLIAM MITCHELL, on Whitestone-avenue, was struck and set on fire. A valuable horse standing near was frightened, ran against the fence and broke his legs, was rendered useless, and killed this morning.

The heavy wind threw down large portions of the outer walls of the (National) Fashion Race Course.

MOORE'S Hotel at Middle Village was struck and burnt to the ground.

The hickory pole at the corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue, was struck so that it fell across the street, and signs and awnings suffered considerably throughout the City from the violent wind.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING ON WEDNESDAY LAST, JULY 30.—A race came off at the above Course between *Lady Moscow* and *Jake Oakley*, which was pronounced by those present the best that had taken place this season. All expected a slow race, but they were much mistaken. *Oakley* was the favorite, at slight odds, previous to the race. *Moscow* won the first heat in 2:34½. After the heat *Oakley's* friends were confident of his winning, and bet $100 to $80 on him. Wonders will never cease. The bay mare has proved the better horse, and no mistake, winning the second heat in 2:31. After the performance of this heat his friends lost confidence in him; and the termination of the succeeding one satisfied them that they had suspended their good opinion just in time to save their money, as the *Lady* won in 2:34½.

First Heat.—At the fifth attempt the horses started finely, *Oakley* a trifle ahead of *Moscow*. On the upper turn the mare broke up, and when she caught her trot, went very fast to the quarter pole, passing *Oakley*, which made him break and fall off forty yards or more; *Moscow* down the back stretch pulling very hard all the way, but around the turn she slackened her pace. *Oakley* trotted very fast, and closed up to within a length of her. In this way they came to the score, when the bay mare made a dash and led in, a winner by a length. Time—2:34½.

Second Heat.—A good start; *Moscow* went off with a fine stride; $100 to $80 offered on *Oakley* when the mare skipped; she led to the quarter pole in 38½; down the back side they were locked; they made the turn in the same position, passing the half mile pole, in 1:15, amid repeated injunctions to keep silent that neither horse might be excited into a break. The interest of the scene was so great that each of the spectators seemed to hold his breath as the horses neared the stand. It was a brush to the end, *Moscow* coming out a neck and shoulders in front, caused by SAM's giving up his pull and giving her head. Time 2:31. The excited feelings of the crowd on the stand could no longer be repressed, but burst out in a tumultuous cheer that might have been heard a mile off.

Third Heat.—Great odds were now offered on *Moscow*, as they were driven up in front of the stand previous to starting. They both sweat freely, and came to the post a third time "about as good as new." *Moscow* led off from the score to half-way down the back side. *Oakley*, however, lapped her at the half-mile post, but *Moscow* soon after drew out in front again; HIRAM tried to keep him at his work, but he broke from this point to the finish. *Oakley* never got up to her, and was finally beaten by a length, after as game and honest a race as we ever saw.

The following is a summary of the affair:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Wednesday, July 30.—Match $100; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

S. MCLAUGHLIN, br. m. *Lady Moscow*	1	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Jake Oakley*	2	2	2

TIME—2:34½; 2:31; 2:34½.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Thursday, July 31.—Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, eb. s. *Plough Boy*, received forfeit; owner c. gelding paid forfeit.

CATASTROPHIES.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life at Boston.

From the Boston Bee, July 30.

We regret to record a calamity which occurred in our city yesterday afternoon, accompanied as it was by the fearful and sad loss of human life. About 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the grocery and liquor store of CORNELIUS and MICHAEL DOHERTY, in Jefferson's Block, North-street, near Clark. Its origin is said to have been ignition of camphene, which was being drawn from a barrel. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before efficient assistance could be had the large block was past saving. The fire immediately extended rearwards, where a stable, owned by JOHN SEAVER, was destroyed, with nearly all its contents. Two dwelling-houses, owned by Mr. SEAVER, near the stable on Clark-street, were also destroyed. The flames continued their career, sweeping to ashes a dwelling-house owned by JOHN W. JAMES, and occupied by PATRICK COLLINS, as a sailor boarding-house. Very little of the furniture was saved from the devastating element. Four dwelling-houses, crammed with Irish, in the rear of Jefferson's Block, owned by CORNELIUS DOHERTY, were also burnt to the ground. A house on North-street, occupied by PATRICK SULLIVAN, and a store by PATRICK DESMOND, were likewise destroyed. The upper portions of Jefferson's Block were densely populated, and all the tenements destroyed. It is estimated that at least fifty families and two hundred men, women and children were rendered homeless by this merciless conflagration.

The saddest portion of the calamity remains to be told. We are pained to state that at least *seven* lives were destroyed. The names are as follows:

CHARLES WARREN, member of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. He was thrown to the pavement by the fall of a brick wall on North-street, and died in about ten minutes. His body was fearfully mutilated. ELLEN KEALLAR, 45 years old. ELLEN and MARY KEALLAR, 15 and 19 years old, daughters of the above. They were burned to death. A boy, about 10 years old. An adult, about 30. Neither of the latter can be recognized. MARY COLLINS, jumped from the second story of a building, and was killed by the fall. There are some twenty or more persons missing, more or less of whom, it is feared, lay beneath the smouldering ruins, after suffering the most awful of deaths.

Fall of a Building in Cincinnati—Lives Lost.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 29th.

During the high wind which accompanied the storm yesterday afternoon, a large four-story brick building, on the north side of Third-street, between Race and Elm, which was in progress of erection and nearly completed, was blown down, and the ruins falling on two small frame tenements, adjoining on the east, they were completely crushed, and the inmates overwhelmed in the fallen masses.

The house immediately adjoining the building was occupied by a Mr. GAMMELL, with his wife and child. Mrs. GAMMELL was soon taken out of the ruins, horribly crushed, and with life totally extinct. JANE GAMMELL, a child aged 10 years, was found lying by her side, with a broken thigh.

The house next door was occupied by Mr. PENNER. Mrs. P., who was within a very short period of confinement, was found under some timbers, with her back badly hurt and her foot crushed.

Mr. JAMES HENSON, who was in Mr. PENNER'S house at the time of the accident, was badly injured in the side.

WM. MOONEY was found under some ruins where Mr. GAMMELL'S house stood. He was seriously bruised about the head; both eyes were closed, and one of the eye-lids much lacerated—he had also a gash in his side.

☞ Of the ninety-one counties in Indiana, the inhabitants of eighty can leave home in the morning, go to Indianapolis by railroad, attend to business there from two to eight hours, and return home the same evening.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, July 30, by Rev. John M. Ward, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, ALONZO A. PURDY to GLORIANA H. PURDY, both of Harrison, Westchester Co., N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 31, MARY, widow of the late John Stillwell, in the 89d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons in-law, Joseph Dean and John Skillman, of Brooklyn, and Uel Reynolds and Abrahem R. Welch, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 59 Allen-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, July 31, JOHN MORISON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 68 Jane-st.

On Tuesday, July 29, at the burning of the steamer *John Jay*, on Lake George, CHRISTIANA AUGUSTA, daughter of Samuel Fleet.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Fulton-av., opposite Elm-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, from 3 until 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

At Gowanus, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, JOHN V. BERGEN, Esq., Alderman of the 8th Ward, in the 51st year of his age. Also, on Thursday, July 31, Mrs. PHEBE, wife of Leffert Bergen, Esq., in the 53d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the families are requested to attend the funeral services, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the South Reformed Dutch Church, on 5d-av., corner of 43d-st. The Greenwood cars pass the place.

At Danbury, Conn., on Friday, July 23, CLARK SMITH, in the 74th year of his age.

At New-Britain, Conn., on Thursday, July 24, EMILY AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Charles P. and Augusta Todd, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 9 months and 14 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 31.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	101	
1,000	Virginia 6s...sm	93	
10,000	do.....b30	93¾	
5,000	Missouri 6s, '60	85	
1,000	Hrd. R. R. 3d mt.	69½	
1,000	N Y. & N. H. 6s '66	88	
10,000	Ill. C. R.R. B b60	91¾	
1,000	do.....s	91¾	
4,500	do.....s	91¾	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	83 1/2	
1,000	E. R. C. R. 1871	91	
10	Park Bank	100	
12½	Bank Com. Rights	1 1/16	
54	do	101¾	
310	do	101¾	
9	Ex of Commerce	102	
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	106	
34	Manhattan Gas Co.	119	
10	Penn. Coal Co	102¾	
5	N. Y. Central R	92	
50	do	92¼	
250	do	92½	
250	do.....b30	92¾	
15	do	92¾	
250	Clev. & Pitts. R.	59¾	
50	Chic & R. Isl. R. b60	93½	
200	Cumb. Coal Comp.	21¾	
100	do	21¾	
100	Erie Railroad.....b10	61¾	
550	do	61¾	
350	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
100	do.....b30	61¾	
400	do.....b30	61¾	
50	do.....s30	61¾	
350	do.....s30	61¾	
50	do.....s10	61¾	
100	do	62	
1400	do.....b30	62	
15	Eighth-av. R. R.	91	
300	Reading R. R.....opg	88	
200	do.....s30	87½	
200	do.....opg	87½	
100	do.....b60	87¾	
200	do.....s30	87½	
300	Mich S. & N. Ia. R. b30	92¾	
300	do.....b60	93¾	
45	Gal. & Chicago R R	107¾	
100	do.....opg	109¾	
15	do	109¾	
200	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	79¾	
300	do.....b60	77¾	
300	do	76¾	
5	N. Hav. & N. Lon. R. R.	110	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	Miami County, Ohio, 7s, 1872, Int. added 82
5,000	Hudson River R. R. 3d mort., Int. added 69
250	shares N. Y. and N. Haven R. R. (genuine).. 39½
8	shares Sixth-avenue R. R. 90¼
20	shares Sixth-avenue R. R. 90
200	shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co. 30¼
10	shares Bank of the Commonwealth 100
10	shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co. 106¾
20	shares New-Amsterdam Insurance Co. 108
30	shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co. 109½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s, '67	85¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	91¾	
500	Erie Railroad.....s3	61¾	
100	do.....b10	62	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R. b30	92¾	
250	do	92¼	
10	Chic. & R. Is. R. R.	92	
100	Reading R. R.....s30	87¾	
100	do.....b30	87¾	
300	do	87¾	
300	do.....b30	87¾	
300	do.....opg	87¾	
20	N. Y. Cen. R. R. div.	88¾	
200	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	92¾	

THURSDAY, July 31—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was only a moderate one. At the early meeting of the Board prices evinced considerable firmness in the leading Road Shares, particularly Erie and Reading, closing steady in the afternoon, a small fraction higher than the leaving off bids of Wednesday; Erie 61¾@⅝; Reading 87⅝; New-York Central 88¼, ex dividend; Illinois Central Bonds 91¾; Missouri 6s 85½; Virginias 93¼; Michigan Central 92¼; Southern 92⅝; Panama 99 bid; held for par. The general market left with a quiet feeling, and, although the business is not large, there is a less anxious disposition manifested among operators in regard to an early turn in the Money Market.

There is not much doing in Foreign Bills for the packet on Saturday; most of the business will be reserved for the *Persia*, of the Cunard line, sailing direct on Wednesday. The English and Scotch banker's letters by the *Arabia* are understood to encourage the use of credits on this side to a liberal measure, in consequence of the low rates of money ruling on the other side, and this feeling, together with the Exchange to be made against some recent negotiations of American Bonds in London, will probably add considerably to the freedom of supply in bills for the present and succeeding week.

The financial letters and circulars by the *Arabia* at Boston, from Liverpool, July 19, which were distributed from our Post Office this morning, are of a conflicting character in regard to American Stocks; decidedly good from England, and tamo and discouraging from the Continent. It is from the latter that most of the orders should come to insure activity in Railway Bonds here. The dealings in London are confined to a few leading and prominent lines, and the business is done through Brokers and Bankers in the American trade, on the spot, who in turn invite consignments of particular Stocks from this side. Late manifestations of bad faith and embarrassment in certain Railway concerns at the West, from some of which better things were looked for, and the recent judicial decision, after two years perplexing delay, in the New-Haven case of fraud, have discouraged, in a measure, business in American Bonds in Germany and France, though the neglect is, perhaps, the more readily to be accounted for just now, because of the numerous speculative schemes nearer home, which have followed the conclusion of peace. In contrast with this indifference on the Continent, is the favor shown to the securities of our large and leading enterprises by a portion of the English public. The circle of buyers, though not wide, appears to be fully equal in means and confidence to the list of American Railway securities to which they confine their selections—say the New-York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Michigan Central lines; New-York and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading and Michigan Southern. Some few of these are quoted on actual sales above our market; others not quite up to it. Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. remark:

"The market for American Securities has not been so active as during the previous week. The prices, however, are generally rather higher. The scarcity of State Stocks prevents much business doing in them. United States Stock has been sold at 103½@104 ex Coupon; and there have been inquiries for Pennsylvania State Stock and Massachusetts Sterling Bonds. Of Railroad Securities there have been transactions in Illinois Central Freeland Bonds at 89; the 6 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds of the same Company, at 77, (4s. 2d. ₰ dollar;), and the shares at 1 ₰ cent. discount. Pennsylvania First Mortgage at 91@91½; Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 94@95. New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. at 83½, and 7 ₰ cent. Bonds at 97½. Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent. Bonds of 1860, at 98; and the Bonds of 1869 at 100; and in Erie Sinking Fund Bonds at 87."

The circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, American Broker, says:

Although the past has been a dull week on our Stock Exchange, with a tendency to lower prices, yet there continues to be a good demand for American Securities for investment, and purchases have been made at an advance upon last week's quotations. The various Bonds of the Erie Railroad are justly growing there and more in favor, those due 1883 have been done in fair amounts from 90 to 91, and Sinking Fund, from 87 to 88. The Convertible Bonds, 1862, are very scarce and in good demand. There have been numerous transactions in Michigan Southern Stock and Sinking Fund Bonds, the price for the former being 92 to 93, with dividend just declared, and for the latter 79 to 81, carrying accrued interest.

The news from Australia *vid* England is to the 24th April. The new clipper ship, with auxiliary steam propeller, *Royal Charter*, had arrived at Melbourne in 59 days from England, and would return on 22d May with a very heavy Gold freight. This vessel excited great attention at Melbourne. Her sailing qualities proved equal to 352 miles in 24 hours. This was her best time under canvass. She made 252 miles a day under steam without canvass. She is now due in England on her return voyage. The production of Gold at the Victoria mines the first three months of the present year was nearly double that of last year, 747,241 ounces against 407,294. This would indicate a production in all Australia for the whole year 1856 of about ninety or one hundred million dollars, against fifty-seven millions last year. The peace between Russia and the Allies was not known at Melbourne, though ardently desired by the colony. "We want," say they, "a thousand emigrants a week. We could absorb that number. Great Britain and Ireland would furnish at least that number in time of peace, but during war only afford us about 300." With an abundant supply of people, the resources of the colony, both Gold and Work, were believed to be capable of great enlargement, and the policy of encouraging emigration from Ireland and England is urged by letter-writers from Melbourne as a sound one for British manufactures. From the increased use of machinery at the mines, the production of Gold is expected to be even better than at present in the closing months of the year.

The Union Bank of London, the principal correspondent of the Bank of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City, exhibited, on the 1st of July, the following business on a capital of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, or $3,000,000. The business yielded, during the fiscal year, 17½ ₰ cent. in dividends, and 6 ₰ cent. to contingencies:

Due to Dealers in account	$45,223,030
Capital and Reserved Fund	3,000,000
Together	$48,828,030
Loans and Discounts	$33,199,940
Cash in Bank and at call	8,083,025
Bank of England Stock	600,000
Government Stock and Exchequer Bills	7,035,000
Bank Premiums	392,355
Together	$49,309,720
Less undivided Profits	481,690
Total, as above	$48,828,030

The Manhattan Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable 9th August. The St. Nicholas Bank a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₰ cent., payable 11th August.

It is announced from Ohio that the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company has passed into the hands of JOHN W. ANDREWS, attorney, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. FULTON, Superintendent of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, as Receivers; and that WM. NEIL, Esq., has resigned the office of President, and THOS. L. JEWETT, Esq., has been unanimously elected in his place.

The business at the New-Orleans Branch Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, was mainly in Silver, of which there was deposited $2,292,975, and coined $2,718,000. The deposits of Gold Bullion were $334,542, the coinage $525,500.

Of the Boston Money Market, the *Morning Post* of that city remarks:

"State-street matters have undergone but little change since our last review of the markets. Money is, perhaps, slightly more in demand among the brokers for temporary loans, but discount rates remain about the same for paper, and there are no urgent calls in the street. Borrowers in good standing find no trouble in supplying their wants at the banks. A No. 1 notes are still quoted from 7 to 8 ₰ cent., and second class signatures all the way from 9 to 10, according to quality, while a few single names go occasionally as high as 12. It is not anticipated that the bank returns will show any decrease of specie, as New-York Exchange has been in good supply during the week, and the call to pay duties has probably been fully made up by drafts on the Assistant-Treasury."

We are indebted to the prompt attention of Mr. CISCO and his Assistants for the following statement of the operations of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Offices in the City, for the month of July:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., NEW-YORK.

Receipts and Disbursements.

July 1, 1856 by balance $5,770,855 25

Receipts during the month:

On account of Customs	$5,516,393 66	
On account of Patent Fees	6,781 40	
On account of P. O. Departm't	351,463 87	
On account of Transfers	500,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	20,751 71	—$6,395,409 64
Payments		$12,166,264

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—No. 1520. NEW-YORK, [illegible] 56. PRICE TWO CENTS.

celebrate the emancipation of their race in the West Indies, even under a Republic while they are held as slaves? To be sure they should, and they do—they did it yesterday. A large party of the brethren from New-York, with their colored sisters, went to Staten Island, where they had a refreshing season, in their own way. Another party went elsewhere, and did likewise; and last of all, there went about one hundred and fifty of the dark men and maidens of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, to one of the beautiful groves of Flushing, where, upon about two thousand feet of good spruce plank, laid down with care upon the green sward, they did violent toe-and-heel honor to the day and all who love it.

These pic-nics of our colored brethren are models upon which "White Folks" might arrange their with great advantage to themselves and the surrounding neighborhood. They are by far the more respectable of the two.

In the first place, our colored brethren and sisters behave themselves on their way to and from the pic-nic ground.

In the second place, our colored brethren don't break down the trees and fences—they respect the property they are permitted to enjoy.

In the third place, our colored brethren do not steal nor destroy the fruit in neighboring fields and gardens.

In the fourth place, our colored brethren don't get drunk; neither do they quarrel one with another.

In the fifth place, our colored brethren do not sit stiffly at the root of a tree and sneer at those who seek rational enjoyment. No! They rise, one and all, and with powerful muscle whack the delighted boards to that inspiring measure, familiarly known as

"Rake 'er down Sal."

In the sixth place—our colored brethren do not spoil the effect of a good thought, by delays for particular words. They speak as the spirit moves them—they give it mouth—they speak from their eyes and fingers, and all the way down their backs—down to their very toes. They speak as if fully impressed with the truth of that encouraging line,

"It'll never do to gib it up so."

Seventhly and lastly—our sombre sisters rival Nature in the variety and brilliancy of the colors of their apparel, and their complexions are as white and their cheeks as rosy after a thunder shower as before.

In all these particulars and many more, do they stand in varying from a majority of our white brethren who go to pic-nics.

The party at Flushing Grove, yesterday, was a very fair sample of colored pic nics in general. They gathered on board the boat in the morning and, chattering and laughing, they were conveyed to the wood, where huge baskets of "cold victles" were spread quickly upon clean cloths, with ginger-pop, lemonade and lemon soda for accompaniments. When the tones of their stomachs had been restored, their minds were fed upon the advantages of freedom, and the right of all men to its enjoyment, by several eloquent gentlemen, until they were satisfied. Then the spruce planks were laid down sufficiently close together to render it almost impossible for any of the fair sex to sprain their ancles, by getting their pretty feet in the cracks. Then EPHRAIM produced the resin and, soon afterwards, the heel-moving notes of

"Kick up de dibble on a holiday,"

perspired from his quivering elbow. The effect upon the extremities of the entire party was electrical. There was not a muscle that did not "concentrate its divergent energies" upon the heel and toe. "Alabama Joe" took off his coat, and did it pooty, right in front of

"De gal wid de blue dress on."

"Ole Johnny Boker" shook his foot vehemently, while he showed his teeth to "Ole Aunt Dinah," who was doing some "corn schucking" after the approved style.

At it they went, and at it they continued, until EPHRAIM's resin ran off cross-lots into

"Lula is our darling,"

which was the signal for all to swasha to the "cold victles" and pop. These were enjoyed again, and again they danced. Then they sung; then they promenaded; then they danced again; then they scupped; then they attacked the cold victuals and pop, and then they returned home, happy as when they set out in the morning.

Where all did so well, it would be unprofitable to discriminate; and yet there was one fair damsel who deserved special notice. She was proud of her proportions, and, did time and other considerations permit, we might describe them. It would be an easy task, for she left but little to the imagination. And we might also describe her dress, were it not that there was too little of it to cover a well developed sentence.

[illegible]more's Coach—Letter from Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

From the Evening Post.

[illegible], EDITORS: The following article appeared in your paper of the 20th inst.:

"The Albany *Journal* says that a gentleman who contributed to the purse with which a coach, &c., was purchased for Mr. FILLMORE in 1850, is opposed to Mr. FILLMORE now, for two reasons, viz: First, that he is against the struggle for Freedom; and, second, that he sold the coach that was *presented* to him."

Now, Messrs. Editors, it is quite true that Mr. FILLMORE did sell the carriage and horses presented to him on his accession to the Presidency, and I happen to know the reasons for it. On his retirement from the White House at Washington to his modest mansion at Buffalo, he found that he had not only no use for the carriage, but that his means would not in any event warrant him, as a prudent man (which I rejoice to say he is) in sustaining such an equipage.

He therefore wisely concluded to dispose of it, and to invest the avails thereof in some substantial and enduring memorials of the kindness which had been manifested towards him by his friends. He accordingly, from the proceeds of the sale, procured a most elegant and massive service of plate, of several pieces, on each of which is a beautiful and well-conceived inscription, allnding to the gift, stating the reason of its sale, and the procuring of the plate as the appropriate means by which to signify and perpetuate his gratitude to the friends who had, by the original gift, honored him with that proof of their esteem.

Now, Messrs. *Editors*, let me ask you, let me ask your readers, is there anything in all this, *with which to reprove the Ex-president?* Permit me to add, that in company with a friend from this City, a subscriber to the original present, and who commended Mr. FILLMORE for the manner in which he disposed of it, I had the pleasure, more than a year ago, of inspecting the service referred to, and partaking from it of Mr. FILLMORE's hospitality.

And permit me to inquire when will politicians learn that it is far better to rely on the correctness of their own principles and the character of their own candidate for success, than to deal in contemptible scandal. If the Albany correspondent will favor me with his name and the amount of his subscription, I will immediately send him the amount.

In the coming election I shall do all I can to secure the election of Col. FREMONT, but without any attempt to tarnish the fair fame and good name of MILLARD FILLMORE. Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH HOXIE.

[illegible]RTON was to address a mass meeting to be held in St. Louis this (Saturday) evening.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs—Formidable Combination Against Walker—The San Francisco Vigilance Committee—Our Spanish Relations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

The statements that England has concluded treatice with Honduras and Nicaragua for the relinquishment of the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Protectorate, are erroneous, according to the latest advices received from London by the State Department.

As I stated some time since, this mode of settling the Central American question is a very feasible one, is being pressed upon the British Ministry by gentlemen of high position and great influence, and is rapidly gaining the popular approval; but it has not been consummated.

Inteilligence, upon which the Government of the United States relies, indicates that another and overwhelming combination of Central American States against WALKER is organizing to proceed against him at an early day. From present appearances, the force to be brought against him will render his position most desperate, and in all probability will seal his downfall.

It seems that the letters from the Secretary of State in answer to the application of Governor JOHNSON, of California, for aid to put down the Vigilance Committee, did not get off by the steamer of the 21st inst., as was expected. The act of Congress in regard to the suppression of insurrection in a State, makes an application from the Legislature of said State an absolute pre requisite to the action of the Fedsral Government, unless it is clear that the Governor cannot convene the Legislature. That evidently is not the case in the present instance,—so the Vigilance Committee will have ample time to pursue and commiete its labors.

Nothing unpleasant is apprehended here in connection with our Spanish relations. The refusal of Spain to accede to the propositions submitted through Mr. DODGE, will in all probability result in their material modification. The reclamations made may he persisted in, but not to the fighting point during the brief remainder of PIERCE's administration. S.

Amount in the Treasury—Non-Payment of the Government Employes.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is nearly $23,000,000, notwithstanding that $7,102,703 have been paid on account of the Texas Debt.

The officers and employes of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government were not paid for last month's services, owing to the delay in the passage of the Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year. The pay of Clerks, who have heretofore been accommodated with advances under similar circumstances, are now refused by the Banks, for fear of the possible defeat of the Appropriation Bills.

The Debate in the House on the Kansas Contested Election Case—Internal Improvements—Presidential Indications, &c

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

The debate in the House, to-day, was interesting. The subject, as you know, was Kansas, with special reference to the settlement of the question whether WHITFIELD or REEDER ought represent the Territory in Congress. Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, the faithful and judicious Chairman of the Committee on Territories, opened the discussion with a brief, but well pointed, speech upon the merits of the question, sustaining the report of his Committee, declaring that WHITFIELD is not entitled to the seat he holds, and that REEDER ought to be admitted thereto.

MR. STEPHENS ON THE KANSAS CASE.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, followed in a very ingenious speech on the opposite side of the question, delivered in that self-sufficient and convincing *style* by which this gentleman often creates the impression among his hearers that he is carrying all before him—an impression which as certainly vanishes upon a little investigation of the logic of his speech *without* the style. Nevertheless, he made the best of a bad case. One of his apparently strong points to-day was this: DUNN's Kansas bill, which passed the House the other day by the Republican vote, contains a proviso that "any person lawfully owing service in any other State or Territory of the United States, and escaping into either the Territory of Kansas or Nebraska, may be reclaimed," &c. Mr. STEPHENS cited this clause to-day, and with an air of triumph accused the Republicans of having voted to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, by every man of them voting for the bill containing that clause.

A BIT OF SOPHISTRY EXPOSED.

The fact is true. The vote for the bill *was* a vote of recognition indirectly of the Fugitive Slave law. But Mr. STEPHENS forgot that, if his point is well taken as against the Republicans, he, and every other Southern man, in voting against the bill, voted *against* the Fugitive Slave law. This disreputable trickery of argument in which Mr. S. indulged, answers itself, and places him who resorts to it in precisely the same predicament into which he attempts to betray his opponents. The fact is, that neither party had the opportunity to vote upon the particular clause in question. The Republicans objected to the clause; but as the previous question had been ordered, no amendment could be made. They voted for the bill as a whole, because it contained propositions to wipe out the results of the Kansas frauds, and restored the operation of the Missouri restriction in that Territory. Besides, the Fugitive Slave law already operates in Kansas, and, practically the clause in DUNN's bill sustaining it, in no way changes the law in that respect.

MR. SHERMAN AND MR. OLIVER.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, followed in a searching argument of the case in hand, for which his recent duties as a member of the Kansas Investigating Committee have eminently qualified him. No man in the House, probably, is so familiar with the entire political history of Kansas, and all its details; and his presentation of the case was so evidently truthful as to facts, and so convincing in argument, that every man whose judgment was open to conviction found himself confirmed in his belief of the case presented by the Kansas Committee in their report. Mr. WHITFIELD tried to answer with a tissue of special pleadings on trivial and immaterial points; but his effort was a complete failure.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

The question will doubtless have been taken ere this reaches you. Of WHITFIELD's election there can scarcely be a doubt. I think he will be ousted by at least ten majority. But upon the point of REEDER's admission, the case is at least doubtful. My impression is that he will not be admitted. This I gather from the fact that several gentlemen who will vote to eject WHITFIELD, are a little uncertain whether a man who confessedly was not elected under any valid law, ought, under any circumstances, to be admitted into Congress. Of course your readers all understand that this is admitted to be the case with REEDER; but the argument in his behalf is that—as he evidently represents the sentiment of the Territory as expressed, though not under the form of law—or, in other words, as he was evidently the *choice* of the people, though that [illegible] pressed according to legal form—[illegible] the duty of the House in judging [illegible] tions to admit him to represent [illegible] seems to me there can be little [illegible] racy of this position; still, the [illegible] gested may lead to his defeat. [illegible] mere party spirit will not insure [illegible]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—[illegible]

There is little else of interest in [illegible] Senate is still engaged in the int[illegible] sion of the River and Harbor bill, [illegible] talked out, and is now engaged in voting the [illegible] ures through. The action upon these bills completely explodes the idea that the log-rolling system is to be suppressed in these cases by insisting that each measure of internal improvement shall be acted upon in a separate and distinct bill. Each Senator who is in favor of one of them, votes for all of them, and thus a two-third vote can be had upon each to override the veto. "Help me, and I'll help you," is an expression of human nature which will stick out in Legislation, no matter how much you attempt to tuck it under the coverlid.

PRESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS—WAGERS.

Letters from every part of the Northwest and Pennsylvania continue to pour in, filled with the most gratifying accounts of Fremont and Freedom enthusiasm. Despite the boast of the Buchanan men, Pennsylvania is every day reducing its vote for the Cincinnati platform, and increasing the sentiment for FREMONT. From New York State the specific accounts from responsible sources in regard to the revolution in behalf of Free Soil and Free Speech are positively startling. A New-Yorker now here, who is familiar with the present condition of affairs there, especially west of Albany, made a bet of $1,000, a day or two since, and staked the money, that BUCHANAN would get the lowest vote in the State of the three candidates, and that FREMONT would carry the State This wager was taken by a Pennsylvania Buchanan man. The other party will vote for FREMONT, although, with any prospect of success, his political tendencies and associations would place him among the Fillmore men. Yesterday morning he was offered $300 premium on the wager, which he refused. I mention the incident, because it illustrates the confidence of experienced politicians here.

WHY WILSON IS NOT ASSAULTED.

It is rumored that Mr. BROOKS has a letter from several leading Democratic politicians, earnestly urging him not to make a personal assault upon Senator WILSON, and that this will be published at a convenient time in explanation of his failure to resent the Senator's denunciation of the Sumner assault.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE!

Judge CRAWFORD, by the way, who fined Mr. BROOKS three hundred dollars for an assault which in its personal consequences is not unlikely to prove more deplorable than the instant death of the victim, has just sentenced a *poor* man to *one year's imprisonment* for an assault. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented the memorial of Lieut. BARTLETT, relative to the action of the Naval Board in his case, and that of the Senate Naval Committee thereon.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke on the case, and on his motion the papers were ordered to be printed with the view to do justice to Mr. BARTLETT.

KANSAS.

Mr. CASS and Mr. STUART presented petitions from citizens of Michigan praying for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

FIRE-ROOMS OF STEAM-VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether it is expedient to require that the fire-rooms of steam vessels be constructed of fire-proof material.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate then considered the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs. The report states that no further legislation is necessary in the case of RICHARD W. THOMPSON, who made an agreement with the Menomonee Indians for one third of the money he should procure for them, in addition to the amount allowed for their lands and their removal across the Mississippi. He obtained $240,000 from the Government, and, modifying his original agreement, consented to take $40,000 as his fee. The bill passed last Congress, authorizing that fee to be paid him, with the proviso that THOMPSON should get the consent of the Indians, which he did. But complaint is made that Commissioner MANYPENNY prevented the payment on the ground that the bill signed by the President was not the bill passed by Congress, the proviso having been, by some means, omitted therefrom.

The matter was debated, but no definite result arrived at. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

SECOND ADVENT OF BROOKS.

Mr. BOYCE said he had received the certificate of the Governor of South Carolina, stating that PRESTON S. BROOKS was reelected to Congress, and asked to be sworn in.

Mr. BROOKS then advanced to the chair of the Speaker, who administered the oath to support the Constitution.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

The Kansas contested election case was resumed.

The Clerk finished the reading of Gov. REEDER's statements. Among other things he refers to remarks of General CASS and Mr. BUCHANAN, to show that a delegate may be admitted in the absence of a specific law for that purpose. He concludes by arguing in support of the positions heretofore assumed by him.

Mr. WHITFIELD, the sitting delegate, said his election should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that he was elected over the Statue passed in pursuance of the organic law, and, therefore, was entitled to remain where he was. There was here no proper legal challenger of his rights from the fact that he had no competitor in the canvass. Hence, Mr. REEDER being a volunteer, had no right to contest. But apart from this, Gov. REEDER is estopped—he having certified the Legislative assembly as legal, and having the power to right such wrongs as were represented to exist. He insisted that every rule of testimony in his case had been violated by the Kansas Investigating Committee.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) replied to Mr. STEPHENS contending from uniform principle and precedent, the House has the right to inquire, as it has inquired in the present case, into the question of fact, whether there was or not a Legislature which could pass laws of binding force. It had been proved incontestably that the Kansas Legislature was elected by the aid of citizens from Missouri. He insisted that Mr. REEDER be admitted as the proper representative of a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

MR. WHITFIELD DECLARED NOT ENTITLED TO THE SEAT.

The first resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, that Mr. WHITFIELD was not entitled to a seat as Delegate from Kansas, was adopted by—yeas 110; nays 92.

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Bocock, Billinghurst Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Brown, Buffinton, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of Conn. Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Damrell, Day, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fiagler, Fuller of Penn., Galloway, Giddings Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, Mcleary, Miller of N. Y., Moore, Morgan, Merrill, Mott, Nichols, Norton, Andrews, Oliver, Packer, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stranahan Tappan, Trafton, Tyson, Therington, Todd, Thurston, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Wilson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Carruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Mo., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goodle, Greenwood, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Harpert, Hoffman, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Kennett, Kidwell, Lake Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkins, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, Miller of Ia., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Russ, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Thippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

MR. REEDER ALSO NOT ENTITLED.

The second resolution, that Mr. REEDER be admitted to the seat, was rejected, by yeas 82, nays 113.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, asked, but was denied, unanimous consent to pay Mr. REEDER mileage and per diem to date.

The House then considered but passed no private bills. Adjourned.

Congressional Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Friday, Aug. 1.

The Democratic Convention of Delaware county to-day renominated JOHN HICKMAN for Congress. He received 45 votes out of 53 Delegates.

The Empire State Disaster.

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

FALL RIVER, Friday, Aug. 1.

THOMAS J. BORDEN, son of the principal owner of the Fall River boats, testified to the care and kind disposal of the victims by the explosion.

RILEY H. BORDEN, Chief Engineer, described the boilers in use on the line, and their general management. He said the owners had exceeded the requirements of the law in extra hose, pumps and other means of safety.

We understood from Mr. KETCHUM that the steam chimneys of the *Empire State* needed repair, and that he had advised additional braces with socket bolts, when he would not consider them dangerous.

Col. RICHARD BORDEN, President of the Line, was next called. He testified to the general instructions given to captains and engineers, the safety of passengers being the governing principle. He gave a detailed account of the kind of pumps, life-preservers, life-boats, &c., in use, which exceeded the requirements of the law. The *Metropolis* is provided with ten life boats capable of saving 700 people. The class of boilers used in the *Empire State* were recommended by Mr. MORGAN of the Morgan Iron Works, as having proved successful in the steamer *Golden Age*.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

The evidence elicited this afternoon developed no new fact regarding the cause of the explosion.

The verdict of the Jury will not probably be given before Monday.

The wounded are doing better.

The Railroad Celebration at Erie.

ERIE, Friday, Aug. 1.

A party of forty-seven Philadelphians, including a number of members of the City Councils, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. Those that left Philadelphia yesterday morning came directly through, making the trip from Philadelphia to Erie in about twenty-one hours.

At Williamsport they were joined by other members of the Councils and officers of the Company, who left Philadelphia on Monday. They have been occupied, during Tuesday and Wednesday, in inspecting the coal region along the line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and have been much interested.

To-day the whole party is to make an excursion on the Lake, to view the harbor, &c.

To-morrow is to be the grand jubilee, when ground is to be broken for the Western division of the Sunbury and Erie road. The people are going to turn out and make a mile of the road at once. There is great enthusiasm among the people of Erie in regard to the road and its prospects.

Escape of Horse Thieves from the Elmira Jail.

ELMIRA, Friday, Aug. 1.

HENRY LOOP, one of the horse-thief and counterfeiting gang, who was confined in the jail at this place awaiting his trial, made his escape, last night, by knocking the turnkey down with a bar of iron as he was entering the cell in which the prisoner was confined. L. D. CHASWORTH, waiting his trial for the same offence, also made his escape at the same time. No clue has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the escaped prisoners. The turnkey is pretty badly hurt.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived here at noon to-day, from Boston, and sailed again at 2½ o'clock for Liverpool. She was detained by a fog off the harbor.

Death of a Pittsburg Lawyer.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Aug. 1.

T. J. FOX ALDEN, an old and eminent lawyer of this City, and the author of several legal works, died this morning.

A German View of the Democratic State Nominations.

Translated from the New Yorker Staatszeitung, Aug. 1.

In the present position of matters—a series of occurrences, mistakes and delusions rendering it obviously the duty of the Democracy of this State to combine all their forces in order to triumph over both the opposition parties—it was absolutely necessary that the party should put in nomination a man of undoubted popularity. This has not been done. The nomination of Mr. PARKER has chilled the hopes of the friends of Democracy. Though personally a highly respectable man and a clever jurist, it will agreeably surprise us if he should prove capable of creating among the people that enthusiasm which is requisite to his election. * * * * * * *

It may have been absurd to anticipate anything good from a Convention composed of such materials as was this. Was there not a great number of persons present who have not the slightest claim upon the sympathy of the masses—old political cart-horses of the year ons, who have figured at each and every Convention, and whose hands are always open for a dishonest penny? This is a lamentable political phenomenon, the more so as it is not confined to any party. If our object were merely at the State election to defeat the plans of such old mischief-makers, as JOHN COCHRANE, who, more than any other man, is the cause of the unpopularity of the Democratic Party in New-York, than we might applaud their work; but, alas, the people, too, will suffer by such defeat, and its consequences will be felt in the Presidential election.

We do not think it necessary to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN that he should receive the vote of this State, although such a result would be highly gratifying. With a popular man at the head of the State ticket, we would have carried New-York; success is now, in our view, at least doubtful. We must confess that, should the State be lost to us in the National Election, we hope it may be lost to us in everything—State, county and city—that the leaders may receive a lesson thet will teach them in future to obey the voice of the people.

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.—JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., the newly appointed United States Minister to Mexico, reached this city on the night before last, and was, yesterday, at the Kirkwood House. He came, we presume, to have the usual consultations with the Department of State necessary to enable a new Plenipotentiary fully to comprehend all the points in the subjects to be committed to his care. We predict for him a successful diplomatic career; for we really know no other gentleman better fitted by natural mind, attainments, manners and character, to exercise effective influence in such a position, and more especially with such a people as the Mexicans. He is said to have left Washington this morning for New-York, to return hither in a few days; when he will probably speedily close up his business with the State Department and at once depart on his mission in a Government vessel.—*Washington Eve. Star, 30th.*

SORROWFUL ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—We are pained to learn of the death of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, son of JOHN PHILLIPS, of Brooklyn, aged 10 years. He was on a visit to his uncle in this city, and was accompanied by his mother and brother. This morning, while engaged at play with some of his companions in the lumber district, on a pile of lumber, he slipped and fell into one of the slips leading to the canal. His body was recovered within ten minutes after it occurred, and, although every exertion was made to resuscitate him, they proved unavailing. This bereavement falls heavily upon his relations in this city, for he was a bright, intelligent lad, one who had made their visit, which was to have terminated on Monday next, peculiarly pleasant, but which must now close sorrowfully.—*Albany Journal, 1st.*

It was found on the late burning of the steamboat *Northern Indiana*, on Lake Erie, that numbers of the "preservers" had been rendered valueless by having been used as pin-cushions by lady passengers on retiring.

Liberty Press in New-Hampshire—Fremont Gathering, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HANOVER, N. H., Monday, July 28, 1856.

Our little village gives abundant evidence of political life. Both parties are organized and seem to possess unusual life and vigor. A few days since, the Democratic Party reared, in the street, the trunk of a lofty spruce, and suspended from it a large and attractive flag inscribed with the names of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. This awoke the spirit of emulation in the Fremont Club, which numbers among its members the larger portion of the young men of the place. They determined to rear a taller pole, and suspend from it a more beautiful flag. Under the superintendence of a young gentleman by the name of VOSE, connected with the scientific school, who has for some years labored as a shipwright, a very elegant mast was manufactured, consisting of a mainmast and a topmast, skilfully united, rising 180 feet. At the junction of the two masts a beautiful Rocky Mountain cabin was constructed around the tree, which adds greatly to its attractivsness. The mast was adorned at the top with a splendid flag, inscribed with the names of FREMONT and DAYTON. The whole was planted in the middle of the College-green, to stand there as a memorial of the struggle that now agitates the whole country. Patriotism and love of liberty are now so strong in the young men, that they inquire not whether a liberty-pole, in front of a collage, be a classic and tasteful appendage or not. When the flag was raised to its place, there was a "grand rally" of Fremont men beneath its shadow, and addresses were dslivered by Col. A. O. BREWSTER, of Boston, and other gentlemen who happened to be present. Col. BREWSTER recited the history of the Missouri Compromise, and eloquently arraigned the Administration for its systematic violation of this solemn compact. His remarks were well received, as were those of other gentlemen who addressed the enthusiastic crowd. The frequent rearing of liberty-poles has raised the inquiry among many whence the origin of this custom? We know that May-poles were raised on every green in England three centuries ago. Around these the people danced on gala days. The Puritans thought them of profane and immoral tendency, and ordered them to be cut down, but the people would not give up their old custom.

When the May poles were gone they still hovered round the sites where they stood, and kept alive their love of liberty. When the American Colonies were deeply excited by the oppressive acts of the British Government, they planted liberty trees, or consecrated to freedom such as chanced to grow on the public parades. In Boston, a large American elm was used for the hanging in effigy of tories and persons offensive to the friends of freedom. The following inscription was placed upon the tree:

"This tree was planted in the year 1646; and pruned by order of the Sons of Liberty, Feb. 14, 1766."

It was thenceforth called the "*Liberty Tree*," but in 1774 it was cut down by the British. This example was imitated in other parts of the country, and almost every town, at length, had its *liberty tree*. After the close of the Revolution, naked poles were substituted for green trees, for a very obvious reason that they were more convenient for the raising of flags than the living tree. The custom of hanging tories and English governors in effigy had been exchanged for the unfurling of banners and eloquent harangues. CRITO.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A correspondent writes to us from Orange, N. J., on the 1st inst.;

"The *seventeenth* edition of the *Express*, for it is the only paper which has no *first*, will, without doubt, give a description of the 'enthusiastic meeting' held last night at Orange, New-Jersey, in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, giving extracts of speeches on the occasion by some dozen 'honorables,' firing of cannan, music, &c. Now, to give you an idea how such meetings are made up, I have to observe, that *seven Railroad cars* holding at least 350 persons, were hired at Newark and filled with disinterested patriots from that city, and their expenses doubtless paid, to add to the Orange demonstration. Two meetings in favor of FREMONT have already been held in that village, without the necessity of hiring citizens from other places to increase the number, and from the enthusiasm on those occasions, it is doubtful if the other candidates, on the day of election, will raise a corporal's guard."

The following is believed to be a correct list of those States which vote prior to the Presidential election:

Kentucky	Aug. 4	California	Sept. 4
Iowa	Aug. 4	Maine	Sept. 8
Texas	Aug. 4	Florida	Oct. 6
Missouri	Aug. 4	Pennsylvania	Oct. 14
Arkansas	Aug. 4	Ohio	Oct. 14
North Caroline	Aug. 7	Indiana	Oct. 14
Vermont	Sept. 2	South Carolina	Oct. 14

Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida and Indiana vote for Governor.

Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee are down in some of the lists, but their State elections are only biennial, and do not occur this year.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) on the 18th of July, says: The friends of Col. BENTON here are in high spirits; I confess I was *agreeably* disappointed; I find his strength is much greater than I anticipated, and if I am not most egregiously deceived, old Bullion will beat POLK in every County in the Platte country. Andrew, Holt, Atcalson and Nodaway Counties, will give him large majorities.

The Missouri *Republican* has "learned from a source which admits of no question, that immediately after the August election, a Fremont ticket is to be brought out in this State. The *Anzeiger* is to take the lead; the *Democrat* is expected to follow, and the ticket will be supported by all the Black Republicans in the State. Nothing but a defeat of the whole party will prevent this party from bringing forward their ticket."

An enthusiastic Republican demonstration took place in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. The meeting was addressed by Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS, of Kansas, who reviewed the history of that Territory during the past year, and looked forward to the success of the Republican candidates at the coming election as the only hope for free labor, free speech and a free press in Kansas.

The Oswego *Daily Times* publishes a letter from W. B. MOULTON, of Port Byron, an old Democrat of forty years' standing, but who, "having read so much of the Kansas troubles during the past Winter, thinks that the people might as well continue the present Administration as elect BUCHANAN." He will vote for FREMONT.

A large Fremont meeting was held in Somerville, Mass., on Wednesday evening. The Town Hall was filled to overflowing, and several hundred ladies were present. After speeches by CHARLES R. TRAIN, J. P. LOWNY and others, a Fremont Club was formed. The list of officers elected embraces Democrats, Whigs, Americans and Republicans.

The Junista (Pa.) *Sentinel*, a paper flying at its masthead the name of FILLMORE for President, says: "The signs of the times are not to be mistaken; they point emphatically to the election of Col. J. C. FREMONT as our next President. In the natural order of things, the Democrats must now retire before the avalanche of popular sentiment which is sweeping the country from Maine to Missouri."

In conversation with Col. FREMONT, this morning, I asked him explicitly, that I might authoritatively deny the story concerning his religion "Colonel, are you a Roman Catholic?" To which he replied, "I am not, nor have I ever been; and but twice during my natural life do I remember to have been inside of a Roman Catholic Church."

There will be but two parties in Ohio—BUCHANAN and Slavery on one side, and FREMONT and Free dom on the other. The Cleveland *Herald* says the entire Fillmore ticket is now out of the field.

The Fillmore Club in Hartford, Conn., has pretty much died out. So it is said.

A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing on the 26th July, says:

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Another Invasion Apprehended.

The mails by the *Grisaldi* (which sailed at New-Orleans on the 26th ult., from Aspinwall, has been already announced by telegraph) reached this City last evening. We have files of the *Nicaraguense* to the 16th of July—one week later than those received by the *Orizaba*. From the *Nicaraguense* of that date we subjoin the following interesting details:

The Presidential Election.

THE RESULT.

After a tedious delay the election returns have all been received, and after a still further delay on our part, in overhauling [illegible] of documents and vouchers weighing half a ton, we have been successful in arriving at the votes of the various towns in the different departments. We have no railroads, no telegraphs, nor even riders to scour the country and report in advance the public mind in important matters; but everything is done in the slow and easy manner known to the country. These things will be obviated as time allows the new Administration to put the machinery of Government in [illegible].

Some few precincts have not been heard from, but they are of no moment in the result. The voting population of Nicaragua is estimated at 35,000, of which number it will be seen that only about one-third remained away from the polls. No restraint was imposed on the voters, as will be seen by the character of the returns; for both CASAS and SALIZAR, the traitor President and Dictatory, were both voted for by those friendly to them or inimical to Gen. WALKER and Don FERMIN FERRER. In Leon the struggle was very exciting, the strong Democratic friends of Gen. WALKER urging his claims with great enthusiasm; and we are proud to note that though Leon is now the chief point of dissatisfaction, owing to the treasons and falsehoods of the late President and his Cabinet, the Democratic candidates still received almost an equal number with the opposition. In smaller towns of Segovia and Matagalpa, Gen. WALKER carried the strongest majorities given to him in in any portion of the State. The Indians remember him as the wisest and most [illegible] they ever had, and with a [illegible] sought to exhibit their gratitude. In [illegible] places SALIZAR, a strong Leonese, received the votes of those of the natives opposed to the Government.

Amongst the Americans who are entitled to vote under the Constitution of the Republic, the sentiment in favor of Gen. WALKER was very decided and emphatic. Some few voted for FERMIN FERRER, as a mark of admiration for his character and talent; but the great majority put in a straight ticket for the General. At Managua a degree of enthusiasm honorable to all parties existed upon the adopted citizens and the natives, and with [illegible] unanimity they accepted the Government of Gen. WALKER. So in other places, a like manifestation of confidence was made.

The consummation of this event determines the character of the Republic for the next four years. The people have chosen their ruler, and we can safely affirm that nothing in the [illegible] of the State will give their cause to regret their choice. The President, who is to be inaugurated this day, has no other wish than the welfare of the Republic at heart, and his commanding abilities and unflinching nerve will enable him to guide the ship of State with precision through the perils and shoals that threaten to beset her.

The aggregate vote was 28,200, of which WALKER received 15,835; FERRER, 4,447; [illegible], 867; SALIZAR, 2,067.

The Inauguration.

According to the result of the election, which we give in another column, and the decree of the President of the Republic, to-day will be made memorable by the inauguration of the first American President of Nicaragua.

The following is the decree:

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
GRANADA, July 21, 1856.

SIR: The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

FERMIN FERRER, Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

The Presidential elections, which are to rule the destinies of the nation, having been effected in conformity with the decree bearing date of the 12th ultimo, and having in view the returns of the different electoral districts forwarded by the citizens of the Republic, and having executed the necessary scrutiny of the candidates which appeared in said returns, I have been pleased to decree and do

DECREE.

1. Declared elected by a majority of votes as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Gen. WILLIAM WALKER.

2. That the same be announced in the most solemn manner, and communicated to the elected candidate, who shall take possession of his office on the 12th day of the present month.

Given in Granada, this 16th day of July, 1856.

FERMIN FERRER.

To Minister-General, Gen. AMADO FERRER.

By superior order, this is forwarded to you for your intelligence and proper action, in anticipation, also, of your acknowledgment of the same.

FERRER.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Brig. Gen. ERT, Commander of the Oriental Department.

GENERAL ORDER—No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS COMMAND DEPARTMENT,
GRANADA, July 21, 1856.

The garrison of the city [illegible] the guard [illegible] the sick examined by a surgeon] will appear under arms on the parade to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

All men belonging to the Quartermaster's Commissary

[illegible] an [illegible] assurance of self- [illegible] gave rise to this [illegible] suffrage. With [illegible] pleasure I deliver to you the [illegible] of the Republic, in the certainty [illegible] will hereon repose its tranquillity, progress [illegible]

[illegible] and the people also know it, since [illegible] their confidence in you, which [illegible] accepted.

[illegible] present situation of the country, the free [illegible] Nicaragua, who have elected you, prom- [illegible] themselves abundant fruit from your labors, and [illegible] fame will be transmitted to all posterity, illu- [illegible] by a never-fading light.

[illegible] having been read in English by CHARLES CALLAHAN, Esq., DON FERMIN FERRER turned to WILLIAM WALKER and administered the oath of [illegible]. While the words of the oath were being [illegible], General WALKER was on his knees, and in [illegible] this position took upon himself the obligations of the Presidency of the Republic.

The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language which we translate thus:

OATH OF OFFICE.

"You solemnly promise and swear, to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and sustain its independence and territorial integrity with all your power, and to execute justice according to the principles of Republicanism and religion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

"Then promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the Crucifixion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

"In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists, if you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfill all that is herein promised.

"I swear," responded the President.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Direction.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty *vivas* of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President WILLIAM WALKER delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

"In entering the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is surrounded by dangers from without and within, and there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring activity to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage and enlightenment of its soldiers. On them, and on the [illegible] Providence which controls and directs the [illegible] of States and Empires, I rely for assistance [illegible] the proper discharge of the duties I this day [illegible].

"The Republic has reached an era in her history not [illegible] in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending [illegible], and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotion. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all material development or individual welfare is impossible.

"Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The United States of Central America, without reason and justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States, too, feeling that they [illegible] failed to perform their duties to the people [illegible] to subdue, to govern, dread lest their im- [illegible] countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy [illegible]. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hands of an all-wise Providence, which, out of their bad passions and unworthy motives of [illegible], educes good and improvement.

"In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determines to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other Governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own country, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

"The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the Government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty in speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what Nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And in carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on stormy sea."

GEN. WALKER PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA—RUMORS FROM LEON—THE PEOPLE OF LEON REFUSE TO ADMIT THE CHAMORRISTAS—SALAZAR SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED BY THE CHAMORRISTAS—CURIOUS DISCLOSURES—ALL QUIET AT LEON—NO OPPOSITION TO WALKER—THE NEW CABINET—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

GRANADA, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Gen. WALKER was conducted through the streets of this city as the duly elected President of Nicaragua. The manner of doing this was somewhat curious to a stranger, particularly one from the United States, accustomed to receiving all his political information through the public prints. All the troops were assembled in the plaza under arms and the band attached to head-quarters played a lively air. After this, a decree from the Minister of Relations, announcing the result of the recent elections, and proclaiming Gen. WALKER President of Nicaragua, was read [illegible] by one of the Government officers, [illegible] was followed by three *vivas* from the na- [illegible] *el Presidente*, the troops presenting arms. The procession then moved through the principal streets of the city, the same ceremony being repeated at every corner. The decree being in Spanish, it was some time before the troops and the Americans outsiders who congregated around, got it through their wool" what it all meant; but when they learned they joined in the cheering, and their hearty hurrahs, given with a spirit and lustiness which showed their hearts were in them, drowned the equally hearty but feebler *vivas* of the natives.

I have not yet been able to learn the exact number of votes given, but I understand that returns have been received from all the departments of the State, certainly from all the large towns and villages, and that the direct vote of the people for President was nearly unanimous. The inauguration will take place on the 12th.

For several days past a variety of rumors have circulated the city. First we had the news that Gen. VALLE had been taken prisoner in the city of Leon, and that he was threatened with instant death. Next came a proclamation from Col. MENDEZ, recently a great friend of WALKER'S, denouncing the Americans as robbers, &c., who were endeavoring to overthrow the prevailing religion of the country, and drive out the native population. A gentleman who arrived from Leon, however, stated that Gen. VALLE was walking about the streets of Leon, in no sort of danger, and also brought a secret message from MENDEZ to WALKER, stating that he meant nothing by his proclamation, which he signed when he was drunk, and that he was as strong a friend of the Americans as ever. Then we had the startling rumor that Leon had been entered by a force of 8,000 Guatemalians, or *Chapines* as the natives call them, and this received some color from the fact that night before last, the entire ranger force, under Major WATERS, was ordered to march at once in the direction of Leon.

The facts, as near as I have been able to get at them, appear to be, that a force of several hundred Chamorristas were a short distance from Leon, and that RIVAS, the late President, was anxious that they should enter, but the citizens of Leon would not consent. They told Mr. RIVAS, in tolerably plain terms, that they preferred WALKER and his [illegible] to those of the [illegible] and that they [illegible] the latter, for they [illegible] from the Northern States.

Poor RIVAS was in a quandary. His adviser, SALAZAR, the man who placed him in his present ridiculous position, has not been heard from since he started off, in company with two others, in the direction of San Salvador; and there is every reason to believe that they have been killed by the Chamorristas, to whom SALAZAR had rendered himself extremely obnoxious during the last civil war. His mission was to expedite the march of the Guatemalian troops into Nicaragua; and if he has fallen in his traitorous attempt we can only call it a species of retributive justice well deserved. As for the Guatemallans, our last accounts left them still in San Salvador, to the number of about six hundred, and I yet adhere to the opinion that there will be no movement from that quarter until the rainy season is over.

Last night a courier was intercepted between Managua and Manteares, who had on his person a number of dispatches from the Rivas party to their friends in this city and elsewhere. Some curious disclosures were made by these letters, end among other things were proclamations from JEREZ, one of the late Cabinet, offering inducements to the Americans to abandon WALKER and join his party. This, coming after the proclamation of MENDEZ, in which the Americans were denounced so furiously, is rather a curious commentary upon the manner of doing things in Central America. Another proclamation, from the same source, I believe, offered the Americans a free passage from the country, and authorized the Transit Company to take them free and charge the same to the Government. Rather "icebergish" that.

To-day a courier arrived from Leon, bringing news that everything was quiet there, and that there would be no opposition to the peaceful entrance of Major WATERS and his command into the city. RIVAS will doubtless again take to the woods, but should he remain he will be taken prisoner, and brought to this city. In either case there will be no opposition to the Government of President WALKER in Nicaragua, at least none that dare show its head.

It is of course not yet known who will form the new Cabinet, but I have good reason to believe that a change will be made in the present system of Government, and that new civil, judicial and administrative officers will be appointed, and new regulations made, which will assimilate the Government somewhat more to that of the United States. The old system, which appears to have been formed for the sole purpose of creating a lot of useless offices with large salaries, does not suit the progressive spirit of the age.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen the official returns of the late election for President. In consequence of the troubled state of some portions of the country, there were only about 21,000 votes polled, and of these WALKER has received over 14,000, more than two-thirds of the entire vote. This result is the free and untrammeled expression of the will of the *people* of Nicaragua, not the *Army*, recollect; for, in a majority of the towns and pueblos, not a soldier was present, and in some cases not within hundreds of miles, and speaks louder than words could do the feeling which animates that people towards their liberator.

I do not pretend to deny that a portion of the leaders who have so long ruled the masses with a rod of iron, would be glad to hear of the downfall of WALKER, and the extermination of his American friends, and among them are a number of the so-called Democratic or anti-servile faction, who have too long enjoyed the sweets of power, and the profits of office to relinquish them without regret; but the result of this direct vote of the people satisfies me, as it must every thinking man, who has considered the subject, that he is *their* choice, and I believe the people of all countries, where their immediate interests are concerned, generally choose correctly, and with judgment.

Before the mail closes I hope to be able to send you the official vote. C. C.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WALKER—FIGHT AT LEON—WALKER'S TROOPS FIRED ON BY THE RIVAS PARTY—NO SIGN OF INVASION FROM THE NORTHERN STATES AT PRESENT—THE LEAGUE STILL EXISTS, AND AN INVASION LOOKED FOR AT THE CLOSE OF THE RAINY SEASON—WALKER REQUIRES MEN AND MONEY FOR THE STRUGGLE—TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS AT OMATEPEC.

GRANADA, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

On Saturday last Gen. WM. WALKER was inaugurated President of the State of Nicaragua. In the extra of the *Nicaraguense*, which I inclose, you will find the proceedings reported at length, and I can only add that the whole affair was conducted in a manner to reflect honor upon all concerned, while the heartiness with which the people, both native and adopted, entered into it, demonstrated that it was no mere ceremony with them, but a fervent outpouring of true feeling, which saw a new, happier era dawning upon their distracted country.

I said in my last that General WALKER was the choice of the *people* of this country, and in proof of it I point you to the official vote, printed in the last number of the *Nicaraguense*. Even in Leon, the stronghold of his opponents, he received a flattering vote, and in all the rest of the State his majorities are perfectly overwhelming. Look to the programme laid down in his inaugural address, and see if anything could be more liberal and progressive. Should he only be enabled to carry it out, not many years will elapse before the Republic of Central America will stand forward as one of the mighty nations of the earth, and as for wealth she has treasures within her bosom which can hardly be equaled by any country on the globe.

Major WATERS' command has returned from Leon, and the result of the trip is somewhat different from that given by the first reports. He only entered the outskirts of Leon, and instead of being received as a friend he was fired upon from the houses and cross streets. Dr. SAUNDERS, the surgeon of the expedition, was the only person wounded, and luckily his wound was slight. After a brief but sharp action, in which several of the enemy were killed, the Major concluded it was best to retire, and left the town. He waited outside an hour or two, to give the enemy a chance to fight, if they wished it, but finding they would not come, he came off.

Nothing has been heard of the troops from the Northern States, and it is well known that there are none at Leon but natives of Nicaragua. Costa Rica has had a dose sufficient to last for some time, and with the exception of the *facciosos* at Leon, and a few Chamorristas in the mountains of Chontales, the Government has really no enemies in the country. Yet it is certain that the league between the four States exists, and that when the rainy season closes a formidable war will commence, which it will tax the utmost energies of WALKER and his forces to wage with success. He, therefore, requires accessions of men and money, both of which he should receive from the United States, and his friends there ought to be stirring themselves, if they would not see the last hope of regeneration for this unhappy land crushed, at least for the present.

A somewhat serious affair was occurred at Omatepec. The Indians upon the island, at least a portion of them, have avowed their determination to drive off the whites, and an affray has occurred at Pueblo Grande between them and some of the friendly Indians, not very sanguinary in its character, nor alarming in its consequences. The cutting of wood for the lake steamers has been stopped for the present, but will, doubtless, soon be resumed again, and the Indians punished for their temerity. C. C.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Rumors of Trouble—The Government Vigilant and Successful in Putting Down Conspiracies—The Liberal Party Must Succeed—Caution to the United States—French and Spanish Interference.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

Mexico, at the present moment, is in a state of uneasiness. Reports are in circulation which would lead one to suppose that we are at this moment resting on a threatening volcano. Vague and suspicious sounds are heard that denote something—a revolution some say—others that we are to have a war of races. One rumor is to the effect that the old Santa-Anista, or anti-liberal party, are gathering strength to overturn the present Government, and another denotes that the ultra-liberal party are unwilling to go so slow with the work of reform.

Amongst them all it is difficult for the inexperienced to form a correct opinion, and in consequence much uneasiness is exhibited by the shuttle-cocks of this capital. Venality has entered so largely into the composition of the greater portion of the political log-rollers of Mexico, that when a storm is brewing they are trembling in their boots for fear they may say or do something that will [illegible] to the [illegible] party that may get in power. This class of men have less reason to fear the Liberal Party, on account of their more lenient manner of treating political offenders, and hence it is that many are so scared at the intimation that the Church will contrive some plan to overturn the Comonfort Government.

With all this, I can assure you that as yet the Government is safe from the conspiracies of the Church. Every attempt at a rising has been anticipated and put down in time, and I believe that such will be the fate of those that may follow. There is more reason to fear trouble from the ultra Puro or Liberal Party then from the Church. The Puros are the strong-thinking and hard-working men of Mexico, and, although ultra, are imbued with the correct notions of progress. They are destined to rule Mexico, but at present it would be a pity for them to have the Government entirely in their hands, as they have not the experience or prudence to go to work safely, and the result would be a serious reaction, which might make this a monarchy, under the protection of Spain and France.

I regret to see so little attention paid to Mexico in the United States. Whilst the Press are daily discussing Central American affairs, they allow Mexico to pass by unnoticed. Should a reaction be successful here, I say *should it* be successful, the United States will find more disadvantages arising out of it than any European intervention in Central America. For a moment think of it: a Spanish prince on the throne of Mexico, and the integrity of the country guaranteed by Spain and France; a combined fleet constantly prowling about in the Gulf of Mexico, with a long train of etcs., such as would follow from French interference in the Gulf.

That there is a project on foot to bring about something of this sort there can be no doubt. But that it will be unsuccessful, every one of limited experience in Mexico must believe. Still it behooves the United States to keep her eyes open to the signs of the times, and watch well the movements of these two Powers.

Newspaper Accounts.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE CABINET—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CABINET AND CONGRESS ON RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th July, says: "The principal items of information which we find in our Mexican files, received by the *Texas* yesterday, relate to differences in the Cabinet, protests from the hierarchy against a decree of compulsory sales of Church property lately issued by the Government, the reported settlement of the differences between Spain and Mexico, and, though last not least, a difficulty which arose from a *charivari* bestowed on the French Minister.

A private letter, which we have before us, adds that Señor MONTES, Minister of Justice, has also resigned his portfolio, and speaks of this as a matter of regret, inasmuch as his talent, integrity and energy, are such as render him a very desirable member of the Cabinet. It was not yet known who would replace him. His resignation arose, as is said, from his not having been able to assent to a note that the Government had sent to Congress refusing to act upon a report which had been sent in to it.

Concurrent with these differences in the Cabinet, the one perhaps consequent on the other, are difference between the Cabinet and Congress. Composed as this body is, of many "new men," among whom there are many insignificant ones of all kinds, an effort is being made to enlarge the powers conferred upon it by the Plan of Ayutla, and to shackle or check the liberal and progressive course of the Government. The nomination of certain persons to fill up the Council, and one of the decrees or statutes which have been issued, may, it is conceded by those who are friendly to the Government, be regarded as errors; but these are not sufficient to warrant the interested hostility which Congress was offering to it. Congress would be much more appropriately employed in settling the Constitution. The only effect of these differences is to strengthen reaction, which is, by no means, dead, and to encourage disobedience to the President, as in the case of the Governor of Nuevo Leon and the Provisional Governor of Jalisco. And really, without Señor COMONFORT, it is by no means certain that the future of the country could become what it has promised. This object is also touched upon by our correspondent. The *Extraordinary* gives the following, as among the statements ventured upon by Señor ROSA, and alluded to in the letter we subjoin:

I believe toleration of religion should be established gradually. It is said that in France the Catholic religion is dominant, and Protestantism is scarcely tolerated, even with many restrictions. In England the Protestantic the dominant, and the Catholic form of worship is scarcely tolerated in Ireland. In the United States all religions are not tolerated, but only those founded on the Revelations and the Scriptures. It would be a public scandal in the American Union to attempt to introduce the Mohammecan, and it is well known that during the late war the American feeling was with Russia, originating in part from the fact that this foreign power was waging hostilities against those who professed the immoral Mohammedan religion.

In allusion to the proceedings of the clergy, the same paper says that the decree respecting the transfer of church property to the tenants in possession had so far been well received by all classes of people, and adds:

But like all general laws, this measure has brought great fortunes to some, while it has fallen severely upon others. It is said that many of the curates are advising their parishioners to avail themselves of the state of things to convert their leases into freeholds. While the Spanish and French Ministers are counseling their countrymen to abstain from purchasing, for some specious reasons, which we might call suspicious. The law, however, has not yet sufficiently been tested to enable an opinion to be formed whether its provisions will be generally embraced by those interested, or whether it will actually change the owners of the vast amount of valuable property.

EPISCOPAL ARROGANCE.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the City of Mexico on the 18th, says the Archbishop has been recently writing some letters to the Government about the seizure of the Church property, which letters have created much dissatisfaction. Possibly they may give him a touch under the auspices of St. Cecilia. It is true the Government does not reply to these epistles, which are very much the same as the former productions of the Bishop of Puebla. But if the Archbishop is not careful, he will be sent on his travels to follow in the footsteps of that illustrious predecessor. In his last letter—and I hope it is his last—he puts forth a dogma of the dark ages, as follows:

It has been said that the civil law is in conformity with those previously established by Christ, upon the point that the Church should have property; and I call the attention of your Excellency to this, for I see repeated in your able communication what had already been asserted by another minister, your predecessor, which is, "That the Church has possessed property through the temporal laws, and by these sustained and preserved." I do not deny that the civil law has protected the Church on this point, but what I say is, that the origin which the property of the Church has, is the same as that of the Church itself, viz.: Jesus Christ.

THE SPANISH QUARREL.

The same correspondent says:

The Spanish Minister has at last prevailed upon this Government to officially receive him and recognise him in his diplomatic character. It is said the whole dispute is settled between the two nations to the entire satisfaction of everybody; but as I always predicted, Mexico would never agree to pay the fraudulent claims pressed by the Spaniards; nor have these claims been admitted. In fact, had the Spanish Minister discovered that his minister would not answer, and therefore became more moderate in his demands, until he gave up all the points in dispute. The quarrel will not be again renewed, unless the fleet which has recently left Spain should anchor in the harbor of Vera Cruz.

CONSPIRACY AT PUEBLA.

A conspiracy has been detected at Puebla. It is reported that many priests are implicated in it, and that it had for object the return of SANTA ANA and the restoration of the times of the dictator! A great many arrests have been made, while the papers generally laugh at the absurdity of the return of SANTA ANA with the present feeling in the country. "The priests! always the priests," says a private letter. "The ministers of the Most High have entirely forgotten their sacred mission on earth, and convert their ministry of peace, charity and humility into one of presumption, war and extermination. The law of the illustrious Minister of the Treasury has irritated them yet more, but it is hoped that they cannot interrupt its enforcement, whatever they may do. The Government, however, has to be very energetic, if it means to save itself and the country."

CHARIVARI TO THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Frenchmen in Mexico have treated their Minister, Count GABRIAC, to a *charivari* for liberality in his subscription to the fund for the sufferers by the inundation in France. The Minister has complained to the local authorities against this insult, and has demanded that the culprits should be apprehended and punished. The *Extraordinary* of the 19th July says it is reported that the French Minister has demanded that three of his countrymen should be exiled for getting up the *charivari* which so deeply wounded his feelings last week.

We take the following from the Mexicon *Extraordinary:*

THE PACIFIC STEAMERS.

The California steamers, which heretofore have touched at Manzanillo, have ceased to enter that port, from some cause not known at the piece. Many think that this change has been in consequence of the events in Nicaragua, and that they are building new vessels, which will resume their trips as formerly. The citizens of Manzanillo feel very sensibly the loss of this means of communication with California and many other distant countries.

GOLD DISCOVERY.

Immense placers of gold have lately been discovered in the South, in the State of Guerrero, which hold out the most flattering hopes. Some persons have recently arrived in this city, who have been making extensive explorations in the country adjacent to Rio del Ors, which have verified the assertions heretofore made on the subject. Everywhere gold dust, and, also, veins of that metal, are said to be abundant and of superior quality even to those of California, so that with justice the stream, on whose margins the metal is found, is rightly called Gold River. But these places have been long known to exist, for even in 1852, in a report of all that country, made by Col. RAMSEY to a Company in New-York, especiel attention was called to these gold mines existing on the tributary of the Mescala River.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Intelligence received from Mazetlan on the 26th of last month, states that an unfortunate occurrence happened at Altata. From the time of VALDES, the Messrs. VEGAS were in the habit of carrying to Culiacan the munitions of war which were at Mazatlan, and until now no one could prevent it. The present Commandante General, however, ordered that they should be returned, to which the VEGAS made a decided opposition; but finally they had to give them up. They were all taken to Altata, where a ship was waiting, and under orders to receive them on board. The ship being filled with these combustibles, all of a sudden the powder exploded, blowing up ship and crew. At the same time that which was on shore also exploded, setting fire to the town. The cause of the accident is unknown.

TABASCO.

The locusts have appeared in Tobasco in immense quantities, proving destructive to the crops. Notwithstanding the importation of corn from Yucatan, there is still a great scarcity, and much complaint prevails among the people.

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Treaty of Peace with the Indians at the South—Departure of the French and English Ministers from Buenos Ayres—Domestic Politics—The "Bainbridge" in search of Wrecked American Seamen.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, June 6, 1856.

By the *Parana*, which sailed for New-York on the 3d inst., I wrote you, but to provide against accident I will give you per *Rebecca*, a summary of the news.

The most important event is a treaty of peace and amity with the Indians of the South. For a long time the southern part of this Province has been ravaged by the savages, who drove off immense herds of cattle, troops of horsee and flocks of sheep. They killed the men and took captive women and children. These incursions filled the Estancieros, who lived on the borders, with terror, for no one could tell at what time a thousand or two of these savages would pounce on him, take his scalp and all his movable property. So extensive a frontier could not be defended by what troops the Government could command; and besides, the Indians would not show fight when met, unless they had overpowering numbers, and then, as in several instances, they nearly annihilated the Christian troops, as the whites are called. CALFACURA, the Chief of the Indians, had a son in this city at school, and not long since his teacher, in company with the son, was sent to CALFUCURA to try and make a treaty of peace and friendship. The schoolmaster writes that his mission has been successful. What the terms are is not known; but if the peace can be secured permanently it will be of incalculable value, not only in the protection of human life, but in advancing the general prosperity of the Province. The Estancieros have been withdrawing their property from the country in consequence of its insecurity, and investing it in city lots and buildings.

Your readers know that the Province of Buenos Ayres was once a part of the Argentine Republic, but has withdrawn without the consent of the other States and set up for herself. At present the Argentine Republic has neither physical force nor money enough to conquer the revolted State, but President URQUIZA is administering the affairs of the Republic in a way which, without the use of deadly weapons, may bring Buenos Ayres to terms. Hitherto foreign legations have had their residence in this city, but URQUIZA intimating to France and England that it was desirable that their respective Ministers should reside nearer him, and especially not in a Province which denied the jurisdiction of his Government, the Ministers of those two Governments have left this city, and will hereafter reside at Parena. The next move will be of a commercial sort, making it necessary for the merchants, with whom the up-country traders deal, to move their establishments to Rosario. Meanwhile encouragement will be held out to Europeans to immigrate, thus increasing the customers of the trader, and adding to that physical force, which will eventually be brought to bear on the question, if peaceable measures prove unsuccessful.

A change has lately taken place in Governor OBLIGADO'S Cabinat, the Secretary of State, ALCENA, having resigned, and his place supplied by SARSFIELD. The new Minister is a cunning Jesuit, a man of ability, and being from the up-country by birth, it is thought he may compromise Buenos Ayres in her present anomalous relation to the Argentine Republic.

Gen. LOPEZ, that semi-savage ruler of Paraguay, is having just now some trouble with the French Government, in consequence of his treatment of certain French immigrants who were brought to Paraguay from France under his patronage. LOPEZ is a most unmitigated tyrant.

Some months since, the United States brig *Bainbridge* sailed from Rio to Cape Horn to rescue some American sailors who had been wrecked there. By the arrival here of the American pilot-boat *Lewis Perry* we have heard from the *Bainbridge*. On the 18th of May, she was at Sandy Point, a settlement on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. She had on board the crew of the English ship *Western Bride*, wrecked in the Straits, and would sail for Montevideo in five or six days.

The United States ship *Germantown* arrived at Montevideo from Rio on the 20th ult. S.

A Note from Prof. Davies.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, Neversink, July 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see, by your paper of yesterday, that, though absent from home, I was reported as one of the Vice-Presidents of a Republican meeting, held at Fishkill Landing, on the 29th inst. I beg leave to state that I gave no authority for the use of my name in that connection; nor should I have done so had I been consulted.

My connections with the public, heretofore, have not been political, and I do not now desire to make them such. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, CHARLES DAVIES.

POLITICS.

The United American Indorsement of Mr. Fillmore, &c.

The Chapters of the Order, in their State Convention, the other day, indorsed the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, as we have already stated. The following is the correspondence that has since taken place:

At a Convention of the Executive Committees of the several Chapters of the Order of United Americans, in this State, convened in this City, on the 21st inst., by order of the Grand Executive State Committee, to consider what action, if any, should be taken by the Order, as such, in the political questions of the day, it was unanimously resolved, that this Order do adopt the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, as their candidate for President of the United States, and that they also adopt the nomination of ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee, as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States. The undersigned were instructed by the Convention to communicate official notice of this fact to the candidates so nominated.

In thus advising you of the action of the Convention, we take the liberty to refer briefly to the principles of the organization we so represent, claiming that the Order of United Americans is the oldest of all the American organizations, and from which, under different names, and with other collateral objects, have originated the various associations of the country devoted to the American interests.

The Order of United Americans, while demanding that the political interests of the country should be controlled by Americans, would declare a steadfast adherence to that feature of our institutions which secures to every man protection in his civil and religious rights; they disclaim all partisan association, maintaining equal hostility to the political demagoguee of our own land, and to the influences of those of foreign birth. They hold in sacred reverence the maxims and teachings of WASHINGTON against sectional controversies, and adhere with patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union of the States.

Those principles they have promulgated and maintained in all their political action. They believe them essential to the welfare of our country, and they recognize you, Sir, both from your past official acts, and from the assurances and views expressed by you on many occasions, as having similar sentiments in reference to these subjects, to them of so much seeming importance; the successful establishment of these principles, as the fundamental Rules of our Government, they believe essential for its tranquillity, and a continued progress in the development of all its greatness.

With assurances of our high personal respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your fellow-citizens. [Signed.]

SIMEON BALDWIN,	ERASTUS BROOKS,
WILLIAM AVERY,	CHARLES FISH,
C. W. WOODWARD,	J. C. HULSE,
SAMUEL HALL,	D. L NORTHUP,
JOHN H. BRIGGS,	FRED M. BUTLER,
FRED. C. WAGNER,	JOHN C. HELME,
	Committee.

To Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE,

Mr. Fillmore's Reply.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., informing me that at a Convention of the Executive Committees of the several Chapters of the Order of United Americans in this State, convened in the City of New-York on the 21st inst., it was unanimously resolved to adopt my nomination as your candidate for President of the United States, of which you were instructed to give me official notice.

My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise nor equivocation. I am the candidate of the American Party, but I see nothing inconsistent with that position, or dishonorable, either to myself or those who may support me, in receiving the votes of all those who, knowing my position, prefer to cast them for me; and I feel peculiarly flattered where it is done as in your case, on the ground of my past official acts. I therefore accept the nomination so generously tendered by the Order of United Americans, and hope they may never have reason to regret this signal proof of confidence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Friend and Fellow Citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Simeon Baldwin, Erastus Brooks, William Avery, Charles Fish, C. W. Woodward, J. C. Hulse, Samuel Hall, D. N. Northup, John H. Briggs, Frederick M. Butler, John C. Helme, Frederick C. Wagner.

Colonel Benton's Speech in Fremont.

The special correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Fremont, Cedar County, Missouri, on the 12th July, gives the following sketch of Colonel BENTON'S speech in that place:

THE ANTIPS.

There was a class of politicians in this State known as the "anties." They took a name which suited them exactly—a name implying malice against one man. Before they came he had heard of but one "anti"—that was anti-christ. The devil was an impartial hater—he hated the whole human race—he hated men, women, and children alike. He did not pick out one man—at least since the time of Job—to hate; but the anties picked out BENTON as the sole object of their hatred, proving themselves worse than the devil. The devil was also the father of lies, but like other great inventors he had been superseded in modern times. He had suffered the fate of other great inventors—the anties had improved upon his invention—they had taken his patent away from him. In times past one of their lies was, that BENTON was a citizen of Virginia. They stuck to that for seven years, their principle being that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. For the next seven years they swore that BENTON was a citizen of Kentucky, and would be seen no more in Missouri. Well! that served its day, and now they swore he was a citizen of Washington, having no pretext for it but that he lived there a year to write his book—a book which would be useful to future generations. Another of their lies was, that BENTON was sick and would not be able to keep his appointments, yet he not only kept his appointments and arrived before the time at every place, but he held meetings by the way. Take a whole cow-pen of those fellows who are lying on BENTON—don't count them, but just measure them—and start them after him on the canvass, and they would be found laid out like milestones along the route. Another of their lies was that he was electioneering for FREMONT. In speaking of the Administration, and their opposition to your Pacific Railroad, he was compelled to refer to FREMONT'S explorations as disproving the report of the Secretary of War, who said the Central route was impracticable, and when BENTON did this they set up the cry that he was electioneering for FREMONT!—so that he could not even call FREMONT to the stand as a witness on behalf of your road, although the exploration cost him nine thousand dollars. He would only say that he was opposed to the movements in favor of FREMONT for a whole year before you knew anything about it—before you even thought that FREMONT would be a candidate. Such was the way in which the "anties" lied on BENTON—one lie after another and no end to them. Why did they hate BENTON so? Because he would not trade with them. They wanted to trade with everybody—they were now trying to trade with the Know-Nothings, but he hoped the Know-Nothings were too respectable to have anything to do with them. In several counties they were begging a trade of the Benton men, but they had cheated the latter so often that they would not be listened to. All they wanted was office, and for office they were unfit. They had not a feeling in their gizzards (souls they had not) except for office. They were predatory and unclean birds—prairie hawks flying through the country searching for something to eat. A parcel of them get together and call themselves a convention. They divide the offices, and then go forth among the people styling themselves reg-u-lar cheat-i-rees. These regular nominees go forth as missionaries among the people, not to preach the gospel, but to preach lies against BENTON. You will know one of these fellows by certain marks. He has a scrap-book with him filled with scraps from old newspapers, and pasted on with flour, and he has also a pamphlet with a blue or yellow cover, filled with lies. One gentleman (T. L. PRICE) counted the lies in the brimstone-covered pamphlet, and they amounted to *one hundred and eight*. Citizens! think of that! One hundred and eight lies in the pamphlet which they read against BENTON! Every one of the reg-u-lar nom-i-nees was equipped with this pamphlet and its one hundred and eight lies, and with a scrap-book made from old newspapers. There was a scrap-book manufactory in St. Louis, belonging to the anties, which was at work night and day making this kind of ammunition. Thus equipped, and having the offices divided, and the State carved out into sections, the regular nominees set out on their travels, telling the people they must vote for them under pain of political excommunication. They go out to lasso the people [illegible] the latter are [illegible] by the [illegible] regular nominees [illegible] the lasso around the neck and choke the man. He would not ask if these regular nominees [illegible] anything for the good of the State, but he would ask if any one of them had ever proposed a measure for that end; and yet they insisted the people should vote for them or be excommunicated. Thus was the way in which the anties acted—they lying upon BENTON and then going out among the people as reg-u-lar nom-i-nees, and all for the sake of the offices. These anties were originally the men who left JACKSON and joined CLAY against the time of the proclamation. This was the first slaughtering off—he used the term known to politicians—from the Democratic Party in Missouri. There was another slaughtering off in the time of the gold bill, when TALMADGE of New-York and RIVES of Virginia opposed hard money and the sub-treasury, and went for banks and paper money. At that time SHADRACH PENN, of St. Louis, deserted to TALMAGE and RIVES, and opposed BENTON, and those who went with SHADRACH were called *Softs*, because in favor of soft money in opposition to hard money. These two slaughterings off—the nullification and the soft—constituted the anties, but by their ceaseless lying since, they have seduced some good men into their ranks. When a stranger arrived in the State they "set" him, as the dog called the setter finds game for the hunter to shoot, and one after another crowded lies into his ear about BENTON, and it was a miracle if he escaped being perverted. Satan had drawn one-third of Heaven's hosts after him; but in that point, and only in that point had he the advantage of the anties, for though they beat him in malice and in lying, they were not half as successful as he was, as the result of this election would prove. It would be the means of taking the census of the anties and showing how few they were.

BUCHANAN.

BENTON had refused to be a candidate until he saw that a man would be nominated in Cincinnati who would be President of the whole country, not of a section or faction. He had known Mr. BUCHANAN long—they had entered Congress together—and felt assured from his knowledge of his character that he would act for the good of the whole country, if elected; and of his election he felt no earthly doubt. The letter of acceptance confirmed his opinion. In that letter Mr. BUCHANAN pledged himself to use all the powers of the office if he should be elected President, to restore the country to that peace and harmony which existed before the fatal apple of discord—in the shape of a Slavery agitation—had been rolled in among the people. BENTON had used the same language precisely in speaking of the same state of things. He felt satisfied that BUCHANAN would redeem this pledge. His nomination for the Presidency saved the country from a war with England, for if any man identified with the policy of the Administration had been nominated, there was almost a certainty that the quarrel between Eng and and this country would end in blows. It could be seen that BUCHANAN represented the principle of peace and fair dealing in opposition to the rowdyism and fillibusterism of the Administration. He would want help. His only danger was that his absence from the country might have prevented him from realizing the depth of the disease and the danger of the crisis. He would want help—in Congress, in the State Governments, in the State Legislatures, and in every branch of the State and Federal organizations. That help should come from the people, for all power emanated from them. He (BENTON) had contradicted several lies against himself—he would now contradict a lie which was circulated against BUCHANAN, and that was that he had said if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. BUCHANAN never said so. Twenty years ago he (BENTON) asked him about that story, and BUCHANAN told him that there was not a word of truth in it. He had never believed it himself, and only inquired that he might have authority for contradicting it.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S geographical position and the central position of the State to which he belonged, were guarantees that he would favor the construction of your railroad to California. That road was in part const

YALE COMMENCEMENT.

Professor Fisher Reviews the Phi Beta Kappa Oration—Dr. Bacon's Address—Graduates—Degrees—Commencement Exercises at Dartmouth College—Professor Huntington, of Harvard, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW HAVEN, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

Yale has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of her orators the present year. Mr. TOWNSEND's oration, of which you had a sketch yesterday, was such an effort as is not often listened to on occasions like the present. Yesterday afternoon we had another rich treat, in the shape of an oration by Prof. PARKS, of Andover, before the Phi Beta Kappa. The hour appointed was 2 o'clock, but the Alumni meeting and Prof. DANA's address occupied so much time in the preceding part of the day, that it was after 3 o'clock before Prof. THACHER introduced Prof. PARKS to his audience. The orator's purpose was to prove that Taste and Religion are auxiliary to each other. The following arguments were presented: *First*, It may be proved from the history of Religion and Taste. *Secondly*, Their reciprocal influence is indicated by the intimate union between the sensibilities of the soul. *Thirdly*, By the particular resemblance between the laws of esthetic and religious nature. *Fourthly*, Each presents motives to the cultivation of the other. *Fifth*, They present to each other appropriate objects of interest. *Finally*, They exercise a reciprocal influence, by reflecting honor on each other. The oration occupied nearly an hour and three-quarters in its delivery, but the audience remained attentive to the close, notwithstanding many of them were in the house an hour before the orator appeared, and the weather was—well, that is too disagreeable a topic to talk about. It is sufficient to say that none disrelished Prof. THACHER, when he announced, at the conclusion of the exercises, that the audience was dismissed. The dignified Professor did not intend to make a pun.

DIVISION OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The afternoon of the Wednesday preceding Commencement is generally given up to the meetings of the Literary Societies, but the change in the hour for the delivery of Professor PARKS' oration left but little time and detracted considerably from their interest.

In Linonia, Professor TYLER, of East Windsor, was called to the Chair. After he had thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, and acknowledged the indulgence of the Society, Hon. CALEB FOOTE, of Edwardsdale, was called on for a speech. He said that if there were any spot in the world which could kindle the enthusiasm of the American citizen, it is in this New-Haven. Wherever he had traveled, whether in Europe, Asia or Africa, if he anywhere met an educated man, a graduate of any college, he almost always found him to be a graduate of Yale.

Professor ATWATER, of Princeton, did not know why any additional burden should be imposed on any one already burdened as he was, (referring to his rotundity of person.) He thought the weather was sufficient to make any one grow small by degrees and beautifully less. He resumed his seat, but would express the debt of gratitude he owed Linonia for the benefit he had derived from her literary exercises.

Hon. DAN. SPRAGUE surprised all present by saying he was the first Commencement he had attended as an undergraduate. He then proceeded to give the reasons for this neglect of his *Alma Mater* and earnestly advised those in college to their studies and spend their time in study—as he wants it so he had his.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of New-Haven, recollected the time when he was wandering a stranger in the streets of New-Haven, and some one of the students "took him in." He had never been able to repay the favor who did it, but he should always feel grateful to him for it. He would like to call on Hon. E. K. FOSTER for a speech.

Mr. JENNINGS, of the Class of 1851, said this conjured talk to young undergraduates of the necessity of their speaking in debate, reminded him of a story a Baptist minister told him a few days before, of some Irishmen, who, it was observed, several times a day took a sail-boat and went off the coast, apparently with no object. Finally some one arrested them, and wanted to know what they meant by acting so. "Sure, an' are n't we going to Australia, an' are n't we practicing how to be sea-sick?" they answered. It is hard work to speak, but there are two rules it is a good plan to follow: First, never speak unless you have something to say. He was afraid his friends would laugh at him for that one: he was practicing it faithfully on it. Secondly, throw yourselves on the sympathies of those who hear you.

Prof. GILDERSLEEVE said that sometimes Linonia had been taunted with having no valedictorians. Why, said he, to-day they are so thick around me that they are at a discount. He would beg leave to renew the acquaintance of the Society with some of their old members: President HUMPHREYS, of the Class of 1805; Dr. PORTER, of the Class of 1803, and Dr. MCKEWEN, of the Class of 1804,—two of whom, at least, were valedictorians of their classes. President HUMPHREYS said it was fifty-one years in November since he was enrolled as a member of this Society. Since his graduation he had not met with it. But he had always supposed himself, he continued, to be the same man until he visited some time since the place where he was brought up. Meeting an old lady there, who in former years was one of his former scholars, he told her of it. At first he could hardly persuade her of it, but at length convinced her it must be so. "Well," said she, "you are not the same man I used to think." That remark had set him to thinking, and he really doubted whether he was the same man he used to be, or whether this was the same society with which he used to meet. As old as they could not consent to their younger brethren enjoying such privileges, if they did not go far ahead of them in the benefits they derived.

Dr. PORTER said it was fifty-three years since he joined the Society. He alluded feelingly to the changes in his class, saying that now he rarely if ever met one of his classmates here. When those he addressed were as old as he they would realize the true meaning of that word.

Hon. Mr. LEE, of Fair Haven, demonstrated theologically and scientifically, that Linonia was the same she always had been.

Hon. Mr. BARNARD, State Superintendent of Common Schools, warned students against neglecting their entirely collegiate studies, or even paying attention to speaking, to the neglect of those studies.

Rev. MILTON BADGER, D. D., of New-York, Messrs. LEWIS and BISHOP, of the Class of '53, and others, addressed the Society before its adjournment.

ALPHA DELTA PHI SUPPER.

But there are still other Societies than these which, as they are more exclusive and their proceedings more secret, tend to bind together their members still more firmly in the bonds of brotherhood. The Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity has been holding its annual Convention here during the past week. Members from nearly all the different Chapters, twenty in number, have been assembled, and last night they partook of a supper at the Tontine Hotel. Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., presided, supported on the right by Hon CALEB FOOTE, and on the left by Prof. DWIGHT, of Hamilton College.

A large number of toasts, regular and spontaneous, were given—responded to by many graduate and undergraduate members of the various chapters. The speeches abounded in genial feeling and expressions of devotion to the Fraternity; but as their interest was chiefly for society members, and we have already transgressed our limits, we forbear extended report. Songs were sung throughout the evening, and the festivities, which were protracted to a late hour, were closed by joining hands around the table and singing "Auld Lang Syne," and the society dispersed.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The exercises took place to-day, in the Centre Church, (Rev. Dr. BACON's.) The order in which the speakers came, and their different subjects, are as follows:

[illegible] Theories of Government," by James Lynch, [illegible]

[illegible] by Joseph Richardson French, [illegible]

[illegible] by Oliver Starr Taylor, Brookfield.

[illegible] Literature in the age of Louis XIV," by [illegible] Harris, West Brattleboro', Vt.

[illegible] the Individual," by Wilbur [illegible]

[illegible] Poem.

[illegible] as a Legal Defence, by Nelson [illegible] Plainfield, Mass.

[illegible] ate of Opinion," by Edward Alfred [illegible], New-York City.

"The Hebrew Poet," by William Aldrich Bushee, Worcester, Mass.

"The Age of Humanity," by Samuel Fay Woods, Barre, Mass.

"John Quincy Adams," by James Lyman Whitney, Northampton, Mass.

Poem—"The Spirit of the Age," by Charles Taylor Collin, Brooklyn, L. I.

"The Supernatural in Literature," by Henry Billings Brown, Brooklyn.

"Progress," by Edward Ashley Walker, New-Haven.

"Relation of Virtue to Eloquence," by John Monteith, Elyria, Ohio.

"The Fatimafeof Life, a Criterion of the State of Civilization," by David Josiah Brewer, Middletown.

"The Eloquence of Revolutions," by Lewis Richard Packard, Philadelphia, Penn.

"Colonial History of Connecticut," by Henry Edward Pardee, Trumbull.

"Literary Life," by Chauncey Mitchel Depew, Peekskill, N. Y.

Poem, "The Coral City," by Theron Brown, Westford.

"The Hair of all the Ages," by Benjamin Drake Harrager, Baton Rouge, La.

"The History of a Nation, the Principal Cause of its Unity," by Isaac Clark, South Coventry.

"The Trumbull Gallery of Paintings," by Hasbrouck Du Bois, Fishkill.

"The Conflict between Statesmanship and Reform," by Levi Leonard Paine, East Randolph, Mass.

"Our Way out upon Intellectual Life," by Edward Cornelius Town, Batavia, Ill.

"The Centralizing Tendencies in American Statesmanship," by George Chester Robinson, Wellsboro', Penn.

"The Power of Sincerity," by Phineas Wolcott Calkins, Cornlus, N. Y.

"The Necessity of Ambition an Incentive to earnest Action," with the Valedictory Address, by Timothy Keeler Wilcox, New Haven.

The speeches of Messrs. ROBINSON and CALKINS seem to heve attracted the most attention.

GRADUATES.

The names of the Graduating Class are as follows:

Name.	Residence.
Matthias Hollenback Arnot	Elmira, N. Y.
Gilbert Isfield Bailey	North Salem, N. Y.
Robert Milton Baker	Winchester, Va.
Benjamin Franklin Barker	Onondaga Valley, N. Y.
George Parson Barker	Buffalo, N. Y.
And. Jackson Bartholomew	New Haven.
Nelson Barholomew	New-Braintree, Mass.
Robert Lindsey Brandon	Wilkinson Co., Miss.
David Josiah Brewer	Middletown.
Horatio Nelson Brockway	Lyme
Henry Billings Brown	Stonington.
John Mason Brown	Frankfort, Ky.
Theron Brown	Westford.
George Wolf Buehler	Harrisburg, Penn.
Charles Edwin Bulkeley	Hartford.
William Aldrich Bushee	Worcester, Mass.
Phineas Wolcott Calkins	Cornlus, N. Y.
Wm. H Wilson Campbell	West Newton, Mass.
Charles Taylor Catlin	Brooklyn, L. I.
John Denison Champlin	Lexington, Ky.
Isaac Clark	South Coventry,
Alfred Colt	New London.
Stephen Cowdit	Orange, N. J.
Edward Orson Cowles	North Haven.
James Otis Dennison	Salisbury Mills, N. Y.
Chauncey Mitchell Depew	Peekskill, N. Y.
Arthur Dickinson	Macon, Ga.
George Morris Dorrance	Bristol, Pa.
Virgil Maro Dow	New-Haven.
Hasbrouck Du Bois	Fishkill, N. Y.
Lewis Lindlam Dunbar	New-Bedford, Mass.
George Cary Dunham	Pittsfield, Mass.
Ira Dunlap	Middleport, N. Y.
Charles Edward Fellowes	Hartford.
Frank Fellowes	Hartford.
L. W. Finley	Brandon, Miss.
Louis Christopher Fischer	Baltimore Md.
John Minot Fiske	Chelmsford, Mass.
Joseph Richardson French	Andover, Mass.
Julius Gay	Farmington.
Theodore Parsons Hall	Binghamton, N. Y.
Alexis Wyans Harriot	Turks Islands, W. I.
William James Harris	West Brattleboro, Vt.
Frank Hedge	Buffalo, N. Y.
Frederick Street Hoppin	Providence, R. I.
Wilbur Johnson	Harford, Pa.
Seneca McNeal Keeler	Ridgefield.
Willys Seymour Ming	St. Louis, Mo.
Roland Kinzer	Lancaster Co., Pa.
William Tilden Kittredge	Cleveland, Ohio.
William Lamson	Keene, N. H.
Grove Pitt bone Lawrence	Norfolk.
Gustave Adolphe Lemée	Natchitoches, La.
Henry Marvyn McIntire	Cecil Co., Md.
Benjamin Drake Magruder	Baton Rouge, La.
Charles Mann	Utica, N. Y.
Justin Martin	New-York City.
Lewis Pate Mills	Morristown, N. J.
John Monteith	Elyria, Ohio.
John Morehead	Frankfort, Ky.
Sidney Edwards Morse	New York City.
Edward Pierson Nettleton	Chicopee, Mass.
Lewis Richard Packard	Philadelphia, Pa.
Levi Leonard Paine	East Randolph, Mass.
Henry Edwards Pardee	Trumbull.
George Eleazar Holt Pease	Norfolk.
F. H. Peck	New Haven.
Samuel Lyman Pinneo	Newark, N. Y.
John Thomas Price	Arrow Rock, Mo.
James Lyman Rackliff	New Haven.
David Plunket Richardson	Macedon, N. Y.
Clarke Richter	North East, N. Y.
Elijah Robbins	Westford.
George Chester Robinson	Wellsboro', Pa.
Donald Douglass Shaw	Hamden N. Y.
Edward Alfred Smith	New York City.
Charles Goodrich Southmayd	New Orleans, La.
Andrew Jackson Steinman	Lancaster, Pa.
John Buffington Stickney	Lynn, Mass.
John Wager Swayne	Columbus, O.
Charles albert Swift	Warren.
Oliver Starr Taylor	Brookfield.
Edward Cornellios Town	Batavia, Ill.
William Elisha Turner	Northampton, Mass.
Augustus Hall Walker	North Fryeburg, Me.
Edward Ashley Walker	New Haven.
Benjamin Webb	New York City.
James Lyman Whitney	Northampton, Mass.
Timothy Keeler Wilcox	New Haven.
Ahab George Wilkinson	Willimantic.
Edward Franklin Williams	Uxbridge, Mass.
John Dunn Wood	New York City.
Samuel Fay Woods	Barre, Mass.
Henry Edgar Wootton	Rockville, Md.
John Hunter Worrall	Montgomery Co., Pa.

DEGREES.

The following degrees were conferred in course: 95 Bachelors of Arts; 50 Masters of Arts; 5 Bachelor of Laws; 17 Doctors Medicine; 12 Bachelors of Philosophy.

The following Honorary degrees were also conferred:

M A ad eundum—F. W. Geissenhainer of the New-York University; Rev. Alonzo S. Shears, of Trinity Coll.

A. B.—Edward Chester.

M. A.—Rev. William Bird, Syria; Charles Ferdinand Dowd, Waterbury; Seth Hastings Grant, New-York; James Morris Whiton, Sen., Boston.

M. D.—At the recommendation of the Connecticut Medical Society—J. A. Tomlinson, Barrowsburg, Ky.; Gilman Kimball, Lowell, Mass.; Chester Hamlin, Conn.

LL. D.—Wm. Hungerford, Hartford; Hon. Charles Sumner.

The degree of M. A. was conferred upon the following persons in course, chiefly of the Class of 1853:

William Lang Williamson, Thomas F. Davies, Robert McCurdy Lord, George Arnold, (1850,) Samuel Mills Capron Jacob L. Pennirnan, Andrew Cheeves Dulles, Francis Wharton, (1839,) Jacob R. Goodrich, Luther G Tarbox, Jesse W. Hough, William Pope Atkin, Salathiel Harrison Tobey, Alexander D. Stowell, Delano A. Goddard, Edward P. Bradstreet, William S. Bernadou, Samuel S. Spooner, Austin Hart, Hiram Bingham, William R. Webb, Jacob McCormick, Henry T. Hoyt, Geo. Washburn Smalley, Andrew D. White, Benjamin K. Phelps, William H Gleason, Theodore J. Holmes, John C. Douglass, Albert Webb Bishop, Henry C. Robinson, Charles L. Thomas, Abner L. Train, Asa B. Woodward, Edward Woodruff Seymour, Charles W. Bunn, Henry P. Stearns, Cornelius Hidges, Jas. W. Biachly, Joshua Anderson, Francis W. Fellowes, Lynde Alexander Catlin, John B. Douglas, Oliver B. Cobb, Augustine Hart, Hudson Burr, Edward Harlard, Joseph Warren

Candidates for degree Phil. B.—Matthew Watson, J. H. Elliston, Henry M. Seeley. Geo. F. Fuller, Gideon H. Candee, Isidor Plate, A. Bolsblanc, Louis Williams, N. S. Bronson, Erastus Lyman De Forest, Louis P. Morehouse, Geo W Lyle.

Candidates for LL. D.—Oliver P. Shiras, Geo. Ruggles Gold. Louis Beach, Jesse H Goss, Frederic W. Geissenhainer.

M. D.—Leonard W. Bacon, William Bissell, George B. Pooton, O. H. Bronson, Edward Bulkley, Luther C. Cox, W. Deming, Henry L. Pitch, Richard Foote, Joseph S. French, Elijah Gregory, Cyrus B. Newton, H. W. Painter, Stephen F. Pomeroy, James A. Richards, Christopher D. Scroyan, Samuel B. Shephard. W——e.

Commencement Exercises at Dartmouth College—Professor Huntington, of Harvard, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

Tuesday afternoon, of thie week, was devoted to class-day exercises. These consisted of an oration, a poem, a song, "Chronicles of the Past and Prophecies of the Future"—all in good taste and of an elevated character. On Wednesday, A. M., Professor HITCHCOCK, of New-York City, addressed the Theological Society of the College. His theme was "Christianity in its Historical Development." He discussed it under three heads, to wit The basis or germ of its development; the law of its development, and its destined end. The orator is hopeful for the Church of the future, regarding our own land, notwithstanding its present scarlet guilt and shame, as the theatre of its growth and maturity. The address was an elaborate and finished production, exhibiting great historical research and a careful collection of facts. All who heard were pleased and instructed. In the afternoon, Prof. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard College, addressed the united Literary Societies on the "Objects and Motives of Literature." He presented and discussed five subjects that animate human study: 1. Money. 2. Love of Fame. 3. Loyalty to Ideas. 4. Love of Man. 5. Discipleship with Christ. The discussion was able, discriminating and exhaustive. Professor HUNTINGTON is now attracting much attention from the religious public in New-England. He preaches so much like Paul that critics are puzzled to know where to class him among modern theologians. He evidently follows no master but Christ, and intends to preach the truth as it is revealed in the Bible, irrespective of creed, cliques and parties. He is an earnest and true man, speaking always under a high sense of his responsibility, and sincerely aiming to preach the truth as it is in Jesus. He is subjected to severe criticism from all parties; but he pursues the even tenor of his way apparently unconcerned about the result. E. D. S.

NEWPORT.

The Accident to the Steamer Empire State—Alarm of the Visitors at Newport—Exemplary Management of Capt. Brayton—Gayeties of the Hotels—Jealousies and Follies—Steam Calliope—Fishing.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

The accident to the steamer *Empire State* off Point Judith, on Saturday night, just after leaving Newport, startled the community, interfering, somewhat, with the devotion of the church-goers on Sunday.

The report of the damage to the passengers was highly exaggerated by rumor, and it was not until to-day, on the return of some of the passengers that the true state of the case became correctly understood.

From one of the passengers, who took pains to acquaint himself with the facts and circumstances of the accident, we have received a minute narrative, which we venture to publish.

Our informent was standing by the pilot's office, where Capt. BRAYTON was, when the explosion happened. Immediately Capt. BRAYTON hastened to the lower deck—where, finding the steam and smoke and coal gas impervious and scalding, the lights extinguished, the deck passengers in confusion, and the cause of the trouble involved in mystery, he calmly and quietly gave orders to affix the hose to the forward pumps, to be in readiness to extinguish fire, if danger should so require. This order was carried ont hy the mate and crew with as much celerity and quiet as though the steamer had been fastened to her moorings. Lanterns were procured; when the captain, with his aids, penetrated the steem and smoke to ascertain the damage to the lives intrusted to his care.

When he had ascertained that the danger was past, he pushed his way on the onter guards to the ladies' saloon, where he succeeded in allaying the terror that inspired the female passengers there; thence he mounted to tne state-room gallery, where men and women were in consternation—some with life-preservers on, some half dressed and frantic. He went through the entire gallery, giving assurance that the peril to those who were unhurt was entirely gone, and that the boat was not on fire.

By this time the lights were rekindled, and the sufferers were, one by one, brought upon the state-room floor. A servant was detached to wait upon each one, and to minister to his comfort. In this benevolent work, the stewardess, (familiarly known hy her odd name, "*Miss Shad*,") was preeminently useful—now here, now there, tearing strips for bandages, redncing the blisters which frightfully covered the face and hands of some of the sufferers, cheering all with her encouraging tones, and showing her sympathy hy her works. She won the testimonial of all the passengers, and has received from them a solid memorial of their gratitude.

While these remedial measures were in execution, Capt. BRAYTON had cast anchor with forty-five fathoms of chain, and finding that the other boiler was sound and uninjured, the fire was lighted and steam was got np, while the crew were heaving at the windlass to get under way back to Fall River. The anchor was foul, probably nnder a rock at the bottom; hut that obstacle was not discovered until the anchor was raised and found to be snapped and broken. The fluke and a part of the shoulder of the anchor may be discovered at this moment, by diligent searches, at the bottom of the coast off Point Jndith.

The steamer was headed for Fall River, where she arrived in three hours, or about 1 or 2 o'clock. In fifteen minutes afterward, a physician appeared and in less than thirty minntes every physician in town was on board. This celority was the result of Capt. BRAYTON's forecast in dispatching messengers severally to each one. Mr. BRIDEN, his wife, daughters and household obeyed the summons sent to them. And not an half hour had elapsed, nntil every alleviation which kindness and skill could bestow, was ministered to the sufferers.

The cause of the accident was found to be the explosion of the steam chest, a reservoir that supplies the cylinders of the eogine, and which in this boat was inside of the boiler itself. If the doors of the furnace had been open, the steam must have escaped through them and scattered the live coals over the vessel. But, the doors being shut, the only avenne for the escaping steam was through the fire and the grate, to the space underneath the cast-iron floor, where the fireman stood to feed the furnaces. This space was the channel for the air from the blower to the grate. The boilers were only two years old, and constructed after a new patent, supposed by the fall River Company to he snbstantial and excellent. The amount of steam pressure was a head of twenty-seven inches, while the working power was fixed by the New-York Inspector at thirty-seven inches.

On no occasion like this melancholy affair, has it come to onr knowledge, when the remedies were so speedily, so efficiently, and so qnietly applied, redounding honor and praise to Capt. BRAYTON and his corps of officers and men.

The gayeties which are so prominent an item, theoretically at least, at this watering place, seem hnt struggling into existence as yet; though a forced hop bloomed in the social hot-house of the Ocean on the 28th. The Atlantic had already led the season with an encourging and almost brilliant affair; hut as the Ocean, on Monday night, (if a brief pun he excnsable,) "*hop* told a flattering tale," for although the walls were promiscuously frescoed with the first beanty of the land, there was hut little dancing, and our American types of handsome form were forced to forego their natural and cunning grace of motion.

The aspirations of all people are for rain; and numerous are the bowling parties, which, having been marked for the first wet day, have sublimed into thinnest speculations. Gentlemen who are fond of chowder and champagne npon this stern end rock-hound coast, hnt who have complexions to sustain, or who prefer immolation on some other shrine than the Sun's, now spend the stagnant day in ennni at home—*Sub tegmine fagi*. In truth, the stimulating effect of a vertical Phœbus npon the sea is so great that already one uses the expression—"he has taken a trifle too much chowder." Newport is responsible for a particular interpretation of that delicate insinuation.

The famous and peculiar steam-organ occupies the wrapt attention of lazy listeners frequently here. When first heard, the all-pervading sound excites a curious surprise, and its unfortunate resemblance to a proximate hand-organ has caused the fruitless fatigue of many a John and Mary who has been sent primed with deprecatory sixpences to set off the itinerant grinder. There is a *quasi* ventriloquism about it which makes one fancy the music in one's own vest-pocket, though the instrument be ten miles up the river. Called by its inventor (who is, of course, a live Yankee) the "Steam Calliope," the *gamins* of Newport have put the name to flight, with an humanity worthy of the most enlightened practitioner, even pausing at the Atlantic, and have wrested the classical cognomen into "Call-i-ope," with some vague notions of its being used perhaps as an awakener of somnolent passengers.

Speaking of this queer invention, the mind wanders naturally to the other specimens of creative talent which it befalls one to meet in Newport. Not the least amusing of these unquiet contrivances to kill time or labor, is an absurd and provincial "huff" or disagreement between the guests of certain hotels—a little causeless fabrication to all appearances, hnt which goes further towards crippling the harmony of Newport nature than the Calliope, for though opinion is divided npon the melodious merits of the latter, still it affords a notable source of amicable discussion which never degenerates into uncharitableness. Bnt, alas! upon the snbject of the "huff" one must be more *prononcé*, and none but the most condensed nonentities are allowed to occnpy nentral ground.

Whether it is on account of the physically warm weather that they have found it necessary to fly to a spiritual coolness, or whether it be, as one might shrewdly suspect, a nest-egg for conversation to begin npon, it is perhaps impossible to say. Bnt certain it is, that the Bellevue ponts at the Fillmore, and the Fillmore makes faces at the Bellevne in the most inhuman manner. These two beautiful and aristocratic houses, bowered together in the shadiest spot consecrate to hotels in Newport, and so close to each other, (for "it is but a step from the ridiculous to the ridiculous,") ought to be one and inseparable, and allow their party spirit to exhale in joyous interchange of hops, rather than in cruel exacerbations. At least they might garner up their wicked feelings for explosion in New-York, where perhaps they will be more acceptable, and certainly more excusable.

The Fillmore, a new and *distingué* house, appears "*en hop debutant*" on Thursday, Aug. 1, when the promise of its snccessful receptions will, we donht not, be ably and amply fulfilled. The houses are nearly all full, and one notices, at the receptions and afternoon rides, many New-York, Washington and Philadelphia belles, blondes, brunettes, and (to pursue the alliteration) brilliantly beautiful. Fishing, that is, true fishing, (not chowdering,) is always almost a conversable topic, bnt the sun is so hot and the sea so calm, that one only seems to "drift in painted ships on painted oceans," and the most enterprising piscatores and correspondents can drop only an occasional line.

Yours truly, MIZPAH.

THE LAKE GEORGE DISASTER.

Burning of the John Jay—Letter from a Passenger.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have already received telegraphic accounts of the dreadful calamity which occurred on Lake George on Tuesday last; hut I may perhaps he permitted to add snch facts as came under my own observation, having been a passenger on board the *John Jay* at the time of the disaster.

The *Jay* left her wharf, at the upper end of the lake, near Ticonderoga, a few minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening, with 70 passengers on board. Her regular time of leaving was 4½ or 5 P. M.; hut on this day she was delayed by the slow arrival of the passengers from Lake Champlain, the stage-lines finding it a matter of mnch difficulty to provide suitable accommodations for those who proposed to take the Lake George route. The stages made several trips, and after a considerable delay the passengers were all received on board, and the boat left her moorings and steamed down the lake at a high rate of speed. We had heen under way hut a short time, and had proceeded perhaps ten miles, when those of us who were sitting near the gangway observed a dense clond of smoke rising from the vicinity of the engine-room. The cry immediately arose, "The boat is on fire!" and dreadful consternation prevailed. The alarm appears to have been communicated to the passengers on the promenade deck at abont the same instant that one on the lower deck discovered the signs of a fire. There was an instantaneous and indiscriminate scramble on the part of the crew and passengers alike, for places of safety. I held my position near the door of the lower saloon for a few seconds, uncertain which way to turn for security, and while I was still hesitating, I saw Capt. GALE rushing up the stairway which led to the upper deck, and heard him assuring the passengers that there was no cause for alarm. The flames now burst out from the body of dense black smoke, and I made my way as best I could to the guards of the boat, determining to climb to the promenade deck and get npon the forward deck from that point. In this effort I succeeded without difficulty. On reaching the promenade deck, a terrible scene presented itself. The flames had already rushed aft, and were coming faster and faster, driven backward by the current of air which was caused by the motion of the boat. The passengers who had been seated on the after pert of the promenade deck were making their way forward, passing amidships of the *Jay*, through columns of smoke which began to puff out from abont the smoke-stacks. But so far as I could see, there was little difficulty in passing from one end of the boat to the other, along the promenede deck. No effort was made by the Captain or crew, during all this time, to check the progress of the flames, or to lower the life-boat which hung from the derrick at the side of the boat. The only act which seemed to indicate that any person held command of the vessel was the heading of the boat for the shore, which was done two or three minntes after the fire was discovered and the alarm raised. The Captain displayed a forgetfulness of the responsibilities of his position which tended to increase rather than allay the excitement among the passengers, and with the exception of a single member of the crew, who rushed below with two pails of water. No one attached to the boat took any measures whatever for saving life. The head of the boat, however, having once been turned to the shore, we neared land rapidly, having been nearly half a mile from shore when the fire broke out. Had the passengers whose lives were lost remained on board till the boat reached the shore, where she finally beached, I make no doubt that all would have been saved. It was, however, impossible to prevent a panic, especially when it was ascertained how totally destitute the *Jay* was of appliances for saving life. Of life-preservers there were perhaps two dozen on board, but not one of them was serviceable. I noticed a nnmber of gentlemen who attempted to inflate these life-preservers, but always without effect; the air escaping from them as rapidly as it was blown in.

An attempt was made hy Mr. T. C. THWING, of Boston, to get ont the life-boat, but he was compelled to abandon the effort, and the boat was destroyed hy the flames where she hung.

It wes now (at 7 o'clock) about a quarter of an hour since the flames were first observed. The boat had nearly reached the shore. The passengers had clustered in the bow of the steamer. I had followed the example of the others and had leaped from the promenade deck to the lower deck forward; and in the narrow space between the guards we stood, with the fire roaring behind us the stern of the boat wrapped in flame and smoke and dread and horror blanching the faces of the crowd who anxiously awaited their fate. It was a dreadful picture—I hope never to look upon its like again. Men, women and children, not knowing hnt the next moment would be their last,—an inefficient commander, who ran about wringing his hands and doing nothing,—the life-preservers worse than none,—mothers clinging to children, and children holding fast to parents,—nothing with pale faces and compressed lips, watching the progress of the flames, and looking about for the means of escape while the boat should reach the shore—women, young and fair, gathered around their protectors and acting piteously. In there no way to describe it. It is a picture of which neither words nor pencil could do justice. I shall not attempt a description of it.

The party of Mr. THWING, of Boston, consisted of two or three gentlemen and several ladies. Mrs. THWING and her sister, Mrs. BELKNAP, of New-York, were lost, with three others, whose names you have already published. It is probable that their lives were sacrificed in the attempt to reach the shore before the boat had swung into shoal-water. Had the life-boat been lowered the instant after the fire was discovered, not a single life would have been lost. The ladies struggled in the water, unable to swim, and before assistance could reach them had sunk for the last time. I believe it to be the unanimous conviction of the survivors that all would have been saved had the boat been launched.

On reaching the shore, I found the Engineer of the boat, and entered into conversation with him. On inquiring the cause of the accident, I received for reply that "it was all owing to that old fool on the smoke-stack; it stopped the draft, and sent the flame out of the furnace doors," and it appears the man himself had a narrow escape. It is acknowledged that the furnaces were fired up with pitch-pine, and hence the rapidity of the fire after it was once started. The flues must have been filled with soot; end the Engineer admitted that the boat was driven at a rate of speed much above the usual average. We were behind time, as I have before stated, when we left the *Jay's* landing, and the Captain gave orders to push the boat ahead. It is said that he told the Engineer that the time should be made hy a certain hour, bnt that the man remonstrated, and held that it would be impossible to accomplish this trip in the space of time designated, and that if it was done in one hour longer than thet the boat would go well. For the correctness of this statement I do not vonch; I did not hear the conversation, but that it was substantially as narrated I am confidently assured. In my jndgment, the cause of the disaster is to be attributed to the miserable inefficiency of the persons in charge of the steamer, and the loss of life is chargeable to the neglect of the owners of the line, in failiog to provide the appliances which accidents may render indispensable to the salvation of life.

But the melancholy scenes did not end here. We hed scarcely reached the shore, when the baggage which had been rescned from the wreck was seized npon hy a gang of harpies, who took articles of apparel which happened to suit their fancy, and appropriated them without ceremony to their own uses. That snch things could be in the presence of the dead, is more than I am able so understand.

The kind reception of the passengers in the house of Mr. GARFIELD merits the warmest encominm. Nothing could have heen more cordial than the sympathy and aid bestowed by this family. Their entire premises were placed at our disposal, and the best the house afforded was freely ours. The bodies of the dead were taken from the water and conveyed to this house. It is the only residence for eome distance along the bank of the Lake. Let us hope it will never again be made the scene of a similar spectacle of woe and sadness.

Yonrs, trnly,
A PASSENGER ON THE JOHN JAY.

Another passenger narrates the following touching incident:

"Mrs. THWING, who was lost, was the mother of a noble little boy, who was traveling with her. They rode in the coach with me from lake to lake. The bright sayings of the dear little fellow made many inquire his age. How proudly the fond mother glanced at her darling boy as he told his years. A gentleman remarked that little WALTER had a fine head. 'We hope,' said the doting parent, 'that there's something in it, for we have taken great care in his training.' Too sadly were her words verified. When the little snfferer had got safe to shore from the wreck, he saw his helpless mother floating beneath the surface of the water; he sprang to save her hnt was held hy those whose feeble arms were as helpless as his own. He then knelt upon the stones and poured forth such a fervent prayer to God to save his poor mother; hnt no, her doom was sealed, and she is now an angel in Heaven. Her widowed husband and orphan child have gone to their desolate hearth, followed hy the remains of her who had made their home the happiest spot on earth.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has the following in relation to the disaster:

The flames were kept in snbjection for a little while, bnt it soon became apperent that they could not be subdued. The boat, when the danger appeared imminent, was headed toward the shore in the neighborhood of GARFIELD'S, hut it being a rocky bottom, she struck, and was driven back hy the concussion, almost npsetting hy the rebound.

It was at this time, it is snpposed, that those who were drowned, were either thrown or jumped overboard. And those who remained on the boat—about eighty in number—were in the highest state of excitement. The flames were spreading rapidly, and the passengers were rushing in various directions to escape them. It was impossible to preserve anything like order, and as the tiller-ropes had been hnrnt off, the boat became nnmanageable. A few leaped overboard with chairs, and other floating material, and were rescued.

Disastrous Gale on the Coast of Labrador

By the Cape Cod Marine Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 30.

Letters from Captain HENRY COOK, master of schooner *Louisa* of Provincetown, state that a severe hurricane was experienced at Green Island on the first of July, in which his vessel and the brig *Samuel Cook*, Capt. TILESTON, of Provincetown, went ashore and were lost, together with many other vessels whose names are not given. Twenty-nine vessels ont of a fleet of thirty went ashore and were lost, and at the date of the letter, there were three hundred and fifty-four wrecked seamen on the Island, sheltered in tents.

At Dog Island, three vessels were lost, and the crews all perished. There was insurance for eight thousand dollars at the Atlantic Mutnal office in Provincetown, on the *Samuel Cook* and *Louisa*. Probably a vessel will be sent to the assistance of the shipwrecked men.

Captain COOK gives the names of none of the vessels wrecked et Green Island, except the two above reported. He seys the whole Island was strewed with wrecks and merchandize, and it was impossible to hire the residents to aid in saving property, as they thought it would be sold at auction, and they could bny at their own price.

[By the steemer *Arabia* arrived at this port, we have received the following additional particulars:]

The schooner *Romp*, (of Tremont, Maine, (S. MAYO, master, from New-York *vid* Battle Harbor, Labrador, arrived in the Strait of Canso, having deviated from his voyage from motives of humanity. He makes his protest accordingly, stating that he left Battle Harbor July 7, and when off Green Island saw several American flags of distress hoisted, and stood in. Shortly afterwards was boarded hy Capt. MANCHESTER, of schooner *Enchantress*, and Capt. BUNKER, of schooner *Volunteer*, who informed him that thirty-one fishing vessels, American and English, had been cast eway on the island within half a mile, on the night of July 1, and that the crews were all on the island in a destitute condition, there being no inhabitants or honses on said island, and begged Capt. MAYO to remain with the vessel near the island until some portion of the wrecked property could be received and the opportnnity offered to ship the several crews on board the *Romp*, es in case none of the wrecks could be repaired, the crews of the wrecked vessels, 352 men in all, might perish for went of shelter and provisions.

The *Romp* brought 31 of the wrecked seamen—the remainder were following in other vessels.

The following is a list of the American vessels lost: Brig *Samuel Cook*, of Provincetown; schooner *Congress*, of Plymouth; schooner *Louisa*, of Provincetown; *Enchantress*, of Mount Desert; *Volunteer*, of Tremont, Maine; *Daniel Webster*, of Lnbec; and brig *August*, of Kingston, Massachnsetts. The vessel that rode out the gale was the *General Warren*, of Provincetown.

The Buffalo *Commercial* announces the death of Capt. BILLY BAIRD, the earliest comer to Buffalo, and, at the time of his demise, the eldest in years of all the old settlers. Capt. BILLY BAIRD died at the advanced age of eighty-four. For something like half a century Capt. BAIRD has resided in Buffalo and its neighborhood, and he clung to the land of his choice with earnest and lasting affection.

The Richmond *Whig* says: A general alarm from the mountains to the seaboard is felt for the corn crop. The raine have been partial and limited in quantity, the chinch bng universal, and like the sand of the sea-shore for numbers. Many entire fields are entirely destroyed by them already, and others can only be saved [illegible]

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

[illegible] up in various parts of Western Missouri. The [illegible] purchased the county in question for the [illegible] Territory:

"AN ACT to locate the seat of justice of Kansas county, and for other purposes.

[illegible] there shall be established a county, and [illegible] fixed the right to vote and hold office [illegible] of bona fide residents, or the owners of [illegible] on the first [illegible] face to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] Cents a week. Single [illegible] subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible]

[illegible] EVENING TIME" is published [illegible] One dollar will be [illegible] o'clock P. M. It [illegible] the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] Y TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

[illegible] TIMES, published Saturday, [illegible] [illegible] for which [illegible] Dollars, to one address.

[illegible] TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] Wall-street. Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Co. In wrappers, [illegible]

[illegible] Countries.

[illegible] countries and Agencies.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Arimon*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the memorial of Lieut. BARTLETT, relative to the action of the Naval Board in his case, was presented. It was ordered printed. Petitions were presented from citizens of Michigan, for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire as to the expediency of requiring the fire-rooms of steam vessels to be made fire-proof. The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs was then considered. In the House, Mr. BOYCE presented the certificate of the Governor of South Carolina that PRESTON S. BROOKS was reëlected to Congress, and that individual then advanced to the Chair and took the customary oath to support the Constitution. Consideration of the Kansas contested election case was then resumed, and the Clerk finished the reading of Mr. REEDER's statement. Mr. WHITFIELD followed in reply. The first resolution of the Committee on Election, that Mr. WHITFIELD was not entitled to the seat, was adopted, 110 against 92. The second resolution, that Mr. REEDER be admitted to the seat, was rejected, 113 against 88—the House thus declaring against the claims of both gentlemen.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of the 30th ult. contains the particulars of a duel between Col. CUNNINGHAM, editor of the *Evening News*, and Mr. HATCH, editor of the *Standard*. Mr. TABER, editor of the *Mercury*, was one of the seconds. The parties met on the 28th ult., exchanged shots without doing any injury, and then were reconciled.

The Fusion of Hards and Softs.

Who has failed to commiserate the woe-begone wonder of the well-meaning but obtuse policeman, whose zeal in separating a couple he supposed to be fighting, was cooled by the information that what he had mistaken for a "clinch," was only an embrace? In like manner the "Hards" and the "Softs" have undergone their *accolade*. The word *beating*, in connection with the tender unison of their throbbing hearts, has been suggestive of unpleasant pugnacious remembrances, and the public has started at the "science" displayed in sundry of the fraternal attitudes of Delegates; but the deed is, nevertheless, done, the bonds are signed, "all animosities and divisions of the past have been buried"—in a resolution—and "the Democrats of New-York, united in heart and action, harmonized in sentiment, and consolidated in organization, are about to restore that brilliant period" when Van Burenites did not grudge a share of the spoils to the followers of DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Judge BEARDSLEY and PETER CAGGER ate corn out of the same crib, and Slavery resolutions meant anything and everything according to the localities to which they were to be submitted. It is to be hoped that every one has perused with care the proceedings of the two Conventions, which finally sat side by side, that met at Syracuse on Wednesday last. They are important, as defining the verbal basis upon which the coming campaign is to be fought by the Democracy; and instructive, as showing the irreconcilable hostility to each other of those who now profess to be friends. Hunkers and Barnburners, Hards and Softs, Adamantines and Van Burenites are, in reality, as distinct, bitter, irreconcilable, as they were on the day when Mr. MARCY was appointed Secretary of State, or when Judge BRONSON resigned the office of Collector of the port of New-York.

It cannot be said that fangs were inserted by the rival delegates, in their recent proceedings—both parties were under the control of too powerful a necessity;—but there was enough snarling to show that the luxury of a *bite* was ardently wished for. A few of the displays made were in the highest degree amusing. When the period had arrived for nominating an electoral ticket, Judge BEARDSLEY rose and moved "that the Convention proceed to nominate two electors of the State at large." He did so, he said, "with the purpose *of nominating one, in the expectation that the other* would be nominated by the gentleman from New-York who had previously moved in the matter," *i. e.*, Mr. COCHRANE. Little could the latter gentleman dream that this was intended by the Judge for his part of the "embrace!" He could not know that the sturdy old Adamantine, in order to expiate all the jealousies of his political life, intended to nominate *a Soft!* So, indignant at a supposed insult, up Mr. COCHRANE rose. He "rose to a point of order." "He considered the motion of the gentleman from Oneida *discourteous, and made in a cold-hearted manner*; yet, for the good of the great Democratic Party, he would waive the point of order until after the electors of the State at large were chosen." Imagine his consternation when, after this tirade, Judge BEARDSLEY again took the floor, and nominated ADDISON GARDINER (*a Soft*) for one of the electors at large. An affecting scene, of course, followed. Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD rose and said that "*in the same spirit*" which had actuated Mr. BEARDSLEY in nominating Mr. GARDINER, he nominated DAVID L. SEYMOUR, (a Hard.) Uproarious applause! Tears of emotion on the part of the *very* Soft! A general remembrance of a like scene of fraternization recorded in the proceedings of the Club of which Mr. Pickwick is recorded to have been President!

The resolutions of the Syracuse Convention are nearly, though not quite, what might have been expected. The three first are clap-trap, relative to "Union," "BUCHANAN," and the glorious Democracy. The entire surrender to the Barnburners of the descendants of the Hunkers, upon the question of "public works," was not to be looked for. The *words* of the fourth resolution may therefore be made to signify that general opposition to "extravagance" in expending the public moneys, which the *Republican* party especially contends for; but it is meant to satisfy the Anti-Canal enlargement party, without trenching upon the interests of their opponents. Resolution five compresses, with no small ingenuity, a greater amount of abuse of the rivals of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency, than might generally be supposed possible in so limited a number of words. The sixth resolution, which relates to Slavery and the Kansas Bill, we shall give entire. It reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we repel and deny every charge that tends to asperse the national character of the Democratic Party, by attributing to it sectional positions, *either Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery in character*; that we point to the entire unanimity of the Democratic Senators of Congress in the votes upon the passage of the bill for the pacification of the difficulties of Kansas, as timely and gratifying proof of the unity of principle that actuates the Democratic Party in regard to the practical treatment of Territorial questions; that the wise and just provisions contained therein to secure the people a free, fair and untrameled expression and fulfillment of their wishes in regard to the form of institutions which they may choose to adopt, should command the entire approval of the patriotic citizens of all parties; and that the opposition with which this beneficent measure is met by political leaders, proves them more intent upon making political capital out of exciting difficulties than contributing to their removal by prudent and efficient legislation."

That is, the principle of Territorial Sovereignty may mean "Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery," just as people please. We have fully discussed the fallacy of this doctrine in former articles. The Kansas-Nebraska bill as interpreted by the South, viz.: that *the Territories*, under the Constitution of the United States, cannot exclude Slavery, is the tacitly received view of the whole Democratic Party, and will, ere long, be one of its declared doctrines. The seventh resolution speaks for itself. It says:

"*Resolved*, That the recent decision of the Court and the public sentiment of the State, vindicating the constitution and rights of the citizen against the summary and inquisitorial provisions of the coercive temperance act, is evidence of the justice of the course of the Democracy of this State in opposition to that measure, and that while we regard the cause of public morality worthy the most earnest solicitude of government, we believe that it can never be subserved by the disregard of the practical rights of the citizen or the sacred obligations of the constitution."

This is the highest "open" bid yet for the votes of those who are opposed to legislation on the subject of Temperance. The resolutions close with a general glorification of the Democratic nominees for State offices.

The Syracuse nominee for Governor, AMASA J. PARKER, is a Soft-Shell Democrat, and has been a member of Congress and a Judge of the Supreme Court. He is personally little known, but is a respectable gentleman and represents the interests of the Central Road. Judge VANDERBILT, of Kings County, on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, is a Hard-Shell, as is H. G. WARNER, of Monroe, nominee for the office of Clerk of Appeals. JOHN L. RUSSELL, of St. Lawrence, for Canal Commissioner, and MAT. BRENNAN, of the Tombs, for State Prison Inspector, are both Softs. Three Softs to two Hards, and the Softs have got the principal nomination. The victory, this time, has been, on the whole, with the Soft-Shell section of the Democratic Party. This is clear both from the tone of the resolutions and the manner in which the proceedings were conducted. The "glorious Summer" of Democratic discontent has, nevertheless, commenced, and bids fair to continue until November. The fraternizations of 1852 ended, it may be remembered, by AUGUSTUS SCHELL's head being broken by the Softs, and by the grand triumph of disorder, later in the year, at Syracuse, when the Hards set up in business for themselves, and created the division which is now healed for a short——"*forever*."

Cleaning the Gutters.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps having neglected the most essential part of his duty, that of cleansing the street-gutters of their disease-breeding impurities, the Board of Health made application to the Croton Aqueduct Board for permission to flood the streets with Croton water, nightly, for the purpose of washing away the filth which our incompetent and neglectful Commissioner allows to accumulate to the great detriment and danger of the City. The object of the Board of Health was a praiseworthy one, but the better way of securing their end would have been to take the Street-Cleaning Department in hand and compel it to perform the work for which such abundant means have been placed at its disposal. The appropriations for street-cleaning, we understand, are nearly all expended, and, in a few days, the duty will devolve upon the Health Commissioners of again taking the streets under their charge and seeing them properly attended to. As for washing the gutter with a small rivulet of Croton water, we do not believe in the possibility of any good being accomplished in that way. Nothing short of a torrent, like the rapids of the Niagara, would do any good; and a very serious objection to this method is the entire waste of valuable manure which would be the consequence. Nothing more is needed to keep the gutters clean than those old-fashioned and simple implements, a stiff broom and a shovel. They are the most efficient, economical and easily commanded of all the means requisite for the purification of our streets, and without them the Croton water, though the streets were flooded with it, would be of little avail.

Yesterday the Croton Aqueduct Board returned an answer to the Health Commissioners, denying their request, and stating very good reasons for their refusal; such a waste of water as was demanded would be a most hazardous experiment, and would so materially reduce the supply of water in the reservoirs, as to give rise to the most serious apprehensions in the event of a great fire. Nothing now remains, but for the Health Commissioners to trust to the broom and the shovel, for it cannot be supposed that the streets are to be left to the negligence of Commissioner EBLING during the dangerous month of August.

Toombs upon Disunion.

It is to be lamented that Mr. FILLMORE's friends did not obtain a copyright for that neat little disunion sentiment of his at Albany. Mr. BUCHANAN has already borrowed, revised, and reissued it. Mr. TOOMBS also adds to its circulation in an epistolary form by repeating it to a friend at Athens, Ga., for publication in the New-York *Herald*. So far, therefore, from enuring wholly to the advantage of the exceedingly ingenious and conservative inventor, it will count in roundly for the Pro-Slavery Democracy at the South, who will not fail to see all its efficacy. Here is the letter of Mr. TOOMBS, short, keen, epigrammatic, like various others of his sayings, daily repeated by Southern fire-eaters and Northern fire-worshipers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 1st inst., together with its inclosures. Your letter to the London *Times* has become unnecessary, as you will perceive from the present state of the questions discussed, and, besides, it is altogether too complimentary to me for me to have any agency in sending it. As I supposed, when I wrote you, public opinion in England is right in regard to our difficulties, and has made itself felt in Parliament, and even the great Thunderer (the *Times*) feels and bows to it. *Our danger is not from abroad, it is at home. The election of Fremont would be the end of the Union, and ought to be. The object of Fremont's friends is the conquest of the South. I am content that they shall own us when they conquer us, but not before.* Respectfully yours, R. TOOMBS.

Now, fortunately, we have known something before of Senator TOOMBS. His light was not beneath a bushel throughout the wild controversy which the Compromise Measures of 1850 laid to rest. Language like the above composed at that time the staple of his oratory, the zest of his after-dinner and tea-table confidences, the woof, in fact, of his whole life and conversation. He talked just so during the struggle which placed Mr. WINTHROP in the Chair of the House, in December, 1849:

"I do not hesitate to avow before this House, and the country, and in the presence of the living God, that if by your legislation you seek to drive us from the Territories of California and New-Mexico, purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole people, and to abolish Slavery in this District, thereby attempting to fix a national degradation upon half the States of this Confederacy, I AM FOR DISUNION: *and if my physical courage be equal to the maintenance of my convictions of right and duty*, I WILL DEVOTE ALL I AM AND ALL I HAVE ON EARTH TO ITS CONSUMMATION."

And a little further on:

"Refuse them, [the demands of the Southern fire-eaters for the admission of Slavery into *all* the Territories,] and as far as I am concerned, LET DISCORD REIGN FOREVER!"

It is worthy of remark that, after these emphatic and alarming declarations, the Union still subsists, and Mr. TOOMBS occupies an easy chair in the Federal Senate, as if the contingencies upon which he predicated dissolution had not occurred. There is but one solution to the problem. Men like Mr. TOOMBS have little or no weight with the public opinion of the South. Throughout the controversy to which we have referred he and his colleague, Mr. STEPHENS, stood alone in their extreme sentiments. The handful of fillibusters, in whose keeping is whatever conscience Mr. BUCHANAN may be supposed to have, are equally devoid of influence with the great body of Southern people, else had their designs upon Cuba found encouragement and success years ago. These, with such presses as the Richmond *Enquirer*, are the assumed spokesmen of this Southern treason, and what authority they have for the speech we may judge from the history of previous empty threatenings of the same character, with which the protracted contest about Slavery has been garnished. *We have yet to discover the first authentic indication that the great body of the South ever seriously contemplated secession.* We shall wait for higher authority than either FILLMORE, BUCHANAN, TOOMBS, or SLIDELL, before we credit it.

So vital, indeed, is the Union to the institution of Slavery, that were the Northern masses in just indignation to rise up and place WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in the Presidential chair, the South would not withdraw. What, withdraw, and lose their slaves by frequent thousands, as they infallibly would, were the frontier of Freedom pushed to Mason and Dixon's line? Withdraw, and live in a state of incessant apprehension at the prospect of servile insurrection, or foreign invasion, invited by their poverty and defencelessness? Withdraw, and lose all the material advantages resulting from political unity with Northern capital, enterprise and industry? Withdraw, and sacrifice that credit in the great money marts of the world, without which the internal developments essential to prosperous independence could never be achieved? Withdraw, and submit to thrice the taxation they now endure, to support a federal government, to which the North contributes seven-eighths of the revenue? All this is preposterous; especially preposterous when judged by the alternative. The election of FREMONT, as TOOMBS and his fellows are perfectly aware, will impair not one right nor deny a single just claim of the South; will rob them of no Slave Territory; will leave the institution intact; will simply disarm the combatants on both sides of the Slavery question, and give peace to the country. It will restore the consecrated division line between slave and free labor; and that will be the limit of its interference with Slavery either in its social or political aspect. Knowing these things, were Mr. TOOMBS, or the other mis-leaders of the South to go to the people, and state the case fairly, and ask their calm judgment of the alternative, can we doubt what that judgment would be? Can we doubt what it will be, notwithstanding the efforts of these political incendiaries to misstate the issue, excite unfounded impressions of the Northern movement, and speculate in the deficient sources of information among the Southern masses? Mr. TOOMBS knows as well as we do, that if the people of the North and of the South could once get rid of the intermediation of turbulent and inflammatory demagogues, and by direct conference learn to understand each other fairly and frankly on this vexed question of Slavery, agitation of the subject would cease forever; and that so far from resisting the inauguration of FREMONT the South would join cordially in his election.

Editorial Courtesy at the South.

One of the favorite arguments of the advocates of the duello is, that where the obligation of personal "satisfaction" is acknowledged it begets a decorum of manners, and a courtesy of expression, highly conducive to social refinements and a chivalric tone of society. A remarkable exemplification of the effect of the duello is occasionally exhibited by our editorial brethren down South. These chivalric papers of Richmond, Virginia, the *Whig* and the *Enquirer*, whose former editors fought one of the most savage duels a few years since that the history of dueling makes any mention of, are just now engaged in a war of blackguardism that must be closed by personal combat with some sharper instruments than the steel pen. Both of these papers have bestowed the highest encomiums upon BROOKS for his assault upon Senator SUMNER. The *Enquirer* recently alluded to the *Whig* in these high-flown terms:

"The sheepish spirit of a stricken conscience is betrayed in every word and syllable of the paragraph. Its disgusting egotism and vulgar taste are altogether worthy of the writer's reputation. A man who scribbles under the habitual inspiration of refuse whisky, whose daily contributions to the public press consist of the lees of last night's revel; whose grammar would condemn him to the "foot" of the class in an old field school-house; whose literature is limited to a familiar acquaintance with the labels on the brandy bottles—he to talk of editing a decent newspaper! This, indeed, is 'sublime impudence.' Beaten in argument, convicted of every sort of inconsistency and self-stultification, driven into a corner and pinioned there beyond the power of escape, the editor of the *Whig* has our permission to indulge his low-born instincts in low-flung bravado."

Of course the *Whig* replies in a similar strain, to which its antagonist rejoins with increased vigor and bitterness. Anything worse than this could not possibly be exhibited, even where personal satisfaction is never demanded nor given.

England's New Commander-in-Chief.

The cold shade of aristocracy seems still to spread its destroying bough over English administration. One would have thought the melancholy *fiasco* of British aristocracy in the East would have taught the English people to rise up in rebellion against the further imposition of hereditary asses over their legions of lions. But they seem to lie down and sink ungovernably to sleep under the cold which oppresses and binds their limbs in fatal lethargy.

The mails received by the last steamer announce the appointment of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the cousin of England's Queen, to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Personally considered, there are few, we believe, in the British empire who would raise an objection to the nomination of this Prince, who is essentially a good sort of fellow and all that kind of thing. But we fancy his most intense admirers could not descry in his royal cranium, under the scrutiny of the severest microscope, the smallest ingot of brains.

Landed on a pedestal instead of the ordinary earth some thirty-five years since, and fed from a spoon instead of being compelled to help himself with his own stout fingers, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is, perhaps, as good natured and stupid a sort of person as such training could bring forth. His Royal father was bald and tall, called invariably twice for turtle soup at other people's expense, and kept time with his Royal thumbs to the overture of Semiramide in a private box at the opera, an intellectual feat which invariably excited pulsations of loyal delight in the breasts of enthusiastic Englishmen in the gallery and pit. These illustrious qualities he has handed down in unshorn splendor to his son, the present Commander of the British forces.

It would be really funny, if it were not mixed with melancholy, to contemplate this appointment to the command of the British army. Had his Royal Highness been born ever here he would *really* not be deemed fit to command a coporal's guard in the Bowery, or preside over a procession to Calvary or Greenwood grounds. For he has never served the apprenticeship of a soldier, but was borne in one gay bound over all the steps by which many braver and better men are compelled to mount wearily the ladder of promotion. Intended, from childhood, to be the Consort of the Queen, he never had the pluck to push his suit and was distanced by the more dauntless ALBERT. Failing in this he was sent to Gibraltar to drill with the thirty-third regiment, in which the Duke of WELLINGTON was trained, in the hope that military distinction might be infectious, and run in regiments. He returned, however, in a year or so without his hair, or that knowledge which sometimes compensates for its offcast.

He was thence attached to the 12th Lancers, without any particular rank or duty, from thence conveyed to the Colonelcy of the 17th Lancers, and finally raised to the Colonelcy of a regiment of Guards, upon the death of his father, over the heads of hundreds of brave men, whose brows were bronzed and vigor sapped in the service of their country. The opening of the late war found him unconsciously, like Prince NAPOLEON, in the Crimea, where he figured in two engagements rather singularly, expressed great sympathy for everybody around him, and after a month returned to England, leaving the world in eager discussion as to whether he was temporarily or permanently mad.

His celebrated apothegm that the Alma and Inkermann were "soldier's battles," is his most popular password to the place he now holds. There is no one, however, acquainted with the capabilities of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who can doubt for a moment his utter incapacity, either by natural or by acquired ability, for the post to which he has been raised, and to which his inertness of character has probably recommended him, as mysteriously hinted by the London *Times*, as a convenient agent to carry out the ends of his more able rival, Prince ALBERT. Indeed, no more pungent epitaph could be pronounced on British Aristocracy than that in which that great organ of public opinion indorses this appointment. For our own part," it says, "we confess that without indulging in any exaggerated expectation, we cannot see that, even setting aside the accidents of birth and position, a better choice was open to the Government." To what a pass is England reduced by the dogged obstinacy of this struggle to maintain an unjust and ruinous system at the expense of the honor and name of a great nation! To such injustice and ignorance ruling every department of her military service England owes the recent disgraces which have fallen on her name, and made her, in the opinion of the world, second as a military power to France. The only wonder is, how so many brave youths as those who fell at Inkermann and Balaklava can be found to enter a service the gates upon whose steeps open only to a titled sesame.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is essentially what is termed "a *bon enfant*," faithful to his mistress, kind, where it gives him no particular trouble, to his friends, and disposed, as far as he can be without the labor of inquiry, to be generous and just. He has, however, not as much physical or intellectual vigor as would fill the shell of an embryo peanut.

The American Bonaparte.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of July 17—

Apropos of Americans, I must tell you a word about the interesting question of the BONAPARTE-PATTERSON of Baltimore, which has been recently discussed in the midst of the Imperial Family of France. Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE one day observed to the Prince, their father, that the son born of the first marriage with Miss PATTERSON ought not to be allowed to bear his name, since this marriage, contracted with the consent of NAPOLEON I., was broken by him, and it could not be regarded as legitimate without affecting the legitimacy of the second union with the Princess of WURTEMBURG, their mother. This is why the Holy See refused at the time to annul the marriage of the Prince JEROME and Miss PATTERSON, and this obstinate refusal of PIUS VII. was the original cause of his difficulty with NAPOLEON I. But the legislation of the French Empire having authorized the divorce, the marriage of Prince JEROME with the Princess CATHERINE of Wurtemburg has an incontestable legal and civil value. However it may be, negociations were entered into with the young BONAPARTE-PATTERSON, now lieutenant of dragoons in the French Army, to induce him to renounce the first half of his name. He was offered a rich compensation. But he answered there was no compensation that he valued in comparison with the name of BONAPARTE, and this bold reply increased the Emperor's sympathies for the young man. Prince JEROME and the princes, his children, having persisted in their claim, the affair was referred to a private Council instituted by NAPOLEON III. at the time of the difficulties between the Princess DE CASSINO and her husband, whom PIUS IX. refused to divorce. The cause of BONAPARTE-PATTERSON was defended by M. BERRYER, the choice of whom caused astonishment, as he was an advocate known for some time as counsel of the Imperial family. According to one version, the Council rendered no decision; according to another, the pretensions of the children of the Prince JEROME were disallowed; and that at the termination of the contest, the Emperor, discontented, had recommended the Prince NAPOLEON to travel. The moral of this family suit is, that if the grandson of Miss PATTERSON has grounds for retaining his name of BONAPARTE, which is his glory as well as the honor of his grandmother, he did wrong to leave America, where his right to this name would not have been questioned.

Losses of the French Army in the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* publishes a complete list of the losses of the French army in the East, which, it states, is compiled from returns sent to the War Department. The list includes all losses, from the disembarkation of the troops in Turkey to the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris. The return includes the several staff and health officers, and the almoners and pastors attached to the expedition.

The results are as follows:

General's staff—Officers	14
Staff Officers	20
Military Intendants	5

IMPERIAL GUARD.

Horse of the Household.—Officers, 4; non-commissioned officers, 14; soldiers, 101.	
Grenadiers. (2 regiments.)—Officers, 11; non-commissioned officers, 67; soldiers, 436.	
Voltigeurs, (2 regiments.)—Officers, 39; non-commissioned officers, 141; privates, 838.	
Chasseurs à Pied.—Officers, 5; non-commissioned officers, 22; privates, 282.	
Zouaves.—Officers, 7; non-commissioned officers, 18; privates, 98.	
Artillery.—Non-commissioned officers, 11; privates, 121.	
Artillery Retinue.—Non-commissioned officers, 1; privates, 22.	

INFANTRY.

Regiments of the Line, (50 regiments.)—Officers, 712; non-commissioned officers, 2,735; privates, 36,798.	
Chasseurs à Pied, (12 battalions.)—Officers, 65; non-commissioned officers, 347; privates, 3,994.	
Zouaves, (6 regiments.)—Officers, 136; non-commissioned officers, 491; privates, 4,327.	

CAVALRY.

Cuirassiers. (2 regiments.)—Officers, 9; non-commissioned officers, 38; soldiers, 292.	
Dragoons, (2 regiments.)—Officers, 8; non-commissioned officers, 28; soldiers, 401.	
Hussars, (3 regiments.)—Officers, 10; non-commissioned officers, 33; soldiers, 364.	
Chasseurs d'Afrique, (4 regiments.)—Officers, 15; non-commissioned officers, 55; soldiers, 507.	
Turkish Cavalry, (3 regiments.)—Non-commissioned officers, 1; soldiers, 2.	
Artillery, (17 regiments.)—Officers, 60; non-commissioned officers, 262; soldiers, 4,635.	
Artillery Workmen, (2 companies.)—Privates, 35.	
Armorers, (2 companies.—Privates, 14.	

ENGINEERS' CORPS.

Staff officers, 16; (3 regiments,) officers, 20; non-commissioned officers, 81; privates, 703.	
Military Intendants, (6 squadrons.)—Officers, 4; non-commissioned officers, 55; privates, 1,583.	
Constructors of Works, (3 companies.)—Privates, 75.	
Health Officers.—70.	
Department of Administration.—Officers, 27; privates, 226.	
Military Overseers.—287.	
Almoners and Pastors.—12.	

RECAPITULATION.

Officers	1,264
Non-commissioned officers	4,402
Privates	56,806
Total men	62,472

A most formidable list of killed. The wounded are not mentioned, but it is considerably less than has generally been represented. Never before since the game of war began was there so terrible a slaughter for such trifling cause, and with so small a gain.

British War-Vessels at Barbadoes.

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. GORDON, mate of the bark *Antelope*, arrived yesterday, for the following list of H. B. M. men-of-war steamers which arrived at Barbadoes, from July 8 to 10:

Orion, Capt. ESKINE, 91 guns, 600 horse-power.
Emperor, Capt. WATSON, 51 guns, 500 horse-power.
Arrogant, 47 guns, 500 horse-power.
Tartar, 41 guns, 300 horse-power.
Cossack, 50 guns, 400 horse-power.

DISPATCH BOATS.

Pioneer, 10 guns, 350 horse-power.
Victor, 8 guns, 305 horse power.

From Port-au-Prince.

Capt. BARTLETT, of the brig *John Boynton*, arrived yesterday, reports that port as having been, and was when he sailed, perfectly healthy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was glad to see in your issue of this morning a note from Mr. H. P. WARREN, correcting a mistake of your Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," in respect to POWERS' *Statue of America*, by having said that the artist had put upon it[illegible] feet, whereas they are, in fact, [illegible]

I apprehend, however, that the more serious criticism of "Malakoff" is well founded. I have recently seen the statue in question, and can [illegible] fy that it is a single figure; and is, [illegible] copy, in the main, as "Malakoff" says. It is a rather cold and stately image of a female, without any particular expression, and might with just as much propriety be called Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones, as "America." It is exquisitely finished, for Mr. POWERS is a first-rate mechanic; but the [illegible] lacks originality, meaning, expression. Mr. POWERS is a bust-maker, probably the best in the world; but with that he should be content. He has not the creative faculty necessary to [illegible] marble into symbolic beauty and meaning. His Greek Slave was clever as the work of an instructed beginner—as such it was very properly applauded; but who would look at it a moment by the side of the master-pieces of other artists, modern as well as ancient? Every truly beautiful work is soon copied; but who ever saw a copy of the Greek Slave? I imagine that if put in plaster, the figure of the Slave would be found to be really a very vulgar one.

If, as "Malakoff" says, this image of "America" was to be turned off upon the Government for $25,000, then unquestionably his commendation of the President for refusing to ratify the bargain deserves praise. If it could be purchased at a fair price, and put into the niche of a stairway in the Capitol, it would be very well; but I protest against permitting this cold, unfinished marble to stand as the personification of America.

PLAIN DEALING.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

Erie Railroad Company's Telegraph Line.

The public along the route of the Erie Railroad have cause for thankfulness that through the liberality of that Company a permanent and reliable line of telegraph has been established between this City and Binghamton, Elmira, Dunkirk, and all other towns on the route of the Railroad. The line consists of two substantial wires, one of which is appropriated to the business of the Road, for which it is invaluable, and the other is for the transaction of general business for the public. L. G. TELLEFSEN, Esq., is the Telegraphic Superintendent of the Company, whose office is in the House Telegraph Building, No. 21 Wall-street. The line is kept in most excellent order, and its business is done with great promptness and commendable accuracy.

ALEXANDER KAYSER, one of the leading Democrats and most influential Germans of Missouri, has come out in a stirring letter to his fellow Germans, in favor of JOHN C. FREMONT.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Saturday, Aug. 2, contains the following:

DREADFUL CATASTROPHES—Explosion of the steamer *Empire State*—Burning of the steamer *John Jay* on Lake George.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUDORA TRAGEDY—Execution of the negro WILSON.

CLAY AND BUCHANAN—A Singular Development of History.

THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY—Mr. BURLINGAME's Statement—Mr. CAMPBELL's Explanation.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

LETTER FROM HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—The Acts of the Vigilance Committee.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY—Interesting Items.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Career and Close of Doughfacery—Pay of Congressmen—Ex-Governor Hunt, Fremont Club, &c., &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S INTELLIGENCE.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Prepared expressly for this paper.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$15, or $2 each.
25 copies for.....$30, or $1 20 each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD CALL at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway, where the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornaments, Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronzes, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, are at H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BEYOND ALL QUESTION, the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It invigorates and preserves the hair, removing all dandruff, and imparting to it a rich, glossy appearance. Its delightful perfume and perfect cleanness commend it particularly to ladies. Sold by all respectable dealers, for 25 cents per bottle.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & COE'S No. 296 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $250. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The attention of Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles, at 25 and 50 cents, with full directions. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His many styles of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the best in the world; is void of all envy of imitations. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (at 2 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-street.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.—No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, July 31, 1856. NOTICE.—THE MAIL OF THURSDAY 31. inst. Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Rood Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, and excel all others. They are celebrated throughout the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. They seem to be a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale, on monthly payments, second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; new pianos from $60 to $136.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American papers, which cannot be excelled, either as to taste or cheapness, by any house in the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 297 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 297 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of decorative paper-hangings, designed on correct, so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY MUST NOT FORget to take a good supply of Gossamer Waterproofs, Hats, Bonnets, &c., for Gossamers cannot be had in the country when it rains to wear them, and the best place in New-York to get them is at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 124 Canal-st.

SUPERIOR SHIRTS READY MADE, ALL SIZES in white or fancy colored. Also three-ply Collars, in every variety or made to order. Summer goods closing out at low prices. IRA PRESCOTT & SON, No. 61 Barclay-st.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

...ing the loss of the Pacific ... with a regiment of ... which the latter ... meeting death rather than dis... the commands of their officers, so that the women and children might be saved. This incident has recently been brought up in Parliament, where, replying to Mr. GORDON, Sir G. GREY acknowledged the gallantry and heroism of the men who lost their lives in the wreck of the *Birkenhead* in 1852, and said the Government would take into consideration the erection of a permanent memorial in remembrance of conduct as brilliant as was ever shown in the battle-field.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 12th inst., says: "An extremely well-informed person tells me that Austria cannot, and does not, now employ such straightforward language towards Naples as she did some months ago. Privately, the Imperial Government openly condemns the foreign policy of the Neapolitan Cabinet, but it does not approve of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of a State—unless, indeed, that intervention is demanded by its sovereign. I am told that Austria intends to display great energy in the Lauenberg question, but she is not likely to act independently of the bund."

The present Summer has proved hitherto very unfavorable to the crops in parts of the Russian Empire, by the continual rainy and chilly state of the weather, and especially on account of the many desolating storms of thunder, hail and rain. One of these storms, occurring on the 22d of June, near the village of Jitniesowa, in the Government of Nischgorod, (a village containing about 1,000 male inhabitants,) was accompanied by a fall of hailstones of the size of hen's eggs, which had the effect of completely destroying the crops of corn and hemp, whereby a loss of upwards of 10,000 roubles has been incurred to the people farming the lands.

Advices from Galatz state that extraordinary activity exists in the trade of the Danubian ports, particularly at Galatz and Ibraila. All the grain found there has been taken at high prices for the inundated provinces of the South of France, and for Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The exportation takes place chiefly in ships from Swedish ports, but partly in English ships employed in the transport of troops and stores from the Crimea.

The reports from the wine districts in Portugal are most lamentable. Not only has the disease again manifested itself in a most virulent manner, but in the Oporto district the vines appear to be dying and decaying, as was the case at Madeira; and the alarm is consequently much greater than if a temporary blight only were feared. Wine and corn, the two great staples of the country, are this year quite a failure, and famine will be severely felt.

The Neapolitan Government is said to have sent a diplomatic agent to Paris with the mission of appeasing or trying to appease the indignation excited in France and England against the conduct of the King of the Two Sicilies. The ministere of France and England have presented an identic note to the Government containing strong remonstrances on the state of the country, on the causes of its present condition, and on the necessity of putting an end to the present state of things.

M. DEPASSIO, first bass singer at the Grand Opera of Paris, the story goes, was last year walking in company with some friends along the banks of the Seine, when an old man, who was fishing, by some mischance lost his balance, and fell into the river. M. DEPASSIO at once jumped in after him, and succeeded in saving his life. The old man died a few months ago, bequeathing to M. DEPASSIO two houses, representing a capital of 300,000fr.

The Bishops of the Province of Savoy have addressed a protest to the President of the Council of Ministers against the recent circulars of the Minister of the Interior, in which the Minister affirmed that the Sardinian clergy was split into two parties, and that one of these parties was hostile to all those laws which were necessary to carry out the statute.

The *Spartan*, from Balaklava for Deptford, with troops, struck on the Cane Rocks on the 5th July, and it is feared would be a total wreck. Three steamers were sent from Malta to her aid. No lives lost. The *Spartan* is a Liverpool steamer, and was engaged in the Liverpool and Constantinople trade before being employed as a transport.

Much interest is excited by the discovery and working of iron ores in Australia. Iron has been discovered in various parts in immense quantities, and some local companies have commenced operations on a grand scale, which, assisted by powerful machinery from England, it is expected will prove highly remunerative to themselves, and greatly beneficial to the country.

A letter from Rome, of the 29th ult., says: "Yesterday, before vespers, the Pope made the usual protest relative to the States of Parma and Piacentia, and this morning he protested against the arbitrary suppression of the tribute which the Royal House of Sardinia owes to the Holy See for the possession of certain territory in Piedmont."

We read in the *Patrie*: "A Polish officer, attached to the Turkish army, lately published a pamphlet on the siege of Kars, in which General Sir W. WILLIAMS was very hardly epoken of The Turkish Government has ordered the pamphlet to be seized, and the Polish officer has been struck off the army list."

The recent return of the Russian loss during the war did not comprise the losses of the fleet. This is estimated at 23,000 men out of the 38,400 of which the effective force of the Russian Black Sea fleet consisted. This immense proportion of men killed is explained by the important part taken by the navy in the defence of Sebastopol.

Mr. C. BRANCH, of Sandal, near Doncaster, England, has now growing on his farm a large breadth of wheat which has been irrigated with gas water with the most satisfactory result. The farmers in the neighborhood say that the effect is surprisingly good.

The first screw line-of-battle ship of the Russian Navy, the *Rewizan*, left Cronstadt on the 2d July, for the Gulf of Finland, on a trial excursion. This vessel is built on the plan of the *Napoleon*, and has 100 guns. The steam-engines were constructed in the United States, and are of 1,200 horse-power.

At the quarterly meeting of the Governors of the Royal Free Hospital, it was resolved, "That Miss NIGHTINGALE, in testimony of her highly distinguished services in the cause of suffering humanity during the late war, be elected an honorary life governor of this hospital."

Open air preaching is becoming general both on Sunday and week-day evenings in England, and the preachers seem to gain more favor with the people, whose spiritual interest they labor so assiduously to promote.

A salmon, weighing 62lb., in good season, was caught recently, at Chanonry Point, Murray Firth, Fortrose. It was consigned to Mr. JAMES PEMM, fish-factor, of Billingsgate-market, and purchased by Mr. BARTON, fishmonger, Bishopsgate-street, within.

Mr. W. S. LINDSEY, M. P., has organized a new monthly line of auxiliary screw steamers to the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta. Three new vessels have been built for the purpose, with all the modern improvements.

The *Journal de Rome* gives a detailed account of the inauguration of the railway between Rome and Frascati, on the 7th July. Several cardinals were present, and the proceedings terminated with a fête at the villa of the Prince TORLONIA.

The Turkish Government has given orders in England for the construction of a light vessel of the dimensions fixed by the treaty of the 30th of March, for the service of the Black Sea. This is to serve as a model for five others which are to be constructed in Constantinople.

A Joint Stock Bank in England is about to compete with the Post-Office for the transmission of small sums of money from the Provinces to the metropolis. Its terms are 3d. for sums under £5. The Post-Office charges 6d. for sums between £2 and £5.

Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons, "That JAMES SADLEIR having absconded from public justice, be expelled this House."

A letter from Patras, in the *Osservatore Triestino*, states that the Ionian merchants settled there have signed a petition to the British Government to send a vessel-of-war there for their protection.

There is a report that Marshal PELISSIER has been directed to come home by way of Athens and Naples. It is supposed that his visit to these capitals has a political object.

The London *Globe* states that the present session of Parliament would probably close on the 26th of July.

The staking of the cable, which is to complete the telegraphic communication between France and Algeria, will commence on the 20th.

Queen VICTORIA has elected the district of ... the appointment of Count KISSELEFF as R... ambassador at Paris.

The *Moniteur* is silent on the subject of the ... ish *coup d'état*. Lord LYNDHURST's speech, on Italian affairs, is given at great length.

Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea, is now at Odessa, *en route* for Moscow and the Coronation.

According to the probate of the will of the Earl of DIGBY, his personal property was estimated at over one million sterling.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, the eminent member of Parliament, has for some time been dangerously ill, but latest accounts report him recovering.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—The Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY's services, connected on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, and which have already attracted such large congregations of both Protestants and Romanists, are now held in the comfortable new Mission Church, 20th-st. between 1st and 2d avs. (adjoining Grammar School,) on SABBATH EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—The Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st (Rev. Mr. VAN NEST's) will be opened for Divine Service during the month of August. Services to be conducted by Rev. JOHN M. MACAULEY and Rev Mr. VAN NEST on alternate Sabbaths. Rev. Mr MACAULEY will preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst.—services commencing at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

☞ **Presbyterian Church on University-place**—(Dr. FORTS PARSON.) Rev. Dr. FARIS, Chancellor of the University of New York, Providence permitting, will preach in this church TO-MORROW and on the following Sabbaths in August. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock in the Morning, and at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

☞ **Dr. F. Gunner**—Of Philadelphia, will preach (D. V.) to the Advent Mission Church (lately worshiping in Forsyth-st.) at 10½ o'clock A. M., SABBATH MORNING, in the parlors of Mr JOHN HALL, No. 149 Spring-st., between Worcester and Laurens sts.

☞ **First M. E. Church**—Formerly worshiping in John-st., now in the Chapel on the West side of 4th-av. between 22d and 23d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. HARE. Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **"Memorial Church."**—Rev. EDWARD ANTHON Assistant Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services, morning 10½, afternoon 4, evening 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Duane-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, Aug. 3, by the pastor, Rev. H. L. KING, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M., also preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. P. RICE, D. D. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

☞ **Rev. Alfred L. Brewer**—Of Norwich, Conn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 136 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug 3. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Good Time Coming.**—A Discourse will be delivered at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Restorer. Subject—*The World's Future in the light of Scripture Prophecy.* Seats free.

☞ **John-street M. E. Church**—Situated in John-street. Preaching TO-MORROW, as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School as formerly. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bowling**—The recently settled Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. Subject, in the evening, by request—*A whole family in Heaven.*

☞ **Hoboken**—Rev. DAVID DONNAN, of Newark, N. J., will preach for the First Associate Presbyterian Congregation of this place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, south-west corner of Washington and First sts.

☞ **Forsyth-st. M. E. Church**—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be upon the *Life and Character of Moses.*

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**—Mulberry st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. S. L. FINNEY, at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. D. C. Eddy,** of Lowell, Mass., is expected to preach in the Washington-av. Baptist church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, morning and evening—10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice**—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, melissa and sassafras. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, asbestos Vienna lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Rushton's Velpau's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.**—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

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☞ **Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Professor VERGNES are in attendance, at No. 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and all impurities arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

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☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Celebrated Vellpeau's Remedy for Diarrhœa.—OR, CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.**—The great success of this preparation during the prevalence of the Cholera in 1849, has given it an unprecedented celebrity, and in many thousand cases where it was used, it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose.

It is no secret Preparation, as the ingredients of which it is composed are on the label of each bottle, and it is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent physicians.

Full directions on each label.

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☞ **Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.**—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for the severest cases of these and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaints, after he had been in his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 128—a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office, No. 246 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Blackberries, Green Corn, Peas, or any other Fruit or Vegetable**—May be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SHRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallons, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn.

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BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 30 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately. The house is situated on high ground, rendering it a cool retreat.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—One large dairy room is now vacant, suitable for a small family, with good board. In a farm house situated near Glen Cove Village, L. I. Inquire by mail, or apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-Square.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. B., Box No. 592 Post-Office, New-York.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a genteel neighborhood, in New-York or Brooklyn, where there are few or no boarders. Terms not to exceed $500 to $600, payable quarterly preferred. Some furniture can also be loaned. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

PARTIAL BOARD AND BEDROOM WANTED—For a single gentleman; terms to be moderate. Address C., Broadway Post-Office, stating particulars.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET.—Board for a gentleman and wife, with a very pleasant room. Also, furnished room to let to single gentlemen, with board if required.

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THE MOSQUITOES ARE ABOUT—AND OH! HOW ANNOYING!—The anticipated night's rest is broken, and a cross, petulant spirit is the result. The usual good cup of coffee seems changed at breakfast, and the fine omelet is untasted—and why? Because one of those

MOSQUITO NETS

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Then, again, are the celebrated Philadelphia FLY TRAPS.

So well calculated to empty the dining-room and kitchen of flies. They cost but 25 cents, and may be seen at Davis' Great Emporium for supplying the wants of housekeepers, located at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st.

It will not do to fail to notice the simple contrivance for cleaning houses of roaches. It is termed THE GREAT ROACH DESTROYER;

far preferable to any other contrivance yet discovered for the purpose intended. So practical and cheap (only 25 cents) no family should be without them.

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Are the most celebrated. The designs and styles are tasty; and out of many hundreds that have been sold this season, but one has been returned. Prices from $2 50 to $11. The great Emporium for selling useful articles, located at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, has a few more left. While speaking of water-coolers, the wonderful DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.

In these piping hot times, must be noticed, as, with a small piece of ice, one has cool water throughout the twenty-four hours. It is particularly beneficial during the night, when a glass of cool water is so refreshing, particularly to the sick.

How shall we allude to that greatest of wonderful inventions? The very mention of what it produces in these delightfully cool days, with the thermometer at—did not some one say 110?—causes a cool sensation to pervade the system. And what is it termed? Why, the GREAT PATENT ICE-CREAM FREEZER. THROUGH IN FIVE MINUTES.

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young ... old, in some ... gentleman, a resident for two years in London and Paris, being about to return, would take charge of any business intrusted to his charge by parties in America. Having been engaged in the Parent business to some extent, would be pleased to arrange with parties desirous of introducing American inventions, either in England, France, Belgium, or Austria. A letter stating the nature of the business, addressed to L. E. P., Box 3,415 Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 219 Post-Office, Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TO MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, a young man 23 years of age, of experience and good business qualifications, is anxious to obtain a situation as assistant book keeper, entry or shipping clerk in a wholesale or commercial house, or as clerk in any other capacity, where energy and attention to business would be appreciated. Can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c. Address EDWIN, this office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers, one of higher English branches the other of vocal and instrumental music, will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualification, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWLE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had several years' experience as music teacher and organist, wishing to go South or West this coming Winter, would like a situation in some public institution or in a private family. Letters of inquiry, address Miss W. A. H., Worcester, Mass. The best of references furnished.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for many years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about traveling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

NURSE WANTED.—A middle aged woman, Scotch or English preferred, familiar with the care of children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Must be well recommended. Any such one wishing a good home and moderate wages, may apply at No. 902 West 31st-st.

PROFITABEE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELOLME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

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NICHOLAS NOD,
THE MAN WHO COULDN'T HELP IT, is introduced to THE READERS OF THE NEW-YORK SUN, THIS MORNING.
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A COMICAL FELLOW THAT
NICHOLAS NOD,
THE MAN WHO COULDN'T HELP IT!
☞ Read all about him ☜
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
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Composed by CARL BERGMANN, leader of the Newport Band. WM. HALL & SON.

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CAMPAIGN SONGS.—The attention of Clubs, Committees and others is invited to THE REPUBLICAN SONGSTER, a collection of nearly 100 songs, set to the most popular airs of the day, prepared expressly for "Freedom and Fremont" in the Campaign of '56. The fifty-sixth thousand is now ready. 196 pages, 12mo. Price 12½ cents, $1 per dozen, $7 per 100, $60 per 1,000, sent by mail. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

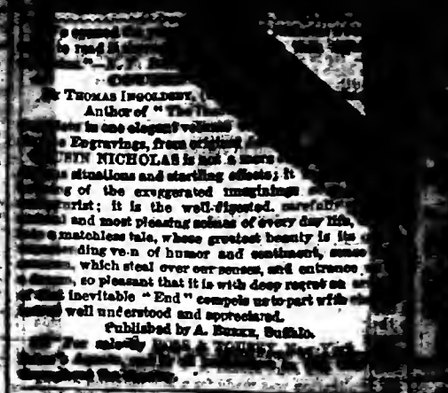

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THE GREAT CHART OF THE YEAR!!!
In press and will be ready August 5,
WELLS' CAMPAIGN CHART,

Embracing splendid lithographic engravings of Fremont, Dayton Fillmore Donelson, Buchanan and Breckinridge, with a brief sketch of their lives; a splendid engraving of the new National Capitol, with a description; a new County map of Kansas and Nebraska, cast from the latest Government surveys, with description; a map of North America, showing the relative proportion of Free and Slave Territory; a new and complete map of Central America and Nicaragua, with a splendid engraving of General Walker; also embracing many valuable tables for reference.

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NICHOLAS NOD,
The man who couldn't help it, is commenced In the NEW-YORK SUN of to-day. It is equal to The Ventriloquist Story, which everybody liked so much. Ask for THE RISING SUN. The newsmen all understand that. ONE CENT PER COPY.

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will entertain you.

FINE ARTS.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by CHEEVER, from a photograph by ROSE, which is in all respects the best Portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x30 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 632 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OF 1856.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c., No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York.

GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, Factory—Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design.

Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] anxiety [illegible] after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CIGARS BY CATALOGUE.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 40 different brands of Havana, the Cigars, choice stock, and sold to pay advances N. B.—Privilege will be given to take any quantity. (Warranted as sample.)

By Catalogue, as follows:

FURNITURE, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., rosewood parlor suits of furniture, covered satin brocatel; consisting of sofa, easy, gothic, and arm chairs, centre and side tables; also rosewood etaseres; 2 handsome suites of enameled chamber, mahogany tops, drab and pink, and green ornamented—9 pieces; mahogany sofas, tete-a-tete, easy and rocking spring seat chairs extension dining tables, bureaus, pair of spring mattresses, oak and black walnut chairs, China tea-sets, 50 paintings, framed.

ALSO, SECOND-HAND CARPETING, &c.—Oil cloth, matting, model ship, canary birds, double-barreled fowling-piece, sideboard and office chairs, desks, engravings, splendid view of New-York, in rich gilt frame; gothic and Grecian bedsteads, hall-stands, &c. N. B.—This is a sale to close account of the year ending 1st of August. Strangers will examine catalogues containing particulars.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS.—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an Island communicating with the main land by a handsomely laid out with shrubbery, &c. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tersely laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, drawing rooms, bed-rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash-house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, as cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auction and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of [illegible] and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., where they offer at private sale a [illegible] of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds [illegible] County Notes, Bills of Exchange, [illegible] Drafts, [illegible] Paper, &c.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11¼ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, with daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, bath-room, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees, of excellent land. Walden is located at the head of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the scenery and beauty of scenery [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Farm, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange for property in New York, Jersey City or Brooklyn, [illegible] double-two-story house, built in modern style, [illegible] wing, piazzas, &c. Out buildings extensive; [illegible] garden and fruit in abundance. It is within 19 miles of New-York; access unlimited by railroad or steamboat, mail log it a most convenient and desirable residence for any one doing business in town. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-sto y rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. In good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 3 lots of ground. House 30x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, carriage and horse. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor of Putnam and Classon-avs.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 52d st. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The place occupied by the subscriber, about one mile south of Poughkeepsie, and two hours' ride from this City by Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is nearly new, and very convenient; green-house, granery, stables, carriage-houses, &c., &c.; abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. It is beautifully located, and one of the most desirable on the Hudson River.

CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE.—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 1-story and basement frame house, 28 by 30 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two story house with a small portion of the ground will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and has 200 feet from the new Sewer, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 3 story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. PEGUET, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM.—The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis VAIL, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER—FOR SALE—1,800 acres of land, in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about one a half hours' ride by steam from the City of New-York, being a part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable grain & quarries, iron ore, valuable clay beds, and will be sold either together or in separate parcels. And also on it are several splendid building sites, commanding extensive views up and down the river. The ocean, both by water and railroad, commends it to the attention of the public. For maps and further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TWO VERY SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—Situated in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. One house is 43 feet front and rear, and 57 feet deep, and contains 17 rooms. The other is 60 feet front by 28 feet deep, and contains 14 rooms. The grounds are beautifully located on the banks of a river, the scenery is very attractive, and the place very healthy. For further particulars inquire of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, or R. E. ADAMS, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows. Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

TO EXCHANGE.—Unincumbered Hudson River property, suitable for suburban residence within a few yards of the railroad depôt, and only one hour's ride from this City—the whole tract possessing a grand view of the river. This property is rapidly advancing in value, and possesses many advantages for the purchaser. Proposals addressed to Box No. 705 Post Office, New-York, offering strictly desirable securities, will be noticed. To such a map and full particulars will be given.

FARM AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Consisting of 97 acres, with elegant and commodious buildings also good farm house, in Jamaica village, within 45 minutes' ride. To a person wishing to combine the advantages of a fine farm and elegant country seat, the opportunity is a good one. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 189 Broadway.

$700 FOR A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT.—An American mechanic, clerk or porter, with small family, willing to walk seven avenues to the cars, to live in an American neighborhood, though somewhat new and retired, can purchase cheap, and on very easy terms—say $110 cash and $25 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 17 by 5, near 6th-av., Brooklyn. (Green wood cars to 14th-st.)

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, on Walcott, near Richards st., Brooklyn. Lot 20 x 100, house 36 feet deep, most thoroughly built, and in first rate order. Will rent for $250. Price only $1 5.0. $925 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT—One hour's ride from Jersey City, to exchange for a neat dwelling house in this City. It must be on the north side and not above 20th-st. A description of the property and facilities of getting to it, may be obtained by applying to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A three story brick building, with a steam engine fifteen horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the unexpired lease of six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on West 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 813 West 19th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A superior farm or country seat, at Woodbury, Conn., consisting of 136 acres, a very superior new dwelling house, outhouses, &c. Also, other farms and country seats for sale. Apply to A. E. KIDDEMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—I will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y., about one mile from Williamsbridge, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large 4-story brick building (with iron shutters) No. 60 John-st., between Nassau and William. The building is one of the first class, combining all modern improvements, well lighted and ventilated; size 25 feet by 100. Possession of first floor, basement, and one of the lofts, given immediately. Apply to JOHN PAINE, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated in the most desirable and fashionable location; is entirely new and handsomely furnished—No. 14 West 37th-st. Inquire on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 25 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—One-half of a double house, from garret to basement. Situation unequaled. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. H. HUSTED, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Three lots, with frame buildings on the south side of 29th-st., east of 7th-av. Inquire at No. 143 14th-st., between 7th and 8th ave

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—No. 152 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 469 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in City. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 198 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished cottage on Staten Island, near one of the landings, for two or three months; or, furnished apartments in a first class house, similarly located. Address Box No. 1,962 Post Office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—With from one eighth of an acre, to one acre of land attached. Must be well located, and not more than about half an hour's ride from the City,—the vicinity of the North River preferred. Family very small. Address Box No. 1,962 New-York Post-office, stating location, size of house, rent &c.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected on a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [illegible] the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Cork,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mal a,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Catania,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No 1 Hanover-st. NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the beforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 23 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August next, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, July 23, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of August, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst., inclusive. A. TARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY—New-York, June 23, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, of the 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Interest due on Bonds of this Company on 1st August, 1856, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

ARTISANS' BANK—The second instalment of a thirty per cent. of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking-House No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The coupons of the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company's Bonds, due Aug 1, will be paid at the Banking office of GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 45 Pine-st. H. T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1856. The QUASSAICK BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK in the City of New York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 30, 1856.—The COMMERCIAL BANK OF WHITEHALL has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes. Together with a revocation of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—31-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 3 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $300, 6 per cent. T. B. SCILLMAN, Pres.

A LIBERAL REWARD—Will be given by A John Reynolds for the recovery of the body of his brother THOMAS REYNOLDS, who was drowned on Sunday, July 27, while bathing in Astoria River. Height 5 feet 8 inches, aged 23 years, fair hair, closely shaved. Apply at No. 86 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN ORDMAN, Astoria

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst. payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office in Chicago, or in New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

New-York, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Grozens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 85	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN HOUSE.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BOWNE, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Saturday, Aug. 2 - 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2.. 8 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3... 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2.. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3... 8 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3... 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4.. 4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 4.. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug 5.. 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug 5.. 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 2...8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2.. 9 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2...3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2...4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3....8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug 3....4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4....9 A. M.	Monday, Aug 4....5 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5... 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5... 4 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6,7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7..7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug 7..11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8....8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8....12 M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. BODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Ames-st at 8½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st at 9¼ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 1 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 5½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-fares for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH HAVEN, PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. PECK, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Cornac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiter Hollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt J. P. COURTS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—Fare $1—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 203 West st.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The favorite steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave Jay st pier for the above delightful watering places THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M. o'clock, returning at an early hour this evening. Sea air and surf-bathing unexcelled. Fare 37½ cents each way

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—Located at Chatham, Columbia County, New-York. The next term of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, August 27, 1856. A limited number of young ladies and gentlemen will be received as boarders. Instruction is given in the English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, painting, embroidery, &c. It is the aim of those to whom the direction of this Institution is intrusted to make it in every respect worthy of its constantly increasing patronage. For further information, see Catalogues, which may be obtained of R. C. ROORBACH, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York; SAMUEL H. CORNELL, Esq., No 337 Fulton-st., New-York; or by addressing the Principal at Chatham, Columbia County, N. York

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a boarding and day school, No. 43 West 2 st-s., for young gentlemen, where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a gymnasium to the institution.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 150 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346 Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison av., corner of 27th st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL,

Nos. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO.

St. Louis, Rock Island, Ft. Wayne, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Tickets and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 9 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER.

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend

...the reception of garbage or even ashes. In view of the necessities of the case, it has been customary to wink at violations of this rule, as by enforcing it the matter would only be made worse. The City Inspector has lately taken this subject in hand, and an ordinance framed by him is now before the Common Council, proposing to allow suitable boxes to be placed on the side-walks at all times, into which garbage shall be thrown. Under his direction also has been prepared a model of a box which looks as though it was calculated to do good service. It is open at the top, but one side is extended upwards in a circular form so as to conceal as much as possible the sight of the contents from passengers. The box is designed to be placed in such a manner as to project slightly over the curb-stones, and the projecting portion of the bottom will be perforated so that the fluid deposited with the garbage may run off. The movement seems to be a good one.

The Commissioners of Health.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD REFUSE TO GRANT THE FREE USE OF THEIR WATER TO THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's Office.

The following action, in relation to vessels detained at Quarantine by the Health Officer, was reported:

Petition of Captain of brig *J. H. Kent*, from Ponce, P. R., to be allowed to lighter cargo of sugar and molasses to this City or Brooklyn. Vessel arrived July 24. Laid over till to-morrow.

Petition of Captain of brig *Fredonia*, from Cienfuegos, to be allowed to bring cargo to City. Arrived July 29. All well on board. Port of departure sickly. Same decision.

Petition of Captain of brig *Hope*, from Cardenas, to be allowed to bring cargo to the City. Vessel arrived on 20th inst., with sugar and molasses, and all well. Same decision.

Petitions of Captains of bark *Ernestine Giddings*, from Cardenas with sugar, arrived on 23d inst. And brig *Thomas Watson*, from Port-au-Prince, arrived on 19th. Same decision.

Steamer *Isabel* and brig *Twilight*, from Guayama—passengers want to come up. Denied. Vessel must remain 20 days from time of arrival, 20 of which have expired.

Steamship *Tennessee* wants to land hides in the City. Refused.

Bark *Thomas Watson* allowed to bring her cargo to the City.

☞ A distinguished physician had occasion to drop into the Comptroller's Office a day or two since. He left his horse standing on Buncombe-avenue while he was inside, and the horse did credit to his trainer by remaining just where he was left until his master's return; but as that distinguished son of Esculapius was sauntering back to his chaise, he saw his whip in the hands of a stout thief, passing away very deliberately. The day was very hot, and the Doctor isn't thin, still he thought it not unworthy of an attempt to rescue. With hasty strides, coming softly behind the thief, he snatched it from his hand and laid two thwacking blows upon each shoulder of the villian, who turned to show fight, at first, but thought better of his speed in a moment, and took to his heels. "You're the man for me," said a white-haired Soft politician, slapping our Doctor on the shoulder and extending his hand for a shake. "Come over to the Mayor's office with me; I'll be happy to introduce you." They compromised upon a julep at the Astor House.

Fires.

IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.

Two old and dilapidated wooden stables, situated on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, were totally destroyed by fire at 4¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some harness and horse feed were also destroyed. One of the stables belonged to WM. FOLEY, and the other was occupied by OWEN O'HARA. Total loss only $300, no insurance. The stables have long been an eye-sore to the neighborhood.

(Advertisement.)

DARING ROBBERY—$11,000 STOLEN.—The safe belonging to L. G BERRY & Co., Bankers, of Adrian, which was robbed of $11,000 last Thursday night, was manufactured by DUNYEE & FOREYTH, Rochester. We contend such robberies will convince the public, that a banker who locks his money in a safe, and is then obliged to lock his keys up in another safe, or hide them, might as well hide his money. Now, LILLY'S Safes and Locks are the only patent which afford the protection, the keys being carried in the pocket instead of the pocket of the owner. It is a dial lock, capable of being locked on any number, from one up to millions, and the number on which it is locked is the only key to it. The maker of the lock himself can never open it, unless the owner tells him the number he last locked it by, on the dial.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 15, 1856.

Thousands of Dollars are monthly extracted by burglers, or lost by fire, from the use of Sheet Iron Safes and worthless locks, while LILLIE'S Patent Chilled Iron Safes and Bank Locks, now six years in use, never yielded a dollar to either. Fashious as this may seem to those unacquainted with the article, an inspection is only necessary to convince the discerning that they are perfect protectors against either *fire* or *thieves*.

An assortment of the above Safes and Locks can be found at the World's Safe Co. Dépôt, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—DR HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 220 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

(Advertisement.)

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FLEMMING & Co., and all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

ANTIDOTES TO HOT WEATHER—KNOX'S SUMMER HATS.

Anti-Calorific.....Knox's Summer hats
Sun neutralizers.....Knox's Summer hats
Comforters for July and August. Knox's Summer hats
Synonyms for coolness.....Knox's Summer hats
Brain refrigerators.....Knox's Summer hats

To be procured only at KNOX'S famous and popular hat dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

(Advertisement.)

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in the City. By order of the Board, E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

(Advertisement.)

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 BOND-STREET.—Under the medical charge of D. D. T. NEWELL, M. D.—Consumption, Throat-all, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, cured by the INHALATION of medicine in a state of VAPOR, at the ordinary temperature of Pure Air, or Lung Food, direct to the seat of disease—a rational, scientific and certain mode of application. "A Brief Treatise" on the above, by Dr. NEWELL, sent free to any address.

G. VAN DEUSEN, Secretary.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-Night a grand entertainment will be given at this pretty Theatre, commencing with the Drama of "Yankee Jack, or: the Buccaneer of the Gulf;" to be followed by the grand pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and concluding with the Drama of the "Idiot of the Shannon," in which Messrs. R. and T. Carr will appear and introduce their highly trained dog.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus [illegible] of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, [illegible] & Co. are now offering for sale a most [illegible], simple and efficient gas machine, adapted to [illegible] to wants of private dwellings, public and [illegible] schools, churches, colleges, factories, [illegible], watering places, &c., as well as of towns and [illegible]. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in [illegible]. G. [illegible], Jr.

[illegible] New-York.

(Advertisement.)

[illegible] practice of law acquired in recitations, [illegible] of pleadings, &c., oratory is most [illegible] taught. Students acquire great facility and [illegible] as extempore speakers. Next term begins [illegible] September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

(Advertisement.)

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from [illegible]; Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible]. [illegible] 125 Chatham-[illegible] Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

[illegible], Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most saleable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—There are millions of minute orifices in the skin. Through these, as the Ointment melts under the hand it is conveyed to the sources of inflammation. In this way it rapidly relieves asthma, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, and all eruptions and ulcers.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Accident.

A fireman, for many years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, and known as "Dutch Dick," was instantly killed yesterday afternoon in the Company's dock foot of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The ferry-boat *Wyandank* was in the dock for repairs, and deceased was at work upon one of the wheels, which was detached from the machinery, and was standing in a row-boat; by a swell of the water the boat was floated back, and this motion turned the wheel, throwing deceased between it and the boat, crushing him in a shocking manner.

Unknown Boy Drowned.

A boy about 13 years of age was drowned while bathing, late Thursday night, in the river at the foot of South Fifth street, Eastern District of Brooklyn. The deceased was in company with other boys who were strangers to him, and one of them says that he talked of committing suicide, and just as they were leaving the water he dove in, saying as he did so: "Here goes for the last dive," and did not rise again. The body has not been recovered. In one of his pockets was found a ticket to Bishop Ivr's lecture.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

There were 86 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during July, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	61	Lunatics	2
Assault	11	Fighting	2
Stealing	3	Malicious mischief	1
Suspicion of Theft	1	Vagrancy	4
Gamoling	1	Total	86

The nativity of the offenders is stated to be as follows: Ireland, 65; England, 6; Germany, 4; United States, 7; France, 1; Colored 3.

Miraculous Escape from Shipwreck.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

On Monday, July 7, the packet ship *Isaac Webb*, with three hundred and fifty souls on board, bound for New-York, left this port in tow of a steam-tug. Having proceeded some miles down the river Mersey, the steamer and pilot left us, and we steered our ship for the distant shores of America. Toward night, the wind, which was northwest, freshened considerably, and it was found necessary to shorten sail. All being made snug for the night, no apprehension was felt but that our voyage would be a safe and speedy one. At 10 o'clock the wind blew a perfect hurricane, but the ship nobly ploughed the ocean, and bore us on our course. The rain fell in torrents, the waves ran mountains high, but the officers and crew stood to their posts, undaunted by the threatening danger. The gale increased in violence. By 12 o'clock every sail was torn to pieces, and the quivering masts bent like reeds. The vessel now became unmanegeable—at the mercy of the wind and waves. Soon the awful cry of land ahead was heard. We were now rapidly approaching the iron-bound coast of Wales. The future was dark and dreary. Death, with all its gloomy associations, stared us in the face. Order and discipline were lost. In a few moments a tremendous crash was heard, the vessel being nearly thrown on her beam-ends. "The ship is sinking!" screamed out the passengers. A rush was then made for the small boats; but through the firmness and courage of the Captain and Surgeon, no one was allowed to approach the boats, which would not have lived a moment in such a sea. The sailors, true to their nature, endeavored to drown their fears in liquor, but this article was placed beyond their reach. Much praise is due to the Surgeon of the ship, Dr. VAN ALEN, for his untiring efforts on behalf of the passengers. Regardless of his own safety, his time and attention were devoted to those around him, and through his coolness and courage the fears of the emigrants were allayed. His attentions to the sick and wounded were unremitting. When daylight broke our ship was discovered to be in a natural cove, surrounded on each side by immense rocks, which, if she had struck, would have broken her to pieces immediately, and few left to tell the tale. Thus, by the mysterious dispensation of Providence, our ship landed on the only safe spot along the coast, and all on board were saved. Yours, &c., A CABIN PASSENGER.

A Glance at the Indians of Nebraska.

We take the following interesting sketch from the Fort Pierre, N. T., correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"Of the annuities, but one distribution has as yet been made. This was to the Yanctons. They are a tribe of the great Sioux Nation. Their country extends from the confluence of the Rivere a Jaques with the Missouri Northward for several hundred miles; they number two hundred and fifty lodges and about two thousand eight hundred souls. We found them anxiously expecting their annuities, and much in want of them. Their tents, or lodges, are mostly made of skins spread upon poles, and stand separated widely from each other, so that the encampment occupies a great deal of ground. The location is a fine rolling prairie which slopes down beautifully to the edge of the river. On nearing the shore I was surprised to find only a few individuals visible. The boat was made fast, and boxes, barrels, sacks, &c., were landed before we saw any manifestations of intercourse. The interpreter finally came down, and after a short interview returned to the lodges, in company with Col. VAUGHAN, and others; then the chiefs, three in number and handsomely dressed, came with the company to the boat; they were followed by about fifty of the principal men; after these came the common people. It was a beautiful scene, the whole surface of the ground seemed alive! it looked as if the men, women, and children had sudoenly sprung out of the ground; they eyed us with great curiosity, and I am certain we were as much interested in gazing at them. The chiefs, with the principal men only, came into the cabin, the chiefs were then introduced by such euphoneous names as SMUTTY BEAR, THE MAN THAT STRUCK THE REE, and IOWA. A feast was provided, of which they partook in silence. They were then addressed by the Agent, who told them of the kind intentions of the Great Father at Washington, that he had sent them something to eat and to wear, that they could find in the boxes hoes, axes, guns, and a great variety of useful articles. He advised them to turn their attention more to the cultivation of the soil, and to live peaceably among themselves, and with the neighboring tribes. As each sentence is interpreted, they all respond or answer by the word "*how*." This [illegible] was exceedingly interesting. The Chief turned and beckoned to a young man of another tribe to come forward. After introducing him to the Agent or father, as they call him, (they call the Agent their father, and the President their great father,) he then told the young man to kneel, and the ceremony of adopting him into the tribe was performed, merely by certain movements of the hands and uttering a few sentences that I did not comprehend. No dignitary of Church or State could have performed this with such grace or effect. IOWA spoke last. He is of a mild appearance and quite old. He thanked the Agent for the presents in a very handsome manner. We see along the river scattering lodges and bands of Indians. Between the Big and Little Nemeha rivers are found the Omaha tribe, and higher up are the Ottoes and Punkas. We have annuities for a number of tribes who reside above Fort Pierre and we anticipate interesting interviews. There are the Mandans, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Arickarees, Blackfeet, Yanctonaise, Two Kettle band, Brules, Uncapas, Menecouges and some others. Some of these tribes are very large and others small. The Upper Blackfeet number 10,800, while the Mandans have only about 260. The Indians are now generally at peace among themselves, and General HARNEY has taught them a lesson, such as they will not soon forget.

A part of General HARNEY's army is now at Fort Lookont, which is not at the present time any fort at all, only an encampment, and it is doubted by many whether, in case the fort is built, it will long have a foundation, for the river is now wearing upon that shore very fast indeed."

Revolting Murder of a Wife.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 28.

We Saturday announced the arrest of one JACOB NEISLINE, on a charge of murdering his wife, MARY ANN NEISLINE. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning on the view of the body of deceased, and from the evidence we learn as follows: The family have for two years past been residing on a tract of about three acres of land, situated Southwest of the new Reservoir, all of which land was in a state of cultivation, and the premises of their dwelling was neat and clean.

It appears that NEISLINE, who was addicted to drink, has been for the last week abusing his wife in the most brutal manner. About 10 o'clock, Friday morning last, cries of distress were heard from the house, and a man from an adjacent house went to the house. When he arrived there he heard a bustling in the cellar and went there. NEISLINE was in the position of pouring some fluid upon the head of the prostrate body of his wife, but witness could not tell whether it was water or liquor. Witness told the husband, "she is dead; what is the use of doing that?" Husband replied, "I know it, and I killed her; she was drunk." This occurred in a small cellar under the building. Witness started to get assistance, and when he returned he found that the murdered woman had been dragged from the cellar by the husband to the room above.

It is unnecessary to detail the shocking scene which presented itself on view of the body.

The murderer is well located upon a fine tract of land; he has a well cultivated garden, and everything about the premises indicates husbandry and affiliation. The lifeless corpse of her, who, as we were informed, was the main stay and prudent manager of their little all, was spotted from brutal assaults, kicks, blows from billets of wood, and other missiles unknown, from the "crown of her head to the soles of her feet."

It has been stated by some of the evening papers that deceased was an intemperate women. No such evidence was heard before the Coroner, nor was any such statement made by the neighbors, who were most likely to know. The case will undergo a judicial examination.

Cent Coinage.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT IN REFERENCE TO THE ALTERATIONS IN THE CENT COINAGE:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1856.

SIR: In a former communication respecting an alteration in the cent coinage I took occasion to say that I had requested the melter and refiner to prosecute further experiments with a view to the ascertainment of the most suitable alloy for that coinage. These experiments were not completed—chiefly because the mint was in a dismantled condition—when the bill relating to the coinage of cents was prepared, in the 5th section of which it was proposed to allow the proportion of metals in the new coin to be determined hereafter, in the manner therein stated. Subsequently, the Department and the Finance Committee of the Senate deemed it proper that the proportion of metals should be authoritatively fixed by law; whereupon the section was amended as the bill subsequently passed the Senate, in which it is enacted that the proportion of other metals than copper shall not exceed five per cent.

Recent experiments have induced us to prefer an alloy in which the proportion of other metal than copper shall be greater than is above stated—namely, an admixture in which in every hundred parts of weight of metal there shall be eighty-eight of copper and twelve of nickel. This alloy seems to possess all the desirable characteristics for a cent piece. I have accordingly caused some specimens to be struck, fifty pieces of which I send you by Mr. COLMESNIL, an agent of the Department. To prevent expense and delay we have used the half-cent dies. The specimens will show that the mixture receives a good impression from the dies, and exhibits its color and general appearance.

It will be seen that, in its external character it differs entirely from gold, silver and copper, preserving the pure red tone of the latter with the light color of nickel. The coin is peculiar, and it is believed will be more acceptable than any of the gray-white or brassy mixtures, or that in which the copper more largely prevails; for it seems to be desired by the public that not only a smaller cent than the one now in circulation should be struck, but that we should get rid of copper on account of its liability to blacken and become foul.

The infusion of twelve per cent. of nickel—which is a metal of considerable value—elevates the character of the material, and, besides the advantages of color and general appearance, will enable us to make the cent of less weight, and, at the same time, preserve some just proportion between the intrinsic and the nominal value of the coin. The present legal cent weighs one hundred and sixty-eight grains; the specimens I send you weigh about seventy-two grains, and I propose that as a proper weight. It gives a sufficient seigniorage, and is represented by a convenient decimal—namely: fifteen (15) hundredths of an ounce—which will afford a proper facility in the calculations of the mint—they being kept, as you are aware, in troy ounce and decimals of the ounce.

The value of the metal, in rolled sheets, is fifty-four cents per pound; the piece to weigh seventy-two grains, (fifteen-hundredths of an ounce,) the seigniorage, without estimating the cost of cutting and striking, would be eighty per cent. This is considerably less than the seigniorage on the pieces as proposed by the bill as it passed the Senate, but it is large enough to effect the recoinage contemplated, and the withdrawal of the small Spanish coin and old cents, as is provided in other parts of the proposed law.

I cannot speak with certainty, in the absence of actual trials, of the effect of wear and keeping on the color of the metal: but it will certainly tarnish less from keeping than the alloy which is proposed in the bill which passed the Senate, and far less than pure copper; and in the pocket it will probably maintain nearly the color which it now presents, becoming rather of a darker reddish hue. It cannot be easily imitated by the cheaper brass or bronze, as these have a decided yellow, instead of red, tone, and I knew of no other alloy which can readily be substituted for it.

To carry into effect the views herein presented it will be necessary to amend the Senate bill now pending in the House in the 5th section, by striking out "ninety-six grains, or two-tenths of an ounce," and insert seventy-two grains, or fifteen-hundredths of an ounce; strike out "four grains," and insert three grains (as that will be a sufficient remedy for the diminished piece;) and strike out "five per centum in weight of metals," and insert one eighth in weight of other metals.

The section would then read as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall be seventy-two grains, or fifteen-hundredths of one ounce, troy, with no greater deviation than three grains in each piece; that said cent shall be composed of copper, with an admixture not exceeding one-eighth in weight of other metals, which may render it more suitable for the purposes of coinage, and of such shape and device as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I submit this matter to your consideration, and for such action upon it as you may deem expedient.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

The *Friend of India* estimates the number of Converts to Christianity "at probably 100,000 in India, and 30,000 more in Ceylon."

The following decision by a Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] a new rule in regard to the contract guaranteeing flour, will be found interesting:

ARBITRATION,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Cincinnati, July 11, 1856.

Before a Special Committee chosen by the parties.

James Gardner vs. *Roots & Co.*—The plaintiff purchased of the defendants, on the 26th of last April, four hundred barrels of flour, branded "Shaley-[illegible]," which they guaranteed superfine, according to New-Orleans inspection. The flour or a portion of it was taken to that city by the plaintiff, and, on being inspected there, two hundred and seventy-three barrels were classed "fine." The plaintiff produced a certificate from the New-Orleans Inspectors to this effect; also, the account sales of this lot of flour rendered to him by [illegible] CONNELLY & Co., showing that it was sold [illegible] barrel. He also produced a certificate from [illegible] well-known commission houses [illegible] stating that on the day this flour was sold [illegible] fine flour was worth $6 12½ per barrel. Based upon these facts, [illegible] that the defendants are bound to pay [illegible] ference between the price he obtained [illegible] and that which he could have obtained [illegible] been superfine.

The defendants claim that the custom has been, in cases where flour sold in this market, and guaranteed superfine in New-Orleans, was classed "fine," to pay a reclamation of fifty cents per barrel, and they are, therefore, not bound to go beyond this custom in this case.

The Committee hold that the defendants having guaranteed the flour "superfine" according to New-Orleans inspection, are bound to make this guarantee good to the plaintiff. That notwithstanding the custom has been, in other seasons, to deduct fifty cents per barrel, in cases when flour guaranteed "superfine" was classed "fine," this last season the difference between the value of the fine and superfine flour has been over this amount, and that the correct rule in such cases is to allow the actual loss sustained by the guaranteed.

The Committee therefore decides that Roots & Co. are bound to pay to JAMES GARDNER, three hundred and seven dollars and twelve and a half cents, being one dollar and twelve and-a-half cents per barrel for two hundred and seventy-three barrels flour, the difference between the price of fine and superfine flour in New-Orleans, as shown by the above testimony.

(Signed) GEORGE KECK,
JOHN BEATTIE,
P. ANDREW,
} Committee.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following about the Virginia gold mines: The proprietor of the Quartz Gold Mines in Orange, is about shipping fifty tons of ore to England, to be tested by parties there negotiating for his mine. The United States Mines are about being opened by Col. MORGAN. The washings of refuse sand at the Vancluse Mines have yielded $15 per ton. The Mitchell Mine in Spottsylvania, has been valued at $150,000 by a party from the North. The Gardiner Mine, in the same county, is yielding well.

Masters of vessels, as we learn from the Vineyard *Gazette*, are requested not to anchor in the vicinity of the submarine cable. It is laid from Nobske Head to West Chop. If they hook the cable with the anchor, they should be careful to throw it off the fluke without injury. To raise the cable does not injure it, and this caution is to prevent masters from ordering it cut with an axe or otherwise damaged.

A gentleman publishes a card in a Philadelphia paper, declaring that "five hundred responsible citizens of Philadelphia will undertake, at their own cost, to escort, in entire safety, Mr. BARCOKS to Canada, and in the event of his surviving a hostile encounter with Mr. BURLINGAME, will return him in safety to Washington.

On Sunday evening last a young girl jumped from one of the piers in the city of Racine, and was drowned. She had been accused of stealing money from her employers, which impelled her to this act of violence. After her death the money was found in the house where she had lived. It had been mislaid. We do not learn the names of the parties.

The Williams College *Index*, just issued, contains, besides a catalogue of students, a full list of the officers and members of the College Societies, making an interesting pamphlet for present or future reference; the number of students in attendance at the College the past year was 219; seniors 46, juniors 57, sophomores 63, freshmen 53.

Arrangements have been made for the transportation of a monthly mail between Boston and Australia, the first one to leave Boston on the 1st of August. Postage on a single letter will be five cents, newspapers two cents each, pamphlets and periodicals one cent per ounce.

The library of the late JAMES G. PERCIVAL, poet, numbering over 7,000 volumes, says the Madison (Wis.) *Patriot* is to be sold by the administrator. The *Patriot* suggests that the State of Wisconsin purchase it and place it in the library of the State Historical Society.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday night, a row occurred in a drinking cellar, during which THEODORE HASKIN was stabbed in the back, under the left shoulder-blade. A person named GEORGE RUSSELL was charged with the act and arrested.

A screw pile lighthouse has been erected on the spit at the west of the Narrows, Boston harbor. On the night of the 1st of August next, and every night thereafter, it will be illuminated with a lens light of the sixth order.

Judge DAVIES has rendered a decision in the Supreme Court, at Poughkeepsie, that Commissioners of highways are liable for accidents, on the highways, when it can be proved that such accidents occurred in consequence of the roads not being kept in proper order.

During a thunder shower at Boston on Monday, the wires by which the fire alarm is operated, were taken in hand by the electric fluid, and for some ten minutes the bells tuned out merrily on the surcharged atmosphere.

Saratoga is about full. It was estimated on Monday that the number of strangers in the village was 10,000, yet the hotels and boarding-houses manage to make all comfortable.

The Boston *Gazette* learns that several gentlemen have it in contemplation to erect by subscription a colossal statue of Washington on horseback, on the rising knoll of ground on the Common.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 31, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., ARTHUR G. POWELL, Esq., to SARAH PETERS, daughter of the late Henry STOKES, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, ABEL DENISON, of New-York, to DOMSTILLE, eldest daughter of Noel J. Becar.

In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, by Rev. Henry Brocket, M. VICTOR GASTARD and MRS. ANGELINA MACGREGOR.

At Manhattanville, on Wednesday, July 30, by Rev. T. M. Peters, PETER C. TIEMANN to CAROLINE, daughter of James S. Breath.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 31, in the Broadst. M. E Church, by Rev. Dr. Loore, FRANCIS A. CLEVELAND to KATE R., only daughter of the late Gerlando Margiglia, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 31, MARY, widow of the late John Stillwell, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons in-law, Joseph Dean and John Stillman, of Brooklyn, and Uel Reynolds and Abraham R. Welch, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 58 Allen-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, July 31, JOHN MORISON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 86 Jane-st.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mrs. GEORGIANA THOMPSON, wife of Silas Davis, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 376 Madison-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

On Friday morning, Aug. 1, ENWARD, son of Isaac L. and Louisa N. Jeroliman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

At Tompkinsville, on Thursday, July 31, after a short but severe illness, MRS. MARGARET LILLY WHELPLEY, wife of Capt. James Whelpley, gate keeper of the Marine Hospital.

At West Chester, on Friday, Aug. 1, at his residence, THOMAS TIMPSON, Sr., in the 92d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Union-square, corner of 17th-st. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

At the Tarrytown Institute, on Thursday, July 31, AMELIA B. NEWMAN, youngest daughter of Allen and Catharine R. Newman, aged 3 years and 6 months.

At Ballston Spa, on Thursday, July 31, Miss LUCY M. FRAY, of Brooklyn, aged 28 years.

At Key West, Fla., on Sunday, July 13, after a short illness, MARY E., only daughter of Wm. Lane, Esq., of that city.

At Wildegg, Switzerland, on Thursday, July 17, CHAS. A., infant son of Othmar Otto, and grandson of Charles Squire, aged 1 year.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUGUST 1.

$1,500	Virginia 6s	93¾	700	Erie Railroad	s6 61¾
500	N. Y. C. R. 6s	s3 89¾	300	do	s30 61¾
5,500	do	s3 89¾	200	do	s3 61¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	103	200	do	s90 61¾
5,000	E. R. Cv. b. '71 ex. in	88	200	do	h15 61¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs	s3 91¾	950	do	b60 62
6,000	do	s3 91¾	100	do	b30 61¾
14,000	do	s 92	300	do	b30 61¾
5,000	Ill. F. B with ppe	11¢	100	do	c 61¾
82	Bank Com. Rights	101¾	150	do	b3 61¾
48	do	101¾	100	do	b9 61¾
50	Pacific M. Sp. Co	68	200	do	b4 61¾
100	Canton Comp'y	s60 22	100	do	s60 61¾
100	Cnm. Coal Co	s60 21¾	200	Read. Railroad	s60 57
50	do	21¾	300	do	s60 57¾
500	N. Y. C. R.	b60 ex d 87¾	1200	do	cash 57¾
100	do	s60 87	50	do	s30 57¾
10	do	cash 89	50	Cle. & Tol. Railroad	29
212	do	s30 89	50	Mich. Sou. & N. I. RR.	c 22¾
20	do	c 89	50	do	c 22¾

[illegible] R. R.....b60
[illegible] do.....s6
[illegible] do.....b5
[illegible] do.....s10
[illegible] do.....b60
[illegible] do.....s60
[illegible] do.....b60
[illegible] do.....
[illegible] Cleve. & Tol. R. R...
200

FRIDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Stock, Discount and Exchange Brokers all complain in regard to the dull business to-day. The weather is very warm, and the City from business affairs work easy, with a good demand for discounts, at 7 per cent., and a fair request among the Stock Brokers at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. The outside Money lenders are not able to place their means on first-class paper better than ½@1 per cent. over the regular Bank rate, say at 7½@8 per cent., 60 days to 4 months. Some fair paper is had at 8½@9 per cent. The Collins packet to-morrow, the *Ericsson*, will take out a light mail and very little Specie. Bills on London were done at 109⅝@109¾ to a partial extent to-day, and on Paris 5.17½@5.16¼. There is a good offering of the former and some mercantile exchange as low as 109⅜@109⅝. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $222,996; the payments, on Treasury account, $118,962; on disbursing officers' checks, $18,008, and for Assay office, $4,780. The regular balance this afternoon stands, $8,423,256. The net accumulation in the office for the five days of the week is less than $40,000. The duties have fallen off considerably this week, and the Dry Goods import is not much over half the large entries of last week and the week previous. The United States Treasury goes into August with over twenty-three millions dollars in all its depositories, after paying out $7,750,000 to the creditors of Texas. The Marine Bank of this City has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. The new subscription of $5,000,000 to the capital of the Bank of Commerce was made by the old stockholders and the purchasers of rights under them. Only 20 per cent. of the new capital is called in for the present. In reference to Western Bank-note circulation, we understand that additional State securities are being lodged with the Auditors of Illinois and Wisconsin, at the rate of $100,000 a week. This has improved the demand for Missouris and Virginias within a few days past.

The Stock sales to-day were to a very moderate amount, and the changes from Thursday's prices unimportant. Erie shares left off at 61½@⅝; Reading, 87½; New-York Central, 88; Toledo, 76½. The Bond list was ¼@½ per cent. better. Virginias brought 94 per cent., cash. Illinois Centrals, 92; Eries of 1871, ex-coupon, 88, and New-York Central 6 per cents. 89½. The general market closed dull on the Road Stocks, and steady for State and Railway Bonds.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon announces that the books for subscription to $200,000 additional capital of the Shoe and Leather Bank, raising the whole amount one million, are opened at the banking house to-day, and will continue open for twenty days. The right of subscription is limited to the stockholders, who are entitled to receive one share of the new for every four shares of the old stock held by them. Payment is to be made of 50 per cent. on the 1st of September, and the remainder on the 1st of October, when the certificates will be ready for delivery. Stockholders not subscribing for their stock within the time limited, will be considered as waiving their right, and any stock thus remaining unsubscribed for, will be disposed of by the Board at not less than par.

The following is a statement of the business at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the month of July:

DEPOSITS.

Gold	$100,000
Silver	160,000
Total	$260,000

COINAGE—GOLD.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Fine Bars	3	$2 084 89
Half Eagles	6 008	30,040 00
Quarter Eagles	60,900	152,250 00
Dollars	170,885	170,885 00
Total	237,796	$355,259 89

SILVER.

Half Dollars	30,000	15,000 00
Quarter Dollars	853,000	213,000 00
Half Dimes	900 000	45,000 00
Total	1,782,000	$273,000 00

COPPER.

Cents	99,815	998 15
Half Cents	200	1 00
Total	100,015	999 15

RECAPITULATION.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	237,796	$355,259 89
Silver	1,782,000	273,000 00
Copper	100,015	999 15
Total	2,119,811	$629,259 04

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,028,686, against $2,372,584 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,723	$575,201	343	$87,878	435	$194,318
Man. of Cotton	1,186	260,277	72	14,439	111	36,497
Man. of Silks	642	636,272	69	63,488	191	59,692
Man. of Flax	540	143,140	69	4,461	51	12,234
Miscellaneous	513	298,753	76	15,487	53	8,437
Total	4,618	$1,848,343	629	$180,343	841	$233,430
		180,343				1,848,343
Total entered		$2,028,686	Total market'd			$2,081,833

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR in limited supply, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 4,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 25 for Chicago Spring; $1 28@$1 30 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 37½ for New White Illinois. CORN is firmer; sales 7,100 bushels Warm at 44c @46c., and 110,000 bushels Sound at 50c. OATS are unchanged; sales 50,000 bushels, at 35½c @36c., closing at the inside figure. WHISKY, 24½c. *Canal Freights*—14½c for Corn, and 18½c. for Wheat, to New-York. *Receipts for the 24 hours ending at no

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1521. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

YALE COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The Brethren in Unity—Judges with their Wigs off, Bishops Ungowned, and a Jolly Time Generally.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the Brethren in Unity was held Wednesday afternoon, July 30, at 5 o'clock. Right Rev. Dr. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, was called to the Chair. Various distinguished gentlemen, most of whom were in the Hall, were elected honorary members—among whom were Rev. Dr. HAMMER, formerly of Baltimore; Chief-Justice GREEN, of New-Jersey; Rev. E. A. PARK, D. D., of Andover, and Hon. JOEL PARKER, of Cambridge. Rev. LEONARD W. BACON then rose and stated that a gentleman was present who, when in College, had belonged to a political craft which had parted its planks, (the Calliopean Society,) and he now desired to unite with one in whose stability he had some confidence. He then introduced Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York, who was received as a member. Dr. THOMPSON stated that he had originally belonged to the Brothers, and had left the Society, not on account of any want of attachment to it, but because most of his friends were in Calliope.

Bishop CLARK, (interrupting)—I would suggest another reason, viz.: that at that time Calliope had a factitious reputation for aristocracy.

Dr. THOMPSON—I never was half as much impressed with that factitious aristocracy as I am with the august Episcopal presence in which I am now speaking.

Bishop CLARK—If the gentleman's convictions should result in anything—if he really wishes to go down to the grave with the consciousness of a valid ordination—I will repeat the offer I recently made to one of the editors of the *Independent*,—that if he will step into a closet, *I will lay my hands on him.*

Dr. THOMPSON—Between you and me, if its ever done, it will be in a closet.

Bishop CLARK—Well, we're commanded, when about to perform a good action, to enter into our closet and shut the door.

Dr. THOMPSON's reply was lost in the applause which followed this remark. The acting President of the Society then came forward at the request of the Alumni, and made a very favorable statement of the present condition of the Fraternity. The meeting then united in a song written for the occasion by JOHN M. HOLMES, of the Senior class. Three cheers were given for the author, who was called upon for a speech, but in deference to the number of Alumni present, postponed his remarks to a subsequent part of the meeting. Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL was then called for, and in a brief speech expressed the pleasure he felt at the growth of the Fraternity, as he witnessed it from year to year. Judge MATSON, of Hartford, was then called for, when a voice from the crowd, recognized as that of Professor THACHER, exclaimed that as the Judge had this year contributed a son, he probably thought that his share. Professor THACHER was then vociferously called for, and said that to show the readiness of the Judge at a speech, he would relate a little incident that occurred when he was in College.

The Judge and a class-mate were walking along by South Middle when they saw another class-mate at a window in the third story, playing with a meakey. They paused a moment to observe the antics of the monkey, when the class-mate above called out, "What are you two fellows doing down there?" "Looking at you two," was the reply.

Judge M. replied that he had already given a speech by means of his son, (a bright little fellow about the size of a pepper box, who on joining the Brothers a night or two before, had made a good speech of corresponding dimensions.)

Judge BACON now rose and stated that he had been a member of the Brothers nearly seventy years, and with the same love for the fraternity as of old. He always electioneered a young man who was coming to College as if he himself were here.

Rev. Mr. WOOLCOTT, of Providence, being called on, thought little Rhody was efficiently represented in the Chair. He never expected to look upon Bishop CLARK with half the veneration he did when the latter was President of the Brothers' Society. Providence boys always went to the Brothers. "At least," said the speaker, "it will be the case when my four boys and yours, (turning to Bishop CLARK,) come on to Yale," to which the Bishop gave a knowing nod.

JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq., of Princeton College, made a very effective speech expressive of the pleasure he had derived during the few days spent at New-Haven. He spoke of the ties by which Connecticut and New-Jersey were linked together, and closed with a glowing tribute to Yale and the Brothers.

Mr. ZABRISKIE, of New-Jersey, followed in the same strain.

Loud cries having been made for BACON, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON rose and said, that amid such repeated calls for BACON, he was fearful, to use a homely phrase, that they might get "too much pork for a shilling." His subsequent remarks were somewhat desultory, but were listened to with deep interest and greeted with repeated bursts of applause.

JOHN M. HOLMES, being again called for, came forward and made an eloquent speech. He said he rejoiced at the prospects of the Brothers. He was glad to see at the Alumni meeting this morning, that one rose and said he came there as a Brother, and another that he came there as a Brother, and even Dr. BADGER so far forgot his antagonistic principles as to pray that we might all dwell together as "Brethren in unity." But it is impossible to do justice to this speech.

After another song, the fraternity adjourned, having had one of the pleasantest meetings it has ever been my fortune to attend. C N.

Affairs at Saratoga—Pleasure and Politics.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

There is a deep and painful feeling here in reference to the deplorable casualty on Lake George. Many of your readers will remember the trim little steamer *John Jay*, that used to shoot along amid the cedar islands like a hound through the forest. A great many tender and delightful associations were consumed with that ill-fated boat. There is a general censure of the captain for not running the vessel sooner into the shore. But let him have a fair hearing before the public verdict is made up.

The hotels are jammed. Not many political celebrities are on the ground, but there is ebundant political talk. The Fremonters speak "right out in meeting" for their gallant candidate everywhere. A *bona fide* vote was taken to-day in the drawing-room of BALCH's Columbian Hotel. The result was: FREMONT, 31; FILLMORE, 9; BUCHANAN, 4. The ladies were not called on, but of course they are for the Pathfinder the land over. The Catholic hoax is laughed at here by all parties. I have been surprised to find so many thorough advocates of FREMONT at this house, (the United States.) The wealthy commercial classes cease to be alarmed at the bugbear cry of "radicalism," "abolition and disunion." Pennsylvanians here all insist on the necessity of a more thorough canvass of their State, and the circulation of cheap editions of *Fremont's Life* in every school district.

New-Yorkers are plenty as blackberries—Fifth-avenue is well represented. Several clergymen are here. Of the number are Rev. Drs. PRENTISS and CUYLER, and Professor SMITH, of New-York. Messrs. STRARNS and CRAVEN, of Newark, are at the Union Hall. Dr. MCCLURE spoke last evening on "Popery in Europe." On the previous evening Madame LAGRANGE sang to a fashionable audience. Yours, J. G.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph-Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph-Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House passed eleven of its own and six of the Senate's private bills.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

After the bill had been amended, it was reported to the House with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, with a view to its defeat.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 60 against 95.

A point was then raised that the first business in order was to vote on the amendments, including Mr. BENSON's, appropriating $100,000 for fortifications at the mouth of the Kennebeck River, and $64,000 for the purchase of additional land on Staten Island for defensive purposes.

The Speaker decided that the only thing reported from the Committee of the Whole was the recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, and thus that all the amendments were cut off, and the vote must be on the bill as originally reported.

After an ineffectual motion to table the bill, it was passed.

The bill appropriates $1,583,000, including $75,000 for Fort Richmond and $25,000 for Fort Montgomery.

THE SAN FRANCISCO REVOLUTION.

Mr. HERBERT, of California, made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the intervention of the United States land and naval forces in San Francisco affairs.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to defray the expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the Government.

Mr. HERBERT made a personal explanation, saying that various charges had been made against him from both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. He branded them as falsehoods, and declared that not one of his accusers could compare with him, in point of purity, honor and integrity. The charges, he said, came from political enemies, and he considered them compliments rather than disgraceful.

The bill was discussed at considerable length, when the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LUMPKIN, of Ga., spoke of the Black Republican Party as being organized on sectional principles, and said its success would be the commencement of a revolution, for that party would conduct the Government in accordance with the views of the triumphant majority, and no Southern man could accept office under it. He charged that the politicians of that party intended to bring about a disruption of the Union, and said to the rabid spirit of Anti-Slavery might be attributed the existing evils.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, while engaged in his avowed object of calling men's minds to the better and purer days of the Republic, said if the Constitution was to be used as an instrument to propagate human bondage, it could not endure, nor was it desirable that it should. It has not been possible to construct a Union on the sentiments declared by the modern sham black democracy, who would substitute for the Constitution a machine for Slavery extension, without limit, time or space.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, characterized Mr. WADE's speech as the most untrue he had ever heard from any quarter, and was inclined to think the gentleman's affection for the Union as strong as the devil's love for holy water. [Laughter.] He (WADE, no longer than Tuesday last, voted for the Fugitive Slave law, as embodied in Mr. DUNN's bill.

Mr. WADE replied it was a bitter pill; but, being driven into the corner by the sham Democracy, who are engaged in an effort to engraft Slavery in Kansas, he was willing they should have the law till he could get a fair lick at it. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER, resuming, said the gentleman, together with his Republican friends, voted for a law which they had over and over denounced in the face of God as a violation of the Constitution. He regarded these as revolutionary times, and alluded to the movements of the Republican and Free-State men of Kansas as treasonable.

Messrs. VALK, PETIT, PELTON, READE, BRANCH and UNDERWOOD gave notice that they should print their speeches, without consuming the time of the Committee delivering them.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, spoke of Mr. FREMONT as a mere adventurer and land grabber, and as the fit exponent of the Republican Party. The people had not sunk so low as to elect a manikin, moved by wires in the hands of political mountebanks. These abolition disorganizers are plotting the destruction of the Government, while they act the part of landsharks, marauders, and political gamblers. He said that the conduct of the Black Republicans was revolutionary and iniquitous, that Know-Nothingism was a failure, that Mr. FILLMORE had no chance, and that Mr. BUCHANAN was nationally sound. Adjourned.

The Volunteer Force in Florida—Army Matters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 2.

Inspector General CHURCHILL renders a bad account of the volunteer force in Florida. Most of their time is spent at their homes, and they are no more effective than if never mustered into the public service. Corn purchased for the horses is used for domestic purposes, and many informalities are common among these troops. It is a common saying that "the people of the upper St. John are in greater fear of Captain JERNAGIN than they are of the Indians."

Col. LEE has been ordered to the command of the troops on the upper Missouri, and the two companies ordered to garrison at Fort Pierre are to be withdrawn, if circumstances will permit.

Destructive Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J, Saturday, Aug. 2.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning, about 5 o'clock, consuming five stores, as follows: The drug store of W. H. HALSTEAD; variety store of JOHN STINSON; china and glass store of JOHN HAREN; dry goods store of BLAUVELT & BENET; and dry goods store of WARD A. STOUTENBURG. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000—partially insured. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Brook's Re-Election to Congress.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Aug. 1.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS received 7,900 votes upon his reelection to Congress, and $600 were contributed towards the fine to which he was sentenced. The Governor of South Carolina sent certificates of election to Washington in advance. The vote for KEITT was also large.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A correspondent writing to us from North Branch N. J., on the 1st inst., says: Last evening, as quite a company had collected at one of the stores in our village, we took a vote for President, with the following result:—FREMONT, 17; FILLMORE, 5; BUCHANAN, 1. FREMONT is the favorite in this section of country. Some doubts are entertained as to whether FREMONT will carry our State, but we see no cause for them; the Republican Party is stronger than most people imagine, and will only show its *full* strength next November.

A new tri-weekly paper, called the "*Straight Whig*," has been established at Portland. It seems to be designed as a campaign paper, to maintain the organization of the Whig Party in reference to the State of Maine, and does not define its position in regard to the Presidency. It goes against the Maine Law. It contains a call for a meeting of Whigs favorable to the election of GEORGE F. PATTEE for Governor, signed by many names.

"The St. Louis *Leader*," says the *Democrat* of that city, "which has been violent in its abuse of BENTON and the Democratic city for the past month, is now on the evo of election going over to the Know-Nothing Party, and advocating the most proscriptive of their tenets, that of a total repeal of the naturalization laws, and the exclusion of all foreign born citizens from the right of franchise."

The Boston *Telegraph* is informed that the "Fremont Americans who believe that the interest of Americanism and the cause of Freedom require the nomination of an independent State ticket, as well as a ticket for Presidential electors, will call a Convention for this purpose in a few days."

Four of the men nominated on the Fillmore electoral ticket in Indiana are for Col. FREMONT, and one of them writes, denouncing the Fillmore movement as a fraud, declaring in favor of FREMONT, and expressing a preference for even BUCHANAN against FILLMORE.

FROM HAVANA.

The Slave Traffic—A Duel—Miscellaneous—Freights, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 25, 1856.

As in times past, the fever for dealings with Africa, is at its height; nearly every steamer takes from us to the metropolis of the western world individuals who are directly and personally interested in the traffic, and who make contracts at the North for vessels suitable for the trade, and their outfit. SALVADOR DE CASTRO, who was for many years the consignee of the Brazil Company of Venders, has retired on his ill-gotton spoils to Madrid, having robbed everybody that reposed confidence in him. His worthy and promising son, DON SALVADOR, Jr., goes to New York by the steamer *Isabel*, to-day, combining pleasure with his peculiar business associations. The number of Africans which have been landed upon Cuba within the last seven months will not be far from fifteen thousand, in nearly equal proportions upon the North and South sides,—and no captures of any consequence,—covered by from 60 to 100 of old and sick, thrown out to mislead the *few*, who were not easily bribed, of the local subordinate Police officials.

As the plan of Mr. AGUDIN does not find acceptance with the Government at Madrid, for the introduction of from "40 to 200,000 apprentices," or "*voluntary* colonists," from the coast of Africa, the bolder piracy will be again assumed, for which that plan was only intended as a cover; and during this Summer extensive arrangements will be made, embracing every city of the Union where vessels can be procured, for the requirements of the trade, *for the next twelve months.* You have the vessels, and your builders of course are willing to sell at a good profit. The most expensive vessels are not the best adapted to the casualties of the trade,—neither the largest. As matters associated with this interest, pertaining to the benevolence and humanity of the world, transpire, I shall note them for your readers. The recovery of the Captain-General from "Vomito" would be a miracle, were it not for a ministering angel,—his wife and nurse,—who waited at his bed-side with unwearied devotion. It makes the subject of much talk, while other thousands die and we say nothing,—all right, and if not in due course of nature, it conforms to the artificial social structure and the hypocritical chains of society. General MANZANO might have made a good successor to CONCHA, but there are many thousands who will sleep better that the change comes not. The Spanish Steam Frigate *Ulloa*, Commander MONTAJO, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday, with peace ratifications, *or a new convention*, which settles our troubles in that quarter,—all but the money, which will be good when we get it.

Last Sunday we had a duel, between a citizen of the United States and a Cuban "blood," upon a quarrel begun some years since in Paris, the parties not having met since, until last Saturday, when they relieved their honor by agreement for the next day. The Cuban was *broken* in the sword-arm, and an amicable understanding followed. Weapons, pistols; distance, fifteen; and coffee at "*Mariando*" *for five.* The affair was done without exciting the attention of the police; the punishment for the offence, *proven*, would be *death*, or some years of stone-breaking and stone walls, happily dodged in this case.

The British mail steamer *Conway* arrived 22d, and left the 24th for Vera Cruz. She brought us nothing new from any quarter.

We are still bolstering Spanish pride with our *going-to-be* exploits in Mexico, in case we do *not* get our pay, *free of fraud*; and our editors are very much interested in the discussion between Mr. MARCY and Lord CLARENDON,—Ruatan and the Mosquito kingdom,—WALKER and Ceotral America,—and find, of course, but one side. Mighty the pen and vast the influence it wields, in these *Lucrios*, which old MORDECAI M. N., if living, would call "little blue sheets from the country."

The markets for Sugars have not been very active for some days, the prices demanded seemingly too high for a margin commission to shippers. The stocks count 145,000 boxes.

Exchanges—Not active. New-York 60 days at 7 discount; London do. at 4 premium.

Freights—Are declining, and the business dull.

Our health is not good, and it is not the season for strangers to visit Cuba, unless they are willing to live in some village *five miles from Havana*, where they will be as safe from yellow fever as if they were seated upon Dr. KANE's icebergs, and in view of the Polar Sea.

Amusements.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—That infallible burlesque, the "Invisible Prince," was revived here on Saturday night, and, as is usual with works of excellent construction, met with a new success. It seems to be a comical kind of clay figure which may be decorated with all sorts of garments and put into the queerest positions with impunity. Mr. BOUCICAULT possesses a special talent for embroidering such works with the gay fashions of the day, and, moreover, is one of the few men who can write burlesque with kindly severity and humor. We were a little surprised to find that he has somewhat neglected his opportunity on the present occasion, and has allowed the agitations of a very political community to pass by unheeded. His usual aptness in this respect has often made us regret that he does not more often favor us with a specimen of his craft. No community in the world stands in greater need of the caustic wit of the burlesque writer than this, and it is difficult to find another where there are more moot points for ridicule. Our audiences are, perhaps, a little insensible to the European style of wit, and generally miss nine points out of ten if they are wrapped up in the European style. But they are keenly alive to political allusions, and appreciate a vigorous kind of fun in the heartiest way. The rest will come soon enough, if they are but tempted properly. So far as we are aware, all home-made burlesques have been more or less successful, and have produced abundant laughter from our somewhat over-earnest audiences. The manager who shall naturalize the satirical burlesque of England will do well and do good. Wallack's Theatre is rather small for the experiment, but neatness and completeness are not incompatible with diminutive size. The "Invisible Prince" has been put upon the stage in a clean, smooth-working manner; the scenery tolerably good, and the costumes, as usual, excellent. Mr. WALLACK ought to thank Mr. BOUCICAULT for keeping up the reputation of his theatre in these respects.

The weight of the piece falls on the charming shoulders of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, who bears it gallantly as the dashing *Leander*, and does full justice to the musical and rhetorical accomplishments of that hero. Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, as the *Infant Faribond*, played with a vigor that was exceedingly laughable, and certainly merited the applause of the audience. There was no trace of recent indisposition in his performance, although this was his first appearance for some days. Among the other artists who were really good, we may mention Mrs. COOK and Mr. BURNETT, (a very excellent actor, who has already become a favorite of the audience, and promises to be a distinguished member of the profession.) The burlesque was highly relished by a large audience, and was consequently another success.

An instance of considerate attention on the part of the manager of this theatre is worthy of notice. He has secured a number of boys who go round between the acts with large cans of iced water and supply the audience with refreshing fluid. We heard it whispered that he intends substituting iced lemonade for water to-night. Mr. STUART is evidently one of the men who put faith in the proverb that if a thing is worth doing, it should be done well.

To-night "Milly" and the "Invisible Prince." To-morrow Mr. BOUCICAULT takes his benefit, on which occasion the "Life of an Actress" will be played for the last time.

NIBLO's THEATRE.—We are exceedingly happy to announce that Mr. BURTON has recovered from his recent accident and will commence his engagement here to-night. A good company has been engaged to support the eminent comedian, amongst the members of which we notice the names of the sprightly Mrs. HOWARD, Mr. G. HOLLAND, Mr. STUCKELL and others. "She Stoops to Conquer" and the "Clockmaker's Hat" will be played to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM's successful piece, "The Pirates of the Mississippi," continues to attract crowded and enthusiastic audiences. It is natural and inevitable that it should continue on the bill. The excellent burlesque of "Pocahontas" is the afterpiece.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances commence to-night with the drama of "Lord of the Isle," after which, "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape;" concluding with the "Dumb Man of Manchester." We are pleased to announce that a testimonial benefit will be given to Mr. PURDY, the enterprising and popular manager, on Wednesday next. Two entertainments will be given, one in the afternoon at two o'clock, and the other in the evening at the usual hour. We hope it will be attended with substantial and flattering result.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM.—Miss FANNY DEAN, (who will be remembered as a former member of WALLACK's company,) announces a drawing-room entertainment to-night and every night during the week. She will appear in a variety of characters, with songs, &c.

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—The Wizard WYMAN announces several new tricks—amongst others, the famous gun trick, and the wonderful suspension of a person in the air. The Wizard is worth seeing.

The New British Commander-in-Chief.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You seem to be surprised at the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the command of the British Army, because, as you say, *over here* "he would not be deemed fit to command a corporal's guard in the Bowery," &c. It seems to me that you have forgotten the old proverb intended for the use of those who live in glass houses. The superior advantages of your democracy over English aristocracy, one would think, are not to be found in the selection of your public men. Look around you. You have the ballot-box, a constitution and institutions which secure you the *right* of appointing your most able and virtuous men to office, but what is the result? Your CLAYS and WEBSTERS and DE WITT CLINTONS die disappointed, and the Presidential chair is filled by your TYLERS, POLKS and PIERCES. English radicals and republicans are far from comprehending how badly your beautiful theory *works*; if they did, as they are a practical people, the knowledge would reconcile them to the faults of our system. Look at California. What have her inhabitants done, with all their privileges? What have they done with that which you received intact from aristocratic England eighty years ago—the trial by jury, *habeas corpus* act, publicity of trial, assistance of counsel, benefit of doubt, of executive clemency, &c? Look at the Southern States, with their horrible *code noir*, their burning of negroes, execution of boys, (black, of course,) *ten years old*, and the other nameless crimes which Slavery is the parent of?

The inevitable answer—that the country is young—is the argument of idiots. "Its civilization is as old as that of Europe," and in material development you have even, in many things, outstripped the mother-country. Why not in good government? Because your national affairs are abandoned to men not only *incompetent* but too often illiterate, vulgar, corrupt and *blood-stained.* We have no Brookes and Herberts, in Parliament; nor do Shannons, Archisons, Donelsons, Joneses, no, nor Pierces and Cushings, hold Englishmen's lives in their hands.

Englishmen may be mortified by their failure in the Crimea, but they are not *disgraced.* A people is disgraced by atrocities like those in Kansas, the Senate Chamber, and WILLARD's breakfast room—especially when the perpetrators of them receive ovations instead of punishment. It is disgraced by the triumph of Slavery over Freedom. If the English aristocracy are degenerate, what shall be said of the sons and grandsons of the men who won your independence—men whom England herself honors, although they wrested an Empire from her? Degenerate as the English aristocracy may be, they have not fallen so low as to buy canes and cowhides to be used by a brutal coward on the persons of their legislators, in order to control end overawe debate. This is what your Southern Democrats—the children of the men of '76—have done.

With a free Constitution, and the ballot-box to guard it, *remember* that you have no excuse for all this. You are not hampered by proscription, hereditary right, and so forth. Your Government emanates directly from the people, and if it is corrupt and tyrannical, what must be the character of its constituents? But, thank God, it is none of my business.

BRITISH YEOMAN,
(who is going *back.*)

LITERARY ITEMS.

The London Publishers' Circular has the following comments in regard to cheap volumes: "To create a desire for traveling, and to minister to the desire when created, appears to be one of the chief aims of publishers at present; thus, for the latter purpose, we have increased activity in the publication of handbooks and guides, whether in the form of entirely new works, or of new and corrected editions; and for the former, a greater proportion of works of travel than books in any other branch of literature; while the purveyors of railway reading are pouring forth cheap volumes to an almost unprecedented extent—a result, in great part, of the late sale and dispersion of the copyright of the standard novels."

The London list of books is short. Messrs. LONGMANE are about to publish the seventh and concluding volume of *Montgomery's Memoirs; A Life of Michael Angelo*, by Dr. JOHN S. HARFORD, 2 vols. 8vo., with an accompanying volume of illustrations in folio; *Maunder's Treasury of Physical, Historical, Descriptive and Political Geography*, by HUGHES; a work on the Religious and Scholastic Learning of the Jews, by J. W. ETHERIDGE, M. A., in post 8vo., to be called *Jerusalem and Tiberias, Sora and Cordova.*

Messrs. BLACKWOOD have published a new edition of *Johnston's Folio Physical Atlas*, and announce for immediate publication Professor AYTOUN's new poem, which is to be called *Bothwell.*

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the hands of its new proprietors, commences with an Autobiography, giving its early history.

Bentley's Miscellany boasts a new romance by HARRISON AINSWORTH, called "The Spendthrift."

Hogg's Instructor has merged into a magazine, with the name of *The Titan.*

ANOTHER BOSTON MERCHANT GONE.—We regret to announce this morning the decease of ISAAC WINSLOW, Esq., which took place at his residence in Roxbury, on Sunday last, at the age of 82 years. Mr. WINSLOW was a gentleman of the old school, in every sense of the word. He was a descendant from the Puritan WINSLOWS, and was born in Boston. At an early age he took part in the affairs of the town, and he filled with signal ability and fidelity many offices of trust and responsibility. For more than half a century he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and his name will stand on the pages of future history by the side of the noblest of Boston merchants. We have had business relations with the deceased during the past ten or twelve years, and desire to offer our humble testimony to his integrity, honorable dealings, and a strict observance of all those characteristics which ennobles the name of an honorable citizen and distinguished merchant.—*Boston Bee, 30th.*

Arrival of the United States Transport Steamer Fashion.

The United States Transport steamer *Fashion*, JAMES M. C. BAKER, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday from Tampa Bay, Fla., *via* Charleston, 31st ult., with the sick and disabled soldiers from the different military posts in Florida, in charge of Lieutenant HARTSUFF, Surgeon, and W. F. EDGAR, Medical Officer. The *F.* did not touch at Key West, as it was reported sickly, and was quarantined at Charleston, where she only got water and coal. The sick are to be landed at Fort Columbus. The *F.* left here in October, 1842, and has ever since been plying in the Gulf of Mexico, and has run during the time 511,000 miles, or twenty-four times the circumference of the globe.

News from Curacoa.

By the arrival of the bark *Venus*, Captain ATKINSON, we have received advices from Curacoa to July 19.

The port was healthy, and weather favorable for making salt. Prices ranging from 60 to 70 cents per harrel. The market was glutted with American produce.

The Cholera was spreading in the provinces of Coro, Venezuela, and along the sea coast. Affairs in Venezuela are perfectly quiet.

Judge Terry, of California.

The following biographical sketch of Judge TERRY, who has been rendered notorious by the Vigilance Committe of San Francisco, we extract from the Louisville *Courier:*

"Judge TERRY, of the Supreme Court of California, whose arrest in San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee has caused so much excitement, is a native of this State, having been born in Christian County on the 8th of March, 1823. When he was quite young the family removed to the State of Mississippi, and a few years afterwards to the then Republic of Texas. He did not enjoy the benefit of a good early education, though later he improved the opportunities afforded him of instruction and information, especially in his profession.

He was left an orphan at a tender age, and, in conjunction with a brother two or three years older, took the control and management of a moderate patrimony. Texas was, at this time, engaged in hostilities with Mexico; and young TERRY, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, actively engaged on behalf of his countrymen, wherever his services were required, in the partisan conflicts waged on or near the frontier. After the annexation of Texas to the United States he was appointed collector of the port of Camargo, which post he resigned after the battle of Palo Alto, and enlisted, as many of the first men in the country did, as a private in Colonel JACK HAYS' regiment. He continued in the service until honorably discharged, performing with fidelity and credit the duties of a soldier. He particularly distinguished himself at the storming of Monterey, being among the foremost in the brilliant attack made upon the Bishop's Palace and Independence Hill. After peace was declared, he read law, obtained license, and commenced the practice of his profession in Houston. In April, 1849, a company of one hundred and twenty men was formed, to go to California by way of the plains. He was unanimously elected Captain of this band. When he arrived in California, Capt. TERRY went to work as a miner near Jamestown. He pursued mining with some success for several months. He then removed to Stockton and entered upon the practice of the law. He remained there, prosecuting his profession with zeal, industry and success, until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court, upon which he took his seat last January."

Compulsory Prepayment of Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

From the National Intelligencer.

We are pleased to see that the Senate has passed a bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of all *transient* printed matter. This, we have no doubt, is a measure necessary to protect the Post-Office Department against abuse, especially as we are assured that enormous quantities of private business circulars are put into the mails unpaid, on which scarcely any postage is collected. The Senate bill does not propose any change of the existing law with regard to publications sent to regular subscribers, but only to make the prepayment of the rates compulsory, which the existing law prescribes for transient printed matter when prepaid. In other words, it proposes in effect simply to strike out of the present law the double or unpaid rates on transient matter.

Of course there can be no difficulty in distinguishing *transient* from *regular* printed matter, as the law will continue in force which requires publishers to note on the wrappers "the number of papers which are inclosed for subscribers, and the number for printers," or to furnish the postmaster, quarterly, "a certified statement of the number of papers sent in the mail chargeable with postage."

But, as above remarked, about the only transient matter not now prepaid consists of private circulars. Transient newspapers, magazines, books, &c., we understand, are now generally prepaid.

Sentence of a Court-Martial Declared Void.

The following General Orders have just been published by the War Department:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1856.

The following remarks in relation to the proceedings on a general court-martial, convened at Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 27, of June 8, 1856, from the headquarters of the Sioux Expedition, and before which First Lieutenant CALEB SMITH, of the second regiment of Infantry, was arraigned and tried, have been received from the War Department, and are published to the army:

First Lieutenant CALEB SMITH, of the second regiment of Infantry, has been tried by a general court-martial, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The court has returned with a special finding upon the specification, the following finding upon the charge: "Not guilty of the charge, but guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

There is no such offence known to the Articles of War, as conduct unbecoming an officer. The unbecoming conduct of a commissioned officer, of which the law takes notice, and authorizes a court-martial to take cognizance, is, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." There is no minor indecorum, no unbecoming conduct not unbecoming an officer and a gentleman that the law submits to the jurisdiction of a court-martial, and the court, in pronouncing the conduct of Lieutenant SMITH, "not unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," have acquitted him of the legal charge before them. At the same time they give judgment against him under the 99th Article of War. He was not charged with any offence under that article. If charges are so drawn as to bring them expressly and exclusively under pertinent articles of war, a court-martial cannot convict under other articles.

The sentence of the court martial in this case is, therefore, void.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Murder in Kansas.

The Westport correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing on the 26th of July, relates the following:

On the 24th inst., a Mr. WILSON, and daughter, of North Carolina, traveling in the stage, having been on a visit to Lecompton, and were passing through Lawrence, had an altercation with a man by the name of CHAPMAN, a citizen of that place, about the hire of a buggy, and while in the act of stepping into the stage was struck by CHAPMAN with a heavy club, which felled him to the ground. A physician was called in, who made light of the wound, said he would soon recover, and recommended the passengers to put him in the stage. They did so, and he died half an hour after his arrival at the Harris House, in this place. His amiable daughter is in great distress, far from home, and among strangers, but with plenty of friends.

Mr. WILSON was buried by the Odd Fellows, and the citizens generally attended his burial.

A party started from this place last night to arrest CHAPMAN. They succeeded, and he is now at Lecompton in the hands of the authorities, who, no doubt, will take good care of him.

$150,000 Worth of Property Destroyed by Conflagration Yesterday.

From the Albany Evening Journal, 2.

This morning about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the lumber yard of Messrs. SMITH & CRAIG, corner of Hamilton and Lumber streets, above the Hudson river railroad depot, and in full blaze, rendering it impossible to save anything. The fire originated in the carriage factory of Messrs. SMITH & CRAIG, adjoining the lumber yard, and was communicated to the lumber, which, being very dry, and exposed to the extreme heat of the weather, the fire spread rapidly.

Before the firemen were ready for work, the carriage factory of Messrs. SMITH & CRAIG, adjoining the lumber yard, had taken fire, and was soon enveloped in flames.

Two buildings on the opposite side of the street, one owned by the widow HOLLAND, and occupied in part as a printing office for her paper, the *Troy Daily Advocate*, and the other owned and occupied by Capt. PERRIGO, as a residence, also took fire, and were soon wrapped in flames.

An alarm was sounded in East Troy, and the citizens having a clear view of the ascending flames which shot up from the burning piles of lumber and buildings, saw at once that their neighbors were in great distress and needed their assistance. The whole fire department responded with an alacrity which was highly creditable.

Notwithstanding the whole fire department of East and West Troy were laboriously at work endeavoring to check the progress of the fire, it continued to spread, and running along the east side of the canal communicated with the outhouses of the buildings fronting on Rochester-street, and thence to the buildings themselves. It also crossed the canal to the west side, and communicated with the lumber on that side belonging to Messrs. SMITH & CRAIG.

About 4 o'clock, a second alarm was sounded here, and the firemen turning out, they were informed where the fire was, its extent, and the want of their assistance. They were all for starting up, but the Chief Engineer directed a portion of the Companies to remain at home. A special train of cars on the Northern Railroad took up Engine Company No. 4, with their machine; and Company No. 11, with their machine, and Hose Company No. 2, with their carriage, ran up on the road. Delegations from Tivoli Hose, and Hose Companies Nos. 4 and 7, together with Chief-Engineer DEFREMAND and Assistant-Engineer KENNEDY, went up also.

On their arrival they found the village in flames. All the lumber in the yard of Messrs. SMITH & CRAIG had been consumed, and that of Messrs. LANE & HART was burning fiercely. Several dwellings on Rochester-street were also in flames, and some of them entirely burnt out, leaving nothing but the walls standing.

The firemen were working manfully, though the heat was intense. Streams of water were pouring upon the flames in every direction, but they appeared to produce but very little effect on the fire which went on consuming pile after pile of well-dried lumber. It was a fearful sight to see those huge piles of lumber burning and blazing in the manner they did, and the residents of the place considered all their property doomed to destruction.

Adjoining the carriage-shop was a dwelling occupied by Mr. LAMEY. This was also consumed, and the flames checked in that direction, thus saving the West Troy Bank building, which adjoins it. In the rear of the carriage-shop was a livery stable, occupied by PATRICK KELLY. This was consumed, as also a very large blacksmith shop, unoccupied.

The iron bridge crossing the canal, at Canal street, was saved from destruction by great exertions. All the upper wooden frame-work was burnt off.

A party of Tivoli Hose Company, accompanied by a member of No. 8 of this city, (Mr. SHAW) passing Mrs. HOLLAND's building, which had been completely burnt out, found the fire rekindling inside. They immediately set at work on a machine which had been left standing there, and put the fire out, thus, perhaps, stopping the fire from taking a new start in another direction.

SUMMARY OF LOSSES.

The following is a summary of the losses as far as we were able to ascertain them: SMITH & CRAIG, lumber dealers, east side canal, $12,000; LANE & HART, east side canal, $50,000; SMITH & CRAIG, west side canal, $8,000; various others, in small piles, $5,000; F. LAMEY, materials and stock unknown. The building, as also that occupied by M. L., was owned by Mr. WINWALL. Value unknown. Mrs. HOLLAND's building and printing office, $3,500. JOHN PERRIGO, dwelling, $1,000.

On Rochester-street there were five brick dwellings destroyed, leaving nothing but parts of the walls. They were owned and occupied by the following named individuals: Wm. Clemeshire, Andrew Hitchcock, Wm. Crowner, A. C. Condy, James D. Lobdell.

We could not learn the estimated value put upon these buildings, but suppose they are worth from $2,000 to $3,000 each.

At 10½ o'clock this morning, when we left, the fire was burning very fiercely among the lumber of LANE & HART. It had progressed to the dividing line between the yards of L. H. and DEAN & GILCHRIST, and threatened to enter upon the piles of the latter gentlemen; the firemen, however, were working assiduously to stay the progress of the flames, and the wind favored their efforts.

The hospitality of the citizens was unbounded. Scarcely a house in the village had its doors closed against the entrance of any who desired anything, and refreshments were spread out bountifully for them to partake of. The various companies were breakfasted by different individuals, and then returned again to their work.

This is considered the largest fire that ever occurred in the village, and, sad to say, it was caused by that worst of all fiends in human shape, the incendiary. Whoever the wretch was, we are sure he never can look upon the devastation he has caused without shuddering at its extent, and at the responsibility he has laid upon his soul.

Great Flood in Florida.

The Tampa *Peninsular* of the 19th gives the following account of

[illegible] Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONG BRANCH, July, 1856.

[illegible] ill-luck upon the Banks, at [illegible] The water as might be worth a [illegible] the Mississippi Valley. But the business of [illegible] we shall but poorly keep [illegible] if we cannot exhibit when we return something of the products, not of our own "hook and line," but hook, line and sinker. Already we have wasted some of the time that the [illegible] fishermen have begun to improve, for there is a suspicious flapping and floundering in the bottom of the boat, and a saturnine looking seaman, with dorsal fins that suggest great care in cleaning, is rousing his last noise in the world. A sea lass—good luck for the day, for they are much more valuable than their commoner companions—the porgy—and our fishermen have a sallorly bellef in the [illegible] of "first fish."

Anchor-lines are over the side, and with sinkers of gold weight go plunging towards the rocks fifty or a hundred feet below. The curling ripple of the waves keeps a tremor against the line that thrills your fingers to the arms; and never did the belle of our last Saratoga season waltz with more fluttering at the heart for her first call to the floor at the United States or old Congress Hall, than we for the first symptom of piscatorial hanger below. It comes! a jarring sensation, an unmistakable nibble, and we pull. We have him—and feel that he is a five-pounder at least. No!—that pull was too sharp and eager, and the hook had not been swallowed. We feel some sensation of disappointment, for [illegible] the fishermen have half a dozen fine fellows making music together inside the boat.

There is one of the bronzed old fishermen, who has known this trade, man and boy, for forty years, vouchsafes us a word of advice.

(I must indulge in another parenthesis, to remark, for the benefit of neophytes who may visit the fishing grounds, and have any puzzle about names, that nearly all the fishermen are either "Cooks," "Tabers," "Wests," or "Woolleys," and that if we happen to call one of them by one of the four, and he does not answer to it, it is only necessary to go over the other three, to be sure of striking the right one. The county is notorious for clannish neighborhoods.

But to return to our fisherman and his advice. "You see, Mister," he says, "you are kind o' nervous yet, and pull with too much eager." (I did not mean to write *eagerness*, as you snppose: also, there has a dialect as well as down-east and the Mississippi.) "You've got to larn to do that ere thing just right. See here, so!" and he handles the slim cord with a sportsmanlike ease and grace that would drive the fastest Avenue man, with his ribbons, into despair. "You must kind o' keep the fish, so," resting the line on the right forefinger, and giving a free and easy motion of an inch or two, so as lightly to agitate the soft-crab or shrimp below, "and when you have a nibble, let your line slack jeast (diminutive and reinforcement of "just," as "taut" is of "tight") a little, so as he can take it an inch or so more'n he calculates, and haul him in quick, hnt steddy," (Jersey for steady.)

Of course we profit by the instruction, for it is remarkable how your most self-important bean on Broadway, or your greatest bull on Wall-street, sinks into insignificance and admits his verdancy, whenever he is taken out of his latitude; and we profit thereby. Very soon—if the day be not one under an uncommon fatality—we have the silver-sided porgy and the dark bass, and the still darker black-fish, coming in pleasantly over the side, with but few failures. It is not long before we recognize the bite, before the fish sees the top of the water. The porgy gives up with little play, (as he should do in consequence of his smaller valne,) the black-fish gives more, but is moderately tractable. The sea-bass, however, develops an amount of indignation at the swindle we have practiced upon him (obtaining goods under false pretences, if we get him) which gives us something to think about, and makes the line cut our unused fingers a little, if he happens to be of the proper dimensions. And then the blue-fish comes with his fierce struggles, and directly the striped bass (though but occasionally) with the ferocious play of a sub-marine tiger, and great danger to our lines.

Then we have something on the way upward the astonishes all calculation. The line goes swaying on the side of the boat for a foot or two; it is alternately very tight and very loose; it starts off directly for the coast of France, (which we suppose to be precisely opposite, if we could only see it,) and then it makes a bolt in shore. We are a little puzzled, but the fishermen laugh. At length, with something of the ease of pulling a board towards us by a string tied in the middle of the flat side, the prize comes up, and the wonder is solved. The erratic excursionist is a sting-ray, better known in this latitude as a "stingaree" or "skait." He is flat as a common flounder, perhaps a foot or eighteen inches across, and two feet long, with a most villainous poisoned spear of six inches underlying the tail for at least, at about nine inches from the body. Carefully prepared to credit the fisherman for [illegible] that a wound from the weapon is equally [illegible] and dangerous; and as we dare not put him in nor put an arm overboard, the [illegible] problem, by whipping out his jack-knife, [illegible] drawing up the exait to the side of the boat, cutting out the side of the mouth, letting the [illegible] fish overboard, where it sinks.

Occasionally the variety is increased by the addition to our stores of a juvenile man-eater shark in a fair way of development, judging by the ferocity of his bite. He, like the skait, is summarily dismissed, as are also a few round, blotted and [illegible] hybrids of eight or ten inches long, [illegible] designate as "toad-fish," [illegible] through the head with a jack-knife, [illegible] satisfaction.

We have [illegible] the capital luck we have had in [illegible] have not, but attended to their business like men upon whom devolved the supplying of a general fish appetite,) by watching the [illegible] white sails of the coasting schooners that creep by inside of us; occasionally a ship speeding away seaward, or coming nearer and nearer, with a suggestion of more blue shirts in the shrouds to-night; a steamer rushing along with an air of disregard independence, the white foam flying from behind from her wheels, and the black smoke streaming away to leeward from her pipes; two Hudson excursion steamboats come out with parties under the delusion of fishing, trying half-a-dozen places, in an utter oblivion of how the noise on board [illegible] brass bands, brass drums and noisy revelling would scare away any shoal of fish that had not [illegible] fled to Pandemonium; and finally, having [illegible] and being a little *blasé*, launched [illegible] and the contents of the water [illegible].

And then as the breeze comes in a little before [illegible] the waves seaward begin to curl before the lines are drawn in, a moment sets us [illegible] and we glide away for the beach. Twenty minutes or half an hour, and we are at the edge of the breakers. Magically as it was spread the little sail is taken in, and the rowers [illegible] oars in hand, for the landing.

Half-a-dozen [illegible] of rash calculations, in going where we should certainly expect to be swamped in making the beach—a thing really much more dangerous than going off, and that, with surf coming in heavier with the east wind, only needs a tripping oar or an unsteady eye to make [illegible] But warily and steadily the oarsmen keep the little boat pointed true to land, and then [illegible] their dangerous business, as we have [illegible] We are coming in on the very top of a huge [illegible] and the sensation is very like that one [illegible] is supposed to feel just before he takes [illegible] the brink of a cataract. We thought to [illegible] backwards, coming off; we are [illegible] now that in a moment our boat will glide down head foremost from the crest, and be bottom upwards. But she does not overlap, but keeps a little behind it, and the surge rolls up the beach ahead of us. For an instant the oarsmen [illegible] while the [illegible] is rolling in, and amidst [illegible] we [illegible] on. This is the [illegible] shoot [illegible] and we are [illegible], if not drowned. There are a few seconds of comparative calm before the great wave behind reaches us, and after the other has spent itself; and in that instant before it has rolled back, a few vigorous strokes sends the boat high up on the beach, the bow oarsman is overboard on the sand, hold of the bow;—and when the great wave breaks, we may stand beside our boat dry-footed.

A crowd of boarders from the houses have gathered to see the landing, and we are a little heroic to the majority, who would like to go off, but do not quite care to risk it. By the little wooden building are a group of fish-factors and carters, with the weigh-master, WOOLLEY, whom we saw a year and a-half ago doing so nobly his melancholy duty as Coroner of the county, taking cars of the ghastly dead of the *New Era*;—and WEST, who does with one arm and leg more than most men with two, and his unerring slate of accounts. Along the bank are a row of white-topped wagons, waiting for their fares for the country market.

We shall now find the use of the immense tubs we saw in the morning. Each is half full of water, with several hnndred ponnds of ice—the most gigantic attempt at ice-water we have ever seen, and decidedly cool, (as a careless fellow fonnd, the other day, when he tumbled into one, going entirely under, and coming out in a chill that lasted a day or two.) Into these the baskets of fish fnnm the boats are thrown, after being weighed, and allowed to remain nntil thoronghly chilled, when they are stowed away by the carters, amid a wilderness of ice, in the wagons, for country sale, or in huge boxes of ice, for the New-York and Philadelphia markets.

But the wagons have not taken all. Besides the innnmerable baskets-full carried away by the neighboring residents for family consumption, we have seen an immense hamper of the largest and finest making way suspiciously towards our boarding-houses. The sandwich is nearly forgotten; the sea air has given us an appetite worthy of an Arctic expedition; and when our private snccesses are duly under ice and orders for favored friends in the City, we go houseward, with the calm consciouness of men who have done a good action, and prepared to eat fish with a relish which can only be acquired by catching them.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Gen. Harney's Soldiers Deserting—His removal from the frontier—Danger apprehended from the Indians—General news of the Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, July 20, 1856.

During the past few months there have been many desertions from Gen. HARNEY'S command; so I am informed from a reliable source. Some time since five or six soldiers who, I understood, had been dispatched by the General after a fugitive servant, reached the lower part of the Elk Horn country and then deserted. Shortly after several more vamosed. What is the cause of this desertion I am nnable to learn. One thing is certain—that a soldier or officer under command of Gen. HARNEY need not expect an easy life of it. I presume there is not in the army a more energetic and perhaps at the same time a rougher officer than the General. A better frontier soldier cannot be found. The hardiest soldier in the ranks is not equal in severe service to the General.

But it appears to me ill-advised that he has been removed from hence. He is so well known amongst the warlike tribes, and at the same time so generally feared and held in awe that so long as he remained in command the settlers away on our confines apprehended no trouble. The pioneer squatter, located many miles from any neighbor or settlement, as he gathered his family around him at the close of the day, assured them that so long as HARNEY held command of the United States forces on the frontier they might feel safe from any trouble from their Indian neighbors. But he has been ordered away. Gronps of knowing ones gather in little frontier villages and now apprehend danger from the savages. Indian traders, still more knowing and better skilled in Indian life, apprehend danger. The Indians know as soon as HARNEY leaves the frontier. They have been held in awe by his presence, and many of their warriors have gone to the spirit land by his orders. Revenge is a strong ingredient in their composition. The white man's blood must answer for that of their red brother. It is true that forces, under perhaps a skillful officer, will be stationed on the frontier, but the Indians know and fear now only Gen. HARNEY—the Mad Bear. A new officer cannot take HARNEY'S laurels. He must win them for himself and perchance on fields of blood and carnage. The whites it is true have been furnished—at least those who organize in Military Companies—with a poor, miserable apology of a shooting-iron called the changed musket—of no more use to them in actual service than so many sharpened clubs of wood. Why cannot Uncle Sam furnish the frontier boys with the new rifle and sabre bayonet? They are absolutely needed. It is a miserable policy to send out for Indian service old altered muskets of no utility whatever, and keep those really intended for the frontier in garrison service. The First Company of Nebraska Volunteers—or *Fontenelle Rangers*—those who were under arms so long last Summer here, have petitioned the War Department for the new rifle and sabre bayonet. They need them, situated as they are immediately on the frontier and liable any moment to be attacked from hostile bands. I have thought of late that there is really danger to be apprehended from the warlike bands of Sioux and their allies.

I have just learned that a large quantity of the lands of the Territory will be in market late this Fall. If only the settled and claimed portions thereof, I think it will be a good thing for the Territory—if all of the survey, the advantage to speculators will become a disadvantage to the present settlers. In regard to the Free Land question I must give the TIMES credit for speaking the sentiments of many, very many of even those here on the frontier and more directly interested therein. It advances the true policy. If the Free Land bill is to pass Congress, it should pass and take effect immediately, or not at all. Indeed it ought to have passed long ere this, if the actual settler is to be rewarded—and certainly he is the one intended.

The country is settling up very fast. Very many come hither from Kansas to avoid the contention which exists there. Even here the feeling of sympathy on both sides prevails to quite an extent.

I understand the bill to pay the soldiers who served in the frontier troubles of Nebraska could not be acted upon by the Committee on Territories, in Congress, owing to a lack of proof or papers of such service. This must be the fault of our inbecile Governor to furnish the necessary documents. The boys *did* the service and *deserve* immediate pay therefor.

Property is advancing in value all over the Territory. I am of the impression that property here, however, will shortly reach the *stand-still* point.

J. W. P.

DREADFUL DEATH FROM A RATTLESNAKE BITE.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, Mrs. BLAKESLY, wife of GEORGE BLAKESLY, residing about two miles from this village, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and after suffering untold pain from the effects of the bite, died on the following day. The particulars of this melancholy death are as follows: On the day above mentioned, Mrs. B., with her little son, went into the woods, about a mile distant from her dwelling, for the purpose of gathering whortleberries, and while so engaged was bitten on or near the ancle. She repaired at once to the house, where remedies were applied, and physicians sent for immediately. Drs. DOLSON and MAY, of this village, repaired to her home upon the instant, and gave all the skill in their power to arrest the effects of the venom. Every effort was used by them to save the unfortunate woman, but the reptile's venomous sting and effects could not be counteracted. The poison had diffused itself through the veins; swelling and inflammation ensued, and the patient died, after twenty-four hours of dreadful suffering.

Bath (N. Y.) Advocate.

FAMOUS DUELS.

Henry Clay and John Randolph.

The subject of fighting at this time being one of the current topics of conversation, it will not be inappropriate to publish the particulars of some of the more celebrated affairs of the kind that have occurred in this country. The following account of the meeting between HENRY CLAY and JOHN RANDOLPH is taken from *Sabine's Notes on Duels and Dueling*:

"HENRY CLAY fought two duels. He was the challenger in both. The first, in 1808, with HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a fellow-member of the Legislature of Kentucky. Mr. MARSHALL was a gentleman of talents, of high standing, and a Federalist of great influence. He was the constant antagonist of Mr. CLAY in debate, and finally indulged in personal remarks so dennnciatory and severe, as to draw a message. They met. They exchanged two or three shots, and retired from the field, each slightly wounded.

The second, in 1826, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, near Washington, with JOHN RANDOLPH. Mr. CLAY at this time was Secretary of State, Mr. RANDOLPH a Senator in Congress. This dual, like that in 1808, was political. The particular cause will appear in the extract from Mr. BENTON'S *Thirty Years in the Senate*, appended to this notice.

Never, in my judgment, has the utter, unconditional absurdity and folly of dueling been so perfectly demonstrated as in the case before us. These two great men—unlike as they were—loved one another, even in the hour of meeting in mortal combat. But in the sudden fusion of political parties, and in events which followed, they had become alienated, and nothing but the magic influence of pistols—strangely enough—could induce them to confess their love, either to themselves or to the world.

They can never disappear in American history. Their names will stand indissolubly upon its pages. The SCOTT or the COOPER of a future age, when the duello, as an existing code for the adjustment of personal differences, shall have passed forever away, will seize upon the circumstances which preceded, which attended, and which concluded the duel between them, as the groundwork of a thrilling story, descriptive of the barbarity of the age in which they lived. The writer of fiction will relate that CLAY and RANDOLPH prepared to meet, and met, in deadly strife, their hearts gushing—bursting, even—with tenderest solicitude, each for the other's safety; that the Virginian, when told of the sleeping child, and of the unconscious tranquility of the wife of his adversary, rejoined, in tones as sweet as woman's own, '*I shall do nothing on the morrow to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother.*' Stranger still, he will relate that, on the ground, the same voice was heard to breathe, in gentlest accent, '*I would not have seen Mr. Clay fall mortally, or even doubtfully wounded, for all the land that is watered by the King of Floods and all its tributary streams.*' And so, too, he will write down for wondering readers, that the lofty son of Kentucky, the moment he had discharged his weapon, approached his antagonist, and uttered, '*I trust in God, my dear Sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds.*' Then will come the explanation, in which it will appear that the public sentiment of the time imperiously demanded this scene, in order that these eminent men might continue to receive the courtesies of their compeers.

Some of the great actors in the political strifes which caused this combat lived on in hostile word and act, and were never reconciled.

It is gratifying to know that perfect amity existed between Mr. CLAY and the Virginia Senator ever after their hostile meeting. When Mr. RANDOLPH returned from Russia he was broken in health and spirit. Indeed, he was dying. But he would visit the Senate Chamber, and seat himself near Mr. CLAY, to grasp his hand, to 'hear his voice again.'

I now insert an account of the duel, from the pen of General JAMES HAMILTON, of South Carolina, who was an eye-witness.

'The night before,' says this distinguished gentleman, 'Mr. RANDOLPH sent for me. I found him calm, but in a singularly kind and confiding mood. He told me that he had something on his mind to tell me. He then remarked: 'HAMILTON, I have determined to receive, without returning, CLAY'S fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head; I will not make his wife a widow, nor his children orphans. Their tears would be shed over his grave; but when the sod of Virginia rests on my bosom, there is not one in this wide world, not one individual, to pay this tribute upon mine.' His eyes filled, and, resting his head upon his hand, we remained some minutes silent. I replied: 'My dear friend, (for ours was a sort of posthumous friendship, bequeathed by our mothers,) I deeply regret that you have mentioned the subject to me; for you call upon me to go to the field and see you shot down, or to assume the responsibility, in regard to your own life, in sustaining your determination to throw it away. But on this subject a man's own conscience and his own bosom are his best monitors. I will not advise, but, under the enormous and unprovoked personal insult you have offered Mr. CLAY, I cannot dissuade. I feel bound, however, to communicate to Colonel TATNALL your decision.'

He begged me not to do so, and said he was very much afraid that TATNALL would take the rude, and refuse to go out with him. I, however, sought Colonel TATNALL, and we repaired about midnight to Mr. RANDOLPH'S lodgings, whom we found reading MILTON'S great poem. For some moments he did not permit us to say one word in relation to the approaching duel; and he at once commenced one of those delightful criticisms on a passage of this poet, in which he was won't so enthusiastically to indulge. After a pause, Colonel TATNALL remarked, 'Mr. RANDOLPH, I am told you have determined not to return Mr. CLAY'S fire; I must say to you, my dear Sir, if I am only to go out to see you shot down, you must find some other friend.' Mr. RANDOLPH remarked, that it was his determination. After much conversation on the subject, I induced Colonel TATNALL to allow Mr. RANDOLPH to take his own course, as his withdrawal as one of his friends might lead to very injurious misconstructions. At length, Mr. RANDOLPH, smiling, said, 'Well, TATNALL, I promise you one thing, if I see the devil in CLAY'S eye, and that, with malice prepense, he means to take my life, I may change my mind,'—a remark I knew he made merely to propitiate the anxieties of his friend.

Mr. CLAY and himself met at 4 o'clock the succeeding evening, on the banks of the Potomac. But he saw no 'devil in CLAY'S eye,' but a man fearless, and expressing the mingled sensibility and firmness which belonged to the occasion.

I shall never forget this scene as long as I live. It has been my misfortune to witness several duels, but I never saw one, at least in its sequel, so deeply affecting. The sun was just setting behind the blue hills of RANDOLPH'S own Virginia. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country in its prodigality had produced, about to meet in mortal combat. Whilst TATNALL was loading RANDOLPH'S pistol, I approached my friend, I believed for the last time. I took his hand; there was not in its touch the quivering of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, 'CLAY is calm, but not vindictive;—I hold my purpose, HAMILTON, in any event; remember this.'

On handing him his pistol, Colonel TATNALL sprung the hair-trigger. Mr. RANDOLPH said, 'TATNALL, although I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with either pistol or gun, yet I never fire with a hair-trigger; besides, I have a thick buckskin glove on, which will destroy the delicacy of my touch, and the trigger may fly before I know where I am.' But from his great solicitude for his friend, TATNALL insisted upon hairing the trigger. On taking their position, the fact turned out as Mr. RANDOLPH anticipated, his pistol went off before the word, with the muzzle down.

The moment this event took place, General JESUP, Mr. CLAY'S friend, called out that he would instantly leave the ground with his friend, if that occurred again. Mr. CLAY at once exclaimed, that it was an accident, and begged that the gentleman might be allowed to go on. On the word being given, Mr. CLAY fired without effect, Mr. RANDOLPH discharging his pistol in the air.

The moment Mr. CLAY saw that Mr. RANDOLPH had thrown away his fire, with a gush of insensibility, he instantly approached Mr. RANDOLPH, and said, with an emotion I never can forget, 'I trust in God, my dear Sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds."

The relation of Hon. THOMAS HART BENTON, who was also an eye-witness, and anxiously interested for both parties, follows. It is minute, and in the highest degree interesting. No reader of this work will regret, I feel sure, that, abandoning several attempts to abridge it, I retain it entire.

"It was Saturday, the first day of April, towards noon, the Senate not being that day in session, that Mr. RANDOLPH came to my room at Brown's Hotel, and (without explaining the reason of the question) asked me if I was the blood relation of CLAY? I answered that I was, and he immediately replied that that put an end to a request that he had wished to make of me, and then went on to tell me that he had just received a challenge from Mr. CLAY,—had accepted it,—was ready to go out,—and would apply to Colonel TATNALL to be his second. Before leaving, he told me he would make my bosom the depository of a secret which he should commit to no other person: It was that he did not intend to fire at Mr. CLAY. He told it to me because he wanted a witness of his intention, and did not mean to tell it to his second, or anybody else; and enjoined inviolable secrecy until the duel was over. This was the first notice I had of the affair. The circumstances of the delivery of the challenge I had from General JESUP, Mr. CLAY'S second, and they were so perfectly characteristic of Mr. RANDOLPH, that I give them in detail, and in the General's own words.

'I was unable to see Mr. RANDOLPH until the morning of the 1st of April, when I called on him for the purpose of delivering the note. Previous to presenting it, however, I thought it proper to ascertain from Mr. RANDOLPH himself, whether the information which Mr. CLAY had received, that he considered himself personally accountable for the attack on him, was correct. I accordingly informed Mr. RANDOLPH that I was the bearer of a message from Mr. CLAY, in consequence of attack which he had made upon his private as well as public character, in the Senate; that I was aware no one had a right to question him ont of the Senate for anything said in debate, unless he chose voluntarily to waive his privileges as a member of that body. Mr. RANDOLPH replied, that the Constitution did protect him, but he would never shield himself under such a subterfuge as the pleading of his privilege as a Senator from Virginia; that he did hold himself accountable to Mr. CLAY; hnt he said that gentleman had first two pledges to redeem,—one, that he had bound himself to fight any member of the House of Representatives who should acknowledge himself the author of a certain publication in a Philadelphia paper; and the other, that he stood pledged to establish certain facts in regard to a great man, whom he would not name; hut, he added, he could receive no verbal message from Mr. CLAY,—that any message from him must be in writing. I then presented the note, and remarked that I knew nothing of Mr. CLAY'S pledges; but that if they existed as he (Mr. RANDOLPH) understood them, and was aware of them when he made the attack complained of, he could not avail himself of them,—that by making the attack, I thought he had waived them himself. He said he had not the remotest intention of taking advantage of the pledges referred to—that he had mentioned them merely to remind me that he was waiving his privilege, not only as a Senator from Virginia, but as a private gentleman,—that he was ready to respond to Mr. CLAY, and would be obliged to me if I would bear his note in reply,—and that he would, in the course of the day, look ont for a friend. I declined being the bearer of his note, but informed him my only reason for declining was, that I thought he owed to himself to consult his friends before taking so important a step. He seized my hand, saying, 'You are right, Sir. I thank you for the suggestion; hnt, as you do not take my note, you must not be impatient if you should not hear from me to day. I now think of only two friends, and there are circumstances connected with one of them which may deprive me of his services, and the other is in bad health,—he was was sick yesterday, and may not be out to day.

'I assured him that any reasonable time which he might find necessary to take, would be satisfactory. I took leave of him; and it is due to his memory to say, that his bearing was, throughout the interview, that of a high-toned, chivalrous gentlemnn of the old school.'

These were the circumstancee of the delivery of the challenge, and the only thing necessary to give them their full character is to recollect that, with this prompt acceptance and positive refusal to explain, and this extra cut about the two pledges, there was a perfect determination not to fire at Mr. CLAY That determination rested on two grounds: first, an entire unwillingness to hnrt Mr. CLAY; and, next, a conviction that to return the fire would be to answer, and would be an implied acknowledgment of Mr. CLAY'S right to make him answer. This he would not do, either by implication or in words. He denied the right of any person to question him ont of the Senate for words spoken within it. He took a distinction between man and Senator. As Senator he had a constitutional immunity, given for a wise purpose, and which he would neither surrender nor compromise; as individual he was ready to give satisfaction for what was deemed an injury. He would receive, hut not return, a fire. It was as much as to say, Mr. CLAY may fire at me for what has offended him; I will not, by returning the fire, admit his right to do so. This was a subtile distinction, and that in a case of life and death, and not very clear to the common intellect; but to Mr. RANDOLPH both clear and convincing. His allusion to the 'two pledges unredeemed,' which he might have plead in bar to Mr. CLAY'S challenge, and would not, was another sarcastic cut at Mr. ADAMS and Mr. CLAY, while rendering satisfaction for cuts already given. The 'member of the House' was Mr. GEORGE KREMER, of Pennsylvania, who, at the time of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, had avowed himself to be the author of an anonymous publication, the writer of which Mr. CLAY had threatened to call to account if he would avow himself,—and did not. The 'great man' was President ADAMS, with whom Mr. CLAY had had a newspaper controversy, involving a question of fact,—which had been postponed. The cause of this sarcastic cut, and of all the keen personality in the Panama speech, was the belief that the President and Secretary, the latter especially, encouraged the newspapers in their interest to attack him, which they did incessantly; and he chose to overlook the editors and retaliate upon the instigaters, as he believed them to be. This he did to his heart's content in that speech,—and in their great annoyance, as the coming of the challenge proved. The 'two friends' alluded to were Col. TATNALL and myself, and the circumstances which might disqualify one of the two were those of my relationship to Mrs. CLAY, of which he did not know the degree, whether of affinity or consanguinity,—considering the first no obstacle, the other a complete bar to my appearing as his second,—holding, as he did, with the tenacity of an Indian to the obligations of blood, and laying but little stress on marriage connections. His affable reception and courteous demeanor to Gen. JESUP were according to his high breeding, and the decorum which belong to such occasions. A duel in the circle to which he belonged was 'an affair of honor;' and high honor, according to its code, must pervade every part of it. Gen. JESUP had come upon an unpleasant business. Mr. RANDOLPH determined to put him at his case; and did it so effectually as to charm him into admiration. The whole plan of his conduct, down to coutingent details, was cast in his mind instantly, as if by intuition, and never departed from. The acceptance, the refusal to explain, the determination not to fire, the first and second choice of a friend, and the circumstances which might disqualify one and delay the other, the additional cut, and the resolve to fall, if he fell, on the soil of Virginia, was all, to his mind, a single emonation—the flash of an instant. He needed no consultations, no deliberations, to arrive at all these important conclusions. I dwell upon these small circumstances because they are characteristic, and show the man—a man who belongs to history, and had his own history, and should he known as he was. That character can only be shown in his own conduct,—his own words and acts, and this duel with Mr. CLAY illustrates it at many points. It is in thet point of view that I dwell upon circumstances which might seem trivial, but which are not so, being illustrative of character, and significant, to their smallest particulars.

The acceptance of the challenge was in keeping with the whole proceeding,—prompt in the agreement to meet, exact in protesting against the *right* to call him out, clear in the waiver of his constitutional privilege, brief and cogent in presenting the case as one of some apprehension,—the case of a member of an Administration challenging a Senator for words spoken in debate of that Administration; and all in brief, terse, and superlatively decorous language. It ran thus: 'Mr. RANDOLPH accepts the challenge of Mr. CLAY; at the same time, he protests against the *right* of any minister of the Executive Government of the United States to hold him responsible for words spoken in debate, as a Senator from Virginia, in crimination of such minister, or the Administration under which he shall have taken office. Colonel TATNALL, of Georgia, the bearer of this letter, is authorized to arrange with General JESUP (the bearer of Mr. CLAY'S challenge) the terms of the meeting to which Mr. RANDOLPH is invited by that note.'

This *protest* which Mr. RANDOLPH entered against the right of Mr. CLAY to challenge him, led to an explanation between their mutual friends on that delicate point,—a point which concerned the independence of debate the privileges of the Senate, the immunity of a member, and the sanctity of the Constitution. It was a point which Mr. CLAY felt; and the explanation which was had through the mutual friends presented [illegible] satisfaction, for his proceeding. He [illegible] informed that [illegible] in his [illegible], had accepted his resignation [illegible] Mr. CLAY, and waived his privilege, [illegible] which, if it had been done, would have been a challenge, and stood for an invitation to Mr. CLAY to send a challenge. Mr. RANDOLPH, through Colonel TATNALL, disavowed that imputed avowal, and confined his waiver of privilege to the time of the delivery of the challenge, and in answer to an inquiry before it was delivered.

The following are the communications between the respective seconds on this point:—

'In regard to the *protest* with which Mr. RANDOLPH'S note concludes, it is due to Mr. CLAY to say that he had been informed Mr. RANDOLPH did, and would, hold himself responsible to him for any observations he might make in relation to him; and that I (General JESUP) distinctly understood from Mr. RANDOLPH, before I delivered the note of Mr. CLAY, that he waived his privilege as a Senator.'

To this Colonel TATNALL replied:—

'As this expression (did and would hold himself responsible, &c.) may be construed to mean that Mr. RANDOLPH had given this intimation not only before called upon, but in such a manner as to throw ont to Mr. CLAY something like an invitation to make such a call, I have, on the part of Mr. RANDOLPH, to disavow any disposition, when expressing his readiness to waive his privilege as a Senator from Virginia, to invite, in any case, a call upon him for personal satisfaction. The concluding paragraph of your note, I presume, is intended to show merely that you did not present a note, such as that of Mr. CLAY to Mr. RANDOLPH, until you had ascertained his willingness to waive his privilege as a Senator. This I infer, as it was in your recollection, that the expression of such a readiness, on the part of Mr. RANDOLPH, was in reply to an inquiry on that point made by yourself.'

Thus an irritating circumstance in the affair was virtually negatived, and its offensive import wholly disavowed. For my part, I do not believe that Mr. RANDOLPH used such language in his speech. I have no recollection of having heard it. The published report of the speech, as taken down by the reporters, and not revised by the speaker, contains nothing of it. Such gasconade was foreign to Mr. RANDOLPH'S character. The occasion was not one in which these sort of defiances are thrown out, which are either to purchase a cheap reputation when it is known they will be dispised, or to get an advantage in extracting a challenge when there is a design to kill. Mr. RANDOLPH had none of these views with respect to Mr. CLAY. He had no desire to fight him, or to hurt him, or gain cheap character by appearing to bully him. He was above all that, and had settled accounts with him in his speech, and wanted no more. I do not believe it was said. But there was a part of the speech which might have received a wrong application, and led to the erroneous report,—a part which applied to a quoted passage in Mr. ADAMS' Panama message, which he condemned and denounced, and dared the President and his friends to defend. His words were, as reported unrevised, 'Here I plant my foot; here I fling defiance right into his (the President's) teeth; here I throw the gauntlet to him, and the bravest of his compeers, to come forward and defend these lines,' &c. A very palpable defiance this, but very different from a summons to personal combat, and from what was related to Mr. CLAY. It was an unfortunate report, doubtless the effect of indistinct apprehension, and the more to be regretted as, after having been a main cause in inducing the challenge, the disavowal could not stop it.

Thus the agreement for the meeting was absolute, and, according to the expectation of the principals, the meeting itself would be immediately; but their seconds, from the most laudable feelings, determined to delay it, with the hope to prevent it,—and did keep it off a week, admitting me to a participation in the good work, as being already privy to the affair, and friendly to both parties. The challenge stated no specific ground of offence,—specified no exceptionable words. It was peremptory and general, for an 'unprovoked attack on his (Mr. CLAY'S) character,' and it dispensed with explanations by alleging that the notoriety and indisputable existence of the injury superseded the necessity for them. Of course this demand was bottomed on a report of the words spoken,—a verbal report,—the full daily publication of the debates having not then began,—and was of a character greatly to exasperate Mr. CLAY. It stated that in the course of the debate Mr. RANDOLPH said, 'that a letter from General SALAZAR, the Mexican Minister at Washington, submitted by the Executive to the Senate, bore the ear-mark of having been manufactured or forged by the Secretary of State, and denounced the Administration as a corrupt coalition between the puritan and blackleg; and added at the same time, that he, (Mr. RANDOLPH) held himself personally responsible for all that he had said.' This was the report to Mr. CLAY, and upon which he gave the aforesaid challenge, and received the absolute acceptance, which shut out all inquiry between the principals into the causes of quarrel. The seconds determined to open it, and to attempt an accommodation, or a peaceable determination of the difficulty. In consequence, General JESUP stated the complaint in a note to Colonel TATNALL thus: 'The injury of which Mr. CLAY complains consists in this; that Mr. RANDOLPH has charged him with having forged or manufactured a paper connected with the Panama mission; also, that he has applied to him in debate the epithet of blackleg. The explanation which I consider necessary is, that Mr. RANDOLPH declare that he had no intention of charging Mr. CLAY, either in his public or private capacity, with forging or falsifying any paper, or misrepresenting any fact; and, also, that the term blackleg was not intended to apply to him.' To this exposition of the grounds of complaint, Colonel TATNALL answered: 'Mr. RANDOLPH informs me that the words used by him in debate were as follows: "That I thought it would be in my power to show evidence sufficiently presumptive to satisfy a Charlotte (County) jury, that this invitation was manufactured here,—that SALAZAR'S letter struck me as bearing a strong likeness in point of style to the other papers. I did not undertake to prove this, but expressed my suspicion that the fact was so. I applied to the Administration the epithet, puritanic-diplomatic-blacklegged Administration." Mr. RANDOLPH, in giving these words as those uttered by him in debate, is unwilling to afford any explanation as to their meaning and application.' In this answer Mr. RANDOLPH remained upon his original ground of refusing to answer out of the Senate for words spoken within it. In other respects the statement of the words actually spoken greatly ameliorated the offensive report, the coarse and insulting words '*forging and falsifying*' being disavowed, as in fact they were not used, and are not to be found in the published report. The speech was a bitter philippic, and intended to be so, taking for its point the alleged coalition between Mr. CLAY and Mr. ADAMS with respect to the election, and their efforts to get up a popular question contrary to our policy of non-entanglement with foreign nations, in sending ministers to the Congress of the American States of Spanish origin at the Isthmus of Panama. I heard it all, and though sharp and cutting, I think it might have been heard without any manifestation of resentment by Mr. CLAY. The part which he took so seriously to heart, that of having the Panama invitations manufactured in his office, was to my mind nothing more than attributing to him a diplomatic superiority, which enabled him to obtain from the South American ministers the invitations that he wanted; and not at all that they were spurious fabrications. As to the expression '*backleg and puritan*,' it was merely a sarcasm to strike by antithesis, and which, being without foundation, might have been disregarded. I presented these views to the parties, and if they had come from Mr. RANDOLPH might have been sufficient; but he was inexorable, and would not authorize a word to be said beyond what he had written.

All hope of accommodation having vanished, the seconds proceeded to arrange for the duel. The afternoon of Saturday, the 8th of April, was fixed for the time,—the right bank of the Potomac, within the State of Virginia, above the Little Falls bridge, was the place,—pistols the weapons, distance ten paces,—each party to be attended by two seconds and a surgeon, and myself at liberty to attend as a mutual friend. There was to be no practicing with pistols, and there was none; and the words, 'One, two, three,—stop,' after the word 'Fire,' were, by agreement between the seconds, and for the humane purpose of reducing the result as near as possible to chance, to be given out in quick succession. The Virginia side of the Potomac was taken at the instance of Mr. RANDOLPH. He went out a Virginia Senator, refueing to compromise that character, and if he fell in defence of its rights, Virginia soil was to him the chosen ground to receive his blood. There was a statute of the State against dueling within her limits; but as he merely went out to receive a fire without returning it, he deemed that no fighting, and consequently no breach of her statute. This reason for choosing Virginia could only be explained to me, and [illegible] The week [illegible] was about expiring. It was Friday evening, or rather night, when I went to see Mr. CLAY for the last time before the duel. There had been some allenation between us since the time of the presidential election in the House of Representatives, and I wished to give evidence, that there was nothing personal in it. The family were in the parlor,—company present,—and some of it stayed late. The youngest child, I believe JAMES, went to sleep on the sofa,—a circumstance which availed me for a purpose the next day. Mrs. CLAY was, as always since the death of her daughters, the picture of desolation, but calm, conversible, and without the slightest apparent consciousness of the impending event. When all were gone, and she also had left the parlor, I did what I came for, and said to Mr. CLAY that, notwithstanding our late political differences, my personal feelings towards him were the same as formerly, and that, in whatever concerned his life or honor, my best wishes were with him. He expressed his gratification at the visit and the declaration, and said it was what he would have expected of me. We parted at midnight.

Saturday, the 8th of April,—the day for the duel,—had come, and almost the hour. It was noon, and the meeting was to take place at 4½ o'clock. I had gone to see Mr. RANDOLPH before the hour, said for a purpose; and, besides, it was so far on the way, as he lived half-way to Georgetown, and we had to pass through that place to cross the Potomac into Virginia at the Little Falls Bridge. I had heard nothing from him on the point of not returning the fire since the first communication to that effect, eight days before. I had no reason to doubt the steadiness of his determination; but felt a desire to have some fresh assurance of it after so many days' delay, and so near approach of the trying moment. I knew it would not do to ask him the question—any question which would imply a doubt of his word. His sensitive feelings would be hurt and annoyed at it. So I fell upon a scheme to get at the inquiry without seeming to make it. I told him of my visit to Mr. CLAY the night before—of the late sitting—the child asleep—the unconscious tranquillity of Mrs. CLAY; and added, I could not help reflecting how different all that might be the next night. He understood me perfectly, and immediately said, with a quietude of look and expression which seemed to rebuke an unworthy doubt, "*I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother*," and went on with his employment—his seconds being

...this untimely fire, though ... accident, necessarily gave rise to ... a species of inquiry, which was con... the almost delicacy, but which, in ... was of a nature to be inexpressibly painful to a gentleman's feelings. Mr. CLAY stopped it ... this generous remark that the fire was clearly an accident, and it was so unanimously declared. Another pistol was immediately furnished; an exchange of shots took place, and, happily, without effect upon the persons. Mr. RANDOLPH's bullet struck the stump behind Mr. CLAY, and Mr. CLAY's lodged up the earth and gravel behind Mr. RAYMOND, and in a line with the level of his hips, both bullets having gone so true and close that it was a marvel how they missed. The moment had come for me to interpose. I went in among the parties, and offered my mediation, but nothing could be done. Mr. CLAY said, with that wave of the hand with which he was accustomed to put away a trifle, '*This is child's play!*' and required another fire. Mr. RANDOLPH also demanded another fire. The seconds were directed to reload. While this was doing, I prevailed on Mr. RANDOLPH to walk away from his post, and renewed to him, more pressingly than ever, my importunities to yield to some accommodation; but I found him more determined than I had ever seen him, and for the first time impatient, and seemingly annoyed and dissatisfied, at what I was doing. He was indeed annoyed and dissatisfied. The accidental fire of his pistol preyed upon his feelings. He was doubly chagrined at it, both as a circumstance susceptible in itself of an unfair interpretation, and as having been the immediate and controlling cause of his firing at Mr. CLAY. He regretted this fire the instant it was over. He felt that it had subjected him to imputations from which he knew himself to be free—a desire to kill Mr. CLAY, and a contempt for the laws of his beloved State; and the annoyances which he felt at these vexatious circumstances revived his original determination, and decided him irrevocably to carry it out.

It was in this interval that he told me what he had heard since we parted, and to which he alluded when he spoke to me from the window of the carriage. It was to this effect: that he had been informed by Colonel TATNALL that it was proposed to give out the words with more deliberateness, so as to prolong the time for taking aim. This information grated harshly upon his feelings. It unsettled his purpose, and brought to his mind the inquiry (as he now told me, and as I found it expressed in the note which he had immediately written in pencil to apprise me of his possible change) whether, under these circumstances, he might not '*disable*' his adversary. This note is so characteristic, and such an essential part of this affair, that I here give its very words, so far as it relates to this affair. It ran thus:

'Information received from Colonel TATNALL since I got into the carriage may induce me to change my mind of not returning Mr. CLAY's fire. I seek not his death. I would not have his blood upon my hands—it will not be upon my soul, if shed in self-defence—for the world. He has determined, by the use of a long, preparatory caution by words, to get time to kill me. May I not, then, disable him? Yes, if I please.'

It has been seen by the statement of General JESUP, already given, that this '*information*' was a misapprehension; that Mr. CLAY had not applied for a prolongation of time for the purpose of getting sure aim, but only to enable his unused hand, long unfamiliar with the pistol, to fire within the limited time; that there was no prolongation, in fact, granted or insisted upon; but he was in doubt, and General JESUP having won the word, he was having him repeat it in the way he was to give it out, when his finger touched the hair-trigger. How unfortunate that I did not know of this in time to speak to General JESUP, when one word from him would have set all right, and saved the imminent risks incurred. This inquiry, 'May I not, disable him?' was still on Mr. RANDOLPH's mind, and dependent for its solution on the rising incidents of the moment, when the accidental fire of his pistol gave the turn to his feelings which solved the doubt. But he declared to me that he had not aimed at the life of Mr. CLAY; that he did not level as high as the knee—not higher than the knee-band, 'for it was no mercy to shoot a man in the knee;' that his only object was to disable him, and spoil his aim. And then added, with a beauty of expression and a depth of feeling which no studied oratory can ever attain, and which I shall never forget, these impressive words: '*I would not have seen him fall mortally, or even doubtfully, wounded, for all the land that is watered by the King of Floods and all his tributary streams.*' He left me, to resume his post, utterly refusing to explain out of the Senate anything that he had said in it, and with the positive declaration that he would not return the next fire. I withdrew a little way into the woods, and kept my eyes fixed on Mr. RANDOLPH, who I then knew to be the only one in danger. I saw him receive the fire of Mr. CLAY, saw the gravel knocked up in the same place, saw Mr. RANDOLPH raise his pistol, discharge it into the air,—heard him say, '*I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay*,'—and immediately advancing and offering his hand. He was met in the same spirit. They met half way, shook hands, Mr. RANDOLPH saying jocosely, '*You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay*,'—(the bullet had passed through the skirt of the coat, very near the hip,)—to which Mr. CLAY promptly and happily replied, '*I am glad the debt is no greater.*' I had come up, and was prompt to exclaim what I had been obliged to keep secret for eight days. The joy of all was extreme at this happy termination of a most critical affair, and we immediately left, with lighter hearts than we brought. I stopped to sup with Mr. RANDOLPH and his friends,—none of us wanted dinner that day,—and had a characteristic time of it. A runner came in from the bank, to say that they had overpaid him, by mistake, $130 that day. He answered, 'I believe *it is your rule not to correct mistakes, except at the time and at your counter.*' And with that answer the runner had to return. When gone, Mr. RANDOLPH said, '*I will pay it on Monday; people must be honest, if banks are not.*' He asked for the sealed paper he had given me, opened it, took out a check for $1,000, drawn in my favor, and with which I was requested to have him carried, if killed, to Virginia, and buried under his patrimonial oaks,—not let him be buried at Washington, with a hundred hacks after him. He took the gold from his left breeches pocket, and said to us, (HAMILTON, TATNALL and I,) 'Gentlemen, CLAY's bad shooting shall not rob you of your seals. I am going to London, and will have them made for you,'—which he did, and most characteristically, so far as mine was concerned. He went to the herald's office in London, and inquired for the Benton family, of which I had often told him there was none, as we only dated on that side from my grandfather in North Carolina. But the name was found, and with it a coat of arms,—among the quarterings a lion rampant. This is the family, said he; and had the arms engraved on the seal, the same which I have since habitually worn; and added the motto, *Factis non verbis*, of which he was afterwards accustomed to say, the *non* should be changed into *et*. But, enough. I run into these details, not merely to relate an event, but to show character; and if I have not done it, it is not for want of material, but of ability to use it.

On Monday the parties exchanged cards, and social relations were formally and courteously restored. It was about the first high-toned duel that I have witnessed, and among the highest-toned that I had ever witnessed, and so happily conducted to a fortunate issue, a result due to the noble character of the seconds, as well as to the generous and heroic spirit of the principals. Certainly, dueling is bad, and has been put down, but not quite so bad as its substitute,—revolvers, bowie knives, blackguarding and street assassinations under the pretext of self-defence."

The Sioux Expedition.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, from Sioux City, Ia., on the 17th July, writes:

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, TUESDAY, July 17, 1856.

General HARNEY passed through our town this morning *en route* for Fort Leavenworth, where it is understood he has been ordered.

The Sioux expedition is ended, and with credit to all concerned in it. The Sioux are completely subdued, and will remain friendly if Gen. HARNEY continues in command of the Indian country, but if the Indians are governed, as they have been heretofore, from a distance, the old order of things will soon revive.

And another thing must be done, and that is, the Cheyennes must be chastised, and that without delay. They have been robbing and murdering, the entire season, and should these offences be overlooked, other Indians will join them, and another war will be the result.

There is a Court-martial sitting at the Dragoon Camp, on the Big Spring River, for the trial of Major HOWE, of the Cavalry. The members must have a hard time of it, as they have been in session now about four weeks, are living in tents, and have a gale or a hurricane every other day.

LIBERIA EMIGRATION.—A bill has been introduced into the City Council of Savannah, Ga., imposing a tax of $200 each on all slaves or free persons of color brought or sent to that city for the purpose of being transported to Liberia, or any other foreign country.

Colonel Fremont's Attack, with General Pride, in the United States Senate.

The Facts of the Case.

The following extract from the forthcoming *Life of Colonel Fremont*, by JOHN BIGELOW, sets forth the facts of the difficulty which occurred in the Senate in 1850, between Col. FREMONT and Gen. FOOTE. So many reports of Col. FREMONT's position in that affair, are current in the columns of the Opposition press, that this statement is timely. It will be seen that Col. FREMONT demanded of Gen. FOOTE a retraction of offensive words used in debate, no challenge was sent, and the explanations offered were deemed satisfactory by Col. FREMONT's friends. The history of the subsequent attack in the columns of the Baltimore *Sun*, as given below, and Col. FREMONT's reply to that assault will be read with peculiar interest at this time:—

FROM BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

But one incident occurred to mar the entire harmony of Col. FREMONT's intercourse with his brother Senators, and that only served to increase the respect already entertained for his manly sensibilities. On the last night of the session, Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi, who came into the Senate somewhat excited, in the course of some remarks on the Naval Appropriation bill—it afterwards appeared as if he had not known precisely what bill he was speaking to—said in substance, or was understood to say, that the Republic would be dishonored if a portion of the legislation which had been urged upon the Senate for California were consummated. Upon hearing these words, Col. FREMONT left the Senate-chamber, and sent a messenger to say to Senator FOOTE, that he wished to speak with him. As soon as FOOTE had finished his speech, the message was delivered to him, and he stepped out to Col. FREMONT, who then told him that he had sent for him to say that he had just used language in the Senate in reference to himself, which a gentleman in his position could not use, and which was unworthy of a Senator. FOOTE immediately struck at him with his fist, just grazing his face. On the instant, both parties were seized by the door-keepers and Senators who had noticed FOOTE's departure from the Senate and suspected its cause, and thus a serious issue to the affair was postponed, and as it happened, prevented. On the following day, Col. FREMONT sent FOOTE a note by the hand of Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, demanding a retraction of his offensive imputations. Governor PRICE brought back a note from FOOTE, in which he stated that in what he had said in the Senate, he had said nothing denunciatory of the bill supposed to have been referred to by him, or of those who introduced it.

Mr. FREMONT's friends esteemed this equivalent to a retraction of the offensive words, and on Monday following—the note to FOOTE and his reply were delivered on Saturday—the following card appeared in the *National Intelligencer*:

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1850.

The undersigned are authorized to state that the difficulty between Hon. H. S. FOOTE and Hon. J. C. FREMONT—growing out of certain expressions used by the former in relation to the California land-bill, in the Senate, last evening, has been adjusted satisfactorily and honorably to both those gentlemen.

A. O. DODGE,
WM. M. GWIN,
HENRY H SIBLEY,
RODMAN M. PRICE.

It was the custom of certain Senators at Washington then, as it is still, we believe, to keep one or two letter-writers to say what they did not like to say themselves—and at the time of which we are speaking, a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, stood in that relation with Senator FOOTE. In the fulfillment of his vocation, he took it upon himself to state in a letter written the very day after the affair was adjusted, that FOOTE had made no retraction, and to censure Col. FREMONT for attempting to prevent a free discussion of California measures. As FOOTE's letter of retraction had not been published, and the terms of adjustment which had been pronounced honorable and satisfactory to both gentlemen were confidential, of course the *Sun's* version would be presumed, by the uninformed reader, to be correct, in the absence of any contradiction. Col. FREMONT knew that this version of the settlement originated with FOOTE, and immediately addressed the following letter to the editor of the Baltimore *Sun*:

SIR: Your paper of this morning, (Monday, Sept. 30,) contains a paragraph in a letter from this place, which it is obligatory on me to notice and in such clear language as I believe the circumstances justify me in using. It appears under the well-known signature X, and I believe it to have been written by Mr. GRUND; but the paragraph which concerns me, I consider as the work of Mr. FOOTE himself, and shall accordingly treat him as the author.

The following is the paragraph:

"The difficulty between Senators FOOTE and FREMONT has been amicably arranged, as you will have seen by the card of those gentlemen's friends in to-day's *Union*. This is as it should be. Mr. FREMONT was wrong to attack Mr. FOOTE for words spoken in debate, which, as he (FOOTE) distinctly avowed at the time in the Senate, were not spoken with a view to wound the personal feelings of any Senator present, but merely to protect the country against *ex parte* decisions of the California Board of Commissioners for the adjustment of land titles. All that Gen. FOOTE had observed was, that without EWING's amendment, granting an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Board, he considered that the bill would disgrace the Republic, and that however inclined he was to support the bill *with* the amendment, he should assuredly vote against it without the amendment. Mr. FOOTE retracted nothing; but distinctly avowed that he did not intend any personal disrespect for those who were against the amendment. Colonel FREMONT could not be satisfied with this explanation. As a sensible man, and a man of honor, he must have seen his mistake in attempting to gag Senators in regard to all legislative acts relating to California, and in constituting himself the heir apparent of a family feud which, for the benefit of the whole country, had better be buried than renewed."

This paragraph is false in many particulars, as I will endeavor briefly to show, but will first make a few remarks as to the authorship. When the friend whom I had sent to Mr. FOOTE on Saturday morning brought back his letter, and joined with other friends in saying it was sufficient, and I ought to be satisfied with it, and with the statement which had been agreed to be published, myself and others replied that this arrangement was not satisfactory, because the affair would not rest there, but that Mr. FOOTE was in communication with a letter-writer, who wrote for him in the Baltimore *Sun* and Philadelphia *Ledger*, and that these two papers would soon contain untrue accounts of the affair to my prejudice, and which would compel me to take further notice of it. This was repeatedly and emphatically told to the gentleman; but it was finally concluded to receive Mr. FOOTE's letter as satisfactory, and to watch the letters in the *Sun* and *Ledger*. Accordingly, Monday morning's *Sun* brought the expected letter, which, as I have said above, I fully believe to be the work of Mr. FOOTE through Mr. GRUND. The letter opens with saying, that the difficulties between Mr. FOOTE and Mr. FREMONT have been very "*amicably*" arranged. This word "*amicably*" is false, as was well known to the writer. I merely received Mr. FOOTE's letter as satisfaction, and no tokens of amity were interchanged between us, not even speaking to each other. He comes then to the cause of the difficulty, all of which is falsely stated, and is so proved to be by the record. The letter says, "Mr. FREMONT was wrong to attack Mr. FOOTE for words spoken in debate, which as he (FOOTE) distinctly avowed at the time, were not spoken with a view to wound the feelings of any Senator present, but merely to protect the country against *ex parte* decisions of the California Board of Commissioners."

This is untrue. The bill for the California land titles was not under consideration at the time, and had been previously laid upon the table, with my approbation, till the next session, with a view to give it the full consideration, for which there was now no time. Other measures had been taken up, and the naval appropriation bill was then under discussion; and it was on this bill—on the pretext of a motion from Mr. GWIN, having no relation to the land titles—that the words were spoken. It was not, therefore, to "protect" the country against any action under that bill that the injurious words were spoken, for the bill was not before the Senate, and had been laid over until the next session.

The letter says, Mr. FOOTE retracted nothing. This is untrue, as will be seen by the copy of Mr. FOOTE's remarks, as furnished to me by the reporter for the *Intelligencer*, contrasted with his own letter to me; both of which are herewith given in their order. And to avow no retraction, is to re-affirm the original insult, by an insidious implication. I make no account of difference between *retraction* and *denial* in this case.

The letter says, "Mr. FREMONT must have seen his error in attempting to gag Senators in regard to all legislative measures in relation to California." This is absurdly false—absurd in the idea that I should attempt to gag Senators, and false in the fact. Much as the circumstances of the country required the bill to be passed to prevent violence and bloodshed in California, yet, when it was kept off until the afternoon of Friday, I gave it up for the session—said so, before the evening recess, to Messrs. EWING and BENTON, the two principal speakers on it—agreed to have it laid upon the table—and, satisfied that this would be done, did not return to the Senate until after the evening session had commenced, and until after the bill had been laid upon the table; and when I did come in, I was surprised to find Mr. FOOTE referring to the California land title bill, the naval appropriation bill being the one under consideration. It is, therefore, false, as well as ridiculous, to say that I attempted to gag Senators; I laid it over to the next session expressly to admit the fullest discussion, which is exactly the reverse of gagging.

The Baltimore letter says, "Mr. FOOTE did not intend to wound the feelings of any Senator—but distinctly avowed at the time in the Senate, that he did not intend any personal disrespect for those who were against the amendment." This is false again, and is proved to be so by all the circumstances of the case, and by the words themselves. This is the report of them, as furnished me by one of the *National Intelligencer* reporters:

"We had some little admonition this morning as to the danger of hasty legislation in regard to California matters. Nevertheless, I say deliberately, I say it with due consideration of the matter and of the consequences of the declaration, that if the views which have been expressed in certain quarters this morning in regard to a portion of the legislation which is urged upon us for California should be adopted in the same hasty manner in which it is now proposed to us to give our sanction to the present proposition, the admission of California into the Union would be productive of more detriment to the Republic, and, in my opinion, be fraught with more real dishonor to the nation, than any event that has ever occurred in the historic annals of the country. Sir, we must be cautious about this California business. Not only is California a State of this Union, but she is a great State. Her resources are large. Her interests are vast. They are of vast importance to herself and to the country at large. In dealing with them we must act cautiously, circumspectly, vigilantly, and permit no man, or set of men, to urge us hastily and indiscreetly into the adoption of any legislation for which, hereafter, we may have reason to repent in sackcloth and in ashes."

Now, take this language, and see if there was not a design to be personal and insulting in it, and that upon a plan previously resolved upon. He avows deliberation—due consideration—disregard of consequences. What does this mean, but a predetermined design to give both insult and defiance? And in that light it would doubtless have been represented, if I had not called him to account. Then the terrible consequences of passing the bill, the dishonor to the nation, the corruption, the repentance in sackcloth and ashes: what did all this refer to, but the bill which I had brought in? And why refer to it at all, when it was not before the Senate, not under consideration—actually laid upon the table, to lie there until the next session? Why not wait till the next session, if he only wanted to speak against the bill? Why refer to it at all, under such circumstances, unless for a purpose unconnected with the bill? and in such language, except for insult? It is useless to pretend the contrary; and, therefore, the Baltimore letter is false in saying that Mr. FOOTE had no design to wound feelings—no intent to be disrespectful. The contrary was understood by every Senator at the time, and is proved by the words themselves, and the circumstances under which they were spoken, and there is no disavowal, distinct or indistinct, of personal disrespect to anybody.

The Baltimore letter admonishes me not to make myself "*heir*" to a family fend. The admonition would be unnecessary, even if it came from a source entitled to respect; but, found where it is, it is both false and impertinent. I make myself "*heir*" to no one's feuds. I begin none of my own. I prefer to live in peace with the world. But everybody will see from the remarks of Mr. FOOTE in the Senate, in relation to the bill I brought in, and his letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, that it is intended to make me "*heir*" to his feelings towards Col. BENTON.

I conclude this notice with giving Mr. FOOTE's letter to me, in answer to the note which I sent him by a friend:

SENATE CHAMBER, Sept. 28, 1850.

SIR: I do not feel that I should be doing justice to myself did I not, in writing, (as I thought I did very explicitly last night, *orally*) deny that I said anything denunciatory of the bill to which you refer, or of those who introduced it. I was in favor of Mr. EWING's amendment, and in favor of the bill itself, provided his amendment could be incorporated with it. This your colleague well knows. I said that certain views had been expressed in the course of debate upon that bill, and in support of it, that if sanctioned by Congress would disgrace the Republic. What I meant was, that the establishment of a Board of Commissioners in California for the adjustment of land titles, *without the privilege* of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, would, in my opinion, result in scenes of corruption, and acts of injustice, which would be seriously derogatory to the National character. So I think yet, and so I shall always think and say.

If, after this statement, you persevere in the demand contained in your note, I shall certainly gratify you, though I shall, from certain prudential considerations, defer a formal *acceptance* of your proposition until I can leave the District of Columbia.

Your obedient servant, H. S. FOOTE.

Hon. J. C. FREMONT.

This was the letter received. It contradicts the speech, denies the denunciation and insult which the speech contains, and is itself contradicted both by the actual words spoken in the Senate, and by the letter to the Baltimore *Sun*; and, although both of these are themselves untrue, yet it is not for Mr. FOOTE to say so, or to impeach their competency to invalidate the other. All three of these documents are given, and those who please may compare them, and see how entirely they convict each other. The letter to me, and the statement published by friends, would have been a *quietus* to the affair with me, if it had not been for the Baltimore letter. The letter to me, to be sure, was untrue; but that was not my affair, provided nothing more was written. But I expected more—expected letters injurious to me in the Baltimore *Sun* and the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and so said at the time, and so the event has verified—and that has forced me to make this brief exposition of the threefold falsehoods of the premeditated attack upon me in the Senate, its denial in a letter to me, and its insidious implied repetition in the Baltimore *Sun*, by asserting that he retracted nothing.

To put the whole case into three words, it is this: Mr. FOOTE went out of his way when the subject was not before the Senate, to deliver a deliberately considered insult and defiance to me—then denied the insult and defiance, and disclaimed all disrespect, in a letter to me—then reaffirmed, by inevitable implication, the same insult and defiance, in a letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, denying all retraction.

With this summing up of the case, and the precedent proofs, I leave the affair to the judgment of the public. (Signed,) J. C. FREMONT.

SEPT. 30, 1850.

Col. Fremont in 1848—Interesting Letter from Hon. T. C. Peters.

From the Buffalo Republic.

The editor of this paper, recollecting that Mr. PETERS, of Genesee, who is well known as a devoted and intelligent friend of agriculture, and as a citizen who has filled important public stations with fidelity and ability, traveled west with Col. FREMONT in 1848, and had frequent opportunities of learning his views then, addressed Mr. P. a note, to which the following is the response:

DARIEN, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

MY KIND FRIEND: Your favor is just received. You say, that "having a lively recollection of your enthusiastic admiration of Col. FREMONT when, in 1848, you were a fellow-traveler of his," you desire me, in view of the fact that the Opposition are endeavoring to prejudice his claims to the popular regard of the North because he is a South Carolinian by birth, and that they declare that his avowed opinion against the extension of Slavery is assumed for the occasion, to write you, for publication, so far as it is proper to do so, what his opinions were then on the great question of Slavery extension, which now convulses the country. Of course, I cheerfully comply, because I wish to do justice to the man who seems to have been providentially selected for this crisis.

I met Col. FREMONT and his wife early in the Autumn of 1848, on the steamer *Saratoga*, which was then in the Buffalo and Sandusky line. I made their acquaintance soon after we left Buffalo, and as we were detained by head-winds and other causes, we were together nearly or quite two days. Owing to peculiar circumstances, not necessary now to mention, our acquaintance became very intimate, partaking more of that which is the result of years than of days.

He was then on his way to the Western frontier, to set out on another and final overland journey to California by a new route, for the purpose of making an exploration of a section of the continent which was yet unknown except to the trapper or Indian. His wife was accompanying him as far as Westport, on the confines of Missouri, to cheer and comfort him with her presence till the last moment. And much did he need her comforting presence. There had been no time during his whole career when his prospects really looked so gloomy as then, or when the stoutest heart might quail. He had nearly drained the bitter cup. He did indeed drink its last bitter dregs before the journey ended. It was on that dreadful journey that he lost so many of his brave and ever-faithful companions, and nearly perished himself.

He had but recently got through with his court-martial—a trial which, from its inception to its close, was one of the most unjust and disgraceful that has ever been held in this country. Instead of an honorable acquittal, and high commendation for his glorious services, it found him guilty, and, in carrying out its judgment, he had been dismissed the service. He knew that great injustice had been done him, and he felt it keenly. He was poor, having only the amount of his salary for his own and his family's support. But this was not all; for Congress having refused to assume the debts he had contracted in the conquest of California, he was going back empty-handed, and with the certain prospect of every species of arrogance from that source.

He was returning to California as a private citizen, and with the intention of making there his future home. Some kind friends in New-York had enabled him to send round the necessary machinery for mills which he intended to erect upon his *rancho*, since so famous, and so valuable, but then only valuable as affording a fine property for agricultural purposes.

Both he and his noble wife looked forward to the time when they would be able to entertain their friends in their own house, and upon their own farm in that then far-off territory. Gold had not yet been discovered, and he expected to conquer success by the same indomitable perseverance that had thus far sustained him in one of the most remarkable careers ever run by any man of his age in this or any other country. And it was very pleasant to see how he was cheered on and encouraged by his wife, whose notions of independence were gratified by the vast prospect of doing good which was opened to them in that new country. Neither had they any other thought or expectation than to obtain an honorable and respected position by their own industry and economy. I mention these facts to show you that whatever opinions he then entertained and expressed were the result of a settled conviction, and not influenced by any motives of policy. Those who know the man thoroughly, know that he is incapable of given expression to any other than his own well-settled and thorough convictions upon any important subject brought to his notice or discussion.

Feeling great interest in having California a Free State, and feeling satisfied that wherever his lot was cast he would exercise a great influence over those who were associated with him, the subject of Slavery was often freely and thoroughly discussed, and in the most unrestrained and confidential manner.

In all cases, I found Col. FREMONT's opinions to be decidedly opposed to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory. He considered it a serious evil, regretted its existence, and was most determinedly opposed to its extension. He was as strong a State-rights man as either of us, believing that there was more danger to be apprehended from the encroachments of the General Government, in bad hands, than from any want of unity among the States.

In all our discussions, I was surprised at his statesmanlike views. There shone out that broad and comprehensive patriotism which sought for the advancement of our common country to that high position among the nations of the earth which he considered his destiny; and all that he had done, and all that he had suffered was amply compensated if he had been the means of bringing to the world's knowledge any of her wonderful resources. It was at such times that, despite his usual reserve and self-control, he would become enthusiastic over what seemed to him the glorious future of our beloved country. It was easy for me to see why he held such complete control over his companions, even in the midst of such intense suffering. The whole secret was in the entire absence of all selfishness, which is one of the great charms of his character.

There were very many facts disclosed, which showed how entirely he was opposed to Slavery, and that he would suffer any privation rather than to become even a resident in a Slave State. But they were so mixed up with matters which were more or less properly confidential, that I do not feel at liberty to repeat them. Still I may perhaps be permitted to refer to one as illustrating his great repugnance to a life of dependence. After his dismissal from the service, his South Carolina friends, much to their honor, came forward and tendered him a Professorship in the College at Columbia, with a salary of $3,000 a year, or the Presidency of a Railroad at an annual salary of $5,000.

Modest and retiring in his manners, and unostentatious in his habits, he is yet a keen observer and an industrious student. His habits of close observation, which have been exercised over a larger field in both hemispheres than any other man now before the people, with his practical good sense, give him a clearness of perception which is rarely at fault, and fit him admirably for the executive officer of a great nation. Of his capacity I have no doubt, for thus far he has proved himself adequate to every emergency. In purity of character, in a knowledge of the wants of the people, in an indomitable will, and in a patriotism that would sacrifice everything for the true glory of the whole country, he has no superior.

From what I then learned of Col. FREMONT's character and opinions, without any regard to his subsequent career, I do not believe that there is any man in the Union more thoroughly Democratic. So firm are my convictions on this subject, that I am willing to stake my life upon his fidelity to the principles of the Democratic-Republican Party.

With best wishes, sincerely your friend,

T. C. PETERS.

Mr. BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.

The Great Fremont Gathering at Dayton, Ohio—Speeches of Messrs. Burlingame and Cassius M. Clay.

The FREMONT gathering at Dayton, Ohio, on the 30th ult., of which we had some account by telegraph, was most enthusiastic. Twenty-five thousand persons are said to have been present. After the procession was over, the people assembled in great numbers at the Market-house and at the Court-house steps. Mr. BURLINGAME of Massachusetts was present and made a speech, an abstract of which we take from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as follows:

MR. BURLINGAME'S SPEECH.

After some introductory remarks, in which he alluded humorously and happily to his affair with BROOKS, he proceeded to speak of the policy pursued by the great slave oligarchy of the South, and of the monstrous pretensions of that section of the Union. Without the means to manufacture a pistol, even, she blustered of war; and while dependent upon the North for every weapon of defense or attack, talked swaggeringly about the dependence of the North on her; and, what was laughable enough, threatened to withdraw her support and let the North go to "eternal smash."

The slave oligarchy had always refused justice to the North. The claimants under the French Spoliation bill never could get their money because the most of them lived in Massachusetts, and Massachusetts could not have her rights because she was Messachusetts—the fountain of Liberty and the great opponent of Slavery. The South were ready to offer two hundred millions for Cuba, but would give nothing for Canada, and would not receive the Sandwich Islands, because it might benefit Yankee ships to have a port there. The South always discriminated against the North.

But it was not pecuniarily only that the South wronged us. It warred continually upon our liberty. By the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, it sent its whips and fetters into every Northern State; that law which violated the Constitution; [cheers] that law which valued a slave at $1,000 and a human soul at $5, (for by this law if a commissioner remanded a slave to bondage he got $10, and if he set him free he got only $5;) that law which struck down the *Habeas Corpus* act, and would not permit the Northern *freemen* to offer the poor fugitive at his door even a crust of bread; [cheers] a law which required Northern men to put themselves under the lead of some tobacco-chewing, swearing Virginian, to do what no honorable Southern man ever did; for in the South no negro catcher was permitted to pass an honest planter's door unwatched.

[Here the music of a band was heard outside; there were loud cries from the street for BURLINGAME. The window was opened, and he addressed the crowd for a moment.]

On resuming, he spoke of the outrages in Kansas, and then of the difference between Northern and Southern politicians. Southern men—used to command—took naturally to politics to study the art of governing; but in the North the prudent father admonished his son with, "Mind your business, and let politics alone."

This was unpatriotic—for liberty post something—its price was eternal vigilance; and unless we were willing to pay that, we might expect to be deprived of it. In the North men turned the talents that should be given to their country to making money—to Wall-street—and when one of these men happened to be elected to Congress, and heard the Arkansas roarer and the Southern fire-eater, he became disgusted, and went home and told his constituents that Congress was a perfect beer garden, and that he was about the only gentleman he saw there. [Laughter.]

The Union-savers also called to send a practical man (that means the stupidest man you can find) to Congress—a national man—a doughface, so that the South can take him by his dough nose and turn him around just which way they will. [Here hundreds of voices cried out, "That's SCOTT HARRISON."] Mr. BURLINGAME said, "The quick instinct of the people relieves a man from being personal." [Three groans for SCOTT HARRISON were called for and given by the whole assembly.] The speaker thought there would be few doughface Representatives if there was not a doughface constituency behind them.

At this point a Committee entered, requesting that Mr. BURLINGAME would address the multitude assembled at the grove, on Main-street, about a mile beyond the Hamilton Railroad-Depôt; other cries for him outside were so numerous that he closed his remarks in Clegg's Hall, and proceeded to the Phillips House, where he took a position on the front balcony.

From the balcony of the Philips House a grand sight presented itself in the sea of human faces that filled up all the space below. The wide streets were filled in every direction far beyond any possible ear shot. The inclosure, pediment, and windows of the Court House were filled. There were horses and carriages in the street, but around these the human mass was so densely packed that it seemed as though it must have been poured in in a state of fusion, to have filled the space and fitted about the horses so completely. The excitement to get a sight of BURLINGAME was very great. As he mounted a chair on the balcony, he was greeted with a shout that fairly shook the building, and apprehensions were felt for a moment that the crowded balcony might give way.

As he uttered "Fellow-Citizens," another tremendous shout went up.

MR. BURLINGAME RESUMES.

He spoke of the aggressions of Slavery. Time would not permit him to enumerate the half of them, but a new era had been inaugurated at Washington. Young America had taken the matter in hand and had organized a party for liberty, that they meant should be as powerful as the slaveholders' party. [Cheers.]

The great battle began last Winter, when the Northern New-England mechanic, educated at the free school, had beaten the great slaveholder of the South, and the happiest day of his life had been that on which he had seen the little iron man mount the Speaker's chair. [Cheers.]

That was the first victory. The next was the Kansas commission. The third, the admission by the House, of Kansas, with her Topeka Constitution. Of both these he spoke at some length.

He then appealed specially to the Democrats to come up now to the support of what they professed to have been so long battling for—freedom. He made some highly amusing remarks about the old bachelor, and demanded if that were a suitable example to set the young men of the country. FREMONT, he said, had proved his courage by daring to run off with that old lion's daughter, and his genius in conciliating him till he made him love him as a father had rarely loved a son.

Here a voice from the crowd cried out, "Is CAMPBELL a doughface?" Mr. B. replied emphatically, "No!" and proceeded to defend Mr. CAMPBELL warmly. He said he had stood by him like a brother in his rashness—[cheers]—that his last words on his leaving Washington were, "Tell my constituents that I am for FREMONT—all there is of me." [Tremendous applause.]

In front of the Court-house, speeches were made by CASSIUS M. CLAY and CALEB B. SMITH. Mr. CLAY (who opened here) commenced speaking about 2 o'clock.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. CLAY showed that Slavery drove white men out of the Slave States; that it had done so in Kentucky—the population and progress of which he compared with Ohio. It not only drove out free population, but every thing else that was valuable; even the richness of the soil, for where once grew the cotton and tobacco, were found only the brier, the mullen, and the thistle.

The Northern laboring man could, and frequently did, rise above the condition in which he was born to the first rank in society and wealth; but he never knew such an instance in the South. Slavery sunk the man. It developed him neither physically nor mentally. It crippled the South in its workshops, its factories, its fields, and its schools. When he talked thus to Southern men, Democratic orators would get up and say to the white laborers, "This man is a fanatic, and with bad ambitious, but don't give up your position, for it is better than that of the laboring men of the North. Aye, the negro slave of the South is better off than the Northern laborer." Such insult do they fling at the North. What insult have they not hurled at it?

He stated that the rank of the slaveholder was aristocratically preserved by intermarriage only with slaveholders. In England it was less difficult for a peasant to wed nobility than for a man not a slaveholder to marry into the slaveholding aristocracy.

They were aristocratic even in their legal relations with the North, and demanded and received services for which they would render no consideration or equivalent. When the apprentice, or the horse of a Northern freeman escaped, he might hunt him up at his own expense, but when the property of the aristocracy of the South escaped, the strong arm of the Government, the army, and, if necessary, the navy, were called in requisition to catch and return the property of the Southern aristocracy.

He endeavored to show by instances how the legislation in Kentucky, and in all Southern States, was in favor of the slaveholder and against the free white laborer. If a house was set on fire and burned by a slave, he could be taken from his master and tried for the crime, but the master would be repaid by the State the value of the piece of property; but if the owner of the house was consumed in it, who paid the widow and the orphan for their loss? It was only a human life, father, and not a negro slave, and they got nothing. This was the logic in all Slave States.

He showed that there was no security for the life of the six millions of non-slaveholders in the Slave States, and related numerous instances of their murder by the slaveholding aristocracy which went unpunished. He declared that he had never heard of a slaveholder being hung for killing a non-slaveholder, but knew many instances of men being hung for killing slaveholders.

He declared the conduct of BROOKS, in stealing into the Senate Chamber to perpetrate the outrage on SUMNER, "more dastardly than is usual, even in the South."

He spoke of BURLINGAME, and declared that he and WILSON were worthy of the glorious memories of Lexington, of Concord, and of Bunker Hill. The reason the South struck Northern men down in the Senate was, because they believed the North lacked courage. They were just beginning to use their violence on the North—only giving them a foretaste of what they would do after a while.

When he would say to them, in Kentucky "our Anti-Slavery sentiment is yet feeble, but we are backed by that of the North," the Democrats always replied, "we don't care a d——n, we have bought your doughfaces and can buy them again."

If it could be possible for the South to be satisfied with Kansas, he would say give it to them, but they would never be satisfied, the principles of Freedom and Slavery were inimical and could never be at peace. The South acknowledged but one principle, the principle that "might makes right."

We had already committed a great wrong in acquiescing in their aggressions, because by doing so, we had put a heavier burden on those who were to come after us.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PAYING THE MAYOR OF ALBANY.—HAZAEL KANE, on his own and in behalf of others, as tax-payers of the city, this morning, on application to his Honor Judge HARRIS, obtained an injunction restraining the Chamberlain from paying to Dr. QUACKENBOSS any sum or salary for his services as Mayor; and his Honor orders the Chamberlain to show cause before him on the 5th inst., why the injunction should not be made perpetual. The injunction and the papers were this morning served upon the Chamberlain.—*Albany Statesman*, 1st.

...DAY, AUGUST 1, 1856.

...DAILY TIMES is issued in ... Cents per week.

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The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, seventeen private bills were passed—six Senate, and eleven House bills. The bill appropriating $1,900,000 for repairing and putting in order the fortifications on the ...ntheast and Northern frontier, was passed. ...n effectual effort was made by Mr. HERBERT ... introduce a resolution to authorize the interference of the United States land and naval forces in San Francisco affairs. The bill to defray the expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, was discussed at considerable length in Committee of the Whole. The evening session was consumed in political debates, as usual.

The steamship *Atlantic* is now fully due at this port, with three days' later intelligence from Europe. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Slanders upon Republicanism—Senator Pratt.

We have been called upon time and again to condemn the mischievous spirit of falsification which characterizes the leaders of Southern opinion, in their addresses to their constituencies. Misled and misinformed by the direct agency of the Press, than the educated masses of the North, the people of the South look with almost patriarchal dependence to the counsel of those prominent citizens whose position is supposed to qualify them for pronouncing judgment upon political topics; and hence the ease with which, by a common understanding, they can pervert and mislead the convictions of their clients. These political patriarchs of the South have never yet *dared* to present to their constituency the perfectly just and simple issue upon which the Republican movement appeals to the people. They have uniformly and deliberately falsified it; have ascribed to the party purposes wholly foreign to its organization; have affixed to it the opprobrium of a name they are quite aware it does not deserve; and, in general, to fan the flame of sectional agitation, have represented the defensive attitude of Republicanism towards Slavery as one of offence and aggression, pointing to an early disintegration of the Union. There is no more disheartening evidence of political demoralization than this willingness of men who fill the position, and enjoy the means of information appropriate to statesmen, to prostitute themselves to the vilest offices of partisanship.

A recent letter of Senator PRATT, of Maryland, to the Whigs of that State, affords a fair instance of this sort of depravity. The object of the letter is to dissuade the old associates of the writer from supporting for the Presidency Mr. FILLMORE, in preference to Mr. BUCHANAN, because the necessity of defeating Col. FREMONT is so urgent as to forbid the waste of votes upon a candidate who cannot secure the electoral suffrage of a single Southern State. The language of the Senator is:

"Time, *I think, will develop the fact that Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will be left without an electoral ticket in most of the Free States; and it is at any rate the deliberate conviction of my judgment that they will not carry a single non-slaveholding State in the Union.* If I am right, or even approximate the truth in the view I have taken, it will necessarily follow that any conservative vote for the American nominees north, will be equivalent to a vote for Mr. FREMONT, as it will be a vote taken from Mr. BUCHANAN, his only real competitor."

Of course we have nothing to do with the family quarrels of the Pro-Slavery Party, of which Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. BUCHANAN are equally members; but we have something to do with the reasons invented by the Senator for concentrating every conceivable energy upon the annihilation of the Republican candidate. He says:

"But now, when this sectional exasperation has been made available for the inauguration of a party calling itself Republican, under whose banner, for the first time in the history of the country, this sectional opposition to Southern rights and interests have united in nominating, with alleged probabilities of success, a purely sectional ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, we can no longer shut our eyes to the reality of the threatened danger; we cannot but feel that the success of such a party would be the death knell of the Union. *The unpatriotic purposes of this sectional party are but too manifest. Many of its supporters avow their object and purpose to be secession, and have even gone so far in the madness of their fanaticism as to desecrate the flag of our country by obliterating from its constellation the fifteen stars which represent the Slaveholding States, and adopting as their party banner that flag with but fifteen stars remaining, to represent the sixteen Free States.* It is manifest that those who support the object are not ignorant of the fearful result.

"The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to address, need no proof to convince them that calamitous consequences would flow from the success of this sectional party. THEY EACH AND ALL KNOW THAT THE ELECTION OF MR. FREMONT, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY HIM UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF HIS PARTY, WOULD NECESSARILY OCCASION A DISSOLUTION OF THE FEDERAL UNION, to which *they* have been taught to look as the source of national strength and of individual prosperity and happiness."

With the utmost possible charity for Mr. PRATT, we cannot help denouncing this miserable prattle as the cool, mischief-making coinage of his own brain. The avowed political object to be achieved by the election of Col. FREMONT, Mr. PRATT knows, quite as well as we do, is the restriction of Slavery within the limits of the Missouri Compromise line, a time-honored guarantee of the Union, and of pacification upon the Slavery question. If he pretends to know of any sinister or more radical object, of any purpose tending to interfere with the institution of Slavery where established in the Confederacy, of any aggressive design whatever upon the rights of the South, he fails to gather it from the Resolutions, or proceedings, or action of the Republican Party anywhere,—from the Northern Press, or from the speeches and debates of Northern members on the floor of Congress. We challenge the production of a single sentence in the published documents or declarations of the Republicans authorizing the imputation of hostile aims against the South. Mr. PRATT's position is such as to forbid the idea of misinformation upon this point. He *knows* there is no other issue involved in the controversy. He *knows* that so far from embracing in the Republican ranks disunionists, the disunion Abolitionists themselves join with him in denouncing the movement and urging the support of Mr. BUCHANAN. He *knows* that no such threats of violent secession as have passed Mr. FILLMORE's, Mr. BUCHANAN's and his own lips, have ever escaped those of a Republican leader. He *knows*, too, that the Abolitionists proper unite heartily with the Pro-Slavery effort to defeat the election of FREMONT, simply because his supporters refuse to be the instruments of aggressive measures against the institutions of the South. He *knows* that the story of a reversed and disfigured flag is a silly fabrication, only repeated as a political irritant. But knowing likewise and always, that if the confiding masses of the South, always timid and easily misled where Slavery is concerned, could once satisfy themselves of these facts, and learn the perfectly patriotic and national ground occupied by Colonel FREMONT and his partisans, the business of agitation would be ended, and the public life of such speculators upon it as the Senator himself extinguished. We have this practiced and iniquitous tissue of falsehoods substituted for that truth which, if recognized, would give peace to the country and greater strength to the Union.

We confess to the ingenuity with which this chimera of sectionalism, at which Senator PRATT affects to be startled, has been constructed. The spirit of Slavery lays its finger upon the lip of every individual in the Slave States, grasps every document or vehicle of truth, in regard to the institution, that might disclose its blighting and dissocializing qualities; chains the Press, and binds every man to silence upon the single subject. Whatever light on the black topic is admitted, comes through the chromatic and distorted lenses of such politicians as Senator PRATT. A false appearance of unity is thus preserved, and we are asked to believe that the South is unanimously adverse to the doctrines of Republicanism.

Let the paralyzed public sentiment of the South have light and air, a chance to breathe, and think, and decide for itself. Away with the artful and systematized juggles and impostures that have made the candid truth an exotic south of Mason and Dixon's line. Take the lock from the lips of free men, unchain the press, let the masses read and be enlightened, and let them act as they may choose without apprehension of consequences, and all the fears of sectionalism will vanish like a dream. There is nothing in the aims of the Republican Party that should not command the sympathy and aid of fair-minded Southern men. In certain States near enough to the North to enjoy a ray or two of Northern light electoral tickets have been formed with the Republican candidates upon them, and thousands, we are assured by Southern presses, will vote those tickets.

The National Metropolis.

It is sixty years since the site for our national metropolis was selected, and preparations were made for founding a city worthy of being the capital of a great empire. The site was chosen on account of its intrinsic beauties, the temperature of the climate, and the splendid natural advantages which it possessed as the great commercial dépôt of a rich agricultural region, and not because it was in the midst of a slaveholding territory. In fact, when it was selected as the location of the capital, Slavery was not expected to be continued much longer in Virginia and Maryland. But the capital was consecrated to Slavery, and hemmed in between two Slave States, and, instead of being neutral ground where the citizens of every part of the Union should have a common interest, it has been virtually a section of the Slave States, in which the men of the Free States have been treated as aliens. The consequence has been that our national metropolis, with all its natural advantages, and the benefits of its being the seat of the national Legislature, the official residence of the President and heads of departments, and of all the foreign ministers, and, notwithstanding the vast sums that have been expended upon it by the nation, remaining a third rate provincial town without any of the evidences of a metropolitan character which are found in many towns that have sprung into existence long since the capitol was built. Washington ought to be the most elegant and prosperous city in the Union; if not the largest and most wealthy, it should be the most refined, beautiful, and desirable as a residence. Its society should be the best, its institutions of learning the most eminent, its libraries, picture galleries, and all that ennobles life, and marks the advance of a people in the arts of civilization the most renowned and extensive of any other city in the new world. But the reverse of all this is seen in Washington, and the cause of it cannot be attributed to any other sources than the existence of Slavery and the predominance of a slaveocratic sentiment. As GEORGE MASON, of Virginia, said, in the Constitutional Convention, "Slavery discourages arts and manufactures," and the verification of this saying has nowhere been so distinctly and undeniably demonstrated as in our national capital.

The experiment of "domestic servitude," has been here tried under the most favorable circumstances, and the "institution" has been found wanting. The recent occurrences in Washington which have caused so great an excitement in the public mind, and brought disgrace upon the national character, could never have happened in any part of this Union where local sentiment had not been debased by the blighting influences of Slavery. The acquittal of HERBERT, whose guilt was not denied, and the impunity with which the representatives and friends of the Slave power have been permitted to perpetrate their atrocious ruffianisms, will tend still further to degrade the character of our national metropolis and prevent it from rising to that condition which ought to be the boast of the capital of our great and prosperous country.

New Mode of Depleting the City Treasury.

It has been our duty to call attention, on several occasions, to the fraudulent manner in which contracts have been made, in years past, by the Street Department. The cases of the Eighth and Tenth Avennes are fresh in the memory of those whose purses were made to bleed for work done in the most slovenly way, at the highest rates, and with no benefit to the City upon those thoroughfares. A method has been lately devised, however, which far outstrips the slow filching processes of former times, and for which a patent is justly due to whoever invented it. Like all works of genius it is extremely simple, and consists in merely procuring a contract, *not* performing it, and then claiming damages for *not* doing the work agreed upon! If any one asks how such damages can be obtained, the answer is, by *arbitration*, in direct violation of the eleventh Section of the Charter of 1849. We shall presently advert to two instances in which this feat has been performed successfully; another case involving a large amount is still pending; and there is no end to the abuses which may grow out of this mode of proceeding, if a stop is not put to it by the awakened apprehensions of the community.

The eleventh Section of the charter of 1849 commences as follows:

"There shall be an Executive Department, which shall be denominated the Department of Finance, which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts whatever; and all accounts rendered to or kept in the several Departments of the City Government shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this Department. *It shall settle and adjust* ALL *claims whatsoever, by the Corporation or against them, and all accounts whatsoever, in which the Corporation is concerned, either as Debtor or Creditor.*"

The thirteenth Section of the Act of April 12, 1853, to amend the Charter, is equally explicit. It says: "The Auditing Bureau," shall "rovise, andit, and settle ALL accounts in which the City is concerned, as debtor or creditor." It happens, however, that the head of the Finance Department of the City is the Comptroller, and as contractors, jobbers and others, who have matters "to adjust and settle," cannot count upon his coöperation with their schemes, the requirements of the Charter has been dispensed with by an ordinance of the Common Council, and claimants are permitted to name an arbitrator, the Mayor, Street Commissioner and Comptroller naming a second, and the two with the assistance of an umpire chosen by themselves, conclude the affair as they think proper. The arbitrator, in recent cases, for the City, has been Mr. B. P. FAIRCHILD, an appointee of the Mayor and Street Commissioner FUREY, Mr. FLAGG declining to coöperate.

If the requirements of the Charter were complied with, it is evident that in every case of dispute between contractors or others and the Corporation, the duty of auditing claims would devolve exclusively upon the Finance Department of the City. If the decision of this Department should prove unsatisfactory, it would remain open to the claimant to carry his case, either into the Court of Common Pleas, or the Supreme or Superior Courts. A thorough *judicial* investigation would then take place; an impartial examination of witnesses would secure equity in the award which might be made, and from no point of view could any one be, justly, the loser. Under the actual method, the chances, on the contrary, are always against the City, and in favor of the claimant just in proportion as he may possess adroitness and influence. Even if the arbitrator for the City be the person best calculated to promote its interests, his opponent, backed by outside pressure, will possess the advantage with regard to the selection of an umpire, and his claim may thus be secured in the face of evidence and law.

Two cases in point have occurred within a short period. The first is that of JOHN MCGRANE, to whom a contract was given on the 29th of June, 1852, for regulating and grading the Seventh-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second-street. This work was suspended by the measures for establishing a Central Park, and the contractor was paid for his work done, according to the terms of his contract, to the amount of $7,856 90. A claim was brought, however, by Mr. MCGRANE against the City for charges, on account of *preparations* made to execute the remainder of the work, and losses in consequence of being prevented from finishing it. The arbitrators were B. P. FAIRCHILD, on the part of the Corporation; DANIEL GALLAGHER and JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., the City Recorder. The award, including damages and costs, was placed at the enormous sum of $28,021 19. Judgment was subsequently entered against the City in the Superior Court; execution was issued; and all personal property of the City was levied on by the Sheriff. The execution was returnable on the 20th of last month. The second case is of a similar character. A contract had been given to JAMES FLANAGAN, for regulating and grading Sixty-ninth, Seventieth and Seventh-first streets, between the Seventh and Eighth avennes, but the work was also suspended on account of the decision to open a Central Park. $11,709 11 was paid to Mr FLANAGAN for work done; but he also had his "little bill" for damages; also, for loss in preparations, and not being able to complete his job. This time the arbitrators were B. P FAIRCHILD, as above, GEORGE B. SMITH, and again—JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., the City Recorder The award to Mr. FLANAGAN, with damages and costs, amounted to the sum of $10,185 09.

It is unnecessary to comment at length on these cases. They speak too plainly for themselves. Both of them should have been submitted to the Finance Department, to be "*adjusted and settled*"—as the Charter provides, and the remedy for an unsatisfactory decision would have been the Courts of law. As it is, the City has been mulcted in nearly $40,000. Moreover, as the lands, from the assessment of which it was originally contemplated that the expense of grading the Seventh-avenue would be paid, had been swallowed up by the Central Park, there was no basis for the issue of Assessment Bonds to meet the sums awarded to Messrs. FLANAGAN and MCGRANE, and no alternative remained for the Comptroller but to satisfy the Executive and present the amount to the Board of Supervisors *for addition to the tax levy of the present year*. That is, it goes virtually to increase the City debt.

If claims against the City are just, it is palpably unfair to the claimants, as well as unnecessary, that they should be submitted to any other adjustment than such as is provided by the Charter. If they are unjust, the risk of their being decided improperly, as may easily be done in the case of arbitration, should be avoided. Doubtful claims are a proper subject for that strict examination which is only possible in a Court of Justice. Under no circumstances, however, should the laws be evaded, as has been done in calling in other aid than that of the "Finance Department," which alone is authorized to "adjust and settle *all* claims in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor."

Croakers About Yellow Fever.

There are some people who would mope themselves to death if they had not some great grief always on hand—they would be in deadly peril of committing suicide if they could not indulge daily the luxury of being very unhappy. When there is nothing that they can honestly feel sorry about, their cue is to befog very innocent subjects, so that there shall be a mystery investing common-places and that every-day incidents and accidents not all uncommon shall inspire them with terror. These people are great observers of times and seasons. They eat oysters down to the last day of April, but on the 1st of May oysters are their poison. If a man should die of a chronic *enteritis*, and they can torture his cook to prove that he ate oyster-broth within a month, they spread the dismal news that oysters are poisonous at this season, and so enjoy not only for themselves the pleasure of a long countenance, but have the satisfaction of seeing the jolly oysterman go desperate over his unsold cargo, and the fattest and saltest of Shrewsburies lie begging for somebody to swallow them. In the middle of Winter they go mad about poisoned hams and sausages, and are in solemn ecstasies if they can remember that their dear departed wife or much-mourned first-born ate ever so little of either the one or the other before kicking the mortal coil off. The first of August is the anniversary of their yellow-fever panic. As sure as that day comes they beget innumerable rumors and make all proper arrangements to be startled by them when they get around home again,—about "yellow fever decimating the patients of the hospitals," "ravaging the crowded streets," &c, &c. True to their ancient custom, they are at it now, and consequently at every news-stand, the first question asked is—"The yellow fever, is there any of it yet?"—while nobody has seen a case, or heard of anybody's friend whose servant-girl has had it. The mortality list for the week makes no mention of it at all; nor is there anything that could have been returned instead of it to the Inspector, unless it be typhus fever, of which there were only six fatal cases,—a number that is by no means unusual. That there is a great deal of yellow fever in the quarantined vessels down the Bay, is very true. So there was last Summer, and so there is every Summer; but no sensible body ever lets that very common fact spoil his digestion or affect the number or duration of his Summer excursions. Nothing has yet occurred here to base even a senseless yellow-fever panic on. The week's list of deaths certainly will afford the croakers no aid or comfort.

If they choose to change the cause of their alarm, perhaps they may find a more reasonable ground. For, according to the Inspector's report, there died this past week,

From old age	5 persons.
From cholera	1 person.
From yellow fever	0 person.

From which it is clear that of the three causes, old age is far most to be feared just now.

It must not be concealed that the week's returns show 115 more deaths than for the preceding week; but a reference to the list published in another column clearly shows that the increase was almost entirely among children under five years of age. It is an increase always expected at this season, and always should be, until we have quit feeding our children on swill-milk, and compelling them to breathe the foul air that jobbing contractors, lazy officials, stupid Street Commissioners, and an indifferent people, allow our unwashed City to be always putrid with.

But the croakers draw their comfort from two very abundant sources: First, there is the unscrupulously thoughtless posture of the press that thinks it no harm to circulate the most absurd rumors of yellow fever or anything else when there is a dearth of news.

And, second, there are the ambitious doctors who cannot afford at any hazard to "lack experience." They must have attended a regiment of cholera patients or they fear their ability to manage cholera will be doubted. Hence, if a badly-dosed bilious patient suddenly drops off, they save their credit by calling it cholera, which they cannot be expected to cure and gain another chapter for their cholera note-books, which can easily enough be made to tally, if before writing it up they overhaul the article *Cholera* in their Medical Dictionary. Or, if one of their typhoid patients succumbs at this season, and there is any sallowness about his features, it is not difficult while writing it "typhoid" in the certificate, to nod significantly and lay the finger on the lip, if the by-stander hints about yellow fever. He has made the right thing, but on his part an ad... possible while it is rather before it has reached a third person, and contributes its share toward making him known as "the man who had *such* yellow fever experience," though his honestly kept case-book contains no yellow-fever cases.

In short, the City is quite as healthful now as it generally is at this season. There is no epidemic prevailing, and, thank Heaven, none is threatened. For children, especially of poor parents, the City is now, as it always is in the Summer, a terrible town to tarry in. Our streets are filthy and full of intolerable stenches, and we owe very little thanks to our official street-cleaners that we have not an epidemic among us.

Mosquito Honesty and Hospitality.

We are indebted to a recent number of the Aspinwall *Courier* for the copy of a letter which was addressed on the 31st of last March to the British Consul at Greytown, and which does not give us a very exalted idea of the honesty and hospitality of the inhabitants and Government of the Mosquito Kingdom. This letter was written to the functionary in question by CHARLES EMONCE, master of the schooner *Victoria*, whose object was to prefer a claim of $1,200 against his unbreeched Majesty, the King of Mosquito, on account of losses and injuries by him sustained at the hands of that potentate's subjects. EMONCE's case is certainly a hard one; and that our readers may become acquainted with the character of Mr. Bull's Central American allies, we shall present them with its substance. Capt. EMONCE arrived in the harbor of Greytown in the beginning of the present year. Having paid the duties to which his merchandise was subject, and purchased a license which authorized him to trade for the space of six months, he determined to proceed along the Mosquito Coast, and to enter into commercial intercourse with its inhabitants. Being ignorant, however, of the landings of the country, and of the customs and language of the people, he first made an arrangement with JOSE MANUEL PERALTA, an officer of the Mosquito King, to accompany him as guide and interpreter, thinking, doubtless, that the servant of a Sovereign who was the ally and *protégé* of the Queen of Great Britain must be a trustworthy and reliable person. But our tar was quickly undeceived. At the very first place where the schooner touched, after leaving Greytown, PERALTA exhibited the native vileness of his character. Fifty dollars' worth of goods, which had been there sent on shore for sale, were stolen at his instigation by the inhabitants; and when the ruffian returned on board the vessel, in a state of inebriety, and was not noticed by the indignant Captain, he had the audacity to strike EMONCE as he lay *sick* on the deck, because of the slight, forsooth, that he had given to the representative of His Mosquitian Majesty! But this was very far from being the worst. The fellow having been ejected from the schooner, on account of his violence, came again alongside, in the course of the same evening, in a canoe, having with him a powerful party of Indians. These plundered the deck of everything they could find; and, having dragged the unfortunate Captain from his bed, and tied his hands and feet, they threw him into the boat—as soon as PERALTA had assuaged his wounded dignity by striking him on the head—bound and prostrate as he was! They then returned to land with their booty and prisoner, whom they left on the beach, bereft of his *shirt*, to die in utter nakedness! There he remained for many hours, sick and feeble in consequence of the barbarous treatment he had received, the wind blowing on him, and the surf breaking over him all the time. That dreary night, however, at length passed away, and cheering day returned, but it brought little comfort to the unfortunate EMONCE. For when he looked towards the sea in expectation of discovering his ship, and being able to make his sailors aware of his deplorable condition, not a trace of her could be seen. She had vanished in the darkness, and her luckless captain stood on the shore without food, or raiment, or means of escape—a prey for the venomous insects and still more venomous *bipeds* of that inhospitable land. But what had become of the schooner? After abandoning EMONCE on the beach, PERALTA, with his Indians, had returned to the vessel, and having plundered the cabin of several articles of value, he compelled the crew to get under way and proceed on their voyage, telling them that *himself* was the sole commander, and that it was needless for them to inquire for the *master*, as he believed him to be already *dead*. And dead, most probably, the captain would have been, had not one of the sailors contrived to reach the shore with a suit of his officer's clothes, which enabled that ill-treated individual to appear once more as a civilized being, and to protect himself from the burning rays of a tropical sun. But his sufferings were now near an end. Having learned from the faithful tar that had brought him his clothing where his vessel might be found, he employed four of the natives to carry him thither, and, in less than two days from the time when he had been abandoned naked and helpless on the Mosquito beach by PERALTA and his gang, he was once more on board the *Victoria*, safe and sound, and profoundly sensible of the perfidy and villainy of the subjects and officers of the Mosquito King. Such is an epitome of the case of Captain EMONCE, and an illustration of the treatment which merchants and navigators may expect from the *civilized* race that owes allegiance to the sovereign of the Mosquito shore. And yet these are the people of whom Mr. Bull has been the guardian and protector—whose character he represents as being so amiable and inoffensive—and for the independence and integrity of whose territory he is such a stickler and advocate. As long, however, as he thinks proper to maintain the connection, we trust that he will be prepared to *indemnify all* who may suffer at their hands as did Captain EMONCE, with which much aggrieved individual brother John should, in our opinion, commence, for assuredly the empty coffers of his Mosquito Majesty will hardly suffice to satisfy him.

...The Journal of Commerce says that the re-election of ... does not necessarily imply approbation of the assault upon SUMNER; or, even if it did, the Congressional Districts are but a small ... with the whole South. But the attention of the *Journal* to acquit the South of all blame for the acts of its representatives is altogether gratuitous; the South itself has shown no desire to be exonerated from censure for the assault upon Senator SUMNER. On the contrary, it has, in every possible manner, declared its approval of the base act, and BROOKS appealed to his constituency to declare, by reelecting him, whether or not his conduct were approved by them. They reelected him without a single dissenting vote. If this cannot be called backing up a representative, it would be difficult to invent a case that would deserve to be so regarded. The South is proud of BROOKS, and he has resumed his seat in the Assembly which condemned him, indorsed by every voter in his district. There is no necessity for our cotemporary to assume a virtue for the South which it so indignantly rejects.

OLE BULL is out for FREMONT and DAYTON, and has contributed $500 to promote their election. His violin will not, perhaps, hereafter sound so sweetly to Southern ears.—*Louisville Democrat.*

So much the worse for Southern ears, which are much longer than we had imagined if they can find no sweetness in any strains that come from the lovers of liberty, or from the soldiers of truth. What piper shall pipe for the South? There is not one worth listening to who is not just as objectionable as OLE BULL. What poet can they read, what painter can charm them by the creations of his pencil, what sculptor will they employ to hew forms of beauty out of the solid marble? They must either be content to live without any of the elevating and humanizing arts of civilization, or else take the productions of those who heartily approve the act of OLE BULL. The lyre has never yet been struck in praise, or even defence, of the "peculiar institution," and Art has never produced a work that associations Slavery. The Virginians should have made inquiries as to the political sentiments of our sculptor, CRAWFORD, before they commissioned him to make a statue of WASHINGTON; and if Congress should hereafter make sure of the political orthodoxy of the artists employed to beautify the Capitol before setting them at work, the embellishments of the National Metropolis would be a very significant commentary upon the influences of Slavery. If the South can find no sweetness in the strains of OLE BULL's cremona, how harsh and unmusical to their ears must be the melodies of SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, BYRON, WORDSWORTH, MOORE, and our own poets, BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, and the rest. The repertoire of a Southerner's sources of æsthetical enjoyment, judging by the above extract from the Louisville *Democrat*, must be diminutive in the last degree.

The *Golden Era*, published in San Francisco, in commenting upon the conduct of HERBERT, closes with the following:

"Mr. HERBERT has been admitted to his seat in the House, and may, through the powerful aid of political influence, be acquitted in Washington, but, we opine, that his presence will never again be tolerated in California, where he is known to be a gambler, a ruffian and an unlettered and unscrupulous politician. The Golden Gate is forever closed against him!"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AUGUST.

Here, August with his daughter comes,
A sheaf of wheat her hand doth bear—
And golden corn and poppy-blooms
Are tangled in her flowing hair;
Oh, glorious mouth of crimson dawns,
And sunsets lingering, soft and red—
How lovely look the smiling fawns,
How fair the fruit hangs overhead!

Oh, month of ripeness! ne'er depart;
Oh linger long and la'e below;
But dangerous to the health thou art,
With all the pleasing gifts you bring;
Thy midnight dews are cold and cruel,
Thy sultry noons oppress the brain—
And thousands, if not fifty cleft
By thee are ushered into death.

But glorious art thou while there
Who stand prepared to face thy changes,
In suits of such well-fashioned clothes
As SMITH can give to friends and strangers;
In FULTON-STREET, at SMITH'S you'll find
The latest styles for Fall and Summer;
Economy and taste combined,
They sell for cash, and keep no "drummer."

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 128 and 130 Fulton-street, New-York.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
MORSE, ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S
No. 276 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.
Springfield, Mass.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone rich, full and powerful, and is well adapted for church or opposite music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $80 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to cutting for United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of
D. DEVLIN & CO.
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c.—Merchants, bankers and others desiring perfect security against fire and burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Alum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. Numerous testimonials of their superiority over all others now in use will be exhibited.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Successors to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the ridiculous, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least delay, acts to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in a private room at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Astor-place.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $60 to $125; melodeons from $50 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.—
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 1, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF PASSAGE BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement, until further notice.
A. E. SUYDAM, Agent.

WIRE, WIRE, WIRE.—[illegible] WIRE AND Tinned Iron Wire, for sale at the lowest market rates, by the small or large quantity. These are established facts, and the world for [illegible] to a chance. [illegible] Wire and Wire Goods, No. 6 Astor-place.

CHITTENDEN'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees.—[illegible] Wigs of every description. A suite of elegant [illegible] Hair Dye, Wigs, Toupees, Curls, Braids, &c. [illegible] Hair Dye, and Wigs and Toupees of superior quality, at CHITTENDEN'S, No. 6 Astor-place.

...on the Presidency. ...Cove, Monday, July 21, 1856. ... Your letter of the 27th of ... to me at Huntsville, did not ... my arrival here. I thank you for ... and I assure you that I re... that you have expressed. Any apology ... the addressing me on political sub... as they are now so interesting to the public ... as to individuals. I thank you for your ... views and suggestions, and will render mine with ... perfect freedom and fidelity. You say, in speaking ... of yourself, that "having been reared almost ... beneath the shades of the Hermitage, and in every ... sense a Democrat, I feel all the reverence and confidence in the principles and integrity of the motives that actuated General JACKSON in his political course that I should do. The issues formerly dividing the old Whig and Democratic parties may no longer be said to exist, yet there is a difference in principle, arising out of the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, that must continue to exist as long as our present form of Government continues."

Now, let us reflect for a moment, and observe that I, too, if not reared "beneath the shades of the Hermitage," was taught under the pure, vigorous and national democratic teachings of the revered and brave old chief, whose wisdom brought honesty, purity and vigor into the public service, with strength, love of union, honor and renown to the whole country. I marched with that old chief, and kept step with his democracy throughout his public life; and since he departed, I have never deviated for a moment from his principles; and I tell you, you can say most truly, that not only the issues formerly dividing the old Whig and Democratic parties can no longer be said to have any practical existence, but that those parties themselves have no distinctive character. They have faded, become extinct, and expired.

One, the Whig Party lives only in the memory of its great name, its great abilities, and its great failures to accomplish practical results; the other, although it retains the name of Democracy, has no memories to which the present organization can refer without a blush of shame. The Democracy of to-day is a "compound" of hoterogeneous materials; it has dwindled down to mere sectionalism, and is now but a faction. It has lost the principle of cohesion, and boasts no longer a uniform policy. When it followed with as the flag of the "old chief," it had a consistency of principle and firmness of purpose which always accompanies a clear conviction of right. It had clear heads, patriotic hearts, and clean hands ever ready in its support. It spoke wisdom and quiet at home, and every section rejoiced in our general prosperity; it announced its foreign policy, and negotiations abroad were no further necessary than to communicate that announcement.

Where is that Democracy to-day? Swallowed up in unmitigated Squatter Sovereignty—in sectional bickerings and disputes—in disregarding compacts between the different sections of the Union, the repeal of which has led to insurrection in Kansas—in getting up Indian wars wherever Indians could be found, as a pretext for increasing the regular Army, the estimated expenses of which, at this time, are $12,000,000 per annum, when $600,000, judiciously expended, would secure peace with every Indian tribe on the continent, and induce them to embrace the arts of civilization.

The foreign policy of our present Democratic President has been far from creditable to our Government. It, too, has shown a disposition to court an alien influence to sustain it, while it has declared and practiced relentless proscription against native born American citizens. I will pursue this point no further. To ruminate upon it is painful enough for a man who loves his country, but when called upon by friends, I feel it due to them to express my sentiments plainly. You and I, and tens of thousands of old Democrats who were the true Covenanters under JACKSON, wash our hands of these absurdities, follies and evidences of culpable mismanagement.

None of these things are fraught with the principles of that Democracy which was taught at the Hermitage, and treasured up by us. I can find no relief in the nomination made at Cincinnati. I regard the gentleman upon whom it fell as a man of abilities, and one with whom I have always maintained kind personal relations; and for Mr. BUCHANAN I yet entertain the highest respect. From his antecedents I cannot regard him as more patriotic and national than Mr. FILLMORE. In the office of President one has been tried—the other has not. It is a matter of astonishment to me that the nomination happened to fall to the lot of Mr BUCHANAN, when other names, as I have learned, were used on the occasion, who had been the active advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which had been declared to be the main issue in the approaching Presidential contest. That plank is prominent in the platform, and the platform has been accepted, cordially, by the nominee. We have to regard as matter sovereignty as one of the cardinal points of modern Democracy. The candidate, however, has merged himself in the platform, or the principles of it, which, to my mind, are not in harmony with Jackson Democracy, and I accordingly repudiate them. I cannot separate the candidate and platform in this instance, as they are identical, inasmuch as the nominee has said that he could no longer speak for himself, as JAMES BUCHANAN, but as the exponent of the principles set forth in the platform. I am constrained, according to my notions of Democracy, to utterly reject the platform, and cannot give my support to the nominee of the present Democratic Party.

Of the Republicans, I can only say that their platform and principles are sectional, and I cannot conceive how any man loving this Union, devoted to its principles, can support a ticket fraught with such disastrous consequences to the whole country as its success would be. It has been my habit in life to deprecate and oppose everything of a sectional character, and therefore I cannot view with complacency anything which is calculated to militate against the Union, or any section of the country. You, my dear Sir, know, as well as I do, that when Texas was annexed to the United States she did not consider herself as identified with any particular section, but viewed herself as merged into the Union. She had received the sympathy of the citizens of every section of the Union; her feeling, her interest and her existence, in becoming a member of the Union, she considered as inseparable from its preservation and prosperity.

A sense of duty, under these circumstances, leads me to the conclusion to support the American nominees—FILLMORE and DONELSON. They are good men, and I think the only men in nomination for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency before the American people who do most assuredly claim the cordial support of men who are true-hearted Americans, Democrats and Whigs. All faithful naturalized citizens, though of foreign birth, who cannot be controlled by any foreign allegiance, can come forward to their support, as national men, capable and willing to support the Constitution and the Union. Major DONELSON, you know, was brought up in the same school with ourselves, which was the old Jefferson and Jackson Democrary—and he has ever proved true to his democratic education—the love of Union being the polar star. Mr. FILLMORE was a Whig, and served the people of his District while he was a representative in Congress. His service was satisfactory, and he secured their confidence. When his official duties took a broader range, and new and responsible duties devolved upon him as the head of the nation, he cast aside every sectional and local bias—his views on all important questions were limited only by the extent of his duty to the whole country. His services met the acceptance of the nation, and he retired from office with the approving voice of thousands who had been his former opponents. In my opinion, he administered the Government wisely and well. He found the country in great excitement, as well as dissatisfaction, and even in peril; and yet he left it in repose, tranquillity, and safety; and it is a pleasure for me to look back and remember that, without any deviation from my line of duty as a Jackson Democrat, I was enabled to sustain and aid him in most of his leading measures; and so, too, were nearly all the true-hearted Jackson Democrats of that time. Were the Democrats of the present day even as sound as they were then—though heresies had then been introduced into the party—I would cheerfully cooperate and act with them on many important subjects; but since they have recognized Squatter Sovereignty, and their "great principle" (which I have been unable to discover) of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as tests of true Democracy, making them the front flanks of their party platform, I will not stand upon it, nor can I recognize such principles as truly Democratic. It was the attempt to carry out such measures which has involved us in our present calamitous and perilous situation. Hence the effort has been made to incorporate them with, and render them parts of, the ancient platform of the time-honored Democracy, supposing, as no doubt they did, that the talismanic name of Democracy would unite the American people in support of heresies as absurd as they are dangerous to the well being of the country. But, my dear Sir, I will not attempt to go into detail further. I hope that Texas, when she comes to the polls in November next, will hasten to rally for the American ticket, and their triumph will be complete. I hope the friends of our Union and true Democratic principles will rally around the sentiment of General JACKSON, and allow their reverence for his memory and great services to the nation, expressed in his letter to Dr. COLEMAN, "that it is time we should become a little more Americanized." Since the day on which this warning was given our country has been progressing; and from developments which have taken place, it seems to me that the exigencies of the country impress upon us the necessity of feeling fully alive to our nationality, by evincing respect for his wise counsel. I will not assume to offer to the people of Texas the words of warning and admonition. In the words of JACKSON they have higher counsel. The days once were when my admonitions and advice were offered to them. They will remember what my course among them has ever been—they know with what intense interest I have sought to secure their peace and advance their prosperity. My devotion to them is not lessened at this moment—it can never abate so long as all I treasure upon earth remains in the bosom of that community. Whatever estimate they may think proper to place upon my opinions is with them. To the aged and the middle-aged I would speak as to brethren—to the younger men and to the youth I would speak as a father—and beseech them to take the course best calculated to restore harmony to our distracted country, and promote the general good.

Thine truly, SAM HOUSTON.

To Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Austin, Texas.

Lewis D Campbell for Fremont.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1856

DEAR SIR: The pressing character of my official duties here renders it utterly impossible for me to respond to the numerous letters of my constituents in reference to the exciting questions which now agitate the country.

An active, and, as I believe, a consistent political career for twenty-years in Ohio, ought, in my judgment, to render it necessary that I should "define my position" again.

I have opposed in the past—oppose now, and expect to oppose in all my future, to the extent of all the powers granted by the Constitution, *the further extension of Slavery*. In reference to Kansas and Nebraska I hold it is due to the rights of the Free States as well as to the honor of the Slave States, and to the memories of the patriots of 1820, who excluded Slavery therefrom, that the restriction should be in some form reinstated upon our national statutes.

I believe that the area of our own industry should be protected against the adverse policy of foreign nations; that our great rivers, lakes and harbors should be improved, and that the Atlantic coast should be united with that of the Pacific by railroad, for the advancement of the great interests of American agriculture, manufactures, mechanic arts and commerce.

I believe in those measures of Americanism which, without interfering with the privileges of aliens or naturalized citizens now in the United States will tend to fortify and perpetuate the blessing of religious freedom, exclude foreign paupers and felons, and purify the American ballot box by fair and judicious reforms in our system of naturalization, &c.

The election of Mr. BUCHANAN, standing as he does upon the Cincinnati platform, would, in my judgment, be a National calamity. Looking at the state of things from this stand point, I am led to believe that the people of Ohio (whatever may be the condition of parties in other States,) cannot now more successfully aid in averting that calamity than by the support of Mr. FREMONT. He has not, I believe, avowed any opposition to the great principles to which I have alluded.

As for *myself*, I wish no office, high or low—I desire to return, as speedily as possible, to a long deserted family; suffering private interests; and to that retirement which my physical energies, impaired by my labors in the cause, imperiously demand.

Many friends desire to know whether I will, "under any circumstances, consent to return to Congress?" There are many very talented and worthy gentlemen in the district who would doubtless serve, if called upon, with greater ability, but with no more *fidelity*, than has marked my Congressional career. I am not to be considered as standing in their way.

Should people, with this free avowal of my wishes before them, require of me the sacrifice of personal interests, and a return to the conflict here, I will give the subject the grave consideration to which it would be entitled. But I could not consent to the use of my name in any connection with the matter of office, except to promote harmony in this important crisis, and upon condition that no pledge should be exacted as to my future action which is not to be found in the record of my past service.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours, &c.,
LEWIS D CAMPBELL.

HON. ABNER HAINES, Eaton, Ohio.

The Boiler Explosion at Little Falls—Loss of Life and Property.

From the Herkimer County Journal, Aug. 1.

On Thursday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, our village was thrown into the greatest state of excitement ever witnessed here by the report that the boiler attached to the cotton factory on the south side of the river had bursted and ten or twelve men killed. All hastened to the scene of the disaster, not knowing but their friends were among the unfortunate, with feelings that cannot be described. But a few minutes elapsed before thousands were on the spot—looking with anxious hearts and tearful eyes for the mangled corpse of a beloved friend or relative. They soon learned that but one man, THOMAS STEVENSON, was killed, and several children badly injured.

The boiler was a new one, weighing seven tons, and such was the tremendous power of the explosion that two-thirds of it was raised up nearly *one hundred* feet, and carried south a distance of *two hundred* feet before it came down. The rest of it was scattered in different directions, at distances ranging from one to eight hundred feet. The chimney, seventy-one feet in height, was lifted several feet, and came down with crushing force—and part of the brick wall was thrown in a northerly direction, breaking windows, clapboards and fences, belonging to the houses on the island. Several bricks fell upon the roof of Messrs. PEASE & SATTERLY's paper-mill, penetrating through it as if it was only a sheet of paper.

We never saw such a complete wreck. It was awful to behold. We never before realized the almost infinite power of steam. The heavens were filled with bricks, broken timber, broken boiler, dirt, water and steam.

The verdict of the Jury is that the said THOMAS STEVENSON came to his death by the explosion of the steam-boiler belonging to the Little Falls Cotton Factory, and used to propel the same; that the deceased received a blow upon his head and back by the falling of a portion of said boiler, which caused his immediate death; and the jury further say, that, in their opinion upon the evidence, the said boiler was not perfect in its materials; and the jury are of the opinion that the man who had charge of the boiler at the time of the explosion was not sufficiently qualified by knowledge and experience to be left alone in the management of a steam boiler; that, in the opinion of the jury, the managers of the factory are censurable for not having an indicator attached to the boiler, to show the pressure of the steam, and the jury further say they recommend the employment of the most skillful engineers and hands in the management of steam-boilers.

A serious affray occurred in Stefford, Vt., last week. It appears that a Mr. WEST had forbidden a Mr. BACON to cross his premises, threatening that if BACON did so, he (WEST) would kill him. On Friday afternoon BACON made the attempt to cross the forbidden territory, and in so doing attacked WEST with a pitchfork; WEST drew a knife, and a sharp fight ensued. Mr. WEST was pierced in the abdomen with both tines of the pitchfork, and Mr. BACON was dangerously cut and stabbed in the lungs, groin and legs by WEST. Both parties were alive the morning following the affray, but little hopes were entertained of their recovery.

The rope with which REYNOLDS was hung in Hartford, in 1823, is now hanging in the door-way of HASKELL's grocery store, corner of North Main and Trumbull streets. It has the great hangman's "noose and knot" combined, and it attracts considerable attention, as the instrument which strangled a human being to death for one of the worst of crimes.

The Boston *Traveller* reports that the mean temperature of July was 78 degrees—the highest in any July since 1841. The *first* quarter of the last month, it will be recollected, was very cold.

FREMONT, FILLMORE AND BUCHANAN.—ISAAC G. OLIVER, Printer, No. 82 Beekman-st., has beautiful designs for Political Posters, &c., adapted to all parties, printed in the most conspicuous manner, at Low Prices.

WILLIAM C. GREENE'S DINING-ROOM, No. 134 Chambers-st., having been closed the past week, for repairs, will now be opened for business on MONDAY, Aug. 4.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ethe Stadir.**—To prevent its being sold, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 199 Broadway, New-York

☞ **For Cleaning, Preserving and Beautifying** the teeth and gums, saponaceous tooth powder as recommended by Dr. Bowditch.—This elegant preparation, the sale of which is increasing daily, with the numerous testimonials is submitted to the public as that great desideratum—a thoroughly satisfactory dandrifice. Prepared only by GEO. E. INGER & CO., dispensing chemists successors to T. T. Green, corner of Broadway and Walker-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, cuff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adopted to and sold by druggists, imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 45 Nassau-st.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Clinton Hall, Third (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JNO GROSHON, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Sec.

☞ **Fancy Cutlery.**—The subscribers' assortment embraces every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife, with a variety of choice razors.

A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 347 Broadway.

☞ **Shell Dress Combs.**—All the newest styles of French manufacture, the latest importations. Shell combs made and repaired, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 347 Broadway.

☞ **Portable Dressing Cases.**—In all that the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality, of elegant finish, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 347 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

F. B.—You should have received a letter from me about the 24th. I go East this week.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman occupying a most desirable social position, but whose heart in fashion's throng has never been ensnared, resorts to this expedient to meet with a spirit kindred to his own, believing there is romance and independence sufficient even among those hampered by formalities of excessive society and so called fashion, to prompt some to appreciate his motives. From such, endowed with those graces of person and mind which adorn refined life, he hopes for a reply. Address FRANK HARLEY, for one week, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—One of the best manufacturing businesses in this country is offered for sale on account of the present proprietor going to Europe. No business like it in this country. Profits over one hundred per cent. Sales unlimited. A small or a large amount of capital can be employed and made to realize the above profits every three months. The article can be sold for cash soon as manufactured. It is undoubtedly one of the safest opportunities to invest capital that has ever been offered. Address, through the Post Office, SAMUEL J. VAN DEUSEN.

PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE IN BROADWAY.—Doing a splendid business, clearing $3,000 net yearly; price $7,000. Also, a superior old-established wheelright and blacksmith shop on Hubbard; price $650. Also, a splendid summer residence at Fort Lee, N. J.; beautiful house and out houses; plenty choice fruit; price $5,000. Also, a splendid jewelry establishment—$3,000—near this City. Apply at No. 390 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—THE MONOPOLY OF DEMOREST'S PATENT MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC GAS STOVE.—Every family will have one, as they are undoubtedly the most economical convenient and perfect cooking stove ever introduced. State, county, town and shop rights for sale on very liberal terms. Also, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the warehouse No. 393 Broadway, Prices from $2 to $10.

PARTNER WANTED.—A gentleman of classical education, of good literary attainments and successful experience in teaching, is wanted as associate Principal with the prospect of succeeding to the entire charge of a large and well-established Academy in Central New-York. Address, with references and full particulars, A. D. F., *Daily Times* Office, New-York.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Competent to take charge of a first-class Broadway Hotel, and invest from $5,000 to $10,000 against $40,000 already invested, with the privilege of purchasing on accommodating terms. Address Box No. 3,835 New-York Post-Office.

FAMILY PAPER FOR SALE.—A well established Family Paper is offered for sale at a bargain if applied for immediately. All communications strictly confidential. Address ORIGINAL, *Times* office, for further particulars.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way secured by copyright. Particulars on receipt of four postage stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—With $20,000, by a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Address S. S. W., Box No 943 Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 20, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST.—A pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in going from No. 53 Murray st. to No 14 Warren-st., through Church st. The person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by returning them to S. HALSTEAD, No. 52 Murray st., up stairs.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOIER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

FIFTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—Regular meetings every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 22 White-st. Room large, comfortably seated, well ventilated and lighted. No charge for admission nor for membership. Expenses paid by voluntary contributions. Always good speakers and something up interesting. We are going in to win. Come out, Republicans of the Ward, and help us.

J. A. KENNEDY, President.
T. C. IRELAND and DR. A. C. HENAMER, Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD FREMONTERS will meet for a sociable "house-warming," to inaugurate the new hall, No. 391 Fourth-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Encampment of Southern New-York will commence its annual session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order,

JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Scribe.

FINE ARTS.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by CEHEN, from a photograph by ROOT, which is in all respects the best Portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x33 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

A LIBERAL REWARD.—Will be given by John Reynolds for the recovery of the body of his brother THOMAS REYNOLDS, who was drowned on Sunday, July 27, while bathing in Astoria River. Height 5 feet 8 inches, aged 23 years, fair hair, closely shaved. Apply at No. 66 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN OSBORN, Astoria.

FRANCIS BYRNE—Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in State and United States Courts, has removed to Whitlock's Buildings, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts, offices Nos. 16 and 18.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Middle Protestant Germans; the one as cook, the other as chambermaid. The cook understands all kinds of baking; would cook, wash and iron, for a small family; the chambermaid would do chamberwork and washing, or would assist in the washing. Both have good references. No objections to the country. Call at No. 24 Third-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four competent young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by an American girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th st., rear Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address X. L. O., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English girl, as chambermaid or has no objection to do general housework for a small family. Reference given. Call for one day at No 70 8th av.

TO INVENTORS AND MERCHANTS—HAVING BUSINESS IN EUROPE.—An American gentleman, a resident for two years in London and Paris, being about to return, would take charge of any business intrusted to his charge by parties in America. Having been engaged in the patent business to some extent, would be pleased to arrange with parties desirous of introducing American inventions, either in England, France, Belgium, or Austria. A letter stating the nature of the business, addressed to L. E. P., Box 2,415 Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 219 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers one of higher English branches the other of vocal and instrumental music, will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualifications, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWLE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

CANVASSERS WANTED—For SAYARD TAYLOR'S great work, THE CYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL, a record of Travels, Adventures and Discoveries throughout the world for the last fifty years. AN AGENCY BOOK, to be published in September. The coquettes along the Hudson, and on Long Island and Staten Island, will be given separately and exclusively to man who will thoroughly canvass them. Address HENRY W. LEWIS, No. 310 Broadway, N. Y.

CLERK WANTED IN A GROCERY—A smart, active young or middle-aged man, who understands the business and is willing to make himself generally useful and can bring the best of City references as to morality and integrity, may hear of a good situation by applying to H. GARCKEN, Central Store, Elizabethport. Also, a good, moral boy wanted, about 14 years old. Boat starts from pier No. 2, North River.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for several years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about travelling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To act as chambermaid and laundress; one who thoroughly understands washing and ironing; must come well recommended from the last employer; City references required; none others need make application. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

GILDERS WANTED.—Two or three journeymen; one as foreman; must be a good workman, and come well recommended. Good wages and constant employment. Inquire at Nos. 388, 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.

HORACE V. SIGLER.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN—Who is a good gentleman, and willing to make himself generally useful, wishes to obtain a situation as secretary, or travelling companion to a gentleman; has no objection to go as attendant to an invalid. Address L. B., *Daily Times* office.

CLERK WANTED—One who writes a really good hand, willing to make himself useful and content with a small salary, paid weekly, can address T. S. H., *Times* Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A young man that thoroughly understands the retail and prescription business, can hear of a situation by addressing, C. L. at the *Times* office.

COOK WANTED—By a small private family in the country, a short distance from the City. She must be a Protestant, a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; have a good City reference. Apply a No. 97 Beekman-st.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES—Servants of all work, and other first class servants, are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., where a great many excellent situations are now ready.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A very competent and experienced infant's nurse wishes a situation; has no objection to go South, abroad, &c. Apply at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—Wanted, a finisher. To a good workman steady employment will be given. Apply at No. 90 North William-st.

SIX SOFT-HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—Constant employment and good wages will be insured by applying corner Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—From 12 to 14 years of age, who has some knowledge of the retail dry goods business. Apply to J. P. BROUNER & CO., No. 467 6th-av.

BOY WANTED—In a country-room; one who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Apply at No. 13 Barclay-st.

WANTED—By a young, well-educated German Protestant, who writes a first-rate hand, in German and English, and speaks some Spanish and French too, as clerk or porter in any store or office. Prepaid letters will be taken. G. C., *New-York Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway: 3 book-keepers, 2 lamp dressers, 4 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 bar-keepers, 2 waiters, 3 porters, 2 coachmen, 2 hostlers, 2 firemen, 3 drivers, 4 hands on steamers, 3 boys for trades and stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell Brother Jonathan's Champion Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor's name on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. Call at the principal depot No. 444 Broadway.

JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required. Apply immediately. The house is situated on high ground, rendering it a cool retreat.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-Square.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board, by addressing a note to L. Y. T., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake Hotel, (Wawayanda House) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

LAKE GEORGE.—Visitors to the New FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at this place, can take the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, to Caroga, (38 miles from Saratoga,) and reaches 14 miles to the Lake, on the plank road through Glens Falls. The loss of the steamer *John Jay* only affects the travel through Lake George to Ticonderoga and the Upper Lakes. Any further information desired can be obtained at EDWARD F. CLARKE, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. G. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to
BANK PAINTING.
Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLOOD CALVES FOR SALE.—Two fine bull calves for sale at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y. One a full-blooded "Guernsey Island" or "Alderney" The other's sire is full blooded Durham, and its dam one-half Durham and one-half "Guernsey." Sires and dams of each can be seen at Tarrytown. Ages 2½ months. Apply to Capt. A. T. FLETCHER, Tarrytown, Westchester, N. Y.

PATENT LIGHTNING RODS—Sold and put up by S. E. BOYER. Office at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st. All orders addressed as above will be punctually attended to. Fifty active Agents wanted to engage in the business. S. E. B. gives his personal attention to all orders for the above Rods in all parts of the country.

THE GREENE TACK PULLER

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY:
HEADLEY'S LIFE OF FREMONT.
THE AUTHENTIC AND ONLY COMPLETE EDITION
OF
THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT,
Including an Account of
His Explorations, Discoveries, and Adventures
on five successive Expeditions across the
North American Continent; Voluminous Selections from his Private and Public Correspondence, including his Defence before the Court Martial, and a full report of his principal Speeches in the Senate of the United States,
BY JOHN BIGELOW,
Editor of the New-York Evening Post,
With the only accurate Portrait on Steel, and numerous spirited Illustrations.

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THE MATTER IN THIS EDITION NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHY OF FREMONT, AMOUNTS TO
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ADDITIONAL PAGES.

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IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—POPULAR EDITION.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO
Have the pleasure to announce that they publish a duodecimo edition (uniform with Irving's other works) of
IRVING'S LIFE of WASHINGTON.
Vol. 1—On the 1st day of August.
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PRICE, $1 50 PER VOL., IN CLOTH.

This great work is now issued in a style adapted to universal circulation, and is offered to the Trade in liberal quantities, on liberal terms. Of such a book no bookseller need be afraid of ordering too many. No work has been published in the United States for the last twenty years which is so eminently worthy of an extensive sale in every part of the country. It is destined to fill permanently the highest place in its department, and is sure to grow in popularity as it esteem the more it is read, and the more the author's design is understood.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

This is the life of Washington which will be read—others hereafter will only be referred to.

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A book which will take its place in American households, side by side with the Bible.

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IMPORTANT TO GROCERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—For sale, the second edition of "CORDIALANICA;" Or, EASY GUIDE TO THE MAKING OF CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., including a perfect and warranted imitation of French Brandy; with concise, simple and operating rules for testing the strength and volume of all strong liquors; and for raising or reducing them to any required proof. No distilling apparatus required. Price 50 cents. Sold by the author, J. W. WRIGHT, Inspector of Spirits, 13 South-st., New-York.

☞ Seventeen stamps inclosed and postage paid, will insure it free by post.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED," Song by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jas. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 35 cents. "THREE FLOWERS," by Liebich, (10 pieces,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postm

THE CITY.

From the New-York Daily Times.

Last night a boat, clean, but pale and emaciated female woman, with a child in her arms, applied to me for medical aid under the following circumstances:

About two weeks ago she sought and gained admission to Bellevue Hospital, for treatment of that painful and exhausting malady, milk abscess. She had been there several days, was operated on and was lying weak and exhausted, when one of the Governors or directors of that Institution, a tall, well-dressed man, came into the Ward and exclaimed, "What a nigger here!" (alluding to the child of this woman.) "Turn her out!" pointing to the woman herself; "send her to the Colored Home!" She, without reference to her exhausted state, in this exhausting weather, off she was sent to the Colored Home. The resolution in this institution, under what she describes as the kind and skillful care of the resident physician, during two days, when, unfortunately, the physician-in-chief of the Colored Home came in, and saw her. "What!" said he, "a white woman here? *Turn her out.*" "Why," said she, "am I to go?" "Why, go to Bellevue." "Shure and they'vs turned me out there once, and won't let me in now!" "Can't help it," said the benevolent physician-in-chief; "we can help her child—but TURN HER OUT!" And, poor, weak and penniless, this sick white woman wandere through the streets, with her child in her arms—with mother-love stronger than death—the outcast Hagar of our Heaven-born charities, so called.

In the Southern States, white motherhood protects a colored child from birth to death, by exempting it from the black laws, strictly construing the maxim, "*partus sequitur ventrem.*" But our Northern institutions have no such charities nor amenities. This poor woman wanders about during the day, and burrows in dark, damp holes at night, with the frightful cry ringing in her ears, "*Turn her out!*" I do not doubt that both physician and Governor acted according to the rules of their respective institutions. But, do tell me, Sir, where is this poor woman to go? unless your heart be also shut with the cry, "*Turn her out.*" PHYSICIAN.

Redistricting the City.

The Special Committee of the Councilmen on redistricting the City met on Saturday. The following are the boundaries of the new districts agreed upon:

The First Ward is made from two districts into one district, including the whole Ward.

The Second and Third Wards are united into one district.

The Fourth Ward is altered from three districts to two districts. The new dividing line commences at Catharine-street, on the northern boundary of the Ward, at its junction with Madison-street, extending down Madison-street to Roosevelt street, thence running through the Bowery extension to Pearl-street, and through Pearl street to Peck slip.

The Fifth Ward, formerly three districts, is made into two districts. The dividing line is Hudson-street.

The Sixth Ward, also formerly three districts, is changed to two districts. The dividing line commences at Chatham-street, runs through Baxter, Leonard and Centre streets to Canal-street.

The Seventh Ward is divided, as formerly, into three districts, but the boundaries are changed, as follows: The First district is bounded by Catharine, Division, Pike and South streets; the Second district by Division, Montgomery, South and Pike streets; the Third district, by Montgomery, Division, Grand, East and South streets.

The Eighth Ward remains as at present, with four districts, and the boundaries unchanged.

The Ninth Ward is to be unaltered, having now four districts.

The Tenth Ward, formerly with three districts, is reduced to two districts. Grand-street is the dividing line between the new districts as formed.

The Eleventh Ward retains its present five districts and their present boundaries.

The Twelfth Ward, previously one district, is to be made into two districts, with Sixth-avenue as the boundary line.

The Thirteenth Ward remains as previously, with three districts and the various boundaries.

The Fourteenth Ward, formerly three districts, is reduced to two districts, Broome-street being the dividing line.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards remain the same—the former having three districts and the latter four districts.

The Seventeenth Ward is unaltered from five districts.

The Eighteenth Ward, formerly two districts, is divided into four districts, bounded longitudinally by the East River, First, Third, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Nineteenth Ward is changed from one district into two districts—Fifty-seventh-street being the dividing line.

The Twentieth Ward, formerly three districts, is changed to four districts—the dividing line being Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue.

The Twenty-first Ward, formerly two districts, is now made into three districts—Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth streets being the longitudinal dividing lines.

The Twenty-second Ward, formerly one district, is changed to two districts—the dividing line being Fiftieth-street.

It is possible that the boundaries of the Eighteenth Ward may be changed from the above, giving the dividing lines the Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth streets, in conformity with the new divisions of the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday next, in order to hear parties upon the division of the Eighteenth Ward. After this they will make a report for immediate presentation to the Board.

No Duel Yet.

It was the talk in certain quarters about town on Saturday that Col. MING was going to call out JOHN COCHRANE, to answer to the slur that the latter cast upon him at the late Syracuse Convention. It was whispered that the "coffee and pistole for two" had certainly been ordered—that Riker's Island was to be the place of "meeting," and that Col. MING had named as his second LORENZO B. SHEPARD; and JOHN COCHRANE, as his second, DANIEL E. SICKLES. Our most indefatigable reporter kept himself keenly on the alert. He saw Col. MING at his desk at the Mayor's office on Saturday. JOHN COCHRANE, he ascertained, was at his official post at the Custom-House during the entire business hours of the day. He traced both gentlemen to their respective homes on Saturday night. Yesterday he observed Col. MING going to "meeting" at St. Thomas' Church, while he learned the uncontroverted fact that JOHN COCHRANE had a "meeting" on special political matters with a few leading—though not to be named—Democratic politicians of the City. Up to a late hour last night he reports that other than the above meetings, no "meeting" occurred in which Col. MING and JOHN COCHRANE are particularly interested. For all this, the end may not be yet. Our reporter will continue to be indefatigably watchful.

The Tuscan Political Refugees.

The party of nine political exiles from the Papal and Tuscan Territories recently arrived in New York, who applied a few days since to the Mayor to compel the Papal and Tuscan representatives in the United States to furnish them means of subsistence, have had employment offered them at the coal mines in Scranton, Penn. They were promised wages from $1 to $1 13, per diem. The expense of their conveyance—$4 25—to the mines to be deducted from their earnings. Col. FORBES called on the Mayor on Saturday, as their representative, and informed him that they preferred being sent home. The Mayor has written to the Papal and Tuscan representatives here and is waiting their determination as to the disposition to be made of these unfortunates, who are entirely without means, and cannot speak the English language.

Italian Refugees.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Secretary of the American Industrial Association has addressed a letter to the Mayor, stating that if the Italian exiles, whose case was presented to his Honor yesterday, are able and willing to work, employment can be obtained for them on application to the office of the Association, No. 67 Greenwich-street. Extensive orders for laborers are now on the Society's books, which it is found impossible to fill owing to the scarcity of laborers.

D. R. THOMASON.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met on Saturday.

In relation to vessels detained at Quarantine the following action was taken:

Bark *Lilias*, arrived from Havana on the 2d of July, having remained at Quarantine thirty days, was directed to be allowed to come up to the City.

The brig *Eliza Jane*, reported up previously, was ordered to thirty days additional quarantine.

The bark *Brunette*, arrived July 13, from St. Jago, having been properly fumigated, was allowed to proceed to the City.

The brig *Brigitella*, arrived from Gonaives July 15, having discharged its cargo in compliance with previous instructions of the Commissioners, was allowed, upon request of the captain, to proceed to Elizabethport.

The schooner *Independence*, arrived August 1, from Ponce, P. R., was directed to be detained at Quarantine fifteen days, the cargo after this time to be sent on lighters to the City.

The ship *War Hawk*, arrived from Havana, was ordered to be quarantined thirty days.

The schooner *Hugh W. Frye*, arrived from Maracaibo, August 1, was allowed to send her cargo on lighters to the City. The vessel to be detained for thorough fumigation.

The ship *Belcona*, arrived August 1, from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of wool, hair and hides, was directed to send her cargo on lighters out of the City.

The brig *Joseph Eaic*, from Ponce, P. R., and schooner *Pirvina*, from Savannah, both arrived July 31, were ordered to be detained at Quarantine fifteen days.

The steamship *Tennessee*, previously reported, was allowed to send on lighters to the City its cargo, with the exception of its hides, which were ordered to be landed at the United States wharf, at Quarantine.

The passengers of the steamship *Isabel*, having remained several days at Quarantine for observation, according to previous instructions of the Commissioners, and being found healthy, was allowed to come up to the City.

One or two minor nuisances in Water-street were passed upon, when the Board adjourned.

Flare up at the Office of the Commissioners of Health.

During the session of the Commissioners, Saturday, a young man appeared before them representing himself as the clerk to the owners of the steamship *Isabel*, which, by the decision of the Board the previous day, was ordered to remain 30 days at Quarantine, the passengers to be detained a few days, and if found all well to be then allowed to come to the City. He desired to knew if that was the final and inevitable decision, and was informed that such was the case. He thereupon commenced a long story, the purport of which was that, instead of regarding the order of the Board in the slightest degree, they would find a way of landing their passengers by leaving Quarantine for Newport, or some other place near by, and landing their passengers to be brought thence to the City.

President BARKER informed him that if the vessel left quarantine for any other purpose than to proceed immediately to sea, the penalty would be $5,000 fine, and two years' imprisonment. His Honor, the Mayor, subsequently informed the Board that any action they might take in the premises would be indorsed by him to the full extent of his ability, and a note was immediately dispatched to the health officer at Staten Island, informing him of all the particulars and desiring his cooperation. The probability is that the sober second thought of the owners will induce them to remain where they are, if indeed they do not disclaim any participation in the action of their agent.

In this connection we may state that the rumor which prevailed in town Saturday, in regard to two lazy passengers, who arrived in the brig *Pollux*, from Ponce, P. R., represented to have yellow fever, is entirely untrue. It was said that they left the ship on her arrival, and went to a private residence up town. The whole story is false, no sickness having occurred on board.

American Association for the Advancement of Education.

Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, by which members and delegates attending the next meeting at Detroit can procure excursion tickets at a reduced rate.

Members and delegates will be required to exhibit some evidence of their right to the reduction, before they can procure tickets.

Yellow Fever at Matanzas.

A vessel arrived at Quarantine, yesterday, from Matanzas, having pretty much all hands on board sick with Yellow Fever. The Captain was brought in deceased, and the remaining sick of the crew were immediately sent to the Marine Hospital. The vessel has been sent down the bay, by the Health Officer, and ordered to be anchored at least three miles from any shore.

☞ According to a table of 26 cases of acute rheumatism treated by the Alkaline method in the New-York Hospital, in 1855 and 1856, during the service of Dr. GRISCOMB, it appears that the average time that the patients were under treatment, was about thirteen days, and that the whole duration of the attack averaged about twenty-one days. "Under the most approved plans of treatment heretofore," says the reporter, "the duration of a severe attack of acute rheumatism has rarely been less than six weeks. One of the most happy circumstances attending the alkaline treatment, is the freedom from cardiac and other complications, so frequent under ordinary circumstances. In not one instance recorded above was any complication noticed as occurring after the patient's admission to the ward. All of the three cases of cardiac complication alluded to commenced before admission. A similar happy experience has obtained, with this method of treatment, under the direction of the other members of the medical staff."

☞ The first case of yellow fever entered in the Marine Hospital at Staten Island this year, was on the 18th of June, since which time there have been eighty cases, forty-six of which have come directly from ship-board, ten from the neighboring village, and seventeen from this City; all, however, are traceable directly to infection from ship-board.

☞ A correspondent assures us that, if they were not Cadets who were bathing as the *America* went up the river, a few days since, the clothes that they put on when they came out were certainly the Cadets' uniform.

☞ At the Colored Pic-Nic and Anniversary of West India Emancipation, one speaker stated that he had personally assisted 200 slaves out of their bondage.

Fires.

IN READE-STREET.

About 8 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the front basement of No. 78 Reade-street. It was extinguished by a few pails of water.

IN KING-STREET.

A fire occurred about 9 o'clock the same evening in the house rear of No. 18 King-street. It was soon put out. The furniture was injured to the amount of about $15.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The alarm of fire for the Second District at 5¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a chimney in Fifty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue.

Burglary.

MICHAEL HANLEY, EDWARD LEDIE, THOMAS HANAHAN, and WM. H. FREER were arrested on Friday morning for burglariously entering the house No. 88 East Eighteenth-street. They were caught in the act, and the property stolen by them recovered. The Eighteenth Ward Police reports that two weeks ago the same gang broke into the house No. 10 West Seventeenth-street, and stole therefrom a considerable amount of property, which they disposed of in Albany. The young burglars were committed for examination.

☞ The daily supply of Croton water is now stated at 30,000,000 gallons, of which 17,000,000 gallons are estimated to run to waste, through the inadvertence or design of those who have the privilege of using. The entire 30,000,000 gallons are now used each twenty-four hours. The level now falls, during the daylight, some 4½ feet, and only regains its former height by the cessation, during the night, of the calls upon it. At the Distributing Reservoir there is, frequently, not a greater depth than 17 feet of water, and one day last week there was only 15 feet.

There are more than 2,000 fire hydrants in the City, and it is estimated that if 300 of them were turned on, with a full head, for four hours, the depth would be reduced three feet more!

☞ The Medical and Surgical Staff of the New-York Hospital is again full, and consists of the following:

Physicians—Joseph M. Smith, M. D.; John H. Griscom, M. D.; Henry D. Bulkley, M. D.; Thos. F. Cock, M. D.

Surgeons—Gurdon Buck, M. D.; John Watson, M. D.; Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.; Thaddeus M. Helstead, M. D.; Thos. M. Markoe, M. D.; Willard Parker, M. D.

☞ The work of erecting a large monument to the martyrs of the Revolution, in Trinity Church burying ground, has been recommenced. It was suspended on account of the agitation respecting the extension of Albany street through the grounds.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Fighting men and blackguards, of every kind, have been very quiet the past few days. Consequently, the matters at the Police Courts have been neither of interest nor importance. It may be proper to state here that a certain Magistrate caused to be imprisoned, the other night, a few ruffians, who acted, as becomes their species, at a place in Lisperard-street. The ruffians were very indignant, and threatened to "toss" the Magistrate whenever they caught him in *the Fifth Ward!* They are at home in the Fifth Ward, but may, nevertheless, find it unprofitable to "toss" the Magistrate aforesaid. He is acquainted with that game, and can do his part well and quickly, as all these fighting men are cowards, and never make an attack unless sure of success; there is no occasion to fear their threats.

STREET WALKERS.

Never were there so many street walkers to be seen as at the present time. From 7 o'clock to 4, they blockade Broadway, and render it impassable to decent men. The nuisance is becoming intolerable. These women should be kept in their places, and out of the public promenades, especially when they set so outrageously as to attract the attention of every passer-by. We hope some action will be taken, but action should be tempered by discretion. The Police have no right to interfere with any one, so long as neither law nor public decency are violated. When either is disregarded, then the Station-house and Penitentiary.

Will not our "determined" Mayor and indefatigable Fifth Ward Police Captain consider this distinction and act accordingly?

BURGLARY.

Michael Hanley, Edward Ledie, Thomas Hanahan and Wm. H. Freer were arrested yesterday morning for burglariously entering the house No. 88 East Eighteenth-street. They were caught in the act, and the property stolen by them recovered. The Eighteenth Ward Police reports that two weeks ago the same gang broke into the house No. 10 West Seventeenth-street, and stole therefrom a considerable amount of property, which they disposed of in Albany. The young burglars were committed for examination.

CAPTURED THEM.

At 8½ o'clock, Saturday afternoon, Capt. McKee, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, discovered two suspicious looking fellows getting out of one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, near Twenty-second-street, and be watched their movements. They entered several dwellings in West Twenty-second-street, and finally entered the house No. — West Twenty-third-street. The Captain then rushed upon and captured them. He took them to the Station House, where they gave their names as John Trainor and John Pierce. A complete set of skeleton keys, a jimmy, nippers, &c., were found upon them.

On the same afternoon officers Roach and O'Neil, of the same Ward, arrested two suspicious characters, giving their names as George Clark and Martin Wisnot. A large "jimmy" and other burglar's tools were found on their persons; also, a large cameo chain ring, and several gold rings. The Police say that the fellows when arrested were examining the house of Judge Bosworth, No. 302 West Twenty-Second-street, with the intention of cracking it. Judge Bosworth and family are at present in the country.

SAVAGE.

Lewis Gilson, a German tailor, tried to shoot Chas. Tucker but he did not succeed. Officer Dagett of the Fifth Ward took him in custody, and in default of $300 bail, he was locked up to answer.

TOO MUCH LIQUID.

James M. Irwin, a laborer, got drunk on Saturday, and then got overboard from Pier No. 28 East River. He was taken from the water and sent to the Station-house.

DIED IN A FIT.

On Sunday afternoon a man named Holland Upham fell in a fit at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. He died while being removed to the Second Ward Station House.

BURGLARS.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning, Mr. William King, residing at No. 46 Vestry-street, was awakened by a noise at the front door of his house. He immediately got up, and partially dressing himself, went down to the hall, and discovered a man who had just entered the door by means of a pair of nippers, the door being locked on the inside. He found also that there were confederates on the outside of the house, who were ready to assist the burglar. King at once seized the intruder and attempted to hold him, and called for the police. A desperate struggle ensued, and the burglar made his escape with his confederates. But among the outsiders Mr. King recognized one Michael McCarty. He went to the Fifth Ward station-house for assistance, and Officer Willetts arrested McCarty. He was on Saturday morning brought before Alderman Fox, Justice *pro tem.*, at the Lower Police Court, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

CAPTURE OF A PICKPOCKET.

George Wegner, *alias* "The Yellow," a notorious thief, was arrested on Saturday morning, and taken before Justice FLANDREAU, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $75, from Erastus Hedges, of No. 411 Greenwich-street. Wagner was caught in the act of taking the watch from the pocket of Hedges. He attempted to throw it away and escape, but was overtaken, arrested, and, after an examination, committed in default of $500 bail.

The Disputed Judgeship.

MOTION ON BEHALF OF JUDGE PEABODY TO COMPEL THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO BRING SUIT TESTING HIS RIGHT TO THE SEAT OF JUDGE DAVIES.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1856.

Before Judge Harris.

Soon after Judge Peabody's retirement from the Bench, in order to save suit brought to test his right to sit in the Supreme Court, he made a formal application to the Attorney-General to institute such a suit, accompanying his application with a draft complaint, sworn to by him, stating the grounds of his claim. In his complaint he avers that all the votes cast for the Judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Robert H Morris, were cast for himself, (Judge P.) Subsequent to the application by Judge Peabody to the Attorney-General, the latter officer addressed a letter to one of the Judge's counsel, declining to institute any suit in the premises, and giving it as his opinion that Judge Davies was fully entitled to his seat. This motion was made before Judge Harris, for a *mandamus* to compel the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto*, for the purpose of having a final trial and adjudication upon the rights of the contestants. Charles O'Connor and Henry L. Clinton, Esqs., appeared for Judge Peabody, and the Attorney General was represented by John K. Porter Esq., of Albany.

The argument was opened by Mr. Clinton, who stated that he could cite no instance where Courts had compelled Attorney Generals to institute a suit to try the title of a Judgeship in a case like the present, for the reason that no Attorney-General had ever before taken upon himself the responsibility of refusing to institute such a proceeding. He proceeded to show that the Court of Appeals had in effect decided that two vacancies existed in the First Judicial District. He did not contend they had decided the question in terms, but that that was an inevitable result of the decision made in the case before them. He cited the various provisions of the Constitution and the Statute, together with the opinion of Judge Johnson, of the Court of Appeals, showing that the Electors were called upon to fill a vacancy, and that the person elected to that vacancy had a right to assume his seat as soon as the election was concluded and the votes officially canvassed. The learned counsel maintained that the reasoning of the Court of Appeals in relation to the Morris vacancy equally established the point contended for in relation to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Edwards. He then proceeded to show, by the citation of numerous authorities, that a *mandamus* was a proper remedy in this case, and quoted the provisions of the statute requiring the Attorney-General to "bring a *quo warranto* wherever any person intruded into an office," &c. The word "may," used in the statute, he argued meant "should." (Dwarris on Stat., p. 604; 5th John. C. R., 413.) He cited from Blackstone, and other authorities, the doctrine that "every right, when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress," and that a *mandamus* was a proper remedy, "in all cases where a party hath a right to have any thing done, and hath no other specific means of compelling its performance." He referred to 12th John. R., p. 415; 3d John. Cases, p. 79; 20th Barbour, p. 305; *Tappin on Mandamus*, pp. 27, 28; *Cole on Information; Tancred on Quo Warranto*, and other authorities. He quoted 1st R. S., 179, Sec. 1, requiring the Attorney-General to prosecute and defend all actions in which the people were interested, and cited the various provisions of the code, specifying the cases in which an Attorney-General was required to bring a *quo warranto*, contending that in a case like the present a *quo warranto* was a matter of course. He argued that the theory of our Judiciary was that every party having a well-founded claim had a right to an adjudication thereon by a competent Judicial tribunal, and the Attorney-General not being a Judicial officer, had no power to decide a case like the present; and that, even upon establishing a *prima facie* case, the right to a trial was clear. In this case there was no doubt whatever of Judge Peabody's right to the remedy sought, which would ultimately result in placing him in the seat now occupied by Judge Davies.

Mr. Porter followed, for the Attorney-General, commenting upon the various propositions contended for by Mr Clinton, and maintained that while the law cited by him was generally correct, he had made a wrong application of it to the facts of the present case. He urged that it was inconsistent that the people, having ousted Mr. Cole, and placed Mr. Davies in his seat, should now turn round and seek to reject him. The decision in the Court of Appeals, cited by his learned friend, conclusively established the right of Judge Davies to his seat; that the people being parties to it, they were bound by it. There were many wrongs, he said, where no remedy, in point of law, existed; and he cited several instances. He maintained that whether or not to bring an action like the present rested entirely in the discretion of the Attorney-General; that whether the Attorney General was correct or not in his decision, that decision was binding; that the Court had no power to alter it; and that, even if it were a matter of discretion, the Court ought not to grant the motion. He insisted that Mr. Peabody was guilty of *laches*; that he should have preferred his claim with Mr. Davies, and had the matter settled in the Court of Appeals, long since.

Mr. O'Conor replied. He commenced with a resume of the history of this controversy, and stated that no question as to the facts of the case was raised by the affidavits upon the other side; for while they stated that no specimen ballots of Judge Peabody's had been returned, except from one District, yet the ballots in that District designated Judge Peabody specifically for the Morris vacancy. There was a mere omission in the other Districts to return a specimen ballot, for which Judge Peabody was not responsible. He contended that upon these facts, and the decision of the Court of Appeals, there was not a shadow of doubt of Judge Peabody's right to a seat upon the Bench. He contrasted the course of Judge Davis and the present Attorney-General with that of Judge Cowles and the former Attorney-General, the latter affording every facility for immediately testing the question in respect to Judge Cowles' right to his seat, which was decided by the Court of last resort within a month or two after the commencement of the proceedings. Had not Judge Peabody met with many obstacles, the question so unpleasant to him might have been finally set at rest months since. Mr. O'Conor proceeded, with his usual clearness and ability, to argue the various points raised by Mr. Porter. He discussed at length the nature of the high prerogative rights of *quo warranto*, *mandamus* and *prohibition*, all of which issued only in *extraordinary* cases, and were all in the name of the people. As matter of form, it was necessary that the writ of *quo warranto* should emanate from the Attorney-General's Office. In conclusion, Mr. O'Conor referred to the case of Lansing, (6th John.) and to the various authorities cited, and made a forcible and lucid argument upon the questions involved in the case.

Decision reserved.

AGRICULTURAL.

Dig Swamp Muck Now.

There are comparatively few farms that do not contain invaluable beds of peat, muck, or deposits of decaying vegetable matter of some kind. Those even upon the summit or sides of hills, almost invariably furnish occasional low spots into which the washings of higher ground have settled from year to year. These masses of black earth are made up of organic materials, such as decayed or decaying leaves, roots and fibres of grass, &c.

It is now admitted by all experienced and intelligent cultivators, that such substances furnish a direct pabulum or food to the roots of all growing plants, and it is of the highest importance to every farmer who would thrive in his business, to hunt up and use all such materials. This dry weather furnishes the most favorable opportunity for digging out muck from the low swamps which, from being filled with standing water, are inaccessible during most of the year.

The work should be attended to *now*, and not put off until sowing Winter crops occupy the whole farm-force, or till the Fall rains stop this work for the year. Where it is at all practicable, we advise every farmer to dig out and heap up to dry, at least five loads of swamp-muck, or black vegetable mould, for each load of manure he expects to produce for twelve months to come. If dry, it is an excellent material to put freely into the stables at all times, to absorb liquid manures, as well as the gaseous products of all solid animal excrements. One load of horse or cow droppings, thus mixed and composted with three loads of good black muck, is quite as valuable as two or even three loads of the same manure not thus treated. Mr. C. L. FLINT, the able Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, introduced into a recent report to the Board some valuable information on this subject. He says: "The term *muck* is generally applied by New-England farmers to the mass of vegetable matter usually found in peat-swamps; by English farmers to rotting straw, &c., and by Scotch farmers to harnyard manure." Mr. F. uses the word in its common signification in this country, referring to the remains of trees and plants, some of which must have lived ages ago, more or less perfectly decomposed, and sometimes extending to a depth of many feet. This substance is made up of different constituents in different localities, and its quality is therefore very variable. Hence we find a great variety of opinions as to the value of swamp-muck as a manure. The various estimates of the value of swamp-muck range from 33 cents to $3 per cord, and give an average of $1 27; and as there is no reason to suppose that the estimated value is not the real value in each locality, it follows that no general real value can be definitely fixed. This depends on its quality.

Swamp muck is often cold and sour, and requires the addition of lime or exposure to the atmosphere and to frosts before it can be advantageously applied as manure. There are different modes of preparing it for use. The most common is to dig it out, expose it to the frost through the Winter, and then put it into the barnyard to be composted with the stable manure. The following statements are from experienced practical men in Massachusetts, and each gives the results of the observation of its writer:

A Middlesex farmer says: "I use swamp muck most successfully composted with stable manure, on different varieties of soils, but think it does best on high land of a loamy soil. I notice it is used very extensively by farmers with satisfactory results when composted with other manures thoroughly."

A farmer of Worcester County says: "I use it extensively on my hard, clay soils; it works well on dry lands to keep them moist, and on clay soils to keep them light." Another writer from Dukes County follows: "It should be hauled out in the Fall, and exposed to the frost during Winter, and mixed with stable manure in the proportion of two parts muck to one of manure; it should also be used in the hogpen, barnyard and barn cellar. I have found it a good manure on loamy, gravelly and sandy land, especially for topdressing for grass, when composted as above." A Norfolk county farmer, who has met with great success, says: "The best way of using swamp muck is to dig it and expose it to the sun, air and rains one year, and then, when in a dry state, place it in a barn cellar where it will take the droppings of the cattle above until it is thoroughly saturated; then mix it well, and it is ready for use. It is good for all dry lands." He estimates it at about three dollars by the cord of one hundred and two bushels. A Middlesex farmer of great experience states that "swamp muck is of different qualities, and varies as much as wood when used for fuel. Peat mud, the older the better, consists principally of vegetable matter. It has most effect on high and dry ground. Wood ashes are the best article to correct its acidity."

Similar accounts come from every section of the State. From Hampshire County we have the following: "The best method of using swamp muck, judging from experiments of my neighbors and my own, is to cart it out in the Autumn, expose it to the frosts and snows, then spread and plow it in the Spring on sandy, dry soils, or, in other words, on soils of an opposite nature to its own. I plowed in twenty-five loads on one quarter of an acre last Spring, and planted it to early potatoes, corn, peas, cucumbers, squashes and melons. It was a great preventive against drouth. That ground has been sown to rye, and it looks first-rate." And from Plymouth County: "Swamp muck, as also upland soils, are valuable to mix with various kinds of manure to retain and absorb the salts. For upwards of two years I have adopted a different course with my swamp land from any I know of. I employ men with long-bitted hoes, sward hooks, etc., to dig up the hummocks and bushes, in bodies large and small, as is convenient, and pile them in bunches for a few days to dry, after which I select a central bunch, in which I form a cavity or hole near the bottom or surface of the ground. Then I set fire to some of the dryest and most combustible, and as it burns I replenish it from the other bunches, smothering in the coal-pit form, though more combustible, till it burned down to a perfect body of ashes and sand. I have not carried the experiment into full effect as I designed to; but so far as I have used the ashes, they have given me entire satisfaction. Their nature is to improve exhausted lands; and my belief is, that they may be spread upon the same land upon which the ashes were made, and increase the growth of English grass. Much has been said upon the subject of reclaiming wet, swampy lands; but after all that has been done, as I understand it, a coat of manure is required to produce a good crop of English grass. Now, if our worthless swamp lands possess the very article required to produce such grass by the simple process as above named, I think it would be an improvement in one point of agriculture."

A farmer of Barnstable County says: "The best compost manure is made in our barn and hog-yards, of swamp muck, sea weed, and animal manure. Swamp muck and sea-weed are accessible to all who will take the trouble to procure them. My barn and hog yards are so excavated and dug as to absorb the liquids passed into them. Every Spring and Summer, after my barnyard is emptied, I replenish it from time to time with swamp muck, peat, sea-weed, and other materials from the farm, which, with the animal manure produced by yarding my cattle, furnish me in the Autumn with 200 loads of good compost, which I either stack in the yard, or cart on to the land I intend to plant in the Spring. I again replenish the yard, giving me, with the proceeds of my hog-yard, from 100 to 150 loads more in the following Spring. In addition, I have for two years past composted, in the field adjoining my peat bog, from 75 to 100 loads of peat (thrown from the pit in Summer or Autumn) with sea and rockweed, or ashes and animal manure, which I esteem of equal value to barnyard manure. I estimate the value of a cord, or four ox-cart loads of barnyard manure composted as above, at from $4 to $5. We esteem the value of this for a corn crop and the improvement of land higher than pure animal manure."

We give one more extract from a farmer of Berkshire County. He says: "I have used a swamp muck for a number of years past with good results, by mixing it with yard and stable manures in the proportion of one-third to one-half muck, and consider it worth $1 per load to use for agricultural purposes on soils that are a mixture of loam and gravel."

The testimony is uniformly in favor of composting muck with other manures. Its power of absorbing valuable liquid and gaseous substances is very considerable; and this makes it an excellent substance to mix with guano when the latter is to be used as a top-dressing. The importance of a free use of dry swamp muck as an absorbent of the liquid manures of the barn and stable can hardly be overestimated. The loss throughout the State from the neglect and consequent waste of these rich manures, which, with a little care, might all be saved, is almost incredible. The attention of farmers was but lately called to the subject; but the value of the substances is acknowledged by some, and efforts are now being made to save them by means of the use of muck and loam, either properly composted in the barn cellar, or supplied daily to the stalls of of cattle. No judicious farmer should neglect to save all such substances as tend to increase the value and productiveness of his lands. It is poor economy and bad calculation to buy concentrated manures, or buy any manures abroad, till everything of this kind is saved at home.

From what has been said, we may infer that good swamp muck is worth on an average from $1 25 to $1 50 per cord; and that it is best on light, loamy, sandy, or gravelly soils; and that it is valuable as a compost with barnyard manures, or with guano.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general *business* prospects in their several localities.

ALABAMA.

Chambers County, July 24.—The principal crops are Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats. The Wheat crop is very poor—less than half a crop. The Corn, Cotton and Oats are promising, and at present the prospect is very fine for an abundant yield of each.

Randolph County, July 24.—There is every appearance in this section of the country of a rich and bountiful harvest. Our principal productions are Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Corn. Judging from present appearances, the yield of each will be large.

ARKANSAS.

Phillips County, July 17.—Cotton is the staple and only crop raised here for export. Corn sufficient for home consumption is grown. Of Cotton an average yield (a bale to the acre) is expected. Corn looks well, and promises a good crop.

Montgomery County, July 8.—The Wheat crop is turning out very well, and the quantity will be double the amount ever made here in one year before. Corn only looks tolerably well, having been considerably injured by the dry weather.

FLORIDA.

Putnam County, July 24.—The crops here are doing moderately well. Should the weather be seasonable, the yield will be large. Cotton and Corn are the staple productions. Lumber to some extent is made here.

GEORGIA.

Jackson County, July 25.—The Corn crops are not generally very flattering. There has been a severe drouth this Summer, and 'tis thought that the crop will not be more than an average one, if as much. Wheat is not an average. Oats and Cotton are very fair, and the prospect good, providing the Fall is favorable.

Polk County, July 25.—Our Wheat crop this year is not quite an ordinary yield. Oats only tolerably good. The Corn crop will not be a full one, and, unless it rains soon, there will be but very little this season. Cotton is uncertain—it also depends much upon the weather.

Troup County, July 24.—Wheat was quite a small crop, being one-third less than last year. Oats about the same. Corn now silking, in the midst of a drouth, embracing most of the county, of six weeks duration; looks like a total failure; some farmers are cutting it down. Cotton promises an average yield, provided we have rain in a week.

Warren County, July 26.—The dry weather has done considerable damage about here. The Oat crop was short. Wheat was tolerably good. Cotton and Corn will be about an average yield. Rice, Potatoes and Peas are also raised here, but all fall short for want of rain.

TEXAS.

Navarro County, July 12.—Wheat, Corn and Cotton are the chief productions of the County. Farmers are thrashing out their Wheat, and some get as much as 25 bushels to the acre, weighing heavy and free from smut. The Corn crop is very good; the yield will probably be 30 to 40 bushels to the acre.

MICHIGAN.

Genesee County, July 23.—Wheat, and in fact the crops generally, look well, and will be full an average with former seasons, with the exception of the Potato crop, which has suffered much from the dry weather. The yield will be small, as it is too late now for them to recover.

Ottawa County July 22.—The Eastern half of this County, and a part of the south end is agricultural, while the balance of it is almost exclusively devoted to the manufacture of lumber. The Wheat crop is not heavy on the ground; rather thin, but considerable of it, and of an excellent quality; the yield will be about an average. Oats good; better than average. Hay not very heavy, but the crop is good. From present indications, Corn and Potatoes will be heavy, and better than an average crop.

Shiawassee County, July 25.—The Wheat crop is very good, though not quite so heavy as in some years. The quality is excellent, and the yield from the straw will be good. It is more than an average crop. The Grass crop is excellent; much better than usual. The early sowed Oats will be about an average crop. The late sowed will be short and light, owing to the drouth. Corn and Potatoes will be short, for want of rain.

St Joseph County, July 25.—The Wheat crop is very handsome, full an average, and of superior quality; it is all secured in fine order; the quality of it cannot be better. Grass is good; the crop large. Corn, where it came up well despite the drouth, is looking well for a good crop; so much poor seed will leave us with about two-thirds of a crop.

Crops in Elkhart County, Indiana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BRISTOL, Elkhart Co., Ind., Monday, July 28, 1856.

The Wheat crop in this County is good, and nearly or quite all gathered, in good condition, and some little has been marketed. The Oat crop is a failure on account of the dry weather. Corn looks promising, but will be poor unless we get rain soon, as it is just beginning to set, and needs rain now badly. Potatoes also will be a failure, unless we get rain soon.

Yours, truly, A. K. K.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request and are now worth $7 75@$7 81½ for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 132 bbls. Pearls, and 533 bbls. Pots, together, 665 obls.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for and is firm. Java, 14½c; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11¾c.@11¾c; Rio at 10c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c., ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand, to-day, 109 859 pkgs.

COTTON—Is still dull and unsettled, with only a limited business reported, mainly about 11½c.@11¾c. for Up and Middlings; 11¾c@11¾c. for Gulf do; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The market exhibits renewed activity, at full prices. The current receipts are limited, and though an ample supply is available, purchasers readily concede the claims of factors.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty active, but is somewhat unsettled. The sales since our last comprise about 16,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 20@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 35@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 70@ 5 80
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	5 90@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 30@ 7 00
Extra

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house No. 7 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock P.M.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—Two large 5-story Houses on the corner of Broome and Elm-sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling house No. 144 Waverley-place, and the desirable dwelling house No. 148 West 60th-st.—$1,000. Also the similar house No. 138 Hammond-st.—$900. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 138 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 37 Vestry-st., in thorough order, with immediate possession. Inquire at No. 113½ Vandam-st., few doors above Varick.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 20 windows each. Inquire at the factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—One-half of a double house, from garret to basement. Situation unencumbered. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. H. HUSTED, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 152 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 409 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 198 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—With from one eighth of an acre, to one acre of land attached. Must be well located, and not more than about half an hour's ride from the City,—the vicinity of the North River preferred. Family very small. Address Box No. 1,643 New-York Post-office, stating location, size of house, Rent &c.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances; and the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence.	London,	Pisa,
Aliders,	Cologne,	Lexhorn,	Prague.
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rhine.
Antwerp,	Cracow,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bayreuth,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice.
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Leghorn,	Nice,	
Calais,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 5 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 30 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856. PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, July 24, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of August, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (interest, being 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW YORK, Aug 1 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Interest due on Bonds of this Company on 1st August, 1856, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

ARTISANS' BANK—The second instalment of thirty per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking House No. 117 Nassau-st., on or after the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The coupons of the Flemshire Coal and Iron Company's Bonds, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Banking office of GEO. B. SUTTERLEE, No. 15 Pine-st.

H. T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent, on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst, payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. F. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent, upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent, on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS Of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 95 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1856. The QUASSAICK BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 30, 1856.—The COMMERCIAL BANK OF WHITEHALL has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEEF—Rump, Sides of Beef, Sirloin, Lamb and Veal, to sell to the purchasers, by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jones-st., on Market from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

For weak and inflamed eyes, was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Occulist, during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where there is chills are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case or erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

One to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1852, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Dr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warner-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARRIED PERSONS, No. 13 Greenwich-st.; BOND & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—Not a care genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavic and cubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the community.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the irrevocable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Not to be taken except divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $8. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

After advice and Consultation from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. Also as a special remedy for females, accommodating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious mode or thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 9 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated over less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate improvement always be made; but in every case has been concealed in the strictest confidence. He has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

WM. J. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Sixth edition, 405 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth and 4 four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the opinion of the sexual organs of the male and female all their diseases and weaknesses; its most discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stictures, Syphilis Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 52 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His Elixir has also for sale at 322 Broadway, Recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 18 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practised in the same 20 years in this city. His present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C would advise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it matters not how special and permanent cure, from the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 16 Astor House, and at No. 150 Fulton-st., corner of William.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK, AND DYSKRIODATE OF POTASH.—The most eminent physicians of the present day esteem the ingredients of which it is composed the most valuable and efficient that can be given for the following maladies viz: Scrofula in all its forms, diseases of the skin, rheumatism, dyspepsia, chronic diseases of the lungs, to counteract the effects of mercury, jaundice, enlargement of the glands, neuralgia, and impurities of the blood. Price, $1 per bottle. Depôt No. 303 Hudson-st., New York. N. B.—The proprietor, R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., being a physician of over twenty years' practice, will give prompt attention to all medical and surgical calls.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all others for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral poisons. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 81 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Office, No. 443 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 2,187 Post Office.

A FINE SELF-RAISING REAPER—A very good mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Dinner,

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 186 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. OSBORN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK TO BUTFALO, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, MONTREAL AND TROY, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 9 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:3? and 10 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express, 5 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Hiusta. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 9:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 9:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 11th day of August, at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 11th August. The interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on the 1st August, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD REDUCED FARE $1 50 between Albany and New York; $2 62 New York and Saratoga. 8:40 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany for New-York; 9:30 A. M. Mail Train leaves Albany for New-York; 4:45 P. M. Express Train leaves Albany for New-York.

LEAVES NEW-YORK—5:40 A. M. Express Train for Albany; 8:1? A. M. Mail Train for Albany; 3:30 P. M. Express Train for Albany. Commencing August 4, 1856.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at foot of Cortlandt-st., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($15 and $18 20) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW HAVEN ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 8 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For corresponding see *Patchogue Railway Guide.*

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business.

C. G. MORTIMER, General Sup't.
H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CARS.—The Hudson River Railroad Company invite sealed proposals until the 15th day of August next, for the haulage of their cars by horses between the city and Chambers-st. and in connection stations in the City of New-York for one or more years from and after the 10th day of October next.

Parties proposing to do the work can obtain information as to the service, &c., required, on application to the undersigned, to whom proposals may be addressed, marked "Proposal for Hauling Cars," previous to the 15th of August.

The Company reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may consider unsatisfactory.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 5th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge Hill Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 6th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & COWLES,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received or the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Poughkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School House No. 5, in Mott-st., near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward. ANDREW H. GREEN,

Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until the 18th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 39, Clark-st., VIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward. J. S. BURNTON, Chairman.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Canal and Liverpool Coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 432 Washington-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICA ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From BOSTON to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at HALIFAX.

ATLANTIC, Capt. THOMPSON, ? ALPS, Capt. COMSTOCK,
ARABIA, Capt. JUDKINS, CANADA, Capt. LANG,
PERSIA, Capt. J. STONE, AMERICA, Capt. LUCKMAN,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. LOTT, NIAGARA, Capt. RYRIE,
AFRICA, Capt. SHANNON, EUROPA, Capt. J. LEITCH.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.....Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

ETNA, 2,856 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW YORK, 3,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW.....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH..Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. MOSTYN,
No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, H. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, the 5th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodation, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. The state-rooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage is invited to visit the ship.

The EMEU made her last passage to Havre in 11 days' 17 hours. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

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FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. C. SCHULTZ, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 3, North River.

Price

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Week's Mortality in the City.

According to the City Inspector's official report, the number of deaths in the City for the week ending Saturday, was 746. Readers may see by the following figures how this compares with the mortality of the preceding week:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Week ending July 26...	85	76	345	305	631
Week ending Aug. 2....	90	84	313	259	746
Increase.....	5	8	48	54	115

An increase of 13 adults and 102 children. The following were the principal causes of death during the two weeks:

Disease.	Week ending July 26.	Week ending Aug. 2.
Consumption	39	45
Cholera Infantum	156	169
Cholera	4	1
Cholera-morbus	6	14
Convulsions (infantile)	52	63
Diarrhœa	37	41
Dysentery	21	28
Inflammation of the bowels	8	10
Scarlet fever	17	16
Measles	16	8
Marasmus (infantile)	37	45

The increase of mortality last week over that of the week previous was principally among children under five years of age.

Children under five years, last week.....544
Children under five years, week previous.....436

Total.....108

The following is a comparative statement of the deaths in each Ward during the last fortnight:

Wards.	Deaths week ending July 26.	Deaths week ending Aug. 2.
1	12	17
2	5	3
3	5	5
4	19	31
5 (includes City Hospital)	28	22
6	34	33
7	38	59
8	41	37
9	28	22
10	8	10
11	30	49
12 (includes Rand'l & Ward Isl'd Hsp'l)	19	27
13	37	48
14	34	32
15	8	10
16	35	27
17	66	72
18	29	51
19 (includes Blackwell's Isl'd Hosp'tls)	19	38
20	41	68
21 (includes Bellevue Hospital)	41	45
22	23	18

The nativity table gives 608 natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, 9 of England, 5 of Scotland, 2 of Prussia, 1 of France, 1 of Austria, 1 of China, 2 of British America, and 1 unknown.

We subjoin the usual list of diseases and deaths caused by them for the past week:

Abscess of Brain	1	Convuls'ns, infts.	63
Abscess of Liver	1	Convuls's, puer.	1
Abscess at Spine	1	Croup	11
Accidents	6	Debility	1
Apoplexy	6	Debility infant.	6
Asphyxia	1	Delirium Trem.	2
Asthma	1	Diarrhœa	41
Bleeding	2	Dropsy	7
Bleeding navel	2	Dropsy in head	31
Bowels, dis. of	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Brain, dis. of	2	Dropsy in b'd'r'r	1
Bronchitis	6	Drowned	5
Burned or scald	1	Dysentery	28
Caries of Spine	1	Enlarge't heart	2
Caries of Skull	1	Epilepsy	1
Casualties, by fall	1	Erysipelas	3
Casualties, by shooting	1	Fever	5
Choked by food	1	Fever, congest'e	2
Cholera Infantum	169	Fever, puerper.	2
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, remittent	2
Cholera, dis. of	1	Fever, scarlet	16
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Colic	1	Fever, typhus	6
Colic Pictonum	1	Heart, disease of	2
Croup's brn. ben'n	1	Hip, disease of	1
Consest'n brain	37	Hooping cough	5
Congest'n liver	1	Inflam. bowels	10
Congest'n lungs	6	Inflam. brain	19
Consumption	45	Inflam. heart	4
		Inflam. liver	3
		Inflam. lungs	5
		Inflam. stomach	5
		Inflam. of womb	1
		Insanity	1
		Intemperance	1
		Jaundice	2
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lock Jaw	1
		Lues Venerea	2
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Marasmus, inf	45
		Measles	8
		Old age	5
		Palsy	2
		Premature birth	12
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	2
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	7
		Softening brain	1
		Spine, disease of	2
		Sprue	3
		Stillborn	33
		Suicide, land'm	1
		Sun Stroke	9
		Teething	11
		Unknown	1
		Vomiting	1
		Total	746

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers and sojourners will be glad to know that the right place to get

SUPERB LIKENESSES

is at the great Gallery of Art of M. B. Brady, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

The magnificent new and latest achievement of Art, the unrivaled

AMBROTYPE,

was first brought out in New-York at this Gallery, and has achieved a popularity to be accounted for only by reason of its

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION

Both as a picture and as a likeness. Indeed nothing so exquisitely beautiful has yet been achieved by the plastic hand of Art.

FOR DELICACY OF LIGHT AND SHADE,

And for all the essentials of a perfect likeness, the Ambrotype defies rivalry.

INSTANTANEOUSLY TAKEN,

They avoid all stolidity and harshness of expression, and emphatically "hold the mirror up to nature." Call and see them, and be convinced.

At the same Gallery are also made the most accurate and elegant

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DAGUERREOTYPES,

which have taken any number of first premiums from various scientific institutions.

Perfect pictures in any weather.

M. B. Brady, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Medical Information for the People—Hunter's Medical and Surgical Specialist.—The August number of this remarkable periodical is now ready for delivery. It contains a masterly résumé of the whole question of the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, from the pen of the Editor; among the chief points are the following: Will the Regular or Allopathic practice cure Consumption?—Blood-letting—Emetics—Mercury—Tonics—Sedatives—Cod Liver Oil—Iodine—Counter Irritation—Homœopathic treatment—The Water Cure—The treatment by Inhalation—The Local and Constitutional action of Inhaled remedies—Threatened Consumption—Incipient Consumption—Confirmed Consumption—Hopeless Cases—Change of Climate. As a popular Medical Periodical, of a profoundly scientific character, yet free from all professional technicalities, the *Specialist* stands unrivaled.

Sherman & Co.,
No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.)

[Advertisement.]

The Skin.—No part of our physical organization is more worthy of careful attention than the skin. Its delicate structure and mechanism render it sensitive to the slightest obstruction, whether arising from the inflammation consequent upon sunburn, or from the pores being partially closed by dust, or by the skin being cracked and dried by changing air and wind. Kallisteon, or Orient Wash, is prepared expressly to remove all these unpleasant conditions, and the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, T. T. Gaskin, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.—Dr. Hunter would give notice, that during the hot months of summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by Inhalation.

No. 659 Broadway, New-York, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by Freeman & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, New-York.—Builds a familiarity with the science and practice of law, required in recitations, trials, examinations of pleadings, &c., century is most successfully taught. Students acquire great flexibility and elegance in composition. Next term begins 9th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. Fowler.

[illegible] Co.'s Yard Company have on hand [illegible] for Steamers, Tow Boats, and pleasure [illegible] Office, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This evening commences what the bills call "a Grand Gala Week" at this popular theatre, and, judging from the extra attractiveness of the programme offered for to-night, we should say a bumping house would be the return. A new dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's celebrated poem of the "Lord of the Isles; or, the Battle of Bannockburn," is to be presented for the first time. The grand pantomime of "Porgo, the Intelligent Ape," will next follow, and the performance will conclude with the celebrated drama of "The Dumb Man of Manchester." On Wednesday of this week an afternoon performance is to be given at 2½ o'clock, both afternoon and evening being a testimonial to manager A. H. Purdy tendered him by the company and *attachés* of the establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.—Dr. Hunter would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

New-York, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—A Remedy in All Climates.—Letters from every region of the earth, and the testimony of the most distinguished travelers, establish the fact that in all climates and localities these famous Pills are an absolute specific for bilious diseases, dyspepsia, and bowed complaints.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 2d inst. there were one hundred and fourteen deaths—an increase of *four* over the week previous. Males, 75; females, 39; adults, 27; minors, 87.

Principal Diseases.—Cholera infantum, 33; congestion of the brain, convulsions, diarrhœa, marasmus, 8 each; dysentery, 7; congestive fever, inflammation of the bowels, 4 each; hydrocephaloid, inflammation of the stomach, typhus fever, 3 each; consumption, cholera morbus, bilious fever, inflammation of the brain, 2 each.

Health of the City.—Brooklyn, the third city in the Union as to size, enjoys unprecedented health for the season. In proof of this, we adduce the following statement of deaths during the month of July for three years past. Deducting the mortality caused by cholera, which prevailed in 1854, there were from all other causes:

July, 1854	620 deaths.
July, 1855	446 deaths.
July, 1856	388 deaths.

Showing a diminished mortality, with a large increase of population. These facts should allay all undue excitement as regards the condition of the city at present.

Died of her Injuries.

Margaret Uphandt, a resident of "Battle Row," Second-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, died yesterday from injuries received at the hands of Mrs. Donohue, about two weeks since, who resides in the same house. Mrs. Donohue has been arrested.

A Swindler.

A seedy looking individual has succeeded in passing a large number of worthless bank bills in Brooklyn, during the past week. His plan of operations is to give a bill to some boy telling him to buy confectionery or fruit and return the change

Accident.

John Douglass, a sailor, belonging to the English steamship *Pergia*, was knocked down by a runaway horse on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Saturday evening last, and seriously injured. He was taken to Jersey City.

☞ Deiterich Miller is the real name of the man killed at the South Ferry, Friday evening, known as "Dutch Dick." He was 32 years of age and a German by birth.

☞ There were several persons prostrated by heat in Brooklyn, Saturday and Sunday, but no case resulted fatally.

☞ The ladies of Brooklyn are organizing a Kansas Aid Society.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Fox, now in jail in New-Brunswick, N. J., and under sentence to be hung on the 21th of this month, for the murder of a man named Henry, was recently discovered with his leg shackles nearly filed off. The Sheriff has been in the habit of watching him very closely, and he was chained to the floor of his cell. The file cannot be found, neither will he tell who gave it to him. New irons have been placed upon him, and he is now handcuffed likewise. No one is allowed to visit the prisoner, and a vigilant watch is maintained over him, night and day.

A Man and his Wife Burned to Death.

On the morning of the 19th of July, a cry of fire was heard from the premises of Henry McAnally, whose house was on fire about quarter of a mile from the village of Newboro. The fire was discovered by Catharine O'Connell, who was an inmate of the house and who gave the first alarm. Mr. and Mrs. McAnally, being in the bed, got up, and not waiting to dress themselves endeavored to quench the fire. It appears that the fire originated in the cook-house; and from its position with the dwelling-house and the direction of the wind, which then blew a pretty hard gale, the dwelling-house was soon enveloped in flames.

They succeeded in removing a good deal of their furniture, bedding, &c., after which Mrs. McAnally rushed into the house, it is supposed, to remove some money which she had privately laid up, but the flames were so great she could not get out again. Mr. McAnally, her husband, tried to get her out through the window; he being outside, the fire surrounded him also, and during his attempt to save her life the roof fell in and precipitated her from his grasp into the burning ruins of the building. Catherine O'Connell then succeeded in dragging him out of the flames, but was seriously burned in the effort. She then removed the burning particles of his night dress, but he appeared to be no more than a living mass of matter.—*Brockville (Canada) Recorder.*

The Way the Indiana Women do it.—Two or three married ladies of Connersville, Ind., becoming incensed at a certain liquor dealer, who, they alleged, had been in the habit of selling the "ardent" to their husbands, took it into their heads to "clean out" the concern, and accordingly proceeded to the place, commenced the attack by knocking down the proprietor, breaking bottles, smashing in the heads of the liquor casks, &c., &c. In fact, they knocked old John Barleycorn "endways"—destroying all the liquor on the premises. It is said that the last seen of the proprietor of the now ruined and desolated temple of Bacchus, he was swimming around in the whisky, (which was said to be "to his eyes,") calling out lustily, "Drow me a blank!" "Drow me a blank!" We havn't heard whether he succeeded in getting a plank or not.

An Army Officer Accidentally Shot.—Col. Joseph Plympaon, of the first regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., who has been off duty for a year past, owing to severe chronic illness, was accidentally shot a few days ago from a rifle, in the hands of a careless person. This occurrence took place on Long Island, where Col. P. was sojourning. Gen. Scott immediately dispatched Surgeon Satterlee to his assistance, who reports that his wound will not prove mortal. The bullet struck a little below the left nipple.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, by Rev. F. A. Farley, B. F. Fanning, Esq., of Salem, Mass., to Martha W. Frost, youngest daughter of Capt. John Frost.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, Elnathan F., youngest son of Charles E. Grant, in the fifth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 14 Greene st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, William Alexander, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Clinton and South sts., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

In Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, after a long and painful illness, James Woodruff, aged 68 years, and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 East 26th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 2, Jacob Astbury, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 600 Houston-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 3, Amelia Frances, daughter of Charles and Maria Jane Lockitt, aged 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 328 Gold-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at the residence of her son-in law, Elisha Whitelesey, Mrs. Hannah Austin, relict of Alanson Austin, Esq.

Her remains were taken to Warwick, Orange County, for interment

At Hindson, on Friday, Aug. 1, Timothy W. Bunker, in the 79th year of his age.

In Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, July 29, Revo Hands, infant son of C. Earle and Frances A. Whitaker.

At Columbus City, Iowa, on Saturday, July 26, after a short illness, William Franklin, aged 38 years, son of Joseph L. Franklin, deceased, late of Bay Side, Flushing, L. I.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Aug. 2.

$5,000 Missouri St. 6s	c 86	300 Reading R. R.	99 86½
30,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	93	300 do.	87½
10,000 do.	b60 92	100 do.	b10 87¾
8,000 Chic. & Ill. I. Bs	94	100 do.	s10 87¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 21½	700 do.	s90 87
400 do.	c 21¾	1150 do.	87¼
300 do.	b60 21¾	2.0 Harlem R. R.	c 16½
15 N. Y. C. R. R.	opg. 88	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 93
100 do.	c 87¾	150 do.	c 91¾
100 do.	b60 88	40 Mil. & La Crosse R.R.	71
100 Wis. Lake S. R. R.	85¼	350 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	93
50 do.	b50 69¾	12 do.	91¾
28 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	93¾	250 Panama Railroad	99¾
100 Erie Railroad	c 61¾	50 do.	b60 99¾
100 do.	s10 61¾	25 Ill. Central R. R.	106¾
700 do.	b60 61¾	2.0 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	76¼
100 do.	s3 61½	100 do.	b30 78¾
10 Gal. & Chic. R.	108¾	300 do.	b60 78¾
150 do.	109	300 do.	o 76¼
50 do.	b30. 109		

Monday, Aug. 4—A. M.

The returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week show an Import of Foreign Merchandise greatly lessened from the previous two weeks, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $3,518,817, comparing encouragingly with the week before, when the entries ran up to $6,333,327, and with the week before, that when they were $5,924,680. They are even less than the corresponding week of 1855, $4,891,930. The falling off was confidently predicted by the trade some weeks ago, and the same opinion expressed in this column. There is no question that an unusually large share of the Fall importation was crowded into the month of July, one of the consequences of which is, that the present regular demand from jobbers is by no means equal to the heavy stocks of Dry Goods, particularly the Continental fabrics, and resort will be had this week or next, by some of the Importing agents, to heavy sales by auction. The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the past week amount to $1,282,994, against $1,445,014 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie was only $79,700, against $81,420 the same week last year. There was also shipped by the Cunard steamer from Boston $871,822, of which $322,000 went from this city by express. The same steamer from Boston, at the close of last July, carried ont $646,500. The deliveries of California Gold from the packet which arrived last Sunday (yesterday week) amount to $1,649,896 by manifest. The amount of Gold Coin and Bullion held in the Sub-Treasury office to the credit of its various accounts, on Saturday afternoon, was $12,465,593, against $12,285,796 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $179,797, and the shipment of less than four hundred thousand dollars, will leave the Bank reserve the gainer by the California receipts, and the statement to be made up this afternoon is expected to show an increase on the average of last Monday, which stood $13,910,848.

The Official Trade returns for the calendar month of July were made up at the Custom-House on Saturday afternoon, and present an Import at New-York for the month—

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$19,288,885
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,907,675
Free Goods	1,280,854
Total entered July, 1856	$25,477,414
Against July, 1855	16,239,912
Increase this year	$9,237,502

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver to the value of $238,918. The amount of Goods withdrawn from the Bonded Warehouse during the month is $2,187,339, or less by $2,720,336 than the amount of the fresh importation which went into warehouse to await a market.

The Export of Domestic Produce for the month amounted to $6,901,272, against $3,960,757 same month in 1855. There was Exported in Specie, $7,771,901, against $2,923,824 same month in 1855, and reëxported in Foreign Goods $131,040, against $295,887 in July 1855.

EXPORTS FOR JULY RECAPITULATED.

	1856.	1855.
Domestic Produce	$6,901,272	$3,960,757
Foreign reëxported	131,040	295,887
Specie	7,771,901	2,923,324
Total	$14,804,213	$7,279,968

The large shipments of Specie at the close of June, omitted by the Custom House in the return of that month—not being regularly audited in season—are brought into the present return.

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and gold movement at and from New-York, dating from the commencement of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January	15,523,000	12,855,000
February	16,964,000	12,014,000
March	20,146,000	10,090,000
April	19,968,000	9,033,000
May	18,283,000	11,576,000
June	17,704,000	11,925,000
July	25,477,000	16,240,000
Total 7 months	$138,060,000	$83,733,000
Increase this year		$49,327,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January	5,258,000	4,997,000
February	5,409,000	3,155,000
March	8,044,000	4,808,000
April	5,229,000	4,350,000
May	5,568,000	5,072,000
June	8,278,000	3,957,000
July	6,901,000	3,961,000
Total	$44,677,000	$30,300,000
Foreign reëxported	2,425,000	6,093,000
Total 7 months	$47,102,000	$36,393,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January	$105,000	$156,000
February	1,204,000	2,124,000
March	2,584,000	2,299,000
April	2,217,000	3,313,000
May	3,813,000	5,320,000
June	1,807,000	3,812,000
July	7,772,000	2,923,000
Total, 7 months	$19,502,000	$19,947,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$44,677,000	$30,300,000
Foreign reëxported	2,425,000	6,093,000
Specie	19,502,000	19,947,000
Total	$66,604 000	$56,340,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January	3,665,556	2,560,058
February	3,592,588	2,707.016
March	4,405,022	2,417,427
April	3,973,375	2,023,131
May	5,447,157	2,403,482
June	3,576,198	2,876,637
July	5,401,544	3,787,342
Total 7 months	$28,079,540	$18,275,073

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1856.		1855.	
Jan. 12	$97,700	Jan. 5	1,302,000
Jan. 14	1,120,000	Jan. 9	1,800,000
Jan. 19	600,000	Jan. 24	847,961
Jan. 30	881,000	Jan. 29	976,127
Feb. 12	347,000	Feb. 8	1,389,909
Feb. 14	1,024,029	Feb. 14	476,405
Feb. 27	1,168,000	Feb. 25	1,118,547
Feb. 28	230,000	March 4	646,650
March 14	973,584	March 12	1,161,248
March 15	1,219,052	March 19	92,322
March 28	1,261,272	March 24	817,800
March 31	60,000	April 8	289 809
April 16	1,458,509	April 8	710,167
April 30	1,680,182	April 15	168,643
May 17	1,667,916	April 24	772,011
May 30	1,791,187	May 9	802,591
June 14	1,951,791	May 18	1,115,884
June 27	2,270,000	May 16	277,037
July 14	1,705,801	May 24	1,324,025
July 15	85,000	June 1	418.791
July 27	1,649,996	June 6	524,025
		June 8	495,440
		June 24	626,000
		June 25	1,652,000
		July 9	829,972
		July 11	899,618
		July 26	1,805,497
Total	$23,245,720	Total	$21,404,111

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	14,741	$691,632	1,230	$78,123
Flour, bbls	9,303	51,238	59,821	313,43
Corn Meal, bbls	300	2,369	1,016	5,552
Wheat, bushels	12.457	23,903	159,177	283,516
Corn, bushels	102,184	93,847	16,765	11,196
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,723	32,538	1,073	17,660
Beef, bbls. and tcs	257	12,313	847	8,735
Total Prodnce		$933,137		$717,141
Miscellaneous		511,877		565,853
Total for the week		$1,445,014		$1,282,994

The Stock Exchange showed some animation the first two days of last week, but subsequently fell off, both in the prices and in the spirit of the dealings, the market evidently feeling very seriously the drawback of absenteeism. A good nnmber of Brokers have followed the example of their customers and deserted, for a season, the Exchange for country recreation. The Money market works easy enough for Stock speculation, but the amount of means employed in this way is less than in the early part of July, and although the aggregate line of Bank loans have gone up since then, the increase has not been to this class so much as to the Discount Brokers and the Import Trade. The paper originating in the current speculation in Sugars at high prices, continues to absorb more than the usual proportion of means employed by the Grocers and Refiners. The rates of Exchange through the week were easier on London than early in July, and have had their due influence on the shipment of Specie by the English Bankers. The Continental houses continue to employ Gold to some extent, being enabled to command pretty free terms for bills on Paris, and a trifling premium on their Bullion remittances at the Bank of France.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF PRICES FOR FOUR WEEKS.

	Saturday, July 12.	Saturday, July 19.	Saturday, July 26.	Saturday, Aug. 2.
New-York Central	93¾	92¾	92¾	87¾ e. d.
Erie	64	62¾	60¾	61¾
Reading	92½	91¾	91	87¼ e. d.
Toledo	79¾	77	76	76¾
Galena	114	112½	112	109 e. d.
Michigan Central	93	92	92	91¾
Southern Michigan	98¾	97¾ e. d.	93	92
Panama	102¼	100¾	99¾	99¾
Illinois Centrals	94	92¾	91½	92
Virginia	94	93¾	93½	93¼
Missouris	86	85¼	85¾	86
Transit Company	9¼	10¾	7¾	8
Clev. & Pittsburg	61¾	60¾	59¾	59¾
Hudson River	35	33¾	32¾	32
Rock Island	94¼	93	93¾	93¼
Milwaukee	83	80¾	80	78¾
Pennsylvania Coal	103	102¾	102¼	102¾

The Southern Michigan dividend was 5 ₱ cent., so was the Galena and Chicago. The dividends of the New-York Central and Philadelphia and Reading are payable in August, each 4 ₱ cent.

The Philadelphia papers notice that Money is in somewhat increased demand among the Brokers. The half-yearly interest on the Public Debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to a million of dollars, was paid on Friday, in preparation for which some of the Banks called in their demand loans. A large portion of this interest goes to Europe.

We understand that Mr. C. C. Clarke has been made Treasurer of the Hudson River Railroad.

The courtesy, to the press and the public, of the Federal officials and accounting officers in this City, is thus handsomely acknowledged and contrasted by the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

"The Federal officers in Philadelphia, nearly all of them, are very different in their practices from similar officers in New-York. There, weekly, the fullest information of the financial and commercial doings of the Government is furnished to the press and heralded to the world, the effect of which is to advertise the City and its business into importance. All that is done affecting the public interest is proclaimed to the world, and not meanly hid away in musty folios, which, once closed, are never, again, to be opened. Was this information paid for at advertising rates, the business of the city would be greatly the gainer by having it done at public charge. But this is not necessary. The press freely publish the information, but lazy officers, working less than six hours per day, if required to furnish the desired data, stand higgling as to whether more is not asked of them than is conditioned for in their less than half-earned salaries. When from the sleepy character which the city wears in consequence of the want of a little attention in this respect by our Federal officers, Philadelphia is proclaimed an interior city, a place of no account, and, therefore, unworthy the possession of any great Government office, as was the case a year or two ago in reference to the United States Mint, the most lachrymose appeals are made to the press to protect the city from the grasping hands of its avaricious rival; when the truth is the sleepy and spiritless management of our Government officers provokes the very danger from which their occupants desire to be protected."

There is said to be, in circulation, a new and dangerous counterfeit on the Mahaiwe Bank, Great Barrington, Mass., imitation of genuine, well executed $10, not noticed in any of the Bank-Note Lists.

The organization of the Consolidated Line of Railway from Pittsburg to Chicago, which is made to embrace the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago, has been completed by the election of George W. Cass, late of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, as President of the new Direction. Mr. T. T. Moran, of this City, is made a member of the Board.

The injunction suit which was made the apology for the refusal by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati direction to pay the interest on their indorsement for the Piqua and Columbus Road, on the 1st April, has been postponed for trial until the third week in October. Time is claimed to amend the bill filed in the case.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

British and French Agriculture.

From an able article on this subject in the London *Quarterly Review*, for July, we glean some interesting facts:

Estimating the area of France at 182¼ million acres, about 105 millions are cultivated. Of these there are 10 millions in natural pasture, 7½ in artificial grasses, 15 in wheat, 15 in rye, barley, maize, and buckwheat, 5 in vineyards, and 20 in woods. The produce of wheat in France is 13½ bushels per acre; in the United Kingdom, 28; the 15 million acres of the former producing barely over 95¾ million quarters, whilst the 4½ million acres of the latter produced 15¾ million quarters. Hence of animals kept we have in France 1 sheep to 4½ acres, and one bullock to 18 acres, while in the United Kingdom we have 1 sheep to 2½ acres, and 1 bullock to 9¾ acres. Further, in the former country each sheep produces an average of only 16 lbs. of meat when slaughtered, and each bullock 320 lbs., while in the latter the sheep yields 80 lbs., and the bullock 800 lbs. In France each cow yields 109 gallons, in England 318. The gross produce, animal and vegetable, of France is laid at 900 millions sterling, in England at 160 millions sterling. The burdens on land in England and Wales average 8s. an acre; in France 6¾ per hectare (say 2½ acres,) about one-fifth in nominal and one-fourth in real value of what is paid in England. The expenses of cultivation are equally disproportionate, being in France four or five francs the hectare, in the United Kingdom 20f., and in England alone at least 40f. (or 1s. the acre or acre?) The average rent in France is 10f. the hectare; in the United Kingdom 40f. England, by shipping 30 persons to every 1,000 acres, produces 300 tonnes per 3½ acres; France, by employing 40 persons on the same extent of land, only produces 90 tonnes per 3½ acres; that is, England, with 90, or just double the number employed in France, produces three times as much. It follows that labor is much more productive in England than in France or Belgium. The average of wages is 1s. in England, 9d. to 10d. a week; in France, 6d. to 8d. 6d.; in Ireland, 4d. to 5d. The French peasant is neither so well lodged, clothed, or fed; his bread is composed of rye, buckwheat, millet, and even chestnuts; whilst that of the English laborer is made of wheaten flour, with sometimes a small mixture of barley or oats. The latter, too, frequently eats meat, which is a rare thing with the French peasant. In France the landed proprietors amount to between five and six millions, but the number of properties assessed is eleven, and of these assessments 5½ millions are under five francs.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. July 26.	Loans. July 19.	Specie. July 26.	Specie. July 19.
Citizens' Bk.	$4,275,883	$4,172,458	$1,961,535	$2,080,828
Canal Bank.	1,646,568	1,626,241	814,829	835,548
Louisiana	3,611,442	3,304,764	1,776,641	1,793,138
La. State	3,660,943	3,731,188	1,644,207	1,754,046
Mech & Trds.	297,358	296,891	196,227	195,993
Bk. of N. O.	1,379,727	1,381,111	273,048	318,068
Southern Bk.	208,164	227,718	87,918	65,140
Union Bank	1,496,448	1,036,156	282,072	296,020
Total	$16,459,251	$16,271,146	$7,915,537	$7,107,364
	Increase	$188,205	Decrease	$891,427

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. July 26.	Circulation. July 19.	Deposits. July 26.	Deposits. July 19.
Citizens' B'k	$3,886,905	$3,927,130	$2,780,898	$2,928,897
Canal Bank.	1,050,690	1,068,315	725,613	818,643
Louisiana	990,519	968,150	2,841,758	2,878,640
Louis. State	1,448,840	1,493,910	2,970,787	3,106,219
Mech. & Tra.	368,805	390,670	640,968	652,818
B'k N. Orl's.	548,610	555,375	637,841	701,755
Southe'n B'k	172,820	184,230	137,148	140,568
Union Bank

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1522. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Free-State prisoners at Lecompton—Marshal Donaldson prohibits them Receiving Visitors—Excitement at Leavenworth—A Rescue—Murder—A new Encampment of Regulators.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

Last Saturday Capt. SACKETT, who has command of the Dragoons guarding the prisoners at Lecompton, received orders from the United States Marshal DONALDSON, directing him to prevent visitors from entering the camp or holding communication of any kind with them. It is said that DONALDSON, as a reason for the order, remarked "that ROBINSON was a d—n sight more of a governor there in custody than SHANNON was *out*." Unwittingly DONALDSON here told the truth. It is true that the wishes of Gov. ROBINSON, if made known, would find a responsive chord in the hearts of three-fourths of the people of Kansas. It is equally true that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill so heartily indorsed by Mr. BUCHANAN and the Convention which nominated him, says "that it is the true intention and meaning of the Bill, to permit the people of the Territory to regulate their own institutions in their own way—subject only to the Constitution." It is also true that the people of Kansas did undertake to "*regulate*" *their institutions* in their own way, by the formation of a State government in opposition to the Territorial government which *permitted the people of Missouri* to regulate their institutions, and that for participation in these and other measures securing to the people the rights guaranteed by the Nebraska Bill, CHAS. ROBINSON and others are confined at Lecompton, under guard of *United States Troops*, awaiting trial for the crime of HIGH TREASON.

If the Nebraska bill was carried out in good faith, SHANNON and DONALDSON would be in custody, where they deserve to be, and the prisoners now confined would be at large, enjoying the liberty to which they are entitled.

This is one of the issues of the Presidential canvass. If BUCHANAN is elected, the people of Missouri will be sanctioned in their high-handed and criminal course of *regulating* the institutions of Kansas—and CHARLES ROBINSON, G. W. SMITH, G. W. DEITZLER, GAINS JENKINS, H. H. WILLIAMS, JOHN BROWN, Jr., and G. W. BROWN, the prisoners in camp who represent the "Squatters," and who have been guilty of nothing but the endeavor to have the settlers of Kansas regulate their own institutions according to the Nebraska bill, will be tried for high treason, *condemned, and sentenced to be hung*. None need regard this as improbable—the history of Kansas gives evidence of too many outrages committed in the name of law and order to permit the probability of this result to be treated with levity.

CAPT. SACKETT REFUSES TO OBEY.

When Capt. SACKETT received these orders from the Marshal, he informed him that he could not obey them, as he had different instructions from Col. SUMNER. It is said that Gov. SHANNON has written to Gen. SMITH, requesting him to give such instructions to the Captain as will accord with the wishes of the Marshal. Rumor reports Capt. SACKETT as saying: "If his instructions are such as to compel him to examine the correspondence received and sent by the prisoners, and act as a spy over them, the Marshal will have to get some one else to take charge of them." The Captain is disposed to extend to them every privilege his and their situation will allow. This does not suit the petty tyrants of Lecompton. Capt. SACKETT, unless he is willing to play the tyrant, will be removed—and the prisoners may yet be placed under charge of the cut-throat militia of Lecompton.

Marshal DONALDSON, to-day, if he chooses, can take the prisoners from the charge of the Dragoons, confine them where he pleases, chain them as JOHN BROWN, Jr., and others were chained, and heap upon them all the cruelties suffered by BROWN and his companions in their march of twenty-five miles, all chained as they were, and driven on by the Dragoons. Is not Squatter Sovereignty beautiful to bear?

EXCITEMENT AT LEAVENWORTH.

There is great excitement at Leavenworth. A rumor reached that town yesterday stating that Col LANE had crossed the Missouri somewhere between Council Bluffs and St. Joseph with six hundred armed men. The Regulators, on the reception o this news, were completely aroused and very valiant. Three public meetings were held in regard to it. It was decided, we learn, that Colonel LANE's men should be stopped, disarmed, and sent back. It is said that parties from Missouri have gone to intercept LANE. Leavenworth is under guard of these Regulators every night.

At Leavenwarth, ever since the sack of Lawrence, a party of BUFORD's men have been stationed. The funds collected for their support have become exhausted, and in consideration of this fact, in one of their public meetings of yesterday, they voted to sustain themselves by levying upon the Free-State men. Affairs look squally in that direction.

RESCUE OF A PRISONER.

Last Sunday a young man was arrested for the charge of horse-stealing, and taken to Franklin. On Monday evening, in company with another man, the Deputy Marshal started with the prisoner, for Lecompton. Hearing of this at Lawrence, two young men, within fifteen minutes' of the time the prisoner passed the California road opposite the town, on horseback, started to rescue him. On they went fast—and faster—until they arrived within twenty yards of them on the Lecompton road. Drawing their revolvers, they cried to the officer, "Stop one moment if you please, Sir!" He stopped. They came up and demanded the prisoner in his charge. "Ahem, I—I reckon he can go if you want him," said the officer. "Come Charley," said the rescuers; but Charley would not come. He told them he was innocent of the charge; that he should have his examination to-morrow, and would then be set at liberty. The prisoner is quite a young man, and much respected by his associates. The horse said to have been stolen belonged to a Pro-Slavery man. When the party returned to town, we asked one of them if they did not fear an arrest. He replied, "that they had already three writs out against him, and if they attempted to serve them, they could come on." Rumor is on hand for the Administration to *subdue* the Regulators.

MURDER.

On Monday a Mr. CHAPMAN, of this place, let to a Mr. WILSON, from South Carolina, a pair of horses and carriage to go to Lecompton. When he started he took CHAPMAN put another passenger in with him. CHAPMAN's boy drove the horses. On the way WILSON was very abusive to the boy and to the other passenger. On their return, WILSON refused to pay all the money which he had agreed to pay CHAPMAN for the team, claiming that CHAPMAN who was passenger with him should pay the money. The next morning, just as WILSON, with his daughter, were about to get into the stage for Kansas City, CHAPMAN, with a club in his hand, came up and demanded the rest of the money, or if he did not pay him that he would kill him. WILSON told him to go away, that he did not have any trouble with him. CHAPMAN refused, and as he was stepping up to get into the stage, struck him on the head, directly over the ear with his club and then ran away. WILSON staggered and fell. He was taken up—his head, from which the blood flowed freely, washed—after which, feeling capable, he proceeded on his journey to Kansas City. He died that night, a few moments after his arrival. This morning CHAPMAN was arrested. CHAPMAN was a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was elected by the Missourians on the 30th of March, 1855, as a member of the Council.

A NEW ENCAMPMENT.

A party of the Regulators are encamped at Hickory Point, twelve miles southeast of Lawrence. There is a paper town there, called Louisiana. They declare it as their intention to settle in, and build up that town. Since their arrival the neighbors have lost horses. The probabilities are that this encampment will break up in a hurry.

The Regulators of Westport have commenced robbing and plundering travelers again. We have heard of two or three instances of robbery within the past week. One person, whose wagon was loaded with flour and provisions, was robbed of his entire load.

THE BLACK LAW AND THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

We notice that the colored people of Buffalo have, by resolution, denounced a Black-law provision in the Topeka Constitution and the members of the Convention for passing it. They also resolved, notwithstanding this provision, that they were in favor of admitting Kansas under that Constitution. We hate to damage such a fair prospect of magnanimity. No provision for the exclusion of free blacks exists in the Topeka Constitution. The Convention left it for the people to decide by vote whether they were favorable to such laws or not—this vote to act as instructions to the first Legislature.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Kouse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 71 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Cause in Maine—Two Important Bills through the House—The Pacific Railroad—The Kansas Treason Cases, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

Senator BENJAMIN of Louisiana and HOWELL COBB will leave Washington to-morrow to address a Buchanan meeting in Maine. Thirty thousand dollars will follow, to help the cause in that State.

Two important bills passed the House to-day—one providing for the facilitation of business in the Court of Claims, by appointing an assistant Solicitor and Clerk, and making two of the three Judges a quorum to try cases before the Court. The other bill provides for the settlement of the long-disputed boundary of Washington Territory, in accordance with our treaty of 1846 with Great Britain.

The refusal of the House to consider the Pacific Railroad bill is thought to operate as a postponement of the subject until the next session. Nothing more than a wagon-road appropriation will be voted towards that object this session.

Senator WILSON's resolution for the release of the Free-State prisoners in Kansas was killed in the Senate, and Mr. PUGH's, to the same effect, in the House. This shows how much the Administration Party care for the "pacification" of the Territory.

The House progressed to-day in the bill providing for the Executive and Judicial expenses of Government as far as the Kansas appropriations. On these will come the tug of war. X.

Items in the Fortification Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

The bill as passed by the House on Saturday, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, contains the following items:

For Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, $25,000; for Fort Knox, Maine, $50,000; for Fort Winthrop, Massachusetts, $10,000; for Fort Richmond, New-York, $75,000; for Fort Warren, Massachusetts, $20,000; for Fort Delaware, $150,000; for Fort Carroll, Maryland, $150,000; for Fort Calhoun, Virginia, $50,000; for Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, $50,000; for Fort Pulaski, Georgia, $19,000; for Fort Clinch, Florida, $25,000; for Fort McKee, Florida, $25,000; Fort Barrancas, $25,000; Fort Gaines, Alabama, $50,000; for Fort Taylor, Florida, $150,000; for Fort Jefferson, Fla., $150,000; for fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., $200,000; for fortifications at Port Point, entrance of San Francisco Bay, Cal., $350,000; for repairs of Castle Pinckney, S. C., $10,000; for repairs of Fort Jackson, Ga., $14,000; for repairs of Fort Morgan, Ala., $35,000; for extension of Battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, $10,000; for repairs and extension of Fort St. Philips, Mississippi River, $30,000; for contingent expenses of fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages to Forts, $30,390. Total, $1,563,390.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

THE KANSAS TREASON CASES.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report forthwith a resolution authorizing the President to direct the District-Attorney of Kansas to enter a *nolle prosequi* on each of the indictments against Messrs. ROBINSON, SMITH, JENKINS, JOHN BROWN, WILLIAMS, G. W. BROWN and DEITZLER, for treason.

The debate on the case of RICHARD W. THOMPSON was resumed from Friday, but the Senate did not dispose of it.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the River and Harbor Bill was taken up and a debate ensued upon it involving the general merits of the system.

The Senate then passed bills continuing certain public works in Massachusetts; for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and the harbors of New-Castle, Delaware, and Erie, Pennsylvania; also, the bills to continue the improvement of the Rock River Rapids, and the improvement of the Tennessee River. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to run a boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions, under the Oregon Treaty, there being conflicting claims, owing to the undetermination of the main channel southerly from the Gulf of Georgia to the Straits of Fuca.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Senate's bill, appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the Patapsco River and rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to war steamers, was then passed.

THE KANSAS TREASON CASES.

Mr. PUGH moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire forthwith, and report by what authority the recent arrests in KANSAS of Messrs. ROBINSON, DEITZLER, BROWN, SMITH and others were made, together with the offences with which they stood charged, and if they are imprisoned on the charge of treason for participation in the formation of the Topeka Constitution, to report a bill directing a *nolle prosequi*—and the said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The motion was disagreed to by 106 against 74—two-thirds being necessary.

YEAS—Messrs. Allright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Campbell of Penn., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Pickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Lester, Mace, Maclean, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Moore, Morgan, Morrell, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Tood, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Cadwallader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Dewer, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Humphrey Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, Miller of Ia., Milson, Oliver of Mo., Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Putnam, Quitman, Read, Ready, Rivers, Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stevens, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Bellsoffer.

The House again refused to suspend the rules, by 106 against 74, to enable Mr. DENVER to report the Pacific Railroad bill from the Select Committee.

Mr. GROW made an ineffectual motion to have the House consider the Homestead Bill.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing any two Judges of the Court of Claims to act as a quorum for the transaction of business, and providing for the appointment of a solicitor and an additional clerk.

On motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing the Hermitage in Tennessee, for a Branch Military Academy.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the Judicial, Executive and Legislative expenses, heretofore authorized by law.

After acting on many of its items, the House took a recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CULLEN read an extract from the Savannah *Republican*, purporting to be a sketch of some remarks by Mr. COBB of Georgia, delivered in that State recently, in which Mr. CULLEN's name was incidentally introduced. Mr. CULLEN wished to know whether Mr. COBB used the language quoted.

Mr. COBB explained that the position he had taken was that it would be dangerous to throw the election into the House, as it would result in the choice of FREMONT. The Republicans have thirteen States; and if a Republican shall be elected in the place of Mr. ALLEN, and one in Mr. TUCKERMAN's District, Illinois would be added; and if Mr. HALL whose seat is contested be ousted and a Republican elected in his stead, Iowa would be secured for FREMONT. Fifteen States being thus certain, the election would be dependent on Mr. CULLEN, the representative from Delaware. He was unwilling to trust it there, considering Mr. CULLEN's course during the election for Speaker. Was it Mr. CULLEN's fixed opinion, he would not under any circumstances vote for Mr. BUCHANAN?

Mr. CULLEN replied that Mr. COBB had no grounds for saying what would be his course in such a contingency. He came here as a National American, and against the votes of every Democrat in Delaware, except half a dozen personal friends. Was it expected that he should support the Democratic Party and vote for his enemies? He fervently trusted that the election would not be brought into the House, but if it should he would vote for FILLMORE first and last, and not for BUCHANAN or FREMONT. He was satisfied FILLMORE would receive a majority of the States.

Mr. COBB said in his appeal to his constituents, he did not mistake concerning Mr. CULLEN's position, which was one of danger to the South and favorable to FREMONT.

Mr. CULLEN repeated that it was his duty to vote for FILLMORE to the last, and if God should permit the election to come into the House, he should fearlessly do his duty.

Mr. BROOK contended that the aim of the Roman Catholic Church was supreme temporal supremacy, and that the question would have to be settled on this soil before many years passed over. He argued in favor of the Naturalization laws, and in the name of the American Party called on the people to rally round its standard-bearer to preserve the Republic.

Mr. ELLIOTT spoke in condemnation of the Know-Nothing and Republican Parties, and in laudation of the Democracy.

Mr. PURVIANCE maintained that the American and Republican Parties are the offspring of the Democracy, which he arraigned for all the consequences of plighted faith. Adjourned.

Republican Victory in New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, Aug. 4.

Our Charter Election came off to-day, and a very large vote was polled. Mr. A. C. LIPPETT, the Buchanan Democratic nominee for Mayor, was defeated by Mr. J. N. HARRIS, the Fremont and Freedom candidate, by a very large majority. The Fremonters are firing a hundred guns this evening in honor of their victory.

News from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 4.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 30th ult. state that General LANE and company had not then entered the Territory of Kansas, and General SMITH had threatened that if they attempted to enter he should proclaim martial law. The Territorial authorities were commencing to levy taxes. Trouble was apprehended, as both parties refused to pay.

Fillmore and Donelson Ratification at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

The Fillmore and Donelson ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening, attracted a large crowd, embracing delegations from Roxbury and Charlestown, with bands of music. From four to five thousand people were assembled. The principal speeches were made by ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, and A. B. ELY, of Newton.

Some Fremonters present interrupted the general harmony of the meeting, by cheers for their candidates, and a banner, borne into the Hall by the Charleston Club, caricaturing Mr. FREMONT as a mitred Bishop, with the Cross in his hand, was attacked and torn to fragments. Otherwise the Fremonters kept the peace.

The Fillmore men were extremely enthusiastic, and the meeting highly respectable.

The Empire state Disaster.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

FALL RIVER, Monday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

The Coroner's Jury on those killed by the late explosion on the *Empire State* have just rendered their verdict, which is accompanied by a lengthy document, reviewing the testimony and explanatory of the Jury's reasons for their decision. After repeating the usual formalities and giving the names of the dead, the verdict says:

"That the said deceased persons died in consequence of injuries received on board the steamboat *Empire-State*, on her passage from Fall River to New-York, on the night of the 26th of July, when a short distance from Point Judith, which injuries were scalds or burns occasioned by the collapsing or bursting of the steam chimney of the starboard boiler of the said steamboat at about 10 o'clock P. M.; that the defects, if any existed, in said steam chimney, were not such as a careful examination and the exercise of due diligence could have detected and guarded against; that there appears to have been no excess of steam at any time after the boat left Fall River; that on the contrary, but a moment or two before the explosion the pressure of steam indicated was about six pounds less than the maximum of pressure allowed by the Government Inspector; that there appears to have been the usual amount of water in the boiler at the time of the explosion, and no want of care or attention on the part of the engineers and firemen, and that, therefore, this accident is to be regarded as one of those unforseen casualities incident to steamboat travel, and for which no person or persons can be held accountable."

The Valley Bank of Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, Aug. 4.

The Valley Bank still holds good against the run upon it, paying specie up to the present time, (1 o'clock.)

[The above dispatch came to us over the Magnetic Line, signed "X," but we have no corroborative evidence of its truth.—REP.]

Fire in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Aug. 4.

The saw and planing-mill of Messrs. LAMBDEN & JENKINS, corner of Fairfax and Queen streets, was totally destroyed by fire last night, with its contents. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Hon. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, editor of the Worcester *Palladium*, one of the ablest Democratic journals in the State, comes out for JOHN C. FREMONT, in the last number of his paper.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday at 3 P. M., Alderman BARKER in the chair.

After calling the roll, some remarks ensued as to having the session open to the public. Alderman ELY, who moved that the session be open, withdrew the same temporarily, whereupon all but members of the Board were compelled to withdraw. The doors were subsequently opened on a renewal of Alderman ELY's motion, which prevailed with but few opposing votes.

The business transacted in private session was an announcement from the Chairman that a communication had been sent to the Mayor from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, announcing that the appropriation for cleaning the streets had all been expended, with the exception of about a hundred dollars.

A debate arose as to what was requisite to be done in such exigency, and finally terminated in the appointment of a Committee to report at the next meeting the plan to be adopted.

Messrs. Ely, Fulmer, Warner, Cargil and Phillips, were named such Committee.

A communication was, after this, read from the City Inspector, calling notice to several bone-boiling nuisances and soap factories, which was referred to the Committee on Nuisances.

Open doors were now declared, but there being no further business before the Board, an adjournment took place to Friday afternoon.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. In relation to the cases reported to the Board the following action was taken:

Brig *Magnet*, from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses, arrived Aug. 3. Cargo ordered to be discharged on lighters, and sent to City after fifteen days. All hands were well.

Brig *J. Knox*, from Singapore, with merchandise and three passengers, arrived Aug. 3. All well—port healthy. Allowed to proceed to the City after fumigation and ventilation.

Brig *John Boynton*, from Port-au-Prince, with logwood and coffee, arrived Aug. 3. All hands well. Cargo ordered to be discharged, and sent to City after fifteen days.

Bark *Precursco*, from St. Domingo, with hides and mahogany, arrived Aug. 2. Hides to be landed out of the City—remainder to be lightered to City after fifteen days.

Brig *Eclipse*, from Bahia, with coffee, arrived Aug. 3. Port healthy—all well. Cargo allowed to be lightered to City.

Brig *L. M. Mayhew*, from Bermuda, with ballast and 15 passengers, arrived Aug. 3—all hands well. Allowed to proceed to City.

Ship *Frigate Bird*, from Havana, with sugar and tobacco, arrived Aug. 3. All the crew were sick on the passage. Cargo to be lightered to City after thirty days.

Additional circumstances being made known in regard to brig *Eliza Jane*, she is permitted to come up to the City.

Brig *S. Merrill*, from Bermuda, with lumber and four passengers, arrived Aug. 3—all well—port healthy. Allowed to proceed to City.

A resolution was passed requiring the abatement of a nuisance at No. 151 Norfolk-street. The nuisance referred to is a sausage-making establishment, owned by Messrs. Brown & Hunt.

A resolution was also passed directing the Mayor to issue a special order to the Police to enforce the Ordinances against the throwing of garbage and filth in the street.

Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer at Quarantine, reported that a number of vessels arrived at Quarantine on Sunday from West India ports, each having cases of yellow fever on board. These vessels were ordered by him to anchor out in the Bay, at a safe distance from shore.

The Condition of the Streets—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Wanted.

The condition of the streets is at present a matter of very serious interest to all who are in the City. There is considerable apprehension that we shall be afflicted with an epidemic; and there are many who can see fifty cases of Yellow Fever in a small pile of mortar, in front of a building in progress of erection. Appreciating the importance of clean streets at this particular season as greater than at any other, our reporters have been examining them for several days; and last evening they brought in their reports, from which it appears that with a few exceptions the streets are in tolerably good condition. The principal objection is, that there is a large amount of dry sand on most of those lying within four blocks of Broadway on either side, which whenever there is a breeze renders travel very disagreeable. Several of the streets nearer the rivers are unwholesome and require the immediate attention of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. A little more attention to such streets might cause his application for $100,000 extra appropriation to receive more immediate and favorable attention.

New-York Hospital Receipts.

The number of persons remaining in the New-York Hospital, July 25, was, for surgical treatment, 199; medical, 87; total 286. Admitted to Aug. 1, for surgical treatment, 34; medical, 36; total 70. Discharged cured or relieved—surgical, 33; medical, 33; total 66. Died—surgical, 5; medical, 13; total 18. Remaining at date—surgical, 195; medical, 77; total 272. Of which 219 are males, and 53 females.

Another Outrage on the Fremont Banner by the Fillmore Party.

The Republican National Club met at their rooms, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, last night. Mr. ISAAC DAYTON occupied the chair. Committees of business were appointed. Previous to the commencement of the meeting, the Fillmoreites were at their dirty work again. The Fremont party had suspended a banner from a window of the building, which was torn down by the Fillmore party. The loss of the banner, however, did not chill the enthusiasm of the Republican Club, which met and conducted their proceedings with the greatest enthusiasm.

☞ The Street Commissioner, acting as a Commissioner of the Central Park, has sent a communication to the Common Council, in which he suggests the propriety of a suspension of all work upon the Park until the meeting of the Legislature. The injunction obtained on the complaint of the Corporation Counsel, has, in Mr. TAYLOR's view, complicated the affairs of the Park, and he recommends that the Commission be disbanded or that its active duties be postponed. The document is given in the Board proceedings.

☞ The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, produced in the Board a copy of an injunction which had been served upon him at the instance of the President and Directors of the Park Bank, to restrain the Corporation from levying tax upon that property. The matter was referred, without action, to the Corporation Counsel.

☞ A rumor was current yesterday that the gate-keeper and his wife at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island had died of yellow fever, but we learn on inquiry that both were cases of intermittent fever.

DECIDEDLY PERSONAL.—A couple of editors in Natchez, Miss., have taken advantage of the hot weather to get up a little misunderstanding between themselves. One of them, in order to put matters in an open light, concludes an article with the following pertinent language:

"And now, that there may be no further misunderstanding about this affair—that there may be no more underground talk by irresponsible persons, and that there may be no further controversy on this subject, I publicly and deliberately pronounce GILES M. HILLYER to be a liar and coward, a poltroon and scoundrel. JAMES W. McDONALD."

FIRE IN BALSTON.—A fire occurred in the village of Balston Spa on Thursday afternoon, destroying the paper mills of G. W. INGALLS; the hose factory of J. S. Jones & Co., together with several stores and dwelling houses. INGALLS' loss is about $20,000. Insured for $12,000.

Buchanan Bets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's issue of the New-York *Daily News*, I notice a paragraph headed "Sixteen thousand dollars—A chance for the sanguine," in which some anonymous sporting Buchaneer proposes to "wager $1,000 that he will name sixteen States that will give BUCHANAN their electoral votes, and $1,000 that each of the remaining fifteen States will also go for BUCHANAN. As he states his proposition, it amounts simply to a bet that BUCHANAN will carry every State in the Union; but from the caption of the *News*, I infer that he wishes in his second offer to bet $1,000 EACH on the remaining fifteen States. The *News*' "sport" must evidently be "hard up," and is, judging from his propositions, a firm believer in the maxim that "the fools are nearly all dead," as well as a living illustration of its truth.

His dodge is too old—it's "played out"—it won't do. He would name sixteen States that are sure *not* to vote for BUCHANAN, and leave fifteen Southern States, most of which will vote for BUCHANAN, to come in on his second proposition, thus losing one thousand dollars, and winning surely ten, and perhaps fifteen thousand. The "sport" is both a fool and a knave. He proposes an old sell, but has not the wit to state it correctly; and no fair betting man would offer anything of the kind in private, much less in a public newspaper, if the *News* may be properly so designated. Another Buchaneer, anxious for investment, offers to bet one hundred dollars that both Pennsylvania and New-York will go for BUCHANAN.

Will he bet on New-York alone, or does he want Pennsylvania included in the proposition, hoping for a tie, when the bet would stand off?

On the whole, I don't see that the "sports" of the *News* evince any very great amount of backbone, unless the audacity of the first one, in attempting to perpetrate so old a dodge on an intelligent community, be taken as an evidence of it.

Very respectfully, yours, E. W. V.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A Fillmore mass meeting was held on Saturday night, at Sloateburg, on the Erie Road. It was an out-door affair, held in front of the District Schoolhouse. Mr. MCCLELLAND occupied the chair and made a speech, and was followed by Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee.

The *State of Maine* says: "We have the most gratifying intelligence in regard to the prospects in the eastern part of this State. In one town in Washington County we have had the names of several leading Democrats, known to us personally, who refuse to sustain BUCHANAN and the Ostend-Kansas manifesto. The canvass has already commenced in good earnest, and there is no doubt that Hon. T. J. D. FULLER will have leave to retire, and that Hon. S. C. FOSTER will be elected by at least 500 majority."

The Griffin (Ga.) *Union* says: From Pike, Butts, Henry, Fayette, Coweta, Meriweather, and we may add our own county of Spalding, we hear cheering accounts of the people's preference for Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency.

The American Party, of Washington, Texas, propose a grand rally on the 2d of August.

A friend from Kennebec informs the *State of Maine* that in those towns there are numerous changes from the Democracy to the Fremont ranks.

Mr. GANAWAY, editor of the Brownsville (Tenn.) *Journal*, has abandoned the Democratic Party and has declared his adhesion to FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The Clearfield *Raftsman* says that the Buck and Brush Club of that borough held a rousing meeting on Monday night last. The enormous number of twenty-four was present, and the countenance of the leaders betrayed the ecstacy of their feelings at such an immense gathering. Their elated feelings were, however, destined to receive a check. Immediately after being called to order, Mr. J. H. JONES, a Vice-President of the Club, rose and announced that he had well considered the position occupied by Mr. BUCHANAN, and finding it was one of which he could not approve, resigned his position as one of the officers, and requested that his name be erased.

The York *Pennsylvanian* (Buchanan paper,) says: "Last Tuesday the *Advocate* hoisted the Fremont and Dayton flag. As the *Advocate* is an Old-Line Whig paper, its circulation is no doubt principally confined to that class of voters; and as between BUCHANAN and FILLMORE a majority of the straight Whigs preferred the latter, the *Advocate*'s supporting FREMONT is calculated to take more votes from FILLMORE than BUCHANAN. Appearances would seem indicate this."

At a Buchanan rally in Cumminsville, Hamilton County, Ohio, thirty-nine persons were present. After the organization, the *Commercial* states that eleven Democrats withdrew and organized a Fremont Club.

From Maine we hear the most encouraging accounts. The last Belfast *Age* publishes the card of BENJ. R. WING, Esq., of Thorndike, old-line Whig, who has been claimed as a Buchananite, in which he says:

"I have always been a Whig, and shall continue to support Whig principles. I neither subscribe to Buchanan Democracy, nor do I intend to be included in the recent transfer of the Whig Party to the Buchananites at Bangor. I voted for ISAAC REED last year, not understanding the game that was to be played off. I shall vote this year for FREMONT and DAYTON, because they stand upon a platform representing my principles."

The West Cambridge (Mass.) Fremont Club have extended a respectful invitation to their Buchanan and Fillmore opponents to meet them at any time, in the Town Hall, to discuss the question as to "Who are the best men among the candidates now before the people to be the next President and Vice-President of the United States?"

In New-Hampshire the cause goes bravely on. The Lebanon *Whig* throws down the glove before the sham Democracy, thus:

"All the Republicans ask in this canvass is a hearing from the people for their cause. All the favors they ask of the leaders of the border-ruffian Democracy—Slavery-extending, buccanier Democracy—is to take the open field, and fight an open, hand-to-hand and foot-to-foot battle, on the naked principles involved in the canvass. So trot out your champions, gentlemen, soon as you please, and throw in as many clergymen as possible, by way of sanctifying the crew."

The last sentence is a hit at Rev. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Cambridge, who has taken the stump for BUCHANAN in that State.

The friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON intend holding a mass meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., commencing on the 4th of September, and to last three days.

The *Courier of the Teche*, a Whig print, published at St. Martinsville, La., has run up the Fillmore and Donelson banner.

The Lake George Disaster—Funerals in Boston.

From the Boston Atlas, 4th.

There was a very large attendance at the church of Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, Elliot-square, Roxbury, Saturday morning, where the funeral services were performed over the bodies of Mrs. CAROLINE L. BELKNAP and Mrs. ANNIE S. THWING, who lost their lives a few days since, while on a pleasure trip, by the burning of the steamer *John Jay*, on Lake George. The services were short, but of a character which showed that Dr. PUTNAM, who officiated, deeply felt the impressiveness of the occasion. They consisted only of reading very appropriate selections from Revelations, Corinthians, and other portions of the sacred Scriptures, followed by prayer. The organ, at the proper intervals, pealed forth solemn dirges, closing with the dead march in "Saul." The relatives of the deceased then gathered around the coffins, and, amid sobs and tears, many a farewell kiss was imprinted on the fair cheek which lay untarnished in the subdued light. The countenances of the dead were fresh and fair, and gave nothing to the eye but the impression of the most placid and tranquil repose. The bodies were conveyed to Forest Hill Cemetery for interment, followed by numerous relatives and friends.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AND BREM.

Full Particulars of the Coup D'Etat in Spain.

Temporary Suspension of the Insurrection.

APPREHENSIONS OF CIVIL WAR.

The Central American Question.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES IN PARLIAMENT.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS ACTIVE.

Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

The U. S. mail steamer *Atlantic*, Captain O. ELDRIDGE, from Liverpool, about noon of Wednesday, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steamship *Emeu*, from Havre on the 22d ult., also arrived yesterday. The *Emeu* reports having passed the steamship *Vigo* off Barfleur. The *Vigo* sailed from Havre two hours before the *Emeu*. Aug. 1, spoke Bremen ship *Johannes*, No. 135, with emigrants, for New-York.

We are indebted to the politeness of E. CUNARD, Jr., Esq., for late Havre papers.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool shortly after 2 o'clock A. M., of Monday, the 21st.

The news by these arrivals relates mainly to the outbreak of civil war in Spain. As yet the statements respecting its progress and prospects of success are conflicting. It would appear that O'DONNELL had previously prepared to crush any manifestation, and had assembled in and around Madrid 18,000 troops. Against this force the National Guard and citizens held their ground for thirty hours, but, at length, gave in their submission to the new Government. Two hundred persons were killed in the *émeute*. Madrid is now "tranquil." ESPARTERO is supposed to be within the city, under arrest.

At Barcelona, and elsewhere, there had been smaller outbreaks, but they were speedily suppressed.

The head-quarters of the insurrection are now at Saragossa, where ESPARTERO's friends have gained over the garrison, and where, it is reported, more than a legal quorum of the Cortes has assembled, and is prepared to act.

These incidents are, naturally, viewed with interest by the Emperor of France, and a French force is ordered to assemble on the Spanish frontier, "as a measure of precaution." NARVAEZ and other partisans of Queen CHRISTINA have also made all haste to the frontier.

The *Moniteur* publishes in its official column the *Senatus Consultum* concerning the regency of the Empire. It bears the sanction of the Emperor, countersigned by the Ministers, and is dated Plombières, July 17, 1856.

The British Parliament would, it is said, adjourn on the 31st July.

In the House of Lords the Earl of MALMESBURY had called the attention of Parliament to the difficulty that had arisen between the Governments of Brazil and Britain, from the discourteous conduct of the British Minister at Rio, on a matter arising out of the Slave-trade. Lord MALMESBURY, in his speech, particularly insisted on the value of retaining the friendship of Brazil, in the case of a war with the United States. He concluded by moving for papers connected with the affair. Lord CLARENDON explained the circumstances of the case. The British Government had considered it right to support the Minister at Rio, but the Brazilian Government was animated by no ill will towards Britain. After remarks by Lord ABERDEEN the papers were ordered to be printed.

In answer to questions from Lord MALMESBURY, in the House of Peers, Lord CLARENDON replied that there is no doubt the Russians are demolishing the fortresses, as they considered they had a right to do previous to delivering them up to the Turks. As regarded the new Russian Minister, Count CREPTOWICH had received the appointment to London.

Exaggerated accounts appear in some of the English papers, of a revolt among the troops at Aldershott. The affair was merely a public-house row, in which the Scotch

accounts are confidently expected. The telegraphs between Madrid and the French frontier [illegible] as it is supposed at Saragossa [illegible] a variety of reports, [illegible] of Spain than [illegible] of the 16th. We know that tranquillity was restored in Madrid, but the news subsequently [illegible] of a revolt of the garrison, &c., must be received with caution, if not considered as altogether apocryphal. Under these circumstances, I await confirmation of intelligence which has reached me from a very good source, to the effect that, as well as Saragossa, (which we know to have risen,) Barcelona, Logrono and Bilboa are in insurrection. From Logrono and Bilboa it is very possible that the news may have come, since both places are within about 12 hours' traveling of the French frontier, but from Barcelona it is more difficult to understand how it has been conveyed hither. Nevertheless the news of the rising of the above named four towns obtains credence, and is certainly far from improbable. That Saragossa and the whole of Arragon would be up was the conviction of all persons acquainted with the feeling of that province, as soon as the news came of ESPARTERO's resignation. There can be scarcely a doubt that his steady friend General GURREA, Military Captain-General of Arragon, and who is greatly beloved and looked up to there, will have found ready and numerous adherents among both the people and the troops, and O'DONNELL may expect a formidable resistance in that quarter. Arragon is looked upon as the chief stronghold of the real Progresistas—that is to say, of the party which repudiates alike Republican and Moderado doctrines, and looks to ESPARTERO as its chief. GURREA was at Logrono when the crisis occurred; he is an officer of well-proved energy and patriotism, and of remarkable decision of character, and an insurrection in Arragon, headed by him, would be alarming to a Spanish Government much better established than that of O'DONNELL can as yet be considered to be.

HISTORY OF EVENTS THAT PRECEDED THE FALL OF THE ESPARTERO MINISTRY.

PARIS, Saturday, July 19—6 P. M.

We are only gradually arriving at the knowledge of the incidents which really preceded the fall of the Espartero Ministry, and which led to the outbreak which followed in Madrid. Owing to the interruption of communication, as is usual in such cases, and the difficulty of obtaining information, it is possible that some errors have been committed which it is useful to rectify.

It appears that the words spoken by M. ESCOSURA in the Cortes, with reference to the right of insurrection, were not solely the cause of the course followed by General O'DONNELL. I have received private information from Madrid, dated the 14th, proceeding from so good a source that I have little hesitation in accepting it as generally accurate. It had been complained for some time past that the Carlist journals of Madrid and the provinces, and those of the reactionary party generally, had assumed a violence towards the Government which threatened to endanger public tranquillity again, as they had already in part led to the outrages in Castille and Leon. The subject had occupied the attention of the Government, and two days previous to the fall of the Cabinet the question was discussed whether it had not become absolutely necessary to adopt certain measures of restriction. The proposition in favor of these restrictions was at once strongly opposed by no less a person than Gen. O'DONNELL. This excited surprise among his colleagues. Had Gen. O'DONNELL been a man of a tolerant character—had he ever felt or seriously manifested any great regard for political or individual liberty—if he were a man likely to accept the disadvantages of publicity for the great benefits which in the long run it confers on society—had he ever held any other opinion than that society should be coerced like an army in wartime,—his opposition to restrictions would surprise no one. Be this as it may, O'DONNELL opposed the measure. The Ministers had discussed ESCOSURA's proposition for two days, and it was adopted by all of them, with the single exception of O'DONNELL, who, on the evening of the 14th, made a proposition in turn—namely, that ESCOSURA should be ejected from the Cabinet. Having interposed himself thus, he abruptly snatched up his hat, went home, and, feigning illness, betook himself to bed. The other Ministers, anticipating that the moment for executing the project which it was evident O'DONNELL and his friends had been long concocting had arrived, consulted at the same time, and ESPARTERO, by [illegible] followed O'DONNELL, persuaded him [illegible] and succeeded in bringing him [illegible]. I may observe that [illegible] of the two Ministers are [illegible] O'DONNELL once more made [illegible] was to demand still more [illegible] before the expulsion of his col[illegible] was put to the vote, and [illegible] was unanimously rejected [illegible] and uncalled for. In circumstances [illegible] emergency like the present, it is [illegible] Spain, when constitutionally governed, to call in the President and Vice-President of the Chambers to aid with their counsel the Government and the Sovereign. General INFANTE, the President, was summoned, with his Vice-President, to attend the Council. The matter was once more discussed, and, after everything for and [illegible] was advanced, they again put it to the [illegible] the President of the Cortes, though [illegible] to be a friend of O'DONNELL, and the Vice-President gave their decision against him.

In the meantime ESCOSURA placed his resignation in the hands of ESPARTERO as President of the Council. ESPARTERO asked if General O'DONNELL was ready to do the same, as announced. The latter sulkily replied that he should hand it in directly to the Queen. ESPARTERO thereupon proposed that the Ministers should go together to [illegible] and hold a council, with Her Majesty in person. This passed on the night of [illegible] the Ministers proceeded to the Palace [illegible] and remained in council till 4 in the [illegible] contrary to the opinion of all her Ministers, of course, O'DONNELL, the [illegible] that ESCOSURA should quit the [illegible] that she would not accept O'DONNELL's resignation. ESPARTERO, who was determined [illegible] ESCOSURA should not be sacrificed [illegible] O'DONNELL should also retire, intimated that in such a case he himself [illegible] his colleagues would also resign. [illegible] said a few words expressive of regret, [illegible] the collective resignations, and on the [illegible] President of the Council, [illegible] a new Cabinet. Such, I am [illegible] version of what took place [illegible] the Cabinet is concerned.

[illegible] as I have said, at 4 o'clock [illegible] O'DONNELL at once took precau[illegible] force what he had done, and [illegible] same morning he had under [illegible] men and 60 pieces of artil[illegible] and the walls of Madrid. In [illegible] day the city had the ap[illegible]. The Progresistas were in a [illegible]; the Carlists and Reactionists of all [illegible] exultation.

[illegible] evening the members of the Cortes [illegible] still in Madrid, assembled to express [illegible] on the new Ministry. Strictly speaking, the Cortes were not prorogued. The formula of this temporary suspension was that in case of important business the members should be informed at their respective residences, and summoned. According to the rules of the House, 50 members form a quorum; and when that number is collected the Cortes are legally constituted, and can proceed to business. I hardly believe that [illegible] many members had remained in Madrid [illegible] of the year; I find, however, that [illegible] the appeal, and a [illegible] was discussed; the question [illegible] as to whether the Cortes [illegible] Cabinet; and out of 91, [illegible] confidence in the O'Donnell [illegible] exception to that [illegible] known person who calls himself [illegible] ARGUELLES—a pretended Liberal [illegible] was said to be a secret friend [illegible]. It was after this vote, which was perfectly legal, that the deputies were dispersed by O'DONNELL.

General O'DONNELL has published his programme. It is rather brief, and had been prepared before any resistance was offered to the new Government. It consists in placing the whole of Spain and the adjacent islands under martial law.

ESCOSURA, you may remember, was the Minister who was sent to Valladolid to investigate the causes of the outrages that had taken place there and in other towns. The silence observed on his return to the capital was remarked at the time, but it is now stated that a portion of the Carlist clergy had a good deal to do with them, and that he even defended the action of some friends or partisans of O'DONNELL himself in them.

The departure of General NARVAEZ for the Spanish frontier is said to be for the purpose of rendering all the assistance in his power to the present Government. He wants nothing, accepts nothing, wishes to live in retirement, but will be ready whenever the Government calls on him to serve his country. This declaration is literally the same as the one he made when landing in Valencia in 1843, on the fall of ESPARTERO; but in a very short time after that modest and disinterested announcement the Government and friends he came to aid were overthrown, were in exile, or in prison, and he himself installed as the supreme dictator. Whether he and O'DONNELL are reconciled, or whether O'DONNELL has again become the friend of MARIA CHRISTINA, whom he so lately detested, and who so intensely detested him, is more than I can tell. But that is of little importance. O'DONNELL and NARVAEZ cannot coexist as political leaders; one or other must be the dictator; and if O'DONNELL does not begin by shooting him if he raises a finger, NARVAEZ, the moment a new revolution gives him power, will probably perform that or some similar act of friendship for him.

As soon as O'DONNELL was installed head of the Government he dispatched circulars to the Captain-Generals of the provinces, calling for their adhesion. What the answer was I am not aware, but the Captain-General of Saragossa replied at once by the telegraph that he, the army, and the people, recognized no President of the Council but the Duke of VICTORIA.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 14th contains the decree putting Spain under martial law. It is preceded by a well-written preamble, probably from the pen of RIOS ROSAS, in which it is urged that recent excesses had rendered indispensable the adoption of a new system and of repressive measures. It is noteworthy that the establishment of martial law announced simultaneously with the appointment of the new Ministry preceded any outbreak in Madrid, and was, in fact, the first programme inscribed on its banners by the incoming Cabinet.

ESPARTERO'S RESIGNATION.

The *Gazette* publishes the text of the resignation which the Duke de la VITTORIA had sent to the Queen, in addition to his intimation, *vivo voce*, to Her Majesty to that effect. It is thus couched:

"MADAM: The shattered state of my health does not permit me to any longer perform the functions of President of your Council of Ministers. Will your Majesty deign to relieve me of that position, and I shall be grateful for it as the greatest favor your Majesty can confer on me? May the Almighty guard during long years the important life of your Majesty! I have the honor to be, Madam, your Majesty's most devoted servant,

BALDOMERO ESPARTERO."

An extraordinary *Gazette* was published on the 14th, with the decrees of the Queen accepting the resignations of the Duke of Victory and the other Ministers, with whose loyalty, zeal, and patriotism Her Majesty declared herself highly satisfied.

By another decree the Queen accepted the resignation of M. CAYETANO CARDERO, Civil Governor of Madrid, and appointed in his place M. MANUEL ALONZO ALVAREZ, former Minister of Public Works and member of the Cortes.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN FROM THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry, immediately after its formation, sent to the Queen the following address:

"MADAM: The Ministry presided over by the Duke de la VITTORIA having been observed in consequences of differences which have broken out in it, and the direction of public affairs having been confided to the responsible Ministers who have now the honor to submit the present statement to your Majesty, the first duty of the Cabinet was to consider with calmness and impartiality the situation in which the nation is placed in consequence of the fatal and complicated concurrence of innumerable causes, past and recent, which places it in a situation more serious and more perilous than it has been reduced to during the present century. To the excitement of passions, the shock of interests, and the struggle of parties which accompany and follow the appearance of all political revolutions, are added, Madam, since the triumph of the movement of July, 1854, the absence of systematic political and administrative legislation, the disorder and the change of all the public functionaries, the accumulation of questions of great importance, either on account of their social and religious aspect, the dynastic war recommenced in the province of Arragon, the epidemy, scarcity, and continued disturbance of public order in every part of the monarchy. In order to complete this sad picture, Madam, the late insurrections, of an eminently social character, which have afflicted the peaceable Provinces in the centre of the Peninsula, have spread like a plague into the other Provinces on the coast and in the interior. It was in vain, Madam, (and this is a sad avowal to make,) it was in vain that the Constituent Cortes, in their intelligent foresight, and the Cabinet which have retired, with zeal and patriotism endeavored to check the increase and spread of these evils and of these disorders. Neither the presence, the authority, the cooperation of the Parliament, nor the use of the power which, to the last moment of its existence, remained with the late Ministry, nor the state of siege maintained or established on the great territorial zones, nor the action of military justice applied by the imperious law of necessity, have been able hitherto to reestablish political and social discipline, preserve public peace, and consolidate material order for any length of time.

This crisis, Madam, evidently demands a change of system in the Government of the State; it requires a policy of union and conciliation between all men and towards all the parties which exist in the constitutional monarchy; it calls for a just and efficient repression of all the elements which agitate in the depths or work on the surface of society; it requires, in short, Madam, the concentration and the firm unity of the public power, exercising simultaneously its action on all parties with prudence, but with vigor, in order that that action might restore its lost spring to the principle of authority, to the laws their respect, to the citizens the guarantee of their most sacred rights, to the people moral order, and to the monarchy internal peace.

It was in no other manner that, under circumstances incomparably less imperious and difficult, it was possible, Madam, both in Spain and abroad, to save society from dissolution, and nationalities from ruin.

The Government, Madam, encourages this firm hope, that, thanks to the means which it proposes to your Majesty, and to others which it has not now pointed out, owing to the haste in which it submits this statement to the high consideration of your Majesty, it will be able promptly to attain the object to which its exertions tend, and in which are summed up the most sacred, the most imperious, and the most vital of the duties of a constituted power.

When it shall have attained it with the invincible support of public opinion, energetically pronounced in its favor, it will hasten to fulfil another duty not less imperious—that of reestablishing normal order and submitting its conduct to the judgment of the Cortes, religiously practicing in the Administration of the State and in its relations with the Parliament the principles of respect for the law and love of liberty which have been the objects of the worship of your present advisers during their whole existence.

Animated by these sentiments, and founding our conduct on these reasons, we have the honor respectfully to enbmit for your Majesty's approbation the following decree, and subscribe ourselves with the greatest respect your Majesty's most devoted servants.

LEOPOLD O'DONNELL,
NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ,
MANUEL CANTERO,
ANTONIO DE LOS RIOS Y ROSAS,
JOSE MANUEL DE COLLADO."

The above document, when published, was followed by the following Royal decree;

"Considering the extraordinary circumstances in which the monarchy is placed, and, in conformity with what has been proposed to me by my Council of Ministers, I decree as follows:

ART. 1. All the provinces of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands are declared in a state of siege.

ART. 2. The Captain-General of Provinces will resume, and exercise during the state of siege, the extraordinary powers which in such a state are attributed to them by the general regulations of the army, and the laws and provisions in vigor.

ART. 3. The Government will render an account to the Cortes of the use and application of those extraordinary powers.

THE QUEEN.

(Countersigned) ANTONIO DE LOS RIOS Y ROSAS,
Minister of the Interior."

THE COMBAT.

PARIS, Monday, July 21, 1856.

The French papers begin to teem with details of the conflict at Madrid, many of them differing from each other so widely as to be wholly irreconcilable. It is always difficult to get at the exact particulars of an insurrection and street fight of this kind, but it is certain that some of the correspondence published is far away from the truth. A great number of private letters have, however, been received from Madrid by Spaniards and others resident in Paris, and the contents of these prove that there was much more bloodshed than is admitted by the partisans and *protégés* of O'DONNELL. It is untrue that the National Guards desisted from the fight before they were worsted and compelled to do so. They seem to have fought pretty well, considering that they were attacked by about an equal force of regular troops, against which civic volunteers, unless their numerical superiority be very great, can rarely hope to contend with much chance of ultimate success. One battalion, the 8d Light Infantry, composed chiefly of men who made themselves remarked for their daring in July, 1854, fought desperately. According to various letters, 350 or 380 of them shut themselves up in a house and made a fierce resistance, killing and wounding 150 of the battalion of regulars that assailed them. Overcome at last, they and their leader, SIXTO CAMARA, were all killed. The two ESCOSURAS were very active on the popular side. The ex-Minister, PATRICIO, is an old soldier, and served in the artillery of the Spanish Army in the time of the Carlist war. He is said to have found an asylum at the British Embassy. As yet we have no account of the fate of his brother NARCISO. The 3d light battalion and the Democrats seem to have borne the brunt of the battle, and to have met merciless foes when the day turned against them. The work appears to have been done in a manner so effectual as must have satisfied even the ruthless O'DONNELL, who was doubtless resolved to give the Nationals a sharp lesson; and if the accounts we receive be true, Madrid must now be full of mourning. The real number of dead is not known, and perhaps never will be, but I have heard it roughly estimated, on the strength of letters from Madrid, at 1,000, including soldiers and civilians, and people say there has been no such slaughter, in the way of street-fighting, since June, 1848, in Paris. In this there may possibly be exaggeration, but there has certainly been a good deal of bloodshed. JOSE MUNOZ (Pucheta,) the bull-fighter, fought with a valor which, displayed against a foreign foe, would have won him a hero's chaplet. As it is, he will doubtless long be remembered as a hero in the annals of his party, although set down as a desperate rebel and assassin by his opponents. This man, although his impromptu executions of CHICO and one or two other persons, in July, 1854, were unquestionably murders, (however much the victims may have merited their fate,) rendered good service on more than one occasion, and especially on the day succeeding the flight of MARIA CHRISTINA from Madrid, when it was mainly by his influence that the *barrios bajos*, or low quarters, near the Toledo gate, were kept quiet and that bloodshed was prevented.

ESPARTERO.

According to the latest intelligence from Madrid, ESPARTERO, whose abode, since his resignation, had been the Gurreas' house, had left the capital, with a cavalry escort, by the gate of Alcala. There can be no reasonable doubt that he was virtually a prisoner. It is not known whither he was proceeding. The gate of Alcala opens on the Saragossa road, and by it, now just two years ago, he made his triumphal entry into Madrid, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the entire population. Not a window on his passage but was crowded with women, waving handkerchiefs and throwing flowers, and the people and National Guards thronged around him, eager to touch his dress, or even the carriage in which he stood upright while making his famous speech, and declaring that if the liberty that had just been reconquered was ever again menaced his sword should spring from the scabbard to defend it. None will accuse ESPARTERO of want of personal courage, and doubtless on this, as on the many other eventful epochs of his life, he has pursued the line of conduct his conscience dictated to him; but the world, which judges by acts and does not always inquire into motives, will be apt to tax him with singular apathy in the recent critical circumstances.

It is to be observed that although ESPARTERO left Madrid on the side leading to Arragon, it is highly improbable that he would be conducted or allowed to proceed far in that direction. His having taken it at all may be explained by the fact that the house in which he was residing is not far from the Alcala gate, and that he would have to traverse no populous streets in order to get out of the town. Once outside, a small circuit would take him into the Castile road. It has been conjectured that the intention of the Government was to send him to France.

QUIET RESTORED.

All the accounts received from Spain up to this afternoon describe the tranquillity of Madrid as perfect, and say there is no apprehension of its being again troubled. The dose of lead and steel administered to the people of that unlucky capital appears to have been abundantly strong to keep them quiet for a while. All is quiet also in the provinces, as far as is known. The slight disturbances at Barcelona began at 5 on the evening of the 18th, and recommenced (after having been suppressed) on the morning of the 19th. Barricades were thrown up on the Rambla and elsewhere, but were quickly taken and destroyed by the troops. There was some firing, but we have not heard whether there was loss of life, and the whole affair appears to have been trifling. Reports of disturbances in Galicia are contradicted. The Basque Provinces are stated to be so tranquil, and likely to continue so, that General ECHAGUE has been able to move his troops towards Tudela, in order to observe Arragon. If that province be alone in its opposition to the Government, it is the opinion even of those who sympathize with its cause that its resistance will soon be overcome.

THE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF MADRID.

We translate from the Paris *Patrie*, July 20:

"We received yesterday letters from Madrid to the 16th inst. The insurrection that broke out in Madrid was only suppressed after a most obstinate resistance. The struggle was horrible. Commencing on the morning of the 15th, the fire was continued until the evening of the 16th—that is to say, during thirty hours. The artillery tore up the streets in all directions, and everywhere one only heard the rattle of musketry and the thunder of cannon.

In the midst of the consternation, when the report of these events had reached the palace, the Queen never ceased to manifest that confidence which the bravery of the troops and the fidelity of their Generals inspired. The resistance was concentrated at three different points. On the north, in the Place de Mostensea and that of San Bernardo, the insurgents had M. NARCISO ESCOSURA, brother of the Ex-Minister of the Interior, for their chief. He it was who, in July, 1854, commanded the band who sacked the palace of Queen CHRISTINA, and attempted to burn it.

At the centre, the Plaza-Mayor and the Puerta-del-Sol were occupied by from ten to twelve battalions of the National Guard, with fourteen cannons leveled against the adjacent streets.

On the South, the Plaza-de-la-Cebada, the street of Toledo, and all the Square as far as the Toledo gate, were used as the head-quarters of the Socialists, commanded by PUCETA. This chief had, since the evening of the 14th, entered the prisons, and had let loose the convicts who armed themselves and repaired to the Place de la Sebada. Here was the advance guard. They had two cart-loads of munitions and several pieces of cannon.

During the night of the 15th and 16th, this portion of the insurgents, to the number of about 5,000 men, defended themselves with incredible obstinacy. While the royal troops fought foot to foot on the ground they occupied, Marshal CONCHA, at the head of a strong column, made a movement without the barriers, so as to place the insurgents between two fires. It was at the moment when this column debouched by the Toledo gate that PUCETA, endeavoring to force a passage, was killed in the *melée*. His brother, another redoubtable bandit, had met the same fate that morning in an engagement with the Queen's troops.

On the 15th, at 6 o'clock P. M., the battalions of the National Guards demanded to make submission.

All our letters praise the vigorous manner in which the royal troops conducted themselves. In this death-struggle between revolution and monarchy, they displayed a courage and ardor truly admirable. The battalion called the Madrid Chasseurs (formed in imitation of our Chasseurs à Pied) caused enormous losses to the insurgents. Each rifle-shot carried death into the enemy's ranks. But this brave battalion itself suffered grievous losses. It had 150 soldiers *hors de combat*, besides several officers; and among the latter the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, who were killed.

The hospitals are filled with wounded. The French *hospice* has opened its doors to the victims of the insurrection. These establishments have been visited by the Queen, accompanied by the King and Marshal O'DONNELL.

While the struggle lasted, Marshal O'DONNELL remained at the head of the troops, animating them by his courage and confidence. Marshal CONCHA, Marquis of Duero, showed no less devotion, and powerfully contributed to the suppression of the revolt.

From the commencement of the *émeute* Marshal ESPARTERO remained in the palace of the English Ambassador."

From the Madrid Journal, July 16.

Generals DE OLAVO, DULCE and SERRANO have rendered immense services. The courts of the Queen's Palace are full of troops and officers of all arms, as well as functionaries, who have hastened to offer their services to the Government presided over by Marshal O'DONNELL. Marshal CONCHA, whose devotedness in this affair is admirable, commands the forces charged to protect the royal acazar. M. ALONZO MARTINEZ, ex-Minister of Fomento, is civil Governor. The principal leaders of the revolt have abandoned their soldiers. The news from the provinces are more and more satisfactory.

A communist movement at Seville has been put down by General ALESON.

The city of Saragossa has pronounced in "favor of order."

Gen. INFANTE has written to Marshal O'DONNELL that the members of the Cortes present at Madrid separated voluntarily the very moment they heard that his Excellency considered their meeting illegal. His letter, which we cannot publish to-day, is a parliamentary document. How many men, now dead, might have been spared to their families if this document had been published before the imprudent speech of M. PASCUAL MADOZ!

The French Ambassador, who, notwithstanding the great heat, remained at his post in anticipation of the grave events which every one expected, has given orders that the hospital of St. Louis des Francais is to be open to all the wounded that may apply for admission. During the last few days he has been constantly with the Queen. The *corps diplomatique* are also at the palace. The absence of Lord HOWDEN is greatly observed upon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Messager de Bayonne, July 19.

The Madrid mail of the 15th, due to-day, was not able to leave in consequence of the fighting, which began on the evening of the 14th. We have neither letters nor journals. The only diligence which has arrived is the Victoria, which left Madrid at 9 in the morning of the 15th. The office of this coach being outside the Bilbao gate, it was able to get away. At the moment of its departure the cannon was roaring, and a hot fire of musketry was going on. Some few national guards, who took part in the early stage of the combat and afterwards were forced to abandon their barricades, have found means to come to Bayonne.

The following is a summary of the news brought by them, the authenticity of which we do not, of course, guarantee:

"On learning that the Duke of VICTORY had resigned, several deputies assembled in the hall of the Cortes, with General INFANTE in the chair, and drew up a protest against all that had been done, declaring that they recognized no other authority than that of the Duke of VICTORY and the Constituent Cortes. The commanding officers of the battalions of the National Guard who were present at the meeting immediately put themselves at the head of their men, and marched to support the Cortes. Numerous barricades were made, both by the National Guard and the people. The first barricade attacked by the troops was in the Rue Mayor, near the palace. General CONCHA sent a battalion of Chasseurs to attack it, and their carbines mowed down a great many national guards. At the same time two guns opened fire, and the defenders of the barricades were so harrassed by the splinters of the stones that they were forced to abandon it.

"The insurgents, closely pressed by the troops, were, after a useless defence, successively obliged to abandon all their positions, which were the Plaza Mayor, Calle Mayor, Puerta del Sol, the Ministry of the Interior, the Post-office, the Prado, &c., and all the line of neighboring streets, many of the houses in which were occupied by the insurgents. When driven from all these points, the National Guard fell back upon the Rue de Toledo. Hemmed in by numbers, and menaced by a formidable artillery, they asked for a suspension of hostilities. Two hours were given them to lay down their arms."

THE REVOLUTION AT ST. SEBASTIAN.

The diligence has brought the following official dispatches, which were placarded at St. Sebastian:

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

The Governor of the province of Guipuzcoa received the following dispatch at 9 this morning:

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Minister of War sends word, under date of the 15th, 7.20 evening:

It is with great satisfaction that I announce to your Excellency that the capital is now tranquil. The National Guard have abandoned the barricades and the principal positions which they occupied, those of the Post Office, the Plaza Mayor, and many others, in which they have left their arms. The number of those who gave up their arms to the authorities is considerable. The admirable conduct of the army has saved society.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

The Governor of the province of Guipuzcoa received the following dispatch at 11 this morning:

MADRID, Friday, July 11—8:49 A. M.

The Ministers of War and Interior to the Generals commanding the different divisions and the Civil Governors:

The last remains of the insurgents have intrenched themselves in a part of the Rue de Toledo; a numerous artillery and a considerable infantry force is sent against them. The National Guard is disarmed, with the exception of a portion of the 3d battalion, which remained faithful to the Government. The factious minority of the Cortes is dissolved. The provincial deputation and the municipality are dismissed. The rest of the city is tranquil. The Queen has visited the wounded.

The Governor of Guipuzcoa to the Spanish consul at Bayonne:

ST. SEBASTIAN, Thursday July 17—10:45A. M.

The Captain-General of this District communicates to me a dispatch from the Minister at War, announcing that tranquility has been completely reestablished at Madrid ever since 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

On the 18th, the Spanish Consul received a dispatch, announcing that on the evening of the 17th, Barcelona, Girona, and all the frontier, were tranquil.

To this news we may add that a part of the garrison of Pampeluna, and 5,000 men from that of Madrid, are marching upon Saragossa, where an insurrection has broken out, the details of which have not yet reached us.

We are assured that Espartero is at Madrid, and under arrest (garde à vue) in a house belonging to the mother of General Guerrea.

THE INSURRECTION AT SARAGOSSA.

At Saragossa, on the 15th instant, immediately after the reception of the news from Madrid, all the military, political, and civil authorities of the province and city, as well as the chiefs of the National Guard, assembled at the palace of the Captain-General of Arragon, and, in sitting presided over by that functionary, voted the following proclamation:

"*Inhabitants of the Province of Saragossa:* A shameful attack upon the cause of liberty has been committed in the capital of the kingdom. The man who, in 1854, drew the sword in the name of the law, has to-day forcibly taken possession of the Government of the nation in contempt of that law. He does not fear to shed the blood of the people, for he may substitute his arbitrary power for the national sovereignty. The city of Saragossa, ever heroic and the firmest rampart of liberty, cannot remain indifferent in the presence of such an attempt; it must constitute itself in open opposition to the Ministry with the unshaken resolve not to lay down arms until the liberty of the country is safe. In bringing events and resolutions so grave to your knowledge, the Junta of Saragossa invites you to rise as one man, to gather round it and hold yourselves ready to resist the power which seeks to impose upon us, by grapeshot, its absolute will. But the Junta cannot abstain, at the same time, from recommending you to proceed with the greatest moderation, avoiding all that may compromise the sacred cause you are called upon to defend. Consider the advantage which our enemy would gain from the slightest excess on your part, and the joy with which he would see anarchy glide in amongst us. All this would but give too many opportunities for legitimizing his intervention. Union and resistance to the ministry of the Count DE LOGENA, and we shall save liberty from the dangers which menace it.

ANTONIO FALCON, President.

FALICIANO POLO, Vice-President.

Members: Manuel Gorriza, Joaquim Merin, Josecano Manuel, Lorenzo Maria Schmid, Candido Conds, Simon Gimeno, Geronimo Borao."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Monday, July 21—2 P. M.

Santander made an attempt at a movement, but order has been restored there.

Navarre and the North Provinces are tranquil.

It is said that at Saragossa matters are in a fair way of arrangement.

The troops entered Logrono without resistance.

The National Guard is being disarmed.

Interesting Official Documents.

O'DONNELL'S ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.

The following was addressed by O'DONNELL to the President of the Cortes a few hours after its meeting:

SIR: It is not possible for me to accede to the wish which your Excellency makes known to me in your letter of this evening, because, since it is evident and notorious to every one, and the Government has been informed by official communications, that there are not at Madrid a sufficient number of deputies to constitute the Cortes, the Government of Her Majesty cannot recognize in the meeting held to-day the legal character attributed to it by your Excellency, for it was composed of a minority of the Constituent Cortes, without the freedom indispensable to their deliberations, in consequence of the pressure which might be exercised over it by the insurrection. This is precisely the reason why the appointment of the new cabinet has not been communicated to the Chamber.

By the royal command decided upon in the Council of Ministers, I give you this answer, and I inform you that in future no answer will be returned to any letter that you and other deputies may address to me in the name of the Cortes, so long as these shall not be lawfully constituted. God preserve your Excellency many years.

Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Madrid, July 14, 1856. LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.

To his Excellency the President of the Constituent Cortes.

ROYAL DECREES.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes the following:

In conformity with what has been proposed to me by my Council of Ministers, I have resolved as follows:

Sole article. All generals, superior officers, and officers, remaining on the territory occupied by the rebels of this capital, shall be suspended from their functions and subjected to the penalties which, in virtue of this ordinance, shall be inflicted on them by a council of war.

Given at the Palace, July 15, 1856.

Signed with Her Majesty's initials.

The President of the Council of Ministers,
LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.

Don Leopold O'Donnell, Count of Lucena, President of the Council of Ministers, and General-in-Chief of the Army, &c. &c.

Considering that the Capitol of the Monarchy is now in a state of rebellion against her Majesty's Government, it is declared to be in a state of siege, and in consequence I order as follows:

ART. 1. All classes of persons are prohibited from entering or leaving the city.

ART. 2. The introduction of provisions and goods of every kind is likewise prohibited; all that may be taken will be deemed prize of war, and the parties conveying them shall be brought before a military commission.

ART. 3. The introduction of all kinds of provisions and food is permitted by the gates of Alca, Recoletos, and San Vicente, which are held by the troops.

LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE.

Extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of July 16.

The rebellion is conquered and terminated; order and the dominion of law are reestablished. The deputation and the municipality of Madrid have been dissolved by order of the military authority; the national militia has been disbanded and declared subject to re-organization.

This decision does not extend to the two companies which remained true to their oaths, to the Queen, and to the country.

At this moment, 7 o'clock in the morning, they are proceeding to disarm the National Guard.

The factious minority, consisting of Deputies who went the day before yesterday to the Palace of the Cortes for the purpose of deliberating unlawfully, and who yesterday morning assembled for a sitting, after they had received the declaration of the Government respecting their usurpation and violence, has thought fit to dissolve itself.

The internal communications of the city have been reestablished.

PREFECTURE.

Inhabits of Madrid: In announcing to you that order is reestablished, my first duty is to address to you a word of confidence and peace.

All honest and peaceably-disposed persons, without distinction of party, will receive from the Government the most complete protection. Order, tranquility, respect for the laws and the constituted authorities, are what your civil Governor expects from you. On his part, he promises you to keep incessant watch, so as to prevent any attack upon the safety of individuals, and every kind of excess.

The National Guards may with perfect confidence give up their arms to the alcaldes of the several quarters. Men of Madrid, return to your employments, in order that neither commerce, nor manufactures, nor labor, may be paralyzed. The Government, which knows now to be strong against armed insurrection, will protect with its whole strength the safety and interests of private persons.

So promises you, in the name of her Majesty's Government, your civil Governor.

MANUEL ALONZO MARTINEZ.

MADRID, July 16, 1856.

PROCLAMATION BY THE O'DONNELL GOVERNMENT.

The following proclamation was issued on the 15th by O'DONNELL and his colleagues:

Inhabitants of Madrid! The situation in which Her Majesty's Government, with frankness and loyalty, now address you, is certainly a difficult, a solemn and a critical one. Your conduct has put the Government into a painful perplexity.

Victims of the evil passions of a handful of audacious men, you have been drawn on to consequences which your own consciences must disapprove; and the Government, complying with the imperative duty imposed upon it for the conservation of your interests, your principles and your liberties, finds itself under the necessity of resorting to means which are not agreeable to the sentiments of its heart.

Listen, then, to an austere but friendly voice, which warns you to consider that the judgment, not of a remote posterity, but of the reason and true conscience of this nation and all Europe, will have to pronounce itself immediately between the Government and you. It is no puerile ambition, no mean party interest, which obliges the Queen's Government to take the attitude of coercion in which you have placed it.

The existing Ministry accepted this saving commission because the late Cabinet, in the most critical circumstances, had left the nation without protecting support, and had abandoned the Queen.

The Ministry, confident that it represents public opinion, and that it is adapted to those imperious necessities which late events have caused to be so acutely felt, hesitated for some hours to shed blood. It was unwilling to come to extremely rigorous measures in the application of force, and it hesitated before it adopted extreme measures, being fearful of adding to the horrors of the evil those of the remedy.

Its hope being disappointed, or, to speak more truly, being destroyed, it now finds itself compelled to bring into action the ample forces of the army at its disposal against an aggression which, though at first merely the frenzy of a minority that was ten strong, is now assuming the proportions of a most unrestrained and subversive revolution.

It is not their own cause that the Ministers are defending—that is not the question at issue in this struggle—what is at stake is your freedom; the contest involves those principles which form the very basis of society, and the interests of your property and your houses. The contest is for your mental improvement, your well being, the lustre of your rank among the nations of Europe, and surely these are interests and principles more elevated than those which have been contended for in other political conflicts.

The blood that will be shed during its continuance, the misfortunes and horrors that may arise, will return upon yourselves, and it is to you that history will impute them. Inhabitants of Madrid! The great, the immense majority of individuals bearing arms in your National Guard know well the actual and the awful truth; they know that the triumph of the means about to be employed by the Government is sure.

But, in the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves placed, there is yet another and more terrible truth, which is that the worst calamity of which you could be the victims, and the situation which would hurry you into the lowest abyss, too most bloody anarchy, would be your own triumph.

Inhabitants and National Guards of Madrid!—Spare the Government this hard conflict; spare yourselves this blood-stained disgrace. Distinguish between and separate the presences of a few deluded and discontented persons from the lawful rights and just liberties, which the Government neither can nor will infringe, and has never wished to infringe, and enable us to save the principle of power without having recourse to the means of force and to the horrors of blood.

Assuredly this solution is easy. Remove from yourselves, all of you, those who are our cruel enemies. We do not ask you to combat them; it is enough that you abandon them.

(Signed) LEOPOLD O'DONNELL,
NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ,
ANTONIO DE LOS RIOS ROSAS,
MANUEL CANTERO,
JOSE MANUEL COLLADO.

MADRID, July 15.

The Insurrection Reviewed—Prospect of Civil War.

From the London Times, July 22.

It seems not impossible that Spain may be again subjected to all the horrors of a civil war. The latest news is to the effect that the Queen and O'DONNELL have triumphed in the capital, but that the Cortes is likely to establish itself in Arragon, and thence to make war on ISABELLA and her advisers, in the name of Liberty and the Constitution. The Spanish race, both in the Old and New World, has been now for so many years torn by intestine discords, political commotions have been so unceasing, that, like the tremblings of their volcanic soil, they have ceased to excite the notice of the world. The names of NARVAEZ, ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL, are connected in men's minds with violent disputes, incessant and unscrupulous intrigue, revolutions and counter-revolutions, but it cannot be said that the affairs of Spain are the subject of much attention, except among professed diplomatists. This time, however, the thing may possibly be serious. It is not now a question of succession, but a struggle of the principle of despotism, strong, forearmed, determined, and perhaps acquiesced in by a great part of the nation, against the principle of constitutional liberty, which in Spain has been weakened by many failures, but still preserves to a great extent the affections of a people not wanting in spirit and self-dependence. ESPARTERO has long been the chief of the Liberal party. His great services to the reigning Sovereign, his high rank, and his place in the national estimation would seem sufficient to protect him from any but legitimate opposition in the carrying on of affairs. But Liberal principles are not to the taste of the Royal lady who sits on the throne of Spain, and she has no lack of advisers who prompt her to follow her own inclinations. Of these, one of the most courageous and unscrupulous is O'DONNELL. This man, a hardy and determined soldier, and stanch adherent to despotic principles, is now the virtual ruler of Spain. ESPARTERO, always somewhat irresolute and inactive, is now worn with age, and has held power for the last few years more from the strength of his former reputation than through any present vigor. If report be true, the Queen, the King and O'DONNELL thought that the time had come for a great victory over the Constitution, which gives them so much trouble. The Queen was anxious to be rid of the attendants with whom a Liberal Government surrounded her, and the restraints which it considered necessary to her position. O'DONNELL was, of course, only desirous to grasp the power which should fall from the hands of his rival. A first essay is said to have been made some time since. Obviously the best plan for a [illegible] popular riddance, which he knows he has power to suppress. The Queen and her adherents supposed to have intimidated and [illegible] to

it was established. Its single object was to preserve the communication between the oceans from the exclusive preponderance of either Power. The river San Juan ran through Nicaraguan territory, but its mouth was in the land of the Mosquitoes. Now, this river was to be the great highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific; but, as England protected the Mosquitoes against Nicaragua, and America protected Nicaragua against the Mosquitoes, there was much chance of quarrelling and no prospect of neutrality. Hence the treaty provided—and it has certainly been a great gain—that neither country should occupy this coast or acquire sovereign rights on it. The prohibition was extended to what is called Central America. Now, it must be plain that a treaty concluded for the purpose of obviating difficulties to the traffic of an isthmus and the construction of a ship canal must be admitted as evidence of the meaning to be attached to anything that appears doubtful in its provisions. Hence, even were the terms of the document less precise, it must be doubtful whether British negotiators could be held as intending to deprive their country of rights which it had exercised for three-fourths of a century. But it may, we think, be shown that in the question of Belize the text of the treaty is wholly on the side of England; that with her protectorate over the Mosquito Coast its provisions do not interfere; and that, with regard to the Bay Islands, the question is one of fact, and belongs exclusively to the relations between Great Britain and the State of Honduras.

With respect to Belize there can be little said. In the treaty England binds herself not to occupy or acquire any territory in Central America. The clause has, of course, a prospective signification, and cannot for a moment be held to apply to Belize or British Honduras, which has been an undoubted possession of the British Crown for eighty years. But, even if that were doubtful, the matter is taken out of the jurisdiction of the treaty by the simple fact that Belize is not in Central America at all, but forms part of Mexico, with which Republic England has treated concerning it in recent times. As to the Mosquito Territory, England has not violated and will not violate the treaty. She will not occupy or colonize the country, or establish any military posts. But the protectorate which for a century and a half she has exercised over the Mosquito Indians remains untouched by any legitimate construction of the treaty. With regard to the Bay Islands, materially the most worthless of the three territories, the right of Great Britain appears to us more doubtful; not, however, from the operation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but from the insufficiency of the claim which we possessed to the sovereignty previous to that settlement. Legally we conceive that England stands or falls by the rightfulness of her claim to the islands as against Spain and Spain's successor, the State of Honduras. If we have no business in Ruatan and Bonacca, then it is for Hondnras to raise the question, and the matter must be settled between the two countries. The United States have no ground of interference, for England has not attempted to acquire or to colonize these islands since 1850, but held them before that date. If, then, Honduras were to admit that we were the rightful owners before 1850, we should have the right to retain them now; and, conversely, any claim of Honduras must rest on her former rights, and not on any construction of the treaty of 1850.

We cannot but feel that the justice of the British construction has been acquiesced in by the Government of the United States when we learn what are the propositions which Mr. DALLAS is, it is said, empowered to make. He will, if we are correctly informed, propose the establishment of San Juan as a free port under Nicaraguan sovereignty, reserving to the Republic of Costa Rica the right of traffic through it and through such portions of the river San Juan as may be necessary; the Mosquito Indians to be concentrated in a definite territory, which shall leave clear the mouth of the river San Juan and the town; but their rights to be guaranteed, and an annuity for a term paid to their chiefs; the Bay Islands to be restored to the State of Honduras, but Belize to remain a British possession, with the same territorial limits as in 1850. By this arrangement we merge our separate protectorate of the Mosquitoes into what may be called a general American protectorate, and we give up the Bay Islands, to which a desultory occupation had given us an uncertain and still questioned claim. On the other hand, we avoid urging the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1850, which would expose this part of the world to many evils, which the treaty, inconclusive as it may appear, has dissipated. We fully establish the neutrality of Central America, and raise a moral prohibition against any future filibustering or annexation. That we lose anything material by such an arrangement no one can believe; but still the arrangement should be clearly understood to be a compromise, in which this country does not give up its construction of the treaty, but only makes concessions corresponding to those of the American Government, in abandoning its own extreme views. A fifth point in the proposal of Mr. DALLAS is, that the Central American States shall make grants similar to that promised by Honduras respecting any actual or prospective plan for a communication between the two oceans. If the consent of these Republics can be obtained to such an arrangement, it will, no doubt, be a great advantage to the cause of civilization, and cause us less to regret the temporary differences which have ended in such a result.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Grain Trade.

From the Mark-lane Express, July 21.

The accounts from the country represent the greater portion of the crops laid by the late heavy rains and wind, to have recovered, and hopes are entertained that the whole, with only here and there an exception, perhaps will also recover its position. The weather at the present moment is generally favorable to the maturing of the crops, the ears being now in flower. The present is a critical period, and considerable anxiety is everywhere expressed and manifested, but, so far, the prospects are favorable. The country GRAIN markets during the past week have been generally dull as regards business, with no particular movement in prices. The supplies have proved very limited at most local markets. At Mark lane to-day, the supply of English WHEAT, fresh up, was again short. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS came to hand in limited quantities, whilst English and Scotch OATS were to a fair extent. Of foreign grown, the imports were at length on a liberal scale, and of FLOUR also the importations were larger than of late. The state of trade was slow for English WHEAT, and for foreign there was but a very moderate demand. Holders held for too nigh a range of price. Country FLOUR sold steadily. BARLEY was in fair request. MALT is rising in price, and the quotation current previous to the war duty being taken off. OATS are 6d. lower. SEEDS generally are firm.

The circular of G. DOBBUSCH says: The reports from different parts of the country, received this morning, state that the WHEAT and BARLEY crops have been much beaten down by last Tuesday night's thunderstorm. A return of dry, hot weather would do much to raise them, and expedite their maturity. The late dull, gloomy, cool, rainy weather, has retarded at least a fortnight the ripening of the crops. In the most forward districts, wheat reaping is not expected to commence before the 4th of August; but harvest is not expected to be general before the middle of next month. Supply of home-grown CORN at to-day's market small—of country-made FLOUR moderate. Arrivals of foreign into London last week, 19,703 qrs; WHEAT, 7,283 qrs.; BARLEY, 23,926 qrs.; OATS, 23,424 bbls., and 455 sacks FLOUR. This day the trade in Mark-lane ruled dull. Buyers tried to beat down prices, which holders resisted. Fine WHEAT quite as dear as last week, but inferior sorts 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. cheaper. FLOUR slow sale. BARLEY very scarce, and 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. dearer. OATS 1s. cheaper. Floatings: Arrivals of Port of Cork since Friday 10 carroes WHEAT and [illegible] Wheat,

[illegible] price of 157 kilos., equal to 50s.@51s. [illegible] of 280 lbs. English. A very large business [illegible] ly speculative, has been done at much [illegible] for distant delivery for the last four months [illegible] per, 65fr being quoted. 54s. 6d. ₱ English [illegible] ing could be disposed of in WHEAT, except [illegible] best quality, worth 56s. 6d. to 58s. 9d. ₱ [illegible] Arrivals at Havre were less than expected, [illegible] h the weather was favorable. New-York Flour [illegible] ht 43fr.@45fr. 50c. ₱ bbl., and Ohio [illegible] American WHEAT was worth 39fr. ₱ 200 [illegible] r sellers, on the 16th, the arrivals of the [illegible] were 84,000 quarters, without reducing the [illegible] s for delivery being well sustained. [illegible] rs had arrived from Naples, which quality [illegible] r. 51fr. 50c.@52fr. ₱ 160 litres, 79s. ₱ quarter, [illegible] h, for the interior. Bordeaux advices describe [illegible] w samples of Rye as very faulty and deficient, [illegible] h that old was sought in preference, at 50s. [illegible] ₱ hec., 52s. 6d. ₱ quarter English. Feas [illegible] ntertained in those parts for the crop of [illegible] the price being for old 12fr. 50c.@13fr. ₱ [illegible] quarter English. Advices from the depart [illegible] differ considerably, there being a rise [illegible] at Abbeville, of 1fr.@1fr. 40c., and a fall [illegible] Poitiers, many places noting no change.

[illegible]

[illegible] cant. From Foreign ports, however, we have received 86,897 quarters Wheat, 3,047 quarters Barley, 18,911 quarters Indian Corn, 8,647 sacks and 107,177 barrels Flour; besides 1,164 quarters Wheat, and 3,871 barrels Flour from Canada. The exports in the same time comprise 4,417 quarters Wheat, 2,088 quarters Oats, 3,802 quarters Indian Corn, 1,517 sacks 4,014 barrels Flour. With continued rain and unsettled weather, there has been a very good consumptive demand for all articles, and great firmness in the trade; the late large American arrivals have so far had no effect on prices, in fact, as parcels ready for delivery are extremely scarce, holders of such have been enabled to exact rather more money from needy buyers.

At this day's market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade and of buyers from a distance. WHEAT and FLOUR met with a good consumptive demand, and, there being a better show of samples than of late, a considerable amount of business resulted, at Friday's prices, being 1d.@2d. ₱ 70 lbs. over the rates of Tuesday last for fine qualities of WHEAT, and full prices for ordinary runs, and FLOUR. OATS and OATMEAL, with a fair demand, fully maintained late rates. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS were in limited request, owing to the high prices asked. INDIAN CORN was scarcely as much inquired for as of late; however, holders being generally firm, the sales made were generally at the quotations of Friday, or 1s. ₱ quarter over those of this day week. Mixed, 30s.@30s. 6d; Yellow, 30s @ 31s; White, 31s.@32s. Ohio FLOUR, 37s.@39s; Baltimora and Philadelphia, 35s. 6d.@36s. 6d.; Western, 32s. 6d.@34s. 6d. WHEAT, 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d. for prime White; Southern; 11s.@11s. 3d. for Southern Red, and 9s. 9d.@10s. 9d. for Western Red.

A., F. & R. MAXWELL.

Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

The sales of COTTON for the three days, since the above was written, are estimated at 21,000 bales, of which 6,500 have been taken for export and speculation. In prices there is no change, the market having been uniformly quiet, but very steady.

Fair Orleans, 7d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 6 3-16d; Middling Uplands, 6¾d; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5¾@6d.; Inferior, 4 1.@5¾d. Total stock of Cotton in this port, 774,200 bales; American, 628,600 bales. Total stock same time last year, 632,700 bales; American, 432,000. Import for the week, 109,856 bales.

A considerable business has been done on the CORN Market, altogether for immediate consumption. FINE WHEAT is 1d. ₱ 70 lbs. higher, and inferior 2d. ₱ 70 lbs. lower. INDIAN CORN has advanced 6d.@7s. ₱ quarter. In FLOUR there is no change.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

London Money Market.

MONDAY, July 21—P. M.

The demand for MONEY has been moderately active, but the supply continues abundant, and 3¾ ₱ cent. is still the average rate. Some attention was attracted in the early part of the day, by statements, in some detail, of the enormous demand for GOLD from France, and considerable anxiety was for some time felt upon the subject; but they produced no positive effect upon the market. On the Stock Exchange MONEY is worth about 3 ₱ cent.

The American steamer arrived to-day from New-York, bringing £200,000 in specie. The *Joshua* is reported from Sydney with a large amount in GOLD on board.

CONSOLS have been steady, having fluctuated only ⅛ during the day. They opened to 95⅛@¾ for MONEY, and 95⅛@¾ for account. Owing to the want of business they declined ⅛; but subsequently they recovered to the opening prices, at which they finally left off. Bank Stock, 216@217½.

TUESDAY NOON, July 22.

The market for Public Securities has been quiet this morning, and a slight degree flatter than it was yesterday. CONSOLS for money have been done at 95⅛@⅜, and for the account at 95¾; the present price for money being 95⅜@¾, and for time 95⅝@¾. The Three per Cents. Reduced have been done at 75⅞@⅞, and the New Three per Cents., at 96½@⅞. Bank Stock 217½. Exchequer Bills have been done at 2½ @24s. pm., and India Bonds at 22s. pm. Exchequer Bonds mark 100⅜@⅞.

In the Foreign Stock Market the dealings have been moderate in amount; but prices have been well sustained.

HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK, July 22.

CONSOLS for Account, 7th Aug., 95⅝.

The Latest Commercial News.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 23.

The London *Times* city article, dated Tuesday evening, says: "The English funds opened this morning at a decline of ¼, but partially recovered their tone before the close of business. The continued depression on the Paris Bourse was the principal cause of the tendency to heaviness at the commencement.

The final quotations of the French three per cents this evening show no recovery from the further fall of a ¼ ₱ cent. which occurred yesterday. The Banks of France have sent circulars to all persons who have borrowed money of them on Stocks and Shares, either to repay the amount or to reduce it. This will account for the increased depression on the Bourse. It also strengthens the impression that the Banks have not made arrangements to purchase gold at a loss to the extent that was reported, but will endeavor to fortify their position by more legitimate means.

About £100,000 of Gold to-day was purchased on account of the French *Crédit Mobilier*, towards providing for their speculations in Spain, Austria, and elsewhere. A further portion was also sold to the Bank of France, and only a small portion was sold to the Bank of England. The suspension was announced this morning of the Hartford and Ware Bank. Nothing has transpired with regard to the prospect of liquidation."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne had been received in England to the 27th of April—two days later.

The *Argus* of the 26th of April says: Gold remains at £3 16s. per ounce, with very little doing. The entries for export passed to-day at the Customs amounted to 1,350 ounces only, of which 1,340 ounces were for Liverpool, by the *Earl of Sefton* and *Oliver Lang*. Two vessels cleared out for England with shipments of the metal—the *Thomas and Ann Cole*, for London, with 2,017 ounces, and the *Earl of Sefton*, for Liverpool, with 37,784 ounces of gold and 2,100 sovereigns.

The escort from Mount Alexander and Ballarat arrived at the Gold-office at the usual hour this afternoon, and brought 34,436 oz.

The bill of entry issued this morning contains the usual Customs returns for the port of Melbourne. The imports amounted to the declared value of £229, 086, and the exports to £279,580.

ROUGH-HEWN ELOQUENCE.

George Law on the State of Parties—His Opinions of Scroggs, Fillmore, Fremont and Buchanan.

From the New-York Herald.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

In your journal of the 22d inst. there appeared a letter addressed to me, signed G. A. SCROGGS, and dated Buffalo. He says that his letter ends "all further discussion of this subject" on his part. As I do not choose that it shall end it on mine, I shall address my reply to yourself.

Mr. SCROGGS complains that my letter to him on a previous occasion was published in the newspapers. This I do not think strange of, as the facts stated in that letter, in relation to Mr. FILLMORE, the candidate of Mr. SCROGGS, cannot be very flattering to those who intend to support him. I can easily pardon Mr. SCROGGS for the feeling he evinces in his letter. It was evidently a piecemeal contribution by the clique that have Mr. FILLMORE in charge, so that, in fact, Mr. SCROGGS had nothing more to do with it than to sign his name, under a promise that he was to be their candidate for Governor of this State. I understand the workings of the little Fillmore circle, as there are leaky spirits in every conspiracy that is got up from motives of selfishness. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS seems afraid that I shall publish a confidential letter he wrote me. He need be under no alarm. His genuine letter is safe in my hands. I will not expose his bad grammar and barren ideas, even to establish, by its publication, that the recent letter which you published was not his production; and as Mr. FILLMORE had evidently reviewed it, and assisted in making it up, I reply to it through your journal as coming from Mr. FILLMORE.

In reference to the denial of Mr. FILLMORE that he was subordinate to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, while acting President, let me now state a few facts to refresh his memory. Mr. FILLMORE owed his elevation to the Presidency to the fact that he was tacked on as Vice-President and run in on the popularity of Gen. TAYLOR. No sooner had he arrived at Washington, after his election as Vice-President, than he commenced his official career by faithlessness to all his friends who had assisted in his elevation, making contradictory promises and pledges of support to different applicants for office, until he became involved to such an extent in contradictions, that he had to leave Washington, and run off to the country, to get rid of meeting face to face those that he had pledged himself to support for the same office. As soon as he returned to the Capital he commenced intriguing against General TAYLOR, the President, secretly charging that honest and patriotic man with being the cause of all these numerous disappointments, and endeavoring to make political capital for himself by defaming General TAYLOR. This was the cause of Mr. FILLMORE losing all influence of position with the President, for he saw that he was unworthy of his confidence. While the Compromise measures were under discussion he pursued the same vacillating course, pretending with the friends of these measure that he was with them, and with the opponents of these measures that he was upon their side. He did not possess the manliness to assume an open position of responsibility with either. Immediately after the death of General TAYLOR, when the Presidential chair was assumed by Mr. FILLMORE, he called Mr. WEBSTER to his Cabinet, as Secretary of State. Mr. WEBSTER hesitated for some time about accepting office under Mr. FILLMORE, and did not do so until solicited by his friends, and then only after Mr. FILLMORE had solemnly assured him that he would not allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for the Presidential nominations of 1852; but no sooner had Mr. FILLMORE got his Cabinet arranged and Mr. WEBSTER fastened in the position of Secretary of State, than he began, as usual, intriguing for himself—paving the way by appointments to office, and the grossest sycophancy to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, in order to supersede Mr. WEBSTER as the candidate for 1852. This is the secret of his falling into the arms of the 350,000 slave owners of the South, and his entire subserviency to that section; and by this abject submission to the 350,000 slave owners of the South he hoped and did succeed in his hopes of getting the support of the Southern delegation over Mr. WEBSTER in the Baltimore Whig Convention. This was the scheme by which he expected to elevate himself over the distinguished WEBSTER and make himself the Southern candidate. The record of the voting in the Baltimore Convention shows how well he succeeded, and how it was carried out by the Southern delegates. It was this act of treachery on the part of Mr. FILLMORE and the delegates from the South voting for him that broke the heart of the great statesman of the East; for soon after that Convention he went to Marshfield, where he remained until his death, and it is well known with what bitterness he regretted that he had ever allowed himself to be in the Cabinet of MILLARD FILLMORE. At the Baltimore Convention of 1852 the Southern delegates supported Mr. FILLMORE, but a great portion of the Northern delegates were prevented from supporting Mr. WEBSTER for the reason that he was a member of Mr. FILLMORE'S Cabinet, and his Administration had become obnoxious because of its subserviency to the 350,000 slave owners' power, and Mr. WEBSTER, whether blameless or not, had to share his portion of the odium.

Mr. FILLMORE began his subserviency and made up his Cabinet by a bargain with the 350,000 slave owners of the South, placing the War and Navy Departments in the hands of Secretaries from their section. The 350,000 slave owners of the South required it, as also that the Secretary of the Interior, whose business was with the Territories, should be a Southern man. This was the bargain. Mr. FILLMORE should be the last man to prate about sectional parties. He did more than any other man, while President, to divide the country into two great sectional parties.

Mr. FILLMORE, while acting President, never represented the party that elected him nor the principles that he was nominated or elected upon, or that he had professed prior to his election. He proved faithless to the party that elected him—faithless to his own professed political principles prior to his election. He betrayed all for the selfish purpose of accomplishing a renomination and a reëlection. For this selfish purpose he made his Administration sectional and subservient to the 350,000 slave owners. He divided his party upon that issue, and destroyed it by seeking Southern support. His appointments were all directed to that end. I will give you instances: In the Spring of 1852, Hon. JOHN MCKENLEY, Judge of the United States Supreme Court for the States of Alabama and Louisiana, died. The President, after nominating WM. C. MICOU, Esq., of New-Orleans, as his successor, and receiving that gentleman's refusal to serve, nominated EDWARD A. BRADFORD, Esq., of the same city. Both these gentlemen were partners of the present Louisiana Senator, Hon. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. The nomination was laid on the table, and a Committee waited on Mr. FILLMORE to say that he had better withdraw the name. Mr. FILLMORE inquired why; was he not of the proper age? Yes, he was a man of gray hairs. Was he not an eminent lawyer? Yes; and it was conceded as advisable that Louisiana's civil law should be represented in the circuit and the Supreme Courts. What, then, was the objection?

Mr. BRADFORD was a New-England man, and understood to be unsound on the question of the Constitutional right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, holding similar views with Judge STORY. Upon this intimation Mr. FILLMORE withdrew the name, and substituted the name of GEORGE E. BADGER, the Senator of North Carolina, a most bitter foe to Freedom, and who glories in the institution of Slavery, the same as Mr. DONELSON, the nominee for Vice President with Mr. FILLMORE. Mr. BADGER lived one thousand miles out of the circuit wherein the vacancy happened. Mr. FILLMORE went out of his way to get a Pro-Slavery candidate! But the Senate were compelled, by the voice of the New-Orleans and Mobile bar, to reject the interloper.

I will give another instance, and could add hundreds, if it were worth while to do so.

A Southern gentleman, a member of the House of Representatives, took a sudden and unexpected part for Mr. FILLMORE. He made a speech on the floor of the House in his favor, and supported him for a nomination. He was appointed by Mr. FILLMORE to a valuable pecuniary mission to a distant country. He could not have reached his destination before Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration was brought to a close. This was the result of a direct bargain, and was a sample of the manner in which Mr. FILLMORE used his patronage and power to secure a nomination from the delegates of the 350,000 slave owners. But he played his game too far, and the result was, that although he obtained the support of the delegates of the 350,000 slave owners, yet he disgusted the delegates from the Free States; they went for General SCOTT, and he was nominated.

Now, compare this course with the policy of the present Administration, which Mr. SCROGGS so much condemns, and see the extraordinary similarity between the two. Mr. PIERCE commenced precisely the same thing, by intriguing for a renomination as soon as he had got into power, and he, too, was jealous of his Secretary of State, the same as Mr. FILLMORE was of Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. PIERCE gave the appointments of the army and navy to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, by selecting extreme Southern men for the heads of those departments, thus putting all the military and naval power of the general Government into the hands of the extreme men of the South, the same as Mr. FILLMORE did.

Mr. PIERCE has used the patronage of his office, while President, to secure a renomination from the Democratic Party, the same as Mr. FILLMORE did, while he was President, to secure a renomination from the Whig Party.

Mr. PIERCE signed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and pushed Slavery into Kansas, Nebraska, and all that region secured to Freedom by solemn compact, under the same motives, to secure the support of the three hundred and fifty thousand slave owners of the South, that Mr. FILLMORE signed the Fugitive Slave Law, which deprives a man of his freedom without the right of a trial by jury.

Mr. PIERCE received the support of the delegates of the 350,000 slave owners of the South at the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, as Mr. FILLMORE obtained the same Southern support from the Baltimore Convention in 1852.

Mr. PIERCE has divided and destroyed the Democratic Party that elected him, the same as Mr. FILLMORE divided and destroyed the Whig Party that elected him, viz.: by a weak and vacillating foreign policy—by his abject subserviency to the 350,000 slave owners of the South, and by his intrigues for a renomination.

Mr. BUCHANAN has placed himself upon the 350,000 slave owners' Southern platform of Gen. PIERCE; and the circle that surround Mr. FILLMORE and endeavor to push him upon the country, stand him on the same Southern platform, and are actuated by the same selfish motives and subserviency to the 350,000 slave owners of the South that actuate the circle which surround Mr. BUCHANAN. How far the political friends of either can deceive the freemen of the North and South in their professions, remains to be seen in the coming canvass. My own candid opinion is, that it is the destiny of MILLARD FILLMORE to destroy the American Party, the same as he destroyed the Whig Party, by attempting to prostitute it to the sectional purposes of the 350,000 slave owners of the South, and this is precisely what the extreme men of the South want, viz: to divide and destroy every party in the Free States, and unite themselves at the South, in order that the 350,000 slave owners' power may govern and control the nation, and push the institution of Slavery, which degrades labor to a level with the beasts, over this entire country; for there is no party at the South, Whig, Democrat or American, but must yield abject submission to the 350,000 slave owners' power, for Slavery, which was acknowledged by the framers of the Constitution, both North and South, to be a great evil, is now upheld and supported by their 350,000 slave-owning descendants in the South as a blessing. The institution is justified, and no man at the South dare say otherwise. If he exercises the rights of a freeman, and speaks his feelings upon the subject, he is driven from his State and not even allowed to return for his family, as is evinced of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, who was driven from that State for no other reason than that he chose to exercise the right of a freeman, and attended a Convention held in the Free States.

Is this a free Government, in which the liberty of the citizen is thus abridged, or in which the right of thought and speech is denied? Is this the freedom that our fathers established, or that we believe in and enjoy at the present day?

I would ask whether sectionalism exists at the South or in the North? Is Freedom sectional, or is Slavery sectional? Was our Government created to uphold Freedom or Slavery? When did Freedom ever drive from their homes citizens for exercising a freemen's right?

Tyranny in every form has always been afraid of discussion, and seeks to silence, exile and crush those who oppose it. Freedom, on the other hand, seeks to encourage it. Upon these great issues Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. BUCHANAN stand upon Slavery. Mr. FREMONT is for Freedom.

Which one is the sectional candidate? Which one is the best representative of what our Government was intended to be, for the civilization of the present day? It is not Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. FILLMORE. They are sectional candidates, for they are both peculiarly the candidates that are pledged to the interests of the extreme slave South alone. They are the sectional candidates of the 350,000 slave-owners of the South, and neither represents the great interests of the twenty-five millions of freemen of the North and South.

Mr. SCROGGS, in his letter, alludes to Mr. FILLMORE'S statesmanship while acting President. I will refresh you with one remarkable instance in which it was exhibited. When the Reciprocity Treaty presented by the British Government was under consideration, Mr. FILLMORE observed that he saw nothing in it that was seriously objectionable on his part, except the word "vegetables" being in the list of free articles. He made a note to strike that out, as it might interfere with the sale of vegetables in the Buffalo market. And this extraordinary reservation is noted in his own handwriting with red ink, in the original draft preserved in the State Department at Washington. Now, then, with a mind like this at the head of our Government, that could see nothing outside of a Buffalo garden patch or the Buffalo cabbage market, how was the treaty to be negotiated—involving as it did the great interests of reciprocity in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, embracing an area of millions of square miles, and all the vast and varied interests embraced in it? Of course nothing could be done on a subject so large as the Reciprocity Treaty with a mind so small as the President's, and the Secretary of State gave it up in disgust, and left it for his successor to arrange.

Who can support a man for President that predicts and counsels resistance, revolution or disunion, if anybody is elected but himself, and who is so grossly ignorant in regard to former Presidents as to make such an absurd statement as was made by Mr. FILLMORE in a speech at Albany, from which I give you the following extract: "We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free States alone. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren will submit?" Why, Mr. SCROGGS himself could have posted Mr. FILLMORE up about such matters. He might have told him that in 1828 the candidates of the party to which Mr. FILLMORE was attached were, for President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and for Vice President, RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania. Both gentlemen were citizens of Free States. The candidates of the other party were, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, for President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, for Vice President. These two were citizens of adjoining Slave States. Both were elected, and one held office eight years. Mr. FILLMORE had been elected the previous year to the Assembly of this State, and I think it may safely be assumed that he adhered to his party in that canvass. Again, in 1836, the candidates of the Whig Party for President and Vice President were from Ohio and New-York—two Free Northern States. You are aware that he supported HARRISON and GRANGER in 1836. What has Mr. FILLMORE seen while traveling abroad that he has become so enamored of, as to have made him forget the history of his own country? Or, has he been holding office all his life, and not taken interest enough in his own country to study its history? Words of admonition come with very little to recommend them from the Buffalo statesman, shrouded in such ignorance, and delivered, too, at the capital of his native State. I would advise him, having returned home, and being out of employment, to apply himself to study, so that he may not again distress his American countrymen by a public exhibition of such frightful ignorance and heartless selfishness.

In reference to the Americanism of Mr. FILLMORE, I will say that all my knowledge of his being a member of the American Order was derived from Mr. SCROGGS himself. He stated to me and to others that Mr. FILLMORE had never been in a Council, but was made a member in his own house by deputy SCROGGS; that he had never openly identified himself with the American Party, so that if two or three persons had chosen to keep it quiet it would never have been known that he was in any way connected with it, and that was the motive why he kept himself in that equivocal position, so that it could be said he was or was not a member of the American Order, as would best subserve his purposes: and that was the intention at the time and up to the moment when he left for Europe, last Summer.

Mr. SCROGGS, in his letter, has a great deal to say about the Fugitive Slave law, and that Mr. FILLMORE did not dare to act on his individual objections and veto it, because it was one of the Compromise measures.

I have a few words to say about this. The Fugitive Slave law which Mr. FILLMORE signed, deprives a man of his freedom without the right of trial by jury—a right which he cannot be deprived of without the violation of one of the first principles of a free government; not only this, but it gives the judge a premium or double fee if he finds him a slave, and only one-half the fee if he finds him a freeman. Is this the law that the Constitution contemplated in its provisions for the rendition of fugitives from labor? or is it a tyrannical law, expressly prohibited by the Constitution and its safeguards for liberty? when it expressly states "that where the value in controversy shall exceed $20 the right of a trial by jury shall be preserved," so that this Fugitive Slave law in fact makes the liberty of the citizen of less value than twenty dollars. Some may say that if this Fugitive Slave law does injustice, that it is only to the poor wronged enslaved Africans; that humanity has no right to be exercised by the wrongs done them, and, therefore, that we of the North should cheerfully turn out and put this odious law in force with the same zest that we would hunt wild beasts in the forest—that, notwithstanding they are creatures of the same God and have the same accountability to their Creator, yet we ought not to have any feeling of accountability for our conduct towards them—that we have so long practised this iniquitous tyranny over them, it has become a part of our nature to continue to exercise it—that our feelings of humanity should be buried—that our feelings of responsibility to our Creator should be disregarded—that we must not utter a sentiment in opposition to that tyranny that makes a mother cut the throat of her infant before our eyes, rather than see her offspring returned to bondage. This same law which applies to the African, is now so to be construed as to apply to Americans, and is now to be visited upon us and upon our descendants, for the notorious Judge KANE, of Pennsylvania, has recently decided that this Fugitive law applies to white apprentices—to boys or girls that are bound out—and that they, too, are to be deprived of their liberty, without the right of a trial by Jury; and, under this system of giving a premium to the Judge for decisions in favor of bondage, white or black, I would ask freemen of the North and South, if they have no regard for the African to do him justice; whether they have not some regard left for their own posterity, and whether this law that submits both races to degradation cannot be repealed or altered without a violation of the Constitution or sacrilege to the Union? Can we be made such abject slaves by the bugbear cry of dissolution of the Union by the 350,000 Slaveholders of the South and their sycophants at the North, as to be frightened from the path of duty and justice that our Constitution was created to encourage and protect?

The Fugitive Slave law was passed separately by itself. It came separately before President FILLMORE for his consideration, and, I would ask what more sacred duty is there than in using the veto than to guard the liberty of the citizen against the enactment of any unjust or tyrannical law?

Mr. SCROGGS says that Mr. FILLMORE did not approve of all its provisions. If he did not, he should have returned it to Congress with his objections, particularly when the liberty of the citizen was involved. I say that Mr. FILLMORE did approve of all the provisions of this Fugitive law, and his signature to the bill, without any objections, is the best evidence of the fact, and it was his complete subserviency to the 350,000 slave-owners that made him sign it.

A great deal has been said of what the 350,000 slave-owners of the South will do if they cannot have their own way in everything, by the croakers, both North and South, and a dissolution of the Union was threatened if abject acquiescence to everything that the 350,000 slaveholders demand is not submitted to by the people of the North and South, as though there were no interests and no rights that belong to the people of this country, except those of the 350,000 slave-owners of the South. These few thousands must establish its policy, decide upon its interests, control the general Government for their special benefit, or the Union will be dissolved!

My opinion is that the Union will stand much longer upon justice than it will upon injustice; that it will stand longer upon Freedom than it will upon Slavery; that when the rights of all our citizens, and all our interests are cared for by wise legislation and a fair administration of our Government towards all sections of the country, the Union will command the respect and support of the great majority of our citizens in every section of the Union, and perform the object for which it was created much better, and endure much longer than it will by subserving the paltry interest of 350,000 slave-owners, and the sycophants of the North, notwithstanding their feeble cry of dissolution, for what are they and their interests compared with the interests of 25,000,000 of free men, North and South, who do not own slaves? It is upon the great mass of the people that our institutions depend for their safety and permanence, and the policy of our Government should commend itself to their interests and to them. They are the power that will take care of the Union and regulate the policy of our Government.

If we must have a Fugitive Slave law under the Constitution, let us have one that comes within the scope of its provisions, and not, like the present, that is in direct contradiction to the safeguards that are thrown around the citizen.

It is said that this law has been declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. So will any law that is dictated by the 350,000 slave-owners in relation to Slavery, so long as the Court is constituted, as it now is, by a majority of judges from the 350,000 slave-owners in the Southern States, and such men as KANE and others from the North, who are subservient to the 350,000 slave-owners; for it is well known that no man, however eminent he may be, can now be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and be confirmed by the Senate, as now constituted, unless his views upon Slavery are perfectly satisfactory to the 350,000 slave-owners of the South. If these judges transgress their duty, and are to be tried, who is to do it but a Senate, the great majority of whose members lend a willing obedience to the 350,000 slave-owners dictation, and are endeavoring to coerce by violence the few who represent the great mass of their constituents honestly? So much for the rights of Freemen when committed to the charge of the Executive, the Senate or the Judiciary, with their present views; for after the recent outrage in the Senate, its acquiescence in such outrage, the approbation of it by the 350,000 slave-owners of the South, and the trial of the perpetrator of the outrage before a Federal Judge, who uttered not a word of disapprobation against the offender for violated law in the very Senate chamber, shows clearly how little voice the Freemen of the North or South have in the Senate, in the Federal Courts, or with the Executive, when their interests or rights come in contact with the 350,000 slave-owners. The Freemen of the North and South should think of this in the coming Presidential canvass, and cast their votes for JOHN C. FREMONT, who stands pledged to do justice to all sections of the country—in opposition to JAMES BUCHANAN or MILLARD FILLMORE—the Northern sycophants of the sectional 350,000 slave-owners of the South.

It is to correct these wrongs and bring the General Government back to the administration of justice towards all, that the North has united to put down by the ballot-box, these wrongs and outrages perpetrated by the extremists of the South.

Mr. SCROGGS dilates learnedly about "the *Crescent City* matter," as he calls it.

In my letter the *Crescent City* affair was referred to as one of the instances in which Mr. FILLMORE, as President, not only failed to protect American citizens, American interests, and to vindicate an insult offered to our flag and the nation by a foreign Government, but where he connived with that foreign Government through its Minister at Washington, and endeavored to use his influence with the employes of Mr. SMITH, an American citizen, to turn him out of employment and put another in his place, as Purser of the *Crescent City*, upon the demand of the Captain General of Cuba. There were various other instances during the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE that came to my knowledge. The records of the Departments will show facts of the grossest violation of American rights—of insults to our flag, degrading to the nation, all of which cases Mr. FILLMORE not only failed to redress, but he yielded a tame obedience to the wrongs.

The steamship *Ohio*, commanded by Lieutenant SCHENCK, of the United States Navy, bearing the American flag and carrying the mails of the United States, entered the port of Havana, as usual, with her mails and freights. She was driven from her usual anchorage to a place under the guns of the Moro Castle. Captain SCHENCK and all persons on board the ship were interdicted from communication with the shore. Captain SCHENCK'S remonstrances were unheeded, but through the intercession of the consignee of the ship at Havana, he was at length given permission to land. After being twice insultingly driven back, he landed in his own boat, and was then marched through the streets of Havana, in the uniform of an American naval officer, in the custody of a Spanish subaltern, to the American Agency. Captain SCHENCK protested against the insult offered to his flag, his person and his ship, and remonstrated against the danger of the loss of his ship, from the liability in the narrow entrance in which she was confined to be driven upon the rocky shore to which she was exposed. He was insultingly informed that if he did not like his berth he could go to sea as quick as he pleased. This was, of course, impracticable, as the usual supply of coal, which he had not been allowed to take on board, was indispensable to the prosecution of the voyage.

Next was the *Falcon*, commanded by Lieut. ROGERS, of the United States Navy, also bearing the flag of the United States, and carrying the United States mails and passengers. She was fired into on the high seas, near the Island of Cuba, by a Spanish vessel-of-war, and was boarded and overhauled in the most insulting manner.

The next instance was in the case of the *El Dorado*, Capt. MITCHELL, of the United States Navy. This steamer arrived off Havana from Aspinwall, with the United States Government mails, 290 passengers, and nearly two millions of treasure. Her usual place of stopping was Havana, to procure coal, water and supplies. She was met outside the harbor by a pilot, who conveyed to her orders not to enter the port. She was peremptorily driven off under the threat of firing upon her from the fort. Captain MITCHELL had no alternative but to obey, and proceed to sea, deprived of the necessary supplies for pursuing her voyage. All he could do was to float at sea at the mercy of the elements. As soon as this condition of things was ascertained, the *Empire City* was immediately got ready to follow in search of the *El Dorado*. She found her, and thus saved the lives of her passengers and the ship and freight from destruction.

Next was the case of the American steamer *Philadel

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1856.

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☞ In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. WILSON, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a resolution immediately, authorizing the President to direct the Kansas District-Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the Kansas treason cases. The River and Harbor bill was taken up and debated, after which several bills for River and Harbor improvements were passed. In the House, the bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to run a boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions was passed. The Senate's bill making an appropriation for improving the Patapsco River was passed. Mr. PUGH moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report in reference to the arrests for treason in Kansas, but the House refused to suspend. The House also refused to suspend the rules to receive the Pacific Railroad bill from the Select Committee. An ineffectual effort was made to consider the Homestead bill. The Senate bill authorizing any two Judges of the Court of Claims to act as a quorum was passed. The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing the Hermitage the former residence of Gen. JACKSON, for a branch military academy. The bill making appropriations for the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative expenses, was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and many of its items were acted upon. The evening session was spent as usual.

☞ The investigation before the Coroner at Fall River, into the causes of the late explosion on the steamer *Empire State*, has been concluded, and last evening the Jury rendered their verdict. It declares that the accident "is to be regarded as one of those unforeseen casualties incident to steamboat travel, and for which no person or persons can be held accountable."

☞ There were elections for State officers yesterday in Kentucky, Iowa, Texas, Missouri and Arkansas, but the Telegraph has failed to give us any particulars in regard to them.

☞ The fresh and trenchant letter of GEORGE LAW on FILLMORE and SCROGGS, which we publish this morning, will prove a stimulant to timid and wavering conservatives of all parties.

The News from Europe.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool on the 24th of July, arrived at this port yesterday. The Cunard Steamship *Emeu*, from Havre on the 23d ult., also arrived yesterday at this port. By these arrivals we are put in possession of four days later news from Europe.

The intelligence relates chiefly to the late *coup d'état* in Spain. O'DONNELL, in the name of the Queen, has triumphed over the insurgents at Madrid: but the statements regarding the success of the outbreak in other parts of the country are very conflicting. The Cortes had removed into Arragon, and thence, it is alleged, under the command of Gen. INFANTE, their President, intend to make war on Queen ISABELLA and her Ministry, in the name of Liberty and the Constitution. It is asserted that the outbreak in Madrid was encouraged by the O'Donnell Party, and that a force of 18,000 troops had been previously collected in and around the city ready to crush the insurrection. Against this immense force the citizens had no chance of success, but they fought well, and left 200 of their number dead in the streets. At Barcelona, St. Sebastien and other places the insurrection is said to have been suppressed; but at Saragossa, where the friends of ESPARTERO have assembled, it was, according to latest accounts, unquelled. Nothing was positively known of the movements of ESPARTERO. According to one account, he was at the British Embassy in Madrid, and, according to another, he had been taken prisoner and carried away from the capital. The Emperor of France had ordered a French force to assemble, as a measure of precaution, on the Spanish frontier. NARVAEZ and other adherents of Ex-Queen CHRISTINA were also traveling to the frontier. [illegible] the latest telegraphic dispatches report [illegible] to be on the eve of [illegible]

this morning's TIMES, a connected history of the causes that led to the outbreak, together with full details of subsequent events.

There is but little miscellaneous news to report. In the House of Commons, on the 22d ult., Mr. MILNER GIBSON asked Lord PALMERSTON whether the Government contemplated the early appointment of a Minister to the United States, and the answer was that no decision had yet been formed on the subject. From this we should infer that a British Minister will not be sent to Washington during the Administration of President PIERCE. Parliament was to adjourn on the 31st of July.

Another Old-Line Come-Outer.

Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, in imitation of Senator PRATT, has published a letter giving his reasons for preferring BUCHANAN to FILLMORE. Though, as he says, he has been so many years opposed to the Democratic Party, that he cannot, without reluctance, contemplate the necessity of supporting its nominee, yet he is compelled to do it, seeing that there is no other way by which the Republican nominee can be defeated, for he cannot see that Mr. FILLMORE has the remotest chance of carrying a single Free State, and there is but small probability of his carrying a Slave State. These are the opinions of two Maryland Senators, who are certainly entitled to consideration in this respect, and as the State they represent is the one the most confidently relied upon by the Northern supporters of Mr. FILLMORE, their going over to BUCHANAN is by no means flattering to the American candidate. But Senator PEARCE makes a very wry face at Mr. BUCHANAN. He says:

"I readily admit that I do not like the Ostend paper, and I do not approve certain resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, notwithstanding the unanimous opposition of the Virginia and Maryland delegates, and I believe of others; and if he should adopt the aggressive policy supposed to be prescribed by that paper and the resolutions, I should be as ready and as earnest in my opposition to him as any one."

That is, if he believed Mr. BUCHANAN meant what he said in the Ostend Manifesto, and was speaking the truth in heartily approving the Cincinnati Platform, he would not vote for him even for the sake of defeating FREMONT. This is a rather remarkable way of overcoming a difficulty. It is only on the supposition that Mr. BUCHANAN is a political trickster, and that he will violate his solemn pledges, that Senator PEARCE can consent to support him. And thinking thus of the Democratic candidate, this Old-line Whig Senator says:

"I think, therefore, it would be the part of wisdom and patriotism in the Whigs (by which I mean those who have affiliated with no other party) to throw their votes for Mr. BUCHANAN as the strongest of the candidates opposed to the northern sectional party. *This they may do without renouncing their old political faith, without stain of honor or suspicion of apostacy.*"

Revolution in Italy.

Not a shadow of doubt can any longer exist, that the state of Italy, in its various provinces, is in the highest degree revolutionary. If some external pressure, more powerful than the presence of a few divisions of French and Austrian soldiers, be not soon applied, the impending revolution in Sicily and Naples will burst forth into a blaze in Lombardy, Parma, and the Pontifical States, and it will require all the subtlety of Aulic councils, as well as the energy of LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON, to quell or direct it. Agitated as other countries of Europe have been, within the last few years, there is not one which contains so many heterogeneous elements of discord as Italy. Indeed, the principal reason why tranquillity has been preserved so long, is that no one factien has been sufficiently powerful both to overturn the existing Governments and be sure of rising to power above all rivals. In Naples, in spite of the mad folly of King FERDINAND, there are a large number of Royalists from principle. Naples is a Catholic country—in some respects more devoted to the doctrines and observances of the Church of Rome than any nation in the world. The ultra Catholics have, heretofore, struggled successfully against rebellion, and, notwithstanding all that is past, would probably, if a Republic or Murat dynasty were to displace the present Bourbon incumbent, sow discord "*for conscience sake*," and endeavor to create a counter-revolution. Imminent, therefore, as a change in Naples is, it will, unless under strong external protection, be the commencement of intermittent civil wars, like those which have, at different epochs, desolated Spain, France and England, under like circumstances.

"Young Italy" numbers its adherents by thousands, in the secret Red Republican clubs of the peninsula. They have their signs, their places of meeting, and even their press. They are well provided with arms, and are not destitute of money. They are desperate in audacity, and contemplate the scaffold as but one of the smallest dangers they are likely to encounter. Experience has regulated without diminishing their enthusiasm, has made them cautious, deliberate and patient, and their plans are more ably matured now than at any previous period. The *dicta* of MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN constitute their political Koran, and they are disciplined to that blind obedience, to sometimes unknown chiefs, which is so carefully cultivated among the successors of the *Carbonari*.

The revolutionary spirit is kept alive by different means in different parts of Italy. In Sicily it is aided by the consciousness of former independence and of gross national wrong, and there are patriots who will aid a revolt on that island, whom conscientious motives would have deterred from action if dwelling under the continental dominion of King FERDINAND. The Sicilian revolutionists, unlike those of Naples, have no sympathy with Muratism. They desire a restoration of the parliamentary government they once enjoyed, and are comparatively indifferent who is the nominal ruler, provided his power is restrained within as narrow limits as that of the Queen of England. The British Constitution is the Sicilians's model. It is otherwise in Naples. Divided there, as the enemies of royalty are among themselves, the main [illegible] of action is the same, viz.: impatience of [illegible] tyranny. In the Pontifical States, the withdrawal of the French troops would have been, at any moment within two years, the signal for immediate outbreaks. Kind-hearted as PIUS IX. is personally, the material welfare of the provinces under his rule is rapidly retrograding. Yearly increasing in debt, virtually bankrupted and devoid of all national energy, every high road overrun with banditti, filled, in every department, with corrupt officials, accessible to the smallest bribes, humiliated and degraded in the eyes of the civilized world, the Papal States need administrative reform nearly as much as the City of New-York or the United States Senate. The smaller Italian Principalities are hot-beds of conspiracies, which await, with impatience, the hour appointed from Republican head-quarters for a general outburst of rebellion. Lombardy is ever ready to rise when sure of the coöperation of the rest of Italy. Even Piedmont is distracted by quarrels between Liberals and Republicans, which menace the peace of that embryo constitutional Kingdom. Signs of impending convulsions have been given in Tuscany, where the personal popularity of the Grand Duke will not be sufficient to save his crown, when the signal for Italy's emancipation shall have been given.

The popular movement has begun, as was to have been anticipated, at Naples. The Government of that Kingdom seems so resolved upon its own death, that, if it cannot be destroyed by others, it will perish by suicide. The enormities of the police, its torturings and scourgings, which the remonstrances of England, France and Austria, for a while, put a stop to, have been recently renewed, under auspices so brutal, that the press of all Europe cries out against them. Odious, absolute laws have been revived for purposes of oppression; suspicion is sufficient motive for punishment; not only words, but gestures, or abstinence from applause of Royal mandates, are treated as crimes, and visited accordingly. The already overteeming State dungeons of Naples are daily reinforced by fresh additions, and no one, however cautious, can be sure of his liberty for an hour. No nation ever continued long in such a condition; and to such a point has the evil progressed, that the commencement of a serious revolution may be looked for at any hour. Where it will end, is more difficult to foretell than how it will begin; but no sympathy will be felt by Christendom for the sufferings of tyrants whose chastisement will be the undoubted consequence of the popular outbreak which must soon commence.

Site for the New-York Post-Office.

Every day increases the importance of the question, where the Post-Office of this busy metropolis shall be located. New schemes are weekly broached, involving the outlay of unnecessarily large sums of money, in distant corners of the City, with the sole end of enriching a few hungry speculators at the expense of the public, while it is perfectly evident to the common sense of every one what site for a Post-Office should really be selected. Madison-square, Fourth-avenue, St. John's-square, and other places, have all had their partisans, who are willing to pay largely for the privilege of enhancing the value of neighboring property. In fact, there is too much reason to fear that the more ineligible a site is, the more likely that irresistible inducements will be held out for its selection. It certainly devolves upon the President, and upon the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster-General, to make no rash recommendation of a spot for building a Post-Office, to the present Congress. The time has gone by when the mere *ipse dixit* of a Democratic Cabinet can set aside the commercial interests of three-quarters of a million of people; and we venture to assert that if *any place whatsoever*, in the upper part of the City is recommended as suitable for such a building, a cry of indignation will arise that no Executive or Congress will dare to act in opposition to.

We remarked, a short time since, that it was known to every one that the President, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior formed a Commission to select sites for Court-Houses, Post-Offices, &c., in New-York and other cities. The Washington *Union*, in a characteristically courteous paragraph, replied that no one was so "stupid" as not to know the contrary. The facts are as follows: On the 2d of August, 1854, Congress passed an act to provide accommodation for the United States Courts and Post-Offices at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, the second section of which is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for buildings to be used as Court Houses and Post-Offices in the Cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia; and that he prepare and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the same, together with any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites, which contract or contracts shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress."

The President put the matter into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Postmaster-General, with the duty of reporting such action as they might take to him. On the 19th December, 1854, they submitted a document to the President, in which they enumerated fifteen different proposals that had been made, up to that time, of sites for a Post-Office and Court House in New-York City alone. They also stated that they had both visited New-York, "and viewed each of the proposed locations, with reference to the convenience of the public as well as the interest of the Government." They truly added that the present Post-Office of the City was "wholly unfitted for the purpose." None of the fifteen sites were definitely chosen, and the subject has remained in the same undecided state from that time until now. The Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General are still *commissioned* by the President, who is himself *commissioned* by Congress, to "procure suitable sites" for the erection of the buildings which are requisite for Federal purposes.

We learn that Postmaster FOWLER has been, of late, sub-commissioned by the Departments at Washington to represent the interests of the Government in selecting the site for a Post-Office in this City, and that he is now at Washington, with especial reference to this business. No one should be better aware than himself what the exigencies of the case are, and we trust that his representations will be sufficient to prevent the President from making any move which subsequent experience might prove to have been ill-judged, and in antagonism to the demands of our commercial and banking population. If the question could be decided by *a vote*, we have little doubt that the lower end of the Park would be the place chosen by the vast majority of our citizens for a Post-Office. With the United States Court upon Chambers-street, back of the City Hall, all interests would thus be satisfied, and no possibility of discontent could prevail in the minds of any who have no end at heart beyond the advancement of the welfare of the Metropolis.

Country Pleasures.

In every country one of the chiefest reasons of the natural envy felt by the lower towards the higher classes—or, more strictly, the poorer towards the wealthier—is the opportunities which the latter possess for recreation. In the Summer time, when, as in our own country, the heat renders the town intolerable, and the country is robed in additional beauty by the mental contrast, this anxiety to breathe a purer atmosphere is redoubled, and they look with a longing eye on the rich merchant, who can afford to shut up his town palace, and travel with his stately wife and dancing daughters into the country. The poor mechanic, who cannot indulge in such enjoyment, and whose greatest recreation is the Sunday spent in the semi-rural paths of Hoboken, conjures up a delicious Arcadian picture, as he beholds the wealthy merchant roll by in the early morning, in a trunk-laden carriage, on his way to the country. He picturcs a delightful villa on the banks of some lovely and secluded lake in the interior of the State. He beholds Mr. Crœsus for the moment flinging off the cares of business, and assuming instead the healthier pastoral responsibilities of a farm. Live stock supplants railroad stock; flour is connected only in his mind with the quality of the home-made loaf; and he beholds with as much anxiety the increase in his pigs as when, in town, he watched the rise in pork.

Our "cribbed, confined" mechanic turns to the merchant's wife, a monstrous fine lady when in town, and now beholds her casting by her rich brocades, her muslin rotundities, her feathers, her diamonds and her bonquets, and arraying her comely form in some russet-hued gown, that adds another healthy glow to the cheeks that already have caught a country bloom from the rising sun and the dewy fields.

And the Mademoiselles, too. Now is the time for them to compensate for the racketty nights, the fevered ball-rooms, the interminable "Germans," the indigestible suppers, of which their life was made up during the season. Away with tight lacing, tight boots, hird-cage petticoats, and polka redowa. They rise at six now—they who never stirred from their beds of down until the gilt clock on the mantelpiece had chimed twelve. A long walk before breakfast through the fields, glowing with the scattered jewels of the dew a thousand times brighter than the gems of the ball-room, gives them health, appetite and color—a hue that Madame Larami could not purchase in Paris for exportation at any price. They vary their amusements each day; they walk, they ride on horseback, they read, they botanize, they even fish or shoot, for the age no longer looks on rod and gun as unfeminine—and at a regular hour they seek their couches, oppressed with that wholesome languor which promises an unbroken rest, and in the morning an elastic activity. What delightful serenity reigns over the whole family! None of those bickerings which, in the City, are so common between wife and husband, with the milliner's bill for a theme. None of those petty rivalries between the sisters about ball-room conquests; and if an Edwin does appear to match the Angelina, and there are love passages, how delightfully rural is the whole affair, with the long strolls in the twilight, and the happy silences that occur on the moonlit lake! This is the picture that our poor mechanic draws when he sees Mr. Maximum and family "going into the country."

Alas! what a pure imagination has our mechanic! How untrue to the reality is his Arcadian dream of Mr. Maximum's country life!

That gentleman dare not bury his wife in any of those dismal solitudes imagined by our dreamer. No, Sir, he is off to Carbonoga, that famous watering-place where one is sure "to meet everybody." He puts up at the Carbonic Hotel, where there are four hundred other guests stopping, and where there are bowling-alleys, billiard tables, private faro banks, pistol galleries and ball rooms. The first thing that Mrs. Maximum does is to dress for dinner, the moment that she arrives. In this example she is followed by Angelina, and Angelina's sister. Bless us, where is the russet gown? Can that wonderful embroidered muslin robe, so very, very low in the neck and short in the sleeves, be intended for the country? After dinner the Maximums dress again for the evening, and then again for the "Hop." They get up in the afternoon. They carefully seclude themselves from the glare of day, as nothing would be more frightful than to be sunburnt. Their only exercise is the walk on the piazza, for their feet never touch grass all the time they are at Carbonoga—where, indeed, there is but little to touch—and the heated, unwholesome gymnastics of the waltz in the ball room at night. In nothing material does "the season" of Carbonoga differ from "the season" in the city. It is more limited, more petty, more undisguisedly dissipated, and that is all. The dinners are city dinners. The dresses are Broadway dresses. The men are the pale-faced, thin-legged, feeble-bearded, muscle-less set known as Young New-York. Why, if those wretched creatures were put really into the country, and guns placed in their hands, and told that they should provide their own dinners, they would starve—every soul of them. Their nearest approach to the pursuit of health is a trip in a yacht, where they do nothing but get boozy on champagne and brandy, and lose money to each other at cards, which they never pay.

All this, and a great deal more, is what our fashionable people call going into the country. Dress, dissipation, gambling, dancing and occasionally flirtations that go too far; that is the country at Carbonoga. We don't think that the mechanic will envy the Maximums much when he sees them return with pale faces and shattered constitutions instead of the ruddy health he expected. His Sunday in the equivocal country of Hoboken is more beneficial to him than would be an entire month at Carbonoga.

The Central Park Commissioners.

Mr. TAYLOR, the Street Commissioner, sent a letter to the Common Council, last evening, recommending the dissolution of the Central Park Commission, of which he is a member, as the want of funds must necessarily render its existence a nullity. This might have been considered a very fair reason for not creating the Board of Commissioners; but since the Board has been created there can be no harm in letting it remain as it is until the Legislature shall appoint a new Commission and authorize the necessary funds to be raised to improve the Park, or rather to create it. The Board now consists of two members, the Mayor and the Street Commissioner, and abolishing it would be simply giving the entire jurisdiction of the Park into the hands of the Street Commissioner. The Mayor, it seems, does not join in the recommendation for the abolition of the Commission, and the public will think it the safer plan to have the jurisdiction of the Park shared between two instead of its being monopolized by one manager. Mayor WOOD and Street-Commissioner TAYLOR may be trusted by the public, who have a vast interest at stake in the matter, to watch each other.

More Money for Street-Cleaning.

Mr. Commissioner EBLING sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen last night, giving the interesting information that nearly all the money appropriated for street-cleaning in 1856 had been expended, and that one hundred thousand dollars more were required for the remainder of the year. The sum of $279,689 74 has already been expended by the Commissioner, and but $20,534 26 remains of the appropriation for the whole. Mr. EBLING coolly asks the Councilmen to remember that the past Winter was a very severe one for the streets; but, if they remember anything at all about it, it must be that next to nothing was done by the Commissioner towards freeing them from the snow and ice with which the streets were encumbered; he also ingeniously remarks that:

"In consequence of the near proximity of yellow fever, and other contagions diseases, the Department has used every exertion to keep the City as clean as possible. How far he has succeeded he leaves the Council and the public to judge."

The public will "judge" that the streets have been and still are scandalously and dangerously filthy, and that the purlieus of the public markets are so abominably polluted that they are proper subjects for the care of the Board of Health. However, we see no alternative but to grant the money required, though the Common Council should take some measures to see that the money appropriated for the purpose shall be properly expended.

Death of Hon. Edward Curtis.

Hon. EDWARD CURTIS, who has occupied a prominent position as a lawyer and a politician in this City, died after a lingering illness on Saturday. He was a native of Vermont; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, about the year 1823, in the same class with Governor SEWARD. He commenced the practice of the law in this City in partnership with his brother, GEORGE CURTIS, in 1824. He and his brother afterwards formed a partnership with the late Judge DANIEL B. TALLMADGE. Mr. CURTIS made his *début* as a politician by entering the Common Council from the Third Ward, in 1834. After a long and animated contest he was elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, over JAMES R. WHITING, the Democratic candidate. The Board then contained sixteen members, and each party had eight members. He was elected to Congress in 1836, and again in 1838, and was made Chairman of the Committee of Commerce. He was afterwards appointed by General HARRISON Collector of this port, which position he occupied for nearly four years, when he was removed by President TYLER, to make room for Governor VAN NESS. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Death of an Editor.

LUTHER A. PRATT, Esq., Editor of the Jersey City *Daily Sentinel*, died last night at a quarter past eleven o'clock, in the 42d year of his age.

☞ Doctress LYDIA SAYER, one of the "strong-minded," who lectured on the "Wrongs of Women," in this City last Winter, was last week married at Warwick, Orange County, to Mr. J. W. HASBROUCK, editor of the *Whig Press*, at Middletown. The ceremony was performed by the parties themselves, without the assistance of a minister, at the house of the bride's father, and in presence of a gay company. So they go: LUCY STONE, ANTOINETTE BROWN, LYDIA SAYER, and all the rest of them. Only one or two left.

Letter from Mr. Dayton.

Among the gentlemen invited to attend the Dayton (Ohio) Convention, who were unable to comply, was the Republican candidate for Vice-President. His reply to the Committee of Invitations was as follows:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th inst., inviting me to address a general mass meeting of the Republican young men of Ohio, to be held at Dayton, on Wednesday, the 30th of this month, has been duly forwarded to me at this place.

There are many reasons which, under other circumstances, would induce a prompt acceptance of your invitation. Outside of New-Jersey there is, I think, no State in the Union which, in proportion to population, contains so much of Jersey blood and Jersey feeling as the State of Ohio. Emigrants from our soil were among your earliest settlers, and they and their descendants have contributed much, I doubt not, to the growth and prosperity of your noble State. Among your people, aside from all questions of a public nature, I should feel myself surrounded with friends—that I had, in truth, but reached a second home.

Agreeable, however, as such a visit would unquestionably be to me personally, my existing engagements and (permit me to add) the proprieties of my present position, seem to require that I avoid, as far as possible, all personal participation in the political gatherings of the coming campaign. These must be my apology for absence from your intended demonstration.

Appreciating highly the kindness of your invitation, and deeply impressed with the importance of the principles you advocate,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. L. DAYTON.

Meeting of the American Association for the [illegible]

[illegible], Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent of a New-York paper calls public attention to the fact that the American Association for the Advancement of Science holds its Tenth Annual Meeting in Albany, beginning on the 20th inst.; and states that the Dudley Observatory, which is announced to be dedicated at the time of the meeting, is not yet equipped with astronomical apparatus; and that the State Geological Hall, also to be dedicated, is not entirely completed, and the vast collections in Natural History, belonging to the State, have not yet been deposited in their place in the building.

It will relieve the correspondent to know that his communication has been referred to one distinguished foreigner, (Dr. PETERS, of Denmark,) who is already here, and who may be found taking observations at the Dudley Observatory, from 9 to 11 or 12 o'clock every night. To the question as to whether the [illegible] founded, Dr. PETERS [illegible] No such state of forwardness [illegible] is only a few months since the dedication of the Meteorological Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, Sicily, built by Government, and inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony, in which Royalty itself participated. So far from being fully equipped with apparatus at that time, there was no apparatus whatever. Even the doors, and other wood-work of the building, was not completed."

In the case of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, the building itself—a chaste and elegant edifice, crowning a commanding eminence—will be entirely completed, and has been so for nearly two years; some of the apparatus will be in its place; and as to the great Heliometer, there is not an astronomer of eminence in the world, who is not apprised of the fact that it will not be completed for use for some two years to come. There is no astronomer who has not expressed himself deeply affected at the munificence of Mrs. DUDLEY, its Founddress; at the certainty there is that it will combine, in one sumptuous repository, the latest and most brilliant achievements of astronomical mechanism; whose expectations are not attentively fixed upon the Dudley Observatory, as a hope and glory of the science; and who would hesitate to declare that the mere inception of so sublime an enterprise—say, the laying of a corner-stone—would be abundantly worthy of all the demonstrations which are now proposed.

A Collection, a Museum and a Library, are never completed. An Observatory is not to be confounded with a Crystal Palace. The latter should receive its finishing stroke by May, for it is probably to be taken down in September. But these literary and scientific creations are not for a day, but for all time; they are to grow with the growth of Science, and keep pace with the march of intellect. [illegible]

[illegible] at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. [illegible] the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornaments, Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronzes, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, are at

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MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of
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Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible, the admiration of the entire world, in envy of imitators. Free from lime, sulphur, mercury or any thing to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $50 to $140; melodeons from $35 to $125.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.;
No. 55 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
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The Value of Five Dollars.

From the Merchants' Magazine.

A man, named PORTER, says he once had a clerical friend, between whom and himself there existed great intimacy. Every Saturday night, as PORTER was sitting balancing his cash, a note would come requesting "the loan of a five dollar bill." The money was always returned punctually at 9 o'clock on the Monday morning. But what puzzled the lender was, the Parson always returned the very identical note he borrowed. Since he had discovered this fact, he made private marks on the note; still the same was handed back on Monday morning. One Saturday evening, PORTER sent a five dollar gold piece instead of a note, and marked it. Still the very same coin was returned on the Monday. PORTER got nervous and bilious about it; he could not sleep at night for thinking about it; he would awake his wife in the middle of the night and ask her what she thought of such an occurrence. He was fast boiling over with curiosity, when a note came from the Rev. borrower one Christmas eve, asking for the loan of ten dollars. A brilliant thought struck our friend. He put on his great coat, resolving to call and demand an explanation of the mystery. When he was shown into his friend's study he found him plunged into the profoundest melancholy.

"Mr. ———," said our friend, "if you will answer me one question, I will let you have the ten dollars. How does it happen that you always repay me the money you borrow on the Saturday night in the very same coin or note on Monday?"

The parson raised his head, and, after a violent struggle, as though he were about to unveil the hoarded mystery of his soul, said, in faltering tones:

"PORTER, you are a gentleman, a scholar, a Christian, and a New-Yorker; I know I can rely on your inviolable secrecy. Listen to the secret of my eloquence. You know that I am poor, and when I have bought my Sunday dinner, I have seldom a red cent in my pocket. Now, I maintain that no man can preach the gospel truly and faithfully, and blow up his congregation properly, unless he has something in his pocket to inspire him with confidence. I have, therefore, borrowed five dollars of you every Saturday, that I might feel it occasionally as I preached on Sunday. You know how independently I preach—how I make the rich shake in their shoes. Well, it is all owing to my knowing that I have a five-dollar bill in my pocket. Of course, never having to use it for any other purpose, it is not changed, but invariably returned to you the next morning. Now, as Mr. GEORGE LAW is coming to hear me preach to-morrow, I thought I would try the effect of a ten-dollar-bill sermon on him.

The Election of Preston S. Brooks.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, July 30.

The extra Congressional election for the Fourth District is over, and PRESTON S. BROOKS is of course unanimously returned to the seat he lately occupied in the Federal House of Representatives. We are unable to say what has been the strength of his vote among the people at large. At this place the turn-out was very full, considering the election came off in such hot weather and at so quiet a time. But whatever may be the strength of his vote, it is perfectly certain that his whole constituency sympathize with and applaud his spirited course of conduct. They not only believe that the castigation of CHARLES SUMNER was entirely justifiable, but they take pride in pointing to their own gallant representative as the man who inflicted it. It is not a mere cold indorsement on their part, but an active, warm, demonstrative approval. We have ourselves heard hundreds of his constituents speak of the whole affair with the quivering lip and flashing eye of a most cordial sympathy. No one have we seen, who ever *seemed* to think it wrong. For Edgefield especially, we speak with emphasis. She says to her member—"*Well done, good and faithful servant;*" if necessary she would add—"*Hit 'em again.*" And she wishes it to go out to our *enemies* at the North, in a manner palpable and unmistakable, that her noble son is more cherished than ever for the righteous blows he has so resolutely laid on in defence of South Carolina's fame and Senator BUTLER'S honor. She approves; she applauds; and now she exults in returning her representative immediately and unanimously to the Congress in which he has stood forth before the country as a true gentleman and a high-souled patriot.

Condition of Mr. Sumner.

The Dedham (Mass.) *Gazette* has the following relative to Mr. SUMNER:

"On Wednesday, we had the pleasure of meeting an old friend who had been for several years an intimate personal friend of Mr. SUMNER, with whom he passed two days during last week at Cape May. He states that Mr. SUMNER, though better in some respects, is still suffering from extreme weakness, precluding at present either physical or mental exertion. In the opinion of his consulting physician, his constitution, though of great natural vigor, is of the class which recover slowly from the effect of severe sickness or physical injury. In the judgment of our friend, there was little or no reason for apprehending any serious or permanent injury to Mr. SUMNER, in case he was removed from all cause of excitement, but his recovery must be the work of time.

Mr. SUMNER, while at Cape May, was in the family of Mr. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, from whom he received every possible attention. He has since left for the Alleghanies, for the benefit of the mountain air. In the opinion of his physician, his escape with his life was almost a miracle. He himself remarked, with great emphasis, that under God he owed his life to Dr. PERRY and a good constitution.

In spite of physical debility, Mr. SUMNER takes the deepest interest in the affairs of Kansas and the country, and is most eager to take his seat in the Senate ere the adjournment of Congress, but his friends owe it to the country that this honorable desire should not be gratified, as the consequent excitement upon that step might cost his life.

A FAST HORSE.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* tells of a horse that recently died in Oregon, Ill. He was very ugly, and would not be harnessed except with saddle, and could make extraordinary time. He could pass over 112 miles in 12 hours. His usual time from Oregon to Rockford, 25 miles, was two hours. The doctor who owned him, and who alone could ride him, has been heard to say that during six years past he has ridden him upwards of twenty thousand miles, and that during all this time he was never known to trip or stumble so as to arrest the rider's attention. He was savage, because he was formerly a wild horse on the plains of Arkansas.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The blubber on a fat whale is sometimes, in its thickest parts, from 15 to 20 inches thick, though seldom more than a foot; it is of a coarse texture, and much harder than pork. So very full of oil is it, that a cask, closely packed with the clear raw fat of the whale, will not contain the oil boiled from it, and the scrape are left besides; this has been frequently proved by experiment.

PERSONAL.

HOOKER, HOOKER, HOOKER.—A gentleman of the above name who sailed from Plymouth to Adelaide in the *William Hyde*, in the year 1849 and who is now in New York, is requested to communicate with a friend. Address C. D., room No 41 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The celebrated Swiss Anto-Magopher, EUGENIA VOULANTE, will, upon receipt of 25 cents or its equivalent, send a perfect delineation of any person's character, from specimens of handwriting, their past, present and future destiny—describe the one they will marry, success in law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB.—Will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at noon. Subjects: *Butter for the City. Bread for the City*, and *Steam Plows*. Fresh meat preserved in Africa by MON. MARLE will be tried. Strangers are specially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MOSES, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—The N. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will commence its annual session in its room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec'y.

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.—The third dinner will take place at the "Woodlawn" on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, by order of R. C. MONTGOMERY, President.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Up town; long established, doing a large business, mostly cash. For sale cheap. Apply to S. LYON, No. 199 Fulton-st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

FAMILY PAPER FOR SALE.—A well-established Family Paper is offered for sale at a bargain if applied for immediately. All communications strictly confidential. Address ORIGINAL, *Times* office, for further particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice.**—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose, lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Canada wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, melissa and sassafras. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, asbestos, Vienna lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

CARD.

☞ **George Negus**—Merchant Tailor and Clothier, formerly of No. 64 Chatham-st., takes this opportunity of informing his friends and patrons that he is now connected with the store No. 402 Bowery, opposite the Cooper Institute, where, with a large and well-selected stock of the best goods, he particularly invites attention and hopes to meet a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon him in his former establishment. A call is respectfully solicited. GEORGE NEGUS,
No. 402 Bowery.

☞ **Colonel Fremont's Great Wealth.**—Colonel FREMONT, the son of a poor washerwoman, has arisen to great distinction in fifteen brief years and is now or soon will be the possessor of land and treasure to the amount of fifteen million of dollars. However, one box of RUSSIA SALVE is worth, in affliction, a mountain of gold. One 25-cent box will cure chilblains, frosted limbs, piles, sores, burns, scalds, &c., in a short time. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., Boston. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

☞ **Rushton's Velpan's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.**—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Rushton's Pure Soda Water.**—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and rich Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st., No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Blackberries, Green Corn, Peas, or any other Fruit or Vegetable**—May be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $3 50 per dozen; half-gallons, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Dr. Horse's Invigorating Elixir of Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of hooping, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, may recover the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Our Native Forests**—Furnish us with Nature's own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr WISTAR, in his balsam, combines the essential qualities of the CHERRY BARK with Tar Water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption.

☞ **Fancy Cutlery.**—The subscribers' assortment embraces every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife, with a variety of choice razors.
A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California, &c., per U. S. steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Shell Dress Combs.**—All the newest styles of French manufacture, the latest importations. Shell combs made and repaired, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

☞ **Portable Dressing Cases.**—In all that the name imports, complete and complete, containing articles of the very best quality, of elegant finish, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young men, in city or country. One is a very useful man in many respects; has been five years in one place; understands the care of horses and driving; will assist in plain gardening. The other is willing to make himself generally useful in a saloon, store or steamboat. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Scotch girl as chambermaid and wet-nurse; is a first-class seamstress, embroideress, &c., &c.; will assist in washing and ironing. Any lady wishing a capable and faithful servant will find her such. Inquiries who will try to please. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent, willing and obliging young women, in City or country. One is a first rate cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing. They are highly recommended. Apply No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as plain cook, or will work in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., three doors from Spring, up stairs, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address X. L. O., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man on a farm, as carpenter, blacksmith or painter. Can make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Roosevelt-st.

TO INVENTORS AND MERCHANTS—HAVING BUSINESS IN EUROPE.—An American gentleman, a resident for two years in London and Paris, being about to return, would take charge of any business intrusted to his charge by parties in America. Having been engaged in the patent business to some extent, would be pleased to arrange with parties desirous of introducing American inventions, either in England, France, Belgium, or Austria. A letter stating the nature of the business, addressed L. E. P., Box 3,415 Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 219 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers, one of higher English branches, the other of vocal and instrumental music, will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualification, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWLE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

TEACHERS IN WANT OF SITUATIONS—Should forward their address to the American School Institute, No. 2 Appleton's Building, No. 345 Broadway, New-York. Principals can secure the services of competent teachers on application to the Institute, or by letter, addressed to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess, or companion to a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for many years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about traveling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOME FOR A LAD WANTED.—Private family preferred, in Brooklyn or in the City; the advertiser, keep a boys' boarding school near the City, would board and educate a lad in exchange; terms being equal. Address TEACHER, this Office, or No. 18 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

GILDERS WANTED.—Two or three journeymen; one as foreman; must be a good workman, and come well recommended. Good wages and constant employment. Inquire at Nos. 388, 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

MAN WANTED—In a Bonded Warehouse to act as porter and take charge of the laboring department of the store. He must thoroughly understand the handling and stowing of goods, and be able to bring the highest testimonials as to honesty and capacity. To such a man good wages will be given. Apply at No. 56 Greenwich-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a family grocery, who understands the business, writes a good hand, and can bring good references. To the right kind or a person, a good chance will be given. Apply to I. R. WARD, No. 190 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN—Who is a good penman, and willing to make himself generally useful, wishes to obtain a situation as secretary or traveling companion to a gentleman; has no objection to go as an attendant to an invalid. Address L. B., *Daily Times* office.

COACHMAN AND DAIRYMAID—WANTED immediately—A man and wife, without incumbrance, would be preferred; single persons not objected to. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also wanted, an English Groom.

COOK WANTED—By a small private family in the country, a short distance from the City. She must be a Protestant, a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; have a good City reference. Apply at No. 97 Bookman-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two conductors, two book-keepers, two clerks, three porters, two bar-keepers, four waiters, two brakesmen, two coachmen, two firemen, men on steamers and railroads, (two drivers, four boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—THIS DAY—Cook, Waiter-girl, Nurse, Laundress and House-maid. Employer to be seen at No 149 Grand-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. Also wanted, an English Groom.

TO LAWYERS—A young man admitted to practice, would like a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office, at a moderate salary. Can give good City references. Address ATTORNEY, *Times* office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—With some general experience of business, smart, intelligent, and a good penman. Address ALPHA, *D* 19 *Times* office.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Of strictly moral habits. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating terms and references, Box No. 1,816 General Post-Office.

SIX SOFT-HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—Constant employment and good wages will be insured by applying corner Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—From 12 to 14 years of age, who has some knowledge of the retail dry goods business. Apply to J. P. BROUNER & CO., No. 467 6th-av.

BOY WANTED—In a counting-room; one who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Apply at No. 13 Barclay-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell Brother Jonathan's Champion Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor's name on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. Call at the principal depôt No. 444 Broadway.
JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

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BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—One large dairy room is now vacant, suitable for a small family, with good board, in a farm house situated near Glen Cove Village, L. I. Inquire by mail, or apply to
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

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COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake Hotel, (Wawayanda House,) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

TO THOSE WHO ARE TIRED OF BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let. MRS. PITTS, No. 221 Christie st., near 2d-av., would inform her numerous applicants for rooms, that she has also taken the house No. 229, and having introduced the modern improvements, and newly furnished it, is prepared to let to families and single gentlemen furnished rooms on the most reasonable terms.

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BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
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Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION.—The fourth regular meeting of this organization will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the lecture room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.
Hon. LUMAN SUEDWOOD, Hon. A. B. MILLER of Iodiana, CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.
B. F. MANIERRE, President.
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD—Will meet at Union Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock. A number of speakers have been invited to attend.

BROOKLYN SIXTH WARD FREMONT CLUB—Will meet at their room, corner of Court and Sackett-sts., as usual, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 5. A number of distinguished speakers and good singers will be present.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Cleverack		Cheshire	2 50
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	3 00
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Canton	3 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	3 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	3 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	3 80
Edwards	1 90	Cheer Factory	3 95
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 30
West Stockbridge	2 00	Ropert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Saturday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	8 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3	8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3	8 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4	4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 4	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug 5	5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug 5	7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6	11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6	7 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Saturday, Aug. 2	8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	9 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3	8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3	4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4	9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 4	5 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5	7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5	11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6	11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 7	11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8	8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8	12 M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RONMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 2 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.
C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's-place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSSURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt. P. COMLES, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 8½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Rondout, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NYACK—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. FROST, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning to New York EVERY MORNING. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS. No. 202 West-st., (rear office.)

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 67 Chambers-st.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont row, Boston; DYER, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 41 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

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Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Saturday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	8 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3	8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3	8 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4	4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 4	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug 5	5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug 5	7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6	11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6	7 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Saturday, Aug. 2	8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	9 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2	4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3	8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug 3	4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4	9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 4	5 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5	7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5	11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6	11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug 7	11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8	8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8	12 M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RONMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 2 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.
C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's-place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSSURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt. P. COMLES, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 8½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

**DA

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

AUGUST SESSION.

Sundry requests to be awarded the profits of a Commissionership of Deeds were referred to the Office Committee.

The Receiver of Taxes nominated Wilson Small as his First Clerk, and several temporary clerks. Confirmed, after much debate.

Residents in Avenue C, and Ninth and Tenth streets, petitioned for a Market in the vicinity of Dry Dock. Referred to Market Committee.

CENTRAL PARK.

The following communication was received from the Street Commissioner:

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen—Gentlemen: In view of the injunction obtained on the complaint of the Corporation Counsel, in relation to the appropriation for the Central Park, I have deemed it my duty to communicate with you on the subject.

As Street Commissioner, by an ordinance of the Common Council, I have charge or control of all the Public Parks, and on my own judgment and suggestion, a resolution was introduced on the 11th of February last, in the Board of Councilmen, authorising preliminary plans, surveys and estimates designed for the subsequent action and consideration of the Common Council. Tois resolution, which was strictly necessary and legal, was not acted upon, being virtually superseded by the action appointing Commissioners. Many of our most distinguished citizens, desirous that this great public improvement should not be delayed, concurred in this measure, and since my appointment as one of the Commissioners by the Common Council, I have diligently labored to carry out the object. In my opinion, however, we have now done all that can be accomplished until the next session of the Legislature. The appointment of a Police force in the Park was highly necessary, as persons were destroying and removing property within its boundaries belonging to the City, and I think that its organization saved money to the Treasury. After maturely reflecting on the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and conferring with other counsel, I have concluded that however desirable it may be to complete the contemplated improvement, so earnestly desired by those citizens who, from want of means, are confined to our Island, and promptly anticipated by other citizens as an ornament and attraction to our Metropolis, still it is far more important for public officers of the City of New-York to preserve the strict letter of our laws, than by precipitate action override in the slightest manner the powers of the charter itself.

I would therefore suggest to your honorable body that this important subject be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, to report, as in their judgment seems best, the disbandment of the Commission or the postponement of its active duties, until the meeting of the Legislature, which course will not, I hope, materially impede the early completion of this great work. Respectfully,

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1856.

Mr. CLANCY moved to lay and print the document.

Mr. ELY contended that the reference asked by the Commissioner to the Committee on Lands and Places should be granted. He held that the appropriation of $200,000 would never be made.

Mr. TUCKER thought the communication should go to the Committee, and favored the immediate repeal of the ordinance creating the Board of Park Commissioners. He dwelt upon the folly of creating such a Commission as this. The Mayor, he added, originated the measure.

Mr. CLANCY—(interrupting)—Beg your pardon.

Mr. TUCKER—(resuming)—He told me so. He told me he had the ordinance drawn.

Mr. CLANCY said he didn't expect much from the Alderman of the Eighth; he made a great fuss about things, but did not amount to much any how.

The motion to refer and print was put and carried, 15 to 5.

Alderman DRAKE moved the appointment of a Special Committee of five to confer with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen which has in charge the subject of redistricting the Council Districts. Carried. The President stated that the Committee would be named at the next meeting.

On motion of Alderman FOX, the Board voted to meet every evening this week except Saturday, and three nights next week.

Considerable routine business was done.

S. T. Armstrong and associates petitioned for the privilege of laying Telegraph wires under ground through the City. Referred to a Special Committee, to be appointed next meeting.

The Committee on Ferries reported in favor of concurring with the other Board to change the terminus of Twenty-third-st. Ferry from Penny Bringe to Green Point. Concurred in, 14 to 5.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen commenced their August session last evening, President PINCKNEY in the chair. There was the usual number of petitions and reports concerning repairing streets, &c., but the business of general interest was the following:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $500, to be presented to the remainder of the New-York Volunteers in the Mexican War, to enable them to celebrate, on the 14th of September, the Ninth Anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ADDITIONAL WANTED FOR CLEANING THE STREETS.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps sent a communication to the Board, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. We make the following extracts, which give the interesting features:

"I herewith transmit to your Honorable body, a semi-annual detailed statement of the work performed, and the amount of expenditures of the Department of Streets and Lamps up to June 30, 1856.

For sweeping and cleaning the streets of the several Wards and removing the dirt therefrom, from the first of January, 1856, to the first of July, 1856, there has been expended the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents.

The money expended by the bureau of cleaning streets in the actual removal of the dirt, ashes, garbage, rubbish, &c., in the several Wards is $143,925 08. There has been expended by the Comptroller out of the appropriation, the sum of $39,251 91, $24,000 of which was for last year's deficiency, also for the Baird contract, &c., making the sum total drawn from the appropriation for the year $279,-689 74, leaving a balance on the 1st of July of only $29,534 26 to clean the streets for the next six months."

The Commissioner asks the Common Council to remember that the past Winter was very severe, and that the unusual quantities of snow and ice in the streets required more than the usual expense for removal. In consequence of the near proximity of yellow fever and other contagious diseases, the Department has used every exertion to keep the City as clean as possible. How far he has succeeded he leaves the Council and the public to judge.

The Commissioner then says: "You will immediately see, Gentlemen, that in order to continue to keep the streets of this City clean it will be necessary to appropriate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which will cover the expenditures for the balance of the year, and leave no deficiency to be taken out of next year's appropriation."

The Commissioner adds, that the amount of expenditures for the bureau of Lamps and Gas, for the six months ending June 30, 1856, is nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, and there has been expended by the Comptroller one hundred and ninety eight thousand and sixty dollars and eighty-four cents to pay bills of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies and for lighting the oil-lamps, &c., making a sum total of two hundred and eighteen thousand and seventy-one dollars and three cents, drawn from the appropriation for lamps and gas.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, concerning the Central Park Commissioners. The communication may be found in our report of the doings of the Aldermen.

THE BILL OF STEPHEN D. BRANCH.

When the Board went into Committee of the Whole, the special order was taken up, which was the report of the Committee on Police in favor of paying the bill of Stephen H. Branch for services rendered in the Matsell Nativity Investigation.

A motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject was lost, as was a motion to lay the whole subject on the table. A motion to accept the report and adopt the resolution gave rise to a heated debate, in which Councilmen SWAIM, TAYLOR, MERRITT and S. HOPPER took part—the first named gentleman opposing, and the last three supporting the motion. Mr. S. HOPPER moved to reduce the bill from $4,500 to $2,500, which was lost. Mr. SWAIM moved to strike out all after the word resolved, which was carried. He then moved a reconsideration of the vote, and pending that the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Park Bank—A Complaint against Mr. Flagg.

The Board of Supervisors commenced its August sessions yesterday afternoon, Mr. ELY in the chair. A breeze was raised about the head of Comptroller Flagg, and the Tax roll for 1856 was briefly considered, together with certain troubles to which it has given rise. Soon after organization, the Chairman called the attention of the Board to a copy of an injunction which had been served upon him, issued by Judge Davies, at the suit of the Park Bank. It appears that preliminary legal proceedings have been taken before the Supreme Court to enjoin the Board of Supervisors from compelling the Park Bank to pay tax under the levy of 1856. The complaint was lengthy, and intended as a counter move to the recent action of the Supervisors, denying the application of the Park Bank for commutation of tax under the provisions of the Act of July 21, 1853. The Supervisors, in denying the application, held that this case did not come under the provisions of that Act, and called attention to the injustice and inequality of the operations of this Act to the City in the present, where a corporation had not been in existence a year, and which got compensation sought by a mere technicality to avoid paying the amount of tax which justly and legitimately was due the City.

On the part of the Bank it is set up that the same was incorporated March 10, 1856, but it did not commence banking business proper until March 31, 1856. Its capital was $2,000,000, paid in or secured to be paid. They hold that being assessed upon this the amount of this capital stock or any part thereof is illegal until after one year from the 31st of March, 1856. The statute of July 21, 1853, insists upon or requires the receipt of annual net profits as a clear net income equal to 5 per cent, *during a whole year preceding the assessment* on the amount of the capital stock of the Bank. They state that they have not been in the receipt of such income *during a whole year*. They claim that by the payment of $2,400 29 into the City Treasury, on the 9th of July last, this being the clear net profit on the capital up to that date, and otherwise priorly conforming to the statutes in the case, that they are entitled to make no further payment than this commutation; they therefore ask the Supreme Court to enjoin the Board of Supervisors from imposing on them further tax. Appended to the complaint was an affidavit of the Cashier of the Bank verifying the facts set forth in the general complaint as to the capital stock and income of the Bank, with the further affidavit of the City Chamberlain, acknowledging the receipt of $2,400 29 on account of commutation of taxes of the Park Bank.

On motion of Mr. CLANCY, the matter was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation.

MR. FLAGG.

The affair in which Comptroller FLAGG's name figured had its origin in a communication sent in by Olcott Rhines, Map Clerk in the Street Department, praying the Board to delay the confirmation of the tax roll of 1856, until after the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the Comptroller's affairs. Mr. Rhines pledges himself to show that the Comptroller has been derelict in the performance of his duty, or in default of such showing, will willingly resign his office.

The communication having been read,

Mr. VOORHIS thought Mr. Rhines would have his hands full if he persevered in this attempt. No officer of the City Government, Mr. V. continued, escaped dereliction in duty to some extent, and Mr. Flagg be considered the best head of any department in the City.

On motion of Mr. CORWIN, a Special Committee was appointed, in accordance with the request of the communication, consisting of Messrs. CORWIN, TUCKER and CLANCY.

The Board adjourned to Friday at 4 P. M.

Suffolk County Music.

ORIENT, L. I., Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Harmonic Society has just held its seventh quarterly meeting at this place, under the direction of Messrs. WM. B. BRADBURY and C. M. CADY, of your City, the exercises commencing on Tuesday evening and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, closing on Thursday evening with a public concert, given in the largest church in the village, but which proved too small by far—for besides being crowded inside, it was estimated there were some hundreds of people around the church, unable to get in, thus showing decidedly that old Suffolk is fond of music, and that the Suffolk County Harmonic Society, with such leaders, cannot fail to be successful. Among the pieces performed were ROSSINI's Grand Chorus, "The God of Israel," and RICHINI's Chorus, "Blessed are the People," &c., the morning rehearsals being devoted to church music and anthems from the Shawm, the afternoon to glees from the New-York Glee and Chorus Book, and the evening to chorusee, &c. The concert consisting of sacred music, choruses, glees, solos, duets, trios, quartets, &c., all of which passed off very finely.

PHILHARMONIC.

Turn Him Out.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice a communication in your paper of this morning, signed "Physician," relative to the conduct of one of the Governors of the Almshouse towards a helpless and sick woman. It is to be regretted that you do not expose his name; he would be a fit subject for the Vigilance Committee. Depend upon it, such conduct, if true, could only proceed from a man thoroughly depraved and *black* hearted—a gormandizer at the public crib; and I trust you will let us know who he is, because I think a mere anonymous attack is unworthy the public press. Show him up! and, if guilty, turn the reptile out, for there is venom in his blood. W.

The letter spoken of came to us with the indorsement of a most respectable and distinguished physician, whose connection with one of the institutions named precluded the possibility of any error in his statement. The communication was not "anonymous," Mr. W. Choose your terms with greater care, if you please.

An Anagram.

Some lover of the curious found, long ago, that the letters composing the words "Astronomers" and "Moon-starers" are the same. So, also, "Freebyterian," is "Best in prayer;" and "Telegraphs" are, undeniably, "Great Helps."

The words "FREMONT, DAYTON and JESSIE," may, in the same manner, be transposed to form the significant sentence, *As Freedom attends, joyn in!* The letter y being equivalent to i, the anagram is complete.

MARINE COURT—AUG. 4.

Before Justice Maynard.

Scudder vs. *Bennett.*—This was an action brought by one of the former occupants of a house within the bounds of the Central Park to recover for an alleged trespass of Captain BENNETT, of the Central Park Police, in removing plaintiff's effects from an unoccupied house.

The Captain was called to the stand by the plaintiff, and testified that at the time he executed the orders, received from the Central Park Commissioners, the Mayor and Street Commissioner, to put a tenant into this house, it was unoccupied, and a veteran old colored lady who was the party put in possession, thought that she was ejected from the premises by an army of rats which had taken possession in the absence of Scudder.

The Judge thought there was no proof of possession and no appreciable damages, and ordered judgment for defendant.

Mr. HOYT for plaintiff, Mr. WILCOXSON for defendant.

NEW-JERSEY.

Prize-Fighting.

Two prize fights are reported to have taken place in New Jersey on Sunday. At daylight a party of bruisers from the lower part of New-York landed near Communipaw, and two of them fought a ring-fight of five or six rounds. At about noon another party crossed over in boats to the flats between Jersey City and Hoboken, and one of them named MICKEY MACK fought one AUSTIN seventeen rounds, when, fearing an arrest, and neither of them being vanquished, they postponed the conclusion of the battle to next Sunday.

Benefit for the Fire Department Fund.

This (Tuesday) evening an entertainment, consisting of music, fire-works and a balloon ascension, will take place at the Otto Cottage ground, in Hoboken, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Hoboken Fire Department.

The Gas Contract.

The gas contract which the Jersey City Common Council proposed to enter into with the Jersey City Gas Light Company for lighting the streets with gas, but which was vetoed by Mayor MANNERS, Dec. 17, 1855, was disposed of at the last meeting of the Common Council. The Mayor's veto was upon that occasion unanimously sustained.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mr. GABRIEL OWEN, an old resident of Goshen, Orange County, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause is assigned. It is supposed he committed the deed in a fit of temporary insanity, though he showed no symptoms of derangement a day previously. His age was about fifty.

The Marion (S. C.) *Star* says that a religious revival is progressing in the Methodist Church at Little Rock, and that the excitement among the people has never been surpassed by any thing of the kind ever known before in that section of the District. Upwards of one hundred persons have connected themselves with the Church.

The Houston *Telegraph* proposes that the judges of election at the several precincts throughout the State, should prepare boxes to receive contributions for the erection of a monument to the gallant dead, who fell at San Jacinto. If this proposition is generally acceded to, a very handsome sum of money may be obtained for this praiseworthy purpose.

A fish supposed to be a shark was caught in the Warrior River, near Eutaw, Ala., last week. The *Whig*, which paper states the circumstances, says that it was five and half feet long, weighed seventy-five pounds, and had several rows of frightful looking teeth, and was upon the whole a very dangerous looking customer.

Astronomers expect the appearance, this year, of the comet of 1556, called Charles V., and so named from having, according to some historians, caused that monarch to abdicate and retire to the convent of St. Just. It is thought to be the identical wandering star which appeared in 1264, in 995, and in 663. Its return was fixed for 1848, but it failed to appear.

The Calamity on Lake George—A Word in Behalf of the Officers of the John Jay.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Among the terrible catastrophes of the season, on steamers and railroads, you chronicle the latest and almost the saddest, the burning of the little steamer *John Jay*, on the pure waters of Lake Horicon, and the consequent loss of life. Thus far, our knowledge of the occurrence is confined to one or two brief telegraphic dispatches, to a communication in the *Herald* of the 1st inst., and another in the DAILY TIMES of to-day, the two latest purporting to come from eye-witnesses and passengers. That these letters do injustice to the Captain of the boat is very evident to the writer of this communication, and, as a friend to Capt. GALE, he feels warranted in asking a suspension of public opinion in the case until all the facts are known.

The *John Jay* was only a miniature steamer, built on Lake George for the accommodation of the Summer travel, and in use during three or four months in the year. She was comparatively new, of graceful proportions, handsomely fitted up, staunch and safe, but not fire-proof. For her business she did not require more than a single deck-hand, one fireman and engineer, a pilot to attend the wheel, a captain or purser to collect the fares, and a chambermaid to attend upon the lady passengers.

The deck-hand was probably "Old DICK," a weather-beaten old fellow, some sixty or seventy years of age, who has been a fixture on the lake for many years, and whose red cap will be pleasantly remembered by many who have traveled on that route. It will thus be seen, at a glance, that the reference of the writers to the crew of the boat is a reference to an imaginary force, and that the Captain had nowhere to look for assistance, except to the males among his seventy or eighty passengers.

What aid and comfort the writers of those letters afforded him in the emergency, we learn from themselves. The *Herald* writer says: "I saw a dense mass of smoke puff out—then another. I was sitting on the after-deck above with my wife. We immediately ran down to the first deck, and took our positions on the extreme after part of the boat." Then watching "anxiously" for a good opportunity, he slipped overboard, and left the rest to their fate. The TIMES writer tells us he likewise observed a dense cloud of smoke, that on seeing it he held his "position near the door of the saloon for a few seconds, uncertain which way to turn for security." While revolving this important question of self-preservation, "the Captain rushed past him," and he he heard him do what?—endeavoring to assure and tranquilize his frightened and distracted passengers. What more would fate permit? And yet this Captain, encouraging others, to my certain knowledge cannot swim; and had, therefore, if the boat did not soon reach shore, simply no choice of deaths, by fire or water. As to the other passengers, we are told "there was an instantaneous and indiscriminate scramble for places of safety." And thus aid from that source was vain.

Now, as to what was really done for the safety of the boat and passengers: From these accounts there can be no doubt that the engineer and fireman not only fought the fire, but that they retained control of the machinery up to the latest moment. The deck hand was observed by both writers to be engaged in carrying buckets of water, the Captain was encouraging his passengers, the boat was headed for shore "within two or three minutes of the discovery of the fire," the "land was scarcely half a mile distant," and which she neared "rapidly." If she was going ten miles an hour, it would have required just three minutes more to have beached her; and we thus have the boat at land within five or six minutes of the first discovery of the fire. We are told further, that "Had the passengers, whose lives were lost, remained on board till the boat reached the shore, where she finally beached, all would have been saved."

I respectfully submit, from this showing, that the officers of the boat evinced all the nhility that could have been expected under the circumstances, and that they used the few minutes allotted to them most judiciously. J. S. W.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Are in fair demand and are now generally worth $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Rules quiet at previous quotations; Java, 14½c; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c @ 11¾c; Rio at 10c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c. @10¾c., ₱ lb.

COTTON.—Is inactive and somewhat nominal, small lots alone finding buyers, at about 11¾c @ 11¾c. for Upland Middlings; 11¾c.@11¾c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour continues pretty brisk and buoyant, the current receipts being less than the requirements of purchasers. The orders reported on Saturday were 10,000 bbls., nor 10,000 bbls. as misprinted in our last. The sales reported, to-day, were 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 19
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 35@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 70@ 5 80
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	5 90@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 30@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is quiet yet firm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 1,100 obls., inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 15 @$7 90 ₱ bbl. Southern is improving,—being rare and needed. The sales since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 75@$9 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is now worth $3@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts rather less attention and slightly favors buyers. The sales since our last consist of about 48,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $1 77½@$1 80; ordinary to prime Western White at $1 60@$1 85; ordinary to poor do. red at $1 45@$1 61; good to choice Southern White at $1 80@$1 86½; good to prime do. red $1 70@$1 74, and ordinary Genesee White at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, yet steady at 85c @ 86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty, and quiet, at 43½c.@44½c. for Ohio and Lake; 41c.@43c. for State; 38c.@41c. for Jersey; and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn remains in very poor supply and good request at rising prices. The sales since our last amount to about 73,000 bushels, at 59c.@62c. for unsound, heated and damp; 62c @66c. for common to prime mixed; 70c. for Southern Yellow; 66c.@68c. for round Yellow; 75c. @85c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 75c.@80c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River were reported at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 47 bales taken at 10c.@14c ₱ lb.

IRON—Remains very quiet, at old prices.

LARD—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Scarce, quiet and somewhat nominal in price.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is less active, yet quoted firm, mainly at 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon. Resin is more inquired for, but is otherwise without variation.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are not so brisk, parties disagreeing about prices. Red and Palm Oils sell slowly at old rates. Olive is pretty freely bought, at unchanged figures. Linseed is sparingly offered, and lightly dealt in, at 83c.@85c., mostly within the range, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil appears quiet, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active and advancing, sales having transpired since our last of about 1,800 bbls., in lots, closing at $20 12½@$20 25, mostly the lower rate, for Mess; $18@$18 12½ for Prime; and $17 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and limited request at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is rather quiet yet steady. The sales since our last reach about 350 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12½c.@13½c., ₱ lb. Beef is rather quiet, but is strictly Prime, closing at $9 50 for Country Prime; $8 @$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$13 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is less plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State; 25c.@28c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were only 100 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 87½@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is not very brisk, but prices are well supported. The sales since our last consist of about 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., with 250 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—We heard that 25,000 lbs. prime were purchased at 10¾c.@11s., mostly at the latter rate, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is plentier and decidedly obeaner. 1,000 obls. Ohio and Prison were reported as having been disposed of at 35c @37c., closing very irregularly, within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker and firmer, especially for British ports. For Liverpool, Cotton, ½d.@5 32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5¾d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tierce, and Heavy Goods 15s.@ 20s. ₱ ton. For other European ports proportionate quotations. For ports on the Pacific Ocean, the offerings are very meagre. Measurement goods are quoted at 25c.@27½c. for San Francisco; 30c. for Melbourne; and 35c. for Sydney, ₱ foot. There are only three vessels up for each of the ports of San Francisco and Melbourne; and one vessel for Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS.—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an Island, communicating with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 65 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building and contains above, a library, drawing-rooms, bed-rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Aug 5, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, consisting of the richest collection of desirable and superior made furniture offered at auction this Summer, to which we invite the city and country dealers, hotel proprietors, and those about refurnishing, among the stock will be found elaborately carved rosewood writing cabinet, inlaid with satinwood, with French plate doors and cost $325, been in use about six months; also 1 rosewood armoire, of superior make; 12 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel and plush; 6 sofa-ees, extension dining tables, and a variety of household furniture articles. Hotel and gentlemen are invited to examine the stock previous to sale. Also several Brussels carpets, mattresses, and a variety of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THREE PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) August 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture by virtue of a mortgage. It will consist in part of three piano fortes, one very superior, one do. plain, and one mahogany; several rolls of Brussels carpets; 35 feather beds and hair mattresses; parlor furniture; wardrobes; sofas and sofa bedsteads; oak and black walnut dining and extension tables; French bedsteads, mahogany parlor chairs; any quantity of second-hand furniture, three-ply and ingrain carpets; also about 200 oak, black walnut, and curl maple chairs; also 100 very fine cottage bedsteads, &c. N. B.—The stock is large and will offer inducements to all in want of good furniture. The piano will be sold about 12 o'clock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, at 10th-st., near 1st-av., formerly R. T. Steele & Co.'s. Sale by order of GUSTAVE R. WHITEBRIDGE, Esq., Receiver. Panic, turning, and grooving machine establishment, with all the necessary apparatus for conducting the business together with five years' lease of the premises. Also, two horses, carts, wagons, and harness. For particulars, inquire of Messrs. TYLER & BROWN, Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway, or at this office of the Auctioneer, No. 68 Nassau-st.

W. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ENGLISH CUTLERY, HARDWARE, ROSEWOOD WORK BOXES, MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, &c.—W. TOPPING & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, an invoice of English cutlery and hardware, consisting of knives and scissors on cards, sets of knives and forks of 51 pieces. Also, sets in solid mahogany cases, brass fire sets papier maché waiters toasting forks, ladies' rosewood work boxes, solid mahogany writing desks, powder flasks, shot pouches, razors, &c., &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT AUCTION, a sale room, Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, by catalogue, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, viz., about 30 gold watches, of the following makers—Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Arnold, Adams & Co., and other celebrated makers; also a fine collection of cameo, mosaic and scroll work, pins, bracelets, finger rings etc., &c.; the whole for positive sale, being the property of a dealer giving up business; also one iron safe, 12 silver-plated casters, silver ware, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, peremptory and large sale of second-hand and new cabinet-made furniture, consisting of a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture in suites, and every other article in the house furnishing line; also, mirrors, paintings, hair mattresses, pallasses, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, toilet sets, fancy goods, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st., Watches, Jewelry, &c.; a line of 18-carat gold case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Joseph Johnson, W. J. Tobias, Breling Freres and others. Also a line of heavy gold jewelry, consisting in part of bracelets, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, studs, sleeve buttons, guard, vest and fob chains, &c. Every article warranted according to catalogue.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

PAPER, TWINE, PIPES, &c. AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.—Manufacturer's twine, straw paper, stationery, pencils, ladies' work-boxes, seamen's writing desks, champagne, claret, tobacco, cigars, brandy, gin, T D pipes, currants, beans, soap, rice, teas, and also a lot of hardware, axes, shovels, spades, rakes, hoes, knives, cones, spoons, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No 135 Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st., consisting of the usual variety of plain mahogany parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, ingrain carpets three-ply carpets, stoves, bedding, crockery, glass ware, mirrors, feather beds, curtains, hair mattresses, &c., worthy the attention of the trade and others.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, Aug 5, at 10 o'clock, at No 301 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware; 100 pkgs glass ware; 9 casks China tea sets; 44 pieces Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive for cash.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES, 100 OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO STOOLS, AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of four superior toned rosewood piano-fortes fully warranted by the makers, and sold to pay advances. Also about 30 French plate mirrors.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit the trade, a large assortment of Moyer's best white granite, light blue, and common ware; French decorated China, and a variety of glassware. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

TUESDAY, August 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 74 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture in good order.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 2 and 3 Wall-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ætna Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL,

NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, No. 8 City Hall, New-York, July 26, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Reports having obtained circulation of the existence of disease calculated to create unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioners of Health deem it proper to state that no diseases exist in this City in an epidemic form. Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending the 19th, over the previous week, the total deaths were sixty-six less than the corresponding week of 1855, which year was unusually healthy, the mortality for the year 1855 having been 5,496 less than in 1854.

The Commissioners, desirous of using timely precaution for the prevention of disease and the preservation of health, meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock M., at their office, for the purpose of acting upon all matters over which the Board have cognizance.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.

BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, President Board of Councilmen.

RICHARD H. THOMPSON, M. D., Health Officer.

WM. ROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physician.

JEREMIAH MILLER, M. D., Health Commissioner.

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

By order,

WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Secretary.

FRANCIS BYRNE—Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in the State and United States Courts, has removed to Whitlock's Buildings, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts, offices Nos. 18 and 26.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

ALSO,

Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of London; and for INDIA, CHINA, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
	Singapore.	

Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE.....Hunter River
BRISBANE AND IPSWICH.....Moreton Bay.
VICTORIA BRANCHES:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE.....Mount Alexander.
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY.....Bendigo.
OVENS AGENCY.

ALSO DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KIRTLAND & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

...by Order of the State ... Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EX... OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ... 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ... day of August, 1856:
Loans and Discounts..... $7,119,243 14
Specie..... 985,919 33
Circulation..... 306,340 00
Deposits..... 7,157,277 44
New-York, ss.—I, S. OAKLEY, ... AN EXCHANGE BANK, being ... deposes and says that the above statement is ... correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC ... OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, As required by ... 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $613,991 00
Average amount of Specie..... 51,380 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,413 00
Average amount of Deposits..... $71,240 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, ... of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMER... required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,173,483 75
Average amount of Specie..... 1,441,845 31
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 54,569 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,637,411 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, ... of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,883,417 90
Average amount of Specie..... 947,971 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,578 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,568,578 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,303,335 53
Average amount of Specie..... 566,903 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 530,403 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,237,330 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,053,807 19
Average amount of Specie..... 73,949 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 177,847 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 878,707 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $252,649 49
Average amount of Specie..... 24,799 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,538 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 153,957 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,503,461 28
Average amount of Specie..... 100,190 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,536 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,759 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $698,221 30
Average amount of Specie..... 43,414 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,499 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 498,983 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, do swe and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,512,182 66
Average amount of Specie..... 195,663 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 281,547 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,198,009 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
J. R. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $744,697 69
Average amount of Specie..... 45,329 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 201,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 590,494 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1856.
A. M. EGGLESTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,873,175 98
Average amount of Specie..... 154,749 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 38,412 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,830,965 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,160,901 69
Average amount of Specie..... 206,668 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,565 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,652,010 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,326,173 84
Average amount of Specie..... 87,506 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,478 35
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,174,198 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,875,422 03
Average amount of Specie..... 314,096 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 360,411 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,691,703 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,869,795 16
Average amount of Specie..... 167,958 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 82,338 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,277,769 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
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Average amount of Specie..... 947,971 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,578 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,568,578 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
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Average amount of Specie..... 73,949 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 177,847 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 878,707 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

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Average amount of Specie..... 24,799 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,538 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 153,957 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

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Average amount of Specie..... 100,190 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,536 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,759 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
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GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

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Average amount of Specie..... 43,414 44
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City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, do swe and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
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Average amount of Circulation..... 281,547 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,198,009 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
J. R. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $744,697 69
Average amount of Specie..... 45,329 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 201,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 590,494 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1856.
A. M. EGGLESTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,873,175 98
Average amount of Specie..... 154,749 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 38,412 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,830,965 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,160,901 69
Average amount of Specie..... 206,668 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,565 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,652,010 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,339,431 38
Average amount of Specie..... 105,610 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 216,788 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 934,119 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 2, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $723,302 99
Average amount of Specie..... 52,267 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,053 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 533,204 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JOHN M. DWYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,334,391 51
Average amount of Specie..... 152,498 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,761 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,593,161 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
C. E. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,740,085 80
Average amount of Specie..... 237,815 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,479 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,898,647 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $488,810 00
Average amount of Specie..... 33,853 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,843 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 390,429 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,791,301 64
Average amount of Specie..... 235,458 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,347 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,456,253 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $665,991 03
Average amount of Specie..... 38,483 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 61,813 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 60,360 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $645,767 39
Average amount of Specie..... 118,095 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,980 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 514,923 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,468,756 09
Average amount of Specie..... 76,879 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,091 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 879,461 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposed and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,734,447 04
Average amount of Specie..... 106,509 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 157,565 85
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,193,136 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $439,341 00
Average amount of Specie..... 38,891 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,914 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 277,091 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $671,276 73
Average amount of Specie..... 93,238 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,994 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 488,216 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JNO. REGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,995,539 95
Average amount of Specie..... 162,456 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 291,375 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,445,538 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,972,933 33
Average amount of Specie..... 423,458 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 338,493 18
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,614,893 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $936,371 60
Average amount of Specie..... 56,689 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,799 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 794,718 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,686,864 45
Average amount of Specie..... 135,196 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,474 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,196,019 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,232,431 38
Average amount of Specie..... 105,610 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 216,788 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 934,119 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 2, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $723,302 99
Average amount of Specie..... 52,267 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,053 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 533,204 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JOHN M. DWYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,334,391 51
Average amount of Specie..... 152,498 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,761 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,593,161 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
C. E. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,656,220 27
Average amount of Specie..... 1,479,617 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 329,731 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,075,132 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,458,319 25
Average amount of Specie..... 349,489 28
Average amount of Circulation, incinding that of the late Bank..... 136,539 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,717,293 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,113,458 46
Average amount of Specie..... 1,063,877 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,101 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,148,195 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,849,793 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1:3,449 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,376 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,033,461 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,707,563 07
Average amount of Specie..... 117,385 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 187,134 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,053,377 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $354,374 35
Average amount of Specie..... 11,549 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 24,720 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 189,302 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $419,774 14
Average amount of Specie..... 26,643 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 75,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 130,067 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $193,413 29
Average amount of Specie..... 19,325 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 14,480 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 137,674 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,649,637 93
Average amount of Specie..... 65,680 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 167,899 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 994,415 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,775,619 47
Average amount of Specie..... 96,122 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,176 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,2-1 314 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 185-:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $914,043 03
Average amount of Specie..... 35,456 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,091 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 734,129 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1856.
SAMUEL JAQUES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $990,083 17
Average amount of Specie..... 64,564 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,184 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 714,330 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Hour at the Dog-Pound.

LONGFELLOW wrote a book on "Laughing Waters," and it became classic. STEPHEN H. BRANCH, during his search for the birth-place of the Chief of Police, looked into the City Dog-pound, and by so doing rendered it an object of interest to all travelers on this side of the Atlantic, for all time to come. Such are the results of the most trivial acts of truly great men.

Having a fair share of the common curiosity to visit the Pound, an interested party, having read of terrible rat and dog fights there, resolved to visit it yesterday. When under the influence of this desire, the interested party was on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue.

Interested Party—(To boy on a bag of potatoes in front of the corner grocery)—My lad, can you tell me where the Dog-Pound is?

Boy on the Bag of Potatoes—The Dog-Pound! Lost a dog, Sir? I saw a real black and tan, with a little white spot on the tip end of his tail, run by here about an hour ago. He looked as if he was lost, and if I'd known he was yours I'd a grabbed him. He was worth a good deal, wasn't he? Looked as if he was fond of children—used to play with yo——

Interested Party (interrupting)—My lad, if you know where the Pound is, be kind enough to inform me, and you will oblige. I have not lost a "black and tan" with white on the tip end of his tail, and he did not play with my children. The reason why, I do not choose to give at present. Therefore let it suffice that he did not play with my children.

Boy on the Bag of Potatoes, (getting down)—Oh, a bull-dog, Sir. Well, they don't keep them long. You'd better hurry up, or maybe they'll punch his head before you get there.

Interested Party—My dear boy, if you know where the Dog-Pound is, tell me.

Boy of the Bag of Potatoes—You see, Sir, it's dog-days now, and bull-dogs is very dangerous. You see, they might bite 'em in the yard, and so they might kill him quick. You'd better hurry, Sir. It's a good ways down. It's corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue—clear down to the river.

We started, leaving the boy under the impression that we had a ferocious bull-dog, and that said dog was in imminent peril. Ten minntes' walk brought us to the entrance to the Dog-Pound. On asking the officer in charge whether there was any objection to our entering and receiving a polite invitation to walk in, were soon in the presence of about fifty dogs, of all degrees, from the Newfoundland down to the mengrel cur. With two or three exceptions, they seemed as happy as any dog conld reasonably expect to be during the hot season. They barked and capered about as if totally unconscious of the fate that awaited them, if their owners should not redeem them before sundown. The first impression while viewing them is one of regret that so many animals should be slaughtered; hnt the first thought of hydrophobia, and that impression vanishes.

You then discover that there are no pure breeds among them—that they are a set of worthless curs; and that the fewer we have of them running about the city without muzzles, the better for the inhabitants. The law requires that, during this season of the year, all dogs running at large should be muzzled, and it is fair to presume that any person owning a dog of real value, will comply with the requirements of the law. If he does not, it is his own fault if he loses him. The law is necessary to the protection of the people, and the Dog-Found is necessary to its execntion. From all that we were able to see or learn, the pound is managed properly. If there be any fault, it is not that violators of the law are treated with rigor, bnt that they have a more convenient opportunity of reclaiming their stray dogs than any man who lets an unmuzzled dog loose in the streets, at this season of the year, deserves.

The average of dogs received at the Found, during the past eight days, was about fifty per day. The amount paid by the City for each is fifty cents; and by the rules of the pound any person whose dog is taken in there may reclaim him by paying the sum of two dollars. This is generally known, and the fact that not more than five out of fifty are reclaimed, is an evidence that the dogs found in 44 streets unmuzzled, are not highly prized by those who should be most familiar with their merits and value. The Pound is in charge of three policemen—Messrs. SAMPSON, BROWN and CONNER, from one of whom we were informed of the number of dogs received and reclaimed; and also of the number killed. The dogs brought in during the day remain until sunset, when, if not reclaimed, they are all put into a large tank and the Croton turned on until they are drowned. As soon as that is accomplished, they are thrown into a cart and conveyed to Barren Island, where the fat is boiled ont of them, and what is left is thrown with the offal of the City.

When the Pound was first established there was considerable disturbance in the neighborhood. There were two sets of boys interested in the business of catching unmuzzled dogs. One set used to catch them and take them towards the Pound, in the hope of realising the promised fifty-cents. When doing so, they would be met near by, by another set, who would attack them, and, if possible, take away their dogs, drag them to the Pound and secure the reward. These fights often occurred within a block or two of the Pound, and caused the inhabitants to complain. That practice has been discontinued for some time, in consequence of the efforts of those in charge. Now, when a boy has his prize taken from him, he reports at the Pound and waits till the robber arrives with his prey. The rascal then, instead of receiving fifty cents, receives a reward of merit in the shape of a castigation, and the first pockets the money. Not liking the treatment they receive, the rascals have given up their evil practices.

The Found will probably be kept open until the 10th of September, and in the meantime if any person loses a dog of value, he can reclaim him, if taken there, by calling before sundown of the day he loses him. If he cannot take that trouble, he has himself to blame for the loss: in the first place, for not putting a muzzle upon him, as the law requires, and in the second for not seeking where he may be found.

Mr. Flagg to be Overhauled.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from Mr. OLCOTT PHENIX, a clerk in the Street Department, implying, bnt not directly asserting, charges against Comptroller FLAGG. Mr. PHENIX begs the Board to delay action upon the new TAX Levy until he shall have had the opportunity of substantiating his accusation of dereliction of duty, which is the mild term he employs, against the Comptroller. He prayed for the appointment of a special Committee of Investigation, and offered a pledge that in case his assertions were not proved true, he would at once resign his office. The Board, impressed by the mysterious nature of this communication, consented to the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. The Committee consists of Aldermen COSWIN, TUCKER, and CLANCY. The Comptroller will probably be ready for these gentlemen when they call upon him. Let us know what is the matter.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BLOODY AFFRAY—THREE MEN INJURED.

A desperate affray occurred at Millman's Hall, No. 209 Seventh-avenue, on Sunday evening. From the statements made, it appears that on the night in question, a young German barber, named Philip Hurige or Burke, got into a dispute with one John Mearteus about dancing with a girl in the Hall. The parties soon came to blows, when Hurige drew from his pocket a razor, with which he inflicted a shocking gash on Mearten's throat, and also badly cut his chin and cheek.

A number of bystanders, who immediately interfered, were also cut by the enraged Hurige. George Bender, a butcher residing in Sixth-avenue, had his right hand badly gashed, several of the cords being cut, and one Rudolph Fisher had all the fingers of his left hand severely cut.

Hurige was finally overpowered, and officer O'Reilly took him to the Station-house.

Yesterday morning Hurige was brought before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Hurige is only 18 years of age. His residence is at No. 69½ Division-street.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.

A young Englishman, named John Denmead, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday morning, on a charge of embezzlement. The complaint against him was made by Thomas Watkins, a draper, doing business at No. 69½ Bowery. Mr. Watkins states, in his sworn complaint, that Denmead was employed by him as clerk; and that on the 3d of July he (the accused) collected a bill of $18 from W. H. Hanbnck, and one for $13 from J. W. Cooper on the 26th of the same month, for neither of which he made agreement, but, on the contrary, had altered the cash-book by erasing the names of the above parties so as to make it appear that the bills had been paid and duly accounted for.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DISHONEST PORTERS.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Masterson of the Chief's Office arrested RICHARD KAY, and Thomas BACON, employed as porters in the store of Furman L. Kneeland, No. 159 Front-street, charged with stealing a quantity of powder from a lighter lying off Bedlow's Island. The stolen property was found in the possession of one Thomas Cross, to whom it was sold by the porters. The entire party were committed by Justice CONNOLLY, in default of bail.

BURGLARY.

Burglars have become exceedingly daring of late. About a dozen of them have been arrested within the past few days, but their brothers at large seem not the least intimidated. On Sunday night the Dry Goods store of Mr. F. W. Thomas, No. 141 Spring-street, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of a box containing $540 in cash, and panors to the value of $5,000, together with silks and other goods valued at $1,000.

The upper part and basement of the building is occupied by Mr. Thomas as a dwelling. On retiring at 10 o'clock, everything appeared right. One of the clerks had been in the habit of sleeping in the store till quite recently. The door through which the thieves effected an entrance was secured only by a common lock and padlock.

A LARCENY.

Mary Maker was locked np yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, on a charge of stealing $40 worth of clothes from Ellen Walsh, of No. 60 Mott-street. A portion of the stolen property was found in Mary's possession.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A man named Charles Parker was arrested about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, for an attempt at highway robbery.

It appears from the statement for the prosecution that as one Henry Kioparth was passing the corner of Hudson and Clarke-streets, the prisoner attempted to rob him of a valuable gold watch, but officer Clark, of the Ninth Ward, detecting him in the act took him into custody.

Justice DAVIDSON committed him for examination.

THE ADAMS BIGAMY CASE.

The charge of bigamy preferred against Alonzo W. Adams was called up for a further hearing, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but owing to the absence of counsel it was postponed.

THE LATE MURDER IN BROADWAY.

A telegraphic dispatch was received from Philadelphia, by the Chief of Police, asking for a full description of the person supposed to have committed the late murder at the corner of Broadway and White-street. A minute description of the "small-sized man," with drab coat, straw bat and sandy whiskers, was immediately forwarded, and upon such description being received, a man, giving his name as Fox, was taken in custody by the Philadelphia authorities and detained for an examination, the result of which has not yet been learned here.

COLLISION OF FERRY BOATS.

The ferry boats *Brooklyn* and *Wyandot* came in collision about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The *Brooklyn* was attempting to enter her slip on the New York side, the tide running in strong, when the *Wyandot*, which was coming ont, tried to cross her bows. The *Brooklyn* struck the starboard wheel-house of the *Wyandot*, but only with sufficient force to break a number of the wooden rails and fenders. None of the passengers on either boat were injured, though all were greatly frigatened.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

The body of an unknown man was found floating at the foot of Thirty-third-street, North River, yesterday morning. An inquest upon it was held by Coroner PERRY.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTY.—The women of Eastern countries are famous the world over for the texture of their skin and the loveliness of their complexion. Much of this they owe to the means they take to preserve it and heighten its beauty. For this purpose one standard preparation universally prevails—the far-famed KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER—sometimes termed, in significant Eastern language, the "*Bath of Beauty*." It gives the skin that peculiar softness of texture so greatly admired, and that beautiful, mild *glow* which no art can *imitate*. We understand that measures are being taken to place the KALLISTON abundantly in the American market, it being found peculiarly adapted to relieve the effects of our changeable climate—the harsh winds and the hot sun—the severe cold of Winter, and the dry, burning atmosphere of Summer.

[Advertisement.]

Fourth Ward Schools Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In answer to the several communications appearing in your columns about the school affairs of the Fourth Ward, we refer you to the following proceedings to-night. The following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That Mr. GEORGE HARGAN be and he is hereby expelled from this Board, for disorderly and unbecoming conduct, and unworthy and unfit to be a member of this Board.—*Extract from the minutes.*

A. GUSACK, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The mammoth performance given at this popular Theatre last evening will be repeated this. The new drama from Sir WALTER SCOTT'S poem of this "Lord of the Isle," is a neat and sterling piece, reflecting credit on the author, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR. It must have a long run. Don't forget the grand complimentary benefit to Manager A. H. PURDY, which is to take place tomorrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board,

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The infallibility of these Medicines in the treatment of scurvy, and all diseases of the skin and glands, and the wonderful effects of the Pills in stomach complaints and diarrhœa, render them indispensable to all travelers by sea or land. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—DR HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 698 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Public attention is called to the important fine-arts advertisement of M. B. BRADY, on another page of this paper.

LONG ISLAND.

Gamblers Arrested.

Mayor HALL, with a posse of the Seventeenth Ward Police, Brooklyn, about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, made a descent upon a gambling-house at Green Point, and succeeded in arresting the principal and four other persons engaged in playing faro. They were all committed to answer.

Man Found Dead.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer SPRATT, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, found a man named PATRICK CAWEEN lying dead on the sidewalk, in front of his residence, No. 248 Hudson-avenue. Upon examining the deceased, it was found that his skull had been fractured, as it was at first supposed, by falling from the steps of his house to the sidewalk; but the officer subsequently received such information as led him to believe that his death was the result of foul play, and arrested MATHEW CONNERY on suspicion of having caused his death, by pushing him from the stoop. The accused will be held until the Coroner investigates the case.

Accident at the Navy Yard.

A laborer named PATRICK MURPHY, employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had one of his legs broken there last Saturday, by a stick of timber falling upon it. He was taken to his residance in Raymond-street for treatment.

Fatal Fluid Accident.

A servant girl named MARY HERBERT, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital, Sunday last, from injuries received at No. 69 Prospect-street a few weeks since, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was filling while lighted.

The Turners.

The Turner Associations of Brooklyn and vicinity turned out yesterday and went on their annual excursion to Fort Hamilton. They made an excellent appearance, and were escorted by several military companies.

Boy Drowned.

A German boy named NICHOLAS SCHMIDT was drowned at the corner of Smith and Moore streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, while bathing in a pond.

Arrests.

During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made 69 arrests.

THE CASUALTIES OF JULY.—The following table exhibits the number of killed and wounded by railroad and steamboat accidents during the month of July, the number of lives lost by fires, and the amount of property destroyed by conflagrations. The fires which have not destroyed property to the valne of $20,000 are not enumerated, and, of course, a very considerable number are excluded:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Railroad accidents	78	137
Steamboat accidents	62	10
By fires	12	5
Total	152	152

Property destroyed by fire.....$1,121,000

MARRIED.

On Saturday, Aug. 2, by Rev. James Rusk, Mr. J. H. VANDERSLICE, of Philadelphia, to Miss H. A. MEEKS, of West Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

In Columbia, on Sunday, June 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. L. Hamilton, Rev. JOHN HENRY BODD to Miss ELLEN A. SEARS, all of Coinmbia.

In South Boston, on Thursday, July 24, by Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. CHARLES L. BOWERS, of New-York, to Miss LUCY PEELER, of South Boston.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, ELIZA AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Jshoiakim and Mary W. Davis, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 65 Bank-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 4, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Abm. B. and Elizabeth Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the house of his uncle, Chas. W. Underhill, No. 15 Hammond st.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 2, JACOB ANTHONY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 500 Houston-st., without further notice.

On Sunday, Aug. 3, ENOCH W. CLARK, of Philadelphia. His funeral will take place from his late residence, Spruce-st., Philadelphia, this day, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 4, of consumption, GEO. NASH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 116 Prospect-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Aug. 4, at 11½ o'clock, after a short but severe illness, Mr. LUTHER A. PRATT, editor of the Jersey City *Daily Sentinel*, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Montgomery-st.

At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Aug. 3, at the residence of J. M Stuart, JOHN M. FOSDICK, in the 75th year of his age.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 4, after a long and painful disease, H. B. KILMER, aged 38 years, 1 month and 26 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father in law, Mr. H. Holdane.

☞ Schoharie papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 4.

$1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR.6s	89½	230 Erie Railroad	61¾
1,000 E. RR. 2d mt. bs.	98¾	400 do.	b10 61½
1,000 N.Ia. 1st mt.G.L.	86	100 do.	b5 61¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	92½	100 do.	s30 61¾
6,000 do.	s5 92	100 do.	b30 62
500 do.	92¾	100 do.	s10 61¾
20,000 do.	92¾	100 do.	s30 61¾
20 Bank Com. Script.	101½	125 Harlem RR.	16¾
99 Del. & Hnd. Can. Co.	120	15 Mich Central R.	b5 92
50 Canton Company	33¼	10 Mich So. & N. Ia RR	91¾
300 Cum. Coal Co.	b60 21¾	10 Cleve & Pitts. R R	60
200 do.	21¾	300 do.	b30 60
550 Reading R. R.	s60 87	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 76¾
400 do.	87¾	300 do.	76¾
100 do.	s30 87¾	100 do.	s15 76¾
100 do.	s30 87¾	100 do.	b10 76¾
20 Ill. Cen. R. R.	107	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 La Crosse & Mil. R.R. 1st mort. Int. ad. 87
15,000 L. Erie, Wa. & St. L. R.R. 2d mt. Int. ad. 56
100 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine) 246
25 shares Atlantic Bank 79¾
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank 123

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special sale of stocks, bonds, notes and real estate, by order of JAMES S. LIBBY, Esq., receiver of PHINEAS T. BARNUM, to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 T. H. & A. 2d mt.	77¾	200 Clev. & Tol. RR.	b30 76¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92¼	150 do.	76
40 Bank of America	112¾	100 do.	b60 76¾
20 Pennsyl. Coal Co.	102¾	600 Reading R.R.	s3 87¾
50 N. Y. Cen. RR.	opg 87¾	400 do.	s60 87
500 do.	opg 87¾	100 do.	b60 87¼
100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	91¾	100 do.	b30 87¾
550 Erie Railroad	61¼	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	b60 93¾
100 do.	b10 61¾	100 do.	s60 93¾
200 do.	s30 61¾	150 do.	93¾
450 do.	b30 61¾	110 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30 60
200 do.	b30 61¾	100 do.	60
50 do.	s10 61¾	100 do.	b30 60¾
200 Panama Railroad	99¼		

MONDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The *Atlantic* steamer, of the Collins line, arrived at this port late this afternoon, from Liverpool Wednesday, July 23. She reports the sales of Cotton at Liverpool, after the sailing of the *Arabia*, for the three days, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, July 19, 21 and 22, at 21,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export, in prices there being no alteration, and the market being uniformly quiet, bnt very steady. The Manchester market for Goods and Yarns reported firmer. A considerable business has been done in the Corn market, altogether for immediate consumption. There is no change in the quotations of Flour, of which good qualities maintained their value, while inferior sorts were difficult to sell. Fine Wheat was called 1d. ℔ 70 lbs. higher, and inferior 2d. ℔ 70 lbs. lower than the quotations forwarded by last steamer. Indian Corn was scarcely so much inquired for as of late; but holders being firm, the sales made were generally at full prices or at a slight advance. The weather had been rainy and unsettled, and—when our dispatch was written—had become sultry, with indications of a coming storm. In Provisions: Beef and Pork were in rather better demand; Bacon quiet, and Lard unchanged; Tallow rather easier; other articles mostly unchanged. Our Liverpool correspondent writes:

"Consequent upon the failure of JOHN NUNES, cotton-broker, Liverpool, (alluded to in our advices per *Arabia*,) five spinners and a commission house are placed in difficulties. NUNES' estate will yield 6s. in the pound. JOSEPH WRIGHT & Co., spinners, of Stockport, owed NUNES £25,000 for cotton, and his stoppage has brought them down. LOWE & LAWE, commission merchants, Manchester, have indorsed JOSEPH WRIGHT & Co.'s bills for the £25,000, and they also are involved in the ruin. Altogether, WRIGHT & Co. owe £90,000, to meet which the available assets are only about £3,000. LOWE & LAWE's liabilities are £99,000, namely: Bills had or questionable, £40,000; indorsement on WRIGHT's bills to NUNES, £25,000; part of WRIGHT & Co.'s debt to MARRIOT & Co., Liverpool, guaranteed by LOWE & LAWE, £18,000; open debts, £16,000. Total, £99,000—the total assets being only £4,000. These debts are exclusive of £26,000 on bills that will be paid. Of four other firms of spinners whose stoppages result from the above, it is said that the liabilities of one firm will be £50,000."

No change is reported in the condition or movement of the London Money Market. An impression was sought to be made on the London Stock Exchange that the wants of France in Gold would be very large, but the English Funds were steadily supported, notwithstanding, and the discount market continued to rule ½@⅝ ℔ cent. below the Bank rate. On the Stock Exchange Money was loaned at 3 ℔ cent. The business done in American Stocks after the sailing of the *Arabia* was at a further advance in Illinois Central Bonds and Scrip. The regular Constrnction Bonds were held for 86 ℔ cent. at the close; Freelands, 91 ℔ cent., and the Scrip for 2 premium. The Erie Third Mortgagee quoted as high as 90@92 ℔ cent.; Sinking Fund, 87@89; New-York Central 6 ℔ cents., 84, and 7 ℔ cents., 97½; Michigan Southern Bonds, 80, business; Michigan Central 8s, of 1869, quoted par. The Paris Bourse is lower for *Crédit Mobilier* shares, say 1,460 francs; the Three ℔ cent. *Rente*, 70.50; Bank of France shares, 4,125 francs. Grain and Flour in France are less firmly held. In regard to the Gold movement at and for the Bank of France, the London *Times* of July 22 remarks:

"The gold brought by the *Asia* from New-York is £200,000. The greater portion, if not the whole, is expected to be sent to Paris. As these remittances are not consequent upon an adverse exchange, but are made at a lose, their effect will simply be to lessen the sume that would otherwise have to be transmitted at a future date. Occurring at the present moment, they may be considered serviceable, since they will occasion a temporary pause in the newly-awakened spirit of speculation. A statement prevailed on Monday that the Bank of France have made arrangements with London firms for a supply of gold from this market to the extent of £4,000,000. Some of the houses having usually the best means of information express disbelief in its correctness. The banking advices from Paris mention that the impression there is that the drain of bullion has ceased naturally. It is known, however, that purchases are still being continued, which, at the present rate of exchange, must involve a loss of at least three-quarters ℔ cent. The reliance of the French Government on the absence of financial knowledge among the people appears extraordinary. If a similar operation were to be undertaken in this country it would be much more likely to create than to avert a panic. The quotations from Paris Bourse this evening failed to arrive. The private letters describe a good supply of money in the discount-market, but state that there still seems to be a general disinclination to purchase Rentes. The dullness on the Bourse had been increased by the recent events in Spain and the dread of an intervention. The anxiety regarding the weather and the high prices of grain likewise add to the feeling of distrust."

The Official averages of the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 2, present a moderately increased movement in all departments, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, July 26. An addition was made toward the close of the week of about one and a quarter million of dollars to the capital paid in of the Bank of Commerce. The following are the exact changes on the present statement:

Increase in Loans	$874,974
Increase in Specie	417,405
Increase in Circulation	259,758
Increase in nndrawn Deposits	706,807

Including the Snb-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 4, '56.	Aug. 2, '56.	July 26, '56.
Loans	$100,118,569	$112,221,563	$111,243,589
Specie	15,298,358	14,328,253	13,910,848
Circulation	7,642,903	8,646,048	8 846 235
Gross deposits	83,279,980	93,847,317	92,365,040
Exchanged	17,433,067	20 771,989	19,996,019
Undrawn	60,846,923	73,075,323	72,369,021
Sub-Treasury	7,379,848	12,465,543	12,235,796
Capital of Banks, Aug. 4, 1855			$48,633,880
Undrawn Deposits			65,846,923
Together			$114,480,803
Invest'd in Loans, Aug. 4, '55			$100,118,569
Specie reserve, same date			15,298,358
Together			$115,416,927
Capital of Banks, July 31, 1856			$53,558,039
Added to Bank of Commerce, Aug. 2			1,250,000
Undrawn Deposits, Aug. 2			73,075 328
Together			$127,883,367
Invest'd in Loans, Aug. 2, '56			$112 221,563
Specie reserve, same date			14,328,253
Together			$126,549,816
Specie in Bank and Sub-T'y, Aug. 4, '55			$22,673,206
Specie in Bank and Sub-T'y, Aug. 2, '56			26,793 846
Increase this year			$4,115,640

The week opened upon another dull time at the Stock Exchange. The list of sales at the early Board, it will be noticed, is extremely limited. The aggregate is scarcely equal to 4,000 shares of every description, and about $30,000 Illinois Bonds. The last advanced to 92¾ ℔ cent. At the Second Board there was a fair afternoon's business, without much change in prices, either from the morning sales or the operations of Saturday. The last price for Erie 61¾ ℔ cent.; New-York Centrals 87¾; Illinois Centrals 92¾; Cleveland and Toledo 76. The general market left off dull.

In Money there was no material alteration in the demand, either at call or on paper. In some quarters the inquiry from the Brokers was a little more active than on Saturday. Foreign Exchange opens for the *Persia*, to sail on Wednesday, at 109¾@109⅞ on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The market is more in the hands of the regular Bankers than for the last packet or two, and the tendency this afternoon was to business in sterling—few transient Bank bills being offered. The Pennsylvania State interest paid on 1st inst., of which from $300,000 to $400,000 belongs to Europe, may increase the demand for bills for this packet, or possibly be remitted in Specie drawn from Philadelphia. The engagements of Gold by the *Persia* are yet undetermined. About $800,000 is spoken of.

The circulating notes of the Valley Bank, of Hagerstown, Maryland, which have been employed of late in the business operations of the Metropolitan Hotel,—the Messrs. LELAND being the reputed owners of most of the stock of the Bank,—were refused redemption here on Friday, and at Hagerstown on Saturday last. The failure leaves, it is said, considerably over $100,000 of the circulation on the community.

The death of Mr. ENOCH W. CLARK, Banker, is announced from Philadelphia. He died from cancer on the tongue, at the age of 53 years, after an active and successful career, and varied and long experience in the domestic exchange and money business of the country. He was the senior member and founder of the houses of E. W. CLARK & Co. of Philadelphia, E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co. of this City, and E. W. CLARK & BROTHERS of St. Louis.

Mr. GILES F. WARD, President of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, has been made President of the Stonington Railroad, in place of Mr. CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, resigned to go to Europe.

There is now in the course of negotiation by Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. a small, hnt desirable and amply secured first mortgage loan, on the Burlington (Iowa) and Missouri River Railroad, 8 ℔ cents., convertible, with a sinking fund of 2½ ℔ cent a year, which will liquidate the principal by maturity in 1876, provided the bonds are not previously converted into shares. The entire amount is only $650,000, or $10,000 a mile on the first section of the Road, upon which the outlay already amounts to $18,000 a mile; 23 miles in operation; 5 miles to be added by the 15th inst., and the remaining 7 miles by 1st November. This line of road is through the southern tier of the Iowa counties, from the Mississippi, at the flourishing city of Burlington to the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Platte River. Its eastern connections will be more immediately with Chicago, *vid* Burlington and Chicago, and with Toledo *vid* the Peoria and Oquawka, and Wabash Valley roads.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad

for July, 1856	$120,991
Against July, 1855	119,494
Increase	$1,497

The operations of the Snb-Treasury to-day were:

Paid on Treasury Account	$188,175
Received on Treasury Account	156,678
Balance on Treasury Account	8,567,699
Paid for Assay Office	8 248
Paid on Disbursing Checks	34,612

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 2.

Names of Banks.	Ave'e amt's of L'ns & Dis.	Ave'e amt's of Specie.	Ave'e amt's of Circul'n.	Ave'e amt's of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$7,112,345	$485,910	$306,840	$7,157,287
Atlantic Bank	613,991	61,369	95,413	371,249
Bk. of America	5,178,485	1,401,845	54,589	5,637,411
Bk. of Commerce	9,503,829	1,308,378	2,048	7,358,637
Bk. Commonw'th	1,226,172	87,546	99,978	1,173,148
Bk. of New-York	3,675,422	314,496	260,431	2,401,703
Bk. of N. America	1,603,780	167,958	82,588	1,577,769
Bk. of Republic	3,769,417	987,971	95,578	4,593,871
Bk. St. New-York	3,985,835	566,918	539,403	3,237,286
Bowery Bank	1,058,297	72,949	177,837	874,707
Broadway Bank				
Bull's Head Bank	262,649	23,799	122,588	295,957
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,502,461	100,190	98,630	1,105,703
Chatham Bank	698,201	48,474	128,498	430,953
Chemical Bank	1,512,189	186,663	231,547	1,194,049
Citizens' Bank	728,697	53 329	201,437	590,464
City Bank	1,873,176	154,740	88,412	1,38?,966
Continental Bank	3,189,901	305,508	79,556	2,552,010
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,745 088	287,815	93,472	1,894,747
East River Bank	488 518	38,858	97,643	380,429
Fulton Bank	1,701,201	235,458	131,247	1,436,362
Greenwich Bank	695,840	28,405	51,813	640 368
Grocers' Bank	845,787	118,065	89,269	614,083
Hanover Bank	1,468,755	76,579	119,091	979,451
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,794,477	106,590	157,555	1,149,135
Island City Bank	434,851	38,891	94,914	277,091
Irving Bank	971,276	98,388	115,864	636,906
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,995,909	162,068	251,389	1,445,543
Manhattan Co	4 972,883	643 458	339,493	3,614,892
Marine Bank	936,371	5 539	92,790	794,719
Market Bank	1,608,684	135,166	121,874	1,073,090
Mechanics' Bank	4,364,853	470,665	370,992	3,517,188
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,322,451	105,610	316,768	935,119
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	723 282	52,267	137,053	532,264
Mercantile Bank	3,334,851	154,455	105,561	1,58 8,161
Merchants' Bank	4,056 220	1,479,517	249,731	5,175,132
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,431,513	249,449	121,539	1,717,398
Metropolitan Bk.	6,118,854

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1523. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

[illegible] OF THE HARD AND SOFT COMMITTEES.

Speeches of Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Lorenzo B. Shepard, Gen. Ward, Capt. Rynders, Mr. Bayard and others.

CONSOLIDATION AND DAMPNESS.

A meeting of the Soft juvenile Democracy of New-York was called last night at Tammany Hall, at 8 o'clock; at which hour about one hundred and fifty individuals were collected in the room, when Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR invited them to fall in procession with the Democrats outside, and walk through the rain to Stuyvesant Institute. On reaching that building they were received with thorough fraternity by the Juvenile Hards, J. P. FOGARTY being in the Chair. The Juvenile Softs took their seats on one side of the Hall, while the Juvenile Hards retained theirs on the other, amidst vociferous applause.

MR. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, on behalf of the Softs, extended the right hand of fellowship to the Hards, and invited them to return to Tammany Hall. He pleaded and almost wept. Why should they not amalgamate? Why should discord divide them? Oh, dear, let them come together to save this Union, or else FREMONT would be elected, and BUCHANAN be defeated. Now was the time or never. Many people said that BUCHANAN was failing in popularity. He did not think it was so, but now was the time to save him. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. RUSSELL, Chairman of the Hall, formally accepted the invitation on behalf of the Hards. The two Committees joined hands in amity, and the procession returned down Broadway, accompanied by the Stuyvesant Hards, to Tammany, stopping on their way at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where AMASA J. PARKER, Democratic candidate Governor, briefly addressed them from the balcony. His text was the union of the Democracy. He spoke for two minutes, and seemed glad to retire, on account of the rain. LORENZO B. SHEPARD followed in the same strain. He was about fifteen minutes in full talk. Then General WARD, of Westchester County, appeared, dimly discernible amid the gathering darkness of the night. He said, among other things, that Westchester County would do its duty, and give a majority for BUCHANAN. When the speaker had concluded, the assemblage gave three cheers, formed again in procession, and proceeded on their way to Tammany.

At about a quarter past nine the united procession, headed by the band, returned from Stuyvesant Institute. The meeting was soon called to order by Mr. STEPHEN RUSSELL, who introduced Mr. S. B. NOBLE, Chairman of the Broadway gathering.

This gentleman observed that this has been emphatically and correctly styled the era of good feeling. What had been inaugurated at Cincinnati and at Syracuse was now cemented by the young Democracy of New-York, forming an unexampled rainbow of promise in the political horizon. They were there in unison with the feelings of all good men and true who desire the prosperity of their common country, and who seek in her welfare the path of glory and renown. And now, adopting scriptural phraseology in reference to the fusion of the two meetings to-night, he would say, "Dearly beloved, we are gathered together in the face of this congregation, and have united these in the bonds of holy matrimony. Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." After a few remarks of the same character, the speaker introduced Mr. G. C. GUNTHER as the future President of the united Association.

Mr. GUNTHER said he was the worst man in the room to attempt a speech. He thanked them for the honor done him in their selection, but wished it had fallen upon some other individual. He had indulged no idea of again holding that position and could not have been induced to do so, had it not been urged upon him from quarters where he had the least right to expect either friends or advocates. However, no good Democrat was justified in refusing any position however responsible. Addressing himself to the young men present, he would urge upon them the absolute necessity of punctual attendance of all stated meetings. The action of the General Committee might save the Empire State, and saving the State might save the Union. He submitted to the meeting the names of DOUGLAS TAYLOR as first Vice-President, of JOHN B FOGARTY, as the second, and as Secretaries, ROBERT GRANT and SAMUEL B COLTON, together with HARATIO B. CASE, as Treasurer. These appointments were confirmed by acclamation.

Then arose a cry for RYNDERS. The Captain immediately sprung to his feet, saying that if any body wished to speak before he did, he was very willing. He was pretty well tired; and yet he was happy to mingle among them. It augured well to see the union of the two Committees, of Tammany Hall and the Pear tree. The great Democratic Party were well convinced that this was an important crisis. They must come together. There was a necessity for it in order to save the Union. It was a matter of law as some thought, but it was more a matter of honor rather than eagerness for the spoils. That was evident, for not one in a thousand could possibly obtain a portion of them, and yet they intended to roll up at least 200,000 votes in this State. Could each of these get an office? It was necessary now to stand shoulder to shoulder as in days of yore, when victory perched on their banners. The heart and sentiment of the great Democratic Party was for union and the Constitution. There never had been any other principle. There never was any other party. Other parties were the parties of a day, because their principles were those of a day. Theirs were the same to-day as when the Democratic Party were organized under THOMAS JEFFERSON. [Loud cheers.] True, there had been men who had left them. Let them go. God speed them. They had been thorns in the sides of all good Democrats for many years. The State might be lost by their defection, but what of that? WEBSTER and such men had asked, where shall we go? and echo would correctly answer, where? Truth would whisper, go to the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] He knew the Woolly Horse would invite them to mount him, but so surely as they did, the creature would pitch and throw them among a squad of negroes. The friends of FREMONT had lately invited their colored brethren, and also their colored sisters, to meet them. They were so gallant, but when their colored friends of both sexes sat with them, side by side, unfortunately it was a warm evening. There was something of an offensive smell. Black as the ace of spades, and a shade darker, there was an evident wish to induce them to leave. The Captain, after the utterance of some expressions reflecting upon colored ladies, in language too gross for repetition, declared that it was always his wish to speak delicately of women. He told how the friends of FREMONT had hugged their sable acquaintances, and how more than one death had occurred from the stench. But not a word of this had found its way into the papers. The Captain's attempt at drollery was worthy of him, and the audience appeared to enjoy such statements amazingly.

The Speaker next alluded to the TIMES and the *Tribune*. To be sure they had a right to rejoice. [A voice—"don't forget the *Herald*,"—upon which a volley of groans were given for the *Herald*.] Captain RYNDERS then expressed his regret that he had got off the track—he repeated the advice given by Mr. GUNTHER to the young men and spoke pathetically of their duties when he should be laid in the grave. After challenging the Republican Party to point to a single act of a Democratic nominee that was not in perfect accordance with integrity and honor, and charging his political opponents with a disposition to most enormous lying, he wound up with a remark that the Whig Party had as natural a disposition to falsehood as smoke to ascend, or as a hog to wallow in a mud-puddle. Not that he had anything to say personally against any individual —Mr. BAYARD, a Louisiana Editor, was the next speaker. He talked of principles. From infancy he had been taught to revere the principles of the Democracy. The profession to which he belongs was—the Press; he put up BUCHANAN's name before he was nominated, and after the nomination placed at the head of his paper this motto—"JAMES BUCHANAN, the giant of statesmen, the man who can guide the ship of State through every storm." This motto, he begged leave to say, was the sentiment of the whole South. [Applause.] BUCHANAN was to carry all before him at the South. Mr. FILLMORE, estimable enough as a man, stood no chance in Louisiana, nor in any State south of MASON & DIXON's line. [Applause.] He pledged his word that Louisiana would give JAMES BUCHANAN from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The Know-Nothings claim Kentucky. But have you heard the dispatch which which has been received in this City to-night? [Cries of "No"—"what is it?"] Why, it is that she has given 15,000 for BUCHANAN. [Uproarious cheering.] Mr. BAYARD spoke of DONELSON, and there were three cheers for "the giant who was not a little but a big giant." The illustrious antecedents of BUCHANAN, and a denial of the story of the drop of Democratic blood, followed. An electric power passed through the speaker's veins when he looked at the hare hands and honest faces before him; he eulogized the laboring classes. He desired it to be remembered that the Democracy of Louisiana, and of the South, stand as one man. In conclusion, he desired to give as a sentiment, "The New-York Democracy is a unit—consequently the Union is safe." The Union, he contended, could not be dissolved; it shall not be dissolved. He stood at once a Union man, and a States Rights man, and rejoiced to find the blood of the Democracy flowing so smoothly and comfortably in one channel. There was a concluding apostrophe to the mighty bird of Jove, and the speaker retired under cover of much applause.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Young Men's Democratic Union Club for their escort of the consolidated clubs during the evening, and Mr. SPENCER W. CONE, President of the Club, was invited up to make a speech. He referred to the old Cato of the party who rusticates at Wheatland, and spoke of that young eagle of Kentucky who plumes his wings and prepares for a new flight.

Mr. STOCKTON, of Louisiana, said he was a Union man, loving the flag which waves over the dwellers upon the Hudson, as well as when it floats above those who live upon the banks of the Mississippi. He invited all persons infected with a leprosy of Republicanism to come up to this pool of Bethsaida and be cleansed.

Mr. WM. J. ROSE said a few words in encouragement of the union of the Democracy; had just left a grand demonstration on the other side of the water, where the men of Kings and Queens had come up in their power; was fully satisfied of the strength of the party; saw no reason to doubt the result of the contest; and claimed that the Democracy's united front would insure its triumph.

The gathering grew very slim, and finally disappeared utterly, save a few thirsty souls who congregated in the bar-room, and had an impromptu meeting on their own account, which was still in session at 12 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Memorial of the Kansas Free-State Prisoners—The Elections in Missouri and Kentucky—Presidential Succession—Instructions to the Military Officers in Kansas—The Condition of Senator Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Memorial of Governor ROBINSON and the other Kansas Free-State men indicted for treason, asking for a law providing for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and for change of venue, presented by Mr. SEWARD to-day, attracts much attention. Its evident justice is a poser for the Border Ruffians.

The news from Missouri, that FRANCIS BLAIR is elected to Congress, is highly encouraging. Mr. BLAIR is well-known to sympathize strongly with the Anti-Slavery-Extensionists.

Dispatches to-night announce that Kentucky has gone Democratic. This is crushing to the Fillmore men, who ask, pertinently, "If the Americans cannot carry Kentucky, what Slave State can they rely upon for their Presidential nominee?"

Mr. BUTLER's report from the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day, recommends, in case of the death or other disability of the President of the United States, that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate; or if none, then the Speaker of the House; or if none, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; or if none, then the senior Associate Justice having the necessary qualifications, shall act as President until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. It is understood that Mr. BUTLER designs passing the bill immediately.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, an answer to the resolution of inquiry in relation to the instructions issued to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent by military power any assemblage of the people of that Territory. Secretary DAVIS says, in reply thereto:

"I have the honor to inform you that no such orders as these referred to therein have been issued from this Department. The accompanying papers contain the only orders or instructions in relation to this matter from the War Department to the commanding officers of the military force in Kansas."

The following closing letters of the correspondence transmitted are the most important:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst., this day submitted to me by the Adjutant-General, has been read, with its inclosures. You have justly construed your instructions, and your course is approved. The zeal manifested by you to preserve order and prevent civil strife between our fellow-citizens in Kansas received full commendation, but you have properly refused to interfere the military power of the United States, except under the circumstances and conditions contemplated in your instructions, authorized by the laws of the United States and warranted by the genius of our political institutions.

It will be equally within your province to maintain the supremacy of the law and the duly authorized Government of the Territory, from whatever source they may be assailed, whenever the Government shall require your aid, in the manner specified in your instructions, and for the great purpose which justifies the employment of military force, it matters not whether the subversion of the law arises from a denial of the existence of the Government, or whether it proceeds from a lawless disregard of a right to protection of persons and property for the security of which the Government was ordained and established. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, Commanding First Regiment Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant, reporting your return to Fort Leavenworth, and the measures adopted by you under the proclamation of the Acting Governor of Kansas Territory, dated July 4, 1856, has been received and laid before the Secretary of War, by whom it has been returned to this office with the following indorsement, which is communicated to you for your information and government:

"The communication of Col. SUMNER, and the proclamation inclosed, indicate that circumstances, not disclosed in previous reports, existed to justify him in employing the military force to disperse the Assembly at Topeka. Though thus indicated, it is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which by his instructions he was authorized to act, viz.: that the Governor had found the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the employment of the troops of the United States. Col. SUMNER will be called upon to communicate upon this point.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War."

The correspondence transmitted to Congress to-day relative to the troubles in Washington Territory, the declaration of martial law there, and the arrest of Chief-Justice LANDER, confirm the statement of facts which I furnished several weeks since. Two citizens of Washington boldly charge Governor STEVENS' course as the consequence of intoxication, and urge his instant removal as necessary to the preservation of peace.

I understand that Mr. COLFAX, of the House, has a letter from Senator SUMNER, stating that he continues very feeble; that though he improved during the first part of his visit to Cape May, he lost ground during the latter part of his sojourn there, and that though he would willingly have given up three years of his life to be in his seat in the Senate the closing three weeks of the session, he has been forced at last to give up all hope of resuming his Senatorial duties at present. S.

The Interference of Col. Sumner with the Free-State Legislature of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The President sent a message to the Senate stating, in reply to a resolution, that no order was issued from the War Department to any officer commanding in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of the Territory, or prevent them by military power from assembling. From the correspondence transmitted it appears that the Secretary is not satisfied that the circumstances were such as to justify Col. SUMNER in employing military force to disperse the Assembly at Topeka, and has called upon him to communicate on that point, it not yet fully appearing the case was one upon which by his instructions he was authorized to act.

Continuance of the Coolie Trade in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The State Department has information that the trade in coolies in American and British vessels continues with unabated vigor in Cuba. An English captain is under contract for delivering this description of laborers on plantations, where they are treated no better than slaves. The emigration of these Chinese does not diminish the trade in Africans, who are brought in large numbers to Cuba.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

THE BOUNDARY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Senate passed the House bill providing for running a boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Provinces.

THE FREE-STATE PRISONERS IN KANSAS.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of CHARLES ROBINSON and others, now confined in Kansas under a charge of treason, praying for relief. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The petitioners set forth that their trial is to take place on the second Monday of September, at Lecompton, and, believing they cannot there have a fair and impartial trial, such as the Constitution guarantees every citizen, pray the venue may be changed, and they be tried by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD asked attention to the petition at as early a day as possible, because the time assigned for the trial was near at hand, and the nature of the case such as to require the most profound consideration. These trials arose out of a contest of political opinion between parties and citizens of the United States, and which divides the two Houses of Congress and the Departments of the Government, the President being on one side, and the House on the other. Political trials are almost unknown in this country. The employment of the Judiciary to settle and establish political principles and policy is a resort which has never been made with success and with a good result to the peace and harmony of society in any free country in the world. If you refer a thing——

Mr. WELLER—I object to a discussion of the question now. It is out of order. I have some reports to make, and know that other Senators have, and we don't want the whole morning hour thus consumed.

Mr. SEWARD—I have but a word or two more to add, and hope I shall be allowed to proceed.

Mr. WELLER not pressing his objection, Mr. SEWARD said—Political convictions and judgments of strangers, however obtained, and however popular when obtained, were always subsequently reversed.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, then made a report on the necessity of additional legislation in case of the death or disability of the President and Vice-President.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Senate considered and passed bills for the improvement of the Harbors of Michigan City, Vermilion and Chicago, and for the improvement of the Navigation of the Ohio River. The bills for the improvement of the Harbor of Dubuque and Waukegan were rejected. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bills relating to the District of Columbia were taken up and considered, and about half a dozen of them passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. GROW moved to strike out the salaries of the Judges and Secretary of Kansas, declaring he would not vote to sustain usurpation nor to pay the salaries of Judges who trample down the liberties of the people in that Territory.

Mr. PHELPS denied that the Legislative Assembly was elected by fraud, the Pro-Slavery Party being in the majority. The effect of the amendment, he said, would be to delay the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing that no part of the money for the Territory shall be expended till the release of those under arrest for treason and other political offences. He stated that in the County of Leavenworth there were sixty-five men thus charged, and in Douglass six men for treason, which every lawyer knows to be unfounded.

Mr. MILLSON said the amendment invoked the direct interference of the House with the course of Judicial proceedings, saying, in effect to the Judge, you shall have no money unless you acquit the prisoners. He would not characterize the movement as revolutionary, but it was monstrous and subversive of every principle of common and criminal law.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was rejected by six majority, and Mr. GROW's disagreed to.

Mr. DUNN offered a proviso, that no part of this money be drawn from the Treasury till a bill be passed and approved by the President for the pacification of the troubles in Kansas, which shall contain a Slavery restriction regarding Kansas and Nebraska. There was but one remedy—take hold of the real mischief by the roots and tear it all up.

Mr. GROW agreed with Mr. DUNN in that remark—but why did he not vote for the bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution, which would have plucked out Slavery and given peace?

Mr. DUNN's amendment was adopted by ayes 70; noes not counted.

On the motion of Mr. GROW another was added, that no money be paid until the pending prosecutions for treason and other alleged offences against the laws of the Legislature, which assembled at Shawnee Mission, be dismissed.

The compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers and clerks, and the contingent expenses, $20,000, were stricken out.

The House then took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GREGIN contrasted the past with our present history to show how far the Government has departed from the doctrines of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON on the great principle of human rights.

Mr. UNDERWOOD vindicated Slavery as being the best condition for the blacks of this country, and justified the repeal of the Missouri Restriction on the ground of its unconstitutionality. He defended the principles of the American Party.

Mr. LEITZE arraigned the Northern Democracy for their departure from the Anti-Slavery principles on which they formerly triumphed, and said he would try, convict and sentence them, and when November comes assist in their execution. Adjourned.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Four four-story warehouses on Second-street, between Main and Water streets, were destroyed by fire to-night. Two of them were owned by WALLACE & LITHGOE, and were full of stove patterns, castings, &c. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000. One was owned by BRADY & DAVIS, and was filled with bagging, bale-rope, cotton, whisky, bacon, &c. Insurance, $35,000. The other was owned by PITKIN & BRO., and was filled with agricultural implements. Loss, $20,000.

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, of New-York.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.

The following letter from Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of New-York, on the subject of Col. FREMONT's religion appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of this morning:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st inst. ought to have been answered long ago, but absence and business must plead my excuse.

I am not surprised to hear that the rumors so widely circulated concerning Col. FREMONT's religion should have the effect of causing some, who sympathize thoroughly with his sentiments in regard to the extension of Slavery, to hesitate about pledging themselves to his support. But so far as those rumors assert, or imply, that he is a Roman Catholic, they are without the slightest foundation in fact.

I presume that, from proper motives of delicacy and self-respect, Col. FREMONT will not publish anything himself on the subject, or take any part personally in the canvass. But he converses with the utmost freedom upon these topics, as upon all others; he has no desire or disposition to practice any concealment of his religious opinions; and I have no reason to suppose that he would desire others to do so on his behalf.

Col. FREMONT is not now, nor has he ever been, a Roman Catholic. His father dying when he was five years old, he was educated exclusively in Protestant schools, and at the age of sixteen was confirmed, of his own motion and from sincere conviction, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he has continued ever since to be a member. Not one of his own children has ever been sent to a Roman Catholic school, though I believe an adopted daughter attended for a short time the seminary at Georgetown, of which the pupils generally are largely Protestant. That this ought not to be construed to his prejudice, even by the most zealous Protestants, is sufficiently shown by the fact that Mr. FILLMORE sent his own daughter to a Roman Catholic seminary at Buffalo for purposes of special instruction; yet no one ever inferred from this circumstance that he himself was not a Protestant.

Colonel FREMONT's marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest; but this was in consequence of the difficulty if not impossibility of procuring any other clergyman to perform it. The ceremony was in a private room, was very short and simple, and did not imply any assent, on his part or that of his wife, to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; nor was either of them required or requested on that occasion to give any pledges that their children should be brought up in that faith. They have all been baptized and educated in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The statements which Alderman FULMER of this City is said to have authorized, to the effect that in March, 1852, he saw Colonel FREMONT joining in the religious services of a Roman Catholic Church at Washington, and that in a subsequent conversation with him at dinner at Brown's Hotel, Colonel FREMONT declared himself a Catholic and a believer in the peculiar doctrines of that Church, are entirely untrue.

Col. FREMONT was not in the City of Washington at all during the year 1852. He left New-York for California in March, 1850. He returned in the steamer *George Law*, which reached New-York on the 6th of March, 1852; and, remaining in that City four days, he left on the 10th, in the steamer *Africa*, for Europe, and did not return until June, 1853. I understand the Alderman FULMER exhibits a receipt from Brown's Hotel dated March 7, 1852, for four days' board. This makes it certain that the Alderman's stay there terminated on the 7th, and that the alleged conversations must have taken place previously to that date. But as Col FREMONT did not reach New-York from California until the 6th, it is impossible that he should have been connected with them,—especially as he remained in New-York until his departure for Europe, and did not visit Washington at all. He has no recollection of having ever dined at Brown's Hotel until this last Winter, since 1841, or of having ever seen Alderman FULMER, there or elsewhere. The Alderman, I am informed, is a man who would not be likely to make such statements unless he believed them to be true. But it is very certain that he has fallen into a very gross error somehow, probably by mistaking some other person with whom he may have held the conversation in question, for Col. FREMONT. He owes it to his own character, as well as to justice, to take steps to confirm, or correct, the accuracy of his recollections in this matter.

You may rely upon the entire authenticity of the statements I have thus made in reply to your inquiry for the "facts." In the present state of the public mind, and in view of the earnest and persevering misrepresentations of the truth, you may think it desirable that they should be generally known. If so, you are quite at liberty to make them public, and to add that they are given as the result of conversations with Col. FREMONT himself. I am, very truly, yours,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq., Cincinnati.

Political Matters.

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL—INDORSEMENT OF FREMONT AND JOHNSTON.

FITCHBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Massachusetts American State Council held a quarterly meeting here to-day. About 150 delegates were present.

A. B. ELY, of Boston, moved to indorse the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

GIDEON HAYNES moved to amend by substituting FREMONT and JOHNSTON.

Amendment carried by 89 to 52.

B. F. COOK, of Boston, then read a document from the President of the National American Council, revoking the charter of the Massachusetts Council on the ground that they refused to support the nominations of the American Party, fairly made, and granting authority to the Fillmore men to form new Councils.

The Fillmore wing then withdrew, and formed a new State Council, with A. B. ELY as President.

The Fremont portion indorsed the renomination of Gov. GARDNER, and adhered to the nominations of FREMONT and JOHNSON.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Republican Convention of the Second District of Maine to-day nominated CHARLES J. GILMAN, of Brunswick, for Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The American State Convention met to-day. ANDREW STEWART was the President. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL and ANDREW STEWART were chosen Presidential Electors. The Convention rejected the proposition for forming a fusion Electoral ticket, by a vote of 72 against 18.

The American County Convention nominated JOHN C. KUNKEL for reelection to Congress. A Fremont County ticket is talked of.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city to-morrow, to nominate a Governor. A large number of delegates are expected.

The State Elections.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY—PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 4—P. M.

Telegraphic facilities are limited in this State, and our election returns are thus far very meagre and indefinite, but they indicate a close contest.

A test vote in this city shows an American majority of 2,100. At Lexington and Frankfort American majorities are reported. At Covington and Newport the precise figures are not known. Partial returns from the northeastern counties indicate Democratic successes, but we have nothing reliable.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Scanty returns from Kentucky this morning favor the Democrats, and the impression prevails that the Democrats have been generally successful throughout the State.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Barren County—131 American majority. Owen County—DUVALL, Democratic Judge, 1,100 majority. Harrison County—60 Democratic majority. Scott County—409 Democratic majority. Fayette—247 majority for Know-Nothing Sheriff.

THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI—BLAIR ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Private dispatches, received here, say that BLAIR, for Congress, has 800 majority, in St. Louis City, and 600 in his district. It is also said that BENTON has 1,000, in St. Louis, majority over EWING, the American candidate for Governor, and 6,000 over POLK, the anti-Benton candidate.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

BLAIR's majority over KENNETT will reach 1,000. BENTON goes out of St. Louis County about 3,300 ahead, and POLK is 2,000 ahead of EWING. At Hannibal, EWING's majority over BENTON is 268, and over POLK 115. Richmond has gone Democratic. In Scott County the Democratic gains are over 500.

THE ELECTION IN IOWA—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Davenport, Scott County, 350 Republican majority; Muscatine, about 150 Republican majority; Jackson County, 150 Republican majority; Des Moines County, 100 Republican majority.

Powder-Mill Explosion and Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Yesterday afternoon the Corning and Glazing Mills connected with the powder works at Gorham blew up, killing PETER REYNOLDS, of Canada, and Messrs. GERRY, of Portland, and WHITE, of Acton, Mass.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Annual Election.

The Annual meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Mayor HALL in the Chair, and a quorum of members present.

ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, the Board proceeded to elect a Chairman with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

R. C. Brainard	9	Samuel Smith	1
D. K. Lindsay	6	Blank	2

SECOND BALLOT.

Brainard	9	Smith	1
Lindsay	5	Blank	1
T. G. Bergen	2		

THIRD BALLOT.

Brainard	11	Smith	1
Lindsay	4	Blank	2

Supervisor BRAINARD was declared elected, and on motion of Supervisor SMITH it was made unanimous.

The Chairman took his seat and returned thanks for the honor of his reelection.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, Mr. A. H. OSBORNE was unanimously reelected Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

The Rules of last year were adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Admitted to the Alms House Buildings during the year, and born	4,477
Discharged and absconded	4,220
Died	342
Bound out	4
Put out on trial	96
Persons remaining	1,533
Admitted	4,477
Temporarily relieved	18,625
Total number relieved and supported	24,635
Total expenses during the year	$252,056,27
Estimated necessary for the ensuing year	$212,624,50

To Committee on Accounts.

Petition of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg for exemption from tax for the year 1856, to Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Communication from County Treasurer, with Bonds and Mortgages and other securities in his hands, which amounts are deposited as follows:

In the New-York, Long Island and Trust Co.	$6,333 70
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	2,547 28
Central Bank, Brooklyn	3,531 94
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn	950 97
Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn	910 89
Central Bank, Brooklyn	124 62
Manhattan Co., New-York	159 59
Total	$14,558 99
Total amount of Bonds and Mortgages	143,076 60
Total	$157,635 59

To Committee on Accounts.

From Surrogate with Return of fees received for the year ending Aug. 1, 1856, amounting to $3,812 57. To Committee on Accounts.

Return of Mayor and City Clerk of the taxation authorized for City purposes by the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen. To Committee on General Taxes.

Mr. JAMES EDWARDS was reappointed Alms House Keeper.

STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY OF TAXES FOR 1855.

Wards.	Amount charged each Ward.	Amt. receiv'd for taxes 1855.	Amt. receiv'd for arrears of taxes.	Total.
1	$48,467 29	$35,631 67	$2,409 43	$38,042 10
2	28,205 26	21,122 14	1,754 49	22,876 63
3	80,572 76	56,545 94	5,747 56	62,293 50
4	88,487 95	25,196 61	2,590 14	27,786 75
5	26 637 51	11,083 82	3,975 74	15,059 56
6	122,038 78	45,543 21	18,619 79	64,163 00
7	93,156 45	2,329 77	21 338 62	44,318 39
8	42,662 89	14,860 78	6,649 43	21,510 21
9	79,231 47	25,737 44	18,709 10	44,446 54
10	93,760 65	41,286 84	14,016 44	55,303 28
11	97,718 37	29,998 63	21,241 40	51,240 03
12	37,390 11	10,163 53	5,420 48	15,584 01
13	75,579 36	12,122 14	7,658 06	19,780 20
14	35,111 84	8,759 42	2,251 00	11,040 42
15	15,233 90	.....	1,211 52	1,211 52
16	16,804 28	2,411 13	2,045 13	4,456 26
17	18,413 08	7,946 76	2,673 39	10,620 15
18	11,879 70	5,719 04	695 77	6,414 81
Total	$1,051,555 24	$284,730 36	$130,967 99	$563,798 35
Aggregate deficiency of Brooklyn				437,756 89
				$961,555 24

Towns.				
N. Utrecht	$10,866 08	$10,362 73	$11 97	$10,374 75
Flatbush	9,623 67	9,425 89	18 30	9,444 10
New-Lotts	4,679 89	4,697 75	22 10	4,719 85
Flatlands	3,496 15	3,593 54	....	3,593 54
Gravesend	3,776 19	3,781 96	....	3,781 96
Showing a deficiency on New-Utrecht				$431 97
Showing a deficiency on Flatbush				178 97
Showing a deficiency on New-Lotts				303 84
Surplus on Flatlands				43 38
Surplus on Gravesend				5 77
Amount of uncollected assets in Flatbush				$57 05

A communication was received from residents of New-Utrecht relative to the anchoring of vessels outside of the bays at Quarantine. A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee of three, consisting of Mayor HALL, the Chairman of the Board—Supervisor BRAINARD—and Supervisor BERGEN, to request that the vessels be removed, and in case this is not complied with, to take some legal steps, if possible, to secure their removal.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that the whole number of prisoners confined there on the 1st of August was 164—males 92; females 72.

Committed during the past month	147
Discharged during the past month	137

A Committee of three was appointed to apportion Grand Jurors for each town and ward, and report at the next meeting.

The Board adjourned until next Saturday.

Political Miscellany.

The Chicago *Times* charges that WILLIAM H. BISSELL, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, is constitutionally disqualified for the office to which he aspires. The constitution of that State provides that any citizen sending or accepting a challenge, shall be ineligible to any State office; and that before entering upon his duties every State officer must take oath that he has not violated that provision of the Constitution. The allegation is that Colonel BISSELL subsequent to the adoption of that instrument did accept a challenge from JEFFERSON DAVIS to fight, and made all preparations to meet him with deadly weapons.

A Waiter Stabbed at Cape May.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 5th.

We learn that, on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an outrage, which produced considerable excitement, occurred at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May. It appears that several young men were seated in the room, and one of them desiring wine. A waiter, JOSHUA GIBBS, who is said to be a very civil and inoffensive man—was passing below, when for mischief or with some more desperate object, a glass tumbler was thrown at him. He turned and remarked, that "the act was not that of a gentleman," and then made his way back to the hotel with the object of making complaint. At this one of the young men—the son of a highly respectable citizen of Washington—became excited, and hastened down stairs, armed with a pistol and a dirk! A collision soon after took place, and the waiter was stabbed in the back. The wound is said to be about an inch deep, and not dangerous. A physician was immediately called in, and every attention was paid to the sufferer. The father of the young man expressed himself as deeply pained by the occurrence, and proffered all the assistance and reparation in his power. The affair, however, was the theme of conversation throughout the evening, and the colored waiters generally were much incensed.

Another Arctic Expedition.

In the House of Peers, on the 18th ult., in answer to some remarks from Lord WROTTESLEY, who asked if the Government intended to send out another Arctic expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and at the same time expressing an opinion that such an expedition, recommended as it had been by a memorial numerously signed by scientific men, would be a proper object for the attention of the Government—Lord STANLEY of Alderley said, although nothing was more natural than that such should be the strong desire of the friends of all engaged in the expedition, which reflected so much honor upon the English name, and also of persons interested in the scientific results which might be expected from the recovery of the documents supposed to have been left by that expedition, yet other considerations must be taken into account before another Arctic expedition was dispatched. [Hear, hear.] His right honorable friend at the head of the Admiralty was of opinion, that at all events, it was much too late to entertain hopes of organizing an expedition this season with any chance of success. His right honorable friend was, however, fully disposed to take into his most serious consideration in the recess whether it might be desirable to do so; but he would submit to the noble lord whether they ought to incur the responsibility of risking the lives of brave men for such an object. As long as any hopes remained of rescuing our brave countrymen from those inhospitable regions many strong reasons might be urged for fitting out another expedition; but when the only object was the obtaining further details and information, it was matter for grave consideration before the Government undertook such a responsibility. [Hear, hear.]

MINOT'S LEDGE, BOSTON BAY.—An iron scaffold has been erected on the outer Minot rock, consisting of eight iron piles placed equidistant around a centre one supporting a spider twenty feet above water. This scaffold has been raised for the purpose of facilitating the operation of the light-house tower now in progress. The entire structure is painted red, and should be seen from the deck of an ordinary coasting-vess

[illegible] Rev. Dr. Judd.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] in your paper of the 26th ult., [illegible] in the country, I observed a long arti- [illegible] by Messrs. T. ARMITAGE, W. H. [illegible], J. PARMLY, E. S. WHITNEY, C. A. [illegible] and S. PIER, replying to a letter of Dr. [illegible], and making the most irrelevant and unwarrantable assaults upon my conduct and charac- [illegible]. The Genius of Avon has somewhere said:

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

And the Sage of Israel tells us that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Yet it is sometimes the painful duty of an individual, when secretly calumniated, to suffer in silence, lest an open vindication of personal injuries should inflict a greater evil upon important public interests. But when the highest powers of a corporate institution are so prostituted before the public, as not only to defame the character of individuals, but to dishonor the institution itself, and defeat the very object for which all its powers were created, then forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and silence is sinful.

These officers put forth a lengthy and labored argument to prove that I am the "real author" of Dr. MACLAY'S letter to Rev. JOHN I. FELTON. They assert that I "had previously done the same thing for Dr. MACLAY on other occasions;" that articles, which some of them had seen in my handwriting, "afterwards appeared in print over the signature of ARCHIBALD MACLAY, and were extensively circulated as Dr. MACLAY'S productions." If this were true, it would be immaterial. The same officers tell us of a lady, who is obliged "to increase the number of her domestics" in order to become herself the amanuensis of a reviser. Have not some of them seen translations in her handwriting, which "afterwards appeared in print," and "were extensively circulated as" Dr. CONANT'S "productions?" And do they hence conclude that Dr. CONANT is not "the real author" of such translations? It is, however, due from me to state that I have never penned anything for Dr. MACLAY of which he is not "the real author." But the same cannot be said of what I have written for Dr. ARMITAGE, and other signers of the official reply.

The public are informed by these officers, that

"Something less than a year before the decease of Dr. CONE, Dr. JUDD had threatened to sue him, as President of the Bible Union, and it was with great difficulty that he was prevented from carrying the threat into execution."

The publication of this statement makes it necessary to give the facts of the case. The New-York *Chronicle* had been established and sustained by me for the benefit of the American Bible Union, in compliance with the importunity of the officers of that Institution, and in relinnce, at the ont-set, upon assurances from them, which they were unable to fulfill. After devising various schemes for meeting the claims of this paper upon the Union, without drawing directly on its treasury, all which proved impracticable and unavailing, they agreed that, with the concurrence of the Board, $1,000 per annum should be paid to the *Chronicle*, from the treasury of the Union, in monthly installments, for the publication of revision matter in its colnmns. The Board accordingly made the appropriation in May or Jnne, 1854. Two installments were promptly paid by Mr. BUCKBEE, the treasurer's assistant, after which he stopped payment by the express order of Mr. WYCKOFF, without notifying me till some time in September, when I was called on to make np a large balance against the *Chronicle*. Having incurred my sacrifices to the full extent of my ability, and being thus snddenly embarrassed by one against whose unwarrantable interference the act of the Board proved no protection, I at once determined to charge the Union for all which had been published for it by authority in the *Chronicle*, during the four years preceding, in addition to this small amount already paid, the sum of $1,000, for which a bill was presented. Its payment was strenuously opposed by Mr. WYCKOFF, as extortive, but strongly advocated by Dr. CONE, as eminently just. On a motion of the opposition it was referred back to the Committee on Finance, with instruction to demand a bill of items, dates, &c. In reply to this demand, I stated that the ground, as well as the occasion, of my claim, was well known to the Board, and that under the embarrassment so cruelly caused, I could not submit to any additional oppression, and that nnless the money should be paid without further ceremony or delay, a much larger bill of items would have to be settled in a Court of Justice. Whereupon the amount was paid by order of the Board from the treasury of the Union. More than this I never said about suing the Union, and I am sure that Dr. CONE'S name was not mentioned in this connection.

These officers further state that:

"After the painful circumstances connected with this affair, Dr. CONE felt deeply wounded, and frequently alluded in these rooms to the unkind and ungrateful conduct which he experienced from that quarter, and declared that the Union would have great trouble with him (Dr. JUDD) one of these days."

All this is new to me. Dr. CONE is gone and cannot speak for himself. The payment of the $1,000 was certainly advocated by him in the Board, *as just*. He never uttered a word, in my hearing, disapprobatory of my conduct in the matter; but, on the contrary, in our almost daily intercourse, up to the fatal hour when he was struck down, he always treated me with marked cordiality and friendship. Besides, I am told by JOHN D. DENNISTON, Esq., and other intimate friends of Dr. CONE, that, in conversations with them a short time before his death, he spoke of me in terms of high personal esteem and confidence. And I think no one who knew SPENCER H. CONE can believe he was capable of speaking against any man behind his back what he would not say to his face, or of talking "frequently" in the Bible Rooms against an absent brother, towards whom he was elsewhere expressing the utmost confidence and affection.

Again they remark:

"Dr. JUDD has even gone so far as to say before the Board, that the less reference was made to that name (Dr. CONE'S) in conducting our business, the better."

The fact is this: it has been customary for the Secretary, ever since Dr. CONE'S death, whenever he had any measure to carry, any opposition to overcome, or any responsibility to shun, to assert that Dr. CONE did, said or thought thus and so. For example, when Mr. WYCKOFF was examined by the Committee of Investigation, to explain why he had had so many sets of stereotype plates of Dr. CONANT'S Revision made without authority from the Board, he said it was done by the advice of Dr. CONE. And when he wanted the Board to sanction a proceeding of the Committee on Versions, he said that such was the policy of Dr. CONE. It is true that I have repeatedly protested against *such* a use of Dr. CONE'S name, because I deemed it unjust to him, as well as embarrassing to the Board. But never did I complain of a respectful and honorable mention of that noble-hearted man.

Speaking of Dr. MACLAY and myself, the officers say:

"An arrangement was made between them, whereby Dr. MACLAY was, for the time at least, satisfied that Dr. JUDD would correct his translation of Matthew 3: 11, and they should unite together in a Committee of Investigation. They arranged to have the Committee consist of five members, namely: Dr. Judd, with two of his relatives, Dr. MACLAY and one other manager. Three of the intended members, as we have said, were Dr. JUDD and his relatives, and a fourth, Dr. MACLAY."

Now, no such arrangement was ever made between me and Dr. MACLAY. The appointment of a Committee of Investigation was first proposed by WM. COLGATE, Esq. He named the number and named all the men, except himself, whom he wished appointed on that Committee, because he said we have "a weak Board." He mentioned several things which he said must be done, among which was the dismissal of incompetent revisers. It is true that WM. COLGATE was an uncle, and GEORGE W. ABBE a brother-in-law of my first wife, and, as was further stated on another occasion, Dr. MACLAY was the father of my former partner. But he who supposes that these relations can render such men incapable of making an impartial investigation into the present condition and practical workings of the Bible Union, must have a knowledge of human weakness which consciousness alone imparts.

The official narrative continues:

"No sooner had the Committee met than it became apparent that the real object of Dr. JUDD was to destroy the character and standing of the Corresponding Secretary."

If this were true, my undertaking would be more honorable than secret calumny and detraction, against which a man has no opportunity of self-defence. But I never had an idea of doing any such thing, unless the character and standing of the Secretary necessarily falls with the rectification of errors in his administration. Men who manifest such ready presumption in pronouncing upon another's motives cannot claim immaculate purity for their own.

Speaking of a change in the Committee on Versions, they say:

"ANOTHER person (L. T. SMITH, Esq.) was substituted for Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D., because the latter was a reviser, and it was not thought advisable that a reviser should be a member of the Committee of the Board that was required to examine the incipient revisions, and report upon them to the Board. This change was made on the expressed wish of each member of that Committee. They did not think it right for a reviser to be on that Committee at all; nor impartial for Dr. JUDD to be upon it when no other reviser was upon it. He became a reviser after he was appointed on that Committee, but did not, from any scruls of delicacy, see fit to resign his place upon it after his appointment as such, while his presence embarrassed its members more than once, in their deliberations. When he learned that he was not reappointed on the Committee on Versions, he declared that he would not be put on a level with other revisers."

It will be seen that the reason here assigned for my removal from this Committee is strangely inconsistent with the fact that some time previous to that removal the Committee had recommended, and this Board had authorized, the printing of my entire revision as fast as it should be prepared for the press. As "this change was made on the expressed wish of each member of that Committee," it would seem that the Committee was made up beforehand according to the wishes of its own prospective members, and not by the independent action of the Board. I was first appointed on that Committee in June, 1850. I was reappointed in October, 1850, and in October, 1851. I was first appointed as a reviser Sept. 29, 1852, at the last meeting of the Board for that year, only eight days previous to the Anniversary of the Union, which allowed me no opportunity to resign "from any sense of delicacy" before the term of my membership expired. Then, in the organization of the new Board, about two weeks after my appointment as a reviser, I was reappointed a member of the Committee on Versions; as also in October, 1853, and in October, 1854, being thus three times successively reappointed on that Committee by the Board after my first appointment as a reviser. Whenever anything came before the Committee in relation to myself I always withdrew unless requested by the chairman to remain. I was, however, accustomed to exercise my own judgment, with all due deference to the opinions of others, in every important matter before the Committee, and that my "presence embarrassed its members more than once in their deliberations," I have no doubt. As for declaring that I "would not be put on a level with other revisers," I have no recollection of using any such language, nor would my feelings allow me to use such an expression, without making some honorable exceptions. But if I could without conceit regard myself on a level with the lowest, I am sure that I should never attempt to translate the word of God.

It may be proper for me to say, in a word, that, while I was aggrieved by the changes made in the Committee, *on account of the real ground on which it was made*, I have never felt any hostility to Dr. ARMITAGE, nor to any other persons engaged in making it.

On another point, referring to me, they say:

"He issued a circular against the Committee, and the plans approved by the Board and the Union, and sent it to the enemies of the Union, while he was still a member of the Board."

The case stands thus: From recent transactions the question arose whether, in carrying ont the plan of the Union for the revision of the New Testament, the judgment of a Committee on Versions could be properly interposed to prevent the work of any reviser from being sent to the other revisers for their examinntion and criticisms, and as a consequence prevent the author from re-revising his work, with the aid of such criticisms, before it is submitted to the final Committee for adjudication. While this question was under consideration in the Committee of Investigation, before any action of the Board on the subject, Mr. WYCKOFF published a statement in the New-York *Chronicle* on the affirmative of this question, alleging a modification of the plan. Deeming it wrong that public sentiment and the action of the Board should be thus forestalled, I prepared a brief statement of the original plan, concluding as follows:

"Now, although the alleged modification of this plan has awakened some fearful forebodings, yet, it is to be hoped that the views of the President will prevail, and that the plan, as set forth by brethren CONE, COLGATE and WYCKOFF, in 1853, will be fully and faithfully carried out. Let every friend of pure versions pray for us, that the God of all grace may direct our steps, and lead us on to complete success in this glorious enterprise."

This was sent to the *Chronicle*, but Dr. CHURCH, the editor, after consulting with Mr. WYCKOFF, refused to publish it, and put it into the hands of Mr. BUCKBEE. It was afterwards printed and sent as a circular to the readers of the *Chronicle*, to all of whom, whether friends or "enemies of the Union," the statement of Mr. WYCKOFF had been previously sent. The circular contains nothing against the Committee, the Board, or the Union.

On this subject the officers add:

"So erroneous and pernicious was the influence of this circular, and the private letters which Dr. JUDD wrote, that even the Board of the Revision Association, at Louisville, Kentucky, was inclined to withhold any further appropriations for the revision of the English Scriptures."

Now, the action of the Louisville Board had no immediate connection with my circular, nor with any private letters from me. The circular was published in April. The action of the Board was taken in June, a few days after my dismissal as a reviser, by which it was induced, as I will show. Before I had communicated the event to any one by letter, I received from Louisville, Kentucky, under date of June 10, the following dispatch by telegraph:

The Managers of the Revision Association, now in session, have your case in hands; for the sake of the momentous interests involved, we pray you to wait any public action, till you hear from us officially.

T. S. BELL,
Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Soon after the following communication came to hand through the mail:

DEAR BROTHER JUDD:—The Revision Association have heard, with the profoundest regret, of your dismissal from the Board of Revisers. We recognize your long-continued, earnest and useful labors in the cause of pure versions; and it would pain us to think that you were withdrawn from this noble cause. May we not indulge the hope that you will bear the matter patiently and not endanger the interests of the great enterprise by your views of personal wrongs. We are the more emboldened to take address you, from the fact that we have this day appealed to the Bible Union in your behalf, and we ask of you to examine that document, and then permit us to hear from you. In the hope that all things will work together for good, and that your happiness and peace will be largely increased, the Revision Association subscribe themselves your brothers in the hope of immortality.

(Signed) D. R. CAMPBELL,
T. S. BELL,
W. W. EVERTS.

BIBLE REVISION ROOMS,
LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1856.

When the appeal above referred to reached New-York, a deputation was forthwith dispatched to Louisville, of which the officers say:

"This action on their part rendered it necessary for the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Versions to visit Louisville, which they did at their own expense, for the purpose of meeting the missive."

[illegible] out of the treasury on account of [illegible] WYCKOFF'S salary [illegible] July, 1856; notwithstanding the officers say, the Corresponding Secretary has no control over the treasury, and that "money cannot be taken from the treasury except by the treasurer's check; and this is never given except upon the written warrant of the assistant treasurer;" and "the warrants are made out in accordance with the acts of the Board, which are certified to the treasurer by the minutes of the Board." But it is not my purpose now to expose the mismanagement of the Union's finances. This has been in general well done by Dr. MACLAY.

Again, the officers say:

"He did, from the 1st of June, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1855—seven months of the time in which he drew his full salary as a reviser—edit and publish the New-York *Chronicle*, and keep its pecuniary accounts."

If this were true, it is unaccountable how my salary, for seven successive months, could be drawn out of the treasury of the Bible Union, guarded as the officers say it is. But in disproof of this I have, among many testimonies, the following, which may be seen in my possession:

NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1856.

Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D.: It must have been well known to persons connected with the New-York *Chronicle* and the Bible Union Rooms, that from June 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855, that paper, though published in the name of the Union, was edited by me, and its pecuniary accounts were kept partly by clerks employed for the purpose, and partly by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE. I take the liberty of adding that I believe your time and attention were, during that period, exclusively devoted to the revision."

It is further alleged that

"At Dr. JUDD'S request, Mr. —— was employed to aid him in the revision of Matthew, and from Jan. 1, 1854, till Aug. 1, 1854, seven months, Mr. —— labored upon that Gospel, at a cost to the Bible Union of $583 33.

The aggregate of moneys thus paid to Dr. JUDD, and for his aid in the revision of Matthew, is $3,983 32."

The person here designated as Mr. —— is EDWARD MATURIN, who is a first-rate scholar. He was not employed at my request, nor to aid me, nor to revise the gospel of Matthew at all. In the first place it should be observed that I was at work by the job till June, 1854, and it is absurd to suppose that the Bible Union employed a man in Jan., 1854, on a salary to aid me in performing a job which I had agreed to do for a stipulated sum. But to put the case in its true light I gives below Mr. MATURIN'S own testimony, and the only act of the Board in relation to his employment as a reviser.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1856.

EDWARD MATURIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I wish to know whether you were employed by the Bible Union to aid me in my revision of Matthew; also, whether you served as my assistant in the work of revision from Jan. 1 to August, 1854. Be so kind as to inform me at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully yours,
O. B. JUDD.

MR JUDD—*Sir:* In answer to your respectful inquiry I must say that I was employed by the Bible Union to make an independent revision, and never rendered myself as an assistant reviser. Rev. S. E SHEPARD, M. D., is the only one I have ever known employed in that capacity.

Respectfully, E. MATURIN.

"*Resolved*, That EDWARD MATURIN, Esq., be employed on the revision of *Mark* at a salary of $1,000 per annum."

This was passed Dec. 7, 1853.

The officers, referring to the case of Messrs. MORTON and SHEPARD, state that the former, with a salary of $1,200, requested that the latter, with a salary of $1,400, should be appointed as his assistant; adding: "This reasonable request Dr. JUDD strenuously opposed." I regret that the publication of this statement imposes upon me the necessity of openly justifying myself in the matter; and yet I suppose it is well that the truth on this subject should appear to the world. I opposed the appointment of Eld. SHEPARD, as an assistant of Mr. MORTON, first, because I was satisfied that no two men could advantageously work together on the same revision; secondly, because I believed he was wholly incompetent to translate the word of God. That I was right on the first point might easily be shown, but that will be rendered unnecessary by proving the second; which I will do to the satisfaction of every intelligent, candid reader, first by giving some examples of his translations, as they have appeared in print; secondly, by producing an index to his religious views. The following are some of his translations: John 3:12, "If I said to you the earthlies, and you did not believe, how if I say to you the heavenlies, will you believe?" Phil. 2:10, "That in the name of Jesus every knee should bend of heavenlies, and of earthlies, and of infernals." Eph. 2:6, "Sit together among the heavenlies;" Eph. 6:12, "Struggled not against blood and flesh, but with the principalities, with the powers, with the worldly forces of the darkness of this age, with the spiritnels of the badness in the heavenlies." Acts 4:24, "Master, thou art the God who made the heaven and the land." Luke 2:29, "Now, Master, thou lettest thy servnnt depart in peace." 2 Pet. 2:1, "Destructive sects, denying even the Master who purchased them." Tit. 2:9, "Exhort bond-men to be obedient to their own masters." Col. 4:1, "Lords, the just and the equal give to the servants." John 13:13. "You title me The Teacher, and The Lord, and you designate well, for I am."

1 Cor., 10:16; "Is it not a partnership of the blood of the Anointed?"

2 Cor., 13:14; "The partnership of the Holy Spirit be with you all."

Eph. 3:9; "To me, who am less than the least of all the consecrated, was this very kindness granted—to publish among the nations the incomprehensible wealth of the Anointed."

Acts 3:19; "Repent, therefore, and return, in order to the obliterating of your sins."

2 Tim., 4:2; "Announce the word; be on hand conveniently (and) inconveniently."

Phil. 2:6—8; "Who, being in God's form, did not esteem the being like God a robbery; yet he divested himself—he assumed a bondman's form—he existed in a similitude of men; and, being found in appearance as a man, he let himself down—was submissive till death—death, indeed, by a cross."

Col. 3:10; "You have put on the young man."

Gal. 6:8; "He who sows into the flesh, shall out of the flesh reap corruption."

1 Tim., 3:16; "And, without controversy, the secret of piety is great."

Matt. 20:27; "Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your bondman."

1 Cor., 2:10; "For the Spirit searches all things; yea, the depths of God."

Eph. 4:11—13; "Himself gave indeed the Apostles, and the Prophets, and the Evangelists, and the Shepherds and Teachers, for the adjusting of the consecrated, for a work of ministry, for building the body of the Anointed, until we, the whole, come into the oneness of the faith, and the thorough knowledge of the Son of God—into a full-grown man—into a measure of a stature of the full measure of the Anointed."

In the following passage Elder SHEPARD repudiates what I deem essential to qualify any man for the translation of God's word. He says:

"I have noticed from the early history of the controversy on the question of direct, special and independent influence of the Spirit on the hearts of men, that those persons who contend most strenuously for such an influence, are the most petulant, quarrelsome, clamorous and bigoted professors in the circle of my acquaintance."

Much more might be said to prove the correctness of my conduct in this case, but it is enough. No spiritual-minded lover of divine truth, with such evidences before him, can wonder that "Dr. JUDD strenuously opposed" the appointment of Elder SHEPARD as a reviser of the Bible Union. Mr. MORTON, himself, told me that he did not regard Elder SHEPARD as competent to translate independently any portion of the New Testament, yet before being employed as the assistant of Mr. MORTON, Elder SHEPARD had revised Philippians at an expense to the Bible Union of over $1,100.

Again we are told that

"During the last six months, Brother JUDD is known to have occupied a large portion of his time and attention in other investigations than those connected with the revision of Matthew."

This is, unquestionably, a matter of great weight in the minds of the officers. If I had taken no part in the Committee of Investigation, I should have been, in their estimation, a much better man. My character deteriorated, and my attainments, as a scholar, diminished with every successive disagreeable disclosure made through my instrumentality. But I was a member of the Board, and being appointed on that Committee, I felt bound to do my duty thoroughly, which, I believe, was done, without any considerable interference with my duties as a reviser. I certainly did not spend as much time in promoting the investigations of that Committee as some other salaried employes did to defeat them.

As to the demand made on me for the unfinished revisions of Matthew, I need only say, in relation to my own manuscript, that it is eminently unjust that a work of this kind should be taken ont of my hands before it is done; and by dismissing me without good cause or reasonable notice, before I had finished the work for which I was employed, the Board has flagrantly violated the contract between us, forfeited all right to the work performed, and laid itself liable to heavy pecuniary damages; and so long as the Board maintain that Mr. MATURIN was employed and paid to assist me, his work must be regarded as a part of my own.

Since I am charged with a covetous spirit, it may be proper to state in few words that I have spent, in the revision cause, six years of the most arduous and exhausting labors of my [illegible] [illegible] over and above all that I received in salary or [illegible] [illegible] not by me to [illegible] WYCKOFF, one of the officers mentioned, has received from the treasury of the Bible Union a full salary from the day he was deposed by the American and Foreign Bible Society, some time before the Union itself was organized.

To the charge of being ambitious, it is enough for me to reply, that I have not sought so much to repress all aspiration as to direct it towards something worthy of an earnest life. And when I become satisfied that Dr. ARMITAGE, who made this charge against me in Louisville, is free from unholy ambition than I am, I shall be happy to imitate his example.

It must be observed that most of the charges made against me by these officers relate to what took place and was well known a long time ago. Yet in a letter written to me by Dr. ARMITAGE *last December*, giving his reasons for dropping my name from the Committee on Versions, he says:

"I do not think it necessary to disclaim any purpose of reflecting upon you, in any way whatever. And as to your ability and worthiness to fill the highest place of trust in the gift of the Union, I have not now, and am never likely to have, a doubt, as I think you are well persuaded. With this expression of profound respect and Christian devotion I am, as ever, Yours affectionately,

THOS. ARMITAGE.

Finally, it is alleged that:

"Brother JUDD refuses to give any information about the probable time of completing the work assigned him."

And as this is made prominent among the so-called reasons for my dismissal, I beg leave to submit the correspondence between me and the Committee on this subject, as follows:

BROOKLYN, March 27, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER: At the February meeting of the "Committee on Versions" a sub-Committee, consisting of Brethren BAKER and SARLES was appointed "to ascertain the present condition of the work of each reviser employed at these Rooms, and the prospect as to the period of its completion."

A written statement from you on those two points, respecting the work in your hands, will be more satisfactory than anything we could draw up from personal inquiry and conversation.

A note like this was sent you more than six weeks since. It may not have reached you.

You will very much oblige by answering this week, as we expect to meet on Monday next. It will reach us if left at the Rooms.

With much respect, yours,
SAML. BAKER.
Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D. J. W. SARLES.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1856.

Rev. S. BAKER, D.D.—*My Dear Brother:* In answer to your inquiry about the revision of Matthew, I am happy to say that the first three chapters are finished, and the remaining portions of the book are in a state of forwardness. If I could tell you when the whole will be done, I would do so gladly; but this is, from the nature of the case, impossible. You may, however, be sure that my sense of obligation and my sincere devotion to the cause, will insure its completion at the earliest practicable period.

I have been both surprised and grieved to hear it stated and repeated before a number of individuals, by a member of the Committee on Versions, that "we" have been very much disappointed in not having the revision of Matthew finished long ago, and that he despaired of ever getting it at all from the hands of the present reviser. I have labored faithfully on this work, often beyond my strength, to the injury of my health, from the commencement of my engagement on a salary to the present time, with less intermission than has been taken generally by the other revisers and officers of the Union; and, according to the best of my knowledge, I have progressed as rapidly with my work as any other reviser, who has aimed at anything like equal thoroughness. For instance, the portion of the N. T. on which Dr. JOHN LILLIE has labored, including 1 Peter, which is not yet finished, is less than Matthew, and on that he has been exclusively employed since Nov. 1, 1852; and he was paid for work previously done on the same portion $700; which, at his lowest salary, would require over five months' labor, making nearly four years in all; at an expense for the reviser's salary of little less than $7,000. Now, I have a larger portion, and have been exclusively employed upon it only one year and ten months, and had received for work previously done on the same portion $350, which is equal to less than three months' labor; making in all only about two years, (about half the time of Dr. LILLIE,) at an expense, for the reviser's salary, of about $3,000—less than one half the amount paid to Dr. LILLIE.

Again, Dr. STRICKLAND has Colossians, only about one-tenth as much as Matt. For work done on this previous to Oct. 10, 1855, he was paid $200, which is equal to more than one month and a half. Since that he has been employed over five months and a half; making in all seven months' labor, at an expense, for the reviser's salary, of over $900. Now, at the same rate, Matt. would require at least five and a half years, and cost, for the reviser's salary, more than $8,500; nearly three times the amount of time and money spent on the work as yet. Again, Dr. SHEPARD has been at work on Philippians, From Nov. 1, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1855, he was employed at $3 per day, and received $993 98, which is equal to 331 2 75 days. He was then employed on this work from Nov. 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, four months, at $1,400 per annum; making in all more than one year and over $1,150. This book is a little more than one-tenth as much as Matt. Now, Matt. at the same rate would require about ten years, and cost about $11,000.

In view of such facts, I consider the reflections cast upon me as extremely unkind, and without the semblance of justice; especially after the incalculable amount of extra labor, of the most arduous kind, which I have bestowed on the translation of Matt. 3:6; in which I was obliged to resort to other libraries for numerous works which the Union could not procure. I am very respectfully yours,

O. B. JUDD.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 1, 1856.

Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D.—*Dear Brother:* You are aware that it is thought to be desirable that the final body of revisers should be appointed by the time of the Union's next anniversary, and that the Board have instructed the Committee on Versions to take the whole matter into serious consideration. In maturing plans for the completion of the revision of the New Testament, this Committee cannot act intelligently unless they know the state of forwardness of the different parts of the work now in the hands of the revisers. The replies which you gave to the inquiries of the Committee, in your communication of March 29, were far from being satisfactory on the points concerning which information was sought—the present condition and probable progress of your revision of Matthew. We knew that the revision of the first three chapters was finished and printed before the last anniversary, and we wished to learn how many chapters you had now completed beyond the first three, and in what state of forwardness the rest of the work is, and what are the prospects as to the time of its completion. Instead of giving us any information on this subject which we did not already possess, you very unnecessarily occupied your own time and the attention of the Committee with uncalled-for comparisons and calculations about the work of other revisers.

The Committee on Versions have instructed the undersigned to address you again on the subject, and to request you to inform us definitely—how many chapters of Matthew you have completed beyond the first three—in what state of forwardness the rest of the work is—and what are the prospects as to the time of its completion.

In the last contract made with you by the Board, you were employed for *one year* only. That year has expired several months ago, and unless we can receive such information as will warrant us to believe that your part of the New Testament will be ready in time to be submitted with the other parts to the final body of Revisers, we may feel it to be our duty to recommend the Board to employ some one else to complete the revision of Matthew.

By furnishing us an early answer to the above inquiries, you will oblige.

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL BAKER,
J. W. SARLES.

BROOKLYN, May 6, 1856.

Rev. S. BAKER, D. D.—*My Dear Brother:* Your extraordinary letter to me, of the 1st inst., was duly received. I am sorry to say, it seems to have been dictated in the absence of that brotherly love which always tempers the heart of him who has it with kindness towards even the most erring member of the household of faith. And some of the Board, on seeing it, expressed the opinion that such a letter, under existing circumstances, deserved to be treated with silent contempt. But fearing that such treatment might aggravate a spirit already too much embittered, and thus inflict a greater injury upon the revision cause—a cause which is dearer to me than my own self-respect, I have concluded to send you a respectful answer.

I am, indeed, aware that the Committee on Versions brought forward a resolution, which they asked the Board to adopt, authorizing said Committee to mature plans, make nominations, &c., for the final body of revisers; and that the Board granted the request. I am also aware that it may be desirable to have that body of revisers appointed at the next anniversary of the Union, that the revised version may be subjected to their examination as soon as it can be properly prepared. And no one can be more sincerely anxious than I am to see the work, in every stage of its progress, well done, and finally brought to a triumphant consummation. Although I must say that we have more to fear from too great haste in the expedition of the work, than from the slowness of its progress, or the lateness of its completion.

I sincerely regret that my former letter proved so unsatisfactory. But this arose, not from any indisposition on my part, to give you full and particular information on the subject, but from the extent of your requisition, in calling for a more definite statement than it was in my power to give. You wished to know the present condition of my work, and the probable time of its completion. I replied that, "the first three chapters are finished, and the remaining portions of the book are in a state of forwardness"; which is as definite a statement as the nature of the case would warrant. For the portion finished was definitely stated; and the [illegible] of their work, on which [illegible] to have called only to be [illegible] [illegible] given a guessing description of [illegible] or fixing a time of which I myself [illegible] Besides, it appeared to me unnecessary that I should make a more particular written statement on this subject, when you could so easily [illegible] orally, and examine my work with your own eyes. Nevertheless, it would afford me great pleasure, if by any other account, which it is in my power to give, I could furnish the information you desire. And although I do not see the necessity or propriety of explaining the method of my work, yet as you are evidently laboring under a mistake in regard to it, I will now inform you that, after finishing the third chapter, as requested by the President, Dr. CONE, I prosecuted the revision of the remaining twenty-five chapters simultaneously, or nearly so; carrying each new word or portion through the book; my examination of critical works and collation versions being conformed to this method, which I had found best adapted to the accomplishment of the most perfect version. So that the last chapter will be finished almost as soon as the fourth. And the prospect is that, if I am not too much annoyed, nor otherwise hindered, the whole will be completed at no very distant day. For I am still laboring, as I ever have been from the beginning, with all my heart, mind and soul, to hasten that consummation, which is by me most of all devoutly to be wished.

You say that in my former letter, "I very unnecessarily occupied my own time, and the attention of the Committee with uncalled-for comparisons and calculations about the work of other revisers." It is true, I may have misjudged as to how I should occupy my time, in answering your letter. If so, I trust you will forgive this error of my judgment, so far, at least, as I am accountable to you in the matter. I made those comparisons to show that much more time and expense must be allowed for the revision of Matthew, before any one could reasonably complain of me as dilatory or behindhand in my work, which one member of the Committee on Versions had charged against me; and as the same thing is more than intimated in your letter, I am satisfied that those comparisons were by no means "uncalled for," and that my time was not "unnecessarily occupied" in making them; except as I regard all this correspondence "uncalled for," and a very unnecessary annoyance, when a personal interview of ten minutes would give you more accurate and reliable information about the minutia of my work than I could communicate in a hundred letters. Such a written catechism between persons meeting and working in the same building I am sure is not adapted, especially under existing circumstances, to produce no good.

As to the time and tenure of my engagement with the Bible Union, your remark indicates a very unenviable disposition; and as to the very ungracious threat that, unless my answer contains information sufficiently definite to satisfy you, it may be your duty to have some one else employed to complete the revision of Matthew, I can sincerely say, from an honest heart, that, if it is necessary for the good of the cause that I should be thrown overboard, *I am ready to be offered*; if I have done anything worthy of death, I refuse not to die. But let me fall, I pray you, by the hands of such as stood with me in the origin of this enterprise, such as had the holy boldness to espouse the Bible Union within the first three years of its existence. During that period, especially, I labored literally night and day; I spent no small amount of money, and sacrificed no small measure of my best health and strength, to uphold the men and measures of the Bible Union; and now to be lectured and threatened, in the style of your letter, by one who was unwilling to become a member of the Bible Union Board as late as 1854, and who is this day a manager of the American and Foreign Bible Society, is enough to try the temper of a meeker man than Moses. And he must be more or less than human, who can, without a large measure of divine grace, meet such provocations with courtesy and kindness. Yet, I am happy to say, that, I am not conscious of anything but the kindest feelings towards you.

Hoping that this may prove more satisfactory than my former letter, I am very truly yours,

O. B. JUDD.

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., May 20, 1856.

Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D.—*Dear Brother:* The Committee on Versions have instructed me, as their Chairman, to give you due notice that their contract with you as reviser is no longer in force; you will please, therefore, to consider yourself as thus notified.

The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by that Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Versions authorize and instruct their Chairman to give due notice to Rev. O. B JUDD, that their contract with him as a reviser is no longer in force"

Yours truly, SAMUEL BAKER,
Chairman of the Committee on Versions of the Board of the American Bible Union.

It is evident that some, at least, of the signers of these accusations were not aware of the egregious inaccuracies of their statements. Without further comment, I submit this defence to an intelligent, candid community. I have aimed simply to vindicate myself from the unjust charges made against me by the officers of the Bible Union, confining my remarks to the material points of their attack. I shall hereafter present, in pamphlet form, an independent exposition of "the present condition and practical working of our enterprise," corroborating the statement of Dr. MACLAY, and setting forth yet more distinctly the radical, if not fatal, evils to which the Institution, under its existing administration, is subjected. This I feel bound to do, in justice to myself, as a member of the Board of Direction, and to the constituents of the Union, who need to know the whole truth upon this subject.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and other papers, for the impartial manner in which the parties to this controversy have been treated, and their statements so fully presented to the public. Such conduct of the press conduces most directly to a proper knowledge and discrimination of facts, and to a final verdict in accordance with truth and justice. Nor can it fail to be rightly appreciated.

With sentiments of sincere respect,
I am truly yours,
O. B. JUDD.

British View of Colonel Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

From the London Star.

Colonel FREMONT'S address, in accepting the nomination for the American Presidency, is so remarkable for its advanced expression of opinion that it ought to excite an ardent hope throughout England for his success. There are only two topics, at this moment, which appear to agitate the people of the United States, the questions of foreign policy and human freedom, and to these Col. FREMONT entirely applies himself, and with such clear and well-defined principles that we can have no doubt or difficulty about his language.

First, concerning Slavery. The immediate issue which Congress has to settle is, whether the Territory of Kansas should be recognized by the Union as a Free State, or a State inhabited by slaves; and the Congress can either say that Kansas may be left to its own discretion in the matter, or that it can form no part of the American Confederation if Slavery exists on its soil. Colonel FREMONT decides for the latter alternative. He believes that the proposal to leave Kansas to its own choice will stand in the face of a solemn compact that such Territories as Kansas were to be free, while it would aid the plans of that slave-holding fraternity who will be satisfied with nothing but the extension of their system. The cause to which he commits himself is, therefore, one which he aptly describes by the phrase "constitutional freedom," and he will not fail, we should hope, to receive the support of all the Anti-Slavery sections of the United States.

But it is when Colonel FREMONT speaks of the foreign policy he means to espouse that we feel the greatest interest for the moment, because he gives utterance, in our opinion, to those views which, if they had only prevailed in the Old World, would have saved the nations from repeated and periodical convulsions. On this question he will not bind himself down to any party issues. He would provoke no hostilities by unjust assumption. He deprecates that kind of policy which says that one nation has a right to take the domains of another. He traces all internal embarrassment mainly to a secret diplomacy which aims to keep the operations of the Government from the knowledge of the people; and he declares that an action of that nature is an abandonment of the honest character which the United States has acquired. In one word, Colonel FREMONT expresses his wish to go back to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and we who live on the European side of the Atlantic know that WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON were the fathers of civil liberty and political justice. Why, then, should the United States hesitate to draw fresh life from the fountain-head of that safety and freedom from which they may have departed? And why should they not teach a new lesson to the old kingdoms of the world, by making progress in the direction of human equality and international peace? If they will choose FREMONT for their new President, after that gentleman has so clearly expressed himself, Europe will be compelled to go to the feet of America to learn wisdom.

[illegible] A. H. REEDER, [illegible] the Kansas Election Case.

Delivered [illegible] United States House of Representatives, August 1, 1856, by the Clerk.

The great mass of conclusive evidence before the House and the country, has established so undeniably and so clearly that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas was a fraudulent, usurping body, elected in a manner disgraceful to the age and the country, and that, consequently, its whole code of laws is utterly invalid and worthless, that I shall not consume any of the time allotted to me in any superfluous elucidation of these points. I assume that the law under which my opponent was elected is absolutely void and enacted under circumstances which call for its stern condemnation, as a part of a stupendous fraud and outrage. I admit that my election, so far as time and place, and technical forms are concerned, was without any previous law to authorize it. I assume, under the minute, and copious, and conclusive evidence before the House, that I received a large majority of the legal votes of the Territory, and that my opponent is backed only by a meager little band of actual resident voters and a greater accession of the citizens of Missouri, falling short, even in the aggregate, of my legal vote. These positions cannot be successfully denied.

At the commencement of this contest, to vindicate the rights of myself and my constituents, I presented to this House and its Committee two papers, in which my position was already defined. I insisted that my opponent was an intruder into the seat which he occupied; that he was sustained neither by the forms of law nor the popular will. I claimed that the pretended law under which he claimed to be elected was invalid; first, because the Legislature who enacted it had no better title to their offices than frands, usurpation and outrage; second, that their statutes were passed at a place where they sat in violation of the organic act, and where, for that reason alone, they could make no valid legislation; and, third, because this pretended election law, in its essential and material features, violates the organic act, by opening the polls to a class of voters to whom Congress had positively and distinctly prohibited the right of suffrage in the Territory. I cannot forbear to express my high gratification at the emphatic manner in which all these positions have been verified. Boldly and bitterly, Sir, were they contradicted and denounced, so long as the denunciators were allowed to furnish their own testimony. The sworn evidence now before the House relieves me from the necessity of correcting their statements, and establishes, to their discomfiture and my vindication, the truth of my every allegation.

My opponent is left, then, with no shadow of right to the seat which he has illegally filled from the commencement of the Session; and it is plain that it will remain vacant or be awarded to me. If the House will sanction no election held in the absence of a law authorizing its details, I, too, must fail.

I shall show, however, that such elections can be sustained upon principle; that they have been sustained in abundance of precedents, and that if any such case can be sustained, either upon principle or precedent, this is the one.

When the organic act was passed, Congress provided all the details of the first election, either directly or through the Executive of the Territory, and then directed that all the details of form, at subsequent elections, should be prescribed by a Legislature to be elected according to the organic act, and very naturally supposed they had covered the whole ground. A contingency occurred, however, which was entirely unforeseen and unprovided for. No Legislature was elected according to the act of Congress. A hostile force of thousands of men invaded the Territory, took possession of polls, and prevented the election of a Legislature as contemplated by the act; thus excluding the opportunity of providing for the details of a second election. The right of representation in this House remained, however, unimpaired. That was expressly given by Congress, and did not depend upon the Legislature; and thus the distinct alternative was presented to our people, whether this acknowledged, unquestioned, and cherished right should perish for want of the mere technical detail which was to surround its exercise, or whether it had vitality and power enough to supply its own forms to save itself from destruction? They knew that as regarded these details, the subsequent sanction of this House was as good as its previous direction. They did this House the justice to believe that they regarded a substantial right of representation above technicality, and that they would sanction any forms which they would have previously directed. They accordingly endeavored to ascertain what this House would have provided, could they have foreseen this unexpected contingency. For qualifications of voters they copied from the organic act the words of Congress. For election districts they adopted those which had been legally prescribed under the directions of the act, and which were still existing unchanged, only making within some of them additional voting precincts to accommodate an increased population. For forms poll-book, oaths and returns, and manner of conducting, they followed what, under authority of the organic act, had been prescribed for the first election. Indeed, it may be said they originated nothing except the day of the election and a few additional voting precincts; and, although I have made no such calculations, it is highly probable that these additional precincts can be stricken out without altering the result.

A proclamation was prepared and issued, which, for precision, and careful attention to form, will compare favorably with any document of the kind from any quarter; setting forth the exigency of the case, and the reasons for the proceeding; containing the most full and detailed notice of everything necessary to the correct conduct of the election, and requesting all the citizens in the Territory to participate, as the only means of preventing a loss of representation. This proclamation was signed by more than one thousand actual citizens of the Territory, and, with all the original oaths, list of voters, and returns, is among the evidence before the House; and I venture to say that the House has rarely had a more correct, orderly and unimpeachable set of election papers before them.

As to the inherent right of the people to provide in their primary meetings for the making of laws and frames of Government, whenever a necessity exists for it, based on the idea that the people in mass are the source of all power, and that on their will rests the whole fabric of Government, the authorities are so abundant that days might be consumed in citations from standard works of learned, experienced and able men—not the flippant and undigested matter of harangue and declamation for popular applause or ephemeral purpose; but grave, deliberate and scientific essays and discussions, the product of scholarship, thought and research; and intended to define and illustrate the social rights of man, and the science of government, as well as to enlighten successive generations.

If time permitted, I should delight to make some pointed and applicable quotations. At present I shall refer to some of the authorities only in a general way, together with some others of a different character, but entitled to no less respect. They are: Sidney on Government; Locke on Government; Burgh's Political Dissertation; Story's Commentaries; Wilson's Works; The Federalist; Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy; Dr. Price on Civil Liberty; Roger Williams on Civil Liberty; Rawle on the Constitution; Elliott's Debates; the Works of Jefferson, of Madison, and of John Taylor, of Carolina; beside the Constitutions of the several States, and of the United States, and numberless decisions of the State and Federal Courts, and the opinion of our greatest statesmen in the debates of Congress. Indeed, I may say that all the highest judicial, legal, and political luminaries of our country have, in deliberate judicial opinions, State papers, and elaborate essays and debates, asserted and maintained this doctrine; and, although men of contracted minds, afraid to trust the people, may consider it only as an unmeaning, abstract truth, well enough to write in Constitutions, but impracticable of application, they treat it as a rule of action to be recognized in the administration of our Government.

It is also asserted by many of these authorities, and denied, I think, by none of them, (as it could not be successfully,) that the right of the people to change their Government at will is an inalienable right, of which they cannot divest themselves; and that any restrictions they may place upon the exercise of that will, by declaring that it shall only be manifested through certain prescribed forms, may be cast off by the same authority which imposed them. Nor does the choice of time and mode to resume delegated power, by remodeling the Government, depend upon the will of those holding official stations, for they are the mere agents, while the people are the principals. These doctrines are [illegible], and all the objections to them are triumphantly met and refuted. Even by many English writers are they admitted, while in our own country they are the very foundation upon which all our Governments are based, and the very essential doctrines of which our institutions are formed. It is, then, this great underlying principle of the potency of popular will which I invoke. It is equally true, whether applied to a small community or a large one, provided the object sought to be reached is within the range of legitimate action. True it is, there is often difficulty in deciding whether the popular will has really been ascertained; and, again, its expression may sometimes trench upon rights of associated communities bound in one governmental compact; and for these reasons the principle may become inapplicable in given cases; but no man will be bold enough to flatly deny this principle. Nor can he sustain himself in setting up cobwebs of forms against its sweeping power.

In all governmental and political questions, where this principle or its fair analogies arise, it is the business of statesman and patriots, of legislators holding true and enlarged views, to avow it, to respect it, to act upon it, and to perpetuate it. And he is but little attentive to the guards which should be constantly thrown around our institutions, and little solicitous for their permanency, who would, in a fair case for its exercise, evade by a quibble the great principle which pervades and sustains them. At every occasion on which the popular will is defeated, our Government receives a shock, slight or violent, as the case may be, and the respect and confidence of the masses in its justice and perfection are more or less shaken.

The old doctrine that Government is a contract between the people and their rulers, although good enough for the Liberals of England, who upon that doctrine dethroned their monarchs, has been long ago exploded. And yet there are men who, although they will not avow it, make it unconsciously, perhaps, their rule of action. They have a horror of popular uprising, and a kind of pertinacious and superstitious instinct of adherence to established forms in preference to principles. They have a sort of vague and undefined fear that the line will not be properly drawn between a true, popular governmental movement, and a predominance of stormy anarchy and unlicensed violence, forgetting that the people, sharing the same fears and instincts as themselves, "are more disposed to suffer while evils are endurable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." Men and statesmen, therefore, who lean to the suppression of the popular will because it does not in all respects conform to the technicalities of form, are clearly looking in the wrong direction, apprehensive of evils which are only imaginary, and aggravating evils which really exist.

I grant that every tumultuous and ephemeral assemblage of numbers, bearing no proper proportion to the whole of a "political people," dictated by sudden excitement, conducted without order, its participators not individualized, their will imperfectly ascertained, and their numbers too small or unascertainable, is not to be regarded. But when the process of expressing popular will is general and deliberate, when it is directed to a legitimate object, and all proper precautions are adopted to confine its action to the true "political people," to individualize the participators, to define their numbers, to exhibit clearly the object and result of their action, to pursue commendable forms, even if originated by themselves, especially when analogous to those generally received and adopted by public sentiment and legal provision, and when every step is marked by calmness and good order, it presents a case which no republican statesman should disregard, and which cannot be disregarded without running counter to all the applicable authorities, doing violence to the genius and fundamental principles of our institutions, and going, at least to some extent, towards sustaining the monarchical doctrine that a Republic is impracticable, and that the public are less to be trusted than is the wisdom of those who at the time happen to be in office.

It will not do, in this country, to repudiate and reject a true and well defined expression of popular will in a legitimate case, only upon the argument that it wants the previous permission of law, and that if respected, all future false and pretended movements of the same kind must also be allowed. The presence of a previous law, or the want of it, may exist alike in the one class or the other, and is not the distinction between them. Other distinctions must be looked for, such as I have already indicated, and the only safe rule for the statesman to adopt, is to respect and enforce the expression of popular will, whenever, in view of these distinctions, the conviction is brought home to him that such expression in truth and in fact, is the popular will and not a counterfeit.

There may be exceptions to this rule, where the tribunal which is to judge and decide has its powers limited by constitutional provisions, but with that, in this case, we have nothing to do. We have to deal now with a case which appeals solely to the conscience and discretion of this House. Nor is it necessary to say what ought to be done, in a case where a true expression of popular will comes in conflict with minority action, sanctioned by the forms of law—for it may be there assumed that there has been no legal election. There is no such conflict here between abstract right and technical right, but the only question is whether the seat shall be filled upon popular informal action, or shall remain vacant. It is a case in which no constitutional provision, and no legal enactment, *prohibit* filling the seat in that mode and on that basis. It is a question which concerns this House alone, and can affect no other branch or department of the Government, in which there is a clear field to exercise the largest discretion.

I believe that if a Congressional District should by some accident find itself without an election law, and a member should be sent here by the spontaneous movement of the people, acting through such forms of their own and in such manner, as to convince the House that he was selected by a majority of the "political people" of the district, being the sole constitutional judges of the qualifications, the returns, and the elections of its members, they would not only be justified, but in duty bound to receive him, were it not that their power in that respect is limited by a special provision of the Constitution. A member of the House of Representatives is a voting legislator of the nation, holding an office created by the Constitution; and as his vote may affect other States, the Constitution takes care to provide that he shall be elected in pursuance of a *law* of his State; and by reason of this provision, which is above the power of his Congressional District or of this House, he would be rejected.

But with a Territorial Delegate the case is radically different. He is unknown to the Constitution, and has no vote in legislation. He is here by courtesy as a mere agent of the Territory, to inform the House of the wants and condition of his people. It is a matter for the decision of the House exclusively; and they can, if they see proper, admit one, two or more Delegates from a Territory, with or without law, and without the consent of any other branch of the Government. To grant a seat on this floor, or the right to speak without voting, is their exclusive privilege, and has no limit but their own discretion. True, there is a provision of law, that the Territories shall have Delegates on this floor; but does any one doubt that, with the consent of the House, they could have come here without such law? The only effect of the law is, that, by it, the Territories have the *right* to send at least one Delegate; while, before, they were dependent on the pleasure of the House alone.

Having thus shown that this is an appropriate case to be controlled by the informal expression of the popular will; that the election of Oct. 9 was not in conflict with, or violative of any law, but at most only in the absence of law; that it was not even in the absence of law as respects the right to elect a Delegate, and most of the forms of proceeding at the election districts were the same as had already been created by law; that the qualifications of voters were the same as Congress had prescribed for the preceding election; that the forms of oath and return and the mode of election were the same as had been prescribed and acted on at the previous election, under the authority of the organic act; that the whole proceeding was conducted with form and order; that its opponents can show no fraud or unfairness; and that all this was necessary to prevent the great and cherished right of representation from being suspended or destroyed—is there a substantial objection left, or can the House refuse to sanction it? Let me ask, had Congress deemed it proper to insert in the organic act a direction for the second election, in the event that the Legislature should fail to provide for it, would they not have been satisfied with the forms which surround this one? Would they not have been content to say that such election should be conducted in the same manner as the first? And if so, will they refuse to sanction subsequently the same thing which they would have ordered and directed previously, if they could have foreseen the necessity, when there is no Constitution and no law to restrain or to limit their power to sanction? If this cannot be sanctioned, it is idle to think of making a case that can be. To refuse it will be virtually to deny the political and governmental truth which has been labored and demonstrated by lawyers, Judges, statesmen, philosophers, and statesmen, and which no man will deny flatly and openly. It will be, in effect, to declare that old and venerated principle to be an intruder and impostor, and to refuse to recognize it, unless clothed at every point with legal technicalities and forms, which, at best, are its own creatures. It will be to allow popular will to be outweighed by an empty technicality, in the scales of conscience and wide discretion alone.

To allow substantial merit to be submerged by mere technicalties, and only because they are technicalities, may do for a court tied down by stringent rules; and even there the doctrine is odious. But when they conflict with great fundamental and political truths, and the vital and cherished right of representation in this popular Legislature of a great and liberal Republic, upon a question, too, where justice, truth, conscience, and the doctrines of republicanism, it would be narrow ground, indeed, for a statesmen to stand upon.

Thus far I have discussed the question upon principle alone, and in that way I prefer to meet it. But as many men choose to rest upon precedents, rather than upon the principles that make precedents, I will accommodate them also with precedent, and authority directly to the point, and which cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. I will exhibit cases where this House has sanctioned popular movements without the forms of law; where the Senate has done the same thing; and where both Houses have done it, by law, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, by rejecting an election held under the forms of law, to adopt one held without them, and liable to greater objections than the case was now present. When I have done this I have a right to expect that the last objection will disappear.

It will be seen that in all the acts of Congress for the admission of new States, the preamble recites that the people have formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government. As a number of them formed their Government without any law at all to authorize it, and its whole vitality came from the primary movements of the people, the act of admission operated as a direct sanction of these informal popular movements; and in reciting them by preambles, no distinction is made between those formed under a law and those formed without law. Some were formed under a law of the Territorial Legislature, but it is easy to show that such law is equivalent to no law at all, and absolutely void. In the debate on the admission of Michigan, Mr. BUCHANAN says:

"The precedent of the case of Tennessee had silenced all objection that a previous act of Congress was necessary."

And again:

"The passage of the previous enabling act of Congress was not required by principle or precedent."

In the debate on the admission of California, Gen. CASS says:

"I maintain that all communities have a right to organize themselves, and provide for social order, when such order cannot otherwise be obtained."

And in allusion to the objection that the election of delegates took place under a voluntary movement of the people, he says:

"This objection cannot be sustained in this age of the world, before the people of this country, and, I may add, before the people of Christendom."

Mr. CLAY says:

"When a Constitution has been formed, with some degree of irregularity, as in the case of California, you are to consider of these irregularities, and determine as statesman, looking to the great objects and the accomplishment of a great purpose. * * * * * * And you are not to be led off by mere technicalities."

Much more might be said on the subject of these admissions of new States, but with a singular reference to Wisconsin I will pass on to other subjects of more direct bearing; and in regard to Wisconsin I only desire to say that, although in all the previous enabling acts for other States, Congress had provided all the forms and machinery for apportioning delegates, conducting and returning elections, times, places and qualifications of voters, yet in the case of Wisconsin the naked privilege to form a constitution was conferred, and all the details mentioned in the other acts were here left to the people.

But we will pass on to another class of cases than the admission of States. On the 27th of January, 1837, Hon. ISAAC E. CRARY claimed a seat in this House as a member from the State of Michigan. The State had been admitted only the day before, and yet his credentials disclosed the fact he had been elected in October, 1835. There had been no law authorizing his election, or any other proceeding previous thereto. The whole was nothing more or less than a voluntary movement of the people, with no vitality of force except that derived from the popular will. True, there had been an act of the Territorial Legislature; but that, as I will now show, was an absolute nullity, and could impart no more legality than the recommendation of a wayfarer. It was not within the circle of their powers, which, as in all Territories, were confined to the administration of the Territorial Government. Among the enumerated powers conferred by Congress, there was no authority to organize a State. They could neither give permission to the people nor withhold it; and any act they might presume to pass upon the subject was futile, impotent and void, and could neither weaken nor strengthen the popular action. If the latter was valid, it was so without the action of the Legislature; and if void in itself, that act could give it no aid. This is clear upon principle; but as time does not serve to dilate further upon it, I will content myself by citing some authorities.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Attorney-General of the United States, in an elaborate opinion upon the point, given to the President in the case of the Territory of Arkansas, after a full and lucid argument, says:

"To suppose that the legislative powers granted to the General Assembly it created the power to abrogate, alter or modify the Territorial Government established by the act of Congress, and of which the Assembly is a constituent part, would be manifestly absurd.

It is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any law for the purpose of electing members to a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, or to do any other act, directly or indirectly, to create such new Government. Every such law, though approved by the Governor of the Territory, would be null and void; if passed by them, notwithstanding his veto, it would still be equally void."

Only a few days before Mr. CRARY presented himself in the House, Mr. BUCHANAN, in the Senate, during the debate on the admission of Michigan, which he favored and voted for, says:

"No Senator will pretend that the Territorial Legislature have any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part."

Both these gentlemen, while declaring the action of the Legislature absolutely void, admitted the power to be in the people. Not only was Mr. BUCHANAN's confident challenge of denial unanswered by any Senator, but at no time in the Senate or the House, so far as my researches have gone, has this doctrine of the utter inefficiency of such action by the Territorial Legislature ever been contradicted; and I may add, it never successfully can be. Mr. CRARY's whole title, then, rested upon the voluntary informal movement of the people, sustained by no law. But there is another singular piece of evidence to clinch this, if necessary; one year before, a petition had been presented to the House, from the Legislature elected under the same popular authority, and at the same time as Mr. CRARY and the House had referred it, with a declaration embodied in the resolution, that they "*regard the same in no other light than as the voluntary act of private individuals.*" And yet, with this express declaration put upon their own record by themselves, in the strongest language, that Mr. CRARY's election was informal, and without any kind of legal authority, he was, after a short debate, admitted and sworn. And this, it will be remembered, was the case of a voting, constitutional member; not a mere Territorial Delegate; and Mr. CRARY presented no poll-books or election returns as evidence, but only the certificate of the Governor, whose election was no more formal than his own.

In 1804 JOHN HOGE claimed a seat in this House as a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy. It was objected that his election was illegal, because the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution provided, "that the times, places, and manner of electing Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof;" and he Legislature having failed to provide for special elections to fill vacancies, the Governor had assumed in his proclamation to fix the time, place, and manner, himself. True, it was faintly contended by one or two members, that because the second section provided, that "when vacancies happened in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies," he should have, by implication, the power to fix the time, place and manner. But as this power could only be by forced application, and was not at all necessary to the performance of the mere duty of ordering the election, and as the argument would seek to raise an unnecessary and implied power, from a previous section, to take away an express and unqualified power, granted by a subsequent section, it was but faintly pressed and successfully refused. It is plain, from an examination of the case, that the objection was true; and yet the House, although the notice of the election was a very short, and the poll a very small one, by a vote of sixty-nine to thirty-eight admitted Mr. HOGE to his seat. This was an unequivocal indorsement of the popular action, as the Governor had not power to prescribe the form, and the Legislature, who alone had the power, had failed to exercise it.

The next case I shall cite derives additional interest from the fact that it was the commencement of the political career of a man who made his mark upon his age, his country and the world—the combined elements of whose character have rooted the memory of his brilliant and extraordinary achievements deep in the hearts of our people—have contributed in a wonderful degree to the glory of our country, and elevated his own fame to a dizzy and overtowering height. On the 5th of December, 1796, ANDREW JACKSON, then but 27 years of age, and comparatively unknown as a public man, presented himself in this House as the first member from Tennessee, claimed his seat, was admitted and sworn. His election had no formalities and no law to sustain it save the omnipotent and venerated law of the popular will. The Territorial Governor and Legislature, understanding too well the extent of their powers to dictate by a positive law that popular action in which the whole power rested, had ventured only to "*recommend*" to the people to make and organize a State Government; and the people, without any law of Congress, had made their Government and elected their officers. WILLIAM BLOUNT and WILLIE BLOUNT participated in this movement, and General WASHINGTON indorsed it. Fortunate was it for them and the country, Sir, that the nation was then in its primitive ignorance and its crude simplicity; fortunate that the constitutional expounders, legal and political luminaries, and the profound statesmen of 1856, were then unborn; fortunate that we had then only such small lights as JEFFERSON, ADAMS, FRANKLIN, MADISON, PICKERING, RANDOLPH, JAY, HAMILTON, and MARSHALL, else General WASHINGTON or General JACKSON, like my unfortunate constituents, would have been arraigned before the country for public illegality, revolutionary disorder, and incipient treason. Happy country! where the homely candles of revolutionary days have been succeeded by the gas-lights of modern improvement!

Although it is scarcely possible that this House will ever again have the opportunity to usher upon the public arena a counterpart of the first member from Tennessee, yet surely the national story and greatness of the political life which dated from the adoption then of the rule which I invoke now, ought to allay any fears of its imaginary evil tendencies.

But it will pass on from what, under the authority of the present Administration, must be stigmatized as the dark ages of constitutional law, and come down to the times of political enlightenment. In 1848 the Territory of Wisconsin, having formed a State Government, was admitted by Congress into the Union. The boundaries of the new State, not being identical with those of the Territory, excluded a population of about four thousand persons between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers, who were thus left for the time uncared for, and without a government. General DODGE, the last Governor of the Territory, had taken his seat in the Senate, and the Territorial Government was dissolved and discontinued. Mr. CATLIN the former Secretary of the Territory, left the new State, and joining the excluded inhabitants claimed to be acting Governor, and issued his proclamation for a special election of a delegate to Congress. HENRY H. SIBLEY was elected, and upon Secretary CATLIN's certificate, was admitted to his seat by a vote of 124 to 62—three members now on this floor voting in the affirmative. Gentlemen who contend that this election possessed legal formalities must contend not only that the Territorial laws remained in force in the St. Croix country, but that the offices still survived, and the entire political organization called the Territory of Wisconsin, which had been converted into a State and extinguished, still existed in all its validity in the fragment of country which had been excluded. That the laws did survive, dormant for the want of any one to administer them, may very probably be the case; but that the offices and political organization of the Territory were entirely gone and destroyed, is perfectly plain. Mr. CATLIN was reduced to a private individual, and his proclamation ordering an election was unauthorized and void. The election derived all its virtue from the act of the people alone, and this was properly considered sufficient to admit the Delegate to his seat.

The next case I will cite was one in which there was a spirited debate. The day after the admission of California, Messrs. WRIGHT and GILBERT presented themselves here as members. The informal character of all the proceedings in California is so well known, that I will not consume time in referring to them. Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, objected on the ground that the Constitution of the United States required the time, place, and manner of election for members to be fixed by law, and that no man can be the representative from a State unless elected in pursuance of a law passed by the Legislature, and that such law is part of his constitutional title. He showed, by the certificates of election and the schedule, that on the day when these gentlemen were elected, there was no Constitution, no law, and no Legislature; that by the Constitution of the United States the qualifications of voters for members are relatively fixed, being such as vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and these qualifications had not then been fixed. These objections were true in fact, and undenied; it was plain that the election had taken place without a government, and without law, and without authority. Mr. ROBINSON, of Indiana, stated that in all the new States, except Missouri and Texas, representatives had been elected and admitted without any previous law passed by the Legislature, which assertion was not denied. It is no answer to say that the admission of the State by Congress operated retrospectively to validate that election, for it did not necessarily do any such thing; and even if the law of admission had ratified them by an express declaration, it would have been null and void, the House being the constitutional and exclusive judge of the validity of the elections. And I may add that, had the ratification been express and valid and binding on the House, it does not affect the question, as a ratification of the question of these irregular elections equally serves my argument, whether made by the Senate and House, or by the House alone. They were admitted by a vote of 109 to 59, (two members of this House voting Aye,) and their credentials were referred to the Committee of Elections, who never reported, and they were allowed to retain their seats.

I will refer but to one more case in the House, which is a peculiar one. In 1808, the Territory of Indiana being in full operation under the organic act, the Governor dissolved the Legislature, as he had a right by law to do. On the 3d of February, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was cut off, and five members of the Legislature of Indiana were included in the new Territory; thus working the official destruction of the Legislature. On the 27th February, 1809, an act of Congress was passed, upon the mistaken assumption that there was a Legislature in existence in Indiana, which act provided for an apportionment, by the supposed Legislature, to be followed by an election for representatives under said apportionment, and directing that, when the people should so elect representatives, they shall also elect a Delegate to Congress. For want of a Legislature to make this apportionment, and to fix the time, places and forms, the act of Congress failed, and no such election could be held as Congress had contemplated. The Governor, rather than the Territory should lose its representative, assumed the authority to order an election on a day and in a manner fixed by himself, and gave the Delegate elect a certificate. How remarkably and strikingly curious is the resemblance between that case and the one now before the House! Then, as now, Congress had made all the forms, time, and manner, to depend on the action of the Territorial Legislature. Then, as now, that legislative action had failed, and nothing was left but the naked right of representation, devoid of all machinery to develop it. Then, the Governor, taking this precise view of the case as the people of Kansas now, deemed it better to assume the authority (subject to the sanction of this House) to supply the forms, than that the right of representation should perish or be suspended. The only points of difference are, that in the present case the people fixed the day and forms of election, instead of the Federal appointee, and that we produce the full returns of the different polls, with all the election papers, instead of the mere certificate of the result, in both of which it is clear that our case is the stronger.

The Committee of Elections reported:

"That the election held on the 23d of May, 1809, for Delegate to Congress from Indiana Territory, being without authority of law, is void, and consequently the seat of JONATHAN JENNINGS, as Delegate for that Territory, is hereby declared vacant."

In the House a motion was made to strike out the words "*without authority of law*," which was lost; and, upon the question whether the House concur in the resolution, the vote was: Yeas, 80, Nays, 86. So that the House first distinctly declared that the election was without authority of law, and then sanctioned it by a vote of nearly three to one. Mr. JENNINGS, of course, retained his seat.

I will consume no more time by citing any more cases of the action of the House, as I could do if necessary, but will next examine the precedents of the Senate.

From the mode in which Senators are elected, we cannot expect to find the question arise in that body, except in the case of the new States; and I might cite numbers of such cases, where the Senators admitted were elected by Legislatures who derived their whole authority from mere popular elections unauthorized by law. I will, however, refer briefly to two cases.

When the California Senators presented themselves it was objected that they had been elected, not by the Legislature of a State, but by a so-called Legislature of an irregular, unauthorized Government. They were admitted, notwithstanding, by a vote of 36 to 12: Messrs. Cass, Clay, Dickinson, Douglas, Foote of Mississippi, Seward, Badger, Bell, Dawson, Shields, Bright, Dodge, Downs, King, Mangum, Underwood, and others voting in the affirmative.

On the 26th of January, 1837, the Senators from Michigan presented themselves. The State had been admitted on the same day of their presentation, and they had been elected on the 10th of November, 1835. Not only did the Legislature derive all their authority from an informal irregular movement of the people, but the Senate had already, in disposing of a petition from the same Legislature, presented in January, 1836, declared in their resolution of reference, that they regarded "it in no other light than as the voluntary act of individuals;" the language being the same as that which I have already quoted from the resolution of the House. Thus we find that the Senate, in the exercise of their constitutional duty of deciding on the election and qualifications of members of their own body, instead of sending the election back to what was at *that time* the Legislature of a State, actually sanctioned their election, though made by a body whom they had declared to have no more legal authority at the time of the election than private individuals. This could have been on no other ground than that they represented the popular will, and for that all-potent reason, legal forms could be dispensed with.

I will now cite the last case to which I intend to recur. It is a strong and striking case, sanctioning a purely popular movement, without any pretence of legal authority, and subversive of a proceeding which had been surrounded by all the forms of law. The sanction is most positive and express, not by one House alone, but by a law of Congress, which still stands upon the statute-book. The case has a singular analogy, too, to the case now before the House. On the 15th of June, 1836, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Michigan with boundaries different from those which the Convention, in the adoption of their Constitution, had prescribed, and made the admission to depend upon the contingency that such altered boundaries "shall receive the assent of a Convention of Delegates elected by the people for that sole purpose." At that time the State Government of Michigan had been in full operation for some time, although unrecognized by Congress. It had passed State laws, opened its Courts, and ousted the Territorial Government. They proceeded at once to take cognizance of this act of Congress, and passed a law providing for the election of delegates to a Convention, to decide upon accepting the boundaries as proposed by Congress. The delegates were elected under this law, and met in Convention in September, 1836, formally refused to accept them, and communicated their refusal to the President. Almost immediately thereafter, the people themselves, without any authority of law, and acting through their primary assemblies, called a second election for delegates, making their own apportionment, their own forms and election machinery; and the delegates thus elected met in Convention on Dec. 14, 1836, and *accepted* the boundaries, communicating also their action to the President. The private history of this transaction declares that the latter movement was a political one, managed by the Democratic Standing Committee of the State, which I believe to be true, although I do not choose to vouch for it. The other facts are unexceptionably correct, and derived from the record.

The votes polled at the first election were nearly six thousand; at the second nearly nine thousand. The apportionment by the people for the second election were seventy-two or upward, as seventy-two met in Convention. The free white males over twenty-one years of age exceeded twenty-two thousand, so that it would appear that the popular Convention was not sustained by a majority of the voters, except upon the principle that those who did not vote were considered as consenting. The Counties of Monroe and Macomb opened no polls for the December Convention. These proceedings came before the Senate, and gave rise to a spirited debate, in which both sides of the question were advocated with great ability and zeal, and no single objection has been raised in the case now before the House which was not then pressed and overruled. To prove this I will as briefly as possible give a few extracts from the debates in the Senate. Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, contended "that the second Convention was held without any authority of law whatever; that this doctrine does away with all our constitutions and laws, and throws us back on the original elements of society." He designates the second Convention as the mere "physical or numerical power of the people of Michigan, exercised in their primary assemblies without the authority of any law of the State, and not only without the sanction of any constitutional provision, but in direct contravention of Constitution and law, and by mere numerical strength evinced by a plurality of votes." Speaking in reference to the grave and solemn character of the act, he says:

"It is to remain obligatory on the State in all time to come, and which the regular constituted authorities of the State have no power to control, and which the people themselves, according to the provision of their own constitution, can never alter, abridge or amend."

He says, further:

"Let it be constantly borne in mind, that there have been two Conventions held in Michigan for the purpose of considering or assenting to the act of Congress. The Convention that first met was in pursuance of a law of the State, especially passed for that purpose. It was elected and organized according to the provisions of that law. This Convention dissented from the proposition of Congress. Subsequent to this decision it was that the people met in their primary assemblies, and the result was that another Convention was held."

He further contended that, admitting the insufficiency of the arguments on the point of irregularity, the evidence to support the proceeding "was entirely incomplete and unsatisfactory;" and, alluding to the qualification of voters, and notice of election, the swearing of judges, the collecting returns and counting the votes, and the details of election generally, he said: "All these facts are entirely unknown to the Senate"—that "the Senate was about to establish the truth of a fact about which they knew but little, except from public rumor, paragraphs in newspapers, or the statements and assertions of individuals not under oath."

And when met by the argument, that technical evidence was never required in legislation, and that any kind of information was sufficient which satisfied the mind of a legislator, whether legal evidence or not, he admitted the correctness of the rule generally, but contended that this was an exception, because of the grave character of the proceeding; and that the Senate was acting upon it in a judicial capacity. Another Senator says:

"What evidence had the Senate of the organization of the Convention? or of the organization of the popular assemblies who appointed their Delegates to that Convention? Who they were that met and voted we have no information. Who gave the notice? And for what did the people receive that notice? What evidence that the Convention acted according to law? Were the Delegates sworn? If so, they were only judicial oaths, and not binding on them. In fact, it was not a proceeding under forms of law; for they were totally disregarded."

Mr. CALHOUN designated the proceeding as "dangerous and revolutionary;" and speaking of the second Convention, contended that "this informal assembly, this caucus, as he might call it," had no right to "supersede the solemn expression of the will of the people of Michigan, given in the formal and constitutional way." And again, "that this assembly had no authority; that it could not supersede the Constitution of Michigan, and could not undo what had been done by the regularly-constituted Convention of the people."

Other extracts might be given to show that all the arguments made in the present case were made then, but the above are sufficient. Gentlemen may abandon the hope of starting any new points. Then, as now, it was contended that the proceeding had only the authority of popular primary assemblies, and was irregular and without law; that

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a few disorganized and unauthorized persons; that the people had not participated in the election; that the votes were exaggerated; and were fictitious; that there was no technically legal evidence of the facts; and that, although the technical rules of evidence were not necessary in legislative matters generally, yet that the [illegible] judicially, and that some [illegible] was necessary; and, singular coincidence, [illegible] case as in this, the popular movement was [illegible] because it superseded a prior election [illegible] legislative authority.

Whatever points of difference existed were, as with former precedents, in favor of the case now before the House. Our evidence of [illegible] is far more precise and satisfactory [illegible] proceeding, as it involves no [illegible] convention, would require far less. [illegible] had the authority of a formal [illegible] by large numbers of the people. [illegible] of voters were the same as designated [illegible] A majority of voters had not [illegible] pated in the election. The prior election [illegible] we seek to supersede, is shown to be void [illegible] while, above and beyond all, is the distinction that the object of the former proceeding was irrevocably to fix the boundaries of a sovereign state, and of this, only to confer the privilege of a consulting delegate.

Time will not serve to quote the able and statesmanlike arguments by which the objections were met. Suffice it to say, that in support of the movement of the people were found such able and experienced lawyers and statesmen as RYAN, of Virginia, BENTON, of Missouri, BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, WRIGHT and TALLMADGE, of New-York, GRUNDY, of Tennessee, NILES, of Connecticut, STRANGE and BROWN, of North Carolina, WALKER, of Mississippi, KING and HOUSTON, of Alabama, FULTON, of Arkansas, KING, of Georgia, and others. And in the House the debate was of the same character. The discussions in both were deliberate and full; authorities were largely quoted, and the fundamental doctrines of our institutions thoroughly and elaborately examined; and the result was, an act of Congress admitting Michigan in the preamble to which this popular movement and second Convention received a solemn and expressed sanction as the act of the people of the State of Michigan. The most querulous seeking for precedents could ask nothing more. Upon that foundation alone, the great State of Michigan rests in the Union; and if the assembled wisdom of the nation, backed by the Presidential approval of Gen. JACKSON, deemed it, on the most thorough examination, broad enough, and strong enough, and deep enough, to sustain so great a weight, and if time has but verified and approved their decision, surely, Sir, the House will not consider it too frail to sustain a Territorial Delegate.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHEASTERN MEXICO.

Vidaurri Against the Government—Collision Imminent.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the *Nautilus*, Capt. THOMPSON, we are placed in possession of the Monterey *Restaurador de la Libertad*, of the 15th inst., from which we ascertain that the rupture between Gen. VIDAURRI and President COMONFORT has reached an important crisis.

The *Restaurador* charges the Government of President COMONFORT with having abandoned the arms of reason and appealed to physical force to compel obedience to it in matters contrary to the plan of Ayutla, demanding a blind compliance with orders that most directly violate the sovereignty and independence of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, under the penalty of chastising them to the desires and ferocity of the Indians. The charge is made on the strength of communications received from the Government. In this, says the *Restaurador*, the State is deprived of the recourse to arms which is so necessary for its defence; in the second, besides depriving it of pecuniary resources which had been so [illegible] offered to it, it is declared rebellious, and without any rights to national consideration. The fact, as will be seen, however, is that it is Gen. VIDAURRI who is declared rebellious; but, says the *Restaurador*, declaring that it speaks on the authority of Gen. VIDAURRI himself, "we say this is dated to the State because we shall not cease from repeating that the ideas, the principles that Señor VIDAURRI professes, and the will that he exerts, are not his own, but those or the State under his command."

One-half of the paper is occupied with an article of which the foregoing is the text; and as we cannot spare the room for more, we refer only to its leading points. Quotations are made from letters addressed by President COMONFORT, last year, to VIDAURRI, in which he, in the most unreserved manner, professes to hold precisely the same views as the latter, and declares his determination not to depart in the minutest particular from the provisions of the Plan of Ayutla. Others are made from replies of VIDAURRI, in which, with all the pomp of Castilian grandiloquence, liberty, the sovereignty of the nation, and resolution to resist the enemies of the country, are proclaimed; while filibuster and contrabandist papers are contemptuously spurned for insinuating that they had Indians and *gringos* in their ranks; and the idea of their being charged with being annexationists is treated as a rich absurdity. President COMONFORT is charged with having forgotten every one of his promises, and particularly with having directly violated that in which he loyally promised that as soon as the triumph of the revolution should be accomplished he would withdraw himself from all intervention in political affairs.

After this comes a point which appears to give a pretty significant hint of

FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning, at 7 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 9 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 8 o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents *for* the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we *employ no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill providing for running the boundary line of Washington Territory was passed. Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of CHARLES ROBINSON and others, now confined in Kansas under a charge of treason, praying for relief. They ask for a change of venue and a trial by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. SEWARD accompanied its presentation by a few remarks, asking the attention of the Senate at an early day. Mr. BUTLER made a report from the Judiciary Committee, on the necessity of additional legislation in case of the death or disability of both the President and Vice-President. The Senate then considered and passed various River and Harbor improvement bills. The House, after passing about half a dozen bills relating to the District of Columbia, went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. Mr. GROW moved to strike out the salaries of the Judges and Secretary of Kansas. Mr. SEWARD offered an amendment, that no part of the money for the Territory shall be expended till the release of those under arrest for treason and other political offences. After some debate this amendment was rejected, and then Mr. GROW's motion was disagreed to. Mr. DUNN offered an amendment, which was adopted, that no part of the money should be drawn from the Treasury till a bill be passed and approved by the President for the pacification of the Kansas troubles, which shall contain a Slavery restriction regarding Kansas and Nebraska. Another amendment was then added, on motion of Mr. GROW, that no money be paid until the pending prosecutions for treason and other offences against the laws of the Shawnee Mission Legislature be dismissed; after which the compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislature, &c., were stricken out.

We have but meagre election returns from Missouri, Kentucky and Iowa. There appears to be no doubt of the election of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., for Congress, in Missouri, but which of the Gubernatorial candidates is successful, is yet uncertain. BENTON has 3,300 majority in St. Louis County. The chances are decidedly in favor of Kentucky having gone for the Democracy, which will not be particularly encouraging for the Fillmore Party.

In Iowa, the Republicans have carried everything before them so far as heard from, It will probably be some days before the full returns from these States reach us. As to Texas and Arkansas there is not much reason for doubting they have gone Democratic as usual.

The Pennsylvania American State Convention, which met at Harrisburg yesterday, rejected the proposition for forming a fusion electoral ticket by a vote of 72 against 18.

Lack of Life and Vigor.

One of the Buchanan papers of this City exclaims, in a piteously lachrymose manner:

"It is a shameful fact that the Democratic Party, by subscriptions and advertisements, nowhere give life, vigor, and effect to their papers."

The fact may be shameful, but then it is very natural, for, although the "Democratic" Party has not given evidence of the possession of any superabundance of good sense in its choice of a candidate, or in the principles embodied in its platform, yet it is not so entirely destitute of judgment as to waste its favors on papers that have no life nor vigor but what they derive from advertisements. Though the "Democrats" may be bad political philosophers, they are keen enough in a business operation, and they know where to bestow their advertisements and subscriptions, if they desire an equivalent for their money.

Gold at the Bottom.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, in attempting to explain the cause of so great a number of the leading journals of the Free States supporting the Republican candidate for the Presidency, says:

"Let him who is wisest penetrate this mystery deepest, and he will find GOLD at the bottom of it all."

There is many a true word spoke in jest, and this is one of them. There *is* gold at the bottom of the Republican movement, and he who is wisest and penetrates the mystery deepest will be sure to find it. There is a golden opportunity now presented to the people of these States to preserve the integrity of the Coustitution, to strengthen the Union, to repress the fell spirit of sectional agitation which has brought a portion of the country to the verge of civil war, and to restore us to that peaceful condition which was destroyed by the acts of the profligate Administration. These are the golden nuggets which those who penetrate the mystery deepest will discover at the bottom.

The Revolution in Spain.

The Carlists are once more in the ascendency in the Spanish Peninsula, that is, if the uppermost spoke of a rapidly revolving wheel can be said to occupy a higher position than its fellows. For the second time, O'DONNELL has contributed successfully to the overthrow of ESPARTERO, though it is not difficult to foresee that the retirement of the latter, now, will not be for so long a period as when he was supplanted by the astute, unprincipled NARVAEZ. In fact, it will only be necessary for the Duke de la VITTORIA to put himself at the head of the popular movement in the manufacturing districts, to create an immediately successful reaction against the legitimist party at Madrid. Whether he will do so or not is doubtful. Appearances rather indicate that he will abstain from involving himself in the hazards of civil war, unless directly called upon by LOUIS NAPOLEON to act. The immediate future depends, therefore, upon the fiat which shall proceed from the Court of the Tuileries; and if Marshal ESPARTERO is conseled by the Emperor of the French to declare in favor of the cause of the people, the new Government of Queen ISABELLA will crumble into the dust so quickly that its name will scarcely be known upon the page of Spanish history. Even should ESPARTERO fail to yield to the solicitations of his friends, and avoid active participation in the present conflict, the power of Marshal O'DONNELL cannot continue. His cause is already compromised by his position against the National Guards; he has no popularity whatsoever outside of the army; and it is evident that, at best, he will only be a stepping-stone to the succession of NARVAEZ, whose recall to power has already been decided upon.

The recent movement at Madrid has been no sudden or impulsive one. It is the result of deeply-laid plans, concocted over a year ago by Queen MARIA CHRISTINA and her partisans, actively aided by the Queen herself and her husband, and which have had, for their ultimate objects, the restoration of the Count of MONTEMOLIN to the throne of Spain, and the re-establishment of absolute monarchy. Marshal O'DONNELL has long occupied a position hostile to Spanish liberties, adverse to the policy of ESPARTERO, and in accordance with the wishes of the Carlists. It has been through his intrigues that the halls of the Escurial have been crowded with those agents of the Count of MONTEMOLIN whom ESPARTERO has vainly sought to remove. The speech of M. ESCOSURA in the Cortes, in favor of the right of insurrection, was seized upon as a pretence for the dissolution of the Espartero ministry, but O'DONNELL had, in fact, awaited just such an opportunity for tendering his resignation, so that the Queen would have no option but to accept it, or else dismiss the Duke De la VITTORIA. ESCOSURA and LUZURIAGA are the only members of the late cabinet who enjoyed in a high degree ESPARTERO's confidence. The others were counted on by the court interest, to sustain any *coup d'état* which might have for its object ESPARTERO's overthrow. In demanding ESCOSURA's dismissal, O'DONNELL therefore deliberately threw the gauntlet before his rival, and called upon the Queen to settle the question in favor of or against the cause for which she had been long intriguing.

The unpopularity of the Government which has just been inaugurated, with O'DONNELL for its head, at Madrid, was foreseen by the Court, and the outbreak which took place afterwards fully anticipated. This is shown by the fact that the decree, putting Spain under martial law, was announced simultaneously with the appointment of the new Ministry, and before the slightest symptom of disaffection had been shown among the people. Despotism was the plan of the new Cabinet, and the inauguration programme, which it published to the people, was purposely written in letters of blood. The proclamation of martial law was an invitation to resistance, and a proclamation by the Court, of its own wish for a decision, at the point of the sword, between Absolutism and Freedom. ESPARTERO has been considered, for fifteen years, as the head of the Liberal Party in Spain. His easy nature has exposed him to the continual danger of being deceived, and he has always leaned, with too implicit reliance, upon foreign support (formerly upon England, and since 1854 upon LOUIS NAPOLEON;) yet he has retained the confidence and affections of the masses; has rendered incalculable services to his country, and is infinitely superior, in every respect, to his successor. The decided although courteous demeanor he has invariably assumed in his dealings with the Queen, have acquired for him her bitter hatred, and the animosity of the King Consort, on account of the reproofs which the Marshal has been at times the instrument of administering, is of the most deadly and implacable character. It was to be looked for that the people, who held ISABELLA in detestation, should be filled with indignation at the removal from power of their favorite; and sufficient for supposing that the tenure of office of O'DONNELL can be but short, is to be found in the manner in which his administration has been initiated.

The new Spanish Ministry has O'DONNELL for its President, who retains the control of the War Department. Upon this alone his power and popularity with the army depend. M. NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ, who holds the Portfolio of the Department of Foreign Affairs, was Minister of Spain at Turin, but happened to be at Madrid, on leave of absence, at the moment of the disruption of the Espartero Cabinet. M. LUZURIAGA is still Minister of Justice, and is a friend of ESPARTERO; but he was absent from Madrid at the time of the formation of the new Government, and, it is believed, will decline continuing in office under the new *régime*. The Minister of Public Works is JOSE MANUEL DE COLLADO, a friend personally of O'DONNELL's, who has held office at several different times within the last few years. RIOS ROSAS, Minister of the Interior, who takes the place of ESCOSURA, was one of the men who held office as Minister during the three days that preceded ESPARTERO's entry into Madrid in 1854, at which time, in opposition to the Cortes, he displayed considerable nerve and decision of character. BATANRI, Minister of Naval Affairs, is a young ex-progressist, and a traitor to the cause of ESPARTERO. He was a Deputy and Secretary of the Assembly. Under the rule of these men, Spain is expected to await the return of absolutism, and whatever other evils are concocting for it in the brains of MARIA CHRISTINA, NARVAEZ and their fellow-conspirators. That the Spanish nation are not prepared to sleep tranquilly under the system which the O'Donnell Ministry is preparing, has been shown by the bloody insurrections which have already taken place in Arragon and elsewhere. The popular movement is represented, at the last accounts, to have been checked; but everything betokened the speedy renewal of civil war upon a more extended scale. French troops were collecting on the frontier, and a storm is evidently about breaking over the Spanish Peninsula, the most wished-for result of which will probably be the downfall of a man who has betrayed his party and native land in the manner which has been done by Marshal O'DONNELL.

Sweden Since the Peace.

Five years ago, the Court of Stockholm was justly regarded as the most powerless, scarcely excepting that of Constantinople, upon the Continent of Europe. It seemed to have become merely a question of expediency, how and when the absorbing might of the Czars should extend itself, on the North, to the Atlantic. Among the titles which the Emperor of Russia had been accustomed to assume, not the least significant was that of "Heir to Norway;" for, next to the ambition of planting the Russian flag on the shores of the Bosphorus, the successor of PETER the Great had cultivated the desire to extend their dominion over the provinces which constituted the remainder of the once proud Kingdom of Sweden. All this has changed. The peace of Paris gave even less security to the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, than, in connection with the treaty between the Allies and Sweden which preceded it, has done to the eastern boundary of Finmark. It is not generally appreciated that the two great wants which have hitherto prevented Russia from becoming a naval power of the first rank, are a seafaring population, and open and safe harbors. The Czars had hoped to supply both these deficiencies by the conquest of Fiumark, whose harbors, being all the year free from ice and in direct communication with the ocean, could have been turned into excellent stations from which her fleets, now frozen in for so long a portion of every year, could have issued. The shores of Finmark are also inhabited by a body of seamen, who, gaining their livelihood by fishing, and trained to courage and endurance, would prove most efficient sailors for a marine power, and capable of competing with those of any other nation.

Before the conquest of Finland from Sweden, in 1809, the boundary between Russia and Norway was narrow and undefined. The Kings of Norway, while independent, exercised their authority and levied taxes as far as the Kold, and along the White Sea, many hundred miles beyond the present frontier. Under Danish misrule the Russians made many encroachments, until, in 1814, when the independence of Norway was reëstablished, and a union with Sweden took place, negotiations were opened with Russia to settle the question of boundaries. By the treaty of 1826 Russia gained nearly a thousand square miles of what had once been owned by Norway. Nevertheless, says a recent Norwegian writer, "There is no doubt that the Russians had no reason, on this occasion, to be pleased with their diplomacy, and they have never, perhaps, more regretted any of their diplomatic achievements; for, by a singular chance, the river Jacob, which was the frontier determined, is just the point of the coast to the east of which it becomes impossible to maintain an active marine throughout the year." West of Jacob's River, the harbors are all opened, while all the bays on the Russian side are encumbered with ice from the middle of October to May or June. Russia, however, determined to make good the error she had committed. Our Norwegian authority, as quoted by the London *Times*, says:

"In 1840, the public attention was drawn to the fact that a number of Russo-Finnish officials were traversing Finmark in all directions, collecting special and detailed information relative to the coasts, the depths of the rivers, and other local circumstances. It was pretended that these journeys were merely pleasure trips; but by the singular accident of the misdirection of a government circular, by which it fell into the hands of a Norwegian official, it was proved that these inspections of the country took place by direct order from the Russian Government. Among the instructions thus brought to light, it was desired that such harbors should be reported upon as were convenient for the accommodation of a fleet, the best tracts for forming military roads, as well as all rivers where crafts could enter, and the purpose of this insulting conduct, which, in a more powerful State, would have led to grave complications, soon showed itself. Russia opened negotiations with the Norwegian Government, and offered to cede a large portion of Territory in the interior, if the latter would give up a small part lying on the coast of Waranger Fiord, (just sufficient to afford the Russians an open harbor.) These negotiations, however, were suddenly broken off in 1846 or 1847, and the cause remains involved in obscurity. But Russian astuteness soon discovered another plan for pushing its schemes.

By the treaty of 1751, which defines the territorial boundaries between Norway and, at that period, Swedish Finland, it was provided that what had taken place from time immemorial, in consequence of the necessities of the inhabitants, should continue, viz.: that the Norwegian and Finnish Laps should, at certain periods of the year, have the mutual right of passing the frontiers in order to obtain food for her numerous herds of reindeer. This treaty Russia, in 1852, suddenly abrogated, at the same time accompanying it with a declaration that she was prepared, if necessary, to blockade the Norwegian frontiers with a military force. In order to justify this breach of a solemn treaty, which had been concluded 'for all time,' the Russians resorted to the pretext (certainly for the first time heard of in the doctrines of *jus gentium*) that the conqueror of a ceded province is not bound by any of the treaties entered into by the previous Governments, and that, consequently, the treaty of 1751, which had been entered into by the Swedes, was not binding on the Russians."

These measures of innovation would, if carried out, have been as cruel as cunning; amounting virtually to the extirpation of the reindeer and their twelve thousand owners. The denial of the reciprocity would have been as detrimental to the subjects of the Czar as to those of Norway; but the undoubted purpose of NICHOLAS was to reopen the boundary question, and to secure, by new frauds, the territory which he had failed to acquire upon his advent to the throne. Hence arose the sympathy of the Swedish people for the cause of the Allies. This was the origin of the treaty of Stockholm, preceding that of Paris, by which England and France guaranteed to protect Sweden in the enjoyment of her present boundary, and to aid her in resisting by force any attempt to encroach upon it. Weak Sweden has emerged from her false position of one year ago into an attitude of comparative strength. Stockholm is to be made impregnable; the inhabitants of Finmark have acquired a fresh supply of patriotism from the security afforded them; Bomarsund is no longer an advanced post of attack; and flotillas of gunboats are being constructed, for which Sweden, more easily than Russia, can provide efficient seamen. LOUIS NAPOLEON has used his influence, also, to procure for the Court of Stockholm that respect which is due to the greatest natural check upon Russian ambition in the North; so that gratified national pride combines with a materially improved prospect to inspire the Swedish people with hopes for the future. The Swedes have ever been a warlike race; her soldiers are among the best in the world; her seamen are skillful, daring, and accustomed to the Northern seas; and there exists no reason to prevent her taking a prominent rank among nations in their onward course of progress and civilization.

The Bible Union.

The reply of Rev. O. B. JUDD to the recent publications of the Officers of the American Bible Union, appears in our columns this morning. It is an able document, meeting boldly and discussing with great freedom the arguments put forth in behalf of the Union. Dr. JUDD distinctly disavows the authorship of Dr. MACLAY's letter, and in the course of his reply gives the names of persons who have been concerned with him in the work of revision, together with a correspondence which explains his financial relations with the Union. As a part of the history of this important controversy, Dr. JUDD's letter will be found full of interest and well worthy attention.

Yachting.

An English gentleman recently arrived in this country, on having the usual question put to him, what he thought of it, said his first thought on coming up our magnificent bay was that it had been created for the express purpose of Yachting. It was a very natural feeling, for probably there is not in the whole world another place so favorably situated for the encouragement of that noble and beneficent sport as New-York. Yet our yachts are not so numerous as they should be, and our yachtsmen form a rather select and spirited than a numerous class. We imagine there has been a rather too exclusive feeling in our Yacht clubs, which, instead of encouraging others to join in the noble pleasure, has tended to render it unpopular. It is very expensive keeping a yacht, it is true, and there are but few, comparatively, whose incomes and occupations permit them to indulge in such a luxury. But the true way to encourage yachting is the Club system; two or three, or half-a-dozen men might, without difficulty, own a yacht in common, and, if sufficient *eclat* were given to the annual regattas, by prizes, balls, and festivals, the various interests of the City might each be represented by their yachts, and a noble strife would be engendered which would have the best effect on the character of our shipping. The era of our clipper-ships may be dated from the achievement of the yacht *America* at Southampton, and it was the modeling of that beautiful pleasure-boat that developed one of the greatest geniuses in naval architecture that we have produced. Yachting is altogether a healthful, manly and noble pastime, which can hardly lead to any of the degrading habits which are too frequently the consequence of horse-racing and other field sports, and we are most happy to find that the number of our yachts is yearly increasing.

On Saturday last the boats of the New-York Yacht Club assembled at Whitestone, near Sand's Point, preparatory to starting for their annual cruise and regatta, which is to take place in the harbor of New-Bedford to-morrow. The squadron consisted of very nearly twenty yachts; some of them were boats of more than a hundred and fifty tons, and of most beautiful models. They were to rendezvous at Newport, where they were to be joined by other yachts, and many more would meet them in New-Bedford. The harbor of that thrifty town will be the scene of a more brilliant display than it has ever exhibited before. New-Bedford is not unaccustomed to fine ships, but such a large squadron of splendid pleasure boats, built for the sole purpose of attaining the greatest possible speed, has never before been seen in the waters of any of our harbors.

A Kind Word for Icebergs.

The philanthropist of Brooklyn Heights, whose tender consideration for all created things is such that he will not even kill a mosquito, has a kind word this morning in vindication of icebergs, which, notwithstanding their propensity to give us the cold shoulder as they pass along our coast, according to Mr. MERIAM, are not the cause of our cold Summers. E. M. may be right in his theory; but he may be wrong in assuming that the severe cold of the last winter caused a greater number of icebergs than usual. The truth is, doubtless, that there have been fewer icebergs the present Summer in the Atlantic, owing to the severity of the last Winter. The accumulations of ice in the Arctic regions may require an unusually moderate Winter to loosen a sufficient number of bergs to affect the temperature of our Summer, and that may be the reason why a cold Summer often succeeds a moderate Winter.

Saratoga.

Saratoga is very full just now. All the hotels are crowded and colonizing goes on more briskly than ever it did at a City election. We observe that the Syracuse Convention discharged a large portion of its members at the Springs. Senator SICKLES went thither to mesmerise any who might need it with his cool, oily, polished plausibilities, and JOHN VAN BUREN sought fresh assurance for the coming campaign. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., is there,—as zealous in the cause of FREMONT as he used to be in that of JACKSON, and the Radical Democrats, who have just thrown off the yoke, are well represented at Saratoga. FLETCHER HARPER seeks relief from the cares of Cliff-street and Franklin-square. Rev. T. L. CUYLER comes for fresh inspiration for his labors of popular reform, and Rev. Dr. LIPSCOMB, from Alabama, comes to recruit a frame weary with labors that would crush any man of less ability and elasticity.

The hotels at Saratoga this Summer are all well kept, but Congress Hall carries off the palm, we are inclined to think, for downright comfort, capital attendance and good fare. Many families who have been there through the Summer are arranging for a later stay than usual. After the crowd has dispersed, and the weather has grown endurable, a stay at Saratoga is doubly delightful. The "Union" has been considerably enlarged and is crowded with company. Saratoga never was pleasanter or more crowded than now.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Pelton's Speech on the Bill to Refund Duties on Goods Destroyed by Fire in the Original Packages, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

Hon. GUY R. PELTON, this evening, made a most lawyer-like and conclusive argument in support of the "bill to refund duties on goods destroyed by fire while in their original and unbroken packages as imported." As this subject is one of great interest to your mercantile readers, a liberal synopsis of this speech of the New-York merchants' special representative, so creditable to its author, and so calculated to promote the success of the measure which it explains and supports, cannot fail to be acceptable. Mr. P. began by stating, the bill was originally based upon the application of the merchants of New-York for relief, in consequence of the great fire which occurred in that City on the 19th July, 1845. That bills for that purpose have been reported by both Senate and House every session from that time until the present; that a bill had once passed the House, but failed of concurrent action in the Senate for want of time only,—and that bills have, in different forms, passed the Senate several times for the same object, and for two or three sessions by a unanimous vote, but failed from the pressure of other business to pass the House.

Early in the present session, the bill now before the House passed the Senate again, unanimously; was reported to the House and referred to the Committee on Commerce, and by that Committee, without any dissent, had been reported back with a recommendation that it pass. Being the only member of that Committee from the State of New-York, the duty necessarily devolved upon him, (Mr. PELTON,) as a representative of the City of New-York, of taking charge of the bill in the House, which he the more cheerfully should do because it was a matter of legitimate legislation and of much importance to a portion of the merchants of the City of New-York, whom he, in part, represents. He had sought the opportunity to address the House that it might become possessed of the real facts and merits of the question, substantiated by the best proof attainable from official and other reliable sources. His was an appeal, not to the country, but to the judgment of the House, to determine whether the principle involved is founded in sound policy and substantial justice, both as it affects the Government and the mercantile community.

He could, he believed, most successfully relieve the measure from gross and exaggerated misstatements which have been put forth by parties who hoped thus to coerce a compliance with their demands. The principle of the bill, viz.: that of returning or refunding the Custom duties collected on foreign merchandise which does not enter into the consumption of the country, was not a new principle sought to be engrafted upon the permanent policy of the country. It had been recognized by both general and special legislation from the very commencement of our revenue system, and from the organization of the Government Congress had by repeated enactments for relief affirmed its justice.

The policy was doubtless based upon the supposition that the destruction of the imports thus remitted upon would create the necessity for a new importation upon which the Government would collect duties anew. It surely never had been the policy of the Government to speculate upon the misfortunes of its merchants and its citizens. Congress, in 1790, within twelve months after the passage of the act levying Customs duties, passed a bill remitting duties on goods destroyed by fire on their passage from New-York to Hudson, after duties had been paid upon them.

Another act was passed on the 4th of August following, refunding duties upon a large quantity of salt which had been landed and stored at Annapolis, and casually destroyed. Another act was passed in 1794, remitting duties on goods imported into Norfolk, and subsequently sent to Baltimore, where they were destroyed. Again, in 1801, an act was passed refunding duties on two cargoes of tea which were destroyed by fire at Providence.

These cases, together with several others, went much further in their application of the principle than does the one before the House, inasmuch as the losses in those cases could have been provided against by the exercise of ordinary care and diligence. Numerous other acts of the same character were passed from 1801 to 1838. Again in 1849, 1850, '52 and '54; and there was nowhere to be found, in the whole legislation that has been had upon the subject, a case conflicting with the principle of the bill before the House, or a single application for remission of duties or imports destroyed that has been rejected when the goods destroyed were in their original packages as imported, and where the circumstances of the loss were such as not to excite suspicion of fraud. Prior to the act of 1854 all legislation on this subject was special. On the 28th of March, 1854, Congress passed a general law conferring upon the Secretary of the Treasury full power to remit duties on all goods thereafter destroyed and damaged while in bond—the cause of the destruction being immaterial. That law was retroactive in its effects to the date of our present warehousing system, (1846.) It conferred entire discretionary power, and the sum of $137,214 40 has been returned to claimants in consequence of casualties which occurred prior to its enactment.

In no country are duties levied and retained unless the merchandise upon which the duties are levied are consumed by its citizens; and it is the uniform practice of Great Britain, France and Russia, to return duties on imports not consumed, and our own citizens have in repeated instances received full benefit from their just and liberal policy. In addition to the precedents established over and over again by Congress, and by all commercial nations, we have the authority and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, establishing not only the justice and equity, but affirming that such is the legal principle governing our tariff laws, and that we have no *right* to tax foreign merchandise which does not enter into the consumption of the country.

The Act establishing warehouses was passed in 1846. Prior to that date, importers were compelled to take imports in their own possession as soon as they were entered. The Act of 1854 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to refund or abate duties on all goods for all future time, when the goods are destroyed while in bond. Its operation extended back to '46, and the whole amount paid under it was $148,046 59 only. But in its application to wines and liquors, it went back to 1798, and thus afforded a special relief to one class of importers upon their property destroyed, under which there has been actually remitted the sum of $109,967 52. Surely there should be no discrimination between duties upon dry goods and liquors. Such was not the intention of Congress, clearly, but from the phraseology of the law, such a construction has been placed upon it.

The amount that would be called for under this bill had been the subject of the grossest misrepresentations. Interested persons had circulated the report that from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000 would be required. Mr. P. gave it as his conscientious belief when the bill was reported that the entire amount would not exceed from $300,000 to $500,000, and he was now prepared to prove the accuracy of the statement. By the fire of 1835 about $15,000,000 of property was destroyed, and while the act of 1858 for remissions of duties was pending before the Senate, SILAS WRIGHT stated that the amount claimed to be refunded was upwards of [illegible] stringent than the amendment of the present, only $177,413 09 was proven and paid. The whole amount of property destroyed by the fire of '45 was less than $5,000,000, and the whole amount claimed for remissions exceeded $600,000, of which sum $109,967 52 had been paid already under the General Warehousing act of 54. There cannot be now more than from $150,000 to $200,000 at the most to be drawn from the Treasury by this bill. The amount claimed is certified by the claimants themselves and substantiated by invoices and reports made by the Chamber of Commerce since the bill was reported.

As to San Francisco, the Committee had been unable to ascertain so conclusively in regard to the amount involved as in New-York. An approximate amount can be found from analogy. Goods imported into that port were immediately resold, broken up and scattered through the State. It was an unusual thing for cargoes of imports to remain in store in their unbroken packages, as imported, for a single month; they usually passed into the hands of smaller dealers within a few days. There were two fires, in consequence of which remissions of duties are claimed on goods destroyed, viz.: in 1849 and 1851. The whole amount of duties collected for the two years ending 30th of June, 1851, was $1,962,865 28. From the most reliable information that can be obtained not exceeding $100,000 can be proven to have been destroyed in the original packages.

Charges have been made that the bill before the House opens the door to fraud, and that claimants will take advantage of it to defraud the Government. This Mr. PELTON denounces as a gross aspersion upon the petitioners, and upon one entire class of our citizens—the merchants of our country—and made in utter ignorance of the operation of part and similar legislation upon the same general subject, and without a careful examination of the bill itself. The petitioners do not come as supplicants for Governmental favor. They do not ask for the adoption of any new line of policy that will operate for their exclusive benefit; and they do not desire to take one dollar as a mere gratuity from the public treasury. They are—and as to the merchants of New-York he spoke from personal knowledge—high-toned and honorable men, who ask only a measure of just relief, after having had their fortunes swept away and overwhelmed by a calamity that no wise forecast could have foreseen or caution have prevented, and they ask it because the Government has by its acts repeatedly said that it is not its policy to tax foreign commodities which do not enter into the consumption of the country.

Mr. P. said it was his proud privilege to represent a portion of the great commercial metropolis of America—the City of New-York—whose merchants within the last two years had poured into the public treasury over ninety millions of dollars. They furnish the sinews of the Government. The onerous exactions for the support of that Government fall directly and heavily upon them, yet they submit cheerfully, without murmuring, without complaint, as a law-abiding community. It was foreign to his present purpose, however, to enter into a eulogy upon their merits or upon their enterprise. The merchants of New-York required no panegyric at the hands of their representatives. The commercial and statistical records, the great avennes of wealth which they have opened, and resources of the country which they have developed and rendered tributary to our national greatness, were the most potent and truthful orators in their behalf. Their merchantmen, laden with the rich contributions of commerce, were borne upon the waters of every sea and ocean, and the monuments of their industry and enterprise were reared everywhere.

Up to 1846, duties had to be paid forthwith, and the goods taken from the custody of the Government; but the merchant was allowed to reëxport them, and when reëxported, provided they were retained in their original condition as imported, he obtained a return of the duties so paid. This was called the drawback or debenture system. Thus the claimants under this bill were compelled to take their goods into their own custody and pay the duties in cash. Some were at the time of their destruction *in transitu* for exportation, others had been landed but a day; and what the merchants now ask is simply that on such goods as were destroyed in their original and unbroken packages as imported, on which they would have been entitled to drawback, the duties shall be remitted to *them*.

The pending bill is most stringent in its regulations. The original entries and invoices are in the Custom House as a check—the officers of the Customs are to make the examinations, and all proceedings are to receive the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury before a dollar can be paid. Mr. P. was perfectly willing and desirous that a limit to the appropriation shall be made, and, if more agreeable to the House, the general feature would be stricken out and the bill made to embrace only the claimants in localities named, and to that end he would at the proper time submit such amendments as will accomplish that purpose.

No man in Congress or out of it who heard or will read this able argument, can fail of the conviction that the bill in question ought to pass. All the objections and suspicions by which it was overwhelmed some weeks ago in the House are conclusively answered. It is eminently just and proper, and cannot fail to become a law ere Congress adjourns, unless action upon it is defeated by opposition clearly personal and corrupt. I am well aware that it *will* meet some such opposition, but do not believe it can be made effectual. If it is, I pledge myself to the merchants of New-York to point out the men whose machinations produce that result, and to expose the organization and schemes by which accomplished. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 276 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c.—Merchants, bankers and others desiring perfect security against fire and burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Alum Patent Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. Numerous testimonials of their superiority over all others now in use will be exhibited. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Successors to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, and envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 3 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16[illegible] Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $60 to $140; melodeons from $30 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement, and that from [illegible] to Four Pounds per Ton measurement. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have unquestionably precedence to their fellows, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the civilized world for their perfect beauty, ease and durability. Once a customer, ever a friend. Wigs let and dyed. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16[illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] Hampton theatre.

[illegible] LOST AND SEVEN PERSONS DRAWN [illegible] TO DEATH, AND NOBODY TO [illegible], AS USUAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In common with many others, I have [illegible] little surprised at the stereotyped verdict of the Fall River Jury, upon an examination into the causes of the terrible disaster on board of the steamer *Empire State* on the 26th ult., and the question of culpability attaching to the owners and officers of the boat.

The telegraph informs us that the Jury have given lengthy reasons for arriving at their extraordinary verdict, and for one, I would like to see what they have to say for their whitewashing process. The evidence before them established the fact by several witnesses, that Mr. KETCHUM, the chief boiler-maker, considered the boat unsafe for a single human being to travel on, and that he refused to let his wife accompany him on this fatal trip for that reason alone. Also that he applied unsuccessfully three times on the day she left, to Mr. BROCKWAY, the Engineer of the boat, for permission to remain at home,—and it can hardly be supposed that he would have so persisted in his request, if he was not in fear that the boat would prove to be his coffin, as he told his wife on leaving home.

One of the pilots also testified, that some weeks previously, Mr. KETCHUM told him he expected that the boilers would burst, and scald them. I is not to be presumed that Mr. K. was a child, no that he was speaking to one, when he made the remark, but his position shows that he was an experienced man, and the fatal result proves that he was too correct in his fears.

The boilers had long been known to be dangerous and unsafe, and the owners, agents, engineers and firemen prove it. It is well known that repairs had been daily going on upon both boilers while in port, for some considerable time previous to the disaster, and on the very day the trip was commenced, and that five or six boiler-men were on the boat, who were to be employed in patching and tinkering them, while the boat should be in New-York on Sunday, and up to the period when she was expected to leave again for Fall River. In addition, it was proved that new boilers had been ordered for the boat, in consequence of the inefficiency of the old ones, and, when finished, they were put on board of the *Bay State*, instead of the *Empire State*, and, in consequence of this recklessness, or parsimony, these old, rickety, and dangerous boilers were continued to be used, with a fatal consequence that might and ought to have been averted.

An attempt was made on the examination before the Coroner's Jury to prove that the boat was seen with a less head of steam than usual, and that by the Inspector's certificate 37 lbs. per square inch was permitted. It was also shown that, since the examination of the boilers in May last, by the Inspector, the boilers had become manifestly unsafe, and that numerous consultations were had between the owners, agents, engineer and boiler-maker, about the fastenings of the steam chimney, which were pronounced insecure and dangerous, and that additional socket-bolts and flanges were deemed necessary for safety. The evidence shows that the boat was continued to be run, without these necessary fastenings having been added, and that with boilers *greatly reduced in strength and safety*, steam was carried on that fatal night near *up to the extent allowed by the Inspector's certificate*.

For such conduct in the engineer, the word *recklessness* is a mild term to employ.

A relative of the writer's was on board, and he states that between Fall River and Newport the boat was stopped, and the steam was turned on to the engines working the blowers, which produced so great a heat, that the smoke stacks became red hot *from the deck to the very top* of them, and that this caused much alarm among some of the passengers, who applied to the engineer to know the cause. His reply was, that it was not unusual, when he used particular kinds of fuel; I apprehend that with any kind of fuel, and all the steam turned upon the blowing engines, the same result could be, at any time, obtained.

I would call your attention to another circumstance connected with this tragedy, and which shows a degree of inhumanity that could not be expected from the commander of any boat, much less from that of one of the hitherto popular Fall River Line.

A decent regard for public opinion, if not the promptings of humanity, should have induced the Captain of the *Empire State* to stop at the first place possible on his return after the accident, where medicines and medical attendance could have been procured for his dying passengers; but other motives induced him to pass by Newport where these indispensable comforts and necessaries could be procured, and to keep on for one hour and a half longer to Fall River, where the boat belonged, and where the owners and agents of the line owned nearly the whole of the town, and, by means of their influence, *might have it in their power* to compass a decision on an investigation as to their culpability, conformable to their interests.

It remains to be seen whether the community have no redress for these constantly recurring railroad and steamboat massacres, and I trust that the friends of the victims of this last horrid butchery will hold to a strict responsibility all those who may in a court of justice be proved to be blamable. Very respectfully, H. B. I.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

Some Nuts for a British Yeoman to Crack.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A "British Yeoman" attempts, in your issue of to-day, to excuse the appointment of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE to the command of the British army, by some unfair comparisons taken from the history of this country.

He is willing that the army should continue to be led by asses; that they should go forth to futnre battles without a head, as in the time of RAGLAN; that they should suffer, starve, and *run away* as they did in the Crimee, while he is occupied looking for the mote in his brother's eye, forgetting the beam in his own.

The *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and publicity of trial are suspended in California, he says, and why? Because a pack of foreign scoundrels—some of them subjects of her Majesty—have outraged the dignity of that State, until its sovereign people are working just such a reformation as the Barons of England accomplished when they invited King John to meet them at Runnymede, and there compelled him to acknowledge the rights of a free nation. They demanded law and order, and the people of San Francisco are aiming at the same end.

The "British Yeoman" felicitates himself that there are no Brookses or Herberts in Parliament. Now, there has been hardly a member of note, from PITT down to WELLINGTON, who has not appealed to the *duello* for "words spoken in debate," while we read in a late paper that Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice of a motion to expel one SADLEIR, as a "*fugitive from justice*." But, worse than all, Parliament is filled by a race of aristocratic paupers, who, while they legislate for the nation, are the tools of their nabob relations among the "Lords," whose livery is on their backs, and whose money keeps them from the workhouse.

We are disgraced by the atrocities in Kansas, thinks our "Yeoman," but he has not a word to say about the atrocities which have been, and are still being, perpetrated in all India, in the *name of the British people*. Outrage, disorder, crime and blood mark its history, but the English ear is so much alive to the perils of Kansas that the wails which are freighted upon every breeze from the East—from Africa—from Ireland, awaken no emotion. Again we are disgraced by the "*triumph* of Slavery over Freedom." On the contrary, Freedom has triumphed over Slavery in this blessed land ever since the Fourth of July, 1776; ever since the soldiers of England were overthrown by our fathers, and made to "take her chair" from our limbs. Ever since has Liberty pressed onward in our own country; but, more than all, it caused England to prop her tottering throne against the struggles of her brave Chartists and the patriots of Ireland, to fill London with special constables and jury boxes with purchased hirelings.

But our "British Yeoman," being tired of *free* and *equal* America, "is going *back*" to that country, which, for some good reason, no doubt, he found it necessary to *leave*. Possibly he wishes just at this season to take a look at the 20,000 consumptive-looking girls of London, whom the Parliamentary Committee affirm work nineteen hours out of the twenty-four, and are sustained when faint by liquors and drugs. Probably he wants to hear my Lord GROSVENOR threaten a ten-pounder as an excellent mode of teaching the good Londoners to do without music on the Sabbath day; or more likely he wished to hasten back, that he may contribute a mite to the *tax-gatherer* as he goes his gloomy rounds. Go, by all means, discontented "Yeoman"—go, like the sow, to your "wallowing in the mire."

If the English people are disposed to be betrayed by an Aberdeen, or used as puppets by a Palmerston—if they desire to trust the honor of their army in the hands of a man who was found lounging in Club-houses when his country needed him in the field—if they seek to humble themselves more deeply to a proud and powerful aristocracy—thank God, (to use the terms of on "Yeoman,") it is none of *our* business; but let them look to it, that *they* do not curse the honr of their stubborn blindness.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says that the recent visit of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT and other distinguished gentlemen to the scene of Braddock's defeat, near that city, has disclosed the fact that the landmarks of that memorable event have been almost lost, even to those who are resident in the immediate neighborhood. The visit of Mr. BANCROFT was timely, inasmuch as it resulted in rectifying the errors of locality which have occurred and have received the sanction of some writers. The same paper states that the old block house erected by Col. BOUQUET, in 1751, is still standing in that city, but in such a net-work of alleys and narrow thoroughfares, that the stranger cannot discover it, and but few of the citizens could point it out. It is, moreover, left to the charge of those who will allow it to crumble into ruin. The paper points to our city as an example for the citizens of Western Pennsylvania to follow in regard to the care of interesting relics. We don't object to the praise, but must take occasion to say that we, also, have our deliquencies. Look at the old house in Letitia-court, which was once the residence of the founder of the City of Brotherly Love. Look at the old slate-roof house at Second-street and Norris-alley, where the principal characters of the Revolutionary period resided. Both will crumble into ruins before many years elapse, and some of the most interesting of the historical associations connected with this city will have lost their visible landmarks, with all their suggestive wealth.

CONDITION OF THE MORMONS.—A letter from Fort Laramie, under date of June 14, says:

"We have met with several parties of the Saints returning from Salt Lake to the States. All we met gave a terrible picture of the state of affairs there now. The poorer class had to subsist for months on roots—such as thistles, seco, &c., which the Indians gather and sell to them for one doller per hnsbel. The grasshoppers, which caused the famine last year, have commenced again this season, and bid fair to destroy the present crop of wheat and vegetables. Many of them appeared very much dissatisfied with the Mormon faith, and stated that they had been deceived. That the poor had everything taken from them in the shape of tithes and taxes to support a few leaders in the church. Be this as it may, many of those met were real objects of pity, and gave evidence of their utter destitution, that Mormonism affords but little food for the body, at least, let it be as it will with the soul."

HOW WATCHES ARE MADE IN SWITZERLAND.—A large proportion of the work bestowed upon the manufacture of watches in Switzerland, is done by cottagers, who cultivate the earth in the Summer, and in the Winter shut themselves up with their families during the inclement season, which lasts three or four months. The whole family then devoted themselves to the work of making watch movements. Not only do the children work, but the dog turns a wheel, and puts in motion a lathe or a pair of bellows. First, the rough part of the movement is made by water power. Particular parts are assigned to the young members of the family, while others are employed in putting the plates and wheels together. When a sufficient number have been prepared the master transports them, on the back of a mule, to some town or village, where he sells them to little master watchmakers, who complete the movements, or else they are sold to traveling agents, who case them in silver or gold.

PRIZE FIGHT IN DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.—For some days past it has been understood that a prize fight was to take place in this vicinity, and this morning, about 3 o'clock, about 200 persons left the house of a noted pugilist, with the prize fighters, for League Island. The appearance of the police, however, caused them to change the scene, and they went in the direction of Grey's Ferry. Here they were again beset by the police, and they made their way to Ridgely Creek, Delaware County, where the fight took place. Six rounds were fought by the contestants, "Pitch-In" GARDINER, brother of "Awful" GARDINER, of New-York, having in that short time vanquished his antagonist, FRANK VINCENT, of this city. The latter was pretty severely handled. No arrests were made, though Sergeant CURLEY informs us that he passed the party on their return.—*Phila. Bulletin, 4th.*

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—The body of Mr. FLINT, who drowned himself at Newport, has been recovered. His legs were pinioned at the knees, and his hands tied together, and attached to a stone weighing about 75 pounds. He had been married about six weeks to his third wife.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, GREEN CORN. — **Branahite's Patent Self-Sealing Cans.**—Glass jars improved, warranted air-tight, without wax or cement. Also, a few dozen earthenware jars for sale at the lowest cash prices, at WHITE'S, No. 2 Barclay-st., under the Astor House.

☞ The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be displeasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the silent in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excreting, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York

☞ Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. DYER'S Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

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Sold at retail every where.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. MoHANG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT WISHES TO MARRY—He therefore seeks correspondence with ladies of refinement and education, who, like himself, are well situated, both pecuniarily and socially. Address, with full particulars, A. B. T., *Times* Office, and a prompt reply will be returned.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City references. Address X. L. O., *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. S., care Box No. 219 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers, one of higher English branches, the other of vocal and instrumental music will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualification, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWNE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

TEACHERS WANTED—In a select school, pleasantly located, very near the City of New-York. On the commencement of the Fall term, Sept. 1, the services of a competent and suitable teacher will be required in each department, both male and female. Applicants may address Box No. 1,483, New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess, or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

LADY WANTED—To go a short distance in the country as companion for a lady, and to assist in taking care of an invalid. She must be well educated, a pleasant reader and good writer; one who has had some experience as nurse, and who would be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, this day, for Mrs. R., at International Hotel, No. 387 Broadway, room No. 7.

HOME FOR A LAD WANTED.—Private family preferred, in Brooklyn or in the City; the advertiser keeps a boys' boarding school near the City, would board and educate a lad in exchange; terms being equal. Address TEACHER, this Office, or No. 18 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

MAN WANTED—In a Bonded Warehouse to act as porter and take charge of the laboring department of the store. He must thoroughly understand the handling and stowing of goods and be able to bring the highest testimonials as to honesty and capacity. To such a man good wages will be given. Apply at No. 56 Greenwich st.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN—Who is a good gentleman, and willing to make himself generally useful, wishes to obtain a situation as secretary or traveling companion to a gentleman; has no objection to go as an attendant to an invalid. Address L. S., *Daily Times* office.

BOY WANTED—About 18 years of age, to learn the Copperplate Printing; none need apply unless they be of good character. Address COPPERPLATE PRINTER, at the office of this paper, stating name, age, residence, &c.

AN AMERICAN—Having a desire to visit England, would accompany a gentleman going there, as secretary; would manage himself to other circumstances; age 29 years. Apply, by note, at No. 435 Pearl-st., New-York, B. R.

TO GLASS-MAKERS.—WANTED—Two or three sober, competent pressmen. To such steady employment will be given, at the Brooklyn Flint-Glass Company's Factory, State-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—6 or 8 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—With some general experience of business, smart, intelligent, and a good penman. Address ALPHA, *Daily Times* office.

SIX SOFT-HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—Constant employment and good wages will be insured by applying corner Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In a counting-room; one who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Apply at No. 13 Barclay-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Stationery Store. Inquire between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 155 Pearl-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell Brother Jonathan's Champion Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor's name on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. Call at the principal depôt No. 444 Broadway.

JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

BOARDING.

UNFURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—With board, for a Gentleman and his Wife. The location must be within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, and the room must not be above the second floor. A private family, or where there are few boarders, preferred. Dinner for the Lady only. References given and required. Address stating location and terms, BURRILL, *Daily Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No 3,921 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board, by addressing a note to L. Y. T., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman; a quiet home, where there are but few, if any, other boarders. Address C. S. D., Union-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board at J. COZZENS' residence near Hulls Ferry—½ hour's sail of New-York by way of Guttenberg Ferry. Inquire at COZZENS' Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

TO THOSE WHO ARE TIRED OF BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let. MRS PITTS, No. 221 Christie st., near 2d-av., would inform her numerous applicants for rooms, that she has also taken the house No. 229, and having introduced the modern improvements, and newly furnished it, is prepared to let to families and single gentlemen furnished rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Small families, wishing to keep their own table, will have the privilege of doing so. Nos. 221 and 229 Christie st., near 2d av.

HOTELS.

LAKE GEORGE.—Visitors to the New FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at this place, can take the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, to Greenfield (38 miles from Saratoga,) and coaches 14 miles to the Lake, on the plank road through Glens Falls. The boat of the steamer *John Jay* only affects the travel through Lake George to Ticonderoga and the Upper Lakes. Any further information desired as to this Hotel or the Lake, can be obtained of EDWARD P. CLARKE, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
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AND TRANSPARENCIES.
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Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

RALLY, RALLY.—XIth Ward Fremont Association of the city of Brooklyn will hold a mass meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to dedicate their new Fremont Ranche, corner Fulton-av and Oxford st. Several eminent speakers have been engaged. By order.

WM. PEEP, President.
D. LANSING LAMBERT, Secretary.
N. B.—The several Fremont organizations are invited to be present.

NINTH WARD.—The YOUNG MEN'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB of the IXth Ward, will hold a public meeting at the Bleecker Building, TO MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. First-rate speakers, and good singing by the Glee Club. The young men of the Ward are especially desired to be present, and enroll their names for Freedom and Fremont.

By order of the Executive Committee.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A meeting of the Republican Association of this Ward will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at National Hall, 44 b-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to complete the organization of the Ward. All Republicans are invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New York will commence its annual session in its room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec'y.

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COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.

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No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

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THE AUTHENTIC AND ONLY COMPLETE EDITION
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Including an Account of
His Explorations, Discoveries, and Adventures on five successive Expeditions across the North American Continent; Voluminous Selections from his Private and Public Correspondence, including his Defence before the Court-Martial, and a full report of his principal Speeches in the Senate of the United States,
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CONTENTS.
CHAPTER I.
Parentage, Birth and Education.
CHAPTER II.
Chooses his Profession—Marries Jessie Benton.
CHAPTER III.
First Exploring Expedition—Explores the South Pass—Plants the American Flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains—Speech of Senator Linn.
CHAPTER IV
Second Exploring Expedition—Kit Carson—Mrs. Fremont with her—Orders from the War Department—Colonel Benton's Account of the Expedition—Discovers the Inland Sea—Perilous Voyage to its Islands in a Linen Boat—Arrives at Fort Vancouver and fulfills the Instructions of his Government.
CHAPTER V.
Second Exploring Expedition continued—Sets out from Fort Vancouver—Interesting Indian Council—Speech of Col. Fremont—Journey through the Mountains—Insanity of his Men from Privation and Cold—Presses loses his Way—Arrival at the Ranche of Captain Sutter.
CHAPTER VI.
Second Exploring Expedition concluded—Encamps among the Digger Indians—Their Habits and Character—Massacre of Talbeau—Recovery of his Remains—Return to Utah Lake—Analysis or the Results of the Expedition by its Commander.
CHAPTER VII.
Third Expedition—First Visit to Mariposas—Strange Theses of Indian Life—Fight with Horse-thief Indians—Loses all his Cattle in the Snow—Hostile Message from Governor Castro—Hoists the American Flag in California—Col Benton's Account of the Conquest of California—Kit Carson's Account or a Night Attack by a Party of Tlamath Indians—Parson of Pico—Secretary Marcy's Account of the Conquest of California—Establishes the Independence of California.
CHAPTER VIII.
Conquest of California concluded—John Commodore Stock on—Description of his Party on its arrival at Monterey—Organizes the California Battalion—Is appointed Major—Origin of the Controversy between Commodore Stockton and Brigadier-General Kearney—Commodore Stockton's report of the Conquest of South California—Insurrection of the Wah-lah-wah-lah Indians quelled—Capitulation of Couenga—Fremont Governor of California.
CHAPTER IX.
Origin of the Controversy between Col. Fremont and General Kearney—Is ordered by General Kearney not to reorganize the California Battalion—His Reply—General Kearney claims the Command of the California Army—Commodore Stockton refuses to yield it—Their Correspondence—New Instructions from Washington—Kearney takes the Command—Fremont is ordered Home—Hostile Correspondence with Col. Mason—Arrives at Fort Leavenworth—Invited to a Public Dinner at St. Louis—Letter declining the Invitation—Arrives at Washington.
CHAPTER X.
Fremont arrives at Washington—Demands a Court-Martial—Illness and Death of his Mother—Court Martial ordered—Its Organization and Progress—Fremont's Defence—Verdict of the Court—Sentence remitted by the President—Resigns his Commission and retires from the Army.
CHAPTER XI.
Col Fremont projects a fourth Exploring Expedition—California Claims Bill—Speeches of Senators Benton, Clarke and Dix—Map and Geographical Memoir—Report of Senator Breese—Professor Torrey's Plants—Fremontaine—Gilden Medal from the King of Prussia—Letter from Humboldt—Founder's Medal from the Royal Geographical Society of London—Letters from John M. Clayton and Abbott Lawrence—Reply of Col. Fremont.
CHAPTER XII.
Correspondence between Col. Fremont and Captain Charles Wilkes.
CHAPTER XIII.
Fourth Expedition—Encamped in Kansas—Terrible Journey through the Mountains—Frightful Snow Storm—One hundred and twenty Mules frozen to death in one night—Starvation of his Comrades—Meets an unexpected Friend—Reaches the Ranche of Kit Carson—Thrilling Letter to his Wife—Adventure with Navahoes Indians.
CHAPTER XIV.
Fremont settles in Mariposas—Causes of Indian Hostilities—Title to Mariposas—Original Deed of the Estate—Title questioned and resisted by Caleb Cushing—Confirmed by the United States Supreme Court—Opinion of Chief-Justice Taney—Receives the appointment of Mexican Boundary Commissioner—His Magnanimity to Col. Weller—First Political Letter—Elected to the United States Senate.
CHAPTER XV.
Sails for Washington as United States Senator—Takes the Chagres Fever—Letter to the Philadelphia Pacific Railroad Convention.
CHAPTER XVI.
Fremont's Career as United States Senator—Speech on the Indian Agency Bill—Speech on the Bill making Temporary Provisions for working the Mines of California—Affair with Senator Foote—Foote's Retraction—Fremont's Letter about the affair.
CHAPTER XVII
Return to California—Illness—Candidate for reelection to the United States Senate—Goes to Europe—Projects his Fifth and Last Exploring Tour—His Hardships and Triumph—Letter from Sarawan—Prairies on Fire—A careless Sentinel—Huerfano Butte—A Cheerless Night—Fall of Mules down the Mountains—Threatened by Indians—How they were Repelled—Reduced to eat Horse-meat—Freezing, Death and Burial of Fuller—Declines a Public Dinner in San Francisco—Returns to Washington.
CHAPTER XVIII.
Col. Fremont comes to reside in New-York—Is talked of for the Presidency—Letter to Governor Robinson of Kansas—Letter to a Public Meeting in New York upon the Subject of Troubles in Kansas—Is nominated for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention—Letter of Acceptance—Letter accepting the Nomination of the "National Americans"—The Facts in regard to his Religious Experience and Opinions.
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A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros.
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CANVASSERS WANTED—For BAYARD TAYLOR'S great work, THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL, a record of Travels, Adventures and Discoveries throughout the world for the last fifty years. AN AGENCY BOOK, to be published in September. The counties along the Hudson, and on Long Island and Staten Island, will be given separately and exclusively to men who will thoroughly canvass them. Address HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, N. Y.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—From Jan 1st, 1855, to the present date, for sale; also, back numbers for years of 1854-55-56, to complete files. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at the subscription desk of this office.

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in the New-York market, at prices undoubtedly below the cost of importation.
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NEW-YORK CITY.

Mercantile Library Association Institute.

We are happy to state that the comparatively thin attendance at the meeting of yesterday was imputable to a cause which will more than compensate for the loss of the valuable information expected to be elicited. The welcome rain fell in heavy and unbroken streams during the whole of the morning, washing a vast quantity of valuable agricultural compost through the sewers into the river.

ANALYSIS OF THE CORN-COB.

Judge MEIGS, the Secretary, presented the results of Dr. JACKSON's analysis of the corn-cob, in a paper handed R. L. COLT, Esq., of Paterson, N. J., by D. JAY BROWNE. The document is lengthy. From these analyses it appears that "corn-cobs contain 1 165-1000, per cent. of nutritive matter, but there can be no doubt of the fact that the mechanical stimulus of ground corn-cobs is beneficial to animals, especially to ruminants, and probably also to horses, which are known to be benefited by chopped straw and more fibre of the poorer grasses. Their principal mineral constituent as a fertilizer is potash, which is very abundantly contained in them. This is valuable as a solvent of humus, and acts, whether diminished by combustion or separated by decay of the carbonaceous matters. Charred corn-cobs will also make an excellent absorbent of ammoniacal gases, derived either from animal matters or from the atmosphere."

The analyst, Dr. JACKSON, is assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

From the foreign works received by the Secretary during the interval since the last meeting, several interesting translations were recited by that gentleman.

CULTIVATION OF BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. JONAS NEWMAN, of Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., presented some magnificent specimens of the blackberry, accompanied by a communication, in which he says:

"The writer, in the course of his experiments with the smaller fruits, first noticed these berries nine years ago, and, so enormous was the yield from two separate shoots growing upon a stone wall, that he determined to award them good and proper cultivation."

He thinks "this is an accidental seedling. The roots settle far into the ground, beyond the reach of drouth or plow, and must thus become strong and vigorous before showing perfect and luscious fruit. The shoots are smooth and round, ordinarily the size of fair specimens of the wild black raspberry, with side shoots, upon which, as well as on the main stem, the fruit thickly clusters."

In the cultivation of this fruit the writer observes: "I find coarse manure best adapted to the growth of both berries and plants, and generous treatment with this, as with other fruits, is most liberally rewarded. I have planted them in hills four and a half feet apart. The canes are hardy, and need no covering for the Winter." He names this variety the "thornless blackberry."

NEW SPECIES OF HONEY-BEE.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON read a letter from Mr. SAMUEL WAGNER in reference to an application made to the Patent Office for the institution of a proposed mission to Germany to investigate the new theory and practice elicited in an "Apiarian Convention" in that country.

BEARDLESS BARLEY.

Mr. ROBINSON also presented specimens and a letter from Mr. J. W. BRIGGS, of County-line farm, West Macedon, N. Y., illustrating a variety of beardless barley. This valuable grain is a native of China. The writer commenced with seven grains three years ago. "Thousands of our barley growers will," he observes, "donht the existence of such a thing as barley without beards." But, on the receipt of a paid envelope he will send one head which will reproduce itself, and all shall be supplied who ask for it.

PRESERVED MEATS.

Half past 1 having arrived, the remaining half hour was thought insufficient for the consideration of the subject for the day, namely, Wheat Crops and Butter. A communication was received and read from M. MEILE, stating that various of his specimens of preserved meats will be here by the next steamer, and that from unavoidable causes the illustration of his plan was delayed until their arrival.

THE ALDERMEN.

AUGUST SESSION—TUESDAY.

The Harlem Railroad Company remonstrate against the resolution of the Board, which directs them to take up the rails of the road below Forty second-street, and lay a grooved rail. The Company claim that they were not allowed a hearing before the passage of this resolution, and represent that the proposed change would be ruinous to their business, as well as to that of the New-Haven Company, as the large freight and passenger cars could not be run into the City on a grooved rail. Referred to Railroad Committee.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting an ordinance for raising money by the issue of 5 per cent. stock, to pay for awards for lands taken for the Croton Reservoir. In a communication of May 19, the difficulty of raising money by such stock was set forth by the Comptroller, but recently several persons have expressed a willingness to take it at par. Referred to Committee on Ordinance.

Sundry sewer and sunken-lot matters were passed upon in routine.

The President announced the following Special Committees:

On Laying Telegraph Wires under the Streets—Aldermen Varian, Valentine and FOX.

On Re-districting the City—Aldermen Drake, Corwin, Valentine, Herrick and McCONKEY.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening—President PINCKNEY in the Chair.

GROOVED RAILS ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

A remonstrance was received from the Harlem Railroad Company, expressing their dissatisfaction at the passage of an ordinance by this Board, compelling them to lay down grooved rails from Canal to Forty-second-street in sixty days. The ground of dissatisfaction was not having been permitted to be heard adverse to the proposition. They asked a hearing from the Board. Laid on the table.

LAMPS ON THE CITY PIERS AND BULKHEADS.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps sent in a communication, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, wherein he states that the lamps on the City piers and bulkheads are not at present properly lighted. He states that the reason is because the same are not properly repaired, because the Comptroller refuses to pay the amount necessary for such work. The communication was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MONEY FOR PAVING STREETS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, asking for an additional appropriation of $40,000 for paving the streets. Referred.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

A report was submitted by the Committee on Salaries and Offices, refusing to concur with the Aldermen in the amended list of Commissioners of Deeds reported by that Board, and adhering to their former action. The report was adopted.

OPENING SEVENTIETH STREET.

The ordinance to open Seventieth-street, vetoed by the Mayor, was taken from the table, and a motion to pass the same over the Mayor's veto was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Adjourned to this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors did not meet yesterday, notwithstanding it was their regular day. The following is the ordinary weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Aug. 2, 1856, at	
Bellevue Hospital	610
Lunatic Asylum	693
Almshouse	1,176
Penitentiary	447
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	30
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	248
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	17
Workhouse	523
Small-Pox Hospital	11
Randall's Island	877
Randall's Island Hospital	209
City Prison	349
Second District Prison	9
Third District Prison	20
Colored Home	285
Colored Orphan Asylum	150
Children at Nurse	215
Total	5,831
Increase	97
Number remaining July 15	5,734
Admitted	2,267
Total	8,001
Died	49
Discharged	1,931
Sent to Penitentiary	199—2,179
Total	5,831

Committee on Re-Districting the City.

The Committee of Councilmen, to whom was referred the formation of new Ward Districts, met yesterday at the City Hall, Councilman CLIFTON in the Chair. Councilmen BRADLEY and BAXTER appeared in favor of the Division of the present Districts, and they proposed the Twentieth and Twenty-third streets, the dividing lines of the Eighteenth Ward. The Committee concurred with the views of these gentlemen.

The Eighteenth Ward contains 15,642,000 square feet, or one inhabitant to every 296 square feet. The Districts, as agreed upon, contain as follows: First District, 4,600,000 square feet. Second District, 3,360,000 square feet. Third District, 5,760,000 square feet. Fourth District, 4,142,900 square feet. This is considered to be a fairer division than one previously proposed. These areas were furnished by Councilman BRADLEY. The division of the Twentieth Ward was effected upon equally equitable principles. The Report is expected to be presented to the Board without delay.

Commissioners of Health.

President BARKER, and Drs. MILLER and ROCKWELL, of the Board of Health Commissioners, met informally yesterday at the Mayor's office. In consequence of the great rain storm but little business was done. No papers were received from the Health Officer at Quarantine, the storm, no doubt, causing in-coming vessels to remain in the Lower Bay.

A communication was received from Mr. CROPSEY, of Gravesend Bay, L. I., relative to the practice of throwing beds overboard from infected vessels. The communication was considered, when it was ordered that all such beds should in future be burned.

A privy nuisance in Columbia-street was referred to the City Inspector.

The attention of the Board was called to the filthy condition of gutters at the Fulton Market. The City Inspector was instructed to have them cleansed and properly covered.

Dr. HARRIS reported yellow-fever cases at the Marine Hospital, which were properly disposed of.

Louisiana Public Schools.

Hon. SAMUEL BARD, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Louisiana, is now in this City, engaged in examining our Public School system, with a view of introducing more efficiency into the plan of Education as existing in his State.

Reception of Millard Fillmore.

A final meeting of the Aldermen and Councilmen Joint Committee on the reception of Mr. FILLMORE was held yesterday. The aggregate expenditure was found to have been $863—leaving from the $1,000 appropriation a balance unexpended of $147. The bills were to be paid.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DESPERATE AFFRAY—PEORABLE HOMICIDE.

Rowdyism and nearly every species of crime is fearfully on the increase. On Monday evening an affray took place at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, between two or more parties, during which it is alleged one George Foot, a laborer, struck Bernard Redden on the head with a stick of building timber, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. The injured man was removed to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where medical aid was rendered him, after which he was removed to the City Hospital, where he now lies, with but faint hopes of his recovery.

Foot, after having committed his murderous assault, attempted to escape, but was pursued and arrested, after a long chase, by Officer Conway, of the Reserve Corps, and Sergeant Warnock, of the Sixteenth Ward Police. He was yesterday morning brought before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed him to prison to await Redden's injuries.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

The grocery store of J. F. Myers, No. 25 Leonard-street, was entered by negro burglars, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Myers, who slept above the store, hearing the noise, proceeded down stairs, when he discovered three negroes in the premises. As soon as Mr. Myers made his appearance, one of the burglars sprang at him with a large knife, with which he attempted to take his life. Mr. Myers fought stontly, but the would-be murderer succeeded in inflicting several severe wounds on his neck and throat. The scoundrels then fled, without taking with them any property. They entered the store through a window.

Later in the day a colored man named Thomas Thompson was arrested by policeman Slater on suspicion of being one of the burglars, and was committed to await an examination.

BAD BOYS—OBSTRUCTING A RAILROAD TRACK.

James Denin and Martin Dolan, boys, each about thirteen years of age, were yesterday arrested by Officer Tinsdale, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with placing obstructions upon the track of the Harlem Railroad in the Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones streets. Justice DAVIDSON committed the little rascals to prison.

Miscellaneous.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A man named John Livingston, made a most determined effort at self-destruction at an early hour yesterday morning, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. He jumped into the North River from the foot of Fifty fourth-street. He was seen to do the act by a Twenty-second Ward Policeman, who, with a few citizens, procured a boat, and succeeded in rescuing the would-be suicide, who desperately resisted the efforts to save him.

Livingston is thirty years of age. He has a wife and family living in Columbia County.

He says he is tired of life, and vows his determination to destroy himself at the first opportunity.

ANOTHER CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.

Fanny Philips, a colored domestic in the house of Mr. Newman, No. 302½ Bleecker street, was dangerously burned at that place on Monday night by the explosion of a camphene lamp which she had just replenished.

ARRIVAL OF A LONDON DETECTIVE.

Mr. THORNTON, Senior Inspector of the London Metropolitan Police, is in town. He arrived by the last steamer in search of a clerk, who absconded with £1,400 from the Treasury Solicitor's office, in London in May last. Mr. THORNTON is a famous detective officer, and occupies a conspicuous place (as Mr. Inspector DORNTON) in the series of articles on the London detective system, published some time since in Dickens' *Household Words*. He is quite a lion among our "shadows."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUGUST TERM.

Before Judge CLERKE.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened on Monday, but a quorum of Grand Jurors not being in attendance, the charge of the Judge was postponed until yesterday, when the following Grand Inquest was impanneled:—

MARCELLUS EELLS, Foreman.

John Axford,	Robert Leonard,	Chas. E. Converse,
Luther Baldwin,	John T. E. Maxwell	Charles Fletcher,
Solomon Bents,	John J. Walker,	Jonathan Thorn,
Philip L. Beekman	Henry Allen,	James Marsh,
Silas E. Furbush,	Wm Binden,	O. H. P. Townsend,
Spencer H. Green,	Willis Blackstone.	

The Judge then delivered the following charge:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You have sworn that "you will diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge;" that "the counsel for the people of this State, your fellows and your own, you will keep secret;" that "you will present no one from envy, hatred or malice, and that you will not leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward;" but that "you will present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding."

This oath, so brief and precise, is not a lucid and comprehensive statement of your official duties and responsibilities. You are to stand between the citizen and the State as a shield and a sword. While you aim in the discharge of your duties to protect the citizen from the malice of the private prosecutor, and the clamors of popular prejudice or excitement, you are not to forget that the public imperiously claims of you the prompt and certain presentation to the Courts, for trial, of all offenders against the criminal laws of the State.

The surest preventives of crime are speedy trials and certain punishments. When you have become satisfied from the testimony given before you that the person accused is beyond all reasonable doubt guilty of the crime imputed, and have found an indictment in the case, your whole duty in regard to it is performed; your obligation to the public as Grand Jurors, respecting it are discharged, and the responsibility then rests on the Courts and the criminal prosecutor. I know, very well, that mercy is called the darling attribute of Power, and when the circumstances surrounding a case are such that this attribute can be extended to the guilty, consistently with the public safety, it is not only right, but as I contend, it is the duty of the appropriate department of the government to invoke its interposition. In our day, the old but once popular doctrine, that the law can be satisfied and justice be fully vindicated only by the infliction of the penalty, has comparatively but few defenders. The object of legal punishment is not vindictive, but reformatory; if the offender therefore reform, the law is satisfied, for reformation is its great object.

I have thus briefly introduced this subject here, gentlemen, for the purpose of correcting an error which prevails to no inconsiderable extent among Grand Jurors, in regard to it. The idea is entertained by some people that Grand Juries have discretionary power in the exercise of their functions; that they are at liberty to find an indictment or to refuse to find one, according to their own views of the public interests in the particular case, *regardless of the evidence of guilt or innocence.* Now, either this is an erroneous opinion or the oath which is administered to Grand Juries, and which we have just repeated, bind them to do that which the law does not exact. The oath demands that the Jury shall protect the innocent and indict the guilty. The question of guilt is the sole question submitted to the Jury, and that is determined only by the evidence. The law has not vested the power to extend mercy or favors to offenders in other hands; in some cases it is given to the Courts, but it can be exercised in a special manner; in other cases that power is lodged with the Executive Department of the State.

It was never intended by the framers of our laws on the subject to which I refer, that, irrespective of the evidence presented to them, Grand Jurors should exercise what is sometimes denominated a discretion, upon the question of presenting an indictment against persons accused of crime. It is a common saying, I know, that Grand Jurors have the right to exercise their discretion upon the subject of finding indictments; but, with all due respect for those who entertain the opinion, I think that upon a closer examination any intelligent mind will not fail to discover that the position assumed is at war with the plain spirit of the Grand Juror's oath, and renders those bodies practically *masters* of the law, when our system of jurisprudence only constitutes them its *ministers.*

I will not, on this occasion, detain you to listen to a particular statement upon the subjects of the territorial limits of your jurisdiction, in general and special cases, the definition of the various crimes which may be brought to your notice, and the distinction between the several grades of crime of the same nature, because all these subjects have been treated with sufficient precision for your purpose, by the District-Attorney, in a pamphlet which, I am informed, that officer will lay on your table, and which you can consult under his advice, whenever you may desire information on those subjects.

The Legislature, however, has imposed on the Court the duty of bringing several statutes to your particular notice.

This duty thus imposed indicates that the sovereign power of the State regards obedience to these statutes as eminently essential to the best interests of the public, and the inference is therefore clearly deduced that all complaints which may be laid before you, alleging violations of these provisions, should receive your prompt and persevering attention.

One of these statutes is entitled: "Of the interest of money." By this law no greater interest, discount, or consideration, on the loan of money, can be received, than at the rate of seven dollars for the use of one hundred dollars for one year, on the sum loaned. If more is received, the person receiving it is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion.

No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law for the performance of the particular service for which the fee or reward is demanded. Whoever shall violate this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to treble the damages sustained by the party aggrieved thereby.

I must also mention the election laws. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the ballot box by this important statute are numerous. All violations of those safeguards are declared to be either felonies or misdemeanors, according to their character, and the punishments imposed are correspondingly severe. What is familiarly called *swearing in a vote*, if false, is declared to be perjury; procuring a vote to be falsely sworn in, is declared to be the same crime; purchasing a vote, is declared to be bribery; furnishing entertainments, or paying for it by a canoidate for office or other person, previous to or during election, or furnishing money to promote the election of such candidate is a crime; changing or altering votes fraudently, or furnishing votes containing more than the proper number of names, wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Board of Inspectors; obstructing or hindering electors on their way to the polls; voting or offering to vote in any election district where the elector does not reside; voting or offering to vote more than once at an election; procuring illegal voters; procuring, aiding or counselling another to come into any town, ward or district, for the purpose of giving a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified, are all acts which, by the election laws, are declared to be misdemeanors and indictable.

Another of these laws is the statute prohibiting the establishment of lotteries.

At this day, no lottery, game, device or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every violation of this statute is declared to be a misdemeanor and is indictable.

In relation to the law respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, it is proper for me to say to you, that since the late decision was made in the Court of Appeals, in the cases arising under the statute relating to "The suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855, the subject is involved in much obscurity. Whatever private views of that decision may be entertained, its legal effect is apparent. Distinguished Judges differ in opinion respecting the existing laws on the subject. In these circumstances legislative interposition can alone provide that certain protection which is demanded by every consideration of morals, of pecuniary and social interests, and even of common humanity, against the accumulated evils which inevitably result from the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, and which are now spreading with fearful rapidity over the society of this metropolis, the gloomy pall of poverty, disease, immorality, crime, wretchedness, sorrow and death.

In my own opinion the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is prohibited in this City, and there is no existing power to authorize such sale. I believe that the sale of such liquors is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, but it remains with the people, and with the Mayor, Police, and with you, Gentlemen, their servants, to settle the question, by putting the appropriate tribunals in motion upon the subject.

I have now mentioned all the statutes to which the Court is specially required by law to direct the attention of the Grand Jury; but, there are other statutes and subjects equally important to the welfare of this people, and, in my own view, I should fail in the proper discharge of my official duty, if I should omit to bring them to your notice.

The Act to amend the existing law relative to bribery, passed April 10, 1853, is a very important law in relation to this City. It is designed for the punishment of acts of official malfeasance committed by municipal and other officers. It provides that every officer of the Corporation, who shall accept any gift, thing of value, or advantage, or any promise or undertaking to make or furnish the same, under any agreement or understanding, that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may, by law, be brought before him in his official capacity, or who shall directly, or indirectly, demand, *propose to receive*, receive or entertain any negotiations or *propositions* for such gift, thing of value or advantage as a consideration or motive for his official vote, action, or influence, shall, upon conviction, be forever disqualified from holding any public office, shall forfeit the office he holds, and may be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both in the discretion of the Court.

I will also mention the statute which makes it a crime to buy, or, in any manner, to receive stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen. This offence is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison or a term not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding $250, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The practice of receiving stolen property is one of the prevailing and most pernicious evils of this City. As the system is pursued, young children are decoyed into the service of the shamefully depraved, cowardly principals, and exposed to all the risks of detection and punishment, while receivers themselves are comparatively safe with their plunder, and are thus made rich by the demoralization and ruin of the cherished hopes of many an humble, it may be, yet, nevertheless, doating and worthy parent.

To the subject of gambling, and of lottery policies, I have several times heretofore referred, and have enforced my reference with all the arguments which it has been in my power to present. A repetition of those arguments here would not probably subserve any useful purpose. They are all known to you, gentlemen. The sad consequences which inevitably flow from the practice of those social evils, if you choose to adopt that delusive name, are scattered around you, and to see them you need but to lift your eyes. The responsibility for the continuance of these evils does not rest on me.

I will bring to your notice, gentlemen, the statute entitled "Of duelling and challenging to fight." To fight a duel with any deadly weapon, in this State, although no death ensue; to leave this State for the purpose of eluding the operations of the statute of this State respecting duelling or challenging to fight; to send or accept a challenge, verbal or written, to fight a duel; to carry or deliver a challenge; to be present as aid, second or surgeon, where a duel is fought, and to advise, countenance or assist at a duel, are felonies, and the offenders are, upon conviction, liable to be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for terms varying from seven to ten years. In our day the duellist's "code of honor" has ceased to be esteemed among gentlemen a respectable code; to send or accept a challenge, or to fight a duel, is no longer deemed an indication of true courage, nor of an enlightened sense of honor.

The Legislature of this State in its wisdom long since condemned duelling, and by its enactments stamped upon it the impress of legal condemnation. If, gentlemen, you have information that any violation of this statute has occurred under such circumstances as subjects the guilty participators in the deed to your cognizance, I trust that you will take prompt and efficient action against them, and thus institute proceedings which shall signally vindicate the authority of this law.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Recent events in a sister State of this Republic present a strongest incentive to diligence and energy in your official action at this time. You cannot be ignorant of these events, or of their primary cause. The news has been heralded throughout the land, and I may say throughout the world. The lovers of law and order, every where, are startled, and all true friends of our country are aroused to reflection, upon the duties and responsibilities of citizens to the Government under which they live, and to which they must look for the protection of life, liberty and property. The history of those events is a solemn practical illustration of the truth of that important lesson in political economy which is embraced in the words: "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." If freemen desire the protection of a wise and just Government, *they must attend to that Government.* The related dependencies of human events are such, and such is the fitness of things, that like produces like in the operations of Government as certainly as in the processes of nature. No intelligent person will pretend that the citizens of San Francisco might not have avoided the crisis which is now convulsing that city. They possessed the necessary physical power. This is proved by the fact that when they did rise in their own defence of their political and personal rights they prevailed. Hence it is clear that if the enterprising and order-loving citizens of the Pacific State had from the beginning bestowed proper attention to the affairs of Government, and had been always prompt in the enforcement of the criminal laws against offenders, as such humiliating necessity as that of rising above the laws in their own defence, a necessity which has for the second stained its history, would have existed.

I have referred to the recent events in San Francisco, in the hopes that your minds may be more strongly influenced by the reference to guard the peace of our own City by upholding the supremacy of the laws which are enacted to preserve its peace.

In this connection, I will particularly invite your attention to that disorderly element which seems to have appeared in our own City within the past few weeks, and which has been manifested in a most turbulent manner on several occasions.

Gentlemen, we should take warning from experience and observation. We should not permit a dangerous, disturbing element to become strong and bold, by our indifference to it in its beginning. Our citizens should be enabled to feel that they are secure against open or covert violence, at all times and in all proper places—neither fire-arms, cowhides, canes nor other dangerous weapons should be suffered to usurp the functions of the courts and officers of law, in the adjustment of real or fancied wrongs. You, gentlemen, cannot be ignorant of the fact, that within a few weeks a murder has been perpetrated in this City, and yet no trace of the perpetrator has been discovered. The victim of that unhallowed outrage was, it is true, a man occupying a humble place in society and business, but he was none the less a good and valuable citizen. The body of the murdered man bore evidence that the murderer was instigated to do the deed by a far baser motive than plunder. Neither can it be unknown to you that within the last few weeks several assaults and batteries have been perpetrated in our midst, evincing uncommon boldness and disregard of public order and personal rights, unless the circumstances under which they originated legally justify the attack. I hope, Gentlemen, that proceedings will be instituted before you for the investigation of all these occurrences, with a view to the trial of the parties implicated, and I am happy in assuring you, that I entertain no doubt that you will investigate them, not only with calmness, candor and patience, but with energy and promptness, to the end that you and I, and all our fellow citizens, may have new reason for respecting our institutions of Government, and for reposing alone in them for the redress of our wrongs. You are specially enjoined by a statute of this State from disclosing the fact that an indictment is found against any person for a felony, until the defendant shall have been arrested thereon; and I think a candid interpretation of the injunction demands that you should make no disclosures of any matter whatever which may be submitted for your consideration.

When you retire to the apartment appropriated to you, you will organize by appointing one of your number as Clerk, whose duty it will be to preserve minutes of your proceedings and of the evidence given before you, and to deliver the minutes to the District Attorney when directed so to do by the Grand Jury.

Your foreman will administer the oath to the witnesses who may appear before you, for the purpose of giving evidence whenever required by you. The District-Attorney may be present for the purpose of examining witnesses. He will act as your legal adviser, and will issue subpœnas for such witnesses as you may require to be brought before you. The District-Attorney is allowed to be with you at all times for the purpose of giving information, but neither that officer nor any other person may be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon the matters before you.

After the disposition of some unimportant cases the Court adjourned.

Horrible Traffic in Circassian Women—Infanticide in Turkey.

From the Correspondence of the London Post.

There has been lately an unusually large number of Circassians going about the streets of Constantinople. Many of them no doubt belonged to the deputation which came to petition the Porte that their country might be taken under the suzerainty of the Sultan. A considerable portion, however, of the Circassians now in the capital have quite another mission than a political one to fulfill. They are here as slave dealers, charged with the disposal of the numerous parcels of Circassian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Perceiving that when the Russians shall have reoccupied the coast of the Caucasus this traffic in white slaves will be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts ever since the commencement of the peace conferences to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women while the opportunity of doing so lasted. They have been so successful, notwithstanding the prohibition of the trade by the Porte, and the presence of so many of Her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea, that never, perhaps, at any former period, was white human flesh so cheap as it is at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to throw away their goods, owing to the extent of the supply, which in many instances has been brought by steam under the British flag. In former times a "good middling" Circassian girl was thought very cheap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £5! In fact, the creatures are eating their heads off, and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming. Independently of all political, humane and Christian objections to this abominable state of things, there are several practical ones which have even forced themselves on the attention of the Turks. With low prices a low class of purchasers come into the market. Formerly a Circassian slave girl was pretty sure of being bought into a good family, where not only good treatment, but often rank and fortune awaited her; but at present low rates she may be taken by any huxter who never thought of keeping a slave before. Another evil is that the temptation to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks that many who cannot afford to keep several slaves have been sending their blacks to market, in order to make room for a newly-purchased white girl. The consequence is that numbers of black women, after being as many as eight or ten years in the same hands, have lately been consigned to the broker for disposal. Not a few of those wretched creatures are in a state quite unfit for being sold. I have it on the authority of a respectable slave-broker that at the present moment there have been thrown on the market unusually large numbers of negresses in the family way, some of them even slaves of pashas and men of rank. He finds them so unsalable that he has been obliged to decline receiving any more. A single observation will explain the reason of this, which might appear strange when compared with the value that is attached even to an unborn black baby in some slave countries. In Constantinople it is evident that there is a very large number of negresses living and having habitual intercourse with their Turkish masters—yet it is a rare thing to see a *mulatto.* What becomes of the progeny of such intercourse? I have no hesitation in saying that it is got rid of by infanticide, and that there is hardly a family in Stamboul where infanticide is not practiced in such cases as a mere matter of course, and without the least remorse or dread.

Interesting from Italy.

BRITISH SUPPORT TO PIEDMONT—MUTINY AND DISCONTENT IN THE ITALIAN ARMY—DETESTATION OF FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME—REPLY OF KING BOMBA TO THE REMONSTRANCES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

TURIN, July 17.—For some days past there has been quite a lull in political movements, all intensely on the alert as to what may be the result of the motions of Lord LYNDHURST and Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the Italian question. The telegraphic dispatch is by no means clear and distinct, but I should say the general feeling among the people here is great disappointment, if not dissatisfaction. The Sardinians understand that if Austria attacks them, England is bound to support them—at least so they read the dispatch. On seeing that both the noble lords were contented with the declarations of Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON. The *Risorgimento* is one of the leading and best-informed papers in Turin, so I give what is stated in that paper of yesterday, the 16th:—"The result of the declarations of the English Ministers, so far as we can judge by the telegraphic dispatch of this evening (15th), is the following: The populations of the different Italian States cannot remain a long time in their present miserable position. It is probable that shortly things will come to such a pitch that if the Governments do not have recourse to efficient reforms, the people will be driven into revolution. In this case Austria will pretend she has a right to interfere. England will oppose her, even, if necessary, by force. Freedom in Italy has its headquarters in Piedmont; of course Austria looks upon Piedmont with an evil eye; and England has voluntarily proclaimed in Parliament, and solemnly in the face of all Europe, that she will support Piedmont. With this before us we cannot expect any immediate practical results from the declaration in the English Parliament. However, these discussions and deliberations are of a great moral and diplomatic importance, because they dissipate those fears which, perhaps, were not without some foundation, owing to the long silence and inaction of the British Ministry. Now that the sincere and efficacious aid of England is pledged, this will tend seriously and reasonably to ameliorate the condition of the Italian population." I hope that such may be the result, as the *Risorgimento* says, but from an interview I had with a gentleman who has been for some time on the frontiers of Lombardy, I fear the people will not have patience, and it is even said some disagreeable matters have been occurring among the Austrian troops.

I see by a private letter from Naples, of date 8th July, an account of what took place on the 30th of June in the Second Regiment of the Neapolitan Guards, commended by Colonel PUCCI, now in garrison at Naples. This is the third mutiny within a short time that has taken place in the Neapolitan army. The battalion of Tiragliatori at Caserta, whilst the King was on the ground, mutinied against their commanding officer, BARBALUNGA, and the other mutiny occurred among the crew of the royal frigate *Amalia.* These are signs that discontent has found its way even among the troops of King BOMBA, so Gaeta can no longer be a place of safety for him. At first it was thought that the discontent was owing to the cruelty and inhumanity of the superior officers; but that is not so; it has arisen from other sources not yet known.

I met yesterday with an Italian gentleman just from Rome. He told me the French troops are detested there. I expressed astonishment. He said it was impossible for troops to be in better discipline, or conduct themselves better. Then why are they detested? His answer was, "They support the police; and they act as the guards to keep in prison innocent men, dying in the dungeons of the Pope, the representative of our Saviour."

GENOA, July 16.—The King of Naples has made his answer, and the following is the substance of it:

"His Majesty thanks the Governments of France and England for their counsels. He wishes to act with clemency, and to introduce reforms, but in such matters believes himself the competent judge of the time and proper mode of so doing. At this moment they would not be suitable to his dignity and independence, still less would it be fitting to recall those who are banished, and liberate those who are imprisoned."

News from Utah.

THE FAMINE RELIEVED—NEWS OF DR. HURT AND HIS PARTY, ETC.

Advices from Great Salt Lake City, are received to the 25th of June.

The famine, which at one time seemed likely to desolate the Territory, was relieved to some extent by the ripening of peas, turnips, beets, radishes, &c. The *News* of the 18th says:

"There is still a scarcity of breadstuffs, though peas, turnips, beets, radishes, &c., in the gardens of the diligent, are greatly helping out that deficiency, and beef is fat and tolerably plenty. When such is the case, which is far better than it was at this time in 1848, why so much begging by women and children, who not only have no line from their Bishops, but many of whom cannot, or will not, tell even the names of their Bishops? And that is not the worst feature, for young, active and middle-aged women creep around with gray wigs on, feigning age and infirmity, and young children who are perfectly supple, walk as though they were lame, and say that their parents are sick or dead, when they are alive and well.

In some regions of the earth such a course may be requisite to move upon the compassion of the affluent, but here all know that the cries of the really destitute are never unheard, and their reasonable wants have ever been supplied, so far as circumstances and means would possibly permit, and no one has yet starved, or necessarily suffered very severely through want of food.

In the paper of the 25th of June, the following is published:

Wheat harvest is close at hand, breadstuffs is still scarce and the owners of fields of grain will probably have a surplus. They generally have much labor to perform, and, consequently, are apt to harvest in more or less of a wasteful manner. For these reasons wisdom obviously dictates the the policy of freely permitting gleaners to follow the rakers and binders, thus opening an effectual way in which the poor will be able to materially contribute to their own support, and saving what will otherwise be lost or go towards further encouraging a slovenly husbandry by tilling soil with self-sown crops.

The Bishops, in each Ward throughout the Territory, are requested to see to it that every grain-raiser permits the poor to glean his fields, unless he prefers to glean them himself immediately after the grain is bound; and if any one will not seasonably and properly glean his fields, nor permit the poor to do so, let his Bishop deal with him according to the law of Zion.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL.

By the politeness of Surveyor-General, DAVID H. BURR, we are enabled to furnish the following items from a letter to Gen. BURR from Dr. HURT, written on the 5th of June, 20 miles below the bridge on the Humbolt, or Mary's River.

On the morning of June 1, A. P. HAWES came to the camp with information that some Indians had reported that CARLOS MORRAY and wife, and a young man named REDDEN, had been killed by the Indians. Mr. HAWES was inclined to believe that they had been killed somewhere between the point at which the letter was written and the head of Mary's River, and, probably about three weeks previous. Dr. HURT informed the few diggers then in camp of the report, who replied that they had not before heard of it.

At the head of Mary's River valley 130 Indians were met, who, at first, seemed friendly, part of them were painted and shy, and upon receipt of some presents they packed up in great haste and left for parts unknown.

Nothing was found to give a clue to the murderers, except a gold pencil and ear-ring which Mr. HAWES said belonged to his sister, MURRAY'S wife; Mr. HAWES, also, stated that he had seen MURRAY'S pistols in the possession of some emigrants, who said they had bought them from the Indians.

Dr. HURT and company were all well, and had met with no molestation.

Frost nipped vegetation in the low portions of the city on the 28d inst.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather to-day seriously impeded general business.

ASHES—Are selling slowly, yet regularly, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. American Yellow brought 28c.@28½c. ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Are rather more inquired for at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at unchanged figures. Java, 14½c; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c @11¾c; Rio at 10c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c., ₰ lb.

COPPER—The demand is moderate, but prices are infirm.—leaning in favor of purchasers.

COTTON—The market is without any essential variation. The inquiry is limited and prices are somewhat unsettled. Factors, however, do not appear eager to realize. Small sales have been reported to-day at about 11¾c.@11¾c.[illegible] for Upland Middlings; 11¾c @11¾c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₰ lb. The first bale of new Cotton of this season arrived to-day, per steamship *Alabama*, from Savannah.

FISH—A somewhat brisker inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at old rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is still active and firm,—sales having transpired since our last of about 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 20@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 85@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 80

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, in 30th st., near 1st-av., former-ly E. T. Smith & Co.'s. Sale by order of DAVID B. WHITBRIDGE, Esq., Receiver. Plate, jewelry, leather with five years' lease of the premi-ses, 2d floor, two horses, carts, wagons and harness. For particulars, inquire of Messrs. TYLER & BROWN, Attorneys, No 156 Broadway, or at the office of the Auc-tioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, ver-emptory auction sale of second-hand and new cabinet-made furniture, consisting of a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture in suites, and every other article in the house furnishing line; also, mirrors, paint-ings, hair mattresses, paillasses, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, toilet sets, fancy goods, &c., &c.

JOHN P MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.

250 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 86 Beekman-st. Seasonable fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auc-tion sale EVERY THURSDAY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auc-tioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Ex-change, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 34 and 36 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Sales, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11¾ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees, 3 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains 1 Dutch Reformed Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c; the place is unrivaled in beautifulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A stylish 3-story brown-stone house on 35th st., near 4th-av., $12,000. Also, several very desirable 3-story brick houses on Lexington-av., 26th-st. and 28th-st., $7,000 and $8,000.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No 313 4th-av.

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome furnished, 4-story brick house, situated near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect. First-class stocks on Railroad Bonds taken in exchange, and possession can be had at once. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful resi-dence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 6 lots of ground. House 80x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage if want-ed. Inquire on premises, cor of Putnam and Classon'savs.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—All wanted about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 54 Front st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most ele-vated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden, containing two-thirds of an acre of nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and will be sold or purchased with or without the furniture, as less than its real value to the owner being in the public service and un-able to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Gravesend, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and con-taining one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 2-story and basement frame house, 28 by 34 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two story house with a small portion of the grounds will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or at OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Sewery, 4 years old, and used for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Mer-chants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM.—The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Vail, de-ceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yonkers, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, Barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX VAIL, in the village of Peek-skill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI-DENCE FOR SALE—Located on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham; it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Pelham-ville and New Rochelle stations, on the New-Haven Rail-road. The location is one of the most beautiful in West-chester County. There is one acre of land, and the house contains ten rooms, a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $3,500. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN No. 118 Sowery, or WM DaLUY, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Colchenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-2 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well wooded, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

FARM FOR SALE—Of 19 acres, lying in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 12 miles from Hoboken, 3 miles from Hackensack, and 5 miles from Fort Lee, on the direct road to Piermont. Buildings in excellent condition; plenty of fruit and ex-cellent water. The above would be a very desirable country residence. Inquire of ISAAC B. CARYL, on the premises, opposite JOHN C. WESTERVELT'S, Schraalen-burg, or of CHARLES E. WEBB, No. 87 Chambers st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 84 acres, situated on the road to Rockaway, L. I., 19 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from railroad station, near Souderton's. Upon it is a one-and-a-half story frame cottage, eight rooms, and kitchen attached, two fine apple orchards in full bearing, pears, plums grapes, &c., nice garden, good well and brook, two barns and carriage-house. Terms easy. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE—Unincumbered Hudson River property, suitable for sub-division, within a few yards of the railroad depôt, and only one hour's ride from this City—the whole tract possessing a grand view of the river. This property is rapidly advancing in value, and possesses many advantages for the purchaser. Proposals addressed to box No. 776 Post-Office, New-York, offering strictly desirable securities, will be noticed. To such a map and full particulars will be given.

FOR SALE—A three story brick building, with a steam engine fifteen horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the unexpired lease of six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on 9th st 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further par-ticulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property, situated in the town of Rye near two depôts, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 5-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the similar house No. 126 Raymond-st.—$650. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 261 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 261 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steam-boat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of P. C. VAN ALST, No 139 Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat two-story, base-ment and under-cellar, brick cottage, No. 636 Hudson-st. (Washington-square,) has gas and croton; rent $315; can be seen immediately. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 607 Hudson-st.

FLATS TO LET—With steam power, corner of [illegible] st., Brooklyn, 25 by 100, [illegible] the first factory opposite, or [illegible] No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET

TO LET ON BUSHWICK HILL—One-half of a double house, from garret to basement. Situa-tion unequalled. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. H. BUSTED, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadi-ness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 159 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. U. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances (with the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commer-cial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leath-er Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby noti-fied that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. Interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall re-ceive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY B HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1856. }

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX PER CENT BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above described Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION—FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 5th av. and 23d st., on WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1856. The poll will be open from 3 to 5 P. M.

GEO C. PETERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons are notified not to negotiate or buy any of the following Certificates of Shares in the American Guano Company, to wit: Certificates Nos 1 765, 1,765, 1,764 1,763, 1,767 1,775 1,757, 1,758, 1,784, 1,785, 1,786, 1,787 1,788—and a transfer of the same has been stopped.

ARTISANS' BANK—The second instalment of Fifteen per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking House, No 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th inst. across proximo. By order of the Board.

C. T. LEARY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—34 av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 10 to 3, and Wednes-day and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on de-posits of $50 and under 5 per cent.

T B STILLMAN, President.

NOTICE.—The citizens of the Hamshire Coal and Iron Company's bonds, due Aug 1, will be paid at the Banking office of GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 41 Pine-st.

H. T ARNOLD, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug 1, 1856. The QUASSAICK BANK has this day relied, in this office, a notice of the ap-pointment of the PARK BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, to gether with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, as pre-scribed by the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associ-ations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and pro-vided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. KELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superin-tendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circu-lating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and pro-vided, that all the circulating notes issued by JAMES WATSON is in constant attendance from 7 in the morn-ing until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 57 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Sixth edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents are the enemy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; large discussion on reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics nerv-ous debility, local and general from excess; and indirect from the youth, the married, the single, the barren and the unfortunate. Consultations, Cures, Structures, Syphilis, Pregnancy and Concubinage, Embryology, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 62 Broadway, corner spring opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 1 evening 3 to 5 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. Re-commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Irish Exile, &c.*

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COOPER, No. 10 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 22 years in this city, and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure of the disease. He would especially caution all others who have been unsuc-cessful after extensive treatment, not to lose further time, but consult him, as he has a practice of respectability who have been cured in from fifteen up to thirty and considered themselves insurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED—DR. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only disease the disease in the blood. 81 only. This secretes the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No. as genuine Dr Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervousness, ills and weakness of the seminal organs never fail to cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The original and genuine article! This very efficacious preparation is acknowledged to be the best remedy ever introduced for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofula, and all cutaneous disorders. Its great success has raised up a host of spurious imitations. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. S. NONES, Notary Public, U. S Commis-sioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 18 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by Q. E. S.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

FRANCIS BYRNE—Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in the State and United States Courts, has re-moved to Whitlock's Buildings, southeast corner of Nas-sau and Beekman sts, offices Nos. 13 and 15.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN SPRING AND SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER,

This celebrated Remedy will purify the blood and speedily rectify any irregularity in the stomach and bowels; as an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic and a Tonic, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both of them of the most malignant character. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within the limits of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most des-perate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1848; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 3 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 War-ren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

SOLD IN NEW-YORK BY C. N. CRISWOLD, No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Ann-st.; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. B. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. W. CLEVENGER, No. 81 Barclay-st., and A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all re-spectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Ful-ton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broad-way.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIBE'S MA—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, Lon-don, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 159 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIBE'S MAR No 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering life use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRIBE'S MAR No 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and [illegible]-bus have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health and prospects of the population

TRIBE'S MAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruc-tion of the patient's constitution and which all the Sar-saparillas in the world cannot remove.

TRIBE'S MAR No. 4, and 5, are also prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and dimed in a secrete dozes as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $4. To be had wholesale and retail of DR BARROW, No 159 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, the dozes will be forwarded to the Gentleman to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed ac-cording to instructions of the writer.

At attendance and Consultation from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his atten-tion to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treat-ed not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detec-tion. An immediate application should always be made, but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, a few months' judicious treatment, has under ordinary circumstances, been sufficient to eradicate it. Those who have been reduced to a mere wreck of humanity, by the use of mercury, or the unskillful treatment of Quacks and Pretenders, should consult WATSON at once. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance from 7 in the morn-ing until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 57 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Sixth edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents are the enemy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; large discussion on reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics nerv-ous debility, local and general from excess; and indirect from the youth, the married, the single, the barren and the unfortunate. Consultations, Cures, Structures, Syphilis, Pregnancy and Concubinage, Embryology, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 62 Broadway, corner spring opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 1 evening 3 to 5 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. Re-commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Irish Exile, &c.*

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COOPER, No. 10 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 22 years in this city, and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure of the disease. He would especially caution all others who have been unsuc-cessful after extensive treatment, not to lose further time, but consult him, as he has a practice of respectability who have been cured in from fifteen up to thirty and considered themselves insurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED—DR. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only disease the disease in the blood. 81 only. This secretes the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No. as genuine Dr Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

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MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 15.

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ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most suc-cessful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon, always obtaining any de-sired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recom-mend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 149 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now pre-pared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

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SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Leba-non Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Ma-honac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chica-go, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Cen-tral Railroad for the West, and with Albany and North-ern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Le-banon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

5.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and ar-riving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.55 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion*,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1524. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The American and People's Connecticut State Conventions.

The Same Electoral Ticket for Both.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

HARTFORD, Wednesday, August 6.

The American State Convention met at Touro Hall, in this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was organized by the appointment of Governor DUTTON for President, eight Vice-Presidents, and O. H. PLATT and E. S. BUTLER as Secretaries.

Mr. DUTTON, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention strongly and forcibly in favor of union and harmony, and against the usurpation of power by the President of the United States in regard to Kansas, saying that it was unparalleled. He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. FREMONT's qualifications for the Presidency.

A Committee was appointed to report, at the afternoon session, an Electoral ticket.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention came to order at 3 o'clock P. M., and while waiting for the report of the Committee, listened to eloquent speeches from Hon. O. S. TEEBY Judge KELLOGG and others.

The following Electoral Ticket was then reported:

AT LARGE.

HENRY DUTTON, New-Haven; JULIUS CATLIN, Hartford.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

THOMAS CLARK, WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, ELIHU SPENCER, SAMUEL W. GOLD.

The Electoral ticket was adopted amid great excitement and rejoicing, three rousing cheers being given first.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Party of Connecticut adhere to the principles expressed in their platform adopted June 26, 1855, and that in the present crisis of National affairs, we regard as essential to the perpetuity of our Institutions the preservation of Free Speech, a Free Press, and Freedom of the National Territory from the encroachments of Slavery.

Resolved, That in JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON we recognize true exponents of the principles which are dear to the freemen of Connecticut, and we confidently recommend them to the people of our beloved Commonwealth as men who, when placed in the Chief Executive offices of the nation, will restore to the Administration of the General Government the policy approved by WASHINGTON, MADISON and JEFFERSON.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Electors nominated by this Convention, and that through the ballot-box in November next we will give them an opportunity so to cast their electoral votes as to preserve the integrity of American Institutions in this land of freedom and equal rights.

The People's State Convention.

The People's State Convention met at American Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M., Hon. E. K. FOSTER, President.

Mr. FOSTER, on taking the Chair, made a forcible speech in favor of a firm and decided union of all in support of Freedom and the right.

The Convention was large, and was controlled by a strong conservative feeling, which went for harmony and union on a ticket that would unite all the opponents of BUCHANAN.

The Convention adopted by acclamation the ticket nominated by the Americans—a Committee from the two Conventions having met and agreed upon the same ticket.

There was in attendance at the two Conventions nearly one thousand delegates, a large number of whom have heretofore voted with the Democrats, but who now go for FREMONT and Freedom. Connecticut is now considered sure for FREMONT.

The Conventions adjourned to meet this evening at the Fremont hall, to listen to speeches from Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, Hon. O. A. BREWSTER, of Massachusetts, and Judge SPALDING, of Ohio. Five thousand people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A. N. C.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Wm. C. Alexander Nominated for Governor.

An Electoral Ticket Selected.

MORNING SESSION.

The State Convention of the Democrats of New-Jersey was held at Trenton yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Governor and an Electoral ticket. Every County except Cape May was represented. The representation was one Delegate for every 100 voters, and one for every fraction over 50 votes, according to the vote cast at the last election for Governor. The Convention met at Temperance Hall at 12 o'clock. The large Hall was crowded with delegates and others, and many could not gain admittance. The Convention organized temporarily by choosing SAMUEL LILLY, Esq., of Hunterdon, as President; DAVID NAAR, of Mercer, as Secretary, and ANDREW MEAD, of Passaic, as Assistant Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one from each County, was chosen to present resolutions to the Convention. It was also determined that all contested cases should be decided by the delegation from the counties in which they occur. The Committees having retired to deliberate, the Chairman announced that a mass meeting would convene at the Riding-School at 2 o'clock, and that Gen. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York, Gen. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. SAMUEL A SMITH, of Tennessee, had arrived and would address them. Also, that JOHN VAN BUREN and ROBERT J. WALKER were expected.

The Committee on Credentials and Rules soon afterwards came in and reported their list of permanent officers, viz.:

President—CHARLES SITGREAVES, of Warren; 8 Vice Presidents from each County, and five Secretaries. The report was adopted. The Committee also reported in favor of adopting the rules of the last Gubernatorial State Convention as the rules of this Convention, which was agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. LILLY.

Hon. WM. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. GEO. VAIL, of New-Jersey, being present, were invited to take seats upon the platform. They were saluted with cheers.

Hon. CHARLES SITGREAVES, President of the Convention, also appeared, and was conducted to his chair. He was greeted with applause. He addressed the Convention briefly, expressing the satisfaction he felt at being called upon to preside over the Convention. For the first time in the history of the country, he said, treason is openly advocated and supported by an organized party. It would be his duty to preside over the deliberations of this Convention, but it was the duty of the Convention to nominate those who—whether chosen to guide the helm of the State or to represent the national sentiments of the party—would do so creditably and truly. [At this point GOV. BIGLER retired to address the mass meeting.]

Col. MANSON, of Somerset, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were read by Judge NAAR.

1. *Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, whose long and eminent career in the service of his country gives ample proof, that while he will maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws at home, he will uphold the national dignity, character, and interests abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we recognise in JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, one whose genius will justly adorn the Senate chamber and shed lustre over the Capitol.

3. *Resolved*, That we adhere to Democratic principles, platforms and usages, as established by the fathers of the party; as explained by JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON; as promulgated, affirmed and reaffirmed, by various national conventions; constituting the creed of the whole body, North and South, East and West; guarding each and every provision in the Federal Constitution, upholding and defending the rights of each and of all the States of the Union, and promoting the welfare and happiness of the whole people,—under whose guidance the country has grown to its present greatness, the people have attained their present prosperity, and the light of liberty has been shed abroad upon the most distant nations.

4. *Resolved*, That we condemn the sectional strife which the Abolitionists of the North have created, and the fierce war which they, and their allies, the Republicans, are now waging upon the institutions of the South; that we condemn alike the nullification of Massachusetts and the nullification of South Carolina, as treasonable in character and deplorable in results: that we condemn the lawless violence which invaded Kansas, the vindictiveness which broke through the sanctity of the Senate chamber, and the intemperate language and conduct which provoked these grossly illegal acts; and we point to the palpable disregard of law by the extremists of the South, as the certain fruit of a like disregard by the extremists of the North.

5. *Resolved*, That we are not the advocates of slavery in any form or in any place; but we do not feel it our duty to legislate upon this subject for other States or communities who are competent to legislate for themselves; but we believe in the doctrine of self-government and of equal rights as did our fathers of the Revolution, and we leave to the people of the Territories the exercise of their undoubted right, to shape their own institutions, make their own laws, and seek for prosperity in their own way, circumscribed only by the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

6. *Resolved*, That this glorious Union, to establish which our fathers toiled and bled, which has been to the cause of freedom and humanity a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, seen and read of all men; leading us on to the highest pinnacle of national greatness and glory; surrounding us with all the elements of prosperity and happiness, and promising to the oppressed nations of the earth the light of a better day to dawn for them—was founded by our fathers in paternal concord and love, has been preserved to the present time by the exercises, amongst the members thereof, of mutual forbearance, affection and regard, and can only endure by cherishing these patriotic and holy emotions which binds members of the same family together as a brotherhood, ready, over all obstacles and upon all occasions, at any sacrifice, to advance the common good.

7. *Resolved*, That the Republican party, by their violent attempt to array the North against the South, by their unceasing and bitter denunciations of Southern men, Southern institutions and Southern laws; by their scornful repudiation of Southern parties, Southern allies and Southern affinities; by their magnifying the Slavery question above all other questions; by their contemptuous disregard of the Federal Constitution, and their appealing to "a higher law;" by their taunting shout, thus upon this issue "Sharpe's rifles" are the highest law; by their attempt to combine the united political strength of sixteen States in the avowed effort to crush out the political influence of the other fifteen States; by their struggle to seize into Northern hands the whole powers of the Federal Government, to the complete exclusion of the South—are treading with martial step and colors flying, *the high road to disunion, civil war and anarchy*; and should be regarded by every lover of his country as a band of enemies to liberty, the Constitution and the Union.

8. *Resolved*, That we are, as heretofore, opposed to that proscription exercised by the so-called American Party, based upon the accident of birth, or the selection of religious tenets. We therefore harshly adopt the resolution upon this subject passed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

9. *Resolved*, That we hail with joy the accession of many of the prominent and talented, and large masses of the rank and file of the "Old-Line Clay and Webster Whigs," whose patriotic devotion to liberal principles, the Constitution and the Union, finds no place of safety amid the troubled waters of political strife but in the Democratic Ark; and we welcome them as the honorable antagonists of the past, and the compatriots of the present hour.

10. *Resolved*, That the State policy of the Democratic party is to encourage agriculture; to promote and advance the interests of those engaged in manufactures and the mechanical arts; to stimulate and shelter industry; to diffuse wealth; to make education universal; to elevate the morals and secure the happiness of the whole community; and relying upon the justness of our cause, and the overruling wisdom of Providence, we go into the present contest with a confident assurance that the victory will be ours.

After the reading was finished, they were unanimously adopted.

Nominations for Governor were then read, as follows:

WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer; JOHN W. FENNIMORE, of Burlington; JOSEPH C. POTTS, of Mercer; E. R. V. WRIGHT, of Hudson; JOSEPH KILLE, of Salem; CHARLES SKELTON, of Mercer.

The name of Dr. SKELTON was then withdrawn by PHILEMON DICKINSON. A communication from Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was read to the Convention by EDMUND CHARLES, of Hudson, stating that his name had not been presented to the Convention by request, and he asked its withdrawal. After several Counties had been called and their votes cast for ALEXANDER, the name of JOHN W. FENNIMORE was withdrawn. Two more Counties voted for ALEXANDER, when Mr. POTTS' name was withdrawn. Another County voted firmly for ALEXANDER, when the name of Mr. KILLE was withdrawn and the motion adopted that WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER was unanimously nominated, amid loud and long continued applause. A Committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. ALEXANDER of his nomination and conduct him to the mass meeting.

The Convention proceeded to make the electoral ticket:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hudson, and GEORGE F. FORT, of Ocean, were nominated by acclamation.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

I—JOSEPH KILLE, of Salem.
II—HENRY S. LITTLE, of Monmouth.
III—DAVID VAN VLEET, of Hunterdon.
IV—HENRY A. FORD, of Morris.
V—ALVIN HEDDEN, of Essex.

The Convention then passed a vote of thanks to its officers, and adjourned.

MASS MEETINGS.

At 2 o'clock P. M., a mass meeting assembled in the Riding-School—Hon. JOSEPH C. POTTS, of Mercer, President. When the Convention adjourned the members repaired to the mass meeting. There were present at one time at this meeting between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Speeches were made by SAMUEL A. SMITH, of Tennessee, Hon. WM. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN VAN BUREN.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated JOHN ROWE, Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy.

Amusements.

Mr. BUCKSTONE's little piece, "Milly, or the Maid with the Milking-Pail," was produced at the SUMMER GARDEN (Wallack's Theatre) on Monday, and repeated last evening, with complete success. It is one of those neatly told and clearly developed stories which French writers delight in weaving into dramatic form. Mr. BUCKSTONE borrowed it from "Our Neighbors," and Mrs. FITZWILLIAME gave it a healthful, robust English life. Miss ROBERTSON, who sustains the *rôle* of that natural and excellent actress, shows how much she can appreciate the heartiness of the character, and yet preserve the proper bearing for the final transition which furnishes the key to the story.

Mr. BURNETT as *Lord Philander* did not appear to thoroughly know his part. An actor who has made such a favorable impression as he has should be careful in this respect. Mr. JOHNSTON as *Dicson*, and Mr. J. B. HOWE, (a careful but somewhat stilted artist,) were sufficiently good. The piece is excellently dressed, and neatly done in every respect.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The best comedian in New-York—Mr. BURTON—is playing an engagement here, and the whisper of his name fills the house to overflowing. Last night he played in the "Evil Genius." The *caste* was nearly the same as at the Chambers-street house, and quite sufficient for the play, our remarks on which need not be repeated here. The house was crowded, and Mr. BURTON had a fair indication of what he may expect when he opens the Metropolitan Theatre, and appeals in a perfect role to the tastes and good will of the town. [Concluded on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday last, Monday excepted.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following statements, which have been delayed an entire week because of the absence of Mr. BURLINGAME, (who left this city *on the evening* that his publication was made, and has not yet returned,) are made in justice to ourselves and a gentleman who, at different times, has been guided by our counsel. As far as relates to the objectionable portions of Mr. BURLINGAME's speech, our connection with the matter has terminated.

THOMAS H. BOCOCK,
JOSEPH LANE.

AUGUST 5, Tuesday evening.

A CARD.

No man could be more averse than I am to appearing before the public in relation to matters personal in their character; and nothing could induce me to do so in this case but the conviction that justice requires it.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, in the card which he published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 28th July, commits several errors, one of which seems to demand correction from me.

He attempts to produce the impression that I, in behalf of Col. BROOKS, of South Carolina, and at his instigation, endeavored by means, sometimes confidential, to persuade him to make some explanation which would satisfy Col. BROOKS' friends with his failure to call on him for satisfaction for the offensive language used in his speech of the 21st of June last.

To show that I have not mistaken his purpose, I make the following quotation from his card. Speaking of language cut out of a note of mine to him, he says: "These few words disclose the desire of Mr BROOKS, through persuasion, to get something which might satisfy his friends for neglecting me in his liberal calls on gentlemen for personal satisfaction." Now, I assert that nothing could be more unjust to Mr. BROOKS, and nothing more untrue than such a construction of what passed between Mr. BURLINGAME and myself.

The communications which I made to Mr. BURLINGAME from Mr. BROOKS were: 1st, His desire to know whether Mr. BURLINGAME would accept a call for satisfaction from him; 2d, That he [Mr. BROOKS] was satisfied with Mr. BURLINGAME's explanation, made in answer to the first question; 3d, That Mr. BROOKS desired to have a written statement, containing the substance of that explanation, to be used in his own justification; and that, on failure to obtain such a one, he would take some decided step in relation to the matter.

Now it never occurred to me that these communications, though made with all the courtesy of which I was capable, would be regarded as particularly persuasive in their character or in the circumstances under which they were made. Let the public judge. When I first waited on Mr. BURLINGAME for Mr. BROOKS, my personal acquaintance with him was very slight, and the accounts which had reached us of his views and expressions on public questions were not such as to commend him to public men. I certainly had no thought of offering him persuasions as to his personal affairs. I had a simple question to propound, and all I sought was to do it in a courteous and becoming manner. It seemed to me proper that it should be done *privately* and quietly, rather than with a flourish of trumpets and in the midst of a crowd. That it was to be entirely *confidential* I did not dream, because such an idea was inconsistent with the object of my mission. I had come not only to bear a message, but to carry back an answer. That answer might have been as plain and brief as Mr. BURLINGAME chose to make it. He might have said simply that he would accept, or that he would not accept. But, instead of this, he chose to enter at large into an exposition of his feelings towards Mr. BROOKS, and of the views which governed him in making his speech. In doing this *he* requested that many things said by him should be considered confidential, and these I have therefore not made public. I will say, however, as he seems to think that their publication could benefit him, that he can remove the seal of confidence whenever he chooses. All that was said by either party, with the times and places of our subsequent meetings, may all come forth at his call. I know no word that I spoke which now, as a gentleman and as the friend of Mr. BROOKS, I would not be perfectly willing should be known to the world.

In his last card, Mr. BURLINGAME has said:

"I owe it to truth to say that, from what I had heard and seen of him prior to his assault on Mr. SUMNER, I had formed a high opinion of him; and that act, which I have properly stigmatized, I did think must have been abherrent to his better nature. In remembrance of my opinion of him, and and feeling that through his conduct I could still detect traces of a gallantry which some day might cause him to condemn, as heartily as others do, his assault on Mr. SUMNER, I had a larger charity for him than did most of my friends. Indeed, I have been blamed for intimating the opinion that, in spite of that act, he was yet a brave man. Even as late as my conversation with Gen. LANE, when he stated that Mr. BROOKS desired a speedy meeting, I felt a glow of admiration for him as a gallant foeman; but I was wrong. The expressions of kindness for him, in which, following a proclivity of my heart; I had indulged, were entirely misplaced."

It was these "*expressions* of kindness" for Mr. BROOKS now publicly avowed by Mr. BURLINGAME, which in our first interview tended so much to satisfy me that there ought not to be a hostile meeting between them. Then it was that I suggested to Mr. BURLINGAME the propriety of saying nothing on the subject, because false rumors in relation to settlements often reopen difficulties.

As Mr. BURLINGAME admits that on our first interview I propounded a question from Mr. BROOKS which was categorical in its character, it clearly follows that the door was opened for a categorical answer on his part. He, however, voluntarily chose a different course. What his answer, in substance, was, appears to be conceded in the cards both of Mr. BURLINGAME and Mr. BROOKS. He said "that he (Mr. BURLINGAME) had no unkind feelings whatever for Mr. BROOKS, but, on the contrary, regarded him as a man of courage and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act, and had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances, he was surprised to find that Mr. BROOKS had taken exception to anything which he had said. In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both them and their authors."

This is the substance of his answer, and in strength of expression is certainly not overstated. It omits many mere expressions of good feeling to which he gave utterance. The mere intention to be parliamentary was not *then* insisted on. The phrase even was not mentioned.

Believing Mr. BURLINGAME to be sincere, I advised Mr. BROOKS, without hesitation, that he could pursue the matter no further. He agreed to accept the answer as satisfactory. Mr. BURLINGAME expressed himself gratified at that result. And I rejoiced to believe that the affair was honorably ended. To meet any contingency which might arise, however, I made a memorandum of the interview the next day after it happened.

Some days after this Mr BROOKS informed me that, in consequence of remarks which he heard were common in certain circles about Washington, he considered it proper that he should have a written statement of the settlement as it had occurred. Regretting that the necessity for it had arisen, I prepared the statement at length, and on the day named in the cards of these gentlemen, I submitted it to Mr. BURLINGAME, with the request that he would look over it and say whether he would approve it.

When he had kept it at least a half-hour, I applied to him to know the result of his examination. With a strong compliment to my fairness, he said it was correct. In his recent card he says: "When I had read the first part I thought it did me justice." I can but presume that "the first part," as designated by Mr. BURLINGAME, included his answer to Mr. BROOKS' question. He would hardly have stopped short of examining that before answering as to the correctness of the statement.

When he informed me that it was correct, he expressed a desire to retain it longer in order to show it to a friend.

That evening he sought an interview with me to say that he had looked at my statement more carefully, and while he could deny the correctness of no expression attributed to him in it, yet, by the grouping of them which had been made, it placed him in an improper position, and, if published, would probably do him great injury at home.

We then attempted to agree upon such alterations as would preserve the substance of the statement in a similar shape, but were unable. Thus the matter stood, when on the next day, the Hon. JOHN J. ADAMS handed me a note from my seat in the House of Representatives.

The one that Mr. BURLINGAME has made of this note is the most extraordinary feature in his very extraordinary card. It strikes me as very strange that he considers this note, together with the fact of his unwillingness to insert the word "*honor*" in the last statement, as in no way private, while he seems to consider his answer to Mr. BROOK's first question as being confidential. I forbear here to suggest reasons or to make comments. Strange, however, as is this position, there is yet a stranger feature connected with the use of that note. He cuts from the context single phrases to produce the impression that Mr. BROOKS, through me, was persuading him to make explanations, when the note itself, upon its face, places Mr BROOKS in an entirely different position. In the very beginning of it I announced to him that I had that morning heard from a friend of Mr. BROOKS that he had resolved to take some step in relation to the difference between them, and that I could no longer control the matter. I thus put Mr. BROOKS in the position of resolve and determination, not of persuasion. This, I say, would be evident from the whole note. When I said that Mr. BURLINGAME thought not to object to saying, in answer to that note, that he did not intend to reflect on Mr. BROOKS personally, I merely meant to say that he ought not to object to put in writing what he had so often declared to me verbally. He says truly that he did not answer in writing. I confess I was struck with the apparent ease with which he avoided writing. Had he written, as he in frankness might well have done, all question about his position then would now be put to rest. It would be comfortably or *uncomfortably* clear.

He came to my seat and said, not what he states in his card, but simply that he would like to confer with a friend, and he asked if I would have any objection to unite in that conference.

I made no objection, but suggested that I might have a personal friend along, also. The meeting took place very speedily thereafter in one of the rooms of the Capitol; but my friend having previously left, I was alone with Mr. BURLINGAME.

In some conversation which occurred between Mr. BROOKS and myself that day, he had said that he was willing to accept any paper from Mr. BURLINGAME which disavowed the purpose to reflect on his courage or honor; and in the interview in the Capitol the only question of difference was that I contended for the disclaimer in that very language, because Mr. BURLINGAME's disclaimer in our former interview had gone fully to that extent. He contended that in disclaiming, as he was willing to do, any intention to reflect on the "personal character" of Mr. BROOKS, he included everything that makes up character, and that therefore it was unnecessary to insert the word *honor* expressly; and he stated that, in consequence of the probable effect of it elsewhere, he preferred not to use that word. After some discussion, being unable to agree with him upon the phraseology to be employed, I rose to leave the room, remarking that it appeared clear that the matter could not be arranged satisfactorily between us, and that I regretted to believe that nothing was left but for Mr. BROOKS to send him a note, which he would probably do in the course of that evening. Mr. BURLINGAME asked me to pause, and said that he preferred that the matter should not go out of my hands, and himself suggested a further conference at his own room that evening. This *exposé* of fact has been made necessary by the partial and delusive givings out of Mr. BURLINGAME about his refusal to allow the word honor to be inserted in his last disclaimer.

The conference called at Mr. BURLINGAME's room was attended by himself, Mr. Speaker BANKS, Mr. BOYCE, and myself. In opening up the matter on that occasion, I gave the history of my whole connection with it, and especially the first message of Mr. BROOKS and Mr. BURLINGAME's answer, the drawing up of the original statement, its being placed in Mr. BURLINGAME's hand, his declaration, after keeping it some time, that it was correct, and his subsequent objection to it on the ground that the grouping of his expressions in regard to Mr. BROOKS was such as, if published, would do him an injury. I then stated the history of our subsequent efforts to agree upon something which would be equivalent substantially to the first statement, and which might be free from the objections made to the "*grouping*" of that one—all which was admitted by Mr. BURLINGAME. This brought up the question whether the word "honor" should be inserted, as I contended that it ought to be. Mr. BURLINGAME again urged that to disclaim any purpose to reflect on the "*personal character*" of Mr. BROOKS covered everything. Mr. BANKS thought it sufficient, and Mr. BOYCE promptly agreed with them. I stated that it appeared to me enough, but I apprehended that Mr. BROOKS would take a different view of it.

Mr. BURLINGAME suggested that Mr. BOYCE and myself, as friends of Mr. BROOKS, should advise him that it was sufficient, and that he would probably acquiesce in our opinion.

The paper drawn up, as before stated, was taken by Mr. BOYCE and myself to Mr. BROOKS; and we advised him that he ought to accept it as satisfactory. Several other friends being called in, all united in that opinion, and Mr. BROOKS accepted it accordingly.

It was published as an appendix to his speech, and remained before the public several days, when Mr. BURLINGAME's card appeared withdrawing it.

This reopened a difficulty which I had been glad to believe was closed. Its subsequent history is before the public. With that I have little to do. It is difficult, however, to resist the reflection that, if Mr. BURLINGAME's explanation as published by Mr. BROOKS was not true, it was unmanly in him to consent to give it; if it was true, it was weak and uncandid to withdraw it. As to its proper construction, I saw no room for doubt.

Mr. BURLINGAME had expressed himself to me, as appears from his card, he might have expressed himself to others, so kindly towards Mr. BROOKS, and so free from any purpose to reflect on his personal character, as, in my judgment, to have rendered it inhuman in Mr. BROOKS, under that explanation, to have pursued him further.

Mr. BURLINGAME's card is erroneous, then, in saying that in his verbal answer to my note of the 15th of July he suggested "that, as the matter seemed complicated, it might be better for us both to hold our future conversations in the presence of others." Instead of this, he merely remarked that he wished to advise with his friend, and asked if I would have any objection to meeting in conference with them. It is erroneous, further, in saying that I thought Mr. BROOKS would deem his position unsatisfactory, "*as it yielded nothing*." I used no such expression. It would have been inappropriate. I never asked him to retract, or yield anything which he had said. I had merely asked if he would accept Mr. BROOK's call. To this question he interposed an explanation; and the only question was as to the sufficiency of that explanation, and whether, as made at one time, it was the same which had been made at a former time.

But the most important and grossest error of his card he has attempted to represent Mr. BROOKS as seeking, through me, to persuade him to an explanation. As already stated, this is utterly unsustained by the facts, and nobody could know anything better than Mr. BURLINGAME knew these facts at the time he penned his card.

It appeared to me that justice to Mr. BROOKS required this explanation at my hands. Having made it, I leave the matter in its other aspects in his hands, well knowing, as I do, that he understands full well how to take care of his own honor.

TH. S. BOCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1856.

I have examined the foregoing card of Mr. BOCOCK, and, as far as it states facts purporting to fall within my knowledge, I find it fair, candid, and strictly true. W. W. BOYCE.

Aug. 5, 1856.

Reply to Messrs. Burlingame and Campbell.

As the friend of Col. BROOKS, I feel called upon to make a statement of the facts connected with my mission to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME.

To the publication made by my friend, Mr. BURLINGAME has made a rejoinder, which has at least the merit of ingenuity, and in his behalf Mr. CAMPBELL has delivered an argument. There are but few points made by Mr. BURLINGAME to which any reply is necessary, and they will be disposed of in the order which will best explain the transaction, and dispel the mist which, by special pleading, Mr. BURLINGAME has obscured them.

1st. Mr. BURLINGAME asks "if he (Col. BROOKS) was afraid to go to Canada, the nearest neutral ground, why did he not name some other place?" The answer is, that Col. BROOKS, Mr. EDMUNDSON, and myself, who alone were in consultation, all concurred in regarding the designation of the "Clifton House" as a *miserable subterfuge*; and when I informed these gentlemen that upon inquiring of Mr. CAMPBELL what weapon his friend had selected, his response was, "What! you don't mean to have a fuss?" they, together with myself, held the naming by Mr. BURLINGAME of the "Clifton House" as a distinct and unequivocal *back out*, and as such we felt warranted to treat it.

(It is due to Mr. CAMPBELL to say that he disavows any recollection of the expression last quoted, though I am altogether confident that he used it, and so reported to my friend immediately afterwards.)

2d. Mr. BURLINGAME again asks, "Why did he (Col. BROOKS) linger in the District, where he was exposed to arrest?"

The answer is, that, after the receipt of Mr. BURLINGAME's note designating the "Clifton House" as the place of meeting, Colonel BROOKS and his friends deemed concealment no longer necessary. As long as my friend supposed there was any possibility of a meeting, he was *beyond* the reach of the officers of the law.

Colonel BROOKS and his friends regarded the naming of the "Clifton House" as a *back-out*, and that *back out* as atonement for Mr. BURLINGAME's speech, but was willing to grant Mr. BURLINGAME satisfaction should he desire it in consequence of Colonel BROOKS's published construction of his conduct. Colonel BROOKS never intended to preclude himself from holding Mr. BURLINGAME responsible for subsequent attempts.

My friend, under my advice, which was sustained by his own judgment, declined to go to Canada, under the conviction that he could never reach there. We both apprehended violence and insult from factions along the way, and were well assured that we would be subjected to arrest and many inconveniences in consequence of information which would be sent from this city by telegraph. Nor would it have been mistaken, as the following extract, taken from a Canada paper—the *Journal and Express*—and published *before* the day of meeting designated by Mr. BURLINGAME, abundantly proves:

"A SHOOTING MATCH.—Those who can spare time, and who have any inclination of witnessing a real Yankee shoot, can be gratified by a visit to the Falls to-morrow [illegible]

The challenge has been accepted by Mr BURLINGAME, who named the terms as follows: Ground, Canada near the Clifton House; time, 12 M., Saturday next; weapon, rifle; paces fifty. Mr. BURLINGAME is en route for Canada. Mr. BROOKS, I learn, had not left this P. M.

How many other informers have telegraphed to other, and how many places, has not yet transpired. Nor will the public fail to recognize in "H." a friend of Mr. BURLINGAME, when it is remembered that both my friend and myself were uninformed as to the *weapon* or *distance*, each of which seems to have been determined upon *before* Mr. BURLINGAME's departure from this city, notwithstanding Mr. CAMPBELL "declined any negotiation at that time having reference to *weapons as premature*."

I now come to the *argument* of Mr. CAMPBELL. The contradictions into which he has plunged are numerous and glaring.

He says "no hostile meeting was proposed by the note, and (therefore) I agreed to render the desired service," and in the next breath he adds that Mr. BURLINGAME had authorized him, in the event of our "objecting to *time* or *place* in his absence, I (Mr. CAMPBELL) should change either or both at my (his) discretion." Again, when asked by me what weapons were to be used, he "declined any negotiation at *that time* having reference to weapons as premature," and yet Mr. CAMPBELL asserts that Mr. BURLINGAME said to him that if my friend was anxious to "negotiate, &c., he would if necessary, go even to South Carolina." If Mr CAMPBELL really believed that "no hostile meeting was proposed," what occasion was there to leave this city?

If, on the contrary, a "hostile meeting" was understood, how could Mr. CAMPBELL regard "any reference to weapons as premature?" Could it have been his purpose to send my friend all the way to Canada to fight without any weapon whatever? Or did he intend him to take an armory of every description of weapon simply to negotiate.

And again: Mr. CAMPBELL was instructed to deliver the note to his friend "to Mr. BROOKS, *in person*, as soon as he could be found, this being deemed the proper course because, he, (Col. BROOKS,) *had not named in his note any person to receive it.*" So, it appears that it was deemed improper to deliver to me the reply to a note *borne by myself*, because *my name was not* mentioned in the note of my friend; and yet Mr. CAMPBELL, whose name also does not appear in the note of his friend, assumes to have been invested with plenary powers—except in the very *unimportant* particular of naming the weapon to be used.

The pretended willingness of Mr. BURLINGAME to "go even to South Carolina unless for a peaceful settlement," indeed is contradicted by Mr. BURLINGAME himself; for he says: "Where is a friend's country for me? Is it *here* where my comrades are smitten down without warning?" If Mr. BURLINGAME regards Bladensburg or the Delaware, Maryland, or Virginia lines, as the "enemy's country," and therefore designated Canada, it is simply ridiculous to profess a willingness to go to South Carolina, unless it was in reality to negotiate.

Mr. CAMPBELL, for political effect, charges Colonel BROOKS, by implication, with stigmatizing the entire North as mobs and assassins, &c. Colonel BROOKS never made so sweeping a denunciation, and his allusion was alone to free negroes and Republicans.

It now remains to answer Mr. CAMPBELL's argumentative proposition. He affects to score the "written *code duello*," and yet challenges authority for the following propositions:

1st. That the challenging party may, in his message, make any restrictions either as to *time* or place of *meeting*.

2d. That in selecting the place the challenged party is circumscribed, geographically, by any lines of latitude or longitude.

3d. That when the *place* is fixed by the party entitled to the selection, the challenger may retire from the field on his objection to distance, (if within one day's travel,) or from fear of "bailiffs and constables."

I take pleasure in giving the "authorities" to Mr. CAMPBELL, and trust that when he reads the last paragraph that I quote, he will appreciate my lenity towards his friend. In the 3d chapter, on the 12th page, of the "Code of Honor," (edited by Gov. JOHN L. WILSON, of South Carolina, which book is the only "authority" known and acknowledged in America, and adopted by clubs in England,) will be found the following paragraphs, numbered 2 and 3, which seem to have some bearing on the points in question:

"2. Upon the acceptance of the challenge the seconds make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, in which each party is entitled to a perfect equality. The old notion that the party challenged was authorized to name the time, *place*, distance, and weapon, has been long since exploded, nor would a man of chivalric honor use such a right if he possessed it. The time must be as soon as practicable, *the place such as had ordinarily been used where the parties are*, the distance usual, and the weapon, that which is most generally used.

3. If the challengee insist upon what is not usual in time, *place*, distance and weapon, do not yield the point, and tender in writing what is usual in each: and if he refuse to give satisfaction, *then your friend may post him.*"

I did not tender *in writing* the "usual" place, because Mr. CAMPBELL regarded "any reference to weapons as premature," and thereby impressed me with the belief that he was invested with no adequate power in the premises. I could not make the tender to Mr. BURLINGAME *in person*, because Mr. CAMPBELL had said that his friend "could not be seen in the District."

To Mr. CAMPBELL's fourth proposition, which is "that under mutual agreement not to give publicity, one party is authorized to publish the affair through the press without the knowledge or consent of the other." I reply, that Mr. BURLINGAME, having denied satisfaction to Col. BROOKS by declining to name a *place*, "such as had ordinarily been used *where the parties are*," Col. BROOKS had but two alternative courses—either to pass him over to my hands, as directed in the third paragraph of the code, or to expose him to the public contempt of gentlemen; which latter alternative was elected by Col. BROOKS expressly to avoid involving me as his friend.

I ask the perusal of the following correspondence, and call attention to the fact that Mr. BURLINGAME delivered a speech at "Dayton," Ohio, which is in Mr. CAMPBELL's district, on the 30th ultimo, and that there is a telegraphic communication between Washington and Dayton. JOSEPH LANE.

Aug. 5—Tuesday evening.

General Lane to Mr. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Colonel BROOKS returned to this place last night. I have just had my first interview with him since the appearance of your and Mr. BURLINGAME's card. You say that Mr. BURLINGAME was willing to meet Colonel BROOKE at any other place than Canada to adjust their differences. You did not tell me so, although I told *you that Canada was inconvenient.* On the contrary, you left me under the impression that Mr. BURLINGAME would not meet Colonel BROOKS at any other place than Canada. I so informed Colonel BROOKS, and advised him to give the matter no further notice. Inasmuch, however, as you now say that Mr. BURLINGAME was willing to meet Colonel BROOKE at another place, I am authorized and requested to say that he expects Mr. BURLINGAME to designate some other place that is convenient and acceptable to both parties, and await his answer to this suggestion.

In behalf of my friend, I am authorized to name any place of meeting within ten miles of Washington, or accept any place that either you or your friend may name within one hundred miles.

Secrecy and dispatch are requested and desirable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL. JOSEPH LANE.

Mr. Campbell to Gen. Lane.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1856—1 P. M.

DEAR SIR: I hasten to reply to the note which you handed to me between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

On the 26th inst., Mr. BURLINGAME having returned to the city, I gave him a written statement of the facts in regard to my connection with his "difference" with Col. BROOKS, having previously shown to you that portion of the same which recites the substance of our conversation when I delivered to you Mr. BURLINGAME's note, and having made such alterations as your memory suggested.

It will be remembered that at the time you said the place was inconvenient, I replied that the note was responsive to the call, and that you had not thus conferred with Col. BROOKS on the subject. I thought then, and still think, that any objection to the place should have been in writing, and had reason to believe that you entertained the same opinion, from the fact that when we separated you said you would have an interview with Col. BROOKS, and would deliver to me on the next day any communication he might deem it proper to make.

No communication was handed to me, and the only knowledge imparted to me or to Mr. BURLINGAME of Col. BROOKS' *dissatisfaction as to the place designated came through the public press.*

Col. BROOKS and Mr. BURLINGAME having both announced to the public that the matter was at an end, my authority necessarily ceased when I handed to the latter my statement of the 26th. I therefore respectfully return your note, in order that you may take such steps to communicate with Mr. BURLINGAME as you may deem proper.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, &c.,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. JOSEPH LANE, Washington.

*Gen. L

[illegible] will commence at Saratoga, Aug. [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 1, 1856.

It is [illegible] we would say to the people who have not yet come, but are thinking of coming to Saratoga, "by all means," for we are already so full, as [illegible] packed and crowded, that there is not room [illegible] another of the smallest specimens of humanity your giant city, so productive of dwarfs, can send forth. "Never before so many," is the continual utterance, and still they come. "Why?" we often ask and philosophize upon; but echo answers "why?" and nothing more substantial ever comes to our relief. But though there are more people, there is said to be less "going on" than usual—not so much fashion, but so much gayety, and not nearly so many flirtations. Alas, we wonder what used to be, when we look around us and see what is.

"I should never think of coming to Saratoga for a wife," said a musty bachelor who has been here some eight or ten successive seasons peering into every pretty girl's face, or rich widow's purse, to see if she would do and finding her wanting, or more likely being found wanting himself! "It is a miserable place to look for a wife," but whether he thinks so or not, we think quite the contrary. Who does not know that these pale delicate creatures that have scarcely strength for their morning ballets, and never get fairly through them till eight o'clock, and then go languishing down to the spring to sip a half a glass of water, to come languishing back to make a breakfast by tasting of a dozen dishes and pronouncing each "miserable stuff" and "wondering they never have anything fit to eat at a hotel," would make a wife about as useful as a summer rose, or a garden lily, which the first rude wind would blight. Who that has any sense cannot tell by the way a lady "goes in and out," in a place like this, where she is continually thrown off her guard, and exposed to all manner of temptation, how she would conduct herself in a less trying position through life? And if an acquaintance is to be formed, the formal visits which society in its great regard for the well-being of its sons and daughters, allows him to make her *at home*, would not develop her character so much in a year as the informal *tête-à-têtes* of a week in these saloons and on these piazzas! But what matter is it to us? Flirtations are rife enough even this reputed dull season, without aid of us, and matches do not need us to kindle them, nor hearts one single stroke of our pen in order to ignite them.

But the whole earth and "all that therein is" just now threatens ignition, for "the heavens are brass and the earth ashes." Our Summers are never too long, the green leaf fades all too early, and the flower gives back its bloom; but this season they are yielding to premature decay. The trees, the lawn, and the gay parterre have already an Autumn tinge. But, what is of even more consequence, the trailing skirts and profuse embroideries are assuming the same unwelcome hue, for "the water is low in the" washtubs, and for cooking and rinsing there is none to be had. All this, with the inevitable *exposé* which ladies make of "these articles," with their hoops of four feet diameter and eight and a half of circumference, makes the unpropitious clouds, which now promise and then withhold, objects of the most intense interest. Are there no modern Elijahs, and has faith lost its efficacy?

"Not so much beauty and not so much fashion," and yet these make the material of which letters must be composed—from Saratoga. We have seen fair faces and fine forms, and if fashion does not [illegible] at their adornings, we have not learned the name of the goddess who has taken her place. But [illegible] think she has been worshiped long [illegible] and wish a new Deity might be installed supreme over the handiwork of milliners' [illegible], and a new one to decide on what may do with propriety everywhere, else [illegible] be not for distant climes the race will [illegible]

[illegible] is she?" was heard in one continuous [illegible] through the saloons and down the long [illegible] room of Congress Hall, as a lady passed on [illegible] looked as if she belonged to an age and race [illegible] no bond of relationship to the present. We will not venture to say how old she is, for [illegible] fashion have been so little heeded, that [illegible] have left upon her face and form none of their [illegible] traces. In the "books of costuma" of [illegible] days we have seen the quaint device after which the silvery locks are moulded into form, and the dainty lace folded that adorns them, but no living lady did we ever see the like. Upon her it is beautiful, whether or not it was upon all who wore it when it was *la mode*, and it is supported by a grace and dignity few American ladies, ancient or modern, have taken pains to acquire. "The Duchess," she is called in every coterie where she is loved and honored, and in one instance, if there are no more, to prove that courtly manners may obtain in republican halls. For these manners are peculiar in being characterized by all gentleness, meekness and Christian humility, and her conversation full of wisdom and genuine godliness. We consider it almost a duty to present her to a larger circle than the one in which she is accustomed to move, large as that has ever been, and wish every American girl could see to what it is possible for woman to attain. She was born in a secluded New-England village, and transferred to the city at her marriage, and during a long period devoted herself to the quiet duties of a home which was, to her husband and children, the delight of their eyes and the joy of their hearts, and over which she still presides in health and perfect vigor, at an age when most women are feeble, wan and haggard invalids. She has never seen a day of ill-health—an hour of headache in her life—and still continues the habit she commenced in early life, of walking two miles every day in the open air, and dressing with regard to health and only sufficient regard to fashion not to seem courting eccentricity—never allowing herself to be waited upon, because activity of mind and body is necessary to the preservation of her faculties; and sure we are that no young lady would look upon her face, still fair and comely, and her full rounded form of which a girl of sixteen might be proud, and listen to her words like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and not wish to be like her. We have given her example to emulate, though we do not dare to commend what we fear would be an unpardonable offence in her eyes, by giving her name. But when we saw her leaning on the arm of a son whose every look and motion spoke the honor he felt for such a mother, we wished she could gather around her, from every village and hamlet, the daughters of the land, that they might see and listen, and thus be strengthened in the purpose they would certainly make of "being young whilst yet old," by [illegible] the mind and soul, for it is upon the [illegible] and possession of these, rather than [illegible] organization, that the whole [illegible] its surpassing harmony. We [illegible] on the concourse of youth and [illegible] surrounded her, and thought how many [illegible] them will live even to be old. They are already [illegible] away; scarcely another married woman [illegible] seen this Summer who had a single remnant of her youthful form or beauty. Our climate [illegible] and our habits are worse;—but is there no way of arousing women to the self-denial, [illegible] and exertion to preserve what they [illegible] above all things else? "I have not seen one here this season that I would marry," said a gentleman, "for I should lay her in the grave before a year; and though it costs considerable to support a healthy wife, it costs more to bury one—nothing less than a thousand dollars will do it respectably!"

We have transcribed only one *character* upon our pages; but we have [illegible] models, indeed, there is a constant review passing before our eyes, and in no two a shade of resemblance. We entered the dining-room one morning to take our accustomed seat, and found ourselves obliged to dispute it with an honest countryman, whose fair proportions convinced us that Falstaff was no poet's creation. He yielded, but to take another to which he had no more right or title, and then vented his honest indignation saying, "Well, it's the strangest tavern ever I see; I was never anywhere afore but what I could eet whore I was a mind to."

There are plenty of dignitaries of high and low degree; old men that have bid farewell to the bustle and struggle and toil of life, and wear their honors meekly; young men still struggling and striving for the bubbles of ambition, that will burst and leave them wrecked and stranded; dowager women, who have grown old also, scheming and climbing, but are not willing (we wonder why it is) to yield the field of conqueet and the strife for admiration to those who come after them, quietly retiring to more sober and becoming pleasures; and there are belles dressing and panting and planning for what will bring them the same unsatisfying result. There are men bloated and reeking with the slime of dissipation and vice, who are welcome to circlee the most *recherché*, while the ladiee who bow and smile and talk sweetly, etart back with horror and virtuous indignation at the eppearance of a woman on whom suspicien, and suspicion only, has cast her shadow.

It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and especially to fill watering-place hotels. It is a funny world and a great country, and nowhere is this so evident se at Saratoga. Let him who would learn take counsel. OBSERVER.

MORE OF THE BIBLE UNION.

Letter from Rev. Doctor Maclay.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

I have read with care in your paper of the 26th of July ult., the official reply of tbe Managers of the Bible Unioo to my letter addressed to Rev. JOHN I. FULTON. The lebored attempt to reduce the whole questiou as to "the present condition and practical working" of a great insitntion to points of mere personal interest, may serve to divert attention and perplex inquiry, hut scarcely deserves to he called "a reply," while all the material allegations remein unanswered. As, however, some matters of minor importance have been unduly magnified, it may be well to notice them briefly.

My statement that "instead of their being forty individuals actually engaged iu translating the New Testament, as I had understood from the Secretary, and ofteu stated, there had not been more than twenty-three or twenty-four," is met by the statement that, while in Great Britain, I had copied and published an official statement of the Secretary, in which he says, "the uumher of scholars actually engaged in the service of the Union does not vary far from forty;" adding in reference to this, "Iu none of the above members do we embrace those scholars (of whom there are many) that render collateral aid;" which, so far from disproving or eveu contradicting my statemsnt, fully corroborates it.

The officers now say that "the Secretary's statement was that more thau tweuty responsible persons had beeu directly engaged by the Americen Bible Unioo in the revisiou of the English Scriptures; and that with those whom they engaged ou our suggestion, the uumber was betweeu thirty and forty." "Stronger anuouncemeuts than these," they add, "have never been made by the Secretary, or auy other officer of the Uuion, so far as knowu to us." Yet, in a printed etatemeut, officially indorsed by W. H. WYCKOFF, Esq., Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE and others, referring to "the revision of the Euglish Bible," it is said: "The number of revisers and translators employed is about thirty, boldiug their connections in at least eight different deuominations." This was published, by authority, in August, 1854, previous to which date, according to a list of the revisers takeu from the records of the Bible Union now in my possession, and certified as complete and correct by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, actiug as Recording Secretary of the Board, the number of revisers was less theu twenty.

The examples of revisiou, which I geve to illustrate the danger of deperting from the estahlished rule, and dispensing with the examiuation of other scholars, were taken from a bound volume, now in my possession, which had beeu stereotyped for more than a year previous, after haviug been sent to the Secretary of the Bible Unioo as "finisbed," in compliance with the fourth rule of the special instructions to revisors, and recommended for pubhlation by the Committee ou Versions. How this can be justly characterized as "going behind the Bible Union," and attempting such "liberties with a reviser" as to outrage "propriety," "magnanimity," and "justice"—"a course of proceeding that cauuot be justified on any preteuce"—surpasses my comprehension. I can dispose, in a word, of the assertion that I have endeavored "to interfere betweeu a reviser's conscience and his work." I have at different times, when requested by a reviser, or when the occasion seemed to call for it, expressed my views as to various renderings, without any intention of dictatiug, or infringing the liberty of conscience. If this is deemed repreheneible, what must be thought of one of theee signers presenting to a reviser the alteration by him of the translation of a single word in his work as a condition of its publication?

In regard to my statement, that important changes had been made in the Committees ou Versions and Finance, the reply is silent in respect to the latter Committee; and, in relatiou to the former, it is said, "only oue real change was made of members acting in that Committee. Another person was substituted for Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D." Whether the change was "real" or imaginary, the reader himself can judge, from the fact that, until the death of Dr. CONE, the Committee ou Versions consisted of Rev. S. H. Coue, D. D., Rev. T. J. Conant, D. D., Rev. G. W. Eaton, D. D., Rev. W. C. Duncan, D. D., Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., Rev. W. Norton, Rev. J. Shannon, Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D., Rev. J. W. Sarles, Rev. S. Baker, D. D., and W. H. Wyckoff, Esq.; and after the change referred to in my letter, it embraced only the following: Rev. S. Baker, D. D., Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., Rev. J. W. Sarles, W. H. Wyckoff, Esq., and J. T. Smith, Esq.

I em charged with having made an attack upou Dr. CONANT and of having complained of the salary which he receives. This does great injustice both to the spirit and letter of my remarks. Towards Dr. CONANT I have no unkind feelings; and his letter, the secret use of which he authorized, would have passed unnoticed, had its representations been confined to me personally. But [illegible]ng it, not merely as adapted to impair my [illegible]l influence, but as an unwarrantable interference in a pending investigatiou from which he should have stood aloof, I was compelled to speak of the circumstances which furnish tha only adequate explanation of his course.

As to "the known feelings of Dr. MACLAY in reference to our first President," I would simply say, that no man has ever heard me utter a word which could be tortured into disrespect to Dr. CONE or his memory. Nor am I conscious of ever having had a feeling which could prompt such a word. No mau ever respected or loved him more truly than myself. Bnt well as I loved him and happy as I was in the enjoyment of his inmost confidence, I should shrink from arraying the feelings of his friends againet auy men hy representing that man as his enemy, nor would I dare to use his testimony in viudicatiou of myself, when such testimony could not be corroborated by other disinterested [illegible]

The [illegible] cannot be too careful how they presume to speak for the dead.

It is said "that the employes of these rooms, exclusive of revisers, are paid from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, is a simple mistake, which the Treasurer's report made to the Union annually will disprove." My statement was "that the number of persons regularly employed in the roome has so increased as to involve an expenditure from the funds of the Union for this class of employes alone, *at the rate* of between $4,000 and $5,000 per annum. The fallacy of the reply to this point makes it uecessary for me to specify the ealaries, while I suppress the names of the persone employed at the time of the late investigation of the Committee of ten.

Mr. ——, at the rate of	$1,500 per annum.
Mr. ——, at the rate of	1,000 per annum.
Mr. ——, at the rate of	812 per annum.
Mr. ——, at the rate of	416 per annum.
Mr. ——, at the rate of	200 per annum.
Mr. ——, at the rate of	624 per annum.
Mr. ——, at the rate of	78 per annum.
Total.....	$4,130 per annum.

We are informed that no member of the Committee on Versions is among the reviewers, and that "none will be on the final Committee." In thus presuming to decline of whom the final Committee shall or shall not consist, we have a significant admission of that assumption of power which is in the same connection so carefully disclaimed.

Much stress is laid in the reply, on the fact that *Dr. Maclay himself was not present* in some meetinge when matters of which he speaks were transacted. The eignere of this reply eecm to forget that many things affirmed in this statement, and occupying no inconsiderable portion of it, transpired in a Committee of which no one of their own number but WILLIAM H. WYCKOFF, Esq., was a member.

In regard to myself, they say "He had free access to every document in the archives of the Union, and whenever he desired it, copies of them were furnished for his personal use." Whether they have all had the eame opportunity and improved it with equal diligenco, or have made their statements more upon information and belief, I do not know.

There are some other matters of minor moment, a complete answer to which will be found in my first letter. The most essential points in that letter have not been fairly met. I stated that extensive alterations had been made in the Greek text, and thet no such work had been authorized by the Constitution or rules of the Bible Union. The alterations are admitted, and to say that they "are merely the suggestions of an individual reviser, and in no way compromise the Bible Union," or that "they have never been approved in any way by the Union—nor eveu published as specimens of revision," is not "a sufficient reply," inasmuch as it does not show the authority of the Board or officers to employ revisers to make such revisions of the Greek text.

Whether the cherecter of the Bible Unioo is compromised by such alterations or mutilatione of the Greek text made by revisers of the Union if it admits of a question, is a matter of opinion. The only essential point here is, whether the work itself is legitimate and authorized. Bnt in the reply this is carefully evaded.

Without either denying or attempting to justify the renderings cited by me to illustrate the character of the translations made by the revisers of the Bible Union, except by declaring that "the Bible Unioo is in no way responsible for them," the signers of this reply say that "*if anything worse could have been discovered, it no doubt would have been published.*" Let the reader give as little heed to the imputatiou conveyed in this expression as I do, and remember what is hereinbefore etated, that these renderings were taken from a work, eelected by the Boerd on the recommendation of the Committee on Versions for publication, and already stereotyped for that purpose. Theu let him observe that, without denying the allegatiou that numerous manuscript versione have beeu for months and years in the hands of the Secretary, under the inspection of the Committee ou Versions, without being recommended for publication, they go on, in the same counection, to say, "we hold it to be our duty to eudeavor to avoid the publication of any revision which, on the whole, taking all circumstances into view, would not be beneficial," thus forcing upou us the inference that a great mejority of all the revisious made for the Bible Union, being so withheld from the public, are, "on the whole," inferior to the one from which my examples were taken.

I have carefully and conscientiously refrained from meking any unnecessary exposure prejudicial to the ceuse of truth, and I am determined to maintain this position, whatever imputatiou may be cast upon my motives or statements. But if any well-disposed inquirer desires further information in regard to "the more objectionable renderings," they can be given in a personal interview without the injury incident to their indiscriminate perusel.

To the averment that instead of a simple collation of authorities within the limits of the rule, I found extensive notes of a doctrinal and practical nature, elike foreign to the work of translation, inconsistent with the object of the Uuion, and laying the foundation for a conflict of sentiments, which belonged alone to the province of interpretation, it is replied:

The rule upon this subject is contained in the following preamble and resolutions, which brother MACLAY might have heard, had he attended the meetinge of the Board while he was President:

"Inasmuch as the Bible Union is not an ecclesiastical or theological body, and its sole object is to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures; and

Inasmuch as doctrinal and theological discussions have been introduced into the notes of some of our revisers, not necessary to the translation, nor to the authorities sustaining it, but likely, if published under the sanction of the Bible Union, to give the impression that we are seeking to introduce doctrinal views rather than merely to procure a pure version; therefore,

Resolved, That the introduction of such notes ought to be carefully avoided, and the revisers be required to confine themselves to their original instructions on this subject; also,

Resolved, That whenever deviations from this course on the part of any reviser is observed, his attention be called to them, and a copy of this preamble and resolution s be sent to him, and he be requested to withdraw any notes that are not included within the design of the Union."

Here the existence of such notes, as well as their objectionable character, is fully admitted, but the officers, by erroneously representing these preambles and resolutions as containing "the rule" upon this subject, leavee the reader to infer that all such notes were introduced previous to the adoption of any rule. Whereas the only *rule*, properly so called, for the guidance of a reviser in this matter, was adopted as early as 1852, before the work of revision commenced, and incorporated with the "special instructions to the Revisers of the English New Testament." On the contrary, the above preamble and resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Board subsequent to the investigation of the Committee of Ten. That revisers are allowed to make such notes, notwithstanding the rule and all the resolutions against them, we are compelled to believe by what the officers elsewhere say in their reply, viz.: "It has not been customery for our Board after furnishing a reviser with a copy of our general rules to compel him to their strictest observance in every respect, as we should probably interpret them."

My position in relation to the plan of revisiou has been egregriously misrepresented by the officers in their reply. They say:

"Dr. MACLAY's own plan of revision was, as he now acknowledges, materially different from that devised and prosecuted by Dr. CONE and the Board, and adopted with perfect unanimity by the Bible Union. Dr. MACLAY says in his pamphlet:

'*The plan of revision adopted by the Board differs materially from what seemed to me the best.*'

Had this been known or suspected, we seriously doubt whether the Bible Union would ever have chosen Dr. MACLAY as its President. It now appears, both from the pamphlet and from the letters which he wrote in March last to Dr. CONANT, that he was always opposed to the employment of scholars of different denominations in the revision of the New Testament.

He wished to have only *one* man employed hy the Union, and him a Baptist! and for him to have the whole charge of the revision, and to have the privilege of employing another to assist him, if he wished.

And now the pamphlet declares that Dr. MACLAY was profoundly ignorant of the plan, and on this account he professes to abandon the whole enterprise."

Now, it is true, that before the final adoption of any plan by the Union, it was my judgment that the Revision of the New Testament should be committed to the charge of one man, and at that time the other officers of the Unlon were of the same opinion, and would have united in carrying out such a plan had they not failed in their endeavors to secure the man of their choice. But I never deemed it essential that such translator should be a Baptist, or that he should be restricted in his selection of assistants to any one denomination. As, however, the plan finally adopted by the Union, in which I, with others, acquiesced, contemplated the apportionment of the New Testament among a large number of translaters, I always desired that the most competent scholars should be selected, irrespective of their ecclesiastical connections. And since its adoption, I have never advocated nor desired any alteration in it; on the contrary, my objections were made to an alleged alteration of the plan and to deviations from it. The above extract from my letter is garbled, and, taken out of its connection, perverts the plain meaning of my language, and my letter nowhere "declares that Dr. MACLAY was profoundly ignorant of the plan."

I am indebted to you, as are the community who have a deep interest in the proper conduct of the public press, and the proper management of public institntions, for the unsolicited publication of my first letter. Your course has been especially serviceable to the community, from the fact that the papers and periodicals under the control of the Union have been employed in disseminating the "reply" among thonsands who would otherwise have remained ignorant of the statements so unfairly represented in that reply.

Very respectfully,
ARCHIBALD MACLAY,

FROM KANSAS.

Condition of Affairs in Lawrence—Citizens Assaulted on the Highway—Outrages upon Free-State Men—A Vigilance Committee Proposed—New Development of Squatter Sovereignty.

Special Correspondonoe of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

"An uneasy quiet, boding dire ill, just now, rests upou us. Movements of great importauce to the peace of our Territory are on foot, and your readers must not be at all surprised to be soon informed of another dovelopmont of Squatter Sovereignty. I say an uneasy quiet now exists in Kansas, but you must not understaud by this remark that things are in that state that would he called quiet with you. The great Pro-Slavery machine for grinding out our liberties, under color of law, is just at the present time inactive. Yet life and property are cheap indeed all about us. A few incidents, for the truth of which I can vonch, will convey you an idea of our every-day life.

CITIZENS ASSAILED.

One of our citizens—a daguerrean, artist—while riding into town, last week just at dusk, having been out on business, was met hy three ruffians, knocked off his horse, robbed of every cent about him—also of his pistol—and then etretched on the ground, two holding his hands and feet, while the third one jumped upon him, stamping his body in the earth and leaving him almost senseless. He succeeded in getting help efter they ran off, and to-day is in a very critical state of health. A physician attends him.

A dey or two before, another of our townsmen was out some six miles, and noticed a band of several men on horseback making for him. They overtook him, and, with little or no ceremony, took his horse and pistols nway and what change he had, eud then let him go.

About a mile from town, last Tuesday week, a neighbor of mine, whose house is some two miles distant from my own, was awakened from his sleep by noise outside. Upon getting up and striking a light, he discovered a ruffian's face at a pane of glass in one of the front windows, and on examining the back window, saw another. He theu got his boys up and began to get his arms ready, when they eloped, not till they had attempted to steal his horse, but were prevented. This matter of horse-stealing has become an alarming evil. Our Free-State friends are actually obliged to watch, by night and dey, their horses. No one of them hardly has escaped losing one or more horses, taken by our enemies prowling about all the time. Last Sunday, the 27th inst., three families passed through town from the southern part of the Territory. They were formerly from Illinois, and told us their story, and seemed to tell the truth. They said they had beeu driven from their claims which they hed been on about a year, and upon which they had made considerable improvements. They had left corn growing in the field, and had gathered up their stock and household goods, and were then on their route for Iowa. They had some thirty head of cattle along with them. They said the Pro-Slavery ruffians had given them notice to leave, and threatened them with death if they returned; that a large force of the ruffians had collected in camp, in the southern pert of the Territory, and were out nightly committing depredations.

Still another outrage. An old man by the neme of GLEASON, some eight miles south of us, hed both his horses taken last week, and recelved word next day from COLEMAN, the murderer of Dow, then in the camp above referred to, that he had got his horses and that he, GLEASON, might get them if he could. This rascal COLEMAN has been a lion with the Ruffian Party and the Territorial officers ever since he killed Dow. He now lieads one of the guerrilla bands which is harassing the settlers.

Goaded on by these and similar outrages, a party of meu a few nights since waited upon one LAHAY, whose house has been the head-quarters of the Ruffians on the Wakaruss, and where it was understood a lot of the stolen property of the sack of Lawreuce was housed, and demanded a full delivery of all arms and other property belonging to Free-State men theu about the premises. Seeing that resistance would avail him nothiug, he permitted them to search. They did so, and captured some thirty staud of arms, iucluding teu or twelve of the rifles takeu in the Spring, at Frauklin, from the teamster takiug them to Lawrauce.

LAHAY WAS so terrified that the next day he had a company of troops etationed around him. So we see how the army is used. When a Pro-Slavery dépôt of stoleu property is broken up, theu the troops are on hand, but let a Free-State man be knocked dowu and robbed—even killed—all is right.

THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN AGAIN.

It will be recollected thet the Free-State meu cleaned this place out several weeks ago, when they retook their stoleu property. Since then a company of 31 Georgians hae been quartered upon them, and last Sunday week these Ruffians cruelly beat one of the citizens and kicked up a fight generally. The next night or the next night but one these Ruffiane were waited upon by some gentlemen *sub rosa* and had their head-quarters burned down literally to the grouud—they vamosing the renche suddenly. This created a great stir among the Opposition. They allege that Free-State meu are burning houses and turning families out of doors, &c.—the old story.

A PROPOSITION FROM THE RUFFIANS.

The Lecompton folks now propose to us in Lawrence to form a Vigilance Committee in which both parties shall join, and they propose to pattern after the Calfornia Committee. What will come of it I cauuot tell, hut it shows that they *pretend* to feel that the laws do not give sufficient security to life and property.

I said you might soon look for a new development of Squatter sovereignty. The Missonrians are collecting in large forces along the line of Nebraska, and say that the Northern emigrants shall not come over, and Geueral SMITH wiuks at their thue collecting. Already they have cannon up there, and they know they will not be dispersed hy the troops. If they do attempt to stop our friends in that line, there will be shooting sure. General SMITH has publicly said, that if LANE came over or any large body of emigrants he would proclaim martial law and say to the Missourians that it was a free fight.

Also, the taxes are to be paid forthwith, Marshal FANE says. Now this cannot be done without causing such trouble in Kansas as she has not yet seen.

AN ATTEMPTED ARREST BY THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

On Monday, the 27th, Marshal FANE marched into Lawrence with writs of attachment for five of our citizens, for contempt of Court. He had twelve Dragoons with him, but went out again without finding any one to lay hold of. It seems that a Justice of the Peace had ordered Col. J. G. EMERY and others to appear before him to testify in a case they knew nothiog about. The Colonel refused to go, whereupon the troops and Mr. FANE came out as above. FANE declared he would never come again except with the old posse. Why he did not take the persons referred to I know not, except he did not happen to see them. I afterwards learned that Col. EMERY had gone East to stump for FREMONT and DAYTON. TRIMMER.

[illegible] of the Mayor of Buffalo

IN [illegible] TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL [illegible] UPON HIM TO RESIGN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, August 1, 1856.

To the Common Council of the City of Buffalo:

GENTLEMEN: On looking over mail it is my duty to do, your proceedings of the last day of July last, which were laid before me yesterday, I find the following preamble and resolution, offered by Alderman MERRIGAN, were adopted:

Whereas, F. P. STEVENS, Esq., who was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo at the charter election in November, 1855, by the Democratic Party upon virtually the same principles as now sanctioned by it, has openly deserted the Democracy and taken a prominent position in the *Black Republican*, or disunion Party, and has therefore ceased to represent those who honored him with their confidence and placed him in power, therefore

Resolved, That his Honor, Mayor STEVENS, be and he is by is respectfully requested to resign his office, in order that a man who will fairly represent the people of this city and be true to his constituents, may be elected to this honorable and responsible position at the coming election in November.

Self-respect and a regard for the proprieties of official intercourse indnce me to notice and respond to the preamble and resolution, which I shall now do in as brief and compreheneive a manner as possible. Before proceeding to do so, however, it is proper that I should say that this is a task, an unwelcome task, imposed upon me by an act of a coördinate branch of the city government, not only in violation of its duties, but in a spirit of partizanship disgraceful to a purely municipal body.

When gentlemen assume to assert facts, especially when they declare them officially, it is due to others, no less than to themselves, that they should be reasonably certain of their truth. Without commenting at this time upon the propriety of introducing a partizan topic into your proceedings, I shall say a few words on the subject of the correctness of your assumptions.

It would be an easy matter for me to review the history of the Democratic organization of this State for the last thirty years—an organization with which I have acted hitherto for twenty years; and to show that it has always, in its representative bodies, avowed opinions which I now entertain, and for entertaining which I am wantonly arraigned by your honorable body. I do not deem this necessary, however, and will therefore briefly allude to the action of the Democratic Party of New-York for the past year, to show the untruthfulness of your assumptions.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled at Syracuse on the 29th of August, 1855, adopted three resolntions, (the 8th, 9th and 10th of the series,) and three only on national snbjects, which are as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon the signal victories which have been recently won by their political brethren in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabeme and Texas, and that we are encouraged hy this success against the old Federal Whig Party in its last disguise, and under its true name, and hope for the success of the united Democracy of this State against its traditional enemy under whatever organization or form of coalition it may present itself.

Resolved, That while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers, and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not as *bona fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

On the first day of November last a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Buffalo, the largest and last meeting of the campaign, was held at Townsend Hall, at which the following resolutions, presented by T. C. REYBURN, Esq., were adopted by acclamation and without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That our cordial thanks are hereby tendered to Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, for his excellent and sound Democratic address upon this occasion.

Resolved, That we propose to inaugurate, this Fall, for the *nation* of New York, a good State Government—a Government that will complete our magnificent system of internal improvements, protect our State Treasury, relieve the occupation of our citizens from unconstitutional restraints, and their property from legislative proscription, and place the adopted citizen, wherever he may have been born, and at whatever altar he may worship, on a footing of entire equality with the native, and in this spirit we have accepted and adopted the platform laid down for the Democracy at Syracuse, on the 29th of August last, in the plain, common-sense meaning: *The ninth resolution, like the ninth wave of the ocean, shall sweep away all opposition, and lead us triumphantly to victory.*

This resolntion, it will be seen, contemplated a victory based on the uinth resolution of the Syracuse Convention, which declared fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into Territories then free. Most of the members of the Council, who have been pleased to request me to resign, shared in that victory; and now it seems to me that a little reflection will convice them that *they*, rather than the person they arraign, ought to adopt their own suggestion of resignation, since *they* (not he) have abandoned the principles and professions upon which they went into the canvass of 1855.

To prove this, permit me to refer to a significant and conclusive fact. I refer to an extract from the report adopted by the Cincinnati Couveution, after the hearing of the claims of the contesting delegatee from this State to seats in that body. The extract is as follows:

The Convention of the Softs was held at Syracuse on the 29th of the same month of August. The two following resolutione passed at that Convention evince too unmistakably the then predominace of Free-Soil sentiments in the Soft section to be denied or evaded:

Resolved, That while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into free territory.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers, and their admission into the Territory of Kansas, not as *bona fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to have the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

With these resolutions, so entirely opposed to the Democracy of the Union, the Softs went into the election of 1855, and must as a party organization be considered as then contending for the principles they professed. If the delegates of the Softs had been appointed at that Convention, it might be left to the opinion of the National Convention to decide without argument whether a delegation appointed by a party announcing such a political creed would have been entitled to admission. Had no change taken place in the party creed of the Soft section of the Democracy, subsequent to August, 1855, it is scarcely to be donbted that the Committee on Credentials must have unanimously rejected their claim to seats in the National Convention.

Here is the undisguised avowal that had the delegates of the Democratic organization to which you (I refer, of course, to the so-called Democratic members of the Council) and I belonged, presented themselves to the Cincinnati Couvention upon the platform upon which yon and I were elected, *they would have been unanimously rejected*. The modifications of that platform, its entire change, its absolnte and complete subserviency to the Slave Power, by the Democratic Convention which assemhled at Syracuse in January last, alone secured a recognition of only one half of the rightful representatives from this State.

In view of these facts, how dare you, unless impelled by a blind partisanship, charge me with deserting my principles and my party? And where do you find an excuse for leaving the duties which the charter imposes on you, to violate the proprieties of official intercourse, and to engage in an impotent warfare with me as the Chief Magistrate of the city? Do you expect that your "respectful request" will be complied with? Do you expect that I, knowing my obligations to the people of this city,—the generous confidence which they have reposed in me, and my earnest desire to discharge those obligations and to justify that confidence by a faithful recognition of every duty which that responsible office imposes upon me—will surrender my position as the Executive officer of the city at the dictation of officials, who seem to have forgotten, in the heat of political excitement, not only the extent of their power and their capacity to advise, but the common and well recognised conventionalities which regulate official intercourse? If you have indulged in any such absurd expectations you will be disappointed.

I feel very deeply—no one can feel more deeply—the obligations I am under to the people of this city. They have placed me in honorable and re[illegible]

[illegible] positions, for which I am [illegible] and I do not believe [illegible] that I have consulted the public welfare and the claims of justice in all my official acts, that they desire me to resign the office I now hold, because I choose to avail myself of the privilege of an American citizen, to express my attachment to principles which I have always professed, and which, in my judgment, involve the perpetuity of the free institutions of my country.

There are persons who, having read your preamble and resolution, may suppose your action in this particular is based upon some right or color of law. I propose, therefore, to say a few words on that point.

After a careful examination of the charter, I have been unable to discover in that instrument the least authority for you to inquire into the political or religious opinions of citizens or officers of the Corporation. It is possible that your superior wisdom, manifested so frequently in your deliberations, may have been more fortunate; but certainly the able men selected to revise that instrument, did not insert in any of its provisions such an inquisitorial power.

In this connection, it may be proper for me to refer to the fact that, when the point of order was raised in the Council, that that body had no power to inquire into the political opinions of an officer of the city government, or call his motives in question, the presiding Alderman, with characteristic facility, decided that the point was not well taken; thus promulgating the extraordinary doctrine that the charter did give that body jurisdiction in the premises.

The course of those members of your body—with a single honorable exception—who are attached to that party of recent origin which prescribes men on account of their religion and birth, and who voted with the majority, does not surprise me. When they volunteered to take part in a controversy in which they had no apparent partizan interest, and overlooked the proprieties of official intercourse, they would have been untrue to themselves had they declined to join the majority in their crusade against me.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, it gives me satisfaction to inform you that, if my health and reason are spared, I shall continue to discharge the duties imposed upon me by the good people of this city until the expiration of my term of office, and that neither the clamor of the parasites of the National Administration, nor the impertinent suggestions of city officials will, for one moment, shake my purpose or disturb my equanimity.

F. P. STEVENS, Mayor.

John Charles Fremont—Phrenological Character and Biography.

From the American Phrenological Journal, Aug., 1856.

[In the *Phrenological Journal* for March, 1852, we published the following character of Colonel FREMONT; and now that he is nominated for the Presidency, we republish it for the benefit of our readers, with his portrait and biography.]

Colonel FREMONT has a temperament of wiry toughness, and extraordinary elasticity. His entire organization is one of rare compactness, and as fine in fibre as it is dense and enduring. His body and head partaking alike of these qualities, accounts for the hardihood and activity of the former, and the clearness, persistence and unbounded energy of the latter. His head, face and body, are very harmoniously proportioned, each one in itself, and each to the others. The head appears very high from the ears, indicating extraordinary firmness, with large veneration and benevolence. These faculties are an elevation and aspiring teudency of character, and a grasp after great achievements. Great length from the ears to the forehead is also seen, showing very large perceptive and prominent reflective organs. Thus all the organs necessary for the clear thinker, the civil engineer, and the scholar in natural science, are decidedly large. Behold the prominence in the centre of the upper part of the forehead, just above where the hair commences, indicating remarkable sagacity in judging of humeu nature at sight. This gives a most essential qualification for reading strangers, and ruling meu in emergencies, and is an indispensable requisite to success in all who would govern a school, a congregation, a manufactory, a mercantile establishment, a deliberative body, a ship, or an army. This strong faculty of Colonel FREMONT has often been signally displayed in his hazardous enterprises over the Rocky Mountains, and other expeditions, when it was necessary to make his mind the inspiring incentive to others to put forth almost superhuman effort, and yet submit to his direction without complaint, and endure everything for him and his cause. NAPOLEON, JACKSON, and others, have been conspicuous examples of this power to read and rule character. Firmness, self-esteem and combativeness, of course, are important coadjutors, but these are of little avail in governing men unless the person possesses that insight into character which enables him to address each person or class according to their nature.

Self-esteem and approbativeness are large in his head, and are strongly indicated in his character in unflinching self-reliance and dignity, with a high degree of sensitiveness as to his reputation and personal honor.

In his organization are seen the elements of the patient scholar, the investigating critic, the mathematician, the pioneer, the ambitious, honorable, energetic, thorough, reliable character, and business man.

To the foregoing we may add, that his social organs are large, giving him very strong friendship and the disposition to cling tenaciously to those for whom he forms an attachment. He is eminently endowed with inhabitiveness, which inspires him with the spirit of patriotism and a deep interest in home and the associations of domestic life. He has a most marked individuality of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WIT AND WISDOM OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH; being Selections from his Writings and Passages of his Letters and Table-Talk, with a Biographical Memoir and Notes. By EVART A. DUYCKINCK. New-York: REDFIELD.

This is a most agreeable and acceptable book. Mr. DUYCKINCK, who had a thorough acquaintance with and predilection for the subject, has performed his work *con amore*, and with no less taste than tact. He has selected the very best SMITHIANA, and reproduced many excellent titbits which others had overlooked or forgotten. Wherever he found an authentic anecdote or saying worth preserving he has booked it. There is a good index also, with a fair sprinkling of notes, a *fac simile* of one of SMITH's letters, and an engraving from NEWTON STUART's hitherto unpublished portrait of the clerical reviewer and jester.

For, after all, (and the biography which Mr. DUYCKINCK has so carefully written does not prove the case,) SYDNEY SMITH, with all his wit and humor, was very much out of place as a clergyman. Undoubtedly he had a sense of what is called Natural Religion, led a moral life, and was a good husband, father, master, and friend, but his reverence for things sacred was so very small that he would jest on them as remorselessly as upon any other subject. He was out of place as a clergyman, and his friends, the Whigs, anxious as they were to advance their jocose and genial friend, *dared not* make a Bishop of him. He died a Canon of St. Paul's, his chief duties there being, not clerical, but administrative. As a member of Parliament, his strong common-sense and anti-humbug feelings might have gained him popularity,—as a sort of legislative Yorick, Jester-General of St. Stephens,—but it is a question whether he would have risen to eminence as a practical statesman. At the bar, he might have been the Momus of its mass, but we doubt whether he had that capacity for mastering, by hard study and enlarged grasp of thought, the principles and precedents of the law, which is requisite for success in the English Courts. In all probability he would have thrown a case away, by trifling with it, rather than lose the chance of raising a laugh, by a jest even against his client. Like TOM MOORE, he had an unconquerable avidity for dining with Lords and Ladies, no matter how little their real claims to respectable companionship. True it is, that he did not often form part of the feverish and flashy society which gathered aronnd Lady BLESSINGTON's table, but he was in habits of most unclerical intimacy at Holland-House, the mistress of which (a divorced woman, re-married to a soft hearted nobleman, who vainly and feebly aimed at literary and political distinction) was a woman whom no man, lay or clerical, *could* take his wife or daughter to visit.

SYDNEY SMITH was a humorist rather than a wit. There were occasional flashes of brilliancy, but he joked rather than was witty. When he had what he thought a good subject, he did not know when to drop it. Witness his repeated diatribes on Church matters on the locking of the doors in railroad carriages, and on the "drab-colored men of Pennsylvania." He lost only three hundred dollars by not holding on to his State securities, (in which his desire of gain had led him to invest some money,) and made as much noise about it as if he had been totally ruined. The spirit and the habit of exaggeration were strong within him.

One good and consistent feature in his character was his uniform advocacy of liberal principles, civil and religious, all through a long life,—commencing to do so, without concealment, at a period when, on even bare suspicion of liberal feelings, it was common to brand a man as Jacobinical. Nor, when speaking of him, as a reviewer and pamphleteer, must we omit mentioning that SYDNEY SMITH (albeit he coined several words, which he needlessly repeated on divers occasions) wrote good, sound, plain, thorough, idiomatic English. Carefully eschewing what is called "fine writing," he employed ordinary words in their ordinary meanings, and the result was a style most powerful in its very simplicity.

Mr. DUYCKINK, digging a large portion of his materials out of the quarry opened by SYDNEY SMITH's daughter and biographer, needlessly expends much kind sympathy on the comparative poverty of the reverend joker. Let us see how the case stands. At the age of 21 he secured a fellowship at Oxford, worth £100 a year, and this he retained for many years, until he married. He was ordained at 23, and immediately obtained an *additional* income of another £100 a year, as curate of a country parish in Wiltshire. Here he continued, certainly *not* a poor man, (for $1,000 a year is more than a competency for a young bachelor curate,) for three years, when he went to Edinburg as bear-leader (or tutor) to Squire BEACH's son. Tutor and pupil kept a good table (at BEACH's expense) for several years, during which SMITH's salary (besides the fellowship) was some £300 a year, besides what he also earned at Edinburg, by his pen, and as Assistant-Curate to Bishop SANDFORD. All through, at Edinburg, SMITH's income could scarcely have averaged less than £500 a year. True, he lost his fellowship, by marriage, but the interest of his wife's fortune yielded him much more than an equivalent. In London, what with a treble curacy, his wife's income, the *Edinburgh Review*, lectures on Moral Philosophy, (of which he knew nothing,) and the publication of his sermons, he made at least £600 a year. In 1806 he obtained, in addition, just as much more from a Yorkshire living, given to him on Lady HOLLAND's solicitation, residence, on which he shirked, until 1809, when he was compelled to live among his parishioners. In Yorkshire, he spent £4,000 on building a parsonage—a fourth of the sum would have sufficed. His wealthy brother allowed him £100 a year additional, until his aunt left him a property worth £10,000 et least. In 1826 he obtained another living, worth £400 a year more. Also he had a regular income from the *Edinburgh Review*. On the whole, until he was made Prebend of Bristol, in 1828, (with another and better good living, in exchange for his Yorkshire rectories,) SYDNEY SMITH's income from 1806, was from £1,000 to £1,500 a year. From 1828 it was trebled, and, in 1830, still keeping some £1,500 per annum from his Bristolian living, he was made Canon Residenciary of St. Paul's, in London, which raised his income to over £5,000 a year, to which, in 1843, was added £33,000 from his deceased brother's property. When he died his *personal* property alone was as much as £70,000. Clearly, then, whoever else was poor, SYDNEY SMITH *never* was. He started with £200 a year, and his income kept constantly increasing, and from the Church and his own property, he latterly had nearly £7,000 per annum. Commend us to "narrow means" like these. Such a sufferer can well afford to submit to the kind sympathy of his ables and amiable biographer.

The volume before us, we repeat, is a very good one. It contains the cream of SYDNEY SMITH's extended writings, properly selected, placed, named, and indexed. Already it has passed into a fourth edition.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. By WILLIAM J. BROMWELL, of the Department of State. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: REDFIELD.

From the last day of September, 1819, to the close of December, 1855, a period of 36 years and 3 months, as many as 4,212,624 passengers of foreign birth arrived in the United States. Of these, 2,343,445 were born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; 1,206,087 in Germany; 186,725 in France; 91,699 in British America; 35,995 in Prussia, 35,317 in the West Indies; 31,071 in Switzerland; 29,441 in Norway and Sweden; 17,686 in Holland; 16,714 in China; 15,969 in Mexico; 7,185 in Italy. Of the whole amount of British immigrants, as many as 1,747,980 were Irish. Previous to 1854, the aggregate number of Chinese was only 88; in that year, however, 13,100 arrived, with 3,526 in 1856, every one of whom, with a single exception, landed at San Francisco. The proportion of male to female Chinese emigrants was about 16 to 1. Counting up *all* the immigrants—that is, adding these from 1783 to 1819 to the number already stated—and it will give a total of foreign arrivals from the close of the Revolutionary war to the end of last year, of 4,462,624.

How are these numbers ascertained? 1. From the Annual Reports on Immigration, prepared in the Department of State, and communicated to Congress. 2. From the Passenger abstracts, sent by the Collectors of Customs to the Secretary of State. 3. From such Custom-House records as never were sent to the Secretary, or, if sent, are now missing from the files of the Department.

It took Mr. BROMWELL fifteen months of hard labor to compile this book from the vast and voluminous documents here enumerated. He has done his work ably, fairly, industriously, and has more than fulfilled the promise of his title-page, that the volume should exhibit the sex, age, occupation, and country of birth of passengers by sea to the United States, wholly composed of official data, which no subsequent publication can ever render obsolete. It is prefaced with a sketch of the history and progress of immigration from 1783 to 1819, (when the official returns commenced,) and thence to the close of 1855.

In an Appendix are given the Naturalization and Passenger Laws of the United States, with extracts from the laws of the several States relative to immigrants, the importation of paupers, convicts, lunatics, &c.

In every respect this work is complete, with the advantage of also being concise. It ought to have been executed by public command and cost, but we doubt not that public patronage will as amply repay the great labor of its author.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Report of the Board of Visitors.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 17, 1856.

SIR: The undersigned, composing the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy for the year 1856, having met and organized at this place on the 2d day of June, and having discharged the duties committed to them by your letter of invitation and by law, beg leave to make the following report:

To facilitate them in their various duties, committees were appointed and charged with a minute inquiry into the particular subjects brought to the attention of the Board. The reports of these Committees, together with the journal of the proceedings of the Board, accompany this report, and furnish the fullest information relative to the "actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution," "to all of which your attention is especially directed." Subjects of a general nature, involving in an eminent degree the usefulness of the Academy, was taken up by the board, acting as a Committee of the Whole, and will be found embraced in the report.

The attention of the board has been most deliberately given to the administration of the Academy, and, in presenting the result of their deliberations upon the important questions connected therewith, they have kept steadily before them the distinctive objects contemplated, and so successfully accomplished in the operation of the institution.

As first in importance they have considered the propriety of enlarging the field of selection for the superintendency of the Academy, to embrace all arms of the military service. To a right understanding of this most delicate question, they would remark that for a period of fifty four years the superintendency of the Academy has been confined by *by law* to the corps of engineers; and this has been the case, although the range of the institution has been extended, from its original and limited design as a *school of engineers*, to embrace the wants of the topographical and ordnance corps, and of the artillery, infantry, and cavalry services. It cannot be supposed that this exclusive rule has been the result of mere accident, or has proceeded from any partial consideration in favor of the corps of engineers. They know otherwise. Looking to the peculiar composition of this corps, it is perceived that it essentially represents the highest scientific elements of the military service; and it may be fairly presumed that this fact has mainly controlled the provisions of law with regard to the superintendency. Important as are qualities of high military or administrative talents, which may be possessed alike by officers of all departments of the army, the main design has been, while securing these as far as possible in the superintendent, to make them, however, at all times subordinate to that higher and more essential quality in such a school as this, viz., *scientific merit*. It is believed that this principle is founded in wisdom and justice. That which has given to this institution its eminent character in its *high scientific standing*. Its reputation in this respect is not national merely, it is world-wide; for the graduatee of this school have commanded the respect and distinction of every enlightened nation. Even with regard to those arms of the service not strictly scientific it cannot be doubted that the distinction which they have gained for themselves and the honor they have won for their country have their foundation essentially in the scientific bases upon which their military education has been founded.

The Board would most earnestly suggest, therefore, great caution in any change which should in the least degree depreciate the high scientific character of the Academy. It should be most carefully preserved and maintained, and if possible elevated.

The Superintendent is President of the Academic Board; he directs the Academic exercises. His position should give prominence to the main characteristic basis of the Institution, and his personal qualifications should be such as to command the confidence and respect of those who are trained for all the branches of the public service.

With these principles *clearly directing* the administration of the Academy, it is the opinion of the Board that, as the corps of the army are at present organized, officers possessing the necessary qualifications for this special service may be obtained from all the *scientific corps;* and they are persuaded that the efficiency of the Academy may be greatly promoted by extending the ranges of selection for its superintendent, so as to give the Academy the advantages of their services. But they would most earnestly press upon the Department the importance of subordinating in this selection military and and administrative talents to the essential one of scientific character.

The successful issue of the late war has had a tendency to give a prominence to the military element, to the neglect or depreciation of the true cause of that success, viz., the discipline of the mind in the severe scientific training of the Military Academy. How the present restrictive rule may be removed, without a sacrifice to the institution, they are not fully prepared to say, unless it may be done by confining the inspectorship to the chief of the corps of engineers, as at present, and by such legal conditions as shall limit the selection to those graduates of the Academy who belong to any of the scientific corps, and who, at the same time, possess the highest military and administrative qualities; or, considering the rapidly increasing boundaries of our extended country, and the need of all the appliances of genius and of art in the military service, which a just regard to its full defence may demand, it occurs to the Board, as an alternate proposition which may at no distant day be found absolutely necessary, and which would solve the chief difficulty in this complicated question, to establish another military academy with *special reference* to the necessities of those arms of the military service not strictly scientific, while this Academy shall be exclusively appropriated to the preparation of officers of the *scientific* corps. The Board have been sensible that the subjects of instruction here have been too much crowded, and that the time and attention given to the military exercises have materially interfered with that properly due the severe scientific course of the Academy. It is easy to divert the youthful mind by the attractive duties of the cavalry and artillery drills, from the labor of the student life; and, while they are thus made to the eye of the casual observer better soldiers, they are really less efficient for all the higher and more important demands of the military service. The suggestion bears the prestige of the example of European services, and may be worthy of consideration.

Whether either of these considerations be carried out or not, it is considered essential by the Board that a *local rank of colonel* be assigned to the superintendent. This measure would remove a difficulty which has frequently existed, and which presents an anomaly in the military service important to be avoided, of command being exercised by the superintendent over officers of high military rank. Considering, also, the position of the superintendent as commanding officer of a post so much visited by distinguished strangers, the Board would further recommend that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent correspond with those of a colonel of cavalry.

As connected with the above subject, the Board are of opinion that an error was made in the law which established an equality of academic rank among the professors of the Academy. Seniority of commission is a just and may be the only safe rule for the military service; but in an academic Board, controlling an essentially scientific school, these departments, not strictly scientific, should be kept as they originally were, subordinate to the scientific departments of the Academy.

The report of the Committee on Finance, with the very full tabular statements supplied by the Superintendent, Major BARNARD, presents a comprehensive exhibit of the fiscal affairs of the Academy, and attention is specially directed to the recommendation of the Committee in reference to an increase of the pay of the cadets.

The Committee to whom was referred the state of military discipline, police, &c., have presented a report, which, with the recommendations contained therein, has received the unanimous approval of the Board. The subjects of inquiry embraced in the report have been more or less brought to the attention of all the members of the Board in the course of their general as well as special visitations, and they would express their high satisfaction with the state of military discipline and police. The recommendation of the Superintendent for an appropriation of $20,000 for a supply of gas for the Institution, commends itself so strongly, by every consideration of propriety as well as economy, that it is hoped Congress, with at no distant day, make provision for it.

The construction of the cadets' barracks seems to be singularly unfortunate in all the qualities which secure comfort and discipline to the cadets. Besides being ill-adapted for police, there seems to be a want of good ventilation, and the suggestion of the acting Commandant of Cadets, Dr. WILCOX, for the construction of piazzas, is deserving of special consideration. To this the Board would further recommend that the system of warming the barracks by hot-air furnaces be substituted by the more improved method by steam or hot water. This latter system has been generally adopted in the hospitals and asylums of the United States, and seems to be the best adapted for the healthful supply of pure air at proper temperature. It frees the institution from coal dust, the disadvantages of high temperature in the heating surface and risk from fire, and affords the most advantageous method of introducing thorough ventilation into the building. It is believed that the sum of $30,000 would meet both of these recommendations.

Considering the important command of the instructor of infantry tactics, who is also commandant of cadets, as well as that of instructor of artillery and cavalry and practical engineering, the Board deem it proper and just that each of these officers should be placed upon equality with the other members of the Academic Board, and recommend that the local rank, pay, and emoluments of a Major of Cavalry be assigned to each.

Much inconvenience results from the insufficiency of quarters for the Assistant Professors, and the scientific departments of the Academy have been somewhat embarrassed in consequence. The assistants in these departments, being for the most part taken from the graduates of more recent date, and not having the rank to secure the selection of quarters, are either thrown upon the courtesy of their brother officers, if they should be married men, or are compelled to board at the hotel. It is desirable that every facility should be afforded to these officers for the proper study of the important branches of instruction assigned to them, and it is believed that an appropriation of $10,000 will enable the Superintendent to construct four or five comfortable cottages for their accommodation.

Paragraph — of the Regulations of the Academy, which makes the commandant of cadets the inspector of the cadets commons, requires modification, so as to make it the duty of that officer or one of his assistants to visit the mess hall at stated periods, to see that the cadets are at all times supplied with clean and wholesome food.

The board are also satisfied that the regulations which limit the number of demerit to the cadets, and which prescribe special penalties when this limit is exceeded, require material modification. They would recommend that the limit of demerit for a cadet be fixed at 100 for any period of the same academic year prior to the 16th December, and also 100 for any period of the same academic year from the 16th December to the 16th June; and that whenever a cadet shall exceed this limit it shall be the duty of the superintendent to lay his case before the academic board, that he may be reported to the War Department for discharge.

They are satisfied that "suspending" or "turning back" a cadet for excessive demerit, is a pernicious rule for the Academy. If a cadet, with the full knowledge of the penalty attached to excessive demerit, continues to neglect his duty until he exceeds the prescribed limit, he is not only an unworthy subject for the Academy, but his example and influence becomes injurious to others, and he should be dismissed. Suspension and turning and half-way places, into which many are tempted to retreat. The interests of the institution demand summary dismissal.

The report of the Committee on Instruction presents in a clear and comprehensive manner, the views of the Board on this important branch of their duty, and attentive consideration is respectfully invited to the suggestions contained therein.

The department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology ought not to restricted in the range of selection for its assistants to the "line of the army," but authority should be given to secure the services of the best officers in either corps of the army.

Nor should the library be limited to the small annual appropriation now made for its support. Books are the working tools of the scholar, and should be supplied to without stint. The board would recommend the annual appropriation of $3,000 for the library, and a provision for an assistant to the librarian equal to that of the clerk to the adjutant. While the board fully approve the "*four years' rule*," as it is termed, and believe it just and proper for the military service, they would recommend such occasional relaxation of it as may seem to the Department to be called for by the special wants of the scientific departments of the Academy with respect to their principal assistants. These departments have been materially damaged during the past year by the application of regulation, and if the claims of the public service elsewhere justify the reception referred to, the efficiency of the institution would be promoted by them.

It seems to the Board that in the new programme of studies, adopted by the Academic Board to accommodate the course to the extended term of five years, the essential idea which made the fifth year necessary has been in part overlooked. Deficiency in the elementary departments of knowledge in the candidates for admission suggested this as a partial remedy, by affording opportunity for instruction in those English studies which should constitute the foundation of the education of an American officer. The mathematical studies of the fifth class now embrace as extensive a range as the former fourth class, while the present fourth class completed the full mathematical course formerly closed in the third. The Board would recommend a change in this arrangement, so that the fifth class shall be instructed exclusively in those branches properly embraced in an elementary English course of studies; and that, should any candidate for admission, on examination by the Academic Board, be found qualified to enter the fourth class, they be permitted to do so.

The separation of the duties of chaplain from the departments embraced in the instructions of English, recommended in this report, will afford the means of carrying out this suggestion.

The special attention of the Department is directed to the report of the committee on the moral and religious condition of the institution.

The board have been deeply pained at the limited provision made by regulation and by actual practice for the religious instruction of cadets, and the recommendations of the committee are deserving of most mature deliberation. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail among the various christian denominations, all believe that the true foundation of individual morality and national prosperity lies in the divine precepts of the Word of God. Every facility should be afforded to those who are receiving at this school the education which shall fit them for the service of their country to be early trained in all the duties which pertain to them in their relations to the Supreme Lawgiver. The Bible, as a text-book, opens a "department of knowledge, which, like an ample palace, contains within itself mansions for every other knowledge, which deepens and extends the interest of every other, gives it new charms and additional purpose," and ought not to be withheld from the cadets of this institution. Rights of conscience should be most sacredly guarded, but this may be done by the means suggested by the Committee in Sabbath Bible instruction, under the limitations and conditions contained in their report, and by such regulations as shall protect this place from being made a gala day, by military displays, for the admiring multitudes that throng it on the Sabbath day for this purpose. Whatever good policy may dictate as required for the common soldier does not necessarily apply to the cadet, and under a proper system of religious instruction would not apply.

There are special considerations which make this a subject of grand importance. Many of the graduates of this institution are stationed at our frontier posts, and are in a great degree removed from the stated means of grace. Let them leave this Academy without the principles of the pure morality of the Bible, and they soon fall a prey to the temptations which there beset a soldier life; but let them be furnished with the blessings of our holy religion, and how much would their influence be felt, through the Bible-class and the Sabbath school, upon the rank and file of the army; and how mighty would it tell upon the virtue and intelligence of our people. To give, then, the fullest efficiency to these important suggestions, the board would earnestly recommend that the duties of chaplain be separated from the professional department of the Academy and that a Professorship of Moral and Political Philosophy and Belles Lettree be established.

A review of the extensive field of inquiry committed to the Board has convinced them that for a full discharge of their duty much thought and patient and laborious examination are required. Most of those who usually constitute these Boards of Visitation come here entirely unacquainted with the practical operations of the institution, and just as they begin to understand their work their duty terminates. It has hence occurred to the Board that if three members of the preceding Board were invited in connection with the regular appointees of any one year, each Board would possess the advantages to be gained by their experience and knowledge.

They would also recommend, as an important auxiliary in their duty, that the Superintendent be directed to prepare each year, and in advance of the meeting of the Board, a *detailed report* of the operations and wants of the Academy, such report to embrace the reports of the heads of the various departments, and to be laid before the Board on its organization.

It is presumed also to be the intention of the law that the actual expenses of the members of the Board should be met by the provision made for them. In the experience of this Board this provision is insufficient; and they would recommend that the law be modified so as to provide an allowance per mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile, and, for current expenses, $8 per day during the session of the Board.

The Board would take this occasion to express their obligations to the Superintendent, Professors and Officers of the Academy for the courtesy which they have on all occasions extended towards them. Every facility has been afforded to enable them to acquaint themselves with the condition and wants of the institution.

And now, in closing the duties which have engaged their attention during a laborious session of sixteen days, the Board cannot separate without the expression of the high satisfaction which their visit has given them. Representing, as they do, fourteen distinct States of this great Confederacy, coming together as strangers to each other to consult over the interests of an important national institution, they part with sentiments of profound and honest pride—sentiments which they are sure are responded to by their constituents—that their country has established so noble an institution as the United States Military Academy. While differences of opinion have occasionally existed in their consideration of the various questions of public policy which relate to the conduct of this great School, their session has been one of the greatest harmony and satisfaction, and the views which they beg leave now to present are the result of their united and concurrent labors.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

FRANCIS H. SMITH, of Virginia,
President of the Board,
F. B. SAXTON, of Texas,
Secretary of the Board,
WM. H. DUNCAN, New-Hampshire,
JOHN WHEELER, Vermont.
LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, N. J.
JOHN S. SPOTSWOOD, Delaware,
R. T. SIMPSON, South Carolina,
WM. B. READ, Kentucky,
E. G. EASTMAN, Tennessee,
JOHN HENDRICKS, Indiana,
W. W. ROMAN, Illinois,
JOHN J. LOWRY, Missouri,
WM. T. BARBOUR, California,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Rhode Island.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* states that the special commission appointed by the Emperor NAPOLEON some time ago to examine into another delicate family matter—the differences between the Princess of CANINO and her husband—has now decided upon the still more important question of the validity of Prince JEROME's first marriage with Miss PATTERSON, in America, a matter which was referred by the Imperial nephew of the person most concerned to the same discreet counselors. The result of the investigation is, that the validity of the marriage, which, to the great offence of NAPOLEON I., was always maintained by the Pope, and a divorce consistently refused by the Holy See, is now confirmed by the Imperial commission, and the consequence is, that a young sous-lieutenant in the French army, the grandson of Prince JEROME and Miss PATTERSON, must be recognized as a legitimate member of the Napoleon dynasty, and that Prince NAPOLEON, the son of JEROME by his second marriage, would be excluded.

The Vienna *Presse* tells the following story: "Two girls, 9 and 10 years old, were begging in the village of Drahetitz, in Bohemia, on the 28th ult., when they met another little girl, JOHANNA W., only 7 years of age. She was prettily dressed, as she belonged to parents of a superior station in the world. The vagrant children coveted her handsome clothes, and enticed her, by the promise of a new doll, to the edge of a pond, into which, after having stripped the poor little thing, they pushed her, and she was drowned. They took her clothes and went on, but were taken into custody by the *gensdarmes*, that same day, for mendicancy, and were sent back to the town of Schlan, whence they had come. A handkerchief, which had belonged to the murdered child, was worn by one of them; and when accused of the crime, they confessed it."

It is stated by the friends of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN that it is his positive determination to resist all attempts to induce him to take part in the political affairs of Ireland, as he has made up his mind to attend henceforward solely to the duties of a resident country gentleman. He is said to have been wonderfully struck with the social changes which have taken place in Ireland during the six or seven years of his absence, and he freely admits that the progress of improvement has been much more rapid than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine expectants of the Irish millennium. Notwithstanding Mr. O'BRIEN's present resolutions, it is believed that his admirers have determined that whenever the opportunity shall arrive no effort shall be spared on their part to effect his return to Parliament.

A weekly London journal gives some information about the character of that interference which the British Government has employed towards the Court of Naples. Lord PALMERSTON required, in the first place, that the King should forgive all political offenders; secondly, that he should change his administration; and, lastly, that he should modify some of the laws by which his Kingdom is governed. We are further told that the French Cabinet were much more moderate, and less impertinent in their demands upon Naples than this missile would imply; and the Neapolitan King had no hesitation in sending an answer to London to the effect that the people who lived in his dominions might have a right to interfere for the purpose of changing its laws, but not the people or Government of another country.

The committee appointed by the House of Lords to take into consideration the present mode of carrying out capital punishment, have made their report: "On reviewing the whole of the evidence, the committee are of opinion—That executions should in future be carried into effect within the precincts of the prison, or in some place securing similar comparative privacy; that a certain number of official witnesses be present at the execution, and sign a deposition to having witnessed it; that such other spectators as the local authorities see fit to admit be also allowed to be present; that the exact time of the execution be made known to those without, as, for instance, by the tolling of a bell, which shall cease at the moment of execution, and the hoisting at the same time of a black flag."

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Debats*, says: "The former commander of Kinburn, KOSNAKOWITCH, has been acquitted by the Council of War, and placed for the time being in the cavalry. On the other hand, General BOUTOURLIN, commander of Bessarabia, has been placed on the retired list. Prince MENSCHIKOFF lives in a very quiet manner, and remains a stranger to all political affairs. Gen. PANIUTINE, who during the war commanded the army concentrated at Moscow, has been appointed military Governor of Warsaw. All the officers who possessed high commands during the late war have thus received fresh commands, with the exception of Prince MENSCHIKOFF."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Intelligence has been received from London of divisions in the French Republican Party. They began on the arrival of BARBES, in consequence of certain pretensions of his; and now it is said that BLANQUI's partizans, acting under suggestions and instructions from him, wish to put him forward as a leader. In short, there is strife, or at least much dissension, in the camp of the Rouges, who appear to be dividing power as if they were on the point of grasping it."

The Flensburg *Zeitung* of the 17th inst. makes the somewhat singular statement, that the town had the honor to contain a person of great historical notoriety connected with the late war, viz., Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER. The Admiral appeared in plain clothes, and had the carriage of the manager of the railway, Mr. LOUTH, placed at his disposal for the purpose of visiting the town and neighborhood. He left in an English steamer for St. Petersburg.

We read in the *Independance Belge:* "Some German papers have spoken within the last few days, in their Brussels correspondence, of a pretended design of abdicating attributed by them to King LEOPOLD. We affirm with entire certainty that there is no circumstance whatever, not even the most unimportant, which can have afforded any grounds for such a rumor. The correspondents of the journals to which we allude have evidently been made the dupes of a mystification."

According to a statement just issued, the shipments of specie from England, to India, China, Egypt, and Melta, for the half year just ended, have reached the extraordinary sum of £5,100,033, of which £201,725 consisted of gold, and £4,258,627. of silver. Compared with the corresponding half year of 1855, the shipments exhibit an increase of £2,486,626. The present augmentation has been ceased almost exclusively by the Indian demand.

A revolt at Mecca has been suppressed, and there is an insurrection in Turkish territory, in the neighborhood of Batoum, which the Governor of Trebizond will have to put down. The cause of these disturbances is not very well understood in Europe, but they give evidence of the impending dissolution of the Mahommedan rule.

The *Italian Correspondence* announces that the Commercial Council of Bologna has resolved to send to Rome an address, in order to be relieved from the expense supported in common by the State and the city caused by the Austrian occupation, and also praying for the removal of the troops which cause this expense.

It is now said that JENNY LIND has netted £80,000 during her farewell London and Provincial season, and that the public, in consequence of the system of buying up tickets by the music sellers, must have paid at least £200,000 for the privilege of hearing the Swedish Nightingale.

The London *Times* has reason to believe that the question so long pending as to the ambiguous position of Lord WENSLEYDALE, will be immediately solved by the conversion of the life peerage which that eminent lawyer now holds into an hereditary peerage.

Naples has accorded reciprocity, including the privilege of indirect trade on the same footing as the national flag to the shipping of Sweden, Norway, Sardinia, Prussia and the German Zollverein. A new treaty is being negotiated between Naples and Great Britain.

The Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* writes: "To-day, two men guilty of having uttered some remarks, in a workshop, injurious to the person of the Emperor, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and ten years' surveillance."

Advices have been received from Wallachia that the Turkish troops have already retired from that Principality, and that the Austrians will have evacuated both Moldavia and Wallachia within a fortnight or three weeks.

The *Italian Correspondence* announces the admission of Sardinia into the Commission charged to inquire into the present state of the Dannbian Principalities, in order to propose bases for their reorganization.

The London *Gazette* contains an order, appointing Earl GRANVILLE Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of all the Russias, on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation.

Balaklava was to be given up to the Russians on the 12th. The Russians have agreed to grant the merchants at Kamiesch a period of six weeks for the emberkation of their goods.

The ceremony of the Czar's coronation is definitively fixed for the 30th of August. The Emperor and Empress will set out on the 12th of August for Moscow.

Several skirmishes have taken place between the Russians and Circassians, and the former have carried away a quantity of cattle and made several prisoners.

It is said in Paris that a dignitary of the Catholic Church will be made Minister of Worship, and that Public Instruction will be a separate department.

An obelisk or military monument is about to be erected at Hull, in memory of those men belonging to that town who lost their lives during the late war.

The organ of Lord PALMERSTON announces, yesterday, that England cannot afford to regard with indifference the [illegible] of things in Greece.

Several arrests have been made in Paris amongst workmen who formed groups to talk about the affairs of Spain.

250,000 rounds of Minie cartridges were shipped from Plymouth to the Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st ult.

The number of journals published in Switzerland this year is 268, being 12 more than in 1855.

The news from the Crimea states that the evacuation of Balaclava is completely terminated.

Art and Literary Items.

BAYLE ST. JOHN's new book, *The Subalpine Kingdom, or Experiences in Savoy, Piedmont and Genoa*, is favorably received, as an agreeable book for the season, though not especially reliable as a political authority. Mr. ST JOHN entertains a poor opinion of the Count CAVOUR, who is the largest landed proprietor in Piedmont, and unpopular. There is also a tilt at the Pope.

The new London *University Magazine*, of which three or four numbers only have appeared, is well spoken of.

The *Examiner*, in an article headed "A Perverse Verdict," indulges in indignant comments upon the recent verdict of £400 against the London *Times*, rendered at the suit of a tailor's agent who was said to have been flogged in the Crimea. A new trial is called for, to vindicate the rights of the press.

The library belonging to Covent Garden Theatre has been sold at public auction.

The King of SAXONY has conferred the order of the *Eichenkrone* upon BERNHARD TAUCHNITZ, the Leipsic publisher, whose editions of the *British Classics* are so well known.

Mr. THACKERAY is announced to deliver his lectures on the Four GEORGES at Edinburg, early in November.

It is in contemplation to erect a monument to HANDEL at Halle, his native town, a subscription having been opened among the inhabitants for that purpose.

Among JOHN MURRAY's new announcements are DETOCQUEVILLE's State of France before the Revolution of 1789; BAIKIE's Central Africa Laid Open; HAMILTON's Wanderings in Northern Africa; and Lady SHELL's Glimpses of Life and Manners in Persia.

Two of the Government's new purchases have been lately added to the National Gallery—the John Bellini and the Marco Basaiti. The Bellini is a Virgin and Child, seated, with the face of the Christ peculiar and portrait like, like that of a handsome boy with rich curling, chestnut hair. The Basaiti is St. Jerome, reading, with a rocky landscape about him. Neither of these pictures excites high praise from the critics, though there are abundant notices of their arrival.

A new work for the benefit of patentees is announced: the *Language of Specifications*, by JOHN MACGREGOR. It is intended to aid the inventor in [illegible]

[illegible] work which exhibits a vast range of philosophical learning.

The Library of the Boston Athenæum has been [illegible] under a new and improved [illegible] system. It now contains number 65,000; besides [illegible] volumes of pamphlets and pamphlets.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has given $5,000 to his native town of Dorchester, for the purchase of a library for its High School. A Boston publishing house agrees to furnish the books at cost.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Musical Societies on a Trip.

The members of the Teutonia and Liederkranz Musical Societies of this City have made a pleasure trip to Niagara, which passed off with great satisfaction to all concerned. The party, all Germans, numbered 160 persons, and left this city on Saturday week, reaching the Falls Sunday noon. Arrangements had been made for a concert on the Canada side on the following evening, but as the company stopped on the American side, they were anxious to return after the performance. The Captain of the little steamer *Maid of the Mist*, which runs up to the Horse-Shoe Fall and back daily, declined to cross the river after nightfall, but finally consented, and the Germans built bonfires on both sides of the river as guides and signals. It was probably the first time so large a company has crossed the Niagara River in the night. An afternoon concert was given by the Societies, at which there was an immense attendance of German farmers, who came in by an excursion train to hear the music of Fatherland. In the evening, the company gave another musical entertainment at the Clifton House, at which Dodworth's second Band assisted. Among the pieces performed, which elicited marked applause, were SCHR'S *Warrior's Hymn*, the *Pilgrim's Chorus*, from TANHAUSER, the *Soldier's Farewell*, a solo by Mr. J. B. BENTLEY, and a solo cornet-a-piston by Mr. BEHREN. The concert over, the musicians started for the dock, where the fire was blazing. Those who witnessed the scene say the effect of the flames was very curious and fantastic; one of the number says the ragged rocks, the red glare, and the falling water, made up a view like that of the Wolf's Glen as it should be seen in *Der Freyschutz*, only infinitely better than any stage scenery can hope to be. The musical people climbed up the bank on the American side and went to bed, and next day proceeded to Buffalo, where their German brethren received them into their houses, got up a pic-nic, and entertained them sumptuously. The whole party returned home in the best of health and spirits.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.

Patients treated during July, 1856.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
New-York Dispensary	3099	540	3639	2003	636	2	637	2639
Northern Dispensary	653	320	973	675	298	2	298	973
Eastern Dispensary	1854	1054	2908	1758	1150	1	1151	2909
Dentils Dispensary	1340	518	1858	1198	660	1	661	1859
North Western Dispensary*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	6518	1797	9377	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* No report received.

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month of July: males, 3,712; females, 5,665. MATERNITY—2,835 patients were born in the United States, and 5,402 in foreign countries. PASSAGE RESULTS—Sent to Hospital, 216; died, 26. The principal causes of death were, cholera infantum, consumption and marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system; among the most important were, cholera infantum, diarrhœa and marasmus.

Fourth Ward School Difficulty—Attempt to Expel Mr. Hangan.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of this date, a communication from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward appears, through their Secretary, purporting to be an answer to the several articles heretofore appearing in your columns in reference to the proposed purchase of a site for a new school-house in that Ward. Now, in order that the matter may be fully understood, I will state that a special meeting of the School Officers was called on Monday evening last, the object of which was to prohibit my attendance at any future school meeting, on the ground that I was a resident of the Seventh Ward, coupled with the charge of disorderly conduct at a prior meeting, which disorderly conduct consisted in the making known of my views of the subject of the new school-house, and the attempt which had been made to impose property upon the City at $7,000 above its true value.

At the meeting a motion was made to prohibit my attendance on the above grounds, pending which I have again touched on the old sore, (the new school house,) which drew from Judge MCCARTHY the admission that there was some mystery about the transaction, and that he was a member of the Committee who reported in favor of purchasing the site which had been bought for $19,000, and recommended at $27,000, had been imposed upon the other members thereof; that he relied altogether on their statements, and in consequence thereof urged the adoption of the report and signed an application and request for the above amount of $27,000 to the Board of Education, but he considered it was due to the school officers that the matter should be kept secret from the public, and believing that I was instrumental in giving publicity to the matter he would vote to expel me on the grounds of disorderly conduct at a previous meeting, in making known my views and expressing my convictions that the public should and ought to be made acquainted with the facts. Alderman HEALY thought I had no right to occupy a place as a member as I did not belong to the Ward; that I was

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] One Cent, or Two SHILLING a week. [illegible] Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition [illegible] morning, and the other at THREE o'clock P. [illegible] same rates as the DAILY [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday [illegible] is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on [illegible] morning of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for each Copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] morning of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for the close Copies.

[illegible] Postmasters [illegible] Advertising Agents, [illegible] Booksellers, [illegible] Periodical Depots, [illegible] Subscription Agents, [illegible] Newsmen, [illegible] Boys, [illegible] Publishers [illegible]

[illegible] Postmasters and [illegible] notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will result directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing for a change of venue in the Kansas treason cases. After some debate as to whether the Army Appropriation bill or the Internal Improvement bills should take the precedence, the latter were considered, and several of them passed. The bill for a Wagon Road to the Pacific was also passed. In the House, Mr. KEITT was sworn in and took his seat. A bill was reported granting lands in Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas for railroads, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and another granting a million and a half acres to Mississippi, which was passed. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, and, after action on a variety of amendments having reference to the correction of the existing abuses in Kansas, it was reported to the House, and subsequently passed by a vote of 84 against 55—the Democrats, together with the South Americans, and DUNN, of Indiana, and BENNETT, of New-York, voting in the negative. A very full sketch of the proceedings will be found under the appropriate [illegible]

[illegible] Conventions, the American [illegible] assembled at Hartford, Conn., [illegible]rday, to nominate a Fremont Electoral [illegible] for that State. About one thousand Del[illegible]s are reported to have been present. A [illegible]mittee was appointed by each Convention [illegible]port a ticket that both could unite on. [illegible]minations were unanimous, and the tick[illegible] thought to be a very strong one. A sketch [illegible] by our Special Reporter, [illegible] elsewhere.

[illegible] results of the elections in Missouri [illegible] Kentucky are still in uncertainty, though the further returns which we publish this morning present the same indications as those published yesterday. It is most probable that Kentucky has gone Democratic. The election of Mr. BLAIR to Congress, from Missouri, is confirmed. Iowa has undoubtedly gone Republican. A brief dispatch from Arkansas states that the Democrats are generally successful throughout that State.

☞ General WHITFIELD publishes an address to the people of Kansas, appealing to them against the decision of the House which deprives him of his seat as a Delegate. He contends that the action of the House was illegal, and declares that he shall immediately return home to present himself as a candidate for reelection. A very proper course, we should say, for the ousted Delegate to pursue.

☞ We publish this morning General LANE's "*expose*" of the BROOKS and BURLINGAME affair as the concluding chapter of that occurrence. But we do not see that it throws any new light upon the matter, or makes any material change in the testimony already before the public.

☞ The Democracy of New-Jersey met at Trenton, yesterday, and besides selecting an Electoral ticket, nominated WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as a candidate for the office of Governor.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* denies on authority that Judge MCLEAN has declared for FILLMORE, and sets at rest a report that has been industriously circulated.

Presidential Vacancies.

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, has presented to the Senate a bill providing for any possible vacancy in the office of the chief magistrate of the Union. It provides for the contingency of there being no President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House, in existence, or eligible as to age and birth, at the time of a vacancy, by continuing the line of succession to the bench of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, and his associates in the order of seniority following each other. The provisions of the Constitution upon the subject would then, by the act of 1792 and the present measure, be extended and regulated thus:

In case of the death or non-election of the President, the Vice-President should fill the office.

If there be no Vice-President, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate should succeed.

If there be no such officer, or if he be incligible, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

If the same reasons destroy that resort, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

If that office be without an incumbent, then the one of the Associate Justices who shall have been longest on the bench.

The provision thus made is probably adequate to every practicable event. It is not likely that either Speaker of the House, or Chief Justice, will ever be called upon to administer the Government under the bill. The combination of calamities that should devolve those duties on Judges GRIER or MCLEAN is too improbable to be discussed for a moment.

[illegible] BUTLER's [illegible]? In the ordinary course of things it [illegible] gratuitous and needless. Has the Senator [illegible] extraordinary contingency in view? Has [illegible] bill any connection with the threatened resistance to the inauguration of a Republican candidate, or the possibilities of civil convulsions to result from the reference of the Presidential issue to the House? It would be but fair to let us know. It is certainly suspicious that the move should be made now within ten or twelve days of the adjournment, when we have a President in lusty health, a President *pro tempore* of the Senate good for a score of years yet, and a Speaker of the House in the prime of life, and absolutely fattening on the laborious duties of an office which has helped others towards their graves.

A Free-Soiler in Congress from a Slave State.

The first fruit of the Republican movement, as affecting the Sonth, has been produced in Missouri, and it is anything but promising to the hopes of the timid conservatives of the Fillmore school, who have so confidently predicted a disruption of the Union from the election of Colonel FREMONT.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., has been returned to Congress by a handsome majority from the First, or St. Louis, District of Missouri. He was opposed by a regular Democratic Pro-Slavery candidate, and by a candidate of the American Party, both able to indicate a consistent record on the subject of the peculiar institution, and yet his victory over both has been decided. St. Lonis has chosen to send to Congress a declared Free-Soiler, a member of the Republican National Executive Committee, a friend of Colonel FREMONT. After this let us have no more twaddle about the exclusively sectional character of Republicanism.

Mr. BLAIR shortly after the Pittsburg Convention of the People wrote a very able and eloquent letter indorsing the principles of that body. His denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act, his indignant reprobation of the Party in power, and of the excesses of its Border-Ruffian allies in Kansas, exceeded in vigor and intensity the language of any so-called fanatics upon Slavery topics at the North. It was presumed that a course so manly and honorable would necessarily destroy the gallant young volunteer socially and politically. It certainly would have procured him an application of Lynch law, had he so ventured at Richmond, or Charleston, or in any other great Slave market of the South. It was with the utmost surprise, therefore, the presentation of his name for a seat in Congress was witnessed, and few, we imagine, anticipated anything but defeat as the result of such unparalleled temerity. The event is all otherwise. With all his political imperfections on his head, with his Abolitionism and disunionism—for by such names the Pro-Slavery Party willfully libel the movement to restore the Missouri line—he is selected to represent the commercial capital of the West in Congress, and authorized to oppose in the name of his constituents that wretched policy of Slave propagandism which has convulsed the Union, and reduced the Democratic Party to the contemptible faction it now exhibits.

The fact is precursive, we trust, of a different state of sentiment at the South. There are a thousand evidences cropping, daily, that there is a large, influential portion of the Southern people sympathizing cordially with the Free-Soil objects of the Republican movement. The courage of Mr. BLAIR, and the result of a canvass undertaken in the face of popular prejudices, supposed to be so radically seated, will stimulate others to a course equally decided, and so give expression, and shape, and body to a healthier public opinion upon all such topics. Time will give this nucleus the consistency and energy of a party, before which the iron rule of the 347,000 Slaveholders will slacken, relax, and at last disappear.

Steamboat Accidents—The Empire State.

The investigation in regard to the calamity upon the *Empire State* has not, according to the verdict, convicted anybody, whether inspector, captain, owner, or engineer, of the slightest neglect or fault. It proves, therefore, two points indisputably:

1. That the Inspectorship is a worthless imposture and mere deception, which were better abolished, and the salary saved.

2. That the traveling public should at once withdraw their confidence from a mode of travel which such faultless and anxious solicitude cannot render safe.

These inferences are inevitable. They also gather strength from other casualties of the same description, where we have been assured by juries under oath that the fatal flaw in the boiler was so situated, or of such a nature, that inspection could not detect it, or provide for the danger. Since the passage of the act creating the system of Inspectorships, scores of explosions have occurred, and we recollect no one where the Inspector has not been acquitted of blame. The rule seems, therefore, to be that the defects productive of explosions cannot be discovered by the most careful preexamination; and that inspection, by authority, is the sheerest humbuggery, and the Inspector's certificate as worthless as that of an Italian mendicant, and as little trustworthy.

As to the relative safety of steam-travel, by land or water, the conclusion is involuntary. The more positive the evidence that all possible care could not prevent such explosions as that of the *Empire State*, or such incremations as that of the *Northern Indiana*, the more profound the dread the people will have of that mode of conveyance. The verdict of innocence in each particular case pronounces the whole system guilty. The argument will be irrepressible that, if such exemplary fidelity and watchfulness cannot prevent these accidents, the peril is such as prudent people should not encounter; and we should seek some other mode of travel, if it were possible, where prudence and care are not wholly useless.

As to the case of the *Empire State*, there has never been a calamity of the kind where the evidence offered to the Coroner's Jury has seemed so directly to implicate the managers of the boat in a criminal neglect of their duty; but the verdict of the Jury is so strangely at variance with the reported facts that we cannot but think there must be some mitigating testimony which has not been given to the public. There is an unaccountable delay in publishing the long report which the Coroner's Jury are said to have appended to their verdict, and, until that appears, it will be impossible to form any correct opinion on the justice of the verdict. We hope it will contain some satisfactory explanation of the apparently inhuman conduct of the captain of the *Empire State* in not stopping to land his wounded passengers at Newport, where medical assistance could have been obtained, instead of continuing on to Fall River, where the boat was owned. The only plausible reason that we can conceive for his doing so, might be the supposition that more prompt and efficient aid could be obtained at the latter place.

Political Coinage.

The Washington *Union* in commenting on our remarks on Senator PRATT's letter, says:

"Is it a *coinage* of Mr. PRATT that many Republicans avow their purpose to be disunion? Is it a *coinage* that they have desecrated the flag of our country? Is it a *coinage* that fifteen stars have been stricken by them from that flag? Is it a *coinage* that the election of FREMONT and the administration of the Government on the principles of his party would necessarily dissolve the Union?"

To which we reply, that these are all pure and unadulterated inventions, without a shadow of evidence to justify them; and we shall unavoidably be compelled to believe that the *Union* knows them to be such, until it shall furnish some evidence to the contrary. If the *Union* could lay its hand upon one disunion sentiment uttered by a leading Republican, it would be prompt to place it before the public, though it would be absurd enough to do so when the leaders of its own party, at the South, have been so notorious for their bold avowal of disunion principles in their speeches in Congress and on the stump.

Steam Music.

A few years ago Rev. Dr. DEWEY suggested the idea of converting the execrable noise occasioned by blowing off steam into soothing music, so that instead of setting the teeth on edge and splitting the ears of everybody within a mile, it should have just the opposite effect of producing a state of quiet repose and harmonizing influence. The idea seemed fantastical enough, and yet we have lived to see it realized. An ingenious Yankee has invented an instrument which can be applied to any ordinary steam-engine, by which the escaping steam may be made to play a variety of lively or saddening tunes. The instrument is called the Calliope, and we yesterday heard it on the East River, giving out its wild and wizard music on board the steamer *Union*. The tones of the Calliope are rather screechy, it must be confessed, but they are sweet as Apollo's lute compared with the steam-whistle. Heard from a distance, the strains come over the waves with a puzzling, weird, and uncertain sound, as though a troupe of Tritons were blowing their horns, accompanied by a bevy of mermoids floating down the stream. We do not see why the Calliope may not prove a very desirable addition to the steam-engines of packet ships to amuse the passengers. The only objection we can imagine to the instrument is that it might possibly divert the attention of the engineers and the firemen, and so lead to an explosion.

Though the Calliope sounds so well a mile off, it may not be so agreeable on board the vessel where the music is made. Distance may be necessary to lend enchantment to the sound, and we rather imagine it is. There is one very great advantage which the Calliope would possess for sea-going steamers: two steamships passing each other at night might at least proclaim to each other their nation. An American steamer would play "Yankee Doodle" or "Hail Columbia," which would be responded to, as the case might be, by "*Partant pour la Syrie*," or "God save the Queen." A system of musical signals might easily be invented by which two steamships could keep up a conversation, either at night, or at a distance of a mile. Imagine the effect of two squadrons of steam men-of-war going to battle with the steam pipes on one side screaming out "Hail Columbia," or "Yankee Doodle," and on the other, "Britannia rules the Wave."

Editorial Nectarines.

There are few objects more grateful to the eye, or more refreshing to the appetite at this hot season of the year, than ripe nectarines. The nectarine is a delicious fruit, juicy, aromatic, and most agreeable to the æsthetic sense of a lover of the beautiful in nature. Such being our views in respect of nectarines, the glow of satisfaction with which we perused the following note yesterday, may be more easily imagined than described:

"Please accept a small basket of Nectarines from the grounds of the gentlemanly Editor of the so-and-so, so-and-so,—So-and-so, Esq. This is a part of an invoice which he sends to our City by each —— morning's steamer."

An aromatic nectarean perfume seemed to issue from the lemon-colored envelope of this agreeable note. But the Nectarines! The small basket from the grounds of the gentlemanly Editor of the so-and-so was so very small that it has never been seen at all. Though lost to sight, to memory dear. It evaporated *in transitu*. It was converted into a large basket of sour grapes. It fell into the remorseless hands of some insatiate admirer of pomological productions. It never gladdened our eyes, and all we owe to it is a most delicious disappointment. A vision of nectarines such as might have grown in the gardens of KUBLA KHAN. They were all our fancy painted them, we have no doubt; but we never had the pleasure of seeing even the small basket which contained them. The gentlemanly editor and his gentlemanly agent have our best wishes for their future happiness, notwithstanding.

The Meat Markets.

Our Live Stock market Reports, given every Thursday morning, exhibit a marked increase in the amount of meat consumed in this City during the present season. They also show that either the butchers are making large profits, or consumers are now getting their meat at much lower rates than formerly. During the past week there have been received at our regular City markets 4,073 beef cattle, and 12,046 sheep and lambs, while the weekly average for all of 1855 was only 3,225 beeves, and 10,940 sheep and lambs. This happens, too, when there are fewer people in the City than at any other time in the year. The present week is not an exception, as there has been a large supply for some time past. All, or nearly all of the animals brought in, went into the hands of butchers before sundown last night. The wholesale prices are as much lower this summer as the receipts are larger. The average price of all the cattle sold in the City the past week is hardly equal to 9c. ₱ lb. for the beef in the carcass, though the first qualities sold for 9¾c.@9¾c., and extras at 10c.

Death of an Old Merchant.

The venerable JOHN GRISWOLD, the founder of the first line of packets between New-York and London, died at his residence in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. GRISWOLD was a native of Connecticut, but had been a citizen of New-York during half a century. The shipping, at the wharves and in the river and bay, wore their flags at half mast yesterday, as a token of respect for his memory.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amendments to the Appropriation Bill in the House—The Democrats voting to "stop the Supplies"—Duel between two Richmond Editors, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Republicans in the House to-day carried all the amendments deemed important on the Civil, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

If Mr. SEWARD's bill to change the venue for the trial of the Kansas State prisoners should pass both Houses immediately, it will greatly lessen the necessity of the Republicans insisting on their amendments to the Appropriation bills.

It is a significant fact that, to day, nearly every Democrat voted against the Appropriation bill—thus voting "to stop supplies and create revolution,"—exactly what they charge upon the Republicans.

The duel to-day between PRYOR and RIDGEWAY, two Richmond editors, took place near Mr. BLAIR's residence, just across the Maryland line; weapons, pistols, ten paces. They exchanged shots, nobody was hurt, and the affair was amicably adjusted, as set forth in the following card, to be published in the *Union* to-morrow:

A CARD.

MESSRS. RIDGEWAY and PRYOR, of Richmond, Va., met and exchanged shots without effect. We, the undersigned, who arrived on the ground after the fire, then interposed, and at our request the challenge was withdrawn, it appearing to our satisfaction that the article of Mr. PRYOR, which was the occasion of the challenge, was written under the belief that there was a studied purpose on the part of Mr. RIDGEWAY to insult him and provoke a quarrel.

We recommend that Mr. RIDGEWAY disclaims such deliberate purpose, and that each and every article which was regarded as offensive, either by Mr. PRYOR or Mr. RIDGEWAY, be simultaneously and frankly withdrawn; and we trust hereafter these relations of kindness will subsist between them which become gentlemen who have so well approved their courage and honor.

P. S. BROOKS.
H. A. EDMUNDSON.
Aug. 6. JOHN S. CASKIE.

We, the respective friends of Messrs. RIDGWAY and PRYOR, accept the foregoing adjustment as honorable and just to the parties concerned.

J. M. GOGGIN.
CHAS. IRVING.

Further news from Iowa received here confirms the Republican success, probably by six thousand majority.

A document sent to the Senate to-day by the President, fully confirms my statement relative to the reply made by the Federal Government to the application of the Governor of California for aid to put down the Vigilance Committee. S.

Refusal of the Government to Interfere against the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The President communicated to the Senate today his reply, in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to affairs in San Francisco, together with the correspondence on the subject.

The letter of the Governor of California asks the President for two thousand stand of muskets, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre, with their ammunition and appliances, promising they shall be paid for or returned. He likewise asks the use of the military and naval forces to suppress the insurrection.

The President, conceiving insuperable obstacles to the action now demanded, referred the subject to the Attorney-General, whose opinion he approves.

Mr. CUSHING argues that there is no evidence in the Governor's statements or in other authentic information; that in what has occurred in San Francisco there was committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the Constitution, laws or official authority of the United States, and that the President is only to be moved to action by the Legislature of the State in which the insurrection exists, or of the Executive of such State when such Legislature "cannot" be convened, and when imminent or extreme public disaster can be averted only by such interposition of the Federal Government. He says the whole Constitutional power of California has not been exerted, and it does not appear that the Governor took any steps to convene the Legislature, although that remedy might have been adopted and had its effectual application to the evils long before any such remedy could be demanded from the President.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing for a change of venue in certain criminal cases now pending in Courts of the United States for the Territory of Kansas.

The bill was founded on the petition of Governor ROBINSON and others, presented yesterday.

WHAT TO DO FIRST.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEWARD wanted to finish the Internal Improvement bills to day.

Mr. HUNTER insisted that the Appropriation bills deserved precedence.

Mr. DOUGLAS was for sitting out the Army bill.

Mr. CLAYTON thought the Appropriation bills should be first acted on as there was some danger of their being lost. He expressed his dissent from the idea of having night sessions, for it was beyond human endurance to sit here all night in this hot weather, and millions would be voted away by less than a quorum.

Mr. HUNTER's motion was lost by three majority.

IMPROVEMENT BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then considered and passed the bills making appropriations for the following purposes: For the improvement of the harbors of Apalachicola, Charleston, S. C., Cape Cod, Providence, Georgetown, District of Columbia; for the improvement of Hurigate, the harbor of Boyou Lafourche, the inland passage between St. Johns and St. Marys Rivers, Florida, the harbor of Mobile; for a steam dredge in Lake Michigan; for the improvement of Cape Fear, and the Illinois and Red Rivers; for a survey of Atchfalaya Bay and approaches, and for a survey of the Falls of Red River.

WAGON-ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The bill for a wagon-road to the Pacific, and five private bills were then passed.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, praying for a renewal of their contract, and against the bill to make one with Mr. VANDERBILT. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

MR. KEITT SWORN IN.

Mr. ORR presented the credentials of Mr. KEITT, who was sworn in.

LAND FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. THORINGTON reported a bill granting lands in Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas for railroads. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, reported a bill granting a million and a half acres of lands in Mississippi for a similar purpose. Passed by 93 against 50.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

The clause appropriating $300,000 to pay the expenses of the Courts of the United States, was read.

Mr. GROW moved the proviso that no part of this money shall be expended for prosecuting or trying any person or persons charged with treason or any other offence in KANSAS. He desired to withhold support from the Courts in the Territory, in order that the prosecutions for the alleged treasonable acts might cease.

Mr. PENDLETON wanted the question met in an open and manly way. The amendment, in effect, proposed to shield the traitors from deserved punishment.

Mr. STANTON moved to amend by adding "or any prosecution which has heretofore been instituted for political offences." He wished to express his disapprobation of an army being employed in the nefarious work of crushing out the Free State settlers, and to preclude the United States from paying out even one dollar to the filibustering and marauding parties.

Mr. KEITT contended that these amendments asked the House to make itself a judicial body to ascertain whether treason had been committed, and decide in advance of the proper tribunal whether the laws had been violated.

Mr. GROW's amendment, together with Mr. STANTON's, was adopted by 99 against 57.

The Committee rose, when Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, omitting the clause making appropriations for the Kansas Legislature, excluding the provisos of Messrs. DUNN, SHERMAN and GROW, and restricting the proposed expenditures.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, raised the point that the substitute was not in order. He was opposed to the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union being superseded by that of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied he did not speak for that Committee, but for himself. He then explained at length his reasons for offering the substitute.

The Speaker sustained the objection taken by Mr. WASHBURNE.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments reported to the bill.

Mr. DUNN's proviso, "that no part of the money appropriated shall be drawn from the Treasury until the passage and Presidential approval of an act for the pacification of the troubles in Kansas, which shall, among others, contain provisions for restoring the Slavery restriction to Kansas and Nebraska," was rejected by 45 against 110.

YEAS—Messrs. Ball, Barbour, Benedict of N. Y., Billinghurst, Brenton, Burlingame, Chaffee, Clarke, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Craig, Cumback, Damrell, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Emrie, Fisher, Galloway, Giddings, Grasser, Grow, Holloway, Hughston, Kelly, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of New-York, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Strahan, Tappan, Todd, Wade, Walbridge, Washburne of Wisc., Washburne of Ill., Washburne, Jr., of Me., Watson, Wood, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Bowie, Branch, Cadwallader, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Crawford, Davis, Dowdell, Dunn, Eggleston, Euslis, Jr., Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Goode, Greenwood, Haven, Hickman, Horton, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Moore, Phelps, Porter, Quitman, Reade, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Va., Sneed, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Thorston, Underwood, Walk, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn. Zollicoffer.

The amendment of Mr. SHERMAN, similar to the above, was rejected by 39 against 111.

The clause appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas was stricken out by 90 against 58.

Mr. GROW's and Mr. STANTON's amendment, "that no part of the money be expended for prosecuting or detaining any person charged with treason," &c., was agreed to by 82 against 62.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 84 against 55, the Democrats, together with the South Americans, and Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, and Mr. BENNETT, of New York, voting in the negative.

The House then took a recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. READY argued that Mr. FILLMORE's political course furnishes an assurance that the destiny and liberties of the country would be safe in his hands from the dangers of sectionalism which threaten the Union.

Mr. WALKER accounted for his presence at the Philadelphia American Convention, and assigned his reasons why he could not support FILLMORE, who, he said, adopts the leading idea of the American platform, condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. All the Northern friends of Mr. FILLMORE, with the exception of Mr. VALE, were here found voting for its restriction,—besides, the larger part of the American Party in the North is supported in the dirty pool of Black Republicanism.

Mr. ALLISON asked Mr. WALKER whether he would consider it as sufficient for a dissolution of the Union, if, in the great election, the people send a majority to Congress favorable to the restoration of the Missouri restriction.

Mr. WALKER replied he was no disunionist, but in the event to which Mr. ALLISON alluded his voice should ring for a dissolution of the Union. He should, however, invoke Heaven to avert so dark a day. Mr. FILLMORE's and Mr. BUCHANAN's past course were distasteful to him, but under the present circumstances, he would support the candidate of the Democratic Party as more conservative than Mr. FILLMORE.

Mr. SAGE attributed the present unfortunate bitter sectional agitation to the violation of plighted pledges on the Slavery question and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Adjourned.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Baltimore up train, last night, ran over a cow near Gray's Ferry, and the engine, baggage-car, mail-car, and two passenger-cars, were thrown down an embankment and demolished.

A special train was sent down to the scene of the disaster with several physicians on board. It was found that the only person severely hurt was A. SCHUERMANN, Canvasser for the *Argus*, whose spine is hurt and who is internally injured. JOSIAH S. BALL, Mail Agent, is cut and bruised severely. JOHN FOW had his thigh fractured and was otherwise injured. The Engineer escaped serious injury. The wounded were brought to the city by a special train and removed to their homes. The escape of the passengers is a miracle.

Marine Disasters.

BURNING OF THE BRIG RED WARRIOR—SAFETY OF THE CREW.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The brig *Red Warrior*, Capt. FORD, from Marseilles for New-York, was burned and abandoned July 18, one hundred miles from Cape Sable. The crew were taken off by the schooner *Thorn*, and transferred to the schooner *Ocean*, which arrived at Provincetown to-day.

THE SHIP WINGED ARROW ASHORE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The ship *Winged Arrow*, from Manila for Boston, went ashore this day, 3 A. M., on Middle Brewster, near Boston Light. She leaked badly and lost her rudder, but was got off at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and towed up to the city.

Wesleyan University Commencement.

MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The annual commencement of the Wesleyan University takes place to-morrow.

The exercises before the commencement began on Monday. Yesterday, Rev. GILBERT HAVEN delivered an oration before the Class of 1846.

Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., delivered the oration, and S. S. PIKE the poem, before the Psi Upsilon, yesterday afternoon; and GEORGE W. CURTIS the oration, and F. M. FINCH the poem, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies.

The Alumni dinner took place this afternoon, and about 400 sat down to the table.

The city is full of strangers.

The Graduating Class numbers 17.

General Scrogg and the Editor of the Buffalo Republican.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

General G. A. SCROGGS of this city yesterday addressed a note to BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., the Editor of the *Daily Republican*, characterizing the article published in the *Republican* last Wednesday, referring to his wife, as grossly scandalous and insulting, and demanding a proper explanation and apology or satisfaction. Mr. WELCH replied, explaining the matter in a manner satisfactory to General SCROGGS, and the affair thus terminated without a fight.

Extensive Robbery of Jewelry in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Three jewelry stores in this city were broken open last night. From that of SAMUEL H. WALL[illegible]

[illegible] Bulletin, Aug. 6.

The new steam frigate of war *Wabash*, at Philadelphia, will be ready for sea in about two weeks, when it is understood that Captain WM. L. POWELL will give place to Captain FREDERICK ENGLE, now commanding the *Minnesota*.

Woman Drowned.

MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Steamer *Granite State* reports that as she was passing Glastenbury, this morning, a woman by the name of FOX, wife of HENRY FOX, of Chester, Conn., either jumped off or fell off the deck, and was drowned.

Duel between two Richmond Editors.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Messrs. PRYOR and RIDGEWAY, editors from Richmond, fought a duel in Bladensburg this morning, with pistols, at ten paces. The affair was amicably adjusted without bloodshed.

Fatal Affray at a Race Course.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

An affray occurred at the race course at Oakland, in this State, yesterday, during which a man named SHIPP was killed, and two others injured.

The New-Bedford Regetta.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug 6.

The Regetta which was to have come off here to-morrow, is postponed till Friday, when there will be no failure.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day from New-York.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A new Republican paper, called the Indiana *Bulletin*, has just been started at Cambridge City, Indiana.

The *Republican* is the name of another new paper, published at Paterson, N. J., and advocating the election of FREMONT and DAYTON.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of the 5th says:

"The vote for Mayor in New-London, yesterday, stood as follows: For J. N. HARRIS, Fremont candidate, 568; A. C. LIPPIT, Buchanan candidate, 486; scattering, 1. The Fremont boys fired 100 guns in the evening to celebrate their victory. This is glorious news from old New-London, where, at the very last municipal election, the town was carried for the Locos."

There is to be a grand rally of the friends of FREMONT and DAYTON at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 10th of September. The anniversary of the victory of PERRY on Lake Erie is chosen for the Mass Ratification Meeting.

Hon. WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, of Westminster, Vt, who has long been eminent as a lawyer, a scholar and a statesman, in Vermont, has cut loose from the Democratic Party, with which he had always been connected, and joined in the people's movement for FREMONT and DAYTON.

Obituary.

CHARLES SEDGWICK.

The morning papers announce the death of CHARLES SEDGWICK, which took place at Lenox, on Sunday morning, the 3d inst.

He was the youngest son of the late Judge SEDGWICK, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and was brother of THEODORE, and HENRY, and ROBERT SEDGWICK, all of whom, after lives of eminent usefulness, have gone before him, and of the sweet authoress who survives him. Like his brothers he was educated for the bar, but his gentle nature was spared the harsh conflicts of litigation by his appointment, early in his professional life, to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. This obliged him to remove from the family seat at Stockbridge to Lenox, the county town, where he resided, still holding the same office, until his death at the age of sixty-four years.

His life was distinguished by its sweetness. A loveliness almost feminine suffused and softened an ardent, vigorous nature. To an inquiring mind, keen perceptions and a refined taste, he united strong humor and the most comprehensive sympathies. With feelings capable of great earnestness and enthusiasm, he possessed common sense and good judgment, and constant faith in man. He was, therefore, an excellent adviser of young and old, and was equally beloved and respected by all. He was not a philanthropist in the ordinary sense of the word, but he met those with whom he was brought in contact with far more than common interest. His face, tones and manner expressed good feelings, his conversation was persuasive, his humor affectionate, his opposition delicate and winning.

A superior spirit radiated from him, and no one could be with him, without feeling that he had a friend. His daily life was a joy to all who knew him, and in the magnificent scenery of his home there was nothing more beautiful than his kindness.

His house has been for years the centre of hospitality and refinement, and the news of his departure will carry sadness to many in every part of our own country and of Europe who are indebted to him for bright hours and better feelings.—*Evening Post.*

BUSINESS NOTICES

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD CALL at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, where the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornaments, Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronze, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, are at H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway.

WE RESPECTFLLY CALL ATTENTION TO THE style of goods now in store, and daily receiving, suitable for gentlemen's Fall wear; comprising the newest patterns and best designs, which we make up with the same taste and style as has so long characterized our house.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Duane-st., corner Broadway.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 276 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the ware-rooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TREUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.—THIS new and large Hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, having all the appointments of the highest priced Hotels, invites the attention of travelers.
Good Rooms and Board at $1 75 to $2 per day, or Rooms only, (Meals extra and as ordered,) 50 cts., 75 cts., and $1 per day for single rooms. Parlors, with Bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the death-like hue to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THESE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Five Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, unexcelled by all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. [illegible]

by the annual report of the Secretary of State, just published, that the number of persons pardoned during the last year was 182; of which number 29 were conditioned to wholly abstain from intoxicating liquors. One was conditioned to leave the State in less than a year, and not return in ten years. One was conditioned to leave the State within ten days, never to return. Three were conditioned to leave the county, never to return. One was conditioned to leave the city, never to return. The rest were unconditional.

The number of respites granted was 80. The number of respites for capital offences was 9. The number of commutations was 16, of which 8 were to capital offences.

From the report of Secretary Wolfe for 1855, we gather the following interesting facts concerning the number of pardons granted during the last eighty years.

The relative frequency with which the Governors of New-York have exercised the pardoning power, is as follows:

George Clinton, 21 years, (1777 to 1795, and 1801 to 1807)	308
John Jay, 6 years, (1795 to 1801)	160
Morgan Lewis, 3 years, (1804 to 1807)	213
Daniel D. Tompkins, 9 years 8 months, (1807 to 1817)	1,697
John Taylor, 1 months, (1817)	22
De Witt Clinton, 5 years 8 months, (1817 to 1822, and 1825 to 1828)	2,987
Joseph C. Yates, 2 years, (1823 to 1824)	291
Nathaniel Pitcher, 11 months, (Feb. to Dec., 1829)	223
Martin Van Buren, 3 months, (January to March, 1829)	34
Enos T. Throop, 2 years 9 months, (March, 1829, to December, 1833)	415
William L. Marcy, 6 years, (1833 to 1838)	834
William H. Seward, 4 years, (1839 to 1842)	377
William C. Bouck, 3 years, (1843 to 1844)	279
Silas Wright, 2 years, (1845 to 1846)	283
John Young, 2 years, (1847 to 1848)	268
Hamilton Fish, 2 years, (1849 to 1850)	97
Washington Hunt, 2 years, (1851 to 1852)	346
Horatio Seymour, 2 years, (1853 to 1854)	456
Total, in 77 years	8,795

The average number of pardons per annum was nearly as follows:

Governors.	Pardons.	Population
George Clinton	15	340,120
John Jay	27	586,756
M. Lewis	71	
D. D. Tompkins	195	969,049
John Taylor	669	
D. W. Clinton	264	1,372,812
J. C. Yates	146	
N. Pitcher	216	
M. Van Buren	135	
E. T. Throop	150	1,918,608
W. L. Marcy	140	
W. H. Seward	94	2,438,921
W. C. Bouck	140	
Silas Wright	141	2,604,495
John Young	134	
H. Fish	48	3,097,394
W. Hunt	173	
H. Seymour	228	
M. H. Clark	152	3,470,069
M. H. Clark	66	commutations.

NOTE.—In 1800 Gov. TOMPKINS pardoned 363.
In 1817 Gov. TOMPKINS pardoned 881. In 1816, 318.

The first State Constitution withheld the Governor from granting pardons in cases of treason and murder, further than suspending execution of sentence, until they should be reported to the Legislature at its next session, when the latter might pardon, direct execution, or grant a further reprieve. A reference to the indexes to the laws, under the head of "Pardons," shows that three respites and five pardons were granted from the punishment of murder, and two from that of treason—in the latter case extending to the restoration of person and estate to the same condition as before the commission of the crime. Two general acts of indemnity, oblivion and pardon, were passed; one near the beginning of the State Government, to relieve offenders under an obnoxious act from its penalties, and the other in April, 1782, pardoning from all offence growing out of the Vermont controversy. To these may be added the sixty cases of those attainted and banished by the act of October 22, 1779, and subsequently, by several successive acts, allowed to return to the State.

It may be an interesting item in the history of our criminal jurisprudence, to observe that the practice of granting conditional pardons was introduced by Governor GEORGE CLINTON;* that of commuting the death penalty to imprisonment for life, by Governor JAY; that of restoring to the privileges of citizenship, by Lieut.-Governor PEYSTER; and that of respiting in capital offences by Governor MARCY.

The exigencies of the war of 1812 led Governor TOMPKINS to annex the condition of enlistment in the naval service to several of the pardons granted by him, and in his administration was begun the practice of requiring bonds for the good behavior of those pardoned, which bonds were generally limited to the term of the original sentence. This custom was continued by his successors until 1831.

* By virtue of an act sanctioning conditional pardons passed March 2, 1796.

The Congressional Prize Ring.

From the London Weekly Chronicle, July 19.

The forcible mode in which things are conducted in the Parliament of the United States, and the personal encounters which sometimes follow them, are believed by the present generation to be novelties, and only recently brought to a culminating point by Hon. 'S. BROOKS' life-preserver upon the head, face, eyes and body of Senator CHARLES SUMNER. This (says the *Household Words*) is a mistake. Fifty years ago, exciting debates often ended in a regular stand-up fight in the lobby of the House of Representatives. The combatants stripped, a ring was formed, bottle-holders appointed, and the battle fought and reported quite in the style of Maulsey Hurst and *Bell's Life in London*. In corroboration of this statement, we present to our readers the following paragraph, copied from the New-York *Evening Post* of December, 13, 1805, into the *Annual Register* for 1806.

"On Friday last, the well-known LEE, one of the representatives of Pennsylvania, and the leader of the Dunmore party, and JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, one of the representatives of Maryland, met in the Congress lobby about 1 o'clock, when LEE immediately called NICHOLSON a liar; and thereupon immediately commenced one of the best fought battles recorded in the annals of Congressional pugilism. The fight continued till the sixty-fourth round, when LEE had received such blows as deterred him from again facing his man. He protracted the fight, failing after making a feeble hit. In the round which ended the fight, those who backed him advised him to resign, which he did after a combat of one hour and seventeen minutes. The combatants were both very much beaten."

Perilous Adventure at Suspension Bridge

From the Rochester Union of Tuesday.

As usual on Sunday, a large number of persons were congregated at the Bridge—men, women and children—some engaged in walking across the bridge; others in viewing the structure from the banks, &c. On the west bank of the river a number of boys were amusing themselves by pulling upon guys, giving them an oscillatory motion. The guys were some ninety feet in length, and attached to the bridge directly over the chasm, and several feet from each other. They were fastened together in an iron staple, inserted in the rock at the very brink of the precipice. One of the boys, a lad about twelve or fourteen years of age, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, in order to show his daring, seated himself straddle the guys, when accidently the staple was wrenched from the rock, and the guys swung out over the river with the boy seated in the crotch, holding on with a hand grasped upon each guy!

The distance from the bridge to the water is *two hundred and forty feet*, and the position of the young man was about midway between! The accident was witnessed by a large number of persons, and so thunder-struck were they that many of them, both upon the bridge and the banks, threw themselves upon their faces, and it was some time before any one could regain sufficient presence of mind to set about rescuing the lad from his perilous position. The youngster, however, exhibited a nerve worthy of an older head, and seemed to greatly enjoy his swing. After the vibration of the guys had ceased, he commenced giving directions to those above him on the bridge as to the best method of affording him relief. A search of the neighborhood showed that no rope suitable to draw him up was to be had. The youngster then suggested the plan of making a rope sufficiently long to *let him down*, by piecing. This was done. The rope was let down to him, and, after he had fastened it to his waist, those above lowered him to the water's edge! He gained the bank, and scampered off for the lower landing as fast as his legs could carry him, and, our informant says, has not been seen since in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c.; garden jars, flower-pots, drain-pipes &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

RECIPE FOR MAKING SARSAPARILLA ROOT BEER.—A work containing and healthy Summer beverage, sent (post-paid) on receipt of twenty-five cents in money or stamps, by J. W. BROOKS, Goshen, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Big Fremont Bill—The Biggest Yet.**—The subscribers have just issued a Treble Mammoth Election Bill, (size about 4 feet by 8,) embellished with one of the largest and most beautiful Eagles ever engraved; Life size Portraits of Fremont and Dayton, with the Goddess of Liberty between, and at the bottom a Cannon discharging—proclaiming Victory for the Republican Candidates, FREMONT AND DAYTON, whose names are printed in letters about a foot in length. This Bill is one of the largest printed, and is especially adapted for Public Meetings, Public Houses, Club Rooms, &c. Price 25 cents per copy.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings.

Also, HANDSOME CAMPAIGN PICTURES of—1. Col. Fremont on Horseback Crossing the Rocky Mountains; 2. Col. Fremont planting the American Standard on the Rocky Mountains; 3. Portrait of Col. Fremont; 4. Portrait of William L. Dayton. Price, each 12½ cents, plain; 25 cents colored—or $2 and $16 per 100.

Address BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

☞ **Preserve your Fruit! Preserve your Fruit!**

TOMATOES, PEACHES, GREEN CORN.
BRANWHITE'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.
GLASS JARS, warranted air-tight.
FAITHENWARE JARS, warranted air-tight, without wax or cement.
TIN CANS OF ALL SIZES, the most perfect and simple article ever made.
All for sale at the lowest cash prices, at
WHITE'S, No. 3 Barclay-st., under the Astor House.

☞ **Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice**—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, melissa and sassafras. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, asbestos, Vleona lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Queen Victoria has had her bread** baked in gold pans; the baker first washes his hands in milk of roses and then wears white kid gloves to make up the bread, pastry, &c. The Queen has her corn beef, cabbage and potatoes in rose water in large silver pots. She has fifteen elegant ladies to wash her face and hands and put on her clothes in the morning. But she says she prefers RUSSIA SALVE to all other articles for curing burns, scalds, tetters, sores, corns, &c. Sold for 25 cents a box. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., Boston. Sold by all Druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1 per box

☞ **Rushton's Velpeau's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.**—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Rushton's Pure Soda Water.**—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and rich Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York

☞ **The Elizabethan Ale**—So named from the care taken by Queen Elizabeth that the ale used by our ancestors should be perfectly wholesome) is most excellent for all who need a generous diet. Being also intensely pure, it is just as useful as the imported—in fact, it is better, because it is milder. Office No. 120 Water-st.

☞ **Have you ever been to Flushing?**—If not, take an early opportunity to go. You will be charmed with the place and charmed with your ride. You can go and return in 2½ hours, or remain as much longer as you choose. See time table of Flushing Railroad, in this paper.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of DUNNING & FINCH, at Manhattanville, in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and both partners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm. W. DUNNING.
A. FINCH.
AUGUST, 1856.
The subscriber will continue the Lumber and Building Material business in all its branches at the old stand of DUNNING & FINCH, foot of 130th-st., North River.
W. DUNNING.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ROBINSON & HAPPY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. D. HAPPY is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation and will continue the business at the same stand, No. 286 Broadway. N. B. ROBINSON,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1856. G. D. HAPPY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GURNEY and FREDERICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. GURNEY, who will continue the same at No. 349 Broadway.
J. GURNEY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1856. C. D. FREDERICKS.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The furniture of a first-class boarding house, in this country; now full of boarders, and will be full all the year. Possession of premises given immediately. Apply to IVISON & PHINNEY, booksellers, Broadway, New-York City.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Ignites as low as $25, at the manufactory No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS BEWARE.—There is become spoiled trash in the market which has been offered as LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects. Touch it not. Go to the depôt, No. 424 Broadway, or to some druggist of good standing, and then you will get the fresh and infallible article. The price is 25 cents per flask.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 355 Broadway, New-York, or R. G. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

WHEREAS—The passengers on board of the ROBERT L. STEVENS on their excursion to Glen Cove, desirous of expressing their sentiments in regard to Captain of said boat; therefore,

Resolved, That they do express to Captain CHARLES ANDERSON their thanks for the attention he has shown to all who participated in said excursion.

Resolved, That we recommend to the public the steamer ROBERT L. STEVENS, Captain Anderson, as justly entitled to their patronage and support.

Resolved, That in Captain Charles Anderson we have the utmost confidence as a skillful and safe navigator.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Pilot, J. W. WEEKS, one who is fully capable of the management of any steamer on the Sound.

Signed, J. L. PINCKNEY, Chairman.
N. McBRIDE,
G. W. HOGER, } Committee.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. B. G. GRAHAM, No. 595½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Information of an American vessel, of about 90 tons burden, called the "CHARLES ALBERT," which sailed from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, in February, 1851, or of any of the crew or passengers. A liberal reward will be given if information is satisfactory. Apply to M. M. B., No. 159 Franklin-st., New-York. San Francisco papers please copy.

CYLINDER PRESS FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A large Single Cylinder Press, made by Taylor, of New-York, and will work a sheet 37 by 48 inches. The press is nearly new and now in use by the New-York *Express*; needs no repairs and will be sold at a bargain. To be removed at once. Price $1 500, cash or approved paper.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address L. L. O., Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress, by a respectable girl, who has a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing—would work as seamstress by the single month, and help at chamber work. Has good City reference. Also as first class cook, by a woman of much experience. Call at No. 73 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; has no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference given, if required. Has lived three years and two months in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 58 West 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, understands cutting children's clothes, or would do light chamber work and serving. Has good reference. Address M. E., No. 195 Bleecker-st., in fancy store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By three competent young women: one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as chambermaid and laundress. Also by a good cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family. Refers to present employers. Call for three days at No. 43 East 30th-st.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 219 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Middle-aged preferred, who is a good cook and laundress, and capable of managing a dairy of two cows. The place is a day's journey from the City. The family consists of a gentleman farmer and wife only. One that can give the best of recommendations as to character and capability, and will prove faithful, may secure a situation for life. Apply Thursday and Friday, after 12 o'clock, at No. 64 West 17th-st.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The undersigned is prepared to give his personal attention to all property intrusted to him as agent; having received from several years' experience with all its details. He is qualified to give satisfaction. Prompt returns and commissions moderate. GEORGE S. HICKOK, House Agent. Office 192½ Allen-st.—7 to 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. B., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—In a select school pleasantly located, very near the City of New-York. On the commencement of the Fall term, Sept. 1, the services of a competent and suitable teacher will be required in each department, both male and female. Applicants may address Box No. 1,483, New-York Post Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess, or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady long accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess; would be willing to go either South or West. She is competent to teach the English branches, music and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. M., *Times* Office, New-York.

HOME FOR A LAD WANTED.—Private family preferred in Brooklyn or in the City; the advertiser keeps a boys' boarding school near the City, would board and educate a lad in exchange; terms being equal. Address TEACHER, this Office, or No. 18 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE. Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart man can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

ORGANIST WANTED.—A person fully qualified to take charge of an Organ in an Episcopal Church a short distance from the City. No one need apply unless they are perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. For particulars address ORGANIST, Box No. 2,744 Post Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In a general dry goods jobbing house, who can influence first-class near by, or Western trade. One acquainted with cloths, &c., preferred. Address JOBBING, at the office of this paper, with name, former employer, &c.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.—A Lady to act as Saleswoman in the Millinery and Cloak department of an extensive Dry Goods house in a Western city. Any lady of good address and capacity may inquire at No. 66 Pine-st., 3d floor, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

TO PHYSICIANS.—Employment wanted as collector of physicians' bills by a young man of several years' experience as collector in this City. Also, rents collected; is qualified to give good satisfaction in either of the capacities. Address B., No. 78 Stanton-st.

TO GLASS-MAKERS.—WANTED—Two or three sober, competent pressmen. To such steady employment will be given at the Brooklyn Flint-Glass Company's Factory, State-street, Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED.—A smart and perfectly honest boy, in a dry goods jobbing house; age about 14; must live with his parents in Brooklyn; best of references required for integrity. Address Box No. 4,208 Post Office.

CLOAK MAN—Wanted immediately, to get up stock for the wholesale trade. None but those of experience need apply. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

WANTED, BY A BOOK-KEEPER—Who is unemployed on Saturdays, employment on those days either in examining or posting accounts, or anything else by which he can occupy his time. Address BOOK-KEEPER, at this office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 8 clerks, 2 porters, 2 bar-keepers, 4 waiters, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, 2 drivers, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KUAFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—6 or 8 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED—A young man as coachman and to take charge of horses, a few miles from the City. Apply at No. 70 Front-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Waiter girls, at SAVERY'S HOTEL, at No. 14 Beekman-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No 2,931 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board at J. COZZENS' residence near Hulls Ferry—½ hour's sail of New-York by way of Guttenberg Ferry. Inquire at COZZENS' Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—On Brooklyn Heights, a parlor and bedroom adjoining each other, which may be either furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and lady. Address B. D., office of this paper.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET.—Board for a gentleman and wife. Also, furnished rooms to let, with board, if required. Rooms for 1s., and 12s. per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In a private family, with full or partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 109 Canal-st.

HOTELS.

LAKE GEORGE.—Visitors to the New FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at this place, can take the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, to Greenwich (28 miles from Saratoga,) and coaches 14 miles to the Lake, on the plank road through Glens Falls. The boat of the steamer *John Jay* only affects the travel through Lake George to Ticonderoga and the Upper Lakes. Any further information desired as to this Hotel or the Lake, can be obtained of EDWARD P. CLARKE, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank sight note of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 233, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.
Also nine (9) coupon bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nine, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$50 REWARD—Will be paid for the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the following goods, taken from the paint-store of the subscriber in Yonkers, on Tuesday night last, by breaking into the same: 12 kegs Union and other brands White Lead, 6 square tin cans 10 lbs. each, of French Zinc, and other articles, amounting to about $150. Supposed to be taken on board a clinker-built smack. Also, a new fifteen feet boat, white, red, and green, with J. G. Westerfield branded on the stern, with which they carried off the goods.
JOHN STEVENS

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c.—The undersigned have removed to their new and commodious store, (at the old stand, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,) where they will continue as usual to keep a large stock of new green and black teas, refined sugars, foreign fruits, groceries, provisions, &c., in all their variety, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. N. B.—Grocers, bakers and country dealers, that buy for the ready-money, would do well to call before purchasing.
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from recent auction sales. From close purchasers I solicit an early call.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Provisions and other Produce at Chicago—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

We have had very boisterous weather in this locality, within the past week. Hence, business has been less vigorous, though it exhibits no remarkable changes. The latest accounts from Europe are encouraging to factors of Breadstuffs, and these are held with considerable firmness, though they are not very freely purchased. Desirable lots are not easily procured. This circumstance is against lively general movements. With less shipping accommodation, freights have again advanced, to the injury of the export trade.

The reported receipts (by river and railway as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week comprised about 70,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 348,000 bushels of Wheat, 361,000 bushels of Corn, 13,000 bushels of Rye, and 80,000 bushels of Oats, against about 73,000 bushels of Flour, 295,000 bushels of Wheat, 405,000 bushels of Corn, 18,000 bushels of Rye, and 19,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week; and about 130,000 barrels of Flour, 361,000 bushels of Wheat, 117,000 bushels of Corn, 20,000 bushels of Oats, during the week ending the 24th ult.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week were confined to about 85,400 bbls. of Flour, 264,000 bushels of Wheat, 330,000 bushels of Corn, and 21,700 bushels of Rye—indicating a general decrease of about 8,650 bbls. of Flour, 131,000 bushels of Wheat, 78,000 bushels of Corn, and 26,000 bushels of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which consisted of about 94,050 bbls. of Flour, 395,000 bushels of Wheat, 408,000 bushels of Corn, and 47,900 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 278,450 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

Our available supply of Breadstuffs is not much heavier than it was a week ago, and the assortment is even less satisfactory, especially of Rye, which is very scarce, and Corn, sound lots of which are quite difficult to purchase, though buyers are inclined to give higher prices for such parcels. Flour, Wheat, and Oats are relatively more abundant, and they evince less firmness.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat Flour closes rather cheaper, though factors are not eager sellers, while the demand is good, both for home use and for export. A considerable portion of the Wheat Flour received and sold during the past week, was from new Wheat, and of generally excellent quality. The South furnished most of this,—though some of it was derived from one or two of the Western States. We may very soon look for free arrivals both of new Flour and Grain from all parts of the country. The recent drouth did not do as much injury to the crops as was at first asserted, and with the return of rainy weather the belief is becoming general that the product of this harvest will considerably exceed that of any preceding one. There can, therefore, be no inducement to farmers to reserve their stocks of Grain, in anticipation of much higher prices,—as the prospects are in favor of cheap food, which is the greatest necessity of our people. Those who dispose of their crops early, will be sure to do so most satisfactorily.

Wheat has fluctuated slightly during the week, closing with more of it on the market, while it is rather less sought after, at inferior rates. Sound Corn has partially improved 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, the supply thereof having been inadequate to the requirements of buyers. Rye is very firm, with a light stock and an active inquiry. Oats are plentier and 1c.@3c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Rye Flour has risen 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl., and Corn Meal is nearly 37½c. ₱ bbl. higher. Both commodities are scarce and wanted.

Cotton is dull and drooping. Shippers are entirely passive, and the regular home demand is spiritless. Prices lean in favor of buyers, though factors are not pressing their supplies on the market. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 21,000 bales, against 68,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 720,306 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 754,351 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are fully 110,400 bales lighter than those at the same time in 1855. The stocks remaining in interior towns at the South embrace about 18,331 bales, against 21,715 the corresponding period last year. The first bale of new Cotton of this season arrived here on Tuesday, ₱ steamship *Alabama*, from Savannah.

Provisions have been in good demand during the week, and hog products have generally improved. Packed Beef is abundant, and without any particular change in value. Butter is in better request, and a trifle dearer. Cheese sells freely at full prices. The total stock of Provisions in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, on the 1st inst., comprised 40,875 bbls. of Pork, and 36,342 pkgs. of Beef, against 52,645 bbls. of Pork, and 15,119 pkgs. of Beef, same date last year.

Groceries have been moderately inquired for at old prices for all kinds, save Refined Sugars, which advanced a shade, closing firmly and buoyantly. The total stock of Groceries in first hands, on the 1st inst., included about 110,000 pkgs. of Coffee, 9,339 hhds. and 1,342 bbls. and tcs. of Molasses, with 66,183 hhds. and 14,000 boxes of Sugar.

Hemp continues quiet, at unaltered figures. The total stock on hand, on the 1st inst. consisted of only 931 bales of American, and 4,727 bales of foreign, chiefly Manilla.

Hops are dull and drooping, being pretty freely offered, while they are in very slack request. We learn from England, by the latest arrivals, that the Hop crop there is in an improved condition, and promises to give something near a moderate average yield. This news has checked speculation here. Our advices in relation to the American Hop crop are not very encouraging, and do not justify any anticipation of a fair yield.

Hay is coming forward very slowly and is advancing, being in lively request. The recent drouth has, doubtless, cut off a very large portion of the expected supply; and to this, City dealers mainly attribute the present scarcity of the commodity in this locality.

Rice is sparingly dealt in at previous quotations.

Seeds are generally in better request, and prices thereof favor factors.

Tallow has attracted more attention, and has slightly advanced.

Tobacco is brisk and firm. The stock on the 1st inst. included 6,710 hhds. Domestic in the Inspection Warehouse, 5,153 bales Spanish in first hands, and 24,963 pkgs. of Manufactured. The sales of the latter, during the month of July, were 27,496 pkgs., against 10,781 pkgs. same month last year.

Wool is generally in less active request, yet it is very stiffly held.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Marketing Fruit.

We have now seen about the last of the bountiful apple crop of 1855. In Autumn and Winter the supply in this market was unusually large, and continued so until April. After that we found few more in market than on ordinary years. We saw scores of barrels emptied into the docks, owing to their decayed condition. All of these might have been saved with proper care in putting up. The prospect for the present year is less favorable for a full crop, and a word in time may put fruit-growers upon their guard. As arrangements are already making by dealers for purchasing the incoming crop, we present here some extracts from an excellent article in the *Country Gentleman* on this subject. The writer says:

A good deal of first-rate fruit has perished, all of which might have supplied the wants of the needy, in consequence of the headlong, unsystematic way in which it has been sent to market.

Take for example the peach crop. A farmer has perhaps five hundred fine trees in bearing. He has never formed any plan for the sale of the crop, trusting that some dealer will come and ask for it, or intending to carry the fruit to market himself. The purchaser may or may not make his appearance. If he does not, no further arrangements are made till peaches generally are ripe. A general rush is then made from all quarters with them to the nearest town; the market is glutted; and they are sold for what they will bring. The report then spreads, as a matter of course, that there is no market for peaches; none are brought in; and many perish. In a few days, they are again scarce and high priced; and if any peaches remain, perhaps another rush is made. In this way, the consumers are subjected to fluctuations in prices, and only procure them by snatches, not attempting to secure anything like a regular supply. Thus, perhaps thousands of bushels are rotting under the trees, while purchasers are deprived of them. The right way is to keep the entire community who do not raise them, constantly and regularly supplied at moderate prices; this would be better for all parties. To accomplish it, every fruit-raiser should estimate, weeks beforehand, the amount of his crop, and the various periods of its ripening. He should then make a contract with a city dealer for the whole, to be supplied at regular and stated intervals, or employ an agent for their regular and continued sale, with the understanding that they shall be set at such moderate rates, that families can afford to go daily and obtain their regular supplies without fear of being shaved. If those who plant peach orchards would make a careful selection and distribution of sorts, so as to furnish a regular and uniform supply during the two or three months from the earliest to the latest, and would sell them at such prices as the community generally could afford to buy for daily use, probably ten times as many would be sold, at a greater average profit, and with a decided benefit to the health and purse of purchasers.

Last year's crop of Winter apples was nearly double the amount of average seasons; and prices ran low. Those who made early contracts with dealers found little difficulty; but barrels could not be obtained for all; and many remained undisposed of. Many owners resolved to keep their apples till Spring, with the hopes of higher prices. When Spring came, and decay was commencing, a general rush was made with them to the cities; the market was quickly overcharged; and, in New-York City, good Winter apples, but slightly injured by decay, were offered at about the usual price of empty barrels. The same management that we have proposed for the peach crop would prevent such a loss. Fruit-raisers must learn that there is an essential difference between selling wheat, which requires no management at all, except to get it to market, and selling perishable fruit, which requires a thorough knowledge of the business of picking, packing, transporting, and placing before purchasers. Those who are best informed on this branch of their business, are now in the practice of obtaining twice as much for their crops as those who sell to any purchaser who happens to come along, and who take but little pains in doing the work of cultivating, picking, and selecting in the best manner. They have acquired a reputation for the uniform excellence and condition of their crop; and fruit-sellers are not afraid to purchase of them.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general *business* prospects in their several localities.

ALABAMA.

Tuscaloosa County, July 28.—Cotton and Corn are the principal productions of the county. The Cotton crop will be fair. Corn is cut off somewhat by drouth, but sufficient made for ordinary use. Wheat crop was poor.

GEORGIA.

Cass County, July 29.—Wheat is only about half a crop and is now harvested. Corn looks badly, being much injured by the prevailing drouth. Cotton is doing pretty well, and has not as yet felt the effect of the dry weather.

Houston County, Aug. 1.—Large portions of this county have suffered from a ten weeks' drouth, which has cut off the Corn crop two-thirds at least, but few will have to buy Corn, as last year's crop was an abundant one. The Potato crop is a failure. The Cotton is not so much hurt by the drouth. The rains have now set in, and it is estimated that the crop will be a two-thirds one. Much, however, will depend on the weather this month.

Washington County, July 27.—Cotton, Corn and Wheat, are the chief productions of the county. The Corn crop has been considerably injured by the drouth. It will probably fall short about one-third. Wheat has been a pretty fair yield; enough has been made for home consumption. The Cotton crop looks promising, and with favorable weather the yield will be about an average, which is 10,000 bales.

Wilkinson County, July 29.—The Corn this year will fall short of the usual crop, having been injured by the dry weather. The Cotton crop will be a fair yield. Wheat was good. Potatoes will be a failure, owing to the extreme severity of last Winter, the seed having been destroyed.

MICHIGAN.

Berrien County, July 30.—Wheat is more than an average crop, very heavy and harvested in the very best order. Oats are rather light, affected some by the drouth—yet not by any means a failure; we only raise about sufficient for home use. Corn will be about an average crop; our late rains will bring it forward, yet it has been injured some by the drouth. The Potato crop, judging from present prospects, will be an abundant one; the late rains are fully in time for the general crop, yet too late for early. This is a crop much depended upon here. In fact, farmers generally have abundant reason to be fully satisfied with their crops of all kinds, those secured and those in prospective.

Kent County, July 28.—The Wheat of this valley is of first quality, but the yield will be only moderate. Fields will vary from 10 to 15 onshels to the acre. Some will go to 20 and 30 bushels, but it is not thought the average will be more than 12 or 14 bushels. Corn and Potatoes are coming on fine; the early Corn is first-rate; the late-planted suffers for want of rain. There has been considerable Corn put in. Early-sown Oats look very well, and promise a good yield; the later-sown will suffer for want of rain. The crop will probably be an average one. Grass is first rate in every particular, and is well secured, so that Hay will be abundant, and at reasonable prices. The Wheat has been secured in good condition—will be plump, and make good flour.

Lapeer County, July 27.—The Hay and Wheat crop in this section of the country (owing to the drouth) is not an average one; is quite light; probably the yield will not be two-thirds as large as last year. Corn and Oats will be about an average crop, unless the dry weather should continue much longer. Rain is much wanted for vegetation of all kinds.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Spartanburgh District, July 23.—It is not thought that the farmers will have any reason to complain of the crops this year. The prospects are flattering. Corn and Cotton look very well; other crops are very flattering and judging from present appearances, we shall have a fair average yield of all.

Union District, July 23.—The principal productions of the county are Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and some Rice; the Wheat crop this year is not good; Corn on the whole looks healthy, though somewhat injured by the heavy rains; the Cotton is growing very rapidly, but the planters are complaining of what they call the lice on Cotton, which will injure it much.

York District, Aug. 1.—The present prospect of the crops here is fine; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats are the chief articles raised; judging from their appearance just now the yield will probably be far above an average.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6, 1856.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st., Bowery.	3119	3834	95	383	596	.....
NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	.....	346	64	73	6469	.....
CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson-st.	.....	99	78	110	4281	.....
O'BRIEN'S, Sixth-street.	.....	94	78	88	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	/	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	3119	4573	315	611	13946	225
Last week.	2748	3597	344	703	10808	225

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....1,661
Receipts for week ending to-day.....3,834
Receipts for corresponding week last year.....1,810
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....3,889

Total receipts for week ending to-day.....4,073
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....2,855

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1471	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	988	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	734	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	28	55	383	596	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	188	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1,680	Missouri	—
New-York	111	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,026	Texas	—
Kentucky	508	Connecticut	—
Indiana	111	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Wisconsin	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are full ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	9½c.@10c.	10c. @10d.
First quality	9c.@ 9½c.	9¼c.@ 9¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	8c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	7½c. @ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8¾c.@ 9¼c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Average of all sales about	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8¾c.@9¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9¾c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We found a few more first quality cattle in market this morning than one week ago, and a larger sprinkling of "scalawags." There was an unusual number of small animals, ranging from 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. net, and in quite good flesh. These are precisely the kind of beef cattle wanted during this weather, and notwithstanding the large supply they went off pretty briskly. At 8 o'clock P. M., we judged there were not half as many unsold cattle as at the same hour last Wednesday.

The course of the market to-day appeared to be up in the morning, down at mid day, and up towards evening.

The day was cool and pleasant—just the thing for selling Cattle. We hope all dealers will keep in mind that during ever eighty weeks that have passed since the general market was changed from the Sabbath-breaking one (Monday) to Wednesday, we have not had half a dozen stormy Wednesdays, while almost half of the Mondays have been anything but pleasant.

We heard, to-day, that the Jews are making an effort to have a market on Sunday, to suit their own convenience. We hope there is no truth in the report, for we strongly protest against any such move. If they do not regard the Christian Sabbath, they have no right, moral or legal, to disturb those who wish to keep the day sacred. We are quite sure driving cattle from the yards through the City on the Sabbath will not be tolerated. Those arriving here by chance on the Sabbath may, perhaps, be driven to the market-yards, but not from them.

The figures above give a fair view of the receipts of Cattle and of the prices. It will be seen that there is still a large supply of Beef, and there were few unsold Cattle at 6 o'clock this evening.

Drovers who bought on the strength of prices ruling last Spring, are doubtless losing money now. They say so, and we believe them. But there are Cattle enough at the West to be purchased at prices which will allow a profit even on the present selling rates in this market.

Ohio furnished about one-half of all offered this week at Forty-fourth street.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Vol. No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	63..	Ohio.. S Coy	Capt Vail.
2..	12..	Ill.. I. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
3..	29..	Ohio.. Mr. Stout	Geo. A. Toffey.
4..	98..	Ill.. H. M Staley	Jno. A. Merritt.
5..	109..	Ill.... Harris & Reid	C. G. Teed.
6..	77..	Ohio.. R. R. Seymour	Barney Bartram.
7..	73..	Ohio.. Sawyer & Claypole	Barney Bartram.
8..	42..	Ohio.. S. Weschelmer	Owner.
9..	88..	Ohio.. Beach & Smith	Owners.
10..	66..	Ohio.. T Shelton	Geo. Ayrault.
11..	100..	Ohio.. J. H. Ulhouse	S. Sherman.
12..	113..	Ill.... John Gregory	D. L. Belding.
13..	59..	Ky.. Daniel McIntyre	C. W. Conger.
14..	66..	Ky.... Geo. M. Bedford	W. H. Belden.
15..	74..	Ky.... S. B. Richardson	Thos Wessler.
16..	71..	Ohio.. Jno Purchase	Owner.
17..	90..	Ky.... Lewis Castleman	Geo. Ayrault.
18..	84..	Ohio.. E. W. Gwynn	C. G. Teed.
19..	83..	Ohio.. S. C. Burrell	S. Sherman.
20..	82..	Ohio.. S. C. Langdon	Valentine & Martin.
21..	113..	Ill.... Jos. T. Alexander	Simon Ullery.
22..	72..	Ohio.. John Bryant	R. Murray
23..	90..	Ohio.. W. Rennick	T. White & Son.
24..	74..	Ohio.. Several Owners	Miller, Haring & Co.
25..	77..	Ky.. S. B. Richardson	Thos. Wheeler.
27..	86..	N. Y.. Norman Felt	Owner.
—..	34..	Ohio.. Gilchrist & Toffey	Owners.
—..	48..	Ohio.. M. B. Drishack	Owner.
—..	40..	Ill.... Henry Hayes	W. A. Belden.
—..	34..	Ohio.. S. Hitchcock	Jas. Gilchrist.
—..	84..	Ohio.. Reber & Brother	Thos. M. Vail.
1*.	48..	Ill.... J. Dresback	Henry Hurd.
2*.	86..	N. Y.. Wm Mullen	Owner.
3*.	45..	Ohio.. J. Parrit	J. Budiong.
4*.	46..	Ky.... J. Bush	Henry Hurd.
5*.	42..	Ill.... Fener & Siegle	Owners.
6*.	45..	Ohio.. J. Brocks	J. H. Williams.
7*.	81..	Ill.... J. Gatewood	J. H. Williams.
8*.	45..	Ky.... Levi & Sunnster	Owners.
9*.	105..	Ohio.. S M. Baker	Culver, Hurd & Co.
10*.	75..	Ind.... J. D. Passer & Co	Culver, Hurd & Co.
11*.	63..	Ind.. J. McKee	Purchase & Wheat'n
12*.	38..	N. Y.. N. Little	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

JOHN BRYANT contributed 72 fair quality Ohio Steers; home weight 1,400 lbs. They were sold by R. MURRAY at an average of $67 ₱ head. They were put in cars at Columbus. Expenses to Buffalo $70 ₱ car, (15 to the car.) Buffalo to Albany, $70 ₱ car, (15 to the car.) Albany to New-York, by steamboat, at $1 ₱ head.

S. C. BURRELL, of Coshocton County, Ohio, brought in 83 ordinary Steers; home weight, 1,810 lbs. CHAS. COOPER took 20 at $64 each. The first 56 were sold by S. SHERMAN at 8c.@9¾c., according to quality. This drove came on foot all the way from home, *viâ* Philadelphia, at a total expense of $7 ₱ head. They were on the road 51 days, averaging just 10 miles a day. Mr. BURRELL says he could have brought them through for $5 a head at any other season, but now he found pasture so short that he frequently had to buy hay. He went 30 miles out of the direct course to try the Philadelphia market, and would have saved money if he had sold them. He has tried the railroads and gives a decided preference to driving through. The appearance of the animals do not show any better for their pleasure trip on foot, though part of their looks must be attributed to the weather.

Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON brought in from Henderson County, Ill., on the Mississippi River, 111 steers, 101 of which were 3-year olds. Sixty of them were fed by LAW & WILSON, of Warren County. This lot was in pretty good order, and will make good eating for this weather. They were selling by J. C. HOAG—some of the best at nearly 10c., while some of the poorest brought little over 8c. The whole lot averaged 9c.@9¾c. This was an experiment to try small cattle. As more animals were put into cars, the expense was less, and the owner thinks them quite as profitable as larger animals, or rather loses less, on such a day as this.

S. COY brought in 63 steers from Champagne County, Ohio. Quality good; weight averaging about 700 lbs. They were selling by Capt. VAIL, at 9c.@9¾c. for the first three-fourths of them. The owner thinks some of the best brought nearly 10c.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN contributed 90 Kentucky grade Durhams; about 700 lbs. average weight; quality fair. They were sold by GEO. AYRAULT at 9c.@9¾c., seller's and buyers' estimate. AYRAULT also sold 66 Ohio steers for Mr. SHELTON; quality ordinary. They brought about 8¾c. on the average.

JOHN T. ALEXANDER sent forward 113 fairish Illinois steers, averaging about 750 lbs. They were sold by SIMON ULLERY at about 8¾c.@9¾c.

HARRIS & REID contributed 109 Illinois steers of fairish quality. Home weight 1,320 lbs. They were selling by C. G. TEED at an average of a little less than 9c., owners' and seller's estimate.

H. M. STALEY, of Morgan County, Illinois, brought in 98 fair quality steers; home weight 1,425 lbs. They were selling by JNO. A. MERRITT at an average for the whole drove of $64, or just about 8c.

Mr. STOUT, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought a mixed lot of 29, which were selling by GEORGE A. TOFFEY, at 8c.@9¾c., according to quality.

RAWLINS & CLAYPOLE brought in 73 Ohio steers; quality very good for the day; weight 735 to 750 lbs. They were sold by BARNEY BARTRAM, at an average of $66.

GILCHRIST & TOFFEY sold, on their own account, 34 Madison County Ohio steers, bought here of M. S. HUTCHCOCK of Lorain County. They were retailed out at 8c.@9c.

R. R. SEYMOUR contributed 77 Ohio steers, a little less than 700 lbs. average; fair quality. They were sold by BARNEY BARTRAM, at 8¾c.@10c.; average 9¾c.

NORMAN FELT brought in 86 very good steers, which were full fed in Morgan County, Illinois, last Winter, and pastured during the Summer in Madison County, N. Y. Home weight 1,460 lbs. They were working off by T. WHITE & Son at an average of about $75. This drove was injured and one of them nearly killed, by the breaking down of the bridge over the Chenango Canal at Hamilton. Where's the contractor?

S. C. LANGDON, Esq., of Pickaway County, Ohio, sent in 82 steers, mostly quite small, but in fair flesh. They were working off by VALENTINE & MARTIN, at 8c.@9c.@9¾c. for some of the best.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The receipts of Milch Cows have been small, but fully equal to demand. The prospect of a drouth led milkmen to lay in a larger stock of Cows last week in order to be able to fulfill their milk contracts. The rains having put a new aspect upon pasture prospects, a less demand for Cows now prevails.

ALLERTON reports 35 Milch Cows, not materially changed as to selling rates.

BROWNING reports 64 Milch Cows, selling, as yet, at about the same rates as for some weeks past.

CHAMBERLIN reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$60. There is a falling off in the demand at this yard, and Cows sell for $5 ₱ head lower than this day last week. Very few reach the highest figure, $60. A majority of good Cows sell for about $45 ₱ head.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The abundance of cheap Mutton and Lamb interferes with the demand for Veal, and prices are quoted a little lower, with a slow market.

ALLERTON reports 382 Veal Calves selling, a smaller number than for some time past. Prices range from 5c.@6¾c. and 7c. for extras.

BROWNING reports 73 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c @6c. The large number of Sheep and Lambs, and the good supply of cheap Beef, diminish the demand for Veal, and prices have fallen off somewhat.

CHAMBERLIN reports 98 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

O'BRIEN reports 56 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c. All brought in were sold at these rates, though the demand is not brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

We find a large number of Sheep and Lambs have been received during the week past, generally in good quality. This increase both in numbers and weight, has lowered the price somewhat. The market is, however, pretty fair to-day.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 596 Sheep and Lambs, selling a little lower than last week. The average prices of Sheep is estimated by the Broker's at 8.25@$3 00 ₱ head, and of Lambs at $3 37½ @ $3 62½. Of course many poor animals sell for much lower figures, while extras go much higher. The Lambs, being pretty well grown, and still tender, bring higher prices than old Sheep of larger size.

BROWNING reports receipts of 6,469 Sheep and Lambs. This is the largest number received in any week the present season. Prices have declined full 50 cents per head. The most of those brought in were of good quality. About 800 were left over on Saturday evening. About 600 were in the yards this morning, most of which were disposed of before noon.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 4,981 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

52 Sheep	$203 25	37 Sheep	$121 00
88 Sheep	300 00	189 Lambs	652 50
96 Sheep	355 12	77 Lambs	271 00
79 Sheep	339 00	44 Lambs	144 25
75 Sheep	303 25	116 Lambs	387 75
53 Sheep	190 25		

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
103	$419 75	201	$674 38
175	699 50	106	380 13
60	182 00	57	285 50
98	330 75	46	145 98
81	244 00	17	65 50
17	70 00		

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report the following sales for the week:

No.	Amount.	Average Price.
212 Lambs	$583 00	$2 75
61 Sheep	244 00	4 00
188 Sheep	658 00	3 50
96 Sheep	240 00	2 50
72 Sheep	180 00	2 50
143 Sheep	537 62	3 76
21 Sheep	84 00	4 00
50 Sheep	212 50	4 25
26 Sheep	143 00	5 50
34 Sheep	110 00	3 25
156 Sheep	585 00	3 75
58 Sheep	284 00	4 50
71 Sheep	366 25	3 75
7 Sheep	35 00	5 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The hot weather rendering transportation of fat Swine hazardous, has decreased the receipts, and prices have advanced a little.

ALLERTON reports no Swine received during the week.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.	DRESSED HOGS.
Stock hogs....6¾c.@ —	Corn-fed, light, 8¾c.@9c.
Corn-fed, fat..6¾c.@6¾c.	Distillery hogs 7¾c.@8c.
Distillery hogs 6¾c.@6¾c.	

Stock light.

We annex an official report of Stock received over the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	1,819	Hogs	1,423
Sheep	2,204	Calves	176
Lambs	166	Horses	4

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The receipts of Beef Cattle yesterday and to-day have not been so large as at our last quotations, but there is no material change to note in prices.

BEEF CATTLE—The entire sales amounted to 1,050 head, at prices ranging from $8 25 to $9 50, and a few extra ones at $10 ₱ 100 lbs. ALEX. KENNEDY, ELI COPE, ZOLLER & ULLERY, were the principal owners, and the stock came from Chester County, Pa., Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia. The great majority of the Beeves were of the lower grades:

SHEEP—This market was quite active, and 6,000 head were sold at TORBERT'S Avenue Drove Yard, at from $3 20@$4 ₱ head for Sheep, and at from $3 25 @ $4 75 for Lambs. The average price was about $3 50 each. The best Sheep in market was a lot from Washington County, Pa. About 300 were left over.

HOGS—The market was also quite active, and 1,200 head changed hands at from $8@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The sales only amounted to 175 head, at prices ranging from $25@$50 ₱ head, according to quality and condition.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Peaches from New-Jersey are beginning to arrive, though in moderate quantities. The crop will not be large this season according to present reports.

Nectarines, in poor condition after a voyage from Charleston, were offered at $4 per box; good ones, if found, are worth from $6 to $10 per box.

Eggs continue to arrive freely, especially from Philadelphia, while the demand is quite limited.

Butter is in fair demand at quoted prices, which do not vary from last week.

The heavy rain of yesterday has revived the hopes of the vegetable gardners and farmers, who were lamenting the withered appearance of their late crops. The dairymen's prospects have also improved, and they hope to make their full quota of Fall butter and cheese.

In our list below we have not quoted some of the articles as low as they have been sold in *poor condition* from the boats, as our sales is only intended to embrace those in good order and of fair quality:

Potatoes—Bermudas, ₱ bbl	$3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bushel	85	@	1 00
Potatoes—Jersey, ₱ bushel	60	@	75
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ basket	15	@	25
Onions—Potato, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 12
Onions—Bermudas, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—Egyptian, large	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—Egyptian, ₱ 100 strings	4 00	@	4 50
Leeks—₱ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches	62	@	87
Lettuce—₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 00
Lettuce—₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Parsley—₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Squashes—Summer, ₱ basket	37	@	50
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Corn—Green, ₱ 100	62	@	75
Turnips—Ruta Baga ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Carrots—₱ doz bunches	37	@	50
Beets—new, ₱ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Tomatoes—Long Isl'd & Jersey, ₱ bkt	62	@	87
Green Peas—₱ bbl		@	
String Beans—₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Cucumbers—₱ 100	87	@	1 00

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULDER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—Aug. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$5,000 Corporation City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds
$5,000 Chesnee and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds,
$3,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds,
$10,000 Miami County (Ohio) 7 per cent. Bonds,
$14,000 Jacksonville and Western Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

50 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares Knickerbocker Stage Company.....$100 each
20 shares American Guano Company.....$100 each
20 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company.....$10 each
20 shares Gibbs' Expanding Anger Company....$10 each
8 shares American Express Company.....$100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Beekman Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Lorillard Insurance Company.....$5 each
Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 11.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee. PEET & COLE, auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at noon, on the premises in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first-class hotel. The house has been built and furnished within two years in modern style with everything necessary for carrying on the business, the furniture cost being upwards of $40,000. The lease has eight years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st. and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the city. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country. The lease requires all repairs to be done by the landlord, and the rent to be abated in case of sickness or epidemic sickness.
For further particulars, inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York; or PEET & COLE, auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 200 acres of land. The place is finely timbered and commanding with the main road by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, three sitting rooms, bed rooms &c. in all twenty-three rooms besides basement floor, &c. There are also an ice house and out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn coach house, wash house &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees cherry, apples, pear, peach, &c., full bearing. The place is but two hours' distance from the City of New York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroads. Persons wishing to see it will be at the steamboat wharf immediately on the arrival of the boat. For persons fond of boating, fishing and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 8 Pine-st.

W. S. MELLON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—Richly carved rosewood pier and mantle mirrors; oil-cloths; mattresses, &c., at sale, on MONDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, at 64 Cortlandt-st., opposite the Astor House THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a large variety of substantial cabinet furniture suitable for first-class residences; rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; sofas, several rosewood wardrobes; etageres; sofas and tête-à-tête; extension dining-tables, bookcases, drawing and chamber furniture in great variety, together with a quantity of plain furniture new and second-hand; with which the sale will commence. Also to-day at six o'clock, about 100 pairs fine richly ornamented frame French plate pier glasses; oval and square do. Also to-day at seven, at 12 o'clock, 4 superior-toned rosewood pianos, 6 octaves, new, &c. The whole for positive sale to pay advances. Goods to be packed for shipping on the premises at reasonable charge. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock a. M., at the Central sale-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, Household furniture as good as new, in sheavy sofa, tête-à-tête, marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, centre and card tables, bed-stands, mahogany rocking chairs, oak hall chairs and hat-stand, divans, mirrors, and other bedstead & pier glasses, fine mattresses, feather beds, carpets, oil cloths, stoves, crockery-ware, &c., &c. Also, the balance of stock of a fancy store, consisting fancy baskets, patent medicines, combs, leather dusters, letter paper, perfumery, &c., &c. At 6 o'clock P. M. two grocer's wagons, one hussings wagon, one dirt cart, and one baker's cart.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Thursday), Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Adams-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Johnston, the genteel furniture of the house. It will consist in part of mahogany chairs, marble-top centre, side and card tables; wardrobes, French bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, mirrors, superb parlor carpets; oil cloths, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, China and glass ware, plated do., stoves, refrigerators, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

W. S. MELLON, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND RINGS, GOLD WATCHES—Finger rings and a general variety of mosaic and fancy jewelry at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday), at sales-room Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, being the property of a dealer giving up business, consisting of about 15 lots of desirable articles in the line and which will be sold in lots to suit the trade catalogue ready on morning of sale.

Also, one iron safe, counter, lot of Spectacles, gold fob and vest chains, sleeve buttons, breast pins, &c., to pay advances.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—THURSDAY Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., Watches, Jewelry, &c.; a line of 14-carat gold case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Joseph Johnson, M. C. Tobias, Breting Freres and others. Also a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting in part of bracelets, earrings, finger rings, pencils, sleeve buttons, guard, vest and fob chains, &c. Every article warranted according to catalogue.

TUNIS MOZELLE, Auctioneer, No. 70 Nassau-st.

THIS MORNING (Thursday) at 10 o'clock) AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS—240,0 ₱ imported, taken from cases and sold by 100 and 1,000, giving all equal poor to city; good chance to buy; sample box will be given, warranted as sample. Dealers will attend promptly as quick work will be performed, giving privilege to buyers.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every EVENING and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, office, Nos. 58 and 58 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, buy and sell on Exchange and collect Drafts, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 1 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th inst., for the construction of two pumping engines, similar or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works of a capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 150 feet high, with brass-lined cocks; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, in BURR'S Block, No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLS & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge full reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about one mile from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, stone-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 4th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLS & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the 12th, and proposals received until the 20th inst., at 12 M.

H. S. WELLS & CO.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School House No. 5, in Mott-st. near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIII th Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until the 15th day of August, 1856, at 8 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIII h Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

J. S. BURNTON, Chairman.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. U. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account books and to RANK PAINTING Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A stylish 3-story brown-stone house on 25th st., near 4th-av., $12,000. Also, several very desirable 3-story brick houses on Lexington-av., 36th-st. and 38th-st., $7,000 and $8,000.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 39x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon-avs.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three very nice three story brick houses on 54th-st., near 3d-av., $4,500 each; one on 30th-st., near 4th-av., $6,000; one on 28th-st., $5,000; one on 32d-st., $5,000; and others.
E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 2-story and basement frame house, 28 by 30 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two-story house with a small portion of the ground be will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or of CURLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ROSSVILLE, S. I.—Three acres, with a large three story frame mansion, filled in with brick, with wings and towers on each end; has an extensive water front, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, extensive water views, superior facilities for bathing, sailing and fishing. It is eminently calculated for a large Summer boarding house or gentleman's country seat, and is but a few minutes' walk from steamboat landings, and will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE—Lot 35 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt. Price $3,000. For further particulars address G. P. REEVS, Goshen, N. Y.

GIVE ATTENTION.—STEPHEN VAIL will be at No. 27 Fulton-st. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 to 2, to give full particulars of a large number of farms, house and lots, country seats, and real estate of all sorts, at fair prices. A farm of 33 acres price $7,500; do. 40 acres, $1,600; do. 25 acres, $1,200; and others of all prices. Call on E. Brown, No. 27 Fulton-st.; Wallace Vail, Plainfield Depôt.

P. S.—Three splendid country seats to exchange, of 75 acres, 56 acres, and 130 acres.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm, on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

FARM FOR SALE—Of 19 acres, lying in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 13 miles from Hoboken, 3 miles from Hackensack, and 5 miles from Fort Lee, on the direct road to Piermont. Buildings in excellent condition; plenty of fruit and excellent water. The above would be a very desirable country residence. Inquire of ISAAC G. CARYL, on the premises, opposite JOHN C. WESTERVELT'S, Schraalenburg, or of CHARLES E. WEBB, No. 87 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 84 acres, situated on the road to Rockaway, L. I., 19 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from railroad station, near Snedeker's. Upon this is a one-and-a-half story farm house, eight rooms, and kitchen attached, two fine apple orchards in full bearing, pears, plums grapes, &c., nice garden, good well and brook, two barns and carriage-house. Terms easy. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A three story brick building, with a steam engine fifteen-horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the unexpired lease of six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on West 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A superior farm or country seat, at Woodbury, Conn., consisting of 125 acres, a very superior new dwelling house, out-houses, &c. Also, other farms and country seats for sale. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 10th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 4 to 8 P. M.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—A bay horse, six years old, fifteen hands high, sound and kind; will stand without tying. Also, an express-wagon with top, cheap. Apply at the store No. 25 Bowery.

TO EXCHANGE—Merchandise and stocks, for desirable Brooklyn property, nonincumbered preferred. Address, giving full particulars, Box 705, Post-Office, N. Y.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN WEST-THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—A first-class 3-story English-basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed. 34th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars and stages pass every minute. The furniture, which is all new and of the best description, can be purchased if desired, and possession had immediately. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story brick house No. 69 St. Marks-place, 8th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Part of the furniture will be sold or rented. Possession can be had about the 20th August. Rent $1,000. For particulars, apply on the premises, or address HOUSE, Box No. 1,346 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three on 26th-st., near Lexington-av., 3 story, brick, in fine order, modern improvements. Rent, $650, $700 and $8 0. One on Lexington-av., $750; one on West 28th-st., $650; one on West 29th-st., $600.
E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th av., 3 to 7 P. M.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square, containing all the modern improvements. Possession can be had at once. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three-story, brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, No. 7 East 30th-st., near 5th av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULFIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—The upper part of house No. 112 East 13th-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and two rooms on third, with gas and water, to a small American family. Inquire as above.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat two-story, basement and under-cellar, brick cottage, No. 605 Hudson-st., (Abingdon-square,) has gas and croton; rent $235; possession immediately. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 603 or 607 Hudson-st.

MAIDEN-LANE STORE TO LET.—The first floor and basement of No. 50 Maiden-lane, 25x117, running through to, and having entrance in Liberty-st. Also, basement of No. 48 Maiden-lane; possession may be had in August. Apply to S. W. SMITH, 56 Maiden-lane.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory, opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—One-half of a double house, from garret to basement. Situation unequaled. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. H. HUGHES, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 152 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 409 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Oliver-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Oliver-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 25 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Ballard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus L. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Aster, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	Edmund Foster,
Edward C. Cunter,	John A. G. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and title of the
TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election. J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.
Dated La Fayette, July 18, 1856.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. on every day that the Department is transacting business. I am strictly prohibited from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Mexico,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION—FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1856. The poll will be open from 3 to 5 P. M.

GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 36
Claverack		Cheshire	2 68
Mellenville		South Adams	2 78
Ghent		North Adams	2 95
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 35
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 16
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 85
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntlogton	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Thursday, Aug. 7, 12 M	Thursday, Aug. 7, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 8, —— A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 9, 8½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 11, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 12, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 12, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.

Stages for Somers Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

ATLANTIC, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 2....8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2....9 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2....3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2....4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3....8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3....4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4....8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 4....5 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5....7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5....11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 7, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8....8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8....12 M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Canal-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.
C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's-place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-draft steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NYACK—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. FROST, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning to New York EVERY MORNING. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 202 West-st., (rear office)

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of L. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by C. E. M.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,
At 6 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 7 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

New-York Daily Times.

The Troubles in Washington Territory

THE MILITARY AGAINST THE COURTS.

Judge Lander's Account of the Difficulty.

The President has sent to the Senate all the official papers in the Department of State, in relation to the recent troubles in Washington Territory, the declaration of martiel lew there, and the arrest and imprisonment of Chief Justice LANDER, by order of Governor STEVENS. The papers confirm substantially the statement of facts in regard to this subject made by our special Washington correspondent several weeks since. Briefly they are these: Governor STEVENS claims to heve satisfactory evidence that certain influential white citizens were in continual communication with the hostile Indians upon the borders of the Territory, and were supplying them with ammuuition and other means to carry on the war against the settlers. In order to deal summarily with these, and thus, as he says, pnt an end to the Indian wer, Governor STEVENS declared martial law in Pierce County, arrested the white offenders, and ordered their trial by Military Commission, for their alleged treasonable complicity with the enemy.

Chief-Justice LANDER about this time attempted to hold his United States Court, in which the prisoners sued out writs of *habeas corpus*, when the Governor, by mllitary force, closed the Court, and rendered its session impossible. Subsequently the Judge again tried to hold Court at Olympia, where his proceedings were again molested by the Governor, who then arrested him, and held him a prisoner. A meeting of members of the Bar was held, which seems to have had the countenance and support of the mass of the people in the vicinity, and which denounced the conduct of the Governor as illegal, oppressive, and insolent. The printed proceedings of this meeting, and a reply thereto by the Governor, also printed, constitute part of the documents transmitted. The most interesting papers, however, are the following:

First, a long letter to the Secretary of State, signed by GEORGE GIBBS and H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH, hy citizens of Stielacoom, and dated 11th May, 1856, which gives a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the declaration of Martial Law, and the arrest of Judge LANDER. It concludes thue:

"It is simply a question whether a public servant shall be allowed to overrule all law, even toe highest; to usurp at his sole and egotistical discretion and to use power over life and liberty, or whether the law of the land is to control him.

Gov STEVENS states that the event showed that there was no danger of a collision between his volunteer force and the people of this country. That event simply showed that, in accordance with the wish of the Courts, placing full confidence in the justice of the General Government, and in full expectation of redress, the people submitted for the time. We can assure you Sir, however, that a single word from the Chief Justice would have led to resistance, and that we have no thought of permitting a repetition of the outrage.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion we must declare our honest belief, as citizens of Washington Territory, that the immediate removal of Governor STEVENS from office is absolutely requisite for the peace and safety of this community. Of a naturally arrogant and domineering character; of overweening ambition, and even unscrupulous as to the means requisite to effect his objects, he has been further influenced by the immoderate use of ardent spirits, and in his fits of intoxication knows no bounds to his language or to his actions. Standing responsible for our statements, we place them in your hands to be used as you may think expedient; and are, with perfect respect, Your obedient servants,

GEORGE GIBBS.
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.

To the honorable Secretary of State, Washington City."

The following is Judge LANDER'S account of the matter:

Judge Lauder to Mr. Marcy.

CAMP MONTGOMERY, May 22, 1856.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

SIR: It has never been my wish to trouble the Department with complants, nor should I now address you, had I not thougbt that my silence respecting the occurrences which have lately taken place in this Territory, might be construed into an acquiescence upon my part in what has been done.

I also learn that Governor STEVENS has made a statement, and it becomes my duty therefore not to be silent.

I regret that, held as a prisoner as I am at this place, thirty miles from my residence at Olympia, the correspondence between myself and Governor STEVENS, and the papers that would seve me from making the narration of the transactions depend upon my veracity alone, are not at my command. All these are at Olympia, and as I may not be able to go there for some time, I have not thought it best to delay any longer the communication.

Fully to understand my connection with these transactions as will be seen hereafter, I would state that at the first breaking out of the war in this Territory, when there was on the ground but few troops, I accepted from Mr. Mason, then acting Governor, the appointment of Aid—not to interfere with my judicial duties—supposing that my former experience in such matters might be of some little service to him in helping to organize the few companies he called into service; as this was during the time of holding the terms of the Court in my District, I could have been and was of but little assistance.

On the arrival of Governor STEVENS I had always supposed that appointment ceased. The day after the attack upon Seattle I came to that place and found many of the inhabitants ready to leave, and others ready to organize for the defence of the county and town. At their request I remained there, and took command of the small force of citizens, and have been occupied for the last three months, until May, in helping to protect the section of the country back of Seattle.

I did not suppose that this interfered with my duty as a Judge. It was during vacation, and in defence of a country where the Indians have swept away nearly all the stock, burned every house and barn but two, and, until a fort or block-house was erected, left the town as the only and last refuge to the people, finding their safety under the guns of a man-of-war.

When the time came for holding the term of the District Court at Seattle, at the request of Judge CHENOWORTH, sent through his Clerk to me, he being unwell, I held the Court for three days, transacting some necessary business. During the week I received a note from Judge CHENOWORTH, stating that he was still too unwell to leave home, and requesting me, as a favor which at some time he would do for me, to hold the term at Stellacoom for him the next week. I should have stated that in this Territory I have had occasion at several times to hold terms of the District Court in other Districts, when the Judge was unavoidably absent, and have always considered it my duty to do so.

This practice was followed, I know, in Oregon, while Washington was a part of that Territory, and I presume is usual there now. I had heard that martial law had been proclaimed in Pierce County, but had not seen the Proclamation giving the reasons for it, and supposed, now that the term of Court was approaching, that it would be removed. Especially as from my own information through Indians giving themselves up, I became satisfied that the leading War Chief with his best men had crossed the mountains to join the Yakima tribe, and that the few Indians who remained had broken into small parties, and were seeking to hide away from [illegible]. Before leaving Seattle I prepared a resignation of all military offices which I might be entitled to hold.

I did not arrive at Stellacoom until nearly noon on Monday, and learned from the clerk that both Grand and Petit Jurors were in attendance, and that there was a large docket. I at once started for the Court-House, and on my way was met by Brig. Gen. SHAW, of Washington Territory Volunteers, who handed me a note directed to me as Lieut. Col. LANDER, which stated that Lieut. Col. SHAW was ordered to enforce Martial law in Pierce County and directing me to coöperate with him. I declined to do so. He also told me that he was prepared with force enough to stop the Court, and should do so if he had been ordered at all hazards. I then met Maj. DON LACY, who, I understand, has the appointment of Topographical Engineer on the staff of Governor STEVENS, and was told by him in substance, that the Governor did not wish any trouble, and that he would be satisfied if the Court would merely open and adjourn until some time in June, and that by that time the men held in custody by him would have been tried by a Military Commission.

Satisfied from what I had seen and heard of the feeling of the people collected in town, that there was immediate danger of loss of life, if Lt. Col. SHAW attempted to stop the sitting of the Court by military force, I told Mr. SHAW that the Court would open and adjourn; and that no business would be done until Wednesday morning, by which time the order could be heard from, and that I would myself forward by his express a letter to the Governor on the subject. I was led to adopt this course from the anxious desire to avoid all difficulty, and I felt that if a proper opportunity was offered to the Executive, he would withdraw his Proclamation, and leave business to be tried by the civil Courts, [illegible] questions as to the legality [illegible]

[illegible] Court, and [illegible] mentioning one cause in which the United States was a party, (no circumstances connected with this case I wish to call attention hereafter.) I further stated that there was imminent danger of collision between the citizens and volunteers, and, also, that in my opinion the law did not provide for any term of the Court being held, except on that week. I forwarded also the resignation mentioned before, as this was the first opportunity, stating in it that, as I had always considered the appointment of aid as personal to Mr. MASON, and as having ceased with him, but if there was any doubt upon it, I resigned any and all commissions I might be understood to hold. To these two notes the Governor replied on Tuesday, refusing to accept the resignation and informing me that he found no difficulty in the Court adjourning until June from an examination of the law. The difficulty *not* found by the Governor had been caused by a construction put upon the statute at a former term, and acted upon afterwards, with which the Governor's construction would conflict.

I had, while waiting for an answer from Gov. STEVENS, called upon Lieut. Col. CASEY, commanding the United States troops at Fort Steilacoom, and told him in conversation that I did not think that I should call upon him to protect the Court. In reply, he told me that no troops would be furnished for that purpose.

I did not authorize the Sheriff to call out the *posse comitatus*. The excited state of mind in the citizens seemed to forbid it. No crowd of excited people, no small force of military, can, in my opinion, consistently and properly defend the dignity of a Court of justice. An overwhelming force, which would overcome without conflict, alone would answer. Such a force could not be obtained, and I determined to trust to the Bailiffs of the Courts alone, hoping that the respect in which Courts were held would protect from outrage, and not wishing to cause bloodshed, even in the defence of right.

On Wednesday, at the usual hour at the Court House, the Court was opened, when a body of armed men under a Lieutenant entered the room, were placed across the Court House behind the bar, and facing the bench. Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW and Captain DELACY accompanied. These men, though in the service of Washington Territory, were all of them with their officers, residents of Oregon. The calling of the Grand Jurors was proceeded with and they were impannelled and sworn with but little interruption. Colonel SHAW then proclaimed aloud that he was ordered by Governor STEVENS to stop that Court, and ordered his men to advance and seize the Judge. Two Deputy-Marshal had been ordered to prevent the entry of armed men within the bar, but not to cause bloodshed. He was forced out of the way. I requested the gentlemen of the bar—who had risen much excited—to keep their seats, and the next moment my chair was surrounded by armed men. I had been told that many citizens were present armed with revolvers, and fearing that in the excitement some one might be shot down, I directed the Crier to adjourn the Court which he did. I then left the bench surrounded and followed by the Lieutenant and his men.

At the foot of the stairs another company was drawn up in line. After a short delay, I was taken, together with Mr. CHAPMAN, Clerk of the District, who had been seized in the Court-room with me, and the records taken into possession and afterwards restored, and carried through the counties of Para and Thurston, in which last county no martial law had then been proclaimed, to Olympia, to the office of the Governor. I was then informed by him that I was no longer in the custody of the guard. Mr. CHAPMAN was detained in Olympia till Saturday and then released. On Monday, the 12th instant, the term of the District Court in the Second District commenced at Olympia. On Tuesday afternoon, after adjournment, a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was filed before me at chambers, setting out that seven persons, naming them, were held in confinement at Olympia by Governor STEVENS, under the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and returned served by the Marshal. Early on Wednesday a proclamation of martial law, of which I inclose you a copy, was found posted up. The Court continued in session undisturbed through Wednesday. A rule was granted, to show cause why an attachment should not issue, to which no attention was paid.

Attachment then issued on this; the Marshal returned that in an attempt to serve it, he had been forcibly resisted by Governor STEVENS

At this time the same Company employed in breaking up the Court at Steilacoom came to the building under their captain. The Marshal was directed to keep them out. After waiting some little time the door was broken in, the officer showing a written order which he said was from Governor STEVENS. The room was filled with armed men, the Deputy Clark and myself taken from it, marched down the street and halted in front of the Governor's Office. The officers went in, and coming out, informed me that if I would pledge myself to hold no more Courts while the martial law is in force, I could be released. As I could not accede to this, I told him so. I presume he so informed the Governor, for again coming out, he told me that by the Governor's order I was to be taken to Camp Montgomery, to which place I have been brought, leaving Olympia in an hour after the seizure, and still remain here. Much unfinished business of importance was left undone on the docket at Olympia, the same as at Steilacoom.

I have stated the progress of this hearing at Olympia more fully, as no copy of the proceedings can be had from there.

The Captain, officers and privates of the Company, selected for the purpose of thus enforcing Martial Law, are all residents of Oregon, though at this time in the service of Washington. There are companies of the citizens of Washington Territory in service as volunteers, but the militia of the Territory has never been called on as such. I have thought proper to follow, also, in detail these transactions, certainly not for the purpose of complaining of personal indignity. I can feel no source of personal degradation, though exhibited as a public spectacle in the streets, kept waiting at the door of a Governor's office, nor, in being, placed in confinement in common with men charged with treason. Personally these are very small matters, but as everything tends to degrade and lower a Judge or Court in the public mind, is of itself important, these few facts assume importance and have been mentioned. I believe I have furnished as plain statements as I could of everything that has been done, without feeling. As before stated, I have felt impelled to do it contrary to my own wishes.

It may not be improper to add that a military commission of five volunteer officers is now sitting at this camp, to try those of the prisoners for whom a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. The charge is, "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," with their specifications, the particulars of which I do not pretend to state. As to the condition of the Indian war in Pierce County at the time of the proclamation of martial law, occupied as I have been in a county forty miles north of it, I can make no statements from personal observation, and therefore wish to say nothing. It seems to me that the reports of the officer commanding the U. S. troops at Fort Steilacoom, within a mile of the county seat, would be the best authority.

The reasons set forth for the proclamation of martial law, as shown in the documents themselves, forwarded with this communication, would seem to show that in both the instances martial law was proclaimed after the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, simply to insure the trial of men charged with what seems to be "treason," before a military tribunal. As an excuse for this, no dereliction of duty can be charged upon any Court officer, nor any weakness in the administration of the law, as no steps have ever been taken to bring these men before the civil authorities. The right of the Executive to abrogate all civil law is believed in by many citizens. What the law is, cannot be known through the proper channels. Neither Court nor Judge can have the opportunity to declare what is the law. Silence is enforced by arms. Courts cannot sit to determine it, nor Judges even to hear argument to. Public meetings will not be resorted to, and published statements will never be made by me to declare my views or to define my position. Placed here to administer the law, I hope to be able to do so without prejudice at the proper time. I need not revert to the gravity of these acts of the Executive. The facts shown by this narrative and the proclamation speak for themselves—no language of mine can add to them. Since these transactions, I have again examined the course I have deemed it my duty to pursue, and can only regret that I had not in some instances acted more promptly—and while I also most deeply regret the present condition of affairs, exhibiting, as it does, in direct opposition to each other two branches of this Government, yet I cannot feel that it was my duty to have acted differently; had I done so I should, in my own opinion, have been unworthy of the place I hold; unfaithful to the trust I have undertaken to perform.

I am, with respect,
EDWARD LANDER,
Chief Justice, W. T.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Boerd of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY, in the Chair.

Among referred petitions, was one of sundry persons for flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avennes.

Several resolutions were also referred. One, of a very amusing and satirical character to fence in all vacant lots in the City and County of New-York in order to provide with the materials, firewood for the poor during the Winter, and also that lucrative jobs under $250 each, may be afforded to deserving individuals." This resolution, of which the above is a synopsis, was offered by Mr. APPLEBY, and another to curb, gutter and flag Second-avenue from Fifty-third to Seventy-seventh-street. To repair pavements in Twenty-seventh-street, and to fence various vacant lots on Pike street, Watersstreet and on the east side of Tenth-avenue.

Among Reports adopted was one in favor of repairing the pier at the foot of Stanton-street.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole upon the [illegible] and adjourned.

COURT OF [illegible]

Before Judge [illegible]

Robert Struthers, a young man, [illegible] guilty to an attempt to commit [illegible] the premises of A. T. Stewart, Esq., and [illegible] merchant. He was sentenced one year in the Penitentiary.

James Andrews was tried on a charge of burglary, on the premises No. 19 Broad-street. Acquitted.

William Walder was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Michael McCarthy was tried for a burglary in the second degree, on the premises of Wm. King, of Vestry-street, on the 1st inst. Sentence deferred.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co.'s GAS WORKS,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1856.

From the opinion given below, it is evident, we can with safety guarantee all parties who purchase our machines against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company. S. COATES & Co.,
No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
No. 5 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1856.

MESSRS. S. COATES & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; ABRAHAM LONGBOTTOM'S patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent.

LONGBOTTOM'S patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, *when said employment is in connection with a peculiar method of using the same.* The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point, or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of LONGBOTTOM'S composition, no infringement whatever takes place. LONGBOTTOM makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware that previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.*: in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as ronde by yonrselves, *has anything to do with the said patent*, and either may be used with perfect freedom so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (Signed.)
J. P. PIERSON.

[Advertisement.]

Medical Information for the People.

HUNTER'S MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SPECIALIST.

The August Number of this remarkable periodical is now ready for delivery. It contains from the pen of the Editor a masterly review of the whole question of the MEANING, TREATMENT AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The chief points considered are as follows: Will the regular or Allopathic practice cure Consumption? Blood-letting, Emetics, Mercury, Tonics, Sedatives, Cod Liver Oil, Iodine, Counter Irritation, Homœopathic Treatment, The Water Cure.

The treatment by INHALATION.

The local and constitutional action of INHALED REMEDIES.

Threatened Consumption—Incipient Consumption—Hopeless Cases—Change of Climate.

As a popular Medical periodical of a profoundly scientific character, yet free from all professional technicalities, the *Specialist* stands unrivaled. Every one who values health—every invalid—every admirer of medical truth—every lover of science should read this Number. SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.)

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Of all the compounds we have yet seen prepared as a cosmetic for the skin, there is none that has a higher reputation, or one that is so popular with the ladies as the far-famed "Kalliston, or Orient Water." It is scientifically prepared, and is a perfume as well as toilet wash. It imparts to the skin a peculiar softness of texture, so desirable during the prevalence of harsh drying winds or a hot sun. It will, with a few applications, remove tan, freckles, sunburn, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is extensively used for these purposes, and ladies who apply it can exercise in the open air as freely as they please, and experience no inconveniences from rough or irritated skin. This article can be had of all druggists and perfumers of any reputation. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. are the Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co.,
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles"—A new dramatic version of this beautiful poem, by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, has made a decidedly favorable impression at this favorite Theatre. It will be repeated this evening, together with the grand African pantomime of "Pongo," and Messrs. B. & T. CONY'S drama of "The Old Toll-House." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years' standing are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the core of its poisonous virus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extempore speakers. Next term begins 8th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIFE PROLONGED!—Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the excretions, and the purity of the blood, depend the duration of life and physical enjoyment. These three essentials of longevity and health are regained and perpetuated by the use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.
NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosesto hoe. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]ELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—[illegible] best collection of Statuary and Paintings on this continent. Open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]'s PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF [illegible] 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. John Berg, Mr. JOHN PITCHER DAWSON to Miss MARIA H. HARSELL, both of New-York City.

In Marshall, Mich., on Monday, July 28, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Henry A. Strong, EZRA A. COMVIS, Esq., and ANNA A., eldest daughter of the late Ex-Governor J. Wright Gordon.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 6, GRACE OGDEN, daughter of Wm. and Eliza Jane Hegeman, aged 10 months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 9 West 31st st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET DORAN, aged 63 years, consort of Capt. Giles, deceased.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 7 Allen-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends, and the friends of her nephew, H. J. Doran, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Liverpool papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock, Mr. C. A. ROY.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 338 10th-st., without further notice.

On Tuesday, Aug. 5, ALICE, infant daughter of Duncan and MARY McDONGALL, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug 6, Mrs MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Charles O. Archer, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Washington av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and of the Berean Baptist Church, New-York, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of John H Clark, Washington-av., east side, second door north of Gates av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Fulton-av. cars from Fulton Ferry pass within a block of the house. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of consumption, SAMUEL T. RENNIE, in the 2d year of his age

The obsequies will take place at the residence of G. W. Folsom, Esq., Dean st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 1, CLARKSON EDGAR, aged 50 years.

At Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, of dysentery, ARTHUR O., son of Lother C. and Julia C. CLARK, aged 8 years.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MATHEW OLWELL, of the firm of J. & M. Olwell & Co., in the 45th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's-place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, 6th av.

At Hyde Park, on Monday, Aug. 4, at his residence, JOHN GRISWOLD, in the 73d year of his age

His funeral will take place from Calvary Church, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances, together with the congregation of Calvary Church, are invited to attend the funeral.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—AUGUST 6.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	900	Erie Railroad	s30 6⅜
4,000	do	93¾	800	do	60⅝
22,000	Missouri St. 6s	s3 86	200	do	b30 60⅞
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '70	s3 75	450	do	s60 60⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '75	s3 70	50	do	s10 60⅞
2,000	Tenn State 6s	90	100	do	60⅞
3,000	P. R. Gw 7s	s3 94	100	do	b60 60¾
1,500	Ill. Riv. R. 1st m.	100	270	do	b60 61
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. 8s	91¾	700	do	60⅝
5,000	do	b15 91¾	300	do	s10 60⅝
3,000	do	92	300	do	b60 61⅜
35	Ill Cen RR Pr.	111	700	do	b60 61⅜
1,000	T H. & A. 2d M.	77½	400	do	60⅜
8	City Bank	130	100	Harlem Railroad	16¾
150	Mechanics' Bank	115¾	100	do	16¾
15	Park Bank	100	1900	Reading Railroad	87
10	Nic Transit Co	8	300	do	b30 87½
100	Cum. Coal Co	20¾	100	do	b30 87
300	do	20¾	200	do	h10 87
100	do	20¾	400	do	s30 87⅜
50	Canton Company	e 22⅞	200	do	s30 87⅜
100	do	s3 23¼	900	do	s60 87¼
150	do	s3 23¼	150	Mich. Cent. R.R.	91
50	do	b30 23	10	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	90⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	opg 86¾	5	Panama Railroad	99
200	do	b60 87	100	do	s30 98¾
600	do	opg 86¾	300	Clevel. & Pittsb R.	58¾
200	do	b60 86¾	400	do	59¼
450	Cle & Tol. R. R.	e 75	100	do	b60 59¾
45	do	75¾	100	do	b30 59¾
200	do	b60 75¾	100	do	b30 59¾
300	do	b30 75¾	500	do	59
150	do	75¼	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	101¾
500	do	75	5	do	102
600	Cbl. & Rald RR	b60 92¾	92	Galena & Chic. R.	103⅜
100	Mad. River R. R.	30	30	do	107¾
100	do	b60 30	100	do	s30 108¾
50	Eighth-avenue R.R.	101¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	E.R. 3d mt. bs.	99	300	Hudson River R. R.	29¾
10	Corn Exchange Bk.	105	100	Erie Railroad	s3 60¾
50	N. Y. Cen. RR	opg 86¼	100	do	s60 60¼
100	do	p&c 86¾	100	do	b30 60⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 75	100	do	60⅝
150	do	s60 74¾	400	do	s3 60⅝
25	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	59¾	200	do	s30 60⅝
400	Reading R.R	87	50	do	s60 60⅝
100	do	s30 87	350	do	60⅝
150	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	90	100	do	s30 60¾
100	Panama R. R	b60 99	100	do	b3 60¾
8	Gal. & Chic R. R.	107¾	350	do	b30 60¾
300	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	92¾			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The activity in the demand for Money among the Stock and Discount Brokers noticed for a day or two past, was continued to-day, and although the Banks generally were not calling in their loans, the partial movement in this direction by some few of the lenders caused a good deal of shifting of accommodations. The rate of interest is placed at 7 ₱ cent. as the rule, the 6 ₱ cent. loans being the exception. There continues to be a fair supply of means subject to use in this way in the Street, and although Stocks are sold to-day right and left on the mere purport of a Bank contraction and the export loss of Specie, the concern felt or expressed on the subject among the Bank officers themselves is by no means general. The *Persia* for Liverpool carried out to-day $1,033,634, a sum short of any previous shipment by the Cunerd steamer direct from this port for some months past, and increased even in this instance by the accidental circumstance that a large amonnt had to be remitted for account of the Pennsylvania State interest.

The basis of the speculation upon an early and severe Bank contraction is, of course, the magnitude of the present line of Loans and Discounts, compared with previous years. But this of itself could or would not create much concern, real or affected, but for the course of the Money market last Fall, when Europe was at war, and interest ahroad 6@7 ₱ cent. It is not a little singular that the very ability of the Banks to lend a hundred and twelve millions dollars, and the ability of business circles, *outside of Wall-street*, to use the increase safely and profitably, should be made the cause of alarm. Were the state of things such at present as to call for a reduction to ninety-two or ninety-five millions, and had the last great crops of Cotton and Grain yielded nothing of net profit to be deposited and banked upon, at this commercial and money circle, instead of adding $6,175,659 to its Bank capital, and $7,228,405 to the undrawn deposits left with the Banks, there would then seem to be more substantial ground to distrust the security of the present line, because it would not then be justified by a corresponding enlargement of the circle of profitable trade and commerce. We would not be understood by this remark, however, as advocating the *policy* of the enlarged movement, but we do say that the business of the country is better able to sustain the *safety* of a line of one hundred and twelve millions this year than one hundred millions last year. But, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the recent enlergement, tested by the probability of the increased deposits from the country being called for at an early day, it is proper to edd thet the proportion of new loans on Stock collateral is greetly—as well as, in some instances, purposely—exaggereted. The bulk of the new accommodations heve been on other end more mercantile securities.

The signs of change in Money affairs have brought ebout more activity at the Stock Board. The operators for the decline offer contracts with increased freedom, while the actual fall in prices induce new orders to purchase. The lload Stocks are nearly all ¾@1 ₱ cent. down to-dey, as compared with the transactions of Tuesday. The Western shares and Erie were more particulerly depressed. The lowest price of Erie wes 60⅛ ₱ cent. It closed ⅛ ₱ cent. better, or 60⅛@⅜; Toledo fell to 74¾, seller 60 days; Galena 107@107¼; Rock Island 92¼; Cleveland & Pittsburg 58⅜; Michigan Southern 90. Reading was pretty well sustained, closing 87. New-York Central again pressed on the market at 86¾@⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., closing 86¾@⅜. The Bond list was ¼@¼ ₱ cent. lower. The generel market closed a little steadier at the afternoon Board than it opened in the morning.

The old New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of *fifteen* ₱ cent. The Third-avenue has a quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent. The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company, half-yearly, 8 ₱ cent. The Oriental Bank 3½ ₱ cent., half-yearly. The Bank of Louisiana, at Merchants' Bank, New-York, 5 ₱ cent., half-yearly.

The Philadelphia Brokers report a more active Money market, and at higher rates than in July. At Boston the current terms are 7½@8 ₱ cent., outside of Bank. The Banks are tolerably easy, though there is a growing feeling that this may not continue to be the case long.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,470,000	3,750,000	2,851,000	3,322,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,920,000	1,880,000	1,336,000	1,716,000
Exports to France	478,000	447,000	327,000	422,000
Ex. other For. Ports	519,000	276,000	331,000	351,000
Total Exports	2,917,000	2,103,000	2,274,000	2,483,000
Stock on hand	63,000	149,000	185,000	129,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	4,000	13,000	12,000	4,000
Exports to G. Britain	11,000	26,000	14,000	18,000
Exports to France	—	1,000	16,000	—
Ex. other For. Ports	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Total Exports	15,000	29,000	34,000	22,000

There are (or *were*) great complaints of drouth on some of the higher lands and poorer soils at the last mail dates received by Mr. WRIGHT, "but upon the whole," says his circular, "the prospect is fair, and with ordinery favorable weather during this and the following month, it is pretty generally admitted a large crop may be calculeted upon."

The capital shares upon which the last dividend, Aug. 1, was paid by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, amount to 67,121, held in *ten thousand and forty-two* different names. This, after the consolidation of the Construction Stock for building the Goshen line with the regular stock. The shares are $100 each, making the present capital $6,712,100, upon which the office in this City has just paid $335,065, as the half-yearly 5 ₱ cent. dividend earned from 1st January to 1st July last. The impression in the Street has been that the stock was less widely distributed than the foregoing facts, taken from the dividend register to-day, prove, and the same authority beare evidence that there is less held for speculation an the Street than is generally supposed.

In reference to the charges against the late administration of the Ohio and Pennsylvenia Railroad, made by a committee of shareholders in Ohio, and adverted to in this column a few days ago, we heve since received two pamphlet replies; one from the late President, and the other from the Committee of Directors, whose investigeting report was reviewed by the Ohio gentleman. The most important point made in the Ohio pamphlet was on an alledged deficiency of neerly a million of dollars in the balance sheet of the concern. This is wholly disproved end the ground of mistake clearly and conclusively explained in the replies before us. The late President publishes the following

EPITOME OF THE BALANCE SHEET.

DE

Road, Equipments, Offices and Station	$5,014,621 03
Profit and Loss	435,106 19
Bills Receivable	266 50
Stock in other Roads	162,500 00
Bonds of other Companies, including hypothecated	415,000 00
Accounts with Brokers and Bankers	42,923 93
Gas Company	756 75
Assistent Treasurer's Accounts	16,428 60
Individual balances	8,976 05
J. J. Brooks, to pay taxes in Ohio	14,842 50
Unsettled Stock	261 91
William Larimer, Jr	86,381 93
Cash	18,496 86
Total	$6,227,458 55

OR.

Capital Stock	$2,456,240 00
Income Bonds	1,449,000 00
Mortgage Bonds	1,750,000 00

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1525. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]UCTIONS TO MILITARY [illegible] CERS IN KANSAS.

[illegible]ssage from the President, and Accompanying Documents.

[illegible]port, in compliance with a resolution of the [illegible] of the 21st ultimo, calling for information [illegible] the instructions sent to Military officers in Kansas.

[illegible]ember 5, 1856.—Read, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1856.

To the Senate of the United States:

I communicate herewith a report of the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information in relation to instructions "issued to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent, by military power, any assemblage of the people of [illegible]." FRANKLIN PIERCE.

[illegible]PARTMENT, July 28, 1856.

[illegible]dent of the Senate of the 21st instant, requesting you to inform that body [illegible] instructions have been issued to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent, by military power, any assemblage of the people of that Territory," has been duly considered.

In reply thereto, I have the honor to inform you that no such orders as those referred to therein have been issued from this Department.

The accompanyang papers contain the only orders or instructions in relation to this matter from the War Department to the commanding officers of the military force in Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1856.

SIR: The President has, by proclamation, warned all persons combined for insurrection or invasive aggression, against the organized Government of the Territory of Kansas, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein, to abstain from such revolutionary and lawless proceedings; and has commanded them to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on pain of being resisted by his whole constitutional power. If, therefore, the Governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the powers vested in the United States marshals, inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations or armed resistance to the execution of the law, should make requisition upon you to furnish a military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose such part of your command as may, in your judgment, consistently be detached from their ordinary duty.

In executing this delicate function of the military power of the United States, you will exercise much caution to avoid, if possible, collision with even insurgent citizens, and will endeavor to suppress resistance to the laws and constituted authorities by that moral force which, happily, in our country, is ordinarily efficient to secure respect to the laws of the land, and the regularly constituted authorities of the Government. You will use a sound discretion as to the moment at which the further employment of the military force may be discontinued, and avail yourself of the first opportunity to return with your command to the more grateful and prouder service of the soldier—that of common defence.

For your guidance in the premises, you are referred to the acts of Feb. 28, 1795, and March 3, 1807, (see Military Laws, pages 301 and 128,) and to the proclamation of the President, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Should you need further or more specific instructions, or should, in the progress of events, doubts arise in your mind as to the course which it may be proper for you to pursue, you will communicate directly with this Department, stating the points upon which you wish to be informed.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, United States Army, commanding Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. PHILIP ST GEORGE COOKE, United States Army, commanding Fort Riley, K. T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1856.

SIR: Your communication of the 8th instant, asking for your government the views of the Department in relation to the course which should be pursued towards all armed bodies coming into the Territory of Kansas, either from Missouri or from a distance north or south, whatever may be their professed objects, has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War, by whom I am directed to say, in reply to the question as to where the men may come from, or whether armed or unarmed, is not one for the inquiry or consideration of the commanding officer. It is only when an armed resistance is offered to the laws and against the peace and quiet of the Territory, and when, under such circumstances, a requisition for military force is made upon the commanding officer by the authority specified in his instructions, that he is empowered to act.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER, First Cavalry, commanding, &c., Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 12, 1856.

COLONEL: I have just returned from Lecompton. Great excitement is prevailing in the country at this moment in consequence of the Marshal and Sheriff summoning large *posses*, without reference to the Governor, as they say to maintain the law. I said to the Governor officially that I would arrest and hold subject to the orders of the civil authorities any men in the Territory against whom writs were issued; and further, that in order to preserve the peace of the country, I would place my entire regiment immediately at any point he might designate.

The Governor is evidently desirous of availing himself of the regular troops as the only means of preserving peace, but he does not think proper to assume the responsibility of *controlling* them under civil officers by taking it upon himself to decide what kind of *posse* they shall use, and consequently they are made up of partisans, and if they do not bring about a serious collision it will be because both parties have a wholesome fear of each other.

I inclose an application from the people of Lawrence, which I sent, of course, to the Governor, with the accompanying letter.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
your obedient servant, E. V. SUMNER,
Col. First Cavalry Commanding.

Col. S. COOPER, Adjutant General U. S. A.

NEAR LAWRENCE, May 12, 1856.

GOVERNOR: The inclosed paper was presented to me last night, the Committee stating that they had heard I had authority to act in these matters. I told them they had been misinformed; that it was left for you to decide when the troops should come out, and if they had any application to make it should be made to you, which they said they should do immediately.

I fully understand the difficulties of your position at this critical moment, and I am anxious to aid you to the full extent of my power and ability. I am impressed with the belief that a large and commanding force, placed midway between this and Lecompton, would have great moral effect in repressing these disturbances.

I am, Governor, with much respect,
Your obedient servant, E. V SUMNER,
Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

His Excellency W. SHANNON.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH,
May 12, 1856.

[Official.] R. RANSOM, JR.,
Lieutenant and Adjutant First Cavalry.

[illegible]rence, Kansas, May 11, 1856.

SIR: We have to solicit for your consideration the following report of a meeting of citizens of Lawrence, holden at seven o'clock this evening:

Whereas, We have the most reliable information from every section of the Territory that armed bands of men are forming, and that several hundreds are now encamped within a few miles of this town, who make most violent threats of the destruction of the town and its inhabitants; therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. TOPLIFF, HUTCHINSON, and ROBERTS, constitute a Committee to wait on Colonel SUMNER, Commander of the First Regiment of United States Cavalry, and inform him of our imminent danger, and respectfully ask of him such protection as he may be able to extend to us consistent with the authority in him vested.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. W. TOPLIFF,
W. G. ROBERTS,
JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, Commander of First Regiment United States Cavalry.

[A true copy.] R. RANSOM, JR.,
Lieutenant and Adjutant First Cavalry.
HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH,
May 12, 1856.

[Official.] R. RANSOM, JR.,
Lieutenant and Adjutant First Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst., this day submitted to me by the Adjutant-General, has been read, with its inclosures.

You have justly construed your instructions, and your course is approved. The zeal manifested by you to preserve order, and prevent civil strife between our fellow-citizens in Kansas receives full commendation; but you have properly refused to interpose the military power of the United States, except under the circumstances and conditions contemplated in your instructions, authorized by the laws of the United States, and warranted by the genius of our political institutions. It will be equally within your province to maintain the supremacy of the law and the duly authorized Government of the Territory, from whatever source they may be assailed, whenever the Government shall require your aid in the manner specified in your instructions. And for the great purpose which justifies the employment of military force, it matters not whether the subversion of the law arises from a denial of the existence of the Government, or whether it proceed from a lawless disregard of the right to protection of persons and property for the security of which the Government was ordained and established.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER, Commanding First Regiment Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., reporting your return to Fort Leavenworth, and the measures adopted by you, under the Proclamation of the acting Governor of Kansas Territory, dated July 4, 1856, has been received and laid before the Secretary of War, by whom it has been returned to this office with the following indorsement, which is communicated to you for your information and government:

"The communication of Col. SUMNER, and the proclamation inclosed, indicate that circumstances, not disclosed in previous reports, *existed to justify him in employing the military force to disperse the assembly at Topeka*. Though thus indicated it is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which, by his instructions, he was authorized to act, viz: That the Governor had found the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the employment of the troops of the United States.

"Col. SUMNER will be called upon to communicate upon this point.

JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1856."

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

To Colonel E. V. SUMNER,
First Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph—Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON,

The Iowa Election—The Army Appropriation Bill in the Senate—Extravagance and Waste on the Capitol Extension.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch received by Speaker BANKS from FITZ HENRY WARREN, this afternoon, says that the Republicans have certainly carried the Iowa State, Congressional and Legislative tickets.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the Army Appropriation bill was able, earnest, and sometimes acrimonious. The friends of Mr. SHERMAN'S House amendment, forbidding the use of the Army to oppress Kansas, certainly had the best of the argument. FESSENDEN and DOUGLAS had some sparring, in which the latter was badly worsted. SEWARD'S, WADE'S, TRUMBULL'S and FESSENDEN'S speeches were all eloquent and effective.

Mr. BELL'S exposure in the House, to-day, of the extravagance and waste in the construction of the Capitol extension, will undoubtedly put an end to military superintendence of public civil works.

S.

The Central American Question—The New Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

It is believed in official quarters that all questions at issue relative to Central America will soon be in train of settlement. Mr. DALLAS now has full power to treat with Great Britain.

Mr. FORSYTH, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, leaves for that country on the 1st of September.

Two New Land Districts in Minnesota Territory.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Two new Land Districts have just been created by law for Minnesota, embracing all the region between Lake Superior and the Missouri River on the east and west boundaries of the Territory, and between the Canada line, and an east and west line through a point about six or eight miles north of the mouth of the Crow Wing River, corresponding to the line which divides townships No. 45 and 46, north fourth meridian.

The act provides an appropriation of $40,000 for new surveys. Proper instructions have already been issued by the General Land Office for extensive surveying operations north of Lake Superior, and in the valleys of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers, where the Indian title has been extinguished and the white settlements are said to be rapidly extending.

This is an important movement as connected with the commerce of the Lakes and the general resources of the country, since the facilities of communication now enjoyed through the Lakes and various lines of railroad are such as to afford ample outlets between this once remote region and the Atlantic cities.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

COMMERCIAL AGENT TO HONDURAS

On motion of Mr. WELLER, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for any correspondence relative to the refusal of Honduras to receive a commercial agent from this Government.

AMERICAN CONSULTATE AT LOO CHOO.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate any information he may have and his opinion on the expediency of establishing an American Consulate at the Loo-Choo Islands.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the Army Appropriation bill, which was reported from the Finance Committee, with an amendment striking out Mr. SHERMAN'S proviso, offered in the House, "That no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the alleged laws of the Legislative Assembly, convened at Shawnee Mission, until Congress declares whether those laws were passed by the Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law, and until Congress so declares, that it shall be the duty of the President to use the military force to preserve peace, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and protect the persons and property of the citizens of the Territory on the highways of Missouri and elsewhere, against unlawful search and seizure, and that the President disarm the present militia, recall all United States arms, and prevent armed men from going into the Territory to disturb the public peace, or enforce real or pretended laws."

Mr. HUNTER said, the proviso was irrelevant, and if for no other reason should be rejected, but for the House to insert such a proposition and insist upon it, to stop the wheels of Government, was not only factious but revolutionary.

Mr. WILSON said if the bill failed to pass the responsibility would rest on the Senate and not on the House, which had made a thorough examination of the affairs of Kansas and ascertained there had been a violation of the organic law and a trampling down of the rights of the people. The House, he said, had acted with intelligence and patriotism.

Mr. WADE maintained that the invaders made unjust and tyrannical laws, to which no citizen ought to enhmit. PIERCE, the traitor, now sits in the Executive Chair stimulating the people as fast as he can do it to civil war. The object of the House amendment was to prevent outrage in Kansas, and should meet the approbation of every patriot.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, and Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, advocated the proviso.

Mr. HUNTER said, if the House insisted upon the proviso, and the bill is lost in consequence, there will be a general outburst of indignation throughout the country.

Mr. BUTLER thought the proposition the most unconstitutional one that had ever found its way into a bill. In flammatory violence and illegal means, resorted to for the purpose of attaining improper ends, was hastening the country to a crisis when the South would have to take care of itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN justified the action of the House, which had made appropriations for all the purposes of the Army, restricting only expenditures in Kansas. If the Senate defeats the bill on account of this, the responsibility is theirs. The Senator from South Carolina had not informed them how the exercise of such right had violated the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the proviso withholds money for the execution of certain laws. The Constitution enjoins on the President the execution of all the laws, and Congress cannot interfere to prevent him from so doing. The proviso likewise grants amnesty to the men who murdered their fellow citizens by cutting their throats and hearts out. He would hang them by the neck for their crimes. If the Judges of Kansas are so corrupt that justice cannot be meted out, as is so frequently asserted, why does not Mr. WADE'S friends, who have a majority in the House, impeach them?

Mr. WADE—If we have a majority there, they were culpably negligent of duty.

Mr. DOUGLAS—They are culpably negligent or dishonest in their professions.

Mr. FESSENDEN said, perhaps the House had not confidence in the tribunal that would have to try them.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the Supreme Court had thrown an injunction around [illegible] had thrown an injunction around [illegible]

Mr. FESSENDEN [illegible] his language as to which [illegible] majority of the Senate were correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS was still of the opinion that it was an imputation [illegible]

Mr. WILSON said the Republicans had not a majority in the House. If he were a member of that branch he would vote for the impeachment of Judge LECOMPTE, but with the fullest conviction that a majority of the Senate would never convict him.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. DOUGLAS, insisting that the proviso does not interfere with the President's execution of the laws. If the laws of Kansas are legitimate there was no need of an army to enforce them. In referring to the Judges of Kansas, he said Judge LECOMPTE sadly misunderstands his duty or is a very dishonest man.

Mr. DOUGLAS responded, objecting to the proposition to repeal the laws of the Kansas Legislature, for it would leave the people without any law at all for the punishment of crime, and operate as a general jail delivery. It, as was said, the Republicans have not a majority in the House, how did they pass the bill with the proviso now under consideration.

Mr. WADE said they were assisted by half-a-dozen righteous men outside.

Mr. SHERMAN'S proviso was then stricken out by a vote of 29 against 9.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Biggs, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Douglas, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Weller, Wright, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Owing to this decision, Mr. SEWARD said he could not vote for the bill, and justified at length the action of the House in the adoption of the proviso of Mr. SHERMAN. He spoke of the successful usurpation and tyranny in Kansas, and said the mere fact of an army being necessary to enforce the laws there was conclusive evidence that the laws of the Territory were not such as ought to be enforced.

Mr. STUART replied to Mr. SEWARD'S speech, which he termed extraordinary. He said Mr. SEWARD was eminently responsible for the present troubles in Kansas, and his present argument seemed intended to encourage the House in factious opposition to the Senate and President. There were no roads to sustain the Army until this bill was passed, and the Indian War on the Pacific Coast rendered the services of troops there absolutely necessary.

Mr. FOOT desired some convenient opportunity to address the Senate on Kansas matters. The hour was late and he was reluctant to detain the body at night. He would like to have that opportunity on Saturday.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also wished to make a political speech, on the same day, if there was time, after others finish.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 27; nays, 8.

NAYS—Durkee Foot, Foster, Harlan, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

Mr WELLER gave notice that he would call up the Pacific Railroad bill to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 9¼ o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and subsequently passed it. Among its items are $87,000 for Stevens' War Steamer, and $305,000 for completing the Basin and Railway of the San Francisco Navy Yard.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then considered the bill making appropriations for a Coast Survey Light House Establishment, Land Surveys, and other civil expenses.

Recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MATTESON spoke in condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the consequent aggressions and usurpations in Kansas, and incidentally defended Mr. FREMONT from the alleged unfair electioneering tactics charged against him by the Democracy.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL thought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise an unwise, though not an unjust, act of legislation, because it had given rise to sectional agitation. He defended the American platform, and gave his reasons for heartily supporting Mr. FILLMORE.

Mr. GROW expressed his opposition to the Kansas bill of the Senate, saying that the President, having violated his plighted faith, and being false to humanity, was not fit to be intrusted with its execution. The object, as contemplated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was to make Kansas a Slave State.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, attributed the alleged weakness of the Democratic Party to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the outrages perpetrated in Kansas. While crediting the testimony elicited by the Investigating Committee, he did not stand here to uphold the conclusions of either the majority or minority, but to maintain the Constitution and the laws. In vindicating the American Party he said, if Mr. FILLMORE was withdrawn, the conservatives and mass men of the Northern States would vote for FREMONT. Adjourned.

The Last Finality in the Brooks and Burlingame Affair—Mr. Herbert—Appropriation Bills—Rivers and Harbors—Mr. Seward.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

ANOTHER FINAL FINALITY.

To-day we have another "final" chapter on the Brooks and Burlingame affair; and this time, it seems to me, there can be no doubt of the finality, for the cards of Messrs. LANE and BOCOCK certainly cannot be deemed worthy of the slightest notice by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Indeed, I have not heard a single gentleman from either section of the Union even suggest that these cards have in the least obscured or abated Mr. BURLINGAME'S high and honorable position in the affair. Reference to a single point in LANE'S card will expose the character of this last movement, prove how desperate the friends of Mr. BROOKS regard his present position, and how ready they are to resort to the merest special pleading for his rescue.

MR. BROOKS, NOT BURLINGAME, THE INFORMER.

To excuse his friend BROOKS for declining to meet Mr. BURLINGAME in Canada, Col. LANE repeats the expression of belief that he could not get there, because he "would be subjected to arrest and many inconveniences, in consequence of information which would be sent from this city by telegraph." To prove that this anticipation was not erroneous, Col. LANE quotes from a Canada paper a reference to the expected meeting of the parties at the Clifton House, based upon a dispatch to a New-York paper, transmitted by a gentleman supposed to be Mr. BURLINGAME'S friend. Now, Col. LANE certainly must know that this dispatch was based on information which came from himself as Mr. Brooks' friend, and not from any friend of Mr. BURLINGAME'S. The latter gentleman's most confidential friends knew nothing of the transaction until their anxiety was relieved through Mr. BROOKS and his friend LANE. Mr. BROOKS will not deny that he himself stated the circumstances of the affair in substance to at least one member of the New-York Press before 2 o'clock of the day before the dispatch quoted by the Canada paper was published. Nor can he produce the shadow of a reasonable evidence to show that Mr. BURLINGAME or any of his friends violated his confidence, or even enjoyed his confidence, in relation to his contemplated meeting with BROOKS. Why then this shuffling effort to create the impression that Mr. BURLINGAME or his friends gave public information of the matter? Col. LANE knows perfectly well that the implied charge cannot be sustained. As this singularly unfortunate movement of Col. LANE'S is a fair sample of the mode by which the card seeks to place Mr. BURLINGAME in a false position, it is quite unnecessary to criticise it further. The card exposes the weakness of Mr. BROOKS' position before the public far more than would perfect silence; and such, I do not doubt, will be the deliberate opinion of every intelligent reader.

MR. HERBERT AND YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

I was not in the House of Representatives on Saturday when Mr. HERBERT launched his puny philippic at your correspondent. Having read it, however, as reported in the *Globe*, I find nothing necessary to be answered on my own behalf, simply because its language and spirit will of themselves defeat its object, so far as I am concerned. Vulgar vituperation, unsupported by evidence to sustain the truth of its implied charges against a man of character never fail to recoil upon its author. For Mr. HERBERT'S own information, I have simply to suggest that he is mistaken in supposing that I have originated any charges against him. I know of no such charges except those by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and his own constituents. To the latter I believe I have never even referred; and to the former only so far as seemed to me to be necessary to serve the cause of justice. The public has before it all the evidence in that case. I have assumed no other information. If I have misjudged it, they will correct my error; and if public opinion sustains me on the evidence, then Mr. HERBERT'S vituperation will not modify the popular verdict in the slightest degree.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—TROUBLE AHEAD.

The House is getting along very well with the Appropriation bills. To-day, the bill making appropriations for the Civil, Judicial, Legislative and Executive service was passed, with several amendments looking to the suppression of the outrages perpetrating in Kansas under color of law. The confidence of the Republicans in their ability to maintain these even though the appropriation bills should fail, increases; and I see no certain way to avert that result except, by general consent, some separate bill can be taken up and promptly passed through both houses, suspending the Kansas laws and providing other suitable means for securing the rights of the Free-State men in Kansas. The

HOW TO AVOID IT.

prompt passage of SEWARD'S bill introduced to-day, changing the venue for the trial of the Free-State men, indicted for treason, would go towards weakening the determination of the friends of Kansas in the House to stick to their amendments at all hazards. If that bill should become a law, and another suspending all laws under cover of which the oppressions of Free State men are perpetrated, there would doubtless be little difficulty in disembarrassing the Appropriation bills. The Buchanan leaders in Congress will be wise to consider this matter, ere it is too late. The cry against the Republicans for refusing to vote supplies, and stopping the wheels of Government, will hardly prove potential, especially in view of the fact that to-day the Democrats, in a body, themselves voted against the Civil bill, because it contained the Free-Kansas amendments. If they vote against the bill and cut simply because it contains provisions for the suppression of grievous wrongs, surely the Republicans can afford to persist in making these provisions even against the threats of the Democracy to defeat the bills altogether.

RIVERS AND HARBORS—SEWARD'S LEADERSHIP.

The Senate, under lead of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, to-day finished action upon its long list of River and Harbor bills. It certainly is a little remarkable, that Mr. SEWARD, who for many years has been deemed the most offensive politician possible to the Democracy and to the Slave States, should be the admitted leader of the Democratic Pro-Slavery Senate of the United States, in connection with a class of bills of so much political and material importance to the country as this. Nevertheless it is true; and most judiciously and successfully has he performed the task. This morning Mr. HUNTER seemed to tire a little of the leadership, and took issue with the Senator from New-York, insisting that the annual appropriation bills should be now considered. Mr. SEWARD resisted this rebellion; and, after a brief contest in which Mr. DOUGLAS came to the aid of the Virginian Chairman of the Finance Committee, the latter was beaten badly upon the yeas and nays.

S.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Missouri.

ST LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The official vote of this County is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.—BENTON, 6,363: EWING, American, 4,713, and POLK, Democrat, 2,781.

FOR CONGRESS.—BLAIR, Benton Democrat, 6,033, KENNET, 5,549, and REYNOLDS, 2,181.

In St. Francis County, POLK'S majority is probably 400, and CURRET HERS', Democrat, for Congress, about the same.

Howard County gives POLK 200 majority.

Lincoln County is reported 200 majority for POLK

St. Genevieve gives CARUTHERS 155 majority over both competitors.

Cooper County gives EWING about 100 majority over POLK.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

It was understood that Mr. KENNETT, Member of Congress from Missouri, has received a dispatch from St. Louis informing him that he is certainly reelected.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 7.

In seven precincts, Wake County, the Democratic candidate for Governor has 90 majority. There are considerable Democratic gains in Granville and Franklin Counties.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Wake County, with all but eight precincts to hear from, and allowing these to have gone as at the last election there is a clear Democratic gain of 100. The whole Democratic ticket of the County is elected by an increased majority.

The vote in Raleigh for Governor is as follows: GILMER, American, 357; BRAGG, Democrat, 263—BRAGG'S gain, 54. For the Legislature, ROGERS, the American candidate, is elected by 70 majority.

COLUMBIA, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 7.

It is impossible to get definite returns of the election, to-night. The scanty returns received, however, favor the election of BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is doubtless reelected.

Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Partial returns from Keoknk, Iowa, give CURTISS, Republican, for Congress, a very small majority in the city. It is thought that he will be beaten 500 in the county, and that HALL, his competitor in the District, will be elected.

Political Matters.

FREMONT RATIFICATION MEETING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Young Men's Fremont Ratification meeting held here to-day was a successful and enthusiastic affair. The number present, including a strong delegation of ladies, was estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. HORACE GREELEY, GEO. W. CURTIS, and STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Salem, and other prominent leaders in the cause, made speeches.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me, Thursday, Aug. 7.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting is assembled here to-day, to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. People from all parts of the State are present. Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD presides. Many distinguished speakers at home and from abroad are present.

BUCHANAN MASS MEETING IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 7.

There is an immense Buchanan meeting at New-Britain this evening. A delegation of 900 went down from this city in ten cars.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Democracy of the Capitol District have nominated S. S. Cox as their candidate for Congress

Vessels at the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The steamer *Merrimac* is at the Navy Yard, under the shears, receiving her guns and coal. One hundred and sixty-nine of her crew have deserted.

The *Cumberland* will be taken into dock for repairs, this week.

The *Macedonian* brought home the remains of Commander ABBOTT, who died at Hong Kong some months ago. Her officers and crew are all well.

Fire at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 7.

A fire this morning partially destroyed the Linen Mill Establishment, in this city. Loss about $15,000; insured. J. E. MOWRIL, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was severely injured by the falling of the roof of the building.

LONG ISLAND.

STARTLING CASE OF MURDER.

A Female Made to Swallow Poison in the Street.

About 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a young woman named MARY MCCORMICK, crossed in one of the Union Ferry Boats from the foot of Roosevelt-street, Brooklyn. Her conduct was such that the officers of the boat supposed her to be under the influence of liquor, and not capable of taking care of herself, and so upon arriving in Brooklyn she was placed in charge of Officer CRAFT, of the Second District Police, as an intoxicated person. The officer proceeded with her to the Station-house, where she persisted that she had not been drinking, but that her partial stupor was caused by a drug which had been forced into her mouth. She said that when passing through Roosevelt street, New-York, at about 12 o'clock, noon, several sailors, who she at first described as dark and then colored men, obstructed her way, and upon her insisting to be allowed to pass, they said she could not until she had drank the contents of a phial which one of the party held up. This she refused to do and attempted to pass, when one of the sailors seized her by the head, and another turned the contents of a small phial into her mouth by force, which strangled her so that she could not speak. No sooner had this been done than one of them remarked, "My God, there comes my father, and if he sees what I have done he will kill me." At this time she was pushed into the gutter, and her assailants darted into a basement door. She made her way to the Ferry, and while crossing, began to feel drowsy, and upon her arrival in Brooklyn, was taken in charge by a policeman as above stated.

She expressed a wish to go to the house of Mr. HOWARD, No. 378 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, to which place she was taken at about 5 o'clock and Dr. RHODES was called to attend her. She continued to grow worse until about 9 o'clock, when she died.

Deceased was an orphan girl, about 15 years of age, rather large in size, and up to last Sunday was employed as domestic in a family who reside next door to where she died. On Sunday she went to New-York to find a married cousin with whom she expected to live. She found her at No. 555 Thirty-sixth-street, and remained there until Wednesday; but as they refused to pay her wages she was returning to Brooklyn to seek employment at the house of Mr. HOWARD, at whose house she died, who had previously offered to give her employment until she could better herself, when the transaction above stated occurred.

The story is a strange one, but nothing has yet been ascertained to discredit it. The girl is said to have been of very mild disposition and particularly kind to children.

Coroner REDDING took charge of the body yesterday. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Drs RHODES and HALLET held a *post mortem* examination at the dead house on Clinton-street. So far as they examined at that time they found no indications of laudanum or morphine, as was supposed by some had been administered. There was a slight congestion of the brain and also of the lungs; the other organs were in a healthy state.

An inquest will be held this morning, when some additional light may be thrown upon the case.

Political.

The First and Third Ward Club of Brooklyn held a rousing meeting last evening, a Republican Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. Addresses were made by A. H. DANA, Esq., and others, and great enthusiasm prevailed. At 9 o'clock, those present formed in procession and marched to the Eleventh Ward, where the new Rancho was dedicated by speeches, singing, &c.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward, of Brooklyn, assembled in mass meeting, last evening, at the corner of Oxford-street and Fulton avenue. At the junction of these two streets, a rancho, capable of holding 800 persons, has been erected, after the Log-Cabin fashion of 1840. After this building was filled, two outside meetings were organized, delegations coming in from different parts of the city constantly, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Col. E. D. SNOW, of New-York, and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ferry Excursion.

A portion of the employes of the Jersey City Ferry Company, with their families and friends, to the number of about 250, went yesterday on an excursion in the ferry-boat *Philadelphia*, to the country residence of D. S. GAZOONY, Fockton's Band accompanied the excursion. Dancing was the order of the day upon the boat and upon the grounds of Mr. GREGORY. The company were much pleased with the excursion.

Fire Department Benefit at Hoboken.

The benefit for the aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Hoboken Fire Department, which was to to have taken place on Tuesday evening, at Otto Cottage, was postponed to this evening, on account of the weather.

Judges' Convention.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 7.

The Convention of Justices, yesterday, after discussing the propriety of amending a number of the Rules of the Supreme Court, appointed a Committee of five to revise the Rules, and to report at the next Convention of the Judges in 1858.

The Committee consists of William F. Allen, Richard P. Marvine, Henry Welles, L. B. Woodruff and D. P. Ingraham.

JAMES EMOTT and HENRY E. DAVIES announced the decease of Judges EDWARDS, ROCKWELL, and MORRIS, since the last meeting of the Convention.

A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, with directions that the resolutions be entered upon the Minutes and a copy be furnished for publication.

Among the proposed amendments none elicited more discussion than to abolish what is called "the standing rule."

The opinion of each Judge who had in any manner given effect to the rule, was in favor of retaining it. Many, who at first regarded the rule as a useless innovation, after observing its practical effect, declared their convictions of its great utility.

On the whole it was decided to make no change at this time, leaving all propositions for amendment to be acted upon by the next Convention.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUGUST TERM.

Before Judge CAMPBELL.

Yesterday JAMES SHEA was tried on a charge of grand larceny. He had been employed in the store of Messrs. GODDARD & Co., manufacturers and importers of tailors' trimmings, &c., No. 90 Park-place, from September, 1855, until April of the present year. On April 30 he suddenly disappeared from their employ, much to their surprise and concern. On that day, a man named GALLAGHER was arrested on suspicion of having stolen some caps from a down town store, and at his house was found a quantity of twist, silk braid and other trimmings. On being questioned where he obtained all this valuable property, he at once said that he had been employed to peddle it by SHEA, at a salary of $8 a week. The marks of Messrs. GODDARD being found on it, the circumstance was brought to their knowledge, when, on examining their stock, they found they had lost similar goods to the amount of $4,000. SHEA was afterwards arrested in Philadelphia, where he was living under an assumed name. A considerable portion of the property was in his possession. Mr. H. L. CLIFTON, and Mr. CHARLES PACKER, intended ship yesterday. The charge, however, was clearly made out, and the Jury convicted him. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT [illegible] ITS DURATION.

COTTON FIRM—[illegible]

Consols 96 3-4 [illegible]

The British and North American Mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool [illegible] o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steamer *Zabra*, plying between Liverpool and Havre, went ashore on the Haard Point. Crew and passengers saved, as also portions of the cargo, but the ship remains full of water.

The *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the morning of Saturday, the 26th.

The news by this arrival is [illegible] wholly taken up with details of the late Insurrection in Spain, full particulars of which will be found below.

There had been desperate fighting at Barcelona, but according to latest accounts the troops were masters. Madrid was tranquil.

The intentions of the French Government with respect to Spain, are the subject of much conversation in Paris. They say that, if O'DONNELL proves himself master of the situation, France can have no occasion to interfere. On the other hand, if the Liberals gain the day,—and could should the present Queen be required to abdicate in favor of the Princess of the Asturias, with ESPARTERO regent,—neither would France interfere. But *France would invade Spain*, in either of two cases. Should, firstly, the Duchess of MONTPENSIER become next heir, and make pretensions to the throne,—or, secondly, should a Republic be proclaimed.

A prospectus has been issued of "the United Kingdom Provision Company," capital [illegible], its object being to carry on an extensive business in breadstuffs and provisions, chiefly from America.

The *London Times* has the following: "It is in contemplation to start a line of steamers between New-York and Odessa, touching at various intermediate ports in the Mediterranean. A statement is added which, perhaps, has no other foundation than the hopes of the proprietors, namely, that the Czar will subsidize the line. The plain would be for the steamers to touch at Marseilles and Smyrna on their passage to Odessa, and at Smyrna and Genoa on their return."

The London *Star* of Saturday, the 26th July, says: "The day understood to be positively fixed for the prorogation is Tuesday, and the Royal Speech will be read, not by Her Majesty, but by a commission."

A Court-Martial has been held on the mutineers of the North Tipperary Militia. Four are sentenced to death, and two more are handed over for trial by the civil power.

Accounts from the Southern Tyrol state that the grape disease is making great ravages in that country.

A number of arrests were made in Paris on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, of workmen who formed in groups in Faubourg St. Antoine to talk about the affairs of

[redacted] country has been suddenly overrun [redacted] class of individuals. The [redacted] are thus rendered less free [redacted] is often forced to mount a [redacted] would prefer to walk. The actors of the Palais Royal Theatre have played at [redacted] during the whole time of his Majesty's [redacted] there, at an expense to his Majesty's private purse of four hundred dollars a day, the [redacted] expense being made up from the seats let to others. They return to town to-day, and play to-night at the Palais Royal. The Emperor will return at the end of the week. The pieces played at the Palais Royal are not such as are generally palatable to Court circles, or rather admirable to Court circles, and many people express surprise that the company of one of the Government theatres had not been chosen in preference, for the amusement of the Court at Plombières. A wicked neighbor suggests that it was not on account of the pieces so much as the company that the choice was made, for the Palais Royal company contains more pretty women than any other company in Paris. Four days after His Majesty's arrival at Plombières, the *Moniteur* published a health bulletin, which declared that His Majesty had experienced a sensible improvement; but since then we have had no repetition of it.

A journal announces that "a part of the Count DE MORNY'S, suite numbering *forty-one persons*," had arrived in a certain city on their way to St. Petersburg. A journal in another city, on another route to St. Petersburg, announces that the Count DE MORNY and the principal persons of his Embassy, with a part of their domestics, numbering in all *thirty-five persons*, had arrived in that city on their way to St. Petersburg! If we add to these seventy-six persons, a proportionate number that must necessarily be employed in Russia, we will have a total of considerably over one hundred persons attached to the French Embassy at St. Petersburg! This Embassy, which will run from the 19th of the present month to the crowning of the Emperor ALEXANDER, on the 31st of next month, will cost the French Treasury the bagatelle of two millions of francs. If France can spend four hundred thousand dollars for a two months' embassy, directly after a costly war and a series of frightfully ruinous inundations, the country may be considered as tolerably safe. Such extravagance has no parallel in ancient or modern times, and the compliment to Russia is so overwhelming as to be almost equivocal. Can England at St. Petersburg, or Russia at Paris, hope to rival it? Is it not a straining on the part of Louis Napoleon to gain that position of preëminence over England and over Europe which has ever been his dream?

It is still asserted that on the Count's return from Moscow he is to marry Miss HUTTON, of New-York. The *trousseaux* are making, and the difficulties which always arise in this country in the signing of a contract of marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, have been overcome. The immense inequality of fortune between the two parties was also a source of difficulty in the signing of the contract; for, although the fortune of Miss HUTTON would be a consideration to most husbands, it is a mere cypher compared to that of the Count DE MORNY, who is twenty times a millionaire. I give you these statements simply in the quality of an *on dit*, without at all assuming the responsibility of their exactitude.

A gentleman and lady in high life lately left New-York in company, and under circumstances well calculated to give rise to disagreeable scandal. The same party stopped for a few days in Paris under circumstances little calculated to relieve them from the suspicions which already followed them. A brother of the lady has passed through Paris in pursuit of the fugitives, declaring his intention of shooting the destroyer of his family's honor at first sight. The parties formerly resided in this city; they are as well known here, perhaps, as in New-York, and it would be impossible to describe to you the pain and the surprise which this event produced. It appears that the names of the parties are mentioned aloud in New-York; yet I could not wish, by repeating them, to be guilty of increasing the enfiering of an honored and afflicted family, or of extending the knowledge of one of the most remarkable instances of depravity of which human weakness has ever given an example.

I spoke to you in a late letter of the incarceration in the *conciergerie* of this city of an American belonging to a distinguished family, for a theft committed under singularly aggravated circumstances; and I promised you the details when the affair should have been made public by the Tribunals. At first the Prefect of Police insisted, and very properly, too, that the case was a violation of French law, which French law must judge. The family, on the contrary, desired to make their own disposition of the affair, in the way of a compromise. At last the American Minister was referred to, and through his active intervention, the case and the prisoner were dismissed on the pretext of "frivolous." To the influence of our Minister and the leniency of M. PIETRE, therefore, is the late distinguished prisoner indebted for his escape from the pleasures of a French chain-gang.

Every political journal of Paris has "raised the flag of FREMONT," to quote the American style; and if the election depended on the European States, and particularly on the European Democracy, FREMONT would be elected unanimously. His election, or rather the election of the Philadelphia Platform, for in Europe it is the platform that is scrutinized more than the man who is to carry it out, would at once take off the stain of disorganization, lawlessness, and fillibustering which now, right or wrong, attaches to the country; while the election of Mr. BUCHANAN would have a contrary effect. Even the *Pays*, that incorrigible Bonapartist, Anti-American, Anti-Republican sheet, declares that the man and the platform of the Philadelphia Convention are unobjectionable, and that the election of FREMONT would not only save the country from fearful convulsions, but reëstablish its lost reputation abroad. The *Pays* devotes two columns to the demonstration of this proposition. The *Constitutionnel*, twin-brother to the *Pays*, declares that all Western Europe loves the United States; that it has been with pain that they have seen the United States pursuing a policy calculated to estrange from her the respect of European States; that the nomination of Col. FREMONT on the Philadelphia Platform, and the enthusiasm which has grown out of it, is calculated once more to reinstate the American nation in its former position in the hearts of the Europeans. The *Constitutionnel* exhorts the American people, in the name of their own dignity, to elect Col. FREMONT to the Presidency.

The Democratic party in Europe has at last learned that the Democratic party of the United States and that of Europe are not synonymous in principle, and that the term is there empty and without meaning. This is a great step towards placing political parties in the United States upon their proper basis, for heretofore every foreigner, arriving on the shores of the United States, and ignorant of the physiology of its political parties, naturally fell into the arms of "the Democracy."

The Democracy" thus secured and maintained its ascendency upon a fictitious basis. We are rejoiced now to see European journals discard the names of men and parties, for an examination of the "*plate-forme*,"—to quote the new French word, coined for the occasion; to see them drop men and names for an examination of principles. The reaction upon American politics will be salutary in a double point of view.

Many of your readers know the little *Cremerie* of the rue de la Michodière, in this city, over American pumpkin pies and buckwheat cakes, and under the shadow of Shwarter's Washington, magnanimously squelched by the late DON PIATT, a score of Americans—choice spirits all—daily dispense their news and their wit, and discuss home and foreign politics without restraint. Yesterday morning the *habitués* were surprised in seeing suspended under the grave figure of WASHINGTON, a newspaper portrait of JOHN C. FREMONT, underlined: "The People's Candidate for President of the United States." The portrait was hideously ugly, and does not do much credit to the artist of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from which it was cut; but that made no difference; it was the first portrait of the People's Candidate that had arrived in Paris, and it made a sensation. It was an ingenious "dodge" of Madame BUSQUE, the *spirituelle* proprietor of the establishment; for some one had whispered in her ear that all her *habitués* were Fremont men, and so the framing and posting of the portrait was not entirely disinterested patriotism on her part. A strong evidence of this want of disinterestedness is the fact that she declares him a handsome man, when, to tell the truth, if the original was as ugly as this portrait of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, it would go hard with one's conscience to vote for him.

The article of the Washington *Union*, on the difficulty between the American Military Commission and Marshal VAILLANT—an article in which I was glad to find sustained the views which I had offered some time ago, in the TIMES—has been reprodnced by the French journals with expressions of satisfaction. The fact is, there are too many of that mischievous class of alarmists at Washington, who are forever finding trouble where none exists, and who, if they had their own way, would soon put all the world at loggerheads. The French Government has at no time felt any *serious* ill-will towards the United States; and this attempt to magnify the misunderstanding of the Military Commission with Marshal VAILLANT into a national quarrel, is too ridiculous, one would suppose, for even the Washington news-manufacturers.

A considerable number of Americans now in Paris are making preparations for being present at the crowning of the Emperor ALEXANDER at Moscow, at the end of next month. Among these are Mr. W. H. APPLETON, bookseller, of New-York, at the head of a considerable party, mostly composed of ladies, and Mr. LAWRENCE of New-York. A very considerable portion of American tourists now stopping in Germany will also go to Moscow, so that the United States will be well represented on the occasion. It is the event now most talked of in political and fashionable circles.

MALAKOFF.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN SPAIN.

The Insurrection in Madrid.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND SUPPRESSION.

From the Journal des Débats.

According to our correspondents, the insurrection on the 14th was the most formidable that has ever been witnessed in Madrid. It had been prepared for some time by the leaders of the revolutionary parties, who only awaited a favorable occasion, and who adopted their last measures when they saw that the ministry was on the point of dissolution. The revolutionary parties, composed of Democrats and demagogues, knew that they could calculate on the active assistance of the most daring portion of the National Guard, and also on the moral aid of the municipality of Madrid and of the provincial deputies. Events justified their hopes—three-fourths of the militia took part in the insurrection, with arms of all kinds and abundant munitions of war. The artillery of the militia was likewise placed at the disposal of the insurgents. The latter established themselves solidly on the points they deemed most favorable for their project. They took possession of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Royal Theatre, situated in the Rue d'Orient, opposite to the palace. They likewise occupied the Puerta del Sol and the Plaza Mayor, on which they had placed fourteen cannon. The north of the town was occupied by other bands, formed of the dregs of the population, supported by the voltigeurs of the National Guard. To combat the insurrection, Marshal O'DONNELL had at his command about 10,000 infantry, 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry, and a numerous artillery. He knew, however, that he could depend on the fidelity and solidity of his troops, and around him were numerous general officers, amongst whom were Marshal CONCHA, General SERRANO, Captain-General of Madrid, General DULCE, (who commanded the cavalry,) and General URBISTONDO. The dispositions of Marshal O'DONNELL were very simple. He divided his strength into three corps; the first, which he commanded, was formed of half of the infantry and artillery; the second, composed of the other half of these forces, was under the orders of Marshal CONCHA; General DULCE commanded the three corps composed of cavalry. CONCHA occupied the eastern part of the town, including the quarters Prado and Retiro, a point which communicated in a direct line with the head-quarters of O'DONNELL, by the street of Alcala, the Puerta del Sol, and the grand street; but these streets were barricaded and occupied by the National Guard, who concealed themselves in the houses, from which they fired on the troops. The two marshals could alone effect a juncture by driving the insurgents from their principal line into the northern and southern quarters. This was the first operation directed by O'DONNELL, and which was effected at the sacrifice of much blood. This struggle, which commenced on the 15th (?) in the morning, lasted the whole of that day. The army had gained ground, foot by foot, but the insurgents held good on several points. Of a sudden, the insurgents occupying the Ministry of Interior hoisted the white flag, as a signal of submission. The appearance of this flag increased the ardor of the troops, and produced a contrary effect on the insurgent militia. The leaders imagined themselves to be abandoned by their men, whilst the latter believed in the treason of their leaders. Both were discouraged, and the rout became general. Those who persisted in the revolt withdrew to the fortified points occupied by the bands of PUCHETA, in the Toledo quarter, and towards the north, defended by the companies of voltigeurs. On the 16th all these bands were attacked by the royal troops, who had maintained the positions conquered in the struggle of the 15th. At 3 o'clock the insurgents at the north were dispersed in their turn, and the arms of the Queen had obtained a decisive victory. The losses of the army were great, though they are not exactly known; those of the insurgents were even more considerable. The troops gave no quarter. On both sides artillery was employed, and many palaces, hotels, and private houses will bear for a long time the traces of the round shot which has struck them. The hospitals are full of wounded. Marshal O'DONNELL had anticipated a great battle and a victory dearly purchased. He had made his provisions for a check, and had acquainted the Queen with his views. Had this misfortune occurred, the Marshal would have left Madrid with the remainder of his troops, escorting the Queen, whom he would have defended to the last; he would have marched towards the northern provinces of Spain, towards the frontiers of France. The Queen remained in her palace, watching the incidents of the struggle, encouraging her defenders by word and by her presence. Her attitude was calm, in spite of the anguish of her soul. Marshal O'DONNELL displayed great and precious qualities in these terrible circumstances. His plan of battle was skillfully conceived; he carried it out with rare *sang froid* and remarkable intrepidity. He was very well seconded by Marshal CONCHA. Everybody performed his duty. Marshal ESPARTERO did not show himself.

LOSS OF MEN IN THE INSURRECTION.

The casualities of the troops are estimated at between 40 and 50 killed, and 150 wounded. The losses of the insurgents were not yet known. One of the regular battalions which suffered most, the 1st battalion of artillery, had 45 men *hors de combat*. The royal troops engaged consisted of thirteen battalions, with 50 pieces of artillery. In all about 16,000 men. The cavalry, composed of 2,000 men, was employed outside the gates in keeping up the communications between the three corps into which the royal forces were divided. Nineteen thousand muskets and a considerable quantity of pistols, sabres, lances, &c., had been surrendered by the National Guards and inhabitants of Madrid. The 57,000,000 reals in specie forwarded from France by the Spanish *Crédit Mobilier* Company to the Government, had arrived at Madrid, and were deposited in the courts of the [redacted] during the insurrection.

THE QUEEN DURING THE CONFLICT.

From the Madrid Epoca, July 18.

At 7 o'clock on Monday evening, at the moment when the firing was hotter than ever, Her Majesty, the Queen, affected with profound emotion, but displaying a courage beyond all praise, quitted her regal palace, and, accompanied by her august consort, by her ministers, her generals, and the other servants of the State, who at that painful time offered their own breasts to serve as a protecting shield for their Queen, passed in review the troops and that part of the National Guard which defended the palace. Her Majesty, with a masculine courage, advanced as far as the Arch of the Armèria. Her presence produced a great effect on the troops, by whom she was welcomed enthusiastically. Her Majesty, with maternal solicitude, visited the wounded; and yesterday, again, she showed herself on the balcony of the palace, at the hour when the sun was hottest, without even covering her head with a parasol, to salute the Generals and officers of brigade, commanded by the brave General ROS DE OLANO; and when Her Majesty took the infant Princess of Asturias in her arms to present her to the soldiers, the enthusiasm of these rose to the utmost pitch. Yesterday, a great number of military and civil officers requested the favor of kissing Her Majesty's hand, which was immediately granted them; and at six o'clock this evening all the officers of the garrison will be admitted to the same.

THE CAPITAL AFTER THE CONFLICT.

From the Messager de Bayonne.

MADRID, Sunday, July 27, 1856.

Workmen have been engaged since this morning in replacing the paving-stones that were used in constructing the barricades. Circulation is everywhere reëstablished. The city police have resumed their beats, and walk with the same slouch as usual along the foot-pavement. All the shops are open. The public vehicles are beginning to run as before.

The crowd is directed to the principal centres of the insurrection. The cannon have seriously injured a good many houses, chiefly the Hotel Medina-Coeli, which appears ready to fall in; the Pleterins (Mint;) the Palace of the Count of Onate; the street of los Milanesos, and that of Toledo. The Hotel of the Countess of Montijo and the adjoining houses are riddled with balls. In some streets, opposite the Place of the Angel, for instance, soldiers occupy the balconies. Sentries are stationed at the entrances of many other streets. Detachments of troops, escorting carts, are busily paying domiciliary visits and collecting arms. Private acts of vengeance are feared, if the most vigorous measures be not taken at once to prevent them. There is a rumor afloat that the Captain-General of Madrid, SERRANO-DOMINGUEZ, in passing this morning along the street of Hortaleza, in company with his wife and on aide-de-camp, narrowly escaped a shot by which the aid-de-camp was killed. Notwithstanding this, confidence has gained strength during this afternoon.

The report is believed that Messrs. SIXTO-CAMARA and BECERRA, who were in command of the 3d Light Regiment, were killed. EMILIUS CASTELAR, the young and brilliant Democratic orator, is wounded, and a prisoner. The other editors of the Democratic journals have fled or lie in concealment. The Duke of GLUCKSBERG was fortunate enough, I have been assured, to save the lives of four or five insurgents taken with arms in their hands, by disputing on their behalf with generous energy, and demanding the postponement of their fate, when the soldiers were going to shoot them under the gateway of the residence occupied by the Company of the *Crédit Mobilier*. One of them still held in his hand a musket yet heated by the shot which had just killed one of the soldiers' comrades.

MEETING OF THE CORTES—ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Advices from Madrid bring an account of the meeting of the members of the Cortes, on the 14th. The number present was 93; and General INFANTE was in the chair. The following proposition was presented by M. PASCHAL MADOZ, bearing the signature of that deputy and six others:—"We propose to the Cortes to declare that the new cabinet has not their confidence." The only member who spoke against it was the Marquis DE TABUERNIGA, who declared it to be altogether unconstitutional, as presuming to interfere with the prerogative to appoint her ministers. Marshal ESPARTERO having resigned, Her Majesty surely had, he said, a right to appoint Marshal O'DONNELL in his place. The solution of the present crisis must, he observed, revert in the end to the Cortes. If it was founded on error, it would be dissipated; if a plot, the authors of it would be punished. The proposition was, however, adopted by 81 to 1, several deputies having abstained. A committee was then named to convey to the Queen the opinion of the Cortes, and the following address to the Queen was agreed to:

MADAME: The Constituent Cortes have resolved, at their sitting of this day, after having seen in the *Gazette Extraordinary* the first acts of the new Cabinet presided over by the Count of LUCENA, that this Ministry has not the confidence of the Chamber; a resolution which they transmit to you through the medium of this message, persuaded that you, who have always shown yourself so zealous for the peace and prosperity of this nation, will know how to employ your royal prerogative, so as to prevent the great misfortunes which the Constituent Cortes apprehend for liberty and for the throne so nobly occupied by your Majesty.

PALACE OF THE CORTES, July 14 1856

(Signed) LARRA, GARCIA BRIZ, LASA'A, SALMERON, FRANQUET, CALVO ASENSIO, ALONSO (D. JUAN BAUTISTA.)

The debate was opened on this address, but no one rose to speak against it; it was unanimously adopted.

HONORS BESTOWED ON THE VICTORS—THE NEW GOVERNMENT—THE REVOLUTION NOT YET WHOLLY SUPPRESSED.

Paris (July 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Spanish revolution is entering that phase through which all Spanish revolutions inevitably pass, and which is, by far, the most agreeable part of the business to the parties concerned. The hour arrives for the distribution of honors and rewards, rank and ribands. The bell has rung for the serviag out of what Spaniards call turron. Turren is a sweetmeat composed of nuts and honey, and the term is playfully and figuratively applied to the recompenses bestowed on disinterested patriots and loyal defenders of the throne. In some countries the suppression of a revolt, a victory over irreconcilable civilian soldiers, would not be deemed an occasion for such extensive reward. But, in Spain, every fight, however small, must bring its feather. Your Spanish *militaire* has no notion of doing his duty gratis; he considers himself paid to grow fat in garrison: if you call upon him to fight, you must reward him, or he is a malcontent. Accordingly, we hear already of promotions and high favors flowing abundantly from the inexhaustible cornucopias of royal bounty; and more gladly, we may be very sure, are they dispensed than those that issued from the same source in 1854. SERRANO, the Queen's early favorite, is made Field-Marshal. General MACCROHON, O'DONNELL'S second at the Ministry of War, is to be Lieutenant-General. General ARMERO, who kept down Volladolid, receives similar advancement. HENRY O'DONNELL, the Marshal's brother, a Colonel the other day, now a Brigadier, is to be Major-General. High favors are reserved for ROS DE OLANO, DULCE, MESSINA and CONCHA.

It seems a sort of fashion in Spain for politico-military cliques to take their names from unsuccessful or insignificant battles. Thus, we formerly had the Ayacuchos, who, in ESPARTERO'S early days of power, were supposed to monopolize influence and all good things, and now there are the Vicalvarists, who seem walking in the same path. "It appears also," says the *Epoca*, which, I presume, may now be considered a Government organ, "that her Majesty will recompense the Marquis DE LA SOLANO (URBISTONDO, the ex-Carlist) and other generals of the army. The propositions of reward for the chiefs and officers of the brave garrison of Madrid are very numerous, and her Majesty has desired that all the soldiers, corporals and sergeants who have most distinguished themselves should be largely recompensed." Her Majesty, not having to pay, can afford to be generous, but each new revolution constitutes a heavy additional charge on the impoverished exchequer of Spain. It is in hope of such reward that, as soon as order is disturbed, one sees a rush of military men to the side most likely to win. One difficulty arising from such frequent distribution of honors is, that they become exhausted. When a man is a field-marshal, and has all the broad ribands in the gift of the crown, what is to be given to him? Nothing remains but golden fleeces and titles of nobility; and these, we hear, are now to be dispensed. The telegraphic communication with Madrid, by way of Saragossa, continues interrupted; and, although the optical telegraph has been reëstablished from the Spanish capital to Vittoria, we have received little authentic and important intelligence of later date than is brought by the post. It is positive, although the Spanish Government [redacted] endeavor to conceal it, that the embe[redacted] has been offered to NARVAEZ, and refused by him. That wily chief is at Bayonne, like a rat upon the spring. It is probably, not his game to accept anything that would identify him with the Government of O'DONNELL. For this revolution has not been made in a moderado sense.

Some time ago, when O'DONNELL was told, in the Cortes, by a Progresista Deputy, that it was not he and his 2,000 cavalry who had made the revolution in 1854, but the people of Spain, he replied that the revolution had been effected by a dozen resolute men, meaning himself and his brother Vicalvarists. Well, he is now in danger of finding himself isolated, with this handful of adherents, between the two great parties that divide the country. He proposes, it appears, to govern on the principles of what was called the liberal union, but which was never cordially subscribed to, either by Progresistas or Moderados. He adheres to the Constitution framed by the constituent Cortes, but he dares not meet those Cortes, 90 of whose members have already unanimously voted him unworthy of their confidence. The attitude he has assumed, and the programme of government which has been put forward, through a channel that may be considered official, denote his consciousness of his own weakness.

Saragosso has not yet submitted, and to-day it is stated that a battalion of troops, marching from Pampeluna to Soria, has branched off to join the Argonese. In Catalonia, too, there is said to be great fermentation—not in Barcelona, but throughout the province. Admitting, however, for argument's sake, that these unpleasant symptoms are quickly subdued, and that the whole of Spain submits to the O'Donnell Government, the position of its chief is still, as it appears to me, one of extreme difficulty. It is hard to see where he will look for support. The Moderados will repudiate his programme, and remember that he threw them over in 1854; the Progresistas, who never had confidence in him, and whom he has just pounded and shot down in the streets of Madrid, will oppose him with might and main as a false friend and double traitor. He proposes to dissolve the Constituent Cortes (which legally can be dissolved but by themselves, and when their task is completed), and to convoke ordinary ones. Upon what system, and by what electoral law will he do this? Does he expect the countenance and support of the Court, and of the camarilla, and illicit influences that we may now expect speedily to spring up? He surely must know that the royal personages who yesterday conspired with him to get rid of ESPARTERO, to-morrow may, and probably will, conspire with NARVAEZ to get rid of himself. What has taken place is only the first step towards the execution of the designs of the palace. The Queen, who, on the night of the 13th instant, said to Marshal O'DONNELL, 'You are the president of my council,' may still more easily dismiss him from his post when she deems the moment opportune. There was risk in dismissing ESPARTERO and naming O'DONNELL; the change might and did lead to a severe contest, because ESPARTERO, notwithstanding his shortcomings and diminished popularity, was still the representative and head of a numerous and powerful party. He was the incarnation of the liberal principle in Spain, and he could not be displaced without a shock and a struggle. But what party or principle can O'DONNELL be said to represent? The little knot of Vicalvarists, the most of whom would desert him to-morrow if they saw his star upon the decline. One of these, and the one in whom he apparently places great trust, or whom he at least warmly protects, has been in correspondence, since the revolution of 1854, with MARIA CHRISTINA, and is the devoted adherent of NARVAEZ. The new Premier has been made an instrument by the Court to get rid of the Progresistas; but his own tenure of power is exceedingly insecure, and such, there can be little doubt, he himself feels it to be. Notwithstanding it has been so positively stated that ESPARTERO had left Madrid, there seems to be still a doubt upon the subject. It is also denied that so many as 85 deputies were at Saragossa, but it is believed that there were more than 50 assembled there—consequently, sufficient to form a house.

POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the London *Daily News:*

"The policy of the present Government may be stated as follows: 1. No bloodshed for mere political punishment. Capital punishment to be reserved for common crimes committed under the cloak of political opinions. 2. Conciliation and toleration. 3. Moderate Progressists not to be excluded from public functions. 4. The Constitution to be published. 5. The Constituent Cortes to be dissolved, and ordinary Cortes convoked. 6. The National Guard to be reorganized on a reduced scale. 7. Political prosecutions brought before the Cortes against previous Governments and certain persons connected with them to be put a stop to. 8. Endeavors to obtain the modification of some articles of the Constitution, and certain administrative principles. Lastly, the same administrative system as before to be followed.

The tone of the above, when closely examined, is anything but confident. Among Spaniards here, the new ministerial programme is considered to show the false position of O'DONNELL'S Cabinet. It is liberal enough to displease the Court, and will fall far short of satisfying any considerable fraction of the Liberal party. Private letters say that the late promotions have occasioned much jealousy in the army, and that a division among Generals of influence, upon whom O'DONNELL thought he could rely, is imminent.

Paris July 24, Correspondence of the London Times.

The new Government of Spain seems to have adopted the system of SARTORIUS with respect to the concealment of news unfavorable to or likely to injure it. From the very first day of its rule this course has been followed by the Madrid *Gazette* and by other official organs Thus it is that we only now begin to know the true details of some of the important events that have occurred since the 14th instant. The contest at Barcelona was represented as trifling, but now turns out to have been extremely severe, and to have lasted during the greater part of four days. The Liberals, after disputing the ground almost inch by inch, were at last driven out of the city pursued by the cavalry; and at the date of the last advices thence, the prisoners taken with arms in their hands were about to be shot. Such triumphs and severity as these are likely to render Government impossible to the victors, and show, at any rate, the aversion of the people from the new rule imposed upon them. From Gerona we learn that General RUIZ, a good officer and determined Liberal, has put himself at the head of the insurrection, supported by the troops under his orders. From private sources details of the destruction at Madrid reach us. One letter says that the palace of the Medina Celi (that large, ugly mansion which FORD compares to ten houses taken from Baker-street) has been so knocked about that there is no telling from its present appearance whether it was a stable or a palace. The house opposite to it, forming the other extremity of the Carrera San Geronimo, and in a line with the Chamber of Deputies, has been equally maltreated. SERRANO planted his guns in the Retiro and Prado, and drove out his opponents by main force of round shot and grape, utterly reckless of the havoc he played, in so doing, with non-combatants and their dwellings. The Chamber itself is damaged, and the Deputies were disturbed in their sitting by grape-shot coming through the skylight. O'DONNELL and his lieutenants were evidently resolved to win the day at all hazards, and even though it were necessary to destroy half Madrid. In reward of his achievements, SERRANO is made Field-Marshal, and has also, private letters positively affirm, resumed the post of high favor he occupied at Court some nine or ten years ago. On the other hand, O'DONNELL is said to be already losing ground with the Queen, who doubtless considers that he has accomplished his task, and thinks about providing him with a successor, who will take a further and longer stride in the path of reaction. We have no further particulars of the outbreak at Murcia, except that it was not a consequence of the changes at Madrid, but a result of the clerical plot, the effects of which were first seen at Valladolid, Paleucia, and Rioseco. This plot had evidently been ably got up, and had wide ramifications. There are fresh reports of disturbances in Galicia, and the Castiles, but no positive intelligence on the subject. But the general tenor of the accounts shows that Spain is in an extremely unsettled and dangerous state, likely to give O'DONNELL (should he remain in power) a vast deal of trouble. It is singular that we can learn nothing positive of what is going on in Arragon. It is evident that, up to this very morning, Saragossa, at least, was still unsubmissive, and, consequently, little or no weight can be attached to recent statements in Spanish and French newspapers, that Gen. FALCON had fled, that his troops had abandoned him, &c. Of GURREA, an officer superior to FALCON in talent and energy, we have heard nothing since the 18th, when he was at Logrono. The Ministerial troops having entered that place, it is clear he must have left it, and has, perhaps, returned to Saragossa. If [redacted] were tranquil, there would be [redacted] for the Arragonese movement, but as long as we hear of an [redacted] in other provinces, of fortified [redacted] holding out, and until we know the feeling produced throughout Spain by the news of such bloody contests as those at Madrid and Barcelona, it were too much to say that all is over, and that Marshal O'DONNELL has subdued resistance, and need have no further uneasiness concerning what he calls the insurrection, and what his adversaries designate as legitimate resistance to an attempt at arbitrary and unconstitutional government.

MOVEMENTS OF ESPARTERO.

ESPARTERO was still at Madrid at the date of the last advices, and apparently at liberty. It is said that he has been offered a passport to go whithersoever he pleases. If this be true, it is evident that his opponents consider his *prestige* utterly gone, and that he is no longer to be feared. Whatever the indecision he may have shown and the errors he may have committed since he was triumphantly borne back to power by the revolution of 1845, it must be remembered how long and disinterestedly he has labored for the good of his country by all the means which, according to his convictions, he could conscientiously and honorably adopt. He is now advanced in years, and has long suffered from ill-health, and it is not surprising if he has lost much of that energy and resolution which procured for him, in the early part of the civil war, the reputation of rashness, but which certainly have never characterized his conduct as a statesman.

Barcelona.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

From the Moniteur, July 22

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening, a movement took place at Barcelona. The general in command here instantly sent his troops against the rebels, who dispersed themselves immediately, and entrenched themselves in the manufacturing quarter of the town, to the west of the Rambia. By 11 o'clock they had erected 14 barricades. At midnight the chief of these were carried by assault; the others were not defended. This morning tranquillity seemed to be restored, but one battalion of troops, and several companies of the National Guard declared for the rebels. An order of the general immediately commanded them to dissolve themselves and lay down their arms in one hour. The disarmament was effected without resistance. At 11 o'clock to-day new barricades were formed in the Place of the Prado. By noon they were forced, in performing which General BASSOLS was wounded. The musketry firing still continues, but the advantage everywhere remains with the troops. The insurgents now occupy in the town only the terraces of some of the houses. The devotion which has been shown by the troops is admirable.

From the Monitor, July 23.

The firing lasted on the 18th from 5 o'clock in the evening till midnight; it was resumed on the 19th in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening. It continued during the whole of the 20th and 21st till 5 in the evening.

On this latter day the insurgents, having been driven from their chief positions in Union-street, New-street, and Rambla-street, and from the hospital of the Fuñière, took to the country.

They were followed by Cavalry, and put to the sword.

Gerona and Junquera are still in a state of insurrection.

Figueras is tranquil. The garrison is ready to fire at a moment's notice.

It is thought that the victory at Barcelona will put a stop to any other rising in Catalonia.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

Barcelona accounts to 8 A. M. of the 23d, report the troops masters of all the positions, but they still remained under arms. Shops were being gradually reopened. The strife was very sanguinary. According to the estimates of the Captain of the packet *Cid*, which brought the news to Marseilles, the number of killed and wounded on both sides cannot have been less than 1,200. Preparations were being made to execute persons taken with arms in their hands. Gen. RUIZ commands the garrison of Gerona, which has risen.

Saragossa.

From the Paris Pays.

The insurrection in Arragon is confined to the capital of the province. It is positively stated that at a recent council the Government resolved to act immediately to crush this last stronghold of rebellion. Orders have consequently been given to General DULCE, who has been nominated Captain General of Arragon, in the place of General FALCON, to march upon Saragossa, with an army of 12,000 men and two batteries of artillery. He is to take possession of Monte-Terrero and Fort Aljafain, positions which command the place, and are defended but by feeble garrisons. He will invest the town by the Ebro and other roads, and will summon the insurgents to surrender. If they refuse, he is to open a fire from the forts. No doubt is entertained at Madrid of the success of this plan. FALCON has not more than 3,000 regulars, and some battalions of National Guard in Saragossa. One of the generals under his command remained faithful to the Queen, and has withdrawn to the open country with 1,500 men. Under these circumstances the inhabitants of Saragossa, not being supported from without, cannot but submit. In any case, DUCLE has orders not to risk street-fighting, but to act with his artillery. According to the *Epoca*, FALCON had taken to flight, and the troops, on hearing what had passed at Madrid, had left the city in a frame of mind favorable to the Government. It has been pretended that troubles have broken out in Gallicia. These reports are totally unfounded. There have been no disorders in that province. When the news of the fighting in Madrid reached Valencia there were some attempts at disorder, but thanks to the measure taken by the military authorities, the groups were dispersed without the necessity of firing upon them. General ARMERO, the Captain-General of Valladolid, has published a new *bando* couched in most severe terms. Every incendiary, he says, will be shot, three hours only being allowed for religious consolation.

FORMATION OF A JUNTA.

A letter from Saragossa, of the 15th, in the *Gazette*, gives an account of the formation of the Junta in that town, and of the drawing up of the revolutionary proclamation, and says that after the members of the Junta had separated at 8 P. M., there were "no groups, disturbance, nor absolutely anything to give a color to that inexplicable act, since the National Guard was not even convoked." Letters in the *Epoca* take the same view of the matter, and state that only a small detachment joined in the *pronunciamento*, whereas the artillery remained firm, determined to obey no other orders but those of the Queen. Some accounts say that General FALCON has made his escape into France. The troops sent against Saragossa from Burgos and Valencia were slowly returning, there being no need of reinforcements to maintain order.

ADDRESS TO THE SPANISH NATION.

On the 16th the Junta met again, and addressed the following proclamation to the Spanish nation:

A political movement, of which history affords but few instances, has taken place in our city. Without any display of power, without military precautions, without the least disturbance, or the people uttering a single alarming cry, all the authorities, the Deputies in the Cortes, the popular corporations, and the chiefs of the army and the national militia, interpreting the will of Madrid, Saragossa, and the entire country, resolved yesterday to resist the administration of Gen. O'DONNELL who has trodden all principles under foot, revolted against the Constituent Cortes, and violated his own solemn engagements. If the contemned authority of the Cortes is to be reëstablished to its full extent—if the Throne is to remain closely united with the people—if the political principle represented by the Duke of VICTORY is to remain unimpaired,—the nation will have to undergo new sacrifices, in order to preserve those conquests of the revolution of July, now placed in extreme danger. The offer made by the whole country to the Duke of VICTORY must now be realized. Those who, in prosperous days, promised him two years ago their full and loyal support, are bound to come forward at a moment when he is the victim of a political intrigue likely to entail on us a long series of misfortunes. We not do wish to innovate. We desire neither more nor less than the results of the revolution of July, 1854; the Throne, the Cortes, progress, (of which Gen. ESPARTERO has ever been the personification,) public order, and material prosperity—such are our principles, and those professed by the entire Liberty Party. Those principles having been violated by the Count of LUCENA, it behooves us to make an effort, the more efficacious as it will be general, in favor of menaced Liberty, of the Cortes, who have been treated with scorn, and of the Throne, now divorced from the country.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

BAYONNE, July 24.—According to a letter from Saragossa, dated the 20th, General FALCON had just held a review of 16,000 men. A battalion from Tudela deserted as soon as it arrived before the city, and joined the insurgents, as did also the custom-house officers. 15,000 militiamen and peasants are on their march from Quinca to join the Arragonese. The frontier of Navarre is tranquil.

[redacted] War, under date the 19th:

Early in the morning of yesterday, a few groups and other symptoms of alarm were observed in the streets, which occasioned me to account I had previously received that a manifestation would be attempted against the new Government. After posting some reserves to guide the troops to the most suitable positions, I instead of bando, which induced the groups to disperse and restored the city to its normal condition. The Gazette officially announcing the triumph of Her Majesty's arms, conclusively contributed to the establishment of order. The city has ever since continued tranquil, and at this hour (2 o'clock P. M.) I perceive no cause of alarm. The troops of the garrison presented themselves united and compact, and their energetic attitude sufficed to awe the revolters and [redacted] them.

Hopes for the Failure of O'Donnell's Coup D'Etat.

The importance of the determined resistance of Barcelona is immense. The gallant conduct of the inhabitants must have greatly thwarted the military calculations of O'DONNELL, and is calculated to encourage resistance in a multitude of other places. In fact, it may now be said that if Saragossa, from which we have had no direct news whatever for several days, is still in a vigorous condition, there is good hope that O'DONNELL'S *coup d'état* will fail His army is not large, and he must be in the utmost embarrassment to know how to distribute it.

The insurrection which the *Moniteur* admits to be going on in Gerona is very serious. General RUIZ, one of the best generals in Spain, and a determined Progressist, commands the insurgents there.

General BESSDI, the second in command of the Queen's troops at Barcelona, was seriously, and as some say mortally, wounded.

There are rumors among the Spaniards of many new risings in the provinces.

A Madrid letter of the 20th says that there is already a disagreement between O'DONNELL and the Queen, who, not liking her tool, is in a hurry to throw it awey.

The Affairs of Spain in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, July 23.

Mr. MURROUGH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government were prepared to adopt any and what means for the prevention of armed interference of France in the internal affairs of Spain?

Lord PALMERSTON apprehended that there was nothing at present in the affairs of Spain that could in any way call for the interference of the French Government. The Emperor of the French was a man of great justice, and would no doubt feel that any foreign interference in the affairs of Spain, except under circumstances which could not be foreseen at present, would be most improper. He was also a man of great sagacity, and must know that those sovereigns who had been induced to interfere in the affairs of Spain had always sooner or later, found that such interference had been disastrous to themselves. He (Lord PALMERSTON) had no reason to apprehend that any intention existed on the part of the French Government to interfere in the affairs of Spain.

No Interference in the Affairs of Spain.

From the London Times, July 24.

So ends, then, the turbulent drama of 1854, not without great reproach to the capacity and activity of the Liberal party. The two years have been wasted in Constitution-making, and have utterly failed to bring forth those reforms which every friend to Constitutional Government felt that he had a right to expect. The Constitutional Government also made default in two cases in which better things might have been expected. The creditors of Spain remain under Constitutional, as under absolute monarchy, disgracefully defrauded, and a prohibitive tariff, the ruin of her revenue and the grave of her industry, remains untouched in its original barbarism. If the Constitutional Government has fallen, fore

pecially in the Courts of the feebler States, such as Greece, Spain and Turkey. And nothing can be more humiliating and inefficient than their services in any important emergency arises in the relations of countries. Witness the Vienna note, which, the collective diplomatic wisdom of Europe was engaged in drawing up a document nearly half a page in length, on which the peace of the world depended, hnt which was so worded that it was understood by both the parties, whom it was designed to reconcile, in a sense different from that which the diplomatists intended, though they afterwards acknowledged that it was the only sense it bore, according to the fair grammatical construction of the words employed. But this is not the time to enter at large upon the achievements of modern diplomacy. It would form a very curious chapter in the history of Europe if it were honestly written. Bnt if any change is to be effected in this matter, we believe the initiative must be taken by the Americans themselves. It is for them to devise something new in the system of international intercourse. We have so meuy aristocratic interests and traditions closely interwoven with the old system, so many ornamental lords to dispose of, and so many younger sons to provide for, that we cannot be the first to shake off this wretched old incubus.

Perhaps it may gradnally fall into desnetnde. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. MILNER GIBSON, stated in his nsual jaunty manner that the Government had not made np their mind as to appointing a snccessor to Mr. CRAMPTON. We have no donht that this delay, on the part of the Premier, is only a manifestation of petty spite towards the United States, in defanlt of being able to inflict a graver insnlt; and it is exquisitely characteristic of the men. We trust, however, the American Government will display no feverish impatience on this point. It is very likely that they may find tnemselves able, by hook or by crook, to keep things moving at Washington, even without the aid of a British Ambassador. And we believe they could not more effectnally mortify and alarm Lord PALMERSTON than by bearing, with perfect nnanimity, the absence of the usual dangling diplomatic ornament sent to them by the English Court.

Prosecution in England for Insufficiently Manning an American Ship.

CAPTAIN SCHOMBERG vs. CAPTAIN BRYER, OF THE ISAAC WEBB.

From the Liverpool Times, 26th ult.

A case came before Messrs. T. W. RATHBONE and S. H. SMITH, at the Police Court yesterday, the first, we believe, arising out of the provisions of the late Passengers' Amendment Act, which excited considerable interest, many gentlemen connected with the passenger trade being present. Captain Schomberg, the chief officer of emigration at this port, with Lieut. Prior, his superintendant, were present to prosecute on the part of the Emigration Commissioners. Mr. Simoo, instructed by Lowndes, Bateson and Lowndes, supported the prosecution; and the defence was conducted by Mr. Squarey, Mr. Simon being absent when the case was called on.

Captain Schomberg stated that he appeared on the part of the Emigration Commissioners, to proceed against Captain Bryer, of the *Isaac Webb*, for a penalty under the Passengers' Amendment Act. The proceeding was under the 28th section, which Captain Schomberg read, and which was to the effect that every ship carrying passengers from the United Kingdom should be manned with an efficient crew, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer clearing the ship. And that, after the crew shall have been mustered and passed, the crew shall not be diminished or changed without the consent of the emigration officer or shipping-master at the port of sailing. And for any breach of this section the captain is liable to a penalty of £50. The case in the present instance was, that Lieutenant Prior had passed, in the usual way, the crew of the *Isaac Webb*; that she sailed, and went ashore on the Welsh coast; that, after her wreck, a number of the passengers and crew came to Liverpool, and it was then complained of, and ascertained that, after the crew was mustered and passed, twelve of them went ashore and never came back to the ship, and she sailed short-handed to that extent. The very night of her sailing the vessel was caught on a lee-shore, and not being properly handled, she went ashore and was wrecked.

Lieutenant Prior, R. N., was then examined, and deposed that, on Saturday, the 5th July, he mustered and passed the crew of the *Isaac Webb*; he inspected it altogether. That was a crew perfectly satisfactory to him, according to her tonnage as a passenger ship. He gave no consent that that number should be reduced after the clearance of the ship, nor was he asked for any.—[The witnesses at both sides were ordered out of Court.]

Edmund H. Somers, the second mate on board the *Isaac Webb*, on the 5th July, was then sworn, and stated that the ship sailed on Monday, the 7th July; witness shipped on the Saturday; their crew consisted of 24 ordinary and able seamen, exclusive of cooks and stewards; he was on board when Lieutenant Prior cleared the ship. After he had cleared her, did any parties leave the ship who had been mustered? Twelve men left to the best of my opinion; I would not be certain there were not more, but there were not less; they did not return. What became of those men? Some of them are in Liverpool now, hnt they won't appear, lest it might injure them; the night of the 7th was bad; the ship was in difficulties. [The witness here proceeded to detail the way the ship was handled, how the sails were managed, and other tecnical particulars not necessary to detail, as they could only be understood by professional readers.] He stated positively that they had not hands enough to lower the sails and take in the courses when the vessel went on shore; witness went aloft himself, which was an unusual thing for the second officer of such a ship as the *Isaac Webb*; he was of opinion the crew they had on board was not enough to work the ship.

By Mr. Wyberyh—The men who left the ship were left in the river; they left the ship in a boat; he saw them go over the side into the boat; they were not engaged to perform the voyage, only to clear the ship; they said so themselves. The men came through Mr. John Da Costa's shipping-office; he heard one of his clerks pass the word, "come ashore our side."

To Mr. Squarey—The word was passed from the gangway; witness was in the fore at the time; won't say which of Mr. Da Costa's clerks passed the word; won't say it was one of them; thinks it was, and he knows their voices. Some of the men near witness went at the time; can't say the captain or mate was on deck; can't say if the captain was on board; the mate was on board; didn't tell either of the men had gone; about 4 or 5 o'clock that evening the witness was "a little the worse for liquor," but he denied that he was drunk; he brought the liquor with him on board; he had drink; next day he was worse, and Mr. McKenna, first officer spoke to him, telling him if the crew saw the officers in that state they would take advantage of it; he was not in liquor on the Monday, and never left the deck, except to go below for a few minutes, from the time the ship sailed until she struck; the ship went on shore at Amlwch. The witness further stated that he left the ship without leave from the captain or first officer, and he had said to the Messrs. Baring's overlooker that "the captain had vilified his character, and he'd try and see if he couldn't bother him a little."

John Kelly, an able seaman on board the *Isaac Webb*, stated he saw twelve men enter the boat and leave, after the ship had cleared; the first, second, and third mates and the boatswain were on deck at the time; the first mate was on the poop; he thinks he couldn't help seeing the men go over; those men had been mustered; they never returned to the ship; they got 2s. 6d. a man for the job; he has often got it himself; Paddy Ryan was one of those men, he saw him yesterday (that) morning in Denison-st.

Francis Langdale, another of the men sailing, corroborated the fact of the men leaving; he himself had been offered 5s. that morning (yesterday) to keep away, by one of Mr. Da Costa's clerks; his name is Kershaw.

Evidence was given to show that summonses to appear had been served on two of the alleged twelve, and they were called, hnt did not answer; the wife of one appeared and stated she had given her husband the summons, but he was at work and would not come.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Squarey addressed the bench, and contended that this was in the nature of a criminal proceeding against the Captain, and there was not a particle of evidence to connect him with the leaving of those men if they did leave. If any one man left the ship he was instructed to say it was without the knowledge of Captain Bryer; hut he believed none did leave, and he thought he should be able to establish the fact by evidence. He noticed the fact that not one of the twelve said to have left had been produced, although they all came back to Liverpool.

Both the magistrates observed that that was not the fault of the other party. The men were summoned.

Mr. Squarey—Only two.

Mr. Simon—We don't know where to find any more. You have the articles and know their names.

Mr. Squarey—If you asked for the articles you should have had them. Here they are now. I won't oppose an adjournment.

Mr. Simon—It is quite clear what sort of witnesses those would make when they now refuse to appear. I won't ask to put them in the box.

Mr. Squarey urged that the real point of this prosecution was some supposed slight upon Mr. Somers by the captain, and contended that on every ground it would fail. He then proceeded to call evidence, but still insisted that there was no evidence to show that his client was obnoxious to the penalty.

Mr. McKenna, chief officer of the *Isaac Webb*, was examined, and stated he had continued on board all the time the ship was in port; Somers came on board on Saturday, and the crew was mustered between two and three; there were six riggers and about sixteen ordinary seamen on deck at the time of the muster; they went ashore after the crew was mustered; he saw none of the crew go on shore; he won'd have known it if they had, from his position; Somers was barely able to pass muster, he was just able to jog along; on that evening he spoke to him about his state; and on Sunday also, and on Monday, he was a little in the same way.

To Mr. M'Kenna—The stevedores and riggers were not mustered with the crew; he has never seen it done, and does not know what he may have heard; he goes by seeing; he can't swear how many men were on board; there were about 18 or 20 in a watch; won't swear it was so many a watch; there were two watches, and more than 12 in each; there was more than 18, or more than 14; there might be more than 15; will swear that every man he saw pass Lieutenant Prior went to sea, but he didn't stop to see them all pass; Mr. Da Costa's clerk was on board at the time of the muster; he went off in the little boat, and he thinks it was after the riggers left; he did not go with them; can't say how many people went with him; the crew was mustered next day, and Mr. Da Costa's clerk was there; witness did not count them; he doesn't think the captain was there; the crew abandoned the ship, and so did the second officer.

To Mr. Squarey—They are obliged to lay by for several hours in order to get the men sober before they sail.

John Reid was sworn, and was asked by Mr. Squarey, in what state, as to sobriety, was Somers on the day the crew was mustered, which was objected to by Mr. Simon, but, after some consideration by the Bench, the question was allowed, and the witness said, "Well, he was a little in liquor." He didn't see any of the crew go ashore at all after the muster; he didn't see any persons go on shore in a boat; he believed the second mate's watch consisted of seventeen men and a boy; won't swear there were seventeen; can't say but there were more than sixteen in the watch.

This was the case for the defendant.

Mr. Simon did not address the Court, and, after a brief consideration,

Mr. Rathbone said: This is the first case we have had under this section. The offence charged is a very grave one, and in every future instance we shall very probably impose the full penalty. We fine the captain £25.

Mr. Smith added that they did not mean in any way by that decision to convey that the captain was cognizant of what had been done, but the law held him responsible, and he should have seen that he had a full crew before he sailed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, July 25 1856—5 P. M.

Our markets for Colonial and Foreign Produce, with the exception of Sugar, have been quiet during the week. There is a good supply of MONEY offered at 3½ to 4 ₰ cent. CONSOLS leave off 95¾ for money, 95¾@95⅞ for the account. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. 3½d. S. A. DOUBLOONS 74s. 6d.@74s. 9d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d.

COCHINEAL—Is firm. Of about 800 bags at public auction half were placed. Hooduras Silver 3s 7d.@3s. 9d. for ord. to mid. Teneriffe Black 4s. 1d.@4s. 6d. Mexican Black 4s. @4s. 4d. for ord. to good.

COCOA—A small parcel Guayaquil has been sold at 50s., and of Grenada from 51s.@51s. 6d. for fair red; 200 bags Trinidad chiefly bought in at 56s. 6d @60s. for good grey to fine red.

COFFEE—A good business has been done at higher prices. Of Plantation Ceylon 1,500 casks, 250 barrels and 650 bags nearly the whole were placed, fine ord. fetching 58s., and low mid. 62s 420 pkgs. Mocha realized 72s, for mid. green to 76s. for good clean garbled; 3,000 bags Costa Rica found buyers at 57s. 6d. for fine ord. to 62s. 6d. for low mid.; 211 bags ord. pale Malabar at 56s.@56s. 6d. Of 3,748 bags Rio about half sold at 41s. 6d@46s. 6d. for ord. to good ord.

COTTON—The public sales have reached 2,650 bales at full rates. Surats 4¾d @4¾d. ₰ lb. for ordinary to good. Madras 4¾d.@5d. At Liverpool, yesterday, there was a moderate demand, with mid. Orleans at 6 5-16d. ₰ lb.

The CORN market was dull on Monday, with a moderate supply of English WHEAT, which was taken at about the prices ruling that day week; there was little demand for foreign. The average price of English WHEAT, for the week ending July 19, was 76s. 3d. on 71 360 qrs. returned. To-day the market was depressed, and lower prices were taken to affect sales. Extra Ohio FLOUR, to arrive, has been sold at 34s.@35s., c. i. & lns.

HEMP—A moderate business has been done. St. Petersburg unchanged. Of 3,823 bales Jute about half were placed at £14@£22 for common to good bright selected.

LEAD—Refined £25 10. Common £24.

LARD—Some small supplies have come from the Continent; 66s. paid for barrels and tierces.

LINSEED—There have been considerable sales at extreme rates. A cargo of Alexandrian on the coast has brought 52s., c. f. and ins. Several cargoes for shipment from Taganrog have been sold at 56s., delivered. On the spot Bombay is held at 60s. Calcutta fetches 54s.@57s.

IRON—Little doing in Rails, which are quoted at £7 15s.@£8.

MOLASSES—Business has been done in Antiguas at 28s. 6d., and in inferior sorts of West India at 22s. @22s. 6d

OILS—Linseed in limited supply, and difficult to purchase at 36s. 6d.@37s. Rape little offered; Refined, 54s.@54s. 6d.; Brown, 52s; Sperm, £105@£107; Cocoa Nut, £42@£43; Palm, £46.

RICE is dull on the spot; 6,500 bags at auction were all sold at 8s. 9d @9s. 6d. for low Arracan; 1,580 bags Madras brought 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for Barley Grain. Privately there is a good inquiry for cargo for export; 6,000 bags Ballam have been taken at 9s., ex ship; 3,500 bags low Coringa Madras sold at 9s.; and a cargo of 500 tons Arracan at 10s 6d. for a near port.

RUM is firmer; 50 puns. St. Croix have been taken at 2s. 3d. ₰ proof gal.; 100 puns. mid. to fair Jamaica at 4s.@4s. 8d.; Leewards have been bought at 2s. 4d. ₰ proof gal.

SPELTZE—On the spot, £24.

FOR SALTPETRE there is little inquiry; 1,374 bags Bombay at auction were placed at 27s. 6d.@28s. fo 12¾ ₰ cent.

SPICES—Pimento, 133 bags sold from 4¾d.@4¾d. for fair quality. Pepper, 1,760 bags Black fetched 5d. for good Singapore, 5½d. for grey Malabar. 2,300 bags rough African Ginger realized 24s. 6d.@25s. Cloves, 19 cases fine Penang taken in at 1s. ₰ lb.

LINSEED CAKES—Firm, with few parcels of Foreign offered.

SUGAR—The market has recovered from the flatness prevailing at the end of last week, and prices paid to-day are about 6d.@1s. dearer than on Friday. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale held yesterday at Amsterdam, the 91,000 baskets were all disposed of at an advance on May rates of 5d. @6fl up to No. 14, and 7d.@9fl. on higher numbers; one third was taken for export, and of this 12,000 baskets were for Bavaria. The transactions in West India amount to 2,250 hhds. Most of the parcels put up to auction have been bought in; but 6,000 bags Mauritius, to-day, have brought very full prices. Privately, sales have been made of 700 bags brown Pernams at 43s.@43s. 6d.; 1,200 bags Siam at 47s.@49s. 6d; 2,000 bags (100 tons) good clayed Manila at 46s. 6d.; 2,400 boxes Havana (No. 11½) at 48s.@48s. 6d.; 6,000 bags Mauritius at 44s. 6d.@48s. 6d., with grainy 49s. 6d.@50s; and about two cargoes Havana, viz: 1,500 boxes (No. 10 to 10½) at 33s, and 4,250 boxes (No. 11 to 11½) at 33s. 6d., both for a near port. We have news of the reduction of duties in Russia from about 27s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. ₰ 100, and of the admission of Refined at about 49s.

TIN—Common Blocks 129s.; Refined 136s.

TALLOW—Market is quiet. St. Petersburg on the spot 51s. 6d., and 52s. 3d., for the last three months of the year.

TEA—Has not met with any improvement in the demand. A little speculative demand for common Congou at 8¾d. ₰ lb.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough. American Spirits in casks fetched 31s. 6d.

WHALEBONE—Nominal.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 25.

The arrivals this week are again to a large extent, viz: 154,515 bushels WHEAT, 65,551 bushels CORN, 62,257 barrels FLOUR, from the States; 491 quarters WHEAT, 3,457 sacks FLOUR, from Spain; and 5 224 quarters WHEAT, from the Mediterranean. Farmers' deliveries of WHEAT, for the week ending last Saturday, were 71,330 quarters, at 76s. 3d., against 95,133 quarters, at 76s. 4d., in the corresponding week of last year. On Tuesday we reported, per *Atlantic*, a quiet market for all Breadstuffs. WHEAT—a moderate consumptive business, at prices nominally unchanged. FLOUR and INDIAN CORN without alteration, and little doing. Since then, we have had a good deal of rain; but this appears to have been local, the weather being reported fine from all parts of the country.

To-day's market was dull, and there was little business done in any description of Grain. WHEAT—a very limited sale, at a reduction of 3d. ₰ bushel. Good FLOUR slow, at a decline of 6d. to 1s., and common is @1s. 6d. ₰ barrel. INDIAN CORN generally held at 30s. for Yellow, and 31s. 6d. for White, but no progress could be made in sales at these rates. The quotations are: FLOUR, Philadelphia, 33s. 6d @35s.; Baltimore, 34s.@35s. 6d.; Ohio, 35s. 6d.@37s., ₰ barrel. WHEAT—Red, 9s. 9d @10s. 2d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 3d., ₰ 70 lbs. INDIAN CORN, Yellow, 30s., White, 31s. ₰ 480 lbs.

BEEF—Has sold to a moderate extent in retail during the week, at about former rates, but to sell, ex ship, heavy concessions have been made. PORK—Is in steady retail demand, without change in prices. BACON—Has become dull, the demand for the country having fallen off, and sales are on a greatly reduced scale—prices are nominally unaltered. LARD—The small parcels coming to hand are sold at 67s. to 67s. 6d., but the demand is very limited, in consequence of the diminished consumption. TALLOW—Is in good supply and dull at about the quotations of last week Butcers' Association, 52s.@53s.

RICE—Common, in moderate request, at 4s. 6d., ex ship and store. BARK—In request at advanced rates; Philadelphia selling at 12s., and Baltimore at 9s. 6d @10s.

COTTON—The unsettled state of the weather and the increasing crop tend to keep the Market quiet. Holders offer their Cotton very freely, and buyers get an occasional advantage, but quotations remain unchanged. In Manchester there is a good steady business doing. "Middling" Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Mobile, 6¼d.; Uplands, 6 3-16d ₰ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

The number of M. A. and B. A. degrees conferred at Cambridge (Eng.) during the past academical year is—M. A., 272; B. A., 119.

A Congress of Naturalists and Physicians is to be held at Vienna on the 16th of September.

Col. Fremont in California.

From the Boston Journal.

Notwithstanding the strong dislike I feel to write for a public journal, I cannot resist a desire to correct some of the errors which I see published from time to time in relation to Col. FREMONT and his operations in California previous to and during the war with Mexico. I was in California at the breaking out of the war with the ship *Sterling* and bark *Moscow*, of Boston, under my charge, prosecuting business on the coast. In the pursuit of which I was continually traversing the country from San Diego to San Francisco by sea and land, visiting all the ranches, rivers, missions and places where any inhabitants were to be found. This was previous to, during, and also after the war. Consequently I was in the country all the time that Col. FREMONT was there, and for some time after his return with Gen. KEARNEY.

Frequent business transactions with the colonel, such as furnishing supplies, transporting troops, &c., furnished opportunity for my being somewhat posted up in regard to his movements.

The first hostile movement between the Californians and Americans, and of which I have seen but very imperfect accounts in the newspapers, was nearly as follows:

About the 5th of March, 1846, I was at Monterey with the bark *Moscow*, from the leeward coast. There was then no other vessel in port. Colonel (then Captain) FREMONT had a few days previously arrived, with his topographical party of about fifty persons, worn down and almost exhausted by severe service and long privations. At a considerable distance from the settlements he left his party, and came to Monterey to obtain permission to pitch his camp in some convenient place where he could refresh his men and beasts, and obtain necessary supplies to enable him to continue his explorations. The Mexican commander (General JOSE CASTRO) was sick, and on Captain FREMONT'S waiting on him and preferring his request, CASTRO, with the usual Mexican and Spanish flourish of compliments, which says much and means but little, replied that he was at perfect liberty to do as he liked, and the whole country was at his disposition. This was all the Captain wished for, and, returning appropriate thanks, requested that the permission might be put in writing. This CASTRO declined doing, saying that he was too unwell; he was a Mexican soldier—his word was his bond, &c. Captain FREMONT was probably led to suppose he was dealing with a man of honor, but those who knew CASTRO knew that such commodities as honesty or honor never troubled him with their company. CASTRO, while granting the request of Captain FREMONT, was planning all the while how he might entrap the "Gringoes," and thereby make capital for himself at Mexico. Capt. FREMONT returned to his brave and faithful, but weary and almost worn-out companions, no doubt rejoicing at the prospect of seeing his men soon luxuriating in the anticipated supplies of clothing, shoes, tobacco, &c., of which they had long been destitute, and being enabled, with recruited strength and fresh horses to enter again his field of arduous labor, of which labor the whole civilized world are now reaping the benefits.

Gen. CASTRO, immediately after the departure of Capt. FREMONT from Monterey, was mounted and rousing the whole population, calling upon them to arm and mount to exterminate or drive the handitti from the country; (robbers, cutthroats and such epithets were now freely bestowed upon the party.)

The following day I saw about three hundred mounted men depart from Monterey, with the perfidious CASTRO at their head, and all well armed. The Americans, in the meantime, were moving their camp to a convenient place for refreshing, and Capt. FREMONT had sent LOUIS GODEY, one of his well-tried companions, with a note to the American Consul (T. O. LARKIN, Esq.) at Monterey, to say that after the camp affairs were regulated, he intended to pay his respects to him, in company with a few of his officers. I was at the Consul's when GODEY arrived. He was immediately dispatched back with information of what was transpiring. I felt indignant at the faithless and rascally conduct of CASTRO, and in the hope of being of some assistance to my countrymen in distress, I wrote a note to Capt. FREMONT offering what service I might be able to render, and assured him that if he should be attacked and hard put, if he could fight his way through to the coast, I would proceed to any point designated to take them on board my vessel. We felt and expressed fears to GODEY that he would be captured on his return, but the old mountaineer, who was used to playing Indian when necessary, said, "he could work his way in safety where there was grass enough to cover a snake." He did so, and rejoined his companions in safety.

On the arrival of CASTRO at San Juan, with his force largely augmented, he sent word to Capt. FREMONT to immediately break up his camp and move out of the country, or in a few hours he would attack and destroy every man of them. His pretence was that he had just received orders from Mexico to that effect. Capt. FREMONT sent back a verbal message that he would hold no correspondence with a man who had so shamelessly broken his faith, and, furthermore, that he would not go until he was ready. The American party consisted of fifty-four men, including Capt. FREMONT'S bodyguard of six Delaware Indians. Each man was armed with a long rifle, two rifle pistols, tomahawk and knife, and they were men of tried mettle, who knew how to use their weapons.

Two days after this a pencil note from Capt. F. was brought to Mr. LARKIN, by some unknown person, and, as it showed the state of affairs at that p, I made an extract from it:

Evening of March 10.—I am now making myself as strong as possible, with the intention that, if attacked, we will fight to extremity and refuse quarter, and try to our country to avenge our deaths. No one of the Californians have come to my camp, and from the heights where I am encamped (with a glass) we are able to see troops mustering at St. Juan, and preparing cannon. We have in nowise done wrong to the people or authorities of the country, and, if we are hemmed in and assaulted here, we will die, every man of us, under the flag of our country. J. C. FREMONT.

CASTRO, in the meantime, was sending in his bulletins, stating that they were hunting after the "foreign vagabonds," but as yet had not got sight of them; when, in truth, they were in plain sight on the summit of a hill, with the stars and stripes waving over them.

For three days CASTRO manœuvred his forces around this little band. Occasionally he would form his line and charge towards the hill as if they were going to ride them under their horses' feet, but a bead was drawn along the tubes of fifty-four rifles by eagle eyes that were accustomed to look death in the face as a familiar acquaintance. Each shot would empty a saddle, and the Californians knew it; and each of their gallant charges brought up "all standing" before getting within rifle range. On the fourth day, finding that they would not be attacked, the camp was broken up, the Americans leisurely packed up their animals, and moved off in the face of the enemy, who did not dare molest them, and pursued their way towards the Sacramento.

Immediately on getting a respectable distance between them and the fifty-four Americans, the Californian force of over 300 men, with their field pieces, and Gen. CASTRO at their head, made a gallant charge on the deserted camp, and picking up an old saddle cloth, an empty keg, and some trash that had been thrown away, a glorious story was proclaimed. A proclamation was written and dispatched from the *field of battle*, congratulating the people of California that the "Bunditti" had been routed and driven from the country, and they had retired in such confusion and with such precipitancy as to abandon their camp equipage.

Capt. FREMONT now moved towards New-Helvetia, (afterwards called Sutter's Fort,) from which place I received a letter from him, dated March 23, 1846; and as it tends to show that he always respected the rights and was cautious in avoiding all cause for offence to the people whose country he was traversing, and also that they always received kindness and hospitality at his hands, I will take the liberty of giving an extract from it:

"The scant hospitality which we met with below made it somewhat hazardous to send one of my people to Monterey, and therefore I was not able to offer you sooner my earnest thanks for the pleasure afforded by your note of the 7th. The noble offer you made me, doubly valuable at such a time, I only regret that a respect for my own government, and for my duty as one of its officers, will not permit me to avail myself of. But I trust that an insult so causeless and gross as that we have just received will not be silently passed by. You have countless seen the proclamation of the Governor and you will hardly require my assurances to know that it is scandalously false—but it may be best to inform you, that there is not the slightest foundation for any one particular in it which refers to us. Under a commission which I had visited Monterey expressly to obtain, and generously to which provisions and money had been deposited by Mr. LARKIN for me at Santa Barbara, we were quietly pursuing our way to the southward when we met with the rude repulse that you already know.

The people of the country where we passed were constantly in my camp and were received always hospitably. We paid in cash and at high prices for every article purchased. On the other hand it was a standing order in the camp, that no man of the party should enter the house of an inhabitant without my permission."

I will here take the opportunity of remarking that whatever cause some people may have for speaking disparagingly of Col. FREMONT'S acts, and charging him with injustice and harshness during the war towards the inhabitants of California, I never, myself, heard one of them (and I knew nearly every man in the country at that time) speak of Col. FREMONT after the war but in terms of admiration and respect.

Much property was taken from them, such as horses, cattle, provisions, saddles, arms, &c., for the use of the United States forces under his command, and in every case was an equivalent left with the individual for payment—in the shape of an obligation on the United States Government to pay for the same. A great deal of this paper—which was considered by both giver and receiver as an equivalent, and in many cases was the only means which the people of California had of paying their debts—still remains unpaid; some trifling informality in the account prevents the payment, although the evidence of a just debt remains.

After the return of CASTRO to Monterey, I think he worked himself into the belief that he had actually driven Colonel FREMONT from the country; and to add to his laurels he issued another proclamation, ordering every foreigner to quit the country under pain of death. At this time there were about thirty or forty American emigrant families who had crossed the Rocky Mountains, partly induced by the promises of the Government that they should have lands given them; they had taken up their abodes in the valleys of the Sacramento, the San Joaquin, and about the Bay of San Francisco. These people, with hardly an exception, were well disposed, industrious and respectable. They conformed to the laws of the country, and with their wives and little ones hoped to find protection and comfort in the land of their adoption. But the edict of the perfidious CASTRO had gone forth, and they were ordered to depart, leaving behind them all their improvements, their animals, their arms and implements of husbandry. Thus without the means of fight or defence, they were to be driven among tribes of hostile Indians to be massacred or perish in the mountains.

The people had reason to suppose that CASTRO would soon be on them with an overwhelming force, to put his threat in execution. Self-preservation required prompt and efficient measures, "and they rose as one man to defend their rights." A party of about forty men proceeded to Sooma, a considerable town, on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco, where there was a large quantity of guns and military stores. It was also the residence of Gen. MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO, the Mexican Commander of the Northern District, who was one of the most influential and honorable men in the country. The arms and ammunition belonging to the Government were taken possession of. Private property was respected and left untouched, and although most of these men were poor and poorly clad, they scorned to avail themselves of the opportunity to wrongly appropriate to their private uses articles of which they were in much need. General VALLEJO, his brother, SALVATOR VALLEJO, and brother-in-law, JACOB P. LEESE, and Col. VICTOR PRUDON, were escorted as prisoners to Sutter's Fort, to be held as hostages; and Sonoma was left with a garrison of eighteen, which in a few days increased to sixty men. They declared themselves independent; chose Mr. WM. B. IDE as their Governor, and proceeded to form a Republican Government. Their flag adopted on the occasion, was an imitation of a grizzly bear and a lone star, executed with a blacking brush on a cotton sheet. Gov. IDE issued a proclamation, setting forth the causes of their intentions, and this, the first Republican proclamation issued in California, will compare favorably with the proclamation of any other Governor before or since. This was the origin of the "Bear Party."

Yet these were the men, the hardy and brave pioneers of California, who are stigmatized by a writer in the New-York *Evening Post* and copied in the *Journal* of the 10th ult., as "a band of lawless desperadoes." The said writer's knowledge is evidently very limited of matters and things in California at that time. General MARTINEZ VALLEJO, the owner of 40,000 head of cattle, and whom he designates as his old friend, is altogether a mistake. There were two families of the names of VALLEJO and MARTINEZ, of which DON IGNACIO MARTINEZ and Gen. MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO were men of the highest respectability. The latter is the person the writer in the *Post* intended to represent. He was a holder of 27 square leagues of land, but in his best estate had not more than 20,000 head of cattle. "Josepha" and "the Sacrificios" River are also mentioned by the writer, but they existed in California only in his imagination. I mention these as *some* of the inaccuracies of the letter.

Col. FREMONT was urged to take command of the Bear Party and incorporate them with his own command, but he was an United States officer, and declined compromising his own Government or his own honor as its officer. He was continuing his way towards Oregon when he was overtaken by Lieut. GILLESPIE, with dispatches from the United States. The instructions he received caused him to turn again towards California. He also received CASTRO'S proclamation, and he determined to hunt that gentleman up, and punish the insult which had been offered to his Government. The American emigrant families also were claiming his protection, as they were threatened with extermination, and Col. FREMONT was not the man to abandon them. Which of the above reasons most influenced him we know not. He kept his instructions to himself—but either of the others were of sufficient cause to make war upon CASTRO.

It has since been shown that his instructions were to prepare the way and be in readiness to occupy the country at short notice, in anticipation of the Mexican war. Incorporating the Bear Party with his battalion, operations were now commenced against CASTRO. On arriving at Sonoma, FREMONT ascertained that CASTRO was collecting a large force on the opposite side of the bay, and was crossing them over to the Sonoma side, supposing that he (FREMONT) was in Oregon. About 70 or 80 of CASTRO'S men, under command of DE LA TORRE, were passed over. Col. F. intended to wait until they were all on his side of the bay, and CASTRO with them, and then cut off their retreat by destroying their boats, and hunt the game afterwards at his convenience.

But learning that the "*Banditti*" and "*Bears*" were after him, CASTRO wisely concluded to keep on the safe side of the water—and now began the race after DE LA TORRE and his party. The two parties were about equal in numbers, but the Californians had the best horses. The Californians had a few days previously taken prisoners, and barbarously murdered two of Capt. FREMONT'S men. I was at the Mission of St. Rafael just after TORRE'S party retreated by there, and shortly after the Americans passed in as full charge as their tired horses would admit after them. Col. F. was sure they could not escape him; care had been taken to remove all boats from about the peninsula, and there seemed to be no chance for them—but with their superior horses they were enabled to keep some twenty miles ahead of the avengers; and on arriving at Sancilito a large boat happened to call there by accident, which they seized and effected their escape. The following night Capt. FREMONT and party arrived at Sancilito, and encamped opposite my ships, and the following morning I visited him at his camp. As yet I had not seen the Captain, but my imagination had pictured him out somehow as I thought he ought to look. Of course a knowledge of his exploits and renown led me to suppose that I should see a full whiskered, military looking man, towering in size above all his command, stiff with uniform and straps, and looking blood, bullets and grizzly bears. But I saw nothing of the kind. After a survey of the different groups about the camp, I could discover no one that bore resemblance to my picture, and going up to a long, lank specimen of a Kentuckian, dressed with a greasy deer-skin shirt, and trousers to match, and a coon-skin cap on his head, with the tail in front, I asked if the Captain was in the camp. This individual (the long doctor) replied in the affirmative, and pointed out to me as Captain FREMONT a slender and well proportioned man, of sedate but pleasing countenance, sitting in front of a tent. His dress, as near as I remember, was a blue flannel shirt, after the naval style, open at the throat, with a white star worked on each corner of the collar, which was turned over; over this, a deer skin hunting-shirt, figured and trimmed in hunter's style, blue cloth pants and neat moccasins, all of which had very evidently seen hard service. His head was not cumbered by hat or cap of any shape, but a light cotton handkerchief bound tightly around his head, surmounted a suit which might not appear very fashionable at the White House, or be presentable at the Queen's Levee; but to my eye it was an admirable rig to scud under or fight in. A few minutes' conversation convinced me that I stood in the presence of the King of the Rocky Mountains. He said "his operations were against the military force of the country. That his Government had been outrageously insulted in his person, and he would compel from CASTRO a public apology or hunt him from the country." Capt. F. was determined on spiking and disabling the guns of the fort on the opposite side of the passage, as that place, if garrisoned by the enemy, would much obstruct the passage of ships, and consequently endanger the safety of supplies which might arrive by sea. As this little affair is related in Mr. URHAM'S *Life of Fremont* incorrectly, and the same version appearing in your *Journal* of July 30, I beg leave to state the facts in the case: Capt. F. requested me to furnish him with articles from the trade-room of the ship for the purpose of the expedition, such as crow-bars, hatchers' steels for spiking, axes, &c., all of which were supplied, then not having any one in his party accustomed to navigate a sail-boat in the strong tides and dangerous shores in the vicinity of the Fort, he requested that I would furnish a boat's crew, and act as pilot myself on the occasion. I did so. Capt. F. expecting some opposition, took with him Lieut. GILLESPIE, the celebrated "KIT CARSON," his body guard of Delaware Indians, and about a dozen others, all well armed and stowed away in the launch. The passage across was about four miles. A strong breeze was blowing, and it was somewhat rough in the open passage. A number of the old mountaineers who had never before been exposed to the swell of old ocean, paid tribute to Neptune with great reluctance, and as the spray flew over the boat, one of them expressed a decided preference for riding a grizzly bear on the Rocky Mountains, to riding on a boat. Owing to the difficulties of a bad surf and rocky coast, I landed them about a quarter of a mile from the Fort. The boat was anchored outside the surf. One of my men swam on shore with a line, and the boat was hauled in as near the shore as the surf allowed, when all but the boat's crew, who were ordered to remain and keep the boat safe, jumped overboard and scrambled to the shore, each after his own fashion. Between the landing place and the Fort a number of gullies or ravines occurred, and some rough places which had to be traveled over with some caution by myself; but these obstructions to me were nothing to people who had been accustomed to scale the Sierras. They were very quiet, and felt somewhat out of their element while breasting the inconsiderable swell of the Pacific, but the moment their feet touched the shore they were at home, and the way they skipped from rock to rock and across the ravines was a caution to goats. And what was amusing, if not a little mortifying to me, was that I, who was engaged as pilot to the Fort, could not by any possible navigation or locomotion of my own arrive within the walls of the Fort until all the guns were disabled, and the party about retiring.

These were not (as the book states) "field piecee," but consisted of three brass and seven iron, and all heavy fortification guns. And that they were most effectually spiked, can be attested to by the officers of the United States ship *Portsmouth*—for a few weeks after, on removing them to a new fort in the inner harbor, they were much troubled in removing the Butchers' steels, and it was finally effected by cutting entirely round them, and then to render them serviceable again by inserting a copper screw-bolt, and drilling a new touch-hole—a tedious job, and one which probably called forth blessings from Lieutenant MISROOM, or the ones who caused him the job.

The conquest of California, I do not think, should be placed wholly to the credit of the Navy and General KEARNEY. The Navy has a right to a large share, and the officers and crews performed hard duty on shore as well as on board; but they were well clothed and fed, and always had comfortable quarters when the day's work of building forts, marching, or fighting was done. Not so with Colonel FREMONT. He was chasing the enemy night and day; with miserable horses, his people very destitute of clothing, on short rations, and undergoing hardships and privations far beyond those experienced by the sailors. And the reason of his not being in action as much as the crews of the ships were, may be very well understood by what one of the most efficient of the California officers said to me: "We like to have the men from the ships come to fight us; they are no horsemen, and we can fight them as we like, and leave them at our pleasure; we can't drive them, to be sure, but they can't catch us when we want to run—but we would sooner have the devil after us than FREMONT." Of the share of the credit due to General KEARNEY, there are various opinions. I do not wish to express mine.

WILLIAM D. PHELPS,
(not David, as the book says.)

LEXINGTON, Aug. 1, 1856.

Munificent Donation to the Massachusetts Historical Society—Address by Hon. Edward Everett.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on Tuesday, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, the President, announced that Mr. THOMAS DOWSE of Cambridge had presented his splendid private library to the Society, through the medium of GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. The only condition specified is that it shall be kept together in a single and separate room forever, and that it shall only be used in that room. After the particulars of this important donation had been stated in a very interesting manner by the President, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT addressed the Society in the following remarks, which we copy from the Boston *Advertiser*:

"I rise, Mr. President, to express the satisfaction which I am sure we all feel at

...RK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1856.

...-YORK DAILY TIMES is served ... for One Shilling a week. ... Mail subscribers Six Dollars ...

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CAUTION.

...continues to receive notices that persons ...ing to be agents for the TIMES receive money ... subscribers and give receipts in the name of the ...rietors. We desire to notify the public that ... no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT ... ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES ... Persons desiring to subscribe will apply ... at this office.

...Washington, private dispatches by the *Asia*, dated on the day the steamer left Liverpool, inform us that the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain have been satisfactorily adjusted on terms honorable to both countries. The following, from the London *Morning Advertiser* of Saturday, July 26, was telegraphed to Liverpool previous to the sailing of the steamer:

"The American question may now be regarded as virtually settled. We believe we are not wrong in preparing our readers for an announcement to this effect in the speech of Her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament on Tuesday next. The terms agreed on are: 'That the Bay Islands are to be given over by us to Honduras.' In return for our handing them over to the Republic of Honduras the Government of that Republic pledges itself never to give them over to any other Power, or to allow any other Powers to interfere in their affairs. America heartily acquiesces in this settlement of the question, and joins us in a tripartite treaty with the Government of Honduras for carrying the conditions of agreement into effect. France is also a consenting party to the agreement, and has expressed her readiness to sign the treaty if deemed necessary."

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling for information relative to the refusal of Honduras to receive a Commercial Agent from this Government, and another calling for information as to the expediency of establishing a Consulate at the Loo Choo Islands. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, having been reported from the Finance Committee with Mr. SHERMAN's proviso, adopted by the House, stricken out. An interesting discussion ensued, participated in by Senators HUNTER, WILSON, WADE, BUTLER, DOUGLAS and others, when the Senate voted against the proviso by 29 to 9, and the bill was passed, after some further debate, by Yeas 27, Nays 8. Mr. WELLER gave notice that he should call up the Pacific Railroad bill to-day. In the House, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. One of its items is $87,000 for STEVENS' war-steamer, and another is $305,000 for completing the Basin and Railway of the San Francisco Navy-Yard. The bill making appropriations for a Coast Survey, Light-House establishment, &c., was then considered. The evening session was occupied in the discussion of questions bearing on the present campaign.

There is not a gleam of comfort for the South Americans in the election returns from the South and West, thus far. Kentucky has certainly gone Democratic by a majority not much short of 10,000; and if BENTON has not been elected Governor in Missouri, the probabilities are strongly in favor of the Legislature being Pro-Slavery, which will insure his return to the United States Senate. The most gratifying intelligence from Missouri is the certain election of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., to Congress—the first avowed opponent of Slavery extension yet elected from a Slave State. From Iowa the returns are uncertain, and the indications are less favorable for the Republicans than the first reports that reached us, though a private dispatch received at Washington asserts that they have certainly carried their State, Congressional and Legislative tickets. It will probably be some days before we shall know positively how the State has gone. The returns thus far received from North Carolina show Democratic gains in various precincts, and favor the probability that BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is reëlected.

The Washington *Union* states that Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, addressed a large ...ratic meeting at Dover, in his State, on the 24th ult., and that in the course of his speech he announced that his colleague in the Senate, Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, would, under ... support either FREMONT or ... for the Presidency. The *Union* states that this announcement was made with the entire approval of Mr. CLAYTON.

The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the Cunard Steamship *Asia* at this port yesterday afternoon, we are in receipt of three days' later advices from Europe. The news consists wholly of particulars connected with the late *coup d'etat* in Spain. In Madrid, quiet had been restored, the National Guard had been disarmed, the citizens had been deprived of their private weapons, and there was no apprehension of any further outbreak. This, however, was not altogether the case in the Provinces, where the insurrection cannot be considered as suppressed. At Barcelona, especially, the conflict had been desperate, lasting from the 18th to the 22d of July. On this last day the insurgents, being driven from their positions, betook themselves to the country, where they soon fell victims to the royal cavalry. According to the latest ...graphic dispatches, the troops, on the 28d of July, were masters of every point of Barcelona, but still remained under arms. Twelve ... had been supposed to have fallen ... streets. It is thought that the victory at ... would arrest the other movements ... Catalonia. Nevertheless, Gerona and La ...nquera were still in insurrection. The ...vements in Arragon seem to be confined ...irely to the city of Saragossa, whither the ...overnment were dispatching all available ...ops with instructions that, if opposed, they ...re not to be led into street fighting, but to ...ombard the city from the adjoining forts. ...hus, it will be seen that O'DONNEL's power ...s not yet securely established. Beyond the ...etails of these events, which will be found highly interesting, there is no news of importance by this arrival.

The Danish Sound Tolls.

A little less than a year ago the Government of Denmark issued a circular inviting the different foreign Cabinets interested in the question of the Sound Tolls, either to furnish their Diplomatic agents at Copenhagen with full Powers and instructions, or to send Special Delegates to that Capital, in order to establish a general understanding with regard to the future conduct of their respective nations concerning that tax. The circular stated the hope of the Danish Government that "the United States of America, especially, would consider this measure on the part of Denmark as a pledge of its desire to reconcile its interests, as much as possible, with those of Denmark." It also propounded that "the problem to solve would be, to find an expedient that entirely puts an end to the toll, without thereby derogating from the *right* of the Danish crown." The solution of this difficulty, continued the memorandum, "can only be secured by a capitalization of the Sound Dues, with the object of freeing mercantile navigation, once for all, from the payment of the Dues, on the receipt by Denmark of a *just compensation*."

The Government at Washington did not see fit to go into this scheme of capitalization. Our Secretary of State took the ground which has been held since the time of Mr. Secretary UPSHUR, that discussion upon the question of "*right*" was inadmissible; that beyond the necessary tax for maintaining lighted houses and an unobstructed navigation, Denmark can have no *claim* upon other nations; and that no assent to "*compensation*" for the abolishment of the Dues can possibly be given. Nevertheless, the quota payable by the United States, under the capitalization plan, would have been lower than that of any other great nation. According to statistical tables accompanying the memorandums, the annual average receipts of Sound Dues on merchandise (exclusive of legitimate taxes) amounts to 2,103,300 rix dollars, which, capitalized at 5 per cent., or twenty years' purchase, would produce 42,070,000 rix dollars, or a little less than $30,000,000, United States currency. Of this sum $8,700,000 would have fallen upon Russia; a like amount to Great Britain; $3,600,000 to Prussia; $900,000 to France; $300,000 to Norway; $250,000 to Hamburg and Bremen; and $250,000 to the United States. The amount which would have been the share of the United States is nearly the same as was offered, some years since, as a gross payment to Denmark, upon certain conditions relative to the tax. It was not, therefore, the insignificant sum involved which induced Mr. MARCY to decline acting with the Commissioner called by the Danish Government, but the principle of "right" to levy a tax, the acknowledgment of which was insisted upon in the memorandum.

The treaty of Commerce between this country and Denmark expired, as is understood by the American Government, in April last. As an eminently conciliatory course has been pursued by Denmark, from the point of view which the Court of Copenhagen maintains, the time for insisting upon our claims was postponed by the United States, and will probably be one of the questions to be settled by the Administration which shall succeed to that of President PIERCE. In the meanwhile, however, the question of the Sound Dues has been and is actively mooted in the different European Courts, and the opposition which was at first made to the capitalization scheme is fast dying away. Russia, since the peace, has exerted her utmost influence, diplomatically, in favor of Denmark, and with such success that even the Court of Berlin is said to be prepared to yield the point demanded and to pay the $3,600,000 which would fall to the share of Prussia. This would be the more remarkable, as the towns of Stettin, Anclam, Wollen and Gollnow, in Western Pomerania, should justly be entitled to full exemption from the Sound Tolls by treaty. Stettin formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league, to which freedom from Sound Dues was guaranteed by several treaties, beginning towards the middle of the Fourteenth Century, and ending with the celebrated treaty of Odensee, of July 25, 1589, to which Stettin was a party. After Pomerania had fallen into the possession of Sweden, the exemption from tribute of its towns, including Stettin, was again secured by the treaty of Bromsehro—13th August, 1645—between Denmark and Sweden. In 1715, FREDERICK WILLIAM I., of Prussia, made a treaty with the Court of Copenhagen, by which he engaged that, if Denmark would assist him in the conquest of West Pomerania, all towns which he might acquire should be liable to the same tax which was imposed upon Danish vessels; but this agreement became void by the fact that its terms were never fulfilled by Denmark, nor could Prussia make terms for a territory possessed for years afterwards, by another power. It was not, in fact, till Jan. 21, 1720, that Sweden ceded any part of Pomerania to Prussia, at and after which time Stettin vessels passed the Sound and Belts free from the payment of dues. Six months later, on the 13th July, 1720, Sweden renounced, in the treaty of Fredericksburg, the rights of all her subjects to exemption from the Sound Tolls; and it was in consequence of the disturbed state of the Continent, after that time, that Denmark was enabled to extend her imposts to those towns in Pomerania which were really exempted by the treaty of Odensee and Bromsebro. Against this violation of treaty Prussia has ever protested, at the solicitation of other powers, without resort to arms, but with continued diplomatic energy. If, therefore, Prussia, under such aggravating circumstances, consents to the capitalization scheme of Denmark, without demanding redress for the past, and with a sole view of preserving the peace of the world, *all of those powers which border upon the Baltic will be agreed in the future policy to be pursued in relation to that inland sea*, and this may possibly affect seriously the attitude which ought to be assumed by the Government of the United States.

If Denmark, not alone, but conjointly with the other Powers which possess the Baltic—Russia, Sweden, Prussia, and the Free towns—choose to make exclusive laws relative to the navigation of that sea, why may they not, in conformity with a principle of non-interference, similar to our own Monroe doctrine, freely do so? The "*right*" of the United States to exclude vessels from Chesapeake Bay, or to tax them, would scarcely be questioned by any foreign Government, although it might be doubted if different nations dwelt upon the respective coasts of that estuary. The Baltic is more completely shut in from the ocean than is the Chesapeake, and a common legislation of the territories possessing its borders would be at least deserving of more respect than can be felt for the voice of Denmark alone, in opposition to the protest of a powerful nation like Prussia, and of those Free Towns which, by a fair interpretation of past treaties, ought to be exempted from the payment of the Dues. It is not at all improbable that the Government of the United States may be called upon to consider the question of the Sound Dues from the point of view here represented, and it is to be hoped that a wise decision may be made under the altered circumstances in which we shall then be placed.

The English Press.

Of the multitude of cheap journals which sprang into existence all over England on the extinction of the stamp, nearly all were nipped in their very first bloom, and very few in any part of England now linger on the scene. There can be no question that up to this time cheap journalism has been a failure. "*The Morning Star*," the principal Metropolitan paper, has been a melancholy mistake. The proprietors have already sunk thousands of pounds, and the only impression they have made has been upon the waste-paper market. Then there is the *Daily Telegraph*, edited by a Mr. BIRCH, who enjoys a reputation as a celebrated defamer of private character and levier of Black Mail, which quite rivals the fame of our most celebrated officer in that line over here. He is the hero of the celebrated correspondence with and subsequent action against Lord CLARENDON, for services rendered in the attempted Irish rising of 1848. He contrived to give considerable annoyance to that nobleman, who possesses the misfortune, fatal to a statesman, of a ready and restless pen, but the exposure he made of his own exploits in the case were not such as to recommend a journal under his influence to the favors of any community in which truth and virtue are held in regard. The *Morning News* is the last of the penny trio that have survived the untimely end of so large a family. It possesses the weakness of being too strong. For instance, its greatest achievement was a telegraphic announcement on the morning of PALMER's execution, which stated that the murderer on his appearance on the scaffold was greeted with deafening shouts of execration and cries of "murderer," "poisoner" and "blood." Unfortunately, the next day the papers announced that the crowd manifested a singular silence and decorum. In truth, the curse of inanity has fallen on the whole tribe.

People in England buy a cheap daily paper for its news, and shrug their shoulders at long leading articles. The chief cause of failure evidently lies in the attempt of these penny papers to form themselves after the model and supply the place of their elder brethren, instead of creating new customers and ministering to the appetite of that numerous class comprising the bulk of the English people, whom journalism has not yet touched. Nearly all the English journals, with the exception of the London *Times*, which is a huge political windmill, directing its giant sail by the gales of public opinion, have been started and maintained more as particular party organs, than as vehicles of news and opinions looking to the people for support. Nearly all have been subsidized at particular periods, and many maintained for party purposes at an immense loss. The *Morning Chronicle*, for instance, purchased from Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, a Whig, for a Peelite organ, never cost its purchasers and proprietors, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and BERESFORD HOPE, a less annual loss than five thousand a year; and after being disposed of for a mere trifle to Mr. SERGEANT GLOVER, as a Roman Catholic organ, has fallen under his management to the very lowest ebb of circulation and respectability. Then the *Morning Herald*, the only Tory daily paper in England, has, during the last few months, changed hands, its proprietor, Mr. BALDWIN, having lost in its maintenance a large sum. Neither is the *Morning Post*, though it boasts of early circulation, and has the reputation of writing under the special inspiration of Lord PALMERSTON, by any means successful as a commercial firm. With the exception of the imperial leviathan—the *Times*—the *Daily News* is the only daily journal now yielding a profit, and this it owes to its large evening edition, which is made up at little or no expense, under the title of the *Express*.

The *Times* may, however, be said to wield in England a sway as absolute and despotic as that of NAPOLEON in France. Men receive from it their daily mental bread. And, great as has been its circulation, it is likely to possess a still greater, from the establishment of new presses by APPLEGARTH, enabling it to throw off an immense early supply to meet the morning demand, and the abolition of the contract held by Messrs. SMITH & SON, for the supply of the early trains, thereby opening the sale to general competition, and removing one of the greatest obstructions to its circulation.

The older and dearer journals should not, however, sing too loud a pean over the continued disasters of their younger and cheaper brothers. The failure is more apparent than real, and arose from mistakes which a little riper wisdom and experience will rectify.

Of this fact a young English nobleman of vigorous sense and untiring energy, who has witnessed and thoroughly understands the working of our cheap Press over here, seems fully sensible. With a spirit of manly enterprise, rare in one of his order, Lord STANLEY, son of a late premier of England, the Earl of DERBY, and admittedly the Messiah of British aristocracy, has rushed into the van of the people, and determined to uphold his privileges of birth by right of merit. In a short time a penny paper is announced to appear under his auspices and immediate direction, and we have little doubt is destined to challenge a large success.

From his observations during his travel here Lord STANLEY must be sensible that to succeed the cheap Press of England must find its model in America. It must create an appetite for papers by presenting news in a simple and condensed form, avoiding at all events for the present the high essay style in its leading columns, and uniting with its news general and agreeable information of a miscellaneous character. It is an attention to these features that has given such success to *Lloyd's Journal* and others of the cheap Weeklies. Neither, if success is to be accomplished, should small details be neglected. People who have never been fed on papers, feel no craving for a food to which their palate has not been attuned. The appetite must be created. The papers must be sold as here at a discount, at first even at a tempting discount, to the newsmen, who, urged by the keen spur of interest, will soon find customers. Men finding that for a cent or two they can have a panorama of the world for a day, and feel the throbbing of its pulse in every direction, will begin to esteem as a necessity the morning paper, instead of looking on it as a luxury, as now. If Lord STANLEY will follow this sign and avoid the object of influencing public opinion *directly* at first, we doubt not he will succeed, and add another flaming quarter to the brilliant escutcheon of his house.

How the Money Goes.

Two very important messages were sent to the Board of Aldermen last night—one from His Honor the Mayor, beseeching the Common Council not to increase the salaries of any more Corporation employes, as he should be under the disagreeable necessity of vetoing any bills of the kind that might be passed. The other message was from that Cerberus of the City Treasury, Comptroller FLAGG, who made a very startling exposure of the manner in which Mr. IRVING, the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, contrives to evade the law in expending money in his Department. The City Charter requires that, for all expenditures exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, there shall be proposals advertised. But it seems that the Superintendent of Repairs, by an ingenious process, contrives so to break his expenditures up into small jobs that he is enabled to have things all his own way, without any awkward interference from outside competition. Thus, in making a purchase of ten thousand dollars' worth of stoves for the public offices, he gets rid of the obligation to advertise for contracts to furnish those articles, by purchasing but one at a time, though in doing this he deprives himself of the privilege of paying more than two hundred and fifty dollars apiece for them, which must be extremely aggravating. By these disclosures of the Comptroller, we see how utterly impossible it is by a statute to prevent wastefulness, extravagance and peculation; and it will at last be inferred that the only security of the people against an improper expenditure of the public funds will be to trust in the honor and fidelity of public servants. We would not, by any means, recommend the institution of a Committee of Vigilance on the model of that in San Francisco, but until the whole people, or at least the honest part of them, shall form themselves into a Committee of Vigilance to see that none but honest and competent men are elected to offices of public trust, we must not look for any diminution of our City taxes, nor any decrease of the nuisances with which the City abounds. A watchful Comptroller may point out abuses and unlawful expenditures of the public money, but he cannot prevent them.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Familiar Talk on Foreign Topics.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

This angel-woman, whose noble nature and self-sacrificing humanities have shed such lustre on her sex and country, has returned from the scene of her labors, and, with the unobtrusive modesty which is the beautiful accompaniment of genuine virtue, is at her father's country-seat in Hampshire, discharging all those duties which belong to the daughter of an English squire. At evening she and her only sister, in every way worthy to be so, may be seen, in simple straw-hat, wending their way through those pleasant lanes which make Hampshire beautiful, carrying to the cottage of some poor or sick peasant both bodily and mental comfort. As they pass, the laborers always lean upon their spades, to send a blessing after the "dear, sweet ladies;" and if the prayers of the poor can make smooth the path to Heaven, their passage there will be swift indeed. Mr. NIGHTINGALE, who is one of the leading Unitarians of England, is universally respected for his noble character as an English gentleman, of which he is the highest and purest type. The family have for years been on terms of the closest intimacy with that of Lord PALMERSTON, whose country-seat is within a few miles of the NIGHTINGALES', and they have been for years in the habit of encouraging jointly all manner of rural sports. In the meantime, the fund to be devoted to the sacred object of supplying nursing to the sick, continues to increase, and £35,000 is already subscribed. At Balaklava, too, a beautiful cross has been built to her honor, by the relatives of those whose last hours her gentle ministering had soothed.

OUR NEW AMBASSADOR.

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons, as to the appointment of a new Minister to Mr. CRAMPTON's stead, Lord PALMERSTON replied with a general air, that no resolution had been come to. It is great that the present pleasant interregnum may have a long reign. The principal purpose for which Ambassadors were invented was to make mischief, a class of creature, to disturb the stream whenever the wolves among nations desired to destroy the lambs. Should one be selected, it is not probable that Sir GORE OUSELEY, as stated, will be the choice. Whatever influence Sir GORE possesses is with the Tory Party, and he does not hold a position in English society to justify his appointment to so high a post. In diplomatic circles he is usually esteemed a dull, dark man.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

M. DISRAELI has made one of those long windup speeches which were introduced by Lord LYNDHURST, some twenty years since, during Lord MELBOURNE's reign, and have been adopted by the leaders of Opposition ever since. They are a species of elegy over which the remains of the various measures that have been murdered during the sessional six months. Mr. DISRAELI appears to have performed the funeral service on this occasion with a most melancholy ponderosity, and was most gallantly thrust aside by his successful rival, Lord PALMERSTON, who remains master of the field.

ANOTHER POISONER.

A man named WILLIAM DOVE has been convicted at York, after a trial of near a fortnight, of having poisoned his wife by strychnine, and has been sentenced to be hung. The case was much clearer than that on which PALMER was convicted, but there is reason to believe that the sentence will not be carried out, as DOVE has exhibited, both previous and throughout the trial, manifest signs of insanity.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSIONERS.

The last batch of Crimean Commissioners who sat on the former batch have fully justified public opinion at the time of their appointment, by bringing in a decision relieving Lords CARDIGAN and LUCAN from the censure so justly passed on their military deficiencies by those just and able officers, Col. TALLOCK and JOHN MACNEIL. As the London *Times* very truly observes, if it were likely the nation would attach the smallest importance to such a verdict, it might at once be overthrown by facts. But the country has made up its mind as to these noblemen.

Black Democrats.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

As the epithet of "Black Republican" is monthed from the Senate Chamber to the purlieus of the Pewter Mug, as a reproach to those advocating Free Soil, Free Speech, and FREMONT, I would suggest that the term *Black Democrat* be applied to all in favor of Slavery—and who bow the neck and bend the knee to the dictation of 350,000 owners, breeders, and dealers in human flesh! And that *White Democrat* be the designation of those of *the party* who go for Freedom in the Territories—and rejecting the "peculiar institution" to those States [illegible] to continue, maintain, or adopt [illegible].

A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

POLITICAL.

Nineteenth Ward Democratic Meeting—New Banner Raised—Cannon Firing and Bonfires Blazing.

A meeting of the Democracy of the Nineteenth Ward was held last evening to celebrate the recent fusion at Syracuse, and ratify the State nominations. A platform was erected in Forty-second-street near the Third avenue, and appropriately decorated with banners and transparencies. A small cannon kept thundering away at intervals; but while the speaking was going on it seemed to explode just at the wrong time, whenever FREMONT and the Republican Party were mentioned.

By the time the speaking began, quite a considerable crowd had collected. Several prominent Democrats were visible on the stand, and among them was Alderman HERRICK, of the Nineteenth Ward.

Dr. WEIR was invited to officiate as Chairman, and several gentlemen were named as Vice-Presidents.

Alderman HERRICK read a series of resolutions which represented "Buck and Breck" as pinks of political perfection, and alluded to the Syracuse fusion as opening the way to the supremacy of the Democracy in the Empire State.

CONRAD SWACKHAMER was introduced to the meeting, and, after a few general remarks, and remarks in general, took occasion to say some complimentary things of Alderman HERRICK, calling him the pillar of the Democratic Party of the Nineteenth Ward, and not to make invidious distinctions, he had long known him to be a true Democrat, who had faithfully discharged the trusts reposed in him, and one worthy of any others that might be conferred.

LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Ex-Attorney-General of the State, was next introduced, but excused himself from speaking on account of weakness of lungs.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., now came forward and indulged in his peculiar vein at considerable length. RICHARD attempted to get off some smart things. He compared the Republican Party to Jonah's gourd, which has comparatively grown up in a night, and which will wilt away with equal rapidity after the ides of November.

He spoke of the London *Times* and said, over there it was called the "Great Thunderer;" he did not know what to think of it here. The Black Republicans, he declared, had stolen the word Republican, just as some people steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in. Speaking of the claims of Col FREMONT to the support of a party, the speaker said all he ever did was catching a wooly horse and sending him to BARNUM.

Hon. SAMUEL BARD, of Louisiana, followed, and gave all the Southern States to BUCHANAN. He alluded to the recent returns from certain States in vorification. Mr. BARD continued in a forcible and eloquent strain which elicited much applause. Our limits prevent us from noticing his remarks more particularly.

Colonel GEORGE HEACOX, the "war horse of Cattaraugus," Mr. ARCULARIUS, and others, also addressed the meeting.

During the speaking, a procession arrived from Yorkville, headed by a band; and after the speaking had terminated, the meeting formed in column and marched through several of the streets of the Ward.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, the Chairman, presiding. The meeting was an important one for Tammany and the "united Democracy" of the City. The shrewdest and most conspicuous of the Hards and the Softs and the Halfs were there in brotherly conclave. His Honor FERNANDO WOOD was present, as were also Gen. WARD, EMANUEL B. HART, and DANIEL E. SICKLES, who has not, we believe, been within Tammany before since he was compelled one night to suddenly leave it from a window behind.

The reunion, we are *told*, (reporters were excluded,) was an affectionate one. Feeling remarks were made by His Honor and Mr. ROSE, and vows of everlasting friendship were pledged all round.

We have said that His Honor, FERNANDO WOOD and Senator SICKLES were present, but haven't told by what authority. It having been all arranged, the by-laws of the Tammany organization were so amended as to permit the delegations from each Ward to fill vacancies in their number. Thereupon Mr. WOOD was chosen as a member of the united Committee from the Twenty-second and Mr. SICKLES from the Third Ward.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State nominations, and ons approving the course of the Democratic press of this City.

A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to make arrangements for a mass ratification meeting on the 21st inst., and something was done about a grand procession of the Ward Clubs, after which an adjournment took place.

By the way, would not the "United Consolidated Democratic General Committee" do well by appointing, in room of one of their present Secretaries, a gentleman who can afford "time" to inform the reporters of their proceedings? Mr. SAVAGE never fails to afford every facility to the reporters.

...ANY GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ... at Brooklyn, Rockville Centre, Hempstead, ... Rev. JOEL HAWKINS, celebrated the ... were frequently interrupted by some busy ... hear the door, who did their utmost to break ... cheering with cries of "Fillmore for ever," "EDGERTON BROOKS" and "The ... The above gentlemen may ... this concatenation, but the Police ... interfere to prevent the disgraceful ... by this band of rowdies, whenever they ... of the Ward hold a meeting.

FIFTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republicans citizens of the ... met last evening at Seenger Halle, ... street. Mr. EDWARD T. KOCH ... chair, and Mr. KLEIN acted as ... tion of Dr. ADOLPHUS CH. HEXAMER, ... unanimously adopted, indorsing the ... the Republican Party, and pledging a ... port of its nominees,—FREMONT and DAYTON. ... eral speeches were made, and the greatest ... imity prevailed.

FIFTEENTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.

A business meeting of this Club was held last evening, at Academy Hall. Little of importance transpired with the exception of the President announcing that Mr. BURLINGAME would address the young men of this City on his return from the West, and Gov. SEWARD also, if his arrangements permit. The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward enjoyed another refreshing season last evening, at Union Hall, corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth-avenue. The attendance at the meetings of the Republicans of this Ward increases regularly.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward held one of their regular meetings, last evening, at No. 259 Pearl-street. There was a very fair attendance, and the proceedings were of an interesting character.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward met at National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, last evening, and perfected the organization of the Ward.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Twentieth Ward Republicans met last evening at Continental Hall, D. D. CONOVER, President, in the Chair. There was a large attendance; and the speeches, glees and music by a band in attendance, were excellent, and listened to with interest and pleasure.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. CALLENDER, for some years editor of the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, is about to remove to Texas, to locate among the Germans of that State, with whom he has great political influence. Mr. THOMAS M. GREEN is his editorial successor.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* announces that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will be present at the great Battle-ground meeting of the Democracy, near Lafayette, Indiana, on the 8th of September.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor JAMES MYERS, of Ohio, has published a letter repudiating all further connection with the Democracy. Mr. MYERS has long been a prominent man in his party, has been U. S. Senator, and has been talked of for Governor, by the Democrats, at several State Conventions of Ohio. He does not state directly whom he shall support, but intimates by advising all his friends to vote in such a manner as will most effectually restore the rights of the Free-State settlers of Kansas.

The Ionia *Gazette*, Ionia County, Mich., which has had the Buchanan ticket flying at its mast-head since the Cincinnati Convention, has just hauled it down, and raised that on which are inscribed FREMONT and DAYTON.

The Lehigh Valley *Times*, a paper of large circulation and influence, published at Bethlehem, in the corner of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, and which latterly supported Gen. SCOTT for the Presidency, has hauled down the Commodore's name, and come out for FREMONT and DAYTON.

On the express train from Syracuse to Utica, yesterday, a vote was taken which was attended with the following result:—for FREMONT, 80; BUCHANAN, 32; FILLMORE, 19; non-committal, 14. No women or children are included in the foregoing.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 5th, in noticing the election returns, says:

"We have returns by telegraph from several of the most important points of the State. They all indicate very large and decisive gains for the Anti-Know-Nothings. Indeed, we have no doubt but that the result of yesterday's election in Kentucky will show a majority of ten thousand for the Democracy. The issue of party politics in this election was forced upon the Democratic party, and it has very manfully and triumphantly met that issue. This result is but a foretaste of November."

The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* has seen a letter from a [illegible] factory at [illegible], stating [illegible] men, in one [illegible] 100; BUCHANAN, 87; [illegible] an immense change of opinion, [illegible] have about 100 majority in these shops.

In the Saturday morning's issue of the St. Louis *Democrat*, some one surreptitiously inserted the final "Black Republican Ticket," which created no little excitement among the readers of that paper. The *Democrat*, in another edition that appeared shortly after, offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the offender.

The Plymouth *Advertiser*, published in Huron County, Ohio, heretofore neutral, is out now for FREMONT and DAYTON.

The following Pennsylvania newspapers, which have heretofore been doubtful in the present national contest, have lately come out for FREMONT: Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, Lebanon *Courier*, York *Advocate*, Norristown *Herald*, Philadelphia *Daily Times*.

BUSINESS NOTICES

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM-FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery can fully ... ing these goods by old methods in market, ... ly they are offered at very low prices.

New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 276 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities the house for procuring all the latest styles of foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up Custom, State, Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the confidence of the public. The highest premiums and most flattering awards to them as being first, always. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c.—Merchants, bankers and others desiring perfect security against fire and burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Alum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling house doors. Numerous testimonials of their superiority over all others now in use will be exhibited. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Successors to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent unfailing sure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world; the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the slightest injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (by private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO.—No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. NOTICE.—THE RATES OF FREIGHT by the Steamers of this Line from Liverpool to ... Pounds per Ton measurement will ... M. T. CLARKSON.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, and excel all others. They are easy to the head, and will retain their original beauty, even amid dampness. Sold at No. 233 Broadway. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE ... Pianos have improvements not found in any other ... at No. 333 Broadway.

...Exchanges, &c., &c.

We learn by arrivals of vessels which arrive at the Port of New-York that meet with Arctic ice ... the Atlantic. In this record the year, month, day of the month, and latitude and longitude are stated. The following brief statement from that record is instructive:

	Vessels.		Vessels.
1841	21	1849	5
1842	104	1850	86
1843	34	1851	171
1844	29	1852	91
1845	44	1853	4
1846	4	1854	340
1847	21	1855	46
1848		1856 ...thus far	163

Arctic navigators have been so kind as to aid us, and Lieut. DE HAVEN, Commander of the first Grinnell Expedition, kept an hourly record of observations during the whole time he was in the Arctic seas, together with a record of the drift of the Arctic ice. Sir EDWARD BELCHER, Commander of the British Arctic Expedition, has sent us a copy of his own hourly record of observations, and of several other Arctic navigators, which give us the Arctic records in detail for many years, to compare with our home records, made hourly, night and day. We have therefore the means of arriving at conclusions in reference to icebergs.

This tabulated statement, brief as it is, tells the sad fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The ships he commanded, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, entered th Arctic Seas in June, 1845, provisioned for *three* years. Three graves of three individuals belonging to his company, who died in January and April 1846, at Beechy Island, say in substance that that island was the Western limit of his cruise up to that time. The next four years after he entered the Arctic Seas, it will be seen, were comparatively free from icebergs—only thirty vessels in all reported icebergs in all of these four long years. It is evident from this statement that his vessels were sealed up by the ice, and could not get away. In May, 1848, the British Government sent the ships *Investigator* and *Enterprise* in scarch of him —they were only able to reach Leopold Island, long. 90° 25' West, where they were frozen in and next year were forced out by the ice and came home. Leopold Island is near Beechy Island, but on the opposite side of Barrow's Straits. These two vessels, no donbt, Wintered near to where FRANKLIN's ships were ice-boned, and they were there more than eighteen months before the party of white men, about 40, were seen coming from the North over the ice, dragging a boat after them, by Esquimaux reading, on the north eide of King Williom's Land, which is to the southwest of Leopold Island.

In the autumn of 1850, the *Advance* and *Rescue* were drifting in the ice from North to South, and South to North, in Wellington Channel, and on the first day of December of that year got into the drift going East through Barrow's Straits, Lancaster Sound, to Baffin's Bay, and rode safely on the ice six months and five days, when it suddenly separated as if by miracle, and placed them once more afloat. When these vessels were first made fast in the ice, it was thin, but it gradually increased in thickness, as the cold exercised its powers, until the vessels were lifted up seven feet or more. When the *Advance* and *Rescue* took the Eastern drift on the first of December, the temperature was 34° below zero, and they still drifted when it was 52° below that line. Thus it is seen that the temperature of the atmosphere had nothing to do with the free drift of the ice. Sir John Franklin's vessels rode over this same drift, and were seen about 90 miles from St. Johns, Newfonndland, by the brig *Renovator*, bound from Limerick to Quebec on the 19th of April, 1851. They were *housed-in*, riding on the ice the same as the *Advance* and *Rescue*, and the same as the *Resolute*, now at New London.

The year 1854 was the coldest in the Polar Seas of any year of which we have any record. Sir EDWARD BELCHER recorded temperatnres of 59° below zero in January of that year, and from Nov. 7, 1853, to April 13, 1854, the temperatnre did not rise above zero, except on the 31st of December, 1853, and 1st and 2d January, 1854, when it rose to 26° above zero; and from the 4th of September, 1853, to 26th of May, 1854, did not rise above the freezing p.int of Fahrenheit. The great ice-drift of 1854 commenced in December, 1853, and continued till October, 1854, during which store ice rose than we ever have recorded in any other year —in fact, nearly twice as much as any other year. The Summer of 1854 was very hot.

The Winter of this year was intensely cold in some portions of the United States, and the Summer hot, and still the icebergs are abundant.

There are no earthquakes or high winds north of the 75th parallel of latitude, but great changes of temperature occur there. In January, 1851, the change recorded by Sir EDWARD BELCHER was 86°. Such atmospheric changes are powerful on a chrystalized surface, and they were felt on the great Atlantic, and strewed its shores with wreck.

The great ice-belt that has so long sealed the passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, near the 75th parallel of north latitude, is a little west of the line of *no variation*.

FRANKLIN's party of forty men, in the Spring of 1850, perished near the Arctic magnetic pole, and, no doubt, records are still remaining of their sufferings in the vicinity of Ballot's Straits.

E. MERIAM.

Memorial of the Kansas Prisoners.

The following memorial from Governor ROBINSON and his fellow prisoners, now awaiting trial for high treason, in custody of the United States troops near Lecompton, was presented to the Senate, on the 5th inst., by Mr. SEWARD. The memorial, it is said, was in the handwriting of [illegible] wife:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, your petitioners, beg leave respectfully to represent that they have been arrested and are now held in custody to answer an indictment found at the April term of the District Court of the Territory of Kansas, of which Hon. S. D. Lecompte is Judge, for high treason.

That the matter of which the whole country is cognizant, thus a divided state of public opinion exists in this Territory on political topics, and this division has been carried to such an extent as to array neighbor against neighbor in deadly strife, and has found its way to our Courts of Justice.

The chargee against your petitioners grow out of transactions connected with the embittered condition of our body politic.

Our trial is fixed for the second Monday of September, at Lecompton, but we have reason to apprehend that an impartial trial, such as the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen, cannot be given us here. We believe the Judges of the several Territorial Courts have prejudged our cause, and that a packed Jury will be impanneled to decide on the facts.

It appears that Congress has neglected to make provision for reaching us by writ of *habeus corpus* from the Supreme Court of the United States, or for bringing up the indictment and record on *certiorari*, and for cause shown remanding us for trial to some one of the Circuit Courts of the United States, where political prejudices will not influence the opinion of Courts or Jurors. These celebrated writs are allowed to all persons who chance to be residents of the several States, but the residents of the *Territories* seem to be deprived of this protection from judicial outrage.

We, therefore, most earnestly pray yonr honorable body that a law be immediately passed by which the writs of *habeus corpus* and *certiorari*, as original processes, may issue to any person holding another in custody, for any cause, in any of the Territories, from any one of the Judges of the Supreme Conrt of the United States, with the power in said Judges to inquire into the cause of the commitment or detention of such persons, and the same to bail or recommit, as justice and law may demand; and that the writ of *certiorari* be allowed to any Conrt organized in such Territories by Federal authority, with the right in said Supreme Judge to change the venue, for good cause shown, supported by affidavit, into any Circuit Court of the United States, where a fair and impartial trial, agreeably to law, can be had.

GEO. W. SMITH, GAINS JENKINS,
G. W. BROWN, GEORGE W. DEITZLER,
C. ROBINSON.

IN CAMP OF UNITED STATES CAVALRY,
Near LECOMPTON, K. T., July 4, 1856.

The undersigned confined with the foregoing Prisoners, under like circumstances, save that they were committed for high treason without an indictment, and are held to answer before Hon. Judge CATO, at the October Term of his Court, in said Territory, join in the prayer to your honorable bodies for the law proposed in regard to writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

JOHN BROWN, Jr.,
HENRY H. WILLIAMS.

IN CAMP OF UNITED STATES CAVALRY,
Near LECOMPTON, K. T., July 4, 1856.

Two sons of Mrs. C. C. SMITH, of Boston, were drowned, in WHITTEMORE's pond in Spencer, on Saturday afternoon. They were thirteen and nine years old, and were on a visit to their grandmother in Spencer. Mrs. SMITH, who is second the melancholy tidings in this city on Sunday, is a widow, having buried her husband about a year ago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Preserve your Fruit! Preserve your Fruit!**
TOMATOES, PEACHES, GREEN CORN.
BRANWHITE'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.
GLASS JARS, warranted air-tight.
EARTHENWARE JARS, warranted air-tight, without wax or cement.
TIN CANS OF ALL SIZES, the most perfect and simple article ever made.
All for sale at the lowest cash prices, at
WHITE'S, No. 2 Barclay-st., under the Astor House.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

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N. B.—If so desired, the May and June numbers will be sent free to yearly subscribers, beginning July, 1856.

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I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr ANDERS, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. ANDERS enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains not half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

New-York, May 22, 1856.
Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia, June 27, 1856.

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Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of sleeplessness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, biliousness, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully restores the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
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☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Library (and down-town Office) will be closed for the delivery and reception of books from Monday, August 18, to Saturday, August 30, inclusive; re-opening Monday, September 1, at 7½ A. M. The Reading Room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board. JAS. F. HANFORD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, muff boxes, pomade preparations, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st

PERSONAL.

F. R.—Have you received my letter of the 25th of July? I remain in town until I hear from you.

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OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c.—The undersigned have removed to their new and commodious store, (at the old stand, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,) where they will continue as usual to keep a large stock of new green and black teas, refined sugars, foreign fruits, groceries, provisions, &c., in all their variety, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Hotels, Grocers, bakers, and country dealers, that buy for the ready-money, would do well to call before purchasing.
J. O. FOWLER & Co. 260 and 428 Greenwich-st.

PREMIUMS FOR FIRE ENGINES.—The large gold medal will be awarded for the best Steam Fire Engine, and for the best Fire Engine to be operated by hand-power, exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute this Fall. By order of the Managers.
WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY—Removed to their new and splendid edifice on University-place, near Union-square—A free share for sale by PHILIP J. FORBES, late Librarian, No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, on Hanover-st., Literary and General Agency.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

A THIN, SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 129 and 191 Water-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address X. L. O., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable women. English. The one as cook, washer and ironer; she understands baking thoroughly is a very good laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good city references for character and capability. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman, (Protestant) with best of references, as seamstress and child's nurse. Apply at the Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st. Personal application will have the preference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four very competent young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. Box No. 219 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. S., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TUTOR WANTED—In a select school, pleasantly located, very near the City of New-York. On the commencement of the Fall term of Sept. 1, the services of a competent and suitable teacher will be required in each department, both male and female. Applicants may address Box No. 1,483, New-York Post Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office New-York City.

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A RARE CHANCE. Wanted agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depot, No. 414 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

SALESMAN WANTED—To a general dry goods jobbing house, who can influence first-class business, or Western trade. One acquainted with cloths &c., preferred. Address JOBBING, at the office of this paper, with name, former employer, &c.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.—A Lady to act as Saleswoman in the Millinery and Cloak department of an extensive Dry Goods house in a Western city. Any lady of good address and capacity may inquire at No. 63 Pine-st., 2d floor, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

TO THE SICK.—A long-experienced monthly nurse is in the habit of taking care of unwell ladies and gentlemen; she has recommendations from the first families and families in the City. Call on or address NURSE, No. 135 East 30th st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for one year, if her services are required.

TO GLASS-MAKERS.—WANTED—Two or three sober, competent pressmen. To such steady employment will be given at the Brooklyn Flint-Glass Company's Factory, State-street, Brooklyn.

LAD WANTED—To the silk business, to learn the same; he must be active and willing. The best of references required, and must reside with his parents; such may address Box 4,237 Post-Office stating where he can be seen.

BOY WANTED.—A smart and perfectly honest boy, in a dry goods jobbing house; age about 14; must live with his parents or guardians; best of references required. Address 60x No. 4,202 Post Office.

CLOAK MAN—Wanted immediately, to cut up stock for the wholesale trade. None but those of experience need apply. M. DUYNEUX & SELL, No. 59 Canal-st.

HANDS WANTED—To make coats, vests and jackets. Apply to J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, two doors west of Broadway.

SHIRT WORK.—Wanted, an experienced hand at the same. Apply this morning at No. 39 Liberty-st., in the store, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A pleasant and competent governess, to go South in a healthy neighborhood. Also a gentleman teacher, to take charge of the education of one child 15 years old. He must be fully able to teach French and the usual English branches. Call or address M. LOUIS, 47 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., New-York City.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway: 3 clerks, 3 bookkeepers, 2 conductors, 2 porters, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 car-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, 3 boys for stores and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, agent.

WANTED, BY A BOOK-KEEPER—Who is unemployed on Saturdays, employment on those days either in examining or posting accounts or anything else by which he can occupy his time. Address BOOK-KEEPER, at this office.

WANTED—At No. 6 East-Broadway, 1 school-teacher, 2 conductors, 2 baggage-men, brakemen, 2 men for steamers, 1 clerk for a grocery store, 2 boys to learn trades, housekeepers, governesses, &c. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—6 or 8 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont ship, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED—A young man as coachman and to take charge of horses, a few miles from the City. Apply at No. 70 Front-st.

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BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 93 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

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PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.
The undersigned, pursuant to the 38th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from camera of Press work, per 1,000, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. For folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding Secretary.
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, to be built on or near to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations

[illegible] PAIRS.

[illegible] Against Increasing Salaries—Superior Flags Exposing Jobbing [illegible].

The proceedings of the Aldermen were of unusual importance last evening.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The following Message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The salaries of nearly all the Clerks and employes in the several departments of the City Government have been raised within two years, thereby adding a very large expenditure to the annual outlay on that account. Heretofore no objection has been made by me to this increase, believing that it would be difficult to discriminate, and in many cases an increase of pay was justly due to the incumbents.

As a general principle, I am satisfied that the tax-payers of New-York are willing to pay fair salaries to public officers, provided negligence, waste and corruption be excluded from the Departments. Our heavy taxes do not arise so much from large salaries as from fraud and profligacy. It has recently, however, become evident that there is a disposition to push increase of salaries to an unreasonable extent, and that a check must be put to the practice. It is gratifying to me to know that no person appointed by or holding office under me, has received any increase of pay since my incumbency of the office of Mayor; nor was the proposition offered some time since during my absence from the City, to raise the salary of the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner, made with my knowledge or consent; nor could it have received my official sanction had it passed both Boards.

The object of this communication is to ask the Common Council to exercise more discrimination in voting increased salaries. It would be exceedingly unpleasant for me to veto a proposition to give an endorse of the Corporation additional compensation; but after this notice I shall not hesitate to do so in any case when not fully satisfied that it is just and right to the full amount voted.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Mr. VOORHIS did not know exactly what should be done with this message. It seemed to him a good deal like Satan rebuking sin, especially after the Mayor had approved the increase of all salaries voted by the Board of Supervisors. He was glad Hackstaff had waked up, and wanted to hold him to his word.

Mr. ELY agreed with the Alderman of the Ninth Ward that this reproof came from an extraordinary quarter. He animadverted upon the use of the terms fraud and corruption by the Mayor. The Alderman began to speak of the *Joseph Walker* case.

Mr. CLARKE called the Alderman to order.

Mr. ELY desired him to state his point of order.

Mr. CLARKE—You are going into the merits of the *Joseph Walker* matter, and there is no question before the House.

The Alderman of the Twelfth (JACKSON) endeavored to cut in a word edgeways, but the gavel of the Chair sounded.

The Alderman declined to take his seat, and said the Chair itself was sometimes out of order.

The CHAIR—The Alderman of the Twelfth will take his seat—[bang-bang.]

ALDERMAN OF THE TWELFTH—(indignantly)—The Alderman of the Twelfth will take his seat when he pleases! [Sensation.]

The CHAIR—The point of order is well taken; the Alderman of the Seventeenth will state his motion.

Mr. HALE—I move that the Message of his Honor be referred to a Special Committee of three.

The Chair took the floor again, and proceeded to enlighten the great freedom of the Aldermen of the Eighth, or the Watch dog of the Treasury," whom he once saw sneaking out of the Chamber, with his tail between his legs, to dodge a vote on the increase of salaries. After sundry allusions to Cæsar, Cæsar, and Castor and Pollux, the Alderman sat down.

Alderman TUCKER said the gentleman of the Sixth had made a very eloquent speech, but he didn't think he should take much trouble to answer it. If he had a Dictionary handy, he would try to answer Mr. CRAMER's high-flown speech. He denied that he crawled or sneaked out of the Chamber when a vote on salaries was to be taken, because it was very warm in the room—

Mr. CRAMER—(triumphantly)—Ha! ha—hah!

Mr. TUCKER—I knew how the vote was going, and I was tired of battling against the people who had everything their own way.

The motion to refer the Message to a special Committee was put and carried, 12 to 8:

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Corwin, Fox, Tucker, Vedder, Griffin, Briggs, Barker, Ely, Valentine, Hawley, Drake.

NAYS—Aldermen Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Steers, Jackson, Monaghan, McCaskey, Varian.

The Chair appointed as the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message, Aldermen ELY, VOORHIS and CRAMER.

THE COMPTROLLER ON JAMES IRVING.

The Comptroller sent in the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1856.

The annexed paper, marked A, is a copy of a letter addressed by the Finance Department to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in relation to the requirements of the ordinance for regulating the Bureau of Repairs to Public Buildings.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings, who is at the head of this Bureau, is charged with the duty of superintending the public buildings, wells and pumps, and the supply of the public rooms and offices of the Corporation, the Court-rooms, the police station-houses, and the public markets, with all things necessary therefor, except fuel and stationery. Section 208, ordinances of 1849, sections 259 to 265, prescribe the manner in which these important duties with which the Superintendent is charged shall be performed, which are particularly referred to in the accompanying letter.

It is required by the Charter that the Superintendent shall be nominated by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and confirmed by the Common Council. He also gives bonds, which are approved by and filed with the Comptroller. He is therefore a responsible agent of the Corporation, and the duties conferred on him by the laws and ordinances in purchasing supplies, increasing liabilities for the Corporation to pay, &c., cannot be legally parceled out to persons who are not officers of the Corporation, and who give no bonds for the performance of their duties. And yet, notwithstanding the clear provisions of the ordinance of 1849, to the contrary, the duties of Mr. Irving, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, have been subdivided, so as to give one person the carpenter-work of repairs to public buildings, to another the mason-work, to another the plumbing, to another the painting, to another the glazing; and instead of having the necessary supplies for the public offices procured by the head of the Bureau, who gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, it is given out to one person to purchase stoves and put them into the public rooms and present their bill for payment; to another to procure carpets; to another to furnish the public offices with desks, furniture, &c.

The 15th section of the Charter says that all supplies for the Corporation, except to a limited extent, shall be procured on sealed bids, opened by the head of the contracting department, in presence of the Comptroller and those interested in the bids; and yet, by the jobbing system before alluded to, stoves are purchased to the amount of $10,000, and the Charter is evaded, because a single stove does not cost over $250.

Bills have been presented in the Bureau of Public Buildings, and most of them have been paid, since the 1st of January last, viz.:

James Reed, carpenter work	$14,000
Timothy Donovan, stoves and tinning	9,000
M. Waters, painting	9,000
S. Long, glazing	4,000
W. H. Rose, furniture and carpets	2,000
A. J. McCarty, plumbing	6,000
H. Smith, wells and pumps	2,000

There are a few cases, to which I desire to call the special attention of the Common Council:

1. The repairs to the Court-room, rented for the use of Justice Green.

This is an old church building in Nassau-street, heretofore occupied by Dr. TOWNSEND. It was rented in May last, and certain repairs called for. Section 264 is explicit as to the course which should have been adopted in this case; an estimate should have been made by a competent mechanic, and if the whole cost of the necessary repairs exceeded $200, the Commissioner should have presented the matter to the Common Council for approval. Instead of doing this, these repairs were jobbed out to Mr. Reed, who is not a practical carpenter, and he, and not the superintendent, employs persons to do the work, and the repairs are prolonged so as to present less than $250 for payment at any one time to the Comptroller. These bills, however, have been laid aside, and already reach about $500.

This case is now submitted for the examination of the Committees of Repairs and Supplies; and the expense will not be paid without the sanction of the Common Council, which ought to have been obtained before the work was commenced.

2. In the case of repairing the roof of the Fulton Market, Mr. Donovan, the person employed in this work, has made a bill of some $500, and has presented portions of the claim at different payments, so as to bring the amount under $250. An estimate of the whole work ought to have been made and presented to the Common Council in this case also, for approval.

3. In the Fire Department there is a claim of Fine & Harrsborn, for repairing Engine No. 33, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, amounting to about $500; for which Mr. Seely declined giving a requisition, for the reason that the work should have been contracted for on sealed bids. In this the Commissioner is entirely right, and I have informed the parties that the case must be submitted to the Common Council. On referring to the Ordinance of 1849, sec. 288, it will be seen that "no repairs shall be made to a fire-engine or other machine, for the use of the Fire Department, the expense of which shall exceed $75."

At the last pay, a part of this bill, say $245, was presented for payment. I refused to have the bill and the Charter cut up in this manner. If it came within the Charter, it was not within the Ordinance of 1849. This case ought to have been presented to the Common Council before any expenses were incurred, or the work should have been contracted for on sealed bids.

It is for you, the Legislative Department, should designate the objects on which the public money is to be expended, and appropriate the sums which shall be expended on those objects.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The Comptroller referred to [illegible] addressed by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, asking the Comptroller to [illegible] delegation of the power to purchase supplies for the public offices to persons whose selection by the head of the department has not been sanctioned by the Board of Aldermen. The duties of the Superintendent are defined in detail, with comments.

The communication, with the accompanying statement, was ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The City Inspector suggested the selection of a dumping-pier for night-soil nearer the lower part of the City. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

The Comptroller, in reply to a resolution, reported the expiration of the contract for supplying oil for the lighting of the lamps in the upper Wards.

The report of the Street Committee, concurring with the other Board, to alter the grade of the Bowery from Chatham to Franklin-square, was called up, briefly debated, and at the instance of Alderman HEALY, made the special order for Friday evening.

The Councilmen's resolution appropriating $500 to enable the New-York Volunteers to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Alderman CLANCY appealed, but the appeal was not sustained.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the chair.

A petition was presented by the fabricator of a transparent ballot-box, asking for the investigation and adoption of his contrivance. Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Councilman SWAN offered a resolution to repeal the ordinance of July 11, concerning appropriations for the Central Park. Laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor, asking the Common Council to exercise more discretion in voting increased salaries. The Message will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman BARNEY moved that this communication be laid upon the table. He characterized it as a premeditated veto upon the future acts of the Common Council.

The motion was lost. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution proposed by Councilman APPLEBY was accepted, that the Street Commissioner report to this Board a statement of all contracts entered into by his department, which amount to less than $250 each, with the names of the contractors, a statement of the work to be done, supplies to be furnished, and the date and amount of such contract. On motion, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was also included with the Street Commissioner.

After the transaction of some other very unimportant business, the Board adjourned, having sat less than an hour.

The Court of Sessions in the Dog-Days.

It is warm weather, now, with Judges and Juries. A prisoner, on trial for a heinous offence, has a better or worse chance for an acquittal than he has in the cold or moderate seasons. Thoughts of the country hurn deep into the souls of impatient jurors, who inclins to become strong partisans, either of the prisoner or the prosecutor. In a confined room, in August, it is difficult, for six or eight consecutive hours, to possess one's self with patience. If a Jury could take their seats in their shirt-sleeves, without contempt of Court, they might cease to think of cherry-cobblers or the gurgling of mountain rills. But, in that conventional confinement of coats, enforced by the stringent etiquette and never-to-be-violated dignity of judicial proceedings, they grow speedily impatient, and imagine either that the prisoner is too respectable to have committed an offence, and that his arrest is a violation of the liberty of the citizen; or that his looks are sufficient to condemn him, and that a trial is merely a matter of ceremony, degenerating into a farce. At one and the same time,—such are the influences of the heat—they are ready to believe him guilty, and to believe also that the witnesses against him are committing perjury. Therefore—that human nature might not be too sorely tried,—is it wisely directed by those who have the ordination of these matters, that in the days when dogs run mad, when the earth is parched, and the sun is relentless, jurors shall be lightly dealt with. One week of duty, instead of three, as at other times, and only comparatively trivial cases to be disposed of, are all that is asked of them. So does the law temper the sultry weather to the perspiring citizen, summoned to serve his country in the Jury-box in August.

The Judge—not lightly do we speak of him—perspires also, and pants for a purer atmosphere. But he has to conceal his conditions and emotions. He must not think of Cape May while that boy is being tried for grand larceny; or of the White Mountains while that bold burglar awaits his sentence. Is the District-Attorney thinking of some secluded nook, where, *sub tegmine fagi*, he might read his favorite TENNYSON till he dropped asleep upon the shaded grass, and dreamed himself the fortunate "fated fairy prince," who was to kiss awake the beauty charmed to sleep (unless the charm was snapped) for just one hundred years? Do Messrs. VANDERVOORT and SPARKS, respected Clerks of the Court ever wish that Niagara, or the Catskills, or Long Branch, or Quogue, or the Virginia Springs, or the Mammoth Cave, was their destiny, instead of the heated Court Room, with the prisoner's pen in the corner, and ugly groups of criminals pleading not guilty with hardened assurance, and villainous, self convicting countenances?

Does the prisoner, getting a glimpse of the blue sky through the window of his cell, and meeting the sun-glare full in the burning streets, as he is led, handcuffed, to the Court—does he wish that the country brook he drank of when a boy flowed still at his feet, and that he had never known the life, temptation and crime of cities? We almost think he does, till Mr. VANDERVOORT, referring to the records, shows us that he has already been once in the State Prison and twice in the Penitentiary.

Do the reporters wish that there were no newspapers in August, but that every journalist, and every one connected with journalism, had, during this Summer months, an amount of money to expend only limited by his desires? Bring us immediately Aladdin's carpet, or Jack of the Bean Stalk's seven-league boots.

Well, if the Court is such an undesirable place in hot weather, what does that crowd want there? They are neither jurors, nor lawyers, nor prisoners, nor district attorneys, nor judges, nor reporters, nor policemen, nor witnesses, nor clerks of the court. They are present out of sheer curiosity. If they were compelled to be there, they would demur and complain. Summon them as jurors next month, and they will weary the Recorder with all imaginable excuses to be released from attendance.

Removal of Quarantine.

Quite a discussion is going on, touching the propriety of removing the Quarantine establishment from its present locality to some point more remote from the City. The agitation of this question is revived yearly, and generally with little or no good effect. It has probably never been considered in a true light, and hence the discussion has little interest for the masses of the people. This probably arises from the fact that the principal and most determined advocates for the projected removal are acting from entirely selfish motives—being governed by a desire to increase the value of property which they purchased subject to the existence of the evil of which they complain.

This year the agitation has assumed a new and somewhat novel phase, having been seized by the Buchaneers as a hobby upon which they may ride. On Monday the authorities of Castleton were induced to call a meeting of citizens for the purpose of considering the dangers to which they were exposed by the prevalence of the Yellow Fever at the Quarantine grounds.

This meeting was taken possession of by the Buchaneers. They ground down FREMONT, annihilated the Health Officer by a similar process, and cheered up Buchanan and Breck, as lustily as if there had been no Yellow Jack within a thousand miles. Hereafter, the cry of "Remove Quarantine" may legitimately be interpreted "D—n FREMONT." We presume that the Quarantine, FREMONT, and the Health Officer will still exist, notwithstanding this demonstration; and if the substantial citizens of the Island really desire the removal of the Quarantine, they will do well to take care that the proposition is not made to carry extra weight, as it was at the Castleton demonstration.

Medical.

Professor TIMOTHY CHILDS, M. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College on Tuesday last.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to advertisement, the Association organized last year met on Wednesday for the transaction of business in regular Annual session, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, Dr. JOHN B. RICH, President, occupying the Chair. About two hundred gentlemen were present, delegates and members from various States of the Union.

The minutes of the last annual meeting in Philadelphia, reciting the Constitution of the Society, were read by the Secretary, Dr. BONSALL, of Cincinnati.

The nomination of a Business Committee for the current year was stated to be first in order. In the process of securing this Committee, Dr. DWINELL of New-York, and others, moved the suspension of two articles of the Constitution, in order that a motion from Dr. WALL, of Philadelphia, seconded by Dr. CLARKE, of Louisiana, might be submitted to the meeting, to the following effect:

Resolved, That all practicing members of the dental profession who may be present and feel desirous of cooperating with us be considered as, and hereby are, active members of this Convention.

As an amendment a few additional words were proposed: "and they are at liberty to sign the articles of the Association at their convenience." Thus amended, the proposition was carried.

Dr. BALLARD, of New-York, seconded by Dr. DWINELL, then proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That gentlemen engaged in the auxiliary branches of our profession be admitted on this same footing as dentists.

Dr. KINGSLAND, of New-York, asked if this were to be a provisional or a permanent arrangement.

Dr. TOWNSEND asked the meaning of the words "auxiliary branches."

Dr. BALLARD replied, he believed a manufacturer of gold-foil had been ruled out as ineligible.

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, was afraid of opening the door rather too wide; the safest course would be to exclude all but practicing dentists.

Dr. CLARKE, of Louisiana, said the words used in Philadelphia by the framers of the Convention had been, "collateral sciences," rather than "auxiliary branches." Although the intention of the Convention is liberal he would regret that it should embrace other than dentists. He opposed the resolution.

Dr. BONSALL, Secretary, said that all admitted last year were practicing dentists; they came in without a vote of election.

On inquiry the Chairman said the ruling was that none but practicing dentists and those already admitted as such could interfere in their proceedings.

Dr. ALPORT of Chicago, spoke strongly as to the impropriety of admitting persons not engaged in or not familiar with the dental profession.

Dr. BALLARD, on motion for permission, withdrew his resolution and submitted another nearly identical with the last, but comprehensive of those who had been but were not now in practice.

Dr. WEEKES, of Bedford, N. Y., thought the term "collateral branches" was too indefinite.

Dr. MUNSON did not wish to produce embarrassment; they were striving to fling into their Association material they could not handle. They were laboring idly; "*montre parturient ridiculus mus*" They were wasting time with trivial questions as to the legitimacy of admission, that might instantaneously be settled. He supposed this was a Convention of Dentists strictly. It ought to be.

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, moved that the whole subject be lain on the table. Agreed to.

The Chairman said he would recognize all who were practicing Dentists, and who had signed the Constitution.

Dr. DWINELL said the Convention in Philadelphia was on a broad Democratic platform.

Dr. CLARK thought that Chemists should be admitted.

After such discussions were again laid by consent on the table, the following business committee was nominated:

Dr. J. S. CLARK, (La.,) Chairman; Dr. Kendrick, (Miss.;) J. S. Howard, (Md.;) Dr. Miller, (Mass.;) Dr. Helm, (Rhode Island;) Dr. Potter, (Conn.;) F. H. Clark, (N. Y.;) Dr. Robins, (N. J.;) Dr. A. J. Young, (N. H.;) Dr. Buckingham, (Pa.;) Dr. Garrette, (Del.;) Dr. H. H. Harvey, (Md.;) Dr. E. Henry, (Ga.;) Dr. McKsllopp, (Mo.;) Dr. Allport, (Ill.;) Dr. Taylor, (Ohio;) Dr. Gibson, (D. C.)

Dr. CLARK, of New-York, moved that the officers of the Association be nominated by ballot. Carried. Dr. Taylor, of Ohio and Dr. Dalrymple, N. Y., were appointed as tellers.

As the result, Dr. CHAPIN A. HARRIS, of Baltimore, was elected President for the ensuing year, and after a tedious and repeated ballot—

Dr. DANIEL NEALE, of Philadelphia, was elected as Vice-President; also,

Dr. ELISHA TOWNSEND, (Phila.,) as Recording Secretary, and Dr. ALPORT, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock. The evening session at 4 was expected to be occupied with a discussion on the pathological condition of diseased tooth-bone and its treatment.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Dr. CLARK, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Business Committee, announced a paper from Dr. TOWNSEND on the subject of professional fees.

The discussion on the pathological conditions of "dentine" was continued from the previous day, in the course of which Dr. WATT, of Ohio, read a paper in reference to the remedies for diseased dentine. He described "dentine" as a structure essentially vital, composed of animal matter, together with some earthy salts. It resists chemical action in proportion to its density. The application of chemical remedies in a liquid form is found more effective than in any other, and yet caries destroys the "dentine" more or less, and therefore such agents should be employed cautiously. Alkalies will not relieve the sensibility of diseased dentine, unless applied in quantity sufficient to produce injury. The writer alluded to tannin and caustic. As to kreosote, the idea that it produces decay is erroneous; nor does nitrate of silver, judiciously employed, of necessity injure the pulp or nerve of a tooth.

Professor ARTHUR, of Philadelphia, thought that caries increased the sensibility of the dentine. He believed that our knowledge of the structure of the teeth is yet imperfect. As to treatment, a temporary filling is necessary when there is danger of injury to the pulp, and when the dentine is very strong between the cavity and the pulp, caries may be safely destroyed and stopped by escarotics. He thought arsenic the best escharotic, but seemed to fear that its absorption might be a matter to be dreaded. It might be most safely employed when the cavity was quite superficial. A layer of wax might be interposed between the arsenic and the dentine.

Dr. CORDEN, of Newark, confined his remarks to the "brown decay." His treatment he described as peculiar. His mode was to get his finger into a napkin, and pressing on the edge of the gum at the junction of the enamel, to remove the diseased surface with an excavator. He stated that the practice is always successful.

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, had every reason to be satisfied with the use of arsenic. He had merely used the drug in its dry form, but it might also be applied in the form of a concentrated solution.

Dr. BALLARD, of New-York, gave the history of cases where the vitality of two entire teeth had been destroyed by the injudicious application of arsenic. If nature were left to herself, or merely by protecting the diseased surface from atmospheric or other external influences, very frequently this irritation would subside.

Dr. FAGO of Philadelphia, would never leave arsenic in contact with the tooth more than five hours.

Dr. TAFT, of Ohio, adverted to the necessity of studying constitutional peculiarities, and adopting general treatment. He thought "HILL'S Stopping" better than "gutta percha." As an escharotic he preferred arsenic.

Dr. TOWNSEND then read his paper on "Professional Fees." The most prominent idea was the denunciation of dentists who were willing to be employed at low charges. He thought combination necessary to prevent this evil. The general drift of the paper may be gathered from a few sentences. "Those who offered or accepted less than adequate remuneration for professional talent, were not honest. Lynching was the penalty of a rude system for the offence, but contempt was the punishment inflicted by the higher classes. The scorn of good men was worse than a ride on a rail."

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, proposed that the address be published.

Dr. MUNSON, of Washington, alluded to most rascally practices adopted by low-paid dentists in placing other metals than gold in the dental cavity with a superficial covering. Other gentlemen advocated the publication of the address in pamphlet form.

Thanks to Dr. TOWNSEND on the part of the Convention, together with a resolution that his address be printed, being moved by Dr. ROGERS, conversation took a turn as to expenses. The writer of the paper thought an assessment of $3 upon each gentlemen present would defray the expenses of the publication and of the Convention. A member asked whether the same sum ought not to be levied upon members who were not present. It was proposed, also, to refer the matter to a committee. Members of the Convention came up to the Presidential chair, each depositing the needful. While this was in progress the discussion proceeded, and the resolution to refer to a committee was adopted—Doctors TAYLOR, BALLARD and CLARKE being appointed for that purpose.

Drs. TAYLOR, BALLARD and CLARKE being appointed for that purpose

Thanks were also tendered to Dr. WATT for his paper.

Dr. BALLARD offered a resolution, "That this Convention include all practicing dentists, who may desire to take part in its proceedings, any clause in the Constitution to the contrary being hereby repealed." He stated that his object was to save time. The resolution was passed.

A member asked what was to be done with existing members who are not dentists.

Dr. BALLARD explained that nothing retrospective was intended.

Dr. MUNSON complained of informality, and of fickle and frequent changes.

Dr. CLARKE said the glory of this Convention was its Republican character, its power of changing at any moment its form.

Dr. TAYLOR (Ohio) wished to bring the Convention to something useful and of practical interest—something in unison with the object of their meeting. He then adverted to "diseased dentine." With him this condition was one of more exalted sensibility rather than of active inflammatory and destructive action. There was also increased circulation in the part. An increased deposition of bone (could that be secured) would save the vitality of the organ. His treatment had been predicated upon this view. Patience was a part of it. If we use any agent which does not form an insoluble compound, a portion of the bone becomes necessarily exposed, and consequently there occurs more rapid destruction of the living parts. With this view, he preferred tannin and kreosote. He spoke strongly of the dietetic management of patients, excluding acid fruits, vinegar, especially that adulterated with sulphuric acid.

Dr. HARRIS said the structural alteration denominated "caries" was the result of chemical action or decomposition. Whence were these agents eliminated? Sometimes in the mouth itself. There are only four acids which precede phosphoric acid in their affinity for lime. All the acids, vegetable or mineral, act on the teeth, but not all equally. Exalted sensibility, and even inflammation, may depend on a great variety of circumstances—sometimes upon mere constitutional idiosyncrasy. Sometimes it is found in a tooth of dense, sometimes of a looser, structure, so that it is difficult to say with certainty what are the determining causes. Dyspeptic persons are very liable to it, and doubtlessly it has a close connection with certain forms of constitutional derangement.

At 2 the Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

DR. BEALE'S PROFESSIONAL WELCOME.

The Convention met at 4, when the discussion on the pathology of "dentine" was renewed by Dr. DWINELL and others. At 5, the subject of the best preparation of gold for filling teeth was taken up, when Dr. GUNNING suggested the matter was of sufficient importance to be deferred to the morning. After several gentlemen had been called on and declined, Dr. BEALE of Philadelphia rose.

On his name being announced by the President, the Doctor was greeted by a loud burst of enthusiastic applause. He merely suggested that those who were prepared might then speak, and others less ready might wait the morning session. Drs. DWINELL, TOWNSEND, RICH, and others, took part, some asserting that the "crystalline," others that the "gold foil" form of application was the best. Adjourned until 9 A. M. on Friday.

The Repast at the Astor.

Last evening, the American Dental Convention partook of a very elegant repast at the Astor House, at the invitation of Messrs. JONES, WHITE & McCURDY. Covers were laid for 250 persons. Dr. TOWNSEND occupied the Chair. When the guests were seated, Mr. McCURDY briefly sketched the history of their establishments in New-York and Philadelphia. They had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, and this invitation was offered as an indication of their gratitude for the confidence hitherto reposed in them by the profession.

The cloth being drawn, Dr. AUSTIN, one of the Professors of the Dental College of Baltimore, responded to the sentiment.

"The Dental Colleges indigenous to our native soil."

Dr. NEALE, of Pennsylvania, followed in a clever, spirit stirring speech, and several other addresses were delivered by prominent members of the Dental profession.

Professor ARTHUR, of Philadelphia,—Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery—responded very felicitously to a sentiment from the Chair, and Professor TOWNSEND gave a lucid sketch of the Progress of Dental Surgery in America. The proceedings were very interesting, and the interest did not flag until a late hour.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, but in consequence of the absence of several members, transacted a small amount of business. HENRY W. GAIR and JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM, were elected members. Captain FRANCIS M. FRENCH was elected to the Committee on Arbitration. Mr. BARSTOW, from the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of holding quarterly meetings up town, reported that the Committee would be ready to report in September.

On motion of Mr. LEARY, Captains EUGENE C. WADDERBIE and JOHN H. BENNETT were appointed Marine Surveyors.

Some informal conversation took place in relation to the contemplated removal of the Post Office up town, and it was finally resolved to hold a special meeting to take this subject into consideration, on Tuesday next, at 1 P. M., at the Merchants' Bank. A very decided feeling of opposition to the measure was manifested.

Mr. BOORET resigned his office as a Trustee of the institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and OLIVER S. STRONG was elected in his place.

The Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

The Italian Exiles.

In response to a letter sent to the Tuscan Consul, in relation to the ten Italians, concerning whom something was published a few days since, he has replied in general terms, that he has no instructions concerning emigrants, but that he will write to his Government. It is understood that the Papal Consul has not yet answered the communication sent to him. Yesterday, however, seven of them started on their way to the Scranton (Penn.) Coal Mines, where the American Industrial Association have procured employment for them. They go at the expense of this Association, the money to be refunded from their earnings. Of the others, one is too old to work; one expects work here, and the other has not been seen for several days. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Harlem Regatta.

The Regatta of the Harlem Model Yacht Club, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, was again postponed because of too much wind, which blew so strong as to injure, more or less, three of the yachts which had entered for the race.

Cricket.

The cricket match played on Monday last between the second eleven of the New-York Club and the Long Island Club, resulted, after a very interesting and exciting match, in favor of the New-York Club, by two runs.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY AGAIN—THE OTHER SIDE—A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

The International Insurance Company are up to their ears in law. Not long since, it will be recollected, Mr. Charles W. Ogden preferred a complaint against some of the officers of this Company, charging them with an over-issue of stock, and upon this complaint the parties so charged were held for an examination.

Now a counter-complaint has been made against Mr. Ogden. Upon the affidavit of Mr. J. W. Lawson, supported by the statements of Messrs. J. A. Requa and Moses Starbuck, Mr. Ogden is charged with willful and corrupt perjury in making the affidavit upon which the warrants of arrest against them were issued.

Mr. Requa states in his affidavit that he was appointed a member of the Finance Committee within two or three months after being appointed Trustee of this Company; that Mr. Moses Starbuck was elected President of said Company about the 6th of last February; that shortly after that date the latter informed the deponent that the statements of its former officers "that the company was in possession of a stock capital of $300,000" were entirely groundless, and that its only stock capital amounted to about $3,500, and that this company only held about $40,000 of premium notes, which composed the entire available assets of the company; that in order to carry on business he intended obtaining good securities and making the company what it was represented to be; that with the advice and consent of the members of the Finance Committee, and some of the officers of the company, including Mr. Chas. W. Ogden, the said company received bonds and mortgages on real property in Brooklyn to the amount of $58,000—for which sum they issued Certificates of Deposit to that amount; that this property had been appraised by Anthony J. Bleecker, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, and other like competent judges, to be worth double the amount of the mortgages thereon offered; that soon after this it was proposed to put in other mortgages, amounting to $169,500; that in relation to which several conversations were held by this deponent with Mr. Ogden and some of the Trustees; that Mr. Ogden advised the issuing of certificates of stock therefor; that these mortgages were made by Alexander Requa and wife directly to the company, Mr. A. Requa subscribing in the books to the capital stock to the amount of $169,500, for which certificates of stock were issued, and of which $140,100 were delivered to him; that Mr. Ogden as Vice President of the Company approved of these proceedings; that the $58,000 and the $169,500 are the only stock or certificates of deposit issued by the Company or any of its Trustees since Mr. Starbuck had been President; that deponent was in no wise interested in said certificates; that the reception of these mortgages was communicated to the Board of Trustees by the President, and distinctly ratified and approved by them by the adoption and publication of their annual statement containing these proceedings; that these transactions were *bona fide*, having been entered into for the purpose of strengthening a weak company; that of the mortgages deposited in exchange for the $58,000 of certificates of deposit, about $29,000 have been hypothecated, and as the deponent is informed by the President of the Company, Mr. Ogden was well aware of this hypothecation, and disbursed himself most of the means received by it; that deponent and the other defendants did not issue and sell fraudulent certificates of stock as stated in Ogden's complaint.

The affidavit of Mr. Requa then denies severally the various allegations in Ogden's affidavit, closing by charging Mr. Ogden with "willful and corrupt perjury."

Moses Starbuck, the President of the Company, also filed an affidavit indorsing the statement made in Mr. Requa's affidavit.

The following statement is also made by Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, Esq.:

Before the mortgages taken by the International Insurance Company were received, I was consulted by the officers of the Company in respect of the legality of the proceedings. I examined the charter as printed for the Company, and I then as I am now, clearly of the opinion that the 13th and 15th sections of the Act contemplated a stock capital without limit as to amount, and to be subscribed for in the ordinary mode of subscribing to the capital of stock corporations, and that by the jobbing in the Act requiring prescribing payment of the subscriptions or prohibiting the Company from receiving securities for their ultimate payment, and I so advised the officers. I entertain no doubt that the certificates issued by the Company to J. W. Lawson and Alexander Requa were legally issued and in strict conformity with the charter. (Signed,) L. S. CHATFIELD.

NEW YORK, July 26.

Upon these statements a warrant was issued on Saturday, for Mr. Ogden's arrest, which was effected on Tuesday, by Officer Robb, and he was held for examination.

In relation to the above, which appeared in our Evening issue of yesterday, we have received the following

CARD FROM MR. OGDEN.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper of this evening contains extracts from an affidavit of Mr. James A. Requa, and statements in relation to the difficulty in this Company, which require some notice from me. It was not my intention to make any reply to articles which are got into the new-papers to prejudice the public, by parties against whom a criminal prosecution is now pending. On a hearing yesterday before Justice Daviduse, on the charge of perjury, he refused to make the arrest, and stated that the matter was suspended until the other case was disposed of. As for Mr. Requa's assertion that I was consulted, and advised the issue of certificates of stock for the property valued at $169,500—it is entirely untrue. It is not necessary for me here to enter into refutations of other assertions; the proper place for substantiating my affidavit against these parties is the "Criminal Court," before which they are arraigned; and I do not there prove that not only the property in question was valueless as a basis of insurance, and had a previous mortgage on it, but that the stock issued went actually to pay for $39 509 of property more than was ever put in the Company, I shall be willing to submit to the charge of perjury.

The action brought against the Company by Alexander Requa, on which an injunction was obtained, was disposed of on Monday last by Judge Brown, in the Supreme Court; the injunction removed, and all proceedings dismissed.

CHARLES W. OGDEN.

DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT.

A piece of amusement was enacted in the Fifth Ward the other night, which came near ending tragically. For some time past, Mrs. Emma JOHNSTON, a respectable German woman, residing in Canal, near Washington-street, has been greatly annoyed by a gang of young blackguards who were in the habit of assembling about her dwelling in the night time and grossly insulting her. She tried frequently to get rid of the ruffians peaceably, but failing in this, determined to put an end to the annoyance by putting a bullet in some of her tormentors. She accordingly procured a couple of pistols, heavily loaded them and put them in her room for use and self protection.

Mrs. Johnston being again annoyed in the night time by the blackguards, discharged a pistol from an upper story window, aiming it as is alleged at one Daniel Morrow, but the ball missed its mark and slightly grazed only the person of another man standing near by. The affair created a terrible rompus in the neighborhood and was not allayed until Mrs. Johnston was taken in custody by Policeman Smith of the Fifth Ward.

On Wednesday morning Mrs. Johnson was brought before Justice CONNOLLY to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill. His Honor, on hearing all the facts in the case, concluded that justice would be appeased by ordering Mrs. Johnson to find bail to keep the peace in the sum of $500.

Rowdies are stupid fellows. There is one argument, however, which they can understand and appreciate—that uttered by a pistol loaded with ball. It has a quieting effect, and should be used upon such fellows on all proper occasions.

DARING BURGLARY IN PARK-ROW—RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

On Tuesday night, the store of Messrs. Guillame, Fargo & Co., No. 27 Park-row, was entered by burglars on the Theatre-alley side, who ransacked the store and packed up in sacks nearly $10,000 worth of goods, preparatory to its removal.

The rascals, however, were frustrated in their design, by the fortunate unusually early arrival of the porter, who, on opening the premises, saw at once that something was wrong; he discovered the bags filled with goods, and on looking around, saw two or three men dash rapidly through Theatre-alley. In a few moments afterwards, a German, giving his name as Henry King, came along and impudently claimed the stolen property as his. He was at once arrested by Officer Fenley, of the Second Ward, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.

A man named Timothy O'Leary was found in the street yesterday afternoon suffering apparently from a temporary aberration of mind. He was taken charge of by a policeman, and committed for safe-keeping to the Jefferson Market prison. In half an hour afterwards he was found dead in his cell, having cut his throat from ear to ear with a small penknife. The Coroners were notified, and inquest upon the body will be held to-day.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A man named Thomas Lacy, living at No. 345 Rivington-street, while preparing to bathe at the foot of Stanton street, East-River, accidentally fell overboard. Policeman Schneittacher, of the Eleventh Ward, being near, plunged into the water, and by great exertions succeeded in rescuing Lacy, who otherwise most probably would have drowned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 7.

Before Judge Whiting.

MOTIONS.

Peter H. Vandervoort, &c., vs. *Charles Bradley*.—Attachment ordered.

Robert Blow, &c., vs. *John Krutz et al*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association.

TROY, Wednesday, August 6, 1856.

The State Association convened at 2 o'clock, this P. M., in the Young Men's Association Hall. The attendance of Teachers was quite large, notwithstanding the heavy rain storm.

The Teachers of the State were welc

REAL ESTATE SALES.

...Auctioneer.

...BLEECKER & CO.—Will ... Exchange, ... the Warehouse ... of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of Sep... at 12 o'clock, $450,000 EIGHT PER ... FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

...are dated May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, ... and are convertible into stock at the option of the ... at any time within five years from their date, with ... interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually on ... presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

...They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

...Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposits to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in some manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, the putting in use of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

...The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 29th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 30, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

...When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

...Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

...Pier & Cole, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee, PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first class hotel. The house has been built and furnished within two years in modern style, with everything necessary for carrying on the business, the furniture costing upwards of $40,000. The lease has eight years and five months run. The location is unrivaled, being on Pierrepont Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a ready hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country. The lease requires all repairs to be done by the lessee, but the rent to be abated in case of cholera or epidemic sickness.

For further particulars, inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York; or PEET & COLE, auctioneers, No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

...B. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.—B. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell by catalogue, THIS DAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, all the beautiful furniture in the dwelling No 79 West 26th-st, a few doors from 6th-av., consisting, in part, of one 7-oct rosewood piano forte, a beautiful instrument, inlaid, in perfect order, with stool and cover; one $45 do; mirrors of rosewood and mahogany frames, French bedsteads, rosewood recess-chairs, Turkish easy-chairs, rocking chairs, music chairs, mahogany and rosewood secretary bureaus, marble tops; Gothic rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, with stationary tops; hair mattresses, large pier and oval mirrors, Dresden vases, statuary, handsome parlor ornaments, large etagers, with plate-glass doors and backs; handsome paintings, secretary bookcase, handsome English tapestry carpets, cut-glass ware, China and silver ware, one beautiful rosewood suite, in green plush, consisting of 11 pieces; hall chairs, hall stand, marble top; common crockery, oak dining-tables, do walnut, cane-seat chairs, mahogany sofa-bedsteads, sofas, with a variety of handsome bed-room furniture. Persons from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to the advertisement.

...John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Friday,) August 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 64 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth, plush and hair cloth, sofas in do, arm chairs, cane chairs, lounges and lounge bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, single and double hair and spring mattresses, straw palliasses, &c., &c.

...Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, 1½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st, corner Greenwich-st., brandy, gin, claret, champagne, schnapps, tobacco, cigars, rice, teas, sago currants, beans, codfish, &c. Also a lot of hardware, sheet-iron spikes, wrought nails, axes shovels, &c. Also, lot work-boxes, desks, stationery, pencils, &c.

...M. N. Croft, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—M. N. CROFT will sell on SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at Mission Chapel, corner of Bowery and Division-st., the contents of said Chapel, at 10 o'clock consisting of 53 beeches pulpit platform, fittings, burners, 1 chandelier, 6 brackets and lighters, one piano, 1 banner, 3 wardrobes, extensive library, window shades &c.

...Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—By order of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Manufacturing Co., will be sold by auction, SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st as follows: one vacuum pan, 40 gal ons, with condenser and pump; 22 tubs or receivers, from 20 to 40 gallons. Are now at place of sale to be examined.

...George Cook, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway Embracing parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture of various new and fashionable styles; bookcases, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, &c. Sale positive to pay advances.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 8 and 86 Wall-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: The Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 11th day of August, at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 11th August. The interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on the 1st August, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent, on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CITY OF THE THIRD AV. RAILROAD CO., Cor 6 st and 3d av, NEW YORK, July 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 11th inst, at their office. The transfer books will be closed until that date, by order of the Board. SAMUEL B ISAACS, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 84 Chambers-st., NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 12 inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK Aug 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have, this 4th day of August, declared a dividend of five per cent out of the earnings, payable on and after the 8th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1856.—A Dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—34-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. R. STILLMAN, President.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, borders, plain buff and white shades, fixtures, &c., is at H. BALDWIN'S, No. 335 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st, near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with seven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. E. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st, or No. 21 WestIngton-terrace, Hoboken.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, some of the many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in his public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 399 Duane-st, near Powers. Lot 2 x100; house, 24x32, 1 story, attic, basement and sub-cellar; 2 grape-vines and fruit trees in yard. Will be sold very low, as it a owner is going to Europe. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 2-story and basement frame house, 28 by 30 feet, finished complete; also a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two-story house with a small portion of the ground will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge or of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 8 Court-st, Brooklyn.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on Prospect Hill town of Pelham: it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Palmyville and New Rochelle stations on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. This view from this property cannot be excelled in the State. Price $1,600. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN No. 118 Bowery, or WM. DALY, near the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also one on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM E. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 19 acres, lying in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 3 miles from Hoboken, 3 miles from Hackensack, and 5 miles from Fort Lee, on the direct road to Piermont. Buildings in excellent condition; plenty of fruit and excellent water. The above would be a very desirable country residence. Inquire of THOMAS CARTER, on the premises, opposite John C. Westervelt's, Schuleburg, or of CHARLES E. WEBB, No. 87 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property, situated in the town of Clove near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st, New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 6 P. M.

CHEAP FARMS.—Beautifully located 25 miles from this City, near depôts, 54 acres, good buildings, rich soil, $2,000; 130 acres, everything desirable; $4 000—a bargain to close an estate. W. J. BRUNDRED & Co., No. 15 Nassau-st, Common wealth Building.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 19 East Baltic-st, Brooklyn. Apply between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 5-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm-sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel as the desirable dwelling house No. 125 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also the similar house, No. 125 Hammond-st., $60. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome furnished, 4-story brick house, situated near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect. First-class stocks or Railroad Bonds taken in exchange, and possession can be had at once. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE for a three-story, brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, No 7 East 30th-st, near 5th av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely renovated, painted, &c., and have a excellent light, are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonable to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of P. S. VAN ALST, No. 15 4th st., Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat two story, basement and under-cellar, brick cottage, No. 3 Hudson-st., (Abingdon-square.) has gas and cistern; rent $285; possession immediately. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 368 or 647 Hudson-st.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Richmond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power if unarranged, steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 118 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 97 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building, on Canal-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, 94 Hudson-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—By a first-class tenant, a small house in the City in a respectable location Address Box No. 3,290 New-York Post-Office, stating rent and other particulars.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small house with a garden in Brooklyn, in a healthy and cool location, convenient to cars or stages. State rent and particulars, to Box No. 3,320 New-York Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000 TO $40,000.—Wanted, some person or firm with about this amount as special or general partner in a well-known book business in this City, (long established,) which can be assumed without any of its liabilities, or the purchase of stock and plant, unless desired; and he has very profitable. The advertising parties have a thorough knowledge of the business of the house, and can give entire satisfaction as to the desirableness of the investment. Address B G C, Box No 3,881 New-York Post Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A CHANCE RARELY OFFERED.—An exceedingly fitted fancy store, with stock, fixtures, furniture, and nearly two years' unexpired lease to be disposed of, at a low price for cash if applied for soon. The health of the proprietor makes it necessary to go to the country. To a young couple or two ladies, it would be just the thing. For particulars, address B., Box No. 2,789 Post-Office.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—It relates to Railroads, is already partially introduced, with an increasing demand for it. Three States only to be disposed of. All engineers acknowledge it must be a permanent improvement. From $10, 00 to $20,000 may be made, with a reasonable share of enterprise in a very short time. Apply at No. 308 Broadway, FOWLER & WELLS' Patent Agency.

$2,000.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE CHEAP—The stock of a house furnishing store, together with a fluid route, worth $2,000 per year profit, and embracing some 1,200 to 1,400 customers, and capable of being considerably increased. Apply to C. B. HOWES, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14.

PARTNER WANTED—(Special or active,) With $1,500 or $2,000 capital, to join in an established profitable commission business. Undoubted references given and required. A good chance for a good man. Reference by permission, to Mr. G. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 22 Spruce-st., for further particulars.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—For sale, the good will and fixtures of an old established bakery now doing a large cash trade over the counter. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 400 Grand-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ROBINSON & HAPPY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, N. R. ROBINSON retiring from the business. G. D. HAPPY is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and will continue the business at the same stand, No. 249 Broadway. N. R. ROBINSON, NEW YORK, Aug 1, 1856. G. D. HAPPY.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.

THIS VERY EFFICACIOUS PREPARATION is acknowledged to be the best remedy ever introduced for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofula and all cutaneous disorders. Its great success has raised up a host of spurious imitations. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST SURGICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 6 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1845; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor

in order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No further proof is ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Dr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; RICHARD CHASE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. KING, No. 293 Broadway, C. V. G. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st., A. R. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—FRIESE'S GASS.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seal of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Royal Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each envelope around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 167 Prince-street. (For three weeks west of Broadway,) New-York from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 5 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c.; also, the imprudences which have made before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and isubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c.* Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR BARROW, No. 167 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

Attendance and Consultation from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally valuable, assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby, Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Principal office No. 2 Malden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—36th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype plates, fine and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents are the arcanums of the sexual organs of the male and female all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks and quackeries unveiled; remedies, both medical and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 8 evening. Sundays—10 to 12 A. M. Pamphlets to be had at the office. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demarest, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated and cured a number thousand cases without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway

W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him a team they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him after given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED, IN HUMAN cases when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood to vitals. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and the cure guaranteed. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose name I for the present will not use, discovered, while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and this remittance to be applied to the payment of the advertising. Address Dr. R. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

TO SUFFERING FEMALES.—All diseases peculiar to their sex are cured promptly, effectually, and by the very best medical treatment, at the Medical Institute, No. 610 Houston-st., cor. of Greene. Medicines for female complaints constantly on hand. Charges reasonable. Able physicians in attendance from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., 1 to 4 P. M., 7 to 10 evenings.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 869 Post-Office.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain Shamokin Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.

WM. B. PEARSON, No. 433 Washington-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 9 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 2½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest, and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

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The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $3 50.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre-sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M. for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

5.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Express Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 5.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

8.45 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train, leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Owego Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Passenger, at 6:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) and Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, and at Corning with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manoowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* Sandy Hook and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The shortest route and only one open for the transit of goods and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $15 00, including meals and berths on lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK & BUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—On and after Monday, July 28, 1856, the Public will avoid the pressure that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive

...ly Times

...YORK CITY.

...CONDITION OF THE CITY.

...k Academy of Medicine—Discussion on Yellow Fever.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, was held on Wednesday evening in the small Chapel of the University. The President, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, in the chair. Dr. FAHS, of Columbia, S. C., was introduced to the Society, and after some immaterial business was concluded, the election of some half-dozen new members, &c., he was requested to give any information to the Academy pertinent to the present threatening epidemic.

Dr. FAHS stated that he had had but little personal ...ence, as he lived some 160 miles from the sea-board, where the Yellow Fever has never raged epidemically; but he had seen cases in Columbia of this ...ease, among those who had left Charleston in it...; but the disease breaking out on the road or ... their arrival.

THE DOCTRINE OF CONTAGION.

Upon one point he could say something perhaps of importance, certainly so far as it went. Twelve cases occurred in Columbia, and all but two died. Post-mortem examinations were made of the ten. They occurred in various localities; some were removed to a pest-house, isolated from the city. One lady of great personal attractions was taken ill in a hotel which was filled with boarders. The landlord positively refused to have her sent from the house, ... Dr. Fahs consented left it in consequence. He was ...ded by the physicians, and few if any boarders left. The result was that not a case of yellow fever occurred among the physicians, nurses, or inmates of the house. In fact not a single case occurred in the city, except the twelve cases which originated on the seaboard, and were imported into the town.

Drs. BULKLEY and GRISCOM reported six cases as having been under treatment at the New-York Hospital, all of which had come up from Quarantine. No case had originated in the City to their knowledge. One or two similar cases had been seen in Jersey City.

STATISTICS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. ALFRED CLARK said the President had recently been engaged in the literature of this disease, and the Academy would be glad to hear from him.

Dr. C. stated that he was not prepared to make a recital with perfect accuracy, but so far as his memory served he would give the results of his reading.

In 1702 occurred a dire malady in this City, which our fathers report that their fathers called "the great sickness." Of its character or mortality no record has come down to us. It perhaps was the Yellow Fever. No great epidemic occurred of any account until 1741, and again in 1742. In 1791 the first case of known Yellow Fever occurred in this City, and eighty deaths were the result. In '92 there was considerable sickness. In 1795 there was a general epidemic in various parts of the town, not limited to the borders of the two rivers. In '96 there was fever. In 1798 there was a great epidemic extending from the east to the north side and even in Broadway, where it had never before appeared; but there it was mild, with few mortal cases. The total number of deaths in that year was 2,086. In 1799 it was as malignant as before, but on account of the care taken the deaths were less than before. Deaths occurred every year till 1803, when the number amounted to 6 or 700, which is the largest number during this century. A form of remittent fever occurred at the same time From this period up to the present time 1858 is the total number of deaths from Yellow Fever originating in this City. During this time this disease has been epidemic in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, &c. No cases occurred in this City. The results of these years are as follows:

1702	80	1817	1
1741	140	1819	None
Sent to Marine Hosp'l	30	1819	23
1793	None	1820	None
1795	650	1821	3
1796	None	1822	166
1797	270	1823, several in Brook-	
1802-3-4	None	lyn—in N. York None	
1809, in Brooklyn	13	1823 to 1856	None
1809, in New-York	None		
1810 to 1816	None	Total in 55 years	1,376

CHARACTER OF THE WEATHER—TEMPERATURE.

Almost invariably the weather was unusually warm and dry. In 1795 it was warm and dry, the epidemic commencing after a rain. Dr. C. had noticed that three times extreme heat, followed by rain, and again followed by heat, had occured in the epidemic.

Dr. WATSON inquired respecting the Banker (now Madison) street fever. This was a disease affecting the blacks almost exclusively, and was not considered to be Yellow Fever, but produced by a union of typhus and remittent poisons.

EVACUATION OF THE CITY.

Dr. CLARK said that one great cause for the less amount of mortality was from the means taken to isolate it. The infected district was fenced in, the stores shut and business suspended. Many left the City. In 1819 the authorities requested portions of the City to be evacuated. In 1822 it was for the first time fenced up, and the infected portion entirely deserted.

PLACE OF ORIGIN.

In every case except in 1822 the disease started between Whitehall and Market streets. In several cases it began where there was "new filling up," particularly in 1795, when it appeared at Delafield's Wharf, which had been a receptacle for offal and various kinds of refuse. The statistics give the number of dead horses, swine, and alludes to dogs, cats, &c., there deposited. This was extremely offensive, and it was finally covered with wholesome sand from the hills of the City, when the epidemic ceased. In 1805 the first case occurred at foot of Roosevelt street, the second and third in Maiden-lane, and the fourth at some distance from this locality. In 1822 it appeared originally at the foot of Rector-street.

EFFECTS OF FILTH.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD said that he remembered a sewer which opened near the locality where this epidemic commenced, and that it was very foul and noisome. Dr. SHARMAN, the editor of the *Medical Journal* at that time, noted that on one night a very large number of cases occurred on one side of John-street, and that it was observed that the wind had blown strongly from the opposite direction, and he accounted for it by the fumes from the sewer.

In 1822 the regularity of the march of the epidemic was so marked that one might calculate with just accuracy its advance, and where it would be on the next or succeeding day.

He never was so impressed with awe as from the solitude of the deserted City. One might travel for hours through the vacant streets and see only an occasional head peeping through the half closed shutters, and this too when there were but few deaths.

The "Banker-street Fever" was not entirely confined to the blacks. Dr. Gardner had noted that this fever was confined almost exclusively to the residents of the cellars and first stories, principally to the cellars, and so far as he could learn, not a case occurred among the up-stairs tenants. This was one of the strongest arguments he was able to find for his report made to the Common Council in 1842 against cellar occupancy. In 1822 it was the same.

TIME OF ITS APPEARANCE

Dr. CLARK said that in 1805 the first case appeared in June, but its presence was not declared until the 28th July. Sometimes its appearance was as late as the middle of September; generally in the beginning of August.

METHOD OF PROPAGATION.

The infection was spread by the transport of boxes of sugar. The ships were not permitted to come up to the City, but the goods were brought up in lighters. Still the infection was present, and was transmitted even in the wake of the lighters, that seemed to be thus fired during the transit. It was conceded that the disease could not be spread by the sugar or by the wood of the boxes, and it was requisite, to substantiate the dangerous character of sugar boxes, to ascribe the *nidus* to the straps of raw hide that encircle the boxes.

RECKLESSNESS OF THE IMPORTERS.

Dr. GARDNER stated that he had lately been informed from the officers of the customs that they were scarcely able to quarantine either vessels or goods; that all manner of means were adopted by ... merchants in orde to bring their goods to ... Bribery, bribes, threats, were resorted to by those who would risk the lives of thousands rather than hazard a ...th of their gains.

Some Cu... [illegible] died from

...from them to new cases had sprung.
Warren said that the American ... full upon the ... fever than upon ... Dr. CLARKE ...

...bre character of the meeting, ... instrument and patent plan for fishing for tapeworms by means of a gold trap, somewhat like a lobster trap, which the patient is to swallow, (and which he will find little difficulty in doing after having swallowed the story,) and then is to pull up the worm—when caught. Dr. G. said the last remedy for tape-worm was pumpkin seed, but that this machine was undoubtedly "some pumpkins" ahead of that. The Society then adjourned.

The Health Commissioners.

The Health Commissioners continue to hold daily sessions. A communication has been addressed them by the Inspector in relation to certain

DISEASE-BREEDING TENEMENTS

on the eastern side of the City. He says the houses Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Third street, south side, between Avenues A and B, generally known as "Cottage-row," are in a shocking state. These buildings, he says, are four stories in height. On the ground floors, front, are one shoemaker's shop, two grocery stores, one cap store, and one rag store. The three houses are built upon two lots. The rag store is decidedly filthy, and foul air continually arises from it, and one of the grocery stores is likewise in an impure condition. The other three floors of each house contain eight families. On the rear of these buildings there are thirty-two families, and the houses are all occupied by rag-pickers; the stoops are continually lumbered with filthy rags and bones, and the stench arising therefrom is intolerable, and endangers the lives of the citizens in the vicinity. The occupants are constantly in the habit of hanging their filthy rags upon lines stretched across the yard, and from the windows.

The houses Nos. 88 and 90 Sheriff-street are also, he says, in a filthy condition; bone-pickers and rag-gatherers bring their rubbish into the houses, wash it, and let the foul water run over the floors. The buildings are of wood, their entrances small, consequently the danger in case of fire would be immense. The condition of Nos. 88 and 90 Sheriff-street internally, is as bad as possible. There is no ventilation save in the bedrooms—a small hole, about ten inches square, and the floors are strewed with heaps of old rags, bones, paper and filth, hooked from the streets by the gutter snipes. The rags are also taken from garbage boxes, being covered with flies and maggots, the like of which the official says he has never seen; anomalous insects also cover these refuse picking. Live dogs, cats, kittens and puppies encumber the floors, &c., &c.

Mr. MORTON will cause the tenants of the buildings above named to vacate forthwith, that all the rags, bones, &c., may be removed and the rooms thoroughly scrubbed and whitewashed If the order for removal is not at once complied with the matter will be brought before the Grand Jury for criminal prosecution, under the act of April 10, 1850. The penalty for disobedience of orders of the City Inspector is $100 fine and one year's imprisonment.

This decision, severe as it may seem, appears actually necessary to the public health and safety. The premises in Third-street were, during the prevalence of the cholera in 1850, an infected district, and every effort to make them wholesome then or since, has failed. All tenements of this kind, and the late examinations of the Legislative Committee show that there are many such, should be promptly and thoroughly purified.

At the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday the following action in relation to

VESSELS AT QUARANTINE

was had:

Schooner *Pathfinder* arrived from Aux Cayes, with logwood and coffee; health of port doubtful and cargo ordered to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Elizabeth Watts*, from Ponce, arrived on the 5th inst.; port sickly, cargo to be lightered to the City after 15 days, if all remain well.

Bark *Frances Scor*, from Pensacola, arrived on the 6th inst., with lumber; health of port unknown; cargo to be lightered to the City in 10 days after arrival, if all remain well.

Bark *Lucia* arrived from Gonaives, with logwood; all hands well; health of port unknown; cargo to be lightered in 15 days after arrival, if all remain well.

Brig *Maria White*, now at Quarantine, is allowed to come up within 300 yards of the City, for one day, for the purpose of being repaired, having no cargo or passengers to land at this port. She will then proceed immediately to sea.

Brig *Bilboa*, from Saguala Grand, arrived August 2, with sugar; allowed to come up and discharge at Brooklyn, if the authorities desire are willing.

Brig *P. Lacoste*, from Gonaives, P. R., arrived July 28 with sugar and molasses; all well; allowed to come to City.

Sinking Bedding and Furniture of Infected Vessels.

A Special Committee of the Board of Health, Councilman PHILLIPS, Chairman, was to have met yesterday, to consider the petition of Capt. HALLOCK, of the schooner *Julia M. Moulton*, for indemnity from the Board of Health, for loss sustained in the recent burning of the cabin furniture, beds, bedding, clothing, &c., on board his vessel, on account of parties on board having died of Yellow Fever. The petition of Capt. HALLOCK sets forth that the *Julia M. Moulton* cleared from St. Jago de Cuba on the 1st June last, and arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, on the 17th of the same month. During the passage one of the crew was taken sick and died, from what was supposed to be yellow fever. Soon after, himself, mate and one of the passengers, were attacked by yellow fever. The two latter were placed in the Hospital at Quarantine, where they died, while he, fortunately, recovered his health. As he lay at Quarantine the vessel was taken charge of by Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer at Quarantine, and the cargo, consisting of sugar, discharged at that place. In conformity with instructions of the Health Officer, the beds and bedding, and furniture, together with his wearing apparel, altogether of the value of about $500, were taken on shore and burned. Some of his private stores, comprising cigars, wines, &c., of the value of $75, he charges were taken from the cabin while he was lying sick at the Hospital, by the men having charge of the vessel, placed there by the Health Officer.

The Committee will hear statements of parties touching the case to-day, having adjourned from yesterday from want of a quorum.

The *Julia M. Moulton* brought to this port the first case of yellow fever reported this season at Quarantine, which was on the 18th of last month.

The Wall-street Dumping Ground.

The Committee of the Aldermen on Wharves, Piers and Slips met yesterday, and decided to report in favor of dredging forthwith the pier foot of Wall-street, used as the principal dumping ground of the dirt of the City. The captains of vessels and others asking the dredging, state that the slip at the head of the pier is filled up six feet above the depth required by the law regulating slips. It is attributed to the careless mode of dumping the dirt on the pier.

Abatement of Nuisances.

The Committee on Nuisances, of the Board of Health, after hearing evidence of several, yesterday, touching a cheese manufactory at No. 267 Bowery, and a slaughter-house at No. 100 West Fifteenth-street, decided to report in favor of requiring the City Inspector to cause the same to be closed forthwith. Nearly the entire catalogue of slaughter-house nuisances, it is understood, will be similarly treated.

Funeral Services of the late John Griswold.

The remains of this respected citizen, whose decease has already been noticed in the TIMES, were yesterday conveyed from Hyde Park to his late town residence in this City, at No. 20 Union-place. At 4 o'clock P. M. the body was removed to Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where the first part of the burial service was read by Dr. HAWKS and his assistant, Rev. Mr. RUTTER. Among those present were several well known merchants of this City, and former associates of Mr. GRISWOLD. The corpse was escorted by the following pall bearers:

Judge OAKLEY, LUTHER BRADISH, Judge EDWARDS, Judge WM. KENT, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PELETIAH PERIT, J. L. RUTGERS and HENRY OGDEN.

After the exercises were concluded at the church, the procession moved to the Marble Cemetery in Second-street, where the last rites were performed for the dead, and the body deposited in the family vault.

Mr GRISWOLD was not alone one of our most fortunate merchants, he was also one of the most noted of liberal and generous in all his business relations, he is an illustration of west industry and thrift may accomplish in connection with high integrity. Mr. GRISWOLD was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in the year 1788, and at the period of his death

...his age. In early life he re..., and in course of time became ... the shipping business. He was ... London line of packets, and subsequently its agent and principal owner. ... he purchased a beautiful mansion ..., and continued to make it his ... residence up to the day of his ... A few months since Mr. GRISWOLD retired from the shipping house of GRISWOLD, MORGAN & WILEY. He was in possession of an ample fortune.

Seizure of Letters.

Yesterday afternoon a bag of letters was seized by a Custom-House officer as they were about being conveyed on board the French steamer *Alma*. They were taken to the Post-office. The cause of the seizure was to prevent fraud upon the United States Post-office Department by non-payment of postage.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co.'s GAS WORKS.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1858.

From the opinion given below, it is evident, we can with safety guarantee all parties who purchase our machines against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company. S. COATES & Co.,
No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
No. 5 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1858.

Messrs. S. COATES & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined, as you requested, the gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; ABRAHAM LONGBOTTOM'S patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent.

LONGBOTTOM'S patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, *when said employment is in connection with a peculiar method of using the same.* The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point, or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves, the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of LONGBOTTOM'S composition, no infringement whatever takes place. LONGBOTTOM makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware that previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.*: in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked 'Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, *has anything to do with the said patent*, and either may be used with perfect freedom so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (Signed,)
J. P. PIERSON.

[Advertisement.]

KALLISTON OR ORIENT WATER.—This elegant requisite for the toilet combines the desirable properties of the rarest plants in the world—each suited to remove the painful and injurious effects of the climates which produce them. The irritated condition of the skin, the tan and freckles resulting from exposure to the Spring or Summer sun, and the chapped or cracked condition of both hands and face, are all prevented or removed by the softening, beautifying, and erasive influence of Kalliston. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, CHAS. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co.,
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isle" is creating quite a *furore* at PURDY'S National. Night after night the house is crowded, and the prospects are that the piece will have a long run. It is a faithful dramatization of that beautiful poem, and reflects great credit on the dramatist, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR. It is to be repeated this evening, with the pantomime of "Ponce," and Mr. B. CONY'S drama of the "Boatman and his Dog."

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Beuzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, wire Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases, not organic, and all the varieties of outward inflammation

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.
NEW-YORK, No. 298 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Statuary and Paintings on this Continent. Open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

DIED.

On Monday, Aug. 4, after a short illness, of bilious fever, LOUISA, wife of George Couch, of Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Devonshire, Eng., and also Exeter, please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 7, of dysentery, ALLIE, only daughter of Capt. Henry and Ellen R. Tinson, aged 15 months.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 137 Carlton-av

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

At his residence, near Fort Hamilton, L. I., of congestive bilious fever, CHANDLER WHITE, Esq., aged 60 years

His funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock

At Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence, WM. M. HAWKSHAW, Esq., formerly of this City.

At East Brewster, Mass., on Sunday, Aug 3, Mr. PRINCE FREEMAN, in the 78th year of his age.

At Poughkeepsie on Wednesday, Aug. 6, DAVID M. MORGAN, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th and South 2d st., Williamsburg, without further notice.

At Buffalo, on Tuesday, Aug 3, at 4½ o'clock P. M., ARCHIBALD L. LUCE, in the 83d year of his age.

His remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his late residence, No. 157 Gold-st, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and California papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug 7.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	83½	300	Reading R	b30 57
50	do	83¾	100	do	s3 56⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s	85	300	do	s30 56⅝
60	City 6s, '70	94¾	300	do	57
1,500	N. Y. Cen. RR 6s	89	100	do	s10 56⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. bR. 7s	103	300	do	b3 57
500	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m	100	200	do	c 57
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	91¾	12	do	c 57¼
10,000	do	91¾	70	Mich. Cen. R.	90¾
1,000	Del. Lack. Rail'd	111	100	do	s91 91⅝
2,000	Cl. & Pitt. Div. B.	63	775	Chi. & R. Island R.	92½
3,000	do	64	100	do	c 92¾
1,000	Erie R. R. 6s, 1871	67¾	100	do	b6 93⅜
50	Merch. Exch. Bank	108	100	do	s30 93¾
250	Del. & H. Can. C	120	200	do	93¾
5	do	119¾	25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	c 94¾
20	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	161¾	50	do	s60 95⅛
400	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	30	30	do	95⅜
12	New-York Cen. R.	88¾	150	do	c 95⅜
10	do	s30 88¾	100	do	95⅜
400	do	opg 88¾	250	do	c 95⅜
120	Erie Railroad	62⅜	210	do	s30 95⅜
200	do	s30 62⅜	510	do	s30 95⅜
100	do	b5 62⅜	100	do	b30 95
50	do	c 62⅜	150	Pacific M. S.	b30 96¼
200	do	b10 62⅜	100	Cl. & Pitt. R.	s30 58⅛
100	do	s60 62⅜	100	do	c 59
150	do	c 62⅜	200	do	b3 59
100	do	b60 62⅜	300	do	b30 59⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74⅜	500	do	59
650	do	c 74⅜	100	do	b30 59
400	do	s30 74⅜	300	Mil. & Miss. R.	c 77¾
150	do	c 74⅜	200	do	b30 78⅜
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	107¾	10	Cleve. C. & Chi. R. R.	101⅜

BROKERS' BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Miami Co. Ohio 7s, 1873, Int. added.....
900 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 10s, Int. added.
40 shares Brooklyn City Railroad.....
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....
500 shares American Guano Co.....
8 shares American Express Co.....
88 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....
10 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....
60 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....
60 shares Lorillard Insurance Co.....

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	H. Riv. R. 1st m	b3 100	200	N. Y. Cen. RR.	b60
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	91⅞	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	
10	Park Bank	100	55	Illinois Cen. R.	b3
30	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	90¾	100	Erie Railroad	
300	do	all 90⅝	600	do	b4
400	Reading R. R.	s5 87⅛	100	do	s60
200	do	87¼	100	do	b3
100	do	b10 86⅞	100	do	b3
100	do	s30 86¾	100	do	b33
200	do	b30 87	100	do	b34
100	do	s50 86¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	

THURSDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The mail by the *Asia* at this port from Liverpool, Saturday, July 26, is an unusually tame one, so far as the public general market and money accounts go. There is scarcely the slightest variation in the Cotton trade or the Funds quoted since the sailing of the *Atlantic* on the 23d. The Money Market continues easy. Messrs. BARING say there is a good supply offered at 3½ to 4 ₰ cent. The Bank minimum continues at 4½ ₰ cent.; the Specie reserve loses £47,000 on the statement of July 19. The movement of Bullion toward the Bank of France was exciting less concern, and the demand had been measurably satisfied. Consols closed firm on Friday 95⅝@⅞. A further installment of £1,000,000 had been paid in, on account of the late loan. The Railway Share Market showed more firmness, though the business in the English lines was *not* active. Our American lines, such as are marked on the London Stock Exchange, were freely dealt in, and at advancing prices. Messrs. BARING say there are hardly any State securities offered at present prices. Business has been done in the leading Railroad Bonds at advanced prices. United States 6s, '67, '68, 103¾, buyers. Massachusetts Sterling 5s 101@102¾. Maryland 90@91. Pennsylvania 5s Inscriptione 73@75; Bonds 80@82. Virginia 6s Dollar 83½@85¼; no Sterling Bonds for sale. Canada 6s 115@115½. Nova Scotia 106@106½. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 91@93; ditto Sterling, 2d Mortgage, 96½. New-York Central 81@83. Michigan Central, of 1860, 95@97. Panama 7s Sterling 95@97. Other authorities quote sales of Illinois Centrals 84⅝@85; Scrip at 3@4 premium. Erie Thirds held for 93; Sinking Funds 88 ₰ cent. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"There has been a fair business done in American Securities during the past week. Michigan Central and New-York Central Bonds continue to be taken in moderate amounts, though within the last few days the latter have been more offered, from a statement published in the papers that the Company were about to get out a fresh issue of Bonds. For Erie Bonds of all classes there is more inquiry, the sound state into which this company has now got, rendering them particularly desirable for investment. There is also a demand for the shares, which have been dealt in, from £13@£13 10s ₰ $100 share. The great advance of 5 ₰ cent. on Illinois Shares, reported from New York, has brought in many buyers, at anything near late quotations; but holders decline selling; transactions have taken place at 1 and 2 P. M. The recent issue of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds is reported to be placed, and the price has improved to 81@83 Transactions in the Stock are becoming more numerous, and, no doubt, will increase, as the road is paying 10 per cent. dividends."

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., of London, write on this and other market subjects:

The arrangement of the payment of an installment upon the last Government Loan, and the large export of specie, which has yet been scarcely met by the arrivals from abroad, have checked the downward tendency in the rates of interest, and tended temporarily to make money rather more in demand during the past week, without, however, having had much effect upon its value, excepting for loans for very short periods. The Bank of England rate of discount of 4½ ₰ cent. remains unchanged, although the current rates in Lombard-street are still ¼@¾ ₰ cent. lower than the minimum rate charged by the Bank.

There has been very little fluctuation in the prices of our own securities generally. In our last Circular we quoted Consols at 95⅛@¾ for Money, and 95⅞@96 for 7th August. To-day the respective quotations of price are 95⅝@¾ for Money, and 95¾@⅞ for 7th August.

There has been a good demand for American Securities during the past week. The news received by the *Asia*, with New-York quotations up to the 8th of July, caused a firmer market, and an advance in prices of some descriptions of Securities—more particularly in those of certain Railroad Companies. Transactions in Erie Third Mortgage Bonds at 92; Sinking Fund Bonds at 87¾; Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 99; Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 91¼ and 91⅜; 2d Mortgage stg. at 95 and 96½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana (Sinking Fund) at 79¾ and 82; Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 84¾; Freemans at 92, and the Shares at par and 2 premium. Of State Stocks, United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds have changed hands at 104¾, and are now in demand at 105; Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds have also changed hands at 102. There have likewise been some transactions in the shares of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company at 92¾ and 92¾; and in Erie shares at 60. There has been no material change in the Liverpool Cotton Market during the week. The sales will amount to about 41,000 bales. In Manchester there has been more activity. Full rates have been obtained for some descriptions of Cloths and there has been considerable inquiry for these suited for the East. Yarns are very firm. Our Corn Markets have been rather dull, and under the influence of favorable weather for our growing crops, last week's prices are barely maintained. Railroad Iron is rather easier. There has been a sale at £7 15s. cash, but the current quotation for Welsh Rails is £8 ₰ ton, net.

In regard to Breadstuffs the accounts are less favorable than by the *Atlantic*, The trade had not given way in London, notwithstanding increased Foreign receipts, and the belief that there is more English Wheat in the country of the old crop than was supposed. But at Liverpool prices at the market on Friday were weak and irregular. A large portion of the recent arrivals of Flour proves to be poor in quality and in bad condition. Wheat, say Messrs. MAXWELL, in their notice of the Friday market-day at Liverpool, met a slow retail sale, at a decline of 2d.@3d. upon fine, and fully 4d. ₰ bushel upon inferior qualities of both white and red; common Western red may be quoted from 9s. 6d.@10s. 2d.; Southern from 10s. 5d.@11s.; common white from 10s.@10s. 6d., and fine from 10s. 10d.@11s. 3d. ₰ 70 lbs. Flour was a good deal pressed for sale, mostly of inferior quality; fine parcels receded 6d.@1s. and inferior 1s.@2s. ₰ barrel, for the latter prices have a wide range, and correct quotations are impossible; Westerns may be quoted from 28s.@34s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia from 34s.@35s. 6d.; Canadian from 35s. 6d.@37s. ₰ barrel. Indian Corn was in fair request, at a decline of 6d. ₰ quarter on mixed and yellow, and 1s. on white. We quote the two former from 29s. 6d.@30s., and the latter from 30s. 6d.@32s. ₰ 480 lbs.

We notice that the new Joint Stock Association, the Unity Bank of London, chartered in April last, have resolved to apply to the Queen in Council for an increase of capital from $8,500,000, as at present, to $10,000,000. We have reason to believe that the managers have it in contemplation to establish an active banking agency in this City, and that the initiatory steps were taken some weeks since with a view to such a movement. The London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company, who are prosecuting a very large and successful business in this country, under the gen...

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Deposits.	Bank Notes.	
July 5	19,971,574	8,570,375	
" 12	17,415,554	4,897,995	
" 19	16,897,836	4,973,990	
" 26	16,750,496	4,874,975	
Aug. 2	15,216,427	5,411,995	
" 9	17,998,499	5,694,590	
" 16	17,766,623	5,643,995	
" 23	19,495,515	5,948,516	
" 30	19,490,765	5,498,995	
Sept. 6	19,928,923	5,764,030	
" 13	19,265,028	5,854,995	
" 20	18,495,297	5,898,745	
" 27	20,068,178	5,989,780	
Oct. 4	19,711,720	4,470,475	
" 11	16,794,528	3,895,040	
" 18	15,929,863	3,668,600	
" 25	15,975,189	3,630,455	
Nov. 1	15,446,966	3,420,875	
" 8	15,297,277	3,690,990	
" 15	16,710,819	4,196,675	
" 22	15,836,046	5,081,960	
" 29	14,012,418	5,695,630	
Dec. 6	14,833,806	5,962,735	
" 13	14,847,079	6,678,460	
" 20	14,411,884	6,915,580	
" 27	14,808,958	7,398,715	
Jan. 3	15,497,919	6,558,790	
" 10	12,772,896	5,484,790	
" 17	13,156,664	5,981,990	

The return for the week ending the 19th of July gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,242,869	Increase..£695,369
Other deposits	11,902,473	Decrease. 796 309
Rest	3,847,460	Increase.. 28,928

On the other side of the account:

Gover't securities	£14,798 464	Increase..£590,000
Other securities	13,153,684	Decrease. 619,962
Notes unemployed	5,321,800	Decrease. 113,420

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JULY.

July.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	19	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝
Mon.	21	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝
Tues.	22	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞
Wed.	23	96⅜	96⅞	96⅞	96	96
Thur.	24	96⅜	96⅞	96⅞	96	96
Fri.	26	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	96⅞

There was a steadier feeling in Stock and Money affairs to-day; less pressure for loans, or at all events less appearance of activity among borrowers, and less disposition evinced to press sales, either for cash or on contract, at the Stock Exchange. The Western Road shares were in better request than on Wednesday, and a pretty active business was done in Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Michigan Southern, at prices ¼@¾ ₰ cent. higher. Erie shares ruled through the day 60¼@⅝ sales, closing 60⅜@¼; Reading, as yesterday, 86⅞@87. New-York Central less urgently offered, sales for cash at 86¼@86⅝ ₰ cent.; 86¾ buyer 60 days. There was a moderate business done on the list of State and Railway Bonds, and scarcely a show of speculation, except in a few parcels of Illinois Centrals at 91⅝@91¾ ₰ cent. There was a contract sale of $5,000 Missouri 6 ₰ cents. at 85, seller to deliver in 4 months; the cash Stock worth 85¾@86 ₰ cent. The general market closed quietly this afternoon.

Most of the Banks, as well as the ontside Money lenders, have marked up their rates of interest to the uniform figure of 7 ₰ cent. The change created in part the stir among demand borrowers yesterday, and the consequence to-day is, that while the inquiry continues pretty active, there is less shifting of old loans, and means come into the Brokers more freely. Some of the leading Banks, without calling in money, we find are gradually lessening their line of accommodation or holding it steady, by declining fresh loans at call. From present appearances, with the exception, perhaps, of the Bank of Commerce, which is lending on its increased capital, the Loans and Discounts on the next weekly statement are likely to show a falling off. There is little or nothing said of Foreign Exchange since the sailing of the *Persia*. The Bremen steamer *Washington* is the packet for Saturday. She will take a light mail, and not much Specie. We quote Sterling, Bankers, 109¾@109⅜; Francs, 5.17½@5.15.

The operations of the Sub-Treasury were large on both sides the account to-day. We learn from Washington that all the appropriation bills are likely to go through before the adjournment of Congress on Monday week. The disagreements between the two Houses will not be such as to endanger either of the leading bills. The appropriations will

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1526. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Commencement at the University of Vermont—Orations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

The Commencement Exercises of the University of Vermont have just closed. For the first time in fifty years, they have been held in the midst of a drenching rain, which, commencing on Sunday last, continues at this present time (Thursday morning) with undiminished force. It was greatly needed, and was much more cordially welcomed by the farmers of this region than by the belles and beaux who had promised themselves the pleasure of attendance on the exercises of Commencement.

On Sunday, President PEASE preached his baccalaureate sermon, and in the evening of that day, Rev. WILLIAM JAMES, D. D., of Albany, delivered the Address before the Society of Religious Inquiry. I was not fortunate enough to hear either, but both are spoken of in terms of marked commendation. Dr JAMES' theme was Loyalty to Christ, and his main purpose was to show, from the infinite character and importance of the work of redemption, the supreme duty of devotion and loyalty to the Redeemer. Dr. JAMES is known, wherever he is known at all, as an eloquent and profoundly philosophical preacher. He preaches irregularly, but never without exciting attention and awakening thought.

On Monday evening, Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, of Rutland, Vt., delivered a highly-finished and admirable address, before the Sigma Phi, upon the importance of greater attention to æsthetic culture than is usually bestowed upon it in this country. He treated the subject philosophically, and closed with a fine tribute to the system of spiritual philosophy which this University was the first to introduce, and to Dr. MARSH, who was its earliest American expounder. Rev. Prof. KENDRICK, of the Rochester University, followed with a fine Poem upon *Dreams*—full of the humor which seems peculiarly adapted to such performances, and still more full of that genuine poetry which they very rarely exhibit.

On Tuesday morning Rev. CALVIN PEASE, the newly-elected President of the University, delivered his Inaugural. It was an elaborate and exceedingly able vindication of the New-England College, as the best agency yet devised for educating young men for the responsibilities of manhood and the duties of active citizenship. After showing, by a clear and forcible analysis, the peculiar fitness of each department—the classical, mathematical and philosophical—of the College course to do just that part of the work of education which it is designed to perform, he vindicated college life from many of the popular objections urged against it, and insisted upon the duty and the policy of giving these institutions a full and generous support. I shall make no attempt to sketch this discourse, or do more than thus indicate its leading topic. It was wonderfully compact in argument and clear in style,—affording a very excellent example of the class of essays to which it belongs. President PEASE is still a young man, having graduated at this University in the class of 1838. He is an excellent scholar, a clear, direct and forcible writer, and a man destined to make his mark upon the best literature of the country. At the time of his appointment he was Professor of Languages in the University, and was selected to fill the vacancy created by the death of President SMITH.

On Tuesday afternoon the Literary Societies of the College,—the Phi Sigma Nu and the University Institute—held their usual celebration. Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, editor of the *Independent*, delivered the address,—of which the object was to enforce the duty of superadding to the severe discipline of Education the refining and polishing process of intellectual Culture. It was an admirable discourse,—full of spirit and life, abounding in passages of stirring eloquence and in the most felicitous and effective illustrations. The grace and energy with which it was delivered added greatly to the interest with which it was heard. It was followed by a humorous Poem by J. S. D TAYLOR, Esq., of Plattsburg, a graduate of the class of 1840. At the close of the exercises it was voted that HENRY WARD BEECHER should be invited to deliver the Address, and Mr. FIELD, of Boston, the Poem, at the next anniversary.

On Wednesday occurred the Exercises of Commencement proper. Twenty-three young gentlemen delivered addresses, marked generally by sound and just thought, rather than by the graces of rhetoric, and were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two Orations were delivered by candidates for the Master's Degree—both of them decidedly able and interesting. No honorary degrees, except three of M. A., were conferred.

The Alumni and other guests dined with the Corporation after the exercises, at the Commencement Hotel;—and in the evening there was a grand *levee* at the same place, at which there was dancing and a good time generally, kept up until 3 o'clock next morning. There was a fine array of beauty in attendance, your City adding one, and your neighbor Brooklyn two, of their loveliest specimens to the abundant supply which Vermont herself is always able to furnish. Yours, R.

Williams College Commencement.

The Commencement of Williams College passed off with extraordinary enthusiasm. At the meeting of the Alumni, the Committee on the purchase of the Missionary Park reported the state of their collections, when Mr. DEMOND, of Boston, came forward with the following resolution:

That the thanks of the Alumni be given to Prof. HOPKINS for his address, and that it and the other speeches, with the proceedings of the jubilee celebration, be published in pamphlet form, and that a committee of three be appointed to superintend their publication.

The following committee was appointed under this resolution: Messrs. C. DEMOND, of Boston, Ex-Governor WASHBURN, of Worcester, and W. T. R. MARVIN, of Boston. The following resolution, offered by Mr. CANNING, of Stockbridge, was then passed unanimously:

That the Alumni will raise this year ten thousand dollars for the erection of a new Hall for the use of the College, and that a Committee of three be appointed to see to its collection.

Mr. CANNING, Rev. C. DURFEE, and E. C. BENEDICT were appointed the Committee. A resolution was adopted, approving the plan of a mission school, suggested by Prof. HOPKINS, in his address, and pledging the Society to aid in its accomplishment. Towards the erection of the new hall, Governor WASHBURN offered $100, D. D. FIELD $500, and Mr. JESSUP $100. The following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Society, in addition to those already given:

Rev. Edward B. Turner, Mr. Jessup, of Westfield; Rev. Dr. Lambert, of Salem, N. Y.; Pierpont Isham, of Vermont; Nathan Jackson, New-York; Elizur Smith, Lee; Rev. Charles Hammond, Groton; Rev. E. S. Porter, editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*.

The orator for the next year is changed, Rev. WILLIS Lord, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., taking the place of Prof. Rowland, who is placed on the alternate.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

At 9½ o'clock the procession formed at the chapel, and marched to the church, to the excellent music of the Germania Band, of Boston.

The performeuces of the Graduating Class were generally respectable, without being decidedly brilliant.

The following was the Graduating Class:

W. R. Baxter, Cornwall, Vermont; Stephen W. [illegible], Boston; Isaac Bronson, New-York City; [illegible] Coon, Cleveland, Ohio; Elijah Cutler, Dor[illegible]; Hamilton N. Eldridge, South Williamsburgh; D. Maurice Evans, New-York Mills, N. Y.; J. [illegible] Fay, Westboro'; James A Garfield, Hiram, [illegible]; James Gilligan, Rockville, Conn.; Charles S. [illegible], East Wilson, N. Y.; Abner Hazletine, Jr.; [illegible] K. Mason, Westminster, [illegible]; Oberlin, Ohio; [illegible]; Morris Jacob, Jr., [illegible]; [illegible] Poolmey, Vt.; [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Steam Printing Telegraph—Office No. 79 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward's Speech on the Kansas Amendment to the Army Bill—The Fillmore Americans and the Elections—The New-York Post-Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech yesterday, closing the debate on the Kansas amendment to the Army bill, is universally admitted to be his most brilliant public effort. It will be published in a day or two.

The Fillmore Americans are greatly disheartened by the Southern elections. Even REVERDY JOHNSON now admits that FILLMORE has no prospect of carrying a single Southern State.

Postmaster FOWLER has returned to New-York, having abandoned the negotiation for the purchase of a New-York Post-Office site In no event will an appropriation be made for the Brick Church purchase. S.

Treaty With the Creek Nation

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

A treaty was signed yesterday by the head men of the Creek Nation and the Secretary of the Interior, by which the former are to receive for their Alabama land claims, etc., a million of dollars. Two hundred thousand of this is to be applied to agricultural purposes, and the balance *per capita*. The delegation leaves to-morrow for the West.

Army Appropriations—Speeches in the House.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

The day has been a highly interesting one in the Senate. The subject was the Army Appropriation bill, and the recommendation, by the Committee on Finance, to strike out the Sherman *Proviso*, forbidding the use of the army in compelling the execution of the bogus laws of Kansas. Mr. HUNTER, in opening the discussion, assumed that the adoption of this amendment by the House, was an attempt to coerce the Senate into concurrence upon the penalty of stopping supplies to carry on the Government. This was a very important proposition in Mr. HUNTER'S estimation, involving a question of revolution; and, therefore, the Committee had concluded to make a clear issue and present no other amendment.

The answer to all this is very simple, and was presented in such variety of form and argument by Senators SEWARD, FESSENDEN, WADE, PUGH, WILSON and others, that no effort of sophistry can escape it. It is simply this: The House is the popular branch of Congress. It is called upon to vote appropriations for the support of the army, and it does so. It does *not* refuse to vote the needed supplies, but it has the right and the duty to impose conditions upon these appropriations, and it *does* impose such conditions on every appropriation bill which is ever passed. It is admitted by every honest man, of all parties, that many of the laws of Kansas are infamous. Still others, not of the Republican Party too, confess in view of the overwhelming statement of facts contained in the Kansas Investigation Committee's Report, that the late Legislative Assembly of Kansas was a fraud, and, therefore, that all its legislation is void. But there is reason to believe that the President will insist upon the execution of these laws, wicked and oppressive as they are. He has already used the Army of the United States for that purpose; and now, in voting further appropriations for that Army, the House deems it proper to make the condition that the money shall not be used for this unjust purpose. There is here no refusal to vote supplies, but merely a prohibition of their use for a specific purpose. Even if this prohibition should result in the defeat of the bill, that would not stop the wheels of the Government, unless it be conceded that this Republic cannot live four months without a promptly paid army. But the House having passed its Appropriation bill with this proviso, which it clearly has the constitutional right to make, the bill is sent to the Senate. The latter body rejects the amendment, and the bill fails. I submit that it is the *Senate* which "stops the wheels of Government," when it fails to "coerce" the other branch of Congress into its view of the propriety of the amendment under discussion. By what possible process of reason can the Senate hope to shift that responsibility upon the popular branch of Congress? Besides, let it be remembered that the House decided upon the *necessity* for this amendment, after sending a Commission to Kansas and making a thorough investigation of all the facts, while the Senate acts without any such investigation on its own behalf. The chances now seem to be that the bill will fail. If so, the friends of Freedom need not fear to carry the issue before the people, who will never consent that the popular branch of Congress ought to yield its well settled convictions upon such a subject as this, to the dictates of the Senate.

HOUSE SPEECHES.

Mr. BALL, of Ohio, made a five minutes' speech in the House, to-day, in exposition of the extravagance and waste which have marked the expenditures in the construction of the new wings of the Capitol, under its present military superintendence. Among other items which he noticed, was an estimate, originally made under civil superintendence, for the pair of principal doors to the new extension. That estimate was something like five hundred dollars, whereas the actual expenditure under military superintendence is stated at something like forty five thousand dollars! The House in Committee of the Whole, promptly agreed to an amendment restoring the work on the Capitol extension to civil superintendence, which will undoubtedly pass. Perhaps the Senate will deem this condition to the appropriation of money also unjust and revolutionary. Certainly it has not half the basis of right and justice [illegible] which marks the case of the Kansas [illegible] to the Army bill.

Among the speakers in the House last evening, was Hon. Mr. [illegible] of Troy, N. Y., who presented his views at length upon the more recent movements of Democracy in support of Slavery propagandism, grouping together rapidly, but carefully, all the facts of the last four years' history on this subject, and so presenting a startling picture of the objects and purposes of the Slave Power, and extraordinary and dangerous means by which it is prepared to accomplish these purposes. Beginning with the commencement of the Pierce Administration, and recalling its predictions and pledges of opposition to Slavery agitation, he proceeded to shew how all these have been shamelessly violated. Within two months after PIERCE'S first annual message to Congress, in which he reiterated his pledges of peace and harmony from agitation, the Douglas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise was introduced, without a single petition for it, and against the remonstrance of tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. The deceptions cloaked by this Nebraska bill were exposed by the speaker, and the wrongs perpetrated in the invasion of Kansas by the Border Ruffians, to prevent the exercise of popular sovereignty in behalf of Freedom, the frauds at the elections, the murder of DORE, BARBOUR, BROWN, and other Free-State men, and the destruction of their dwellings, printing-offices and hotels—all these enormities he presented as the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a movement looking solely to the extension of Slavery to the Territory of Kansas—a movement which has re-opened all the fountains of bitterness and sectional strife, and unnecessarily brought the country to the very verge of civil war.

Mr. S. proceeded next to show that down to the first session of Congress during Gen TAYLOR'S administration, when TOOMBS and STEPHENS of Ga., and a small number of other Representatives from the South defeated the election of WINTHROP for speaker, most of the Southern Statesmen had either voted or approved of the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories; but from that period some "higher law" became their guide, and they now assert the doctrine that as Slavery is older than the Constitution, it is not subject to it, or to be controlled by its provisions. The power of Congress over the subject Mr. S. sustained by liberal quotations from the acts of Congress of 1784, 1787, and 1820, and others, the opinions of JEFFERSON, WEBSTER, CLAY, BENTON, FILLMORE, GREENE C. BRONSON, and the Supreme Court of the United States in several cases. In answer to the cry of aggression raised by the Slave States against the North because we now seek to exercise our Constitutional right to prevent the extension of Slavery into new Territory, Mr. SAGE presented a table showing that of all the territory acquired by the United States on this side the continent, at a cost of $80,000,000, only one Free State, Iowa, has been created, against five Slave States; also that the Slave States now have an area of 928,894 square miles, while the Free States, exclusive of California, have only 454,247 square miles, notwithstanding the large preponderance of population in the Free States over that in the Slave States.

After further recital of the sectional and aggressive acts of the South, in behalf of Slavery, and of the outrages in Kansas, and of the unconstitutional character of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, Mr. S. fixed upon the Administration and the Democratic Party the responsibility for these acts. These laws were enforced and the outrages indorsed by the officers of the United States acting under instructions from the President and the Secretaries of State and of War. They were indorsed by the President when from the steps of the White House he addressed a Buchanan Ratification meeting, and declared his purpose to enforce the Kansas laws,—by DOUGLAS, in his speech on the same occasion, committing the Democratic Party to that policy,—by the Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati, in its platform resolutions, and by Mr. BUCHANAN, in his speech of the 9th of June, transforming himself into that platform, and thus sinking his own identity.

The arrogance and sectional influence of Slavery were also depicted. As an example, the speaker cited an extract from a speech made in the House by PERCY WALKER, in which he claimed that the reason why the South had maintained so large a share of the Governmental power "does not lie in the institution of Slavery—that it lies behind that institution, and is to be found in the administrative faculty belonging to the early settlers of the South—"the Cavaliers and the Huguenots"—and then asks "what great sentiment, what great governmental principle originated at the North?" The answer to this query given by Mr. S. was, that the sentiment and governmental principle of the North is *Freedom and Progress*, illustrated by its history, and its prosperity so strikingly in contrast with the prosperity of the Slave States. The sectionalism of Slavery he illustrated by reference to the assault of BUSH upon GREELEY, HERBERT'S homicide of KEATING, the assault by BROOKS and KEITT upon Senator SUMNER, the votes in the House upon the Speakership, on the Kansas Investigation, on the Herbert, Brooks and Keitt affairs, on the proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise, on the admission of ARCHER and of WHITFIELD, &c., &c., in all of which cases Slavery was the dividing line and the touch stone governing the course of the advocates of the institution. Going outside of Congress, he criticized the influence of Slavery as illustrated by the conduct, at the Herbert trial, of District-Attorney KEY, Marshal HOOVER, and Judge CRAWFORD, with his sky-rocket charge to the Jury. This influence, so exacting and so deleterious, he maintained was most dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the Union. It was struggling now with desperation for the mastery. Its struggle had already brought imminent peril upon us, and the true remedy for it he believed to be the admission of Kansas as a Free State, or the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. In conclusion, Mr. SAGE appealed to the friends of Freedom to act uniformly in the pending battle, and thus insure a great victory, and insure the stability of American Institutions. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

LAND TO MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate passed the House bill granting a million and a half acres of land to Mississippi for railroad purposes.

PRIVATE BILLS, &c.

The Senate passed several private bills, and then after discussing it nearly five hours, adopted it, the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs that no further legislation was necessary to enable R. W. THOMPSON to receive $42,000 for services rendered the Menomonee Indians.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WELLER moved the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, but there being no quorum present the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

MILEAGE AND PAY TO GOV. REEDER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, reported a resolution to pay Gov. REEDER mileage and per diem to the time that his claim to a seat as Delegate from Kansas was decided. Adopted by 23 majority.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then considered the bill making appropriations for light-houses, coast surveys, custom houses, marine hospitals, &c.

An amendment appropriating $500 000 for the continuation of the Washington Aquednct was lost by 93 majority.

The proceedings were dull, and without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The following Counties give the following Republican majorities:

Scott County, 360; Henry, 870; Desmoines, 80; Louisa, 360; Jefferson, 300; Van Buren, 200; Worthington, 500; Jackson, 150; Muscatine, 300; Linn, 500; Buchanan, 250; Delawsre, 120; Clayton, 400; Iowa, 200; Fayette, 100; Blackhawk, 250; Johnson, 300; Cedar, one town, 150. Total Republican majorities received, 4,360.

Dubuque gives 800, and Lee 250 Democratic majorities.

TIMOTHY DAVIS and SAMUEL R. CURTISS, Republicans, are elected to Congress.

The State is claimed by the Republicans by 5,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch has been received here from Burlington, Iowa, stating that the Republicans have carried every thing—the State ticket, Congress, and the Legislature.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Friday, Aug. 8.

Wake, Johnston, Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Rowan and Davidson Counties have been heard from with large Democratic gains in all, except Guilford, where GILMER gains 400. In these counties the Democrats gain five members of the Legislature PAUL C. CAMERON is elected to the Senate in Orange County, which is a Democratic gain.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 8.

New-Hanover County—950 majority for BRAGG, a large Democratic gain; Columbus County gives 270 majority for BRAGG, a large Democratic gain; Brunswick has gone American by 89 majority, which is a gain for GILMER.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 8.

Halifax County gives two Democratic Representatives, and probably an American Senator.

In Northampton County, two Democratic Representatives and a Democratic Senator are elected.

Wayne County gives BRAGG 140 majority, and Hertford he has a small gain.

The returns generally show that BRAGG is elected.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug.

The returns are meagre. They indicate the election of BRAGG. So far the Americans gain three members of the Legislature.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Thirty-six Counties heard from, mostly complete, give the Americans a majority of 2,073, which is a Democratic gain on the vote for Governor in 1855 of 5,655.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The following Counties in Kentucky give American majorities:

Woodford County, 211; Lincoln, 200; Boyle, 300; Garrard, 415; Clarke, 595. Spencer, Davies, Larue, Mead, and Breckinridge Counties, also give small American majorities. Scott County gives 450 Democratic majority, and Trumbull has gone Democratic by a small majority.

The following majorities, compared with the vote of 1855, when MOREHEAD (Am.) was elected Governor by 6,000 majority, will give a pretty good indication of the prospects of Fillmoreism in Kentucky. These returns are from more than one-fifth of the States.

	1855. K. N.	Dem.	Members.	1856. Dem.
[illegible]	900	—	100	—
Mason	300	—	—	100
Hardin	400	—	305	—
Boone	200	—	242	5
Franklin	200	—	192	—
Grant	800	—	194	—
Nelson	—	230	—	207
Jefferson	2,100	—	2,106	—
Barren	131	—	333	—
Owen	—	1,100	—	821
Fayette	274	—	624	—
Mason	—	150	627	—
Oldham	—	125	—	61
Henry	—	115	—	126
Hancock	—	50	192	—
Bourbon	—	350	[New County]	—
Fleming	200	—	423	—
Henderson	50	—	294	—
Scott	—	520	—	188
Woodford	570	—	326	—
Total	6,215	2,630	5,453	1,558

Majority for Americans, 3,185; do. last year, 4,900. Democratic gain in twenty counties, 2,715.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Calloway County gives EWING over POLK 300 majority.

ANDERSON, American, for Congress, beats RICHMOND, Democrat, about 200 in the county.

Scott County gives 180 majority for EWING.

Lincoln County gives POLK 300 majority; and RICHMOND, Democrat, for Congress, about the same.

Arkansas.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug 7.

A dispatch, from Memphis, states, that in Crittenden County, Arkansas, the whole American ticket is elected, and that the State has gone by a large majority for YELL, the American candidate for Governor.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Democratic State Convention met yesterday, and nominated ALPHEUS FELCH, formerly U. S. Senator, for Governor, and E. H. LATHROP for Lieutenant-Governor. Presidential Electors and the other State officers were also nominated. The Convention adopted Anti-Maine-law resolutions.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 8.

There is twenty inches of water in the channel of the Ohio River, and it is falling.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.

Consternation Among the People of Staten Island—Several Fatal Cases—A Vigilance Committee Appointed.

There are now lying in Quarantine some 120 sail of vessels, most of which are from ports where the yellow fever existed at the time of their sailing, or usually does at this season of the year.

All persons engaged in these vessels are obliged to land at the Health Officer's wharf, and from thence they pass out of the gates into the village or come up to the City, as they may wish.

In consequence of this loose arrangement, a number of fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred outside the walls, and still continue to occur; and, in consequence of this state of affairs, the inhabitants of Tompkinsville (Quarantine) have held a meeting, and formed a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it shall be to prevent all persons from passing out of the gates into the village, and obliging all those employed inside to remain inside or out.

They are resolved that, if necessary, they will barricade the gates or use such other means to carry out their object, as shall be deemed proper, in justice to themselves, their families, and the inhabitants generally.

We do not believe any harsh measures will be necessary, for, knowing the Health officer, Dr. THOMPSON, as we do, we are satisfied that some arrangement can be entered into, whereby the strict regulations of Quarantine can be carried into effect, and at the same time the inhabitants of the village be protected.

The gate-keeper died and was buried at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. His wife died last week.

The Board of Health.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, Alderman BARKER in the Chair.

The minutes having been read, on motion the doors were ordered to be thrown open, in order that the meeting might be accessible to the public.

Alderman ELY, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the matter of devising means to raise money to clean the streets, reported the result of their investigation.

They report as follows:

That Mr. Ebling, the Street Commissioner, informed the Committee that, in his estimate for cleaning, he was in error in deficiency of 1855, in the sum of some $25,000, which had been paid to the contractors, unbeknown to him; and from his appropriation, in all, has been paid for deficiency of previous year some $34,000, and, in addition, the sum paid to Mr. Baird, of $2,300, making over $36,000 paid from his appropriation for 1856, without his requisition. Up to July 26, $257,800 51 have been drawn from the appropriation for the current year, leaving $1,423 49.

Expenses of the Department, to Aug. 9, estimated $12,500, showing an actual deficiency of over $10,000 at this time.

The Comptroller informs the Committee that he knows of no way the City Treasury can by law be drawn upon for any sum for cleaning the streets, the sum appropriated having been exhausted. If the Board of Health should authorize or direct the expenditure of money for cleaning streets he would not pay or draw a warrant. If the Common Council should appropriate now $100,000, or any other sum, to the Department of Streets and Lamps, to be used in street-cleaning, he would not pay a dollar. Nor can he recommend, nor does he know of any way that money can be raised or expended for the purpose of street-cleaning.

The report being received, the Committee was discharged.

Considerable discussion ensued on the subject, in which Aldermen TUCKER, ELY, PHILLIPS and SMITH took part. Councilman SMITH then offered a resolution to the following effect: "That the Corporation Counsel be and hereby is requested to give his opinion to the Board of Health as to how the Board can legally raise and appropriate the necessary amount of money to be expended in cleaning the streets, and for any other purpose connected with the maintenance of the public health."

This resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on Nuisances, to whom was referred complaints as to many nuisances about the City which have been already and fully described, presented their report recommending that these matters be referred to the City Inspector, with full power to abate such nuisances.

The City Inspector stated that he had obtained legal opinion as to the validity of his power, and that he should not hesitate to act in the premises. Nuisances were specified at No. 129 Pitt-street, in Sixteenth-street, and other places. A resolution requesting the dumping of offal was presented by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] detail a policeman to watch the premises and remove and arrest any person found in the act of dumping offal in said basin."

The resolution was adopted.

Presently the Board adjourned until next Monday.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the City Hall, and ordered the following named vessels, all of which arrived on the 7th inst., to remain at Quarantine until the expiration of fifteen days from their arrival, when they will be permitted to discharge their cargoes in lighters, and land the same either in this City or Brooklyn, the vessels to be afterwards ventilated and fumigated:

Bark *Pilot Fish*, from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses. There is some sickness on board this vessel.

Bark *Pride of the Sea*, from Trinidad, with molasses; all well, port clear.

Brig *Warren Goddard*, from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses: sickness on board.

Brig *Stephen Jay*, from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses; all well.

The following vessels having discharged their cargoes, and being thoroughly fumigated, were permitted to proceed to the City immediately:

Brig *C. P. Knudson*, from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber; all well.

Barge *Brunette*, from St. Jago, with sugar and copper ore.

The cargoes of bark *Ariel*, from Port au Prince, and schooner *George Monaghan*, were permitted to be immediately "lightered" to the City.

The following vessels, also arrived on the 7th, were ordered to remain three days at Quarantine for further inspection:

Schooner *Alabama*, from Antigua, with guns and shot; all well on board.

Brig *Charles*, from Turks' Island, with salt; all well; port healthy.

Bark *Alabama*, from Havana; had one case of fever on board, which was sent to Marine Hospital; vessel retained at Quarantine for 30 days.

Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS called on the Board during the session, and informed them that he was about to address a letter to the Board of Health at Charleston, S. C., and wished to know if any cases of yellow fever existed in this City.

He was informed that none were known, and that the disease was on the decline at Quarantine.

The Board then adjourned till to-day.

HEALTH OF THE SOUTHERN CITIES.—The Mobile papers appear to be much annoyed with false reports of yellow fever, circulating to its prejudice in other cities. Dr. NOTT, the President of the Board of Health, gives all such stories their quietus in a card announcing that not a solitary case of the disease has made its appearance there this season. The same, we are assured, holds good as regards New-Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, Portsmouth and Norfolk. In the latter city during the month of July there were only 44 deaths, including 17 colored persons. Our own city, it is needless to repeat, continues to enjoy uninterrupted health, and in addition, for the last few days, a most pleasant and delightful atmosphere.—*Baltimore Sun.*

LONG ISLAND.

The Mysterious Poisoning Case in Brooklyn.

In the TIMES, of yesterday, we gave the particulars, so far as then known, relative to the sudden death of MARY MCCORMICK, a girl 15 years of age, at No. 378 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, supposed to have died from poison, administered to her by force, in Roosevelt-street, New-York, Wednesday noon, while on her way from No. 555 Thirty-sixth-street, New-York, to Brooklyn.

Coroner HANFORD commenced investigating the case at 10 o'clock yesterday morning; but nothing to throw any additional light upon the transaction was elicited, and it is probable that the affair will ever be involved in mystery.

The inquest was held at No. 378 Hudson avenue, where the following Jury was sworn:

Andrew Johnson, John Barrett, Asa Marks,
Henry E. Rosenthal, Wm. Austin, Alfred Horton.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr. Arnold Hallett sworn—I am a physician and surgeon; I reside at No. 342 Atlantic-street; I yesterday made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Mary McCormick, in presence of Drs. Rhodes and Vandine; I found on opening the brain that there was considerable congestion of the membrane of the brain, and considerable fluid blood on the brain; the lungs were also very much congested; I found a considerable quantity of undigested food in the stomach, but no traces of inflammation; the other organs were all healthy; these *post mortem* appearances are what we find when death has resulted from narcotic poison; opium or laudanum would produce such results.

Dr. Robert R. Rhodes sworn—I am a physician and surgeon; I reside corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues; I was called to attend deceased about half past two o'clock P. M., the 6th inst.; she evidently was under the effect of some narcotic; she told me that at about twelve o'clock of that day, as she was passing towards the Roosevelt Ferry, in New-York, she was seized by a party of dark men when within half a block of the Ferry, and held while a quantity of laudanum was poured down her throat; I could not smell any preparation of opium in her breath at the time, and not thinking that she had taken sufficient quantity to injure her I left her for a time after giving directions to have her occasionally aroused; I saw her again about 7½ o'clock; at that time she was in a dying condition—bloody mucus was coming from her mouth and she could not be aroused; her hands and feet were cold and very little pulse; I applied external stimulants but was unable to arouse her so that she could swallow; she died about 9 o'clock the same evening; my impression is, that she had taken chloroform; the post-mortem examination showed congestion of the membrane of the brain and of the lungs and liver; there was a quantity (about a table-spoonful) of blood on the brain; if she had taken a sufficient quantity of opium to have caused such appearances, I should have been unable to arouse her when I was first called, but from the fact of her being so easily aroused, and from other appearances, I judge it must have been some other narcotic; no violence had been done to her person; she was a virgin; there is nothing in this case to show why chloroform might not have been administered the night before; I think she was perfectly rational when I first saw her; she said she knew that it was laudanum that was given her, by the taste, as she had taken laudanum before.

Margaret Ann Powell sworn—I reside in this house, No. 378 Hudson-avenue; deceased came here between two and three o'clock P. M. last Wednesday; she appeared to be in liquor, I thought, but an officer who was with her (Craft) said she was not, and I found she was not; I asked her where she had been? she said she was coming from her cousin's, No. 555 Thirty-sixth-street, New-York; that she left there about twelve o'clock; as she got off the cars near the Roosevelt street Ferry, she was attacked by a parcel of men dressed in sailors' clothes, apparently colored men; it was, she said, about the middle of the block in the street; she asked them to let her pass; they said, "If you will drink the contents of this phial," which one of them held in his hand, she could pass; she refused to do this and attempted to pass, when they seized her and poured the contents of the phial into her mouth; the phial she described would hold about two ounces; she knew it was laudanum, as she had taken it before; I asked her why she did not call for assistance, and she said it strangled her so that she could not; one of the men looked up and said, "My God, there is my father, if he knows what I have done, he will kill me." She then made an effort to get to this man, and they pushed her into the gutter from the sidewalk; they then darted into a cellar, and she got on board the Bridge-street ferry-boat quick as possible; on the boat, she took to vomiting and was dizzy; one of the boat men said that she was drunk, and on arriving in Brooklyn, gave her in charge of an officer, who took her to the Station-house, where they ascertained that she was not in liquor, and at her request she was brought here; she had no father or mother, and knew if she could get here Mrs. Powell would be a friend to her; I have known her since the 27th of last July; she was then a servent in a family residing at No. 374, this avenue; they turned her away on that day, and she came here and left her things and staid until the following Wednesday, when she left to find her cousin in New-York, and returned on Friday and said that she had found her cousin, and she wanted her to come there and stay.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner adjourned the inquest until 10 o'clock this morning.

Kings County Hospital.

During the week ending yesterday, there were 57 patients admitted to this Hospital, 61 were discharged, and 8 died. Total number remaining, 389.

Trow's Directory.

Trow's City Directory was regularly published on the 1st of June, a surprisingly short time for the manufactory of such an encyclopædia of names. To judge of this work by comparing it with the London Directory would be extremely improper, for it is an annual production, and [illegible] not be made so comprehensive as the guide to the city of London. All that the compiler [illegible] our City Directory is to give the residence [illegible] business man and householder in the City; and

[illegible] regarding that the work has to be commenced from the start every year, and made up from new materials, it is surprisingly well done, and afforded at an extremely low price. The publishers [illegible] all he promises, and considerably more, to make it a complete City guide, would so enhance its price and delay its publication that the great object of issuing it would be defeated. The date for a new Directory commences on the second day of May, and every day's delay is a very serious inconvenience to the public. The Directory this year, as we learn from the preface, which contains some very curious information as to the procedure and difficulties of compiling the work, we learn that the Directory for 1856-7 contains 160,000 names, and an Appendix of 115 pages. The labor of compiling and getting up the work was equal to 3,000 days, or ten years' labor for one person.

Interesting from Italy.

From the Correspondent of the London News.

NAPLES, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

The walls of Naples have been again placarded, and the following proclamation has been most extensively circulated throughout the capital and the provinces. It runs as follows:

"NEAPOLITANS—Your cruel and painful sufferings have been so prolonged, and have been supported with so much dignity, as to have awakened the sympathy of the diplomacy of Europe. Yet, comparatively speaking, she has not known, nor can she know, but an infinitely small part of what you suffer. Now that a prosperous breeze begins to inspire us with the hope that the triumph of justice and legality is not far distant; now that by visible signs the hand of God weighs heavily on perjured administrations, the disorder of the people confided to them, we wait to you with that same serenity of mind which has never deserted us amidst the vicissitudes of fortune, or the predominance of parties hostile to the most holy principles. The time is not far distant, perhaps, when this your country will be the theatre of new events—attend them with that same dignified and noble tranquility of which up to the present time you have given such splendid proofs. When circumstances shall be changed, show that you are not like slaves who have broken your chains, but freemen, who feel all the value of their liberty, who are conscious of their rights, who desire the reign of legality and justice, and do not run madly through the regions of Utopia and of vain fantasies. Do not dissemble from yourselves a single one of your past errors, and by not dissembling them you will give the surest pledge that they will not be repeated. Be united in the one desire for a constitutional legality, and for an administration which will maintain it inviolate. Respect the rights of all. Be not violent towards those who have preserved their devotion to the duties of military discipline—who, no less than you, have execrated the general injustice, and who deserve for so many reasons your affection and esteem. The honor of our common country is specially confided to their hands; and under a former and more enlightened government, rivals of their companions in Piedmont, who have gained for the Italian cause the sympathies of Europe, they will not shrink from preserving it incontaminate against the ambition of foreign arms. Union and tranquillity: this is what we shall never cease to urge upon you, and leave to your enemies the remorse of having trampled on the work of God, and that vindictive fury which is the surest indication of their own weakness. Thus only shall we be able to proclaim that God will be with us, and to hope for the birthrights of a cause which is undoubtedly the most holy and the most just."

To the tone of this address, even the most timid and the most scrupulous cannot object, for there are two classes who have always held back from the expression of opinion, those who fear the horrors of revolution, and those who fear the vengeance of royalty. All disturbance is, however, by this proclamation, discountenced—the liberals look to moral means for accomplishing their wishes, and they invite the members of their party to order and legality. Mild as is this inauguration of the new system of agitation, I look upon it as much more embarrassing and dangerous for a government which acts in violation of all law. It is a system which may be pursued with comparative safety, since to put it down would be to place the government in a false position; but its very moderation is calculated to unite all classes, as is already evident that such is the effect. Knowing as I well do, however, the many causes which this people have for discontent and irritation, I have little confidence in the continuance of this moderation, should no amelioration be introduced, or should that support on which they now depend, I mean the Governments of the West, give way beneath them. A consciousness of sufferings [illegible] beyond description, and too long endured, and a persuasion that their best hopes have been betrayed, will be no great soothers of the excited feelings of the South; and much as I sympathize with the present calm spirit and demeanor of the liberals, I must confess that I look to the future with some degree of apprehension. The first steps to effect a revolution by moral means have been taken; be it now the object of the West, by their countenance and support, to keep it within bounds.

The regiment of Guards, of which I have had occasion to speak several times, has been finally disposed of. Having been marched out of Naples, as I informed you, with their full

[illegible] old fogy, and most unchristian and health-destroying sentiment, that "monuments are a waste of time for beings destined for immortality." We might as well censure the policy that strewed the earth with flowers, instead of cabbages and potatoes! How much space they occupy which might be devoted to "things good for food," and for which hundreds and thousands are famishing! Yet the Maker of all, He who is infinite in wisdom and goodness, saw fit to cover the earth with beauty, and fill it with melody, and placed in every human soul a power of appreciation, so that every human soul is elevated and ennobled by looking upon beauty and listening to melody. A woman is useful when, by grace and beauty and taste, she contributes to the pleasant diversifying of life, otherwise dull, prosy life. Music and dancing and dressing may be made to promote the highest interest of "beings destined to immortality." They may be carried to excess, or indulged in with indiscretion, and so may eating hominy and milk; so may sleeping, and so is talking far more than almost any other power with which we are endowed. Shall we then cease to eat or talk, or shall we endeavor to cultivate a right spirit, and rightly use all the gifts so richly lavished?

We like to look on a beautiful woman, and like to see her beautifully dressed. Our ideas might not correspond with those of others, so if we should designate the ladies who were dressed according to our ideas of correct taste, we might be far from giving much approved decision. The lady who wore a salmon-colored satin *carré*, might be safely copied, whether in a morning wrapper, a *negligée*, or evening dress, for there is not a bow or ornament which is not in harmony with the whole. And it is an art worth much study to acquire, to dress in this way—to dress so as not to attract particular attention, unless one is criticizing for a particular purpose. There were others in the same color, which we confess to be a favorite one with us, and also in white and pink, almost as faultless in the etceteras. There is one mother who dresses her daughter, who has not yet come out, with a simplicity which is deserving of commendation. There will be something to mark her *début*, for her girlhood is girlhood, in manners, dress and conversation, and quite refreshing in these days of prematnre women. The music was good, the dancing spirited, and as many fine-looking girls as one often sees on such occasions; the refreshments refreshing, in good style and in profusion, and all the management unexceptionable.

We were advised during the scorching weather of last week to pray earnestly for rain, and yesterday we were accused having done it, as the Methodist Minister did when a good woman besought to plead for the same blessing. He had scarcely finished his prayer before the "rain descended, and the floods came" in such a manner as to destroy, by hail and tempest, what the burning heat had left. "Just like the Methodists," she said; "they always overdo everything." We had three weeks of dronth, and now have had three days and nights of pouring rain, which was not too much for farmers; but we, who are sure to have plenty of corn provender, whatever the state of the weather, begin to grow a little restless. There was no walking or driving, and much grumbling; but to-day is gloriously clear and bright, and warm enough for comfort. The butterflies are out, and the children are on the green, instead of in the saloons, where they had well nigh made every body crazy. We were amused the other day to hear a youthful father sighing in anticipation of the part he should have to play some ten or twelve years hence when the little girl, now six, would be sixteen or eighteen, and he and his gay little wife ancient papa and mamma! By that time we presume they will be so gray and dignified that the character will not seem so ludicrous. How we pity the children who know nothing of any but hotel life! To be transferred from home for a little while to a life like this is pleasant and healthful diversion; but to be transferred from a hotel in New-York to a hotel in Saratoga, and never know quiet, how prematurely old they grow! every faculty of the mind, every nerve and muscle in a continual, unnatural excitement. America must grow old ere her people will grow wise and keep young, and this will take many a century.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Extensive Tour by the Governor-General—His Unpopularity in Lower Canada—The Roman Catholics Demanding His Recall—Political Movements—Changes in the Legislative Council—Important Free Colonization Schemes—The Harvest.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

His Excellency, Sir EDMUND HEAD, accompanied by his wife and family, and attendants, is at present making a vice-regal progress through the Canadian Provinces. He left Toronto in the beginning of last week, and made Kingston his first stopping-place. At Kingston he was entertained at a public dinner, and made a speech on the one subject, on which he continually harps when he addresses any assemblage—the importance of maintaining the Union of the two Provinces. He probably chooses this topic to avoid giving offence, as all parties are agreed that it is desirable to maintain the Union, if the serious difficulties which threaten its dissolution can be surmounted; and there are few other matters of a political nature on which he can touch without exciting against himself the angry feelings of some party or other.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE GOVERNOR WITH THE FRENCH CANADIANS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Governor-General, in fact, is allowed the least freedom of speech of any man in Canada, and if he does chance to make an imprudent remark, which he has done on more occasions than one, the memory of it never dies. For example, when Governor HEAD first came to Upper Canada, after having been for some months at Quebec, in an after-dinner speech he gave vent to his feelings of satisfaction at the signs of progress which met his eye, and remarked truly, but not wisely, that he found a reason for it in the *superiority of the race* with which Upper Canada was peopled, as compared with Lower Canada. JEAN BAPTISTE has never forgiven him for this, although a year has elapsed since the remark was made. And at this moment, in connection with his tour through the Lower Province, some of the French papers are recalling this expression and commenting upon it in a manner that almost amounts to threatening. One paper congratulates the Governor, ironically, on his bravery and valor, in venturing his precious life among the "inferior race" whom he had maligned, and hints that in doing so, he manifests more fool-hardiness than brains. Another, published in Quebec on the morning of Saturday last, the day he was expected to arrive in that city, advises his friends not to attempt a public reception, lest they should excite into action the sentiments of profound scorn with which all Canadians who have their heart in the right place, are filled towards the impudent Anglo-Saxon, who has abused the charge confided to him by the mother country, by casting insult in the face of French Canadians. This insult is one of those which we cannot forget, and can never pardon. We can afford, perhaps, to treat with silent contempt the titled insulter, who is to pass through our city, but that is all the extent to which Christian charity can confine the "just indignation in our irritated breasts." And not only has Sir EDMUND HEAD alienated the French Canadians, but he has excited the indignation of Roman Catholics generally, by receiving an address from the Orangemen on the 12th of July, and making a courteous reply to it. When the news of this reached Montreal, a meeting of the Irish Catholics was held, and resolutions passed to petition the Home Government, demanding his recall on account of the insult he had offered to those of the Catholic faith. Matters being in this state, his Excellency showed some pluck in choosing this as the time for a tour through Lower Canada. On Thursday last he arrived in Montreal, where he seems to have met with rather cool entertainment, although no outrage nor insult was offered to him. Leaving Montreal, His Excellency sailed, on Saturday, in the steamer *Doris*, for Quebec, and thence will extend his tour to the eastern extremity of the Province, as far as the Baie des Chaleurs.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN UPPER CANADA.

Since the close of the Parliamentary session there has been a lull in the warfare of party politics. The present Government are very unpopular in Upper Canada, on account of their being supposed to have yielded too much to Roman Catholic and Lower Canadian demands, in order to buy support with which to keep themselves in office. In the latter part of last session, on almost every question an Upper Canada majority voted against them, and as it is believed that the Anti-Ministerial feeling is even stronger throughout the country than it is in Parliament, a very general cry is being raised for a new election. A mass meeting was held in Toronto a week or two ago, to express an opinion on the present aspect of affairs, and although this has hitherto been a very hot-bed of Toryism, and it is the Tories who are now in office, yet the feeling even here against the Lower Canadian proclivities of the Government is such that resolutions denouncing their course were carried enthusiastically, with not above a score of dissentients. Similar meetings are being got up all over the country. Hon. Inspector-General CAYLEY paid a visit to his constituents at Goderich, in the County of Huron, in the end of last week, and having called a meeting, proceeded to explain and vindicate the course of himself and his colleagues. This he did in a speech an hour and a half in length, but which was so unsatisfactory that the honorable gentleman's constituents, after hearing his explanations, passed resolutions condemning the Ministry by a large majority. There is a prevalent impression that the present Parliament (which has only lasted for two sessions) will be dissolved, and that a general election will take place about October or November.

QUESTIONS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

There are three leading questions which will be prominently before the people at the next election, and in regard to which the Government have taken an unpopular course. First, in resisting representation by population, which means that Upper Canada, instead of having an equal number of representatives in Parliament, man for man, with Lower Canada, shall have as many more as her preponderating population entitles her to. Secondly, in yielding to the demands of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in the matter of separate schools. And, thirdly, in attempting to fix the seat of Government permanently at Quebec.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

An important change was made last session in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, or Upper House. Hitherto the members have been nominated by the Crown, or in other words by the Ministry of the day. But in future, although the old members retain their seats, no more nominations are to be made. The country has been divided into forty-eight electoral districts, each to send a member; twelve of these, selected by ballot, will elect representatives this Fall; twelve more, two years hence; other twelve, four years hence; and the remaining twelve, six years hence. Numerous candidates are already in the field for the districts which have been fortunate enough to draw the first ballot.

COLONIZATION PROJECTS,

On an extensive scale, are at present being carried out in this country. Three districts, traversed respectively by the Ottowa and Opcongo Road, (171 miles in length,) the Addington Road, (60 miles,) and the Hastinga Road, (74 miles,) have been opened up, and free grants of one hundred acres each will be made to actual settlers, who must build a log hut, and clear a certain number of acres, before receiving their deeds. The land, according to an official advertisement by the Minister of Agriculture, is generally of good quality. There has also been a grant of four millions of acres made for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Ottowa to Lake Huron, and it is intended to take the same course in settling these as has been pursued in the case of the lands given to the Illinois Central and other railroads in the United States. Another colonization project, which is at present being pushed by the Minister of Public Lands, is to fill up the valley of the St. Maurice with Walloons from Belgium, and emigrants from Germany on the Rhine.

The harvest is well advanced, and the crops generally over the country are good. In a few districts the midge and the Hessian fly have done considerable damage to the wheat. E.

Peace Address from Dublin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following Address, signed by a large number of persons, has been forwarded to this City for publication. A similar address from London has also been received. As the apprehension of war has subsided, I do not see that a better use can be put to the Address than to send it to you for insertion in your paper: T.

A FRIENDLY ADDRESS FROM THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS OF DUBLIN TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned citizens of Dublin, desire to express our deep regret that differences have arisen between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, which have been made a source of public irritation. We wish to express to our brethren in New-York our entire disapprobation of the inconsiderate language, in connection with this subject, which has been used in both countries by some parties.

We would assure our American friends of our sincere good-will and earnest desire for the preservation of those amicable relations which have existed between us for so many years, and which we had hoped were becoming increasingly secure.

Although the political views which have of late been popular in the United State have produced a coolness towards foreigners and towards Irishmen in particular, we cannot forget how many of our countrymen have found a welcome amongst you, scope for their energies, and reward for their toil. Nor do we think with other feelings than those of the liveliest gratitude of your overflowing generosity in the season of our dire necessity scarcely ten years ago.

England and Scotland have transmitted friendly addresses to your shores; we believe the feelings of Ireland towards the United States, and towards New-York in particular, should exceed in affectionate regard the sentiments of either of these kingdoms.

The rumors of war fill us with distress; religious and social duties combine to urge us to promote peace, and to avoid all agency likely to cause harsh feelings or stir up the martial spirit.

We cannot but believe that you, as well as we, must deprecate in the highest degree the barest possibility of a war between England and America; and we trust your desires for peace are as ardent as our own. We would therefore entreat you to unite your influence with ours in endeavors to prevent so great an evil, and we call upon you to let your weight be felt in the right direction.

Begging your acceptance of this manifestation of regard, we are your friends.

THE EMPIRE STATE DISASTER.—The Boston *Advertiser* says, we are informed that Mr. N. B. BORDEN of Fall River, who was the Foreman of the Coroner's Jury impanneled to investigate the circumstances of the recent disaster on board the *Empire State*, has no interest whatever in the ownership or management of the steamboats on the Fall River line, or in the connecting Railroad; and that he is not connected, either by natural or by business relations, with Messrs. RICHARD and JEFFERSON BORDEN, the gentlemen who are largely interested in the Railroad and steamboat line. The name of "Borden" is a common one in Fall River, the Directory disclosing about seventy separate heads of families with that name. Many of these families are entirely distinct, or are but remotely connected.

Benton on Anti-Bentonianism.

Col. BENTON made a great speech before a mass meeting of his friends at St. Louis, on his return from stumping the State in favor of his own election as Governor. The doughty old Senator has lost no confidence in himself, nor any of that vehement animosity for his opponents for which he has always been distinguished. Nearly the whole speech was devoted to the Anti-Bentonians, whom he pummels with a lustiness that makes one tremble for his enemies.

The Missouri *Democrat* gives a long, but not a very good, report of the speech:

THE ANTIES.

There was a factiou in the State, which was said to have no principles, but they had in reality seven—five loaves and two little fishes. Those persons discriminated themselves by a name which was by no means amiable, for it implied malice against one man. They called themselves Anti-Bentons, having, probably, borrowed the name from Anti-Christ. The devil was the fountain of malice. He hated the whole human race alike—men, women, and children. He was an impartial devil, but the anti-Bentons picked out one man as the object of their hatred. The devil was also the fountain of lies, but the Anti-Bentons excelled him in lying. From Jefferson City to Bowling Green, where he spake on yesterday, they had been saying that BENTON was sick, that BENTON was jaded, that his voice was gone. They kept up this lying until yesterday, to prevent the people from coming to hear him. At Gallatin they went among the people before he arrived, and swore that BENTON would not come; and they were at it the very time he came in. At Gallatin the people of eight counties came to see BENTON, and shake hands with him, and the lies of the Anti-Bentons could not keep them away nor disperse them when they had assembled. They had not forgotten the man who stood by JACKSON in the darkest hour of the conflict. They had not forgotten the man who refused the highest office in the gift of the President, choosing rather to remain in their service; who had refused Cabinet appointments, and the first embassies to Europe. They had not forgotten the author of the preëmption syatem, and of the revival of the gold currency. In no instance was there one of his blood in federal office, and the people knew this and had not forgotten his thirty years of disinterested service; and although it was reported that he was drooping, jaded, and that his voice was gone, yet they come to hear him. They did not believe the anties, and in fact, those antiea were now so well known, that they realized the moral of the fable which they all had read in the spelling-book when they were young, viz.: that a certain class of people were not believed even when they spoke the truth. But these persons did not speak the truth or any portion of the truth when they said that BENTON was jadad, had broken down, and had lost his voice. BENTON could lay a whole cow-pen full of those fellows on the flat of their hack, and if a gap were made in the pen, and they were sent out one by ons after him on the canvass, the road would be marked with them as with mile-stonea. When he spoke here forty nights ago, he told the citizens of the rule which he had laid down for conducting the canvass. He was canvassing for a high office, and for Mr. BUCHANAN as President of the United States; and he did not desire to hnild up himself or Mr. BUCHANAN by pulling others down. He had not intended to say anything ahont other parties. He had intended merely to stand up for his own, and that was a condemnation of all others. Yet he was driven by the law of retaliation to modify his original rule. The Anti-Bentons invented! published and propagated lies against him of all colors, sorts and sizes, and he was compelled to expose them and their authors. This was the only deviation from the rule. BENTON had no secrets to tell. He had not been in the lodges of the Know-Nothings; he had not been in the purlieus of the lodges, and therefore had nothing to shake off his skirts. He had seen evanescent parties arise and disappear like meteors. He had seen the Anti-Masons—he had seen the Nativists—and he knew the Know-Nothings belonged to the same transitory class. He therefore, in pursuance of the rule, did not condemn them except in those remote places where his opinions might not be so well known. The laws of retaliation had obliged him to speak of the Anti-Bentons, but they were no party;—they were Captain Dalgetty's men, who fought for pay and plunder, and followed any standard that promised them either psy or plunder. They hated BENTON because they could not trade with him, for BENTON despised those who lived on offices and nothing but offices. Office! office! office! was what they were after, and what they had been after since their birth. They were born of nullification and in the time of JACKSON's proclamation; and he would tell the people where as well as when There was a public house in Jefferson City belonging to a man of the name of RAMSAY; and west from that house and in connection with it were three long, low, log-cabins. In the middle cabin, and late in the night, these antics were born. When JACKSON issued the proclamation the Democratic Party divided in Congress and also in the General Assembly of this State; and a part of the members of the Assembly met at night in conspiracy to make a plan for opposing JACKSON. BENTON heard of it from a Senator who stayed in an adjoining room, his name, BENJAMIN YOUNG, senator from Calloway County, an old Whig. YOUNG did not think it necessary to keep secret the plot of which he was an accidental witness, and he guilty of misprision of treason. He told BENTON of what he had seen and heard. The men who met that night in RAMSEY's cabin resolved to take the stump when they got home against JACKSON and the proclamation, but only one of the brave conspirators had the courage to carry out the resolution; his name, THORNTON; his county, Clay County, and he sounded his own political death-knell, signed his own death-warrant by doing so, for his speech was his political winding sheet, and since he made it he has never been heard of. This was the birth of the Anti-Bentons—the first sloughing off from the Democratic Party in Missouri; and mark! he used the word sloughing off in its medical and surgical sense, meaning the unclean part which falls off, leaving the sore clean and convalescent, and the body sound too.

Subsequently the Anti-Bentons had what might be called an after-birth. When TALMADGE and RIVES opposed the Gold bill and the metallic currency, the Democratic Party again divided, and again there was another sloughing off in Missouri under one who was known in St. Louis—SHADRACH PENN. They went against hard money and in favor of banks and paper money. Thus he had given the pedigree—the genealogy of the Anti-Bentons. They were fathered by nullification and mothered by soft money, by lampblack and rags. Until this Administration came into power, they were nearly extinct. Their ticket in St. Louis prior to their adoption by the Administration received only sixty-eight votes at an election immediately preceding. They had sold out their baggage, or their plunder, or their duds, whichever you choose to call it. Their press was auctioned on the streets, and they lay on the ground like dead frogs until the Administration galvanized them into life.

BENTON ON PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.

This Administration is nullification to the backbone. It is composed of apostate Abolitionists, renegade Whigs, turn-coat Tylerites, neophyte Democrats, and dominated by Nullification. It appointed not only Anti-Benton men to office, but the meanest of the set. He who now stands here speaking to you, who was your representative, and the representative of twenty-four counties, his recommendation was outweighed by the whisper of the meanest anti. It was an insult to BENTON; it was an insult to you whose representative he was, and an outrage against the form of government under which we live. The administration bestowed every office so as to outrage every principle of representative government. Every Administration before this forbade office-holders to interfere in elections. Even JOHN TYLER's Administration, though it instigated them to electioneer in private, forbade its office-holders to interfere in elections, but this Administration appointed men to office all over the States, through the Territories, and on to the remote State of California, who would work in elections. The purity and freedom of elections was the basis on which their government stood. Whoever brought power or patronage to bear on the elections committed a crime against the Republic, and against representative government. Throughout his whole tour he found the people incensed against the Administration for these appointments, and, next to the Administration, incensed against the office-holders, whom they despised. Whenever he struck the Administration or the office-holders a blow, the people responded with a shout of joy. The Government would be a Government of office-holders and office-seekers, if this Administration should last; but its days were not only numbered, but cut short. They were rejected by their own packed Convention, which they had spent four years in [illegible], and a new man, who had nothing to do with the mischief which they had brought on the country, taken up with each. These antics, who were so ridiculous that if they undertook to say the Lord's Prayer they would finish it by asking for an office, would go down with their masters. Office was their whole end and aim. Along the route he had asked the people if they had ever heard of any one of them proposing a single measure for the good of the State, or the public good, but he was never answered in the affirmative. One of their modes of getting an office was to send ont missives from St. Louis to the country. He who received the missive, who was always one of themselves, got half-a-dozen of persons into a shanty and got himself appointed a Delegate to a Convention in Jefferson City. When the Convention met, they parceled out the offices among the members, and then they set out through the country as regular nominees, viz.: regular cheat-lries. They tell the people that they are regular nominees, and that they must vote for them or meet with political excommunication. Democrats of thirty and forty years' standing are threatened with excommunication unless they vote for those regular nominees, some of whom went over from the Whig camp and from the Know-Nothing lodge; some of them hatched from some strange egg, with the pin feathers still sticking to their backs. Those regular nominees are equipped from a foundry in this city like soldiers in a time of war—a foundry where lies are manufactured. There were several foundries and manufactories of great utility in this city, but this was a manufactory of lies, that turned out lies of all sizes, shapes and colors. He would instance one—a pamphlet, sometimes covered with a yellow cover, and sometimes with a blue cover. His friend, Gen. PRICE, counted the lies in this pamphlet, which he knew to be lies, and they amounted to one hundred and eight, and there was much in it that he knew nothing about. Those manufactured lies were sent through the State by all modes of conveyance—by the cars, by boats, and by buggies. One person on the line of the North Missouri Railroad crammed his buggy so full of them that they fell ont of it as he drove along. His name was the name of the biggest fish that swims in fresh water, but he was no big fish, but a little eel, and one of the most slippery of the tribe. He had boxed the political compass, and stayed not long at any point. Any person who could hold him to any point for any length of time, could set up a new trade, and make a fortune by catching eels by the tail.

This slippery individual, who was as soft as dew and as sweet as honey to BENTON whenever he met him, had his buggy freighted with those lying pamphlets. He was elected to the legislature by hanging to the skirts of BENTON, and he deserted for an office, like the rest of the Anti-Bentons. In his route through the prairies he had seen the bird called the prairie hawk, which lived by catching and eating other birds. He described it to the people, skimming along the grass, with one eye askance, looking down, and he said that was an Anti-Benton, hunting for an office; and now the unfortunate bird was called an Anti-Benton by the people. Away at Sarcoxie, where there were as clever people as in the city, and as clever girls, too, he told about the prairie hawk to the people, and a lady, whose husband was out prairie-hawking it at the time, thought he meant him, and she was so much excited that the people had to take her into the more open air. He would not for the world, or, at least, for upwards of a considerable, have made any allusions to the prairie hawk if he had known the lady was present, for he would say nothing to offend any member of the female gender.

BENTON ON DOUGLAS.

Those Anti-Bentons, whenever they see the man who is going to be elected President, work forward to the front rank, and make speeches which they send to him, and when he is in office they make a pilgrimage to the place where he resides, and ask for the offices. They now pretend to be the friends of BUCHANAN, but what was their conduct in '52? They voted eighteen times in the Baltimore Convention of '52 for DOUGLAS, the greatest enemy the State of Missouri has; who is opposed to the central Pacific Railroad, because he is in favor of a road on the parallel of 49° and by way of Chicago, where he lives; and by his subserviency to the Nullifiers in favor of another through the dominions of the ancient MONTEZUMA. For him the Anti-Benton delegation of this State voted eighteen times in 1852, and then packed a Committee to work for him until 1856. Missouri furnished one of that Committee—his name, FERDINAND KENNETT, of Washington County. In Cincinnati they voted seventeen times for DOUGLAS again, and packed another Committee to work for him the next four years. Missouri furnishes one of this Committee, his name signifying the smallest subdivision of a loaf of bread; but though his name is KRUM, he is no crumb when it comes to the Federal loaf, for he wants the thickest and the broadest slice, and wants it buttered and honied on both sides.

He would now divulge the secret of the adherence of the Anti-Bentons to DOUGLAS. They had struck a bargain with that individual for all the offices in the State. In case they succeeded in making DOUGLAS President, PHELPS, from the Southwest, was to be his Postmaster-General, and all the rest were to be quartered under him in the Post-Office Department. This was the secret of their adherence to DOUGLAS, the enemy of Missouri, the man who had shown his hostility so openly to the Pacific Railroad, at the Convention here in 1849, that he was compelled to vacate the chair the second day and let another man preside over the Convention. Thousands in St. Louis knew that DOUGLAS was pulled down by the indignant people out of the chair, into which he was packed by those Anties, and that another man was put in his place. Sixteen times in Cincinnati, fourteen times on Thursday evening, and three times on Friday morning had these Anties given the vote of the State of Missouri to that man who could not get the vote for a single township of a single county in the State. Not only that, but they had promised the vote for him as long as Illinois would, thus tying Missouri on to the tail of Illinois, to be dragged along and dangled about at pleasure. Illinois was a respectable State, a very respectable State, but no State in the Union had such supremacy over another, as to claim such subserviency from another State; and no State in the Union would have abased itself to such a degree as Missouri did to Illinois. But it was not Missouri that was guilty of the degradation, but a small gang of office-holders, who spoke in her name—and spoke and voted traitorously, falsely, and basely. They lent Missouri to Illinois for the four years' crop, promising to vote for DOUGLAS as long as Illinois did—and they kept the promise to the letter, for, when RICHARDSON, finding that all was lost, rose up to withdraw DOUGLAS, one of those anties, PHELPS, who was brought up in a country where swearing is forbidden, and whose mother taught him not to swear, cried out, "D—n duty! Little Dug forever." They even wanted, you see, to go ahead of Illinois in voting for DOUGLAS. They never voted for BUCHANAN at all, until he was nominated and until his competitors had been withdrawn, and when there was no one but him to be voted for. Yet they pretended to be the peculiar friends of BUCHANAN, and showed their friendship not only by their eighteen votes against him in 1852, and their seventeen votes in '56—but by packing a Committee to work for four years, from '52, and another to work for the next four years for DOUGLAS. The first Committee undertook to exclude the Buchanan delegation from this State, because it was known that they would go for BUCHANAN and against DOUGLAS; and the Committee that is now organized would spend the next four years in packing the Convention which is to meet at the end of that time, and will, in like manner, have the wires set against BUCHANAN and everybody but DOUGLAS.

RUATAN.

There was a little island somewhere off the coast of Central America, which could not be found except on a local map, in which it appeared no bigger than the head of a pin. He did not even know the name of it; he could not spell it—some people called it Ru-a-tan, some Ro-a-tan. Some Rutan, and some Rotan. It was about this island the Administration was now quarreling with Great Britain, and about the Mosquito Coast, but, as God was his judge, he would be thankful to Great Britain for taking the whole of them. England did not desire war, and so she forebore to resent the provocation to war which had been offered. She knew, besides, that this Administration was gone and that its policy was gone with it, but yet a rankling wound had been given to the peaceful relations of both countries, which it would be the task of Mr. BUCHANAN to heel. What more beneficent, more benevolent work than that in which he will engage?

NORTH AND SOUTH.

What a contrast to the condition of the public mind when he was called upon by the Massachusetts delegation to second the motion made in Congress in relation to the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and pronounce the funeral eulogium! He (BENTON) was sitting in his office in the gloomy twilight of a February morning, writing, by the artificial light, that he might prepare his mind and arduous labors, when he received a note from Mr. WEBSTER in the name of the Massachusetts delegation, asking him to second the motion. At that moment he felt a sense of his unworthiness in being selected for the honor of celebrating the virtues and services of such a distinguished man. Mr. ADAMS fell on the floor of Congress, struck with paralysis, in octagenarian age. He died on the third day, the day after the Anniversary of the death of WASHINGTON, having been struck down the day preceding that anniversary. As he (BENTON) said, he had felt embarrassed at being chosen to speak on such an occasion, and after receiving Mr. WEBSTER's note, he went to the house of another of the Massachusetts delegation, who lived in the same street, and inquired if in case he was compelled to decline, any other Senator was asked to speak, and he was answered that no application had been made to any other gentleman. His (BENTON's) course was determined by that, and the eulogium which he pronounced would be found in the *Thirty Years' View*. His brother-in-law, Gov. MCDOWELL, of Virginia, received a similar note, requesting him to speak on the same subject in the House of Representatives. BENTON felt that he was honored by the request; he felt that the State of Missouri was honored. He mentioned the fact as a proof of the friendly feeling which existed then between North and South. Representatives from two Slave States were selected to speak upon the character, virtues and services of the most prominent Northern man. Could it happen now? On the contrary, nothing but curses and reproaches passed between Northern and Southern men in Congress now.

THE COL. POPPS THE THIRTY YEARS' VIEW, AND GIVES NOTICE OF A NEW WORK.

BENTON, in canvassing the State, was actuated by no selfish motive. His tour could hardly be called an electioneering tour. He scorned all the usual arts of those whose sole purpose is an election. Office had now no attraction for him. He had lived long enough to find out that all was vanity! vanity! vanity! He would not tell them of his services or success, but he would ask them to consider their own good. If they thought they best promoted their own good by voting for him and those who were associated with him, he would endeavor to return them substantial thanks by further services. Those miserable anties thought they had done him grievous injury when they traded him ont of the Senate and elected a Whig, but as far as he was personally concerned, they did him a great good. They gave him time to realize a project which he had long meditated, and which would be useful, he trusted, to posterity, and which would live when he was gone. The two volumes of the *Thirty Years' View* would be read by generations yet unborn. He found them profitable, too—what he never found the public service to be. He had now another historical work in hand, and which would go on, Governor or no Governor.

He had undertaken to abridge the debates of Congress from '89 down to the present time—to separate the wheat from the chaff—to resurrect the great hut almost unknown statesmen—to march them in procession before the eyes of this generation, and show their wisdom in the light of full publicity. More than this, he desired to write a third volume of the *View*, and give the history of this Administration, which had done what was considered an impossibility—made JOHN TYLER's Administration respectable. He was afterwards asked how that could be, and he answered, nothing easier; COBB was the leading spirit in JOHN TYLER'S Administration, as well as Mr. PIERCE'S, and being older now than then, he was so much more meaner and wickeder. Before beginning the third volume he would read *Sallust* and *Tacitus* again, with the view of finding images which would the more vividly portray the wickedness of the Administration. He regarded the conspiracy of the Administration against the country as more criminal than the Catilinarian conspiracy against the Government and Constitution of Rome, for Rome was old and corrupt. Think of those that armed one-half the people against the other—men who only rose to the surface like scum when the political caldron boiled, and when it ceased boiling settled again to the bottom as dregs and sediment. This Administration proved the truth of the grand Oriental aphorism found inscribed on the inner walls of the pyramid of Cheops: "The wicked shall commit iniquity without recompense, but not without remorse."

Letter from Hon. Philip Dorsheimer.

From the Wellsborough (Pa.) Agitator.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter from Hon. PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, N. Y., so pertinent is it to the question at issue, and soon to be pronounced upon at the ballot-box. Mr. DORSHEIMER, as will be seen, is an adopted citizen, a German, and one of many of his distinguished countrymen who have declared for FREMONT and DAYTON. With him democracy is something more than a name—it is a great *principle*; and that principle being found in the Republican, and not in the so-called Democratic Platform, explains his repudiation of Mr. BUCHANAN. Read it, citizens, adopted and native; it will do you good. It is a noble and manly letter. It has been furnished us by J. F. DONALDSON, Esq., of this place, to whom it is addressed:

BUFFALO, July 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking me to visit the counties of Tioga and Lycoming. I have delayed answering this invitation, because I hoped to be able to accept it; but I am sorry to say that my present engagements are such that I cannot fix upon any time for visiting Pennsylvania. Some time in the Autumn I may be able to, and if so I will inform you.

It is the special duty of foreign-born citizens to vote the Republican ticket. Most foreigners come here, as I did, with no other wealth than the strength of their hands. They have to depend upon their labor for all their hopes of future comfort, usefulness and dignity. Of all the blessings which American liberty promises them, the most valuable is the assurance it gives of freedom to work, and security for their earnings. They can part with other privileges—the elective franchise—eligibility to office—rather than this one.

Slavery degrades the working man. It reduces him to the level of the slave. No Know-Nothing proscription can be so effective as that which excludes free labor from slave soil. From all that soil, comprising more than one-half the territory of the States, foreigners are to-day banished by laws more positive than any legislative enactment, and it is now the purpose of a large and powerful party to banish them from the pruries of the West. Those regions belong to all of us, to the Southerner and Northerner, the foreigner and native; and it is that each man may have his share, and enjoy his rights, that the Republican party enters the fight this campaign.

You say, Sir, that most of the Germans in your neighborhood have hitherto been Democrats. This is the very reason why they should be Republicans now. For more than thirty years I have been a Democrat, never voting any other ticket, and that is what makes me a Republican. The Republican policy is the Democratic policy, a policy which was carried out by the administrations of JEFFERSON, MONROE, JACKSON and POLK; which received the approval of Democratic Statesmen like VAN BOREN, SILAS WRIGHT and CASS; and the constitutionality of which was never, until within a few years, called into question by any Democrat, not even by such doubtful and unsteady Democrats as JOHN C. CALHOUN and JAMES BUCHANAN. This new policy of the extension of Slavery is not Democratic at all. It was not thought so by its author until after he had left the Democratic Party and entered the cabinet of a Whig President. Its chief supporters from the South are renegade Whigs. Every foreigner ought to be a Republican, but if he is a Democrat as well as a foreigner, I cannot see how he can refuse to become one.

Besides, Sir, we adopted citizens ought to do all in our power to put down this sectional agitation, and to preserve the Union of these States, upon which our prosperity and the prosperity of all citizens depend. For this, what course is left open to us? On the one side, we see a party which has reopened sectional agitation, revived the Slavery dispute, and which proposes to aggrandize one portion of the country at the expense of all others. This party is now represented by an Administration, the most influential members of which, and whose chief supporters in Congress, are Southern secessionists, open and avowed disunionists. These men do not seek to preserve the Union; while in it they use the power of the Government, so that Southern territory shall be larger when they go out of it. On the other hand, we see a party, fortunately neither large nor powerful, which, besides being fully committed to these sectional schemes of disunion, seeks to destroy the harmony of our society by drawing distinctions between men of different races and creeds.

I have no choice left except to go with the only truly National Party, the great Republican Party, by which the whole country, both North and South, and all citizens, Catholic and Protestant,

SARATOGA.

Personalities—Politicians—Artists—Merchants—Musicians—La Grange—Gottschalk—The Van Burens—Brilliant Ball at Congress Hall—Men, Women and Things.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

Some people expect letters from Saratoga to chronicle the names of those who come, that they may know whom to expect to meet when they arrive. Some people profess to be very indignant when they see their own names chronicled, and others, in greater numbers, are still more indignant if they are considered "not worth mentioning." It is very difficult to please everybody, however great our efforts in this worthy cause, and we can only try, and hope to be forgiven wherein we fail.

We are sure nobody will object to seeing at the head of our list of *distingués* the venerable Judge WOODWARD, of Albany, who was one of the twelve electors of this State to place JEFFERSON in the Presidential chair, and who is still hale and hearty, at—I would say what age, but, with the sensitiveness or playfulness of a lady, he will not tell his age. But he has lost none of his vigor of mind, as those who heard him plead so ably at the Bar only last May can testify.

In close proximity we see the Hon. ABIJAH MANN and the Lieutenant-Governor, who twenty years ago, had they been in the political world together, probably would not have stood upon the same platform, but seem now to agree most heartily. There are MARTIN VAN BUREN and "his son JOHN," not talking politics, we imagine, unless a coterie of fair ladies have become sufficiently interested in the progress of tyranny and freedom to consider it the "most interesting subject." Mrs. OTIS, of Boston, Mrs. STEVENS, of Philadelphia, Miss BROWNELL, of Connecticut, and Mrs. ABREO are among their listeners. Judge BISSELL, Judge STORRS and SMITH BLOOMFIELD, are among the *habitués* and always here. CHARLES O'CONOR, W. C. H. WADDELL, and LOUIS T. DRUMMOND, the distinguished barrister and official of Montreal, are conspicuous persons of another group. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is talking with Mrs. ROSH, as both are famous for the "many tongues" they fluently and gracefully wield, and Dr. FULLER is scanning the throng of fashionables to whom he will preach apropos next Sunday, when he discourses right eloquently. GOTTSCHALK seems to have a voice as musical to the ears of fair ladies in conversation as are the sounds his fingers bring forth. We hear them say he is "perfectly charming." We have met one who knew his family, and describes his mother as one of the most elegant and accomplished women of her day, and his father a scholar and linguist by few excelled. We saw in the papers that his sisters had just obtained the highest prizes in music in the Institution in Paris, where they are being educated, and he has a brother more of a genius than himself.

Madame LA GRANGE has won admiration not less flattering in the saloon than on the stage, and around her is a bevy of dames and damsels, of whom we hear the oft-repeated exclamation, "How beautiful," "How lovely," or "How fascinating,"—Mrs. E. D. MORGAN, Mrs. GERARD and daughter, Mrs. WADDELL, Mrs. BORNHAM, Mrs. WHITEHOUSE.

W. P. MORGAN is one of the oldest of American artists, and belongs to a family who have contributed greatly to the progress of art in America. How quietly but keenly he observes what is going on around him! There is quite a notable Texian representation,—J. B. SHAW, comptroller and financier, through whose hands all the moneys of Texas have passed safely and creditably so many years, and J. M. DE CORDOVA, the famous *land locator*, who has described and defined *tracts* innumerable, that were undefinable and unmeasureable to every body else. There is Mr. SLATE, one of the richest men in the same far-off State, and opposite him Mr. COUCH, the richest man in Wisconsin.

New-York merchants are in great abundance, but clergymen are not so numerous this Summer as usual, and literary men have sought more quiet retreats. Yet we see a few—THEODORE CUYLER, Dr. PHILLIPS, Dr. KNOX and Dr. HALL, and peering over his glasses, not only into every corner, but into every heart, are the keen humorous eyes of Mr. WOOD, (PETER SCHLEYMEN.) Last year he was preparing his *Modern Pilgrims* to go forth into the World, and they have succeeded so well that he is passing through the press of the APPLETONS another novel, on "Marrying too late," which ladies will be sure to buy.

In the saloon of Congress Hall may be seen a lady who traces her lineage to the brave O'BRIEN, famous King of Ireland, and whose husband is the Montgomery to whose inventions the world is quite as much indebted for its progress as to any of its Princes.

Last evening the most brilliant ball of the season came off at Congress Hall, where there was an array of beauty, and beauty was most charmingly arrayed. How shall we enumerate the *belles* to do them justice? and describe their toilets with any hope of conveying their effect to those

nation and foreign, will be protected in every right, privilege and liberty; and in whose hands the Federal Government will be safe against all enemies at home or abroad.

We are singularly fortunate in our candidate. I know Colonel FREMONT to be an honest man, with ability more than sufficient for any duty which may be required of him. His whole career, all his associations, show him to be a truly national man. He is the son of a foreigner, he is a Southerner by birth and education, his life has been spent in the service of the whole country, he has done more for her than any living American, and he is conscientiously in favor of that time-honored policy which protects Slavery where it exists under State laws, and prohibits its extension into Territory now free.

Hoping to see you in the course of a month or two, I remain, most truly, your servant,

PHILIP DORSHEIMER.

To J. F. DONALDSON, Esq.

Great Fremont Ratification Meeting in Fitchburg.

Young America and Young Freedom under full Canvas.

Ten Thousand Assembled!—The Jessie Pic-Nic!!—Great Procession!!!—Speeches by Judge Russell, Horace Greeley, George W. Curtis, H. B. Stanton and Others.

From the Boston Bee, Aug. 8.

The Young Men's Fremont Ratification meeting yesterday at Fitchburg, was an occasion every way worthy the fame and patriotism of our State, and of the gallant young men who took part in it. The gathering was immense in number, and its spirit was electrically enthusiastic and earnest. Young America and Young Freedom were there from the Western counties and the East—from the heart of the Commonwealth to its borders. Not less than TEN THOUSAND persons were assembled. The gathering was no common or insignificant one. It told that the young men of Massachusetts are alive, interested, moving in the present campaign.

The town of Fitchburg presented an exceedingly gay and animated appearance. Flags and streamers fluttered in the breeza; music flooded the atmosphere, and the streets of the pleasant town were thronged with eager and orderly crowds. It was in fact a holiday. The hospitable doors of the citizens were thrown wide open, and none went hungry or thirsty.

At an early hour delegations began to arrive, and were received by the Fitchburg Fremont Club. Before the arrivals of the great Eastern and Western delegations, a considerable number assembled on the Common, where the Fitchburg Band was in attendance. A. P. LANG, Esq., a student from the Dartmouth College, made an effective and sensible speech, which was received with applause.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the trains from Boston, Worcester and the Northwestern counties arrived, bringing some 4,000 persons. There were 63 car loads in all. Upon the Boston train was the celebrated Calliope, which entered the town performing "Hail Columbia," followed by "Old Dan Tucker." The vicinity of the depôt was crowded with a dense mass of human beings, come together to honor Freedom and FREMONT.

THE PROCESSION.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a national salute was fired on the arrival of the above trains. The boom of cannon echoed over hill and vale in fine style. A procession was soon formed, under the escort of the Fitchburg Fremont Club. The following were the Marshals of the procession:

Chief Marshal—Col. EDWIN UPTON.

Assistant Marshals—Geo. E. Towne, A. F. Whitney, Wm. Kimball, J. Q. Wright, John W. Kimball, Marston Upton, E. B. Gee, Charles Sawtelle, David Merriam, Aaron F. Benson, E. B. Rockwood, James B. Lane, C. A. Esger, J. K. Ware.

The procession was about one mile in length, and numbered at least 5,000 persons, including many ladies. Each club and delegation had its banners, designs, mottoes, flags, &c., many of which were excellent. We regret that want of room prevents our noticing them in detail.

The column reached WRIGHT'S mammoth tent, spread at the east end of the town, near the depôt, about 1 o'clock. A large platform had been erected for speakers, officers and guests; and the best provision made for reporters and the great public. In a short time not less than seven thousand persons were assembled beneath the huge canvas. The scene was interesting and thrilling. Not the least part of the interest was the presence of hundreds of ladies.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS UNDER THE TENT.

At 1 o'clock the Convention was called to order by J. W. KIMBALL, Esq., President of the Fitchburg Fremont Club.

On motion of EDWIN J. SWEET, of Boston, J. W. KIMBALL was chosen temporary President, and on motion of Mr. BOYDEN, of Amherst, WILLIAM E HARTWELL, of Fitchburg, was chosen temporary Secretary.

A Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. David H Meriam, of Fitchburg; Valorus Taft, of Upton; D. F. Parker, of Worcester; F. W. Shepard, of Boston; and Obed Whitney, of Ashburnham, to retire and report a list of officers for permanent organization.

Mr. MERRIAM subsequently reported as follows:

President.—Judge THOMAS RUSSELL, of Boston.

Vice-Presidents.—Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea; H. J. Leinkauf, of Boston; William W. N. P. Dickinson, of Hadley; A. L. Richards, of Watertown; George E. Town, of Fitchburg; T. N. Gifford, of Duxbury; J. S. C. Knowlton, of Worcester; Henry Chicksring, of Pittsfield; Charles A. Perry, of New-Salem; C. C. Esty, of Framingham; Gilbert A. Smith, of South Hadley; Hon. Elisha Murdock, of Winchendon; Charles A. Merriam, Leominster.

Committee on Resolutions—A. L. Richards, of Watertown; John J. Piper, of Fitchburg; Charles Adams, of Amherst; O. H. Dutton, of Boston; Eben F. Stone, of Newburyport.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Judge RUSSELL, on taking the chair, was greeted with prolonged applause. He cordially and feelingly thanked the assembly for the signal honor conferred upon him. He was heartily glad to see so large a concouse assembled here for Freedom and FREMONT. It was a hopeful augury.

After a few effective allusions to the services and sufferings of CHARLES SUMNER, the speaker proceeded to state that the Democrats already show some little signs of repentance in regard to the Nebraska act, and had passed another essentially modifying it. Even they could not stand the tide of public sentiment so strongly setting against them. To reform this condition of things they had only to perform their duty on the 4th of November, 1856, worthy of being recorded by the side of July 4, 75. Did they fail to perform that duty, the chains of Slavery would clank over our fair country, and Freedom turn with saddened eye upon the spectacle of a ruined land.

The events of the last six months taught us the lesson of union of action for a common good. Fortunately the issue was not to be decided by the corrupt Administration but by the people! The freemen of Kansas appealed to them for succor, and the people would surely come up to their aid.

It was said that FREMONT is not an old politician. He thanked God for it. In FREMONT there was a man of determination and will—as some one had said, of *Hickory* will. It was no matter where a man is from, if he is on Freedom's side. FREMONT had also been called a Catholic, but in these times fortunately men cannot be made Catholics against their will. They say, too, that he had carried off Colonel BENTON'S daughter against the old man's will. But if JESSIE was satisfied it was all right. [Laughter.] He thought if Colonel B. had known fully who FREMONT was, he would willingly have given her to him—just what they were going to give, in another sense, to BUCHANAN next November.

Judge RUSSELL closed by urging union and action of the friends of FREMONT and Freedom.

Rev. Mr. DAVIS, of Fitchburg, was called upon and offered prayer.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDS, of Watertown, a committee of five was appointed to retire and prepare resolutions.

SETH WEBB, Jr., Esq., of Boston, was then introduced and spoke at some length. He glanced at the different candidates before the people, and in an especial manner considered that of the Democratic. Sundry public men now before the people were taken in hand and sharply descanted upon. In closing, he welcomed them all to this honor and occasion of glory and hope.

Mr. RICHARDS, from the Committee, introdnced a series of resolutions full of spirit and pith.

Mr. RICHARDS spoke to the resolutions in an energetic and effective speech. They had come to talk of liberty and do service in its behalf. They came with Young America stamped upon their banners; their motto was "Liberty and Union." They were of the party which was national and not sectional. The speaker liked the American Party, was an American himself, but could not go with the faction led on by FILLMORE. Referring to AHSON BURLINGAME he said that Northern pluck had slapped Southern chivalry in the face, In closing he urged all Fremont, freedom-loving men to determined action.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was next introduced, and was received with great applause. He had, he said, the several platforms of the different parties in his hands, and proposed to call the attention of his hearers to parts of some of them. In the Cincinnati platform there was freedom for every thing but the man. Free seas, free trade, free tariffs and all that, but not *free men*. This was in striking contrast to that of the Republican platform. Referring to Kansas matters, he said the Kansas bill permitted the management of affairs there by the few instead of the many, and therefore was unjust and undemocratic. The slave Territory becomes inevitably the slave State. Those who voted for Slavery rarely settled among a slave population as laborers. He appealed to those who loved freedom, not to in any manner vote for and sustain men or measures that favored the institution. There were thousands of men in the Slave States who sympathized with FREMONT and DAYTON, and would do what they could to support them. There was even now on the platform the editor of a paper in Kentucky who had FREMONT and DAYTON at the head of his columns, and for whom he labored earnestly at great odds. When DONELSON boasted he owned a hundred niggers, he did it to bring support to FILLMORE, because the South was thought favorable to him. But the speaker thought every Slave State would go for BUCHANAN. FILLMORE could not carry a single Northern State; and all that the Fillmoreites were doing was really to aid in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. No man who is in favor of the Free States and free Kansas would receive the votes of the South. This was seen during the nine weeks' balloting at the commencement of the present Congress. Not a man from the Slave States voted in favor of free Kansas and Freedom. He earnestly urged them not to throw away their votes, as would be the case in supporting FILLMORE. The prisoners in Kansas would be released before the adjournment of Congress, if the people of the Free States spoke out upon the matter.

The speaker continued by saying that New-York State would go for FREMONT and DAYTON by 20,000 to 30,000 majority. He was not over-sanguine, but believed FREMONT would be elected. Thousands of Germans in this country would support him. They had the aid and sympathy of good men everywhere. Whatever our future in this contest, there would be a bright place in history, and a rich reward for the men of freedom who were laborers in it.

At this point a delegation from Franklin County arrived upon the ground, accompanied by a band. Three rousing cheers were given them in welcome.

GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., of New-York, was the next speaker. He was received with prolonged cheers. The cause, he said, that assembled there to-day, had no elements of division in it. Other days and countries had their Thermopylæ; we to-day have ours in Kansas. This cause is the cause of liberty. What could be more gratifying than that the son should cast his vote for that which the father had given the shot. This cause was emphatically that of the young men. The speaker referred in eloquent terms to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and the sufferings he was now enduring for the sake of liberty. The young men of Massachusetts would see that the shedding of his blood, the suffering of his wounds, was heritingly redressed. Eloquent allusions were also made to Col. FREMONT. His ascent upon the peak of the Rocky Mountains, and his planting of the American flag upon its summits, were gems of eloquence.

The speaker had come to the soil of Massachusetts to gather spirit to do battle in other fields.—It was here that liberty lived in its strength and beauty. He cautioned his hearers against being afraid of such names as "nigger worshiper," "wooly heads," &c. There was nothing alarming in *names*. Our fathers were not frightened at the name of Yankee Doodle, put upon them in derision. That phrase was ever the tocsin of liberty throughout the world. If this battle was to be between freedom and slavery, let not the young men of Massachusetts be afraid to meet it boldly. The Missouri Compromise and its repeal were briefly discussed, and northern doughfaces asserted to be its authors and movers. If it had not been for Boston influences, Boston's son (Snmner) would not have been stricken down.

The claims of the Presidential candidates were briefly passed in review. BUCHANAN was a tool of the slave power, and his policy would be mere piracy. He was not the man for Massachusetts votes. Mr. FILLMORE was a *mild* man. He had never been strong in anything, except in his recent speech at Albany relative to disunion. FREMONT, by his gallantry, his patriotism, and his ability was worthy of the suffrages of the people. He was in every respect capable of filling the Presidential chair, to which place he would certainly be called. Our fathers had called WASHINGTON to the chair of State; their sons would call FREMONT to a like responsibility. They were told he was a trapper. All the bears and bulls in politics would find themselves entrapped by him. [Laughter.] In closing he said the issues of this campaign were with the young men of Massachusetts. It only remained for them to perform their duty.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. CURTIS.

The Greenfield German Club here sung a patriotic song in an excellent and acceptable manner The South Deerfield Band also performed "Yankee Doodle," by request.

Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, of New-York, was next introduced, and said he had dropped in upon them weary from the travel of many long miles. He proceeded to say that the issue of this contest was not Slavery in the District of Columbia, nor the Missouri Compromise, but whether Freedom and Freemen should have their rights.

Music, vocal and instrumental, was here introduced.

A vote of thanks was passed to Hon. LINUS B. COMINS, for a quantity of speeches—those of SUMNER and WILSON—which were distributed among the crowd.

H. J. LEINKAUF, of Boston, a German, was the next speaker.

Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Northampton; G. P. LOWRY, Esq., of Kansas, and Ex-Lieut. Gov. BROWN, of Concord, also made addresses, of which, for want of room, we are unable to make more than a passing notice. Speech-making was kept up until about dark, the multitude remaining to the last.

Outside the tent addresses were made by CHAS. W. SLACK, Esq., of Boston. Mr. FOSTER, of Lowell, and others. Their remarks gave much satisfaction.

THE JESSIE PICNIC.

The Jessie Picnic was given by the ladies in the Town Hall. This consisted, in the main, in the supplying of eatables and drinkables to the visitors to the town, not a few of which were ladies. The collation was plain and simple, but of exhaustless abundance and unquestioned excellence. During the afternoon speeches were made in the hall by Judge RUSSELL, of Boston, and others. Mr. PETTES, of this City, also recited a very excellent poem. The ladies were exceedingly attentive, and by their kind and hospitable manners, no less than by their attractive persons, won the esteem of all appreciating young men—and we hope there were no others.

We are compelled, from the press of general news, to abbreviate our account of the doings and sayings of this great and significant gathering. It was successfully carried out in every particular,

The Political Rivalry for Southern Trade—Letter from a Western Merchant.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the *Pennsylvanian* publishes a list of Philadelphia merchants who belong to the Republican Associations, for the purpose of influencing Southern buyers, I think it would be but fair for you to let us have a list of those on the other side who have sold their principles for Southern dollars. Although such warfare may not be proper in a political contest, it is surely justifiable as a measure of retaliation. It remains to be decided whether the business of the South counterbalances that of the West; whether the Southern purchaser who rarely pays is better than the Western one who does.

I do not mistake the temper of the large and influential class of Western merchants when I say that they feel as strongly as their Southern competitors in this contest. It is yet to be seen if this class will submit to the truckling or mercenary conduct of their Market-street jobbers. I allude, of course, to Philadelphia, for we understand out here that it is particularly infected with this disgraceful spirit.

Although Market-street may control Philadelphia society and Philadelphia newspapers, it cannot influence the mass of voters, and I think the election will show how little these bubbles who swim on the top of the social life of that city can direct the unrepresented mass whose only organ is the ballot-box.

WESTERN MERCHANT.

The Vigilance Committee of California and the Administration.

Governor Johnson to the President.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO CITY, Cal., June 19, 1856.

SIR: In view of the existing condition of affairs in the City and County of San Francisco, in this State, I am constrained to call upon the General Government, through the intervention of your Excellency, for aid and assistance in the enforcement of the laws of this State; and, that you may the better understand the propriety of readily granting such request, I would beg leave to present a brief recital of events which have recently transpired and rendered necessary such application.

As early as the 16th of May last, an organization, styling themselves the "Vigilance Committee," was formed in that city, secret in its character, and to the uninitiated its purposes unknown, except as their subsequent acts have developed themselves, although the presumption is that the organization had its origin in the events connected with the shooting of Mr. JAMES KING, by CASEY, on the 14th of the same month. Apprehensions were entertained, from the incendiary appeals of the press, and the public excitement, that an attempt would be made to attack the jail where CASEY was confined, rescue him from the officers of the law, and deal out summary punishment to him—in fact, an effort was made so to do by a mob, prior to this organization, but was resisted successfully. In the meantime the Mayor had called on the military forces of the city, numbering some ten companies, for assistance; the Sheriff did his utmost to obtain the aid of a *posse* capable of resisting such anticipated attack. It was found that the response in both cases was but limited; not more than fifty or sixty of the military could be depended on; companies disbanded, large numbers of them joined the Vigilance Committee, forcibly placed in the possession of that organization arms and accoutrements (including the only two pieces of artillery belonging to the State) which had been issued to them as volunteer companies by the State, and not one in ten of those summoned by the Sheriff would obey his call. It seemed as if a universal panic had seized upon the people, and the fear of this feeble organization impelled law-abiding and law-observing citizens generally to shrink from the responsibility resting on them as citizens owing obedience to the constitution and laws of the State. On the 17th of this month, when it was manifest that neither a military nor citizen force could be obtained to aid the Sheriff in defending the jail, an armed body, estimated at three or four thousand persons, marched to the jail and demanded the delivery of two prisoners, CASEY and CORA. The Sheriff was powerless; the few men he had about him would have constituted no impediment in the way of those superior numbers, and resistance was useless; he was forced to give up the prisoners. A few days later this same body, from the windows of their place of meeting, hung the two men referred to. Furthermore, they proceeded to arrest several individuals, search the houses of many of the best citizens, on the most frivolous and groundless pretexts—establishing a system of espionage over the conversation and movements of respectable citizens, male and female, wholly unknown to the laws or usages of a Republican form of government. At length, for one of the parties arrested by order of this self-constituted tribunal, on proper application being made to one of the Judges of our Supreme Court, he issued a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Sheriff was prevented by the resistance of this armed body of men, from serving it, and a few days later the party for whom this writ was issued was, in company with several other citizens, transported beyond the State (by different modes of conveyance,) and to different places—report says China, Australia and the Sandwich Islands. In the meantime one of the number they had arrested, and while in their custody, learning his sentence of banishment from the country, rather than submit to it committed suicide in the cell where they had him confined. On the third day of the present month I issued a proclamation (a copy of which I inclose in the form of a printed slip,) declaring the county of San Francisco in a state of insurrection. To General WOOL I had previously, in a personal interview, detailed the condition of affairs, of which matters he was fully informed otherwise. At such interview he unhesitatingly promised me, on the representation made him, that we were almost wholly destitute of arms (and of ammunition we had none) to furnish on my requisition when we wanted them, such arms and ammunition as I desired. Within one or two days after the issuance of my proclamation, of which I duly notified him, I made a requisition on General WOOL for certain arms and ammunition to be furnished Major General W. T. SHERMAN, in command of the State troops at San Francisco, but to my great surprise he refused, alleging that he had no authority so to do in any case. To show him that the necessities of the case were of such an urgent character as should induce a compliance with my request, I communicated with him again, (a copy of which letter, dated June 7, I herewith inclose.) To this, his reply was as before—a peremptory refusal to furnish any part of such requisition. In the meantime the Vigilance Committee continued to arm themselves with muskets, a large quantity of which they early procured—guns of various calibre, ranging from six to thirty-two pounders, numbering near or about thirty pieces—erected fortifications in the central business portion of the City—proceeded with the trial and conviction of various persons, and now have in their custody several citizens, while others have been compelled to flee for protection and safety to remote parts of the State. While all these warlike demonstrations are proceeded with, members of their organization, on the streets and in public assemblages, and through the columns of the press controlled and directed by them, indulge in the most violent harangues and inflammatory appeals, both against the General and State Governments, and at least one of their organs comes out boldly and defiantly against existing authority, and calls upon the people to assemble and form a new Government. The power and authority of the State is set at nought. These unlawful proceedings cannot be arrested, simply because we are destitute of arms and ammunition whereby to equip a force capable of coping with them, which, it is now said, numbers six or seven thousand, with their sympathizers in large numbers outside. At most, we have not muskets and rifles enough to arm six hundred men—ordnance and ammunition we have none. I would, therefore, most urgently ask that you transmit orders to the officer who is, or may be, commanding the Pacific division to issue to the State authorities, on the requisition of the Executive, such arms and amunition as may be needed for the purpose of suppressing the existing insurrection; at least the number and quantity specified in the requisition I made on General WOOL, as appears in the postscript of the inclosed copy of the communication to him of June 7. I would also urge the importance of transmitting such orders to the officer commanding this department to render such assistance, in arms and ammunition, at any future period, as may be required by the Executive for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws, as it is feared the example afforded by the present organization may extend its influence to other localities, in all probability to renew the present one, even after disbanding their forces.

In conclusion, I would add, without the aid which is now sought at the hands of the General Government, the State authorities can no longer afford protection to its citizens, or punish the lawless acts this body of men have been guilty of; and with impunity they may, and doubtless will, proceed with their acts of aggression and disobedience toward the Government as will ultimately result in its entire destruction.

I would beg leave to refer you to Hon. R. AUGUSTUS THOMPSON, recently United States Land Commissioner for this State, and Col. F. FORMAN, now the Postmaster of this city, who are deputed by me to lay this communication before your Excellency, for a more detailed and minute relation of these affairs than can conveniently be embodied in a written communication.

Your earliest possible attention to this matter is extremely desirable. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. NEELY JOHNSON, Governor of California.

To his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Marcy to Governor Johnson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1856.

His Excellency J. NEELY JOHNSON, *Gov. of California.*

SIR: The President has received your communication of the 19th of June, representing that an illegal association in the city of San Francisco had overpowered, by force, public authority there, and requesting the aid of the United States to enable you to maintain the Government and enforce the laws of the State.

The President has given to the subject the most careful consideration. He is deeply impressed by the anomalous condition and dangerous tendency of affairs in San Francisco, as set forth in your letter, and is prepared whenever an exigency arises demanding and justifying his interposition, to render assistance to suppress insurrection against the Government of a State, and maintain the supremacy of the laws, in the mode and to the extent of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and acts of Congress of the United States.

In the present case, serious doubts of his lawful power to proceed in the manner indicated by you having occurred to the mind of the President, he referred the subject to the Attorney-General for advisement, and the conclusions submitted by that officer have on full reflection been decided by the President to constitute insuperable obstacles to the action now desired by the General Government. The report of the Attorney-General is inclosed for your information. The President will not allow himself to believe that the prevalence of rash counsels and lawless violence still continues in San Francisco. He confidently trusts that the citizens of California, who have suffered themselves to be betrayed by whatever inducements into violations of the public peace, of so dangerous a character, will already have assumed their obedience to the laws, and that hereafter, instead of assuming to act independently of the constituted authority, they will, as good citizens, cooperate with it in the earnest endeavor to secure a prompt, impartial and vigorous administration of justice, in the only way in which the life, property and the rights of the people can be protected effectually—that is, by faithful conformity with the constitution and laws of the State.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Cushing to President Pierce.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 19, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you, herewith, conclusions of law on the questions presented by the application of the Governor of the State of California, concerning which you have required my official opinion.

It appears by the representation of the Governor, and by other documents communicated on the subject, that on the 26th of May last there was formed in the city of San Francisco a voluntary association, composed of persons whose names are not disclosed, styling themselves a "Vigilance Committee," who proceeded to organize a numerous military force of all arms, to establish a strongly fortified post in the heart of the city, and by these means to overawe and supersede the City and County Officers, and to usurp the local authority of the State.

It further appears that the professed inducement of this combination and organization was the commission, in the city of San Francisco, of an act of individual homicide; that the so-called Committee overpowered the Sheriff, abstracted from the prison by force the alleged murderer, and also another person under commitment on the charge of murder, and took the lives of said persons by hanging them publicly, without law, in front of the headquarters of the association in San Francisco.

It further appears that the Committee thereafter continued to assume and exercise a summary police jurisdiction in the city and county of San Francisco, making domiciliary visits, arresting by force numerous individuals, subjecting the same to imprisonment or deportation without law, and and at the date of the Governor's representation, the 19th of June last, still holding the military possession of the city, with daily augmentation of armed force, and with no definite indication of any purpose to desist from the usurped exercise of the public authority of the State.

It further appears that most of the organized companies of militia in the city of San Francisco uphold the proceedings of the Committee, and yield obedience to its orders in preference to, and in open disregard of, those of the constituted military authorities of the State.

It does not appear distinctly how far this outward submission of the inhabitants of San Francisco to the assumed authority of the Committee is attributable to its approbation of its acts, and how far to want of preparation and means to withstand it; nor is that material to the question of law involved, since whatever may be the local opinion regarding the Committee, its organization and its acts do not the less constitute a lawless usurpation of the powers of the State.

Thus it appears that, independent of the specified acts of violation of law perpetrated by the Committee, there is peculiar aggravation of illegality in its organization and action, by reason of the secrecy of its direction, its demonstrative ostentation of military force, the excessive disproportion of the means which it employs to its professed ends, and the duration of its violent powers. If circumstances are supposable in which the exertion of illegal force for a moment may be justified, or at least extenuated, none are possible which suffice to warrant the permanent substitution of such force in the place of constitutional government.

It is also required to be stated that while the so-called Vigilance Committee is acting in usurpation of public right, and assuming to punish at its mere discretion, alleged malefactors, without lawful authority, and in contempt of the established forms of justice, while its illegal power is rendered still more objectionable by reasons of its anonymous, secret and irresponsible constitution, and while the good which it may have done, or which it professed to aim to do, in the punishment of a few alleged criminal or disorderly persons is altogether incommensurate with the extraordinary means adopted for its accomplishment; and while these considerations tend to subject the Committee to suspicion of unavowed ulterior purposes, still there is no evidence in the documents referred, or in other authentic information, that in what has thus occurred at San Francisco there has been committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the Constitution, laws or official authority of the United States.

But the incidents in question exhibited a case of such persistent disturbance of public tranquillity as to have constrained the interposition of the Governor of the State, who, on the 8th of June issued his official proclamation, setting forth the existence of the unlawful combination, calling on its members to disband, and summoning to arms the militia for the purpose of restoring public order and enforcing obedience to the law of the city and county of San Francisco.

Upon these facts the Governor of the State now represents to you that insurrection exists therein, and prefers the following request:

1. That you will transmit orders to the officers of the United States commanding the Pacific division, to issue to the State, on the requisition of the Governor, such arms and ammunition as may be needed for the object of suppressing the said insurrection.

2. That you will transmit orders to said commanding officer to render such assistance, in arms and ammunition, at any future time, as may be required by the Governor for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws of the State.

Such, specifically, is the tenure of this application; and the question is of your constitutional and legal power in the premises with reference to such a case of insurrection in a State against the Government thereof. The Constitution declares that Congress shall have "power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The present is one of the forms of the second of the three specified emergencies, insurrection against, not the Government of the United States, but that of a State.

I do not perceive in the Constitution any other provision of specific pertinency; but something will be said in the sequel regarding the relation of Congress and the President in such a case, to the military and naval force of the United States.

As to the clause of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the President "To take care that the laws be faithfully executed," that, it is apprehended, refers primarily to the laws of the United States, and to those of a State or Territory, only in the contingency when the case of insurrection therein is presented, according to the Constitution and to acts of Congress.

The Constitution of the United States has executed that clause of the Constitution which empowers it "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" and, also, its general power, in the same relation, over the Federal military and naval forces, by the enactment of the subsisting laws, the material parts of which are as follows:

The act of February 28, 1795, entitled, "An Act to provide for the calling forth the militia for the purposes, and in the words of the Constitution," enacts that, in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

And it further enacts, "That whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time." (1. Stat. at Large, p. 424.)

The act of March 3, 1807, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States, in case of insurrection," provides "that in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the law, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in that respect." (II. Stat. at Large, p. 443.)

These are the only subsisting provisions of statute material to the subject matter of inquiry.

It is observed that the statute does not by expression, empower the President to call forth the militia of the State in which the insurrection exists; but only upon the application of such State to call forth the militia of some other State or States. It presumes, of course, that when occasion arises, the militia of the particular State will be brought into action by its own Executive and Legislative authority. (Luther *vs.* Borden VII., Howard, p. 1, 45.)

It is likewise observable, that in so far as the statute goes to determine the point, the President is only to be moved to action by the "Legislature" of the State in which the insurrection exists, or of the Executive of such State when the Legislature cannot be convened.

Now, the call here made on the President, in the name of the State of California, is not according to the conditions of the statute, for it is made by the Governor of the State, not by its Legislature, and made by him without any allegation that the Legislature could not be convened.

That he had lawful authority to convene the Legislature cannot be doubted; for it is expressly conferred by the Constitution of the State, Art. 5, Sec. 9.

Moreover, the Governor of the State does not request the President to call forth the militia of some other State or States, in aid of the authority; nor does he, in terms, request you to employ, for that purpose, the land or naval force of the United States.

On the other hand, there is no room for question here as to the legitimacy of government between two parties in the same State or Territory. If there were, it would be for you to determine that question, in the first instance, as the Supreme Court have decided in the case of political controversy which, some years ago, agitated the State of Rhode Island. (Luther *vs.* Borden *ubi supra*. p. 43.) But in the present case there is no pretext or claim whatever, that the Vigilance Committee is the Government of the State, which, beyond all peradventure, has its lawful representation in the person of the Governor.

And it is the function of the President of the United States, indubitably, to decide in his discretion, what facts existing constitute the case of insurrection, contemplated by the statutes and by the Constitution. (Martin *vs.* Mott, xii. Wheaton, 29, 31; Luther and Borden, *ubi supra*, p. 45.)

In a word, the present case seems to be wholly exempt from difficulties of a political nature, and the only questions involved are of the duty and the power of the President in view of the peculiarities before mentioned, in the tenor of the application made by the Governor of California. Can the President call forth the militia of one State for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection in another, or employ the land and naval forces of the United States for the same purpose, when he has sufficient knowledge of the fact of insurrection, but no request for his interposition has been made in due conformity with the conditions of the statute?

And supposing the emergency of insurrection to occur and to be only brought to his knowledge, can he furnish to the public authorities of the State in which the insurrection exists, arms and munitions of war, distinct from and not in the bands of officers and troops of the United States?

I feel reluctant to go beyond the actual case in the undertaking to pronounce rules of law applicable to the gravest and the most critical of all the emergencies possible to occur in the relations between the United States and the respective States of the Union. I am not willing to say that circumstances may not arise in which the President might furnish arms without furnishing men at the same time, under the authority of the act of 1807, and on the principle that, as the whole includes all its parts, so the furnishing of arms alone may be comprehended in the power to employ all the land and naval force of the United States. I am not less unwilling to assume to foresee or conceive all the possible contingencies of such a public question, and to presume by conjectural suppositions, in anticipation of fact, to exhaust the legal conditions of the power of the General Government in the premises.

This, however, it seems safe to say—that the application of this high power of the President to cases of doubtful legal condition ought to be reserved for circumstances of the most exigent emergency, such as, for instance, a case of indisputable *belum flagrans* in a given State, and in which all the constitutional powers of the State shall have been exerted in vain to prevent or suppress domestic war, and in which, also, imminent or extreme public disaster can be arrested only by such interposition of the Federal Government.

I do not perceive such circumstances of superlative exigency in the present case. There is obstruction of law in California, but not actual shock of arms between the insurgents and the State. Besides, the whole constitutional power of the State in the case has not yet been exerted; for, in the space of time which the illegal incidents had already occupied, of one whole month, it does not appear that the Governor took any steps to convene the Legislature of the State, although that remedy might have been adopted, and have had its effectual application to the evil, long before any such remedy could be derived from the President of the United States.

The legal considerations herein submitted apply more particularly to the first of the requests made by the Governor, namely: that for the supply of arms and munitions of war to the State in the specific present emergency. The same objections, with others of a more serious nature, which it is unnecessary to discuss in detail, apply to the second request—that of orders for the supply of arms and amunition "at any future time," on the call of the Governor. It is obvious that the President of the United States must himself determine the conditions of actual or apprehended insurrection in a State, demanding and justifying the interposition of the military force of the United States.

In regard to the supply of arms to the State, it is taken for granted by me that, in the ordinary course of its administrative action, the War Department had delivered to the State the distributive quantity of arms to which it was entitled, under standing provisions of acts of Congress.

In conclusion, then, permit me to observe that, without presuming to say that there may not be, in the present case, some act of moral authority competent for you, in your discretion, to perform, still, in my opinion, the circumstances do not afford sufficient legal justification for acceding to the actual requests of the Governor of the State of California.

I am, with the highest consideration,

C. CUSHING.

Most Singular Affair in Bordentown—Shocking Delusion—Unnatural Ceremonies.

We have just learned from a most reliable source, the following particulars of a most singular phase of "spiritualism," and of the performance of the marriage ceremony under horridly unnatural circumstances.

An individual residing in Bordentown, who has been for some time a believer in spiritualism and its accompanying delusions, had a son who returned from Albany in a dying condition with consumption, last week, and on Friday or Saturday he died. The deceased had previously been engaged to a young lady aged about 17, now residing in the house of her intended father-in-law, and she too is a firm believer in the spiritual notions, as well as her lover and his father.

On Sunday morning last, with the consent of the young man's father, this young lady was *married to the corpse* by the "Spiritual ceremony," which was performed through a boy who acted as medium! The young lady was attired in all the usual bridal paraphernalia at the ceremony, and after it was over the funeral of deceased took place. It was attended, we learn, by upwards of two thousand persons from Bordentown and vicinity, who had been attracted to the spot by a morbid curiosity.

The young lady acted at the grave like one really possessed with an evil spirit; she raved and flung herself into the grave and was with great difficulty borne from the spot to the residence of the madman whom she regards as her father-in-law. Since the funeral she lives at his house, and at meals a plate, cup, and a portion of all the condiments of the table are set apart for the dead man, whose empty chair these victims of demonism suppose to be tenanted by his spiritual body.

The unfortunate young lady is the daughter of respectable parents who formerly resided in Burlington, but who have removed to California, whither she intends following them.

We talk of the "light of the nineteenth century," but we ask in all solemnity, could the annals of middle-African Fetish-worship—could the darkest pollutions of Oriental Devil-worship—could the gloomiest delusions of the Middle ages, or the blackest Paganism of any age or country show a more horrible picture of human madness and hallucination? We think not.—*Phila. Inquirer, Aug. 6.*

Destructive Fire in Louisville—Loss about $80,000.

From the Journal, Aug. 6.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in one of the four-story buildings on Second-street, between Main and Water, owned and occupied as a warehouse by BRADY & DAVIS. There were in it about 800 coils hale-rope, 250 pieces bagging, 800 hams, a lot of bacon in casks, whisky, etc. Messrs. B. & D. were insured to the amount of $35,000, which will fully cover the loss.

The fire then spread to the three warehouses south, two of which were owned and occupied by Messrs. WALLACE, LITHGOW & Co., for the storage of stoves and other articles, all of their own manufacture. The buildings also contained all the patterns of their extensive foundry. Everything in them was lost. Their foundry, immediately in the rear of the warehouses, was only saved by the extraordinary and well-directed efforts of the fire department. Messrs. W. & L. lost $32,000, on which they had an insurance of only $12,000.

The fourth warehouse was owned by Mr. KEGWIN, of Jeffersonville, and occupied by Messrs. PITHIN & BROTHER, for the storage of agricultural implements. Their loss is between $1,500 and $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance. We presume that Mr. KEGWIN had also an insurance upon the building, which was valued at $4,000.

Messrs. BRADY & DAVIS are confident that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, and in less time than an hour and a half the whole block was a mass of ruins. The streets were thronged with people, men, women and children, for squares.

One or two firemen were slightly hurt. There was also an explosion, but we could not learn what caused it. The heat was so intense that one man was thrown into spasms by it. The fire companies worked nobly. They did their duty—their whole duty.

A New Yorker Eloping with an Indiana Lady—A Scamp

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A short time ago, SANDFORD S. PARTRIDGE, a young man belonging to a respectable and wealthy family at Seneca Falls, N. Y., ran off from Aurora, Indiana, with a young lady, a member of one of the principal families of that place. He came to this city and hired a buggy and two horses at WM. WOODS' livery stable, with which he went off with the young lady. A week or ten days ago, PARTRIDGE was apprehended and held to bail, by the Police Judge of this city, in $1,000 for his appearance to answer for the theft of the two horses and buggy. Not being able to gain the required security, he was put in prison. Immediately on his committal officer ROSE started on a tour of discovery after the buggy and horses. This journey was tedious and tortuous, but he succeeded in recovering the whole of the property. At Palestine, Ia., a hundred miles north of Indianapolis, he found a horse, a set of harness, and the pole of the buggy. At Bloomington, Ill., he discovered the buggy and the second set of harness. In Pekin, Ill., he found the remaining horse, and was thus able to restore to Mr. WOODS all he had lost, as well as to furnish complete evidence as to the criminal conduct of PARTRIDGE.

Besides seduction and larceny, a yet heavier charge lies against PARTRIDGE. A letter has been received by our Police, from C. TUCKER, Esq., of Buffalo, stating

...URDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

...LY TIMES is served in this ... Numbers a week, single Copies ... subscribers six Dollars a year.

...E EVENING TIMES is published ev... (Sundays excepted.) One cent will be ... delivered to her subscribers o'clock P. M. It ... mailed at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons ... to be agents for the TIMES receive money ... subscribers and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that *we ... no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The thunder storm of last night so deranged the telegraph wires that we were cut short of our expected election returns. But we have enough to rejoice over, and inspire the friends of Freedom and FREMONT with new confidence in the success of the Republican cause. Iowa, the youngest of the fraternity of States, and the first of the Free States to give a true vote since the nomination of the Presidential candidates, steps boldly forth to the music of the Union, and plants herself unmistakably in the Republican ranks. Iowa may now be set down as one of the sure States for FREMONT in November. The returns from Kentucky, North Carolina and Missouri, where the South Americans anticipated, or at least professed to anticipate, a majority, have a dismally-discouraging look for FILLMORE, and his friends in Washington, it is said, already regard his case as hopeless. Iowa has gone Republican by about 5,000 majority. TIMOTHY DAVIS and SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Republicans, are elected to Congress. In Kentucky, the Democratic gain on the vote for Governor in 1855 is probably about 6,000. In North Carolina, Democratic gains are reported in nearly all the counties. BRAGG is undoubtedly re-elected. The returns are yet exceedingly unsatisfactory from Missouri, and nothing definite can be arrived at. From Arkansas, we have a dispatch which contradicts one previously published, and states that YELL, the American candidate for Governor, is elected by a large majority.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill granting a million and a half acres of land to Mississippi for Railroad purposes, was passed. Several private bills were passed, and the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, relative to the claim of R. W. THOMPSON, for services to the Menomonee Indians, after a five hours' discussion, was adopted. The Pacific Railroad bill was not considered, for want of a quorum. In the House, a resolution was adopted to pay Gov. RANDAL mileage and per diem to the time his claim was decided. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered, and a $300,000 appropriation for the Washington Aqueduct was lost. The bill was not disposed of.

The Staten Island Rebellion.

A Vigilance Committee on a small scale, in imitation of the San Francisco Committee of Safety, has been organized at Staten Island. The insurgents of Richmond County have taken the law into their own hands, it appears, and are determined to prevent all communication between the inmates of the Quarantine grounds and the rest of mankind. These demonstrations at Tompkinsville are pretty sure to break out every year at this season, and there is nothing at the present time calculated to excite any alarm on account of the insurrection among the Staten Islanders against the Quarantine authorities.

Street-Cleaning Difficulty.

The Board of Health had a meeting, yesterday, to take into consideration the subject of raising money to defray the expenses of street-cleaning; all the appropriaton for 1856, for that purpose, having been used up by Mr. EULING, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Comptroller FLAGG informs the Board that there is no possible manner in which the City Treasury can be made to meet the cost of street cleaning beyond the amount appropriated. The City, therefore, is left, at the most critical period of the whole year, with no possible means of purifying the streets of their filth, except by the individual efforts of the citizens. We are abandoned by the Municipal authorities to our fate, whatever it may be, in the most dangerous month of the year, and nothing remains but for the citizens to organize a Committee of Vigilance to rescue the City from the perils of a pestilence which can only be averted by the most strict, active and intelligent sanitary measures. The Commissioner of Streets should be made at once to give some satisfactory explanations of the strange condition of affairs to which we are reduced. But one-half the year has gone by, and the entire appropriation for street-cleaning for the whole year, greater than was ever made before, has been expended. There has been reckless waste and extravagance somewhere, and a criminal disregard of the public good, which demand an instant and satisfactory accounting for.

Keitt and his Constituents.

A meeting of the constituents of Mr. KEITT was recently held at a place in South Carolina bearing the very striking name of Whippy Swamp Cross Roads, at which the following plucky resolutions were passed:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the people of Prince William's Parish, do cordially approve of the high-toned and chivalric conduct of Hon. L. M. KEITT, during the recent excitement in Congress, caused by *the castigation of that notorious calumniator*, CHARLES SUMNER, by Hon. P. S. BROOKS.

2. *Resolved*, That, as a slight testimonial of our regard and confidence in Col. KEITT, we unanimously return him to Congress, and thereby show *the negro-worshippers at the North* that we are determined to resent any further insult or inroad on our rights and persons.

3. *Resolved*, That we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by him, be the consequences what they may.

The Whippy Swampers are fully awake to ... going on. ... remark of one of the orators, a Colonel COOPER, that:

"There is a crisis now at hand which has no parallel in the history of nations. Not even will all the dissensions and civil wars of the Roman Empire compare with that which now threatens the destruction and downfall of the United States of America."

Believing this to be the case, it is most creditable to the constituents of Mr. KEITT that they have resolved to stand by him, be the consequences what they may.

Our Commercial Relations With Spain.

It has been supposed, for the last few months, that our Minister at the Court of Madrid was, busily engaged in negotiating such a treaty with Spain, as should secure to Cuba and the United States the benefits of comparatively free commercial intercourse. No circumstance has contributed more to foster a revolutionary spirit in Cuba, and an aggressive feeling on the part of people in this country, than the prohibitory tariff which excludes the products of the United States from Spanish Colonial ports. The duty on Flour imported into Cuba, is, as is well known, *over nine* dollars a barrel, in American vessels, and but one dollar less when conveyed in Spanish bottoms. Consequently the average value of flour received in all the ports of Cuba, from the United States, scarcely exceeds $100,000 annually; whereas if trade were free, the Spanish West India Islands would be numbered among the most extensive customers of our breadstuffs. The duties on fish, oil, candles, lumber, and, in fact, *all* articles which abound in temperate climates, but are wanting in a more Southern latitude, are exorbitantly high, and tend to render trade impossible. On the other hand, it would be to the advantage of Spain that the Government of the United States should lower the duty on sugar and tobacco, whereby nearly half of the Island of Cuba, now unproductive, would be brought under cultivation, and the riches and revenues of the island increased. The time of Mr DODGE could not therefore have been employed more advantageously, as well as satisfactorily to the people he represents, than in effecting a better system of commercial intercourse—laying, if possible, the foundation for a reciprocity treaty, which, by granting to the people of Cuba and the United States the essentials they wish for, should oppose a more impassable barrier to filibusterism and internal outbreaks than could be created in any other manner.

It is to be feared, however, that the downfall of the Duke de la VITTORIA, and the succession to power of Marshal O'DONNELL, will be destructive of any hopes that may have existed of ameliorating the condition of the Spanish Colonies. ESPARTERO and M. LUZURIAGA have been represented as eminently favorable, in comparison with most Spanish statesmen, to the abandonment of those Japanese predilections for restriction and exclusion, which the nations of Europe inherited from the mercantile law so popular during the last and the beginning of the present century. Both are said to have become alive to the conviction that the decayed state of Spanish commerce, and its inferior position among maritime nations, could only be remedied by the gradual adoption of a free-trade system, not only for the mother country, but also for its dependencies. O'DONNEL, on the contrary, ever mindful of the field upon which he gained his wealth, a conniver at smuggling, and more than indirectly concerned, in former days, in the slave traffic, has ever inclined toward the preservation of laws which enrich the few at the expense of the many. The names of the members of his newly-formed Administration rather betoken that a rigid adherence to the antiquated method of ruling Cuba by isolation, will be resolved on, than that an enlarged, liberal policy, adapted to the exigencies of the times, will be sanctioned. The retrograde movement of the Court of Madrid towards Carlism only promises to afford a renewed proof of the often-demonstrated fact, that the Bourbons "forget nothing and learn nothing" by the various changes from adversity to prosperity with which the history of their house has been checkered. The advent to power of MARIA CHRISTINA and NARVAEZ, even if the people of Spain do not permit it to pave the way to the throne for the Count of MONTEMOLIN, will be equivalent to the readoption of the principles of CHARLES III. and FERDINAND VII. It will be a benefit to the world if the hand of NAPOLEON III. shall point out a remedy for evils now similar to those which were remedied by his uncle in the time of the latter Spanish monarch.

There was a time when the present Governor-General of the island of Cuba might have been looked to with confidence to second the endeavors of our Government to effect a commercial treaty. Although he was allied to Marshal O'DONNELL in accomplishing the first overthrow of the Duke de la VITTORIA, to whom CONCHA has always been hostile, the feelings of the latter five years ago were generous and liberal with respect to trade. During CONCHA'S first administration, American merchants were treated with courtesy; those Cubans who were engaged in commerce with the United States were encouraged in the friendly relations they maintained, and intercourse between the two countries acquired a vitality it has not possessed either before or since. Every one remembers the enthusiasm which prevailed at Havana in 1854, when it was understood that the odious PEREIRA was to be removed, and that de la CONCHA was to return to the post in which he had acquired such popularity. Unfortunately, however, his character had changed, in the interval, from that of a practical progressist to a despot from principle. He had been taught, while in Spain, that the Cubans were rebels, upon whom kindness was thrown away; who must be ruled with the rod and punished with the sword. Free intercourse with the United States was to be discountenanced as tending to revolution and the disseverment of the bond between Cuba and Spain. For two years past he has steadily pursued a course directly opposed to that which won him the regard of the inhabitants of all parts of North America, during his previous Administration. It is known that he, more than any other adviser of the late Ministry, influenced the recent mission of a Spanish fleet to the coast of Mexico. Of course, under such circumstances his cooperation with an illiberal policy on the part of the O'Donnell Government is to be expected. It is to be feared, therefore, that the hopes which have been cherished of a permanently settled change for the better in our relations with Spain and Cuba may not be, for the moment, realized. The tenure of office by the O'Donnell Ministry cannot be a long one, and everything indicates that when another change shall take place, it will be in favor of a more liberal policy than has been hitherto countenanced. It will be the duty of the Government at Washington to see that the opportunity which thus offers is not lost sight of or neglected.

Political Aspects of Europe.

Although interest concentrates more particularly, at the present moment, in the intelligence which is received from Spain, it can scarcely be doubted that clouds have been gradually gathering over other nations in Europe, and that outbreaks are scarcely less imminent now than they were in the early part of 1848. The *coup d'état* of O'DONNELL has, moreover, been anything else than successful, and the insurrection at Barcelona, and in the Capital of Arragon, may still prove the nucleus of a revolution which shall overturn the recently-created despotism. In no case is it likely that the Ministry which has replaced the Espartero Government can retain its power long. The harsh, unconciliatory manners of O'DONNELL have made him as unpopular at Court as among the people. The Queen is his personal enemy, and has evidently intended from the outset to employ him as an instrument, to be destroyed as soon as the object for which it was taken up should have been effected. The first obstacle in the road to absolute power of Queen ISABELLA, was the party of the *Progresistas*. The new Premier has been made use of to get rid of them, but her next probable attempt will be the recall of MARIA CHRISTINA, and the accession to power of NARVAEZ. It can scarcely be questioned, however, that the success or failure of her schemes will depend upon the course which shall be assumed by LOUIS NAPOLEON. But what that course will be can scarcely be foretold. On the one hand, ESPARTERO has been, notoriously, from the first month of his return to power in 1854, under the indirect guidance of the French Emperor, and enjoys a large share of his favor. On the other, the intrigues of MARIA CHRISTINA, through the Countess DE MONTIJO and the Empress EUGENIE, are said to have influenced strongly the mind of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and to incline him to second the movements of the Royalists. An army of observation is placed upon the Spanish frontier, and a few weeks may, perhaps, decide the question whether Spain, is, in future, to take her place among progressive nations, or continue the retrograde movement which has been assigned her by the present rulers of the Peninsula.

Meanwhile France itself presents no very encouraging aspect for the dynasty of the NAPOLEONS. The star of LOUIS NAPOLEON continues in the ascendant, but the enthusiasm of the period of the Eastern war has passed away, and given place to dire forebodings concerning the events which are contained in the womb of the immediate future. Secret political associations undermine the bulwarks of society in nearly every town of every province of the French Empire. The police are so little relied on that a special police, to watch the ordinary police, is said to have been found necessary. Anxieties also prevail lest the harvest should prove far below the average of ordinary years, and a short crop is the invariable antecedent of a French revolution. It is feared that the corn crop will be a short one, and that the wine districts will be incalculable sufferers from the recent floods and from disease of the vine. Added to these evils, monetary embarrassments are impending—the natural consequence, not to speak of the increased national debt, of the speculative mania of the last year—which will shake the credit of France to its centre. The health of LOUIS NAPOLEON has lost somewhat of its robustness, and the severe attacks of gout from which he suffers cannot but unfit him for that energetic wrestling with difficulty which has overcome so many obstacles. Singular, however, has been the career of LOUIS NAPOLEON—full of crimes, but also abounding in proofs of foresight and wisdom, and he may be victorious still, amid the dangers that are accumulating around him.

The news from Italy continues to confirm fears that a revolution must soon break out in Naples first, to be followed by movements in the other Italian Provinces. The Neapolitan Government has, however, taken a step which shows that it thoroughly understands the interested nature of *British* interference in behalf of the liberties of Italy. King FERDINAND has decreed that English ships shall hereafter enjoy the same privileges as Neapolitan, and those of other nations who have reciprocal treaties; also, that the ten per cent. extra duty on wheat, in English ships to France, shall be returned. At the same time, in reply to a remonstrance from Lord CLARENDON against the tyranny which is practiced by the police of the two Sicilies, the Government requests him, in nearly express terms, to mind his own business. The patent remedy for all complaints of the magnanimous Government of Great Britain is ever, in fact, understood to be a sop to its commercial interests; and it can scarcely be doubted that, for the present, Italian affairs will be left, as far as Lord PALMERSTON'S Ministry is concerned, to take care of themselves. Nevertheless, the day of retribution for the tyrants of Italy is not far distant. GARIBALDI has already begun to sound his war-notes, and not only the Swiss Cantons, but also Sardinia, swarm with patriots, who await the signal for the irruption which appears to be near at hand. The revolutionists of Italy have acquired a prudence of late, which is far different from the turbulent anarchy of eight years ago. The walls of Naples have been again placarded, and a proclamation has been most extensively circulated, which we publish elsewhere, from which it will be seen that the Liberal Party effect a moderation far more dangerous to the existing state of things than mere appeals to arms.

Russia raises her voice in loud notes of rejoicing, in anticipation of the festivities which are to attend the coronation of ALEXANDER II.—a placable monarch, of but moderate ability, but who will strive in vain to emulate with his puny footprints the majestic strides of his predecessors. Russia is plunged in debt; her financial resources have been sadly crippled by the conflict from which the Empire has just emerged; and it will require several years, at least, before she can resume the position which was occupied by her four years ago. Nevertheless, a new loan is negotiating, and the Russian nobility, impoverished by the war, are expected to mortgage their estates anew, in order to contribute to a pageant which shall efface from memory the pageantry of Queen VICTORIA'S reception at Paris, and that of the French Emperor in the English capital. Austria, also, is engaged in a desperate financial struggle, added to which difficulty are the embarrassments of her Lombard and Venetian dominions, continued discontent in the Sclavonian Provinces of the Empire, and an agglomeration of combustible materials which will as easily be set in flames as in 1848, if a revolution shall break out anywhere else in Europe. The North of Germany is notoriously honey-combed with Red Republicanism. Prussia, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Baden, Wurtemburg, and the Palatinate, are all disaffected towards their existing Governments. Secret societies penetrate all parts of the Continent, and the eruption of a volcano, which may cover the surface of Europe with fire, could create no surprise, although for a while it may, with care, be averted.

Pacific Railroads.

The House of Representatives has been pretty faithfully engaged, in more ways than appears in the reports, in manipulating a Pacific Railroad bill. We have before us the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee of thirteen on the subject, which forms a very interesting document. The majority content themselves with a very brief summary of the arguments heretofore urged for the construction of the work by the aid of Government, and submit a bill providing a grant of lands to facilitate the making of three railroads and telegraph lines from the Mississippi Valley to California. The following is an analysis of their bill:

It authorizes two railroad companies of Missouri and six in Iowa to extend their roads westward to Fort Kearney as a point of common junction, and grants them a right of way through the public lands, and the alternate sections for twelve miles in width along their roads from their present western termini to the point of junction. And if the land is not to be had in alternate sections along these routes, then the companies may appropriate the same quantity from the nearest public land. If the average from these imaginary termini to Fort Kearney be taken as three hundred miles, the total quantity of land granted the eight companies is 9,216,000 acres. From Fort Kearney westward for 200 miles alternate sections 60 miles in width are granted, equal to only 3,840,000 acres. From this termination westward, estimated at 1,200 miles of distance, 40 sections per mile are granted, making 48,000 sections, something over the size of the State of New-York, and equal to 38,720,000 acres. For the remaining 200 miles of the line a paltry six sections per mile is granted, making a trifling 1,200 sections, or 768,000 acres. The aggregate of lands granted for this line and its branches, which is the Central route, is 52,505,000 acres. An important condition of this grant is, that if the lands along any portion of the line are not worth surveying, the companies may lay their floating rights upon the next nearest lands between the 38th and 44th parallels of latitude.

To route No. 2, the Southern line, is granted about 24,000 sections on this side of Shreveport, where the eight or ten roads among which this quantity is distributed must come to a focus. Passing over Texas, which owns the lands within her limits, the bill proposes to grant 40 sections per mile on this route, from the Rio Grande to San Francisco. If we call the distance a thousand miles, we have for this work a total concession of 64,000 sections, or 40,960,000 acres.

And finally to route No. 3, from St. Pauls, Minnesota, to the Pacific in Oregon or Washington, is granted about 600,000 sections, or 38,400,000 acres for the good work.

The total grants proposed in the bill are as follows:

To Central route	52,505,000 acres.
To Southern route	42,960,000 acres.
To Northern route	38,400,000 acres.
Grand Total for Pacific R. R.	131,865,000 acres.

Mr. WOOD, of Maine, reports that money is better than land, and recommends an appropriation of $100,000,000 by Congress, to be supplied by the surplus now in the Treasury or to accrue: and if that do not supply the means fast enough, he thinks a stock having thirty years to run, at 5 per cent., might be created, to be issued in such annual sums as the progress of the work might require. Mr. WOOD accordingly reports a bill for the gradual construction of a wagon road, railroad, and telegraph line, appropriating $100,000,000, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners to manage the work. Mr. WOOD has had large experience in the building of railroads, and his report is marked by practical good sense, conciseness and originality. He favors the Central route, because the shortest and cheapest. In this respect the proposed lines compare as follows:

Northern line	2,025 miles.
Central line, beginning at Council Bluffs, and going through Salt Lake City	1,988 miles.
Southern route, from Fulton in Arkansas, *via* El Paso	2,039 miles

Mr. KIDWELL, of Virginia, reports decidedly against any railroad, on any plan, by any route. He denies the constitutional powers of the Government to construct the work, argues against the possibility of making a railroad through the sands and over the mountains, and attempts to prove that if constructed and fully equipped, it could not be kept in operation unless at a great annual expense in addition to all its receipts. He expresses the opinion that, admitting the feasibility of the project, it could not be executed at a less cost than $200,000,000. This is his estimate of the cost of one road; the three trunk lines proposed by the majority of the Committee, with their divergent branches, would by this estimate cost about $800,000,000; a statement which rather detracts from the money and stock plan of Mr. WOOD than from the land scheme of the Committee. Mr. KIDWELL has collected all the facts and suggestions adverse to the construction of any road across the continent, and his Report constitutes a very interesting and useful manual of information.

False Conservatism.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is a model of constancy to its principles; in the political world it can see nothing, past, present, or to come, but the Whig Party; it is resolved to live Whig and die Whig; it is Whig first, last, and always. Whiggery is the grand political panacea for all the disorders of the State; it is like Lord Peter's loaf in the "Tale of a Tub," beef, veal, mutton, partridge, and pudding. Instead of demanding of a candidate for office: is he capable, is he honest, is he adapted to the exigencies of the occasion, is he available, or can he be elected, the *Commercial* has but just one question to ask: "Is he a Whig?" Times and seasons may change, parties may be broken up, and difficulties may arise which Whiggery was never intended to cure, but it is all one to the constant *Commercial*; it goes for Whiggery and nothing else. From the following extract from its leader yesterday, it may be inferred that the *Commercial* gives up all hope or expectation of seeing a Whig elected President this time, but it looks forward to the consummation of such an event with as much confidence as a dying Mohammedan expects to join the prophet of his faith in the celestial regions.

"The Old-line Whigs of the Union need not fear looking beyond the present political confusion, for to them the prospect is promising and cheering. There are unmistakable signs that after November next, the present disarrangement of political parties will be brought to an end, and there once more be but two great political organizations in the country. Whatever names these parties may take, they must in *principle* be the Whig and Democratic parties of past times. No other result can be reached".

What the "unmistakable signs" are that the *Commercial* has discovered, it is difficult to conceive; probably they are the utter rout of the Whigs in Kentucky and North Carolina, and the almost certainty of their not gaining an electoral vote North or South; with all the help of the Americans to back them. The *Commercial* says:

"The terms on which a single Territory shall be admitted as a State may be the cause of much temporary anxiety and excitement, but it can never become the sure foundation of a political organization, for the simple and obvious reason that from the day that said Territory is admitted, on whatever terms the question is definitely settled, the ground is taken from under the party that rested upon it."

Very well. The only way in which these causes of temporary anxiety and excitement can be treated is to dispose of them as they come along. The Whig Party was unable to cope with this temporary excitement, growing out of the admission of a single State, and, therefore, the Republican Party has been organized to do what the Whig Party could not do—prevent a temporary cause of anxiety and excitement from becoming chronic and destructive to the peace and integrity of the Union. But the *Commercial*, and a few other miscalled conservatives of its class, would see the whole country go to rack and ruin rather than have it saved by any organization not calling itself Whig.

A Pro-Slavery Slander Refuted—Letter from Mr. Scheffer.

Our readers probably remember the striking incident of the impromptu contribution by HENRY WARD BEECHER'S congregation—in response to his appeal a few Sabbaths since—of money to purchase a slave-girl named SARAH. The Pro-Slavery papers are still actively circulating a report that she had tired of freedom, and gone back to her former master. The following note from that gentleman puts this story to rest:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I saw a correspondence in your paper, that the slave-girl SARAH had returned to me, which is a base falsehood, which I wish to correct. I had nothing to do with her going to New-York, nor her coming away from there. I purchased the girl through motives of sympathy, for $1,200, and agreed to emancipate her on the payment of $1,100, which amount has been paid to me, and I have executed to her her emancipation papers in the usual way. I have not seen her, or had any control over her for the last two months. I understand that she is living in Washington City with a widow lady, and is learning to read and write.

Yours Respectfully, F. SCHEFFER.

Republican Sentiment in Kentucky—Pro-Slavery Tyranny over Opinion at the South.

KENTUCKY, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You know that we have a Republican Electoral ticket in Kentucky, but you may not be aware that we have not freedom of speech nor of the press, and of course the Republican vote here will be very small. Those of us who call ourselves Republican must be very careful how we talk, unless we are willing to brave the bitterest, rankest, most violent hostility from nearly all the so-called Democrats and most of the Know-Nothings.

My main object in this communication is to assure you that there are many, many thousands in Kentucky, who have not bowed the knee to Slavery propagandism, and who wish the Republicans of the North God-speed, with their loftiest, holiest aspirations. We feel the tyranny of the slave power far more than you can in the Free States, but our hands are tied, and we can do here comparatively nothing. You must do the work for us. If you elect FREMONT and secure a Congress opposed to Slavery extension, *you will have numerous defenders here.* The President always has a party, and thousands now acting with the Americans will venture to come out against Slavery extension, and stand up manfully against any disunion movements of the Pro-Slavery Democracy. Mr. FREMONT will find plenty in Kentucky not only to take all the offices he may have to dispose of here, but to advocate the doctrines of the Republican platform.

And here please mark the fact, and mark it well, *that there is no opposition by the Southern press, either to the principal features of the Republican platform, or to Mr. Fremont's letter accepting the nomination.* The papers here published the letter, ... In moving among the people, I mark several things which I consider very significant and encouraging.

1. The Know-Nothing hostility to the Democrats is so great, that I have more than fifty times heard the remark made boldly and loudly that FREMONT'S election would be greatly preferable to BUCHANAN'S.

2. While the fear and the belief is often expressed in circles of politicians here that FREMONT will be elected, it is very rarely said that, in that case the Union *must* be dissolved, but it is sometimes said the Union "*will be dissolved*," not that they themselves are in favor of doing anything in that direction, but, if done, it will be done by *somebody else.*

3. Among the masses in Kentucky there is *very little political feeling*, and what there is, almost entirely arises from the hostility between the Know-Nothings and Democrats—a hostility so great as to lead to the inference that either of these parties had rather see FREMONT elected than their other opponent.

Rest assured that the Union is just as safe as it has been for some years past; that FREMONT'S election will not dissolve it; that nothing can dissolve it but some gross acts of injustice, like what we have suffered under this Administration, and when those unjust acts are sustained by Congress. If any at the North are afraid of dissolving the Union by voting for FREMONT, I assure them that there is not the least danger of it. Those now talking the loudest here in favor of dissolution in case of the success of the Republican Party, will immediately cool off after FREMONT'S election, and wisely conclude to wait a few days before they set the ball of dissolution in motion. They will at least stop long enough to consider whether being foiled in the attempt to carry Slavery into Free Territory at the point of the bayonet, is sufficient cause for dissolution: for this is the real question. Pray, don't have the least fear that you can dissolve the Union by doing right. If you do any great wrong to the South; if you trample on our rights, legally or illegally, rest assured we will not submit to it; and we are very happy to see that when the South sought to trample on the rights of the North by attempting to carry the accursed institution of Slavery at the point of the bayonet into Territory by the most solemn compact set apart to Freedom, you are determined not to submit. Thousands and tens of thousands at the South are praying for your success. Yet it is the general belief here that no great good can possibly result from any special attempts to get a large Republican vote in Kentucky, *at present.* We look on. Sometimes we laugh, sometimes we groan. D. K.

Suicide in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, at Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., MRS. REYNOLDS, the wife of an Irish laborer, committed suicide by throwing herself from the embankment into the Morris Canal. An inquest was held, last evening, WM. B. BALDWIN, Justice of Peace, acting as coroner. It was ascertained, by the examination of several neighbors, that domestic troubles, springing in part from the determination of the husband to leave the Catholic and attend the Presbyterian Church, and in the wife's being addicted to the too frequent use of ardent spirits, was the cause of the act. The deceased, after taking her husband's dinner to him, yesterday, threatened to drown herself, but she had made this threat so often that nobody paid any attention to it until she had destroyed herself.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRAISE WITHOUT PUFFERY.—WE CAN conscientiously say that BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best article for beautifying, maintaining, preserving, and invigorating the Hair we have ever used. For cuts, sprains, bruises, and all superficial hurts, it is said to be no less efficacious, and that it allays irritation and inflammation of the skin, arising from other causes, we have the strongest assurances. It is sold at twenty-five cents a bottle, retail. The sales reach over a million bottles a year. This we know to be a fact. It is sold by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 218 Broadway.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO THE style of goods now in store, and daily receiving, suitable for gentlemen's Fall wear; comprising the newest patterns and best designs, which we make up with the same taste and style as has so long characterized our house.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, 1 Nassau-st., corner Broadway.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHASE'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 276 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or opera music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $250.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.—THIS new and large Hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, having all the appointments of the highest priced Hotels, invites the attention of travelers.
Good Rooms and Board $1 75 to $2 per day, or Rooms only, (Meals extra and as ordered,) 50 cts., 75 cts., and $1 per day for single rooms. Parlors, with bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SLEEP IN PEACE.—IN ORDER TO DO SO, protect yourself against mosquitoes and insects. And the only mosquito net that you can rely upon as being a sure guarantee, is HASKIN'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, for protection against mosquitoes and all insects. This Canopy and Net combines beauty, cheapness, simplicity and entire protection against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air. W. STRATTON, Agent, No. 256 Broadway, between Reade and Duane sts.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE—WARRANTED SUperior to any heater in the market. It has more diffusive surface for the size of the fire, cleanlier and fewer joints than any furnace ever made. This can be proved by actual measurement, and I invite the attention of all who wish to procure a good article. For sale wholesale and retail by JOHN LIDDLE, No. 370 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to complexion; does away all effects of bad dyes. Made and sold at uptown, fifth private room at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competitors. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $160. Melodeons, from $40 to $125.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper-hangings, embracing every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of decorative paper-hangings, designed for screens, so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted.

NOTICES.

Preaching.—Rev. [illegible] of Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., will preach in the Lutheran Church, corner of Pine and Duane-sts., on next LORD'S DAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Doctrine of Original Sin." Subject in the evening—"The Ministry of Angels, and their Intercourse with Men." Its [illegible] on the question *Do the spirits of departed beings attend to matters transacting on earth, and have they a power to influence the mind of the living?*

Preaching, and Bible Class.—Rev. Dr. [illegible]'s services, conducted in the usual form of reading, with prayer, and in connection with Ministrations of various descriptions, will be held in the new Mission Church, [illegible] Grammar School, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited to attend.

Preaching.—Who shall be ours *for or Presbyterianism?* To be discussed by a layman and debate at Mill tary Hall, Division-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-sts., on MONDAY, 18th, to commence at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and continue every evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath evening the congregations are invited to attend. Seats free.

Removal.—Rev. Geo. C. Pennell of the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., between Hester and Walker, TO-MORROW EVENING. As the congregation have just moved into their new edifice, the public are invited to aid the enterprise.

Preaching.—It is expected that Rev. Hugh H. Reid, of Charleston, New-York, will preach for the Association, Presbyterian congregation of this place TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, [illegible] Washington and 1st-sts.

The Methodist Mission.—The Special Messenger of the King of Kings will proclaim the great doctrine of the Judgment Dispensation, at Union Buildings, No. 113 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Come and hear.

First M. E. Church.—Formerly worship in Forsyth-st., near the chapel on the west side of the street, between 2d and 3d-sts. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. George B. Hatt.

Memorial Church.—(Protestant Episcopal.)—Rev. F. W. Smith will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services Morning, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock. Seats free.

The Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between Irving-place and 3d-av., will be open for services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. during the month of August. The Pastor, Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, will preach TO-MORROW, 10th inst.

Bleeding in the Church.—The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop Rev. T. H. Stockton, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach in this Church, on SABBATH, the 10th inst., in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Seats free.

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Practice.—During the warm season Calvary Church, 3d-st., (A. D. Gillette, Pastor,) will hold their second Lord's day service at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Rev. W. H. Milburn will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 8 o'clock in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Henry Anders' Iodine water.—GOOD NEWS FOR FEVER-AND-AGUE VICTIMS.—You need suffer no longer. Your cure is easy, certain, and complete. Iodine has at length been introduced as a pure undefiled [illegible], and intermittent fevers give way before it immediately on taking the remedy. Dr. ANDERS' IODINE WATER has no parallel as a curative agent in such cases. Its operation is so rapid, its effects so marked, its character so decided. This is the first time that the great medicine of the age has been produced in a form available as to be able to exert all its remedial qualities unimpaired by extraneous matter. Dr. Chilton and Dr. Beale, the great chemists, indorse its purity as a solution. ANDERS & PUSDICK, Proprietors, No. 8 Bleecker-st. and 863 Broadway, J. D. YOUNG, Chicago.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. ANDERS, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncondensed state; this preparation by Dr. ANDERS enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains at least half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

New-York, May 22, 1856.

Certificate From Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia, June 27, 1856.

Dr. Henry Anders: The sample of IODINE WATER sealed by me. I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water. Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

Big Fremont Bill—The Biggest Yet.—The subscribers have just issued a Treble Mammoth Election Bill, (size about 4 feet by 5,) embellished with one of the largest and most beautiful Eagles ever engraved; Life size Portraits of Fremont and Dayton, with the Goddess of Liberty between, and at the bottom a Cannon discharging—proclaiming Victory for the Republican Candidates, FREMONT AND DAYTON, whose sentiments are printed in letters about a foot in length. This Bill is one of the largest printed, and is especially adapted for Public Meetings, Public Houses, Club Rooms, &c. Price 25 cents per copy.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers Tribune Buildings.

Also, HANDSOME CAMPAIGN PICTURES of—1. Col. Fremont on Horseback Crossing the Rocky Mountains; 2. Col. Fremont planting the American standard on the Rocky Mountains; 3. Portrait of Col. Fremont; 4. Portrait of William L. Dayton. Price, each 12½ cents, plain; 25 cents colored. $10 per hundred; $15 per 100.

Address BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cognac oil, white green and yellow, at reduced rates; flaverings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry braddies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose, lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, almonds, sassafras, wintergreen, bergamot, neroli, rose, lavender, peppermint, anise, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, bergamot, neroli, melissa and sassafras. Chemicals for dispensing purposes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-powder, insect-powder, asbestos Vienna lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Rushton's Velpau's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive, is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it was with unprecedented success, and in the many [illegible] cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a case with the first dose. The genuine article has [illegible] ERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each bottle.

No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Rushton's Pure Soda Water.—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at

RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st., No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Oxygenated Bitters in Europe.—*Rev. L. Doolittle, a highly respectable Clergyman.*

PARIS, Nov. 1, 1851.—DEAR SIR: About two years since I was cured of a few bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, of a severe complaint, which was at that time relieved. On my stay in England and France I have found my dyspepsia, irritability of the stomach, returning again. I could not found any prescription to afford me relief. I said I could not find any. I write now to beg you will do me the favor to send by the earliest steamer to Havre, half a dozen bottles, care of Livingston, Wells & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. An old friend of mine is England, Capt Jackson, of the British Army, I found, on my arrival, suffering from Asthma, manifestly the results of [illegible]

Sold H. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston.

Horse's invigorating Elixir is spreading health, hope, and joy among the [illegible] and the ailing in every section of the Union. The nervous invalid, the victim of headache, dyspepsia, general debility, or any other disorder of the system, [illegible] action, sensation, or excretion, [illegible] from its use, and by persevering in it, [illegible] health and the energies which belong to the physical and mental system.

C. A. RING, Proprietor, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

Summer Complaints—Make useful [illegible] among children. Dyer's Hessing Embrocation is a mother's best friend; it is always reliable. [illegible] Morbus, and all complaints caused by [illegible] heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by [illegible] application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 289 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere

The Advent Mission Church [illegible] on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and [illegible] P. M., in Broadway Hall, corner of [illegible] Grand-st., (entrance on Grand-st.) Preaching. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for [illegible] Washington and Bremen, per United States [illegible] WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, 9th day of August, at 12½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Campbell, Practical Apothecary, Chemist, southeast corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., [illegible] special attention paid to Prescriptions. Seventeen years' experience.

HALL'S HALL.—Cafe Mechanics' Institute)—No. 1 Bowery, cor. of Division-st., New-York. Citizens and strangers are [illegible] to visit this [illegible] saloon, [illegible] to let for parties, balls, drill s, &c. A special table and [illegible] for gentlemen's amusements.

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A CASKET OF JEWELS.

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THE PARLOR CASKET,

The most elegant and entertaining weekly literary paper published in the United States.

IT CONTAINS AN

ORIGINAL NOVELETTE,

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THE V. POINTS AND THE X. AVENUES,

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EXCELLENT STORIES, SKETCHES, &c.

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ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

FREMONT SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE FREMONT SONGSTER,

Containing the most popular Campaign Songs sung by the Fremont Clubs throughout the Union, among which are the following "Rallying Songs," by H. Greeley, Esq.: "Banner Song," "Sons of Freedom," "Sons of Liberty," "Rise, ye Freemen," "Bold Fremont of the West," "The Brave Old Men," "What has caused the Great Commotion?" "Away, Boys, Away," "Oh, Come, Come Away," &c. The songs are set to music. Price 12 cents; 62½ cents a dozen; $4 per 100 copies. Retail orders will be sent by mail, free of postage. For sale by H. J. COZANS, No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO INVEST FOUR CENTS

To the best advantage, buy a copy of

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

And get lots of tip-top Stories, good Pictures, and lots of entertaining reading.

ONLY FOUR CENTS

Sold by all Newsmen. Agency No. 163 Nassau-st.

ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

REYNOLDS' POLITICAL MAP

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Size 29 by 34 inches, showing at a glance the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, colored so as to designate the Free and Slave States; also, the vast territory which lies open to Freedom or Slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It also presents a vast amount of statistical matter, showing the advantages of Freedom over Slavery, together with Portraits of Fremont and Dayton.

Price, in sheet form.....25 cents.

Price, in pocket form.....50 cents.

This Map is receiving the highest encomiums from the Press and individuals throughout the land. Among the thousands that have already been received by the Publisher, the following are a few:

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

Reynolds' *Political Map of the United States* should be put in every family in the land. It is a silent argument that few can resist, unless they are willfully set against a argument. The Free States are colored red. The Slave States black, and the Territories green, so that, at a glance, every one may see the relative proportions of territory on this continent which are Republican or aristocratic. Appended are some tables and statistics taken from the census of 1850, which wise men should ponder. We have seen nothing which promises more good. Those who are desirous of promoting an Anti-Slavery spirit can act upon sound information and reflection, should see that these Maps are scattered all over the country. They are issued in large form, say four feet square, mounted, for $1 50, retail. Every Republican Club in the land should at once have one of these larger Maps in their room, but should make it a part of their business to procure, and han them in places of public resort, so that he [illegible] runs, or walks, may read. The Map is also issued in a pocket form—size 29 by 34 inches—much cheaper, viz: in sheets, 25 cents; in covers, 50 cents. Let every man who [illegible] order one, and when one is ordered let there be always two, that one may be given away and the other kept.

From the New-York Tribune.

Reynolds' Political Map of the United States is a popular exhibit of the present relative position of Free and Slave Territory. It also embraces many valuable election and census statistics, having a bearing upon the great issue.

From the Cattaraugus Freeman.

It is one of the best political documents for this campaign, and should be scattered broadcast by the Fremont Clubs.

From the Lansing Republican, Michigan.

The map is eminently suggestive, and contains matter for a dozen speeches. Generally circulated, it would be of vast benefit.

From the Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This is a useful Chart of the political divisions of our country, showing by well-digested statistics, the population of each State, white and black, the electoral vote of each State for President. It draws a comparison between the representation of the Northern and Southern States, and gives other information useful to the politician. It is the cheapest 25 cents worth of literature we have seen this year.

From the Hartford Courant.

It is a capital thing to nail up in every counting-house, workshop, or farmer's barn in the land.

From the Newark (N. Y.) Herald.

It is a very interesting and valuable map, and should be possessed by every family in the country.

From the Vermont Watchman and State Journal.

It is the best political document of the season, and every Fremont Club—yes, every voter ought to have one as a constant witness to the magnitude of the crime of the slaveholders.

From the Mansfield Herald, Ohio.

This map should be in the hands of every voter, as it gives more political information for the money expended (25 cents) than any document we know of.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

It should be in the hands of all who wish to be posted on for campaigns, and displayed everywhere before the people.

From the New-York Dispatch.

It contains a number of valuable statistical tables useful to all parties.

From the New-York Sun.

This comprehensive sheet includes a comparison of the principal statistics of the Free and slave States. Our political condition will be better explained thus than in a dozen speeches.

From the Independent Daily Journal, Indiana.

It is a map suggesting much thought, and worthy of the attention and study of every man, of no matter what political faith or latitude of residence.

From the Oneida Sachem.

The most excellent Chart for reference during the coming campaign, that we have seen or heard of. It presents the Compromise line in a conspicuous manner, and contains a vast amount of statistical matter that every man in these times should have a knowledge of.

From the Middlebury Register, Vt

This work, to men who have no time to waste in poring over dull statistics, is indispensable, and should be possessed by every Freeman.

From the Lawrence Sentinel—on Buchanan paper.

A handsomely executed Map, designed for the most execrable sectional purposes—that of arraying one portion of our common country against the other. We should think that it would excite the most bitter and intense indignation at the South, from the small figure which that section cuts on this Map.

From the United States Journal.

This is a very well executed Geographical Map of the entire United States and Territories, with the Free States colored orange. Slave States a dingy brown, and the Territories green, and is designed by the publisher to be used by the Political Campaign. The margin contains a very large amount of statistical matter, and very accurate likenesses of Fremont and Dayton.

From the New York Picayune.

Those interested in comparing the positions, the extent and importance of the North and South, in regard to that much mooted question of slavery, will find this a useful man of reference. Students in plenty, no doubt, it will have on both sides Mason & Dixon's line, and each party will draw its own conclusions.

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Chapter IX.....Found, but not Caught.
Chapter X.....The Cavern.
Chapter XI.....Lucile.
Chapter XII.....Jacob at Home.
Chapter XIII.....The Rescue.
Chapter XIV.....What followed.
Chapter XV.....Indian Joe.
Chapter XVI.....The Storm.
Chapter XVII.....Sandy Brigham.
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In lines of laughter that will greet these pages, how characteristic! There is the long guffaw, the *haw! haw!* or, somewhat softened down, the *ha! ha!* still more, the *he! he!* or *te he! he!* the mere titter, the simper, or smile, till the end is in the slightest imaginable pucker of the long, grave face—all the varied expressions of feeling—a sort of symbolic language not difficult to interpret.

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CONTENTS.

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College Buildings, New-Haven.

Procession Entering the Centre Church.

College Green Students "at Ease."

Miss Emma Stanley in Twelve Characters.

Portrait of Mrs. Anne S. Stephens

Surrender of the Law-and-Order Forces to the Vigilance Committee, California.

Bust of Mozart.

Half-Way House between Virgin Bay and San Juan, Nicaragua

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Interior of Trinity Chapel.

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Other Illustrations and all the news of the week, for sale at all News Depots. Important improvements are in the course of preparation for this paper, which will be shortly announced and commenced. that will give this already successful paper a position second to no other illustrated paper in the world. Look out for the future numbers of this great record of our times.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

Mr. Irving in his own Defense—Miscellaneous.

The session of the Supervisors having been prolonged to an unusually late hour, it was evening before the same body assembled as Aldermen.

Mr. IRVING, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, sent in the following communication:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, August 8, 1856.

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York.—GENTLEMEN:—The Comptroller in a communication made to your body last evening, refers to the action of the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, and as some injustice, no doubt unintentional, has been done me thereby, I respectfully submit the following for your consideration.

My confirmation as Superintendent took place on the 21st April last, and the performance of the duties of the office were immediately undertaken by me.

The items of expense detailed in the communication of the Comptroller were not, with a few exceptions, incurred since my confirmation. The above purchase of $9,000 was entirely made by my predecessor in office, and the same holds true of the greater part of all the specified charges.

As to the system which prevails in the office, it is sufficient to say it is the same as has existed there since the organization of the Department of Repairs and Supplies. The mode of doing business in the office has been continued as I found it. What the particular reasons were which produced its adoption are unknown to me, although under the many small jobs to be performed at all times and different places, and the numerous and various little articles to be furnished the respective Departments and public offices, are considered, it might be difficult to devise any other system which would be as economical and effectual as the present. Nevertheless, the defects of this had not been discovered—for it was begun under one Comptroller and continued under his successors, without objection, until the present time. This being so, some particular necessity alone could have justified me—a subordinate officer—in venturing upon a radical change in so important a matter; and as such necessity had not occurred, there seemed no impropriety in continuing a system sanctioned not only by his predecessors, but for more than three years by the present Comptroller himself.

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES IRVING,
Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Ordinances some time since reported sundry amendments to the ordinances relating to dealers in second-hand furniture. To the ordinance is added, after the words "wooden furniture in 67, the words "or house-furnishing articles." Another report rendered last night, recommended that the whole matter be referred to the board of Councilmen. Adopted.

The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinance to create a fund to pay for lands acquired for the new reservoir. Adopted. The Croton Department was desired to furnish as soon as possible, an estimate of the cost of constructing the reservoir, together with their views on the subject. The ordinance creates a fund under the title of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854," for a loan of $500,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable quarterly: principal redeemable Oct. 1, 1875. There are to be 5,000 shares, each $100.

The contract of Mr. BRADY for grading Eighty-third-street was taken up, and gave rise to a violent debate, in which the Aldermen of the Ninth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first, became exceedingly personal to each other. After the speeches were made, and the longest was that of the gentleman of the Ninth, the contract was confirmed. The contractor claims $22,000, and has received $18,000. One of his items was $25 per square yard for blasting out rock. The contract was finally confirmed by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Corwin, Healy, Hoffmire, Clance Steers, Briggs, Mocekhan, Barker, Valentine, Herrick, McConkey, Varian and Drake—13.

NOES—Aldermen Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Fullmer, Ely—5.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met at the usual hour on Friday—B. F. PISCHNEY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Several bills passed a third reading. Sewers were ordered to be constructed in Thirty-seventh-street, in Second-avenue, in Fourth-avenue from Ninth-street, in Thirty-second-street, in Forty-seventh-street, in Thirteenth-street, in Sheriff street, in Forty-second-street from Sixth to Eighth avenues, in Marion-street from Broome to Spring, in Horatio-street from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-avenue, in the Bowery from Broome to Seventh streets, in Forty-sixth street and other places. Also, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to have lamps at the corners of the streets and avenues painted with the names of such streets and avenues. Also, confirming the reports of several Committees on Assessments and Roads. Among these, Canal-street and Park-place are to be paved with Belgian pavement.

On the question that the report be adopted, increasing the salaries of the Health Wardens to $3 per day, Councilman TAYLOR wished it referred.

Councilman COOPER hoped the proposal would not be referred back.

Councilman SWAN was of an opposite opinion.

Councilman WASNER had heard nothing that would justify the report being sent back.

On vote the report was adopted.

More than a hundred bills having been passed upon, an adjournment was proposed and carried, until Monday next at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, NATHAN C. ELY in the Chair. There was a quorum, but the Mayor and Recorder were not present.

The following communication from Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, the Street Commissioner, repudiating the charges preferred by Mr. Rhines, at a former meeting of the Board, against the Comptroller, was referred back to the original Special Committee:

To the Hon. the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: A communication was presented in your Board on Monday last, purporting to come from Mr. Olcott Rhines, late Clerk in the Street Department, charging the Comptroller with dereliction of duty.

The purpose of this communication is to protest against the reception, by the Board of Supervisors, of any communication emanating from the Street Department, unless the same be over my own signature.

As the head of the Street Department I claim it as my exclusive right and privilege to make all communications from my office myself, and I neither authorized nor in any way gave consent to Mr. Rhines to send any communication to your Board. As a private citizen he has the right to act as he may please, but in an official capacity as connected with my Department, he had no right to use the Department in his communication.

Your Board are well aware, and the Comptroller has himself asserted to me his entire willingness to have any investigation or examination of the affairs of the Finance Committee. In a recent communication to the Common Council, he himself requested the Joint Committee on Accounts to examine the books of the Department. Mr. Flagg informs me that Mr. Rhines called on him, some time since, and stated that there were gross errors in the books of the Department and neglect of duty, but to Mr. Flagg's request to point out the evils and the Comptroller would remedy them, if within his power, Mr. Rhines positively declined.

I therefore request that the communication be returned to Mr. Rhines unless he withdraws so much of it as purports to be official, and request that hereafter I alone should be recognized as the head of the Department over which I have been elected.

Respectfully, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR,
Street Commissioner.

A resolution was next offered by Supervisor MONEGHAN, to pay Mr. MacKellar $500 for services rendered to Commissioners of Police in 1853, and the same sum for similar services in 1854. Supervisor BIRDS opposed the resolution, and denounced it as an attempted robbery of the City Treasury. Laid over.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, respecting the complaint and injunction-order in the action of Reuben W. Howes, President of the Park Bank, against the Board of Supervisors. The communication stated that the Counsel had yesterday procured the insertion of an additional clause in the injunction-order that Hon. Henry E. Davies, by which clause it is provided and directed that nothing contained in said injunction-order shall be construed to prevent the confirmation of the assessment rolls of the tax assessed upon the capital stock of the said Bank. The hearing of the motion is postponed to Thursday next.

The report to confirm the tax-roll was then taken up. A motion to strike out the section relating to the $200,000 for the Central Park, was carried, and the report otherwise was confirmed. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Will of the Late John Griswold.

The will of Mr. GRISWOLD, lately deceased, has been placed in the custody of the Surrogate and application made to admit it to probate. It consists of the testament-in-chief and three codicils, the purport of which are as follows:

The will is dated 26th April, 1852, when it was published in presence of CALEB S. WOODHULL and JOHN J. LATTING, Esqrs., of this City. It provides that the entire estate, after the payment of all just debts and funeral expenses, shall be vested in the executors, hereinafter as trustees, with full authority to invest, &c. The trusts to be executed are—

1. To pay Mrs. LOUISA GRISWOLD, widow of testator the sum of $5,500 annually (in quarterly payments during the term of her natural life. To be paid out of the interest on the proceeds of the estate invested; and should such interest not be sufficient, the deficiency to be made up from the principal sum, and this service a first charge.

2. To secure her against [illegible] in the undivided possession of all property which may be [illegible] by her on any of her own family in this country or in Europe, as also in the possession of all bank stock, railroad stocks, railroad bonds, or any other securities or evidences of property held by her, and standing in her own name or otherwise, at the time of testator's decease.

3. To give to her use, and to her heirs, all the household furniture, plate, China, linen, pictures, horses and carriages, books, prints, fuel, and other consumable stocks appertaining to the estate, excepting only a gig or single horse vehicle, and one horse.

4. And to give her for the term of her natural life, the use of the family house, No. 20 Union-place, with the stables, &c., to reside in or rent—she to continue the payment of the premium of insurance, (policy $10,000,) and to pay all taxes and assessments.

5. To pay to ELIZABETH BRAINERD WHITE, a neice, the sum of $200 annually, during the life of Mrs. LOUISA GRISWOLD.

6. Upon the decease of Mrs. LOUISA GRISWOLD, and on the final settlement of the estate, to pay to the children of his sister and remaining brother as follows: John G. McCurdy, Charles J. McCurdy, Robert H. McCurdy, Richard McCurdy, Jr., Alexander McCurdy, and Mrs. Sarah Ann Lord, (the children of the late Mrs. Ursula McCurdy and sister;) the heirs of Mrs. Sarah Noyes, a deceased niece; Mrs. Ellen Gurley, Sarah Thompson, John G. Gerdiner, and Samuel Gardiner, (children of Mrs. Sarah Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island;) Mrs. E. Brainerd White, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Lane, and Mrs. Sarah G. Spencer, (children of C. C. Griswold, a brother;) each the sum of $2,500—in all amounting to $35,000.

7. To his brother, CHARLES C. GRISWOLD, immediately after testator's decease, all his wardrobe, walking-canes, gold watch, with a single horse vehicle, and a horse and harness.

8. Also to C. C. GRISWOLD, in consideration of mutual affection and friendship, at the death of his widow, all the residue of the estate.

He appointes as his executors CHARLES C. GRISWOLD, of Lyme, Conn; WM. G. LANE, of Sandusky, Ohio, and LUCILLUS SPENCER, of Westchester, N. Y., with the request that the first named undertakes the control of the estate as long as he shall survive.

The first codicil signed before the same witnesses 29th May, 1852, devises to his wife, LOUISA GRISWOLD, 14 lots of land on and adjoining the Northeast corner of First-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, and 4 lots of ground in Brooklyn, a part of the Van Antwerp estate, and wills that no bonds or securities be asked from either of the executors for the performance of the trusts devolved on them, and further appoints HENRY L. CHAMPLIN, of Saybrook, Conn., as an additional executor.

The second codicil of date, Sept. 5, 1853, increases the annual bequest to Mrs. LOUISA GRISWOLD to $6,500, and this amount is further increased by a third codicil dated 20th September 1853, to $7,500 per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments from the income of the estate.

American Dental Convention.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, Aug. 8.

At the opening of the morning session the subject of "The Best Preparation of Gold for Filling Teeth," was sought to be discussed. Doctors BALLARD and GUNNING thought two hours insufficient for so important a question; out the motion to proceed prevailed.

Dr. DIXON, of N. Y., said he was in favor of the use both of crystalline gold and foil. In the hands of those who most frequently used foil there was no better substance, while those more accustomed to the other article used it with preferable advantage. The question was debated by Doctors ROBERTS, (N. Y.,) KINGSLEY, (N. J.,) BUCKINGHAM, (Phila.,) WEEKES, (N. Y.,) AUSTEN, (Md.,) WATTS, (Ohio,) ALPORT, (Ill.,) Arthur, (Phila.,) MILLER, (Mass.,) SEARLE, (Mass.,) and several other gentlemen. Dr. FLAGG, of Philadelphia, thought a correct judgment of great value in determining either what preparation was to be employed, or how to use it.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the publication of Dr. TOWNSEND'S adress then presented their report. They recommend that the Convention express their disapprobation of the idea that intelligent people will not pay fair and liberal fees for counsel and advice, as well as for the performance of operations requiring high professional skill They also recommend the publication of Dr. TOWNSEND'S address. The report was adopted, and the Editors of dental journals were permitted to publish the address antecedently to its publication in a pamphlet form. A Committee for publication was appointed—Drs. RICH, DWINELL and MCGUIRE,—and they were authorized to produce the pamphlet by the next day if that should be found possible.

Dr. ROBERTS of New-York then alluded to four important matters connected with the construction of artificial teeth—first, cleanliness; secondly, restoration of the power of speech; thirdly, restoration of the sunken features, and lastly, durability. He offered for inspection a model of teeth manufactured on the "continuous gum" plan. The teeth are manufactured with one long pivot, the contrivance being such that a greater degree of strength is obtained, and a better feeling to the tongue.

The Chairman suggested that this and similar contrivances be subjected to the examination of a committee.

A member objected strongly to this idea.

Dr. LOOMIS of Cemoridge described the nature of an improvement of his; it had already been described in some of the journals. It consisted mainly in dispensing with the use of a metallic plate, and using a mineral material in its stead.

Dr. BEALE of Philadelphia suggested the appointment of a committee to examine these and various contrivances. In the meantime they might be passed round.

Dr. CLARKE objected. The Convention had no legitimate right to give opinions through a committee; and, if silent, what would be their use?

Dr. BEALE merely wished to save time. His object was not to obtain opinions but descriptive statements from such a Committee.

A safety lamp was exhibited by Dr. FRANKLIN and described by him. The peculiarity is, that it is impossible it can explode, and when not in use all the alcohol passes back into the reservoir, a mode of construction which might be made similarly to attach itself to ordinary camphine lamps.

This contrivance is of great value from the fact that dentists' chemical lamps are liable to explosion, Dr. CLARK, of Louisiana, being seriously injured, a short time ago, from this cause.

Other ingenious contrivances were shown. Dr. WHEAT, of New-Haven, exhibited a new material for mounting teeth, namely, vulcanized Indian rubber.

Several newly-constructed forceps and other instruments were handed round of very useful construction. Adjourned until 4 o'clock.

THE EVENING COLLATION.

In the evening, the Convention, at the invitation of the profession in New-York and its vicinity, met at Dodsworth's Rooms, in Broadway, and partook of an elegant cold collation. The proceedings were characterized by the same unanimity and good feeling as on the previous night. The cloth being drawn, several addresses were delivered, and the pleasant interchange of social feeling was prolonged until a late hour. The principal business of the afternoon session was determining upon Boston as the location of the next annual Convention.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and fair request, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,200 lbs. American Yellow brought 28½@28¾c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are not very brisk, but they are stiffly held.

COFFEE—The market displays no really new feature. The demand is moderate; prices are well sustained. Java, 14c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; Rio at 10c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is selling slowly at old quotations.

COTTON—The *Asia's* advices have scarcely affected this branch of trade, which remains in a very depressed and languid condition, with only some trifling sales reported at about our annexed figures, though the absence of anything like general activity renders it difficult to quote prices reliably:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	10	10¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand, at unaltered rates. Mackerel and Herring remain as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less animation and less firmness. The *Asia's* news has depressed it. The current receipts are not very heavy, but receivers and factors generally offer their supplies quite freely, while buyers move rather cautiously. The demand is moderate for home use and trade for export. We do not hear of any speculation worthy of attention. The sales since our last have been confined to about 9,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 55
Ordinary State	5 85@ 5 95
Straight State	5 90@ 6 05
Favorite and Extra State	6 05@ 6 20
Common to Good Michigan	5 90@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 05@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 20@ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is pretty brisk, but infirm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 2,100 bbls. Inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6@7, 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is abundant and is declining. The sales since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 75@8 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is now worth $5@5 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 62½@3 75 for Jersey, and $4 12½@4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) of 1,894 boxes Palermo Lemons at from $3 62½@3 25 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat still favors buyers,—depressed by accumulating supplies, and the unfavorable news from the Old World. The demand is pretty active, both for home use and for shipment, but it is insufficiently so to sustain prices, which have generally declined 5c.@7c. ₱ bushel since our last,—closing languidly and irregularly. The sales reported since our last consist of about 43,000 bushels, including ordinary to choice Canadian White at $1 55@$1 75; fair to good do. Red at $1 40@$1 50; ordinary to prime Western Red at $1 35@$1 60; good to prime Southern White at $1 70@$1 75, and handsome do. Red at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited stock and request at 85c.@86½c for good to prime. ₱ bushel. Oats continue plenty and depressed at 42½c.@43½c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@43c. for Canadian; 42c.@42c. for State; 38c.@41c. for Jersey, and 36c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn, being still freely offered at lower rates, attracts more attention from buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 60 000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@64c. for common to prime mixed; 70c.@72c. for Southern Yellow; 68c.@70c. for round Yellow; 70c.@80c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 75c @80c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There have been 300 bales River taken, at 60c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are not very freely offered, and as the prevalent inquiry is a tolerably fair one, prices are very firm, exhibiting a rising tenor.

HOPS—We hear of only small soles of last year's crop at 0c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 50 tons Scotch Pig brought $31 50@$32 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Are quiet and languid at previous rates.

LEAD—Remains inactive at old quotations.

LEATHER—Is generally in good request at full prices.

LIME—Is scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—The market is unaltered, being lightly supplied, and inanimate. Prices are quoted firm. New-Orleans, 52c @54c.; Porto Rico, 44@49c.; Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine, being less abundant and in good request, is most generally held at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs., with free sales reported, mainly for export, at the lower rate. Spirits do., is likewise less freely offered and is actively sought after, mainly at 40c.@41c., though some trifling sales are represented as having been effected as high as 42c. ₱ gallon. Tar is not very brisk, but it is quoted quite firm. A fair inquiry exists for Resin at $1 52½@$1 60 for common, ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 25@$3 50 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. We have heard of no important movement in Pitch.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are moderately inquired for, at unchanged prices Linseed is becoming quite scarce and with a good demand, it is now worth from 84c.@86c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is without alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork attracts less attention at declining prices, sales having transpired since our last of only about 550 bbls., in lots, at $19 93¾@$20 for Mess, and $18@$18 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in reduced supply and improved request at 10c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 280 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef being abundant continues depressed; the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $7@$7 37½ for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State; 24c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 87½@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is not large, but is fully equal to the pressing requirements of purchasers.

SALT—Is dull and heavy, the general supply being in excess of the wants of buyers, in whose favor prices now lean, though no actual decline is as yet observable therein.

SOAP—Sales of 450 boxes Castile have been reported at 10c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Exhibit no essential variation, the demand being good, and prices well supported. The sales since our last consist of about 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.; with 500 boxes brown and yellow Havana on terms not ascertained, supposed as having been from 9¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. A small lot of white Havana brought 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. These are unusually high figures.

TALLOW—There were 18,000 lbs. prime disposed of at about 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Rule quiet at unaltered prices.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand, and rates are still tending upwards. The sales since Tuesday embrace 133 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12½c.; 61 bales Havana at 34c.@35c; and 329 cases Seedleaf at 7c.@22c., and 5 do. Florida on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is more abundant, and is in moderate demand, but it is infirm and less buoyant in price. The sales since our last consist of about 325 hhds. Ohio and Prison, mostly at 39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not very active, but rates were quoted essentially unaltered. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb; Flour 1s 4½d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain 6¾d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Beef 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tierce; and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The ship *Chancellor*, Capt. GEO. B. AUSTIN, for Liverpool, has on board one of the largest cargoes ever cleared at this port—consisting of 60,964 bushels Wheat; 7,395 bbls Flour; 1,000 bbls. Resin; 41 tons Fustic; 6,120 Oak Staves. Total, 2,551 payable tons—with room left for 500 bales Cotton.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. B. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 881 Broadway, one door from 18th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Base, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 182 East 37th, and 119 Nassau st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Offs' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 42, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Wednesday evening, a Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing, among other papers, a check on the Bank of the State of New-York, purporting to be signed by GEORGE HARDEN, and numbered 1,428. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said check, as payment of it has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at No. 40 Broad-st., up stairs.

$5 REWARD.—Lost or mislaid, a dark or black POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing nothing of importance except to the owner. A reward of $5 will be paid if left at No. 63 Chambers st.

FINE ARTS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS OF
FREMONT AND BUCHANAN.
Price $1. The usual discount to the Trade.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by CHASES, from a photograph by ROOT, which is in all respects the best Portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x30 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Extra fine Steel Plates, in neat frames 50 cts. each, at E. L. ORTRANDER'S, No. 40 Reade-st, opposite STEWART'S. N. B.—Clubs and Societies furnished at short notice.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, is a merchant's store or otherwise Can give satisfactory City reference. Address W. H., *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a recently elected Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. S., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—In a select school, pleasantly located, very near the City of New-York. On the commencement of the Fall term, Sept 1, the services of a competent and suitable teacher will be required in each department, both male and female. Applicants may address Box No. 1,483, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A thoroughly educated gentleman is wanted as principal teacher in an Academy near the Hudson. He must be well recommended, and have some experience in teaching. Address TRUSTEES, *Daily Times.*

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess, or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady, long accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess; would be willing to go either South or West. She is competent to instruct in the English branches, music and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. M., *Times* Office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE. Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH None genuine without the inventor's name. JOHN L. BEABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depot, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

LAD WANTED—In the silk business, to learn the Loame; he must be active and willing The best of references required, and must reside with his parents; such may address Box 4,237 Post-Office stating where he can be seen.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A number of good Scotch and Irish farm hands, just arrived, are waiting for employment at the office of the Industrial Association, No 67 Greenwich-st. Also miners.
D. R. THOMASON, Corresponding Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $400 to $500 a-year. Location permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. OGDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

A COLORED MAN—23 years of age, recently from Virginia, (liberated by his late owner,) wishes employment as house carpenter: is accustomed to plain work, or would accept a situation as waiter, or porter, in a hotel or store; would not object to go into the country. The best City references given as to character, &c. Address Box No. 2,716 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active, honest boy, 15 years old, (one used to handling silver plated ware preferred,) to take care of one stock and make himself generally useful. Must have the best of reference. Salary first year, $100.
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
Manufacturers of silver-plated ware.
No. 70 John-st., New-York.

BOYS WANTED.—Three or four honest and industrious German boys, 16 to 18 years old Apply immediately at the manufactory of MERCHANT'S Golden Bell Perfumery, No. 155 Duane-st.

AGENTS WANTED—In every State, County and Town, to engage in a business entirely new. Well educated young men will find this very lucrative. Apply to A. ROBENSON, No. 138 Nassau-st., office *Free-State Advocate.*

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A place wanted by a lady of high respectability, who is a first-class soprano singer. Address C. M., *Times* Office.

CLOAK MAN—Wanted immediately, to get up stock for the wholesale trade. None but those of experience need apply. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—An experienced packer preferred. Apply Box No. 1,612, Post-Office.

WANTED—In a first-class Seminary, a thoroughly accomplished female Music Teacher, (vocal and instrumental) Apply personally at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

WANTED, BY A BOOK-KEEPER—Who is unemployed on Saturdays, employment on those days either in examining or posting accounts, or anything else by which he can occupy his time. Address BOOK-KEEPER, at this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—6 or 8 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED—50 experienced girls to sew umbrellas, at ELLIS & HALL'S Umbrella Manufactory, No. 19 Murray-st., to whom steady work will be given.

WANTED—A young man as coachman and to take charge of horses, a few miles from the City. Apply at No. 70 Front-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—A parlor with bedroom attached, located above Canal-st., and east of Broadway, by a gentleman, wife, and child. Full board for the lady only. Terms must be moderate. Address BOARDER, No. 174 Pearl-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—Where there are but few boarders, by two gentlemen and sister. A private parlor and two rooms to a pleasant location between 2d and 4th avs., with full board. Address J. A. L., this Office.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house No 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In a private family, with full or partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 109 Canal-st.

HOTELS.

LAKE GEORGE.—Visitors to the New FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at this place, can take the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, to Caldwell, (38 miles from Saratoga,) and coaches 14 miles to the Lake, on the plank road through Glens Falls. The loss of the steamer *John Jay* only affects the travel through Lake George to a favorable extent via the Upper Lakes. Any further information desired as to this Hotel or the Lake, can be obtained of EDWARD P. CLARKE, No. 195 Broadway, New York

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000 TO $40,000.—Wanted, some person or firm with about this amount as special or general partner in a well-known book business in this City, (long established,) which can be examined without any of its liabilities, or the purchase of stock and plates, (unless desired) need be made very profitable. The advertising parties have a thorough knowledge of the business of the house, and can give entire satisfaction as to the desirableness of the investment. Address B. G. C., Box No. 3,884 New-York Post Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A CHANCE RARELY EQUALED.—An elegantly fitted fancy store, with stock, fixtures, furniture, and nearly two years' unexpired lease, to be disposed of, at a low price for cash, if applied for soon. The health of the proprietor makes it necessary to go to the country. To a tonographic or two ladies, it would be just the thing. For particulars, address L., Box No. 2,697 Post-Office.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—To extend the Hot Air Furnace and Range business. $8,000 to $11,000 wanted. We have the exclusive control of the best Hot Air Furnace in existance. Some 250 have been set in various parts of New-England and this City within the past 12 months, all of which operate beyond precedent. Address immediately, B. C. H. & CO., *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—Splendid, old established, wholesale Grocery house. Washington-st., doing a business of nearly $100,000 yearly. Rare chance for business. Price $3,000. Also, superior house and 22 acres choice lands, near the Railroad depot, at Central Islip, L. I.; price $1,000. Also, $900 wanted upon mortgage—new canal boat, worth $1,600. Apply No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—A. DUNSMORE, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, offers his stock of millinery goods for sale, and a lease of the store and house for any term of years that may be agreed on: an enterprising individual will find the present a chance which seldom offers. The terms of payment will be made easy.

$10,000 WANTED.—Two energetic business men with about 5 or 5,000 dollars each, to purchase and take charge of and interest in a large manufactory and mercantile business, mostly fancy iron. One for factory end one for store Salary liberal; business secured to none. Address, with real name, IRON BUSINESS, Union-square Post-Office.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—For sale, the good will and fixtures of an old established bakery, now doing a large cash trade over the counter. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 400 Grand-st., New-York.

$25,000.—NEW AND NOVEL INVENTED PATENTED machine, to be used in house building, a great labor-saving machine, on which a man can make a fortune in a few years. Apply to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 95 Nassau-st.

TO NEWSPAPER CARRIERS.—A purchaser can be found for a route on a daily morning paper, by addressing BUSINESS, *Times* office, stating terms, and where an interview can be had.

COAL.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Sorley and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-white and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL, COAL, COAL—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.
WM. E. PEARSON, No. 422 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11¼ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee. FELTMAN & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first class hotel. The house has been built and furnished within two years, in modern style, with everything necessary for carrying on the business, the furniture costing upwards of $40,000. The lease has eight years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled, being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country. The lease requires all repairs to be done by the landlord, and the rent to be abated in case of cholera or epidemic sickness.

For further particulars, inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York; or FEED & COLE, auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WM. M. WHITE, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS.—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island; containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, communicating with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, drawing rooms, bed-rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath rooms, ample closet, &c. There are large and convenient out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For purposes of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—From Brooklyn and 29th-st. THIS DAY, (Saturday Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., the furniture from two houses, comprising a large assortment of household goods of every kind and description, including velvet, brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; mahogany parlor, dining room, bedroom, and basement do. beds, mattresses, and wardrobes, bureaus, centre, card, and extension tables, with every variety of plain furniture, also 10 cottage bedsteads, and 20 chairs, all patterns. N. B. No postponement on any account.

M. N. CROFT, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE.—M. N. CROFT will sell on SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at Mission Chapel, corner of Bowery and Division-st., the contents of said Chapel, at 10 o'clock, consisting of 52 benches, pulpit, platform, settings, burners, 1 chandelier, 8 brackets and lighters, gas pipe, 1 banner, 3 wardrobes, extensive library, window shades, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

WHOLE HOUSE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.—Will be sold on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. A full description can be seen in the printed catalogue. Dealers from abroad will find this a favorable time to lay in a full stock, as the demand for cash requires a bona fide sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—By order of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Manufacturing Co., will be sold by auction, SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st, as follows: one vacuum pan, 40 gallons, with condenser and pump; 32 tube air percolators, from 20 to 40 gallons. Are now at place of sale to be examined.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 34 and 36 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 38th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary.
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Corniah or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 17in feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 25th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge Hill Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 6th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the 12th, and proposals received until the 20th inst., at 12 M.

H. S. WELLES & CO.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School-House No. 5, in Mott-st., near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 15th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any and all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

J. S. BURNTON, Chairman.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases, WARRANTED
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

PIANO-FORTES.—Can be obtained on the most liberal terms of WM. MILLER, manufacturer of the celebrated modern improved piano-fortes, Nos. 181 and 183 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d ave., New-York, where he offers to hire out new instruments, with privilege of buying. Rent allowed on purchase.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTT, NEWTON & PRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 81 and 83 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 225 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 25th-st. and 10th-av.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Lade & Co., less than one year used; a Gilbert, Davis & Co 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 8 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

PREMIUMS FOR FIRE ENGINES.—The large gold medal will be awarded for the best Steam Fire Engine, and for the best Fire Engine to be operated by hand-power, exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute this Fall. By order of the Managers.

WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for accommodation of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances (mail the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada). Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS.—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $100,000 of the 8 per cent Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city,) and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock

The City council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about..... 1,800
The population in 1856 is over..... 12,000

and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851..... $711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852..... 1,035,189
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853..... 1,375,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854..... 1,839,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855..... 2,250,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856..... 5,500,600

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New York.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

Dated La Fayette, July 18, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off the last day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 26, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue), having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$8,000 AND **$3,000 TO LOAN**—On City improved property. Bond and mortgage must be A No. 1. Particulars in writing. Apply to GEO. PITSEY, No. 82 Broadway, Room No. 12.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-York, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board

PARKER HANOY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 63 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS Of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividen of ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1856.—A Dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. H. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10c.'54-law2y8 D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

dec21,'54-law2y8 D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCUMULATED FUND $2,329,894.—LOSSES PAID, $1,427,034.—DIVIDENDS PAID, $773,836.—Perfect security and strict economy are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. Among the many advantages offered to the public are

THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS
LOSS HALF OF THE PREMIUM ON LIFE POLICIES, IF OVER $50, MAY BE PAID BY NOTE BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, statements and applications will be furnished upon application at the office. All information desired, will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President,
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. B. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1856.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its avldent superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG,

Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. This new steamer METAMORA, Captain WILLIAM PERRY, will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., landing as above each way. Passengers for Peekskill will land at Verplanck's Point. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Peekskill.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 4 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$3 32
Claverack		Cheshire	2 66
Martinsville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$2 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 88	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 36
West Stockbridge	3 00	Rupert	3 26
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Thursday, Aug. 7	12 M.	Thursday, Aug 7	7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8	12½ P. M.	Friday Aug. 8	8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 9	1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 9	8½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 11	2¾ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 11	10 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug 12	3¾ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 12	10½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 13	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 13	5½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Saturday, Aug. 9	12½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug 9	6¾ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 10	1¾ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 10	1¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 11	9¾ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 11	9 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 12	10¾ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 12	3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 13	11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 13	4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 14	12½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 14	5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 15	2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 15	6 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 16	3¾ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 16	6¾ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RONMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stonebrook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's place.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW—Landing at Yonkers Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 8½ o'clock, and 5 o'clock P. M., making the above landings. Stopping at Amos-st. Dock each way. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, No. 202 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Fourkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

MAY 5, 1856.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND
EXCURSION
UP THE NORTH RIVER,

To Sing Sing, Nyack, Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, and Yonkers, EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) during the season, touching at Amos-st. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLIT-AN, Capt. E. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING at 9:45 o'clock, landing as above. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 1 o'clock P. M.; Nyack 1:30; Tarrytown 2; Irvington 2:25; Dobbs' Ferry 2:30; Hastings 2:35; Yonkers 3; arriving in New-York about 4 P. M. This Excursion for families and par ies will be found the most agreeable one out of New-York, affording a fine view of the river, the different towns at which the boat lands, giving persons the opportunity of stopping at either of the above landings, until the boat returns. Fare: for the Excursion, to Yonkers and returning to New-York, 25 cts.; to all the landings above, and returning to New-York, 50 cts. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st., (near office.)

CALLIOPE.—The steamer UNION has been chartered for a few days, for the purpose of EXHIBITING THE MUSICAL STEAM CALLIOPE, the greatest invention of the age, and which has created so much admiration in some of the eastern cities. The UNION will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of the present week, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., if fair weather, landing at the foot of Robinson, Spring and Amos sts., at 10, 30 and 30 minutes later each trip, and will make excursions up the river or down the harbor, for the purpose of demonstrating the majesty of the instrument. The music is produced by steam, and although it may be heard for a distance of ten to twelve miles, the instrument, to be appreciated, must be seen. Fare 50 cents.

JONATHAN DAY, Astor House.

P. S.—The subscriber is sole Agent for the sale of the above instruments, and he invites steamboat and railroad agents to make an examination while in this vicinity.

EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA, OR EASTERN SEA BASS BANKS, ON SUNDAY, Aug. 10.—The steamer AJAX, Capt. JOHN S. SEBRET, will leave as follows: Peck Slip, East River, 6¾ o'clock A. M.; Spring st., North River, 7 o'clock A. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, 7¾ o'clock A. M. Fishing tackle and bait. This excursion will come off without fail. Fare 50 cents each way.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LEE & CO'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
No. 309 BLEECKER-ST.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO.		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Bracing Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fink's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

MACHINERY, OLD IRON, &c., FOR SALE.—The following remains of the Saw-mill at the corner of Canal and Elm sts.:

1 steam engine of 12-inch bore and 5-feet stroke
1 steam engine of 10-inch bore and 30-inch stroke.
4 cylinder boilers, 40 feet long and 30-inch diameter.
10 circular saws, from 7 to 8 feet.
5,000 lbs cast-iron shafts, wheels, pulleys, &c.
20,000 lbs wrought-iron shafts, &c.
1,000 lbs. cast steel shafts, &c.
2 brass boxes.
A large iron hot-water tank.
Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STAYING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

FINE PEN AND POCKET KNIVES.—Just Received, a very complete and choice variety, consisting of pearl, ivory, shell, stag, buffalo and bone handle, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 blades; also pruning, hunting and bowie knives, &c.; persons about purchasing will find it their interest to examine the stock. For sale on accommodating terms, by A. T. RUSSELL, Importer of hardware and guns, No. 137 Fulton st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 81 8 feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.—Of Joseph Rogers & Sons' make, also superior American manufactured table and dessert knives, carvers, slicers, cooks' knives, &c., &c., for sale by A. T. RUSSELL, No. 137 Fulton st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney tops, drain-pipes &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 12, P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Day-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND PROBABLE MURDER—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.

Peter McLaughlin, aged 19 years, was taken in custody by Officer White, of the Twenty-second Ward, charged with committing a felonious assault, of a most aggravated character, upon Mr. Andrew Schafner, residing at No. 88 West Forty-ninth-street.

From the statements made, it appears that, on Saturday night last, while Mr. Schafner and a Mr. Wm. Kegler were passing the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, McLaughlin, the prisoner, and another boy, not yet arrested, stealthily approached from behind, when McLaughlin plunged a knife twice in Mr. Schafner's back. The other scoundrel, at the same moment, commenced a furious attack upon and severely beat Mr. Kegler.

The young scoundrels then fled, leaving their victims bleeding on the street. Mr. Schafner was soon afterwards removed to the Police station, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to his home, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

The Police have since been in search of the villains who committed the outrage. McLaughlin, on being brought before Mr. Schafner on Thursday night, was instantly recognised as the one by whom he had been stabbed. He was yesterday morning brought before Justice Davidson, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the wounded man's injuries.

The prisoner is a butcher boy.

DISHONEST YOUTH.

Albert Roth, a German youth, 18 years of age, was arrested in Greenwich-street on Thursday, by officer Smith, of the First Ward, on a charge of stealing from Mr. Henry Patemann, a farmer at Hempstead, L. I., a wallet containing $47.

Roth had been hired the previous day to work for him as a farm laborer. He worked faithfully during the day, and at its close retired early to bed. The next morning he and the pocket-book aforesaid were missing. He was pursued to New-York and arrested as above described. He had upon $20 68 or the money so cloaking, which was found in his possession, besides which he had with him $7 48 in cash. The balance of the money he could not account for. The dishonest youth admitted his guilt. He was brought before Alderman Clancy, acting magistrate at the Tombs, who committed him for trial.

ROBBERY FROM A STORE.

Mr. George S. St. John, doing business at No. 346 Front-street, had a wallet, containing $280 in Bank bills and a check on the Bank of the Republic for $40, stolen from him. A girl who was loitering about the store with a basket of apples in her hands, is supposed to be the thief. The suspected party has not yet been arrested.

A GAY DECEIVER.

A man named John Kilmartin was committed to the Tombs yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail, charged with having, under solemn promise of marriage, seduced one Sarah Gillen, residing at No. 82 Mulberry-street.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE "ABBEY."

Yesterday morning at daylight the "Abbey," the well known public house situated on the Bloomingdale road at One Hundred and Second-street was totally destroyed by fire. The building, though an old wooden affair, was a great place of resort for the "fancy." It was owned by Mr. C. C. Stamford, who has an insurance upon the building for $4,000. Gerardus Crimong was the occupant. He has an insurance for $1,900 in the Relief Insurance Company. Most of the furniture was saved.

Later in the day, Lieut. Crow of the Twelfth Ward Police arrested two parties connected with the house on suspicion of firing the premises. The affair is to be investigated.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

The roof of the carpenter shop No. 26 Eighth-avenue caught fire at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning. It originated from cinders from an adjoining building, and was extinguished with trifling damage.

International Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In Mr. Charles W. Ogden's card of yesterday, he has changed the issue made in his first affidavit of an over issue of stock to a question of value of property. He also asserts that, "on a hearing, yesterday, before Justice Davidson, on the charge of perjury, he refused to make the arrest, and stated that the matter was suspended until the other case was disposed of," omitting to state that he had previously been arrested on a charge of perjury, and was, at the time he speaks of, before Mr. Justice Davidson for examination. The Justice suggested that the whole matter might be examined before him if Mr. Justice Osborn would consent to his taking cognisance of the whole case; and it was agreed by all the parties to this controversy, that Mr. Justice Davidson should, at an early day, proceed with the investigation. Although the parties had been previously discharged on *habeas corpus*, we were willing to waive all the benefit of the discharge in order to obtain an early investigation of the charges against us, having been compelled to lie under the imputation for weeks because the complainant did not care to repeat the oath, by means of which he obtained the warrant against us.

The Injunction obtained by Mr. Requa against the International Insurance Company, was discontinued by him on Monday last, a Receiver having been appointed, Hon. Amos K. Hadley, by Hon. Judge Whiting, of the Supreme Court of this City.

M. STARBUCK,
JAMES A. REQUA.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1856. JOHN W. LAFSON.

[Advertisement.]

Steamboat Burnings.—*Mr. Editor:* It is a fact that no other provision of the Steamboat Law has been the means of saving so many lives as the one providing for force pumps, &c.; and yet no part of the law is so much neglected. Steamboat owners are very indifferent whether they have good pumps or not; and an examination will prove at least *one-half of them out of order*, and editors never call attention to the fact. No boat supplied with our Pumps has been burned, although many have been saved by them. We know the *Northern Indiana* and the *John Jay* could easily have been saved, had they been supplied with Pumps by us. The reason is, that our Pumps are so simple they are kept in order, and, when an emergency arises, will each throw from 60 to 70 gallons per minute on the flame. Every factory, dwelling and ship ought to be supplied with them. They are the *cheapest and best in the market.* Ask the Steamboat Inspectors, or the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army.

A. W. Gay & Co.,
No. 118 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The following is one among the numerous letters daily received from patients treated at the New-York Lung Institute:

Mount Vernon, July 25, 1856.

Dr. Newell—*Dear Sir:* Twelve months ago Dr. Hunter, of Broadway, stated that I was on the road to a rapid decline, my case subsequently proving to be tubercles of the lungs. After being six months under your charge, I am constrained to make this statement, both from a sense of duty and acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from your treatment by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors. You will therefore permit this offering as much for your credit as for the benefit of those who may yet seek advice and treatment according to your method, which is every way worthy of their confidence. I will not here make use of greater space than the *truth requires*, in my endeavor to make comprehensive my esteem and grateful feelings for your kindness, and for my recovery under your hands. Words cannot describe the improvement in my case, much less the pleasing astonishment of my friends, who intently watched its progress. My *present condition* best affirms the fact of my *restoration*, despite the opinion of my physician, even previous to that expressed by Dr. Hunter, that nothing with the view to a cure could be done for me. I now have the supreme gratification to accord my firm belief in the curative treatment by Cold Medicated Inhalation in diseases of the lungs. Further, I permit you to refer to me any of your patients, to whom I most confidently commend your treatment and your kindness.

I am truly yours, with respect,

Mrs. C. J. Denny.

Residence corner of Third-avenue and Fourth-street, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

To Dr. Newell, Lung Institute, No. 6 [illegible] street.

[Advertisement.]

Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co.,

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. Coates & Co.'s Gas Works,
New-York, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

From the opinion given below, it is evident, we can with safety guarantee all parties who purchase our machines against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company. S. Coates & Co.,

No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

Office for American and Foreign Patents,
No. 5 Wall-street, New-York, June 6, 1856.

Messrs. S. Coates & Co.—Gentlemen: I have examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; Abraham Longbottom's patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent.

Longbottom's patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, *when said employment is in connection with a peculiar method of using the same.* The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point, or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of Longbottom's composition, no infringement whatever takes place. Longbottom makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware that previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.:* in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, *has anything to do with the said patent*, and either may be used with perfect freedom so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully. (Signed,)

J. F. Pirsson.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new drama from Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," has created quite a sensation at this favorite Theatre. Crowds rush to see it nightly. The ladies are delighted, and in one more week the excitement will have reached as high a pitch as was raised by the wonderful "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Manager Purdy, we see, has announced that his Box Book is now open for every evening next week, as well as for to-night, when it will be performed with the favorite pantomime of "Pongo," and Drama of the "Dumb Man of Manchester."

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by Fetridge & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.—Dr Hunter would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 628 Broadway, New-York, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board,

E. R. Sheaque, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Freckles.—Of all the effects that exposure of the skin to the air or sun produces the most disagreeable is called freckles or tan. If spread over the entire surface of the parts exposed, it is called tan; if scattered at intervals, freckles. The finest skins are most subject to them. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, T. T. Green, and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, New-York.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extempore speakers. Next term begins 8th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Are you losing flesh? Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with flatulency? If so, a course of Holloway's Pills, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect health.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

A young man by the name of Hayden, an employe on the Worcester Railroad, was killed by lightning at his father's house in Ashland on Tuesday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sudden Death—Suspicions of Foul Play.

For two or three days past there has been a drinking frolic in the family of a Mr. Parker, residing in Newark-avenue, in the City of Hudson, which resulted in a quarrel, on Thursday afternoon, between Mrs. Parker and one of the guests of the family, named Walker, who had been engaged in the frolic. It is alleged that Walker choked Mrs. Parker in the *melée*, and she died immediately afterwards. He is under arrest, and an investigation is proceeding to ascertain whether she died in consequence of the violence inflicted upon her by him, or from congestion of the brain caused by liquor and excitement.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Dr. Van Zandt James Crockett, of Dumfries, Scotland, to Maria Louise, daughter of the late S. W. Lewis, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. H. Burch, Judson H. Gilbert to Helen A. J. Wentworth, eldest daughter of T. F. Jordan, Esq., all of that city.

At New-London, on Thursday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Dr. Edwards, Rev. James B. Miles, of Charlestown, Mass., to Emily, daughter of Rev. Joseph Harbaut, of the former place.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 8, at 4 o'clock A. M., Augustus Pringle, aged 1 year.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 268 William-st., to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Livingston, N. J., Mrs. Charity Pringle, widow of the late James Pringle, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Her remains were interred at Livingston.

At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 7, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Jared Sparks, Jr., aged 11 months, only child of Jared and Delia H. Sparks.

Funeral will take place at Plainfield on the 10th inst.

In Hartford, on Friday, Aug. 8, Albert, son of Albert and Harriet L. Southmayd, of this City, aged 11 years.

Funeral at Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..August 8.

$1,000	Kan. St. 6s, 15 yrs.	10½	50	Erie Railroad	60⅞
9,000	Indiana State 6s..	89¾	50	do.....e	60⅞
1,000	do.....	89¾	400	do.....b3	60⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s..sim	93	500	do.....b10	60⅞
19,000	Missouri State 6s	85	100	do.....s30	60⅝
3,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s.e	89¾	50	do.....b30	61
1,000	N. Y. C. RR. 7s..108		100	do.....b90	61⅛
20,000	E. R. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	100	500	do.....b60	61
25,000	do.....s12m	98	250	do.....e	60¾
10,000	Erie R. R. Bs. 1878	94	50	Hnd. Riv. R.....b90	30⅝
20,000	E. R. & C. Bs. '71	87½	750	Reading Railroad...	87
1,000	H. R. R. 1st Mt.	99⅞	1250	do.....b60	87¼
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs...e	90	200	do.....s30	87
3,500	do.....s	93	100	Mich. Cen. R. R..e	90⅜
5,000	do.....b60	93⅜	100	do.....s	91
5,000	do.....s	93½	20	M. S. & N. I. R. R...e	81
5,000	do.....s	93¾	250	do.....s5	91⅜
5	Commonwealth B'k	98¾	100	do.....b60	93
18	Del. & Hnd. Ca. Co. s	91⅜	50	Panama R. R.....	97¾
200	Cnm. Coal Co....s3	20	100	do.....b30	98
100	do.....b4	20⅛	103	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	107¾
100	do.....s3	19¾	307	do.....	108
175	N. Y. Cen. R. R. p&c	86¾	100	do.....e90	108
100	do.....b90	87	300	Cleve & Pitts R. R.	60
1000	do.....s30	86¾	100	do.....s3	59½
450	Cleve. & Tol. R. b60	75⅜	300	Harlem RR.....	15⅛
525	do.....c	75¼	100	do.....b90	15¾
385	C. & Rock Isl....s3	92¾	100	do.....s30	15⅞
100	do.....b30	93¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s.....	93¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R..	75
2,500	City 6s, '59.....b3	97⅜	100	do.....s30	76
1,000	E. R. R. Cv. Fs. '71.	87¾	400	do.....b3	75⅝
15,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	89	100	do.....s60	76
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s.	108	200	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	91¾
6	Nassau Bank.....	106	250	do.....b90	93
100	Cumb. Coal Co....	19¾	50	do.....e10	91½
150	do.....b60	20⅛	10	Wis. L. Shore R. R..	67¾
200	do.....s45	19¾	200	Erie Railroad.....	60¾
30	N. Y. Cen. RR..p&c	86¾	8	do.....s	60¾
500	do.....b60	87	100	do.....b3	60⅝
200	do.....opg	86¾	100	do.....b7	60⅞
50	Reading R.R....b60	87¾	100	do.....b30	61
200	do.....s	87¾	200	do.....s10	60¾
240	do.....b60	87	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. b30	59¾
500	do.....s20	86¾	100	do.....b3	59¾
650	do.....s50	86¾			

Friday, Aug. 8—P. M.

The accounts by the *Asia* of the transactions in certain American Railway Stocks in London, and the cheerful tone of the English Banking letters generally, helped the Stock Exchange this forenoon ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent., and a fair amount of business was done in both Bonds and Shares. Some parcels of Illinois Centrals and Eries were taken on foreign orders, while a line of $20,000 Eries of 1883 were sold 5 ₱ cent. below the cash rate on 12 months' option by a leading operator for the decline. There was also a contract sale of Virginias at 93, seller 4 months. The Western Road Shares were firm. Erie opened under a similar feeling at the early Board, and sold up to 60⅞ cash; 61¼ buyer 60 days, but fell off in the afternoon to 60⅝@⅝. The general market closed tamely after a fair amount of transactions at the Second meeting of the Brokers. Every appearance of recovering an advance in prices, whether under Foreign or Domestic prospects, is keenly watched by the very influential and commanding majority of the Board, who operate for a fall, and the adroitness and determination with which they put out contracts, even when the news from abroad, and the real tone of financial confidence at home is best, tell the whole story of the market to-day, as it has done repeatedly, under similar circumstances, since the restoration of peace in Europe, and the settlement of all diplomatic disputes at Washington. The counteracting speculation on the opposite side, with in the Stock Exchange, is, by no means, equal to this bold force at present, though the orders from without, and the increasing favor shown in London to several of our prominent Railway lines, the shares and bonds of which enter largely into the official dealings at the New-York Board, are doing something to support the market, and may eventually do more to advance the present standard of prices.

There was no material change in Money affairs to-day. The inquiry for all loans was again active among the Brokers, while the advance in the terms of interest has brought more means into free use in the Street. The outside lenders who have been looking ahead for higher rates of discount with the Bill Brokers, not finding the right sort of paper at their advanced views, are disposed to leave Money at call at 7 ₱ cent. We quote mercantile bills, choice names, 60 to 90 days, 7¼@8 ₱ cent.; fair signatures, 8½@9; long dates 4 to 6 months, go at 8@8¼ for choice, and 10 ₱ cent. fair. The 7 ₱ cent. bills of the Illinois Central, 18 months to run, continue to be done at 95 ₱ cent., which affords an interest equal to 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. There was not much Exchange sold for the *Washington* to-morrow, and we hear of no important Specie engagements. Bankers' bills on London, 109¾@109⅞; sales to-day of parcels of £15,000 or £20,000 at the inside figure. The Custom duties at the Sub-Treasury were heavy, and the office gained on the general operations of the day.

Paid on Treasury Account.....	$84,353
Rec'd on Treasury Account.....	237,480
Balance on Treasury Account.....	8,831,106
Paid for Assay Office.....	3,437
Paid on Disbursing Checks.....	21,495

We learn through private letters by the *Asia*, that Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the British Board of Trade, and formerly one of the ablest of the contributors to the London *Times*, and Mr. John Delaine, connected with the same influential journal, are soon to visit this country—perhaps immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. Letters direct from Messrs. George Peabody & Co. confirm the statement heretofore made that their senior partner will be in New-York in September.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company have declared their second half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 18th August. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 8 ₱ cent., leaving a surplus to their Profit Account of $50,000.

The July returns from the Western Railroads come in favorably. The Rock Island return published yesterday showed a remarkable gain, nearly 50 ₱ cent. on the same month last year. We have since received the Little Miami report, $93,352, against $68,696 same month last year. The Toledo, we hear, will foot up about $60,000, against $46,000 same month last year.

Finances of the State of Louisiana—1855.

Bonds to Opelousas Road, 6 ₱ cents.....		$509,000
Bonds to Jackson Road, 6 ₱ cents.....		692,000
Bonds to Nashville Road, 6 ₱ cents., 1867.....		483,000
State Loan 6 ₱ cents. of 1853, due in '93.....		750,000
Citizens' Bank, and various minor loans.....		504,000
Total direct liabilities.....		$2,968,000
Bonds loaned to Citizens' Bank...	$7,045,888	
To Consolidated Bank.....	1,376,000	
To city of New Orleans.....	198,200	
Total contingent liabilities.....		$8,820,128
Deposited by General Government..	$479,919	
Free School and Seminary Funds..	612,809	
Various.....	27,493	
Total Trust Funds.....		$1,120,221
Total direct, contingent and trust.....		$12,708,349

Population.	Orleans.	Other Parishes.	Total.
Free White.....	127,206	173,896	301,102
Free Colored.....	13,404	9,868	23,272
Slave.....	12,363	241,452	253,815
Total.....	152,973	425,316	578,189

Taxable property—Orleans.....		$86,071,025
Interior Parishes.....		213,925,151
Total.....		$299,996,176
State of Texas, assessed as above in 1854.		$1,028,907
General taxes, Auction duties, &c., collected in 1855.....		$1,182,648
Special tax for interest on Internal Improvement Debt.....		184,502
Sales of land reclaimed by drainage.....		209,948
Balance in Treasury from 1854.....		743,396
Total.....		$2,320,494
Support of State of Government and public debt and charities in 1855.....	$1,186,543	
Drainage of lands.....	153,930	
Purchase of Principal of Public Debt.....	186,666	
Support of Education.....	200,000	$1,727,139
Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1856.....		$593,355

We compile the foregoing from the last published official data. We may remark of the contingent debt of the State on bonds loaned to certain Real Estate Banks, that the Citizens' Bank and Bank of Consolidated Planters of Louisiana were established in 1833-35 by the mortgage to the State, as security for the loan of its credit, of the Sugar and Cotton estates, and Slave property thereon, of the Stockholders. The loans been paid, and the principal as due liquidated by the Banks. The Bank of Consolidated Planters is in the course of final liquidation. The Citizens' Bank is now in operation, with an active banking capital, recently chartered, of $1,000,000, independent of the Real Estate department of the institution under the old charter. The security for the outstanding $7,045,888 of the indorsements of the State is understood to be ample.

We understand that of the new loan of $950,000 in 8 ₱ cents for the Burlington (Iowa) and Missouri Road, to which we adverted a few days ago, $275,000 have already been subscribed with Messrs. De Coppet & Co.

Messrs. E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co., are offering a small loan of $100,000 in 8 ₱ cents for the City of Keokuk, Iowa. See their advertisement on another page of this paper.

The firm of E. S. Munroe & Co., Stock Brokers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The junior partner, Mr. Ogston, takes an office in No. 19 Willism-street; Mr. Munroe continuing business in No. 17 of the same Street.

Illinois Central Land Sales, July.

14,398 acres Construction Lands, @13 15 ₱ acre....			$189,365
Interest in advance, received in cash.....			11,363
Interest at 3 ₱ cent., for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years added in Notes.....			11,363
Total.....			$212,113
Cash received.....	$11,363		
Notes received.....	200,750		$212,113
3,759 acres Free Lands, @14 76 ₱ acre.....			$55,518
Interest in advance, received in cash.....			3,331
Interest at 3 ₱ cent. for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years added in Notes.....			3,331
Total.....			$62,180
Cash received.....	$3,331		
Notes received.....	58,849		$62,180
1,353 acres Interest Lands, @15 97 ₱ acre.....			$21,604
Interest in advance, received in cash.....			844
Int. at 6 ₱ cent. for 2d and 3d year added in Notes			844
Total.....			$23,292
Net cash in advance.....	$7,539		
Interest received.....	844		
Notes received.....	14,919		$23,302
Sales of Town Lots applicable to interest Fund..			$3,315
Interest received in cash.....			106
Interest added in Notes.....			58
Total.....			$3,479
Net cash in advance.....	$1,479		
Interest received.....	106		
Notes received.....	1,903		$3,479

Aggregate—July.

Acres.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
14,398 Constit'on Lands sold for.	$189,386	$23,726	$212,113
3,759 Free Lands sold for.....	55,519	6,662	62,180
1,352 Interest Lands sold for...	21,604	1,688	23,292
19,509 Sold for.....	$266,509	$31,077	$297,586
Add Town Lots, sold for.....	3,315	164	3,479
Total of all.....	$269,824	$31,242	$301,066

Recapitulation.

	Acres.	Pr'ls.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Aggregate of last monthly report	89,291	77	$1,189,037	$131,674	$1,320,712
Aggregate of this report.....	19,509	97	269,824	31,242	301,066
Tot'l of all to d'ate	108,801	74	$1,458,861	$162,916	$1,621,778
Add sales of 1855.....			528,303 acres		5,598,577
Total sales to date.....			636,164 acres for		$7,220,355

The foregoing is from the official July report of the Land Office of the Company in Illinois, to the Board of management in this City. The total sales to the present date, 638,164 acres, leave yet to be disposed of 1,956,836 acres.

The Dry Goods import for the week is $2,534,102, against $2,145,437 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumpt'n Direct.		Warehouse.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	1,786	$779,064	51	$16,490	455	$146,817
Man. of Cotton.	962	166,817	52	7,210	97	20,807
Man. of Silk...	1,464	1,508,958	16	9,052	82	59,200
Man. of Flax..	136	51,237	24	4,861	15	3 244
Miscellaneous..	611	193,196	51	5,145	—	—
Total.....	4,938	$2,489,321	194	$44,761	650	$223,068
		44,781				2,489,321
Total entered.....		$2,534,102		Total market		$2,712,389

The *Asia's* news depressed the market for Breadstuffs to-day. Flour fell off nearly 10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 5c.@7c.; and mixed Corn, 2c. ₱ bushel. The supply of each was more extensive, while the demand lacked vigor, home dealers and shippers moving with less freedom. No important movement transpired in Cotton. Provisions were rather quiet, and prices of Pork and Beef leaned in favor of buyers. Groceries were moderately active at old rates. There was more animation in Naval Stores, and both Crude and Spirits Turpentine were on the advance. Linseed Oil was scarce and rising, as it was needed for consumption. Freights varied little.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The public will recollect that, early in this year, a public controversy took place concerning the management of the above Company. As the details of it, however, are probably not fresh in their memories, the publication of an authentic report in regard to the disputed points furnishes an opportunity to recall them to mind, and to pass judgment upon the subjects of dispute.

The attention of the public was first called to the matter by the introduction into the Senate of this State of a memorial signed by some ten insurers, who represented, in substance, that changes had occurred in the Board of Trustees of the Company, so that the selection was made from a "particular class of merchants"—viz.: dry goods merchants; that such change was effected by means of proxies obtained by an agent, to whom a large amount of money was subsequently paid; that thereafter loans to the Trustees had increased, and that funds of the Company had been used in an illegal manner. Upon this basis, "the ten" asked for the appointment of a Legislative Committee to examine these matters.

This memorial was considered by the Senate; but by reason of the meagreness of proof the prayer thereof, after many remarks complimentary to the Company from Senators familiar with its officers and operations, was refused, although the trustees denying the charges, hnt feeling themselves wantonly attacked had by petition united in the request. Subsequently, on the motion of the Company, a bill was introduced into and passed by the Senate—but, as last year happened to many other meritorious measures, was lost for want of time in the Assembly—directing the Supreme Court annually to appoint an examiner of the affairs of the corporation.

Unsuccessful in this, hnt confident of a conscientious discharge of their public trust, the trustees by resolution requested Gov. Bradish, Judge Kent and Professor Henry James Anderson to make "such full examination into the affairs of the Company, the legality, fidelity, ability and method of its administration by its officers and trustees, and particularly since the commencement of its fiscal year in 1853, as would enable them to report to the policy holders of the corporation, its past and present condition on these points."

The selection of examiners was eminently judicious: Governor Bradish, for so many years familiar with the legislation and policy of the State; Judge Kent, a gentleman of high intelligence and integrity, an ornament to the Bench while upon it, and an honor to the Bar, to which he has returned, and Professor Anderson, widely known for his great mathematical and scientific acquirements, and his familiarity with the principles of Insurance. Without disparagement to others, it may be said that there could have been selected no other three gentlemen in our community, in whose examination of such a matter as was thus committed to them, the public would have had as much confidence, and to whose conclusions it would so readily accede, as to those of these examiners. Their report is now before us, and a perusal of it, while it not entirely exonerates the Trustees from all censure, but highly approves their policy and action, must convince the most prejudiced that a searching investigation has been conducted by them, with a thorough understanding of the principles of the subject, and a due appreciation of the importance of the work in which they were engaged.

Our space will not allow us to follow these gentlemen through all the matters of inquiry, the testimony adduced or their reasonings thereon; but as a good Life Insurance Company is a public blessing, it is proper that the public should be informed of the results at which these gentlemen arrived in regard to the charges against the Trustees of the Corporation.

It will be observed from the resolution of appointment above cited in part, that the widest range of examination was desired, and these examiners have been since April last, engaged upon the inquiry thus submitted to them.

In regard to the method of Insurance adopted and acted upon by this Company, these gentlemen report as follows:

"On the whole, the Examiners believe that they have justifying grounds for reporting that the method pursued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company in determining the conditions of their contracts, and in adjusting the claims which grow out of them, is both equitable and conservative, neglectful neither of the paramount obligation of securing the future prosperity of the Society, nor unmindful of the secondary duty of maintaining a fair share of present popularity."

The following contains a summary of the liabilities and resources of the Company:

"Total amount of liabilities valued on the 1st May, 1856, $11,000,036 65; total value of assets and resources on the 1st May, 1856, $12,947,570 16."

The securities for the loans made by the Company are thus stated:

Recapitulation of loans and securities.

Aggregate amount of loans.....	$3,187,858 36
Securities	
Value of lands mortgaged..$5,009,415 00	
Value of improvements thereon..... 3,518,650 00	
Aggregate value of mortgaged property.	$8,523,065 00
Collaterals.	
Policies of Fire Insurance, assigned or made payable, in case of loss, to the Company.....	$1,702,636 85
Personal guarantees to a considerable amount, say.....	200,000 00
Total amount of securities.....	$10,425,701 85

The alleged misuse of the funds of the Company is thus disposed of by the Committee:

"On examination it does not appear that any loans, properly speaking, either temporary or permanent, have ever been made by the Company upon personal property, except it be the loans formerly made, but now discontinued, upon its own policies."

As to the charges in regard to the agent of the Company and the dry goods merchants, the Examiners use this language:

"The Committee have found neither impolicy nor dishonesty in the settlement with the soliciting agents; no proof of 'complicity' between John C. Johnston and Messrs. Winston and Swift; no illegality in the election of Trustees; and no ill consequence to the pecuniary interests of the Company, following the changes of the Trustees and Officers.

* * * * * * *

It may be here remarked, in conclusion of this subject of inquiry, that it has not been proved to the Examiners that the control of the Company has been placed in the hands of persons '*chiefly merchants in the dry goods business*,' six only of the thirty-six Trustees are dry goods merchants; and it might be added, that if many of the Trustees had been selected from this branch of trade, it would seem to offer, from its diversified and intimate connection with every part of the country, singular advantages for the extension of the business of the Company."

The subject of loans to Trustees is also fully and ably discussed, and while the examiners say that "honest and intelligent minds may well differ" thereon, it is stated that such loans are not in violation of the Charter, or of any law, and that the Trustees to whom loans have been made are holders of policies, both upon their own and the lives of other persons, to a very large amount, and that their stake therefore in the Company is very great, and that such loans can only be made to Trustees, as well as to others, on a pledge of unincumbered real estate within this State, of a value in each case of double the amount of the loan.

The matters above referred to are the principal ones submitted to the Examiners and in regard to which any charges were made. It should be stated that each of the signers of the memorial to the Legislature was notified of the meeting of the Examiners and their attendance requested; but that only one appeared, who consumed seven days in, as it would seem, a fruitless effort to impeach the Company and its management.

The public cannot be better advised of the result of this investigation than by the submission to it of the conclusion of the report of Messrs. Bradish, Kent and Anderson, which we give in their own words:

It is believed, therefore, after careful and full examination, that this Institution, in the method of its administration, was never so judicious; in the principles of its transactions never so sound; or in the general condition of its affairs so prosperous and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1527. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...TUAL CALAMITY.

...Explosion of a Boiler in Wilder's Safe Factory in Brooklyn.

THREE LIVES LOST.

Several Persons Injured.

Incidents, &c.

Another of those fearful calamities which have recently so frequently sent sorrow to and dismay into whole communities, occurred Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, by the explosion of a boiler in the basement of WILDER'S Safe Factory, by which three human beings were hurried into eternity, several were seriously injured, and others maimed for life. The explosion took place between half past 5 o'clock P. M., and with such force, that one piece of the boiler, twenty feet long, was forced through a twenty-inch wall, and its progress was then only arrested by coming in contact with an abutment of solid masonry. The report was heard at a great distance, and so terrific was it that those residing in the immediate vicinity were almost paralyzed with fear and consternation. At the time there were seventy persons at work in the building, and how so many escaped serious injury is truly miraculous, as a majority of these were engaged in that portion of the building demolished by the explosion. Word was sent instantly to the Police Stations, and in a very short time the fire-bells throughout the city were rung and the Firemen and Police of the Eighth Ward, First, and part of the Second and Third Districts promptly repaired to the spot. The assistance of the Firemen, as such, was not much needed, but they with the Police and citizens generally, rendered efficient service in removing the rubbish from the screaming victims underneath—whose cries appalled the stoutest heart. For *nine* hours the people labored assiduously before the last body was recovered. The wounded, as fast as taken from the building were removed to some convenient place, where medical assistance was promptly in attendance, and service never was more cheerfully or disinterestedly rendered. The excitement throughout the city was most intense. Exaggerated statements were made of the number killed; the least number believed to have been killed for several hours was fifteen, while there were rumors that even thirty or forty lay buried in the ruins. People ran hither and thither, and assistance was proffered from all quarters, and it was not until half-past one o'clock yesterday morning that the people ceased their labors at the ruins, by which time most of the rubbish was removed and the extent of the calamity known. The particulars of this lamentable affair—only second to the well-remembered Hague-street catastrophe, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: For a correct understanding of the particulars we are about to give, it is necessary first to give some description of the premises in which the explosion took place. The building is built of brick, 100 feet in deep with a width of 50 feet, fronting on Third-avenue, three stories high above the basement, was built about one year ago by Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., for the express purpose for which it has been used, and strength, utility and convenience, and not cost, were considered in its construction. The basement and first-story walls are 20 inches thick, the next story 16 inches, and the upper story walls 12 inches. The building and flooring are made of the best materials, and strongly supported and braced with iron and masonry. In the basement, past the centre, towards the rear of the building, was the engine-room, and a little aft of this were placed the boilers, incased in masonry. There were two boilers, each 20 feet in length, extending across the basement, (one of which only exploded.) Just above the engine-room, in the first story, is the Filing-room; on the second floor, the department for manufacturing Safe-frames; and on the third floor, door-makers, cabinet-makers, and locksmiths were at work. In fact, a majority, at least fifty, of the employes, were at work directly over the engine-room.

At a little before 5 o'clock, while all of the employes of the Company were at work at their respective branches in the Factory, one of the boilers exploded in such a manner as to break it into two pieces, one about ten and the other twenty feet in length. The largest piece was forced through the south wall of the building, which is at this point twenty inches thick, and its progress was stopped, after having been forced through some eight feet, by coming in contact with the stone wall of the area way, which extends on both sides of the basement story where the engine and boilers are located. A portion of the wall, extending as high as the first story floor, was forced out, and the whole south wall of the building so disturbed by the concussion, that the floor timbers, up to the top, on that side, slipped out, and some of the workmen say that the floors were raised up and then one side dropped down, leaving the other end against the north wall. Others represent that the flooring first gave way in the centre, and many of the workmen were precipitated through the vortex thus made, and were finally taken out alive in the lower story. At all events, immediately after the explosion a portion of the floors were at an angle of about 45 degrees—the roof remaining but materially injured. The space thus made is about *fifty feet* in length, or one-half the entire length of the building. This portion was at once filled with steam, and quite a number—the most of those who are living and seriously injured—were badly scalded. The inmates were of course panic-struck, and they took the first means that suggested itself to them under the excitement to escape, from what they knew not, but knew that some dread calamity threatened them. Several of the more excited jumped from the windows, some even from the windows in the fourth story to the ground. Some escaped in this way without any injury at all, while others suffered severely from their want of coolness. Many of them, however, took the matter more philosophically, and went down on the lightning rods and on ladders placed against the building by painters who were at work painting the outside walls.

But a few minutes elapsed after the explosion before the people commenced flocking in from all quarters to render assistance. The Eighth Ward Police, under command of Captain COMES, were promptly on the ground, and the work of rescue was vigorously commenced. At least a dozen were taken out of the ruins more or less injured, when it was discovered that the walls and roof were liable to fall at any moment, and the risk run was very great by those at work. The walls were ordered down, and in this work the Hook and Ladder Companies rendered most efficient service. The groans of those under the ruins were distinctly heard, and one who was subsequently taken out dead, called "Get me out" several times, very distinctly. The walls, chimney and flooring fell with a crash, and no more calls for assistance was heard—everything was hushed; the heavy mass put the sufferers out of misery. The walls down, ropes were attached to beams and gangs of men dragged out the heavy timbers, while others carried away the brick and such articles as they could carry. As many worked as could find room until [illegible] was ascertained [illegible] there

The Killed.

The [illegible] of five, ten and seven [illegible] having been killed, we are happy to state were not true. Three persons are dead up to this time of writing, and they were taken out dead. Their names are.

1—Obediah Walling, Jr.
2—John Heany.
3—Isaac Hicks.

WALLING was a carpenter by trade, but was employed here in cutting iron. He was 19 years of age, and resided with his father on Seventeenth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. At the time of the explosion he was at work in the fourth story. His remains were found first, and were taken to his father's house. He was unmarried.

HEANY'S was the next body found. He was at work on the first floor, in the filling room, of which he was foreman. He was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, who reside in Tenth-[illegible]. His body was last found. He was sitting on a barrel in a carriage way which passed through the building near the engine room, and when found was in a sitting position, but crouched down. He was a colored man, about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, who reside in Eighth-street, near Third-avenue. He was employed as a teamster, and was for many years in the employ of Ex-Alderman KENT, of the Eighth Ward, and was extensively and familiarly known as "Ike." He was a large, athletic man, and was much liked. The last two bodies were taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house. They were both much disfigured from the effects of steam and bruises.

"Ike's" wife arrived at the Station-house soon after his body was brought in, and upon viewing it she manifested the most intense grief.

THE INJURED.

ALBERT BRACKETT, foreman of the factory, was taken out of the ruins very badly injured. He was standing in a door between the engine room and the blacksmith-room, and was pinned against the door until relieved by the removal of the rubbish. He was taken to his residence on Third-avenue near Seventeenth-street.

JOHN MCCUTCHEON, polisher, was taken out half an hour after the explosion, severely injured.

WM. WOODING, on apprentice, was seriously injured.

JOHN ZOLL, Jr., was at work on the second floor and was badly burnt by steam. He was found on the first floor, and says that it was so dark that he could not see on account of the steam. He is badly burned about the head and hands, but will recover. Lives in Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue, but was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital, where he is attended by Dr. ENOS. His father, a machinist, works on the third floor, the part destroyed, and had just left the room and went to the front part of the building, on the first floor, which was uninjured, and escaped a unhurt by leaping out of the window.

WILLIAM CASTRELL, sheet-iron straightener. He was at work at the trip-hammer in the basement. His head, breast and legs, are badly burnt, and he is also burnt inwardly. He was taken to his residence, No. 11 Eighteenth-street, and is attended by Dr. BURL, who thinks he may recover.

JOHN WOOD, engineer, slightly injured—scalded and cut about the head. He was taken to his residence in Eleventh-street. He has been in the employ of Messrs. W. & Co. about one year, and has been in this country about two years. He was formerly an engineer in England.

WILLIAM WALTON, engineer, aged 30, is injured seriously—lives in Tenth-street. His skull is badly fractured over the left temple, arms and legs burnt and bruised, and is also injured internally; was in the boiler room and blown through the wall. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital by Officer HULL of the Eighth Ward Police. His recovery is doubtful.

HENRY CASTON, a German, locksmith, was in the upper story; one arm is badly broken, back and other parts injured. Expected to recover. He is also in the Brooklyn City Hospital, under the care of Dr. ENOS.

RICHARD MOORE, cabinet maker, resides in Tenth-street, near Third-avenue. He was in the third story and jumped out, and had his back and legs injured by falling upon the dash board of a wagon.

GEORGE DALE, machinist, resides in Tenth-street; was taken out of the ruins with arms badly burnt and injured internally. Taken home.

MARKE KLEEVES, locksmith, was on the fourth floor, he escaped through a window with a slight wound on his head. Lives at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue.

JACOB RICKERT assisted in rescuing four men from the ruins, before the walls were pulled down. Against the advice of friends he ventured into the ruins for another man who was calling for help. While thus engaged a beam fell upon him, and broke his left leg, just below the knee. He was taken to his residence, in Third-avenue, corner of Sixteenth-street, where he was attended by Dr. FALLESSEN.

FREDERICK GALLEUE was at work in the filling room; had his head badly cut—one gash extending from the nose over the crown; he also had one leg broken, and was otherwise injured. He was taken to his boarding house, corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth street, where he was attended by Dr. FALLESSEN.

JACOB HESS, locksmith, was at work in the third story, and was injured by jumping from a window. He was taken to the house corner of Third avenue and Sixteenth street.

—— PATH, another locksmith, was taken to the same house, with his skull fractured.

GEORGE HEGELER, slightly injured; taken to corner of Twentieth street and Third-avenue.

Mr. MCALLISTER, of Engine Company No. 19, had two fingers of his right hand badly jammed, while at work removing the ruobish.

Three boys, named JOHN FITZGERALD, JACOB HESSLER and JAMES ALLEN, were slightly injured by jumping from a window.

FREDERICK GALLUHOE was in the second story; had his arm fractured, and head and body badly bruised. He was taken to the residence of a friend, in Grand-street, New-York.

Among those citizens who were particularly active on this occasion, in directing and aiding the sufferers, we noticed the Chief of Police, JOHN S. FOLK, Mayor HALL, Alderman VAN BRUNT, of the Eighth Ward; Alderman SHAW, of the Tenth Ward; Supervisor WYCKOFF, Eighth Ward; JOHN L. SPALDER, Esq.; PETER G. BERGEN, Esq.; ex-Alderman STILWELL, JOHN F. HULL, of the Eighth Ward Police, and others.

DIF. MCDONALD, BUEL and WILLIAMS were present and rendered all the aid to the sufferers in their power.

Conspicuous among the workers until a late hour at night were to be seen Mr. NILDKE (who was in his office at the northwest corner of the building at the time of the explosion) and his associates, Messrs. LUKE and ANDREW J. HARRINGTON.

The firemen worked manfully. When the alarm was sounded they turned out promptly. As late as 12 o'clock we noticed on the ground at work members of Engine Companies Nos. 19, 21, Hook and Ladder No. 4, and Hose No. 2.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, CROSS and CHESLEY, of Engine Company No. 21, removed a man, at great personal risk, who had fallen through from the second floor, and lay confined in a dangerous position, and where he soon would have been killed by the falling bricks and timbers, but for his prompt removal.

Messrs. GREGORY REDMOND and EDWARD LAUGHLIN, in the employ of SPRING, BRADLEY & BOLTIN, Broadstreet, New-York, rescued five men, at great personal risk, more or less injured, who were in the crash, and conveyed them to a place of safety; one of the number was pinned down by a heavy beam, which it was necessary to cut off before he could be removed.

THE ENGINE.

The immediate cause of the explosion is a mystery; but it seems, from all we can gather, that there must have been some flaw in the boiler, unknown to the engineer. It was rumored, very currently, during yesterday, that notice had been given that the boilers were to have been repaired this week, but from careful inquiry we are satisfied that this rumor has no other foundation than the fact that the furnace and brick work about the boiler was to have been repaired. The engine and boilers were made 18 months ago by Messrs. G. B. HARTSHORN & Co., and have been in use only 11 months. The Company paid $1,000 more for this machinery than they could have purchased of other manufacturers, as they wished to have everything as perfect as possible. The engineer states, and his statement is corroborated, that at 15 minutes before 4 o'clock there was an abundant supply of water in the boiler. There was only 55 pounds of steam on, and it was so arranged that the steam would escape at 65 pounds pressure, while the capacity was much greater.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The loss on building, machinery and stock is roughly estimated at $50,000. It will not probably exceed this amount, but when the loss attending upon the delay and interruption of business consequent upon the accident is estimated, it will [illegible]

An ingenious mode of punishing one side of an ordinance was adopted by a man in Syracuse. The ordinance provided against [illegible] by throwing a large ball inside the [illegible], which he then [illegible] quickly, while a boy stood at the door with [illegible] gunpowder ball with no stopper.

heavily upon the proprietors. Messrs. B. G. W. & Co. having surmounted obstacles sufficient to have crushed ordinary men, were just entering upon an extended business, which makes this calamity particularly unfortunate. They have recently established branches of their New-York house in Chicago and Philadelphia; have now on hand orders for 100 safes, 75 of which were in different states of forwardness and were destroyed mostly by this accident. During the month of July 110 safes were sold, and their business was rapidly increasing. They are insured for $22,500—$5,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Co., $2,500 in the Atlantic Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, and the balance in the Merchants' and Traders' Insurance and other New-York Companies, not exceeding $2,500 in each.

INCIDENTS.

GEORGE STRICKLER, a young man engaged in the same department of work with young WALLING who was killed, and whose place of work was beside WALLING, doubtless escaped the sad fate of his companion by chancing to have been sick and unable to work on the afternoon of the accident. He was at the shop till noon, but feeling too indisposed to work longer remained away after dinner. Directly after the explosion he came to the building and almost the first object that met his eye was the mangled remains of his young working companion. He was so affected that he swooned on the ground.

A young man named THOMAS LEONARD, who together with his father occupied the upper part of the building as a book-case manufactory, had a very narrow escape. He was at work directly under the scuttle leading to the roof when he was startled by the explosion. In an instant he jumped through the scuttle, and by chance giving another jump to the west, saved being precipitated with the portion of the roof that fell. If he had jumped the other way, he would have gone down with the falling roof. The father of young LEONARD, not five minutes previous to the accident, had gone from the shop to the office of the safe manufactory below, where he was when the accident took place.

JOHN ZOLL, the father of young ZOLL, who was badly scalded, was at work in the machine-shop two minutes before the accident. He happened to step from the building on an errand, and thus, perhaps, escaped a worse calamity than that befalling his son.

WM. RICHARDS, a machinist employed in the third story of the building which fell, upon hearing the explosion and perceiving a moving of the floor and walls, made a precipitate leap out of the front window. Although the distance he fell was some thirty-five feet, the only injury he sustained was a slight sprain of the right knee. He says he was so frightened that he did not know when he struck the ground, but looked up expecting to be submerged by the falling timbers.

Some ten or a dozen boys made their way down the lightning rods. In doing so, they showed remarkable presence of mind as well as expert rapidity of movement. One little fellow, more frightened and hasty than his comrades, let go his hold when some twenty feet from the ground, and jumped over the head of the one preceding him. He got off, luckily, uninjured, and dashed speedily beyond the compass of danger.

A concluding incident remains to be mentioned, as furnishing a singular exhibition of depraved human nature, on occasions like the present, which it is difficult to account for. Directly after the explosion, and while the shrieks of HICKS and HEANY were ringing on the ears of the assembled crowd, a number of persons were caught trying to make away with the lumber that had been removed. Several of the parties were arrested.

INQUESTS.

Coroners REDDING and HANFORD yesterday took charge of the bodies, and will hold inquests to-day.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held on Saturday afternoon, in the County Jail, in the absence of the Chairman, (on account of sickness,) Supervisor LINDSAY was called to the Chair. After the reading and approving of the minutes a communication was received from the Superintendents of the Poor, asking for an appropriation of $10,000 on Almshouse account, which was laid on the table until their accounts can be examined.

A communication was also presented with a statement of losses and expenses of Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, preparatory to asking for a remission of tax. Referred.

NEW-LOTTS.

The following were certified to as officers recently elected in New Lotts:

Town Clerk—Wm. Schenck.
Collector—John Van Wyckhan.

GRAND JURORS.

A Special Committee appointed to apportion Grand Jurors reported as follows:

Ward.	Population.	Appt.	Ward.	Population.	Appt.
1	6,441	9	13	14,044	19
2	8,383	12	14	12,414	17
3	8,960	13	15	6,569	9
4	12,282	17	16	15,350	21
5	16,852	22	17	5,503	7
6	18,490	25	18	2,601	4
7	12,523	17	Flatbush	3,280	5
8	5,318	7	Flatlands	1,578	3
9	9,188	13	Gravesend	1,256	2
10	21,749	30	New Lotts	2,261	3
11	22,213	31	New Utrecht	2,736	4
12	6,980	10	Total		300

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

On Account of Superintendents of the Poor—Messrs. Smith, Wall, Ryder.
On Accounts of County Treasurer—Messrs. Woodworth, Thomas, Heissenhuttle.
On U. S. Deposit Fund—Messrs. Pettit, Lindsay, Wyckoff.
On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Messrs. Hinman, Schenck, Marshall, Miller, Schoonmaker.
On Accounts—Messrs. Bergen, Wyckoff, Bennett.
On Jail—Messrs. Schenck, Marshall, Miller.
On Penitentiary—Messrs. Studwell, Brainard, Bergen.
On Almshouse—Messrs. Bogart, Ryder, Mulligan.
On Special and Local Taxes—Messrs Heissenhuttle, Graham, Woodworth.
On General Taxes—Messrs. Lindsay, Bogart, Schoonmaker.
On Laws, &c—Messrs. Hall, Brainard, Pettit.
On Salaries—Messrs. Hinman, Studwell.
On Courts—Messrs. Graham, Wall, Smith.
On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Schoonmaker, Thomas, Batterman.
On Grades—Messrs. Bennett, Batterman, Mulligan.

The Penitentiary Committee reported the average number of prisoners boarded in the Penitentiary during the last 4 months to be 140½—18 persons are boarded therein, being the keeper and his family, and his assistant, who pay part board.

The cost of keeping the same is as follows: clothing, $363 98; feed for oxen, $222 98; hard and soft soap, $135 42; wood, $220; lights, $136 85; pails, &c., $82 68. Total, $1,160 92. For provisions alone $2,444 60, being a fraction less than 11½ cents per day for each person. The contracts for the present year are much more favorable to the county than formerly, as there are many articles contracted for at 25 to 100 per cent. less than before procured.

The Committee recommend the adoption of this contract system exclusively by the Superintendents of the Poor, and recommend the appointment of a Special Committee to confer with them. Report accepted. Supervisors Pettit, Mulligan, and Woodworth appointed said Committee.

An opinion from B. E. SILLIMAN, Esq., that the Sheriff had had no right to place his Deputies on the Courts, was received and placed on file.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks from Wednesday next.

Drowned at Rockaway.

On Friday last two boys, named DEXTER and CANOLL, the former a resident at Rockaway and the latter in Amos-street, New-York, were drowned while bathing at Rockaway Beach.

Rum's Doings.

JAMES CONWAY died in the Kings County Jail, Saturday last, from *delirium tremens*.

Political.

Judge CAMPBELL, formerly of this City, who was the American candidate for Judge of Court of Appeals last Fall, is warmly for FREMONT, and made [illegible] speech at the [illegible] meeting of [illegible] in Chicago, his native residence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Consul Ward—His Successor—Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands—The Pacific Railroad, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

THOMAS W. WARD, of Texas, U. S. Consul at Panama, has been notified of his removal, and authorized to appoint his Clerk as acting Consul, and leave the post immediately. This is in consequence of the numerous complaints of his official conduct, as quarrelsome, overbearing, and in some cases grossly illegal.

AMOS B. CORWINE, Consul under TAYLOR'S Administration, and who is now Commissioner at Panama to investigate the late riot there, will be appointed immediately in WARD'S place.

The Senate yesterday confirmed all the pending nominations.

At the next Executive Session the Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands will probably be considered. It has been reported for confirmation by Mr. MASON, but will be opposed bitterly by Mr. SLIDELL, because it opens the United States ports to the introduction, free, of the Sugars which the Sandwich Islands are capable of producing to a large amount. It will doubtless be confirmed, notwithstanding. The following is the Treaty:

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for commercial reciprocity. For this purpose the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has conferred like powers on the Honorable WILLIAM LITTLE LEE, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of those islands, a member of his Hawaiian Majesty's Privy Council of State and Cabinet, President of the Board of Land Commissioners and his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty, the King of Hawaiian Islands, in the next succeeding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the following articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States of America free of duty.

Schedule.

Muscovado, brown, clayed and all other refined Sugars.
Syrups of Sugar, Molasses.
Coffee, Arrow Root.
Live stock and animals of all kinds.
Cotton, unmanufactured.
Seeds and Vegetables not preserved.
Poultry, Eggs.
Plants, Shrubs and Trees.
Pelts, Wool unmanufactured.
Rags.
Hides, Furs, Skins, undressed.
Butter, Tallow.

ARTICLE 2.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty:

Schedule.

Flour and Wheat.
Fish of all kinds.
Coal, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Staves and heading.
Cotton, unmanufactured.
Seeds, and Vegetables not preserved. Unfried Fruits not preserved.
Poultry; Eggs.
Plants, Shrubs and Trees.
Pelts, Wool, unmanufactured.
Rags.
Hides, Furs, Skins undressed.
Butter, Tallow.

ARTICLE III.

The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, *free* of duty, under the first and second articles of this Convention, are the growth or products of the United States of America, or of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be a certificate to that effect from the American or Hawaiian consul or consular agent of the port from which such articles are exported; or, in case there shall be no such consul or consular agent resident in such part, a certificate to that effect from the collector of the port.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall take effect as soon as the law required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America, and the Convention shall have been approved by His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, in Council. The Convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may go into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time afterwards.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Honolulu within eighteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention.

Done, in triplicate, in the English language, in the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five.

W. L. MARCY, [SEAL.]
W. L. LEE, [SEAL.]

It has been contemplated to get up the Pacific Railroad bill in the House to-morrow, but certain private interests are seriously at work in opposition, which may prevent any action this session.

Mr. SHERMAN'S rebuke yesterday, of SAVAGE'S grossly erroneous charges against the Kansas Committee was pointed, genteel, severe, and told well upon the House. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON Saturday, Aug. 9.

MEDAL TO PROF. BACHE.

The Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, to accept the medal presented him by the King of Sweden.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. HUNTER reported a substitute for the bill regulating the compensation of Members of Congress, giving them $2,500 instead of $3,000 a year, with a section providing that if any books be distributed to members by resolution, in either or both Houses, the price given for the same be deducted from their annual compensation, provided that they shall not extend to books ordered to be printed during the Congress for which the members respectively shall have been elected.

WHO CONQUERED CALIFORNIA?

Mr. THOMSON, of N. J., made a speech to show that Commodore STOCKTON, and not Colonel FREMONT, (as honor claimed by the latter's friends,) was the conqueror of California.

MR. JONES THINKS THE COUNTRY IN DANGER.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., examined the platforms of the parties now in the Presidential field, indorsing that of the Democracy, and declaring he should support Mr. BUCHANAN, believing that the safety of the country depended on his election.

POSITION OF SENATOR BELL.

Mr. BELL, of Tenn., felt imperatively called upon to define his position. He was not a member of the American Party, but should support Mr. FILLMORE.

COLONEL FREMONT'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. BIGLER, of Penn., submitted a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President for copies of the vouchers on which Mr. FREMONT'S accounts, as an officer of the Government, from his first expedition to California, were settled, so that the nature of the disbursements may appear; also inquiring whether there is any public money in his hands unaccounted for, or whether there are any papers on file in the departments, from official sources, charging him with malfeasance in office, &c.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Mr. FOOTE made a speech on the affairs of Kansas, maintaining that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the cause of the present excitement throughout the country which was threatening the perpetuity of the Republic. The primary purpose and chief fruits of the abrogation was to fasten Slavery on Kansas, either peaceably or forcibly. He spoke of squatter sovereignty as a fleeting phantom, now abandoned by its original friends, and of the subjugation of the people of Kansas by invaders and usurpers. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND THE MAILS.

On motion of Mr. KING, a resolution was adopted requesting the Postmaster General to make special and vigilant inquiry as to the places where and the persons who have unlawfully obstructed or detained from mails, transmitted from Washington, books and public documents distributed by members of Congress, and when discovered.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for light-houses, coast and land surveys, custom houses, marine hospitals, &c. Among its items are appropriations for a post-office, custom-house and court-house in Philadelphia; for six revenue cutters on the lakes; $75,000 for the purchase of the cuttings and scenes of plants for distribution through the Patent Office. The bill also provides that after Nov. 1st, the military superintendency of public buildings be abolished.

The bill was passed by a vote of 93 against 30.

THE REPORT OF THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. SHERMAN, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that Mr. SAVAGE had, in a speech made by him, characterized the report of the majority of the Committee on Kansas affairs, a compound of gross partiality, and a misrepresentation and perversion of truth, put forth with impudence and unblushing falsehood. All that he (SHERMAN) had to say was, that the language was violative of the rules of the House; that it was a breach of parliamentary decorum and courtesy which should prevail among gentlemen, and that it was untrue.

Various bills of minor importance were then passed, and the House took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BILLINGHURST argued that the ordinance of 1787 exists in fact yet; the Kansas-Nebraska act, in terms, legalize Slavery in those Territories.

Mr. NORTON briefly stated why he supported Col. FREMONT, and spoke against Slavery extension.

Mr. KELLY defended the Catholic Church, claiming that no people were more true, honorable, and patriotic, than those people in the United States professing that religion.

Mr. FOSTER argued against squatter sovereignty, and in favor of FILLMORE'S position relative to Slavery.

Mr. HARRIS, of Ill., replied to Mr. NORTON, and defended the Democratic Party. Adjourned.

Contested Election Cases in the House.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The House of Representatives have disposed of all the contested cases of election, with the exception of that from Iowa. Several months ago, Mr. HALL, the sitting member, and Mr. CLARK, the contestant, came before the Committee of Elections and agreed upon an armistice for a hundred days. It is not, therefore, probable that this subject will be finally acted upon during the present session.

News from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug 9.

Between three and four hundred Kansas emigrants left Nebraska City on the 4th inst. for Topeka, where it was expected they would arrive on Wednesday following, unless interrupted on their march by Missourians. Two hundred of the latter had left Westport and Kickapoo, with the intention of interrupting them. General LANE did not accompany the emigrants. One hundred men from Topeka have gone up the Iowa road to meet and assist them.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The Democratic District Convention, held at Newport to-day, nominated ABRAHAM SANBORN, of Bangor, representative in Congress. Mr. SANBORN has heretofore acted with the straight Whig Party. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, and Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, addressed the Convention.

The Sloop-of-War Cyane at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander ROBB from the West Indies *via* Key West the 27th ult., arrived here to-day. Officers and crew all well.

Three Men Drowned.

OWEGO, Sunday, Aug. 10.

Three men, named respectively DWYER, DEBRAMER, and CHAPEL while engaged in fishing on the Susquehanna at this place, last night, fell overboard and were all drowned. It is supposed they were under the influence of liquor at the time. The bodies were found this morning.

Yellow Fever at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

There have been several deaths from Yellow Fever in this city.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate on Saturday, in Executive session, confirmed the following appointments:

Post Office Appointments.—G. H. Boardman, Grass Valley, Cal.; E. F. Groves, Logansport, Ind.; Wm. G. Harlep, Somora, Cal.; Thomas D. Lemor, Laporte, Ind.; Thomas Jernegan, Michigan City, Ind.; James A. Nesbit, Mason, Ga.; Ralph Staples, South Bend, Ino.; George W. Sneed, Florence, Ala.; Henry W. Tilley, Georgetown, D. C.; Myron E. Williams, Watertown, Wis.; Joseph Lemby, Napoleon, Ark.

Collectors and Surveyors.—Joseph E. Butteagham, Yorktown, Va.; Samuel Babcock, Middletown, Conn.; Philip Conley, Chicago, Ill.; John Fitch, Port of Alton, Ill.; Morris H. Frost, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory; Alpheus H. Hanscom, Saco, Me.; James McFerridge, Minnesota and Pembina, Minnesota; John N. Melnman, Georgetown, S. C.; John McMullen, Knoxville, Tenn.; T. B. Slover, Socorro, Bereda and Valleji, Cal.; William J. Walker, Columbus, Ky.

Army Appointments.—Dr. George Taylor, Assistant Surgeon; James T. Ghiselin, Assistant Surgeon; Pascal A. Quinlan, Assistant Surgeon. *Tenth Regiment Infantry.*—Lieut. Alfred Cumming to be Captain, July 26, 1856; Second Lieut. Lawrence A. Williams to be First Lieutenant, July 26, 1856, *vice* Cumming, promoted; Cadet Francis S. Armistead to be Second Lieutenant, July 26, 1856; Edward F. Bayley to be Second Lieutenant Fourth Regular Artillery.

Secretaries of Legation—T. B. Caverly, at Lima, Peru; S. Wells Williams, China.

United States District-Attorney.—Thos. S. McCay, for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Justice of Peace, District of Columbia—George H. Fulmer.

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from July 17 to July 24, 1856.

J. R. Partridge, Henry Dudley, J. H. Rogers, R. W. Weyman, J. E. Sisaro, and family; Chas. Ferrero, Mrs. M. J. L. Howard, E. T. Danton, Capt. Lines, C. B. Norton, J. Bart Minturn, M. D.; E. Hoe, and family; Rev. E. Seymour, John A. Wallace, A. C. Walsh, W. E. Rose, E. L. Rose, S. J. Sawyer, M. D.; Geo. H. Tucker, M. D.; D. B. Simmons, Edward Hon, A. B. Wright, H. Watkins, W. Herricks, D. P. Holton, and family, of New-York; F. Huchet, B. Rhett, of South Carolina; W. H. Garrigues, H. Paul, W. D. Gleun, E. W. Bailey, of Pennsylvania; N. E. De Jonge, N. Blanchard, and lady, of Maine; H. De-[illegible], C. R. Smith, J. B. Kelly, of Massachusetts; Dr. J. B. Hughes, of North Carolina; T. F. Maury, of District Columbia; Capt. E. G. Lamb, of California; John B. Talcott, of Connecticut.

At the recent anniversary of the English Society for Improving the Condition of the Laboring Classes it was reported that the Committee had been in [illegible] experiments in Wild-court, Drury-lane, Clark's Building, St. Giles', and Tyndale's Building, [illegible] which there had an [illegible] that only 15 deaths [illegible] 1,000 families, and 1,[illegible]

[illegible] Fever in this City for a day or two past, [illegible] prevalence of Yellow Fever in a [illegible] at Quarantine, prove to have been [illegible] gerated. It will be seen from the [illegible] that no case of Yellow Fever has yet [illegible] outside the walls of Quarantine; while the [illegible] ly report of the City Inspector shows a large decrease in the number of deaths from Sunday to Saturday. During the past week the number of fever patients has greatly diminished in the Quarantine Hospital, and fewer cases have occurred amongst the stevedores and other hands employed in discharging vessels; and at present there is no reason to apprehend the appearance of Yellow Fever in New-York in any form that bears the semblance of an epidemic.

Last week, reports were rife of the prevalence of the Fever in a virulent form on Staten Island, Governor's Island, and along the coast of Long Island; families were flying, it was said, from Castleton; and the garrison at Fort Hamilton was reported to have suffered severely. Our reporters visited these localities on Saturday and Sunday, and found that the rumors were of an exaggerated character. At States Island, not a single case of the Fever has originated, so far as we can ascertain, outside the walls of Quarantine, although individuals who had been seized by the pestilence have totally succumbed to it within the Quarantine grounds, whither they had been at once removed. These cases had all *originated* within the Hospital bounds. *As yet not a single instance of an epidemic form has occurred either within or without the jurisdiction of the Health officer.*

There would seem to be a disposition on the part of certain residents in the vicinity of the Quarantine to oppose the Health Officer in the execution of his duties. This, in connection with the strong and not unnatural desire of the wealthier portion of the community to obtain the removal of Quarantine to a more remote locality (such as Coney Island or Sandy Hook,) has given measure originated the present excitement. The Staten Islanders complain that the health of their families are endangered, and the value of their property depreciated, by so undesirable a proximity; that strangers are deterred from visiting the Island, business suffering in consequence.

These feelings obtained vent in a public meeting held at Jones' Tavern, Castleton, on the 4th of the present month, but so little apprehension was manifested by those present that the assemblage resolved itself into a political caucus, indorsing the Cincinnati nominations.

In consequence of the antagonism manifested by certain of the citizens towards the Health Officer, we may state that he is irresponsible to, and cannot be controlled by, the local authorities, most of whom are appointment from the Governor and Council of the State. Our reporters were assured by several gentlemen, resident in the immediate vicinity of the Quarantine Grounds, that, whatever might be their objections to its existence in that particular locality, they entertained no other feeling than that of respect and good will towards Doctor THOMPSON. None of his predecessors have, in their opinion, enforced the Quarantine regulations with such unremitting strictness. At the same

[illegible] or shall hereafter be [illegible] of any vessel detained [illegible] at the Quarantine, shall co[illegible] town during the time he is [illegible] days thereafter.

II.

[illegible] persons who may be la[illegible] infectious or other vessel detained [illegible] shall come anywhere into said to[illegible] Quarantine inclosure, nor shall [illegible] on take passage or go upon st[illegible] of the Ferry between Staten Island and the City of New York.

III.

No person, baggage, freight, or articles of any description shall be brought or landed from any [illegible] vessels outside of the Quarantine inclosure within said town, or carried upon said ferry-boats.

IV.

No [illegible] shall throw overboard, from any infected [illegible] vessel within said town, any bedding, clothing, articles of any description, [illegible] immediately burned or sunk, and [illegible] are hereby required to shall pick up, collect, or draw [illegible] the water, beach or shore within said town, any such bedding, or refuse articles, nor shall the same be brought into or pass through said town from within the Quarantine inclosure, or from any other place whatever.

V.

No person shall pass from within the Quarantine inclosure into any other part of said town, nor upon the said ferry-boats, nor shall any baggage, freight, luggage, or other articles be brought from within said inclosure into any other part of said town, or carried upon said ferry-boats within said town.

VI.

Neither the Health Officer, Deputy, or Acting Deputy Health Officer, Physician of the Marine Hospital, nor any person in their or either of their employ, within the Quarantine inclosure, or in visiting infectious, or quarantined vessels, nor the United States Boarding Officer shall come into any part of said town outside of such inclosure, and no person going into such inclosure shall be permitted to come out until the further action of this Board. Nor shall there be any communication or intercourse with such inclosure without the written permission of the Health Officer of the said town, stating that in his opinion it will not endanger the public health so to do.

VII.

It shall be the duty of all persons having knowledge of the violations of any of these regulations, to report the same forthwith to the Health Officer or to this Board, and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer and of each member of this Board to institute criminal prosecution pursuant to statute, against every offender violating any of these regulations, of whom they shall have knowledge or information.

VIII

The power and duties of the Health Officer of this Board shall be:

1. To provide a safe and suitable place to which all persons attain the town, outside of the Quarantine inclosure, having any infectious or contagious disease, may be removed and treated.

2. To take the custody and treatment of all such persons.

3. To make all necessary rules and regulations for the preservation of the health, and the avoidance of contagious or infectious diseases in said town, and for them to publish and post the same.

4. To prevent intercourse between the inside and outside of the Quarantine inclosure, and if necessary for that purpose, to employ persons to fasten up, guard, and keep watch over all the places of entrance to and from said inclosure.

5. To make complaint before some magistrate of the town of all violations of these regulations, of which he shall have knowledge or information, and also to communicate the same to the Board.

All persons who shall wilfully violate the foregoing regulations, or either of them, are by law deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof are subject to fine and imprisonment, or both, as the Court before which such conviction may be had may direct, such fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor such imprisonment two years.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing regulations, and the observance of the same is earnestly enjoined and required by all [illegible] citizens; and notice is hereby given that every violation thereof will be immediately prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. Dated Castleton, Aug. 7, 1856. By order of the Board of Health,

R. CHRISTOPHER, Chairman.

A. L. Byrne, Clerk.

The Quarantine Gate Boarded Up—No Egress Permitted.

In pursuance of the regulations above given, the Quarantine gate was *boarded up on Saturday*, by direction of the Castleton Board of Health; and egress from the Quarantine grounds is now strictly prohibited. A number of men have been appointed to watch the Hospital grounds, and the shore, night and day. Dr. Thompson has full access to New-York City from his own establishment, but there seems to be a determination to prevent his using the Ferry-boats. The Castleton authorities cannot, however, entirely seal up the gates, as those who have died within the Hospital must be carried out for burial; otherwise those who get inside stay there. (Reporters, please make a note of this).

Beds Floated Ashore and Buried.

On Saturday 25 beds floated ashore, between Quarantine and New-Brighton, they were immediately buried; but ning wou d seem to be a preferable course to pursue. On the same day, several men employed in the Hospital tried to escape over the walls, two effected their object but were caught by the guards of the town and sent back.

Owen Carroll, employed in the infected vessels, died on Saturday. This is the only death from fever since our last report. Yesterday, Mrs. O'Rourke, the wife of a rough carpenter in the Quarantine grounds, and residing there herself, died in child-birth. The disease is not considered either infectious or contagious, and we merely report the fact as there is a disposition at the present time to turn everything into Yellow Fever, from compound fracture down to chilblain.

The inhabitants of the neighborhood affirm that Staten Island was never known to be in so healthy a condition as at this time: no fever or ague, no diarrhœa, nor even that very common disease in children at this season of the year—cholera infantum. There is, therefore, no necessity for visitors avoiding the Island, more especially since the cases in Quarantine have so largely diminished, and that none have hitherto occurred without the walls. This fact indisputably proves that the disease has not assumed the epidemic form.

The Health Officer Defending his Course—Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Health was held on Saturday at the City Hall, Acting Mayor [illegible] presiding. Dr. Thompson, Health Officer of the Port, appeared before the Commissioners, and presented the following communication:

Quarantine, Staten Island, Aug. 9, 1856.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New York: I herewith submit for your consideration a copy of a preamble and resolutions which have been served upon me, purporting to emanate from the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, and requesting to my official action. I am induced to lay them before you, because they relate to acts which the statute made it my imperative duty to perform, and many of which had your direct sanction and previous approval. While I recognize the right of every individual to condemn or approve of my official course, I regret that so respectable a body of men should have deemed it necessary to step aside from the ordinary line of their official duties, and under color of official authority, have seen fit to censure me without a full knowledge of the facts. I may add, without an examination of the [illegible] preferring my duties. For I cannot believe that these resolutions originated in the mind of any person cognizant of the Quarantine laws and regulations of this port.

Quarantine was instituted for a wise and beneficent purpose. To carry out its object the Health Officer is [illegible] with large powers, and the community [illegible] right to demand that he shall so exercise them that their lives and health may be protected. That I might so execute the trust imposed upon me by law, as to fully accomplish this desirable result, has been my constant aim during my official career. The present season has thus far been one requiring an unusual vigilance in the administration of the health laws of the port. Aware of the fact that the horrors attending the fearful epidemic which prevailed at Norfolk and Portsmouth during the past year were yet fresh in the public mind, I have taken every precaution in my power to prevent, by isolation, if the fears entertained by many, that that terrible disease would make its appearance in our midst with the approach of [illegible] weather. These precautionary measures have led to the detention at Quarantine of an unusual number of vessels for purposes of purification. The number finally increased to such an extent that the usual anchorage was insufficient for their accommodation, without exposing vessels upon which [illegible] to danger of contact with [illegible] to remove such [illegible] to the public health, down [illegible] and they were lying [illegible] distance from the shore that there could not be any possible danger of the spread of contagion, except from *unlawful intercourse* with them. All of this was done under the [illegible] that [illegible] ceremony was performed through a boy who acted as medium," may be characterized as fals[illegible] Number 2. What ceremony there was performed was performed by your humble correspondent, in the full possession of his normal senses, and who has passed the period of boyhood by more than twenty years. The funeral services were also performed by myself.

The statement that "the young lady acted et the grave like one really possessed of an evil spirit;" that "she raved and flung herself into the grave, and was with difficulty borne from the spot," &c., is falsehood Number 3, and is the most cruel in the whole category of misrepresentations. I was standing within four feet of her at the time, and testify that she *did not* "rave;" that she did not "fling herself into the grave," and that she *did not* act unnaturally or unbecomingly in any respect whatsoever. The most that can be said is that she gave expression to the grief of her bereaved heart in audible, though not very loud, sobs, and showed symptoms of fainting, but *walked* to the carriage, leaning on the arms of two of her friends.

The "madman"—the father of her intended husband—is one of the most respectable and influential citizens of Bordentown, and who, as I was informed by one of his neighbors, was not long since honored by his fellow-citizens by an election to the highest municipal office in their gift, which office, however, he subsequently resigned. The large concourse of people was *not* "drawn to the spot by a morbid curiosity," as the *Inquirer's* article represents, but by respect to the family, and for the deceased young man, who, I am told, was universally beloved by his numerous associates and acquaintances.

As to the statement that "since the funerel, at meals, a plate, cup, and a portion of all the condiments of the table were set apart for the dead man," &c., I have only to say, that during the Sunday of the funeral, and on the next morning when I left, I took four meals with the family, and saw nothing which in the remotest degree would give countenance to this assertion; and I have other reasons to *believe* that this may pass for falsehood Number 4. If, however, the family have since adopted (as I almost *know* they have not) this mode of perpetuating the memory of the *body*, or expressing a sense of the *spiritual*, presence of their son, they do not lack precedents in the examples of more "*orthodoxical*" Christians, among which might be cited the example of the pious and intelligent widow of a well-known and universally-beloved Methodist clergyman, and who, as I am reliably informed, for years after the death of her husband, reserved his plate, cup, and empty cheir at meals. I am not, however, informed that this "madness and hallucination" on her part, sank her, in the estimation of her friends, to the level of the "African Fetisch worshiper," or the "Oriental devil worshiper."

In submitting to your readers, Mr. Editor, the foregoing true statement concerning matters which one might have supposed that even old Mrs. Grundy herself would have deemed of too sacred and private a nature to be dragged forth into the arena of public and false gossip, let me earnestly request that those newspapers which have given publicity to any statements of which this is designed to be a correction, will also either insert this article, or give a synopsis of its main particulars.

Yours truly, WILLIAM FISHBOUGH.

Williamsburg, N. Y.

Minnesota.

Affairs in St. Paul—Improvements—Growth of Trade—Prospects.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

St. Paul, M. T., Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

The scenery of the Upper Mississippi is probably unsurpassed in America. The traveler embarking on board a steamboat at Dunlieth, *en route* for this city, is constantly presented with bold and startling views—rendering the voyage one of novel and intense interest.

The general course of the traveler ascending the river from Dubnque or Dunlioth is north-northwest. Approaching this city a graceful sweep to the southwest brings the town into view. Rising terrace upon terrace in a sort of irregular, semi-circular plateau, it presents an exceedingly grand and picturesque appearance, and being often the Mecca of a pleasure-seeking pilgrim is hailed as the long-desired haven where rest after days of travel can be enjoyed, or it may be is the point from whence to commence a return in a pleasant Summer's jaunt. Tall spires of churches, substantial storehouses on the levee, and neat cottages on the first and further bluffs are the first objects that strike the traveler's eye in nearing the city. Stepping from the steamer we pass the crowd of runners, draymen and forwarders' clerks on the levee, and by an easy ascent of a few rods, attain the principal business street, and find ourselves directly in the midst of a busy population, every language, nation and tongue seemingly being represented. Upon the bluffs as at the levee all is bustle and confusion.

Leaving the immediate seat of active business, and passing on to the northwest, we soon stand before a massive brick building surmounted by a noble dome, presenting in front an outline somewhat similar to the Federal Capitol at Washington. It is the capitol building of this growing Territory, and is to be surrounded by an iron fence, which is already partly constructed, inclosing ample grounds for public use. It is beautifully situated on the second terrace, and from its steps looking to the south and southeast we have a fine view of the river and of a large portion of this active town.

The number of new buildings in process of erection is large. One scarcely loses the sound of the trowel and the hammer, save when it is drowned by the din of business or the shrill whistle of arriving and departing steamers. The supply of tenements is not equal to the demand, and consequently rents are high, and building lots change hands rapidly, and sometimes at enormous prices. Mechanics' wages are of course at high-water mark. Every day's labor of her industrious workmen develops new beauties, and an addition to her force of effective workingmen would more rapidly bring her to that standard of excellence every discerning man discovers she is capable of, and which her citizens regard as her destiny. There is a whirl of business marking the Present and a faith in the Future characterizing St. Paul which we may look for in vain elsewhere, East or West.

The history of this place is probably without a parallel. No great manufacturing interest is centered here—in fact, the people have not time to attend to it; this is not a depôt for agricultural products—for the wide-spreading prairies of the Territory have but just passed into the hands of the husbandman; no powerful monarch has bent the energies of a kingdom, or lent the potent influence of its treasury to promote its success, and yet who would suppose without the incontestible record of history before him, that the land upon which this capital city now stands was surveyed and sold by the United States *only eight years ago*, namely: in 1848. The natural advantages of the location, and a whole-souled, generous and energetic policy on the part of its early inhabitants, have secured, beyond a peradventure, the prosperity of St. Paul.

The season of navigation of the rivers commences about the 15th of April, and closes near the 1st of December—covering a period of about the same extent as that during which our Erie Canal is navigable. The river trade with points below, already large, is, of course, rapidly increasing. Add to this the more rapidly increasing trade with the Minnesota Valley just mentioned—a region stretching for two hundred miles away to the West and Southwest, fast filling with an industrious population—the trade of the Mississippi, above the Falls of St. Anthony, for hundreds of miles, and the traffic of the settlers of Pembina, on the Red River of the North, and Lord Selkirk's settlement still beyond, also that with the Lake Superior region and Northwestern Wisconsin, [illegible] it would be entirely unobjectionable as an [illegible] cent expression of a devotion which angels might admire, and that, not falling within the conditions of what the world and the world's laws regard as marriage, or being in any way an infringement of either human or divine laws, it would leave the young lady entirely unembarrassed, either temporally or spiritually, in respect to any connections which she might be disposed to form in future; and it is now discovered to have the additional recommendation of being *nobody's business* outside of the circle of the young lady's immediate connections and friends. "The very head and front of the offending" [illegible] to [illegible] ordinary proportion, to place it immediately by the side of St. Louis or Chicago. This is no fancy sketch. Situated, as St. Paul is, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi, and *at the foot* of a like navigation of the Minnesota—having the advantage of from seventy to one hundred and fifty miles of steamboat trade above the Falls, and the trade of the Red River people, being the point of departure of Indians and fur traders, and the most convenient and cheapest place of [illegible] a large lumber region, we cannot see why it is not bound to go ahead.

Building materials are here abundant, and some [illegible] Surrounded by [illegible] agricultural country, it [illegible] has the elements of a large town within [illegible] around it.

The picture of its future prosperity is not yet complete. At no distant day St. Paul will become the centre of a vast railroad interest. As with other Western commercial centres, so it will be here.

Where Father Hennepin years ago constructed a rude log church upon a bluff overlooking the Father of Waters, away in the wilderness of the Northwest, he little thought he was marking the site of, and giving name to a city which should become the seat of traffic reaching to the [illegible] regions of the North and the Rocky Mountains of the West. But such is and will be St. Paul. [illegible] walking her streets, we have felt like exhorting her citizens to lay deep and broad her foundations, and to strengthen her stakes, for sister cities of the Union look kindly upon her, and posterity will bless the men who with wise forecast anticipate her greatness, and give her "room and verge enough."

E. S. T.

Border Ruffians Invading Nebraska.

From the Council Bluffs Chronotype, July 26.

We have startling intelligence from Southern Nebraska. The Border Ruffians, from Missouri, have invaded the Territory, and, up to Sunday, had arrived within 20 miles of Nebraska City. They are over one thousand strong, are composed of Missourians, South Carolinians and Georgians, and are fully armed with cannon, &c., prepared for war. Their object is to stop the Free-State settlers on their way to Kansas, through the Territory.

The news of this invasion reached Nebraska City on Saturday, and caused great excitement. About 150 men immediately volunteered to go to the assistance of the Free-State settlers, and messengers were dispatched to learn the true state of affairs. Some 80 men were also raised to go to the aid of the Border Ruffians.

We gather the above facts from passengers who arrived in the stage on Sunday evening, and we presume they are in the main correct. Parties from Kansas, by the same arrival, also report a most disastrous state of affairs in the Territory. The Free-State men are everywhere being driven from their dwellings, and compelled to leave the Territory. The Pro-Slavery party seem to be determined now to make clean work of it, and drive every Northern man out of Kansas.

Death of Andrew Hodge.

The New-Orleans papers record the death, at his plantation, Barrata, after a brief confinement of three days of Andrew Hodge, Jr., a native of Pennsylvania and for the last thirty years a resident of Louisiana. At the time of his decease, (31st of July,) Mr. Hodge was in the fifty-seventh year of his age. We take the following obituary from the New-Orleans *Delta*:

"Arriving in this city in the year 1823, he for a brief period was engaged in the dry-goods trade; afterwards, he became largely and extensively engaged in the foreign trade with Cuba and France, and attained the very highest pinnacle in commercial and financial circles. For many years he was President of the old Bank of Orleans, and when the great commercial revulsion of 1837 passed over the country, his affairs were so extended, that with tens of thousands of others he was obliged to succumb to the terrible blast. But if our memory serves us correctly, he honorably fulfilled his engagements. He wielded a vast and preponderating influence in the finances of our city, from the year 1828 to the general catastrophe of 1837. He was the brother of William L. Hodge, for years favorably known to our community as the editor of the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*. Another brother, John L. Hodge, was a prominent merchant in Marseilles, France, and occupied the office of Consul of the United States for that port for several years.

In the past few years Mr. Hodge has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, the cultivation of sugar, and had achieved the high gratification of relieving himself from all pecuniary obligations; and, like many others, on attaining that fond and cherished object, is suddenly removed from this sublunary sphere. We saw him a few days since, apparently in the enjoyment of the highest health, and, from his appearance, it could not be surmised that his days were numbered. His decease was inflammation of the bowels with a fever of short duration.

Two Men Buried Alive.

From the New Haven Palladium Aug. 7.

A melancholy accident occurred at Fair Haven yesterday afternoon, which cost two men their lives. Patrick Sheridan and four employes were digging a well for Mrs. Ely, on Ferry-street. They had nearly completed their work, the well being near forty feet in depth, but unfortunately trusting to the firmness of the ground at the bottom, neglected to insert frame-work for the last six feet. While engaged at the bottom, the quicksands from the sides rushed in, and the earth from the sides fell, burying the unfortunate men and completely filling the well. One of them seized a rope attached to the bucket used in drawing up the dirt, and the other seized him by the feet at the moment this happened—so the men at the top stated. This occurred about 4 o'clock P. M. Numbers of men instantly set about removing the earth, and at half-past nine o'clock last evening some fifty or more were earnestly engaged at the work, having dug down about twenty-five feet. Large numbers of people collected to aid the work. About 4 o'clock this morning the bodies of Sheridan and Hugh Kernan, his assistant, were recovered. Sheridan was 44 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. He resided at the corner of Orange and Pearl streets, and is well known in this city as a professional well-digger. Kernan was 26 years of age, and unmarried.

American Clock Business.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

Out of thirty-one clock manufactories enumerated by us, in articles on the subject, two years ago, four have been destroyed by fire, nine have stopped by failure, and five ceased manufacturing on account of small profits. There are still thirteen factories making clocks, but only six of them running full time and with a full complement of hands. These six will produce about 96,000 clocks this year. The remaining seven factories will make about 48,000 clocks, so that the total productions of clocks this year will not exceed 148,000. The Jerome Manufacturing Company in 1853 and 1854 produced each year 444,000 clocks. Thus they must have produced more than an average of one clock per minute. The factory of J. C. Brown during 1851 and 1852 issued from 80,000 to 100,000 clocks annually, making a total from the two establishments of over 500,000 clocks each year. The Ansonian Company manufactured about 150,000 last year. It is estimated that yearly half a million of dollars has been lost in selling clocks under the cost within the last three years. The clocks for exportation have amounted to about one million of dollars annually. The business has resulted so disastrously to those engaged in it, that some time must elapse before capital will seek this channel as an investment, unless something like a combination can be made to sustain the prices. The clock business now stands in a peculiar position. There has been no rise in prices, but there appears every reason to anticipate one. The amount of low-priced clocks made this year will not supply the home market, and the exportation of the article must almost wholly cease for a time at least. It is said that one or two English agents have been in the clock districts, and have scoured them thoroughly to buy all that could be finished, but the amounts were small without a prospect of getting more.

Damage by the Late Rain.—The rain which fell so abundantly on Monday and Tuesday last, did great damage to the railroads in Vermont and thereabouts. In many places the roads are rendered impassable, and several days will barely suffice to render them whole. The Vermont Valley Road is [illegible] the Rutland [illegible] Road at [illegible] has been [illegible] and a bridge on the Rutland Road at Bristol has been carried away. The Central Vermont Road [illegible] Rail and [illegible] went to [illegible] with their baggage, are crossed on a [illegible] floating-bridge, and reembarked on the other [illegible] A few miles above Bellows Falls, on the Rutland and Burlington Road, a bridge which [illegible] some two weeks since and temporarily repaired, was considered unsafe by reason of the [illegible] remaining current, and the locomotive ran [illegible] alone to test its strength, when the car [illegible] over by band. The Connecticut [illegible] but were never known so full at this season. Fields of grain on low lands have suffered to a considerable extent, and the long-continued dreuth has been [illegible] it was not known whence it came. It might have been the Passamaquoddy bay horse.—*Boston Bee.*

News from Havana.

Arrival of the Star of the West—The Slave-Trade—Serious Disturbance at Santa Espiritus—Loss of Life, etc.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, Capt. J. W. Patterson, we have later intelligence from Havana.

The *Star of the West* left her wharf at New-Orleans on the 2d inst., at 8:20 A. M., and after a detention of one hour and twenty minutes at the Quarantine station, resumed her voyage, crossing the bar at Southwest Pass at 5¾ P. M. She arrived at Havana on the 4th inst., at 11:40 A. M., having made the voyage, running time, from the levee to Havana, in fifty hours and thirty minutes, and therefore claims to have made the best passage on record between the two ports.

The *Star of the West* left Havana for New-York on the following morning, passing the Moro at 8:45, and arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, at 6¼ o'clock P. M. on Saturday, having made the run in four days and nine hours.

She brings on freight from New-Orleans $284,300, consigned as follows:

Depperman & Alburtis	$700
W. Morgan & Sons	100,000
Bank of America	161,000
G. S. Robbins & Son	2,600

Also, 99 passengers, among whom is W. Sidney Smith, Esq., Her British Majesty's Consul at Trinidad de Cuba.

The news by the *Star of the West* is unimportant. General Concha had gone to reside at his "Quinta," a few miles from Havana, having quite recovered from his late attack of yellow fever.

The vessels of the late Spanish squadron sent to Vera Cruz had returned to Havana.

A rumor was prevalent in Havana to the effect that Winn and Chauncey, the two American seamen, sentenced to the chain gang at the Isle of Pines, for having been engaged in the slave trade, had escaped from the said island.

It was known at Havana that vessels had sailed from New-York for the coast of Africa to engage in the slave trade, and the Captain-General had determined now to make severe examples of all so engaged who might fall into his hands.

No sickness whatever has occurred to the passengers or crew of the *Star of the West* since leaving her wharf at New-Orleans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

There has been a serious disturbance at "*Sanctus Espiritus*," leading to a fight between the soldiers stationed there and the citizens of the country who had come to the town to celebrate the feast of their patron saint, Ana, on the 26th of July. The barking or biting of a dog belonging to an officer, assigned as the original cause of quarrel, which, on being punished for inhospitable welcome given to countrymen, brought to his rescue the owner and his soldiers. The excitement spread through the country—thousands rushed to the town—the festivities were put off,—and quiet restored the "masterly activity" of the Governor, Casavtego, after the killing of two or three persons and wounding of many. The night of the 28th two persons were murdered in the same house—*Dog*-not politics. More troops will be sent there should it be necessary, for the dog days.

News from Salt Lake.

Famine among the Saints—Promise of Good Crops—Opposition to Present Mail Arrangements—Emigrants for California, etc.

From the Independence Dispatch.

The Salt Lake mail, under charge of Mr. James Jones, arrived in town on last Saturday night, bringing dates to the 18th July. Nothing of an important character had transpired since our last advices from that section. No difficulty was encountered with the Indians. The Cheyennes are said to be very hostile, but none were met by the mail party.

One of the mail party informs us that he saw many of the Latter Day Saints who had not tasted bread for several months; a large number had been living on what they call "pig weed," which grows spontaneously in that vicinity. Flour could not be had at any price. Provisions of every kind exceedingly scarce, and the poorer class reduced to a state closely bordering upon starvation. In dry goods the country is tolerably supplied, but the business in that line is very dull.

The crops promised to be abundant, and ere this a fair wheat has been harvested. One of the most popular measures in Salt Lake Valley is the condemnation of the present mail arrangement between this city and Mormondom; and public meetings have been held, and speeches made, wherein the saintly elders avow their determination to wait a year or two longer until their strength is somewhat augmented, when "the United States mail may go to hell, and they will take care of themselves." Their immediate discontent arises from false representations of their brethren in the States, who report the departure of mail matter from this office when in fact such matter had no place in existence, and therefore could neither have started nor been received.

The same party which brought in this mail were detained on their outward trip at Weaver Creek, 40 miles this side of Salt Lake city by high water. A raft was constructed by the mail conductor which, on account of the swiftness of the current and want of proper ropes, broke loose and was carried five miles below the crossing. The stream was finally crossed, the whole party narrowly escaping being drowned. Under these circumstances the Salt Lakers in no wise excused the delay, and show a determination to be displeased at every effort of the contractor, who has gone beyond the requirements of the law in order to accommodate them.

J. C. Irwin and Elijah Chiles of this county were met about 30 miles beyond Fort Laramie—their stock getting along well. Quite a number of emigrants for California were met on the route—all healthy and stock in good order. Several parties are reported on their route in, from California.

News from Santa Fe.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Independence, on the 26th ult., says:

On the 22d inst. the Santa Fé mail reached us, by which we received little intelligence of interest. The usual Indian disturbances are reported, and great probability of a general outbreak among several of the most powerful tribes was anticipated. The Navajoes are likely to become troublesome, and if they begin to commit depredations it is probable that other surrounding tribes will readily them assistance. An expedition is to be fitted out immediately against the Navajoes, and we may look for serious results.

The grass on the plains is very scarce, and the eastward bound trains were suffering very much, being compelled to go off the road for miles to find subsistence for their cattle. Water is also very hard to get, as the rains have been very partial and light.

England urging the Sale of Cuba to the United States—Designs of Louis Napoleon.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes under date of August 8:

Movements of the highest importance in reference to the interests of the United States are now on foot in Europe, growing, in part, out of the unavowed designs of Napoleon III. upon Spain.

I may state, upon information not questionable, that the British Government have again urged upon the Government of Spain the expediency of the sale and cession of Cuba to the United States. I say again, too, pending the Os and Conference, the British Government favored this measure. But now, in view of the ambitious project of Napoleon III. for the assertion of pretensions to the crown of Spain, that Government has become exceedingly desirous that Government has become exceedingly desirous to strengthen Spain, by cutting off her expensive and useless appendage of Cuba, and by the same means to enable Spain to improve her resources, and be the better enabled to secure her independence against domestic insurrection and foreign invasion.

If Napoleon succeeds in his intrigues, he will extend his empire over both Spain and Cuba, and this attempt is necessarily to be resisted by England, at the hazard of a war with France—a war in which she will gladly have the United States as an ally. The transfer of Cuba to any foreign Power the United States have been pledged to resist ever since the Administration of Mr. Monroe.

The British Government have represented to the late Government of Espartero, and the present Administration of O'Donnell, that Spain cannot long retain possession of Cuba against the United States, and that she had better cede the Island at once to the United States for a proper consideration—handing over a hundred and fifty millions of dollars—and thus improve her physical and political condition.

Napoleon III has, on the other hand, concentrated a large force on the Spanish frontier, and is actively engaged in intrigues with the queen mother, Christina, whose malign influence is deeply felt in the affairs of Spain.

A rupture between England and France is to be apprehended on this subject at an early day; meanwhile England seeks to conciliate the United States by removing every possible cause of disagreement, and the two countries may be soon compelled to make common cause against the designs of France in regard to Spain and Cuba.

WESTWARD.

Chicago, Kansas—Indications on the way.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

EN ROUTE—A LAKE STEAMER.

I am so far on my way to Kansas. Already a change is perceptible in the political atmosphere; being so much the nearer the scenes of border strife, one can but hear the echoes more plainly. I cannot resist a rising feeling of regret, that in seeking my *home*, I am leaving a land of peace and law, to encounter again the distasteful violence of anarchy. What a crown of thorns, indeed, were the fitting emblem of such "squatter sovereignty!"

Thus far I have been fortunate in my route. At Buffalo I left the Railroad, glad to escape for a season from its dust and smoke, to the clean hospitality of a lake steamer. On the *Western World*, —one of the magnificent boats running between Buffalo and Detroit, in the Michigan Central R. R. line,—my hopes for rest were realized.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING.

On board the *Western World*, as on the train from Detroit, ardent politicians, as usual, amused themselves by electing a President in advance. On the boat, the ballot stood for FREMONT 28, for FILLMORE 12, for BUCHANAN 5. On the train, for FREMONT 49, for BUCHANAN 22, for FILLMORE 13. As the vote was taken by men of different parties acting in concert, it is presumed to be honestly reported. The Buchanan men on the train were (or seemed) much chagrined at the result. But one—captain of a Lake Superior steamer—had been in a worse spot; for he shortly since took a vote himself on his own boat, and out of over *ninety* votes, there was but *one* for *Buchanon —and that was his own!*

A FIGHT IMPENDING IN KANSAS.

I have late and reliable intelligence from Kansas to the effect that RICHARDSON—Major-General of Militia under the *bogus* Legislature—has gone to the Northern frontier with three or four hundred Missourians and Southerners to prevent the entrance of Free-Soil men. LANE is on the Iowa frontier; his plans not known. Parties have gone from the vicinity of Lawrence and Topeka to watch RICHARDSON and aid LANE in case of conflict. But most of the Free-State men in the Territory are required to stay at home, to guard against the threatened depredations of the *guerrilla* bands in the southern part.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS WILL NOT INTERFERE.

It is now currently reported throughout the Territory that Gen. SMITH will not attempt to prevent the entry of LANE; neither will he interfere to prevent a fight with the ruffians. If a conflict ensues, he will proclaim martial law, and allow the parties to fight it out.

EMIGRATION—CAPITAL.

It is not believed that much Southern emigration is taking place. The Free-State men are getting discouraged for want of business. They do not ask to be supported in idleness, but they wish the North to send in capital, to be employed in paying for their labor. *This should be done.* There are modes in which capital may be safely invested in Kansas, *even now*, and yield good profit.

FREMONT.

The people of Kansas are devoutly proying for the election of FREMONT. They see no other hope. You cannot humbug *them* with the *respectability* of the old fillibuster, BUCHANAN, or the *nationality* of the *dismionist*, FILLMORE. They have seen the elephant, and are satisfied. The troubles in Kansas need strong medicine. Oily old politicians are well enough in their way, but we don't need courtiers just now. The one thing needful is *backbone*.

If anybody doubts that the Buchaneers and Fillmourners are equally Pro-Slavery at heart, let them look at the voting in Iowa, where the Fillmore strength went in a lump for the Buchanan candidates, where needed.

They people of Kansas have appealed to the voters of the North. I send a copy. Shall it not be read and heeded? LITERAL.

Appeal of Kansas to the Voters of the Free States.

The following appeal has been issued from the office of the Kansas *Tribune*, for circulation in the Free States:

Believing that there is a continual endeavor on the part of Administration Journals to suppress the facts, and misrepresent the condition of Kansas, and to throw a cruel discredit upon the complaints of an oppressed and outraged people: the following brief summary of the true state of the Kansas question is earnestly commended to candid men of all parties, and we entreat and confidently hope that you will do us justice.

1. The Free State men of Kansas constitute a very large majority of the population; and so are ready and have always been ready to prove this by any test which it is possible to require with any show of fairness.

2. We were not only willing but earnestly desirous to organize a territorial government in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas act, but were forcibly prevented from doing so.

3. Our polls were violently seized by an overwhelming force of armed invaders, residents of an adjoining State, and men offensive to the great majority of the legal voters of Kansas, and hostile to their interests, were chosen to constitute the Kansas Legislature.

4. This pretended legislature, having never been invested with any power by those whom they attempted to govern, have always been and are still regarded by the great majority of the people of Kansas as usurpers to whom they owe no obedience.

5. Having been prevented by violence from carrying out the provisions of the organic act, the people of Kansas had then no alternative but to submit to enslavement, and be ruled by their enemies as a conquered people, or to assert their rights and organize a government for themselves.

6. They chose the latter, and following the example of California, framed a State government, and are now asking for admission into the Union.

7. This was not the movement of a mere party. The call was addressed to the actual residents of the Territory, and every legal voter had full opportunity to either consent in the movement or to express his opposition to it.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

1. The organic act contained a distinct guaranty to the people of Kansas that they should decide the question of Slavery for themselves; yet when a body of men who were notoriously usurpers assumed to decide the question for us, the Administration, utterly regardless of this guaranty, has employed all its power, direct and indirect, to compel us to submit to and abide by that decision.

2. To this end the President has upheld the bogus Legislature in their usurpation, has caused the State officers elected by the people to be arrested and imprisoned on a charge of high treason, and has appropriately crowned his tyranny by sending a military force on the fourth of July to disperse the people's representatives, when they had assembled at Topeka according to adjournment.

3. To be compelled to submit to even a just code, dictated by a foreign power and imposed without our consent, is sufficiently degrading—but to have the most odious of institutions and the most barbarous of codes, forced upon us by a mob of our enemies, backed by the very Executive whose sworn duty it is to protect us, is a thing unprecedented in American history, and appears to us intolerable.

4. The code to which the Administration is pledged to compel us to submit establishes Slavery—abolishes Freedom of Speech and Freedom of the Press—affixes the penalty of DEATH to sundry offences against Slave property, and provides against the possibility of repealing any of these enactments, by an act which disfranchises all who will not swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and at the same time enables non-residents to vote, on the payment of one dollar.

5. The President has placed over us, and sustains as Governor, a man who has never manifested the slightest sympathy with the People of Kansas nor cultivated their acquaintance, but when intoxicated is the facile tool of the ruffians of the border, and their social accomplice when sober.

6. The mob-ruled enforcement of the laws has not consisted in the impartial punishment of murder, robbery, arson, theft, etc., by whomsoever committed, but solely and exclusively in endeavoring to compel citizens to acknowledge the authority of the bogus officers, and particularly of the Sheriffs whom the usurpers have appointed over us. As for administration of justice—there is none here. There is no crime which a Pro-Slavery man may not commit with impunity, so far as Territorial authorities are concerned, and no injury for which a Free State man can obtain any legal redress. DOW was murdered in cold blood, and his murderer is still at large. BAGNER was murdered on the highway, more than six months ago. The murderer, as we are credibly informed, was an Indian agent, holding his office by appointment of the President, yet he is still at large and still in office. The murderers of BROWN, JONES, STEWART and many others, are still at large and unquestioned. A Grand Jury, packed by a Territorial officer and charged by a Territorial Judge, have indicted scouts and printing presses as nuisances, and recommended their removal, and United [illegible] have accordingly destroyed them without trial. [illegible] has been taken of such [illegible] robbery and arson.

The Free-State men, though largely in the majority, have never tried to interfere with the rights of those of contrary sentiments.

When Major BUFORD and his followers arrived, there was nothing to hinder their settling quietly among us, attending to their own business and enjoying their own opinions. But it was very soon manifest that this was no part of the purpose for which they were brought here. About the middle of May, they, in connection with two or three hundred Missourians, commenced a series of depredations in this Territory. For weeks we were subjected to a reign of terror. Men were barbarously murdered, as well in cold blood as in the heat of passion. Towns were sacked, houses burned, property stolen or wantonly destroyed, the sanctity of the domestic hearth invaded, and women subjected to fiendish outrage. Our highways have been beset with banditti, at whose caprice our citizens going peaceably about their business have been arrested and detained, or plundered, abused and insulted. When asked by what right they did these things, the ruffians were wont to show their revolvers as their sole and sufficient authority. Citizens have been reduced to the humiliation of traveling the highways under protection of a pass from some Border Ruffian magnate. Many of these passes are extant, signed by WILSON SHANNON.

A few only of the outrages committed can be mentioned here. At Blandon Bridge, 6 or miles from Lawrence, a young man named JONES, a quiet, inoffensive settler, was beset by an armed banditti, who demanded his arms, and, after taking them, deliberately shot him dead. Two days afterward, a young man named STEWART was murdered in a similar manner, near the same place.

A man, named CANTWELL a Missourian, of Free-State sentiments, residing at Palmyra, was seized a few weeks since, at a short distance from his own house, by a guerrilla party, who took him with them towards Missouri—his family not knowing what had become of him. When they reached Cedar Creek two or three of the party took him into the woods and shot him repeatedly till he was dead.

The Surveyor Agent, named GAY, was stopped near Westport, and asked if he was a Free-State man. On his answering that he was, he was shot dead on the spot.

Some desperadoes on the border have been known to boast of murders of which we have no knowledge in any other way. Whether these boasts were mere lies, or whether their victims really lie in some obscure ravine, a prey to wolves and buzzards, can only be conjectured. The boast is an index illustrative of border morals.

The full details of all those outrages would fill volumes, and a large portion of them have been already published in the Northern and Eastern journals. These papers are extensively read here, and it is a matter of common remark, that the reports of occurrences in this Territory—though sometimes inaccurate—are seldom exaggerated. The reports which we have seen of the more important events, as the sacking of Lawrence, &c., have been neither inaccurate nor exaggerated.

The conflict here is not between adverse parties within the Territory, for the Pro-Slavery residents are too few to engage in such a conflict, and many of them are peaceable men, willing to abide the decision of the majority. Our enemies are without. Their attacks upon us have been undisguised invasions. The piracies lately committed at Lexington and other Missouri towns show with sufficient clearness where our enemies are. They also show what they intend—which indeed they openly avow—viz.: to forcibly prevent any more Free-State emigrants from entering the Territory, and to drive out or exterminate those who are here.

What shall be the end of these things? It seems to us not very difficult to predict. *If another Pro-Slavery President be elected, our enemies will either accomplish their purpose of expelling or exterminating us, or convulse the nation with Civil War in the attempt to do it.* If the North does not carry Kansas will be saved and the Nation saved with her.

We shall read our doom or deliverance in the result of the Presidential election. PIERCE had no personal reason for oppressing us. He has only served the power which gave him his seat, and BUCHANAN, if elected, will do the same—with more decency, and fewer blunders, but not less efficiently. If we had no other criterion, the knowledge that our enemies trust him, would be sufficient. The hope of Kansas lies in the success of FREMONT and the Republicans. We appeal to the voters of the Free States to forget party attachments and animosities for the time, and unite as one man, for the defence of our rights and their own. If but one or two large Northern States vote with the South for BUCHANAN, Kansas is lost.

We appeal to the tens of thousands of candid men who acquiesced in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, believing that the Administration and the South were sincere in proposing to leave the Slavery question to the free action of the people of the Territory. You can no longer doubt that you have been betrayed. We appeal to you as you love fair play and detest oppression, to unite in the only course which can save us from ruin and the nation from disaster and disgrace.

We cannot close without referring to an inquiry which for months past has recurred continually to every thinking mind in Kansas. That inquiry is, "What can the Slave Power mean?" We are amazed and confounded by its audacity. We have read of this and of that step—"They will not dare to do it"—yet they have done these very things one after another, until the inquiry has become—"What will they *not* dare do?" Their seeming utter recklessness of the effect which their doings must have on its Presidential election, has continually forced on our minds the suspicion of some deep-laid treason by which they mean to hold on to power, even though the election should go against them. This apprehension may be unfounded, but we have well learned that truth, that THE SLAVE POWER SCRUPLES AT NOTHING.

TOPEKA, July 4, 1856.

Fremont in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

Having spent some time recently along the borders of the Southwestern corner of this State, I send you the result of my observations and inquiries upon the political prospects of the neighborhood. In the Northern and Eastern parts of Greenwich, and the whole of Stamford except this borough, there is a very decided preponderance in favor of FREMONT, and much enthusiasm is exhibited. At High Ridge, in this town, a Fremont Club was organized on Monday last, comprising, it is said, every man in the District.

In this village there is a very large Fremont Club, and a Fillmore Club of about fifty members—nearly all New-Yorkers. At their meeting last evening, judging from the applause given to Anti-Fremont sentiments, FILLMORE would have been in a minority, if a vote had been taken. In New-Canaan there is one Fillmore man only to be heard of. At Port Chester, the regular meeting of the Buchanan Club of the town of Rye this week was attended by *six persons*. These things indicate that, though a few commuters along the line of the railroad may raise a great noise, the heart of the country is safe.

Fillmore's Prospects in Kentucky—The only Issue—Letter from Gen. W. O. Butler on the Presidency.

COBBOLTON, Ky., Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting my address a Democratic meeting to be holden at Jeffersontown, Ky., on the 26th inst., and regret extremely that the condition of my health at present, is not only such as to prevent me from complying with your request, but to unfit me for writing you such a letter as the occasion would seem to call for in reply.

Whether I shall, at any time, be able to take an active part in the Presidential campaign is extremely doubtful. I am none the less, however on that account, solemnly impressed with the controlling influence it is to exercise over the country, for weal or for wo, as it may result. There is now, practically, but one great issue before the country. The Slave question in its various bearings, like the rod of the Jewish High Priest, has swallowed up all others.

On that question, and in the very face of the Constitution, the Black Republican have taken their stand, and thrown down their gage of battle to all gainsayers. The Democratic Party has accepted the issue, and taken up the gage.

The evil is upon us and must be met and overcome. A mere victory is no what we have to contend for; that would only lead to new and fiercer struggles. What we require, and what we may achieve, if the South is true to herself, is such a victory as will leave behind it a memory and a warning not to be misunderstood.

There are, fortunately, but two sides of the question, and no neutral ground. "He that is not for us is against us." The Democratic party can, and will, array under its banner more voters, both North and South, against this common enemy, than all others combined, twice told.

That party has, therefore, properly assumed the right to its leadership, and, in conjunction with a portion of the old-line Whigs, has presented as its standard-bearers Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, of the old Keystone State, and Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I know them well, and congratulate the country on their nomination.

They want no eulogy of mine. It is enough to say, that they are both highly-gifted, highly-cultivated gentlemen, of stainless reputation, and true as steel to the South on the Slave question in all its bearings. Mr. BUCHANAN is a veteran statesman of the very first grade. For more than thirty years he has enjoyed the best opportunities of acquiring that knowledge so peculiarly necessary to an accomplished American President, which he has employed to the best advantage.

Of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE I can hardly trust myself to speak. We were both soldiers in Mexico, where an intimacy and friendship sprung up between us, not usual with men differing as much as we do in point of age. It is, therefore, without surprise, though with much pleasure, that I have witnessed his rapid advance in public estimation. The compliment paid him by Hon. PIERRE SOULE is alike chaste and just:

"He is not beyond the age of boldness,
But has anticipated that of wisdom."

With such candidates we can and will succeed, notwithstanding Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, professing to be equally national and equally true to the South, is in the field as the nominee of that portion of the American Party not merged into Black Republicanism.

Of this gentleman it is my intention to say but little at present. His political antecedents are before the world and will be closely scanned. Why he has suffered himself to be put forward at such a crisis, is not for me to inquire; his right to do so is beyond question, and with his motives I have nothing to do.

The effect, however, of his being a candidate, should anything important result from it, must be to prevent Mr. BUCHANAN'S success before the electoral college and throw the election into a House of Representatives which has recently chosen a Black Republican presiding officer, and where it is but fair to presume that Mr. FILLMORE will have quite as little prospect of success as he now has before the people; but where it is barely possible that a Black Republican may be smuggled into the Presidential chair.

The South has too much at stake, and I trust is quite too sagacious to risk these contingencies, which may be fraught with great evil, without some higher inducement or more certain equivalent for such a risk than any likely to be offered.

In conclusion, gentlemen, be pleased to accept my thanks for your kind and courteous letter, with the assurance of my very high regard. I am, &c.

W. O. BUTLER.

Messrs. WILLIAM J. HEADY, JOHN DOUP, JAMES H. BULLITT.

The Dog Noble and the Empty Hole.

From the Independent, Aug. 7.

The first Summer which we spent in LENOX, we had along a very intelligent dog named "Noble." He was learned in many things, and by his dog-lore excited the undying admiration of all the children. But there were some things which "Noble" could never learn. Having on one occasion seen a red squirrel run into a hole in a stone wall, he could not be pursuaded that he was not there for evermore.

Several red squirrels lived close to the house and had become familiar, but not tame. They kept up a regular romp with "Noble." They would come down from the maple trees with provoking coolness; they would run along the fence almost within reach; they would cock their tails and sail across the road to a barn; and yet there was such a well-timed calculation under all this apparent rashness, that "Noble" invariably arrived at the critical spot just as the squirrel left it.

On one occasion, "Noble" was so close upon his red-backed friend that, unable to get up the maple tree, he dodged into a hole in the wall, ran through the chinks, emerged at a little distance, and sprang into the tree. The intense enthusiasm of the dog at that hole can hardly be described. He filled it full of barking. He pawed and scratched as if undermining a bastion. Standing off at a little distance he would pierce the hole with a gaze as intense and fixed as if he were trying magnetism on it. Then, with tail extended, and every hair thereon electrified, he would rush at the empty hole with a prodigious onslaught.

This imaginery squirrel haunted "Noble" night and day. The very squirrel himself would run up before his face into the tree, and, crouched in a crotch, would sit silently watching the whole process of bombarding the empty hole, with great sobriety and relish. But "Noble" would allow of no doubts. His conviction that that hole had a squirrel in continued unshaken for six weeks. When all other occupations failed, this hole remained to him. When there were no more chickens to harry, no pigs to bite, no cattle to chase, no children to romp with, no expeditions to make with the grown folks, and when he had slept all that his dog-skin would hold, he would walk out of the yard, yawn and stretch himself, and then look wistfully at the hole, as if thinking to himself, "Well, as there is nothing else to do I may as well try that hole again!"

We had almost forgotten this little trait, until the conduct of the New-York *Express*, in respect to Col. FREMONT'S religion brought it ludicrously to mind again. Col. FREMONT is, and always has been, as sound a Protestant as JOHN KNOX ever was. He was bred in the Protestant faith, and has never changed. He is unacquainted with the doctrines and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and has never attended the services of that church, with two or three exceptions, when curiosity, or some other extrinsic reason, led him as a witness. We do not state this upon vague belief. We know what we say. We say it upon our own personal knowledge and proper knowledge. Col. FREMONT never was, and is not now, a Roman Catholic. He has never been wont to attend that church. Nor has he in any way, directly or indirectly, given occasion for this report.

It is a gratuitous falsehood, utter, barren, absolute and unqualified. The story has been got up for political effect. It is still circulated for that reason, and, like other political lies, it is a sheer, unscrupulous falsehood from top to bottom, from the core to the skin, and from the skin back to the core again. In all its parts, in pulp, tegument, rind, cell and seed, it is a thorough and total untruth, and they who spread it bear false witness. And as to all the stories of the FULMER, etc., as to supposed conversations with FREMONT, in which he defended the mass, and what not, they are pure fictions. They never happened. The authors of them are slanderers; the men to believe them are dolts; the men who spread them become indorsers of willful and corrupt libelers.

But the *Express*, like "Noble," has opened on this hole in the wall, and can never be done barking at it. Day after day it resorts to this empty hole. When everything else fails, this resource remains. There they are, indefatigably—the *Express* and "Noble"—a church without a FREMONT, and a hole without a squirrel in it!

In some respects, however, the dog had the advantage. Sometimes we thought that he really believed that there was a squirrel in it. But at other times he apparently had an inkling of the ridiculousness of his conduct, for he would drop his tail, and walk toward us with his tongue out and his eyes a little aslant, seeming to say, "My dear Sir, you don't understand a dog's feelings. I should, of course, much prefer a squirrel, but if I can't have that, an empty hole is better than nothing. I imagine how I would catch him if he *was* there. Besides, people who pass by don't know the facts. They think that I have got something. It is needful to keep up my reputation for sagacity. Besides, to tell the truth, I have looked into that hole so long that I have half persuaded myself that there is a squirrel there, or will be if I keep on."

Well, every dog must have his day, and every dog must have his way. No doubt, if we were to bring back "Noble" now, after two Summers' absence, he would make straight for that hole in the wall with just as much zeal as ever.

We never read the *Express*, now-a-days, without thinking involuntarily, "Goodness! the dog is letting off at that hole again."

Another Affair of Honor.

MR. WELCH AND MR. SCROGGS.

From the Buffalo Republic, Aug. 6.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6, 1856.

EDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC—*Gentlemen*: I take the liberty of requesting of you the publication, in your paper, of the following correspondence, between Gen. G. A. SCROGGS and the Hon. BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C DANN

BUFFALO, Aug. 4, 1856.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., Esq.—SIR: I regard a portion of an article which appeared in the *Republic* of Wednesday last—of which newspaper you are the responsible editor—purporting to be a circus programme, owing to its reference to one who is in the nearest relation in life to me, as grossly scandalous and insulting. I therefore demand of you a proper explanation and apology, or I shall seek and endeavor to obtain that satisfaction which is due to a gentleman.

I have not taken this step without due deliberation.

My friend, Col. J. C. DANN, the bearer of this note, is authorized to act in my behalf in this affair. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. SCROGGS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5, 1856.

Mr. G. A. SCROGGS: *Sir*: Your note of this date has this moment been placed in my hands by your friend, Col. J. C. DANN.

The publication to which you allude appeared in the *Republic* during my absence from the city. I assure you, however, that no one could have been more deeply mortified than I was on reading it, not that I supposed, for a moment, that anything "scandalous or insulting" was intended, but because it was apparent that the portion of it which you refer was so clearly liable to misconstruction.

Of course, I promptly inquired of my associates in the paper their motive for making such allusions, and they assured me that they had no intention of referring to ladies, but merely designed to use well known and prominent politicians for the occasion, as they said next day in the *Republic*. The explanation, although obviously a truthful one, was not satisfactory to me, because I believe that when one attempts to indulge in humor, he should be careful that it is stingless.

But all that I can now say is, that the publication has wounded your feelings, and that I profoundly regret it—nay, that I am willing to do all in my power to repair a wrong in which I had no part, but for which my position holds me responsible.

Having said thus much, which, I trust, will prove satisfactory to you, it might be proper for me, did I not feel that you are the aggrieved party in this matter, to take exception to the last clause of the first paragraph of your note; but I waive all allusion to that with the simple declaration that my own sense of justice has more influence over my actions, than all the threats that ever came from the mouth or pen of man.

Again expressing my profound regret that anything should have appeared in the *Republic*, which could be so construed as to wound the feelings of yourself and family,

I remain, very respectfully,
your obedient servant, BENJ WELCH, Jr.

P. S.—My honorable friend, Dr. T. M. FOOTE, will deliver this to Col. DANN.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5, 1856.

BENJAMIN WELCH, JR., ESQ.—*Sir*: Your note of the 4th inst. has just been delivered to me by my friend, Col. DANN, and I am happy to say that it is entirely satisfactory in the manner and in the matter of it. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. SCROGGS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5, 1856.

GEN. G. A. SCROGGS—*Sir*: I have received your note of this morning, and am pleased to learn from it that you are satisfied with the "manner and matter" of my reply to your note of yesterday.

The object of this note is to say that you are at perfect liberty to make any use of my reply which your sense of propriety may dictate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. WELCH, JR.

C. M. Clay and his Traducers.

From the Indianapolis State Journal, August 5

The following is a reply to an article which appeared in yesterday's *Sentinel*:

BATES HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4, 1856.

EDS. SENTINEL: You have an article in to-day's paper in which you venture to assert that I have lately been a Slaveholder, and to bestow upon me epithets, which, I suppose, suit the taste of the Indiana Democracy, but which gentlemen never use.

I denounce that whole system of political warfare by which great public interests are tried to be ignored in personal crimination; neither good morals nor good government can be promoted by such means. The public have to do, not with my private acts, but my political teachings. I cannot see how the crime of extending Slavery into Kansas is to be palliated because I or any other individual may be proved a villain!

But whilst I deny the jurisdiction of the Court, I yet fear not to vindicate my integrity and honor, be it assailed from whatever quarter.

By the Democratic Party, then, I have been accused:

1st. Of bankruptcy.

2d. Of failing, in consequence of speculation.

3d. Of holding slaves, whilst avowing myself an Abolitionist.

1. It has been my misfortune to have lost much of my estate by the failure of my debtors; but my means were ample to pay every cent I owed, principal and interest, except to my *assignees*—two relatives, who allow me to control all my estate; and to whom I shall be able soon to pay every cent I owe, and then have enough to keep from pensioning myself upon the Government like the Democratic party.

2. The Democrats first started the false report that I failed by "speculation" in pork. As a farmer and drover, dealing in hogs, it was a useful and legitimate business, and I never lost money in that trade. I attribute my embarrassment to the war which the allies of the Slave party, the Democrats, have made upon me—in the courts, in mobs, and in failing to pay what they owed me!

6. It is well known long since that I emancipated all the slaves I owned in my own right. The slaves sold, to which allusion is made, were slaves left to my children by my father, in whom I had only a life estate, which was sold! I hope these philanthropic extenders of Slavery and the Slave-trade will no longer be shocked at the separation of "men, women and children."

The whole "twenty-two" are now on my farm in Madison County, Ky., where they remain, as happy as is consistent with that system which may, in the changes of fortune, throw them into the power of less scrupulous owners. The sale of those slaves in New-Orleans would have saved me the mortification of an "assignment!" Will the *Sentinel* now aid me in overthrowing that "system" which is the root of all this woe?

I am no abolitionist. I have no more right to liberate those twenty-two slaves than the slaves of the *Sentinel's* ally, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, who prefers them to "Dutch and Irish," whom he calls "white negroes!" I think I would be more useful speaking in Indiana, in the cause of the liberty not only of the three and a half millions of Southern blacks, but also the six millions of Southern whites, who suffer a like oppression, than by lying in the penitentiary for running off the "twenty-two men, women and children," whom the Democracy of the nation, North and South, are trying to hold in eternal bondage.

Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

Mr. Burlingame.

The reporter of the Cincinnati *Columbian*, (neutral,) in his account of the great Fremont meeting at Dayton, Ohio, thus speaks of Mr. BURLINGAME:

"Mr. BURLINGAME, if he is a Buckeye by birth, does not seem familiar with the peculiarities of Western stump-speaking, and once or twice in the early part of his remarks appeared embarrassed by the uproarious familiarity of his auditors. For instance, in the Market House, while he was scathing DOUGLAS, one of his well-rounded and slightly pompous periods was interrupted by a zealous brother who was luxuriating on a neighboring meat hook, and who shouted, 'Three groans for DOUGLAS.' They were given with a heartiness that made the speaker roll up his mild eyes in astonishment.

On one or two other occasions the sudden questions and pungent suggestions of the bystanders cut off the thread of his oratory a little too abruptly for his recollection. It is slightly amusing to notice how far even the members of the press were carried away by the lionizing which was bestowed on the young Massachusetts Congressman. * * *

In spite of the adulation which he received on all sides, he manifested little egotism, and made no allusions whatever to personal matters, except when his hearers insisted upon it."

Mr. BURLINGAME addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Cincinnati on Friday evening.

Illinois State Abolition Convention—An Electoral Ticket Nominated.

The Illinois State Convention of Radical Abolitionists met at Juliet, July 31st, and was organized by choosing Dr. PHINEAS CROUCH, of Peoria County, President.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following persons as suitable candidates for electors, which report was unanimously adopted:

For Senatorial Electors, G. W. Bassett, of Lasalle County, and H. O. Wagonor, of Cook County.

For District Electors, Jas. A. Marsding, of Dupage County; Phineas Cronch, of Peoria County; Wm. Horace, of Jo Davies County; Allen M. Wright, of Will County; Lemuel Farnsac, of Logan County; Stoddeu Peck, of Dupage County; Thos. W. Laughlin of Lasalle County; Thos. S. Cross, of McLean County; and E. Ames Rose, of Stephenson County.

On motion, a State Executive Committee, viz: G. W. Bassett, Moses Rumery, H. H. Hinman, Thos. Filer, and H. O. Wagouer, were chosen, who were authorized to fill vacancies, should any occur, in the electoral ticket, and to call future State Conventions.

It was *resolved*, That GERRIT SMITH is a full embodiment of the principles of Radical Abolitionists, and that we should be guilty not only of gross injustice to him, but also of a base betrayal of the cause of liberty, by voting for any other candidate for the Presidency now in nomination for that office.

On Monday last some thirty slaves, liberated by the late JOHN S. BLACK, of Augusta, Va., passed through Staunton on their way to Ohio.

[illegible] at Portland, on [illegible] as an [illegible] The Advertiser [illegible] one of these [illegible] persons were [illegible] to order." [illegible] all our expectations," and that "not less than 5,000 people were present."

A vote was taken in a railroad car out West recently in the following manner:—A Buchanan man arose from his seat and called on all who were in favor of FREMONT to "pull their boots off." No one appearing to support in this novel manner the claims of the great Pathfinder, he requested those favorable to BUCHANAN to "keep their boots on," which all the passengers forthwith proceeded to do. Unanimous for BUCHANAN.

The Alton, Ill., *Democrat* states, as one of the effects of two churches in that city becoming political as well as religious sanctuaries, that some of their members are getting into very worldly ways: "One pew-owner in Rev. Mr. HALEY'S church offers to bet his pew (slightly situated and valued at $100) against a pew in Rev. Mr. NORTON'S church on the result of the general election in November."

Dr. E. W. CRAIN, of Franklin, Portage County Ohio, a Democrat of thirty years standing, renounces and discards BUCHANAN, and the Cincinnati Platform, and gives his adhesion to FREMONT and Freedom. In a letter which we find in the Portage *Democrat*, he gives his reasons at length for his course. He concludes in these words:

"For causes like the above I cause, and shall on this time only say that I can never support BUCHANAN, nor any one who adds to fasten the chains of Slavery on any human being."

The Hartford *Free Press* says a business letter received in that city, from Rockford, Ill., a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, contains the following paragraph: "Politics are at a high rage here—all one sided for FREMONT. I don't think that is fair. BUCHANAN will poll about 25 votes here, and among that 25 I have counted myself."

The Chicago *Tribune* gives a list of all the newspapers published in Illinois, with their political preferences. From it we learn that of the dailies, 15 are for FREMONT, and 7 for BUCHANAN; and of the weeklies, 66 are FREMONT, and 47 for BUCHANAN, only one in the whole State being for FILLMORE.

The Reading (Pa.) *Press*, speaking of the Fillmore Convention at Harrisburg, says, let a union electoral ticket be formed at the proper time and in a proper manner—fair and honorable to both divisions—and the result can scarcely fail to insure a glorious triumph of the opposition forces in the Keystone State.

The *Daily Minnesotian* is informed by an enthusiastic Fremonter from Kansas, that there are plenty of the same kidney in that State who will give their candidate a considerable vote. The *Minnesotian* adds that there will be a Fremont ticket in all the Southwestern States.

The entire vote of the District in South Carolina for which Col. KEITT has been returned, is set down at about 8,000 votes. The Colonel received 3,723 votes, and allowing for the sick, aged and absentees, he may be considered as having received a unanimous vote.

There is not a single Fillmore paper in Vermont, and it is understood that there will be no Fillmore ticket in the field in that State. Of the political newspapers in the Green Mountain State, 23 support FREMONT, and 5 are for BUCHANAN.

The Washington *Star* announces that a bet of $5,000, offered by a Democrat, that Indiana would vote for FREMONT, has been taken up by a Republican, and the money or its equivalent deposited with a stake holder.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: A gentleman called upon us yesterday, who has recently made a bet of $4,000 that FREMONT will carry every Free State. He has recently made a tour of the Free States, and says he knows whereof he affirms.

The Battle-Ground Democratic Mass Meeting to be held at Tippecanoe, Indiana, Sept. 3, is to be the monster meeting of the campaign. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Judge DOUGLAS, and DANIEL S. DICKINSON have promised to be present.

The Border Ruffian papers in Kansas are divided on the Presidential question. One, the Leavenworth *Herald*, supports BUCHANAN, and the other, the Kickapoo *Pioneer*, supports FILLMORE.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, of Friday, says 174 Germans signed the Fremont Constitution, at a meeting in this city, this week, 131 of whom voted for PIERCE in 1852.

Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, and HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, are announced to address a Democratic meeting at Portland, Me.

The Fremont men of Middletown, Ct., have agreed to start a campaign paper in that city, to advance the interests of the Republican party.

Hon. S. P. BENSON, Representative of the Kennebec District of Maine in Congress, has declined a re-election.

Col. J. S. FOSTER has declined to continue a member of the Whig State Committee of Maine. Col. F. goes for FREMONT.

The New-Jersey *Standard*, a Fillmore paper, in publishing the above admits toot "the authority is reliable, and no doubt entitled to credit."

Another proof of FREMONT'S Romanism, (probably started by the *Express*) is that wine in New-York he has been observed to cross the streets.

The National American is the name of a new Fillmore paper published at Harrford, under the direction of the Fillmore Central Committee.

Senator PUGH is about taking the stump for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in Ohio.

On Thursday last Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN addressed a large audience at Brunswick.

The first number of a Fillmore organ, in Waterbury, Conn., will, it is said, be started this week.

The Boston *Journal* says that Old Plymouth is nearly unanimous for FREMONT and Freedom.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON, in a letter to the New-Jersey *Standard*, dated New-York, Aug. 2, writes:

"I will state, in answer to the imputation that Col. FREMONT is or was a Catholic, that he has said repeatedly, in the presence of several of my personal friends, and in my own presence, *'that he never was a Catholic; that he is not now a Catholic; and that he never will be a Catholic.'* This denial is sufficiently positive, and will not be evaded by any honest man. Col FREMONT has also said, in the presence of the same persons, that never but *twice in his life* has he been inside of a Catholic church—once in Washington, D. C., and afterwards in Paris, when at the invitation of the French Emperor he attended the ceremonies of the removal of the remains of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to the new mausoleum erected for them a few years ago. But I suppose that Col. FREMONT must take his lot with other men who have at one time stood upon a great principle, and suffered for its sake; for, since history began, it has been the artifice of cunning men, in seeking to put out the light of a great truth, to strike down the leader by whose hand the torch is borne."

A letter from New-Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., dated August 5, says,

"The prospect of the Republican Party in this county is gratifying in the extreme. All the elements of the opposition to the present Administration are harmoniously acting to insure the election of FREMONT and DAYTON. This county will give them very nearly or quite as large a majority as was given for HARRISON in 1840, although since that time more than one-third of the votes of the county have, with a portion of Mercer, been formed into the new county of Lawrence, which will give 1,500 majority the same way. In 1852, Beaver gave PIERCE a majority of over 130.

Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghanies, will give at least 20,000 majority for the Republican ticket. The Germans, who at heart are honestly in love with the true principles of Democracy, cannot longer be lured in to the support of its miserable shadow, or rather, under its name, a sub-stantial despotism."

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writing from Calais, Me., on the 5th inst., says:

"Although prepared for almost any demonstration in favor of the People's candidate in this young city of the East, where, out of seven hundred voters, six hundred will be given more for FREMONT and DAYTON in November—and this, too, where four years ago PIERCE was largely in the majority—I must confess the change this morning was unexpected. There now floats gaily from the Custom House flag staff a broad white flag, inscribed with the silent query names of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention."

The Boston *Journal*, of Friday, in noticing a German Buchanan ratification meeting, held in the city the night previous, says: The Ward room was crowded, but after listening to the usual perversions of truth customary with the mock Democracy of the present day, delivered by a well-known German orator from New-York, and equally known Irish demagogue, the call was made in German for all in favor of FREMONT and DAYTON to leave the room.

A letter in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, from Lancaster, (Pa.) says:—

"FREMONT is rapidly gaining, strength every day. The Americans are abandoning [illegible] as a hopeless candidate, and outside of this city he could to-day poll very few votes. While many will adhere to him, say they will go for the strongest man to beat BUCHANAN." You might safely omit it. Lancaster County will give the former a good old-fashioned majority. It cannot [illegible] than 4,000, and the general impression is that it will exceed 5,000.

A correspondent writes to the Savannah *Republican*, under date of August 8:

"I find the friends of FILLMORE very enthusiastic in regard to his carrying the State. They will certainly he large gains, all through middle Georgia, over the vote ANDREWS received for Governor."

The Empire State Dreadful.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing to you another communication on the subject of the *Empire State* calamity, feeling that it is a matter in which the whole community is interested, my sole object in so doing being to keep

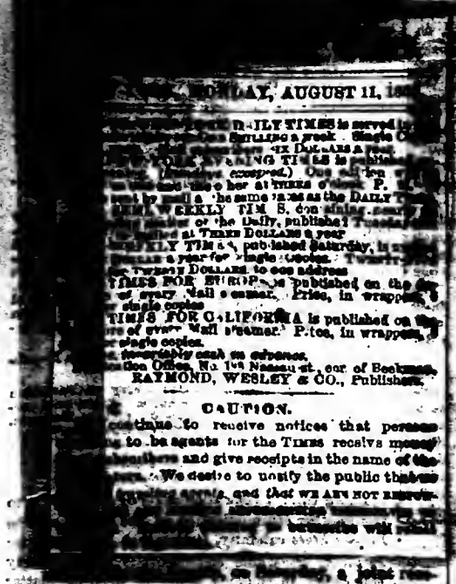

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CAUTION.

...continue to receive notices that persons ... to be agents for the TIMES receive money ... there and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... and that WE ARE NOT RESPONS... ... transactions with such ...

...on Monday, a joint reso... lution was passed, authorizing Professor BACHE ... to receive a medal from the King of Sweden.

...absolute was reported for the bill regulating the compensation of Members of Congress, ... from $2,500 instead of $3,000 a year.

...Mr. THOMPSON, of New Jersey, endeavored to ... about Commodore STOCKTON, and not ... FREMONT, was the conquerer of Cali... The two Tennessee Senators, Messrs. JOHNS and BELL, expressed their preferences for the Presidency. Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution calling on the President for the vouchers of Colonel FREMONT's ... with the Government. The Kansas ... was discussed by Mr. FOOT. In the House, a resolution was adopted requesting the Postmaster-General to make investigation ... to the abstraction of public documents, &c., from the mails. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered, and finally passed. Mr. SHERMAN defended the report of the majority of the Kansas Investigating Committee from the attacks of Mr. SAVAGE. Various bills of minor importance were passed.

☞ The arrival of the steamer *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec, yesterday morning, puts us in possession of four days' later intelligence from Europe. But there is nothing of special importance in the news. Parliament has been prorogued by the Queen until the 7th of October. The only reference to American affairs by Her Majesty was the expression of a hope that all difficulties between the two Governments would soon be settled. Lord PALMERSTON had stated, in his place in Parliament, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. H. DRUMMOND, that no steps had been taken in reference to sending diplomatic and consular agents to this country, in the place of those dismissed by our Government. The disturbances in Spain had not been quieted, and the attack upon Saragossa had been suspended, at the solicitation of the besieged. The harvest prospects in England were so favorable, in consequence of continued fine weather, that there had been a considerable decline in breadstuffs. Affairs were quiet in France.

☞ The returns from the State Elections still come in very slowly. Forty-nine counties in Kentucky have been heard from, which show large Democratic gains, the American majority being reduced to 2,676. Official returns from thirty-eight counties in Missouri have been received, in which the vote for Governor stands—21,884 for POLK, 22,573 for EWING, and 14,777 for BENTON. The Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina is reported to be elected by about 8,000 majority. Iowa has undoubtedly gone Republican throughout.

The Result in Kentucky.

The result of the election in Kentucky is not of a nature to carry exhilaration to the bosom of Mr. FILLMORE. There is no question but that upon this preliminary fight, this initial skirmish, the friends of that gentleman rested largely their reckoning for the future, contending as strenuously for the State ticket involved, as if the fate of the Union hung upon the event. They also had advantage of that perfect drill and espionage of council, lodge, and secret master, that obliges the whole of its available vote into the field, however unimportant the contest, while its adversaries, acting solely upon the voluntary principle, voted or refrained, as the individual humor prompted. The utmost, therefore, Americanism can ever do in Kentucky, it has probably done now; while the Democracy has still a vast amount of reserved strength which nothing short of a Presidential ... can elicit, and which, when brought fairly ... in November, will wholly extinguish the ... Lantern, or rather Jack o' Lantern ... of Mr. FILLMORE. Returns from less than one-half of the counties in the State have been received, and thus far the American ticket is but a trifle more than 2,000 votes ahead, indicating a very large defection from the vote which made MOREHEAD Governor; and as more than fifty counties remain to be heard from, there is every reason to believe that the ... will so run throughout as to give the Dem... ticket a large majority. This is in ... what will it be in November? Is ... to be hoped of the falling leaf than we find in the green?

The fact is, no other result is to be anticipated from certain peculiarities of the movement in favor of Mr. FILLMORE. It is represented as a party; it appeals to the people as such; and yet is absolutely without those distinguishing outlines that define and characterize a party. Mr. FILLMORE has incorrectly said that the Republican ticket is the first which presents both candidates from the same section of the Union. He could have said with entire correctness that his own party is the first in the history of the country which addresses itself to the public without a disclosure of its principles, or any indication of its future policy, or any ... of its opinions upon the only issues ... to which there is the slightest popular ... in vain through platforms, ... and speeches to discover a proposition upon which the Americanism is pro...

...thing denies nothing ... positive nor negative. It "stands" ... as a vapory, ... wholly undefined, ... periphery into noth... evanescent, unsubsta... ...peeless for good, and with infinite possibili... for mischief. You lay your finger on some ...rently tangible point, and it yields to the ...ch. It is not Anti-Popery, for it embraces the Catholics of Louisiana; it is not Anti-Slavery, for it has the signer of the Fugitive Act and ANDREW J. DONELSON on its ticket, and secures without difficulty the votes of such extreme and fanatical Pro-Slavery communities as Arkansas; it is represented, at the North at least, not to be Pro-Slavery, for Mr. FILLMORE ...demns the repeal of the Missouri restriction in unmeasured terms; always, however, with the reservation that any attempt on the part of the people to restore the erased line ought to be met with decision by the Slave States. It says no word about maladministration in Kansas; is speechless in regard to our precarious foreign relations, is inexplicit touching filibusterism; in short, it asks the intelligent, inquisitive, self-dependent Yankee nation to "go it blind" upon topics of all-absorbing interest, that they may place in the Presidential chair a man in whom they feel no interest whatever. They are asked to elect Mr. FILLMORE first, and learn his opinions afterwards. The people of Kentucky are indisposed to take this perilous leap into darkness. They have had Mr. CRITTENDEN to tell them, in indefinite terms, accompanied with sundry significant nods and frequent signals, that Mr. FILLMORE is all right; but Mr. CRITTENDEN has lost, since the Ward trial, the old popular trust he once enjoyed unboundedly; and is, moreover, every body knows, an interested party, since the election of the New-Yorker would effectually place the control of the Government in the hands of the Kentuckian. The name of FILLMORE, unattended by any more potent agency, fails, therefore, to excite the enthusiasm of the Southern masses. The charm is without efficacy. Beyond the obligations of a secret order, nobody can discover an excuse for supporting him. Men outside of the Order know that every vote cast that way is lost to the cause of Slavery-extension, since Mr. FILLMORE cannot, by any chance, secure an election. This fact will add to the damage which the result in Kentucky must inflict upon the American ticket. Those who, in Arkansas, North Carolina and Missouri, have just cast their Know-Nothing ballots, will refuse to do so again, the defeat in Kentucky teaching them the hopelessness of the cause, and the folly of dissipating useful votes.

Altogether, therefore, the August election conveys a capital illustration, chiefly of the vanity of fighting a great popular battle without the weapons which an armory of sound principles can alone supply; and, secondly, of the arrant folly of keeping the name of Mr. FILLMORE before the people, since its inefficacy even to distract the two larger parties has been so plainly manifested. Prudence, policy, common sense, dictate to the clique which has him in its hands the propriety of withdrawing him forthwith. If they decline to do so, it is merely because of some mysterious influence the name is believed to possess towards aiding the gubernatorial canvass in this State. It is used for local, not national, objects.

No Epidemic among us.

The report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday, conveys the gratifying information of a marked decrease in the mortality bills of the City. The number of deaths was 627, of which 463—more than two-thirds—were young children, to whom the month of August is always especially fatal. The decrease from the aggregate of the preceding week is *one hundred and nineteen*. This fact, taken in connection with the communication presented to the Commissioners of Health on Saturday by the Health Officer of the Port, together with the latest reports of the actual condition of affairs at Quarantine, will have a tendency to allay the apprehensions which many of our citizens had begun to entertain in regard to the appearance of the yellow fever among us. We do not find cause for alarm in any of the reports which have reached us of cases originating on shipboard. That there are a few cases of the fever in the Quarantine Hospital on Staten Island, appears to be an undisputed fact, but the alarm which certain parties on that Island have attempted to excite, does not pervade the mass of the residents there, being confined almost exclusively to the locality in which the Quarantine is located. It is not unnatural, nor to be wondered at, that property-owners in that vicinity should seek to make sufficient capital out of the admitted presence of a few cases of fever, to effect the final removal of an institution which is not a pleasant neighbor in their midst; but the creation of a general panic by the adoption of violent measures, such as those which the residents in the vicinity of the Quarantine landing have inaugurated, is a course of proceeding that is not yet justified by the imminence of the peril.

The proper precautions for the preservation of the health of the City, however, should not be neglected because we are not threatened by immediate danger. The act of the City authorities in ordering the purification of some of the worst localities is a praiseworthy move. There are other places than Cottage-row and Rag-Pickers' Paradise—Fulton Market, for example—which need renovation, and they should receive the prompt attention of the Health Commissioners. To provide against the occurrence of disaster is obviously the most sensible of all proceedings.

The defence of his conduct in quarantining suspected vessels, put forward by Dr. THOMPSON in a communication which we publish elsewhere, will, we believe, meet a cordial approval. The Health Officer is empowered to adopt such precautionary measures as he may deem advisable, and Dr. THOMPSON gives good reasons for adopting the course he has seen fit to pursue. He seems to have performed with great faithfulness the unpleasant duties which have been devolved upon him.

...It is only at ... when events powerful... call their memories, that we learn to really ... over the loss of great statesmen, great ... great cooks, great everything. When a ...ber of gay gourmands gather to the festive board, in England, and miss the delicious "*cotellette à la Victime*" or "*derniers soupirs*" they sigh for UDE or SOYER. When a great crisis comes in national affairs, and a giant hand is wanted to direct the vessel of the State, men look out wildly and invoke the shade of CLAY and WEBSTER. So, too, when English Bishops come to be discussed and a fat Episcopal job is in the wind, one saddens instinctively over the memory of SIDNEY SMITH, the witty canon of St. Paul's, and seeks in vain for the keen sense and sarcasm with which he would have exposed the carnal appetite of English Churchmen. Never, perhaps, has such a piece of corruption presented itself as that which now pants for his scathing knife.

The two richest Bishops in England have been those of Durham and of London. The income of both exceeded, for several years, forty thousand pounds sterling per annum, independent of costly palaces and pickings of various kinds. This was, take it all in all, a pretty pleasant stipend for the ministers of Him who preached, above all things, lowliness and poverty to his disciples. This yearly increasing gorge of wealth at last roused public indignation in England, and in 1835 a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the revenues of the dioceses, in order to their more equal distribution. Of this Board, to decide their income, the Bishops of London and Durham were members, and coolly determined what their own and brother Bishops' incomes should be. That of London was fixed at ten thousand British money a year—that of Durham at eight. The principles adopted by the Commission was, that the balance of thirty thousand pounds income from each diocese should be handed over to them, to be applied to the erection of churches and the augmentation of sundry small livings, where the clergyman had not sufficient to sustain life. It appears, however, as now clearly shown in the discussions in the House, that these two venerable Commissioners, by a little sleight of hand not obvious to the uninitiated, contrived to exclude their own dioceses from the "regulated Sees," and have been since in receipt of an income which, after all deductions, by their own account, for church expenditure, charity, and so forth, amounted, in the case of the Bishop of London, to eighteen thousand pounds a year, and in that of Durham to thirteen thousand. This was, in one case, eight thousand pounds a year more, and in the other five thousand a year more, than the Bishops decided themselves as sufficient, and few will believe that the reverend gentlemen erred, in excess of modesty, in appraising the value of their own services. Perhaps even this is under the value, as the Earl of SHAFTESBURY stated distinctly that the Bishop of London's income amounted to twenty-two thousand pounds a year, and this independent of the provision of sumptuous palaces, on which, by the returns quoted by these same Commissioners, no less startling a sum has been expended than £140,339 within the last four years, to satisfy the comforts of these excellent successors of the Apostles. These sums appear to be solely for their personal accumulation, as they are relieved from any solicitude as to the providing for their children—the Bishop of London having in his gift, in livings and other patronage, no less a sum than £70,000 a year, and the Bishop of Durham £50,000 a year, for the disposition of their sons, brothers and nephews, to the tenth generation.

Having enjoyed these advantages, the Bishop of London for thirty-two years, and the Bishop of Durham for twenty-five years, the period since their appointments, one might really imagine that they might have laid up sufficient to save themselves from absolute want during the years they may survive. Doubtless they have. The last Archbishop of York left real estate to the value of £147,000, and the last of Canterbury to the amount of £120,000, and we might cite columns of English bishops who have left sums scarcely less enormous. Yet do we find that those venerable ecclesiastics, who, by their lives as well as doctrines, are bound to teach the faithful how to renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, now that they are on the eve of forsaking all, and retiring by reason of age and infirmity, claiming a retiring stipend of six thousand and four thousand five hundred pounds a year, more than is accorded for four years to the President of the United States, in his full prime and vigor. We speak not these things to create a prejudice against Bishops of the Established Church, many of whom are distinguished ornaments of learning, charity and virtue, but to caution Christian communities against allowing vast wealth to centre in the hands of a few men, to the injustice and injury of the many. The exposure has excited no ordinary indignation in England.

What can be thought of the purity of a church and its ministers, when alongside this detail of enormous wealth in the hands of two bishops stands the disgraceful fact that there are 6,000 clergymen of the same Church—men who flout not about in purple and fine linen, but are to be found by the couch of sickness and at the cottage of the poor—who receive less than £80 per annum. But a few steamers since we read an account of a most accomplished young clergyman, in this very diocese of London, who was reduced to the most abject poverty, and whose wife, a French lady of rank, had been compelled, with her daughter, to do all the menial duties of a domestic, from he wretched stipend to which they were reduced. Who can look on those two pictures and not recognize the fidelity of the celebrated description of SIDNEY SMITH, in which he declares the Church of England to be "nothing but a collection of beggars and bishops—the Right Reverend Dives in the Palace and Lazarus in orders at the Gates, doctored by dogs and comforted by crumbs."

F. P. Blair, Jr.

Doubts having been expressed in certain quarters as to the propriety of ranking Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., among Free-Soilers, an examination of his letter, published on the 1st of March last, in reference to the Pittsburg Convention, will show precisely what ground he occupies on the Slavery question. In that letter he avows himself a "Benton Democrat," and says: "I have no hesitation in avowing that I was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that I am in favor of its restoration. I maintained this position when a candidate before the people for the Legislature, and whilst a member of that body I held the same ground."

This is sufficiently distinct; and his condemnation of the principles of Squatter Sovereignty is equally decided. The St. Louis *Democrat*, in allnding to the election of Mr. BLAIR to Congress, says;

"He goes there to represent the *working men* of this great western metropolis. He is not a *dilletante* legislator. He is the embodiment of this great and growing city, in all its aspects, commercial, political, social, economical and otherwise. He goes there, too, we must say, borne upon a victory, the like of which has never carried any other man to the Congress of the United States. His reputation—won in the hall of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri—is that of the RANDOLPH of the West. His triumph is unexampled in the political history of the country."

Another Good Crop.

Last year, at this season, while called to rejoice at the prospect of the fat things in store from the abundant yield of the Grain crop, we had to speak of it in melancholy contrast with the drouth and partial famine of the preceding year. This gave, perhaps, a keener interest and imparted a more immediate importance to the subject, but it was not the less a drawback to the grateful pleasure of the moment. This year we have no such retrospect. We are called upon rather to rejoice and make glad over another great crop, one blessing following the other in such rapid and certain succession to the other as to obliterate all recollections of the sufferings of the past, in the renewed assurance of abundance in in the future. The hearts of the people are thus made equally thankful to a benign Providence for the harvest of 1855, which at once relieved the necessities of the poor while it rewarded the toil and anxieties of the husbandman, and that of 1856, which now renews and continues to all classes the manifold comforts, profits, and luxuries of that richest of all national boons to an agricultural country—*a good crop.*

We shall not stop to demonstrate that the harvest of Wheat has proved, or is proving, a great one. There can now, we imagine, be little doubt of this, as applying to almost every part of the Union. It is equally certain that, in prospect of the competition in our markets from this heavy yield, the movement of last year's Grain and Flour from the South and West has been quickened of late, and that our export trade is sensibly realizing the advantage of this movement, at a season when, last year, it had no supplies to work upon. Nor is it less certain that the growing Corn crop, in consequence of the recent seasonable rains, will prove an abundant one, while the Cotton-planters of the South, who have but just realized from Europe over a hundred and twenty millions of dollars from their last crop, in addition to selling seven hundred thousand bales to our own Northern manufacturers, have every reasonable prospect of another growth of three and a half millions of bales of this staple.

These happy results cheer the farmer and planter in a peculiar degree. They make glad the merchant, the shipowner and the railway people in near prospect of an active and profitable trade in Cotton and Breadstuffs; not that such a trade always follows a large crop, or that it ought to be calculated upon two years in succession, but because it just now falls out that we have the foreign customers to insure it, and that their condition, materially as well as politically, has been very much bettered since last year. England, the chief of our European customers for Cotton, is, unquestionably, prepared to repeat the heavy purchases of last season. Her manufacturing wants, great even in the midst of the late war with Russia, and greatly stimulated by the peace, will demand them; and without looking for enhanced prices for the raw material, we may safely assume that the market for the next Cotton crop, at its highest estimated product, is already insured at fair profits to the planter. The same confident calculation cannot be indulged as to our surplus Grain crop or its product in Flour and Provisions, yet every day's experience since the Treaty of Paris in March, strengthens the conviction that American food has become a necessity in England and France—particularly the former—as well in peace as in war. The manufacturing interest in both countries has grown to be an overshadowing one. It is politically paramount in England. Neither Queen nor Ministry, Lords nor Commons, dare move without consulting it; as witness the late decision in the case of Mr. DALLAS, who would unquestionably have been sent home but for the intervention of the Manchester and Liverpool influence with Government. With the growth of this power in the State, we mark the gradual but certain ability of the laboring people of the Kingdom to use better food, and more of it, than ever before, and the question of supply is now so closely interwoven with the prosperity of the great manufacturers, that they scarcely feel easy to rely exclusively upon the English harvest, even when above the average. The sensitiveness of France to the crop question is equally marked, though with less reason for real concern, as a general rule. Indeed, it would seem as if in both countries the consumption of cereal food had overtaken and outstripped the capacity of their agricultural lands to produce it in abundance. And what is true of Grain, more than holds good in regard to Meat Provisions, the American supplies of which are gradually making their way to favor in France, as well as in England.

We may reasonably rejoice then, that we have not only a good crop, but the markets in prospect to consume at least a good part of our superabundance. These we have referred to only as affecting our foreign trade, because, without being the first in importance, the export movement of the crop has a significance at the present time which may not be overlooked while the country continues to indulge so freely in the business of importation.

Henry Clay on Secession.

Mr. HALL, in one of his addresses before a Republican meeting last week, produced, for the edification of the Fillmore neighbors who came with troubled consciences to hear some Fremont truth, the thirty-eighth letter of HENRY CLAY, in the Calvin Colton collection, which is short, but to the point. The italics are our own:

Mr. Clay to Thomas B. Stevenson.

ASHLAND, May 17, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 10th. There is no significance, whatever, to the article to which you refer in the *Reporter*. It was put there without my authority or knowledge, and I regretted when I saw it.

You ask what is to be done if South Carolina secedes. I answer unhesitatingly, that the Constitution and laws of the United States must continue to be enforced there, with all the power of the Union, if necessary. Secession is treason; and if it were not—if it were a legitimate and rightful exercise of power—it would be a virtual dissolution of the Union. For if one State may secede, every State may secede: and how long, in such a state of things, could we be kept together? Suppose Kentucky were to secede? Could the rest of the Union tolerate a foreign power in their very bosom? *There are those who think the Union must be preserved and kept together by an exclusive reliance upon love and reason. That is not my opinion. I have some confidence in this instrumentality;* but depend upon it, that no human Government can exist without the power of applying force, and the actual application of it in extreme cases. My belief is, that if it should be applied to South Carolina, in the event of her secession, she would be speedily reduced to obedience, and that the Union, instead of being weakened, would acquire additional strength.

Writing, as you perceive, by an amanuensis, I must be brief, and conclude with assurances of my constant regard.

We would suggest to honest Fillmore Free-Soilers, frightened by the doleful sounds from "TOOMBS," that they compare this letter of HENRY CLAY's with the Albany speech of MILLARD FILLMORE.

An Unintentional Compliment.

Under the head of a "Poetical Portrait of FREMONT," the Washington *Union* prints the following couplet:

"A creature of amphibious nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water."

Of course; what should he be? Adapted to the element he finds himself placed, and not, like President PIERCE, a fish out of water.

THE STATE ELECTIONS,

Iowa.

The returns from Iowa show a largely increased vote for the Republican ticket since the Election for Governor in 1854, when Gov. GRIMES was elected by 2,600 majority. In nine counties—Dubuque, Des Moines, Scott, Muscatine, Jackson, Louisa, Van Buren, Jefferson and Henry—a gain of 2,000 is indicated by the returns received so far.

	1856. Rep.	Dem.	1854. Rep.	Dem.
Scott	360	—	790	584
Des moines	80	—	1063	1203
Henry	370	—	1088	578
Louisa	360	—	627	462
Jefferson	300	—	963	778
Van Buren	200	—	1036	1011
Washington	500	—	800	487
Jackson	150	—	600	704
Muscatine	300	—	709	620
Linn	500	—	815	569
Buchanan	250	—	216	133
Delaware	120	—	385	254
Clayton	400	—	694	329
Iowa	200	—	217	140
Fayette	100	—	340	229
Blackhawk	250	—	191	158
Johnson	360	—	616	641
Dubuque	—	300	645	1120
Lee	—	200	1378	1692
Pawashick	160 gain.	—	—	—
Clinton	100 gain.	—	—	—
Cedar	270	—	—	—
Wapello	—	85	—	—

CONGRESS—*1st District*—Curtis, (Rep.) 1,000 maj.
IId District.
IIIa District—Davis (Rep.) 2,926 majority.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Twenty-five counties of Iowa have been heard from, giving the Republicans a majority of 4,500.

Hon. AUGUSTUS HALL passed through this city today. He announces his own reelection to Congress from the First District of Iowa. Advices, however, from Iowa City last night, reaffirm the election of CURTISS, the Republican candidate.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 8.

Thirteen additional counties—in three of which, however, BENTON's vote is not given—foot up as follows: BENTON, 3,113; POLK, 6,877; EWING, 7,[illegible]. The vote for Congressmen and members of the Legislature is as yet too meagre to base any calculation upon.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 8

Thirty-one counties give EWING, American, 19,[illegible]; POLK, 17,511; BENTON, 11,671. The official vote will not vary these figures, which comprise nearly half the popular vote of the State. Eight counties, in the Seventh Congressional District, give CARUTHERS 3,275; PERRIMAN, 2,369, STEVENSON, 1,331. There is no doubt of CARUTHERS' election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 8.

Seven counties in the Second Congressional District give ANDERSON, American, 3,961; RICHMOND, Democrat, 2,603. Six counties in the Fifth District give WOODSON, American, 1,492; PRIOR, Bentonites, 1,238; DOUGLAS, Democrat, 1,854. The same counties, same district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. G. MILLER, give AIKEN, American, 1,641; JACKSON, Democrat, 1,263.

In the counties heard from the Americans have elected 16 Representatives and 2 Senators; the Whigs and Democrats 15 Representatives and 2 Senators; and the Bentonites 19 Representatives and 1 Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Forty-one counties, including St. Louis: 21 Americans, 20 Bentonites, 17 Democrats and 3 Whigs to the House. As far as heard from, 3 Americans, 3 Democrats, and 2 Bentonites are elected to the Senate.

In the Second Congressional District, ANDERSON's (American) majority in nine counties is 600 over RICHMOND, Democrat. Two counties are yet to be heard from, but ANDERSON's majority is considered certain.

In the Third District, five counties give GERMAN 300 majority over LINDLEY, American. LINDLEY is considerably behind his vote in 1854. His defeat is considered certain.

In the Fifth district, seven counties give WOODSON, American, for the full term, 400 majority over PRICE, Bentonite; and DOUGLAS, Democrat, is about 650 behind PRICE. In the same district, same counties, AKENS, American, for Congress, to fill the vacancy by the death of MILLER, has 600 majority over JACKSON, Democrat.

Sixth District.—The few returns from this District indicate the election of PHELPS, Democrat, to Congress for another term.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 9.

Official returns from 38 counties have been received, giving POLK 21,834; EWING, 22,273; BENTON, 14,777. The reported majorities increase the aggregate, so as to give POLK 83 majority over EWING.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Friday, Aug. 8.

In Alamence, Guilford, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Forsyth, New-Hanover, Columbus, Wick, Northampton, Granville, Orange, Mecklenburg, Davidson, Wayne, Cumberland, Cebrius, Lenoir, Rowan, Stanley, Yadkin and Green Counties, BRAGG's clear gain is 1,700. The Democrats gain ten members of the Legislature. The State has gone Democratic by about 8,000 majority.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 10.

The latest election returns from all parts of the State indicate that the Democratic majority will, as previously stated, be about 8,000.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

Forty-nine counties heard from give an American majority of 2,676, which is a large Democratic gain.

Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug.

There is no denying that one County in Ar...

...ons may have given an American majority, but the ...dence of Congressional gains will not, for ... week must elapse before any reliable information can be obtained.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S.—Mr. BURTON appears to-night as *Billy Lackaday*, in the comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives." The afterpiece is the "Post of Honor," with Mr. HOLLAND as *Colin Tarbo*.

WALLACK'S.—(SUMMER GARDEN.)—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON has her benefit to-night, which is the last of her engagement, and will play *Ada Raby*, in "The Phantom," and *Andy Blake*, a portraiture of Irish character.

BOWERY.—"The Pirates of the Mississippi," followed by the dancing of RENTZSCH and ADELE HENRARDE, to conclude with "Po-ca-hon-tas," with Mr. BROUGHAM as the great Aborigine.

NATIONAL.—The "Lord of the Isles," founded on Sir WALTER SCOTT's poem of that name, will be performed here, with [illegible] "The Golden [illegible] Son of [illegible]

MINSTREL.—Wyman, the [illegible] and evening.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The compact for the erection of Miss LAURA KEENE's new theatre in Broadway will be signed to-day, (Monday,) binding all parties concerned to complete the work in sixty days. The house will be located on the East side of Broadway, [illegible] Block from Niblo's Garden, and on the site formerly occupied by the Grinnell House. Mr. [illegible] is the architect, and intends to follow the plan of the Old Park Theatre, [illegible] house is intended for [illegible] have entrances on Broadway and Crosby-street. ....JOHANNA WAGNER has appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in the character of "Tancredi." She was eminently successful, and, for the first time, appears to have satisfied expectation as a singer as well as an actress....Signor MEDI BARALDI, who will be remembered as the tenor of MAX MARETZEK's last Castle Garden campaign, has made his *début* at the Royal Italian Opera, London, as *Nanorrio*, in *L'Elisire d'Amore*. He appears to have made quite a success....A new three-act piece has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, called "Second Love," in which, for more than two acts, the heroine is blind. The piece is claimed to be original, and described as good and novel in its construction. The author Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON was loudly called for....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, the comedian, has filed his schedule in the County Court at Lancaster, England, under the Insolvent Debtors Act. The document contains a number of creditors. The debts in the aggregate are set forth at £9,781. Of that sum £626 are without consideration. Upwards of £1,000 are more than once entered on the schedule, reducing the debts for which value had been received to £7,551, incurred from June, 1854. The insolvency is attributed to the unfortunate speculation in the Lyceum Theatre and the renewal of old debts under his bankruptcy. Mr. MATHEWS was arrested on the 4th inst., at Preston, and taken to Lancaster Castle, where he will remain until his hearing at the beginning of next month. The startling announcement is made of a loss of £5,000 by the Lyceum Theatre....We promised our readers the names of some new piano-forte pieces by the talented young composer H. A. HOLLER. HAUIT; and in giving them, we would gladly call particular attention to each piece, did our space permit, for we find much to admire, such strength and originality, that each piece has its own peculiar points of excellence, and are well worthy of extended criticism. We can, however, only recommend them to all our friends who are piano players. The first is a set of easy studies, *opus* 40. "Six *morceaux characteristiques*"—graceful and excellent for small hands. *Deux Morceaux de Salon Schottisch*, Nos. 1 and 2. We rather prefer No. 1; it is spirited and brilliant. *Grande valse brillante*, op. 38, is familiar to our readers who heard the composer play it nearly a year ago. We are glad to see it in print, and are certain it will have many admirers. WILLIAM HALL & SON are the publishers. ....At the National Theatre, last [illegible] occasion of Manager PURDY's benefit, [illegible] of that establishment enjoyed an agreeable surprise in the dancing and singing of the [illegible] ZAVISTOWSKI. Her unheralded [illegible] fairly carried the audience by storm, and they testified their appreciation of her [illegible] grace by calling her out repeatedly. [illegible] ances are certainly wonderful.

SUMMER MOURNING.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO [illegible] of goods now in store, and daily receiving, for gentlemen's Fall wear; comprising the newest and best designs, which we make up with [illegible] taste and style as has so long characterized our [illegible]
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Duane-st., corner [illegible]

THE WRONGS OF MAN.

The dry-goods house sent home its bill,
The husband stared as vexed and ill—
His coffee cup he chanced to spill,
As he his wife admonished:
"Nine hundred dollars spent for dress!
Why, madame, you'll destroy me;
To pay your bills, if thus they press,
Would more than well employ me!
For *half a fraction* of that sum,
(And well dressed none dare be, ma'am,)
With all the latest styles that come
SMITH BROTHERS would supply me.
'Tis madness that, on female dress,
Accounts like this be run, ma'am;
By heaven! I'll fill the daily press
With this great wrong of man, ma'am!"
SMITH BROTHERS' one-price Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor in fitting these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.'S
No. 576 [illegible]
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.

MR. I. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS friends that he is now associated with the house of [illegible] & CO., in the Custom Department. The great success of the house for procuring all the latest styles of fashion, gives him a wider field than ever for the production of fashionable and [illegible] He will still give particular attention to [illegible] Army and Navy Uniforms. He will [illegible] his old friends and customers at the [illegible] manufactory
D. DEVLIN'S
Corner Broadway and [illegible]

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, [illegible] Merchants, bankers and others [illegible] against fire and burglars, are invited to [illegible] stock of Alum Plent Safes and Money [illegible] house doors. Numerous testimonials of [illegible] over all others now in use will be exhibited.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Successors to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-la[illegible]

[illegible]ELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL and the Infallible—the admiration of the entire [illegible] of ladies. True to Nature, without the [illegible] of hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects [illegible] first. Made and sold, or applied, (in private [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. [illegible] No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May [illegible]
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT by [illegible] steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced [illegible] Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE [illegible] WARE modern improved Pianos and Melodeons [illegible] found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, [illegible] allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly [illegible] second hand Pianos from $60 to $150. Melodeons [illegible] $60 to $135.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS [illegible] have improvements peculiar to their [illegible] all others. They are celebrated all over the [illegible] for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. [illegible] The largest and best stock in the [illegible] and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND [illegible] are unrivaled above all competition. [illegible]

Colonization Affairs.

From the following items, interesting to friends of Colonization, in the *Colonization Herald* for August:

Rev. GEORGE THOMPSON, missionary at Mendi, Africa, made a visit to Monrovia, Liberia, last January, and during his stay there, penetrated the country, on an exploration up the St. Paul's one hundred miles, and pronounces it a most beautiful region. On the 7th of March he embarked on the schooner *Try, Try Again*, owned by Hon. D. B. WARNER, who gave him a gratuitous passage to Sherbro. After regulating affairs at the Mission, and consummating the important step of breaking up the original mission station, at Kaw Mendi, where so many noble lives have been offered, and removing the mission to Mo Tappan, ninety miles interior, Mr. THOMPSON went to Sierra Leone, to take passage for America, and if not here now, will arrive early.

In the May number of the *Journal*, attention was invited to the want of a library and lyceum at Monrovia, as set forth in a letter of Rev. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL. Within less than a week the whole sum desired was offered by a gentleman of this City, and also by another in Portland, Me., and one-quarter of the sum by yet another. Such evidence of readiness to meet every real want of the men who now strive to found a moral, industrious and intelligent Republic in Africa is most cheering. Already the good news has been communicated to Mr. CRUMMELL, and directions given to erect and fit up the proper structure.

The services of Rev. ROBERT S. FINLEY and Rev. H. P. BOGUE have been secured as agents in Western and Central New-York. They will enter upon their work at once, and prosecute it so far and fast as openings can be found.

Mammoth Cave—The New Discoveries.

Mr. E. MERIAM publishes a description of the new avenue discovered in the Mammoth Cave. It is on the right-hand side, about four miles beyond Echo River. The roof or ceiling of the avenue resembles in appearance the snow-built chamber, but the rosettes and formations are much more beautiful then any heretofore discovered. This newly-discovered avenue or hall, or whatever else it may be called, is about two miles in length. STEPHEN has made several new discoveries during the present year, and he is in hopes, after the busy season is over, to be able to find a passage from the main cave, so as to avoid crossing the cave river at high water. I am of opinion, from my extensive examination of the cave and the surrounding country, that Pruit's Knob, eight miles from the cave's mouth, a high sugar-loaf shaped hill or peak, forms one of its loftiest domes, and have suggested that STEPHEN's further exploration may be directed to that point. If my recollection is correct, it is about five hundred feet high.

The avenues already discovered in the cave number two hundred and twenty-seven; the domes forty-seven; eight cataracts and twenty-three pits; and in addition to these, STEPHEN has discovered several domes and pits the present year.

The loftiest dome measures near 400 feet in height, and the deepest pit about 250 feet in depth.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT ALBANY.—Mr. J. E. GAVITT, of this city, who has just returned from Europe, says that the following distinguished scientific gentlemen may be expected to attend the annual meeting of the Scientific Association in this city on the 20th inst.: AIRY, Royal Astronomer of England; LE VERRIER, of France; ARGELANDER, of Germany; STRUVE, of Russia. Among the distinguished American *savans* who are expected to be in attendance are Prof. AGGASSIZ, Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey; Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute; Prof. PEIRCE, of Harvard; Prof. GOULD, Prof. GIBBS, Prof DANA, and Prof. TORREY.—*Albany Statesman, 8th.*

THE EMPIRE STATE DISASTER.—THE WOUNDED.—We are glad to learn that nearly all of those who suffered in consequence of the explosion on board the *Empire State*, and who were alive yesterday, are now in a fair way of recovery. Fears are entertained that Mr. AMES, of Marshfield, may not survive; but even in his case there is reason to hope for a favorable result. The others are nearly out of danger. The very favorable change in the weather, within a few days, has not been without its influence in producing this change in the prospects of the wounded.—*Prov. Journal.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Two sons of Mrs. C. C. SMITH, of Boston, were drowned in Whittemore's pond, in Spencer, on Saturday afternoon. Their names are CHARLES, aged 13 years, and OSCELLO, aged 9 years. They were on a visit to their grandmother, residing in Spencer, and in the afternoon, without saying anything of their intentions, went to the pond alone for the purpose of bathing. They were missed, and the pond was dragged, resulting in the recovery of the eldest boy on Saturday evening; the other body was taken out on Sunday morning. Mrs. SMITH, the mother, was in Boston. She buried her husband a year ago, and has now only one daughter remaining. She was informed of the death of her two lovely sons by telegraph, on Sunday.—*Worcester Transcript, 4th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and agents throughout the world.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Explosions! Lives Saved!!**—Thomas Duffy, 7 East Brooklyn; Mr. FOX, No 354 Stanton; Mr. Keim, No 97 Delancy, and numerous others, who have been recently severely burned and scalded, have been perfectly cured by using BRYANT'S MAGICAL HEALING OINTMENT, warranted. Sold by the Proprietor, No. 117 Chester-st., RING'S, No. 192 Broadway; OKGRAFF, No. 306 Grand, corner Eldridge; in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton, and corner Classon and Myrtle-avs.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pain are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps in boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Asthma.**—This most disheartening complaint has been completely cured in many instances by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing.

☞ **SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.**
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway

☞ **READ! READ!! READ!!!**
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVERSVILLE UNION SEMINARY—Gloversville, Fulton County, N.Y.—Rev. EDGAR PERRINS, A. M., Principal.—This Institution has now been in successful operation one year. Its capacity and its character have thus been thoroughly tested, and have given entire satisfaction. The academic building is in the first style of school architecture, and receives the unqualified commendation of all visitants. The Trustees believe themselves fortunate in providing a Faculty of Instruction. The Principal and his lady are persons of experience in their respective duties, and every way qualified for their situation. The musical department is under the guidance of a gentleman whose capacity as a composer and instructor is of the first order. The advantages for instruction in painting, in oil or water colors, Grecian painting, crayoning, drawing, and the other ornamental branches, are on the same liberal scale. The instruction for the classical and modern languages, natural sciences, mathematics and English studies, is well provided for. Students can be fitted for every department of business, for any class in college, or for any pursuit in life. The next session will commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1856. For further information, apply to the Principal, or to either of the undersigned.
J. G. WARD, Secretary. H. CHURCHILL, President.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOYER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 96 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—"FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN."—The ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB of Kings County will hold their regular weekly meeting at the Republican Rallying Hall, Museum Building, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Hon. HORACE GREELEY and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.
J. R. SPAULDING, President.
J. M. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT CLUB.—A public meeting of the XVIIth Ward Fremont Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock, at the Granercy House, corner 20th-st. and 3d-av. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting. HOMER FRANKLIN, President.
—— BOYCE, Secretary.

THE FIFTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB will meet on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, Aug. 11, at No. 93 White-st.
T. A. KENNEDY, President.
T. C. LELAND. Dr. A. C. HEXAMER. } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Meet THIS EVENING, Aug. 11, at Fremont Hall, No. 391 4th-av., at 8 o'clock.
EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Sec

FREMONT AND DAYTON FLAGS—And flags for all political parties for sale at
S. H. DOUGHTY'S, No. 38 John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the corps will be held at H. E. Riel's Star Hotel, No 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING Aug. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the forget excursion, to take place on the 22nd inst. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A CHANCE RARELY EQUALED.—An elegantly fitted fancy store, with stock, fixtures, furniture, and twenty two years' unexpired lease, to be disposed of, at a low price for cash if applied for soon. The health of the proprietor makes it necessary to go in the country. To a young couple or two ladies, it would be just the thing. For particulars, address L., Box No. 2,689 Post-Office.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 21 John-st.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE—an interest in a patent for the best metal pavement yet patented. Can be made and put down at per yard less than any that has yet been laid. It will stand more is safer, and as durable. Patent was issued Aug. 5, 1856. For further information, inquire at the office of ELLITHORP & FOX, room No. 2, No. 504 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York.

PARTNERSHIP.—A manufacturer of a great variety of staple and fancy articles, having established in this city a factory doing a good and successful trade, being of limited means, desires a partner who can attend to the financial and office business, and furnish the capital for extending the business to meet the demands of this Fall's trade $5,000 to $10,000 can be made to pay 100 per cent. Address MANUFACTURER, *Times* office.

$2,000.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—For sale cheap the stock of a house-furnishing store, together with a fluid route, worth $1,000 per year profit, and embracing some 1,200 to 1,400 customers, and capable of being considerably increased. Apply to C. B. HOWES, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—A. DUNSMORE, No 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, offers his stock of millinery goods for sale, and a lease of the store and house for any term of years that may be agreed on; an enterprising individual will find the present a chance which seldom offers. The terms of payment will be made easy.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—For sale, the good will and fixtures of an old established bakery, now doing a large cash trade over the counter. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 400 Grand-st., New York

TO LADY HOUSEKEEPERS.—A gentleman who keeps a first class boarding-house in Broadway, wants a lady to have an equal share in the business; $500 cash required. Apply at No. 548 Broadway.

TO NEWSPAPER CARRIERS.—A purchaser can be found for a route on a daily morning paper, by addressing BUSINESS, *Times* office, stating terms, and where an interview can be had.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.
The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain figure work and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of previous issues. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.
Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.
Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge Hill Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.
The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.
Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 6th August.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the 13th, and propositions received until the 20th inst., at 12 M.
H. S. WELLES & CO.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August, inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School House No 5, in Mott-st., near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals by order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1856.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the last day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Pokeepsie, both inclusive
Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.
The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.
M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 68 Warren st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 18th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward. J. S. BURNTON, Chairman.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Men of science of all lands,
Monarchs, nobles, raise their hands
In astonishment, and own,
LYON'S POWDER stands alone.
SEE THE FOREIGN TESTIMONIALS—To the efficacy of LYON'S POWDER and PILLS for insects and vermin. No. 424 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!!—Meneely's celebrated Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City references. Address W. E., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For an experienced German Protestant girl, in an excellent plain cook and laundress; an experienced English chambermaid and seamstress; an experienced Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress; also a very large selection of other servants of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families, at MANN'S & CO'S select agency, No. 16 Tillary-st. near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls with excellent City reference; one as cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, does up linen in the best style, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, will take $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn; the other is aged 14, a good nurse, a plain sewer and a willing girl to work, at $3. Call at No. 318 East 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a plain educated young woman, as nurse and seamstress; would be willing to assist in chamberwork. Takes pleasure in the care of children, which latter she has been doing during the last eight years, and will give good references. Can be seen at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; as chambermaid and waiter; as saleswoman in a store; as cook and to wash and iron, and to do general housework, by five very experienced girls, with good City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women, (Protestant) one as cook, washer, and ironer; makes good bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; used to the care of children, and could give complete satisfaction, and best of reference. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three competent young women; one as seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two nice American girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As an assistant teacher, to go to North Carolina. He must be well acquainted with mathematics and the higher English branches. A knowledge of the French language is also desirable. Preference will be given to a graduate of Yale, Amherst, or Williams Colleges. Engagement to commence 1st October. Address Box No. 3,345, New-York Post Office.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. S., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, an engraver on stone, who can do first-rate lettering. To one who understands general work and who should prove the kind of person desired, good wages and after a time an interest in the business will be given. Address, including specimens of work, M. STONE, office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED—In October next, a Protestant lady—French or German preferred, to instruct in French, German, Dancing, drawing and Embroidery. In a Family School not to exceed sixteen scholars; must speak French fluently; comforts of a home provided. Apply, stating terms and references, to SAMUEL L. FULLER Rose Hill, Seneca County, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—A thoroughly educated gentleman is wanted as principal teacher in an Academy near the Hudson. He must be well recommended, and have some experience in teaching. Address TRUSTEES, *Daily Times.*

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess, or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady (one accustomed to tuition), wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess; would be willing to go either South or West. She is competent to instruct in the English branches, music and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. M., *Times* Office, New York.

CLERK.—A competent, trusty young man, of steady business habits, wishes a situation as entry clerk or porter in a good business establishment. Understands book keeping in all its branches. Best of reference given, and security to any amount required. Address or call at No. 371 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three competent young women; one as seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two nice American girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

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BARE CHANCE.—Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FERNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

LAD WANTED—In the silk business, to learn the same; he must be active and willing. The best of references required, and must reside with his parents; such may address Box 4,237 Post-Office stating where he can be seen.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $400 to $500 a-year. Location permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. OGDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

WET-NURSE—Wanted, a young, healthy wet-nurse apply at No. 369 Washington-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock this day.

50 FIRST-RATE CLOAK HANDS WANTED.—Apply at No. 259 West 29th-st., near 9th av.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A place wanted by a lady of high respectability, who is a first-class soprano singer. Address C. M., *Times* Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—An experienced packer preferred. Apply Box No. 1,619, Post-Office.

SERVANTS WANTED—In a gentleman's family; cook, nurse, seamstress, laundress housemaid, waiter and groom. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.; also an English coachmen.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 hook-keepers, 3 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 3 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 bankkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, and 3 boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—5 or 8 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED—50 experienced girls to sew umbrellas, at ELLIS & HALL'S Umbrella Manufactory, No. 19 Murray-st., to whom steady work will be given.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young widow lady, having met with unexpected reverses, is desirous of meeting with a party who would loan her a stipulated sum of money, for which she would rent a suite of rooms and devote every effort to make them realize the happiness and comfort of home. Address, stating where an interview can be had, Mrs. P. P. C., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 142 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

TO LET WITH BOARD—In one of the finest Summer locations in the City, two beautiful suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, separately or together. House new with all the improvements; dinner at six. Spanish and English spoken. A few gentlemen can have board without rooms. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 19 Seventh av., one door above 12th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—Where there are but few boarders, by two gentlemen and sister. A private parlor and two rooms in a pleasant location between 3d and 4th avs., with full board. Address J. A. L., this Office.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house No 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

NO. 49 MURRAY-ST.—BOARD.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a very pleasant room and board. Also, furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with board if required.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.
Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Wednesday evening, a Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing, among other papers, a check on the Bank of the State of New-York, porporting to be signed by GEORGE HARDEN, and numbered 1,438. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said check, as payment of it has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at No. 40 Broad-st., up stairs.

LOST—A ROLL OF MONEY, Pocasett Bank Bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same at Messrs. WM. A. WHEELER & CO'S., No. 138 William-st. to WM. N. CRANE.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—Sound and kind, will be exchanged for a good 7-octave piano, worth $300. Address Box No. 1 340 Post-Office.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

THE SUN
is now publishing one of the funniest stories you ever read. It is droll and quizzical and odd, and Hattie is NICHOLAS Non. All who take hold of it find that it takes hold of them. They get the paper day after day and at last they leave their names at the office, on the corner of Nassau and Fulton sts., or send word by Dispatch Post or through the Post-Office, and the Carrier leaves the paper at the door very early in the morning. They find, too, that THE SUN is the best daily family paper published in this City or in any city. It has all the news of the day by telegraph, mail or express—is among the foremost of the first in all matters of enterprise and is ever live-ly and wide-awake. The price is only sixpence a week or one cent a copy, so that everybody can afford to take it and his wife besides. In circulation and influence, THE SUN leads the VAN, everywhere.

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NEW-YORK CITY

Departure of the Ostawba—One Hundred Passengers for Nicaragua.

The steamer *Ostawba*, put on in the place of that [illegible], left the pier foot of Beach-street at [illegible] Saturday afternoon for Nicaragua, with one hundred passengers on board, intending to join the Walker Government. There was an unusually large crowd gathered on the wharf to witness the departure of the steamer, although on this occasion no interference could be looked for from the United States authorities. A United States Deputy Marshal, which seems to be a stereotype fixture on the departure of steamers for this port, was, however, on the ground, evidently on the alert to make himself officially felt, should occasion arise for official interference. No such occasion did arise, and everything passed off very quietly, with the exception of a few round cheers at intervals for General WALKER and the new Walker régime. Two or three attempts to get up a little political enthusiasm for the different Presidential candidates utterly failed. Among the passengers on the *Ostawba* was Lieut. ESCALON, of the Nicaraguan army, who came from Nicaragua on the last return trip of the *Ortaba*. Col. PIPER, also of the Nicaraguan army, was present, and had designed to take passage, but owing to important business detaining him, connected, as was stated, with the Walker Government, deferred his departure until the next steamer. A quantity of mining machinery and agricultural implements were on board intended for introduction in Nicaragua.

The *Ostawba* was formerly on the Mobile route. The *Ortaba* is now on her way around the Horn, to form a connection with the California steamers on the Pacific side. On her arrival there, steamers will leave this port for Nicaragua semi-monthly.

The American and Foreign Bible Society.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board was held in the Bible House, No. 117 Nassau street, on Thursday, at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. WELCH in the Chair. Forty-two reports of colporteurs for this meeting gave the following among the results of their labors for the month of July: 9,184 household visits for Bible readings and prayer; 584 families found destitute of the Word of God; 984 persons induced to attend Church; 527 children brought into Sabbath Schools; 822 sermons preached and public addresses made; 887 prayer-meetings and sessions of Sabbath Schools held; 182 visits to vessels and for seamen made; 33 persons hopefully converted, and 35 baptized. One of these colporteurs has a flourishing Sabbath School at the Five Points.

Twenty-one applications for appointment as Colporteurs were received during the month of July, and twenty of them were postponed on account of the state of the treasury, which was reported still overdrawn, though improving. The receipts were more by about one thousand dollars than they were for July of last year, but only sufficient, after all, to meet the salaries of between sixty and seventy Colporteurs, and to provide for the Society's circulation of the Word of God, which at present amounts to some one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the Sacred Scriptures per year. Forty thousand copies of the German New Testament alone the Society has published since the first of January last, and would need an edition of twenty thousand more soon.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE MARMADUKE REEVES, H. B. M.—HOW HE RAISED THE WIND AND SOME FALSE EXPECTATIONS.

A great piece of discourtesy was perpetrated on Saturday last. "Lieutenant-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves, H. B. M.," a loyal and military subject of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdoms of England and Ireland, was taken in custody, like a common fellow—one of the lower order—and committed to a vile cell in that public institution called the Tombs, but legally known as the "Halls of Justice."

Lieutenant-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves was subjected to this treatment, because accused simply of the gentlemanly trick of obtaining the "necessary" by means regarded by some as dishonest. If the charge against him be true, it only proves that Lieutenant-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves, H. B. M., adheres to that well-known service given by a dying father to his son, "to get money honestly if he could, but at any rate to get it."

The accusation against him was made by Mr. Frederick Giffing, of Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, a gentleman interested in a patent rifle manufactory. Mr. Giffing tells a doleful, though, in some measure, an amusing story. He means that on the fifth instant he was called upon by a tall man of *distingué* bearing, who represented himself to be Lieutenant-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves, H. B. M.; that he had been in the Russian war, had fought and bled before Sebastopol for his Queen ann country, and had from Lord Raglan an expression of thanks in writing, which he was perfectly willing to exhibit. He further said that he had been authorized by the British Government to visit the United States and enter into a contract for 200,000 rifles for the use of the royal troops. In proof of this mission he exhibited a document signed by Her Majesty and impressed with the royal seal. Now a man of such aristocratic position, so gallant and condescending—could not but make an impression, and he did. Besides, these documents,—one of them with the Queen's own name—and his power to purchase 200,000 muskets was a glorious prospect, and both intended to improve it. Lieut.-Col George Marmaduke Reeves, H. B. M., was treated so became his position. He was feasted like a prince, wine flowed freely, and he frequently condescended to dine with Mr. Giffing. He feasted on the fat of the land. He looked at Mr. Giffing's rifles and after trying them, declared them to be just the thing. Indeed, so pleased was he with Mr. Giffing's patent rifle, that, notwithstanding he had partly made another engagement, he concluded to contract for 50,000 of the rifles at £8 apiece, and pay besides $100,000 for the right. One day Mr. Giffing called by request upon Lieut.-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves at his lodgings, the Clarendon House, Fourth avenue. He was in bed, and seemed a little down-hearted. He said that he had just been robbed of £20, and desired a loan to meet unexpected wants. Mr Giffing handed the Colonel a check for $100, which was speedily cashed. On the 29th of July, the Colonel called on Mr. Giffing and said that before signing the contract he desired an interview with Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, at Halifax, and being short of funds, he desired another loan to enable him to proceed thither. Three hundred more was at once freely loaned him by Mr. Giffing, who had also a sample rifle prepared and carefully boxed for the information of Sir Gaspard.

Lieut.-Col. George Marmaduke Reeves, H. B. M., then smilingly retired, promising to return in a few days and complete the contract. But Lieut.-Col. Geo. Marmaduke Reeves didn't fulfil his promise. He did not condescend to again visit his rifled acquaintance, not even to write him a note.

Mr. Giffing grew suspicious, then fearful, and finally quite positive, that his friend Lieut Col. George Marmaduke Reeves, H. B. M., was, to say the least, a very smart man, of confidential proclivities. He inquired for him, and soon learned, to his loss, that Lieut.-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves was no more nor less than *Mister* J. W. McAlpine, an individual well-known about the police courts, at which, upon more than one occasion, he has been compelled to attend on various charges. So he made a complaint against McAlpine before Justice CONNOLLY, for obtaining money under false pretences; a warrant issued for his arrest was placed in the hands of Officers Webb and Smith, who served it during the day, and Lieut.-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves, *alias* Mister J. W. McAlpine, was committed for trial.

During the examination of the prisoner, his wife appeared and claimed that two of her children might be taken from him and placed in her charge. She stated that she had been married to McAlpine for a great many years, and that she had fourteen children by her. She means him of having, however, more than one wife, and made other charges against him, which if proved go clearly to show that [illegible] hand is not a saint upon earth.

[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves is as queer a fish as has been caught [illegible]

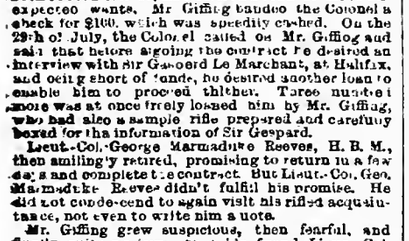

Miscellaneous.

BURNED.

A woman, named Bridget Mangan, residing in the rear of No. 81 Baxter-street, was severely burned by her clothes taking fire accidentally. She was under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence.

DROWNED.

About 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a boy, named Wm. Goodenough, aged 7 years, fell overboard from the foot of Dover-street and was drowned. The body was soon afterwards rescued. An inquest was held upon it at No. 291 Delancey-street, the residence of deceased's parents.

FOUNDLING.

A female infant about a week old, was left on Saturday night at the door of the house No. 17 West Twenty-first-street. No one appearing to claim it it was taken in charge by the Police was sent it to the Alms-house.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

A boy named John Meyers, was taken into the Nineteenth Ward Station-house on Saturday, having been terribly bitten by a dog, owned by a man named Johnson. A physician was called to attend him, after which he was sent to his residence.

FATAL.

An inquest was held, on Saturday, by Coroner Wills, at the corner of Clarkson and West streets, upon the body of a boy, named Merton Lawless, who was accidentally killed by the falling of a pile of lumber upon him.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found, on Saturday, in the water, foot of Eleventh street, East River. An inquest upon it was held by Coroner Hills. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and was poorly attired.

LONG ISLAND.

POISONING.

Verdict in the Case of Mary McCormick.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE CASE.

Margaret Montgomery Poisoned, and then Robbed and thrown upon the Street.

Coroner HANFORD and Jury reassembled at No. 387 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, to continue the investigation of the causes attending the death of MARY MCCORMICK, who died, as is supposed, from poison, administered to her by force, in Roosevelt-street, New-York, on Wednesday last.

The following additional testimony was taken:

Patrick Curley, sworn—I reside at No. 285 Thirteenth-street, New-York, near avenue B; I knew Mary McCormick; she was to my house some day last week, she stayed several days; she was there Wednesday morning last when I went from home to work; when I returned at night she was not there; I have not seen her since; she was well the evening previous at tea, and that morning so far as I could see; I never saw her sick; saw nothing strange in her manner; she always refused strong drink of any kind; she is about 16 years of age, born in Ireland; she has been in this country about six years; the cars that pass Roosevelt-street pass within three blocks of my house.

Catharine Curley, sworn—The last witness is my husband; Mary McCormick, the deceased, dressed herself last Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock, and started, as I thought, for an Intelligence Office; I have not seen her since; she was well at the time; saw nothing in her manner; she only ate a bit of bread and drank a cup of tea that morning; she was as well as ever I saw her while she was at our house; she appeared a strong, healthy girl; is a niece of mine; when she left our house she went towards First-avenue.

Martin McCormick, sworn—I am eleven years, born in Ireland, and cannot read or write; I live with Mr. Curley, the previous witness; deceased was my sister—saw her leave Curley's about ten o'clock on Wednesday morning; I heard Mrs. Curley tell her to go to an office and try and get a place—I have seen her standing at the door evenings, talking with young men—these young men lived in the neighborhood and drove horses; I slept with her last Tuesday night—she went to bed at about half-past ten o'clock—she appeared to be well—had no conversation with her; Mr Curley has lived where he now lives, since last Winter; my sister first came there about one month ago; she came from Eleventh-avenue, where she had lived about one year and six months—she stayed at Curley's about four weeks—she then got acquainted with these young men; when she left Curley's she came to Brooklyn, where she had stayed about two and a half months—she then returned to Curley's and stayed about a week, and then left last Wednesday morning, which is the last I have seen of her—she used to work at Curley's.

Bridget Curly, sworn—Reside at No. 202 First-avenue, New York, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; Patrick Curly is my father; have not seen deceased since she came to Brooklyn to live but once; saw her often when she lived at Eleventh-street and Sixth-avenue; she was my cousin; she lived here six months; she lived at my father's about three weeks; she always staid at my father's until she could get a place—remained there at this time until she got a place in Brooklyn; staid in Brooklyn three months; she returned to my father's about five days ago; I have not seen her myself for a month; the last time was at No. 202 First-avenue; never saw her keep company with any man; don't believe she ever did; she was rather a soft, easy girl, but not easily persuaded; she was not what might be called green; any person partially acquainted with her could not have induced her to go into a place to drink; she had good common sense, but was not very bright.

R. W. Craft, sworn—Am a policeman of the Second District, Brooklyn; I saw deceased between one and two o'clock at the Bridge-street Ferry, Wednesday; the deck hands brought her out of the cabin of one of the boats and called me to take charge of her; it was a Roosevelt-street boat; he was supporting her; she caught hold of a post to prevent them from carrying her out; seemed to want to stay there; she appeared to be intoxicated; she walked with me to the Station-House, but I had to support her; could not smell any liquor on her breath; said she lived on Hudson avenue, near York street first, but afterwards near De Kalb-avenue; the Assistant Captain said she had better be taken home as soon as possible; when I took her from the boat, charged her with being drunk; she replied that she had not been drinking at all; the girl further said that she got out of the cars on the New-York side within a block of the ferry in Roosevelt-street; saw a lot of men standing on the sidewalk who appeared to be colored sailors; she said that the sidewalk was blocked up and she asked them to let her pass, they said she could not pass until she drank the contents of a vial one of them produced.

[The statement made to Mrs. Powell by deceased was in the main corroboration by this witness.] She said that they offered her no insult after pushing her into the gutter; she thought that she crossed the river in the boat more than once; she told me that she was an American girl, born in Troy, N. Y., and that her father was an Englishman; she said that she had come from her aunt's in Thirty-sixth-street; said that her brother rode with her part of the way down to the ferry, and got out just before she did; she said that she had two brothers living in Troy; I told her that she need not be afraid of telling me if she had taken the poison herself—she said that she did not; on the way to this house she said that *no one knew what she had suffered during the past year*—having lost her father, mother and sister; she had no appearance of being afflicted by the heat; I think she has been taking laudanum from the smell of her breath; it was with great difficulty that we could keep her awake; she cried bitterly because folks would think that she was drunk and arrested; I saw nothing that led me to believe but what she knew what she was about.

Mrs. Powell, recalled—Have heard deceased say that she had two brothers and an uncle living in Troy.

The Coroner stated that this was all the testimony that he had to offer, and after a brief summing up, submitted the case to the Jury. The Jury after a short consultation, rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the deceased, Mary McCormick, came to her death from the effects of narcotic poison, administered by herself, or by some person or persons to the Jury unknown.

Another Case of Poisoning.

Hardly had a Coroner's Jury concluded their labors in the above case, when another of a similar nature but more atrocious in its management, was brought to light.

A young Irish woman named MARGARET MONTGOMERY, working in the family of Mr. CRAM, in Flatbush, on Friday last visited New-York, when she was drugged, bent, robbed, and kicked almost naked into the street, and was finally found in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, when she was taken to the First District Station-House, where she has since lingered in the greatest agony, and no hopes of her recovery.

She states that on Wednesday last she visited New-York for the purpose of making some purchases of clothing, and sending $50 to her poor parents in Ireland, which sum was to complete the amount of $250, sent there by her during her stay of a few years in this country, for some special purpose. She had purchased the cloth for two dresses for herself, and was on the way to a place to remit the $50. At about 3 o'clock P. M., while passing through Washington-street, New-York, she was accosted by an elderly woman, standing in the door of a saloon who said, "Why, Mary, how do you do?" She replied, "My name is MARGARET," to which the elderly woman said, "Oh, yes, I ought to have known it; I knew you when a child, and I know your father and mother." After these introductory remarks the conversation was continued, the elderly woman, by degrees, cunningly eliciting from her unsuspecting victim her full name, the names of her parents, where they lived, &c., and, under the guise of friendship, asked her in to rest and take a seat. As it was quite warm, she did so, and was soon asked to take a glass of beer, which she consented to do if it was fresh. The woman drew a glass of beer and sprinkled something into it, which MARGARET, in her own mind, at the time, thought was pepper. A few minutes after drinking the beer she became drowsy, when the woman carried her up three flights of stairs, took off her clothes and put her to bed. She does not know how long she slept, but when she did arouse it was dark. She first commenced looking for her clothes and money, but could not find them, and then proceeded down stairs where she met the woman who claimed to be an acquaintance, and demanded her clothes. Just then, a young woman passed out with her shawl on, and she remonstrated against such free use of her clothing, when she was seized hold of, beaten severely, and finally kicked into the street with nothing on but a chemise. From this she wandered, she hardly knows where, but was taken in by some person in the same street, where she was treated kindly during Friday night and the day of Saturday. Just after dark Saturday night she was provided with a skirt and sack, and in this plight started for Brooklyn, barefooted and bareheaded. Crossing the Fulton Ferry about 10 o'clock at night, her singular conduct—like a drunken person, as was then supposed—attracted the attention of several citizens, who meeting officer WILLIAMS, of the First District Police, he took her in charge and conveyed her to the Station-house. The officer in charge was soon satisfied that she was laboring under the effects of poison, and sent for Dr. PALMEDO, who, from that time up to the present, has been in constant attendance, and everything medical skill could suggest has been done for her relief, but thus far without any prospect of her recovery. From the time she was kicked into the street up to the present, she has been in the greatest agony from cramps and sickness at the stomach, and the physicians in attendance suppose that both strychnine and laudanum were administered to her in the beer, and that the latter somewhat counteracted the effects of the former poison. This case has, as it should, attracted much attention, and Capt. SMITH, Mayor HALL, Ex-Mayor STEVENS, and Ex-Judges MOORE, have been assiduous in their attentions, and rendering all the assistance in their power.

MARGARET is a young woman, apparently under 25 years of age, and says she is a member of the Episcopal church. When free from pain talks rationally, and tells her misfortunes in such a manner as to impress every one with their truthfulness.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 9th inst., there were 100 deaths in this city: males 58; females 42; adults 37; minors 63.

Principal Diseases—Cholera Infantum 17; Convulsions 13; Consumption 9; Bilious Fever, Dysentery 7 each; Congestion of the Brain, Hydrocephalus, Marasmus, 4 each; Croup, Debility, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Lungs, Palsy, Typhus Fever, 2 each.

This is a decrease of 14 on the preceding week.

The late Storm at the East.

GREAT DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING—CHURCHES, A VESSEL, A LIGHTHOUSE AND DWELLING-HOUSES STRUCK—ECCENTRICITY OF THE FLUID.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday makes up the following catalogue of disasters occasioned by lightning during the storm of the day previous. Many of the cases are very extraordinary:

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, the lightning struck a new ship on the stocks at Quincy Point, setting it on fire, but the fire was put out without much damage. Two men in the ship were rendered senseless by the shock, and it was a long time before they recovered.

In the afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the Lancers were assembled in front of the Hancock House, Quincy, to escort the Governor to the field, when the storm burst upon them. They took refuge in a barn, and placed their sabres in the haymow. A person standing in the barn states that the lightning seemed to entirely fill the air in that vicinity, whizzing about in every direction.

The schooner *Bells*, of Cohasset, was lying between the Glades and Minot's Ledge, with a party of ladies and gentlemen engaged in fishing, when her mainmast was struck by lightning and shivered into splinters. A number of persons were sitting in the cabin, two of whom, a lady and gentleman, were considerably injured. A Mr. COZZENS, of Boston, who was sitting at the foot of the mast at the time, was prostrated by the stroke and did not recover his senses for nearly two hours.

The house of Mr. GOESLER, No. 13 Joy-street, in this city, was struck, the chief damage being occasioned by the bursting of the gas pipes. The house was unoccupied.

The house of Mr. EZRA INGALLS, on Franklin-street, Woburn, was struck by lightning and received considerable damage during the storm last evening. Floors were torn up and windows broken by the fluid, which entered by one of the chimneys. None of the inmates were injured.

At Lynn, as we understand, the lightning struck in several places, but no damage of consequence was done.

At about 12 o'clock last night, the steeple of the orthodox meeting-house in Malden, as we learn from the editor of the Malden *Messenger*, was struck by lightning. The lightning descended on each side of the tower, making a complete breach in the house from below the gallery to the ground—in its descent cutting off a course of bricks (the basement) as smoothly as could have been done by the most skilful mason. A stick from the steeple, about ten feet in length, was projected through the roof close to the eaves, about half way up the body of the house, and still hangs there. Boards, bricks and plastering are strewed about in the widest confusion. There was no lightning rod on the house.

At about midnight, the new dwelling house lately erected and now occupied by Mr. M. H. GLEASON, near the Gun Yard at City Point, South Boston, was struck by lightning. A large porch of the stairway was torn from the roof, the chimney was partially thrown down and badly jarred, and other damage done. The persons in the house, of whom there were several, escaped any serious injury. The shock was also severely felt in the adjoining house.

A barn, belonging to Mr. EAMES, blacksmith, was consumed in Reading yesterday afternoon by fire from lightning. There was some live stock and considerable other property in the barn.

Two houses in the eastern part of Medford were struck last night. In a chamber in one of them, says the *Transcript*, the plastering was torn from the walls, and a lady asleep on her bed had her face somewhat scorched by the electric fluid. Her injuries are not of a serious nature.

The lightning struck in the town of Concord yesterday three times. In the first instance it killed a cow, belonging to JONAS MONROE. It then struck a barn in which were four Irishmen, one of whom was stunned for a long time. About midnight it struck a dwelling-house on Hancock-street, smashing a lot of crockery, and doing other slight damage.

A gentleman in Braintree, lost a fine pig, who it is supposed was frightened to death by the terrific thunder, as no marks of lightning were seen in the vicinity of the pen.

The Eastern Tower of the Light House on Plum Island, Newburyport harbor, was destroyed by fire last evening.

Mr. GEORER, the keeper, resides in a house near by, which was not injured. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning. It contained about two hundred gallons of oil and two hundred light-houses. This accident will not at all interfere with navigation, the light itself having been put out about a year since, and a small bug-light substituted, which still remains.

The yacht *Sybil*, chartered by a party of ladies and gentlemen of Newburyport, who left Portsmouth for the Isle of Shoals yesterday morning, was struck and one of the masts shivered, with other injury. Every one of the party felt the shock, and one young lady had her face and dress badly scorched, and now lies in a critical condition at the Isle of Shoals. One man was completely paralyzed in his legs for an hour or more; another was delirious for nearly the same length of time.

We learn by Haskins' Express that schooner *Pearl*, of Rockport, was struck by lightning, yesterday, off Boar's Head, killing one man, Mr. LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, of Rockport, taking the mainmast out of the vessel, and splintering the foremast all to pieces.

At Gloucester the lightning struck the house of Mr. WILLIAMS, on the Rockport-avenue, tearing out a considerable portion of the eastern end. It then ascended, ripping off laths and plastering, breaking crockery, &c. An iron kettle was broken into a hundred pieces. The wall near by was also struck, upsetting rocks, &c. Fortunately there was no person in that part of the house.

In Abington, the lightning struck in several places. Among other buildings injured was the Orthodox (Rev. Mr WARE's) Church at Centre Abington. A large tree near the line of the Old Colony Railroad, in South Braintree, was cut off near the roots nearly as smooth as though as it was severed by an axe. A telegraph post near Weymouth was also shivered.

In Swampscott the house of Mr. JOHN SWAZEY was struck, injuring the roof. The inmates were not harmed.

Four Irishmen, taking refuge in a barn on the Lincoln road, owned by O. H. DANA, Esq., yesterday P. M., were prostrated by a stroke of lightning, but not fatally injured. One of them was unable to regain the use of his limbs for some time afterwards.

About 2 o'clock, a cow feeding on the hillside, near the old "Lord Perry's Head quarters," and belonging to JONAS MUNROE, Esq., was struck dead. During the night, the house of Mr. JOSEPH F. SIMMONS, on Hancock-street, was struck, but the family all fortunately escaped. The fluid, says the *Journal*, entered the roof, passed through the floor of a closet, within a few feet of Mr. SIMMONS, broke [illegible] and bolders flew at the advance noted last week. Sales of 20 hhds. No. 1, at 22½ ₱ ton. There is very little arriving. [illegible] Tennessee Bark no change. A lot of [illegible] sold at $18 50 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, says: "This trade has commenced earlier than usual, and at present there are numerous Southern and Western buyers in the market. In a week or two more there will be more activity, in consequence of a large demand for goods. The stock in the hands of Jobbers is limited, and manufacturers have smaller supplies than was anticipated. This is occasioned by the high prices of labor and materials, and the difficulty experienced in getting such workmen as are required for Philadelphia goods. Notwithstanding this state of things, the stocks offered to the trade will be found of the most attractive character. At no former period have boots and shoes been made for wholesale market with as much taste as now, nor has their quality been excelled. The prices of the heavier grades of work are higher than last Fall, and on the fine and coarse goods the average advance is from 10 @ 12 ₱ cent."

COFFEE—Is in demand and is firm in price. Java, 14c;@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c. @11c.; Rio at 10c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is devoid of animation, parties disagreeing about prices. Small lots are being disposed of at about 11¾c.@11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11¼a11¾c. for do. Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty active and steady, sales having transpired since our last of about 11,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 85
Ordinary State	5 85@ 5 95
Straight State	5 95@ 6 05
Favorite and Extra State	6 05@ 6 30
Common to Good Michigan	5 30@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 38
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is quiet and inferior, the transactions since our last having amounted to about only about 700 bbls. Inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6@7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is abundant and is declining. The sales since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 75@8 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@3 5 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 62½@3 75 for Jersey, and $4 12½@4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) of 624 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $2 37½@3 62½, and 101 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 81¼@3 62½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, and though in good request it is deteriorating. The sales since our last consist of about 54,000 bushels, including fair to very good Canadian White, at $1 56@1 63½; good Western White, at $1 55; ordinary to prime Southern do., at $1 50@1 70; and good to prime do. Red, at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel. About 6,400 bushels Rye were purchased, at from 65c for damaged to 86c. for strictly prime, ₱ bushel. Oats continue plenty and depressed at 42½c.@43½c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@43c. for Canadian; 40c.@ 42c. for State; 37c.@40c. for Jersey, and 35c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn, being still freely offered at lower rates, attracts much attention from buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 71,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@63c. for common to prime mixed; 68c. @70c. for Southern Yellow; 67c.@69c. for round Yellow; 70c.@80c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 75c @80c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There have been 400 bales River taken, at 69c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the continuance of light receipts has caused a still further advance in prices, and a majority of those on hand are held above current rates. Buenos Ayres have again reached the highest point ever known in this market. Transactions have been somewhat restricted on account of the detention of all vessels with Hides at Quarantine. The Health Commissioners show no discrimination in detaining vessels from perfectly healthy ports, causing great inconvenience both to the importer and dealer. It will be necessary in order to prevent a recurrence of this embargo to alter the Quarantine regulations, or importers will be compelled to find some other place to discharge their vessels, as the expense of bringing their cargoes from Staten Island is very heavy. The old superstitious notion appears to prevail among the Health Officers that Hides produce disease, while the reverse is the fact. Heavy Hides of an even run are in good request for Canada. The receipts this week have been 26,274 Hides from foreign ports and 100 coastwise, as follows: 18,442 dry and 3,065 salted Buenos Ayres, ₱ *Rebecca* and *Parana*; 5,737 Singapore, ₱ *Ino*; 2,062 West Indies, ₱ *Antelope*, *Fredrico* and *Mayhew*; 1,568 Tampico, ₱ *Evergreen*; making a total of 26,874 Hides. Sales have been: 4,759 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs. at 17c., usual selection, six months; 1,000 dry do., 22 lbs., at 27c., usual selection, six months, (in bond less the duty, for Canada;) 8,585 dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., at 23½c., usual selection, six months, (sold the fore part of last week, but not reported; 4,769 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 24c., usual selection, six months; 2,800 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 22c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 1,247 dry Barcelona, 22 lbs., at 21c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 1,429 dry St. Domingo, 27 lbs., at 18½c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 1,415 dry Tampico, 22 lbs., at 21c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 5,418 dry Singapore Buffalo, 20 lbs., 9½c., six months, (sold previous to arrival, to go East) Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Antagonist*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Lisbon*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 8,000 hides; the *F. Deming*, from Rio Grande, with 3,000 hides; the *Guayuma*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Santa Maria*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Addy Swift*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides; the *Putnam*, from Savanilla, with 1,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 83,400, (same time last year 75,600.) as follows: 23,200 dry Buenos Ayres; 20,800 dry Rio Grande; 8,000 dry Orinoco; 4,000 dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 11,350 dry Barcelona; 650 dry Maracaibo; 800 dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 1,500 dry West India; 2,000 dry California; 10,800 dry Buenos Ayres; 300 dry Rio Grande; 800 dry Rio Grande Horse.

HOPS—Sales of 35 bales of last year's crop transpired, at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet at old figures.

LATHS—Eastern are in better request, and now bring from $1 25@$1 37½, cash and short. ₱ 1,000.

LEAD—Inactive and irregular.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that domestic tanned has been in active demand during the week, and the sales have been about equal to the receipts, leaving a very light stock on hand. The recent severe drouth has prevented manufacturers from finishing their stocks and forwarding them to market as soon as usual, but the late heavy rains will no doubt give a material increase to our receipts. Heavy Oak and Hemlock Sole are very scarce, and sell readily on arrival. Calf Skins are in good request. Upper in rough is in meagre supply and active demand at my highest quotations.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	44,200	4,300
Sales	44,600	6,100
Stock	86,000	5,700

We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted—Good Light, 22 .@25c.; Good Middle, 32c.@35c., Good Heavy, 30c. @32c. Oak Light, Southern, 27c.@29c. Oak Heavy, to Banning, 32c @36c.; Spanish, Good All Weights, 30c.@31c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c.—Good Light, 25c.@26½c., Good Middle, 25½c.@26c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@24c. Hemlock, Orinoco, &c.—Good Light, 23½c.@24½c., Good Middle, 24½c.@25c., Good Heavy, 21½c@22½c. Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres—Damaged, All Weights, 20c.@22c., Poor, All Weights, 14c @16c. Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c @30c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—A light supply and limited inquiry, with unchanged prices, are all that we can report. New-Orleans, 52c @54c.; Porto Rico, 44c @13c.; Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar appear about the same. Crude Turpentine is pretty brisk and very firm, mainly at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; stock much reduced. Spirits Turpentine is freely taken, at 41c.@42c., some lots commanding even 43c ₱ gal. There is less of this commodity in the market, and factors are not eager sellers.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive display no new feature. Linseed is advancing, with a decreasing stock and a lively demand; it now brings from 86c. @88c. ₱ gallon, some owners even claiming 90c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. The sales since our last reach only about 500 bbls. in lots, at $19 93¾@$20 for Mess, and $18@$18 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in reduced supply and improved request, for immediate and future delivery, at 10c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9c. @9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c @13c., mostly 12¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed; the sales since our last consist of 225 bbls., at $7@$7 37½ for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State; 23c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c. @9c ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 87½@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: GOAT—None being in stock in first hands, (and as the recent arrivals are still afloat,) there are consequently no sales. Receipts have been 178 bales Mexican, and 156 bales Curacoa. DEER—There has been an increased demand during the week, chiefly from the manufacturers, and sales have been made to a considerable extent at full prices. Sales are 1 [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 174 bbls. Pearls, and 514 Pots, together 688 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of this morning says: "The stock of Quercitron Bark is [illegible]

The Roman Catholic College, to be located at Madison, N. J. will be managed by secular clergy of the Roman Catholic Church—Rev. B. J. MCQUAID, the rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark, being the President—and is to be under the immediate supervision of Right Rev. Dr. BAYLEY. Mr. JAMES MONROE, grand nephew of Ex President MONROE, has been appointed to one of the important professorships. The College will be known as "Seton Hall College," and is located on a farm of about fifty acres. This is the first institution of the kind in the State.

The Sugar Refineries of New-York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The sugar refining interest of New-York has increased, within a few years, to a business of great magnitude. In 1848 there were but two refineries in the City—WOOLSEY'S and STUART'S; and now, notwithstanding the depression experienced last season, when two or three houses ceased operations, there are ten refineries, some of which cost from $500,000 to $800,000 or more, and two others will soon be added. The machinery employed in most of these is complete, affording every available facility for the purification of crude sugars in the most expeditious and effectual manner. The aggregate investment in this property is very near $2,000,000. The aggregate number of men employed is about 1,800. New-York now ranks foremost among the sugar markets of the world. In order to afford a proper idea of the extent of the New-York sugar refineries, we have taken pains to collect some statistical facts relating to this subject. The following is a list of these establishments, with an estimate of the quantity of sugar refined by them each year, as nearly as can be ascertained:

Names.	Pounds.
Grocers' S. S. Ref. Co	40@43,000,000
R. L. & A. Stuart	40@42,000,000
M. Y. S. S. Ref. Co	37@39,000,000
Booth & Edgar	11@12,000,000
Havemeyer & Moller	12@15,000,000
Mollers,

…EXCHANGE, ANCHORAGE.

…TEEN DAY—Aug. 11, at 12½ …Merchants' Exchange, for account of …

…Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage bonds.

…and Western Railroad 1st mortgage …

…and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent.

…and Rock Island Railroad 1st mortgage …

…Racine and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. …

…New-York and Erie Railroad……$100 each
…Western River Railroad……$100 each
…Coal Company……$25 each
…Company of Music……$1, 00 each
…Eastern Fire Insurance Company……$15 each
…Home Fire Insurance Company……$50 each
…Continental Fire Insurance Co……$100 each
…Equitable Fire Insurance Company……$25 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on Thursday. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug 14.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

REVERSE STORE, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HWDGEION—TO MORROW, (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 481 Hudson-st, near St. Luke's Church, genteel household Furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c. The entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, nine tapes ry Brussels carpets, three-ply and ingrain do., hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, custom-made parlor furniture, French sofas, love-seats, arm chairs, mahogany-seated parlor chairs, book-cases, &c. tables and Chairs, lace curtains, French window shades, mantel clock, china vases gilt frame mirrors paintings, engravings, dining-room furniture, extension tables, side tables, chairs, crockery, glass and China ware silver do., table cutlery, chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables cane-seat chairs a very large assortment of bedding, mattresses, toilet sets, &c. Also a large variety of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—BEEKEY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 12 at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit the trade from the shelves, a complete assortment of best white granite, light, blue and all kinds of common ware; French decorated China, cut and plain glass ware, &c., &c. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, HARDWARE AND DESKS AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, (to-morrow) 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey, corner Greenwich, tea, rice, soap, prunes, figs, raisins, marmelade, Java coffee, tobacco, snuff, cigars, pipes, brandy gin, rum, claret, champagne, cutlery, axes, spades, shovels, ladies' work boxes, desks, stationery, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 389 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds of Granite, blue and common ware, 150 packages glass ware, 6 tea sets 44 pieces Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready; sale positive. Terms cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 3 and 5 Walnut-st., where they offer a private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, buy and sell at Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 12th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 49 Chambers-st.
NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug 1 1856—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 12 h inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

ARTISANS' BANK—The second instalment of thirty per cent. of the capital stock will be callded at the Banking-House No 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—34-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000. ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH WALKER, WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY, EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE, WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY, EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS, CHAS. E. PARK-R,
JOHN D. WARREN, CHAS. FLY,
WM M. ASBATT, WM. BIRDSALL, JR
EDWD. MERRITT, SMITH LAWRENCE,
ROBT. RAMSAY, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT, B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G GARNER, S. MERLE PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF, D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE, E. J. DU NELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS, GEORGE R. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY, DAVID B. KOELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, EDWARD CROMWELL,
J. WYMAN, MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN, GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.
These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $90, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WAREROOMS, 385 BROADWAY.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila and Baltimore. Price four

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 2 at $90 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, stationers' Hall Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New York. Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c. and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithographic work executed in the neatest manner. Cards, circulars bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND JOBBERS IN BOOKS.—Blank books at wholesale. The subscribers manufacture and offer the trade, at low prices all kinds of blank books, including memorandums, pass-books, scrap-books, copy-books, note-books, &c. of superior quality, and of every style of ruling and binding. ELLIS & SLOTE, No. 102 Nassau-st., N. Y.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

MACHINERY, OLD IRON, &c., FOR SALE.—The following remains of the Saw-mill at the corner of Canal and Flint sts.:

1 steam engine of 12-inch bore and 5-feet stroke
1 steam engine of 10-inch bore and 30-inch stroke.
4 cylinder boilers, 40 feet long and 3-inch diameter.
10 circular saws, from 7 to 8 feet.
8,000 lbs cast-iron shafts, wheels, pulleys, &c.
20,000 lbs wro ght-iron shafts, &c.
1,000 lbs. cast steel shafts, &c.
300 brass boxes.
A large iron-hoisting tackle.
Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

PREMIUMS FOR FIRE ENGINES.—The large gold medal will be awarded for the best Steam Fire Engine, and for the best Fire Engine to be operated by hand-power exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute this Fall. By order of the Managers.

WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Ox-cheek, Ox-rump of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
IN SPRING AND SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER,
This celebrated Medicine will purify the blood and speedily rectify and regulate all the stomach and bowels; as an Alterative, a mild Cathartic and a Tonic, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a narrowing of the nostrils.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite pleasnful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 61 Barclay-st.; A. R. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 375 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; PARKER & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—THE LIEBIG.—Now are generally unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 167 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway), New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted).

THERSEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THERSEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and loubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THERSEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THERSEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in ten cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $5. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 167 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance Dr. Barrow will forward the Thersemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

At attendance and Consultation from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aphrodisiac it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 7 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARTONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Both edition 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth at and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; new treatise on local and general, from nervous debility to dropsy. The author's unequaled Parisand London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency &c. Office—No. 83 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 8 evening. Sundays 1 to 3 P. M. His book is so sold at No. 376 Broadway, recommend Dr. LARNOT to the afflicted. *Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, whom in an instance he failed. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a one half at once safe, speedy, and effectious. Dr. WATSON'S long practice and standing, (over 20 years) in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr COBBETT, No. 19 Duane st., Member of the N. Y. University may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quacks and pretenders, of nostrums, &c., that in him they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable by E.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER cures she. the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood at once. It secures the patient from secondary attacks and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as numbers Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR COOPER, No. 14 Dutch-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatic loss and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this institution mainly together with the treatment are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway

STAMMERING, &c.—Cured by Dr. BENNETT, in from 1 to 2 hours, without pain or surgical operation. He asks no pay, nor will he take any until the patient can talk and read right off without any impediment. He will remain at Scherpen's Hotel, Kingston, Ulster Co., for a few days only. Persons at a distance cured by letter. Address Dr. BENNETT, Box No. 35, Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 648 Hudson-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted. Strictures and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 869 Post-Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances from the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KIRBAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allentown Railroad Company having completed their organization by the election of the following Board of Directors, viz.: New-York—J. P. A. Sanford, Thomas E. Davis, John O. Sargent, Lambert J. Beals, C. L. Boerum, O. Dotorest Grant, J. F. Bowerworth, F. C. Gebhard, William S. Wermore; C. Danforth, Paterson; Jacob Dilenger and C. Prerz, Pennsylvania.

Have opened their books for subscription to their capital stock, at the office of Samuel J. Beals, Esq., 19 William-st., New-York. The Company respectfully request your examination of the circular issued, which follows, and which has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. Ellwood Morris, Chief Engineer to the Company. This statement will, at a glance show the vast importance of the proposed work to the merchants of New-York, as a means of securing speedy and certain transmission of merchandise between their City and the great interior of the country. New-York, July 1, 1856.

The Allentown Railroad forms the only unfinished link in the direct east and west railroad route across New Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., to which the people of New York and of the West have long been looking with anxiety; it extends from the town of Allentown, upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad, (now in operation) to Auburn, the western terminus of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Railroad (also in operation,) and communicates there with the southern and best coal field of Schuylkill County, Pa. and at Dauphin with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The distance is 38½ miles. The grades coming towards New-York will not exceed 16 feet to the mile.

This route comple tes the connection between the railroads now in operation from the City of New-York and Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh Valley, which joins near the town of Dauphin, 6 miles north of Harrisburg, and avails of all the vast connections of that prosperous enterprise. The legislation is all complete, the line has been carefully surveyed and accurately located, and nothing now remains to prevent the immediate commencement of the work.

To construct this railroad with a single track and sidings, will cost $1 490,00 , exclusive of the right of way (a large portion of which will be taken in stock) and of the equipment.

It forms, with its connections, the most direct railroad route that can ever be obtained between the City of New-York and the principal commercial Emporia of the West on all rates; much shorter than any other, and a cheaper line of transport across a country but little obstructed by the Winter shows that embarrass so much our Northern lines.

The route commences at New-York with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, crosses the Delaware river by a substantial bridge near Easton, Pa. and has a uniform gauge (4 feet 8½ inches) from New York Harbor to the city of Pittsburg, at the head of navigation on the Ohio River.

At Pittsburg the Pennsylvania Railroad (which forms an important part of the route) connects with the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad and its great network of branches, and also joins the Steubenville line, which forms part of the shortest route to Cincinnati.

At Blairsville, 50 miles east of Pittsburg, we unite with the Northwestern Railroad, which carries the common gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, to Sunbury, Harrisburg, Cleveland, and thence by the Toledo line, the Southern Michigan, the Rock Island Railroad, &c.; this usual gauge of the Eastern States will be carried out, unbroken to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, St. Louis, Alton, Dubuque, Galena, &c. and by Railroads now under construction, to a point high up the Missouri, near the border of the Kansas Territory.

The construction of the Allentown Railroad will open to the New York City the most direct route, by unbroken car loaded with goods, direct from Jersey City to any Railroad point in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The advantage of sending goods at once from the City of New York in a locked car without transshipment or delay, to any point in the Western States, must be obvious to be heard or be received by all business men; and the initiation of this new system of goods traffic requires only the construction of our unfinished link of 38½ miles of Railroad to bring it into action in two years' time.

Our Railroad also runs through the richest portion of the celebrated Iron Ore deposits of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania from which, at the present moment, twelve anthracite furnaces of the largest class are supplied.

It penetrates, almost centrally, the rich and populous counties of Lehigh and Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania; passes through, or near, five flourishing towns or villages, and connects at once, the town of Pottsville, the centre of the anthracite coal trade, with the City of New-York, by a line only 90 miles long and carries from that region, within a few hours' run, a large and valuable travel which, by the existing route, requires eleven hours' time.

It intersects the Lehigh Railroad not only promises to aid greatly in the transmission of goods from and to New-York, and to facilitate the business transactions of that City, but it also possesses, within itself, an exampled resources for a heavy and lucrative business.

It enriches, too, the only route by which the City of New-York can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with the red-ash anthracite coal, so highly approved for domestic use, and which is only to be found in quantity, in the Pottsville coal region.

Finally, it may be said, that the combined line united to the City of New-York by the Allentown Railroad, will be shorter than the present traveled routes, as follows:

To Cincinnati, 156 miles shorter than *via* New-York Central Railroad.

To St. Louis, 187 miles shorter than *via* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cleveland, 76 miles shorter than *via* New-York Central Railroad.

To Chicago, 76 miles shorter than *via* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cincinnati, 128 miles shorter than *via* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To St. Louis, 128 miles shorter than *via* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Cleveland, 72 miles shorter than *via* New York and Erie Railroad.

To Chicago 72 miles shorter than *via* New-York and Erie Railroad.

Our route, in fact, forms the shortest practicable Railway line to all the leading points of the West and Southwest, as will be more clearly seen by reference to a map of the United States.

We now subjoin an estimate of the probable annual business.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

Estimate of the probable annual revenue to be derived from the Auburn and Allentown Railroad, when fully completed and properly equipped, to wit:

PASSENGERS.

Through 200,000 at 2 cents a mile say 75 cents.....$150,000
Way, 110,000 at 3 cents a mile say 50 cents..... 55,000

LIGHT FREIGHT.

Through, 100,000 tons at say $1 50.....$150,000
Way, 40,000 tons at say 75 cents..... 7,500

HEAVY FREIGHT.*

Coal, 500,000 tons, at 60 cents.....$300,000
Lumber, Lime, Slate, &c., 5,000 tons, at 50 cents. 25,000
Iron Ore 250,000 tons, at 40 cents..... 100,000
Mail and Express..... 10,000

Annual Total.....$792,500
Deduct for expenses, say 50 per cent..... 396,250

Leaves probable revenue 2 per cent. on an investment of $2,000,000, the probable cost when fully equipped, including our proper's share of the heavy rolling stock necessary for the coal trade..... 396,000

* This business is already existing, and it may be truly added, that it is in fact awaiting the completion of our line. With suitable coal region connections, a well built railroad, an ample equipment, a liberal management, and a good coal port on the Hudson at New York Harbor, we cannot be prevented from commanding a coal trade of 1,000,000 tons per annum, whenever we are ready to send our locomotives after it.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $110,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the city of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, in addition to the faith of the city; and is now secure by the Railroad Company for the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about.....1,500
The population in 1856 is over.....12,000

And is increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851.....$711,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852.....1,095,142
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853.....1,275,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854.....1,950,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855.....3,250,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856.....5,500,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 78 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the last day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will rigidly be adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES or taking money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having 31 years to run—Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—P. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 10 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Tickets and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 75.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 2.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

3.30 P. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.5 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.3 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
On and after Thursday, Aug. 7 (6 5 and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and in intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 Noon, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Train leaves DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manatoowoc and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New York and State of New York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $18 50, including meals and berths on lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No 26 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRAY, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington, 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at

New-York Daily Times

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

Prorogation of Parliament--The Queen's Speech.

The Settlement of the Central American Question.

CONTINUANCE OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Reported Revolt in Italy.

COTTON STEADY---DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 30, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The Cunard steamer *Canada*, from Boston July 15th, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening, 26th July.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York on the 12th July, touched at Southampton on the morning of the 26th, and sailed thence for Bremen the same day.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo* sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the same day that the *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Quebec.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, from New-York on the 19th ult., had not been signaled when the *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock A. M.

The insurrection difficulties still continne in Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, bnt quiet, at the prices current at the sailing of the *Asia* on the 26th ult.

Under the influence of fine weather and satisfactory reports in regard to the growing crops, the Breadstuff Markets show a general decline in prices.

The London Money Market exhibited no new feature, and Consols were firm at about previous rates.

The British Parliament was prorogued by the Queen on the 29th ult., until the 7th of October next, on which occasion the Queen delivered a speech. Her Majesty thanks her Lords and Gentlemen in Parliament for their usual assiduity in public duties, and especially for their support during the past war. Her Majesty says that the prosperity of the Nation was not materially checked by the war, bnt expresses hope that the general prosperity of her subjects will be augmented by the peace. The Royal Speech then proceeds to say that Her Majesty "is engaged in negotiations on the enbject of questions in connection with affairs with Central America, and hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her Government and the United States, may be satisfactorily adjusted."

Her Majesty takes the opportunity to thank India and her other colonies for their aid afforded during the past war.

The remainder of the speech is wholly devoted to home affairs--particularly to the county police, Cambridge University, join-stock Companies, County Courts, and to the coast guard.

Her Majesty closes with the usual compliments to the gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Previous to adjournment, Mr. BERKLEY asked Lord PALMERSTON when the Government would reappoint Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Government had not as yet taken any steps in reference to the matter.

The proceedings of Parliament were without interest in other respects.

The London *Morning Advertiser* nndertakes to assert that Great Britain has assented to the surrender of the Bay Islands Colony to Honduras,—Great Britain and the United States, with Honduras, agreeing to sign a triple treaty, binding the latter Power never to give np said territory to any otber Government. The same authority also asserts that France approves of this arrangement, and has asked permission to become a party to the treaty.

The Special Committee of the British House of Commons have made their report in relation to the Danish Sound Dues, bnt they do not suggest any precise mode of adjustment of the vexed question. They, however, urge an immediate and final settlement of the matter, if practicable, by negotiation.

SPAIN.

Our advices from Spain continne mesgre and unreliable. The telegraphic and public roads being in the hands of the Government, whose announcements say that on the 24th nit. the Royal troops commenced to bombard the city of Saragossa, whereupon the Insurgents within demanded five days cessation of hostilities, which was granted.

Information conveyed to the London press, however, states that although the city of Madrid is quieted, the whole of the important Provinces of ARAGON continues in successful revolt. Newspeper correspondents further report that General O'DONNEL, and the Queen have already had disagreements, and that it is not improbable that NARVAEZ may succeed to the Ministry.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains an editorial exculpatiog General O'DONNEL in regard to the present difficulties in Spain.

The same paper also announces that the Spanish Junta has decreed to the infant son of the Emperor of France the rights of Spanish citizenship.

ITALY.

From Italy we have a statement by telegrapb of a revolt in the Duchy of Massacarra. We are, however, without any reliable particulars. The Austrian officials state that the movement was insignificant, and that it was promptly suppressed.

THE EAST.

We have nothing new from the late seat of war, excepting a reported serious disagreement respecting the boundaries between Russia and Turkey.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Anglo Saxon* brings Bombay dates of the 26th, and Shanghae to the 2d of June. The crops of tea and silks are reported very abundant.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 30—9 A. M.

COTTON—Our market since the departure of the *Asia* has continued quiet but steady at the prices then current, viz: New-Orleans middling, 6¾d; Mobile middling, 6 5-16d; Uplands middling, 6 3 16, at which rates the market closed firm last evening.

The advices from Manchester continues satisfactory.

BREADSTUFFS—The favorable change of the weather which was noted by the *Asia* on the 26th inst., has continued, and our market for Breadstuffs has, consequently, experienced a marked decline, especially in the inferior grades of Flour and Wheat. Some respectable houses quote the declins as much as two to five shillings on inferior Flour; and from 3d. to 6d. on inferior Wheat. The finer qualities of Flour are quoted at a decline of 6d. to 1s., and of Wheat about two to four pence ₱ 70 lbs. The market yesterday was quite unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given; but the following may be regarded as about the average amoogst the leading American houses: Flour—Baltimore, 33s.@34s.; Ohio, 34s.@35s. Wheat—Variously quoted at a decline of 2d. to 6d. since last Friday—the chief decline being on inferior qualities. Indian Corn is 6d. cheaper, bnt is very firm at the decline. We quote White at 30s. 6d. to 32s.; Yellow, at 30s.

PROVISIONS are without material change in prices. The holders of Beef evince mare readiness to sell at last week's prices, and the tendency is downward. Buyers demand a considerable deduction, but holders do not generally concede it. Pork is without change in prices, and continues in moderate demand. Bacon is wholly unchanged. Lard is quiet, with but little speculative demand.

NAVAL STORES—The market is steady, and without any quotable change. Fair sales of common resin have been made at 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 29—P.M.

MONEY MARKET—The Money Market has exhibited no new feature since last Saturday. Consols continue steady, and closed to-day at 95¾ for money, and 95¾@95¾ for account.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Health of the City During the Past Week--Decrease of 119 Deaths.

The official report of the City Inspector shows the gratifying fact that there were 119 fewer deaths in the City last week than the week previous. The entire number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday last was only 527, and of this number 463 were of children under five years of age. One case of cholera and one case of yellow fever are reported. In relation to the latter, the City Inspector observes: "Reports having been circulated with reference to the existence of yellow fever in this City, being calculated to create unnecessary alarm, I deem it but proper to state that the only death from such disease reported during this year is the one mentioned below. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury—an inquest having been held—proved the deceased to have been an intemperate man, who was found in the street on Saturday evening, the 2d inst.—one week since—in a condition 'as if recovering from a fit,' to use the words of a witness, and that death ensued as the deceased was being taken to the Second Ward Station-house. It is the duty of the City Inspector to publish the returns as made to him, but entertaining serious doubts of the correctness in the above case, my inquiries have resulted in the conviction that the cause of death as stated was not correct."

The following is the City Inspector's detailed statement of diseases:

Abscess of Parotid Gland	1	Diarrhœa	29
Abscess of Pelvis	1	Dropsy in head	34
Albuminosis and Bright's Dise'e	1	Dropsy in Ov'ts	1
Apoplexy	4	Drowned	6
Asphyxia	1	Dysentery	32
Bleeding	1	Enlarge't heart	1
Bronchitis	1	Erysipelas	2
Burned or Scald	1	Fever	3
Cancer	1	Fever, bilious	8
Cancer of Breast	2	Fever, interm't	9
Casualties	1	Fever, nervous	1
Cholera	1	Fever, pnerper	2
Cholera Infa'm	183	Fever, remittent	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, scarlet	9
Colic	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Consest'n brain	9	Fever, typhus	5
Congest'n lungs	4	Fever, yellow	1
Consilp'n Bowels	1	Fracture of arm	2
Consump'n	57	Heart, disease of	4
Convul'ns, inf'm	50	Heart, valvular disease of	1
Convuls's, puer	1	Heat effect of	1
Croup	5	Hip, disease of	1
Debility, cult	1	Hooping cough	2
Debility Infant	18	Hydatids Brain	1
Delirium Trem	4	Inflam. bowels	8
		Inflam. brain	9
		Inflam. heart	1
		Inflam. liver	2
		Inflam. lungs	8
		Inflam. stomach	8
		Inflam. throat	1
		Insanity	1
		Intemperance	1
		Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, dis'ed of	1
		Killed'r murder	1
		Lock Jaw	3
		Malformation	1
		Malfo. of Pelvis	1
		Marasmus, inf	47
		Measles	11
		Old age	2
		Palsy	3
		Pleurisy	2
		Poison, laida'm	1
		Premature birth	7
		Scrofula	2
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	3
		Stillborn	33
		Teething	8
		Ulcera'n, bowels	1
		Unknown	1
		Worms	1
Total			627

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c	5	Stillborn and Premature Birth	40
Brain and Nerves	105	Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs	295
Generative Organs	6	Uncertain seat and General Fevers	50
Heart and B'ood Vessels	8	Unknown	1
Lungs, Throat, &c	87	Urinary Organs	2
Old Age	9		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	25		
Total			627

Of which 12 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	298	25 to 30 years	31	80 to 90 years	3
1 to 2 years	117	30 to 40 years	36	90 to 100 years	1
2 to 5 years	48	40 to 50 years	20	100 and upward	—
5 to 10 years	9	50 to 60 years	24	Unknown	1
10 to 15 years	8	60 to 70 years	8		
15 to 20 years	9	70 to 80 years	7	Total	627
20 to 25 years	19				

NATIVITIES.

England	9	Scotland	4	West Indies	2
France	1	Un'ed States	508		
Germany	33	Unknown	6	Total	627
Ireland	64				

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bellevue Hospital	7	New-York Orphan Asylum	1
City Hospital	9	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	2
City Prison	1	Small Pox Hospital, B. I.	1
Colored Home Hospital	2	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	28
Lunatic Asylum, B. I	1	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	1
Lunatic Asylum, Bloom'd.	2		
Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1		
Total			56

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	14	IX	22	XVII	25
II	3	X	52	XVIII	37
III	1	XI	52	XIX	33
IV	20	XII	40	XX	53
V	23	XIII	41	XXI	30
VI	31	XVI	38	XXII	22
VII	58	XV	56		
VIII	23	XVI	27	Total	627

A Strange Affair—A Man Denouncing Himself as a Murderer to the Police Authorities.

The Chief of Police received on Saturday a letter, in which it was stated that a Police Officer, by calling upon JOHN O' LALOR, a United States recruit on Governor's Island, would be placed in possession of information which would lead to the apprehension and conviction of a murderer. Thinking that reference was had to the recent murder in Broadway, Officer MASTERSON was at once sent to Governor's Island to investigate the affair.

He found Mr. O'LALOR among the new recruits and conversed with him. O'LALOR accompanied Officer MASTERSON to the Chief's office in this City where he subscribed to a statement, the substance of which is, that during the year 1852, while employed as school-teacher in the Wicklow Workhouse, he enticed a girl named MARY DUNN into the fields near the town of Wicklow, and, after outraging her person, threw her over an embankment into the river, where she perished. The girl, he says, was of poor parentage. He had been paying attention to her for some time. Her body was not recovered until some weeks after the murder. The affair caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, but no clue to the assassin could be ascertained. He remained in Ireland for two years after the commitment of the deed, but being constantly afraid of detection, he emigrated to this country. He tried every means to drown the dreadful recollection, but the strings of a guilty conscience gave him no peace. Happiness fled from him. Failing to procure other employment, he finally enlisted as a soldier in the service of the United States, and had been in the service, on Governor's Island, only a few days, when he determined to denounce himself as a murderer—confess his crime, and offer himself up as a victim to that justice which he has, in the heat of passion, so cruelly outraged.

When he had made his confession, he was locked up in the City Prison, to await communications from Ireland.

The story as it now appears is really a singular one. It may all be true. Its details appear very plausible—bnt yet the recruit *may* have (and some think this to be the case) originated the story as a dodge to get rid of military duty in the service of "Uncle Sam." Time will tell.

Resignation of Dr. Parker.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Medical College, held on the 5th inst., on motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Prof. E. H. PARKER, M. D., of the Chair of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College, the Trustees desire to express their regret that the engagements of Dr. PARKER should render it necessary for him to resign the Chair which he has filled with great credit to himself, and with entire satisfaction to this Board, and to his colleagues of the New-York Medical College.

☞ A new Balance Dock, of a capacity to raise a vessel of 1,000 tons, has recently been moored on the East River, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets.

Fires.

IN A STABLE.

At 3¼ o'clock, Saturday morning, a brick stable, in East Fourteenth-street near Fourth-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire, loss $1,500. It was owned by Rev. F. W. GEISSENHAIMER, and occupied by Dr. SAYRE and WM. STANTON, whose loss is about $100. The stable is insured for $2,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Mr. GEISSENHAIMER'S loss in carriages, &c., amounted to about $1,000. No insurance.

IN BAXTER-STREET—ACCIDENT.

At 2¾ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the building, rear of No. 21 Baxter-street, which was soon put out. It was caused by the carelessness of an old woman, named BRIDGET MANGIN, who while smoking a pipe set her clothes on fire, severely burning her.

[Advertisement.]

STEAMBOAT BURNINGS.—*Mr. Editor:* It is a fact that no other provision of the Steamboat Law has been the means of saving so many lives as the one providing for FORCE PUMPS, &c.; and yet no part of the law is so much neglected. Steamboat owners are very indifferent whether they have good pumps or not; and an examination will prove at least *one-half of them out of order*, and editors never call attention to the fact. No boat supplied with our Pumps has been burned, although many have been saved by them. We know the *Northern Indiana* and the *John Jay* could easily have been saved, had they been supplied with Pumps by us. The reason is, that our Pumps are so simple they are kept in order, and, when an emergency arises, will each throw from 60 to 70 gallons per minute on the flame. Every factory, dwelling and ship ought to be supplied with them. They are the *cheapest and best in the market.* Ask the Steamboat Inspectors, or the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army.

A. W. GAY & Co.,
No. 118 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—The steady increase of popularity of the Empire water during the past few years, the certificates of physicians, which prove the Empire water superior to Congress, possessing all the virtues of Congress without the irritating properties which in that water often create a cough in the drinking by invalids. While the Empire water is soothing in its effects, with a tendency to allay irritation, and having in it a fine proportion of iodine, which makes it useful in many phases of scrofulous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., and invaluable in the awakening to action of the torpid liver, guarding effectually against consumption, for which previously Saratoga waters have been held as inefficient, have produced a strong impression in the public mind that the Empire is designed very soon to be the most celebrated of the Saratoga waters. The Empire Water may be found at the principal drug stores, hotels, and of G. W. WESTON & Co., Saratoga Springs; or at their Southern Dépôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Ladies are nightly taking full possession of this neat and comfortable Theatre, to witness the illustration of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles." The poem is familiar, and the faithful dramatization by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR makes it doubly interesting. It will be performed again to-night, and with the pleasing pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and Messrs. B. & T. CONY'S drama of the "Wild Boy of Bohemia." We are requested to state that the Box-Book will be kept open six days in advance during the run of the "Lord of the Isles."

[Advertisement.]

BURGLARS AROUND.—The store of Messrs. SMITH & SHELDON, River-street, was entered last evening, probably by means of false keys, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to open the safe. The safe key was taken from the desk and applied to the lock, which, being one of LILLIE'S Combination, could not be opened by all the efforts of the burglars. The key was found broken in two pieces near the safe.—*Northern Budget, Troy, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1856.*

A large stock of the above unapproachable Safes and unpickable locks may be found at the dépôt of World's Safe Company, No. 205 Pearl-street.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board,

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Neither caustic nor the knife can ever be required in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, tumors, or schirrous swellings, to which HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT has been applied in time. The effect of the Pills on the digestive apparatus is all but miraculous. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Roughness and dryness of the skin is occasioned sometimes by sudden changes of the weather, sometimes by indigestion, and not unfrequently by application of hard water and soap. The use of KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER will remove all unpleasant sensations, and render the skin delightfully soft and fair. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Murder Case in the City of Hudson.

The investigation held by Coroner SPEER, in the City of Hudson, N. J., on Friday last, to learn the cause of the sudden death, on Thursday evening, of a woman whose name was given as Mrs. PARKER, resulted in a verdict that she came to her death by violence at the hands of EDWARD ORMSBY and ROBERT PARKER. Mr. WALKER, whose name was given on Saturday as charged with participating in the affair, is exonerated. The name of the deceased is MARY ANN BURKE, and she is the widow of JOHN BURKE, who died three years ago. She has been living with PARKER for four months past as his wife. PARKER has a wife and three children in England. She was 45 years of age, and the mother of two children. Mr. and Mrs. BURKE came to this country about twelve years ago. She was Irish and PARKER is an Englishman. They have been in the habit of dining liquor and quarreling frequently. The assault made upon her by PARKER and ORMSBY was committed at 5½ o'clock, and she died in half an hour afterwards. Dr. WILSON, of Jersey City, made a *post mortem* examination, and testified that there were bruises upon her head and marks upon her throat that indicated that she had been choked. There were also bruises upon the upper part of her chest. The brain and lungs were somewhat congested. It was his opinion that the choking alone would not have caused her death; but a combination of the injuries mentioned, together with the effects of liquor, may have caused death. It was his opinion that the violense inflicted upon her while in an excited and intoxicated condition did cause her death. ORMSBY is Mrs. BURKE'S brotner. He has made a statement in which he denies committing the crime. PARKER has made a statement in which he says that he saw ORMSBY shake and beat her, but did not dare to interfere. PARKER and ORMSBY are both in jail awaiting their trial in October.

Health of Mr. Sumner.

From the Boston Transcript of Friday.

We are sorry to learn that the accounts from Mr. SUMNER are by no means favorable. Since Saturday, the 2d inst., he has been at Cresson, the highest point of the Allegbany mountains, on the line of the Pittsburg Railroad, a sojourn there having been thought desirable by his physician, after a failure of his attempt to recover health at Cape May. Neither sea air nor mountain air have as yet produced any effect; and Mr. SUMNER continues in a state of prostration, unable to walk for more than two or three minutes, and utterly unequal to any prolonged mental effort.

One of the ablest physicians of Philadelphia has pronounced his case *curable*, and that there is no injury which time and care will not remove.

During the first five days after the outrage, Mr. SUMNER was comparatively comfortable, saw many friends, and spoke to them confidently of his speedy return to the Senate.

On the night of the 27th of May, a violent fever set in; and from that day to the present his condition has been such as to excite the deepest anxiety of his friends and of the country.

Mr. SUMNER has always indulged the hope that he should be able to return to the Senate before the session closes. To his physician, who warned him of the danger of the attempt, he said, "The Senate was his post of duty, and it was better to die in opposing the crime against Kansas, than to linger useless at a distance."

His anxiety to return to his post has seriously interfered with that tranquillity which is so essential to his recovery.

NOT YELLOW FEVER.—A report is in circulation in this city that two persons had died of yellow fever, on board the schooner *Star of Lubec*, Me., while discharging a cargo of plaster. We are glad to say that the disease is *not yellow fever*, bnt some other disease, supposed to be of a bilious natnre, bnt at all events not the *yellow fever*, nor as far as we can learn any other contagious disease.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

MARRIED

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 9, in Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Haight, Wm. H. BOGERT, of Oskaloosa, Ill., to Miss TILLIE TRACY, eldest daughter of Simon P. Tracy, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, by Rev. James L. Hodge, D. D., HENRY CAREY, of Brooklyn, and MATILDA HANTA, of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 8, Mrs. ANN MOFF.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 196 Dean-st.

☞ California and Long Island papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Aug. 9, after four days' illness, of cholera infantum, GRACE MILTON, youngest child of Benj. F. and Lucy B. Seaver, aged 22 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 80 Garden-st.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 10, MARY E. JAYNE, wife of George A. Jayne, and daughter of George T. Teal, aged 24 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 198 Bloomfield-st.

At Cranevilla, N. J., on Saturday morning, Aug. 9, at his residence, THOMAS SAVAGE, merchant of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUGUST 9.

5,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	86	
8,100	City 5s, '70	96	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. RR 6s	99	
5,000	Ill. C. RR. bs	10 93	
1,000	do	93¾	
10,000	do	b60 93	
15,000	do	b60 93¼	
11,000	do	s3 93	
2,000	Ill Fr. bs w priv	100¾	
50	Ill. Cent. Rts	1 2-32	
1,000	E. RR 2d M.B. '63	100	
75	Park Bank	99¾	
100	Cumb. Coal Co	19¾	
200	do	b60 20	
200	do	19¾	
100	do	b60 19¾	
600	do	19¾	
130	M. So. & N. In. RR.	s3 91¾	
100	do	c 90¾	
300	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 88¾	
10	do	p & c 88¾	
100	do	cpg 88¾	
100	do	cpg 88¾	
100	Erie Railroad	s30 60¾	
200	do	s8 60¾	
850	do	b60 6¾	
100	do	s 60¾	
50	do	b30 60¾	
200	do	b30 60¾	
500	do	b60 60¾	
100	do	s60 60¾	
100	do	s30 60¾	
200	do	60¾	
150	Erie Railroad	b3 67¼	
100	do	s10 60¾	
900	do	b30 60¾	
100	do	b w 60¾	
100	do	60¾	
155	Panama Railroad	s3 97	
50	do	b60 97¾	
100	do	97¾	
100	do	c 98¾	
100	do	b10 97	
50	Mich. Cen. R	b90 91	
1200	Read'g Railroad	88¾	
400	do	b60 88¾	
100	do	s30 86¾	
100	do	s33 86¾	
200	do	86¾	
300	do	b3 86¾	
1000	do	b30 86¾	
300	do	b10 73¾	
100	do	74¾	
100	do	s8 74¾	
100	do	b10 74¾	
200	do	s60 74¾	
370	do	74¾	
50	Chi. & R'k I. RR	s3 93¾	
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R	76¾	
100	do	b60 77¾	
12	Cl. Col. & Cin. R R	101¾	

MONDAY, Aug. 11—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week, at the port of New-York, show an active movement in both departments of Import and Export. The aggregate entries in the former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $4,060,494; a material falling off from the very heavy weeks in July, and comparingly more encouraging with the corresponding season in 1855. The entries the same week last year were $3,705,711, and the year before $4,197,184. The Exports of Domestic Produce, cleared for the week, present one of the largest aggregates we have recorded for several years past, to wit: $2,274,678, against $954,367 same week last year, and $897,261 same week in 1854. What makes this large sum in mid-summer the more remarkable, is the fact that it is made up, in a great measure, of Breadstuffs and Provisions. The Export of Specie, separate from the above, amounts to $1,870,329, against $873,563 same week last year. The aggregate embraces $542,946 of the Mexican Silver recently received here *via* New-Orleans, reëxported to China, and $135,000 Spanish Doubloons for Cuba. There was received from New-Orleans on Saturday, an additional sum of $284,000 in Silver. The interior exchanges, particularly with Philadelphia, have ruled in favor of this City, and some considerable sums in Gold Coin have been received by express. But the large export movement and an accumulation of $405,898 in the Government Sub-Treasury will probably count heavily against the Bank reserves on the averages to be made up this afternoon; though the loss will be deemed less material than it might otherwise be considered, as we are on the eve of another half-monthly arrival from California by the packet of the 20th July, now in her twenty-second day out. The reserve last week stood $14,328,253. The balances to the credit of all accounts in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon, stood $12,871,491, against $12,465,593 at the close of the previous week.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, and which we published in tabular orm this day week, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st August, amounted to..$133,060,000
Add the week in August..... 4,060,494

Total to date.....$137,120,494
Against same time, 1855..... 87,438,711

Increase to date.....$49,681,788

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from 1st January to 1st August.....$47,102,000
Add the week in August..... 2,374,678

Total to date.....$49,476,678
Against same time, 1855..... 37,347,367

Increase to date.....$12,129,311

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st August, inst.....$19,502,000
Add the week in August..... 1,870,329

Total to date.....$21,372,329
Against same time, 1855 20,820,563

Increase to date..... $551,766

The Foreign Exchanges ruled on London less firm through the week than by the previous two packets, while on France and the North of Europe they were quite full, with a large business done on Paris for the *Persia*, last Wednesday. We quote on London, 109¾@109¾; Paris, 5.16¼@5.15. The supply of Sterling for the Boston steamer, the demand for which opportunity will open to-day, promises to be liberal. In addition to the Breadstuffs going forward, there is a considerable amount of bills making against the remittance to London of American Stocks, and against Silver for China. The market for Francs, on the other hand, is pretty much in the control of the leading Continental drawer, who continues a regular shipper of Gold, though for the last packet or two only to a moderate amount. In reference to the export movement of Grain and Flour, which is having more than its usual influence on the English Exchanges, at this season of the year, we remark a rapid increase in the receipts of old Wheat, as well as Flour, by the Erie Canal, the difference, since the opening of navigation, being equal to 3,717,000 bushels Wheat, and also very few receipts of new Grain from the South and Southwest. The canal receipts of Corn are yet 1,404,000 bushels behind those of last season.

There was an advance in the early part of the week of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ annum in the price of Money, say 7 ₱ cent. at call, instead of 6 ₱ cent. as the uniform rate, and outside lenders are also asking 1 ₱ cent. more for discounting mercantile paper, though strictly prime names have not been found abundant under this change. The Banks are discounting with about the same liberality to their mercantile dealers as before, while some few of them have lessened their line of call loans to Brokers. The decline in Stocks, particularly the speculative Road Shares, as indicated by the closing rates of Saturday, is much more than equal to any established change in the tone or rates of the Money Market; the disposition of a majority of the Stock Exchange, embracing the leading speculative operators, being decidedly for contracts for a further decline, on the calculation that money affairs are to become tighter as the season advances. This opinion, and the corresponding action upon it, which may be seen in the free sales made at the Brokers' Board, for delivery ahead, imply that even the best paying dividend Shares and Bonds are too high at current prices—a conclusion, the soundness or fallacy of which may, perhaps, be more readily judged of by the outside reader on reference to the prices of this time last season, and the relative financial condition and prosperity of the country; its growth in national wealth; the profits since drawn from the large crop of last year; the present prospect of the new crop; the income of Gold from California, and, per contra, the tendency, of late, to the increased importation of Foreign Merchandise. Into the account will also be taken the changed condition, politically, of the great Powers of Europe, and the state of trade, since the Peace, in England and France, as well as their ability and wants in respect to our superabundant Grain and Cotton harvest. We annex the quotations of Saturday, August 11, 1855, for certain dividend-paying securities, in juxtaposition to the closing terms on Saturday last:

	Aug. 11, '55.	Aug. 9, '56.
Six per cent Virginia Bonds	98¾	93¾
Six per cent. Missouri Bonds	96½	86
Seven per cent. Illinois Central Bonds	88¾	92
Eight per cent. N. Y. Central Shares	102	86
Eight per cent. Toledo Shares	93¾	74
Ten per cent. S. Michigan Shares	105	93½
Ten per cent. Central Mich. Shares	101¾	90¾
Ten per cent. Rock Island Shares	98	92¼
Twelve per cent. Panama Shares	109½	96¾
Twelve per cent. Reading Shares	97¾	86¾
Fifteen per cent. Galena Shares	111¾	108
Seventeen per cent. Del. & H. Shares	123	119

The average decline on the foregoing is about 10 ₱ cent., several descriptions being 15 ₱ cent. below the currency of August, 1855. The single exception, as an advance, is the Construction issue of Bonds by the Illinois Central.

The following is a comparative statement of the export, hence, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	3,363	$179,393	1,954	$103,255
Flour, bbls	8,194	72,067	58,809	472,912
Corn Meal, bbls	368	1,746	1,700	12,448
Wheat, bushels	12,405	22,915	408,583	668,250
Corn, bushels	60,421	58,189	23,738	17,340
Pork, bbls. and tcs	690	13,042	1,687	31,710
Beef, bbls and tcs	665	14,855	459	9,431
Total Produce		$341,108		$1,315,415
Miscellaneous		613,359		1,059,263
Total for the week		$954,367		$2,374,678

ROAD TRAFFIC IN JULY—FURTHER RETURNS.

	July, 1856.	July, 1855.
Michigan Central	$226,701	$193,232
Reading	384,839	392,339

The operations at the Sub-Treasury office on Saturday were:

Paid on Treasury account	$39,092
Received on Treasury account	313,143
Balance on Treasury account	9,055,283
Paid for Assay Office	305
Paid on disbursing checks	105,796

We direct attention to the advertised programme for the new Allentown Pennsylvania Railroad, which is to constitute the last and a very important link in the chain of road from New-York City, *via* the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Danphin and Pennsylvania Central to the great West. The enterprise, which embraces but 38½ miles of Road, and to involve about two millions of expenditure, has been undertaken by some of our best Railroad people, including two of the active and efficient members of the Illinois Central Direction, under the deliberate conviction that the route is one of the highest importance to this City, and that the basis of security is sound and likely to prove remunerative.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 2.	LOANS. July 26.	SPECIE. Aug. 2.	SPECIE. July 26.
Citizens' Bk.	$4,295,593	$4,245,883	$3,237,126

New-York Daily Times

VOL. V.....NO. 1528. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...OF THE CITY.

...Staten Island—Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Staten Island, held a special meeting yesterday at the residence of Justice WOLFE; the Supervisor, R. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., in the Chair. Complaints were made that the shore watchman, MACARTHY, appointed by the Board, cannot properly attend to his duties, unassisted. Several times after securing bedding and other articles which had come ashore from infected vessels, and piling them up to dry, preparatory to burning, persons would come when his back was turned and run off with the articles. The Board determined to appoint additional watchmen; as yet there are but seven.

The men who, on Saturday, endeavored to get clear of Quarantine by climbing the walls, were all New-Yorkers, and hoped to effect their escape to this City. The Castleton Board of Health has no power to prevent any persons employed either in Quarantine or on the infected vessels from returning to New-York, the jurisdiction of the Board only referring to the town and the ferry boats. The emigrant boat, *King Phillip*, can always take persons from the hospital to the City with impunity.

Captain SUTER, of bark *Louisa*, reports that boats are continually communicating with the infected ships at Gravesend, and running from them to New-York. Junk boats, it is said, even run alongside vessels newly arrived, and carry away articles to the City, before the Health Officer of the port has boarded them. Some means should be taken to prevent so dangerous a practice, such, for instance, as placing a cutter at the lower anchorage to keep off all boats, and thus obviate the infection being carried to our City.

During the past week two women, at Southfield, whilst bathing, picked up a bed floating near them and carried it home. Both of them died from Yellow Fever. A man engaged on vessels in Quarantine was taken ill at the town of Castleton and died before he could be got into the hospital. Dr. HARRIS reports that three men with the fever came to him from New-York City; they had all caught it from a junk-shop in South-street.

Dr. LEA, the Health Officer of the Board, states his district to be unusually healthy, and no case of Yellow Fever within it.

A Board of Health is organizing for the town of Southfield; as yet no definite action has been taken.

Commissioners of Health.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday, and announced the following decisions in relation to vessels detained at quarantine:

Ship *Lady Franklin*, Trieste. Was left at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Mason*, Savannah; arrived 10th inst., with lumber—all well. Allowed to proceed, at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Alma P.*, from Cape Haytien, arrived 10th inst., with logwood—all well. Cargo to be lightered to the City, at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Schr. *Indiana*, from Matanzas, with sugar—all well. Cargo to be lightered after ten days, if all remain healthy.

Bark *Ionia*, from Cienfuegos, all well, with sugar and molasses; arrived 10th inst. Cargo to be lightered after ten days, if all remain well.

Brig *Forsey*, from Cardenas with sugar and molasses, all well, arrived on 10th inst. Cargo to be lightered to the City after ten days, if all remain well.

Ship *Lone Star*, from Havana, arrived 10th inst. with ballast, all well. Quarantined thirty days.

Brig *Cretan*, from Port-au-Prince, arrived 9th inst. with Logwood. All well, and port reported well. Cargo to be lightered to the City, and vessel ventilated, &c.

Steamship *Star of the West*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived 10th inst. with merchandise and 98 passengers, all well. Passengers allowed to come up, after suitable observation by the Health Officer.

Schooner *Henrietta*, from Port-au-Prince Aug. 3. Allowed to lighter her cargo to the City immediately.

Ship *Wm. Gliddon* was allowed to clear for Boston from Quarantine.

PROPOSAL TO REMOVE VESSELS FROM GRAVESEND BAY.

C. W. CRUMMER, Esq., of the Long Island Board of Health, appeared before the Commissioners and made an application for the removal of the infected vessels now lying at anchor of Gravesend Bay. He said that it was his opinion that said vessels were lying now from one mile to one mile and a half from Long Island shore, yet the people were alarmed at the sight of them. He therefore desired that they be further removed down the Bay. For the purpose of showing the Commissioners that the removal was feasible, he introduced pilot MCGINN, who said the present position of the vessels is the safest and best place outside of the Narrows and inside of Sandy Hook; and that the next best place would be in the extreme lower end of Raritan Bay, to the west of the southwest Spit, in the vicinity of the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook—it being five miles from the Jersey shore, and will be somewhat out of the track of vessels going in and out of Sandy Hook. The anchorage is good and safe until the last of September, provided sufficient crews are kept aboard of said vessels to manage them in time of high winds and storms, and prevent them from going ashore.

The Commissioners will attend to the matter immediately.

Matters at Quarantine—Battering-Rams—A Butcher Quarantined.

On the return of Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, to Quarantine from the City, on Saturday, at 4 P. M., he found a crowd of about 200 men, consisting mainly of ship-captains, seamen and stevedores, assembled on the wharf, and anxious to batter down the barricade lately erected around the Quarantine gate by the authorities of Castleton. The Doctor advised them, if they wished to injure him, to go to work forthwith and demolish the inclosure. He urged that the most judicious course would be to resort to the peaceable means provided by law, and to avoid all unnecessary disturbance. He succeeded in dissuading them from a resort to summary proceedings.

About 8½ o'clock in the evening a ring was heard at Dr. THOMPSON'S door, and a Committee, purporting to represent a number of parties interested, appeared and stated that they had prepared a battering-ram, and proposed to apply it to the obnoxious barricade. Before doing so, they had thought it proper, they said, to call on him and inform him of their designs. Dr. THOMPSON again counseled moderation, and finally prevailed on the Committee to let the matter drop, promising to lay the subject before the Commissioners of Emigration, and request that body to have the difficulty removed.

Yesterday several captains of vessels from New-Orleans, detained for two or three days at Quarantine, came down to get permits to bring their vessels to the City, when they were refused admission by the officers having charge of the recently erected outside gate. Some of them eventually scaled the wall and got inside, very indignant at being refused admission. Subsequently a butcher of Castleton was allowed to enter by the officers at the barricade, who wouldn't admit the captains, with a basket of meat to dispose of to the Quarantine people. The Health Officer in pursuance of his duty, notified the gentleman to consider himself Quarantined for twenty days. The butcher and his friends ontside were very much astonished.

Dr. THOMPSON states that no case of yellow fever has been landed at Quarantine within the last twelve days.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met in the Chamber of the Councilmen, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock—Alderman TUCKER in the Chair.

It was moved and carried unanimously that the session be held with open doors.

Mr. SMITH moved that the resolution offered by him at the last meeting, relative to asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the proper mode of raising money for cleaning the streets, be taken from the table. Resolution lost.

Mr. WARNER moved "that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be, and he hereby is requested to continue the cleaning of the streets as he has done heretofore, notwithstanding the refusal of the Comptroller to pay the expenses of the same."

Mr. PHILLIPS maintained that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps was in no way accountable or responsible to the Board of Health.

Mr. WARNER replied.

Alderman TUCKER said the streets were not in such a state as that the Board of Health could declare them a nuisance; he hoped that the matter might lie over, at least until the next meeting of the Common Council. The Board were not placed in a position which would justify them in the exercise of any extraordinary powers.

Mr PHILLIPS thought that at least the Board might appoint a Committee. The garbage and filth were not removed, and it had been a matter of complaint in the Board that day, that many persons were compelled to remove it at their own personal responsibility and cost, and yet Alderman TUCKER had argued that the moment had not arrived for interference.

Alderman FULLMER was a believer in the ample power of the Board. That power was unlimited, and not under the control either of the Mayor or the Comptroller. It was enough that the Paymaster had said he would pay no more bills. There was no time to lose. The emergency ought to be met. Why not take care of the thing before actual mischief is upon us? Comptroller Flagg was a worn-out man, a superannuated man, conscientious, perhaps, but very liable to err in judgment. The Alderman had no objection to a Special Committee. He had rather that a written statement should be obtained from the Comptroller, decisive of his course. The Board would then know what to do. It was high time to act; the Board had met very frequently, and as yet had done nothing.

Alderman TUCKER would ask, are the streets a nuisance? In his opinion they were not; the streets were in a good condition. Mr. Ebling having made his report, the Board must wait until the streets become a nuisance.

Mr. WARNER—But why wait till then? why not prevent the occurrence of inevitable disease and pestilence? He energetically expressed a hope that the reporters would notify the fact that, the yellow fever being at our doors, he had strongly urged the importance of immediate action. He would remind the Board that the gentleman from the Seventeenth, Mr. PHILLIPS, had stated it officially that the garbage in his locality remained unremoved.

Mr. PHILLIPS urged, as a substitute, that a Committee of five be appointed to ascertain officially and formally whether the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has abandoned the cleaning of the streets of the City.

On vote, the motion to lay upon the table the original resolution was lost.

Mr. TAYLOR was not for giving money unnecessarily to Mr. Ebling. He thought that gentleman had already spent enough.

Mr. WARNER tried to induce Mr. PHILLIPS to withdraw his amendment. Mr. PHILLIPS refused to do so, inasmuch as the Board could take no steps until in possession of official notification upon which they could act.

Mr. BEADY spoke favorably of the condition of the Fifteenth Ward. Where was the necessity of giving Joe Ebling enormous and unnecessary sums for street cleaning? The thing had got to have a beginning; when the yellow fever actually came it would be soon enough then to raise such a preposterous hue and cry, as had been got up at this time, for party purposes, when the City was not, by any means, in a dirty state. There were not two men in the Board who knew anything about the actual condition of the City, or of the predicament of their own neighborhood.

Mr. MERRITT observed that notwithstanding all Mr. BEADY had said, he had seen in Twenty-fourth-street a box of garbage that would give four hundred persons the Yellow Fever in less than two minutes. Some further but very brief discussion ensued, but nothing definite was done; a motion for adjournment *sine die*, good at any moment during a discussion, being suddenly proposed by Mr. BEADY, seconded by Mr. READ and carried, the Board separated amid laughter and cheers, without coming to any conclusion as to the merits of the proposed amendment.

Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—Communication of the Health Officer.

A special meeting of the Commissioners was held last evening, at the residence of Commissioner CURTIS, No. 80 Ninth-street, to consult in reference to the late disturbances at Quarantine. The following communication was received from Dr. THOMPSON:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 11, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

During the past week certain extraordinary measures have been adopted, and are now being carried into effect by the authorities of the town of Castleton, in which the Marine Hospital and Quarantine grounds are situated, which render it necessary for me to call upon you to take such measures as are within your reach to protect the public from the consequences which must inevitably result from a continuance of the course to which I allude.

In the administration of the Quarantine regulations of this port, during the present season, it has frequently become necessary for me to direct the cargoes of vessels to be discharged here in lighters before they are taken to the City. To effect this discharge, stevedores, of course, employed. The distance of Quarantine from the City renders it somewhat impracticable to employ persons in this business who reside there. Stevedores residing upon Staten Island have, therefore, generally been selected for this purpose. In making selections from the large number who have applied for permission to act, I have been guided by a desire to place the business in the hands of those who were distinguished for their good morals and sobriety, and whose word could be relied upon for a strict compliance with such Quarantine regulations as I should deem it necessary to impose upon them. In some cases, as the result proved, I have been deceived as to the character of the man, as they did not abide by the bonds they had given. In the early part of the season, as no actually infected vessels came into port, I did not deem it necessary to place the stevedores under strict quarantine, and they were allowed to return home at night to sleep. As soon, however, as I ascertained that there were any infected vessels within the anchorage, upon which they were to be employed, I ordered every stevedore to board and lodge within the quarantine walls, and accommodations were provided for them for that purpose, so as to prevent intercourse between them and persons outside. But in violation of this order, as I am informed, some of them, at night, secretly left the enclosure by climbing over the walls, and went to their houses, returning again in the same direction in season to report themselves for duty the following morning. This intercourse of persons who had thus been exposed to danger, with those outside of the walls very naturally led to uneasiness in the public mind. The moment I was apprised of the facts, I took every precaution in my power to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. In guarding against the consequences of these acts, I am happy to say that many of the citizens of Staten Island have evinced a desire to cooperate with me. The Supervisor and Justices of the Peace of the town of Southfield called upon me and desired to know in what way they could aid me in preventing the communication of the disease among the inhabitants of their town. I informed them that much might be accomplished if they would place a guard upon the shore so as to prevent intercourse of any description with vessels under quarantine. Had the same commendable disposition been exhibited by the authorities of the town of Castleton, much of the unnecessary alarm which now pervades the minds of the citizens of this town would never have existed, and we could have effectually cooperated together so as to fully protect the inhabitants from any danger of the spread of disease. But the counsels of those who are interested in the removal of Quarantine prevailed over the obligations of duty imposed by law. Without consultation with any of the authorities charged with the preservation of the public health at Quarantine, a public meeting was held, at which inflammatory speeches were made and resolutions were passed, and afterwards published to the world, which were calculated to lead the people to believe that a dire pestilence was in their midst threatening them with destruction. Following this meeting, the town authorities, without calling upon me to ascertain if they could, in any manner, cooperate with the State authorities in punishing violations of law which endangered the health of the community, organized a Board of Health, and adopted a series of ordinances, many of which, in my judgment, are wholly unnecessary, and some of which directly contravene the policy and spirit of the general health laws of the State. I can but look upon the conduct of this Board as a direct violation of the duty enjoined upon them by the 36th section of the Quarantine Act of 1850, which declares that "it shall be the especial duty of all magistrates and civil officers, and all citizens of the State, to aid, to the utmost of their power, the Board of Health and all of the health Officers mentioned in this Act, in the performance of their respective duties." One of the duties enjoined upon the Physician of the Marine Hospital is to report to the Health Officer the persons who are sufficiently recovered from sickness to be discharged. Upon such recovery, and when the Health Officer deems it safe for such persons to leave Quarantine, it becomes his duty to grant a permit for that purpose. Under the ordinances to which I have referred, such permit becomes inoperative, for the reason that the Board have prohibited any egress from the Quarantine enclosure into any part of the town in which it is situated. To carry their ordinances into effect, the Board authorized their Health Officer "to stop all intercourse between the inside and outside of the Quarantine enclosure, and, if necessary for that purpose, to employ persons to fasten up, guard and keep watch over all the places of entrance to, and exit from such enclosure," in pursuance of this authority their Health Officer has caused a fence to be erected outside of the gate of the Marine Hospital, and thus the only entrance to the Quarantine grounds has been closed up, and those whom sickness has caused to be confined within the walls of the Hospital until they could safely go forth to engage in accustomed pursuits, are compelled to remain where misfortune has placed them until these guardians of public health shall see fit to give them freedom. If this is the kind of aid which the statute requires magistrates and civil officers to render to the officers of health, then I very much mistake the import of its language. If it was the design of the Act of 1850, under which these ordinances were passed, to give a town board power thus to cripple the Health Officers of the State in the performance of their duties, the Legislature greatly mistook the safety of the State in conferring the power. If the Health Officer of the town can thus be authorized, without examination, to give the lie to the judgment of the Quarantine authorities, when they pronounce a person in a safe condition to leave the hospital, the public health is at the mercy of the caprices of a single individual. I cannot believe that these enactments are within the scope and object of any statute in existence. The Quarantine of this port is a State institution; its officers are regarded as State officers, and their duties relate to the interests and safety of the entire people of the State. There is a necessity for strict compliance with their directions, and that necessity is fully recognized and provided for in the statutes relating to the public health, for they make it the special duty of all magistrates and citizens of the State to obey them.

There are many other respects than the one which I have specified in which these ordinances contravene the policy of the quarantine laws of the port, and violate the rights of the Commissioners of Emigration, as the legal owners of the Quarantine grounds. I have not the time to point them out, but they will readily suggest themselves to your minds upon examination of the ordinances—a copy of which I inclose. As the legal title to the Marine Hospital and the grounds within the enclosure is vested in your Board, it lies with you to accept such measures as shall secure to the people of the State the free use of the property for the purposes for which it was acquired. Unless something is done to remove the obstacles that are thus thrown in the way of discharging my duties, the efficiency of Quarantine will be destroyed at a time when its benefits are most needed; and those who have been restored to health will be compelled to remain in the Hospitals as prisons during the pleasure of an outside arbitrary power.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

The Counsel to the Commissioners, Mr. DEVLIN, was present, and presented his opinion in regard to the best disposition to be made of the barricade erected by the inhabitants of Castleton, at the entrance to the Marine Hospital. The action of the Stapleton Board of Health he regarded as unquestionably illegal. The local authorities must eventually yield to the State officers. The Health Officer had proved full confidence should be reposed in Dr. THOMPSON, who had shown himself worthy of the post he occupies, and need all legal means to prevent the spread of infection.

The Commissioners, however, and not Dr. THOMPSON, would be justified in opposing the action of the local Board of Health, as the former have control of the Hospital grounds. After some considerable discussion it was decided to refer the whole subject to the Counsel to the Board, with power to proceed in the matter as he thought expedient. The Commissioners express a determination to use every exertion to prevent a spread of the infection.

It was stated that the number of cases of Yellow Fever is rapidly diminishing at the Marine Hospital, and that fewer vessels continue to arrive from infected ports.

The New-York Hospital.

The following is the weekly report to August 8, 1856: Remaining on August 1, surgical, 195; medical, 77; total, 272. Admitted to August 8, surgical, 28; medical, 38; total, 66. Discharged cured or relieved, surgical, 44; medical, 27; total, 71. Died, surgical, 3; medical, 8; total, 10. Remaining at date, surgical, 177; medical, 80; total, 257. Males 209; females, 48.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On motion of Alderman VOORHIS, the Board yesterday directed the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to suspend all proceedings in the sale of the cobble-stones in the Bowery and Chatham-street, until further orders.

A communication was received from Tax-Receiver Howard, recommending that the temporary clerks in his office be made permanent, owing to the difficulty of securing good men. A new temporary clerk was also nominated, and the Board confirmed the nomination, without taking action on the recommendation.

The Pier Committee reported in favor of concurring to pay the claim of Charles Devlin for materials. Adopted.

NEW CITY HALL.

Alderman BRIGGS moved to suspend the order of business in order to take up the City Hall matter, and called the ayes and noes.

The motion was carried, 12 to 7.

Alderman BRIGGS—I move now, Mr. President, we concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman CLANCY—Oh! let's have it read. Are you going to adopt a City Hall on a motion of that kind?

Some desultory conversation occurred, and the matter was finally made the special order for Wednesday evening next.

A large number of reports recommending concurrence with the Councilmen, chiefly routine business, occupied an hour or two.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Alderman FULLMER offered the following:

Whereas, Under the amended Charter, the cleaning of the streets by contract, under the charge of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, has proved a failure, and has been a loss to the City; and, *Whereas*, the appropriation for cleaning streets for the present year is exhausted, and five months of the year yet remaining; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they are hereby instructed to report an ordinance directing the owners and occupants of all houses and lots in this City to have the streets and gutters in front of their houses and lots properly cleaned; and the Committee to report any suggestions or remedies in the premises they may deem judicious and necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

USE OF STEAM WITHIN CITY LIMITS—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Committee on Railroads made their first report of the year, in regard to the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad within the limits of the City. The Committee recommended that the use of steam be prohibited below Fifty-Ninth street, and that four months be allowed the Company to remove their buildings now located at Thirty-First-street. Mr. FULLMER proposed that the Company be allowed eight months instead of four. Mr. DRAKE said he had heard that the Directors of the Road had declared that the Board of Aldermen dared not take action in this matter; and the Alderman held that if this evil was not remedied before Spring, property-owners would find it impossible to rent their houses for the next year. Mr. FULLMER rejoined: He did not believe that the President of the Road, with whom he happened to be accidentally acquainted, would admit that the Company intended to defy the Common Council. Mr. HERRICK said the Harlem Railroad Company had been allowed eighteen months, and hadn't stirred a finger. It seemed as if the orders of the Common Council could not be enforced when these Railroads were in question. They did as they pleased. He was in favor of giving the Company the shortest time, and if they could not finish the work in time, let them come to the Common Council and ask an extension. Mr. VARIAN was opposed to stopping the privileges of the Company. That section of the City through which the Hudson River Road passes has been built up by it, property had risen in value from $100 and $200 to $500, $600, $1,500, and $2,000. He did not believe that steam was such a nuisance as the Committee represented it to be. Mr. VOORHIS thought the amendment of Mr. FULLMER did not go far enough. The Company should have at least twelve months after the passage of the resolution in which to put up new buildings.

The motion to give the Company twelve months' time was put and lost.

Mr. HERRICK moved that all ordinances authorizing the use of locomotives on this road below Fifty-ninth-street be repealed. Mr. TUCKER said if he were President of the Road he wouldn't pay any attention to the action of the Common Council, and hoped the Board wouldn't make itself ridiculous. He moved that the whole matter lie on the table. Lost, 9 to 5.

The question was taken on Mr. HERRICK's motion, which was lost, and the subject was referred back to the Committee.

Papers from the other Board had their proper reference to Committees of this Board.

The Board concurred with the action of the other Board in awarding a contract to James G. Battison for erecting the monument to Gen. Worth. Amount of contract $20,500.

A contract for 1,000 lamp-posts, from the Council, was discussed. Mr. VARIAN wanted to know where the last thousand lamp-posts went to? The report of the other Board was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

Fires.

At 10 minutes of 10 o'clock last night the Hall bell sounded an alarm for the Third District, but nothing in reference to the fire could be obtained at the Chief's Office.

IN CHAMBERS-STREET.

In a few minutes afterwards an alarm was rung for the Eighth District, caused by a bon-fire in Chambers-street.

IN MADISON STREET.

At 11½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of house No. 34 Madison-street. It was put out with a few pails of water.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.

During the alarm of fire in Chambers-street, about 10 o'clock last night, a fight of a few moments' duration took place between some of the men belonging to Engine Companies No. 22 and 5. None of the participants were seriously injured. The Third Ward Police quelled the disturbance and arrested some half-dozen of the ringleaders.

Political.

A very large Republican meeting was held in the Museum Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, which was addressed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and others.

☞ Dr. JAMES LILLIE, of Montreal, has published in a small pamphlet a literal translation of the first two chapters of Job, with critical remarks on Dr. CONANT's specimen of Revision.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT AND THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Further Particulars of the Coup d'Etat in Spain.

The Insurrection Almost Suppressed.

France and England at Variance on Spanish Affairs.

OUTBREAK IN ITALY.

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Great Preparations in Russia for the Czar's Coronation.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA, INDIA AND CHINA.

COTTON FIRM, BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

The News by the Canada.

By the American Printing Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Aug. 11.

The R. M. S. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, arrived at this port between 4 and 5 o'clock, this evening. She sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, A. M., Aug. 2, and brings London papers of Friday evening, 1st inst.

The Collins steamer *Baltic*, from New-York July 19, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th.

The screw-steamer *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.

The general news by this arrival is wholly devoid of interest. The commercial intelligence, however, will be found of more than ordinary importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament being over, the papers are mostly filled with railway meetings and law reports.

The City of London has presented a sword costing one hundred guineas to General WILLIAMS.

The Queen reviewed 20,000 troops at Aldershott Camp, on the 31st.

The gold chronometer presented by the President of the United States to Capt. CLARKE, of the ship *Bacchola*, for having rescued the crew of the American ship *Mayflower*, was handed over by the Marine Board of Liverpool on the 30th ult.

A Liverpool Jury had given a verdict of manslaughter against the mate and pilot of the steamship *Excelsior*, in their recent fatal collision with the steamer *Ness*.

The citizens of Sheffield had given a grand banquet to Lord CARDIGAN and the Fourth Dragoon Guards.

The Indian Mail brings accounts of an earthquake in Moluccas, March 2, causing the loss of 2,000 lives.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* promulgates various bills passed during the last session of the Legislative Assembly. Among them is the bill providing for the Orleans Pensions.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain continue uncertain, but the indications are that the Royal cause has triumphed; that the entire country has submitted; and that Saragossa, unsupported, will be immediately reduced.

The *Indépendence Belge*, as well as other journals, represents O'DONNELL as in a fix, out of his jealousy to ESPARTERO, and states that in the hope of remaining in office, he consented to do the work of reaction; but finding that in his expectations he was deceived, and that the Modsradoe would not accept of him as their chief, he is again coquetting with the Liberals.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Indépendence Belge* positively assures that paper that the constituent Cortes will be dissolved, and that the Constitution of 1837 or 1845 will be reverted to.

Private letters represent O'DONNELL as entirely reserving his plans to himself.

Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, one of the most influential men of the Liberal Party, resigned his post immediately on hearing of the *coup d'état;* but it is said the Queen has refused to accept his resignation, and that efforts are being made to induce him to remain in Paris.

Gen. NARVAEZ is indignant at the rejection of his proffered services.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following dispatch:

MADRID, Tuesday, July 29.—All the Provinces are tranquil with the exception of Saragossa.

Generals ECHAGUES and DULCE are before the city of Saragossa, and reinforcements are arriving from all sides.

AUSTRIA.

Letters state the relations of Austria and Russia are becoming friendly.

ITALY.

A letter from Parma, in the Turin *Opinion* of the 28th, states that the Austrians have made preparations for crossing the Po at four different points, at or near Viadana, Solarolo and Casalmaggiore.

BELGIUM.

The rumor recently circulated that the King of the Belgians would abdicate, is contradicted by himself.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the King of Saxony will be present at the contemplated interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Toplitz.

SWEDEN.

A communication from Stockholm speaks of the audiences which the French and Russian Ambassadors had with the King, and of great stir among the diplomatists consequent on these audiences. Report says the subject of excitement was the reclamation made by Norway against the Russians, who, it is alleged, are encroaching upon the Norwegian territory, and planning fortifications along the Baltic coast. The Swedish papers, however, make no allusion to the matter.

RUSSIA.

Russia has reduced her tariff on sugar. Russian letters deny that the Aland Islands will be refortified, but admit they will be garrisoned by Russian troops.

Accounts from Russian ports in the Baltic state that trade is very animated, and that the prices of hemp, linseed, and other descriptions of Russian produce, suitable for export, were well maintained.

TURKEY.

Gen. CODRINGTON and Admiral NAPIER, and their staffs, had visited the Sultan.

It is reported that the refusal of the Russians to give up Kars is explained. The English Commissioner whom the Russians refused to receive had no authority to ask possession, and did not do so. He merely requested permission to examine the state of the fortification, which he was not permitted to do. Respecting Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has sent Gen. MANSFIELD to inquire in regard to it.

Intelligence received at Constantinople states that the insurrection in Arabia had been completely subdued.

The chief of the insurgents was captured at the Fortress of Taif, and sent prisoner to Constantinople.

LATEST BY MAIL.

The following is the latest intelligence that we have by Mail:

MARSEILLES, Friday, Aug. 1.

Marshal PELISSIER has arrived on board of the *Poland*, and been received with great pomp. The banquet in his honor will take place on Sunday next.

The *Monitteur* contains the following:

ST. SEBASTIAN, Thursday, July 31.

News has just been received, *viâ* Perpignan and Irun, that all Catalonia has acknowledged the Government of the Queen of Spain. Navarre and the Basque Provinces enjoy the most perfect tranquillity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, July 25.

RESCHID PACHA has arrived at Constantinople.

PARIS, Friday, July 25.

The Funds closed to day as follows: Three per cents, 70f. 20c.; and Four-and-a half per cents, 93f. 50c.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM LIVERPOOL TO LONDON.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

The *Times* in giving the dispatches from Spain, which the *Moniteur* publishes, expressly says that it does not guarantee their authenticity. There is nothing new from Spain.

Marshal PELISSIER arrived at Marseilles yesterday and was received with great pomp.

Gen. CODRINGTON arrived in London last night.

The *Times* contains a leading article on the position of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN. He is commended for his resolution to act the part of a country gentleman rather than a Senator.

The *Daily News* City article of Friday evening says:

The stringency of the Money market continues. In the Stock Exchange to-day, Money was in active demand at 5 ℔ cent. on Government Securities.

In the Discount market there was also considerable pressure, and the rate for Government Bills was maintained at 4¼@4½ ℔ cent. The applications for accommodation at the Bank consequently continue. Despite this less favorable feature, however, the funds retain remarkable steadiness. Prices have only varied ⅛ ℔ cent., and close a shade better than yesterday. The fall in the Corn market and the splendid weather contribute materially to stimulate confidence. The funds also derive great support from the steady investments of the public, who have absorbed the stock derived from the new loan even more readily than the former heavier issues.

The *Times* city article dated Friday evening, says: The English funds have been steady throughout the day at yesterday's prices, and the tendency to an improved tone was again observable, although the extent of the business was small. Money was in some instances obtainable in the Discount market to day at 4¼ ℔ cent., and there was a diminished demand at the Bank, as compared with yesterday. In the Corn Market this morning sales could not have been pressed except at a further decline, perhaps to the extent of 3s. ℔ quarter. The final quotations of the French 3 ℔ cents show another decline of nearly ½ ℔ cent. Letters from Hamburg state that the renewed demand for money continued to increase, and that the rate of discount had advanced to 6 ℔ cent. At Paris there is great dullness and general absence of business; meanwhile anxiety prevails as to the character of the present harvest.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports a firm market, at an advance of 1-16d. ℔ lb. on the lower qualities, but at previous rates for other descriptions. The sales of the week amounted to 69,600 bales, of which speculators took 10,000, and exporters 9,800. The following are the authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7d.; Middling, 6 5-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6¼d.; Uplands Fair, 6½d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.

The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the quotations. The stock on hand was estimated at 778,800 bales, of which 644,000 were American.

Manchester Markets.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, prices being well maintained.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The weather continued very favorable for agricultural purposes, and the accounts of the crops were generally of a very encouraging nature. The Brokers' Circular says but little speculative demand existed, and calls the decline on Flour during the week 3s. ℔ bbl on inferior, and 1s.@2s. on the better grades; 4d. ℔ bush. on Wheat; 6d. ℔ bush. on Corn, for which there was a steady demand.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and other firms, report the decline in WHEAT as much as 6d. to 9d. ℔ bushel, from the rates current at the departure of the *Asia*, and on FLOUR 3s. to 5s. ℔ bbl., the prices of all descriptions being very irregular. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted 26s @30s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s.@33s; Ohio 33s. 6d @35s. Red WHEAT 9s.@10s. 1d.; White 10s. 9d. White CORN 30s. 6d.@32s.; Yellow and Mixed 29s. 6d. At the close the market was dull and irregular, with a tendency towards still lower prices.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF was dull, but prices had undergone no change. Cleveland had sold at 70s.@71s. 6d., and best Western brands 105s.@117s. 6d. PORK unchanged and business limited. BACON steady at former rates. Sides, 54s.@56s.; Shoulders, 40s.@41s.; Hams, in salt, 54s.@56. LARD in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Small arrivals from France were quoted at 68s. CHEESE firm for good, but inferior dull and prices irregular. TALLOW unchanged—sales of North American to a moderate extent at 53s. for fine.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Pot ASHES in request at 28s @30s 6d.; Pearls, 45s.@47s.; Common REZIN—Sales of 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; Fine scarce, and quoted at 11s. No sales of TAR or Crude TURPENTINE. Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet, at 31s. 6d @32. Sperm and Whale OILS in small demand; Linseed OIL in fair request, at 37s. 6d.@38s.; Pale RAPE 52s.: BAKS—None offering: Baltimore worth 10s., and Philadelphia 13s.@13s 6d. RICE quiet and unchanged. SUGAR opened with a large speculative demand, but closed dull at slightly lower rates.

COFFEE unchanged in every respect. DYEWOODS active, and prices firm, but unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report BREADSTUFFS dull, and prices tending downward. English WHEAT 3s. ℔ quarter lower. COFFEE firm at a trade higher rates. RICE active, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR dull and drooping, but firmer at the close. LINSEED OIL, 38s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged. WHALEBONE nominal. TALLOW quiet at 52s. on the spot, and 50s. for the end of the year.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. say that American Stocks have been in active request, but without any material change in prices. They quote as follows:

U. S. 6s., (Bonds and Stocks)	104 @105
Pennsylvania 5s	81 @ 82
Maryland 5s	90 @ 92
Massachusetts 5s	101¾@102½
Virginia Bonds	85¾@ 85½
Kentucky Bonds	90 @ 92
Tennessee Bonds	86 @ 88
Alabama 5s	90 @ 92
Alabama Sterlings	83 @ 85
Illinois Central 8s	80 @ 82
Illinois 7s	85½@ 86½
Illinois Freelands	93 @ 94
Illinois Shares	5 @ 8p.
Michigan Central, of '60	95 @ 97
Michigan Central, of '62	97 @ 99
New-York Central 7s	95 @ 97
New-York Central 6s	80 @ 82
Erie Railroad First Mortgage	98 @100
Erie Railroad Third Mortgage	91 @ 93
Erie Railroad Convertibles	84 @ 85
Erie Railroad Fund	85 @ 87
Panama Bonds	94 @ 96
Pennsylvania Central First Bonds	91 @ 92

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was rather tighter, and nothing was being discounted below Bank rates. This increased stringency was regarded as temporary only. Consols for Money closed at 95¾@95⅞, and for Account, 95½@95¾. Eagles were quoted

...derry.

Arrived from Baltimore—20th, Pilgrim, at Bremen; Apollo, off Folkestone; 26th, Sydney, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—20th, Lafayette, Pratt, Antwerp, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—20th, O'Brien, at Rotterdam; 30th, Kalamazoo, at Havre.

Arrived from New-Orleans—20th, Tamaroa, at Liverpool; 29th, Richard Alsop at Tonningen; 30th, Alex Gordon, Spark of the Ocean, 29 h. Austerlitz Crown, Crest of the Wave, Tamarcot, Deshaway; 31st, Spanish Town, Sweden at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—23d, Sette Fratelli at Genoa; 29th, Patrick at Liverpool; 30th, St. Patrick; 1st, Mariner at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—27th, steamer Borussia, from Hamburg; 19th, Mystery, from Leghorn; 23d, Sea Nymph, from Malta; 27th, Ambassador; 28th, Agnes, from Leeds; 30th, Eastern Star, from Shields; 29th, Miss Lang, Planter, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—7th, White Cloud, from Shields.

Sailed for Portland—29th, R. M. Sloman, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 30th, Achilles, from Shields.

Sailed for Charleston—1st, Caroline, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—1st, Delgary from Liverpool.

The News by the Arago.

By the United States Mail Steamship *Arago*, (Capt. LINES,) which arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 30th ult.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the evening of the 29th ult.

A trifling outbreak had taken place at Massa Carrara, Italy. At Austrian instigation some seventy youths crossed the frontiers, but finding themselves discovered returned to their homes, and all was quiet again. Count DE CAVOUR was ruralizing at present. Later intelligence states that the movement at Massa had been completely suppressed. Only about sixty persons crossed from the Sardinian territory. Twenty were arrested on the frontier. The

allowed us to do so. [illegible] will, doubtless, [illegible] Marshal NARVAEZ [illegible] highly indignant at the [illegible] of the proffered services. He [illegible] that he had been [illegible] "the man of the situation," indispensable for Spain. His day may still come, but it has not yet arrived. There was a certain dignity and a firm consciousness of his own value in the manner in which DON RAMON proceeded on learning that his restless countrymen were again at loggerheads. Down to the frontier he at once hurried, and calmly awaited the moment when his Sovereign should seek and secure safety by summoning him to her side. No ambitious views impelled him to action; but he stood by the Bidassoa's banks, a type of loyalty and patriotism, waiting till lesser men should have given in, and till he, the last but sure resource, should be called upon to mount his charger, bare his blade, and quell Spain by his nod. He was ready when wanted, and even before he was wanted, and this he intimated to the Spanish Government, sending also an aide-de-camp to the Queen with the expression of his devotion. The reply was a refusal of his offers, and a request that he would return to Paris. Here letters were some days ago received—if not from the Marshal himself, at least from persons understood to be in his intimate confidence—announcing that he had been offered, and had declined, the post of Ambassador at Paris. This now proves to be totally unfounded; no offer of the kind has been made to him.

There can be little doubt that if the Queen of Spain followed her own inclinations, NARVAEZ would soon be in Madrid. But she probably feels herself hardly strong enough immediately to proceed further in the path of reaction. O'DONNELL, after taking one decided and dangerous step, clings to the spot and makes desperate efforts not to be urged onwards. After deeply compromising himself by his first acts as Premier, he seems to have perceived that he had put himself in opposition to the only party that could save him from ruin, and his utmost endeavors are now directed to rally that party around him, and getting himself accepted as its chief. All the private correspondence and trustworthy intelligence we receive from Madrid confirm this view of the subject, and indicate that he still stands by his Manzanares programme, and offers himself to lead the Liberals, if they will have him. We hear of his having already almost offended the Court by his persistence in reorganizing the National Guard, that eyesore of Spanish Royalty. Numerous Progresistas, who have sent in their resignations of important posts, have received either no reply or a refusal of acceptance. There can be no doubt of his wish to conciliate the Liberals, and for good reasons, for without their support his downfall is certain, and will be speedy. On the other hand, the Progresistas deliberate, and necessity may probably bring about a union which at first appeared impossible. There is a terrible barrier of blood between O'DONNELL and the Progresista party; and the question is whether that can be got over; for if were erroneous to suppose that the fierce resistance offered in Madrid and Barcelona to the installation of the new *régime* was the work, as has been insinuated and affirmed, only of the Democrats. The Progresistas, the Monarchical Liberals, took up arms, as well as the men of more advanced ideas; and if Saragossa resists, and more fighting occurs, the difficulties in the way of O'DONNELL'S wishes will be increased. One great thing in his favor is the want of a chief in which the Progresistas now find themselves.

According to all the accounts from Madrid, ESPARTERO'S *prestige* is gone, and he is dead as a political man. This is difficult to realize for those who remember him only the other day as the idol of the people. But such, nevertheless, appears to be the case. His want of energy and decision has lost him the opinion of all classes. Some think he should have remained at any cost at the head of affairs, and have sacrificed ESCOSURA, have temporized, if necessary, rather than have exposed his country to the convulsion it has just gone through, and which is not yet at an end. Others maintain that, having once given up the Government, his place was at the head of the Madrid insurgents; that he should have played a bold game, and risked everything with those who rose in defence of the principles of which he was considered the representative. To discuss these and other opinions that have been put forward would lead me too far. Had ESPARTERO thrown himself on the popular side, and it had triumphed, would he have been able to protect the throne he is pledged to support? What is certain is, that the result of the inaction he thought it right to observe has been immense loss of popularity, and, as far as we can yet ascertain, a general conviction of his incapacity for the post he has hitherto occupied. So the Progresista Party, if it would avoid dissolution, must look for another chief, and it is to this difficult station that O'DONNELL is believed to aspire.

The insurrection announced an approaching meeting of the party, which by this time has probably taken place, and to which much importance is attached, as the line of conduct to be pursued would probably there be decided upon. For the welfare of Spain it certainly is to be desired that that party should retain the direction of affairs, for, should it be broken and scattered, we have nothing to anticipate but the progress of reaction, the return of NARVAEZ, the influence of MARIA CHRISTINA, CAMARILLAS, Court intrigues, unbounded corruption, the speedy decline of the financial prosperity that has just begun to dawn upon the country—all the evils and infamy, in short, that pressed upon poor Spain from 1843 to 1854. As for O'DONNELL'S remaining in power without the support of the Liberals, it is, I think, out of the question. For a short time he might find his way through a host of difficulties and hostile influences, but there would be no security that he should not any day be seot off to collect relics from the battle fields of the Crimea, just as NARVAEZ, when he seemed to foreign observers firmly planted in power, was suddenly dispatched on an equally important mission to explore the archives of Vienna. It is not the army that would keep him in his place, any more than it did NARVAEZ, who had pampered and petted it, and to whom it was believed to be much more devoted than any one supposes it to be to O'DONNELL. Changes of Government are rather liked by the Spanish army, which generally finds its profit in them.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

From the Madrid Epoca, July 22.

We waited until the last moment to communicate to our readers the intelligence received at Madrid relative to the situation of the provinces. At Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, and other cities of Andalusia, public order has not been disturbed. At Granada the troops preserved their position, and everybody anxiously expected the result of the events in Madrid. When known, Granada will return to its normal condition. Jaen is the only city in Andalusia that revolted against the Government, but it is very probable that a reaction has ere now taken place there, the immense majority of the inhabitants being favorable to order. The malcontents have failed, notwithstanding their strennous exertions, to excite a revolt in La Mancha. Ciudad Real, Manzanaree, and other important towns have remained tranquil. At Albacete the militia was to be reorganized to-day. In Castile the public feeling ie excellent. An attempt at disorder, however, was made at Selamanca. At Santander a pronunciameuto was contemplated, but a portion of the national militia having joined the Commander-General, the revolters, after exchanging a few shots, dispersed. There, as well as in the rest of Castile, the people are convinced that the struggle engaged in is not merely political, that it is a social movement, and, consequently, those who have anything to lose, departing from their usual apathy, make common cause with the authorities. According to the last accounts, considerable agitation prevailed in the Asturias and in the province of Pontevedra. At Leon, a pronunciamento was likewise attempted on receipt of the first intelligence of the rising at Madrid. A telegraphic dispatch from Valencia announces that to-day, at 4 o'clock, the city enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The same dispatch also mentions that order prevailed at Alicant and Teruel, and that Murcia had returned to its allegiance. Of Saragossa nothing is known. Troops continued to advance on the capital of Arragon, and at this hour some of them must have already occupied Catatayud. At Lerida, the garrison had been ordered to intrench themselves in the Castle, and the presence in that city of Brigadier PAREDES is a guarantee in favor of order. According to the last advices from Valencia, Barcelona and Tarragona were tranquil. Logrono had pronounced for the Queen. On the approach of the Captain-General of Burgos, a deputation of proprietors and other citizens had waited upon him and declared that, if the people of Logrono had taken arms, it was for the purpose of protecting social order and property. The troops detached to Albacete, arrived to-day, at noon, in the town, which now obeys the Government. From Ferrol and Corunna satisfactory accounts have reached. A deputation proceeded from Catatayud to meet the Queen's troops and entreat them to deliver the city from the revolutionary tyranny under which it groaned. It is not yet certain that General [illegible] reached Saragossa.

The Insurrection at Saragossa.

BREAKING UP OF GENERAL FALCON'S FORCES—FIRE OPENED ON SARAGOSSA—THE INSURGENTS DEMAND SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

A telegraphic despatch of this date from Bayonne states that yesterday Brigadier SMITH, of the Revolutionary Joute of Saragossa, passed over to Gen. ECHAGUE, with his Secretary, and said that some troops of the garrison were about to follow him. By the same channel we learn that two companies of the regiment of Saragossa had presented themselves to Gen. DULCE, and that, commissioners from the insurgent Junta having requested a suspension of hostilities, five days' truce had been granted to them. This looks like a breaking up of the forces of Gen. FALCON. By way of Perpignan, and under date of the 24th inst., we have a confirmation of Gen. RUIZ'S *pronunciamento* at Gerona, but a contradiction of the statement that the garrison had joined him. The other news from Catalonia is unimportant, but generally favorable to the Government. It was reported that an understanding existed between the chiefs of the Carlist and Republican parties, but that their union had not been fully realized.

Gen. GURREA, who has just been deprived of his rank and honors by the O'Donnell Government, in the belief, it is supposed, that he was at Saragossa, is stated to be near Vittoria, and to abstain from taking part in a resistance which he probably, as one of long experience in Spanish revolutions, saw would be unavailing.

A letter from Irun, of the 24th, in the *Moniteur*, says:

"The military commandant of Irun has received no official accounts from Saragossa. It, however, appears that General ECHAGUE has taken up a position near the capital of Arragon, but with a very small number of troops. Three battalions are on their march to reinforce him. There are, it is said, at Saragossa, two battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and some artillery, under the orders of General FALCON, who has declared against the Government. These troops have been abandoned by the greater number of their officers, and act without knowing what they are doing. They believe in the success of the *pronunciamento* of Barcelona and Valencia, and are ignorant of the decisive events which have taken place at Madrid. There are also a Saragosse some Coastguards and some companies of partisans, composed of men without any ostensible means of livelihood, and a number of National Guards. The troops sent from Madrid against Saragossa have not yet arrived. Navarre and the Basque provinces are tranquil. Communication with Madrid by electric telegraph is still interrupted. Open letters are not allowed to be distributed at Saragossa."

The *Constitutionnel* states that accounts from St. Sebastian of the 24th have been received in Paris affirming that General DULCE had arrived before Saragossa, and opened fire on the 23d.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following items of intelligence:

PERPIGNAN, Saturday, July 26

The Prefect of the Eastern Pyrenees has sent the following dispatch to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"The events to Catalonia continue to be more and more favorable to the cause of the Queen. The revolutionary junta of Gerona is dissolved, consequent, it is said, on the arrival of the troops of ROSAS. General RUIZ has fled to France as well as the Deputy HENRIQUEZ CLEMENT, one of the leaders of the insurrection. Disorganizement and disorganization were making rapid progress in the ranks of the insurgent militia."

ST. SEBASTIAN, Saturday, July 26

The French Consul has sent the following dispatch to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"General ECHAGUE is still at Alagon, near Saragossa. He has established a telegraph office, and communicates with us. The insurgents of Saragossa have demanded a suspension of hostilities for five days. It has been granted. Brigadier SANZ has waited upon General ENRIQUE. He is to bring over some of the troops desirous of submitting. Great discouragement prevails at Saragossa. The truth is beginning to make itself known. These advices are of the 24th. To day, the 25th, the general informs me of the surrender of Jaca. The garrison has been relieved and the Governor charged.

Other advices, received at Paris announce the arrival of General DULCE before Saragossa."

The Emperor has just ordered Prince LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who was in Spain, to return to France.

The Insurrection at Barcelona.

DISPERSION OF THE INSURGENTS.

A letter from Barcelona, of the 22d, in the *Moniteur*, says:

The insurrection has been completely put down at Barcelona and Genoa. The combat has been very sanguinary. The army has suffered severely, but the losses of the insurgents have been more considerable. The insurgents, being reinforced by the National Guard of the neighborhood have dispersed themselves in the mountains. The municipality, having betrayed their trust, have been dismissed. The four alcaldes have been arrested. Rose also rose in insurrection, but victory remained with the Queen's troops. General RUIZ, commandant of Gerona, declared in favor of ESPARTERO, but the garrison abandoned him. Barcelona again breathes and tranquility revives.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of the 23d, publishes the following dispatch from Barcelona:

The moment intelligence of the changes of Ministry reached Barcelona the extreme parties began to raise their heads. The agitation redoubled when the rebellion of Saragossa became known, and it was then evident that a collision was imminent. During the night of the 17th serious symptoms of disorder were observed. In the evening of the 18th the movement broke out, a portion of the national militia joining in it. The demonstrations twice repeated by the troops to induce the armed groups to disperse, being attended with no result, the military authorities were under the painful necessity of repelling force by force. The barricades erected in the streets del Conde, del Asalto, and de la Union, which lead to the Rambla, were carried and destroyed, and their defenders driven from position to position to the gates of the city. They then sought refuge in the suburbs; and at the departure of the mail, on the 19th, they were surrounded by the troops. The rebels suffered severely. Numerous prisoners were taken and handed over to the Military Commission. General BASSOLS, Deputy-Commander of Catalonia, who with the force under his order carried three barricades, was wounded. The first, third, fourth, and thirteenth battalions of the national militia have been dissolved and disarmed.

The Insurrection on the North Coast of Spain.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT CORUNNA.

From the London Times, July 28

The clipper schooner *Wave Queen*, with cattle, arrived this morning from Corunna, which port she left on Wednesday at noon. On Saturday, the 15th inst., a sanguinary conflict occurred between the militia and the regulars, when two of the former and six of the latter were killed, and several wounded on both sides. The next day, Sunday, fresh forces having arrived, the militia laid down their arms. The conflict was confined to the troops. The militia and the populace are in favor of ESPARTERO; but they knew little of what was transpiring in other parts of Spain. There are now about 3,000 soldiers of the line at Corunna, which is under martial law, the gates of the town being closed. Tranquillity was in some measure restored prior to the departure of the *Wave Queen*, but further disturbances were expected.

France and England at Variance on the Affairs of Spain.

FRENCH OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following article which, on good authority, has been attributed to the Emperor NAPOLEON:

"We have watched with interest the recent events in Spain, and we have approved them to a certain extent, as we fancied we discovered therein a favorable chance for establishing the Constitutional Government on a firm basis; for France, which represents in Europe the ideas of 1789, can entertain no other wish than that of beholding a neighboring State, in whose prosperity she takes a deep interest, avoid anarchy or despotism—those two shoals so dangerous to progress and liberty; and, as the ESPARTERO Ministry did not seem to possess either the power to prevent excesses or the requisite energy to lead a great country, it is natural to heil with sympathy a change of a nature to consolidate the throne of ISABELLA II.

Some foreign journals, blinded by their unwarranted preference for a name, have called a *coup d'état* that which was simply a resignation of Ministers, accepted purely and simply by the Queen after reiterated refusals. If the resignation had been that of O'DONNELL they would have found it perfectly constitutional. Party spirit should never misrepresent things to such an extent, and thereby endeavor to mislead public opinion.

The condition of Spain had been deplorable for two years; that great country, for so long a time the orbiter of Europe, whose alliance but recently was eagerly sought for, had sunk into insignificance. It had neither finances, nor army, nor commerce, nor administration, nor influence abroad. In this difficult position, ambitious men, instead of endeavoring to give strength to what existed, attempted to overthrow it, either by flattering the passions of the mob or by attempting to realize dangerous utopias. The disorders which have agitated Spain for the last few years must be attributed to the fatal idea of partial Ministers, four years since, to make a *coup d'état*, when Spain was tranquil and prosperous, and when there was no cogent reason to urge them to make a sudden change in the laws of the kingdom.

For a *coup d'état* to be legitimate in the eyes of posterity it must be justified by a supreme necessity, and be regarded by all men as the sole means of saving the country.

We know those who dreamt of *coups d'état* not with a view to modify some institutions, but to subvert the throne or change the dynasty, either by uniting Portugal to Spain under the House of Braganza or by establishing a regency. We, therefore, give credit (*nous lui savons gré*) to Marshal O'DONNELL for having attempted, *without a coup d'état*, to restore order in Spain, the first and indispensable basis of liberty. We give him due credit for having during the first moment of anarchy devoted all his care to the reform of the Spanish army, as well in a moral as in a material point of view; for it did not suffice to reform battalions and squadrons—it was essentially necessary to give to soldiers who are as brave as they are capable of great things the only mainsprings for the maintenance of an army, duty and fidelity to the Sovereign, and discipline.

Let us hope, then, that the recent changes will put an end to those *coups d'état* and to those baneful *pronunciamientos*, for it is our sincere desire that Spain, which contains so many elements of strength and prosperity, should resume, in the midst of order, the rank which is her due, instead of descending to the level of certain Republics of South America, where neither patriotism, nor civic virtues, nor high principle are to be found, but only a few Generals who dispute the power with the help of soldiers led astray by empty promises."

BRITISH VIEW OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION—THE "LONDON TIMES" IN ANSWER TO THE "MONITEUR."

From the Times of July 29.

The late article in the *Moniteur* on the affairs of Spain may be taken as an announcement that the French Government approves the course taken by the Queen and her present Ministers, and will give them at least its moral support. We cannot believe that the public opinion of this country will acquiesce in the judgment of the Tuileries, but, as France seems not likely to convert approval into active interference, and as England has long abandoned the notion that liberal institutions can be established in any land by foreign intervention, the disagreement is, perhaps, more speculative than practical. Treating, then, the article in the *Moniteur* as merely an essay on a point of contemporary politics, we may be allowed to remark on what seem to us its erroneous views of a country which has for many years been the subject of attention, but is even now but little understood.

What are the occurrences which within the last few days have agitated Spain? A Constitutional Queen, who holds her title to the Crown by legal enactment against a relative claiming by divine right, has suddenly dismissed, or caused to resign, the Minister who during his whole career has been the champion of responsible Government in her dominions. Another politician, known only as a resolute and unscrupulous soldier, has been raised to supreme power. This substitution of a notoriously Absolutist Minister for a man of strictly Constitutional views would seem to a foreigner a dangerous act. We might, however, be in the wrong. But when we see the actual and immediate results we can no longer hesitate as to the character of the change. We find that insurrection immediately followed in Madrid, and that for this insurrection the new Government was thoroughly prepared beforehand. We find that O'DONNELL, taking advantage of his position as Minister of War, had concentrated 20,000 men on the capital. His first step was to surround himself with colleagues who had twn years before, when for a few hours in office, turned the cannon of the army against the people. The first act of the new Ministry was the proclamation of martial law. The Legislative Assembly was dispersed by force, fired upon when proceeding in deputation to the presence of the Sovereign, and driven from their legal place of meeting by grapeshot. We find the capital in arms to resist this treasonable violation of public law, and we hear of a desperate contest, in which the National Guard, after several hours' fighting, are crushed by the large forces concentrated on Madrid. The next intelligence is that the Cortes have fled to a provincial town. Arragon receives the National Assembly, which declares that it has been dispersed by a monstrous act of military violence. Barcelona is still in revolt, and the flame spreads. At the present moment Saragossa is held by an insurgent army, and we learn that in the South Malaga and Granada have not yet submitted. The Ministry is intent on crushing all resistance to its power, and every thing is postponed "until after the pacification of the country." Such are the facts. The Sovereign and her confidant concentrate troops, disperse and fire on the Legislature, fight a pitched battle with the National Guard, and are now engaged in crushing the Liberalism of the Provinces. The question is, what are we to think of such an act?

The *Moniteur* is especially desirous of one thing, that it should not be called a *coup d'état*. It appears that some journels, "blinded by an unwarrantable preference for a name," have called the affair we have just described a *coup d'état*. To this the *Moniteur* takes exception. It was merely the resignation of one Minister and the substitution of another, and could by no means be justly called a *coup d'état*. Not that the *Moniteur* wishes to exclude the Spanish Court more than any other from occasional recourse to such an expedient, for it proceeds to lay down the cases in which it is legitimate. But the acts of the Queen and O'DONNELL, it seems, do not constitute a *coup d'état*. Now, we have no wish to argue on the precise signification of this popular phrase. Neither the words nor the idea they express are English, and we may besides well concede to the *Moniteur* stricter accuracy in the use of a political terminology which it has borne no small part in creating. Whether, then, O'DONNELL has or has not executed a *coup d'état*, he has, by violence and in pursuance of a premeditated plan, dispersed the Legislature, disbanded the National Guard, and overthrown the constitutional liberties of the country. We cannot think that this is a gratifying conclusion to all the struggles and sacrifices of Spain during more than twenty years. We cannot think that the man who has committed this act can be fitly described as "having attempted to restore order to Spain, as the first and most indispensable basis of liberty." Knowing, as we do from experience, that repression must produce corresponding resistance, and that, however extended and strong it may be, the reaction must come at last, we are far from feeling that "it is natural to bail with sympathy a change of a nature to consolidate the throne of ISABELLA II."

It is not to be denied that on the continent England is in many minds the object of suspicion, on the ground of a supposed selfish and Machiavellian policy. We who know our own country, how little the people care about foreign affairs, and how completely in this their Government represents them, can hardly conceive that the actions of even well-informed continental politicians are swayed by a notion that England is always on the watch for the extension of her influence in Spain, in Portugal, Italy and the East. The French politician of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S time was always haunted with the notion of combinations against France, in which England, supreme over the second-rate States, should take the lead. This notion, as wild as that of the *bourgeois* about England's desire to monopolize the commerce of the world, was once widely prevalent, and seems to have left some traditions even after it has itself passed away. One of these is the dislike of ESPARTERO, which has distinguished successive French Governments, regal, republican and imperial. The character of this well-meaning old gentleman is well known. He has proved himself during a long career an honest, brave and good-hearted man, with principles to which he has always been ready to sacrifice his personal interests. His defects have been timidity and irresolution at a sudden crisis, a want of foresight, and a nature easily imposed upon by the kind of persons with whom he was likely to be surrounded at the Court of Madrid. A politician who does not feel the great truth that men are bound to him, not by what they have received, but what they expect to get, is hardly likely to be long in office anywhere. ESPARTERO is one of these, and, consequently, he has now to lament—if it be of any use—the ingratitude of the Queen, the King, and of O'DONNELL himself, his own familiar friend and disciple. This is the man who, according to notions now a quarter of a century old, is the representative of British influence at Madrid. It is needless to say that he has never done anything for us in Spain, since, of course, there is nothing that we wish done. Beyond our rock of Gibraltar, we hold nothing on Spanish, or, indeed, on Continental ground, and our only interest in Spain is that there should be a stable Government, under which the people should live happily, and develope themselves and their resources in their own way. Nor have Englishmen any wish to uphold a Constitution merely because it is a copy of their own. The time is past for any such partiality. For seventy years we have seen the venerable institutions of this kingdom mimicked with every variety of success, the serious, and the burlesque, by the unprepared intelligence of two hemispheres. We look to the establishment of Upper and Lower Chambers, the inauguration of Presidents, and the regulation of Parliamentary procedures, only with feelings of apprehension and distrust. Neither from any hope of material advantage, nor from any ambition for influence and *prestige*, nor from any national vanity, have the people of this country given their sympathies to the cause of moderate Government in Spain, and to the man who, to the best of his ability, has been its constant supporter. Yet it is difficult to say how much a supposed identity with British interests may not have injured that liberal cause which for the present seems so utterly wrecked.

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When Her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the session Her Majesty was engaged, in cooperation with her allies the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an arduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and Her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigor essential to success.

You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and Her Majesty was enabled to prepare, for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

Happily it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purposes for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded, by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honorable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.

Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that, while the friendships and alliances which were cemented by common exertions during the contest will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperities which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the confidence and good will with which a faithful execution of engagements will inspire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your support in the hour of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the prosperity of her faithful people, which was not materially checked by the pressure of war, may continue, and be increased by the genial influence of peace.

Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connexion with the affairs of Central America, and Her Majesty hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that Her Majesty desires to avail herself of this occasion to express the pleasure which it afforded her to receive, during the war in which she has been engaged, numerous and honorable proofs of loyalty and public spirit from Her Majesty's Indian Territories, and from those colonial possessions which constitute so valuable and important a part of the dominions of Her Majesty's Crown.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for rendering more effectual the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. This act will materially add to the security of person and property, and will thus afford increased encouragement to the exertions of honest industry.

Her Majesty rejoices to think that the act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh powers of usefulness to that ancient and renowned seat of learning.

The act for regulating joint-stock companies will afford additional facilities for the advantageous employment of capital, and will thus tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the acts passed relative to the mercantile laws of England and of Scotland will diminish the inconvenience which the difference of those laws occasion to Her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

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Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your homes you will promote, by your influence and example, in your several districts that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the wellbeing of nations; and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your steps, and prosper your doings for the welfare and happiness of her people.

British view of the Republican Platform and the Republican Candidate.

From the London Times.

Among a large portion of the English public there has been too strong a tendency to regard competing politicians in the United States as men ready to profess any opinion, echo any cry, flatter any prejudice, or pander to any dominant passion, for the sake of obtaining or retaining office; and some instances might be cited to justify such an impression as this. But, true as it doubtless is in certain cases, it is not true that all who are candidates for the highest offices of American government and for the approbation of the majority of the people by whom they are bestowed, are liable to such a criticism.

We lately extracted from the American papers a political address *which is worthy of any people and any statesman*. It is the reply in which Colonel FREMONT conveys to those partisans who have nominated him for the Presidential chair his willingness to accept it. Colonel FREMONT is a man of action in a country where action inspires greater admiration than cultivated taste or philosophical reflection; and the events in which he has taken a conspicuous part cannot fail to exercise a great influence over the fortunes, not only of the American States, but the whole civilized world. Too little is known in Europe of the geography and recent history of the New World for Colonel FREMONT'S real merits to be appreciated through the haze of exaggeration. But, as the leader of the pioneers whose courage first forced a path for western adventure over the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains to the treasures of California, he is fairly entitled to take his rank among those benefactors of mankind who have brought moral and physical hardihood to the performance of works suggested by science and accomplished by perseverance. Such a man must have many admirers among his own countrymen, yet few Englishmen, judging by the tone of the American papers and the speeches of American legislators, were prepared to find that a man distinguished rather by his past career than his present partisanship was popular enough to command a nomination to the Presidential chair; and fewer still to find that, when solicited to compete for the honor, he could address to his fellow-citizens *a reply so little vulgarized by the passions of the day, so little tainted by the epidemic fever of jealousy and violence.*

The Colonel lays stress upon two points—the foreign policy of his country's Government and the extension of Slavery to new States of the Union. On the first he observes: "The assumption that we have a right to take from another nation its domains, because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired; to provoke hostilities by unjust assumption would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all [illegible] may be [illegible] and the [illegible] by the universal intelligence of two hemispheres. We look to the establishment of Upper and Lower Chambers, the inauguration of Presidents, and the regulation of Parliamentary procedures, only with feelings of apprehension and distrust. Neither from any hope of material advantage, nor from any ambition for influence and *prestige*, nor from any national vanity, have the people of this country given their sympathies to the cause of moderate Government in Spain, and to the man who, to the best of his ability, has been its constant supporter. Yet it is difficult to say how much a supposed identity with British interests may not have injured that liberal cause which for the present seems so utterly wrecked.

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We

to have lost 6,000 men, among them seven Mandarins.

It is said that the insurgents appear also to have gained some small success; and the town of Ning-kwo-Fou has been taken by them. This place lies about 100 miles westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district. Parties are said to have approached Pun-new-Chin, and cause much alarm at Soochow.

These disturbances had affected trade at Shanghae, and the new teas were expected to be late in arriving, owing to the interference to transit.

His Excellency Admiral SEYMOUR, in her Majesty's ship *Winchester*, proceeds on a visit to the northern ports on the 11th inst. We do not hear anything further regarding a diplomatic visit to Japan.

Mr. H. S. PARKES has arrived at Hong Kong from Bangkok. The ratifications of Sir JOHN BOWRING'S treaty with the King of Siam were exchanged on the 8th of April with grand ceremonies. The treaty came into force on the 7th of April.

Mr. PARKES proceeds shortly to Canton, where he is appointed to act as her Majesty's Consul.

The Fraya question seems at present to be allowed to remain in abeyance.

An accident has occurred to one of the small postal steamers that run between Hong Kong and Canton. The steamer struck a rock, and the fore part almost immediately sunk. Several Chinese were drowned, but no Europeans.

Trade in imports at Canton has been satisfactory during the month. Long Cloths have been in request, and are 5c. to 10c. dearer for some descriptions. Cotton Yarn has declined, owing to forced sales. Rice is very abundant, and the price has further given way. Exchange on England opened at 4s. 9½d., but advanced in consequence of the news from Shanghai. The closing rate was 4s. 10¼d.

In Tea there has been a considerable business done at about previous rates. A few canister masters of the new congous have been shown in the market, but the samples are too small to judge of the quality. The first shipment is expected to be made during the month. Prices are likely to be high at first.

Shanghai advices are to the 1st June. Operations in Tea and Silk of last season were nearly closed. The new congous were not expected to arrive for two or three months. The new crop of Silk promises to be abundant and of good quality. Prices are likely to rule high. Imports were dull, and prices generally had receded. Money was very scarce, and Exchange had advanced materially.

Foochow dates are to the 27th May. The new Teas had commenced arriving. Contracts were said to be two to four taels dearer than last year. The make of the Tea was reported favorably of. Seven vessels were on the berth for England; one or two were expected to get away by this time.

Interesting from India.

CESSATION OF THE DISTURBANCES AT KIMEDY—THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF OUDE—EXTRAORDINARY DECLINE OF THE SIKH RELIGION.

Calcutta (July 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The disturbances in Kimedy have ceased. The Sowrahs, the tribe chiefly implicated, refused to assist the section which had taken up arms, and the followers of DANDA SWAMEE, finding themselves unsupported, slunk back to their own villages. The local authorities are accused of exaggerating the danger, but without reason. It is not in the power of man to fix a limit to the spread of an Indian rebellion, and twenty-four hours of unchecked success would have covered the Province with armed savages. The Madras Government deserves great credit for the promptitude and decision with which it faced the danger. That Government is not popular in India. Its ruling principle is believed to be extreme jealousy of the central authority, but in this instance it has undoubtedly displayed both judgment and activity. Had the disturbances lasted for another week the district would have been occupied by an irresistible force.

I have for some time past been silent upon the measures adopted for the construction of a new Government in Oude. The organization, however, of the province has been rapidly proceeding. A revenue settlement has been made upon terms which the natives consider sufficiently fair. It will remain in force for three years, during which period the scientific survey, essential to a really just assessment of the land-tax, will be driven on. The code prepared by Mr. TEMPLE, which has been found to work so well in the Punjab, has been introduced, and, with some slight modifications, is now the fundamental law of the country. I may remark *en passant* that this code, the work of a man of 28, wholly unassisted, is becoming the ground-law of our non-regulation provinces. It is already law in the Punjab, Berar, and Oude. It will speedily be introduced into Nagpore, and I believe the Lieutenant-Governor intends to give it currency throughout the non-regulation provinces of Bengal. A military police has been organized, consisting of three battalions of Foot and nine rissalahs or troops of Horse, all under an energetic officer, as superintendent. This force is, perhaps, somewhat smaller than will be ultimately required; but for the present some of the police-work is performed by the regular soldiers. A Department of Public Works has been created, with a separate officer at its head, and an officer of some experience appointed Surveyor of Roads. This is an entirely new office, as is also that of the Superintendent of Irrigation. It is believed that by appointing a special officer to these departments more work will be accomplished. The system, however, has this misfortune—the "special officer" is apt to consider it his duty to press new projects upon the Government without much attention either to the sum to be expended or the results to be achieved. A Department of Mines and another of Forests is to be immediately established, and the Punjab system of municipal taxes has been already introduced. This system corresponds exactly with the octroi of Paris, and, though opposed to all rules of political economy, is popular with the tax-payers. All over India it is the device employed by the people when they are left to themselves, and it is only the determined resistance of the Legislative Council which delays its introduction into Bengal.

The Government of the Punjab has just published a report from the census taken on the last day of 1855. This document, among other facts of interest, contains the announcement that the Sikh religion is expiring. The Sikhs, as you are probably aware, consider themselves Hindoos. There are no Sikhs by birth, the disciples being initiated when able to answer for themselves. Since the annexation of the country the number of the initiated has gradually declined. No longer a dominant caste, the Sikhs find their religious isolation inconvenient and burdensome. They have therefore ceased to initiate their children, who remain pure Hindoos, and are not taught to reverence the *grunth*. So rapid has been the change that it is believed the next generation will witness the total extinction of the creed. The division of Lahore, which contains Umritsur, the sacred city of the Sikhs, and which used to be their stronghold, comprises 3,500,000 inhabitants; of these only 200,000, or less than 6 per cent., are Sikhs. In the strange history of British India I know no fact more strange than this. It is not 12 years since the followers of this faith formed the dominant military class of a great country, and rivaled and almost defeated the British in the field. Yet they have been so utterly subjugated that they have lost not only the hope but the desire of resistance. No other theory will account for the neglect of a ceremonial which was once the sign of entrance not only into a new creed, but into a warlike and governing class. Lord DALHOUSIE'S policy in India needs no other defence than this single fact. I need not tell you that the slightest oppression, the smallest feeling of hatred to their new rulers, would have made these men cling to their faith with the tenacity of the genuine Asiatic bigot.

Another Dispute Between Russia and the Allies—Russian Occupation of Serpents' Island—Difficulties about the Line of Demarcation on the Bessarabian Frontier.

Constantinople Correspondence of the London Times.

I wrote to you in my last of the difficulties which have arisen about the demarcation of the frontier line of Bessarabia, and I have endeavored to show that, if the labors of the Bessarabian Frontier Commission are likely to meet with great impediments and delays, the labors of the Asiatic Frontier Commission will be altogether fruitless. Since my last letter was written news has reached us which is likely to complicate the labors of both these Commissions even more seriously.

The Russians have occupied Serpents' Island, at the mouths of the Danube. I cannot tell what kind of an occupation it is, but the fact itself is quite certain, as well as that the Turkish Government has dispatched a naval officer to ascertain the exact nature and all the circumstances of this Russian occupation.

As this occupation will cause volumes of diplomatic correspondence, if nothing else, it will not be perhaps amiss to say something about the position in which Serpents' Island was before the war. This island is an uninhabited barren rock, to which the Russians had claim in consequence of the Treaty of Adrianople. That treaty does not make any special mention of this island; it says only in general terms, that "the frontier line shall follow the course of the Danube as far as the embouchure of St. George; on that, leaving all the islands formed by the different branches of this river in the possession of Russia, the right bank will remain, as heretofore, in that of the Ottoman Porte;" and it adds that "it shall not be permitted to make any establishments or construct any fortifications upon the islands which shall remain in the possession of the Court of Russia, excepting always the quarantine buildings which shall be thereon established."

Thus to claim Serpents' Island, according to the wording of this treaty, was, to say the least, stretching its meaning to its utmost consequences, and pushing the river bed rather far out into the sea. However, at that time Russia had it all her own way, and the territorial changes made by the treaty were so great that the barren rock was altogether forgotten. For some years Russia did not make good her claim to it, and it remained deserted until in 1833 she erected a lighthouse on the island, and sent there an invalid with his family, who had charge of it, and who served at the same time as a kind of symbol of Russian occupation. The invalid was withdrawn in the beginning of the war, and the light extinguished.

The Treaty of Paris, like the Treaty of Adrianople, forgot Serpents' Island, but, by giving back to the Turks the months of the Danube, it may be likewise supposed to have given them back Serpents' Island, and they have lately restored the lighthouse. It was on the news of this, it is supposed, that the Russians have sent there some kind of force to occupy it.

I hear the representatives of the Western Powers, as well as of Austria, have taken up the case very strongly, especially the representative of the latter, which is not surprising, if we remember with what a jealous eye Austria has always watched the Russian preponderance on the Danube. Of course, this occupation may be explained in diplomatic language as a "misunderstanding" arising from over-zealousness of some official; but such facts, even if disavowed, cannot but create suspicions about the spirit in which Russia seems inclined to carry out the recent treaty, especially when such cases of an illiberal interpretation of the words of the treaty are not isolated.

Nearly at the same time that the news of the Russian occupation of Serpent's Island reached us other news came from Asia evincing a similar spirit.

I told you how the Russians may be said already to have eluded the intention of the allies to revise the Asiatic frontier by delaying to renew their diplomatic relations with Turkey, upon which renewal the beginning of the labors of the commission have been made dependent.

They have not shown a more conciliatory spirit by blowing up the fortifications of Kars. In consequence of this arbitrary interpretation of the treaty, orders were sent out from England to Colonel YEATES, the British Commissioner at Erzeroum, to send an officer to Kars, to ascertain what part of the fortifications had been blown up. The commissioner took some officers and went himself. But when they came to the Russian *rayon* they were stopped, and told that they could not go further, as long as a single English or French soldier remained on Turkish soil the Russians did not intend to give up their conquest, or allow any one to enter within their circuit.

ITALY.

Insurrectionary Movement.

The following are the only particulars that have reached us of the reported outbreak in Italy. It is not, at any rate, of much political moment:

Telegraphed to the London Times.

TURIN, Saturday, July 26.

An insurrectionery movement was attempted last night in the Duchy of Massa-Carrara.

The Duchy of Massa-Carrara belongs to the Duke of MODENA, whose estates touch the frontier of Perma.

The particulars are not known here yet.

The telegraphic wires thence are broken.

TURIN, Monday Morning.

The movement at Massa has been completely suppressed. Only about 60 persons crossed from the Sardinian territory; 20 were arrested on the frontier.

The telegraphic communication has been reëstablished.

THE MAZZINIAN SECT—DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ARCHBISHOP OF MILAN AND THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES—ADDRESS OF MAZZINI.

Turin (July 24) Correspondence of the London Times

The *Messagiere di Modena* of the 18th gives the following sentences of persons accused of having belonged to a secret society, or Mazzinian sect, otherwise called Freemasons, sworn to the extermination of the true religion, the overthrow of thrones, &c. They were arraigned before the military commission established for the state of siege in Carrara, and condemned on the 10th inst. CALZOLARI GIACOMO, aged 60, day laborer, and LAZINI JACOPO, aged 28, smell proprietor, to the Ergastola for life; CRISTIANI FRANCESCO, aged 28, mason, to twenty years of the same; and MEUCCI SANTI, aged 19, farm servant, to ten years imprisonment, with hard labor. These sentences have, of course, been confirmed by his Highness the Duke of MODENA, who is generally esteemed the best of the small sovereigns of Central Italy, which character he has earned, in the first place, by having been able to get rid of Austrian occupation sooner than any other State, and in the next by the comparative lightness of taxations in his dominions; but if sentences like the above are sanctioned by the best of sovereigns, what hope is there of the others reforming their rule?

A dispute is said to have arisen between the Archbishop of Milan and the civil authorities there on the subject of public morals. The Archbishop claims the right, as censor in such matters by virtue of the Concordat, of having all persons of notoriously immoral character confined to certain districts, but meets with strong and determined opposition from the civil powers. It is impossible to foresee how this very serious difficulty for the population of Milan is likely to terminate; but the proverb says that when certain people fall out honest men and women come by their own, and it is to be hoped that may prove to be the case in this instance.

M. MAZZINI has addressed a letter "To the young men of the Universities of Italy," in his usual organ, the *Italia e Popolo*, of Genoa, wherein he rather reproves the students of Genoa for having forgotten their duties on the last occasion, in 1848, but he recommends all now to gird themselves up, and prepare themselves for martyrdom in their country's cause, &c. By all accounts from Genoa, however, the students don't seem to have received this rebuke with becoming humility, or to be particularly anxious for crowns of martyrdom at M. MAZZINI'S bidding, for, with only four or five exceptions, they all absented themselves from the place appointed for publicly reading his letter. It is said here, to-day, that the *Italia e Popolo* has been sequestrated for publishing it, and, if so, it is much to be regretted, as nothing but the appearance of fear could possibly render such a document hurtful in Piedmont at present.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, 2 P. M., Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

A heavy decline at Mark Lane yesterday and two days of fine, warm weather, have led to our having to-day an exceedingly dull market for BREADSTUFFS.

WHEAT sold to a limited extent at 3d. ₱ bushel reduction on fine qualities, and 4d. to 5d. on inferior descriptions.

For FLOUR most irregular prices were accepted, prime parcels being sold at a decline of 1s. ₱ barrel, and other kinds of from 2s. to 5s. ₱ barrel.

INDIAN CORN was in some speculative inquiry, and all good Yellow was readily taken at under 30s.; White may be quoted 30s. 6d. to 32s. We may quote WHEAT: Red, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; White, 10s. to 11s., ₱ 70 lbs. Philadelphia Flour 32s.@33s.; Baltimore, 33s. to 34s.; Ohio, 34s.@35s. ₱ barrel.

BEEF continues very dull, and most difficult to sell. Low qualities are pressed on the market, but do not find buyers, even at a heavy concession in price.

PORK—Sells in retail at former rates.

BACON—900 boxes offered at auction, to-day, but only a few boxes sold, the demand being very languid. Holders, however, are not inclined to accept reduced prices.

LARD—40 tons were sold at 68s., but the high price has checked the consumption, and the demand is not active.

TALLOW—Dull, and 1s. ₱ cwt cheaper. Butchers' Association may be quoted 51s. 6d.@52s.

COTTON—A few days of fine weather and a slight improvement in Manchester have given more tone to this market, and prices are very firm, the sales, yesterday, being 8,000 bales, and, to-day, 7,000 bales, one-third being on speculation or for export—Middling Orleans, 6 5 16d.; Mid. Mobiles, 6¼d.; Mid. Uplands, 6 3-16d.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 29—P. M.

Our GRAIN Market, under the influence of generally dull weather, is [illegible] with [illegible] downfall the day[illegible] and [illegible] is, however, [illegible] than a week ago. Sales of Wheat for the last three days [illegible] bushels, including 1,500 on speculation and 3,000 for export—steady.

Trade in France.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The commercial situation of Paris has not changed, and the present stagnation of affairs is likely to last a fortnight or three weeks longer. Some demands for *articles de Paris* were received this week from England, and the last packet from the United States brought orders from New-York for Paris and Lyons manufactures. The latter, however, cannot be executed, on account of the rise which has lately taken place in the price of tissues. The exportation for Spain has completely ceased, and the orders forwarded previous to the insurrection have been withdrawn. The accounts from the Fair of Beaucaire continue to be satisfactory. Numerous purchasers from Piedmont, Central Italy, Corsica, &c., have presented themselves, and bought up a great portion of the silk and cotton goods on sale. The neighboring farmers, who for the last two years disposed of their produce to great advantage, were also purchasing largely, and it was believed that all the cotton stuffs sent from Rouen to Beaucaire would find buyers before the close of the Fair. Cereals have maintained their prices, but the time is not distant when the holders of wheat and flour will be compelled to abate their pretensions. If the crops have been indifferent in the south, they promise to the north of the Loire the most abundant produce. The flour available on the Paris market was still scanty, and the price of the best quality maintained itself at 101f. 50c. per sack of 157 kilogrammes. Transactions, however, were very limited. Contracts for future delivery were effected at lower rates—that is, at 84f. 50c. for the last four months of the year. Prices would have already declined, if orders did not continually reach from the South and South-west of France. The stock remaining in the Halle on Saturday was only 11,222 metrical quintals. The harvest in Algeria is not so abundant as was expected. In most of the Eastern and Southern provinces of Spain, the produce is inferior to that of an average year. In the Danubian provinces, at Odessa, Marianopoli, and even Taganrog, all the wheat on hand was being exported. Prices had somewhat increased in those places in consequence of the inundations in France and the scantiness of the stock. Cattle still shows an upward tendency in prices. The temperature has been for the last fortnight extremely favorable to the vines; wines of a good quality, nevertheless, keep up their prices, and those of an inferior sort, being less inquired after, alone give way. Languedoc brandy has risen in all the markets. The hectolitre sells for 205f. at Paris and Bordeaux, and the spirits extracted from beet for 160f. in Paris and 150f. at Bordeaux.

Trade and Exchange in China.

From the London Times.

The telegraphic accounts from China to-day are to the 9th of June. The exports of tea to date were 82,500,000 lbs., and of silk 46,000 bales. The export of silk for the season, it was ascertained, would be within that of last year, but the coming crop was reported to be fine and abundant. Great political troubles were again apprehended, and money had become very scarce. The quotations of the rates of exchange are very unfavorable, and have already caused an increased demand in London at higher prices. At Canton the advance was from 4s. 10d.@4s. 11d., and at Shanghai from 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. This will cause orders for silver to be sent to the Continent, which will probably have to be provided for by remittances of gold.

MARITIME LAW.

Mr. Marcy's Reply to the French Minister on Privateering and the Law of Blockade.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1856.

THE COUNT DE SARTIGES, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has laid before the President "The declaration concerning maritime law," adopted by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, at Paris, on the 10th of April, 1856, which the Count DE SARTIGES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, has presented in behalf of the Emperor of the French to the Government of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining its adhesion to the principles therein contained.

Nearly two years since, the President submitted, not only to the Powers represented in the late Congress at Paris, but to all other maritime nations, the second and third propositions contained in that "declaration," and asked their assent to them as permanent principles of international law. The propositions thus submitted by the President were:

1. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a Power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

It will be perceived that these propositions are substantially the same as the second and third in the "declaration" of the Congress at Paris.

Four of the Governments with which the negotiations were opened on the subject by the United States, have signified their acceptance of the foregoing propositions. Others were inclined to defer acting upon them until the return of peace should furnish a more auspicious time for considering such international questions. The proceeding of the Congress of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris will, as a necessary consequence, defeat the pending negotiations with the United States, if the two following propositions contained in Protocol, No. 24, are acceded to: First, that the four principles shall be indivisible; and, Second, that the Powers which have signed or may accede to the "Declaration" shall not enter into any arrangement in regard to the application of the right of neutrals in the time of war, which does not, at the same time, rest on the four principles which are the object of said "Declaration." As the indivisibility of the four principles and the limitation upon the sovereign attribute of negotiating with other Powers are not a part of the "Declaration," any nation is at liberty to reject either or both, and to act upon the "Declaration" without restriction, acceding to it in whole or in part. In deliberating on this important subject, it behooves all Powers to consider, and, if they think proper, to act upon this distinction. All the Powers which may accede to that "Declaration" and the subsequent restrictions contained in the 24th Protocol, will assume an obligation which takes from them the liberty of assenting to the propositions submitted to them by the United States, unless they at the same time surrender a principle of maritime law which has never been contested—the right to employ privateers in time of war.

The second and third principles set forth in the "Declaration," being those submitted to other maritime Powers for adoption by this Government, it is most anxious to see incorporated, by general consent, into the code of maritime law, and thus placed beyond future controversy or question. Such a result, securing so many advantages to the commerce of neutral nations, might have been reasonably expected but for the proceedings of the Congress at Paris, which require them to be purchased by a too costly sacrifice—the surrender of a right which may well be considered as essential to the freedom of the seas.

The fourth principle contained in the "Declaration," namely: "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy"—can hardly be regarded as one falling within that class with which it was the object of the Congress to interfere; for this rule has not, for a long time, been regarded as uncertain, or the cause of any "deplorable disputes." If there have been any disputes in regard to blockades, the uncertainty was about the facts, but not the law. Those nations which have resorted to what are appropriately denominated "paper blockades," have rarely, if ever, undertaken afterwards to justify their conduct upon principle, but have generally admitted the illegality of the practice, and indemnified the injured parties. What is to be adjudged "a force sufficient really to prevent access to a coast of the enemy" has often been a severely contested question; and certainly the declaration which merely reiterates a general undisputed maxim of maritime law, does nothing toward relieving the subject of blockade from that embarrassment. What force is requisite to constitute an effective blockade remains as unsettled and as questionable as it was before the Congress at Paris adopted the "declaration."

In regard to the right to employ privateers, which is declared to be abolished by the first principle put forth in the "declaration" there was, if possible, less uncertainty. The right to resort to privateers is as clear as the right to use public armed ships, and as incontestible as any other right appertaining to belligerents. The policy of that law has been occasionally questioned, not, however, by the best authorities; but the law itself has been universally admitted, and most nations have not hesitated to avail themselves of it; it is as well sustained by practice and public opinion as any other to be found in the maritime code.

There is scarcely any rule of international law which particular nations in their treaties have not occasionally suspended or modified in regard to its [illegible] only can be [illegible] parties have agreed [illegible] difficult of adjustment, would arise from its [illegible] to discriminate between privateers and public armed ships.

If such a discrimination were attempted, every nation would have an undoubted right to declare what vessels should constitute its navy, and what should be requisite to give them the character of public armed ships. These are matters which could not be safely or prudently left to the determination or supervision of any foreign Power, yet the decision of such controversies would naturally fall into the hands of predominant naval Powers, which would have the ability to enforce their judgments. It cannot be offensive to force weaker Powers to avoid as far as possible such an arbitrament, and to maintain with firmness every existing barrier against encroachments from such a quarter.

No nation which has a due sense of self-respect will allow any other, belligerent or neutral, to determine the character of the force which it may deem proper to use in prosecuting hostilities; nor will it act wisely if it voluntarily surrenders the right to resort to any means sanctioned by international law, which, under any circumstances, may be advantageously used for defence or aggression.

The United States consider powerful navies and large standing armies, as permanent establishments, to be detrimental to national prosperity and dangerous to civil liberty. The expense of keeping them up is burdensome to the people. They are, in the opinion of this Government, in some degree, a menace to peace among nations. A large force, ever ready to be devoted to the purposes of war, is a temptation to rush into it. The policy of the United States has ever been, and never more than now, adverse to such establishments; and they can never be brought to acquiesce in any change in international law which may render it necessary for them to maintain a powerful navy or large regular army in time of peace. If forced to indicate their rights by arms, they are content, in the present aspect of international relations, to rely, in military operations on land, mainly upon volunteer troops, and for the protection of their commerce in no inconsiderable degree upon their mercantile marine. If this country were deprived of these resources it would be obliged to change its policy and assume a military attitude before the world. In resisting the attempt to change the existing maritime law that may produce such a result it looks beyond its own interest, and embraces in its view the interest of all such nations as are not likely to be dominant naval Powers. Their situation in this respect is similar to that of the United States, and to them the protection of commerce and the maintenance of international relations of peace appeal as strongly as to this country to withstand the proposed change in the settled law of nations. To such nations the surrender of the right to resort to privateers would be attended with consequences most adverse to their commercial prosperity without any compensating advantages. Most certainly no better reasons can be given for such a surrender than for foregoing the right to receive the services of volunteers, and the proposition to abandon the former is entitled, in the judgment of the President, to more favor than a similar proposition in relation to the latter. This opinion of the importance of privateers to the community of nations, excepting only those of great naval strength, is not only vindicated by history but sustained by high authority. The following passage in the treatise on maritime prizes, to which I have before referred, deserves particular attention:

"Privateers are especially useful to those Powers whose navy is inferior to that of their enemies. Belligerents with powerful and extensive naval armaments, may cruise upon the seas with their national navies; but should those States whose naval forces are of less power and extent be left to their own resources, they could not hold out in a maritime war, whilst by the equipment of privateers they may succeed in inflicting upon the enemy an injury equivalent to that which they themselves sustain. Hence Governments have frequently been known, by every possible appliance, to favor privateering armaments. It has even occurred that sovereigns, not merely satisfied with issuing letters of marque, have also taken, as it were, an interest in the armament. Thus did LOUIS XIV., frequently lend out his ships, and sometimes reserve for himself a share in the prizes."

It certainly ought not to excite the least surprise that strong naval Powers should be willing to forego the practice, comparatively useless to them, of employing privateers upon condition that weaker Powers agree to part with their most effective means of defending their maritime rights. It is, in the opinion of this Government, to be seriously apprehended that if the use of privateers be abandoned, the dominion over the seas will be surrendered to those Powers which adopt the policy and have the means of keeping up large navies. The one which has a decided naval superiority would be potentially the mistress of the ocean, and by the abolition of privateering that domination would be more firmly secured. Such a Power engaged in a war with a nation inferior in naval strength would have nothing to do for the security and protection of its commerce but to look after the ships of the regular navy of its enemy. These might be held in check by one-half, or less, of its naval force, and the other might sweep the commerce of its enemy from the ocean. Nor would the injurious effects of a vast naval superiority to weaker States be much diminished if that superiority was shared among three or four great Powers. It is unquestionably the interest of such weaker States to discountenance and resist a measure which fosters the growth of regular naval establishments.

In discussing the effect of the proposed measure—the abolition of privateering—a reference to the existing condition of nations is almost unavoidable. An instance will at once present itself in regard to two nations where the commerce of each is about equal, and about equally wide-spread over the world. As commercial powers they approach to an equality, but as naval powers there is great disparity between them. The regular navy of one vastly exceeds that of the other. In case of a war between them, only an inconsiderable part of the navy of the one would be required to prevent that of the other from being used for defence or aggression, while the remainder would be devoted to the unembarrassed employment of destroying the commerce of the weaker in naval strength. The fatal consequences of this great inequality of naval force between two such belligerents would be in part remedied by the use of privateers; in that case, while either might assail the commerce of the other in every sea, they would be obliged to distribute and employ their respective navies in the work of protection. This statement only illustrates what would be the case, with some modification, in every war where there may be considerable disparity in the naval strength of the belligerents.

History throws much light upon this question. France, at an early period, was without a navy, and in her wars with Great Britain and Spain, both then naval Powers, she resorted, with signal good effect, to privateering, not only for protection, but successful aggression. She obtained many privateers from Holland, and by this force gained decided advantages on the ocean over her enemy. Whilst in that condition, France could hardly have been expected to originate or concur in a proposition to abolish privateering. The condition of many of the smaller States of the world is now, in relation to naval Powers, not much unlike that of France in the middle of the sixteenth century. At a later period, during the reign of LOUIS XIV., several expeditions were fitted out by him, composed wholly of privateers, which were most effectively employed in prosecuting hostilities with naval Powers.

Those who may have, at any time, a control on the ocean, will be strongly tempted to regulate its use in a manner to subserve their own interests and ambitious projects. The ocean is the common property of all nations, and instead of yielding to a measure which will be likely to secure to a few—possibly to one—an ascendancy over it, each should pertinaciously retain all the means it possesses to defend the common heritage. A predominant Power upon the ocean is more menacing to the well being of others than such a Power on land, and all are alike interested in resisting a measure calculated to facilitate the permanent establishment of such a domination, whether to be wielded by one Power or shared among a few others.

The injuries likely to result from surrendering the dominion of the seas to one or a few nations which have powerful navies, arise mainly from the practice of subjecting private property on the ocean to seizure by belligerents. Justice and humanity demand that this practice should be abandoned, and that the rule in relation to such property on land should be extended to it when found upon the high seas.

The President, therefore, proposes to add to the first proposition in the "declaration" of the Congress at Paris the following words: "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in that "declaration."

I am directed to communicate the approval of the President to the second, third and fourth propositions, independently of the first, should the amendment be unacceptable. The amendment is recommended by so many powerful considerations, [illegible] that it has no doubt will be accepted by all civilized nations, the right of search, which has been the source of so much annoyance and of so many injuries to neutral commerce, would be restricted to such cases only as justified a suspicion of an attempt to trade with places actually in a state of siege or blockade.

Humanity and justice demand that the calamities incident to war should be strictly limited to the belligerents themselves, and to those who voluntarily take part with them; but neutrals, abstaining in good faith from such complicity, ought to be left to pursue their ordinary trade with either belligerent, without restrictions in respect to the articles entering into it.

Though the United States do not propose to embarrass the other pending negotiations relative to the rights of neutrals, by pressing this change in the law of contraband, they will be ready to give it their sanction whenever there is a prospect of its favorable reception by other maritime Powers.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Count DE SARTIGES the assurance of his high consideration.

[* Note.] W. L. MARCY.

ANNEX TO PROTOCOL NO. 23—DECLARATION.

[Extract.]

That the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their Governments are animated, than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect.

The above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries being duly authorized, resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration:

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficiently ready to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

PROTOCOL NO. 24. SITTING OF APRIL 16, 1856.

[Extract.]

On the proposition of Count WALEWSKI, and recognising that it is for the general interest to maintain the indivisibility of the four principles mentioned in the declaration signed this day, the Plenipotentiaries agree that the Powers which shall have required it, or which shall have acceded to it, cannot hereafter enter into any arrangement in regard to the application of the right of neutrals in time of war, which does not at the same time rest on the four principles which are the object of the said declaration.

Upon an observation made by the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, the Congress admits that as the present resolution cannot have any retroactive effect, it cannot invalidate antecedent Conventions.

Mormons in New-Jersey—Their Political Affinities.

A correspondent of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, writing from Tom's River, the county seat of Ocean County, Aug. 8, says a Mormon church is in full operation in that place. Their number is quite large and is increasing. They maintain all the tenets of the Mormon Church stoutly. They have preachers resident there, and priests of a higher grade frequently visiting them from Salt Lake City and from New-York. Although prevented by law from openly practicing polygamy, they warmly defend and advocate it, and that by a course and style of argument not at all calculated to elevate the morals of the place. Large numbers of both sexes attend their church, and they are proselyting very fast, particularly among the young men and women. They are unanimous for Mr. FILLMORE for President, for the reason that by the appointment of their High Priest and Prophet, BRIGHAM YOUNG, as Governor of Utah—and by his official acts generally in regard to that Territory—he has done more to build up their church and creed than all the other "Gentiles" in the world.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

O'LAWLOR, THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.

The man, O'Lawlor, whose strange story about his having murdered a girl in Ireland some years since, and his voluntary surrender to our Police authorities, we published in the TIMES of yesterday, yet remains in one of the cells at the Chief's Office. He denied, in part, yesterday, what he had before stated. He now states that he did not murder Mary Dunn, but maintains that a young woman of that name was murdered, as already described by him, near the town of Wicklow. He acts strangely, and seems afraid of some expected calamity. He is about 28 years of age, and appears to be a man of education. The whole affair, yet a mystery, will no doubt be explained on the receipt of intelligence from Ireland in relation to the matter. What action is intended to be taken in the meantime, we are unable to state.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED ARSON.

The clothing store of Henry Bradegan, No. 57 Eighth-avenue, was entered Sunday night by burglars, who, after taking several articles set fire to the premises. The barking of a knowing dog caused an alarm which led to the discovery of the fire, and it was put out with a loss of only about $35. That dog, if he's all right on the main question, should be appointed on special Police duty. Will his Councilman indorse him?

RIOT IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

Two laboring men got into a quarrel on Sunday evening, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue. Their respective friends took sides, and before long a bloody riot ensued. Pickaxes, shovels, and stones were freely used, and many of the rioters were badly injured. The Nineteenth Ward Police, who were soon on the ground, succeeded in terminating the riot, notwithstanding they were resisted with great determination. The ringleaders—namely, John Clary, Patrick Campbell, John Daly, James McGlouchans, and John Galton—were taken prisoners.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.

The Eleventh Ward Police report that on Sunday morning a few of the members of Engine Company No. 41 ran their apparatus to Union-square, where they opened a hydrant and amused themselves by trying to play a stream over the liberty pole. The police took the parties in custody, and Justice ANDERSON dismissed them with a reprimand.

Miscellaneous.

QUIETING A CHILD.

Coroner HILLS was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Ann Johnson, a child of one year and eight months, who died suddenly at No. 75 West Thirteenth-street.

Mary Hammon, the mother of the deceased, testified that she had been in the habit of giving paregoric to the child, in order to quiet it. She kept the paregoric in a tea-cup, and, as it had been exposed for a few days, she supposed it to have lost some of its strength. Mixing it with water, she gave a larger dose than usual to the child, who soon afterwards went into a very sound sleep. Becoming alarmed, she sent for a physician, who administered to it seemingly with success. But on Sunday it grew gradually worse, and on Monday morning it died.

The Jury declared that deceased came to its death from convulsions, superinduced by an overdose of paregoric.

FATAL KICK FROM A HORSE.

A man named James Riley died yesterday from the effects of a kick from a horse, received by him on Saturday, at the stables of the Second-avenue Railroad, in Forty-second-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was a native of Ireland. His age was 40 years.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, consisting nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no *traveling agents and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish *This Morning*, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the steamer *Arabia*, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock to-day. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ The proceedings in Congress yesterday were quite interesting. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information in regard to the proposition of the Congress of the Allied Powers of Europe respecting the abolition of privateering, &c. The House bill to reorganize the Territory of Kansas was reported back from the Committee of Territories by Mr. DOUGLAS, with a recommendation that it he laid on the table, as a test on its rejection. Mr. COLLAMER read the minority report in favor of the House bill; after which it was tabled, by 35 against 12. Mr. BIGLER called up his resolution concerning Col. FREMONT'S accounts, and after quite a lengthy debate it was adopted. An effort was made to get up the Pacific Railroad bill, but it failed. In the House, the bill enabling the owners of land warrants to locate on any public domain subject to entry was tabled. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. CAMPBELL to rednce the dnties on imports, and for other purposes. Its consideration was postponed until the third Monday in December. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for a mass of information affecting the interests of different sections of the country in connection with the Tariff, looking to the enlargement of the free-list, &c. A message was received from the President vetoing the Des Moines Rapids bill, but the House repassed the hill over the veto. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed. The Army bill, returned from the Senate without Mr. SHERMAN'S proviso, was then taken up, and Mr. PENNINGTON suggested a substitute, to avoid all constitutional scruples, which was adopted, after debate, and the bill was thus returned to the Senate. The evening session was occupied as usual.

☞ Returns, official and unofficial, from sixty-eight counties in Kentucky, show a majority of 2,480 for the American ticket. The Democratic gain, as compared with the last election, is 7,446. Fifty counties in North Carolina give a Democratic gain of about 6,000 votes, and twenty members of the Legislature. We have nothing new from Missouri.

The News from Europe.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the *Arago* at this port, and the *Canada* at Halifax, we receive details of European news to the 2d inst.—one week later. In regard to the Spanish *coup d'état*, matters remained very much in *statu quo*. We have nothing new to record in this connection beyond the fact, generally anticipated, that the insurgents at Saragossa, after hearing of the suppression of the movement at Madrid, became discouraged, and that disorganization had made its appearance in their ranks. On the appearance of Gen. DULCE before Saragossa, with instructions to bombard that city, if any resistance was offered, the insurgents demanded a suspension of hostilities for five days, which was granted. It was alleged that Malaga and Granada were in insurrection, and that the Royal troops had fraternized with the people, but no particulars of this occurrence have reached us. All accounts from the capital go to show that the crisis there is not at an end. O'DONNELL, as his only hope of retaining power, aims at becoming the chief of the Liberal Party—a position which, from his late action, would seem most difficult for him to attain. His reorganization of the National Guard has not brought him an increase of favor with the Court. In fact, the Queen's preferences are unmistakably for Marshal NARVAEZ, though, according to latest accounts, he had not received the expected summons to assume the Premiership. As for ESPARTERO, from his lack of energy and decision during the late outbreak, he seems to have lost so much of his *prestige* that his name is scarcely mentioned.

Some sensation has been created by the appearance in the *Moniteur* of an article, attributed to NAPOLEON, on the affairs of Spain. Whether this be the case or not, it has been doubtless written with official sanction, and its opposition to the existence of Constitutional liberty in Spain has strengthened the opinions of many concerning the designs of France upon her weaker neighbor. The London *Times* answers the *Moniteur*, and refutes its arguments, affectiug, at the same time, to disbelieve the statement (which, indeed, is generally credited) that they were suggested, if not actually penned, by the Emperor.

A brief telegraphic dispatch announces an insurrectionary movement as having taken place at Massa Carrara, on the frontier of Parma. About seventy men crossed the border from the Sardinian territory, but, finding themselves discovered, returned forthwith. This "movement" is in itself insignificant enough; yet it is a foreshadowing of future events—a proof of the existence of those revolutionary embers, which have been smouldering so long in the heart of Italy, and may at any moment be fanned into a flame.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 29th July. The Royal speech is about as tame as Royal speeches generally are. It was not delivered by Her Majesty, who was absent on the occasion, but by the Lord Chancellor. The only allusion in the speech to this country is to express a "hope that the differences which have arisen between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States may be speedily adjusted"—a notice which, says the London *Times* "is cold and brief, as befits a subject of delicacy and difficulty which might easily be aggravated by any unadvised word; but we hope that at the opening of the next session the Queen will be able to address her Parliament in very different terms with regard to the relations of this country to the United States of America." In reference to the reappointment of Consuls to the posts now vacant in New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, Lord PALMERSTON has stated in Parliament that, upon this point, the Government had as yet come to no decision.

The *Times* has a capital article on the Republican candidate for the Presidency. For once, the leading British Journal has taken its cue from the prevailing popular sentiment of this country, and discusses American affairs in a friendly spirit. It says truly that Col. FREMONT'S letter of acceptance is worthy "of any statesman and any country;" and, in supporting the Republican platform of opposition to Slavery extension, as well as the distinguished person whom the Party has chosen to carry out its principles, the *Times* only reflects the favor with which those principles and the nomination of Colonel FREMONT have been received by liberal, thinking men in Europe.

From Russia we hear that preparations on the most extravagant scale are being made for the Czar's approaching coronation. Some idea of the grandeur of the expected ceremony may be formed from the accounts which we furnish elsewhere. In the midst of these peaceful demonstrations of royalty, there appears a speck of trouble. Russia and the allies are now at loggerheads about the demarcation of the frontier line of Bessarabia. The former has occupied a barren rock, called Serpent's Island, at the month of the Danube, and though this Island is not mentioned in the Treaty of Paris, its occupation is clearly contrary to the spirit of that Convention. The settlement of this question will, it is feared, involve the interchange of whole reams of diplomatic correspondence.

The commercial news by the *Canada* will be found quite interesting.

Privateering—Secretary Marcy's Manifesto.

Of the four propositions touching maritime law, submitted by the Congress of Paris to Governments not therein represented, the first expresses a falsity, and the fourth a truism. The latter is couched in these words:

"Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of an enemy."

As the validity of a blockade is therefore to be determined by the fact of its impenetrability, the master of any merchantman must decide the question for himself, independently of international law. If he succeed in "running" the cordon, he needs the aid of no better law than that already existing to exempt him from penalty. If he fail, the blockade is obviously maintained. The new proposition might therefore with entire propriety read: "A blockade is not a blockade unless it be a blockade," which is, if not a diplomatic, at least a logical absurdity.

The former maxim, namely, that "Privateering is, and remains abolished," is very far from recognition as an axiom. As a question of fact, it is not true that Privateering is abolished. Neither international Congress, nor Convention, nor authority upon the laws of nations, can be produced abrogating the system; while sundry treaties more or less recent, and ample authorities, regard it as a perfectly legal mode of warfare, the proper subject of modification between belligerent powers, and of suspension in particular cases, by specific stipulation. That it *ought not* to be abolished, the very able State-paper of Secretary MARCY, which we give elsewhere, proves most conclusively. Mr. MARCY regards the proposition as directed at the maritime powers of secondary rank; as tending to give the sovereignty of the seas exclusively to those States who possess vast naval establishments; depriving of all protection the commerce of those nations who decline to maintain a corresponding navy for the purpose. That it is not the policy of the American Government to maintain an extended war footing either for its army or navy, the Secretary has no difficulty in showing. Its chief reliance is on its volunteers, and there is no reason why privateersmen, who are merely marine volunteers, should be more the subject of foreign intervention and dictation than the same voluntary system when applied to the land service. Without the ability to convert a portion of our mercantile marine into armed cruisers against the commerce of an adversary, we should be reduced to the alternative of witnessing helplessly the plunder and ruin of our trade, now thronging the waters of the world from the poles to the line, or of calling into being an immense naval armament, to be perpetuated at an enormous cost, and with results upon our national character and institutions too deplorable to be contemplated without dismay. The whole security for our commerce, therefore, resides in its capacity for self-protection and retaliation—a security of which the Congress of Paris invites us gravely to divest ourselves. In declining to accept the proposition, without an essential qualification, Mr. MARCY represents fairly the common sense of this and no doubt every other American trading community. We are not to be lightly brought to demolish our wooden walls simply because erected by voluntary and gratuitous patriotism.

The essential qualification suggested by the American Secretary would certainly destroy all objection to the rule. Privateering is directed at an enemy's commerce, not at its navy, and proposes by active aggression to effect that damage which the capture of traders by the regular cruiser is designed to inflict. Mr. MARCY invites the four powers to join in exempting *all* commerce from capture, or seizure, or molestation, whether by armed vessels in commission, or those simply with letters of marque and reprisal; an amendment that by force of the terms used abolishes privateering. It is obvious that with the adoption of such a rule, the duty of protecting commerce would cease to employ the navy, and the necessity of maintaining that costly luxury on a more splendid scale than at present would only exist in the presence of actual hostilities. The advantage obtained by the great marine powers under the plan they propose, would fall them under Mr. MARCY'S interpretation and extension of the principle. They tell us, "reserving always the right to make what havoc our overgrown navies may choose to inflict upon your tempting commerce, we demand that you exempt our commerce from the only means of retaliation you possess, the system of privateering." We reply, "The terms are unfair. Equalize them by declaring your public and our private armed vessels under the same prohibitory rule, and we are with you. Otherwise, we are constrained to deny that privateering is or ought to be abolished." Such is substantially the language of American diplomacy. If our views be accepted, with the addition appended by the Secretary, that articles now contraband of war shall likewise be free from disturbance or arrest when under a neutral flag, a vast deal of needless and merely malignant mischief will be saved the conduct of future warfare.

We are at a loss to see how the doctrines thus urged by the American Government can be consistently rejected by the European Cabinets. That of England has been so warmly supported by the popular sense, against the clamors of a weak minority in Parliament who declaimed against the sacrifice of English naval supremacy involved in the second and third propositions of the joint declaration, that we cannot doubt its cheerful readiness to sanction the amendment now proposed. Commerce is king, and needs no adviser to indicate the exhaustless advantages of placing itself forever beyond the contingencies and peril of war. This halcyon result flows from the American doctrine; and we should be glad, therefore, to look forward to its universal acceptance.

The Yellow Fever.

There are few who do not treasure in delighted memory that pleasant passage of ADDISON'S, when on the memorable morning of March, 1712, *The Spectator*, calling on Sir ROGER DE COVERLEY, at his lodgings, in Norfolk-buildings, to accompany the worthy knight on a visit to the tombs at Westminster Abbey, he found him undergoing the process of shaving at the hands of his butler. Sir ROGER "was no sooner dressed than he called for a glass of Widow Trueby's water, which he told me he always drank before he went abroad;" adding, that he looked upon it to be very good for a man while he staid in town to keep off infection, and that he got together a great quantity of it always on the first news, however slight, of sickness," for prevention was better than cure. This notable anti-infection fluid was a distillation of poppies invented by the Widow Trueby. We do not recall the story to point a puff to Mrs. Trueby's, or any other specific, but to commend the prudence of the knight in such early precaution, and to advise a remedy more powerful than any disinfecting finid which could be supplied.

Yellow fever, like the cholera and such other plagues, is born in dirt, comes from the dirty parts of the world and travels about to all the dirty places it can find, and Sir ROGER no doubt knew this and from experience found that the infection required to be repelled far more in the vitiated atmosphere of the town than the pure air of the country.

Whether yellow fever, like cholera, is contagious or not is a question which can well afford to wait for the decision of the scientific. It is not very important so far as a practical effort in meeting the evil is concerned. For even if it is contagions and a special morbific agent, portable and capable of transfer from person to person, still patients must be attended, for the withholding of medical attendants would be not only inhuman but impolitic; and belief in contagion should only dictate greater care and the adoption of precautionary measures. Now in Poland, where the European scourge of cholera has been sweeping, it has been remarked that in the localities where its ravages have been the most fatal, there were no medical men, and that generally the insufficient medical attendance had aggravated the bile. So it was with yellow fever here, an evil which should be prevented by the appointment as it is in London, of a precautionary board of medical practitioners, who should see that every means was adopted to guard against its coming.

It is an incontestable fact that local impurities and atmospheric corruptions aggravate the severity of all such diseases, predispose the frame to it and are far wider causes than personal contagion. The practical question should not be whether we may apprehend losses from the contagion of an epidemic, but whether the condition of our physical, social existence are not such as to heighten its severity when it appears. It is evident enough that Yellow Fever is not necessarily contagious, and as we improve the conditions of life, we diminish the probabilities of its spread. Those measures, whether it comes or not, should always be carried out, which experience has shown cannot be attempted when the epidemic has arrived. Those measures are the appointment of officers of health, drainage and other hygienic arrangements. Any student of the sanitary condition of this City must know that an immense proportion of deaths by Summer Cholera and Diarrhœa were directly caused by the foulness of the conditions under which the sufferers lived and breathed. We cannot burn down and rebuild New-York, but we may do much to cleanse it and prepare to undergo any of those visitations to which every city and village is subject, with a healthier and more intelligent patience, to be followed not by talking and pretences of sanitary reform, but by great *practical* repentance for not having in our town polity sufficiently obeyed the laws of life.

New Flagging.

We understand that the Street Commissioner is very active, just now, in compelling property holders all over the City to substitute stone flagging for brick sidewalks, wherever there are any; and that a very rigid examination is going on of all the stone sidewalks, which are ordered to be relaid where there is any excuse for it. This is all very well. Handsome sidewalks are a very great addition to the comeliness of the City, and the convenience of pedestrians; but it has been surmised that this new-born zeal in the repairs of our sidewalks may have something to do with the fact of a Know-Nothing member of the legal profession having recently gone into the business of stone flagging, and opened a large yard for the sale of that material. But, as Sir CHARLES COLDSTREAM says of Mount Vesuvius, we do not imagine there is anything in it.

Amusements.

SUMMER GARDEN.—(WALLACK'S.)—The regular engagement of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON came to an end last night, and there was a magnificent house to do honor to the occasion. The entertainments were lengthy, terminating with the drama of "Andy Blake," of which we have already written. It was very well done last night, and appeared to be quite successful. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON was repeatedly and loudly applauded, and Mr. BERNETT was also successful as the peppery *General Daly*. What was better than the play, however, was the announcement that Miss AGNES ROBERTSON'S engagement had been renewed. She will play for four nights more during the present week, and will then take a short rest. After this she will commence a fresh engagement, and continue at the Summer Garden until the end of the season. All the patrons of the Theatre (and their number and fidelity are really marvellous) will be delighted to hear this.

Personal.

Among the arrivals by the *Arago*, at this port, are Mrs. Commodore Hall and sister, Judge Willard, of Troy; C. B. Foes, American sculptor at Rome; Vicomte de Thiery and lady, of France; C. M. Fearing, bearer of dispatches from St. Petersburg, and C. Ferrero, bearer of dispatches from Sardinia.

Mrs. FRANKLIN PIERCE and sister arrived in the City yesterday, and are stopping at the Astor House.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Consuls at Panama and Pernambuco—Business in Congress—Protection of American Discoverers of Guano Islands—New Bill for the Pacification of Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

The nomination of AMOS B. CORWINE, as Consul at Panama, was sent to the Senate to-day; also, that of Mr. CLEMENTS, of Georgetown, D. C., as Consul at Pernambuco, *vice* WILLIAM LILLY, removed for extortion, overcharging and engaging in private business, under the name of his son, contrary to law.

Business in Congress is in an unusual state of forwardness. An adjournment could be had to-morrow, if necessary. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL deserves great credit for his tact in advancing the appropriation bills.

The Senate bill for the protection of American discoverers of guano islands has the hearty approval of the Secretary of State, and the entire Committee on Foreign Relations. It will pass the House immediately, if the members will take it up, as they ought, without delay.

A new bill for the pacification of Kansas is proposed by the Republicans, providing for the absolute annulment of all Kansas laws, and the election of a new Legislature at an early day. It has the earnest support of Gov. GEARY, who is now here. An effort will be made to pass it on the first opportunity. S.

The Proposed New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

The elaborate report on the Tariff and Finances, made to Congress by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, is accompanied by a bill increasing the list of articles free of duty, and which enter into American manufactures and are not produced in this country. Wool under 15 and not over 50 cents per pound, at the port where exported is to be free of duty. Intermediate grades remain subject to the present duty. The report is very voluminous, and is the result of much labor. It is accompanied by valuable tables. The bill will, it is estimated, reduce the annual revenues about six millions. The minority of the Committee intend to present a report, but it will not, probably, be prepared during the present session. It is proposed to print 50,000 copies of the reports.

The Treason Cases in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

It is not true that Judge MCLEAN has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the cases of the persons charged with treason in Kansas. Application was made to him and refused, it not appearing on the face of the papers that their detention was without law, but on warrants issued by a Court competent of jurisdiction.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

PRIVATEERING, ETC.

Mr. MASON submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what measures had been taken by this Government with regard to the propositions adopted at the Congress of the Allied Powers of Europe, recently held in Paris, respecting the abolition of privateering and the doctrine that free ships make free goods.

Mr. MASON said it was somewhat remarkable that these Powers should have presented these propositions as a new question, when it was known that the United States had contended for their adoption ever since the foundation of this Government.

DISTRIBUTING DOCUMENTS.

Mr. PEARCE reported a joint resolution transferring from the State to the Interior Department the duty of distributing to public libraries and colleges the printed documents for that purpose. It also authorizes the giving of such documents to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the country.

DR. KANE'S WORKS.

Mr. PEARCE then reported the House bill for the purchase of Dr. KANE'S works on the exploration of the Arctic Seas.

THE HOUSE KANSAS BILL.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill to reorganize the Territory of Kansas, with a written report, which takes the ground that the Senate bill now before the House is the best plan for the pacification of Kansas that the Senate can devise. It then recommends that the House bill be laid on the table, as a test vote on its rejection.

Mr. COLLAMER read the minority report in favor of the enactment of the House bill.

It was tabled by 35 against 12, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Penn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky.

Mr. WALKER said he was no convert to the Administration. Heshid not say so in his late speech. He make any allusion to its policy. He had considered himself to the line of action he should pursue, not only as a Southern man but as a patriot, in the Presidential election. He had not sunk into the low character of a partisan, but trusted he was governed by better motives.

Mr. CAMPBELL referred to the fact that the provision making evening sessions for general debate terminated last week.

Mr. LETCHER, when this report was made, was addressing the Committee in reply to Mr. CLEMENS, charging the latter with having helped to increase the expenses which he had to night so earnestly condemned.

Sixty Houses Burned at Pomeroy, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 11.

The town of Pomeroy, Ohio, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Sixty houses were destroyed, including all the business portion of the town, the Court House and the Public Offices. Two persons were killed by the falling of walls.

The State Elections.

MISSOURI.

We find the following reported and official returns for Governor in the St. Louis *Republican*:

County.	Polk.	Benton.	Fremont.
St. Louis	2781	6365	474
St. Charles	890	671	880
St. Francois	448	....	....
Howard	1150	56	980
Charlton	650	150	800
Boone	1050	40	1150
Cooper	508	344	600
Saline	500	100	640
[illegible]	1150	50	1000
Lincoln	925	85	650
Ste. Genevieve	486	19	241
Callaway	765	182	1200
Marion	672	40	1150
Randolph	850	100	750
Monroe	700	100	1000
Ralls	490	40	600
Monitean	44	146	127
Cole	426	467	161
Franklin	340	974	400
Gasconade	52	491	297
Jefferson	823	230	500
Madison	272	53	120
Perry	415	329	141
Washington	604	56	478
Scott	....	....	150
Benton (in part)	217	49	51
Morgan	260	349	250
Miller	205	172	60
Lewis	785	89	600
Montgomery	....	....	200
Pettis	....	....	100
Clark	....	....	Maj. 150

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Monday, Aug. 11.

In fifty Counties BRAGG, Democrat, gains about 4,000 votes, and the Democrats gain about 20 members of the Legislature.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

We have returns, official and unofficial, from 68 counties in the State, from which it appears that the American ticket has a majority of two thousand four hundred and thirty, (2,430,) and in the same counties the Democrats gain, as compared with the last election, seven thousand four hundred and forty-six, (7,446.)

☞ A National Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb will assemble at the Institution in Staunton, Va., to-morrow. This meeting was appointed to be held at the same place last August, but was postponed in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic in Virginia. Dr. PEET, President of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, passed through Washington on Saturday in company with a large party of instructors from New-York, Hartford and Columbus. The Convention will sit three days.

Another Site for the General Post-Office.

A strong effort is put forth, by the southern part of the City to persuade the Government at Washington to purchase the old Middle Dutch Church property, now occupied by the General Post-Office, on which to locate the proposed new Post-Office building. A paper has been circulated and about a thousand signatures in favor of this place obtained, a large portion of which are said to be mercantile firms, or represent public institutions, such as Banks, Insurance Companies and the like. It does not seem very wonderful that business men located nearer the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets than the Park; should prefer to keep the Post-Office where it is, but that a majority of those doing business below Canal-street, ten years hence, will be found in favor of it, there is great reason to doubt. The cost of sufficient ground for a Post-Office on Nassau, Cedar, and Liberty streets is estimated at something like $528,000.

Charge of Dereliction against Comptroller Flagg.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, Alderman CORWIN, Chairman, appointed to investigate into the charge of dereliction of duty preferred by Mr. OLCOTT RHINE against Comptroller FLAGG, met yesterday at 2 P. M. A lengthy communication was submitted by Mr. RHINE, embracing a written statement of his charges against Mr. FLAGG. The communication contained additions of sundry accounts in the Comptroller's department, setting forth, it was claimed, great negligence in the manner of keeping accounts in this office. This document the Chairman refused to allow reporters to have access to, although the other members of the Committee, Aldermen TUCKER and CLANCY, expressed their assent to such course. Mr. Chairman CORWIN may have *public* reason for making the refusal he did.

The Report of the Chief Engineer.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and the proceedings were not devoid of interest. The Chief Engineer forwarded his Report, which was conceived in his usual pithy strain, and was returned to that functionary for amendment or more specification, owing to the fact that he had ventured on the allegation that one of their number had been the ringleader in a rowdy attack upon the members of an engine company. Very indignantly and very properly the Councilmen cry "name, name." So, by way of rider to the bill, we may expect some spicy developments. There was also a particularly dull rehash of the Reade-street controversy, which, however, ended in a full adoption of the report.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE EDITOR OF THE NEWARK MERCURY SAYS: "We feel justified in asserting that LYON'S KATHAIRON is, besides being the cheapest, the most delightful, agreeable and in all respects satisfactory hair preparation that we have ever met with. We know ladies who, having used almost every toilet article of this kind that can be named, avow that LYON'S KATHAIRON is infinitely superior to them all. What wonder, therefore, that this world-renowned article should meet with such prodigious sales?" Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world; envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY the Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $125.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS and Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves that excel all others. They are celebrated all over the civilized world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Ladies to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Transcription of M. J. Cannon, Thomas Walker, Wirt's Vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, of N. H., Colhoun, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hunter, Howard, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

COL. FREMONT'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. BIGLER called up his resolution, submitted on Saturday, concerning Col. FREMONT'S accounts.

Mr. WELLER hoped the Pacific Railroad bill would be considered.

Mr. HUNTER urged the importance of first considering the Appropriation bills.

Mr. SEWARD always voted for such resolutions of inquiry. Truth could do no harm to anybody.

Mr. HALE was glad the resolution had been introduced. It was rather tame work to make speeches for a candidate against whom no charges could be made. The only thing he had heard before was that FREMONT once ate dog-meat. The reply to that was that the people intended to give him something better to eat. They would chase a buck down for him in Autumn. [Laughter.]

The Yeas and Nays having been called on Mr. BIGLER'S motion, Mr. ADAMS said he was sent here to pass laws for the public interest, and not to discuss the merits of the various Presidential candidates. He voted "No."

The resolution was taken up by a vote of 31 against 14.

Mr. WILSON said he regarded all proposals of that character, whether made by one political party or another, as small business. The accounts of Mr. FREMONT for the money placed in his hands by the Government had been settled. A report had been made by ELISHA WHITTLESEY, covering hundreds of claims under various laws of Congress for unsettled balances of public money. In this report were found the names of WORTH, GAINES, HARVEY, and some of the noblest men of the Republic—but Mr. FREMONT'S name was not there. The resolution was an attempt to blast Mr. FREMONT'S reputation and character. It appeared to be a blow from Mr. BUCHANAN at his rival, given through his spokesmen on the floor. It would do no harm.

Mr. BIGLER denied that Mr. BUCHANAN was in any way responsible for his (BIGLER'S) action on this floor. He (BUCHANAN) had not been consulted in the matter. These charges against Mr. FREMONT, with regard to financial matters, had been extensively circulated, and it was due to him that they should be refuted from official sources, if it could be done. He had anticipated no opposition to such a resolution from the friends of that gentleman.

Mr. WILSON replied that Mr. FREMONT'S friends were abundantly able to take charge of his reputation.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if there was to be a general overhauling of accounts, it might be as well to serve all the Presidential candidates alike. He therefore moved to amend the resolution by adding the clause, that the President be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate at the same time, similar information, with regard to all the transactions of Mr. BUCHANAN as an officer of the Government, and particularly showing how much money had been paid him since he entered the public service; also to communicate all the correspondence of Mr. BUCHANAN with the Government, especially that relative to the Ostend Conference, and the reasons why he was removed from his position as Minister at the Court of St. James; also if removed at his own request, and the reasons for asking to return, if any.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought Mr. TRUMBULL ought also to include Mr. FILLMORE.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was not of so much importance, but that he had no objection.

Mr. WILSON and Mr. SEWARD urged the propriety of offering the amendment as a distinct proposition.

The amendment was rejected and the resolution adopted.

Mr. WELLER moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but his motion was disagreed to. He said he had yielded to the River and Harbor bills, and now the friends of these measures failed to assist him in considering that bill.

Mr. SEWARD remarked that he was always willing.

Mr. WELLER did Mr. SEWARD the justice to say that there was not in the Senate a member who had rendered more uniform and efficient service in behalf, not only of the Pacific Railroad bill, but of all measures for the benefit of California, than the Senator from New-York.

The Senate then struck out from the House bill appropriating for Executive, Judicial, and Legislative expenses, the appropriation of $183,000 for books voted to the members of the House of Representatives. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

LOCATING LAND.

The House laid on the table, by 29 majority, the bill enabling the owners of land warrants to locate the same on any public domain subject to entry, whether the minimum price is a dollar and a quarter or otherwise.

REDUCING IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes. Its consideration was postponed until the third Monday in December.

Mr. CAMPBELL also introduced resolutions from that Committee, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a mass of information affecting the interests of different sections of the country in connection with the tariff, looking to the enlargement of the free list, the growth of raw materials, the promotion of the manufacture of finer materials, the extension of our export trade, and asking for various suggestions from the Treasury relative to revenue laws, &c.

VETO.

A message from the President was received, returning, with his objections, the bill for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids. He says it is liable to the objections urged against other similar bills, and refers to his previous message on the subject.

The House then, under the operation of the previous question, repassed the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto, by Yeas 130 to Nays 54.

POST-OFFICES.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Post-Office Department was then passed without debate.

MR. HARRISON DECLARES HIMSELF NOT A DOUGHFACE.

Mr. HARRISON, rising to a personal explanation, read an extract from Mr. BURLINGAME'S speech at Dayton, Ohio, in which he (HARRISON) was designated as a doughface, with the remark that "there would be no doughfaces if doughface constituents were not behind them." He (HARRISON) could scarcely believe that Mr. BURLINGAME went out of his way to indorse the vague charge of irresponsible persons, and he trusted that it would yet be found that the reporter was mistaken. But if the language attributed to Mr. BURLINGAME was intended directly or indirectly to charge him or any portion of his constituents with truckling subserviency to any portion of the country, or to any party in the House, he pronounced the charge as infamous and unmitigated calumny.

THE ARMY BILL—MR. SHERMAN'S PROVISO.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the Army bill, returned from the Senate without the Sherman proviso, was taken up. He simply asked the Clerk to read the clause from the Constitution.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I object.

Mr. LETCHER—It's out of order to read the Constitution here.

The second article and amendments of the Constitution, defining the duties of the President, &c., were subsequently read.

Mr. CAMPBELL said having sworn to support the Constitution, he should vote against retaining the Sherman proviso.

Mr. PENNINGTON suggested a substitute, to avoid all constitutional scruples, namely: "Declaring that no part of the military force, for the support of which appropriations are made by this Act, shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until such enactments shall have been affirmed and approved by Congress—but this proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent the President employing adequate military force, but that it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the invasion of the Territory by armed bands of non-residents, or any other body of non residents, acting as a *posse comitatus* of any officer in the Territory in the enforcement of any such enactment, and to protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highway, leading to the Territory, from all unlawful searches and seizures; that it shall be his further duty to take efficient measures to compel the return of, and withhold all arms of, the United States, distributed to said Territory in pursuance of law.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said as Mr. PENNINGTON'S proviso did not violate the letter or spirit of the Constitution, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, he would accept. He moved the previous question.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, rose to a point of order. He said the Senate's amendment to the bill was to strike out the SHERMAN proviso, and the House was compelled to vote on that only.

The SPEAKER decided that the amendment was in order, and was sustained by 16 majority.

Mr. PENNINGTON'S proviso was adopted by 101 against 80.

The Senate's amendment thus amended, was returned to that body.

Light-house Appropriation, and other bills of minor importance were then passed.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SIMMONS spoke of the various contrivances to deplete the Public Treasury, and advocated reform.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the Committee rise and report to the House the resolution pending to refer the various parts of the President's Annual Message to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. WALKER objected, as the evenings had been set apart for general debate, not business.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, if Mr. WALKER, who was a recent convert to and now acting with the Administration, objected, he had nothing more to say. He had made the motion more out of respect to the office of President than to the matter contained in the message.

Mr. WALKER asked Mr. CAMPBELL to put his finger on a single act or vote to demonstrate his (CAMPBELL'S) respect for the President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cassia oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose, lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, mellisa and sassafras. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect powder, asbestos Vienna lime; &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of this country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of this Boynton Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Saundre Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Lecture room of the Pilgrim Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An Essay will be read by Wm. McKay. Subject: *The Covenanters of Scotland.* The public generally are invited to attend.
C. F. HAYES, Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

☞ Diseases of the Skin.—L. V. NEWTON M. D., continues to devote special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections at his own residence, No. 84 First-place, near Clinton-st.) South Brooklyn. Office hours—mornings, before 10; afternoon, after 3.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise Can give satisfactory City reference. Address W. H., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a woman who speaks French and Scotish; can sew well; also assist in the toilet or a lady. Also, a situation, by a man, husband of the above woman, as domestic; would like to be in the same house, if possible. Good references given. Address G. P., Office of the *Daily Times.*

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable French Protestant girl, as nurse or chambermaid; also, a situation wanted for another, as nurse or seamstress; no objection to travel with a lady going to Europe; is accustomed to the charge of children; three years in her last place. Apply at No 25 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as plain cook and washer and ironer, or to do housework in general. She has good City and country references. Apply at No. 139 10th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands bread, cakes and pastry. Can be seen at No. 123 Christ-st., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced man as first gardener or coachman. He understands his business in every branch. Has good City reference. Address COACH, *Times* office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As an assistant teacher, to go to North Carolina. He must be well acquainted with mathematics and the higher English branches. A knowledge of the French language is also desirable. Preference will be given to a graduate of Yale, Amherst, or Williams College. Engagement to commence 1st October. Address Box No. 3,248, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. R., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS—Wanted, an engraver on stone, who can do first-rate lettering. To one who understands general work and who should prove the kind of person desired, good wages and after a time an interest in the business will be given. Address, inclosing specimens of work, M. STONE, office of this paper.

A RARE CHANCE. Wanted, people to sell ARBOTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH None genuine without the inventor's name, DANIEL BABY, on the bottle. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 414 Broadway. JOHN L. BRADY & CO.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $5 to $6 a-week. Location permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. OGDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had several years' experience in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as a resident or visiting Governess. She teaches the usual branches of an English education, with Music and French, and can give the highest testimonials as to qualifications, &c. Address H. Y., *Times* Office.

NURSE WANTED.—An American woman who has had experience, and is active and neat, to take charge of an infant, and who would be willing to go in the country for a few weeks. To a competent, trustworthy person liberal wages will be paid. Satisfactory references will be required. Apply at No. 134 West 13th-st.

WET NURSE.—A young, healthy, respectable married woman wants a baby to wet nurse, as she has lost her own. Satisfactory references given by the doctor that attended her. None but those of a respectable family need apply, at No. 98 West 29th-st.

AN AMERICAN.—And Protestant middle aged man, who has a small family, wants a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place and farm; understands plain gardening, and the care and driving of horses, and has had a good experience, and can give good reference and will make himself generally useful. Address A. X., *Times* office, Box No 55.

A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE—With one child, 6 years old, wish situations as farmer and gardener, &c., the wife as dairy and poultry maid, or as servant of all work. Apply to the Superintendent of the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman recently arrived in this country; is a married man with a family, and wishes to obtain a permanent situation. Refers to JOHN C JACKSON, No. 111 Water-st

EMPLOYERS—Wishing good help will find respectable servants at MORRIS, CONNERT & CO.'S, No. 267 Broadway, corner Reade. Also, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 126 Greenwich, near Cedar-st.

GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable young woman desires a situation as seamstress; is a very neat and fast sewer, a good milliner and can make all kinds of embroidery; speaks English and can give the best of City reference Call at No. 114 Stanton-st, in the store, for two days.

CLOAK MAN—Wanted immediately, to get up stock for the wholesale trade None but those of experience need apply. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

WOMAN WANTED—French preferred, as nurse for an infant. None need apply but those who are fully competent and have had experience. Call at No. 16 West 17th st., at 7 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 3 clerks, 2 bookkeepers, 2 conductors, 4 waiters, 2 barkeepers, 2 porters, 2 hostlers, 2 firemen, 2 drivers, 2 coachmen men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—5 or 6 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Permanent board wanted for a gentleman, his wife and two children—eldest 8 years old. Vicinity of St. John's Park preferred. Will furnish their own apartments. Address giving particulars and terms, GREGG, General Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—From the 15th of September next by a gentleman his daughter, fourteen, and son, seven years of age, in a genteel private family, without children, and no other boarders. A room and bed room adjoining between the 3d and 4th ave, and between 18th and 23d sts. Address L. C., Box No. 1,618, New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a strictly private family, by a gentleman of retired habits a comfortably furnished room with partial board location between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address with terms, post-paid, box No. 2,497, New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 29 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

APARTMENTS WANTED—With full board for the winter, by a family consisting of a gentleman, wife, and two children and nurse. Any person with a comfortably furnished house where no other boarders are taken, wishing to let a part on reasonable terms, will please address box No. 393 Post-office; situation above 8th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—Where there are but few boarders, by two gentlemen and sister. A private parlor and two rooms in a pleasant location between 2d and 4th avs, with full board. Address J. A. L., this Office.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house. No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Suites of apartments on the second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board, to be let. Situation very superior and airy, in the immediate vicinage of Washington Park and Broadway.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Any private family who would let an unfurnished room for a very low rent, by the year, to a quiet gentleman, may address, stating terms and location, C. J, S., *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.
Just received a large lot of
CAMBRIC and MOURNING COLLARS, from Auction.
Slightly damaged and which will be
Sold very cheap. Also, 500 doz.
Of LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC
And LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. 6d to 4s. each,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN BASQUES.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway,
A Fresh Invoice
OF DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS BASQUES,
Very Superior Shapes,
Which will be sold low

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES.
In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR
And other materials,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND AMBRELLAS.
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

FALL OF 1856.
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 100 Chambers-st.,
New-York.
GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.
Factory—Nos. 285, 290, and 292 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design
Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
UPON ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is expensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON

WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS.
Received per Steamer "PERSIA."
Will be opened on MONDAY, Aug. 11, by
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway.

ANOTHER LOT OF EMBROIDERED
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
(Slightly Damaged.)
Will be opened on MONDAY, Aug. 11
at A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERED CHAPE DRESSES
At $13 each.
A new article for evening costume.
At A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FLOWERS.—To the Trade, who can appreciate fabric, designs, and the blending of truthful flowers, should inspect the stock at the "Pavilion de Flora"
JAMES TUCKER.
No. 357 Broadway, near White-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS for the Fall Trade, for sale at all Rubber stores.
GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO.,
No 36 John st., (up stairs.)

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. J.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

GLOVERSVILLE UNION SEMINARY—Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y.—Rev. EDGAR PERKINS, A. M., Principal.—This institution has now been in successful operation one year. Its capacity and its character have thus been thoroughly tested, and have given entire satisfaction. The academic building is in the first style of school architecture, and receives the unqualified commendation of all visitors. The Trustees believe themselves fortunate in providing a Faculty of Instruction. The Principal and his lady are persons of experience in their respective duties, and every way qualified for their situation. The musical department is under the guidance of a gentleman whose capacity as a composer and instructor is of the first order. The advantages for instruction in painting, in oil or water colors, Grecian painting, crayoning, drawing, and the other ornamental branches, are on the same liberal scale. The instruction for the classical and modern languages, natural sciences, mathematics and English studies, is well provided for. Students can be fitted for every department of business, for any class in college, or for any pursuit in life. The next session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1856. For further information, apply to the Principal, or to either of the undersigned.
H. CHURCHILL, President.
J. G. WARD, Secretary.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily for classes and private instruction in the art of PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.
From the Home Journal.
We advise those who wish to improve their handwriting, to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of Penmanship can be acquired, either more agreeably or more expeditiously than at the establishment of Mr. Goldsmith.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials, without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are thoroughly taught, day and evening, at Mr. PAINE'S Academies, No. 64 Bowery, New-York, and No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing lessons, $2, all found. "As a teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."—*Brooklyn Journal.*

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—A family Boarding School for 12 young ladies, of any age, or boys under 12 years of age. The school is pleasantly located in the village of Fair-Haven, one mile East of New-Haven. Next term begins Aug. 25. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st, or address the Principal THOS G. SLOAN, Fair-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC READING.—J. E. BROWN will receive applications from Principals of Colleges, Institutes, Schools, Lecture Committees, &c., who may require his services. Private lessons given at the residences of parties or at his rooms. Immediate application solicited. Address 312 Broadway.

VENTRILOQUISM.—Printed instructions in Ventriloquism, together with all the advertised chances to make money, handsomely printed, and sent (postpaid) to any address, on receipt of $1. Address JOHN H. WADHAMS, Goshen, Conn.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 5th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.
The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 Books are now selling for only 50 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of books sent to any address.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 569½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; BIGGS, No. 57 State-st, Albany; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st.; Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City, should apply to FERRY'S Agency, 17 years established. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

AUCTION SALES.

THOS & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee. PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at noon, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first-class hotel. The house has been built and furnished within two years, is modern style, with everything necessary for carrying on the business, the furniture costing upwards of $40,000. The lease has eight years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled, being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country. The lease requires all repairs to be done by the landlord, and the rent to be abated in case of cholera or epidemic sickness.
For further particulars, inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York; or PEED & COLE, auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—Extensive trade sale of new cabinet-made furniture by order of assignee. FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO will sell, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, by order of assignee to close an estate, 10 suites richly carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, covered in silk plush, French satin, brocatel, hair cloth and figured reps.; solid rosewood and mahogany parlor sofas, lounges, centre tables, chairs, card and pier tables, library and secretary bookcases, one solid carved oak chamber suite in metallic rups, one solid carved oak chamber suite, with marble tops; solid oak bookcase, etagere, &c; rosewood, mahogany and walnut sideboards, wardrobes, ladies' secretaries, secretary bureaus, solid bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus, washstands, corner stands, bookstands, hair mattresses &c., &c.; several superb French plate mirrors original oil-paintings, engravings, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, French China vases and mantel ornaments, French crystal glasses and gobblets, clocks, fancy goods, &c., &c.; the whole to be sold without reserve, and comprising an assortment worthy the attention of the trade and others in want of first-class furniture.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an Island, communicating with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, drawing rooms, bed rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash house &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

SILVESTER STOVEN, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) 10½ o'clock, at No. 489 Hudson-st, near St Luke's Church, genteel household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c. The entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, fine tapestry Brussels carpets, three-ply and ingrain do., hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, custom-made parlor furniture, French sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, spring-seat parlor chairs, library bookcases, tables and chairs, lace curtains, French window shades, mantel clock, china vases, gilt frame and other paintings, engravings, dining-room furniture, extension table, side tables, chairs, crockery, glass and China ware, silver do., table cutlery, chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, cane-seat chairs, a very large assortment of bedding, mattresses, toilet sets, &c. Also a large variety of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st—TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange
$400,000 seven per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Lackawanna Railroad and Coal Company, due 1875 and 1876; coupons payable in New-York, and redeemable by a sinking fund.
$10,870 five per cent. Wabash and Erie Canal, special stock
$5,000 five per cent. Wabash and Erie Canal, 1st principal
$960 six per cent Loan of Wabash and Erie Canal
8 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
30 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $10,000 WORTH OF NEW CABINET FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, of the entire household effects of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of several superb Brussels carpets and stair carpets, flat brass stair rods, rosewood parlor suites, with silk covers; rosewood round carved-leg piano-forte, drugget, rosewood and centre tables, card and side tables, oak enameled chamber suite, cane seat chairs, rockers, clocks, balance handle cutlery, glassware, baskets, tinware, &c. Sold by order of assignee.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. &c., at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., comprising the stock of a Broadway retail dealer, consisting of silver and gold case watches, by the most celebrated makers, guard, vest and fob chains; also, a line of fine gold jewelry, brooches, ear rings, finger-rings, ends, sleeve buttons, &c. &c. Every article warranted as represented. Sale peremptory.
By order of JOS. L. SIMMONS, Assignee.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

AT 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, August 12, will be sold, at salesroom, by order of assignee, two camphor wood trunks, 60 pairs patent leather boots, and about 200 yards of silk plush, velvet, plain and figured, suitable for tailors' use, cost $8 per yard; several fine gold hunting case watches, diamond rings and pins, gold vest and fob chains, sleeve buttons, iron safe, &c; also 75 iron feet, patent screw, piano stools.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit the trade from the shelves a complete assortment of best white granite, light blue and all kinds of common ware; French decorated China, cut and plain glass ware, &c., &c. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st. in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds, W G blue and common ware, 150 packages glass ware, China tea-sets, 44 pieces Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready; sale positive, for cash.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

HAVANA CIGARS AT AUCTION—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, TUNIS MORRELL will sell by Catalogue, an extensive stock from importer of pure Havana and other cigars in quantities to suit wholesale and retail customers. Catalogues are ready,
This will be the only sale for some time.

JOSHUA HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises. A small two-story frame house, on the Southern-st. corner of Tillary and Raymond sts., Brooklyn, now occupied as a grocery and dwelling, with the lease of the lot for 13 years from May 1, 1856; ground rent $46 per annum. Term cash. No further advertisement

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 15 and 85 Wall-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: The Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOLLER & GRAHAM,
Flag and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE SIXTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB, BROOKLYN—Ladies invited to attend. The Hall (late Dutch Reformed Church) on the cor. of Court and Butler sts., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to FREMONT and FREEDOM THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Reserved seats for ladies. JOSEPH KIMBALL, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and Col. E. L. SNOW will address the meeting. Good singing to be expected.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION.—The fifth regular meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the Lecture-room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Messrs. JNO. D. SHEAWOOD, CENTER FAIRMAN and others. B. F. MANIERRE, President.
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—At a meeting of the voters of the above Ward it was resolved to form a Fremont and Dayton Club, and the following gentlemen were elected officers.
WM. HARSEN, President.
JOHN M. BIOLIN, Corresponding Secretary.
C. DONALDSON, Recording Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, at the Brooklyn Museum. Gen. JAMES W. NYE will address the meeting. The public are invited.
BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, President.
GEORGE H. DAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—The members of Waldense Lodge No. 9 A. P. A. will hold a public meeting at No 68 East Broadway on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 13th of August, 1856. Friends of Protestantism are invited to attend. Doors open at 7 o'clock, speaking to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—At Bedford, Brooklyn, two blocks from Fulton-av. cars, two modern built frame houses, containing twelve rooms each, attic and sub-cellar. Will be sold on very easy terms. Good mortgages would be taken in trade. One is now rented for $300, and possession of the other immediately. Apply on the premises, to W. BELL, Madison st., near Classon-av.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three very nice three story brick houses on 53th-st., near 3d-av., $3,500 each; one on 30th-st., near 4th-av., $5,000; one on 28th-st., $5,000; one on 32d st., $5,000, and others. F. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

GREAT SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Positively to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1856. These will be exposed at Public Auction, in the town of Luzerne, known as West Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., at the depôt of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, on the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one hundred choice Building Lots, fronting upon avenues 60 and 70 feet in width, and being most conveniently located for railroad and town purposes.
They will all be within about one-half mile of two bridges over the Susquehanna River, and within the limits of a town rapidly growing in size and importance. The depôt of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad is upon the property; and closely adjoining these lots, several trains to and from New-York pass by daily. A large four story Hotel, to be called the Luzerne House, will be erected near the depôt, and many first-class buildings are now being erected near by; another bridge will undoubtedly be built from foot of Philadelphia-av. across the Susquehanna. The avenues are 70 feet in width, lead in a straight course from the depôt to the river.
Maps exhibiting the size, position, and numbers of the lots to be sold, may be had at the office of the West Pittston Coal Company, 58 Cortlandt-st., corner Water and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia, or of T. SUTTON, Agent for said Company, at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa.
TERMS OF SALE.—Five per cent. to be paid when each lot is struck off, one-fourth of the purchase money on signing of the contract, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest.
E. C. KNIGHT,
President of the West Pittston Coal Company.
JAS. H. STEVENSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with shrubbery, house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside at it where permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.—29 by 36 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, neatly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 6 minutes' walk from depôt. Price $3,000. For further particulars address G. P. REEVS, Goshen, N. Y.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 399 Deane st., near Powers. Lot, 3 x 100; house, 20x32, 2 story, attic, basement and sub-cellar; 2 grape-vines and fruit trees in yard. Will be sold very low, as the owner is going to Europe. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage, with two lots of ground, in a pleasant and healthy location, and within two blocks of Fulton-av Railroad. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the ground. On the premises is a new 2-story and L cottage house, 28 by 30 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two-story house with a small portion of the grounds will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or at OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 3 story building thereon, also 2 stores on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt on the Hudson River Railroad and a short distance from the Fishkill ferry. Improvements: Gilmore, Sutphen, Van Alien, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Cheate, and others will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. S. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows. Summer and Winter For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire of No. 293 Greenwich-st, New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

GIVE ATTENTION.—STEPHEN VAIL will be at No. 37 Fulton-st on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 2, to give full particulars of a large number of farms, houses and lots, country seats, and real estate of all sorts, at fair prices; a farm of 230 acres price $7,500; do. 40 acres, $1,600; do. 60 acres, $1,200; and others of all prices. Call on E. Brown, No. 37 Fulton-st.; Wallace Vail, Plainfield, N. J.
P. S.—Three splendid country seats to exchange, of 75 acres, 25 acres, and 130 acres

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property, situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 14th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 8 A. M., or from 3 to 6 P. M.

A NEW SLOOP-RIG YACHT FOR SALE—29 fe

Kansas Correspondence.

The Political Condition of the Territory—Its Population—Law Territorial Taxes—More Outrages—Movements of the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

The Pro-Slavery men down south, as we say, at about Ossawatomie, are becoming more troublesome. Rev. J. E. STEWART, of this place, was forcibly taken to a camp last week by one of their squads, but after suffering all the abuse they were capable of inflicting for several hours, they released him, and have since taken several others. Last Saturday two young men named KLINE and RANKIN, recently from Wisconsin, were taken by a mob numbering about forty armed men, on a charge of horse-stealing. They were from Milwaukee county, and were acting somewhat as agents for a larger party, and this, of course, made them obnoxious. It is said, also, that these two gentlemen were attacked some weeks since by four ruffian robbers, who went through the ordinary rigmarole of commands, but that the two killed the four on the spot, and this made them further obnoxious. They both have claims on Sugar Creek, and two horses were found *ten miles west of them* last week, which somebody *pretends* Messrs. KLINE and RANKIN had stolen, to obtain their arrest. They were accordingly arrested—insulted by a mock trial, in which they were not allowed to produce a particle of testimony, even when both of them could have abundantly proved an *alibi*; and the only testimony against them was that they were found within ten miles of them. Still they are held in confinement; and carried out of Kansas, and are *now in jail in Harrisonville, Missouri.* Think of that, freemen!

Mr. CHAPMAN of this place has been again admitted to bail—*for murder*, remember—and is held recognizant in the sum of $3,000 Mr. DAY, who has now been confined at Lecompton nearly two weeks, has not yet been allowed a trial,—neither will he be allowed to give bail. His bonds were first fixed at $1,300. His father at once appeared for him as bail, but they would not receive him. Four others were afterwards obtained who offered to become recognized in a sum as high as $2,000, but they still refused. To-day Mr. TABON has been up and offered to go still higher bail, but their reply now is, that he has been turned over to the prosecuting attorney, Judge (?) WOOD,—one of the murderers of BARBER, and the man who has said within three days that "the Lawrence Hotel shall never be rebuilt while he was prosecuting attorney in Kansas Territory, by God." So DAY is passed from the hands of a Justice to a new jurisdiction, and still without a trial. Who would not be a lawyer in Kansas?

Marshal FAIN was in town to-day, for the purpose of assessing taxes, but we were prepared for him—had a Committee all arranged to visit him, who told him he would be welcome to our town at all times as a citizen, but, as an assessor or Sheriff, he was not wanted, and we should give him no protection, if he persisted; that we should pay no taxes until compelled to, &c. He received it all like a gentleman, and left without making any effort to assess, but said some other man from Lecompton would be appointed, who would see the laws enforced. So there may be worse *times* ahead for us.

A man was robbed yesterday, near Westport, of his team and all its contents, by Southern pirates. PERRINS is recovering. Have had a few heavy showers, and Nature smiles again. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, July 20, 1856.

In passing through Leavenworth on my return, I learned that Col. SUMNER left for the East last Tuesday, on furlough for six months, and that Capt. WOOD, a Southerner by birth and education, with strong prejudices against the North, is in command at that post, as Gen. SMITH is commander of the entire Western Division; consequently his removal to Leavenworth does not particularly interfere with the command of that post. The world knows how much favor we have had heretofore from Col. SUMNER, with all his Free-State proclivities, and can well conceive how much we can now expect from Capt. WOOD. I also learned there that large numbers of horses are being gathered in there from Missouri—that ammunition and provisions are being stored in large quantities, *for some purpose*, and that men are steadily moving in from the South, but in small parties. The morning of the 18th the Leavenworth *Herald* contained the following:

WHAT THE SOUTH IS DOING WITH REGARD TO KANSAS.

CATHEBET, Ga., Monday, June 16, 1856.

DEAR COLONEL: In redemption of our promise, we have started on our tour to address our people on the great question which carried us to Kansas. We have an additional and able ally in HENRY D. CLAYTON, Esq., a lawyer and gentleman of good estate and high prospects in our country. We will, I think, get $1,000 here. The men are plenty if we had the money—I can hear of them everywhere. Do write to me at once and tell me all the news as it resulted. I am sorry we left so soon, but perhaps it was all for the best, and we will be back again I think by the 15th of August. We will bring some of the wealthiest men in our country besides the emigrants. Direct to Eufaula, Barbour County, Ala. Col. E. S. OTT, on Saturday, at a meeting, pledged himself to be one of ten to raise $5,000 by subscribing $500 each. This is worthy of a border ruffian.

Your friend truly,
ALPHEUS BAKER.

CATHEBET, Randolph Co., Ga., June 16 1856.

Colonel O. ANDERSON: *My Dear Sir:* We have just had a splendid meeting at this place. We found everything cold and indifferent—all is in a fever now. Hon. DAVID KIDDO, Judge of the Circuit Court, was Chairman of the meeting. After the speech, a Committee of five men were appointed, to take subscriptions and enroll men. $300 were subscribed immediately, and they say there is no doubt of the amount being raised to $1,000 or $2,000. We went to a Justice Court Saturday, in Barbour County, Ala., and all hands spoke. One man subscribed $500, and others various amounts. I have a letter from Pulaski County, in this State, informing me that they are at work in earnest, and will soon send on a company of the right sort of men. BAKER and JOHNSTON are redeeming their promise made to you. I suppose you have received a list of their appointments for several meetings in this State, and near thirty in Alabama.

A Committee of three were appointed here to-day, to enlist a company of men to be prepared for and act in any emergency our interests in Kansas may demand. We receive the telegraphic dispatches from Kansas with much impatience. Whilst reason convinces BAKER and JOHNSTON that they are doing more good here, they are exceedingly anxious to return to Kansas.

Truly, &c., H. D. CLAYTON.

HAWKENSVILLE, Pulaski Co., Geo., June 21, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have only time now to say I have just addressed a glorious Kansas meeting at this place, and inform you of the result. A subscription of $700 was taken up and twenty-three names enrolled as emigrants—they will both be increased.

At a meeting of the emigrants in the evening, my uncle, Mr. JOHN CARRUTHERS, was elected Captain, and Mr. JOHN BRANTLY, Treasurer and Secretary. Supposing you have received Mr. BAKER'S letter introducing myself to you, I take the liberty of recommending to you and our friends in Kansas and Missouri, these gentlemen, CARRUTHERS and BRANTLY, and their company.

I shall join our friends BAKER and JOHNSTON again in a few days, and when we have finished our Georgia appointments, will give you a full report.

Truly, &c.,
H. D. CLAYTON.

Col. O. ANDERSON, Lexington, Missouri.

This Col. ANDERSON, to whom these letters are addressed, is a young, sprightly border ruffian, who resides in Lexington, and was by his constituents at home elected to the Kansas bogus Legislature in '55, and took an active part in the enactment of the bogus laws, and his bowels have yearned ever since for their execution, and he has rode a fast mule every time Lawrence has been invaded, keeping with the Buford party of late as his near-

[illegible] Mo. He came on board our boat at Lexington as I was coming up the Missouri River last week, and continued with us as far as Kansas City, when he left for Westport, riding that same fast mule, probably to join the Buford party in some ruffian stampede. He took especial pains in coming up the river to inform all on board of my presence as "a specimen of a Lawrence Abolitionist."

A meeting was recently held in Platte County, Mo., (a report of which I regret I am unable to send you,) at which STRINGFELLOW was chief speaker, and the ground he took was, that the "boys" must go over to Kansas at once and *pretend* to take claims—then they might go back about their business awhile, and when the October election comes off they could go over again, and they would be allowed to vote and be as good residents as anybody.

I have already alluded to a memorial to the citizens of the South, recently sent from *Missouri*, not Kansas, but I am still unable to furnish you a copy of it. The pith of the whole matter is this: The memorial represents that Kansas is in danger of being secured to Freedom, and urges upon the South the necessity of rallying at once to save the institution—money and men are loudly called for, &c., and then comes the climax. The memorialists are the celebrious ATCHISON, of Platte City; RUSSELL, of Lexington; STRINGFELLOW, of Weston; BOONE, of Westport; ANDERSON, of Lexington; and BUFORD, of ——, all but the last of Missouri. Comment would seem to indicate that their guilt was debatable.

[This memorial has already been published in the TIMES.]

On my return to Lawrence I find that petty skirmishes are still reported,—Southern parties are collecting in the various by-towns all over the country. Several of our men have been chased and disarmed by a party of about thirty on the upper Wakarusa, and our forbearance will not be a guaranty for their security much longer. At Franklin, the Free-State men now have a majority, and for a week or more past, the mob have been gathering there as on former occasions, but the Free-State men have declared they should not rendezvous among them in future, so this afternoon a country fist fight came off between some twenty upon each side, in which our men were the acknowledged victors; but more serious troubles are anticipated there immediately. RANDOLPH.

State of Affairs at Lawrence—Movements Toward the Assessment of Taxes.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, July 28, 1856.

THE WEATHER.

To-day we are blessed with a cool and invigorating breeze which, sweeping over the prairie moistened by the bountiful showers of last night, seems to bear to us the glad thanksgivings of the farmer, who but yesterday mourned over crops begging for rain, and over vast fields of verdure grown so dry and crispy that the prairie-fire in its wild and fearful march could have found hardly a damp green spot to oppose its progress.

The soaking rain has so revived the corn and the grass that the farmer feels confident of an abundance. The settlers will now have enough of corn and the cattle of provender.

CONCILIATORY PROPOSALS.

The citizens of Lecompton have held a public meeting and declared that the citizens of that town have never driven any person from it on account of his political opinions, and they earnestly invite all persons having business, or wishing to locate there, to come. It is said that they have also made overtures to leading Free-State men favorable to the organization of a Vigilance Committee on the California plan, in order to put a stop to the depredations being committed throughout the Territory—and have signified a willingness to return the howitzer taken at the "sack of Lawrence" as soon as General POMEROY shall give up the receipt given him by JONES for it.

We regret to inform the citizens of Lecompton that we are under the necessity of denying their declaration. We say and we know that no active and sincere Free-State man can reside at Lecompton or near it without hazarding his life and property.

Marshal DONALDSON and his Deputies, Sheriff JONES and his associates, WILSON SHANNON, Col. WOODSON, and JOHN P. WOOD, all reside at Lecompton; and Major CLARK, the murderer of BARBER, uses it for his loating place. The citizens there presume largely upon the credulity of the people when they endeavor to make them believe that a Free-State man, either in person or in property, can be safe where such men give the tone and direction to public opinion. As well might a man consider his wallet safe when surrounded by pickpockets! We beg of the editor of the Lecompton *Union* to publish again his account of the "sack of Lawrence," that it may be generally distributed, and then people can judge how *safe* they can be at Lecompton.

We do not blame the citizens of Lecompton in their wish to form a Vigilance Committee. Prior to the 21st of May the U. S. Marshal and his posse stole all the horses. Since then others have proved themselves equally expert in selecting, catching and keeping good nags. It was all well enough for the Marshal to press Free-State horses, but it "hurts" when Free-State men press Pro-Slavery horses. We dislike such actions and hate to apologize for them; but we must say that it requires all the *vigilance* we possess to watch the people of Lecompton, alienated as they are from us, without increasing our chances for loss by closer communion.

As to the howitzer, it is shrewdness on their part to give it up. We know the anxiety it has given them. We have heard of the midnight alarms—their unceasing watchfulness—the long, long hours of guard duty, the restlessness and fear of their citizens when rumor whispered to them—"The Abolitionists are coming."

We cannot quite understand their generous advances, however. Perhaps DOUGLAS can tell. Will you, Mr. Editor, ask him if he has not advised his associate ruffians here to "make love" with the Free-State men, and by cordial caresses melt away their opposition to the Toombs bill? We are not prepared for such a millennium. The freedom-loving settlers of Kansas prize their cause too highly to barter it away for the smiles and favor of their tyrants.

TAX-GATHERING.

While at Lecompton all seems sunshine, other parts of the Territory give indications of a rising storm. The assessor has been at Council City and at Prairie City. He said he was a member of BUFORD'S party, and accepted the position because the County Commissioners could get no other person to do so. He was armed with four revolvers and a bowie knife. No Free-State man gave him a list of his property subject to taxation. At Prairie City, an old gray-headed pioneer told the assessor "that persons from the South and the North were welcome to enjoy his hospitality—but not one cent would he ever pay to the support of the 'Territorial Government." The statutes of Kansas provide for the assessment of a Poll Tax—a tax on lands and town lots, and all other property, real or personal. They also provide for the election of a County Assessor by the tribunal transacting county business. It is made the duty of all persons liable to tax to attend the place designated by the assessor, and deliver to him a list of all property taxable by law, except merchandise, and to attach to said list a fair cash value, on oath or affirmation. If a person fails to do this, it is the duty of the assessor to do it, and make any examination and search necessary for that purpose. The tax lists are then to be given to the Sheriff for collection.

If the Territorial officers undertake to enforce [illegible] collect the United States troops to assist the assessor, as he has the power to do, in many instances we fear the assessor will succeed. Our people are so respectful to United States authority, when represented by United States troops, that they seem willing to submit to any outrage, no matter how unjust, simply because it is committed by a person clothed with the Federal authority. Within the past month, outrages so gross and insulting have been committed here by the United States troops—and tamely submitted to—that it makes one blush at the servility of the American character. Had the same thing happened in Paris, Vienna, or even at Madrid, they would have caused a desire at least for revolution. While these outrages are being perpetrated—brave hearts cry out for resistance, and are met with the reply: "Don't! We must keep right on the record! We must not resist the United States authority! The Committee will soon report and then Congress will do something for us." And so it goes on—each day bringing upon us new degradations—new insults and injuries. The Free-State men of Kansas have suffered—struggled and submitted, in order that the North might receive from them a "spotless record" replete with devotion to the *Union* and obedience to the national authority. On this they have staked their all—will the North be true to them? Some of our friends charge us with cowardice. When the friends of Kansas in the North and East shall so act as to render it unnecessary for us to inquire when we propose resistance—"What will our friends say about it? Will they sustain us?"—they will find resistance on our part made and sustained with spirit and determination. If we could rely upon the North to sustain us in opposing the assessor and tax-gatherer, you may be assured that we would do it. We are prepared to resist the tyranny of the Federal authority when our friends in the North will sustain us—but before you again taunt us with cowardice, dare feebly to request the President to open the Missouri River.

ALMOST AN ARREST.

Yesterday Deputy-Marshal FAIN, accompanied by Lieut. STOCKTON and a dozen dragoons, went to the house of Mr. GRAHAM, to arrest him and his son for disobeying a summons to appear before a Justice of the Peace at Lecompton as witness. FAIN arrived at the house before the dragoons, and made known his demands to them. They refused to comply. On the approach of the dragoons GRAHAM and his son entered the house and left it by another door. FAIN took a corporal, and after some opposition from Mrs. GRAHAM and her daughters, succeeded in entering the house for the purpose of searching for them. He went from room to room, examining beds, closets, and other places. The women followed him, bitterly taunting him. They related to him in that scolding style in which their sex excel, much "scraps" from his history, and made ironical appeals to him to search in places where no one but a fool would think of finding them. FAIN went away disappointed, first telling Mrs. GRAHAM that her husband had better submit. He then went to the house of JOHN MACK, to arrest him for the same complaint. He found him outside of the house. JOHN requested permission to go in and change his clothing, FAIN granted it. JOHN went in—and FAIN has not seen him since. How long will it take the Administration to subdue us? It is our duty to say that Lieut. STOCKTON performed his duty with reluctance and with courtesy.

SETTLERS RETURNING.

Yesterday morning four families who had been settled near Willow Springs, twelve miles south of us, passed through town with their horses, oxen and household goods, on their return to Iowa. Some of their property had been stolen from them—the cabin of one had been burned—and they were wearied with a life of watching and care. A party of Pro-Slavery men under command of a Capt. SAUNDERS, who holds his military commission from Gov. SHANNON, infested their neighborhood and committed these outrages. The Free-State men broke up the camp of SAUNDERS some month ago—took away arms and ammunition, and with a small party under Major REDPATH took SAUNDERS and some of his associates as prisoners. Col. SUMNER hearing of their arrest proceeded to the Free-State camp and rescued them.

These families have gone—leaving behind them one hundred and thirty acres of well-fenced corn, and other improvements. They even said they should return after getting their families to a place of safety. *They have not grit enough to come back.* We offer this statement to DOUGLAS as an argument in favor of his bill. LIBERTAS.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

DEPUTY MARSHAL FAIN AS ASSESSOR.

Mr. FAIN, who writes after his name the word "Deputy *Martial*," announced that to-day he should be here to receive the lists of taxable property from our people for assessment. Within the past few days, the citizens have been perfecting an organization for the purpose of preventing crime and outrage, and they considered this proposed visit of Mr. FAIN one demanding their earliest and most serious attention. Accordingly a Committee were appointed to wait upon him, if he should visit us as he had announced. This forenoon he arrived in town, and stopped at an office occupied by a Pro-Slavery lawyer and physician, in order probably to take the gauge of public sentiment in regard to his business. Without attempting to perform his duty he went into the Post-Office building, and there made inquiries which led him to an immediate introduction to the Committee, who graciously, but firmly, informed him of the determination of the citizens. FAIN told them it was the intention of Governor SHANNON to enforce the assessment of taxes, and that he should inform Mr. CROWDEN, upon whom it seems he intends shifting the responsibility of the assessor's office, of the statements of the Committee, so that he could come prepared to perform his duty surely and safely. In conclusion, we have only to announce that Mr. FAIN has left town.

GOVERNOR SHANNON'S OPINIONS.

Some of our citizens visited Lecompton yesterday, and held conversation with SHANNON upon the present aspect of affairs. He seems opposed, inasmuch as the popular branch of Congress has annulled the Territorial law, to their rigid enforcement. Secretary WOODSON, who was present during the conversation, strongly dissented from his opinion. SHANNON, who is naturally more "convivial" than determined, would, if left to himself, undoubtedly pursue a mild and temporizing policy, but unfortunately for us and for the country, the Administration in selecting him, selected a man who, in the presence of the Border Ruffian, has no opinion and possesses no will but theirs. Unfortunate man—his masters, taking advantage of his imbecility, command him, over the exhilarations of the convivial cup, to deeds of tyranny and crime, and he *dares* not disobey.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.

We are anxiously awaiting news from the northern part of the Territory. There is no doubt in the statement that a portion of the emigrants who were assembled upon the western borders of Iowa have crossed the river into the Territory. It is also certain that a considerable number of men, under the sanction of the Territorial authorities, have gone to intercept them. A select party of well-armed and well-mounted Free-State men, under a brave and experienced commander, have gone from this neighborhood to render any aid which may be necessary to the emigrants. If the emigrants are opposed, fighting will ensue. There are now encamped at Ossawatomie 300 Pro-Slavery men. We learn they are committing many depredations there. We have heard of three or four camps of these persons within twenty miles of us. A lady, who has just returned from a visit to her friends in Western Missouri, reports that under the belief that DOUGLAS' bill would pass, parties of ten or twelve were being formed in order that they might, without suspicion, come into the Territory under pretence of being emigrants. If that bill should not pass, these forces may yet be used to enforce submission to the demand of the assessors.

OUTRAGES ON SUGAR CREEK.

I have just seen two gentlemen from Sugar Creek, which is some fifty miles south from here, driven from his home by the members of Company E, of the U. S. Dragoons, which company is stationed near there. This company is composed of Southern men, many of whom have lately enlisted, and belonged to Col. BUFORD'S party. They were stationed at Palmyra, but, in consequence of their depredations, committed upon the property of both Free-State and Pro-Slavery men, all parties united to request their removal, and they were removed.

A company of Pro-Slavery men, encamped in that neighborhood, arrested two Free-State men, named RANKIN and CLINE, who were lately from Wisconsin. They arrested them for horse-stealing, and took them before a bogus Justice of the Peace for examination. The Justice would not permit them to introduce any testimony in their own behalf, and declared that he knew they must be guilty. After the examination the mob again took them. They took them to their camp with the determination of hanging them. Some of the more reasonable opposed this, succeeded in getting the prisoners away, and had them carried to Harrisonville, Mo., where they are now confined in jail. The charge of horse-stealing is false. These men stopped in Lawrence while on their way to the southern part of the Territory, and those acquainted with them have the fullest confidence in their honesty and respectability. The gentleman from whom I gathered these facts are here for aid to assist in driving out the villains who infest their neighborhood.

FREAKS OF A TERRITORIAL JUSTICE.

DAY, of whose arrest I wrote you in a former letter, has not yet been examined. They can find no witnesses to appear against him. The Justice offered to let him out on bail of $1,200. His father offered to become his bail, and was accepted by the Justice. They would not then release him from custody, demanding another bondsman. A Mr. LEONARD offered himself—was accepted—and they still refused—when a Mr. WATERMAN presented himself and was accepted—still they would not let him off. To-day, a Mr. TABER offered to become his bondsman, yet they will not release him, although persons possessing property to the amount of over $10,000 have offered to become his bail. For these facts, strange as they may appear to you, I am indebted to Mr. DAY and to Mr. TABER, both of whom are reliable men. LIBERTAS.

Movements of Gen. Lane—Efforts of the South—Condition of the Territory.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

GEN. LANE.

It is now well understood that one cause of LANE'S delay on the Iowa frontier has been for the purpose of learning the real intentions of Gen. SMITH. Communications have passed between the parties—the last sent by LANE being a demand on SMITH for protection to emigrants, in case the latter objected to their going in prepared to protect themselves. The reply from Gen. SMITH has not transpired.

The people of Kansas are firm in the belief that they will not be able to avoid a fight.

GRAND RALLY IN THE SOUTH.

Though everybody knows that BUFORD has gone South to rally the necessary men and get the means to "pacificate" Kansas when TOOMBS' bill shall have passed, yet all may *not* know that every man who has the ability to help him, and can be spared, has also been detailed on the same service. The fact is, the South is just now making the *most earnest effort she has ever attempted*, to get control of Kansas. *She is doing more to-day, proportionately, to colonize Kansas, than is the North!* Let the latter not be deceived; the South is making a struggle of final desperation, and, unless met in the same spirit, will yet triumph.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.

The efforts which have been made to re-establish this paper at Altoa have, as yet, been unsuccessful. It was supposed that material and other aid were both provided for, including a local editor; but something seems to be lacking. Kansas is not yet to have an organ of its own. Mr. BROWN has for some time been preparing editorials in his prison, but I fear the labor is in vain.

FOOD IN KANSAS—CAPITAL.

Whatever of suffering in Kansas has resulted from want of food, arises from want of money, not of market to buy in. Though the interior is cut off from Kansas City by the garrisoned town of Westport, which lies in the road, yet access *can* be had to Leavenworth, from Lawrence, as the military keep the road free from robbers. So let it, once for all, be understood that the people of Kansas will *not* die of starvation so long as they have the wherewith to buy flour.

When will Northern capital put on a little courage and seek investment in Kansas, thereby planting so deeply the roots of free institutions, that all the powers of despotism shall not be able to eradicate them? That investment is safer to-day, and more surely profitable, than if placed in New-York Central Railroad stock, or in piles of brick and mortar anywhere east of the Alleghanies.

EMIGRATION.

Settlers are going forward, though more slowly than could be wished. A party of about fifty passed here a few days since, going through Iowa. But unless emigration gets an active impulse soon, we shall see the South ahead, favored, as it is, with the exclusive control of the Missouri River, and the use of Governmental powers.

LATEST FROM LANE'S PARTY.

THADDEUS HYATT, President of the National Executive Committee, in company with Dr. HOW of Boston, and Major SEARL of Lawrence, has just returned from the Iowa frontier, where he went for the purpose of procuring reliable information.

The force which has usually been known as LANE'S Company, is now about *five hundred* persons, men, women and children, and poorly provided with arms and means of support. General LANE is anxious to go over in person, but is restrained by his advisers, who fear that his presence among the emigrants will be made the pretext for an assault, for the ostensible purpose of an arrest. It is resolved that the whole character of the movement shall show its object to be simply one of peaceful emigration, though, if attacked, the settlers do not mean to waive their right of self-defence. The whole Kansas frontier, both of Nebraska and Missouri, is reported to be infested with spies; and the routes of travel are blockaded by bodies of ruffians intent on preventing the entrance of Free-State men. The Free-State camp was broken up last Monday week, and preparations made to enter the Territory.

Two reliable and experienced Kansas men have gone in, with money to procure food for the present settlers who are in want. I think (knowing the men) that there is little doubt that they will succeed in getting in.

It is no unusual thing for the scouts of both parties to meet in their excursions, and sometimes exchange shots.

It is a little singular, in the present shape of politics, that the southwest county in Ohio—the one nearest Kansas—should be named *Fremont*, and the town where the Kansas route crosses into Nebraska, *Dayton*. So the way to Kansas, literally, is through *Fremont* and *Dayton!*

One suggestion relative to the mode of location in Kansas, strikes me favorably, viz.: that companies make settlements first along the Nebraska frontier, and so down towards the centre by degrees—making, with each additional arrival, new points, which in turn shall serve as supports for those to be made still in advance. If our emigration can be made large enough to warrant it, this course will be the safest and best: thus a guarded road to the centre will soon be formed. But our friends East must hurry up their contributions, or the ruffians will yet outnumber them, so energetic is the effort now being made. LITERAL.

Kansas State Central Committee in Session—Aid Wanted—Iowans Returning—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, July 27, 1856.

Last week, the Kansas State Central Committee held a two days' session in Topeka, and business of importance came before them. The [illegible] District Committees [illegible] the entire organization is complete. A report from the Road Committee was heard, by which it appears that a stage route can be easily opened from Topeka to Nebraska City or Iowa. Five hundred dollars were appropriated to lay out the same, and improve the ravines till they are passable for stages. Large companies are already on the way over this route, on foot, and with hired teams, and as soon as a line of stages is put in operation, it must be largely patronized. By the first of September, it is expected that emigrants will be taken through by stage from Iowa City to Topeka in less than ten days. Now it is a tedious and exposed route, but it will be used. There is no keeping back the hundreds who love Kansas for its suffering cause—they are coming to bear with us the tyrant's yoke, and to struggle with us till the right shall triumph.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO IMMIGRATION.

To aid and encourage on those who seek a home among us, the Committee have appointed an agency at Nebraska City. A. A. JAMIESON, Esq., will remain there permanently for that purpose. He is a Kansas man, and in every respect *one of us*. Heretofore the emigrants have only met at that place with those whose interest was against us, consequently many who started for Kansas are now in Nebraska, owing to the false accounts, or no accounts, given of the natural resources of Kansas. Those who have traveled extensively in both Territories say, "Nebraska is a fine country, but Kansas is *very* fine." The prospect now is, that all our country, north of the Kansas River, that is open for preemption, will be settled immediately. To forward such a *desideratum* ten of our best men have been selected and ordered to start to-day for the northern frontier, with horses, provisions, arms, &c., for the purpose of protecting weak parties on their way, and guiding them to the most favorable sites for locating claims. This little party of ten will also keep a vigilant eye upon the movements of the Barons, and report to us all their meanderings in that vicinity. Gen. RICHARDSON is supposed to be encamped somewhere west of the Grasshopper, with nearly two hundred men—all warriors—*searching for claims!*

AID WANTED.

The Committee have not a dollar on hand for relief purposes, and have even *hired money* at a high per cent. to meet some urgent cases until aid reaches them from the States. It is greatly needed this moment, and Mr. COUVIER, of Leavenworth City, has been dispatched to-day for Chicago and other places with authority to represent our case to their Committees, and direct them as to the manner of getting aid into our hands immediately. Our Treasurer (WM. HUTCHINSON) has given bonds in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which bonds will be increased whenever the sum placed in his hands shall exceed two-thirds that amount on hand at any one time. The whole financial system is now placed upon a firm basis, and it is hoped undivided confidence will be secured, together with an abundance of the more *material* influence.

Our physical sufferings for want of money will soon be beyond description. Almost hourly we receive applications for relief from all parts of the Territory, and in some instances accompanied with a recital of the grievous wrongs they have endured, that would unloose a purse of adamant, and we all fear for the future, unless our friends in the States care more for us, and less for Presidentmaking. One half a million of dollars will be necessary to feed and cloths the present inhabitants of Kansas, beyond their present means, until they can raise their own support from the soil next year. We have been *unable* to cultivate the soil this year; our time has been to a great extent demanded to defend what little we possess of the place called *home*. Some fields were planted, but not fenced. Some were plowed, but not planted; others were both plowed, fenced and planted, and then abandoned by the owner to a gang of Southern outlaws, who seize it at the point of the bayonet.

IOWANS RETURNING.

I witnessed a sorry sight this morning. Four families, in all about twenty-five, with fine teams, and about forty cows and calves, passed through our town, on their return to Iowa. They all left excellent claims in the vicinity of Washington Creek, with 130 acres of good corn and other improvements. It is all abandoned, and they go away mournful and sad. It was the most mortifying sight I have ever beheld in Kansas. The refugees of oppression must leave American soil—their own chosen home, where they had hoped for long years of social quietude and joy. They are chased away by the nation's sanction, for no crime. One of their houses was burnt a few nights since, and the whole neighborhood has been threatened by a band of prowling desperadoes, about sixty in number, who are scouring the country for plunder and support in that vicinity. A portion of them have been encamped in sight of the United States dragoons stationed there to keep the peace, yet they took no notice of them when requested to remove them, but replied that they were there only for claims; that being a peaceable object, they could not interfere with them. The sequel shows *how* they intend to get their claims. By driving freemen away from their houses and improved fields. They say, like Robinson Crusoe, "My right there is none to dispute."

It may seem strange that we allowed them to leave without offering assistance. We *did* offer to join them with a company, and go back and "clear out the neighborhood;" but we could give no guarantee that it would remain so two days, and they seemed to have prejudged the case, and were determined to go, at any rate. We have lost them, and *somebody* will get their claims.

A FATAL RENCONTRE.

Mr. CHAPMAN, a member of the Pawnee Council from this District, had some difficulty last Wednesday with a stranger recently from Georgia, and, following the altercation, he struck him with a club across the temples. He was not known to be dangerously injured at the time, and being, probably, partially deranged, he immediately took the stage for Westport, and died in a few minutes after he arrived in that town.

Mr. CHAPMAN was arrested for manslaughter soon after this was ascertained, by the Lecompton law-mongers, and on being taken there, gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance this week. To-day he went again to that place upon some private business, and while there was arrested *for murder*, for the same offence. Such is Kansas jurisprudence. Mr. CHAPMAN will probably be retained, and it is supposed this is like their ordinary prosecutions, instigated to keep men in confinement rather than to give them a fair trial. We have no disposition to screen any man from justice, but how *two* such indictments can be valid for the same offence, appears strange to "law and abidin men."

ENCAMPMENT OF GEORGIANS.

In the vicinity of Ossawatomie, there are about 160 Georgians encamped, but I have not learned of any recent outrages committed by them.

Horse-stealing has become one of the *fixed institutions* of the South, and no one feels safe to keep a horse unless it is watched every night. Seven were taken in one night last week in the vicinity of those four families who passed through town to-day, and they were followed nearly to the Missouri line, but when it was found that they had taken refuge in Westport, the chase was abandoned.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PASSING OF THE DOUGLAS BILL.

It appears that the enemy are looking with assurance for the passage of something like the Douglas Bill, and are sworn to overrun us by force if possible. *Civil war is inevitable if such a bill passes.* There can be no compromise, in view of such developments as we have already witnessed on their part. They intend to get five hundred transient robbers into the county before the time of voting, and their store-houses of provisions are already here for their support.

THE PRISONERS.

General LANE is not here yet, and it is doubtful whether he comes at present. The prisoners are [illegible]

[illegible] Kansas Correspondents.

[illegible] Condition of the Territory—Its Population—Law Territorial Taxes—More Outrages—Movements of the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Kansas, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

[illegible] Mo. He came on board our boat at Lexington as I was coming up the Missouri River last week, and continued with us as far as Kansas City, when he left for Westport, riding that same fast mule, probably to join the Buford party in some ruffian stampede. He took especial pains in coming up the river to inform all on board of my presence as "a specimen of a Lawrence Abolitionist."

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[illegible] SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN SPRING AND SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

This celebrated Remedy [illegible] speedily [illegible] Irregularities of the bowels; as an Aperient, a Tonic, a Diuretic and a Purifier it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—[illegible] —None are genuine unless the signature of the inventor, [illegible] the Patent Office of England, is on the wrapper of each box. Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each direction. Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (four blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock till 2 in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for sexual and [illegible] debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] seminal emissions, the distressing consequences arising from early indiscretion, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use immediately essential to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and [illegible] have, up to now, been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician trusts with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the [illegible] in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a large [illegible] of [illegible] or small, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in the cases and directions as separate cases as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $5; and in $20 cases upwards there is a saving of 25 per cent. To be had of the proprietors and [illegible] of DR BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

At evidence and Consultation from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA COMPOUND, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and [illegible] invigorant of the human system is far superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become [illegible] known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human mind the enjoyment of its highest powers, both mentally and physically. As an aphrodisiac it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the genital fluids of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal depot, 67 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PAMPHLET AND LOVERS' MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 50th edition, 400 pages, 100 discovery plates, sent [illegible] of four stamps. Medical [illegible] [illegible] the anatomy of the sexual system of both sexes, and [illegible] all their diseases and weaknesses; [illegible] [illegible] reproduction; quacks, their [illegible] and [illegible] nefarious destitute, local and general, [illegible] [illegible] tion in youth. The author's [illegible] treatment of Consumption, [illegible] Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and Sexual Debility. Office—No. 26 Warren-st., [illegible] Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to [illegible] 1 to 3 P. M. His book is a [illegible] in M. DR. LARMONT to the [illegible] United States, Since Joining, Domestic, Day Book, &c.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, which has made [illegible] of not less than twenty thousand cases, with unparalleled success

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in compliance with the requirement of the Revised Statutes, by order of the Bank Superintendent, Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,917,374 97
Average amount of Specie..... 549,526 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 312,456 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,633,744 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is in all respects correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $554,185 00
Average amount of Specie..... 61,304 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,446 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 386,917 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,066,666 44
Average amount of Specie..... 1,287,739 30
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 49,543 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,513,292 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $10,266,133 97
Average amount of Specie..... 1,414,347 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,985 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,822,840 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above state ment is correct.

RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,139,445 72
Average amount of Specie..... 69,469 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,647 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,056,940 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,965,453 29
Average amount of Specie..... 522,592 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 350,390 09
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,945,190 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MCKEE, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MCKEE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,919,316 77
Average amount of Specie..... 149,993 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 178,185 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,305,266 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,968,913 50
Average amount of Specie..... 80,519 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,650 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,295,896 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,876,870 90
Average amount of Specie..... 421,44 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 522,844 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,941,440 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, I. TOWNSEND, Vice-President of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. TOWNSEND, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,054,199 07
Average amount of Specie..... 83,735 32
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,917 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 896,344 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,523,72 62
Average amount of Specie..... 87,948 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 252,462 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,246,341 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $501,118 19
Average amount of Specie..... 15,824 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,462 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 197,631 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,222,617 25
Average amount of Specie..... 134,192 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,964 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,440 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,584,152 13
Average amount of Specie..... 34,091 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,347 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 44,213 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, do ose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,570,558 99
Average amount of Specie..... 37,428 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 25,294 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,344,000 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $758,389 19
Average amount of Specie..... 71,638 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 204,400 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 614,48 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,854,163 86
Average amount of Specie..... 134,399 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 37,412 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,837,196 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

W. G. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $8,136,243 28
Average amount of Specie..... 244,255 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 75,378 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,643,213 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,029,992 98
Average amount of Specie..... 158,287 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,945 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,781,347 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $448,241 00
Average amount of Specie..... 40,716 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,884 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 472,893 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,735,182 78
Average amount of Specie..... 241,924 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,388 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,441,094 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $877,245 33
Average amount of Specie..... 47,877 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 51,054 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 636,21 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JAS HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,029,992 98
Average amount of Specie..... 158,287 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,945 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,781,347 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $448,241 00
Average amount of Specie..... 40,716 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,884 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 472,893 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,735,182 78
Average amount of Specie..... 241,924 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,388 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,441,094 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $877,245 33
Average amount of Specie..... 47,877 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 51,054 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 636,21 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JAS HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $637,613 14
Average amount of Specie..... 134,681 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,700 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 603,347 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,418,742 43
Average amount of Specie..... 80,882 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,381 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 825,955 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11 h day of August, 1856.

W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,796,743 65
Average amount of Specie..... 73,364 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,601 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,194,996 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $441,197 00
Average amount of Specie..... 35,974 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,763 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 265,872 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $879,118 24
Average amount of Specie..... 74,566 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,498 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 541,910 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 44,161 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,246 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 892,429 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 353,277 85
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,703,285 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $956,876 03
Average amount of Specie..... 75,949 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,888 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 591,483 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 118,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 129,436 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,340,291 41
Average amount of Specie..... 444,416 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 285,156 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,453,191 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GUSTON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,215,356 29
Average amount of Specie..... 76,345 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 212,9 0 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 901,465 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th dev of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 9, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $725,072 10
Average amount of Specie..... 54,719 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,042 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 533,944 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,370,965 79
Average amount of Specie..... 208,962 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,498 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,688,229 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

HENRY C. BANAS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,081,504 27
Average amount of Specie..... 1,983,065 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 212,921 88
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,119,134 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. BILLMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. BILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,489,151 19
Average amount of Specie..... 175,978 28
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 121,096 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,721,446 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 311,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,388 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,441,094 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,295,489 00
Average amount of Specie..... 93,455 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,339 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 927,667 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,960,712 63
Average amount of Specie..... 270,133 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 245,274 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,691,297 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $361,970 74
Average amount of Specie..... 10,941 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,723 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 196,972 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MASTERTON JR. Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON JR. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $419,931 64
Average amount of Specie..... 27,112 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,123 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 123,580 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $192,974 89
Average amount of Specie..... 16,655 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 145,220 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 134,734 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,455,578 93
Average amount of Specie..... 60,559 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,800 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 828,371 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,713,743 57
Average amount of Specie..... 121,571 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,131 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,265,121 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PIERRE HANNY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $626,917 31
Average amount of Specie..... 36,019 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,363 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 4 5,876 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 53,529 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,488 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 722,364 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 214,944 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 128,572 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,32[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MAY, Cashier of the PARK BANK being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

M. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $726,353 25
Average amount of Specie..... 51,471 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 5,144 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 616,514 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

WM. K. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,892,353 12
Average amount of Specie..... 244,115 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,453 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,104,193 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

THOS S. SOMMERS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $719,747 00
Average amount of Specie..... 59,254 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,438 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 461,871 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ASCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1856.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,348,725 26
Average am

The Calamity at Weber's Ale Factory.

Investigation before the Coroner.

We have but few particulars to add to our report of this catastrophe in the TIMES of yesterday morning. Madame Rumor is determined to have it that there yet remains a body under the ruins. To disprove this, we have the assurance of the proprietors, that all of their workmen uninjured have reported themselves, and that they have personally visited all of the injured, and that all are present or accounted for.

The bodies were all delivered to friends, by whom they were interred on Sunday, as it was impossible to keep them longer.

"IKE" was buried in New-Utrecht, WALLING and MANNY in Greenwood.

The wounded are all getting along as well as could be expected, no unfavorable change having occurred in any case. Only two are considered dangerously injured.

Coroner HAMPHILL, on Sunday, impanneled a jury, and yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., proceeded to take testimony in the Eighth Ward Station-house, Brooklyn.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN COMPOSE THE JURY:

PETER G. BERGEN, Foreman.

Peter Wyckoff, Peter Rouget, John C. Jones, Joseph Wilson, Joseph H. Fields, J. Van Nostrand.

THE TESTIMONY.

Thomas Combs sworn—I am Captain of the Eighth Ward Police in this city; I was standing near Twentieth-street and Third-avenue about half-past four o'clock, Saturday afternoon, when a Policeman told me that there was a fire at B. G. Wilder & Co.'s Factory, on Third-avenue near Thirteenth-street; I took a force of men and immediately went there; found the building in ruins and saw several wounded persons; the boiler had exploded; found three dead bodies in the ruins—Obadiah Walling, Jr., John Haney, and Isaac Hicks; the body of Walling was taken home to his father's house, in Seventeenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avennes; the other bodies were brought to the Station-house; do not know the cause of the explosion.

W. H. Brockett, sworn—I reside in Tenth-street, near Third-avenue; I am a cafe-maker, in the employ of B. G. Wilder & Co.; was at work in their factory last Saturday; the boiler burst at about half-past four o'clock; was at work on the third floor, and had not been in the engine room that afternoon; the boiler was located in the cellar, near the back part of the building; the effect of the explosion was that about half of the inside of the building was blown up, from the stairs back, leaving the roof; the floors fell in; there were about seventy men at work in the building at this time; did not see Walling, Hicks and Haney there; never examined the boiler particularly; it is out of my line of business altogether; never heard anything agnast the engineer.

To a Juror—Have been employed there about sixteen months.

Direct—The engineer's name is —— Woods; he has been there ever since the engine was started—about a year ago.

B. G. Wilder, sworn—I reside at No. 69 First-place, Brooklyn; I am of the firm of B. G. Wilder & Co., safe manufacturers; the building on Third-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, was built by direction of the firm; also, the boiler; the boiler was built by George Hartshorn & Co., New-York; it is a cylinder; there are two of them, made of iron, and were placed in the cellar of the factory; both were tested before placed there, I was informed by Messrs. Hartshorn & Co.; the order was for plain cylinder boilers, with the best possible work—double the capacity of pressure to be put upon them; ordered cylinder boilers because they are said to be safer; I know nothing as to the cause of the explosion; the engineer came to me recommended by the President of the Atlantic Insurance Company, Mr. Cocks, and others, and has been in my employ since the boilers were put in; never knew that he was a drinking man; so far as I have observed, he was a competent man; several times I charged him not to try any experiments or run any risk.

To Juror—He generally carried from 55 to 60 pounds of steam; don't know how high the safety valve stood.

Direct—Never knew him to be derelict in duty.

To Juror—Have never been short of water but once; then was for about two days during the dryest week.

Direct—The makers say that the boilers were tested at 200 pounds to the square inch; we paid this company $1,000 more than we could have got an engine for, but we wanted a safe and perfect machine throughout.

To Juror—We did not intend to work to day; the brick work about the fire—the lining to the furnace—was to have been repaired, and had got the materials ready for that purpose; we intended to run, as usual, until six o'clock last Saturday night.

Direct—The three persons dead were all in the building at the time of the explosion, and were in my employ; the back boiler alone exploded.

To Jurors—There was a stout wall 20 inches thick at the end of the boiler—one part went through the wall; I was in the office at the time—northwest corner of the building; no one but Wood, the engineer, was allowed to handle the engine; the engine-room was inclosed by glass case; men were in the boiler-room frequently; here is also the well, which is from 20 to 25 feet deep; never heard of any difficulty in obtaining water to the boilers; the engineer also acted as fireman; the water which supplied the boiler all passed into it warm.

Direct—I remember of being in the engine-room on that day, and the engineer asked me if I intended to "blow off" that night; I gave him no direct answer, as I thought it was none of his business then; I did not know why he asked the question, and after the explosion it struck me that he might have wished to put the water out; we have blowed off once a month for three months, and found a very little coating in the boilers, and was told by competent persons that it was unnecessary; next we blowed off in ten weeks, and found but little scale; always inquired particularly of those who examined the boilers as to their state; the last time the steam was blown off was about 5 weeks ago—they were in good order then; the engine is twenty horse-power, but it never has been run more than ten, I think; I questioned particularly the engineer as to whether his water was low, and he said no; he said fifteen or twenty minutes before the explosion there were three cocks of water; a young man named Harris, who has been an engineer, said the same at this time; Mr. Wood, the engineer, will be out in about two weeks; he is badly injured; I pay him $8 50 per week for one year round; said he was an engineer in the old country; we have only been short of water hut once from the cistern; that was some two months ago, and then only for half a day; we have a well from which we use when the cistern is out, and at this time forbid the water to be used for other purposes, so that we had a constant supply.

Dr. R. N. Buel, sworn—I am a physician and surgeon, and reside on Third-avenue; saw the bodies [illegible] in the Station-house and that of Walling [illegible]; Walling's death was apparently [illegible]; he was badly bruised; the others

John J. Green, sworn—Live at No. 115 Gold street, Brooklyn; am a stonecutter; work on Third-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; I was at this factory just after the alarm of fire; went with an engine; saw there was no fire, and we went to work to get out the persons in the ruins; three persons were taken out before the walls were pulled down; one was dead; think it was Walling; Chief Engineer ordered the walls pulled down after having received Mr. Wilder's consent; the persons were taken out dead after the walls were down; the walls were pulled down about seven o'clock; it was be ore dark; before the walls were pulled down the legs of one man in sight, and the ends of several beams were resting upon his stomach; no one dared to approach him on account of the danger; he was apparently dead; (this was Hanay;) he was in the third floor; I heard a man groan before the walls were down; think now it was the colored man; there was no way to get at him; the groans ceased, I should think, twenty minutes before the walls were pulled down; the walls were pulled out; think a portion of the top wall fell inside, the balance fell outside; know nothing as to the cause of the explosion; there was an attempt made to brace up the walls, but it was not done so as to be safe to work in the inside.

[illegible] Sweet, sworn—Reside in New-Utrecht; [illegible] engineer of the Phœnix Iron Works, Court [illegible]; know nothing about the boilers before the [illegible]; arrived on the ground after the explosion, about six o'clock; the walls were sprung out; the south wall had been stored up, but was not safe; we shored up the north wall; after all the bodies had been got out that could be from the outside, it was thought best to pull the walls out, and it was done, as the only means of extricating the bodies on the inside; by pulling the south wall down it damaged the north wall, and also caused the chimney to fall; I have examined the boiler, and have a piece of it; it was broken in two within about six feet of the head, I should think; the iron was about of the usual thickness—rather light, if anything, for so large a boiler; the iron where the rivets went through, I should think, was the commonest of English boiler iron; appears to have been burnt; might probably have been burnt since in use, but think it must have been so when made; think the boiler first gave way at the rivets; broke of a piece and found it very brittle; I did not examine it with the idea of testifying in this case; don't think a boiler in that condition could bear twenty pounds to the square inch. The witness said that, if the iron had been good, the rent would have been jagged; this is not, and that the iron appears to be dead; had no difficulty in breaking off the piece I have; if it had been good, it would have been difficult to break; think the rent about the rivets must have been there some time; think this boiler could have exploded without any negligence on the part of the engineer; if the iron was burnt before put together it should have been discovered; $9 a week is about the usual price paid to engineers on land; in cities it is usual to place boilers in the basement of a building.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M., this day.

YELLOW FEVER.—When lassitude and weariness; when chilly fits and listlessness of everything around; when faintness, giddiness, flushing of the face, redness of the eyes, pains in the eye-balls and lower part of the forehead; when with these we have pain in the back, debility and sighing, there must be no time lost. If these be not the symptoms of Yellow Fever, they nevertheless admonish us that we are about to be alarmingly sick, and a dose of six or eight "Brandreth's Pills" cannot be too soon swallowed. Two or three such doses, and plenty of Indian meal gruel for a day or two, will entirely cure. The evacuations will prove the propriety of this course. In all cases the Brandreth's Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and should be always resorted to by those of a coctive habit.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's Book Stores, Nos. 296 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street; also by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; E. J. Horsman, No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side-label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER, FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.—How shall uniformity of complexion be preserved? And when through inadvertence, necessary exposure, or other cause, it has been lost, how shall it be restored? These, and similar questions, occur daily to every one; and at the toilet, by the use of various preparations and prescriptions, an answer is often sought in vain. The preparations sold in the stores are often useless, sometimes injurious.

The inventor of the Kalliston has made this matter a subject of study and close chemical analysis, and this preparation is offered as one exactly adapted to the unnatural conditions of the skin, and as one which will relieve its glandular parts, and induce that fine action of the capillaries which gives both beauty and health to the complexion. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Proprietors. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RINO, T. T. GREEN and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES AND INSECTS.

Haskin's Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net.

Combining beauty, cheapness, simplicity, and entire security against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead; and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of rubber braid—so that it fits securely at all times and on all bedsteads. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and can be taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornement to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Agent,
No. 295 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DID YOU EVER SEE A WHALE?—Did you ever see a real Sperm Whale? Not one of the common fish they call whales by courtesy; but the genuine article itself that we fit our ships to catch away off by the Polese, on long voyages, at vast expense. They have just caught one that, losing his course, got captured on the Long Island Coast, and this great curiosity may be seen to-day at Barnum's Museum. Such a wonderful thing has never before been exhibited in America.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co.,
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—Dr HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles" is creating a great sensation at this favorite Theatre. Night after night the house is crowded, a large proportion of the visitors being ladies. To-night it is to be repeated with the pantomime of the "Golden Axe" and Drama of the "Wild Boy of Bohemia."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumors, and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the Ointment, and all affections of the bowels, stomach and liver by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, Aug. 6, by Rev. Mr. Alligar, W. F. PACKER, of Princeton, to Miss ANN ELIZA RICE, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 11, MARGARET VANDERVOORT, daughter of the late Wm. L. Vandervoort.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 7 5th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 10, EMMA J. YOUNG, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of her mother, Mrs. Joseph R., and of her brothers, Wm. W., Stephen B. and Joseph R., and her uncles, Wm. W. and Joseph R. Young, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 450 Houston-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, the infant daughter of Wm. J. and Jane M. Lyons, aged 3 years and 3 days.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM K. STOKLEY, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) from No. 41 East 19th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, after a short illness, CORNELIUS BOGERT, Counselor-at-Law, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, GEO. W. GANTZ, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 199 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday morning, Aug. 11, ANDERSON, son of John H. and Ruby A. Wardell.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, Rush-st., near Kent av.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Newark, N. J., of consumption, ELIZABETH H., wife of Henry G. Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 381 Broad-st.

At East Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Aug 10, Miss ELIZABETH W. IRVIN, daughter of the late Rev. James Irvin, of this City, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 11, THOMAS FESMENDEN, of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from his son's house, Walnut-st., Orange. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 11½ o'clock A. M., and return at 4:15 o'clock P. M.

At Norwalk Island, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MINNEOTA, infant daughter of Theodore and Agnes B. Smith, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUGUST 11.

$5,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	100⅝	100 Erie Railroad	c 59¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	98	1050 do	c 59¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s	96	200 do	a10 59⅞
6,000 Mo. State 6s	a3 86	700 do	b3 59¾
12,000 do	a3 85¾	250 do	59½
21,000 do	b3 86¾	300 do	b10 59⅝
1,000 do	86¾	600 do	a30 59¼
1,300 City 6's '54	96	900 do	b.0 59½
3,000 do	97¾	300 do	b43 60
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89	300 do	b60 59⅞
500 " " R. R. 7s	108	200 do	s60 59¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bonds	99	50 Harlem Railroad	18
17,000 do	91¾	18 Cv. Col. & Cin. R.R.	102
15,000 do	s60 91⅞	100 Reading Railroad	85¾
5,000 do	a3 91⅞	1200 do	83¾
10,000 do	s60 91⅞	100 do	a30 85¾
10,000 do	c 91¾	300 do	b30 85¾
500 Cl. & Pitts. Div. 6s	86¼	100 do	b.0 86
10 Metropolitan Bank	109	100 do	b30 86
5 Bank of Commerce	102¼	25 Mich. Central R. R.	99¾
9 Del. & H. Canal Co.	120	100 do	b60 99½
320 Ceoton Co.	22¾	50 do	b30 99¾
100 do	b60 22¼	275 do	99
300 do	22¾	100 Mich. S. & N. Ie R. R.	89¾
100 do	b30 22¾	400 do	s60 89¼
100 Cuberland Coal Co.	19	100 do	a30 89
100 do	b60 19	50 Panama R.R.	b30 98¾
200 do	c 18¾	50 do	b30 98¾
50 do	18¾	112 do	s3 98
30 do	18¾	850 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73½
100 Nic. Trade Co.	7¾	200 do	a30 73½
250 N. Y. Gen. R. R.	8¾	400 do	b30 73½
200 do	b60 86¼	100 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	b3 92
50 Mil. & L. S. C. R. R.	b60 70¾	50 do	91¾
50 do	b60 70¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$4,000 Chi. & R. Isld R. 1st m't. Int. added. 93¾@94
15,000 L. E. W. & St. L. & T. & 1ls. R. 2d m, Int. add 5¾
10 Cleveland and Pittsburg dividend, Int. add. 63
40 shares New-Amsterdam Ins. Co. 106
50 shares New-York and Erie R. 59¾
20 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. 104
50 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co. 98¾@98¼
5 shares Contiecental Ins. Co. 100
20 shares Equitable Ins. Co. 194¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cn. R. bs.	b30 91	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 73½
7,000 do	91¾	300 do	s30 73½
10,000 do	s60 93¼	25 Erie Railroad	s3 59¾
5,000 do	s60 91½	50 Panama R.	b30 95
1,000 Te. He. & Ind. in 72		100 Reading R. R.	s3 85½
12 Bk. Com. Script.	101¾	100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b60 92¼
50 Canton Co.	b60 22¾		

MONDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 9, which will be found advertised in detail an another page of this paper, present the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Aug. 2:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$29,241
Decrease in Specie	1,057,650
Increase in Circulation	30,716
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,697,557

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 11, '55.	Aug. 9, '56.	Aug. 2, '56.
Loans	$100,774,208	$112,192,322	$112,221,543
Specie	15,250,669	13,270,603	14,328,253
Circulation	7,714,401	8,676,759	8 646,043
Gross deposits	83,141,320	93,220 370	93,847,317
Exchanged	16,891,388	21,842,499	20.771,989
Undrawn	66,249,932	71,377,871	73,075,328
Sub-Treasury	7,591,165	12,871,491	12,465,543

The statement creates very little remark in the Street. The decrease in the Specie reserve is rather less than was generally looked for after the report of this morning on the export and Sub-Treasury movement of the past week. The Bank of Commerce has again enhenced its line of Loans and Discounts, based on the late increase of capital stock, and the Irving Bank has added $100,000 to its capital, which authorizes a corresponding discount increase. But for these changes the aggregate line of Loans and Discounts would have fallen on the present statement over half a million of dollars.

The Money Market opens this week with an active inquiry for call loans among the Brokers, while the supply of means in the Street subject to temporary employment, at 7 ₱ cent., is nearly or quite equal to the demand. The only marked change is in the larger differences paid for buyers' options at the Stock Board. There is no alteration from the close of last week in the rates of discount, outside of Bank. Prime to fair mercantile paper 7½ to 9 ₱ cent., 60 days to 4 months.

The regular trade business done in Foreign bills to-day was chiefly in Francs at 5.16¼@5.15, and in Sterling, in settlement of credits, at 109⅞. The price of the latter, ready money, ranges 109⅝ to 109⅞, and thus far dull. The mail for the Boston steamer closes on Tuesday afternoon. There may be more signs of activity in the market to-morrow. The engagements of Specie for this steamer are not yet made up. We hear of half a million spoken of. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury office to-day were:

Paid on Treasury account	$56,233
Received on Treasury account	373,950
Balance on Treasury account	9,372,039
Paid for Assay Office	2,250
Paid on disbursing checks	42,551

The downward course of the Stock Exchange continues, and sellers on contract for lower prices have things pretty much their own way. The Road shares were ½@⅝ ₱ cent. lower than the rates of Saturday, with a strong disposition evinced to press sales on speculation for a still further decline. The same feeling extended to the list of State and Railway Bonds, though without affecting the prices of Saturday more than ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. Missouri Sixes were even stronger than last week, selling as high as 86¼. The closing transactions in Illinois Centrals were at 92½, buyer 90 days, and 91½, seller 60 days. The last price of Erie, after the adjournment of the afternoon Board, was 59¾ ₱ cent. The extreme fluctuations of the day, were from 59¼ to 59¾, and back to 59⅜. New-York Central, Michigan Southern and Central, Reading, Toledo and Rock Island all weaker by ½@¾ ₱ cent. Panama shares sold at 96 ₱ cent., without any other cause for the decline that we are apprised of than some very exaggerated reports that the new line of Nicaragua steamers, established by Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN and C. K. GARRISON, is to be made a formidable competitor for the California passenger business, as against the Panama route. The general market closed tame at the Second Board—less feverish in prices, perhaps, than in the forenoon, but by no means strong. The tendency is to a more active business, as rates go down to figures which attract outside attention.

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for July were:

	1855.	1856.
Freight	$121,558	$141,559
Passengers	64,606	80,259
Mails, &c.	1,955	3,839
Total	$188,929	$225,650

The only financial items of interest in the Foreign mail by the *Arago* not previously advised by the *Quebec* steamer—both sailing the same date, July 30—are the London quotations for American Bonds, after the sailing of the *Asia* on the 26th. Illinois Central shares, $25 paid, advanced 24 the ebare on Monday, 28th, sales $32, equal to $35 here. On Tuesday, 29th, further sales were made at $32, and at the close $33 asked. The Construction Bonds were held as high as 88 ₱ cent. on the first receipt of the New-York mail of the 15th July, but actual business was done at 86¼, 87 asked at the close; Freelands 93@95; Michigan Southern Sinking Funds 81@82; Erie Thirds 91@93; New-York Central 7s 96. The London *Times* says of the Gold movement to France:

"The financial letters from Paris positively state that the recent report of [illegible] contracted with London [illegible] a supply of gold [illegible] approaching £4,000,000 in sovereigns. The purchases for the Bank of France are made exclusively by cash from time to time as they may be ordered, and the rumored total is understood to be far beyond any amount lately contemplated. Probably the fact of the Crédit Mobilier being engaged in the withdrawal of some large sums from the London market to provide for their remittances to Spain and elsewhere may have created the impression as to the extent of the demand."

The General Markets, to-day, were quite heavy.

The European news seriously depressed Breadstuffs. Flour declined 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl; Wheat, 3c.@5c., and Corn, 1c.@2c. ₱ bush., all closing irregularly, factors being very eager sellers, while purchasers displayed no inclination to buy more than they immediately needed. Cotton was extremely dull and somewhat nominal. Provisions ruled quiet, and Pork closed 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl. lower. Other articles were unchanged in value. Freighte were improving.

The British Funds were steady, at 95⅝@⅞—although money is quoted ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. dearer on the Stock Exchange. The French *Rente* is also quiet, 70.70 for the three ₱ cents; *Crédit Mobilier* shares 1,537 francs.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

There is no very striking alteration to notice in our Stock market since our advices of 5th instant. Specie shipment, which, without being on an increased scale, continues steadily, does somewhat attract attention. Money, although easy to procure, is nevertheless in more active demand. Toie has brought about more freedom in transactions, especially in the more speculative Stocks, but with heaviness in prices, which are generally lower than by last week's quotations, if we except three or four of the Bonds, for which there was some foreign demand. On the whole, owing both to a desire to realize on speculative shares and to the execution of some European orders, there has been less dullness than the previous week. Besides these regular transactions, the negotiations which we notice below would indicate that, spite of the general indisposition to buy new issues of Western railroad securities, when some of them are presented which appear undoubtedly well based, they still find takers. State Stocks.—There was a fair demand for Virginia 6s, Indiana 5s, and particularly for Missouri 6s, the two former at ¾ and ½ decline, the latter at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. City and County Bonds.—We have but a few retail sales to notice of St. Louis City and County 6s, Albany 6s, both at rather better prices; also of Pittsburg 6s, (municipal,) which sold higher than our quotations for Railroad issues. Railroad Bonds.—There was but a very moderate amount done of Illinois Central Construction at a decline of 1c.; Freelands rose ¾, with very few sales. There was a fair demand for New-York Central 6s, which are 1 ₱ cent. lower, and for Erie 7s of 1871 and 1888; the latter at 1 ₱ cent. advance. At private sale there were transactions of some amount in Michigan 8s, 1869, and in Milwaukee and Mississippi, first mortgage, third section, without any marked fluctuations. We notice the negotiation of an issue of $350,000 first mortgage Bonds on the first section of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, (Iowa.) These Bonds bear 8 ₱ cent. interest, are redeemable in 1876, and have the privilege of convertibility in the shares of the Company till 1871. A sinking fund of 2½ ₱ cent. annually is provided for in the mortgage deed. We give below further details about these Bonds, the road, and the grant recently made in its favor by the Government of the United States of public lands. Railroad Shares.—The decline is without exception, and in some cases rather heavy. There has been some movement in Erie, New-York Central, Reading, and Cleveland and Toledo, and to a less degree in Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and in Chicago and Rock Island. Panamas with few sales have declined 2¾. Money is in better demand, 7 for call loans. Paper—8@9for first class. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

Our last report was dated Aug. 5. Since, the Stock Market has been more active, but almost universally at declining prices. The greater demand for money, already noticed in our last, has rather increased than otherwise, and many stocks—almost exclusively the speculative ones—have been forced on the market in anticipation of a greater activity in money. The orders for our Stocks from Europe by the last mail were to a very fair extent, but still not sufficient to check the general downward tendency of our market. State Stocks.—The sales have been small this week, with very few fluctuations. Virginia declined ½. California 7s, 1870, sold at a decline of 3 ₱ cent., but those of 1875 brought again 70. Missouris rose ½. City and County Bonds.—There has been some demand for St. Louis City and County Bonds at better prices,—the supply of these securities becoming very limited. The transactions in other Bonds have been small. Railroad Bonds.—The sales of Illinois Central Bonds have again been extensive; they close at a decline of ½. Freeland Bonds, with privilege, sold at ½; and Erie 1883 Bonds at 1 ₱ cent. advance. New-York Central, 1869, fell off 1, and Erie 1871 Bonds ¾. Several lots of Michigan Central 1869 Bonds were also bought for Europe at 102½; also, some La Crosse and Milwaukee, Racine and Mississippi, Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage Bonds. Railroad Shares.—The whole list shows a decline, varying from ¼ to 2¾ ₱ cent., except Illinois Central, which sold at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. Erie declined 1¾; Reading, 1½; New-York Central, 1; Michigan Central, 1; Michigan Southern, 1½; Cleveland and Toledo, 2¾; Chicago and Rock Island, ¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1½; Hallem, 1½; Panama, 2¾. The transactions have been pretty lively in almost all stocks, but in Erie and Reading more particularly so. Money.—The demand has been more active than for the past week. Loans on call, 7 ₱ cent. discount; 7@8 for first-class bills; 9@11 for names less known; stock contracts, 10@15 ₱ cent. Exchanges.—Very little doing, with hardly any alteration in rates. London, 109¾@⅞; Paris, 5.17½@5.15.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG 9.

Names of Banks	Av'e amt's of Loans & Dis.	Av'e amt's of Specie.	Av'e amt's of Circul'n.	Av'e amt of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,917,374	$549,326	$312,485	$5,633,744
Atlantic Bank	698,155	61,504	86,646	366,617
Bk. of America	5,089,686	1,287,739	49,943	5,512 209
Bk. of Commerce	10,248,128	1,414,247	2,695	7,839,300
Bk. Commonwealth	1,199,445	89,869	96,647	1,068,940
Bk. of New-York	3,666,458	323,792	29,995	2,825,000
Bk. of N. America	1,610,318	149,068	79,088	1,135,276
Bk. of Republic	3,683,912	430,519	88,650	4,256,695
Bk. St. New-York	3,876 577	421,241	552,314	2,94 ,240
Bowery Bank	1,052,159	85,230	174,017	898,214
Broadway Bank	1,523,772	85,950	252,182	1,226,351
Bull's Head Bank	704,118	15,824	121,393	491,641
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,892,517	244,155	98,454	1,163,087
Chatham Bank	1,662,164	20,991	127,347	1,431,213
Chemical Bk.	1,570,566	317,428	254,884	1,344,000
Citizens' Bank	758,629	71,033	201,367	614,046
City Bank	1,588,169	134,896	37,412	1,337,165
Continental Bank	3,180,264	244,555	75,376	2,168,218
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,129,982	185,258	89,443	1,781,47
East River Bank	483,243	40,710	65,446	412,882
Fulton Bank	1,535,194	211,092	121,035	1,441,744
Greenwich Bank	627,615	67,422	51,104	636,021
Grocers' Bank	657,685	134,001	91,970	668,247
Hanover Bank	1,441,432	99,855	118,341	828,553
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,799,044	72,364	159,091	1,184,996
Island City Bank	441,107	39,074	36,788	290,672
Irving Bank	679,113	74,766	120,413	581,913
Leather Manf. Bk.	1,830,196	142,184	282,248	1,347,721
Manhattan Co.	5,068,390	284,630	352,85	3,702,285
Marine Bank	856,876	75,176	94,911	628,553
Market Bank	1,179,919	119,340	129,428	1,057,225
Mechanics' Bank	4,239,281	464,416	555,156	3,441,591
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,346,350	76,295	21,259	951,466
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	720,662	54,719	120,643	533,944
Mercantile Bank	2,370,295	208,662	105,486	1,686,229
Merchants' Bank	4,081,564	1,238,025	202,941	5,119,534
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,264,161	175,078	141,092	1,721,440
Metropolitan Bk.	4,000,000	1,119,340	1,440,000	6,251,000
Nassau Bank	1,355,787	104,1	114,32	957,657
National Bank	1,668,512	276,140	226,774	1,200,295
N. Y. County Bk.	761,0	51,0	15,72	1,0 ,729
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	1,0 5,1	1 ,0	2 ,1	1 ,0
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1,2 3,0	1 ,2	145,269	181,874
North River Bank	1,1 5,1	1 ,0	1 ,0	1,2 ,0
Ocean Bank	1,7 3,1	1 ,0	1 ,1	1,3 ,7
Oriental Bank	1,0 ,0	1 ,0	1 ,0	1,0 ,0
Pacific Bank	1,1 ,4	5 ,2	1 ,4	7 ,3
Park Bank	2,3 ,4	2 ,1	1 ,5	1,3 ,0
People's Bank	2 ,2	1 ,0	1 ,7	1 ,5
Phœnix Bank	2,3 ,1	2 ,1	1 ,4	2,1 ,1
St. Nicholas Bank	1,1 ,7	2 ,3	1 ,6	1 ,1
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,2 7,2	1 ,8	2 ,7	7 ,2
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,2 ,1	1 ,0	1 ,0	1,0 ,0
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,1 ,1	1 ,1	3 ,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1529. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Meeting of the Board of Health of Castleton, S. I.—Siege of the Marine Hospital Still Maintained—George W. Daly Prosecuting the Board for False Imprisonment.

An adjourned Special Meeting of the Board of Health of Castleton was held yesterday at 10 A. M., at the office of Justice WOLFE.

Mr. FERAN called the attention of the Board to the following extract from Dr. THOMPSON'S communication, in which the latter complains of their official action:

"Without consultation with any of the authorities charged with the preservation of the public health at Quarantine, a public meeting was held, at which inflammatory speeches were made and resolutions were passed, and afterwards published to the world, which were calculated to lead the people to believe that a dire pestilence was in their midst, threatening them with destruction. Following this meeting the town authorities, without calling on me to ascertain if they could in any manner coöperate with the State authorities in punishing violations of law which endangered the health of the community, organized a Board of Health, and adopted a series of ordinances, many of which in my judgment are wholly unnecessary, and some of which directly contravene the policy and spirit of the general health laws of the State."

It was stated that this allegation of the Health Officer was calculated to produce an impression unfavorable to the Board of Health and one entirely unjust.

The Board, before any positive action was taken, had, by resolution, invited the Quarantine officers to coöperate with them in protecting the health of Castleton and vicinity. Dr. HARRIS, Resident Physician, attended a meeting of the Board of Health and indicated a warm approval of the regulations already adopted by them, acknowledging that the measures proposed were necessary, and addiog that he was glad to receive the assistance of the local authorities, inasmnch as the Commissioners of Emigration had not placed at the disposal of the Quarantine officers a police force efficient to prevent persons escaping from the grounds. It was also alleged that Dr. LEE, the town Health Officer, called on Dr. THOMPSON and conveyed the wish of the Board of Health of Castleton to coöperate with him in taking measures for the health of the place; that Dr. THOMPSON expressed his willingness to unite with the Board in any appropriate action, but alleged that the nature of his official duties was such that he was prevented from attending their meetings.

Before the barricade was erected, it was said that members were in the habit of going in and out of the Hospital gate with very little restriction. Stevedores and others engaged in unloading infectious vessels, were permitted to go into the town, and as many as twenty, including the gate-keeper and family, were seized with the yellow fever while outside, and afterwards carried into the Hospital. All this naturally excited great alarm among the inhabitants, and in obedience to public opinion, the Board of Health finally directed the inclosure to be put up, as the only effective method left of protecting the health of the town.

Mr. FERAN therefore offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer and Counsel of this Board be instructed to prepare a statement in answer to the letter of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON to the Commissioners of Health of New-York, and cause the same to be published.

The same gentleman offered the following resolutions, which were likewise adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer report in writing to this Board, at its next meeting, what he has done to prevent intercourse with the Quarantine inclosure, if anything, and his reasons therefor; and also, as to the condition to the Town for health and cleanliness.

Resolved, That the Health Officer be authorized to confer with LOT C. CLARK, Esq., Counsel to the Board, as to the violations of the regulations of this Board, and if necessary employ him as counsel to prosecute all persons guilty of such violations.

It was stated that writs had been served on the members of the Board and the gate-keeper, by GEORGE W. DALY, to answer to a onerga of false imprisonment. On Sunday morning last, DALY demanded admittance of the outside gate-keeper, and was refused. He was also told that if he secured an entrance by force, it would be at his own peril. Subsequently he eluded the notice of the gate-keeper, and finding the key of the gate in the lock, passed in; afterwards he was denied the privilege of going out, but forced his way through. For this momentary detention, he brings a suit for damages.

The subjoined resolution, having relation to the matter, was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board, Mr. RICHARD CHRISTOPHER, confer with the Counsel to the Board as to the suit commenced by GEORGE W. DALY against this Board, and employ him to defend the same.

Dr. LEE reported the town in a healthy condition, and free from yellow fever. Some few articles, he said, had floated ashore above the Quarantine dock, supposed to have been thrown overboard from vessels now undergoing Quarantine. On Monday, several boats from the vessels now lying off the Marine Hospital attempted to land at New-Brighton, but were repulsed by the patrol stationed there by order of the Board.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday and declared the following decisions relative to the disposition of vessels newly arrived at Quarantine:

Ship *Maria*, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, detained fifteen days for observation, and if crew remain well, to be allowed then to proceed to the City.

Bark *Jasper*, from Charleston, with cotton and rice, detained for five days' observation. Crew all well.

Bark *Starlight*, from Sagua La Grande, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City at the option of the captain.

Schooner *Anna Hicks*, from Curacoa, with fustic and hides—cargo to be lightered to the City, excepting the hides, which must be sent out of the City.

The bark *Ariel* was allowed to retain ice wood. An application to permit her to depart to a shipyard for repairs was laid on the table.

The schooner *Felisa*, from Fagaria, with sugar, was directed to be cleansed and purified, and lighter her cargo forthwith to the City.

The application of the owners of the *Flatwood* to be permitted to come to the City immediately and discharge her cargo, was laid on the table.

The brig *Arctic* was allowed to lighter her cargo to the City at once.

A resolution was adopted to allow the disposition of vessels from Rio to be left at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Mr. E. MERIAM sent in a communication directing attention to the present condition of the streets, and citing City enactments from 1691 to the present year, aimed to show that the City had the power now, by special tax, to cause money to be raised for the cleaning of the streets The communication was laid on the table.

The following is the communication:

MONDAY, Aug. 11, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I notice in the public papers that the appropriation for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York has all been expended, and that the officers administering the Government of that City are at a loss what course to pursue under the circumstances.

I apprehend that there is an old law still in force which will afford the needed relief in this emergency. It originated in an act of the Colonial Legislature in 1691, was enacted in 1737, and again in 1813. The three several acts proposed to be read in connection to furnish a construction for the last act, now in force. I have the three several acts now before me, but being confined to the house by sickness may not be able to give you copies of the several Provisions before to-morrow. Yours truly,

E. MERIAM.

Hon. ISAAC O. BARKER, President of the Board of Health, New-York.

The Captains of several vessels appeared before the Commissioners and desired them to direct the removal of the barricade at present reared in front of the gate of the Quarantine Hospital. They stated that it was a great inconvenience to them. One of the Captains intimated strongly that unless some definite and speedy action was taken by the Commissioners, they would take the matter in hand themselves. The Commissioners remarked that proper initiatory legal steps had been taken to determine the question of the continuance of the barricade.

Examination of Alleged Nuisances—A Tripe Factory.

The Special Committee of the Board of Health on nuisances met yesterday, and heard evidence of various parties relative to a Tripe Factory at No. 129 Pitt-street, and a boiling and fat-trying establishment in Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, the said places being declared nuisances and endangering the public health. An abatement of the nuisance in the first case was promised, and the complaint ordered dismissed. In the latter case the Committee determined to visit the locality and judge for themselves, in view of the conflicting evidence. The proprietor of this latter place, meanwhile, strenuously insists that the odor arising and spreading from his establishment is particularly healthy, and argues that the complaint against the place is the result of a base conspiracy of a few who wish to injure him in his business.

Southfield (Staten Island) Board of Health.

The Board of Health of this town was called together yesterday morning at the Office of the Town Clerk,—present, JOSEPH EGBERT, Supervisor, and W. ALLEN and AMBROSE G. TAYLOR, Esqs., Justices of the Peace. EDWARD BLAKE was appointed Clerk of the Board, and Dr. JAMES R. BOARDMAN, Health Officer, when the Board adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Collector of the Port of New-York has ordered an office to be established near the Clifton Landing for the convenience of the Revenue service, the restrictions at Quarantine having compelled the officers to vacate that locality.

Matters at Quarantine—Escape of the Butcher Boy.

The butcher-boy who was stated in yesterday's TIMES as having been subjected to a quarantine of twenty days by order of the Health Officer, succeeded soon after in scaling the wall and escaping from duress. It seems he was directed by his employer to deposit his meat in the space between the barricade and the Quarantine gate, so that it could be reached by those inside; but venturing too far, he fell into the hands of the Philistines.

All who are admitted through the barricade must show a permit signed by Dr. LEE, the Physician to the Board of Health of Castleton. According to the regulations now in force, any person entering the Hospital grounds cannot pass out again, but must find his way to the City by the boats connecting with the Quarantine dock.

"Facilis descensus averni, sed revocare gradum,
Hic labor, hoc opus est."

Any person who has gone into the Hospital grounds on the strength of a permit, and returns to Castleton within a period of fifteen days thereafter, is liable to arrest and indictment.

The Board of Health now has a vigilant watch stationed night and day, at the outside gate and around the walls of the Quarantine, to prevent any egress. In spite of all this precaution many persons find a passage out and make their way to New-York.

Yesterday complaint was made that the Steward of the *Star of the West* was permitted to pass the gate into the village to procure meat for his vessel.

A Supposed Case in Newark Bay.

The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday morning learns that a case of yellow fever—so reported at least—occurred on the brig *Star*, lying in the Newark Bay, on Saturday last. Another of the crew was stated to be lying very low on Saturday night. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph-Co.'s Offices—5 Mansion-st. and 121 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph-Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad—Treaty with Venezuela—Political—Congressional Justice.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The Pacific Railroad bill, to-day, was placed in such a position that there is little doubt it will be taken up to-morrow, and passed through the House.

The President has sent to the Senate the recently-negotiated Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Venezuela for ratification. It contains nothing out of the usual order of such treaties.

The story that the *National Intelligencer* has decided to declare for Mr. BUCHANAN is erroneous.

REVERDY JOHNSON will publish a letter in a few days, defining his position, similarly to Senator PEARCE, for BUCHANAN.

Among the private bills passed by the House today, without objection, was one for the relief of BETSEY NASH, which has been on the calendar for twenty-five years. A striking commentary on Congressional justice. S.

A Great Day's Work in Congress—Mr. Campbell's Tariff Report—Another Kansas Pacification Bill—The House Amendments to the Army Bill—Col. Fremont—Cuba, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

RAPID PROGRESS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

This has been a great day for work in Congress. In the House especially, a vast amount of practical legislation was accomplished. During eleven years' experience in Washington, I never saw the public business so far advanced, six days before the adjournment, as it is now. Indeed, Congress is just as near ready to adjourn *sine die* to-night, as it was at midnight of the last working day preceding that upon which the adjournment occurred last year. Much of this state of forwardness results from the extraordinary promptness of the Speaker, who, in those final hours of trial, attracts the admiration of friend and foe, all of whom are free to admit that he is the best Chairman the House has had in thirty years. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, too, is worthy of all praise for his energetic and skillful management of the Appropriation bills. In such excellent condition are they now that, if the Senate will act with promptness, Congress will really be ready to adjourn on Friday at latest. Indeed, that desirable event could be set down for Wednesday without slightest damage to the public interest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S Tariff Report will be found an able and interesting document. It is scarcely radical enough to suit many who are pressing for a revision of the Tariff, but it is at least a debatable question whether that is not one of its chief merits. Its operation, by placing upon the free-list all raw materials entering into American manufactures, will work out much of the benefits of a system of moderate protection. The proposition in regard to wool is a compromise between the demands of the manufacturers and the supposed interests of the wool-growers. It is questionable whether it will be satisfactory to the farmer; but, as the measure is not to be acted upon in Congress until next Winter, there will be ample time to discuss it. The Pennsylvanians, who have been afraid of some blow, direct or indirect, at their iron and coal interests, are delighted with it. It is estimated that this bill will reduce the annual revenue five or six millions of dollars.

PACIFICATION OF KANSAS—DANGER AHEAD.

I inclose a copy of another Kansas Pacification bill, an effort to pass which is proposed. This bill annuls in toto the past legislation of Kansas, and authorizes the Governor to cause a new census to be taken, and a new election to be held, as early as practicable, for the selection of members of a Territorial Legislative Assembly. The move certainly is an injudicious one, can result in little good, and is most likely to result in serious evil. In the first place, it will be seen that the bill provides no shadow of security against new incursions of Missourians, no penalties for illegal voting, no details of any sort which shall secure a fair expression of public opinion. Its only tainable feature is its annulment of the bogus laws of the usurped Legislature. That certainly will not be concurred in by the Senate, which has already *refused* to assent to the simple provision of the Army bill *suspending* those laws, and meantime forbidding their execution at the point of the bayonet. While there is no reason to hope, therefore, that the Senate would agree to this proposition to annul that which it refuses even to suspend for examination there is reason to fear that if the subject is taken up, the Administration may succeed, by hook or by crook, in substituting for it TOOMBS' Pro-Slavery bill, and passing it through both Houses. To do this would require a change of only five or six votes in the House; and the time has not occurred of late years when an Administration could not manage to buy up half-a-dozen votes among weak-kneed men for any desperate purpose. Let our friends be warned in time. Tinker with this subject at all, and we will assuredly be cheated and sold. There is nothing to be gained for Kansas by it, and there is at least a chance of losing everything, and of making that loss irreparable.

KANSAS IN THE ARMY BILL.

The House to-day non dified its amendment to the Army bill rejected by the Senate, by adopting PENNINGTON'S substitute, which merely forbids the use of the army in any way to execute the Territorial laws of Kansas, but does not order the disarming of the people of the Territory. In that shape our friends in the House propose to stand by it at all hazards. I shall be agreeably disappointed if half-a-dozen shaky men are not found in our ranks, who will at last vote with the Pro-Slavery men to recede from this eminently just and proper amendment. Look to it, friends of freedom, and mark well the men who desert their posts at this hour of trial.

THE SENATORS FROM VERMONT.

The speech made by Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, on the Kansas question on Saturday evening, was worthy of that able and fearless apostle of Freedom, and of the cause of Kansas, which he pleaded so eloquently. Want of space forbids my furnishing you even a brief synopsis. It will be published at an early day, and ought to be obtained by all who seek light on its prolific and interesting subject. Vermont has occasion to be proud of her representation in the Senate. Mr. COLLAMER'S Minority Report, presented to-day, and which I sent you by telegraph to-night, is in its very brevity a striking commentary upon the elaborated production of Mr. DOUGLAS,—illustrating again the maxim that truth may be condensed in small space, while error needs large room in which to conceal itself.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Hon. JNO. SCOTT HARRISON made a personal explanation to-day, the pith of which was that he objected to being called a "dough-face." The occasion was a speech made in Cincinnati a few days ago by Mr. BURLINGAME, who, while speaking of Northern dough-faces, was interrupted by one of his auditors with the impromptu exclamation of "that's SCOTT HARRISON." Mr. BURLINGAME naively rejoined, "the quick instinct of the people relieves a man from being personal,"—whereat Mr. HARRISON takes offence. I submit that Mr. H. should rather take issue with that constituent of his whose ready wit suggested the idea to the speaker. His sensitiveness on the subject certainly lays no laurels upon his brow, but he will probably get over that soon after he returns home next week. That Mr. HARRISON'S ideas of his representative duty in this important crisis differ widely from those of his constituents, there is no room for doubt, a fact which will assuredly be made apparent to him when he again mingles with them.

PERSECUTION OF COL. FREMONT.

The Senate, to-day, passed the unspeakably mean resolution moved by Mr. BIGLER, inquiring into the state of Col. FREMONT'S accounts with the Government. Mr. WILSON very properly denounced it as a piece of small persecution, unworthy its author and the Senate. He also held Mr. BUCHANAN, BIGLER'S friend and neighbor, and Presidential candidate, responsible for it. He proposed to amend the resolution by adding to it a call for an account of all the money paid to Mr. BUCHANAN while in the public service, and for all the correspondence between him and his Government while abroad, and especially that in relation to the Ostend Conference; also for a statement of the reasons which induced the President to recall him before he had settled the Central American question. This proposition, of course, was voted down almost unanimously. The people know how to view this persecution of its candidate for the Presidency. Similar petty persecutions against General TAYLOR contributed not a little to the old hero's triumphal entry into the White House.

REMOVAL OF CONSULS.

Yesterday I wrote you about the removal of Consul WARD at Panama. To night I have announced the removal of another, WILLIAM LILLY, Consul at Pernambuco. The charges against LILLY are many and severe—among them that of extortionate and illegal exactions upon Americans having business with him, illegal connection with doubtful business operations carried on in the name of his son, who is a minor, the connivance at a brutal assault upon an American citizen in his presence without his interference, &c.

PAY OF CONSULS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

By the way, a Washington letter stated the other day that the Diplomatic and Consular bill, recently reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. PENNINGTON, proposes to appropriate no money for the compensation of Consuls or diplomatic agents who are not native citizens of the United States. This asserted fact is presented as a Republican Party blow at Consuls of foreign birth, struck for the gratification of Know-Nothing prejudices. The error of the statement is completely exposed by reminding the reader that the act of March 1, 1855, known as Perkins' Consular and Diplomatic Reform bill, introduced by an Administration member of the House, recommended by the present Secretary of State, passed by a Democratic Congress, and approved by President PIERCE, *foreigners are prohibited* from being appointed Consuls or diplomatic agents of the United States.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

In answer to that other story sent from Washington, to the effect that the British Government has been exerting its influence with Spain, to induce her to sell Cuba to the United States, for fear that France may possess herself of it at no distant day, I have to say that, if true, it is totally unknown to the American Administration. It is scarcely probable that England would interest herself to precipitate that question for such a reason, because her Ministry well know that the United States will never permit the cession of Cuba to any European Power. S.

A BILL FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that all the laws and enactments of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, known as the Laws of Kansas Territory, are hereby repealed and declared to be null and void.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that the Governor of said Territory shall cause to be taken, as provided in an act, "To organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved May 30, 1854," a census of the legal voters and population of said Territory; and shall order an election, at the earliest practical period, for members of a Territorial Legislative Assembly, and other officers provided for in said act,—and shall conduct his office in all respects as though no organization of a Territorial Government had ever been attempted under said act.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HUNTER asked that the question be taken on the passage of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL could not vote for it, because the Senate had stricken out the clause providing that no part of the money to be appropriated shall be expended for prosecuting or detaining persons charged with treason or other political offences in Kansas.

Mr. BAYARD, thinking that a good reason for voting for the bill, should do so.

Mr. HALE said he should vote against all supplies for the Government so long as they were coupled with any appropriation to pay members of the usurping Kansas Legislature.

The bill was passed by 35 against 12.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTER moved to lay it on the table as a test vote, which was agreed to by 25 against 23.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bell of N. H., Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Douglas, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sliddell, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tenn., Bigler, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Gever, Harland, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wright.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Navy Appropriation bill was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the western boundary of Missouri and Iowa, north of the 38th, and south of the 44th degree of latitude, to some point on the Pacific Ocean.

It is substantially the same as that prepared by the Select Committee.

A struggle ensued between the friends and foes of the measure, on points of order, when a motion was made, by Mr. GEN. to postpone the consideration of the bill until the second Monday in December, which was lost, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

TEXAS CREDITORS.

A joint resolution, allowing sixty additional days during which creditors of Texas can present their claims to the Treasury Department, was passed. Nearly $400,000 remains unpaid.

The House then passed fifty private bills, and adjourned.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 11.

Returns from seventy-one counties give POLK 30,993; EWING, 28,131; BENTON, 19,202. There are thirty-three counties yet to hear from, and they will probably increase POLK'S majority to 8,000. In the Second District ANDERSON'S (American) majority over RICHMOND (Democrat) is 500. In the Third District GREENE (Democrat) beats LINDLEY (American) several hundred. In the Fourth District CRAIG'S (Democrat) majority is put down at 2,000. In the Seventh District WOODSON, (American.) for the full term, and AKERS, (American,) to fill the vacancy, are elected. In the Sixth District the meagre returns received indicate the reelection of PHELPS, (Democrat,) by a handsome majority. In the Seventh District CARUTHERS' (Democrat) majority is about 3,000.

Fifty-seven counties return 34 Democrats, 27 Americans, 22 Bentonites, and 7 Whigs to the House.

Iowa.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 11.

Forty-two counties in Iowa have been heard from, giving the Republicans 6,219 majority. In the First Congressional District CURTIS' majority is 1,260. The Democrats still claim the election of HALL.

Alabama.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The Alabama election was only for Assessors and County Clerks. The papers of both parties admit there was no real contest.

News from Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF A FREE-STATE COMPANY AT TOPEKA—RUMORS OF HOSTILITIES.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 11.

Advices from Leavenworth to Wednesday last have been received. The Overland Emigrant Company entered Topeka safely. A company of Missourians who had enlisted as Kansas militia marched to intercept them, but returned without doing any damage. It was stated that a company of Dragoons, headed by Judge LECOMPTE, had entered Nebraska with the intention of arresting General LANE, but had returned without affecting their object. Rumors were current in the river towns last week that a battle between the emigrants and regulators had taken place near the Nebraska line, but they were not generally credited. A report prevailed in Nebraska City, on the 30th, that a large force of Missourians and South Carolinians had invaded the Territory and blockaded the public roads, and that 150 men had volunteered to drive them out.

The Council Bluffs *Caronelope* says great excitement exists in the southern portion of the Territory concerning the rumored invasion.

CONVENING OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE LECOMPTE'S CHARGE—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A letter in the *Republican*, dated Whitehead, Kansas, August 4, says that the U. S. District Court, Judge LECOMPTE presiding, began its Summer term on that day. The cases for decision were numerous, chiefly criminal and political, and it was reported that 600 of LANE'S troops were in readiness to rescue those convicted by the Court. On the strength of this rumor, General SMITH had sent 50 dragoons, under Capt. WOOD, to protect the Court and enforce its decrees. Judge LECOMPTE, in his charge to the Grand Jury, reviewed the most glaring offences, and suggested remedies for the present and prospective evils of the country. He admonished them to be cool, calm, and unbiased in their action, and to do nothing having the appearance of sectional or personal inclination. The writer says Kansas never enjoyed such peace as now, and if let alone by foreign agitators there would be universal harmony and prosperity.

Loss of the Steamer Daniel G. Taylor.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, August 12.

The steamer *Daniel G. Taylor*, with a valuable cargo of hemp, tobacco, rope, bacon, &c., sunk in the Missouri River on Saturday last, and with the exception of a small portion of the cargo, everything will prove a total loss. The boat was a new one, valued at $40,000, and was insured in Pittsburg for $21,000. The loss on the boat and cargo is estimated at about $250,000, which is principally covered by insurance in this city.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

WATERVILLE, ME., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The Republicans of this District to-day nominated FREEMAN H. MORSE of Bath as their candidate for Congress.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed from here at six o'clock last evening for Boston. The weather was clear and a fresh breeze blowing from the west.

The *Canada* will be due at Boston at about daylight on Wednesday morning.

Sudden Death of a Lawyer.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 11.

A gentleman named KING, a member of the Newport Bar, died suddenly at the Bellevue Hotel, Newport. He had just helped a lady next to him at the dinner-table, when he fell back dead.

Disgraceful Fight at a German Pic-Nic.

From the Albany Journal, Aug 11.

A German party yesterday had a pic-nic on the grounds belonging to Judge TEN EYCK, on the Whitehall road. While they were enjoying themselves a party of young men from this city came into the inclosure, as it is alleged, for the purpose of creating a disturbance and breaking up the party. Upon their entrance but little attention was paid to them, and it was not until they had made a demonstration upon the table, destroying the crockery and scattering the eatables, that the Germans became alarmed. They then insulted the females, when the male members of the party drove them away, and but for the timely interference of Father NOETHEN, a desperate fight would have ensued. One of the rowdies (for they cannot be justly called by any other name) took off his coat for the purpose of fighting Father NOETHEN, but was finally prevailed upon to leave the place. They rallied again in increased numbers, and were about making another demonstration, when Father NOETHEN, seeing that it was impossible for his congregation to remain there in peace, ordered the line to be formed and get ready for home. They were leaving the place when the rowdies made an assault upon the left of the line. They tore down the fences and turned them into clubs with which they assaulted the Germans. A desperate fight ensued, during which knives were used. It was finally quelled, but not until several persons belonging to the pic-nic party were injured, including JOHN WILLIAMS, of South Pearl-street, who was stabbed in the leg; T. MARSHALL, badly cut on the head; JOSEPH REIB, Mr. SUSS, and Mr. STAKER. Among the rowdies injured were WINNEFREY, KELLY, JUDGE, JOHN LAMB, JOHN CUMMINGS, and others whose names we were unable to learn. P. CASSIDY, who, it is said, attempted to quell the disturbance, received a knife wound on the forehead, but it is not considered dangerous.

QUARANTINE AT NORFOLK, VA.—Dr. COWDERY, the City Health Officer at Norfolk, has formally given notice to the masters of all vessels lying at quarantine, that under no circumstance will they be allowed to come up to the city until frost.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Empire Club—Music, Banners and Tar-Barrels.

A demonstration of the Democracy was made last evening, under the auspices of the Empire Club, at their head-quarters, at National Hall, in Canal-street. A large banner had been extended across the street, bearing the names of "Buck and Breck," and the room was embellished by numerous banners and colors. On the balcony was stationed a band.

Capt. EYNDERS called the meeting to order, and stated that the principal object of the occasion was the ratification of the late State nominations. A series of resolutions was read by the Secretary, indorsing the late nominations, and seeing great comfort in the recent returns from the Elections in Southern States.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., was first introduced to the meeting. He said that the approaching election was the most important of any that had occurred since General WASHINGTON was placed in the Presidential chair. There was but one issue before the country. A sectional party was arrayed against the Union—a party sustained by the London papers, which see (and so say) in this movement a blow struck at the perpetuity of the Union. He disclaimed any intention of assailing the religious views of Mr. FREMONT, but as alluded to Mr. FREMONT, who, he said, had been forced into the canvass by the Republican party, and endeavored to lead the audience to the conclusion that Col. FREMONT, if elected, would be the nominal, and his wife the real President of the country.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the *Daily News, Day Book, Journal of Commerce* and *Zeitung*, as unspotted organs of the Democracy.

Col. GEORGE HEACOX, the "war-horse of Cattaraugus," then sang a humorous political song—the audience joining in the chorus—and closed off with a speech.

Judge EVERETT, of New-Jersey, followed.

In front of the building a considerable crowd had collected, and was addressed by Capt. EYNDERS, W. J. ROSE, and others.

During the evening a deputation from the Buchanan Club of the Seventh Ward, arrived in procession, with music.

After the speaking was concluded, the meeting formed into line, and, preceded by the band, promenaded the streets.

☞ A meeting of the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club of the Sixteenth Ward was held on Monday evening in Hitzelberger's Hall, Eighth-avenue, ALEX. MING, Esq., presiding. About one hundred men and boys were in attendance. A few of the "unterrified" seemed to be comfortably fuddled, and created great confusion by raising points of order, while the preliminary business was in progress. An article in the by-laws provided for the admission to membership of the Club of all Democrats over eighteen. It was stated that these juvenile Democrats would be of great use in the circulation of documents.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. BRECKETT, of Kentucky, amid great confusion and inquiries whether Mr. BRECKETT was a candidate for Congress as the Chairman was.

The gentleman spoke very briefly of the qualifications of Mr. BUCHANAN, and then devoted himself to abuse of JOHN C. FREMONT, whose only qualification was that he had hung out his shirt tail on the Rocky Mountains. In reply to his interrogatory whether the New-York Democracy was going to desert BUCHANAN, a number of infantile voices shrieked "No!"

Mr. EVERETT, of New Jersey, followed. He hatched out a queer genealogy for the Republican Party. It was the offspring of the Catilines of the old Whig Party, and the fanatics of the North. He was very much troubled about a terrible black cloud which was rising in the North and threatening to dissolve the Union. He asserted that the dissolution of the Union was the sole object of the Republican Party. Mr. GIDDINGS was quoted, in confirmation, as one of the leaders of the party.

Capt. EYNDERS was called out and saluted with "tigers" and other similar demonstrations. The Captain said that he could always tell the difference between a Fremont shout and a Democratic shout—different as a bass viol and a clarionet. The clarionet, we thought, was a particularly good comparison, as most of the shouting, at this meeting, was done by the shrill pipes of small boys. The Captain touched up the daily papers, and then pitched into the Maine law, and on this point seemed to succeed in raising the enthusiasm of the audience.

He went on to represent that England went in for FREMONT because the English hoped that the Union would be dissolved by his election. Here again the Celtic sympathies were roused.

Mr. FLANNIGAN spoke amid some confusion, and gave out the usual amount of declamation about the dissolution of the Union. His remarks were greeted with applause and some hisses.

A resolution was offered indorsing the State ticket nominated by the Convention at Syracuse.

Another resolution was offered renominating FERNANDO WOOD, as Mayor. The resolutions were adopted with some dissention voices.

Colonel HICKOX performed a doggrell song and pitched into FREMONT. After a few other speeches, and much confusion, the Club adjourned.

☞ An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held last evening, at PATTEN'S Hotel, at which preliminary measures were adopted for the organization of a Third Ward Fremont and Dayton Club—GEORGE PARKER in the Chair, and JOHN M. FOX Secretary. Isaac De Garmo, J. P. Marshall, M. N. Jones, O. H. Kopp, and J. M. Fox, were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization.

☞ The German Republicans of the Twenticth Ward had a great gathering on Monday evening at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Stirring addresses were made in German, and the meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic in support of FREMONT and Free Soil.

☞ The Twenty-first Ward Republican Association had a good meeting on Monday evening in Fremont Hall, Fourth-avenue.

☞ There was a very good turn-out of the Fifth Ward Republicans in White-street on Monday evening.

☞ The Eleventh Ward Hickory Club held a meeting on Monday evening, at No. 79 Houston-street, and exerted themselves in favor of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

☞ The Eighteenth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club had a large and enthusiastic meeting on Monday evening at the Gramercy House.

☞ The Fremont and Dayton Club of the Eighth Ward hold a very satisfactory business meeting on Monday evening in Spring-street Hall.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—This morning, about 10¼ o'clock, a shocking accident took place at Eighth-street and Lodge-alley, by which Mr. WM. GRACE, a single man, residing in Penn-street, six doors below South, was almost instantly killed. The deceased was the driver of a furniture car, and, at the time the affair took place, was engaged in unloading some iron at the machine-shop of Mr. HARRISON, in Lodge-alley, when his horse took fright and ran off. He seized the reins, and undertook to arrest the speed of the animal. The latter dashed on at a furious rate, dragging Mr. GRACE under him until he reached Eighth-street, when the car overturned, and the unfortunate man was thrown violently against the curbstone. His skull was frightfully fractured, and a portion of his brains scattered on the sidewalk! When picked up he was still alive, though it was evident that his injuries would prove fatal. He was placed on a settee and conveyed to the Pensylvania Hospital, where he died a short time after he reached that institution. The deceased was a very estimable man, and about 55 years of age.—*Phila. Bulletin, 11th.*

A destructive fire occurred at Helena, Ark., on Monday night of last week. The Memphis *Bulletin* says: "About 12 o'clock the Helena *Shield* office was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be subdued, that building and the Methodist Church adjoining were reduced to ashes. It is thought to be the act of an incendiary, and caused great excitement in the town, it being charged by some, we learn, that it was done by persons politically opposed to that paper.

Republican Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

A Republican Mass Meeting was held last evening in Brooklyn, at the Second Ward American Council, in consequence of the nomination of FILLMORE, and support FREMONT and DAYTON. It appears that several of them had been chary to appear and answer to charges of having improperly refused to vote for FREMONT and DAYTON, which was alleged to be contrary to an obligation requiring them to support the nominees of the National Council. It was also maintained by the Council that by an article adopted in June, 1855, they could not withdraw from a nomination was made, and the [illegible] was, if the charges were sustained, to expel the offenders with disgrace. The seceders maintained that their obligation was taken before the [illegible] tory, withdrawal clause was adopted, and that they were entitled to withdraw honorably. The charges of insubordination, however, were made for, but not presented, owing to the secured being in the minority, and after much confusion and dispute, permission was granted them to leave the Order, and the 57 quietly withdrew, but on reaching those who remained greeted them with hisses, to which they responded by cheers for FREMONT and DAYTON, which they repeated on the sidewalk in front of the house. They then proceeded to Putnam Hall, where a meeting was organized and several speeches made, and arrangements made for a public meeting. They adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The American Party, in Convention assembled, at the city of Philadelphia in February last, departed from its original platform in the nomination of Catholics, and the nomination of men for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who have never attested their loyalty to the American principles, and whereas, moreover, those nominations were not a fair expression of the sense of the Convention, but were forced through by the South—therefore,

Resolved, That as Americans adhering to our old position, and anxious to promote the welfare of [illegible] whole country, and not of a mere section, we cannot support any candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency who occupies a sectional platform, wherein the rights and interests of the people of sixteen States are ignored; and that therefore we do hereby repudiate the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW J. DONELSON, and wash our hands of all complicity with the fragmentary organization which supports them.

That in JOHN C. FREMONT—a man who has done more for civilization on this continent than any other citizen—who has shown his devotion to freedom and American interests in many a bitter struggle, and in WILLIAM L. DAYTON, whose voice has always been for the Right, for Free Labor against Slave Labor, for Free Soil and Free Speech—we recognize men who are, in every respect, GOOD KNOWN AMERICANS FOR US; and that, as they are the representatives of sentiments which we approve, we do hereby adopt them as our candidates, and will labor for their triumph, unceasingly, from this time forth until the close of the polls on the 4th day of November next.

Murder of a Wife by Her Husband.

From the Chicago Democratic Press, Aug. 9.

One of the most shocking occurrences which ever mark the course of vicious and degraded life, transpired in the North Division night before last, in a small house near the Lake shore, on Illinois-street, occupied by PATRICK MCGUIRE and his wife. She was killed by a brutal jerk made by her husband, to draw her into the house, while he had hold of her hair with one hand, and her chin with the other. Her neck was dislocated where the first vertebra unites with the second, and instant death was the consequence. It is precisely the same death which is sought to be produced by hanging upon the gallows.

A man who lived with MCGUIRE testified that he heard CARNEY bring the woman home; that MCGUIRE got up at once, opened the door, caught hold of her with one hand in her hair, the other under her chin, and giving her a sudden and powerful jerk, drew her in and threw her over into the corner. He then shut the door and went to bed. The woman made no moan or noise of any kind. MCGUIRE was drunk himself when he went to bed, and was very angry because he had to get up to take his wife in.

In the morning when the men got up the woman was dead, precisely where she was left the night before. MCGUIRE was arrested, and a post-mortem examination by Dr. J. P. ROSS revealed the cause of the woman's death. She was in good health, and a stout woman, while MCGUIRE is by no means a large man, and must have been strengthened by rage when he hand

[illegible] Speech—A Lesson [illegible] Senatorial Dignity, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

MR. SEWARD'S GREAT KANSAS SPEECH.

Everybody is talking of the splendid speech made by Gov. SEWARD on Thursday evening last. The question before the Senate, as you know already, was the motion to strike out of the Army Appropriation bill the House proviso forbidding the use of the army to make effectual the oppressions of the Free-State men in Kansas. With his usual frankness, Mr. SEWARD stripped the question of all the sophistry and false pretences with which the Slavery Extentionists had clothed it, and exhibited it in its true light. He showed that the question rose above all personal and all party interests, and stated in the outset that he would discuss it with directness, but with decency, and, if possible, with due regard to the dignity of the subject and of the Senate.

THE QUESTION AS IT IS.

What was the question? Simply this. The House of Representatives proposed to inhibit the employment of the army to execute the alleged Territorial laws of Kansas. The Senate insisted that the army should be so employed. That was the question. He was with the House, and against the Senate on this issue. To state the case was enough. In a Republican Government a standing army was unnecessary to execute laws. Laws that require the use of a standing army are *prima facie* wrong, and ought not to be executed. In support of this position he cited the various States and countries of either hemisphere to show that wherever a standing army is employed as a police instead of for the National defence, the spirit of Republicanism lives not,—and that the armed police diminishes exactly as Liberty and righteous law justly administered increase.

CHARACTER OF THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. S. also examined and analyzed the laws of Kansas, showing most conclusively that they are unconstitutional, anti-republican, despotic, barbarous and inhuman, and ought not be executed. He further showed that the Legislature of Kansas was a revolutionary body, without authority and void. The whole purpose of their legislation he showed to be to establish Slavery in Kansas; and he protested that he could not meet, in the great day of final account, the generations of Kansas, after voting to aid in such a consummation, without calling upon the rocks and mountains to crush him and cover him with eternal oblivion. After an efficient argument establishing the point that the Proviso under consideration was entirely germane and constitutional, Mr. S. closed with an eloquent and effective warning against the subversion of Liberty in the States, in consequence of permitting and sanctioning revolution in the Territories. There will be a great demand for this speech, which will be out in a day or two. If a copy of it could be placed in the hands of every voter in the Union, it would make thousands of converts to the doctrines of true Republicanism. It is a noble closing of the Kansas debate opened by Mr. SEWARD, on the 9th of April last. Get it and read it, all who can appreciate either liberty, literature or logic, for it is rich in all of these.

SPEECH OF A LIBERAL MARYLANDER.

Another fine speech was made in the House of Representatives by HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, in which he exposed the wickedness of the violation of the Missouri Compromise in glowing colors, and descanted eloquently upon the flood of political evils that disastrous step has brought upon the country, for all of which he held the Administration and the Democratic Party responsible. Some of the noble sentiments which he uttered in such eloquent language came with an unexpected grace from a gentleman representing a slaveholding constituency; but Mr. DAVIS is a man of liberal ideas,—too liberal to bend his knee very low to the Baal of Slavery. It is a misfortune that his home does not lie north of MASON & DIXON'S line, for I know of few men who, under favorable circumstances, could contribute more to the spread of sound principles, or who could so ably vindicate the right. He is a Fillmore American, but with ideas far more liberal and enlarged than any other man of his party in the House. In his recent

A SENSIBLE AND TIMELY SUGGESTION.

speech, with his mind evidently recurring to the recent Democratic successes in Southern States, he said, in effect, that if the South was about to unite in support of BUCHANAN and the policy of repealing the Missouri Compromise, it was but right and reasonable to expect the North to rally aronnd FREMONT, under whose banner the sound conservatives would, under such circumstances, most naturally hover. It is clear that Mr. DAVIS foresees the utter rout of FILLMORE in the South, and, consequently, feels and admits to his own judgment that, as against BUCHANAN, all men who do not make Slavery their God, ought unite for FREMONT.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY.

Ex-Gov. BIGLER, of Penn., made a splurge in the Senate to-day which ought carry his name down to posterity, if he never does anything else, either wiser or more silly. The Senate was just about to adjourn on motion of Mr. SEWARD, after a tedious session of five and a half hours. Mr. BIGLER begged the Senator as a personal favor to give way for a moment that he might make a personal explanation. Mr. SEWARD yielded to the appeal,—when BIGLER proceeded to say that recently while at home he had been met by the statement that he had admitted to Senator WILSON, of Mass., that he considered the election of Mr. FREEMAN to be very doubtful; that on his return to the city the same shocking rumor had slapped him in the face, and that a gentleman, in high position, had again repeated it to him, and asked him if it was true. The President of the Senate, interposing, said this was not a personal explanation, as it involved nothing which had occurred in debate in the Senate; but Mr. BIGLER begged so hard for permission to proceed, that he was gratified; whereupon he asked the Senator from Massachusetts there, in the sacred presence of the Senate, *to say* whether he had ever expressed to him any such doubt as that attributed to him. Mr. WILSON promptly replied that he had not been the repository of the Ex-Governor's doubts or fears, and heard nothing of this story before; whereupon Mr. BIGLER was so gracious as to inform the Senate that he really had no doubt that BUCHANAN would be elected; and then the Senate adjourned. The Governor evidently is a man of details, and [illegible] with not "the day of small things." S.

[illegible] and the Ordinance of 1787.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

The only point which I raised in my letter on Gov. COLE'S pamphlet upon the Ordinance of 1787, was, that it was not clearly made out that Mr. JEFFERSON was the *author* of that act prohibiting Slavery. I did not mean to express any decided view upon his general position on the subject of Slavery extension. I had not then seen Gov. COLE'S lecture, but the day after I had reviewed it, it was placed in my hands, and I read it with great interest. The most material fact which it discloses, is that the report to the Congress of the Confederation in April, 1784, in which the Anti-Slavery clause first appears, *is in the handwriting of* JEFFERSON, and is now on file in the State Department. Eight years ago I examined this subject with the intention of supplying information to Gen. DIX, for a sketch of the history of the Ordinance to be incorporated in a speech in the Senate, but failed to discover what is here alleged. I shall make inquiries at the State Department for this important original document, and if I find the clause in question, as well as the body of the report, in the handwriting of JEFFERSON, shall admit that a piece of evidence has been elicited which is [illegible] over, if not perfectly conclusive.

That JEFFERSON first introduced the Proviso into Congress is admitted; the question is whether it originated with him, or was received by him from another hand, and was incorporated with his plan for the government of the Territories, as a concession to those who would otherwise oppose it. I confess that some of my doubts have been removed, but I am not yet satisfied. The same proviso, when revived in 1846, and sought to be applied to the new Northwest, was called the Wilmot Proviso, because Judge WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, presented the proposition as an amendment to a pending bill. But the author of the resolution was Mr. BRINCKERHOFF, of Ohio, and it was placed in the hands of several leading and able Free-Soil members, to be presented by the first one of them who could get the floor. It was no more Mr. WILMOT'S Proviso than it was that of a dozen others. Of course the report presented by JEFFERSON was adopted in Committee, and it is probable that parts of it, at least, were originally proposed by CHASE and HOWELL. CHASE was a very able, bold, and energetic man. What were his abstract opinions on Slavery, I do not know; but it is a fact worth knowing that at this time a young man was forming his mind and imbibing his political opinions in CHASE'S law office, who became soon afterwards a well-known advocate for the emancipation of the slaves of Maryland, as well as a most distinguished jurist and statesman. This was WILLIAM PINCKNEY. CHASE might have been the author of the ordinance, or HOWELL either, of whom we know much less. I throw out these considerations, however, only as suggestive of doubts, freely admitting that the balance of evidence is in favor of the supposition that JEFFERSON suggested as well as reported the prohibition of Slavery in April, 1784. AQUIDAY.

Removal of Consul Ward—Commercial Reciprocity—Col. Fremont—Free-State Men Murdered in Kansas—Political Indications.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1856.

REMOVAL OF CONSUL WARD.

The removal of THOMAS W. WARD, U. S. Consul at Panama, has long been desired by Mr. MARCY, who was overruled, however, by the President, probably out of consideration for Senator RUSK, of Texas, who is his warm personal friend. I think when the Senator becomes acquainted with the circumstances of WARD'S removal, his respect for him will be much diminished. WARD, as I have heretofore had occasion to show, is very unpopular with all Americans upon the Isthmus who have been compelled to do business with him. He is overbearing, tyrannical, quarrelsome, and "rough as a hedge-hog," boasting that he is "an Irish sprig grafted on the bloody chapparal of Texas." This may qualify for an Indian fight or bear hunt, but certainly does not fit him for a United States Consul, which officer should *always* be a polished, affable gentlemen. He will quarrel upon the slightest pretext, and then vent his spite by subjecting the offending party to his official arrogance and oppression—instances of which are already familiar to your readers through this correspondence.

A QUARREL WITH UNCLE SAM.

Not long since the steamer *Uncle Sam* was compelled to go to sea from Panama without her register, because the Consul had quarreled with her Captain. WARD sent off to Capt. BAILEY, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, ordering him to stop the steamer, but after the matter was explained to BAILEY he became convinced that it was a piece of the Consul's malice, and that there was no reason why the steamer's papers should be withheld; so, instead of stopping her, he gave her a "sea letter," and thus enabled her to proceed with safety on her voyage. Well authenticated statements of these facts, and many others not creditable to Consul WARD, are on file in the Department of State.

HOW MR. WARD SPECULATES.

But there are other charges of a more serious character, so far as they affect Mr. WARD. It is charged that he is in the habit of levying improper and illegal charges upon the captains of American ships coming within his jurisdiction. The recent case of the American ship *Continent* will explain the *modus operandi*. When this vessel cleared, the Consul charged $25 for getting her clearance, exhibiting as a voucher for that sum as actually paid by him a receipt signed A. C. MENDOZA, a New-Granadian official. The agent of the *Continent*, upon seeing this receipt, denounced the charge as a swindle, as the regular charge was only $3 70. Upon applying to MENDOZA at the Governor's office, he at once acknowledged the genuineness of his signature to the receipt, but said that as the receipt was written in English (which he could not read) he signed it, under the impression that it was as had been represented to him, a receipt for $3 70 only, which was the sum actually paid to him.

THE PROOF—THE CONSULS CLERK GETS WRATHY.

MENDOZA, upon request, made oath to this statement. The Prefect then sent for the Secretary of the Consul (in whose handwriting the receipt was drawn) and asked to state whether he or Consul WARD *did* pay A. C. MENDOZA $25, as stated in the receipt, or whether he paid only $3 70, the lawful charge, and the amount which MENDOZA swore to having received. The Consul's Clerk thereupon got up a well-feigned burst of indignation, and said he would answer no question reflecting upon the honor of Colonel THOMAS WM. WARD. The Prefect replied that he should then be under the painful necessity of putting the Consul's Clerk in limbo until he should conclude to answer this civil interrogatory. The Clerk in response, declared that if he was detained, Consul WARD would send word to the *St. Mary's* to bombard the town; but the Prefect expressed some doubt of the proposition that the sloop-of-war was under command of Col. WARD, and so the Clerk had to confess that $3 70 was the sum actually paid to MENDOZA, the receipt to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, the Consul quarreled with the Captain of the *Continent* after this, refused to give him his papers, and he was compelled to go to sea without them. The facts in this case are all on file in the State Department, properly and officially authenticated by the New-Granadian authorities at Panama. An interesting public officer, this. Even Mr. A. B. CORWINE, who went out to Panama to investigate the facts connected with the late riot and massacre there, has been compelled to remove his office in consequence of WARD'S conduct. A commission will go out to Mr. C., however, by next steamer, to take WARD'S place. Mr. CORWINE was very popular in the same office under the last Administration, and, doubtless, will be equally so now.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY.

The Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty which I sent you to-night, and which is now pending in secret session of the Senate, is a matter of much commercial interest. It opens, as you will have noticed, a free market for American wheat, cotton, fish, and various other productions, while it opens our market to the free sugars of the Hawaiian Islands, of which they are capable of producing large quantities. The Sugar interest of Louisiana is of course opposed to meeting this competition, and Mr. SLIDELL will oppose the treaty on that ground. The Cotton States, however, will sustain the treaty, for it creates a new market for their great staple,—and the Northwest may be expected to unite in its behalf, with the commercial interest of the Northern seaboard, because it tends to cheapen sugar, while it opens the islands to their wheat flour. I cannot doubt that the treaty will be taken up and ratified ere adjournment.

MR. SHERMAN ON SAVAGE AND KANSAS.

Mr. SHERMAN'S brief reply to SAVAGE, of Tennessee, yesterday, was admirable and effective. SAVAGE, in his speech, made the most violent and vituperative assault on the Republicans, Speaker BANKS and the Kansas Investigating Committee. Mr. SHERMAN had read to the House an extract, accusing the Committee of falsification, and then characterized it with the most dignified brevity, as unparliamentary, ungentlemanly and untrue. More than one Southern member is free to declare that Mr. SAVAGE received exactly what he deserved. By the way, Mr. SHERMAN'S recent speech in the House, in review of the Minority Report of the Kansas Committee, ought to be widely circulated, for it completely and explicitly exposes, in a very few words, the utter inadmissibility of the Border-Ruffian plea of which that document consists. It is one of the best papers of the session.

THE CONQUEROR OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator THOMPSON, of New Jersey, yesterday read his long-heralded speech to show that Col. FREMONT is nobody, and the Senator's brother-in-law, Commodore STOCKTON, is everybody, in connection with the conquest of California. The speech is a campaign document, and intended to show that the Commodore and not the Colonel was the hero of California. Is it not a little remarkable that the world has been so long in finding out the error of the public judgment upon this point? A Presidential nomination seems to be a most extraordinary "eye-opener" for some men,—quite equal, if not superior, to a brandy-smash taken before breakfast.

FREMONT NO EXPLORER.

So, too, I notice, somebody by the name of SIMPSON has concluded, now that FREMONT has been chosen to be the next President, that the gallant explorer didn't know his business, for which he has gained such laurels, at all at all, and that to his ignorance and stupidity are to be traced the disasters which overtook him upon his last overland explorations! The country will doubtless continue to believe that any man of the name of SIMPSON would have sunk utterly under the appalling difficulties from which Col. FREMONT'S brave perseverance rescued his party at last. But this is not all.

THE OLD PERSECUTION DODGE.

The oft-exploded game of persecution is to be tried again—as witness Ex-Governor BIGLER'S resolution submitted yesterday, inquiring very minutely into all Col. FREMONT'S money transactions with the Government, to see if he was not guilty of some peculation or other. Probably ere he gets through with it, BIGLER and his willing *confrères* will ascertain that FREMONT was a defaulter to the Government, and that the "rascally Black Republicans" screened him from the consequences ten years ago, and so saved him from the Penitentiary! Of course it will not detract from the effect of the story where it is intended to be used, that FREMONT was then a Democrat in full communion, and that the "Black Republican" party did not exist.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE KANSAS MURDERS.

In his speech the other day, I understood Senator DOUGLAS to say that "the men arrested in Kansas are held for *murder*, and other crimes." Does he mean to say that the Free-State men now held prisoners in Kansas are charged with murder? If so, his statement is false.

The following is a complete list of Free-State men murdered in Kansas. The murderers are well known, but not a man of them is arrested:

Every man held in Kansas as a prisoner, is a Free-State man, and indicted for *high treason!* The *murderers* are at large.

C. W. DOW, late of Ohio, shot by COLEMAN, of Missouri.

THOMAS BARBER, late of Ohio, shot by PIERCE'S Indian Agent, CLARK. His wife is now a maniac.

R. P. BROWN, butchered by Kickapoo Rangers, of which D. R. ATCHISON, on the 21st day of May last, said "*I am one.*"

Judge COLLINS, shot by PAT. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. CANTWELL, shot by Buford's party.

Mr. J. JONES, a young man, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow."

J. E. STEWART, of New-York, a young man, Assistant Clerk of Free-State Legislature.

Mr. GAY, late of Michigan, Indian Agent.

THE IMPRISONED MARTYRS.

The following list embraces all the men now held in Kansas for Treason or any other crime. Indictments are against some forty others not yet captured:

Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, late of Massachusetts.

G. W. BROWN, editor, late of Pennsylvania.

GAIUS JENKINS, formerly of Pennsylvania, late of Illinois.

GEO. W. DEITZLER, of Pennsylvania.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., formerly of Massachusetts, late of Ohio.

Mr. WILLIAM ——, of Michigan.

Judge SMITH, of Pennsylvania.

The only offences that this Administration recognizes in Kansas are *Free-State offences*—and nothing being *High Treason!!*

Will the Freemen of the country sustain it? Will they *encourage* it? Events are conspiring to convince every one that there can be no Government for Kansas until there is one for the country!

THE PRESIDENT'S HISTORY OVERHAULED.

Mr. BILLINGHURST, of Wisconsin, delivered an excellent speech in the House last evening—the first, I believe, which he has made here. His effort was addressed mainly to a review of the President's Annual Message, upon which he made the three following points, and enforced them with much skill and ability.

First—That the Ordinance of 1787 was not superseded by the Constitution, but that, to remove all doubt, Congress, at its first session under the Constitution, re-enacted it. The President stated that it was superseded and ceased to remain as law, and only the recollection of it existed.

Second—That Washington Territory was not organized upon the principle of squatter sovereignty, although the stealthy legislation in it was aimed at repealing the Slavery prohibition that existed as to Oregon. Oregon was organized Aug. 14, 1848, and Slavery was prohibited by extending over it the Ordinance of 1787, which was, in terms, a *compact*. In the Washington bill it was provided that all laws of Congress applicable to Oregon, passed subsequent to Sept 1, 1848, should remain in force in Washington. Here was a *hiatus* of sixteen days—a palpable cheat—but its perpetrators had played too fine and lost the game.

Third—Mr. B. denied that the Kansas bill established the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and demonstrated, with mathematical precision, that the act in terms legalized Slavery in the Territory. Briefly, his reasoning was this: Congress declared that its true intent and meaning was, not to exclude Slavery, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions. To *form* was to introduce. The word "people," in connection with *form*, meant the people individually, and in connection with "regulate," meant them *collectively*. That by *domestic* institution was intended *Slavery*; so that the act, fairly construed, would read as follows: "The true intent and meaning of this act is not to exclude Slavery from the Territories, but to leave the men who go there perfectly free to introduce Slavery." And as the Judges were sworn to support the provisions of the act, they could not discharge a slave on *habeas corpus*. Mr. B. severely criticized the President for his falsification of history and for the suppression of all facts on the side of Freedom, and showed him to be more like an advocate in the interest of his client than like an impartial historian. The President's message has received very little attention hitherto, and this able speech of the gentleman from Wisconsin, exposing its falsified history, deserves extensive circulation.

CHEERING FROM THE COUNTRY.

An intelligent citizen, residing in New-York, in a county which formerly was a stronghold of the Democracy, under date of Aug. 7, in writing the representative of his district, says:

"I have just returned from a long a journey in the Western States, and can assure you that FREMONT will sweep that region with the power of a whirlwind. So, too, in New-York, FREMONT will carry this State by a majority not less than 30,000, and I should not be surprised at 50,000."

As an evidence of the popular feeling in the rural districts, Col. —— assured me, a few days since, "that in the western part of his town there is a K. N. lodge of over 100 members, and that a council was held a short time since, and *every* member, without one dissentient, was for FREMONT. There are but few Buchanaanites in town. FILLMORE will have no supporters. Such is the general feeling in this region." This is a sample of scores of letters received here from all parts of the Free States. S.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

Great Neglect of American Seamen at Havana—A Forgery, Robbery, and Murder.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

During the past fortnight there has been some anxiety manifested here for the toiling sons of the sea, who are brought here annually, as to a slaughter-house, wanting the care, providence and treatment which it should be the interest of those whose wealth, home-comforts, and, indeed, national prosperity and honor, to *make free to them*, in this sad resting-place on their ocean path. We have no properly established hospitals for their protection, as might be, without the necessity of diplomatic discussion for twenty years. Here, the American seamen, equal in numbers to those of the balance of the world, that visit this port within 60 or 70 miles of land where they pay thousands of dollars for their comrades, but much of which is squandered to build *Marine Hospitals*, to slide into the Mississippi River, (Memphis,) or at locations where not needed—Pittsburg or Wheeling, are allowed to rot without an effort made to save them by the Government of their country. Our shipmasters, while many of them will squander for themselves, too many of them fail in their duty to the humble sailor, upon whom they also depend for the subsistence they obtain, in fear of shipowners, not *always* in mind, but never out when Jack is the subject, for the sake of a few dollars, delay finding medical aid or nursing attention until the subject who should have it needs it no longer. By the time they think of the hospital, or to send for a physician from the city, the man is dead.

Many such cases are notorious in this community in the last two or three weeks. The Hospitals—now belonging to the same owners—are not as careful as when their existence depended upon the *care* and *cure* of those committed to their charge, in competition with each other. Now the sailor has no chance; if any want is expressed, the ear that hears does not understand; they are Spanish, and the cup of water comes not, or other attention, at a critical stage of disease. The agony of death is not ministered to, but with cool indifference he is left to die or get well, as may chance, and nine out of twenty die. If a fund could be placed in the hands of the United States Consul, to provide for seamen of the United States, it could be devoted to procuring the necessary and proper care, at some of the established Hospitals—or that would be established with a prospect of such help and aid; and the accountability for the money, under instructions, could be made as perfect as any other disbursed by the public agents of the Treasury. The twaddle about treaty or diplomatic correspondence, for such a simple object, for the care and safety of the sailor, for which the Consular Office is especially established, is too apparent. There would be and need be no collision with Spanish interests—there need be no property interest of the United States in the matter—their interest is in the sailor—the gallant defender of the nation when wanted, and always cheerfully ready at the call of the home-land for his service. If there is a disposition to protect American sailors here, the common-sense way to do it is open and there is no objection to be found, unless with those who would like to make reputation out of unnecessary fuss. There may be an impediment, in diverting "Hospital money" to any service out of the country, to which Havana should be made an exception by special legislation, if need be. That it would be a "*bad precedent*," &c., of course, would be urged; but, happily, there is but one Havana on the face of the earth, and it is worse than Calcutta. There is no other port as sickly, where there are not available means for the medical treatment and care of our seamen; there is no other port where there are so many of them liable to be in bad season of the year, when the epidemic scourge rages in its red and yellow fury—closing the span of the poor sailor with the last type, the seal of death, *black vomit*. Capt. OSCAR CARNEY, of the American bark *Livi*, died on the 1st of August; Capt. LELLAND, brig *Judge Hathaway*, died on the 26th July, and many mates and sailors of American vessels have died in the past three weeks, and most of them from the want of proper attendance.

A forgery of a check for $20,000, using and abusing the name of PEDRO LACOST in the doing, the tying end robbery of ten men near the town of Guanajay, by four pads, in broad day light in four hours; the stabbing of five or six, and the constant suicides among the poor deluded coolies, are, with balls and dancing, our hot-weather recreations.

I hand you two weekly reports covering commercial transactions since advice, and files of the *Prensa* in full from last remission, which will give some of our curious local doings, &c.

The people are as quiet as lambs. General CONCHA is in the "burnt village." His new titles have not arrived—"Marquis of Havana and Viscount of Cuba."

Col. Sumner and the Administration—Who is Responsible for the Dispersion of the Topeka Legislature?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Had Colonel SUMNER authority for dispersing the Topeka Legislature? The answer of the President and Secretary of War to the resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to instructions "issued to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent, by military power, any assemblage of the people of the Territory," attracts general attention and causes universal denunciation of the heartless hypocrites who are now endeavoring to crush a gallant and faithful officer for performing "the most painful duty of his life," in order that they may escape the unpopular responsibility for the act. The Secretary of War says:

"That no such orders as those referred to therein have been issued from this Department.

The accompanying papers contain the only orders or instructions in relation to this matter from the War Department to the commanding officers of the military force in Kansas."

The instructions to Col. SUMNER, under date of Feb. 15, 1856, are as follows:

"If, therefore, the Governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the powers vested in the United States Marshals, inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations or armed resistance to the execution of the law, should make requisition upon you to furnish a military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose such part of your command as may, in your judgment, consistently be detached from their ordinary duty."

What are we to understand by "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the power vested in the United States Marshal?" Nothing more nor less than the calling out of the Territorial militia by the Governor and the summoning of another *posse comitatus* similar to the one in May last at Lawrence by the Marshal!

It is well known that for the purpose of dispersing the Topeka Legislature no Territorial troops or Marshal's *posses* were called out. Had the attempt been made with such a force as assembled at Lawrence, nothing would have been more certain than a bloody collision at Topeka on the Fourth of July. The Free-State men were prepared for such forces, but were unwilling to resist United States troops. If Secretary DAVIS publishes all the instructions that had been issued to any *military* officer in command in Kansas, by what authority did Colonel SUMNER disperse and drive out armed parties of Missourians? The latter did not form an "insurrectionary combination," nor offer "armed resistance to the execution of the law!" According to the instructions of Feb. 15 the President's proclamation was not aimed at the Missourians, but only against the Free-State men!

"SIR: The President has, by proclamation, warned all persons *combined for insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory of Kansas*, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein, to abstain from such revolutionary and lawless proceedings; and has commanded them to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on pain of being resisted by his whole constitutional power."

The Missourians and Southerners were only bearing arms and entering the Territory to *enforce* "the due execution of the laws." True they were invading the Territory and committing aggressions upon the rights of *bona fide* settlers, but theirs was not an "invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory of Kansas." Consequently Col. SUMNER transcended his powers when he drove back the seven hundred Missourians and Georgians who left Westport and vicinity in company with General WHITFIELD, as recently asserted and proven by Mr. SHERMAN, in the House of Representatives.

Why is not the President's dispatch sent by telegraph to Col. SUMNER, and also to Governor SHANNON, immediately after the attack on Lawrence, published in connection with these papers from the War Department? Where is the letter mentioned in that dispatch, from the President to Governor S.? That dispatch gave orders to disperse "armed bodies of men," &c., and, under and in virtue of the authority contained in the letter *from the President*, instead of from the Secretary of War, United States troops have been used for three months past as *posses* to enable Sheriffs and Marshals to execute processes issuing under authority of either Territorial or United States Courts. Did not that letter authorize the Governor to call on Col. SUMNER for assistance if necessary? Were not all the troops in the Territory placed under SHANNON'S orders? SHANNON frequently made declarations to that effect, and his promises to send troops to one place and another were several times fulfilled. *Were not Colonel Sumner and his command placed under the control of the Governor of Kansas Territory?*

The answer to the resolution may be technically and literally correct, but perhaps the resolution did not hit the nail on the head. If it had inquired for instructions to any *civil* as well as military officer in command in the Territory of Kansas, something more would have been obtained. The Department dare not, during this administration, place Colonel SUMNER on trial before court-martial for the offence intimated in Jeff. DAVIS' last letter. Why are not Colonel SUMNER'S letter of July 7, detailing the particulars of the affair at Topeka, and the documents and papers sent with that letter also published for the information of Congress?

It was well known that the Territorial militia, or a Marshal's posse, could not disperse the Topeka Legislature without sacrificing many lives, and evidence to that effect was furnished to Secretary Woodson, the acting Governor, and also to Governor SHANNON himself several days before the 4th. Governor S., just before his departure for St. Louis, (about June 20,) said he would not use the Territorial or volunteer forces to disperse the threatened assemblage at Topeka, because he wanted to save life, and quiet matters as peaceably as possible; but he had received orders not to permit the members of that Legislature to meet and transact business, and that he had "ample authority to use the United States troops for that purpose." In the absence of Governor SHANNON, Acting-Governor WOODSON issued a proclamation on the 4th of July, but as it does not recite and admit

"That the Governor had found the ordinary courses of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the employment of the troops of the United States,"

the Secretary says: "It is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which, by his instructions, he was authorized to act!!"

According to the papers returned to Congress by the President and his Secretary of War, the Lawrence posse of May last should have been brought against and used to disperse the Topeka Legislature—the whole force of the Territorial militia should have been exerted for that purpose—before Colonel SUMNER had any right to interfere! Had the Free-State men at Topeka, on the 4th of July last, known the precise character of the instructions under which, according to the Secretary of War, Col. SUMNER was acting, or had such an array of warriors as assembled at Lawrence under the Marshal's command attempted to disperse them, a terrible and bloody battle would have been the result. Let Congress try again and get out all the facts. LAWRENCE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

THE NEW-BEDFORD REGATTA.

Particulars of the Race—The Julia the Winner.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

The great regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off here yesterday, agreeably to announcement. The weather was all that could have been desired, the wind being to the southward, ample and steady. A large number of spectators witnessed the contest, three steamers, the *Eagle's Wing*, *S. A. Stephens* and *Potonska*, besides several sailing craft, having been chartered for the occasion, and going down to the scene of the race, each with a crowded freight of spectators. Clark's Point, on which is the celebrated New Road, commanding a fine view of the outer harbor of New-Bedford, was swarming with carriages filled with interested spectators.

The Judges, the Committee of Arrangements, together with many of the principal citizens of New-Bedford, New-York and Providence, were aboard the *Eagle's Wing*, which, following very nearly the route of the race, afforded all on board a good view of the exciting contest between the yachts entered, and the various evolutions of the numerous beautiful models dotting the whole expanse of the outer harbor. On the same steamer was the New-Bedford Brass Band, and on board the *S. A. Stephens* the Tremont Band, from Wareham, both discoursing excellent music, the streams of which were wafted from steamer to steamer, to the fleet and the shores, with fine effect. The strong wind rendered the sailing decidedly rough, and the pleasure of the occasion was materially marred by the sea-sickness of many on board the steamers. Several unfortunate wights lost their late overboard, by neglecting the very simple precaution of confining them by strings, and it is safe to state that there was a generally large amount of discomfort, as well as a good deal of pleasure afloat on the occasion.

The starting point of the yachts was at a point nearly opposite the Almshouse, known as Butler's Flat. In going out they passed to the eastward of the buoys on North Ledge, Great Ledge and Wilkes' Ledge, and to the westward of the buoys on Packet Rock, Henrietta Ledge and Mosher's Ledge. Turning a stake-boat from the eastward, anchored off Quick's Hole, they proceeded thence to the northward of the buoy on Lone Rock and Penike Island, turned a stake-boat from the southward, placed between the Sow and Pigs and the Old Cock, about midway, thence leaving on the port side the buoys on Mishaun Ledge, Two Rocks, Round Hill, Middle Ledge, Inner Rock, and Old Bartemy, and on the starboard side the buoys on Wilkes' Ledge, Sand Spit, Great Ledge and North Ledge, and then to the stake-boat at the starting-point, passing to the westward.

The yachts came into line at the point mentioned, and at the firing of the signal gun, the several classes set off with every mark of spirit and determination. As we followed the swift and dashing cleavers of the wave, it soon became apparent that the *Julia*, a beautiful model of 73 tons, was in a fair way to win the laurels of the contest. She led off in beautiful style, and as the *Una*, *America*, *Favorita*, *Richmond*, and others followed hard after, the interest and enthusiasm of the friends and amateurs on board the judges' boat, was interesting to witness. The *Richmond*, a beautiful and brave little sloop of 27 tons, excited unbounded admiration for the manful manner in which she battled with the waves. As the competing yachts drew near the first stake boat, their speed seemed to accelerate as by a self-impelled instinct, and the *Julia* passed gallantly in advance. The second stake boat was also passed in the same manner.

At last the stake-boat *Emblem*, the goal of the competitors, was reached by the judge's boat, which here lay to for the purpose of witnessing the coming in of the squadron. The breeze still continued fresh, and as the fleet with their broad white wings came sweeping down, and like obedient coursers turning the stake-boat and shooting past the bows of the *Eagle's Wing*, the spectacle was fine and spirited beyond description. Cheer after cheer went up from the crowded boats hovering and curveling about the goal, while the bands of music aboard heightened the effect by playing several animated airs. Still in advance of the rest, first came in the *Julia*, next the *Una*, then the *America*, then the *Favorita*, then the *Haze*, and so on until the eleven competitors entered for the race had all arrived.

The following table contains the time made by the several yachts that took part in the regatta, and made the whole round of the stake-boats, as far as reported by the judges. The third class yachts started at 10:50 A. M.; second class at 10:55 A. M., and the first class at 11 A. M. There were three stake-boats—the first off Quick's Hole, about 13 miles down; the second between the Sow and Pigs and Hen and Chickens, about 10 miles from the first. To the Home stake-boat, off Butler's Flat, was about 16 miles from the second stake-boat. In the table these are given by numbers, as 1 S. B., 2 S., and H. B.

	Tons.	h.	m.	s.
THIRD CLASS.				
Richmond, W. Mallory	27..	1 s. b..	12	40 30
		2 s. b..	1	22
		H. s. b..	3	7 30
SECOND CLASS.				
Una, L. M. Rutherford	70..	1 s. b..	12	31 34
		2 s. b..	1	17
		H. s. b..	2	26 56
America, R. F. Soper	47..	1 s. b..	12	36 8
		2 s. b..	(1	5)
		H. s. b..	2	33 14
Sea Drift, J. S. Holbrook	56..	1 s. b..	12	40 20
		2 s. b..	(1	11)
		H. s. b..	2	45
FIRST CLASS.				
Julia, J. Waterbury	73..	1 s. b..	12	28 40
		2 s. b..	1	13
		H. s. b..	2	23 10
Favorita, A. C. Kingsland	140..	1 s. b..	12	37 40
		2 s. b..	(1	06)
		H. s. b..	2	33 50
Widgeon, C. M. Edgar	101..	1 s. b..	12	39 48
		2 s. b..	(1	07)
		H. s. b..	2	39 50
Haze, H. M. Grinnell	105..	1 s. b..	12	44 10
		2 s. b..	(1	08)
		H. s. b..	2	54 42
Twilight, J. M. Johnson	72..	1 s. b..	—	— —
		2 s. b..	(1	30)
		H. s. b..	—	— —

The *L'Esperance*, a beautiful yacht of 23 tons, belonging to CRAWFORD ALLEN, Esq., of Providence, sailed the whole course, being the only third class boat without a reef, and came in second only to the *Richmond*, the winning boat of its class. The *L'Esperance* was built by GEORGE STEERS, of New-York, and is an uncommonly fine model, being forty feet in length, with twelve feet eight inches of beam, and drawing four and a half feet of water. On the passage of the fleet from Newport, Wednesday, she was ahead of every other boat.

The *Richmond*, which won so much praise, is of peculiar model, being forty-two feet in length, eighteen of beam, and drawing three feet of water. She is considered by many to be the fastest boat of the fleet. At the June regatta in New-York, she was the winning boat. We understand that she is about to be added to the number of [illegible] by one of the [illegible] of this city.

The sloop *Sylvie*, [illegible] to Commodore EDGAR, having [illegible] quite late in the morning from Newport, did not propose to enter the list, until the expected announcement of the withdrawal of the fast yacht *Sylvie*. Under the circumstances this was exceedingly creditable to the Commodore, who, notwithstanding the disadvantages all[illegible] to, was determined to do all in his power to sustain the interest of the regatta, which by the withdrawal of the *Sylvie* and other circumstances, threatened at one time to flag. The *Sylvie* has recently returned from Europe, and is doubtless one of the fastest yachts of the squadron. The reason of her withdrawal is not explained.

Several slight disasters happened to several of the yachts, and to what extent this may have effected the result of the contest, is of course problematical. At one time during the race the fore sheet of the schooner *Haze* was parted, and, as is supposed, by foul play on the part of some one not regularly attached to the boat. It was nearly severed by a knife cut, and upon a strain being brought upon it, in the strong breeze blowing, snapped in a twinkling and the boat thus lost considerable time.

The class of yachts is determined by the amount of canvas carried, while this and other matters enter into the consideration of the judges, having, in connection with the speed, a direct bearing upon the awards. The third class contains yachts carrying less than 2,300 square feet of canvas. Allowance of time, one and a-half seconds per square foot.

Second class—Carrying 2,300 square feet and upwards, but less than 3,300 square feet. Allowance of time, one and a-quarter seconds per square foot.

As will be seen, some degree of nicety is involved in making up a just award, and we understand that a degree of uncertainty exists in the minds of the judges, as to the real winner of the second prize. The judges are CH

Organization to Kansas.

Report of the Public Conventional Committee.

Kinsman, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

To the National Committee for Aid of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully report as follows:

Their mission had the danhla purpose of ascertaining by personal observation the actual condition and wants of the settlers in Kansas, and also of the several bodies of Free-State emigrants supposed to be on the read thither.

They learned at St. Louis and elsewhere that no Anti-Slavery man who scorned to deny or conceal his name and his sentiments could attempt to enter Kansas by the Missouri River without great risk of being insulted, abused and turned back.

It has been said that men going quietly about their business, and not proclaiming Anti-Slavery sentiments, would not be molested. This, however, is not true in any just sense; at least, of men having strong convictions and indisposed to deny them when called for. Any traveler toward Kansas is liable to be reported, by spies, to vigilance committees, or bands of bullies, who take law into their own nands, (cowing the honest inhabitants of Missouri,) who accost strangers, force them to declare their business and their sentiments, and maltreat them and turn them back, if such sentiments are displeasing to the inquisitors.

Some travelers, indeed, may escape, bnt this is because the system of spying is not complete, and the vigilance of the Ruffians is sometimes dulled hy whisky or by sleep; bnt the fact is patent, that Anti-Slavery men are proscribed, hunted for, and their free passage barred by bullies—so patent, indeed, that it has been common for Eastern men (even of Pro-Slavery tendencies) to erase marks from their luggage, and destroy papers, before entering Missouri, lest their place of residence should be known. To a system of espionage which apes the Austrian, is added a system of brigandage which excels the Neapolitan.

When it is considered that this inquisition and terrorism prevail upon the great thoroughfare of our country, and that men are subjected to it solely because they will not deny their love of Freedom and hatred of Slavery—solely because they cannot pronounce a shibboleth, and be declared "*all right on the goose*"—then must Americans hang their heads, and confese the existence of a tyranny which pnts down free speech in a large part of their boasted Republic.

It is an untruth and a hitter mockery to say that travelers can have redress hy appealing to the courts of justice. The peaceful and just citizens of Missouri in the infected district dere not protect strangers who are denounced by the Border Ruffians as "*blue-bellied Abolitionists*," and victims who have tried to appeal to court have been subjected to renewed insult, to violence, and some even pnt to death. These are painful truths. The undersigned, therefore, preferred to make a tedious journey around Missouri, by Iowa, though it led through 300 miles of sparsely settled country, unprovided with coaches, hotels, or the ordinary facilities for travel, bnt where the scattered settlers in their log cabins enjoy and permit free speech.

During this journey the undersigned passed several parties of emigrants from the Free States, toiling slowly along on foot towards Kansas and Nebraska—their families and furniture drawn by oxen. Some were forced to take this circuit because they dared not follow the ronte through Missouri. Other parties were met returning Eastward, disheartened by the difficulties of the way and by the dangers ahead.

The tendency of Americans to emigrate westward and fill up new countries, is too strong to need any assistance from Emigrant Aid Societies under ordinary circumstances, or to he entirely checked by any common difficulties; but what a comment upon the practical workings of our system is fonnd in the fact that men must dodge and skulk through Missouri, or make this long, roundabout, tedious and costly jonrney through Iowa to get into Territories which the law declares open to all!

One test of the power and justice of a Government is its ability and disposition to shield its humblest subject. To say "I am a Roman citizen" was once a safe passport the world over; bnt the American Government cannot, or will not give its citizens the protection at home which the Roman Government, even when administered by tyrents, gave to Romans abroad.

Having passed through Iowa, the undersigned crossed the Upper Missouri at Nebraska City, and entering the Territory found that several parties of emigrants, from various parts of the Free States, had congregated together, and were encamped in tents and wagons upon the open prairie, about forty miles north of the frontier of Kansas.

New difficulties and delays here occurred. The report of the approach of this "emigration" has stirred up commotion in Missouri, and the Ruffians were again npon the border. A large hand was posted as far east as Marysville; and smaller parties were scouring the frontier to ascertain at what point the emigrants meant to eross. The undersigned could not enter Kansas, even through this remote pass, except by running a muck over the frontier, and risking encounter with bands of mounted ruffians, who are ever ready to pounce upon parties smaller than their own; or else, by waiting until the whole body of emigrants could move. For the first they had no great inclination, not having come out prepared to fight; and for the second, they had no time. They have gathered, however, much evidence from various sources respecting the state of things in Kansas. There are in the encampment many noble men who were driven out during the late troubles, or obliged to go to the States on business, and who are now seeking to return. There are individuals, and even whole families, in Nebraska and in Iowa, near the frontier, who were driven out. There are men who have left Kansas within a few weeks. From all these sources the undersigned gathered evidence which will be laid before the Committee; suffice it to say now, that thousands in Kansas are suffering actual privation and want, in conseqnence of the late outrages, and their prospects for the coming Winter are dreary indeed, because the general anxiety and nncertainty about the fnture paralyzes all business. Many would get away if they had the means. Several thonsand dollars, forwarded by the Boston Committee, reached in good time, and their distribution gave great relief and inspired fresh hope. A reponsible man, writing to one of the undersigned, says, "The distribution has saved Kansas for a time."

The undersigned proceed to state what they learned from observation concerning the emigrants npon the road toward Kansas. There are between Iowa City and the encampment in Nebraska about 500. Four-fifths are in and about the encampment, and of these a minute account is snbjoined. About 100 more are *en route* to join them. The advanced party of about 400, including about 40 women and children, is made np of smaller parties from various parts of the country. Some left their homes months ago, npon their own voluntary motion, without any knowledge of the movements of other parties. Most of them started at their own expense; though some received aid and encouragement from Committees formed for counteracting the attempt made to stop Free-State emigration.

The various parties naturally tended to a junction at the southwest corner of Iowa, and the foremost there, learning that their entrance into Kansas would meet armed opposition, and not being well armed, halted, until gradually the encampment grew to its present size.

As only part of them had originally contemplated forcible entrance into Kansas, and were therefore imperfectly armed, and as they wished to exhaust all peaceful means, the leaders of the various parties united in an address to the Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, setting forth that they were peaceful emigrants, that their passage was barred by armed men, and asking for an escort of United States troops. The trusty messenger should have been back in a week, but nearly two weeks elapsed and he was not heard of. They then dispatched a copy of the address by a second messenger, Rev. Mr. STURN, whose retnrn they now await.

The undersigned have visited and sojourned with this party of emigrants, and they can confidently testify to its character.

Many are pious people, and observe the rites of religion, and keep the Sabbath reverently. Beside preaching, they have Bible classes, and Sunday schools for the yonng. This is especially the case with the Wisconsin emigrants, who have their wives and children with them. They are temperance men; intelligent, moral, industrious, and earnest men, who would make good citizens anywhere. They form the most nnmerous party; and from their numbers, and their earnest character, naturally give a tone to the whole emigration. In their sojourn in the camp, the undersigned did not witness, by night or by day, any disorderliness, drunkenness, or disorder of any kind; and they fully believe that the great majority of the emigrants are earnest and honest men, fully impressed with the importance of their position, and determined, to do nothing which will dishonor it. Some wild young men have left, and some may still remain, but the natural exuberance of their age is repressed or healthfully modified by the sobriety of those in mature life who feel the great importance of their position, and the critical posture of the expedition.

In a meeting of the leaders, which was attended by the undersigned, the affairs of the emigration were discussed, and resolutions for action adopted, with the most perfect order and decorum. It was held in a grove, with no canopy bnt leaves, and no carpet but the grass. There was no speaker's desk, and none of the usual insignia of authority; but the lofty bearing and resolute looks of the leaders, as they stood with folded arms around the towering form of their chief, gave imposing interest to the scene, and called to mind pictures which we form of the Pilgrim Fathers in the olden time.

It will be seen thet this large body is composed mainly of men of intelligence and respectability; that their congregating in such numbers is not the result of any previous coacerted action; that it naturally grew ont of the obstacles placed in the way of emigration; that but for such obstacles several of the parties would have gone long ago quietly into Kansas; that even now the party is very imperfectly armed; that it had no previous military organization, and that if now obliged to take measures to erm and organize for their future progress, it will only be because there is armed and organized opposition to their maintaining their clear right of entering and settling in the Territory.

It may be regarded as nnfortnnate that the party were joined in Iowa hy the men raised by Col. LANE, for though his immediate followers were only a fourth of the whole nnmber, yet as he was a man of seme notoriety—as he had made his preparations with considerable flourish—as he was, moreover, very active and zealous, and is considered a brave and skillful military leader—he naturally obtained considerable influence over the whole, and the congregated party came to be known to the country as "Lane's Expedition." This placed it in a false position before the North, where men were not prepared for armed and organized emigrations, and gave to its enemies a pretext for calling it a military or *fillibustering* expedition.

There was the further disadvantage that bands of armed Missourians might come up as a Marshal's posse, and arrest LANE on the charge of treason, and disperse the company nnder pretext of law: for though the most of the men are fearless of open enemies, they are almost superstitious in their dread of anything in the shape of law.

These things were seen by the principal men some time ago, and were admitted hy Col. LANE, who, though naturally very desirous of thrashing the Border Ruffians, and believing he could thrash them if they were not more than five to one, yet has the cause of Kansas at heart. He was earnestly solicited to remain behind in the States, and finally consented, most reluctantly, to do so; and the emigrants crossed into Nebraska under the guidance of Mr. DICKIE of Topeka, who had been chosen leader by general consent.

Col. LANE, however, extorted a pledge that if the Missourians should attack the expedition while yet near the frontier of Iowa, a message should be sent instantly to him, that he might join the fray, if it were only as a common soldier.

The nndersigned nsed what influence they could to make sure of the continuance of this arrangement hy inducing Col. LANE to go so far into the States that it would be manifestly impossible for him to have anything to do with the expedition under any circumstances; and they can testify to his reluctance to go where he could not have a haud in the fight, if one should be forced npon the emigrants. He took rather a soldier's view, and feared some imputation upon his bravery, forgetful that true courage should make a man brave any opinions for the sake of a righteous cause.

Snch was the actnal condition of this emigration on the last day of July. They would wait the week ont, and if no answer came to their application for escort, or if the answer should be unfavorable, then they would march forward and protect themselves as well as they could.

The resolntions adopted in solemn conclave of the leaders were that, if opposed by Missourians, they would fight their way forward; that, if met by United States troops, they would persist in their clear right of advancing, arms in hand; if opposed by force, they would not use their arms, yet would not yield them, bnt retire upon free-soil and wait the actlon of the several States whose citizens they are, and whose protection they will claim.

If they can cross the frontier, they will immediately enter npon "claims," erect their log houses, and form a line of Free-State settlers along the line to Topeka, hnt near enough for mutnal protection. The way will then be opened, and the tide of emigration can pour in; bnt they must have encouragement and aid sufficient to overcome the obstacles, material and moral, which have been placed in the way, and the effect of which will be felt for a long time.

In either case continued and ample aid will be needed from the Free States; for the emigrants can do little for their own maintenance this year, and will soon lack means of support. Though many of them went ont of their own accord, and had no pledge of assistance from home, yet circumstances have arisen which place them in the situation of champions of Free State Rights, and they should be maintsined in their position.

Under ordinary circumstances more aid would not be reqnired, and, if given ostentatiously, might be considered as encouraging sectional feeling and strife; but now the Free States cannot refuse it without abandoning a high principle, and forsaking those who assert it at the peril of their lives and fortunes.

It is no longer a question between Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery men in Kansas, but there is an open issue between the Free States and Slave States. Missourians, countenanced hy their State Government and hy the Federal Administration, and openly anpported hy men and munitions from the Southern States, oppose, hy a system of terrorism, and by force and arms, the settlement of national territory by emigrants from the Free States. Appeals to Courts and to Congress are useless; for, while making them, Pro-Slavery men will continue to rush in, and Kansas will be lost to Freedom.

Those emigrants are testing the question of Free-State rights practically, at their own dear cost and at the peril of their lives. Let them be instantly and ably seconded. Let the Committee pour in funds, and let the National Committee at once forward supplies and fresh settlers; and let everything that is lawful and proper be done at once, and openly and boldly done, to save Kansas and Nebraska, and the vast regions around them, from the blighting curse of Human Slavery.

With due respect, S. G. HOWE.
THADDEUS HYATT.

The Committee append to their report a detailed statement of the condition of the different Emigrating Societies, which assembled in the encampment near Nebraska City on the 30th July. They say of these Societies:

The fare of almost the entire company has been of the plainest description—such only as soldiers are accustomed to. Yet, throughout the whole encampment, no discontent at their privations manifested itself. All was cheerful and hopeful. Bnt one complaint seemed universal, and that was the *want of arms*. The reports of hostile parties on the border, brought in hy the scouts, caused the men to feel keenly the absence of proper means of self-defence. "We are willing," said they, "to endure privations. We are not afraid to meet enemies: we are not afraid to meet death; bnt we would like, for our lives, an even chance at least. We ought to be provided with arms. We ought not to go in with our naked hands to meet foes armed to the teeth, and then, if overpowered and driven back, be charged with cowardice hy men at the North, who do all their fighting while sitting in cushioned chairs within the happy shadows of their own comfortable homes."

The Outrages in Kansas.

The Boston *Atlas* publishes the following letter from a distinguished citizen of Boston:

CAMP OF THE EMIGRATION, WEEPING WATER, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Tell it to the country that Missourians, having blocked up the great avenue to Kansas hy the river, are now stretching a *cordon infernale* across the Northern frontier, to shut out all emigrants from the Free States.

This may be denied, but it is true. Two scouts from this camp have just come in from a ride to the border, where they met and exchanged shots with a party of border ruffians.

The highways and the byeways to Kansas are in the hands of men who are utterly lawless, who are no better than brigands. It is a hitter mockery to say that a man may go on peaceably, and if insulted, or robbed, or beaten, he may go and seek justice at law. Let any man who is maltreated, as he is liable to be at St. Joe, or Weston, or Kansas City, or Liberty, or Westport, or any of twenty resorts of pirates, be shot or stabbed on the way.

The decent, law men and boys are not a few in number, but are utterly awed and overridden hy drunken bullies. There is a reign of terror there; and a Northern man, especially a Massachusetts man, must either go skulking through, concealing his birthplace, and his anti-Slavery sentiments, or risk being arrested, bullied, maltreated, perhaps even murdered.

But, to return to this Camp. Here are about 300 men, with some forty women and children, encamped, and waiting for the return of a messenger sent to Fort Leavenworth, asking an escort of United States troops over the border into Kansas. This escort is thought necessary, because there are clear proofs of an organized opposition by border ruffians, and because a small part only of the emigrants are armed. If the escort is granted, all will go on well; if not, arms and reinforcements will be sought and the emigration will *protect* itself.

I have been all over the camp, and seen all the emigrants. They are intelligent, sober, resolute people. There is no whisky in the camp. There is no noise or confusion, no swearing, no hragging. More than one-third are people from Wisconsin; all temperance men; many of them pious. They have their prayer meetings, hible classes for children, Sabbath services and the like. They give a tone to the whole encampment. These things I know.

They have endeavored to divest themselves of the name of a military expedition so unjustly affixed to them in consequence of Col. LANE's party having joined them, by requesting him to withdraw into the States, which he has done. I hope he will not return, for he can help Kansas more there than here.

I have no belief that Gen. SMITH, who has been sent to Kansas to do "with a will" what Col. SUMNER evidently did *contra cœur*,—I have no belief that he will give the emigrants any aid; they must trust to God and their own strength, and hew their own path into the promised land. Will not the North be ready to back them up with sympathy and substantial aid?

I have given you these hasty lines, thinking you would be glad to hear from an expedition on the fate of which so much depends. Truly yours,

S. G. H.

The Objections of the Abolitionists to Fremont.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, Aug. 9.

The election times are the times that try men's souls in this country, and the souls of Abolitionists as well as those of all others. It seems always as if the time had come at last when a great good might be done by doing a little wrong, and the pressure of temptation waxes stronger and stronger as the issues become more and more distinctly Anti-Slavery. If even in 1840 Abolitionists could hardly be held from going frantic, with the rest of the country, after log-cabins and hard-cider, and in 1848 their feet were scarcely stayed from being entangled with the miry CLAY, and in 1848 the inducements to follow after the VAN BURENS in the chase they headed for the purpose of running down LEWIS CASS—if at these times it seemed as if the accepted time was then and then only, and the day of salvation near and only waiting to be saluted, how much greater is the trial of their faith during the present campaign! They see that the question at issue is really one that turns on Slavery alone. They see the glorious and inspiring sight of the North fairly and squarely confronting the South on an issue directly growing ont of Slavery. The candidate in the field has none of the slime of VAN BUREN or the death-like strains of CLAY to excite their disgust. There are no persistent ghosts of Pro-Slavery actions which will rise up whenever his name is mentioned. He is, beyond all peradventure, the worthiest candidate offered to the people since JOHN QUINCY ADAMS contested the chair with JACKSON. Why not vote for him, just this once?

And why should they vote for him? What is the objection of an Abolitionist, who stands on the ground of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to voting for National and State officers? Is it because they prefer being disfranchised, and that they had rather not exercise that power which is the dearest passion of an American heart? Is it because they have any prejudice against voting in the abstract? Not at all. It is only against voting in the way in which it is made requisite by the Constitution of the United States that they protest. They cannot vote for FREMONT for the same reason that they cannot vote for BUCHANAN, *because they cannot employ him to do the work he must do if he be elected.*

It is not the man, FREMONT, that we demur to. It is the institutions which he incarnates, and the duties he assumes to perform, that we cannot away with. We do not mean to lump the two men together, when we say that our objection to the one is the same as to the other. We would not brand a man who has as yet done no notorious service to Slavery, by ranking him with one whose life for near forty years has been a constant and acceptable service. We believe that the direct influence of the one, if elected, would be exercised, as far as it could be consistently with the oath upon his soul, in behalf of what little liberty the Union has left us; while we are confident that the other would be held by no ties of humanity or of law from making haste to do the vilest work Slavery could demand at his hands.

With FREMONT in the White House, Kansas would be a Free State, if she be not doomed to Slavery by the cunning of the slaveholders and the simplicity and treason of the Free-State men, before the election comes off; with BUCHANAN, all the crimes devised by PIERCE and his familiars will be carried on to whatever triumph they may lack. With FREMONT for President, the felonious desires of Slavery on Cuba and Central America will be held in check; with BUCHANAN, they will be let slip, with all the dogs of war to back them.

But, under FREMONT, under the most favorable circumstances, the Constitution of the United States, that source whence have welled the waters of bitterness that have overflowed Texas and Mexico, and Kansas, and which threaten to engulf us all, the Constitution of the United States, with Slavery organized into it and protected and comforted by it, will remain in as full force as under BUCHANAN, and he is pledged to sustain it; to bring back the Government to the condition in which it was when WASHINGTON sent to Portsmouth, N. H., after his fugitive slave, and when he set his hand to it, with all the compromises, about which there was no doubt then, whatever ingenious ones curious gentlemen may have since evoked; to restore those halcyon days when Slavery was guaranteed against insurrection, and against invasion, and against the natural growth of the free States by the slave representation and by the constitution of the Senate, *is all that the best men of the Republican Party propose to themselves.* Of course, Col. FREMONT can propose nothing more than this to himself. He *ought* not to propose more than this, if he take the Presidency under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. *He must be the Constitutional President of the South as well as of the North.* If he keep the black flood of Slavery from breaking over the dykes furnished by that fundamental law and by the laws made under it, it is all that was demanded of him. On the other hand, *he must protect the rights of the Slaveholders where the Constitution has recognized and secured them. This must be so.* But is this a service with which an Abolitionist of the American Anti-Slavery Society can be content, who refuses to have any part or lot in this accursed toing? Can he consent to appoint a man, by his vote, to do the services the Constitution provides for Slavery, because he will refuse to do certain other things which violate or transcend it?

Suppose Col. FREMONT to be elected, how long will it be after his inauguration before his fidelity on these points will be tested? As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, fugitive slaves will be seized in Philadelphia, in New-York, in Boston, in the principal Western cities. His aid and countenance will be demanded in case any of the resistance we hope such attempts would excite should ensue. Would he not afford them both? How could he refuse it? We do not imagine he would show the infamous alacrity of PIERCE, and make a parade of his allegiance to Slavery in the face of all the world. We believe he would hate the job, and would do whatever he honestly could to shun it. But when escape was clearly impossible and he would be obliged to order the military arm of the nation to take its part in the kidnapping, would he be found wanting? Of course, he would not. We suppose that the case presented is one which he recognizes as one calling for the constitutional interposition of the Executive. If a servile war should be raging in Virginia or Carolina, would he not put forth whatever strength the Union has, even to the uttermost, to suppress it? *Of course he would.* There is no way of escape for him, taking office under an oath to sustain the Constitution, which cannot be sustained without the execution of all its parts. Now, would it be any satisfaction to any Abolitionist, witnessing these things and seeing the whole force of the Union put forth, as now, to commit these crimes against God and men which we have organized into our Nation's life, that the man that perpetrated them would refuse to commit certain other crimes which had not been so incorporated with our national being? It is the thing done and not the mode of doing it against which Abolitionism is an incarnated and eternal protest. It is making a man a chattel again who has made himself a man ont of a chattel that we brand as a crime of the deepest dye, and not that it is done in a way that WASHINGTON [illegible] of [illegible] pledged [illegible] piously [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

[illegible] DAY, AUGUST 18, 1856.

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Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

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☞ In the Senate, yesterday, after some debate, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. HUNTER moved to lay it on the table as a test, which was agreed to by 25 against 23. This settles the matter, for this session at least. The Navy Appropriation bill was passed. In the House, Mr. WALBRIDGE reported a bill from the Committee on Public Lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. It is substantially the same as that prepared by the Select Committee. A motion to postpone its consideration until the second Monday in December was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. No further action was taken on it. A joint resolution was passed to allow sixty additional days during which the Texas creditors can present their claims. Fifty private bills were passed.

☞ We have received nothing which alters materially the complexion of the returns of the State elections already received. Seventy-one counties in Missouri give POLK 30,993; EWING, 28,131; BENTON, 19,202—with thirty-three counties yet to hear from. ANDERSON, WOODSON and AKERS, American; and GREENE, CRAIG, PHELPS and CARUTHERS, Democrat, are probably elected to Congress. Forty-two counties in Iowa give the Republicans 6,219 majority. The Alabama election was merely for unimportant local officers, and there was no real contest. Nothing from the other States.

☞ We publish in another column the report of the Committee appointed by the recent Convention of Delegates from Kansas Aid Societies, held at Buffalo, giving a particular account of the character of the Emigration from the Free States to Kansas. The emigrants were encamped near Nebraska City in the latter part of July, and although they were living upon the plainest fare, and enjoyed few luxuries, they were in good health and spirits. The report of the Committee presents some interesting facts.

Street-Cleaning—Who is to Blame?

It will be denied by no one that there are persons connected with the City Government whom the chill that, in yellow fever, precedes dissolution, could not indnce to relax their [illegible] on unjust gain, when it is once within [illegible] grasp. The wheels of reform are clogged [illegible] such a mass of corruption as only [illegible] can remove, and their [illegible] of plunder are unfortunately aided by [illegible] base individuals, whom party strife, personal ambition, apathy, and scores of minor motives, seduce from the strict performance of what duty requires. The history of street-cleaning for the year 1855–'6 affords one of the most deplorable illustrations of the next to [illegible] and decay that has crept into the administration of New-York municipal affairs; and we cannot but believe that the simple recapitulation of a few facts and figures will be enough to convince every tax-payer where his money goes, whose the fault is that our thoroughfares are beginning to be clogged with garbage, and why no legal remedy for the evil can be applied before the State Legislature again convenes. Comptroller FLAGG informed the Board of Health, at a meeting which was held on Friday last, that there is "*no possible manner*" in which the City Treasury can be made to meet the cost of cleaning the streets beyond the amount appropriated by law. The City is therefore abandoned, either by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, or by the Common Council, or by the Legislature, or by Mr. FLAGG himself—by *somebody*, certainly—to any fate which can attend the most dangerous mouth in the year; and it is the imperative duty of good citizens to ask who would deserve censure if our Metropolis were to become the victim to yellow fever, or any other of the pestilential scourges incident to unpurified streets and a foul atmosphere.

Section 12, of the Act of April 12, 1853, to amend the Charter of the City, provides that "*all work to be done for the Corporation shall be by contract, and all contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security.*" The spirit of this provision of the Charter had been, previous to last year, almost uniformly evaded, by permitting contractors to receive their money for the Winter, when the state of the ground rendered work impossible, and submitting to the abandonment of the contracts when Spring brought a thaw! Damages could not be obtained of course. Experience showed that the contractors were usually irresponsible men, and we know no instance of a farthing having been recovered by the City for the losses sustained by defaulters. The money appropriated for *work* went, therefore, for *no work*, and extra sums were invariably applied for by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to use *according to his discretion* (!) for street-cleaning purposes. Thus, from a statement made by the Comptroller, it appears that the expenditures, outside of the law, for cleaning a few Wards of the City, were $151,500, from January 1 to July 1, 1855, every dollar of which was laid out in violation of the Charter. The unanimous voice of the City press, and the general outcry from property holders, compelled Mr. EBLING, last year, to deviate from the trodden path of plunder, and he accordingly advertised on the 2d July, 1855, for proposals for cleaning the streets for the coming year. His advertisement called for the opening of bids on the 12th July, (leaving an interval of hut ten days,) and ended with the following words, significant of his future purposes: "The Commissioner reserves the right to reject *all or any* of the estimates, *if deemed for the interest of the Corporation.*" This reservation was insufficient, however, to reassure the frightened jobbers in the Common Council, who felt so much fear that the provisions of the Charter were about to be enforced, that both Boards immediately passed a resolution, directing "The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to withdraw the advertisement inviting proposals for cleaning the streets of the City, until further action of the Common Council!" It will soon be seen at what this resolution aimed, but it was, for the moment, altogether too barefaced. It was met by an outburst of indignation, which caused the Mayor to veto it, and Mr. EBLING was compelled to open the proposals on the appointed day. Moreover a joint card was issued by the Mayor and Comptroller, giving bidders due notice that they would be held to rigid compliance with the contracts they might make.

On the 12th July, 1855, closed the term assigned for receiving proposals to clean the streets of this City for the year commencing on the 17th July, 1855. The bids were opened, and it was found that the lowest bid amounted to $144,000 for the year, with ample securities, which would render impossible the recurrence of the fraud of abandoning work in April which had been neglected for the previous six months. The expense of street-cleaning for 1854–5 had been over $300,000. Half of this sum was therefore to be saved, if the contracts were awarded. Considerable opposition was shown on the part of Mr. EBLING to the contractors themselves, who had been identified with the street-sweeping-machine humbuggery; but they so amply proved themselves willing and able to give security for keeping the City clean, and the requirement of the Charter was so manifest in the premises, that, on the 16th July, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps informed the Common Council that the estimates had been opened, adding:

"Annexed you will also find a copy of the lowest bidders; *and the same having offered satisfactory security*, I, therefore, according to the amended ordinance of the Common Council, (in relation to contracts,) herewith present to your honorable body for confirmation the names of the aforesaid parties, and respectfully await the action of your honorable body, previous to consummating said contracts."

Friends of Mr. EBLING, persons professing to be behind the scenes at the City Hall, hinted with jubilant certainty that the charter requirement was not "out of the woods yet;" that the Common Council would simply refrain from confirming the contracts; and that the old system would remain practically in force, tax-payers and the press to the contrary notwithstanding. It was nevertheless deemed an impossibility that the corruption of the past could be renewed in the face of the decided expression of public opinion that had been given; and it was alleged that the *few* solid, disinterested men who are acknowledgedly connected with the Common Council, would so loudly expose any new frauds as to render them impossible. This would have been good reasoning had there been a further necessity for profligate *action*,—nothing was necessary, however, but profligate *inaction*. The communication of Mr. EBLING was referred in the Board of Councilmen to the Committee on Streets, and it was expected that they would report at the very next meeting of the Board. Week after week passed away without any such report being made, and, in the beginning of August, an excellent authority, connected with one of the Boards, publicly stated his apprehension that there would be no action taken whatsoever, "*thus nullifying the positive requirements of the Charter, and giving the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps $1,000 or more a day.* AND," he adds, "FOR WHAT?" On the 6th August, 1855, —one year ago—the following resolutions were introduced into the Board of Councilmen by Councilman MATHER:

Resolved, That the lives, health, and comfort of our fellow-citizens, and of all others who visit this City, imperatively demand that all in authority should, within their proper sphere, and pursuant to the requirements of the Charter, aid in securing clean streets, particularly at this season of the year.

Resolved, That this Board, with a view to remove all pretexts for delay in respect to contracts for cleaning the streets, will, at an early day, and before closing its August Session, take final action upon the communication of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on that subject.

Resolved, That the communication above-mentioned be made the special order of business, to be taken up and finally acted on, immediately after approving the journal, *at our next meeting*, and that the Committee to whom the communication was referred, are requested to report thereon, at or before that time.

It was moved to lay these resolutions on the table,—which was passed by a vote of 26 against 19. In accordance, however, with the seventh rule of the Board, which provides that "resolutions giving rise to debate, shall, upon the request of five members, lie over one day," they were again taken up, on motion of Councilman MATHER, on the 7th August. During the interval between the two sittings, the argument against the resolutions had been urged, that the Committee could not possibly report "at the next meeting!" To test the honesty of this objection a division of the question was called for, viz.: first, on the adoption of the *first two* resolutions; and second, on the adoption of the third. It was of no avail. It had been predetermined by the jobbers that they should fail, and pending the discussion they were laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 16. *All the members of the Committee on Cleaning Streets* voted against any action upon the subject during that session of the Common Council! This was the end of the matter. From that time to the present hour—*one year*—the Common Council have never confirmed the contracts of the Street Commissioner; have never presented the slightest remonstrance against these contracts; but have simply, by their neglect, left the charge of the power to Mr. EBLING, with the full power of using the money, appropriated by law, as should be deemed most expedient to himself. It is well known that Mr. EBLING has acted, throughout the whole affair, in concert with the majority who have supported him, and the consequences of the violation of the Charter which has taken place are suddenly, in the sickliest month of the year, exploded upon the public, in the shape of an announcement that there are "*no legal means*" of keeping the City any longer free from impurities!

At the meeting of the Board of Health on Friday last, Alderman EBY, Chairman of the Committee to whom had been referred the matter of devising means to raise money to clean the streets, reported the result of their investigation. The report states that, up to July 26 last, $257,800 had been drawn from the appropriation of the current year, leaving only $1,423 at the disposition of the department. *All the appropriation for* 1856 *was therefore gone before seven months of the year had expired; $100,000 more are demanded; and yet the work for the entire year would, if the Charter had been obeyed, have been done for less than* $150,000! A more abominable state of corruption can scarcely be imagined in any City Government. And the result is that we are left, at a season of the year when the danger of pestilence is most imminent, with no resource whatsoever, excepting to deplore the reckless waste and extravagance of the past, submit to its consequence, and, we fear,—*go on in future as we have done hitherto.* The intentions of the Common Council are unmistakable. This is not the place to discuss the merits or demerits, intrinsically, of the contract system. It is certain, however, that it has not yet been fairly tried, in the sense of the Charter. Nevertheless, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, on Monday evening, by the Board of Aldermen:

"*Whereas*, Under the amended Charter, *the cleaning of the streets by contract, under the charge of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, has proved a failure*, and has been a loss to the City; and *Whereas*, the appropriation for cleaning streets for the present year is exhausted, and five months of the year yet remaining; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they are hereby instructed to report an ordinance directing the owners and occupants of all houses and lots in this City to have the streets and gutters in front of their houses and lots properly cleaned; and the Committee to report any suggestions or remedies in the premises they may deem judicious and necessary."

This is equivalent to exculpating the Street Commissioner from all blame, for the present state of things, on the ground that the contract system—what he has not tried—is a failure! Can anything be more extravagantly absurd and impudent? Moreover, the owners of houses and lots are to be mulcted for the remainder of the year, for an object which they have already paid double for by taxation! When will the citizens of New-York awake from their apathy?

The Abolitionists.

There is a very large and a very respectable class of people whose sympathies are with the Republican movement, and who are only deterred from joining it by the apprehension that, in its principles and its tendencies, it savors of *Abolitionism*. We commend to the perusal of all such, the article which we copy in another column from the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, one of the recognized organs of the Abolition Party. They will find that paper taking decided ground against the election of FREMONT, and assigning sundry cogent reasons why he should not receive the votes of members of the Anti-Slavery Party. The *Standard* says that Col. FREMONT, if elected President, must be the President of the South as well as of the North:—that he must take and keep the oath to support the Constitution of the United States:—that he must execute the laws and maintain all the provisions of the Constitution in a spirit of entire impartiality between the two sections:—that he must execute the Fugitive Slave Law while it remains on the statute book:—that he must use the federal power, if necessary, to protect the Slave States from insurrection and invasion:—that he must protect the rights of the Slaveholders where the Constitution has recognized and secured them:—and that all he, or the Republican Party, proposes to do is thus to administer the government upon the basis of the Constitution and in conformity with its provisions. Instead of aiming at the destruction of Slavery, their whole effort, therefore, is only to check it and keep it within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. Abolitionists, it is urged, can take no part in such a work. They can have no interest in the election of a man who will, from the necessity of his position as well as his own inclination, administer the Government upon principles so hostile to their views and purposes.

But there is a still stronger reason hinted at, which should deter Abolitionists from his support, and incline them rather to BUCHANAN. It is intimated that the success of the Republican Party will have the effect of "quieting agitation,"—that it will induce the North to "sit quietly down under the constitutional guarantees of Slavery," and thus take away the very pith and life of the Abolition movement. This the *Standard* dreads. And nearly all the leading Abolitionists in the country have foreseen the same result, and warned their followers against it. WENDELL PHILLIPS, GARRISON, GERRITT SMITH and others have expressed the same apprehension; and it was this feeling which led the Abolitionists in National Convention to nominate Mr. SMITH as their candidate. They see clearly enough that it is not the fact of Slavery, but its outrages,—not its existence under and within the limits of the Constitution, but its ambitious aggressions, its usurpations, its evident determination to overrule and override the Constitution,—which has aroused the country, and given life, and energy and purpose to the Republican movement. And they justly infer that when these aggressions shall have been defeated in its grasping and insolent aims after supremacy, and remanded to its true position as a local evil, existing under State sovereignty, and protected by the Constitution from the interference of other States as well as of the Federal Government, the public mind will again have peace. They know perfectly well that the success of the Republican movement will do more to suppress the violent and mischievous agitation of the Slavery question,—that it will do more towards restoring calmness and confidence to the public mind, and bringing the popular judgment to a sound and healthy state upon this whole subject, than anything else that could possibly happen. This is precisely what they do not want. "Let not order reign in our Warsaw," says the *Standard*, "whatever else betide." They prefer a continuance of that high-handed and insolent usurpation by which the champions of Slavery have so greatly inflamed the public mind. They prefer a continuance of the Pierce dynasty,—a perpetuation of the reign of violence and blood,—which shall continue to feed the flame of popular indignation, and stir the Northern heart to fierce and uncalculating resistance. This will be the direct tendency of another Pro-Slavery triumph: and it is not at all strange, therefore, that those who live by agitation, whose purposes can only be accomplished in the midst of commotion and civil strife, should dread above all things else the election of Col. FREMONT, which would "have the effect of quieting agitation, and making the North sit down quietly under the *Constitutional* guarantees of Slavery."

Colonel Sumner.

Our readers are not likely to have forgotten the circumstances attending the dispersion of the Kansas Free-State Legislature, assembled at Topeka on the 4th of July. Though it was a peaceable and perfectly legal assembly,—though it had not attempted in any way to resist the authority of the Federal, or even that of the Territorial, Government,—though it proposed to do nothing more than the Constitution in express terms guarantees to all the people of the United States, the right of doing,—namely: to petition for the redress of grievances,—yet Col. SUMNER, an officer of the Federal Army, marched into its midst at the head of a company of dragoons, and, in accordance with his instructions, as he alleged, ordered its members instantly to disperse. The act was arbitrary and high-handed,—in wanton violation of the Constitution of the United States, but so thoroughly in keeping with the whole Kansas policy of the Government that it failed to arouse any unusual indignation in the public mind. But it deserves special attention,—not only by its intrinsic character, but from the fact that the Administration, with characteristic cowardice and treachery, is endeavoring to evade the odium of it, and to throw the whole responsibility upon Col. SUMNER. A communication upon this subject in another column, rehearsing the history of the case, will attract attention.

It will be remembered that in executing what he declared to be his "instructions," Col. SUMNER declared that he was "performing the most painful duty of his life." A resolution was adopted soon after in the Senate calling for information in regard to these instructions;—and Mr. Secretary DAVIS, in reply, asserts that "no such orders have been issued from that Department." He proceeds to state that Gov. SHANNON was authorized, in case he found the ordinary Courts and powers of the United States Marshals inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations, or armed resistance to the execution of the law, to call upon Col. SUMNER for aid; and in that event Col. SUMNER was instructed to afford it. But it does not appear that Gov. SHANNON made any effort to disperse the Topeka meeting by the use of the local force,—that he even summoned them to disperse, or that he called upon Col. SUMNER at all. Secretary DAVIS evidently intends it to be understood that Col. SUMNER, in dispersing that assembly, *acted without orders, upon his own responsibility, and in violation of his instructions.* It is the direct object of his reply to the Senate's inquiry, to convey this impression. He says nothing about orders that were issued to Gov. SHANNON in regard to the dispersion of the Topeka Legislature:—he does not say that Gov. SHANNON was authorized and directed to suppress the meeting, and to call upon Col. SUMNER to execute those instructions. It is known that Gov. SHANNON himself has claimed that he had such authority; but no evidence of it has yet been given to the public. Secretary DAVIS suppresses these instructions, if any such exist. He throws the whole responsibility for that gross violation of the Constitution and the law upon Col. SUMNER.

Now if the facts of the case warrant this charge, Col. SUMNER has been guilty of a gross violation of duty. He has usurped powers not intrusted to him. He has failed in the duty of obedience to the orders of his Government. For such offences, if he is guilty of them, he should be punished:—and it is the duty of the Government *to order a Court-Martial upon him immediately.* This, we venture to say, they dare not do. Such a tribunal would expose the infamy of their own conduct,—would convict them of having thrown this "painful" duty upon him, and of then seeking, with refined and deliberate cowardice, to shirk the responsibility for their own acts. An investigation of this kind would drag to light the secret instructions sent to SHANNON, the secret orders given by him to Col. SUMNER, and the secret machinery by which the Administration first finds tools for its purposes, and then crushes them for their obedience.

The Senate, or the House, should make another attempt to extract from the Executive Department the whole truth in regard to this affair. And Col. SUMNER himself, is justly entitled, by the tone of Secretary DAVIS' reply to the Senate, to demand a Court of Inquiry concerning the serious charges which it insinuates against him.

Mr. Sherwood of Texas—Correction.

A correspondent of the TIMES, in a recent letter from Galveston giving an account of the extraordinary treatment which Mr. LORENZO SHERWOOD, a member of the Texas Legislature, had experienced for having expressed the opinion that Congress might legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, spoke of him as being a slaveholder. Mr. SHERWOOD, in a letter to his brother of this City, thus corrects the error:

GALVESTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1856.

LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., New-York: DEAR BROTHER: I am in receipt of yours, of the 21st inst., by this morning's mail. The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES alluded to must have had a very imperfect knowledge of my domestic arrangements, when he came to the conclusion that I was a slaveholder. I am not aware that I have ever been identified with any such proprietorship. The only flesh and blood in which I claim even a qualified ownership, is that of my wife and child; and were it a question of actual dominion, I think KATY and ELSIE, between them, would have a little the better of it.

Very truly, your brother,

LORENZO SHERWOOD.

Mr. SHERWOOD, it will be recollected, was forced to resign his seat in the Legislature of Texas, for having expressed the opinion mentioned above. He went home and announced his intention of addressing his constituents in regard to the course he had pursued as their representative. Hereupon a meeting of the citizens of Galveston was called, for the purpose of considering the expediency of *allowing* him to make any such address! and, after considerable discussion, it was determined that he might make a speech, but that *the subject of Slavery must not be so much as mentioned in it.* This conclusion was announced to him by a Committee appointed to wait on him for that purpose. This is the degree of liberty that is enjoyed by *white men* in Slaveholding States.

Cui Bono Ambassadors?

An English philosopher narrates a story of a bear, whose perpetual existence was deemed necessary for the safety of a certain Swiss village. As soon as the bear for the time being became indisposed, a successor was immediately procured, that there might not be an interregnum of beardom for a single moment. On one occasion, however, the reigning bear died before a successor could be got, and the debate that ensued respecting the awful emergency lasted for several weeks. At last a shrewd old peasant called attention to the fact, that during the time consumed in discussion no particular calamity had befallen the village, and they might as well try the effect of the bear's absence for a few weeks more. The other villagers perceived the truth of these remarks, and the dynasty of bears was at an end.

We desire to play the shrewd old peasant on this occasion. It is only necessary to transform a bear into a bull, and our parable is pointed. For heaven knows how many years the political world has been impressed with the belief that an ambassadorial Bull at Washington was a necessary condition to our national existence. What will they do? Who will succeed? are questions which were eagerly canvassed in the Spring months of the year. It is beginning now, however, to occur to a few inquisitive minds that the time may come when we shall have no ambassador, and that the world will not wag therefor one jot less witty or less wise. What is an ambassador, after all? A gentleman who speaks bad Italian and French, and is perpetually spying on a number of other gentlemen who speak bad English, one who is compelled occasionally to get up a row to show that "he is doing something," and sometimes involves whole peoples in warfare because his lady is not placed in proper rotation in some levee list or ball. To do this, and lie on all occasions for his country's good, is the business of an ambassador. For what benefit such a functionary should be retained is to us a marvel. Are nations to go on rioting forever about yellow waistcoats and black pants, now that the world is in its prime and got out of the mediæval nursery? Manifestly no, however such result may mar the Parisian visions of the *Herald*, or cloud the ambassadorial dreams of Senator SICKLES.

It is now some two or three months since Mr. CRAMPTON took his departure, and, like the Swiss villagers, the world is beginning to find out it goes on even far more comfortably and quietly in the absence of the bear. The experience will not be lost on the shrewd intelligence of our people. It would, perhaps, be somewhat hold to fix even an approximating period for the extinction of the beardom, but events seem certainly tending towards that mournful result. Lord PALMERSTON, we see by the telegraph, seems sensibly alive to the truth of our reasoning, and disposed for the present to leave well alone. A continuity of this excellent intention he may rest assured will give no sorrow to any one in this country, except Messrs. HERTZ, and wandering knights-errant of that class, who will find with the departure of CRAMPTON and his paternity, that, like Othello, their occupation is gone.

The Free States.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has written a letter to the Editor of the Frankfort, Ky., *Commonwealth*, denying the rumor which connected him with an alleged conspiracy to defeat BUCHANAN and elect BRECKINRIDGE, and giving his views generally of the pending contest. He speculates considerably on the chances of Mr. FILLMORE, in case the election should go to the House of Representatives, and closes with this emphatic opinion concerning Mr. BUCHANAN:

The people of the Slaveholding States can elect Mr. FILLMORE without sending the election to the House, if they will unite on him. A union upon Mr. BUCHANAN will not, cannot, now accomplish that result. *He is too weak in the Free States to do any good there with him.* I declare that *I do not believe he can carry a single Free State, if Mr. Fillmore were dropped to-day.* I feel certain he could not. I make no appeal for sectional support, because I abhor all sectionalism apart from principles—but let the men who have been crying out for a united South consider it, and go for FILLMORE and DONELSON, either of whom would be safe for the South. Yours, H. MARSHALL.

Mr. MARSHALL is a Kentuckian, and therefore not likely to underrate the strength of the Pro-Slavery candidate in the North. He is an astute and experienced politician, and therefore not likely to be misled by the mere clamor of contending parties. His conviction of Mr. BUCHANAN's weakness is the result of his own personal observation, and does credit to his sagacity.

Another Southern politician, of equal sagacity, and still greater experience, Senator PEARCE of Maryland, has also written a letter giving *his* view of the prospects of the coming election. He has always been a Whig, is a [illegible] friend of Mr. FILLMORE, and would gladly aid the election if he could see the slightest indication of possible success. But, he says:

"The contest, it seems to me, lies between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. FREMONT. Mr. FILLMORE's friends indeed claim a question for his favor; but I have taken much pains to ascertain what his strength is *in the Free States*, and so far I have not been able to satisfy myself that he can carry a single one of them. Mr. FILLMORE's strength lies in the Whig States of the South. If all the Southern States should give him their votes, he would fall in the election without such assistance from the Free States *as it would be vain to look for.* The choice, then, is between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. FREMONT, and what Maryland Whig, believing as I do, can hesitate?"

Here we have two of the most prominent and distinguished Southern politicians,—declaring their solemn belief, the one that BUCHANAN,—and the other that FILLMORE,—cannot carry a single one of the Free States. Time will probably show that both are right.

One of John Bull's Hallucinations.

The English people took it into their heads during the war with Russia, that the people of the United States were savagely Pro-Russian in their sympathies; but we could never discover any cause for this strange delusion beyond the fact that our journals were quite impartial in the accounts they published of the progress of the war. Certainly there never was anything in the shape of a public demonstration which afforded the least foundation for the suspicion that we were on the side of the Czar. But the belief appears to be deep-seated, and has, no doubt, been the cause of much irritable feeling on the part of John Bull. The London *Times*, in alluding to the Queen's Speech, says:

"While the nation of which we have so many reasons to be proud, and which has in its heart no desire to conceal its connection with this free land, was, for some reason which nobody has or ever will satisfactorily explain, putting up its prayers for the success of Russia," &c., &c.

But it is very difficult to give any explanation of a fact which never had any existence. The only prayers put up for the success of Russia, or against England, in this country, were by a few of the expatriated subjects of Great Britain, whose wild ravings the *Times* saw fit to interpret as an expression of American sentiment. But nothing could be further from the truth, though, as disinterested spectators of the struggle between the three Powers, the people of the United States could not see that all the wrong was on the side of Russia.

Discarding the Tools.

From the Courier and Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday Night.

Judges LECOMPTE and CATO, and Marshal DONALDSON, of Kansas, were invited to resign three weeks ago, and having declined, they have this day been dismissed. INSPECTOR.

We have no doubt this report is true. These men have done the work they were sent to Kansas for, and the people may possibly be humbugged by a show of *ex post facto* censure. Besides, new men will be needed to consummate the work they have begun. That these creatures are not discarded for their acts is shown by the tardiness of their removal. Their places are probably waited for by a hungrier and equally unscrupulous set.

New-York State School Commissioners—First Annual Meeting.

The Commissioners of the State, elected under the New School law, met on Thursday, 7th inst., at Troy. Hon. VICTOR M. RICE, State Superintendent, was called to the chair. There was a large number of the Commissioners present, and, generally speaking, they were a fine-looking body of School Officers. Several of the Commissioners gave a detailed statement of the number and condition of the schools in their respective districts.

The body resumed its deliberations on Friday. Hon. S. S. RANDALL, of New-York City, submitted the following resolutions, which elicited a long discussion:

Resolved, That we regard a thorough and efficient supervision of our Schools not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable, and we will cordially cooperate with our State Superintendent in furtherance of this object.

Resolved, That none but well-qualified teachers, both morally and intellectually, should be employed in any of our School Districts.

Resolved, That this Convention request the Superintendent of Public Instruction to authorize the Commissioners to grant licenses that shall be valid for certain specified districts, for a limited time.

There was a free interchange of views in regard to educational affairs generally. The State Superintendent, Mr. RICE, and our New-York City Superintendent, Mr. RANDALL, were peculiarly happy and forcible in their remarks and suggestions. The resolutions were adopted.

The meeting, although an experiment, will doubtless be productive of much good.

A Successful Thief.

EMERSON, in his new work on English traits, calls LOUIS NAPOLEON a "successful thief," and is "sure that no Englishman whom he had the happiness to know consented, when the aristocracy and commons of London cringed, like a Neapolitan rabble," before the French Emperor. These are the only bitter words in our philosopher's new work on England.

☞ THOMAS W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Brooklyn, has been chosen President of the Teachers' State Association.

BUSINESS NOTICES

MR. I. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c. Merchants, bankers and others desiring perfect security against fire and burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Ahrm Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. Numerous testimonials of their superiority over all others now in use will be exhibited.
VALENTINE & BUTTLER,
Successors to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THEN HORACE WATERS' modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140; Melodeons from $40 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

...Central Railroad ... on Saturday afternoon, ... train. Baffale came in, a mile ... upon the south side of the bridge ... where there is only a space of ... between the track and the railing, ... proceeding at the usual rate of ... miles an hour, and, from the ... the switchman before the Coroner's ... effort was made to warn the man of his ... before the train reached him. He, how... paid no attention to the cries, and the en... sacrifice that his engine and ten or three ... passed him without injury, but that he was ... on the shoulder by a wider battle-car, and ... down; that the usual signal by ringing of ... was given, all the time the train was ap... ing; that he saw the man struck, and im... gave the signal to "break up," and ... the train as soon as possible, but not until ... cars had passed over his legs, crushing ... the feet to above the knee, and the ... to sever the body, in a most shocking ... Beyond, there was nothing left of the ... to the knees, *except masses of* ... The feet hanging only by the liga... It was a painful, sickening sight. The ... lived perhaps three-quarters o ... did not revive sufficiently to speak.

Coroner Bogue held an inquest, and from the testimony it appears the name of the deceased was John Donnelly, and that he resided at Springport, Cayuga County, where he officiated as a Catholic priest; that he was in the habit of preaching at other places along the line of the railroad, and from the fact that he had his vestry robes in a bundle under his arm at the time of the accident, it is supposed that he was on his way to some point to officiate professionally yesterday. We understand that he told an acquaintance here on the afternoon of the accident, that he was waiting for the departure of the Palmyra train. Father O'Brien, of this city, distinctly recognized the body as that of Mr. Donnelly, of Springport, as did other priests who were present at the inquest.

From all the evidence it appears that the death of the deceased was the result of his own inattention. The probability is that he was engrossed in thought, standing with his arms upon the railing, looking into the river, in which position he was first seen by the engineer, and that he did not discover the approaching train in time to escape; or if he did, that he supposed there was sufficient space between the train and the railing to permit him to stand without being injured. No blame seems to attach to any one particularly, especially those connected with the train. The Jury, therefore, rendered a verdict that he came to his death in accordance with the above facts, and also added a recommendation that some arrangement be made by which a wider footpath upon the railroad bridge may be secured for the convenience and safety of pedestrians.

Estimates for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors.

The Washington *Union* has the following explanations of the position of the Administration in reference to River and Harbor Improvements:

"It is known to our readers that much of the time and attention of the Senate of late has been given to the discussion and passing of a long list of bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The result has been the passage of bills by the Senate appropriating about three millions of dollars to these various objects. Each bill was the subject of animated discussion, in which the friends of the measure were required to adduce evidence as to their character, and the kind of estimates and surveys on which their merits were based.

We were not not a little surprised in these discussions to hear very frequent reference made to estimates found in the documents accompanying the President's Message, or to the estimates of the War Department, for the work advocated, as if the President and Secretary of War had recommended the appropriations proposed in the bills. Our surprise arose from the fact that we know the opinions of the President and Secretary of War to be adverse to appropriations for such objects, and, therefore, it seemed to us to be palpably unjust to them to base the advocacy of the bills upon such grounds.

The annual estimates of the War Department are prepared after the reports of the different bureaus are made to the Department, and the Secretary is only responsible for so much of those reports as he adopts in his estimates; and for these the President is also responsible, because the Secretary's estimates is necessarily made under the direction of the President. That estimate is sent to the Treasury Department, published early for the information of Congress, and must have been in the possession of the Senator before the second part of the President's message and accompanying documents had been printed. By reference to the volume entitled "Estimates of Appropriations, 1856–'57," pages 62, 63, 64, 65, will be found the annual estimates, recommended by the War Department, and all else represented to be a part of these estimates must be the result either of ignorance or fraud. No such "estimate" as that referred to by Mr. Trumbull is found therein, and hence, contrary to his assertion, no such "*estimate*" was "*recommended*."

Lake George.—A letter from Lake George says: "The number of strangers here is not great. The travel in this direction has fallen off some seventy or eighty per cent. since the burning of the steamer *John Jay*. This was a sad calamity, and has awakened strong feelings in this community, where it is regarded as one of the most glaring of the many instances among steamboat and railroad accidents of a careless sacrifice of life and property to a paltry spirit of rivalry and cupidity."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit Cans! Fruit Cans!**
BRANDWHITE'S PATENT
SELF SEALING
Glass Jars—a nice article.
Earthenware Jars—a beautiful article.
Tin Cans, all sizes.
The surest, safest, most reliable, and most simple, ever used.
No wax or cement needed.
At WHITE'S,
No. 2 Barclay-st.,
Under the Astor House.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERRA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; ZING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **The Astonishing Success of the Oxygenated Bitters** in the worst cases of Dyspepsia, is owing to its peculiar tonic properties, and being entirely free from alcoholic stimulants, it produces no reaction or unpleasant sensations.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McMAHON & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Saponaceous Tooth Powder.**—Prepared from pure white soap, being the only dentifrice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Prepared only by GEORGE E. INGER & CO., No. 399 Broadway, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., continues to devote special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections at his new residence, No. 84 Fifth-place, (near Clinton-st.) South Brooklyn. Office hours—morning, before 10; afternoon, after 3.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at S. BALDWIN'S, No. 338 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, fireplaces, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garniture tiles, tessera, hearth-tiles, drain-pipes &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

BELLS! BELLS!!—Mencely's celebrated Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

COLEMAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been engaged in the hardware business, would prefer a similar situation, in a merchant's store or counting room. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address ..., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a young woman; can speak French and English; can sew well; also understands the toilet of a lady. Also, a situation, by a man, husband of the above woman, as domestic; would like to be in the same house, if possible. Good references given. Address G. P., Office of the *Daily Times*.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; also, by a little orphan girl, 14 years old, to take care of a babe, or any light work; willing to go for board and clothing. High references given. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, sisters; one as professed cook, has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; the other as first-rate waitress, has no objection to assist in chamber work; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 441 Houston-st., corner of 2d-av., Room No. 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women, one as seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a first rate Protestant cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, in a bakery or fancy store, or some light business suited to female labor. Reference given. Address H. L., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the housework of a small private family, has good City references. Call at No. 479 Greenwich-st., New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As an assistant teacher, to go to North Carolina. He must be well acquainted with mathematics and the higher English branches. A knowledge of the French language is also desirable. Preference will be given to a graduate of Yale, Amherst, or Williams College. Engagement to commence 1st October. Address Box No. 8,296, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. S., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER.—Wanted, an engraver on stone, who can do first-rate lettering. To one who understands general work and who should prove the kind of person desired, good wages and after a time an interest in the business will be given. Address, inclosing specimens of work, M. STONE, office of this paper.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted, agents to sell A BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $400 to $500 a-year. Location permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. OGDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

ENGINEER WANTED—One that understands his business, to take charge of a steam-engine located within a short distance of this City. Apply, with references, to PALMER, RICHARDSON & Co., No. 23 Maiden-lane

ENTRY CLERK AND A GENERAL CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house. Both must be capable and energetic. Address Box No. 265 Post-Office, with name and references.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—In a dry goods' importing and jobbing house. They must not be less than 18 years of age; must live with their parents, and come well recommended. Apply to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, intelligent, active Boy, 16 to 18 years of age. A good writer, and quick at figures. None other need apply. The situation is one in which industry and faithfulness will lead to promotion. The best of testimonials required. Address in handwriting, Box No. 586 Post-Office.

WET NURSE.—A young, healthy, respectable married woman wants a baby to wet nurse, as she has lost her own. Satisfactory reference given by the doctor that attended her. None but those of a respectable family need apply, at No. 98 West 28th-st.

GIRL WANTED—To cook, wash and iron for a small family. One that understands her business and can give good references may hear of a good and permanent situation by calling at No. 78 Spring-st

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City, should apply to FERRE'S Agency, 17 years established. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A good cook, one who understands baking and pastry, a good washer and ironer. Also, a good chambermaid. Protestants preferred. Good references required. Apply at No. 53 East 11th-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, immediately, coatmakers on satinet and other medium quality garments. No. 13 Vesey-st., up stairs.

TWO OR THREE MUSIC COMPOSITORS WANTED. T. B. SMITH, No. 84 Seekman-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 3 clerks, 2 bookkeepers, 2 conductors, 4 waiters, 2 barkeepers, 2 porters, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 drivers, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—From Sept. 1 to May 1, by a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, two young ladies and two single gentlemen. Three rooms required, two of good size and one small. Location not higher than 23d-st. Full particulars required, and no attention paid to any answer which does not state explicitly the lowest terms. No large boarding-house will be acceptable. Address S., Box No. 2,020 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a strictly private family, by a single gentleman of retired habits, a small room with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Location must be between 8th and 23d sts., west of Broadway. An Episcopalian family preferred. Address COMFORT, stating terms, which must be moderate, at the *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a strictly private family by a gentleman of retired habits, a comfortably furnished room, with partial board. Location between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, postpaid, box No. 2,407, New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—In a private family, No. 59 Hort-st., 10 minutes' walk from the ferry, a very desirable location. Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen can have board.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house. No 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Suites of apartments on the second and third floors furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board, to be let. Situation very superior and airy, in the immediate vicinage of Washington Park and Broadway.

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BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants supplied to sell.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

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ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
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No. 25 Park-row, New-York, or No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn,
THE "UNABRIDGED" IS THE "BEST."
SMUCKER'S LIFE OF FREMONT,
CONTAINING ALSO HIS REPORTS UNABRIDGED,
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THE TRUTH OF THAT OLD PROVERB.
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A choice selection of SONGS, ODES, GLEES, and BALLADS, with MUSIC, original and selected, arranged and harmonized for each, under the auspices of the Central Fremont and Dayton Glee Club of the City of New-York. Price 20 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price.
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Story of young Nod, the sleeper
Nicholas Nod who couldn't help it,
Couldn't help his curious antics—
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Read 'bout Mr. Rouse, the parson,
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THIS WEEK'S CONTAINS:
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full of interest and life,
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NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED," sung by Lonisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jac. Bolt, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 25 cents. "THREE FLOWERS," by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.
A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros.
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FREMONT CAMPAIGN SONG AND CHORUS—"There is the White House Yender," with splendid lithograph likeness of FREMONT, just published by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. Sent by mail for 25 cents, post-paid.

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LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.
Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
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STOPPED—Supposed to have been stolen, two Remnants of Silk, the owner can have by applying at No. 181 Bowery. W. SIMPSON & CO.

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BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND,
TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
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Sign and Banner Painters,
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REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A stated meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 13, 1856, at 8 o'clock precisely. EDGAR KETCHUM, President.
WILLIAM PELL,
GEO. TREWILLIGER, } Secretaries.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

SORREL HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, eight years old, sound, kind, and free from all vice. Pleasant driver, and good action. Can trot in 3¼ to wagon. Is a good horse in double harness, and a good family horse. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Price $250. Apply at No. 397 Water-st.

AMBROTYPE.

[illegible] who would not [illegible] yell [illegible] Sunday [illegible] those [illegible] only [illegible] style [illegible] front [illegible] rank as [illegible] artists, have [illegible] all the [illegible] modern, time- [illegible] saving improve- [illegible] ments at their command, so [illegible] that for time to last in the [illegible] lineament [illegible] of [illegible]

THE AMBROTYPE
[illegible] have been [illegible] a spon- [illegible] taneous outgrowth of the popular desire to "save time;" and among its many good points none [illegible] strongly [illegible] ealled friends in its favor [illegible] than the [illegible] remark- able fact that the likeness is

ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY TAKEN.
The sitting occupies but a few seconds, and in consequence of this rapidity the most life-like expression is preserved; there is none of that fixed and unnatural expression so often observed in other pictures.

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this rapidity is of the utmost value, as a few minutes is quite sufficient to procure the Ambrotype complete.

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since it is taken and cemented between plates of glass—a substance which, as every one knows, successfully resists moisture, change of temperature, and even the most virulent acids.
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taken only at his Galleries,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway,
and not of those usually put forth from other establishments.

BRADY INTRODUCED THE AMBROTYPE
to the public in this city, a few months since, and is the pioneer to whom the people are indebted for this exquisite gem of modern art.

BRADY'S DOWN-TOWN GALLERY
at No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st., is exceedingly convenient to merchants and strangers who stop at the hotels in that neighborhood.
Some of the finest pictures ever made, many of them wanting gold and silver medals, are the product of this old-established Gallery.

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Mr. Brady has recently made important

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which diminish the cost of that popular and desirable picture nearly fifty per cent. He also offers a new and admirable picture, called the

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPH,
which is made in the world. those exquisite must be seen ciated, and the rare attribute far cheaper, than Photographs ever made.
nowhere else. It is one of things which to be appreciated, which possesses the attribute of being as well as finer graphs hitherto made.

ARTISTS OF UNRIVALED TALENT,
educated to their business, and proficient in their several departments, are employed by Mr. Brady.
As a specimen of the rapidity with which work is done, and well done, too, at this establishment, we may mention that splendid

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can be produced, from first sitting to complete finish, in the incredibly short space of

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Other pictures are produced with correspondingly brevity of time; thus realizing practically the superhuman attributes ascribed to the Genii and Fairies of Eastern fables.

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ON A REVIEW,
then, we find certain well-established truths in reference to this art, its patrons and its votaries, which may be briefly stated as follows:

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Or if you have a desire for something more ornamental, for your parlor, you may get
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Or if you have a desire for something novel, delicate, and exceedingly beautiful should be your taste, ask for
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CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Brady's Galleries,
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contain an immense number of specimen pictures, embracing portraits of some of the most distinguished men in the country. They are open free every day, except Sundays.

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Of any desired size. People having a single portrait of a deceased friend, should not trust to that copy alone, but have others made and deposited in other places, so that in case of accident all may not be lost.
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[illegible] & Co.,
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Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

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Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
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Long established and well known Carpet House,
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Offers choice English goods, of newest styles, at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!
Superb medallion velvets, with borders to match.
Elegant tapestry Brussels, 2s 6d to 3s.; 3-plys, 2s. 6d. to 3s. Ingrains, 2s. 6d. to 5s. Oil Cloths from 3 to 24 feet wide.

ANOTHER LOT OF EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
(Slightly Damaged.)
Will be opened on MONDAY, Aug. 11.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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EMBROIDERED CRAPE DRESSES
At $18 each.
A new article for [illegible] costume.
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Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

[illegible] OUR [illegible]
[illegible] have [illegible] and will [illegible]
J. F. [illegible]
Opposite [illegible]

[illegible] PRICES for the [illegible] stores.
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AT DAVIS'
MAY BE FOUND
ALL DESIRABLE KINDS OF
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SEVENTY PERSONS
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WHY PASS A SLEEPLESS NIGHT,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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Great Emporium,
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PURCHASE A MOSQUITO NET AT
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THE MOSQUITO NETS
Purchased of DAVIS,
Are said to be the best
In the City. Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

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AT DAVIS',
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 51 John-st.

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$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of four post stamps. Address C. M. BAIN & Co., New-York Post-office.

TO NEWSPAPER CARRIERS.—A purchaser can be found for a route on a daily morning paper, by addressing BUSINESS, *Times* office, stating terms, and where an interview can be had.

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WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$38 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, E. & G. Beeseler, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible], Alderman ELY in the chair.

Mr. [illegible], the report awarding a contract for furnishing 1,000 lamp-[illegible] was read and concurred in without de-[illegible].

Resolved to take from the table the re-[illegible] Committee on Markets, in favor of a mar-[illegible] Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets, East [illegible]. Carried, and the report was read. Mr. [illegible] moved to lay on the table. Lost. The re-[illegible]port was adopted.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, was called up by Mr. TUCKER. Mr. FITZPATRICK opposed the consideration of the report; cleaning the streets by contract was a swindle; let every man sweep before his own door. The motion to take up was lost, 10 to 5.

Certain annual returns of Engine and Hose Companies were received, and ordered on file.

Majority and minority reports for and against the establishment of a Hose Company in the upper part of the City, between Thirteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, and First and Sixth avenues, were presented and debated. Mr. TUCKER, from the majority of the Committee on Fire Department, opposed the measure; Mr. CLANCY, from the minority, was in favor of it. There was a sharp tilt between Messrs. CLANCY and TUCKER—CLANCY accusing TUCKER of not knowing a "bo-butt" from a "she-butt;" didn't believe that the Eighth knew anything whatever about the Fire Department; and TUCKER retorting, he did not think CLANCY knew anything whatever about what he pretended to have a knowledge of. The minority report was finally adopted (establishing the new Company) by 14 to 2.

A communication was received from the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, in relation to the survey and grading of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty ninth streets. It appears there are grave errors in the estimates of quantities, and the Street Commissioner having in consequence thereof refused to execute the contract, it was recommended that the matter be advertised anew for a new contract. After an unimportant debate, the communication was laid on the table, a motion to refer to the Committee on Roads having failed.

The Board refused to increase the salary of the Clerk to the Fire Commissioners; concurred with the Council to order the opening of Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Fifth avenues, and from Tenth-avenue to East River; and adjourned till to-day.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER—THE DOCUMENT RETURNED.

The Board met on Monday afternoon, the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the chair.

After the presentation of some unimportant petitions, Councilman PHILLIPS offered a resolution which had just been debated in the Board of Health, viz.:

That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be requested to inform the Board whether he has withdrawn the garbage carts from the streets, and for what reason.

After a few words from Councilman SWAN, the resolution was adopted.

A resolution to regulate and grade Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth street, was referred to the Committee on Roads. Also, a petition to have Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avennes, paved with Belgian pavement, was similarly referred.

GAS.

It was moved that "whereas the Harlem Gas-Light Company has so far progressed with their work as to be able to furnish gas to a large number of the residents of the City lying north of Seventy-ninth-street by the first of November—Therefore, resolved, that gas lamps be fixed on the Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and that the Company be and is hereby authorized to light them on the same terms as are now paid to the Manhattan Gas Company, until otherwise directed." Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CONTRACTS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner to the following effect:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to a resolution passed by your Board last evening, calling upon the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and the Street Commissioner, for a list of all contracts entered into by the Street Department for sums less than $250, I have the honor to state that previous to my entering upon the duties of Street Commissioner, it was not usual to enter into any written contracts for less than $250; hnt, at the suggestion of the Comptroller, I have caused contracts to be entered into for every kind of work given out by me, whether over or under $250. Respectfully,

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

The writer appends a list of such contracts, 28 in number.

THE WORTH MONUMENT.

The report of the Committee on the Worth Monument was presented and adopted, awarding the contract for building to James G. Patterson, as the lowest bidder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1856.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith, in accordance with the Ordinance directing it, submit my Annual Report of the condition of the Fire Department, the number of fires and alarms, the amount of damage in each month, together with the names, badge number, occupation and residence, of the members of the department, divided into companies, as per Annual Report of their officers, also the condition of the houses and apparatus.

The state of the department, I am happy to say, has never been more encouraging, or its working more perfect, and this, too, while laboring under many disadvantages.

The department consists of 14 engineers, 1,544 engineemen, 1,128 hosemen, 946 hook and ladder men, and 38 hydrant men, amounting to a total of 3,085 men, being an increase of 454 over the nnmber stated in the last Report. The above are divided into 46 engine companies, 58 hose companies, 14 hook and ladder companies, and four hydrant companies.

There are 35 engines in good condition, 5 ordinary, 5 building, and 1 rebuilding; 49 hose carriages in good condition, 6 ordinary, 2 building, and 1 rebuilding; 12 hook and ladder trucks in good condition, and 2 building.

There is in use in the Department 39,650 feet of hose, in good order, 29,100 feet indifferent—making a total of 68,750 feet.

The loss by fires during the year ending July 31, 1856, is $683,080. The particulars you will find by reference to the tabular statement annexed to this report, exhibiting in detail the loss in each month, together with the nnmber of fires and alarms in each district.

New hose is urgently required for most of the companies. To this fact I called the attention of your honorable body in the last annual report, and recommended that a contract should he made for twenty thousand feet. *Not a foot has been ordered.* Were it not that I have manufactured a small amount at the public yard, and continually mended the almost worn-out hose now in use, I should not have been able to get through the past seven Winter. As it was, the streets were flooded in time of fire by the hose bursting, and an insufficient supply of water obtained that has been severely felt. I trust your honorable body will at once order that the necessary supply be contracted for.

"The Fire Alarm Telegraph," to which I called your attention in my last report, is a subject of so much importance that I again refer to it. The Common Council of Philadelphia, with a promptness most commendable, have had their city engplied with machines, &c., upon the same plan I then recommended for this, and have expressed great satisfaction with the working of the system. I refer your honorable body to my last report for a partial description of the system of communicating alarms for engine houses and bell towers—with a hope that it may be adopted in this City before another year [illegible]. I would respectfully anggest that n [illegible] be made in the "Tax Levy" for [illegible] additional building might be erected on the [illegible] Park for the use of engine and hose companies, with a bell tower in the centre, to take the place of the present one on the City Hall, which is the cause of so much complaint from the Courts and other deliberative bodies in that building. Tais building being octagon in form, would give ample accommodation for eight fire companies and the bell-tower, while at the same time it could be so planned as to be an ornament to the lower part of Broadway. There are several companies located in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, whose houses are built on lots the leases of which will soon expire, and apparatus that cannot be spared thrown out of service, as the extreme high price of property in this section of the City will cause much difficulty and delay in getting new locations. The plan I recommend, if adopted, will, with bnt a moiety of the outlay, erect a fine building for eight companies, a bell-tower, and prove an ornament to the City. I bespeak, at the hands of your honorable body, a careful and early consideration of the subject.

An alarm-bell is much needed in the neighborhood of the Post-Office. To this also I called your attention last year, for the particulars in regard to which I refer you to my last report.

The frequency of alarms of fire from "gas explosions" has been the cause of much damage to fine apparatus, as well as to the buildings in which they originate, and measures should be taken to prevent in future these explosions, which are mostly the result of culpable carelessness, on the part of those engaged in putting the gas fixtures in houses.

The rowdies have for a long time remained quiet, and I had hoped that the department would [illegible] be molested by them; hnt of late three [illegible]ces have come to my knowledge wherein [illegible]en have been attacked. In one case, Engine Company No. 41 was proceeding at great speed [illegible], when they were set npon by these "ro[illegible]s," with clubs, stung shots and stones; several [illegible]bers of the department were knocked down by [illegible]. One of whom, RODERICK T. ENTWISTLE, was run [illegible] by the engine. He is very seriously injured, [illegible] will be maimed for life, should he survive his [illegible]. At [illegible] where in much doubt.

[illegible], Hose Company No. 15 were attacked, [illegible] attending to their duty, the men driven away and the carriage upset in the street. The [illegible] of a gang of these rowdies, making an attack upon the [illegible] of the Company. It is my opinion that [illegible] should be devised whereby firemen may be able to perform their duties without incurring the danger of having their limbs broken, and perhaps killed by these desperadoes. It is useless to look to the Police Justices for the remedy; they have not apply it! the political influence of these gangs is so great. I leave the subject in the hands of your honorable body, merely referring you to my last report for suggestions in relation to the matter.

In closing this report, I am proud to refer to the actions of the new men composing the Department, to whose exertions we are indebted for the great decrease in the loss by fires during the past year, being $535,089 less than the year previous; while, notwithstanding the exertions of the "Fire Marshal," the number of fires has increased. The firemen never were more serviceable than during the time which has elapsed since the last annual report; indeed there seems to be a rivalry as to which company shall be the most effective and orderly.

I trust your honorable body will take into consideration the suggestions I have made, and act with promptness upon them. Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT ORDERED TO BE AMENDED.

A thousand copies of the annual report of the Chief Engineer were ordered to be printed. The vote upon the reception and adoption of that report was next reconsidered, and the document was ordered to be returned to the Chief Engineer, with directions for him to amend by insertion of the name or names of such members of the Common Council alluded to as being the ringleadere in the attack on Engine Company No. 32.

WIDENING READE STREET—ORDINANCE PASSED.

The "reader" to the Board had evidently become very weary, and manifested indications of grateful relief, when a long-winded and desultory discussion on the Reade-street question permitted repose to his vocal organs. Many speakers addressed themselves to the subject, but nobody seemed to listen to them, and convereation was extremely general both on the Presidential bench and amoog the members of the august deliberative assembly. It was the opinion of those who "thought the Council were going in for a free fight" that the contest was hopeless, as it was tolerably well known the opponents would range as 27 to 14.

The talking appeared to be nothing more than a very dull and prosy recapitulation of all the arguments pro and con. that had already been urged in Committee. Having no proclivities to needless repetition, to report the debate would be a cruel infliction. There was occasionally just a little sprinkling of personality, or an approach to it, which, had it been more pungent, would have imparted liveliness to a discussion that could not be characterized as particularly interesting. Substantially, the whole arose on taking up the report of the Committee, which, adopted by 36 votes to 9, was read a third time and passed. The Committee then rose, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday, at 5 o'clock.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, at 5½ o'clock P. M., B. F. PINCKNEY in the Chair. The usual routine business having been transacted, the following petitions were offered to the Board: Of Mr. Jacob Cohen, that wire ballot-boxes, for the prevention of fraud, might receive the attention of a proper Committee. Referred to the Committee of Arts and Sciences. Of inhabitants of Leroy-street, to have that street opened between Hudson-street and the river. Referred. A resolution to lay a main for Croton water in Thirty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was adopted. A resolution to pay certain weekly newspapers of the City for advertising the amended City Charter, was referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution to flag the sidewalks on the east side of Mercer, from Spring to Houston-street, was referred to the Committee on Streets. The report of the Committee on Finance, granting two lots of ground in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $300 to the Irish Aid Society, was referred to the same Committee. The Committee of the Law Department, to whom was referred the resolution of Councilman RAYMOND, declaring the seat of Councilman PINCKNEY, Chairman of the Board of Councilmen, vacant, because he had changed his residence and moved out of the Ward in which he was elected, decided, in an elaborate argument, that, inasmuch as he did not leave the City, his seat was not vacant. The presentation of this report gave rise to some discussion, Councilman GRAY insisting that the removal disqualified Councilman PINCKNEY from retaining his seat. The motion to print the report was lost by a vote of 19 to 13. The report was finally adopted, and Councilman PINCKNEY retains his seat.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the annexed resolution relative to compelling the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to stop all their trains at Harlem, reported that they have the same under consideration, and find that the Harlem Railroad Company was chartered with the intention of affording cheap and frequent communication with the upper end of the island.

Your Committee (they proceed) further find by the Summer arrangements of this Company, the inhabitants have been deprived of a large portion of the accommodation which they formerly enjoyed, and are consequently much inconvenienced thereby.

With these views, your Committee recommend that greater facilities be afforded to the inhabitants of Harlem, &c., and submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That all passenger trains running over the track of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, excepting through express trains, between and they are hereby, required to stop at Harlem, to land and receive passengers, both going and coming."

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 to 6. The Board then adjourned to this evening.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors, at an adjourned meeting on Monday, were late in coming together, and sat exactly five minutes when they did meet. The remission of George Law's personal tax was ordered to be entered in the proper record, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

Monthly Labor Report of the American Industrial Association.

The termination of the Harvest work has had the natural effect of materially lessening the demand for agricultural labor; indeed applications for farm hands have during the past week almost ceased. Farmers at a distance from the City will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of securing the required assistance for Fall work. Wages now rule from $8 to $13 per month. The demand for laborers on Railroads, Coal mines, Brickyards, &c., continues unabated, being still greatly in advance of the supply—wages from $1 to $1 25 per day. Female domestics for the country are still scarce, and those for the City whose references are satisfactory, readily obtain situations. Five dollars per month are offered to servant girls newly arrived. Experienced domestics command from $6 to $10.

For the lighter departments of City occupations, such as clerks, book keepers, porters, &c., there is little demand, advertisements of Intelligence Offices to the contrary notwithstanding.

Manufactories and other establishments employing females have no difficulty in keeping up their complement of hands at their usual rates of compensation, in many departments ruinously low.

Emigretion during the past month has been tolerably brisk. Our European advices speak of large numbers of emigrants being on their way to this port or preparing for embarkation.

Persons now in the City dependent on their labor for their daily bread, who are looking forward to the struggles of another Winter, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of improving their condition in the country; and citizens who would practice the truest charity to the poor, should proffer their aid to such deserving persons as may be willing to remove from the City.

D. R. THOMASON, Corresponding Sec'y,
No. 67 Greenwich-street.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1856.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., to take in consideration the subject of the removal of the Post-Office. This being packing-day among merchants, preliminary to the departure of the European steamer, which leaves to-day, a quorum of members was not present. The meeting adjourned to Thursday, when the special subject under consideration will be taken up.

☞ The traveling public will be glad to know that the Erie Railroad Company have assumed the control of the wide-gauge route from Elmira to Canandaigua and the Falls, which was formerly under the management of a separate Company. The Erie Company is understood to have leased the whole route for a term of years, and will open a direct line of travel between New-York and Niagara and the Canadas, free from the vexatious delays and failure of connections which have hitherto injured the credit of the Canandaigua route.

☞ It has been incorrectly stated that the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred by Yale College, at the recent Commencement, upon Mr. S. EASTMAN GRANT, Librarian of the Mercantile Library in this City. The degree actually conferred was the honorary one of Master of Arts,—a well-deserved compliment.

Highway Robbery.

A German named PETER SWORN, a farm laborer, was, on Sunday afternoon, knocked down and [illegible] of the 4th inst. *Persia*. A moderate export and home inquiry prevailed until the arrival of the *Asia*, 8th inst., when a falling off in prices of common descriptions of about 5c. ₱ bbl. took place. A further decline of 10c@15c. in same grades, was today experienced on receipt of telegraphic advices of [illegible] per steamer Quebec, with Liverpool dates to [illegible] inst. and *Europa*, from Havre, at this port. The [illegible] upon the receipt of the *Asia's* accounts had been without animation. *Clearances from New-York, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 9, both inclusive:* To London, 5,582 bbls.; Liverpool, 27,791; Glasgow, 5,269; Oporto, 400; Rotterdam, 30; Cape Town, 873; West Indies, 664; South America, 2,555; British Provinces, 5,387.

WHEAT—A great reaction has taken place in our market since the sailing of the *Persia*, 6th inst. On the following day, a decline of about 8c. ₱ bushel was experienced, and affected by the discouraging accounts subsequently at hand ₱ steamers *Asia* at this port, and *Angle Saxon* at Halifax, a falling off of 14c.@17c. has taken place, making a total reduction of from 18c.@20c. ₱ bushel on the week. The inquiry has been moderate for Great Britain—some purchases having likewise been made for the Continent. *Clearances from New-York, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 9, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 306,655 bush.; Glasgow, 17,610; Oporto, 290.

INDIAN CORN—With a fair shipping inquiry, a slight improvement in prices was experienced immediately subsequent to my last, but with unfavorable foreign advices, and a better supply, &c., much more than the improvement noted above has been lost—the closing rates being 4c.@5c. below the last quotations. *Clearances from New-York, from Aug. 5 to Aug 9, both inclusive:* To South America, 7,800 bushels; British Provinces, 480 bushels; West Indies, 100 bushels.

RYE—Has been in good request for export, and in light supply—85c.@86c. ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 9s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool—Flour 1s. 6d.@—— ₱ bbl.; Grain 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel. Glasgow—Flour 8s. ₱ obl.; Grain 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel. Antwerp—Flour 8s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 9c. ₱ bushel. Havre—Flour 60c @70c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 13c.@15c. ₱ bushel.

Silk Crop of 1855-56.

The silk crop in Europe for the last year has been below the average, and the consumption having considerably increased, large supplies were drawn from Asia. The silk factories of Lyons and St. Etienne in France, for instance, have worked in 1855 46,500 bales against 41,000 bales in 1854, and 89,000 bales in 1853. The supplies drawn nu European manufactnrers from Asia in 1855 amounted to 88,000 bales against 21,000 bales in 1854.

Tbis constant increase of consumption had the natural result of a continued advance of prices, which, during the European war, amounted to only 10 per cent., immediately after the conclusion of peace to 30 per cent., and since it is known that this year's crop in Europe will be unusually small, and that Asia will also have an insufficient yield to supply that deficiency, prices have further advanced, and are now nearly 50 per cent. above those ruling at the close of the year 1854.

Spain and France this year will have only one-fourth of the average yield, and *cocoons* have advanced from six francs and seven francs to 7.24 and 8.25, ruling now two and three francs higher than last year.

Piedmont has been more favored, and will have a crop of one-half, perhaps over two-thirds of the annual average. Prices in the Piedmont markets, nevertheless, have advanced at the same scale as in France.

Some parts of Lombardy will have an average crop, in others the yield is very small, and it is generally admitted that the total crop of that kingdom will be one-half only of the usual average; at Brescia, Bergamo and Cremona extreme rates are paid.

The Romagna enjoys a full crop, but lately prices there have also considerably advanced.

At Naples the prospects a few months ago were very bright, but since, the cocoone have much suffered by the unfavorable weather. The crop hardly reaches one-half of the average, and prices have rapidly advanced.

Calabria and Sicily have been favored with a full crop, perhaps larger than last year, the markets there, however, have followed the movements of other parts of Italy.

Greece, Syria, Turkey, in Europe and in Asia, have a large yield, but under the influence of the news from France, prices in those markets have taken an upward turn, and are now nearly 40 per cent. higher than six months ago.

The annual production of Europe and Turkey in Asia for the last five years, averaged about twenty-two million pounds, while this year's crop will yield only sixteen million pounds, the deficiency, therefore, will amount to six million pounds, and with an increasing consumption prices will further advance, fears being expressed that the disease will progress in the same way as the disease of the grapes.

Prospective Supply and Price of Barley.

From the Rochester Democrat, of the 8th inst.

The prospect is that the market for this grain will open at about one dollar per bushel. Maltsters have endeavored to keep the price down twenty-five per cent. below that figure, but they have been unable to buy on such terms. The great increase in the consumption of ales and beer, especially since the introduction, in all our cities, of the favorite beverage of the Germans, *lager bier*, has created a demand for Barley that rathe exceeded the supply, and this product, which was cultivated to bnt an inconsiderable extent, and without much care, when it brought only the price of corn, has become a leading agricultural staple, and worth nearly as much as wheat. The brewere paid from 9s. @ 11s. ₱ bnsbel last year, and when they ceased malting, they had not stock enough on band to last them until the season came round, and the new crop was in market. One leading brewer has been out of stock for some time; another had but two barrels in the brewery last week. While the demand exists, there must be means of meeting it; and this staple will be held at a high figure. The present crop, we understand, is large, and secured in excellent order—much better than last year, when all Summer crops were so much injured by the rains. This will not have a tendancy to depreciate prices. Eastern buyere from Philadelphia and elsewhere, have begun to appear in this section, and we learn that they offer one dollar at the start. We shall expect, therefore, to quote barley as high as that hereafter. It will depend somewhat, however, npon the extent of foreign demands for the home crop.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOBLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 63 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers and dealers,) 66 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 4th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment over 500 Boats. C. L. INGEBRELL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lighting Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 139 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 243 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....126 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11¼ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees, 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.
JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 126th-st., near Market-square; house nearly new, 8 rooms, built by days' work for the present owner and now occupied by him. Sold to prevent foreclosure of mortgage. Title perfect. Apply to J. N. WATSON, 4th-av., near 125th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—Fourteen miles from the City of New-York and one mile south of the town of Yonkers. There are 35 acres of good land, a fine apple orchard and other fruit trees, a good garden, stable and ice-house. The house contains 18 rooms and furnace in basement. It is in excellent repair, and has been newly painted within and without. The access to the City is very convenient. The Hudson River cars stop several times a day about a quarter of a mile from the house, and there is constant communication by steamboat from Yonkers. For health and convenience the situation is unrivaled. Apply to
J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 89 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ROSSVILLE, S. I.—Three acres, with a large two story frame mansion filled in with brick, with wings and verandas on each; has good Cistern water, choice fruit, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, extensive water views, superior facilities for bathing, sailing and fishing. It is eminently calculated for a large Summer boarding house or gentleman's country seat, and is but a few minutes' walk from Rossville landings, and will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE AND GARDEN FOR SALE—With 1¾ acres of land, in the village of Yonkers, N. Y., 12 miles from New-York City, on the Putnam plank road, and 30 minutes by Erie Railroad. Price $7,150. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 28 Deane-st., near Powers. Lot 22x100; house, 20x32, 2-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar; 2 grape-vines and fruit trees in yard. Will be sold very low, as the owner is going to Europe. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, AT ITHACA, N. Y.—A large, commodious and thoroughly finished brick house, with about one acre of land well stocked with fruit, and having good and sufficient outbuildings, is offered for sale cheap and on terms to suit purchaser. The premises are situated on Main-st., in the village of Ithaca and were lately occupied by Jacob M. MCCORMICK, Esq., deceased. It is a very desirable and valuable residence, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to WM. E. MCCORMICK at the Erie Railroad office, Jersey City, or D. BOARDMAN, Ithaca, N. Y.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—In the Town of New-town, L. I., one mile east of the village on the Newtown and North-Hempstead turnpike, five miles from the City. Above Farm contains forty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, four acres of which is in an asparagus bed in good order, and four acres of meadow; a house, barn, well of good water, and fruits of all kinds. Access to the City very convenient by stages at railroad; terms easy; apply to J. M. TOMPKINS, No. 76 Chatham-st., or H. V. TOMPKINS, No. 286 Hudson-st., or D. S. WATERS, Jamaica, L. I.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham; it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Pelhamville and New Rochelle stations on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms, a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $1,650. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery, or WM. DALLY, near the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to building fine stream-power, having a first class factory building thereon. All now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse-power, in good order and of celebrated makes. For dimensions of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Sayden, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Skeels, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a district school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated on Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping thirty cows Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

BUILDING LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE OR LEASE—In the Hd Ward, in four blocks from the Ferry, and twenty minutes from Broadway. They are on Railroad-av., Steuben and Morgan sts., suitable for dwellings or factories. Those fronting on the Railroad being very desirable for many kinds of manufacturing business. Gas and water are introduced. Prices from $500 to $1,600 per lot. A large part can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, apply to CHARLES I. SMITH, No. 55 Nelson-st., Jersey City, or JOHN COWAN, Commercial Buildings, Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn or City property, a farm of about 90 acres, 2 miles from the Tarrytown Railroad Station, and 25 miles from the Pleasantville Station of the Harlem Railroad, with two-story frame dwelling, 40x26; kitchen, 16x18; barn, 40x26; fountain in front of dwelling and water led through dwelling and barn, from never-failing spring; will be sold with or without stock and crops, and possession given immediately if required. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 8 River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE—A country place, within 40 to 60 minutes of Wall st. by the Erie Railroad, and three or four minutes' walk of Hyler's Depôt in the village of Passaic, N. J., and about 21 miles to Jersey City by Plank-road, consisting of 38 acres of land, with a large modern dwelling, suitable for a gentleman's residence, with various outbuildings, fine trees, fruits, apple orchard, &c. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property, situated in the Town of Flatbush, near the depôt on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

A BARGAIN—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d-st. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS FOR SALE—$7,000 worth, from $25 to $40 each, for cash or good approved paper. Inquire of J. S. HERRIEN, Room No. 15, over Broadway Bank, corner Park-place.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In West 34th-st., near Broadway, a first-class 3-story English basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed; 34th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars run every minute. The furniture which is all new and of the best description, can be purchased if desired and possession had immediately. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c; within 300 feet of the Fulton av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant.

Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $550; with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 5-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling houses No. 148 Wavorley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the similar house No. 152 Hammond-st.—$600. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 861 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 861 Broadway.

TO LET—After Sept. 1, part of the English basement house No. 102 4th-av. The rent will be taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Raveeswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 168 4th-st., Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 20th-st., near 4th-av., three story, thirteen rooms, three rooms deep, first floor, with all the modern improvements suitable for a genteel family. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 19, Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM—Bedroom and pantry, with privilege in parlor for $3 50 per week, at No. 34 Christie-st., near 3d-av. Bath and gas in the house.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDO, No. 168 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, in the [illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible] rooms, in a new, [illegible]
J. C. [illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—The Advertiser wishes to purchase a first-class dwelling located in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights. Address J. B. L., Times Office.

FOR SALE.

PORK—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

FURS—[illegible]

IRON—[illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

The Turf for 1856.

TROTTING AT HARLEM, N. Y.—MONDAY, Aug. 11.—Match, $1,000; mile heats, to road-wagons.

Owoer, h. g. *Pioneer*	1	1	
Mr. HOWARD, g. g. *Warren*	2	2	

No time taken.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—TUESDAY, Aug. 5.—Match, $1,000; two mile heats; *Flora Temple* to wagon; *Tacony* to saddle.

F. D. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*...Received forfeit.			
W. WHELAN, r. g. *Tacony*...Paid forfeit.			

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—MONDAY, Aug. 4.—Match, $1,000; two-mile heats, to wagons; wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.

S. HOAGLAND, b. m. *Jane*	2	1	1
W. WHELAN, ch. g. *Baker Boy*	1	2	2

Time—5:29, 5:31, 5:38.

SAME DAY.—Match, $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOONERUFF, *Brown Mare*	1	1

AUCTION SALES.

FREDERICK, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—Extensive sale of new cabinet-made furniture by order of assignee.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their warerooms No. 48 Nassau-st., near Fulton, by order of assignee in charge, an extensive assortment of high-finish rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, covered in silk plush, French satin, brocatel, hair cloth and figured reps; solid rosewood and mahogany parlor sofas, lounges, centre tables, chairs, card and toilet tables, library and secretary bookcases, one solid carved oak chamber suite in modern style; one solid carved oak chamber suite, with marble tops; solid oak bookcases, etagere, &c.; rosewood, mahogany and walnut sideboards, wardrobes, bedsteads, mattresses, secretary bureaus, washstands, corner stands, bookstands, hair mattresses &c., &c.; several superb French plate mirrors, original oil-paintings, engravings, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, French Ohina vases and mineral ornaments, French crystal glasses and goblets, clocks, fancy goods, &c. &c.; the whole to be sold without reserve, and comprising an assortment worthy the attention of the trade and others in want of first-class furniture.

SYLVESTER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, HIGH FENDER, PLATE, FINE AND MANTEL GLASSES, &c.—On THURSDAY, (to-morrow) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st, consisting in part of six superior rosewood piano-fortes, 10 suites of rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatel, 6 do. do in green morocco plush, richly carved rosewood etageres, splendid secretaire bookcases, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, spring-seat rocking chairs, fashionable dining tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, settees, whatnots, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, arm do., rockers, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, hair mattrass, palliasses, &c. Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture. By order of the mortgagee. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st. elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany settees, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, rocking chairs, easy chairs, lounges and couches; mahogany desks, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, single and double hair and spring mattresses, straw palliasses, &c., &c.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—FIRST REGULAR SALE.—TRADE SALE THIS DAY, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots well assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, 30 cases English refined cast steel, assorted for edge tools, stamped "Mashen" C. S." Also, 8 casks assorted files, 400 cards of knives and scissors, &c., &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer

SPECIAL SALE OF FAST HORSES, WAGONS and HARNESS, of a gentleman going West.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, Aug. 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 11 Bergen-st., South Brooklyn, several very fast horses, the best breed in the country; also, wagons, harness, &c., &c. The Greenwood cars pass within twenty yards of the stables.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S STOCK HAVANA CIGARS—Will be sold THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No 79 Nassau st., consisting of 20 different kinds, with orders to sell at a great sacrifice the balance of 150,000. Dealers will have privilege to buy all, if they wish. Guarantee as sample, which is freely distributed.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Leases, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of the Furniture and Lease of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, by order of Amos Robbins, Esq., Assignee.—PEASE & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first-class hotel.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. SELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauqua County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to said Bank will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh13, '56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

sf7,'54-lawly W. D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER.

jy11'55-law2yW Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.—The UNION BANK of Kinderhook has this day filed, in the office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers." passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.—The CLINTON BANK, of Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1856.—The NIAGARA COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The second instalment of a thirty per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking-House No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—34-av., corner of 29th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1856.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 22nd inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th day of August inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No 69 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The furniture of a first-class boarding house, in the country; now full of boarders, and will be full all the year. Possession of premises given immediately. Apply to IVISON & PHINNEY, booksellers, Broadway, New-York City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for Inflamed Eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS,
No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST INTERNAL DISSOLVENT OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 10 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As an direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MORRISON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARD & RILEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Sealent the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Feole des Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial Colleges of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 167 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for all genital and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast number of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemau, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $4. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 167 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

Attendance and Consultation from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCIKA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of life full power and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily disceiving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 7 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth at and 4 four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. DR. LARMONT is so sold at No. 257 Broadway, NY. commend Dr. LERMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases. Hours private at once safe, speedy, and effectual. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C wounds strangers and others who have been cruelly used by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 9 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, where all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. At once. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are assured to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to each of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MOTHERS AND NURSES—Should read carefully the testimony of Mrs R. Wilmarth, which may be found in the pamphlet which accompanies Dyer's Healing Embrocation. Her long experience in sick chambers, and in the use of the various prescriptions of physicians, affords her facilities for judging in relation to these medicines, and her certificate in favor of the Embroca ion is certainly very conclusive. The pamphlet can be obtained gratuitously at C. H. RING'S, No. 192 Broadway. BARNES & PARK'S, and CLICKENER & CO.'S, and of most retailers.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.; Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 859 Post-Office.

A MEDICAL INSTITUTE—For curing all diseases. No. 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene. Strangers, citizens and all invalids desiring economy and the very best medical treatment, would do well to be cured at this Institute. (Charges reasonable.)

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all other remedies for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral poisons. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DISEASES OF FEMALES specially treated by Dr. POWER'S Remedies, from $1 to $5. All obstructions and irregularities removed by appropriate treatment. Dr Power's Female Revivating Pills, $1 per box, warranted to produce the effect intended. Office, No. 50 Canal-st., cor. Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 88 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY—The Allentown Railroad Company having completed their organization by the election of the following Board of Directors, viz.: New-York—J. F. A. Sanford, Thomas E. Davis, John O. Sargent, Samuel J. Beals, C. H. Booth, O. Delorest Grant, J. F. Butterworth, F. C. Gebhard, William S. Wetmore, C. Danforth, Paterson; Jacob Dilenger and C. Freiz, Pennsylvania.

Have opened their books for subscription to their capital stock, at the office of Samuel J. Beals, Esq., 19 William-st., New-York. The Company respectfully request your examination of the circular statement which follows, and which has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. Ellwood Morris, Chief Engineer to the Company. This statement will, at a glance, show the vast importance of the proposed work to the merchants of New-York, as a means of securing speedy and certain transmission of merchandise between their City and the great Interior of the country.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

The Allentown Railroad forms the only unfinished link in the direct east and west railroad route across New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., to which the people of New-York and of the West have long been looking with anxiety; it extends from the town of Allentown, upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad (now in operation) to Auburn, the eastern terminus of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, (also in operation,) and communicates there with the southern anthracite coal field of Schuylkill County, Pa., and at Dauphin with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The distance is 38¾ miles. The grades coming towards New-York will not exceed 15 feet to the mile.

This route completes the connection between the railroads now in operation from the City of New-York and Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which it joins near Bethlehem, 8 miles north of Harrisburg, and avails of all the east connections of that prosperous enterprise. This legislation is all complete, the line has been carefully surveyed and accurately located, and nothing now remains to prevent the immediate commencement of the work.

To construct this railroad with a single track and sidings, will cost $1,490,000, exclusive of the right of way (a large portion of which will be taken in stock) and of the equipment.

It forms, with its connections, the most direct railroad route that can ever be obtained between the City of New-York and the principal commercial Emporia of the Western States; much shorter than any other, and a cheaper line of railroad across a country but little obstructed by the Winter snows that embarrass so much our Northern lines.

This route commences at New-York with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, crosses the Delaware River by a substantial bridge near Easton, Pa., and has a uniform gauge (4 feet 8½ inches) from New-York Harbor to the city of Pittsburg, at the head of navigation on the Ohio River.

At Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad (which forms an important part of this route) connects with the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad and its great network of branches, and also joins the Steubenville line, which forms part of the shortest route to Cincinnati.

At Blairsville, 50 miles east of Pittsburg, we unite with the Northwestern Railroad, which carries the common gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, by a very direct line, to Cleveland, and thence by the Toledo line, the Southern States, the Rock Island Railroad, &c. This usual gauge of the Eastern States will be carried out, southern to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, St. Louis, Alton, Dubuque, Galena, &c., and by Railroads now under construction, to a point high up the Missouri, near the border of the Indian Territory.

The construction of the Allentown Railroad will open to the trade of New-York City the means of sending a locked car loaded with goods, direct from Jersey City to any Railroad point in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The advantage of sending goods at once from the City of New-York in a locked car, without transhipment or delay, to almost any point in the Western country, needs only to be stated to be appreciated by all business men; and the initiation of this new system of goods trade requires only the construction of our unfinished link of 38½ miles of Railroad to bring it into action in two years' time.

Our Railroad also runs through the richest portion of the celebrated Iron Ore deposits of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, from which, at the present moment, twelve anthracite furnaces of the largest class are supplied.

It traverses, almost centrally, the rich and populous counties of Lehigh and Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania; passes through, or near, five flourishing towns or villages, and connects at once the town of Pottsville, the centre of the anthracite coal trade, with the City of New-York, by a line only 140 miles long and secures from that region, within a five hours' trip, a large and valuable travel which, by the existing route, requires eleven hours' time.

In fact, the Allentown Railroad not only promises to aid greatly in the transmission of goods from and to New-York, and to facilitate the Western travel of that City, but it also possesses, within itself, unexampled resources for a heavy local business.

It furnishes, too, the only route by which the City of New-York can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with the red-ash anthracite coal, so highly approved for domestic use, and which is only to be found in quantity, in the Pottsville coal region.

Finally, it may be stated, that the combined line opened is the City of New-York by the Allentown Railroad, will be shorter than the present traveled routes, as follows:

To Cincinnati, 156 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To St. Louis, 187 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cleveland, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Chicago, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cincinnati, 128 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To St. Louis, 183 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Cleveland, 72 miles shorter then *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Chicago, 72 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

Our route, in fact, forms the shortest practicable Railway line to all the leading points of the Western country, as will be more clearly seen by reference to a map of the United States.

We now annex an estimate of the probable annual business.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

Estimate of the probable annual revenue to be derived from the Auburn, Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad, when fully completed and properly equipped, to wit:

PASSENGERS.

Through 200,000 at 2 cents a mile, say 75 cents	$150,000
Way, 100,000 at 3 cents a mile, say 50 cents	50,000
LIGHT FREIGHT.	
Through, 100,000 tons at say $1 50	$150,000
Way, 10,000 tons at say 70 cents	7,000
HEAVY FREIGHT.*	
Coal, 500,000 tons, at 60 cents	$300,000
Lumber, lime, slate, &c., 50,000 tons, at 50 cents	25,000
Iron Ore, 250,000 tons, at 40 cents	100,000
Mail and Express	10,000
Annual Total	$792,000
Deduct for expenses, say 50 per cent	396,000
Leaves probable revenue 50 per cent on amount of $2,000,000, the probable cost when fully equipped, including our proportion share of the heavy rolling stock necessary for the coal trade	396,000

* This business is already existing, and it may be truly added, that it is in fact awaiting the completion of our line. With suitable coal region connections, a well built railroad, an ample equipment, and a liberal management, and a good coast port on the deep waters of New York Harbor, we cannot be prevented from commanding a coal trade of 1,000,000 tons per annum, whenever we are ready to lend our locomotives after it.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS.—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $100,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city) and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have no authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about..... 1,500
The population in 1853 is over..... 12,000
and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851..... $711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852..... 1,035,180
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853..... 1,375,600
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854..... 1,929,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855..... 2,259,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856..... 6,500,800

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court-House)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said Companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and title of the

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election. J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

Dated La Fayette, July 18, 1856.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 33, 37, 53, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 146

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *vid* Suspension Bridge Buffalo or Niagara, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 63.—Two Daily Express Trains 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.40 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.31 P. M.

9.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M

New-York City.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday on Randall's Island. The following is the official report for the week ending Aug. 9, 1856, at

Bellevue Hospital	209
Lunatic Asylum	297
Almshouse	1,169
Penitentiary	450
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	20
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	268
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	19
Workhouse	516
Small-Pox Hospital	10
Randall's Island	369
Randall's Island Hospital	212
City Prison	366
Second District Prison	11
Third District Prison	19
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Colored Home	265
Children at Nurse	198
Total	5,789
Decrease	27
Number remaining Aug. 2	5,816
Admitted	1,300
Total	7,116
Died	27
Discharged	1,198
Sent to Penitentiary	96
State Prison	6—1,327
Total	5,789

A communication was received from the Warden of the Penitentiary, detailing the escape of three female prisoners. They were employed as "captains" over a certain department, and it is thought they stole the keys to facilitate their escape, and got away in a small boat in waiting. Also, that a male prisoner jumped overboard from a boat containing fifteen others and the keeper. The idea of the writer is that a larger boat ought to be used, and two keepers, so as to allow one to leave the boat in case of such an attempt in future. Arrangements were suggested as to the most efficient employment of the boat service.

A communication from the Warden of Randall's Island, in answer to a resolution demanding monthly the number and classification of inmates, furnishes the following statistics:

Monthly census of inmates, July 31, 1856: Boys, 461; girls, 317—total, 778.

The Warden at Bellevue Hospital wrote to complain that he could not afford to maintain the "doctors," or "young physicins," whose residence and constant presence is necessary there, at the rate of $3 50 per week—at least not in the way he is accustomed to feed them.

Governor Smith thought there was no difficulty in suffering them to be boarded outside the walls, and that in fact plenty of talent might be obtained even gratuitously from parties who, instead of requiring to be fed, would willingly pay for permission to attend.

Governor Townsend hoped the matter would be referred to a Committee with power.

Governor Smith said that before the institution of this Board, it was customary for students to pay a hundred dollars for permission to attend.

Governor Townsend said that was paid privately to the medical head, the resident physician of the Hospital.

Governor Tiemann thought nothing would be saved by boarding the students out of the Hospital. Referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital.

The Warden of Randall's Island wrote to complain of the daily annoyance of persons coming to claim or make inquiries at the City Cemetary about the dead; that they frequently came in a state of intoxication. He suggests the necessity of appropriating a proper place for the transaction of such business, and wants they may wait when detained. Referred to Committee on Out-Door Poor.

A communication was received from Mr. Daly, of Bellevue Hospital, recounting the absence of all epidemic disease. A Governor said it was desirable the reporters should not mention the matter—the very fact of preparations being made to meet any epidemic, even while it was known to be yet distant, served only to alarm the public. Another Governor thought very differently. Such an assurance would have the tendency to impart confidence. There could be no harm in repeating from the official record of the Bellevue physicians, what had been already said at other institutions, namely, that there is no epidemic amongst us. All the facts were well known—they did not amount to much; and concealment would only aggravate their importance. The subject then dropped.

An unusual number of other communications were received, but they were of no public importance.

The Committee on Randall's Island presented their report, recommending enlargement of the school offices, deeming such arrangement demanded upon considerations of the health of the children.

The President observed that nothing could be more important than the education of these children. If the report were adopted, the matter would pass into the jurisdiction of the Directors of Public Schools; now, it was for the Board of Governors to assume for themselves the whole direction in this matter. If it were found that the space were insufficient, let it be enlarged, but not at the dictation of an outside authority.

Governor Oliver said the Board were not compelled to send their children thither; certainly the subject was surrounded with difficulties. He was for giving to the School Commissioners the use of the buildings for school purposes alone, and when they fail, let the authority be resumed.

Gov. Tiemann said the building belonged to the Governors to all intents and purposes. The Committee merely propose to transfer to the Public School Association additional rooms for educational purposes. The Board of Governors have a perfect right to assume the whole education of those children, but it would be better for the children to be under the direction of the Board of Education.

Gov. Townsend said there was a general law in each State which would enable Governors to draw from the State money for educational purposes.

Gov. Oliver assented, but then it would be necessary to have trustees appointed.

Gov. Tiemann said all the free schools had been absorbed by the Board of Education. After further discussion, Gov. Townsend moved that the report be printed and the subject made a special order for next meeting.

Gov. Smith wished the report referred back for reconsideration; a contingency was created, as though a right existed to demand room. Now it was for the Board independently to determine what space they were disposed to devote to educational purposes.

The President spoke strongly against anything which might look like encroachment on the rights or jurisdiction of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Ultimately, the matter was laid on the table.

Slating the roof of Bellevue Hospital was the next subject taken up, a Committee being authorized to proceed in the matter for specifications, and to offer proposals to competent persons.

After the transaction of other and similar business, the Board adjourned.

Auctioneers' Duty.

The Albany *State Register* learns from the State Comptroller's Office that the following amount of duty has been paid the State during the past six months by Auctioneers in the City of New-York on sales of imported merchandise. Out of 26 Auctioneers in the City of New-York who make returns, there are but five who pay over $1,000, and they are as follows:

Paid by L. M. Hoffman	$18,905 17
Paid by A. T. Jones	7,627 66
Paid by H. L. Hoguet	5,751 50
Paid by W. Pell	4,056 33
Paid by H. Scudder	1,081 13
Total amount paid by the five	$37,421 81
Total amount auction duties paid by Auctioneers in the City of New-York	$39,046 97
Balance paid by 21 other Auctioneers in City	$1,625 13

Albany pays no auction duty, and Buffalo the small amount of $18 05 during the past six months.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE AS ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A fire broke out here this morning, by which about twenty buildings were destroyed, including dwellings, tanneries, and manufactories, on Waterloo, Brussels, and Union streets. Loss not ascertained.

FIRE AT HONESDALE, PENN.

Honesdale, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A fire occurred here this morning about 3 o'clock, destroying H. H. Russell's store; the house occupied by Chloris H. Rogers and J. H. Dunning; the Mansion House, Wm. F. Wood, proprietor, and the old saloon owned and occupied by Thos. G. Hawkes as a billiard saloon. Loss about $20,000—covered by insurance.

Sudden Death of a New-Yorker in Newport.

A Newport Correspondent of the Providence *Journal* says: There was a sudden death at the Bellevue yesterday. A gentleman named Ring, a member of the New-York Bar, I believe, had just helped a lady next to him at table, when he fell back dead. For some days he had been complaining of a pain in the head.

☞ A gentleman from Newark was robbed of upwards of $90, while at Coney Island on Sunday, by a man named Lynch, who was captured and brought to that city, where, after examination, he was fully committed. Another person was robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, which were also recovered.

☞ The steamer *American Banner* ran into the steamer *John Hart* at the dock at Coney Island on Sunday af. noon, damaging the wheelhouse. The *American Banner* broke one of her wheels, and her passengers were brought back by the *John Hart*.

[Advertisement.]

Yellow Fever.—When lassitude and feariable; while chilly fits and listlessness of everything around; when faintness, giddiness, flushing of the face, redness of the eyes, pains in the eye-balls and lower part of the forehead; when with these we have pain in the back, debility and sighing, there must be no time lost. If these be not the symptoms of Yellow Fever, they nevertheless admonish us that we are about to be alarmingly sick, and a dose of six or eight "Brandreth's Pills" cannot be too soon swallowed. Two or three such doses, and plenty of Indian meal gruel for a day or two, will entirely cure. The evacuations will prove the propriety of this course. In all cases the Brandreth's Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and should be always resorted to by those of a costive habit.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 48 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's Book Stores, Nos. 296 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street; also by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; E. J. Horeman, No. 194 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

Caution.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side-label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

The undersigned, in consequence of the partial destruction of their manufactory on the 9th inst., beg the indulgence of those parties who had favored them with special orders for Safes, assuring them that the delay will be only temporary, as their manufactory will be immediately rebuilt, with even greater facilities than heretofore; when we hope to be able to meet the demand for our Fire Proof Safe, long since decided by the business community to be the King of Safes. B. G. Wilder & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's
Patent Salamander Safe, No. 122
Water-street, near Wall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Whale at Barnum's Museum—For this Day only.—
Thousands are flocking to see it.
All exclaim "Wonderful! Wonderful!"
They never saw the like before.
They will never see the like again.
Go to the Museum and see the Whale.
The Whale receives visitors at all hours.
The weather threatens his carcass.
The Whale will leave in a day or two.

[Advertisement.]

Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co.,
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. Sprague, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Kalliston.—Universal praise is accorded to this elegant preparation for the toilet. It affords speedy relief from the burning sensation caused by sun and wind. When the skin is parched and dry, the application of Kalliston gives it a healthy action, and thus not only beautifies but preserves the complexion. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, T. T. Green, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Imperfect digestion produces thin and acrid blood. These unrivaled Pills at once purge that fluid of all impurities, and give a powerful impulse to the digestive machinery. Health and vigor are the certain results. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25s., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles" as illustrated at this Theatre, has met with immense success. It is to be repeated to-night with the pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and Messrs. Conr's drama of "The Butcher's Dog of Ghent."

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.—Dr. Hunter would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.
New-York, No. 823 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Explosion in Wilder & Co.'s Safe Factory, (Gowanus,) Brooklyn.

Coroner's Investigation—Extraordinary Proceedings!!!

SECOND DAY.

The Coroner's Jury reassembled at the Eighth Ward Station-House, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following additional testimony was taken:

Frederick James Harris, sworn—I reside in Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue; occupation a machinist; am in the employ of Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co.; was at work on the second floor of the factory at the time of the explosion; was in the boiler-room at quarter past four o'clock, or some fifteen minutes before the explosion; I was standing at the end of the boilers, and was talking to the engineer about repairing the furnace, and I said: "John, how much water have you got?" he said: "I think I have got full three cocks;" he tried both boilers, and there was full three cocks; he tried both gauge cocks; I saw it myself; I asked him at the time what time it was, and he said that it was quarter past four o'clock; said that the brick work was out of repair, the lining of the furnace and outside.

To Juror—I was not in the engine-room at this time; the engine is in a room by itself, and covered with a framework of glass.

Direct—Some of the bricks were out between the boilers, on the end towards the gauge cocks, on the inside; several of them; the wall of the furnace was cracked on both sides; these defects in the furnace could have had no injurious effect upon the boilers.

To Jurors—The upper cock is within 10 or 12 inches of the upper parts of the boilers; I understand the difference between steam and water when the gauge cocks are tried; I have been frequently in the boiler room; the usual amount of steam used is from 60 to 70 pounds; think the engine was run faster some-

B. B. Gaines, Esq., of Clarke County, Ky., sold a few days ago 100 head of two-year old mules at $175 each. This is the best sale of mules, the number considered, that was ever made in the United States.

The Annual Address to the Agricultural Society of Monroe County will be delivered by Hon. Washington Hunt, on the 26th of September.

The Aurora Singing Union, with the Eintracht, Liederkranz, and Social Turners, will hold their annual Sängerfest at Newark, on the 15th of September.

Wm. Howes, a journeyman printer in Montgomery, Alabama, recently came into possession of $75,000. A fat "take."

There is to be a meeting of the New England Gallandet Association, at Concord, N. H., September 8. Laurent Clerc will deliver an address.

The Albany *Transcript* has passed into the hands of Myron H. Rooker, Mr. Cuyler resting.

The jail at Lexington, Ky., was last week without a single tenant.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Richard C. Morse, Esq., to Harriet Hinckley, daughter of the late Daniel Messinger, of Boston.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, after a short illness, Cornelius Bogert, Counselor-at-Law, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Bleecker st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Geo. W. Gantz, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 199 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

On Monday, Aug. 11, Eva A., infant daughter of Bernard and Mary E. Reilly, aged 18 days.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 12, Lucy, youngest daughter of Minard W. and Elizabeth Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from their residence, No. 49 Wyckoff st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, Charles Tollen Hicks, aged 14 years and 3 months, youngest son of Sarah F. and the late Edgar Hicks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 73 Columbia-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 12, Sarah, wife of Rev. Marvin Richardson, aged 55 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, on Thursday morning.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, Mrs. Mary M. Weed, wife of D. A. Weed, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from Mrs. H. P. Valentine's, Nos. 22 and 24 Essex st., this day. (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, Mary Emma, wife of Josiah Dubois, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Jane st. M. E. Church, New-York. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Cherry Valley, on Saturday, Aug. 2, Charles W. Johnson, late of New-York, son of Wm. Sumner and Ann Eliza Johnson, aged 20 years.

In Caldwell, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 8, Ada, only daughter of Josiah S. and Eliza Conklin, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At Newport, R. I., on Sunday, Aug. 10, suddenly, James J. Ring, of this City, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Jacob Ring, are requested to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Baptist Tabernacle Church, in 2d-av., near 11th-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Aug. 12

$3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '75	109	100 Erie Railroad	58¾
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	101¼	2850 do	58¾
4,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	96¾	600 do	s3 58¾
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	86¼	450 do	b60 59½
1,000 Virginia 6s	93	1250 do	s60 59½
1,000 H. Riv. R. Imp.	109	400 do	b10 59½
9,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	94¾	200 do	b60 59
10,000 do	91¾	200 do	59¼
5,000 Ill. Fd Rds. w. p.	104¾	200 do	59¾
20 Mechanics' Bank	119	200 do	b10 58¾
30 Fulton Bank	140	200 do	s30 59¾
5 Bank State of N. Y.	106	250 do	b60 59
5 Metropolitan Bank	109	300 do	s30 58¼
10 Park Bank	99¾	3960 Reading Railroad	65
10 do	99¾	200 do	b60 85¾
45 do	99	800 do	b30 86¼
25 Am. Ex. Bank	119	100 do	s3 84¾
25 Del. & H. C. Co.	119½	100 do	84¼
400 Conn. Coal Co.	19	900 do	84¼
100 Canton Co.	b60 29¾	100 do	b15 84¾
100 do	29¾	1e Mich. Cen. R.	89¾
150 do	29¾	25 do	89¾
200 do	b60 29¾	100 do	b62 90
300 N. Y. Central R.	86¾	25 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	89
100 do	b60 86	700 do	86¾
400 do	opg. 85¾	150 do	b60 89¾
650 do	85¼	100 do	b60 89¾
50 do	s30 86¼	25 Illinois Cen. R.	108
100 do	s60 85	100 do	s60108
100 Cleve. & Tol R.	b60 73	100 do	108¼
450 do	72	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b45 58¾
100 do	s30 72	100 do	b15 57¾
100 do	s3 72½	100 do	b30 58¾
100 do	s30 72¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 108
100 do	s10 73¼	5 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	92
50 Panama Railroad	94	100 do	b60 91¾
50 do	b60 94	15 do	91¾
50 do	93¾	50 do	b60 91¾

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

$25,000 Lack. R. R. & Coal Co., Int. added	80@80¼
2,000 Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund, Int. added	74¾
500 Chicago & Miss. R. R. 10s, Int. added	45
18,870 Wabash & Erie Canal Pref. Stock	5
50 shares Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R.R.	42
30 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	135

Second Board.

$6,000 Erie R. R. bs. '75	93	150 Erie Railroad	s3 58¾
10,000 Ill. Cn. RR. bs.	b3 91¼	450 do	58¾
10,000 do	91¾	100 do	s30 58¼
12,000 do	91	100 do	b10 58¾
150 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	19	200 do	59¾
200 Canton Company	21¾	100 do	s3 58¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 86¾	500 do	s3 58¾
150 Panama Railroad	93¾	200 do	s3 58
200 Reading R.R.	84¼	100 do	b30 58¾
2000 do	s30 84	950 do	b30 58¾
200 do	b3 84	100 do	s10 58
200 do	83¾	100 do	b10 58¼
550 do	84	5 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76¾
300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73	10 Cv. Col. & Cin. R.	102
100 do	s10 72		

Tuesday, Aug. 12—P. M.

The excitement in the Stock Market to-day was of the panic order. The eagerness with which the leading Road shares were sold, right and left, for cash or on contract, has seldom been equaled when there was real cause, from bad news from abroad or disaster at home, to put prices down. The present feverish term itself was not unexpected. Indeed, it was a foregone conclusion, as long as three weeks ago. The weight of speculation and discussion in the street since has been to produce a fall at the Stock Exchange, and a rise and severe pressure in the Money Market. Two of the three events have now occurred. Stocks have gone down 8 ₱ cent., and Interest has gone up 1 ₱ cent. The "severe pressure," we are told, is to come. Perhaps it will. It was not apparent to-day. Money was in increased supply, among the Money Brokers at least, and the heavy Banks, as a general rule, were not calling in their loans. The paramount feeling appeared to be to sell Stocks at a venture, not for want of money, nor yet because the condition of the country and the activity and prosperity of the leading Railways authorize less confidence in values, but in the vague expectation that something is to turn up to make lower prices! The amount of business, at a further reduction of 1@2 ₱ cent. on the low figures of Monday, was enormous in the Railways; not less than 28,000 shares, the following minimums being at one time reached: Erie, 57½; Reading, 83¾; Toledo, 72; Panama, 93½; Southern Michigan, 88¾; Michigan Central, 89½; Rock Island, 91¼; New-York Central, 85 ₱ cent. At the afternoon Board there was a partial reaction in Erie, opening 58⅝ cash, and closing 58@58¼. The decline was not important in State Stocks, and only about ½@¾ ₱ cent. in Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrale closing 91 ₱ cent. The foreign news by the Halifax steamer, though advising higher prices and an active business in American Stocks, and singular firmness in the French and English Funds, together with an improvement in the Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool, was pronounced by the ruling opinion in the Street decidedly bad! The Foreign Exchange were scarcely referred to. These were dull for the Boston steamer, except in francs, which were wanted by the trade at outside rates, in barter for jobbers' paper, while the sales for cash were not important. The amount of Gold sent to Boston this afternoon for shipment is $403,338. The same steamer this week last year carried out $826,000. Sterling was done for ready money at 109⅝@109¾@109⅞, the last an extreme rate; the business was heavy, and the ruling of the market at the close dull and irregular. The Custom duties, increased by the arrival of the *Arago*, are quite large to-day; the payments outward light. The Appropriation Bills, delayed two months after the setting in of the new treasury year, will all be perfected by Tuesday next, when the Government expenditures will tell more sensibly upon the Sub-Treasury. The operations of the New-York office, to-day, were:

Paid on Treasury Account	$94,487
Received on Treasury Account	857,194
Balance on Treasury Account	9,685,646
Paid for Assay Office	6,583
Paid on Disbursing Checks	50,848

The latest official returns of the Bank-Note circulation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain show an aggregate very considerably greater than the Bank-Note circulation of the whole of the States of this Union. The popular impression has been quite the reverse. The public here have become so accustomed to regard the United States as the most extravagant paper-money country in the world, that they are scarcely prepared to credit the proofs to the contrary. On this branch of banking we are behind Great Britain, in the amount of issues, and of late not so extravagant or incantious as France:

Bank of England Circulation	$126,205,200
Less Notes unemployed	28,436,400
	$97,772,800
Joint Stock and Private Banks	33,579,630
Scotch Banks	22,363 795
Irish Banks	31,821,895
Total British Bank-Note Cir'n, June 1	$185,538,180

The above returns are up to the close of May. The Bank-Note Circulation of the United States, as recently compiled, to dates nearest the beginning of the year 1856, from which official returns could be had, presented an aggregate as follows:

Banks of State New-York	$41,899 056
Less Notes unemployed	11,319,154—$30,579,902
Banks of New England	41,802,414
Banks of other States	28,452,942
Total American B. Note Circulation	$165,838,258
Specie in Bank of England, June 1	$53,834,700
Specie in Irish and Scotch Banks	20,034,985
Together	$73,869,685
Specie in Banks of United States, Jan. 1	$60,072,830

Cotton Crop Movement—Since Sept. 1, 1855.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,451,000	2,762,000	2,863,000	3,205,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,927,000	1,602,000	1,561,000	1,735,000
Exports to France	478,000	403,000	339,000	428,000
Ex. other For. Ports	519,000	380,000	335,000	358,000
Total Exports	2,924,000	2,191,000	2,235,000	2,521,000
Stock on hand	57,000	127,000	166,000	112,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	11,000	13,000	12,000	3,000
Exports to G. Britain	17,000	23,000	25,000	10,000
Exports to France	—	2,000	2,000	—
Ex. other For. Ports	—	4,000	4,000	5,000
Total Exports	17,000	28,000	21,000	15,000

The General Markets, to-day, were still heavier and quite irregular. Only a very limited business transpired in Cotton at previous nominal rates. Breadstuffs were less active,—though plenty and procurable, in the main, at lower prices,—Flour having again fallen about 10 cents. ₱ bbl., and Wheat 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel. Corn was not pressed on buyers and these paid rather firmer rates, for what they bought. Groceries and Provisions evinced very little animation, though being without any noticeable alteration. Linseed Oil was scarce and needed at rising figures. There was more inquiry for Naval Stores, which favored factors. Freights continued brisk and buoyant.

The Cotton trade in Great Britain begins to show the effects of the late treaty of peace. The scale of exports from the Kingdom in Cotton Goods and Yarns is being rapidly increased, although during the late war the consumption of the raw material reached a remarkably high point, and seemed to leave little hope of a very decided addition after the termination of the struggle in the East. The Board of Trade returns for the month of June show an export in

Cotton Goods	$14,523,485
Cotton Yarns	3,041,835
Together	$17,564,770
Against same month in 1855	13,547,910
Increase 30 ₱ cent. this year	$4,016,860

The Tariff Report, from Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which has just been published, will attract less attention than the labor and ability bestowed upon it deserve, in consequence of the late period in the session to which it was postponed, and the general understanding that no legislative action will be taken on it before December. The main propositions of the report are:

To exempt from duty all wools of those qualities not generally grown in this country, costing less than 16 and more than 45 cents; retaining the existing tariff of 30 ₱ cent. upon all intermediate qualities, and to raise the duties upon all woolen manufactures to the point of adequate protection.

A modification of the duties upon silks and linens, and an enlargement of the free list. A list of the articles proposed to be added to this latter is annexed to the report, in a schedule which has not yet been published.

With these modifications, in the view of the Committee, the revenue from the customs will be reduced so as to be in accordance with the wants of the Government.

Banks in Massachusetts—Aug 4.

	36 City.	135 Country.	Total.
Capital	$31 960,000	$26,516,000	$58,476,000
Net circulation	4,758 288	12,945,146	17,696,434
Deposits	16,695,272	6,738,695	23,433,967
Profits on hand	3,837,029	2,758,919	6,623 948
Grand total	$57,0-7,589	$49,-25,760	$106,073,389
	36 City.	135 Country.	Total
Notes, bills, &c.	$52,2-0,815	$37,280,764	$89,891,579
Specie	3,337,617	1,103,861	4,931,472
Real estate	419,207	631,135	1,250,342
Grand total	$57,047,639	$41,025,760	$106,073,399

The receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the month of July, were as follows:

For Passengers	$75,741
Freight	11,000
Total	$86,741
Less paid Harlem Railroad Company	5,677
Total	$81,064
For July, 1855	71,485
Total	$9,578

American Stocks in London.

From the London Morning Herald, July 26.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Stock has just been admitted on the official list of the Stock Exchange. This stock has always paid 10 ₱ cent. dividend since the opening of the Road, and frequently divided a surplus equal to 5 ₱ cent. additional. The market price in New-York has averaged about 126. During the recent pressure it has ranged from 99 to 105. There will be a half-year's dividend due on the 1st of August of 5 ₱ cent., already declared in the New-York papers. The Stock is selling here at 92 sterling, equal to 87 sterling ex-dividend, which pays fully 11 ₱ cent. ₱ annum upon cost. The Road was opened for business in 1852.

The gross earnings for 1853 were $1,573,181 20
The gross earnings for 1854 were 2,158,311 91
The gross earnings for 1855 were 2,595,630 22

And thus far during 1856 the earnings have been at a rate indicating over $3,250,000 for the year. These earnings, we understand, are derived from the portions of the Road now in operation, and the Company have 120 miles of new line nearly completed, which will be opened for business within a few months, and from which the Company anticipate a large increase of earnings. The Road extends from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Toledo and Monroe, on Lake Erie, connecting with the great lines to the Atlantic cities. The number of miles of road belonging to the Company, now in actual use, is 243, and in process of construction, 120. In July, 1855, the capital stock paid in was $6,928,900; the bonded debt $5,500,000. When the double track is completed, and all the new lines in operation, the stock and debt will stand at $8,000,000 each.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for July, are larger than reported by telegraph and published in a late issue of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: The earnings of our Wisconsin Pioneer Railroad for the month of July, last past, foot up as follows:

From passengers	$22,498 82
From freight	40,678 95
Total	$63,172 77

For the corresponding month last year the earnings of the Road were $47,158,—showing a gain of $16,025 for the current season.

The grading of the Road, down the valley of the Wisconsin, is making rapid progress, and the iron is laid and the track ready for some 32 miles west of Madison. In the course of the next ten days we understand that the Road will be opened for business to a point on the Wisconsin Valley, 85 miles west of Madison. A few months more will see it finished to Prairie Du Chien on the Mississippi.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 12—6 P. M.

Flour is in fair demand; sales 400 bbls. at $6 75@$6 87 for Fancy Canadian. Wheat is dull; sales 7,000 bushels, at $1 37½ for New-Red Indiana, and $1 25 for Old White Michigan. Corn is quiet. *Canal Freights*—Flour 40c.; Wheat 12½c., and Corn 10c. to New-York. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 16,878 bushels Wheat; 18,126 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats.

Albany, Tuesday, August 12—P. M.

Corn 58½c.@59c. for Western Mixed. Sales 12,000 bush. Wheat—$1 60 for new White Kentucky and $1 65 for old Canadian. Sales 40,000 bushels. Whiskey 36½c.

The Boston Banks.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 12,

The footings of the weekly statement of our city Banks are as follows:

Capital Stock	$31,000,000
Loans and Discounts	38,607,000
Specie	2,891,000
Amount due from other Banks	4,300,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,445,000
Deposits	12,400,000
Circulation	7,000,000

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Tuesday—*First Board*—$240 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '96, 82½; $2,000 do., 82¾; $500 City Gas 6s, New, 99; $1,000 do., New, 99; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 95½; 1 Lehigh Navigation, 75¾; 200 do., 75¾; 100 do., 42¾; 26 Elmira Railroad, 34; 6 Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance, 53; 47 Pennsylvania R. R., 49; 6 Manufacturers' Bank, 34½; 50 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 65.

Second Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st Mortgage, 87¼; $2,000 do., 87¾; Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 94; $441 do., 95¾; 225 Reading Railroad, 43¼; 50 do., 43¾; 50 Long Island Railroad, 15¾; 100 do., 15¾; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 48; 21 do., 47¾; 5 Lehigh Railroad, 43¾; 3 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 1 Bank of North America, 164; 4 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 65.

After Board—$10,000 Union Canal 6s, 65; 100 Reading Railroad, 43¾; 100 do., 43.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116¼; Philadelphia 6s, 91¾@92; Philadelphia 6s, New, 99@99½; Pennsylvania 6s, 88¾@89¾; Reading Railroad, 43¾@44; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 95¾; Reading Railroad 6s, '80, 87@89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾@48; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., 58¾@59; Morris Canal, 13¾@13¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 79@79½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 15¾@15¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾@29; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 24@25; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage 74@75; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 47; Long Island Railroad, 14¾@15; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@6; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½; Union Canal, 9¾@10; New Creek, 1¾@1¾; Catawissa Railroad, 10½@11.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Geo. W. Erica, J. R. Foley, S. R. Jones, T. Barrham, J. R. Caddick, W. C. Price, J. S. Morris, F. Stacy, J. G. Gunn, Mrs. C. C. Remington, Mi

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1530. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] CONDITION OF THE CITY.

[illegible] Excitement at Quarantine.

The Barricades Demolished by the Captains and Sailors.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAINS.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS AND THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fun-Rolling, and Other Nuisances.

The excitement at Quarantine reached a crisis last night, and a demolition of the barracks recently erected by the authorities of the village of Castleton around the Quarantine grounds was the result. As heretofore reported in the TIMES, the captains of vessels quarantined, and others employed upon them, have been much aggrieved by the barricades, and have threatened to destroy them, but until between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening there had been no violence. At that time, however, they gathered—at first about one hundred, but soon afterward nearly two hundred, and with axes and other effective implements attacked the barricades, and they were soon demolished. There were several of the people of Castleton at the scene, but no disturbance occurred. All obstacles were leveled, except such as were erected by the State authorities, and they declare that "as soon as any single village or town will put their own ordinances against the State authorities, they will again remove any obstacles they may place in their way." They say, "We are willing to submit to all laws for the sanitary regulation of the State, but when the speculators of Richmond County ask us to pay four cents on the pound for beef more than the butchers of New-York ask us, we think it is an outrage upon us. We cannot know whether the weight of the meat is right or not; and we object to the charge of twenty-five cents for every basket carried across the street. Consequently we have removed the barricades at the Quarantine Hospital gates, and if erected again, they will be again removed. (Signed) CAPTAINS AND SAILORS.

As soon as the demolition of the barricades had been accomplished, they returned with their implements, and quiet again prevailed.

The following are the other matters of previous occurrence, yesterday, pertaining to the sanitary condition of the City and its suburbs:

Affairs at Quarantine—Petition of Ship Masters.

DR. THOMPSON reports only 12 cases of yellow fever at Quarantine now under treatment. The others who have been attacked by the disease are in a state of convalescence.

DR. SEAMAN, Physician to the Board of Health of Southfield, states that no cases of yellow fever now exist or have existed at that place, and that there is no danger of this disease getting into that town, provided all communication between the shore and infected vessels is suspended, and provided also no bedding or other articles thrown overboard and floating to the shore are picked up by the inhabitants.

The subjoined petition is now in circulation, and has already been signed by more than ninety of the masters of vessels now under Quarantine:

To the Civil Authorities of the Port of New-York:

The undersigned, captains and commanders of vessels now under quarantine in the port of New-York, respectfully represent: That since the arrival of our vessels in port we have been subjected to unnecessary, severe, and oppressive regulations, imposed by the sanitary authorities, in the following particulars:

1. The Health Officer and Commissioners of Health have exacted from us the strictest compliance with the Quarantine Laws, and have enforced against us their regulations for the protection of the public health with a severity, we believe, without a precedent in the administration of their predecessors.

2. They have detained our vessels the longest period allowed by law, compelled us to discharge our cargoes in lighters at Quarantine, required us often to fumigate and cleanse our vessels, and have directed the destruction of many articles on board of them, which it will require a large outlay to replace, thus increasing the expenses of our business in a ruinous degree.

3. The Health Officer has Quarantined many of our crews, compelled them to take their clothing and effects on shore, for the purpose of there having them washed, aired and cleansed, detaining them for a long period—thus subjecting our crews to ruinous detentions, and to expenses beyond their means to defray.

To all these grievances we have submitted, because we were told that they were demanded by the requirements of the law, and the protection of the public against the spread of disease. We had supposed that the public would be satisfied by a compliance with these oppressive exactions. In this we are mistaken; for the town authorities of the town of Castleton, have thrown new obstacles in the way of our carrying out the requirements of the Health Officer. They have closed up the only means of approach to his office; and have thus cut us off from any mode of procuring necessary information in regard to our duties, and from presenting to him our claims to a release from Quarantine. Counsel, learned in the law, have advised us that this is an illegal assumption of power on the part of the town authorities. Against its further exercise, we earnestly and respectfully protest; and we appeal to you, as the legally constituted authorities of the port, to remove this illegal addition to our grievances.

Castleton Board of Health and the Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A Communication from the Health Officer to the Commissioners of Emigration appears in the daily papers of the morning of the 12th inst., so full of misrepresentation and so opposed to common sense and common reason, that it seems not improper to devote a few lines to its exposure and refutation.

First as regards the circumstances preceding the creation of the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton, and which led to its subsequent action. If it be true, as Dr. THOMPSON states in his communication, that he ordered the stevedores and other employes of the Quarantine Establishment to board and lodge and remain within the walls of the institution, his orders were treated with most marked contempt by his subordinates, for it was a most glaring fact, open to the eyes of all, that stevedores, lightermen, and boatmen went in and out of the Quarantine without any attempt at restraint, and the writer of this, on more than one occasion within a week preceding the action taken by the Board of Health of Castleton, saw and talked with both boatmen and lightermen connected with the Quarantine, in the Village of Tompkinsville, and on the Staten Island Ferry boats. Still further: several of the employes who have died of the yellow fever, were first seized with it at their homes in the village, and were carried thence to the Hospital, where they died.

In view of these facts, and that the Health Officer of the Port either could not or would not prevent these contraventions, the Board of Health of the town took the action which is now complained of, and cut off all communication between the Quarantine, the establishment and the portion of the town not included within its walls. The Statute under which the Board derives its powers is express, making them the sole judges of the propriety of action and giving full power to absolutely prohibit communication with all places where infection exists. It is not true, as stated by the Health Officer of the Port, that this action on the part of the town authorities shuts any persons up within the walls of the Quarantine, so that they cannot go out at all. It merely prevents them from coming into the town of Castleton, which is but a very small portion of the State of New-York, much less of the world. The Quarantine inclosure is bounded on the three land sides by the town of Castleton; on the fourth side it is bounded by the waters of the Bay. There are quarters within the inclosure affording ample facilities for removing passengers, baggage, or any other things which may be desired from the Quarantine to the City, as anywhere else. And it is therefore not true, for any sense, that preventing communication with the town of Castleton prevents all communication with the Quarantine whatsoever. The Health Officer of the port is a State officer, appointed to protect the health of the Port of New-York, and all communication which he sees fit to allow between New-York and the establishment under his charge can now be carried on as easily as ever. He is not, by any law, made the custodian of the health of the town of Castleton, and the people of that town, acting through their legally constituted authorities, and in the exercise of power expressly granted by statute, have declared by their action that they are unwilling to trust their health to either his power or his will to preserve it.

The Health Officer of the Port, in his communication, talks about the town authorities *giving the lie in his judgment*. He should recollect that, so far as relates to sending persons into the town of Castleton, his judgment is a nullity, he having no jurisdiction. And, so far as he declares that persons may go to New-York City, I have already shown that no obstacle is placed in the way. In conclusion, I will state that all the best and most respectable citizens of the town, and of the neighboring towns, highly approve of the course taken by the town authorities in the matter, and are ready to sustain them in carrying out their regulations to the letter.

TOMPKINS WESTERVELT.

CASTLETON, Staten Island.

Proposition for Removing Quarantine to the Inside of Sandy Hook.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Herewith I beg to submit for your inspection a plan for a Marine Hospital in the Lower Bay. A line drawn south west from the point of the "Horse-shoe" on Sandy Hook to the shore of New-Jersey is 3½ miles; the bottom is soft mud, and the depth of water from 17 to 18 feet, until you approach the Jersey shore within half or three quarters of a mile.

Leaving open a space of half a mile from the point of the Horse-shoe, and a mile and a half on New-Jersey side, I propose to construct a breakwater of one and a half miles, of piles to be filled in with stone and earth, and of sufficient width to furnish a good promenade. This breakwater will inclose a triangular area of several miles extent, of which the breakwater and its line, as above described, will form the base; the west shore of Sandy Hook the perpendicular line, and the Jersey shore the hypothenuse. Inside, or to the southward, let there be constructed, by piles, a foundation for the necessary hospital buildings. The Hook provides perfect protection against all east and northeast gales; the Highlands of New-Jersey break off all high winds from the southwest, and the breakwater will be a perfect protection against the heavy west and northwest blows that prevail in Winter. In a word, such a place would be as quiet as a mill-pond from any disturbing influences of the ocean. The free circulation of the tides would sweep away all impurities and keep the basin free from ice. The breakwater would also afford an excellent shelter for all small craft, pilot boats, &c., enough in the Lower Bay in northwest gales of wind. A steamboat, and the telegraph already in operation to Sandy Hook, would secure constant intercourse with the new Quarantine.

Very respectfully, yours, ELIAS SMITH.

[MR. SMITH's project merits attention. The present location of Quarantine is objectionable on many grounds: and it would probably have been removed to Sandy Hook years ago, but for the obstinate and senseless opposition of New-Jersey. The Bay in which MR. SMITH proposes to locate it is not within the jurisdiction of Camden and Amboy:—it can accordingly be appropriated to such a use without the consent of that State.]

Commissioners of Health.

Communication was received in relation to a row of houses in Washington-street, between Albany and Cedar. Referred to City Inspector.

At the meeting yesterday, the following disposition of vessels was announced:

Communication to allow brig *Howard*, which arrived from Gonaives on the 6th inst., to come up to the City and discharge. Petition denied.

Francis Sears, cargo of lumber from Pensacola, allowed to proceed.

Flora King, from Guayama, arrived July 28, all well; having laid 15 days at Quarantine, vessel aired, all hands remaining well, is allowed to lighter her cargo.

Julia Rogers, same decision.

British bark *Harriet Armitage*, Colombo, Ceylon, arrived on the 15th, to proceed at discretion of Health Officer.

Petition of schooner *Harriet Neal*, Naguabo, Porto Rico, arrived on the 29th of July, to come to the City. Laid on the table.

Petition in regard to bark *Mary Bently* to come up to the City; also laid on the table.

The following petition from residents of New-Utrecht, L. I., to remove vessels now lying off their coast farther down towards Sandy Hook, was ordered on file:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Health of the Port of New-York:

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of New-Utrecht, Kings County, N. Y., and citizens of the City of New-York and other parts of the State of New-York, temporarily sojourning at the several boarding houses in this part of the County, would respectfully represent to your Honorable body that the presence near this shore of a number of vessels said to be infected with disease, is occasioning much alarm. We would, therefore, earnestly petition that said vessels may be required to remove to a more remote anchorage. And your petitioners, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Communication in relation to brig *M. Storrs*, from Ponce, P. R., arrived on 3d inst., with sugar and molasses, to be allowed to proceed to the City. Ordered on file.

Schooner *Target*, from Savannah with wheat, cotton, and rice, left at the discretion of Health Officer.

Bark *Corinthian*, from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses, 12th inst., all well. To lighter cargo immediately, and remain 30 days at Quarantine for thorough purification.

Bark *Harriet*, ARNITAGE, from Ceylon with coffee, arrived on 12th inst., all well, left at discretion of Health Officer.

Schooner *Miranda*, from Santa Cruz, with rum and sugar, discharged her cargo on the 29th, all well. She is to remain 5 days and then proceed if all are well.

Brig *Albion*, COOPER, Cardenas, 12th inst., molasses, cargo to be lightered.

Brig *C. H. Kennedy*, Havana, 12th inst., sugar, lighter after 10 days if all remain well.

Brig *Mary*, FORBET, Rio Grande, 12th inst., bones, ashes, &c., 5 days observation.

Brig *Wm. F. Guanica*, Porto Rico, sugar and molasses, to lighter her cargo to the City, and vessel to be cleaned.

Schooner *Kate*, STUART, Galveston, Texas, cotton, 12th inst., all well, port healthy, allowed to come up.

Schooner *Wm. L. Richardson*, sugar and molasses, 12th inst., all well, lighter her cargo and remain 30 days for observation.

Brig *Wappoo*, Manzanilla, Porto Rico, mahogany and palm leaf, all well, lighter her cargo.

All the above were confirmed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Commissioners.

Whereas, by the thirty-sixth section of the Quarantine Act of 1850, it is made "the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers, and of all citizens of the State to aid, and to the utmost of their power, the Board of Health and all the Health officers in the performance of their respective duties," and

Whereas, in violation of the duties thus enjoined upon them, the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton have barricaded the Quarantine grounds, preventing any person from going out of the Quarantine inclosure or entering the same, thus obstructing the Health officer in the performance of his duties in discharging persons from Quarantine when they have recovered from sickness, and in attending the meetings of this Board, and making the reports to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health required by law, and

Whereas, in the opinion of this Board such obstruction is wholly unnecessary and unwarranted, and is a direct violation of law, subjecting the officers to criminal prosecutions, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York to prosecute, without delay, the civil officers and citizens who have committed the offences aforesaid against the health laws of the State.

Resolved, That we hereby, in pursuance of the provisions of the thirty-second section of the act aforesaid, inform the said District-Attorney that the said Board of Health of the town of Castleton have closed up the entrance to the Quarantine grounds, and thus obstructed the Health Officer in the performance of his duties, as set forth in the foregoing preamble.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Commissioners of Health be, and he is hereby, directed to serve upon the said District-Attorney a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

PETITION AGAINST REMOVING A VESSEL.

The following petition was received from Messrs. AGUIRRE & GALWAY, ship owners:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug 12, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

In the published proceedings of the Commissioners of Health, of yesterday, we have read the application of C. W. CHURCH, Esq., of the Long Island Board of Health, for the removal of the infected vessels now lying in Gravesend Bay, and that in effect the vessels should be removed to the Southwest Spit. Notwithstanding the favorable representations of pilot MCGUIRE, we are of the opinion that vessels cannot with safety be anchored at said place; and as our vessel, the bark *Leo*, is now performing quarantine at Gravesend Bay, in conformity with the orders of your Board, we hereby protest against the further removal of said vessel, and respectfully give notice that, in case the bark is removed from her present position to a more dangerous place, we shall claim from the State the expense of said removal, as well as whatever damages may occur either through accident or the further delay of the vessel. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

AGUIRRE & GALWAY.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met as usual yesterday afternoon, in Worth-street.

Mr. DEVLIN, Counsel to the Board, appeared and tendered his opinion in relation to the difficulties at Quarantine. He thought an injunction ought to be procured to restrain the Staten Island authorities from further action. A law had been passed in 1850 giving Boards of Health power over anything which they deemed to be infected. Perhaps there might be legal authority enabling them to take steps against Quarantine, should they deem it to fall under this designation. The matter was referred to the President, to the Counsel, and to the Chairman of the Staten Island Committee, with full power.

The following letter was received from Dr. HARRIS, Physician at Quarantine.

MARINE HOSPITAL, Quarantine, Aug. 13, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: By the accompanying report you will perceive that there have been but few cases of yellow fever admitted to the Marine Hospital during the past week. Only 3 cases have occurred among the residents of this establishment, and but 14 cases have been received from vessels, making 17 cases in all, and leaving but 12 cases under treatment.

From present indications we may hope that no special cause of the malady exists in the vicinity of the Hospital, and consequently no more of your officers and employes in the Institution will become its victims. Cases of yellow fever will doubtlessly continue to arrive in the West India vessels, but with the stringent measures enforced by the New-York Board of Health respecting infected vessels and their cargoes, no public alarm need be experienced.

In my report of the previous week I deemed it my duty respectfully to suggest that our reports of yellow fever be not published without the sanction of the Board of Health. It is proper I should state to you the reasons why such reports should be withheld until the history of each case can be compiled. Various opinions prevail respecting the origin, or mode of communication, or spread, of yellow fever, and there are even some physicians who insist upon it that the malady may, and does, exist in the place where the unfortunate victims of the malady chance to sicken. It is true that we occasionally receive cases of yellow fever from the City of New-York. In many instances the patients have been in such condition as to be unable to give us their previous history, in others the history has been found incomplete as respects the exposure which they have experienced, and the places they have frequented. To trace out such cases to their true origin, often requires much time and effort, but in all cases in which we know the patient's history, we find that the malady originated from, and can be traced to, some well known and positive source of *imported infection*. We have every reason to believe we shall be able to do this in the few cases whose personal history is yet unknown.

Until this is accomplished, I fear any publication of the cases as they stand recorded in the reports furnished from the Hospital, might excite needless anxiety and popular alarm.

I would state that so far as the fever has prevailed among the residents within Quarantine inclosure, every case can be traced directly to its origin. Highly infected goods were landed from the *James H. Gliddon*, and other vessels, which gave probably induced an infected state of the atmosphere in the narrow locality by the water side. Only such persons as have freely exposed themselves in the night air in the locality near the water contracted the malady. The exceptions were one orderly man, who was detailed from the Wards to attend Mr. LEARNING in the house, when the fever first appeared.

The municipal authorities of New-York will continue to receive from me the same reports of facts that your honorable Board receive from this Hospital. The constituted sanitary authorities of this City are vigilant and faithful, and little doubt that the City will be spared from pestilence. But if such officers are not vigilant, every old junk shop and the seamen's boarding-houses of the lower Wards may become infected places. Submitted by,

Respectfully, your obt. servant,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,

Physician Marine Hospital.

MR. Commissioner PURDY called the attention of the Board to a report in the DAILY TIMES, of Wednesday, that Dr. HARRIS had stated that this Board had withheld sufficient assistance from him in enforcing the Quarantine. He called the attention of the Board to the following quotation:

"Dr. HARRIS, Resident Physician, attended a meeting of this Board of Health and indicated a warm approval of the regulations already adopted by them, acknowledging that the measures proposed were necessary, and adding that he was glad to receive the assistance of the local authorities, inasmuch as the Commissioners of Emigration had not placed at the disposal of the Quarantine officers a police force sufficient to prevent persons escaping from the grounds."

This statement of Dr. HARRIS the worthy Commissioner characterized most warmly as being untrue, and quoted the report of the Marine Hospital Committee recommending the confirmation of the employment of all persons named for such offices by Dr. HARRIS. He remarked that the Committee also further state that they are directed by the Board to "withhold no means nor spare any expense" in "providing medical aid and employee of every description to attend the sick in the said Hospital."

The following is the weekly official report:

Number emigrants arrived to Aug. 6, 1856	74,771
Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 13, 1856	7,267
Total	82,038
To same date in 1855	89,101

Inmates in Institution at Ward's Island	1856. 1,312	1855. 2,039
Inmates in Marine Hospital	147	132
Total	1,459	2,171

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856		$63,031 07
Receipts to Aug. 6, 1856, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.	$165,908 11	
Receipts since, to Aug. 13	13,508 00	179,416 11
Balance		$116,385 04
Disbursements as per previous account to Aug. 6, 1856	$133,422 23	
Sundry expenses from July 30 to Aug. 6	13,883 02	147,305 25
Overdraft		$30,920 21

The Boiling-Fat Nuisance.

The factory of Mr. CHARLES BUCKLAND, of No. 313 West Seventeenth-street, has been presented, among other nuisances, to the attention of the Board of Health, and the following is the first day's evidence on that subject, taken before the Inspector:

Richard Simpson, of No. 313 West Seventeenth-street, deposed that he lives nearly opposite Mr. BUCKLAND's fat-trying factory; he has lived there for the last five years; during that time he has experienced a very disagreeable smell from the place, and he attributes sickness which he designates as "nausea of stomach" to that cause; his family also have suffered from illness, which he similarly refers to the smell from the soap factory; the smell was particularly observable during the whole of the Summer; still, he would not say the smell was unhealthy; he could not say so; he thought his own illness was produced thereby; in the neighborhood there is a brewery and a place where they take off the wool from the skins of sheep; witness did not know of any other soap factory in Seventeenth-street; there is one in Sixteenth-street—a fancy soap factory, kept by a person named JONES; in the rear of the brewery there is a slaughter-house; there are also distilleries and cow-houses in Fifteenth-street.

Witness had signed a petition with his neighbors against this factory; was examined before the Board of Health; has never had occasion to feel the effects of any other establishment than that of the fat-trying factory; cannot repeat or testify as to what he swore before the Board of Health.

John W. Davis, of No. 311 West Seventh-street, deposed that he lives next door to the previous witness, and nearly opposite Mr. BUCKLAND's fat-trying establishment; has experienced there a very disagreeable smell, so intense as to compel him to leave the table when at meals; Mrs. DAVIS has also complained "pretty hard" against the smell; it has not produced in witness any particular illness, but has prevented him from eating—compelled him to leave the table. Being asked whether he thought it dangerous to the public health, witness replied, "I do." Being desired to state other facts within his knowledge, witness said the materials were brought in barrels, he had smelt them across the street, they smelt very bad.

In cross-examination by counsel, witness said he did not know anything as to the existence of slaughter-houses or wool pulling establishments, there is some kind of factory opposite his houses, where he has seen skins taken in; there is another soap establishment on the same block with BUCKLAND's; there are gas works in the neighborhood; witness is employed there; thinks BUCKLAND's place is dangerous to public health, if a man be as he is, often compelled thereby to leave his table; has heard of vomiting as one of the consequences; there is a chimney which possibly may have lately been carried higher; there has been no abatement of the smell since the middle of June; has never been inside the factory.

Alexander McKenzie, No. 311 West Seventeenth-street, lives in same house with Mr. DAVIS, a previous witness; knows the establishment in question; does not think his residence there agrees with his health; there is sometimes a very disagreeable smell occurring, mostly twice in twenty-four hours; has sometimes been made sick at stomach thereby; had good health before he lived there; the smell does not agree with him, but refuses to give or cannot give any opinion as to whether it is generally dangerous to public health; there has been no abatement in intensity of smell since the middle of June; perhaps not quite so frequently; does not know of any other persons being made sick at stomach; has no further complaint or statement to make.

Cross-examined for defendant—Has not been in the building since defendant condensed and burnt up the steam or vapor; does not object to the smell of the adjoining gas house; is a rectifier of spirits; perceives no particular smell from the wool-pulling establishment.

Mr. James Pettigrew stated that he resides at No. 315 West Seventeenth street, opposite Buckland's factory; knows it well; styles it a soap or tallow-trying establishment; it emits a very disagreeable smell; two of his family have been sick as he believes, from that cause, suffering from a disposition to vomit; in his opinion, the factory is detrimental to the public health from that cause; thinks the smell is worse than heretofore.

Cross-examined—Did certainly swear before the Board of Health, that his family had not suffered, but that was some time ago; since that time, the child has been "sick"—the witness using the word "sick" in the sense of "being ill,"—did not define very accurately the nature of the illness; the child among other things, was "sick at the stomach;" his wife also, "did not feel well, was sick at stomach, and vomited; had no doctor.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was interrupted for the sake of examining a witness for the defence, who was proceeding to Albany.

Lewis J. Kirk is a Health-Warden for the Seventeenth Ward. Has examined the premises within a week past. Was sent there by the City Inspector last Friday. Reported it as though it could be kept cleaner. Witness was told he was sent to examine whether the improvements adopted by Mr. BUCKLAND answered the purpose of lessening the smell. Went on Saturday. Stood within four feet of it for nearly an hour. Perceived no stench whatever. Found the vat covered and a flue built at the back of the vat, allowing the vapor to pass into the flue. Opened the vat and a bad smell came out of it. Shut it down and in two seconds it disappeared. Thinks the contrivance the best thing he ever saw. In his judgment, as a Health-Warden, does not think there is anything detrimental to public health in the way the business is now carried on. The wool-pulling establishment emits some smell.

Evidence for prosecution resumed.

J. S. Breland, health warden of the 15th ward, visited Buckland's factory last Monday. When he entered the premises, the alley ways and floors had been recently cleaned and sanded; on examining the boiler, perceived nothing until removing the cover, the boiler was one third full, and there was a fire under it; the fat seemed like rotten fat, in a filthy, stinking condition; when the cover was shut down, the smell was not perceptible; the street smelt badly, but whether from the gutters or the chimneys, could not say.

Compton Sharp resides at No. 272 West 18th-st., about 100 yards from Buckland's establishment; it emits a bad smell, often very perceptible in an evening; and occasionally producing in his own instance severe nausea, especially when the wind is southward; would judge it to be dangerous or detrimental to public health; there has been no abatement of the nuisance lately.

Matthew Allen, of No. 312 West Seventeenth-street, has perceived a bad smell, out does not think himself competent to say positively whether it is calculated to produce injury to the public health.

Wm. S. Martin, of No. 317 West Seventeenth-street, complained that his wife and himself have been made sick and ill from the effects of the smell; thinks it a nuisance detrimental to public health; cannot perceive any abatement since the middle of June; the stench is not constant.

David Slater, No. 303 West Seventeenth-street, gave confirmatory evidence. Keeps a soap and candle factory; does not think a soap and candle factory produces any smell, but Buckland's place is of a different character, and does; his family has been compelled to shut the doors, and leave the neighborhood in an evening on account of the smell, which is mostly worst at that time; have frequently gone away early in the afternoon on account of the smell, returning late at night; think it injurious to public health; there has been no material alteration since the middle of June; would like to give his reasons for believing it injurious; in the process of melting fat gaseous matters are given off which in soap-making are converted into ammonia, which is not injurious; thinks that a condenser such as described by counsel would destroy the smell, if it were accurately applied, but does not believe such is actually the case; if fat be placed in barrels in the Summer months it rapidly decomposes, but if an alkali be placed on, or mingled with, the fat, it produces "an ammonia," which is not injurious; the object of melting fat is to throw off the animal matter in order that it (the fat) may not as a whole become putrid; it may be possible by air tight condensers and a tall chimney to destroy or burn the gases from melting fat; thinks the place was not kept clean, and the smell worse than formerly.

After some conversation it was suggested and agreed that the witness should examine and report his opinion on the condenser fairly at work, and Mr. BUCKLAND promised to avail himself of any suggestions as to its improvement offered by the witness.

A number of witnesses for Mr. BUCKLAND remain to be examined.

The following protest against the legality of these proceedings was offered by counsel for the defendant:

I respectfully beg leave to protest against the constitutionality of the law of the State of New-York, under any provision of which my business at No. 313 West Seventeenth-street is to be broken up, and against your right or authority to proceed and investigate any charges against me, the Board of Health being now in session.

CHAS. BUCKLAND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

GEO. W. MORTON, Esq., City Inspector.

Violation of Quarantine Law.

Yesterday afternoon, U. S. Deputy Marshal HORTON arrested CHARLES ELLIS, first mate of the brig *Magnet*, and ROBERT JONES, a boatman, for violation of the Quarantine laws, in landing from the *Magnet* eighteen barrels of tamarinds without a permit from the Collector or Naval Officer. JONES gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear for trial. The first mate, in default of bail, was committed to the Eldridge-street Jail.

Sewers of the City.

The Aldermen Committee on Sewers met yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The only business transacted was deciding to vote concurrence with the Councilmen in minor repairs of several sewers. From a statement made before the Committee, it appears that there are at present in the City 581 sewers completed, whose aggregate length is over one hundred miles. There are between fifty and sixty sewers in process of construction, for which the City has contracted to pay $60,000. Upon two of the sewers—one in Second-avenue, and one in Forty-ninth-street—injunctions have been made.

The John-street Church Case.

In the case of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of New-York, and others, *vs.* BARTON WOOD and others, Judge WHITING, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion to modify the injunction.

Fires.

IN FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.

A ropewalk, owned by WALY & HUMES, situated at the foot of Fifty fourth street, was damaged by fire at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

☞ The funeral of the late venerable CORNELIUS BOGERT took place yesterday, from his former residence, No. 126 Bleecker-street.

☞ HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Esq., has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Fourth Brigade, in place of LEMAU, resigned.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$1,473,876 ON FREIGHT.

Vigilance Committee Still in Session.

Trial of Judge Terry in Progress.

ESCAPE OF NED M'GOWAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Terrible Conflagrations.

Placerville and Nevada in Ashes.

Reception of the Republican and Democratic Nominations at San Francisco.

RIOT AMONG MINERS AT YREKA.

WAR CLOSED IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

United States Mail Steamer *Ariel*, Lieut. T. T. HUNTER, U. S. N., Commanding, sailed from Aspinwall, Aug. 4, 9½ o'clock P. M., with the passengers, mails, and treasure, brought down by steamer *Golden Age*, and arrived at this port last night.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *Golden Age*, with passengers, United States mails, and treasure, sailed from San Francisco July 21st, 2:45 P. M. 28th inst., 8:30 A. M., passed Nicaragua steamer *Cortes*, bound up. Same day, 5 P. M., arrived at Acapulco, and sailed again, same day, 10 P. M., for Panama. 2d inst., 7 P. M., passed steamer *Jno. L. Stephens*, bound up. Arrived at Panama 4th inst.

Treasure for New-York	$1,471,366 95
Treasure for England	448,666 67
Treasure for Panama	31 500 00
Total Shipment	$1,951,527 02

The outward mails and passengers for *Ariel* were dispatched from Panama per steamer *John L. Stephens*, on the 1st inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers all in good health and spirits. The mails, their passengers and freight were transported from ocean to ocean in 3½ hours.

All is quiet and peaceable on the Isthmus, and no indication of further ontbreak.

The U. S. sloop *St. Mary's* is still at anchor off Panama. The U. S. sloop *Saratoga* is at anchor off Aspinwall. Officers and crews of both ships in good health.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. WHITTINGHAM, Messenger of the Panama Railroad Company, for special favors. Also, to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with greatest dispatch.

Treasure List of Steamer Ariel.

Bank of America	$44,000	Newhouse & Spata	$10,000
Boch & Edgar	1,630	Order	47,305
Butcher & Bro	1,000	James Patrick	78,000
C. H. Cummings	6,000	Reed & Wade	2,500
W. T. Coleman & Co.	6,908	Wm Seligman & Co.	26,000
Drexel & Co.	355,000	J Strauss Bro. & Co.	15,106
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	126,876	Schaile & Bros.	12,500
E Armstein & Bro.	3,000	J. Stanwood	2,000
Freeman & Co.	11,000	A. Seelig & Co.	3,274
Wm Hoge & Co.	108,564	W. Schenkburgh	10,000
Wm H. Hall	8,500	Henry Strybing	3,200
Wm. Heiser & Co.	11,500	Wells Bros. & Uns.	16,000
T J Hand & Co.	10,000	Israel E. Woife	6,000
Hamburger & Bros.	7,000	Wellington & Abbott	7,000
F Kelly & Co.	6[illegible]7	J. B. Wolfe	4,915
John S. Lodge	17,0[illegible]	T. Wattsone & Sons	10,000
Metropolitan Bank	180,000	J. B. Wines & Co.	14,367
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	228,240
Amount from San Francisco			$1,471,360

FROM ASPINWALL.

S Lansburgh	$3,000	D. T. Lanman & Co.	$116
Mosquera & Co.	400		
Total			$1,473,876

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Vigilance Committee still at work—The Case of Judge Terry—Flight of Ned McGowan—His Capture Probable—Chris. Lilly "Exported"—How the Presidential Nominations were Received—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 21, 1856.

THE EVENTS OF THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

The events of the past fortnight are not so startling in their character as those that have preceded them. Nevertheless, they are not without much importance and interest. The Vigilance Committee is yet actively at work, and doing much good. Nine-tenths of the people throughout the State acknowledge the necessity of its action, and stand ready to give it material aid if necessary. Since the surrender of the State troops, the Governor has ceased all opposition to the people's tribunal, and its edicts are now recognized as the law of the land. HOPKINS, the victim of Judge TERRY's passion, has had a good many ups and downs the past fifteen days. First it was considered certain he would recover. Then TERRY was haughty and defiant: "If he went out of the Vigilance rooms alive, he would go out as Supreme Judge." He had previously, when HOPKINS' life was despaired of, placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee on condition of his release. HOPKINS being reported better, he withdrew the resignation, after it had been 36 hours under deliberation. In a few days after, HOPKINS was attacked with erysipelas, and his life was again in great danger; when the Governor commenced treating with the Committee for TERRY's life; but the disease taking a favorable turn, the Governor disowned the action of his agents, one of whom was Col. ZABRISKIE, his father-in-law, and a very pretty newspaper discussion has grown up between father and son in consequence. It is but justice to Gov. JOHNSON to say that no positive instructions, or at least no formal ones from him to treat, have been produced. He claims that his friends misunderstood a verbal conversation he had with them on the subject. The Governor, no doubt, is honestly striving to do his duty in these troubles, but he is placed in a very unfortunate predicament, by listening to bad counselors.

FLIGHT OF NED M'GOWAN.

On the 8th news reached here from Santa Barbara that Judge EDWARD MCGOWAN had arrived in that place, *en route* for Mexico. MCGOWAN, you will recollect, was indicted by the Grand Jury as an accomplice in the murder of JAMES KING of WILLIAM. It appears he had remained concealed in this city for five or six weeks, and had only made up his mind to fly after the Perry affair and the surrender of the Law-and-Order forces. It is astonishing how he could have got 300 miles down the coast by land with so many on the look-out for him. He arrived at Santa Barbara on or about the 4th of July on horseback, but not so completely disguised as to deceive all of his numerous *friends*. Being completely exhausted from severe travel, and his love of a good meal overcoming his fears, he went straight to the best hotel and ordered a dinner. While the savor of the kitchen prognosticated a speedy meal, how-

TWO WEEKS' LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL. $1,473,876 ON FREIGHT. Vigilance Committee Still in Session. Trial of Judge Terry in Progress. ESCAPE OF NED M'GOWAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Terrible Conflagrations. Placerville and Nevada in Ashes. Reception of the Republican and Democratic Nominations at San Francisco. RIOT AMONG MINERS AT YREKA. WAR CLOSED IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

[illegible] was on Uncle Sam, and [illegible] neighboring [illegible] were soon [illegible] in which it was supposed he [illegible] in order to burn him or [illegible] being given, the fire was [illegible] out, and in a short interval. At noon [illegible] Bird [illegible] on the 8th, [illegible] *Ariel*, with thirty Vigilants on board, was dispatched for Santa Barbara, and was towed out of the harbor by the steamship *Hercules*. Three days after the *Sea Bird* followed, with an additional force of the Vigilant Police. The *Sea Bird* returned to San Francisco on Friday, the 18th, but without the fugitive. NED, after lying concealed in or out of Santa Barbara a day or two, had procured assistance, and fled for Mexico, hotly pursued by the Vigilants. At the last accounts he had been heard of by the party in pursuit at the Mission of Buenaventura, thirty miles below Santa Barbara, which he had left only a few hours in advance of them. He was described as being sick, and nearly broken down, and it was thought he would be easily taken. The Sheriff of Santa Barbara had offered $300 for him dead or alive, which had induced some Indians and Vaqueros to join in the chase. The Vigilants had orders to pursue him even into Mexico, if necessary. It is thought he will be brought up in the *Ariel*, which was waiting at Santa Barbara, which causes a good many prominent persons to shake in their boots, as they are afraid their go-between will peach if he gets into tight quarters.

TRIAL OF JUDGE TERRY.

Nearly 150 witnesses on both sides have been examined in the case of Judge TERRY, and it is understood his trial is about closed. It is said evidence is on file that he has been engaged in more than twenty fights, assaults and street brawls since he has been in the county. As HOPKINS is now thought to be convalescent, it is possible Judge TERRY will be expelled by this steamer. In that case we shall have no high Court of Appeal, as the third Judge, HEYDENFELT, is in Europe, and MURRAY cannot act alone. That TERRY will not be allowed to occupy the Supreme Bench again is certain.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Our city and county officials still cling to their offices, notwithstanding the almost unanimous demand that they shall resign. On the evening of the 18th, a mass meeting of not less than 6,000 persons was held, at which resolutions were passed, without a dissenting voice, calling upon them to resign. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, to get the responses of the officials. On that evening,

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Expected Settlement of the Central American Question.

The British Press on the American View of Privateering.

THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT.

Particulars of the Outbreak in Italy.

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.

THREE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The *Canada* arrived at her dock, Boston, at an early hour yesterday morning. Her mails reached this City yesterday afternoon.

We publish below details of the news, a summary of which has been already telegraphed from Halifax. There is little additional intelligence.

The latest news from Spain is derived from the *Moniteur*—an authority, however, not to be implicitly relied on. It avers that, according to the accounts received by the French Government, order is being restored everywhere, except at Saragossa. The insurgents there were deserting in very great numbers.

It is generally believed that O'DONNELL will not be able to maintain the position he now occupies.

Details of the outbreak at Massa Carrara, on the frontiers of Parma have come to hand. The movement, as before reported, was an insignificant one.

The London Daily *News* has an article, which we copy, announcing the expected settlement of the Central American question. Great Britain, it says, will give up the Bay Islands to Honduras.

The *Times*, in an article on the question of the Sound Dues, says that the compensation to Denmark ought to close the matter at once and forever, and not, like the plan of paying at the ports of clearance or discharge, leave the amount to grow with the increase of trade till it might well happen that foreign nations might have the honor of defraying the whole expense of government and defence in the little kingdom of Denmark. England, it says, had better pay a round sum to be quit of the tax altogether.

The London *Star* has an article supporting the American view on the subject of Privateering.

The Indian Mail had brought an account of a frightful earthquake and volcanic eruption in the Moluccas, by which 3,000 persons lost their lives.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Expected Settlement of the Central American Question.

From the London Daily News.

Although the passage in the Queen's speech on Central America dissipates the reports that Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS had actually concluded a new Treaty on that much perplexed but really very simple question, we are entitled to infer from it *that the negotiations are considerably advanced.* Such in point of fact is, we believe, the case. Commencing the discussion with a sincere and hearty desire to arrive at the only rational conclusion that could enter the minds of conscientious and really responsible negotiators, Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS have not, it is understood, given themselves much trouble about referring any of the points in dispute either to a third power, or a board of scientific men, but have taken into their own hands a settlement of the whole question. For this purpose the representative of a third State has been admitted into their negotiations and deliberations—the Minister of the Republic of Honduras—and his admission leads irresistibly to the conclusion that England, instead of "scattering to the winds the CLAYTON-BULWER Convention, whatever the consequences," as a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* recommends, *is about to pursue the far more sensible policy of transferring the Bay Islands, which she does not want, to the State of Honduras,* which they geographically and properly belong to.

* * * * *

The real question ought not to be one of antiquarian research, whether Belize did or did not belong to the Vice-Royalty of Yucatan, and whether Bay Islands were or were not dependencies of Belize. The world and its affairs are past such inquiries. The inquiry which all mankind is concerned in is, how to get a neutral and a free route made across Central America. The best contribution England can at present make towards its solution is to hand the Bay Islands, on terms compatible with its honor, and the protection, safety and good government of those who have on British instigation settled there, over to the State of Honduras—Honduras on its part giving to England guarantees in respect of their population, and in respect to the neutrality and freedom of the railway, to promote which England makes so substantial a contribution. That route once accomplished and constructed, and Greytown established as a free port and independent republic, under the protection of the maritime powers, England will have done more to promote and extend the commerce and civilization of the world than she could by pertinaciously defending a defective title at Ruatan, or obstinately adhering to an obsolete protectorate over Mosquitia.

This, we have reason to believe, is the spirit in which Lord CLARENDON *has met* Mr. DALLAS, and if that spirit be fully and freely responded to by the United States negotiator, we may reasonably anticipate that the disputes between England and America will shortly be settled on a foundation in the stability of which all the world will be interested; that the concluding act of President PIERCE'S Government will go far towards saving it from final reprobation; while England will have given the world a noble example of moderation, and United States orators be deprived for a season of the luxury of declaiming against our grasping ambition.

Relations between the United States and Great Britain.

From the London Times, July 31.

The recent accounts from the United States prove how truly wise has been the policy that preferred enduring an affront to encountering a war. The tone of the New-York papers assures us that, so far from being compromised by allowing Mr. DALLAS to remain, the character of this country and the dignity of its Government have risen considerably in the estimation of the American people. Nor could it be otherwise. Mr. MARCY has represented that class of feelings in America which were embittered by the sneers and the contempt which has occasionally met the jealous susceptibilities of the younger branch of our family. He had adopted as his symbol the vindication of that national irritability which we so often see typified among ourselves in the demeanor of the collateral to the direct representatives of the common ancestor. We had presumed; they had smarted. We had at different times and seasons censured and condemned; they had retorted and recriminated in return, had become angry at our occasional rejoinders, and at our general coolness. Mr. MARCY, with a dexterity which both parties know how to appreciate, seized an opportunity for twisting a difficulty into an embarrassment and fomenting a difference into a quarrel. A few more strokes of the pen, a few more blustering speeches on the one side and a little dogged obstinacy on the other, and at this moment 28,000,000 of British subjects would have been equipping the materials for carrying destruction among 27,000,000 of kindred people on the other side of the Atlantic. This has been prevented, and the pause in the tendency to war has been made, not by those whose language had certainly been not the less provoking of the two, and whose calculations of success were expressed in a tone as unflattering and as unconciliatory to us as possible, but by that Power which, having once apologized, was called on to make new concessions at the moment that it possessed the material resources for imposing conditions on others. England behaved like the head of the family in one of our national comedies, who, after being insulted by some of the younger branches, smothers his impatient desire for summary castigation, slaps his legs, and exclaims, "D—n it, I won't quarrel with my own flesh and blood!"

That this moderation will be universally appreciated throughout the United States we do not venture to hope. There are too many elements at work among the very mixed population of that country—elements of race, sentiment, and passion—to admit of such moderation being admired without exception, or proposed for future imitation. There is that strong element of continental discontent—a compound of Gallic, Teutonic, and Scandinavian Radicalism—which is continually recruiting the society of the States—an element made up of all hatreds and dislikes, over which predominate hatred and dislike of England, as the representative of temperate government and balanced authority; then, also, there is the Irish element, kept alive by a continual influx of those impulsive Celts who have a knack of succeeding everywhere better than in their own country; then, again, there is that more political element made up of the native Yankee and Southerner, each of whom fosters a traditionary animosity against England. All these sections and factions will regret that the chance of a collision with England has not been turned to better account. But, after full allowance for their influence and power, we believe that the majority of the citizens of the States entirely concur with the New-York papers in their estimate of the moderate and pacific views which the English Government has entertained on this question. Those among them who are not blinded by an impetuous love of military glory or by a hereditary animosity will thank us for a policy which, while it has saved two kindred people from an effusion of blood, which would have combined the horrors of civil with the magnitude of foreign war, has also saved them from that prospective hatred and vindictiveness which must have resulted from any issue of such a struggle, and must have sown the seeds of another more dreadful conflict. Nor can they, as free and rational men, fail to recognize the gain which accrues to the cause of freedom and good government throughout the civilized world from the maintenance of a good understanding between England and her American offspring. England and the States—what do they represent? A common language, common institutions, a polity which, if not identical in detail, is at all events based upon the same principles and extends the same rights—a freedom of thought, action, and speech, which no other form of government either acknowledges or permits. That two such countries, united by such ties, and guaranteeing to the human race privileges which elsewhere are either destroyed or suspended, should be brought into the arena of internecine strife, and should expend in mutual injury the resources and the powers which might be so advantageously combined for the succour of struggling liberty and the salvation of oppressed nationalities—no event could so fully satisfy the most earnest prayers of autocrat and despot as this. It would be tantamount to extinguishing every hope and aspiration after freedom which may be still cherished among the depressed peoples of the world. No; let Englishmen and Americans agree to differ as much as they choose on minor matters—let the whole field of silver-forkery and etiquette be kept open for their disputes or their caricature—let us condemn their toleration of Slavery, and let them deride our toleration of official patronage; but let us both agree on this point, viz.: that to carry our differences to the fearful arbitrament of arms would be an irremediable injury to humanity and civilization, and a cause of boundless rejoicing to every bigot and despot, civil or ecclesiastical, all over the world.

We trust that we shall not be misunderstood by those whom our remarks mainly concern. We deprecate a war with America, and we deprecate it through fear not of what she can do against us, but what we can both do against each other. We are now prepared, in arms and men, for a longer and more trying war than any which is likely to fall to our lot. We learn, too, that the States are not so unprepared as Mr. BRIGHT and his followers are in the habit of telling us. It is the boast of the "States" that they are a nation of soldiers—volunteer soldiers; that from one end of the Union to the other they could raise an army of not much less than 1,000,000 men. Of course, this army could not be so concentrated or manœuvred with such ease as a smaller one; it would be difficult to feed and keep together; but, after exhausting criticism on its efficiency, one thing is very clear—that the amount of injury which we might reciprocally inflict would be incalculable. We have in one instance forborne from returning a blow that was aimed at our national self-love. We trust that, in the one remaining cause of dispute between us, *the American Government will imitate the example which we have set, and forbear from pressing to a desperate consummation questions which admit of a pacific and equitable solution.*

The United States and the Sound Dues.

From the London Post

It is satisfactory to learn that the differences between the United States and Denmark on the subject of those dues are likely to be soon arranged, if they have not already been so. It will be borne in mind that the treaty between the two countries expired last month, and that it was then renewed only for another year. The Cabinet of Washington refused to send a representative to the Commission which lately sat at Copenhagen, but since Denmark has put forward her plan for a final redemption of the Sound dues, America has intimated her willingness to become a party to the proposed arrangement. She has offered to pay her share of the redemption money in the same proportion as the other maritime powers which were represented in the Danish capital, and it is understood that this offer has been accepted. We confess that, considering the position taken up by the United States with reference to this question a few months since, we are not a little surprised that they should now consent to recognize the validity of the Danish claims. We could have no more convincing proof that the latter are both just in principle and moderate in amount.

Maritime Law and the American Government.

From the London Star.

The influence exerted by the new world upon the traditional policy of the old is not a grateful topic to the governing classes of Europe, and hence they say as little as possible about it. It is with the greatest reluctance, indeed, that they can be brought to acknowledge the fact every day forced upon their attention, that—without mixing ostensibly and formally in the politics of Europe—the mere existence of powerful communities that have sprung into vigorous life on the other side of the Atlantic must, for the future, enter as an essential element into the account whenever the affairs of the civilized world have to be adjusted. Few people are aware, for example, that the new principle which the belligerents in the late war adopted towards neutral powers at sea arose out of representations made by the United States, to the effect that "the right of search," for which we did battle with them in 1812, would no longer be submitted to. Nothing was said by our statesmen or diplomatists of the real motive which induced our Government to "suspend," during the war with Russia, the exercise of its old "belligerent rights;" and as our people know nothing of the secret correspondence that was carried on between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN, they have, of course, considered this more humane and courteous treatment which neutral flags have received, during the late war, as an act of homage on our part to the advanced civilization of the age.

The Americans are now taking another step in a path which, we predict, the rest of the world will be induced to follow, and from which we can foresee far greater consequences to the interests of civilization and humanity than from anything else likely to spring out of the blood and smoke of the siege of Sebastopol. It will be remembered that, at the late Peace Conference in Paris, a declaration was signed, pledging the great Powers of Europe to exert their influence to put down the practice of privateering in case of future wars between maritime States, and the Governments represented at that Conference undertook to invite the powers not represented there to become parties to the agreement. It appears, by late intelligence from Washington, that the American Government have met the invitation with a counter proposal, offering to go a great deal farther, and put down the robbery of private property at sea altogether. *And we have not the slightest doubt that, eventually, the European powers will be compelled to acquiesce in this overture;* for, as the United States are now the greatest maritime nation in the world, as measured by the only real standard, their mercantile tonnage, there can be no maritime international law enacted to which they are not assenting parties.

The Americans say, and say truly: "We have no large fleets of war-vessels like England and France; we have only one line-of-battle ship in commission. In case of war, therefore, we must rely on our merchant vessels for carrying on operations, at least for the first six or twelve months; and we should call upon our citizens to turn every private ship into a vessel of war. These you call privateers, but their mission would be precisely that of your royal and imperial navies—to capture or destroy everything about belonging to the enemy; and where is the difference in the scale of justice, morality, or reason, between doing those acts by means of vessels built expressly for the purpose, or by others which were originally designed for better uses?" There is no answering this logic, for the common sense and the natural conscience of mankind are on its side.

But the American Government does not stop here. "If," say they, "you are sincere in wishing to put down privateering, abolish the piratical system on which it subsists; treat private property at sea on the same principle of inviolability by which it is now everywhere guarded, in civilized warfare, on land. Why should the merchandise of a private citizen be safe from spoliation by an army when found in his warehouse on shore, and not be equally secure from plunder by a navy when in his floating warehouse at sea?" Again there is no answering this reasoning. Indeed, no attempt is made by writers on the law of nations to assign any ground for the distinction hitherto drawn between private property on land and private property on sea, except the arbitrary ground of custom, a plea which, if we ascend a little further back in the history of the world, may be urged with equal force in defence of a hundred other barbarous usages in war which have been gradually abolished by the general consent of mankind. And as the present proposal comes from a power which can insist upon being dealt with according to rules of fairness and justice, there is little doubt that it will ultimately become the international law of the civilized world. The consequences will be vast and almost incalculable.

We shall have to recur, again and again, to the bearings of this question on the interests of peace and humanity. Meanwhile we draw the attention of our readers to what is going on, with this single word of comment, that *second only to the regret we feel that England has not had the honor of propounding this new doctrine, would be our sorrow to find, that she sets herself in unavailing opposition to its adoption.*

THE COUP D'ETAT IN SPAIN.

Progress of the Insurrection.

From the London Daily News, July 31.

At length there is intelligence of considerable importance from Spain. The insurrection, so far from being nearly put down, as the Madrid journals have for several days been pretending, is evidently spreading and assuming formidable proportions.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th admits that "there are still several towns in the province of Granada in a state of insurrection," but it professes to feel no uneasiness at this fact, which it attributes solely to the circumstance of the troops being without a leader, Gen. BLANCO having been "most unexpectedly" taken prisoner by the insurgents at Jaen. Private letters, however, put the affair in a very different light.

It appears that at Granada the National Guard, having obtained permission from the Captain-General to assemble, immediately assumed a hostile attitude. The troops sent against them "showed so much indecision," (that is the expression used by a party favorable to O'DONNELL,) that the Captain-General felt it necessary to "consent to an armistice of six days." In other words, he was constrained to allow the insurrection to organize itself. The National Guards put themselves in communication with various neighboring localities, where risings took place, and Gen. BLANCO, who had been sent by Government to supersede the Captain-General on account of the "weakness" shown by the latter, was taken prisoner by the brothers MERINO while attempting to reach his post. At Malaga the troops joined the National Guards, and headed by the civil Governor made their *pronunciamento* against the *coup d'état.* It is, however, reported that all the officers above the rank of *chef de bataillon* withdrew from their men. The latest news represents Almeri and Jaen as still maintaining a hostile attitude.

Letters from Barcelona of the 26th, received at Marseilles, state that General ZAPATERO held the town with a force of about twelve thousand men, and that the streets had "nearly" resumed their ordinary appearance. The "greater part" of the factory operatives had returned to their work. Many, however, had "followed the insurgents," who have left the town, and, joined by the peasantry, scour the country, having for their headquarters the mountains in the neighborhood of Barcelona. This is exactly what was feared. At the date of the 26th it was stated in Barcelona that Saragossa, having received from various quarters detachments of regular troops which had "pronounced" against the Government, formed a stronghold of resistance. It was added that the peasants of Lower Arragon were still marching in large numbers to join the insurrection at Saragossa, just as those of Catalonia rallied around Barcelona. These accounts go to corroborate the statements as to the formidable numbers of General FALCON'S forces made by the *Moniteur* a few days ago—a statement which it has never retracted, although it has published less authentic intelligence not easily reconcileable with it. It is quite clear by this time that the stories of General FALCON having fled, of General DULCE having opened fire on Saragossa several days ago, and of his being in a condition to cut off the supply of provisions from the insurgent garrison, were all inventions of O'DONNELL'S party.

The *Sémophore*, of Marseilles, says: The Spanish packet *El Vifredo*, which left Barcelona on the morning of the 26th, has arrived. The following is a summary of the principal news: Barcelona has returned to its normal condition; most of the factories have resumed work. Sixteen thousand troops are concentrated in the town, under the command of General ZAPATERO, Governor of Catalonia. If, however, the town is calm, the same cannot be said of the environs. The insurgents who were driven out on the 21st spread themselves over the country, raised the peasantry, and are at this moment encamped with them in the mountains. According to letters from Saragossa arrived at Barcelona at the moment of the departure of the *El Vifredo*, the number of the rebels was constantly increasing in consequence of the defection of some regiments in Arragon, and of the arrival of the peasants, who, as at Barcelona, made common cause with the insurgents. The Queen's troops sent from Madrid had not yet arrived."

A letter in the *Presse* says: "Two days ago the Queen, obeying the suggestions of those by whom she is surrounded, frankly demanded from Marshal O'DONNELL the return of her mother. The Minister only replied by a respectful silence."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, in a letter dated July 24, says that he is positively informed that it is the intention of the Government to regard the Constituent Cortes as defunct, and officially to proclaim their dissolution as soon as order shall have been reëstablished. The Government will not think of convening a new Constituent Assembly to deliberate upon the future Constitution of the country, but will impose upon it either the Constitution of 1837 or the Constitution of 1845; but which of these has not yet been determined. If the Constitution of 1837 be adopted, a modification of it will be made by changing the elective charter of the Senate; if the Constitution of 1845 be preferred, an article will be added to it securing the immunity of certain individuals, with a provision for completely extinguishing the liberty of the press.

It is said by the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance*, that NARVAEZ, on his way back to Paris, traveled in the same railway carriage with OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador, and that they were engaged in earnest conversation all the way. Lord HOWDEN, he says, is still at Paris.

Barcelona.

PARTICULARS OF THE STRUGGLE.

The London *Daily News* has published the following letter, emanating from one who participated in the struggle which he narrates:

"BARCELONA, July 23, Evening.—ZAPATERO has held good to the last. The Constitutionalists have thrown up the game for the time, and the sword rules at Barcelona. The partial manifestations of the 18th, intended to give the troops upon whom we relied the opportunity to pronounce, failed completely. The superior officer, who, the evening before, at the meeting of the militia chiefs, promised to come over to us with his battalion, did not appear at the head of his troops, (I have heard this morning that he was confined to barracks and put under surveillance.) The command had been given to other officers. The militia of the 1st and 13th, who were instructed to engage in a light skirmish, after which the troops were to join the defenders of the barricades—these militiamen, seeing that the firing was vigorously kept up by the army, thought themselves betrayed, and retired. Some individuals taken by the soldiers had, it was said, been put to death. The most sinister rumors circulated all the 19th. It was impossible to direct the movement. The thirst of vengeance alone animated the militia. Five battalions would no longer listen to the advice of the leaders of the movement, and barricades were erected in the town, at the points where the struggle has been generally maintained. After being obstinately defended, they were carried by the troops, who penetrated into the houses and thence fired on the militia. During three days engagements continued, without any concert on the part of the brave defenders of liberty, and it was not until the fourth day that the Junta took upon it to direct the movement. If on the first day Don —— had been free and kept in his command, he would have carried his troops along with him, and fraternized with the militia; the pseudo-progressists among the garrison, encouraged by the example, would have come over to us, and we should have triumphed. But when ZAPATERO had compromised the troops by the military execution of the prisoners, no hope remained of inducing them to pronounce. A terrible butchery was the consequence; and, although the Junta spared no exertion to cause its plan to be adopted, the fury of the militia engaged drowned all reason. As you may easily conceive, the brave citizens of Barcelona have done prodigies of valor. A woman in the Rue de l'Union, after seeing the heroic defenders of the barricades fall one after another, long maintained the struggle, herself firing, and succeeded in effecting her retreat with the last survivors, after having carried away the dead bodies, and having saved all the wounded. But how much blood has been spilt in vain? Had the plan of the Junta been been adopted the loss of so many brave defenders of liberty and of progress would have been spared. From the second day we knew that MONTJUICH would side with ZAPATERO; that the garrison of the town would not pronounce. The *tejedores*, (weavers,) on being sounded, had declared that they would take no part in the movement unless the Junta adopted a war cry, which would have spoilt everything; the same answer was made by the mechanics to the overtures of the Junta. In place of imitating the wise course of Saragossa, which rested entirely upon the Constitution, and rallied round the *liberador*, (ESPARTERO,) the bravest of our people wished to go so far that the Junta was compelled to refuse its concurrence. Hence, setting aside those whom revolutionary feelings carried away, those who cannot bear the firing, or smell powder without being intoxicated, not one joined in the combat, which was sustained by the militia alone. San Augustin furnished not a single combatant. But I return to a plan of the Junta. To make the militia descend into the streets, when that portion of the army which was considered certain had pronounced to engage along the whole line, to maintain it with such energy as to give the other bodies the opportunity of joining us, and thus compel ZAPATERO to shut himself up in the citadel, and thus remain masters of the city until events brought the capitulation of the citadel and of Montjuich. If, after the first attack, all the troops remained under the orders of ZAPATERO, to retire into the country, where, from all quarters, arrive promises of *pronunciamento*. The uncontrollable fury of some battalions prevented until the fourth day the execution of this plan, and by allowing ZAPATERO—in consequence of the greatness and obstinacy of the struggle—to adopt terrible repressive measures, the future means of resistance were compromised. This is our present position. The soldiers of liberty, who would have been able for some time longer to continue the struggle at Barcelona, have retreated to the country. Mataró Mauresa, Villafranca, Igualada, almost all the towns of importance, are with us. In all the *pueblos* of the environs—Badalona, Molins del Rey, San Andrea, &c.—we have none but friends. General ——, who resigned at Madrid, is expected every moment to take the direction of the movement in Catalonia, and to open communications with Arragon. But how many brave men, sacrificed in these bloody days, will never see the approaching triumph of the holy cause of progress! ZAPATERO renews, at Barcelona, the system of terror of the Baron DE MEER and the Conde DE ESPANA. The militia is disarmed. Hundreds of honorable citizens have been arrested. They say that several have been shot. We know not where those are who are still alive. We have news from Tarragona, where the instructions of the Junta were completely obeyed. After the demonstration, the troops not having adopted the movement, all struggle ceased, expecting the time when the triumph shall have been organized throughout. The last news from Arragon is excellent.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

A dispatch from Barcelona, dated the 29th July, says, that on the 28th 17 insurgents were shot for the assassination of Colonel OLYIEDO on the 19th.

The *Sémophore*, of Marseilles, says: "The Spanish packet *El Vifredo*, which left Barcelona on the morning of the 26th, has arrived. The following is a summary of the principal news: Barcelona has returned to its normal condition; most of the factories have resumed work. 16,000 troops are concentrated in the town, under the command of General ZAPATERO, Governor of Catalonia. If, however, the town is calm, the same cannot be said of the environs. The insurgents who were driven out on the 21st, spread themselves over the country, raised the peasantry, and are at this moment encamped with them in the mountains. According to letters from Saragossa, arrived at Barcelona at the moment of the departure of the *El Vifredo*, the number of the rebels was continually increasing, in consequence of the defection of some regiments in Aragon, and of the arrival of the peasants, who, as at Barcelona, made common cause with the insurgents. The Queen's troops, sent from Madrid, had not yet arrived."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch from the French Consul to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

BARCELONA, Tuesday, July 29—3 P. M.

Order continues to reign at Barcelona. The whole of Catalonia is in the power of the Queen's troops. The militia of Girona, like the militia in other localities, give up their arms, disperse, and return to their homes.

Saragossa.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

From Arragon, although the telegraph is now at work, we have no news of the slightest interest. Troops must be arriving near Saragossa, and the truce of five days must shortly expire, so we may expect to hear something decisive very shortly. It is said that the Saragossans have dug ditches and made other preparations indicative of an intention obstinately to defend themselves, but it is still hoped that, when they become acquainted with all that has passed, and that the rest of Spain, with insignificant exceptions, has submitted to the Government, they will not prolong a resistance which may lead to much bloodshed, but hardly to their ultimate triumph.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following as the latest telegraphic dispatches officially received:

MADRID, Wednesday, July 30.

The authority of the Government of the Queen is recognized throughout the whole of Spain, with the exception of the interior of the town of Saragossa. Important intelligence is hourly expected.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Wednesday, July 30.

By a dispatch dated this day, Gen. ECHAGUE announces that Gen. DULCE is at La Mnela, two leagues from Saragossa. There is no news.

The Rising at Corunna.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Madrid papers bring us full accounts of the occurrences at Corunna, in the form of a dispatch from General VASALLO, now commanding there. They are not important, the total loss having been two men killed and two wounded, and the National Guards having given up their arms on receiving intelligence of the result of the contest at Madrid; but they are curious as an illustration of the state of the Spanish army, and of the dangerous tendency of its officers to postpone discipline to political considerations. The Captain-General of the Province was absent on a tour of inspection when news came of the change of ministry and the proclamation of martial law, but the *segunda cabo*, or second in command, published the proclamation notwithstanding the opposition of the civil governor, and reported what he had done to his chief, who promptly returned to Corunna, and who, almost immediately on his arrival, sounded General VASALLO and the commanding officers of the various arms with respect to a *pronunciamiento* in favor of ESPARTERO, to which he himself evidently inclined. They all refused to join in any such demonstration, whereupon the captain-general, in accord with the civil governor, and having the regiments of Cantabria, quartered in the neighborhood, disposed to back him, was about to make a manifestation, when General VASALLO, supported by the chiefs of corps, resolved to take the command out of his hands. "A moment afterwards," he says, "the captain-general was deceronsly arrested," measures were taken to combat the insurrection, and an attempt was made to arrest the civil governor, which failed, however, with the loss of life already mentioned. From this we see how fatal the political practices common in Spain are to all military discipline. It is the old story, twenty times repeated in less than as many years. The superior officers of the Spanish army are all political partisans before they are soldiers.

Preparatory to the late crisis all the important posts had been packed by O'DONNELL, and in those few cases where he had been compelled to appoint or retain a captain general of a province who was not devoted to him, he took good care that his second in command should be of a better kidney, and ready, "deceronsly" to arrest his superior as soon as it seemed advisable for the interests of his patron.

The Rising in Granada and Malaga.

From the Madrid Gazette, July 26.

Malaga has pronounced, the civil governor, DOMINGO VELO, having placed himself at the head of the movement. The deputy-commander of Granada writes on the 22d, that several chiefs and officers of the garrison of Malaga, who remained faithful to the Government, had arrived in that city. The second battalion of Arragon, the greatest part of the artillery, and a detachment of the civic guard, had retired into the castle of Gibralfero. The revolutionary junta having prohibited the entrance of provisions into the castle, the commander of the royal troops, after proclaiming martial law, threatened to bombard the town if the junta maintained its decision. This energetic attitude produced the desired effect. The Carbineers had left Malaga, with their chiefs, for Estepona, being told that Granada had likewise pronounced. The Captain-General *ad interim* had since ordered them to join him at Granada, where they were expected on the 24th. The Almeria mail, due some days, has arrived, but brings no news. A column, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had left Valencia for Villaverde, where Brigadier DAMATO is concentrating forces to operate against TERUEL, which had declared against the Government. Notwithstanding the disarmament of the National Guard of Seville, some disturbances took place on the 23d at the gates of the city. Some of the revolters were killed, and order was reëstablished.

Alleged Suppression of the Insurrection.

From the Moniteur.

Private dispatches from Madrid, dated the 29th ult., transmitted by the telegraph, bring the following news: All the provinces of Spain recognize the authority of Government, except Saragossa. The resistance offered by some localities in the centre and the east lasted only for the time necessary to dispel the errors respecting facts, which had inspired the revolutionists with hopes of success. The disarming of the national militia is going on at all points, and the army shows itself everywhere valiant and loyal. The Government is engaged with the task of superseding weak or negligent authorities, without distinction of party. The Queen requires union and activity in every branch of the public administration. The letters sent by the correspondents of the French press are said to be in general inexact, and what they state respecting the strength of the insurrection at Saragossa is exaggerated. The rumors spread abroad about the discord and disunion in the Cabinet are entirely destitute of foundation. The troops of Generals DULCE and ECHAGNE are before Saragossa. The majority of the inhabitants of this city wish to surrender. An excited minority, belonging to the lowest ranks of society, alone endeavors to resist. The Government is devoting itself, before everything else, to the maintenance of public order. General ESPARTERO is living tranquilly at Madrid, and is not molested.

The Government at Madrid.

O'DONNELL'S POSITION.

A correspondence in the *Presse*, dated Madrid, July 23, says: "Marshal O'DONNELL finds all parties against him. He has to contend with the Progressists and the Moderates. He must already see that the Cabinet which he has formed can only be a Ministry of transition—the stepping-stone to a definitive Government, of which NARVAEZ will be the head. This is evident, logical, fatal. Wherever O'DONNELL turns he finds a critical situation. If, on the other hand, he would govern constitutionally with the Cortes, on what beuches would he find a majority to support him, and to reply to the interpellations which would be addressed to him? How could he explain and justify his conduct? What guarantee can he have that he may not be overturned by an adverse vote, which might even go the extent of impeachment? But if, on the other hand, he would govern unconstitutionally, without the Cortes, what security has he that he will not be ignominiously dismissed by the Court, which can never forget the humiliating defeat which he inflicted upon it in 1854? Thus, whichever way he turns, O'DONNELL sees before him an abyss. He has no option between the two courses of retiring in obedience to a hostile vote of the Cortes, or yielding to a dismissal if he should venture to thwart the power which would have shot him in 1854 if his insurrectionary movement had not succeeded. This situation is so complicated that although on the first blush it would appear that O'DONNELL is all powerful and ESPARTERO a nullity, one must be blind not to see that the latter is in reality in a much stronger position than the former. ESPARTERO has not quitted Madrid. He resides in a house next door to the office of the journal called *El Leon Espagnol*, a paper which represents the old school of pure Moderates. In a recent conversation between the manager of this paper, Don J. DE LA VEGA, and Marshal ESPARTERO, the latter declared repeatedly that he had done all in his power to prevent an armed resistance."

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES IN THE CABINET.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is no secret here that the resignations of Señor OLOZAGA, and of the Secretary of Embassy, Señor ESPANA, were sent in on the very first news of the events at Madrid, but that (although much more than the necessary time has since elapsed) no reply has been received on the subject from the Government of General O'DONNELL. The alledged offer of the Paris Embassy to General NARVAEZ made it appear probable that it was decided to remove the present Ambassador; but I yesterday informed you that no such offer had been made to the Duke of VALENCIA. The feeling here seems to be that the probabilities are in favor of Señor OLOZAGA'S resignation being refused, and of his being requested to retain his post. There are various reasons for this belief. Independently of the impossibility of finding him a successor at once of equal ability and equally familiar with the state of the relations between the French and Spanish Governments, and of the various questions pending between them, it is clear that if O'DONNELL desires to govern by the support of the Progressistas—and of this there now appears to be scarcely a doubt—the difficulty of conciliating that party would be greatly augmented by an open rupture with one of its most important members. Certain personal animosities, even in a very high quarter, might be expected to urge his dismissal; but before yielding to these the Spanish Government would doubtless anxiously weigh the difference between securing his support and encountering his opposition—the latter especially formidable in the Cortes, where his ready eloquence and parliamentary experience render him so formidable an adversary. If O'DONNELL, then, seeks the aid of the Progressistas, he will hardly willingly deprive himself of the support of Señor OLOZAGA; and if the programme of government he submits to them be such as to satisfy that party and secure him their support, there is no manifest reason why the present Ambassador at Paris should not be induced to withdraw his resignation. It is reported to-day that Señor OLOZAGA has received a communication from a person at Madrid, who, although not a member of the Cabinet, occupies a most important office, and is highly influential both with the Ministers and the Court, urging him not to insist upon resigning his present functions. I give this merely as a report, but as one that appears to me not unlikely to be well founded.

THE OUTBREAK IN ITALY.

Particulars of the Emeute at Massa Carrara.

Turin (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

This morning the Sardinian Government received a telegraphic dispatch from Sarzana, stating that about 200 persons with arms had during the night crossed the Modenese frontier near there, crying "Viva VITTORIO EMMANUELE, Re d'Italia!" They are said to have been furnished with arms in the Ducal territory, near Massa, where they joined a still larger body of insurgents already assembled; but, as they cut the telegraph wires in their passage, we are still without authentic particulars of their movements. I have already sent you a dispatch by telegraph announcing this fact; but as messages containing political news are not allowed to be forwarded without express permission of the Government, and as all the Ministers were out of town until a late hour at Pollenza, where His Majesty held a council, it did not arrive, I fear, to be of any use for publication to-day.

As soon as the above information reached Sarzana and Spezzia from the gendarmes, on the frontier, who had succeeded in arresting a few of those forcing their way over, troops were immediately put in motion from those places for their assistance, and two steamers were sent down from Genoa in the course of the day, with other reinforcements. Opinion here is, of course, much divided as to the cause of this outbreak—some maintaining it to have been instigated by Austrian agents, while others hold that it is purely and simply one of local discontent, and the result of hatred of the Austrian rule. Whatever may be the secret reason for their views, for the Austrian Government, evidently, has most to gain by disturbances in that quarter at present, as they would afford it a plausible excuse for again occupying the Modenese territory, and forming a cordon of troops all along the Piedmontese frontier, from Piacenza to Massa, and the advocates of this opinion go so far as to declare that one or more persons known to be employed by the Milan Police will be found among the rioters.

On the other hand, it is said that Austria has no need of such far-fetched pretexts to justify her proceedings, if she has really determined on so extreme a measure as placing a cordon round Piedmont, and that seeing what insane acts MAZZINI and his lieutenants have already been guilty of, there is no reason to suppose they required any incitement from other parties to commit this. Without more light on the subject it is impossible to arrive at a fair judgment between these adverse views, but at the same time there are some collateral facts which certainly seem to give additional weight to the former opinion. The latest accounts from Parma, for instance, inform us that so far from there being any prospect of evacuation of the Parmesan dominions by the Austrian troops, the Austrian military authorities there had been making arrangements of a permanent nature. A military chancellerie has been established there by them, which would have the effect of causing all orders, courts-martial, &c., to be referred to the commandant-in-chief, Marshal RADETZKY, so that in fact, the Government of Parma would be immediately under the control of the marshal, instead of being directed by one of his Generals. Austrian troops have also for some time been collected along the left bank of the Po, and are now prepared to cross it, it is said, at four different points, and Count CHENEVILLE has always expressed most ominous previsions, ever since his first difference with the Regent, that it would be necessary for Austria to occupy the whole duchy for its more effectual protection. However illiberal it may appear, therefore, towards the Austrian Government, it is not possible to avoid having strong misgivings as to its designs in all these preparations, and the delicate position in which it is placed in relation to the French Government seems to suggest a reason for its using the elaborate machinery of intrigue to give a color to its acts. It may be objected that no respectable Government would have recourse to such vile means to obtain its object; but unless history has been most unjust to the aforesaid venerable institution, it has not hesitated before now to avail itself of far baser expedients even when they suited its purpose.

I understand that both the French and English ministers at this court were at Spezzia this morning, having gone there from Savona, in the yacht of the former. Count CAVONA is also away at the Lago Maggoire; but this news will probably bring them all back sooner than they intended, at least for a time. The Marquis SAULI, the Sardinian Minister at the Tuscan, Modenese, and Parmesan Courts, has been instructed to visit Modena and Parma, and has left Florence for that purpose."

A letter from Turin, dated the 27th July, which has been received in Paris, says: "Rumors of an insurrectionary movement on Tuscany circulated here last evening, without exciting any alarm, it being known that the Ambassadors of England and France had recently repaired to Spezzia, and that our Government was apprised of what was going on in that direction. The Government had, in effect, been warned that a revolutionary attempt would be made at the extreme frontier of the Duchy of Modena, and on Saturday it sent a corps of Bersaglieri, from Genoa to Sarzana, to reinforce the frontier guard. In the meantime domiciliary visits were made at Genoa and at Novara, the former residence of the Anglo-Italian Legion. In the first of those cities the searches produced no result, but it appears that at Novara the authorities discovered a dépôt of arms. Notwithstanding those precautions, and the vigilance of our frontier guards, a hundred young men, unarmed, succeeded in entering the Duchy of Modena, and assembled at a point close to the village of Parmignola, where they found an ample supply of arms. Their captain, named RATTI, a native of Spezzia, gave those young men to understand that the inhabitants of Carrara would rise on their approach. They accordingly marched in that direction, after disarming the Modenese custom officers, and seizing on a few thousand zwanzigers belonging to the Administration. They then destroyed the telegraphic communication between Sarzana and Massa. That interruption, however, was of short duration, the insurgents having been completely dispersed by the gendarmerie of the reigning duke, near Ortoaro. Twenty of them, who were fortunate enough to recross the frontier, are now in the hands of the Sardinian authorities. That insane attempt has greatly increased the irritation against Austria. The people cannot be persuaded that she was a stranger to the affair. Many are of opinion that it was in anticipation of that movement the Austrians had thrown bridges across the Po on four different points, and, among others, at Casalmaggiore and and Solarolo. Others affirm that Austrian agents, well known in Lombardy, have been seen at Turin and at Genoa. I know not how far those imputations may be founded. I mention them merely with a view to give you an idea of the state of public opinion."

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS—BARBAROUS TREATMENT.

A letter dated Parma, the 24th July, and published in the *Diritto* of Turin,

them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed downwards with [illegible] in different directions, bearing with it [illegible] on its destructive course, and [illegible] wherever they came in [illegible] hot springs opened up and cast out a [illegible] water, which destroyed and [illegible] what the fire had spared. The sea, [illegible] to an unusual impulse, lashed upon the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore and [illegible] land with a wild haste against the land as if it strove to overwhelm the fire stream.

This frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed, about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of stone and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and fell, illumined by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense, that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sank and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction.

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day, about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 17th March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan elde.

[illegible] ground. The streams of lava on [illegible] are still so slightly cooled that people venture to any great distance from the [illegible] According to the accounts of the natives, [illegible] of the mountain does not appear to have [illegible] any noticeable alteration.

[illegible] other side of Kandhar, on the extreme [illegible] point of the island, the appearance of the country [illegible] which has been caused, is, if possible, [illegible] more frightful than what has taken place at [illegible] For here, where formerly there were to [illegible] extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, [illegible] plantain and endless groves of cocoa-[illegible]

[illegible] at this point to [illegible] with irresistible force [illegible] prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood, as it were, buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough, on reaching the shore, to form two long tanjongs (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

A number of other districts and places have been, some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the undermentioned districts: Taruna, men, women, and children, 722; Kandbar, men, women, and children, 45; Tabukan, men, women, and children, 2,039; total, 2,806.

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat. At Kalangan and Tariang the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

Jefferson's Last Words on Slavery.

The world is familiar with JEFFERSON'S repeatedly-expressed opinions in favor of the ultimate abolition of Slavery in the Southern States. In his *Notes on Virginia*, in his private correspondence, in his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, in the ordinance of 1787, and elsewhere, his sentiments on this subject were freely and earnestly uttered. The Chicago *Democratic Press* publishes the following correspondence,—furnished by a son of the gentleman by whom the first letter is signed,—which shows that JEFFERSON'S opinion remained unchanged to the last:

MIDDLETON, April 20, 1826.

AGED AND HONORED SIR: Permit a man, a native of Virginia, an admirer of your character, who feels an interest in your fame, and who always has eagerly laid hold of everything that ever escaped your pen as political and moral perfection—I say, permit such a man to occupy a few minutes of your precious and remaining time. It has for many years been conjectured that you would favor the world, at some period, with a political treatise, having for one object *the emancipation of slaves*. If heaven, in mercy to the blacks, safety to the whites, and unfading honor to your great name and fame, should so move you to leave *one single page* to that effect, many of your friends and devoted political disciples believe it would have a more certain, permanent, calm and irresistible effect than any and all things written and said thereon during the existence of the American Government.

I am well aware that to ask you to write to me your detailed opinion on the subject would be improper, and to write you a tedious letter would be impertinent. But my zeal on the subject, together with a long confirmed opinion of the goodness of your heart and rectitude of your head, has emboldened me to pray of you to give me *two lines* expressive of the probability of your leaving for the world your thoughts on that subject. I fear in making this request I may be censured for impertinence. If, however, I am in any way, I beg forgiveness, and whatever may be the fate of this my request, I shall die as I have lived, the undeviating friend of the good name, fame and character of JEFFERSON. JAS. HEATON.

MONTICELLO, May 26, 1826

DEAR SIR: The subject of your letter of April 20, is one on which I do not permit myself to express an opinion, but when time, place and occasion may give it some favorable effect. A good cause is often injured more by ill-timed efforts of its friends than by the arguments of its enemies. Persuasion, perseverance and patience are the best advocates on questions depending on the will of others. *The revolution in public opinion which this case requires is not to be expected in a day, or perhaps in an age; but time, which outlives all things, will outlive this evil also. My sentiments have been forty years before the public*, and had I repeated them forty times, they would only become the more stale and threadbare. Although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but *living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent prayers*. This is written for yourself and not for the public, in compliance of your request of two lines of sentiment on the subject. Accept the assurance of my good will and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. JAS. HEATON, Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio.

A "CHATTEL" ON THE WAY NORTH.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: A bright mulatto young man who passed through this city on Saturday, bound for Canada, told the following story: He was the slave of a brother of PRESTON S. BROOKS, and was temporarily living in Washington with his master. The master, in order to give the idea that slaves had plenty of money, to such northerners as might come in contact with him, gave him seven quarter-eagle gold pieces, to jingle in his pocket and to show, but told him, in the common language of Southern threatening, that if he spent them he would kill him. The negro thought this an excellent opportunity to take a journey northward, and, procuring the services of a friendly gentleman—a quaker, who, for the purpose, dressed like other people—passed over the railroad to Philadelphia, as his slave. From that point he came alone, directly to Worcester, where he was recognized by a Southern man; who made an attempt to secure him, but failed, and the negro got away from the place to Springfield. Here, as we know, the directors of the underground railroad took him in charge, made an addition to his stock of clothing, and sent him on his journey northward. He had exhausted his money here, his expenses having swallowed the last gold piece. We presume that he was provided for. If his story was true he has made an excellent use of his money. He is now probably not very far from "the land of the free and the home of the brave" —in Canada.

THE PERSECUTION OF COL. FREMONT.

The Buchanan Minority to Defame His Character.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH

In the Senate, on the 11th, when the Resolution introduced by Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Treasury Department for copies of the papers concerning the accounts of JOHN C. FREMONT with the Government, came up for consideration,

Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The days of this session are rapidly passing. Business of the highest importance presses upon our consideration. Chairmen of leading Committees, charged with measures of great public concern, crowd forward to obtain the ear of the Senate.

While the Senate is thus engaged in the performance of its high duties to the country, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. BIGLER) thrusts before us this little, petty proposition—a proposition unworthy a moment's attention of honorable men, in or out of the Senate. The Senator from Pennsylvania, not content with launching into the Senate this scheme—which must have originated with some mousing politician, engaged in the pursuit of petty ends by petty means—but he presses its consideration now, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, (Mr. HUNTER,) who is charged with the care of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, (Mr. WELLER,) who wishes to call the Senate to the consideration of that great measure, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Republic. But the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Pacific Railroad bill, must be thrust aside, other measures must be thrust aside, by the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the Senate may consider this proposition by which certain political schemers hope to elicit something out of which they can manufacture slanders against a brave man who has served his country with eminent ability in peace and in war. The Senator from Pennsylvania cannot suppose that this proposition will pass this body without at least a passing notice. He takes the responsibility, he chooses to press it, and I shall take at least a few moments of the time of the Senate to characterize the proposition as I think it deserves.

Does the Senator from Pennsylvania expect to win laurels by thrusting this proposition into the Senate? Does he think the generous people of this country will applaud this attempt to wound the sensibilities and defame the character of one who has won a brilliant name in the history of the Republic—one whose explorations and scientific labors have conferred upon our country honor and renown among all civilized nations? Does he expect to win support for his favorite candidate for the Presidency by thrusting into the Senate this wretched proposition? This is small game. If that Senator hopes to win popular confidence and applause, if he hopes to turn back the tide of popular favor that is bearing JOHN C. FREMONT to the Executive Chair, by this resolution, which I here pronounce, which honorable men in and out of the Senate will pronounce, and which the country will pronounce, small and mean, he will find himself sadly mistaken. Wherever this proposition goes, high-minded men will treat it with derision, scorn and contempt; and no little of derision, scorn and contempt, will be visited upon the men who resort to such devices to effect political results.

I would not stoop to such a warfare as this. If it was aimed at JAMES BUCHANAN I would spurn it from me.

This is not the first time, Mr. President, that the shafts of political malignity have been hurled at men who have served the Republic, and it is not the first time that the Senate has been called upon to grope among the archives of the Government, to discover some account, or the records of some account between the Government and men who have been intrusted with public funds,—out of which something would be distorted for partisan ends.

In 1825, ANDREW JACKSON was assailed for his military deeds. The people, unmindful of these assaults, bore him proudly to the Presidential Chair over one of the purest, ablest and most uncorruptible patriots that ever graced the councils of the Republic.

In 1840, Gen. HARRISON was assailed by the envenomed tongue of slander, branded a coward and denounced as a corrupt man, and the people took him in their arms and bore him to the Executive Chair over his experienced and accomplished competitor.

In 1848, ZACHARY TAYLOR, and the venerable Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS,) were both denounced in the same manner—their accounts with the Government through long years of public service, overhauled and audited over again by the political accountants and auditors.

In 1852 Gen. SCOTT, a soldier who has served the Republic for more than forty years in peace and war, with unsurpassed ability, was arraigned in the same manner and for a similar object. What was gained by these assaults upon JACKSON, HARRISON, TAYLOR, CASS, SCOTT? I venture to say here to-day, that all those assaults upon these distinguished men, concerning their monetary transactions with the Government, never lost them the confidence or support of any portion of the American people. Let the American people believe these assaults to be unjust, mean, contemptible. Pass this resolution, drag out of the departments the bills, vouchers, letters and papers between Col. FREMONT and the Government, garble them, scatter them over the land, blast their contents into the unwilling ear of the country, and the people, with that sense of justice, that practical judgment which distinguishes them, will pronounce it all political persecution.

Yes, Sir, this partisan scheme will bring upon its authors—upon the men engaged in its execution—not public confidence and regard, but public censure and contempt, and it will bring to Col. FREMONT the sympathy which honest men ever give to the persecuted.

Col. FREMONT was intrusted by his Government with high and responsible duties. Those duties were far distant from the seat of Government—beyond the borders of the States—in the Territories beyond the Father of Waters—in the Rocky Mountains—in California.

Those high and responsible duties were performed in a manner that won the commendation of the Government, the approval of honorable Senators upon this floor—and the applause and admiration of a grateful people.

His name is forever associated with the pathways to the golden shores of the Pacific, through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains—with the conquest and acquisition of California.

Money was intrusted in his hands. In the performance of duties assigned him, men, property, money, were all for months—years intrusted to his keeping. The people will demand why JOHN C. FREMONT is arraigned now—eight or ten years after his duties to his Government were performed. If his accounts were unsettled—if he had failed to account for money placed in his hands, if he was in any sense a defaulter, why, the people will demand, was he not reported as the laws require, by the proper officers? Why was his name left out of the list of public officers whose accounts were reported as unsettled?

On the 16th of January, 1854, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Comptroller of the Treasury, made a report to the House of Representatives, in which he says:

"In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1809, entitled 'an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,' and of the act passed March 3, 1817, entitled 'an act to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts,' I transmit, herewith, statements of the accounts which remained due more than three years prior to the 1st day of July, 1853, on the books of the Register of the Treasury, and on the books of the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury."

This report, Mr. President, contains ninety-six (96) pages of names, reported in obedience to the requirements of the laws, by Mr. BIGGER, Register of the Treasury, Mr. CLAYTON, Second Auditor, Mr. BURT, Third Auditor, and Mr. DAYTON, Fourth Auditor. These reports of the Auditors of the Treasury Department contain the names of persons whose "accounts have remained unsettled or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to July 1, 1853, furnished in pursuance of the 2d section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1809, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments,' and 'the names of officers whose accounts for advances made, or balances unaccounted for, one year prior to July 1, 1853, have not been settled within the year; prepared in pursuance of the 13th section of the act of March 3, 1817.'"

In this long list of names I find the names of [illegible] not among them. If his accounts were unsettled—if a balance were against him, why was not his name reported? This name is not in the list of persons whose accounts were unsettled during the year preceding the 1st day of July, 1853, or in the years preceding that date.

On the 1st day of July, 1853, no moneys were in his hands unaccounted for. He owed the Government nothing. At that very time he had a claim for supplies furnished the Government as early as July, 1851. That claim was examined and reported upon by a Committee of the House of Representatives, at the head of which was Col. ORR, one of the leaders of the Administration in the House.

That Committee reported a bill allowing Col. FREMONT $183,825, and that bill received the unanimous vote of the House and Senate, and the approval of President PIERCE, on the 29th of July, 1854. If his accounts were unsettled, if money was in his hands unaccounted for—if the Government had any balance against him, why, Sir, why did not your Administration compel a settlement and secure any claims of the Government when it held $183,825 of JOHN C. FREMONT'S in its coffers? Will the Senator from Pennsylvania, will any Senator answer this question?

Some mousing politician in the departments, or who has access to the departments, some little, soulless creature, ever ready to blast the reputation of honorable men, has doubtless found papers bearing upon Col. FREMONT'S connections with the Government out of which he thinks extracts can be quoted, if published, by which venal politicians can blacken the reputation of one they fear and hate, and the Senator from Pennsylvania comes into this Chamber, with this resolution, to carry out this small game of political malignity.

I shall vote, Sir, for this inquiry, but I wash my hands of its meanness—its abject bitterness. If it applied to anybody's candidate but the one which I support, I would vote against it. I would never consent to resort to such petty warfare. The Senator from Pennsylvania assumes to be Mr. BUCHANAN'S fogleman here. I have sometimes thought the Senator, in his deep anxiety, felt that he carried Mr. BUCHANAN on his shoulders.

I hold JAMES BUCHANAN responsible for an attempted blow at his rival—struck by the hand of the Senator from Pennsylvania—who professes to be his particular friend, who is ever watchful of his interest and fame. So prompt is the Senator from Pennsylvania to rush to the defence of Mr. BUCHANAN, that I have come to regard him as that gentleman's "premonitory symptom" here. Nothing but that Senator's extreme desire to better the wooing fortunes of his Chief could have induced him to engage in this political device.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The people will regard this as persecution. It will bring odium—not upon Col. FREMONT, but upon the men who originated it and move in it.

It will rather redound, as all such attacks against candidates for the Presidency have done, to his advantage. The issues are made up. They are the gravest and most transcendent issues ever presented to the people of the United States.

All that the Senator from Pennsylvania and his candidate can make out of his inquiry will not weigh a feather in the coming contest, which is to decide whether Freedom or Slavery shall sway the policy of the Republic.

Iowa—young Iowa—has uttered her voice for JOHN C. FREMONT by a majority of thousands. Maine will respond to Iowa for the East in a few weeks in a voice not to be mistaken. The Senator cannot break the mighty current that is bearing the friends of free Kansas on to assured triumph by this petty political manœuvre which gentlemen should not stoop to engage in. Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, may teach her Senator that she is not to be won by any attempt to defame the Chieftain, around whose banner the liberal, progressive, Democratic masses of the country are rallying for the coming fight.

I have not spoken, Mr. President, of the motives that have actuated the Senator from Pennsylvania in introducing this inquiry. I have nothing to do with motives. I have spoken of the act, and I have spoken of it as I think it deserves. Perchance the Senator feels that he has the good name and fame of Col. FREMONT, as well as Mr. BUCHANAN, in his keeping. Perhaps we ought to feel grateful to him for his zeal for the reputation of our candidate, but I cannot but feel that whatever the effects of this inquiry may be upon Col. FREMONT, the Senator will win no laurels by it, that any one will desire to pluck from his brow.

Hon. James Myers of Ohio for Fremont and Freedom.

Hon. JAMES MYERS, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, a staunch Democrat, has just declined the Democratic nomination to Congress, and thus answered an invitation to attend a Fremont meeting:

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to attend and address the great Fremont and Dayton mass meeting, to be held at your place on the 6th of August, has been received. I regret that a former engagement, which compels me to leave for the East to-morrow morning, will prevent me from being present upon that occasion.

It would be a source of great pleasure to me to be present at your meeting, and contribute any influence that I might have to the cause of Freedom, the great battle for which is now being fought in this country. The result of the present political contest, I believe, is fraught with the most important consequences to the dearest interests of our common country, and must fix its future destiny, for all time, as to Slavery extension.

The people are now called upon to decide whether Slavery shall spread over the fairest portion of our country, and whether the Slave power shall control the action of this Government for its particular benefit, or whether freemen and free labor shall occupy and cultivate our new Territories, and whether this Government shall be controlled only for the best interests of the whole country. I consider the crisis has arrived when we cannot escape responsibility for our action upon this question; we must choose between Slavery and Freedom in our Territories. For one, I have no second choice in such a contest. I shall be found on the side of Freedom. Make Kansas a Slave State, and all is lost to Freedom; make Kansas a Free State, and it will secure Freedom for all of our present Territories. Kansas is the key to all the wide-extended Territories beyond her; open it to Slavery, and you will curse posterity and the country with an evil for which there will be no remedy, and will deprive free laborers of an inheritance which justly belongs to them. What a contrast would such a course be to that pursued by JEFFERSON and his patriotic cotemporaries, who consecrated all the territory belonging to this country, in their day, to Freedom! Let the free people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, evince in this contest their gratitude to those disinterested patriots who bequeathed them Freedom for an inheritance instead of Slavery, by extending to the people who may inhabit Kansas, and other Territories, like privileges which we enjoy. How can a man, who has a particle of patriotism burning in his bosom, reflect upon the consequences that must inevitably result from the decision of the great issue now before the people, and yet suffer partisan leaders, who expect to have the aid of the united Slave power to give them place and emolument as the reward for their apostacy to the rights and interests of the North, be influenced to cast their votes to blight the best interests of his country.

I would appeal to my Democratic friends to cast aside all prejudice, and weigh well the great question now pending in this campaign, before casting their votes for men whose election will give force and effect to the Slave interests, merely because they claim to be the nominees of the Democratic organization—an organization which has, at the bidding of the Slave power, repudiated, on the subject of Slavery, every principle of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the great apostle of Democracy and founder of the Democratic Party.

I hope there is sufficient intelligence and independence of party discipline to decide this question in favor of Freedom.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant.
JAMES MYERS.

To R. P. BUCKLAND, S. BINGHARD and O. L. NIMS, Committee.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—On Thursday, a six mile foot race, two-mile heats, took place at Bangor, between JOHN GRINDELL, of New-York an English pedestrian, named COOK, and five Indians, for a purse of $100. GRINDELL won each heat, notwithstanding a fresh Indian was put upon the course at the commencement of each mile. GRINDELL made the following time; First mile, 5:10; second, 5:20; third, 5:12; fourth, 5:32; fifth, 5:15; and sixth, 5:17. Total, 31:40. About 1,500 persons were on hand to witness the proceedings.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Highly Interesting Illustrative—How the Border Ruffians Arrest for Horse-stealing—Probability of a Court-Martial.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1856.

Messrs. CLINE and RANKIN, of whom I wrote you in my last as confined in the jail at Harrisonville, Missouri, to-day arrived in town. From Mr. CLINE I gathered the following facts:

STATEMENT OF J. B. CLINE.

I was formerly from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and now reside on Sugar Creek, in this Territory, in company with W. M. RANKIN. About the 18th Mr. RANKIN went down to Liberty, Mo., to get a pair of revolvers, if possible, as he and his friends were not armed, they having come to the Territory with the intention of being non-combatants. He succeeded in getting the arms in question—he not being known in Liberty. While returning, in the Territory within six miles of home, he was met by an armed and mounted company of Pro-Slavery men, who ordered him to halt and requested him to state where he was going, where he was from and what he had in his carpet-sack. They ordered him to give up the pistols he had in his hand. He raised his pistol and fired, barrel after barrel, as fast as he could shoot. They made a drive at him with a bayonet. (They had United States muskets with bayonets.) The bayonet struck his breast, but only inflicted a flesh-wound, glancing off along his ribs. They then clubbed him with their guns, knocking him from his horse senseless to the ground. They stripped him of his arms, horse, some thirty dollars in money and other articles, while he lay senseless. They then left him, supposing him dead, and led his horse away. He rose some time after—in time to see them going over the prairie. Though faint, he followed after them as fast as he could. They left the road, went into the timber, lighted a fire and camped. When they became quiet, he searched for his horse; not finding him, after searching as long as he dared, he took another—a filly that was saddled, close to the camp. He then started off. About 9 o'clock at night Mr. RANKIN'S horse came home without saddle or bridle; the horse had a piece of hickory bark round his neck, broken off, which it had evidently broken to get loose. Mr. RANKIN had not got home, having slept out on the prairie. Next morning Mr. CLINE started off to look for him and met him on the prairie. They then started back, on the suggestion of RANKIN, to try and find the trail of those who had assailed him. Having ridden several miles they stopped to let their horses rest. Mr. CLINE had laid down and gone to sleep; Mr. RANKIN was, also, lying down. While in this situation Mr. RANKIN heard the approach of a party of horsemen, and aroused his companion by crying: "My God, here is the same company of fellows." Both were unarmed. CLINE wanted his companion should start. RANKIN hesitated, but as they could offer no resistance RANKIN got on his horse and started. CLINE'S horse was so tired and broken down that he knew he could not get off. Ten of them gave chase to RANKIN, and followed him ten miles until he struck the head waters of the Osage, but they did not succeed in catching him.

The others came up to CLINE, and asked him what business he had there. He told them he was a full-blooded Yankee, and went where he pleased on United States soil. They asked him what he was doing; he replied that he was warming in the sun. They asked him why the other man ran? He said that half of the number of men now after him would make any one of their number run. They asked him who the other man was? He told them they would know if they caught him. They then turned away and left him, one of them saying that he was d——d psalm-singing Yankee, and they could not get any sense out of him. They went in pursuit of those who were following RANKIN, and CLINE started for home. RANKIN, by the time he got to the Osage, had got out of sight of his pursuers, and being uncertain of whether he was pursued, he dismounted, tied up his horse in a thicket, and climbed a tree, to watch for events. He had been there but a short time when he saw his pursuers approaching. They passed on about one hundred yards from the tree where RANKIN was, and disappeared. RANKIN then returned home. The next day the Pro-Slavery men got out a warrant against both CLINE and RANKIN for horse-stealing. The warrants were a printed blank; but the blanks were not all filled up, and the Justice had not attached his name to them. The Pro-Slavery men guarded their house all night. The next morning a Deputy-Sheriff came with the writs. They sent up a person to converse with them, to ascertain whether they would yield. CLINE informed them that they never would allow themselves to be taken by a mob. This person told them they would take them before Justice MEANE or any other *Squire*, and they should have a fair trial. CLINE told him they were willing to have a legal investigation of the affair, and the party came up and they were taken before *Squire* MEANE. They had promised CLINE that he could have any witnesses summoned that he wanted, and Squire MEANS went through the process of filling out subpœnas at the instance of CLINE, but they were never served. Nothing was proved against the prisoners. The party at whose instance they were taken swore that the young man "had a horse that did not belong to him," but none of them would claim it. RANKIN told before the Justice how the whole thing occurred, and CLINE corroborated the particulars, as far as he knew; but the Pro-Slavery party, Justice and all, affected to discredit the statement, and of course they had no witnesses. CONKLIN said he wanted to know who owned the horse, but the knaves who had attacked him would not acknowledge anything that would convict themselves. As there was nothing against them to criminate them, the party that had taken them went out and took a vote as to whether they should be taken from the bogus officers and mobbed, (for fear they would not be punished.) Forty-five voted that they should be mobbed, and thirty for a more moderate policy. The plan suggested was to hang them up by the neck for a little time, and make them tell all they knew about Lawrence, Topeka, Capt. BROWN, and a great many other objectionable Free-State men whom they wanted to get. The more influential of the Pro-Slavery party were in favor of leaving the prisoners to the mercy of bogus law. A Committee of ten men were appointed to take them to Harrisonville, Mo., where the Justice said they must be taken, as he had no doubt but they were guilty. The prisoners were taken to Harrisonville. There the captors found some difficulty about getting them in jail, not but what the Missourians were willing to keep them, but a lawyer in Harrisouville told the captors that the whole thing was so irregular that the prisoners would be liable to be taken out by their friends on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was then determined that they should be taken back. That night they were permitted to remain at the hotel, provided they paid their own bill. Two of the men who guarded them slept in the room with them, and the leader of the party slept with the breeches of both the prisoners under his head as a bostage. Next day they were taken back to the tender mercies of Justice MEANS. At this stage of the affair, the Pro-Slavery men got intensely alarmed at the report that fifty Free-State men were marching to the release of the prisoners. The people of Harrisonville believed the Abolitionists would come and burn their town if they kept them. [illegible] cult to get any one to take charge of them, as the more timid of the Pro-Slavery men began to [illegible] ter. They were taken to the house of a [illegible] man, whom the Justice said would be held res[illegible]

[illegible] sub-keeping. While there, a party [illegible] took them, came to the house where they were, armed with muskets, bayonets, and demanded that the prisoners be delivered up to them. Mr. CLINE and his companion succeeded in eluding these men, and made their escape.

While in custody they were robbed of everything the ruffians could find upon them, including a shot-gun, portfolio, &c.

Rev. Mr. NUTE, by permission of Capt. SACKETT, held divine service at the camp where the prisoners are confined, to-day. A great many people from Lawrence were in attendance. It is said the services were extremely interesting. Rev. Mr. LUM will preach there next Sunday.

A COURT-MARTIAL, PERHAPS.

It is said that the War Department have directed the commander at Fort Leavenworth to investigate the conduct of the officers who made such a ridiculous exhibition of their preferences for the National Democratic nominee, in our most public street, while they were in a state of intoxication. We do not hear that an inquiry is to be made into the conduct of Lieut. PERKINS, who, at the direction of HANEY, who was not even a bogus-legal officer, without any writs, arrested Messrs. LEGATE and HOYT, and afterwards formed his soldiers in front of a grog-shop, and had a pail full of whisky passed round to them.

☞ Col. C. W. TOPLIFF, Commander of the Kansas Free-State Militia, has just returned from Kansas to recruit his health, which is shattered by the hardships and exposures he has suffered. He reports the sufferings of the settlers as being severe—destitute as they are of supplies, and means to get any. When he left, the means sent to buy food had not arrived, but have probably been received since. There is great need of arms—nearly the whole population being destitute of them. The spirits of the Free-State men are good, considering their sufferings; but many are getting sick, and for want of the necessaries of life.

Col. TOPLIFF thinks the emigrants with LANE will succeed in getting through. The routes have been explored, roads made, and guides furnished. Col. TOPLIFF has also succeeded in getting up as good an organization for self-defence throughout the Territory as can be done till arms and equipments are supplied.

The Iowa Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours!" Little Iowa, one of the last stars in the constellation of the confederation, has struck the first blow at the Border Ruffians, and it has been a stunner!

As much of the State is not accessible for immediate returns from the election which took place on Monday, the 4th inst., the figures do not come in very clear yet, but enough is known to be able to say beyond a doubt, that the entire Republican State ticket is elected by at least 5,000 majority, and both Congressmen of the same politics. Mr. LEFFLER, who couldn't see any difference on the stump between a horse and a negro, will have an opportunity of ascertaining the anatomical analogy between the two at home. He is defeated by several thousand majority. A righteous judgment, truly. So much for August. November will be a good deal more so. Much of this victory is due to the true-hearted, patriotic Germans, who rallied nobly in defence of freedom of speech, free labor and free soil. They plainly saw the collusion between the Americans and the Democracy, and took the first opportunity to rebuke it in a manner not to be mistaken.

This result has filled all our hearts with joy. Our people have always been so unmistakably Democratic, and have always pulled so true in the harness, that in spite the indignant rebuke they administered the compromise-breakers two years ago, we feared that the result this time would be such as to give hopes for November and lead the Administration men to renewed efforts, in hopes of carrying the day for BUCHANAN. But this all has been dispelled by the events of last Monday. Set Iowa down as good for at least 10,000 majority for FREMONT and DAYTON. DESMOINES.

The Atherton Gag.

The public doubtless remember the celebrated resolutions to suppress freedom of speech introduced into Congress in 1838 by ATHERTON, of New-Hampshire. The following, from a recent number of the Charleston *Mercury*, shows that Mr. ATHERTON was deliberately chosen by the Southern nullifiers to do this work for them, and that he cheerfully consented to be their tool:

"At the time they were introduced, they were adopted by a Democratic caucus, on the night of the 8th of December, 1838, and were placed in the hands of Mr. ATHERTON for presentation in the House, but it did not state who was the author of them. We think it now proper to state, that *they were prepared by* Hon. R. B. RHETT, then a member of the House of Representatives. He had a caucus called together to consider them. He presented them to the caucus, and after they were adopted, nominated Mr. FAIRFIELD, of Maine, then newly-elected Governor of that State, whilst a member of Congress, to present them. Mr. FAIRFIELD declined, on the ground that, being shortly about to leave Congress, to enter upon his Gubernatorial duties, it was not proper that he should present them. He thought that it should be done by one who would be able, as a member of Congress, to defend them in the House of Representatives. Mr. RHETT *then nominated* Mr. ATHERTON *to present them, who assumed the duty and performed it handsomely.*"

How to Preserve the Union—Common Sense from an Unexpected Quarter.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Our hopes of the continuance of the Union arise, in great measure, from what are popularly suggested as causes of its dissolution.

Variety of interests, of pursuits, and of social organization, produce adaptation and harmony, and promote peace and good-will, as well between nations as individuals. Similarity of occupations, of conditions, and of productions, engenders rivalry, jealousy, competition, and discord.

The *North and the South, engaged in different pursuits, having different wants, and supplying different productions, afford markets and customers, instead of rivals and competitors, to each other. The one can live comfortably without the other.* They used to live in peace and harmony, and would do so again but for the Abolitionists. But *there are causes silently at work, stronger than Abolition, that may yet restore good feeling between the sections.* The merchants, the manufacturers, and the ship-owners of the North, see in the South their best customers. The laborers of the North, now engaged chiefly in producing manufactured articles that pay the laborer $2 per day, if cut off from the Southern market, must work in the corn field or cotton field at $1 a-day. The farmers, too, of the South, will be glad to preserve the Union, and retain the Northern market for their products, if they can do so, on fair and honorable terms.

The great and growing Northwest finds her best market for her horses, hogs, beef, and mules, at the South. Besides this, her only efficient water outlet to the foreign world is by the Mississippi, which passes through a great many Slave States. Add to these bonds of Union the Covington and Ohio Road, and *we see no reason to despair of the Republic.* That road is the shortest outlet to the Atlantic, for almost the entire Northwest—passes through a mild climate, and has gentle grades, adapting it to carry heavy freights at all seasons. The honor and interest of Virginia, as well as the security of the Union, require its speedy completion. Let us not lose sight of it, mid the turmoil of national politics, for it is intimately and vitally connected with national politics.

When completed, it will be the greatest work of internal improvement in the world, whether considered as a means of developing and bringing into market the mineral and agricultural resources of the West, the marine and commercial resources of the East, as the speediest and best outlet for mil[illegible]

[illegible] Republican Administration [illegible] the Union be dissolved, [illegible] of the present Administration [illegible] would then go [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Department [illegible] In favor of [illegible] Board of Fire Commissioners [illegible] The complaint against the [illegible] of Fire Co. No. 44, was adopted. The report of the [illegible] committee in favor of confirming the action of the Board of Fire Commissioners, denying the petition of D. D. Conover and associates to be organized into a Fire Company in the vicinity of Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, was adopted. The report of the minority of the same Committee, in favor of concurring to give Engine Co. No. 37 an additional man, was adopted. The minority report of the same Committee, in favor of concurring to give one additional man to Hose Co. No. 4, was adopted. The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging the sidewalks of Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Ninety-second streets, was adopted. The report of the Committee on Streets, concurring to regulate and pave Canal-street, between Bowery and Centre, with Belgian pavement, was referred back, after some noisy discussion.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On motion of Alderman ELY, the Report of the Board of Councilmen relating to the plans and location of the New City Hall, was taken up. After some debate, rather of a desultory character, Alderman TUCKER moved to recommit it. Lost. Alderman TUCKER spoke in favor of Mr. THOMPSON'S plan, but thought a better plan had been submitted and withdrawn for alteration. The plan, as altered, would be the right plan. He was sorry he had to oppose Mr. BUCKMAN'S plan, but he was compelled to do so. In the first place, it was too dark; there were not windows enough in it. The great objection was that in order to get into the different buildings, it would be necessary, in Mr. BUCKMAN'S plan, to go out of doors. There were also other objections, which the Alderman proceeded to specify. He praised the plan submitted by Messrs. SNIFFLER and BOLTON, which he thought was the best.

Alderman BROWN moved to lay the whole affair over till September. Lost.

Alderman TUCKER moved that Mr. THOMPSON'S plan be adopted. Lost.

Alderman ELY moved that Mr. BUCKMAN'S plan be adopted. An amendment was offered to locate the New City Hall in Madison-square. Alderman VARIAN spoke in favor of that location. It would, in the course of ten years, bring many millions more of taxes into the City Treasury. Let the new Post-Office be placed in the Park if they pleased, but Madison-square was the fitting locality for a new City Hall.

Alderman VOORHIS strongly advocated the location of the new building up-town. The necessities of our rapidly-increasing population demanded it.

Alderman BROWN moved that the subject be laid on the table. Lost.

Alderman HOFFMIRE moved that the Board adjourn. Lost.

Alderman TUCKER offered an amendment to the amendment, that the whole subject be recommitted to a Special Committee. Lost.

Alderman CLANCY moved to adjourn. Lost.

Alderman BELLOWS moved the previous question. Lost.

Alderman HEALY moved to adjourn. Carried.

Adjourned to this afternoon.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions were received and referred. Among others, petitions for a sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Seventh-avenue to North River; another from G. H. Molt and others to have Fifty-fifth-street paved, from Ninth-avenue to the North River.

JUDGMENTS.

A resolution was offered by Councilman CRANE: "That the Comptroller be directed to report to this Board the number of judgments obtained against the City during the past two years, together with the names of all persons obtaining the same, with the amount of costs, interest, and counsel fees." The resolution was adopted.

THE STREETS AND THE COMMISSIONER.

Also, by Councilman SWAN:

"*Whereas*, Since the 1st May, 1856, the streets of the City of New York have been cleaned without contract, therefore in flagrant violation of the provisions of section 12, of the amended Charter of 1853; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has wilfully violated the provisions of the Charter, and rendered himself justly liable to impeachment, or removal from office, by concurrent resolution of both Boards of the Common Council."

The resolution, which elicited very little debate, was laid over.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, stating that only $218,351 have been expended upon street-cleaning during this year, leaving the balance of this year's appropriation $40,872, which was nearly superseded by the payment of $32,391 by the Comptroller for last year's deficiency, and the payment of the Baird Contract for cleaning Broadway. Last October he asked for an appropriation of $[illegible] for 1856, and $50,000 to meet the excess caused by the great fall of snow last January; also for $72,659 for the deficiency of 1855. Mr. ERLEBACH says, that if these amounts had been appropriated, the department would have had abundant means of cleaning the streets without running into debt.

This communication was placed on the table, and ordered to be printed. After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Board adjour

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and neighborhood to Subscribers at Ten Cents a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be delivered to Subscribers in the City at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

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☞ The *Canada's* mails reached this City last evening from Boston. Details of the news previously telegraphed from Halifax, will be found in this morning's paper. According to the *Moniteur*, the Spanish insurrection was wholly suppressed, and order was restored everywhere, except at Saraguna. The *Moniteur's* statements, however, are not considered reliable. Particulars are received of the outbreak at Massa Carrara on the frontiers of Parma. The precise cause of this movement does not seem, as yet, to have been ascertained. Several interesting articles from Loudon journals on the affairs of this country, will be found among our extracts. The London *News* confidently expresses its belief that the Central American Question is on the eve of being settled. The *Star* has an article, supporting the American view of the doctrines in regard to Maritime law promulgated by the Congress of Paris. The *Times*, in an article on the *Sound Dues*, advocates the payment of a round sum to get rid of the tax. The Indian mail brought to England an account of an earthquake and volcanic eruption in the Moluccas, by which three thousand lives are said to have been destroyed. A thrilling account of this frightful disaster is given elsewhere.

☞ At a late hour last night the *Ariel* arrived with two weeks' later news from California, and bringing $1,473,876 in treasure on freight. The Vigilance Committee was still in session at San Francisco, and the trial of Judge TERRY had not been brought to a close. The general impression seemed to be that he would be banished from the State, or, at least, would not be permitted to reassume his judicial functions. California has again suffered from terrible conflagrations. Nearly two hundred buildings were destroyed at Placerville at an estimated loss of $1,000,000. At Georgetown $100,000, and at Marysville $160,000 worth of property have been burnt, and we also learn that just before the steamer left the town of Nevada was totally destroyed, the loss amounting to three millions. Advices from Oregon state that the war in the southern portion of the Territory has been brought to a close.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President in answer to the resolution in relation to the action taken by the European Peace Congress on Privateering. The bill regulating the pay of Members of Congress was passed. Some action was had with reference to the case of Lieut. BARTLETT, late of the Navy. In the House, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the question being on agreeing to the Senate's amendment to strike out the House proviso in relation to the Kansas treason cases, &c. Mr. PENNINGTON moved an amendment to the Senate's amendment, reiterating the House's proviso, and further providing that nothing therein should be so construed as to prevent the arrest and punishment, by any United States Court in Kansas, of any person who shall have violated any provision of any act of Congress in the commission of any offence against person or property. This amendment, after a spirited debate, was agreed to, by 91 to 72. The position of the Administration in the Kansas treason cases was subsequently very fully discussed; after which the Senate's amendment, striking out the House proviso withholding appropriations for their prosecution, was disagreed to, and the Committee rose. The question on the amendments will be taken to-day.

☞ Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS has written a letter of advice to the Old-Line Whigs of Massachusetts, urging them to take such action as will "throw their influence boldly and decisively against the doctrines on which the Republican candidate is supported." This is frank, at all events. The leading doctrine on which Col. FREMONT is supported is resistance to the *extension of Slavery*. It is the doctrine to which Mr. WEBSTER was devoted through life,—one which he declared nothing should ever make him faithless. The influence of the Old-Line Whigs is to be thrown "boldly and decisively" against it. It is fortunate for them that Mr. WEBSTER cannot return to scourge them for thus waging war upon the cardinal principle of his political career.

Disgraceful Warfare.

We publish in another column, this morning, the able and effective rebuke administered by Senator WILSON to the paltry and discreditable attempts made in that body to impeach the integrity and blacken the character of Col. FREMONT. The resolution on this subject was introduced by Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, the immediate representative in the Senate of JAMES BUCHANAN. Whether the latter gentleman was privy to this movement or not, it is certainly to be regretted that it should have emanated from one sustaining to him so close political and personal relations as Mr. BIGLER. The partisan character and motive of the assault is sufficiently exposed by Mr. WILSON. In 1854 there was returned from the Treasury Department a complete statement of all the accounts of public officers with the Government, that were then unsettled. Col. FREMONT's name was not on the list. His accounts had all been closed. And from that time to this,—until he became a candidate for the Presidency, there has never been a whisper against his integrity.

If Mr. BUCHANAN's friends suppose they are to reap any advantage from such a personal crusade, they will find themselves mistaken. The people are not to be thus misled, nor will they suffer one who has rendered the country distinguished service to be defamed and slandered with impunity. The experiments already made on this point should have been conclusive. JACKSON, HARRISON, TAYLOR were all subjected to the same ordeal of unscrupulous personal defamation:—but the slanders recoiled on those by whom they were invented.

We are mortified that such a warfare should have found its way into the Senate. It should have been left to the gutter, where it belongs,—to the scavengers and rag-pickers on the political highway,—to the *Express* and its confederates, who are sinking the cause they espouse to the level of their own characters, by their systematic and reckless mendacity.

Sensible.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has discovered new bonds for the preservation of the Union. In the very heat and fervor of a Presidential contest,—it ventures to express the opinion that the Union may still be preserved. Mr. BUCHANAN's election, it concedes, will save it for *four years*,—and the completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad will "go far to give it indefinite duration." It is clear then that even in the eyes of the Richmond *Enquirer*, the construction of the Covington and Ohio Railroad will do a great deal more towards saving the Union than the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. The latter will only save it "four years:"—the former will preserve it "indefinitely." We vote for the Railroad!

In the little paragraph from the *Enquirer*, on this subject which we copy in another column, there is more good sense than we have met in a Southern political paper since the Presidential canvass opened. The North and South, says the *Enquirer*, "cannot live comfortably without each other." Their productions are necessary to each other. The manufactures of the North and the products of the West, must find markets in the South:—while the farmers of the South sell their productions to the North. The two sections are thus the "markets and customers, instead of the rivals and competitors of each other." Nothing, the *Enquirer* asserts, ever disturbed the harmony of the two sections "but the Abolitionists:"—and these bonds of union, it concedes, are "stronger than abolition." The mutual *interests* of the two sections are stronger than their hostilities: and those interests will keep them together.

Now, all this sound, sober sense pops out from the *Enquirer*, in spite of its political theories, because it wants a Railroad built. It sees clearly enough that, notwithstanding all its own talk about disunion and the isolation of the South, what Virginia wants is *free access to the Free States*,—easy and speedy communication with the energy, enterprise and industry of the North. And at sight of this necessity, its political bubbles burst. It drops all talk about insulted dignity,—and talks plain sense. It lays aside all its pretences that what the South wants is independence, and confesses that it needs the Union.

This is one of those straws which show how the wind really blows. It tests the quality, and discloses the real motive, of all the talk with which the public ear is filled about disunion. It shows that this is all for political effect;—that its sole object is to retain political power in the party,—to promote the success of the Democratic ticket:—and that when any plain matter of practical policy comes along, it is dropped, and practical sense takes its place. When the question concerns the Presidential election, *secession* is to be the penalty for not electing BUCHANAN:—but when the Covington and Ohio Railroad is wanted, the Union is safe enough,—and Virginia herself is anxious to make it a little safer!

We can see from this precisely what will happen after FREMONT's election. The South will do everything in its power to defeat him: it will threaten disunion and all other awful catastrophes. But when he is elected, practical questions will come up for practical action. The South will want a market for its cotton, its sugar and its rice: it can find it only at the North. It will want pork, and beef and mules and horses;—it can get them only from the West. It will want ships and capital and sailors for foreign trade:—it can find them only in the cities of the Northern seaboard. All these are practical necessities,—things the South must have; and the moment they are forced upon its attention, it will begin to look about for the means of procuring them. And it will very soon discover that the worst way in the world to succeed, is by cutting off intercourse with the region from which alone they can be obtained. The South will then find that one Railroad is worth a dozen proclamations:—that the free navigation of the Mississippi is more important to them than the whole of Kansas:—and that the quickest, cheapest and most frequent intercourse with the Northern States, is what will contribute most to their own prosperity. "There are causes silently at work," as the Richmond *Enquirer* says, "stronger than abolition, that may yet restore good feelings between the sections." The Covington and Ohio Railroad is one of them. We hope it will be built.

Slavery in Kansas.

We hear it said almost every day, that Slavery can't go to Kansas,—that there is not the slightest danger of such a result,—and that all the excitement that pervades the public mind on the subject is, therefore, uncalled for. Many very excellent people, who declare that they would not for the world do anything to extend Slavery, propose to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. FILLMORE, under the belief that, in any event, Slavery cannot go to Kansas, and that there is no need of any legislation to prevent it.

Now upon this subject, we are inclined to believe that *the South* knows more than the North. The men who are trying to establish Slavery in Kansas know much better what their chances of success are than we do. We take it for granted that they would not have incurred the political dangers of repealing the Missouri Compromise:—that they would not have resorted to the extraordinary outrages they have perpetrated in Kansas:—that they would not resist the admission of Kansas as a Free State, unless they expected to succeed in the great object of all these acts, namely, the introduction of Slavery there. They are not such fools as to have encountered all these dangers and performed all these labors, *for nothing*. The very fact, therefore, that they have undertaken to plant Slavery in Kansas, is evidence to our minds that it *can* be done,—that, if they are not resisted and defeated, it *will* be done,—and that if accomplished it will be of sufficient advantage to repay them for all the efforts they have made.

And this conclusion is strengthened by the perusal of the following appeal to the Slaveholders of the South, from Col. BUFORD,—who went into the Territory from Alabama, with a Slaveholding Colony,—who has made a personal examination of the country, and who has now gone South again for fresh recruits:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

Herewith you will find the appeal of your friends in Kansas, together with a letter accrediting me as the agent to solicit your aid in maintaining that *indispensable breakwater to the ongry tide of Abolition*. Want of time forbids me calling on many of you personally. Read that address thoughtfully; consider that if Kansas, our natural boundary to the Northwest, is lost, that then Missouri all west of the Mississippi, nay, east of it must soon follow, while if we maintain it, *the Territories west of, Alabama and Texas are safe to us*—nay, the future is safe. Ask yourselves whether you are prepared to surrender white supremacy in the South, to debase your blood, to degrade your social and political status to the level of an inferior race by submitting to Abolitionism's mandate to fraternize with it.

Remember, *that I, and all who know the country, will tell you that slaves thrive and do well in Kansas, and that there and in Western Missouri their labor pays better than in any cotton State in the Union.* Reflect that we have everything to encourage us in the struggle—we *still control the Government in the Territory*—our immigration is daily increasing, while that from the North is greatly diminished. In Illinois, as if in disgust, they have lately applied to electioneering purposes the funds they had raised for emigrants. Remember, that instead of endangering the Union, our winning Kansas makes it permanent by enabling us to defend our rights in it, and by dismantling and breaking down the agitators. Think of the magnitude of the question at issue; think of the imminence of the peril, and you will not need personal solicitation, but each one, of his own volition, will send his contributions according to his means. Those who cannot alone send their fifties, hundreds or thousands, can unite with fifty or a hundred others and do so. Where there's a will there's a way.

Remit in drafts on New-York, payable or indorsed to our Chairman, the Hon. D. R. ATCHISON—if convenient get duplicate drafts—inclose the original or duplicate to our Treasurer, A. G. BOONE, Esq., at Westport Missouri, and the other to our Chairman at Atchison, Kansas Territory. Take the Postmaster's receipt and then you have three guaranties that your contributions will not be misapplied; our Treasurer and Chairman are both gentlemen of wealth as well as of the highest character. And it is better to send in this way than by the hands of a collecting agent, for then both his authority and responsibility become questions of indifference.

If the contributions justify it, I propose to take out one hundred emigrants to form *the central colony alluded to in the address*. I want only men who, as long as required, will abstain from liquor, and will implicitly obey orders. To such a company, if the funds are raised, I will *give one townsite of three hundred acres, with the privilege of their getting preemptions, and I will transport them to Kansas and find them in provisions till the middle of April next.* The town-site is central to one of the best counties in the Territory, and will most probably become its country-seat. J. BUFORD.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

No longer ago than yesterday we heard a gentleman declare in the New-Haven Railroad cars, that if he believed there was the slightest reason to apprehend that Kansas would be a Slave State, he would vote with the Republicans:—but as he did not believe it,—as he thought slave labor could not possibly go there,—he should not consider this point as being at issue. Now, we cannot help thinking that Col. BUFORD is likely to be better informed on this subject than the gentleman referred to:—and when we find *him* asserting that "slaves thrive and do well in Kansas, and that there and in Western Missouri *their labor pays better than in any cotton State in the Union*,"—and when we see the prodigious efforts which he and the whole Slaveholding community are making to prevent the prohibition of Slavery there, and to carry slaves into Kansas, we cannot help believing that they know what they are about,—and that they will succeed in the object of their endeavors, unless resisted and defeated by the people of the Free States.

The Meat Markets.

Our reports from the Live Stock Markets show a slight decrease in the number of beeves received the past week, with an improvement in the weight and quality, however, nearly sufficient to bring the total amount of beef up to the receipts of last week. There was a slight rise in price, but one of those "small changes" which Butchers profess not to notice, especially if in their favor. Sheep and Lambs are in large supply—more than could be readily sold, and prices are quite down. A good time now to try the reputed healthfulness of mutton in hot weather.

The Gowanus Explosion Investigation.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your report of the above investigation, "Extraordinary Proceedings," which term is well applied when the whole facts of the investigation, relating to the discharging of the jury, are known, and which are briefly as follows: In the course of the examination, the witness (HARRIS) was requested to give his opinion in relation to the quality of a piece of iron taken from the exploded boiler. On examining it he said it looked like iron that was likely to blister, or on the point of blistering. I then asked him if the fact of iron blistering was the proof of its being bad iron. Mr. WYCKOFF (one of the jurors) presented the piece of iron to the witness and was questioning him at the same time. I asked the question as previously stated, when the Coroner remarked, he considered it his duty to protect the witness from insult. I believe I can safely say that all the jurors were surprised at the remark of the Coroner, and not one of them knew to whom he had reference; as a proof of which, Mr. WYCKOFF, who was then standing up, remarked to the Coroner that he was not aware that he had insulted the witness, upon which the Coroner remarked it was not him, but the foreman; and when he repeated it I emphatically denied the charge, and took occasion to say that I understood my position and rights. Some words passed between us, but no menacing actions, or what may be denominated quarrelsome words. Although the Coroner appeared to think the witness was insulted, he, the witness, did not appear to realise it, and no doubt was as much surprised as the jurors. It may be proper to remark, that the Coroner stated that I said to the witness that if the boiler iron was blistered it was no evidence of its being bad iron. I may also remark that I have had under my control steam boilers for about ten years past, and during that time have had frequent difficulties to encounter and overcome, and, consequently, have had experimental knowledge of boilers similar to those of Messrs. WILDES, about the same size, and placed in the same manner. What questions, therefore, that I did ask, were of a practical nature and relevant to the case, and I leave the public to judge whether the transaction was of such a character as to justify the discharge of the jury, and whether the blame of the whole transaction does not lie with the Coroner. In conclusion, let me say, that I had no wish to be a juror, and have no regrets in being discharged, but wish the public to judge of the proceeding when all the facts be fore them. PETER G. BERGEN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 91 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Treaties Considered by the Senate in Executive Session—The Sandwich Islands Treaty—The Treaty with Nicaragua confirmed—Treaty with the Two Sicilies and with Baden—The Administration backing down, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The Senate spent most of to-day in secret session, discussing treaties. The Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty was considered. Mr. COLLAMER opposed it, on the ground that it modifies the tariff, which can only be done constitutionally by an act of Congress.

To this it was answered that the treaty would be without effect until Congress does pass an act to carry it into effect. Another objection raised is that if it is ratified, it will involve the necessity of extending its privileges to all other nations with which we have treaties binding us to extend to such nations whatever commercial advantages we extend to any one of "the most favored nations."

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow. I think the Treaty will be confirmed, but by a close vote.

A treaty of amity, commerce and extradition with the Two Sicilies was also considered. This was opposed on the ground that the extradition clause is likely to be abused, in order to the persecution of political offenders. It was rejected; but subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and it was confirmed.

The treaty with Nicaragua, made by Minister WHEELER last June, just before WALKER's advent in that Republic, was confirmed. It contains the usual provisions for freedom of commerce and navigation between friendly maritime powers. Each nation reserves its coasting trade. Liberty of traffic and protection to persons and property are guaranteed. Transfers of property by sale, donation or will are mutually allowed. To the American citizen residing in Nicaragua the following rights are granted:

Marriage with a native shall not forfeit citizenship.
He may hold real estate by purchase, marriage or descent.
He is exempted from military service, and from paying any contributions or forced loans in time of war.
Private property not to be taken for public use without full payment in advance.
Unlimited right to visit any place in Nicaragua.
Burial rights are guaranteed.
Fugitive criminals to be surrendered.
Reprisals nor war to be made until a statement of injuries has been made by the nation complaining.

The treaty is to run for twelve years. It is doubtful whether WALKER will ratify it without amendment.

A simple treaty of extradition of criminals with the Grand Duchy of Baden was also ratified.

There was a great time in the House to-day. The discussion on Mr. PENNINGTON's amendment to the Judiciary, Legislative, and Executive Appropriation bill was brief, spirited and effective. Its purpose is to compel the President to abandon the prosecutions of the Free-State men in Kansas for treason.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated significantly that he "knew," confidentially, that the prosecutions were not to be pressed. Many Republicans insisted on more particulars. The other side of the House speedily exposed their own knowledge, with CAMPBELL's intimation. ORR and others proceeded to admit that it had been doubtful whether these prosecutions for treason ought to be pressed. CRAIGE wanted to introduce a resolution asking the President if he intended to discontinue, and the reasons therefor.

The truth is, the Administration has backed down, and to-day has decided in Cabinet to order a discontinuance of the Kansas prosecutions.

The story that the Kansas Judges have been removed is certainly erroneous. S.

Treaties Ratified by the Senate—The Commercial Agent at Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The Senate was in Executive session more than three hours to-day, and ratified the treaties with Austria and Baden for the extradition of criminals, Aleo, commercial treaties with the Two Sicilies and Nicaragua—the latter made with the former Government. A treaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered, but not finally acted upon.

Official documents show that Honduras has refused to receive the United States Commercial Agent, until indubitably convinced of the authenticity of his commission, but permitting him to remain provided his conduct furnish no ground of complaint relative to the questions which agitate that part of Central America against the filibusters who have violently seized on Nicaragua.

The Kansas Judges Not Removed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

There is no truth in the report that Judges LECOMPTE and CATO have been officially requested to resign, nor have they been removed. There is no ground for the statement that the prosecutions in Kansas for treason and other crimes are to be quashed. Mr. GEARY accepted the Governorship of Kansas on no such conditions as have been alleged

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

PRIVATEERING.

A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to the protocol of the Peace Congress on privateering.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate discussed and passed by a vote of 35 against 11, the bill regulating the compensation of Members of Congress.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, offered a resolution that, in the proceedings before the Senate in relation to WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, late a Lieutenant of the United States Navy, complaining of the action had under the Act of Congress entitled, "an Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved Feb. 28, 1855, nothing appears which impeaches his promptness and efficiency as an officer of the Navy, or impugns his character as a gentleman.

Mr. JONES said, in the New York *Herald* of the 11th inst., he had seen an editorial article which was based upon the report of the Naval Committee, reflecting on Lieut. BARTLETT. He therefore desired to call upon the Senator of Tennessee, (BELL,) who made that report, to say whether any such inference could legitimately be drawn therefrom.

Mr. BELL rose to explain, but objection being made, he said he should avail himself of the first opportunity to do so. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The House passed the bill extending the patent of Adams' Printing Press by a majority of 40 votes.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate's amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up.

The question stated was in agreeing to the Senate's amendment to strike out the proviso that no money be expended until the persons under indictment in Kansas shall be discharged and the prosecutions dismissed, etc.

Mr. PENNINGTON moved an amendment to the Senate's amendment making a similar provision that nothing therein should be so construed as to prevent the indictment, arrest, prosecution, punishment or detention, in or by any Court of the United States in Kansas, of any person who shall have violated any provision of any Act of Congress in the commission of any offense against person or property. He (PENNINGTON) would never vote a dollar to sustain these indictments for treason or uphold the bogus Legislature.

Mr. LETCHER said the Courts only could determine whether those individuals were guilty of innocent. He thought the House were poorly employed in seeking to nullify judicial proceedings by legal enactment. He should like to know whether Mr. PENNINGTON and his friends were afraid of the Courts?

Mr. PENNINGTON—I am afraid of the Courts of Kansas. Does the gentleman from Virginia (LETCHER) believe any parties guilty of treason in the Territory?

Mr. LETCHER replied in the affirmative, saying they had solemnly sworn to subvert the Government.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was satisfied that no person now in prison or under arrest in Kansas for treason would be prosecuted or punished.

Mr. KUNKEL wished to know how Mr. CAMPBELL became the recipient of information denied to other gentlemen.

Mr. PENNINGTON's amendment was agreed to, by ayes 91, noes 72.

Various ineffectual efforts were made to further amend.

During the proceedings, Mr. GROW spoke of the events in Kansas, in connection with its Courts, as disgraceful to humanity, and insisted that the limitation of the appropriation could be made without revolution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said if Judge LECOMPTE was properly reported, there was not a shadow of reason for the charge of treason. The House had not reached a point when a revolutionary remedy was justifiable. It was childish in the extreme to withhold the appropriation for the Kansas Courts when the machinery by which the Government carries on its business is not arrested.

Mr. KUNKEL said he had a right to know whence Mr. CAMPBELL derived his information that there would be no prosecutions in Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied it was well known he had no sympathy with the present Administration, nor with the party that brought these wrongs on the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He repeated, he knew and believed that those men arrested in Kansas on the charge of treason, for violation of the laws, of what is termed the Bogus Legislature, would not be prosecuted to punishment. He then said to Mr. KUNKEL he never should violate the confidence reposed in him, by giving the source of his information.

Mr. LETCHER said the President had no more right to discharge the indicted parties in Kansas, than if they were detained in Virginia.

Mr. CAMPBELL remarked he had received no official communication, but believed that the prosecutions would not be carried on to the extent of treason.

Mr. STANTON put no faith in the Executive promise, and would not, therefore, so legislate. For one, he should adhere to the proviso disregarding all consequences.

Mr. ORR said he had no official information to communicate to the House, but he had no doubt but that the supposition of Mr. CAMPBELL was correct. He did not concur with Mr. LETCHER that the President had no right to control the prosecutions in Kansas. He thought the Executive could enter a *nolle prosequi*, who did not believe the accused had gone far enough in what they had done to constitute treason.

Mr. GALLOWAY advocated the limitation of the appropriation, and said they were reduced by stern necessity to that sad alternative.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL thought the House ought to breathe freer and deeper than they had done for months past. He was gratified that President PIERCE has made a confidential communication to this House.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gentleman from Kentucky has no authority for using that language.

Mr. MARSHALL—I have a right to draw such an inference. Those who have been kicking up such a fuss in Kansas are now to be let off. He wanted the country to know this, so that those from the North and the South who have been defending sovereign rights may cry Eureka.

Mr. GIDDINGS congratulated the country on the auspicious fact that the representative voice had at last been heard at the other end of the Avenue. He thanked God he had been permitted to see this day.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to speak, but Mr. GIDDINGS refused to yield the floor.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, during which Mr. CAMPBELL said in reply to a remark of Mr. GIDDINGS that if the conflict must be met he and his colleague must meet on equal terms, here or elsewhere.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (smiling,) please don't talk about meeting me "elsewere." [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL, (earnestly.) I mean in debate.

Mr. CRAIGE made an ineffectual motion for the Committee to rise, that he might offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House with all the information in his possession relative to the dismissal of the prosecutions in Kansas.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., did not believe the President would either undertake to prejudice the action of the competent authority of Kansas, or step in officially to influence the action of the House with reference to the duty confided to them.

Mr. CUMBACK thought the President had taken a long time to find out that the persons imprisoned in Kansas were not guilty of treason.

Mr. SEWARD had always doubted whether treason has been committed or not, but this was a question which belonged to the Courts. If the proviso is to be engrafted in the Appropriation bills, let them go. If the President truckles to it, be it so. He would not swallow that which he did not approve.

The Committee then disagreed to the Senate amendment, striking out another proviso—namely: that withholding appropriations for prosecuting or detaining persons charged with treason and other political offences.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned with the understanding that the question on concurring in the amendments should be taken to-morrow. Adjourned.

Maine Politics.

DEMOCRATIC, WHIG AND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS IN WATERVILLE.

WATERVILLE, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Democratic and Whig mass meetings were held here to-day, neither of which were largely attended, but were very enthusiastic.

W. B. S. MOOR was President of the Democratic meeting, and it was addressed by NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Portland, and JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.

The Whig meeting was addressed by GEO. EVANS and PHINEAS BARNES, of Portland, and D BRONSON, of Bath. A letter was read from Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Boston, favoring the election of JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Democrats met in the forenoon, and the Whigs in the afternoon. Strong symptoms of fraternizing were apparent.

A Fremont rally was also held on the College grounds by the students and citizens, who were addressed by LOT M. MORRILL and others. Afterwards a procession was formed, in which about 1,000 persons joined.

Many dwellings and stores were decorated with Fremont and Dayton flags.

The Commencement exercises, to-day, passed off creditably.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Hon. GEO. A. PECK was renominated for Congress yesterday, by the Democrats of the Fourth District.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The Canal Tolls for the first week in August amounted to $98,009, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $8,049.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The Charleston Board of Health report another death from yellow fever, and the existence of three cases in the Hospital, and three in the city at large.

Tremendous Storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A tremendous rain storm, amounting almost to a water-spout, commenced here at 3 o'clock this evening. Considerable damage was done. The warehouse of EPHRAIM LARRABE, on Mercer and Grant streets, the drug store of SOLOMON KING, on Calvert-street, and HISS' chair factory, on Gay-street, were unroofed.

Fire At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The building known as Apollo Hall, and an adjoining building, were destroyed by fire this morning. The first was occupied by W. C. MOORE, furniture dealer, and the other by C. PROALL, as a saddlery store. MOORE's loss is $12,000, insured $4,000. PROALL was insured $5,000, which fully covers his loss.

Movements of Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

THE ARABIA OUTWARD BOUND.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 16 passengers for Halifax and 93 for Liverpool. She takes out $508,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool the 30th ult., has arrived here.

Loss of a Sail boat—Seven Persons Drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Yesterday, at Yarmouth, a sail boat, while returning from the Islands, was struck by a squall, wind and sunk, drowning seven persons, namely, Mrs. ASA P. C. WINSLOW, and two small children, Mrs. JOHN BROWN, and two children, and a daughter of ADAM BAKER. Three others, who were on board, were saved.

Lawler, the Self-Confessed Murderer.

LAWLER, whose strange confession of murder and desperation since his arrest have been given in the TIMES, was removed on Tuesday to a cell in the City Prison. Since that time he has acted in the most extraordinary manner. Early yesterday morning he tore his clothes in shreds, and then set fire to and destroyed his bed. He seemed determined to destroy himself, but the vigilance of his keepers prevented him from carrying out this determination.

At 11 o'clock he was brought before Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

In answer to the questions put to him, he denied his guilt of the crime of murder, and said: "I heard that a person was lost when I was there; that is all I know about it." The reason he gave for his strange conduct was that he "felt bad in his mind."

CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., counsel for the British Consulate in this City, here stated that he had a document in his possession in relation to this singular affair—a letter from LAWLER addressed to the British Consul. The letter was then submitted. It was as follows:

FORT COLUMBUS, New-York, Aug. 6, 1856.

SIR: I beg to address you, in your official capacity, to inform you of a crime—a murder—committed by me in Ireland, some three years ago. It was a poor girl whom I seduced and then deserted, while I was schoolmaster of the Union Workhouse of Rathdrum County, Wicklow. I am but a short time in this country, and a recruit in the army here, but finding no peace of mind I resolved, if possible, to get tried and executed, and for this purpose I beg to apply to you. I remain, Sir,

Your very humble serv't, JOHN LAWLER.

To the English Consul at New-York.

The letter is given above precisely as written.

When the Judge had read the letter, he asked the prisoner, "Did you write that letter?"

LAWLER replied, "I did so, your Honor, when mad in my mind."

"But," continued the Magistrate, "how come you to write this letter in connection with the case to the Chief of Police?"

"I feigned it all to get out of the army," answered the prisoner.

He was further questioned as to his business since he left Ireland, and before enlisting in the United States service, and, in reply thereto, said he was a clerk in a dry goods store, and then went on a farm, after which he returned again to this City and enlisted.

He said he did not know his exact age, but it was between 25 and 30 years.

Mr. EMMONS said that the acting British Consul had taken measures to obtain the necessary information from Ireland in relation to the alleged murder of the young woman at Wicklow.

Fires in Brooklyn—Accidents.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a small frame building, at the corner of Van Brant and Irving-streets, South Brooklyn, near the East River, occupied by Mr. S. BILLINGS as a place for manufacturing some kind of patent cement for metal roofs of buildings fire proof, was consumed by fire, together with most of the contents—valued in all at some $5,000, and upon which there is little or no insurance. The building was a one-story frame, lightly made, and was of but little value. The contents consisted of shellac, and a variety of other articles used in the manufacture of the cement.

The fire is stated to have originated by the boiling over of a kettle of materials, while the men there employed were absent to their dinner. The fire spread rapidly; and, although the firemen were promptly on the ground with their machines, and at work, their efforts were confined chiefly to preventing the fire from spreading to adjoining property, in which they were entirely successful. The Union Ferry Company, upon the first alarm of fire being given, dispatched the ferry-boat *Bedford*, which has on board one of Worthington's force pumps, and rendered great assistance.

These engines have proved of great utility along the river front.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the building occupied by the American Plate Glass Company, in the Eastern District, was discovered to be on fire, and damage to the extent of $4,000 was done before the progress of the flames could be stayed.

While this fire was progressing, a portion of the roof fell, injuring several firemen—one seriously. The injured are:—PATRICK MCKENNA, (seriously,) and EDWARD HOLLAND, of Engine Company No. 5, of the Eastern District, and ALFRED BLIS, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Eastern District,—all but the first named are slightly injured. The loss on the property is fully covered by insurance.

At a late hour Tuesday night, a stable in the rear of the corner of Fifth and North Seventh-streets, in the Eastern District, owned by HENRY RANKIN and occupied by GEORGE ALPEKIN, was destroyed by fire, together with the contents, consisting of a horse, wagon, and a small quantity of hay and feed. The horse could have been saved, but from the fact that he was tied in the stall with a chain halter. Mr. RANKIN's loss is $400, and Mr. ALPEKIN's $250.

This fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The firemen of the Eastern District were promptly on the ground, and rendered efficient assistance in preventing the flames from spreading to other property.

The alarm of fire in the Third District, Tuesday evening, was caused by the explosion of a Saddlebag, in the house of Mr. GRAHAM, No. 38 Butler street, by which a servant girl was badly burned.

Accident.

A young son of Mr. COMBS, residing in Myrtle-avenue near Adams-street, Brooklyn, last evening fell from a window in the house to the side-walk receiving as is supposed injuries which will prove fatal.

☞ MARGARET MONTGOMERY, the girl so mysteriously poisoned while on a visit to New York last Friday, was taken from the First District Station-House, Brooklyn, last evening, where she has been since Saturday night last, to the Kings County Hospital in Flatbush. She has nearly recovered. Previous to leaving the Station-House, she was furnished with a fit-out by sympathizing friends. There is no doubt but what she was poisoned, but she was at the time, undoubtedly, on a spree, and the story of her losing $56 is believed to be all moonshine.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE EDITOR OF THE NEWARK MERCURY SAYS: "We feel justified in asserting that LYON'S KATHAIRON is, besides being the cheapest, the most delightful, agreeable and in all respects satisfactory hair preparation that we have ever met with. We know ladies who, having used almost every toilet article of this kind that can be named, avow that LYON'S KATHAIRON is infinitely superior to them all. What wonder, therefore, that this world-renowned article should meet with such prodigious sales?" Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the most eminent amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c.—Merchants, bankers and others desiring perfect security against fire and burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Alum Patent Safes, and Bramah Locks for dwelling houses & cows. Numerous testimonials of their superiority over all others now in use will be exhibited.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Successors to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Instantaneous—the admiration of the ridiculed, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and instantaneous. To counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THEO. HORACE WATERS' modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to

A [illegible] Musical [illegible] is [illegible] Canada [illegible] Florida [illegible] Lady of [illegible] Irish lady, [illegible] native of [illegible] Miss JANE WILSON. She is 28 years old, of prepossessing appearance, and is remarkably interesting and intelligent. She left Dublin in March last for this country, unaccompanied by any attendant, male or female, and has traveled in every part of the States, North and South. She has a strong taste for adventure, and enjoys nothing more than going from place to place, and closely observing such matters as may be of interest. She is a second Madame PFEIFFER, and has only to see half the years of that distinguished lady to have toured the globe. With plenty of money, a stout heart, a reliance upon herself, and a full belief that woman is protected and respected wherever she may go, Miss WILSON spans the continent unharmed and unmolested. She will shortly visit Boston.

PFEIFFER'S CENTENNIAL.—It is proposed to celebrate during the present year, the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing in New-Hampshire. The New-Hampshire Historical Society, at a meeting in June, approved of the proposition, and a meeting of printers, publishers, editors, and other gentlemen, is to take place at Manchester on Wednesday, to decide upon the propriety and place of such celebration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice**—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Bolland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, mentha and sassafras. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, asbestos Vienna lime &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER No. 143 Maiden-lane.

UMBRELLAS.
B. ELLIS,
NO 58 GEORGE-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
CHEAP WHALEBONE UMBRELLAS
☞ **Of Various Styles**—In large quantities, now on hand. Also, a great variety of other kinds, adapted to the market, which will be sold to Jobbers and others by the quantity at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES
for cash or approved paper.

☞ **Saratoga Waters.**
SARATOGA
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
The steady increase of popularity of the Empire water during the past few years, the
COMMENDATIONS OF PHYSICIANS,
which prove the Empire water
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS,
possessing all the virtues of Congress, without the irritating properties which in that water often creates a cough in the drinking by invalids.
While the Empire water is soothing in its effects, with a tendency to allay irritation, and healing in its
TONIC AND APERIENT QUALITIES,
which make it useful in many phases of
SCROFULOUS DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.,
and invaluable in the awakening to action of the torpid liver, guarding effectively against
CONSUMPTION,
for which previously, Saratoga waters have been mainly used as inefficient, have produced a strong impression in the public mind that the Empire is destined very soon to be the
MOST CELEBRATED OF THE SARATOGA WATERS.
THE EMPIRE WATER
may be had at all the principal drug stores hotels, and of G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, or at their Southern depot, No. 68 Barclay-st., New-York

ELMIRA, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1856.
Messrs. Stearns & Marvin—GENTLEMEN: We have sent to your address and New-York and Erie Railroad, the dogs to safe to E,441, which you will please to purchase "Rogers shoes," and reship to us. An "Ingersoll burglar" has been trying his experiments on your "La Belle Lock" but without success—he didn't make enough to pay for the powder he used; he succeeded, however, in putting the lock in such a shape that it could not be opened with the key, and the owners were obliged to call in the aid of mechanics, and have the safe cut open. Have it secured as soon as possible as I oblige
Yours, &c., R. WATBOUS & CO.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No 376 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Portable Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Heating Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers, Kalydor** de Cologne, cosmetiques Freneb and [illegible] and hair brushes, in great variety; Low's & Hunter's fancy soaps. GEO. C. ING'R & CO., family perfumers, No. 399 Broadway, (successors to T. T. GARRY.)

☞ **Personal Celebrated Writing Fluids** [illegible]. The Original Blue Black Writing Fluid [illegible] various improvements upon Ink for the last [illegible] the inventions of, and are now manufactured by HENRY STEPHENS, No 275 Pearl-st., New-York, and Stamford-st., London. Sold by all Stationers.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, on the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
Ohio Bank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date
[illegible]
[illegible] (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 230, 240.
[illegible] (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and
[illegible]
[illegible] bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisville, [illegible] one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
[illegible] Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, [illegible] are forbid negotiating or purchasing the [illegible] payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST—On Wednesday, a small BREASTPIN, with [illegible] centre, surrounded with diamonds and set in [illegible] enamel—supposed to have been lost in one of the [illegible] cars or in going from 16th-st. to Wall-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded on application to
ALBERT B. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LOST—In Avenue D, Grand or Columbia sts., on Wednesday, a STEEL POINTED-MOUNTAIN containing two iron safe keys and a receipt for $67. The owner may have it by calling at a store in Grand st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at No. 73 Avenue D, in the store.

STOPPED—Supposed to have been stolen, two Remnants of Silk, the owner can have by applying at No. 181 Bowery. W. SIMPSON & CO.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
10,000 tons dry night soil, free from odor, warranted pure, $1 50 per barrel, or $15 per ton, of 2 240 pounds.
10,000 bushels bone manure, 37½ cts. per bushel, or $1 75 per barrel, containing 4 bushels each.
Apply to
CORNELL CRASTO & CO.,
[illegible] 11th and 1st sts., near Peck-slip Ferry,
Brooklyn,
Eastern District.

HEADS! HEADS!! HEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE ALBION PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The new apparatus to be the best known, whether for [illegible] houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, their unequaled economy; they do not require much skill or constant attendance; they will work [illegible] day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material combustible. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced workman can set up the works make rights under our [illegible] safe and profitable investment. Parties in want of business will do well to investigate. If they do, we [illegible] buy. We refer to our works in operation on the [illegible] Isaac Newton at the Delavan House, Albany, and many other places. In a few weeks they will be in [illegible] several villages now in negotiation. For further [illegible] apply to N. ALBIN, No. 356 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

FOR SALE—100 barrels of shore 1 Mackerel, at $8. [illegible] barrels of shore 2 Mackerel, at $7.
[illegible] barrels of No. 2 large, at $4.
[illegible] Georgia Cod, White Fish, and a general assortment of groceries and provisions, at the lowest market prices.
D. D. CASE & CO.,
No. 143 West-st., near Vesey.

PORT WINE.—For invalids. Old London [illegible] Brandies Pale and Dark, from three to twelve [illegible] by the bottle, dozen or gallon. Also Sherries, [illegible] and Still and Sparkling Catawba Wines. E. E. [illegible] & Co., No. 56 Fulton-st., sole Importers of [illegible] London Cordial Gin.

WIRE HALL (late Mechanics' Institute)—No. [illegible] Division-st., New-York. Citizens [illegible] entertainments, offices, rooms, and a large [illegible] for parties, balls, drills, &c. A social table and [illegible] exercise.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY [illegible] PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible] bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen. [illegible] E. BALDWIN'S, No. 328 Bowery, corner 24-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address W. H., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Together or separately, for two very experienced, highly recommended girls, (sisters) one as excellent, thorough cook and a superior washer and ironer; the other thoroughly understands her duties as chambermaid and waiter; will assist in fine washing and ironing, and sewing; will be found in fine washing and ironing, and sewing; will be found neat and respectful, and not afraid to work. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant women; the one as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, bake bread and fries, &c. is a first class laundress. The other as nurse, or nurse and plain sewer, or nurse and chambermaid. Both have excellent references, and have no objections to the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av. Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a woman who speaks French and English; can sew well; also assist in the toilet of a lady. Also, a situation, by a man, husband of the above woman, as domestic; would like to be in the same house, if possible. Good references given. Address G. P., Office of the *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook. Understands the French cooking in all its branches. Is capable of taking the entire charge. No objections to assist in washing. Can be seen till engaged at No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or address C. C., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, in a bakery or fancy store, or some light business suited to female labor. Reference given. Address H. L., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as traveler who has had five years' experience in a leading branch of the Hardware business. Address, with real signature, ACTIVITY, No. 3 Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his profession at capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. S., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass

TO LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, an engraver on stone, who can do first-rate lettering. To one who understands general work and who should prove the kind of person desired, good wages and after a time an interest in the business will be given. Address, inclosing specimens of work, M. STONE, office of this paper.

A RARE CHANCE. Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $45 to $55 a-year. Locating permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. OGDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of a New-England College, who can give the most satisfactory references, wishes to take charge of an academy or teach in a private family. French and German taught, if desired. Location immaterial. Address, for a few days, TEACHER, Box No. 141, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Hodges' new Bank-Note Plate Delineator, and procure subscribers for Hodges' Bank Note and Financial Reporter and Coin Chart Manual. Men of good address and energy of character can be insured from $100 to $200 per month; no others need apply, at HODGES & COMPANY'S, No. 271 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGINEER WANTED—One that understands his business, to take charge of a steam engine located within a short distance of this City. Apply, with references, to PALMER, RICHARDSON & Co., No. 23 Maiden-lane

ENTRY CLERK AND A GENERAL CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house. Both must be capable and energetic. Address Box No. 265 Post-Office, with name and references.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A good cook, one who understands baking and pastry, a good washer and ironer. Also, a good chambermaid Protestants preferred. Good references required. Apply at No. 52 East 11th-st

LADY'S MAID AND WAITER WANTED immediately; both must be first-class servants. A man and wife without a family would not be objected to. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also wanted a Scotchman and wife.

COLLECTOR WANTED—An American, of regular business habits, who can be depended upon to; industry and integrity. Address A. O., *Times* Office, giving residence and last place of business with direct City references.

CLERK WANTED.—An experienced entry clerk, also a boy 14 to 16 years of age. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at Nos. 53 and 54 Murray-st.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—From 18 to 20 years of age, in a dry goods importing and jobbing house. They must live with their parents and come well recommended. Apply to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GERMANY—Who has resided many years as Teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement with a family going to Europe. The best references can be given. Address C. A., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—One who writes an excellent hand, to do copying and general business in a newspaper office. First-rate references required. Address NEWSPAPER, *Times* Office.

FIRST-RATE FLOWER PAINTER WANTED—To work on window shades. Apply to R. H. KELTY, No. 437 Houston-st.

UPHOLSTRESS WANTED.—One who understands cutting mattress ticks, &c. Apply at No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, immediately, coat-makers on satinet and other medium quality garments. No. 12 Vesey-st., up stairs.

WOMAN WANTED—In a confectionary store. One who has been used to the business. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, No 555 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER—Is open for an engagement. Would prefer a dry-goods jobbing house. Address J. L., *Daily Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE MUSIC COMPOSITORS WANTED. T. S SMITH, No. 64 Beekman-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Person in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD HELP—Will find respectable servants at MORRIS, COHNEET & CO.'S, No 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the Branch Office, No. 126 Greenwich st.

WANTED AT No. 766 BROADWAY—2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 barkespers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 3 brakemen, 2 drivers, 2 ice-men, men on steamers and railroads, and 3 boys for stores and for trades. LOUIS KAUFMAN, agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Permanent or transient boarders can be accommodated with full or partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 50 Allen-st., near Grand. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife will find rooms, with board, in a first-class house, situated in one of the most healthy and delightful neighborhoods up town. Apply at No. 40 West 19th st., between 6th and 6th ave.

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home. Inquire at No. 118 Amos-st. Bath and gas in the house.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-sts. Terms. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—In a private family, No 59 Hoyt-st., 10 minutes' walk from the ferry, a very desirable location. Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen can have board.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

ROOMS WANTED PERMANENTLY—By a single gentlemen, of regular habits; a comfortably furnished bedroom or small parlor and bedroom, on the 2d floor of a private house, between Bond and 28th sts., and near Broadway. A fair price will be paid and but little trouble given. Address COMFORTABLE, at this office.

ROOM WANTED—In a well conducted private family, in a pleasant location, (Xth Ward preferred,) where there are no other boarders by a young man of regular habits; supper only during the week. Address, stating terms, P., Box No. 2,754 Lower P. O.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class House, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

APARTMENTS WANTED—With full board for the winter, by a family consisting of a gentleman, wife, and two children and nurse. Any person with a comfortably furnished house where no other boarders are taken, wishing to let a part on reasonable terms, will please address box No. 831 Post-office; situation above 8th-st., and between 2d and 6th ave.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Suites of apartments on the second and third floors furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board, to be let. Situation very superior and airy, in the immediate vicinage of Washington Park and Broadway.

RAISINS—In ½ boxes at 6½; ½ do. 10c.; good 1s 6d. per lb.; coffee 1s; cream tartar 2s 6d per lb., in 1-lb. boxes. Groceries and provisions at the lowest market prices. D. D. CASE & CO., No. 143 West-st.

A LARGE LOT OF SUGAR-CURED HAMS—At 1s per lb; choice shoulders, 10c.; mess pork and beef at reduced prices.
D. D. CASE & CO., No. 143 West-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) MORNING—The NEW-YORK LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news offices, containing the commencement of another new tale, entitled THE HEBREW'S CURSE, also, more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE, Cobb's great story, FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES, &c., &c. The LEDGER can always be obtained at the news offices on Friday and Saturday mornings.

ANOTHER NEW STORY.
ENTITLED
THE HEBREW'S CURSE.
BY
MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
TO BE ISSUED
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) MORNING.
THE LEDGER
WILL ALSO CONTAIN
MORE OF THE MYSTIC BRIDE,
COBB'S GREAT TALE,
FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES,
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NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared this week expressly for the New-York Daily Times, by a thoroughly practical and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1856.

The principal Cattle Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12, 1856.

LAIRS.	BEEVES.		Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
	On hand Monday.	Receipts for the week.				
Washington Grove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2708	2888	18	836	2190	...905
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	300	78	108	6006	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	118	81	118	5164	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	116	76	64	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....		300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	2700	3714	248	631	13489	905
Last week.	3119	4073	266	631	12648	.....
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....						1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day.....						3,714
Receipts for corresponding week last year...						1,964
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....						3,295
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....						3,714
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....						3,512

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Grove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lamb.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	1089	.....	554	.....	108
Hudson River Railroad..	916	.....	.....	.....	96
Hudson River Boats.....	708	.....	.....	463	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	46	18	336	1323	1
Camden & Amboy R. R. On foot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of all the stock (destined for New-York) carried over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending this forenoon:

	Head.		Head
Cattle.....	1,170	Hogs.....	1,083
Sheep.....	6,380	Calves.....	186
Lambs.....	86	Horses.....	12

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	1,670	Missouri.....	—
New-York.....	62	Pennsylvania.....	—
Illinois.....	713	Texas.....	—
Kentucky.....	324	Connecticut.....	—
Indiana.....	164	Michigan.....	—
Virginia.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Wisconsin.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle.....	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
First quality.....	9¼c.@ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Medium quality.....	8¾c.@ 9¼c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality.....	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	8c.
Poorest quality.....	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 7¾c.
Seasons selling prices..	8¾c.@ 9¾c.	8¼c.@9¾c.
Average of all sales about	9¼c.	8¼c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7¾c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The day has been very fine again, pleasant, with a good breeze, and buyers and sellers seemed to be in good humor—especially the latter, as even a slight upward turn in prices was almost unlooked for, after their experience for some weeks past.

The number of Beeves offered to-day was 419 less than last Wednesday, and the decrease for the week 369; while the gain over the corresponding week last year is 982. The stock was just about sufficient to supply the wants of the butchers, and the quality an improvement over that of last week. There were few fancy or "premium Cattle," and a less number of "scalawags," the majority being fair quality.

The best prices were obtained in the morning which in some cases were ½c. higher than the same quality brought last week; but we think upon the whole there was not more than ¼c. advance sustained as the average for the day.

We judged from the appearance of the Yards at 5 o'clock P. M., that very few if any cattle would be left over.

From the figures above it will be perceived that Ohio has furnished about two-thirds of the whole number of beeves for the past week. The severe drouth prevalent for several weeks, led farmers to part with their stock at low rates and they were hurried into market. In some parts of the State Corn is reported as irrecovorably "stunted" by the long continued dry weather. However, the recent full rains which have prevailed everywhere, will do much to bring forward Corn and there will be less eagerness to part with cattle hereafter.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	No. from State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	96..Ohio..John Bryant.....		Bloomer & Nichols.
2..	78..Ohio..Thos. M. Vail.....		Owners.
3..	47..Ky.....Thos. M. Vail.....		Owners.
3..	90..Ohio..W. Rennick.....		Barney Bartram.
4..	71..Ill.....G. Delany.....		Thos Wheeler.
5..	79..Ind...Henry Ecketein.....		Owner.
6..	94..Ohio..John Maxey.....		Mead & Holcomb
7..	84..Ohio..Col. Geo. Radcliffe...		R. Murray
8..	77..Ky.....John Baker.....		R. Sherman.
9..	23..Ohio..Purchase & Wheaton Owners.		
10..	113..Ill....John Alexander.....		C. W. Conger.
11..	69..Ohio..Messenger & Gillett...		Geo. Toppey.
12..	70..Ohio..H. S. Goocrod.....		J. C. Hoag.
13..	50..Ohio..E. Buckley.....		W. H. Belden.
14..	104..Ohio..R. R. Seymour.....		Jno. A. Merrit.
15..	75..Ohio..Purcell & Mace.....		H. W. Valentine.
16..	61..Ohio..A. Langdon.....		Martin & Welling.
17..	66..Ohio..H. S. Coonrod.....		Dan'l Barnes.
18..	78..Ohio..Hanwick & Morre....		T. White & Son.
19..	157..Ill.....Alexander & Virgin..		Simon Ullery.
20..	160..Ill.....J. Gatewood.....		C. G. Teed.
21..	75..Ill.....Harry Felt.....		D. L. Belden.
22..	61..Ky.....D. Barnes.....		Owner.
—..	36..N. Y....J. Carpenter.....		Owner.
23..	69..Ohio..N. Trotter.....		Owner.
24..	91..Ill.....John Morris.....		Geo. Ayraelt.
25..	61..Ohio..Wm. Hollingsworth .Owner.		
26..	85..Ohio..Henry Herd.....		Jno Purchase.
27..	48..Ohio..Purchase & Wheaton..Owners.		
—..	49..Ohio..Wm. R. Johnson.....		Beach & Smith.
28.	40..Ohio..Lauterbach&Bush'r.Owners.		
29.	80..Ohio..J. Crabtree.....		Henry Hurd.
30.	85..Ind...W. Parkinson.....		J. H. Williams.
31..	102..Ohio..J. Baker.....		J. H. Williams.
32.	21..Ohio..Shuster & Levi.....		Owners.
33.	147..Ohio..S. M. Baker.....		Culver, Hurd & Co.
34.	146..Ohio..S. M. Baker.....		Culver, Hurd & Co.
35.	26..Ohio..Exner & Co.....		Owners

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

J. CARPENTER sold on his own account 36 New-York cattle, for about 8c.; seller's estimated average weight 600 lbs.

BEACH & SMITH sold 70 light Indiana steers, for Wm. R. JOHNSON, at 8c.@9c.; average weight about 575 lbs. They also sold 17 New-York cattle at Bergen for 7¾c @9¾c.

R. R. SEYMOUR forwarded 104 rather small but fat cattle from Rosa County, Ohio. This lot was fed by himself and were fancied by butchers, who bought at 9¾c.@10c.; home weight 1,325 lbs. JOHN A. MERRITT, seller

JOHN BRYANT had 66 Ohio cattle on sale, averaging about 650 lbs. each. These were sold by BLOOMER & NICHOLS, at about $60@$65, or 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

Three hundred cattle sold at Bergen, at 7¼c.@ 8¾c.—a shade better than last week.

THOS M. VAIL was selling on his own account 125 Ohio and Kentucky cattle, which were purchased in Albany of J. CHRISTOPHER & Co. This was a medium lot, averaging say 750 lbs, and brought 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. OSWELD & Co took 6, at $65 each; CONGER, of Fulton Market, took 22, at $72 50 each; J. ANDERSON took $18 at $80, and 2 others brought $105 each—these latter weighing 2,200 lbs. net for the pair.

JOHN T. ALEXANDER forwarded 112 Illinois cattle, of rather poor quality, averaging about 650 lbs. net. They were selling by C. W. CONGER at 8¾c.@9¾c.

D. BARNES was selling, on his own account, 61 Kentucky cattle, purchased in Albany. This was a

[illegible] purchasing for the Southern market. [illegible] supply of cattle is just meeting the demand, [illegible] much activity in the market. Many of [illegible] arrive in poor condition.

[illegible]—Mercer, ₱ cwt..... 2 75@ 3 00
[illegible]—Jones, ₱ cwt..... 2 00@ 2 25
[illegible]—Dykeman, ₱ cwt..... 2 37@ 2 75
[illegible]—Sweet, from Va., ₱ bbl.. 6 00@ 7 00
[illegible]—Potato, ₱ bushel..... 1 00@ 1 12
[illegible]—Rarepipes, ₱ bbl..... 2 75@ 3 25
[illegible]—100 bunches, large..... 3 25@ 3 75
[illegible]—₱ 100 strings..... 5 00@ 6 00
[illegible]—dozen bunches..... 02@ 07
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches..... 7 00@ 7 00
Parsley—₱ doz bunches..... 50@ 37
Squashes—Summer, ₱ basket..... 37@ 50
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl... 1 50@ 1 50
Egg Plant, ₱ doz..... 1 25@ 1 25
Corn—Green, ₱ 100..... 50@ 62
Corn—Green, Sweet ₱ 100..... 62@ 75
Turnips—Ruta Baga ₱ bbl..... 2 00@ 2 00
Carrots—₱ doz. bunches..... 25@ 37
Beets—new, ₱ doz. bunches..... 37@ 50
Tomatoes—Long Isl'd & Jersey, ₱ bkt 75@ 1 00
Green Peas—₱ bu..... 3 00@ 3 50
Cucumbers—₱ 100..... 75@ 87
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel..... 1 25@ 1 50
Watermelons—from Savannah, ₱ 100 10 00@30 00
Muskmelons—From Norfolk, ₱ bbl.. 4 00@ 4 50
Cabbages—New, ₱ 100..... 4 00@ 8 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ 100..... 6 00@ 6 00
Cauliflower—₱ 100..... 4 00@10 00
Blackberries—₱ bushel..... 2 00@ 3 00
Whortleberries—₱ bushel..... 3 00@ 3 00
Grapes—Wild, ₱ basket..... 37@ 50
Pears—₱ bbl..... 3 50@ 4 50
Apples—Virginia, ₱ bbl..... 1 50@ 2 00
Apples—Sweet and sour bough, ₱ bbl 2 50@ 4 00
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl..... 1 50@ 2 00
Peaches—From Virginia, ₱ box..... 5 00@ 7 00
Peeches—Jersey, ₱ basket..... 1 00@ 2 50
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb..... 4@ 5
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb..... 3@ 4
Dried Peaches—₱ lb..... 9@ 20
Butter—Orange Co., ₱ lb..... 23@ 25
Butter—State, ₱ lb..... 18@ 21
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb 12@ 16
Lard—in bbls..... 12@ 13
Lard—Kegs..... 13@ 14
Cheese—State, ₱ lb..... 8½@ 9
Eggs—State, ₱ doz..... 16@ 16
Fowls—₱ pair..... 75@ 1 00
Spring Chickens—₱ pair..... 37@ 1 00
Bucks County, ₱ lb..... 20@ 22
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair..... 75@ 1 50
Turkeys—₱ lb..... 16@ 20
Geese—Each..... 1 00@ 1 37
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz..... 1 50@ 2 25
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz..... 1 50@ 2 00
Woodcock—₱ doz..... 3 00@ 3 50
Snipe—Yellow leg, ₱ doz..... 1 25@ 1 25
Snipe—Oxeye, ₱ doz..... 37@ 50
Snipe—Sand, ₱ doz..... 37@ 75
Robin—₱ doz..... 50@ 75
Plover—₱ doz..... 1 00@ 1 12

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and needed at $7 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs. American Yellow have been reported, at 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The general demand is improving, and prices are well supported—factors, in most cases, having any existing advantage. We quote: Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 75; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, 87½c.@$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 37½; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 45c @70c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 80c.@$1 10; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c.@80c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linde, 85c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linde, 70c.@90c; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linde, 42½c.@60c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c. @$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

BREAD—Navy, 3½c.@3¾c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—The demand continues moderate at our quotations. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 12½@$4 50; Callabugh, $8@$10; Philadelphia face, $19@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welch, fire, $30 @$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@ $30 ₱ M.

CANDLES—Are not in much request, but they are quoted firm. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 29c.@30c.; Adamantine, 22c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1@$1 12½; Roman, &c., $3 50; and Marble, $8 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Is moderately inquired for and is steady. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9 50; Coarse Newcastle, $5 @$10; Picton, $5 50@$5 75 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$8 25 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market is not active, but prices are sustained. The trade are the sole purchasers. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Marscaibo at 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand yesterday, estimated at a little over 112,000 pkgs.

COPPER—The market is still inactive, and prices favor buyers. New Sheathing, 29c.; Old do., 22c.@ 23c.; Yellow do., 23c.; American Ingot, 25c.; Chili Pig, 25c.; and Bolts and Braziers, 35c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manilla, 11¼c @12¼c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet and somewhat unsettled, the current transactions being of the most trivial character, partly below, but mainly at about the annexed rates, which represent all the varieties now procurable or inquired for here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary.....	10	10	10	10¼
Middling.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair.....	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

DRY GOODS—We find more vigor in this branch of trade. Country dealers, especially from the South and West, are quite numerous in market, and local jobbers are moving with more spirit. This gives a strong stimulus to business, and large operations are daily transpiring in both domestic and foreign productions, at prices which the more reasonable regard as satisfactory, though they do not generally equal the anticipations of the sanguine. Our people are in a very prosperous condition, and there is no reason to dread a restricted traffic. It mainly rests with factors the power to render it profitable to themselves and not injurious to the country. Domestic Cottons and Woolens find very ready purchasers, and prices thereof are quite as firm and buoyant as usual at this season of the year in the finest times. Foreign fabrics are very freely dealt in, both by country dealers and local jobbers, and these can mand full rates, especially such goods as recent European news represents as being on the advance in the markets of the old world. The current imports are large, and the available supply is very ample, so that nearly all orders are of easy execution.

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ₱ piece.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and needed at from $3 50@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are quiet and languid at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75@$5 50 for small and medium do. ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $28@$30 ₱ tc., and $22 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herrings are in light supply and fair request at 47½c.@50c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits renewed vigor, factors being less eager sellers, while the prevailing demand is brisker, both for home use and for export. The sales since our last reach about 11,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2.....	$5 60@ 5 65
Ordinary State.....	5 65@ 5 75
Straight State.....	5 75@ 5 85
Favorite and Extra State.....	5 85@ 6 25
Common to Good Michigan.....	5 30@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake.	5 85@ 6 16
Common to Good Ohio.....	6 00@ 6 35
Fancy Michigan.....	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio.....	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Michigan.....	5 90@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio.....	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee.....	6 40@ 6 65
Extra Genesee.....	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Missouri.....	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian is doing better, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 1,100 bbls. ordinary to best Extra, mostly at $6@7 70 ₱ bbl. Southern is abundant and prices of common qualities are declining. Desirable lots are firm. The general inquiry is very active. The sales since our last comprise about 4,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 40@$9 and $10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 87½ for Fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market for all kinds remains very quiet at about previous figures. The available supply is a moderate one. Raisins $4 75 for Layer, and $3 2?@$3 75 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; Sardines, 55c. @60c. ₱ box; prime Zante Currants, 20c.@23c.; Leghorn Citron, 17½c.@18c.; Shelled Almonds, 21c @22c.; Paper Shell Almonds, 24c.@24½c.; Hard Shell Almonds, 16c.@16½c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 9c. @14c.; Prunes, 7c.@15c.; Filberts, 6¼c.; Brazil Nuts, at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Cocoa Nuts, $35; Pine Apples, $6 50@$8 ₱ hundred; and Dried Apples, 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

FURS—This branch of trade continues without any noticable improvement.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather less freely offered, and being in good request, partly for home use, but mainly for export, prices have slightly improved,—closing with considerable buoyancy and an upward tendency. The sales since our last reach about 82,000 bushels,—including good to prime Canadian White, at $1 60@$1 63; choice Western, at $1 65; good ordinary to choice do. Red, at $1 49@$1 55; fair to prime Southern Yellow, at $1 61@$1 64; good to choice do. do., at $1 57½@$1 58; and Corn at 57½c., 58c. Rails is very high in many and demand, chiefly at 58c.@59c. for prime, ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and now worth from 45½ @ 45c. for Ohio and Erie; 46c.@46½c. for Canadian; 41c.@41½ for State; 36c.@43c. for Jersey, and 35c. @36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, being out of season. White Beans, $1 50 @$2 87½ ₱ bushel; Canadian Peas, 87½c.@92½c. ₱ bushel; supply and demand limited. Corn is in lively request at steady rates,—with sales reported at about 67,000 bushels, at 55c.@59c. for mixed, heated and damp; 60c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c.@68c. for common to good Southern Yellow; and 66c @75c. for common to very choice Southern White, ₱ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is brisk and firm. In quantities of from 10 to 25 tons, $50 cash; from 26 to 50 tons, $50 cash; from 51 to 100 tons, $53 cash; from 101 to 150 tons, $57 cash; from 151 to 200 tons, $56 cash; from 201 to 500 tons, $55 cash; from 501 and upward, $55, 60 days, ₱ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 17c @18c. ₱ yard.

HAIR—South American mixed, 23c.@26c.

HAY—There were 800 balos River purchased at 60c.@81½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains very quiet, yet steady. Undressed American, $190@$200; dressed do., $215@ $240 ₱ ton; Manila, 10c., and Sisal 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Continue in fair supply and demand, at rising prices. Prime Buenos Ayres command 26¾c. @27c; Rio Grande, 25¾c @26c.; Orinoco, 24c; dry Southern, 15c @16c; and other descriptions at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Our available stock is about 66,000, against about 65,000 same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 70c. in bond, 75c @80c. free, ₱ gallon. Stock and demand very limited.

HOPS—Role dull and heavy at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb. The supply is a fair one, but factors are not yet eager sellers, while buyers move with great reserve. The general anticipation now seems to be, that the maturing crop in Europe and this country, will give a tolerably fair average yield, thereby disappointing those who had speculated on the probabilities of a large deficiency, and consequent high prices. At present, large sales could not be effected at our quotations, or anything near them.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do., $12 50@$13 50 ₱ hundred; mixed Texas, 4c. each.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 19c.@20c.; Cartagena, 22c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 27½c.@30c. ₱ lb.

INDIGO—Msalla, common to prime, 85c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1@$1 40; Caracas, 95c. @$1 05 ₱ lb.

IRON—Seems in but moderate request at rather lower quotations. Scotch Pig, $31@$32; English Bar, $58@$59 for common, and $60@$62 50 for refined; Swedish Bar, $100@$102 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Sheet, 3¼c.@4¼c. for English, and 13c.@13½c. for first quality Russian, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is a little brisker but unfirm at $6 12½@ $6 31½ for Foreign, and $6 50 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 4,800 tons. Bar, 6½c. ₱ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 8¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is freely purchased. We quote Oak (Slaughter,) light weights, 32c.@35c.; Middle, 32c @35c.; Heavy, (not bandirg,) 30c.@34c.; Dry Hide, 28c.@32c.; Ohio, 29c.@ 30c.; Southern light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c.; middle, do, do, 25½c.@26½c.; light Orinoco, 23½c. @24½c.; middle, do., &c., 24c.@25c.; heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 23c.@24c.; heavy Orinoco, &c., 22c.@22½c.; good damaged, 20c.@22c.; poor damaged, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb. French finished Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins, are pretty brisk and firm.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at 80c. for Common, and $1 18¾@$1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is pretty active for desirable shipping qualities, and previous prices are still obtainable. The stock is an ample one, and factors are free sellers, though not disposed to reduce their quotations. *Wholesale Prices*—Timber, White Pine, ₱ cubic foot, 18c.@21c.; Oak, 22c @ 52c.; Grand Island, W. O., 35c.@40c.; Georgia Yellow Pine, (by cargo,) 26c @32. *Yard-Selling Prices*—Timber, Oak Scantling, ₱ M feet, $30@$40; Timber or Beams, Eastern, $17 50; Plank, Georgia Pine, worked, $30@$35; Georgia Pine, unworked, $24@ $28; Georgia Pine, step, $35; Plank and Boards, N. R., clear, $40@$45; N. R. second quality, $34@ $38; N. R selected, $28@$30; Boards, North River, Box, $16@$17; Albany Pine, ₱ piece, 16c.@20c.; City Worked, (both sides,) narrow, clear ceiling, 20c.@22c.; Plank, City Worked, (both sides,) narrow, clear partition, 28c.@25c.; Albany Pine, 23c.@ 30c.; City Worked, 24c.@29c.; Albany Spruce, 18c. @20c.; Spruce, City Worked, 20c.@22c.; Joists, Hemlock, each, 12½c.; Wall Strips, 9c @10c.; Shingles, Pine, sawed, ₱ bunch, $2 50@$3; Pine, split and shaved, $3@$3 25; Cedar, three feet, first quality, ₱ M, $36@$38; Cedar, three feet, second quality, $30@$36; Cedar, two feet, first and second quality, $20@$30; Company, three feet, $40; Cypress, three feet, $28; Cypress, two feet, $22; Staves, W. O. Pipe, light, ₱ M, $80; White Oak, Pipe, heavy, $95; White Oak, Hhd., heavy, $78; White Oak, Hhd., light, $65; White Oak, Barrel, heavy, $55; White Oak, Barrel, light, $48; Red Oak, Hhd., heavy, $65; Red Oak, Hhd. light, $45; Heading, White Oak, $72.

MOLASSES—Is in very limited supply and demand. New-Orleans, 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@ 45c.; Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Are salable and steady. Cut, 3¾c.; Wrought, 7¾c.@8c.; Wrought Horseshoe, 17c., ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues quite scarce and is in request, mainly at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in light supply, and is rather quiet; being now held at 44c @46c., according to the quantity, ₱ gallon. Tar is salable and steady, at $2@$2 37½, ₱ bbl. Resin is pretty active and firm, at $1 60@$1 65 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $1 75 @$2 12½ for No. 2; and $2 50@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is moderately inquired for and is now quoted at $2@$2 25, ₱ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oloeg, $38 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude is in fair demand and is in the advance, being now firm at 78c.@80c. for Whale, and $1 50@$1 55 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Refined is quoted at 85c.@90c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, ₱ gallon, and is pretty freely dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 60c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Palm, 9¼c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Olive Oil is in good request, and is worth $1 15@ $1 25 ₱ gallon, and $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ basket. Linseed is scarce and needed at from 89c.@90c. ₱ gallon; some factors claim higher rates. Lard Oil is retailing at from 95c @$1 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Aug. 11.—SPERM—We have still a quiet market to report for Sperm Oil. A sale of 50 obls., at a price we did not learn, is all the transaction coming to our knowledge. WHALE—The transactions for Whale, for the week, include a sale of a cargo of 2,200 bbls. at 77½c. ₱ gallon, which is an advance upon our last quotations. Also about 240 bbls. dark at 73c., and 400 bbls. South Sea at 75c. In Fairhaven, a sale of 1,900 bbls. is reported, at 80c. ₱ gallon. WHALEBONE—The market for bone has been quite brisk the past week. Sales 70,000 lbs. North west at 56c. 7,000 do do. at 55c.; 9,000 do. do. (small) at 54c.; 16,000 lbs. Ochotsk and Northwest at 56c.; 30,000 do. do. at 56c.@57c.; 16,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 59c.; 8,000 lbs. do. (part small) at 58c., and 3,500 lbs. Polar at 60c.—*Whalemen's Ship. List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue and white respectively, $2 75@$3 ₱ ton. Calcined $1 20@1 25 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is more freely offered at lower and irregular prices. Hence, it is rather more sought after. The sales since our last, reach about 1,300 bbls., in lots, at from $19 62½c.@$19 75c. for Mess; and $17 62½c.@$17 75c. for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¾c @8¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c @ 13c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed; the sales since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $7@$7 37½ for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State; 23c.@27c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@ 9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is dull and heavy, with free receipts, especially of Liverpool, most of which had been previously contracted for. Turks Island, &c., 34c.@ 34½c. ₱ bush; Liverpool, Ground, 85c.@87½c.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 31½@$1 47½ ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¾c.@8½c.; Refined, 6¾c.@ 12c. ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda, 5¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is sparingly sought after, and yet it is now worth 14c. ₱ lb. American rough Flax is inactive and nominal, at $1 50 ₱ bush. Clean do. is quoted at $17 ₱ tierce. Calcutta Linseed is worth $2 15@$2 20 ₱ bush., and is in fair request thereat. Reaped Timothy readily commands $3 50@$3 75, in small lots, ₱ bush.

SHOT—Drop, 7c; Buck, 7¾c ₱ lb.

SOAP—We heard that 300 bxs. Castile were disposed of, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are inactive and languid, at old quotations. Cassia, in mats, 36c; Ginger, Race, 6c.; Mace, 80c.@82½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 87½@90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11¾c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 11½c; Clover, 12½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market displays less animation at, however, unaltered quotations. The sales since our last having been confined to about 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are pretty active and buoyant at very full prices.

TALLOW—Prime is quiet and languid at 10¾c.@ 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue in limited request at unaltered rates, pending the auction sale announced for this day week, the 19th inst., the opening sale of the Fall season.

TIN—Attracts more attention at about former prices. We quote: Banca, (cash,) 32c.@32½c.; Straits, (cash,) 31½c. ₱ lb.; Plates, ¼ X, $11 87½@ $11 50; Plates, L. C. Coke, $9@$9 25; Terne, Coke, $8 75@$9; Terne, Charcoal, $10 87½@$10 93¾ ₱ box.

TOBACCO.—The general inquiry is pretty brisk at steady rates. We quote: Virginia, Lugs, 6¾c.@7½c.; Kentucky, 7c.@14c.; Mason County, 8c @15c.; St. Domingo, 10c @15c.; Cuba, 18c.@24c.; Yara, 35c.@43c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 70c.@$1; Florida, wrappers, 40c@60c.; Seed Leaf, 5½c.@18c.; Manufactured, 7c.@18c.; com. Fs and Fs, 18c.@24c.; mad. Fs and Fs, 24c.@30c.; com. Fs and Fs, 28c.@34c.; common to good wrap'rs, 30c.@42½c.; Twist, in tins, medium No. 1, 20c; Pounds, extra fine, 24c.@28c.; Pounds, No. 1, 18c.@22c., Pounds, medium, 14c.@16½; Pounds

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Aug. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

Buffalo, Hudson River Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds.
Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds
Michigan Central and Great Western Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento to City 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$2,350 North American Steel and Transportation Co.'s Bonds, (hypothecated) each
50 shares New-York Brick Co. (hypothecated)...$100 each
15 shares American Guano Co. (hypothecated)...$100 each
4 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each
5 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
40 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
37 shares Eureka Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
15 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
25 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each
75 shares Knickerbocker Insurance Co.....$40 each
24 shares Bank of America.....$25 each
9 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

Terms cash. Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 18.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, communicating with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole dwelling, and contains above, a library, drawing-rooms, bed-rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath-rooms, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash-house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 4 Pine-st.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, consisting of the entire furniture of a large manufacturer, removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale, as it will be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances, consisting of a rich and desirable stock of superior made cabinet furniture—10 solid rosewood parlor suites, of rich bookcased, enameled chamber suites, 1 solid oak marble-top chamber suite, richly carved parlor centre tables, escritoires, sideboards, music cabinet, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, in suites to match; hair mattresses, tête-à-têtes, pier and box sofas, spring seat parlor chairs, Turkish and Voltaire do., clocks, cutlery, glass ware, China vases, &c., together with an endless variety of articles in the housekeeping line, worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed, for shipping, on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at saleroom No. 113 Nassau-st., consisting in part of six superior rosewood piano-fortes, 10 suites of rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatel, 6 do do in green maroon plush, richly carved rosewood etagere, splendid secretaire bookcases, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, extension dining tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, arm do, rockers, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture. By order of the mortgagee. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—FIRST REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl-st., 250 packages and lots well assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, 30 cases English refined cast steel, assorted for edge tools, stamped "Masben" C. S. Also 8 casks assorted files, 400 cards of knives and scissors, &c., &c.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, 75 IRON FEET PIANO STOOLS, IRON SAFE, &c.—At auction, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues on morning of sale. Also, 7 fine gold hunting case patent lever watches; lot of fancy jewelry, diamond ring, diamond cross, &c. The whole for positive sale

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CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of the Furniture and Lease of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, by order of Amos Robbins, Esq., Assignee.—PEERS & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first-class hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments of ornamental branches, affords an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie, D. R. Keeler, W. Shaw,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman,
James Hern, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for YOUNG LADIES on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 61 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Sement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; of the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

TO PARENTS.—A widow lady and daughter residing in North Orange N. J., propose to accommodate some half dozen children from 6 to 10 years of age of either sex, to board and impart to them private instruction; and, in fact, care for them as they would for their own children, both morally, mentally and physically. For particulars as to terms mode of instruction, &c., address Mrs. ELIZA OLIVER, North Orange, N. J. Refers to Rev. James M. Freeman and S. D. Condit & Co., Orange, N. J., and L. K. Osborn, No. 82 Nassau-st., New York.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School. (Spanish and German languages.) Will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—A family Boarding School for 12 young ladies, of any age, of boys under 12 years of age. The school is pleasantly located in the village of Fair-Haven, one mile east of New-Haven. Next term begins Aug. 25. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. 192 Fulton-st., or address the Principal THOS G. SLOAN, Fair-Haven, Conn.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.—(Within 10 miles of the City of New-York.) Messrs. F. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH are instructed to dispose of the above. To any person wishing such a school this offers an excellent opportunity. Apply at the American School Institute, Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway.

THE MISSES BOHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 550, Broadway.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 25 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 61 East 10th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for Inflamed Eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebæ have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *So as in two cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $2 each, or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2. P. M., and from 4 till 8.

N.B.—No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD HEREBY OFFERS A reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration can cure private diseases more speedily, uniformly, celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all quacks who have been lingering for weeks and months, failing to succeed, compounded, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes so thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in his blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the exercise juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 7 Malden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—25th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office No. 42 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 322 Broadway. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has fain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. DR. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and as his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him is established a responsible name. He has permission, by per mission of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Divisor-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. Sit only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in a sound condition as before the dread maladies took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. R. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, used before all other remedies for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral poisons. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DISEASES OF FEMALES especially treated by Dr. POWER'S Remedies, from $1 to $5. All obstructions and irregularities removed by appropriate treatment. Dr. Power's Female Renovating Pills, $1 per box, warranted to produce the effect intended. Office, No. 50 Canal-st., cor. Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 8 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 869 Post-Office.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

COAL.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clear and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 191 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new.

A. L. OSBORN,
Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances upon the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. Interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KELLY, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS.—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $10,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. This stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (the said road being the property of the city,) and is guaranteed by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds

The population in 1850 was about.....1,800
The population in 1855 is over.....12,000
And increasing at a rapidly increased by any city in the West proportionate to its population.
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851.....$711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853.....1,035,180
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853.....1,275,600
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854.....1,829,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855.....2,359,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856.....4,500,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and title of the

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election. J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

Dated La Fayette, July 18, 1856.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration to the holder. The police has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 33, 37, 52, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 102, 108, 115, 120, 131 and 146

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (NEW COURT-HOUSE)—NEW-YORK, June 22, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. EDWARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au6-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug 12, 1856.—The UNION BANK of Kinderhook has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1856.—The CLINTON BANK, of Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1856.—The NIAGARA COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK—The second instalment of a thirty per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking-House on No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

T. B STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of August inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 69 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No 67 Wall-st.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable the 18th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

August 13, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¼ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

This Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 63—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and

News from California.

[illegible] ...ay cut the Gordian [illegible] ...Judge, Sheriffs

DEFINITIVE REPORT.

A week ago last Sunday, an able report, made under the direction of the Vigilance Committee, on the [illegible] and robberies by County and City officials, appeared in all the journals. It developed an amount of fillibustering upon this community absolutely startling even to those well posted up in regard to official rascality. Hundreds of thousands of dollars heve been wasted, without authority of law, on the shoulder-striking New-York villains in our midst. Such fellows as CASEY and BILLY MULLIGAN were found to have been in possession of sinecures of $250 per month and upwards. In one instance, $23,000 had been allowed for the copy of records which had never been composed, and were found full of errors. Every Sheriff had held possession of his office-papers and books, instead of passing them over to his successor. The County Recorder, JIM CRANE, of New-York—BENNETT's harper—had charged $7,000 for making an index to the records, which it was his duty to do without extra pay, and which anybody else would have done for an eighth of the sum. The Coroner had charged the city $75 each for false inqnests and burials, picking up the same man two or three times in the waters of the Bay, claiming him always to be a new victim to the man-holes in the planked streets.

SHARP PRACTICE OF UNDERTAKERS.

The Committee have expelled two or three persons who were undertakers. It is not exactly known what the charges against these men were, but some of the reports flying about town in this regard are horrible. It is said that they sold expensive coffins, sometimes at $200 or $300 each—that as soon as the mourners' backs were turned, the coffins were capsized, the bodies emptied into the rough wooden boxes, and then the originel coffins taken back and sold to the next customer! As CUNNINGHAM, who was expelled by last steamer, left a card behind, in which he says that one of the charges under which he was convicted was "robbing the grave," it is probable the foregoing report is true.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The last steamer, which arrived on the 14th, brought us nut both the Democratic and Repnblicen nomiuations. On the evening of the 15th, the Buchanan men held a mass meeting on the Plaza, to ratify the nomination. It was attended by about 2,500 persans. Able and eloqnent speeches were made, but it did not seem to me that much enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. BUCHANAN is, without doubt, the choice of the Democrats of California—but the Railroad Plank in the Ciocinnati platform is counted to be rether a rotten one—and perhaps this prevented the people from warming up on the occasion CALHOUN BENHAM, a prominent Southern Whig, gave in his adhesion. Most of the Southern Whigs and seme Northern ones will go over to Mr. BUCHANAN. During the progress of the meeting, a st atute of 100 guns was fired, and tar-barrels and rockets lighted np Telegraph hil. The *Herald* of this city has come ont for BUCHANAN.

On Saturday evening, the 19th, the Republicens met in Musical Hall to ratify the nomination of Col. FREMONT. There were abont two thousand persons present. The Hall was draped with flags, and opposite to each other on the walls were two very funny-looking specimens of the peint shop. One of them represented a train of cars at full speed. The words, "We've Polk'd 'em, we've Pierce'd 'em, and now we'll Buck 'em—(Modern Democracy")—were inscribed on the canvas. Under the forward car lay President PIERCE, with his legs sawed off by the wheels. The boiler of the engine bore the face of FREMONT. A large Buck, with a face strongly resembling the Pennsylvania statesman, was trying to get off the track, while the cowcatcher was jnst scraping him up. The other canvas had a train of cars rushing at full speed through a gorge of the Sierras, inscribed "Pacific Railroad without Provisos." Telegraph wires were running along the line, and Col. FREMONT, mounted on a streak of lightning, seemed to be gaining on the train. The Pittsburg Platform was indorsed—able and eloquent speeches were made, and every allusion to a Pacific Railroad "brought down the house." Much enthusiasm was manifested. It is evident the Railroad will enter largely into the approaching election. The Repnblicens have no organ in this city, but it is said a morning paper, with plenty of means, will be nnder way in a day or two, in the Fremont interest.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING.

The Clippers *White Swallow* and *Lotus* arrived from New-York, jnst as the last steamer was leaving the port. Siuce then we have the *Goddess* from Boston, the *Young America* and the *Mastiff*, and the *Sierra Nevada* from New-York. From Hong Kong, we have the British ships *Hamilton* and *Carribean*, Dutch ship *Jan Hendrick* and American bark *Sarah Warren*, with cargoes and nearly a thousand Chinese passengers. From Australia the American bark *What Cheer*, and the British bark *Gen. Wool*. From Havre, the French ship *Gretry*, with wines, etc. The steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived yesterday from Nicaragua.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator GWIN and family are staying at the Saipbur Springs in Napa Valley. His daughter, LUCY GWIN, was injured by a fall from her horse last week. I am happy to learn she is fast recovering. Capt. A. A. RITCHIE, of the firm of RITCHIE, OSGOOD & Co., an old and esteemed citizen, was killed at Napa last week, by beiog thrown from his carriage.

MINING NEWS.

Mining companies are doing well. Those who have not sufficient capital to go into these companies, and who do not choose to work on their own account, get from $3 to $4 a day from the companies. In the cities, mechanics get $5 a day, and laborers $3, with work on the average abont half the time. Board and lodging for these classes cost from $5 to $7 a week.

CROPS.

Our crops are good—mnch better than was anticipated, and produce is low. The market is well supplied with apples, pears, peaches, strawberries and water melons. Vegetables are abnndant and cheap. Beef brings, dressed, abont $12 a hnnred.

SICKNESS OF GEN. WOOL.

Gen. WOOL is quite sick at Nepa. He has sent to Benicia for his surgeon and suite. Mnch anxiety is manifested for him here, althongh I do not hear if he is seriously ill.

THEATRICAL.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is still playing to good houses at the Metropolitan. "McKEAN BUCHANAN, the Great American Tragedian," is murdering Shakspeare at the American, previous to giving the Australians a chance to laugh at him. The sisters GOUGENHEIM are playing to thin houses at the Union. Backus Minstrels are drawing well.

COLLECTOR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Treasury Department at Washington can congratulate itself on having at last found an honest man for Collector of this Port. Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM's first return, embracing the receipt and disbursement of nearly a milllon and a half of dollars, has been audited without the suspension of a single dollar against him. All his predecessors, except Col. COLLIER, are yet on the Black Book of the Department for sums averaging about $200,000 each. F. W. R.

Terrible Conflagration.

DESTRUCTION OF PLACERVILLE.

A dispatch in the Sacramento *Union*, dated Diamond Springs, July 6, gives the following account of the fire at Placerville:

☞ The fire to-day broke out about 12 noon, at the Union Hotel. The wind being high, the fire spread rapidly. Every woodeu tenement, from the foot of Main and Sacramento streets to the Methodist church on Cedar ravine, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, being entirely destroyed on both sides of the street. On Coloma-street the fire reached to the *Democrat* office, which was entirely destroyed. All the brick buildings having iron doors and shutters were saved. Those without were completely destroyed, except the walls. WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s office was saved; also, SELIGMAN'S, LEE & HARMON'S, A. HAWES', KLINE'S, BAMES & Co.'s, the Post-Office, HOOPER & Co.'s, LACY'S, and HOUGHTON'S—all brick buildings—are saved.

It is impossible to ascertain the names of those who have been rendered houseless at present, but we will do so at the earliest moment, and send the estimated loss. We have heard of only one life being lost, a Mr. RUSSMAN, who owned the toll-road from the city to Coon Hollow, but rumor reports that there are three others.

The following is a list of the losses incurred:

John Fountain	$7,500	S. T. Westou	$6,500
Pennie & Hoffmaster	1,800	C. Hark	4,000
M. Levison	3 500	J. Lobe	3,500
C. B. Pettit	2,000	L. Kline	2,500
C. W. Barnes	500	D. Gridley	5,000
S. Rancall	8 000	Jas. E. Fenno	5,000
Carthage & Johnson	3,500	F. F. Barsa	4,800
Davis & Roy	5,000	G. M. Condee	3,000
Wm Solomon	800	Condea & Co	2,000
J. Gouin	500	J H Fisher	800
Wm. Smilb	3,800	W E Jewey	4,000
Smi'h H. Nash	8,000	A Ball	7,000
Placerville Wat'r Co.	12,000	F. A. Bee	3,000
R. Wolfe	2,400	C Moon & Co	4,500
D. Newbauer	4,800	J. Peters	1,800
E. Isaccson	1,000	Harvey Lee	3,000
R. M. Anderson	1,200	Stevens & Co	4,000
Frank Stewart	500	Geo. White	5,000
Condee & Dayton	1,000	Henry Robinson	4,000
L. S. Caldwell	11,700	Dr. Hay	1,200
A. Hattemeer	10,000	E. W. Gage	3,000
J M. Douglass	6,000	J. C. A. Ballard	1,500
D W. Levan	3,000	Mrs. D. W. Lavan	700
Kinney & Johnson	2,500	Geo. W. Kinney	6,800
L Tannewald	10,500	Cæsar Auguste	500
A. Justice	400	H Wildstadter	2,000
S. W. Hoff	1,000	S. R. Newell	1,500
Russell & O'Donnell	3,000	Dr. B. Chamberlain	3,000
S. F. Child	2,400	Child & Morton	1,200
J. Keespe	5,000	C. W. Mountjoy	10,000
Fassett & White	4,000	N. C. Fassett	1,200
Fassett & Co	5 500	White & Metzler	5,200
Wells, Fargo & Co	300	Burns & McBride	4 400
Wm. S. Burns	1,500	Masonic Lodge	500
Phillipe & Newman	5,000	Royal Arch Chapter	200
C. W. Tureman	3,000	Clark & Allfort	500
A. Van Voorhees	8,000	C Clark	200
A. P. Brayton	2,600	H. C. Margotten	2,000
Dr. O Harvey	3 500	Dr. B. F. Kune	400

NEVADA CITY IN ASHES.

We copy the following telegraphic dispetch from the California *American*:

GRASS VALLEY, Saturday, July 20—1 A. M.

A fire broke ont at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the rear of Dr. ALBANE' fire-proof building, on Pine-street, which spread to the adjoining building, occupied as a brewery. The wind favoring, it spread across to the United States Hotel, and downwards and npwards with great rapidity, taking the whole of Broad-street, Main-street, and all the cross streets, consuming all of the express offices, bankiog houses and churches, the new Court house end Conuty Recorder's office, stores, etc. The only buildings that have escaped are as follows: Dr. ALBANE' apothecary store, Dr. LARK'e apothecary store, S. MIERS' boot and shoe store, S. KOHLMAN's clothing store, and POTTER's store.

Persons burnt to death so far as known: A. J. HAGER, banker; J. JOHNSON, ex-Deputy Surveyor; P. HENDRICKSON, merchant; S. W. FLETCHER, late District-Attorney; WM. ANDERSON, of the *Democrat*, and G. A. YOUNG, merchant. WM. WILSON, plasterer, burnt, bnt not fatally.

The whole of the bnsiness part of the town is entirely consumed, commencing at the foot of Pine-street, extending np Spring-street to near the junction of Broad-street, crossing below Womack's building to Washington bridge; thence across to High-street, down to Deer Creek, crossing to Little Deer Creek, below Lancaster's dwelling, and thence down Deer Creek to the foot of Pine-street, where it commenced—embracing from 150 to 200 acres of grounnd. The loss is variously estimeted at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Intense Excitement at Yreka.

A MINER SHOT DEAD BY THE DEPUTY SHERIFF—THE MINERS IN ARMS—THREATS TO BURN THE JAIL, ETC.

From the Sacramento Union.

Mr. R. C. GRIDLEY yesterday received a letter from a gentleman in Yreka, written on the 5th of Jnly, in which an account is given of an affair scarcely second, in point of the excitement created, to the late startling events in San Francisco. Mr. GRIDLEY also had a conversation with Mr. CORRAL, late of the firm of CORRAL & HEATH, merchants of that place, who yesterday passed through this city for Stockton, and from these sonrces we obtain the following particulars of the excitement:

On the Fourth of July, there were a great many miners in Yreka, and one of them, namcd J. BLONT, committed some offence, when Depnty-Sheriff MILLHONEE attempted to arrest him. BLONT offered, at first, no resistance, bnt the crowd of miners around him urged npon him not to snbmit to the arrest, as it wes a d——d little offence, and on the Fourth of July should not be noticed. An altercation of words followed, and the Deputy-Sheriff, adhering to his determination, finally struck BLUNT, and knocked him down and stamped upon his body. When he arose to his feet he advanced towards MILLHONSE, urged on by the crowd, and as he was approaching, MILLHOUSE drew his pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him in the socket of the throet and killing him instantly.

MILLHOUSE was then hurried off to the jeil and secured there by the Sheriff and his posse: and in a very short time the jeil was completely snrrounded by miners, while the force of the Sheriff inside was constantly augmented by citizens summoned by the Sheriff for the protection of the prisoner. Meanwhile the news spread over the country, and the miners continued to flock into town from all qnarters. The deceased was from Greenhorn, and a great many immediately left for Yreka. They also came in from Deadwood, a distance of 12 miles; from Indian Creek, 15 miles, and from Hamburg, abont 8 miles distant. This was on Saturday, the 5th.

By this time there were about 400 miners around the jail, which was defended by a posse of 100 on the inside, fully armed. The arms nsed by the Sheriff were sent for and obtained from Fort Jones, a distance of abont 19 miles, where there is a detachment of United States troops. The guns and ammunition were obtained dnring the night of the 4th.

After the occnrrence—whether on the 4th or 5th, we are unable to state—an extra was issued from the office of the Yreka *Union*, giving an account of the affair, to which the miners took exception, and becoming incensed, as Mr. CORRAL states, appointed a deputation from their number to wait on Mr. GEO. FREANER, the editor, and demand a retraction or contradiction of the article. The deputation accordiogly called npon him and made the demend, when Mr. FREANER stated that if they would convince him that he was wrong in any particular, he would do so, bnt if they conld not convince him of his error, he would adhere to his position. The depntation of miners then stated to Mr. FREANER that they would give him until Snnday evening to withdraw the laugnage he had used, and if he failed to do it at the expiration of that time, they would introduce him to a coat of tar and feathers. Mr. CORRAL left on Snnday morning, and consequently did not know what afterwards took piece.

Before leaving, the excitement had reached a high pitch, and the miners expressed their determination to take the prisoner at all hazards, and that if they could not otherwise succeed, they wonld burn the town.

In addition to the above, we have a telegraph dispatch from Sacramento, which says:

"An extra of the Yreka *Union*, of Snnday, gives a statement of the killing, which makes the deceased the aggressor. On Sunday, it says, bnt few miners were in town, and there was very little excitement. It was rumored that if the Depnty Sheriff is acquitted, an effort will be made to hang him. There is nothing abont what happened after the extra was received."

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Continued Depredations of the Indians.

Advices from Oregon are received to the 12th of July.

The Indians had destroyed property to the amonnt of $125,000 on Gold Beach, at the mouth of Rogue River.

From the Dalles the *Oregonian* of July 12 gets the following intelligence:

DALLES, Sunday, July 6, 1856.

Major LAYTON, commanding the Oregon Volunteers, left this post on the 25th ult., intending to go and see some Indians that were reported to be in the vicinity of John Day's river. He took with him only seventy-five men rank and file. An express arrived yesterday, from his command, stating that he had found a large band of hostile Indians, numbering 400 or 500. He states in his dispatch that his little command is in a tight place;" and he desires more volunteers, and sends a requisition for more powder and lead. He says he is 135 miles from this post, and within 40 miles of Kamiakin's whole army.

Col. SHAW, with a command of about 200 mounted volunteers, belonging to Washington Territory, arrived at Walla Walla on or near the 20th of June, having made the passage of the Cascade mountains through the Naches pass. He encountered no force of Indians on the route. Two Indian guides made their escape from him while in the [illegible]

An expressman who came down from his camp on the 4th, reports having seen a party of apparently hostile Indians a little below the mouth of the Umatilla. They were in possession of some horses and cattle.

[Advertisement.]

YELLOW FEVER.—When lassitude and weariness; when chilly fits and listlessness of everything around; when faintness, giddiness, flushing of the face; redness of the eyes, pains in the eye-balls and lower part of the forehead; when with these we have pain in the back, debility and sighing, there must be no time lost. If these be not the symptoms of Yellow Fever, they nevertheless admonish us that we are about to be alarmingly sick, and a dose of six or eight "Brandreth's Pills" cannot be too soon swallowed. Two or three such doses, and plenty of Indian meal gruel for a day or two, will entirely cure. The evacuations will prove the propriety of this course. In all cases the Brandreth's Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and should be always resorted to by those of a costive habit.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 48 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Brenton's Book Stores, Nos. 296 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street; also by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; E. J. Horsman, No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side-label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

The nndersigned, in consequence of the partial destruction of their mannfactory on the 9th inst., beg the indulgence of those parties who had favored them with special orders for Safes, assuring them that the delay will be only temporary, as their manufactory will be immediately rebuilt, with even greater facilities than heretofore; when we hope to be able to meet the demand for our Fire Proof Safe, long since decided by the business community to be the King of Safes. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
Patentees and Mannfacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, No. 122 Water-street, near Wall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by nsing the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co.,
Office No. 276 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES.

☞ An antidote for the poison of these and other enfnoying insects has been found in the KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER, Boston, prepared by Messrs. Jos. BURNETT & Co. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects. For sale by C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, T. T. GREEN, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This beantiful Theatre is nightly crowded by the *élite* of the City, attracted by Sir. WALTER SCOTT's "Lord of the Isles," dramatized by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR. It is the most sterling, and we may say the most successful Drama that has ever emanated from that justly celebrated author. It will be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and Messrs B. & T. CONY's dog-drama of the "Butchers of Ghent."

[Advertisement.]

AUGUST CATARRH.—Persons who snffer from periodical colds and catarrh will always find relief in the use of JONAS WHITCOMB's REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston. For sale by C. H. RING, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER wonld give notice that during the hot months of summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.
NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the part affected. The effect of the ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than Conuty Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, at No. 146 West 19th-st., by Rev. John Brash, A. R. Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., Mr. JAMES SWAN, of Armonia, Conn., to Miss AGNES BELL, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bell, both formerly of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, Mr. EDWARD C. GREGORY to Miss MARY ELSWORTH, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. FAY, Mr. VALENTINE STRATTON to Miss ANGELINA LA FORGE, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. J. H. PERRY, D. D., Capt. WM. A. BARNABY, of Delaware, to Miss ELIZA SHARP READ, of Brooklyn.

☞ Delaware papers please copy.

At Mahottville, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, Mr. W. O. FITZGERALD to Miss M. MABBITT, both deaf mutes.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH CATHELL, wife of James W. Cathell, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 679 Washington-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at No. 274 Bleecker st., JOSEPH P., son of George and Harriet S. Edwards, aged 19 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, Mrs. MARIA SMYTH, relict of Andrew Smyth, of this City, and daughter of the late Philip John Livingston, of Throgg's Neck, West Chester, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her son, John W. Smyth, and of her son-in-law, Charles J. Aldis, are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, CLARINE, youngest daughter of Elisha F. and Harriet A. Jenkins, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 23 West 23d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of bilious fever, ANN, wife of Robert O'Hara, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 10 South 11th-st. Funeral service will be performed at the church of St. Peter and Paul, 2d st.

At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 11, THOMAS W. TALLMADGE, in the 76th year of his age.

At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, ANNA M., daughter of the late Elijah Hamphrey, Esq., of this City, and wife of Aaron E. Hughes, U. S. N.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Additional Stock Sales, see Fourth Page.

Sales At the Stock Exchange...Aucust 13.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	b3	98
5,000	do		97¾
5,000	do	s10	98
10,000	Ohio 6s, '76	b10	98
10,000	Ohio 6s, '70		107
4,000	Missouri 6s, '67	s	88¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s		89
7,000	Erie R. R. 2d mt. bs. '59		85
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	b3	91¾
5,000	do	b10	91¾
5,000	do	b10	91¾
5,000	do		91¾
20,000	do	s60	90¾
64	Ill. Cen. R.		118
200	Cl. & Tol. Div. Bds		75
750	Continental Bank		118
10	Arctic Insurance Co		98
50	Del. & H. C. Co	b60	112
15	do	b3	119¾
15	do		119¾
124	Penn. Coal Co	ops	95
100	Canton Co		31¾
100	do	s60	31¾
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R		76¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60	88¾
800	do	cpn	88¾
300	do	b60	88¾
200	do	s	88¾
100	do	s60	88¾
50	do	s60	88¾
65	Gal. & Chic. Rail'd		107¾
8	do		107
200	Readi'g R. R.	s3	88
500	do	s60	88
200	do	s	88¾
250	do		88¾
200	do		88¾
500	do	b30	88¾
100	do	s60	88¾
200	do	b60	88¾
100	do	b10	88¾
600	do	s60	88¾
400	do	b10	88¾
100	do	s	88¾
1600	do	s4m	88

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Virginia 6s		93
15,000	Missouri 6s		86¾
30,000	Ill. Cn. RR. bs	b3	91
5,000	do		91
50	Canton Company		31¾
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.		19
150	do		19¾
100	do	s60	19¾
200	Del. & H. Can. Co	b60	112
400	N. Y. Cen. R. Rops		88¾
100	do	s30	88¾
225	Panama R. R.	b60	94
50	Illinois Cen. R. R.		109¼
10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		73
100	do	b30	73
100	do		72¾
100	do	s30	72¾
300	do	b60	73½
100	do	b3	73½
10	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R		89¾
150	Erie Railroad	s	85¾
100	do		85¾
100	do	s3	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
500	do	s	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
200	do	s60	85¾
100	do	b10	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
200	do	s60	85¾
100	do	b3	85¾
100	do	b10	85¾
5,000	do	b10	85¾
100	do		85¾
200	do	s60	85¾
100	do	b3	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
100	do	b60	85¾
200	do	b3	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
100	do	b3	85¾
100	do	s30	85¾
150	do	b60	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
100	do	s60	85¾
300	do	b3	85¾
100	do	s30	85¾
200	do	s60	85¾
100	do	b3	85¾
200	do	b60	85¾
100	do	b60	85¾
100	do	s30	85¾
150	do	b3	85¾
100	do	b60	85¾
100	do	b60	85¾
200

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1531. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Associated Press Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Bowen Printing Telegraph—Office No. 22 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Iowa Election—The Fillmore Men in Congress—The Kansas Indictments—Defeat of the Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A reliable dispatch from Burlington, received to-night by Speaker BANKS, announces the election of CUMMINS to Congress over HALL by certainly one thousand majority.

The political relations of the Fillmore men in Congress are assuming a novel and interesting form, in consequence of FILLMORE'S evident weakness in the South. Several lately prominent Fillmore men are about to declare for FREMONT. FILLMORE will doubtless be deserted almost unanimously within a few days. Mark the developments.

Although the Cabinet, yesterday, decided to quash the Kansas indictments, it is not yet done, nor will it be finally consummated until the President has had no time to consult the popular breeze, and finds it likely to prove advantageous. If it is done at all, it will not be until after Gov. GEARY reaches Kansas.

The Pacific Railroad has been again abandoned for the session, in consequence of the Democratic hostility which is likely to defeat it. Many Democrats who want to vote for it dare not, in face of the Cincinnati Platform and the Presidential election. Had the bill not been tabled in the Democratic Senate, the result would have been different. S.

The Appropriation Bills—Vetoes—Navy Appropriations, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Democrats anticipate that a sufficient number of the Republicans will secede for practical purposes, from the Kansas restrictive amendments to the appropriation bills; while on the contrary, the Republicans declare they will continue in solid phalanx without wavering.

The last veto of the President is of the bill to improve the Patapsco River, Maryland. Vetoes have become so common as to excite no surprise.

The Navy Appropriation Bill has been finally acted on by both Houses. It appropriates about $15,000,000.

The mileage and per diem due to Gov. REEDER amounts to a little over $4,000.

The Administration Alarmed—Developments in Kansas Affairs—Col Orr Speaking Out in Meeting—Enthusiasm for Fremont—Congressional Nominations, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

THE KANSAS STAMPEDE

The developments made in the House, to-day, are of vast interest and importance, showing most conclusively that the Administration and the Buchanan party have become seriously alarmed at the attitude of the North on the Slavery question, and are beating out with unseemly haste from their grand Kansas raid. The appropriation bill, which contains all the appropriations for the Government of Kansas and the Federal officers therein, came back from the Senate to-day with amendments. Mr. PENNINGTON took this opportunity to tack on a carefully drawn provision, that none of the appropriations for that Territory should be drawn from the Treasury until all suits and prosecutions pending and based upon the attempt to set up a State Government in Kansas shall have been discontinued.

HOW IT WAS INITIATED.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, feels bound to oppose every amendment of this character, said he would not consume the time of the House in a speech on this subject, but he would take the responsibility of assuring the House that he *knew* that these treason indictments would not be pressed. Everybody saw at once that Mr. CAMPBELL was speaking by authority which he deemed of the highest character—and so everybody was anxious to be made just as familiar as Mr. C. with the evidence upon which he based his rather startling announcement. Some gentlemen seemed a little excited that Mr. CAMPBELL should expect them to take his judgment and assertion as decisive evidence of the fact stated—all which was quite unnecessary.

SPOKE OUT IN MEETING.

The movements of the Administration side of the Chamber soon betrayed the secret. Col ORR and others sought opportunity to make brief speeches, in which they "came down" handsomely, admitting that they had had considerable doubt whether the Kansas indictments for treason could be maintained, and whether they ought not to be quashed, &c., &c. The truth was, that the Cabinet had this morning determined to abandon the Kansas prosecutions, and the Democracy in the House set themselves to work at once to cover this retreat. What an admission is this! For four months have many of the very ablest and best citizens of Kansas been held in close custody,—and at this late day it is admitted that they have committed no crime! It has taken four months to ascertain a fact so vital to the honor of the country, and so important to the accused! Could there be a more ample confession of guilt than is thus made by the Administration? The victims of Border-Ruffian vengeance have been torn from their families and friends, incarcerated as felons, subjected to innumerable inconveniences and sufferings, their business destroyed for want of attention, themselves beggars, and all because of a mistake which required four months for its correction! No wonder the Administration want the President to send in his

[illegible] OF ALL KEAN?

reasons for this step. It will need all the tact and [illegible] which FILLMORE can master to show why these men have been persecuted so long if innocent—and why, if guilty, he has acquitted or pardoned them before a trial. Either horn of the dilemma is a most unfortunate one for him and his party. Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, well said upon the floor, to-day, that the President had taken an extraordinary long time to discover his error. The truth is, that this concession to justice has been wrung from the Administration by the necessities of their case. They find that the people of the North really have risen in earnest to choke down the monster Slavery propagandism; that they will no longer consent that every crime against humanity shall be perpetrated in its name and behalf. They see that in Pennsylvania, New-England and the great Northwest, the ranks of BUCHANAN are fast falling before the onward march of Freedom and FREMONT; and in their extremity the Administration has removed SHANNON and ordered the chains to be stricken from the Free-State prisoners, in the hope of thus turning back the tide of popular sentiment upon which the standard-bearer of Liberty and the Union is rolling towards the White House. The game will not win. It is played too late. The people will rejoice at the act of justice so tardily performed; and will despise the transparent motive which prompts it.

FREMONT ENTHUSIASM.—PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

The accounts of Fremont enthusiasm continue to roll in from all parts of the Free States. Letters from Wisconsin, received to-night, set that State down good for from seven to 10,000 for the Pathfinder. Among the letters received by the CENTRAL Republican Committee here, are many from the Border States, expressing cordial sympathy with the movement, and [illegible] material aid. Hence [illegible] letter, for instance, from Wheeling, Va., inclosing $5, to be used towards sending documents "in the darkest counties of Pennsylvania." There are daily evidences that thousands in the Slave States are aching for the election of FREMONT, and the inauguration of free Freedom. The example of the Wheeling donor may well be followed by Pennsylvanians. Many can be expended judiciously in Republican documents may accomplish a great deal of good. How many hundreds of Pennsylvanians there are whose hearts are in this cause, but who forget the necessity for pecuniary aid. Let them take this hint, and send their donations of a dollar or three dollars, or five, or a hundred, to the Committee here, if they desire practically to aid the good work. Let the light into the dark districts of Pennsylvania, and the battle is won.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

I learn that Hon. Mr. KNOWLTON, of Maine, has addressed a letter to his constituents declining a renomination for Congress. His reason therefor is this: He is a clergyman, and does not think a member of his profession has any business in Congress unless he comes to sustain some great moral movement, at a time when it is doubtful whether any other candidate can succeed. That was the case when he was nominated two years ago,—and now he thinks any good Republican can be elected just as readily as himself. It is supposed that either NEHEMIAH ABBOTT, of Belfast, or S. C. FESSENDEN, a brother of Senator WM. PITT FESSENDEN, will be the nominee. Mr. KNOWLTON has been a true soldier in the contests of this session, and will be missed when absent from the seat he fills so well. REUBEN EMERY and JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, have also been renominated by acclamation. Both have been tried and found true as steel.

NAVAL REFORM.

The Naval Committee of the House have agreed to Report the Senate's Amendatory Naval Reform bill, precisely as it came from that body. This is as it should be. Why will not the House take up this measure during its closing hours, and concur in the Committee's recommendation. It is the only measure of relief which can be afforded to officers injuriously affected by the action of the Retiring Board, and ought not be longer delayed. The measure has been amply discussed in the Senate and by the Press. The House is as familiar with it now as it ever will be at any future time, and had better dispose of it. S.

The Treaty with Nicaragua.

The following is the Treaty with Nicaragua, confirmed by the Senate, in Executive Session, on Wednesday last:

(Confidential.)

A TREATY—Of Friendship Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Nicaragua, concluded at Granada, the twentieth day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty five.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity. Commercial intercourse having been for some time established between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, it seems good, for the security as well as the encouragement of such commercial intercourse, and for the good maintenance of good understanding between the United States and the said Republic, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged, and confirmed by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation.

For this purpose they have named their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States; JOHN HILL WHEELER, Minister resident near said Republic; and His Excellency Deputy President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Señor Don SEBASTIAN ESCOBAR, and Señor Don AUGUSTINE AVILES; who, after having communicated to each other full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens, on the one part, and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its citizens, on the other.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be, between all the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the Territories aforesaid, to which any other foreigners have or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. By the right of entering places, ports, and rivers, mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood; in which trade national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permitted to engage. This article in no manner shall be so construed as to derogate from the privileges granted by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Accessory Transit Company.

ARTICLE III.

It being the intention of the two high-contracting parties to bind themselves by the preceding articles, to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them; that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation which either contracting party has actually granted, or may grant hereafter to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher nor other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of the Republic of Nicaragua of any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Territories of the United States than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the Territories of either of the high contracting parties, or the exportation of any articles to the Territories of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the Territories of the United States, or to or from the Republic of Nicaragua, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties or payments, on account of tonnage, of light or harbor dues or pilotage, of salvage in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charge, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States than those payable by Nicaraguan vessels; nor in any of the ports of the United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable on the same ports on the vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan vessels or in the vessels of the United States; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, whether such importation shall be made in United States or Nicaraguan vessels. The same dues shall be paid, and the bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation to the Republic of Nicaragua of any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation of any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua to the territories of the United States, whether such exportation shall be made in the vessels of the United States or of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE VII.

All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, citizens of the United States, shall have full liberty in all the Territories of the Republic of Nicaragua, to manage their own affairs themselves, as persons permitted by the laws; or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, or agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in these capacities than those employed by Nicaraguans: nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Nicaraguan citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into or exported from the Republic of Nicaragua, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the Territories of the United States, by the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua under the same conditions. The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy all and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in said countries respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all cases, the advocates, attorneys or agents, of whatever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports; the lading and unlading of ships; the safety of the merchandise, goods and effects; the succession to personal estates, by will or otherwise; and the disposal of personal property, of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, testament or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native citizens; and they shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher impost duties than those which are, or may be, paid by native citizens—submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country respectively. This article does not include the retail of merchandize; but this shall be regulated by the mercantile laws of each country. If any citizen of either of the two high contracting parties shall die, leaving a will legally authenticated, it shall have due and full effect; and the legatee under said will shall be allowed to take, hold and possess any estate, real or personal, under said will. If any citizen of either of the two high contracting parties shall die without a will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the minister, or consul or diplomatic agent of the nation to which the deceased belonged (or the representative of such minister, or consul or other diplomatic agent, in case of absence) shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nominations to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The citizens of the United States residing in Nicaragua, or the citizens of Nicaragua residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country, hold and possess by purchase, marriage or descent, any estate real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the laws which now exist or may be enacted in this respect.

2. The citizens of the United States resident in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of Nicaragua resident of the United States, shall be exempted from all forced (or compulsitory) military service whatever, by land or sea; from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war; and they shall be obliged in the same manner as the citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts, and ordinary charges, loans and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable,) in just proportion to the property owned.

3. Nor shall the property at either, of any kind, be taken for any public object without full and just compensation to be paid in advance; and

4. The citizens of each of the two high contracting powers shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form, be approved and admitted to the Government to which he is sent; and either of the two high contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted.

The diplomatic agents of Nicaragua, and consuls, shall enjoy in the territories of the United States whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities as are or shall be allowed to the agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nations; and in like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States in Nicaragua shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities that are or may be granted by the Republic of Nicaragua to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE XI.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either, who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and, if in the interior, a whole year to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of a rupture, all the citizens of the high contracting parties who are established in any of the territories of the other, in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such employment, without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or intrusted to individuals, or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in the public funds, and shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, nor detained.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens of the United States and the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua, respectively residing in any of the territories of the other party, shall enjoy, in their houses, persons and property, the protection of the Government, and shall continue in the possession of the guarantees which they now enjoy. They shall not be disturbed, molested, nor annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their religion, agreeably to the system of tolerance established in the territories of the high contracting parties; provided they respect the religion of the nation in which they reside, as well as the Constitution, laws and customs of the country. Liberty shall be, also, granted to bury the citizens of either of the two high contracting parties, who may die in the territories aforesaid, in burial places of their own, which in the same manner may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whenever the citizens of either of the high contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, ports or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and given all favor and protection for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in all respects in a condition to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is agreed, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, that, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers or authorities, respectively made, they will deliver up to justice all persons, of either country, who may seek an asylum or concealment within the territories of the others, charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or rape, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or burglary, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party: *Provided*, that this only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive may be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made on oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. If on such hearing the evidence be sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the executive authority that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.

The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Sec. 2. That when any person accused of the crimes mentioned in this treaty shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum, or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up, under the stipulations of this treaty, until he shall have been tried and shall have fully completed the punishment due to such a crime.

ARTICLE XV.

1. If one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby—each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

2. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in this treaty shall be violated or infringed, in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demand justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

ARTICLE XVI.

The two high contracting powers, desiring to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force for the term of twelve years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, alter, or reform this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of the twelve years; if no such notice be given then this treaty shall continue binding beyond the said time, and until twelve months shall have elapsed from the day on which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter, reform, or abrogate this treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City within the space of eighteen months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua, Central America, this twentieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JNO. H. WHEELER,
SEBAN ESCOBAR,
AGIN AVILES.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN HAMPDEN.

Mr. PEARCE introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, accepting a portrait of JOHN HAMPDEN, presented by JOHN MCGREGOR, Secretary of the Board of Trade, England, and directing the same to be properly framed and placed in the Executive Mansion. It was painted either by VAN DYKE or Sir PETER SELY.

PROTEST.

The protest of the Senate of Iowa relative to the election of Mr. HARLAN, was made the special order for to-morrow.

THE DES MOINES RAPIDS BILL LOST.

The Senate reconsidered the bill continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, with the President's objection thereto, but failed to pass it over the veto, two-thirds not voting in affirmation. The vote stood 32 against 17.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Bigler, Cass, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Harlan, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Pratt, Rich, Seward, Smart, Thomson of N. J., Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Biggs, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hooston, Hunter, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Reid, Toombs, Ynlee.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the various civil items.

A long debate ensued on the House proviso, prohibiting military superintendency in the erection of public buildings except for defensive purposes, when it was stricken out.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase three stores at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, (N. Y.) and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

ABSTRACTING DOCUMENTS.

A communication was received from the Postmaster-General, in reply to a resolution, saying that special instructions had been issued to the proper agents, and no effort will be spared to discover and punish persons who unlawfully abstract or detain from the mails books or documents sent hence by members of Congress.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendment to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House voted to retain the appropriation of nearly $183,000 for books, which the Senate had stricken out, and added a proviso that any member who was unwilling to receive his share may so inform the Clerk, who shall report the same to the House next session.

The House concurred by 97 against 90 in the amendment substituting Mr. PENNINGTON'S amendment, offered yesterday, that no money be drawn until the treason cases be dismissed, for a similar one which the Senate had stricken out.

The House disagreed by five majority to the Senate's amendment restoring the appropriation of $20,000 for the expenses of the future Legislature of Kansas.

The House then concurred by 7 majority in an amendment similar to one stricken out by the Senate, preventing expenditure for arresting, prosecuting or detaining persons charged with treason and other political offences growing out of the action of the Legislature of Kansas or the Topeka Convention.

POST ROUTES, ETC.

The House then passed the bill establishing a large number of post-routes, and tabled, by 33 majority, the Senate bill appropriating nearly a million of dollars to pay certain bondholders the amount expended by California for the suppression of Indian hostilities. Adjourned.

THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.

State Convention at Albany—Declaration for Fillmore—The Address and Resolutions—List of Delegates to the National Convention—Speeches, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A State Convention of Old-Line Whigs met in Van Vechten Hall, this morning. Some 800 Delegates were in attendance. The Convention was called to order by THOMAS MCELROY, of Albany, who stated the authority under which the Convention met. He nominated Hon. W. C. HASBROUCK, of Greene, temporary Chairman.

Mr. HASBROUCK took the Chair amidst great applause. He briefly addressed the Convention—thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, declaring that the Whig Party could not be considered as dead, and reminding them that they had, as the conservative party of the Union, a duty to perform to the whole party.

J. HOBART HAWS moved that J. L. BERRIEN and P. C. MALE be appointed Secretaries. Carried unanimously.

Mr. HAWS then moved the appointment of a Committee of eight to report permanent officers.

The Chair appointed the following as such Committee:

J. H. Hobart Haws, D. B. St. John, Jamee Edwards, W. Noyes, J. R. Lawrence, T. H. P. Halo, F. Backus and A. H. Lawin.

After a brief absence, the Committee returned, and reported the following as the permanent organization:

President—Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, of Canandaigua.

Vice-Presidents—W. W. Todd, of New-York; J. T. Harrison, of Richmond; James Patten, of Orange; T. H. Boud, of Oswego; H. H. Ross, of Essex; T. H. P. Hall, of Broome; J. J. McElwayne, of Wyoming; W. H. Deming, of Dutchess; E. Cone, of Livingston; James Cowan, of Cortland; A. H. Howell, of Ontario, and J. A. Boutell, of Kings.

Secretaries—John T. Bush, Jas. C. Crocker, Peter C. Male, J. L. Berrien and W. B. Pellett.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

A Committee of two, consisting of F. W. TALLMADGE, of New-York, and Mr. CROSBY, of Dutchess, was appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. GRANGER was greeted with the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheers on taking the chair.

He addressed the Convention as follows:

"Whigs"—(immediately interrupted by three tremendous cheers.) He said the old battle-cry of Whigs was indeed cheering. [A VOICE—Indeed it is.] It was so, even though they only rally a broken legion. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and declared his satisfaction at recognizing so many Whig faces around him, for persons in six places had declared that the Whig Party had ceased to exist. Those who remained true to the country would never desert their principles. He alluded to the time when he and others had cut loose at Syracuse from those who, after receiving honors from the party and winning its confidence, had intrigued to betray and destroy it. This meeting, and the position of those against whose treasonable conduct they had then risen, were sufficient justification now of their action at that time. He concluded by exhorting Whigs in the present crisis to emulate the noble example of CLAY and WEBSTER.

Mr. GRANGER'S remarks, which were eloquently lothed and well delivered, were frequently interrupted with loud applause.

Mr. S. JOHNSON of Cattaraugus, moved that a committee of four be appointed to report an address draw up resolutions. Carried.

The President appointed the following as such Committee:

Robt. A. Webb of Richmond, W. S. Johnson of Cattaraugus, James A. Hamilton of Westchester, and Shepherd Knapp of New-York.

On motion of Mr. TALLMADGE the Delegates in Congressional Districts were requested to meet during recess to select the names of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Recess till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

R. A. WEST, Esq., of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, from the Committee, read the address and resolutions.

The address refers to the novel position of the Whigs of New-York, who find themselves for the first time without a candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people. It declares that the National Whigs have no regrets for the past, as they have always done their duty. It reviews the three candidates before the country, setting forth strongly that Whigs cannot support Mr. BUCHANAN because of his principles, nor Mr. FREMONT because he had always been a Democrat of the Pierce school, and is the candidate of a party sectional in spirit. It then declares that in Mr. FILLMORE'S late Administration, all Whigs have just cause to take pride, and expresses the fullest confidence in him as a national and conservative statesman. It continues as follows: "Domestic tranquillity is what the country now specially and almost solely needs, and it is that which will not result from the election of either of the other candidates. Mr. FILLMORE'S election will secure the restoration of peace at home and the perpetuation of peace abroad. We are told, however, that he is no longer a straight Whig. Be it so—what then? Is Mr. BUCHANAN a Whig or Mr. FREMONT? The gulf between us as Whigs and Mr. BUCHANAN, or Mr. FREMONT, is immeasurably wider than it is between us and Mr. FILLMORE. He is a Whig and something more. We are Whigs and nothing else, and it is to be distinctly understood that it is not the something more that recommends Mr. FILLMORE to us, (who still maintain and intend to maintain our Whig principles, Whig character, and Whig organization,) but the certainty that of the candidates to whom our choice is necessarily confined, he is far in advance in those attributes of public character which we deem essential in a Presidential candidate at this crisis. We no more indorse by this selection from the candidates the platform of the party we believe it to be our duty to support, than we do the platform of the Democratic or Republican Party." The address declares the conviction that Mr. FILLMORE does stand a chance of election, while Mr. FREMONT'S chances are hopeless, and concludes by declaring the intention to maintain the organization with every confidence in the result.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The Old Line Whigs of the State of New York have, in mass Convention, duly considered their position as Whigs in connection with their duty to the country in the present crisis, and have candidly examined also the merits of the three Presidential candidates now before the people, and the probable consequences of the election of either; therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot support Mr. BUCHANAN, because we believe that an administration established upon the Cincinnati Platform would perpetuate internal agitation, and endanger our amicable relations with foreign powers.

Resolved, That we will oppose to the utmost extent of our ability the election of Mr. FREMONT; that he is not qualified for the Presidency of this Union, because we firmly believe his election would increase the internal strife, and that the party he represents is in spirit sectional and inevitably tends to disunion.

Resolved, That in the election of MILLARD FILLMORE we find a sure guarantee that domestic agitation would be quelled; harmony between the States be restored; peace with foreign nations be secured, and the interests of agriculture, commerce and the manufacturer be promoted, and therefore that we will labor unitedly and earnestly for his election.

Resolved, That while thus lending our aid to promote the election of the American candidates, Messrs. FILLMORE and DONELSON, as the conviction that such is our solemn duty, we, nevertheless, retain inviolate our cherished Whig principles and our Whig organization, and as soon after the present contest as may be convenient that we will resume our separate party action.

Resolved, That the Whig State Central Committee be, and they are hereby, required to take measures at an early day to secure the appointment of a County Committee, in each county of the State, with power to appoint town Committees, and that such Committees be earnestly requested to cooperate during the present campaign with all other organizations friendly to the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The address and resolutions were adopted with loud and enthusiastic applause, and the mention of Mr. FILLMORE'S name received nine hearty cheers.

One hundred thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed for circulation.

W. O. HASBROUCK, from the Committee on Delegates to Baltimore, reported the following

DELEGATES AT LARGE:

Francis Granger,	Hiram Ketchum,
Washington Hunt,	Henry Grinnell.

District.

1.—Lott C. Clark, and Edwin A. Johnson.
2.—Abraham B. Sayles, and G. G. Van Waggenen.
3.—J. Phillips Phoenix, and Geo. A. Hood.
4.—Wm. Sparks, and Jos. Canning.
5.—Jos. M. Price, and Laurence Harney.
6.—Shepard Knapp, and Gerard Stuyvesant.
7.—Edward Slosson, and D. A. Cushman.
8.—Frederick Tallmadge, and Henry W. Gennett.
9.—Jas. A. Hamilton, and Marlboro Churchill.
10.—W. C. Hasbrouck, and D. B. St. John.
11.—Jacob Hardenburgh, and Wm. Tiffany.
12.—M. Vassar Jr., and A. K. Hadley.
13.—J. C. Heartt, and Charles H. Kellogg.
14.—John W. Wilder, and Egbert Egberts.
15.—John Knickerbocker, and Elisha A. Martin.
16.—Henry H. Rose and Andrew Thompson.
17.—John M. Mallerant and E. N. Fairchild.
18.—Peter Banker and James McIntyre.
19.—Truman H Wheeler and ——
20.—Theodore S Faxton and Edward Huntington.
21.—D. Matthews and Walter M. Conkey.
22.—Thomas H. Boud and Philo Stevens.
23.—John Clark and Samuel Buckley.
24.—James R. Lawrence and Mars Mearing.
26.—Andrew P. Tallman and Abm. A. Post.
25.——
27.—Wm. H. Phillips and Chas. Frederick Johnson.
28.—Charles H. Carrol and Henry E. Rochester.
29.—Elijah F. Smith and Selah Matthews.
30.—Chauncey C. Burton and Aarou Long.
31.—Chas. Kesp and R. S. Burrows.
32.—Carlos Emmons and E. C. Sprague.
33.—Wm. Sam'l Johnson and Frederick S. Martin.

After the adoption of the report THOMAS H. BOND and FRANCIS GRANGER addressed the meeting.

Mr. GRANGER'S remarks were mainly confined to a review of the circumstances that had led to the disruption of the old Whig Party, and to a justification of the course adopted by the National Whigs. In the course of his remarks he warmly eulogized Mr. FILLMORE'S Albany speech. He (GRANGER) had resolved not to take any part in the present campaign, but when he found an attack made upon Mr. FILLMORE for principles that he (GRANGER) cherished in his heart of hearts he had resolved to cast aside disinclination and enter the contest. Some lukewarm papers had stated that Mr. FILLMORE must have been misunderstood. It was not so. He always knew what he spoke. He had been misrepresented. He had stated it was the first time that Northern candidates had been run, appealing only to Northern votes and on purely sectional grounds, and this was true. His (GRANGER'S) own name had been mentioned in connection with that matter, and the time when he run for the Vice-Presidency had been alluded to. He had then received a vote in Kentucky that would be a gratification to him all his days. Maryland was then heard, and so also was little Delaware. Could he be called a sectional man? It was a fact worthy of note, that until this bomb-shell was thrown into the Republican camp, there had been no talk as there now was, of electoral tickets for FREMONT in Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. GRANGER'S speech was loudly applauded throughout, and at its close the Convention adjourned.

American Mass Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, August 14.

The American Mass Meeting at the Capitol this evening, is very large and enthusiastic. Delegations from Troy, Lansingburg, Cohoes, and other places, are arriving in large numbers. The streets of the City are lively with the music of the numerous bands.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Board of Health of this city report two additional deaths, but no increase in the number of cases.

Sailing of the U. S. Steam-Frigate Merrimac.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Merrimac* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning for New-York.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Alabama* has arrived here from New-York.

Col. Fremont's Religion—Note from Lieut Gov. Raymond.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the Rochester American:

I perceive in your paper of the 7th inst., the following comment upon my letter to H. D. MANSFIELD:

"Mr. RAYMOND closes by saying of these statements, that Mr. MANSFIELD 'is quite at liberty to make them public, and to add that *they are given* as the result of conversations with Col. FREMONT himself.'

'Conversations' with whom? Mr. RAYMOND is careful not to say that the conversations were with him. He merely gives the rumors as they have reached him, but does not say that he has had a word of conversation with Col. FREMONT himself."

If I had foreseen the possibility of so small a quibble as this, I should certainly have proceeded in my greater precision of language. As I failed to do so then, I trust you will permit me to supply the omission, and to add to the statements contained in my original letter, the further fact, that they were all given *as the results, and on the authority of conversations had by me with Col. Fremont himself.*

Of course I do not expect that this addition will have any effect upon the incredulity of those who are determined not to be convinced. It is not for them that my letter was written, or that this explanation is added. Yours,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Condition of Canal-street.

Canal-street, ever since somebody commenced the work of extension, has been in a very bad condition, and, if we are to judge from the progress of the past, the inevitable conclusion is that it will remain in an impassable condition for several years to come. Great dirt heaps have been permitted to remain for a long time, and, in other respects, improvements that might have been made are not, and that, if made, would have allowed the property on the line of the street to derive some benefit from their property

[illegible] PANAMA.

[illegible]—Conclusion—Departure of Commissioner Corwine—Arrival of Foreign—Want of American Protection—The U. S. Ship Independence.

[illegible] New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

[illegible]: Since my last, per steamer [illegible] little of interest has transpired here.

[illegible] BOWLIN, U. S. Minister to Bogota, arrived a few days since per British steamer [illegible] Carthagena, in pursuance to instructions from his Government, to investigate the facts connected with the massacre of American citizens at this place on the 15th of April last. But as Mr. CORWINE, U. S. Commissioner, whom Judge B. was instructed to join and cooperate with, had concluded his mission, the Judge had nothing to do but review and verify what Mr. C. had done.

Judge BOWLIN, therefore, returned to Bogota on the 2d.

The *Star and Herald* notices, in the following deserved terms of commendation, Mr. C. and his mission:

THOS B. CORWINE, Esq., United States Commissioner to this place, having concluded his labors here, returns to the United States per steamer *Ariel*, Capt. HUNTER.

Mr. CORWINE's duties have been most ardnon and not possible—and, we donbt not, he has discharged them in a manner that reflects credit on himself and honor on his Government.

Of one thing we feel assured, that in his recommendations, relative to the future protection of the transit, he has reflected the sentiments of every foreigner on the Isthmus, and is fully warranted, in view of our helpless conoition here, and tha enormity of the outrages committed on the 15th April last, in suggestiog tha adoption of tha most stringent measures of redress by the United States Government. Mr. CORWINE's long residence on the Isthmus, and his familiarity with the conditions of things that has existed here for a series of years, particularly fit him for the post assigned him hy his Government, as he knows the wants of the American residents on tha Isthmns better than any person that could have been sent here.

We have been enabled to notice the manner in which he has discharged his duties, and we hut voice the sentiments of every one residing on the Isthmus, both foreign and native, when we say we believe he has acted fairly and impartially.

He has afforded to the natives of Panama every opportunity to testify to what they knew personally respecting the massacre of 15th April, by publishing notices in the papers of the country in Spanish, requesting them to come forward and give their testimony.

Mr. CORWINE has the best wishes of every foreigner on the Isthmus for his safe return to his country and friends.

The Criminal Court of the State of Panama recently applied to the Supreme Court for permission to enter a *nolle prosequi* against all parties accused or suspected of having committed robberies and other crimes during the massacre of April 15; hut the applicatinn was decied. I suspect, however, that this will be the last of the affair, so far, at least, as the local authorities are concerned.

The fact is, they dread an investigation, as it would implicate many of the police, and the Governor himself, as the evidence going to establish their complicity is abundant and conclnsive.

A short time since, a small detachment of regular troops was sent from Carthagena to this place by order of the Government of Bogota.

It was presumed that they were sent here for the purpose of protecting the Transit; but this idea has been dispelled by the publication of a note from the commander of the troops, addressed to the Governor, placing them at the disposal of that functionary, for the purpose of repelling any invasion by a foreign power, or hy fillibnsters.

This, viewed in connection with the massacre of our country men at the railroad station, hy order of the said Governor, can be regarded in no other light than a downright insult to the Government of the United States, for should another disturbance arise, there is hut little doubt that the Governor would direct the troops as he did the police, to fire on our defenceless country men.

The Republic nf New-Granada binds herself by the treaty with the United States to protect this Transit, but as yet she has not been able to do so, nor has she taken any steps to that end since the lamentable occurrence of April last. It is, therefore, a duty incumbent upon the United States after making the proper demand on New-Granada, to redress the wrongs inflicted npon onr people—to occupy and hold this Isthmus as n highway for all nations.

It is believed here that both Commissioner CORWINE and Minister BOWLIN, have recommended to our Government the adoption of some such stringent measures, and in this they hnt reflect the sentiment of every foreigner residing on this Isthmus, and every intelligent native of the country, as well as thousands of our countrymen who travel nit this route to and from Calafornia.

By the accompanying steamer edition of tha *Star and Herald*, you will perceive that Commodore MERVIN, of the United States ship *Independence*, has been playing some high pranks at Apia Upols, Navigator's Island. His condnct, contrasted with that of Commander J. BAILY, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, who previously visited that place, can be denominated in no more milder terms than disgraceful; and it is to be hoped that the Government at Washington will hold him to a strict accountability.

HASTA LLUEGO.

Tax on Shipping—A British Fleet at San Juan.

PANAMA, Monday Aug. 4, 1856.

In my last letter I mentioned the fact that the Congress of Granada had passed a law laying a tax on all vessels trading with Panama and Aspinwall. The last mail from Bogota brings us the law duly signed by the President. It takes effect on the 18th of September next.

Of nothing, the *Star and Herald* says:

"If it is a most extraordinary law, and we do not believe its provisions will be complied with by the agents and owners of foreign shipping. We are having it translated, and as soon as completed, will lay it before our readers, when we will take occasion to comment upon some of its features. Suffice it to say, that it is in direct violation of the act passed in 1835, declaring the Cantons of Portobello and Panama free for all foreign commerce and trade, and expressly interdicting the imposition of tonnage dues—and which law was to take effect [illegible] as free communication [illegible] be established between the two oceans—[illegible] railroad or canal. The railroad, as the [illegible] at Bogota very well know, has been in [illegible] operation for some eighteen months. [illegible] Government of New-Granada con[illegible] Railroad Company the right to levy [illegible] this right the Company has not [illegible] to exercise, and New-Granada would do [illegible] to imitate its example. In fine, this law not [illegible] of the act of 1835, but is an act [illegible] on the part of New-Granada, and impairs the obligation of contract, which is at variance with the Constitution."

The Aspinwall *Courier* notices the arrival of the *Saratoga* as follows; also, the appearance of seven [illegible] of war in the harbor of San Juan. Isn't this a case of queen ann?

"A British fleet recently arrived is now lying at San Juan, consisting of the following-named ships: *Orion*, 91 guns; *Imperieuse*, 60 guns; *Arrogant*, 46 guns; *Bargeller*, 26 guns; *Cossack*, 21 guns; *Tartar*, 21 guns; *Archer*, 16 guns—all under command of Admiral EGERTON.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is now in our harbor, and will remain for some time. A more acceptable corps of officers, and a better behaved crew, than, far, have never visited this port. With pleasure we have to say that all on board are well. The stay of the *Saratoga* here and the *St. Mary's* at Panama, until all matters now pending between the Governments of the United States and New-Granada shall be adjusted, is imperatively due to American interests—and we hope it will be permitted."

HASTA SLUEGO.

Incidents of the Visit of the U. S. Ship Independence at Apia, Island Upols, Samoan Group.

APIA, Navigators, Monday, June 30, 1856.

Editors Panama Star and Herald:

GENTLEMEN: By late arrival from the Samoan Group of Islands, I have had placed in my possession the accompanying extract from a narrative of the proceedings of Commodore MERVIN, of the United States frigate *Independence*, at Apia.

I have been requested to have it published, and as your paper is the only one that is extensively circulated on this coast, and throughout the Pacific, I trust you will give publicity to it through your columns.

There is a universal desire among the foreign residents ot Apia, as I am credibly informed, to have it published.

Being a stranger to Commodore MERVIN, I cannot therefore be accused of having any private ends to gratify in this matter, hnt I merely wish to subserve the cause of justice and humanity by letting the civilized world see how a high official, representing one of the most liberal and enlightened nations among tha Powers of Earth, has treated a weak and confiding people, who have hitherto respected our flag and idolized our nation. As an American citizen I blush for my country when I see persons of so little judgment in such high positions.

It is, however, due to Commodore MERVIN to say that it is generally believed nmong the foreign residents of Apia, that had he not been governed hy the advice of Mr. VAN CAMP, the United States Commercial Agent at that place, ha would have pursued a different course.

Respectfully yours,
JUSTICE.

Commodore MERVIN requested the presence of the Chief MOREAGOGO, against whom the United States Consul had preferred a complaint. The Chief complied with the request, and to his surprise was told that his people had killed VAN CAMP's cow, eaten VAN CAMP's hogs, and stolen boards from VAN CAMP's wreck (i.e. picked up boards which had drifted away, and washed up on the beech in front of their houses.) The Commodore told him he had decided that he (the Chief) should pay a fine of $36 for the cow and pigs, and bring the boards to the United States Consulate. He was allowed two days to consider upon his answer to the demand. At the expiration of the two days, the Chief met the Commodore and Consul at the United States Consulate. At tha request of the Chief, Mr. WILLIAM F. PRITCHARD was sent for to interpret. The Chief was asked if he was ready to comply with the demands of the Commodore. He answered that he would like to bring forward some white men, Americans and others, to give evidence, on oath, that they had seen the cow immediately after she was found dead, and that there were no signs whatever of the animal having been killed, either by being shot, or by being hit with a club or axe; indeed tha old Chief maintained that there were no marks at all of the cow having been *killed*. He said his witnesses were also prepared to swear that there was a mark on the cow's neck, where the rope by which one was tied had evidently strangled her.

Besides this there were no other signs of violence about the animal. The cow was found in a position, as if she had slipped into a sort of ditch that was near the tree, to which she had been tied, and there hung or strangled herself. The interpreter began to tell the Commodore what the Chief had said, but as soon as the first sentence was out of his mouth, and mention was made of witnesses and white men, the Commodore stopped him—saying he did not come there to have any explanation with the Chief, or hear witnesses, or anything else, and as for the white men's testimony, that was out of the question, for every white man on the island was such a "villian," "scoundrel," &c., &c., that he could not listen to them. All that the Chief was asked was—"yes or nay"—either he would be pay the fine or would he not pay it? This was interpreted to the Chief, the Commodore, of course, not having heard what the Chief had said.

When the Chief heard what the Commodore said, and observed his very peremptory manner, he rapped that in America he was well aware a man always had a fair public trial; and nerged to be allowed the same privilege for his people. The Commodore would not hear this from the interpreter. The demand was again made, whether the Chief was prepared to pay the fine or not. He replied that he felt himself greatly aggrieved in not being allowed a hearing, and that the Commodore had *all the talking* to himself. This the interpreter managed to tell the Commodore, who said directly to the Chief that he did not come there to "palaver" with him, that the case was fully examined to the other day, and he must say either—"yes or nay"—that he (the Commodore) wanted no more than either of those two words from him.

The Chief said that he was aware that, by the laws of civinzed nations, his people were entitled to a *caiopa* for the planks they had saved from the wreck—and that, by their own custom they were entitled to one as an example to the following case:

"If a canoe was picked up by a Samoan, he would take it into his house and hold possession of it, until the owner redeemed it by the payment of a very fine mat [the gold of Samoa.] If there was no payment offered, or not enough offered, the finder kept the canoe." This the Interpreter began to tell the Commodore, but tha Commodore would not hear it, said no required no explanation, but merely wanted "yes or nay" from the Chief. The Chief said that as he was insisted upon to give an answer at once, without his case being heard, he would like to consult his Counselors—two of whom were in the room, and the rest outside [some fifty yards distance, and, of course, not knowing what was going on inside.]

Those two Counselors who were in tha office began to talk to their Chief, saying he had better once more ask for a fair hearing, and for the privilege of bringing in his witnesses.

Hara tha Commodore became very much excited, and ordered the two men to leave the house at once, or he would "turn them out." These men were two of the Chief's best Counselors, and no definite answer could be given to the Commodore's demand, without their opinion being expressed and content obtained. Tha Commodore might just as properly forbid the President of tha United States to consult his Cabinet Ministers on any important question, say of peace or war. The Chief told them, at a hint from the interpreter, to keep quiet, and let the Commodore do as he liked, for it was very evident he did not intend to deal fairly with tham. The Commodore did not allow the Interpreter to tell him what had passed between the Chief and the two men.

In fact, very little, indeed, of what tha Chief said at any time was told the Commodore, the Interpreter always being stopped.

The Commodore again pushed the question, "Yes or nay" In consequence of the peremptory manner of the Commodore, (so different to the cool impressive manner of Captain BAILEY,) the Chief, who is an old man, became so confused and disgusted with what he considered the great injustice done him, in not being allowed what the Americans boast of—liberty of speech—nor even the advice of his Counselors, that he could not say anything at all, but just sat quietly in his chair.

The Commodore, still very much excited, and indignant at the presumption of the Counselors, to venture to speak to their Chief, in his presence, then stood up, and approaching the Chief, said he would "palaver" no longer with him, but now took it for granted that the fine would not be paid; that his demand would not be complied with; therefore as soon as his crew had finished watering the ship, and got all their firewood on board, he would fire a shot into the town, (of the Chief,) and if the Chief did not pay, he would fire a broadside, and if not then paid he would land a party to burn and destroy the whole point. No specified time was allowed the Chief. After this great harangue from the Commodore, the Chief was told to retire. Here the Interpreter ventured to tell the Commodore some of the Chief's remarks, but the Commodore would not allow himself to be informed.

Action upon the advice of a resident, the Chief and his people agreed to the Commodore's demands in full. The Chief then returned into the Consulate, where the Commodore and Consul were still sitting, and told them of their intention to pay the fine, and bring the boards to the Consulate. The Commodore said he was very glad to hear it; that he would not allow VAN CAMP to pay them any salvage, since they would not deliver the boards without compulsion. To this the Chief replied that VAN CAMP had paid *only one* man who had brought his boards to him, and had paid him exactly that *that* was the reason why he had not been quite willing to give VAN CAMP the boards in question; and that VAN CAMP was common in the habit of abusing the natives, that his people were afraid to let him have possession of the property, lest he should refuse to pay them anything at all. The natives then went home to collect the fine, and in two or three days they sent the Commodore an invitation to attend a meeting of the Chiefs at Apia, there to receive the amount of their fine. Mr. DEVOE and Mr. W. F. PRITCHARD were particularly asked by the Chief TOE to attend—and the foreigners, as a body, received a general invitation to be present.

At 11 o'clock the Chiefs assembled in SEUMANATA-FA's house, (the Chief of Apia.) The Commodore and Consul were there at the appointed hour, also W. J. PRITCHARD. The meeting was opened by the Chief, SEUMANA, offering the Commodore thirty-six dollars, the amount of the fine. The Commodore refused to accept it, because the boards were not yet delivered to the Consul. At this moment Mr. DEVOE entered the house, followed by Mr. FORD SEUMANA beckoned them to a seat immediately on his left, to which those gentlemen both went, DEVOE sitting next to the Chief.

All at once the Commodore jumped from his chair, and pointing to Mr. DEVOE, inquired of the Consul who that person was, if it was not DEVOE? The Consul answered, it was.

"What business have yon here, young man?" asked the Commodore. DEVOE answered, "that he came at the invitation of the Chiefs, and if they ordered him to leave, he would go directly." Commodore MERVIN said, "I order you to leave, Sir; I will use you up, young men—you cannot play with me as you like; I will make you all right yet—I will use you up yet, young man." DEVOE replied, "that Commodore MERVIN could do as he liked with him, and again repeated that he had been *personally* invited to attend the meeting by the Chiefs; he would leave as soon as they told him." (or words to that effect.) The Commodore then asked the Interpreter to inquire of the Chief, SEUMANA, if they wished Mr. DEVOE to be present. SEUMANA replied, by asking DEVOE to look on and hear what was said, from the outside or by the doorway, and in this way show his regard ("aloha") for them—(for the Commodore showed signs of leaving the meeting if DEVOE did not.) Upon this DEVOE said, "I will retire, Commodore MERVIN, since the Chiefs request me." With this he went home. DEVOE showed not the slightest disrespect to Commodore MERVIN, for he stood up to answer him, and used very respectful language; even the terms in which DEVOE spoke were respectful. The Commodore then asked Mr. FORD if he was "an Englishman." To which, FORD replied in the affirmative. "I then leave the house, Sir, I have no business with you, and you have nothing to do here." Mr. FORD said, "he came at the invitation of the Chiefs;" but, at the same time, left the house in disgust.

Quietness once more obtained, there were a great many questions asked the Chiefs by the Commodore and Consul, they, of course, as usual having all the talking to themselves, and the natives hardly able to get a word in sideways.

The Commodore wandered from one thing to another, and then returned to the first question of the meeting, viz: the refusal on the part of Commodore MERVIN to receive the fine. The Chiefs arranged the matter by pledging themselves to have the Boards all at the Consulate by the next day. With this the Commodore was satisfied.

About this time, one of the Commodore's officers entered the house. He was, at once, ordered to place sentries from the frigate round the houses of DEVOE, ROBINSON, and others in their neighborhood; to allow none of the crew from the ship to enter them; and to arrest DEVOE, and take him on board. The exact words of tha order I do not remember; hut they were to the purport above stated, particularly in reference to DEVOE

The officer nothing, the meeting once more was continued, by the Commodore telling the Chiefs that he "governed all the Americans residing on this Island, in virtue of his being Commodore, and Naval Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific." The Chiefs said this was a new doctrine to them, for they had been taught by the Captains of all vessels-of-war that had ever visited this port, that *they*, the *Chiefs*, were the Governors of all white men (as well as natives) who resided on their Island. The Commodore said, "you have no government, no Chiefs, therefore I am Governor of the Americans, because I am Commodore, the ruling power, I can undo all that American Captains have ever done here"

The Chiefs were confounded and astonished; hut said, they claimed, and would endeavor to maintain their right to rule their own Island, and all who resided on it.

The Commodore told them he was hurt that they did not observe his Sunday. The Chiefs replied "that all vessels visiting their port changed their Sunday to the Sunday observed on shore." The Commodore said "they ought to change the day." The Chiefs answered "they would do that by and by, hnt not while he was here, for he had shown such a desire to govern their Island, and to dictate to them what they *must* do, that they did not know, if they complied with his request in this instance, what they would enconrage him to demand next. They said God merely wants the worship of his people, and that was as acceptable on the one day as on another—that they could not respect the Commodore's Sabbath, as he did not respect theirs, in sending his boats for water, while they were close by at church." After a great deal of talk about this little difference in the *name* of days, the Commodore ordered that no more canoes should go off to his ship. The Chiefs inquired if he meant to forbid them pulling about on their own waters? The Commodore answered harriedly, "No."

It was at last agreed that the Chiefs should put sentries on each point of the harbor to tell the trading natives not to pull near the frigate *Independence!* Very little of these replies of the natives was told to the Commodore, for he very evidently had not the patience—much less the courtesy to listen to what was said. One old Chief remarked, however, that if the sailors would not beckon the natives through the port-holes, they would not go alongside; and the same old Chief wanted to know how the American people would like him to go to their country in his canoe, and forbid them pulling about their own harbor. The Chiefs generally again expressed their great surprise that the Commodore would not allow them a public trial or hearing, in the case of VAN CAMP and the cows and pigs. The Commodore told them he did not want to have any talk with them about that matter; "his mind was made up how to act" (said the Commodore emphatically) *long before he came here to this Island.* "He had his orders what to do here, *directly from his Government*," "his course of action, and decisions were taken *before* he came here" The interpreter, to make no mistake, asked the Commodore if he understood him rightly, and repeated the words "before you came here." The Commodore reiterated the words—"before I came here my mind was made up how to act, and my orders were *direct* from my Government." The Consul chimed in: "tell them you are *the Commodore*, the ruling power, and the Governor of all the Americans residing on this Island, because *you are* Commodore." This was told to the Chiefs, greatly to their astonishment.

The Consul then wished the Commodora to tell them that, although they complained of him, and of his harsh treatment of them, the Consul would have more much more than all he had done, could he have had American soldiers here to back him; and that he (the Commodore) was determined to uphold him with his soldiers under any circumstances. The Commodore would not hear the replies of the Chiefs to these profound doctrines of the Consul, but went on to say to them he wanted to put down selling liquors on this island, especially by Americans. The natives said, if they wanted his assistance they would ask it; but that until asked for they did not want it; that if they thought proper they would stop the sale of liquors, but not until the Commodore had sailed and was far away from their island, adding that they considered he was intriguing on their rights by taking away men against whom they had no complaints whatever, but on the contrary, the greatest respect.

Few only of the remarks of the natives were interpreted to the Commodore, the interpreter being always stopped by a request to tell them something from the Commodore.

At this stage of the meeting, the Commodore asked the Chiefs if they would sign a document he would draw up, giving him authority to take away Americans selling liquors on this Island. The Chiefs replied they would not.

Here followed a desultory and one-sided conversation:

Whenever a Counselor (native named "Tuiafiile") would offer his opinion or advice to the Chiefs, the Commodore would say, "D——n it! I can't have all this noise. I came here only to speak with the Chiefs; if this continues, I must leave." The utmost decorum was observed on the part of the native towards Commodore MERVIN and the American Consul, during the whole of the meeting. Imagine the President of the United States and his Cabinet, meeting a foreign Ambassador, and this foreign Ambassador, on hearing one of the Cabinet Ministers speak, to exclaim, "D—— it! I can't have this noise; I came here only to speak with the Chiefs." &c.

The Chiefs told the Commodore he might do as he liked, for they were weak and he was strong, with his big ship and a thousand men; but they respected the American nation, and would communicate directly with the President."

After another desultory and wandering conversation, the natives were told, from the American Consul himself, never again to pick up his property, even if they saw it all adrift out at sea; that if he liked to let his own property drift out to sea he could do so; but they must be sure never again to save anything belonging to him.

The Commander then said, "if you have any complaints to make against Mr. VAN CAMP, do so at once, and I will settle them on the spot." The Chiefs replied that since the Commodore was so very peremptory with them, and would not hear all they had to say on any subject whatever, but did all the talking himself, they respectfully declined making any complaints at that particular moment, but, with the permission of the Commodore, would prefer their many complaints against the Consul in writing, so that everything could be forwarded to the President (or great Chief of the Americans.) The Commodore said he did not want to have fifty communications, from as many Chiefs, upon the subject. The Chiefs said they knew enough of civilized customs to put their complaints into one communication. After more talking, the Commodore and Consul left the meeting.

The Chiefs were completely astonished at the manner of Commodore MERVIN, and a conversation took place among the Chiefs themselves, to the following purport, viz: They attributed this extraordinary manner of Commodore MERVIN entirely to Mr VAN CAMP. He is the origin of DEVOE being taken away. DEVOE being a storekeeper, and too near VAN CAMP for VAN CAMP's trading operations. They believed VAN CAMP wanted to possess ROBINSON's land, (being next to his own lot,) and hence he idea of having him taken away from the Island. They said also that VAN CAMP himself sold liquors, and how could he then complain of other residents doing the same?

They spoke also, with the greatest respect, of Captain BAILEY, and contrasted his mode of settling disputes among the natives and foreigners, by appointing a jury of his officers, to hear the statements of both parties impartially, and ha himself sitting as Judge. The very great satisfaction Captain BAILEY gave to both foreigners and natives, was also spoken of; and every man considered him a man of honor, justice and unbiased judgment.

A meeting of the Pathfinders of New-Haven, at Union Hall, on Monday evening, was very large and enthusiastic. Hon. HENRY B. HARRISON presided. BENJ. NOYES, Esq., presented a flag to the Club, and read a letter from THOS. R TROWBRIDGE, the donor, which was received with much applause. At the close of Mr. HARRISON's speech, the meeting gave three hearty cheers for Mr. TROWBRIDGE, three for his lady, and three for FREMONT. The meeting was also addressed by Arthur D. Osborne, Esq., N. H. Hoyt, H. H. McFarland, N. D Sperry, Benj. Noyes and L. G. Peck, Esqrs.

One of the Secretaries of the Fillmore Convention at Indianapolis, last week, was R. HUDSON, editor of the Terra Haute *Express*. After returning home, Mr. H. hauled down the Fillmore and Donelson flag and raised in its stead that of Fremont and Dayton.

THE OSTEND POLICY.

Mr. Buchanan Pledged to the Acquisition of Cuba by Purchase or by War.

The Ostend Conference—Report of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, October 18, 1854.

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential dispatches you have addressed to us, respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of $——.

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms of the Supreme Constituent Cortes about to assemble. On this momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the United States are so deeply interested, all our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge tha approbetion of tha world.

We firmly believe that, in the progress of hnman events, the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the sale as those of the United States in the purchase of the Island, and that the transaction will prove equally honorable to both nations.

Under these circumstances, we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to this conclusion, and, for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads:

1. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

2. The probability is great that the Government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

Then, 1. It must be clear to every reflecting mind that, from the peculiarity of its geographical position, and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the providential nursery.

From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi and the immense and annually increasing trade which must seek this avenne to the ocean.

On the numerons navigable streams, measuring an aggregate course of some thirty thousand miles, which disembogue themselves throngh this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisiana was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to tha products of this entire population, tha highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and Pacific States, can never be secure, hnt must ever be endangered whilst Cuba is a dependency of a distant Power in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests.

Indeed the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our Government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consnmmation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between them and the citizens of the United States has, in the progress of time, so united their interests and blended their fortunes, that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this Island exceedingly dangerons to the United States.

The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its ioimediate rulers, threaten an insurrection at every moment which may result in direful consequences to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an nnceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the Island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governments, that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant power to irresponsible agents, who are changed at short intervals, and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

As long as this system shall endure, humanity may in vain demand the suppression of the African slave-trade in the Island. This is rendered impossible whilst that infamous traffic remains an irresistible temptation and a source of immense profit to needy and avaricious officials, who, to attain their ends, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles under foot.

The Spanish Government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote depositories of its power.

Besides, the commercial nations of the world cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the great advantages which would result to their people from a dissolution of the forced and unnatural connection between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trade of England and France with Cuba would, in that event, assume at once an important and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the Island.

2. But if the United States and every commercial nation would be benefited by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted.

She cannot but see what such a sum of money as we are willing to pay for the Island would effect in the development of her vast netural resources.

Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ultimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people than that opened to their vision by CORTEZ. Their prosperity would date from the ratification of the treaty of cession.

France has already constructed continuous lines of railways from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciennes and Strasbourg, *via* Paris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a conditiou to extend these roads through her northern provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and the frontiers of Portugal.

This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the traveling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields, nnder the stimulus given to indnstry by remunerating prices, would teem with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become, what a bountiful Providence intended she should be, one of the first nations of Continental Europe—rich, powerful and contented.

Whilst two-thirds of the price of the Island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty millions, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund which would gradnally relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition that her best bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value; whilst another class, on which she pays no interest, have hut a nominal value, and are quoted about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued. Besides, these letter are held principally by British creditors, who may, from day to day, obtain the effective interposition of their own Government for the purpose of coercing payment. Intimations to that effect have been already thrown ont from high quorters, and nnless some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassments, it may never again return.

Cuba, in its palmiest days, never yielded her exchequer, after deducting the expenses of Government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased to such a degree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the Treasury of Spain to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the Island is a source of incumbrance instead of a source of profit, to the mother country.

Under no probable circumstances can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition. But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba, without remuneration.

Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors. The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary, and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain, which has, of late years, been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws; but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States and liberal-minded men of other countries from rushing to their assistance. Besides, tha present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of tha world.

It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution; and, in that event, she will lose both the Island and the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlement of this vexed question by the cession of Cuba to the United States, would forever prevent the dangerous complications between nations to which it may otherwise give birth.

It is certain that, should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no hnman power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and Government of the United States from taking part in such a civil war, in support of their neigbors and friends.

But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with States as well as with individuals. All nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injnstice, as in the partition of Polaad, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exceptions to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

Whilst pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this, upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own house.

Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure? We would, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extand to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We also forbear to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed. But recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measnres of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish Government has deliberately sanctioned the acts of its snbordinates, and assumed the responsibility attached to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations, it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations, are constantly exposed, than the circumstances of that case. Situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter have forborne to resort to extreme measnres.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an indepondent nation, continne; and our recommendetios, now snbmitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectfully.
JAMES BUCHANAN,
J. Y. MASON,
PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The Cincinnati Platform Upon the Policy of the Country.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influnance at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political positions with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communton between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient *exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it*, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, *surrender our preponderance* in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the Interoceanic Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to *insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico*, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlet through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large.

Mr. Buchanan's Indorsement of the Cincinnati Platform.

GENTLEMEN OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB: I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of our great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the verdict of a vast concourse assembled [illegible] any [illegible] expressed [illegible] in mutual music, [illegible] by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, where delegates from the people of the different States met in convention under the protection of the Constitution and laws, and harmoniously deliberated upon subjects of vital importance to the country. Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but since I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic Party, and not simply JAMES BUCHANAN, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently full and national for the whole Democratic Party. This glorious party, now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the Constintion and of the Union.

Mr. Buchanan on Kansas and Cuba—His Southern Position Indorsed.

[WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the nomination of your favorite candidate for the Presidency.

If the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN was acceptable to me at first, it is still more so now, since I have seen him and heard him speak. The Committee, of which I was one, waited on him at

NEW-YORK CITY.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The Authorities of Castleton and the Proceedings at Quarantine.

In consequence of the gross misrepresentations made by several of the public journals of the City of New-York respecting the action of the Board of Health and citizens of the town of Castleton, Richmond County, and the motives by which their action has been prompted, the undersigned, being cognizant of the facts, feel called upon to submit to the public the following statement:

It having been ascertained that vessels had arrived at the Quarantine Station having on board persons sick with yellow fever; that numerous deaths had occurred among the patients removed from such vessels from such diseases; that a considerable number of persons who had been taken sick outside of the Quarantine grounds and within the town of Castleton, had been removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and there died of yellow fever, the Supervisor and Justices of the town of Castleton composing the Board of Health met and organized as such on the 1st day of August instant, in pursuance of the provisions of the act for the preservation of the public health, which clothes the Board of Health of the town with full and ample powers to adopt the measures which were subsequently taken by the Board. On the 2d day of August the Board of Health met and appointed Dr. ISAAC LEA Health Officer of the town, as provided for in the aforesaid act, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Health Officer examine into the condition of the several villages, and report to the Board, a its next meeting, what in his opinion ought to be done by this Board for the preservation of the public health of the town, and also prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper to be adopted by the Board.

On the 4th day of August, at the next meeting of such Board, Dr. LEA presented a report, which closed by declaring that "the cause of humanity, both in relation to the sick and the well, and especially to the latter, requires that all free and promiscuous intercourse with the shipping and Quarantine Ground should be interdicted."

The Health Officer was thereupon directed, by resolution of the Board, to prepare such rules and regulations as in his opinion might be necessary to carry out the recommendations of his report.

At a meeting of the Board, on the 5th inst., Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer of the port of New-York, together with Dr. HARRIS, the resident physician, were invited to meet with the Board, and Dr. HARRIS, the resident physician at the Quarantine Hospital, did meet with them, and expressed his willingness to coöperate with the Board. At such meeting the following regulations were adopted:

Resolved, That all persons who work off shore on board of any infectious vessels, or on boats of any vessel detained by the Health Officer at the Quarantine, shall not be allowed, during the time they continue at such work, nor for fifteen days after, to come without the Quarantine inclosure.

Resolved, That no passengers which may be landed from any infectious or other vessel detained at the Quarantine, shall be allowed to come within the inclosure or to go to the City of New-York upon any of the boats of the Staten Island Ferry Company.

Resolved, That no baggage or luggage of any kind whatsoever which may be landed from any such vessel shall be allowed to be brought ashore outside of the Quarantine inclosure, or taken on board of said Ferry boats.

Resolved, That no person or persons shall be allowed to pick up any rags, beds, or refuse of any kind, which may be floating in the water within the limits of the town of Castleton, or which may drift upon the beach or shore in said town, and that no person shall be allowed to bring any such rags, beds, or refuse into said town from any other town or place whatever.

Resolved, That the Health Officer and Physician of the Marine Hospital be requested to coöperate with and assist this Board in enforcing the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, and Dr. HARRIS, Resident Physician of the Marine Hospital, be furnished by the Clerk of this Board with a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board confer with Lot D. CLARK, Esq., and request him to furnish this Board with an opinion as to their powers under the laws of this State providing for the preservation of the public health; and that the clerk furnish said counsel with the proceedings of this Board, and request him to prepare such regulations as will in his opinion be necessary to carry into effect and enforce the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board be authorized to employ a suitable person or persons to remove all beds, rags, and refuse which may drift upon the beach or shore in the town of Castleton, and burn, sink, or destroy the same.

The Board of Health has since taken efficient steps to carry out their regulations, in a manner, however, as we contend, in perfect accordance with the statute which confers upon them their powers to act. So much for the action of the Board of Health.

On the evening of the 4th inst. a public meeting of the citizens of Castleton was held, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed proper to assist the Board of Health in enforcing suitable regulations to preserve the public health.

Without occupying your columns to too great an extent we will simply state the ENTIRE proceedings of said meeting.

Immediately upon its organization the following preamble and resolutions were offered:

Whereas, We have reason to believe that the pestilential, contagious, or infectious disease known as yellow fever is prevailing to some extent in the Quarantine Hospital; and

Whereas, By the laws of our State, the Supervisors and Justices of the Peace are constituted a Board of Health for the township in which they reside, with power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem important for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants; and

Whereas, The constant communication between the inmates of the Quarantine Ground and our community, and through our ferries with the City of New-York, is in our judgment calculated to spread the disease over a portion of our island and to the City; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, that they take immediate steps to cut off all communication between the Quarantine and our community and ferries.

Resolved, That *we will sustain* the Board of Health in carrying out such measures, and all the measures which in their judgment they may deem proper for the preservation of the health of our inhabitants.

GEO. W. DALY and H. C. HEADLEY opposed their adoption, DALY moving to lay the whole subject upon the table for the time being. Mr. THEODORE FREAM spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolutions.

The motion to lay on the table being first in order, was distinctly stated by the Chairman, and distinctly voted down.

The question was then taken on the preamble and resolutions, and they were adopted by acclamation—only three or four persons dissenting.

On motion of W. D. TOWNSEND, Esq., a committee of five persons were selected by the Chair to confer with the Board of Health, to report to them the action of this meeting, and to assist them, as far as practicable, in their laudable and patriotic efforts.

The Chair thereupon selected the following committee: Wm. B. Townsend, John P. Nesmith, John C. Green, Richard G. Smith, John M. Marston.

On motion, resolved, that the Chairman be added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at such time as the Chair might see fit to call it together.

The New-York journals to which we have above referred, have, through the erroneous information and distorted accounts derived from interested parties, been guilty of great injustice towards the citizens of Castleton. It is charged upon us that the action of our Board of Health, and of our citizens, has been dictated by the basest and most dishonorable motives, and that our real design has been to accomplish a removal of the Quarantine station, rather than to protect ourselves and families from the dreaded disease which threatens our lives.

It is true we do desire the removal of the Quarantine, not only because it is to our interest, but because it is a pest-house and a nuisance in our county; and that it is not now, and cannot by possibility, be made, where it now is, the slightest protection to the health of the City of New-York. But there is another reason, however slight it may appear to the citizens of New-York, that is deemed paramount to all others to the residents of the Island, for cutting off all communications between the Quarantine and our population,—and that is the protection of the health and lives of ourselves and families.

We have instituted no "Vigilance Committee" to to enact a reign of terror on a small scale, as certain parties have been studiously reporting; we have but adopted measures for guarding us from an impending danger, which the law of the land points out as proper under the circumstances.

As to the ridiculously false and malicious charge, that the meeting of the 4th inst. (at which the undersigned were present) was converted into a Buchanan Meeting, or that partisan considerations have in the remotest manner originated, or have been in any way connected with the proceedings of our citizens, or town authorities, it is only necessary to say that a majority of this Committee were present, participated in and approved of the proceedings of the meeting of the 4th inst., and that four-sixth of the six are opposed to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN and the party which advocates it.

WM. B. TOWNSEND,
R. G. SMITH,
JOHN P. NESMITH,
JOHN M. MARSTON,
RAY TOMPKINS.
} Committee.

Ash-Boxes in the Streets—The City Inspector's Improvement.

Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, has been giving some attention to the improvement of the existing system of ash-boxes, dust-bins, or receptacles for filth and garbage which decorate the streets of our City. Several models may be seen at his office, which we have examined, and as a matter closely affecting the question of the public health, we will describe the contrivance, which appears to us well fitted to supersede the imperfect and unsightly receptacles which now encumber our sidewalks.

Before proceeding to this description, a few preliminary remarks may not be inappropriate. Though the majority of the streets of New-York present sufficient fall to the two magnificent rivers which inclose the narrow strip upon which the City is erected, the metropolis of the Empire State, the great commercial emporium of the Union, is very imperfectly provided with sewers. In many districts, the privies are mere holes dug in the ground, and surmounted with a wooden erection. While the heats of Summer prevail, no great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen is generated or exhales. Presently, heavy showers soak the ground, and from every one of these "holes" rises a gaseous stench distinctly perceptible to the public nostrils. If new the peculiar infectious or contagious matter of small pox, measles, scarlatina or typhus in its most aggravated and virulent form of concentration—if any morbid poison exist in accumulations of imported rags or other goods susceptible of giving form and prevalency to an epidemic, the filth from the streets and privies liberated into the atmosphere by showers of rain, forms the appropriate atmospheric condition upon which animal and vegetable provocatives of disease asise instantaneously, spring into activity and spread pestilence and death. Thus, with a bad sewerage, or with, practically, none whatever, the fertilizing rain which washes the streets only promotes evaporation, and gives fatal activity to matters otherwise dry and therefore comparatively harmless.

Now, applying these facts and principles to the gutters, and to the system of dotting the pavements with boxes, old tin-pots and pans, butter-tubs, orange baskets, flour casks, and other ornamental impediments, let us notice how the system works. Late at night a party of tipsy rowdies amuse themselves by overturning, perhaps, half-a-dozen of them. In the gray of the early dawn may be seen boys, women, and nondescript men, not very unlike Jew old-clothesmen, each armed with a hooked prong, and carrying a dirty bag over his shoulders, with a basket on his left arm. He approaches the dust receptacle—he pokes his hook therein—he shakes the box. Not finding much spoil, he overturns it on the side walk. He can easily do that, for it is not heavy. Generally, a flour cask is about the most bulky thing he has to encounter. Often the dust-bin is nothing heavier than can be pushed over with his foot, and he finds his foot very frequently useful for that purpose. He does not find, or perhaps he finds what he has been groping for, and if so, he crams it into his bag, and away he goes to the next ash-box, to repeat the process. He has left the ashes partly on the gutter, partly on the side-walk. But what of that? Nobody was watching him. He has no shovel, and if he had he would not use it.

The dustman comes round, perhaps the next day. We say "perhaps." When he does come (toe date of his coming being quite problematical) there is a magnificent accumulation of filth lying on the pavement and choking the gutter. The dustman empties the box of what he may find in it. But as to the accumulation on the side-walk or gutter, he leaves it. He did not make that litter and he won't clean it up. Down a long street there are ten or twenty points of strangulation where the water would run down the gutter, only that it is physically impossible, for precisely at those points lies a rotting heap of ashes and garbage. In due time, down comes the rain, but never in torrents sufficiently powerful to sweep clear the gutter. The dirty tide is impeded and flows into the centre of the street. Tremendous puddles and pools form at the lowest intersections, which find their way into the cellars of some miserable crowd of poor creatures, huddled together in hot stench and filth, and generating a dampness peculiarly favorable to the development of the purest typhus—and all this because the water cannot run down the gutters from the choking accumulation of ashes, rotten cabbages, putrid fish, dead cats, woollen rags, bones, offal and other delicacies that have been thrown into the ash-boxes and overturned during the night into the aforesaid gutters by the peripatetic explorers who, with rake and fork, have overhauled each receptacle in the hope of finding a diamond upon a dunghill, and who, disappointed in their search, are too indolent, after their unscrupulous analysis, to replace the decomposing remains in the tub where they were originally, with more or less care, deposited.

If these "tubs" were emptied with regularity each day, and placed on the sidewalk only half an hour before their anticipated and certain removal it would be well; but, certainly, to a stranger just landed either from London, Liverpool or Paris, the accumulation of ashes and filth in every possible variety of tub, box or basket, close to the door of every warehouse or place of business in our narrow and crowded thoroughfares, not alone in Broadway, where the pavement is already too crowded from a thousand encroachments, but also in the narrow lanes and streets which run out of that thoroughfare; such a sight as this is to a stranger well calculated to produce the impression that the American people are not only exceedingly careless about appearances, but less attentive to sanitary matters than the inhabitants of the capital cities of the Old World.

With these remarks we proceed to describe Mr. MORTON'S ash-box, for, unfortunately, while we have no "back-yards," no "ash-corner" in the rear of our dwellings, easily susceptible of daily or weekly cleansing, it is to be feared ash-boxes placed on the sidewalk we *must* have. Nevertheless, much of the mischief of the system may be prevented by the regular removal of their contents, and by improvement in their construction.

This model of which we speak has been already submitted to the Board of Councilmen, whose enlightened activity and extreme readiness to avail themselves of every proved addition to our sanitary safety is, as every one knows, beyond all praise. We have reason to hope that in less than seven years the subject will arrest their notice, and, perhaps, after less than another seven years, a Committee may report to that august body that the best mode of maintaining the cleanliness and health of the City is a subject not altogether undeserving of some attention, and, further, that Mr. MORTON'S ash-box is an ingenious improvement.

He proposes that these boxes should be provided by the City, and of uniform construction; that they be placed in front of such buildings where the accommodation is most demanded—for instance, in front of tenement houses, and other crowded buildings. Of course, in the better class of streets up town, where the inhabitants regularly bring down their dust to the cart, they would not be so necessary—the unsightly "tub" system most imperatively requiring amendment in the densely-populated localities down town.

Mr. MORTON would have the capacity of his contrivance to be regulated by the necessity of the case. His box is twice as long as its depth and width, and one side—that next the sidewalk—is slanting, presenting a prolongation, upwards and outwards, that serves, like a roof, to prevent rain or sunshine from acting on the garbage thrown into the box. Of course, it is a fixture. The rag-picker, the mischievous rowdy, cannot overturn it. Its side next the street is vertical, and hangs from a hook-hinge; the dustman throws it back, and shovels up the accumulation. The side falls again into its place, and is easily fastened.

Now, were these improved boxes placed in the filthy localities of which complaint is made as dangerous to the health of the City, and if the eleven hundred police would he, like the boxes, useful rather than ornamental—if they would see that no garbage is thrown into the streets, and that these receptacles were put to their legitimate use—and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, whose duty it is to cause the streets to be cleaned, and the garbage to be removed, if he would faithfully perform his duty, by a systematic and periodical removal of the contents of these boxes, then the blessed rain would have a fair chance of washing the gutters and the few sewers we now possess. New-York would feel the incipient advantages of a sanitary reformation, indicating some approach to sanity on the part of its local Government.

As we have mentioned the subject of the "holes," or "privies," it may be proper to add that it is the intention of the City Inspector to urge upon the Common Council the adoption of an ordinance, by which the owners of property in streets where sewers are already constructed, shall be required to connect their privies with such sewers, and also by the same means to effect the removal of the waste water or roof water from hydrants, which now renders many cellars and basements damp and useless, but which, by this arrangement, would furnish the means thoroughly to wash away the material which now serves, after rain, only to produce and emit disgusting stench and poisonous gases.

Will the Common Council act in these matters? Will the police perform their duty? If money be furnished, will the Commissioner clean the streets? A week since, the Mayor, at the request of the Health Commissioners, issued an order for the arrest, by the police, of persons who might violate the ordinance as to throwing garbage into the streets. Since that time, examination proves that the order has actually been a dead letter. We are assured that there are Wards in the City where garbage may at all times be found lying in front of upwards of 300 houses. From each of these houses there is probably a daily average of four violations, making 1,200 in the day. And yet day after day, and week after week passes, still the practice is continued, notwithstanding the formal promenade of the policemen. *Not a single arrest is made.* And yet it costs a million of dollars annually to maintain our civic army. The item of expense would be regardless, only that it is rather natural to expect the *quid pro quo* something for the money. In this case, something *not* to be seen in the shape of filth, rather than its exuberant, disgusting and dangerous prevalency.

Commissioners of Health.

At noon, yesterday, the Commissioners of Health met, at the City Hall, the President, ISAAC O. BARKER, in the Chair, Mr. GEORGE F. CONOKLIN officiating as Secretary.

The following is the disposition of the vessels newly arrived at Quarantine, ordered by the Commission:

The brig *Katowba*, from Turks' Island, was allowed to come up the River.

Brig *Ida Byres*, from Maracaibo, with coffee and hides. Cargo allowed to be lightered to the City, with exception of the hides, which were ordered to be sent out of the City.

Bark *Albertina*, from Cardenas, with sugar and asphaltum; cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Mongamilla*, from St. John's, Porto Rico, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City fifteen days after arrival.

Schooner *J. W. Webster*, from Charleston, with wheat, cotton and rice, detained for five days' observation.

A petition from the Captain of the brig *Fredonia*, from Cienfuegos, arrived July 19, to be permitted to come to the City, was laid on the table.

Brig *William Bibby*, from Rio Grande, arrived July 30, was permitted to come up; permission to land at Brooklyn to be determined by the authorities at that place.

The time of coming up of the steamship *Star of the West*, was left to be decided by the Health Officer.

A resolution was passed allowing vessels from Sagua la Grand and Cardenas, now lying at Quarantine, to be permitted to lighter their cargoes at discretion of the Health Officer.

Mr. MCELRATH, of New-York, and C. W. CHURCH, of Kings County, appeared again before the Commissioners, and urged very strongly the necessity of removing the infected vessels from Gravesend Bay. Mr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, replied to these gentlemen. He contended that there was no other place equally safe or appropriate. Contagion could not be communicated through the atmosphere. One of the shipkeepers had stated that he had been permitted to supply the hands with rum, it was for the police of Kings County to see that he did not come ashore to purchase it.

Mr. MCELRATH was not himself of opinion that there was much danger from the presence of these vessels, but the people would be better satisfied if they were away.

Mr. THOMPSON said no new vessel had been anchored there for ten days past, and of those that are yet there, it was not in his opinion safe to let them depart.

The *Jane Gliddon* had gone to Boston. A physician had been employed by the Commission to proceed to Kings County, to inquire if yellow fever existed there. He found one or two cases, and that they were traced to direct communication. Raritan Bay is not a safe anchorage, and it was not for him to make the State liable, while the Commissioners were already satisfied that there exists no cause for alarm.

Mr. MCELRATH handed in a petition, signed by several persons, recommending Amboy Channel as a good anchorage.

On Friday the Commissioners will meet His Honor the Mayor, when the matter will be finally adjusted.

Letter from Dr. Francis on the Yellow Fever.

In a recent communication in relation to yellow fever, Dr. FRANCIS, of this City, says:

"Far from thinking that this disease arises from local causes, such as the miasmas of stagnant water, cess-pools, and the like, or is indigenous, long observation convinced me, and repeatedly has the opinion been uttered and written, that it is an *imported poison*, its origin invariably foreign, and capable, under certain circumstances, of being communicated from one individual to another. The most astute inquirer will in vain discover a case of yellow fever derived from the most pernicious locality in this City, even from the collect, or from the burial ground of Trinity Church, notwithstanding all that has been promulgated to the contrary in the repositories of medical science, so called.

So long ago as 1816, in a letter on "Febrile Contagion," from London, I stated the important fact, then well ascertained by Sir WILLIAM PYM and other European physicians, that the yellow fever, like other specific diseases, rarely affects the human constitution a second time; and this alone, independent of the etiology of the disorder, would demonstrate its destructive character, from bilious and miasmatic disease. I say nothing of our therapeutical indications at present.

The recent facts in our vicinity confirm this theory, and the pathology of but yesterday has strengthened the opinion of TOWNE, delivered a century ago, "that the stomach is the seat and throne of the furious conqueror." Too much credit cannot be awarded to the enlightened and strenuous exertions of Dr. THOMPSON and his colleagues in keeping within bounds so terrible a scourge; and, the few instances which—in spite of such vigilant and cautionary measures—have occurred without the walls of the Hospital and the cabins of ships, convey a great practical warning and suggest the expediency of a more remote locality for Quarantine than the now populous and constantly frequented island so near a great metropolis.

Aug. 12, 1856. JOHN W. FRANCIS.

The "Fat-Boiling" Nuisance.

The further evidence in this case before the City Inspector, is postponed for the present. In the meantime Mr. BUCKLAND has forwarded to the Inspector the following communication:

G. W. MORTON, Esq., *City Inspector:*

SIR: I beg respectfully to request a suspension of the examination of witnesses relative to a complaint against my establishment in Seventeenth-street. I wish for a little delay, say to the 19th instant, to make an improvement in the apparatus, which will prevent all nuisance and smell. * * * I shall be able to produce evidence that all nuisance has been and will be abated by the improvement I can make.

Respectfully, CHAS. BUCKLAND.

This letter is creditable to Mr. BUCKLAND, and demonstrates the value of a little activity on the part of the public and of the authorities.

Matters at Quarantine, Yesterday.

No attempt has yet been made, on the part of the town authorities of Castleton, to restore the barricade demolished on Wednesday evening last. At present, there is no prospect that a movement for that purpose will be undertaken. The reason of this is, doubtless, to be found in the fact that, as the number of cases of yellow fever at the Marine Hospital is daily decreasing, and as no cases exist outside of the walls, the alarm in the vicinity has greatly subsided.

Several warrants have been issued by Justice FERAN for the apprehension of parties engaged in destroying the barricade.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

RECKLESS CONDUCT OF STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.

Complaint was yesterday made at the Lower Police Court, by Mr. R. J. Dillon, of this City, and Mr. J. B. Staples, against the captains of the steamboats *Red Jacket*, plying to Elizabethport, and the *Staten Islander*, one of the ferry-boats plying to New-Brighton, Staten Island. The captains are accused of shameful and reckless conduct in racing their boats, and coming willfully into collision, thereby endangering the lives of the passengers. It appears that a grudge or spirit of rivalry exists between the parties complained of, and that the captain of the *Red Jacket*, instead of passing the New-Brighton boat to the right or left as he can easily do, his boat, being much faster, crosses her bows and obliges them to stop. The result already has been a collision, fortunately resulting however, in no serious damage. This conduct, if not checked, will it is believed result disastrously, and hence, the effort to put a stop to it. None of the accused parties have yet been arrested, but the whole affair is to be thoroughly investigated. A complaint was also made yesterday at the Mayor's Office, that of last Sunday between the New-York and Staten Island boats, and the Elizabethport boats, thereby endangering the lives of the passengers. The Mayor directed a copy of the complaint to be sent to the owners of the lines.

In relation to this matter, I have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I desire to say a word in relation to the recent collision between the steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Staten Islander*. The case is this: The Staten Island boat leaves the East River from three to five minutes before the *Red Jacket* leaves the North, and is always well on her way to Bedloe's Island when the latter boat gets fairly under way, but the *Red Jacket* is much the faster, and can very soon come up with the other boat, and could, as well as not, pass under her stern, but, out of sheer obstinacy and utter disregard of human life, the Captain or Pilot of the *Red Jacket* almost always crosses the bows of the other boat, and last night, in trying to do so, got into the suction of the *Staten Islander*, and away they went, rubbing and chafing, for about a quarter of an hour, the *Red Jacket* trying her best to break in the other boat's paddle-box, or drive her out of her course, to the imminent risk of the lives of several hundred passengers. Now, is there no one authorized to stop this reckless work, or must it go on until the lives of some hundreds are sacrificed, before any notice is taken of it?

I called at the office of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company (who are the owners of the *Red Jacket*) some days since and remonstrated with the principal man there, about the conduct of their employes and all the satisfaction I got was, that it was only out of respect for the lives of the passengers of the Staten Island Boat that their Boat did not sink the other—which they could easily do—I think they tried their best last night to sink the *Staten Islander* but thank God, could not succeed in this hellish purpose.

I do not wish my name published but am ready at any time to make oath to the truth of what I have written.

Respectfully,

P. S.—I will state that I have no interest at stake but my life.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

An Englishman named John W. Batty, a leather-dresser by trade, was taken in custody on Wednesday noon by Lieut. Finney, of the Second Ward Police, on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. The complaint was made by Mr. David Moffat, a leather dealer in Jacob-street, who alleges that some time since he employed Batty as an agent, at a regular salary, and that he (the prisoner) by virtue of such employment, collected bills for various amounts, from different parties, which he fraudulently appropriated to his own use. The accused was brought before Justice BRENNAN, of the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

IN BAD COMPANY.

A German named Francis Herzog, residing in First-avenue, got into very bad company on Wednesday night. He appeared before Justice WOOD yesterday morning, and stated that meeting with one Ann Ennis in the street alone, he consented for a consideration to accompany her to her residence, at the corner of Mission-place and Worto-street, Five Points. When he got into the house, he discovered at once that he was among very bad people, and wishing to leave, he offered Ann $2 if she would permit him to retire. But instead of letting him go, his hostess grabbed him and hurled him with violence to the floor. Then seizing him by the hair of his head, she held him down, while she deliberately deprived him of his watch worth $15, and $20 in bills and gold, being all the money in his possession. After this cool operation, she unlocked the door, and ran down stairs, followed by Herzog, who lustily cried "Watch!" and turned about, and said, "Here's your watch then—now hold your tongue." She refused, however, to deliver up the $20. Herzog was not satisfied, so he complained, as above stated.

A warrant was issued for Ann, who was arrested by Officer Mohen. She was committed, in default of $5,000 bail.

DISHONEST WORKMEN.

Isaac Levi and Samuel Marks were taken in custody on Wednesday afternoon, by Officer Kiely, of the Second Ward, for stealing a quantity of silk finish from their employers, Messrs. Manning & Faulkner, cap-makers, at No. 82 Maiden-lane.

The prisoners have been, for over a year, in the employ of the prosecutors, by whom they were suspected for some time past of purloining silk, when they left the workshop at noon and evening. At length this suspicion became so well grounded, that it was determined to arrest and examine them when they next went to dinner. So an officer was sent for, and Wednesday as the prisoners were about leaving for dinner, they were unexpectedly stopped and searched, when the property was found upon them. Caught thus unexpectedly, the parties acknowledged that they had purloined a large quantity of silks in the same manner, and accompanied the officers to places where they had sold it. By this means, over $400 of the stolen property was recovered and restored to the owners.

The prisoners were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and fair request at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Appears quiet, but is firmly held. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Attracts a little more attention from spinners, but it is scarcely noticed by shippers. Holders are free sellers, and prices are without improvement. The annexed list represents all the varieties now procurable or inquired for here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	10	10	10	10¼
Middling	11½	11½	11½	11¾
Middling Fair	12½	12½	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western Flour is active and buoyant, with less arriving, while the requirements of buyers are increasing. The sales since our last reach about 12,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 85
Straight State	5 85@ 5 95
Favorite and Extra State	6 95@ 6 25
Common to Good Michigan	5 35@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 90@ 6 20
Common to Good Ohio	6 10@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 65@10 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 05

Canadian is plantier and rather easier, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. ordinary to best Extra, mostly at $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is abundant and prices of nearly all qualities are declining. The general inquiry is pretty active. The sales since our last comprise about 2,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra at $7 25@$8 50 and $10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywins, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is in good request at steady rates, with sales reported since our last of about 61,000 bushels, including ordinary Canadian White at $1 45; very inferior to prime Western Red at $1 20@$1 55; prime Southern White at $1 63@$1 66; fair to choice do. Red at $1 40@$1 56 ₱ bushel. Rye is in very light supply and demand, chiefly at 85c.@86c. for prime, ₱ bushel. 5,000 bushels inferior were taken at 70c. Oats are in pretty fair request, and now worth from 48c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 42c.@44c. for State; 86c.@42c. for Jersey, and 35c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively request at rising rates,—with sales reported since our last of about 76,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 61c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c @68c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 68c @70c. for common to very choice Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales, River were purchased at 66c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive and languid at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 40 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $31 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Quiet at former rates.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, at steady prices. New-Orleans 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado 43c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is in light supply and lively demand, at 89c. for large, and 90c @91c. for small lots, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet and infirm, though not really cheaper.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining, sales having transpired since our last of only about 400 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$19 62½ for Mess, and $17 62½@$17 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 800 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed: the sales since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $7@$7 37½ for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$13 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to very good State; 23c.@27c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 320 tcs. bought to day, mostly at $5 75@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of prime were reported at 10½c. @10¾c., mostly at the latter rate, ₱ lb.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1—5 P. M.

A fair business has been done during the week in our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets. Money is in more active demand; Discounts 4@4½ ₱ cent. Consols leave off 95¾ both for money and the account. Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1¼d.@5s. 1½d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d.@5s. 1¾d.; both in demand for the Indian Mail. American Eagles, 76s. 3½d. S. A. Doubloons, 74s. 6d.@74s. 9d. W. I. steamer has arrived, bringing $1,250,000. By the Overland route we have letters from Calcutta to 17th, Canton 10th, Manilla 4th, and Shanghai 1st of June. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1d.; Manilla, 4s. 6½d.; Canton, 4s. 11d.; Shanghai, 7s. 4d.

COCHINEAL—Of 580 bags publicly offered, two-thirds have been placed at about 1d. cheaper. Honduras Silver, 2s. 7d.@2s. 10d. for ordinary to good Spoil. Teneriffe Black, 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. Mexican Black taken in at 4s.

The COFFEE market is firm at an advance of about 6d. Sales have been made publicly of 1,450 casks, 1,080 bags Plantation Ceylon, low mid. bringing 60s.@62s. 6d.; mid. and bold colory 63s.@63s. 1,250 bags Natives fetched 51s. 6d. for good ord. 2,220 bags Costa Rica found buyers at 54s.@58s. 6d. for ord. to fine ord., 61s. 6d.@64s. 6d. for low to mid.

CORN—There was a fair supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, but it met with very little inquiry, and only the superior samples were disposed of at a reduction of 2s. ₱ qr on the rates of that day week; the remainder was not sold. The average price of English Wheat for the week ending 26th ult., was 77s. 5d. on 90 594 qrs returned. To-day the market was extremely flat.

DRUGS, &c.—Of 150 chests, 165 bags Shellac, a small portion was placed at 65s. for good Orange. Kowrie Gum: 520 bags sold at 26s.@26s. 6d., being 2s. @3s. cheaper. 600 cases Castor Oil brought 5¾d. 5¾d. for good pale. Safflower: 36 bales Bengal found buyers at 30s.@30s for low to fair mid. 105 cases Cape Aloes realized 53s.6d. for good. Cutch 41s @42s. Quicksilver, 1s 8½d.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean is worth £34 10s.@ £35 10s.

LINSEED—A large business has been done for arrival, at a further advance—say Taganrog cargoes at 57s., delivered; Odessa at 58s., Calcutta at 56s. On the spot 62s. has been paid for Bombay; fine Calcutta is of ready sale at 57s.

LINSEED CAKES—New York, in barrels, £10 15s @ £11. Boston, in cags, £10 19s.

MOLASSES—In good demand. 800 casks common Cuba Muscovado have been sold at 22s. 6d.; 600 hhds. clayed Cuba, at 21s. 6d.@22s.; common Antigua, 22s.@23s.

OILS—Linseed is quoted at 38s. 6d. on the spot. Rape is steady at 55s. for refined, Autumn delivery. Sperm moves off slowly at £105@£106. Southern Whale, of fine quality, in demand at £48. In Cocoa Nut a fair business has been done at £42@£44. Palm, £38@£42.

IN RICE there have been considerable transactions on the spot, by private contract, in Bengal White, from 9s. 9d.@12s.; cargo, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d; Arracan, 10s @10s. 9d. Several floating cargoes have been placed; Arracan at 10s. 9d.@11s., Moulmain at 11s., Moras at 10s. 3d.@10s. 4½d., landed. At public auction most of the parcels were bought in.

SPICES—The quarterly sales of Cinnamon comprised 1,760 bales, 84 pkgs. Ceylon, of which the lower qualities went at fully the previous rates; better sorts were only partly placed at 2d.@3d. decline; middling to fine making 1s. 6d.@2s. 9d; middling to good coiry, 1s. 2d.@1s. 5d. Ginger, 101 bags common rough Malabar sold at 24s. 6d. Pepper steady; 1,282 bags Black Penang fetched 4¾d.@4¾d. for middling grey and brown. 18 cases Penang brown Nutmegs at 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d. for small.

The SUGAR market has been very dull, and the advance made last week has been lost again, prices being quoted 1s. @2s. 6d. below those of last Friday; the market, however, closes somewhat firmer. The sales of West India are 1,300 casks, and 6,200 bags Mauritius at auction sold at 43s @45s. 6d. for middling to fine dry greyish brown, 46s.@47s. 6d. for middling soft to good dry yellow; the remaining parcels publicly offered were almost all bought in. Privately 500 bags good and fine white Benares have been sold for export at 51s.@51s. 6d.; 1,800 bags (damp) clayed Manila at 45s. 6d; and afloat two cargoes Havana have changed hands—900 boxes, (No. 11,) fully insured, at 33s. 6d., for this port; 1,200 boxes (No. 12½) at 34s. 7d., for a near port, fully insured. Letters from St. Petersburg give the official figures of the new duties to come into effect the 1st instant, for a period of six years, as 3 Rs. ₱ pood on all descriptions of raw Sugars imported since the opening of the navigation, and remaining uncleared; Excise duty on Beetroot Sugars to remain unaltered; Refined in loaves to be admitted at 5 Rs. ₱ pood, by sea.

SALTPETRE—Is very quiet; there have been only a few private sales, at rather easier rates.

TALLOW—Quiet, and quoted 52s. on the spot, 50s. for end of the year.

TEA—Is very dull, and sellers cannot get more than 8¾d. for common Congou.

TURPENTINE—Rough has sold at

[illegible] Times.

[illegible], AUGUST 15, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is served in this [illegible] Single Copies [illegible] a week; [illegible] Six Dollars a year.
[illegible] EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] and the other at three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] small at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.
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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons [illegible] to Boroughs for the Times receive money [illegible] and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we [illegible] agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE [illegible] PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO [illegible] Persons desiring to subscribe will remit [illegible] to this office.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was passed accepting a portrait of JOHN [illegible], presented by JOHN MCGREGOR, Secretary of the Board of Trade, England. The protest of the Senate of Iowa relative to the election of Mr. HARLAN was made the special order for to-day. An effort was made to pass the bill for the improvement of Des Moines [illegible] over the President's veto, but it failed, two-thirds not agreeing. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered, and after debate the [illegible] proviso, prohibiting military superintendency in the erection of public buildings, was stricken out. An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase three stores at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. In the House, a communication was received from the Postmaster-General in reference to the abstraction of documents, &c., from the mails. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendments made on Wednesday in Committee of the Whole were concurred in. The bill establishing a large number of post-routes was passed. The Senate bill, appropriating nearly a million to pay certain bondholders the amount expended by California for the suppression of Indian hostilities, was tabled.

The intelligence from Nicaragua, which we publish elsewhere, is interesting and important. RIVAS is said to be fortifying himself at Canendagua, where he has already gathered [illegible] troops. He is alleged to have the sympathy of the whole country, with the exception of the Americans, who adhere to WALKER. Costa Rica is preparing for another invasion, and, it is supposed, will receive material assistance from Honduras and Guatemala. Against such a combination, if energetically carried out, it cannot be hoped that even WALKER will be able successfully to contend. He has, nevertheless, an effective force of 1,000 Americans, who are represented to be in excellent spirits. The foregoing intelligence is derived from the Panama *Star and Herald*, and it is confirmed by the *Daniel Webster*, of whose arrival at New-Orleans we have a brief telegraphic notice. When the *Daniel Webster* left San Juan there was a fleet of seven British ships in port, mounting 180 guns.

Under our telegraphic heading, this morning, will be found reported the proceedings of the Convention of the "Old Line Whigs," held at Albany yesterday. Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER was selected to preside. The address and resolutions declare in favor of supporting Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, and at the same time express a determination to preserve the distinct organization of the Whig Party. Delegates were chosen to attend the National Convention to be held at Baltimore, and, after speeches from Mr. GRANGER and others, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, which was read at the Whig Convention held on Wednesday at Waterville, Me. In defining his position on the Presidential question, Mr. CHOATE says there are but two parties in the canvass—the Democracy and the Republicans—and that, under the circumstances, he conceives it to be his duty to vote for BUCHANAN.

The Ostend Policy.

Hon. A. G. BROWN, who was one of the Committee appointed at the Cincinnati Convention to apprise Mr. BUCHANAN of his nomination, has given an interesting accounf of his interview with Mr. B. in a letter to Mr. ADAMS, which will be found in another column. He says that Mr. BUCHANAN was very explicit in his indorsement of the Cincinnati platform, and of the Kansas bill:—and that he spoke of the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and likely to become a "national necessity."

Taken in connection with his well-known opinions on this subject, this phrase from Mr. BUCHANAN's lips has an ominous sound. He stands pledged to the policy of purchasing Cuba, if possible,—but if not, of *seizing it by force*, whenever convinced that its possession is a matter of "necessity." That his views on this subject may be thoroughly understood, we [illegible] the famous *Ostend Manifesto*,—in which Mr. BUCHANAN sets forth at length his opinions on this subject,—the reasons why he deems the possession of Cuba essential to our [illegible] the means he would take to acquire it. In that document he says:

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba *far beyond its present value*, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain, seriously *endanger our internal peace* and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, *we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power.*"

Mr. BROWN's letter shows that Mr. BUCHANAN, far from regarding this question as past, looks upon it as one of the main issues of the canvass,—and the accomplishment of this purpose as one of the two great objects of his administration. The "settlement of the Slavery question" on the basis of the Nebraska bill, that is, by handing over to Slavery all the Territories of the United States,—and the acquisition of Cuba, by purchase or by war, he considers the two grand [illegible] of his Administration is to accomplish. It is not at all surprising that Mr. BROWN, after these avowals, should pronounce Mr. BUCHANAN to be "quite as worthy of *Southern* confidence and *Southern* votes as Mr. CALHOUN ever was."

Englishmen in America.

Now that the curtain has fallen upon the great Parliamentary Theatre of England, its members there, as with our own House of Representatives, fly for pleasure or information to every quarter of the earth. Some are off to Moscow to wait upon the coronation of an Emperor, others are over here to see whom and how a people will crown. FREMONT or BUCHANAN seems now as eager a watchword over Europe as with ourselves, and on this struggle men in every part of the earth seem to fix the decision as to whether a Republic means Freedom or not. In the triumph of Slavery and BUCHANAN there is not a despot in Europe who will not rejoice. In the success of FREMONT, there is not one who will. Hitherto the great argument against Republicanism in Europe has been, "look at Slavery, its spawn." With the election of FREMONT that argument is silenced.

The first swallow of this visitation summer to watch the coming struggle is, we see by the *Canada's* list of passengers, Mr. ROBERT LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the English Government, and of still greater distinction, personally, than his office conveys. The office of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which Mr. LOWE (probably while we write in our City) fills, is one of considerable distinction, being usually esteemed the next stepping-stone to the Cabinet, and has been filled within recent years by Mr. SHEIL, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord DALHOUSIE and many others, who have since set their mark on the time. Mr. LOWE bears the blossoms of fully equal distinction with these eminent men.

Mr. LOWE'S history has more of romance than usually belongs to those who attain high offices in England, and nearly resembles, in the ardnousness of its early struggles and sole dependence on unaided merit, that of most of the great statesmen of this country. In one of those pleasant parsonages of England, near the brave old forest of Sherwood, Mr. LOWE was born, and growing with gentle culture from childhood into youth, was sent to the school of Winchester, where he was cotemporary with Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, and others destined to fill high places in England's future. From Winchester he carried to Oxford University a high reputation, which he more than maintained, having closed his University career at Christ Church College with the duplex crown of a first-class in classics and second in science, a twin-glory seldom or rarely won.

While at the Oxford University the allowance which his father, a poor parish clergyman, rector of Bingham in Nottinghamshire, could afford him being but scanty, he devoted, as is the custom in England with those of limited circumstances, a portion of his time to the cramming for examination of more affluent and idle fellow gownsmen, and by this pursuit not only realized a large amount, but formed many friendships which have been to him since of considerable value.

As a matter of mere form, he was called to the Bar, we believe, in 1842; but, without ever attempting practice, proceeded to Australia in that year, where he conceived his capital of brain and money would realize the best and speediest return. There he rose with rapid stride in competence and reputation—was a distinguished member for Sydney, Melbourne, in the Colonial Legislature, for some years, and returned with the promise he had carried away from Oxford richly matured. He was immediately seized on by that noble organ of public opinion, the London *Times*, which owes much of its fame to the ever-vigilant eye and generous hand with which it watches for and gathers into its service every light which appears upon the newspaper horizon. Since Mr. LOWE's return to England many of the most striking articles on Indian, Colonial and party politics, in the *Times*, have been forged in his brain. The interest they excited and the influence they exercised, made him, naturally, ambitious of finding for his abilities a higher and broader sphere; and through the influence of an old pupil of his at Oxford, Lord WARD, he was returned, in 1852, to the British Parliament, for his pocket borough of Reddersminster.

Though Mr. LOWE's speeches in the British Parliament have been strong in the accumulation of facts and close and crushing in the vigor of their application, he has derived his chief strength in the House of Commons from the knowledge of his connection with the London *Times*, the perfume of whose thunder stands around him. Upon his entry into the House he attached himself to the Peelite section, to which his patron, Lord WARD, belonged, as well as most of the distinguished young men of his day, and on the assumption of office by that party, he was named, partly in consideration of his ability, partly of his position on the *Times*, between which and Lord CLARENDON there had been for years a most cordial understanding and thorough assimilation of foreign views, as under-Secretary to the Board of Control for the affairs of India. But little opportunity is ever offered to men in England, holding office outside the Cabinet, to earn parliamentary fame, as they are only permitted to speak to order; but such as Mr. LOWE had, he has invariably improved. He has since been raised by Lord PALMERSTON to the still more important office he now holds, and is on his onward path to the highest steep of fame. In *personnel* Mr. LOWE is an Albino, with pupils of more than usual dimness of discernment, which at first gives somewhat of restraint to introduction, but he is in manner and feeling, most gentle and generous, and full of social wit.

We are rejoiced to hear of his coming to this country to study our people, press, and institutions for himself, and still more rejoiced that he is to be speedily followed by the brilliant and [illegible] of the London *Times*, Mr. JOHN DELANE, and ere long by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the American banker in London, whose hospitality and courtesy are known to all Americans whom business or pleasure has brought within his reach.

The Political Issue.

The August elections thus far held confirm the opinion we have frequently expressed, that there is in the public mind, North and South, but one issue to be decided in the coming election,—and that is the one which relates to the Extension of Slavery. All the violent efforts that have been made to divert public attention from this single point prove utterly unavailing. The Know-Nothing movement,—in spite of the strength which it had a year ago,—is powerless to turn the current of public sentiment. Kentucky, one of the oldest and most reliable of the old Whig States, which was swept by the Americans only a year ago, repudiates them now, and stands with the South for the extension of Slavery. Iowa, hitherto Democratic, stung by the degrading nature of the work the Democratic Party now exacts of its followers, leads the van of the Free States in behalf of Freedom. We shall see the same sentiment pervading all the States, both North and South. It is felt universally that the issue must now be met,—that all others are secondary, and must be held subordinate,—that the first peril to our Liberties is from Slavery, not the Pope, and that until this matter is settled, no other can enlist any considerable share of public attention. The demand of the American Party, that agitation on this subject shall be suppressed, is unheeded:—the renewal of the cry of danger to the Union fails to alarm; on both sides the great mass of the people press forward to the decision of the question,—whether Slavery shall be extended by the action of the Federal Government, and be made the paramount interest in the affairs of the Republic.

This issue has been forced upon the country by the insane and insolent ambition of those who represent the Slave interest in the councils of the nation. They have shown, beyond all chance of doubt, their determination to make Slavery the controlling interest of the country. The means they have taken for the accomplishment of this object,—the spirit and temper they have evinced in the pursuit of it, have been such as to disgust and alarm even those in the North who have been most ready hitherto to apologize for their faults and avert from them the resolute hostility of the Northern States. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise startled the public mind more than any event of the last twenty-five years. Coming, as it did, upon the heels of the finality measures of 1850,—proving as it did all the professions of the South of a regard for peace to be hollow and insincere, it aroused the whole country to the dangers that menace it from this quarter, and to the necessity of prompt measures to avert them. The invasion of Kansas, the gross and high-handed outrages there perpetrated upon the rights and liberties of the people,—and the conviction that the Federal Government was a party to them, inflamed the indignation thus aroused and united the whole North in opposition to the policy by which such conduct was prescribed.

The South has thus forced upon the North the *union* and the *resolution* which are all it has wanted hitherto. The South has made the issue it is compelled to meet. And until that issue shall have been decided, no other questions can engage, to any considerable extent, the attention and the interest of the public at large.

The American Bonapartes.

There is reason to believe that the highest and noblest triumph which the history of the illustrious family, now occupying the throne of France, will have to record upon its emblazoned pages, has been achieved by Mr. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, of Baltimore. That gentleman is now fifty-one years of age, and since the time when he attained the age of reason, the sole end and object of his life has been to reëstablish the fair fame of a persecuted and injured mother. At length, just half a century after the ruthless decree, dictated by the political exigencies of the times, was issued, pronouncing the marriage null between Prince JEROME and Miss ELIZABETH PATTERSON, its validity has been declared by a special imperial commission, and the descendants of that lady will be recognized by the civilized world as legitimate members of the Napoleon dynasty. It is not, however, ambition, but the pious duty of a son which has accomplished this result, to which modest worth and the blessing of an overruling Providence have more contributed than importunate claims on the part of the unacknowledged branch of the Bonaparte family. In fact, had not Prince NAPOLEON, son of the ex-King of Westphalia by the Princess FREDERICA KATHERINA of Wurtemberg, endeavored to renew the persecution, which was commenced in 1805, it is doubtful whether any plausible ground could have been found for the investigation which has resulted so happily. Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE has never forgotten his quality of guest to his Imperial cousin, and his son has taken no other part in the affairs of France and his family, than to strive for such distinction as the rank of a lieutenant could afford him in the Crimean war.

Prince JEROME BONAPARTE was married to Miss PATTERSON on the 24th December, 1803. The ceremony was performed by JOHN CARROLL, Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, (brother of CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton) in perfect conformity to the rites of the National Church of France, and the laws of the United States. Mr. DALLAS, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, drew up the marriage contract, and the witnesses, on the occasion, were M. SOTIN, Commissary of Commercial Relations of the French Republic, ALEXANDER CAMUS, afterwards JEROME'S Westphalian Minister of Foreign Affairs, JOHN COMEGYS and the Mayor of Baltimore. The Marquis of CASA-IRUGO, Spanish Minister at Washington had asked the hand of Miss PATTERSON from her parents. Prince JEROME remained after his marriage for over a year in the United [illegible] of the London *Times*, Mr. JOHN DELANE, and ere long by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the American banker in London, whose hospitality and courtesy are known to all Americans whom business or pleasure has brought within his reach.

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Shivering in the Wind.

There's evidently trouble in the Pro-Slavery camp at Washington. Mr. CAMPBELL'S explicit and emphatic declaration made in Congress on Wednesday, that the Kansas indictments for treason would not be pushed to trial, shows clearly enough that the Administration proposes to take the *back track*. The motives for such a movement are apparent enough. President PIERCE is no longer a candidate for the Presidency: he can afford, therefore, to act a little more independently of his Southern dictators. It would not be very surprising if he had resolved to signalize the close of his administration by an appearance of justice and fair dealing.

But it is a good deal more likely that the movement is a political *ruse*:—that the recent elections and the unmistakable demonstrations of public sentiment, have alarmed the Buchanan wire-pullers and admonished them of the necessity of making at least a show of regard for popular rights in Kansas. The readiness with which Messrs. ORR, CRAIGE and other Southern Democrats followed Mr. CAMPBELL'S revelations, by saying that they had *always* donbted the propriety of those indictments, looks as if the whole thing were contrived and pre-arranged,—as if the Administration had resolved to appease the public indignation, so far as possible, by quashing the indictments and thus pretending to censure the acts of their subordinates in the Territory.

The whole thing may turn out to be a political trick. The Administration is likely to be placed in a very tight spot, by the defeat of the Appropriation bills:—and it is not at all improbable that they may have started these stories merely for the purpose of securing their passage. The fact that Mr. CAMPBELL, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the leader of the opposition, was the one to whom these disclosures were made, indicates that this was their object. If they succeed in carrying their point, they will probably cheat those who trust them:—and after the adjournment we shall hear no more of the quashing of the indictments, or of the removal of the federal judges and marshals of the Territory. There is a good deal of uncertainty just now as to the course likely to be pursued:—but a day or two will end it.

The Richmond *Whig* thus hints at a possible movement on the part of the Slave States, to be reannexed to England:

"The time is not so remote but that it lingers in the memory and traditions of our people, when England was familiarly and endearingly spoken of as *home*. If the worst comes to the worst—and we cannot find peace, justice or safety with our Yankee *brethren—that time may come again!*"

The *Whig* should remember that it takes two to make a bargain. The notion of joining England to get rid of Anti-Slavery agitation is good. The *Whig* evidently has never heard of Lord MANSFIELD, that Slavery cannot exist under English law,—or of Exeter Hall.

Artistic Libels.

The pencil may be as libelous as the pen, as the caricaturists of England from the days of HOGARTH and GILRAY down to the cutting artists of *Punch*, have given abundant evidence of. Our own artists are not very fertile in giving intentional libels of our great men, but in well-meant libels they are prolific enough, as the frightful portraits of Presidential candidates can testify. The Republican candidates for the Presidency have been more grossly libeled and misrepresented by the artists than by the Know-Nothing organs. Some of the portraits of Colonel FREMONT represent him as a kind of exaggerated bandit, with the fierce air of the heavy villain in a melodrama, while others make him a soft, sad, and sentimental swain, fading out of existence and crushed by the weight of his melancholy feelings. But this is the penalty which all famous men must pay for their fame, until a true portrait appears which the world recognizes and accepts as a standard likeness of the popular favorite. Those who wish to know exactly how Colonel FREMONT looks, may be gratified by stepping into the show-room of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, in Broadway, where they will find the half-length portrait of the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, just from the easel of BUCHANAN READ. It is an accurate representation of the man, without the least exaggeration in attempt at picturesque effect beyond what the subject affords. It is in all respects a most creditable work of art, and it is a great pity that there could not be a sufficient number of copies to enable the public to form a just opinion of the actual personal presence of the people's candidate. But the portrait is the personal property of a friend of Col. FREMONT, and we understand that it will remain but a short time longer open to public examination. There is also exhibiting, in the same room, a portrait, *en busto*, of a charming woman, with soft, sweet eyes and dark chestnut hair, and a bright *spirituelle* expression about the mouth, which will naturally attract the attention of the visitor, and, in asking who it is, he will be informed by the attendant that it is the portrait of "our Jessie."

Hon. Rufus Choate on the Presidential Question.

From the Boston Courier, of Thursday.

The Whigs of Maine held a grand mass meeting in the town of Waterville yesterday. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which he defined his own position on the Presidential question; and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN. We give it below.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Upon my return last evening, after a short absence from the city, I found your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the proceedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass meeting.

I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of this invitation, and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine composed at all times so important a division of the great national party; which under that name, with or without official power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion, has done so much for our country,—our whole country,—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I acknowledge an anxiety to see,—not wait to hear,—with what noble bearing you meet the demands of the time. If the tried legions, to whom it is committed to guard the frontier of the Union, falter now, who, any where, can be trusted?

My engagements, however, and the necessity or expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your counsels, and grateful for such distinction, I cannot wholly decline my own opinions on one of the duties of the Whigs in what you well describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." I cannot now, and need not, pause to elaborate or defend them. What I think, and what I have decided to do, permit me in the briefest and plainest expression to tell you.

The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens,—loving, with a large and equal love our whole native land,—but as Whigs and because we are Whigs,—is to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican. This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment, it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends or suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is a good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambition, or that man's servility, or coldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar;—but just this,—by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act,—the very ecstacy of its madness,—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one-half of America only to hate and dread it; from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen;—in whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those, later, of New-Orleans, and Buena Vista, and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this one's, to this question, all other seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, improve, lift up and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family,—it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develop our resources, extend our trade;—and fill the measure of our glory; and because, according to our convictions, the triumph of such a Party puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger, it is reason enough. Believing the noble ship of state to be within a half cable's length of the lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep, open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court-martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there is not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood and quenched the spirit of national life at its source; with whom the union of Slave States and Free States under the actual Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach; with these of course our view of our duty and the reason of it are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it as we prize it; who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation; and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth—but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature, and insuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think thus justly of it—and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it is good, it is necessarily immortal; that it will thrive without care; that anything created by man's will is above or stronger than His will; that because the reason and virtues of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of frenzy cannot pull it down; if such there are among you, to them I address yourselves, with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake, and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue has pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how specious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted?

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party? The judgments of WASHINGTON, MADISON, CLAY, WEBSTER, on the dangers of the American Union,—are they worth nothing to a conscientious love of it? What they dreaded as a remote and improbable contingency—that against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that which they were so happy as to die without seeing—is upon us. And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveler in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, as a distant and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party *ought not* to endanger the Union: that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it; although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other on a question of morals, policy and feeling, on which the two differ eternally and unappeasably; although, from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office under it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the Government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antagonist family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers ont of the Declaration of Independence—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war—and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of Government against slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt is the natural impression it all leaves on the Northern mind and heart; yet, that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will happen; that, if worst comes to worst the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to endanger the Union, but what will do it? Is it men, or parties to be, or must be in the two great divisions of live alone? In appreciating the influences which may disturb a political system, especially one like ours, do you make any allowance for pride, for indignation, for the passions, for even imaginary wrongs? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, habitually obey reason, and uniformly wisely see and surely seek their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Considering the people of the fifteen States of the Southern and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weaknesses and its strength, I for one, dare say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be the expected naturally and probably to dissolve the States.

With my undoubting convictions, I would be folly and immorality in [illegible] Certainly there are in all sections [illegible] those who love the Union, under the [illegible] tution, as WASHINGTON did, as JAY, MADISON did—as JACKSON, as CLAY, loved it. Such even is the [illegible] habitual sentiment of the [illegible] But he has read life and books [illegible] has not learned that "bosom [illegible] "to resentment soured," and that no [illegible] keen, deep, and precious as that.

"And to be wroth with one we love,
Will work like madness in the brain."

He has read the book of our history to [illegible] purpose, who has not learned that the [illegible] these States—sisters, but rivals—[illegible] with a public life, and a body of [illegible] and resources of honor and shame of its own [illegible] itself, distributed into two great [illegible] are of all human ties most exposed to [illegible] and such transformation.

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the [illegible] in which the triumphs of this party would be the [illegible] of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is [illegible] to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but what does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country, that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by reorimination, by appeals to pride, shame, and natural right—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons, many speakers—many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object, and gives the Government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South, that Government will appear an alien Government. It will appear worse. It will appear a hostile Government. It will represent to their eyes a vast region of States, organized upon Anti-Slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate Freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evil, and other certain danger. But where do they find that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it to keep Slavery out of the Territories? There is not one but Kansas in which Slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for Slavery in Utah, New-Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to Freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for Freedom. And Kansas? Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard the autonomous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose Freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to intervention. It is in part because the duty of pacification to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic Party has already by the action of its great representative Convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That house will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands that Congress, before it adjourns, give that Territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it Freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory forms of a letter, as to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband this geographical party. But by what specific action we can most effectually contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all, then, we vote for the nominee of the American or the nominees of the Democratic Party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high opinion of the character and ability of Mr. FILLMORE, I do not sympathize in any degree with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and their tactics.

Practically, too, the contest, in my judgment, is between Mr BUCHANAN and Col. FREMONT. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. BUCHANAN. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that, he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other, to represent that sentiment of nationality,—coherent, warm and comprehensive,—without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power, and, I trust, the disposition, to restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
RUFUS CHOATE.

To E. W. FARLEY and other Gentlemen of the Maine Whig State Central Committee.

Sale of the Slaver Brazos.

The brig *Brazos*, which it will be remembered was seized on June 7, off the Narrows; having just started, as was alleged, on a voyage to the Coast of Africa, to engage in the Slave-trade, has been condemned as a slaver, and will shortly be sold at public auction. A claim for the vessel was filed in the name of EMANUEL JOSEPHS, but no such party has appeared, or has any such party been found. The brig was appraised some time since by appraisers, duly appoint

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APOLOGETIC.—Much fault has been found with BONNER for monopolizing so much space in all the daily papers with his advertisements of the NEW-YORK LEDGER. As there is much justice in these complaints, Mr. BONNER has purchased, at great cost, a large amount of space, which he hereby presents to these complainants, in all its virgin purity. Let there be no grumbling hereafter. The LEDGER is determined to please. N. B.—COBB writes for it; FANNY FERN sketches for it; MRS. SIGOURNEY and ALICE CARY post-ins for it; MARY STANLEY GIBSON, MRS. VAUGHAN, and hosts of other popular writers, contribute for it; and EMERSON BENNETT, the great novelist, will, next week, commence in its columns a series of STORIES of FRONTIER LIFE.

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THE PASS OF THE SIERRA.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

All night above their rocky bed
They saw the stars march slow;
The wind Sierra overhead,
The desert's death below.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.*

The Indian from his lodge of bark,
The gray bear from his den,
Beyond their camp-fire's wall of dark,
Glowed like a fiend at them.

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Still upward turned, with anxious strain,
Their leaden eyes gleam'd dim and dull
Where splinters of the mountain chain
Stood blank against the sky.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

The night waned slow; at last a glow,
A gleam of sudden fire,
Shot up behind the wilds of snow,
And tipped each icy spire.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

"Up, men," he cried, "yon rocky cone
To-day, please God, we'll pass,
And look from Winter's frozen home
On Summer's flower and grass."

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

They set their faces to the blast,
They trod th' eternal snow,
And faint, worn, bleeding, hailed at last
The promised land below.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

Behind they saw the snow cloud tossed
By many an icy horn;
Before, warm valleys, wood embossed,
And green with vines and corn.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

They left the Winter at their backs,
To day his baffled wing,
And downward with the cataracts
Leaped to the lap of Spring

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

Strong leader of that mountain band!
Another task remains,
To break from Slavery-deserted land
A path to freedom's plains.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

The winds are wild, the way is drear,
Yet flashing through the night,
Lo! keen ridge and rocky spear
Blaze out in morning light.

READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

Rise up, Fremont! and go before;
The hour must have its man;
Put on the hunting shirt once more,
And lead in Freedom's van!

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* The publishers request to the readers of Whittier's spirit-stirring stanzas, for a detailed, truthful and full record of the data of the poet's splendid lines.

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SATURDAY—Grand Gala Night.

BENEFIT OF MME. MARZETTI.

The Wonderful Travels, Mile. Robert, Young Hengler. First night of the new Ballet, GENEVIEVE, and the new divertissement,

APHRODITE, AND THE TIGHT ROPE.

ON MONDAY—Mr. Burton in A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

The Ravel Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Mr. Burton's Nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A CARD.—NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRAND GALA NIGHT.

Mme. MARZETTI has the honor of announcing that HER BENEFIT

Will take place on

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1856,

On which occasion she will be assisted by

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,

MLLE. ROBERT, THE BALLET TROUPE,

YOUNG HENGLER.

First night of the new Ballet,

GENEVIEVE,

And the new divertissement

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,

ASPHODEL

Tickets.....Fifty Cents.

NINTH ANNUAL BENEFIT

OF THE

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1856.

Grand Jubilee

At three Theatres on the same night.

☞ The ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

☞ The BOWERY,

☞ And WALLACK'S THEATRE.

An array of Talent hitherto unprecedented

Have volunteered.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents. Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 15, will be produced the new and intensely exciting Romantic Melodrama of the

PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

after which will be performed

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan I.....Mr. Brougham
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas.....Miss F. Denham

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 15, will be performed—

LORD OF THE ISLES.

Robert Bruce, the Hero King.....Mr. J. H. Allen

To be followed by the celebrated Pantomime of

THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.

The whole concluding with the Drama of

JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ONLY ONE WEEK MORE of that remarkably popular and successful artist, WYMAN, the WIZARD, who will present his amazing feats and experiments EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, besides his exquisite VENTRILOQUIAL SCENES in EIGHT VOICES, his life-moving figures, &c. A living Ourang Outang, two living Anacondas, a pair of living Caffir Monkeys, a living Skeleton, two living Sea Tigers, to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½.

GURNEY PALACE OF ART.—No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Photographs and Daguerreotypes on exhibition in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 15o Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

E. B.—I have yours of the 5th and 11th. Shall be in town on your arrival, at the International after 2 P. M. on Monday and Tuesday.

MATRIMONIAL.

LOVE TESTS.—I will, upon the receipt of 25 cents, send to any person a full delineation of their character, by their handwriting, (address sufficient.) Direct, with return postage, Mlle. EMILE VILLETTE, Broadway Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

A FURNISHED OR AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In a good location near Broadway, for an unexceptionable tenant. Must have gas and bath; possession Sept. 1. If you have such send me word immediately. R. D. GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

HORSES.—Two pair of large draft horses for sale, by FREDERICK MCCREADY, office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.

ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.

At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FOR SALE BY

M. P. BROWN,

No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

OLD PORT WINE.—For invalids. Old London Dock Brandies Pale and Dark, from three to twelve years old, by the bottle, dozen or gallon. Also Sherries, Madeiras, and still and Sparkling Catawba Wines. E. E. MESSENGER & Co., No 58 Fulton-st., sole Importers of Messenger's London Cordial Gin.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.

Board and Tuition $118 a year.

Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec.	E. D. HOWE, Treas.	
Joseph Hoxie,	D. R. Keeler,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes,	Geo. M. Olearman,	Wm. K. Hinman,
James Dunn,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 61 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 Williams-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

TO PARENTS.—A widow lady and daughter residing in North Orange N. J., propose to accommodate some half dozen children from 5 to 10 years of age of either sex, to board and impart to them private instruction; and, in fact, care for them as they would for their own children, both morally mentally and physically. For particulars as to terms mode of instruction, &c., address Mrs. ELIZA OLIVER, North Orange, N. J. Refers to Rev. James M. Freeman and S. D. Condit & Co., Orange, N. J., and L. K. Osborn, No. 82 Nassau-st., New York.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY.—Rev. B. J. REVEA, Principal.—This Institution, occupying ample grounds and fine buildings, is situated in the village of Orange, N. J., 12 miles by railroad from New-York. For health and good society the location is not surpassed. The advantages here afforded are among the best in the country. Next term will commence Sept. 15, 1856. Circulars at C. M. SAXTON'S, No. 140 Fulton-st., and at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages.) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—A family & Boarding School for 12 young ladies of any age, or boys under 12 years of age. The school is pleasantly located in the village of Fair-Haven, one mile East of New-Haven. Next term begins Aug. 25. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. 162 Fulton-st., or address the Principal THOS G. SLOAN, Fair-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES ROHR.—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 550, Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8-st.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Will resume its duties at No 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE—An interest in a patent for the best metal pavement yet patented. Can be made and put down at less cost than any that has yet been laid. It will stand more, is safer, and as durable. Patent was issued Aug. 5, 1856. For further information, inquire at the office of ELLITHORP & FOX, room No. 3, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A valuable millinery stand—An old established millinery concern, a short distance in the country. To one possessed of a small cash capital, this is a rare opportunity to make money. Apply to

ROMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 84 and 86 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A neatly fitted, furnished, and stocked drug store, located down town, (North River side,) and now doing a good wholesale and retail business, which can be increased to any extent. Apply to A. C. HARD, No. 306 Greenwich-st.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—Situated on one of the best avenues in the City; has been established over ten years, and is now doing a large and profitable business. For further particulars address N. W., at this office.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of four post stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & Co., New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 20, inclusive.

Also nine seen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nine, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST—On the 11th, in going from Fulton Ferry to Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, two ACCOUNT-BOOKS on the Franklin Building Association. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them, or address E. F., No. 69 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A note of J. & M. C. SMITH for $239 03 payable at D. Sail & Co.'s office, Ionia, Mich., due July 16. Payment has been stopped; the finder will please leave it at No 34 Dey st.

STOPPED—Supposed to have been stolen, two Remnants of Silk, the owner can have by applying at No. 181 Bowery. W. SIMPSON & CO.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,

By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The furniture of a first-class boarding house, in the country; now full of boarders, and will be full all the year. Possession of premises given immediately. Apply to IVISON & PHINNEY, booksellers, Broadway, New-York City.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites as low as $25, at the manufactory, No 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully boxed to go a distance.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN WARD No. 39 Canal-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

OLD BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS BOUGHT—In any quantity at the old variosity shop No. 107 Nassau-st. where the highest cash price will be given. Also, novels, magazines, paintings or anything appertaining to literature or the fine arts.

JOHN PYNE, No. 107 Nassau-st.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. The doctor, the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and he remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address W. H., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic help, on table for gentlemen's families; especially some excellent thorough cooks, washers and ironers; experienced nurses, chambermaids and waiters, at WANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; is a good cook and laundress. Also, a respectable colored girl for general housework. Both are highly recommended, and will take moderate wages; are willing and obliging. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a woman who speaks French and English; can sew well; also assist in the toilet of a lady. Also, a situation, by a man, husband of the above woman, as domestic; would like to be in the same house, if possible. Good references given. Address G. P., Office of the *Daily Times.*

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook. Understands the French cooking in all its branches. Is capable of taking the entire charge. No objections to assist in washing. Can be seen till engaged at No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or address C. C., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman, in some small and respectable family in the City. Lived three years in her last place; is a neat sewer, good plain cook, washer and ironer. Any lady wishing a competent, well-recommended servant, will call at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED—By a young man, who has had nearly five years' experience in the Union Free School, in addition to some High School or Academy; best of references given. Address TEACHER, Binghamton, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as traveling agent or clerk to some person wishing to go South or to Europe. Best of references as to character and business qualifications. Address FIDES, Binghamton, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as traveler who has had five years' experience in a leading branch of the Hardware business. Address, with real signature, ACTIVITY, No. 3 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy young girl, to do chamber work, and assist in taking care of children. Apply for two days at No. 14 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as seamstress or seamstress and chambermaid. Inquire at 107 West 26th-st., her present place.

DRESSMAKER.—One who is fully competent in all its branches and whose customers are in the country, wishes to engage with a few families on moderate terms; can engage to make a dress in the day with a little help with grace elegance and ease. Apply at No. 479 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front room.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. S., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, an engraver on stone, who can do first-rate lettering. To one who understands general work and who could prove that kind of person desired, good wages and after a time an interest in the business will be given. Address, inclosing specimens of work, M. STONE, office of this paper.

TO TEACHERS.—The advertiser wishes an associate principal and partner in a fashionable boarding school, now netting at the rate of $4,000 per annum. The successful applicant must be a man of energy, of good address, a practical teacher, a member of Presbyterian or of Dutch Reformed Church, (clergyman preferred) and must possess a capital of from $1,000 to $3,000. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* office.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted immediately, a teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in a Female Seminary near the City. Unexceptionable references required. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at Earl's Hotel, No. 19 Park Row, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—By a clergyman, without family, living in the country, a housekeeper about 40 years of age. None but a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church need apply. Application to be made either personally or by letter to E. S., No. 239 West 23d-st., New-York City.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new Campaign Chart; the best selling work out, containing maps of Kansas, North and Central America, portraits of the candidates for President and Vice-President, valuable statistics, &c. Price 25 cents. Size 28 by 36 inches. Smart agents can make from $2 to $10 per day.

J. HAVEN, No. 209 Broadway, upstairs, room 13.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FERNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN I. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $400 to $500 a-year. Location permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. OGDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GERMANY—Who has resided many years as Teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement with a family going to Europe. The best references can be given. Address C. A., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In an engineer's office, to copy, run of errands, and make himself generally useful. To a faithful lad opportunities will be given to learn the business. Salary $50 per year. Address, in applicant's handwriting, W., Box No. 2,714, Post Office.

UPHOLSTRESS WANTED.—One who understands cutting mattress ticks, &c. Apply at No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, immediately, coatmakers on sateen and other medium quality garments. No. 12 Vesey-st., up stairs.

40 FIRST RATE CLOAK HANDS WANTED.—Apply at No. 350 West 39th st., near 9th-av.

TWO OR THREE MUSIC COMPOSITORS WANTED. T. B. SMITH, No. 84 Beekman-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD HELP—Will find respectable servants at MORRIS, COBNERT & CO.'S, No 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the Brench Office, No. 125 Greenwich-st.

WANTED AT No. 766 BROADWAY—2 book-keepers, 3 conductors, 3 clerks, 3 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 32 firemen, 2 brakemen, 3 porters, 3 drivers, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a handsome furnished house, containing all the modern improvements, in East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with partial board, having more room than they require for family use; to those that can appreciate the comforts of a home, this offers a rare opportunity; reference given and required. Address C. D., at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.—Permanent or transient boarders can be accommodated with full or partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 50 Allen-st., near Grand. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms.

BOARDING.—Permanent board wanted for a gentleman, his wife and two children—eldest eight years old; vicinity of St. John's Park preferred. Will furnish their own apartments. Address, giving particulars and terms GREGG, *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—Board wanted by a gentleman and his mother, in a pleasant neighborhood, accessible by the Fulton av. cars. A private family preferred. Address M, this office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, to a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—In a plain, respectable family or an aged gentleman who is infirm, where the comforts of a home can be obtained. A place out of the City would be preferred. Address CHARLES, at this office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—In a private family, No 59 Hovt-st., 10 minutes' walk from the ferry, a very desirable location. Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen can have board.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—A small family may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board on moderate terms; situation very healthy and convenient, being 5 minutes' walk from the station, and 1 hour and 34 minutes from 31st-st., New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. For other particulars inquire of C. S. POTTER, No. 83 Smith-st., New-York. W. E. ABDINGTON, Editor of *Fishkill Standard*, or of the Depôt Master at the Station.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained in a private family, one mile from Bergen Point, on the Plank Road leading to Jersey City. For particulars inquire of H. CARPENTER, No. 68 Vesey-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS'S (SARSAPARILLA,

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE,

For purifying the blood and promoting a regular and healthy action of the stomach and bowels. Longevity, health and physical enjoyment result from its operation. Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST STOMACAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 10 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a burning sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & CO.—Will [illegible] ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of Sep [illegible] $450,000 EIGHT PER [illegible] BONDS of the MILWAUKIE AND [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are dated May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1866, and are coupon bonds with a seal at the option of the holder, as may be within five years from their date, with the usual six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon, forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, in the village of Hebron, in the County of Jefferson, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, at maturity, to make the annual deposits to the sinking fund as provided, Mr. ROBERT M. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, forty-three miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles north west from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and thereby rendered being much more costly in construction. The last section of road for the three months ending May 30, over $12,000, which is a much larger amount in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grain forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and Resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies as a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, Paintings Statuary, Glassware, Silverware, Piano-forte, &c.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 15, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the private residence No. 72 West 26th st., consisting, in part, of three suites of parlor furniture, in pinch and crimson brocatel; large etageres, with plate-glass doors and backs; do cover, do side, centre tables, sitee and fancy do., with marble tops; lace curtains, French shades, French plate mirrors, handsome tapestry carpets, tourain do., seven-octave piano forte, a splendid instrument, inlaid with pearl; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; hair mattresses, palliasses, spring mattresses, reception chairs on a beaureau, sofa couches, two oak extension tables, oil-paintings, two splendid rosewood secretary bookcases, one cost $150; mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, &c. Sale positive.

TUNIS WORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, in car advances, consisting of sofas, lounges, easy, rocking and parlor chairs, centre, sofa and side tables, bureaus and washstands, marble-top wardrobes, bookcases, extension dining tables, bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, suites of parlor and chamber furniture, etageres, fancy tables, also one of paintings, with frames, second hand desks and fixtures, 20 carpets, stoves, &c. Also, 1 model ship, 20 gross lead pencils, gold watch, Brussels carpeting, hair cloth, silk plaid; rail roads, beds, desks, cane seat chairs, Wagee figures, crockery and china, coffee urns, toilet sets, banjo, fishing rods; one lot in conclusion, of 20,000 Havana cigars, direct from importer.

JOHN L. WATERWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY (Friday) August 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., diamond and gold jewelry, watches, chains &c.; sleeve and chester diamond pins, rings, studs ear rings &c. Also, silver and gold case watches, by the most celebrated makers, vest and neck chains; also, a fine assortment of gold jewelry, brooches, ear-rings, finger rings, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., &c. Every article warranted as represented. Sale peremptory.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY MORNING SALE—OF FINE GROCERIES, by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their salesroom, No. 12 Pearl-st., THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ A. M.—Sugars, white and light brown; 15 cases fine claret, imported in the bottle; 300 baskets champagne quarts and pints; Port wine in casks as imported; alcohol, cigars, teas, coffee, soap candles, flour, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORNING SALE OF Household Furniture, two Piano cases &c at No. 31 Nassau-st. THIS MORNING (Friday) at 10½ o'clock. By order of DANIEL T. BURNS, Mortgagee.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 38 and 40 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Loans, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORresponding AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 29th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,100. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from near type, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under the charge of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIGGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge Hill Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 6th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the 12th, and proposals received until the 25th inst., at 12 M.

H. S. WELLES & CO.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School-House No. 5, Mott-st., near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1856.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Pokeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. BYERS, Jr.,
Vice President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 18th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

J. S. BURTON, Chairman.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Cloak and Mantilla business, at No. 61 Canal-st., under the title of BENSON & WILSON.

JOHN JAS. BENSON.
WATSON WILSON.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS EVERYWHERE, TEXAS.—Notes and drafts on all the above city, collected for a commission of one per cent. Prompt and [illegible] collection of notes, drafts and [illegible] Principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Exchange Banks of Galveston preferred by

HEAD & TAYLOR, Bankers,
Exchange Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allentown Railroad Company having completed their organization by the election of the following Board of Directors, viz.: New-York—J. F. A. Sanford, Thomas B. Davis, John C. Sargent, Samuel J. Beals, C. H. Booth, O. Delorest Grant, J. F. Butterworth, F. C. Gebhard, William B. Wetmore; C. Danforth, Paterson; Jacob Dilinger and C. Pratz, Pennsylvania.

Have opened their book s for subscription to their capital stock, at the office of Samuel J. Beals, Esq., 19 William-st, New-York. The Company respectfully request your examination of the circular statement which follows, and which has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. Ellwood Morris, Chief Engineer to the Company. This statement will, at a glance, show the vast importance of the proposed work to the merchants of New-York, as a means of securing speedy and certain transmission of merchandise between their City and the great interior of the country.

By Order, July 1, 1856.

The Allentown Railroad forms the only unfinished link in the direct east and west railroad route across New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., to which the people of New-York and of the West have long been looking with anxiety; it extends from the town of Allentown, upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad (now in operation) to Auburn, the eastern terminus of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad (also in operation), and communicates there with the southern anthracite coal neid of Schuylkill County, Pa., and at Dauphin with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The distance is 38½ miles. The grades coming to wards New-York will not exceed 12 feet to the mile.

This route completes the connection between the railroads now in operation from the City of New-York and Pennsylvania, (entering Railroad, which it joins near the town of Dauphin, 9 miles north of Harrisburg, and avails of all the vast connections of that prosperous enterprise. The legislation is all complete, the line has been carefully surveyed and accurately located, and nothing now remains to prevent the immediate commencement of the work.

To construct this railroad with a single track and sidings, will cost $1,490,000, exclusive of the right of way (a large portion of which will be taken in stock) and of the equipment.

It forms, with its connections, the most direct railroad route that can ever be obtained between the City of New-York and its principal commercial Emporia of the West and Southwest, much shorter than any other, and at cheaper line of transport across a country but little obstructed by the Winter snows that embarrass so much our Northern lines.

This route commences at New-York with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, crosses the Delaware River by a substantial bridge near Easton, Pa., and has a uniform gauge (4 feet 8½ inches) from New-York harbor to the city of Pittsburg, at the head of navigation on the Ohio River.

At Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad (which forms an important part of this route) connects with the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad and its great network of branches, and also joins the Steubenville line, which forms part of the shortest route to Cincinnati.

At Blairsville, 50 miles east of Pittsburg, we unite with the Northwestern Railroad, which carries the common gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches by a very direct line, to Cleveland, and thence by the Toledo line, the Southern Michigan the Rock Island Railroad, &c. This naural gauge of the Eastern States will be carried out, unbroken, to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, St. Louis, Alton, Dubuque, Galena, &c., and by Railroads now under construction, to a point high up the Missouri, near the border of the Kansas Territory.

The construction of the Allentown Railroad will open to the trade of New-York City the means of sending a locked car loaded with goods, direct from Jersey City to any Railroad point in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The advantage of sending goods at once from the City of New-York in a locked car, without transhipment or delay, to almost any point in the Western country, needs only to be stated to be appreciated by all business men; and the initiation of this new system of goods trains requires only the construction of our unfinished link of 38½ miles of Railroad to bring it into action in two years' time.

Our Railroad also runs through the richest portion of the coal-field from the deposits of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania from which, at the present moment, twelve anthracite furnaces of the largest class are supplied.

It penetrates, almost centrally, the rich and populous counties of Lehigh and Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania; passes through, or near, five flourishing towns or villages, and connects at once, the town of Kutztille, the centre of the anthracite coal trade, with the City of New-York, by a line only 90 miles long and secures from that region, within a five hours' trip, a large and valuable travel which, by the existing route, requires eleven hours' time.

In fact, the Allentown Railroad not only promises to aid greatly in the transmission of goods from and to New-York, and to facilitate the Western travel of that City, but it also possesses, within itself, unexampled resources for a heavy local business.

It furnishes, too, the only route by which the City of New-York can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with the red-ash anthracite coal, so highly approved for domestic use, and which is only to be found in quantity, in the Pottsville coal region.

Finally, it may be stated, that the combined line opened to the City of New-York by the Allentown Railroad, will be shorter than the present traveled routes, as follows:

To Cincinnati, 156 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.
To St. Louis, 157 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.
To Cleveland, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.
To Chicago, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.
To Cincinnati, 128 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.
To St. Louis, 163 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.
To Cleveland, 72 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.
To Chicago, 72 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

Our route is, in fact, forms the shortest practicable Railway line to all the leading points of the Western country, as will be more clearly seen by reference to a map of the United States.

We now annex an estimate of the probable annual business.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

Estimate of the probable annual revenue to be derived from the Auburn, Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad, when fully completed and properly equipped, to wit:

PASSENGERS.

Through 200,000 at 2 cents a mile, say 75 cents.....$150,000
Way, 100,000 at 3 cents a mile, say 50 cents..... 50,000

LIGHT FREIGHT.

Through, 100,000 tons at say $1 50..... $150,000
Way, 10,000 tons at say 70 cents..... 7,000

HEAVY FREIGHT.*

Coal, 500,000 tons, at 60 cents..... $300,000
Lumber, Lime, Slate, &c., 50,000 tons, at 50 cents. 25,000
Iron Ore, 250,000 tons, at 40 cents..... 100,000
Mail and Express..... 10,000

Annual Total..... $792,000
Deduct for expenses, say 50 per cent..... 396,000
Leaves probable revenue 2 per cent. on an investment of $2,000,000, the probable cost when fully equipped, including our pro rata share of the heavy rolling stock necessary for the coal trade..... 396,000

* This business is already existing, and it may be truly added, that it is in fact awaiting the completion of our line. With suitable coal junction connections, a well built railroad, an ample equipment, a liberal management, and a good coal port on the deep waters of New-York Harbor, we cannot be prevented from commanding a coal trade of 1,000,000 tons per annum, whenever we are ready to send our locomotives after it.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $10,000 of the 8 per cent Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the city of New-York.

The above bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city) and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1856 was about..... 1,800
The population in 1855 is over..... 12,000
and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851..... $711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852..... 1,035,180
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853..... 1,275,600
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854..... 1,629,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855..... 2,259,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856..... 5,500,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and title of the

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.
Dated La Fayette, July 18, 1856.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of SCRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration received. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 81, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 32, 37, 53, 54, 62, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 148.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement..... $3,327,364 33

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies..... $314,263 33
For interest..... 101,901 89
For annuities..... 2,850 00
Due agents and others..... 145 82— 419,161 04
$3,604,525 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death..... $69,060 00
Paid additions to same..... 4,317 49
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising..... 26,752 94
Paid surrendered policies..... 9,644 20
Paid reduction of premium..... 709 17
Paid annuities..... 791 79
Paid on personal account..... 390 71— 101,497 24
Assets Aug. 1, 1856..... $3,503,025 12

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company $54,325 98
Bonds and mortgages..... 3,373,696 52
Fire insurance..... 497 74
Bills receivable..... 2,730 69
Deposited for taxes..... 4,376 28
Due from agents..... 62,590 91
$3,503,025 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $36,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856..... $25,953,560 00
Issued since..... 1,734,630 00
$27,688,190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead..... 725,955 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856..... $26,962,235 00

Number of policies running May 1, 1856..... 9,134
Issued since..... 641
9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead..... 270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856..... 9,507
Of which 8,583 are for life.
746 are for 7 years.
30 are for 1 year.
196 are for irregular periods.
9,507
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk... $1,008,675 00
Increase for the quarter in policies..... 371
Increase in life policies..... 431
Increase in irregular period..... 27—430
Decrease in 7 year policies..... 56
Decrease in 1 year policies..... 3—59
371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase..... $2,718 80

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months...1,230

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ANNATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SEWALL'S,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN LAKE.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BROOTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS B. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ANNATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably arise from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 6th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 5 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.34 30-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

THE COUPONS on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad due 15th August, will be paid at the office of J. A UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.—The UNION BANK of Kinderhook has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1856.—The CLINTON BANK, of Suffern, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1856.—The NIAGARA COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—34 av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of August inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 69 Chambers-st.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 67 Wall-st.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per cent has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable the 15th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

August 13, 1856.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 51 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and secretly invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secr'y.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM P. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY ReBARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. (certain-kirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 10 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Buffalo and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *vid* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 25.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Sleeps for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 4 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 5:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS ARE DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *vid* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road. *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on the Central Railroad. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, MONTREAL, S

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

RIVAS FORTIFYING.

Preparations of Honduras and Guatemala to Invade Nicaragua.

CRITICAL SITUATION OF WALKER.

A British Fleet at San Juan.

The Panama *Star and Herald* has received important private advices from Nicaragua, showing that WALKER's position, at present, is anything but a pleasant one, and inferring that he will soon be driven from the country. Our own correspondent writes from Panama that the information contained in the subjoined article can be relied on, as, to his knowledge, it was communicated by a highly-respectable and intelligent American citizen direct from Nicaragua. We quote from the *Star and Herald*:

It would seem that this unfortunate country never is to have peace.

Anarchy and misrule exist there now in their worst forms.

WALKER's position is a most precarious one. He has only twelve hundred followers—all told—whilst RIVAS, who still contends that he is President, is fortifying himself at Canendagua, and has already three thousand well-armed troops. He has the sympathy of the entire country, except the few Americans who still adhere to WALKER, and his countrymen are daily rushing to his standard. Honduras and Guatemala are organizing forces to invade Nicaragua, and drive WALKER from the country; and it is understood that as soon as the dry season resumes—now near at hand—they will make a descent on Nicaragua. RIVAS will, of course, receive their sympathy and coöperation) as WALKER is now regarded as a *usurper*.

At first they were disposed to look upon him as their deliverer—but his many blunders and acts of cruelty have indnced them to change their minds with regard to his character, aims and purposes.

The circular which accompanies our Steamer Edition, written and signed by Americans who are or were prisoners in Costa Rica, sets ferth some of the causes of WALKER's unpopularity, and is, we presume, about the only truthful account of his doings in Nicaragua that has gone to the United States, as no accounts have reached there lately except those that have appeared in WALKER's own organ. The people of the United States have been deceived and misled with regard to WALKER's true character and the ends he has in view, and the sooner their minds are disabused, the better for the cause of truth and humanity, as it may have the effect of restraining young men from going to that sickly and inhospitable clime.

The causes that impelled WALKER to go to Nicaragua no longer exist. The people of the country no longer want him, and as he went there upon their invitation, as he alleges, he should now leave, since by his acts of cruelty he has driven them from his support. They prefer one of their own countrymen to preside over them; and hence they cling to RIVAS. WALKER's arrogating to himself the right to depose RIVAS, the people of Nicaragua do not recognize. They regard RIVAS as the rightful President of the country. He is so recognized by the United States Government; and we are curious to know how that Government will act in view of the present state of things in Nicaragua. It seems to us it must continue to recognize the Rivas Government so long as it is in power, and has not been revoked by a clear expression of the people. We do not regard the election of WALKER, by the votes of his few delnded followers, as a fair expression of the sentiments of the people of Nicaragua, and we presume the United States Government will also view it as an unfair expression of their wishes.

We do not believe that peace will be restored to Nicaragua until Walker is driven or withdraws from the country, and as he is now an interloper—*at present*, it is the duty of the United States to interpose, as they did when he invaded Mexico, and forever put a stop to his schemes of self-aggrandizement. They owe it to themselves to do so. Nothing has been done more to injure the American character, not only on this Continent, but throughout Europe, than the conduct of WALKER in Nicaragua. If he were really struggling for liberty and to better the condition of the people of that country, and had so acted as to secure their respect and coöperation, he would have our warmest sympathy and most zealous support.

But such we now firmly believe is not his purpose. His object is evidently conquest and self-aggrandizement. The toast he gave at a dinner in Granada not long since, and which he supported in a speech, with regard to the ashes of COLUMBUS which now repose in Havana, indicates pretty clearly, we think, that he has designs on Cuba. Besides, one of his generals and confidential advisers, recently sent as agent or minister to England from Nicaragua, is a disaffected Cuban, and has for years been plotting the conquest of that Island of filibusters.

The commercial and business resources of Nicaragua, we are assured, are in the worst possible condition. Business of every description is entirely suspended, and there is little or no money in the country. The greatest distress prevails, and the future as well the present of Nicaragua presents a sad picture. We sincerely trust that succor will soon be afforded to that unhappy country.

Further from Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived to-day from San Juan, with California dates to the 31st ult.

The news from Central America is scanty.

The correspondent of the *True Delta* of this city, states that the party of Gen. RIVAS, with Guatemalans to the number of 2,000, were fortifying Leon, and that it was expected that Gen. WALKER would soon march to attack them with an effective force of 1,000 Americans, who were in excellent spirits.

An intelligent American from Costa Rica states that that country will again invade Nicaragua. Gen. MORA had put down the revolution against him, but was to resign.

There was a fleet of seven British ships, mounting 180 guns, in the harbor of San Juan, under the command of Admiral EDDISTONE.

The British screw-steamer *Panama* was wrecked near Cape Tamar. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Adoption of Mr. Buckman's Plan for a New City Hall—Carriage Hire [illegible].

The Board of Aldermen met last night pursuant to adjournment, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to grade and flag Eighty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, which was adopted. The report of the same Committee, concurring to regulate Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to Hamilton-square, was laid over. The report concurring to regulate Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second street to One Hundred and second-street, was adopted. Other reports, concurring to regulate and grade other portions of the Island far up town, were brought up and mostly adopted.

CARRIAGE HIRE AND THE COMPTROLLER.

Alderman BRIGGS offered the following resolution

Whereas, Notwithstanding the resolutions passed by the Common Council, the Comptroller still refuses to pay certain bills for carriage-hire, incurred in the discharge of official duties by members of the Common Council; and whereas, on the contrary, the bills for the carriage-hire of His Honor the Mayor [illegible] of Police, are paid promptly on presentation; whereas it is currently reported and generally believed, that the said bills of His Honor [illegible] of Police have been paid [illegible] of the Surgical Department [illegible]

[illegible] to this Board, at its next meeting, [illegible] have been paid, as stated in [illegible] preamble, and if so, under what authority [illegible] same has been done, and also why this [illegible] has been made in the payment of bills for [illegible] hire, and also in whose favor the warrants [illegible] drawn for the payment of said bills of [illegible] the Mayor and Chief of Police, during [illegible] of the passage of [illegible] or of other [illegible] in his possession that will give the Board a full understanding on the subject.

Alderman ELY moved to amend by giving amounts of sums for such expenses paid to the Mayor and Chief of Police. Resolution, as amended, adopted.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER, it was resolved that when the Board adjourned it should adjourn to the first Monday in September.

Alderman HEALY moved that the Board now adjourn. Lost.

PAVING OF PARK-PLACE.

The report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring to pave Park-place from Church-street to College-place with Belgian pavement, was adopted.

PAVING OF CANAL-STREET.

A report from the Committee on Streets, in favor of paving Canal-street from Centre-street to the Bowery, with Belgian pavement, was taken up and debated. An amendment was offered by Alderman ELY to extend the paving of Canal-street to East Broadway. Adopted.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On motion of Alderman VALENTINE, the special order of the evening, being the report of the Committee on the subject of the plan and site of a New City Hall, was taken up.

Alderman TUCKER said that he would rather vote to give Mr. Buckman $10,000 for his plan, than vote that his plan should be adopted.

The Board proceeded, after some desultory remarks, to vote on the report, which was in favor of adopting Mr. Buckman's plan.

The report was adopted by a vote of 14 to 3.

On motion of Alderman VOORHIS, the Board adjourned till the first Monday in September.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met yesterday—N. C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, a motion that the Board should adjourn to the first Monday in September, was carried.

A report came up to pay $500 as office rent for rooms taken by Judge Green, for the use of the First District Court. Some debate ensued; and, finally, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the September session.

The lost Steamship "Pacific."

WILLS OF LOST PASSENGERS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

Application was yesterday made to issue letters of administration, under the will of Joseph Steere, to the executor named in his will. Mr. Steers was a passengers by the steamship *Pacific*, which it is assumed is lost. The will was accordingly admitted to probate, two of the attesting witnesses being examined.

The will, dated Oct. 13, 1854, devises the entire estate, real and personal, of the testator, to relatives in England. The next of kin being this father and mother of the deceased, and his brother and two sisters. The witnesses are Holbert Smales, George Buckham and Thomas Gilchrist, at the time of subscribing of this City.

The following testimony was taken by the Surrogate:

Holbert Smales, being sworn, states that he was acquainted with deceased for about seven or eight years before his death; the subscription to the will offered for probate was made in presence of the attesting witnesses, and they signed as such in presence of each other, by request of deceased, who declared the instrument to be his last will and testament.

George Buckham subscribes to a similar affidavit and adds that he believes that Thomas Gilchrist, the other witness, now resides in the City of Mexico.

The following documentary evidence is also produced:

I, John Tomkins, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in England, porter at the Waterloo House, in Liverpool aforesaid, do hereby make oath and say that I knew, and was acquainted with, Joseph Steere, of the town of Nottingham, in England, and of the City and State of New-York, in the United States of America, merchant; that the said Joseph Steere embarked on board of the steamship *Pacific*, which sailed from Liverpool, in England, for New-York aforesaid, on the 23d day of January, 1856, and that I carried the luggage of the said Joseph Steere from the Waterloo Hotel, in Liverpool aforesaid, to, and placed the same on board, the steam-tender which embarked the passengers intending to sail in the said steamship *Pacific*, at the pier at Liverpool aforesaid, and that I accompanied the said Joseph Steere on board the said steam-tender, and saw him depart on such steam-tender, which took the passengers on board the said steamship *Pacific*; that I have not since heard any tidings of the said steamship, or of the said Joseph Steere.

JOHN TOMKINS.

Subscribed and sworn at the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster the 29d day of May, 1856, before me, JOSEPH POLLOCK, Judge of the said court.

Here follows the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, to the effect that James Pollock is the Judge of the County Court, duly established by act of Parliament. To which is appended that of N. Hawthorne, United States Consul at Liverpool, to the effect that Wm. Statham is Clerk of said Court, that he signed said certificate, and that it bears the proper seal and authentication.

Another affidavit accompanies as follows:

I, John Marshall, of the town of Nottingham, in that part of the Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland called England, merchant's clerk, do hereby make oath and say that I knew and was well acquainted with Joseph Steere, late of the town of Nottingham, in England aforesaid, and of the City and State of New-York, in the United States of America, merchant. That the said Joseph Steere went from Nottingham aforesaid on the 22d day of January last with the intention of sailing in the *Pacific* steamship to New-York aforesaid, and I have no doubt that he embarked on board the said steamship and sailed in her from Liverpool on the 23d day of January last. That the said Joseph Steere has not since been heard of; that I know and am well acquainted with the following members of the family of said Joseph Steere, namely: his father, William Steere of Sneinton, of the County of Nottingham, gentleman; his mother, Mary Steere of Sneinton aforesaid, and wife of said William Steere; his brother, William Steere, formerly of Nottingham aforesaid, merchant's clerk, but now of Melbourne, Australia; his sister, Anne Jacks, the wife of Jabez Jacks, formerly of Nottingham aforesaid, but now of Sneinton aforesaid, commercial traveler; and his sister, Mary Hardy, the wife of John Hardy, of Nottingham aforesaid, draper; and that the said William Steere, &c., are all now living, and that the said William Steere of Melbourne was, as I believe, alive on or about the 30th day of January last, I having seen a letter in his handwriting, and purporting to be written by him, dated the said 30th day of January; and that the said Joseph Steere was a bachelor, and has not any other brother or sister, or the descendant of any other brother or sister now living. JOHN MARSHALL.

The above named John Marshall was sworn at the town of Nottingham aforesaid, the 27th May, 1856, before me, Richard Birkin, Esq., Mayor of the said town. In faith and testimony whereof, I, the said Mayor, &c., &c. RICHARD BIRKIN, Mayor of Nottingham.

This document is properly authenticated by the official seal of Albert Davy, U. S. Consul at Leeds.

On proof of the due publication of the citation, the Surrogate admitted the will to probate, but postponed examination into the supposed loss of the steamship *Pacific*. At the same time he notified that applications to admit wills of supposed decedents would be entertained, and testimony as to the loss would be taken, on the return of the citations.

THE WILL OF THE LATE DR. COCKCROFT.

Petition is made to admit the will of Dr. Cockcroft, who died 19th ult., to probate. He leaves surviving him as heirs five sons and one daughter.

The will gives the entire control of the estate to the executors in trust, first, to pay all just debts, funeral expenses, bonds and mortgages, and liens on estate; to give over to his daughter, Cornelia H. V., all his household furniture, plate, miscellanous library, and house and lot No. 153 Water-street, on the corner of Maiden-lane; to William Cockcroft his medical library and surgical instruments; to Catherine Hannah Cockcroft the use and profit of building, No. 90 Ann-street, and after her death in fee to her children; to Jonathan V. Cockcroft the house and lot No. 14 Forsyth-street; to pay to Jonathan H. V. Cockcroft $2,000 within one year of testator's death; to pay to him also $2,000 out of any money on hand at his death, and to divide the residne equally among his other children. He appointed James M. and William Cockcroft, his sons, and Cornelia, his daughter, as executors. The will is dated 17th December, 1855.

The Court ordered that citation be issued, returnable Sept. 1st next.

THE LATE THOS. FESSENDEN,

Lawyer of this City, who died at Orange, N. J., on the 11th inst., left a will which it is petitioned to admit to probate. It is dated the 17th July last, and leaves his entire estate to his widow, who, with his daughter Mary and son Thomas F., he appoints as executors.

Arrest for Smuggling.

On Wednesday morning, about 5½ o'clock, Lieut. BURNS, of First District Police, saw a boat off the Battery, and supposed her to be loaded with stolen goods, but on arresting the parties it proved to be smuggled goods from the brig *Magnet*, Capt. MICHEL, from Porto Rico, now lying in Quarantine. The goods seized consist of twenty kegs of tamarinds. The men arrested are CHAS. FERRIS, steward of the vessel, and RICHARD JONES, sailor boarding house runner. They were given in charge of the U. S. Marshal, and locked up.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Location of the Post-Office—Adherence to the Present Site.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting—to take some action relative to the site of the New-York Post-Office, and agreement as to the location desired by this body. There were various propositions as to locality—first and foremost, the retention of the present site, then again the choice of St. John's Park, and the lower end of the Park. Each proposition had its adherents. Urging the continuation of the Office at its present place, a memorial had been sent to the Postmaster-General, at Washington, bearing over nine hundred signatures, representing the leading mercantile firms, public institutions, courts and Insurance companies of the City. To this memorial he won'd lay before them the report. He therefore read the following letter (never before published) from the Postmaster-General:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 12, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of the communication bearing your signatures and those of a large number of other business men in the City of New-York, of various occupations and located in the most business part of the City, strongly urging the importance of retaining the Post-Office in your City at its present site. In answer, I have to inform you that the Department holds a lease of the premises at present occupied by the New-York Post-Office, which lease does not expire until the 1st of May, 1865, and it is not my intention to make any change of location. I am, however, very anxious that the Government should purchase a situation where the Post-Office can be permanently located, and should Congress make appropriation for the purchase of the site, all proper attention will be paid to the business interests of your City, in fixing upon the location. I am, very respectfully,

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

Messrs. GOODHUE & Co., HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and others, New-York.

Mr. BARSTOW said that the petition to which the above was a reply, in favor of retaining the New-York Post-Office in its present location, was signed by nine hundred and twenty-two citizens of New-York, than whom a more respectable and influential array of men could not be found in the City. They embraced men on the west side of town, as well as down town. The Middle Dutch Church property, the site of the present location, was abundantly large for the purposes of a Post-Office. The price asked for it, $527,854, was not exorbitant, by any means, while the cost of St. John's Park would be $850,000. The idea of choosing St. John's Park be hoped was abandoned. The merchants had no desire to prevent the establishmant of a branch, or branches, in other parts of the City. All that was wanted was the best accommodation for the most. It was only important to see to it that the Department at Washington, before taking any action toward removal, be fully apprised of the wishes of the largest number of citizens.

Mr. BARSTOW terminated his remarks with presenting the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Learning that the question as to the permanent location of the Post Office at New-York is under consideration by the Department at Washton, It is hereby

Resolved, As the sense of this Chamber, that the present site of the New-York Post-Office, bounded by Cedar, Liberty and Nassau streets, would be preferred to any other location by a large majority of the commercial and general business community.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chamber with authority to go to Washington, or to correspond with the authorities there, and urge upon them the importance of securing the present location by a purchase of the land upon which the office now stands, and which purchase it is understood can now be made on comparatively moderate terms.

Mr. MILLS said that in his view the selection of St. John's Park for a site for the New-York Post-Office, was the height of folly. It was removing the Office away from the accommodation of merchants and those whose interests should be most regarded. He believed, though, that a better place could be found than the present site, and that was the lower end of the City Hall Park. This point was the grand centralization of all the leading arteries of the City. It was in contemplation, and no doubt would pass the Common Council, to have Beekman-street extended through the Park, to intersect with Park-place. This would leave a triangular piece of ground preeminently suited for a general Post-Office. He would have an edifice of only two stories erected, so as not to obstruct the free circulation of air—he would have four sides to the building, so that people depositing and getting letters, could call at their proper side and not interfere with one another. He asked to lay before the meeting the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of the present location being abandoned, that measures be recommended to secure the lowsr end of the Park.

Mr. BARSTOW replied to the resolution that this whole subject would be before the Committee called for in the resolution offered by himself to make proper inquiries.

The Chairman repeated the suggestion.

Mr. MILLS said that an idea he had was to let the owners of the Middle Dutch property know that the selection of other places was seriously agitated.

Mr. WHITLOCK said that if the wishes of the citizens at large could be ascertained, he was satisfied they would choose for a new Post-Office the place designated by Mr. MILLS, or the Brick Church ground, or a place in its vicinity. The City was not at present what it was five years ago. Park-place, Murray, Warren, Chambor, Duans, Reade and streets farther up were becoming the centre of trade. He thought they were entitled to a Post-Office at least. It was quite enough to leave behind the Custom-House and Exchange. He hoped they won d not commit themselves hastily to a measure of such general and vital importance. The times should be kept up with, and they should act only in keeping with the spirit and intelligence of present improvement.

Mr. BARSTOW stated that he had been credibly informed that a large majority of the letters delivered from the Post-Offics were delivered to parties below Cortlandt-street. He had no doubt that seven-eighths of the letters were delivered below this street.

Mr. WHITLOCK said that he had taken special pains to inquire, and he had been told, by a party connected with the Post-Office, that one-half of the letters received in New-York were delivered above Liberty-street. The accommodations at the present office were meagre, especially for mail wagons, which were badly cramped for room, and blockaded the streets. As to banks, there were fifty-seven above Pine-street, to thirty-seven below it. He offered the following resolution, as a substitute for the one of Mr. BARSTOW:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the location of the Post-Office at St. John's Park would be detrimental to the interests of commerce, and of the City; and the Chamber is further of the opinion that the present location is not suitable. The proximity of the Park and the lower end of the Park offer great advantages.

Mr. J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX spoke for the present location of the office, on the ground that the great bulk of New-York capital was employed just above and below this point.

Mr. WHITLOCK said that if time was allowed him he would agree to get more signatures for the Post-Office in the vicinity of the Park than could be obtained for the retention of the office at the present site.

The question being called for, a vote was taken on the resolution offered by Mr. WHITLOCK, and lost.

The vote was now taken on the original resolutions of Mr. BARSTOW, and the same passed with but two dissenting voices.

Mr. MILLS called for the vote on his resolution, and it received but two sustaining votes.

The Chair named Messrs. Jas. Lee, Thomas Tileston, A. A. Lowe, C. Barstow, and E. E. Morgan, the Committee called for by the resolutions passed, when an adjournment took place until the next regular meeting.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be the Benefit of that talented lady, MRS. H. F. NICHOLS, at this favorite Theatre, and a most capital bill has been prepared for the occasion. All the favorites of the company, as also Miss ADELAIDE PRICE, the Dancense; the "Infant ALICE," are to appear. For particulars of programme, see the bills and advertisements.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, attend the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 449 Broadway, July 29.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

YELLOW FEVER.—When lassitude and weariness; when chilly fits and listlessness of everything around; when faintness, giddiness, flushing of the face, redness of the eyes, pains in the eye-balls and lower part of the forehead; when with these we have pain in the back, debility and sighing, there must be no time lost. If these be not the symptoms of Yellow Fever, they nevertheless admonish us that we are about to be alarmingly sick, and a dose of six or eight "Brandreth's Pills" cannot be too soon swallowed. Two or three such doses, and plenty of Indian meal gruel for a day or two, will entirely cure. The evacuations will prove the propriety of this course. In all cases the Brandreth's Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and should be always resorted to by those of a costive habit.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 48 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's Book Stores, Nos. 206 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street; also by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; E. J. Horsman, No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine-vanders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side-label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT.—The sick of all nations, suffering under all phases of disease, have certified in every written language to the infallibility of these matchless Pills as an aperient, alterative and restorative medicine.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at Calvary Church, by Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., AMELIA A. LYON, daughter of Wm Lyon, Esq., of this City, and Dr. EDWARD P. VOLLUM, U. S. A.

At Bordentown, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. J. O. Rogers, Mr. CYRUS D. JONES, of New-York City, to Miss JULIA O. THORNE, of Bordentown, N. J.

At Huntington, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 11, by Rev. G. S. Coit, D. D., WILLIAM THOS. HALL, of the City of New-York, to REBECCA BEACH, youngest daughter of Agur Judson, Esq.

At St. Augustine Church, College Green, Bristol, Eng., on Saturday, July 26, by Rev. Thomas C. Price, Mr. W. S. BONN, of New-York, to Miss HAVARD, of Bristol.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 14, JOHANNA D., wife of Henry E. Johnston, and daughter of the late Charles Delvecchio.

The friends of the family are very respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1,013 Broadway, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH CATHELL, wife of James W. Cathell, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 679 Washington-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 13, GABRIEL DE BEVOISE, aged 81 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bushwick-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Mrs. ANN LOTT, wife of Samuel G. Lott, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 14

$500	Ohio State 6s,'70	106	317	Erie Railroad	c 59
16,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	c 100	200	do	b10 59
12,000	Virginia 6s	b8 92	400	do	s3 58⅞
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	c 86¼	400	do	b8 59
5,000	do	b8 86¼	400	do	s30 58⅞
1,000	City 6s, '70	c 96½	400	do	b60 59⅛
6,000	N. Y. Cen. RR 6s	89½	50	do	s10 58⅞
5,000	Erie R. Bds '75	b3 93	300	do	c 58¾
1,000	E. R. R. C. Ba. '71	87½	100	do	b60 59¼
10,000	L. C. R. R. Bs.	s60 95¾	400	do	s8 59¼
5,000	do	c 96½	850	do	b60 59½
5,000	do	s60 96½	300	do	b10 58¾
10,000	do	b3 96¾	50	do	c 58¾
1	Continental Bank	108	200	do	s30 58½
25	Park Bank	98	50	do	b3 58¾
22	Bank of America	106	400	Mich. S & N. I. R.	b60 89¾
10	Ohio L. & T. Co.	94	100	do	b60 89⅞
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119¾	100	do	b60 89½
88	do	s3 119¼	50	do	c 88¾
100	Canton Company	c 21½	32	Panama Railroad	93½
100	do	b60 22½	50	do	s60 93½
125	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	g 85½	100	do	b60 94½
500	do	cpg 85¾	190	Ill. Central R	1c 95¾
1250	do	p&c 85½	250	do	s60 109¾
250	do	b60 86	250	do	c 109¾
150	do	c 85¾	10	Clev. Co. & Chi. R.	c 101¾
10	do	85¾	11	do	c 101½
23	High-avenue R. R.	101½	17	do	101¾
300	Reading R. R.	s3 86	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	s3 107
400	do	c 85½	29	do	107¼
100	do	s4m 85	34	Cleve & To. R. R.	73½
400	do	b60 85¾	110	do	73⅝
200	do	c 85¾	100	do	b60 73¼
500	do	b60 86	200	do	c 73½
100	do	c 85⅝	200	do	s30 73¾
100	do	s30 85¾	50	Wis. L. S. R. R.	b80 63
80	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b3 91½	50	do	c 67
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 90	45	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76¼
114	do	89¼			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$20,000	L. E. & St. L. & Tol. & Ill. 2d mt. Int. ad.	52
9,000	Hudson River 3d. mort. Int. added	65¾
10,000	Great Western Ill. R. R. 1st mort. Int. ad.	70
2,000	Chicago and Rock Island Int. added	93
4	shares Academy of Music, $1,000 each	$295
15	shares Home Insurance Co	115¾
10	shares Continental Insurance Co	100@101
3	shares Hamilton Insurance Co	54
40	shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co	77½
40	shares Enterprise Insurance Co	12
25	shares Peter Cooper Insurance Co	107¾
20	shares Beekman Insurance Co	110
87	shares Rutgers Insurance Co	102@108
10	shares Market Insurance Co	117
5	shares Market Insurance Co	116¾
15	shares Park Insurance Co	101¾@103¾
50	shares Irving Insurance Co	111¾@112
55	shares Jefferson Insurance Co	202
75	shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co	143
9	shares Chatham Bank	90
15	shares American Guano Co	2¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	103¾	300	Erie Railroad	59
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119	100	do	b60 59¾
50	Nicara. Transit Co.	7¾	100	do	s60 59
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	19¾	100	do	s60 59½
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	p2c 85¾	100	do	s30 59¼
200	do	cpg 86	300	do	s60 59¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 73	300	do	s3 59¾
100	do	b60 73¾	1000	do	s30 59½
100	do	s3 73½	300	do	s8 59¾
100	Reading R. R.	86	100	do	b3 59¾
100	do	86¾	400	do	s10 59¾
600	do	s60 86¼	450	do	b60 60
200	do	s60 86⅛	10	Panama Railroad	93¾
500	do	s60 86¾	250	Illinois Cen. R. R.	109¾
600	do	b30 87¼	150	do	b30. 110
100	do	s3 87	675	Harlem Railroad	16¼
300	do	b60 87⅜	275	do	b6) 16⅜

THURSDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The arrival of the California mails and treasnre of July 20, at an early hour this morning, and the delivery of the English mails from the *Canada* at Boston, imparted a good degree of interest to financial affairs in Wall-Street to-day. The half-monthly delivery of $1,478,000 in Gold, and the Government drafts and disbursing checks, equivalent to Gold, received through the mail, amount, as near as we can at present ascertain the facts, to about $1,800,000. Part of the drafts go first to Washington, being drawn from Oregon and Washington Territories on the Indian Department. The advices from the Pacific side, and also from Panama, are regarded as quite satisfactory, and coming at the same time with an extremely encouraging private mail, so far as regards American financial interests, from England, they are well calculated to improve the tone of the Money Market, which had already manifested signs of recovery from the premature fears of a fall pressure and contraction, so current a week or two ago. The general activity of trade, both export and import, and the movement of Grain and Flour from the interior, have enhanced the value of Money about 1 ₱ cent. on first-class securities, as compared with July, but to-day, as on yesterday and Tuesday, no evidences of pressure appear at the leading Banks, and neither the Stock nor Discount Brokers complain of serious difficulty in the supply of means. As usual in such changes from marked ease to activity in demand, second grades of paper are passed at relatively higher rates of discount than choice names, the entire range outside of Bank being from 8@11 ₱ cent. in place of 7@9 ₱ cent. Some further parcels of the 18 months bills of the Illinois Central Road bearing seven ₱ cent. interest, were taken to-day at 95 ₱ cent., equal to 10 ₱ cent. interest per annum, on orders from the friends of the Company in England. The instructions to some of the agents of certain English banking concerns in regard to the use of capital and the issue of credits on this side are understood to be much enlarged, and a very gratifying confidence is expressed as to the business relations between the two countries and the continued favor likely to be shown to our leading lines of Railway, whose securities have been introduced on London Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange further improved to-day, and after very large operations at the early Board in Erie and some two or three other of the Railways, there was quite an excitement in the afternoon, and a rapid advance in Erie to 59¾ and Reading to 87 ₱ cent. The parties were more equally divided in the Board than usual of late, judging from the course and signs of real animation which were said to have marked the first call of the official list, and some heavy outside orders In the two prominent Road Stocks just mentioned were evidently brought to their support. New York Central also advanced to 86 ₱ cent. The July earnings we hear from Albany are $625,000. A rumor obtained at the Second Board, founded on a typographical error in one of the afternoon papers, that the Sub-Treasury had paid out a million of dollars to-day. To this at one moment was ascribed the rapid advance, though after the rumor had been explained and contradicted the market recovered its highest point and closed very firm.

There is not much said yet of Exchange for the Collins steamer sailing on Saturday. On London, bankers' names 109⅝@¾@⅞; Paris, 5.17½@5.15.

JULY RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

	July, 1856.	July, 1855
New-York and Erie	$481,552	$374,077
New-York Central	625,000	466,472
Reading	884,889	882,839
Michigan Central	226,701	188,232
Pennsylvania Central	322,672	307,516
Ohio and Pennsylvania	89,001	63,118
Ohio and Indiana	12,388	13,728
Milwaukee and Mississippi	63,172	47,158
Terre Haute and Alton	60,000	new.
Little Miami	93,852	68,896
Toledo	60,900	46,156
Rock Island	149,248	99,742
Hudson River	120,091	119,494
Illinois Central	197,200	130,600
Southern Michigan	176,000	153,000
New-Haven	81,064	71,485
Galena and Chicago	225,650	185,929
Total, 17 lines	$3,369,780	$2,710,942
Increase this year	24 ₱ cent.	

The foregoing returns will serve to illustrate the present activity of the Railway traffic throughout the country. The increase on the 17 lines named is over $650,000, as compared with July of last year. The month has never before presented the same cheering evidences of business. The Michigan Southern return, as above, is exclusive of lake earnings this year.

The arrival of the California steamer sets at rest a mischievous rumor which had been quietly used to the prejudice of confidence in financial affairs for several days before, to the effect that there was impending danger to the regularity and amount of Gold shipments from San Francisco. They were to be cut short by the Vigilance Committee, many of whose members are supposed to be personally interested, as merchants and factors, in stopping payments to the East. It was even whispered that returned Californians, of respectability, favored the impression that the popular movement at San Francisco orlginated in false pretences, and that it would be made to cover a general financial crash and the bankruptcy of the parties in the Committee just referred to. It is scarcely necessary to add that the whole tenor of the present news, mining, trading and political, puts all such absurd calculation to flight. They but follow the recent yellow-fever rumors, which, for the moment, were not without their influence on the timid. A well-advised private circular from San Francisco remarks:

"During the past fortnight trade has much improved, with a prospect of *an early and satisfactory settlement of our domestic troubles*. People are turning their attention more to business, and confidence is being rapidly restored. The demand for goods from the interior has been uniform, and with a speculative inquiry for sugars, hams, and other articles, the aggregate sales have been considerable."

The Aspinwall steamer brings intelligence from the Panama Road to the 5th inst. The line was in good working order. The country quiet and business active. In addition to the Gold treasure for New-York, the Road brought over during the fortnight for English account $1,015,726 in Silver, which pays ⅝ ₱ cent. for freight and $597,918 in Gold, paying ¼ ₱ cent. freight. The reappointment of Mr. A. B. CORWINE, as American Consul at Panama, will give much satisfaction. Mr. C. returned to the United States in the *Ariel* this morning, to report to the Government the result of his recent commission to examine into the cause of the riot at Panama last Winter.

Contracts we understand have been executed for the construction of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad from the Allapaha River to Thomasville and from Thomasville to the Florida line. These contracts, with those heretofore executed, for the construction of the Road from the west bank of the St. Illa River, to the Allapaha River, it is believed by the friends of the enterprise, will insure the completion of the whole line of

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1532. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
Associated Press Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Dreadful Inundations and Great Loss of Property.

Buildings Swept Away—Steamer Star Wrecked—Ships Injured.

One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Lives Lost.

STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA SAFE.

We are permitted to publish the following private dispatch, received by a gentleman in this City yesterday, from New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, as also all day on Monday.

Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great Summer resort, and which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the Island is said to have been swept away, and no less than *one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported to have been lost!* The steamer *Star*, Capt. SAYRS, which left here on the 9th, (Saturday) with a large number of passengers, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable; she soon after became a complete wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than 200 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some vessel to take them off.

Whether any of this company have been lost is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

Caillou Island has also been submerged, but the accounts from thence are very meagre. It is reported, however, that an immense amount of property and many lives have been lost.

The ships *Baudelch* and *Ellsertie*, as also the brig *Creole*, which were lying near the mouth of the river, have all been seriously damaged by the storm.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steamboats, flatboats, and other crafts being injured.

Nearly all the wharves at the watering-places have been inundated, and the buildings thereon, bath-houses, &c., swept away.

Altogether, the loss of property must be very heavy, but it is impossible, now, to calculate the amount. The crops, it is feared, have also suffered severely.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, just arrived from New-York via Havana, escaped the storm, and is now lying safely at Quarantine, with all well on board.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ocean Mail Service—The Collins Steamers—Compensation of Members of Congress, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

The bill making appropriations for the Ocean Mail Service was amended in the House to-day, so that notice may be given of a discontinuance of extra compensation to the Collins line. If this amendment is persisted in, the bill will certainly be lost altogether.

The bill fixing the compensation of members of Congress, as passed to-day by the House, gives them $2,000 annually, cuts off all appropriations for books for members, and deducts compensation for absence. This certainly is just and proper. I will shorten the sessions, secure more practical legislation, and eventually prove economical.

HON. C. J. ALBRIGHT has been renominated from the Seventeenth District of Ohio, represented two years ago by GOV. SHANNON. His faithfulness to his duty here justly entitles him to a reelection.

The House bill for the establishment of a naval station at Brunswick, Ga., was passed to-day by a very strong vote. S.

The Governorship of Washington Territory—Action of the Naval Committee—The Kansas Prosecutions, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

GEN. LANE, of Oregon, has been offered the Governorship of Washington Territory. He declined it.

Recent advices received somewhat extenuate the conduct of Gov. STEVENS in that Territory.

The majority of the Naval Committee of the House have agreed to strike from the Senate bill, "amendatory of the Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," the sections authorizing promotions from the reserved list, while the minority simply propose to leave the entire matter to the President and Senate. There is no prospect of a final action on the bill this session.

The Cabinet has not ordered a discontinuance of the Kansas prosecutions.

MR. BLAIR, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, has appointed JOHN D. MCPHERSON as his Deputy, and it is said the President has appointed DANIEL RATCLIFFE Assistant Solicitor, as provided by the recent law.

There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. DOBBIN is to supersede Mr. MASON as Minister at France.

Kansas Affairs—Mr. Campbell—Democracy on Internal Improvements—Local Legislation for Central New-York.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

KANSAS JUDGES AND TREASON.

The statements and counter-statements of the last day or two, relative to the removal of the Kansas Judges, have so befogged the subject that your readers probably don't know exactly what they do believe in that connection. The true state of the case is this: Col. GRAHY made no demands either for the removal of the Kansas Judges or the quashing of the treason indictments, as a condition of his acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas. The Judges have not been so removed,—nor have the indictments been quashed. I am well satisfied that it has not been even agreed that the Kansas officials shall be displaced. Complaints against Judge LECOMPTE, and Marshal DONALDSON have been pressed upon the President's attention with much earnestness. These complaints are of a character so serious, and are sustained by such positive evidence, that the President cannot decline to entertain them, but he has determined, if possible, to throw upon Col. GRAHY the responsibility for their removal. If the Colonel will recommend their removal, for sufficient cause, after he shall have reached the Territory, the Executive intimates his readiness to be guided by the recommendation, and he probably will stick to this proposition until the next man talks to him about it.

WHO PROMITTED CAMPBELL.

Attorney-General CUSHING was in the House yesterday morning an hour or two before Mr. CAMPBELL made his declaration, that he *knew* the Kansas indictments would not be prosecuted; and it is very reasonably conjectured that the declaration was based upon information furnished the gentleman from Ohio by the chief law officer of the Government. There are other evidences, however, of a satisfactory character, that the Cabinet did agree yesterday, that the prosecutions for treason should be discontinued. If the President sticks to this decision, it will not be executed until after Col. GRAHY enters upon his duties as Governor of Kansas. Mr. CUSHING is an admirer of LOUIS NAPOLEON,—and, not unlikely, may have the same faith in the influence of those "effects" of which the French Emperor never fails to avail himself on the most trivial occasion. Thus he may think it judicious to mark Col. GRAHY's advent in Kansas, by proclaiming through him the freedom of the treason prisoners. Who knows how much effect a *coup d'état* of this character might have in bringing back to BUCHANAN the hundreds of Pennsylvania Democrats who sympathize with their suffering Free-State friends in Kansas? I think this is the programme *now*,—but if the concert don't come off very soon, a change is as certain as a change of the weather.

FILLMOREISM DYING OUT.

The disastrous effect upon the South Americans of their overwhelming defeat in the recent State elections is every day more and more apparent. Those in Congress from Southern States concede the utter hopelessness of Fillmore Americanism in the Presidential contest, and are giving in their adhesion to BUCHANAN one by one. A few—a very few—still struggle against adversity—but it will not be a week before these also follow in the wake of the rest. On the other hand, the Northern Fillmore men are shaking in the wind, and many of them are just on the point of declaring for FREMONT. With some of them I know it is only a question of time, and you need not be surprised at a general and formal renunciation of the Sage of Buffalo within a few days, and a transfer of most, if not all, his Northern supporters in Congress to FREMONT. The Fillmore movement is evidently played out; and sensible men, seeing this, will not much longer continue to "go through the motions."

DEMOCRACY ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Locofocoism got the better of the Senate to-day, and defeated the appropriation for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, which had been vetoed by the President. Two votes changed would have saved it, and these were withheld by BRIGHT, the Democratic leader of the body, and another member of the same party, also from the West. If those whose interests are sacrificed by this defeat, desire to know what did it, I beg leave very respectfully to refer them to the Cincinnati platform.

LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Among the items in the miscellaneous appropriation bill is one of $5,000 for completing the City Hall in Utica, in addition to $12,000 heretofore appropriated for the same building. These appropriations are made by the Federal Government upon the ground that it has the use of all necessary rooms for the accommodation of the United States Courts and federal offices. Another item of $12,000 was appropriated for the erection of a similar building at Canandaigua. The former of these was obtained by the influence and tact of Mr. MATTESON, and the other by that of Mr. OLIVER—the Representatives of the respective Districts. It was as pleasant as it was somewhat novel and strange to see these appropriations sustained in the Senate by such men as CASS and BENJAMIN, directly in face of the opposition of the Committee on Finance. The fact is a significant illustration of the advantages which the constituencies derive from continuing their Representatives in Congress, when faithful and capable, as long as possible. In addition to the valuable experience acquired thereby, long-continued service enables a judicious member of Congress to lay even his political opponents under such obligations to him that they cannot well refuse anything in reason which he may ask for his constituents. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

REIMBURSEMENT TO VERMONT.

The Senate passed the House bill to reimburse the State of Vermont for expenses incurred in paying militia in 1838 and 1839, to preserve the neutrality laws.

BENEFITS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure to actual settlers the benefits resulting from grants of lands for railroad purposes, reserving to them the alternate sections at $2 50 per acre.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate made an amendment appropriating $750,000 for the Capitol extension, and $500,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct.

The Senate then took a recess for two hours.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BAYARD's amendment appropriating half a million of dollars for continuation of the dome of the Capitol was discussed and adopted.

Mr. JAMES' amendment providing for two principal and two assistant examiners in the Patent Office was adopted.

COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS.

The bill was then laid aside to take up the substitute of the House for the Senate's bill, fixing the compensation of members of Congress.

Several Senators said it was a direct proposition to put two or three thousand dollars into the pocket of each member for past services, while others argued that the present compensation does not enable them to pay the reasonable expenses of gentlemen.

The substitute was adopted, by 27 yeas to 12 nays.

The consideration of the Civil bill was then resumed, and an appropriation of nearly a million dollars made, to meet the requirements of the bill increasing the compensation of members.

Various amendments were acted on, and the bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SALARIES.

The House passed the Senate bill regulating Diplomatic and Consular salaries.

THE TARIFF REPORT.

Fifty thousand copies of the report of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, for a modification of the tariff, were ordered to be printed.

NAVAL DEPOT IN GEORGIA.

The House passed the bill appropriating $200,000 for the establishment of a Naval Dépôt at Brunswick, Georgia.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS.

The Senate bill regulating the pay of members was then taken up.

Mr. ORR offered a substitute. Instead of paying $2,500 per year he proposed $6,000 for the entire Congress, covering the present one; the mileage to remain the same as now; deductions to be made for voluntary absence and the books for members to be paid for out of their compensation. He (ORR) said members were poorly paid, and if there was a desire to preserve anything like purity they must be placed beyond the reach of reasonable temptation.

Various ineffectual motions were made to lay the bill on the table, when the bill as amended by Mr. ORR passed by 101 against 98.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

A resolution giving the usual extra compensation to the House employes was adopted.

CONFUSION.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceeding, and occasional desperate efforts were made by crowds of members to have the several bills taken up under a suspension of the rules.

The presiding officer was frequently annoyed by a hundred voices crying: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," in order to secure an individual recognition that they might move their respective measures.

ARMY SURGEONS.

Amid the turmoil the House passed the bill providing for the appointment in the army of four Surgeons and eight Assistant Surgeons; also the bill providing for a survey of the southern boundary of Kansas, and the Senate bill amendatory of the act regulating the fees, costs, and general expenses of the judiciary.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The bill making appropriations for carrying the mail in ocean steamers was then considered.

An amendment was adopted in Committee authorizing notice to be given for the termination of the arrangement of the additional allowance for the transportation of the mails between New-York and Liverpool in the Collins Line.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

Iowa Election—Curtiss Elected to Congress.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reliable accounts from Iowa state that, in the First Congressional District, CURTISS, Republican, had a majority of 1,500 votes over HALL, Democrat, with only four small counties in the extreme west to be heard from.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 15.

There are no new cases of yellow fever in the city. There is little apprehension felt that the disease will become epidemic.

The Arabia at Halifax—Accident on the Way up.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning from Boston. She experienced a thick fog on the way up and touched ground yesterday morning near Seal Island. She is leaking considerably, but the extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. She will not leave here before this evening, and, perhaps, not till to-morrow morning.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Admiral*, arrived at Portland, reports at noon, yesterday, saw an English ship inside of Cape Ann, apparently water-logged. A United States steamer was alongside.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Missouri.

An unofficial table, by Counties, in the St. Louis *Republican*, figures up the vote for Governor as follows:

Polk	82,351	Ewing	80,364
Benton	19,796		

Polk over Ewing, (so far,) 1,987; Polk over Benton, 12 555.

Returns from several Counties are still incomplete. Only 1 Benton Senator is reported as elected, with 4 National Democrats, 1 Whig, and 1 American. The Senate, with members holding over, stands:

National Democrats	14	Whig	11
Benton	5	American	2
Total			32

The House of Representatives (all new members) stands:

National Democrats	53	Whig	5
Benton	24	American	28
Total			110

Thirteen Benton Representatives are returned from St. Louis County, and 2 from Franklin. In the next Legislature there will be four parties—Bentonians, National Democrats, Whigs and Americans. The body will meet on the last Monday of December, and a partial fusion is likely to occur before that time.

Arrival from Europe.

The steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg on the 1st instant, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings no later European advices than those already received by the *Canada*. The *Borussia* reports having seen in lat. 45° 50', long. 47°, large icebergs. We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. EDWARD BECK & KUNHARDT for Hamburg papers.

Late and Important from St. Domingo.

A letter by the schooner *Marietta Smith*, Captain CRASE, from Port-au-Piatt, on 3d inst., says: A few days ago a Dominican man-of-war schooner arrived from St. Domingo City, the capital of the Dominican Republic, and her officers reported the city in a state of revolution, in consequence of a treaty with old Spain. The seventh article of the treaty favors all Spanish descendants, and allows them to become Spanish citizens, and they being the most numerous, wish to become so in fact, and hoist the Spanish flag again. Citizens, soldiers, and all are rushing to the Spanish Consuls to get registered and become such. The day the schooner left the city 5,000 or more had registered their names, and many more would sign. This has caused a great movement in the city. All the Tribunals had been closed, business was suspended, and the President and his Cabinet wished to resign. The Spanish Consul is doing all he can to prevent the American treaty being ratified, opposing the American Consul in all his moves. The foreigners and the Liberal Party are looking anxiously for a vessel from the States to protect their interests. The Editor of one of the city papers had shot down in the streets, in broad daylight, a Spaniard. A political dispute was the cause. The Editor escaped, but a reward of $5,000 has been offered for his apprehension by the Spanish Consul.

From Port au Prince.

Capt. BUTTON, of the bark *Clara Windsor*, arrived yesterday, reports that place as being healthy. No fever cases having occurred for a length of time. The vessels in port have been entirely free of fever among their crews.

The Red Jacket.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the statement in this morning's TIMES is calculated to reflect discredit upon Capt. DE GROOT, the trustworthy officer who, for the past twenty years, has been Commander of the Elizabethport Ferry Boats, without a single serious accident, I would state that for a month past, he has not acted in the capacity of Captain; the authority of the *Red Jacket* having been assumed by the Superintendent of the Railroad. Yours, most Respectfully,

FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1856. NEW-JERSEY.

☞ HAZIEL SMITH, a deaf mute, formerly from the City of New-York, who for many years has been peddling hooks, &c., through the country, died at Prattsville, Greene Co., N. Y., on the morning of the 11th inst. He was getting his horses shod in a blacksmith shop, when he was taken with a fit and died almost immediately.

☞ We are requested to state that Mrs. SEARLE is Matron of the Hospital at Quarantine, and not a nurse, as was erroneously reported in connection with the death of her son at that place a few days since.

Storm on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

LOSS OF PROPELLERS BRUNSWICK AND TROY—ONE MAN DROWNED—OTHER DISASTERS.

From the Milwaukee American, Aug. 12.

By the arrival of the propeller *Globe*, at this port, we are in possession of information in regard to a severe Northeast storm which prevailed at the foot of Lake Michigan and the head of Lake Huron, on Thursday last, and of the loss of the propellers *Brunswick* and *Troy*, together with one of the crew of the *Brunswick*.

The *Brunswick* was loaded with grain from Chicago, and bound to Buffalo. When off the Manitou Islands she was overtaken by the most severe Northeast wind that has been known on those waters for many months, and was unable to ride out the storm. She sunk in fifty fathoms water. The crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of one man, who was drowned, after reaching shoal water, from sickness and exhaustion. We have no further particulars. The *Brunswick* belonged to the Western Transportation Company.

The *Troy*, bound up with a load of merchandise for Grand River, Mich., went on to the rocks below Mackinac, and is full of water—reported to be a total wreck. Her passengers were taken to Point Betsey by the propeller *Plymouth*, all safe. The *Troy* is owned, we believe, at Grand Haven.

The schooner *Indus* got on to a rock near the entrance of Green Bay, and stove a hole in her bottom. By covering it with canvas and keeping the pumps at work, she reached this city on Sunday night, and is now unloading at the dock of the M. and M. R. R. Company, with a steamp-pump on board pumping her out.

The schooner *Etta*, of Green Bay, was lost in the same storm.

The tug *Canopus* arrived here in distress on Saturday, having jettisoned a portion of her cargo near the Manitous. She was bound down with grain from Chicago.

The *Giddings*, also bound down, met with disaster, and returned to this port on Saturday afternoon.

Those sailors with whom we have conversed say that the storm in the region of Mackinac, on Thursday and Friday, was the most severe for several years, and anticipate that more disasters must have occurred to other fleets in that vicinity.

The sea was heavy at this port, but there was not a heavy wind.

The Lowell *News* says that Morrill's Nashua and Boston Express was robbed on Monday of a package containing $2,100 in money.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Prize Fight—Tom Hyer vs. Dominick Bradley—New-York vs. Philadelphia—$10,000 a side.

It was rumored yesterday among those most likely to be well informed in such matters, that the preliminaries have been settled for a prize-fight between TOM HYER and DOMINICK BRADLEY, of Philadelphia, who is the challenger. BRADLEY is said to be six feet three inches high, and weighs 225 pounds. HYER stands six feet two, and his weight is about 190 pounds. The stakes are $10,000 a side, and $200 were put up by HYER's friends. It is said, however, that TOM did not enthorize his friends to make the match, and that he has no intention of violating his promise (made after his match with YANKEE SULLIVAN) that he would never again enter the ring.

Eighth Ward Republican Association.

The members of the Eighth Ward Republican Association and other Republicans of the Ward held what proved a very interesting meeting, last evening, at the head-quarters of the Association, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

Steamboat Collision.

At an early hour yesterday morning the steamboat *Connecticut*, of the Boston line, when off the point on the Hook, came into collision with the steam tug *Schultz*, striking her forward of the wheel-house, and cutting her to within one plank of the water's edge. The *Connecticut* was but slightly damaged.

The Veterans' Excursion.

The Veteran Corps of the War of 1812, are to have an excursion on Wednesday, August 27, to the MONUMENT to PAULDING, VAN WERT and WILLIAMS, at Tarrytown, upon the spot where they captured Major ANDRE. It is for the benefit of the aged and infirm of the corps, and deserves general patronage.

Fires.

DARING CASE OF INCENDIARISM.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second story of house No. 458 Hudson-street, occupied by a Mrs. THOMPSON. It was discovered by Policemen WARD and BENNETT, of the Ninth Ward, who entered the house and with some assistance succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the furniture had been damaged to the amount of about $100.

On examining the premises it was discovered that *the building had been fired in nine different places!*

In a few hours afterwards—about 4½ o'clock—it was discovered to be again on fire, in the second story. The rooms were soon in flames, and before the second fire was put out the furniture was all destroyed, and the building was damaged to the extent of $400.

The Fire Marshal has commenced an investigation into this very mysterious case.

IN HORATIO STREET.

The alarm of fire at 11½ A. M., yesterday, was occasioned by a slight fire in the house of Mrs. RADLEY, No. 64 Horatio-street. Damage trifling.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

At 6 P. M., same day, a fire broke out in a woodshed, attached to No. 146 Eighth-avenue. Damage about $15. The fire originated by the playing of children with matches.

IN BEDFORD-STREET.

At 7 P. M., a fire broke out in the dwelling No. 4 Bedford-street, occupied by Mrs. SUSAN VAN ALST. It originated among some clothing in a closet. Loss about $25. No insurance.

Disgraceful—Where were the Police?

That portion of the Broadway sidewalk which is in the Fifth Ward is rendered almost impassable to decent people, in consequence of the unchecked blackguardism and disgraceful proceedings generally of intoxicated prostitutes and their male pimps. The conduct of these women is really shocking. A poor countryman, while near the corner of Worth-street, about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, was set upon by a party of them, who, after robbing him of his cane, struck him in the face and otherwise abused him. A citizen who interfered was threatened with violence by a gang of corner loafers who were looking with pleasure at the sport.

This affair drew together a noisy crowd, but not a policeman was seen to interfere.

Anxious to ascertain where "were the police?" two citizens who witnessed the above outrage, proceeded up Broadway to Franklin-street, through Franklin-street to West Broadway, through West Broadway to Chambers-street, and up Chambers-street to Broadway, *without seeing a single policeman.*

Well may it be asked then, "Where are the police?"

The women alluded to should not be permitted to act so shamefully in the public thoroughfares. If, as one of our Judges asserts, they are "necessary evils," it is certainly not at all necessary that they should inflict the public thoroughfare with their bacchanalian yells and obscene deportment. Their right to *walk* the public highway cannot be taken from them, but their right to impede travel and assault the passers-by is clearly illegal. Our Police do either too much or not enough in this matter. No "special" or "general" order from head-quarters is necessary to remedy this evil, constantly becoming more intolerable. Will it be stopped, Capt. Carpenter?

The Broadway Theatre Difficulty—Injunction granted, and made Absolute.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

MARSHALL vs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE.

In May last, the houses situated on the northeast corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, and five adjacent buildings in Pearl-street, having been purchased, with the lease of ground on which they stood, by Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, the well-known dry goods merchants, were demolished at their direction, and huge excavations made on the site which they occupied, preparatory to the erection of a stately dry goods palace, rivaling Stewart's in size and magnificence. The Broadway Theatre adjoined the buildings thus destroyed, and was rendered unsafe. Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, or the architect employed by them, proceeded to adopt the best means of securing the walls of the theatre, by buttressing them with timbers. Still the theatre was deemed insecure, and the performances were discontinued, much to the loss of the proprietor, who accordingly brought an action against Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, asking for damages already inflicted, and praying for an injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering in any manner with the walls of the theatre, or inserting timbers therein, or from making any further excavations upon the ground purchased by them, contiguous to the theatre. Yesterday, Judge BRADY delivered his opinion, as follows. It will be seen that he grants the injunction.

BRADY, J.—An early decision of this motion being unavoidable, I state only the conclusions at which I have arrived, and they are as follows:

1. That the material allegations in the complaint which entitle the plaintiff to the relief demanded, are not, nor is any of them denied. That they are sufficient to require the interposition of the Court, under section 218 of the Code. (2 Comstock, 161; 4 Paige, Ch. R., 169; 4 Comstock, 198, 199; 6 Pr. Rep., 89.)

2. That no license to enter upon the plaintiff's premises, further than to dig under the wall thereof, and for the particular purpose specified, was granted by the plaintiff, and that no general license, such as contemplated by the act of 1855, was granted by the plaintiff to the defendants. (Laws of 1855, p. 11.)

3. That the license granted by the lessors prior to the expiration of the lease which was renewed July 24, 1854, was revoked by such renewal. (Co. Lit., 57, a; 4 Johns, 418—Jackson ex dem. Hull vs. Babcock—4 Sand. Ch. Rep., 92; 6 Hill, 44, and cases cited.) And that for such reason the plaintiff was not bound by it, and it cannot be urged against him on this application.

4. That the defendants have adopted the best and apparently only method of sustaining the wall of the theatre, and have in their efforts to accomplish that object displayed diligence, care and a full consideration of the interest of the plaintiff in that respect.

These conclusions require me to grant an absolute injunction, which is ordered.

The Act of 1855 provides for the *necessary license* to enter on the adjoining land, and absolves the builder from obligations unless it be granted, leaving the parties to their common-law rights and responsibilities. In this case it is clear, on the papers submitted, that the necessary license was not given, and it is equally clear that the defendants were, therefore, not authorized to insert needles, as advised by experienced mechanics, although that appears to be the only way surely to sustain the wall.

It was suggested on the argument that the amount of the undertaking was insufficient and should be increased in the event of the injunction being continued. Upon reflection I cannot discover any reason why the security should be enlarged after a hearing, and a determination that the injunction should be continued. It may be, however, that there are reasons why a different view should be entertained, and the order in that respect will provide for liberty to the defendants to move for additional security if they shall be so advised.

YACHT DISASTERS.

Boats Upset in Yarmouth and Boston Harbors—Twelve Lives Lost.

We learn from Yarmouth, (Mass.,) that a most heart-rending event took place in that town on Tuesday, by which the lives of seven persons were lost. A party consisting of Mr. JOHN BROWN, wife and two children, and sister, ASA P. C. WINSLOW, wife and two children, and a daughter of ADAM BAKER, started in a sail-boat in the morning for a pleasure excursion among the Islands. Everything passed off pleasantly, until the boat was on its way home, when a rain came on, and the women and children went into the cuddy of the boat. Suddenly, a whirlwind struck the boat so powerfully that nothing could withstand it—and she sank stern first, and every person in the cuddy was drowned. Those upon the deck were saved by getting upon the bow of the boat which still remained above water—until assistance arrived.

There were boats in sight when the calamity occurred, so that assistance was speedily rendered and the boat towed ashore about 9½ o'clock. An inquest was held by Coroner LEWIS, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Our correspondent says, that the whole town was thrown into distress by this sudden and awful dispensation of Providence.

It is certainly a remarkable circumstance—in the river, within a short distance of where the boat was capsized, it had been for hours before and since the accident almost a perfect calm.

The following are the names of those drowned: MRS. ALVIRA BROWN, aged 40 years; LYDIA BROWN, aged 24 years; JAMES BROWN, aged 12 years; Mrs. MIRANDA J. WINSLOW, aged 29 years; ELLA M. WINSLOW, aged 4 years; ERVIN F. WINSLOW, aged 2½ years; EMMA BAKER, aged 12 years.

From the Boston Atlas, 15th

Yesterday afternoon, a party composed of five ladies and five gentlemen left the Mariner's House, North square, and went down the harbor upon a sailing excursion. Every thing passed off pleasantly, and the boat was sailing along the East Boston shore on its return, when the ferry boat left the slip for the city side. The sail-boat crossed the wake of the steamer, standing towards the Navy Yard, when the progress of the ferry boat was impeded by some mud-scows, and the helmsman, being in the act of the boat toward the city, could not see the sail boat, which was astern; therefore, in backing to clear the scows, ran foul of the sail-boat and capsized her. One of the paddle-wheels, before the alarm was given, had smashed the boat and struck the ladies, who sunk to rise no more. The five men tried to save the ladies, but the wheel struck them in an instant out of sight, as they were seated in the part of the boat most exposed. Every effort was made, by those on board the ferry boat, to reach the ladies, but in vain. Had they been seated where the men were, they would probably all have been saved. The accident occurred about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the sail-boat was hidden from the view of those on board the ferry boat by the dark shadow of the ferry slip and wharf. Mr. HAMILTON, the landlord of the Mariner's House, lost his daughter, MARY C., aged 14, and his sister, MARY E., aged 22; Miss HENRIETTA GREENLAW, 20; Mrs. JANE ERWIN, 28; and Mrs. ELLEN ROBINSON, 20, were the other ladies drowned.

At 11 o'clock, last night, none of the bodies had been recovered. We sympathize deeply with their friends, but cannot say that blame rests with the helmsman of the ferry boat. It was an accident.

An Affray Between New-Yorkers at Newport.

From the Evening Mirror.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

As there has been a somewhat exciting scene at the Ocean House this morning, and as I happened to be an eye-witness of what occurred, I deem it proper to give a true version of the affair before the story becomes distorted through hear-say reports.

At about 10½ o'clock I was standing leaning against the rail of the long piazza in front of the Ocean House, conversing with Mr. WITHERS, of New-York, when Mr. DE WILHURST, a brother-in-law of Mr. WITHERS, entered the piazza at about a hundred feet from where we were standing; and when he had approached within about forty feet, Mr. WITHERS, without taking his cigar from his lips, walked deliberately toward him and struck him (when the parties were fairly *face to face*) several heavy blows upon the head.

After receiving two or three blows from the stick, from which the blood began to stream over his face, WILHURST struck at his antagonist ineffectively with his umbrella, and also caught hold of the cane in WITHERS's hand, who adroitly shifted it to his left hand, and with the right "arm" continued to hit WILHURST a succession of smart blows under the eye, without receiving any particular damage in return. An impromptu "ring" of spectators surrounded the belligerents; and the windows of the hotel were filled with crowds of nervous looking female faces; and among them Madame LA GRANGE, looking "white as a sheet." At this moment "the Porter" of the "Ocean" rushed in and seized Mr. WITHERS, holding him against the wall, when a couple of gentlemen caught hold of WILHURST.

The former then walked off arm in arm with Mr. LIVINGSTON; and the latter, who, it is said, armed himself with a knife, followed WITHERS up the street, with several French and Italian gentlemen in his company, among whom was noticed BRIGNOLI. In about an hour after the rencontre, and when groups were thickly gathered in and around the Ocean, discussing the merits and demerits of the affair, WILHURST returned to the hotel with a big bludgeon in his hand, evidently looking for WITHERS, against whom he had just complained to the police. But, in the meantime, a complaint had been entered against him, and an officer, who stood ready with the documents, took off WILHURST, while WITHERS was taken into a carriage and hurried "out of the jurisdiction." Thus ends for the present, this unpleasant affair.

I have stated merely facts, so far as I witnessed them, and have carefully refrained from giving any account of the antecedent difficulties which led to the affray, or of taking sides for or against either party to the conflict. There are all sorts of rumors afloat, but the public may as well consider it a private quarrel, and leave it as it stands. As the parties are strictly private persons, I should not have alluded to the matter at all, but from the publicity of the scene, and from the incorrect reports that are sure to find their way through prejudiced medium into the papers. H. F.

The *Mirror* of last evening adds:

NEWPORT, Aug. 14, 1856.

In my statement in reference to the recent *rencontre* at the "Ocean House," I was in error in mentioning that Signor BRIGNOLI walked away with one of the parties after the fight was over. Mr. BRIGNOLI, who claims to have done all in his power to prevent a collision, only witnessed the ending of the affray from an upper window. As the amiable and accomplished Signor is sensitively anxious to avoid even the suspicion of being implicated in any controversy between the parties, I take pleasure in making this correction. H. F.

Baron Humboldt and Mr. Thrasher.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in your journal an article which has been published by Baron HUMBOLDT in the *Spenersche Zeitung*, in relation to my translation of his essay on the Island of Cuba, published by DERBY & JACKSON. As your readers may be led to infer that I have willfully mutilated a work of that great writer, I request you will publish the following explanation.

Being desirous of placing in the hands of American readers such information in relation to the Island of Cuba as my studies had enabled me to obtain, I made the translation referred to, as being the best work I have ever seen on the subject. In undertaking this labor, I was not aware that any English version of the work had ever been made, and I used the Spanish edition for text, simply because, being ignorant of the French language, I could not translate the essay from that tongue.

As it was written thirty years ago, during which time the material development of Cuba had been very great, a continuance of Baron Humboldt's remarks became necessary, in order to bring the subject matter up to the present time, and this labor I have inserted in notes. In carrying out the design of a work on Cuba, I deemed that I could not be bound by it, and it cannot be urged against him on this application.

4. That the defendants have adopted the best and apparently only method of sustaining the wall of the theatre, and have in their efforts to accomplish that object displayed diligence, care and a full consideration of the interest of the plaintiff in that respect.

These conclusions require me to grant an absolute injunction, which is ordered.

The Act of 1855 provides for the *necessary license* to enter on the adjoining land, and absolves the builder from obligations unless it be granted, leaving the parties to their common-law rights and responsibilities. In this case it is clear, on the papers submitted, that the necessary license was not given, and it is equally clear that the defendants were, therefore, not authorized to insert needles, as advised by experienced mechanics, although that appears to be the only way surely to sustain the wall.

It was suggested on the argument that the amount of the undertaking was insufficient and should be increased in the event of the injunction being continued. Upon reflection I cannot discover any reason why the security should be enlarged after a hearing, and a determination that the injunction should be continued. It may be, however, that there are reasons why a different view should be entertained, and the order in that respect will provide for liberty to the defendants to move for additional security if they shall be so advised.

The New London *Chronicle* says that Mr. RICHARDS, who keeps a store on the Hartford road, a few mornings since found in one of his empty molasses hogsheads a human skeleton, the remains no doubt of a departed negro. How they came in that saccharine sepulchre, of course no one knows.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

Gen. Walker's Position in Nicaragua.

HIS OWN SOLDIERS DENOUNCING HIM.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

CIRCULAR

Addressed by Seven Prisoners, Taken at and after the Battle of Santa Rosa, to the Citizens of the United States.

PUNTA ARENAS,
Republic of Costa Rica, May 21, 1856.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

It may seem somewhat surprising, if not paradoxical, that although we are now held as prisoners of war by a generous foe, against whom we have contended, that this period of imprisonment should be the only free moment which we have enjoyed in Central America, of expressing our sincere, honest and mature convictions, with the least hope of our communications ever reaching their destination in the United States. The reason is a simple one: In the Republic of Nicaragua, Gen. WILLIAM WALKER has, for many months past, established a strict system of espionage over the Post-Offices of the country, and no letter or other communication is permitted to pass to a foreign country, unless it is replete with the most fanciful accounts of *his* greatness, *his* glory, and the unparalleled success of *his* arms; and as there are numerous correspondents there, who either are office holders or office seekers, who are perfectly willing to draw upon "their fancy for their parts," it is not to be wondered at, that the newspapers of the United States, with the exception of the *Chronicle*, of San Francisco, should teem with fulsome compliments to his greatness, which never existed except in the too fervid or well hired fancy of the writer, and should also contain a record of glorious victories, which, when impartial and untrammeled truth holds the pen as it does in the inditing of this Circular, will be proved to be in every instance (except one) disgraceful and disastrous defeats.

Our motive for addressing this Circular to the Citizens of the United States, is for the purpose of stripping the modern Mekanna of the silver tissued veil, which fancy and craft combined, have artfully contrived to throw around him. Our motive is to present WM. WALKER as he *exists*, in fact, by adducing his *past history and past actions*, as proofs unquestionable, that he is *no Statesman, no General, no Lawyer, no judge of human nature*, and that he is even a most indifferent imitator of the redoubtable Don Quixote. Our motive is, to prevent in future, (if possible) the young men of the United States from being deluded, betrayed and deceived as we have been, by magnificent promises of gain and glory, *not one of which* have ever, or will ever be complied with.

Remember reader, while perusing this Circular, that you are reading not the opinions only of *ten prisoners*, but the sober, solemn, serious sentiments of every North American soldier now in the army of Gen. WALKER. With the exception of a few officials, we have no hesitation in asserting, that the entire army of WM. WALKER would affix their signatures to this document and attest its truth, if they only enjoyed the freeman's privilege of liberty in speech and action.

We now propound these questions to the Citizens of the United States:

Is WILLIAM WALKER a great man? Is he a man whose intellectual attainments entitled him even to the degree of mediocrity? We answer these interrogatories most decidedly *in the negative*; and as Saint Paul says, "that we may give a reason for the faith that is in us;" let facts be submitted to a candid world.

REASON FIRST—ERROR FIRST.

WM. WALKER's military career commenced in ignorance and folly, and he has ever continued to be religiously faithful to his first precedents. The world is now intimately familiar with the insane attack upon Lower California. With fifty-six men he invaded a country with whose resources he must have been entirely unacquainted. Without a map, without a guide, without men, means, or munitions

Chamorro chose was to swim with a current he could [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan—The Intrigue and Intrigue Slander on Mr. Clay.

Correspondence of the Washington American Organ.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

In the *Republican Banner*, of this city, of the 22d of June last, there appeared an able editorial fixing upon Mr. BUCHANAN the authorship of the bargain and intrigue slander which wrought so much injury upon HENRY CLAY. In the article the following extracts of a letter from General JACKSON to Major WILLIAM B. LEWIS, an old and revered friend of the departed chieftain, were quoted, to show in what light Mr. BUCHANAN's conduct was regarded by General JACKSON:

General Jackson to Major W. B. Lewis.

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1843.

Your observations with regard to Mr. BUCHANAN are correct. *He showed a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay*, did not do me justice in the respect he there made, and *I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay* about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. THIS I AM SURE OF. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not I know not; but one thing I do know, that *he wished me to combat them with their own weapons; that was, to let my friends say if I was elected I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This to me appeared deep corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as I thought it deserved.* ANDREW JACKSON.

This letter fell with crushing effect upon the Buchanan Democracy here, and notwithstanding all their efforts to break its force, it is still doing mischief to them and the cause of Mr. BUCHANAN. In their extremity they called in the aid of ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., who intimated that the letter did not express the real sentiments of Gen. JACKSON—that he wrote it under "irritation," &c. The question then arose, what was it that could have so "irritated" the General that he deliberately put on record what his adopted son declares is not his real opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN? What was it that made the old chief belie, in the opinion of his adopted son, the honest sentiments of his heart? The American Party had no means of knowing—they had no copy of Major LEWIS' letter to Gen. JACKSON; but the *Patriot*, one of the American papers here, succeeded, after inflicting a terrible lashing on the adopted son, in drawing the desired information from him! In the Nashville *Union and American*, of the 9th of July, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., appeared in a long letter, and introduces the following:

LETTER FROM MAJOR W. B LEWIS TO GENERAL JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1845.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your two confidential and very interesting letters, of the 4th and 5th inst., have been received and disposed of as requested. I am happy to say that I am entirely satisfied, and so is Mr. BLAIR, with the gentlemen who, it is supposed, will constitute the new Cabinet. Mr. BLAIR and myself both think it doubtful, however, *whether Mr. Buchanan will accept upon the terms proposed, (he should not be appointed unless he does)* as he is full of the idea, as stated to you in my previous letters, of being a candidate for the succession. *If he* should not accept, I suppose the State Department will then be offered to Mr. STEVENSON. *With or without* Mr. BUCHANAN, however, I think the Cabinet will be *an able one*, and fully entitled to, and doubtless will receive, the confidence of the nation.

The truth is, General, I have never had any very great respect for Mr. BUCHANAN, and of late I have even had less than formerly. He did not come out upon the subject of that "bargain, intrigue and corruption" charge upon Messrs. CLAY and ADAMS in 1825, as he ought to have done, and as was expected of him. *Be sides*, I have heard *him say*, not more *than a month ago, that he did not, and never had, believed there was any truth in the charge.* This occurred at Mr. ——'s dinner table, and the remarks were addressed to Judge MANGUM, the President of the Senate. But having taken place at the time and place *when it did*, I have said nothing about it to any one. * * * W. B. LEWIS.

With this letter before the public, Gen. JACKSON's "irritation" is easily accounted for. No doubt he was indignant, excessively indignant, when he learned that Mr. BUCHANAN, upon whose authority he had made the charge of bargain and intrigue against Mr. CLAY, had declared he "*did not* and NEVER HAD BELIEVED *there was* ANY TRUTH IN THE CHARGE!" But indignant as he might have been, who will believe that he, in his letter above to Major LEWIS, wrote what were not his honest sentiments?

Unable to meet and confute the damning evidences of Mr. BUCHANAN's guilt, furnished by Gen. JACKSON, attempts have been made to discredit the authenicity of the letter to Major LEWIS. This has not been openly done here, for the reason that *the letter is now in this city, open to the inspection of any one who wishes to see it.* But it has been done abroad. One of these attempts was made by the Washington *Union* in the following article:

From the Washington Union of July 19, 1856.

GENERAL JACKSON AND MR. BUCHANAN.

The most disreputable attempt that has been made to injure Mr. BUCHANAN, is that which seeks to make the impression that General JACKSON lacked confidence in him on account of his conduct in the unfortunate difficulty as to the charge of "bargain and corruption" which grew out of the election of Mr. ADAMS in 1825. We have already published two letters from General JACKSON's son, ANDREW JACKSON, in which he triumphantly vindicates the memory of his father, and entirely refutes the allegation that Mr. BUCHANAN did not enjoy his entire confidence. It will be remembered that ANDREW JACKSON was induced to appeal to the public in consequence of the disgraceful violation of all decency and propriety of the publication of certain confidential letters of his father. One of these private letters, an extract of which was so published, purported to bear date late in February, 1845, and in this extract General JACKSON alludes in terms of dissatisfaction to the conduct of Mr. BUCHANAN in the affair before referred to.

We now have information from Nashville, Tenn., that the person who has thus violated General JACKSON's confidence, and furnished for political effect what purports to be an extract from one of his private letters, is Major W. B. LEWIS. The gentleman who gives us this information was one of the most intimate of General JACKSON's friends, and a member of Mr. POLK's Cabinet. In regard to the alleged extract he says: "I shall not believe that he (General JACKSON) ever so expressed himself, until I see the letter in his own handwriting. Such tricksters could easily add to or erase a word, which would entirely change the whole meaning of a sentence." As we understand the matter, the whole credit to be given to the extract rests upon the assertion of Major LEWIS, that he has furnished the copy of it for publication. By the very fact of thus abusing the confidence reposed in him by General JACKSON, he forfeits all claim to credibility.

The fact that he has suppressed the residue of the letter furnishes strong evidence that the extract is either not genuine, or that it is garbled and altered so as to pervert its true meaning. Every honorable mind is justified in pronouncing it a probable forgery, unless Major LEWIS produces the whole letter, in Gen. JACKSON's own handwriting, and, together with it, the letter of his own to which it was an answer. The gentleman before alluded to not only asserts, as a fact susceptible of proof, that Gen. JACKSON approved the selection of Mr. BUCHANAN by Mr. POLK, as a member of his Cabinet before the appointment was made, but that, after it was made, and after the date of the pretended letter to Major LEWIS, Gen. JACKSON wrote to Mr. POLK expressing his cordial satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. BUCHANAN. This letter is in existence, and its contents are so directly contradictory of the pretended extract, that it strongly corroborates the conclusions that the *extract is a forgery.*

Now the chief object of this communication is to expose this base attempt at imposture on the part of the *Union*. It is true that ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., has written two letters, in which he speaks of the letter to Major LEWIS, but *in neither does he dare to question the authenticity of the extract.* On the contrary, he *admits its genuineness*, but suspects if the whole letter was published it might not be so hard on Mr. BUCHANAN. He copies the extract in one of his letters, preceding it with the remark: "The following extract from one of my father's private and confidential letters." Again, he says: "I say, furthermore, that the above paragraph (the extract from the letter to Major LEWIS, given above) *was called forth by irritation produced*," &c. In no instance does he dare to throw a doubt upon the extract as a veritable production of Gen. JACKSON. The "paragraph" contains all that is said in the letter upon the subject of the slander on Mr. CLAY; and, of course, the publication of the whole letter could not alter its sense in any way.

[If the letter contained a word or an idea which would benefit Mr. BUCHANAN, we suppose, of course, his *friend*, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., would publish it.—*Ed. Am. Organ.*]

The Cabinet officer alluded to in the *Union* is Hon. CAVE JOHNSON. He intimates that the letter is not in General JACKSON's handwriting—that words or sentences may have been erased, &c. These are grave imputations upon the honesty of gentlemen in every respect the peers of Hon. CAVE JOHNSON. It would have been more honorable had he, instead of making them, examined the letter and satisfied his doubts, if he really had any doubts. *The letter is at the Banner office*, within a stone's throw of the Bank of Tennessee, where he (JOHNSON) spends his days, and he, together with all other Democrats, have a standing invitation to call and read it.

In response to his intimation, I will say, *that the letter is in the handwriting of Gen. Jackson*, that there is neither an erasure nor an interlineation in it, and that it has been examined by honorable Democrats who admit its genuineness, while they lament its existence. Under these circumstances, the attempt of CAVE JOHNSON and A. O. P. NICHOLSON to create the impression that the letter has been "garbled" or is a "forgery," is in the highest degree discreditable to them as honorable men. By lending themselves to such an unworthy artifice to impose upon the people, they descend to the level of the ballot-box stuffers, and render themselves objects of contempt and derision.

In conclusion, your correspondent would admonish all who expect to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN from the odium of his position as an accomplice in the conspiracy to destroy Mr. CLAY, by throwing doubts upon the authenticity of Gen. JACKSON's letter, that the thing is impossible. The "Old Buck" has been brought to bay, and in November his antlers will be hung up as an evidence of his guilt, and of the justice of the great masses of Mr. CLAY's countrymen. MACON.

Interesting from Kansas.

OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—CHARGE OF JUDGE LECOMPTE—UNITED STATES TROOPS GUARDING THE COURT ROOM—LANE'S REGIMENT, ETC.

Whitehead, K. T., (Aug. 6.) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

This morning the United States District Court, Judge LECOMPTE, begun its Summer term. The docket is large and numbers of counsel are in attendance. The cases are chiefly criminal and of rather a political character—being indictments against those who assumed authority under the election law in violation of the statute. They excite a lively interest in the country, and have drawn together large crowds of persons from both Kansas and Missouri. The first case is that against BENJAMIN H. BROCK, for acting as judge of an election; Mr. GROVER, United States Circuit Attorney, prosecuting, and Gen. J. M. BASSETT and Col. W. BROADUS THOMPSON, of St. Joseph, Mo., defending.

It is said that five hundred of LANE's troops are in readiness to rescue those who may be convicted and held in judicial duress either by fine or imprisonment. On the strength of such a rumor and impression, Gen. SMITH has sent fifty dragoons under Capt. WOOD, to protect the Court and enforce its processes. They are stationed within a few hundred yards of the court room, and prepared to obey any order at a moment's notice. It is the first time in our national history that the precincts of a United States Court have gleamed with the glitter of protecting bayonets. It has a strange appearance and a saddening effect. Instead of awaking in the mind those hilarious and patriotic sentiments incident to martial shows, it shadows the spirit with the mysterious gloom of an indefinable portent. Whether it was a wise or useless precaution will soon be demonstrated.

I shall not stop here to inquire into the causes of this unprecedented and unhappy state of things. They will be understood by all who take a dispassionate view of our history, and the fault will be placed where it belongs. Suffice it now to say that we have our laws and our courts under whose protection and jurisdiction we are prospering peacefully and happily as a free and sovereign people. Our country is invaded by armed forces; our institutions are threatened; our laws are repudiated, and our courts are menaced.

Judge LECOMPTE delivered an able and eloquent charge to the Grand Jury, in which he reviewed the most glaring offences, and suggested remedies against the present and prospective evils of the country. He admonished them to be cool and calm and unbiased in their action, and to do nothing which could have even a seeming sectional, political, or personal inclination.

The members of the Grand Jury are CHARLES BLAKELY, Foreman, Thomas J. Vanderslice, Robert H. Davis, Dr. Shepherd, S. G. Patterson, Bolivar Beeler, Michael Bird, George Jessee, Joel Ryan, Joseph Crippen, Thomas J. Kery, James B. O'Toole, Evan Evans, Jesse Brown and James Miller, all good, substantial, sensible and independent citizens, who came from various sections of the Union to make themselves homes on our beautiful prairies, and to share as fellow countrymen the glorious destiny which awaits our Territory.

On Wednesday last Gen. RICHARDSON sent BERNARD L. WOLF and R. J. BOYD to reconnoitre and report the progress of LANE's regiment. They returned this evening, and state that, just after crossing the Nebraska line, they came upon an encampment of two hundred and fifty men. They entered the camp unhesitatingly, and pretended to be ultra Free-Soilers. They were kindly treated, and remained all night, during which time they learned from the leaders that LANE had returned to Chicago to raise more men and means to send on after them; that he was going thence to Pittsburg and Cincinnati to raise five thousand men, and charter boats to bring them through to Kansas, without touching at the Missouri towns; that he would have sufficient artillery to batter down and burn any town that attempted to intercept him; that they were waiting for the forces, then at Nebraska City, to move in a body down to Topeka; that they expected those forces by Wednesday, (day after to-morrow,) when they would take up their line of march; that when LANE, with his five thousand men, touched the shores of Kansas, they would move down from Topeka to meet him, and that they would then defy all the *Border Ruffians* and the *United States* to boot.

WOLF and BOYD then went on up to Nebraska City, where they saw some two hundred or more of the same regiment, from whom they heard a confirmation of the statement of the vanguard.

They were all thoroughly armed with rifles, pistols and knives, and have several pieces of cannon.

Gen. RICHARDSON has sent this statement to Gen. SMITH, and advised him that if the United States do not stop and disarm these invaders, he will be compelled to call out the militia for that purpose. I have no doubt that Gen. SMITH will take prompt action in the matter.

Presidential Calculations of a Southern Fillmore Paper.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 8.

There is no possibility of the election of BUCHANAN. One hundred and forty-nine electoral votes are required for an election by the people. If all the 420 electoral votes of the fifteen Southern States were to be given to him he would still need twenty-nine votes from the North to secure his election. *His prospects at the North have dwindled down to nothing.* Even Pennsylvania, the only State in which he has a shadow of a chance left, has become very doubtful, but should he get the vote of Pennsylvania, it would still be insufficient to elect him.

If BUCHANAN should obtain the vote of Pennsylvania and Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, still he would not be elected, for he cannot carry a sufficient number of southern electoral votes to make up the required amount. It is now almost a "fixed fact" that the votes of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tenuessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and Florida will be given to Mr. FILLMORE, making in all *seventy-eight* Southern electoral votes, and leaving for BUCHANAN, *including all the Northern States which we have named*, only 116 electoral votes. There is, however, scarcely any, even the slightest, prospect of his carrying Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio. In the latter the contest is evidently between FILLMORE and FREMONT, and, according to the most reliable calculators, Mr. FILLMORE's prospects there are considered the best.

In Illinois and Indiana the Buchanan party is so greatly in the minority that their electoral votes will without doubt be given to FREMONT unless the Fillmore movement, recently begun in both of them and which is rapidly progressing, should be sufficient to wrest them from the Northern sectional candidate. As to Pennsylvania, it is admitted in political circles at Washington that *the result is already extremely doubtful and that Buchanan is daily losing ground. Quite one-half of the German Democratic papers there have declared in favor of Fremont.* Two years ago, with the aid of all these German holters, the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania were only able to elect *seven* out of the twenty-five members of Congress from that State, and it is said to hope that the Democracy can carry the electoral vote of the State now that it has been deprived of this great element of its strength.

In the South, in addition to the certainty of the above-named seventy-eight electoral votes going for Mr. FILLMORE, there is a fair prospect that he will also receive the votes of Arkansas, Georgia, and Alabama, and very probably even that of Texas.

We are fully convinced that there is not the slightest chance for the election of FREMONT. He will not of course receive the votes of a single Southern State. It is reduced almost to a certainty that Mr. FILLMORE will obtain the plurality and consequently the electoral vote of New-York, New-Jersey and California, giving together forty-six votes. If it should be otherwise, *if Col. Fremont should carry New-York, he will also without any doubt carry Pennsylvania, and then, in spite of anything the South can do, he will be elected the President.* We do not, however, contemplate such a disastrous result. Our information from New-York is such as to bring us to the honest conviction that, notwithstanding the apparent union of the insignificant remnants of the two factions of the Democratic party there, the State is entirely certain for the American candidates.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Detroit *Tribune* of the 12th says that Senator FELCH positively refuses to run for Governor in Michigan. We quote:

"The Locofoco Party of this State have nominated Hon. ALPHEUS FELCH for Governor. Before the nomination, several inquisitive men at Lansing asked him, by letter, if he would accept the nomination. He said he would not. The day of the State Convention came, and that body having assembled, at once proceeded to nominate him, whereupon the Secretary read a dispatch from him, that he 'positively could not accept the nomination.' But the Convention waxed contumacious, and Mr. CURTISS read a letter from Mr. FELCH, in which he again said he would not accept the nomination, and expressed the desire that his name would not be further thought of in such a connection. Again, Mr. THURBER telegraphed him that he had been 'nominated by acclamation,' and the Convention awaited his acceptance. His brief answer was, 'I must decline the nomination.' But they nevertheless nominated him. Mr. LOTHROP said that Mr. FELCH, was the 'property of the Democratic party,' and the party, we suppose, on this ground, has claimed its property, and intends to use it."

Hon SCHUYLER COLFAX wrote to a Republican meeting at Hudson, N. Y., as follows:

We are, indeed, engaged in a contest of no ordinary character, as your letter suggests. The turning point of the struggle—Liberty *versus* Slavery, is of fearful magnitude. If we fail, which I trust is neither probable nor possible, we shall indeed have a dark future before us. If we triumph, we shall, with God's grace, return the Government to its pristine vigor; to its early policy and vigor, from which it has been swerved by designing politicians and demagogues. In such a campaign, the cause demands and will receive the hearty coöperation of all good men to-day. I rejoice to see you are doing right soldierly service in Eastern New-York, under the Fremont and Dayton banner. Yours, truly,

S. COLFAX.

Somebody perpetrates this dialogue:

A.—I believe what the Church believes.

Q.—What does the Church believe?

A.—The Church believes what I believe.

Q.—Pray, tell me, Sir, what you and the Church both believe?

A.—I and the Church believe the same thing.

Q.—Mr. FILLMORE, what's your belief respecting the all-important question of Slavery.

A.—I believe what the South believes.

Q.—What does the South believe?

A.—The South believes what I believe.

Q.—Pray, tell me, Sir, what you and the South both believe.

A.—I and the South believe the same thing.

The following statistics of the Congressional Districts represented by BROOKS of South Carolina, and WOODRUFF of Connecticut, from the Census of 1850, will be found to be suggestive:

	Woodruff.	Brooks.
Free whites	92,506	84,913
Native adults who cannot read and write	180	1,706
Colleges	2—pupils. 653	1—pupils. 70
Academies & Schools	36—pupils 1,334	197—pupils. 6,146
Public Libraries	37—vols. 73,600	11 vols. 8,708
Votes polled at the last election	17,788	9,169

A correspondent of a Troy paper, writing on the 12th from Uniootown Dépôt, says:

"The following is the result of a vote taken by WM. J. BOYNTON, News Dealer in the Union Dépôt, of persons passing through the Dépôt. Three persons—a Fremont man, Fillmore and Buchanan man—attended to the voting, and they know that no one man voted twice:

Fremont	158	Gerritt Smith	1
Fillmore	154	Stephen A. Douglas	1
Buchanan	63	On the fence	14

At 5 o'clock FREMONT was largely ahead, and the Fillmore men, in order to 'bring up,' rallied numbers of their party from the outside—men were drummed up to go there on purpose to vote for FILLMORE. And yet they were beaten in this city, which they claim as their stronghold."

We are also informed by a reliable correspondent that the information given in the above is strictly correct.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. ELDRIDGE & SON, 220 South-st.

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ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ..... 283 Washington-st

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ..... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Romanism Completely at Variance with the Bible.**—Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY's services, conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, at which Romanists are allowed to put questions, and in which ministers and missionaries of various denominations usually take parts, are now held in the New Mission Church, 20th st., between 1st and 2d aves., (adjoining Grammar School) on SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Isaac Wescott,** of Gloversville, Fulton Co., N. Y., formerly Pastor of the Eighth-st. Church of this City, will preach in Dr. DOWLING's Church, corner Bedford and Downing-sts., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The guilt and danger of being ashamed of Christ.* EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the question—*Has the soul a conscious existence between the death of the body and the Resurrection?*

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—34th-st. between 7th and 8th avenues. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and quarter before 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D.D. Gallery seats free. Strangers who may prefer seats on the audience floor will be accommodated by the Trustees, who will be in waiting for that purpose. Sabbath School from 2 to 4. Families in the vicinity are invited to send their children.

☞ **The Advent Mission Church**—Formerly worshiping at No. 39 Forsyth-st., will meet in the Hall corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on the SABBATH. Preaching morning and afternoon at the usual hours for public worship. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church**—Rev. JAMES A. UPJOHN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, Morning, 10½ o'clock; Afternoon, 4 o'clock; Evening, 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Will preach (for the last time before leaving for Canada) in the Sanctuary No. 108 1st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Election and Reprobation; the Redemption of the Mortal Body; Millennium, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Charles Reynolds**—Of Columbus, Ohio, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 239 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 17. Service to commence at 8½ o'clock.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church,**—14th-st., New-York.—(Rev. Dr. MCELROY, Pastor.)—This church will be open in the morning during the month of August. Preaching by Rev. J. ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Message from God.**—Divine truth is preached by the Messenger of the last Dispensation, at Union Buildings, No. 168 Bowery. Service TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats are free. The public invited to attend.

☞ **Vale's Hall,** (late Mechanics' Institute,) No. 1 Bowery, corner of Division. A lecture on the *Qualifications for President*, by G. VALE, to be followed by a debate on the choice of President, on SUNDAY EVENING. Open at 7½, to begin at 8 P. M.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**—In Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. L. FINNEY, on TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Religious Service**—Will be held on the SABBATH, through the month of August, at the Calvary Baptist Church, (38-½ near 6th-av.,) at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening. Strangers are invited.

☞ **Calvary Baptist Church**—33d-st. G. A. FRITZ will continue to preach during the month of August Sundays at 10½ o'clock in the morning, 7½ in the evening. Tuesday evening Lecture at 7½.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Situated in John-st. Preaching in this Church TO-MORROW, as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. J. Holdich, D. D.**—Will preach in the Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. J. Holdich, D. D.**—Will preach in the Willet-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam pour in from all parts of the country.

OXFORD, New-Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

DEAR SIR: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, &c., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also,

Yours, HENRY DUNHAM.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 349 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the "Boynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—POLAR STAR LODGE No. 245, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the room No. 118 Avenue D, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late worthy brother, ALBERT G. GRAVES. By order of the W. M.

WILLIAM PENNEY, Secretary.

Members of the Fraternity, in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **For Cleaning, Preserving and Beautifying** the teeth and gums—The saponaceous tooth powder, prepared from the receipt of Dr. Bowditch, neutralizes all acid secretions in the mouth, promotes a healthy action in the gums, cleanses and brightens the teeth most effectually, and imparts to the breath the perfume of health. Sold in boxes, 25c. and 50c. each, by GEO. E. INGER & CO., late T. T. Green, Chemists, No. 599 Broadway.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocadou is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Stephens' Celebrated Writing Fluids and Inks.**—The Original Blue-Black Writing Fluid with all the various improvements upon ink for the last 20 years, were the invention of, and are now manufactured by, HENRY STEPHENS, No. 216 Pearl-st., New-York, and Stamford-st., London. Sold by all Stationers.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Just received a large lot of CAMBRIC and MOURNING COLLARS, from Auction. Slightly damaged and which will be Sold very cheap. Also, 500 doz. OF LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC And LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. each, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN BASQUES.

Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, A Fresh Invoice OF DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS BASQUES, Very Superior Shapes, Which will be sold low

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES.

In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR And other materials, By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Which, with their usual stock of TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS, STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c. ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS. They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLARK'S

SPOOL COTTON

Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 33 Dey-st.

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TO COUNTRY JOBBERS AND MERCHANTS.

BRODIE'S STYLES.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., &c., &c.,

Now ready in all the fashionable fabrics.

Nos. 51 Canal-st. and 63 Lispenard-st.

N. B.—The FASHION BOOK for the season is now published.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

A large lot, at exceedingly low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 285 8th-av.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE,

OR

TRAVELING CLOAKS.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 435 Broadway.

CAMBRIC COLLARS.

A large lot; very fine, AT LOW PRICES At S. EMBERSON'S.

FLOWERS.—To the Trade, who can appreciate fabric, designs, and the blending of truthful flowers, should inspect the stock at the "Pavilion de Flora." JAMES TUCKER, No. 337 Broadway, near White-st.

LADIES' IMPORTED BASQUES.

THE ONLY LOT TO BE FOUND. S. EMBERSON'S, No. 285 8th av.

VELVET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,

Very Cheap. S. EMBERSON, No. 285 8th-av.

LUBIN—GENUINE EXTRACT.

An Excellent Assortment. S. EMBERSON, No. 285 8th-av.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS—Black and colored, opened and for sale at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 663 BROADWAY. Also, thousands of other Chinese and Japanese articles, very rare and desirable, only to be found at the above establishment.

NEW-ORLEANS EXPRESS.—The ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, will dispatch their next Express by EMPIRE CITY, MONDAY, Aug. 18. Parcels received until 10 A. M. on day of sailing. J. HOEY, Freight Sup't. Am. Ex. Co., New-York.

PRINTING PRESS.—Wanted, a good double or single (small) cylinder printing machine, in perfect order. Size about 46x28. Apply by letter, this day, to J. A. JOHNSON, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., or in person between 9 and 12 this morning.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS WINDOW-SHADES.

Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 329 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUMMER GARDEN.

Continued Success—Great Attraction.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Aug. 16,

Will be presented,

FOR THE FIRST TIME,

The favorite Nautical Drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN,

Sustained by the whole strength of the Company.

To conclude with the laughable farce of

THE SWISS SWAINS,

Presenting a Dramatic treat of great variety and richness.

SONG AND DANCE.

The production of

DAVID COPPERFIELD

Has been deferred until TUESDAY, Aug. 19, when it will be brought out for the

BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY.

On MONDAY, the proceeds of the house will be devoted to the

DRAMATIC FUND,

On which occasion

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

and

MR. DION BOURCICAULT,

Having given their gratuitous services, will appear in two of their most brilliant and renowned personations.

Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock, and terminate as nearly at 10½ o'clock as possible.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8. Tickets..... Fifty Cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1856.

Grand Gala Night

BENEFIT OF MME. MARZETTI,

on which occasion she will be assisted by

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,

Mlle. ROBERT, THE BALLET COMPANY AND YOUNG HENGLER.

First night of the new Ballet,

GENEVIEVE, THE SONAMBULE.

Genevieve..... Mme Marzetti

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

First night of the celebrated "Zingarella," by Mme. Marzetti and Lisa Wendel.

"La Sicilienne," by Mlle. Robert and M. Maugin.

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of

ASPHODEL, THE MAGIC PEN.

Characters by the Wonderful Ravels.

Monday—MR. BURTON will, by particular request, appear in his original part of Tom Ripstone, in the EVIL GENIUS, which will be repeated for the last time.

Tuesday—The Wonderful Ravels.

The Ravel Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Mr. Burton's Nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A CARD.—NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRAND GALA NIGHT.

Mme. MARZETTI has the honor of announcing that HER BENEFIT

Will take place on

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1856,

On which occasion she will be assisted by

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,

MLLE. ROBERT, THE BALLET TROUPE,

YOUNG HENGLER.

First night of the new Ballet,

GENEVIEVE,

And the new divertissement

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,

ASPHODEL.

Tickets..... Fifty Cents.

NINTH ANNUAL B

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

DAILY TIMES is served in this City [illegible] a week. Single Copies [illegible]. SIX DOLLARS a year.

NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at Three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS a year.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a year for Clubs of [illegible] to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the day of the sailing of the Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents per single copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day of the sailing of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents per single copies.

Terms [illegible] to Nassau.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock today. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

Designs upon Cuba.

We have satisfactory evidence that the ultimate object of the Walker expedition to Nicaragua is, not so much to conquer that country, as *to obtain a foothold for a renewed invasion of Cuba*. The neutrality laws of the United States were found to interfere seriously and fatally with the project while it was prosecuted in this country. At the ontset of the Administration of Gen. PIERCE, while it was hoped that he would be found favorable to such attempts, and that the Federal authorities would wink at the outfit of a new invading force, the leading fillibusters directed their efforts to the recruitment of men and the raising of money, for a renewal of the invasion which came to so fatal an end under Gen. LOPEZ. Bnt it was soon found that nothing could be hoped from this quarter. The Administration was not ready for such a movement. Europe was then at peace:—and it was only when the Russian war broke off that Mr. BUCHANAN and other American Ministers abroad united in proclaiming that the United States should *purchase* Cuba, if possible, and *seize* her, if not. But our Government was not even then prepared for open action upon such a policy. Mr. MARCY's conservatism and good sense prevailed over the rash councils of his Cabinet associates. And even after WALKER had obtained a foothold in Nicaragua, and when his position there appeared to be much stronger than ever, before or since, his Minister was rejected, and the President refused to recognize his Government.

But this policy was suddenly changed. Those who had been the leading men in the crusade against Cuba espoused the Walker movement in Nicaragua. Gen. GOICURIA,—a native Cuban, a man of wealth, ability, and character, who since his exile had been the life and soul of the Cuban movement, left New-York, which had been his head-quarters, joined WALKER in Nicaragua, took command under him and was engaged in some of the late skirmishes with the Costa Rican troops. At the same time the Administration reversed its policy, without the slightest apparent cause,—ignored the cogent reasons it had previously assigned for not recognizing WALKER's Government,—received his Minister and proclaimed its purpose to regard his rule as an established fact. This was speedily followed by the nomination at Cincinnati of the author of the Ostend Manifesto, —through the active exertions of Messrs. SOULE, SICKLES, SAUNDERS and other prominent fillibusters, and the declaration, by the Democratic Party in the Cincinnati platform, of a purpose to assist,—not upon equality and neutrality in the affairs of the Isthmus, but upon *our absolute preponderance* in everything relating to Central America, and our *naval ascendency* in the Gulf of Mexico. And close upon the heels of this come Mr. BUCHANAN's declarations to Hon. A. G. BROWN,—made officially in reply to the announcement of his nomination,—that he believed the possession of Cuba would speedily become a "national necessity,"—and that he regarded its acquisition as one of the great objects of his Administration. Upon this point, as well as upon all others relating to Southern interests, Mr. BROWN declares that Mr. BUCHANAN is "as much entitled to *Southern* confidence and *Southern* votes, as Mr. CALHOUN himself."

These circumstances all look one way. They confirm the information which comes to us directly, and from trustworthy sources, that the projects of invading Cuba are only suspended, not laid aside:—that the Walker Expedition is designed to prepare the way for its renewal: —and that if Mr. BUCHANAN is elected, his administration is pledged to aid actively and vigorously in its accomplishment.

The plan is to avoid the appearance of *direct* invasion from the United States,—as this would subject us to complaints and probable hostility from England and France as well as Spain. But WALKER's rule is to be recognized and consolidated in Nicaragua. When this is effected, Nicaragua will be made the headquarters of the Cuban invaders. They will then have ground where they can organize their forces outside the jurisdiction of the United States:—and our Government will thus be able entirely to evade the responsibility of the movement. But if England or France should *then* interfere,—it "will be for our Government to consider," in the words of the Ostend Manifesto, "whether the possession of Cuba is a national necessity:"—and whether our "preponderance" and "supremacy" in the affairs of Central America do not require us to resist such interference, by force of arms.

That this is the *programme* of operations, to which the Cuban fillibusters, WALKER's Government and Mr. BUCHANAN and his political friends are parties, we have no doubt. There are several contingencies in the way of its execution. The first grows out of the difficulty which WALKER is likely to experience, in maintaining his position:—and the second springs from the doubt of BUCHANAN's election. The success of both WALKER and BUCHANAN is essential to the scheme; and yet just now the chances of both seem clouded and desperate.

Repairs of Public Buildings—More Municipal Corruption.

Is there a nook or crevice in the whole municipal system of the City of New-York into which peculation has not crept? If there is, we should like to know it. Every day reveals some new fraud, some fresh plan for scuttling the Treasury, in order to fish up afterwards the rich freight that has been precipitated to the bottom. Last week, the community were regaled with a communication to the Common Council, on the subject of Repairs of Public Buildings, by which it appears that, for years past, the laws have been violated, in order to fill, from the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the pockets of a set of jobbers. We shall first give the text of different laws, organizing the department in question, and then show how shamelessly they have been violated. By the ordinance of 1849, chapter 2d, article 3d, it is provided:—

SECTION 258. This bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, is charged with the duty of superintending the construction and repairing of the public buildings, wells and pumps, and the supplying the public rooms, &c., with necessary articles.

SEC. 260. He shall take charge of, oversee and superintend the constructing and repairing of public buildings, wells and pumps, &c.

SEC. 261. He shall make all estimates necessary to, or connected with, the construction and repairing of public buildings, &c.

SEC. 262. *He shall keep correct accounts of the time of the men employed, and the work upon which they are engaged, and the expense attending the same when it is not done by contract*, and shall report the same, under oath, once in each week, to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

SEC. 264. He shall, from time to time, examine the state of the public buildings, wells and pumps, and report the repairs thereof, which in his judgment may be necessary, to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who shall lay the same before the Common Council, *except where the expense thereof shall not, in any case, exceed two hundred dollars*, in which case the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies may cause the repairs to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

The twelfth section of the charter, morover, says, that ALL supplies for the Corporation, except to a limited extent, shall be procured on sealed bids, opened by the head of the contracting department, in presence of the Comptroller and those interested in the bids. Again, section 484 of the ordinances of 1849, in regard to the accountability of officers of the departments and bureaux, prescribes the manner of presenting accounts, and requires the following vouchers:

1. When a payment shall have been completed by the signing of a pay-roll, the pay-roll, or a copy thereof, signed by the party receiving the money, shall be filed with the Comptroller.

2. When a demand shall have been settled by giving a receipt, the receipt or a copy thereof, signed by the party receiving the money mentioned therein, shall be filed with the Comptroller.

3. When payments are made for supplies furnished for the use of the Corporation, the original bill, or a copy thereof, with a receipt thereon, signed by the party receiving the money mentioned therein, shall be filed with the Comptroller.

It is clear, therefore, that all the purchases of supplies for the public offices, materials for repairing the public buildings, stores and furniture for the public offices, &c., should either be procured by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies himself, *by contract*, as provided by the 12th section of the charter of 1853, or else, *when lawful*, by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, personally; and he should present the original bill of purchase, as made out and sworn to by the person from whom the articles were had, to the Finance Department. Delegated power, in the premises, is wholly unauthorized, excepting to the officer named in the ordinance, whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Board of Aldermen. The ordinance is also explicit with regard to the *manner* of making repairs to public buildings. If the cost, too, of a job is over $200, the expenditure is illegal unless the matter has been presented to and obtained the sanction of the Common Council. Yet, notwithstanding the unambiguous, unmistakable requirements of the law, *every one of its provisions have been violated*. Not a sentence, syllable, or letter of the law has been obeyed, or paid more attention to than if the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies were autocrat in the department of which he is the chief.

According to the clear showing of the Comptroller, the duties of Mr. IRVING, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, have been so subdivided as to give the carpenter-work of repairs to one person, the mason work to another, the plumbing to another, the painting to another, the glazing to another; and instead of having the necessary supplies procured by the head of the Bureau, who gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, it is "given to one person to purchase stoves and put them in the public rooms, to another to procure carpets, to another to supply the public offices with desks, furniture," &c. And, to crown the veriest impudence of jobbery, *stoves have been purchased to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and the Charter evaded, because a single stove does not cost over two hundred dollars!* The following bills have, besides, been presented, in the Bureau of Buildings, since Jan. 1 last, and most of them have been paid, without the requirements of the Charter having been, in any solitary instance, complied with, viz.:

JAMES REED, carpenter-work	$14,000
TIMOTHY DONOVAN, stoves and tinning	9,000
N. WATERS, painting	9,000
S. LONG, glazing	4,000
W. H. ROSE, furniture and carpets	2,000
A. J. MCCARTY, plumbing	6,000
H. SMITH, wells and pumps	2,000

Mr. SELAH *has abundantly provided for his friends!*

Mr. FLAGG, in his report to the Common Council, appears to lay the entire blame of these abominable transactions at the door of Mr. IRVING. There has been cause enough to censure him, no doubt; but it must be remembered that the Superintendent could not wag a finger excepting under the direction of Mr. SELAH himself. In his communication of the last inst. to the Common Council, Mr. IRVING excuses himself for continued violations of law on the ground that "*the mode of doing business is the same as he found it!* What the particular reasons are," he says, "which procured its adoption, *are unknown to me.*" Unsuspecting Mr. IRVING! "The items of expense detailed in the communication of the Comptroller were not, with few exceptions, incurred since my confirmation." This last statement, we have reason to believe, is true. His predecessor was Mr. ELIJAH H. PURDY, the brother of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who held office before Mr. SELAH. Mr. IRVING was not confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, as Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, until the 21st April last. Mr. SELAH entered upon his duties on the 1st January. In addition to the cases we have enumerated, several others might be adduced, in proof of the utter corruption into which the department of Mr. SELAH has fallen. Enough has been said, however, to show that the law has been violated with impunity, and, for ourselves, we see no remedy for the future, until the intelligent masses of the community are aroused from their apathy.

A Straight Whig.

Hon. RUFUS CHOATE votes for BUCHANAN We published yesterday the letter in which he announces, and seeks to vindicate, this determination. We honor him for the open boldness of the action he proposes to take, and for the frankness of the reasons he assigns for it. He scorns the *rôle* which most of his associates, the Old Whigs, incline to play,—that of haugers-on upon the outskirts of both parties,—professing a sneaking regard for principles they dare not oppose, and for men whom they dare not openly espouse,—"eager to wound, yet afraid to strike." Mr. CHOATE goes right to the heart of the matter. The first duty of Whigs who think with him, he says, is "to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party calling itself Republican." And as the contest practically is between Mr. BUCHANAN and Col. FREMONT, he "votes for Mr. BUCHANAN."

And why? Does Mr. CHOATE object to the principles which Col. FREMONT represents? He has not a syllable to say against them. He utters not one word against Col. FREMONT's views on Slavery, or against the Republican declaration of hostility to its extension. He is too sensible and too just to impute to the Republican Party or its Candidate, any purpose of interfering with Slavery in the Southern States,—of nullifying the Constitution or of dissolving the Union. He has nothing to urge against the principles and objects of the Republican movement. He bases his hostility to that movement, and his desire to defeat it, on other grounds. It is not because the movement is wrong,—not because it actually trenches upon Southern rights,—but because it will *appear* hostile to Southern States,—because they will *regard* it so, that Mr. CHOATE calls upon the country to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN:

"If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South that government *will appear* an alien government. It will *appear* worse. It will *appear* a hostile government. It will represent *to their eye* a vast region of States organized upon Anti-Slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate Freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution *the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.* And then and thus is the beginning of the end."

Because the Republican movement will *appear* to the South to be based on the "glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence,"—the Union is likely to be dissolved! We have the most unbounded admiration of Mr. CHOATE's rhetoric:—but we think that even he himself, upon second sober thought, must be a little ashamed of his logic.

The fear of disunion, and that not as a legitimate result of any principles or acts of the Republican Party, but as the result of hostility *which the South may feel* towards that party, is the reason assigned by Mr. CHOATE for his opposition to it. We submit that this is not such a motive as should influence an American freeman in the discharge of a high political duty. It is unmanly and pusillanimous. It embodies and implies a confession of inferiority to the slaveholders of the South,—of dependence upon their sovereign will and pleasure,—which a Northern man should be ashamed to make. It concedes, at once and forever, that whatever policy the South may dictate the North must accept:—that our foreign policy, our Tariff laws, our disposition of Executive patronage, must all be such as will not *appear* hostile to the South,—or else we can have no Union, no Government, at all. This admits to the fullest extent, that the question at issue is between the OLIGARCHY of 347,000 slaveholders and the DEMOCRACY of 20,000,000 Freemen. Mr. CHOATE votes for the Oligarchy!

The only allusion which Mr. CHOATE makes to the principles at stake in the Presidential contest, is in the following flippant paragraph about Kansas:

"Is it to keep Slavery out of the Territories? There is not one but Kansas in which Slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for Slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to Freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for Freedom. And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; *take off the ruffian hands;* strike down the rifle and the bowie-knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose Freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried, and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution."

"Take off the ruffian hands from Kansas!" Does not Mr. CHOATE know that this is precisely the object of the Republican movement? When is his "easy, simple, and just" policy likely to be tried,—if not as the result of this election? The Democratic Administration is the "ruffian hand" that rests on Kansas. It is the party now in power that denies the right of "guarding its strenuous infancy and youth," —that embodied that denial in the Nebraska Bill,—that has protected and sustained the ruffian invaders who have profaned its soil, and that Mr. CHOATE now proposes to keep in power,—for the purpose of reversing its own acts and undoing its own work! We do not see the connection between Mr. CHOATE's premises and his conclusion. To our minds the election of BUCHANAN will insure the fatal and final defeat of the very ends which Mr. CHOATE deems desirable.

Walker's Men.

We publish this morning a curious document from Nicaragua. It is a circular addressed by seven of WALKER's soldiers, now prisoners in Costa Rica—to their countrymen in the United States, denouncing WALKER in the severest terms, and warning Americans not to enlist under his standard. They have resorted to this means of making their appeal, because, as they allege, no statements from Nicaragua are allowed to reach the United States, except such as meet the approval of WALKER himself.

Their charges against the General are certainly somewhat formidable. They review his whole history,—going back to the date of his first invasion of Lower California and endeavoring to convict him, at every stage of his progress, of utter incapacity and dishonesty. They give a novel and very curious account of the reasons of his coming to Nicaragua,—saying that it all arose from the schemes of one BYRUM COLE, an American, who, on his return from California, found himself in Nicaragua without the means of getting home, and who originated the scheme of getting WALKER to join one of the political parties of that country, as much for a frolic as anything else. They assert that WALKER's position is becoming desperate,—that multitudes of the Americans who have been induced to join him have perished from disease,—that he is in no condition to fulfill any of his engagements, or to keep any of his promises,—and that those who may join him now will be sure to be disappointed and ruined.

The circumstances under which the letter is written expose it to the suspicion of having been prompted, or largely influenced by the Costa Rican authorities whose prisoners the signers of it now are. It is at all events thoroughly in the Costa Rican interest, though we suspect its statements contain more truth that Gen. WALKER would care to have exposed.

Street-Cleaning.

It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the citizens of New-York, that *there now remain no legal means whatever for cleaning the thoroughfares of our metropolis.* The abundant appropriation of the legislature is exhausted: Mr. EBLING has no funds in hand; all action by the Common Council, even if they had power to do anything, is suspended until next month; and thus the City is left no other resources than are afforded by private enterprise and the overruling of a merciful Providence. Resolutions were introduced, within a week, by various members of the Common Council, to impeach Mr. EBLING, to compel tenants to clear the streets in front of their houses, &c., but none of them were acted on.

It is most probable that Mr. EBLING, or some other of the City authorities, will take the responsibility upon themselves of running the City in debt some hundred or two thousands of dollars, on the plea of necessity. This is the very worst remedy that can be conceived to the existing evil. The last individual, in whose hands the citizens of New York wish to see more money trusted, is Mr. EBLING. There is no reason to hope that his future will be different from his past course of conduct, and that has proved that the duties of his office are the last consideration by which he can be moved.

Come what will, tax-payers and voters have had their lesson. It was foretold, one year ago, that we should be left, in the sickliest month in the year, with no protection from pestilence, and the most sinister auguries have been fulfilled. And, until the time shall come when the culpable apathy of those interested shall be shaken off, no practical remedy will be applied to our municipal troubles.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill to reimburse the State of Vermont for militia expenses in 1838 and 1839 was passed. A bill was introduced to secure to actual settlers the benefits resulting from grants of lands for railroad purposes. The Civil Appropriation bill was then considered, and an amendment was made appropriating $750,000 for the Capitol Extension, and $500,000 for the Washington Aqueduct. A recess for two hours was then taken. On reassembling, several other amendments were adopted, when the bill was laid aside for the consideration of the House's substitute for the bill regulating the compensation of members, which was agreed to. The Appropriation bill was then taken up again, and finally passed. In the House, the Senate bill regulating Diplomatic and Consular salaries was passed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr. CAMPBELL's Tariff report were ordered printed. The bill regulating the pay of members was taken up, and a substitute offered by Mr. ORR was adopted. It allows $6,000 for the entire Congress,—mileage to remain as now; deductions to be made for voluntary absence, and books to be paid for out of the compensation. Several bills were passed amid much confusion, caused by the attempts of members to get their favorite measures before the House. The bill making appropriations for the Ocean Mail service was considered, but not disposed of.

☞ The *Express* is making magnificent progress in its crusade against FREMONT. It has proved already to its own satisfaction,—

That FREMONT is a dnelist.
That he is a coward.
That he is a thief.
That he is a bastard.
That he is a Catholic.

All this has been accomplished in less than two months. As it is nearly three months yet to the election, the catalogue of his enormities will without doubt be indefinitely extended. The *Express* has high notions of the proper way to conduct a political canvass.

Gov. Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER and the *Commercial Advertiser* have again resolved that they cannot support the Republican ticket. Since 1850 Mr. GRANGER has thought it necessary to *bolt* once a year. The *Commercial* keeps step for the sake of being found in respectable company,—as the odor of "respectability" has become its sole stock in trade.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Affairs at Quarantine, Yesterday.

No movement has been made by the authorities of Castleton to replace the barricade lately torn down. Two watchmen are still posted outside the Quarantine gate, day and night, to enforce the regulations of the Board of Health of Castleton. Nevertheless, some of the rules seem to remain pretty much of a dead letter, particularly that prohibiting the removal of baggage from the Quarantine Grounds through the gate.

Steamship *Star of the West*, from New-Orleans and Havana, which has been quarantined for several days, yesterday came up to the City. There is now no steamer detained at Quarantine. The *Isabella*, *Philadelphia* and *Tennessee* have all had their turns.

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The Boston *Courier* of yesterday has the following in relation to the ship *Jane H. Glidden*:

At the meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, yesterday, Mr. Alderman CONRAN, from the Committee on External Health, submitted the following order, which was passed:

Whereas, It appears to this Board that the cargo of the ship *Jane H. Glidden*, bound to Boston from Havana, is in a dangerously infected state by reason of the existence of yellow fever on board said vessel, it is hereby

Ordered, That the Port Physician be directed to detain said vessel in Quarantine upon her arrival in this harbor, and that said vessel and cargo be thoroughly examined and purified before she be allowed to come up to the city; and the Chief of Police is hereby directed, under the advice of the Committee on External Health, to lend such assistance to the Port Physician in the premises as may be required on board the Quarantine boat.

The order was adopted. It was based upon information transmitted in a communication to the Mayor of this City from R. H. THOMPSON, Esq., Health Officer of the Port of New-York, who represents that the *Glidden* arrived at that port June 21, and that during her passage two men died, and nine of her crew were taken to the Hospital from the effects of yellow fever. Her cargo was partly discharged by lighters, causing the death of several lightermen and Custom-House officers. Owing to her infected state, her cargo was but partially discharged, and she was sent far down the Lower Bay. Having ascertained that on Monday a successful application was made to allow her to proceed to sea for Boston, Mr. Thompson deemed it his duty in the premises to send this information, that the Health Officer at this port may be prepared to receive her.

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It is reported in the California papers of the 21st ult. that Gen. WOOL was at that date lying dangerously ill at Napa Springs.

Gov. Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER and the *Commercial Advertiser* have again resolved that they cannot support the Republican ticket. Since 1850 Mr. GRANGER has thought it necessary to *bolt* once a year. The *Commercial* keeps step for the sake of being found in respectable company,—as the odor of "respectability" has become its sole stock in trade.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day of the sailing of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents per single copies.

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The [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Steamship [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] Cabinet, that [illegible] Islands of the Bay of Para were public property, and free to all nations: that the [illegible] by A. G. BENSON, of a fleet of ships for this [illegible] in question. The Government was compelled very speedily to back out of the position it had taken; and Mr. BENSON is now an applicant to Congress for indemnity to the extent of over a million of dollars, for losses sustained by him in the speculation.

The *Herald* publishes the memorandum of the agreement under which this speculation was got on foot; from which it appears that A. G. BENSON and J. C. JEWETT were equal partners in it, and that the following stipulations were embraced in it:

The mutual liabilities of the parties are declared to be equal and even, and the liabilities in the appended schedule stated are to be paid as therein specified; but no payment of any sum of money whatever shall be made by either party without the consent of the other.

A. G. BENSON, [SEAL.]
JAS. C. JEWETT, [SEAL.]

SCHEDULE OF LIABILITIES REFERRED TO IN THE ANNEXED AGREEMENT.

a. A commission of five per cent. on the charters due to A. G. BENSON for chartering the ships for guano, and payable on the arrival of each vessel at the port of destination.

b. A commission of one-half of one per cent. for insurance effected by him, and two and one half per cent. and interest on all advances made by A. G. BENSON, payable as provided in article *a*.

*c. Amount payable to H. K., as per

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SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

MRS. SIGOURNEY WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

ALICE CARY WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE MYSTIC BRIDE, BY COBB, is now being published in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE HEBREW'S CURSE, MISS GIBSON'S NEW STORY, Is to-day commenced in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

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CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.	Responsibility for Discipline.
What to do and How to do it.	South and North.
	What is my voice?
OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE	Editorial Correspondence.
Washington Letter.	EAST WINDSOR Seminary and
Congregational Church in Washington.	Orthodoxy.
KANSAS BULLETIN.	Commercial and Financial.
Italy, and the Italian Question in Parliament.	FAMILY READING.
Cases of Discipline.	Kingsley's Saint's Tragedy.
New York Young Men's Christian Association.	Having a Priest.
	Lines suggested upon reading a sketch of a Slave-market.
Iowa College Commencement	
Letter from Kentucky.	"We cannot know the End from the Beginning."
Minnesota.	FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
South Carolina in the War of the Revolution, No. III.	Advertisements.
European Religious Intelligence.	Spain, Royal and Imperial Conspirators.
Dubuque, Iowa.	CITY RELIGIOUS NEWS
LITERARY RECORD.	A successful Sunday-school.
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(Signed) JOHN ASHDOWN.
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TO CUTLERY DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.—Situation wanted, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, keeping of books, shipping of goods and traveling; wishes to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office

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SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED—By a young man, who has had nearly five years' experience in teaching, a situation in some High School or Academy; best of references given. Address TEACHER, Binghamton, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as traveling agent or clerk to some person wishing to go South or to Europe. Best of references as to character and business qualifications. Address FIDES, Binghamton, N Y.

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MEDICAL—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, or either sex, in his professional capacity to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. S., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, an engraver on stone, who can do first-rate lettering. To one who understands general work and who should prove the kind of person desired, good wages and after a time an interest in the business will be given. Address, inclosing specimens of work, M. STONE, office of this paper.

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A RARE CHANCE. Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FERNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the Inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $450 to $500 a-year. Location permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. TIDDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

TO BROOKLYN CHURCH CHOIRS.—Three first-class singers, Alto, Tenor and Base, desire a situation in some church in Brooklyn; are accustomed to sing together. They could, if desired, procure a Soprano. Address T 610, Box No. 3,610 Post Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A neat, tidy girl, to act as chambermaid and plain sewer, in a small family. One who understands the care of children may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 78 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GERMANY—Who has resided many years as Teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement with a family going to Europe. The best references can be given. Address C. A., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—Terms, first year, $3 per week. Must come well recommended. Apply this day to O. M. FITCH, at the Bookstore No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted, an experienced clerk or young Attorney, in a Lawyer's office in the country, within half an hour's ride of New-York. Address REPUBLICAN, office of the *Daily Times*.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, immediately, cheap makers on sattinet and other medium quality garments. No. 13 Vesey-st., up stairs.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, and no in life immaterial.

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BOARDING.—A private family occupying a handsome furnished house, containing all the modern improvements in 16th st., near Stuyvesant square can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with parlor board, having more room than they require for family use. To those that can appreciate the comforts of a home, this offers a rare opportunity. References given and required. Address G. P., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—Permanent or transient boarders can be accommodated with full or partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 50 Allen-st., near Grand. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms

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BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house No 16 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained in a private family, one mile from Bergen Point, on the Plank Road leading to Jersey City. For particulars inquire of H. CARPENTER No 88 Vesey-st.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain good furnished rooms at the Globe Hotel, corner Frankfort and William sts., at 25c per night, or $1 50 per week. No other charges except their own option.

APARTMENTS WANTED—With full board for the winter, by a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and two children and nurse. Any person with a comfortably furnished house where no other boarders are taken wishing to let a part on reasonable terms, will please address "Terms," box 388 Post-office; situation above 8th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs.

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A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED,
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PIANO FORTES.—Great Bargains can be made at the manufactory of WM. MILLER, (Manufacturer of the celebrated Modern Improved Piano,) as he has a fine assortment of the above Pianos which he now offers to the public at greatly reduced prices. These instruments only need to be seen to be admired. Pianos to let. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. One 7-octave piano, nearly new, for sale cheap. Warerooms, Nos. 155 and 158 East 2-st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—WESSELS, LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch or tension bar, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

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J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 356 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 26th-st. and 9th-av.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 269 to No. 227 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11¾ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, hen-house, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees, 2 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is surrounded in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.
JAMES G. GRADAM.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 19th-st., near Market-square; house nearly new, 8 rooms, built by days' work for the present owner and occupied by him. Sold to prevent foreclosure of mortgage. Title perfect. Apply to J. N. WATSON, 4th-av., near 125th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruits and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

GREAT SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Positively to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1856. There will be exposed at Public Auction, in the town of Luzerne, known as West Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., at the dépôt of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, on the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one hundred choice Building Lots, fronting upon avenues 60 and 70 feet in width, and being most conveniently located for railroad and town purposes.

They will all be within about one-half mile of two bridges over the Susquehanna River, and within the limits of a town rapidly growing in size and importance. The dépôt of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad is upon the property; and closely adjoining these lots, several trains to and from New-York pass by daily. A large four-story Hotel, to be called the Luzerne House, will be erected near the dépôt, and many first-class buildings are now being erected near by; another bridge will undoubtedly be built from foot of Philadelphia-st. across the Susquehanna. This avenue of 70 feet in width, leads in a straight course from the dépôt to the river.

Maps exhibiting the size, position, and numbers of the lots to be sold, may be had at the office of the West Pittston Coal Company, S. E. corner Water and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, or of T. STRONG, Agent for said Company, at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa.

TERMS OF SALE—Five Dollars must be paid when each lot is struck off, one-fifth of the purchase money on signing of the contract and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest.
E. C. KNIGHT,
President of the West Pittston Coal Company.
JAS H. STEVENSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE.
Town lots and land adjoining the new and flourishing towns of
ST. PAUL AND HASTINGS, MINNESOTA,
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for sale at low rates, or exchanged for merchandise; also, interests in or the whole of
TWO VALUABLE WATER POWERS,
one of 23 feet fall, available to an almost unlimited extent, in the power being upon a new and important town site, great inducements will be given to those who will make improvements.
LAND WARRANTS PERSONALLY LOCATED,
on choice lands, situated upon important railroad routes, which will pay a profit of from one hundred to five hundred per cent yearly on the investment.
Apply, on and after the 18th inst., to
LYMAN C DAYTON, Astor House.
Hours, 8 to 12 A. M.; 3 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—Fourteen miles from the City of New-York, and one mile south of the town of Yonkers. There are 35 acres of good land, a fine apple orchard and other fruit trees, a good garden, stable and ice-house. The house contains 18 rooms and furnace in basement. It is in excellent repair, and has been newly painted within and without. The access to the city is very convenient. The Hudson River cars stop several times a day about a quarter of a mile from the house, and there is constant communication by steamboat from Yonkers. For health and convenience the situation is unrivaled. Apply to
J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 38 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ROSSVILLE, S. I.—Three acres, with a large two-story frame mansion filled in with brick, with wings and towers on each end; has an extensive water front, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, extensive water views, superior facilities for bathing, sailing and fishing. It is eminently calculated for a large boarding house or gentleman's country seat, and is but a few minutes' walk from steamboat landings, and will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE, 29 by 38 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. The lot is closed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt. Price $3,000. For further particulars address G. P. REEVS, Goshen, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on Pelham Hill, town of Pelham; it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Pelhamville and New Rochelle stations, on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms, a stable, barn, and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $5,500. For terms easy, inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN No. 118 Bowery, or WM. DALY, near the premises

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but very near the new Bowery. Is very well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM.—The heirs of the estate of the late LEWIS VAIL, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Cortlandtown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 150 acres all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Snydam, Van Allen, Bernay, Hasbrouck, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands will find this in all respects a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm, on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows. Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn or City property, a farm of about 92 acres 3 miles from the Tarrytown Railroad Station, and 2½ miles from the Pleasantville Station of the Harlem Railroad, with two-story frame dwelling, 40x28; kitchen, 16x18; barn 42x28; fowl-house in front of dwelling and water laid through dwelling and barn, from never-failing spring; will be sold with or without stock and crops, and possession given immediately if required. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 2 River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Deys sts.

STATEN ISLAND.—For sale about 20 acres of land under cultivation, two good stone houses on the premises, one

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—By order of the administrators of the estate of JAMES HAY, deceased, and in pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable property known as the FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES HAY, situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County.

The estate consists of a Country Seat of about 80 acres, and a farm adjoining of about 120 acres.

The Country Seat is one of the most elegant in this country, having been planned by the deceased expressly for his own use and without regard to cost. The Mansion is a spacious edifice, built of stone laid in mortar, and is constructed in the most approved manner for a gentleman's residence, with broad halls, large dining and drawing-rooms, study, and conservatories; marble mantels and grates throughout; speaking tubes, bells, furnaces, &c. On the second floor there are six, and on the third floor four chambers with all necessary closets, pantries and presses. On the basement floor is a commodious kitchen and laundry, supplied with water; larder, store-room, servants' hall, school-room, milk-room, &c., with every desirable appurtenance. Well, cisterns, and ice house near by.

The outbuildings consist of two cottages, (one a handsome Gothic building,) barns, carriage-house, stables, cider mill, &c.

The grounds near the house are laid out in a highly ornamental style, with an abundance of rare shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees tastefully grouped, and in full growth. The garden is an extensive and excellent one, is traversed by a never-failing stream of water, and ornamented with rare plants of every description.

The fruits, which comprise every variety known in this climate, are in full bearing, and of the best quality.

It is proposed to so divide the land as to sell the buildings and about 40 acres in one parcel, and the balance of the eighty acres in two or three building plots.

The portion known as the Farm, and consisting of about 120 acres, comprises orchards, meadow, and tillable land, and will be divided into parcels of ten or twelve acres each, in such a manner as to make several first class building sites.

This property is situated within 18 miles of the City Hall, New-York, one-half mile from the Pelham, and one and a half miles from the Mount Vernon Depôts of the New-Haven Rail road, at either of which persons may be found in direct visitors to the place. Cars leave the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. daily, for Mount Vernon, (where vehicles may at all times be obtained,) at 5:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M., and return at 8:30, 7:4, 8:15, and 9:37 A. M., and 4:30, and 6:54 P. M. Trains for Pelham leave at 9 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P.M., and return at 8:52 and 7:10 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Visitors are requested to apply at the entrance gate on the road from Pelham to East Chester.

For a descriptive map, or any other information in the premises, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st., New-York.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 25 acres of land. The place is on Island, communicating with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. The

New-York Daily Times,

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING AFFRAY IN THE BOWERY—A MAN WOUNDED IN SEVERAL PLACES.

About 10 o'clock last night, a dispute occurred in Kelly's bakery store, No. 108½ Bowery, between George W. Wiley and Robert Pettigrew, clerks in the store, during which Wiley drew a dirk knife and stabbed his antagonist several times. The wounds were nearly all inflicted upon the lower part of the body, and none of them were either deep or serious, because Wiley's hands were pinioned, in a measure, by Pettigrew, during the struggle.

Pettigrew, however, fell to the floor exhausted and covered with blood. The wounded man was conveyed to a drug store near by, where his wounds were dressed, and pronounced not fatal.

Wiley was taken into custody and conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

The prisoner is chief clerk in the store where the difficulty occurred. The cause of the dispute is not clearly known, as there are conflicting statements in reference to it.

Wiley will this morning be brought for examination before the Magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

A most dasterdly outrage was perpetrated in the Fifth Ward last evening. About 9 o'clock, a carman with a red shirt descended from his cart, at the corner of Franklin-street and Broadway, and going into Tigler's Saloon, called for some liquor. Being a little what inebriated, his request was refused. He thereupon became so insolent that it was deemed necessary to eject him. This being done, the violent fellow proceeded to his cart, and taking therefrom a rung, returned to the saloon with the intention, it is supposed, of smashing in the windows. Drawing his club he gave a powerful blow, which, missing its aim, struck upon the head of a young man named Bowring, residing with his father, William C. Bowring, at No. 138 Mulberry-street.

The young man fell senseless to the sidewalk, covered with blood. The villain who inflicted the blow turned hastily on his cart and drove rapidly away.

During the whole proceeding not a Fifth Ward policeman was to be found, although several persons went in pursuit of one. Several gentlemen who witnessed the outrage offered large rewards for the speedy arrest of the carman, but without avail, as in the excitement of the moment no one thought or had opportunity to take the number of his cart.

The wounded man was removed to his residence, where a physician was called, when it was found that his jaw-bone was broken, and his head so severely cut as to cause doubts of his recovery.

It is, these proceedings should be stopped promptly and with vigor.

DARING BURGLARY—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS—A DARING LEAP.

About 3 o'clock on Thursday night, while Officer Scott, of the Fifteenth Ward, was patroling his beat, he observed two suspicious-looking fellows coolly enter the house of Mr. Duncan, No. 2 University-place, which is at present unoccupied—Mr. Duncan and family being temporarily absent in the country. Suspecting all was not right, he procured the assistance of Officers Davis and Boorman, with whom he entered Mr. Duncan's house. On going in, three burglars were observed busily engaged at plunder. The thieves, on being discovered, hastily fled, and effected an exit to the roof, through the scuttle, closely pursued. There they found themselves in a perplexing predicament. There was no means of escape, except by leaping a distance of about thirty feet, to a portion of the top of Mr. Ismael Boorman's house, adjoining, which is also uncovered. There was but little time for reflection. The fearful leap was taken, all three landing on the roof, apparently uninjured. After recovering a little from the shock, they made still another leap, which brought them on the front piazza of the house.

The officers had in the meantime descended from Mr. Duncan's house, and entered Mr. Boorman's house, from whence they went to the piazza, and captured the burglars, who were so far disabled by their late leaps as to be unable to move hastily off. The prisoners were brought to the Station-house, where they gave their names as John Garry, Wm. Dugan and George Carr. They were yesterday morning brought before Justice Brennan, by whom they were committed for examination.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A BROTHEL—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEF.

Nathan Bennett, a man from Columbia County, was robbed early yesterday morning in a Fourteenth Ward brothel, of $6,000 in scrip, and $100 in cash, by a woman whose acquaintance he had made in the theatre.

Bennett, it appears, came to this City on Thursday afternoon, and put up at the International Hotel, Broadway. About 12 o'clock the same night, he met, in the street, a girl named Ann Ryan, with whom he went to a house of bad repute, at the corner of Centre and Walker streets. After remaining there a few hours he discovered that he had been robbed of the amount stated. He at once repaired to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and told his story to Sergeant Jourdan, who immediately proceeded in search of the supposed thief; and about 7 o'clock in the morning he succeeded in arresting the woman, Ann Ryan. Mr. Bennett fully identified her as the person whom he accompanied to the brothel, but not any of the stolen property was found in her possession. She denied her guilt. She was brought before Justice Brennan, by whom she was committed for examination.

This woman Ryan is a most notorious character, and is well known to the police. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary a few days since, but was released in two days after by some queer process or other known to pettifoggers. This business should be checked.

ANOTHER FEMALE'S STREET MURDER.

A man named William Shaw was found at 7 o'clock yesterday morning lying in an insensible condition at the corner of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue. He was covered with blood. He had a terrible cut on the back of his head and a deep gash over the left eye. He was removed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. He died soon afterwards, while being put into a wagon to be conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. The man was intoxicated, and appearances indicated that he had been stabbed during a street brawl. The case will be investigated by the Coroner.

THE RACING AND RECKLESS STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.

The Captain of the steamboat *Red Jacket*, and the Captains of two of the ferry boats plying to New-Brighton, were taken in custody yesterday by officers Smith and Webb, of the Lower Police Court, and brought before Justice Connolly, who held them each in the sum of $500 to appear for examination at 10 o'clock to-day, in answer to the charge of recklessness, &c., preferred against them by some citizens.

[Advertisement.]

Important Trial at the Crystal Palace.

We had the pleasure of witnessing, a few days since, an interesting test trial of various weighing machines now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The trial was confined to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks scales, the scales manufactured by Dunham & Forsyth, Rochester, N. Y., and a newly-patented scale manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merits of the scales, the Committee placed upon the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tons, a weight of 3,398 pounds, and then removed the weight to various parts of the platform. With this weight on one corner of the Vergennes scale, the beam indicated 3,390 pounds. When placed on the opposite corner the beam indicated only 3,317 pounds, showing a difference of 18 pounds, and when removed to the centre of the platform, the beam showed 3,387 pounds. A request was then made that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the weight the beam now indicated was 3,382 pounds, showing a difference of 8 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable, in part, to the arrangement of the platform upon the bearings, which forbids the possibility of its giving correct weight or agreeing with itself. The test was then applied to a Fairbanks Scale, and when the weight was placed on one corner of the platform, the beam indicated the *true weight*—3,398 pounds, on the second and third corners the result was the same; on the fourth corner a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of Fairbanks Scale, (capacity six tons,) that a quarter of a pound weight placed on any part of the platform, raised the beam.

A Dunyee & Forsyth Scale, of 40,000 pounds capacity was next tested, and like the Vergennes Scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself; it showed a variation of ten pounds when the weight was removed from one corner to another. One of Fairbanks' small Platform Scales was then tested with United States standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited unerring accuracy. The sealed weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by Dunyee & Forsyth, but the result was far from satisfactory,—one corner was half a pound too light, the centre half a pound too heavy, and another corner two pounds too heavy.—*Pennsylvanian.*

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by Freeborn & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co.,
Office No. 676 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. Sprague, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—By a special ukase of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into the public hospitals throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds. Sold at the manufactories, 80 maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night another attractive programme will be presented at this Theatre. Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles" will commence the amusements. To be followed by the grand pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and concludes with the Messrs. Cony's Drama of "The Dogs of St. Bernard." These three favorite pieces, with singing and dancing, will unquestionably fill the house.

[Advertisement.]

Mosquitoes.

☞ An antidote for the poison of these and other annoying insects has been found in the Kalliston, or Orient Water, Boston, prepared by Messrs. Jos. Burnett & Co. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects. For sale by C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, T. T. Green, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most saleable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Explosion in Brooklyn—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner Hanford impanneled the following Jury in the Eighth Ward Station-house yesterday afternoon:

Peter Rouget, Joseph H. Field, John Van Nostrand,
Peter Wyckoff, Joseph Wilson, J. C. Jones.

All of these gentlemen were members of the first Jury, which it will be remembered were summarily discharged.

It was not deemed necessary to exhume the bodies, and the witnesses heretofore examined.—Thomas Combs, Wm. H. Brockett, Frederick J. Harbie and B. G. Wilder,—were each called and their testimony, as taken before, (heretofore published,) was read over and accepted.

The following additional testimony was then taken:

Charles Plazza, sworn—I reside at No. 288 Thirty-second-street, New-York; I am a machinist, and have been employed in the Globe Iron Works on Thirty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, for five years past; have been superintendent for three years past; G. S. Hartshorn & Co. are the proprietors; I recollect the construction of two boilers and an engine for B. G. Wilder & Co., of Brooklyn; I received the order from Mr. Hartshorn; they were plain cylinder boilers, about 26 or 28 feet long and 28 inches in diameter, with cast iron heads; my instructions were to make a pair of good boilers; I had nothing to do with the selection of the iron; it was furnished by Mr. Hartshorn; I examined the boilers after they were completed; I can generally tell good iron from bad iron in the plate; good iron generally looks brighter and is tougher; I don't recollect whether I examined this iron or not; I tested both boilers after they were completed by hydraulic pressure; 200 pounds pressure to the square inch is the usual test of inch boilers; don't recollect this particular instance; we don't always test boilers when they are wanted in a hurry; I don't recollect distinctly whether these boilers were tested or not; we have a hydraulic press in this factory; never knew a boiler to give out in our or any other factory under the hydraulic press; American boiler iron is the most expensive; in working the difference can be told; American iron works easier and is tougher; both kinds are used in our factory; in such boilers as Mr. Wilder's No 4 iron is usually used; I perceive this is No. 3 iron which is a little thicker; I perceive that this iron has been red hot several times, which takes the toughness out; by having the lining of the furnace loose between the boilers it allows the fire to go above the surface of the water, which is liable to cause explosions; cast-iron heads are stronger than wrought; with a hole in the furnace lining of two feet square as this hole was situated, the boiler would not be liable to get red hot with three cocks of water, but there would likely be an explosion from the steam becoming overheated.

James McFarland, sworn—I reside in Brooklyn; I am Chief Engineer of the Union Ferry Company; have examined the pieces of boiler now shown; I have tested the iron, and am convinced that it was not burnt; my opinion is that the iron was burnt before it was put into the boiler; one piece is better than the other. The witness here produced several nails made from the iron, drawn to a point and said that if they had been burnt it could not have been drawn to a point. (Another piece shown, simply heated and bent over an anvil was badly broken.) I believe it is American iron; do not call this part of it good iron—it is not first quality in my opinion; I cannot tell what pressure it would take to explode a boiler made of such iron; should not be willing to trust myself near a boiler made of such iron, with sixty pounds of steam on, even without any neglect on the part of the Engineer.

To Jurors—I don't think that if two feet square of the lining of the furnace was out it would render the boilers more liable to explode; it would only injure the draft of the furnace; if there was a weak place in the boiler, it might have gradually given way; I think the iron must have been cracked between two of the rivets when the boiler was made; I judge from the piece shown me; this is sometimes done in making boilers; when the holes are not exactly opposite, they are pinned up, and in that way it is possible that this was cracked; boilers with steam chambers equalize the steam; I think it adds to the safety.

John J. Green, called, and his testimony taken before the former Jury was read and accepted.

Robert Eves, sworn—I reside in Water-street, Brooklyn; I am a boiler-maker by trade, and am in charge of Mr. Wm. Burden's boiler shop, in Pearl-street, Brooklyn; have examined the pieces shown; don't think it is the best iron; don't think it has been burnt; looks to me like the best of English iron; it is not good Pennsylvania iron; should think such iron might stand 150 pounds of steam, but think it would not be safe with more than 100 pounds.

To Jurors—Do not usually test the boilers I make.

Wm. B. Hatch, sworn—Reside at No. 107 Court street; am a blacksmith by trade; have examined this iron with a view of testing its quality—do not think it has been burnt—a portion of one sheet of the iron is tolerably good—middling good; think it is English iron—I have worked a good deal of it; the poorest is very poor—it is brittle and has no toughness. I tested the iron by working it; I have worked in iron for 38 years—don't think it could be drawn out into pointed nails if it had been burnt.

To Juror—Can generally tell English from American iron by the looks of it—can always tell the quality of iron by cutting it.

The Coroner said that he had no more testimony to submit, and after a few remarks submitted the case to the Jury, who after consulting for an hour rendered the following

VERDICT.

That John Henry, Obadiah Walling, Jr., and Isaac Hicks came to their deaths on the 10th day of August, 1856, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., from injuries caused by the explosion of a steam boiler, which occurred on that day, in the sash factory of B. G. Wilder & Co., situated on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, in the city of Brooklyn. The Jury further find that the explosion resulted from the insufficiency of the material used in the construction of said boiler, which boiler was manufactured by Messrs. George Hartshorn & Co., of New-York. The Jury feel themselves called upon to express their strong censure of the too common practice of placing boilers within buildings in which a number of persons are employed.

Peter Rouget, Peter Wyckoff,
Joseph H. Field, Joseph Wilson,
John Van Nostrand, J. C. Jones.

The Jury were then discharged.

☞ The Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association held a large and spirited meeting at their Rallying Hall, Museum Building, on Thursday evening, Theodore Tilton, Esq., presiding. Hon. J. C. Underwood, of Virginia, and C. A. Dana, of the *Tribune*, were the principal speakers. Their addresses were frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause. The meeting was enlivened with some capital songs, and closed with three cheers for the exiled Virginian, and three times three for the candidates of the Party. The young men of Brooklyn are up and doing.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of the National Club.

A meeting of the National Club of Jersey City was held at Commercial Hall on Thursday evening, to advance the prospects of Fillmore and Donelson. The attendance was large. Dr S. L. Condict President of the Club, presided. Speeches were made by Dr. Goble, of Newark, who advocated the principles, and extolled the candidates, of the American Party; by Col. Thorp, of Louisiana, who reviewed the candidates, and by Col. Fosdick, of Kentucky.

An Outrage.

A sad case of an abduction and attempted outrage upon a young girl has transpired during the past week, and as we have learned the facts we state them. A fine-looking girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, whose family has but just moved into the City of New-York, and resides in one of the streets running parallel with the Bowery—east of it—went out on Sunday evening last, on an errand, and lost her way. In Canal-street she inquired of two young men the way to her residence. They purposely sent her the wrong way, and followed her for some distance. They then spoke to her, and told her she had better take the cars, which went in the direction of her house, and they would show her. By this means they got her up town, where they forcibly drugged her. They then took her across the Canal-street ferry to Hoboken, and while going up the walk to the Elysian Fields—she being in a wild state of mind—they made an assault upon her, which she resisted successfully, and ran into the water to escape at the risk of drowning. Another young man coming along at the time, rescued her. She was taken to the cottage in the Fields, where she remained in hysterical convulsions until Wednesday, when she was taken home. Dr. Mulford attended her almost constantly. One of the villains was arrested by Officer McDougal, and is in the Hudson County Jail. The examination in the case will take place on Wednesday next if the health of the girl will permit.

New-Jersey State Agricultural Society.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Aug. 15.

This Society held a meeting on their grounds in this city to-day. The Secretary read the act of incorporation passed by the last Legislature, which was accepted. It provides for the incorporation of the Society, and authorizes them to hold real and personal property not exceeding $10 000, exempt from taxation. The previous officers of the Society were re-elected, and the Society permanently organized under the act of incorporation.

The Secretary stated that he had received communications from several fire-engine companies in Newark, Trenton, Elizabeth, New York, and other places, in relation to the competition of engines, there being three classes, viz: double deckers, piano decks, and the plain goose-neck machines. At present there was but one silver cup offered, and in consultation with the appropriate Committee it was thought best to alter the premium list, and offer three cups—one for each class. He, therefore, made a motion that the premium list be so altered, which was carried.

A motion was carried to award a premium of a silver cup, valued at $10, to the best boy rider under fifteen years of age on horseback, and three premiums—a goblet worth $15, a cup worth $10, and a diploma—be awarded to the best lady equestrian, each lady to be allowed one gentleman escort. Messrs. J. H. Halsey, J. A. Miller, J. C. Littell, N. Perry, and T. T. Kinney were appointed the Judges.

Mr. Thompson C. Munn will act as General Superintendent of the Fair. We are requested to state that the horse ring will not be used as a *race course*, but merely for the exhibition of horses and carriages. Mr Cypher, the contractor for erecting the buildings, fences, &c., has already inclosed part of the ground, and is prosecuting his work with great rapidity.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, Aug. 10, the wife of Wm. John Cornwall, of the City, of a daughter.

MARRIED

In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Geo. De F. Folsom, Charles P. H. Ripley, of New-York, and Harriet J., daughter of Edward Ingersoll, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 14, Johanna D., wife of Henry E. Johnston, and daughter of the late Charles Delvecchio.

The friends of the family are very respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1,018 Broadway, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 15, Mary Jane, daughter of Wm. and Ellen Carolin, in the 11th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 66 Prince st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 15, of congestive fever, Mr. Hiebby Bragg, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 547 Wa er-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill for interment.

☞ Nova Scotia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, of effusion on the brain, John Cochran, M. D., aged 3 years, second son of George Cochran, of Killylane, County of Londonderry, Ireland.

The friends of the family, the members of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the President and Trustees of the Brooklyn City Hospital and the members of the Pathological Society of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 298 Fulton-st.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Aug. 15 Mrs. Isabella Sangster, wife of George Sangster, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No 249 Graham av.

In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 14, of dysentery, James Henry, son of Charles and Harriet Bridges, aged 6 months and 14 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No 69 Carroll-st.

At Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, Aug 12, Dora Watson, only daughter of Anna E. and Albert H. Phillips, of this City, aged 17 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 15.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	102	100	Erie Railroad	60
500	Indiana State 5s	88	600	do	67
10,000	do b3	89¾	400	do s3	69¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 5s '90-0	92	200	do b10	69¼
10,000	Missouri St. 6s c	86¾	50	do s30	69¼
500	Cali. State 7s '75	75¾	250	do	69½
5,000	Virginia 6s s3	92¾	300	do s30	69½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s s6	109¾	100	do s60	69½
12,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds c	91	600	do b10	69¾
10,000	do b30	91¾	100	do b8	60
10,100	do s3	91	100	do b3	69¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M s3	70	100	do s6	69¾
1,000	do	71	100	do s10	69¾
3,000	do	71¾	650	do o	69¾
4	Mer. Exch. Bank	106	500	do b3	69½
5	Metropolitan Bank	108	400	do b10	69½
12	Park Bank	99	300	do b7	69¾
15	Commonwealth Bk	99	150	do s10	69¾
5	Bk. of St. of N. Y.	106	100	do b60	69¾
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co. b90	119	100	do b60	69¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co s3	19¾	50	do	69¾
5	N. Y. Gen. R. R. c	86¾	100	do s60	69¾
150	do b60	86¾	50	Mil. & La Cr. R. b60	78
5	do c	86¾	100	Hal. Chi. R.	107¾
1300	do	86	100	Reading Railroad	86¾
698	do cpg	86¾	400	do b3	86¾
25	do c	86¾	1300	do b60	87
136	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. s3	89	300	do	86¾
400	do b60	86¾	100	do s10	86¾
116	do c	86¾	400	do s60	86¾
260	do c	86¾	200	do s3	86¾
100	do s60	86¾	100	do b30	86¾
400	do s60	86¾	700	do b3	86¾
10	do	86¾	600	do s3	86¾
75	Panama Railroad	94	200	do s60	86¾
100	do s60	93¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. b60	90
800	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s3	73¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	91¾
1300	do b60	74	12	do	92
300	do	73¾	50	do	91¾
200	do s10	73¾	50	do b60	93¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill Cen. R. Bds.	91¾	150	Erie Railroad	59¾
10,000	do b60	91¾	100	do b60	59¾
5-0	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	86¾	100	do s60	59¾
200	Canton Company b10	38	100	do s30	59¾
100	do	38	50	do b5	59¾
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119	933	do	59¾
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	20	700	do b30	59¾
400	do b60	20¼	400	do	59¾
186	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	86¾	100	do b30	59¾
100	do b30	89	100	do s10	59¾
100	Panama R. R. b60	94	100	do b30	59¾
100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	110	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	86¾
25	do	109¾	100	Reading R. R. s3	86
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73¾			

Friday, August 15—P. M.

There was renewed animation in the business at the Stock Exchange to-day. The sales of the Road and other shares, registered on the official list, are in the aggregate 21,000 shares, to which was added a corresponding amount of Street operations. Between the increased orders which have come in to buy Erie, New-York Central, Reading and some of the Western shares, and the conflicting views of the party on the Street and in the Board against an advance in prices, the contest is growing quite interesting, and the general division of action more equalized than for some weeks past. The course of the market at the early session of the Board ruled at first in favor of higher prices, but as the business of the day progressed the sellers on contract for a decline appeared to take fresh courage, and the market in the afternoon was made to close heavy. The fluctuations in Erie were between 60 and 59¾ ₱ cent.; Reading, 86¾@⅞, cash, to 86, seller 60 days; New-York Central, 86⅛@⅛ for the opening, and 86, seller 60 days; Panama steadier, at 94@93¾, cash, 94, buyer 60 days. The demand for Illinois Central Scrip increases under the English demand, and $35 was paid for the $25 scrip. The business in the Construction Bonds was at 91@91½ ₱ cent. Some small parcels of Virginias taken at 92½, and Missouris at 86⅛ ₱ cent.

Money was in good supply to the Stock Brokers at 7 ₱ cent., at call. The differences paid between cash and 60-day bargains, at the Board, are equal to 9@12 ₱ cent. per annum, except in some of the very active road stocks, which are not superabundant for immediate delivery. The smallest differences paid are probably on Erie and New-York Central. The Discount Brokers are well employed in mercantile paper, and the rates for choice names range, as in time, 7½ to 9 ₱ cent. for choice; 9@10@11 for fair or second-grade paper. While these rates rule outside, the offerings at the leading Banks, particularly by the Importing trade, are enhanced, though the reports in this respect, to-day, are somewhat irregular.

The Exchange market for the Collins steamer, sailing to-morrow, closed ⅛@¼ down for London, as compared with the last Boston packet; bankers 109¾ to 109¾; most of the business for ready money, was done within 109⅝, although the leading houses made settlements and drew their own bills to some extent at 109¾. Commercial or Produce Exchange was made at 109@109⅜. The free supply of first-class bills, bank or bankers names, creates remark in the Street, and may be taken as an indication of the course of English capital to this side. As stated yesterday, the banking letters by the last packet or two are of a very liberal tenor. Francs in fair request at 5.17½ @5.15. On the North of Europe there is not much done for this steamer. The shipment of Specie will be light. We hear of $280,000, of which only about $80,000 was entered at the ship's office at the close of 'Change hour.

The operations at the Sub-Treasury to-day include the further payment of $56,500 California drafts. They are as follows:

Paid on Treasury Account	$123,077
Received on Treasury Account	206,199
Balance on Treasury Account	9,883,336
Paid for Assay Office	466
Paid on Disbursing Checks	36,889

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 21st instant. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on the 18th instant.

ADDITIONAL JULY TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.

	July, 1856.	July, 1855.
Baltimore and Ohio	$417,917	$301,909
Cleveland and Columbus	102,976	89,439
Cincinnati and Indianapolis	40,426	24,323
Total 3 lines	$561,319	$415,661
17 lines yesterday	3,369,730	2,710,942
Total 20 lines	$3,931,049	$3,126,603

The increase it will be noticed is $804,446, equal to about 25¾ ₱ cent. gain on July of last year. The Baltimore and Ohio line makes a gain above the average. We subjoin a summary of the traffic on the

FOUR GREAT LINES—TEN MONTHS R. R. YEAR.

	From Oct. 1, '55, to July 31, '56.	From Oct. 1, '54, to July 31, '55.
New-York Central	$6,126,641	$5,184,712
New-York and Erie	5,153,167	4,513,167
Pennsylvania Central	4,137,805	2,998,482
Baltimore and Ohio	3,961,405	3,845,023
Total 10 months	$19,409,018	$16,081,884
Increase over last year		3,327,134
Equal to an average increase of 20¾ ₱ cent.		

The Dry Goods import for this week is very heavy, reaching $4,239,506, against $2,115,041 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumpt'n Direct. Warehoused.			Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	
Man. of Wool	4,792	$1,466,597	702	$198,046	499 $158,633
Man. of Cotton	3,227	620,148	348	90,63	205 85,990
Man. of Silk	1,258	1,171,121	79	77,798	168 46,445
Man. of Flax	1,533	308,118	382	51,026	51 6,724
Miscellaneous	929	253,217	13	2,832	6 1,524
Total	11,728	$3,819,201	1,444	$420,305	915 $344,276
		426,345			3,819 201
Total entered		$4,239,506		Total market'd	$4,063,477

New-York to the West through Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You published, a few days since, the programme of the Allentown Railroad Company, and should earnestly call attention to the facts it exhibits of so much interest and importance to the New-York trade. It proposes, by the construction of thirty-eight and a half miles of road, in Lehigh and Berks Counties, Pennsylvania, to complete the Air-Line Railroad from New-York, by the way of the New-Jersey Central, and the other connecting links already completed, to the Commercial Cities of the Middle and Western States. It is recommended to capitalists as a legitimate Railroad enterprise, with every prospect of a remunerating business, not only from its through trade, but from the transportation of heavy mineral and agricultural products of the wealthy region through which it runs. To the dry goods and jobbing interests of New-York, it commends itself: First, as the shortest road to the West; Second, as a road but slightly obstructed by snow at any season; Third, as a part of a through road of an uniform gauge from the Hudson River to the Missouri River, on the completion of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, from Iowa City to Council Bluffs, an event not now remote. The advantages are set forth in detail in the advertisement, to which we would again refer.

But another branch of traffic which this Road would open seems to have been overlooked by the projectors, or is not brought out with the distinctness its importance demands. We allude to the transportation of live stock. The Trunk Road, of which the Allentown is a link, runs into the finest grazing counties of the West, and the cattle which it will bring on the hoof to New-York and Philadelphia must alone furnish an item not less valuable than any which is enumerated in the Circular. To save time and distance in the transportation of this description of freight, is an advantage too obvious to require more than to be mentioned, and when we reflect that more than 128 miles are saved by the new route between New-York and Cincinnati over the nearest of the routes now traveled, it is evident that the air-line road cannot fail to monopolize the live-stock transportation. Add to this the lumber, lime, slate, iron ore, and coal that must pass over the Road, and it may well be said, without reference to the transportation of passengers, that the business exists and is waiting for the completion of this work that will be more than sufficient to remunerate its stockholders from the start.

It is difficult for men who see the large natural advantages of New-York to appreciate the importance of cultivating all the artificial avenues of trade. It is by this alone, however, in view of the improvements with which science furnishes trade, that New-York can maintain her relative progress and prosperity, in competition with the more enterprising of her sister cities.

The proposed road will connect the New-Jersey Central with the Danphin and Susquehannah. From the last report of the Board of Directors of the "Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey," for April 1, 1856, to the stockholders, the paragraph is copied which shows the importance of this connection both to that road and the business interests of New-York:

"The link of road from Allentown westward, to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thus form an airline of unbroken gauge from New-York to Pittsburg, still remains to be supplied. Important as this enterprise is to the country through which it will pass, a country rich in soil, in cultivation, in minerals, in everything but avenues to a market; to the City of New-York and the Western States, brought by this channel into more intimate connection; and to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which it will supply with an entirely new source of trade,—it cannot be much longer delayed. Little as the public are disposed to embark in new railroad enterprises, till the results of previous investments are more certainly ascertained, the advantages of this link are so obvious to all concerned, and especially to the business classes of New-York, that there can be little hesitation in furnishing the comparatively small amount required for its construction."

Cotton Circular.

Per Atlantic.] New-York, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

The operations in our staple for the month have been unusually light. Until the week just past, prices have been firmly maintained, at fully half a cent beyond the views of exporters, with a very small inquiry from our own spinners. The majority of holders have been indifferent about selling, believing that buyers must soon come to them, and that prices would then advance. Such has not been the case. The sales this week have amounted to as much as the three preceding ones, and at rates fully ¼c. lower on all styles below middling fair. This is in a measure owing to an increased inquiry for money, and to a discovery that we have probably fifty ₱ cent. more stock in the City than we have generally estimated it at. The *Canada's* advices to 2d instant were received early on Tuesday morning, and the letter mail on Thursday. These accounts fully confirmatory of those immediately preceding, and advising sales of 69,000 bales at hardening rates, with a better market at Manchester, and very favorable change in the prospects of the next harvest, have not strengthened our market. The sales for the month have averaged 459 bales daily, except the past week, which we estimate at 1,900 bales daily, nearly all of which has been taken by the home trade. We regard the market as closing steady, at our renewed quotations, with an increased supply on sale.

Low rivers have prevented the delivery of the residue of the crop in the New-Orleans section, which we estimate at 75,000 to 100,000 bales. In other districts, the country is represented as bare as it is usually. The growing crop is certainly flattering for a heavy yield, and as a greater breadth of ground has been planted than before, we see no cause to apprehend a crop under the figures shown by the present one, although in this we have included the Cotton grown in 1854, and detained by low water in 1855, which is generally estimated at 300,000 bales. Picking is progressing in Texas and Louisiana, and partially in other districts; but, owing to want of navigation, the southwestern ports will be late in receiving lots available for shipping. Your obedient servants,

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Land Warrants.

From the Washington Star.

The bill pending before Congress to make land warrants receivable for the reserved sections on railroad grants and at public sales, intended to enhance the value of warrants, was defeated in the House on the day before yesterday by a large majority, and dealers having no hope of an improvement in prices are now throwing their stock on the market; and as prices are reported below $1 ₱ acre

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1533. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

The Sanitary Condition of the City.

City Mortality.

The City still continues in a healthy condition. The whole number of deaths in the City the past week was only 651. This is an increase of 21 compared with the mortality of the previous week, and, considering the season and other things, presents certainly not an unsatisfactory exhibit of our sanitary condition. Not a single case of yellow fever is reported. In fact, we are entirely free from any disease in an epidemic form. One noteworthy if not startling fact is exhibited, viz.; that of the 651 deaths that occurred in this City last week, 533 were children, of whom 434 were *under five years of age.*

By way of comparison, we submit the following statement of mortality for the corresponding weeks in August of the present and past three years:

Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 20, 1853..969
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 19, 1854..922
Number of deaths for week ending Aug 18, 1855..633
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 16, 1856..651

By this it will be seen that there is no cause for alarm in relation to the healthfulness of the City, and no reasons, on this account, to prevent our absent citizens from returning to their homes at the usual time—about the 1st of September. The business interests of the City, too, demand that these—the correct—statements should be generally known.

The following is the report of the City Inspector:

Weekly Report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of August to the 16th day of August, 1856. Men, 66; women, 62; boys, 279; girls, 244. Total, 651. Adults, 128; children, 523: males, 345; females, 306; colored persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Abscess in ear and Bright's Dise'e of Kidneys	3	Dropsy	5
Angina	1	Dropsy in head	25
Apoplexy	2	Drowned	5
Bleeding from bowels	1	Dysentery	37
Bleeding from womb	1	Enlarged liver	1
Bronchitis	4	Epilepsy	1
Burned or Scald.	2	Fever	1
Cancer or Polish	1	Fever, bilious	8
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, congest'l	3
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever, hectic	1
Casualty by falls	4	Fever, Panama or chagres	1
Casualties by the kick of a horse	1	Fever, puerperal	6
Cholera Infantum	16	Fever, remittent	2
Cholera Morbus	2	Fever, scarlet	10
Colic	2	Fever, typhoid	5
Congest'n brain	5	Fever, typhus	6
Congest'n liver	1	Fracture of skull	1
Consumption	85	Heart, disease of	4
Convuls'ns, Infants	31	Hooping cough	8
Croup	4	Inflam. bladder	1
Debility Infant	7	Inflam. bowels	11
Delirium Tremens	5	Inflam. brain	3
Diarrhœa	39	Inflam. heart	1
		Inflam. kidneys	1
		Inflam lungs	8
		Inflam stomach	3
		Inflam. throat	1
		Inflam. womb	1
		Infleenza	1
		Insanity, puerp'l	1
		Intemperance	4
		Jaundice	2
		Lock Jaw	2
		Malformation	1
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, inf.	84
		Measles	14
		Mortif'n bowels	1
		Mortif'n boues of the head	1
		Old age	6
		Palsy	2
		Poison, laudn'm	3
		Premature birth	5
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture, womb	1
		Scrofula	4
		Small-pox	8
		Soften'g brain	2
		Spine, disease of	1
		Spine	2
		Stillborn	37
		Sore thr't, malig.	1
		Suicide by cutt'g throat	1
		Teething	15
		Ulcers'n, bowels	1
		Ulceration, leg	1
		Unknown	1
Total			651

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	5	Stillborn and Premature Birth	32
Brain and Nerves	89	Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs	367
Generative Organs	7	Uncertain seat and General Fevers	45
Heart and Blood Vessels	5	Unknown	1
Lungs, Throat, &c.	74	Urinary Organs	4
Old Age	8		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	92		
Total			651

Of which 16 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	211	25 to 30 years	16
1 to 2 years	133	30 to 40 years	39
2 to 5 years	64	40 to 50 years	20
5 to 10 years	18	50 to 60 years	8
10 to 15 years	7	60 to 70 years	10
15 to 20 years	8	70 to 80 years	8
20 to 25 years	18	80 to 90 years	5
		90 to 100 years	1
		100 and upward	—
		Unknown	—
		Total	651

NATIVITIES.

British America	2	Holland	1
England	10	Ireland	50
France	1	Italy	1
Germany	38	Scotland	4
		Sea	2
		United States	533
		Unknown	3
		Wales	2
Total			651

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Alms House, Blackwell's Island	1	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	1
Bellevue Hospital	3	St. Vincent's Hospital	5
City Hospital	5	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	17
City Prison	2		
Colored Home Hospital	2		
Col'd Orphan Asylum	1	Total	37

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	21	IX	22	XVII	31
II	8	X	26	XVIII	51
III	5	XI	4	XIX	28
IV	26	XII	26	XX	57
V	21	XIII	57	XXI	30
VI	26	XIV	25	XXII	33
VII	28	XV	6		
VIII	26	XVI	27	Total	651

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1856.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met, as is their daily custom, on Saturday noon at the City Hall Isaac O. Barker, President, in the Chair; W. F Copeland, Secretary.

A petition from certain residents in the Tenth-avenue and in Sixteenth-street, in relation to cow-sheds on Tenth-avenue corner of Sixteenth-street, was referred to the City Inspector.

SICK NEW MILK—FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

The following is the petition referred to, and in-asmuch as it illustrates strongly the circumstances which modify the health of the City, we copy its details:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York.

The undersigned, resident in the immediate vicinity of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-streets, or doing business in that locality, represent to your honorable body: That on the block bounded by Tenth-avenue, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, are large sheds and stables, covering almost the entire square, in which are kept, as near as can be ascertained, about 200 cows. These cows are kept in the sheds continually without being permitted to walk out in the yard for exercise, and hardly ever even see the light of day. That they are fed upon swill manufactured upon the premises in large quantities, and which is frequently left until it becomes sour and a receptacle for millions of insects.

That the aforesaid slops, in greater or less quantities, are always there, and that a foul smell and a sickly effluvium is emitted by that compound. The stables, (or sheds,) if kept perfectly clean, cannot but be a nuisance; but so far from being in that condition, they are insufferably filthy, and a stench arises from the place sufficient to produce disease and death among the surrounding inhabitants.

That the cows are milked, and the milk is then sold in this City, which it is needless to inform your honorable Board is probably productive of more deaths than any other cause, *more particularly among children*, as may be seen by reference to the report of the City Inspector.

That the filth from the stables is allowed to run over the sidewalk and into the streets and gutters.

We respectfully request that some action may be taken upon it, so that the stables (or sheds) and cows may be removed, and the place cleansed and purified. We are of the opinion that no more important matter could come before your Honorable Board.

A communication from the Mayor of Charleston was received, in answer to one from Mayor Wood, desiring information respecting the health of Charleston. He states that correct daily reports are published in the papers of that place. The Mayor of Charleston assures the Mayor of New-York "upon his honor" that the published reports of the Board of Health at that place are "strictly and entirely true without suppression or prevarication."

The following vessels were reported:

Bark *Clara Windsor*, from Port au Prince on 15th, with Logwood. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *E. K. Eaton*, from Humacoa on the 15th, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City.

Bark *Architect*, from Matanzas on 15th, with sugar. Cargo to be lightered to the City after 30 days, and the vessel to be sent to the Southwest Spit.

Bark *Frederic Deming*, from Rio Grande on 15th, with hides and hair. Allowed to proceed with stream permit, but cargo not to be landed in the City.

Bark *Parana*, from Bahia, with coffee, on the 15th. Allowed to proceed after five days' observation, if all remain well.

Brig *Arabella*, from Aspinwall on 15th, with bark and hides, and two passengers. Allowed to proceed with stream permit. Hides not to be landed in the City.

Brig *Virginia*, from Greytown 18th instant, with woods and hides and four passengers. Allowed to proceed on same condition as last.

Brig *Whitehall*, from Cardenas on 15th, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City after 10 days.

Schooner *Henrietta*, SMITH, from Port-au-Platte on 15th, with hides, tobacco and mahogany. Cargo, excepting the hides, to be lightered to the City.

Schooner *Jas. Stanley*, from Charleston on the 15th, with wheat and naval stores. Detained seven days for observation.

Bark *Ariel*, from Port-au-Prince, having discharged, is permitted to proceed.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the masters and owners of vessels now lying at or in the vicinity of the Southwest Spit, and of such as may hereafter be sent there by order of the Health Officer, are hereby directed to ballast and otherwise care for said vessels so that they shall not suffer from being placed at said anchorage.

A communication was received from the United States Mail Steamship Company in regard to anchoring their vessels outside the Morro at Havana, and the document was favorably considered.

At the close of the regular presentations, President Barker asked leave to call the attention of the Board, and especially of the Health Officer to the statements of the Press within the last few days, that persons and baggage were allowed free ingress and egress to and from the Quarantine inclosure, without restraint and without regard to the protection of the public health. The President said that he did not refer to this matter thinking that the charges were in the least degree founded upon truth, but rather for the purpose of giving the Health Officer an opportunity of openly contradicting it before the Board.

The Health Officer replied that, undoubtedly, the statement that had been published and referred to by the President, namely, that captains, crews, and other inmates of Quarantine, were allowed to pass in and out Quarantine without regard to the health or the people of the Island, was altogether untrue. It was a statement made by interested parties, who omit no opportunities to excite alarm, even at the expense of truth. No person is allowed to pass from the Quarantine inclosure, unless, in the opinion of the Health Officer, he has been freed from infection and contagion; and no baggage is permitted, under any circumstance, to go out of Quarantine until it has passed through a thorough process of washing and ventilation, for a period of several days. Such persons and baggage as pass out of Quarantine are, in the opinion of the Quarantine authorities, in a fit condition to proceed or pass to the City; and, in proof that such permission has not been exercised dangerously to the public safety, it may be mentioned that no case of disease has resulted from its careless employment.

The subject then dropped, and the Commission adjourned until Monday.

State of Things at Quarantine Yesterday.

On Saturday night, the brig *Delafield*, lying at Quarantine, dragged her anchors and floated off through the Narrows and out at sea. As yet nothing has been heard of her. The only persons on board at the time were the mate and his wife.

During Saturday and Sunday the vessels anchored at Gravesend Bay, about thirteen in number, were removed under the direction of Dr. Thompson, to the vicinity of the Southwest Spit. In several cases the cables were found to have fouled their anchors; and had a storm arisen meanwhile, these vessels having, with few exceptions, only one man on board, would inevitably have gone ashore. In that event the owners would most probably have brought an action for damages against the Board of Health, though they or the captains were guilty of a criminal negligence in thus leaving their vessels at the mercy of the winds and waves.

The ship *Architect*, which arrived from Havana on Friday, brought four cases of yellow fever: they were immediately removed to the Marine Hospital. Two persons also died of the fever on the passage, and Dr. Harris reports only 12 cases of yellow fever now at the Hospital.

Since the Quarantine mania began, the number of Sunday excursionists to Staten Island has materially decreased. Yesterday, the receipts at the ferry were not more than one-half the usual figure at this season of the year.

Removal of Vessels in Gravesend Bay.

After a struggle, in the result of which interests of shippers to a considerable amount were involved, the Board of Health Commissioners ordered the removal of the vessels anchored in Gravesend Bay to an anchorage in the Lower Bay, near the Southwest Spit. On Saturday, Health officer Thompson set about obeying the requirements of the Board, and addressed the following note to one of the New-York pilots:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICERS' OFFICE, Aug. 16, 1856.

JAMES CALLAHAN—*Pilot of the Port of New-York:*

You are hereby directed to remove all the vessels now lying at Gravesend Bay, and anchor them in the vicinity of the Southwest Spit, where they may ride in safety. You will please associate with your self two licensed pilots of the port, in determining where you will anchor them.

R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer, Port of New-York.

Mr. Callahan associated with him, as instructed in the foregoing, Thomas Norrie and Albert Malcolm, who, with the aid of a number of seamen, set about the performance of the disagreeable duty assigned them. They first removed bark *Architect* from Matanzas, from the upper Quarantine anchorage; and then from Gravesend Bay the following vessels:

Ship *Frigate Bird*, from Havana.
Bark *Nacoochee*, from Havana.
Ship *Warhawk*, from Havana.
Schooner *Young America*, from Havana.
Bark *George Leslie*, from Havana.
Ship *Lady Franklin*, from Havana.
Ship *John H. Gliddon*.

The *Frigate Bird* was entirely deserted, except by a colored cook. She had both anchors down, and four, and in getting them up one was broken. Nearly all the vessels were without crews, not more than one or two men being on board. The anchorage to which they were removed is about four miles to the westward of the Southwest Spit, in the direction of the Prince's Bay Lighthouse. It is believed to be perfectly safe, under ordinary circumstances, but in case of a heavy blow there would be danger unless men enough were on board each vessel to manage it.

This removal has been ordered in deference to the authorities of Kings County. All parties interested will now have an opportunity to judge whether it is desirable, under ordinary circumstances, that the Quarantine establishment should be removed from its present location further down the Bay.

Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health—No Action Taken to Restore the Barricade—Reports of Lot C. Clark, Esq., and Dr. Lea.

A meeting of this Board was held on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Justice Wolfe.

The Health Officer, Dr. Lea, presented a report in accordance with a resolution of the last meeting, in which he reviewed the subject of the erection and demolition of the barricade, the appointment of watchmen about the gates and walls, and the state of health of the town.

The following communication, addressed to the Commissioners of Emigration, in reply to the letter of Dr. Thompson to the Commissioners, was adopted by the Board:

REPLY TO DR. THOMPSON.

TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 16, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration—GENTLEMEN: A communication was addressed to you on the 11th inst. by Dr. Robert H. Thompson, Quarantine Health officer, relative to the action of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Richmond County, so extraordinary in its statements and assertions, and so unjust to the inhabitants of this Island, that we deem it due to you, to ourselves and to the public on whose behalf we are acting, that its manifold errors should not go uncontradicted. This correction seems the more necessary by reason of the general circulation which has been given to that and kindred communications by the press, and the consequent lawless attempt of a mob from the City of New-York to break down the barriers erected by us at the Hospital gate, and to set at defiance the regulations enacted by this Board. The object of our respective Boards is or should be the preservation of the public health, and if that object has been lost sight of, or there has been want of harmony in the discharge of our respective duties, it is right that the public should be informed of the facts in order that the responsibility may rest where it justly belongs.

As early as the 15th of July last, when a large number of cases of yellow fever existed within the Quarantine walls and shipping, it became apparent to the inhabitants of this vicinity that there was an unusual degree of laxity in the enforcement of Quarantine regulations at this place. Day after day the employes of the Health Officer were permitted to pass from the inclosure of the Hospitals where they had been visiting and unloading infected vessels, to their families in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood, and to mingle freely with our citizens. At the same time they were suffered to pass at pleasure on the crowded ferry-boats, which were making their hourly trips to and from the City of New-York. The attention of the Health Office was called to this as is admitted in his communication, but so far as we have been able to ascertain, he took no measures to prevent it. As might be expected, cases of yellow fever began to appear outside of the walls. Between the 15th of July and the 7th of August, when the regulations of the Board which have been complained of were passed, no less than *twenty** cases occurred, of which fifteen were fatal, in a population having hourly intercourse, by ferry, with the City of New-York. Every case, so far as we have been able to learn, was among those in the employment or under the control of the Health Officer; and who, having been exposed to the infection during the day, were suffered by him to go out to their families at night. This notoriously awakened alarm among our inhabitants. They found that the authorities within the walls either could not or would not adopt the means necessary to arrest the evil. That they were aware of its existence, was evident from the fact that nearly or quite all the patients were taken by them inside the walls for treatment. It then became necessary that our citizens should resort to other means for protection. The town authorities were solicited to organize a Board of Health, under the Act of 1850, which, they were advised by counsel, was ample in its provisions. Reluctant to act without consultation and co-operation with Dr. Thompson and Dr. Harris, two members of this Board visited the Quarantine grounds for that purpose. The former was absent, but the latter advised that the Board should be organized, as there were many cases of yellow fever within the grounds, and great vigilance was necessary to prevent the infection from spreading. We adjourned without action to a subsequent day, and then sent the physician of our Board, Dr. Lea, with a carriage to procure the attendance of Dr. Thompson and Dr. Harris. He called upon the former and requested him to meet with the Board, in order that they might coöperate, and that no regulations might be adopted which would conflict with his duties, or subject him or his employes to inconvenience. He refused to attend, at the same time remarking, "*It is immaterial to me what your Board does outside, as they cannot subject me to inconvenience.*" Dr. Harris met with the Board, and has ever since cheerfully coöperated with them in the discharge of their duties. Had the former gentlemen evinced the same disposition, there would have been no conflict between the authorities inside and outside the walls, nor any occasion for his reflections upon the motives of this Board or the inhabitants of the Island. Ha not attending, a set of regulations were carefully prepared and adopted under the advice of counsel. Such is a brief history of the organization of the Board, and of the necessities which gave rise to it. Had the Health Officer restrained his employes within the Quarantine walls, there would have been none of the "excitement in the public mind" which he speaks; the lives of the citizens of the Island and the neighboring cities would not have been jeopardized, and there would have been no occasion for the action of this Board. But the unrestricted intercourse between the inside and outside of the Quarantine grounds rendered that action not only proper, but imperative. The facts sustain us in this conclusion. We have shown that 20 cases of fever occurred outside between the 15th of July and the enactment of our regulations, *five* of which were taken inside, the very day before, yet not a solitary case has arisen since those ordinances were adopted. No language can speak louder than this. Yet, as soon as the Board was organized, a systematic attempt was made to paralyze its action, by a tissue of misrepresentations in the public press, by unjust reports to the Commissioners of Emigration, and by demonstrations of violence from inside the walls.

We now beg to call your attention to a few of the palpable misstatements in the communication of the Health Officer, of the 11th inst., in which he is pleased to characterize the proceedings of this Board as "extraordinary measures, wholly unnecessary and directly contravening the policy and spirit of the general Health laws of the State." In speaking of his employes, he says: "I am *informed* some of them covertly left the inclosure by climbing over the walls at night, and went to their houses, returning again in the same direction in season to report themselves for duty the next morning. The moment I was apprised of the facts I took every precaution in my power to prevent a recurrence of similar acts." Now it is manifest that the men who went out *did not* report themselves next morning in season for duty, from the fact that *twenty* of them were taken sick at their homes outside, and were afterwards carried inside for treatment. If he "used every precaution in his power to prevent a recurrence" of these acts, his power must have been very limited, for five cases were taken inside the day before our ordinances were passed. Again he says "the town authorities, without calling on me to ascertain if they could in any manner coöperate with the State authorities in punishing violations of law which endangered the health of the community, organized a Board of Health, and adopted a series of ordinances, many of which in my judgment are wholly unnecessary and directly contravening the policy and spirit of the general Health laws of this State." We have already stated that before the Board was organized, or any regulations were passed, a carriage was sent to procure the attendance of the Health Officer, and he declined to attend the meeting or to consult with the Board. His motives in making this statement can only be inferred from his general course of hostility towards this Board. As to the "necessity" of the ordinances passed by us, it is sufficient for us to say that we acted under the advice of our physician, Dr. Lea, a gentleman whose many years experience in cases of Yellow Fever at the South entitles his opinion to quite as much weight with us as that of the Health Officer, and as to the legality of those ordinances we followed the opinion furnished us by counsel who may be reasonably supposed to be as capable of deciding upon the law as the Doctor. He cites a section of the Quarantine Act to show it is the duty of all magistrates, officers and citizens to aid the Health Officers in the discharge of their duties, yet he nowhere says he ever called upon this Board for any such assistance, nor in fact did he ever. We always supposed it to be the duty of a public officer requiring assistance in the performance of his duties, to ask for it, and that his fellow-citizens were not presumed to know that he wanted it until he made his wants known. But we had every reason to suppose, after twice sending for him to coöperate with us, that he did not think it necessary we should aid him. It is justice to him, however, to state that on the 21st and 22d of July, about seventeen days before our ordinances were passed, he addressed to Philpot Wolfe, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of Castleton, the annexed letters, asking his assistance to arrest certain of his employes who had been taken down with Yellow Fever outside the walls, and it is due to Justice Wolfe to say that he spent three nights in bringing in the grounds these men at the imminent peril of his life. These letters may also serve to illustrate the necessity of the measures on the part of the town authorities to restrain the doctor's employes within the walls. This Board of Health was in fact organized to assist him in doing what he had failed to do, that is restrain the inmates of the Quarantine grounds from mingling with the citizens outside, and thus endangering the health not only of the Island but of the City. Had he guarded his own gates, there could have been no necessity for us to erect barricades, and those holding permits from him would not have found it necessary to commit a misdemeanor by breaking them down.

The Doctor charges that we have violated the spirit of the Quarantine act by refusing to permit egress from the walls for those patients "who have sufficiently recovered to be discharged." This is unfounded. We have simply said that discharged patients, as well as others, shall not come out into our town. They have still the same mode of egress that they had of ingress. They are landed in the Quarantine grounds from the City or from on board the vessels in the bay, by boats, and can leave by the same routes. Were the gates opened to this class of persons, we have already seen that the Doctor could not restrain his employes. Besides we know no reason why the health of our citizens should be jeopardized by these patients coming among them, when, in justice, they should be taken back to the vessels whence they are brought. The Doctor might as well claim the right to bring in all his patients that way, as to send them out. Nor is it true, as he asserts, that "those inside who have been restored to health, will be compelled to remain in the Hospitals as prisoners during the pleasure of the outside arbitrary power." They have been taken in by water, and can be carried out by water. The Commissioners of Emigration have a steamer plying between the Quarantine inclosure and the City of New-York. The Health Officer has found no difficulty in visiting the City during the existence of the barricades. If the patients are taken to the City by boat there will be an opportunity to guard against the transportation of articles which might spread infection, which cannot be done where the gate is left open. Nor do these ordinances at all interfere with the full exercise of the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration within the Quarantine grounds. We admit that their jurisdiction is perfect and unlimited over the grounds owned by them. But it terminates with those grounds, and the jurisdiction of the authorities of Castleton is as perfect and unlimited outside. Each has a clear and distinct authority. The Commissioners are supreme within, the town authorities without. But as we have the same object in view, namely, the preservation of the public health, we should act in harmony.

The Health Officer assails the motives of this Board, by charging that "the counsels of those who are interested in the removal of the Quarantine prevailed over the obligations of duty imposed by law." As he cites no facts to sustain this, we only mention it to call attention to its absurdity. It is of a piece with the statement made elsewhere, that the town authorities were governed by political motives, and which was so fully refuted by the card of Messrs. Townsend, Nesmith and others, in the New-York Times of Friday last. If it needed any further refutation, the question might be asked, how barricading the gates can be of any earthly service to those "interested in the removal of Quarantine?" It in no way interferes with the full exercise of all the duties essential to a Quarantine, and even the Health Officer points out no evil arising from it, except that it imprisons the discharged patients. We have already shown the absurdity of this, by showing that the proper avenue for taking out those patients is the avenue by which they came in. We have thus called your attention to a few of the misstatements of Dr. Thompson's communication. We might point out many more, such as that he had selected for employes only "those who were distinguished for good morals and sobriety," or that "our ordinances were likely to destroy the wealth of the Quarantine, &c., &c.," but we think we have called attention sufficient to satisfy your Board that great injustice has been done us in the doctor's communication, as well as in the hasty action taken by you upon the assumption of its truth. Although it would have been more consonant with our ideas of justice, had you appointed a Committee to inquire into the truth of the charges preferred, or to confer with this Board to see whether there could not be some amicable removal of the difficulties complained of, instead of summarily consigning us to the tender mercies of the District-Attorney, yet we are disposed to act in concert with your Board, so far as we can for the attainment of our common object. We believe that there is imminent danger that infection will spread beyond the Quarantine walls; that that danger is threatening alike to New-York City and this Island, and can only be averted by the adoption of some means to prevent intercourse between the inside and outside of those walls.

We have appointed a Committee to coöperate with you if you shall deem it advisable. The barricade erected by us at the Hospital gate has been forcibly broken down by a mob of persons mostly from your City, with George W. Daly at their head, he claiming to have a permit from the Health Officer to pass through the gate. It is in your power to prevent the recurrence of such violence, so far as it receives encouragement from within the walls, and this Board earnestly desires that you should do so. Of the legality of the ordinances passed by us we have no doubt whatever, and it is our determination to enforce them with all the power at our disposal. Steps have been taken to punish those who have been guilty of their violation. At the same time it is our desire to act in harmony with your Board, and we should be glad to have your coöperation in the enforcement of our regulations, and in such other measures as we may deem necessary to adopt for the preservation of the public health.

Respectfully yours, &c.
R. CHRISTOPHER, Supervisor,
THEO FREAN, }
C. L. DE FOREST, } Justices,
PHILPOT WOLFE, }
Board of Health of Town of Castleton.

*The following are most of the names of those who have died:

James Hoster,	Thomas Markay,	Owen Carrol,
Henry Bowman,	Benjamin Lang,	Henry Graves,
George Wormsley,	Henry Tyler,	Joseph Cornish,
Richard Dawson,	And'w Richardson,	James Glass,
Benj. Furry,	Michael Donnelly,	Morris Barnes,
Patrick O'Neil,	—— Lacey,	—— Dickerson.

Besides the above, the Keeper who had charge of the barricaded gate, (which is of iron bars,) and his wife and son, all died of Yellow Fever. We suppose there is danger that infection will pass through the bars of a gate.

Letters from Dr. Thompson.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICE, July 21, 1856.

PHILPOT WOLFE, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* George H. Wansley, McKeon-street; Henry Graves and Henry Tyler, living near Wansley, have been engaged on board of a vessel at Quarantine discharging its cargo. They were under Quarantine and subject to Quarantine regulations, and one of those regulations was that *if they were taken sick* in the least, they *should come forthwith* into the Marine Hospital. The above men have been taken sick, and are now in the town of Southfield and refuse to come into the Hospital. My object in sending you this is to obtain a warrant for these men, so that they shall be brought into the Hospital.

By granting this favor, you will do a great service to the public, and very much oblige

Truly yours, R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

Justice Philpot Wolfe—*Dear, Sir:* Two persons, by name of Cornish and Dickerson, who reside in Southfield, have been engaged in discharging the vessels under Quarantine, and without permission have eloped from the Quarantine grounds. The above-named persons are now sick in Southfield, and have refused to obey the regulation of the Health Officer to come forthwith into the Marine Hospital. I desire that a warrant be issued for the above persons and they be brought into the Hospital.

Yours truly,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Some conversation took place in reference to the destruction of the barricade. It was stated that a number of persons, on Wednesday evening last, landed from a steamboat at the wharf of the town where the ferry-boats touch, headed by George W. Daly, now in the employ of Dr. Thompson at Quarantine, and by one George Burns, a notorious emigrant-runner from New-York, armed with axes and other suitable weapons, they proceeded to demolish the structure, meeting with no resistance from those on guard, who were too few in number to make a successful stand.

Mr. Clark remarked that this act clearly constituted a riot, and that all those who could be proved to be implicated therein, are amenable to the law.

Dr. Lea was interrogated as to what course he now thought it advisable to pursue in reference to the barricade, as the power had been originally delegated to him by the Board to erect the inclosure, or to take any other measures he judged proper to protect the health of the citizens.

Dr. Lea replied that the causes which prompted the construction of the barricade, in the first instance, had to some extent ceased to exist, and that until some new exigency should arise, he did not think it expedient to resort again to the same means to cut off communication between the inside and outside of the walls. Indeed, if another barrier was erected, there was much reason to suppose it would be immediately battered down again, and to protect it would need at least fifty men. It was certainly the part of prudence to avoid collisions between the people of the town and those interested on the other side; and he doubted not the Board would be unwilling to adopt measures naturally calculated to excite hostility, unless impelled thereto by extreme necessity.

Mr. Clark observed that the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Emigration was complete within the walls of the Quarantine grounds, but that the jurisdiction of the town authorities was no less complete outside of the walls; that the regulations adopted by the Board since its organization are undoubtedly legal, and that they should be strictly enforced by all the means in their power, or else abandoned altogether.

Dr. Lea stated that he had now ten men employed in watching the gate and walls night and day. He considered the necessity of guarding the walls more urgent even than guarding the gate: for nurses engaged in the hospital, and stevedores and others occupied in unloading infected vessels, who could not obtain permits to leave the grounds, were strongly tempted to steal out the best way they could to their homes in the town, or in New-York. Such persons try to scale the walls at night, and many of them succeed. One circumstance which facilitates the escape of parties is the location of several houses against the west wall. These dwellings are occupied by persons employed inside, and are supposed to be the outlets, in many cases, to those anxious to find egress.

Complaint was made by a member of the Board that it was difficult to get an officer to execute a warrant of arrest, or to convey parties to jail when fully committed by a magistrate.

Mr. Clark stated that if any officer should refuse to perform his duty in such cases, he was liable to arrest, and might be dealt with according to law.

Justice Frean alluded to the comparative freedom with which numbers pass in and out of the Quarantine gate. Baggage continues to be carried through the gate and conveyed to New-York from the steamboat landing just the same as before the barrier was erected. All this is in direct violation of the regulations of the Board of Health.

Mr. Clark inquired if the names of those who have passed the gate without a permit had been preserved. If so, they could hereafter at any time be proceeded against as guilty of a misdemeanor. If the names of those violating the health laws, and also of witnesses, be retained, he would see that the parties are prosecuted.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board, the Chairman appointed Justices Frean and Dieckerson, and Lot C. Clark, Esq., a Committee to meet the Commissioners of Emigration on Monday to present to them the report of the counsel to the Board in reply to that of Dr. Thompson, addressed to the Commissioners; and to urge the latter to see that the rules of the Quarantine grounds are more rigidly enforced, and to invite them to coöperate generally with the Board in their efforts to confine the yellow fever within the walls of Quarantine. It is thought this conference will lead to the removal of all causes for any future misunderstanding between the Quarantine officials and the Board of Health of Castleton.

On motion of Justice Dekoreest, the following gentlemen, citizens of Castleton, were added to the Committee of Conference: Wm. S. Townsend, R. G. Smith, John P. Nesmith, John M. Merston, Ray Tompkins and John C. Green.

Southfield Board of Health.

A meeting of the Board was held on Thursday last, when Dr. Boardman, Health Officer of the town, presented the following report:

To the Board of Health of the town of Southfield:

Gentlemen: Agreeable to your resolution at the last meeting of the Board, I have drawn up a few regulations for your adoption which I think are all that is necessary in the present healthy state of the Island. I am not aware of any pestilential or infectious disease prevailing outside the Quarantine grounds. I have had an interview with Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, and am satisfied he will do all in his power, if we coöperate with him to prevent any infringement of the Quarantine regulations.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES R. BOARDMAN, M. D., Health Officer.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person employed in the Hospital, or on or about any vessel in Quarantine shall come into any part of said town while so employed, nor within five days thereafter.

2. No passenger or other person shall land within said town from any vessel in Quarantine, or land any baggage, luggage, freight or articles of any description from such vessels.

3. It shall be duty of all persons having knowledge of the violation of any of these regulations to report the same to the Health Officer or to this Board, and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer and of each member of the Board of Health, to institute a criminal prosecution, pursuant to the Statute, against every violation of these rules.

4. The powers and duties of the Health Officer of the Board shall be, if any pestilential disease should appear, to attend to the custody and treatment of such persons, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the preservation of the health, and the avoidance of contagion or infection in said town, and to publish and post the same at his discretion, and to report to the Board all sanitary regulations that he may deem necessary.

Every person who shall willfully violate the foregoing Regulations, or either of them, is by law guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof is subject to fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, such fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor such imprisonment two years.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Collector of the Port of New-York be notified of the foregoing regulations, and requested to remove the United States boarding station from the shores of the town of Southfield.

Mr. Garrison, Inspector of the Shore, reported that he had employed two persons, John H. Silva and Peter Van Pelt, to patrol the shore and destroy all bedding, &c., that might float ashore from the shipping, and also to prevent boats from landing from the vessels at anchor and Quarantine.

The Board of Health convened again on Saturday, but had no subjects before them of public interest. No cases of fever were reported in the town.

Disposition of the Parties Lately Arrested.

It has already been stated in the Times that Georges W. Daley, Peter W. Roff and Joseph Silva, were arrested on a charge of assisting to break down the inclosure before the Quarantine gate. The parties were taken in charge by Officer John B. Giles late on Thursday evening, and conveyed before Justice Frean. The examination was immediately proceeded with, and Roff was fully committed, in default of bail, to answer at the next Court of Sessions. It being then 11 P. M., the other two were committed for further examination. Officer Giles, instead of placing them in confinement, allowed them to go at large. Giles is one of those appointed by the Health Officer of Castleton to enforce the regulations of the Board of Health in reference to the passing of persons and baggage through the Quarantine gate. On Saturday Daly procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Mercalf, of Richmond County, returnable on Tuesday the 19th. Silva and Roff also obtained writs returnable to-day at 12 M. before Judge Bridgett, of Brooklyn, at which time it is supposed this question of arrests will be disposed of.

Yellow Fever in Kings County.

It would be folly longer to attempt to conceal the fact that the Yellow Fever has found a lodgment in Kings County. Call it bilious congestive fever, or any other name, or deuying its existence in toto, does not change the nature of the disease or render it less malignant. It were better that the full facts should officially be made known, and ways and means suggested and provided for its proper treatment, than that the whole community should be in a constant fear.

The yellow fever first made its appearance, unmistakably, some three weeks ago, in the southern portion of the county. Since that time not less than *fifty* persons have died of it in New-Utrecht and vicinity alone. Many have fled panic-stricken, and there are not enough well persons left to take care of the sick, and nurses and attendants have been supplied from Brooklyn, through the agency of Mayor Hall, who has manfully battled this disease at every approach; and to him, doubtless, we owe it, that the disease has not spread farther than it has. For some days it was confined almost exclusively to the section of the county named; and to that portion of the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn adjoining New-Utrecht and south of Twenty-seventh-street, the new entrance on Third avenue to Greenwood Cemetery. The Mayor stationed a police force at this point to intercept any unnecessary travel through the infected district. Within a few days it has made its appearance at Yellow Hook, (Eighth Ward,) the point which makes out just below Gowanus Bay. A messenger came up to the City yesterday for coffins, stating that four lay dead and others would soon follow.

In the County Hospital at Flatbush there have been 13 cases—seven of which, up to Saturday night, had resulted fatally. These cases were mostly, we are informed, from Brooklyn. On Saturday it made its appearance at Red Hook Point—one death certain has occurred, and one other, that of a man at No. 8 Union-street near Hamilton-avenue, will probably prove fatal. There has been one case in Front-street and two in Hudson-avenue—all of these proved fatal. There are rumors of many more cases, and many deaths from other causes are no doubt ascribed to the prevailing epidemic; but we mention only those which we have from sources entitled to belief.

The Health

[illegible] which prevailed in the city [illegible] cannot be described. The civil Governor, learning that the regular troops were without [illegible] of any kind, ordered two 32-pounders to be conveyed to a hill at the back of the castle, from which he anticipated driving them out. Five or six hundred militiamen were told off for that duty, and very soon accomplished the task. Without loss of time the two 32-pounders were brought into play, but the distance being too great the firing proved ineffectual.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon eighteen unarmed men and a woman, who were dispatched from the castle to procure provisions, were met by the militia and shot on the spot. Immediately after fifteen others left the castle for the same purpose, and they were taken prisoners. This result induced the regulars to put two or three guns in position for firing on the town in case of not receiving the supplies. Before 6 o'clock, however, mules and asses in great numbers, laden with bread and other provisions, were observed proceeding to the castle. The streets of Malaga are all barricaded, and militiamen are at every corner. It was rumored that the civil Governor (M. VELO) had made up his mind to attack the castle with a large force, without loss of time; and in consequence the inhabitants are in a fearful state of alarm, dreading the destruction that would ensue were the besieged to fire on the city. A proclamation was issued, ordering the inhabitants to illuminate their houses in the evening, and no more than three persons were allowed to assemble together in the streets. Business of all kinds is suspended, and the shops and houses are closed. News had reached Malaga that Gen. BLANCO had been appointed Captain-General of Granada, and had left Madrid with his staff, but was met by 200 militiamen on his way, and taken prisoner; it was confidently said that he was shot. The Military Governor of Malaga landed at Algeciras this morning from on board the Spanish steamer *Pelayo*, which left shortly afterwards for Cadiz. From Algeciras we hear that at an early hour this morning nearly the whole of the crews of the coast-guard vessels lying at anchor in the roadstead were landed, and immediately afterwards marched up to the centre of the town. It is the intention of Gen. MARTINEZ, the Governor, to disarm the national militia. The military force along our frontier line (carbineers as well as troops of the line) have been ordered to assemble at Algeciras, where they have already arrived.

GIBRALTAR, July 28.—The National Guards of Algeciras and San Roque were disarmed yesterday. Having been favored by a subscriber with letters to the 21st instant inclusive, written by a highly respectable gentleman residing in Malaga, we are happy to inform our readers that no mention is made of the shooting of the eighteen unarmed men and a woman who had come out of the Castle of Gibralfaro to procure provisions for the regulars who took possession of it. With respect to the new Captain-General of Granada, (BLANCO,) the letter says, while on his way to assume the command he was detained at Jaen, where he is a prisoner. Andujar, and Antequera have likewise pronounced against the Government of O'DONNELL.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Malaga, July 23: "The forces of the civic guard, the regiment of Aragon, and the brigade of artillery of Africa, continue in Gibralfaro, and rations are supplied to them from the town, in order that they may not act hostilely towards the city. Another brigade of artillery is at Atarazanas, and the carbineer forces are in Torremolinos. The national militia and the few troops that have pronounced occupy the line of defence established, the centre of which is situated in Alamos and Ancha de la Merced streets. There is a piece of ordnance in each of these streets, barricades made with the flagging they have pulled up, ditches, &c. On other points there are also barricades made with sand bags and other articles, and many of the houses are occupied by the nationals, who are stationed in the balconies. The population continues in a state of alarm, and the least incident produces fear. Now and then, in order to keep up the spirit of the public, the bells ring, pretending to announce favorable successes which no one can explain; but, in reality, there is fear and want of confidence. Fortunately not the least mishap has occurred, as everybody is obedient to the voice of the civil governor, who has the supreme command; but, unfortunately, if his prestige should decline, it is feared a conflict would ensue, as many men are to be found prowling about armed. We are confident that the majority of the militia appear disposed to preserve order, which will tend to check any disaster."

The Madrid *Gazette*, of the 30th ult., publishes the following dispatches: "The Captain-General of Granada writes to the Minister of War, on the 27th—'By an extraordinary dispatch of this day, the Governor of the castle of Gibralfaro, commander of the civic guard, informs me that at 7 o'clock, A. M., he took possession of the city of Malaga without resistance. He was assisted in the operation by the war-steamer *Castilla* and a division of coastguards. The governor, without losing an instant, caused the most important points to be occupied, and issued a bando proclaiming martial law. He at the same time went over the whole city, and reopened the communications intercepted by the barricades. When the mail left the governor was disarming the national militia. The troops were in the best possible condition, and delighted at having conquered the revolution without shedding a drop of blood.'"

LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

The Madrid *Epoca* of the 31st July says: "We waited until the last moment to communicate to our readers all the news of the day. Telegraphic dispatches received at 3 o'clock P. M., announced that Catalonia was entirely pacified. This result was not attained without bloodshed. The rebel General RUIZ, with the Sub-Inspector of the militia of Lampurdan, ROGER, at the head of 2,000 men, mostly belonging to the militia, entrenched themselves at Llers. The Regiment of Navarre commanded by Colonel GONZALEZ, attacked them and put them to flight, and, on the 25th, RUIZ, his Aid-de-Camp, the Mayor of the Place of Gerona, and the Commander of the Regiment of Africa, JUAN GANGARA, with all the persons implicated in the revolt at Gerona and in the Lampurdan, sought refuge in France, where they were arrested and removed to the interior. An extensive paper manufactory, La Aurora, was burnt, at Gerona, by the insurgents driven out at Barcelona and wandering in the neighborhood. Barcelona, Tarragona, and Lerida, are completely tranquil. Valencia has not moved. The column marching from that city to Aragon disarmed on its way the militia of Segorbe. Teruel surrendered to Brigadier DAMATO, and its Republican junta took to flight. Alcaniz also recognized the authority of the Queen. On the 23d, the militia of Badajoz and several other towns of Estremadura were disarmed."

Condition of Affairs at Madrid.

PROSPECTS OF THE DURATION OF THE O'DONNELL GOVERNMENT.

Paris (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

Although certain published correspondence from Madrid to-day, repeats the expectation that it is the intention of the Spanish Government to promulgate a Constitution of its own framing, my private accounts have a different tendency, and would lead to believe that there is a growing probability of a reconciliation between O'DONNELL and the Liberty Party. It is well known that at the very first installation of a present ministry, an attempt was made by the reactionary party, which finds favor at the Palace, to induce them to admit two changes, the result of the adoption of either of which would have been an immeasurable widening of the breach between the new premier and the progressists. These were the return of the Queen Mother and desistance from the desamortization. It is not many weeks, certainly not many months, since O'DONNELL declared in the Chamber that he trusted MARIA CHRISTINA would never return to Spain, for that, with her in the country, all Government was impossible. Such being his opinion, it was not to be expected he would lend an ear to those who sought her back—neither did he.

As regards the desamortization, when asked if he meant to proceed with it, he replied by a most decided affirmative, and assuredly he would be most culpable towards his country did he adopt any other course, for we have already sufficient proofs of the advantage that measure produces to the nation, and moreover it constitutes the guarantee on the strength of which foreign capital is flowing into Spain, and the most important material improvements are in process of accomplishment. Accordingly, the clerical party, which includes among its most zealous partisans the priest-ridden King consort and the small clique of notorious intriguers who are the advocates and representatives of Queen CHRISTINA's interests, alike met with a rebuff, which they are now doing their utmost to avenge. The moderado papers begin systematically to attack O'DONNELL. NARVAEZ, indignant at being refused a share in the formation of a party in which he hoped soon to reign paramount, is a decided enemy of the present ministers, and these are well aware of his feelings and intentions towards them. O'DONNELL finds himself with few supporters out of the liberal party, and there are indications that he is aware of this, and disposed to seek aid where alone he has a chance of finding it.

On the other hand, all the trustworthy intelligence I receive represent the progressists as daily more inclined to meet his views and accord him their support. If he hold by his Manzanares programme, and convoke the Constituent Cortes for the completion of their work, much will be forgotten and forgiven to him. If he adopt the contrary course, he will be left to fight his own battle against the Court and the Moderados, NARVAEZ, CHRISTINA, and the Palace, and in such a contest, which he will then have to sustain single-handed, there can be little doubt indeed of his speedily getting worsted. It is hoped that he understands his critical position, and is adopting the wisest course. The fortunate and bloodless termination of the rising at Saragossa is all in favor of the desired reconciliation, as is also the undeniable modera ion the Government has shown in its treatment of persons who had opposed it and fallen into its hands. If there has been deplorable loss of life, it has at least been in hot blood, and there has been none of that merciless shooting, and wholesale transportation to the Phillippines, and confinement in dungeons of which examples were so frequently given previously to the revolution of 1854, and which leave such rancorous and vindictive feeling behind them. It is my belief that if O'DONNELL seek it, with sincerity and earnestness, he may yet obtain the support of a very important section of the Liberal Party, who, if they receive him into their ranks, will certainly not do so with the intention of availing themselves of the reassembling of the Constituent Assembly to call him to a severe account for recent events.

I mentioned a few days ago a report that had reached me that an influential General, a friend of O'DONNELL's, and a consolicuous actor in the late contest at Madrid, had written to Señor OLOZAGA, urging him not to insist upon resigning, but to await the course of events, which might prove such as would indnce him to regret having, by such insistence, contributed to increase the disagreement between the present government and the party of which he is a leader. Information that I have since received convinces me of the correctness of this report, both from ministerialists and from leading progressistas, written in the same sense, and expressing a belief that the Government hoped to indnce the present Spanish Ambassador at Paris to retain his post. Such a hope can only be founded on a resolution to adopt such measures, and such a general policy, as will secure the approval and support of Señor OLOZAGA's political friends.

Paris (Aug. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

From Spain there is nothing of particular interest to-day. A letter speaks of differences between the Vicalvarist Generals, of dissensions in the Cabinet, and of a rumored intention to reëstablish the Constitution of 1845, or rather to declare that the country has never ceased to be governed by it. That Constitution was nominally in force when the revolution of 1854 occurred, although in reality the only governing power from the time when the Senate was suspended near the close of 1853 was the will of the Sartorius Government, influenced more or less by CHRISTINA and the Palace. To declare that Spain has been ruled during the last two years by the Constitution of 1845 would certainly be contrary to truth and fact, but might, as a sort of *apropos* fiction, assist the Government in getting rid of the complications by which it finds itself hampered. Such a measure would, of course, give immense dissatisfaction to the Liberal Party, and would, doubtless, very shortly lead to the downfall of O'DONNELL. There are persons who suspect, with reference to the alleged dissensions in the Ministry, that RIOS ROSAS, who, although a man of acknowledged talent, is little to be trusted, and has the reputation of never keeping well long together with any colleagues or party, is not unlikely to play O'DONNELL the same trick that BRAVO MURILLO served NARVAEZ,—turning him out of the Cabinet, and stepping into his place. With respect to the re-adoption of the Constitution of 1845, the rumor may perhaps have acquired additional consistency from the presence in the Ministry of Senor COLLADO, who in the Constituent Cortes, when he detached himself from the Government of ESPARTERO, of which he was then a member, openly declared, amid the greatest excitement and uproar in the Chamber, that he considered the country to be then under the *régime* of that Constitution.

Interesting from Italy.

THE LATE OUTBREAK AT MASSA CARRARA.

Genoa (July 31) Correspondence of the London News.

I have little to add to what you will already have learned from other correspondents and the public press regarding the paltry affair in Lunigiana. The Lunigiana is the name given to that part of our coast where the territories of Piedmont, and those of Modena and Tuscany meet. The district is of small extent, and by a march of a few hours a body of men can be transported from any one of these states into either of the others. It offers, therefore, a tempting position for such thoughtless adventurers as could engage in such a hopeless undertaking as that which has just failed.

The sixty men who dreamed of commencing an insurrection had against them, on one hand, the troops of Piedmont, and on the other those of Modena. In addition to this, the steamer *Malfatano* conveyed a battalion to Spezia, in order to strengthen the defensive force on our frontier. You will have heard that 2,000 francs were abstracted from the strong-box of the Modenese custom-house; some person unknown has deposited them with the Syndic of Sarzana, who has restored them to the authorities of Modena.

As soon as the news of the attempt in Carrara reached this city the general in command of the division of Genoa caused six cannons to be brought out of the arsenal and loaded under the eyes of the bystanders. Cartridges were also distributed among the soldiers. The second detachment of the disbanded British Legionaries arrived at this moment from Malta, and a rumor was circulated that they were inclined to make common cause with the Mazzinians. Lest there should be any truth in this, they were at once marched to the Lazaretto, and only allowed to proceed in small parties to the railway station.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* has the following:

"The last intelligence received from the frontier of Modena is to the effect that public tranquility continues undisturbed, both at Massa and Carrara. The Intendant of the latter province announces that a sum of money was yesterday received by the Mayor of Sarzana, from some person unknown, with a declaration that it was the same sum which had been seized at the Custom-House of Pontremoli. The money has been provisionally deposited with the Receiver-General."

DEMONSTRATION AT GENOA.

We also read in another letter from Genoa, published in the London *Daily News*, that rumors have been in circulation for a short time that there was to be a demonstration at Genoa on the 27th. The day, however, passed over in perfect tranquillity. In the morning the following proclamation was published in the *Italia e Popolo*:

ITALIAN BROTHERS: The peoples and the Governments, yielding to the omnipotence of truth, compassionate our sufferings and acknowledge our rights. European opinion is moved and assistes in our favor. A serious turn from through the oppressed from one end of Italy to the other. Disquieted, impatient spirits feel a presentiment of a new life for our common country. But European opinion can only profit those who rise and do battle. Peoples and Governments only recognize *faits accomplis*. A signal and a standard are required for the agitated multitudes. Our insurrection is the signal that all the world is waiting for, our standard the signal for combat. It is the standard of Italy—of the nation, free and united, which, after victory, will be the arbiter of its own fate. Having long endured in common with our brethren, every kind of suffering, we rise now to fight and conquer in the sacred name of our country. Fifty years of conspiracy and martyrdom, nobly borne, insure us the victory. From the brigade of the Apennines we raise the cry of battle, the cry of national life in Italy, the cry of war against Austria, and all foreign and domestic tyrannies which obstruct our future. Let all men of courage respond unanimously, without delay, and boldly, and Italy will live.

THE ITALIANS OF THE LUNIGIANA.

CARRARA, July, 1856.

I can find no resemblance to MAZZINI in this production, though some will have it that it is from his pen.

Alleged Bad Faith of Russia in the Observance of the Paris Treaty.

Paris (Aug. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The sharp practice, not to say the indifferent faith, of Russia, in carrying out the details of the treaty of Paris, appears to be attracting much more attention at Vienna than it does here. The war being over, and the laurels gathered in, the French nation seems to have lost all interest in the matter; and, indeed, the indifference of the French Cabinet is supposed to be scarcely less. Nevertheless, some of the questions at issue are serious, and there is reason to believe that they engross not a little the attention of Count BUOL and Sir H. SEYMOUR. It is not improbable that the unity of action thus induced in the Cabinets of the two nations most interested in protecting the interests of Turkey, and resisting Muscovite encroachments, may lead to a more cordial understanding between them than has for some time past existed.

The public has heard very little of the view taken by the allied powers of the destruction of the fortifications of Reni and Ismail, with respect to which it is known, however, that great dissatisfaction has been expressed by Count BUOL and the British minister at Vienna. It is only in consequence of very strong representations that the overthrow of the defences of Kars, already commenced, has been suspended. The settlement of the question of the Isle of Serpents, whose occupation by the Russians has excited a great sensation at Vienna, has been expressed that when once brought upon the tapis it would prove easy; but this does not appear so certain when we consider the system of opposition and vexation upon which Russia appears to act. She has certainly done any thing but reciprocate the good, cordial, and straightforward spirit the allies have displayed towards her, and her conduct is calculated to lay the germs of future disputes and bitterness. But according to present appearances, it is the Bessarabian boundary question that is likely to give the most trouble. The Russians have evidently taken advantage of the great topographical ignorance that prevails with respect to that country. It has never yet been positively resolved how far, at the conference at Paris, the Russian commissioners imposed upon their colleagues by means of incorrect maps. Still less are we acquainted with the motive for the very important modification then admitted in the line originally laid down as the basis for the demarcation.

We are now told of the existence of two Bolgrads, between which a confusion has purposely been made—of course to the disadvantage of Moldavia. I have been unable to discover more than one, but there can be no doubt that its position has been misrepresented; and I know that in the Danubian provinces, where some knowledge of the topographical circumstances of Bessarabia may be supposed to exist, great surprise was expressed, when the line finally agreed upon at the conferences became known, that England and France should have allowed themselves to be so imposed upon as to trace it south of Bolgrad. If France chooses to be apathetic with respect to these various questions, I am glad to learn, on authority which I consider good, that England and Austria are not disposed to be so, and that our able representative at Vienna vigilantly watches, and by no means suffers to pass unheeded, the Russian attempts to obtain unfair advantages. It is said that he finds Count BUOL disposed warmly to cooperate with him on this subject, and hence is inferred the probability of a friendly *rapprochement* between the two cabinets.

The chief obstacle to this might perhaps be sought in the slowness of Austria to comply with the wishes of Great Britain with respect to Italy, and especially in her disinclination to press Naples to a modification of the system that gives so much umbrage. I am assured, however, by private letters from persons generally well-informed, that Count BUOL has sent instructions to the Austrian minister at Naples, the tenor and substance of which are satisfactory, at least to Baron BOURQUENEY. It is said that the Austrian representative is directed to impress strongly upon the Neapolitan court the necessity of giving heed to the advices proffered in a friendly spirit by England and France. As it is added, that attention to the counsels of France is particularly insisted upon, we may presume that this Government required less than our own. Indeed, it is said that the Austrian Government, in speaking of the demands of France, qualified them as very moderate, and went so far as to add, that, if compliance with them were refused, the King of Naples would do well not to reckon on any assistance from Austria in the possible case that circumstances should render him desirous of such aid. This communication was read by Count BUOL to the Prince DE PETRULLA, Minister at Vienna, accompanied by the remark that Austria felt herself bound to indorse the just requirements of the French Government, and by the recommendation to urge his Government to compliance, and even to write confidentially to the King. Prince PETRULLA, as you are probably aware, is considered to enjoy a large share of the confidence of his sovereign, which he has acquired by the zeal with which he has always espoused his political views. His interview with Count BUOL is said to have had the result of strongly impressing him with the necessity that something should be done, and that the time has arrived when it would be dangerous to persist in making head against the wishes of the Western powers, and I understand that he wrote a strong letter to his master in this sense.

It remains to be seen whether Count BUOL's remonstrances, combined with the change of views of Prince PETRULLA, who hitherto has been noted for his exaggerated opinions, will produce the desired effect. Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR is reported not to be very confident that they will do so, and not to be yet satisfied with what has been done by Count BUOL, whom he would wish to speak more strongly and distinctly still. Something will, doubtless, depend upon the tone and exertions of the Austrian minister at Naples, and doubts are expressed whether he may be expected to render his Government's remonstrances in a sufficiently forcible manner."

The Proposed Settlement of the Central American Question.

From the London News, Aug. 2.

An Evening Cotemporary, usually very well informed, casts doubts on the anticipations expressed in this journal as to the transfer of Bay Island to the State of Honduras, asking, "how it can be expected that we should gratuitously abandon such positions for the sole benefit of political and commercial rivals?" Notwithstanding this skepticism and this singularly inadroit inquiry, we venture to continue of the opinion objected to. Nay, we will go further, and indulge in larger anticipations of the results of the negotiations now in progress. * * * The starting point of any arrangement that Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS may come to, will obviously be a confirmation on the part of both Governments of the object and the intentions of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. In this way Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS will show how completely they renounce personally the pernicious theory of rivalry that has taken possession of some heads that ought to know better, and how identical the policy of both their Governments and countries is in Central America. On any such confirmation of the Convention by the United States, a very high value ought, we think, to be placed; because it is certain that, in establishing any inter-oceanic route in those States, American enterprise and capital will largely predominate over British. To secure, then, the neutrality and perfect freedom and equality of any such route as the Americans will chiefly make, is a great political and commercial gain to England, for which we may reasonably and profitably make sacrifices.

We will, then, reiterate our anticipation that one of the concessions Lord CLARENDON will make, and most properly make, *is the transference of Bay Islands to Honduras.* There is a host of grounds, in our judgment, on which this transference will be defensible. Under favor of the *ideler*, we will repeat that, geographically, those islands belong rather to the main land, from which they are only distant some 30 miles, than to Belize, which is some 200 or 300 miles off. Lord CLARENDON has frankly admitted that unless those islands are dependencies of Belize, England has no title to them. Without going into an antiquarian discussion, we will content ourselves with the expression of an opinion that the title which Lord CLARENDON thus wisely limited cannot be satisfactorily established. Next, the islands command to a great extent the Atlantic terminus of the projected railway across Honduras. If the United States bind themselves to the neutrality of that and all other routes, they have surely a right to expect that we will retire from the military command of its Atlantic termious! These reasons appear to us amply sufficient to justify the restoration of Bay Islands—not gratuitously, as the *Globe* has it, but in return for a substantial gain—not "for the sole benefit of political and commercial rivals," but as a contribution to a common good—not, of course, to the United States, which have less pretence than we have to the islands, and which have never sought them, but to the Republic of Honduras, to which they naturally belong.

When we speak of their restoration, we, of course, speak of it as made on proper terms—on terms, for instance, that will effectually prevent Honduras from alienating the islands so restored to any other maritime power; that will secure to England all the advantages in them that may be granted to any other nation; that will prevent them from becoming a nest of pirates or filibusters, or other desperadoes; and that, above all, will give ample protection to the lives, the property, the liberties, and the religion of those colonists who have been attracted to Bay Islands by the presence of the British flag and British institutions there. Unless on all these points full and complete security can be given by the Minister of Honduras, whom Lord ABERDEEN has admitted to the negotiations, any such transfer as that contemplated will, of course, have to be delayed.

The other points in dispute are the Protectorate of Mosquitia and the question of what Greytown shall be. As to the former, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in 1853, told the Cabinet of Washington that

"Her Majesty's Government consider that so large and fertile a country, though of undefined extent, ought no longer to be allowed to waste, with 30,000 or 40,000 wandering Indians forming its only native population."

In dealing with it, the first thing to be done is to define and limit the country thus occupied; and the smaller the compass into which the Mosquito Indians can be compressed, the safer they will be. Another of our anticipations, then, is that the present negotiations will result either in laying down a boundary line for Mosquitia or in provisions for laying it down.

The great question, how to turn this country to account, necessarily depends on Greytown, and on its future existence and administration it is above all things needful that the United States and England should come to terms. To us it seems obviously for their interest, and for that of the world generally, that Greytown should be made the head and pivot of all these States, by giving it a European and American character, and a separate, independent, and perfectly secure existence; by putting it into such a position that neither Nicaragua nor Costa Rica shall dare to interfere with or molest it; and by bestowing on it such moral force as shall secure a free transit by the San Juan to the Pacific. Hence we cannot expect any serious difficulty in seeing Greytown clothed by these negotiations with all the influence of neutrality, created into a free town, and constituted the Hamburg of Central America.

The United States Government has also complained of the extension of the British settlement of Belize, between the rivers Sibun and Sarstoon. This, we confess, is a much more delicate subject. It is one on which Lord CLARENDON has hitherto been very properly silent. Very properly, because it is a matter on which England is not amenable to the United States. It did not come within the scope of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, and was probably only thrown by Mr. BUCHANAN into one of his notes as a make-weight; for in the published documents he does not appear to have received any instructions from Washington on it.

Such, undisturbed by the doubts and difficulties of a cotemporary more Ministerial at times than the Ministers themselves, are the anticipations we have formed of the negotiations now said to be approaching a conclusion.

American Policy on the Sound Dues Question.

From the London Post, Aug. 4.

We cannot but congratulate the American Government upon the course it has now taken with reference to these disputed Sound Dues. That Denmark is unable to show a charter from the maritime nations of the world, binding them to pay the impost in all time coming, is unquestionably true. But she can plead immemorial usage in favor of her rights, and it is now too late for America, or for any other country, to raise the question of their validity. Had the Cabinet of Washington, therefore, determined to maintain the ground with reference to this question which it took up some months ago, the results, as the *Times* observes, might have proved serious enough. Had compensation in any shape been refused to Denmark, the sympathies of Europe, and of this country in particular, would have been with the weaker Power in the event of any collision that might have followed. We confess that, from the language of Mr. MARCY, we at one time entertained but slight hopes of an amicable settlement of this dispute, but we are glad to perceive that, as the present American Government approaches the probable termination of its career, it has gradually adopted a more conciliatory tone in its intercourse with foreign powers. Its recent offer of compensation to Denmark very naturally induces us to ask whether it might not be well for us to follow its example? America is willing to offer the precise terms that have been offered to us. She will, indeed, have a much smaller sum to pay, but it is to be calculated on the self-same basis—namely, in proportion to her share of the Baltic traffic. If, therefore, the bargain is good for America, which she clearly thinks it is, can it be bad for us? John Bull has not proved himself in general a successful negotiator with foreign Powers; but he surely cannot go far wrong in following the example of Uncle Sam, especially where the matter in question relates to money. The transatlantic branch of the Anglo-Saxon family has shown itself infinitely more acute in these matters than their European relatives; and we want no further proof of the moderation of the Danish proposals than that they have been adopted without hesitation by President PIERCE.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

British and French Corn Trade.

From the Mark-lane Express,

The brilliant and forcing weather of the past week has greatly hastened the maturing of the crops, and as a consequence, produced the usual effect on prices. Throughout the country business has almost been brought to a stand, and the small stocks of old WHEAT remaining have been sent freely to market, apparently with the full conviction that it must be the best policy to sell while such a range of prices is obtained. Opportunities, however, are not always at command, and with a willingness in many cases to abate 4s. to 5s. ₰ quarter from Monday's prices, many samples have been left in growers' hands. The fact, too, that foreign arrivals have greatly increased has kept millers still more on the reserve; and should the present weather continue, a lower range of prices seems inevitable. Scotland and the North have been visited by the like favorable change; and Ireland, which had previously reported favorably as to her harvest, now looks with certainty to an early and plentiful in-gathering, while her Potatoes are said to be generally sound.

Time has not been afforded to furnish America with accounts of the altered prospects, and therefore her last advices have remained very firm; but there is no doubt as to their effect on her prices so soon as the change is known. It is somewhat surprising that France, where the same fine weather has prevailed, should so little have given way under its influence; but there is evidently a pause in speculation in all the great markets of that country, which must be preparatory to a fall. The fear of a new failure in potatoes has instigated an inquiry on the part of the Prussian Government, and it seems that traces of the visitation are only to be found in Holstein, Hanover and Holland. It is, therefore, to be hoped that so heavy a draught on the new corn crop will not be made in the ensuing year as of late, and that the next season will be one of general abundance and peace.

Floating cargoes have been in less request. Ghirka wheat has brought 58s. to 59s.; Galatz, 56s.; Ibraila, 53s. to 54s.; and Marionopol, 70s.; maize, 29s. to 31s. 6d. ₰ quarter. About six or seven cargoes of wheat remaining on hand.

The reported sales for last week were for 90,621 quarters, at 77s. 5d., against 109,891 quarters the previous season. The London wheat averages to go into next general returns were for 4,105 quarters, at 82s. 11d. The quantity of foreign wheat and flour imported into the principal ports of the kingdom for the week ending July 23, were 181,058 quarters.

The London Wheat Market commenced, on Monday, on the back of large foreign supplies, nearly half of which were from Russia, with some of higher and useful qualities from the Baltic. The samples of native growth for the morning were fair as to quality from Essex, but very few from Kent. Notwithstanding the fine weather, there were some millers ready to buy early in the morning at an abatement of 2s., and those who consented to these terms had no reason to repent, for as the day advanced the disposition to buy diminished, and holders could not afterwards quit picked samples at 3s. ₰ quarter less money, while all inferior kinds were quite unsaleable at much lower rates. In foreign scarcely anything was passing, Russian and inferior American being in vain offered at 45s. to 5s. ₰ quarter less.

On Wednesday, there were 1,540 quarters ₰ coast, with 12,550 quarters from abroad. The market having further influenced by the extraordinarily fine weather, sales were next to impossible, though an abatement on Monday's terms of a moderate character would readily have been accepted.

On Friday the supply ₰ coast was 2,010 quarters, with, however, the small addition of 530 quarters more foreign. The paralysis was then more complete, and sales would gladly have been made on the best English Wheat at a reduction of 3s. to 4s., but buyers were altogether wanting. The same state of things obtaining in the foreign trade, prices became entirely nominal.

The Flour trade on Monday was abundantly supplied from the country, as well as by America. The influence of the weather told immediately upon Norfolks, which were offered at an abatement of 4s., the top price being 52s., with scarcely any business doing at the decline. Barrels were also offering at 1s.@2s. less. The quotations of town-made, not having been of late quoted dearer under the advance of Wheat, were left as before.

On Wednesday there were, per coast, 530 sacks, with 5,860 bbls. from America. Factors, however, made no way in sales, though an abatement on previous prices would have been submitted to on all sorts.

On Friday the supply per coast was 880 sacks, and the American arrivals 8,868 bbls. To sell country sorts 3s.@4s. ₰ sack less would have been necessary, while an abatement of 2s.@3s. must have been accepted on American, but business was quite suspended.

After a period of inaction, occasioned by the splendid weather, the Flour market at Paris notes a decline in price for the four marks to 98f. 62c. ₰ sack English of 280 ℔.), with very little disposition to buy. In Wheat, also, almost nothing was passing, millers being confident of abundance in a few days, while American is offered, for short arrivals, at 52f. ₰ 120 kilogrammes. New Wheat, according to time of delivery, varied its price: for August it was offered at 55@56 francs ₰ 120 kilogrammes; for four months from September there are speculative sellers at 48 francs ₰ 120 kilogrammes. New Flour, made from the last crop of Wheat from St. Ouen, Loiret Cher, has been offered for sale, and its quality gives a very favorable impression respecting the harvest. A letter just received from Dunkerque, says they are cutting Oats and Barley; that all the crops promise both quality and abundance, and that in eight to fifteen days they will be fully in Wheat harvest. No regular business is expected in Corn with this country. Though a demand for seed, and the present cleansess of stocks, may keep up prices for a time, a much lower range was thought inevitable afterwards. From Rouen they write they are cutting Rye, and every appearance was favorable. Very heavy arrivals at Marseilles had checked the speculative tendency of the market; about 45,000 quarters had nearly appeared at once; Rochelle was selling at 32f.@34f. ₰ hectolitre (72s.@77s. ₰ qr. English), and Taganrog 27f. 56c.@28f. 8c. ₰ hectolitre (62s.@64s. ₰ qr.) It was reported that 100 grain-laden vessels were in sight, and expected in port next morning. Very little was passing at Havre, purchasers being restricted to absolute consumption.

In Holland the markets, under the influence of the weather, have been receding. At Rotterdam, notwithstanding short supplies of White Wheat, the rates were 25c. lower ₰ hect. Rye, being rather scarce, was more sustained. About 150 lasts of new Rapeseed were on sale, of various qualities.

Through Belgium, also, there is a downward movement in Corn, the weather being equally fine. At Antwerp, and the neighboring places, sales were almost stopped.

Quite equal effects were produced at Hambro', where they describe the season to be magnificent, and crops "colossal." Rye, which was in request from England, is now declined, new being offered, weighing 125@126 lbs. Dutch, on easier terms.

Better supplies were reaching Algiers per coast, but little inquiry, however, was made for Corn. Hard Wheat was quoted 22f. 50c.@23f. ₰ 100 kilos. Barley scarce, and sought at 20f. Soft Wheat comes in plentifully, and is immediately shipped ₰ steamer's prices, varying from 25f.@26f. ₰ 100 kilos.

The French and Genoese demand has been so brisk at Galatz, that merchants there begin to think there would be no fall in price. Maize had risen 19s. 10d.@24s. 6d. ₰ quarter; the arrivals were not heavy, the total stock at Galatz and Ibrails being under 80,000 quarters; first quality Galatz brought 48s., good Ibrails 43s. 3d. ₰ quarter, Rye 24s. 6d. ₰ quarter. In consequence of very heavy rains, the Corn crop had suffered as well as being delayed. Freight for England were in request, at 10s. 6d. ₰ quarter for large ships, for small 11s. ₰ quarter. Of late better supplies have reached Genoa, producing a fall of 1f.@2f. ₰ hect. on Wheat (3s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₰ quarter); a further decline was expected, should supplies continue abundant. Maize had also fallen 2f. ₰ hect. (4s. 6d. ₰ quarter,) in consequence of a falling off of the demand for the interior. Very heavy and opportune rains had fallen. Neapolitan advices were without interest; Wheat was in calm, the price rather firm at 42s. 2d.@42s. 9d. ₰ quarter.

At Odessa prices of fine Wheat were only kept up from its scarcity. Soft Wheat was quoted 47s. 9d.@48s. 2d. ₰ quarter.

The Latest Commercial News.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday A. M., Aug. 6.

The London *Times* city article, dated Tuesday evening, says: The English Funds opened with firmness this morning at the improved quotations of Monday, but subsequently experienced a decline of ¼ ₰ cent. A further increase in the demand for money, together with a rather less favorable state of the Foreign Exchanges and a continuance of unfavorable accounts from the Paris Bourse were the causes of the weakness of the market.

During the day there was a purchase of £30,000 Consols by the Government Brokers on account of the Savings Banks, but neither this nor the extraordinary accounts of the progress of the Wheat crops seemed to exercise much influence. The demand for Money was active to-day in the discount market, and at the Bank of England.

The final quotations of the French 3 ₰ cents. on the Paris Bourse, this morning, were 70f. 40c. for money, and 70f. 55c. for the end of the month, showing in the latter case a further relapse of ¼ ₰ cent. The Dollars and bar Silver brought by the last West India steamer, have been sold at an advance of ¼d. on Dollars and ½d. on bars, compared with the prices obtained for the arrivals by the last mail.

The *Daily News'* city article says: The funds declined ¼ ₰ cent. to-day on some sales, coupled with the preparations for the settlement of the monthly account in Consols, which terminates on Thursday next. The continued demand for money still forms the chief restraining cause. There seems no immediate prospect of a cessation of the continental demand for gold. In our discount market the current rates for high-class bills are 4¼@4¾ ₰ cent. In the Stock Exchange 4 to 5 ₰ cent. was paid for short loans on Government securities.

According to the Circular of M. ARLES DUFOUR, of Lyons, the silk crop in France turned out so deficient in quality that the manufacturers, as well as throwsters, have made large contracts in foreign raw silks, particularly from Lombardy, Piedmont and Naples.

Disgraceful Row at Hudson—Dan. Rice in Trouble.

From the Hudson Star, 14th.

Our city at a late hour Tuesday evening and early Wednesday morning, was the scene of one of the most disgraceful rows it has ever devolved upon us to record.

During the evening performance at DAN. RICE's Circus last evening, an individual well known to most of our citizens by the cognomen of "Butcher METCALF," made his appearance, and being intoxicated, made a considerable disturbance, so much so that he was taken out of the Pavilion by officer REYNOLDS and others, two or three times. As often as he was taken out, upon a promise of good behavior or for some other reason, he was again admitted and in this way he managed to remain in until the performance was ended, when he and his friends, among whom was one JACK BURNS and others, determined upon getting up a fight with DAN RICE and his men. Accordingly, after Mr. RICE had left the Pavilion and retired to the Mansion House with a friend, these persons went to the Mansion House and commenced using insulting and abusive language not only to Mr. MILLER, because he would not give them something to drink, but to DAN RICE and one or two of his men, who were in front of the Hotel. They were several times warned by Mr. MILLER to leave, but they hung about for a few moments, when two of the party, said to be BURNS and a man in the employ of Mr. TYNAN, blacksmith, approached a boy who was holding one of Mr. RICE's horses in front of the hotel and knocked him down, when they took to their heels, Mr. RICE and two or three others following down street in hot pursuit. Mr. RICE being rather too quick on foot for BURNS was nearly overhauling him, when on or near the corner of Warren and Third-street, BURNS was stopped by Capt. GEO. H. POWERS who was then on his way home, and as RICE came up he recognized BURNS, and at once knocked him down. RICE not recognizing Capt. POWERS and supposing him to be one of the party, struck at him when POWERS clinched in with him, and while in this melee, before there was any chance for an explanation, a party headed by JOHN H. BEST, came up and pounced upon Mr. RICE, who was alone, and gave him a most unmerciful flogging—JOHN H. BEST knocking him down and stamping upon him until he plead for life. The John H. Best party then retreated for his saloon. In a few moments Mr. RICE's men came to his relief, and they proceeded to the saloon of said JOHN H. BEST, demanded admittance, but were refused—whereupon they at once broke into and demolished his establishment, smashing everything and everybody that came in their way. All sorts of weapons were used, from a slung-shot to paving stones, and those who witnessed the scene represent it as terrific in the extreme. After Mr. RICE's party had satisfied themselves, they left town, without being successful in getting hold of the instigators and prime movers in this disgraceful affair.

HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* says: The sanitary condition of our city is, we are assured, without a parallel for many years. As will be seen from a paragraph in another place, the mortality of the past week is below that of the previous one, and does not comprise a single case of yellow fever; while even the one case reported as such last week is disputed! The attending physician, we understand, pronounced it "congestive fever"—others, "yellow fever;" and "who shall decide when doctors disagree?" We shall not attempt it, especially as we can so well afford to allow that there has been *one* case of yellow fever in New-Orleans down to the 9th of August, in the good year 1856.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train from Elgin, eastward-bound, met with quite a serious accident yesterday afternoon, a short distance east of Babcock's Grove, on the pile bridge on which the railroad crosses the great slough at that point. While the train was crossing, a cow suddenly appeared upon the bridge and in the middle of the track. Seen too late to reverse the engine, she was caught, and threw the locomotive and a number of the freight cars from the track into the slough below. HENRY HAWS, the engineer, was instantly killed. The firemen was but slightly injured. The

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

How the Topeka Constitution was Framed—Late News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

It is charged by the Administration Journals and Orators, that the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution would be unfair—that the Free-State party so conducted their proceedings, prior to the organization of the Constitutional Convention as well as subsequent to it, that the members of the Pro-Slavery party were entirely excluded from any voice or participation in them. This is untrue. All the proceedings were conducted in an open and public manner, and no citizen was prevented, by any action of those favorable to the State organization, either in a public or private way, from full and free connection with the movement.

The first meeting relative to a State organization was held in Lawrence, in August, 1855. It was a meeting of citizens without distinction of party. Pro-Slavery men mingled with Free-State men in its deliberations—were placed upon its committees, and occupied seats upon the platform as its officers.

This meeting passed resolutions, calling a delegate convention, to assemble at Topeka, on the 19th of September, to consider the expediency of the immediate formation of a State Government, and provide the way, if found expedient, for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

The proceedings of this meeting were ratified by the people of the Territory, and on the 19th of September this Convention assembled at Topeka.

This Convention decided that it was expedient to form a State organization, and in behalf of the people of the Territory authorized the holding of an election on the second Tuesday of October, in the several precincts of the Territory, for members of a Constitutional Convention.

They apportioned the number of delegates and provided for the manner of conducting the election.

They appointed a Committee of nineteen to prepare an address to the citizens of the Territory, and to provide lecturers and speakers to visit every portion of it and give notice of the election and its objects.

They also appointed an "Executive Committee" of seven to have general superintendance of the affairs of the Territory so far as regards the organization of a State Government.

The Executive Committee issued proclamations declaring where the elections were to be held, appointed the Judges of the Election—prepared the Poll Books and Tally Lists, and sent them by trustworthy agents to every election precinct in the Territory.

The Committee of nineteen prepared their address, divided the Territory into convenient "Campaign Districts," appointed speakers to visit those Districts, caused large and showy handbills to be printed, announcing the election and that public meetings would be held in each settlement, to be addressed by men named in the bill, upon the objects and necessity of the election.

The address was printed in convenient form, and together with the hand-bills, dispatched by faithful carriers to every settlement, and distributed by them to the settlers.

The Committee appointed from six to ten speakers for each district, according to its size and importance. These speakers would meet at some convenient place in their District, and from thence, traveling some in wagons and some on horseback, proceed to fulfill their appointments.

The memory of that campaign—of the speakers who at night were lost on the prairie—of horses that "kind of gin out"—of hunger and other privations, which could not be satisfied—will be a never-failing source of amusement and gratification to its participants. Campaigning here is not quite as charming as with you.

These delegations, or some of them, visited every settlement in the Territory; they distributed at every cabin on their route documents proclaiming the election and its objects, and appeals to all citizens to unite in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Gen. WHITFIELD was stumping the Territory as a candidate for the office of delegate to Congress at the same time, was often met by the couriers bearing the proclamations of the Executive Committee, by the speakers on their journey, and in Pro-Slavery communities made their actions and objects the theme of his denunciations.

On the second Tuesday of October, delegates were elected from every district to the Constitutional Convention, and on the fourth Tuesday of that month the delegates assembled at Topeka to frame a State Constitution.

The proceedings of that Convention were well known throughout the Territory. A daily paper was published at Topeka during the sitting of the Convention, containing each day's proceedings, and the delegates caused the papers to be distributed throughout their several districts. Besides this, the NEW-YORK TIMES, the New-York *Tribune* and the Missouri *Democrat*, all of which have a large circulation in the Territory, had special correspondents at the Convention, who carefully and minutely reported every movement of importance. After the dissolution of the Convention, the Executive Committee, with the same care and fidelity that marked their course in the preceding election, provided for the holding of elections at every settlement, and employed faithful agents to proceed to every district and distribute the proclamations calling an election for the ratification of the Constitution and copies of the Constitution, great numbers of which were printed for distribution by the press of the Territory.

Every man in Kansas had an opportunity to vote at that election, and all knew when it was to take place, and its object. It is not presumptous to say that the proceedings of the Kansas Constitutional Convention were better known throughout the country than the proceedings of any such body which has heretofore met in the States.

The Constitution was ratified by the people on the 15th day of December. Seventeen hundred and odd votes were cast in its favor, and about forty against it.

The vote would have been much larger had it not been for the Ruffians from the Missouri Border, who were returning from the Wakarusa war and destroyed the ballot-box at Leavenworth, and prevented the election from being held at every settlement adjoining the river.

The Pro-Slavery Party of Missouri determined, from the start, to crush out the movement, by force of arms if necessary. They have not yet succeeded, although the General Government, with its dragoons, aids them—nor can they.

The Northern Democratic orators and presses say that Kansas must be Free—because three-fourths of her people are favorable to Freedom. This Constitution represents the wishes and sentiments of three-fourths of her people; and, if there is any sincerity in their professions of *Squatter Sovereignty*, we humbly beg of them to explain it to Gov. ROBINSON, DEITELER & Co., whom they have confined for high treason for acting simply in accordance with the wishes of three-fourths of the *squatters of Kansas*.

GOV. SHANNON AND HIS REMOVAL.

SHANNON was at Camp Sackett, where the prisoners are confined, to-day. The "pickpockets" and "thieves" whom the Administration officials have kept as his advisers demand of him to call out the *Territorial militia*, viz: Col. BUFORD'S and U. S. Marshal DONALDSON'S horse thievea, robbers and assassins, to enforce the assessment of taxes. Two delegates sent South by the Pro-Slavery Party to demand aid have just returned, and they earnestly second the demand. SHANNON declares that he will not accede to their request, and accordingly they have threatened to *remove him into the Kaw River*, if he does not comply. News has just been received of the removal of SHANNON, and the appointment of JOHN W. GEARY. It is believed by our people that the President has ungenerously assassinated him. SHANNON, just after the sack of Lawrence, *wrote a letter* tendering his resignation. Soon after he withdrew it. It is thought that PIERCE requested him to withdraw it in order that he might manufacture capital by removing him. If JOHN W. GEARY don't arrive here soon, he will find a most "merry row" upon his hands.

THE ROBBER BAND AT OSSAWATOMIE.

The band of "chivalric" pickpockets and thieves, who have been encamped for some three weeks past near Ossawatomie, are growing bold in their depredations. They stop every traveler, and, unless he is "sound on the goose," lay his property under contribution. Last week they took a Methodist preacher, Rev. JOHN E. STEWART as a prisoner. STEWART succeeded after midnight in getting away. These fellows supply themselves with food by robbing the Free-State men of their provisions and stock. We hear of instances where they have entered the cabins of Indian settlers in that neighborhood, and committed acts of the grossest violence upon the women. The people are becoming very much enraged at their actions, and, unless the U. S. Dragoons interfere to protect them, I hope soon to be able to chronicle the fact of their summary dispersion.

The Kansas National Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

It is known to those most interested in the affairs of Kansas that a National aid Convention was held at Buffalo on the 9th of July last, on which occasion a general organization was effected for the purpose of securing and using aid to enable the Free-State settlers in Kansas to maintain their position. As the head of this organization a National Executive Committe was appointed, whose head-quarters should be Chicago, and it has been a matter of some concern to our friends to know what, if anything, that Committee was doing, and why they did not notify the public of their plans.

It is very natural for our petted public to feel just in this way; but a moment's reflection will show, after all the *talk* we have had about Kansas operations, that a part of the function of this Committee is to keep silent, and *not* let the public into its secrets; for, *of* that public, DAVID R. ATCHISON and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and their accomplices, form an important, if not a respectable portion, and it is believed that quite too much has already been done at the North in the way of advertising these gentlemen, in advance, of our intentions. This was the feeling at the Buffalo Convention, and it was hailed as one of the most encouraging signs; and this, I am happy to say, is the belief of the National Committee.

At the same time, some facts touching the organization should be known to all who care for the knowledge. And to the end that people desiring to do the *best* thing in the way of giving aid, may know with whom to communicate, and through whom the appropriations will go, I subjoin a list of the Committee, with their officers and Post-Office address:

SAMUEL CABOT, JR., Boston, Mass.
W. B. RUSSEL, New-Haven, Conn.
W. H. HOPPIN, Providence, R. I.
THADDEUS HYATT, New-York City.
ALEXANDER GORDON, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. W. WRIGHT, Logansport, Ind.
W. F. ARNY, Bloomington, Ill.
S. S. BARNARD, Detroit, Mich.
J. H. TWEEDY, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. H. STANLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. A. HUNT, St. Louis, Mo.
A. H. REEDER, } Kansas.
S. W. ELDRIDGE, }
DR. S. G. HOWE, Boston, Mass.
J. D. WEBSTER, }
G. W. DOLE, } Chicago.
H. B. HURD, }
J. Y. SCAMMON, }

The officers are,
President—THADDEUS HYATT.
Vice-President—J. D. WEBSTER.
Secretary—H. B. HURD.
Treasurer—G. W. DOLE.

The Office of the Committee is No. 11 Marine Bank Building, Chicago, and all communications to the officers as such, should be directed to this city.

The Committee are by no means idle; they have already their plans arranged and at work. ELI THAYER, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., has, in obedience to the recommendation of the Convention, been appointed General Agent for the organization of the States to procure aid, and is at work. Mr. W. F. M. ARNY is General Agent for forwarding emigrants and stores. In addition to this, reliable men have been charged with the duty of superintending the routes through Iowa, that emigrants have every facility afforded. A gentleman, whose name would guarantee his fitness, were it proper to give it, has been sent on to purchase stores in gross, and personally disburse the funds, that there may be no waste or misappropriation.

Agents have been to Kansas to consult with the the Committees there, and report as to the actual condition of affairs, and the Committee are in *communication* with the Territory, and all the time possessed of the surest information.

Moneys from all directions are beginning to come in, and the greatest care is exercised in their disbursement. The Treasurer, Mr. DOLE, is one of the first citizens of Chicago in character and wealth, having a reputation for probity founded upon the open record of his life. All funds are received by the Secretary, Mr. HURD, and paid to the Treasurer, to be disbursed only upon an order.

From all this, I think it will be apparent that no one need hesitate to contribute aid for Kansas, to go through this channel, who is really desirous of doing so.

If, however, he prefers to communicate directly with the men of Kansas, he can do so through the Kansas Executive Committee, whose office is at Lawrence, and of which Dr. ROOT is Chairman, and WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Treasurer.

Among the exiles in town is Hon. MARK W. DELAHAY, Member of Congress elect from the *State* of Kansas. He went to Kansas originally to organize a National Democratic Party, and with that view started the *Territorial Register*, at Leavenworth; but the principles of that party getting developed faster than he could follow, he found himself a Free-State man; and the party one day threw his press and types into the Missouri River, and ostracized himself. He has procured the material necessary for the reëstablishment of his paper; but, of course, Mr. ATCHISON won't allow so treasonable a thing to be done at present. I wonder how it will be a year hence?

Mr. DELAHAY will take the stump for FREMONT.

The election news from Missouri is inspiriting. BENTON'S reelection to the Senate is considered quite sure.

LITERAL.

Items of Late Intelligence.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

A few items are ready for you to-night to keep the chain unbroken.

Last Saturday a Pro-Slavery messenger rode into the Fort at Leavenworth, and reported that assistance was needed at once in the border districts next to Nebraska, and in a few hours, according to Gen. SMITH'S orders, two full companies of dragoons were on the way, directed by the guide. Their purpose is not known, but it is conjectured, from the promptness with which Gen. SMITH acted, that they are instructed to intercept Gen. LANE'S party.

A messenger arrived in town to-night, direct from LANE'S camp, who passed through Iowa with them. He says he left them on the 18th inst., 15 miles southwest of Nebraska City, where they had been encamped nearly a week, waiting for other parties. These parties came up on the day he left, and he expected they would commence their march south on the morning of the 2d, and they are probably now in the Territory. The whole number is about 500. They have wagons, farming tools, women and children along with them, and will look about immediately for claims. They are fully armed, and will fight a brave battle if molested. We want thousands more like them, and it will yet be proved that they are the only compromises that will "do to hitch to" in Kansas.

The two prisoners I referred to in my last as being in a Missouri jail—Messrs. CLINE and RANKIN—are in town to-night, free. All I have learned is, that the jailer refused to receive them, owing to the open injustice in the case, and through some process I have not yet learned, they made their escape and have just reached Lawrence. A few hundred such men would defend Kansas alone. Ossawatomie expects an attack, and has sent to us for aid. The [illegible] frontier are the most excited now.

[illegible] B. Vanfact, of [illegible] was found in Linn County, [illegible] who had committed suicide [illegible] through the head. His gun was [illegible] and one of his toes was resting on the trigger.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Chances of Fremont's Election—A Shriek for Dissolution.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

The *growing probability of the election of Fremont in November*, by the united voice of the Northern people, and *the certainty of the final triumph of the Black Republican Party, even if defeated now*, suggest, and suggest powerfully, the immediate importance of considering the issue which must, sooner or later, be presented to us. The crisis which CALHOUN predicted is at hand!

Are we prepared for it? Have we, while defending the outworks—the constitutional barriers which surround us—been preparing also for the assault which is, sooner or later, to be made by the invaders? Has the wisdom of CALHOUN been as good seed even in his beloved South Carolina—that noble old State of noble men and noble fame—bringing forth tenfold in due season? I will not ask if we have a united South. But there is a united North. This Anti-Slavery sentiment, so long denied by Southern *national* men, (God save the mark,) and so long diverted from its course at the North, for *local reasons*, is at last up and determined to do or die. The question has changed in the last two weeks. It is no longer asked: "Will FREMONT be elected?" but, "*Will the South resist his election?*" The Baltimore *Clipper* has launched forth on this question, and asserts that the South would submit, and appeals to the good sense, the sober second thought, of the people.

Government is based on one of two principles—mutual interest or force. Mere affection has no more to do with Government than with Banking. A people, to continue together in a purely political Union, must have, as the law writers have it, mutual interest. There must be a mutual consideration, or the contract cannot stand. Where is the unity of interest between Iowa and South Carolina?—between Maine and California? If the Union were dissolved to-morrow, on what basis of Government would Illinois and Vermont form a compact? The European systems are all based on force, emanating from some sufficient central power, and represented in the ramifications of each department. The American Union was formed for the common welfare and the common defence. This is the written consideration. The distinction of RACE in antagonism to the distinction of CLASS, is truly an important element in our Republic; but it was purely accidental, and is even now the excuse for the sectional purposes of the Northern States. The people there cannot see that this Anti-Slavery crusade must either annihilate *us*, or Africanize *themselves*. The first would be represented by servile war, blood, fire, and the desolation of the fairest portion of the Continent; the other would thoroughly debauch and reduce to a condition of menialage the whites of the North. With such results, just as inevitable as that the sun will rise in the East and set in the West, in November, what is the common bond to bind us, as a people, longer together? The election of FREMONT would certainly (if anything ever will) unite the South. And yet *it is a very grave question whether the man's success, accompanied by all the degradation of the principles and platform avowed by his party, would drive the South where she should have gone in* 1850, *and where she must go eventually to preserve her equality and rights—that is, into a separate, compact, united Southern Confederacy.*

It is not a step to be hastily taken, and yet the necessity may come on us as thunder from a clear sky. In time of peace prepare for war.

ROLYAB.

Dissolution not to Follow Fremont's Election at Once.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

We have honestly expressed our opinion of the consequences that are to follow the election of Mr. FREMONT, should such a deplorable contingency occur. The Northern Press have derided, and contemptuously commented upon, the remark made by Mr. FILLMORE in his Albany speech, that the South would not submit to the election of FREMONT. It is, nevertheless, the stubborn truth; and every Southern man, reluctantly and fearfully, is constrained to admit the fact. *The election of Mr. Fremont per se is not to be the immediate and direct cause of a disruption between the North and the South, but the measures of public policy that will inevitably follow such an election will occasion the dreadful rupture.* The election of FREMONT and nothing more, would be to the Free-Soil Party a barren triumph. Personally he is a mere cypher, and so the party regard him; but his election will be the success and triumph of a principle. It secures the ascendency forever of Free-Sollism, and, as a natural consequence, the division of the Union into Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery sections.

We are just as well satisfied in our own mind that the election of BUCHANAN, and in the same way, but perhaps not as precipitately, will be followed by the same results.

What Col. Fremont thinks about Disunion.

Extract from his Letter of Acceptance.

If the people intrust to me the administration of the Government, the laws of Congress in relation to the Territories shall be faithfully executed. All its authority shall be exerted in the aid of the national will to *reëstablish the peace of the country on the just principles which have heretofore received the sanction of the Federal Government of the States, and of the people of both sections.*

Such a policy would leave *no aliment to that sectional party* which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new Territories to capital in the form of Slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of free labor—the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the bulwarks of free institutions.

Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending the whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that *patriotism exists in all parts of the Union*, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of Constitutional freedom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. FREMONT.

Administration Tactics.

The *Evening Post* publishes a letter from S. H. ROGERS, showing the complicity between the Administration and the Know-Nothings. Mr. ROGERS seems to have experienced great tribulation:

The Administration appointed two route-agents in June, 1853, to take charge of the mails on the Harlem Railroad—Mr. ALLEN, who sustained VAN BUREN in 1848, and myself from the other section the Democratic Party.

Although many of the acts of the Administration were of such a nature that I could not conscientiously uphold them, I remained quiet, hoping that the representatives of the party, when they should assemble at Cincinnati, would condemn those acts, and repudiate the Administration. My hopes proved fallacious,—that Convention openly indorsed the whole policy of the Administration. I could not refrain from expressing my regret at the position finally assumed by the party with which I was was identified. I was soon after waited upon by an attaché of the Post-Office, and advised to conceal my feelings upon so delicate a subject. This information struck me as the more remarkable, from the fact that I had forborne any public expression of my convictions, and it was given under circumstances that induced me to believe that the hint *was by authority*. Upon further observation and reflection, I became satisfied that a strict system of surveillance was maintained, not only over myself, but over such other holders of appointments as were associated with me, and with whom I had intercourse.

I was soon after advised to resign my situation, and given to understand that I would be removed if I did not do so. My answer was, that I would not resign, preferring a removal, as I challenged it to be made upon any other ground than the one involving political subserviency.

I was soon after removed, and JOHN W. VANDERBENGH, of Columbia County, appointed to fill the vacancy.

In my own removal I find no cause for regret, and I am really happy to be relieved from a connection demanding such servility to a supreme central dictating power; but the circumstances attending it seemed to demand exposure. This case as fully betrays the policy which governs the Administration throughout as would the presentation of hundreds.

The Democratic Party Judged by one of Its Supporters.

From the Charleston, S. C., Mercury.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It does not seem to me that you altogether appreciate the feelings of the Democratic Party at Washington, or you would not blame so much their proceedings in Congress. What is that policy? *To carry the approaching Presidential election.* How? By the Slavery issue at the South, the Tariff in the Northern and Middle States, and by Internal Improvements for the West. For the one the Cincinnati Convention was given Territorial sovereignty at the Cincinnati Convention, by which she was allowed a chance of winning Kansas,—although this policy, so far as the Senate of the United States is concerned, has since been repudiated. For Pennsylvania, New-York, and the other Tariff States, the Tariff, although producing twice as much revenue as the legitimate wants of the Government requires, is left untouched; the West is to be gorged by appropriations for Internal Improvements from the Federal Treasury; plunder to the North and West; a gnawed bone to appease the fears of the South with respect to her Institutions, *and spoils to her politicians*, are to secure success. With what success the same has been played so far, let some of our politicians at Washington answer. But to talk of principles in such a game, to the gamesters at least, is sheer nonsense. *Success is the mother of their principles; power and place their end.* They know very well that, both on the Tariff and Internal Improvements, they are acting against the long *professed* principles of the party—but what then? Are they to lose Pennsylvania in the approaching Presidential election, by reducing the Tariff—of the West, by voting against appropriations for rivers and harbors? What nonsense is this you would propose to the party, or to some of our Representatives who aspire to be its leaders, as *National Democrats?* Why, say these Cincinnati sages, have not yon of the South got Squatter Sovereignty and a plenty of good resolutions at Cincinnati? Ought not you to be pleased at this mark of respect? Be quiet, then; you can't help yourself. Rest satisfied with this courtesy at least. We have you by your "niggers," so don't grumble.

The leaders of the party in this State, at Washington and Cincinnati, may well be proud of it. They hope at least to reap the rewards.

INQUISITOR.

Know-Nothingism in New-Jersey.

We find in the *New-Brunswicker*, a communication from "A Fourth Degree Member," showing the control the Know-Nothings claim to have upon the elective franchise of their members. It appears that certain members of the Order, unwilling to cast their votes for Mr. FILLMORE, petitioned Raritan Council, No. 9, of New-Jersey, to be dismissed from the same. The petitions were presented, and the following is the report of the Committee to whom they were referred: In view of the facts your Committee believes you have no authority to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and recommends to your body that it be denied; and that the petitioners be admonished that if for alleged conscientious reasons they now proceed to sever their connection with the Order, the responsibility is of their own making, and that its consequences to them as Christian men must be upon their own heads, since by no act of ours have we power, under the Constitution and laws of the Order, to grant them a dismissal or to relinquish them from the obligations, voluntarily made by them.

Your Committee therefore submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the various applications and petitions from gentlemen, members of the Order, asking dismissal from the same, be denied for the reasons set forth in the foregoing preamble.

Resolved, That if any gentlemen proceed, of their own accord, to sever their connection with this Order, said act is without the consent of this Council, and is considered by the same as contrary to the obligations and requirements of the Order, of which they are each sworn members. And further,

Resolved, That the responsibility of such act is of a most serious and weighty nature, and of their own making, under a full knowledge of their obligations; and further, that the consequences of the same, to themselves as Christians or as men of honor, must rest upon their own heads.

The above report and resolutions were unanimously adopted, at a regular meeting of Council No. 9, and a copy of the same ordered to be furnished to WILLIAM FLAGG, Esq., Chairman of the parties applying for dismissal.

JOHN VAN DEVENTER, V. P.
WM. H. H. WHITE, Secretary, *pro tem.*
Thursday, July 24, 1856.

Letter from Hon. R. C. Winthrop on the Question of the Day.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The following letter from Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, of Boston, will explain itself. It was received this morning by the gentleman to whom it is addressed:

BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Your obliging communication of the 11th inst., inviting me to address a mass meeting of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE at Brooklyn on the evening of the 20th inst., was duly received. I lose no time in saying that it will be impossible for me to be present on that occasion, and that I can only return my grateful acknowledgements to the Committee for the compliment which the invitation contains.

As a member of the old Whig Party of Massachusetts, I have acquiesced in the arrangement of the State Central Committee of that party for postponing any definite action in regard to the Presidential election until the usual Autumnal Convention. I do not know whether I shall have in the way of attending that Convention, or if I am, whether I shall be called on to take any part in its proceedings. But I intend to keep myself free from any absolute committals, and to leave myself open to fresh impressions and convictions, at least until the date which has been fixed for that Convention shall have passed.

At the same time I have no hesitation in admitting that you were entirely right in the belief which your letter expresses as to my present opinions. These opinions have been already set forth by more than one of your distinguished fellow citizens of New-York, with a clearness and a fullness which leave little or nothing to be supplied. I refer particularly to the published letters of my valued friends Mr. BARNARD and Governor HUNT, which I have read with the highest interest and gratification. From their general views of public affairs and of existing political parties, I have not been able to withhold my cordial concurrence and sympathy. Nor can I easily escape from their conclusions.

You are doubtless aware that I have never associated myself with any branch or order of what is now known as the American Party. So far as their organization has been secret, or their objects prescriptive or intolerant, they have never had my approbation or assent. But I have seen no nomination for the Presidency which seems to promise so much of peace and harmony to the country at large, and so much of assured stability to its institutions, under existing circumstances, as that of Mr. FILLMORE.

I certainly have not found myself able as yet to give in my adhesion to either of the two other parties, which are arrayed against each other so sternly and so angrily upon questions involving the most exciting and dangerous issues. Nor do I perceive how the success of either of them is to bring relief to the country from the pernicious agitations and controversies which are now shaking it to its centre. In resisting, as I always have done, and still must, the organization of such a geographical party as WASHINGTON condemned, I cannot altogether forget by whom so deplorable an occasion has been furnished for its formation. And if it were possible that a majority of the American people could still be roused up *to come between contending sections*, and to put an end to strife and discord by the election of a candidate of known moderation and experience, it would be, in my judgment, a triumph worthy of the best days of the republic.

While this great State of New-York holds out so strong a hope of doing her share toward the accomplishment of such a result, it certainly is not for me to despair of it. At any rate, I firmly believe that if every man who thinks in his honest soul that Mr. FILLMORE would be the safest and best pilot for the existing exigency, would act as he thinks and give him a vote, he would be elected beyond a question.

These are my deliberate views to day, unmodified by any returns of recent elections, and regardless of any speculations on the doctrine of chances. I have no disposition to conceal them, and they are not likely to be changed. But I am quite willing to await the developments of another week or two, and to reserve a final decision as to the best course to be pursued, until those with whom I have so long been proud to cooperate, and to whom such an act of deference seems justly due, shall have had an opportunity to consult together freely and fully, and to pronounce their ultimate judgment on the question. I do this the more readily, as it will be entirely out of my power to enter largely or actively into the present campaign, and nothing therefore can be lost in any quarter by such a delay on my own part.

Indeed I have only been led into this off hand explanation of my views at this moment, by the urgency of your unexpected invitation. It seemed to demand a reply, and that reply could only be a frank one. You are at liberty to make any use of it which you may see fit, and I have given the same liberty to a friend in this quarter, to whom I have furnished a copy. With no disposition to obtrude any views of my own upon the attention of the public, I owe it to the Whig Party, the only party to which I have ever acknowledged any allegiance, not to suffer these views to remain the subject of injurious misrepresentations. I am, dear Sir, respectfully and truly your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. WINTHROP.
C. C. EGAN, Esq., Committee, &c., New-York.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Colonel SCHOULER, of the Ohio *State Journal*, attended the Republican meeting at Mount Gilead, Ohio, on Saturday last. He has furnished us with an account, and states that 7,000 persons were present. One procession, by actual count, contained three thousand and eighty vehicles of various kinds. From some of the neighborhoods and townships every living being came to the meeting. One old gentleman said that in his town "they had brought everything but the real estate." Nearly every [illegible] of FILLMORE and DAYTON hailed on the [illegible] nearly every horse had a couple of [illegible] upon its head gear. Nearly every wagon carried a large banner, and there was music in abundance. Flags and mottoes crossed the streets at different angles; and from a whole colony of ash and hickory poles, the American flag and the names of FREMONT and DAYTON streamed to the breeze.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives the most encouraging accounts in regard to the prospects of FREMONT in Wisconsin. It claims to be within bounds in saying that *at least* two-thirds, and probably a larger proportion, of the American-born farmers, mechanics and laboring men in this State are heartily enlisted under the banner of FREMONT and Freedom. "As to our adopted citizens, we have with us the great majority of the Scotch, a good share of the English, almost all the Welsh and Hollanders, and two-thirds, if not more, of the Norwegians. Of the Germans, especially in the northern section of the State, we shall get a fair share, and would many more, but for the bugbear of *Know Nothingism*, which is about the only *argument* sham Democracy has left."

The editor of the Juniata (Penn.) *Telegraph*, in renouncing FILLMORE, and taking up FREMONT, says that he has waited patiently for some indorsement from Mr. FILLMORE of the present movement in resistance to Slavery extension, but has waited in vain. He is therefore driven to the conclusion that Mr. FILLMORE is disposed to sustain the Slave States in the aggressive policy they are pursuing, and can no longer give him his support. Henceforward he goes for Col. JOHN C. FREMONT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Suspension Bridge on the evening of the 12th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club. The President of the Know-Nothing Club of the place undertook to break up the meeting by boisterous conduct, but he was put out amid great cheering, and the proceedings thereafter were continued harmoniously. A Correspondent writes to us that the majority for FREMONT along the "old frontier County" will be reckoned by thousands.

A meeting of Republicans was held in Wheeling, Va., on Saturday evening last. A constitution was reported and adopted, organizing an Association to be called the Republican Association of Ohio County, Va. The Constitution was signed and permanent officers elected. A Committee was also appointed to take immediate steps towards the formation of a Fremont and Dayton electoral ticket for the State of Virginia.

At a meeting of Fremont Americans of Worcester last Wednesday evening, the resolution offered in favor of calling an American Convention at the same time of the Republican Convention in order to unite upon an electoral ticket, was taken up and adopted.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* claims to be within bounds in saying that at least two-thirds, and probably a larger proportion, of the American-born farmers, mechanics, and laboring men in Wisconsin are heartily enlisted under the banner of FREMONT.

A bust of GEO. LAW was found in Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, suspended by the neck, with crape around its head, one eye blackened, a large cross marked on his forehead, and the inscription "the end of all traitors" inscribed on his breast.

A Republican mass meeting of the citizens of New-Jersey is to be held at Newark on Thursday, Sept. 11. GOV. SEWARD, JOHN P. HALE, ANSON BURLINGAME, Gen. NYE, and others, have been invited to speak.

The Boston *Chronicle* says of Mr. CHOATE'S letter, that if the announcement of his preference for BUCHANAN is based on anybody's interpretation of Mr. CHOATE'S hieroglyphics, it must beg leave to doubt.

A mass meeting of Republicans will be held in Harrisburg, Penn., this month, at which Mr. BURLINGAME, Lieutenant-Governor FOSTER and others are expected to speak.

A County Fremont Ratification Meeting is to be held in Faneuil Hall on the 25th inst. Hon. N. P. BANKS and other notables are to be present.

At WM. B. FULLER'S factory, in Morgan-street, all hands go for BUCHANAN.—*Hartford Times.*

"*One man* and *one boy*."—*Hartford Courant.*

A large number of the old Whig Party in Missouri have published a manifesto in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Lexington, Mo., Aug. 2, declaring their intention to vote for Mr. FILLMORE in the coming election. We quote from the document:

"After a calm and deliberate survey of the political arena, the condition of our country, and of the merits of the respective candidates presented for the highest office within the gift of the American people, we *have selected* MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, a *Northern man with Union principles*, as eminently qualified to again occupy and adorn the position to which he before added dignity and grace. Casting aside too things *now called platforms* as unmeaning and unintelligible, we look to the *actions* of men as the sure exponent of their principles, and that in the past history of MILLARD FILLMORE we find the true index for his future; that having stood firm as a rock *when there was strong temptation to fall*, he will again, if selected to fill the executive chair, to preside over the destiny of the American people, prove an impregnable barrier against which the wild, fierce waves of faction and fanaticism may beat in vain, for we firmly believe, if to any one man, in any degree, belongs the power to say, 'peace, be still,' and be obeyed, that man is MILLARD FILLMORE."

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, writing from Rome, Pa., on the 5th inst., says:

"Bradford County will give 4,000 majority for the 'Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains;' the northern tier from Wayne to Erie will give him 12,000. It is confidently asserted that, in addition to the above, the counties west of the Alleghanies will give him 15,000. Now, with proper exertion, the balance of the State will swell his majorities to 50,000, which will beat not 'simply JAMES BUCHANAN,' but the Cincinnati Platform, at least 15,000 in Pennsylvania. You may rely upon my estimate for the northern tier as entirely correct, and I verily believe the western counties will nearly double the majority I have named. FILLMORE will not get 50 votes in this county. His Albany bid for Southern votes is entirely too strong for this latitude."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, speaking of the nominee of the Democratic Convention, says:

"There is as great a lack of confidence as there is of enthusiasm, and the conviction is fixed and settled that a great mistake was made in nominating him. The North in a body is opposed to him, for they say he is cottoning to the South for their votes, and they know by experience what stuff a Northern man with Southern principles is made of. The South cannot trust him, for they fear the wily politician who seeks the favor of two antagonistic sections."

The project of starting a "People's Party" in California is being discussed by some of the public journals of that State. The *Alta* commenting upon toic says:

"There should be no other but parties of the people. There lies the fault. In all political organizations, the people should lead instead of being led. A unanimous and vigorous citizen influence in elections would remedy the defects that have existed, without any new party combinations."

The Rock Island *Advertiser* says of the recent election in Iowa:

"We have compared the returns with those cast for Governor two years ago, when GRIMES, Republican, had 2,486 majority. We have reports from a dozen counties all going the same way. The Fremonters have swept the State by over 8,000 majority. They will double it in November.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says:

"JOHN B. JERVIS, the distinguished Engineer and whilom Democrat, has come out for FREMONT. One year ago he was the Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor of New-York, and commanded, as well by his talents as his character, the consideration of all who know him."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Alphens A. Hanscom, Saco, Me., *vice* Nathaniel M. Towle, resigned.

Joseph B. Buttingham, Yorktown, Va., *vice* H. W. Moreland, who did not qualify.

Samuel Babcock, Middletown, Conn., *vice* William D. Starr, deceased.

Philip Conley, Chicago, Ill., *vice* Wm. B. Snowhook, removed.

John N. Merriman, Georgetown, S. C., *vice* Thomas L. Shaw, deceased.

Morris H. Frost, Puget's Sound, (Port Townsend,) Washington Territory, *vice* Isaac N. Ebey, removed.

James McFetridge, Minnesota, (Pembina,) Minnesota Territory, *vice* Philip Beauprie, resigned.

T. B. Stoler, Sonoma, (Benicia and Vellejo,) California, *vice* Lansing B. Mizner, removed.

SURVEYOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

John Fitch, Alton, Ill., *vice* William Martin, deceased.

John McMulleo, Knoxville, Tenn., *vice* Pryor Nance, removed.

William J. Walker, Columbus, Ky., new office.

During the thunderstorm at Baltimore on [illegible] nesday, a white woman named ESSERT was [illegible] by lightning, while standing in the Fish [illegible] attached to the Centre market. She was [illegible] burned but not fatally injured.

The Shreveport Bulletin, speaking of Commodore [illegible] arrival in St. Louis, [illegible] Steamboat [illegible] of the Chickasaw, [illegible]

[illegible] *Louis Democrat*, Aug. 13.

[illegible] Thomas PARCHER, alias Foster, [illegible] two men, named WALLACE [illegible] in the calaboose, for passing counterfeit money. The circumstances attending the arrest are as follows:

About a week ago, the police, through a woman, whose name may be given on learned that in a few days an immense quantity of counterfeit money would be uttered in this city. She could not tell anything about the character of the money, neither upon what bank, nor of what denomination the bills were to be. Nor could she inform the police the exact time when the fraud would take place. She was quite confident, however, that the hour set was either after bank hours on Saturday, the 2d inst., or on Saturday, the 9th. The woman watched the scoundrels closely, and, on last Saturday, about four o'clock, discovered that the hour had arrived. She then closely dogged one of the parties, saw him enter a grocery and put off one of the bills, and, when he had gone, procured the note, and found it to be on the Bank of Belleville, of the denomination of $2.

She gave her information to the police at once and measures were immediately taken to intercept any further issues. Yet the measures of the gang of scoundrels were so complete that it is supposed some ten thousand dollars have been put upon the various shops and stores of our city. When night came on two of the men above mentioned were arrested at a house on the corner of Jackson and Berry streets, in the lower part of the city; some $200 of the money were found on them. The counterfeit is pronounced by good judges a most dangerous one, and it seems may only be detected by close examination. The name of the President, E. WITTLEBERGER, is engraved, while that of S. E. MANTLEDARN, cashier, and S. MILES, register, has been written. It is supposed that the money was made in Illinois, and that four or five gangs were employed in this city to give it a simultaneous issue on Saturday. It was thought at one time by the police that they would be able to arrest quite a number, but by some unlucky chance they were defeated. The conduct of the woman in the case has not been explained to us, but it is more than probable that she was actuated by other feelings than those of honest desire for the public good. The persons arrested will be examined in due season.

An American Privateer Fitting Out to Invade Peru.

The Panama *Star and Herald*, of a late date, has the following paragraph:

"We learn on good authority that a vessel was fitting out by General ECHENIQUI at last accounts, in Valparaiso, for the purpose of invading Peru. As the vessel, whose name we have not ascertained, carries an American register, the Peruvian Minister applied to Lieutenant NELSON, of the storeship *Fredonia*, to have her seized; that officer went on board and found her laden with arms and ammunition, but informed the Minister that so long as she had made no attempt to attack Peru, and had committed no outrage, she could not be interfered with."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION.—The sixth annual session of this Association commenced at the Jefferson-avenue Congregational Church, in Detroit, on the 12th inst. The Association was called to order by the retiring President, HENRY BARN

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to its City subscribers for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening. (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at Seven and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE DAILY EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents single.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents single.

Subscription Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the establishment. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ Saturday's session of both Houses of Congress was continued until 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning, and a large amount of business was gone through with. The proceedings were quite orderly, and, there were none of those disgusting scenes of drunkenness which have heretofore too frequently marked such occasions. In the Senate the House bill extending the time for the Texas creditors to present their claims was passed. Consideration of the House bill for the settlement of Revolutionary claims was postponed until December. The bill for the improvement of Patapsco River was passed over the President's veto, after having failed once; also the Des Moines Rapids hill. The Light-House Appropriation hill was passed. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was amended so as to provide for a semi-monthly overland mail to California, and passed, and the Civil Appropriation bill, after the Senate had receded from several of its amendments, was also passed. The Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was passed, after an ineffectual effort to strike ont the proviso in reference to the Collins line—the bill having previously passed the House. In the House, the Senate's bill extending the benefit of copyright to dramatic authors was passed. The bill to protect American citizens in the discovery of guano islands was passed. Various of the Kansas amendments to the Appropriation bills were receded from, but the House refused, by five majority, to recede from the one which provides that the Army shall not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. The bill for a steam revenue cutter at this port was passed. Both Houses adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

☞ We have received some further particulars of the late disastrous storm at the South. On Last Island alone one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been recovered, and it is now estimated that the loss of life will not fall short of two hundred and fifty people. Considerable damage has been also occasioned at New-Orleans,—especially to the shipping at the wharves. Reports from the County state that there has been a most terrible destruction of property, the total value of which has been estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ Mr. CHOATE'S rhetorical and ingenious plea on behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN reminds us of his great effort in defence of TYRRELL, the Boston murderer. Unable to create a shadow of doubt in the minds of the jury as to his guilt, he took the bull by the horns and insisted that the act was committed in a fit of *somnambulism*. We believe he succeeded then—but he has more than *twelve men* to deal with now.

The News from Europe.

The mail steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing European advices of four days later date. The most important intelligence received is the announcement that the Spanish insurrection has been completely suppressed. On the 1st inst., Saragossa, the last stronghold of the insurgents, submitted to the Government, and General DULCE at once entered the city with his troops. No details of this event have been received. We are only told that Saragossa yielded without a struggle; but it is proper to add that this information is chiefly derived from the Paris *Moniteur*, being published in that journal as dispatches from the French Consul to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. General FALCON, the leader of the insurgents, escaped before Saragossa was given up to General DULCE. Thus it appears that, for the moment, O'DONNELL'S *coup d'état* is triumphant throughout Spain. As soon as it was known that tranquillity was restored, NAPOLEON gave orders to suspend all movements of troops towards the frontier. The question now that most excites discussion is the probable duration of the O'Donnell Government. It seems to be generally conceded that he will not long enjoy his success, unless, indeed, he should be able to effect a reconciliation with the Liberal Party. At the present moment he is striving to consolidate his power by bringing together the moderate men of all parties in the interests of the Government. We know little of the policy which that Government intends to pursue: but, from its recent antecedents, we can scarcely credit the rumor that a Constitution of a liberal character will be adopted. Among the measures to be carried out are the reorganization of the Council of State and the augmentation of the army. The National Guard will not be reorganized.

From Italy we receive some further particulars of the *émeute* on the frontiers of Parma. The insurgents numbered some seventy men, and after they had crossed into the Modenese territory, they marched on to Tossola, near Carrara, in the belief that that place and Massa would rise. Disappointed in their expectations, they dispersed. Several, however, were arrested.

The misunderstanding between Russia and the Allies in settling the boundary question on the Bessarabian frontier, in accordance with the treaty of Paris, seems to be assuming formidable proportions. Austria, also, has taken offence at the determination of Russia to occupy the Isle of Serpents at the mouth of the Danube, and has made representations to France and England on the subject.

Advices from Paris state that the Emperor is in precarious health from a disease of the spine, with which he has long been afflicted. Though his life is not considered in danger, his health is such as to create some uneasiness.

The Commercial news by this arrival, of which we elsewhere present a full summary, will be found of unusual interest and importance.

Freedom South.

We have repeatedly stated that a very large portion of the moderate and fair-minded people at the South do not concur in the policy of extending and perpetuating Slavery, which the politicians of the South have adopted: bnt that they are afraid to give utterance to their dissent, and are kept in almost as complete subjection to the dominant Slave oligarchy as the slaves themselves. We see every day fresh proof of the truth of this position. A late number of the Charleston *Mercury* containe a communication upon the doctrine that the *non-slaveholders* at the South would not conceut to a dissolution of the Union, at the demand of the slaveholding section, in which occurs the following:

"How long is it since the same position has been taken here, at home, under our very noses, at our very firesides? How long is it since the Charleston *Standard*, promulgating here in our midst the same political doctrine, *false to our institution, became guilty of the high public misdemeanor of Incendiarism?* Yet, who rebuked it as it deserved? You, it is seen, expressed a most respectful dissent from the opinion of the *Standard*, bnt that was all. The position of the *Herald* is one subject only to political criticism. The position of the *Standard* demands not alone the condemnation of the press, as a political blunder and folly, bnt calls also for the reprobation of thie community, *as a civil and social violation of duty.*"

The duty of mobbing the *Standard*, or of inflicting some punishment upon men who venture to hold and express such views, is herein pretty plainly set forth. The Slave oligarchy tolerate no difference of opinion upon such topics at home.

Sanitary Condition of the City.

The report of the City Inspector, of the number of deaths which occurred in this City during the week just passed, and the delightful weather we have, will go very far towards quieting the fear which many entertain, that we were about to be scourged with an epidemic. No death occurred from disease of an epidemic character. What which stands most prominent in the report is "Cholera Infantum,"—a disease as common here as warm weather and had fruit; many die from it every Summer. Our reports from Quarantine and from the surrounding villages are equally gratifying. The only place near to us where the Yellow Fever has appeared in such form as to furnish ground for alarm is in Gowanus, and the outskirts of the City of Brooklyn, and even there it is thought to be on the decline. There is therefore no real cause for alarm—less, in fact, than there was at the same period last year; so that those who are in the country need delay their return no longer than they would have done had there been no talk of an epidemic; and those who live upon alarms, may as well take up some other subject beside that of epidemics, during the coming week.

The Ostend Circular.

FACTORYVILLE, Wyoming Co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper what is termed the "Ostend Circular," in order that your readers may have the benefit of its perusal.

The supporters of JAMES BUCHANAN in this region absolutely *deny the existence of any such document*, and challenge its production.

I think that "Circular" fully indorses the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, by force, if it cannot be amicably purchased.

The Ostend manifesto was published in the TIMES of Friday last, and it fully indorses what our correspondent says concerning it. Mr. BUCHANAN in that document urged the purchase of Cuba,—and in case its purchase could not be effected, he advocated seizing it by force. Any attempt, moreover, on the part of the Spanish Government to abolish Slavery in Cuba, she declared, would constitute proper ground for our wresting it from her.

NEGLIGENT CORRESPONDENTS.—The Piedmont (Va.) *Whig* says, "since the 25th of December, seventeen negroes have left the neighborhood of Middleburg, and not more than half have ever been *heard from*."

Those negroes should have been taught to write. It is not fair to expect them to keep up a very active correspondence, considering the Virginia laws on the subject of education.

Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND has written a letter to prove that Mr. FREMONT is not a Catholic, which has the effect of making the readsr believe that he is.—*Boston Post.*

If that is so, why does not the *Post* print the letter?

Hon. HOPKINS HOLSEY has come out for Buck and Breck. He is the wittiest man in Georgia.—*Boston Post.*

And this last joke is decidedly his best.

Mr. Lowe's Constituency—Note of Correction.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

SIR: In your paper, of this day, you make some remarks about the Right Hon. R. LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, England. I would beg to say that you have, no doubt inadvertently, fallen into an error in representing the Borough which returned Mr. LOWE as a member of the British Parliament. You say "that he is returned from a Pocket Borough of Lord WARD's." Allow me to say that the influence which Lord WARD has in Kidderminster, in every form, direct or indirect, does not amount to more than sixteen voters, and from my own personal knowledge I state it, and without fear of contradiction, and to the Nonsman's honor, be it said, that not one of the individuals connected with Kidderminster were ever influenced to vote for Mr. LOWE in either of his elections! Having been a resident in Kidderminster for upwards of forty years, and for fourteen years of the time a voter, I am desirous that our American friends should be rightly informed as to how Mr. LOWE was sent to Parliament. No gentleman in the House of Commons acts more honestly, honorably or freer from influence of any lordling than the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, M. P. for the Independent Borough of Kidderminster.

Your making the above facts known through your valuable paper, will oblige one of the Right Hon. Gentlemen's constituents, and place the truth, in this particular, before an enlightened public.

I am your obedient servant.
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,
No. 219 West Forty-third-street, New-York.

An exchange in speaking of a man who committed a violent assault when drunk, describes him as "loaded with grape."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beaver-st. and 121 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE GREAT STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

Immense Amount of Property Destroyed.

ITS EFFECTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 14—P. M.

The recent storm (accounts of which were dispatched yon this morning) also proved very destructive in this city.

Several vessels lying at the wharves were more or less injured, and a number of buildings unroofed.

From all sections of the country accounts continue to pour in of the fearful havoc that has been created.

The greatest damage, however, appears to have been done at Last and Caillon Islands, though it is impossible as yet to say what accounts may come to hand from other sections.

The storm appears to have come from the Gulf, and it is not unlikely that some of the Texan ports may have suffered severely.

Last Island, where the destruction of property and life was so great, is about half a-day's sail from Galveston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

It is now believed that the number of lives lost by the dreadful storm of Sunday and Monday, will reach full *two hundred and fifty*, including men, women and children, but mostly the former.

At Last Island alone, one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found,—the sight of which was terrible.

The total loss of property by the sudden and unlooked-for calamity is computed at $500,000, while some place it at a still higher figure.

The passengers by the steamer *Star* are believed to have been all rescued. Had the storm overtaken them in the night, however, the entire number (over two hundred) must have perished.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, and until Tuesday evening.

Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great Summer resort, and which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and it has been positively ascertained that one hundred and eight persons have been lost.

It is feared that Grand Caillon Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and many lives lost as well as property destroyed.

The corn, cotton and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

The steamers *Nautilus* and *Perseverance* are several days overdue, and it is feared that something has happened to them. The steamship *Texas* has gone in search of them.

The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening.

The survivors at Last Island reached this city this morning. They estimate the loss of life at two hundred. One hundred and eighty-two have already been counted as lost.

Many of the survivors here from Last Island are badly wounded and bruised.

The dead bodies at the Island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it.

The steamer *Perseverance* has just arrived, bnt nothing has as yet been heard from the *Nautilus*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Caillon Island, but there has undoubtedly been great loss of life there. It is reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island.

It is supposed that at least $10,000 in money, in packets, fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about $5,000 worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over $100,000.

The banks of the river at Bayou Sars caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. No lives were lost.

Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The telegraph lines have suffered severely.

The loss at Caillon Island cannot fall short of $60,000.

The *Louisiana* arrived at Galveston on the 14th, picking up on the way the cabin-door of the steamer *Nautilus*, which vessel, it is now supposed, was lost during the late storm.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troubles in Washington Territory—The Panama Massacre—Report of Commissioner Corwine—Closing up the Business of the Session—The Appropriation Bills—Fluttering among the South Americans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

The President has decided that Governor STEVENS was not justified in declaring Martial law in Washington Territory, and imprisoning Judge LANDER. In distinct token of disapprobation his removal was decided upon, and Gen. LANE, of Oregon, appointed in his stead. Gen. LANE declined, and now it is understood that STEVENS is to be retained.

A. B. CORWIN, the Commissioner appointed to investigate the Panama massacre, arrived here to-day. His report inevitably fixes the responsibility of that act upon the New-Granada authorities; allows damages amounting to about half a million of dollars; recommends the exaction of immediate indemnity therefor, and the punishment of the rioters; and in the event of a failure to recover, that the United States take such steps as may be necessary to protect on its own behalf, the transit across the Isthmus.

The whites are anxious that the United States should acquire jurisdiction over the Isthmus, and it is thought that New Granada is not averse to ceding to us the entire State of Panama.

There is no doubt that Congress will adjourn at noon to-morrow, although some effort is making to extend the session.

Danger is yet imminent that the Army hill will be lost, because of the Kansas amendment. The committee of Conference thereon has not yet been able to agree. My own impression, however, is that the House will eventually recede, as it requires the change of bnt very few votes.

The Civil and Miscellaneous bill still hangs, but the Committee of Conference have to-day agreed in relation to the amendments on which the struggle turns. These are the Senate amendments directing the payment of a former appropriation to settle the California Indian war debt upon the presentation of California bonds, instead of other vouchers; the Washington water works appropriation; an appropriation to GALES & SEATON, for continuing the publication of the State papers; and to purchase a building in Baltimore for a Post-Office. The Committee recommended the discontinuance of the water works, bnt an appropriation of $250,000 to pay debts incurred on that account, and to put the work already done in a state of preservation. They also strike out the appropriation for the Capitol Extension, and compromise the matter of the Baltimore Post-Office. The only struggle to-morrow will be on the California bonds, to which the House is very hostile, as they think it commits the United States to future payments of at least a million dollars for the California Indian war debt.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill has passed into a law. It contains an appropriation of $600,000 for the purchase of a site for the New-York Post-Office. This was never considered in the House, except on the report of the Committee of Conference, made collectively on at least forty items. The bill also provides for the payment of nearly $300,000 damages accruing to E. A. CORNICK and others for the violation of postal contracts by Postmaster CAMPBELL, on his refusal to execute the laws of Congress.

There was much less excitement and confusion in the House than usual on the last night of a session. This is attributable in great part to the fact that Speaker BANKS peremptorily banished all wines and spiritous liquors from the Capitol. Coffee was substituted, to marked advantage. Only one member was intoxicated, and he was a Kentuckian, who was dragged up from his slumbers occasionally to vote on any important question.

The President has signed the Congressional Compensation Bill, which gives to each member about a thousand dollars increase of pay this Session.

TOOMBS in the Senate boasted that the House would back out from the Kansas amendment, because the same bill contained an item of $180,000 for books for members, with which he said the Senate intended to buy the House. Mr. SEWARD repelled the slander, and immediately afterwards the House receded from the book appropriation.

Subsequently several of the Kansas amendments were lost, by CAMPBELL of Ohio, MILLWARD and TYSON of Pennsylvania, and THURSTON of Rhode Island, voting to recede, and thus effecting it.

TIMOTHY DAVIS deserves great credit for getting the rules suspended, and passing the bill granting bounty lands to privateersmen the same as to other sailors of the military service.

The bill to protect American discoverers of Guano islands passed without amendment, and is law. Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE is deserving of all praise for his able efforts to bring about this result.

Mr. PELTON carried through the House triumphantly his bill authorizing the procurement of a steam revenue-cutter for the New-York station.

The most strenuous efforts to get the floor to call up the bill to refund duties on goods destroyed by fire, failed. I fear the bill goes over to the next session.

The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill passed, including the "notice" to the Collins line. I had reason to suppose that this unjust measure would not pass the Senate, but those who were relied on failed. It is expected here that Mr. COLLINS will continue to run his ships under his original contract, seeking, however, to save the difference in compensation by running in fifteen days' time instead of ten.

The South American Congressmen have been holding several caucuses for the last two days. At first there was a strong disposition to abandon FILLMORE and leave the contest between BUCHANAN and FREMONT. The Louisiana members opposed this, insisting that the recent reverses were no proof of FILLMORE'S weakness in the South. Finally they resolved to stick to FILLMORE as the only salvation of the Union.

Some of the most prominent Americans of Maryland propose a Fremont electoral ticket in that State.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill passed the Senate without amendment. S.

A Large Crowd in the Capitol—The Appropriation Bills—The New-York Post-Office, &c

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Never before was there a larger crowd in the Capitol than last night. The lobby were in strong force, pressing their respective neglected measures. The ante-rooms were abundantly supplied with refreshments, bnt there were none of those disgusting exhibitions which have heretofore been displayed on similar occasions.

Several general Appropriation bills are still pending on disagreeing amendments.

The Senate ratified the treaty with the Creeks and Seminoles, involving an appropriation of more than a million of dollars.

$500,000 were appropriated for a Post-Office in New-York.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS.

The Senate passed the House bill extending the time for Texas creditors to present their claims to the Treasury, and postponed till the third Monday in December the House hill for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolution and the widows and orphans of those who died in service.

It was then resolved that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be till Monday morning, 9 o'clock, for the consideration only of Appropriation bills, House bills and those on which there may be disagreement between both branches.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate failed to pass the Patapsco River Improvement bill over the President's veto.

The House hill making appropriations for light-house establishments, and for running the southern boundary of Kansas, was passed.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WELLER, of California, submitted an amendment providing for the establishment of a semi-monthly overland mail to San Francisco from some point on the Mississippi River, the cost for the same not to exceed half a million per annum.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, said, if California was going to coat the Union so much, it would be as well to let California alone.

Mr. WELLER replied, unless she had equal rights with the other States she would be compelled to slide.

The amendment was then adopted and the bill passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House bill to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, and the annual fortification bill were passed.

The vote on the bill for the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids was reconsidered, and the bill was then passed over the President's veto by 39 against 14.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River, was also reconsidered and passed over the President's veto.

Mr. HUNTER, of Va., from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation hill, reported they were unable to agree, and he hoped the Senate would recede from all its amendments, excepting those in reference to Kansas, and for books to members.

Mr. FISH, of N. Y., wanted the Senate to distinctly understand, before voting on the question, that by insisting on the omission of the Kansas amendments, the loss of the bill was certain.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Ga., was prepared to meet that issue, and wished the fate of all the appropriation bills was involved in the same question.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., was willing to recede from all the amendments in which the interest of his constituents alone were at stake on mere dollars and cents, but where the question of principle was concerned, he would tell Mr. FISH that Southern Senators were standing upon the rights of their people, and meant to stand there.

Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., thought it would be best to reduce the issue to the simple one of the Kansas question, and let that be the subject of negotiation and conciliation.

Mr. BAYARD, of Del., was unwilling to recede from the book amendment any more than from the Kansas amendment. Both were questions of principle.

The other amendments were then receded from, bnt the Kansas and book amendments insisted upon.

The Post-Ronts bill was then passed.

The Senate receded from its amendment striking out from the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature, and the bill was thus passed.

The Senate took up the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEWARD moved to strike out the proviso directing notice to be given for the termination of the additional compensation to the Collins line, arguing that it was the policy of this country to keep up a competition of the present contract.

The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 9 against 36.

The bill was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The House passed the bill making the usual appropriations for mail steamer service, with an amendment, concurred in by 119 majority, providing for giving notice of the termination of the contract allowing additional compensation for the transportation of the mails between New-York and Liverpool in the Collins line.

The House passed 32 Senate and private bills.

DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

The Senate bill extending to dramatic authors the privilege of copyright was passed.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House refused to consider the Senate bill providing for the introduction of a uniform national code of signals.

The bill introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, granting bounty lands to the crews of the private armed vessels who were engaged in the wars with Great Britain, was passed.

Great confusion prevailed in the proceedings, and messages were frequently interchanged between both houses.

Many ineffectual motions were made to suspend the rules for particular objects.

The bill to protect citizens of the United States in the discovery of guano islands was passed.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River was passed over the President's veto by 126 against 47.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree and asked to be discharged, and another similar Committee appointed.

Mr. QUITMAN moved to agree to the Senate's amendment, striking out the House proviso restricting the employment of the Army in Kansas.

Motion disagreed to by seven majority.

Mr. OLE moved that another Committee of Conference be appointed, with instructions to agree to the Senate's amendment.

Motion negatived.

The House then, in accordance with the request of the Senate, appointed a second Committee of Conference on the Kansas amendment to the Army bill.

Mr. COBB then made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill. He thought there should be a test vote on the disagreeing amendments, to ascertain whether the House meant to maintain its position or lose the bill.

The House receded from the amendment for books to members, thus narrowing down the issue to Kansas matters.

The House receded by four majority, from the proviso that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury till the persons charged with treason, or other offences, for their connection with the Topeka Convention, or under the enactments of the body claiming to be the Legislature, a Shawnee Mission, be released and the prosecutions abandoned."

The House also receded, by five majority, from the proviso that no part of the money appropriated shall be applied for the prosecution, punishment or detention of persons charged with treason or other political offences.

The House insisted, by ten majority, on the amendment striking out the appropriation of $20,000 to defray the expenses of the next Kansas Legislature.

The House passed the hill for a steam revenue cutter at the port of New-York.

Mr. GIDDINGS from the Committee of Conference on the Army hill, reports that they were unable to agree. He defended the Republicans from the charges that they desire to withhold the means for carrying on the Government. He would not vote to enforce bogus laws at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. FAULKNER said that GIDDINGS' arguments had been heretofore answered and his slanders refuted. The time for discussion was past, and time for action had come.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, contended that the House had yielded all it ought to yield, and the moment had arrived when they should assert their rights. There was nothing improper in the bill. The proviso merely provides that the army shall not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. If the bill is defeated, on the Senate rests the responsibility.

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the House recede from the proviso.

Disagreed to, by 5 majority.

At 4½ o'clock, on Sunday morning, both Houses adjourned, till 9 A. M. on Monday.

Abolition Excitement in Mobile.

FORMATION OF A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—THE STATIONERY FIRM OF STRICKLAND & CO. BROKEN UP.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 16.

There has been great excitement here to-day, which had its origin in the sale of abolition books by a stationery firm in this city. The name of the firm in question is STRICKLAND & Co.; the individual members being WM. STRICKLAND and E. UPSON. The only charge against them was the selling of books that were regarded as of an incendiary character, inasmuch as they favored the freedom of the slave.

This, however, was more than our people could submit to, and a Committee of five of our citizens was accordingly formed, who waited upon the individuals above alluded to, and ordered them to leave the city within five days.

As soon as the action of the Committee became generally known, the excitement rapidly increased, and the parties, for fear of more desperate measures against them, fled the city in the most secret manner possible.

The firm was in the enjoyment of a large business, and have heretofore been liberally patronized by our citizens.

From Halifax.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA, LEAKING BADLY—REFUSAL OF PASSENGERS TO LEAVE IN HER.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock this afternoon, leaking badly. Extra pumps and two spare boats were put on board. Capt. STONE is instructed to run into St. Johns, Newfoundland, if he finds the ship making too much water when off that port. The following passengers left the ship here, unwilling to go on. Most of them will wait for the *Canada*, unless the *Atlantic* comes here: Wm. G. Prescott, wife, nurse, and two children, Nathaniel Snow and two sisters, John S. Blake and wife, Martin Bates, and W. S. Humphrey, of Boston; H. J. Fairchild and wife, Jas. Gawshaw, J. A. Bonnafon, of New-York; Edward Prankner, of Saugus; Mrs. Henry Crabtree, Mrs. John Crabtree, of Staten Island; E. S. Roman and wife, of New-Orleans; J. R. McDonald and wife, of Hamburg, Mass.; — Ermatinger, of Montreal; Mr. Norval, A. Higginbottom, Rev. Mr. Bosfield, of Canada; and several second-cabin passengers.

Large Fire at Belize, Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 15.

The British schooner *Manchester*, from Belize, Honduras, ashore at South Points, reports there was a large fire at Belize four days before she sailed from there, and that the loss was estimated at half a million of dollars.

Texas State Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Democrats have been completely triumphant in Texas, carrying the State.

Newspaper Change.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 16.

It is understood that the Albany *State Register* has issued its last number here, the type, materials, &c., being removed to New-York, and it is supposed they will be used to start an afternoon paper in that City in the interest of GEORGE LAW for Governor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fremont and Dayton Club.

The Bergen Club met at the School House in Bergen, on Thursday evening, and were addressed by Messrs. DEVEREAUX, S. M. RANSON and ROBT. GILCHRIST, Jr.

Republicans in Hoboken.

A meeting of the Fremont and Dayton Club of Hoboken, was held at Harmonia Hall, on Friday evening. The Club was permanently organized and fifty names were added to the list. B. H. HUSEMAN is President of the Club.

The Schools.

The number of pupils upon the Registers of the Public Schools of Jersey City, during the month of June, was 2,166. The average attendance was only 952.

☞ The Fire Department benefit in Hoboken on Tuesday night resulted in about $200 profit.

NEW VILLAGES.—The Jersey City *Courier* says the Irish laborers employed upon the Bergen Hill Tunnel have erected two or three shanty villages, just north of the sections upon which they are engaged, and in which many of the wives and children are domiciled. The appearance of the workmen are domicited. The appearance of the villages is characteristic of the Irish. The Corkonians and Fardowners have separate towns, but the respective inhabitants occasionally meet, and celebrate the event by an old-fashioned shindy. Of course, both sections go it strong for "Buck and Breck."

Amusements.

THE DRAMATIC FUND.—A series of very admirable entertainments will come off to-night at three of our principal theatres in aid of the Dramatic Fund—a charitable institution worthy of every generous contribution. The Academy of Music will be opened for the occasion, and a number of distinguished artists—Metropolitan and Provincial—will assist. The entertainments will commence with SHAKSPEAR'S Comedy of "Catharine and Petruchio," in which Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON will appear. To be followed by the petite Comedy of the "Widow's Victim," with Mr. CHANFRAU in the principal character. After which, the Comedietta of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Then a selection from Maywater play of "The Hunchback," in which Miss ADELAIDE INGE, a very popular Southern and Southwestern actress, will appear. The entertainments will conclude with the Farce of the "Kiss in the Dark." It is hard to say how long this bill will take, but it is easy to see that every one will have the value of his money.

The next is at WALLACK'S THEATRE, (Summer Garden,) and here, too, there is no doubt of a crowded and satisfied audience. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOUCICAULT have returned to town expressly for this occasion, and will contribute their well-appreciated abilities to the cause. Two excellent pieces have been put on the bills by Mr. STUART, namely, the roaring farce of "Rather Excited," with Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON as *Doublequill Born*, and the melo-comic drama of "Bob Nettles."

Manager BROUGHAM has been equally solicitous of the good opportunity, and has issued a programme that cannot fail to attract an enormous house. The famous drama of "Tom and Jerry" has been taken as a model and adapted to the requirements of this latitude, and will be produced to-night under the title of "Life in New-York; or, Tom and Jerry on a Visit." From the programme of scenes and incidents, and the characters, we are sure the piece will be a brilliant success. It is full of those startling contrasts of social life which unfortunately are too real, and which never fail to interest an audience. In addition to this piece, which is strongly cast, the ever popular burlesque of "Pocahontas" will be played.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This popular place of amusement still enjoys an uninterrupted flow of public patronage, with the alternate attractions of Mr. BURTON and a good dramatic company, and the RAVELS. It is only necessary to announce the distinct nights of these artists,—the public go without any additional solicitation. Mr. BURTON appears to-night in the "Evil Genius," and on Wednesday and Friday. The other nights (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) are devoted to the RAVELS.

EMPIRE HALL.—Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMID, who, it will be remembered played for a few nights at Burton's Theatre, and amused the good people there with some curious ventriloquist performances, has been giving an entertainment during the past week called "At Home and Abroad." It is a humorous sketch of travel-incident, with delineations of real life, comic songs, and a liberal supply of imitations. Mr. GOLDSMID possesses a fair share of the scarce versatility which is requisite to give interest to a monologue, and is unusually and curiously successful in the imitation of mechanical noises. The only drawback that is worth mentioning, is a certain hurried and gaspy mode of delivery which often results in incomplete incoherence. The lecture is open to the objection, also, of being too thoroughly English and too local at that. Lecturers won't always consult their own interest by getting some experienced American literary man to retouch and revitalize their manuscripts. A ludicrous phase of English society ceases to be ludicrous if we are not acquainted with its opposite, and as there are very few here who are acquainted with the many shades of English life, it is best by all odds to give them a transcript of that life with which they are familiar. For the rest, the entertainment is funny and amusing.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Wizard WYMAN, with eight voices, and other great virtues, is still in the ascendancy here. The Museum is full of other curiosities, and cannot fail to repay a visit.

PURDY'S NATIONAL.—The new dramatic version of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S beautiful poem of "The Lord of the Isles" continues to attract great crowds to this well-conducted establishment, and will, consequently, be kept on the bills during the present week. The comic vaudeville of "Vol-au-Vent" and the drama of "The Dog Witness" will also be played to-night.

Dedication.

The new R. C. Church, called *St. Patrick's*, in Kent-avenue, East Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday morning.

During the violent thunder shower on Monday afternoon, a barn and two large sheds on the old Philbrick Homestead, in Manchester, N. H., were fired by lightning and entirely consumed. The barn was large and contained about twenty tons of hay. It was owned by Hon. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, of Connecticut. Loss, $1,200; supposed to be uninsured.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS—JUST RECEIVED from Europe—of the most beautiful patterns. Also Pearl and Linen Fans, Card Cases Porte monnaies, Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Medallions, Pearl, Bronze, China, Glass and Porcelain Vases and Statuary, together with every variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, are sold at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, importers of English, French and German Fancy Goods

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO THE style of goods now in store, and daily receiving, suitable for gentlemen's Fall wear, comprising the newest patterns and best designs, which we make up with the same taste and style as has so long characterized our house.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Duane-st., corner Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 364 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK, New-York,
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

HOW THEY DIFFERED AND AGREED.
"I go for Fremont and Free-Soil,"
Proclaimed a manly voice;
"For my part," said a son of toil,
"Buchanan is my choice:"
"For Fillmore I my vote will try"—
Each held a *different* creed;
But that SMITH BROTHERS were the best
Of Clothiers all agreed!
SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 124 Fulton-st., New-York.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Parisian fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE REview of the treatment of Consumption—Allopathic—Homœopathic—Water-Cure—and by Inhalation—from the pen of Doctor HUNTER—[illegible] person who values health. [illegible] all anywhere.

[illegible] AND SHAMPOOING—THE HORACE [illegible] Parlors and Dressing-rooms, 6 Broadway. Places to rest, [illegible] for sale or to let. [illegible] from 250 to 350.

[illegible]'S HAIR DYE—THE [illegible] the Infallible—the admiration of [illegible] of imitators. True to Nature, without [illegible] ery to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and exc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IODINE! IODINE!
THE GREATEST REMEDY.
DR. HENRY ANDERS' IODINE WATERS,
THE CURE FOR SCROFULA

The all its Forms—And a permanent cure for Ulcers and Ages, Liver Complaint, and all Bilious diseases by Dr. Anders' peculiar process of dissolving Iodine in pure water, makes it the great standard medicine of the age.

Trial vial to furnish by
Dr. Jas. R. Stanton, of Oak City,
Prof. Jas. C. Hyatt, of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia,
and recommended by our most distinguished physicians.
Price $1 per bottle.
Said wholesale and retail by
ANDERS & FOGDICK, Proprietors,
Nos. 2 3d-av and 302 Broadway.

Also by J. D. YOUNG, Chicago, Ill., and by druggists generally throughout the country.

UMBRELLAS.
B. STEIN,
NO. 18 CEDAR-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
CHEAP WHALEBONE UMBRELLAS

Of all Various Styles—In large quantities, now on hand. Also, a great variety of other kinds, adapted to the season, which will be sold to Jobbers and others by the quantity at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES
for cash or approved paper.

The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERRA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.—COOK, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above-named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. These manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Dr. S. B. Smith's Newly Invented Crystal Galvanic Battery.—Its advantages over the blue vitriol battery are: The zinc never wants cleaning, and it runs ten times as long without replenishing. The instrument has both a Direct and Alternating current. Warranted to run well. Price $15. Those who have the blue vitriol batteries can have them replaced with the crystal battery for $3.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints arising by the excessive heat, headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every article of fancy trade, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by EUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

Dr. J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician.—Will be in attendance at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., from MONDAY Aug. 18, until SATURDAY, 23, for consultation upon all Diseases, but particularly of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDIGNATION
MASS MEETING.

The residents and property owners of the VIth, VIIth, IXth and XIVth Wards are respectfully requested to assemble in
GRAND MASS MEETING,
on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, at 7½ o'clock at the Square, junction of Canal, East Broadway and Division sts., for the purpose of expressing their views of the policy that has been pursued by the Street Contractor in regard to the repairing and grading of Canal-st., and to take such other and further measures as will lead to a speedy adjustment of the affairs of said street. Mathew A. Wilson; J. C. Snyder, John S. Giles, Abijah S. Feeks, William E. Foster, Henry Frost, David Haff, William Clymer, Samuel Geary, George Rosh, Alexander Vass, Dr. James McCleary, William L. Conklin, Charles Schafner and a host of others.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
MATHEW A. WILSON, Chairman.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold an adjourned meeting of the annual session in the room, Odd Fellows Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
By order, JOHN J DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 96 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

FREMONT AND VICTORY.—THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD FREMONT CLUB will hold a public meeting THIS EVENING, the 18th inst., at the Humanitary School-room, No. 695 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace, at 8 o'clock. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., Hon. H. GREELEY, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., ELI FAY, Esq., and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting. Music by the Fremont Glee Club.
RICHARD SCOTT, President.
JAMES E. COULTER, JOHN CRASSLEY, Jr., E. M. GEDNEY, T SAUNDERS, } Vice-Presidents.
W. W. BRACKETT, W. H. ALDIS, } Secretaries.

OLD LINE HENRY CLAY WHIGS.—The old-fashioned Whigs of the XVIIIth Ward, without distinction of preference for the Presidency, are requested to meet at the Bull's Head Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1856, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of permanent organization, having in view only local political objects. By order,
JAMES M. THOMPSON, THOMAS A. McGLADE, JAMES DENNIS, } Committee of Arrangements.

ELEVENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will hold a meeting at Manhattan Hall, 4th-st., between Avenues C and D, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock. All who are in favor of freemen's rights are invited to attend. Hon. HORACE GREELEY and LUMAN SHERWOOD will address the meeting.
WM. HARSEN, President.
C. BONALDSON, Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will meet at the Brooklyn Museum TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by G. OGDEN BROWN, Esq., THEODORE TILTON and Col. E. L. SNOW. Songs by the New-York Rocky Mountain Glee Club.
BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, on the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 20, inclusive.
Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST—On Saturday, the 16th, a pearl filigree BREAST PIN, supposed to have been lost in one of Kipp & Brown's stages going from Walker and Broadway to Amos and Hudson sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 94 Elm-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
10,000 tons dry night soil, free from odor, warranted pure, $1 50 per barrel, or $15 per ton, of 2,240 pounds.
15,000 bushels bone manure, 37½ cts. per bushel, or $1 75 per barrel, containing 4 bushels each.
For sale by
CORNELL CRASTO & CO.,
cor. South 11th and 1st sts., near Peck-slip Ferry,
Brooklyn,
Eastern District.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY McDONALD, from County Cavan, Ireland, who, with her brother, LIDDLE, left Peekskill for New-Ha[illegible] THOMAS, 117 West 26th-st.

WANTS.

TO CUTTERS AND MACHINISTS—A gentleman who has a [illegible] by a young man who has a [illegible] cutting trade, having [illegible] of business, and is desirous of [illegible] to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or other [illegible] would make such an offer as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help of different nations, suitable (and carefully selected) for gentlemen's families; particularly several excellent, thorough cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, chambermaids and waiters, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City references—one as cook and to assist in the washing; does neatness in style; is a most excellent baker; makes good pastry—wages $7 to $8. The other is a competent waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style—wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a woman who speaks French and English; can sew well; also assist in the toilet of a lady. Also, a situation, by a man, husband of the above woman, as domestic; would like to be in the same house, if possible. Good references given. Address G. P., Office of the *Daily Times*.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant women; the one as laundress or chamermaid and laundress; is understands fitting, &c. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and plain sewer. Both have excellent city reference for the above situations. Call at No 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a young Protestant woman as cook, either in a private family or first-rate hotel. Is capable of being the head of the cuisine departments, either meats or pastry. Also, a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at her last place, where she has lived for three years and two months. Call at No. 57 Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English woman, as professed cook; also, by two young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American girl. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swedish lady as housekeeper or lady's companion, is willing to make herself generally useful. A home and kind treatment is more of an object than wages. Best of references as to character and ability. Address Mrs. H. W., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged American woman as housekeeper, or to take care of the sick; no objection to the country. Inquire for one week at No. 72 Columbia-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address E. S. R., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TEACHER.—An able, experienced teacher of mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, is open to an engagement; could bring a large number of pupils from Cuba to any institution in which he would be employed. Parents and others who are willing to pay a fair price for good instruction, would find this a rare opportunity. References in this City, Havana, &c. Address JUNIUS, *Daily Times*.

TO TEACHERS.—The advertiser wishes an associate principal and partner in a fashionable boarding school, now netting at the rate of $4,000 per annum. The successful applicant must be a man of energy, of good address, a practical teacher, a member of the Protestant or of Dutch Reformed church, (clergyman preferred) and must possess a capital of from $1,000 to $2,000. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes a situation as book-keeper, by double or single entry. Good references given as to integrity, &c. Will remain where he is at present engaged for one or two months, if a good situation can then be secured, or will leave immediately. Address BOOK KEEPER, Box No. 733, Newark, N. J.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN—Speaking and writing the English language fluently, wishes to obtain a situation in a Commission or Shipping House, in order to become acquainted with business. Salary no object. References, both European and American, of the highest character. Address J. R., Perth Amboy, N. J., Box No. 133.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TO TRAVEL.—A respectable young woman wants a situation with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid or nurse. She understands dressmaking and all kinds of sewing, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. Has good reference. Address M. C., No. 74 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

GROOM WANTED.—English, German or French. None other need apply. Call between or and 1 o'clock at No. 47 Waverley Hotel, Broadway, corner 4th-st.

A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL—Who is a good plain cook and can wash and iron well, may find a home and good wages by applying at No. 56 West Washington-place, with a good recommendation.

MEN SERVANTS WANTED.—An English coachman, and valet to a single gentleman; a valet; must be Episcopalian, to a single gentleman; an experienced waiter for a private family. Apply No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a boy who is a good singer.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted a good Job Printer to take charge of the Card Department.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, immediately, coat-makers on satinet and other medium quality garments, No. 13 Vesey-st., up stairs.

GIRLS WANTED—To work artificial flowers. A few taken to learn. Work given out. Apply to T PRICE, No. 45 Division-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

WANTED AS WET NURSE—A young woman with a fresh breast of milk, whose child is not over two months old. The best of reference required. Apply at second door from Gates-av., in Washington-av., east side, Brooklyn.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 drivers, 2 bar-keepers, 5 waiters, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and store. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Permanent or transient boarders can be accommodated with full or partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 50 Allen-st., near Grand. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, to a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

ROOMS WANTED.—A second or third-story entire floor, unfurnished, in the upper part of the City, by a single gentleman. References required and given. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Union-square Post-Office.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—A beautiful parlor and bedroom, also two single rooms in a private family, with or without partial board. House and furniture new, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 119½ 9th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—A small family may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board on moderate terms; situation very healthy and convenient, being 4 minutes' walk from the station, and 1 hour and 36 minutes from 31st-st., New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. For other particulars inquire of C. B. POTTER, No. 98 South-st., New-York. W. R. ADDINGTON, Editor of *Fishkill Standard*, or of the Dépôt Master at the Station.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. O. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books of Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 59 and 176 Pearl-st., New York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, taney and office stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, invoices, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing, ruling, binding, &c., executed to order. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c., printed from type or plates, and orders solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Three miles from Hudson City, on Claverack, N. Y.
Rates, $250 per year.
Male and Female Teachers wanted Sept. 16 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. F. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 679 Fifth-av., New-York. This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President. J. W. C. LEVERMORE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas. Joseph Hoxie, D. B. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp, Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank, Jas. E. Holmes, Gen. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman, James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

ELMWOOD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A family school for boys, limited to fourteen. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Music and modern languages, extra. A gymnasium and ample play-grounds are attached to the premises. Particular attention given to manners and morals. Applications left at No. 69 Merchan's' Exchange will receive personal attention from the Principal, now in the City. S. W. SWAN.
REFERENCES—Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Hon. DANIEL LORD, and HENRY DAY, Esq., No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New York City.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 51 9th st., between University-place and 5th-av.
She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.
Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Gremon, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 68 Wall st.; at Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY—Rev. J. R. DEVEA, Principal.—This Institution, occupying ample grounds and fine buildings, is situated in the village of Orange, N. J., 13 miles by railroad from New-York. For health and good society, the location is not surpassed. The advantages here afforded are among the best in the country. Next term will commence Sept. 15, 1856. Circulars at C. M. FAXON'S, No. 140 Fulton-st., and at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $150 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. I. TOWLE, A. M.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had at the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway. Gentlemen entering now can learn practical book-keeping at half the usual price. A practical book-keeper conducts the student through regular sets of books as practiced in the best business houses, and no student can fail to become a good book-keeper by this course.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95/8 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S office, No. 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL.—For young gentlemen, Hudson and Washington Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen on September 1. Circulars, with high references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 156 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 11 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Madison-av., southwest corner of 38th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. C. M. NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Will be reopened at No. 14 West 24th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th September next. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S and CROWEN'S.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—For young ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, September 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 55 West Baldo-st., Brooklyn.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives to his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York. Address No. 31 Rue de Peothière, Paris, or during Summer, No. 3 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

MRS. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURN'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch cross-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7 octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $55, $85, $100 and $150. For sale by
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 225 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites as low as $25, at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully boxed to go a distance.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 250 West Broadway.

OLD PORT WINE.—For invalids. Old London Dock Brandies Pale and Dark, from three to twelve years old by the bottle, dozen or gallon. Also Sherries, Madeira, and Still and Sparkling Catawba Wines. R. E. MESSENGER & Co., No. 53 Fulton-st., sole Importers of Messenger's London Cordial Gin.

REMOVAL.—MOSES RADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 2 9 to No. 287 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LONGEST LEDGER IN THE WORLD.
The weekly issue of
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
If made in one continuous sheet, would extend over ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILES IN LENGTH
Think of that, good reader, and wonder where all the rich come from to furnish the "raw material."
Readers of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER who have not read ALL of the STORM SECRET, can now get the missing copies, as we have a full supply of the complete set.
Remember that the stories written for THE LEDGER are never published in other papers, or issued in book form.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER is sold by all Newsmen at FOUR CENTS.
Agency, No. 103 Nassau-st.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents

THE PASS OF THE SIERRA.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

All night above their rocky bed
They saw the stars march slow;
The wild Sierra overhead,
The desert's death below.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

The Indian from his lodge of bark,
The gray bear from his den,
Beyond their camp fire's wall of dark,
Glared on the mountain men.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

Still upward turned, with anxious strain,
Their leader's sleepless eye,
Where splinters of the mountain chain
Stood black against the sky.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

The night waned slow; at last a glow,
A gleam of sudden fire,
Shot up behind the walls of snow,
And tipped each icy spire.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

"Up, men," he cried, "on rocky cone
To-day, please God, we'll pass,
And look from Winter's frozen home
On Summer's flower and grass."
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

They set their faces to the blast,
They trod th' eternal snow,
And faint, worn, bleeding, hailed at last
The promised land below.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

Behind they saw the snow cloud tossed
By many an icy horn;
Before, warm valleys wood embossed,
And green with vines and corn.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

They left the Winter at their backs,
To flap his baffled wing,
And dawn'd with the cataracts
Leaped to the lap of Spring.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

Strong leader of that mountain band!
Another task remains,
To break from slavery-deserted land
A path to freedom's plains.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

The winds are wild, the way is drear,
Yet flashing through the night,
Lo! icy ridge and rocky spear
Blaze out in morning light.
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

Rise up, Fremont! and go before;
The hour must have its man;
Put on the buckling shirt once more,
And lead in Freedom's van!
READ BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.

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LAW AND INTELLIGENCE.

Shipping of Smuggling.

THE CASE OF THE COUNTESS ROUDEAU AND CAPT. MILLER—REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF THE BORROWER, AND PRESENT TROUBLES OF THE LATTER.

On Friday, before U. S. Commissioner MORTON, was commenced the examination in the case of Capt. JAMES P. MILLER, of the *Good Hope*, who was arrested about a month since on the charge of collusion with Countess ROUDEAU, a passenger on his ship from Calcutta, in smuggling forty cases of costly laces, embroideries, porcelain, cashmere shawls, toys, &c. The goods, it will be remembered, were taken from the ship to the Lafarge House, where they were seized by the Custom House Officers, and are at present in the U. S. Bonded Warehouse.

M. F. SMITH, and JOHN COCHRAN, Collector of the Port, appeared on behalf of the Government, and Mr. MORROW for the Countess ROUDEAU. The first witness called, was ANDREW J. BROWNE, who testified as follows:

I am first mate of the ship *Good Hope*, which arrived in New-York on the 12th July last, from Calcutta; Madame Roudeau came as passenger on the ship; she was accompanied by a maid servant; she had forty cases of goods on board; the contents of these cases were unknown to me; twenty-five of these cases were claimed by Madame Roudeau, and the remainder by her servant; I knew nothing of Madame Roudeau, except seeing her on board the *Good Hope*; I do not know how she obtained her means; I have understood that she had been a kept mistress; I know that Capt. Miller advanced her 900 rupees in order to get her things out of the Pinnace, that they might be brought on board; the only security the Captain had for the repayment of the money advanced, was the baggage she had on board and some jewelry she gave to him; I know that a friend of Madame Roudeau's, in Calcutta, gave Capt. Miller $500, the balance of which, after deducting the expense of conveying her and her baggage to America, was to be returned to Madame Roudeau; this arrangement was made after the Captain had paid the 200 rupees to Madame Roudeau; the forty cases were entered on the manifest as baggage and furniture; they were put in the state-room with the exception of five cases which were put in the after-hatch; she represented the cases as containing nothing else but furniture and wearing apparel; she made great ado when the Captain asked her if she had anything that was dutiable, and said that she had not; the manifest was not made out until we rounded the Cape of Good Hope; this was June 5, 1856; the vessel left Calcutta on the 21st of March, preceding; she never spoke to me about getting her goods through the Custom House; I was present when the Custom House officers boarded our vessel in New-York; one pointed out to the officer five or six trunks which she desired to take ashore, and some small packages; these the Custom-House officer chalked and permitted to be hauled; the vessel was at Pier No. 8, North River; Saturday after the vessel arrived, Madame Roudeau came again to the vessel in company with a French gentleman; the vessel then was at Pier No. 31, East River; neither the Captain nor Mr. Benton, the discharging officer, were on board; the French gentleman asked if the remainder of Madame Roudeau's baggage could be taken out of the ship; I told him there was no Custom-House officer on board to superintend the discharge of the baggage; I had never seen this gentleman before; on Thursday following, Madame Roudeau and the French gentleman again came on board, at which time the Captain was present; the Custom-House officer had previously given instructions that if Madame Roudeau came after the baggage to let her have it; when he gave this order he said he did not believe she had anything of any amount, and did not think it worth while to look into it; the baggage was got out and delivered to them, and they took it off; Madame Roudeau paid 200 rupees freight on the baggage; I did not hear Madame Roudeau say anything about the Custom House, nor did she show the keys of her trunks or exhibit any money with which to pay any duties.

On his cross-examination the witness stated that the Captain and Madame Roudeau were not on good terms during the voyage, and that the goods in question were taken from the ship to the Lafarge House.

Madame Désirs Roudeau, being examined through an interpreter, testified as follows: I was a passenger on the ship *Good Hope* which arrived at New-York on the 12th of July last from Calcutta; I had a number of trunks and their contents valued at one Lafarge House by the Custom-House officer; the trunks and their contents came with me in the *Good Hope* from Calcutta; I engaged passage from Capt. Miller; the Captain knew the quantity of baggage I had, which was altogether about forty packages; I paid for the transportation two hundred rupees; for the passage of myself and maid I paid five hundred rupees; I informed the Captain of the contents of many of the trunks; I told him they contained all kinds of things—clothes, laces, embroideries, porcelain, bijoux, crape de chica, cashmere shawls, toys, &c.; the Captain said he might have trouble in getting them through the Custom-House; I told him then I would take on shore only what I needed, and would have the rest sent to France; I would go to Paris with them myself; there was no other understanding between the Captain and myself about landing my goods in New-York; I expected to pay duties provided too much was not asked; I told the Captain so; I saw a Custom-House officer on board; he passed by my packages; when I left the vessel I took part of my baggage away; I called with Mr. Quantin two or three times to get the remainder; I had to call two or three times because the Captain was not on board; when I found the Captain he said, "Beaucoup satisfie, beaucoup satisfie, moi explica bon officier te shawl, te cashmere, go, go, go to your hotel;" at that time I had no money with me to pay the duties; I saw the Captain at my hotel afterwards, and he paid me some money he owed me; he returned me twenty dollars because a good many of my things were injured; I offered the goods for sale at my room to a clerk of Stewart's; a Mr. Bessey assisted me in selling the goods; the Captain was in the room and saw the things spread out; the Captain spoke about his daughter being on the point of getting married, but did not buy any dresses for her.

Henri Quantin, next sworn—Testified that he was a Custom House broker, and was employed by Madame Roudeau to assist in getting her trunks off the *Good Hope*; when we went after the trunks, the Captain said he had seen the Custom House Officer, and that it was all right; I then engaged two carts, and had the goods conveyed to the Lafarge House.

Chas. A. Brown, next sworn—Stated that he was Inspector of Customs, and boarded the *Good Hope*; met Capt. Miller and Madame Roudeau on board the ship; when about leaving the vessel the Captain asked me if I would not examine part of Madame Roudeau's baggage; told him it was out of my line of business; he then asked me as a favor; I would not pass it; I then passed, without examining, what was then pointed out as of immediate use; the Captain said that these trunks contained dirty clothing and other articles that had been used during the voyage.

Robert A. Benton was called next, and testified that he was Inspector of Customs, and boarded the *Good Hope* on the 12th of July; saw Capt. Miller and asked him where his passengers were; he said they had gone ashore; asked him if they had taken their baggage, and he said they had taken only a portion of it; he said the balance which was in the state-room, and which he pointed out, belonged to a poor woman from Calcutta, to whom he had been compelled to advance 200 rupees to enable her to come to New-York; did not note any that day but securing the ship, by locking the door of the state-room, and sealing the ship's hatches; the Captain put the key of the room in his pocket and kept it, which I advised him to do, from his representations that the owner of the baggage was a poor woman; saw the Captain afterwards and passed the baggage; the Captain said it was all right, and that Madame Roudeau's baggage comprised books, furniture, idols, and things of little or no value; asked him if he was sure it was all right; he said yes: he said she was a poor woman, that he had had a good deal of trouble with her, and wanted to get clear of her and her baggage; he said the woman had broken up housekeeping, and these were her traps; should have examined the goods, if the Captain had not given me distinctly to understand there was nothing dutiable in the trunks; subsequent to this, went on board the ship, and the Captain said he had got rid of the woman, and was very thankful, and thanked me; after this, saw the Captain in the cabin, and he showed me a letter he had received from Madame Roudeau's lawyer; he called her a d——b—h, and said he wished he had let me examine her goods, as I might have found something dutiable in them; when on board the ship at this time, I received a letter from the Collector, to appear before him; the Captain said this woman might get him into a scrape, and begged me not to say anything to injure him; he said that she was an old mer, and that this woman had got him into a great deal of trouble; that he had some property, and the d——d b—h was trying to get it out of him; went to the Custom-House, learned all about the difficulty, and returned to the ship; the Captain gave me his reasons for wishing to pass the goods—that he wanted to get rid of this woman—and again assured me that he did not know that she had anything in her trunks that was dutiable; he said that during the voyage the woman tried to bribe Mr. Brown, the mate, but he would have nothing to do with her.

The Misfortunes of a German Girl—Strong Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Whiting.

The People at the Relation of F. Munchausen vs. *Garrigue.*—The relator, with his wife, is a German, and appears to have resided in this country many years. About five years since the relator's brother came to this City, and at the request of his mother, who then resided in Ohr, Germany, (since deceased) brought with him a girl then about ten years of age and delivered her to his brother, the relator. This brother never saw the child until it was about three years old, and then for the first time saw it in his mother's house, where it was living, and went by the name of Munchausen, the name of the relator's mother. He never heard his mother say whose child it was. When he left Germany all he knew about her was that his mother and sister told him to bring this child and give it to my (the) woman."

Neither his mother nor sister ever told him who its parents were, nor did he ever inquire. This brother did testify that the relator ever had a child by his present wife or by any other woman. The relator had two sisters, both of whom were married and had children. This child, at his mother's house, called his mother sometimes mother and sometimes grandmother. The maiden name of the old lady was Kuka. The relator took the girl into his family, where she resided, and called the relator and his wife father and mother until she was about fifteen years of age, and until the month of January last, when the wife of the relator, in the absence of her husband, sent her to Ward's Island, under the care of the German Emigrant Society. At Ward's Island she became a mother, having been debauched at the house of the relator, who then kept a boarding-house. After her confinement, the respondent, the President of the German Emigrant Society, attracted by her youth and simplicity, and believing her misfortunes the result of negligence rather than of a depraved heart, took her into his own family, where she now is with his children, well provided for, and apparently happy. The relator in July sued out this writ, and now claims her custody on an allegation that she is his daughter by his present wife. The girl, upon being questioned by me, denies that the relator is her father, but admits that he is her uncle. She declares herself satisfied with her place, and desires to remain with the respondent. The proofs, on the part of the relator, fail to show that the relator is not the father. On the part of the respondent, it is shown that the wife of the relator, some time in September last, applied to a physician to ascertain what was the matter with this girl. The physician ascertained, and informed the woman that the girl was pregnant, and had been so for about four months. Upon this, the wife of the relator said, among other things, that her husband was uncle to that girl, and that she was the daughter of her husband's sister; that the girl's name was Kukuch; that she could not keep the girl in the house. The physician then advised that she should be put to some boarding-house. The woman said she could not afford the expense, and he then envised that she be put with the Commissioners of Emigration. Accordingly, she was placed on Ward's Island. It is also proved, to my satisfaction, that the relator himself, just before suing out this writ, declared that "the girl was his sister's child." The conduct of the woman was in accordance with this proof. I cannot bring my mind to the belief that a mother, with a young and tender child of that age, could, under such circumstances, so far forget the duty she owed to a common humanity, much less the love and affection she would naturally have for her own offspring, as to abandon it to the care of a public charity on so interesting an occasion of its young life. The subsequent conduct of the relator's wife exhibits a want of feeling and affection wholly inconsistent with the conduct of a true mother, or of a woman possessed of any of the finer feelings of her sex. The girl, from the time of her admission to the Island until her delivery, and from that time onward, does not appear to have been visited by the relator or his wife, nor, indeed, until the suing out of this writ, ever made any inquiry about her. In the most trying hour of his poor child's existence, she was utterly abandoned by this most unnatural mother, to the entire charge of strangers, without a care or one soothing of comfort, or of hope, from her. She passed through her peril, and subsequently became the inmate of the respondent's house. Some six months since she was placed upon the Island by the care of this Society, and now I am called upon, through the instrumentality of this process, to return this child, so tender in age, so villainously betrayed, so heartlessly abandoned, so providentially preserved, to the guardianship of the relator and his wife, who still keep a boarding-house, where she would inevitably be exposed to a similar jeopardy, and perhaps a severe trial. I cannot do it. I am happy to be able to say that on the facts the relator has failed to prove himself her father, and thus entitle himself to her custody. I am thus relieved from the necessity of examining the stern rules of law referred to by the relator's counsel in regard to the right of a parent to the physical custody of his children arising out of the parental relation. Judgment for the respondent.

Before Judge Davies.

The People ex rel. The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas*—This was a motion for a peremptory mandamus against the Common Pleas Judges to hear and determine an appeal taken from the General Term of the Marine Court to the Common Pleas.

Mr. Stilwell, for the Judges, insisted that the Common Pleas having entered an order refusing to hear the appeal on the ground that they had no jurisdiction in the matter and dismissing it; it was a judicial action which could not be interfered with by mandamus.

Mr. Wilcoxson, for the relators, admitted that judicial or discretionary acts of inferior Courts could not be corrected by the Supreme Court in the exercise of the general supervisory powers confided in it by the Constitution. But that in this case the Common Pleas had refused to entertain jurisdiction at all, under an erroneous supposition that they had no jurisdiction to hear the matter, and had consequently turned the relators out of Court without investigating the facts or the law of the case; that under the decisions in the English Courts sanctioned by our own it was the clear duty of this Court to set the subordinate Court in motion by writ of *mandamus* to prevent a defeat of justice.

Judge Davies took the papers for consideration.

The Rights of Travelers and the Responsibilities of Carriers.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Maynard, McCarthy and Thompson.

Nordmeyer vs. *Loscher.*—The plaintiff in this suit, (Caroline Nordmeyer) in September, 1855, purchased a ticket in Hamburg for this City, per ship *Waterloo*, from one Hierschman, with the express agreement that her baggage should be sent in the same ship with her, and paid for it in advance—all of which Hierschmen agreed to. Hierschman, in violation of this agreement, transferred her baggage to one Iberg, in Hamburg, who consigned it to the defendant here, together with other baggage of other persons. Some months after the plaintiff arrived here, in the ship *Waterloo*, her baggage came in another vessel. The defendant received it under a bill of lading from Iberg without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, and refuses to give it up until she pays to him $39 for his trouble and expenses, that being the charge on her baggage and the baggage of other persons, shipped with hers by Iberg.

MAYNARD, J.—Hierschman was the special agent of the plaintiff to do a specific act, in a specified manner. He had no discretionary power whatever. He violated the agreement, and acted without authority from his principal, in transferring the plaintiff's baggage to Iberg. Hierschman had no lien on this baggage. He could have none, for he had received his price in advance and below a special agent of the plaintiff, to perform a specific act in a specified manner, without any discretionary power whatever, he cannot bind his principal in any act he may do beyond the scope of his authority. Iberg should have looked into the authority of Hierschman. He knew the baggage did not belong to Hierschman, for it was marked to the plaintiff in New York. Whoever deals with such an agent, says Chancellor Kent, does so at his peril, when the agent passes the precise limits of his power. A person dealing with a special agent is guilty of gross negligence if he does not inquire into the scope of his authority. In the case of Malory vs. Berrit, (Smith's Common Pleas Reports,) the Court say: The owners did not authorize them (common carriers) to do anything save carrying the goods according to their contract, and that others aiding them in the transportation must be presumed to know the course of their ordinary business, and the limited authority it conferred, that the owner might insist upon his contract against all other persons employed to assist the line, and that the line or company contracted with had no right to deliver the property over to other independent carriers for transportation, or if so delivered, the other carriers act in subordination to the contract; and if they acquire any rights against the owner, it is only as the agents of the original contracting line. If this ruling be law, Iberg and the defendant act only as the agents of Hierschmon, and cannot claim any more than their principal (Hierschman) could claim by virtue of his contract with the plaintiff. The case of Fitch vs. Goodale, cited in Angel on common carriers, (§ 365,) the Court held that the doctrine of *caveat emptor* applies with the same force to common carriers as to other persons, and if common carriers in any way acquire possession of property without consent of the owner, they, like other persons, may be compelled to restore it to such owner, and that the obligation to receive and carry goods offered was subject to the condition that the person offering the goods had authority to do so. In that case the plaintiffs, by their agent, shipped goods at Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, consigned to them at Marshall, Michigan, care of H. C. & Co., Detroit, and paid the freight in advance. During the transit of the goods, and before they reached Buffalo, they came into the possession of carriers of another line, without the knowledge or assent of the plaintiffs, and were by them transported to Detroit, and consigned to H. P. & Co., to the care of the defendants, and delivered to the defendants, who were ignorant of the manner the goods came into the possession of this line, and of the contract of the plaintiffs with the other line. The defendants, being the warehouse-men and forwarders, advanced the freight on receipt of the goods from Troy, N. Y., to Detroit. On demand of the goods by the plaintiffs, the defendants refused to deliver them until the freight advanced by them, and their charges, were paid, claiming a lien on the goods for such freight and charges. It was held in an action of replevin, brought for the goods, that the plaintiffs were entitled to their goods without the payment of such charges, and that the defendants had no lien upon the goods for the same;—in other words, that the defendants were the agents of the line contracting to carry the goods, and acted in subordination to such contract. Liens may be created in three ways: 1. By express contract. 2. By implied contract. 3. By legal relation. It is not pretended that the defendants acquired a lien by an express or implied contract with the plaintiff. A contract presupposes consent, and the plaintiff never consented to defendant's receiving her goods. Innkeepers, tradesmen and builders, in certain cases, have a lien by legal relation, or by statute. Consignees do not come within any of these rules, where the goods come into their possession without the consent of the owner. Liens are regarded with jealousy by courts, and are not favored, as they are inquisitions of the common law. Angel on common carriers, sec. 367.) The defendant had no right of lien by legal relation, and having the plaintiff's property without consent, he cannot retain it for the charges. (2 Chitty, Common Law, 547; Jackson vs. Lloss, 18.) Indeed, if in an undeniable case of equity, as well as law, that if an agent [illegible] over the goods of his principal to a third person for transportation, or for the purpose of being manufactured, altered or improved, such third person cannot require a lien, and the owner may take them forever, without tender for his trouble. (Green vs. Kains, p. 20.) (2 Cushing, Mass. Rep. p. 187.) Whether the case of Fitch vs. Goodale, in Michigan, and the case of Robinson vs. Baker, in Massachusetts, have so justly, so equitably, and so truly in principle as with all general well-settled principles of law, established as a rule not to be disturbed, that where a carrier receives goods, though innocently, from a wrong-doer, without the consent of the owner, express or implied, he cannot detain them against the true owner until the freight is paid. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Judge MCCARTHY dissented from his associates on certain legal propositions, but concurred in the decision as to the merits of the case.

Wheat Crop of the United States and of Europe.

From the Cincinnati Prices Current, Aug. 6.

The harvest being now pretty well over, and the Wheat crop of the country mostly secured in good order; and being in possession of very full and satisfactory information from all parts of the country, we are enabled to give a pretty accurate estimate of the extent of the crop of the present year. It is true that, generally speaking, the yield per acre will not be a large one—not quite an average—but a greater breadth of land was sown with Wheat last Fall than ever before, owing to the prevailing high prices current for Wheat, together with the favorable weather, both offering strong inducements to the farmer to cultivate this grain, and the result is that the *quantity* of Wheat gathered the present harvest is greater by fully ten per cent. than has been gathered any previous season; and, not only this, but it has been secured in the best possible condition. Last year the crop was a very good one, but fully one-half of that in the Northern States was damaged by wet, and the one-fourth of that thus damaged was so badly injured that it was unmerchantable; but, notwithstanding this, we exported more Wheat and Wheat Flour to foreign countries than ever before in any one season, except, perhaps, 1853, and had a surplus left, as the receipts this Summer prove; and there is no doubt that should the crops fail in Europe even partially, we shall be able to send to England and the Continent more Flour and Wheat by twenty-five per cent. than we did last or any previous year, should prices be sufficiently high to induce shipments. We have carefully examined the advices in regard to the present wheat crop from the different States, and feel justified in giving the following figures as the quantity of wheat gathered in each State this year:

States.	Bushels.	States.	Bushels.
Maine	480,000	Alabama	1,200,000
New Hampshire	230,000	Mississippi	500,500
Vermont	640,000	Texas	150,000
Massachusetts	46,000	Arkansas	300,000
Connecticut	60,000	Tennessee	3,200,000
New-York	16,200,000	Kentucky	5,750,000
New-Jersey	1,800,000	Missouri	5,600,000
Pennsylvania	18,250,000	Illinois	14,600,000
Delaware	700,000	Indiana	11,250,000
Maryland	5,100,000	Ohio	16,800,000
Virginia	12,500,000	Michigan	5,200,000
North Carolina	4,200,000	Wisconsin	8,250,000
South Carolina	2,100,000	Iowa	4,100,000
Georgia	1,750,000	California	1,600,000
Total			142,936,000

We have omitted three States, in which Wheat is not grown to any extent. There is no doubt whatever that the increase in the culture of Wheat has been far greater during the last five years than it has been in the previous ten years, because the inducements to cultivate it have been stronger, owing to the high prices at which it has ruled. The Russian war, by which the supplies from Russia were cut off, and the failure of the crops in France last year, created a large demand, and kept up prices far above the average. The last advices from Europe would lead to the conclusion that in France and Spain the Wheat crop does not promise well; and we find orders for Flour and Wheat from France in the New-York market, which have been brought out by the last steamer. But then, the high prices which Wheat commanded in all the European markets last year, have stimulated the cultivation of it in all Wheat-growing countries, and there seems to be little doubt that the breadth of land sown in all those countries bordering on the Mediterranean, is vastly greater the present than the previous year, and should the yield be good, of which, however, we have no definite information as yet, there can be no doubt that the quantity exported from these countries the coming season will be large. In Russia, owing to the unsettled state of the country consequent upon the war, it is clear that agriculture has been neglected to a great extent, as is clearly demonstrated by the fact that there was no West of consequence to be had in any of the Black Sea or Baltic ports of that country at the close of the war, and as large numbers of the agricultural population were employed in the armies of the Empire, it is doubtful that the amount of Wheat exported from that country the coming season will be even moderate. The last advices we had from St. Petersburg speak favorably of the crops, however.

As for the experience of last year, no faith whatever can be placed on accounts of the result of the harvest in France, and it is only by the acts of the Government that the truth can be known. Last year it was publicly announced that the Government of that country would not interfere in the purchase of Breadstuffs, and yet we found its agents in this country purchasing largely during the whole of last Fall and Winter; and, though this was denied at the time, the large quantities of Flour sold by the French Government last April and May at auction settled the truth in the case beyond a doubt. In England and Ireland the crops looked well, at the latest advices, and if the weather, the great terror of the British agriculturist, should prove favorable, there is no doubt that the crops will be abundant.

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from July 24 to July 31, 1856.

H. Syles, Jr., S. S. Osgood and lady, H. Sperry, G. L. Shaw, J. E. Aory, W. C. Prime and lady, J. G. Lyghtbody, W. Lambier, Jr., E. B. Abbott, C. H. Roberts, Hon. Willis Hall, H. Stack, M. D., Prof. E. Loomis, W. Hurry and family, J. S. Oakford, W. W. Young, W. H. Draper, Chas. Gilgwebin and lady, Miss M. F. Conklin, A. H. Wolfe, Jr., J. B. Simpson and lady, J. Greenberry, W. P. Wright and lady, A. Brouson, G. Berrian, Mrs. and Miss Sredy, C. A. Nichols, New-York; L. Benkers, John Lambert and lady, H. S. Spackman, James S. Kuox, W. F. Duston, Penny Savals, T. A. Caffins, W. W. Lemar, Dr. C. L. Elliott, E. H. Quash, South Carolina; W. L. McMiller, Prof. S. St. Joane, L. Case, Jr., B. P. Calsally and wife, J. L. Stettinius and wife, Ohio; J. L. Millar, A. K. P. Cooper, C. R. Ellenwood, Frank S. Ellenwood, Chas. H. Ellenwood, J. J. Adams and daughter, Massachusetts; A. Pollak, District Columbia; W. A. McPeeters, V. Dainez, Mississippi; John H. Caughy, N. D. Walker, John H. Serrick, Maryland; A. P. Ferguson, Kentucky; J. E. Cook, Georgia; T. H. Austin, Florida; A. C. Anderson, Missouri; W. N. Starke, T. H. Farish, Louisiana.

A female, apparently 22 or 23 years of age, was recently arrested in Memphis for wearing man's apparel. She represents that she has dressed in this manner for about six years, during the most of which time she has been employed as cabin boy, barkeeper and steward, but no consideration will induce her to disclose anything further. The affair has created considerable excitement.

There was a balloon ascension at Poughkeepsie on Thursday, with 20,000 strangers present. About 4 o'clock, the car was attached to the balloon, and Mr. PAULIN ascended. The balloon descended in safety, and landed in a cornfield in the town of Lagrange, about eight miles from the city. This was the ninety-ninth ascension made by Mr. PAULIN

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, yet firm. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 191 bols. Pearls, and 616 bbls. Pots.—together, 807 bls.

COFFEE—Is in limited request at former rates. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more sought after and is now quoted pretty firm and buoyant. The sales reported since our last include about 1,500 bales. The annexed list represents all the varieties now procurable or inquired for, to any considerable extent, here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Inland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	10	10	10	10¼
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 9,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 35@ 5 85
Ordinary State	5 85@ 5 95
Straight State	5 95 @ 6 05
Favorite and Extra State	6 05 @ 6 40
Common to Good Michigan	5 50 @ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ 6 10
Fancy Ohio	6 45 @ 6 05
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is doing better, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 900 bbls ordinary to best Extra, mostly at $6 10@$7 00 ₱ bbl. Southern is abundant and prices of nearly all qualities are declining. The general inquiry is not so active. The sales since our last memorandum are about 1,200 bbls, mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 25@$8 50 and $10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $4 75 ₱ bbl for Fine and Superfine. Corn Meal is in better supply, and quiet and steady at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $1¢ in pitchens.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. Sales having transpired since our last of about 58,000 bushels, including inferior to fair Canadian White, at $1 40@$1 60; do. to do. Red, at $1 31@$1 42 good to prime Western White, at $1 45@$1 70; inferior to prime do. Red, at $1 33½@$1 55; fair to prime Southern White, at $1 40@$1 70; prime do. Red, at $1 53; and choice Jersey Red at $1 56 ₱ bushel. Rye is in very light supply and demand. Prime is worth 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. 11,000 bushels unsound were taken at 65c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and now generally command 44c.@46c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for Canadian; 43c.@45c. for State; 37c.@43c. for Jersey, and 35c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is firmer, but rather cheaper. The sales reported since our last comprise about 96,000 bushels, at 77c.@80c. for unsound, heated and damp; 80c.@82½c. for fair to prime Mixed; 83c.@85c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 86c.@88c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 600 bales River were purchased at 65c.@85c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet, yet stiffly held. 300 bales of undressed American, of the new crop, have been received, and are being offered to buyers at $200 ₱ ton, but so far no sales of any portion thereof have come to our knowledge.

HIDES—Mr. HULL, broker, informs us that the receipts have continued very light, which has given buyers greater confidence; and the sales which have been quite large, comprise about all the Hides in store, and most of those which have been allowed to come to the City, leaving a very light stock on hand. Most of the present supply consists of fair Buenos Ayres and Rio Grandes, and cargos which have been detained at Quarantine. All the transactions within the past two days have been made at an advance, and sales of Rio Grande have been made at fully ½c. over last week's rates, which advance may be considered established. The neighboring markets are almost entirely bare of Hides. A number of cargos are now over due, and when received will give us a better assortment, and enable dealers to come more freely. In Salted Hides considerable activity has been manifested, and nearly all the Buenos Ayree in store have been taken to go East. Patnos Kips are very scarce and in request, and all those expected in Boston for the next two months have been sold to arrive at full prices. The receipts from foreign ports amount to 6,141 Hides and 12,944 coastwise, as follows: 2,756 Maracaibo, ₱ *Ida Raymes*; 2,144 Port au-Plett, ₱ *M. Smith*; 1,186 Aspinwall, ₱ *Arabella*; 55 Curacoa, ₱ *Anna Hincks*; and 12,944 coastwise, (of which 9,001 were from California, ₱ *E. H. Yarrington*,) making a total of 19,085 Hides. Sales have been: 5,770 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs. at 27c., usual selection, six months; 5,000 dry do., (delivered in Boston,) 22 lbs., at 27c., usual selection, six months; 3,724 dry Rio Grande, (*via* Rio Janeiro,) 22 lbs., at 25c., usual selection, six months; 500 dry do., 19 lbs., at 26c., usual selection, six months; 4,100 dry do., 19 lbs., at 26½c., usual selection, six months; 4,000 dry do., (to arrive,) 21½ lbs., at 26½c., usual selection, six months; 3,300 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 24½c., usual selection, six months; 1,042 dry California, 24 lbs., at 22c., usual selection, six months; 3,600 dry Porto Cabello, 18 lbs., at 22½c., rejecting bed hides, six months; 11,356 dry Barcelona, 26 lbs., at 22c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 300 dry Singapore Cow, 20 lbs., at 14c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 442 dry Chagres, 18 lbs., at 22c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 563 dry Tampico, 21 lbs., at 22c., rejecting water damaged, six months; 510 Maracaibo, private terms; 4,723 green Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 45 lbs., at 13c., six months; 1,449 do., 45 lbs., at 12½c., six months; 131 green Salted California, 50 lbs., at 10c., six months; 845 green Salted Rio Grande Horse, at 7c., six months; 500 City Slaughters, at 9¾c., cash. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Antagonist*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Lilian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,600 hides; the *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 12,000 hides; the *F. Deming*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; the *Guayama*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Santa Maria*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Addy Swift*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides; the *Putnam*, from Savanilla, with 1,000 hides; the *Wild Fire*, from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 41,000, (same time last year 68,700,) as follows: 12,400 dry Buenos Ayres; 12,500 dry Rio Grande; 200 dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 2,800 dry Maracaibo; 758 dry Chagres; 750 dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 2,150 dry St. Domingo and Port-au-Platte; 1,500 dry West India; 2,500 dry California; 4,600 dry Buenos Ayres; 300 dry Rio Grande.

HAIR—There has been rather more inquiry during the week, and sales to some extent have been made at previous rates, which remain unsettled. Sales are 22,000 lbs. mixed Rio Grande on private terms; 2,000 lbs. Rio Grande (superior), at 26c. and 7,000 lbs. Russia Horse on private terms. We quote: Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, long, 50c.@65c.; Rio Grande mixed, 24c.@26c.; Buenos Ayres, 23¾c.@24c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Are inactive and languid at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 50 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $31 50@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Are in rather light supply and fair demand at full rates. Eastern bring $1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Remains quiet at former quotations.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says: that "manufacturers are forwarding their stocks as rapidly as possible and the receipts will soon be on a more liberal scale. The market has continued active and an advance on the better descriptions has been established, at which transactions have been fully equal to the receipts. I noticed some time since, that the capacity for tanning was scarcely equal to the consumption, and we could expect no material accumulation of stock; this prediction is now being realized; we have had a gradual advance in the season when we usually expect a falling off in price, and although present prices are extremely high, we commence our Fall trade with a very light stock, and receipts scarcely equal to the demand; a decline cannot soon be anticipated.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts for the week	43,500	10,000
Sales for the week	43,500	10,000
Stock for the week	36,000	5,700

I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 30c.@32c.. Oak light Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 32c.@37c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c @26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25½c @26c½; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23¾c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24½c @25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 21¾c.@23c ; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 14c.@16c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is scarce, and nominally worth 85c.@87½c. for Common, and $1 37½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, at steady prices. New-Orleans 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado 43c.@45c., and Clayed Cuba 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of no very important movement in this line since our last.

OILS—Are essentially unaltered in demand and value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales reported of only about 500 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$19 62½ for Mess, and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9¾c.for Hams, and 8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is and salable advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 850 bbls. fair to Prime, closing at 12¾c.@13c., mostly at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed; the sales since our last consist of 275 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State; 23c.@27c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair enply and request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb

RICE—There were 300 tce. bought to day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr HULL sume up the week's business thus: "GOAT—The market continues depressed and I notice a slight decline on Curacoa, for which reduction the demand is but limited and the receipts are moderate. Sales comprise 5₱ Bales Curacoa, at 52c.@54c. DEER—The market remains without change, and no sales of importance have been made during the week."

SUGARS—Are depressed and declineig. The sales since our last have been confined to about 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime have been disposed of at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet and buoyant, with sales reported since Tuesday of about 325 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@13c.; 180 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@18c.; 107 bols Havana at 21c @30c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, closing at 35c.@35c½. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements, mostly of Grain, were to a fair extent. For other ports, only a limited business was reported.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & CO.—Will [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1866, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest at eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Portage, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company; and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should default be made on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in such manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, the sinking fund of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Mill waukee Road, a distance sixty-six miles northwest from Fond du Lac, and has been in operation since the 20th of February, 1856. The geographical position of this line is such that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and direct, besides being much more costly in construction.

The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 24, over $40,000, which is a much larger amount in proportion to length than has been earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount not equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds, they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—Aug. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$18,000 New Jersey Central R. R. 1st mtge. Bonds.
1,000 Chattanooga City (water fund) 10 per cent. Bonds.
8,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds
20,000 Stockton City 10 per cent Bonds.
5,000 Hudson River Railroad 4d mortgage Bonds.
5 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each
48 shares Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R.....$100 each
30 shares N.Y. and Newhaven Steamship Co.....$100 each
30 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
80 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
60 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
80 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Chatham Bank.....$50 each
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
150 shares U S mail steamship Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug 21.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. M. WEBB, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, at 12 o'clock a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 25 acres of land. The place is an island, connecting with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a large, airy drawing room, bed-rooms, in all twelve to fifteen rooms. Hall, store room, water closets, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn coach-house, wash house &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach, and in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—Made to order by Meeks last Spring; Rosewood Piano Forte, made by Miller, at a cost of $700; splendid Engravings, Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 19, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119 West 34th-st, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites covered with plush, arm chairs, rosewood centre tables with marble tops, rosewood chairs covered with rich brocatel, elegantly carved rosewood piano forte with pearl keys of brilliant tone, (cost $650,) extension dining-table, (cost $75,) lace and satin brocatel curtains, English tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, chamber suites, &c. Catalogues on Monday.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

PACKAGE SALE OF RARE CHEW WARE CHINA, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, 19th, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No 216 Pearl-st., 87 crates and hogsheads assorted white granite, China, Delft and edge ware, being an entire invoice now landing from ship *Hornet's Nest*, from Liverpool. Catalogues now ready. Terms at sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS.—CHERRY STREET STORE, No. 7 Liberty-st., TUESDAY Aug 19, at 10 o'clock, will sell from the shelves, in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware, French decorated China, cut and plain glass assorted, &c., &c. Goods carefully packed for shipping. Sales every TUESDAY.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—BY J. S. H. BARTLETT.—TUESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 29 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. also, 150 packages glass ware goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION. On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 238 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, heating stoves, cannon, chamber furnaces, lamp-post stoves, ship stoves and caboozes, hearths, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, tire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, at 25, at the store or

ARNOLD BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 85 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

CONSTABLE SALE.—W. CALBERTUS, Auctioneer will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china glass and crockery ware, silver plated Britannia and wooden ware, bedsteads, beds and bedding. A. HORTON, Constable.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.
$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rapeseed oil.
$12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and olevic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfective magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of inferior oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters and gives a light equal to best sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and other lamps.

To carriage shops of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains it is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of ACOSTENS, agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT. PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon also a reliable and permanent supply of this Paint, which will be found a valuable improvement itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal terms.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of "manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. ATKINS & CO., Agents,
No. 156 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH HARRIS—Late of the firm of PEASE & HARRIS, ENGLAND & CO., is admitted a partner in the firm of THOS. W. DALE & CO., No. 12 Warren-st., New-York, and No. 16 North 4th-st., Philadelphia; No. 12 Rue de Commerce, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and accompanying bills on the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscounted by

LISSAK & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, Nat'l Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement.....$3,285,364 32

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies.....	$314,363 33	
For interest.....	101,901 89	
For annuities.....	2,350 00	
Due agents and others.....	146 33—	$19,161 04
		$3,304,525 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death.....	$59,060 00	
Paid additions to same.....	4,317 49	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising.....	26,752 94	
Paid surrendered policies.....	9,644 20	
Paid reduction of premium.....	700 17	
Paid annuities.....	791 79	
Paid on personal account.....	290 74—	101,497 24
Assets Aug. 1, 1856.....		$3,503,028 12

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$54,335 98
Bonds and mortgages.....	3,378,696 51
Fire insurance.....	497 74
Bills receivable.....	2,723 63
Deposited for taxes.....	4,316 88
Due from agents.....	62,620 81
	$3,503,028 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $96,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856.....	$35,850,550 00
Issued since.....	1,734,650 00
	$37,585,190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, correndered, expired and dead.....	725,955 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856.....	$36,859,235 00
Number of policies running May 1, 1856.....	8,135
Issued since.....	641
	8,776
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856.....	8,507
Of which 8,683 are for life.....	
76 are for 7 years.	
80 are for 1 year.	
198 are for irregular periods.	
8,5'7	
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk...	$1,008,675 00
Increase for the quarter in policies.....	371
Increase in life policies..... 463	
Increase in irregular period..... 27—430	
Decrease in 7 year policies..... 86	
Decrease in 1 year policies..... 3 —59	371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase.....	$2,718 80

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months...1,220

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOS. M. STEVART,
ROBT. B MURRAY,	HAMLIN HAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREENPEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. SORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN F. TREADWELL,
JOSIAH BLYMYER,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agency, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Anually on the the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal to reimbursable at the pleasure of the State in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. RICKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS.—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $10,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city,) and a sinking fund of the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds

The population in 1850 was about..... 1,800
The population in 1855 is over..... 12,000

and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851..... $711,500
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853..... 1,045,140
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853..... 1,375,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854..... 1,929,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855..... 2,359,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856..... 2,500,000

E. W. CLARK, Dodge & Co.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises of the leases and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and title of the

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

Dated La Fayette, July 19, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors, New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against copying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, matured 30 years thereafter. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 53, 54, 62, 65, 74, 78, 112 113, 115 129, 131 and 146

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—New-York, June 30, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE—To avoid the lists that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which I will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving any MONEYS containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 8th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 3 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.12 80-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

THE COUPONS on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, due 15th August, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 28 Exchange-place. GEO. MIROT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allentown Railroad Company having completed their organization by the election of the following Board of Directors, viz.: New-York—J. F. A. Sanford, T. [illegible] Davis, John D. Sargent, Samuel J. Seale, C. [illegible] O. Dorsey Grant; Philadelphia, F. C. [illegible] William B. Wetmore; C. Danforth, Paterson; James Hoffeager and C. Prets, Pennsylvania.

Have opened their books for subscription to their capital stock, at the office of Samuel J. Seale, Esq., 19 William-st., New-York. The Company respectfully request a personal examination of the circular statement which follows, and which has been prepared with the assistance of Maj. Wood Morris, Chief Engineer to the Company. This statement will, at a glance, show the vast importance of the proposed work to the merchants of New-York, as a means of securing speedy and certain transmission of merchandise between their City and the great interior of the country.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1856.

The Allentown Railroad forms the only unfinished link in the direct east and west railroad route across New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., to which the people of New-York and of the West have long been looking with anxiety; it extends from the town of Allentown, upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad (now in operation) to Auburn, the eastern terminus of the Danphin and Susquehanna Railroad, (also in operation,) and communicates there with the southern anthracite coal field of Schuylkill County, Pa., and at Danphin with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The distance is 38¾ miles. The grades coming towards New-York will not exceed 14 feet to the mile.

This route completes the connection between the railroads now in operation from the City of New-York and Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which it joins near the town of Danphin, 8 miles north of Harrisburg, and avails of all the vast connection of that prosperous enterprise. The legislation is all complete, the line has been carefully surveyed and accurately located, and nothing now remains to prevent the immediate commencement of the work.

To construct this railroad with a single track and sidings, will cost $1,490,000, exclusive of the right of way (a large portion of which will be taken in stock) and of the equipment.

It forms, with its connections, the most direct railroad route that can ever be obtained between the City of New-York and the principal commercial Emporia of the Western States; much shorter than any other, and a cheaper line of transport across a country but little obstructed by the Winter snows that embarrass so much our Northern lines.

The route commences at New-York with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, crosses the Delaware River by a substantial bridge near Easton, Pa., and has a uniform gauge (4 feet 8½ inches) from New-York Harbor to the city of Pittsburg, at the head of navigation on the Ohio River.

At Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad (which forms an important part of this route) connects with the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad and its great network of branches, and also joins the Ohio and Pittsburg line, which forms part of the shortest route to Cincinnati.

At Blairsville, 50 miles east of Pittsburg, we unite with the Northwestern Railroad, which carries the common gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, by a very direct line, to Cleveland, and thence by the Toledo line, the Southern Michigan, the Rock Island Railroad, &c. This usual gauge of the Eastern States will be carried out, unbroken, to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, St. Louis, Alton, Dubuque, Galena, &c., and by Railroads now under construction, to a point high up the Missouri, near the border of the Kansas Territory.

The construction of the Allentown Railroad will open to the trade of New-York City the means of sending a locked car loaded with goods, direct from Jersey City to any Railroad point in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The advantage of sending goods at once from the City of New-York, in a locked car, without transhipment or delay, to almost any point in the Western country, needs only to be stated to be appreciated by all business men; and the initiation of this new system of goods traffic requires only the construction of our unfinished link of 38½ miles of Railroad to bring it into action in two years and a half.

Our Railroad also runs through the richest portion of the celebrated Iron Ore deposite of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, from which, at the present moment, twelve anthracite furnaces of the largest class are supplied.

It penetrates, almost centrally, the rich and populous counties of Lehigh and Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania, passes through, or near, five flourishing Iron Ore villages, and connects at once, the town of Pottsville, the centre of the anthracite coal trade, with the City of New-York, by a line only 140 miles long, and secures from that region, within a five hours' trip, a large and valuable travel which, by the existing route, requires eleven hours' time.

In fact, the Allentown Railroad not only promises to add greatly to the transmission of goods from and to New-York, and to facilitate the Western travel of that City, but it also possesses, within itself, unexampled resources for a heavy local business.

It furnishes too, the only route by which the City of New-York can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with the red-ash anthracite coal, so highly approved for domestic use, and which is only to be found in quantity, in the Pottsville coal regions.

Finally, it may be stated, that the combined line opened to the City of New-York by the Allentown Railroad, will be shorter than the present traveled routes, as follows:

To Cincinnati, 156 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To St. Louis, 187 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cleveland, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Chicago, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cincinnati, 128 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To St. Louis, 183 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Cleveland, 73 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Chicago, 72 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

Our route, in fact, forms the shortest practicable Railway line to all the leading points of the Western country, as will be more clearly seen by reference to a map of the United States.

We now annex an estimate of the probable annual hosiness.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

Estimate of the probable annual revenue to be derived from the Auburn, Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad, when fully completed and properly equipped, to wit:

PASSENGERS.

Through 200,000 at 3 cents a mile, say 75 cents.....	$150,000
Way, 100,000 at 3 cents a mile, say 50 cents.....	50,000
LIGHT FREIGHT.	
Through, 100,000 tons at say $1 50.....	$150,000
Way, 10,000 tons at say 70 cents.....	7,000
HEAVY FREIGHT.*	
Coal, say 600 tons, at 60 cents.....	$300,000
Lumber, lime, slate, &c., 50,000 tons, at 50 cents.	25,000
Iron Ore, 250,000 tons, at 40 cents.....	100,000
Mail and Express.....	10,000
Annual Total.....	$792,000
Deduct for expenses, say 50 per cent.....	396,000
Leaves probable revenue 2 per cent. on an investment of $2,000,000, the probable cost when fully equipped, including our pro-rata share of the heavy rolling stock necessary for the coal trade.....	396,000

* This business is already existing, and it may be truly added, that it is in fact awaiting the completion of our line. With suitable coal tuggon connections, a well built railroad, an ample equipment, and a harbor unsurpassed, and a good deep water entrance to New-York Harbor, we cannot be prevented from commanding a coal trade of 1,000,000 tons per annum, whenever we are ready to send our locomotives after it.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Aug. 13, 1856.—The UNION BANK of Kinderhook has this day filed, in the office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1856.—The CLINTON BANK, of Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1856.—The NIAGARA COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—34 av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No 69 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ROWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Diana—
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¼ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Stevens Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viz* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *vid* Suspension Bridge. Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk, Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) and Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad. For Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York, Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mysterious Disappearance of Stephen H. Branch—Conflicting Surmises Concerning his Fate.

The alarming fact has transpired that STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq., the renowned explorer of Central America, and relentless pursuer of GEORGE W. MATHELL, has been absent from his home for more than two weeks, and not the faintest clue can be obtained of his whereabouts. Even his bosom friend, the generous and chivalrous Alderman BRIGGS, is ignorant of the cause of his disappearance, and indulges in the most painful and gloomy forebodings. At the City Hall yesterday, the utmost excitement prevailed, and reports of the most diversified and conflicting character were rife. A rumor was current that Chief MATHELL, penetrated with Mr. BRANCH's indomitable perseverance and bull-dog tenacity, and terrified at his brilliant prospects for the Mayoralty, had prevailed on him to leave the City, by a *douceur* of $25,000. Another report was to the effect that a leading theatrical manager, failing to coincide an agreement with Mr. BRANCH for his forthcoming play, and apprehensive that if produced at any theatre of the metropolis, its success would be so complete as to leave the other establishments with empty benches, induced Mr. BRANCH, by the present of a fabulous sum, to suspend labor on it for a year, and leave the City meanwhile.

Mr. BRANCH's sudden disappearance dates on the 31st July. On that remarkable morning he arose as usual, appeared at the table of his boarding-house, and consumed his frugal meal with a serene countenance. His unequaled glossy, ebony beard and moustache glistened in the beams of the unclouded sun as they poured with all their gorgeous hues through the curtained windows. His ample forehead betrayed no terrible emotions struggling within; his restless and piercing eye shone with its usual lustre. After breakfast he is known to have visited his washerwoman where he changed his soiled linen undergarment for another of spotless purity, and with his elegant black beaver, the dress coat in which he held entranced the vast audience at the Tabernacle, and those shining black pants which have so frequently been the theme of his glowing periods, he started to go up town, as he said, and was observed to walk with his usual stately air, putting one foot before the other as he moved from the door.

The absence of the Pilgrim to Braadon is the more unaccountable, as he left behind all his clothing not on his person, and more especially as he has never been known to be away from his boarding house during the night but on two occasions during the past year. Once when he proceeded with high hopes and beaming countenance across the Bay to Amboy, to call on the collector of that port and examine the records which were to prove incontestably that Mr. MATHELL arrived on a time in this country. At another when he took the cars to Geneva to ferret out no less momentous truths in relation to the birth-place of GEO. W. MATHELL.

The unfortunate Mr. BRANCH called on Alderman BRIGGS the day before he was missed, but so wed, no symptoms of mental aberration. He also visited his brother, Mr. T. W. BRANCH, of Brooklyn, aoont the 20th of July, who is likewise unable to conjecture what has become of him.

It is possible Mr. BRANCH has followed ont his recent intention and retired to Switzerland, preferring to withdraw thus privately to have his exquisite sensibilities wrung by the affecting scene which would inevitably occur on his departure. One of the last of Mr. BRANCH's literary contributions was his farewell address to his country, written in June last, previous to his anticipated departure for the Alpine Commonwealth. We quote the closing sentences:

"And my last request is that every patriotic father will gather his little flock around him at evening shades, and read this parting admonition in a clear and feeling voice, and then kneel before the God of nations and implore Him to preserve their liberties with a blessing on the humble author of this production in his unhappy exclusion in a distant land. I would write more, but gushing tears blind my vision and swell my heart with dying emotion."

Comptroller Flagg and the Charges against him.

Below we give the document furnished by Mr. OLCOTT EBERMEYER to the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the alleged dereliction on the part of Comptroller FLAGG. It will be remembered by our readers that on Monday last when the Committee sat, Alderman COAWIN the Chairman refused to allow the reporters the usual courtesy of copying the papers.

To the Hon. Com. of the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: Having presented to your honorable Body a communication, in which the Comptroller is charged with a dereliction of duty, and it being requested by the Committee that such charges as I made should be presented in a written communication, I proceed to comply with your request.

In presenting this communication, I wish to be distinctly understood that it is not with a view to give expression, in echo, to the popular denunciation of the Comptroller, for certain official acts, committed in the payment or the refusal to make payment of claims against the corporation. Neither is it my intention to present myself as a voluntary prosecuting party to arraign the Comptroller, on charges which alone properly belong to the Common Council, or the Board of Supervisors, to investigate, as tending to preserve the confidence of the community, as to the causes or the manner of expenditure of an onerous amount of taxation. If these matters are not such as to justify an inquiry in behalf of the people, if for no other reason than to disprove the assertions heretofore made and seriously disturbing the minds of tax-payers,—if, I repeat, these matters are not in a condition to justify or demand any action on the part of those whom the people elected to have general supervision over, and in promotion of their interests, it is far from my intention to trespass upon the rights, prerogatives or duties of others, either in official or of private position. In explanation, and that my position may not be misunderstood as an official, I would state that the discharge of duties wherein every real estate owner in the City is interested, and more particularly every person who intends to purchase real estate, I claim that certain facts have come under my observation, which facts require me as a good citizen to present to you for action thereon in order that a remedy may be provided and the interests of tax-payers be protected.

To proceed to the charge to be made, I would refer to the duty of the Comptroller as defined by the Charter and Ordinances—

Sec. 2 of the amended Charter of 1849, says: "There shall be an Executive Department, which shall be denominated the Department of Finance, which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts whatever, and all accounts rendered to or kept in the several departments of the City Government, shall be subject to the inspection and revision of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims whatever, by the Corporation or against them, and all accounts whatever, in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of the Department shall be called the Comptroller of the City of New-York."

This language is clear and explicit, and imposes it as a duty on the Comptroller to prescribe the forms of keeping all City Accounts whatever, and confers the power to inspect and supervise the accounts of the several departments. The ordinance of 1849 organizing the department, says: Article 1 of the Finance department, "The department of finance shall have control of all the financial concerns of the Corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping all City accounts whatever." It is certain that with the power there vested in the Comptroller, that a perfect system of managing the fiscal affairs, and the accounts of the "City Government" should be adopted for the several departments, and that as a whole such system should work with all the perfection and correctness to the standard of the business transactions of a well-regulated mercantile establishment or a banking house; and that if even clerical errors should occur, that the system adopted would be found accurate enough to secure their immediate correction; and it will certainly be admitted that this duty, involving a vast responsibility, rests in the Comptroller.

The duty of the Comptroller being thus defined, let us then inquire, has this duty been performed? If not, it is continually a dereliction on the part of the Comptroller. What is the condition of the fiscal concerns of the Corporation? Is there any system either of receiving public moneys into the treasury, of making payments therefrom, or of keeping the accounts of the financial affairs of the Corporation?

Let me now present the facts within my own knowledge:

1. I can make a search by one set of books and return nothing found, and by another set of books return, say $500. This fact is well known to about every lawyer in this City transacting real estate business. I do not know of one collector of assessments that has fully and properly balanced his accounts since the formation of the City Government. I do not wish it understood that they were all or say of them defaulters. Previous to 1840, I am about in the dark as to the real state of the accounts. The complaint made previous to the last to the Comptroller was an omission of $20,000, which has been standing twenty years or more, which only [illegible] and another in which Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE was interested, amounting to about $1,000, still remains unattended to.

Other errors, similar, almost daily come under my observation, involving large amounts of money. These facts may appear of trivial importance, as being errors of an ordinary character; but, gentlemen, I contend that if a proper system existed of keeping the City accounts, such errors could not occur. In addition to the loss which the Corporation may sustain from not having the accounts of the City Government kept in a correct and faithful manner—in addition to the loss which property owners may sustain—in addition to the annoyance and uncertainty of affairs connected with liens or encumbrances on real estate, the City may at any time become involved in endless litigation, if the books connected with the levying and collection of taxes and assessments are not accurately managed. If a full examination was entered into with reference to the books of the several departments, the payments which have been made, the authority for such payments, the examination into work done under the terms of contracts which may or may not have expired, and other matters connected with such an inquiry, as relating to the financial concerns of the City, it could not but result in the vindication of public officers from serious charges, or, in developing such facts and transactions as should be made known to the Common Council and the tax-paying community, but it is not my intention to more than call attention to the improper manner in which the accounts of the City are kept. Respectfully,

OLCOTT EBHINES.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE KNIFE.

The knife is constantly coming into more frequent use in our midst. It is drawn and used on the slightest occasions. Scarcely a youngster ambitious of being considered a "fast man," that is not constantly armed with this silent, cowardly instrument of death. In fact, the custom of carrying deadly weapons and bludgeons is becoming a terrible evil, the effects of which are to be seen by the frightfully frequent number of desperate broils. A boy, who seemed to be scarcely 16 years of age, was picked up from the street, the other evening, in an intoxicated condition, when, half hid beneath his vest, was observed one of those terrible weapons called a sling-shot, while within his pocket was found a large dirk-knife. This evil should be at once and effectively stopped. There are laws against carrying deadly weapons concealed, and these relating to the carrying of slung-shot are especially stringent. Let them be enforced to the letter on every occasion, and the evil of which we speak will be much abated, if not entirely suppressed.

STABBING AFFAIR, AND PROBABLE MURDER.

Another terrible stabbing affair, and probable murder!

Wm Raynor, a German, aged 30 years, was arrested by Officer King, of the Tenth Ward, charged with stabbing a brother countryman, named H. Stickle.

It appears that the parties were playing cards at No 28 Clinton-street, on Saturday evening, when some words ensued, which caused Raynor to stab Stickle with a large cheese knife which lay close at hand. The wounded man was conveyed to his house, No. 29 Christie-street, in a dying condition.

He was yesterday so low that it was deemed advisable to take his dying statement. The coroner was accordingly notified, and proceeded to the bedside of the dying man to hold an *ante-mortem* examination.

Raynor, who was arrested soon after the assault, was yesterday brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to prison to await the injury inflicted.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.

A man named George Haig, boarding at No. 331 Greenwich-street, got into a fight on Saturday forenoon, near his boarding-house, with a man named O'Feeley, and during the *melée* he was stabbed in the side in a very serious manner, by some one who approached him from behind. A man named Tiernan, a fellow-boarder with Haig, was arrested, charged with committing the cowardly deed. O'Feeley was also arrested, and both prisoners were brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court, who committed them to await the result of Haig's injuries. Haig was taken to the City Hospital.

ARREST OF YOUNG BURGLARS.

Officer Scott, of the Fifteenth Ward is after the burglars. He effected the capture of three of them, most notorious characters, on Friday night; and again on Saturday evening he observed four suspicious-looking young men enter the at present unoccupied dwelling corner of Broadway and Sullivan streets. Watching their manoeuvres a moment, he became satisfied that they were burglars. Procuring the assistance of Officers Wolfe and Tucker, he returned, and with them entered the house. The young rascals were at first nowhere to be seen, but finally, after a long search, they were found secreted on the upper floor, between a partition and the roof. They were taken to the Station-House, where they gave their names as Dennis Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, Michael Sullivan and Patrick Shehan. They are aged respectively 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. They were yesterday brought before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed them for examination.

THROWING STONES.

John Sullivan, aged 18 years, was arrested by officers Griffiths, of the Nineteenth Ward, for throwing stones from the bridge in Eighty-sixth street, down upon the Fourth-avenue Railroad. It appears that Sullivan belongs to a gang of bad boys, who are constantly committing depredations in the Nineteenth Ward. The police assert that he is one of the party who, while throwing stones at this bridge some time since, struck and severely injured a woman, who was passing. He was taken before Judge Bogart, of the Fourth District Police Court, and fully committed.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Rudolph Conan, a German baker, aged 28 years, was taken in custody yesterday by Officer Allen, of the Twentieth Ward, charged with attempting to commit, by force, an outrage upon the person of Rebecca Denley, a little girl only 13 years of age. He was locked up.

Miscellaneous.

DROWNED FROM A FERRY-BOAT.

An inquest was held, on Saturday, by Coroner PERRY upon the body of a German boy aged 11 years, named A. Sbnitz, who was accidentally drowned the previous evening. The little deceased was a strolling musician, and was wont to amuse the ferry-boat passengers by his efforts on the accordeon. On Friday evening, while standing with several others on the front of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Wyandank*, forward of the cabins, he was knocked overboard by the vessel coming violently in contact with the fenders of the slip on the New-York side. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without avail. His body was found some hours afterwards. The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Accidental death."

KILLED IN A LUMBER-YARD.

The name of the colored man who was killed on Friday by the falling upon him of some timber in the lumber-yard of J. Duryee, No. 256 Cherry-street, was Edward Drummond. He was 63 years of age.

'TWAS RUM.

The man William H. Shaw, who was found by the Nineteenth Ward Police lying in Sixty-first-street, with his head badly cut, and who died soon afterwards, came to his death not as at first supposed from wilful violence. An examination into the matter was made on Saturday by Coroner HILLS. The deceased, it appears, received the injuries which caused his death by falling to the pavement while in a gross state of intoxication. The verdict rendered by the jury was: "Death from congestion of the brain, produced by intemperance."

DROWNED.

Edward Scanlon, a blacksmith, while at work on Friday on board the new steamship *Adriatic*, lying at Novelty Works dock, foot of Thirty-sixth-street, East River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. Verdict: "Accidental drowning." The deceased was a native of Ireland. His age was 28 years.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. Jacob Moffat, of No. 5 Jacob-street, informs us that he did not (as stated in the *Times*,) cause to be arrested for embezzlement, an Englishman named John W. Batty; and further, that John W Batty is not now, and never has been employed by him as an agent.

[The accusation against Mr. Batty was made by Mr. Edward Moffat.—*Rep.*]

INJURED.

John McGuire, a boiler-maker, residing at No. 583 Grand-st., was found at 10 o'clock Saturday night lying in Monroe, near Grand-street, with a deep and serious gash in the head. He was removed to a drug-store near by, by two young men, who discovered his plight. The physician who was called to attend him was of the opinion that he could not live.

BAD.

A man named Michael Cassidy was at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning lying across the track of the Hudson River Railroad, in the Twentieth Ward, with his nose split and cut in a terrible manner, caused by his falling upon the track while intoxicated. He was removed to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed.

CAMPHENE-LAMP EXPLOSION.

At 8½ o'clock Saturday evening a camphene lamp exploded in an upper story of the building corner of Marion and Spring streets. It occasioned great alarm among the inmates, but only a trifling damage was done.

☞ The New-York *Churchman* laments that so many churchmen are not "cheerful givers," but give grudgingly or stintedly to church charities; and attributes the cause of this delinquency to "extravagrance in female finery," the expenditures for which, the *Churchman* avers, are as $1,000 to $50.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dyspepsia, the national complaint of this country, vanishes before the searching, purifying and tonic influence of this irresistible medicine. The Pills act simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Drama of the "Lord of the Isles," from Sir WALTER SCOTT'S popular poem of that name, continues to crowd this beautiful Theatre nightly. To-night it will be repeated, and with it an excellent Pantomime, (new here,) entitled "Vol-au-vent." Also, a Drama in which the COMTE appear, entitled the "Dog Witness." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 75c. to $1.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on Tuesday next, the 19th inst., at No. 119 West 34th-st., an assortment of elegant Rosewood Furniture, made to order by Meeks. Also, a splendid Piano Forte made by Miller, at a cost of $800. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, Aug. 10, the wife of Mr. JOHN CORNWALL, of this City, of a daughter.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, of effusion on the brain, JOHN COCHRAN, M. D., aged 30 years, second son of George Cochran, of Killylane, County of Londonderry, Ireland.

The friends of the family, the members of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the President and Trustees of the Brooklyn City Hospital, and the members of the Pathological Society of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 248 Fulton-st.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, MARIA S. WRIGHT, youngest daughter of Edward A. and Mary N. Wright.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Market-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 17, WILLIAM H. NOE, youngest son of B. M. and Hannah A. Noe, aged 17 months.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at No. 13 Charles-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

On Friday, Aug. 15, after a severe illness of four months, JOHAN FREDERICK CORBETT, aged 48 years.

The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

On Wednesday, Aug. 13, suddenly, JACOB FREELAND, aged 45 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 16, of consumption, MARY, wife of Jacob D. Wandell, aged 34 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Kent-av., near Morton-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At West Hoboken, on Saturday, Aug. 16, after a painful illness, JOSEPH PEARSON, aged 65 years.

His relatives and friends, and members of the Inman Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 253 5th-st., New-York, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, JANE E., wife of J. Augustus Herriman, and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Seaman, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, and the L. I. R. R. train at 11½ o'clock. The cars of the L. I. Rail-road leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and return at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, CHARLOTTE PECK, in the 70th year of her age.

At Mackinaw, Mich., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, JANE MARY, wife of John Purdy, and daughter of the late Wm. James Macneven, M. D.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av and 21st-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—AUG. 16

$9,000 Ird. State 5s	83⅜	105	Reading R. R	s60	86
2,000 N. Carolina 6s	96¼	600	do	c	86⅛
8,000 Missouri State 6s	86⅜	100	do	b4	86⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89¾	800	do	b60	86⅜
1,000 Ill Cen. RR. bs	91¾	100	do	s5	86⅜
10,000 do	b60	91⅜	300	do	b6	86⅜
5,000 do	s60	91	200	do	s3	86⅜
15,000 do	b3	91	70	Panama R. R	b6	94¾
9,000 do	b15	91⅜	65	do	s3	93⅝
5,000 do	b60	91⅜	50	do	baw	93⅜
4,000 Te. Pa. & I. 3d m.	72	100	do	b60	94¼
10 Park Bank	98¾	50	do	s3	93⅝
70 do	98	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	101⅜
95 Hanover Bank	98	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30	110
18 D. & H. Can. Co.	b30	119	50	do	b4	109¾
90 do	b3	119	50	do	b50	109¾
23 Penn. Coal Co	95½	50	do	s3	109
120 do	b6	95¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89
100 Brunsw. City L'd Co.	6¼	48	do	89¾
800 Comb. Coal Co	s3	19¾	625	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	57¾
100 do	b60	20¾	30	do	b60	58¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R	b30	86	30	do	57¾
400 do	b60	86	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b6	107
200 do	b60	85¾	1700	Clev & Tol R.	b60	73¾
8 do	c	85¾	24	do	73
100 do	s30	85¾	700	do	s3	73¼
400 Erie Railroad	c	29¾	100	do	s30	73½
100 do	b7	29¾	400	do	b10	73¼
60 do	b3	29¾	155	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅜
100 do	s60	29¾	15	do	c	91⅜
170 do	s3	29¾	50	do	b3	91¾
100 do	b30	29¾	100	do	b6	92
50 do	29¾	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76¾
600 do	c	29¾	18	Mil. & La C. R. R.	69¾
100 do	s3	29¾	10	do	67
150 do	29¾	650	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	88
50 do	b10	29¾	350	do	b30	88¾

MONDAY, Aug. 18—A. M.

The steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool Wednesday, Ang. 6, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The market intelligence of the three days after the sailing of the *Canada* is chiefly important as denoting a further considerable decline in Wheat and Flour in London and Liverpool, and a weak market in Paris. The English Farmers were bringing forward their old Wheat more freely, in consequence of the continued fine weather both in England and on the Continent, and at Mark Lane, on Monday, the 4th, a decline of ten shillings the quarter had to be submitted to to effect sales. We copy in another place the review of the *Mark Lane Express*, which embraces a notice also of the principal Continental markets. Of Tuesday's market, Aug. 5, at Liverpool, Messrs. MAXWELL say there was a moderate consumptive demand at a decline of 1s. the 70 lbs. on Wheat, and 3s.@4s. the bbl. on Flour for the week. Indian Corn was fairly supported, at 29s. 6d.@32s. the quarter, as in quality. Messrs. BROWN quote the decline in Wheat for the three days at 6d.@8d., and Flour 1s.@1s. 6d. Indian Corn maintained. The fine weather, and the assurance it afforded of a good harvest, had improved trade in the manufacturing districts, and Cotton was firmer at Liverpool. The sales of the three days, 21,000 bales. At Manchester the turn in Goods and Yarns was in favor of the sellers. The figures, by this steamer, for Flour and Wheat are the lowest we have had for many weeks: Western Canal, 24s.@27s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. Southern Red and White Wheat, 9s. 6d.@10s. 1d.; Western Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. Beef, Pork and Bacon steady, with little business. Lard higher; 70s.@69s. on the spot and from ship. The English and French Funds are both quoted steady, the former a fraction lower on Tuesday afternoon. The demand for Consols from the public sustains the price with remarkable steadiness, although outside discounts are nearer the Bank minimum, 4¼ ₱ cent., and no immediate prospect of a reduction in the latter appears. The payments on the 4th of the month were quite heavy, bnt passed off well. The preparation for the settlement of the August Consol account on the 7th caused the rate for Money on the Stock Exchange to be held firm at 4¾ ₱ cent. The Discount-houses were getting 4@4¼, and as much as 4¾ on hills, and the Bank was doing more business in the discount line. At the close on Tuesday the tone of the Money market was quoted as easier. Messrs. ROTHSCHILD are said to have contracted for $4,250,000 in Silver with the Bank of Amsterdam. Business is marked in Illinois Freeland Bonds at 95¾ ₱ cent., and in the Shares at $33 sterling money for $25 paid. The Construction Bonds, 85½ bid, 86¾ asked. Erie Sinking Funds, 86 ex dividend; Third Mortgage, 92 ₱ cent. New-York Central Sixes, 82; Sevens, 96. Pennsylvania Central Seconds, Sterling, 97, and Firsts, Federal, 91½. A sale of Chicago and Mississippi First Mortgage at 60 ₱ cent. is noted. The business in Sugars at Liverpool is reported moderate at about previous rates. The London *Times* remarks on the multiplication of new Stock schemes, chiefly domestic or colonial, as follows:

"A résumé on the 30th of June showed the total capital nominally required for the new schemes introduced during the half-year to be £38,400,000. Of this about £11,000,000 was the amount estimated as having been promised to foreign countries, while of the remainder only a small proportion was pledged to undertakings of a description to withdraw serious sums from the ordinary channels of employment. The prospect, although not calculated to awaken anxiety, was such as to stimulate caution. Nevertheless, although the public are disposed probably to infer that this fact and the dullness of the money market during the subsequent period have led to an abatement of the ardor of projectors, such has not been the case. Their demands have steadily increased, and if any effect has been produced by the less buoyant state of prices it has simply been to prevent this increase assuming still more objectionable dimensions. The subscriptions invited from January to June averaged £3,900,000 per month, and in July they have reached £6,870,000."

In the supplemental list we notice £250,000 Sterling for the Oakland and Ottawa (now the Detroit and Milwaukee) Road in Michigan.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week shew an unexpected increase in the aggregate entries of Foreign merchandise, chiefly in Dry Goods—Woolens being the heaviest, and Silks quite large—amounting in all, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $6,974,911. The entries the corresponding week last year were $3,737,783. The same week in 1854 $4,982,603. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week are $1,491,837, against $1,278,570. The direct Export of Specie was only $234,753, including the Gold and Silver by the *Atlantic*, on Saturday, for Liverpool, $193,758. There was also exported from Boston by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday $503,000, of which $408,000 was sent over by express from this City. The Cunard steamer from that port the corresponding week last year had $826,600. The direct export was but $22,500. The balances in Gold Coin and Bullion to the credit of all accounts in the Government Sub-Treasury Office in this City on Saturday afternoon amount to $13,821,755, against $12,871,491 the previous week. This difference of $950,264, arising from the heavy receipts from Custom Duties, and comparatively light disbursements owing to the delay in Congress of the main appropriation bills, and $637,753 sent to Europe, as above, will count against the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon, while they will have the partial advantage of the deliveries from California on Thursday, $1,473,876. As these however came in late, and the heaviest accumulation in the Sub-Treasury and the Boston shipment were early in the week, a decline in the average of the Bank reserve is looked for. The last statement showed $13,270,603.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, and which we published in tabular form this day week, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st August, amounted to..$133,060,000

Add two weeks in August	11,035,405
Total to date	$144,095,405
Against same time, 1855	$1,176,694
Increase to date	$52,918,711

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from 1st January to 1st August..$47,102,000

Add two weeks in August	3,866,515
Total to date	$52,968,515
Against same time, 1855	38,625,937
Increase to date	$14,342,578

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st Angust, inst..$19,502,000

Add two weeks in August	2,105,082
Total to date	$21,607,082
Against same time, 1855	20,843,053
Increase to date	$764,029

Our comparative table of California Gold deliveries at this port, by steamer manifest, from 1st January, 1856, to the 1st of July, presented an aggregate of..$23,345,720

Add in August	1,473,876
Total to date	$24,819,596
Against same time in 1855	24,534,262
Increase to date	$285,334

The following is a comparative statement of the export, bence, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton bales	1,051	$246,525	1,316	$55,438
Flour, bbls	10,069	58,595	41,541	239,635
Corn Meal, bbls	1,890	6,862	791	3,317
Wheat, bushels	31,110	56,221	401,893	677,584
Corn, bushels	147,205	181,766	43,924	14,780
Pork, bbls. and hfs	2,409	39,901	699	14,466
Beef, bbls. and hfs	1,067	14,573	781	14,167
Total Produce		$633,943		$1,081,377
Miscellaneous		645,547		419,560
Total for the week		$1,378,570		$1,493,837

In the early part of the week the course of the Stock Exchange was decidedly downward, and on Tuesday touched lower prices than we have had since the middle of June. The day following brought a reaction of 1@1¾ ₱ cent., and the business for the remainder of the week was active, with indications of a more equal division, in point of numbers and confidence, between buyers and sellers, though the latter, who look for lower prices ahead, on the calculation of a stringent money market, continue rather in the ascendency, and resist every advance by very determined contracts on time, and for cash also, where the Stocks, for immediate delivery, are readily commanded. The market, after frequent fluctuations, closed steady at the Board on Saturday morning, no afternoon session being held. In marking the following changes, we subjoin, for reference, and by way of singular contrast, the rates of this week last year, when, with the single exception of the Import trade, the condition and prospects of the country were less healthy and wealthy than at present—the Railway interest alone having improved full 25 ₱ cent. in its business—and England and France, with whom our commercial relations are most intimate, were engaged in an expensive war, incurring new loans, and laboring under a heavy drain of treasure and a high rate of interest. Conceding that the exception first made is an important one, and that it threatens, in case the country consumes as freely as the importers are for the moment bringing in Foreign Goods, some degree of future embarrassment, it is but fair to add that from increased wealth and the rapid growth of the Export trade, the country is better prepared to meet this evil, while, so far as stock values are concerned, the condition of the finances of the States and the more prudent management and actual business of our leading Railways have immeasurable improved. In regard to State Loans, there is no pastern in their history when the basis of Public Credit and the taxable resources to sustain it were so well secured as at present—and to this remark the States whose 6 ₱ cents. are at present selling in this market below par are by no means an exception. Of our Railway interest it may be remarked, that while the main lines have steadily increased in traffic, new reforms and economy have been introduced to their general management, *and there is a strong indisposition at home*, whatever it may be in England for American accounts, *to enter upon new schemes* except with extreme caution, and the market for the last two or three months has certainly been relieved of a larger sum in the bonds and shares of the established lines by sales abroad than the amount of new issues from the West which have found a foothold here. In respect to the introduction of new Stock schemes generally, the New-York market will of late compare, conservatively, with that of Paris or London, where, since the Peace, the tendency to extravagant speculation—not excluding heavy additions to joint-stock banking—is already strongly reproved by the press.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCK PRICES.

	Saturday, Aug. 9.	Lowest Intermediate.	Saturday, Aug. 16.	1855. Aug. 18.
Virginia 6s	93¾	92	93¾	98½
Missouris	86	86	86½	95½
Tennessee	94	92	93	95¾
New-York Central	84¼	85½	85¾	108¾
Erie	60¾	57½	59¼	58
Reading	86¾	82½	86½	98¾
Toledo	74½	72	73½	92
Galena	108	106	106½	110¾
Michigan Central	90¾	89¾	89¾	101½
Southern Michigan	90½	88	88	104¾
Panama	96¾	93¾	93¾	109
Illinois Centrals	92	90¾	91	87¾
Clev & Pittsburg	59	57½	57¾	75
Rock Island	92¼	91	91¾	96¾
Pennsylvania Coal	96¾	95	95½	107¼
Del and Hudson	119	119¼	119	133

The whole of the above are regular dividend-paying Stocks, with the exception of Erie shares, to the intrinsic value of which the Sinking Fund and other net profits of a year's traffic have been added, for future division among the stockholders. The Illinois Construction Bonds, which are quoted above the currency of last August, have since found an English market, where, according to the advices by the *Baltic*, just to hand, they are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, 85½@86½ sterling money; last sales 86¼, equal to 94½ at home.

The course of the Money Market, during the past week, has been to stiffen rates of Discount outside of Bank; an increased offering of mercantile paper, mainly by the Dry Goods importers and Sugar holders, at Bank; easier terms for foreign Exchange, particularly Sterling, and a marked decline in the export movement of Gold. We quote Discounts, strictly prime mercantile bills, 60 days to 4 months, 7½ to 8½ ₱ cent.; over 4 months, 9 ₱ cent.; fair or second grade paper, 9 to 11 ₱ cent, according to date; Railway acceptances, of the leading trunk lines, 10 ₱ cent.; the Illinois Central, 18 months Scrip, being the principal description offered at present. The active business at the Custom House caused the Importers to lean pretty heavily upon their Banks, and also tended to increase the supply of paper with the Discount Brokers. The speculation in Sugars, the dullness of the Summer demand, at the greatly enhanced prices, and the disposition of the regular grocery trade to resist the views of the large holders, also increase the offerings at Bank, and are said to cause the extension or renewal of bills from New-Orleans and the West India Islands. These, assuming a regular business shape, and being accepted by first-class houses here, are made to command money to carry out the speculation. The business in call loans worked easy to the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers, at 7 ₱ cent. The amount done in this way has been much exaggerated or misunderstood of late. The demand loans, so called at the leading Banks, embrace, at present, very near, if not quite, as large a sum on the pledge of the Bills Receivable of their mercantile customers, which they do not care to discount at long date, as on Stocks.

ADDITIONAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC—JULY.

	July, 1856.	July, 1855.
Norwich and Worcester	$31,066	$26,002
Dayton and Hamilton	40,250	31,559
Mad River	52,111	42,784
Ohio Central	53,511	No return
Wilmington and Zanesville	17,572	New
Dayton and Western	10,186	6,351
Total on 6 lines	$204,696	$106,796
20 lines previous report	3,931,049	3,126,603
Total 26 lines	$4,136,745	$3,233,399
Increase this year		$903,346

The receipts of Produce through the New-York State Canals, the past week, show an increase of about 35 ₱ cent. in Grain and Flour, compared with the same week last year. And, from the opening of navigation, the comparison is as as follows:

	1856.	1855.
Flour, bbls	466,700	471,635
Wheat, bushels	2,863,021	985,358
Corn, bushels	3,566,732	5,205,094

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the week and season from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields is as follows.

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Road	51,727	1,833,244	1,470,824
Schuylkill C	30,822	612,000	621,122
Lehigh

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1534. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beaver-st., and 121 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Failure to Pass the Army Appropriation Bill.

An Extra Session Called by the President.

Disgraceful Assault on Mr. Granger.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Other Telegraphic Intelligence.

Disgraceful Assault on Mr. Granger by McMullen of Virginia—An Extra Session of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

A most disgraceful assault was committed today by Mr. McMULLEN, of Virginia, upon Mr. GRANGER.

The parties were in an omnibus, riding to the Capitol. They got conversing on politics. Both were very earnest in the discussion.

McMULLEN said in effect that the South would not submit to the election of FREMONT.

GRANGER replied "after November it will be made to submit."

McMULLEN immediately changed the discussion from a political to a personal one. He professed to be insulted, and told GRANGER that gray hairs alone protected him.

Mr. GRANGER said, "I ask no immunity on that account."

McMULLEN thereupon clinched him, and struck him two severe blows, bruising GRANGER's face badly. GRANGER defended himself as well as he could.

The parties were separated immediately by Col. CHESTER, of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, who gave substantially the foregoing account.

GRANGER is an old man, considerably under the medium height—very earnest in his manner, but frank, good-natured and generally popular.

The President has issued a Proclamation, convening Congress in extra session on Thursday next.

Very many members have left Washington, and it is doubtful whether a quorum will be present. Nearly all the absentees have paired.

It is supposed that no business will be attempted except the Army Appropriation Bill. S.

The Adjournment of Congress—Failure to Pass the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18—2 P. M.

Congress adjourned at 12. All the general appropriation bills were passed, excepting that for the Army, which appropriates about fourteen millions. Many private bills failed to receive the President's signature, for want of time. The President and Cabinet were in the ante-room during the whole morning, attending to business.

Proclamation by the President, calling an Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 18.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet this after noon, and the following was decided upon:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the Army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and as an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress.—I do, therefore, by this Proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on Thursday, 21st of August instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand

Done at the City of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the 81st.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order of W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

This proclamation has detained here those members who this afternoon were on the eve of their departure for their homes.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

COL. FREMONT'S ACCOUNTS.

The Chair submitted a Message from the President in answer to the resolution calling for Col. FREMONT's accounts of his receipts and disbursements as an officer of the Government.

The Senate then passed several private bills.

THE CIVIL BILL PASSED.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil bill was agreed to by both Houses. It gives $250,000 for the Washington Aqueduct, and settles the Baltimore Post-Office controversy by appropriating $300,000 providing for the selection of a site by Commission, and rescinding the Exchange Building contract. The proviso that the construction of all public buildings except for defensive purposes shall be under civil superintendency, was stricken out.

THE NAVAL DEPOT AT BRUNSWICK.

The bill for the establishment of a Naval Depot at Brunswick, Ga., was then received from the House and postponed till next session.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. TOOMBS, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported they were unable to agree. He moved that the Senate adhere to its disagreement and notify the House thereof. He thought there was no chance of an agreement, and was willing to let the consequences rest where they belong.

Mr. CLAYTON wanted to leave the door open until the last moment. It was yet possible there would be an agreement. So long as there was the slightest hope of that result he wanted to use conciliation, and hoped the word "insist" would be substituted for adhere.

Mr. MASON was willing to adhere, for he saw no chance of an agreement. He was in favor of meeting the enemy on the threshhold.

Mr. SEWARD thought that must be figurative language, for the enemy of whom the Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON) spoke was the House of Representatives, a coordinate branch of the National Legislature, and that body was in no sense an enemy of the Senate. He (Mr. SEWARD) said, with all deference to the Senator from Virginia, that public sentiment was, in his opinion, the friend of constitutional law and the principles on which our Government is founded.

Mr. HALE referred to the freedom of the English House of Commons, by which the sovereign is held in check, and thought if the House of Representatives was coerced into submission, we might as well give up the experiment of Free Government.

Mr. CLAYTON said if the bill was lost the Army must be disbanded, as they could not be paid and fed. In that case it would be the duty of the President to call an extra session immediately.

Mr. TOOMBS consented to change his motion an last it be the Senate "insist." He said the argument had out was that the Army must be disbanded if the bill failed. Let it be disbanded, but keep the Constitution for the protection of the people.

THE SENATE INSIST.

The motion to insist was agreed to, by 39 against 12.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT.

Mr. BELL, of Tenn., with reference to the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the case of Lieut. BARTLETT, which has been misunderstood to reflect upon that gentleman's character, stated that it was not the intention of the Committee to express any opinion *pro* or *con.*, but merely spread before the country the evidence in his (BARTLETT's) case in an impartial manner without drawing conclusions.

The Senate then agreed to extend the session till 2 o'clock, seven only voting in the negative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

NEW MEMBER FROM MISSOURI.

Mr. ACKER, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. MILLER, of Missouri, was sworn in.

MR. RICHARDSON RESIGNED.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, saying he had resigned his seat.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE AND TEXAS.

Mr. EVANS, of Texas, asked and obtained leave to present the resolutions of the State of Texas upon the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and also to print a speech in connection therewith, in relation to the danger which threatens the social and political system of the United States from the evil in the antagonism of the native stocks—the colored race and the Indians—and the immense and ever-increasing political influence of European emigrants, which tends to change the primary character of our institutions, and even to subvert the foundations of civil liberty and regulated government. His argument involves the philosophy of the American Party, and the *rationale* of its objects and means.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GRANGER.

Mr. SIMMONS, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the assault on Mr. GRANGER by Mr. MCMULLEN this morning, and report their action to the House on the second Monday of December.

Mr. COBB, (Ga.) mid great confusion, raised a point to the question of privilege involved, saying that the few remaining minutes of the Session should not be consumed in making an inquiry into an assault and battery case.

The Speaker decided Mr. SIMMONS' question of privilege in order.

Mr. MCMULLEN hoped that unanimous consent would be given for the inquiry.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Speaker appointed Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Mr. PETIT, and Mr. FULLER of Maine, as the Committee to investigate the assault.

During the proceedings messages between the two Houses and the President informed each from time to time of his approval of certain bills.

CONFUSION.

The confusion occasionally was so great that it was next to impossible to understand precisely what was going on in the House.

The galleries and lobbies were crowded, and were all excitement.

LOSS OF THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported they were unable to agree on the amendment restricting military operations in Kansas and disarming the Militia there.

He moved that the House further insist, and ask the Senate for a fourth Committee of Conference.

Mr. STEPHENS inquired if this motion be voted down, whether it would be in order to move that the House recede.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., said the only way to save the bill is to recede from the Kansas amendment.

It was now 11¾ o'clock.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion was disagreed to by 98 against 103.

Mr. KUNKEL moved that another Committee of Conference be appointed.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order, saying a similar question had just been decided.

Mr. MILLSON asked leave to offer a resolution, the Senate concurring, that the time for adjournment be extended two hours.

Objections were made amidst great excitement.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, moved for a suspension of the rules. He wished the majority to determine whether or not they would defeat the bill and let all their factious movements be exhibited to the country.

The House at one minute to 12 o'clock refused to suspend the rules by Yeas 131, Nays 68—not two-thirds.

The bell was ringing for 12 o'clock, when Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved to take up the Senate resolution, extending the time of adjournment in accordance with the joint resolution fixing the hour.

Members lingered in the Hall, some lamenting and others rejoicing over the defeat of the Army bill.

Scenes During the Night Sitting in the House—Absence of Drunkenness—The Gallery and the Lobby—Struggles for the Floor—What was Effected—The Steam Revenue Cutter for New-York—Discoveries of Guano, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The night sitting, previous to the adjournment of Congress, is an exciting, interesting and instructing occasion. There was quite as much of intensity as usual in that of last night, although much less of confusion, and more of dignity. Vain would be the attempt to convey an adequate picture of the scene, especially in the House, where the unsteady gaslight was spasmodically blinking and winking, until the gray dawn of morn, over some hundreds of intensely interested and excited men. During these last hours the galleries and lobbies are always crowded with anxious expectants and their friends, who have claims against Congress or are interested personally in some other way in the pending legislation.

THE SCENE AT MIDNIGHT.

Look in upon the scene at midnight. All ordinary rules of deportment here been suspended by a sort of unanimous consent. Scarcely anybody is in his seat except here and there a member who, with head upon his arms folded over the desk in front of him, saves time in an unquiet nap, until aroused by some one who wants his vote. These gentlemen have nothing which they desire especially to get up. Their numbers, however, are very few. There upon the sofas all around the lobby lay stretched out at length quite a number of members who ought to be in bed at home under the advice of a physician, but who nevertheless are on hand to record themselves on the contested questions.

ONLY ONE DRUNK.

Only one member is intoxicated, and he sleeps and snores like the *habitué* of a *lager beer* shop. He is from Kentucky, and can drink his "share" of bad whisky; but unfortunately can't stop with that amount. A vote is called on one of the Kansas amendments to the Appropriation bills. He is wanted. Every vote is important. His friends attempt to arouse him, and find they have undertaken a severe task. They lift him up, finally, and stand him upon his feet, holding him up that he may not sink to the floor. This rouses him partially, but he swears that he has "paired off" with somebody. His friends know better, or he would not be sleeping in the hall—so they tell him when his name is called, and instruct him whether to say "aye" or "no." He obeys the direction as sensibly as the parrot repeats its "Pretty Poll," and is then thrown like a log again upon the sofa, where he snores away until some new question makes his vote important. How sad is such a scene; how disgraceful to Congress and to humanity.

SPEAKER BANKS' DECISION.

Thanks to the decision of Speaker BANKS this scene has no counterpart. A private bottle must have laid so low this *Honorable* Representative, for the Speaker has banished anything that can intoxicate from all the Committee and refreshment rooms. The result is a state of sobriety which the House has not exhibited at an all-night session before in many years.

THE GALLERY AND THE LOBBY.

Look up towards the gallery, and all about the lobby. What a collection of anxious, nervous looking men and women. They are claimants on public justice, or expectant shares in the spoils. Each has some claim or some darling project the passage of which seems to them just now almost the gate of Paradise. In to-night is their last present hope. With ardent intensity they gaze upon the scene. See how each facial lineament is impressed with intense anxiety as it peers through the windows into the hall or over the galleries. Each has some friend among the members who is seeking to catch the Speaker's eye and obtain the floor to move the

STRUGGLE FOR THE FLOOR.

bill which he has in charge. One measure is just disposed of, and fifty gentlemen spring to the floor, yelling "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" at the top of their lungs. One only can have it,—one succeeds in being recognized, and the rest drop back into their seats, discouraged and exhausted, one insisting that the Speaker's failure to recognize *him* is a personal indignity, another protesting that he never *will* try again, but the greater number laughing at their own earnestness and want of success, and "gathering up" for another tiger leap at the first opportunity. The gentleman up moves the consideration of the bill he has in charge. His motion is carried, and his measure soon passed. What a load is evidently removed from the heart of the successful claimant, who springs from his anxious seat in the gallery, darts down the stairway, and "breaks" for home or his lodgings to tell his friends of his success, and too often to celebrate it in a carousal. But in many cases no such good fortune attends the claimant. His bill fails; despair crushes him beneath its heavy heel, and the unfortunate man wends his way sorrowfully from the hall, cursing his fate as he threads along the passages leading out of the building and turns his back upon the Capitol, regretting the very citizenship which subjects his rights to the uncertain adjudication of an American Congress. These are some of the characteristics of a night session.

THE LEGISLATION OF YESTERDAY.

You are already acquainted with the actual legislation of yesterday. I did not err in my anticipation that the House would recede from its Kansas Amendments to the General Appropriation Bills. Already all have been abandoned, save that forbidding the employment of the Army, to give effect to the persecutions of our Free-State friends in Kansas, and the appropriation for salaries of the Kansas Legislature. From their disagreement, to the latter the Senate had no difficulty in receding, for they care nothing about it, as the Kansas Legislature will not meet are the next session of Congress. Upon that amendment, therefore, the House insisted to the end. From the other Kansas amendments to the Executive Legislative and Judicial Bill, they receded by the votes of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio; MILLWARD, and TYSON, of Pennsylvania; and THURSTON, of Rhode Island. These changes, with one or two doorgas, did the work. The amendment to the Army Bill will pends, and to morrow you may look to see the House recede from it. If they do not, the bill will be lost.

STEAM REVENUE CUTTER FOR NEW-YORK.

The Steam Revenue Cutter bill passed the House through the efforts of Mr. PELTON, who supported it in a brief but well-pointed speech, in answer to the objections made by the other side of the House, and then carried it handsomely upon the yeas and nays. Mr. P. deserves well of the New-York merchants for his zeal in behalf of this important measure. There is no doubt that Mr. SEWARD will carry it through the Senate next Winter, if he cannot get it up to-morrow.

AMERICAN DISCOVERERS OF GUANO.

Another New-York measure, of much value, however, to the entire shipping and agricultural interest of the Atlantic States, was the bill for the protection of American discoveries of guano islands. This bill was engineered through the House last evening by Mr. STRANAHAN. General PEDRO M. WETMORE of your City has been here for some weeks busily engaged in explaining its merits to members, quieting objections founded upon a misunderstanding of its purpose and effect, and thus preparing the way for its success whenever it should be taken up. His quiet tact and judicious management has accomplished what few others could, at such a time as this.

SITE FOR THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The negotiations for the purchase of a site for the New-York Post-Office were broken off entirely a few days, and it was understood that no appropriation would be asked for that purpose. Subsequently, however, new parties took the matter in hand, and half a million of dollars were appropriated for this purpose in the Post-Office bill.

THE WASHINGTON WATER-WORKS.

The Washington water works seem to be doomed. An appropriation will probably be made to morrow to put the work already done in a condition for preservation and to pay off the debts of the concern. This will make $600,000 expended on this project, and all we have for it is half a mile of aqueduct. At this rate of expenditure, as the proposed aqueduct is fourteen miles in length, the entire cost would amount to over sixteen millions of dollars! Washington will probably never get the water, except through the enterprise of a good private Company, with moderate aid from Congress. S.

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

BILL to Regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States.

(Synopsis)

SECTION 1. Enacts that Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, Ministers resident, Commissioners, Chargés d'Affaires and Secretaries of Legation, shall be entitled to compensation at the rates mentioned, viz.: Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, the full amount therefor in Schedule A; Ministers resident and Commissioners 75 per cent.; and Secretaries of Legation, 15 per cent. of the said amounts respectively, provided that the compensation of the Secretary of the Legation to China, acting as interpreter, shall be at the rate of $5,000, and if not acting as such, at the rate of $3,000, and that of Secretary of Legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, at the rate of $3,000, and, if not acting as such, at the rate of $2,000 per annum.

SCHEDULE A.

Great Britain and France, each, $17,500.

Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China, each, $12,000.

All other countries, each, $10,000.

SEC. 2. Authorizes the President to appoint for each of the legations at London and Paris an Assistant Secretary of Legation, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of $1,500 per annum; for the legation to China, an Interpreter, when the Secretary of Legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of $5,000; and for the legation to Turkey, a dragoman, when the Secretary of Legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of $1,000 per annum.

SEC. 3 Regulates the compensation for consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, in accordance with the following

SCHEDULE B:

1. Consuls General.

British North America.—Quebec, $4,000.

British India.—Calcutta, $5,000, [raised from $3,500.]

Egypt.—Alexandria, $3,500.

Japan.—Simoda, $5,000.

Cuba.—Havana, $6,000.

Turkey.—Constantinople, $3,000, [raised from $2,500.]

Hanseatic and Free Cities.—Frankfort on-the-Main, $3,000, [raised from $2,000.]

II. CONSULS.

Great Britain.—Liverpool and London, each, $7,500. Melbourne, $4,000. Hong Kong, $3,500, [raised from $3,000.] Glasgow, $3,000, [cut down from $4,000.] Mauritius and Singapore, each, $2,500. Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demerara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Nassau, (New-Providence,) and Turk's Island, each, $2000. Prince Edward's Island, $1,000.

France.—Havre, $6,000. Paris, $5,000. Marseilles, $2,500. Bordeaux, $2,000. La Rochelle and Lyons, each $1,500. [Raised from $1,000.]

Russia.—Revel, Moscow, Odessa, and St. Petersburg, each $2,000. [Revel and Moscow are now Consulates. Odessa is raised from $1,500, and St. Petersburg reduced from $2,500.]

Spain.—Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each $2,500. [Matanzas and Trinidad are reduced from $3,000, and Santiago raised from $2,000.] San Juan, (Porto Rico,) $2,000. Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (Porto Rico,) each, $1,500.

Austria.—Trieste, $2,000. Vienna, $1,500.

Prussia.—Aix la Chapelle, $2,500.

China.—Canton and Shanghae, each, $4,000. [Raised from $3,000.] Fouchou, $3,500. [Raised from $2,000.] Amoy and Ningpo, each, $3,000. [Raised from $2,500.]

Turkey.—Beyrout and Smyrna, each $2,000. Jerusalem, $1,500.

Netherlands.—Rotterdam, $2,000. Amsterdam, $1,000.

Belgium.—Antwerp, $2,500.

Portugal.—Funchal, Lisbon and Oporto, each $1,500.

Denmark.—St. Thomas, $4,000. Elsineur, $1,500.

Sardinia.—Genoa, $1,500.

Switzerland.—Basle, $2,000, and Geneva, $1,500. [Basle raised from $1,000.]

Sicilies.—Messina, Naples and Palermo, $1,500.

Saxony.—Leipsic, $1,000.

Bavaria.—Munich, $1,000.

Tuscany.—Leghorn, $1,500.

Wurtemburg.—Stuttgardt, $1,500.

Hanseatic and Free Cities.—Bremen and Hamburg, each $2,000.

Barbary States.—Tangiers, Tripoli and Tunis, each $3,000. [Raised from $2,500.]

Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, $6,000. Pernambuco, $2,000.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz, $3,500. Acapulco, $2,000.

Peru.—Callao, $3 500.

Chili.—Valparaiso, $3,000.

Buenos Ayres.—Buenos Ayres, $2,000.

Nicaragua.—San Juan del Sur, $2,000.

New Granada.—Panama, $3,500, Aspinwall, $2,500.

Venezuela.—Laguayra, $1,500

Sandwich Islands.—Honolulu, $4,000. Lahaina, $3,000.

III.—COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Nicaragua.—San Juel del Norte, $2,000.

St. Domingo (Island.)—Port au Prince, $2,000. St. Domingo, (city,) $1,500.

SCHEDULE C.

I. CONSULS.

Great Britain.—Capetown and Falkland Islands, each $1,000

Austria.—Venice, $750.

Prussia.—Stettin, $1,000. [Instead of fees and liberty to trade.]

Turkey.—Candia and Cyprus, each $1,000. [Cyprus is a new Consulate.]

Netherlands.—Batavia, $1,000.

Portugal.—Fayal, and Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) each $750.

Denmark.—Saint Croix, $750.

Sardinia.—Spezzia, $1,000.

Greece.—Athens, $1,000.

Muscat.—Zanzibar, $1,000.

Brazil.—Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, and Rio Grande, each $1,000.

Mexico.—Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) and Tampico, each $1,000. Paso del Norte, and Tabasco, each $500.

Peru.—Psita, and Tumbez, each $500.

Chili.—Talcahuano, $1,000.

New-Granada.—Carthagena, and Sabanillo, each $500.

Honduras.—Omoa, $1,000.

Society Islands.—Tahiti, $1,000. [New Consulate.]

New-Zealand.—Bay of Islands, $1,000. [New Consulate.]

Ecuador.—Guayaquil, $750.

Bolivia.—Conja, $500.

Uruguay.—Montevideo, $1,000.

Navigators' Island.—Apia, $1,000.

Feejee Islands.—Lanthala, $1,000.

II. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Portugal.—St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) $1,000. [Instead of fees and trade.]

Liberia.—Monrovia and Gaboon, $1,000 each.

St. Domingo (Island.)—Cape Haytien, $1,000; Aux Cayes, $500.

Russia in Asia.—Amoor River, $1,000. [New Consulate.]

SEC. 4. Enacts that consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, respectively.

SEC. 5. Prohibits any consul general, consul, or commercial agent, while he holds his office, to be interested in or transact any business as a trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person within the limits of his consulate directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through the agency of any other person.

SEC. 6. Authorizes the appointment by the President of three Chinese translators at a rate not to exceed $1,500 per annum.

SEC. 7. Authorizes the President to appoint consular pupils for consulates, who shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed $1,000 per annum.

SEC 8 Parties appointed to office only entitled to compensation when they reach their respective posts.

SEC 9. If to any diplomatic office another be superadded, the party holding such will be allowed additional compensation.

SEC. 10. While any secretary of legation acts as *Chargé d'affaires*, he shall be allowed compensation at the rate allowed to such *Chargé d'affaires.*

SEC. 11. If any consular officer be autoorized to perform diplomatic functions in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer, he shall be compensated at the rate allowed for a Secretary of Legation.

SEC. 12 No consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions without express authority.

SEC. 13. Requires that every consul general, consul, and commercial agent, shall enter into bonds and give sureties for the faithful performance of his duty.

SEC 14, Authorizes the President to define the extent of country to be embraced within any consulate, and to provide for the appointment of vice-consuls, &c.

SEC. 15. Vice consuls and vice commercial agents are entitled to so much of the compensation of the principal officer in those place he may be appointed, as the President shall determine, &c.

SEC. 16. President to prescribe the tariff of fees.

SEC. 17. Consular officers to give receipts for fees; penalty inflicted for overcharging.

SEC. 18. Regulates the accounting of fees collected to the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

SEC. 19. No diplomatic officer to be absent from his post for a longer period than ten days at one time without permission, nor shall any compensation be allowed during absence except in cases of sickness.

SEC. 20. Compensation provided by this act is in full for services and personal expenses which may be incurred.

SEC. 21. Compensation provided by this act shall not be applicable to persons holding office who are not citizens.

SEC. 22. President to provide at public expense for stationery, &c., of legations, &c.

SEC. 23. Provides for the issuing of passports by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 24. Authorizes any secretary of legation and Consular officer to administer oaths, &c.

SEC. 25. That desertion of seamen shall be officially authenticated at the port or place of the consulate agency first visited by the vessel.

SEC. 26. That, on the application of seamen for discharge, if it shall appear to the consular officer that he is entitled to it, he shall do so.

SEC 27. Every consular officer shall keep a detailed list of all seamen shipped and discharged by him; also, particulars of vessels arrived and departed.

SEC. 28. Every shipmaster, when he has occasion for official services, must apply to the consular officer, and pay the necessary fees.

SEC. 29. If any citizen shall die abroad and by testamentary disposition shall leave special directions for the management of his personal property by the consular officer the latter shall strictly observe the directions, &c.

SEC. 30. Fees to be collected in the coin of the United States or at its representative value in exchange.

SEC. 31. In the construction of all other acts upon this subject which shall remain in force after this shall take effect they shall be deemed to include and apply to all consular officers as though they were specially named therein.

SEC. 32. Consular officers declared liable in damages in case of willful neglect, malfeasance or abuse of power to the party injured; provided that such suit shall not prejudice the claims of the United States.

SEC. 33. Inconsistent parts of other acts repealed.

SEC. 34 This act to take effect on the 1st of January next.

List of Appropriations Made.

Compensation and mileage of Senators	$108,872
Compensation and mileage of Representatives and Delegates	365,048
Additional, allowed under increased compensation	773,500
Compensation of officers and employes of Senate	69,484
Contingent expenses of the Senate	163,450
Compensation of officers and employes of House of Representatives	76,646
Contingent expenses of House of Rep., viz.:	
Binding documents	$125,000
Furniture, repairs and stationery	15,000
Horses, carriages, fuel and lights	6,900
Newspapers for members	12,500
Engraving and lithographing	125,000
Police and miscellaneous items	40,700
Pages, laborers, folders, &c	26,632
For *Congressional Globe* and appendix	34,704
Binding same	16,057
Reporting debates, first session	21,060
	424,183
For Library Congress and Superintendent of Printing	30,750
Paper required for printing during second session	156,408
Printing for the second session, Thirty-fourth Congress	115,000
Compensation of the President of the U. S.	25,000
Compensation of the Vice President—balance	2,692
Compensation of Secretary to sign patents	1,500
Compensation of Secretary of State and employes	51,000
Publishing the laws of Congress	47,801
Contingent expenses of State Department	34,500
Compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, assistants and employees	615,849
Contingent expenses of Treasury Department	78,400
Compensation of the Secretary of the interior, commissioners and employees	314,899
Contingent expenses Interior Department	133,220
Surveyors of Public Lands, and their clerks	130,151
Compensation of the Secretary of War, clerks and employes	106,300
Contingent expenses of the War Department	29,160
Compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and employes	97,540
Contingent expenses of Navy Department	12,565
Compensation of the Postmaster-General, clerks and employes	158,840
Contingent expenses of Post-Office Department	159,000
Expenses of Mint at Philadelphia	177,200
Expenses of Mint at New-Orleans	63,200
Expenses of Mint at Charlotte, N. C.	11,600
Expenses of Mint at Dahlonega, Ga.	10,880
Expenses of Mint at San Francisco	277,300
Expenses of Mint at New York Assay Office	62 200
For Territorial Government—Oregon	34,000
For Territorial Government—Minnesota	30,300
For Territorial Government—New-Mexico	34,000
For Territorial Government—Utah	33,000
For Territorial Government—Washington	34,000
For Territorial Government—Nebraska	31,500
For Territorial Government—Kansas	32,000
Compensation of Supreme Court and District Judges	167,450
Compensation of Attorney-General and District Attorneys	54,590
Support of the Court of Claims	30,000
Support of the Independent Treasury	151,000
Support of the present land system	253 000
Support of the District Penitentiary	23,316
For defraying the expenses of the United States Courts	800,000
Contingent expenses of Surveyors General	17,000
Contingent expenses of the public grounds in Washington	41,226
For the support of the Army—	
Army proper	10,586,349
Armories, arsenals and munitions of war	986,040
Military Academy	173,894
Fortifications and other works of defence	1,745,300
Surveys, &c.	135,000
Miscellaneous objects	1,400,000
Arrearages	2,000
For the support of the Navy—	
Navy proper	8,142,418
Marine corps	851,113
Special objects	4,539,974
Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts	250,000
Survey of the western coasts of the United States	130 000
Support of the light-house establishment	1,300,959
To supply a deficiency in Post Office Department	2,250,000
Intercourse with foreign nations	936.862
For the payment of pensions	1,458,947
For lighting the President's house and public grounds	27,000
Continuation of public buildings in Washington	450,000
For Indian annuities	1,285,276
To collect agricultural seeds and statistics	75,000
For the payment of certain per centage to States	256,000
Repayment for land erroneously sold	63.000
Marine Hospital fund	150,000
For the payment of debentures, drawbacks and bounties	500,000
Repayment to importers the excess of duties collected	1,068,000
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs	2,450,000
Expenses of Smithsonian Institute	30,910
Expenses of mail transportation for the several departments	200,000
Expenses of mail transportation for the two Houses of Congress	500.000
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000
For civilizing Indians under the act March 3, 1849	10,000
For interest on public debt	2,320,000
For ocean mail steamer service	2,113,500
For general mail transportation	6,140,000
Compensation of postmasters	2,150,000
For ship, steamboat and way letters	20,000
Compensation of clerks in post-offices, and contingencies	1,329,300
For Capitol extension until 4th March next	750,000
For new dome on Capital	100,000
Total	$63,604,923

The Bounty Land act of this session will dispose of millions of acres, but the head of the Pension Bureau can give no idea of the probable quantity.

The Business Done by Congress.

The following is a list of bills passed by Congress, public and private, together with the resolutions of general interest:

PUBLIC BILLS.

An act to relieve the Commissioner of Pensions from the performance of certain clerical duties. Feb. 20, 1856. This bill provides for a clerk to sign Commissioner's name to bounty land warrants.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases. Approved March 5, 1856.

An act to define the jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for the District of East Tennessee. March 19, 1856.

An act relating to punishment in the penitentiary. March 28, 1856.

An act to continue temporarily the land offices at Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, and at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri. April 5, 1856.

An act to constitute the cities of Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, ports of delivery. April 5, 1856. These ports are created for the purpose of avoiding the reshipment of railroad iron.

An act making appropriations for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific, and for other purposes. April 5, 1856. This bill appropriated $300,000 for Indian purposes in Oregon, and to arrest the Indian war.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1857. April 5, 1856.

An act to change the times of holding the United States Courts in the Southern District of Illinois. April 23, 1856.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1857. April 23, 1856.

An act to repeal part of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and seal of the United States, and for other purposes." April 23, 1856.

An act amendatory of an act entitled, "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes." April 23, 1856.

An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California." Approved March 3, 1855. April 30, 1856.

An act granting Columbus, in Kentucky, a port of delivery. May 9, 1856. Created for the delivery of railroad iron.

An act to surrender to the State of Illinois, the Cumberland road, in said State. May 9, 1856.

An act to amend the act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. Approved March 3, 1855. May 14, 1856. This bill authorizes parol testimony to be received in proof of service.

An act making a grant of land to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State. May 15, 1856. This bill grants 1,200,000 acres of land to the State of Iowa for the benefit of the following roads, viz.: Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, and the Burlington and Platte River Railroad.

An act to supply deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1856. May 15, 1856. This deficiency amounted to upwards of three millions.

An act to provide for at least two election precincts in each Ward in the city of Washington, and for other purposes. May 16, 1856.

An act granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the States of Florida and Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said States. May 17, 1856. These acts grant to these States 2,500,000 acres of land for the benefit of the following roads, viz.: In Alabama—Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Alabama Central Railroad, North Eastern and South Western Railroad and Branches, Selma and Gunter's Landing Railroad, Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad; in Florida—Florida Railroad, Florida and Georgia Railroad, and Pensacola and Montgomery Railroad.

An act to incorporate St. Thomas' Literary Society, in the District of Columbia. June 2, 1856.

An act to transfer certain rights and duties conferred upon the Trustees of the town of Vincennes, Indiana, to the Common Council of the city of Vincennes. June 2, 1856.

An act for the benefit of the Hebrew congregation in the city of Washington. June 2, 1856.

An act granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State. June 8, 1856.

An act making a grant of lands to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State, June 3, 1856. This bill grants to the State of Louisiana about one million of acres of land for the benefit of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad; the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, and the New-Orleans and Great Northern Railroad. The lands on these roads are mostly taken up and the Companies will get only refuse land.

An act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State. June 3, 1856. This act grants to Wisconsin about two million acres for the benefit of two lines of railroads,—one from Madison or Columbus by Portage City to the St. Croix River, and thence to Lake Superior; the other beginning at Fon du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, thence northward to the State line.

An act making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, and for other purposes. June 3, 1856. By this bill the State of Michigan receives about 1,500,000 acres for the benefit of several roads yet to be projected.

An act to change the place of holding the courts in the district of Delaware. June 14, 1856.

An act to revive and continue in force the provisions of the act of 1853, in relation to "pre-emption entries of public lands," and the act of 1844, in addition to "suspended presumption land claims." June 26, 1856.

An act changing the time of holding the District Court of the United States, at Wytheville, in the western district of Virginia. June 26, 1856

An act to change the time of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee. July 3, 1856.

An act granting to certain citizens of the State of Missouri, the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsburg District, in said State. July 3, 1856.

An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the month of the Mississippi River at the Southw

[illegible] OREGON.

[illegible]—Summary—Meeting at Salem—Resolutions—Rout of the Indians—Oregon Politics—Slavery into the [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Umpqua Valley, Linn Co., O. T., July 1, 1856.

CONSIDERATIONS OF THE OREGON WAR.

There can be no doubt but that both yourselves and readers will hear with pleasure from your countrymen on this distant coast. And especially at the present time, while the clangor of war is ringing through our mountains, would we expect our Atlantic friends to look with some solicitude for news from the wanderers who have planted the Stars and Stripes in Oregon's sunny vales. Unless indeed we might infer from the intense feeling manifested by the newspaper press of the States with regard to Gen. WOOL's statements concerning our people that all remembrance of us is to be banished from our paternal hearthstones, we would still hope for a hearing.

COST OF THE WAR.

This Oregon war is a sad affair, look at it as you may. It has cost the lives of a great many men, women and children. It has cost *the loss of a great deal of morality*. It has cost, perhaps, a million dollars worth of personal property. And it has cost Oregon a year or two of real prosperity. And now it would appear that it is costing a serious misunderstanding between the General and Territorial Governments. Some of your sotemporaries are rather inclined to think the General Government ought not to assume the debt contracted in the prosecution of this war. But why not?

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

It is charged that the Indians were driven into hostilities by a set of corrupt adventurers who had an eye to the Treasury department in the transaction. If this charge were correct the Cabinet at Washington would do well not to prese it too closely, as the Administration itself might be found more fully represented in that class of men than would be exactly agreeable. It would be well, at least, not to press an investigation, as it would raise some ugly questions. But the whole charge is both untrue and irrelevant. The Indians had been preparing for war for months; and at last the war came just as Indian wars usually do. The savages broke into a retired settlement and commenced the work of death.

BRAVERY OF THE MEN OF OREGON.

Now, with regard to the people of Oregon it, was not a question how the Indians were incited to those deeds of blood, nor by whom. They suddenly found themselves enrronnded on their whole frontier, north, east and south, by hostile hands. Like men they threw themselves on their defence. They provided their own munitions of war, their own soldiers, and their own provisions, and fought their own battles; and now in all fairness and equity they claim that the General Government should assume the debt. But it is said the debt is enormous. Granted. For this, however, the Federal officials here are alone responsible. The people gave up their horses, cattle, and everything they had that was needed, at prices fixed by Government appraisers appointed for that purpose. And if the war was not economically conducted, Federal officers are again responsible. The President's appointees had the control of the whole affair. The people of Oregon have done the thing that was manly, honorable, patriotic, and if they are not honorably paid, there will be *a fuss in the family*.

SUPERIORITY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

As to the present condition of the war, since Gov. CURRY withdrew the volunteer troops from the Northern Department, there has been nothing of importance done. There is a considerable United States force in that field under the command of Col. WRIGHT, U. S. A. But during the whole war, neither Gen. WOOL, Col. WRIGHT, or any other United States officer has performed an act that betrayed a disposition to fight, and the Indians always rejoice when the volunteers are withdrawn, and they and the regulars are left to themselves.

FIGHTING ON ROGUE RIVER.

In the Southern Department, including the Rogue River and Coast Indians, there has been a good deal of activity, and some sharp fighting. In the latter part of May the volunteer forces made a general assault on the Indians in their mountain fastness, at a place called the Meadows, and after two days' hard fighting, the savages were routed from their stronghold. The Indians then retreated down Rogue River, where they fell in with a company of regulars under Capt. SMITH, whom they surrounded and fought for some 30 hours, killing 10 and wounding 23 of his men, when another company came up and relieved him from his perilous position. But for this succor, Capt. S. and his men would all have been slaughtered.

Meanwhile the volunteer forces pursued the Indians, and coming up with them soon after the engagement with the regulars, they renewed the fight, and pressed them so hotly that two of their principal Tyees and their followers, to the number of 300, of all ages and sexes, to escape the volunteers took refuge in the camp of the regulars, where they are retained as prisoners of war. One Tyee, with some 300 warriors, made a successful retreat. The latest rumors are to the effect that about the 1st inst. the Indians were completely hemmed in and fighting continued. Things look favorable to a speedy conclusion of war in the Rogue River country.

A STATE GOVERNMENT REJECTED.

The proposition to erect a State Government for Oregon was voted down by the people. The people were afraid to trust the formation of State Institutions to the hands of those who have had the control of our political affairs for a few years past. But a few voted against Convention, though in general in favor of the measure, because they were not willing to risk the introduction of Slavery with the proposed Constitution.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.

There is a large Missouri population here, and occasionally a negro is seen among them. And in one instance a girl has changed hands twice. In the second instance she was, it is reported, sold for $300. There are intelligent and prudent people in Oregon who honestly declare their convictions that there will be a tremendous struggle to legalize Slavery in this Territory yet. And unless a change of Administration should occur at Washington, all the influence of the General Government will go to favor the movement. The writer has been a resident of Oregon for eight years, and during that period he has heard Government officials, and appointees of the President, argue earnestly for the introduction of Slavery into Oregon. And if pro-slavery sentiments prevail in Kansas, then Oregon will be the next field for the propagandists to pounce upon. It will probably be some years before Oregon will be a State.

ELECTION NEWS.

Our election on the 2d inst. betokened a divided and distracted condition of the Democratic Party, which has hitherto wielded an absolute control over the destinies of Oregon. The great mass of the persons elected are called Democrats; but they are divided into two kinds of Democrats who are at at swords' points with each other. The result may be a change of men, but not of politics. A more thorough and radical change must take place before anything of [illegible] can be accomplished for Oregon.

CROPS AND MARKETS.

There has latterly been quite an improvement in the price of produce. Wheat has gone up from 75c. to $1 80 per bushel. The incoming crop looks finely and promises a large surplus. The season thus far has been unusually favorable. If the season had been as dry as sometimes happens, the grasshoppers, which are alarmingly numerous, would have had the vegetable productions of many localities [illegible]. But, as it is, the frequent rains have kept the insects quiet, and vegetation in rapid growth, so that the prospect is, on the whole, excellent.

[illegible], Esquire Hunt, [illegible], Orange Co., was instantly killed on Tuesday evening last. His horses became unmanageable, and ran away, throwing Mr. H. and his grand-daughter against a fence. Mrs. HOLDEN was seriously, though it is hoped not fatally, injured.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

The News of Gov. Shannon's Removal—Rumors from Lane's Camp—Difficulties apprehended—Continued Pro-Slavery Depredations—An incident in Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Aug. 8, 1856.

Since my last, news comes that SHANNON is removed, and Col. GEARY, of Pa., appointed his successor. We are willing to swap without stopping to inquire: *Who is Geary?* The news came at a moment when SHANNON was in a dilemma among his friends in Lecompton. I have already told you of Mershal FAIN's repulse in Lawrence the day he undertook to commence the work of assessing taxes. SHANNON's keepers about Lecompton were enraged, and called on him to order ont the militia to sustain the Marshal as Collector. SHANNON refused. His keepers then told him there were but three things for him to do: call ont the militia, resign, or take a dncking in the Kansas River. This made his white haire stick np streighter than usnal, and he repaired to the camp of Maj. SEDGWICK, about two miles distant, and ordered a messenger in haste to Gen. SMITH at Ft. Leavenworth, informing him of his danger. While he was at the camp, the mail arrived in town, bringing the newe of his removal. All kinds of remarks followed, except that they were sorry. Like others I have written of, he now prays to be delivered from his friends, and how he will succeed in taking his exit, or whether he will stop to make a speech at Westport, as when he entered, is problematical.

I know not what te write of LANE's Camp, as all is hnt vague rumor. I have seen one letter from a gentleman now in Iowa, who says LANE is sixteen miles south of Nebraska City, encamped and *entrenched*—that the Missourians are encamped twelve miles sonth of him—both receiving recruits daily. Another overland messenger says LANE's party are moving this way slowly, hnilding hridges as they go—that no obstacle has yet been met with—that they are now in the Territory, but will be several days in reaching Topeka. From all the facts I can gather, the first accont is far the more probable, hut I have given both for what they are worth. We expect serious difficulty in that vicinity immediately. One hundred men left Leavenworth for the Pro-Slavery army night before last.

News from Missouri to-night is of the same character. They are rallying everywhere to harricade the Territory and cut off all ingress.

The camp near Ossawatomie continue their depredations, and still make it the grand storehouse for all plunder. A good Free-State man was taken prisoner yesterday, and still remains in their camp. I have a premonition that *a change* will come over the spirit of their dreams, during the next two days. You may expect important newstrom that region in my next.

Not a dollar of money has reached us since the 1st of July, and hut little then. What does it mean? Dr. H——, of Boston, was expected here with material aid ten days ago. Letters are now lying in the Post-Office here for him, mailed in Boston July 16, and others of more recent date; still not a word has been learned of him.

Mr. WHITMAN was also the bearer of important matters for our people. He is reported to have left LANE's camp ten days ago for this place, and is not yet heard from. I would not speak of these things to create nnnecessary alarm, but to show our Eastern friends that our sufferings are not yet mitigated.

Capt. WALKER, who went North with 35 men about two weeks ago, is not heard from, and we feel somewhat alarmed for his safety.

A party of BEFORD's men were recently on a *buffalo hunt* (?) west of the Big Blue, but they have been suddenly ordered to the camp near Nebraska line. It is supposed they are outside of Kansas, in Nebraska, and that forces are joining LANE from Nebraska and Iowa. If so, LANE can get recruits as well end as long as they, and is in no danger of being cut off. If they will build an entrenchment all around Kansas, and leave us "alone in our glory," we will soon find out whether Slavery is national or sectional—whether Missouri or Omnipotence is supreme.

An "incident" has occurred to-day in Lawrence. About noon the bell for the new Unitarian Church arrived in town, *viâ* Leavenworth City. At that place threats were made that it would never ring in Lawrence, &c.; hnt here it is, safe and sound, a much-prized herald from the East—the first bell in Kansas; and without disrespect to our famed ladies, we unanimously honor it as the *belt of Lawrence*. Its weight is 1,880 pounds, and may it never toll the death knell of Free Kansas. It is pleced upon blocks, and to-night, for the first time since the repose of Nature became ruffled by the strides of human agency, the church-going bell rolls her wild peals over this prairie land. The birds are startled—the cattle are frantic—the Indian pnts his ear to the ground—children and men all huddle together around the "Mighty Tom." It is a splendid bell—fine in tone, perfect in mechanism, and in a few weeks we will have it elevated upon the first church tower in Kansas; provided, always, that it is not beaten to atoms by the Barons.

RANDOLPH.

What a Southern man thinks of the Foreign Planks in the Cincinnati Platform.

Hon. JERE CLEMENS, formerly Democratic U. S. Senator from Alabama, in a recent political speech, thus anelyzes two of the Cincinnati resolutions:

"FREE SEAS" AND "FREE TRADE."

The next proposition to which I shall direct attention is the following:

"That the qneation coonected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of *Free Seas* and progressive *Free Trade* throughout the world. And by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."

Our Sag-Nicht friends have a hahit of covering np their meaning by anch ambiguous words that it is not always easy for a plain man to tell exactly what they are at. "Free Seas," is a very taking expression, but there is something behind more than meets the eye. It was intended to cover a *war with Denmark* on account of the Sound Dnes. Dues which that Kingdom has collected from all vessels navigating the Baltic for a period dating back beyond the discovery of America. Our commerce there is trifling, and the money collected from our ship owners insignificant. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON, recognized the right of Denmark to make the collection, and secured it to her by solemn treaties. Bnt Mr. PIERCE, more jealous of the nation's rights then they, suddenly discovered that is was inconsistent with the national honor to pay this paltry tax, when England, France, Russia, all Europe had paid it before our nation hed existence, and pay it yet without a murmur. and when, moreover, six months' war would cost us more than would be collected from us in a century.

I may do Mr. PIERCE injustice, but I thiuk I can account for the sudden importance these Sound Dues have assumed. He has seen proper to indulge in a good deal of blustering ou the occasion of a Spanish vessel firing into the *Black Warrior*. An unsophisticated person would have supposed that he intended to land an army on the Island in six weeks at farthest. But unfortunately the fleets of France and England were riding in those seas, and it was pretty well understood that a blow at Cuba would be met by a blow from the three powers combined. Mr. PIERCE's courage was not equal to snch a trial. He hesitated, vacillated, until his minister resigned in disgust, and the Secretary of Legation then patched up a compromise. Mr. PIERCE has lacked sqnare ont. It was mortifying, and he felt it; so, like the fellow who was whipped at a muster and swore "he'd be d——d if he'd stay whipped, hut would go straight home and whip Sally," Mr PIERCE determined not to stay hacked out. He would not fight England and France, bnt he resolved to "pitch into" little Denmark. So long as the thing was in his own hands alone, however, I had no apprehensions of a rupture. I thought he would find some way of getting out of it, and sure enough he did. When the time specified in the treaty had expired, instead of carrying out his warlike threats, he issned a circular to the American Merchantmen to pay the dues, hut to pay them under protest. So a protest was substituted for a war, and there the ridiculous farce ought to have ended, but the Democratic Convention have taken it np, and what was a farce may soon be a bloody tragedy. To do them justice, they mean what they say upon the subject of fighting. They lack neither conrage nor the will to do battle with the Devil himself if it should strike their fancy to get possession of his kingdom. How far it becomes peaceful citizens who delight not in bloodshed, whose trade, commerce and agriculture must suffer grievously in the event of a foreign war, to link themselves with a party so reckless, and so ready to quarrel with anybody, and upon any pretext, is a question you must settle for yourselves. For one I choose to follow quiet paths. All history teaches that national liberty can only be enjoyed far away from the din of arms, and it is not the least of my objections to the Anti-American party that they seem to take a savage delight in every prospect of a difficulty with other nations.

FREE TRADE.

This recolntion shedows forth, another principle more oppressive to the poor man and more blighting to the prosperity of the country than all the foreign wars in which they propose to plnnge ns. They are not only in favor of "free seas," but "free trade throughout the world." *Free trade!* Do you know what that means? It means that instead of supporting the Government by dnties on imports, all duties shall be abolished, and the money dragged by taxation directly from the pockets of the people. Let us see how snch a system would work. There are in the United States about twenty-five millions of inhabitants. Our expenses have been swelled, as I have already told yon, to seventy-five millions of dollars. Equal taxation, therefore, npon free-trade principles, would take from yon yearly three dollars for yourself, three dollars for your wife, three dollars for each of your children, and nine dollars for every five of yonr negroes. Add np these sums, and you will have some idea of the paternal care the Democracy propose to take of yonr pockets.

We in Alabama have had some experience of direct taxation. There are few of you who do not now feel that the taxes yon pay are a very serious hurden. The Cincinnati Convention held a different opinion, and in addition to what yon already pay, propose to tax yon with your proportion of seventy-five millions of dollars, to be squandered on works of internal improvement, which will do you no good—given away to steamship companies, owned abroad, or wasted in extravagant salaries paid to public officers who are feasting on French dishes, and drinking Champagne and Burgundy, while yon are restricted to corn-bread, hnttermilk and middling meet.

Under our present system, you pay no taxes to the support of the general Government hut what you choose. The luxuries of the rich are taxed—the necessaries of the poor are exempt. The party now asking yon to support JAMES BUCHANAN proposes to abandon this system, and resort to a mode of taxation which favers the rich and appresses the poor—which wrings from your hard earnings to feast the lazy drones about Washington.

Can such men be the friends of the people? Are they entitled to the name they have arrogantly assumed? Is it not a desecration of the time-honored word of Democracy to apply it to those who heve so fer departed from all the landmarks erected by JEFFERSON and JACKSON?

PREPONDERANCE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The resolutions which follow are all in relation to the foreign policy of the Government, and are all mischievous and dangerous in their tendency. The last one of the series is equivalent to a general declaration of war against the civilized world.

"That the Democratic Party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valley, and the Union at large."

There are two outlets to the Gulf of Mexico. One into the Caribbean Sea, between Yucatan and Cuba, where we do not own a foot of soil—never did, and where we have no more right to establish an ascendency than over the month of the River St. Lawrence. The other is into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cuba and Florida, and which Cuba has just as much right to control as we have. Through one or the other of these outlets nearly the whole commerce of Cuba must pass, and the whole commerce of Eastern Mexico. There are west of Tortugas some twenty islands in the Gulf of Mexico, not one of which belongs to us. The waters of the Gulf wash other shores than ours. Other nations carry on a commerce there of immense extent and importance; and yet the next Democratic Administration is required to establish a permanent ascendency in the Gulf. How is this ascendency to be established? It cannot be done by treatiee, and must be done by ships of war. The navy of Spain is larger than our own. One hundred million of dollars would not put us on an equal footing with France; nor would a much larger sum enable us to compete with Great Britain. Are you prepared to submit to taxation to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars for the wild and impracticable purpose of establishing our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico? Three hundred millions to be drawn from your pockets, and expended in hnilding ships at the North! Three hundred millions of the products of your indnstry transferred to New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, rearing marble palaces on the barren rocks, while the wild grass is growing in rank luxnrience over the richest savannahs of the South! Does not such a proposition startle you? And yet, let me tell you, this taxation is among the least of the evils this Anti-American policy would entail. Some of yon are in debt—many of you own slaves—almost all of yon depend for your income on agricultural productions. An attempt to establish an ascendency in the Gulf brings with it inevitably a war with France, England and Spain. How are your debts to be paid when your trade is stopped! What would your negroes be worth, when there is no market for the products of their labor! Cotton, corn, rice, wheat and tobacco would become almost entirely valueless; while meny articles which are imported from abroad, and which from long use have become absolute necessaries, would rise to an enormous price. The poor man could no longer drink his coffee, and even the rich one would be compelled to dispense with many of the comforts to which he is habituated. Add to these the other evils attendant upon a state of war—the general demoralization—the weakening of those wholesome restraints without which society would be a curse—the natural tendency of a soldiery to lose their affection for their leaders—and the contempt for rational liberty which long service in the camp so certainly engenders, and yoh have a picture on which neither the patriot nor the Christian can gaze without a shudder.

Grant that we were successful in the end, (as I believe we should be,) it *would only be after we had waded through seas of blood, and when the public mind was prepared to exchange the Republic for a Military Despot*. The veterans who followed CÆSAR to the conqnest of Gaul and Britain, did not hesitate to turn their arms against their mother Rome at his bidding. The Republican soldiers who fought beneath the banner of NAPOLEON on the plains of Italy, required little persuasion to prop his imperial throne with their bayonets. So it has ever been, and ever will be; and the policy now announced by the miscalled Democratic Party not only leads certainly to present misery and suffering, but just as certainly to eventual slavery and degradation.

Politics in California.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in San Francisco on the evening of the 19th of July, to ratify the nominatione of FREMONT and DAYTON. Many able speeches were delivered, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cheerfully indorse and ratify the nominations of that Convention for President and Vice-President of the United States; and that in view of the signal honor conferred upon California in selecting as a leader of the great Republican army, JOHN C. FREMONT, one of California's earliest and most devoted citizens, distinguished as the path-finder of the Empire on the Pacific coast, the Convention has conferred honor upon itself by a just appreciation of true greatness, and reflected the genius of American advancement as characterized by the intrepid exploits of the Pioneer of the Rocky Mountains—the Explorer of the Western Slope of our Continent—the Conqueror of California—and the first to open the Golden Gates of the Pacific to the onward march of American freedom

Resolved, That California is heart and soul enlisted in the great work of improvement which the genius and enterprise of FREMONT inaugurated upon our shores, and we hail his nomination to the Presidency as peculiarly the dictate of a fraternal regard on behalf of our Atlantic brethren, and a guarantee that our advancement is interwoven with the great work of national regeneration which the Republican Party has undertaken.

Resolved, That the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT is a tower of strength to us. California can ask nothing more. With the name of her intrepid Pioneer emblazoned upon the Republican standard, her sons will rally throughout her fertile valleys and golden hills to swell enthusiastic response to our brethren in the East—believing that the day of jubilee is drawing near when we shall meet and join Bands across the Sierras, by the construction of the great land-mark of the Republican era—the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—a highway for the nations, when we shall cease to be a distant or disintegrated portion of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That if WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, we recognize a patriot and a statesman in whom we delight to honor; called by the spontaneous wish of the Republicans to be their candidate for Vice President, we hail in his nomination a triumph of pure principles, sound patriotism and tried fidelity. We hail his nomination as completing the guarantee of our success in the coming contest, and pledge our hearty and earnest devotion to the success of the noble ticket ever presented for the suffrages of Californians, believing, as we do, that the patriotic citizens of the State will respond from valley to mountain, with one heart and one voice for FREMONT and DAYTON.

The platform and resolutions were received with great applause—especially that portion referring to the immediate construction of the Pacific Railroad, which was received with three cheers, and all the resolntions were enthusiastically adopted.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The daily *Alta California* says:

"The Republicans have nominated for President, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, of California. Mr. FREMONT is known to everybody in California, and his name has been intimately connected with all California's history. His personal popularity, his reputation as a traveler and explorer, his enthusiastic devotion to the project of a Pacific Railroad, all will do much towards obtaining votes for him, independent of his party support. His nomination on the first ballot taken, shows the unanimity of feeling which existed toward him and his popularity."

The same paper says, in another article:

"We wish our State elections could be separated from the heated Presidential contest into which we are about entering, that party politics might, to as little extent as possible, enter into the choice of our Representatives in Congress; but this, we suppose, is impossible, and the only thing which can be done, that will be acceptable to the mass of the people of all parties, is to nominate men unobjectionable in character, stainless in reputation, Californians, and men pledged to California's interests. * * * We want Californians, whose whose homes, hopes and interests are here—men of character and reputation—men who will represent us, not only with firmness, but with honor. We went men pledged, whatever may be their other political views, to our great peculiar interest—a Pacific Railroad."

The *Evening Bulletin* says:

"Mr. BUCHANAN represents the great Democratic Party, and, though perhaps not so available as a younger politician unknown to fame, he is one of the oldest and most conservative statesmen in the party. He will have to go into the contest relying upon his unblemished private reputation and the strength of this once invincible party. Mr. FILLMORE, though not so old a politician as Mr. BUCHANAN, has already filled the office of President, is familiar with the details of the Executive department, and is a man of decided ability. Mr. FREMONT is the candidate of a new, but still a powerful, party, who, although they have kept quiet up to the present time, are none the less feared, and will prove the most formidable competitor to the Democratic Party—not on account of the strength of their leader, who is the youngest man ever nominated for the Presidency, and who has had but little experience as a statesman, but on account of the great sectional issue which at present unfortunately distracts our Atlantic States."

The *Chronicle* says:

The Democracy tell us that the memorable words "*in hoc signo vinces*" are imprinted upon the political horizon; that the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE is a sign that they shall conquer in the approaching campaign. We must confess that they have exhibited some sagacity in choosing one candidate North and the other South of the latitude of 36° 30'. But we apprehend that the refusal of the Convention to incorporate in the Democratic platform a resolution pledging the aid and cooperation of the party in behalf of the grandest enterprise of this age of the world, is an error which they will find it difficult to repair.

Nothing but the passage by the present Congress of the bill providing ways and means for the construction of the Pacific Railway, or a distinct and public pledge from Mr. BUCHANAN that he will use all his constitutional powers to promote that measure, can secure him the popular vote of the State of California. This is a prophecy certain to be realized as the dawning of the sun of November.

And again:

The whole point rests thus: The Convention repudiated the Pacific Railroad plank, and Mr. BUCHANAN says he will not put that nor any other plank into the platform. Is it not so? What then can we expect from him beyond what that platform indorses? Nothing. California helped nominate him, and is asked to help elect him; hnt when that shall have been done, he will say: I can do nothing to aid you; my party will not allow it. Seven years of neglect have passed. Our voices have been heard; our complaints known; our demands acknowledged to be just; our petitions denied; and now we are invited to aid in adding four years more of neglect, opposition and injury to the seven already passed. Not if we know ourself, shall we aid in this political suicide.

We quote from the San Francisco *News Letter*:

"Without disparaging in the slightest degree the Cincinnati nominee, Mr. BUCHANAN—a man most respectable in every relation of life—the Californians, almost to a man, hail the nomination of Colonel FREMONT with unbounded satisfaction. They say: 'If you love military glory, daring and untiring energy in the pursuit of every enterprise—if you admire a man who has traversed arid plains and snow-capped mountains to acquire the Golden Land and bring it to the Union with an iron road, you should aid his election.' All which is advanced against FREMONT is his youth (33) in juxtaposition with his well-preserved rival of 63. FREMONT lives in needs not WARE—for he most lives who thinks most, fee a noblest, and acts the best.' With FREMONT and the Railroad his friends say that California 'is safe,' and our friends at New-York may reckon on seeing us at the end of a week after leaving San Francisco by the express train. Without doubt real estate will advance 10 per cent within sixty days of the Colonel's election to the Presidency."

The *News Letter* again says:

"The Democratic ratification meeting, held on the 12th of July, was not very enthusiastic. Every one deems FREMONT as having the best chance."

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A Fremont Club was organized in Bridgeport, Conn., on the evening of the 16th inst. Washington Hall, in which the preliminary meeting was held, was densely crowded. A constitution was adopted, and appropriate officers were elected. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. SPEARY and PECK, of New-Haven; and by Messrs. PETTINGELL and OAKLEY, of Bridgeport. After enrolling about 1,000 names upon their member list, the Club adjourned. It is their intention to erect a "cabin," capable of seating two or three thousand persons, for their weekly meetings. A reliable correspondent writes to us that Bridgeport is sure for FREMONT, at the coming election, by four hundred majority.

The Lowell *Courier* says the St. John's Society of that city, joined by several of the other societies, in all about four hundred, went on an excursion on Wednesday to Forge Pond. It was a delightful day, a genial company, and a glorious time. A vote was taken on the Presidential question—*unanimous* for FREMONT—and nine cheers were given for FREMONT by the crowd of outsiders assembled at the depot to see them off.

The Boston *Courier* of Friday morning says: "With regard to certain gentlemen of the old Whig Party—Messrs. EVERETT, WINTHROP, LUNT, HILLARD, and others—whose names have been mentioned as among those who were likely to go for BUCHANAN, we may say that not one of them has any idea of following the lead of Mr. CHOATE, and we speak from good authority when we say that they regret, as much as we do, such an unexpected announcement of Mr. CHOATE's opinions."

At an American meeting in Nashville, a few days since, says the *Banner*, Gen. BARROW read a letter written by Gen. JACKSON to WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., in which "Old Hickory" charges JAMES BUCHANAN with "a want of moral courage," &c. Gen. B. read *from the original letter*, in the well known hand writing of Gen. JACKSON, and held the manuscript up to the crowd, to that all might see it.

The *Freedom's Friend* and the *Pitsburg Courier*, daily German papers of Pittsburg, following the convictions of their editors and of the masses of their German fellow-citizens, are supporting FREMONT for the Presidency with great earnestness and zeal.

The publisher of the *Wachter am Erie*, an able German weekly of Cleveland, on Tuesday commenced a *daily* edition, heartily devoted to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON.

Hon. HENRY W. BENCHLEY, renominated for Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts by the Americans at Faneuil Hall, gives a hearty indorsement of FREMONT in his letter of acceptance, in which he says:

"I have no doubt the Americans of Massachusetts will be found true to themselves and freedom in the coming contest. JOHN C. FREMONT having been selected as the standard-bearer of the great party of Freedom, I shall most cheerfully cast my vote for him, and exert what influence I may to secure his election, believing that with such a candidate we can march on to victory, securing the blessings of liberty to the vast territories of the West, benefiting the South as well as the North; demonstrating to the world that the freest nation is the happiest and most prosperous."

The Editor of the Salem *Gazette*, an old personal and political friend of Mr. CHOATE, thus speaks of his letter in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN:

"The eloquent and learned advocate cannot make any other than an able plea, however unsound and fallacious. It glitters with his splendid rhetoric, and lacks nothing but a solid basis to be a masterpiece of argumentation. The truth was suspected to be, that Mr. CHOATE has been employed so many years in defending desperate cases that his mind has come at last to work spontaneously in that direction. He will find, however, the complicity of PIERCE and BUCHANAN in the Kansas iniquity a harder load to carry than TIBBETS's murder and arson."

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Convention of American Instructors of Deaf and Dumb.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

STAUNTON, Va., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

The instructors of the Deaf and Dumb in the United States, and other friends of deaf mutes, assembled in Convention at the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in Staunton, on Wednesday, Aug 13, 1856.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by H. P. PEET, LL. D., President of the New-York Institution, who stated the objects of the Convention, and proposed as temporary officers of the Convention, Dr. F. T. STERLING, President, and BENJAMIN TALBOT, Secretary.

On motion of Dr. PEET, Rev. J. R. KEEP, of Hartford, Conn., opened the Convention with prayer.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. MERILLAT, MACINTIRE and KEEP, were appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

Messrs. Tyler, Gillett, Gillaudet and Francis, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. COOKE presented letters from Messrs. WM. E. JAMES, of Iowa City, J. S. BROWN, of New-Orleans, and B. M. FAY, of Michigan, expressing their regret at being unable to attend.

The Committee on permenent organization, who had retired from the Convention, now returned and reported the following nominations, viz.:

President—JAMES H. SKINNER, of Staunton.

Vice-Presidents—H. P. PEET, LL. D., of New-York, Samuel Porter, Esq., of Connecticut, Rev. Collins Stone, of Ohio, Rev. Thomas MacIntire, of Indiana, Philip G. Gillett, Esq., of Illinois, Dr. J. C. M. Merillat, of Virginia, and William D. Cooke, Esq., of North Carolina.

Secretaries—Benjamin Talbot, of Ohio, Edward M. Gallaudet, of Conn.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention, and the gentlemen nominated were declared elected.

Messrs. MERILLAT and STONE waited upon the President-elect and conducted him to the Chair, on taking which he expressed his hearty coöperation with and approbation of the system of Instruction pursued in this country. He referred to the history of Deaf Mute Instruction in the United States, and noticed that from a small beginning in Connecticut, Institutions were now scattered all over our land. He was delighted to notice that while the country was agitated with political strife and ill-feeling, there were gathered here in two-bonds of brotherhood delegates from *all* portions of the nation. With reassurances of his sensibility of the high honor conferred upon him, and with reiterations of his attachment to the cause of the Deaf and Dumb, he announced that the Convention was now organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, a Committee consisting of Messrs. MORRIS, STONE and PORTER was appointed to present a plan for order of business, and to propose rules for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Dr. PEET, Mr. E. M. GALLAUDET was appointed to interpret to the Deaf Mutes, by signs, the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. GALLAUDET asked to be excused, and Messrs. GILLETT and FRANOIS were appointed in his place.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business now advised that the Rules of this Convention be the same as those observed at the last Convention held at Ohio three years ago, and as the order of business for each day reported the following:

1. Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports from Committees.
3. Reading of Communications.
4. Unfinished Business.

Dr. MERILLAT then presented an invitation which he had received from the Western Asylum for the Insane, for the Convention to visit that institution. It was voted to accept the invitation, and the Business Committee were directed to specify the time when the visit should be made.

The Committee on the Legal Rights and Responsibilities of the Deaf and Dumb, appointed by the last Convention to investigate the subject, were called upon to report; when HARVEY P. PEET, LL. D., President of the New-York Institution, responded to the call and presented to the Convention a most elaborate, carefully drawn and valuable paper. He gave a history of all the legislation on the subject, from the time of Moses down to the present date, embracing the Hindoo laws, the Justinian Code, and the English Common Law; and treated of his subject in a manner that showed a vast amount of research and study. The reading of the latter portion of his report was deferred to another time.

The Committee that had been appointed to suggest who should be entitled to seats in the Convention as Honorary Members, reported as follows: They recommend that teachers of the blind, principals and teachers of schools, academies and colleges, graduates of this and other similar institutions, their parents and guardians, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and the Board of Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum, be invited to take seats in the Convention as Honorary Members.

The report of the Committee was agreed to by the Convention, and the Committee discharged.

The Committee on Credentials then reported the following list of delegates who were entitled to seats in the Convention:

American Asylum at Hartford, Conn.—Laurent Clerc, Samuel Porter, Rev. John R. Keep, Edward M. Gallaudet.

New-York Institution—Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., President, Oran W. Morris.

Pennsylvania Institution—Thomas Jefferson Trist.

Virginia Institution—Dr. J. C. Merillat, Principal; John C. Covell, Vice Principal; Samuel F. Fluk, John Turner, W. C. Graham, Hoidridge Chidester.

North Carolina Institution—William D. Cooke, Principal; Dr. James A. Waddell, Charles M. Grow.

Ohio Institution—Rev. Collins Stone, Principal; Wm. E. Tyler, John M. Francis, Benjamin Talbot.

Indiana Institution—Rev. Thomas MacIntire, Principal.

Illinois Institution—Philip G. Gillett, Superintendent; Samuel F. Dunlap.

South Carolina Institution—N. Pinckney Walker, Principal.

The committee appointed by the last Convention, to investigate the practicability of a Syllabic Alphabet, reported that they had examined the subject and considered it impracticable. Some discussion was had upon the subject, and the committee discharged.

A committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a depository of works on Deaf Mute Instruction, reported favorably to having it located at New-York, and stated that several booksellers had offered to undertake the business.

Mr. STONE opposed the plan proposed by the committee, on the ground of its impracticability, but thought some other plan might be adopted which would prove beneficial to the cause of Deaf Mute Instruction.

Mr. KEEP thought it would be well to have some one on the alert to purchase books relating to the subject, when valuable libraries are to be sold.

Mr. GILLETT said, that it was his opinion, if extracts were made from rare works of merit whenever they were found, and published in the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, a much greater amount of knowledge would be diffused than by having a depository. For, in that away, a work of which but one copy could be procured, would be put into the hands of many.

On motion of Mr. MACINTIRE, the regular order of business was dispensed with. Mr. M. then offered a resolution, that a committee of one from each Institution be appointed to report a plan for the future publication of the *Annals*.

Messrs MacIntire, Peet, Keep, Stone, Triat, Gillett, Cooke, and Covell, were appointed as the committee.

The Convention then adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

STAUNTON, Va, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. PORTER introduced a communication from THOMAS BROWN, Esq., a deaf-mute, in regard to a publication proposed by the New-England Gallandet Association. The letter was referred to the Special Committee on the Annals.

A letter was read explaining the absence of Rev. W. W. TURNER, the Principal of the American Asylum.

On motion of Mr. STONE, the Committee on Grammatical Symbols was continued.

Rev. JOHN R. KEEP then read a paper on "The best method for teachers to acquire the sign language." He dwelt at much length on the importance of having persons who undertake the business of teaching the deaf and dumb well trained in signs, and argued that the first generation of American teachers were more distinguished for the clearness and elegance of their signs than the present, for the reason that they considered the *science* of sign-making as of great difficulty and importance, and devoted themselves more zealously to the study of signs than teachers generally do now.

Mr. DUNLAP approved heartily of Mr. KEEP's doctrines, and thought that if teachers were left to learn signs from the uneducated children under their charge, the signs would become vulgar and awkward.

Mr. STONE said he was in the habit, in his Institution at Ohio, of gathering his teachers, once a week, for instruction in signs, and thought the practice one productive of great improvement in the art of sign-making.

Mr. TALBOT, one of Mr. STONE's instructors, was glad the subject had been entered upon, and appealed to experience that the practice of signing, as pursued at Ohio, had been of great service to all the teachers. For himself, he had derived much benefit from the meetings referred to by the Superintendent. He thought, also, that attendance upon public divine service of all the teachers in an institution was of value. The presence of other teachers incites the person performing the service to do his best.

Mr. MACINTIRE thought teachers should not learn *wholly* from imitation, for they never can succeed unless they combine with the instruction from their superiors the study of colloquial signs from their pupils.

Dr PEET concurred entirely with what Mr. KEEP had said, and then, for the benefit of those persons present to whom the sign language was a mystery, gave an exposition of the theory and nature of signs.

A most interesting address was then delivered in signs by Mr. CLERC, who was the first educated deaf mute in the country, brought here from France at the very commencement of the Deaf Mute enterprise, by the late Rev. T. H. GALLAUDET, LL. D. He advocated strongly the doctrines of Mr. KEEP, and dwelt on the injury incurred by teachers when they learn signs

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The City Continues Healthful.

The reports down to a late hour last night warrant the opinions previously expressed, to the effect that we have as yet no good ground to apprehend an epidemic disease this season. The following are carefully prepared reports from the various points of immediate interest to our citizens:

Commissioners of Health—AUG. 18.

The whole of the Commissioners were present on Monday, President BARKER in the Chair; W. P. CONCKLIN, Secretary.

Schooner *Wimmilina*, from Jacksonville, 17th, with lumber. Detained for observation.

Schooner *Fearless*, from Jamaica, 17th, with sugar, molasses, rags and hides. Cargo to be lightered to the City, except the rags and hides.

Schooner *Trade Wind*, from Matanzas, 16th, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City after 10 days.

Schooner *Mosa Taylor*, from Charleston, 16th, with wheat, flour and rice. Allowed to proceed in seven days, if all remain well.

Schooner *Plandome*, from Savannah, 16th instant, with lumber. Allowed to proceed in five days, if all remain well.

Bark *Joan Howe*, from Cardenas, 16th, with molasses. Two deaths in port. Cargo to be sent to the City after 10 days.

Bark *S. M. Morales*, from Havana, 17th, with sugar and tobacco. Cargo to be lightered to the City after 10 days.

Bark *Nugget*, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, on 16th, with mahogany and cedar. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Mason B. Davis*, from Turks Island 17th, with salt. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *W. G. Lewis*, from New-Orleans 17th, with tobacco and lead. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *America*, from Cardenas on 16th, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Bark *Joseph Fish*, from Carolinas 16th, with molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Putnam*, from Savanilla, N. G., 17th, with tobacco, bark wood and 8 passengers. Allowed to proceed in five days.

Brig *Florentine*, from Crab Island 16th, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Bark *Delegate*, from Jacksonville, Florida, 16th, with lumber. Allowed to proceed.

Brig *Kuratski*, from Jacksonville on 16th, with lumber. Same decision.

Brig *Brandee*, from Jacksonville with lumber. Same decision.

Brig *Florence* from Guayama, 16th, with sugar and molasses; cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Ninaphor*, from Vera Cruz, 16th, with mahogany and hides, mahogany to be lightered to the City. The hides to be landed out of the City.

Bark *Gazelle*, from Trinidad Island, on 16th, with sugar and molasses; cargo to be lightered to City after ten days or at discretion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Isaac C.*, from Cardenas, 16th, with sugar and molasses, to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Cuseni*, from Gonaives, 17th inst., hemp and logwood; cargo to be lightered to the City after ten days.

At the close, of the proceedings the following letters were received by the Board of Health, favorably considered and ordered on file.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., *President of the Board of Health, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to inclose a communication received by me yesterday from Col. W. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul of the United States at Havana, which so fully explains itself that I need not comment upon its anoject matter. I will simply state, for the information of your Board, that the steamers of the Company are the only ones at present plying between this port and New-Orleans that touch at Havana, and our obligations to the U.S. Government are such that we cannot avoid calling there to land and receive the mails.

May I ask you to lay Col. ROBERTSON'S communication before the Commissioners of Health, and allow me also to ask if, in case we can make arrangements to adopt his suggestion of anchoring our steamers in the Moro roadstead instead of the Harbor of Havana, they would thus avoid the necessity of detention at Quarantine on their arrival here?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

ASTOR HOUSE Friday, Aug. 16, 1856.

M. O. ROBERTS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* It is with much regret that I observe since my arrival here an alteration in the schedule of the New-Orleans and Mobile mail steamers, prohibiting them from touching at Havana during the prevalence of the yellow fever.

They are advertised to run directly through, in order to avoid the Quarantine Regulations now applied both at this port and at New-Orleans to Cuban vessels.

Nothing could be more unfortunate for the mercantile interests of Havana and the island at large. Persons in the United States, interested in Cuba, will equally be sufferers.

Realizing as I do the necessity of great caution on the part of the Board of Health of New-York and New-Orleans, I think I can indicate a mode of obviating this serious inconvenience, subject to such modifications as those bodies, and that of Mobile, should that city enforce a quarantine, may in their wisdom suggest.

All who are acquainted with the entrance to the port of Havana know that the Moro Castle is upon a point of land, or peninsula, projecting into the Gulf of Mexico. Immediately within this point, but still within the gulf, is a safe and convenient anchorage, a half of a mile from the port, and wholly exempt from the air of either city or harbor.

I would propose that at this point your authorities shall permit the Mail steamers to anchor long enough to land and to receive the island mails, also to land, but not to receive passengers; and then, after a delay that need not exceed two hours to proceed on their destination. There need be no contact with a human being on the island. Nothing need be taken from the island save the mail bags, and should excessive apprehension fear contagion from that source, they may be purified by placing them for a few hours in the ice-house of the ship.

With proper regulation I cannot conceive now the steamer thus stooping can reasonably be suspected to Quarantine at either end of its route. The transaction will involve no greater danger of infection than if the passengers were made at some perfectly healthy island at a distance from the port.

I venture this suggestion, it is needless to say, without authority from the Spanish Government.

The privilege of using the Moro roadstead, and of so exchanging the mails requires the special assent of the Captain-General, I think, however, I may safely assure you that His Excellency's assent could be readily obtained under the circumstances, knowing as I do his great desire, so frequently expressed to me, of promoting in every way the commercial interest generally, and especially all facilities for the mail steamers.

As no case on the Island feels more sensibly the importance of uninterrupted intercommunication, I shall address His Excellency by the mail leaving here on the 18th instant, and I hope to follow by the succeeding packet.

In the meantime, permit me to urge the submission of the subject to the Board of Health, as early as practicable, assuring you that in doing so you will greatly oblige one who is deeply interested in facilitating commercial and personal intercourse between the United States and the Island of Cuba.

With sincere respect.
WM. H. ROBERTSON,
Acting Consul for the U. S. at Havana.

A petition was received by the Commissioners and referred to the City Inspector, stating that certain slaughter-houses in Houston-street, near Avenue C, have become a great nuisance, and that such is the condition of many similar slaughter-houses up-town. The stench is described as extremely offensive and easily perceived, even at long distances; and further, that the residents in such localities are becoming much alarmed lest there should be an outbreak of fever or epidemic disease before action has been taken to abate such nuisances.

It was stated by President BARKER that from the numerous arrivals in the port of New-York from domestic and foreign ports where disease had prevailed, the diminution of disease in those localities was certain, and he felt he was justified in assuring the public that yellow or other Southern fevers were much less likely than ever to become epidemic amongst us. It was observable, too, that business was increasing or had suffered no diminution, and that we might soon expect the return of many who perhaps partly from apprehension had gone to watering places or to the country.

The Board then adjourned until the next day.

Letter from George W. Daley on the Destruction of the Barricades.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Under a communication signed by R. CRISTOPHER, THEODORE FERAN, C. L. DEFOREST and PHILPOT WOLFE, in your edition of Aug. 18, I am represented as heading a mob of persons, mostly from your City, I claiming to have a permit. I wish you to correct the misstatement of the above-named individuals. I did not head any gang of rowdies—I am above such things. Instead of having any participation in breaking down the ten-foot barricades, which they, in their wisdom, thought sufficiently elevated to prevent the escape of any contagious disease from the Quarantine grounds. I actually endeavored to protect this monument of the wisdom of the town Board of Health of the town of Castleton. In fact, I wished it to stand as a monument of the wisdom of these men, to which their children might look, and then with pride and reverence be enabled to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious sires. The facts are as follows: I was in the ship chandlery and grocery store of G. W. CHAMBERS, taking a social drink with the proprietor, when the attack on the barricades commenced. As soon as I had finished drinking I went out and forbid those persons from any further proceedings, telling them that the authorities would take the barricade down in their own good time. But they would not "Whoa," and continued to knock away until the wisdom of Staten Island was entirely demolished. By stating the above facts you will be doing a much injured person nothing but awful justice, which I shall be enabled satisfactorily to prove whenever they shall be willing to give me an occasion so to do. My witnesses are JOHN B. GILES one of the special deputies of the Assembled Wisdom of our Island, and GEO. W. CHAMBERS one of our most prominent and worthy citizens. In conclusion I will repeat that I had nothing to do with the destruction of the barricades of the town Board of Health around the State Quarantine Inclosure.

STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 18, 1856. G. W. DALEY.

Trial of those who Destroyed the Barricades.

In obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge BIRDSEYE of the Second Judicial District on Saturday last, and made returnable yesterday, at 18 o'clock M., before Judge BIRDSEYE, who is holding Special Term in Brooklyn, two of the parties arrested for having been concerned in storming the inclosures before the Quarantine gate last week, appeared at the hour named in custody of GEORGE W. DALY, deputized for the occasion, and Constable JOHN B. GILES, to have cause shown why they were detained.

E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., appeared for the prisoners and LOT C. CLARK, Esq., on the other side to oppose the writ.

Mr. CLARK said that the first that he knew of these proceedings was through the New-York papers of that morning. He considered them irregular, as by the Statute, as he understood it, parties making such application must if possible make application to a Judge of competent jurisdiction in the county where the charge is preferred, and unless such officers were absent the application could not be made in another county.

Mr. STOUGHTON proved, from the same authority, that it was perfectly competent for the application to be made where it was.

Before this question was settled, it was thought advisable that return should be made on the warrant, and it was done accordingly by Mr. DALY.

Mr. CLARK urged that the required legal notice had not been given to the District-Attorney of Richmond County. He also raised another point that there were not sufficient evidence that Mr. DALY was legally deputized as the custodian of the prisoners. The order was directed to the Sheriff of Richmond County, and he had made no return to it, nor did it appear that any one having authority had done so.

Mr. STOUGHTON treated this as a technical point raised to embarrass the case, and intimated that it was not desired on the other side to have this matter investigated by an impartial tribunal.

To this Mr. CLARK replied that they wanted nothing but their rights, and asked for an adjournment on the ground that the District-Attorney had not been notified, which motion was finally granted, and the time fixed for a hearing at 9 o'clock, this morning.

There was considerable difficulty in agreeing upon the time to which the case should be adjourned. Mr. CLARK said the District Attorney, Mr. DALY, could attend to the suit to-day, as both had to appear in a similar suit in the case of DAILY at Staten Island, at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. DAILY said that he would make them no trouble if his case was not attended to at the time mentioned in the writ, and gave a writing to that effect to counsel.

The Castleton Board of Health.

STATEN ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to an error in the publication of the communication addressed to the Commissioners of Emigration by the Board of Health of Castleton, in your paper this morning. The Board of Health are made to state, over the list of names attached to the communication, "the following are most of the names of those who have died," whereas they stated, "the following are most of the names of those who have been taken down outside, having been employed inside, and many of whom have died." Also state that the son of the gatekeeper did not die, but is now confined with yellow fever. The mistake was made in copying. Please make the correction.

Respectfully yours, THEO. FREAN,
Justice of the Peace.

The Brooklyn Board of Health—The Dead-House Ordered Closed.

The Board met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Present Mayor HALL, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

Alderman OAKLEY offered the following:

Whereas, By title 1 and section 5 of the City Charter of the city of Brooklyn, as consolidated by the act passed April 17, 1854, every person practicing physic in the city of Brooklyn who shall have a person sick of any malignant, infectious or contagious disease, shall make and file a written certificate thereof in the office of the Board of Health, stating the name of each patient and the house and place where he shall then be, and the Board of Health may require any such physician to make and file in said office within such time as they may prescribe, not less than three hours after service of a copy thereof upon him, an affidavit stating therein, whether he has or has not any patient who in his opinion shall then be sick of any such disease, and if he has any such patient to state in such affidavit his or her name, and the house or place in said city where he or she shall then be, and the nature and name of such disease to the best of his knowledge and belief.

And Whereas, By title 9, Section 9, of the charter aforesaid, every person who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any provisions contained in this title, or in the proclamation or resolution made or passed by the Board of Health in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both; and all such fines, when collected, shall be paid to the Treasurer of said city for the use of the said Board of Health.

And, whereas, It has been currently reported through the medium of the public prints, and otherwise, that persons have died with yellow fever in different localities of the city of Brooklyn, and that undertakers have received certificates from different physicians practicing in said city, that divers persons have died with said infectious disease; *and, whereas*, no report, certificate, or official communication has been presented to this Board from any physician or any person to the effect that any person or persons had died of yellow fever, or was even sick with said infectious disease; *and, whereas*, great alarm has been created amoog our citizens by means of said reports, therefore, in order to allay said excitement, and for the purpose of ascertaining officially as to the basis of said reports, be it

Resolved, That each and every person practicing physic in said city be and they are hereby directed to comply with the provisions of section 5 of title 9 of the City Charter aforesaid, and file such certificates daily with the Board of Health between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and fully comply with the provisions thereof.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each and every undertaker doing business in the City of Brooklyn to transmit to the Board of Health daily, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., a true copy of every certificate received by him or them from any physician, or other person or persons relative to the cause of death, etc.

The preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Dead-House.—Health Warden WANNY, of the Fourth District, reported the dead-house on Canton-street, near Tillary, and the old burial ground in which it stands, a nuisance. He stated that the body of CHARLES WATSON, who had died of yellow fever, was brought there Saturday night and it remained in an open wagon outside of the building until Sunday morning, when it was buried. He said the dead-house was in a thickly settled portion of the city, and the inhabitants in the vicinity were much alarmed at its proximity.

Alderman WALSH moved that the building be destroyed.

Coroner REDDING hoped that he should be heard before such a step was taken. He had been very careful about admitting bodies of persons to the dead-house who had died of any infectious disease; as a general thing it was only used to place drowned persons for identification, and they only remained there 24 hours, and did not consider there was any danger to be apprehended from continuing it in use, and he must have some place of the kind.

Mayor HALL said that if Alderman WALSH'S motion was adopted, it would tend to increase the excitement.

Alderman WALSH withdrew his motion, and offered as a substitute that the dead-house be fumigated and closed, to take effect to-morrow (this) morning, which was adopted.

Antidotes.—Lime was ordered to be issued in different sections of the City as called for, to sprinkle in the gutters.

Cutaneous Diseases.—One case each of small-pox, varioloid, typhoid fever and yellow fever was reported by Health Wardens. (The person reported has since died.)

An application was made for leave to land the cargo of the bark *Frederick Deming*, from Rio Grande, Brazil, consisting of hides, hair, &c. A permit was produced from the Health Officer at Quarantine, with restriction "not to proceed within 300 yards of the City of New-York."

The Board considered the lives of the citizens of Brooklyn as valuable as those of New-York, and refused to grant the permission asked.

The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, which were ordered abated, when the Board adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Yellow Fever in Kings County.

The statement made in the TIMES of yesterday morning seemed somewhat to allay the excitement which had existed for several days, as regards the prevalence of yellow fever in this county. It was generally rumored and believed that there were many more cases, and the announcement of the true state of the matter will have a tendency to allay all undue excitement.

The Board of Health, acting upon an intimation made in our article of yesterday, as will be seen in a report of their proceedings above, have adopted resolutions requiring Physicians to conform strictly to the laws, in reporting all cases of contagious diseases to the Board of Health daily, and also adopted a resolution requiring undertakers to make daily reports of copies of every certificate of death received by them.

We heard of no new cases of yellow fever yesterday, and with the exertions now being made by the authorities, and with this favorable weather, it is altogether probable that the disease will be confined to its present limits.

Policemen have been stationed along the beach at all the exposed points, to prevent the landing of goods or improper persons—those who have been at Quarantine. Two lightermen were arrested Sunday night at the foot of Conover street, Red Hook Point, by the Third District Police, who had been at work at Quarantine, for landing without a permit; and any others who make the attempt will be seized in the same manner. The sanitary arrangements along the water-front of Kings County are very perfect just at this time.

Yellow Fever at Boston.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, on Saturday forenoon, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That instructions be and they are hereby given to the Port and City Physicians, to the Harbor Master and Pilots of Boston, that all vessels arriving in this harbor, which are infected by yellow fever and cholera, and all vessels arriving from ports or places where said diseases are known to exist, be taken to Deer Island, for examination by the Port Physician, and there detained until discharged by his certificate.

The immediate cause of the passage of this order was the arrival at this port of the bark *Tom Corwin*, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, which vessel had lost her mate and one man on the voyage. She was ordered into Quarantine.

THE JANE H. GLIDDEN.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Capt. PEARSON, in relation to the affairs of the ship *Jane H. Glidden*, which says:

"This ship has now been in port nearly two months with some one hundred and sixty others, which have arrived, and I was desirous to get her released from this embargo, and wrote to ascertain if the consignees would allow her to come to Boston, by my shipping her cargo back to New-York. It appears the physician has consented, but I have no advices that the consignees have, but contrariwise. I wrote to the physician some time since inquiring if I could employ hands from New-York and have them kept from his *pest hole*, stating that I would pledge any amount that there would not be any sickness. Whether he did not wish the experiment tried, to show him that the cargo did not contain yellow fever, I cannot answer, but by his wishing to excite a feeling in Boston to test it, rather shows his weakness.

Since this ship has been in New-York, there have arrived at Boston many vessels which loaded at the same time and afterwards, which had fever on board, and some masters and seaman died on the passage, but none have ever been detained at Quarantine. Their cargoes have been discharged, but not a solitary case of sickness has occurred. Now if this has been the case in Boston why should not the same treatments have caused the same results at New-York? If any are sick send them to the Hospital—not confine well ones at any sick hole, to accumulate and build up a *plague spot*, to send its pestilence, as the current of wind may waft it.

Being under the care of the venerable Doctor BIGELOW, one of the consulting physicians of Boston, for some time, and now in search of health, I would be one of the last persons to attempt to bring infection to the City. Some three weeks since, on one of his visits, I named the case to him and he replied: "Why do you not order her round here?" I stated the difficulty, on account of her cargo, owned and entered at New York.

For fifteen years the absurd Quarantine laws have been abolished at Boston, under the advice of our oldest and most eminent physicians, till last year, when there were some fears of a revival, owing to the yellow fever or cholera at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and some of our coal-loaded vessels, and others with assorted cargoes from Baltimore and Alexandria, were ordered to stop and be examined for fear contagion might have passed through the sides of water-tight vessels, and contaminated the cargo, by passing through Hampton Roads. There may be as much reason for this, as there is in New-York, to discharge vessels at Quarantine and send the cargoes up in lighters. Both are perfect absurdities, and our consulting physicians would never give the least countenance to either.

How is it in England? During the most virulent yellow fever and cholera at New-Orleans and Mobile, *one hundred ships* are loaded with cotton and other produce for the port of Liverpool. Did this Doctor THOMPSON ever hear of any of these ships quarantined? or did he ever hear of any yellow fever emanating from these cargoes? Have not hundreds of vessels at this port, loaded at the same time, been discharged in every part of this city, and not a solitary case can be quoted? Does not this show the perfect absurdity of the course he is pursuing. he may say the passages are longer, or, the inhabitants of New-York are more *tender* and *delicate*, therefore more liable to inhale.

This letter is much longer than I could wish, but this subject is important, and I don't like to have the great City of New-York, the largest on this continent, humbugged as they are by such local regulations. It savors more of the bigotry which prevails in the Mediterranean ports, and at New-Orleans, where they have quarantine to keep out fever.

Yours respectfully, JOHN H. PEARSON.

Satisfactory—Col. Benton opposed to Col. Fremont's Election.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, April 15, 1856

SIR: Your request for material to be used in writing a memoir of Col. FREMONT, has been received. I suppose it is with a view to be used in the election with which his name seems to be connected, and as I am entirely opposed to that movement, I can do nothing to promote it in any way.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Col. Benton in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1856.

To THOMAS L. PRICE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I was disappointed in the result of your election, as the signs in the district as I went through it encouraged me in the belief that you would succeed. I was also disappointed in my own, but do not regret having made the canvass; nor do I consider as lost the labor in traveling and speaking which it cost me. The exercise, though severe, has been good for me, and even necessary, after my long studious and sedentary course of life. I feel greatly invigorated by it. The intercourse with the people has been most gratifying. They came to see me in masses, and with cordiality, along the whole line of travel, and nowhere more numerous or cordially than in the border counties, where some people had supposed I was to have had an unwelcome reception. My only regret was that I could not have remained longer at each place. Personally, the canvass has been most agreeable to me, and politically, I think it has been good for the State, in helping to revive the sentiment of nationality, and contributing to allay that feeling of sectional antagonism now too strong for the safety of the Union, and which every patriotic consideration requires to be calmed.

There is a design here, on the part of some, to put up an electoral ticket for FREMONT, about which no one speaks to me, as I have character enough to keep at a distance all that class of persons, who, dishonorable themselves, could approach a man with a dishonorable proposition. But my sentiments are known, and that I should consider such a step as injurious under every aspect—mortifying to FREMONT himself, from the small vote which the ticket would receive, and injurious to the public, by aggravating the sectional feeling which now arrays each half of the Union against the other. I was opposing the bringing out of FREMONT for nearly half a year before those who charge me with promoting it knew of any such design. There are cases in which public duty rises above personal consideration, though there are a great many people who cannot conceive it possible. Thus, when I supported JACKSON, (with whom I had been on ill terms,) thirty years ago, the sordid motive of office was assigned for it; now, when I support BUCHANAN, (with whom I am on ill terms,) and support him against a member of my own family, the same class of persons can see nothing in it but falsehood and treachery. Incapable themselves of anything disinterested and patriotic, they believe others to be equally so, and attack, with base motives, all the actions which are above the comprehension of their political morality.

The full result of the Governor's election is not yet known here, but enough is known to determine the condition on which our electoral ticket is to be withdrawn. The other side would not agree to our proposition, but this refusal to do what was right makes no difference to us, and we shall have the gratification (after having forced BUCHANAN upon them at Cincinnati) to make them carry him over the State pretending to be for him, while regretting that they had not been able to kill him in the Convention.

I proceed to Washington immediately to gather up material for my "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," and return in October, that being a work which I can carry on here.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Commencement at Amherst.

The graduating class at Amherst this year is 48. The following honorary degrees were conferred at Commencement on Thursday last:

Honorary M. A.—Benjamin L. Ball, M. D., of Boston; Elihu C. Baker, of Medford; Samuel D. Brooks, M. D., of Monson; C. C. Chaffee, M. D. and M. C., of Springfield; Jonathan French, of Roxbury; Rev. John R. Freeman, of Andover, Conn.; Joseph B. Holland, of Monson; and Edwin White, of New-York.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. William J. Buddington, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. William P. Paine, of Holden; and Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Boston. The announcement of Mr. SUMNER'S name "brought down the House" in a round of hearty cheers.

The Appleton cabinet is now fully occupied in the lower story by Dr. HITCHCOCK'S specimens of the bird tracks of the Connecticut valley. For the exhibition of these, Dr. H. has never before had sufficient room. Now, the rock broadsides and folios and quartos are displayed as well as he could wish, and form one of the most remarkable and important collections of fossils in the world. The second story is occupied by the late Prof. ADAMS' conchological cabinet, than which there is not a more extensive and beautiful one in this country. The building cost $10,000.

The doings of the Trustees at their annual meeting have been of considerable interest. Prof. FIELD, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, having resigned, the Trustees have appointed Rev. JAMES GARDNER VOSE, of Milton. The Latin Professorship, the duties of which have been performed in a very acceptable manner for the last year or two by Tutor HOWLAND, remains still unoccupied, and the same gentleman will remain in his position for another year, receiving the full salary of the Professorship, $1,200 a year. It is understood that this Professorship is reserved for Mr. WILLISTON, an adopted son of SAMUEL WILLISTON, of Easthampton, a young man now abroad, engaged in studies having a special reference to this post. It is even reported, says a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, that the appointment has already been made, and that the vacant chair awaits his return, which is expected in about a year.

A project for grading and beautifying the grounds around the College was the subject of a good deal of discussion among the Trustees. A plan for this had been submitted by, or procured of, a landscape engineer, of New York, but this was generally recognized as involving too heavy an expense. It was voted, at last, to raise $10,000 for the proposed changes. Among these is the demolition of the tower of the chapel, and the erection of a beautiful stone tower in its place, the painting of the College buildings with a buff or some other light color, and such grading and reformation of the grounds as can be afforded.

There have been no large class meetings this year. These classes have been represented, however, in considerable numbers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

A Peep at the Business for September.

JUDGE ROCKWELL'S SUCCESSOR—LUCIEN BIRDSEYE.

The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, occasioned by the death of Judge ROCKWELL, has been filled, as we learn, by the appointment, by the Governor, of LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Mr. BIRDSEYE is yet a young man. He has been appointed by the Governor after a long consideration, as a capable and industrious member of the profession. He will commence his judicial labors on Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock, when he will attend at Chambers in the City Hall, Brooklyn, to hear such matters as may be heard by a Judge out of Court or by consent of the litigants.

BUSINESS OF THE COURTS.

The coming law term will probably teem with heavy calendars for all the various Courts. Many cases which have already been heard come up again on argument for new trials, and several important suits will be continued during the coming month.

WILL CASES.

The Surrogate's will be considerably occupied with the continuation of the long-lasting Parish Will Case. It is set down for the 15th.

The case of *Black* vs. *Black* will be taken up on the 9th. This is an application by two widows, each claiming the right of dower. JOHN BLACK, some years since, was married to the contestant, who, having no children, left her husband and retired to New-Jersey, where she established a religious society called "Perfectionists," the main feature of whose creed was the duty of celibacy. She refusing to return to the home of her husband, he applied for and obtained a divorce in the State of New-Jersey, and returning to this City he married ELIZABETH, the respondent in the litigation. He died intestate and this action results. It is contended on the part of the first widow that the divorce was not binding in this State, which recognizes adultery only as a cause, while for respondent it is held that by comity of law the divorce should be held good as the act of a sister State.

Together with the examination of witnesses on the probate of wills, the citations being returnable during the month, these cases will occupy the attention of the Surrogate for September at least.

SLAVER CASES.

The United States District Attorney will urge the conviction of Mr. DA COSTA as owner of the brigantine *Braman*, as also of DE CASTRO, as factor, both of whom were presented with JOSEPHI PEDRO DA CUNHA in July. The main points of the evidence on which the Government rely were presented on the trial of DA CUNHA, and were reported in the TIMES. He will also prosecute the civil suit, for the seizure of the brig, her tackle and appurtenances.

The alleged fitting out of the *Ativa* for the Slave trade, will also claim the attention of the United States District Court; the alleged owner is out on bail, but several seamen are in the Kings County jail, indicted as voluntary servitors on the brig, which was burned. The master of the steamship *Illinois* will also be required to step up to the bar and settle for an alleged infraction of the law in carrying an excess of passengers. ANDREW WILLIAMS, committed on examination, for stabbing the mate of the *John H. Elliott*, will stand his trial for the felonious assault.

Added to these cases, there are four parties indicted for assaults on the high seas, and one man for resisting the United States Marshal while in the performance of his duties. CHARLES STEVENS will stand his trial for the murder of the second mate of the *Stephen E. Boulch*.

In the Common Pleas there are no unfinished cases awaiting trial, the Court having closed on the calendar before adjourning for the term. Several suits are pending before referees, whose reports are not yet filed, consequently the Court

The Common Pleas will continue to jog along until October without taking to trials; meantime several reference cases that have been suspended will be continued. The interesting partnership case, noticed in the TIMES some days since, between SILAS C. HERRING, as the assignee of PEABODY & Co., and ANDREW KEUIZLER of this City, will probably be continued.

COX VS. COX.

Rev. Dr. COX will apply, through his counsel, for a new trial in the action for divorce, which created so much scandal a few months since. The ground on which the application will be based is that the Jury decided in contradiction to the facts shown by the evidence. No day has yet been set apart for the argument, but it is looked for shortly. A new writ will also be asked for in the case of the application of the relatives of Mrs. REBECCA TONNELL, which was tried before a commission some months since. The application is for the appointment of a commission, to be the custodian of the person and property of respondent, the widow of the late JOHN TONNELL who died wealthy. On the former trial, when the (Sheriff's) Jury disagreed, standing nine to six, it was sought to prove that she was insane by reason of her age, (about ninety years,) and that she had given over the custody of her estate to a young man, to whom she had also deeded all the real estate she was possessed of. This trial will probably be reopened early in October.

ANSON G. PHELPS' WILL.

The will of ANSON G. PHELPS will come up for the interpretation of the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the will was admitted to probate by the Surrogate without contest, in December, 1853. Many of the legacies were payable under conditions, or at the expiration of a number of years; and it is now sought of the Court to direct the executors as to their proceedings in liquidation.

MURDER.

The public administrator will make application at an early date for letters of administration upon the estate of BARTHOLOMEW BOURKE, or BURKE, the porter who was so brutally murdered in Broadway some time since. Deceased left assets to the amount of about a thousand dollars, mostly in cash.

Remarkable Case—Two Widows Claiming One Dowry.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

In the matter of the estate of John Black, deceased.—This matter comes up before the Hon. Surrogate on the petition of Rebecca Black. The petition alleges that John Black died March, 1856, and that petitioner was the lawful wife of deceased, and as such is entitled to administer upon the estate, but that letters of administration were issued to Elizabeth D. Black, called in said letter the widow of said John, and to John B. Black, who is a son of the petitioner; that Elizabeth was not in fact the lawful wife of the deceased, but that John Black was married to petitioner long before his pretended marriage with Elizabeth, and was never divorced from her by the judgment of any court or tribunal having authority to make a decree of divorce; that service of process was never made upon petitioner, and that she knows of no proceedings except in the State of New-Jersey. The Court of Chancery of which State, it is alleged, had no jurisdiction because that Black was not a resident or inhabitant of that State at the time such suit was commenced, nor was the petitioner aware of the proceedings or their nature. She prays that the existing letters of administration be rescinded and new ones granted in her favor and to the prejudice of Elizabeth.

Hereupon the Surrogate issued a citation ordering Elizabeth B. Black to appear and show cause why she should not be superseded as administratrix.

The parties duly appeared, Mr. DANE representing Rebecca, and Daniel B. Taylor appearing for Elisabeth B. Black. By consent, certain admissions were made by counsel: That John Black was married to Rebecca in 1836, in the City of New-York, and has issue, John B. and Samuel A. G., and was married to Elisabeth B. in 1850. Mr. Taylor offers in evidence the record of proceedings in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey in relation to the divorce of John and Rebecca; decree dated March 8, 1850. Subject to any just exceptions, except as to the form of authentication, which is admitted to be sufficient, the papers are as follows: Bill of complaint, subpœna and return of the Sheriff as to service, order for testimony, the testimony, report of examiner, decree and certificate of Clerk.

The bill of complaint sets forth, as the cause of application for divorce, that the parties lived happily from 13th January, 1835, to August, 1837, as man and wife; that at this latter date she left his house, after stating her intention to absent herself from his bed and board, as she considered they were not married in spirit, and she deemed it sinful to cohabit with her husband; that he had requested her to return, but she had as often refused to do so, and he believed it was her intention to discontinue living with him, and that she believed that by returning to him she would do what to her appeared sinful and wicked in the extreme, and in violation of her religious sentiments and creed of religious faith.

On this complaint subpœna to answer was granted, and the Sheriff (since dead) certified to its being duly served on respondent. In due time testimony was taken as to the relations of the parties, John and Rebecca. The complaint was fully borne out, and at the March Term, 1850, Hon. O. S. Halstead, Chancellor, granted a decree dissolving the marriage on the ground of "wilful, continued and obstinate desertion."

The Surrogate proceeded to the taking of evidence.

Mr. Dane called,

Theodore D. Weed—(objected to)—who was affirmed and said that he resided at Perth Amboy, N. J; is 52 years of age, and is a school teacher; knew Rebecca for from 15 to 20 years, but was not much acquainted with her while she lived with her husband; first met her at religious meetings at the Tabernacle in New-York; she was at that time living in New-York, as was witness, who removed to Fort Lee and thence to Belleville, which place she frequently visited; four or five years after their first acquaintance, the acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and in the Spring of '48 she came with her mother to reside with witness; never heard of her living in Jersey before that time; she remained till the Spring of 1849, and then, as witness believes, returned to New York; since then he knew her to live in Brooklyn and New-York; knew late Sheriff Frame, of New Jersey; a man, not Frame, came to his house to serve a paper on Mrs. Black, who was not then there, and he left; does not think process could have been served on her at any other time while at his house.

Susan A. Grey, affirmed—Says that she knows Mrs. Black; witness' husband was her brother; knew her for 15 years; Mrs. B. lived at Belleville, N. J., for a year or a little more and returned to New York, and thence visited Connecticut, returned to New-York, and subsequently lived in Brooklyn; Mr. Taylor called at witness' residence to see Mrs. Black about the divorce in 1848 or 1849, while she was on a visit from New-Jersey.

Daniel B. Taylor, sworn—Says: He knew John Black; called on and introduced himself to Rebecca in 1848 or '49 by desire of Mr. Black to see if his wife would come home and live with him; they both stated they had been separated for 13 years; she refused on the ground of religious scruples; he asked her where she resided, and she said in Jersey, near Belleville; he told her Mr. Black wanted to get a divorce from her if she would not return to him, and he could do so by the laws of New-Jersey where she resided; she said she would very much like to have Mr. Black contented in his mind, and had no objection to his getting a divorce; they had been separated so long she no longer looked on him in the light of a husband; witness said he would communicate to Mr. Black her feelings and he might want her to make some statement in writing; asked her if she would remain a few days in the City; she said she was on a visit and would; a day or two after, witness got her to swear to a statement containing the facts as given by her; (contents objected to;) she knew the paper was to be used for the purpose of a divorce; met her again shortly after the divorce, and when Black was again married, when she said she was "very glad of it, for she could not live with him conscientiously."

Further hearing was then postponed.

Our City School-Houses.

Mr. MCVEY, the Superintendent of School Buildings, under the authority of the Board of Education, is one of the busiest men in town about these days, as will be seen by the following list of work under contract and in progress, by order of the Board of Education, independent of the annual repairs of the shop, consisting of painting, cleaning, glazing, &c.:

ENUMERATION.

Two new Ward Schools—one in the Tenth and one in the Seventeenth Ward, with additional stories and wings on the other buildings named:

Specifications.	Location.	Wd.	Sch'l.	Am't of contract.
1 new build.	g. Chrystie-st., bet. Delancey and Invington	10	—	$34,000
do. do.	298 Houston, n. Essex	17	13	31,000
Additions and alterations	371 Madison, n. Jackson	7	12	14,000
do. do.	223 Mott, n. Prince	14	5	10,000
do. do.	Broome, e. Willett	13	34	9,000
do. do.	26 and 28 City Hall-place	8	23	9,000
do. do.	cor. N. Moore and Varick	5	44	9,000
do. do.	26th st., n. 3d-avenue	18	50	4,000
do. do.	35th-st., n. 9th-avenue	20	33	2,000
do. do.	Dowling, n. Bleecker	9	22 Pr.	2,000

Making a total of.....$125,000

The above-named schools are to be fitted up with new furniture; also, School No. 38, in Clarke-street, Eighth Ward, and School No. 7, in Chrystie-street, Tenth Ward, which will make an addition of about $35,000 more, not yet appropriated.

This work is generally in a good state of forwardness, with the exception of the new Tenth Ward School No. 51, in Chrystie-street, which seems to drag a little.

A Wire Ballot Box.

A ballot box constructed of wire was exhibited yesterday at the Mayor's Office, intended for presentation to the Common Council for adoption in the ensuing general election, in opposition to the glass ballot box recently submitted. This box is 15 inches long by 9 inches wide and 10 inches high. It is made of No. 12 network wire. The top is heavy double cross tin, with an aperture in the centre for the deposit of the ballot, and forms a lid to the box, with lock to fas

AUGUST 19, 1856.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Per Steamer George Law.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 P. M.

This paper contains complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish *To-Morrow Morning*, at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ Our telegraphic dispatches from Halifax state the accident to the *Arabia* was more serious than was at first supposed. While going at full speed, she struck her bow on a rock, and even after the damage had been partially repaired, she was making eighteen tons of water an hour when she sailed from Halifax. About half the passengers refused to proceed on the voyage—and we think wisely enough under the circumstances—as the ship could not be considered seaworthy.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Congress adjourned yesterday at 12 o'clock, after passing all the general appropriation bills with the exception of that for the Army. The closing scenes of the session were quite interesting and exciting, business being continued, though amid considerable confusion, until nearly the last moment. Many private bills failed to receive the President's signature for want of time.

In the Senate, a message was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling for Col. FREMONT'S accounts with Government. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to. The item of $250,000 for the Washington Aqueduct is retained. The bill for the establishment of a naval dépôt at Brunswick, Ga., was postponed until next session. Mr. TOOMBS, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and moved that the Senate adhere to its disagreement. Mr. CLAYTON hoped the word "insist" would be substituted for "adhere," and after debate Mr. TOOMBS agreed to it, and then the motion was adopted by 39 against 12. Mr. BELL of Tennessee, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an explanation in reference to the case of Lieut BARTLETT. The Senate then voted to extend the session till 2 o'clock.

In the House, Mr. ACKER, from Missouri, elected in place of Mr. MILLER, deceased, was sworn in. A letter from Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, resigning his seat, was laid before the House. Mr. EVANS, of Texas, obtained leave to present the resolutions of his State on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and also to print a speech. The assault on Mr. GRANGER, which is spoken of elsewhere, then occupied the attention of the House. Mr. SIMMONS, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the assault, and report at the next session. After some objection, the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. SIMMONS, SMITH of Virginia, PETIT, and FULLER of Maine, were appointed the Committee. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, announced that the Committee of Conference on the Army bill were unable to agree, and moved that the House insist, and ask the Senate for a fourth Committee. At 11½ o'clock, Mr. CAMPBELL'S motion was disagreed to, by a decisive vote. Mr. MILLSON asked leave to offer a resolution to extend the time of adjournment two hours, which was objected to amid great excitement. At one minute before 12, the House refused to suspend the rules, and the bell ringing 12 as Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was moving to take up the Senate resolution to extend the time. The motion was made too late.

Extra Session.

It will be seen by the proclamation of the President, which we publish elsewhere, that an extra session of Congress had been convened to meet on Thursday next. The motive assigned for this step is the failure to vote the necessary supplies for the Army, while (in the words of the proclamation) hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the country, and while, in other respects, the public peace is seriously threatened. Members of Congress who were preparing to leave for home, have thus been detained in Washington.

The Last.

Yet another disgraceful outrage has been perpetrated at Washington. Or, (as perhaps the admirers of PRESTON S. BROOKS will say,) another Southern Representative has displayed his chivalry in the vindication of the honor of his political mother. A Southern constituency may again be called upon to vote gold-headed canes to the author of so gallant an act. This time it was an old man, Mr [illegible] of New-York, whom a chivalrous [illegible] Mr. McMULLEN, undertook to beat. Both parties, according to the telegraphic account, were riding in an omnibus, and, while there, commenced conversing on political topics. Mr. McMULLEN boasted, after the manner of sectionalists, that the South would not submit to Col. FREMONT'S election if that event should take place. Mr. GRANGER replied that they would be made to submit. To this expression of opinion the Virginian responded by blows. Even the gray hairs of his opponent were no protection to him. It is impossible to say to what extent the excited feelings of Mr. McMULLEN might have led him in his onslaught. He was happily checked by the interference of the passengers after he had struck Mr. GRANGER twice and considerably bruised his face. The outrage is worthy of being placed in the same record with the murders and assaults that have so lately preceded it. They will all make a bright catalogue by which the existence of the late session of Congress will be chiefly recognized and remembered hereafter. Bah! The people are disgusted with such scenes, and will endure them no longer. There will be a change soon. And it is time that there should be one.

Our British Relations.

There is only one thing more curious than the rapidity with which *war clouds* rise—and that is the rapidity with which they blow over. A month ago everybody on both sides of the Atlantic was talking about the dangers of war between Great Britain and the United States; now everybody wonders at the silliness of those who had any apprehensions on the subject. It is fortunate, after all, that large bodies move slowly—that governments and cabinets do not act upon the instant of a popular impulse, but take time to consider and postpone action until the public indignation has time to cool, and common sense to resume its sway. Routine and old fogyism have their uses,—and this is one of the turns they serve.

The foreign papers all concur in the statement that negotiations are going on, amicably and hopefully, for the settlement of the differences between England and the United States concerning affairs in Central America. The point in dispute is the degree of influence Great Britain shall continue to exert in those regions of the earth. She is disposed to maintain there the foothold she has hitherto enjoyed,—while we insist that, by treaty stipulations, she is bound to give it up. Such a conflict of claims is always difficult of adjustment,—for it involves national pride and self respect, more than interest, on either side. But in this case there exists what should be a complete and safe guide for the action of both parties,—and that is the *object and motive* of the treaty in question. Both nations assented to that treaty; both are still disposed to observe its stipulations. Both were actuated by the same motive in concluding it: and that motive was, to secure forever, for high commercial interests, the *complete neutrality* of that isthmus which must at some day not remote become the great highway for half the commerce of the world.

The motive was a noble one,—worthy of the two great commercial nations of the earth:—and it would be a disgrace to them both if they were to allow any paltry jealousies on either side to defeat it. If the same sentiments which prompted the treaty shall preside over these discussions as to its meaning,—if Great Britain is willing to concede everything essential to the entire neutrality of the Isthmus, and if the United States shall demand nothing more,—the pacific adjustment of this dispute will be certain and easy.

We cannot doubt that this result will be secured. It seems to be generally credited that Great Britain is willing to relinquish all claim to Ruatan, in favor of Honduras:—and the English papers report that our Government has indicated its willingness to concur in this arrangement, and also in recognizing the independence and neutrality of Greytown. There is certainly no reason why it should not do both. And then will disappear, we trust for many years, the last of the clouds which have menaced the human race with the calamities and disgraces of war between Great Britain and the United States.

The Slave-Trade.

We have over and over again called public attention to the fact that the Slave-Trade, in spite of all the laws against it, is actively and constantly carried on from the ports of New-York and Baltimore. No one familiar with the details of the shipping business in this City is ignorant of it. The recent revelations in our Courts of law place it beyond controversy. Scores of vessels, fitted out here ostensibly for some of the obscure ports of Cuba or South America, start for the coast of Africa, take in cargoes of slaves, and, in spite of laws, cruisers and Government officials, land them in Cuba, where the market is always open. The extraordinary precautions which the hazards of the voyage render necessary, increase incalculably the sufferings of the poor wretches who are thus brought over. But avarice blinds men to all thoughts of humanity, and men can always be found here in New-York ready to furnish the capital for such adventures, and to load their souls with the awful responsibility for such agonies and murders, in consideration of the profits they hope to reap!

While the great aim and object of our Government is to extend Slavery into Kansas, and make it permanent and paramount in the affairs of this Republic, it would be folly to hope for any attention in that quarter to this great and growing infamy. It has been proposed already in the Senate of the United States, to *repeal* the laws against the Slave-Trade,—to get rid of these restrictions upon the extension of Slavery, just as those which kept it out of Kansas were got rid of by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. When the Slavery oligarchy feels strong enough, this measure will undoubtedly be pushed to consummation: and meantime the Government will wink at the evasions of the law, and make no effort to strike at the root of the evil itself. The London *Times*, in an article which we copy elsewhere, says that no hope of its cessation can be entertained so long as Cuba continues to afford a slave market. We believe this to be true;—and we believe that it is, therefore, the duty of our Government,—in connection with the other nations of the civilized world,—to take such steps as shall close that market effectually and forever.

Then and Now.

In 1837, when Slavery extension by the annexation of Texas became, after seventeen years of finality, a theme for political discussion, Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, of this City, acted as Secretary of an immense meeting convened at NIBLO'S Saloon, to hear DANIEL WEBSTER discuss the issues of the day. Among the latter, of course, was "Slavery Extension." In the course of his speech (which "still lives" in the collection authorized in 1851,) Mr. WEBSTER remarked:

"Gentlemen: We all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a Slave-holding country! *and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything that shall extend the Slavery of the African race on this Continent, or add other Slave-holding States to the Union.*" (Works, Vol. 1, p. 356.)

In 1856, Mr. KETCHUM climbs beyond the post of Secretary to a political meeting, and occupies that of Orator—with much eloquence and gentlemanly hearing indeed, but with evasive logic and arguments upon issues collateral to those before the country. He supports MILLARD FILLMORE, with the knowledge that if the latter dared by letter or by speech avow the *Websterian* language above italicized, his electoral ticket would be driven from the Southern field with just such a spirit as that which exiles Mr. UNDERWOOD from Virginia, because he attended the Fremont Convention at Philadelphia, and which prevents the thousands of Southern Republicans from daring to express their sentiments by a FREMONT and DAYTON ballot. Mr. KETCHUM would have his hearers believe that Mr. FILLMORE does entertain the sentiments above quoted. But on what authority can he make the assertion? The acts of the Fillmore Convention—the hostility of the Fillmore resolutions at the meetings toward *practical* fulfillment of the Free-Soil doctrine—the votes of Mr. FILLMORE'S friends in Congress—all corroborate the silence of the candidate in favor of fresh subserviency to Southern aggression.

And Mr. KETCHUM *now* deprecates the importance which the Slavery question assumes; and he discountenances agitation. Hear Mr. WEBSTER on the same occasion:

"On the general subject of Slavery the community is already excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper-toned chord. *It has aroused the religious feeling of the country; it has taken strong hold on the consciences of men.* He is a rash man, indeed, and little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised. It will assuredly cause itself to be respected. It may be reasoned with, it may be made willing—*I believe it is entirely willing to fulfill all* EXISTING *engagements* and duties—to uphold and defend the Constitution as it is established, with whatever regrets about some provisions which it does actually contain. *But to coerce it into* SILENCE, to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is and more heated as such endeavors would inevitably render it—should *this* be attempted, I know nothing even in the Constitution or in the Union itself which would not be endangered by the explosion which might follow." (Works, vol. 1, p. 357.)

It was thus the opinion of Mr. WEBSTER that an attempt to *silence* the Slavery issue (only presented in 1837 as problematical, but *now* the vital one) would shake the Union. How is this? Is it the FILLMORE men, then, who are shaking the Constitution! They denounce those who discuss the question that according to WEBSTER "had arrested the religious feeling of the country and taken strong hold on the consciences of men." They "trifle with and despise a feeling of this kind!" They who do so, says Mr. WEBSTER, are "rash," and "estimate most erroneously the character of the people." Time, we are inclined to think, will abundantly vindicate the truth of Mr. WEBSTER'S words.

Col. Benton.

A great many persons, who sympathize with the principles of the Republican movement, have been deterred from supporting Col. FREMONT by the apprehension that, if elected, he would be controlled by Col. BENTON. We think all such fears may be dismissed. Col. FREMONT has never indicated any special disposition to allow Col. BENTON to dictate to him or to control his conduct in any way. And the earnest opposition which BENTON is making to defeat his election deprives him of all right even to advise him in political matters after his election. "Old Bullion" is so determined in his hostility that he refuses to furnish material for a Life of FREMONT,—fearful that it may be used to promote his success. Whether he proposes to suppress his *Thirty Years' View*, or to expurgate the chapters in it which are devoted to FREMONT, we have not heard. But, unless he does so, it is a matter of very little consequence whether he supports him for President or not. He has furnished, in that book, a complete and overwhelming answer to all the charges that are brought against Col. FREMONT by his enemies:—and they have all the more weight because they come from a political opponent.

Yellow Fever at the South.

The Savannah *Republican* denies that there is any yellow fever in that city,—and, by way of setting the matter at rest effectually, publishes a letter from an eminent medical practitioner, (Dr. ARNOLD,) who states that the rumors in relation to the existence of the fever are pure fabrication—the present Summer in Savannah being peculiarly healthy. The Charleston *Standard* also grows greatly indignant at the telegraphic dispatches "that have gone from one end of the country to the other," announcing that there have been several deaths from yellow fever in that city. The *Standard* says that at the time the above dispatch was sent there had been only one death,—that there never had been cause for serious alarm, and that the prospect now is decidedly favorable that there will be nothing like an epidemic.

From Venezuela.

Capt. PENNINGTON of schooner *Baltic*, arrived yesterday, from Barcelona, Venezuela, reports business very dull. Provisions high and scarce and hides scarce. There were no American vessels in port when he sailed.

The Steamboat Inspectors have rendered a report upon the causes of the recent disaster to the *Empire State*, of the Fall River line. The report reviews the circumstances which attended the explosion, and arrives at these conclusions:—that there was no excessive pressure of steam, that the water in the boilers was at the proper height, and that there was no evidence that the engineers failed to exercise skill and judgment; but an error of judgment is shown, of which the law does not take cognizance. This error is based upon the theory that a steam-chimney cannot be dangerously heated while the engine is in motion; a theory, in the adoption of which many engineers concur, and the officers of the *Empire State* simply followed the fashion. But, although the error is noted, the *Empire State* licenses are not revoked. The error is brought prominently before the eye of the public by this document, and the accident will give new importance to the fact.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Honors for the Captain-General—Reception of the News from Spain in Havana—Intelligence from Mexico—New Slave Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1856.

Our Chief has received his royal honors from the Queen—"God protect her," for she needs it as much as the best of us in these days—under date the 27th of June, not quite two months old—the "title of Castile," with the handle "Marquis of the Havana, Viscount of Cuba," for "Lieutenant General JOAK DE LA CONCHA, his sons, and their or his legitimate descendants," &c., "free of all cost" or charges:

We are out of the trouble caused by the excitement at Sanctus Espiritus on the 26th of July.

A steamer of war has been sent out to look after the suspicious-looking steamer which shows no flag, said to be surveying our coast to the westward—this the second time; and another, the *Leon*, has been ordered to Charleston to gather the very latest intelligence from motherland. Our fears are in Saragossa, and all those parts where it is not known whether ESPARTERO lie, or is not the spirit, or the father of motion among the masses.

Although the news from Madrid is very refreshing to our faith, we are anxious, under the glow of new honors, upon our brow. Gen. CONCHA showed himself to the people from the balconies of the Palace last evening, that his beloved *who worship him* might see that he was in *very deed* a re-covered man, and in his *infinite* grace he ordered the bands to play two *mortal* hours of horrid music. It did smack more of yellow fever than sweet sounds; and all were rejoiced when it was time for the late invalid to take his carriage and go to the "burnt village" where he resides for—health.

The British steamer from Vera Cruz, arrived last evening, brings news of revolt on the lastigation of Church folks at Tampico; 500 soldiers to aid the Pronouncere, the leader to be VIDAUREI, &c. The Congress were discussing the tolerance of all religion, &c., with much excitement, but with good prospect of passing the bill.

The health of Havana is improving; sickness in the harbor not diminished.

Our exchange, freights and business getting better.

A *rumor* is among us "that we are to have forty thousand apprentices from Africa." Multiply by ten and put slaves, and the result will be near truth—if the story is so. *Cuba to be free* in forty-four years. British oversight to preserve good faith.

[*By Telegraph.*]

THE FEVER STILL RAGING—EXCITEMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York via Havana, has arrived below, after a somewhat lengthy passage.

She reports the fever as still very bad at Havana and on other parts of the Island, but the number of deaths daily could not be ascertained. All the shipping that could do so had left port.

There was much excitement with reference to the revolution in Spain, and further particulars were awaited with deep anxiety.

Business matters were rather quiet.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

Paving and Grading in Canal-street.

Last evening a very enthusiastic "indignation" meeting was convened in the triangular spot formed by the intersection of Canal, Division, and East Broadway, in conformity with a requisition from the property owners of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards, "for the purpose (as stated in the advertisement) of expressing the views and policy that have been pursued by the Street Contractor in reference to the regulating and grading of Canal-street, and to take such other measures as will lead to a speedy adjustment of the condition of the said street."

A convenient stage was erected on the vacant spot, and a brass band was employed for about an hour previously to 8 o'clock, in giving additional notice to the neighborhood of the intended meeting. At that hour about 2,000 persons had assembled, and the proceedings commenced.

Mr. JOHN A. HAEDENBROOK called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr. MATTHEW A. WILSON as chairman. This gentlemen read the placard calling the meeting, and proposed a Committee to draft resolutions; reading also letters from Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, a well-known inhabitant of the Seventh Ward, and also from Hon. D. WILLETTS, apologizing for their absence, but expressing their entire concurrence in the object of the meeting.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, of the Tenth Ward, observed that the citizens were met to sustain the privileges of law-abiding men—he congratulated the assembly that there was a land of freedom, of free speech, a free press, and a free ballot. They had met to redress the grievances of men who had at stake in that street no less a sum than 1,400 thousand dollars worth of real estate. Canal-street, as it now exists, is only the hotbed of cholera, fever, and it might be of the dreaded yellow fever.

Heaps of filth were accumulated there, and though the inspector had been notified of the fact no notice had been taken of it. It was a fact that buckwheat and corn had been sown in it, and the promise of an abundant crop was very evident. To whom could the citizens look for redress but to the authorities? Appeal had been made to them, but hitherto very uselessly. Canal-street was an eye sore in the very centre of New York, a positive loss to the owners of property, and a nuisance to the public. The meeting would not fail to be productive of good; it would call public attention to the facts of the case, and there was not a single individual who was not interested in the matter.

Mr. HAEDENBROOK then proposed the following preamble and resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the owners of property on the line of the extension of Canal-street possess property on the said street to the amount or value of $1,400,000; and, as the value of such property, by the deranged and hilly condition of the street, is greatly deteriorated, largely sacrificed and comparatively unenhanced; and whereas the Common Council have betrayed unaccountable negligence in not having said thoroughfare properly regulated, graded and paved, so as to be in good and passable condition, as a public street, and as the party to whom the contract was awarded to regulate and grade the said street has made but little perceptible progress towards the completion of this contract; therefore,

Resolved, That we will vote for no man to office who does not respect the interests of the public or who trifles with the administration of public affairs, or who disregards the lawful and proper demands of his constituency; and that we pledge ourselves to defeat the reelection of such men to office.

Resolved, That, as from present appearances Canal-street is likely to remain for years in its present impassable condition, we respectfully call on the street contractor to surrender up his contract, and if he refuses so to do, we demand as a matter of public justice and moral right the cooperation of the proper authorities of the City of New-York, and particularly the united exertions of the Street Commissioner, and the Aldermen and Councilmen of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards to push forward the work of regulating and grading the said street, and charge the expense thereof to the contractor, or to take such other measures as will rescind his contract.

Resolved, That to secure immediate action in regard to paving of Canal street with Belgian pavement, we respectfully call on the Street Commissioner to exert himself to award the contract for such paving to none but men of acknowledged integrity and character—men who have never slighted their contracts and public faith, rather than to such as who have nothing to offer but a mere nominal consideration as security for the fulfillment of their contract.

Hon. Mr. ANDREWS, of the Seventh Ward, [illegible] in regard to the troubles in California, [illegible] alluded to the troubles in California, [illegible] that said that a time [illegible] similar corruption in our City [illegible] finally [illegible] similar measures.

Mr. CHANDLER proposed that a Committee, who [illegible] named—Messrs. John S. Giles, Abijah S. [illegible] William R. Foster, E. McGuire, H. S. Miller and Ralph S. Snowden—be appointed to confer with the authorities as to the delay that has taken place in the carrying out of the necessary improvement of the roadway. There was a complete absence of all party and political excitement, and we did not fail to notice the presence of the Street Commissioner, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, among the crowd, and the evident attention he paid to the remarks of the various speakers.

Subsequent to the adjournment the Street Inspector went on the stand with his friends and said that he would do all in his power to have the street completed as soon as he possibly could effect that object.

The Zephyrs.

The Boston *Bee* of yesterday morning says: "The 'Zephyr Aquatic Club' of New-York, arrived in our harbor on Saturday in their yacht *Eclipse*. The Club is composed of ten members, all substantial business men of New-York, who have been four weeks from home on a fishing, pleasure and visiting excursion, and have touched, on their way to Boston, at New-London, Newport, New-Bedford and other places along shore. They will leave for home in a day or two."

☞ We are requested by the Captain of the *Etna*, which arrived here on Sunday morning, to correct an error in regard to the length of her trip. The *Etna* sailed from Havre at 2.15 P. M. on the 5th August, and arrived at her dock, Jersey City at 7.30 A. M. on the 17th inst., making the passage in 11 days 17½ hours, mean time.

☞ The British steamer *Edinburg*, Capt. CUMMINGS, arrived at this port yesterday morning, after a passage of eleven days and seventeen hours from Glasgow. She crossed the Banks in lat. 46°, and saw no ice. The *Edinburg* brings no later European news.

Missouri Election—Vote for Governor.

	Polk	Ewing	Benton
Seventy-four Counties	33,341	31 044	20,590
Buchanan	901	638	467
Caldwell	141	239	183
Ray	451	736	572
Canton	397	362	47
Daviess	450	396	240
Bollinger	225	253	240
Wright	261	60	52
Laclede	272	117	195
Webster	353	90	314
Taney	263	—	257
Total	37,055	33,925	23,165

POLK over EWING, 3,130.

The following counties are to hear from: Reynolds, Ripley, Wayne, Butler, Stone, Dent, Maddo ald, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Mercer, Dodge, Gentry, Shannon, Knox, Texas, Newton, Oregon, Pulaski, Ozark, Vernon and one or two others, which will increase POLK'S majority to 4,500 or 5,000.

North Carolina Election.

We learn from the Raleigh *Register* of Saturday, that returns of the late election in North Carolina have been received from all the counties in the State with the exception of *nine*. They sum up as follows:

For Gov. Bragg (Dem.).....50,083
For Mr. Gilmer (Am.).....38,338

The counties remaining to be heard from are Carteret, Cherokee, Currituck, Davie, Gaston, Hyde, Jackson, Macon and Watauga.

In the last Legislature the Democrats had twelve majority in the Senate and ten in the House. The returns of the newly-elected Legislature show a clear Democratic gain of four Senators and sixteen members of the House of Representatives.

THE EMPIRE STATE DISASTER.

Report of the Inspectors of Steamboats on the Causes of the Disaster.

Office of the Local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels for the District of Boston and Charlestown.

To C. H. PEASLEE, Esq., Collector of Customs, Boston:

SIR—In accordance with the Steamboat Law of Aug. 30, 1852, we beg leave to transmit the following report:

Whereas, It having come to our knowledge that on the 26th ultimo, a serious accident had occurred on board the passenger steamer *Empire State*, of Fall River, by the collapsing of one of the steam chimneys, by which fourteen persons had lost their lives, it became our duty to institute an inquiry into the causes of the accident, especially so far as the duties of the engineers and pilots were concerned. To this end we have examined under oath all persons supposed by us to possess any information upon the subject, and we have also made a careful examination of the fractured boiler.

The objects of inquiry by us is—1st, did the engineers allow the steam to attain a greater pressure than that which is allowed by law. 2d, did they allow the water in the boilers to fall below the prescribed line. 3d, did they know of any defect in the engine or boilers which would render the navigation of the vessel unsafe. 4th, in the language of the oath they had taken, did they "*faithfully and honestly, according to their best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of them as engineers, by the act of Congress of August 30, 1852.*"

The evidence submitted to us on these points is substantially as follows. In the examination of seven firemen, it does not appear that at any time since the inspection of this vessel, has the steam ever been carried above the pressure allowed by the inspectors. Nor to their knowledge has the water in the boilers ever fallen below the prescribed line; if either of these things had taken place, some of the firemen must have observed it, as the steam and water gauges are constantly in view when they are on duty, the testimony of these firemen is confirmed by that of the two greasers, and the two engineers, all of whom were employed on and belonged to this boat.

The question then arises, did either of the engineers know of any defect in the boilers which had become apparent since they were examined and tested by the Inspectors, which in their judgment would render the navigation of the vessel unsafe. On this point we have the testimony of BAILEY H. BORDEN, chief engineer of the line, WOOLSTON BROCKWAY, chief engineer, and ALFRED T. BERRY, 1st assistant engineer of the *Empire State*. BAILEY H. BORDEN, in evidence, says he examined the boilers of this boat, soon after they were inspected, (which was on the 27th May last,) and they were then in perfect order. About ten days afterwards he again examined them, and then for the first time noticed some bulges on the inside of the rear chimneys, when he ordered Mr. BROCKWAY to favor them until the boiler-maker could secure them, which was soon done, not considering them at all dangerous. At this time the other engineers were present, and did not express a doubt as to their safety. A few days after this he went to New-York on this boat, and after leaving Newport noticing one of the smoke-pipes getting hot, he ordered Mr. BROCKWAY to shut off his blowers and allow the chimney to cool, as it might alarm the passengers, though he considered there was no danger to the boiler from this cause.

It appears in evidence, that the beating of the smoke-pipe had been noticed by the engineers and firemen before, and since, and they regulated the blowers accordingly, anticipating no other danger from this cause than the loss of the smoke-pipes. It also appears in evidence that the engineers and greasers from time to time, had made careful examinations of these boilers, and such repairs were promptly made as in the judgment of the engineers and boiler-maker were considered necessary, and at no such examination did either of the engineers or boiler-maker express any fears as to their safety. It also appears that neither of the engineers we have examined, believed it possible to heat a steam chimney *red hot*, while the engine was in motion, though they think this *may be done* while the engine is at rest; in this idea they are supported by the opinions and statements made under oath before the Coroner's Jury, of Mr. STURGIS, chief engineer of the steamer *Metropolis*, and of JAMES RENWICK, Esq., Local Inspector of Steam-boilers for the District of New-York.

We have thus briefly, but substantially, given the evidence obtained from the aforenamed parties—we now come to the results of our own observations.

The boilers of this steamer were made and put on board in June 1855, and were then tested by us at 60 pounds to the square inch. During the last year it was found that the boilers did not easily generate the requisite quantity of steam for the engine; they required large fires and strong blowing, this course burnt out the inside of the steam chimneys. During the last Winter and Spring these steam chimneys were made new, and the two tier of lower flues, which were made of iron, were taken out, and smaller flues of brass were substituted. This arrangement was considered by competent engineers to be a good one, as it promised a greater supply of steam with less consumption of fuel, and would consequently lessen the tendency to overheat the steam chimneys; but it is evident to us that such a result did not take place. The steam chimneys continued to heat up excessively, and from their present appearance we consider *dangerously*.

We differ in opinion with both the engineers of the *Empire State*, as also with Mr. STURGIS, the engineer of the *Metropolis*, and Mr. RENWICK, the inspector of New-York, "that a steam chimney cannot be heated hot while the engine is in motion." We consider these appearances as affording conclusive evidence that the steam chimney must have been heated to redness, as any heat short of 800 degrees F. would not, in our opinion, have caused these chimneys to take the form they are now in, and we have no evidence that they they were not

the unconsumed [illegible] with the chimneys [illegible] extreme top of the [illegible] no unusual or dangerous degree of heat. We also think there is evidence of no correction in the form of the fractured sheet. The stay-bolt rivets in said sheet are all drawn and [illegible] by their being subjected on the inside of [illegible] to the excessive heat to which they were exposed; whether these gave way before or after the sheet was fractured, we cannot determine.

In view of all the facts and circumstances which has come to our knowledge, after careful consideration, we have come to the following conclusion:

1. That there was no excessive pressure of steam.
2. That the water in the boilers was at the proper line.
3. There is no evidence that the engineers did not exercise their best skill and judgment in the management and working of these boilers, using all precautions they considered necessary for safety.
4. The result shows an error of judgment on the part of the engineers, of which the law does not take cognizance. This error is based upon the theory that a steam chimney cannot be dangerously heated while the engine is in motion, and they are supported in this opinion by the testimony of other engineers before the Coroner's Jury. We therefore conclude that the Licenses of THOMAS BROCKWAY and ALFRED S. BERRY, engineers of the steamer *Empire State*, should not be revoked.

We are, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
INCREASE S. HILL,
ANDREW BURNHAM,
Local Inspectors of steam vessels for the District of Boston and Charlestown.

BOSTON, August 15, 1856.

The Yacht Accident in Boston Harbor.

In our paper of Saturday we stated that two of the five bodies drowned in the yacht *Sea* had been recovered. Since then two more have been found—those of the younger Miss HAMILTON and Mrs. ERNEST. The body of Miss HAMILTON was found on Saturday afternoon, near the spot where the boat sank, by CHARLES RICE, one of the party that has been dragging the harbor since the time of the accident. The body of Mrs. ROBERSON was found floating in Mystic River, opposite Col. JACQUES' farm, in Somerville, yesterday forenoon, by a party of gentlemen who were sailing up the river to West Cambridge. No bruises of any consequence were found upon either of them.

One body yet remains to be found—that of the elder Miss HAMILTON. The search was continued during the day yesterday. In the forenoon, Mr. GREEN and his assistant, with their submarine armor, made repeated efforts, but without any success. A reward of $50 is offered for the recovery of the remaining body. The labor of dragging will be resumed this morning. Coroner RICH'S jury will sit to-day, and the circumstances attending this sad disaster will be duly investigated.

The body of Mrs. JANE ERNEST was entombed at Copp's Hill Cemetery on Saturday afternoon. The funeral services were held at her late residence, corner of Salem and Hull streets.

The body of the young Miss HAMILTON is to be kept until to-morrow, with the hope that in the meantime that of the aunt may be found, when both will be removed to the Cape for interment.

Rev. Father TAYLOR preached a funeral sermon yesterday afternoon, at his church in North square. The house was crowded to the utmost extent, hundreds of persons being unable to obtain admittance. His text was taken from the words of Christ to the Widow of Nain:—"Weep not;" St. Luke vii 13. The discourse was peculiarly able, and together with the solemnity of the occasion, deeply affected the audience.—*Atlas.*

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE BY A WEALTHY LADY.—On Sunday morning, a lady about 60 years of age, named Miss MARY PENNEL, residing at No. 207 Arch-street, committed suicide, under the most painful circumstances. The deceased was quite wealthy and owned the house in which she lived, but was crippled, from a disease of twenty years' standing that had settled in her hip, making the use of a crutch necessary. She had become habituated to the use of opium, which had affected her mind, and it is supposed had committed the rash act while suffering from an attack of temporary insanity. The female domestic, who lived in the house, visited her room at 8 o'clock in the morning, when she appeared as well as usual. The room door was locked when breakfast was ready, and at dinner time the servant being unable to arouse her mistress, became alarmed and gave information to Mr. K. PRICE, who lives opposite. That gentleman, with others, forced open the door of the unhappy woman's apartment, when a terrible spectacle was discovered. Her throat was awfully hacked and gashed. The deceased had apparently first made a gash on the right side of her neck with a penknife, and subsequently made use of a pair of scissors, with which she severed the windpipe. An inquest was held by Coroner DELAVAU, and a verdict rendered of suicide while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. The act had apparently been premeditated, as she left a note stating that she had made her will, and referring to the pain she had endured for twenty years.—*Phila. Bve. Journ.*, 18th.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—For the next four weeks the Navy Yard promises to be a busy place. In consequence of the arrival of the sloops *Cyane* and *Macedonian*, an additional number of men are being employed in the ropewalk, sail and riggers' lofts. The *Macedonian* is being dismantled; no hiring now remains but the lower masts, and these will be taken out in a few days. The shell-house, at the end of the gun park, is nearly completed. The building of the cooperage and machine-shop is progressing finely. It will consist of a foundry and machine-shop, blacksmith's boiler-room, two engine-rooms, coal-shed, &c., and will be 475 feet long and 295 feet wide. It is to be built in a hollow square. The cooperage is to be 250 feet long and three stories high, and will be one of the finest structures in the Yard. There are now about 500 men employed in the Yard.—*Boston Times.*

MISSIONARIES FOR ASIA.—The following missionaries have taken passage in the ship *J. Meadowcroft*, to sail from this port for Bombay: Rev. Messrs. S. R. FAIRBANK and wife, WM. WOOD and wife, CHARLES HARDING and wife, and S. J. DEAN and wife.—*Boston Bee.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEWARK MERCURY SAYS: "We feel justified in asserting that LYON'S KATHAIRON is, besides being the cheapest, the most delightful, agreeable and in all respects satisfactory hair preparation that we have ever met with. We know ladies who, having used almost every toilet article of this kind that can be named, avow that LYON'S KATHAIRON is infinitely superior to them all. What wonder, therefore, that this world-renowned article should meet with such prodigious sales!" ☞ Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.—A FINE HEAD OF HAIR is undoubtedly one of the chief beauties either of man or woman but especially of the latter. To persons desirous of obtaining or retaining this charming feature, we recommend a call upon Prof. WOOD. For preserving the hair, or promoting its growth, no other article has gained such a reputation as his HAIR TONIC. Its efficacy is so well established that no doubt can exist as to its merits, and we advise all who need its service to give it a trial.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON.—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or opposite music. It has received the highest recommends from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the place of business of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $175.
GROVESTEEN & THURLOW,
No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Merchant's Notice—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Chemical Oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and extracts; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, champagne and raspberry brandies; maraschino, pear, strawberry, pineapple, quince, apple and orange flower extracts; lemon and orange oils; citric acid, tartaric acid, lemon, orange, absynthe, peppermint, cinnamon and jamaica. Chemicals for daguerreotype and ambrotype metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, chocolate Vienna lime, &c. For sale by the L. FRUCHTWANGER, No. 148 Maiden-lane.

If It is Worse than Useless—To suffer longer a pestiferous cough when relief may be so easily obtained. SHERMAN'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is unquestionably the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat and lung complaints.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators—COX, RICHARDSON & BURTON, No. 274 Broadway, New-York, have the largest assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Portable Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

Mr. Bonner Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dr. S. A. Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; lame sides, weakness and pains are banished by its speedy application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at 25 cts all over where.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' AGRICULTURAL meets at No. 351 Broadway, 18th, at 8 o'clock. Subject for the Old City, *Breadth of the City*, and the Prize Poem. Latest notices in circulation from Europe will be read. Strangers always specially welcome. Admission free to all.

d. MEIGS, Secretary.

VETERANS OF CORPS 1812.—The corps will meet at No. 68 Lisper-st. on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 19, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of distributing Excursion Tickets to members of the corps. Every member is requested to be present.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.
WM. TAYLOR, adjt.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold an adjourned meeting of the annual session in the room, Odd Fellows Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOWE & CLARK,
Flag and Banner Painters,
Nos. 96 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

THE SIXTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB OF BROOKLYN—Will meet at their Room, Court-st., corner of Butler, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 8 P. M. Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (a member of the Natl. Republican Committee,) and W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will address the meeting. Front seats reserved for ladies, who are particularly invited to attend

GEORGE CURTIS, President.

THE FREMONT AND DAYTON GENERAL CLUB—Of the City and County of New-York will on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 8 P. M., dedicate to the cause of Fremont and Freedom the Broadway House, their permanent Head-Quarters. Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. At 9 A. M., Wednesday, the immense flag will be flung on the breeze. WM. H. BROWNE, President.

W. H. HOBART WARD,
SMITH TUTTLE } Secretaries.
JOHN H. BURLESON,

SIXTEENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—A meeting of the above Club will hold TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock, at Chelsea Hall, Southeast corner of 16th-st. and 9th-av. The Republican Association and all others favorable to the cause are invited. Campaign songs will be sung, and several eminent speakers will address the meeting.

G. G. BUTLER, President.
WM. McTAGGART, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION—A regular meeting of this organization will be held THIS (Tues ay) EVENING, in the lecture room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. WM. W. NORTHROP, Esq., G. H. MUSSEY, editor of the Albany *Gazette*, and other able speakers, will address the meeting. B. F. MANIERRE, President.

DAVID B. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN ELEVENTH WARD FREMONT ASSOCIATION—Will meet at the Gauche Hall, Fulton-av., corner South Oxford-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Jos G. E. LARNED, Esq., LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. Friends of free speech are invited to attend.

WM. PEET, President.
D. LANSING LAMBERT, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—A meeting of the above Club will be held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock, at No. 166 Spring-st., "Springs reef" Hall." All voters are respectfully invited to enroll themselves in the above Club.

By order, R. W. EDMONDS, Pres't.
JOHN MCCORMICK, Sec'y.
L. DEAGLE, Recor. Sec'y.

THE FOURTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB will meet at the Brooklyn Museum TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by G. OGDEN BROWN, Esq., THEODORE TILTON and Col. E. L. SNOW. Songs by the New-York Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—The fixtures, together with a small balance of stock of goods at present on hand, in the store recently occupied by CLUSKEY & PERLEE, in the Town of Binghamton, New-York; also, the fixtures of a first-class millinery in rooms over said store, together with a part of the stock if desired. These are excellent business chances, as the Store and Millinery rooms are fitted up regardless of expense, and by far surpassing any of the kind in the place, and will be sold at great sacrifice on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises, or to SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO., No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.—For sale in Brooklyn, an elegant first-class store, handsomely fitted up, situated in the best part of Grand-st. To a physician of acknowledged practice will be insured, as the premises are opened by an old physician. A rare chance to get a good retail drug business and a medical practice. Terms easy. Inquire of J. JOHNSON, Grand-st., No. 268 Pearl-st., or No. 430 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—Valuable and reliable cash business which will pay $10,000 yearly, can be had for $600 cash; also, No. 1 City notice for $2 000, 12 months, for merchandise; also, $6,000 wanted on mortgage, improved Lakeland property, worth $20 000; also, color manufacturing establishment up town, splendid business, $500, worth $1,000; also, splendid cigar and fruit store, Bowery, doing fine business, $335. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 8

PARTNER WANTED.—A mechanic, a turner in wood or any similar trade, with $300, can form a connection with a party who will furnish a large workshop, with a saw-mill attached, and abundance of water power, near a country town about 30 miles from New-York. A married man prefer ed, of who if he desires it can have the cultivation of a farm of thirty acres improved land. Address W. F., this office

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash, and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 61 Jean-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser, who owns a valuable Chemical Manufactory, free from debt, and has connected with him a first-class chemist, is desirous of meeting with a special or active partner having $5,000 to $10,000 capital for the purpose of extending the business, which is very lucrative. Communications confidential. Address box No. 3,880, Post-Office.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED.—With $5,000 to take an interest in a well-established Hardware house in a flourishing Western city. The best of references given and required. One conversant with the business preferred. Address X., at this office, until Aug. 20.

$800 OR $1,000 WANTED—On mortgage on personal property, (machinery,) worth four times that amount. A policy of insurance to the amount loaned will be assigned as additional security. Address SECURITY, at this office.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—The good-will and fixtures of a first-class Bakery, now doing a large store trade. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 400 Grand-st., New-York.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of four post stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & Co., New-York Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY—HARLEM, Aug. 16, 1856.—The first steamboat of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company will be launched from the yard of Mr. L. H. BOOLE, on the West Chester side of Harlem River, near sod east of old Harlem Bridge, on TUESDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock a. noon.

J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS WINDOW-SHADES. Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at S. BALDWIN'S, No. 333 Bowery, corner 2d-st

WANTS.

TO CUTLERY MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS—A situation wanted, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, keeping of books, packing of goods and traveling; wishes to make himself useful in a mercantile store or otherwise. Would not object to furnish an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, active and intelligent female, as matron or teacher in an institution or seminary. Is well suited for either of these positions. Understands housekeeping thoroughly; also the care and management of children of all ages, having had many years' experience in the above situations. Advertiser is a person of strictly conscientious principles. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Call at or address M. T., No. 114 Court-st., near Congress, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For about twenty excellent, thorough cooks, washers and ironers, accustomed to, and capable of, serving in gentlemen's families. Also, several very experienced nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids and waiters, who will be found an acquisition to employers requiring first-class help, with reliable references. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 first-class Protestant servants, one to cook, wash and iron, the other chambermaid and seamstress or assist in washing and ironing; both thoroughly understand their business; will be found honest, faithful and willing. Servants highly recommended from City employers can be seen at Mrs MANNING'S, No. 345 8th av. near 33th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a woman who speaks French and English; can sew well; also assist in the toilet of a lady. Also, a situation, by a man, husband of the above woman, as domestic; would like to be in the same house, if possible. Good references given. Address G. P., Office of the *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swedish lady as housekeeper or lady's companion, is willing to make herself generally useful. A home and kind treatment is more of an object than wages. Best of references as to character and ability. Address Mrs. H. W., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well educated Englishwoman, as lady's maid. She is accustomed to travelling; speaks French, and can give the highest references. Address B. B., Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER.—An able, experienced teacher of mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish is open to an engagement; could bring a select number of pupils from Cuba to any Institution in which he would be employed. Parents and others who are willing to pay a fair price for good instruction, would find this a rare opportunity. References in this City, Havana, &c. Address JUNIUS, *Daily Times*

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes a situation as book-keeper, by double or single entry. Good references given as to character, &c. Will remain where he is at present engaged for one or two months if a good situation can then be secured, or will leave immediately. Address BOOK KEEPER, Box No. 693, Newark, N. J.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—Speaking and writing the English language fluently, wishes to obtain a situation in a Commission or Shipping-House, in order to become acquainted with business. Salary no object. References, both European and American, of the highest character. Address J. R., Perth Amboy, N. J., Box No. 132.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new Campaign Chart; the best selling work out, containing maps of Kansas, North and Central America, portraits of the candidates for President and Vice President, valuable statistics, &c. Price 25 cents. Size 38 by 28 inches. Smart agents can make from $5 to $10 per day.

J. HAVEN, No. 262 Broadway, up stairs, room 13.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the original Depot No 414 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

CLERK WANTED—In an office. He must write plainly and neatly; will be required to keep records of daily transactions neatly and properly written out. Work light. Salary $4; paid weekly—to be increased according to merit. Address RECORDS, *Times* office, stating age, &c.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; will be best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No 378 Broadway.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—An experienced Protestant governess wanted in a private family; one who can bring credentials as to character and ability, will address R. R., Box No. 1,886 Lower Post-Office, stating qualifications, and number of years engaged in tuition, &c.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—In a religious bookstore to assist in the sales. Address L. S. S. Box No. 1 275 Post-Office, with references, age, &c. A Sunday-School teacher preferred.

SERVANTS WANTED THIS DAY.—Cook, nurse, lady's maid, lau dress, kitchen maid, waiter, groom, and gardener. All must be Protestant. Employer will be from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st.

COOK WANTED.—A good cook may find a permanent situation in a very small family by applying to-day at No 405 Henry st., Brooklyn.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, immediately, coat-makers on cabinet and other machine quality garments. No. 12 Vesey-st., up stairs.

GIRLS WANTED—To work at artificial flowers. A few taken to learn. Work given out. Apply to T. PRICE, No. 45 Division-st.

CLERK IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE WANTED—Address FIAT, *Times* Office, stating age, residence, &c.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

WANTED—By a small respectable family, the whole (or lower portion) of a moderate sized first-class dwelling, conveniently located, and in a select neighborhood. Any party having such a house, and wishing to secure a desirable and permanent tenant, will address GILMOUR, *Daily Times* office, stating particulars, terms, &c.

WANTED AS WET NURSE—A young woman with a fresh breast of milk whose child is not over two months old. The best of reference required. Apply at second door from Gates-av., in Washington-av., east side, Brooklyn.

WANTED—At No 786 Broadway, 3 clerks, 3 salesmen, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 2 porters, 3 barkeepers, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 waiters, 2 drivers, 2 coachmen, men on farms and milk routes, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. Charges made are.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A respectable man to take charge of a store-room. He must have some knowledge of accounts and must bring good testimonials of character, as it is a position of trust. Apply to JOHN PAYLOR & CO., No 335 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man, as assistant book-keeper in a dry goods jobbing house. He must be a first-rate penman, quick and correct at figures. Address, with reference, expectations as to salary, &c., C, N. W., office of this paper.

WANTED—Three first-class servants, a cook (chambermaid and nurse. Those that are capable and obliging will find a permanent home by applying at No. 46 West 11th-st.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing good help will find respectable German and other servants at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 247 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, farmers, laborers, &c at this office, branch office, No. 126 Greenwich-st., near Cedar.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three young gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family where the comfort of a home may be realized. Apply at No 152 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st. Also, to let a large front parlor on the first floor with or without board.

BOARDING.—Permanent or transient boarders can be accommodated with full or partial board on reasonable terms, at No 56 Allen-st., near Grand. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—To let, with breakfast and tea, the first and second story back rooms, to two or three single gentlemen. Apply at No. 126 Orchard-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No 3,682 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Union and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

MRS. E. BLACK—No. 34 West 25th st., has two suites of rooms, one on the parlor the other on the third floor, which she desires to let to families without children. Also accommodations for a single gentleman. References given and required.

FULL BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, child, and servant, above 4th-st. and between 3d and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,675, Post-Office.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class House, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

SOUTHERN PEACHES
BY THIS DAY'S STEAMER FROM SAVANNAH, GA., of the following varieties:
Large Mottles, Indian Peach, for eating.
White Cl ng, for brandy and preserving.
Yellow Cling, for canning and preserving.
Red Cling, for eating, preserving and pickling.
As our Northern Peach crop will be generally a failure, all interested should make the present opportunity to buy.
C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION

[illegible]

Three miles from Jersey City, at Clarkson, N. Y.
Board [illegible] $175 a year.
Next session commences Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER FEMALE INSTITUTE—Hudson, New-York.—This school unites the recommendations of successful operation for a period of 19 years, with the new supervision of Rev. D. O. VAN ZANDT as principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the city are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREES President. J. W. C. LEVENDORF, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	L. R. Keeler,	Benj. W. Crapo,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams Jr.,	Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Palmer,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. K. Hinman,
James Hora,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor.

ELMWOOD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A family school for boys, limited to fourteen. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Board and tuition, $200 per year. Music and modern languages, extra. A gymnasium and simple outdoor exercises are attached to the premises. Particular attention given to manners and morals. Applications left at No 63 Merchant's Exchange will receive personal attention from the Principal, now in the City

E. W. SWAN.

REFERENCES—Rev MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Hon. DANIEL LORD, and HENRY DAY, Esq., No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York City.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Keesbum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 48 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 138 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No 522 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 55½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A vacation for recreation in rowing, bathing and [illegible] excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day school, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL—For young gentlemen—Hudson and Washington Terraces, Bobaken, N. J., will reopen on September 1. Circulars, with high references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No 159 West 18th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders in their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 38th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 38th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. OGILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place 8th-st.

MR. AND MADAME CRUDE'S GREEN BRIAR AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Nos 247 and 249 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Will reopen Sept 10, at No. 41 9th st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its Monitor at No 81 East 18th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, on the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One thousand stock notes of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 225, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 230, 233, 232, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 50 inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO, & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $8,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 509 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 451 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch cast iron bank which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO—A Grand 7-octave, full compass; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $50, $65, $75 and $95. &c. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway, near White st.

MELODEON AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A superior piano-forte case melodeon made by Jarbart & Needham will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to A. WEPPE, No. 203 West Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A SWINDLE.—A manifest, worthless article, falsely represented to be LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects without poison, is said to be on sale in this city. Keep a bright look out for the swindle. At the desk, No. 424 Broadway, or of any leading druggist, you can always get the genuine Powder, fresh, and warranted to give satisfaction.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

10,000 tons dry night soil, free from odor, warranted pure, $1 50 per barrel, or $15 per ton, of 2 240 pounds.

If by the bushels here measure, 37½ cts. per bushel, or $1 75 per barrel, containing 4 bushels each.

For sale by
CORNELL CRASTO & CO.,
cor. South 11th and 1st sts., near Peck-slip Ferry,
Brooklyn,
Eastern District.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material combining it. These advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.

Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 24 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

ANOTHER EXTRA SUN.
NICHOLAS NOD EXTRA No. 2,
Containing another week of the so much
READ AND TALKED OF STORY
of
NICHOLAS NOD, "WHO COULDN'T HELP IT,"
will be ready this morning.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
Quarto Form
GET THE EXTRA.
Read the Story.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.

FORTY THOUSAND COPIES SOLD.
Young America
Should read the
LIFE OF FREMONT,
As published by
LIVERMORE & RUDD.
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works, at and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $1 00, which are sold for 1 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, brass pins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, pair or time pieces, &c., for only 1 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular books issued or received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Packet-Bibles, Prayer Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No 439 Broadway, New-York.

ANOTHER EXTRA SUN.
NICHOLAS NOD EXTRA No. 2,
Containing another week of the so much
READ AND TALKED OF STORY
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NICHOLAS NOD, "WHO COULDN'T HELP IT,"
will be ready this morning.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
Quarto Form
GET THE EXTRA.
Read the Story.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.

PAPER DOLLS, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

A Book for Little Girls. Square 16mo, with colored pattern plates. Third edition. 84 cents.
Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway.

IN PRESS.
DUTY AND INCLINATION. By the author of "Irish Amy."
HYMNS FROM THE LAND OF LUTHER.
LITTLE SUE'S LITTLE SERVANTS.
A BOOK FOR BUSINESS MEN.

ANOTHER EXTRA SUN.
NICHOLAS NOD EXTRA No. 2,
Containing another week of the so much
READ AND TALKED OF STORY
of
NICHOLAS NOD, "WHO COULDN'T HELP IT,"
will be ready this morning.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
Quarto Form
GET THE EXTRA.
Read the Story.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.

EVERYBODY WILL READ
THE LIFE OF FREMONT,
Published by
LIVERMORE & RUDD.
190 pages, 12mo, 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

JUST RECEIVED—From London, a splendid collection of fine line Engraving, all of Herring's, Landseer's, Wilkie's and every picture from the works of great Masters, will be found in this stock. Gentlemen furnishing their parlors call before buying elsewhere, a stock of which to examine. Dealers supplied lower than at any house in the business. Fine importing prices just received. L. H. PHILLIPS

Agent for MARKS & Co., No. 61 John-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enamelled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the city, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs economized and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN,
(Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal st.

RAISINS.—A large lot of Malaga raisins, from auction, in perfect order, selling for $3 per box. Fs. half box, 5s. quarter. D. D. CASE & CO.,
No. 143 West-st., near Vesey.

CIGARS.—100,000 Ocora cigars, bought at sheriff sale, selling for $10 a thousand. $0,000 Londres, $8 a thousand. 16,000 Elegantes, $7 50 a thousand.
D. D. CASE & CO., No. 143 West-st., near Vesey.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

at 1s.; [illegible]
18,000 dozen [illegible] at 12½ per dozen; these goods are extraordinary low.
A fine lot of new 4½ flannels, at 25 per yard.
An invoice of English and Turkish prints—very pretty.
De Beige and Mousse for traveling dresses, at 1s.
Hough's patent skirts, at 56, 75 and 75.
Hough's patent skirts with bodies, at 88.
A pretty assortment of printed sacque flannels.
5 cases excellent Whitney and Nash blankets.
60 pieces colored velvets.
Marseilles quilts, from $1 50 to $2 50.
Union Valley shirtings, the best ever made, at 1s.
Cloth table covers, a very large lot, $1 to $8.
Linen napkins and cloths, diapers, &c., very low.
Domestics retailed at wholesale prices.
Our arrangements for procuring these goods enable us to sell them very low, in no instance higher at retail than the lowest wholesale price among the agents or jobbers.
All our goods are fresh and new.
One price, and that marked in plain figures.
F. W. & W. F. GILLAY, No. 126 Bowery.

FALL, 1856, TRADE.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
PARIS FEATHERS,
AND
COLORED STRAW GOODS,
FOR CASH,
Just received by
HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

EMBROIDERIES, &C.
Just received a large lot of
CAMBRIC and MOURNING COLLARS, from Auction.
Slightly damaged and which will be
Sold very cheap. Also, 500 doz.
Of LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC
And LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. each,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN BASQUES.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
A Fresh Invoice
OF DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS BASQUES,
Very Superior Shapes,
Which will be sold low.

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES.
In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR
And other materials,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS,

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London correspondent of the British *Advertiser* tells the following anecdote of the Queen: A rather remarkable picture is now being exhibited in Piccadilly, the production, I believe, of a Mr. BARTLETT, curious enough, a Quaker.. It is a representation of the visit of the Queen and royal family to the wounded Crimean soldiers at the Brompton Hospital. It is said that this picture was taken at a rather curious moment. The Queen was standing, with tears in her eyes, talking to a poor fellow who had got sadly shattered in battle. Prince ALBERT stood impassive and unmoved. The royal mistress, who is a genuine woman, was mortified by his vacant and unfeeling look, and petulantly said to him, her voice still quivering with sympathy, "Do say something to the man, and not stand staring in that way."

The Leamington (Eng.) *Courier* says: We have the pleasure of informing our Stratford readers that the long talked of gift of £500 by JOHN SHAKSPERE, Esq., Langley Priory, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, has been made over to trustees, for the purpose of purchasing certain property on each side of Shakspere's House, and restoring that portion of the premises known as the Swan and Maidenhead to its original state.. In the completion of this work it is intended to remove whatever does not form an integral part of "the house" property on the White Lion side, and also Mr. GILL's house in the opposite direction. The trust deeds have received the complete numbers of signatures.

We read in *Galignani's Messenger:* In the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. GUERIN MENNEVILLE presented a number of native cochineal insects, discovered by him some years ago, in the environs of Sainte Tulle, in the Basses-Alpes, and which from experiments made, yield a scarlet color of a peculiar tint, only obtained hitherto by artificial combinations. These insects are almost as large as those of Mexico, and live not only on common beans, but on several other descriptions of plants, and especially on clover. It is believed that the production of these insects, on a large scale, would be advantageous, as the color they yield is suitable for dyeing silk, wool, and cotton.

The London *Times* has the following paragraph: Mr. WETHERED's method of superheating steam, which was applied and tested for experimental purposes on board the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle*, last Winter, in Woolwich basin, has been ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be continued on board the steam troop-ship *Dee*, which vessel has been fitted so as to carry out the intended course of experiments more fully. The success of the system will, it is said, create considerable economy in the consumption of fuel, and will thereby reduce the expense attending the use of steam machinery from 30 to 40 per cent.

A correspondent of *Le Nord* writes from Copenhagen on the 16th July: "Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER arrived the other day at Tonningen by an English steamer. Although traveling simply as a tourist, his arrival was saluted by ten volleys of cannon, and the commander of the fort went himself to pay all the honors reserved for travelers of distinction. The English admiral then left for Flensbourg by railway, and found a considerable crowd assembled to greet him. It is stated that he intends leaving for St. Petersburg by the first steamer."

According to the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende*, a note has been exchanged between the Danish foreign minister and the United States envoy. The object of this note is to determine, without any ways entering into the question of right, that the *status quo*, as regards payment of dues by American vessels passing the Sound, shall continue for one year, from the 14th June last to the same date in 1857, providing no other arrangement shall intervene before the latter date.

The Crimean correspondent of the London *Herald* writes that on paying a farewell visit, on the 6th, to the late headquarters at Balaklava, he found one WILLIAM CHURCH, of the Sappers and Miners, carefully plastering into the wall a small tablet, bearing the following inscription in English and Russian:—"In this room, F. M. Lord RAGLAN, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the English Army in the Crimea, died June 28, 1855." The Russian inscription is below the English.

A society has been formed in London, and held its first meeting on the 21st ult., for the purpose of diffusing a more general knowledge of the principles of phrenology. All present appeared to be anxious to promote the principles of this science, which they evinced by a liberal subscription.

The harvest prospects in Ireland are excellent, and auctions of growing crops, wheat, oats, and potatoes, have already commenced in various parts of the country. Very good prices have been obtained, although not so high as these now prevailing for last year's produce.

The *Giornale di Roma* announces thet the Pope has granted a sum from his own privy purse for the completion of TORQUATO TASSO's monument in the Church of St. Onufrius, where he lies buried. The works had been suspended for upwards of a year for want of funds.

When there was some probability of a rupture between Great Britain and America, a friendly address wee sent from Rochester, Kent, to the Corporation of Rochester, United States; a cordial reply has been received in England.

The Grand Jury at Clonmel, Ireland, have brought in a bill, against JAMES SADLIER for conspiracy to defraud the depositors and English shareholders in the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank.

It is reported in the Court circles at Berlin that the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM with the Princess Royal of England, is fixed for September next year.

Mr. WILLIAM GILLESPIE DICKSON, advocate, the author of a valuable treatise on the Law of Evidence, has been appointed Advocate-General of the Mauritius, at £1,750 per annum.

From every part of Sweden the accounts of the state of the crops are most favorable, so that no fears are entertained of a scarcity of provisions of any description.

The *Eco della Borsa* of Milan says that the epidemic which has raged among the silk-worms this year in Lombardy, has caused a loss to that province of 30,000,000 of francs.

A clergyman writes to the Tipperary *Free Press* that within a week he saw JAMES SADLIER in Paris.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Aug. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive at old rates. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $6 50@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and prices are without change. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c@12½c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is not quite as actively sought after, though it is quoted firm. The annexed list represents all the varieties now procurable or inquired for, to any considerable extent, here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	10	10	10	10¼
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour, declined by the unfavorable news ₱ *Baltic*, is quite heavy and decidedly easier. Holders are eager sellers, while buyers evince an indisposition to purchase freely, save at much reduced prices. The low and medium grades have declined 10c @15c. ₱ bbl., and the finer qualities exhibit a slight downward tenor. The transactions since our last reach about 7,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 85
Straight State	5 85@ 5 95
Favorite and Extra State	5 95@ 6 30
Common to Good Michigan	5 40@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 90@ 6 20
Common to Good Ohio	6 15@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is dull and lower, the transactions since our last having amounted to only about 600 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and prices of nearly all qualities are declining. The general inquiry is moderately active. The sales since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8 25, and $9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy. $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slow request, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 07½@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 in purchase

GRAIN—Wheat is very freely offered at much easier prices,—but it is in very slack request,—buyers anticipating even lower rates. The sales since our last reach only about 14,300 bushels,—including Prime Canadian White at $1 02½; ordinary to good Southern Mixed at $1 40@$1 55; and Fair do. Red at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and demand. Prime is worth 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. 4,000 bushels unsound were taken at 83c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and being less abundant, they now generally command 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 44½c.@45c. for Canadian; 43c.@44c. for State; 38c.@43c. for Jersey, and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is less inquired for, though being cheaper. The sales reported since our last comprise about 60,000 bushels, at 55c.@58c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@62c. for fair to prime Mixed; 63c.@65c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 66c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The foreign advices continue to work against factors, who are now desirous to realize, though reluctant to further redude their claims. Buyers are purchasing very little,—expecting an easier market. The receipts are not large but there is an adequate supply, here. The current sales are inconsiderable. Prices still range from 8c.@12c., ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 65 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Continue in rather light supply and fair demand at full rates. Eastern bring $1 87½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Remains quiet at former prices.

LIME—Rockland is still scarce, and worth 85c. for Common, and $1 30@$1 35 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, and rather languid. New-Orleans, 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@40c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and needed, mainly at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is rather inactive, yet is stiffly held at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are as last noticed. Resin is in fair demand at full rates.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are moderately inquired for and are quoted quite firm. Linseed is in reduced supply, and with an increasing inquiry, prices of lots from store have risen to 95c.@97c @ 98c. ₱ gallon. Importers have none on hand, and a portion of the amount owned by jobbers is held for rates even higher than those just quoted. Lard Oil is inactive, though not lower.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly dealt in at drooping prices. The sales since our last have been confined to about 980 bbls., in lots, at $19 50 for Mess; and $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9½c. for Hams, and 8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. fair to Prime, closing at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed; the sales since our last consist of 250 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State; 23c.@27c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The supply greatly exceeds the requirements of buyers, and prices lean in favor of these. Within a week or ten days, the deterioration has been fully ½c. ₱ lb. The sales since our last have been confined to about 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—8,000 lbs. prime were taken at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were only 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 34½c.@35c ₱ gal. Subsequently buyers refused to pay over 34c. ₱ gal., and the market closed heavily and irregularly.

FREIGHTS—A pretty fair business was reported to-day, at about previous rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, ½d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s 9d @2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco 23s. @25s ₱ hhd; and Heavy Goods 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—Will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12½ o'clock, $420,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1862 and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest of eight per cent., payable semi annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 29, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in prodnce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum on his issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

WM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 26 acres of land. The place is an island communicating with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, drawing rooms, bed rooms &c., in all twenty-three rooms besides bath room, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash house &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 8 Pine-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Consisting of the whole manufactured stock of a Broadway cabinet maker. TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., 11 suites solid carved rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel silk plush, hair cloth and medallions rep. secretary and library bookcases, etageres, sideboards, extension dining tables, parlor reclining rocking, reception and side chairs, centre, card, pier, work and fancy tables sofas, lounges, ottomans, suites of chamber furniture in oak, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and first-class decorated and enamelled work wardrobes, bedsteads secretaire and dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, hair mat rescue, pillasses &c. Sale positive, by order, F. HAGEMAN, Assignee.

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FROM 21 TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, LATE CHELSEA, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) August 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 19 Beekman-st., the entire furniture from a three-story house removed from 25th-st.; it will embrace every article of furniture necessary for housekeeping; all kinds of carpets, oil-cloths mattresses and feather beds, every variety of bureaus and bedsteads, sofas and sofa bedsteads, China and glassware gas fixtures lace curtains and cornices, marble-top furniture every description of chairs, two pianofortes French plate mirrors, 50 mattress bedsteads, oak and black walnut dining tables, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c N B—All the above goods must be closed up this day and Wednesday. There are many goods not enumerated.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—Made to order by Meeks last Spring; Rosewood Piano-Forte, made by Miller, at a cost of $300; suites of Chamber Furniture, Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 19, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 129 West 24th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites covered with plush, arm chairs, rosewood centre tables with marble tops, rosewood chairs covered with rich brocatel, elegantly carved rosewood piano forte with pearl keys of brilliant tone, (cost $300,) extension dining-table, (cost $75,) lace and satin brocatel curtains, English tapestry carpet, oil-cloths, chamber suites, &c. Catalogues on Monday.

W S MELLOR Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, of the entire household effects of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of several superb brussels parlor and stair carpets, flat brass stair rods, rosewood parlor suits, with slip covers; rosewood second hand carved leg piano-forte, drugget, rosewood centre tables, card and side tables, oak enameled chamber suit, cane seat chairs, rockers, clocks, balance-handle cutlery, glassware, baskets, tin ware, &c. Sold by order of assignee.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Walker-st., a variety of parlor and chamber furniture, &c. Sales positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court enter the direction of JUDAH B. WOORHIS, Esq., referee in that beautiful country seat known as the Russell Place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depot at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent coast. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $12,000 WORTH OF NEW CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, to pay advances, consisting of ten solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, plush and hair cloth; rosewood bookcases, wardrobes, buffets, etageres music cabinets, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber furniture, in suites to match, ten richly enamelled chamber suites, plain and with marble tops, with a variety of plain and substantial furniture; also, two rosewood piano fortes, French plate mirrors, oil-painting, silver-plated ware, suitable for the City and country trade. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be viewed on Monday.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BROADWAY LEASE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, the lease of the property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., known as the Plymouth House, formerly the City Hotel, being 50 feet front on Broadway and 100 feet on Howard st., containing 112 bedrooms, exclusive of the parlors, saloons kitchens and washrooms. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1856. MONDAY, Aug. 25, and each succeeding day, until the whole is sold all the Furniture contained in the hotel part of the buildings.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., positive sale of splendid French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, second hand furniture, carpets, silver plated ware, cutlery, fancy goods &c., &c. Also, sale of superior cabinet-made stock of furniture. By order of assignee! See other advertisements.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

PACKAGE SALE OF EARTHEN WARE, CHINA, &c—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, 19th, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 216 Pearl-st., 87 crates and hogsheads assorted white granite, China, C. C. and edge ware being an entire invoice now landing from ship *Harvey Birch*, from Liverpool. Catalogues now ready. Terms at sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS No. 8 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, Aug 19, at 10 o'clock, will sell from the shelves, in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware, French decorated China, cut and plain glass assorted, &c., &c. Goods carefully packed for shipping. Sales every TUESDAY.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—BY J. S. H. BARTLETT.—TUESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Also, 150 packages glass ware goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

W S. MELLOR Auctioneer.

AT 12 O'CLOCK—Will be sold at salesroom, THIS DAY, Aug. 19, by order of assignee, two cam-phor-wood trunks, several gold hunting cases watches, diamond rings set pins, gold vest and fob chains sleeve buttons, iron safe, &c. Also, fifty iron feet patent screw piano stools.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware in common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also, a complete set of tools, &c. Sale peremptory.

TERMS—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect dividends, interest, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of cottage house No. 239 Dean-st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c., Carhart's patent four octave melodeon. The cottage, with lot 20x100 is for sale very low

CONSTABLE SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china glass and crockery ware, silver plated Britannia and wooden ware, bedsteads, beds and bedding. A. HORTON, Constable.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ACRES.
TO CAPITALISTS.
LANDS IN MINNESOTA
AND
WISCONSIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (for a few days,) TOWN LOTS AND INTERESTS, in the following new and flourishing towns. Also, land adjoining the same, in quantities and upon terms to suit purchasers:

SAINT PAUL, HASTINGS AND DAYTON, MINNESOTA; SUPERIOR and BAYFIELD, upon Lake Superior, Wisconsin.

The above-named towns, from their superior natural positions and commercial advantages, are rapidly becoming large and important places, and afford a safe and reliable investment for capital.

Judging of the future by the past, we may expect a rise in the value of real estate in these places of MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. A YEAR for some time to come. It is no illusion. That rate has been more than exceeded in Saint Paul and Chicago for the past five years.

Also, FOR SALE, TWO LARGE WATER POWERS—One of 13, and the other of 33 feet fall, available to almost unlimited extent. Great inducements will be given to those who will improve the same. Timber stone, lime and clay in abundance, and mainly convenient. A large per cent age guaranteed upon investments.

Merchandise and real estate received in exchange for lots.

Satisfactory references given, and certified abstracts of title shown.

Land Warrants, personally located on choice lands, situated upon important railroad routes, which will pay a profit of five to fifteen per cent yearly on the investment.

Apply at the Astor House, New-York

LYMAN C. DAYTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES
FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

Five valuable building lots, or from 4 to 50 acres each, located on the east side of the river, two miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with fine grass and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 3 Pine st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 13th-st., near Market-square; house is nearly new, 8 rooms built by day's work for the present owner and now occupied by him. Sold to prevent removal of mortgage. Title perfect. Apply to J. WATSON, 4th-av., near 125th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 51 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

GREAT SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Bloomsburg Railroad, without reserve or limitation on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1856. There will be exposed at Public Auction, in the town of Luzerne, known as West Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., at the depot of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, on the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one hundred choice Building Lots, fronting upon avenues 60 and 70 feet in width and being most conveniently located for railroad and town purposes.

They will all be within about one-half mile of two bridges over the Susquehanna River, and within the limits of a town rapidly growing in size and importance. The depôt of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad is upon the property; and closely adjoining these lots, several trains to and from New-York pass by daily. A large four story Hotel, to be called the Luzerne House, will be erected near the depôt, and many first-class buildings are now being erected near by; another bridge will undoubtedly be built in front of Philadelphia-av. across the Susquehanna. This avenue of 70 feet in width, leads in a straight course from the depôt to the river

Maps exhibiting the size, position, and numbers of the lots to be sold, may be had at the office of the West Pittston Coal Company, S. E. corner Water and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, or of T. STRONG, Agent for said Company, at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa.

Terms of Sale—Five Dollars must be paid when each lot is struck off, one-fifth of the purchase money on signing of the contract and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest.

E. C. KNIGHT,
President of the West Pittston Coal Company.
JAS H. STEVENSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—Fourteen miles from the City of New-York and one mile south of the town of Yonkers. There are 35 acres of good land, a fine ample orchard and other fruit trees, a good garden stable and ice-house. The house contains 13 rooms and furnace in basement. It is in excellent repair, and has been newly painted within and without. The access to the city is very convenient. The Hudson River can be stopped several times a day about a quarter of a mile from the house, and there is constant communication by steamboat from Yonkers. For health and convenience the situation is unrivaled. Apply to

J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ROSSVILLE, N. J.—Three acres, with a large two story frame mansion filled in with bricks, with wings and towers on each end; has an extensive water front, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, extensive water views, superior facilities for bathing, sailing and fishing. It is eminently calculated for a large Summer boarding house or gentleman's country seat, and is but a few minutes' walk from steamboat landings, and will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 209 Degroe-st., near Powers. Lot, 24x100; house, 22x32, 2-story, with basement and sub-cellar; 2 grape-vines and [illegible] yard. Will be sold on [illegible] terms. Apply in the [illegible]

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible] of February, is for sale on Mount Vernon Hill, near the New Rochelle station, on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN No. 118 Bowery, or WM. DALLY, near the premises

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5 story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power. In good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Alleu, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others. will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 50 acres, 30 cleared, in which are schools and churches; a rapid stream runs through the farm; 2½ miles from two railroad depôts, one of which is Hempstead Village; situation perfectly healthy; same distance from Near-Rockaway landing where large vessels come up to; good shooting and fishing; double house new; outbuildings good. It is well calculated either for a farmer or a summer retreat; the land is of excellent quality. Price $4,250—$3,500 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. E. JOHNSON, (by note), over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, on which he now resides, situated in Colchester, Delaware County, New-York, near Oquaga Creek, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 28 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn or City property, a farm of about 92 acres 3 miles from the Tarrytown Railroad Station, and 2½ miles from the Pleasantville Station of the Harlem Railroad, with two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 40 feet, with kitchen, 24 by 32; barn, 36x42; fountain in front of dwelling and water led through dwelling and barn, from never-failing spring; will be sold with or without stock and crops, and possession given immediately if required. Apply to L. B. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey-sts

STATEN ISLAND.—At Clifton, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's landing. For sale, a neat cottage, in excellent order, in a good neighborhood, with half an acre of ground highly cultivated, with choice fruit and flowers. Price $6,500, cash. Address Box No. 274 Post-Office.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Ryc, near two depôts on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

A BARGAIN—For sale, house and lot No 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d-st. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—To a small and respectable family, who would be willing to board a lady and her daughter as an equivalent for the rent, a two-story house neatly furnished, in the upper part of the City. Apply at No. 42 West Washington-place

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE.—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c; within 30 feet of the Fulton av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant.

Also, a very desirable house in State between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $550; with many others in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 5-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling house No 149 Waverley place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the similar house No 135 Hammond-st.—$800. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—A very desirable three-story brick house in Estate between Hicks and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on a lease, if preferred Location only five minutes from either Wall's or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO, No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until May next

...ENTS.

...OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
...Laws of 1853, for the week
...day of August, 1856:
...and Discounts.... $6,564,468 74
...Specie..... 765,197 13
...Circulation..... 994,563 00
...Deposits..... 5,404,726 70
...York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY,
...AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being
...sworn, depose and say that the above statement is
...to the best of my knowledge and belief.
...before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
...H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE ATLANTIC
...CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required
...1853, for the week ending Satur-
...Loans and Discounts.... $612,275 00
...Specie..... 55,805 00
...Circulation..... 87,440 00
...Deposits..... $370,535 00
...I, E. SOUTHWORTH,
...of the City of New-
...that the above
...knowledge and belief.
...E. SOUTHWORTH, President.
...18th day of August, 1856.
...Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF AMER-
...by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the
...the 16th day of August, 1856:
...Loans and Discounts.... $5,168,704 72
...Specie..... 1,370,543 25
...Circulation—notes of late
...banks..... $1,373 00
...Deposits..... 5,589,736 27
...York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT,
...of AMERICA, being duly sworn,
...above statement is correct, to the
...belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
...16th day of August, 1856.
...Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF COM-
...NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250,
...for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day
...August, 1856:
...Loans and Discounts.... $10,552,899 47
...Specie..... 1,143,211 25
...Circulation..... 2,096 00
...Deposits..... 7,986,369 77
...York, ss.—I, HENRY F.
...Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN
...NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the
...statement is correct.
...H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
...18th day of August, 1856.
...K. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF THE
...NEW-YORK—As required by
...for the week ending Saturday,
...day of August, 1856:
...Loans and Discounts.... $1,661,463 81
...Specie..... 122,139 70
...Circulation..... 92,523 50
...Deposits..... 1,006,736 14
...York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS,
...of the COMMONWEALTH
...City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and
...that the above statement is correct, to the best of my
...knowledge and belief.
...GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
...before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
...K. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF NEW
...YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for
...week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
...Loans and Discounts.... $3,694,563 90
...Specie..... 378,970 15
...Circulation..... 250,375 00
...Deposits..... 2,634,906 94
...York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B.
...of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being
...sworn, depose and say that the above statement is
...correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
...W. B. MEREDITH, Cashier.
...before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
...EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF
...AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250,
...of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day
...August, 1856:
...Loans and Discounts.... $1,588,540 57
...Specie..... 76,808 41
...Circulation..... 62,240 00
...Deposits..... 1,282,603 56
...York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR,
...of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being du-
...sworn, depose and say that the above statement is cor-
...rect, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
...I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
...before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
...F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF THE
...CITY OF NEW-YORK—As
...Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week end-
...day of August, 1856:
...Loans and Discounts.... $2,508,931 35
...Specie..... 737,351 74
...Circulation..... 89,061 00
...Deposits..... 4,106,084 68
...York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOW-
...City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, depose
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being
...that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
...R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
...before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
...F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF THE
...STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-
...Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the
...ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
...Loans and Discounts.... $1,859,980 38
...Specie..... 556,493 67
...Circulation..... 548,820 00
...Deposits..... 3,331,824 94
...York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS,
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-
...YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose
...and say that the above statement is correct, to the best
...of my knowledge and belief.
...R. WITHERS, Cashier.
...before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
...A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,068,796 80
Average amount of Specie..... 95,239 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,023 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 906,179 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BEAUMONT, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BEADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JAMES L. BENEDICT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,549,841 41
Average amount of Specie..... 231,964 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,270,170 40
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,291,631 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $230,993 07
Average amount of Specie..... 16,347 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,943 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 188,233 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,503,231 93
Average amount of Specie..... 146,126 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,115 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,143,654 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,866,667 47
Average amount of Specie..... 153,340 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,578 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,329,480 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
W. G. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,198,695 44
Average amount of Specie..... 236,168 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,989 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,616,294 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,560,585 17
Average amount of Specie..... 146,770 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,300 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,664,911 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $488,811 00
Average amount of Specie..... 43,730 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,730 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 408,637 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,749,415 17
Average amount of Specie..... 156,879 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,548 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,433,010 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $663,681 78
Average amount of Specie..... 36,612 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 50,453 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 592,239 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JAS HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $658,664 89
Average amount of Specie..... 122,339 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,079 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 508,251 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,412,100 43
Average amount of Specie..... 87,240 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,857 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 835,798 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,783,151 35
Average amount of Specie..... 104,163 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,851 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,146,362 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
THOS. L. TUCKNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $431,646 00
Average amount of Specie..... 29,142 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,883 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 293,756 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $691,783 53
Average amount of Specie..... 72,716 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,830 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 568,927 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,495,267 48
Average amount of Specie..... 100,797 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,619 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,493,873 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,900,509 45
Average amount of Specie..... 384,318 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 349,394 18
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,500,355 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. O. HALSTED, President.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $984,939 25
Average amount of Specie..... 68,317 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,543 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 535,797 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $691,783 53
Average amount of Specie..... 72,716 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,830 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 568,927 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,495,267 48
Average amount of Specie..... 100,797 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,619 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,493,873 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,900,509 45
Average amount of Specie..... 384,318 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 349,394 18
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,500,355 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. O. HALSTED, President.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $984,939 25
Average amount of Specie..... 68,317 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,543 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 535,797 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,574,576 36
Average amount of Specie..... 191,733 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,589 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,464,193 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. H. ARNOLD President.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
H.C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,873,749 94
Average amount of Specie..... 1,339,399 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 203,490 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,621,373 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,525,111 48
Average amount of Specie..... 150,032 13
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 113,908 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,733,5 6 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowlsdge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,349,171 08
Average amount of Specie..... 1,057,981 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 323,690 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,270,741 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,296,352 00
Average amount of Specie..... 75,784 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,311 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 918,169 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,707,210 91
Average amount of Specie..... 220,114 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 213,419 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,091,008 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES GALLATIN President.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $254,661 47
Average amount of Specie..... 14,000 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,481 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 185,737 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $421,393 09
Average amount of Specie..... 27,629 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,447 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 123,362 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID PALMER, President of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $184,694 52
Average amount of Specie..... 10,201 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 147,307 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 132,345 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,044,919 41
Average amount of Specie..... 75,720 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,434 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 843,716 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,778,095 41
Average amount of Specie..... 114,431 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 165,883 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,207,422 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK in the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $913,613 93
Average amount of Specie..... 39,613 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,551 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 339,597 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
SAMUEL JEROME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,170,134 14
Average amount of Specie..... 64,299 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,646 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 738,650 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HOGUE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,822,348 71
Average amount of Specie..... 135,526 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,353 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,320,201 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MAY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $517,970 23
Average amount of Specie..... 38,668 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 139,525 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 57,387 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,865,146 11
Average amount of Specie..... 231,3 8 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,988 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,064,957 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $738,720 00
Average amount of Specie..... 46,170 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,984 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 465,830 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,266,055 49
Average amount of Specie..... 125,150 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 179,580 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 833,012 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,893,033 00
Average amount of Specie..... 117,889 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,614 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,437,478 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,540,865 65
Average amount of Specie..... 100,000 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 312,432 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 901,152 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
affirmed before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,769,312 57
Average amount of Specie..... 301,917 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,177 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,359,423 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1:15, P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Oaleua, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $3 00.—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.4. P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.
3.20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.
All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.
RETURNING.
8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.
9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.
4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.
Baggage checked through.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M. for Buffalo Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

Resolutions for printing for the second session of the Thirty-third Congress. Feb. 27, 1856.

A resolution providing for the final adjustment of certain cases of appeal from the decisions made by the Auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department. March 12, 1856.

Joint resolution for enlarging the Custom House, Post Office, and Court House, at Buffalo, N. Y. April 5, 1856.

Joint resolution relating to the public lands appertaining to the Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories, and the North Carolina Arsenal. April 28, 1856.

A resolution for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Companies. May 9, 1856.

Joint resolution for enlarging the Custom-House, Post Office, and Court-House, at Cleveland, Ohio. May 8, 1856.

Joint resolution relating to the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. May 12, 1856.

Joint resolution for the statistics of the coastwise commerce to be included, hereafter, in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on commerce and navigation. May 14, 1856.

Joint resolution for enlarging the Custom-House, Post-Office, and Court-House, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. May 15, 1856.

The Great Storm at the South.

MORE VESSELS KNOWN TO BE WRECKED—THREE HUNDRED LIVES SUPPOSED LOST—THE DAMAGE TO THE COTTON CROP, ETC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The recent storm was the most terrible ever experienced in this locality. It commenced on Sunday, at 4 A. M., and continued almost uninterruptedly for nearly three days.

A number of vessels, in addition to the *Manilla*, have been wrecked, and it is feared that all on board have perished. Others are reported ashore, but as yet we have no particulars of their condition.

The *Nautilus*, it is thought, went down with scarce any warning, and all on board undoubtedly shared her fate, as there was no vessel in the vicinity at the time. She was under command of Capt. THOMPSON. The names of her passengers have not yet been received.

The loss of this vessel, with others reported wrecked, will swell the list of dead to nearly *three hundred souls!*

Of those on board the *Manilla*, all perished except the captain, second mate and one man.

The Cotton crop in this State is not believed to have materially suffered, but from the Mississippi coast gloomy accounts are anticipated.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a private dispatch to E. J. HART, President of the New Orleans and Texas Steamship Company, which states that the *Perseverance* was not damaged in the recent storm. The *Nautilus* left Galveston on the Friday evening previous to the storm, with thirty passengers, $36,000 in specie, and a large number of cattle. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

She must have been off Last Island about the period of the gale. No insurance on the vessel at New-Orleans.

The gale was very destructive to crops in Southern Louisiana, but it is believed it was not scarcely felt at Galveston.

Capt. TALBOTT, of the steamship *Louisiana*, reports the loss of the ship *Manilla*, from Bordeaux for New-Orleans, off Timbalier Island. Her cargo, a valuable one, consisted of wines, brandies, and is mostly lost. Ten of the crew were lost. Capt. Rogers had his leg broken. The *Manilla* was owned in Bath, Me.

Captain TALBOT also reports seeing the doors and booby hatch of the steamer *Nautilus*; also the bodies of several well-dressed persons, supposed to be passengers by that vessel.

Several vessels from the Lake are ashore, and many others are otherwise damaged.

Grand Caillion Island escaped uninjured.

The Accident to the Steamship Arabia.

THE SHIP MAKING EIGHTEEN TONS OF WATER AN HOUR WHEN SHE SAILED.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 18.

The *Arabia* struck on Blond Rock, on which there was above sixteen feet of water. The ship drawing twenty-one feet, going at full speed, struck her bow on the rock. She then rose and slid over the rock, striking first at the bow, then under the boilers, then under the mainmast. The survey of the divers was not made public, but I have learned that they found the false keel, the main keel and the garboard gone as far aft as the foremast, which is as far aft as they surveyed. A Boston shipbuilder, who examined the *Arabia* here, thinks that when she struck first, she stove in the lower part of her stem, her keel and deadwoods forward, and the fore ends of her bottom planking, then rising on the rock she crushed her keel and tore it off smooth to the floors. The divers stuffed large quantity of oakum into the bow. Outside a bulkhead of cotton and oakum was built. Inside the ship was making eighteen tons of water an hour when she sailed on Saturday. About half of her Liverpool passengers stopped here. More would have left at the last moment but could not get out their luggage. It is the general opinion here that the ship was unseaworthy when she sailed. Prayers were said in the churches yesterday for her safe passage to Liverpool.

The Conflagration at Belize, Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The conflagration at Belize, Honduras, heretofore reported, occurred on the 17th day of July. Nearly the whole north side of the town was laid in ashes. The bridge was partly burnt and the large building on the south side, called the Usher House, destroyed. Over half a million dollars worth of property was consumed.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 18.

The Board of Health reports no new cases of Yellow Fever, or deaths therefrom in the past forty-eight hours. The Board will not make another report unless the disease should again make its appearance.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Monday, Aug. 18.

On Saturday the Cumberland train of cars ran over a wagon, instantly killing two little girls, and fatally injuring a boy, all children of Mr. York, of Falmouth.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Philadelphian.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 18.

JOSEPH R. GOSLING, President of the Board of City Commissioners, was found dead in his bed this morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

The Twenty-first Ward Republican Association held a business meeting last evening, at their rooms No. 391 Fourth-avenue. WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, Esq., was chosen President of the Association, and LEVI A. FULLER Vice President. Two delegates were elected to represent the Ward in the Republican Central Committee.

The Second Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Club met last evening at Montgomery's Hotel. The attendance was small, and the proceedings were not of a remarkable character.

The Eleventh Ward Republicans had another very large and interesting meeting last night at Manhattan Hall.

The Pioneer Fillmore and Donelson Club, of the Eighth Ward, met last evening and listened to several speeches, and some very fair campaign singing, at No. 85 Spring-street.

The National American Club met at their headquarters and transacted the usual business.

Legislative Tenement Committee.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Messrs. REED, BRADDISH and DUGANNE, members of this Committee re-assembled at the office of Mr. G. W. MORTON, City Inspector; the remaining members, Messrs. CURTIS and SEBA, were absent. As this was to be the last public meeting of the Committee before presenting their report to the Legislature, it was thought best to defer the exploration to another day, when the full Committee would be present. Mr. R. C. DOWNING was likewise too much pressed with official duties to leave conveniently—his presence being considered indispensable on every tour of the Committee. It was finally decided to adjourn to a future day.

Occultation of Jupiter.

At 1 o'clock last night, the planet *Jupiter*, with its satellites, had an occultation with the moon. The contacts of the planet's edges with the moon took place as follows:

	H.	M.	S.	
1st contact, Im. begins at	1	40	24	A. M.
2d contact, Total Im. at	1	42	42	A. M.
3d contact, Em. at	2	15	17	A. M.
4th contact, Total Em. at	2	15	32	A. M.

At the 3d, Jupiter was 14 minutes 27 seconds south of the centre. Many viewed the phenomenon.

Death of John P. Brown.

Mr. BROWN, the well-known keeper of the Franklin Coffee-House, (formerly CLARK & BROWN,) died on Sunday evening at his residence on Staten Island, of dysentery. Mr. BROWN was injured some weeks ago by the giving way of the Ferry-bridge at Whitehall. Soon after that accident, and when improved otherwise, an attack of dysentery came on, which continued until his death.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHEERING.

We are gratified to be able to announce that within the past twenty-four hours there has not been a single case of murder reported within the City limits; the knife has been sheathed for a day—but

THE LATEST VICTIMS.

Stickle, who was stabbed in Clinton-street on Saturday evening, and Haig, who was so badly cut in Greenwich-street, will both die of their wounds, it is thought. The dying statement of the first-named was taken on Sunday at his residence, No. 28 Chrystie-street, where he keeps a grocery store Raynor, by whom he was stabbed, lives also at No 28 Chrystie-street. They were intimately acquainted, and both are married. Notice was yesterday received at the Coroner's office that Haig who was stabbed in Greenwich-street the same night, was lying in a very critical condition. An *anti mortem* will be held in the case to-day by Coroner Gamble.

THE ACCIDENTAL STABBING CASE,

Which occurred Sunday forenoon in Varick-street, may also result fatally. It appears that the parties to the affair, George Wilson and George Logul, (both colored,) were "skylarking" with each other, in the grocery, No. 92 Varick-street. Each had a cheese-knife, and with these weapons they began to fence, good-naturedly. While thus engaged, Wilson stumbled, and received (accidentally) the blade of Logul's knife in his abdomen. The wound inflicted was so deep and terrible that a portion of the entrails protruded through it. Wilson was removed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. Logul, immediately after the occurrence, gave himself up to a policeman. He was brought before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him to await the result of Wilson's injuries. Cheese-knives are dangerous playthings.

TRYING TO COME IT.

Two men, giving their names as Hugh Swift and Hiram Leroy, were arrested yesterday, and brought before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, for playing the stuffed pocket-book game upon Wm Roach, an aged gentleman from Newburg, Orange County. Mr. Roach had scarcely landed from the river boat before he was spoken to by the prisoners. One of them—Leroy—represented himself to be Tom Hyer. He was induced to accompany them a few blocks on some pretext or other. When in Chambers-street, a well filled wallet was nicked up at the countryman's feet. The usual artifice was resorted to, and, after a great deal of talk, the countryman was induced to purchase the case of the pocket-book for the sum of $4. At this stage of the proceedings, Officer Clark, of the Third Ward, who had been watching their *manœuvres*, seized Swift and Leroy, and escorted them to the Tombs. They took Justice WELSH that they did the thing for fun only. His Honor, however, thought the matter in jest, and ordered the accused to be committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Mr. Roach was also detained to appear against the parties.

ONE TOO MANY.

Among the other prisoners at the Lower Police Court was one named Thomas McGrath, who was called up to answer a charge of bigamy. If the accusations against Mr. McGrath be true, he loves the woman too well. He is accused of having married himself to the complainant, Ann McGrath, of No. 38 Vandewater-street, on the 28th of December, 1854, and this while he had another wife living to whom he was married in Boston, on the 23d of May, 1853. The loving and lively Mr. McGrath was committed to await a further examination.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT—ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTY.

The man, John McGuire, who was found lying insensible in Monroe-street, on Saturday night, with a terrible cut in his head, still lies in a partially unconscious state and in a critical condition. One Peter McGinniss, a laboring man, who was arrested by Officer Callery of the Seventh Ward, on suspicion of inflicting the injury on McGinniss, confesses to having committed the deed, but says that he did not intend to harm the man so badly. He says that himself and McGinniss were drinking together during the evening, and becoming intoxicated they got into a fight, when he, McGinniss, struck McGuire with a club, which felled him to the pavement.

McGinniss was brought before Justice BRENNAN at the Essex Market Police Court, who locked him up to await the result of McGuire's injuries.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

A young Scotchman, giving his name as George Duane, was yesterday brought before Justice WELSH on a charge of burglary.

From the statements made for the prosecution it appears that the prisoner burglariously entered the store No. 94 Fulton-street, by passing through a new building in the rear, and stole therefrom broadcloths valued at $80, a diamond ring and some other property. He left outside an accomplice to keep a watch, and sound an alarm if necessary.

The movements of the fellow outside attracted the attention of Policeman Metcalf, of the Third Ward, who drew nigh, whereupon the outsider sped rapidly away. Officer Metcalf remained about the place for some time. Duane, having ransacked the store, left it, but just as he reached the street discovered the policeman, whereupon he ran rapidly down Washington-street, and took refuge in Washington-street, where he was captured by the policeman, who followed close behind. Most of the stolen property was found upon his person. He was locked up to answer by the magistrate.

Miscellaneous.

DROWNING—A STRANGE CASE.

While officer Murphy, of the Fourth Ward, was patroling his beat about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he was startled by seeing a man, half-dressed, attempting to climb a liberty-pole in Cherry-street. On a nearer approach he recognized the strange acting man to be Dr. Cabrera, a Spaniard, who resided at No. 392 Water-street. He requested the Doctor to put on his clothes and go home. The Doctor replied that he would, but instead of going home, he ran rapidly down to the foot of James-street, and leaped deliberately into the River. The officer, who had followed close behind, stood upon the Pier and remonstrated with the Doctor upon his strange conduct. He told him that he would be drowned unless he swam ashore. The Doctor replied that there was not the least danger, and persisted in remaining in the water. After swimming about for some time, he ceased to sustain himself, and, sinking gradually to the bottom, disappeared. His body has not yet been recovered.

DEATH BY A KICK FROM A HORSE.

An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 7 Elizabeth-street, by Coroner Hills, upon the body of Nicholas Kiernan, a native of Ireland, and aged 36 years, who came to his death from internal injuries accidentally received on the 17th inst., by being kicked by a horse. The accident occurred at Burd's livery stable, in Elizabeth-street, where the deceased was employed as stable-man. A verdict in accordance with the above statement was rendered by the Jury of inquest.

YET ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

A man named Patrick Gibson was admitted to the City Hospital, shortly after 12 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning, suffering severely from a dangerous cut in the abdomen, inflicted during a fight which occurred in Worth-street, at 11½ o'clock the previous night.

The difficulty, it appears, originated at the grocery store No. 44 Worth-street, in which a gang of noisy and bad characters raised such a disturbance, that the proprietor, an Irishman, and his wife, were compelled to eject them. By some means or other the keeper of the store got into the street, when it appears that he was assaulted. He then drew a knife and stabbed Gibson.

The proprietor of the store was arrested by the Fifth Ward Police, and the wounded man (who has the reputation of being a peaceable citizen,) was conveyed to the Hospital.

The Countess Rondeau Smuggling Case.

The examination in the case of the Countess RONDEAU, charged with collusion with Capt. GUY F. MILLER, of the *Good Hope*, in smuggling a quantity of rich laces, embroideries, broché shawls, &c., by the *Good Hope*, on its recent arrival from Calcutta, was resumed yesterday, at 11 A. M., before U. S. Commissioner MORTON.

ROBERT A. RONTON, an Inspector of Customs, was the only witness called, and, with a continuation of his direct examination and ensuing cross-examination, the evidence terminated. Witness stated that he sealed the after hatch of the *Good Hope* on the Sunday after its arrival. Captain MILLER handed him a manifest of the cargo on the Friday previous, but what became of it he could not tell. The trunks of the Countess RONDEAU, he was told by the Captain and mate, were delivered to her on Wednesday. He had no recollection of seeing a copy of the manifest previous to the delivery of the trunks. He could not tell whether the trunks of Madame RONDEAU were entered on the manifest or not; if they had been, he should not have discharged the ship as he did.

Copies of the manifest and permit to land the cargo and baggage were offered in evidence, when the case was adjourned to to-day, for the summing up by the respective counsel.

[Advertisement.]

KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER.—As a wash for the complexion, it has no equal. It is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing *tan, freckles, pimples*, and all discolorations. Besides its most prominent use for the complexion, it is highly recommended for other purposes, especially as a wash for the head. Its cooling, cleansing and refreshing properties, tend to allay irritation, to prevent the accumulation of dandruff, and promote a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. As a sponge wash, after shaving, Gentlemen will find it decidedly superior to the cosmetics generally in use, as it softens the beard and renders the skin smooth.

MOSQUITOES.—The KALLISTON contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects.

FOR USE AFTER SEA BATHING.—Persons suffering from the action, either of the salt water or the sun, will find great relief from the use of the KALLISTON.

These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,

No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston.

For sale by CHARLES H. RING, T. T. GREEN, All Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers have it for sale.

[Advertisement.]

THESE THINGS ARE SO!

☞ It has been established that the life or vitality of the blood consists in certain cells or globules. Those who are stricken down with fever or dysentery have had this principle of vitality of the blood diminished by too much labor, mental or physical, breathing an impure atmosphere, anxiety of mind. Excesses of every kind produce an impoverishment of the blood—which means that the life cells are diminished beyond the healthy standard. Let those who would secure their health take an occasional dose, at this season, of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which cleanse the blood, and add to it an element on which its strength and vitality to resist disease depend. They are the best purgative and anti-bilious medicine in the world. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, at 25c. per box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S COATES & Co.,

Office No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES.

☞ An antidote for the poison of these and other annoying insects has been found in the KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER, Boston, prepared by Messrs. JOS. BURNETT & Co. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects. For sale by C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, T. T. GREEN, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ August 20 is a painful anniversary with those who suffer from *Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.* A few doses of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c., will, if taken in season, greatly relieve, and in some cases entirely prevent these disagreeable disorders. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, HOXSMAN, CLARK & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where Holloway's Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore, or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels, the Pills are a sure remedy.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Scottish drama of the "Lord of the Isles," dramatized from Sir WALTER SCOTT'S beautiful poem, continues to fill this favorite theatre. It will be repeated to night, with the pantomime of "Vol-au-Vent," and drama of "The Dog Witness." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

DIED.

At West Hoboken, on Saturday, Aug. 16, after a painful illness, JOSEPH PEARSON, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends, and members of the Inman Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 283 6th-st., New-York, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, Aug. 16, the wife of Mr. GEORGE BISHOP, of this City, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Miller, at No. 122 East 13th-st., Mr GEORGE W. WRIGHTSON to Miss SARAH ANNE CLERKE, both from Norwalk, Conn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 14, in the Central Congregational Church, by Rev. L. J. Halsey, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., WILLIAM SEMPLE, of Louisville, to CORNELIA, daughter of Latimer R. Shaw of New-York.

At Newton, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. E. H. Reinhart, of Elizabeth, N. J., HON MARTIN RYERSON and MARY M., daughter of the late Job S. Halsted, Esq., of Newton.

At Boylston, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Wm. H. Sanford, CHARLES H. MARTYN to LOUISA M. HOLBRIDGE, both of New-York.

At Edinburg Scotland, on Wednesday, July 23, by Rev. Charles J. Brown, WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, of this City, to CATHERINE eldest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Thorburn, of Inverness, Scotland. And at the same time and place, JOSEPH THORBURN, of Liverpool, to CHRISTINA, eldest daughter of Thomas Thorburn, Esq., of Edinburg.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 17, Mr. HORACE LOOFBOROW, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 251 3d-av., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

On Sunday, Aug. 17, JOHN WYLLYS, only child of J. Wyllys and Josephine B. Phelps, aged 3 months and 7 days.

His remains were interred in the Marble Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 18, ANN B., wife of John M. Gordon, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 196 Front-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, MARTHA, wife of Shepherd Devereux, aged 55 years.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of apoplexy, CAROLINE the beloved wife of Edward Price, leaving a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 17, Mr. JOHN P. BROWN.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, at 12 o'clock M. The boat leaves Whitehall at 10 o'clock A. M., and returns about 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Whitehall at that hour to convey any friends who may wish to accompany the remains to Greenwood.

At Tarrytown, on Monday, Aug. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH ARCHER, in the 78th year of her age, wife of the late John Archer.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Newtown, L. I., on Sunday evening, Aug. 17, MARY HOWARD, aged 76 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) from the residence of Aaron Howard, at 2 o'clock P. M., and the Presbyterian Church in the village, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At New-Brighton, on Sunday evening, Aug. 17, MARY EDITH, daughter of John C. Green, aged 7 years and 3 months.

At New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., on Friday, Aug. 15, suddenly, JAMES, youngest son of John and Mary Ann Sandaver, aged 16 years and 5 months.

At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 17, after a brief illness, CHARLES PRINCE, Esq., formerly of New-York City, aged 78 years.

At sea, on board brig *Addy Swift*, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, MARGARET ANN FOSTER, the captain's daughter, aged 1 year and 2 months.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 18.

$4,000 Ind. State 5s	82½	1450 Erie Railroad	59
17,000 do	84¾	400 do	s10 59
10,000 do	b30 82¾	750 do	b60 59¼
9,000 Virginia 6s	93	300 do	b30 59¾
5,000 Missouri State 6s	86	50 do	b10 59
1,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	70	400 do	s30 58¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93¾	600 do	s30 58¾
1,000 N. Y. Gen. R. 7s	104¾	100 do	b5 59
2,000 H. R. RR 1st M.	100	300 do	b30 59
1,000 Har. R. R. 3d M.	74	100 Reading R. R.	s3 85¾
25,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	91	500 do	s6 85¾
5,000 do	s30 92¾	125 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	78
10,000 do	s30 92½	250 do	b30 88¾
4,000 do	s30 92¾	100 do	87½
2,000 Cl. & P. Div. Bds.	80	145 do	87¾
19 Del. & Hud. Ca.	119	50 Illinois Central R. R.	109¾
50 do	b30 119	450 do	109
103 Mich. Cent. RR.	89¾	200 do	b30 109¾
5 do	89¾	11 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	107¾
150 Canton Co.	s3 24	10 do	107¾
61 Penn. Coal Co.	98¾	53 do	107
1 do	98	400 do	b30 107
200 do	b30 98	10 Clev. & Tol. RR.	73¾
100 do	c 98	400 do	s30 73¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 85¾	200 do	s60 72¾
214 do	opg 85¾	100 do	b10 72¾
50 do	b30 86	470 C. & R. I. RR.	91¾
126 do	opg 86	100 do	b30 91¾
50 do	b3 86	44 Little Miami RR.	86
110 do	s10 85¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board this morning, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$16,000 Central R. R. of N. J., 1st mort. Int. add. 92½
$5,000 Hudson River R. R., 3d mort. Int. add. 67½
$8,000 Virginia State 6ixes.....Int. add. 91½
$1,000 Sacramento City Water 10s, '66 Int. add. 79½
$25,000 Stockton City 10s, 1873.....Int. add. 75½
3 shares Academy of Music of $1,000 each....$285
25 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co.....104½
70 shares Rutger's Fire Ins. Co.....102½@103½
30 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.....95½
10 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....119½
50 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.....98½
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.....98
5 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.....102½
80 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.....112
10 shares Chatham Bank.....90¾
60 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....96@97¼
150 shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co.....32

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	70	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73½
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91	100 do	s3 73½
12 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119	50 do	93½
50 Mich. Central R. R.	89¾	5 do	91½
5 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	87¼	32 do	91½
50 do	87½	520 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85½
20 do	87¾	5 do	opg 86¼
300 Erie Railroad	59¼	500 do	s3 86
100 do	s10 59¼	500 do	b60 86¼
100 do	s3m 59¾	500 Reading Railroad	86½
100 do	s30 59½	1200 do	s30 86
16 Illinois Cen. R. R.	109		

MONDAY, August 18, P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 16, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate a uniform and consistent decline in the general movement, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, August 9. The exact changes are:

Decrease in Loans	$785,567
Losses on Specie Reserve	463,930
Decrease in Circulation	92,260
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,020,135

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 18, '55.	Aug. 16, '56.	Aug. 9, '56.
Loans	$101,154,160	$111,406,755	$112,192,322
Specie	14,649,245	12,906,673	13,270,603
Circulation	7,610,106	8,584,499	8,676,759
Gross deposits	61,948,671	92,018,220	93,220,370
Exchanges	15,822,101	21,655,493	21,843,499
Undrawn	46,126,570	70,557,736	71,377,871
Sub-Treasury	8,086 233	13,821,755	12,871,491

The statement turns out something more favorable than was generally looked for. The Banks begin the new week on a rising average in Specie, and probably held to-day considerably over thirteen millions. The impression is that the weekly statement of the Sub-Treasury Office has nearly reached the maximum for the present, as the effect of several of the great Appropriation bills passed by Congress will soon be felt upon the balances, partially, perhaps, by next Saturday. On the 18th August last year the

City Banks held in Specie	$14,649,245
The Sub-Treasury	8,086 233
Together	$22,735,478
On 16th August, 1856, present statement:	
City Banks	$12,806,673
Sub-Treasury	13,821,755
Together	$26,628,428
Increase of Specie in City of New-York	$3,892,950

BANK LOANS TO BROKERS—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Union	$539,750	National	$92,000
Metropolitan	450,979	Seventh Ward	85,000
Merchants'	301,495	Commonwealth	84,664
America	262,094	Citizens'	60,000
Leather	245,800	Merchants' Ex.	50,000
Republic	231,221	Bowery	44,475
Manhattan	212,200	Importers'	36,116
Am. Exchange	200,030	Mech. & Traders'	35,000
Fulton	196,464	East River	53,000
Pacific	165,000	Phenix	26,800
Mechanics'	157,000	County	20,000
Shoe and Leather	147,000	Tradesman's	20,000
Corn Exchange	134,000	Market	20,000
Commerce	114,000	Marine	10,000
Mercantile	105,000	North River	8,000
Oriental	93,500	N. Y. Exchange	6,197
North America	2,000	Atlantic	5,100
Total in City Banks			$4,193,391
In Country Banks			280,781

Total in all Banks of State New-York..$4,474,172

The foregoing figures are from the official quarterly reports of the Banks in the State of New-York, made to the Bank Department, as on the date of Saturday, June 14, 1856. At that time the average Loans and Discounts of the City Banks of New-York stood.....$104,168,881
Of which the Loans to Brokers were.. 4,193,391
Equal to only *one* dollar in *twenty-five* of the aggregate line.

The business of the week opened on a quiet Money Market. The tone of confidence in the prospect ahead improved at the close of the day. The Bank Statement, the rulings of Exchange, and the adjournment of Congress after passing fifty out of sixty-five millions dollars of the regular appropriations, and so amending the California War Indemnity act as to insure the early payment of the money, all tend to allay the apprehension of pressure or severe contraction. We have little or no change to report in the rates current on Friday and Saturday, which for call loans were 7 ₱ cent., and for paper within the range of 7½ to 9 for prime and 9 to 11 ₱ cent. for fair or second grade names, es on date. Some out-of-town paper done as low as 12 ₱ cent. discount, fair City indorsement. The demand is not general among the Stock Brokers to-day, though one or two of the heavy Banks called in a few loans. The payment of the New-York Central dividend on Wednesday will distribute about $960,000, of which nearly half will come out of the Metropolitan Bank, where the money is now held for account of the Albany depository of the Central Company. The dividend is to be paid through DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The transfers reopen on Saturday, 23d inst.

The Cunerd steamer *Asia* sails from this port early on Wednesday. The mails will be made up to-morrow, closing at 8½ A. M., the day of sailing. The business in Exchange promises a fair amount, though at rates still favoring a diminished Specie export. Sterling was done to-day at 109½@⅝; the outside rate is 109¾, though little is done for ready cash at this extreme. There is a good supply of Bank and Bankers' names. The British Provincial Banks, or their agents for them, have been free sellers for several packets past. There is about $300,000 of Silver on sale, against which Sterling will be made in the course of the week, probably for this steamer. English correspondents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., are understood to have taken already about $250,000 of the recent half million 7 ₱ cent. Loan of the New-York Central Company. Of this they had return by the *Baltic* this morning, and the Bonds go forward at once. The demand continues fair for French bills at 5.16¼@5.15. Whatever Gold goes forward will be mainly on Continental account.

The Stock Market closed with a steady feeling, though opening in the forenoon rather in favor of the speculators for the decline. The money news by the *Baltic* as given on the very latest telegraphic dispatch from London, was construed as less favorable than in the summary of the morning papers. But the decline at the Brokers' Board was generally slight, and the leading Road shares being held pretty firmly, prices in the afternoon were as full as on Saturday. New-York Central 86⅛ for the opening on Wednesday; Erie 59¼ sales regular way, and 59⅜ seller 10 days; Reading 86⅜; Illinois Centrale 91. The shares of the Michigan Southern are but indifferently supported and sold at 87⅜ cash. The business of the day was not equal to the activity of last week.

REVENUES OF THE STATE CANALS.

Year.	First Week in Aug.	Total to Aug. 8.
1846	$56,554	$1,287,543
1847	97,365	1,587,806
1848	73,249	1,390,589
1849	61,893	1,396,958
1850	84 520	1,390,873
1851	88,041	1,508,417
1852	82,884	1,429,414
1853	84,070	1,470,062
1854	74,048	1,385 841
1855	79,960	1,187,202
1856	88,008	1,081,370

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day includes $75,000 received for transfer draft on Boston. The following are the operations of the day:

Paid on Treasury account	$71,267
Received on Treasury account	230,190
Balance on Treasury account	10,113,355
Paid for Assay Office	10,779
Paid on Disbursing Checks	13,487

The *Baltic's* unfavorable advices weakened the market for Breadstuffs, to-day. Flour partially fell 10c.@15c ₱ bbl. Wheat was quoted 7c. @10c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Both commodities were in very slack request. Corn was plentier, and it declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel—though it was in good demand. Cotton was rather inactive, yet stiffly held. Linseed Oil was in very light supply, and it attracted much attention at improved prices. The changes in the Provision trade were limited to a slight rise in Lard, which was scarce and needed. Pork was dull and irregular. Beef ruled quiet and languid. Sugars more plenty and heavy, being tamely sought after, though fully ¼c. ₱ lb. lower than they were a week or ten days ago. Freights were moderately active and steady.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 16.

Names of Banks.	Av'e amt of Loans & Dis.	Av'e amt of Specie.	Av'e amt of Circul'n.	Av'e amt of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6 564,462	$788,187	$334,832	$5,504,038
Atlantic Bank	612,375	55,605	97,441	370,586
B

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1535. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

MATTERS AT QUARANTINE.

Highly Important from Kings County.

Third-Avenue to be Closed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VARIOUS BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The plenteous rain which commenced falling at an early hour yesterday morning, and is doing good service in the way of cleaning the streets, at the time our morning edition goes to press, will do much towards counteracting the effect of any who are disposed to become unnecessarily excited over the reports of the precautions taken by the authorities of Kings County, yesterday, against epidemic disease. The following are the reports from the several points of immediate interest.

Matters at Quarantine.

The number of cases of yellow fever at the Hospital continues about the same. The people of Castleton still complain of the laxity of Quarantine officers in regard to permitting intercourse between the inside and outside of the walls. It is said that two men, having the black vomit, were on Monday brought from the Seaman's Retreat, put on shore at the steamboat landing, and conveyed through the gate to the Hospital. On Saturday evening the mate of the ship *Architect*, lately arrived from Havana with four cases on board, betrayed symptoms of the fever while inside of the grounds, and though this fact was not unknown to the proper officers, he received a permit to pass the gate, and thence proceeded to New-York. On Sunday morning the same man was brought down to the Hospital on board of the ferry boat, laboring under a severe attack of the fever. A man named GLASS, now lying in the Hospital with the fever, is nursed alternately by his wife and mother, who reside outside the walls, and are permitted to pass in and out freely.

Yesterday, two persons escaped from the grounds, having no permit, by passing around the end of the Quarantine wall at low water. Before the watchman on the dock could procure a warrant for their arrest, they had got off to the City. A short time previous three others tried the same dodge, but were detected in the act and compelled to turn back.

There is no doubt a furious storm of wind and rain would make extensive havoc among the vessels now lying at Quarantine. The anchors of several have become considerably fouled, and it would not require a very remarkable wind to drive them ashore. Probably half of the vessels quarantined have full cargoes on board, and the damage in such an event may be readily conceived.

The Castleton Board of Health were to have met yesterday at the office of Justice WOLFE, but no quorum was present.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met as usual yesterday, the President, ISAAC O. RAKER, Esq., in the Chair. W. F. CONCKLIN, Secretary. There was a full attendance of members.

Ship *Brewster*, from Cardenas, 18th inst., with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered after 10 days.

Brig *Mary C. Haskell*, from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses, 18th inst. Two deaths in port and one on passage. Cargo to be lightered after 15 days.

Brig *Charles Heath*, from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses (18th.) Cargo to be lightered after 10 days.

Brig *Maria*, from Rio Hache, with wood and hides. Cargo to be lightered to the City, with exception of the hides.

Brig *Granada*, from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses, 18th. Cargo to be lightered to the City after 10 days.

Brig *Lemit*, from Guantanmas, Cuba, with sugar and tobacco, 18th. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Francis Seromie*, Hayti, with logwood and coffee, 18th. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Bark *J. D. Smouse*, from Mexico, with mahogany, 18th inst. Allowed to proceed after ventilation.

Bark *Almeida*, from Havana, with ballast, 18th. 30 days as Quarantine.

Bark *Wilujia*, from Vera Cruz, with logwood and hides, 18th inst. Cargo (except hides) to be lightered to the City.

Schooner *Mary Alice*, from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses, 18th. Cargo to be lightered after 10 days.

Schooner *Yorktown*, from Porto Cabello with coffee and hides, on 18th. Cargo to be lightered (except hides) after 15 days

Schooner *John and Mary*, from Hayti, with logwood and mahogany, 18th. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Schooner *Mary Hozan*, from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses, 18th inst. To be lightered to City after 10 days.

Schooner *Baltic*, from Barcelona, Venezuela, with hides and baltic, 18th. Cargo, except hides, to be lightered to City.

Schooner *Wave*, Jacksonville, Florida, with lumber, 18th inst. Allowed to proceed after ventilation.

The Captain, owner and consignees of the bark *George Leslie* forwarded a communication, which was read and ordered to be laid on the table. That vessel arrived on the 18th inst. from Cienfuegos, in Cuba. Several deaths had occurred on the voyage, and she had been quarantined 30 days. Her time had now expired, and her owners beg she may be allowed to proceed to the City for the purpose of discharging her cargo.

A communication was also received from the consignees of the ship *Lady Franklin*; bark *John Griffin*; bark *E. Giddings*, and brig *N. Stowers*; most of them being from sickly ports, and some of which were in a very infectious condition on arrival here. They have been removed within a few days to the new anchorage near the "Southwest Spit" in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The consignees request that they may be allowed to come up to the City. Laid upon the table.

PROTEST.

A document was received from the owners of the bark *Agcocoba*, from Havana, ordered from Gravesend Bay to Sandy Hook, by a resolution of the Board on Friday last, wherein they protest against the action of the Commissioners, on the following grounds:

That none but sea-going vessels can ride at that place, and lighters cannot be taken alongside to discharge their cargoes. They state also that the decision is peculiarly and unnecessarily stringent, and unless the Board recedes from its former action, they shall leave the vessel at the discretion of the Commissioners, looking to the City and State of New-York for all loss, damage or inconvenience which may accrue to said vessel or cargo, or any portion thereof.

Said vessel arrived at this port in a very sickly state. Her case was reconsidered, but the Board saw no reason to rescind their former action. Protest laid upon the table.

Also a communication from G. B. DEFOREST & Co., of No. 185 South-street, setting forth that a large quantity of rotten grain has been placed on piers Nos 30 and 31 East River, emitting a most disagreeable effluvia; the said grain was removed from Jamaica up by the authorities to the present place. The petitioners ask now for its immediate removal. Referred to City Inspector.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following certificate was received and ordered on file:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, }
Savannah, Aug. 15, 1856.

I certify that there is not at this time any malignant or contagious disease prevailing in the City of Savannah, and that, at present the health of the city is unusually good.

Signed, J. DAVENPORT, Chairman.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH, Aug. 15, 1856.

I concur in the above.

Signed, [illegible] ANDERSON, Mayor.

The Poisoning Epidemic.

In the matter of the complaint against CHARLES DUELAND, additional witnesses were examined before the City Inspector yesterday.

HELEN MANSFIELD, of No. 316 West Seventeenth-street, deposed that she has resided there since last April, but does not consider the factory a nuisance, or injurious to health; that it has always been kept as clean as a place of that kind might be expected to be.

MARGARET CALHOUN, who lives in the rear of the No. 316 West Seventeenth-street, and has lived there three years, says there was a bad smell before the boiler was covered, but could not say that through disagreeable it injured her health. As far as she is concerned, she does not consider Mr. BOGERT'S establishment, as now conducted, at all a nuisance, and she is in no wise rendered uncomfortable by it, although living next door to it.

POLLY BATES, also a neighbor, gives testimony similar to the same purpose. So also does LOTTA [illegible].

S. F. BLAKELEY, a candle-maker, deposes that [illegible] premises the day previous [illegible] no nuisance there; there was [illegible] boiler, but no perceptible smell was emitted from it. Does not think the establishment detrimental to the health of the neighborhood.

The City Inspector having reviewed the whole testimony came to the following conclusion, namely: that a nuisance had heretofore existed. Mr. BOGERT having affected certain improvements intended to remedy the evil, and which he claims will do so, for the purpose of showing that such nuisance has been abated. It is therefore ordered that this examination be continued at a future day, and that the testimony then to be received shall be that of persons to the effect that such recent improvements in the apparatus and operations of said establishment have or have not been successful in removing the causes of complaint heretofore existing; this adjournment being intended to afford time for proving by actual operations that such abatement o nuisance has been effected.

Board of Governors.

The Board were not able to organize yesterday, for want of a quorum. The annexed is the official report for the week:

Number remaining week ending Aug. 16, at	
Bellevue Hospital	582
Lunatic Asylum	608
Almshouse	1,190
Penitentiary	444
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	23
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	257
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	27
Workhouse	530
Small-pox Hospital	11
Randall's Island	881
Randall's Island Hospital	211
City Prison	403
Second District Prison	14
Third District Prison	22
Colored Home	285
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	198
Total	5,846
Increase	57
Number remaining August 9, 1856	5,789
Admitted	1,443
Total	7,232
Died	20
Discharged	1,225
Sent to Penitentiary	135
Sent to State Prison	6—1,386
Total remaining	5,846

The usual requisitions were read. From one of them it would appear that while the officials at Bellevue demand an advance of 6¼ per cent upon previous supplies, there is a positive decrease of 4½ per cent in the comparative number of inmates since the grant of the last requisition.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday fortnight.

Brooklyn Board of Health—Report of the Health Officer—Third-avenue to be Closed—Important Resolutions.

Board of Health Organized in Flatbush.

THE ARRESTS AT STATEN ISLAND, &c., &c., &c.

The Brooklyn Board of Health met at 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday morning, in the Health Officer's office, City Hall. *Present*—Mayor HALL and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH, HUNTLEY and SHAW.

Alderman OAKLEY moved that the regular business of the Board be disposed of before continuing the investigation as to the alleged South Eleventh-street nuisance. Agreed to.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Aldermen HUNTLEY presented an application from the owners of the schooner *Eaglet* from Sagua la Grande, to lighter her cargo, consisting of molasses, tobacco, &c., from Quarantine to Brooklyn. He stated that she had been in Quarantine 15 days, and that there was no contagious disease in the port she had cleared at.

Alderman OAKLEY said there was no evidence before the Board that the port was healthy.

Alderman HUNTLEY stated that the Health Officer at Quarantine had granted a permit to land the tobacco in New-York.

Alderman OAKLEY was still opposed. A few days since they had granted a permit to the bark *John Bird*, to unload. He had been informed by a Health Warden, that when breaking up the cargo the Captain was taken sick with the yellow fever and had died, and that several others who were at work on board had taken sick, and some of them he had heard were dead. He considered it a duty the Board owed the community to refuse to grant permits to land such cargoes.

The permission asked for was finally refused, until such time as the Health Officer at Quarantine should certify that the vessel came from a healthy port.

A similar application to land the cargo of the brig *Stowers*, of Ponce, was made and refused. Mr. BOOK, who appeared in behalf of the owners, asked if the *Lady Franklin*, which had been sent down to the S. W. Spit, would be allowed to come to the Atlantic Dock stake, and take in the remainder of her cargo before the middle of September. He stated that she had been ordered away with part of her cargo on board.

Mayor HALL thought she would not be allowed to come up before the middle of September, or until such time as the present excitement was abated.

Several nuisances were reported by the Health Wardens, and the usual order for abatement issued.

The Corporation Attorney was directed to proceed against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for not complying with orders of the Board to remove nuisances caused by the stoppage of sluiceways under their tracks at several points.

Dr. WENDELL submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: No report of any contagious or infectious disease has been made to this office during the last twenty-four hours.

In compliance with the resolution of the Board, the premises No. 91 Tillary-street, were visited; found a lady there who has been sick of congestion of the lungs for fifteen days—now convalescent.

A death had taken place there on Saturday, 16th, of a girl, caused by inflammation of the lungs, combined with typhoid fever.

The lady reported as very ill, about whose case there was an excitement, I found in perfect health.

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer.

The report was accepted, and placed on file.

An application to land cargo of dry hides and tobacco from schooner *Marietta Smith*, from Port-au-Platte, was refused, notwithstanding a clean bill of health was shown.

On motion of Alderman OAKLEY, a resolution was adopted that no more hides should be landed in Brooklyn until after the 1st of October next, or during the epidemic.

EIGHTH WARD VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

At this juncture of the proceedings, PETER G. BERGEN, Esq., appeared at the head of a delegation from the Eighth Ward Vigilance Committee, appointed at a public meeting of citizens, and presented the following resolutions to the Board for consideration:

Resolved, That our Committee apply to the Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn to stop the city Railroad cars running below Thirty-sixth-street until the epidemic ceases, and that the Mayor be directed to cause a substantial board fence to be erected across Third-avenue, southerly side of Thirty-sixth-street, and to instruct the Police to stop the mechanics and workmen from passing and repassing to and from the infected districts; that persons working in the infected districts be required to stay in or out of said district during said epidemic, and prevent all necessary communication by any persons with said infected districts during the epidemic.

Resolved, That the Police be instructed to prohibit all bathing in the waters of the bay, between the South Ferry and the City line, during the prevailing of the epidemic, being deemed injurious to health as regards this disease.

Mr. BERGEN said that these resolutions had been drawn up by the Committee after mature deliberation, and by the advice of the physicians in that vicinity. It was a well known fact that laboring men and mechanics passed below into the sickly district and returned to their families in the City at night. As it regarded the statement of Dr. WENDELL, "that no cases of contagious or infectious disease had been reported to him during the last twenty-four hours," he (Mr. BERGEN) knew that another son of the late Alderman BERGEN, of the Eighth Ward, died last evening, and they were dying every day in that Ward.

Alderman OAKLEY moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Alderman HUNTLEY moved that the whole matter be referred to the Mayor with power.

The Mayor would rather not have it referred to him; by boarding up Third-avenue it would shut out a large portion of the county as healthy as any part of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. BERGEN said immediate action was necessary; there was no use in denying the fact that sickness prevailed; Mr. LEFFERTS BERGEN and his family were all sick, and from his house to Fort Hamilton it was all sickness; those who lived in the vicinity understood that fact. He did not think it expedient at the present time to board up Third-avenue entirely, as it was necessary that physicians and undertakers should pass there every day.

Mr. HASBROUCK, Clerk of the Board, said it was well known that there had been no new cases of yellow fever in the Eighth Ward since Friday last; he made this statement so that the public might not draw exaggerated and erroneous conclusions.

Mr. BERGEN had heard of a new case this morning.

Ald. HUNTLEY was in favor of letting the citizens know all the facts.

The resolutions were then adopted, Ald. HUNTLEY voting "No."

Mr. BERGEN stated that many entertained the opinion that the Yellow Fever had not been introduced from the vessels lying in Gravesend Bay, but directly from Quarantine, and in proof of this he stated that there had been only one case of Fever on the beach in that vicinity, and that was a female who had taken a mattress out of the water while bathing; and further, that a wind had been blowing for some time over Quarantine directly towards the infected district in Kings County.

Mayor HALL said that he would speak to the Health Officer about this matter.

On motion of Alderman HUNTLEY the Corporation Attorney was directed to proceed against the owners of the pork-packing establishment, corner of South First and Fifth streets, Eastern District, they having neglected to comply with an order of the Board to abate a nuisance.

The investigation into the alleged nuisance at the foot of South Eleventh-street, Eastern District, was then resumed, but not concluded at the rising of the Board.

BROOKLYN DEAD-HOUSE.

The building used as a dead-house, at the foot of Tillary, on Canton-street, was fumigated and closed yesterday. A new site for a dead-house has been selected in the Ninth Ward, near the Flatbush-avenue, but the residents in the neighborhood have presented strong objections to its location there, and it is probable that some other site will be finally decided upon. The matter should be attended to promptly, as the Coroners now have no place in which to lay unknown persons found drowned, for identification.

PRECAUTION NOT HEEDED.

Mayor HALL, a few days since, directed the Superintendent of the Poor to send all deceased persons for the County Hospital, by the way of the old Clove Road, and not through Flatbush-avenue, as heretofore. It is stated that this direction has not been obeyed.

ORGANIZATION OF A BOARD OF HEALTH IN FLATBUSH.

The Supervisor and a majority of the Justices of the Peace in the town of Flatbush, Supervisor SCHOONMAKER and Justices A. G. HAMMOND, J. V. MARTENSE, F. Z. DILLON, met at the Town Hall, in the village of Flatbush, on the 18th inst., to organize a Board of Health.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Board that the public good requires the organization of a Board of Health.

Resolved, That Dr. TIMOTHY T. INGRAHAM be and is hereby appointed Health Officer—the duties and powers of said officer to be the same in every respect as the duties and powers of the present Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn.

The Chairman, Supervisor SCHOONMAKER was directed to notify Dr. INGRAHAM of his appointment, and to request him to make immediate investigation in regard to the health of the town, and to report to this Board.

An adjourned meeting was held on the 19th inst.—all the members present.

On motion F. Z. DILLON was appointed Secretary to the Board.

Dr. INGRAHAM, Health Officer, reported that there existed in the village of Greenfield a malignant infective disease, in a family recently from the vicinity of Yellow Hook, Brooklyn, and that in his opinion some precautionary measures should be taken by the Board. The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Health Officer be appointed a Committee with full power to select a site for a building, procure materials and labor, and erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the sick.

Resolved, That no person or persons shall bring into, or aid, assist, or direct in bringing into the town of Flatbush any sick person affected with any malignant, infectious or contagious disease, or cause the same to be done, without the written consent of this Board.

NEW-UTRECHT BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Board has been actively engaged, since its organization last week, in taking steps to prevent the spread of the disease in their midst. To this end a police force has been stationed along their entire water front to prevent improper persons from landing, and especially the traffic which has heretofore been carried on between seamen and the keepers of small stores on the shores. The arrangements for this are very perfect, and there is little doubt but that the regulations will be carried into effect.

THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH VS. THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

The case of JOSEPH SILVIA and PETER W. ROFF, arrested for violating an ordinance of the Castleton Board of Health, by entering the town from Quarantine, and who were taken before Judge BREDEVE, in the City of Brooklyn, on *habeas corpus*, to test the validity of their arrest, was argued yesterday. E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., appeared for the prisoners, and LOT C. CLARK for the Board of Health.

The main question involved in this case is the validity of the ordinance passed by the Board of Health. It was ably argued on both sides, and submitted. Decision reserved.

News from South America.

PREPARATIONS AT VALPARAISO TO INVADE PERU—TERRIBLE STORM, ETC.

The following intelligence from South America reaches us by way of New-Orleans. We extract from the Panama *Star and Herald* and the Aspinwall *Courier*:

We learn on good authority that a vessel was fitting out by General ECHINIQUE, at that accounts, in Valparaiso, for the purpose of invading Peru. As the vessel, whose name we have not ascertained, carries an American register, the Peruvian Minister applied to Mr. NELSON, of the steamship *Fredonia*, to have her seized; that officer went on board and found her laden with arms and ammunition, but informed the Minister that so long as she had made no attempt to attack Peru, and had committed no outrage, she could not be interfered with.

We have more full reports of the storm which was announced on the arrival of the previous mail from the South. Several vessels received damage, among them the British bark *Balgonnie*; the other vessels belonged to the coast. Fourteen launches and a sloop were lost, but fortunately no lives.

The barometer fell to 29° 50'. The mountain streams overflowed their channels and inundated some parts of the city, damaging considerably the houses on the beach.

The railroad suffered very severely from the overflow of rivulet Vina del Mar, which rose fifteen feet above its level, carrying with it everything upon its banks.

The Iron Railroad Bridge across this stream was swept away, impeding the works along the line for some days. Lighter damage was sustained on other parts of the road.

It is supposed these casualties will prevent the inauguration of the Railroad as far as Limacue, on the 18th September, as had been resolved, in commemoration of the anniversary of Independence.

The storm has been felt equally severe in the South of the Republic; the Mole at Constitution was destroyed and several bridges carried away; six or seven ships went ashore to avoid sinking. The flood at the Maule is one of the largest on record.

The losses sustained by this calamity are calculated at $500,000 throughout the Republic.

The elections took place on the 25th and 26th June, and on the 25th ult. the electors were again to meet, when, it is already decided, Senor MONTT is to be proclaimed as reelected for the Presidency, for the next five years, without opposition.

The municipality of Santiago has contracted with a company to light the city with gas.

Mr. GEORGE SMITH has received his exequatur as British Vice-Consul at Santiago.

The markets are reported as exceedingly dull, there being no buyers, although the imports have been large.

HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.—The Shreveport (La.) *Gazette*, of the 26th ult., has the following paragraph:

"We are in receipt of verbal intelligence to the effect that the Indians recently attacked the village of Waco, Texas, and massacred all the inhabitants. We sincerely hope the statement is not true—at least that it is exaggerated."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Important News from Kansas.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Attack of the Free-State Men on the Fort at Franklin.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

Preconcerted Movement Against the Free-State Settlers.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Westport *Border Ruffian*, in an extra issued on the 13th inst., says: "Last night 200 Free Soilers attacked the town of Franklin, Kansas, in which were only twenty Pro-Slavery men. The fight lasted four hours, and four Pro-Slavery and six Free Soilers were killed. The assailants robbed the Post-Office and then set it on fire, and finally retreated carrying off the cannon belonging to the town. Later reports say that 17 Free Soilers were killed and wounded. One hundred United States troops occupied the town the next day. Three hundred of LANE'S men have entered Topeka.

ORGANIZED PLAN OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY—A GENERAL ATTACK TO BE MADE ON THE FREE-STATE SETTLERS—THE ATTACK ON THE FORT AT FRANKLIN, ETC.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The following news from Kansas was received here this morning:

The Free-Soilers have discovered that the organized plan of the Pro-Slavery Party is to concentrate men, arms, and ammunition at different points of the Territory, for the purpose of making a sudden and general attack immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and expel all the Free-State settlers. Twelve fortified block-houses have been erected at different Pro-Slavery points, which are well supplied with cannon, rifles, and ammunition, possessed principally by Missourians.

On the night of the 12th inst., a company of Free-State men attacked the Fort at Franklin for the purpose of securing arms, when a fight ensued between them and the forces stationed there, which lasted four hours. One Free-State man was killed, and one seriously wounded. Three Missourians were wounded. The Free-State men captured a block-house, took one cannon and fifty stand of arms—the latter included many of the rifles seized at Lawrence in May, by the Pro-Slavery men.

The Missourians retreated to camp Worthington, southwest of Lawrence, and it is feared there will be further disturbance between the parties, although quietness now exists.

An extra of the Leavenworth *Journal*, on the 14th, has the following call to arms:

"The border towns are greatly excited, and a general mustering of Missourians is demanded by the Pro-Slavery leaders in the Territory."

A LATER DISPATCH.

Additional intelligence from Kansas, this afternoon, states that before the attack on the Fort at Franklin the Free-State men applied for the dispersion of the Pro-Slavery force that had gathered there, under the proclamation of Governor SHANNON, which was refused.

A large meeting was held at Kansas City, on the 15th, at which it was resolved to send 2,000 men immediately into the Territory.

A meeting was held at Lexington, on the 16th and a resolution was passed that they would send their quota of men, to help settle the difficulties, by the first boat.

The Great Storm at the South.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—PLANTATION SUBMERGED ON LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, ETC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday, received here, are filled with accounts of the late dreadful storm.

The streets of that city were literally overflowed, and many of them presented the appearance of rivers.

Lake Pontchartrain rose rapidly, and its waters submerged the plantations along the Jackson Railroad for miles.

At Last Island the water was five feet deep. The persons who were on it at the time of the overflow were mostly planters, who were in the habit of going there during the warm season.

The steamer *Star*, it appears, was within four hundred yards of her destination, when she was driven ashore and wrecked.

At the latest dates the clouds were still lowering, and more rain was expected.

The mails had been considerably disarranged by the storm.

ACCOUNTS BY MAIL.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Sunday was one of the stormiest days we have ever witnessed in the month of August. The wind during the greater part of the day blew a hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain. On the whole, it partook much more of the characteristics of March than August. Fences and trees in exposed positions were blown down in some instances; but no serious damage, as far as we could learn, was done in the city. The steamers *Red River*, *Amanda* and *Trenton*, which were lying at Algiers, parted their moorings, and were driven to this side of the river. The *Red River* was driven in at the head of St. Joseph-street, and sunk two or three flatboats. The *Amanda* and *Trenton* came in at the head of St. Louis-street.

The steamship *Mexico*, Capt. LAWLESS, which was to have left yesterday morning, did not get off until this morning.

The officers of the steamer *Rapides*, which arrived last night, report having passed the steamer *Capitol* 35 miles above the city, with both chimneys blown down.

Early on Sunday morning, the wind commenced blowing freshly from the southeast, and blew quite a gale. The consequence was the waters of the Gulf were hurried through the Rigolets with a forty-horse power, increasing the volume of water in Lake Pontchartrain. The latter rose rapidly, and the continuance of the wind in the same direction drove the waters of the lake in a western direction, in waves that would do credit to Lakes Michigan or Huron, in their wildest moods. The elevation of the Lake Shore, between Bayou Labranche and Pass Manchac, near which the Jackson Railroad runs, is not great. Along the whole line, however, are many well cultivated farms, and during thirty years, it is said, the land has not been submerged. Early on Sunday the waves of the Lake began to encroach on the land, and it was evident to those going up to Osyka on the Sunday morning train, that if the storm continued much longer, with the wind blowing in the same direction, that a portion of the line of road would be submerged, and, perhaps, carried away by the force of the current from the lake. The storm did continue, and the consequence was, the afternoon train from the city reached Osyka at a late hour—reached it in safety, barely passing over the submerged portion of the track by the "skin of its teeth." The condition of affairs being reported to the train from Osyka to the city, as it arrived at Pass Manchac, it very prudently returned to Pontchitoula, and remained there all night, starting for the city again at an early hour yesterday morning. As it reached Kentwood [illegible]

tion, it was ascertained that about two hundred yards ahead a complete breach was made in the track, the cross ties and a portion of the iron rails being carried away. Here was a dead halt until the breach could be repaired, which took several hours, the storm raging and the rain pouring down in torrents the entire time. In the meantime the morning train that left Osyka at 6 o'clock arrived at the spot to keep company with the other. During the day an engine and tender had been dispatched from the depot in the city to ascertain the fate of the two missing trains. As it came within about three miles of the two other trains, it was brought up with a round turn, by an awful chasm in the track. There we were, with three trains in sight of each other, making up a delightful family party, and all speculating on the chances of reaching the city some time during the week. To watch the countenances of the sufferers and listen to the imprecations of some, and the good-natured jokes of others, were, to a philosopher like ourself, far more entertaining than anything that could be gotten up on the boards of the St. Charles. Breach No. 2 being repaired about 5 o'clock in the evening, the shrill whistles from the three locomotives gave note of their readiness to start, and in a few minutes afterwards all hands were aboard and steaming it in excellent spirits to the city, which was reached a little after 7 o'clock, and the passengers enjoyed the luxury of walking home from the depot to Hercules-street, a portion of the way up to the third button of the vest in water.

The destruction of property on the line of the railroad was fearful. Whole fields of corn and vegetables of every description have been utterly destroyed, and the owners, in many instances, losing all their cattle, besides their crop.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

SPEECHES, BY SENATORS COLLAMER AND TRUMBULL, AND HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

A Republican meeting was held at National Hall to-night. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Over 2,000 persons were present. The original place of meeting, Independence-square, was abandoned in consequence of the rain.

WM. D. LEWIS was called to the chair. He returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said he wished every voter to understand that the coming contest was to decide in favor of Freedom or Slavery.

Numerous Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected.

A series of resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia platform; urging that the election of FREMONT and DAYTON would secure the maintenance of the Constitution and promote the peace and prosperity of the Union; viewing with horror the attempt of demagogues to sow discord and sectional strife; commending the action of the majority of the House of Representatives for resisting the passage of the Army bill, without the insertion of the proviso preventing the use of the public money to enforce the bogus laws of a pretended Legislature, and condemning the action of the Senate on the same bill, were passed with immense enthusiasm.

After it had been announced that Senators COLLAMER, of Vermont, and TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, would speak, the Glee Club sang the "the S ar Spangled Banner."

Mr. COLLAMER said the issue presented was whether Slavery should be extended over the free Territories. The Democrats had repealed the Missouri Compromise, and the Cincinnati Convention indorsed that proceeding, and Mr. BUCHANAN will sustain it if elected. The Republicans, on the other hand, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and if Mr. FREMONT was elected he would carry out the measures of the Republican platform, and prevent the spread of Slavery in Territories now free. The success of this measure depends upon the enlightenment of the free people of this Union, the working people. Where the laboring people of the community are servile, they have no voting to do, and are kept in a state of degradation. If that election is allowed to shape the whole destinies of the nation, can the laboring people of the North hope for the aid of Government in enlightening the people? The present issue was made by the Democrats repealing the Missouri Compromise.

At the last Presidential election all was quiet. The cries of dissolution of the Union always came from the South, and especially from South Carolina. That State seems to think that the only business of the North is to coax the South not to dissolve the Union. It was folly to let such a cry have any effect.

A song was now sung, and three cheers given for JESSIE FREMONT.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that demagogues were raising false issues to mislead the people. He gave a history of the Slavery question, and contended that the policy of the fathers of our country was not to spread Slavery into the territory ceded to the Union by Virginia, where Slavery was excluded by the ordinance reported by JEFFERSON, yet at the present day the man who dared to sit in a Philadelphia Republican Convention has been driven out of that same Virginia. He examined at great length the Kansas act, tearing to pieces the arguments in favor of it. He condemned the measures of the Border Ruffians in driving out of Kansas the Free-State Emigrants. He read the names of the speakers announced for the Democratic meeting, saying every one of them was from abroad, and were Old Line Whigs and Southerners. The Republicans are called sectional because they have no Southern speakers. He thought the Democracy were equally sectional, because they had no Northern speakers. In conclusion he asked whether the House should be sustained in its resistance to the appropriation of money for enforcing bogus laws at the point of the bayonet. He said the election of FREMONT would secure a Free Constitution to Kansas, the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific through free States, and secure free territory. [Immense enthusiasm.]

Mr. BURLINGAME was introduced amidst the wildest enthusiasm. Cheer followed cheer, intermingled with groans for bully BROOKS. When quiet was restored, Mr. BURLINGAME alluded to the progress of Slavery and the effects upon the section of country cursed by it. He compared the South with the prosperity of the North blessed with Freedom. He excited much merriment by ridiculing the threats of Mr. TOOMBS and others of secession and disunion. He wanted to know where the munitions of war or money were to come from if the South should go to war. South Carolina nullification buttons came from Connecticut. Cannons, rifles and muskets can only be made at the North. The South could only furnish generals or colonels, but nothing else. Money could not be raised on slaves that might emite their owners or run off. He alluded to the election of Speaker BANKS, the appointment of the Kansas Commission, and the admission of Kansas as a Free State, on the part of the South, with the Topeka Constitution as the three great triumphs of the secession juet closed. The same noble resistance to the unjust demands of the South would be continued, and crowned with success, in the special session about to commence.

He specified numerous objections to Mr. BUCHANAN, one of which was his bachelorism. The proof of his (BUCHANAN'S) sectionalism was that he never was in favor of the Union. He concluded by calling upon the men of all parties to join in one effectual blow for the Union and the true interests of the whole Country. He concluded amidst the most immense enthusiasm. Adjourned.

Political Matters.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, August 19.

The Democratic meeting called for on Wednesday has been postponed, as the extra session of Congress will prevent the attendance of the speakers who were to deliver addresses.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

The Democrats held a large mass meeting here last night. General CASS was the principal speaker. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was named as the first Vice-President, but did not take part in the meeting.

The Scientific Congress at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Scientific Congress convenes here to-morrow, and preparations are making on a great scale for it. A covered platform has been erected in Academy Park, suitable for the accommodation of 4,000 persons. The Congress will continue in session throughout next week.

The Texas Soldiers or Colonists.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Wise and discreet members of the Democratic, Republican and American Parties, acknowledged leaders of both Houses, express their determination to resist any attempt to go into any legislation at the extra session save on the Army bill or other great public measures. The members are exhausted from their excessive labors, and probably anxious to return to their homes.

The Texas Railroad Loan Bill a Law.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The bill loaning $6,000 per mile to Railroad Company, passed by the Legislature of Texas, has become a law without the signature of the Governor.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The rain-storm here to-day prevents operations. FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT ditto. CORN [illegible] holders asking 50c. ₱ bushel. OATS firm at former prices. *Canal Freights*—Dull. Corn, 17½c., Wheat, 17c., to New-York. *Receipts* [illegible] bbls. Flour; 9,800 bushels Wheat; 15,200 bushels Corn; 24,597 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 32,800 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand—Sales 700 bbls. at $5 62@$6 for Super Oswego to Extra Canadian, including 200 bbls. new Extra Oswego at $5 87. WHEAT has a downward tendency, with a fair selling demand for good qualities—Sales 20,000 bushels at $1 35 for Red Ohio, and $1 45 for new White Ohio. CORN—Sales 3,000 bushels at 58c., delivered to boats. Rye unchanged—Sales 2,700 bushels.

News from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GADSDEN IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST VIDAURRI—THE RAMSEY ROUTE ADOPTED FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO TO THE PACIFIC.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas* at New-Orleans, we are put in possession of dates from the City of Mexico to the 6th inst. We condense from the New-Orleans papers:

Gen. GADSDEN, United States Minister to Mexico, arrived in the City of Mexico on the 31st ult. The *Extraordinary*, of the 2d, says:

The General's arrival was quite unexpected, [illegible] that evening. His friends were making preparations to give him a grand demonstration on the following evening. The demonstration would have been highly flattering to the American Minister, as many members of Congress, officials and [illegible] of the Government, with many of his own countrymen had made arrangements to go out in carriages to receive him outside the city. The [illegible] over, with his usual go-ahead style, [illegible] of his friends, and will now have the pleasure of their congratulations singly. We are glad to see his trip home has much improved his health, as this was the chief object of his visit, we suppose. He returns well satisfied with the attentions [illegible] city, and it must be gratifying, at the same time, to return to find such a warm circle of friends.

Gen. GADSDEN'S friends had congregated at the [illegible] with a dinner in honor of his arrival. Another entertainment had been given him by the press of the capital.

Gen. WALKER had resigned his commission in the Mexican army, and has returned to the United States by the steamer *Texas*.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the passage of the article of the new Constitution, guaranteeing the toleration of religion in the Republic.

Vigorous measures had been taken against VIDAURRI, and the Government and the people both seemed to feel confident that he would be compelled to submit.

There were several shocks of an earthquake felt in the City of Mexico on Thursday, the 24th ult.

Prepayment of postage throughout the Republic is fixed to commence on the 1st of August next.

The American bark *Edward Adams*, which belonged to the German La Fan Expedition, had been wrecked, with twenty-two Mexicans on board, who are all supposed to have perished.

Senor VELASQUEZ DE LEON, ex-Minister of Hacienda, has been apprehended and imprisoned in the Capitol.

The Indians still continue to pillage the property of the inhabitants of the north, with little regard for the lives of the people. In Durango they are particularly troublesome at the present time.

Don CESARIO HERRERA has been named as Agent in New-Leon, for the [illegible] against the United States for the depredations of savages. These claims will be pressed under the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, although that article was abrogated since by the Gadsden Treaty. So much for the United States helping SANTA ANA to che

English Celebrities.

[SECOND PAPER.]

The first paper, being an account of the [illegible] of the celebrated Crimean correspondent of the London *Times* for Moscow, from whence he will have doubtless some graphic pictures of the gorgeous coronal ceremony about to take place there. The historian of the war is an Irishman, and possesses, as the *Times* very truly observes, "all the wit, vigor and poetry of his country." The Irish metropolis was, indeed, about the close of the last century, the seat of more genuine wit, vigor and poetry than any other spot of the British empire. Half the withering pieces of sarcasm, sparkling bon mots and gorgeous periods of oratory, which adorned the time, were born there. Its society included CURRAN, BURKE, GRATTAN, PLUNKETT, FLOOD, from the furnace of whose genius rose daily a thousand sparks, making bright the national Senate and society, and marking the period with a line of light upon which men look back to this day with a fond and melancholy pride. But with the union the furnace of nationality which fed these scintillations was extinguished, and its heat and radiance transferred to illumine another land. Irish genius would not bear the transfer. The old tree would not bloom in a strange soil. England took the light from another, but brought none to herself. With but some few exceptions, such as O'CONNELL and SHEIL, Ireland once so rich in oratory, has produced no even eminent member of the House of Commons, and even GRATTAN and CURRAN, with spirit broken and powers decayed, were comparative failures during the short period they survived the death of Ireland's legislature.

A more shady, dull, dingy hole than the Irish Capital is at present, can hardly be imagined. There is not only none of the old wit and brilliancy, but there is not even the mercantile energy and bustle of business which would more than repair its loss. An air of death hangs over the place, which is the abode of Doctors, Barristers and Attorneys, who mutually live upon each other and crawl around a filthy vice-regal residence called the Castle, begging for an invitation for their "ladies" and a place for themselves. The only society to be found is at that same Castle, where a few plagiarists of SWIFT's epigrams and CURRAN's wit strut in borrowed feather among a few miserable dull juniors of English aristocracy, called Aide-de-camps, who, their readings never having extended beyond Dodd's Peerage and Ruff's Guide to the Turf, consider these stale *rechauffées* of wit quite fresh and sparkling. There is no spring in Ireland now; its wit comes from a reservoir. And Miss Amelia Murphy or Constance Flanagan would part with the whole "*demeene*" of Ballyfatherships for a nod or a simper of those little listless lordlings who flitter idly round "the Castle" of Dublin.

There are some few young Irish men and women of higher feeling and gentler and nobler nature. The abortive rising of '48 has sent most of them to these shores, where they are pursuing at the bar or in other occupations manly habits of industry and acquiring personal independence. Many others, chiefly Protestants, who, with strong national love, had a horror of all the priesting and preaching and politics of the very filthiest character which belong to Irish society, early transferred their industry and abilities to London, a field where true merit and earnest work will find a reward. Among the latter was WILLIAM RUSSELL, the celebrated Crimean correspondent of the *Times*.

Though a Northern by birth, being a son of a dignitary of the Established Church, we think of Cavan, he is more of a Southern in feeling, having all the sentiment, poetry, personal recklessness, impulsiveness, and tenderness and passionateness of feeling which belong to the pure unadulterated Celt. The elements of his education he received in Ireland, and was placed at an early age as a gallant little "middy" on board a man-of-war, where he imbibed that love for the sea and that power of painting sea pageant which has since found such startling picture on the pages of the *Times*. The profession of the sea in England offers even a darker future and less inspiring motive than the army, to all who do not belong to that select aristocratic circle within whose radius all such things, in every calling, are confined. It is almost impossible to rise in the English Navy without powerful political or family influence. Merit is a thing not to be mentioned but in times of war. Mr. RUSSELL, therefore, with a prescience alike fortunate for himself and for the public, threw off his blue jacket and loose duds, and put on the cap and gown of the student.

Instead of going through his academic career in that wretched abode of bigotry, the Irish University, he wisely threw himself into the freer and opener ring of Cambridge, where he went through the curriculum, and graduated with great distinction. On leaving Cambridge, he took chambers in the Temple, and commenced eating his way to the bar, at the same time, like Lord CAMPBELL and many of the present lights of the Bench, acquiring, by reporting for the press, sufficient funds to enable him to pay the necessary fees and pursue the necessary studies for a call to the profession. Being an admirable short-hand writer, and having that perfect proficiency in the classics and constitutional history, which are essential to a perfect reporter in the English Houses of Legislature, where references to both are so thickly strewed over every debate, he was at once engaged on the staff of the London *Times*, at a salary of three hundred pounds a year, which from time to time had since been increased until his departure for the Crimea, when it reached an amount equal to that paid to the whole staff of editors or reporters of many American papers.

Did you desire of late years, say 1851, to see the crack reporter of the *Times*, you should visit somewhere about half-past three o'clock, a plain brick building on the corner of York-street and St. James'-square, known as the Erectheum Club. Its members were not of the fashionable order, being chiefly young literary adventurers, attorneys, and gentlemen of the press. Still it numbered on its list several distinguished men, among whom we believe we may number the historian of the *Four Georges*, W. M. THACKERAY, and had the advantage of possessing a *redacteur de cuisine* who was one of the most distinguished artists in London. It has since, lost its individuality and become incorporated with the Parthenon Club, but about the time and the hour of which we speak, there might be seen in a corner of the dining-room, over a broiled bone or a delicate fish, a young man of about thirty, of middle size, of broad burly build, what is termed most jolly fatness, and a genial, joyous face ignited like a burning paper with expression, and surrounded with a mass of waving dark brown curls. If you happened to know him you were sure to meet a merry laugh, and [illegible] to a partition of [illegible]

[illegible] from the lips, the thoughts and arguments of PEEL, or GLADSTONE, or RUSSELL, might be seen the same rotund form. He was generally selected for the report of any remarkable speech, and on nights when PEEL and DISRAELI were to make a statement, RUSSELL was always to be seen waiting with restless impatience, like a steed at the starting post, with pen eager and burning to begin the race.

Many have been the delicate attentions paid to him by young candidates for Senatorial fame, and great the eager desire evinced by ambitious tyros to see RUSSELL in his seat. For there was none with warmer or more generous heart, or more disposed to advance one who was a good fellow and deserved it. Of all affectation his off-hand genial nature had a special horror, and he never lost an opportunity of punishing it. Among the most remarkable exotics of this species is Sir BULWER LYTTON, and RUSSELL used often to show with delighted glee a note addressed to him by the author of the *Caxtons* in which he inclosed a speech he intended to deliver next day with the amusing addenda, "the reporter will be good enough to insert in blanks left for that purpose such expressions of approbation as he may deem each observation deserves." RUSSELL published it with one "hear" and a note of admiration at the end.

But the twenty minutes are expired, a fresh batch of reporters catching the last word, glide into the seats of their predecessors, and RUSSELL is away in a rough and tumble room at the back of the gallery, where, amid clumsily-cut cold rounds of beef, and huge flakes of cheese and mugs of beer, and fat little bottles of porter, of form like himself, and jokes and jibes and merriment, the short-hand is translated into long, the slips dispatched by thoroughbred hacks to Printing-House-square, and caught in the engine's arms, are flung off from his giant embrace to every quarter of world.

It is one or two o'clock in the morning, and the house is up. Crowds of members, with an occasional Irish Roman Catholic Bishop, with rosy cheek and lawn collar, and some Ameer of Ryrpoor, clad in golconda pebbles, who have been under the gallery in their midst, are seen rushing down the lobbies. Serious statesmen get into their carriages. Cabs are called by the young and gallant. Valoundinarians and Irish members walk. The former make for bed—the latter for kidneys and punch, and roast potatoes in the Haymarket. Among the cabs, which fly along with their perfumed burden, some few may be seen making for a quiet, plain, kind old English ale house, that stands in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Outside, this ale-house, like Friar Tuck's hermitage in the forest, is a stupid, well conducted, orderly looking place; but within, it holds many as merry spirit as the Clerk of Copmanhurst himself. There, in a square plainly furnished room, about the small hours of morning, with flagon by the fire, might be seen again the same genial, jolly face we have described, besming with humor, throwing up brilliant rockets of wit, with ALBERT SMITH, TOM TAYLOR, TOM HOLMES, JULLIEN, KEELEY MOWBRAY, MORRIS of the *Times*, fast Senators and gay young guardsmen, until the air was laden with the shower of stars. Of the Fielding, for so this meeting of merry knights is called, RUSSELL was the light, and was loved by its every member almost as a brother. No protecting angel had sprinkled the lintel of its door, and the same death wing which beat across so many hearths in England, swept heavily over its floor. Many a chair from which the merry jest was wont to pass is silent, for among the good and brave young hearts on whom the sod of the Inkermann or Alma presses there beat none braver or truer than those of the Fielding who fell beneath their country's flag. This was RUSSELL's favorite resort at night, and to the military associations he formed there he perhaps owed his selection by the invisible magnates of Printing-house-square for the post which he has surrounded with such a historic halo.

Up to the period of his departure for the East, Mr. RUSSELL was simply employed as reporter on the *Times*. Such reputation as he then possessed as a brilliant writer, he derived chiefly from some animated sea pictures and graphic descriptions of naval review in the *Times*, for the reports of which he was always selected; and from some tales in *Household Words* and *Bentley's Miscellany*, to which periodicals he was a voluminous contributor. He was also London correspondent of the *Daily Express*, an Irish journal of large circulation, on whose pages he drew some singularly amusing etchings of Irish M. P.'s. But these jugots gave but faint indication of the glorious mine of his poetry and pictures which glowed beneath. The Crimea was the shaft which struck the lode.

As pieces of descriptive writing Mr. RUSSELL's battles-pictures are unsurpassed in the English tongue. He is the HORACE VERNET of the pen. MACAULAY may enshrine his picture in more gorgeous frame, and some of his descriptions in his last volume are full of a mighty splendor, but they want the life like coloring, and the heart breathing through the page, which gave to RUSSELL's picture for instance of "Old Scarlet's" charge, such beauty. You almost stood with him on the height which looked down upon the plain, where the brave old officer had gathered his stern square of Royal Irish, Scotch Greys, and Enniskilleners,—you saw the old man lift his helmet and look up to the God of battles,—you heard the trumpet sound, and the tempest of hoofs rush across the field like a storm,—your heart beat, your cheek paled—then came the clash and you saw the little band cut through whole cavalcades of Russians! Cold indeed must be that heart which would not draw from such a picture inspiration. But we must close.

Mr. RUSSELL was married when very young to a daughter of ROBERT BURROWES, an Irish Judge of great ability and wit and celebrated for his pistolary propensities, having fought more duels than any Irishman of his day; and men in his day went to dueling as coolly and regularly as to breakfast. He has a young and interesting family, of whom, as may be supposed from his beautiful Irish nature and generous heart, he is the idol. Indeed it is impossible to regard him in any relation, or come within the influence of his presence, without contracting a feeling of more than regard—*affection*. What his future may be it would be difficult to predict. As it is he has won a fame of which any man may feel envious. Whenever and wherever the story of the Crimea is spoken of, his name will arise, and round many English hearths and by the camp-fire of the soldier, his pictures will be dwelt on with a thrill. And when in future battles, should such come, honest merit is attempted to be crushed and aristocratic abuse is left unpunished, men will say, "this would not be if we had BILLY RUSSELL."

LORD LYNDHURST.

Lord LYNDHURST, now in his eighty-fourth year, is still as remarkable for wondrous keenness of perception, grasp of intellect and luminous vigor of statement as when, as Sir JOHN COPLEY, he was unrivaled among a galaxy of brilliant legal rivals, including BROUGHAM, DENMAN, ROMILLY and other great lights. It is a sight splendid and almost touching to see this old lion led into the field of his glory at the close of the session to deliver one of those keen, concise and touching discourses of the business of the session, which, in years of great party conflict—between '32 and '41—the Whigs and Tories used to cut like a scythe into the Whig ranks. He usually fixes some night, a fortnight previous, for one of those great displays, and it may easily be recognized by the unusual crowd of equipages and horses, which may be seen moving about 5 o'clock in the evening in front of the House of Peers. The Peeresses' galleries, too, are crowded with beauty, Lord LYNDHURST possessing all that graceful manner and soft seducing speech which are said to win favor with the gentler sex.

About half an hour, and there comes a sudden stillness, and an old man, now almost blind, of about the middle size, and with much of the air of the old French *noblesse*; the carefully curled brown wig, artfully arranged, and the dress full of a species of aged elegant foppery, may be seen leaning on the arm of some distinguished peer moving up the House. He has scarcely taken his seat when he rises, and immediately the stage is hushed. Nothing can be more singularly beautiful than his statement, which amounts in its apparent simplicity, so full of art, to a powerful argument, and every word seems exactly to fall into and fit its place, like well-ordered figures in a play. Even now the voice retains its old mellifluous sweetness and through the broken, tottering frame, the mind shines out like a brilliant in some old mouldy casket. America may be proud of her representative in the gilded chamber of the decendants of the Barons of Runnymede, for COPLEY is from the good old Puritan town of Boston; and though for many years keeper of royal conscience, believed in his youth that royal conscience and royal heads were not worth the keeping—a sentiment that long endeared him to the Spa Field rioters whom he defended.

In speaking he never rises out of the most calm and collected self-possession, and uses little action beyond where he desires to mark some bitter sarcasm or withering truth, when he points with the forefinger and fixes his victim. "That terrible ghost of a finger," Lord MELBOURNE used to say, "it spoils my appetite and sleep." Beyond one of these grand displays, Lord LYNDHURST seldom now interferes in either the legal or political business of the House, but passes his hours like ATTICUS, in the delights of gardening and of agriculture. Like WEBSTER and most of the men who have fixed a giant mark on the page of story, Lord LYNDHURST is and has been all his life an early riser, and may be seen at his farm in Oxfordshire, among his fields and cattle and flowers, catching the first fresh breath of morning. To this habit he owes, he says, entirely his green old age. In conversation among men of politics or letters, he is not by any means brilliant like BROUGHAM, despising what he terms "shop" and disliking the pleasures of the table. But in the drawing-room he is pronounced a "delight," and fears not to tilt for the smiles of beauty with the gayest and gallantest of England's young aristocracy. Altogether he is what would be termed in this country "a brave old horse."

DISRAELI.

Strange that while in the House of Lords Lord LYNDHURST delivered this winding-up oration, the companion speech in the Commons should fall to his follower and pupil DISRAELI, the Achilles to his Chiron. DISRAELI's earliest political patron was Lord LYNDHURST, and DISRAELI has been his constant devotee. Some 30 years ago, when no one could see anything in the gipsyfied, chocolate-complexioned, scarlet-waistcoated, bijouteried and becurled and flash, old-clothes looking young Jew, except a sort of sky-rocket "Vivian Grey," who had gone up with some glitter, but would fall like a stick. The keen eye of COPLEY marked him as "the owner of a sagacity as astute as his genius was vivid." The juvenile hero reciprocated the sentiment of the patriarch. DISRAELI's "Venetia" is acknowledgedly founded on conversations with Lord LYNDHURST, and his first political and most aspiring work, "The Vindication of the British Constitution," was dedicated to him. Circumstances combined to keep up this kind feeling. Lord LYNDHURST's marriage with a daughter of the house of Judah, in the person of the accomplished and wealthy Miss GOLDSMID, and his adoption of DISRAELI's Sedonian theory of the supernatural excellence of the Jewish race, had much to do with this. But DISRAELI has always had the one good quality of being faithful to his friendships. A strong proof of this is found in the cordial understanding which prevails between him and his brother statesman and novelist, BULWER, to whom he came, a mere adventurer, twenty-five years ago, for a letter of recommendation on all but republican principles to the electors of High Wycombe, to whom he appealed (we quote from his address) "as a man of no nonsense, no bishops, no House of Lords, no lion and unicorn, &c. Nor is his faithfulness to his friendships less remarkable than his devoted attention and affection to his old and silly wife. It is true, she brought him seven thousand a year—as DISRAELI says, "I owe her everything"—but men sometimes forget these things. Not so DISRAELI, who treats her still as deferentially as does his own young Tancred, the lady of the Lebanon. At every speech she is to be seen in the little castor in the gallery devoted to ladies, and at no party is he to be found without the fat, middle-aged, gray-haired lady hanging on his arm. But this domestic love is an essentially Jewish trait.

As a speaker, it is universally admitted that the once terrible satirist of first Lords and squelchers of premiers has sadly fallen off. Even in his most earnest moods there is an air of unmistakable artificiality. He speaks as if he did not feel, but that inside of him was some dark spirit sending forth sounds through a hollow trumpet. He never for an instant was seen to smile. Once, when Sir ROBERT PEEL was uttering one of his celebrated sublime common places, a bubble of laughter was seen to form, but it broke on his lip and never touched a muscle. Whether it is that his position does not permit him to indulge in those personalities, which gave such an appetizing charm to his speeches of old, or not, we cannot say, but he has fallen latterly himself into all those faults of PEEL's he was so ready to decry. He has in a still more aggravated form all PEEL's pomposity, prolixity and protestations of ingenuousness, using an infinite hesp of words to clothe or rather smother one or two very small ideas. *Ah! quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*, who used to pour out ladle after ladle of hilarious nitric acid upon the head of the unfortunate PEEL, to the agony of his victim and the intense delight of an overcrowded house.

Personally DISRAELI is not a whit changed within the last twenty years. He seems not to have had a single additional wrinkle; indeed he has hardly earned any, for he is singularly temperate, and indulges in not a single animal delight. Looking at him from a distance, every curl, to the large raven one which crowns his alabaster-looking forehead, seems to rest on the same spot and retain the same shade and vigor. In figure he may be a trifle stouter, but that's all. What DISRAELI's future may be, is a matter for time to disclose. He has now turned fifty, that fatal point to all future great courses; and unless he breaks from the beef-eating bucolics who now drag him back, he is likely to become but another of those "sublime mediocrities" he has himself in such bitter coloring drawn.

Col. W. H. YOUNG, the editor of the *Centro-American*, and one of that band of colonists who went out to Greytown with Col. KINNEY, and until recently participated in his varying fortunes, is at present in Baltimore, partly for the purpose of recruiting his health, and partly with the design of promoting emigration to Nicaragua.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES [illegible] employed as a Police to Enforce the Laws of the Conquerors of Kansas.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD, ON THE ARMY BILL,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 7, 1856.

Mr. PRESIDENT: This is a bill appropriating about twelve millions of dollars, to defray the expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the ensuing fiscal year. Its form and effect are those which distinguish a general appropriation bill for the support of the army, such as is annually passed by Congress. Only one exception to it, as it came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, has been taken here. It contains what is practically an inhibition of the employment of the army of the United States, by the President, to enforce the so-called laws of the alleged Legislature of the Territory of Kansas. The Senate regards that inhibition as an obnoxious feature, and has, by what is called an amendment, proposed to strike it from the bill, overruling therein my vote; and the Senate now proposes to pass the bill thus altered here, and to remit it to the House of Representatives, for concurrence in the alteration. In the hope that that House will insist on this prohibition which has been disapproved here, and that the Senate will, in case of conflict, ultimately recede, I shall vote against the passage of the bill in its present shape.

In submitting my reasons for this course, I have little need to tread in the several courses of argument which have been opened by distinguished Senators, who have gone before me in this debate. Certainly, however, I shall attempt to emulate the examples of the honorable Senators from Virginia and South Carolina, (Mr. HUNTER and Mr. BUTLER,) by avoiding remarks in any degree personal, because, on an occasion of such grave importance, although I may not be able to act with wisdom, I am sure I can so far practice self-control as to debate with decency, and deport myself with dignity. I shall neither defend nor arraign any political party, because I should vote on this occasion just as I am now going to vote, if not merely one of the parties, but all of the parties in the country, stood arrayed against me.

I shall not reply to any of the criticisms which have been bestowed upon the inhibition proposed by the House of Representatives, nor shall I attempt to reconcile that inhibition with other bills, which have been passed by the House of Representatives, and sent to this House for concurrence. I shall not even stop to vindicate my own consistency of action, in regard to the Territory of Kansas; because, first, I am not to assume that what now seems an opening disagreement between the Senate and the House of Representatives will ripen into a case of decided conflict; and because, secondly, if it shall so ripen, then there will be time for argument at every stage of the disagreement; while its entire progress and consummation will necessarily be searchingly reviewed throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the conflict itself will thereafter stand a landmark for all time in the history of the Republic. I shall endeavor to confine myself closely to the questions which are immediately involved, at this hour, in a debate which, in the event which has been apprehended, will survive all existing interests and all living statesmen.

The prohibition of the employment of the army, to enforce alleged statutes in Kansas, which the House of Representatives proposes, and which the Senate disapproves, grows out of the conflict of opinion which divides the Senate unequally, which divides the House of Representatives itself nearly equally, and which, if the prohibition itself expresses the opinion of a majority of that House, separates it from the Senate, and from the President of the United States. It is manifestly a conflict which divides the country by a parallel of latitude. In this conflict, one party maintains, as I do, that the legislation, and the Territorial Legislature itself, of Kansas, are absolutely void. The other party, on the contrary, insists that the legislation and Legislature of the Territory of Kansas are valid, and must remain so until they shall be constitutionally superseded or abrogated.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. HUNTER) argues that the act of the House of Representatives, in inserting the prohibition in this bill, is revolutionary, and that persistence in it would effect a change of the Constitution of the Government. I refrain from arguing that question elaborately now, because, while I am satisfied, from my knowledge of the temper and habit of the Senate, that it is likely enough to adhere to the course which it has indicated, I am at the same time by no means so certain that the House of Representatives will not ultimately recede from the ground which, by the act of a bare majority, and at all times unreliable during the present session, it has assumed. I speak with the utmost respect towards the House of Representatives, and with entire confidence in the patriotic motives of all its members; but, I must confess that, in all questions concerning Freedom and Slavery in the United States, I have seen Houses of Representatives, when brought into conflict with the Senate of the United States, recede too often and retreat too far to allow me to assume that in this case the present House of Representatives will maintain the high position it has assumed with firmness and perseverance to the end. I saw a House of Representatives in 1850, which was delegated and practically pledged to prohibit the extension of Slavery within the unorganized Territories of the United States, then newly acquired from Mexico, refuse to perform that great duty, and enter into a compromise, which, however intended, practically led to the abandonment of all those Territories to universal desecration by Slavery. I saw a House of Representatives, in 1854, forget the sacred reverence for Freedom of those by whom it was constituted, and abrogate the time-honored law under which the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska had until that time remained safe, amid the wreck which followed the unfortunate compromise of 1850, and thus prepare the way for that invasion by Slavery of all that yet remained for the sway of Freedom in the ancient domain of Louisiana, which has since taken place in Kansas.

Sir, ever since I adopted for myself the policy of opposing the spread of slavery in the train of our national banner, consecrated to equal and universal freedom, my hopes have been fixed, not on existing Presidents, Senates, or Houses of Representatives, but on future Presidents and future Congresses—and my hopes and faith grow stronger and stronger, as each succeeding President, Senate, and House of Representatives, fails to adopt and establish that policy, so eminently constitutional and conservative. My hopes and my faith thus grow on disappointment, because I see that by degrees, which are marked, although the progress seems slow, my countrymen, who alone create Presidents and Congresses, are coming to apprehend the wisdom and justice of that beneficent policy, and to accept it. The shortcomings of the present House of Representatives do not discourage me. I do not even hold that body responsible. I know how, in the very midst of the canvass in which its members were elected, the public mind was misled and diverted to the discussion of false and fraudulent issues concerning the principles and policy of the Church of Rome, and the temper, disposition, and conduct, of aliens incorporated into the Republic. But, although I hold the present House of Representatives excusable, I must, nevertheless, in assigning its true character, be allowed to say of it, that it is like the moon, which presents a broad surface, all smooth and luminous when seen at a distance, but covered with rough and dark mountains when brought near to the eye by a telescope. I shall vote, therefore, on this occasion, with the House of Representatives, against a majority of the Senate, careless whether that House itself shall, like other Houses of Representatives which have gone before it, renounce and repudiate its own decision which I thus sustain, and complaisantly range itself with the Senate and President of the United States, against myself and those Senators who shall have gone with me to its support.

Mr. President, the subject under consideration is legitimately within the jurisdiction of Congress, and consequently within the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives. There must be authority somewhere to decide whether the Territorial Legislature of Kansas is a legal and constitutional body, and whether its statutes are valid. The President of the United States has no authority to decide those questions definitely, because the decision involves an act of sovereign legislation within the unconstitutional sphere of Congress. The judiciary cannot decisively determine these questions, because their own determinations, in such a case, may be modified or reversed, and set aside by a constitutional legislative enactment, and because the Judiciary has no power to apply the means necessary to give effect to its decisions.

The subject is an actual Government of the Territory of Kansas, to be established and maintained by constitutional laws. All legislative power over Kansas, as well as all legislative power whatever permitted by the Constitution of the United States, is vested in Congress, and of course in the House of Representatives, coördinately with the Senate, and subject to a veto of the President. The House of Representatives may constitutionally pass a bill abrogating the pretended legislation and Legislature of Kansas, or declaring them to be already absolutely void. The greater includes the less. The House of Representatives may therefore lawfully pass a bill prohibiting the employment of the army of the United States in executing laws in Kansas, which it deems pernicious, no matter by whom those laws were made.

Since the House of Representatives has power to pass such a bill distinctly, it has power, also, to place an equivalent prohibition in any bill which it has constitutional power to pass. And so it has a constitutional right to place the prohibition in the annual Army Appropriation bill.

I grant that this mode of reaching the object proposed is in some respects an unusual one, and in some respects an inconvenient one. It is not therefore, however, an unconstitutional one, or even necessarily a wrong one.

It is a right one, if it is necessary to effect the object desired, and if that object is one that is in itself just, and eminently important to the peace and happiness of the country, or to the security of the liberties of the people. The House of Representatives, moreover, is entitled to judge and determine, for itself, whether the proceeding is thus necessary, and whether the object of it is thus important. It is true, that the Senate may dissent from the House, and refuse to concur in this prohibition. In that case, each of the two Houses exercises an independent right of its own, and upon its own proper responsibility to the people. If the conflict shall continue to the end, and the bill therefore shall fail, the people will decide between the two Houses in the elections which will follow, and they will take care to bring them to an agreement in harmony with the popular decision.

The proceeding in the present case is thus necessary, and its object is thus important. Pretended but invalid laws are enacted by usurpation, and enforced by the President of the United States, in the Territory of Kansas, with the terror if not with an actual application of the military arm of the Government. At least, this is the case assumed by the House of Representatives. The case is altogether a new one. It has not occurred before. It has never even been supposed possible that such a case could happen in a Territory of the United States. The idea has never before entered into the mind of an American statesman, that citizens of one State could with armed force enter any other State or Territory, and by fraud or force usurp its government, and establish a tyranny over its people, much less that a President of the United States would be found to sanction such a subversion of State authority or of Federal authority; and still less, that a President thus sanctioning it would employ the standing army to maintain the odious usurpation and tyranny.

Sir, the mere fact, in this case, that the army is required to be employed to execute alleged laws in Kansas, is enough to raise a presumption that those laws are either wrong in principle or destitute of constitutional authority, and ought not to be executed.

The Territory of Kansas, although not a State, is or ought to be, nevertheless, a civil community, with a republican system of government. In other words, it is *de jure*, and ought to be *de facto*, a Republic—an American Republic, existing under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. If the laws which are to be executed there are really the statutes of such a Republican Government truly existing there, then those laws were made by the people of Kansas by their own voluntary act. According to the theory of our Government, these laws will be acquiesced in by that people, and executed with their own consent against all offenders, by means of merely civil police, without the aid of the army of the United States. The army of the United States is not a mere institution of domestic police; nor is it a true or proper function of the army to execute the domestic laws of the several States and Territories. Its legitimate and proper functions are to repel foreign invasion, and suppress insurrections of the native Indian tribes. It is only an occasional and incidental function of that army, to suppress insurrections of citizens seldom expected to occur.

This Capitol is surrounded by a national metropolis, and its streets, lanes and alleys are doubtless filled with misery and guilt, adequate to the generation of all sorts of crimes. Yet the laws prescribed for municipal Government within the District of Columbia are executed without the aid of the Army of the United States. Neither House of Congress, nor the Common Council of Washington, nor the Common Council of Georgetown, nor the President of the United States, nor the Marshal of the District of Columbia, nor yet the Mayors of either of those cities, nor any Court within the District, is attended by any armed force or detachment, or protected even by an armed sentinel.

Why is this so? It is because the people acquiesce, and the laws execute themselves. This case of the District of Columbia is the strongest which can be presented against the principle for which I contend, for the people of the District are actually disfranchised, out of regard to the security of the Federal Government.

Look into the States—into Maryland on one side of the Federal Capital, and into Virginia on the other; into Delaware as you ascend northward, into North Carolina as you descend southward, into Pennsylvania and into South Carolina, into New-Jersey and into Georgia, even into Maine and into Texas; go eastward—go westward, throughout all the States, throughout even the Territories, Minnesota, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and New Mexico—everywhere throughout the Republic, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific ocean—everywhere, except in Kansas the people are dwelling in peaceful submission to the laws which they themselves have established, free from any intrusion of the army of the United States. The time was, and that not long ago, when a proposition to employ the standing army of the United States as a domestic police would have been denounced as a premature revelation of a plot, darkly contrived in the chambers of conspiracy, to subvert the liberties of the people, and to overthrow the Republic itself.

The Republic stands upon a fundamental principle, that the people in the exercise of equal rights, will establish only just and equal laws, and that their own free and enlightened public opinion is the only legitimate reliance for the maintenance and execution of such laws. This principle is not even peculiar to ourselves—it lies at the foundation of the Government of every free people on earth. It is public opinion, not the Imperial army, that executes the laws of the realm in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Wherever France is free, it is public opinion that executes the laws of her Republican Legislature. It is public opinion that executes the laws in all the Cantons of Switzerland. The British Constitution is quite as jealous of standing armies as a police, as our own. Government there, indeed, maintains standing armies, as it does a great naval force, but it employs the one, as it does the other, exclusively for defence or for conquest against foreign States. Fearful lest the armed power of the State might be turned against the people to enforce obnoxious edicts or statutes, the British Constitution forbids that any regular army whatever shall be tolerated, on any pretence. The considerable military force which is maintained in different and distant parts of the Empire, only exists by a suspension of that part of the Constitution, which suspension is renewed by Parliament from year to year, and never for more than one year at a time. Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil police, have never yet stood together, and never can stand together. If I am to choose, Sir, between upholding laws, in any part of this Republic, which cannot be maintained without a standing army, or relinquishing the laws themselves, I give up the laws at once, by whomsoever they are made, and by whatever authority; for either our system of government is radically wrong or such laws are unjust, unequal, and pernicious.

Such is the presumption against the pretended laws of Kansas, which arises out of the proposition in debate. I shall not, however, in so grave a case, leave my argument to rest upon mere presumption. Listen to me while I recite some of the principal statutes of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which the Senate, differing from the House of Representatives, proposes to enforce at the point of the bayonet against citizens of the United States:

"No person shall be a competent [illegible] to the holding of [illegible] who shall not [illegible] the right to hold Slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold any person in Slavery is involved, nor in any cause in which any injury done to, or committed by, any Slave, is in issue. Nor in any criminal proceeding for the violation of any law enacted for the protection of Slave property, and for the punishment of *crime* committed against the right to such property."

Here is an edict which subverts that old Saxon institution, which is essential and indispensable, not only in all republican systems of government, but even in every Free State, whatever may be the form of its government. The question has been asked a thousand times, Why does the republican system fail in Spanish America? The answer is truly given as often that the republican system fails there, because the trial by jury has never existed in Spanish America, and cannot be introduced there.

Lend your ear, if you please, while I repeat another of these statutes of the Territory of Kansas:

"*All officers* elected or appointed under any existing or subsequently-enacted laws of this Territory, shall take and subscribe the following oath of office: 'I, ——, do solemnly swear, upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will *support* the Constitution of the United States, and that I will *support and sustain* the provisions of an act entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," and the provisions of the law of the United States commonly known as the "*Fugitive Slave Law*," and faithfully and impartially, and to the best of my ability, demean myself in the discharge of my duties in the office of ——; so help me God.'"

Here is an edict which establishes a test oath, based on political opinion, and, by disfranchising one class of citizens, devolves the Government upon another class, and thus subverts that principle of equality, without which no truly Republican Government has ever existed, or ever can exist.

Excuse me, Senators, for calling to your notice a third chapter in the Territorial code of Kansas:

"If any free person, *by speaking* or by writing, assert or *maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory*, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated, in this Territory, *any book*, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, *containing any denial* of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed GUILTY OF FELONY, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

"If any person *print, write*, introduce into, publish, *or circulate*, or cause to be *brought into*, printed, written, published, *or circulated*, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any *book*, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, *opinion, sentiment*, doctrine, advice, or innuendo, *calculated* to produce a *disorderly*, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years."

Sir, ever since the debate about the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States began, I have from year to year, from month to month, and sometimes even from day to day, in this place, and at other posts of public duty, spoken, written, printed, published, and circulated speeches, books and papers, which constructively would be pronounced felonious, if such a law as this had been in force at the place where that duty was performed. I have not hesitated in the spirit of a free man, and, so far as I can claim such characters, under the responsibilities of a statesman and a Christian, to scatter broadcast over the land, and even throughout the Territory of Kansas itself, statements, opinions and sentiments, which, though designed for a purpose different from that mentioned in this edict, I doubt not would by prejudiced judicial construction, be held to fall within its inhibition. Whatever other Senators may choose to do, I shall not direct the President of the United States to employ a standing army in destroying the fruits of Freedom which spring from seeds I have conscientiously sown with my own free hand. This statute, Sir, if so you insist on calling it, subverts the liberty of the Press and the liberty of speech. Where on earth is there a Free Government where the Press is shackled and speech is strangled? When the Republic of France was subverted by the First Consul, what else did he do, but shackle the Press and stifle speech. When the second NAPOLEON restored the Empire on the ruins of the later Republic of France, what else did he do, than to shackle the Press and strangle debate? When SANTA ANA seized the Government of Mexico, and converted it into a dictatorship, what more had he to do than shackle the Press and stifle political debate?

Behold, Senators, another of these statutes. In the chapter which treats of the writ of *habeas corpus* we have this limitation:

"No negro or mulatto, held as a Slave within this Territory, or lawfully arrested as a fugitive from service from another State or Territory, shall be discharged, nor shall his *right of freedom* be had under the provisions of this act."

This is an edict which suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*. It relates, indeed, to a degraded class of society, but still the writ which is taken away from that class is the writ of *habeas corpus*, and those who are to be deprived of it by the edict may be freemen. The State that begins with denying the *habeas corpus* to the humblest and most obscure of freemen, will not be long in reaching a more indiscriminate proscription.

It ought to be sufficient objection here, against all these statutes, that they conflict with the Constitution of the United States, the highest law recognized in this place. I myself denounce them for that reason, so I denounce them also because they are repugnant to the laws of nature, as recognized by nearly all civilized States.

Pardon, I pray you, Senators, the prolixity of the next chapter, which I extract from the Kansas code:

"Every person who may be sentenced by any Court of competent jurisdiction, under any law in force within this Territory, to punishment by confinement and hard labor, shall be deemed a convict, and shall immediately, under the charge of the keeper of such jail or public prison, or under the charge of such person as the keeper of such jail or public prison may select, be put to hard labor, as in the first section of this act specified, to wit, 'on the streets, roads, public buildings, or other public works of the Territory.'—[Sec. 1, page 146;] and such keeper or other person, having charge of such convict, shall cause such convict, while engaged at such labor, to be securely confined by a chain, *six feet in length*, of not less than four-sixteenths nor more than three-eighths of an inch links, with a round *ball of iron*, of not less than four nor more than six inches in diameter, attached, which chain shall be securely fastened to the ankle of such convict with a strong lock and key; and such keeper, or other person, having charge of such convict, may, if necessary, confine such convict, while so engaged at hard labor, by *other chains*, or other means, in his discretion, so as to keep such convict secure, and prevent his escape; and when there shall be *two* or more convicts under the charge of such keeper, or other person, such convicts shall be *fastened together by* strong chains, with strong locks and keys, during the time such convicts shall be engaged in hard labor without the walls of any jail or prison."

I have devoted, heretofore, no unimportant part of my life to mitigating the severity of penal codes. The Senate of the United States now informs me, that if I desire the privilege of voting for this bill, which is designed to maintain the army of the United States in its integrity, I must consent to send that army into the Territory of Kansas, to fasten chains of *iron* six feet long, with balls of *iron* four inches in diameter, with strong locks, upon the limbs of offenders guilty of speaking, printing, and publishing, principles and opinions subversive of the system of Slavery.

Sir, I have no excessive tenderness in regard to taking life or liberty as a forfeiture to the majesty of the laws, for the invasion of the peace and safety of society. Yet I do say, nevertheless, that I regard chains and balls, and all such implements and instruments of Slavery, with a detestation so profound, that I would sooner take the chains upon my own frame, and wear them through what may remain of my own pilgrimage here, than impose them, even where punishment is deserved, upon the limbs of my fellow-men. I cannot consent to go backward, and restore barbar

nation of the United States confers upon Congress no power whatever to assign any human being to a condition of bondage or slavery to another human being, but, on the contrary, prohibits the exercise of a power so inhuman and barbarous.

The Constitution of the United States, consequently, confers on Congress no power, directly or indirectly, to make it a crime in one man to persuade another, reduced to bondage or slavery, to seek his freedom. I repudiate this pretended law, therefore, and I will not consent to send the Army of the United States to Kansas to execute it.

Mr. MASON—Will the Senator allow me to ask him whether the law to which he has just adverted is not a law of the State of Missouri, adopted by the Territory of Kansas?

Mr. SEWARD—I presume it is, but I do not know that fact.

Mr. MASON—Does not the Senator know the fact, that it is part of the body of laws of the State of Missouri, adopted by the Territory of Kansas?

Mr. SEWARD—I say I presume it to be so: I do not know the fact. Sir, I am here asked, while voting twelve millions to support the Federal Army, to make it a crime against the United States, punishable with death, to persuade a slave to escape from bondage, and to command the army to executs that punishment. I cannot do that.

Mr. REID.—I dislike to interropt the Senator, but there is one point on which I desire to know his opinion, for it is important, certainly, to one section of the Union. The conrse of the Senator's argument seems to incline to the opinion, on his part, that it is no crime to persnade or to entice a Negro slave to run away from his master. Is that the opinion of the Senator from New-York?

Mr. SEWARD—There is no Senator for whom I have more respect than the honorable Senator from North Carolina; but I have a rule, which is, to adhere to my own line of argument. I am defending my vote on a bill before the Senate. I shall go into the discussion of no collatsral question, further than it is necessarily involved in the argument which the occasion reqnires. I call your attention to another of these enactments:

"If any person shall *entice, decoy,* or carry awny out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, *shall suffer* DEATH, *or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.*"

There is no larceny of property of any kind which in my judgment demands punishment by death. Certainly, I shall not agree to a law which shall inflict that extreme punishment for constructive larceny, in a case where it is at least a disputed point in ethics, whether the offence is *malum in se.*

Here is another chapter:

"If any slave shall commit petit larceny, or shall steal any neat cattle, sheep, or hog, or be guilty of any misdemeanor, or other offence punishable under the provisions of this act only by fine or imprisonment in a county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment, he shall, *instead of such punishment,* be punished, if a male, by stripes on his bare back not exceeding thirty-nine, or if a female, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding twenty-one days, or by stripes not exceeding twenty-one, at the discretion of the justice."

With repentance and atonement, Mr. President, I may hope to be forgiven for inflicting blows upon the person of a fellow-man, equal in strength and vigor to myself. I should have no hope to be forgiven, much less to retain my own self-respect, if, on any occasion, under any circumstances, or upon any pretext, I should ever consent to apply, or authorize another to apply, a lash to the naked back of a weak, defenceless, helpless woman.

Sir, call these provisions which I have recited by what name you will—edicts, ordinances, or statutes—they are the laws which the House of Representatives says shall not be enforced in Kansas by the army of the United States. I give my thanks to the House of Representatives, sincere and hearty thanks. I salnte the House of Representatives with the homage of my profonnd respect. It has vindicated the Constitution of my country; it has vindicated the cause of Freedom; it has vindicated the cause of humanity. Even though it shall tamely rescind this vindication tomorrow, when it shall come into conflict with the Senate of the United States, yet I shall nevertheless regard this proviso, standing in that case only for a single day, as an omen of more earnest and firm legislation in that great forum. When, hereafter, one shall be looking through the pages of statute laws affecting the African race, for a period of more than a quarter of a century, he will regerd this ephemeral recognition of the equality of men with the affection and hope which the traveler feels when approaching a green spot in the deserts of Arabia. It must be other Senators, not I, who shall consent to blast this oasis, and disappoint all the hopes that already are bursting the bud nponit.

Mr. President, although the fect is clear, that the pretended lawe in Kansas can only be executed by armed force, and therefore are obnoxions to a presumption that they are fonnded in injustice; and although those laws, upon searching examioation, are fonnd to be subversive of the Conetitntion, and in conflict with all the sentiments of humanity, the whole case of the House of Representatives hes nevertheless not yet been etated. The proceedings which have hitherto taken place in executing those laws have been unconstitutional in their character, and attended with grinding oppression and cruel severity. The Senator from Virginia has asked me, whether snch laws do not exist in Missouri.

Mr. MASON.—The Senator from Virginie asked yon whether a law on which yon were commenting was not a law of the State of Missouri, copied by the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. SEWARD—Take the question in the shape in which the honorable Senator repeats it. I suppose such laws exist in that State end in other States. I have this to say for those States, and for the United States, that a Federal standing army has never been employed in execnting such laws in those States. And how have these atrocious laws been execnted in Kansas? The Marshal of the Territory, an officer dependent on the President of the United States, hes enrolled as a volunteer militia, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, an armed band of confessed propagandists of Slavery from other States; and this so-called militia, bnt really unconstitntional regular force, has been converted into a *posse comitatus* to execute these atrocious statntes by intimidation, or by force, as the nature of ths resistance encountsred seemed to require. This has been the form of Executive action. What hes been the conduct of the Judicial department? Courts of the United States have permitted Grand Juries to find, and have maintained, indictments unknown to the laws of the United States, to the common law, and to the laws of all civilized countries—an indictment of a tavern as a nuisance, because the political opinions of its lodgers were obnoxious; an indictment of a bridge over a river for a nnisance, because those who passed over it were of opinion that the establishment of Slavery in the Territory was injurious to its prosperity; indictments even of printing presses as nnisances, because the political opinions which they promulgeted were favorable to the establishment of a Free-State Government. Either with a warrant from the conrts, or without a warrant, bnt with their connivance, bands of soldiers, with arms belonging to the United States, and enrolled under its flag, and directed by its marshal, combining with other bands of armed invaders from without the Territory, and without even the pretence of a trial much less of a judgment, have abated the alleged nuisance of a tavern by levelling it to the ground, and the pretended nuisances of the free presses by casting type and presses and compositors' desks into the Kensas River.

Moreover, when the citizens, whose obedience to these laws was demanded, sought relief in the only constitutional way which remained open to them, by establishing conditionally, and subject to the assent of Congress, to be afterwards obtained, a State Government, provisional Executive officers, end a provisional Legislature, indictments for constructive treason were fonnd in the esme conrts, by packed grand juries, against these provisional Executive officers, and a detachment of the Army of the United States entered the Legislative Halls, and expelled the representatives of the people from their seats. During the intense heat of this almost endless Snmmer, a regiment of Federal cavalry performs its evolntions in ranging over the prairies of Kansas, holding in its ramp, as prisoners nnder martial law, without bail or mainprize, not less than ten citizens, thus indicted in those Federal courts for the pretended crime of constructive treason. The penalty of treason, nnder the laws of the United States, is death. What chance for justice attends those citizens? I will show you. The Judge who is to try them procured the indictments against them, by a charge to a packed grand jury, in these words:

"This Territory was organized by an act of Congress, and so far its authority is from the United States. It has a Legislature, elected in ourvasance of that organic act. This Legislature, being an instrument of Congress by which it governs the Territory, has passed laws. These laws, therefore, are of binding force, and every citizen owes obedience to them. If you find that any persons have resisted these laws, then you *must* under your oaths find bills against such persons for high treason. If you find that no such resistance has been made, but that combinations have been formed for the purpose of resisting them, and individuals of influence and polority have been siding and abetting in such combinations, then *must* you still find bills for constructive treason," &c.

What will it avail their defence, before such a Court and such a Judge, that the Conetitntion of the United States declares, directly and explicitly, that treason against the United Statee shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Thus you see, Senators, that ths Exccntive authority, not cnntent with simple oppression, has seized upon the Judiciary, and corrupted and degraded it, for ths purpose of executing these pretended and intolerable laws of Kansas. The Judge who presides in the Territorial Conrts is a creatnre of the Presideut of the United States, and holds his office by the tenure of executive pleasure. While the sword of Executive power is converted in Kansas into en assessin's dagger, the ermine of Justice is stained with the vilest of contaminations. What cause is there for surprise, then, in the administration of Government in Kansas, under such laws, and in a manner so intolerable, that a civil war has been brought ebout by affidavits, an armed force has been employed in executing process for contempt, and en unauthorized and illegal detachment is enrolled in the service of the United States, and employed in abating domestic, social, and political institutions, under the name of nuisances? What wonder is it that a city has been besieged with fire and sword, because it was snpposed to contain within its dwellings individuals who denied the legality and obligation of the pretended laws? What wonder that a State, a provisional State, erected in hermony with the Constitution and with custom, and waiting our assent for admission into the Union, has been subverted by a mingled process of indictments and martial demonstrations against constructive treason? Who can fail to see, through the clnnd which Excecutive nsurpetion end Jndicial misconstrnction have reised, for the purpose of covering these transactions in Kensas, that it is devotion to Freedom which alone constitntes any crime in that Territory, in the view of its judges, its ministerial officers, and of the President of the United States? And that that crime, in whatever it may be committed, in their judgment, constitntes treeson? Who does not see that devotion to Freedom, applanded in all the world besides, in Kansas is a crime to be expetiated with death?

I have ergued thus far, Mr. President, from the nature of the pretended laws of Kanses, and from the crnsl and illegal severity with which they are executed. I shall draw my next argument from the want of constitutional anthority, on the part of the Legislature which enacted these laws. The report of the Kansas Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of the evidence of witnesses, numbered by hundreds, and biased against the conclnsion at which the House of Representativea has arrived, has established the fect upon which I insisted in opening this debate on the 9th of April last, that the Legislature of Kansas was chosen, not by the people, but by an armed invesion from adjoining States, which seized the ballot-boxes, usurped the elective franchise, and by frand end force organized a Government, thereby subverting the organic law, and the euthority of the United States. Sir, at another time, and under different circumstances, a single invader, after the manner adopted by Col. WILLIAM WALKER in Nicarsgua, might have entered the Territory of Kansas with an armed force, and establishsd a snccessful usurpation there. Let me snppose that he had done so, and had promulgated these identical statutes in the name of the Territory of Kansas, would you hold, would the Senate hold, would the President of the United States hold, that snch a Government, thns established, was a legal one, and that statutes thns ordained were velid and obligatory? That is the present case. It differs only in this: that in the case supposed there is a single conqueror, only one local and reckless usurper, while in the case of Kansas an associated band are the conquerors and nsurpers. The Territorial Legislature of Kansas stands on the foundation of fraud and force. It attempts to draw over itself the organic law enacted in 1854, but it is equally subversive of the liberties of the people of Kansas, and of that organic law, and of the authority of the United States. The Legislature and Territorial Government of Kansas stand nn no better footing than a *coup d'état,* a revolntion. When honoreble Senators from the other side of this Chamber tell me that I am leading the people of Kansas into revolntion, I fearlessly reply to them, that they have stood idly by, and seen a revolution effected there. Donbtless, they have acted with a sincerity of pnrpose and patriotism eqnal to my own. They see the facts and the tendency of events, in a light different from that in which these facts and transactions present themselves to me. They therefore insist npon maintaining that revolution, and giving it the sanction of Congress, by authorizing the atanding ermy of the United States to execute the laws which that revolution has promulgated. The Honse of Representatives, on the contrary, denounces the revolution, and stands npon the authority of the United States, and, for the purpose of putting an end to that revolution and restoring Federal authority, insists thet these pretended laws shall not be executed. In this greet controversy, I leave the majority of the Senete, and take my stand by the side of the Houses of Representatives.

You warn me, that if we dot recognize these revolntionary anthorities in Kansas, the Territory will be without an organized State at all, and will relapse into anarchy. The Honse of Representatives meets you boldly on that issne, and replies, that it there are not laws in force, exclusive of these pretended statntes, adequate to the pnrposes of civil government in Kansas, they have invited yon, in two separate bills, which they have sent np here, widely variant in character, bnt each adapted to the case, to provide for the restoration of regular and constitutional authority in Kansas. One bill proposes to recognize end establish the State of Kansas, under the Topeka Constitution, and the other proposes to recognize the Territorial Legislature, with proper amendments of the organic law. Thns far, you have practically refused to accept either of these propositions. If, when Congress shall have adjonrned, the result shall be that Kanses is left without the protection of adequate laws and civil anthority, look yon to that. The responsibility will not rest on me, nor on the House of Representatives.

I desire, Mr. President, on this great occasion—perhaps the last one of full debate during the present session of Congress—to deliver my whole mind upon this important snbject. I add, therefore, that the tendency and end—I will not say object—of the revolution which hea been effected in Kenses, throngh the countenance and aid of the President of the United States, are not of such a character as to reconcile me to that revolution. That end is the establishment of human slavery within the Territory of Kansas. If I should go with you and the majority of the Senate in emasculating this army bill, as it came from the House of Representatives, I should thereby show that I was at least indifferent on so great an issus. Sir, I could never forgive myself hereafter, when reviewing the course of my public life, if I had assented to inflict npon even the present settlers of Kansas, few and poor, and scattered through its forests and prairies, as they are, what I deem the mischiefs and evils of a system of compulsory labor, excluding, as we know by experience that it always does, the intelligent labor of free men.

But it is not merely on to-day and on this generation that I em looking. I cannot restrain my eyes from the effort, at least, to penetrate through a period of twenty-five years—of fifty years—of a hundred years—of even two hundred years—so far, at least, as a statesman's vision ought to reach beyond the horizon that screens the future from common observation. All along, and through that dimly-explored vista, I see rising up before me hundreds of thousands, millions, even tens of millions of countrymen, receiving their fortunes and fates, as they are being shaped by the action of the Congress of the United States, in this hour of languor, at the close of a weary day, near the end of a protracted and tedious session. I shall not, indeed, meet them here on the earth, but I shell meet them all on that day when I shall give np the final account of that stewardship which my country has confided to me. If I were now to consent to such an act, with my opinions and convictions, the fruit of early patriotic and Christian teachings, matured by reading of history; by observation in States where Freedom flonrishes, as well as in societies where Slavery is tolerated; by experience throughont a life which already approaches the climacteric; by travel in my own and foreign lands; by reflection under the discipline of conscience and the responsibilities of duty; by social converse; and by a thousand collisions of debate—I should be obliged, when that last day shall come to me, (as it must come to all,) to call upon the rocks and the mountains to fall upon me, and crush me and my name, detested then by myself, into that endless oblivion which is the most unwelcome of all evils, real or imaginary, to the thonghts of a generous and illnminated human mind. Policy forbids me to do it. Justice forbids me to do it. Humanity forbids me to do it. And ths Constitution of my country—wisest of all Constitutions—most equal of all Constitutions—most humane of all Constitutions which the inventive genine of men has ever framed—forbids me to dn it.

I have arrived now, Mr. President, at another question much debsted here, namely, whether the inhibition which is contained in the bill as it came from the Hnusc of Representatives, and to which the Senete objects, is germane to the bill. If that inhibition really has the importance with which I have invested it, then the question whether it is germane or not is worthless and trivial.

Sir, in an act of snch high necessity as the resistance end suppression of revnlntinn subversive of civil gnvernment and public liberty, questions of parliamentary form sink into insignificance. Bnt the question *is* germane. It is a normal provision, of a character identical with the bill itself. The bill proposes an appropriation to defray the expenses of the army of the United States for one year, and necessarily contemplates ths character and nature of the service into which the army is to be employed. It is framed with such foresight as the House of Representatives can exercise of the places where the army shall be employed, whether in the States or in the Territories, or in foreign csmpsigns, and of the nature and character of its employments—whether training in camp, building fortifications, suppressing Indians insurrections, repelling invasions, or carrying the banner of our stere and stripes in conquest over an enemy's battalions in hostile countries. It is confesssd that Congress, and not the President of the United States, has power to direct the destination and employment of the army in all these respects.

And, now, what does the provision propose? Simply this: thet while it leaves the discretion of the President free exercise to employ the army where he shall think fit, in maintaining Federal laws, and, consistently with existing statutes, the laws of every State in the Union, and of every Territory in the Union, he shall not do this one thing—employ the army in executing the pretended end obnoxious statntes of the usurpation in Kansas. On the point whether this inhibition is germene to the bill, you, Senators, think that yon are making an issne with the Honse of Representatives, on which, when yon go down before the people, the Senate will stand and ths House will fall. I know well the conservative power that is lodged in twelve milliors of dollars, Spanish milled dollars; bnt I know also the virtue, the conservative virtne, which resides in the hearts and consciences of twenty-five millions of American freemen. The people of the United States, in this case, will never stop to ask whether the inhibition was germane or not. They are not yet prepared to receive their own money back at your hands, on condition of the surrender of liberty or the denial of justice. But if I grant that the people will stand by yon, and condemn the House of Representatives, still in that case I take my stand with the House of Representatives. The American people have a persevering way of correcting to-day their error of yesterday. When the temporary inconvenience which they shall have suffered from your act of withholding from them the twelve millions of dollars which ought to be disbnrsed to them through the operations of the army, shall have passed away, they will call you to account for the injustice which will have inflicted that injury, and will then vindicate their fidelity to liberty and justice, while sternly bestowing upon you the censnre you heve provoked.

Whatever may be the decision, early or late, of the American people, the judgment now to be given will go for review to the tribnnal of the civilized world. It needs little of either learning or fnresight to anticipate the decision of that tribunal, on the issne whether the Senate is right in using beyonets and gunpowder to execnte nnconstitutional and tyrannical laws, tending to carry Slavery into Free Territories, or the House of Representatives is right in maintaining the Constitntion and the universality of Freedom.

The whole question of the propriety of the inhibition hinges on the point whether, under the circumstances, it is necessary. I appeal on thet point to the Senate itself, to the country, and to the world. Either the inhibition must be continued in the hill, and so take effect, or else the army will be employed to enforce these atrocious laws. Every other effort to defeat and abrogate them has failed. This attempt is the leat that can be made. It is therefore this remedy for the revolution in Kansas which we must adopt, or no remedy. I go, therefore, with the House of Representatives, for the inhibitiou which it proposes.

You reply, that if the Honse of Representatives persevere, the bill will fail, and thus the action of the Government will be arrested. Bnt although the House shall persevere in the right, the bill will not fail, end the action of the Government will not be arrested, nnless the Senate shall persevere in the wrong. If both shall persevere, and the action of the Government shall be arrested, on whom will the responsibility fall? Must the House necessarily surrender its own convictions, and adopt yours, in all cases, whether they are right or wrong? If so, pray tell me Senators, what is the nse of a Honse of Representatives at all? Sir, the Senete will find, if it shall assume the position of defiance against the House, that it has not weakened the strenth of the House of Representatives, but periled its own.

By the letter of the Constitution, the House of Representatives hss exclusive right to originate all bills for raising revenue. By custom, inherited from Great Britain, and unbroken since the adoption of the Federal Conatitntion, the House of Representativea, exclusively, originates all generel appropriation bills. This exclnsive right and custom of originating general appropriation bills involves at leest an equal right, on the part of the Honse of Representatives, to limit or direct the application of the moneys appropriated. The Honse, in view of the revolution inaugurated in Kanaas by the President, with the aid of the ermy of the United States, and maintained by the Senate, might lawfully, if in its discretion it should deem such a course expedient, refuse to appropriate any money whatever for the support of the army. The greater includes the less. The Honse may therefore attach the prohibition as a condition of the grent of supplies for the army. The honorable Senator from Meine [Mr. FESSENDEN) has sagely ssid, in the course of his excellent speech, thet the House hes, by reason of its constitution, a peculiar and superior fitness for passing on the question involved in this debate. Its members ere fresh from the people, and they go heuce directly, to render an account to the people of the Administration of the National Treasury. We of the Senate are so far removed, by the duration of our term of office, as practically to be in a meesnre irresponaible. The House of Representatives is constituted by direct election by the people themselves. We of the Senate are sent here by the Legislatures of the respective States. They are great political bodies, and justly represented here as such, to check, if need be, the too voletile action of the people throngh the House of Representatives. But they are corporations, nevertheless, and the Senate is a body representing corporations.

Moreover, the Senate, by force of its constitution as a conncil of the President, in appointments to office and in the conduct of foreign affairs, is more readily inclined towards combination with the President, and of course to dependence upon him, than the House of Representatives. It is to the House of Representatives, therefore, that the people must look, and it is upon that Honse, and not upon the Senate, that the people must rely mainly for the rescue of public Liberty, if the tims shall ever come when that Liberty shall be endangered, with design or otherwise, by the exercise of Executive power.

Thus far, Mr. President, I have treated thie snbject as one involving only ths interests of the people of the Territory of Kansas. Bnt yon will see at once, without any amplification on my part, that you are establishing, by way of precedent, a system of governmsnt for not merely that Territory, hut all the Territories, present and future, within the United States. It is worth while to see what that system is. It is the system of popnler sovereignty, founded on the abnegation of Congressional authority, attempted by the Kansas and Nebraska Act of 1854. Bnt it is that system of popnlar sovereignty, with the principle of popular sovereignty left out, and that of Executive power, exercised with frand and armed force, substituted in its place. Since we have entered npon a career of territorial aggrandizement, as Rome, and Britain, and Spain did, respectively, we can look forward to no period when what we call Territoriss, bnt what they called Provincies or Colonies, will not constitnte a considerable part of our dominion, and be a theatre for the exercise of cupidity and the display of ambition. Let Congrese now effectually resign the Territories to military control by Yanquizaze, and approached the town with his followers, under the pretext of trading for peach drums, and having landed the garrison into a false security, commenced to rob and plnnder in all directions. Fortunately some of the Indians and a escipue of some note were taken prisoners, and when the vessel left the authorities of the town were treating with YANQUIZAZE for the restoration of the booty as the ransom of the Indian captives."

Mr. Buchanan and the Cuban Question—His Fidelity to Slavery.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug 15.

It is signally true of Mr. BUCHANAN, as of every other honest man, that the closer the scrutiny into his conduct, the more numerous and incontestable are his claims to confidence and admiration. A searching investigation will show that even those detached passages of his life which are perverted to the purposes of an unscrupulous opposition, illustrate at once the integrity of his personal character and the wise sagacity of his patriotism. Hence the alacrity with which his friends accept every invitation to an examination of his record. It is only surprising that the failure of all their attempts to impeach Mr. BUCHANAN's character has not admonished his opponents of the necessity of adopting some other system of attack. Impelled by a sort of irresistible tendency to snicide, they persist in a plan of warfare which dooms them to inevitable defeat. Uninstructed by experience, they choose to stake their fortunes on the efficiency of a weapon which only wounds the hand that employs it, and which exhibits no power but in recoil.

The latest attempt to discredit Mr. BUCHANAN's wisdom and integrity supplies, perhaps, the most remerkable illustration of the fatuity which seems to control the councils of the opposition. If there be any one passege in Mr. BUCHANAN's history which the Southern people may contemplate with more satisfaction then another, it is that which records his endeavors to annex Cuba to the United States; end yet it is this very passage which his opponents choose to parade before the public, and to make the text of constant and clamorous denunciation.

Mr. BUCHANAN hes *been a consistent and zealous advocate of the acquisition of Cubo;* bnt from no lust of territoriel eggrandizement, and with no purpose of rapine or violence. His motives sprung from the highest impulses of petriotism; his aims were all worthy of the Christian statesman. He saw that the island upon which nature had lavished its most inviting beauty was the victim of misrule and plnnder. He saw a gallant and cnltivated people writhing under the yoke of a fendal tyranny; and he was not of so hard and selfish a nature that he did not pray that Cuba might escepe from the vultnre grasp of Spain, and that its people might be redeemed from ignorance and oppression. Was there anything criminal in that aspiration? Anticipating the possible developments of the future, and anxions to make provision against a distant danger, he proposed the purchase of Cuba, as the sorest precaution against the insidions schemes of hostile powers, and *as the best expedient for maintaining the independence and equality of the South in the confederacy.* The Southern patriot can find nothing to condemn, but everything to appland, in these motives and in this policy.

We indnlge in no conjectural appreciation of Mr. BUCHANAN's sentiments and position in respect to the acqnisition of Cubs. His femous dispatch to Mr. R. M. SAUNDERS, the American Minister at Medrid, not only shows that he made the honorable pnrchase of Cuba a leading object of the Polk Administration, but *also proves that he adopted the policy out of regard to the peculiar interests of the South.*

An early and active advocate of Cnban annexation, from the generel considerations of pnblic policy disclosed in his official communications, it followed, of course, that Mr. BUCHANAN would pursue the measnre with greater ardor under the pressure of special circumstances of urgent necessity. Such a necessity arose when Spain, yielding to the criminal counsels of Great Britain and France, meditated the scheme of *Africanizing* Cnba. This idea was the anggestion of despair. The irresistible tendency of events plainly foreshadowing the ultimate acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and the Spenish Government not having power to prevent the consummation, England end France resolved to desolate the island and to reduce it under the sway of negro barbarism. It was thought that the object of our desire would thus be made so loathesome as to repulse our embrace. It was determined, in any event, that we shonld echieve a barren conquest, end win a worthless prize. Nay more, the schems of *Africanizing* Cnba not only contemplated the defeat of annexation, bnt was cunningly devised for the purpose of disturbing the peace and security of the United States. The spectacle of a negro government in the immediate vicinity of the South, would inevitably communicate the contagion of license and insubordination to our own slaves. Subject to the paramount power of England and France, the island of Cnba, in the possession of a free negro population, would be converted into a basis of abolition operations against the institntions of the South. Every breeze would blow the sparks of agitation upon our borders. It is obvious that the South, thus assailed in front and rear, could not long resist the attacks of its multitudinous foe. Either the plot to *Africanize* Cuba must have been defeated, or else the South must have submitted to the sacrifice of Slavery.

Vigilant in defence of the interests of the South, and fully appreciating the urgency of the occasion, President PIERCE instructed the leading American Representatives in Europe to consult as to the best means of baffling the criminal jealousy of England and France, of rescuing Cuba from the horrible doom of St. Domingo, and of shielding American Slavery against the assassin blow. The Ostend Conference met. *Two of its members were from the South, but neither surpassed Mr.* BUCHANAN *in solicitude for the security of our institutions. The deliberations of the Conference were directed by his master mind, and its action was determined by his incomparable sagacity.* MASON and SOULE, the chosen champions of Slavery, were content to subscribe Mr. BUCHANAN's plan of resistance to the insidious scheme of abolition which the European powers were devising for the destruction of the South. The war with Russia diverted the counsels and energies of France and England to another qnarter, but there is reason to believe that they have only snspended, not abandoned, their conspiracy against American interests in the West Indies.

The moral propriety of the policy suggested by the Ostend Conference has been vindicated by a reference to abstract principles. *To-day we view the subject in its special relation to the interests of the South. In either aspect, Mr.* BUCHANAN *is commended to our confidence and gratitude.*

Appeal for Kansas.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, Aug. 13.

The BROOKS and BURLINGAME difficulty has recently absorbed so mnch of pnblic attention thet metters in Kansas have been comparatively lost sight of for tbe nonce. But the recent ejection of Gen. WHITFIELD from his seat in Congress, and the fact that the Fall elections are rapidly approaching, must speedily result in lifting the Kansas question to a higher prominence before the conntry than it has yet occupied. *The statement, as given by Atchison himself, is, that the Pro-Slavery Party in that Territory, with the exercise of reasonable energy and activity, will predominate for the present at least. Without a change, the decision at the ballot-box in October next, will be highly favorable to the hope that Kansas is to add another name to the Slave States of the Union.* Bnt great efforts are making in the hireling latitudes to defeet this anticipation; and there is no telling how far the present condition of things may be modified in the course of the next two months. It is certainly no time for the Southern people to slacken their efforts in the cause. "A strong pull and a pull altogether," should now especially be their motto. With whet an amount of carelessness and indifference should we have to reproech ourselves, if, after gaining a strong foothold for Southern men and Southern principles in that beautiful Territory, we fall supinely back and yield the victory to Black Republicanism! And of this denonement there seems to be some reel ground of apprehension. Letters from Col. BUFORD, Gen. JONES, and others, hint complainingly at the slender contributions which have gone up from the South to sustain their respective commands. A lerge portion of BUFORD's three hundred and fifty men, it is said, have quit the Territory entirely; bnt this we doubt. Still, the indications are sufficiently strong to startle our people into renewed action in this all-important matter. It is too much our habit to make one gallant rnsh for the maintenance of our peculiar rights, and then snffer the prospect of success to lull us into a fancied but false security. There is imminent denger of this in the present condition of the Kansas issne. Let it not be so. Let us awake again, shake off this languor of indifference, huckle to the work with renewed vigor, open our purses more liberally, and make a good fight of it to the lest. Otherwise, *we may lose Konsos and all present hope of Slavery extension.*

News from Buenos Ayres.

PEACE WITH THE SOUTHERN INDIANS—SINGULAR TREATY—COLONIZATION OF PATAGONES—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

We have files of Bnenos Ayres papers to the 13th of June. By previous arrivals we were informed that a treaty of peace had been concluded between Buenos Ayres and the Southern Indisns. We are now put in possession of fnrther details. Señor LARGUIA was accompanied on his return by Commissioners, dispatched by CALFUCURA himself, the Cacique Mayor. One of these is a superior Cacique, named CARAMAN; two *Copitanejos,* or subaltern Ceciques, MANUEL GRANDE and MANUEL CHICO; an interpreter, QUIROGA; and an attendant, MANDEL CRISTO.

Peece was offered on the condition of CALFUCURA's receiving, once for all, 1,000 mares, 12 fine *ponchos* or military cloaks, 12 fine swords, 69 shirts and as meny pairs of drawers; with some rum, yerba, sugar, tobacco and boxes of raisins; these presents to be remitted to him within the term of one month reckoned from the 17th of May. On ths other hand, he engages to deliver up all the Christian captives, male and female: and assigns as reasons for not haviog sent them, that they are dispersed in different points, and thet he happens to be short of horses.

Ths *Tolderias* of CALFUCURA are situated some thirty leagues beyond the Salinas Grandes (the great salt lakes.) Señor LARGUIA represents the country as beautiful and pictnreaque, abounding with forests of algarrobo and other timbers. At the time of his transit large tracts were innndated, which rendered traveling slow and difficult.

Señor LARGUIA met with some of the Christian captives is the most deplorable destitution, and left for their benefit every disposable part of his own wearing apparel; an act that reflects mnch credit on the conduct of the Envoy.

The Indian Commissioners had set off on their return; bnt the answer to their proposition had not transpired. There is reason, hownver, to suppose that the terms have been accepted, and that a truce of longer or ahorter duration will be the consequence.

The British *Packet* of Jnne 14 saye that the Senate had interposed its veto on the projected colonization of Patagones.

The *Packet* of the same date has also the following paragraph:

"A vessel arrived from Patagones reports that

Mr. Fillmore—Letter from Chauncey Shaffer, Esq.

Fom the Saratogian.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

T. DUNN, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I have just received, by way of New-York City, your note of the 9th inst., inclosing the following extract from the Ithaca *Citizen,* to wit:

"COMING BACK.—CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, who was one of the most prominent bolters from the Philadelphia Convention, and who has been stumping in the river counties in this State at the Fremont meetings, has returned to the American party, and to the hearty support of FILLMORE and DONELSON. Mr. SHAFFER is an eloquent speaker, and was District Attorney of New-York City. He belongs to the Methodist Church, and his recent conviction that Mr. FREMONT is a Roman Catholic, is the reason why he withdraws his support from the Republicans. He has candidly examined all the evidence for and against, which has appeared and has looked closely into the statements of FILLMORE, and the opposition against them, and declares that the evidence in favor of his being a Papist, is conclusive, for which reason he cannot support him."

You assure me that the above is producing an impression in your region, and desire me to inform you whether it is true or not. I answer that it is a sheer fabrication—a "Roorback." That no further mischief may occur from the circulation of that article, I will set the matter of my preference of candidates right at once.

In the first place, I was not a prominent or other "bolter from the Philadelphia American Convention." I was not a delegate to that Convention. There were reasons why I should not be a delegate. I had had too much to do with undoing the work of a previous Council in Philadelphia assembled; too much to do against the Slave Propagandists at Binghamton last August; and was too little inclined to see American ism sold out, to be considered a safe man to go to Philadelphia.

I staid at home against my will, I admit. Moreover that Convention was not an "American Convention."

As far as the North was concerned it was a Silver-Grey Whig Convention: as far as the South was concerned, it was a Convention for the propagation of human slavery, and the result was thn nomination of two men, one of whom glories in being the owner of a hundred slavce, and the other, (Mr. FILLMORE,) in being a most enbservient instrument of the Slave power, as is manifestly proved by his course while acting as President of the United States; also, by his speeches made during his Southern tour, in pursuit of a renomination, as well as by his nullification speeches at Albany and elsewhere, on his return from his visit to the Pope.

Hence, the leading Silver-Gray nnwspapers of the North (including the New York *Express*) claim Mr. FILLMORE as the regular Whig nominee for the Presidency, while the South claim him as the champion of Southern Rights, (meaning the extension of human slavery by the action of the General Government,) while Mr. FILLMORE, to justify his course at the South, in effect says: "Elect me, for I am sure that loves me so well, shall not secede from the Union."

I am American, I am not bound by the action of that Convention; rather, let me say, I cannot submit to be bound by its action, any more than can my brethren of Massachusetts, of Connecticut, and of every New-England State. The American Party of Massachusetts, in solemn Council assembled, has declared for Mr. FREMONT, and nominated electors favorable to his election; and so has the State of Connecticut; and so will all New-England do; (for New-England has a history) and so will the American Party of this State out; excepting always a portion of the Silver Gray portion of that party. The latter portion will stand by Mr. FILLMORE, notwithstanding he "has adopted the leading principles of that platform," the support of which commits the American Party to Slavery Extension under the guise of Squatter Sovereignty; because this "*portion of a person*" came into the order with the design of retrieving the fallen fortunes of Mr. FILLMORE, as is proved by the attempted extraction of the liberal-minded men of the order, and by the threats preceding and accompanying the Philadelphia Convention, that in the event of GARRISON LAW's receiving the nomination for the Presidency, they, with the Whig Party, proper, would nominate an out and out American Whig, (meaning Mr. FILLMORE, I presume,) and also by letters now in existence, and which, I hope, will yet be published.

I have not "returned to the hearty support of FILLMORE and DONELSON," nor will I do any act or thing tending to sanction the outrages of Pro-Slavery, Nullification, Border-Ruffians, who, in addition to their outrages in Missouri and Kansas of themselves, sufficient to turn the cheek of darkness pale, have, from the year 1850 until now, wrested the high powers of the nation from their legitimate purpose, to the strengthening of the Slave oligarchy.

There are other objections to my supporting Mr. FILLMORE, founded upon the fact stated by the *Citizen,* that I belong to the Methodist Church.

That Church owes Slavery no particular good will; for Slavery has rent that Church in twain; has imprisoned women for teaching the Slave to read the Bible, and has sought in every way to destroy that Church, as being the opponent of Slavery most to be feared. Let facts speak. Last Winter, a minister of the Methodist Church, in Missouri, was arrested while in the pulpit by a gang of men, (who, if they live, will probably vote for Mr. FILLMORE,) who wantonly and falsely charged him with horse stealing; and without allowing him time to put on his overcoat, mounted him on a horse, drove him some seventeen miles, (the weather being intensely cold) threw him into a cheerless room, without fire, there left him to die, *and there he died!*

My informant is a Bishop of the Methodist Church, and spoke of his own knowledge.

Another instance: Rev. Mr. WILEY, and about thirty other ministers of the Methodist Church, have been assaulted in their churches, and driven from place to place, like beasts of prey; their lives being every day in imminent peril.

Another instance: In Kansas, a Methodist minister was whipped, tarred and feathered, tied to a log and sent afloat on the Missouri River.

Another instance: Very recently a Methodist minister in Missouri, while preaching, was dragged from his pulpit and tarred and feathered; while an old Methodist layman, for thn crime of expostulation against such conduct, was shot; and it is a notorious fact, and one which will not admit of controversy, that a minister of my church cannot preach the Gospel in the State of Missouri, or the Territory of Kansas, hnt at the peril of his life! and yet I find no reproof of these outrages either in the Philadelphia Platform or in any of the speeches of Mr. FILLMORE.

As to my having examined "all the evidence" in relation to Mr. FREMONT's religious creed, I have to say, that I have examined all the evidence, including Alderman FULLMER's statement, and have exhausted the means of information within my reach, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1st. That Mr. FREMONT's father was a French Hugnenot, and his mother an American Protestant lady.

2d. That Col. FREMONT was born a Protestant, baptised a Protestant, married a Protestant lady, has had his children baptised by a Protestant clergyman; educates them in the Protestant faith, while he is a Protestant in practice in all the relations of life.

I admit that he was married by a Catholic clergyman under circumstances peculiar to himself, and with which the public is already acquainted.

3d. I conclnde that Alderman FULLMER's statement is altogether untrue. Col. FREMONT was not in Washington at thn time FULLMER says he conversed with him, nor within several months of that time. He was on the Pacific Ocean, or the Isthmus of Darien, or on the Steamer *George Law,* from Aspinwall to New-York City, at the time fixed by FULLMER.

I should add that upon Col. FREMONT's arrival in New-York City he sailed to Europe without visiting Washington at all, and that he remained in Europe more than a year.

I should further add, that the conviction in my mind that Alderman FULLMER has borne false witness against his neighbor, is strengthened by the contradictory statements that I am credibly informed he has made concerning this pretended conversation, and by the further fact that amongst his immediate neighbors his statement is not believed.

But if I should refuse to vote for Mr. FREMONT, because of his being a Roman Catholic, I could not vote for Mr. FILLMORE; and for the very reason that the Convention which nominated Mr. FILLMORE was controlled by Roman Catholics as well as by Slavery propagandists. This is the proof:

Two sets of delegates appeared from the State of Louisiana—one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic—both demanding admission. The Roman Catholic delegation was received, and the

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to this City at ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies may be had of Newsmen and Newsboys. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the publishers. We desire to notify the public that *we have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ We publish this morning the speech of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD on the Army Appropriation Bill, delivered in the Senate on the 7th inst. It will be remembered that the debate, during which this speech was made, turned chiefly on Mr. SHERMAN'S proviso, offered in the House, that no part of the military be employed to aid the enforcement of the alleged laws of Kansas, until Congress shall have declared whether they were constitutional—or, in other words, forbidding the use of the army to oppress the Free-State citizens of the Territory. Mr. SEWARD justifies the action of the House in the adoption of Mr. SHERMAN'S proviso. He dwells upon the successful usurpation and tyranny of the Federal authorities in Kansas, and argues that the fact of an army being necessary to compel obedience to the Territorial laws is evidence that those laws ought not to be enforced. The speech is one of the distinguished Senator's greatest efforts, and will be read with deep interest—especially, at this time, when an extra session of Congress has been convened to reconsider its former action on this very subject.

☞ A mass meeting of the Republicans of Philadelphia was held in that city last evening, which was addressed by Senators COLLAMER and TRUMBULL, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. Resolutions were passed fully indorsing the Platform and nominees, and commending the action of the House of Representatives in refusing to pass the Army bill.

☞ The storm last night interrupted the working of the Telegraph lines generally, and we are in consequence without our usual quantity of telegraphic news.

Important from Kansas.

A dispatch from St. Louis gives an extract from an extra of the Westport (Mo.) *Border Ruffian*, issued on the 13th inst., which states that two hundred Free-Soilers had attacked the town of Franklin, in Kansas, and, after four hours' fighting, had retired, carrying off the cannon belonging to the town. The accounts as to the number of lives lost are contradictory. The United States troops occupied the town next day. The same dispatch states that three hundred of Col. LANE'S men have entered Topeka.

This news is confirmed by another dispatch received from Chicago, although the accounts vary a little in the details. The Free-Soilers are stated to have made the important discovery of the existence of an organized plan on the part of the Pro-Slavery men to concentrate men, arms and ammunition at different points of the Territory, for the purpose of making a sudden and general attack immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and expelling all the Free-State settlers. It is stated that twelve fortified block-houses have been erected at different Pro-Slavery points, well supplied with cannon, rifles and ammunition, and garrisoned principally by Missourians. The attack was made on the fort at Franklin by the Free-State men for the purpose of securing the arms deposited there, and they seem to have effected their object. Among the rifles thus obtained possession of were many of the rifles seized at Lawrence last May by the Pro-Slavery men. Further disturbances were anticipated.

It remains to be seen what effect this news will have upon the action of Congress on the Army bill during the coming extra session. It is scarcely possible that this state of things in Kansas, now so suddenly developed, could have existed without the knowledge of the Administration.

Coercing Congress—Object of the Extra Session.

Congress has been convened in Extra Session in order to give the President and Senate time and opportunity to *coerce* the House of Representatives, into voting money *to enforce the sham Territorial laws of Kansas at the point of the bayonet*. This is the precise point on which the two Houses differ. This is the exact meaning of the loud talk about blocking the wheels of Government, and stopping supplies. The House of Representatives has declared its readiness to vote all the money needed for the support of Government, but not to send federal dragoons into Kansas to execute upon the peaceable settlers of that Territory, the inhuman code which the Border Ruffians of Missouri have imposed upon them. The Senate *refuses to permit the Government to be carried on upon such terms*. It demands that these laws shall be enforced,—that the House of Representatives shall supply the means for their enforcement,—or that the wheels of Government shall stop. The issue has been made by that body. The responsibility of refusing supplies rests upon the Senate. And no misrepresentation could be more flagrant than that which seeks to shift that responsibility and place it upon the popular branch of Congress.

This crusade against the immediate representatives of the people, is but one among the instances which are of constant occurrence, to show the determination of the Pro-Slavery oligarchy that rules the country to override the Democracy of the Constitution, by a skillful and resolute use of the powers it confers on the minority. The members of the Lower House,—those who are elected by Districts and who reflect directly the will of the millions of the people,—count for nothing against the Senate, where the States large and small have equal power,—where Texas nullifies the vote of New-York, where Delaware offsets Ohio, and where the representatives of less than *one-fourth* of the people may utterly and forever defeat the will of the other *three-fourths*. The House, by the Constitution, is entitled to an equal voice with the Senate, in all matters of legislation. It represents the people much more fairly and directly:—it has just as good a right to say that the Army of the Republic shall not be employed for certain purposes, as the Senate has to say that it shall;—and upon every principle of Republicanism and by every precedent of free government, its decision upon such a point should be conclusive. Yet its resistance to the enforcement of this infamous Kansas Code is stigmatized as revolution, and the President summons an extra session of Congress in order that the recusant House may be dragooned into obedience to the Executive will.

Thus far the House has sustained itself nobly. It has resisted firmly and fearlessly the coercion of the Senate, and has refused its sanction to the bloody *dragonnades* which the Slave oligarchy intend that the Government shall institute for the suppression of Freedom and the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. It has turned a deaf ear to the promises of a President who makes promises only to break them, and has stood firmly by the Constitution and the liberty it was designed to secure. It will now be exposed to new temptations and subjected to fresh pressure. Federal patronage will be used to corrupt, and Executive power to compel its members into acquiescence with its demands. How they will withstand this new crusade remains to be seen. We confess, we are by no means sanguine as to the result. We think it altogether likely that enough weak or venal members will be found to insure the Pro-Slavery faction another triumph. If so, we can only hope that they will be marked and punished by their constituents.

Power of the President over the Army.

There is very little doubt that the whole action of the Administration, in its instructions to SHANNON and SUMNER, is in flagrant disregard of law; a dangerous usurpation, uncalled for by the emergency, and unjustifiable in any contingency short of armed and forcible resistance to the authority of the Federal Government.

The first enactment conferring powers of the kind upon the Executive, passed in 1795; and authorizes the President,

"Whenever the laws *of the United States* shall be opposed, or the execution *thereof* obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals in this act,"

to call *out the militia*. This act was in strict conformity with the Constitution, which provides that Congress "shall have power to provide for calling forth the *militia* to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invations." By implication the use of the army for the purpose is denied by this clause; and hence the first legislators under the Constitution scrupulously abstained from placing the army at the service of the President for any such domestic uses. An amendatory act was however passed in 1807, extending the terms of the original act to the army and navy as well as the militia, and also placing the Territories within its operation. The act of 1833, known as the "Force Bill," added the phrase, "*or of any process from the Courts of the United States*" after the reference to the laws, and made one or two other immaterial modifications.

Thus the legislation upon the subject now stands. The President is only authorized to invoke the aid of army and militia in case the execution of an Act of Congress, or of process from the Federal Courts, is opposed "by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal." Now it is abundantly evinced by all the evidence of all parties that there has been no resistance in Kansas to the execution of a Federal law or judicial writ. The fact is substantiated by every page of the history of Kansas wrong, and admitted by the Ruffians themselves, that every demand made upon the submission of the people in that vexed Territory in the name, however improperly used, of Federal authority has been silently complied with. The miscreants employed to serve the process of that High Commission functionary, Judge LECOMPTE, needed not even the assistance of a *posse comitatus*, had not their cowardly apprehensions, arising from a consciousness of the bad business they were engaged in, prompted that superfluous security. There has actually been no individual desire, let alone a powerful combination, to withstand the supremacy of the national laws and judicial process. The House of Representatives have official certainty of this fact, through their own Commission, whose voluminous mass of evidence thoroughly acquits the inhabitants of Kansas of any insurrectionary or rebellious tendencies towards the Federal Government. Clearly, therefore, to vote the requisite funds for continuing a system of executive misrule and usurpation would be to participate in the guilt and responsibility of the crime; and the position assumed by the House is the necessary corollary of its well-ascertained convictions of right. The President is a high-handed violator of law, and, so far from meriting aid and approval, richly deserves impeachment.

That solemn proceeding, however, which the framers of our political scheme provided, as one of two great barriers to the encroachments of the Executive upon the rights of the popular branch of the Legislature, has fallen into desuetude. Before so grossly partial a tribunal as the Senate, no conviction can be had for any misdemeanor that enures to the advantage of Slavery; and, if it could, the resulting penalties would be regarded as unimportant by men who have already fathomed the depths of dishonor and contempt in their administration of the Government. The only and the final barrier to the complete expulsion of the democratic or popular element from the central government resides in the power of the House to withhold appropriations from unconstitutional, illegal, or improper objects. If the stand is not firmly made, we shall look vainly to Constitution, or laws, or the future legislation of the country, for any restraint upon the arbitrary will of any administration, however desperate and arrogant.

Manin and Mazzini.

The characteristic letter of Signor MAZZINI to DANIEL MANIN, recently published in the English papers, reveals at what point the struggle of opinion has arrived, in Italy, between those patriots who can see salvation for the Peninsula in nothing short of a red republic, and the more moderate class, who are unwilling to run the risks of anarchy and a reign of terror, and seek refuge from the divided despotisms that oppress them, in a consolidated, constitutional monarchy. MAZZINI is the exponent of the former, as MANIN has recently become of the latter school of liberals. MAZZINI addresses MANIN—"You have a right to preach the Anglo-political conception which you desire to transplant into Italy;" but he declares of himself—"I am the partisan of no reigning house: my house is the nation." He appeals to the country to judge of the relative "*intellectual capacity*" displayed in their respective plans. MANIN wishes to make King VICTOR EMMANUEL, of Sardinia, the apostle of Italian freedom; calls upon him to gird on the sword, proclaim himself the enemy of Austria and Naples, withdraw the Papal States from allegiance to their spiritual head, and himself become the sole ruler of all Italy. MAZZINI replies:

"And do you imagine that King VICTOR EMMANUEL will suddenly take the field, pass the Ticino and the Magra, command various other sovereigns of Italy to give place, and, fronting excommunication and the arms of his imperial ally, desire the Pope to yield up his temporal sovereignty? Do you imagine that, making himself a leader of insurrection and overthrower of territorial equilibrium and the rights of governmental Europe, he will throw down the gauntlet to the entire league of the Kings? You, were you King, would not do it. Were I King, I would descend from my throne, and, making of myself a simple citizen freed from every link or bond with European monarchy, I would say to the soldiers and the citizens: 'Follow me.' Do you hope either the one or the other course from VICTOR EMMANUEL?"

There is, probably, at the present period, no monarch in Europe who enjoys to a greater extent the love and respect of his subjects than VICTOR EMMANUEL II., the King of Sardinia. During the eight years and upwards which have elapsed since he ascended the throne, rendered vacant by the abdication of the unfortunate CHARLES ALBERT, he has acquired, with the aid of a loyal, generous nature and a sincere wish to promote the welfare of his subjects, the highest place in the estimation of enlightened individuals. Assisted by ministers like Count CAVOUR, his patriotism has forced freedom upon his subjects, even against their will, and he has prided himself in the appellation of a constitutional, liberal king. He has ever been averse to Red Republican theories, because he saw their ruinous effects in 1848; nor is he willing to risk collisions, in which all Europe may not clearly see that he is right. The course he has pursued has done more, in a few years, to win over ultra-liberals to the cause of monarchy, than could have been accomplished by force of arms in half a century. The representations of Count CAVOUR at the Paris Conferences, in behalf of the oppressed in Italy, were an appeal to the hearts of Republicans, not easy to resist; and it is not surprising that multitudes who, like MANIN, had been Republicans, should have modified their opinions in favor of a tangible remedy for the despotism under which Italy groans. As choosing between the *re galant-uomo*, and the chaotic *risquons tout* projects of MAZZINI, they have preferred the former.

On the other hand, the moderation which experience and the example of PIEDMONT have instilled into the minds of thinking men, is most unpalatable to those who have been trained in secret societies, to believe that the only hopes for freedom in Italy are in insurrection. A peaceful revolution, or even one which has in view a definite, practical end, they cannot comprehend. Their maxim is, "Destroy, and time will afterwards show how it is necessary to rebuild." MAZZINI closes his letter to MANIN with the words: "We, Republicans to-day, as we were Republicans yesterday, *do not seek to impose the Republic*. We declare the country the sole umpire." A plan so vague may, however, have its charms. Aiming at nothing tangible, only negative objections can be raised, and revolutionists who covet a leap from "those ills they hear to others that they know not of," are the last to be satisfied with a monarchy, under what limitations soever. They cry out with MAZZINI: "Let the nation save the nation; let the nation, once free and united, decide upon its own destiny." Their mistake is palpable. The destiny of a "free and united" people is *already* decided, and no further struggle is required for their salvation. The quarrel of MAZZINI against MANIN is, that he opposes the obstacles to *insurrection* which are raised by the moderates. He says:

"What I do blame in you is the manner and the time of your programme. Before any movement has taken place you endeavor to convert into a *formula* of political agitation an idea which can only be the conclusion of the movement itself. You betray a baolute and fatal forgetfulness of the first part of the programme—the insurrection. You irritate the Republican Party, and alienate it from the common ground we have so often indicated, by dictatorially commanding it to cast down its banner at the feet of a King. You sedince the eager youth of our country by hopes in the secret intentions of the Piedmontese Government, when no intentions really exist save those of acquiring a little popularity, in order to prepare the way to take the leadership of any possible national movement, and divert it from its real aim. You say the revolution is at hand, as if Italy were to receive it ready made from the *motu proprio* of a Cabinet, instead of saying to the Italians—Make your own revolution and exist. You say that Rome must not rise, instead of saying—Let every corner of the country rise; you declaring that national unity has made a step in advance, because a Minister of the House of Savoy has endeavored to teach our masters how to prevent the unifying revolution. You—allow me the harsh but true expression—make yourself and (were it possible) the party ridiculous by proclaiming from your exile, before a single man among us is up and ready for battle, that a King is the uniter of Italy—a King unite her.

Again:

"Insurrection is for you, as well as for us, the only solution of the Italian problem. For you, as well as for us, the initiative must be with the people; the *Monarca Unificatore* can only follow, and the Piedmontese army can but respond to the call of its brothers. Why, then, do you not unite with us to aid, promote, and preach the insurrection?"

There lives not a man in Europe whose life has been more consistently devoted to the furtherance of the political views he entertains than JOSEPH MAZZINI. It is clear, however, from language like the above, that he is behind the spirit of the time in which he lives. The period for blind, headlong insurrection—revolt against oppression, with no plan to save from anarchy—is past and gone. Spasmodic eruptions of popular feeling may take place, and such are still to be feared in Italy; but they are beneath the civilized intelligence of the nineteenth century. Mankind has discovered that Freedom is not to be obtained by decree in the same manner that "there was light" because Omnipotence pronounced "Let there be light." National Liberty is of co-equal growth with toleration, national wisdom and self-control. The King of Sardinia and his dynasty are to be considered for a moment in the account with Italy's liberties. He will pass away, and perhaps with him the freedom he has fostered; but it is certainly an encouraging sign for the future of the Italian peninsula, that the uncompromising spirit of past revolutionary attempts is yielding to more moderate counsels, and that there are men like MANIN who while hostile to the despotism of Kings are equally inimical to reigns of terror and the bloody sway of mobs. Italy appears to be on the eve of serious convulsions, but wiser and better men will be found to take the helm now than at any moment before in the present century.

Very Suspicious.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* has detected something shockingly suspicious in the conduct of one of the Democratic organs in this City. It says:

"The New-York *Day Book* is out in distinct and emphatic denunciation of the Court and Jury who were instrumental in acquitting HERBERT. *This is little short of siding with the popular feeling of the North against the decision of justice and law.* There are a good many things we like well enough in the *Day Book;* but this smacks more of policy than independence. *Can it be that the Day Book panders to the Irish interest that surrounds it?* With so many palpable circumstances in HERBERT'S favor, and a fair verdict of acquittal too by his peers, the tone of the *Day Book* in this matter strikes us as being *very peculiar.*"

It is a little singular that such a paper as the *Day Book* should take such a course. It is not much in the habit of wasting its sympathies upon mere Irishmen, especially when they happen to come in collision with the peculiar institution. The *Day Book*, we believe, holds to the justice and policy of making slaves of the laboring population everywhere. It can hardly be accused, therefore, of pandering to the Irish interest.

☞ The American Institute of Instruction commenced its Twenty-seventh Annual Session, in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

Personal.

Hon. Mr. HERBERT, who killed the waiter, KRATING, arrived in this City yesterday morning. He expects to leave by the steamer for California on Friday, on a visit to his constituents.

Letters of Administration were granted to HENRY NORRIS, of this City, under the will of JOSEPH STEERE, a passenger on the steamship *Pacific*, the probate of whose will was noticed in the TIMES a few days since.

LONG ISLAND.

A Kidnapping Case in Brooklyn—The German Girl Stolen from Mr. Garrigue.

The German girl named CAROLINE KUCKNIK, who was surrendered a few days since to the custody of Commissioner GARRIGUE by Judge WHITING, and whose case excited considerable attention at the time, it seems has been kidnapped from the family of the Commissioner, where she was employed, by the following affidavit made before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning:

THE AFFIDAVIT.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings—Rudolph Garrigue, of the city of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is informed (by affidavit of his wife) and believes that on the 12th day of August, Caroline Kucknik, his servant, while promenading with this deponent's baby, in front of his house, situated in Hicks-street, at the corner of Carroll-street, was forcibly kidnapped by Frederick Munchhausen, of the City of New-York, residing at No. 296 East Fourteenth-street, New-York.

Deponent further states on information and belief that said Frederick Munchhausen appeared about 1 o'clock of said day, with his wife, in front of deponent's house, seized hold of said Caroline Kucknik's hand, and after having intimidated her into silence, took from her arms this deponent's baby, which he placed in the arms of this deponent's own wife, who had run out of the house to remonstrate against the proceedings of said Munchhousen; said Munchhausen at the same time saying, "There, you have your child and I have mine," and said Munchhausen then forcibly dragged off said Caroline against her efforts to escape from him, and against the remonstrances of this deponent's wife, and further this deponent says not.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

Upon this affidavit a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer FROST, who about noon arrested MUNCHHAUSEN, and brought him, his wife, and the kidnapped CAROLINE before Justice SMITH, when an examination was at once commenced.

The following testimony was taken:

Rudolph Garrigue sworn—I live corner of Carroll and Hicks streets this city; am Commissioner of Emigration; I know the defendant, Frederick Munchhausen, and Caroline Kucknik; she has been in my employ, as servant, from the beginning of June last until the twelfth instant at my residence; I am informed, and believe, that she was forcibly taken away from my place by the defendant; I had that information in affidavit of my wife; the girl Caroline is now present; she was with me by her own volition and will; I paid her wages for her services; think she will be fifteen years of age on the twenty-seventh of this month; was informed me that she has no parents.

Charlotte Garrigue sworn: I am the wife of Randolph Garrigue, now present; saw the defendant last Tuesday, the 12th instant; I was called by a servant, and informed that Caroline was spoken to by some person; she was then in front of my house with my child on her arm, whereupon I went out and saw defendant and his wife, on either side of Caroline, and both had hold of her, speaking earnestly with her, she holding my child on her arms; I did not understand what they said to her, when I called her twice to bring me the child; she made me no answer, and had no opportunity, from the manner and position in which the defendant and his wife had her; I called the third time, when defendant took the child from her arms and put it in my arms, and then they each took hold of Caroline and dragged her along; she resisted, and she cried at first, but further I cou'd not see; I am near sighted; I saw them as far as the corner, when they turned, and I saw them no more; I followed at a distance, and saw them go to the South Ferry, foot of Atlantic-street.

Cross-examined—I had told Caroline before that she could stay with me or not as she pleased; I did not advise her to state that she should say she preferred to stay with me; I had advised her not to return to the home where she had lost her character; defendants have heard my husband tell her the same.

The further examination was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Emigration to Kansas still goes on at the South. A Macon (Ala.) paper announces that "HENRY D. CLAYTON will start from Eufaula with a company of emigrants on the 20th inst., and will be at Silver Run, Columbus and Opelika on the 21st, and at West Point and Atlanta on the 22d inst., and go on by the way of Nashville. Mr. CLAYTON will pay people's expenses from whatever point they join the expedition. Every settler is entitled to a preemption of 160 acres of land at $1 25 per acre.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fremont and Dayton General Union.

A regular meeting of the Fremont and Dayton General Union was held last evening in the Stuyvesant Institute. The attendance, notwithstanding the excessive severity of the weather, was quite large. Mr. GILDERSLEEVE occupied the Chair. An elaborate speech was delivered by Mr. MURRAY, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He reviewed the platform, respectively characterized by him as indifferent and bad, of MILLARD FILLMORE and JAMES BUCHANAN; traced the disastrous consequences that would inevitably follow the triumph of either; and, in conclusion, referred to the principles of the Republican Party, the success of which he declared to be the only means of saving the entire country from the blighting influence of Slavery. About 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The Sunday School Teachers' Association.

The monthly meeting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association was held on Monday evening. Several reports as to the condition of Sunday Schools were presented. The delegates from the Brooklyn Union presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of conferring with a similar committee from the New-York Sunday School Union and the New-York Sunday School Teachers' Association, on the propriety of holding a New-York State Sunday School Teachers' Convention, at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon, and report at the next regular meeting.

Resolved, That the same committee be authorized to confer with the above-named bodies with reference to any kindred objects.

Messrs. H. A. BREWSTER, J. C. BAXTER and WM. P. COOK were appointed the committee, and the meeting adjourned.

Removal of the Hills in Canal-Street.

Commissioner TAYLOR, yesterday, set fifty men and their carts to work in the leveling and removal of the alpine hills, filling Canal-street the whole length of its extension from Centre-street to the junction of East Broadway. It is proposed to have the work persevered with till all the superfluous dirt is removed. The dirt is used in filling up sunken lots up town, which the safety of the public health requires to be filled up. The "indignation meeting," on Monday night, thus shows itself not to have been an altogether ineffectual gathering.

No Wonder that Steam-boilers Sometimes Burst.

Complaint was made, yesterday, at the Mayor's Office that the steam-boiler used at No. 165 Eighth-avenue, was an old and dilapidated affair, and constantly in danger of bursting, to the imminent danger of the lives of those employed in the building. It was stated further that an inexperienced boy frequently had the sole management of the engine. The Mayor directed an Engineer to make the necessary examination in the case.

Sale of a Ferry Lease.

The lease for ten years of the new ferry shortly to be established between Forty-second-street, North River, and Weehawken, nearly opposite on New-Jersey, was sold yesterday at the City Hall, at public auction. FRANCIS PRICE, of New-Jersey, bought the lease at $50 per year. The conditions of the sale of the lease conformed to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to ferries.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE STABBING AFFRAY IN WORTH-STREET.

Patrick Gibson, the young man who was stabbed in Worth-street, on Monday night, will probably recover. The name of the man arrested, charged with inflicting the wound, is Alexander Rannock, who keeps a liquor store at No. 52 Worth-street. Rannock states that Gibson, with several other young men, entered his place and created a disturbance and that his wife he ejected the parties, but in doing so was himself dragged into the street, where he was violently assailed by the whole gang. He says he was greatly excited and exasperated, and remembers nothing else that occurred in the street.

Rannock was, yesterday, brought before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for a further examination.

In relation to the above, we have received the following note:

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, August 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I wish you would please to correct the statement in your paper of the 19th concerning a stabbing affray in Worth-street. The proprietor of house No. 44 Worth-street had nothing to do with it. The affray was committed at Alexander Baneck's, No. 52 Worth-street. By making this connection you will oblige THOMAS CONNOR, No. 44 Worth street.

TRIED TO KILL HER HUSBAND.

Elizabeth Warder, a German washerwoman, living Second-avenue, made a most determined attempt to kill her husband, John, on Monday night. It appears that the husband abandoned his wife some time since and took up with another woman, with whom he lived at No. 118 Mulberry-street. This so exasperated the injured woman that she determined on revenge. So, arming herself with a double barrelled pistol heavily loaded with shot, she proceeded to the residence of her husband for the purpose of taking his life. Warder discovered her approach just in time to escape through a side door. He ran for his life closely pursued by the infuriated woman, who fired at him twice just as he was taking refuge in a house in Baxter-street. Both discharges took effect about the head and neck, but the wounds inflicted were not of a serious character.

The reports of the pistols attracted the attention of officer Kenney, of the Sixth Ward, who approached and took Mrs. Warder in custody. She made no effort to escape, but walked quietly to the Station-house.

On being brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Lower Police Court, yesterday morning, she replied, in answer to the usual questions, "I am guilty—I tried to shoot him."

She was committed to answer in default of bail.

TRYING TO RAISE THE WIND.

A German, named Anthony Houck, residing at No. 32 City Hall-place, was brought to the Lower Police Court, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with attempting to extort money from Mr. Wm. Seeback, residing at No. 15½ Bowery.

From the statement made for the prosecution, it appears that Mr. Seeback was addressed a letter by the prisoner, in which it was averred that Mr. Seeback had been convicted of crimes in Germany, for which he was sentenced to prison, and threatening to expose the matter to the public, unless Mr. S. purchased silence by paying to him, Houck, the sum of $600.

Instead of complying with the threat, Mr. Seehack preferred a complaint against the accused, who was held to answer by Justice CONNOLLY.

Mr. Seehack asserts that the accusations made against him in the letter mentioned, are entirely devoid of truth, and promises to make good this assertion when the case is called up for examination.

It is said that Houck was aided by several others in his alleged attempt at extortion, but as yet none of them have been asserted.

Miscellaneous.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR—SUICIDE AND MURDER.

A most distressing occurrence took place in the First Ward yesterday morning. Mrs. Ellen McGuire, an Irishwoman, aged about 23 years, and who resided with her husband at No. 10 State-street, rose from her bed at 3 o'clock, and taking with her her infant child, only about three weeks old, left the house, and proceeded rapidly to the Battery and jumped overboard, with the child in her arms. Before assistance could be rendered both mother and child were drowned.

The body of the unfortunate woman was soon afterwards recovered, but that of the child was not found up to a late hour yesterday.

Extreme destitution is said to have deranged Mrs. McGuire's mind, and been the cause of her committing the deed.

FATAL FALL.

A laborer named PETER CONNOR, working at the Cooper Institute, at the junction of Third and Fourth-avenues, was killed at that building, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by falling through the hatchway, a distance of about 40 feet. He leaves a wife and family behind.

TWO HORSES DROWNED.

Two horses were drowned on Monday afternoon, off pier No. 18 East River, foot of Maiden-lane. They were employed in unloading the cargo of the bark *Clara*, from Glasgow, and while being backed by the drivers, one of them stumbled against a defective plank, which caused him to stumble against the other, and both were precipitated into the river. Every effort was made to rescue them, but they were drowned. They belonged to Mr. McLaughlin, of No. 8 James-street, and were valued at $375.

APPOINTMENT OF A POLICE CAPTAIN.

Mr. Harris Winans, recently a detailed Policeman at the Mayor's Office, has been appointed Police Captain of the Eighteenth Ward, in place of Mr. Walling, removed. Mr. Winans is a young man and an indefatigable officer.

Trial for Murder.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Morton.

The United States vs. *Charles Stevens, Mate of the ship Mary E. Boulch.*—Yesterday the examination in this case was entered upon. The prisoner is charged with the murder of C. G. Ross, one of the crew of the *Mary E. Boulch*, on the 15th of last April, during the voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool. On the arrival of the vessel in Liverpool, the prisoner was taken before the United States Consul at that port, and, upon a preliminary examination, sent back, on the return trip of the *Mary E. Boulch*, to the United States for trial.

Charles Alexander was the first witness called, and, being sworn, testified as follows: I shipped on board the *Mary E. Boulch* on the fifth of April last on a voyage to Liverpool; she left New-Orleans on the tenth of April; I know Charles Stevens; he was

Trial and Execution of Ross, for the Murder of Wm. Brown, on Board the Ship Mary E. Boulch.

John W. Watts, next sworn.—I know Ross; on the fourth or fifth day out from New-Orleans, while I was at the wheel, between four and six, P. M., I saw prisoner take Ross aft the top-gallant forecastle, lay him on the rail, and take him by the legs and throw him overboard; the prisoner then went aft upon the port side of the ship, looking over the side into the water; he went on looking all the way to the stern, and looked up to me at the wheel; he looked pale and frightened; I looked over the stern and saw the body of Ross sinking; the body was close under the stern on the port side of the ship, the vessel then going at the rate of four or five miles an hour; this was before sun-set; did not see the body strike the water; I knew it was Ross' body, because it had on a red flannel shirt he had been wearing during the day; he was the only one that wore a red flannel shirt that day on board the ship; shortly after the body had been thrown over, the captain and first mate came on deck on the after part of the ship, but I did not see either of them speak to the second mate; when the prisoner asked in the forecastle afterwards, if any one had seen the boy, I was present but said nothing.

Adjourned to hear further testimony.

The Countess Rondeau Smuggling Case.

Yesterday the counsel for the Government and defence, in this case, summed up. United States Commissioner MORTON, before whom the examination was had, reserved his decision. The goods mentioned are in the United States Bonded Warehouse waiting the decision of the Commissioner, which he announced would be declared in a day or two.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

NOTICE.—An entire new Calendar will be made up for the September term of this Court.

Notices of issue are required to be filed, in all cases, on or before Wednesday, the 27th inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 19.

Before Judge DAVIES.

DIVORCE.

Anson W. Turner vs. *Sarah L. Turner.*—Judgment of divorce.

News from Central America.

By way of New-Orleans we have the following summary of news from the *Aspinwall Courier:*

During the past fortnight the Isthmus has been visited by an unusual quantity of rain, and there have been a considerable number of cases of illness, but few deaths.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is still in our harbor, and will remain for some time. A more acceptable corps of officers, and a better behaved crew, thus far, have never visited this port. With pleasure we have to say that all on board are well. The stay of the *Saratoga* here and the *St. Mary's* at Panama, until all matters now pending between the Governments of the United States and New-Granada shall be adjusted, is imperatively due to American interests—and we hope it will be permitted

However anxious a foreign resident here may be to inculcate respect and obedience to "the powers that be," the difficulty, delay and damage with which he can obtain a show of justice, renders the precept or the practice requisite for such incipient almost impossible.

There is a rumor afloat here to the effect that two thousand Costa Ricans and their allies were in possession of San Juan del Sur, at last accounts, at Greytown.

In the *Officiel Gazette*, of Bogota, July 19, we have the new Election Law of this Republic, enacted on the 18th of June last.

The day fixed for the election of the Governor of the Provinces or States, is the first Sunday of July; and those for the election of Senators, Representatives, Judges of the Courts, State's Attorneys, Magistrates of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General of the Republic, President and Vice-President of the Republic, are the Sundays following, each upon the respective days succeeding, in the order in which they are named above.

There is nothing new from Gen. WALKER.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive bazaar of fancy goods, No. 489 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive. Dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, combs, brushes, perfumery; and in the children's department, dolls, games and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 364 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,

the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York.

Cincinnati and San Francisco.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.—A FINE HEAD OF HAIR is undoubtedly one of the chief beauties either of man or woman, but especially of the latter. To persons desirous of obtaining or retaining this charming feature, we recommend a call upon Prof. Wood. For preserving the hair, or promoting its growth, no other article has gained such a reputation as his Hair Tonic. Its efficacy is so well established that no doubt can exist as to its merits, and we advise all who need its service to give it a trial.—*St. Louis Evening News.* Sold at No. 312 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE REview of the treatment of Consumption—Allopathic—Homœopathic—Water-Cure—and by Inhalation—from the pen of Doctor HUNTER, should be read by every person who values health. Price 10 cents. Sent by mail anywhere. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 29 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money returned. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

[illegible] Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856

[illegible], Esq.—*Sir*: I have the [illegible] receipt of your letter of [illegible] a copy of the preamble [illegible] by the Philadelphia Convention [illegible] assembled at Richmond, by which [illegible] patriotic body recommended to [illegible] brethren throughout the State to yield [illegible] nomination for the Presidency their active [illegible] support.

[illegible], as I do, as the known candidate of [illegible] party, I yet receive this recommendation [illegible] gratitude and pride. I feel that it is made, [illegible] upon the principles of the two parties are [illegible] with a view of merging them in each [illegible] other—for such an object is expressly disclaimed [illegible] by the Convention—but because the principles [illegible] which my nomination represents approach more nearly to those maintained by the Whigs of Virginia than any other candidate; and because, as the Convention was pleased to say of their confidence in my late administration of the Government [illegible] I may be our differences on minor subjects, we all [illegible] there is one on which we agree—and [illegible] is paramount to all others. [illegible] of the union of these States, and [illegible] safety from sectional strife. The question is not we much, how shall the Government be administered, as how shall it be preserved—one on this great, vital question, National Democrats, and Union-loving Americans may well act in concert. On this basis I shall [illegible] confidence receive the votes of all who have confidence in my integrity and ability, and who ask no other pledge than my past service for my future conduct. This position seems to me alike honorable to all. No principle is sacrificed, no deception is practised; and I trust that no one, casting his vote for me on this ground, will ever have cause to regret it.

With many thanks for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of the Convention,

I have the honor to be,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mr. Fillmore Accepts the Georgia Nomination

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, July 31, 1856.

H. V. M. MILLER, Esq.—*Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., informing me that, at a Convention of the American Party of the State of Georgia, held in the City of Macon on the 8th and 9th inst., I was unanimously nominated as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election.

Being already in the field as the candidate of the American Party of the Union, I cannot feel otherwise than flattered and honored by the accession of Georgia to her sister States in the support of my nomination. My political sentiments are too well known to need any recapitulation here, and my character and former services are the only pledges which I can offer, that I will, if elected, use my best endeavors so to administer the Government as to restore harmony to the conflicting sections and maintain a cordial union between the States by giving to each and all that protection which the Constitution has guaranteed. If my friends believe that I have sufficient intelligence to know their Constitutional rights, and sufficient honesty and moral courage to maintain them, they will be satisfied with this, but if I have either, no pledge could supply the deficiency or justify them in giving me their support.

I accept the nomination so generously tendered with a grateful appreciation of the honor done me by the Convention, and beg leave to express to you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of their deliberations.

I remain your friend and fellow citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Edgefield, S. C., *Advertiser*, says that Mr. WM GREEN, of Kalmia, Edgefield District, has realized this year very nearly four thousand dollars from sales in the New-York market, of peaches raised upon the sand hills of that District.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UMBRELLAS.
B. ELLIS,
NO. 58 CEDAR-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
CHEAP WHALEBONE UMBRELLAS

☞ **of Various Styles**—In large quantities, now on hand. Also, a great variety of other kinds, adapted to the market, which will be sold to Jobbers and others by the quantity at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES
for cash or approved paper.

☞ **Ninth Ward Republican Association.**—A Public Meeting of this Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when addresses may be expected from the following gentlemen: ELY FAY, HENRY S. SMITH, HORACE GREELEY, and BENJAMIN WARDEN, the latter, a mechanic from the XVIIth Ward, who has renounced Fillmoreism until the question of *Liberty or Slavery* is first decided.

Several Campaign Songs will be sung by the Glee Club! Citizens favorable to the Cause are invited to attend.

JOHN KEYSER, President.

E. W. PA[illegible], } Vice-Presidents.
THADDEUS HYATT, }
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 376 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Keep it before the People**—That Dyers' Healing Embrocation is the "Remedy" of Remedies, for all sorts of pain. It is unsurpassed if not unequaled by any similar medicine. A mass of living testimony attests to this fact. As a remedy it is sure, safe and certain in its effects—is easily applied, leaves no stain upon the dress or skin, and is the cheapest medicine of the kind in the market. These are important items in its favor. Let all persons prove these statements for themselves, and we warrant entire satisfaction. C. H. KINY, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold also by CLICKENER & CO., BARNES & PARK.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 168 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee, Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. 8, No 8, No. 66 Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pain is relished by its speedy application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The celebrated Swiss Automaton Grapher, EUGENIA VOLLANTE, will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent, send a perfect delineation of any person's character, from specimens of handwriting, their past, present, and future destiny, describe the one they will marry, success in law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post Office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND,
TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
Flag and Banner Painters,
Nos. 96 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

THE FREMONT AND DAYTON GENERAL GLEE CLUB—Of the City and County of New-York will, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 8 P. M., dedicate to the cause of Fremont and Freedom the Broadway House, their permanent Head-Quarters. Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. At 9 A. M., Wednesday, the immense flag will be flung to the breeze. WM. H. BROWNE, President.

J. H. HOWARD WARD, }
SMITH TUTTLE } Secretaries.
JOHN H. PURDON, }

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETEMAN CORPS OF 1812.—In consequence of the storm last evening, the Corps will meet on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on business of importance. Every member is requested to be present.

By order,
WM. TAYLOR, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

HEADS! HEADS!! HEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED.

TO CUTLERY DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.—A situation wanted, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, keeping of books, shipping of goods and travelling; wishes to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVANTS—Two very experienced, thorough cooks, washers and ironers (Protestants); a very respectable and experienced Protestant woman for cook or general housework; a nice, neat, light-colored girl as children's nurse or chambermaid; served eight years in one family; also, a large selection of other experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help of every description suitable for gentlemen's families, at MANNINO'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young Protestant woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children; is an excellent plain sewer, and can do light washing and ironing. Also, for a Protestant woman for general housework. Best of references given. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swedish lady as housekeeper or lady's companion, by willing to make herself generally useful. A home and kind treatment is more of an object than wages. Best of references as to character and ability. Address Mrs. H. W., *Times* office.

TEACHER.—An able, experienced teacher of Mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, is open to an engagement; could bring a large number of pupils from Cuba to any institution in which he would be employed. Parents and others who are willing to pay a fair price for good instruction, would find this a rare opportunity. References in this City, Havana, &c. Address JUSTUS, *Daily Times*.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes a situation as book-keeper, by double or single entry. Good references given as to integrity, &c. Will remain where he is at present engaged for one or two months if a good situation can then be secured, or will leave immediately. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 783, Newark, N. J.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—Speaking and writing the English language fluently, wishes to obtain a situation in a Commission or shipping-House, in order to become acquainted with business. Salary no object. References, both European and American, of the highest character. Address J. R., Perth Amboy, N. J., Box No. 132.

AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER WANTED—On an old and well established publication. To a man having the necessary qualifications, and knowing the City well, the vacancy will be most desirable and lucrative. Address Mr. PUBLISHER, Office *Daily Times*.

TWO HATTERS.—Wanted, an experienced salesman to take charge of a first Store in Broadway, None but unquestionable reference received. Address H. T. TER, for one week, stating amount of salary, with reference, &c.

A TEACHER—Well qualified to teach the English Branches, wants a situation in or near the City of New York. Unexceptionable references given. Address for ten days, TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a religious bookstore to assist in the sales. Address L. B. S., Box No. 1,975 Post-Office, with references, age, &c. A Sunday-School teacher preferred.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED—Two persons, well qualified, may find a permanent situation by apply immediately at the corner of Lafayette and Canton ave., Brooklyn, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

AN HONEST PROTESTANT MAN WANTED—To work in a factory. One who is not afraid of work, and can bring good recommendations, may apply at FAY & WOOD'S, No. 214 Pearl-st.

COPYIST—A lady wishes employment as copyist at her own house. Address CLARA KING, Madison-square Post Office, for three days.

GIRLS WANTED—To work in artificial flowers. A few taken to learn. Work given out. Apply to T. PRICE, No. 45 Division-st.

CLERK IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE WANTED.—Address FIAT, *Times* Office, stating age, residence, &c.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

WANTED—By a small respectable family, the whole (or lower portion) of a moderate sized first-class dwelling, conveniently located, and in a select neighborhood. Any party having such a house, and wishing to secure a desirable and permanent tenant, will address GILMOUR *Daily Times* office, stating particulars, terms, &c.

WANTED—At No. 765 Broadway, 3 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 book-keepers, 3 conductors, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 waiters, 2 drivers, 3 cashmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. Charges moderate.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED AS WET NURSE—A young woman with a fresh breast of milk, whose child is not over two months old. The best of reference required. Apply at second door from Gates-av., in Washington-av., east side, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Cloak makers and sewing-machine operators, immediately.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—The subscriber has four excellent rooms—very desirable for families—which may be had for the balance of the season and for Autumn. His farm mansion is near Glen Cove, L. I. Application may be made by letter or otherwise to CHAS. UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARDING.—Two or three young gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family where the comfort of a home may be realised. Apply at No. 152 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st. Also, to let a large front parlor on the first floor, with or without board.

BOARDING.—Permanent or transient boarders can be accommodated with full or partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 50 Allen-st., near Grand. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,083 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 162 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY—Occupying her own house, whose family consists of herself and servant only, wishes to make the acquaintance of a party seeking the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet and genteel home. It is hoped none will notice this who has not the most honorable intentions and who is willing to pay liberally for the above privileges. This is an opportunity seldom if ever offered where the freedom and comforts of an own home can be enjoyed, and where the lady is disposed to mind her own business instead of that of others. For further particulars, address for one week, Mrs. M. A. M., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man in a private family where there are but few or no other boarders. Location west of the City. Address C. M. J., *Times* Office.

FULL BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, child, and servant, above 4th-st. and between 3d and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,875, Post Office.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Also rooms for a gentleman and his wife, may be had by applying at No. 101 West 16th-st. Baths, gas, &c.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
10,000 tons dry night soil, free from odor, warranted pure, at 50 per barrel, or $15 per ton, of 2,210 pounds.
15,000 bushels bone manure, 37½ cts. per bushel, or $1 75 per barrel, containing 4 bushels each.
For sale by
CORNELL CRASTO & CO.,
cor. South 11th and 1st sts., near Peck-slip Ferry,
Brooklyn,
Eastern District.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The undersigned, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York City, and M. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims, for creditors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will cooperate in attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by the profession and clientage, in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be coosulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New-York or Washington.
JOHN C. DEVEREUX.
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., New-York City.
M. THOMPSON, Washington City.

N. B.—J. C. DEVEREUX is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY—HARLEM, Aug. 16, 1856.—The first steamboat of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company will be launched from the yard of Mr. L. H. BOGUE, on the Westchester side of Harlem River, near and east of old Harlem Bridge, on TUESDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improves it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new.
A. L. OSBORN,
(Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—$12 a day can be made in any country woods for four months, a light pleasant business. No capital needed. Inclose 12½ cents for trouble and full particulars will be sent. H. MOHEGAN, Lancaster, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Three miles from Yonkers (25), at Clarence, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $110 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 348 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec.		E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie,	D. R. Kesler,	Benj. W. Clapp,
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ELMWOOD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A family school for boys, limited to fourteen. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Music and modern languages, extra. A gymnasium and ample playgrounds are attached to the premises. Particular attention given to manners and morals. Applications left at No 82 Merchant's Exchange will receive personal attention from the Principal, now in the City.
R. W. SWAN.

REFERENCES—Rev. MARK HOPKINS D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Hon. DANIEL LORD, and HENRY DAY, Esq., No. 52 Merchants' Exchange, New-York City.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Keechum and F. Sargent, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 372 Broadway corner of Leonard-st. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 6 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No 156 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 198 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. D. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MRS. MEAGS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY—Rev. B. J. BEEBE, Principal.—This Institution, occupying ample grounds and fine buildings, is situated in the village of Orange, N. J., 12 miles by railroad from New-York. For health and good society the location is not surpassed. The advantages here afforded are among the best in the country. Next term will commence Sept. 15, 1856. Circulars at C. M. BAXTON'S, No. 140 Fulton-st., and at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No 351 Broadway.

YOUNGLADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $150 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 49 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 6th-st., Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

MR. L. DE GRANO-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL—For young gentlemen, Hudson and Washington Terraces, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen on September 1. Circulars, with high references, of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No 150 West 34th-st., or at the booksatores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. A full term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at No. 31 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

PARENTS WANTING SCHOOLS—For their children, or private families wanting governesses, are invited to inspect the register of the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No 346 Broadway. Every information connected with schools afforded gratuitously.
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

MR. C. M. NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened at No. 14 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th September next. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S and CROWEN'S.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, September 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

THE CLARK SISTERS—No. 146 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 15. They will be at home after Sept 1, to receive applications.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 6 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 11th of September.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 6th-av.

MRS. GIBSON—No 78 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FINE ARTS.

JUST RECEIVED—From London, a splendid collection of fine line Engraving all of Herring's, Landseer's, Wilkie's and every picture from the works of great Masters, will be found in this stock. Gentlemen furnishing their parlors, call before buying elsewhere. A stock of $20,000 to examine. Dealers supplied lower than at any house in the business. Fine sporting prints just received.

L. H. PHILLIPS
Agent for MARKS & Co., No. 61 John-st.

NEW LABEL.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT VARIETY OF COUNTERFEIT LABELS OF A. ROWLAND & SONS' MACASSAR OIL, now in circulation, and which so nearly resemble the Original as frequently to deceive the unwary—they have employed those eminent artists Messrs. PERKINS, BACON & CO., who, at great cost and by a peculiar process of their own, have succeeded in producing from steel "A NEW LABEL," which cannot be forged. It is composed of a section of an engine turned circle, repeated One Hundred and Thirty times—and forms an original lace-work ground, upon which is engraved in white letters,

"Under the Patronage of Her Majesty" "The Queen."

with an embossed profile of Her Majesty "The Queen." lately specially taken for the purpose, and which surmounts the words (also in white letters)

"ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL."

"For the Growth, Restoration, and for Beautifying the Human Hair," under which is the Signature of the Proprietors in Red Ink, "A. ROWLAND & SONS."

Sold by them at No. 20 Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Wholesale Agents in New-York—
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN,
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HUMBUG EXTRAORDINARY.—Ahead of all competition; two dollars a day easily made; beautifully printed. Address (inclosing three stamps) N. O. BUSBY & Co., Goshen, Conn.

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THE PARLOR CASKET,
An elegant and entertaining Weekly Quarto Paper, of FORTY COLUMNS,
Containing the best STORIES,
Containing the best NOVELETTES,
Containing the best SKETCHES,
Of fun and adventure, and general melange of rich, rare and racy articles, of any Family Literary Paper in the United States.

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ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

MEAGHER'S IRISH NEWS,
NOW READY.
The Campaign—Devin Reilly!
Costa Rica Out in Print—Letters from
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Funeral Oration by Father Kenyon—Personal
Recollections &c., &c., &c.

WILL BE READY AT 11 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER.
CONTENTS.
ON THE APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO PRINTING.
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Illustrated by Fifteen Engravings
STORY OF JAMES I. BECKWOURTH.
Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
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Illustrated by Seven Engravings.
FANNY AND MYSELF.
DANIEL WEBSTER'S SOCIAL HOURS.
HOW MELLIE LEE WAS PAWNED.
HOW WE SPEND OUR MONEY.
FOSSIL REMAINS OF SCOTTISH SOCIETY.
THE LIBEL.
SKELLEHEING IN OREGON.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
Illustrations.—Mr. Pfhunwinch has a mild Attack of Irritability.—The Pensioner Entertainment.
CHAPTER XXX. The Word of a Gentleman.
CHAPTER XXXI. Spirit.
CHAPTER XXXII. More Fortune-telling.
IN MEMORIAM.
A WAY TO REMEMBER.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ADVERTISEMENTS ILLUSTRATED.
Illustrations.—A Home Wanted.—Musical Tuition.—Young Lawyer.—A German Gentlemen.—Bull Dog.—Pleasant Board.—To Nervous Sufferers.—Agents Wanted.—Fifteen Dollars for a Farm.—Separate Table for Children.—Pleasant Prospect.—A Lover's Interview.
FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.
Illustrations.—Equestrian Habits and Walking Costume.—Under-Sleeves.—Fichu.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND Copies are now printed of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The cost of Contributions and illustrations for each Number exceeds $2,500. More than Thirty Thousand Dollars a year is thus paid by the Magazine to American Authors and Artists.

The Publishers beg to renew their thanks to the Public for the extraordinary favor with which the Magazine has been received. No labor or expense will be spared to render it still more worthy of the unparalleled success it has achieved.

"*Little Dorrit*," the new and charming Tale by CHARLES DICKENS, now being issued in England in Month Parts, at Twenty-five Cents each, is reprinted in this Magazine, with the illustrations, at a cost to Subscribers of about TWO CENTS each. It was commenced in the January Number.

From the Methodist Protestant, (Baltimore.)
It is the foremost magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than *Harper's Magazine*.

From the New-York Observer.
The most popular monthly in the world. It has become one of the literary wonders of this country. Almost exclusively composed of the works of American authors and artists, it pays its contributors some twenty-five hundred dollars monthly. It is a happy circumstance that it aims at the highest standard of literature and the purest of morals in all its pages.

TERMS—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each. And Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Twelve Volumes now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

Seven Volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in Muslin, gilt, each Volume containing three Numbers. Price $1 each.

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THE STORY OF AMERICAN HISTORY, from the earliest Settlement of the country to the establishment of the Federal Constitution.
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HARPER'S STORY BOOKS FOR SEPTEMBER.
THE GIBRALTAR GALLERY.
HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, a Monthly Series of Narratives, Biographies, and Tales, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

TERMS.—Each number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The Series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number in Paper, or Forty Cents a Number in Muslin, gilt. The Postage upon "Harper's Story Books," in Numbers, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. The two Periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books," will be supplied to subscribers at Five Dollars a year.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

Seven Volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in Muslin, gilt, each Volume containing three Numbers. Price $1 each.

Twenty-two Numbers are now ready, viz.:
THE GIBRALTAR GALLERY; being an Account of various Things

[illegible] Gibson.

[illegible] THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Donnybrook, Newmarket-on-Fergus, July 28, 1856.

Rev. Dear Sir: As the deputation of the Liberal Club of the County of Tipperary, which waited on me yesterday at Drogheda, with a view to ascertain whether I would allow myself to be put in nomination for that county, have kindly permitted me to give a written answer to their inquiry, I hasten to transmit to you this communication. Allow me, in the first place, to express the very great gratification which I have derived from learning that the Freeholders of the County of Tipperary are desirous to confer upon me the highest honor which it is in their power to bestow. To be solicited within a week after my return from exile to accept the representation of one of the largest counties in Ireland, is a circumstance so flattering to me that I might be excused if I were to indulge at this moment in some exultation of a personal kind; but this invitation affords me pleasure chiefly because it will evince to the world that the Irish are not ungrateful to those who encounter suffering in an attempt to serve them.

Such being my sentiments, I cannot without some regret decline the honor which they have designed for me. I could not fully develop all the considerations which have induced me to form this determination, without hurting the feelings of many who, though they differ from me in political opinions, sincerely rejoice in my return; and at the risk of being charged with weakness, I avow that I am unwilling at such a moment as the present unnecessarily to offend any of those who have sympathized with me in the days of misfortune.

It is enough that I should say that I could not attend Parliament without separating myself from my family during several months of each year, and that I am not prepared, under present circumstances, to make this sacrifice of the duties and pleasures of domestic life.

Perhaps I should feel some compunction in thus refusing to re-enter the House of Commons, if I could persuade myself that in that sphere I could be useful to my country; but in 1843, after having attended Parliament with continuous assiduity during twelve years, I arrived at the conclusion that my time would have been much more usefully occupied if I had remained in Ireland, and everything that has occurred since that period has confirmed rather than weakened this conviction.

Under these circumstances I have no desire to recommence a career which would be fraught with unhappiness to myself and to many whom I love. At the same time I intend to keep a vigilant watch over the legislation which may be brought forward for Ireland; and if at any time hereafter I may find reason to believe that my experience in public affairs can be rendered useful to my country, I shall not hesitate to offer such suggestions as the occasion may require. My opinion, if it be of any value, will be at least as potential when expressed in my native land, as it would be if delivered in the House of Commons.

I cannot close this letter without reiterating my acknowledgements to yourself personally, for the friendly, faithful, and disinterested support which you gave me while I was the representative of your parishioners in the County of Limerick.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has also addressed the following letter to Mr. J. F. Maguire, M. P.:

Dromoland, July 22, 1856.

My Dear Sir,—I have for some time felt an anxious desire to offer my best acknowledgments to those members of the House of Commons, who, during the last and present session of Parliament, exerted themselves to procure my restoration to Ireland; but I have found some difficulty in determining what would be the most suitable mode of giving effect to this desire. It now seems to me that there can be no occasion more appropriate than the moment of my return to my native land; and as you were one of those who were most earnest in this endeavor, and have also command of a journal which will enable you to give publicity to my sentiments, I shall feel obliged if you will become the organ for conveying my thanks to those with whom you coöperated.

From the hour of my imprisonment until the present moment I have carefully abstained from soliciting any favor from the British Government, or any mitigation of the penalties which I incurred in 1848. Having done what I considered to be my duty, I could not express contrition. It, therefore, seemed to me becoming to remain entirely passive, and to submit without repining to the consequences of an attempt which may have been ill-judged, but which was prompted by the purest motives. At the same time I have not felt myself bound to deprecate on the part of others the expression of sympathy which seemed to me to be highly honorable to those who entertained it—even though that sympathy was evinced in the form of solicitation.

As there has been little disposition to underrate the mental sufferings, privations, and pecuniary losses which I and my family have sustained, I shall now speak only of the circumstances by which we have been consoled. It will always be to us a subject of pleasing and grateful recollection to remember that, from the hour of my conviction to the day of my return, my own countrymen, without distinction of classes, creeds, or parties, have exhibited deep solicitude respecting my fate, and from time to time have manifested this solicitude in the manner which seemed to them most conducive to my deliverance from imprisonment and exile. Nor has this sympathy been confined to Ireland. Even in Van Dieman's Land I experienced on the part of English and Scotch, as well as of Irish colonists, the greatest possible kindness—kindness which I can never forget—whilst in Victoria and in New South Wales my liberation was greeted with such gratulations as are generally offered to those who triumph rather than to those who fall.

In the United States large multitudes of Americans assembled in their chief cities to solicit the intervention of the President of the Republic on behalf of the Irish State prisoners, and our liberation from Van Dieman's Land, in 1854, gave occasion to an address of congratulation from New-York, which appears to have embodied the sentiments of a great majority of the inhabitants of one of the largest capitals of the world.

I have been informed, also, that, during the present Spring, an address to the Queen (which I have not as yet seen) was carried by the Legislature of Canada, by which my restoration to Ireland was earnestly requested.

In like manner I have experienced on the part of individuals devotion such as has been rarely equalled, of which I need cite no other instance than that of my friend Mr. P. J. Smyth, who made two voyages round the world with a view to assist in rescuing me from captivity.

During the session of 1855 I was apprised that one hundred and forty members of Parliament memorialized the Prime Minister in favor of my unconditional return. Upon analyzing the list of their names I discovered that it contained a majority of the representatives of Ireland, among whom were to be found some who would have asked no other favor from a British Minister, and several whose views respecting the political interests of Ireland are diametrically opposed to those which I entertain, as well as others who have been in the habit of supporting the Whig Administration. I found also in this list the names of some of the most distinguished of the English and Scotch members, amongst whom, indiscriminately, were men belonging to the several parties which divided the arena of political contention.

To all who have expressed or felt sympathy I would willingly tender my acknowledgments; and it is with this view that I now address to you this letter, in the hope that it may obtain extended publicity.

You will therefore oblige me by placing it upon public record in whatever manner may appear to you most acceptable to those for whose perusal it is designed. With much respect for your public character, I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

J. F. Maguire, Esq., M. P.

Smith O'Brien and the Irish Rebellion.

From the London Times.

Whatever may have been the errors of Mr. Smith O'Brien's earlier career, it is impossible to deny that in his hour of adversity, and when his hopes had crumbled to dust, he acted with remarkable dignity. Now that the evil times are past, and that the Irish turmoils of eight years back appear to us like a feverish dream, we can afford to add that this gentleman, as far as he was concerned in them, acted with perfect simplicity and good faith. There is a broad distinction between Mr. Smith O'Brien and the professional agitators who were so long the curse of Ireland. While others were actuated by selfish motives, and were scheming to further their own advancement in life [illegible] to madness the passions of an excitable [illegible] Mr. Smith O'Brien believed in the right- [illegible] and justice of the cause. The very height of his imprudence may be taken, in one sense, as the [illegible] of his sincerity. His coadjutors would [illegible] themselves with talking and writing treason; with him, rebellion was not a thing to be talked about, nor a thing to be written about, but a thing to be done. We are, of course, as much at a loss as ever to comprehend how any man of sound mind could have indulged the expectation that the favor of an undisciplined and unarmed rabble could with any prospect of success be pitted against the organized strength of the British empire. The project was as irrational in conception as it would have been criminal in execution, had it not been struggled at its birth, amid the general derision. Happily, there was division in the camp—there was a profound reluctance on the part of all men who might have lost by the event to engage in so mad a scheme—there was want of preparation—there was no substantial belief in the possibilities of success even among the immediate leaders. They hustled each other into rebellion they scarce knew how themselves; and doubtless Mr. Smith O'Brien's very honesty was one of the principal causes why they ventured at length within the peril of the law. He was impatient at the sham and pretensions of his associates. He and they were either fools or knaves, or they were bound to give practical evidence that they had not been deluding their countrymen with idle words. It would be useless here to recur to the thrice-told tale of the abortive rising. The rebels were taken up by the police as a parcel of unruly students might be collared and carried off to the station-house for wrenching knockers off and uttering unseemly cries in a respectable neighborhood. So ended the first great act of Mr. Smith O'Brien's political life. It was not a very wise one, and we had rather not dwell upon it. If we mention it at all it is rather *honoris causâ*; it is that we may express an opinion that, however wild his actions—however unpardonable the course he adopted—Mr. Smith O'Brien was not least actuated by honest motives. His friends may admit that he acted like a fool; his enemies cannot say of him that he was a knave. This is no mean praise of any one of the heroes who have figured in the chronicles of Irish agitation.

It has now become a question among this gentleman's friends that he should be immediately returned to serve once more in Parliament. Mr. Smith O'Brien has steadily, and we think most wisely, refused to accede to their request. He has judged that time must pass over so fearful a mistake as the one he committed eight years ago. No doubt, if he were returned to Parliament to-morrow, he would be a more useful member than the great bulk of the Irish representatives. But he has consulted better for his own dignity, and, we believe, for his ultimate utility. When years have gone by, and he has by a steady discharge of the duties of his station given evidence to his fellow-subjects that he has broken with his past history, he may again acquire weight in counsel; but he has yet to earn a character for solid judgment. After all, why should men run this mad steeplechase to the Palace at Westminster? A man may exercise great weight in public affairs; he may be the good genius of his neighborhood; he may absolutely compel Parliament to action without ever entering its walls. There are few positions in this British empire at the present moment which offer such abundant opportunities for doing good as that of a native Irish gentleman who will turn his influence among his countrymen to good account. He can do far more than any stranger, however ample that stranger's means may be—however benevolent his intentions. The short way to the heart of the Irish peasant, more especially in the southern and western districts of his country, is open to the native proprietor, while the new English proprietor must address himself to the head—a far less perfect portion of the Irish organization. Mr. Smith O'Brien himself, after his protracted exile, cannot but be struck with the change around him. There is plenty yet that is amiss in Ireland, but the country is on the path of improvement, and is every day advancing towards prosperity. Districts are under the plow where there was nothing but desolation ten years ago. The laboring population, for the most part, can find employment, and they are no longer to anything like the same extent as before dependent upon the potatue for their precarious existence. Railroads intersect the land. Rapid and frequent communication between the various parts of the country has already produced its effect. Mr. Smith O'Brien will find the greatest possible change between the Ireland of 1848 and the Ireland of 1856, but he will find still ample scope for his energy and his benevolence, and he will be far more usefully employed as a country gentleman than as a senator—universally respected indeed for his honor and good faith, but of a dubious character for discretion.

HARVEST PROSPECTS—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. Taffan & McKillop, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Harrison County, Aug. 8.—The Wheat crop in this county is about a fair average. Other crops will fall considerably short, owing partly to bad seed and partly to the drouth. Many Hogs are fatted here for market. Trade is pretty good and Money easy.

Spencer County, Aug. 4.—The crops in this locality have all suffered more or less from the drouth. But few Hogs will be fatted this season, for want of Corn. The county contains Coal, which is as yet undeveloped. Money tight. Trade dull.

Wabash County, Aug. 5.—We have still on hand a surplus of old Grain. The Wheat crop this year is good. Other crops are short. No Hogs are fatted here for the market. Trade is not very brisk. Money close.

ILLINOIS.

Grundy County, Aug. 4.—The Wheat crop is good. Corn will be somewhat injured by the drouth. If, however, the weather remains favorable, perhaps an average crop may be expected.

Iroquois County, Aug. 4.—Our Wheat crop has come in very good. The drouth has been very injurious in some parts of the county to the Potato crop. Corn looks well as yet, but will be short unless we get rain soon. The other crops are about an average.

Macon County, Aug. 2.—Our harvest in this county is not first-rate, except Wheat. No Grass, and but very little Oats, owing to the great drought. The prospect for Corn is but poor,—we have had some good rain within the last week, which may make it tolerably fair. Vegetables, however, of every kind, have suffered, and almost perished for want of rain.

Peoria County, Aug. 1.—Our harvest prospects are only tolerable. Fall Wheat is good,—fully an average crop. Spring Wheat is light,—not more than three-fourths the usual yield. Oats are poor,—not more than half a crop. Corn will not fill much behind the average.

IOWA.

Hardin County, July 31.—Crops are not as good as last year, but the amount raised is much greater, as there is much more land cultivated.

Johnson County, Aug. 1.—The alarm felt a few weeks since in regard to the shortness of crops on account of drouth, was almost groundless, as the result of the progressing harvest shows. The crops will be but little below the best, if any.

Linn County, Aug. 1.—The general reports of the farmers as to the crops are very favorable. The Wheat crop is now entirely harvested; the quantity is thought to be a little more than the usual yield, while the quality is of the very best. It is now certain that all the fears about the Corn crop entertained a month ago will not be realized: however, the crop will not be a large one; the cold, wet weather in the early part of the season rotted the seed in the ground. Wheat and Corn are the staple crops of the county.

Marshall County, Aug. 1.—The farming community are rejoicing over the prospect of a bountiful harvest. Wheat has come in very fine; much better than could have been expected a few weeks ago. Corn looks finely. Everything indicates prosperity the coming Fall and Winter.

WISCONSIN.

Outagamie County, July 31.—The harvest will be very abundant here. The times, however, are yet hard, but when harvest is over, money will be easier and business more brisk.

Green County, Aug. 4.—Our crops this year have all done pretty well, and the farmers are having a good harvest of all kinds of grain, and are getting it well secured.

Ozaukee County, Aug. 4.—The crops in this county will, I think, be full an average with the last three years. Winter grain was injured somewhat by the severe frost, and the growth is not as heavy as usual, but it has filled remarkably well and is of superior quality. They are now in the midst of harvest. Spring crops look remarkably well, but it is very dry now, and unless we have rain soon the crops will be injured by drouth, especially Potatoes. Corn looks well but is not a staple crop in this vicinity. If we have rain soon, our crops will be more than an average.

GEORGIA.

Baldwin County, Aug. 6.—Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Rye and Fodder are our chief productions. The season has been very dry. Throughout the county scarcely half a crop will be made. On some plantations crops are moderately good; on others ruined by the drouth.

Marion County, Aug. 7.—The staple productions of this section are Corn and Cotton. The yield this year will not be more than 15 bushels of Corn to the acre, and not more than 500 pounds of Cotton per acre. The drouth has cut all short. The crops will not be more than half an average.

Morgan County, Aug. 5.—Corn, Cotton and Wheat are the principal crops. Wheat was cut and grived short, owing to the severe frost. Corn is very poor on account of the drouth, and in many places is cut off entirely, many fields yielding not more than a quart, peck or bushel to the acre. The Cotton is also small.

TEXAS.

Milam County, July 24.—Our prospects here are anything but favorable. Cotton and Corn are the chief crops, and judging from present appearances the yield will be very small.

Jackson County, July 26.—Cotton, Corn and some Sugars are raised here. The Corn will be very light on account of the drouth. Cotton is doing well, and judging from present appearances the yield will be good.

Robertson County, July 29.—Our Corn crop this season will be short; with a good season, the Cotton crop will be fair; notwithstanding the protracted drouth Wool and Stock will probably yield more than last year. This of course depends on the market price—the commodity itself is evidently on the increase.

ALABAMA.

Macon County, Aug. 8.—Our crops here consist principally of Cotton, Corn, Peas, Oats and Sweet Potatoes; the long drouth has so seriously injured them all that the crop this year will not exceed half of what is usually made in this county.

Madison County, Aug. 8.—The Corn crop is short on account of the drouth, and such also is the case with the Cotton crop, though not so much injured.

LOUISIANA.

Claiborne Parish, July 29.—Our principal productions are Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Potatoes, and our prospects for a crop this year are very good. The Wheat crop is already gathered; the yield was about 20 bushels per acre. There will be a very small demand for Flour for the next season in this county. The yield of Corn will probably be 25 bushels per acre; the Cotton crop will average about 800 pounds per acre which is about a half bale. This is over an average crop.

MISSISSIPPI.

Marshall County, Aug. 5.—This county yields more Cotton than any other in the State. Corn and Wheat are also raised to some extent. Wheat is tolerably good, and the crops generally are promising.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pickens District, Aug. 5.—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye and Potatoes are the principal crops in the Southern portion of the district. Cotton is grown with profit. The yield may be considered an average one. Oats inferior. Wheat barely a medium crop. Corn much injured by drouth.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* notices a new branch of commerce for that port, which is the arrival of daily trains at the depôt of the Wilmington and W. Railroad Company, loaded exclusively with wheat from the middle and western counties of North Carolina, intended for direct shipment to New-York. About 40,000 bushels have already been received, and 100,000 bushels more are expected to complete the present crop, that is, that part of it deliverable before "corn harvesting."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

The stormy weather, to-day, seriously impeded business.

ASHES—Continue inactive at old rates. Pearls. $7 75; Pots. $6 50@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs. American Yellow transpired at 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at about previous prices.

COFFEE—Is in rather limited request, at unaltered figures. Java, 14½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c; Rio, at 9¾c @11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Mr. William Scott, broker, reports the stock on hand, to-day, thus: Rio, 69,807; Java, mats, 16,000; Java, Government bags, 1,800; Native Ceylon, 1,746; Maracaibo, 4,304; Laguayra, 5,350; St. Domingo, 300; Other descriptions, 4 000. Total, 112,307 pkgs.

COPPER—Is in rather better demand, and is held with a little more firmness.

COTTON—The inquiry is tame, but prices are without any essential variation. The arrivals are light, and the available stock is comparatively limited. Still, purchasers move with reserve. The annexed list represents all the varieties now procurable or inquired for, to any considerable extent, here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T
Ordinary	10	10	10	10½
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾

FISH—The general supply is a poor one, inadequate to the requirements of buyers, and, in consequence, business is restricted. Dry Cod and Smoked Herring are quite firm and buoyant in price. Mackerel are languid and irregular. Other kinds are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is without activity, but with light arrivals, prices are slowly recovering from the depression previously noticed. The sales since our last consist of about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@ 5 85
Straight State	5 85@ 5 95
Favorite and Extra State	5 95@ 6 30
Common to Good Michigan	5 40@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lakes	5 90@ 6 20
Common to Good Ohio	6 10@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 30
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	8 75@ 9 00

Canadian is quiet and heavy, the transactions since our last having amounted to only about 800 bbls. ordinary extra, mostly at $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and prices of nearly all qualities are declining. The general inquiry is moderately active. The sales since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 70@$8 25, and $9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slack request, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, and closes with comparative firmness and buoyancy, a portion of yesterday's large decline in prices having been recovered. The sales since our last reach about 55,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair Canadian White, at $1 40@$1 50; very good Western White, at $1 60; prime Western Red, at $1 51@$1 52; very good to prime Southern White, at $1 60@$1 62½; and very good Southern Red, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and demand. Prime is worth 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and being less abundant, they now generally command 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 44½c. @46c. for Canadian; 43c.@46c. for State; 38c.@43c. for Jersey, and 35c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 53,000 bushels, at 55c.@58c. for unsound, heated and lamp; 59c.@62c. for common to prime Mixed; 63c. @65c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 66c @ 70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 350 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, yet steady.

HIDES—Are in greatly reduced supply and lively request, at full and rising prices.

HOPS—Can be purchased at 73c.@11c. ₱ lb; but they are in very slack request.

IRON—There were 100 tons Scotch Pig disposed of, in lots, at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Continue in rather light supply and fair demand at full rates. Eastern bring $1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Remains quiet at former prices. Foreign, $6@6 25; Galena, $6 37½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The demand is good, and with a moderate general supply here, prices display an upward tenor.

LIME—Rockland is still scarce, and worth 85c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, and rather languid. New-Orleans, 53c.@55c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba, 35c.@ 39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and in request mainly at $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is rather inactive, yet is stiffly held at 43c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are as last noticed. Resin is in fair demand, and is now worth from $1 62½@$1 70 for common ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 50 for No. 1 and white ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in fair request at strengthening prices. Red and Olive oils appear less active, yet quite as firm. Linseed unsettled. Small lots bring 96c.@97c.@98c. ₱ gallon. Holders refuse to accept even these rates for whole lots, and this circumstance obstructs business. Lard oil can be had at from 92½c.@$1 ₱ gallon, but it is not now much sought after.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, with sales reported since our last of only about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 37½@$19 50 for Mess; and $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 275 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed: the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@ $11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@ 21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 85 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in pretty good request, at about former quotations.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet, yet pretty stiffly held.

SOAP—We heard that 150 boxes Castile found buyers at old rates.

SPICES—Are inactive, and somewhat nominal.

SUGARS—Rule dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 520 hhds. Cuba, in lots, mainly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars sell freely and regularly.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. Prime sold at about previous figures.

TOBACCO—Is still in good request, and if anything on the advance, though buyers are reluctant to pay higher rates. The sales since our last include about 115 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 8c.@15c.; 190 hhds. Havana, at 24c.@36c., and 84 cases Seed Leaf at 7¾c.@18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 450 bbls., Ohio and Prison, found buyers at 34c.@34½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, and rates were somewhat infirm. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6½d.@ 6¾d.@7¼d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 25s.@25s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations. For ports on Pacific Ocean, there was not much offering, and rates were comparatively nominal. Measurement goods were quoted at 87½@90c. for San Francisco, 80c. for Melbourne, and 85c. for Sidney, ₱ foot.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 19—1 P. M.

Flour—State and Western—My last circular was of the 11th inst., per *Arabia*, *via* Boston. Little of interest has transpired during the week. Shippers have entered the market sparingly, but for the Eastern States and home trade a fair inquiry has prevailed. With very moderate receipts, prices have slightly fluctuated—closing quietly as follows: Common to good State, $5 75@$6 ₱ bbl.; extra do., $6 20@$6 30; common to good Ohio, Indiana, &c., $6@$6 40; common to fair grades extra Ohio, $6 50 @$7. Southern has declined—mixed to good brands $6 85@$7 25; favorite and extras, $7 50@$8 25. *Clearances from New York, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18, both inclusive:* To London, 8,883 bbls.; Liverpool, 16,987; Glasgow, 1,879; Falmouth, &c., 5,054; Havre, 7,420; Antwerp, 204; Lisbon, 1,843; Oporto, 249; Gibraltar, 8,768; British Provinces, 5,293; West Indies, 916; South America, 2,779.

Wheat—In my last, a dull and declining market was reported. With a better inquiry for Great Britain, as well as for France, a slight reaction subsequently took place, and prices of good and prime descriptions advanced 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, while other kinds were much neglected. Little or no effect was produced by the *Canada's* advices to 2d inst., but the *Baltic's* accounts to 5th, at hand on the evening of the 16th, completely unsettled the market yesterday, and little was done. To-day a much better demand existed for Great Britain and the Continent. Sales of Southern White, new, very good quality, were made at $1 60@a$1 89½ ₱ 60 lbs. Ohio White, new, $1 60. Good Canadian White, old, $1 50. Good to prime Southern and Western Red, new, can be quoted about $1 49@$1 52. In the present state of the market the exact change on the week cannot be reported. *Clearances from New York, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18, both inclusive:*—To London, 13,028 bushels; Liverpool, 269,955; Glasgow, 12,150; Bristol, 9,750; Queenstown, 7,373; Havre, 39,715; Antwerp, 5,827; Lisbon, 10,481.

Indian Corn—Has been in moderate request for shipment and home consumption. Western mixed, after advancing 63c.@63½c. ₱ 56 lbs for prime, has receded to my last quotation, 81c. Southern Yellow, 82c.@84c.; do. White, 66c.@70c. *Clearances from New York, from August 11 to August 18, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 85,584 bushels; British Provinces, 300; West Indies, 1,430; South America, 400.

Rye—In light supply and fair request for export—prices without much change. Prime Northern 85c. @86½c. ₱ 56 lbs. For forward delivery nothing has as yet transpired. *Clearances from New York, from August 11 to August 18, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 14,962 bushels. Falmouth, &c., 4,515.

Freights—To Liverpool, Flour 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 7½d. ₱ bushel.; Liverpool, Flour 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel.; Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Antwerp, Flour 3s. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9d. ₱ bushel; Havre, Flour 60c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 15c.@17c. ₱ bushel.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 10th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. DEGEBOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 123 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....263 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

P. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$26 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to 85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 50 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	3 50 to 26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 50 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer

Of Watches and Jewelery, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 50 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $8 of rape-seed oil.

$12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

This effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical: it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, it is Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT. PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY
OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxids of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in fineness to any other manufactured in the country, either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ACRES.
TO CAPITALISTS.
LANDS IN MINNESOTA
AND
WISCONSIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (for a few days,) TOWN LOTS AND INTERESTS, in the following new and flourishing towns. Also, land adjoining the same, in quantities and upon terms to suit purchasers:

SAINT PAUL, HASTINGS AND DAYTON, MINNESOTA; SUPERIOR, and SAYFIELD, upon Lake Superior, Wisconsin.

The above-named towns, from their superior natural positions and commercial advantages, are rapidly becoming large and important places, and afford a safe and reliable investment for capital.

Judging of the future by the past, we may expect a rise in the value of real estate in these places of MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. A YEAR for some time to come. It is no illusion. That rate has been more than exceeded in Saint Paul and Chicago for the past five years.

Also, FOR SALE, TWO LARGE WATER POWERS—One of 12, and the other of 22 feet fall, available to almost an limited extent. Great inducements will be given to those who will improve the same. Timber, stone, lime and clay in abundance, and marble convenient. A large per cent age guaranteed upon investments.

Merchandise and real estate received in exchange for property.

Satisfactory references given, and certified abstracts of title shown.

Land Warrants, personally located on choice lands, situated upon important railroad routes, which will pay a profit of 100 to 500 per cent. yearly on the investment.

Apply at the Astor House, New-York.

LYMAN C. DAYTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—On 120th-st., near Market-square; house nearly new, 8 rooms, built by days' work for the present owner and now occupied

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & CO.—Will [illegible] Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible],000 EIGHT PER CENT. [illegible] bonds of the MILWAUKEE [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are [illegible] convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon [illegible] miles of the road between its Junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Portage, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified in the Trust, TODD R. M. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in such manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Wanpun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Mil waukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending [illegible] over $15,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened in Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount not equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds, they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of the Company, and see on what foundation it rallies for all business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—By order of the administrators of the estate of JAMES HAY, deceased, public auction or vendue, by order of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable property known as the FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES HAY, situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County.

The estate consists of a Country Seat of about 30 acres, and a farm adjoining of about 120 acres.

The Country Seat is one of the most elegant in this country, having been planned by the deceased expressly for his own use and without regard to cost. The Mansion is a spacious edifice, built of stone laid in courses, and constructed in the most approved manner for a gentleman's residence, with broad halls, large dining and drawing-rooms, study, [illegible] conservatories; marble mantels and grates throughout; gas[illegible] to bed, bells, furnaces, &c. On the second floor there are six, and on the third floor four chambers with all necessary closets, cuntries and presses. On the basement floor is a commodious kitchen and laundry, supplied with water; larder, store-room, servants' hall, school-room, milk-room, &c., with every desirable appurtenance. Well, cisterns, and ice-house near by.

The outbuildings consist of two cottages, (one a handsome Gothic building,) barns, carriage-house, staples, cider-mill, &c.

The grounds near the house are laid out in a highly ornamental style, with an abundance of rare shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees, tastefully cropped, and in full growth. The garden is an extensive and excellent one, is traversed by a never-failing stream of water, and ornamented with rare plants of every description.

The fruits, which comprise every variety known in this climate, are in full bearing, and of the best quality.

It is proposed to so divide the lands as to sell the buildings and about 40 acres in one parcel, and the balance of the eighty acres in two or three building plots.

The portion known as the Farm and consisting of about 120 acres, comprises orchards, meadow and tillable land, and will be divided into parcels of ten or twenty acres each, in such a manner as to make several first class building sites.

This property is situated within 16 miles of the City Hall, New-York, one-half mile from the Pelham, and one and a half miles from the Mount Vernon Depôts of the New-Haven Railroad, at either of which persons may be found to direct visitors to the place. Cars leave the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. daily, for Mount Vernon, (a hack vehicle may at all times be obtained,) at 8:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M., and return at 5:44, 7:44, 8:45, and 9:27 A. M., and 4:38, and 6:56 P. M. Trains for Pelham leave at 9 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P. M., and return at 5:58 and 7:10 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Visitors are requested to apply at the entrance gate on the road from Pelham to East Chester.

For a descriptive map, or any other information to the premises, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—On THURSDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Extensive sale of new and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, piano fortes, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, elegant cut-glass and China ware, [illegible] cutlery, &c.—By catalogue, which will be ready, and the articles can be examined on the day previous to the sale. Consisting, in part, of twelve [illegible] rosewood parlor furniture, in French brocatel, plush and other rich coverings; nine splendid carved rosewood etageres, escritoires, music cabinets, rosewood French secretaries and bookcases, beautifully carved rosewood centre tables, marble-top sofa, side and pier tables, elaborately carved oak and walnut sideboards, custom-made extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, [illegible] lounges arm chairs, rockers, hall stands and chairs; bronzed and gilt [illegible] rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany bedsteads of Louis XIV., Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses

Also, a large invoice of French-plate mirrors, oil-paintings, cut-glass and China ware, table cutlery, silver ware.

At 3 o'clock—Six superior rosewood piano-fortes, three second-hand mahogany do.

Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing

WM. M. WIRE, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS.—Will sell at auction at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 38 acres of land. The place is an island, being bounded on the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, drawing rooms, bed-rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath room, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house wash house &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the a steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 9 Pine-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MAGNIFICENT PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Consisting of the whole manufactured stock of a Broadway cabinet maker. THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., No. 86 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., 11 suites solid carved rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel, silk plush, hair cloth and medallions rep, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, sideboards, extension dining tables, parlor reclining rocking, reception and side chairs, centre, card, pier, work and fancy tables, sofas, lounges, ottomans, suites of chamber furniture in oak, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and first-class decorated and enameled work, wardrobes, bedsteads secretary and dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses &c. Sale positive. By order, F. BAOFMAN, Assignee.

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., positive sale of splendid French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings second-hand furniture, carpets, silver plated ware, cutlery, fancy goods &c., &c. Also, sale of superior cabinet made stock of furniture. By order of assignee. See other advertisements.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CITY MADE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at No. 442 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, viz: 10 rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, do. bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, centre, side and sofa tables; etageres, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, rockers. Turkish easy chairs, lounges, paillasses, etc. Sale positive to pay advances.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of C. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st.—Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal fire places, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

Terms.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store.

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Goods and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Drafts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The public are respectfully solicited to examine my collection of furniture to-day, to be sold TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BURKEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH R. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of sugars, teas, coffee, raisins, cigars, wine, champagne, claret and port wine brandy; 12 superior oak office arm-chairs, a prime article; also, one [illegible] rosewood piano, but little used magnificent tone and finish, in perfect order. Advances have been made on the above named goods, and will be sold without reserve by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their sales room, No. 82 Cedar st., THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ A. M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of Cottage house No. 299 Dean-st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c., 1 Carhart's patent four octave melodeon. The cottage, with lot 50x100, is for sale very low.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [illegible] the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement..... $3,365,364 33

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies.....	$214,263 33	
For interest.....	101,901 89	
For annuities.....	2,950 00	
Due agents and others.....	145 82—	$319,161 04
		$3,684,525 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death.....	$59,000 00	
Paid additions to same.....	4,317 40	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising.....	28,752 94	
Paid surrendered policies.....	9,644 20	
Paid reduction of premium.....	700 17	
Paid annuities.....	791 79	
Paid on personal account.....	290 74—	101,497 34
Assets Aug. 1, 1856.....		$3,603,033 13

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$54,395 98
Bonds and mortgages.....	3,378,696 52
Fire insurance.....	457 74
Bills receivable.....	2,720 69
Deposited for taxes.....	4,276 38
Due from agents.....	62,526 81
	$3,503,033 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $36,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856.....	$25,850,590 00
Issued since.....	1,734,600 00
	$27,585,190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	735,955 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856.....	$26 869,235 00

Number of policies running May 1, 1856.....	9,135
Issued since.....	641
	9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856.....	9,507
Of which 3,533 are for life	
746 are for 7 years,	
30 are for 1 year,	
196 are for irregular periods.	
9,507	
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk...	$1,008,575 00
Increase for the quarter in policies.....	371
Increase in life policies.....	403
Increase in irregular period.....	27—430
Decrease in 7 year policies.....	56
Decrease in 1 year policies.....	3—59
	371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase.....	$2,718 80

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months...1,320

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I, ABBATT, Secretary,
I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN WESTON ART,
ROBT H. M'URDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JON. THAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $100,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city,) and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about.....	1,300
The population in 1855 is over.....	12,000

and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851.....	$711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853.....	1,275,609
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854.....	1,939,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855.....	3,259,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856.....	5,500,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board,

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as storesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 53, 56, 62, 65, 74, 98, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1856. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 33 Chambers-st., (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOHN H. HARRIS—Late of the firm of PETIT, HARRIS, ENGLAND & CO., is admitted a partner in our house. THOS. N. DALE & CO.,
No. 18 Warren-st., New York.
No 15 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.
No. 13 Rue de Caumartin, Paris.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY—The Allentown Railroad Company having completed their organization by the election of the following Board of Directors, viz.: New-York—J. F. A. Sanford, Thomas E. Davis, John O. Sargent, Samuel J. Beals, C. H. Booth, O. Delorest Grant, J. F. Butterworth, F. C. Gebhard, William S. Wetmore; C. Danforth, Paterson; Jacob Dilonge and C. Prez, Pennsylvania.

Have opened their books for subscription to their capital stock, at the office of Samuel J. Beals, Esq., 19 Williamst., New-York.

The Company respectfully request your examination of the circular statement which follows, and which has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. Ellwood Morris, Chief Engineer to the Company. This statement will, at a glance, show the vast importance of the proposed work to the merchants of New-York, as a means of securing speedy and certain transmission of merchandise between their City and the great interior of the country.

The Allentown Railroad forms the only unfinished link in the direct east and west railroad route across New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., to which the people of New-York and of the West have long been looking with anxiety; it extends from the town of Allentown, upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad (now in operation) to Auburn, the eastern terminus of the Danphin and Susquehanna Railroad, (also in operation,) and communicates there with the southern anthracite coal field of Schuylkill County, Pa., and at Dauphin with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The distance is 38½ miles. The grades coming towards New-York will not exceed 14 feet to the mile.

This route completes the connection between the railroads now in operation from the City of New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad, which it joins near the town of Dauphin, 8 miles north of Harrisburg, and avails of all the vast connections of that prosperous enterprise. The legislation is all complete, the line has been carefully surveyed and accurately located, and nothing now remains to prevent the immediate commencement of the work.

To construct this railroad with a single track and sidings, will cost $1,490,000, exclusive of the right of way (a large portion of which will be taken in stock) and of the equipment.

It forms, with its connections, the most direct railroad route that can ever be obtained between the City of New-York and the principal commercial Emporia of the Western States; much shorter than any other, and a cheaper line of transport across a country but little obstructed by the Winter snows that embarrass so much our Northern lines.

This route commences at New-York with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, crosses the Delaware River by a substantial bridge near Easton, Pa., and has a uniform gange (4 feet 8½ inches) from New-York Harbor to the city of Pittsburg, at the head of navigation on the Ohio River.

At Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad (which forms an important part of this route) connects with the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad, and its great network of branches, and also joins the Steubenville line, which forms part of the shortest route to Cincinnati.

At Blairsville, 50 miles east of Pittsburg, we unite with the Northwestern Railroad, which carries the common gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, by a very direct line, to Cleveland, and thence by the Toledo line, the Southern Michigan, the Rock Island Railroad, &c. This usual gauge of the Eastern States will be carried out, unbroken, to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, St. Louis, Alton, Dunbuque, Galena, &c., and by Railroads now under cougruction, to a point high up the Missouri, near the border of the Kansas Territory.

The construction of the Allentown Railroad will open to the trade of New-York City the means of sending a locked car loaded with goods, direct from Jersey City to any Railroad point in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The advantage of sending goods at once from the City of New-York, in a locked car, without transhipment or delay, to almost any point in the Western country, needs only to be stated to be appreciated by all business men; and the initiation of this new system of goods traffic requires only the construction of our unfinished link of 38½ miles of Railroad to bring it into action in two years' time.

Our Railroad also runs through the richest portion of the celebrated Iron Ore deposits of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, from which, at the present moment, twelve anthracite furnaces of the largest class are supplied.

It penetrates, almost centrally, the rich and populous counties of Lehigh and Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania; passes through, or near, five flourishing towns or villages, and connects at once, the town of Pottsville, the centre of the anthracite coal trade, with the City of New-York, a line only 140 miles long, and secures from that region, within 5 five hours' trip, a large and valuable travel which, by the existing route, requires eleven hours' time

In fact, the Allentown Railroad not only promises to aid greatly in the transmission of goods from and to New-York, and to facilitate the Western travel of the City, but it also possesses, within itself, unexampled resources for a heavy local business.

It furnishes too, the only route by which the City of New-York can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with the red-ash anthracite coal, so highly approved for domestic use, and which is only to be found in quantity, in the Pottsville coal region.

Finally, it may be stated, that the combined line opened to the City of New-York by the Allentown Railroad, will be shorter than the present traveled routes, as follows:

To Cincinnati, 156 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To St. Louis, 187 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cleveland, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Chicago, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cincinnati, 128 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To St. Louis, 183 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Cleveland, 73 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Chicago, 73 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

Our route, in fact, forms the shortest practicable Railway line to all the leading points of the Western country, as will be more clearly seen by reference to a map of the United States

We now annex an estimate of the probable annual business.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

Estimate of the probable annual revenue to be derived from the Auburn, Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad, when fully completed and properly equipped, to wit:

PASSENGERS.

Through 200,000 at 2 cents a mile, say 75 cents....	$150,000
Way, 100,000 at 3 cents a mile, say 50 cents.....	50,000

LIGHT FREIGHT.

Through, 100,000 tons at say $1 50.....	$150,000
Way, 10,000 tons at say 70 cents.....	7,000

HEAVY FREIGHT.*

Coal, 800,000 tons, at 60 cents.....	$300,000
Lumber, Lime, Slate, &c., 50,000 tons, at 50 cents.	25,000
Iron Ore, 250,000 tons, at 40 cents.....	100,000
Mail and Express.....	10,000
Annual Total.....	$792,000
Deduct for expenses, say 50 per cent.....	396,000
Leaves probable revenue 20 per cent. on investment of $2,000,000, the probable cost when fully equipped, including our pro-rata share of the heavy rolling stock necessary for the coal trade.....	396,000

* This business is already existing, and it may be truly added, that it is in fact awaiting the completion of our line. With suitable coal region connections, a well built railroad, an ample equipment, a liberal management, and a good coal port on the deep waters of New-York Harbor, we cannot be prevented from commanding a coal trade of 1,000,000 tons per annum, whenever we are ready to send our locomotives after it.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$20,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company, payable in 1865.

$40,000 City of Keoknk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 8th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. The Tax, 1.33 30-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under simulated circumstances:

E. K. Swift, Brother & Jonston; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 13, 1856; on London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, in favor of Mr. Moulin Dutch.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d
19,930.....	498 10 7	19,933.....	497 9 6
19,931.....	498 10 7	19,934.....	349 1 9
19,932.....	497 9 6	19,935.....	349 1 9

$13,500 MORTGAGE.—The subscriber is desirous of disposing of a mortgage of $13,500 for cash. The mortgage is well secured, and bears 10 per cent interest payable in semi-annual installments, and extending four years from last June. If preferred, the subscriber would retain a portion of the amount to make those negotiating doubly secure. Apply to

LYMAN C. DAYTON, Astor House, New-York.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.—A gentleman of fortune having facilities for giving the money of Eastern Banks a long and wide circulation in the West, is desirous of making arrangements with some responsible bank to circulate its bills, giving security for the same. Satisfactory references given. Address BAILKER, Astor House, New-York.

$100,000 MONEY ADVANCED—To any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, dry goods, cigars &c., or the same bought for cash, at the old established office of TAYLOR & CO., No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's theatre. A lot of watches and fine old oil-paintings for sale. Apply to

FRANK RYERSON, Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Conpon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, due 15th August, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—CUTTER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HARBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Americas Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *vid* Suspension Bridge. Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 6:40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11:15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12:45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1:30 P. M.

8:10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3:30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8:30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8:15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4:30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo and Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *vid* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Destination of Immigrants.

The following interesting table was prepared by A. E. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Castle-Garden. It shows the destination and amount of money possessed by all the amigrants who arrived at this port during the eleven months previous to July 30, 1856:

Destination.	Number of Emigrants.	Amt. of their Cash Capital.
Six New England States	6,148	$191,543 01
Fifteen Slave States and D. C.	5,356	194,898 78
New-York	39,943	1,291,628 09
New-Jersey	2,272	214,955 79
Pennsylvania	9 491	546,063 78
Ohio	6,117	479,633 90
Indiana	1,809	107,661 68
Illinois	7,713	698,456 31
Michigan	2,837	199,500 86
Wisconsin	10,000	1,045,661 83
Iowa	1,855	248 835 40
California	806	165,125 13
Minnesota	305	35,156 00
Kansas	3	128 00
Utah	1,829	55,670 93
Oregon	1	10 00
Totals	105,707	$5,398,369 54
Total of the Free States and Territories	102,451	$5,208,490 81

[Advertisement.]

Caution to Merchants.

All discoveries and inventions of approved value, as preservatives of health, or remedies for disease, give rise, unfortunately, to pernicious counterfeits and imitations. The more popular the article, the more eagerly its name, its credentials, its external appearance, are copied by unscrupulous knaves, who, destitute of the ability to produce anything useful themselves, have just sufficient cunning to make espital out of the discoveries of others. It has been said that "hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," and it might, with equal truth, be remarked, that the counterfeits of valuable remedies are the tribute paid by poison mongers to practical science.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnappe, was introduced to the world under the indorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession, some five years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with the strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanting by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medicinal purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnappe, together with the unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and inclosed with each bottle of the Schnappe, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around the schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam aromatic schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and, worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequaled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrid and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading firms in many of the Southern and Western cities of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may as certain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of [illegible] and he calls upon the press and the public [illegible] remedy so great an evil.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[illegible] 20 [illegible]
[illegible] bars of hall and hotels.
Since the introduction of my
Schiedam schnappe
into the United States a number of liquor mixers in New-York have commenced
putting up mixed and poisoned gin,
and
calling it "schnappe;"
the name belongs expressly to
my article;
all others are counterfeits,
and impositions on the public.
I understand a number of
bar rooms in the city
keep the poisonous gin for sale,
on account of the cheapness of the price—two dollars and a half a dozen—when
pure Holland gin
is worth by the pipe one dollar and fifty cents a gallon.
Look out for such impostors.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
The popularity of this article as a medicinal distillation, and its decided superiority over all other alcoholic stimulants, are established facts in the history of dietetics, which no man ventures to deny.

Even those who inveigh against the use of diffusive stimulants under any circumstances, have the candor to admit that Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe is the purest of them all.

It would be literally flying in the face of demonstration to do otherwise; for the most accurate and eminent chemists of the United States have analyzed the preparation, and pronounced it free from the deleterious elements found, in a greater or less degree, in every other kind of spirituous liquor.

Nor is this all; more than three thousand physicians, among whom are numbered the greatest names belonging to the faculty of medicine in this country, have certified, over their own signature, to the valuable medicinal properties of such an article as the severest chemical tests have proved the Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe to be, and have accepted it as a most desirable addition to the *materia medica*. A pamphlet containing selections from the letters of about five hundred of the most distinguished of these practitioners has been published by the undersigned, and may be procured of his agents in New-Orleans and other cities of the Union.

Such are the scientific indorsements under which the Schnapps has been introduced into Hospitals, Dispensaries and private medical practice, as a diuretic, tonic and restorative, with striking and uniform success; while its agreeable flavor, and the absence of that caustic and destructive ingredient known as "fusil oil"—a poison which is present, to a greater or less extent, in all other forms of alcohol—have commended it to those who use spirituous liquor as an occasional beverage.

The Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is manufactured at the factory of the undersigned, at Schiedam, Holland. He is the sole importer, as well as the exclusive manufacturer, of the article, and no preparation bearing the name of "Schnapps," that is not procured either from his establishment in New-York or Philadelphia, or from his agents in other cities is genuine and reliable.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, strictures, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLHO WOLFE.
Nos. 19, 20, and 22 Beaver-st., New-York,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS AS A MEDICINE.

Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases of the genito-urinary apparatus. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed with great success by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS AS COMPARED WITH BRANDY, ETC.

The highest chemical authority in this country has indorsed the Schnapps as purer than the best French brandy, while in price it is much cheaper than the worst. The repeated failures of the European grape crops has raised the value of genuine brandy (if, indeed, such a rarity is procurable at all) to a figure which places it beyond the reach of nine-tenths of our population. As a medicine it is unattainable by a large portion of the sick; as a habitual drink it is only for the affluent; and when purchased at the heavy cost of $8 or $9 gallon, it is neither so good for medicinal purposes nor so wholesome as a beverage, as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapp's, which, even by the single bottle, is sold at less than half that rate.

TO TRAVELERS.

As a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, the Schiedam aromatic schnapps is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysenteric and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all the more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits as a beverage or corrective must necessarily meet with at country hotels are no less pernicious than the changes of water, and therefore the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling.

THE WHOLE ARGUMENT IN A NUTSHELL.

It has been proved that for those who use liquor as a beverage, the Schiedam Schapps is the best; that in purity it is unequaled; that for many painful diseases it is a specific; that whenever it is proper to administer spirituous liquors for any purpose, this is the article that should be given; that the faculty indorse it; that the press approves it; that it has friends and advocates everywhere, and that its open opponents do not amount to a "corporal's guard."

I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

LABORATORY, New-York.

Mr. Udolpho Wolfe: Dear Sir: I cannot speak too highly of the purity of your Schiedam Schnapps It is decidedly superior to anything of the kind in the market. It is perfectly free from the admixture of fusil oil or any of those amylic compounds which produce such a mischievous and irreparable effect upon the constitution, and which very few samples of alcoholic distilled liquors are without—most of them being largely impregnated with it. I have personally inspected the various processes of distillation practiced at Scheidam, and know that unusual care is taken to separate the noxious elements from the pure alcohol, and your Schnapps is a striking proof of its success. As a medicinal agent for chronic and renal affections I have successfully prescribed it, and recommend it as an agreeable cordial and harmless stimulant, and shall continue to do so, as well as to use it as a source of pure alcohol for chemical investigations and experiments.

Your obedient,
ISAIAH DECK, Consulting Analytical Chemist.

Dr. CHARLES A. LEAS, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore, writes as follows in relation to the value of Schnapps as a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c.:

I take great pleasure in bearing high creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, yours, obedient servant,
CHARLES A. LEAS, M. D.

From Dr. C. L. LEONARD, Louisville, Ky.:

I well know the difficulty of obtaining genuine, unadulterated spirituous liquors of any kind for medical purposes, and therefore rejoice at any attempt to render certain the purity of those articles, and at the same time to improve the medicinal properties. Perhaps in no article is this improvement more desired than in Holland gin. We frequently fail to prescribe it where it might be useful, having no faith in obtaining a genuine article, and of course anticipating no benefit from the use of an infector one. I shall take great pleasure in receiving a bottle of your Schnapps, and hope it may prove all that it is described.

Dr. C. ROBBINS, of Boston, celebrated for his cure of epilepsy, cholera, &c., complains of the great difficulty of procuring a pure Holland gin, and speaks of the Schiedam Schnapps, as follows:

I have commended your article in four cases: two in Connecticut, one in Vermont, and one in Rhode Island. An article of this character is much needed. I have been unable to find a substitute in the materia medica for pure Holland Gin. C. ROBBINS.
PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York: —Dear Sir: Last season the writer received, through your agent in this city, a bottle of your Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and since that period has prescribed the same in certain forms of urinary complaints; also in cases of debility in aged persons. So far the Schnapps has been of much benefit to those using it. * * * In conclusion, where a diuretic and stimulant is required, I should use the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. Thanking you for your kindness, I am respectfully yours,

A. D. CHALENER, M. D., No. 180 South 8th-street.

The subjoined letter from Dr. PAINE, of Manchester, N. H., relates to one of the most valuable medical properties possessed by the Aromatic Schnapps, and shows that it acts as a specific in a very painful disease—the gravel:

Mr. WOLFE: Permit me to address you a few lines, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, in respect to your medicine, called Schiedam Schnapps. I have had a very obstinate case of gravel and stone, of some five years' standing, causing very acute pain in every attempt to urinate. After using many remedies without much relief, I was induced to try a bottle of your medicine. In the course of three days it proved effectual, dislodging large pieces of stone, some of which were as large as a marrowfat pea. I continued the cordial, according to directions, and the patient continued to gain, and is fast recovering. I think a medicine of so much value in so distressing a complaint should be known to the public and the world at large. And I, for one, must give it my approbation and signature.

THOMAS PAINE, M. D.

From Dr. JOHN S. REESE, Chemist, Baltimore, Md.:

A number of our physicians are ordering the article, and several having already prescribed it. Persons to whom I have sold it speak highly of its qualities. A gentleman of my own personal acquaintance having suffered greatly with an affection of the kidneys and bladder, took two bottles, and subsequently passed a stone of considerable size, and was greatly relieved. It will, no doubt, go into general use.

Dr. CHEEVER, of Boston, writes thus:

Having a dropsical case that I should like to try your Schnapps upon, I am induced to accept your kind offer. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer.

[Advertisement.]

Important Trial at the Crystal Palace.

We had the pleasure of witnessing, a few days since, an interesting test trial of various weighing machines now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The trial was confined to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks scales, the scales manufactured by DUBYEE & FORSYTH, Rochester, N. Y., and a newly-patented scale manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merits of the scales, the Committee placed upon the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tons, a weight of 3,398 pounds, and then removed the weight to various parts of the platform. With this weight on one corner of the Vergennes scale, the beam indicated 3,390 pounds. When placed on the opposite corner the beam indicated only 3,377 pounds, showing a difference of 13 pounds, and when removed to the centre of the platform, the beam showed 3,387 pounds. A regnest was then made that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the weight the beam now indicated was 3,382 pounds, showing a difference of 8 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable, in part, to the arrangement of the platform upon the bearings, which forbids the possibility of its giving correct weight or agreeing with itself. The test was then applied to a Fairbanks Scale, and when the weight was placed on one corner of the platform, the beam indicated the *true weight*—3,398 pounds, on the second and third corners the result was the same; on the fourth corner a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of Fairbanks Scale, (capacity six tons,) that a quarter of a pound weight placed on any part of the platform, raised the beam.

A Duryee & Forsyth Scale, of 40,000 pounds capacity was next tested, and like the Vergennes Scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself; it showed a variation of ten pounds when the weight was removed from one corner to another. One of FAIRBANKS' small Platform Scales was then tested with United States standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited unerring accuracy. The sealed weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by DUBYEE & FORSYTH, but the result was far from satisfactory,—one corner was half a pound too light, the centre half a pound too heavy, and another corner two pounds too heavy.—*Pennsylvanian.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ The gentlemen who "had the pleasure of witnessing the important test trial of Scales," and who reported it to the *Pennsylvanian* a year or two ago, were our friends of the firm FAIRBANKS & EWING, of Philadelphia.

After a pleasant little family discussion of the article at the time, it was dropped. It enjoyed, however, an occasional revival, and owing to *some literary charm*, which we supposed it was thought to have possessed, found its way into the columns of various remote journals as a piece of *choice miscellany.*

After so long an interval, the public will be surprised and delighted to hail its reappearance as an *advertisement.*

Some may even think, from the circumstance of its making its *second* advant in this form, that it *really* was entitled to the *same* distinction at its *début.*

It is possible that the recent destruction of our factory by fire may have called forth this pleasant reminiscence.

We should be sorry to disappoint any one, but must choose between the public and the gentlemen who *pay* for the interesting fiction to which we refer.

We, therefore, respectfully inform our friends that we are *still in the field*, and that, in a few days, we shall have some *two hundred men* employed in the manufacturing of SCALES. Everything will be *new and improved* where improvement is possible. *Prices will be reduced!*

We invite public and private tests, and refer to former trials in this City, and over the whole country, not forgetting the one which the gentlemen "had the pleasure of witnessing."

We could not afford to forget this, for we were at the time awarded a SILVER MEDAL, with ESPECIAL COMMENDATION "for a very PERFECT MODEL BEAM SCALE."

The Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.

DURYEE & HOUGH, and WM. H. STROBRIDGE, Agents, No. 13 Whitehall-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—To-night again we are to have Sir WALTER SCOTT'S beautiful poem of the "Lord of the Isles," illustrated, at this popular Theatre. It is now in its fourth week of representation, and the rush to see it seems rather to increase than to diminish. The ladies have taken full possession of the Dress Circle, and even that has not the capacity to accommodate them. Make early application for places is the best way. It will be repeated again to-night, with the new Pantomime and Drama.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rascate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufactoring Depot, No. 379 [illegible]. ADAMS, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S Pills at this season should be occasionally used. They secure the health by cleansing the bowels and blood from all impurities, and they add an element to the blood on which its power to resist disease depends. As an anti-bilious medicine they are unrivaled. Sold at No. 43 Canal-st., at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, CORDELIA, wife of Gen. Charles Yates, and daughter of James Rowe, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at No. 2 Irving-place, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 18, EMMA JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Charles M. Simonson, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No 233 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs., this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug 19, after a few days' illness, at his residence, No 50 Leight-st., THEOPHILUS PECK, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, at 2 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM KERR, infant son of Cyrus H. and Elizabeth R. Loutrell, aged 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 596 Broome-st., on THURSDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 18, GRACE MCNAUGHT, wife of John Coburn

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Andrew McNaught, No. 78 West 30th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Sunday, Aug. 17, ADELAIDE B., daughter of John and Mary A. Wright, aged 1 year, 6 months and 10 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, Mrs. MARIAH MORGAN, wife of Shepherd DeVean, Esq., aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers, John A. and Samuel DeVean, and also those of his cousin-in-law, Sidney Corbett and George W. Sutton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 125 Atlantic-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for intermeat.

At Bloomingdale, on Saturday, Aug. 16, ERNEST LEE, infant son of Cornelia H. and Wm. Whitlock.

In South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, HELEN, daughter of James and Helen McLean, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 95 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 19.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	93	500 Erie Railroad	s30 59¼
10,000 Missouri State 6s c	85½	500 do	s4m 59
5,000 Ind State 6s	b30 82¾	200 do	b60 59½
2,500 N. Y. Cen R 7s, c	102½	100 do	c 59⅝
2,000 do	102⅝	320 do	s60 59⅝
1,000 N.Y.Cen.7s, 1865	99	1410 do	59¾
500 Erie R. B'd s. '75	92¼	100 do	b10 59¾
27,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	91	100 do	b60 59¾
5,000 do	b60 91¼	100 do	b3 59¾
5,000 do	s60 91¾	100 do	s30 59¾
5,000 Ill Fr. ba. w. priv.	91	200 do	s10 59¾
7 Ill. C sn. bights	111¾	300 do	c 59⅞
1 C0 Cle. and P. D ba.	60	100 Mich Cen. R. R.	89¾
100 Metropolitan Bank	108¾	5 do	89¾
10 Park Bank	98¾	50 do	b30 89¾
10 do	b3 99	150 M.So & N.In.RR.	b30 89¾
20 Great W. Ins. Co.	110	150 do	b30 89⅝
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119	100 do	s3 87¾
50 Canton Co	b30 23½	150 Panama R. R.	b30 94
100 do	23⅝	20 do	b3 93½
20 Penn. Coal Co	h1 95	50 do	93¾
900 do	h60 95	450 Cl & Pitts R.R.	58
10 N. Y. Cen. R R	93	400 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b30 72¼
100 do	b30 86½	200 do	b30 73½
165 ds	opg 86	200 do	s3 72¾
50 do	s30 86¾	50 Gal. & Chi. RR.	b60 107½
115 C. & R. I. RR.	91½	10 Milwau. & Miss. RR.	76½
113 do	b3 91½	50 Mil. & La Cresse RR	68¾
300 do	b60 92	12 do	68
700 Reading RR	s60 85¾	15 Ill. Centr. Railroad	109½
1500 do	86	150 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 29¾
200 do	b60 86¾	100 do	c 29
400 do	b60 86½	25 New-Jersey Kalir'd	121

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Ill Cen. RR. Bds.	91	100 Erie Railroad	s3 59½
5,000 do	b2 81	50 do	s30 60
50 Canton Company	23½	100 do	s30 59½
200 Cumberl'n Coal Co.	20	50 do	b60 59¾
31 N. Y. Central R. R.	94	100 do	59¾
100 do	s60 85¾	50 do	b3 59¾
271 Mich. So. & N.In.R.	s3 87¾	100 Reading Railr'd	s30 85¾
100 do	s60 87¾	600 do	s60 85¾
100 do	b60 88	100 do	85¾
100 do	b30 88	5 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	106¾
10 Mil. & La Crosse R.	67¾		

TUESDAY, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

There is an improved confidence in Money and Stock affairs, and decidedly less croaking in the Street, though, as yet, the upward turn at the Brokers' Board only shows itself in the firmness with which most of the leading shares are held, rather than the activity of business. The aggregate sales to-day are about 14,000 shares. The general market closed quite steady. The last registered transactions in Erie, were at 59¼; New-York Central, 86 cash, 85⅝ seller 60 days; Reading, 85⅞; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Centrals, 91 ₱ cent; Virginias, 93; Missouris, 85½. Money readily had by the Stock and Domestic Exchange houses at 7 ₱ cent., returnable on call. The inquiry continues active for Discounts at the rates quoted yesterday, though to-day the offering at some of the large Banks was a moderate one. The terms for first-class Sterling bills established yesterday brought a good demand to-day, and the sales at 109⅝ ₱ cent. were to a liberal amount. Such of the leading Bankers as were not in the market as drawers at this rate, settled with their customers at 109¾. The transactions in French Exchange were less than made for a Cunard steamer, and so will he the shipments of Specie by this opportunity. The latter count up $500,000 to $600,000, including a small parcel of Silver. The following are the transactions at the Government office to-day:

Paid on Treasury account	$46,147
Received on Treasury account	166,160
Balance on Treasury account	10,238,368
Paid for Assay Office	218,675
Paid on Disbursing Checks	22,545

There is little doubt felt that the Army Appropriation bill will be immediately taken up and passed on the reassembling of Congress.

The effect of the notice voted by Congress to Mr. COLLINS' Steamship line, will be to reduce, at the end of six months, the extra compensation of $33,000 the trip for postal service to $19,000, as contract stood before the Company appealed to that body for a more remunerating compensation. The change was not called for by the condition of the public revenues, the promptings of the popular sentiment, or the real equity of the case. These, indeed, all plead against it. The act of notice, therefore, was an arbitrary one, though we are well assured that it might have been averted had the managers of the line consented *to pay for undisturbed quiet.* This they deliberately elected *not* to do, and the Government now has fallen upon them, in consequence, at a very inauspicious moment, and to the cost, in difference of compensation, of about $365,000 a year. The influences, other than the negative one just referred to, which are supposed to have brought this change about, are said to be the opposition of Mr. VANDERBILT and the letters of Capt. NYE. But these are, probably, overrated. Mr. VANDERBILT was certainly unable to serve himself at Washington. *He* got no mail contract on any terms. And the only point made or pretended to be made in Capt. NYE'S letters was the vague intimation of a controlling English ownership in the line. If this were deemed worthy of consideration, the members of Congress were free to satisfy themselves on the spot that no such ownership really exists, or ever existed. Affidavits of the highest respectability are on file at Washington setting this charge right. No English member of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS, of New-York, or BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of Liverpool, has the slightest interest in the Collins' Line. But three members, of either house, hold, or as far as we are advised ever held shares in the line. These are Mr. JAMES BROWN, Mr. STEWART BROWN, and Mr. JAMES M. BROWN. Two are native-born citizens of the United States; the other came here at the age of ten years; all are resident New-York merchants, and went into the line from a generous sense of public spirit, and for the advancement and honor of the American Steam Marine, when overshadowed in the Mail service between Europe and the United States by the most formidable foreign competition, under British Government patronage.

The payments of the August dividend on the Stock of the New-York Central Company will commence to-morrow, at the Bank of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. We are requested to say that the office will be kept open, to accommodate the press of shareholders and their attorneys, as late as 4 o'clock, and to the same hour for several days hereafter. Parties holding powers of attorney to draw the dividends are requested to leave them at the desk of the transfer agency for examination at once, in order to facilitate the payments the same or the following day.

Dealers in Sterling Exchange are cautioned, in our advertising columns, against giving currency to certain bills drawn at Chicago on the London and Westminster Bank, Nos. 19,930 to 35, the same having been obtained under suspicious circumstances.

HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

Grading and Excavations	$1,932,000
Bridging	608,750
Culverts and Passages	161,000
Superstructure	1,247,400
Stations, Wharves, &c.	407,000
Equipment and Rolling Stock	355,000
Engineering and Contingencies	1,485,345
Preliminary expenses	90,000
Land titles	50,000
Total estimates	$6,436,495
Length of Road, ocean to ocean	161 miles.
Land grant from Honduras	1,500,000 acres.
Charter, exclusive, for	70 years.
Gross annual revenues estimated—	
From California passengers	$875,000
Treasure transit	200,000
Export freight	280,000
Mails, English and American	150,000
Central American trade	120,000
Local traffic	50,000
	$1,675,000
And 100,000 tons general freight	2,300,000
Together	$3,975,000
Operating Road	$500,000
To Government of Honduras	50,000—$550,000
Yearly net inc. when fully established	$3,425,000

New-York, *viâ* above route, to San Francisco, 4,121 miles.

The foregoing are the leading characteristics of the new Honduras Interoceanic Road to which we referred a few days since as being at present before the English public. The preliminary report and subsequent notes upon the examination and survey of the route which accompany the programme are exceedingly interesting, and we must say present the new scheme in a very attractive, not to say brilliant light. Allowing much for the excessive estimate of revenues and adding a hundred per cent. to the estimates for building and equipping road, there are still left abundant evidences of the feasibility of the route as a remunerating investment. The saving of distance between New-York and San Francisco is claimed to be 1,103 miles, which it is assumed will bring the steaming time within 11 to 14 days. As intimated the other day, Mr. SQUIER and his associates now in London in the grant have brought forward the enterprise in close proximity with certain political considerations affecting the Central American question. This adds to its importance at the present time on both sides of the ocean.

We understand that Mr. GILBERT F. HAYES, of the Bank Police, has displayed the highest commendable skill, as well as complete success, in recovering for a Havana mercantile house the sum of $20,000, of which they were recently robbed by a dishonest and absconding partner. The money, after being traced through New-Orleans into certain drafts on New-York, was estopped at the banking house on whom the drafts were made, and subsequently handed over to the proper owners.

An advertisement appears on another page, offering on private sale $200,000 City 8 ₱ cent Bonds of the Cities of Muscatine, Keokuk and Burlington in Iowa. See the card of E. A. CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-street.

Despite the boisterous weather to-day, Breadstuffs were generally a shade firmer,—the infinence of a spiritless demand being counteracted by limited receipts. Cotton varied little. Provisions were dull and heavy. Groceries ruled quiet and languid. Freights more heavy and infirm.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

Since our last advices of the 11th inst., a more marked demand for money has been experienced as well from the mercantile class, as from stock operators, and the tendency of rates of discount has been upward through the week. The semi-official returns for the fiscal year to 1st of July show that up to this period the exports from the United States including Specie has rather exceeded the imports, in spite of the enormous importation at the port of New-York since then, which attracts attention, as it must have, sooner or later, a direct influence upon the shipment of Specie. The two above-named causes seem mainly to have contributed in keeping our Stock market in a sort of hesitation, which have occasioned oscillations, resulting more generally in a decline, as shown by the annexed table of daily quotations. European demand by the last steamer has been most limited, and the transactions generally have been moderate. State Stocks—Some sales of United States 6s, 1867, have been made at 117. Transactions to some amount have taken place: in Indiana 5s at ½ advance, in Virginia 6s at ¾, and in Missouri 6s at 1 ₱ cent. decline. The latter were rather active. City Bonds—We know of no transactions worth mentioning, excepting a few sales of St. Louis 6s at rather better prices. Railroad Bonds—At private sale we notice some sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Income, of Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st mortgage 3d security, and Michigan Central 8s, 1860, at about previous quotations. At the Stock Exchange there was some animation in Illinois Central Construction, closing at ¾ decline. Some few New-York Central 6s have been done at ½ advance, and some Erie 7s, 1875, at a decline of 1½, and also some Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage at improving prices. Railroad Shares—There has been some animation in Erie, which after various oscillations closed at a decline of ¾. Also, in New-York Central and Reading, which have advanced ½. Transactions to a moderate extent took place, and with a decline in Michigan Southern of 1¾, and in Cleveland and Toledo of ¾. With a pretty good demand for Illinois Central they rose 1¾. Panama, on the other hand, have been affected downward by vague apprehension of some future competition. They are quoted 2½ lower. Money in active demand at 7 for call loans. Paper is more offered at 8@9 for 1st class, and from 9@12 for less known signatures.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

Since our advices of the 11th instant the market has again been active. Prices have considerably fluctuated, and, though at the close a better feeling prevails, almost all stocks with only a very few exceptions show a further decline compared to our last quotations. Money has been irregular; on call the supply has been better than during the previous week, while discounts are not quite so easy and rates a trifle higher. The stock orders from abroad have not been very important by the last mail, but they were for a greater variety, though only in small amounts. State Stocks—The demand has been active at a slight decline in prices. Virginia receded ½, Missouri ¾, Tennessee ½. Indiana 5s and Ohio 6s sold to a fair extent at former prices; the new California loan of 1875 has also been done again at 70¾ @70

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1536. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Fourth Session—At Albany.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The men of Science have come up to Capitol Hill to worship. They are gathering in strong numbers, and have brought many contributions. They are much the same set of people as in former years of the history of the American Association. The geological gentlemen go about the world hammering and philosophizing on HUGH MILLER of Cromarty did when he was preparing the pages of that exquisite autobiography, and came here with pockets full of rocks. The astronomers, male and female, having had their eyes glued to the end of a telescope for years, drop the glasses for a week, and come down to look at people who have the reputation of others. Mathematicians, to whom the whole world is a problem, bring their formulas here to enlighten their brethren and hopelessly to confuse the uninitiated spectator. The physicists have appeared, full-laden and jolly. The salt-water men, who treat of tides and currents and deep soundings and ebbs and flows and depositions, will have somewhat to say. The meteorologists propose examinations of the whirlwinds, and the two famous antagonists in this field—HARE and REDFIELD—are both here ready for a contest. The members are arriving rapidly by lines of travel from the North and West. From the South there are but few representatives. Dr. GIBBON, of North Carolina, has arrived, and Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, of Charleston, is expected to be here. At the house of Mr. HAWLEY a sort of Scientific Club is in existence, whose members are AGASSIZ, BACHE, HENRY, GOULD, PEIRCE and WOLCOTT GIBBS—natural history, physics, astronomy, and chemistry. At Congress Hall, headquarters seem to have been established by consent. A levee was held there last night, at which Madam NATURE was the hostess, invisible but much talked-of. Till a late hour, there were discussions of curious topics, mingled with comparisons of notes, and the party was lively and pleasant from the presence of the ladies of members, who accompany them this year in larger numbers than before.

It is exactly five years since the American Association met in Albany. In that space of time it has increased gradually in respectability and influence, and has now a membership of about 1,500; not more than two-thirds of which, however, is a profitable membership; that is, those who pay punctually and really do the work of the body. The hard-working members number scarcely 300; the good paying members will number perhaps 600 or 800. The remainder have their names upon the register but never come to these meetings and never bestow a thought upon the necessity of rendering effective support to the Association. As a natural consequence of this state of feeling, the Society finds itself quite frequently in an unpleasant predicament for lack of the necessary funds. It depends solely upon subscriptions, which must be renewed annually, to insure the publication of its proceedings and to meet the current expenses of each year. It is possible that the public will come up to its support when it shall be demonstrated that the work done is a good one. The British Society, upon the basis of which this is modeled, enjoys an income of $8,000 to $10,000 per annum, while this one has hardly $2,000. The difference is in the people. In England there is much interest in the meetings. In this part of the world, the public attend but very seldom in large numbers, and until three years ago there were few outside members. The terms of membership are so reasonable, ($5 a year) that it produces no very remarkable strain upon the purse to lend a helping hand to the advancement of American Science.

The promise of the company of distinguished strangers from abroad, fails to be realized. Of the foreign names who were invited, few or none can tear themselves away from the paths they tread daily, and besides this, some of them are bowed down with the weight of years and cannot come. Invitations were extended, in the name of the Association, to LIEBIG, HUMBOLDT, AIRY, ARGELANDER, LEVERRIER and others; but while most friendly letters are received from several of these gentlemen, their presence is denied. Three or four scientific men, however, are to be here before the session closes; among them will be Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, who has had charge of the work of constructing Electric Telegraphs in India, under the direction of the British Government; and who will be able to impart fresh and valuable information in relation to India. Dr. MCNAUGHTON, a brother of Dr. PETER MCNAUGHTON of this City, has arrived from Scotland, and although he is a Reverend and not a Philosophical Doctor, will be in attendance upon the Convention.

GOV. SEWARD NOT TO SPEAK.

Another disappointment is experienced in the announcement that Senator SEWARD cannot speak at the opening of the State Geological Hall next week. His engagements are so pressing that he is unable to be present on that occasion, to the great regret of members and strangers generally. His place will be occupied by Professors AGASSIZ and HENDERSON. On Thursday of next week, the Dudley Observatory will be dedicated, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT to deliver an oration.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

A novel feature in the present session of this Association was announced last evening. Public religious exercises are to be given to-night in St. Peter's Church, an address is to be delivered to members of the Association by Bishop POTTER, and a choir under the lead of a well-known Professor will perform the *Te Deum*. In view of this circumstance, the remark of a facetious scamp, that this is the Love Feast of Science, is not so much out of the way.

SURVEY OF NEW-YORK.

It is understood that some interesting results of the United States Coast Survey will be presented. Prof. BACHE, the indefatigable head of that department of Government labor, is here, in company with several of his Assistants. The Professor is engaged with Col. TOTTEN, in winding up the survey of New-York Harbor, which was commenced last season, and is to be finished in season to hand the reports of the officers engaged in the work to the Harbor Commissioners this Fall. The Commission expires in January, and its report will be rendered at the next session of the Legislature. A large force from the Survey service has been placed at the disposal of the Commission this Summer, and by a division into small parties the labor has been performed with great rapidity. One party has had in charge the work of surveying the wharves of New-York, with a view to the settlement of an exterior water-line, and this has been one of the most difficult parts of the undertaking,—the shipping in port interfering seriously with the measurements. Other parties have been stationed at points on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey, and a general superintendence has been exercised by Prof. BACHE. The Coast Survey vessels are employed in this work, and the Superintendent's labor is much increased; and increased, too, it is understood, without additional pay. In fact, the post of Coast Survey Superintendent, now so well filled by Prof. BACHE, is not a sinecure. There is a great deal of hard work to be done, and this Harbor labor is not a matter of pastime, nor does the fact that the Superintendent is engaged upon it tend to lessen the weight of his regular duties. The President having assigned the officers of the Survey to this service, the Commissioner *foots* the bill for subsistence; but the officers are under their regular pay from the Government. One of the peculiar and important features of the Commissioner's Survey is the series of observations upon the tidal currents at Sandy Hook, some results of which will be communicated to the Association this week.

FAMILIAR FACES.

The old familiar faces that are always to be seen at these Conventions are thronging thickly about the doorways and windows this stormy morning. The benevolent countenance of Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, is visible at every meeting; and a visitor no less constant is Prof. AGASSIZ, who has a circle of friends around him from morning to night. WILLIAM MITCHELL and his daughter, Miss MARIA MITCHELL, are regular visitors. Miss MITCHELL is famous for her astronomical researches, and is one of the two lady members of the Association; the other is Miss MARGARETTA MORRIS. Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., has returned from Germany, where he has been superintending the construction of the Heliometer for the new Observatory. Prof. PEIRCE is here, as usual, full of curious information in figures. The entomologists are plenty as grasshoppers in the fields in Summer, and have all sorts of queer bugs and funny insects to talk about. Dr. LECONTE, of Philadelphia, and Prof. HALDEMAN, of Columbia, are cheek-by-jowl with Prof. WM B. ROGERS, of Boston, and Prof. JAMES HALL, of Albany—the first two entomologically inclined, and the two latter famous and most entertaining geologists. Prof. HALL is President of the Association for this year. From Cambridge, we have Prof. LOVERING, Prof. HORSFORD and Mr. BATCHELDER, who, with Professors PEIRCE and AGASSIZ, represented old Harvard acceptably. Prof. MITCHELL is here from Cincinnati, and will tell some good things of the heavenly bodies, and Prof. ALEXANDER is coming. So is Dr. LEIDY, of Philadelphia. It is expected that Mr. W. E. LOGAN, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of Canada, will be present before the close of the meeting. Some results of this Survey have been brought before the Association at former meetings by Mr. HUNT, who has been interested in the work from its commencement. A feature that has not prevailed at other meetings is likely to prevail at this. The medical men are coming up in ranks, incited thereto by a polite invitation extended, in behalf of the Association, to the members of the profession who met in National Convention at St. Louis in May. A number of Western physicians, some of whom are men with specialities, are here already; more are coming.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

A number of Special Committees were appointed at the last meeting (in Providence) to report upon important subjects. One of these Committees, composed of Prof. AGASSIZ of Harvard, and Prof. DANA of Yale, was charged with the duty of memorialising the Legislature of New-York in reference to Pisciculture—fish breeding; a process which has obtained great honor in France, and to which scientific men have lately paid great attention. Another Committee has in charge the duty of reporting on a uniform standard of Weights and Measures. Another, composed of Ohio men, was directed to memorialize the Legislature of Ohio in reference to the importance of a Geological Survey of that State. Other Committees were desired to look sharply into the Constitution of the Association, about which matter there was some noise and confusion at Providence; and to see to the correction of unhappy blunders which made Science talk nonsense in the published volume of the Proceedings of the Cleveland meeting. Reports of these Committees are on the programme.

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL BUZZ.

The Entomologists are very earnest in the discussion of an old cause of trouble. There was a knot of them in conversation at Congress Hall last night. It will be recollected that the Legislature ordered the publication of the Entomology of the State of New-York, and that Dr. EMMONS had the contract, the amount of which was in the vicinity of $15,000. In that work the plates are numerous, and the letter-press very imperfect, as the Entomological portion of this Convention insists. It is asserted that many species are noticed as "not described," which are well known; that the illustrations were not prepared from actual specimens, but were taken from other works—WESTWOOD's, for example; and that the general character of the publication is inferior to the standard which works on Science should reach. This is an old quarrel, of which much has been heard for years past, but the recent issue of the work, with all its alleged imperfections on its head, seems to have raised up the old feeling of bitterness in renewed vigor. It is perhaps as well to have one or two bones to pick. People get rusty without attrition. There is nothing like an occasional stirring-up; it sets the blood coursing more freely through the veins, and Science will not die of congestion for the lack of such opportunities.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

In spite of the heavy rain, at 10 o'clock the body of the Assembly Chamber was well filled with members of the Convention and others. Among the spectators present were some fifty ladies. The galleries were not entirely empty either, a dozen ladies at least in the southwestern portion conspiring to continue Racket Corner the favorite position in the Chamber for bachelors. The sharper members and the old *habitués* of Albany availed themselves of course of their superior knowledge, and that was the crowded part of the house.

Prof. JAMES HALL, in the absence of the late President, (Prof. TORREY,) took the Chair at 20 minutes to eleven, and called the meeting to order. At his request,

Rev. Dr. WM. B. SPRAGUE made an opening prayer. This was brief and exceedingly pertinent. He expressed thanks for the privilege of scientific investigation, for the increased means of usefulness furnished to the human race by late discoveries in science, and for the revenue of praise ascending to the Author of all good through their means. He expressed thanks for the establishment of this Association, and for its past success, and implored new blessings upon it and fresh ones as the results of its present deliberations.

Professor HALL followed with an introductory address, in which he exhibited great modesty and distrust of his ability to fill the position to which he had been appointed. He alluded to the objects of the Association, which are the *advancement*, not the *diffusion* of Science, whence, of course, the public should not expect from the Convention any popular display, nor that any effort should be made on the part of members to present their contributions in popular language, or to divest their discussions of technical terms. He congratulated members upon the success of the Association since the time when in its embryo state it first met in this place. Eight years ago, in a room of this same building, the initiatory steps were taken for the formation of such a Society. A year after, the same body of men, meeting again in the same place, agreed that such a fraternity was a necessity of Science, and out of their action the *American Association for the Advancement of Science* had its birth.

Following Prof. HALL's address, came a welcome from the Local Committee. This Local Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Chairman—G. Y. LANSING.
Secretaries—S. B. Woolworth, John E. Gavit, John Paterson.

Gov. M. H. Clark,	S. Van Rensselaer,	Erastus Corning,
Thos. W. Olcott,	Gideon Hawley,	Daniel D Barnard,
John N. Campbell,	Wm. B. Sprague,	I. N. Wyckoff,
Ezra P. Prentice,	Amasa J. Parker,	Thurlow Weed,
John V. L. Pruyn,	B. P. Johnson,	Ira Harris,
Thomas Hun,	Joel T. Headley,	Amos Dean,
	James H. Armsby.	

JUDGE PARKER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION: As a member of the Local Committee, the agreeable duty has been devolved upon me of welcoming you, at this tenth Annual Meeting of the Association, to our State and city. We recur with pleasure to the fact that this is the second time we have been honored by your presence within the last five years; and we trust our city may be found so desirable a point for the sittings of the Association, with reference to its locality, its public institutions, the love of science and the energetic devotion of many here to its interests, as to lead to its selection frequently hereafter as the place of meeting. We shall always stand ready to extend to all its members and to all who are attracted to its meetings, as we now do, a most cordial welcome.

The hopes of science in this country center in this Association. It embraces the most learned men not only of our own country but of the whole American continent. We are proud of the reputations of our men of science, already commanding the respect and admiration of the old world. Who is not proud of the reputations of HENRY, SILLIMAN, HALL, and BACHE? Who does not rejoice that the love of science of the great FRANKLIN is continued in his descendants? Who is not proud of HENRY, PEIRCE, MITCHEL, and DANA, and the many others who are by no means to be considered as forgotten on an occasion like this, because not specially named? Who does not rejoice that AGASSIZ, the great European Naturalist, was attracted to make our country his residence, as well by the congeniality of his associates here as by the wide field afforded for scientific exploration?

We claim with pride our full share in the great scientific discoveries of the age. But we must never forget that Science has no country—that it is limited only by the Universe of God—that it is but the development of truth which pervades all the works of the Creator, revealed to its votaries in proportion to the merit with which it is pursued; rewarding with its attainment, not only those who seek for knowledge for the intrinsic pleasure its acquisition affords, but blessing, in some form, the whole human race, by its benign aid to the advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Science thus rewards all, by affording to some the highest mental enjoyment, and to others a vast increase of physical comforts.

In the spirit of this universality of Science and in the hope of promoting more extensively the objects of this Association, an effort was made to secure the attendance, at this meeting, of many of the learned men of Europe. A general printed circular was addressed to the European Savans last winter, from the Association; but the invitations from the local committee were not sent till June, in consequence of the delay incident to the correspondence with shipowners and agents, on both sides of the Atlantic. The owners of ocean steamers and packet ships promptly and most generously responded to the request of the Local Committee. More than thirty five passages across the Atlantic, both ways, were placed at our disposal. These free passages were tendered only to those most eminent in Science. Such men could hardly be expected to leave their important positions and trusts on so short a notice. They all responded to our invitations most gratefully, and expressed an earnest desire to visit this country and to attend upon the present occasion. It was expected, indeed, until very recently, that several distinguished foreigners would honor us with their presence, but from various reasons they have been obliged reluctantly to decline. ELIE DE BEAUMONT, for whose attendance Mr. WADSWORTH had made so generous a provision, was compelled to decline the invitation on account of illness in his family. The meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science is at this time about being held, and doubtless prevents many of the learned men of England from attending here.

The Local Committee avail themselves of this occasion to express the great obligation they feel to the ship owners and mercantile marine of the country for the great liberality they have evinced in the manner before stated.

The Local Committee had thought it best to avail themselves of the presence of the Association to inaugurate two Institutions: the State Geological Hall and the Dudley Observatory. They had hoped that the vast geological collection of the State, for which we are so much indebted to your President, Prof. HALL, would have been arranged and placed in the new building erected by the State for that purpose in time for the present meeting; but the abrupt adjournment of the Legislature without passing the Supply bill, has prevented its completion, and delayed the arrangement of the specimens. Meantime large additions to these collections are being made by the curator, Col. JEWETT, who is now in the field for that purpose.

The new instruments for the Dudley Observatory have been delayed, from unavoidable causes, much longer than was anticipated. The great meridian circle, now nearly finished at Berlin, will be here and mounted in a few weeks. The transit instrument is now finished and on its way. Both of these were, by the contract, made by Dr. GOULD, to have been delivered before the first of this month. The delay of the former was occasioned by a defect in the first casting of the mass.

The Observatory building has required enlarging for the reception of an instrument of so much larger size than was at first contemplated. The clocks, chronograph, barometers, thermometers and magnetic apparatus, have all been received, and will be open to your inspection. The clocks, to give us time here during our meetings, are regulated by the instruments in the Observatory; and when all our arrangements are perfected, will give time if required, to all the railroads diverging from this city. The magnetic current from yonder hill can tick the time, correct to the tenth of a second, at Boston Montreal, St. Louis and New-Orleans. Science shall thus point the way to secure to the works of man something of that system and order which pervade the works of God—and in contributing largely to the business facilities of the age, shall lessen greatly the hazards of human life.

We acknowledge the great obligations which Science and its votaries owe to the public Press, and I am desired in connection, to request that the *reporters of this association, to request that the reporters who may attend the meetings from day to day, will submit their reports for correction to those who have taken part in the proceedings, before sending them to press.* In no public proceedings can accuracy be more desirable, and more difficult to be secured by a spectator than in matters of science.

In repeating the cordial greeting with which I am charged, I beg leave to assure the members of the Association of the pleasure their presence affords to our citizens, and of the sincere wish of the latter, that the visit of the former to our City may be made as agreeable to themselves as it will be useful to the great cause to which it will be devoted.

DIVISION OF THE BODY—HOURS OF MEETING.

The Standing Committee recommended that the Association divide into two sections, one to be known as the Section of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and the other the Section of Natural History and Geology. Carried. Also, that the hours of meeting daily be from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., and from 4 to 6. Carried.

POWERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The old dispute in reference to the power of the Standing Committee of the Association, was repewed this morning, with a considerable display of feeling. It appeared to be the ancient dispute in a fresh dress, between Democracy and the cliques.

The recommendations of the Standing Committee in regard to a division of the body and the hours of meeting having been adopted without a dissenting voice, the President proceeded to announce a third recommendation—which was, that the six gentlemen named below be appointed to fill the vacancies in the Standing Committee, viz.: Professors Bache, Coffin and Caswell, Sir Wm. E. Logan and Dr. John LeConte.

Before these names had been announced, however, Prof. JOHNSON, of Middletown, Conn., had risen to move the appointment of a Committee of three, to nominate six members of the Standing Committee, and now renewed that motion.

Prof WM. B. ROGERS, of Boston, counseled a strict acherance to the Constitution, which provides that the election shall be by ballot in cases of this kind, and read the rules, as follows:

RULE 7. There shall be a Standing Committee, to consist of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Association; the officers of the preceding year; the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sections, after these shall have been organized; and six other members present, who shall have attended any of the previous meetings; to be elected by ballot.

Prof. ROGERS (resuming) said he was sorry to be compelled to speak earnestly in relation to the acts of the Standing Committee at this early stage of the proceedings, but he felt compelled to deprecate any action which had the appearance of an attempt to usurp power. Independent men of science in this country could not tolerate such a system, and if the Association should adopt that course, it would inevitably degenerate. No self-electing and self-incorporating body of men should be permitted to govern its action. He made these remarks in all kindness, but felt earnestly in relation to the question in dispute. Therefore he moved that this resolution be stricken out, inasmuch as it was not authorized by the rules of the Constitution.

Dr. ROBERT HARE, of Philadelphia, seconded the views of Prof. ROGERS; what that gentleman had said was wise and proper. Dr. HARE professed great respect for the gentlemen of the Standing Committee; they were his friends, but he objected to placing in their hands the power of saying whether a man should speak or not speak. He proceeded to comment at some length upon the ill-usage he received at the last meeting, when Prof. HENRY had made some remarks favorable to a theory of Electricity, which Dr. HARE had devised, and the Doctor said that he *did* expect to be permitted to speak. Had that privilege been awarded him, he considered he could have done more service to the public, and have been of greater advantage to the persons present, than was done or afforded by the course that was pursued. Prof. AGASSIZ had been awarded the floor. Now, Prof. AGASSIZ always treated any subject with success. There was something in his tone and manner which commanded attention. But the Doctor declared that Prof. AGASSIZ, with his blackboard at the end of a long room, was not as serviceable to the audience as the Doctor himself would have been. But the Standing Committee had decided that the subject of which he wished to treat should be spoken of only in the Sections, and that action was the same thing as shutting his (Dr. H's.) mouth. He thanked God, however, that he had a pen to write and a voice to speak—Standing Committee or no Standing Committee; and he announced that any time he wanted to speak, he would be heard.

After delivering which remarks, Dr. HARE sat down, and the debate went on in other months.

Prof. DEWEY, of Rochester, supported Prof. ROGERS' views.

Profs. ROGERS and PEIRCE debated constitutional points.

The President called attention to the fact that the Association had, for seven years past, permitted the Standing Committee to nominate members to fill its vacancies.

Prof. PEIRCE argued that, this being the case, custom had become law.

Prof. JOHNSON professed great respect for the Standing Committee, but did not know why it was so tenacious about making these nominations.

Prof. AGASSIZ moved that the Nominating Committee be the Standing Committee.

Prof. JOHNSON preferred that the Committee on Nominations be named by the Chair.

Dr. HARE could not understand why Prof. AGASSIZ had made his motion.

Prof. AGASSIZ—I made the motion to save the time of the Association. [Laughter.]

The previous question was called, and the vote was taken on Prof. AGASSIZ's amendment, which was adopted on a division, by Ayes 40, Noes 33.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution as amended, a fresh discussion sprang up, in which Prof. MITCHEL, Mr. RANDALL and Dr. LE CONTE participated, but which was cut short by a motion of Dr. LE CONTE to lay the *whole subject on the table.* This motion prevailed, and the debate ended.

ADJOURNED.

The Association, on motion, then adjourned till 1 o'clock, in order to give time for the organization of the sections of Natural History and Geology, and of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy. So the members went their way gravely to different parts of the Capitol. The naturalists kept the Geologists company down stairs, while the physicists and astronomers, according to usual custom, spilt off and ascended to the upper regions.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

Prof. W. B. ROGERS, of Boston, immediately called the Section to order in the Assembly Chamber. Prof. AGASSIZ nominated Prof. ROGERS as the President of the Section for Wednesday. W. P. BLAKE, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Secretary, who holds his office for the whole session. Profs. HALL, AGASSIZ and S. S. HALDEMANN were appointed the Standing Committee of the Section, whose duty it is to prepare the business and arrange in advance the papers to be read before the section adjourned.

PHYSICAL SECTION.

The Section of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy organized in the Senate Chamber, by the appointment of Prof. A. D. BACHE as Chairman, and Prof. JOHNSON as Secretary, *pro tem.* A Committee, consisting of Professors HENRY, HORSFORD, and STEINER, was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Section. The Committee, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned and reported the following names, which were agreed to *nem. con.*; *Chairman*, Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, of Cambridge; *Secretary*, Prof. CHAUVENET, of Annapolis. *Sectional Committee*, Dr. LE CONTE, of South Carolina; Prof. JOHNSTON, of Conn.; Prof. PEIRCE, of New-York. Prof. PEIRCE is permanent Chairman of this Section for the meeting, with the privilege of naming a new Chairman from day to day. No papers being ready for presentation, the Section adjourned.

PROF. PEIRCE'S PAPER.

At a later hour of the day, Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge, read before the general meeting a condensation of a very abstruse and curious paper, entitled "*The Elements of Potential Arithmetic.*" Though exceedingly interesting, it was of course quite impossible to follow the eloquent reader at more than a half sentence's distance. The drift of the paper was to show that inasmuch as, if we had the power to make a world, we should be under the necessity of making very much such a world as this is, it is evident that the world was created by an intellect similar to ours. The Professor illustrated his doctrines by a reference to the doctrine of numbers as taught by PYTHAGORAS, whose ideas, by the way, it was not suspected that we are by any means in full possession of. Allusion was also made to the doctrine of numbers as held by the philosophers of the East, even now; and the sentiment expressed that though there was an infinite deal of fancy in it all, there might be some truth, which it was our business to ferret out.

When the Professor sat down, a somewhat indignant member moved, but not loud enough to be heard by the gentleman, "that the science of Mathematics be castrated—it was committing adultery with every other science under the sun."

It is but fair to the Association, and to our readers, to confess that the above report, though the very best we could make under the instructions that governed us, may be found in some small points, like sundry other earthly things, not *absolutely* accurate. We would have enjoyed very much the clerical supervision of the Standing Committee, according to the kind suggestion of Judge PARKER, but inasmuch as it was dinner-time when the adjournment took place, and the Standing Committee was hungry, we concluded to risk it for once without the official revisal. If, Mr. Editar, you will be kind enough to send up an early copy, it will be our pleasure to submit it at once.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met as usual yesterday, ISAAC O. BARKER, the President, in the Chair.

The steamship *James Adger*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived on the 18th inst., with cotton, wheat, rice, and 49 passengers, all well. Allowed to proceed.

Brig *Moncure*, from Jacmel, 19th, with logwood. Cargo to be lightered to the City in five days.

Schooner *Wenlos*, from Gonaives, 18th inst., with logwood. Cargo to be lightered to the City in five days.

Brig *Pirle*, from Gnantanamo, 5 days, 18th inst., with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered after five days.

Brig *Sarmi*, from Gonaives, 17th, allowed to lighter her logwood.

A long communication was received and read from the Mayor of Boston in reply to one addressed to him a few days ago by Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer, in relation to the bark *Jane Gliddon*. Its object was to inform the Boston authorities of the departure of that vessel from our port, as it was supposed Boston ought be her destination. The facts were, that she arrived here about three weeks ago, all hands on board being sick, and several deaths occurring on the passage.

After coming into port different parties, stevedores and others having occasion to go on board, with few exceptions all contracted fever from the vessel, and most of them died. The Health Officer justly deemed her the most dangerous vessel which has arrived this season—an absolute pest house—and as the consequence she was quarantined for the longest period.

These facts the Health Officer stated to the Mayor of Boston, cautioning him against allowing the vessel to enter that port. His letter conveys the thanks of the Board for the timely warning—states that she will not be allowed to go to the wharf, and that the Common Council of that city will duly estimate the favor if similar cases are reported to them. Ordered on file.

Several residents in the neighborhood of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-sixty-street appeared before the Board and stated that the slaughter-houses in that neighborhood have become a most intolerable nuisance, the stench being easily perceptible at the distance of one-half a mile. Bones, fat, hides, hair, and other offensive animal products are suffered to lie and become putrid, forming an evident source of disease. In reference to this matter, it is to be observed that the City Inspector some months ago caused some of these places to be cleansed and rendered less offensive. However, the remedy was only temporary; they are now as foul and offensive as ever. The remonstrants earnestly beg the attention of the Board to the evil. It was ordered that the City Inspector be requested to have the said places cleansed, and if necessary, that they be closed.

A communication was received from the owners of the brig *Delafield*, which received serious damage on Tuesday night, during the storm, owing to a vessel running foul of her. The *Delafield* has been in quarantine twenty days; arrived all well, with logwood, part of which is discharged. She came into port two days after the bark *Ariel*, which has been already allowed to come up to the City. As both vessels are similarly situated, the owners of the *Delafield* thought themselves justified in petitioning for the same indulgence. The matter was left to the discretion of the Health Officer.

Permission was refused to the bark *John Griffin*, which had been under quarantine thirty days, to proceed to the City.

Messrs. AGENT & PARK, owners of the brig *Hope*, from Cardenas, were similarly refused permission to proceed.

The same answer was given to the owners of the ship *War Hawk*, from HAVANA.

Also to the *Young America*, from Havana, now lying at the Southwest Spit.

Also to the *Ocean Bird*, which has been 24 days at Quarantine.

The master and consignee of the *Maria*, from Rio Hache, represented that their vessel came to Quarantine on the 18th, with Brazil wood and hides—they ask to be allowed to proceed. They were allowed a store permit, but the hides were not to be landed, neither in this City nor in Brooklyn.

The Board then adjourned.

[The proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, embodying a communication from Dr. THOMPSON, in answer to the statement of the Castleton Board of Health, will be found on our Third page.]

No New Cases of Yellow Fever in Kings County—The Excitement Subsided—Brooklyn Board of Health—Third-avenue Not to be Closed—The Staten Island Prisoners Discharged.

The cool weather of the past few days seems to have proved a very effectual check upon the progress of the disease, which has for several weeks caused considerable alarm throughout the County. It is stated upon authority deemed reliable, that no new cases of yellow fever, or in fact any infectious or contagious disease, has developed itself within the last four days. It is certain no case has been reported to the proper authorities in any part of the County. All the persons now sick with the fever, so far as we have been able to learn, are convalescent and are in a fair way of recovery. With the ample arrangements through out the entire county, to guard against the further progress of this disease,—a Board of Health composed of the best and most active citizens in Brooklyn, and in the threatened county towns, and a police force along the whole water front to keep improper persons from landing, or anything from being landed, without first receiving a permit,—it is but fair to presume that the seeds of the pestilence sown in our midst, can now be mastered and uprooted by continued watchfulness, which is sure to be done.

The whole number of deaths thus far will not exceed fifty; we think, when the full particulars are known, they will fall short of that number. The larger portion of these deaths (thirty-five) have occurred at Bay Ridge, Yellow Book, the Narrows, and that portion of the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, known as the "West End," where there were ten or twelve deaths. These localities are all south of Fifty-first street, which is some distance below the new entrance to Greenwood Cemetery at Thirty-sixth-street. The other deaths, to the number of 14, so far as is known, were in the low parts of Brooklyn, in the vicinity of the East River, and were mostly persons who had been employed at the Quarantine grounds or on board of vessels in Quarantine, or just discharged therefrom.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Permission was granted to the owners of the schooner *Eagle*, from Sagua la Grande, to land her cargo of molasses from lighters, the Health Officer having granted a proper certificate.

Also, to land cargo of oark *Gazelle*, from Port au Prince, consisting of sugar and molasses, and the bark *Medina* from Cienfuegos.

Permits were refused for landing cargo of brig *Wildfire*, from Vera Cruz, and brig *Fred. Deming*, loaded with hides and hair, from Rio Grande, Brazil.

Alderman SHAW moved a reconsideration of the resolution adopted yesterday, prohibiting the landing of hides.

The Mayor thought it best not to act without question—there was not a quorum present.

Mr. WINSLOW, Corporation Counselor stated that the proprietors of the Pork Packing establishment at the corner of South First and Fifth streets, had done everything in their power to abate the nuisance complained of.

He was directed to stay proceedings until further orders from the Board.

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer, reported that he had received no notice of any cases of infectious diseases during the last 24 hours.

THE FEVER SUBSIDING.

Alderman OAKLEY offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, From the best information this Board has been able to obtain, the cause of alarm on account of yellow fever, in the lower part of the Eighth Ward and vicinity, had nearly ceased, there having been no new cases for some days, and those reported sick being in a state of convalescence, therefore

Resolved, That so much of the action taken by this Board yesterday as refers to the erection of a board fence across Third-avenue and Thirtieth street, be and is hereby rescinded. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

DISCHARGED.

Judge BIRDSEYE yesterday discharged from custody PETER W. ROFF and JOSEPH SILVIA, who were brought before him on *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of compelling the Castleton Board of Health to show cause why they were detained in custody. They were arrested, it will be remembered, for violating an ordinance passed by the Castleton Board of Health, in passing from the Quarantine ground into the town.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

From Washington.

THE EXTRA SESSION—THE NEW COMPENSATION BILL—HANSEN'S LINE OF STEAMERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

It is calculated there is a majority of both Houses in Washington, but not enough to engraft the Kansas restrictive proviso on the Army bill. The extra session, it is thought, will not extend beyond Saturday and may probably terminate on Thursday.

The members of Congress received their pay under the new bill providing for their compensation, namely, $3,000, commencing from the 4th of March, 1855, and ending the 4th of March, 1856, and at that rate for every day from the last-named period up to to-day. The members who have been voluntarily absent during the late session, certified upon honor as to the amount of time they lost, for which a *pro rata* deduction was made from their salary.

The bill for a line of steamers, to run between New-York, Plymouth and Glückstadt, near Hamburg, (HANSEN's proposed enterprise,) passed unanimously the Post-Office Committee of the House, and will be acted upon early next session. There is a general good feeling towards the project. Mr. HANSEN's statistical memorial had great weight with the members.

Although the Senate inserted in the Post-Office Appropriation bill $500,000 for an overland semi-weekly mail to San Francisco, from some point on the Mississippi River, it was finally stricken out by the action of the Committee of Conference.

From St. Louis.

FURTHER NEWS FROM KANSAS—THE GEORGIA COLONY BURNT—STEAMER EMPIRE SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Later news from Kansas says that, BROWN's company of Free-State men had attacked and burnt the Georgia *Colony*. Six persons are reported to have been killed. Col. TREADWAY's company were taken prisoners.

The steamer *Empire* has sunk in the Mississippi River, near Memphis.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Massachusetts American State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The Fillmore State Convention met in this city to-day, and over 600 delegates were present. HOMER FOOT was chosen President; AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Brookline, was nominated for Governor; and HOMER FOOT for Lieutenant-Governo. Hon. WM. D. APPLETON, of Boston, and CHARLES D. STOCKBRIDGE, of Whately, were chosen Presidential electors at large. The Convention voted to hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of Sept. 3. The Whigs hold a State Convention there on the same day.

There has been a heavy rain storm, and a strong northeast gale blowing here for the last 24 hours.

The Great Storm at the South.

ALL HOPES FOR THE SAFETY OF THE STEAMER NAUTILUS GIVEN UP—THE SHIP MAMLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The steamship *Mexico*, from Galveston the 15th inst., arrived here to-day. She reports seeing, yesterday, off Tunbalier Island, many pieces of the cabin furniture and other signs of the steamer *Nautilus*. She was undoubtedly lost during the storm. All hopes of her safety have been given up.

Captain ROGERS, ten seamen and three passengers, of the ship *Manilla*, reached this city to-day. Six passengers were left on Small Island. Five passengers and five of the crew were lost. It is thought that two-thirds of the cargo will be saved.

[New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have come to hand, but we find in them nothing additional to that which we have already received by telegraph.]

Laying of a Submarine Cable.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The submarine telegraphic cable from the great point of Nantucket to Monomoy Point, Cape Cod, a distance of fourteen miles, was successfully laid yesterday by the steamer *Telegraph*, under the superintendence of S. C. BISHOP, Esq., of New-York. It will be in working order in two or three days.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

At the Republican Convention at Exeter, to-day, Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., was unanimously nominated for reelection to Congress. The Convention was very large and enthusiastic.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The United States Mail Steamship *Southerner*, Capt. THOS. D. EWEN, arrived here this morning from New-York.

Mail for England from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A mail for England, to go by the steamship *Tamar*, will close here at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 21st inst. Messages received up to that hour will be forwarded.

Alleged Mission of Mr. Lowe to Settle the Central American Question.

Infraction of the Treaty of Paris by Russia.

A British Fleet Ordered to the Black Sea.

BRILLIANT PROGRAMME FOR THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Italian Petitions to the Pope for the Removal of Austrian Occupation.

Further Decline in Grain and Flour.

STRINGENCY IN MONEY.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS TO 94 7-8@95.

The British and North American Mail Steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool about 1 P. M. on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th instant, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard propeller *Lebanon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 12¼ P. M. on Wednesday, the 6th.

The *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on Friday, the 8th.

Our last dispatch mentioned that Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, was about to make a tour in the United States. It is now rumored that he is charged to adjust, *confidentially*, the existing Central American difficulties.

Apparently, the most important item of news is the circumstance that difficulties have arisen between Russia and the Allies, respecting the adjustment of the boundaries assigned by the treaty of Paris. The occupation, by the Russians, of the Isle of Serpents, is the principal subject of dispute, although the non-delivery of Kars is also considered to demand

...ment, courtesy, and those other hardly less important auxiliaries of great wealth and business tact with which the Americans are always enamored. Mainly to Mr. BROWN'S exertions, as the personal friend of Mr. DALLAS, and who also enjoyed the confidence of Lord PALMERSTON, may be attributed the happy turn which the ejection of Mr. CRAMPTON took. It would have required, we know, a good deal of *pressure* on the part of the Premier to induce Mr. BROWN to accept the commission; but if he had been induced to undertake it, success would have followed in his wake, and by the opening of Parliament in February, Lord PALMERSTON would have been in a position to announce the happy result of the mission,—an announcement which would have done much to strengthen and consolidate his Government.

The "London Times" on the Brooks Assault.

From the Times of Aug 8.

We have recently felt it our duty to protest against that reckless impatience which depreciates the utility and despises the privileges of a Legislature Assembly. We have denounced it as one of the most dangerous symptoms of our social politics; as evidencing a forgetfulness of the liberties which are involved in Parliamentary freedom of speech and the price which was paid for their establishment; and as indicating a propensity which, under the influences of commercial prosperity or unconstitutional despotism, might degenerate into absolute servility. We have protested against it the more because the present age already sees too many examples of nations abandoning the love of Freedom and bartering the birthright of self-government for the questionable advantage of an energetic centralization; and we are convinced that from the moment the nations of Europe are infected with this preference of "action" to discussion of things done by a Government to be determined by a Legislature—from that moment will be destroyed the strongest bulwarks of national dignity, greatness, and self-reliance. Nothing could be more appalling to all rational lovers of Freedom than the universal spectacle of government machinery acting with such correctness, celerity, and aptitude as to dispense with the existence of national opinion and the collision of popular discussion.

It was for this, among other reasons, that we repeatedly deprecated a war with the people of the United States of America, as being not only a kindred race with ourselves, but the only other nation in the world whose representative institutions were based upon the same principles and enjoyed the same liberty as our own. To have plunged two such countries in a sanguinary contest against one another would have been to offer a holocaust of precious blood on the altars of chuckling and derisive despotism throughout the world, to have armed tyranny with new weapons, and to have strangled the nascent efforts of oppressed nations struggling to get free.

The sympathy which thus attaches us to the Constitution of the United States is derived from those feelings which make us cherish our own—a love of country, a love of independence, a love of free speech. We believe that representative institutions never were and never could be enjoyed by a people who did not entertain these feelings. But, though these are indispensable to the creation, they are not sufficient for the preservation, of such a Constitution. There must be a respect for order to check the license, a reverence for authority to restrain the turbulence of popular assemblies. Without this restraint and check a Convention of Senators sinks to the level of a street mob or a bear-garden. That it is easy—or, at any rate, not difficult—to reconcile the legitimate and necessary freedom of debate with that propriety and decorum without which the framers of our laws would inspire no respect, and our laws themselves obtain no obedience, is proved by the proceedings of our two Legislative Chambers. Discussions may be tedious—bores may too frequently obtrude themselves—the forms of Parliament may be too often resorted to for the purpose of evading or postponing a disagreeable question, but how rarely does either House present the spectacle of an indecorous fracas or a turbulent collision! We believe that, excepting one case which happened in the House of Lords on the passing of the Reform Bill, and another in the House of Commons during the Irish debates, there is hardly a scene which could be cited as inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of a Legislative Assembly. Perhaps we are unable to estimate aright the value of such demeanor. We may approximate to it by reading the criticisms occasionally put forth by continental journalists on the personal hostilities of the Senators and Representatives of the American Congress. These censures are often suggested by *rencontres*, unseemly enough, in provincial Legislatures, and which the critics confound with the collective meeting of the States; and when the mischief occurs in a provincial Legislature it is not of very serious consequence; but it is a very different thing when it occurs in the great deliberative Parliament of the whole Union. Then, indeed, may those who hate free institutions chuckle, and those who love them grieve.

Among the most shocking—to our notions, at least—was the assault recently committed by the representative of South Carolina, Mr. BROOKS, on Mr. SUMNER, Senator of Massachusetts. The provocation was a speech delivered in the Senate by the latter on the side of the Abolitionists. The speech was, elaborately strong, but not stronger than many delivered within the walls of our own Parliament during the discussion on the Reform and Emancipation Bills. But it was strong enough to excite Mr. BROOKS, a member of the Lower House, to the commission of what we should call a monstrous outrage. He assaulted Mr. SUMNER while seated writing at a table in the Senate, struck him severely with a cane over the head, and left him insensible. Great indignation was excited in the Eastern States and in Congress. A motion was made, on the requisition of the Senate, for the expulsion of Mr. BROOKS, which failed, [illegible] it did not obtain an actual majority of [illegible] but because it did not obtain the legal majority required. Upon this Mr. BROOKS resigned his seat and took leave of the House of Representatives in a speech which not only did not contain any apology for the assault, but boldly justified it, and solicited the sympathies of the world.

It is this conduct which strikes us with astonishment. We can understand that in the hot conflict of passions and interests between the Abolitionists and the Emancipationists one legislator might be so far carried away by his impetuosity as to strike another. But we cannot figure to ourselves a legislator deliberately and premeditatedly watching an opportunity to assail a man sitting at his desk [illegible] of Legislation, striking him [illegible] fire, beating Mr. [illegible] and finally [illegible] the National dignity to the contempt of the people. Where this can be [illegible] as it seems to have been done by Mr. BROOKS we are inclined to fear that the [illegible] of action and immunity from control [illegible] the members of the American Congress [illegible] tending towards that line which separates extreme liberty from reactionary and vindictive despotism. Mr. BROOKS in his speech entirely [illegible] Congress has a national character. In his eyes it is only a fortuitous conglomeration of individual atoms, each as good as its neighbor, and the whole not a bit better than any one. Its right to regulate the conduct of members within its walls, to maintain order, to suppress violence, he regards as questionable or dangerous. "I do not," says he, "believe that the spirit of American freedom would tolerate slander in high places, and permit a member of Congress to publish and circulate a libel on another, and then call upon either House to protect him against the personal responsibilities which he had thus incurred." That is to say nobody had any right to say anything against Slavery without being prepared to fight or be caned on the spot. A rational and effectual inducement to free discussion this!

Of course, we do not enter into the nicetics of the constitutional question whether Mr. BROOKS committed a breach of Parliamentary privilege, inasmuch as his victim was a member of the other, and higher House, though it would be curious in this country to hear a member of the House of Commons deprecate a similar charge on the ground that he had only assaulted a Peer in one of the Committee-rooms. Nor do we very clearly see why Mr. BROOKS should have embarrassed himself with the constitutional argument at all, for he has a theory of his own which proudly overrides all constitutional and legal niceties whatever. It is simply to cane or send a challenge to any member of either House who denounces his attack on Mr. SUMNER; and one of these challenges, sent to a Connecticut legislator, he actually read to the listening representatives. A gentlemen so ready with his cartel need hardly descend to the trivialities of constitutional privilege.

We are in general averse from criticizing the peculiarities of foreign countries and Governments. We know that much that seems to us strange and quizzical may proceed from causes with which we are imperfectly acquainted, and be palliated by accompaniments which less forcibly attract our notice. We know also how exaggerated and overcolored is the converse criticism of ourselves by foreign hands. We should be particularly cautious in commenting upon the more strange anomalies in the political or social conditions of a new country like the United States, which is still in its growth and immaturity. But community of feeling, constitutional sympathies, and the knowledge that both we and they are jealously watched by the haters of free institutions prompt us to warn them that scenes like those which we have cited, and declarations like those made by Mr. BROOKS, are a discredit and a dishonor to free representative government. It is for the people and those whom they send to Congress to correct this unseemly defect, ere time, license, and toleration have made it irremediable.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

Municipal Councils praying the Pope to remove the Austrian Occupation.

Turin (Aug. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The news received here to-day from the Legations, though apparently trifling in itself, is really such as gives promise of events of the highest importance, not only for that division of the country, but for the whole of Italy. It is stated that the municipal council of Ravenna has followed the example of that of Bologna, and voted an address to the Pope, praying for the removal of the Austrian occupation, and it is added that many others, if not all, of the municipalities of the large towns in those provinces are likely to adopt similar resolutions.

[illegible]At Ravenna, the proposition for an address was first mooted in the council by IPPOLYTO RASPONI, an old man of 80 years of age, who has never been a political character, and who is held in the greatest respect by all his countrymen; he was warmly seconded by Count GAMBA and Doctor FUSCONI, and two or three others, and opposed by the Mayor or "Gonfaloniere," Signor FACCHINETTI; but on the question being put to the vote, after some discussion, Signor FACCHINETTI was left nearly alone in his opposition, and the address was carried therefore almost by unanimity. You see here, then, some of the first fruits of that independence and open speaking inaugurated by Count MARSIGLI in the municipal council of Bologna, but to appreciate fully the moral courage necessary for such a line of conduct it must be recollected that both Bologna and Ravenna are in a state of siege, and therefore of course subject to the arbitrary Government of an Austrian officer. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the members of the municipal councils were all nominated by Cardinal ANTONELLI on the return of the Pope from Gaeta in 1849, in violation of the Papal decree which vested the right of election in the burgesses, and his Eminence naturally selected his nominees from those classes which would have most to fear from any popular ferment—from the rich and the noble—in hopes of finding them readier instruments wherewith to carry out his own retrograde policy. The happiest omen derived from this movement, therefore, is, that the upper classes are now coming forward in their proper position as the legitimate champions of the people, against the unjust despotism of the crown. As yet, the Roman Government has not vouchsafed any direct answer to the Bologna address, but the practical reply to that document may be found in the fact that the Government has postponed as long as possible the assembling of other municipal councils.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet—Prospects for the future—O'Donnell's purposes.

Paris (Aug. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the total absence of other political topics of interest, some little curiosity is still excited by the affairs of Spain. People are unable to comprehend the apathy of the new Government, and its delay in declaring its plans and intentions. The country is tranquil; if the Ministers are agreed, where is their programme? In reply to rumors of disunion in the Cabinet, we have been presented with assurances of the perfect harmony prevailing in it; assurances so reiterated as almost to excite suspicion. O'DONNELL begins to discover the difficulties of his position. With his usual impetuosity he has cast himself into a new path without first investigating the obstacles that would prevent his pursuing it, and without feeling quite sure whither he was going. Impatient of his ill-assorted union with ESPARTERO, he has abruptly severed the link that bound them, and perhaps already repents his impatience. For two years ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL were looked upon, by a sanguine but daily diminishing party, as political Siamese twins, whose separation would be fatal not only to themselves, but to the country. Somewhat encumbered by the unnatural union, they got on but slowly, and occasionally caused each other much discomfort by tugging in opposite directions; but still they jogged along, keeping up appearances, always excessively amicable in public, occasionally hugging each other upon a balcony amid the *vivas* of the admiring mob; and it was hoped they would manage to hold together and attain that much-desired end which both declared to be the sole object of their ambition—the settlement and prosperity of Spain. In an evil hour they gave ear to unwise counselors, or yielded, the one to weariness, the other to impatience. The rude dissolution of their union at once produced, as had been predicted, deplorable consequences—the political death of ESPARTERO, and not a little loss of blood and serious injury to the nation. O'DONNELL remained erect, and at first was thought to have triumphed and gained in strength. A few days dispelled the illusion, and it was seen how critical was his position. The sort of interregnum that now prevails increases its danger. Parties are kept in anxious suspense, and time is afforded for intrigues and the ripening of plots.

There are but two men of mark or weight in the Cabinet O'DONNELL has got together. Those are RIOS ROSAS and COLLADO, the latter of whom, however, owes what influence he possesses rather to the length of his purse than to any statesmanlike qualities. He is an obstinate rather than an energetic man. It is believed by some that he joined the present Government only on the assurance or in the belief that it would adopt the Constitution of 1845. Should he find that this is not O'DONNELL'S intention he may turn against him, in conjunction with RIOS ROSAS, himself a dangerous colleague. On the other hand, if O'DONNELL seeks, as has been confidently asserted, to govern by the aid of the Progresistas; if, as some of his friends have stated in letters written to persons in France, there is to be no deviation from the programme of MANZANARES, he will be compelled to modify his Ministry, though it were only as a guarantee of sincerity to the Liberals whom he would enlist on his side. But how would a proposal to replace RIOS ROSAS by a Progresista be received by the Palace, notwithstanding that it [illegible] temporarily to have repressed the ardor with which, immediately after the fall of ESPARTERO, and in compliance with the suggestions of certain well-known Moderados, it showed itself disposed to [illegible] The situation is most [illegible]

We do not as yet [illegible] O'DONNELL'S intentions are. [illegible]

open to him, and both are beset with difficulties. If he declares himself resolved on such a policy as will conciliate the Progresistas he may reckon on the opposition of the Court, and on that of at least one of his own colleagues. If, on the contrary, he meets the promises of MANZANARES to the wind, publishes a new constitution by decree, or adheres to that of 1845, he will find himself isolated, and quickly displaced.

LATEST NEWS OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

The following is a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, dated the 5th inst.: "The Catalonian bands are either hemmed in or dispersed. General FALCON has retired to France. Several Generals will receive Castilian titles. The Marquis DE ALBAIDA, (M. ORENSE) who, it was said, had been set at liberty, is still under arrest at Valsneia. The *Gazette* contains no political news.

The latest news from Madrid say that the Government is preparing an administrative programme which will be shortly carried into execution. The country is at present divided into twelve captaincies general and forty-five intendancies, taking their names from the capital towns. Among the intended reforms, one is said to be the creation of ninety sub-intendancies, which would correspond with the French sub-prefectures, and introduce into the remotest parts of every province the energetic action of authority.

It appears that Marshal ESPARTERO, on learning the surrender of Saragossa, demanded passports for Logrono.

A dispatch, dated Madrid, August 6, states that the Carlist chiefs are at the head of the bands of the insurgents, which still traverse the province of Catalonia.

Another dispatch, of the same date, mentions that Generals ECHAGUE and GARCIA have received the decorations of Grand Cross of the Military Order. Distinctions have been conferred on other military officers who espoused the Government cause in the late movement.

Three incendiaries had been executed at Reosseco.

Republican Movement in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, says: "I understand that the Republican party have resolved to make an effort to return members of their own persuasion at the next general election for Paris. The report is, that they will put forward MM. CARNOT, VIDAL and PROUDHON, the first representing the bourgeois Republicans, the second the operative classes, and the third the ultra-theorists. What these three gentlemen, in the event of their elections, mean to do about the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, I cannot say. In all probability they would refuse to take the oath, and leave the election to stand as a protest. But I cannot but believe that the Emperor's faithful servants will always find means to prevent the ballot boxes from showing forth any seditious results. The present Government and free election are essentially incompatible. Nevertheless, it will be a hard task next year to keep up the fiction that France is unanimously devoted to the existing institutions."

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

Brilliant Programme for the Czar's Coronation—Great Preparations

Berlin (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

In all probability, the ceremonial to be observed at the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia will be assimilated as closely as possible to that which was observed at the coronation of his father, the late Emperor. The following account of the latter will, perhaps, serve in anticipation to give some idea of what the forms and ceremonies will be at the coming coronation. The day even on which the Imperial manifesto was issued announcing the period of the coronation has been the same in this case as in that of the late Emperor, exactly 30 years ago—viz.: May the 3d, in consequence of which the Committee came together at once, for the arrangement of the details. It is characteristic of the state of the country that in each case the first subject that pressed upon attention, was the means of locomotion for the increased traffic and the increased numbers to be expected; and though, this time, the existence of the railroad to Moscow relieves the Committee of one of its most onerous tasks, there remains the line from Warsaw to Moscow to be cared for. The number of horses spoken of as having been provided for the traffic on this road on the former occasion is 800 at each post station.

ENTRY INTO MOSCOW.

The Emperor will repair, on August the 20th, to the Petrowski Palace, near Moscow, whence he will make his solemn entry into the ancient capital on the 22d, and the coronation itself will take place on the 31st. The ceremony connected with this solemn entry is the observance, on the grandest style, of the custom which prevails throughout the country of presenting the guest just arrived with bread and salt as a token of hospitality extended towards him—this custom is called *Chlebsob*, which signifies simply bread and salt. On this occasion of the Emperor's solemn entry into Moscow, the *Chleb-sob* will be presented to him on golden dishes by deputations of the nobility and citizens, drawn up on the open space in front of the *Uspenski Sobor*, or Ascension Cathedral of the Kremlin, immediately after he leaves the cathedral and is about to enter his own palace. At his first entrance into the fore-court of the cathedral he is received by the entire body of the clergy, the cross is held out to him to kiss, and he is then introduced into the building; the first object to which he directs his attention and special reverence are two pictures, the one a very ancient picture of the Saviour, and the other representing the blessed Virgin of Vladimir, said to be the work of the Apostle and Evangelist St. Luke; the religious service consists only of a short private prayer, after which the Emperor leaves the cathedral for his own palace.

PROCLAMATION BY HERALDS.

The day of the coronation is proclaimed a few days previously by two heralds attired in the picturesque costume of the Court of the ancient Czars; they proceed from the Kremlin and ride through the streets of Moscow, accompanied by the High Master of the Ceremonies and the eight Masters of the Ceremonies in Ordinary, all in full dress, with a number of trumpeters and two squadrons of the cavalry of the Guards. Where any two streets cross the proclamation is read aloud, and printed copies of it are distributed among the people, who stand there grouped in numerous crowds, or eagerly follow the cavalcade and join their sweet voices with the braying of the trumpets.

DIVINE SERVICE ON THE EVE OF CORONATION.

On the eve of the Coronation a special Divine service is performed in all the 295 churches of the city, while the bells of all are struck continuously; those who cannot, at the moment, obtain entrance into the church wait patiently and reverentially with uncovered heads outside, until an opportunity offers for their admission, so that, however late it may be, they may join in the prayers for a prosperous reign and for a blessing on the Imperial couple. The Emperor and Empress themselves attend Divine service, together with the Imperial family, in the Saviour Church, which is the Church that, properly speaking, belongs to the Palace; it is also called by the people *solotaja reschotka*—the golden gate. At this time, also, the Coronation insignia are brought into the grand audience saloon of the Palace, and guard held over them there till they are used next day; they consist of the chain of the Order of St. Andrew, the banner of the Empire, the Imperial signet, the Sword of State, the Empress' mantle, the Emperor's mantle, the orb, the sceptre, the smaller and the greater Imperial crowns.

THE PROCESSION ON THE DAY OF CORONATION.

On the morning of the day of the coronation 21 guns give the signal to the troops to march, in part into the Kremlin itself, in part to occupy the approaches to it; 6,000 persons are admitted to places inside the cathedral, and their admission commences with early dawn. The common people, the *tschernié narod*, literally black people—as we should say, the great unwashed—are permitted to approach and surround the cathedral, but are not so placed that they can see anything of what goes on in side. If all takes place on this approaching occasion as it was on the last, the Empress Mother will precede the Imperial procession by a few minutes. She will walk beneath a canopy, supported on twelve staves, wearing an imperial mantle, embroidered with double eagles. She will be surrounded and followed by pages, chamberlains, ladies in waiting, &c., and be conducted by the clergy into the cathedral. The procession of the Emperor is opened by *gordes du corps*, pages, officers of the Court, deputations from the provincial nobility, heralds, &c. The Emperor himself appears in full General's uniform, and walks in front of the canopy which is borne over the Empress by sixteen lieutenant-generals, sixteen major-generals holding the cords. The Emperor is surrounded by his sons and his brothers. The troops present as the Imperial procession passes between their ranks, and the highest dignitaries of the church receive them at the door of the cathedral, the Metropolitan of Novogorod reaches them the cross to kiss, the Metropolitan of Kieff, bearing an *asperserium*, besprinkles with holy water the ground they are about to tread on, and the Metropolitan of Moscow receives them with an address. At the moment of the Imperial couple [illegible] the threshold the choir commence the musical portion of the solemnity. The Cathedral, which was built by a Greek architect in the fifteenth century, is very lofty in proportion to its extent; its vaulted roof is supported by four immense columns, which are decorated with fresco paintings of saints the size of life, and with pictures of others attached to the masonry. The walls themselves contain more than 200 figures of saints and scenes from sacred history painted in fresco, so that, on ordinary occasions, the effect of these masses of color, of gold and silver, is very imposing. The high altar, called Iconostass, consists of a screen which divides the sanctum from the rest of the building, and extends up to the roof; on it there are pictures of saints, profusely gilded on five different fields.

THE IMPERIAL THRONES IN THE CATHEDRAL.

In addition to the pictures mentioned above, the Cathedral contains another article of some archæological interest—viz.: the ancient chair of the Czars. On the occasion of the coronation, however, three other seats of historical interest will be used. That for the Empress Mother will be the oldest of them—a stool presented by SHAH ABBAS, of Persia, to the Czar BORIS GODANOFF, in the year 1605. It is so covered with gold, in sheets, as to appear to be of massive gold, and it is, moreover, richly decorated with pearls and precious stones; it has no back to it, and it has the appearance of an ancient stool. The second seat, destined for the reigning Empress, is called the Golden Throne, and is in form of a high-backed arm-chair; it is decorated with no less than 1,500 rubles, 8,000 turquoises, two large topazes, and four rare amethysts. This costly seat dates from the grandfather of PETER The Great, Czar MICHAEL FEODOROWITSCH. The third, which is, properly speaking, the Emperor's throne, is popularly called the Diamond Throne. It is richly decorated with pearls and precious stones, and was presented to the Czar ALEXIS MACHAELOWITSCH, father the PETER The Great, in 1660. On the back of the chair is the following inscription:

"For the powerful and most invincible ALEXIS, Emperor of the Muscovites, that reigns prosperously on earth. May this throne, which is built with the greatest art and most refined skill, be a pledge to him of heavenly and earthly bliss."

The letter two thrones are placed side by side on an estrade opposite the Inconostass, with steps covered with velvet leading down to it. The stool on which the Empress Mother sits is placed against one of the columns, a little to the side, and opposite to it is the table on which the coronation insignia are laid in preparation for the ceremony. At the last coronation Count ORLOFF, who at that time commanded a regiment of Cuirassiers that had been arranged expressly for the occasion, had a place assigned him between the seats of the Imperial couple, where he stood during the service with his sword drawn, as if holding guard over them; this post of rare distinction the Emperor had assigned to him for the part he had taken in putting down the then recent insurrection of the military.

THE CEREMONY OF CORONATION.

The ceremony itself consists of coronation and anointment. After an address has been delivered by the highest clerical person present, and a certain Litany has been said or sung, with all due responses, the Emperor seated on his throne orders the Apostles' Creed to be handed to him, and having read it audibly to the end he then proceeds, accompanied by the prayers and psalms of the clergy, to indue himself with the insignia of the Imperial power. The three highest metropolitans present fetch the Emperor's mantle from the table mentioned above, and, with the assistance of certain members of his household, put it round him with the words, "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and the Holy Ghost." At the Emperor's command the President of the Imperial Council then brings him the crown. The Emperor then sets it himself on his own head, on which the Metropolitan of Moscow addresses him in the following form, which has remained unchanged at all the Russian coronations:

"Most pious, most mighty, and great Emperor of All the Russias,—This visible and palpable ornament which now adorns thy head is the symbol of the mysterious set by which Jesus Christ, the King of glory, crowns thee at this moment to be the supreme head of the entire Russian people, and confirms thee by His holy blessing in thy most high and unbounded power over thy subjects."

After the sceptre and the orb have been duly handed to the Emperor, accompanied by an appropriate address from the Metropolitan of Moscow, the Emperor seats himself in his full robes on his throne; his coronation is completed; and the choir sings, *Domine, salvum fac Imperatorem!*" As soon as this is at an end the Emperor proceeds to crown the Empress, who approaches and stands before his throne; he lays aside his sceptre and orb, and taking his crown off his head he holds it a few seconds over hers, and then resumes it himself; the smaller crown is then brought and is fastened on the Empress' head by her ladies, and at the same time she is invested with the Imperial mantle and the color of the Order of St. Andrew. As soon as she has resumed her seat on her throne the choir commences singing *Domine, salvum fac Imperatricem*, all the bells are struck, and a salvo of 101 guns is fired.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONY.

During the mass and the salute the Empress Mother first (if she is present) approaches the Imperial couple and congratulates them; she is followed in this by the other members of the Imperial family, and at the same time the clergy, the highest military officers, the *corps diplomatique*, and all present give three cheers. *Salvum fac Imperatorem* follows then and is succeeded by the Russian hymn, *Murgoja Geta*, ("Give many long years,") &c. When the congratulations are at an end the Emperor reads aloud a long prayer from a missal that is handed to him, after which all present kneel down and repeat a prayer after one of the deacons; and this forms the conclusion of the coronation, properly so-called, and the anointment then begins.

THE ANOINTMENT.

This is commenced by a *Te Deum*. The Emperor removes the crown from his head, lays aside the orb and sceptre, and kisses the Gospels, which are handed to him. A crimson carpet with gold border is now laid from between the two Imperial seats down the steps under and behind the screen, or iconostass, into the sanctum, and on the scarlet carpet a somewhat narrower one of cloth of gold. As soon as the carpets are laid the doors of the screen open, and the Metropolitans, in their mitres, appear at them, and a procession forms itself from the thrones to the screen; the high officers who had brought the insignia in procession to the cathedral bear them now again, but walk on the crimson margin left of the carpet; the Emperor and Empress alone walk on the cloth of gold. On arriving at the screen every one stops aside, and the Emperor alone is left in the doorway, when the Metropolitan of Novogorod, who holds the vase with the *Chrysam*, dips a golden twig in the holy oil and anoints the Emperor on the forehead, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the ears, and the breast. While so doing he utters the words *Impresso doni Spiritus Sancti*, and when he has concluded the Metropolitan of Kieff wipes off the balsam with a napkin. The Empress is also anointed, but only on the forehead, and the Metropolitan of Moscow officiates with the napkin. While this anointment is going on all the bells are struck again continuously, and another series of 101 guns is fired.

THE SACRAMENT.

The three abovementioned Metropolitans now conduct the anointed Emperor through the doors of the screen into the sanctum and place him before the altar; the train of his mantle is now borne by the Metropolitans, as no layman is permitted to enter. The Emperor now receives both elements of the Lord's Supper at the hands of the Metropolitan of Novogorod, another privilege that is accorded only to the Emperor. The Empress in the meantime stands outside at the open door, where the sacrament is administered to her, but not with the actual elements, but simply in the symbolical manner indicated in the mass. This latter part is the most impressive portion of the ceremony; a perfect silence reigns throughout the vast cathedral, broken only by the low muttering of the Metropolitans engaged around the sanctum, and shut out from the sight of the congregation; outside, however, the bells are clanging loudly, and the windows of the cathedral rattle with the report of the artillery. And when these bells are struck for the second time the crowd outside know that the Eucharist is being administered to their Emperor, and every word and gesture is stilled, and during the time of bells sounding and the cannon firing all assembled engage in prayer. When the ceremony of the anointment is over, the Imperial couple return to their thrones, resume their insignia, and the Emperor and Empress leave the cathedral by the northern gate, which leads to the graves of the bygone Czars. The Empress Mother and all the rest of the participators in the ceremony now leave the cathedral by the door at which they had entered, and repair to the Palace, where they await the return of the Emperor and Empress, who in the meantime [illegible] their devotions at the grave, and [illegible] proceed to the Cathedral of the Annunciation. Here they are again received by the clergy, and again consecrated; the three churches lie very near to each other, and the Emperor and Empress pass from one to another in the same order as in the procession to the first cathedral, with the sole difference that the Emperor is now invested with all his insignia. From the last of the three churches the procession moves to the Granite Palace over the portentous "Red Steps;" on passing these steps a third series of 101 guns proclaims that the coronation is over. At this Granite Palace the Emperor shows himself to the multitude from a balcony, and then proceeds to the coronation banquet, which from time immemorial has been held in a large saloon the ceiling of which is supported by a single column; around this column all the silver vessels of the former Czars are arranged, and special thrones erected for the Emperor, Empress, and Empress Mother. The whole *corps diplomatique*, and but few persons besides, are privileged to be present at this banquet. Before the festival commences the foreign Ministers are presented and offer their congratulations, and the medals which commemorate the coronation are distributed. All the high officers of the Court, the High Steward, &c., enter upon their functions when the Emperor seats himself at the banquet; the dishes are brought in under escort of officers of the Chevalier Guard with drawn sabres, and are presented to the Emperor by the proper officers on their knees. As soon as the Emperor asks to drink for the first time the *corps diplomatique* takes its departure, and those only who are so highly privileged seat themselves to partake of the banquet. The members of the Imperial family and the Foreign Princes present are seated in a neighboring apartment.

Illuminations, fireworks, balls, masquerades, and amusements for the people close the day.

The Alleged Infraction of the Treaty of Paris by Russia.

Paris (Aug. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The irregularities of Russia in carrying out her part of the Treaty of Paris have hitherto attracted in France little of the public attention or of newspaper notice, but I hear that the Government begins to occupy itself concerning them. The Russians maintain, up to this last accounts, their right to the Isle of Serpents. As regards the progress of affairs and what has really occurred on the Bessarabian boundary and at Kars, we are rather in the dark. From the former quarter no further intelligence has reached us, and Kars is such an out-of-the-way place that, now the war has been over long enough for newspaper correspondents and roving British officers to have left its vicinity, we obtain but scraps of information on which no great reliance can be placed. The arrival of large editions to the Russian forces already there has been spoken of, and seems generally credited; and it has been said, within the last few days, that the Russians were reconstructing portions of the fortifications which they had destroyed. This last item of news is as untrue as it was improbable; whatever has been overthrown remains so, and is likely so to continue, at least until such time as the Turks, restored to the possession of their frontier fortress, may busy themselves in repairing Muscovite ravages. At the present moment the infractions of the Treaty of Paris of which Russia is alleged (to all appearance with good grounds) to have been guilty appear to me to constitute rather an interesting and even important question, but as yet our data respecting them are scanty, and diplomacy seems to have taken scarcely any steps in the matter.

A few days will probably throw more light upon the subject. It is certainly to be regretted that the Isle of Serpents should have been, to all appearance, entirely overlooked at the Conferences. The importance of its situation might have obtained it a word of mention. Its occupation by Russia will be found, however, quite inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty. Meanwhile, we learn to-day that the British naval forces in the Eastern waters have received orders to rendezvous in the Black Sea. It is to be hoped that the Western Powers, France as well as England, will show themselves very decided in the matter in dispute. Russia seems disposed to make but a shabby return for the handsome manner in which she has been treated.

FURTHER COMPLAINTS OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

Berlin (Aug 6.) Correspondence of the London Times.

The most important information that can be gained from the Russian press of the last week or two, though not appearing in a very concrete or tangible form, is far from satisfactory. In addition to the news that has been already reported and thoroughly sifted as regards the occupation of the Isle of Serpents, the retention of Kars, the partial, if not entire, destruction of Ismail and Reni, we have complaints from the extreme north that the Russian Laplanders are continuing the same system of immigration and encroachment on the Swedish territory as gave rise to so much anxiety at an early period of the war. Expectations are entertained that the Aland Isles are about to be occupied again by a military force, though perhaps not fortified; but it must be remembered that soldiers will require barracks, and barracks very soon become a fortress, and the last item of this nature is furnished by the official Stockholm paper *Posttidning*, which states, on the authority of information received from private sources, that the Russian Government seems to be making preparations for erecting a fortified marine establishment on the Island of Kaskö. This island lies in the Bay of Bothnia, to the northwest of Christianstadt, on the Finland coast, and opposite to Sundswald, on the Swedish coast, between 62° and 63° north latitude. The island is said to be particularly suitable to the purpose alleged, from the circumstance of its being surrounded by deep water, and from its harbor remaining open much longer than any other in the Bay of Bothnia.

Simultaneously with these aggressive symptoms in the outward attitude of Russia we receive unsatisfactory indications of her inward attitude, or that which she seems about to take up towards her own subjects. The plans of reform seem to have come to a standstill; the censorship is becoming as vigorous as ever; not only are no railways commenced, but the agitation in their favor in the press has ceased, and has given place to statements of the imaginary evils they introduce in the train of apparent benefits. That Poland should continue to complain is, of course, inevitable, and the more so now, after having had her hopes recently so much excited and so bitterly disappointed. All this may be merely the result of the attention of the Emperor being diverted from the high purposes he at first conceived for the regeneration of his people by the preparations for his approaching coronation, and for the present we will hope that it will not be with him as it is stated by those who know Russia to have been the case with his predecessors, that always at the beginning of a reign there was a great cry of the improvements that were to be introduced, but which the enormous *vis inertia* of a slothful or corrupt *tschin* (bureaucracy) succeeds in preventing; but, in connection with the prospects of reforms being ever realized, it is a bad symptom that his subjects already take this liberty of saying of the young Emperor, "*Il a beaucoup de velleités, mais pas de volonté.*"

AUSTRIA'S PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIA.

Vienna (Aug. 3) Correspondence of the London News.

It is stated here on good authority that the Austrian Cabinet has addressed a note to Russia, couched in extremely energetic language, and containing a serious protest against the Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents, at the mouth of the Danube. It set forth that one of the principal results obtained by the treaty of peace, viz.: the free navigation of the Danube, would be endangered and even neutralised by this measure. To obtain the right of free navigation for Germany was the principal reason for Austria's intervention to bring about the peace of Europe. It is fully expected that the Emperor of Russia will comprehend the force of the Austrian note, and being himself so pacifically inclined, will not fail to give orders for the immediate evacuation of the Island in question, the further occupation of which would only tend to produce fresh complications and render the treaty of peace a dead letter.

THE POSSESSION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.

Constantinople Correspondence of the Daily News.

The question about the possession of the Isle of Serpents is not yet settled. The Divan had at first determined to send over a high dignitary of the State, accompanied by a strong military detachment, to force the Russians to evacuate the position. But the plan met such opposition that it was given up. It was satisfactorily proved, that, without in the least compromising the Sultan's rights of sovereignty, that group of Islands belonged at all events to the Danubian Principalities, and that as the Porte was bound by treaties not to maintain standing garrisons in Moldavia and Wallachia, it would be a breach of good faith to garrison the Isle of Serpents with Turkish soldiers.

BRITISH SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE BLACK SEA.

[illegible] says: [illegible] Britannia, Captain [illegible] Cornwallis, Captain [illegible] Arrogant, Captain [illegible] Highflyer, Captain [illegible] Portland, Captain [illegible] Portsmouth, Captain [illegible]

Destruction of the Greek Robbers.

The *Moniteur Grec*, of the 31st of July, brings full details of the destruction of the robber chiefs and tenants of the four robber-holds headed by the celebrated DAVELIS, and by three other chiefs, named ZAPHIRIS, BELOULIAS and [illegible]. The brigands, closely pursued from mountain to mountain, turned at bay at last, and finally themselves on a small hill, said to be the very spot where ŒDipus slew Laius. Surrounded by troops and by armed civilians, they defended themselves with great courage. Night approaching, a Lieutenant named MEGAS, who had been under a suspicion of conniving at their misdeeds, and who, to dissipate this, had devoted himself to their pursuit, and had been the first to get upon their track, saw the necessity of putting an end to the contest, lest the darkness should favor the robbers' escape. Sword in hand, he sprang into the intrenchment occupied by BELOULIAS, but was wounded in the act, and quickly dispatched. His example, however, stimulated the others, who swarmed over the brigands' defences, and put the whole 23 to the sword, with the exception of four, who were wounded and made prisoners. There was great joy at Athens in consequence of the extermination of these formidable banditti, and some of the papers speak of the affair with almost as much enthusiasm as if a battle had been fought and won. The Queen sent 2,000 drachmas to the widow of MEGAS, to whom and to her children it is proposed to grant a pension.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa. LONDON, Friday, Aug. 8—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady this week, without activity. Money in brisk demand. Consols leave off 95¾@95⅝ for money, 95¾@95⅝ for the account. Mexican Dollars 5s.1d., nominal. Bar Silver 5s.1¾d. S. A. Doubloons 74s. 6d.@74s.9d. American Eagles 75s.6d.

COCHINEAL—Steady; 104 bags Honduras Black sold, ord. to good 8s.4d.@8s.9d.

COCOA—Held for higher rates. Of 150 bags Trinidad part sold at 56s.@59s. for mid. gray to good red.

COPPER—In brisk demand, and a large business doing. Tough Cake and Tile £1ef 104. Sheathing 12d. Yellow Sheathing Metal 10d. ₰ ℔.

RUM—In moderate demand. Proof Leewards 2s.3d. @2s.4d.

COFFEE—Without change. 1,000 casks and 335 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered during the week, and partly sold at previous prices. Native Ceylon quiet; of 2,100 bags about half was sold from 59s. for mtd. quality to 61s.6d. for good cord.

MOLASSES—In fair demand. Cuba Clayed 31s.6d.

CORN—There was a fair supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, and more liberal supplies of Foreign Wheat and Flour. Influenced by fine weather, the market was exceedingly dull, and scarcely any business was done, although Wheat was offered at a decline of 2s.@10s. ₰ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. The top price of Flour was reduced 1s. ₰ sack. To-day there was a rather better feeling in the market, without, however, much business. We quote White American Wheat, 64s.@68s.; Red, 58s.@62s.; American Flour, 20s.@25s. ₰ barrel.

COTTON—Firm, and ⅛d. dearer. Sales for the week, 5,300 bales. At Liverpool the demand is steady; sales for the week 53,000 bales; mid. Orleans quoted 6 5-16d ₰ ℔.

DRUGS, &c

...ing Aug. 2, 1855, 99,755 quarters, at ...

...ket, there was a fair attendance of ... and some buyers from distant parts of the country, attracted, no doubt, by the late ... Wheat of fine quality met an improved demand, especially white, which is scarce, at a decline upon the prices of Friday last of 2d. ₱ 70 lbs. Inferior qualities of red, however, were difficult to move, and must be quoted 2d @3s. ₱ 70 lbs. lower. We quote common red from 8s. 8d @8s. 9d.; mixed from 9s. @9s. 6d.; common white from 9s. 3d. @9s. 4d.; fair ditto from 9s. 10d. @10s. ₱ 70 lbs. A small parcel of fine white Kentucky, of the new crop just arrived per steamer, was sold to day at 10s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs. Flour of good quality is scarce, and such is salable at from 38s. @39s. for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 31s. @32s. for Ohio; but inferior and unsound is quite neglected, although offered at all prices from 30s. @31s. ₱ bbl. Indian Corn met a fair sale to day, chiefly for shipment into the interior, and prices are fully supported. We quote mixed, 29s. @30s. 6d.; yellow, 30s. 6d. @29s. 6d.; and white, from 30s. @32s. ₱ 480 lbs.

A. F. & R. MAXWELL.

General Market of Liverpool.

Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 8.

Provisions.—The transactions during the week have been unimportant, without change in value. Beef—Long Middles, 54s. @56s. ₱ cwt.; C. Cut, 53s. @56s. Pork—Short Middles, 54s. @58s. ₱ cwt. Cheese—Fine, 58s. @56s. ₱ cwt.; Ordinary to Fair, 38s. @48s. ₱ cwt. Beef, 70s. @115s. ₱ tre. Pork, 70s. @80s. ₱ bbl. Shoulders, 40s. @41s. ₱ cwt. Lard has advanced to 70s. on the spot, and 50 tons have been sold at 69s. to arrive. Tallow is 1s. dearer—55s. having been paid for North American.

Breadstuffs.—The fine weather continues. The reduced quotations for Wheat and Flour are nominal. Indian Corn steady but very quiet.

Wheat—White	9s 4d @10s. 6d.	₱ 70 lbs.
Red	9s. 0d @ 9s. 9d.	₱ 70 lbs.
Flour—Western Canal	22s. 0d.@30s. 0d.	₱ 196 lbs
Philadelphia, &c.	30s. 0d.@31s. 0d.	₱ 196 lbs.
Ohio	32s. 0d.@35s. 0d.	₱ 196 lbs.
Indian Corn—Yellow	29s. 0d @30s. 0d.	₱ 480 lbs.
Mixed	29s. 0d @29s. 6d.	₱ 480 lbs.
White	29s. 6d.@31s. 0d.	₱ 480 lbs.

Cotton—The demand has revived on Monday, when 10,000 or 12,000 bags were sold at full prices; but since then there has only been a moderate inquiry, and Cotton being very freely offered, prices close a little irregular. In Manchester there has been less doing this week, but the markets are firm. Middling Orleans, 6¾d. ₱ lb; Mobile, 6¾d; Boweds, 6 3 16d. Stock of American, 643,142 bales; same time last year, 613,993 bales. Sales this week, 58,330 bales, of which 38,320 were American.

JAMES McHENRY & CO.

Havre Markets.

From July 30 to Aug 4.

Sales of Cotton during five days 9,500 bales. No imports. Stock 108,000 bales; market firm. The appearance of the Grain crops throughout Normandy is most favorable. Ashes unchanged. Oil very quiet. Tallow and Lard well supported. Wheat dull, and prices drooping—with a few sales near arrivals to record. [Similar advices are sent per steamers *Alma* and *Ema* direct from Havre to New-York.]

VIRGINIA FREEDOM.

How Fremont Meetings are put down in the Old Dominion.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Argus, (Buchanan paper) Aug. 16.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM PUT DOWN.

Our readers are aware that there has been an effort on foot in Wheeling to organize a Fremont and Dayton club. It is also known that their meetings had been private heretofore, and that there was no public notice made of their proceedings until last week, when they were published in the city papers. It was then announced that there would be a public meeting at the Melodeon. From the time our citizens were authoritatively informed of the design there has been a general disapprobation of the movement felt. In fact, if the leaders were aware of the state of sentiment that prevailed in the community in regard to them, they manifested a most fool-hardy spirit in persisting in carrying out their intention to hold a meeting of the kind they proposed. If they were not informed in this behalf, they should have been, because it was a topic of common conversation upon the streets and elsewhere. Be this as it may, according to the published notice they assembled at the Melodeon last night with the intent of proceeding regularly with their business. At an early stage of the proceedings it became apparent that the pent-up indignation of the citizens would be vented, and that the Black Republican cause would receive a sudden check in Wheeling. Here again was an omen that could not have been misunderstood, and should have warned the leaders to have abandoned their folly, but it was not heeded. From the letters that were read, purporting to have been written by persons in other parts of the State, and in other States, it was evident that the *twenty-five* who were assembled in the Hall were seriously at work, with the intention of bringing upon the Old Commonwealth as much disrepute as their feeble efforts could, and give the Union dissolvers an opportunity of pointing to Virginia and saying, even there they have sympathisers and co-laborers in their damnable heresies. *But here, as elsewhere, in the good old Commonwealth, the "shriekers for Freedom" have been put down by a healthy public sentiment, and, it is believed, in such a manner that they will not appear before the public again.* The odium which they have brought upon themselves will adhere to them as long as they live, and be transmitted to their posterity after them.

About 8½ o'clock the "shriekers" were prepared to hear a speech, and called upon a vagrant doctor by the name of Smith. He is a man of notoriously bad character, a fact well known here and elsewhere, and a fact which increased the excitement which before prevailed in the hall. As he proceeded, the excitement ran higher and higher until the obtuse perceptibilities of the factionists led them to come to the conclusion that *they would undoubtedly be pretty roughly handled in a short time.* Consequently, many of them thought prudence the better part of valor and made their exit. After the harangue was concluded, not half of the original number of "shriekers" was to be seen, and the hall was pretty well filled with other persons. At the adjournment the citizens retired in an orderly manner to the street, and awaited the appearance of Smith. When he came out he was greeted with the jeers and groans of the citizens, receiving occasionally a practical demonstration of the affection they had for him *in the way of sundry kicks and knocks.* At this time he was surrounded by some of his friends who shortly after became lost in the crowd, and he was left almost alone in his glory. He began to think of escaping after he had reached the Post-office corner, which is about a square and a half from the hall door, and made an attempt to run *when the crowd gathered upon him and a general skirmish ensued, in which wounds were inflicted on two gentlemen, Mr. Ward and Mr. Harding.* The latter is a young man who was not in any way connected with the affair, and received his wound, which was upon the hand, accidentally. Mr. Ward's wound is of a very serious nature, but is not regarded as mortal. During the *melée* Smith made his way up Market-street, and succeeded in taking refuge in the McLure House, where he was arrested and privately taken by the officers and lodged in jail. The most intense excitement prevailed among our citizens when it was known that Mr. Ward had been stabbed, *and if they could have then got Smith in their power he would have had the full benefit of Judge Lynch's law.* He is now in jail awaiting a preliminary examination, and quiet is again restored to our city.

After what occurred last night, we think *it will be a long time before the shriekers will find another man with hardihood enough to attempt to make another public speech in this community,* and that their aspirations for rendering themselves ridiculous are fully satisfied. If not, they will not come off so easily at the next effort.

From the Wheeling Daily Times, Aug. 18.

Whatever may be the right of persons to establish Fremont Associations in Virginia, we regard this attempt of these men at the present time as unwise and unfortunate. They have incorporated in it sentiments which are at present regarded as the exciting sectional, Abolition sentiment, (and whether it is such or not, we shall not pause here to discuss;) and they have associated with them men living in an adjoining State, who are not affected by our political State institutions, and have no business to come here and meddle with them. *We know there are many men in our midst who think Slavery an evil, more on account of the white man than the negro, and favor a system of wise, peaceable and gradual emancipation. Such men are to be found in abundance in the South.* But this Association *proposes nothing of the kind,* and we are constrained to believe that this latter class of men did not and will not coöperate with any such Association, gotten up at a time of dangerous excitement, with all the color of well-known Abolition interneddlers clinging to its garments. It can do no possible good, and is pregnant with the most alarming evils. Whatever Virginia may do in the future, *she is not now prepared for Fremont Associations,* with all the old Abolition elements and champions, and all the old heresies and exploded fanaticisms, rag, tag and bob-tail, mustered under his banners. The gradual emancipationists, and the opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—even the opponents of more Slave territory—*don't wish anything to do with Fremont congregations, and there is an overwhelming sentiment in the State which will put them down, wherever they are attempted.*

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 18.

We were absent from the city on Friday night, and consequently did not witness the proceedings of the Republican Association, which terminated so unfortunately. One gentleman was cut in the hand, during the *melée*, by Dr. G. P. Smith, the speaker of the meeting. He met with rough handling and had to be taken to jail for safety. We do not give the particulars, as we hear such a contrariety of statements about the matter, and we do not know any good that will result to any one by our sifting the affair. We took occasion the other day to express our sorrow that this little band should attempt in Virginia an organization whose aims are at war with the institutions of Virginia, and the event has proved that the remark we then made, that "no good could come from it," is more than verified. We are at a loss to know how men can come from the North and settle in Virginia *without the determination to be true to Virginia.* No one compels them to come, and if they come voluntary, it ought to be that they become good citizens, prepared to uphold the State and her laws. Such is sometimes not the case.

We hope that the effort is dead, and we hope that no resort will be had to violence by our citizens, even if they do attempt to organize. We deprecate all such efforts, however well intended. The laws of the State are ample for her protection, and we always prefer an appeal to them to any other method. We are not surprised that our citizens are incensed at this Republican effort. It was a bravado which was uncalled for, and the movers were mostly Northern men or Englishmen, some of them not having yet acquired citizenship. This effort, we think, was therefore most ill-timed, and we hope that *we will hear no more of Fremont in Virginia.* The sentiment of our citizens is manifest, and we hope that the little organization will take warning and not force upon our citizens sentiments which they do not approve of, or compel them to witness an effort at war with the institutions of a State to which we owe allegiance. If the effort is continued, more serious events may follow, which all law-abiding citizens must deprecate.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Democratic conferees from the Counties of Northumberland and Schuylkill, composing the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, met at the Mahanoy House, in Ashland, Schuylkill County, on Monday, the 18th inst., and nominated by acclamation William L. Dewart, of Northumberland County, as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

A reliable and intelligent correspondent writes to us from Saybrook, Conn., on the 19th inst.: "I thought that at this time a word from Connecticut would not be amiss, as ont of the State it is considered one of the most doubtful in the Union; but here it is all for Fremont and Freedom, and if the larger towns do but half as well as has been done in this small one, the State will go for Fremont next Fall without doubt. A candid Fillmore friend of mine says: 'In every place I have been in Connecticut since I left the city, I hear nothing but Fremont and Freedom.' Another just told me that on the boat to-day from Stonington to New-London, a vote was taken among the passengers, which resulted in 82 votes for Fremont, 20 for Buchanan, and 12 for Fillmore. At another time last week I was returning from New London, and on the same train were a number of Fillmore delegates from a meeting which had taken place there the day previous. By their request the newsboy took a vote among the passengers, which gave Fillmore 13, Fremont 12, Buchanan 2. Comment is unnecessary. Last night was the third meeting of the Club which was formed three weeks since. At their second meeting 200 persons assembled—more by 150 than there was reason to expect; and that night among their number were enrolled no less than fourteen men *who have regularly voted the Democratic* ticket at every election. The locos are evidently frightened, and are beginning to prick up their ears, for to-night I understand a Buck and Breck Club will be organized. But a nutshell would contain all the enthusiasm that the name of Buchanan can raise here."

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of the 19th learns that a paper was in circulation the day previous for signatures among the Whigs of that city, and that the names of Messrs. Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, William Appleton, George S. Hillard, and Luther V. Bell were appended, with others. The *Advertiser* says: "The signers state that, before expressing an opinion on the Presidential question, they had designed to await the action of the State Whig Convention, to be held on the 3d of September; but finding that their silence in that respect has been misinterpreted, they take this occasion to say that they entertain a decided preference for Mr. Fillmore over either of the other candidates. These are not the exact words of the paper, (which we have not seen,) but they express, we believe, its substance."

A correspondent writes to us from Passaic, N. J., under date of the 19th inst.: "A Fremont and Dayton meeting, numbering nearly 2,000 persons, was held in our village last Friday evening, in response to a call issued by order of a Committee of Citizens, for the purpose of organizing a Republican Association. The most unparalleled enthusiasm prevailed. Robt. T. Wallis, Esq., of this place, was chosen President, and addressed the meeting. He was succeeded by Mr. Robert L. Gilchrist, of Jersey City, Gen. Hamilton, of New Jersey, and Messrs. De Camp and Sherre of New York. Gen. Nye was announced to speak, but some unavoidable circumstance prevented him from being present. A feeble attempt was made by some Fillmore loafers to disturb the meeting, but they were soon silenced by hisses. With this single exception, everything passed off in the most orderly manner."

The Freemen of New-Milford, Conn., assembled in large force on Saturday last, for the purpose of forming a Fremont Club and raising a Fremont pole. The meeting was an impromptu gathering, but still it was largely attended. Ex-Gov. Dutton was present and addressed the assembly. A correspondent writes to us: "This organization will tell on the result in New-Milford—of which there is no doubt. New-Milford will go for Fremont by a large majority. Fillmore has but a small force here. Washington, Sherman, Roxbury, Warren and Bridgewater will give a good account of themselves on the day of trial; and Litchfield County will do much to swell the majority that awaits the Fremont electoral ticket in November."

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Morning Leader*, writing from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th inst., says that he is "personally acquainted with many of the American Party who really prefer Fremont and Freedom, but will vote for Fillmore, because they say in this State Fremont has no chance. The fact alone will lose us many votes which we might otherwise get. Still I think there will be 5,000 good men and true, who will give a straight vote for Freedom, and leave consequences to God."

The Salem *Register* publishes an extract from a private letter dated San Francisco, July 29, which it avers comes from a reliable source. The writer states that the people of California are wide awake to the necessity and importance of electing Fremont. He says that the Railroad plank in the platform will secure the State, but every other plank meets with the approval of the right sort of men. The leading Democrats who hail from the North have openly forsaken their party, and are now for Fremont and Freedom.

A recent number of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* in urging Mr. Fillmore's claims upon the support of the South, asserts that this distinguished Know-Nothing, after having completed the tour of the southwestern Slave States, announced, on the steps of the Alabama State-House, at Montgomery, "that the Anti-Slavery prejudices of his early education had been obliterated by what he had seen in the South of the happy condition of the slave."

A private letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated at East Aurora, N. Y., the former residence of Mr. Fillmore, informs us that a Fillmore ratification meeting was called at that place a few days since, but it was impossible to get up a demonstration in favor of that gentleman, his former townsmen almost universally being in favor of Fremont. More than this, the speaker who addressed the meeting went in for Fremont.

The Salem *Gazette* mentions the significant fact that of seven gentlemen from Southern States now or recently visiting in the vicinity of Salem, five express their determination to vote for Fremont, at the Presidential election; and they declare that there are thousands hoping for an opportunity to do the same. One is so earnest in the cause that he actually took the whole trouble and expense of a journey to St. Louis, and back, to aid in the election of Mr. Fremont.

The Republicans of Sanilac County, Mich., have found a notable mode of saving trouble. They have adopted the entire Democratic organization of the county. Every man on the County Committee, and on the township committees of the old Democratic organization, is now a thorough Fremont man.

The New-Bedford *Standard* says: "Among the numerous accessions to the Fremont ranks in this section, we may mention those old, well-tried and influential Democrats, Elnathan G. Morton, Esq., of Fairhaven, and Isaac Case, Esq., of this city."

A Correspondent writes to the [illegible] Bridgeport, Conn., that the Fremont Club of that place numbers 300 members. It was misprinted "1,000 members" in our issue of Monday.

A correspondent informs the Boston *Journal* that the Students of Middlebury College are almost unanimous for Fremont. There are only four sectionalists in College who oppose him.

It is in contemplation to start a Fremont paper in Tennessee, and to run a Republican electoral ticket.

We read in the Alleghany *Republican:*

"On Wednesday evening of last week, a Fillmore Ratification Meeting was held at Haskell Flats, Cattaraugus County. The commodious building engaged for the purpose was filled to its utmost capacity by the 'bone and sinew' of that section, and four orators held forth for at least three quarters of an hour each in laudation of the American Party and its candidates, and in condemnation of the 'Black Republicans' and their standard-bearers. At the conclusion of the speeches, a gentleman, for the purpose of testing the strength of the candidates in the assembly thus convened, got up and requested all in favor of the election of Millard Fillmore to rise from their seats. The *four orators* of the evening, doubtless laboring under the belief that they would find plenty of company, sprung nimbly from their chairs; but judge their surprise, when they found that not a solitary person among the audience had followed their example! At this point, to add still further to their disappointment and mortification, the gentleman above mentioned now requested all those in favor of the election of John C. Fremont to manifest their presence by rising. The entire assemblage arose at once to their feet, and three prolonged and deafening cheers for the hero of the Rocky Mountains shook the building from centre to circumference! The four orators left the house in disgust, satisfied that their labors had not been fully appreciated. We have this statement from numerous reliable sources, and have no doubt whatever that it is true in every essential particular."

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its twenty-seventh annual session in the City Hall in this City, this forenoon, at 11½ o'clock, but as the meeting was simply preliminary the attendance was not large, and was adjourned till 2½ o'clock in the afternoon.

At the hour assigned the number present was very respectable indeed, a large portion consisting of ladies. We noticed among those from abroad, who have been for a long time engaged in the work of Education, Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Nathan Hedges, of Newark, N. J.; Zalmon P. Richards, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and several others. The Institute being called to order by the President, Hon. John Kingsbury, of Providence, R. I., prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of this city.

The Mayor, Anson Phelps, Jr., Esq., then, in behalf of the city authorities, in a very appropriate manner, expressed their gratification that the Institute had made choice of this city as the place of their meeting, and tendering to all the hospitalities of the citizens, with the kind wish that the occasion might be one not only of great good to the cause they had assembled to promote, but of great social enjoyment.

In response the President expressed the gratification of the Institute in greeting the invitation to meet here, and gave a somewhat extended review of the changes which have occurred within the last thirty years in the modes of education. His remarks were very instructive and were listened to with much profit. At their close, the Institute went into a sort of Committee of the Whole for the cultivation of mutual acquaintance, and a good time was enjoyed.

The social entertainment having occupied an hour or more, the Institute was again called to order. Messrs. Greene, of Rhode Island; S. W. King, of Mass.; Perry, of Conn.; Hedges, of New-Jersey and Joseph Hale, of Mass., were appointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year; and Messrs. Richards, of Washington; Leach, of Rhode Island; and Gay, of Mass., were appointed a Committee on Delegations. Several other Committees of minor importance were also appointed and the remainder of the session was spent in listening to remarks from various gentlemen as they were called upon.

Dr. Blackie, of Edinburg, declined to speak.

Dr. Lindley, Chancellor of Nashville University, said that when he had attended seven or eight meetings of the Institute, he would speak; but as he had now come to see how a company of Yankee teachers looked, and to listen to what they had to say, he would decline for the present.

Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun was then called on, as being the only person present who was one of the original founders of the Institute. He spoke at considerable length and in a very interesting manner, of the progress made in the cause of education during the existence of the Institute, and of the good which had been accomplished directly by its agency. The time when it was established was a turning point in the cause of education. Little had been done previously, though a good deal had been said and much written. But this was the living preacher which accomplished the work. It was just what was needed. There was a feeling throughout New-England that something must be done for education, and educators from all parts of the country were brought together at Boston to consider what was to be done. They determined, after deliberate consultation, that this Institute should be established, and with it commenced a course of lectures and discussions and free conversation on whatever might tend to advance the cause of education. Those were noble meetings in the early times in the State House at Boston. There were large gatherings of women, earnest, devoted friends of the cause; and whenever they went forth from those meetings they carried an influence that awakened the attention of the people. It was then difficult to get the Legislature to do anything; and however indispensable we may now regard a Normal School, the Legislature of that day would do nothing for one. But the influence of this and kindred Associations has caused a complete change. The practical results of the labors of this Institute cannot be computed. The great work in which it is engaged is peculiarly the work of New-England. We may not export cotton or anything that is estimated in the commerce of the world; but we can send forth men, trained to the business of life, and fitted to influence the world.

Mr. Cook, President of Knoxville University, was next called on, and expressed his appreciation of the importance of the work in which the Institute is engaged—an appreciation which, he said, was heightened by his opportunity for seeing the workings of the system of education in New-England, as contrasted with that in Tennessee. There they could with difficulty have Common Schools, on account of the sparseness of the population; but there is an earnest disposition there to establish them so far as it can be done. They desired to unite with the teachers of New-England in efforts to elevate every where institutions of learning, and to promote an object which is so great and so good as that in which this Institute is engaged.

Mr. Richards, of Washington, spoke of the anomalous condition of the people of Washington, in being governed by representatives of the whole people instead of being allowed to control their own affairs. They labored also, he said, under a difficulty resulting from the fact that there is really so little property belonging to citizens there to be taxed, so large a portion being in the hands of Government employes, who carry away the money received there to spend it elsewhere. Only about $24,000 are appropriated annually for the public schools, and with that amount the houses for the schools have to be rented and the teachers paid, and all the expenses defrayed, while the white population, for whom schools of some sort are to be provided, amounts to nearly 48,000. There are, however, some good public schools there and a few model teachers also. Without being invidious, he could name Miss Milburn as an excellent teacher of girls, and Mrs. Ogden a teacher of boys.

Mr. Stewart, of Nova Scotia, made some statements as to what is being done there. They are backward about their efforts for education, but a normal school has recently been established, which is in a flourishing condition and has about sixty pupils.

The meeting was then adjourned till 8 o'clock in the evening.

Interesting from Mexico.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION BEFORE THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY—DINNERS TO GEN. GADSDEN—THE TROUBLES IN GUADALAJARA—THE BISHOP'S EXCOMMUNICATION—VIDAURRI—PERSONAL ITEMS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

City of Mexico, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

The events of importance in the last fortnight have been few in number. The Constituent Assembly, which has the most important work in hand—the framing the Constitution—has been engaged for the past week on the 15th article, which grants toleration of religion. The debate has been warm, in fact I may say exciting. Shouts of applause have greeted the champions, on both sides, and it would be difficult to say which side has had the majority in the galleries. The Church party, who, by the way, are decidedly the most adroit politicians, have spared no pains that they should be well represented in the lobbies of the Assembly room during the debate. The debate has lasted until the present time, and will not likely be terminated before to-morrow. This long debate shows the powers that are at work to kill the article. My opinion is that it will pass, although it must be a very close vote. The *liberal* Ministry of President Comonfort have caused all the opposition. Señor Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Relations, has been particularly active in his opposition. There are a few exceptions in the Ministry, and it seems singular how, in a free country, *such a Ministry* could hold together.

Gadsden dinners have been all the rage since the old General's return to Mexico. The Liberal members of Congress, with the Governor of this District, and many gentlemen of position in this capital, gave the General a dinner last week, which was a most convivial affair. Your correspondent had the honor of attending and participating in the prevailing feeling of pleasure at the American Minister's safe return to his post in Mexico. On the 3d another dinner was also given to him, by the Press of this city, which, like the first, was well attended by the distinguished of Mexico. Gen. Gadsden is in good health.

The latest advices from Guadalajara indicate that things are in a fair way of becoming all right there at last. The Puro Party first found fault. A brigade was sent there, under Gen. Parrodi. He has satisfied the Liberal Party that their wants shall be attended to. In the meantime the Church is getting troublesome. The Bishop has issued his excommunication for all those who buy property under the decree against corporation properties. The result of this will be that he will be invited to leave the country. The bigotry and zeal of the Church are doing as much to bring affairs to a good basis as the haste of the Pros.

It is said that Parrodi will be ordered against Gen. Vidaurri. There are a great many conflicting opinions with regard to what will come out of the position which Vidaurri has assumed. His plan of making a new Republic between the Central Government of Mexico and the territory of the United States creates little alarm. The example of Texas comes up at once, and it is not difficult to conjecture where this new Republic would finally bring up.

Col. Inge, late District-Attorney for the Northern District of California, and John A. Godfrey, newly-appointed Consul of the United States for the port of Guymas, in the Gulf of California, left here this morning for Acapulco.

The weather in the capital is fine; but few rains have visited us lately. As I have said before, my subjects were few; you now have everything of importance.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* has the following paragraph:

"Gen. Wheat, late of the Mexican army, left this city on the 4th, as bearer of dispatches to the Government of the United States from the Minister in this city. Col. Ramsey also left on the same day for New-York. It is understood that the latter gentleman has just completed with the Mexican Government a contract for a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco."

The Statement of Walker's Men.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper, of the 16th inst., I notice an article from Costa Rica, signed by several gentlemen who were made prisoners of war, both at the battle of Santa Rosa and Rivas.

I take this liberty of addressing you merely for the purpose of stating that the *facts* are not one jot or tittle embellished in that statement, and, for one, I *know them to be true.*

I had the pleasure of residing in Nicaragua from September last till May 13, 1856, and have had every facility of *knowing* the true state of affairs in that unhappy country, made desolate by the tyrannical acts of Gen. Wm. Walker, whom I consider either an *insane* man or an idiot.

His acts in that country have been those of a bandit or highway robber; the only difference between the two is, a highway robber or bandit will not kill innocent women and children.

At Santa Rosa I was informed that the cowardly Col. Schlessinger ordered the murder of eight women and children who lived in a hacienda within a quarter of a mile from Santa Rosa, and after the order was executed he plundered the house of all its valuables and *left.* Hence, at the time of Walker's defeat at Rivas, the Costa Ricans shot five men of Walker's army, whom they caught near that city after the battle, as a matter of reprisal for the deaths of those whom Schlessinger had murdered at Costa Rica.

Should you desire to publish this you can do so.

Yours truly, Thos. J. Van Dyke.

Late and Interesting from Nicaragua.

WALKER AT GRANADA—EXPECTATIONS OF AN ATTACK ON LEON—CENTRAL AMERICAN ALLIANCE—ANOTHER COSTA RICAN INVASION—THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN—WRECK OF THE PANAMA.

We take the following interesting items of Nicaraguan news from the correspondence of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, received by the *Daniel Webster:*

"The late arrivals from the interior have brought scarcely any news worth relating, and no papers since the departure of the *Granada.* Up to the 27th ult. I learned that Walker was at Granada, with the main body of his army, arranging his new Administration, and meditating an attack upon the Rivas party at Leon, who, with the Guatemalians, in all about 3,000, were concentrating at and fortifying that place. No reliable accounts have reached here as to the movements of the other northern States; but it is not improbable that we shall have, by the next arrival, intelligence of Walker's march upon Leon, with an effective force of say 800 to 1,000 men, including those which have been at the advance posts of Managua and Massaya since the Rivas revolution, unless it is found necessary to wait for heavy guns to bombard Leon, which, I understand, have been sent for by the last trip of the *Granada.* The Americans are represented as in good spirits, and perfectly confident of being able to sustain themselves to the end and consummation of the task before them; but this, I presume, depends greatly upon the number of recruits and the amount of 'the sinews of war' which may come opportunely from the United States. If the surrounding States preserve their hostile front, and any influential portion of the natives continue opposed to Walker, it must be evident to the most sanguine that he will have 'a hard road to travel,' without additional 'material aid,' and that the progress of the Americanization ball must consequently be slow and tedious.

From Costa Rica, I learn by an intelligent American physician, who has resided at the capital, San Jose, for several years, that they are determined upon another invasion of Nicaragua, as soon as they can get rid of their present unpopular President Mora—who was to have resigned on the 1st inst., though he has put down the late revolution against him. With regard to the conquest of Costa Rica, or a successful war for indemnity by the Nicaraguans, the mountainous and roadless character of the country will render the task not an easy one, if practicable at all.

But it is hard to determine what the end of the movement will be. Time will decide, and I have no inclination to indulge in mere speculation upon the prospects or merits of a cause wherein the characters and lives of my own countrymen are so deeply involved. It is sufficient for me that I give you all the *facts* that may come to my knowledge, without attempting to prejudice for or against 'the cause.' *En passant,* I feel it a duty to refer to the complaints, 'loud and deep,' against the American Minister (Mr. Wheeler) at Granada. He is charged with having entirely laid aside his obligations as an American Minister, and with *ministering* exclusively and most partially in aid of Gen. Walker's military rule, even when that rule comes in violent contact with the rights of independent American citizens, and as has often occurred—their property being taken and their persons detained in the country against their inclination and protest. So much has been said in denunciation of Mr. Wheeler's *truckling* course in Granada, that I trust some of the parties injured have already reported him to 'the powers that be' at Washington, and that no successor to Mr. Wheeler will be speedily sent to Granada, who, while free to feel sympathy for the political movement in progress around him, will, at the same time, jealously guard and defend the rights of his countrymen who may happen to be led, by business or curiosity, into Nicaragua.

On the 27th and 28th ult., an English squadron of twelve steam war-vessels, which sailed direct from England about the middle of June, complimented and enlivened our harbor with their presence, much to our astonishment. The *Orion*, a 91-gun shooter, [Capt. Erskine, and the *Imperieuse*, Capt. Watson, anchored outside, there not being more than 24 feet water on the bar, while the *Arrogant, Archer, Cossack, Tartar*, with five dispatch gun-boats and a water-tender, came to inside. What all this meant—whether war was already declared, or Walker to be interfered with—no one could tell for a day or two; till, comparing the tone of the latest English papers with the remarks in conversation of the officers of the squadron who came on shore, we were enabled to come to the conclusion that it was merely a manœuvre of Palmerston's, to assure the English people that he was not going to "back down" any further with the Americans. The idea of intimidating Brother Jonathan by any such show of determination to fight on the Central American question could not have been seriously entertained, though a writer in the last number of *Blackwood* contends that it would, and I presume a great many of his countrymen are of the same opinion, 'reckoning without their host.' Happily, however, for the peace and welfare of both countries, this warlike demonstration of John Bull was far-fetched, premature and useless; and if the news that we now have be correct, that the question is settled, *Punch* will have a capital subject for a rich caricature.

The *Eurydice* left on the 5th, for Jamaica, and the *Arrogant* remains in her stead. One or two of the squadron have gone for fresh provisions, and I take it for granted that in a week or two the big English squadron at Greytown will be one of the 'by-gones.' The health of the town is very good; the 'rainy season' still prevails, and business is extremely dull, there being no demand from nor ventures into the interior at present.

I give you, as an item of news, that the British screw steamer *Panama* was recently wrecked near Cape Tomor, on the Pacific side. The passengers and crew were all saved and taken by the schooner *Lewis Perry* to Valparaiso."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, the President, G. C. Verplanck, Esq., in the chair. With the exception of Messrs. Morgan, Wood, and Hall, all the Commissioners were present.

W. P. C. Bogardus was appointed by the Board as Engineer of the Marine Hospital. There has been considerable competition for the position.

A long communication from the Board of Health, at Castleton, (already given to the public in the columns of the Times,) was read by the Secretary.

While reading this document, Mr. Commissioner Purdy interrupted the Secretary, and quoted a letter from D. Harris, the statements of which evidently clashed with the allegations contained in the manifesto of that body. At the conclusion of the reading, several Commissioners expressed their sense of confidence in Dr. Thompson. Ordered on file. The Secretary then read a communication from Dr. Thompson, in comment upon the above-mentioned statement of the Castleton Board, worded as follows:

DR. THOMPSON'S REPLY TO THE CASTLETON BOARD.

Quarantine, Staten Island, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen—I read in the New-York Times of yesterday, a communication addressed to you by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, which is so remarkable for its gross misrepresentations of my official course, and for the deep vein of personal malice which underlies every statement it contains, that respect for the office I hold, as well as a regard for truth, requires that I should submit a reply.

It is matter of not a little surprise to me that men who have heretofore ridiculed and opposed my efforts to preserve a strict quarantine, should now be found charging me with an unusual degree of laxity in enforcing quarantine regulations: but this communication presents that remarkable feature.

From what has appeared in the public prints, it is manifest that it had its origin with one of the Justices of the Peace, by whom it is signed, and with a prominent adviser of the Board.

The hostility of the former towards me can be judged from the fact that on one occasion, since the commencement of my term of office, when a complaint was made before him as a Magistrate, against one who had violated the health laws of the State, instead of aiding me to the extent of his power, he became the *defender* and *counsel* of the accused, and endeavored to shield him from merited punishment. The latter is the intimate friend and adviser of the editor of a newspaper published in this County, in which my efforts to enforce the quarantine regulations of the Port with strictness and fidelity have been held up to ridicule, and in which many articles from the pen of this friend and adviser have appeared, attacking my official acts, and heaping upon me the venom of personal malice.

These are the men who now represent to you that they were compelled by my lax administration of the laws to institute regulations which your counsel has pronounced illegal and opposed to the general health laws of the State.

Not content with representing that violations of law which I took every means in my power to prevent were the result of willful omission of duty on my part, they seek to make you believe that I looked with indifference on what they proposed to do as public officers. They state that when Dr. Lea called on me to attend a meeting of the Board I made use of the following remarkable language in reply to his invitation: "It is immaterial to me what your Board does outside, as they cannot subject me to inconvenience." To show the utter perversion of what I did say, I will state what took place at the interview referred to. When Dr. Lea called upon me, I was surrounded by a large number of captains of vessels awaiting instructions for their observance while under Quarantine, and I was engaged in duties which would not permit my absence. Of this I informed the Doctor, and upon that ground declined to attend the meeting of the Board. He replied in substance, that I had better be present as the Board might pass something restrictive of my action. To this I answered, that they could not *legally* do anything which would subject me to inconvenience. Added to this perversion they have sought to make you believe that the absence of a single case of yellow fever outside of the Quarantine walls since, to organization of this Board, has been the result of their action. Those acquainted with the facts, know that the absence of disease is attributable to an entirely different cause. Every case of sickness which they mention as having occurred before the adoption of their regulations, had its origin from one or two infected vessels which had before that time arrived in port. As soon as practicable, those vessels were removed far down the Bay, beyond the reach of communication. Since then no essentially infected vessels have arrived in port, and no sickness has occurred among the employes at Quarantine. The absence of sickness is not, therefore, the result of barricading the Quarantine inclosure, but of an absence of infected vessels.

Among the charges against me in that communication, is one that I have pursued a general course of hostility to the Board. So far as its action has obstructed me in the discharge of my duties, the charge is true, but beyond that it is wholly unfounded. Had the Board confined its action to affording me, simply, the aid which was necessary to prevent the escape of persons from Quarantine, and to effect the arrest and punishment of those who had violated the law, they would have discharged their duties as public officers, and have thrown a guard around the public health by far more effectual than the barricade they erected to obstruct me in the discharge of my duties. They, however, plead that they were ignorant of the fact that I needed any assistance in arresting and bringing offenders to punishment. Yet they admit the fact that they knew that persons were constantly engaged in violating Quarantine laws and endangering the public health.

How they can reconcile their plea of ignorance with this admission, I am at a loss to determine. The public good requires that every citizen who witnesses the commission of a crime, should take the necessary steps to have the offender punished. This is the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers. But regardless of this duty, these gentlemen picked at [illegible] and instead of [illegible] operating with me, as the law required, they [illegible] me to incorporate with them in [illegible] Quarantine inclosure, and [illegible] cause I did not [illegible] of the State.

The Board deny that they [illegible] of persons from Quarantine, [illegible] others is the same mode of egress [illegible] ingress. To those acquainted [illegible] Quarantine, and the means at the [illegible] Health Officer for performing [illegible] of this statement will be [illegible] patients are generally admitted [illegible] rect from the Quarantine wharf; [illegible] true that it is wholly impracticable [illegible] from Quarantine through the same [illegible] cause in a majority of cases they are [illegible] are dismissed from employment [illegible] their arrival in port, and who have no [illegible] to which they can go ont upon the water when they are restored to health; second, because in other cases they come from infected vessels, and an immediate return to them would be attended with danger; and, third, because there is no ferry or other communication between Quarantine and the City except that which is outside the walls.

The Board say that you have a steamer plying between here and the City, which can accommodate those who are discharged. This information is wholly new to me. I know of no such steamer for that purpose. For two or three days after the Board closed up the entrance to Quarantine, a small steamer did make a few trips between here and the City, but it was purely a private enterprise, and one which the owner could not keep up without charging fare. This was an infringement of the rights of the Ferry Company, and for that reason the trips had to be discontinued. As it was never contemplated by the Legislature that the ordinary mode of communication with the City would be cut off, they have placed no means either at your disposal or mine for open the channel of communication the Board suggest.

It will thus be seen that one of the strong points upon which these gentlemen rely to sust

...York Daily Times.

...THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1856.

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The News from Europe.

The mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Advices from Europe are three days later. It was rumored in England at the time the *Africa* sailed, that Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, had left for the United States with special powers to settle the Central American question. Upon the improbability of this rumor we have commented in a separate article. The difficulty between the Allies and Russia, of which we have already had some account, is about the most important feature in the news. It is alleged that Russia has violated the treaty of Paris by the occupation of the Isle of Serpents, at the mouth of the Dannbe, and the non-delivery of Kars. In consequence of this misunderstanding, the English fleet remaining in the East have again been ordered to the Black Sea. There is nothing of importance from Spain. It is rumored that there are dissensions in the O'Donnell Cabinet, bnt no positive information has been obtained. From Italy we learn that the Municipal Council of Ravenna, along with others, have voted addresses to the Pope, praying him to remove the Austrian occupation. Among our extracts will be found an exceedingly graphic letter from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the brilliant programme of the Czar's approaching coronation. The letter is probably from Mr. RUSSELL, the late Crimean correspondent of the *Times*.

The commercial advices by this opportunity are rather important. The fine harvest weather throughout Great Britain created quite a panic among the holders of Grain and Flour in London and Liverpool, though we had advices of the heaviest fall of the week by the *Baltic*. At the close, the tendency was to a steadier market, though without improvement in price except on the finer grades. The Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester moves with marked regularity. A stringency, believed to be wholly temporary in its character, in the London Money market, had depressed Consols ½ per cent., and the feeling also extended to some of the American Railways.

A Special Ambassador from Europe.

The *European Times* announces that Mr. LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, who came passenger from Liverpool in the *Canada* last week, has been sent to this country as a special Ambassador, to arrange, or rather, in the language of that paper, to "settle" all the points in dispute between Great Britain and this country, in reference to the Central-American difficulties. From the fact of there being no allusion to Mr. LOWE'S mission in the London *Times*, nor in any other paper, excepting that from which we extract the information, it is hardly possible that there can be any truth in the report. Mr. LOWE arrived in this City two or three days since, and, if he had come on so important a mission, the circumstance must have already been made known. The sketch which we published of Mr. LOWE, a few days since, has made our readers acquainted with the antecedents and present position of this gentleman, from which it will be inferred that he is not the person that would be sent here on so important a mission.

With all possible respect for our transoceanic cotemporary, we cannot regard this statement as other than one of those rosy fictions in which enthusiastic Englishmen occasionally indulge. Things since Mr. CRAMPTON'S departure, on both sides of "the pond," have been in a condition of even unusual and perfect repose, and we cannot imagine that the Premier of England is, now that Parliament is prorogued, in such quest of a popularity difficulty, as to send over here a special pole to stir up the still and tranquil waters.

The real truth is that Mr. LOWE, who has learned in Australia to feel a certain yearning towards our republican institutions, has visited this country to see in the great struggle now commencing, how the great trial of humanity really works. This is a mighty test on which the eyes of Europe are now fixed, and we may expect during its conflict, many of still higher repute eager to witness in a land that affects ...ocial liberty, the battle between Slavery and ...reedom.

True as Preaching.

JOHN VAN BUREN has written a reply to the ...vitation to attend a Buchanan meeting at ..., in which he closes thus:

"... forces have come together handsomely at ..., and a vigorous charge along the line ...ives us certain victory. I think our most ...friends will be surprised when they get ...h the smoke and noise of the fusion ...me fairly up to them, *to see how weak they ...re*. In my judgment, they can't last through ...-days. Yours, &c., JOHN VAN BUREN.

... entirely entitled with JOHN in this ... to be amazed, indeed, before the battle is over to find "how weak they really are."

Mr. Buchanan vs. The Democratic Platform.

The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday morning contains an elaborate endeavor to whitewash Mr. BUCHANAN, which, unless we are mistaken, will cause not only that gentleman, but also his supporters, to give heartfelt utterance to the prayer, "Save me from my friends." The gist of the article is simply this;—that Mr. BUCHANAN, having perceived the resolutions which were adopted at Cincinnati, in reference to the foreign relations of the United States, to be untenable in principle and absurd in practice, has utterly repudiated them and appealed from his nominees to "THE PEOPLE," whose votes he hopes for on the ground that he is far in advance of his party in statesmanship and wisdom! This is not an exaggerated view of the *Journal's* statement of the case. It says that the "letter of acceptance" of Mr. BUCHANAN "must assure every man by what policy he will be governed:

"He has not allowed Mr. SOULE, the reputed author of the platform, to tie his hands, but ON THE CONTRARY, reserves to himself the right to exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they occur, declaring it to be OUR HIGHEST POLICY AND MOST IMPERATIVE DUTY TO CULTIVATE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL NATIONS.

This letter presents the highest evidence of Mr. BUCHANAN'S firmness and decision of character. NEVER BEFORE HAS A NOMINEE FOR THE PRESIDENCY ADOPTED A PLATFORM OF HIS OWN, INSTEAD OF THE PLATFORM OF HIS PARTY, as that on which he should stand, and announced, that he should feel responsible, not to the party, but strictly to the *people* of the United States and the judgment of posterity."

How is the *Journal's* version of this to be reconciled with the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN himself, that he should "*square himself*" to the principles of his party? In his very letter of acceptance, the Democratic candidate says:

"In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. *To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass*, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people."

The *Journal of Commerce* gets rid of this last difficulty by *claiming* for Mr. BUCHANAN that he wrote these words for buncombe, while his real sentiments and intentions were the contrary. It gives the following entertaing history of the resolutions with respect to the foreign policy of the Government:

"Immediately after the nomination had been made, a friend of ours who had attended the Convention, stopped at Wheatland on his way home from Cincinnati. Mr. BUCHANAN submitted to that friend the draft of his reply to the announcement which in the course of a few days was to be made to him, that he had been selected as the Presidential candidate. In that draft reply, it was stated that the resolutions with respect to the Foreign Policy of the Government, were adopted as *advisory* resolutions merely. This impression as to the character of those resolutions grew out of the fact that the vote to refer the resolution of Mr. MEAD, or Virginia, that the platform in that respect should be treated as *advisory* merely, was reported as a vote to adopt the resolution. The final action of the Convention on Mr. MEAD'S resolution, *declining to adopt the resolutions as advisory, and treating as peremptory*, had not reached Mr. BUCHANAN until the draft letter had been thus read, when the friend in question mentioned it, and immediately a messenger was dispatched to Lancaster to ascertain the facts more fully. The messenger confirmed the information thus conveyed, which *put upon Mr. Buchanan the necessity of changing the whole tenor of his reply*. His letter to the Committee was delivered some days afterwards, *containing evidence of the greatest deliberation on this subject*, in which he states that 'it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future Administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever-changing relations with foreign powers;' that 'the Federal Government must, of necessity, exercise a *sound discretion* in dealing with international questions *as they may occur*, but this is under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the *people* of the United States and the judgment of posterity.'"

We learn, then, on the authority of the *Journal of Commerce*, that Mr. BUCHANAN had written a reply to the announcement that he was the Presidential candidate, containing an expression of views with regard to foreign affairs, which he was obliged to withdraw, on finding that the resolutions of the Convention were "*peremptory and not advisory*." He "*changed*," says the Journal, "*the whole tenor of his reply*." And the *Journal* would have us believe that this change was intended as a sly sort of repudiation of the foreign policy laid down in the Cincinnati Platform. Now we oppose to this construction—designed evidently for the pacification of New-York merchants—the clear and explicit declaration of Hon. A. G. BROWN, Chairman of the Committee who gave Mr. BUCHANAN official notice of his nomination, and to whom the reply in question was addressed. He thus reports Mr. BUCHANAN'S remarks upon the subject:

Mr. BUCHANAN said, in the presence of all who had assembled, and they were from the North and the South, the East and the West, that *he stood upon the Cincinnati Platform*, and indorsed every part of it. * *

After thus speaking of Kansas and the Slavery issues, Mr. BUCHANAN passed to our foreign policy. *He approved in general terms of the Cincinnati resolutions on this subject.* But said that while enforcing our own policy, we must at all times scrupulously regard the just rights and proper policy of other nations. He was not opposed to territorial extension. All our acquisitions had been fairly and honorably made. *Our necessities* might *require us to make other acquisitions. He regarded the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and it was likely to become a* NATIONAL NECESSITY. Whenever we could obtain the Island on fair, honorable terms, he was for taking it. But, he added, it will be a terrible necessity that would indnce me to sanction any movement that would bring reproach npon us, or tarnish the honor and glory of our beloved country.

After ths formal interview was over, Mr. BUCHANAN said playfully, hnt in the presence of the whole audience, "*if I can be instrumental in settling the Slavery question upon the terms I have named, and thus* ADD CUBA TO THE UNION, *I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let Breckinridge take the Government.*" Could there he a more noble ambition? Yon may well be prond of your party choice of a candidate, and congratulate yourself that no adverse influences ever moved yon as much from your stern purpose of giving the great Pennsylvanian a steady, earnest and hearty support. In my judgment *he is as worthy of Southern confidence and Southern votes as Mr. Calhoun ever was*; and in saying this I do not mean to intimate that Mr. BUCHANAN has any sectional prejudices in our favor. I only mean to say that he has none against us, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on receiving full justice, according to the Constitution, at his hands.

Knowing your long, laborious, and faithful adherence to the fortunes of Mr. BUCHANAN, I have thought proper to communicate these facts to give your assurance that you had not mistaken your man, nor failed in the performance of a sacred and filial duty to the South. In doing so, I violate no confidence.

Very truly, your friend,
A. G. BROWN.

To Hon. S. R. ADAMS.

After these distinct avowals, and the Ostend manifesto, Mr. BUCHANAN, with all his ingenuity, will have some difficulty, and the *Journal of Commerce* will have still more, in convincing the public that he repudiates the Cincinnati platform.

Freedom South.

In another column we copy from the Wheeling, Virginia papers, an account of the manner in which the exercise of political freedom is suppressed in the Old Dominion and in the Slave States generally. It seems there has been a FREMONT Club organized in that city for some time:—but its first public meeting was held on Friday evening the 16th inst. That meeting was interrupted by a mob, the speakers driven into the street, two men stabbed, one of the speakers committed to prison and in that way only saved from the summary application of Lynch law! Yet the very papers which record and justify these acts, tell us, that there are many people in Wheeling and throughout the State, who are opposed to Slavery and who desire the adoption of some means for its safe and gradual removal. It is not pretended that this FREMONT movement had any connection with even these gradual movements towards abolition. It was simply a *political* organization, designed for political purposes and aiming at nothing beyond the exercise of unquestioned political rights.

In this instance of mob violence, as in the previous expulsion from the State of delegates to the Republican Convention, may be found the reason why the Republican movement has no open supporters in the Southern States. There are plenty of men, as the Wheeling *Times* confesses, who sympathize with it, and even go beyond its objects in their desires. *But they dare not act upon their convictions.* They are mobbed, and expelled or murdered for the slightest expression of such opinions. Slavery holds its rod of iron *in terrorem* over all under its jurisdiction who do not bow, in absolute, abject devotion, to its supremacy.

Such instances as this, moreover, expose the falsehood of those who assert that sympathy with the *negro* is the mainspring of the Republican movement. That movement has nothing to do with the negro. It aims solely to release *white men*, at the South and at the North, from the abject, servile, degraded subserviency in which they are now held. In the Slave States the rights, political and personal, of white men are of no account hy the side of a negro slave. The rights of free speech and free discussion,—the right of peaceably assembling for redress of grievances,—all the rights which freemen prize,—are crushed ont and trampled in the dust, whenever they come in competition with the price of negroes. The only way in which a beginning can ever he made towards the removal of this evil, and the restoration to the white population of the South of their political freedom, is through such a movement as the Republican Party has now commenced.

The Free and Slave States.

The theory of our Government recognizes the right of the majority to rule. This right is limited, in various ways, by the Constitution—the most conspicuous restriction upon it being that of the Senate, in which large States have no more power than small ones, and which has, nevertheless, an absolute veto upon the other Departments of the Government. Another restriction upon the power of the majority is contained in the clause which gives to the Slave-holding States the representation of *three-fifths* of all their slaves—inasmuch as this practically confers upon these States the right of having their *property* represented, while the Free States have no such right. This provision increases the power of the Slave States in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College, thus giving them a prodigious advantage over the Free States, in Congress and in the election of a President. The extent of this advantage will be seen at a glance, from the following table, in which we have given the aggregate vote cast in each State at the last Presidential election, together with the number of electoral votes to which each State was then and is still entitled:

SLAVE STATES.	Pop. Vote.	Elec.	FREE STATES.	Pop. Vote.	Elec.
Alabama	41,919	9	California	74,436	4
Arkansas	19,677	4	Connecticut	66,768	6
Delaware	13,578	3	Illinois	158,497	11
Florida	7,198	3	Indiana	163,134	13
Georgia	51,385	10	Iowa	18,845	4
Louisiana	35,902	6	Maine	82,182	8
Kentucky	111,139	12	Massachusetts	132,956	13
Maryland	75,153	8	Michigan	83,928	6
Mississippi	44,424	7	New-Hampshire	53,839	5
Missouri	65,586	9	New-Jersey	83,111	7
North Carolina	73,561	10	New-York	592,164	35
South Carolina	52,500	8	Ohio	275,413	23
Tennessee	115,918	12	Pennsylvania	296,214	27
Texas	18,647	4	Rhode-Island	16,905	4
Virginia	129,545	15	Vermont	43,488	5
			Wisconsin	64,713	5
Total	859,400	120	Total	2,339,078	178

Out of an aggregate of 3,179,478 votes the Slave States thus cast only a little over *one-fourth:* and yet they cast very nearly *one-half* of the electoral votes in the choice of President. *They have one electoral vote to every 7,161 voters,—while the Free States have only one for every 13,182 voters.* If the ratio of representation were the same in the Slave States as it is in the Free States,—that is, if they had only one electoral vote for every 13,182 voters, they would have bnt *sixty-five* in all. Bnt the representation of three millions of slaves, which stand for three thousand million dollars,—added to the power conferred upon them by the creation of small States and the disfranchisement of a large proportion of their poor whites hy their peculiar laws, almost *doubles* their weight in the electoral college. From the cause first named alone they have over 20 members of the House of Representatives more than they would be entitled to under the ratio of representation which prevails in the Free States.

We are constantly told that if Col. FREMONT is elected by the Free States alone, the Slave States will not submit. Upon what ground they will justify resistance we are not informed. Mr. FILLMORE, it is true, intimates that one section of the country can never be expected to submit to a President elected exclusively by another. But this is simply ridiculous, inasmuch as it would apply to Penn and West with just as much force as to North and South. If Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected President it will be by a sectional vote,—not so exclusively confined to one section, perhaps, as in Col. FREMONT'S case,—because the Slave section has not the power to elect a President without help from the North. But it is claimed, and probably with justice, that BUCHANAN will receive the electoral votes of all the Slave States. Suppose he does so,—and also those of California, Connecticut, Indiana and New-Jersey,—(and we think his chance of carrying either of these States is better than that of Pennsylvania;)—the popular vote represented by the two will then stand thus:

	Popular vote.	Electors.
Slave States	859,400	120
California	74,436	4
Connecticut	66,768	6
New-Jersey	83,111	7
Indiana	163,134	13
Buchanan vote	1,266,849	150
Other Free States	1,912,621	147

In case, therefore, the vote should be divided in the way supposed, and two or three of the Free States should cast their votes for Mr. BUCHANAN, he would be elected—although the States voting for him should cast over 650,000 votes *less* than those which vote against him;—and his support would be quite as sectional as that given to his opponent.

Nothing can be more absurd than the pretence that Col. FREMONT'S election would be resented and resisted by the South on the ground of its being *sectional*. We can conceive cases in which the Slave States, or any other States, might reasonably and justifiably resort to revolution in resistance to oppressive legislation of the Federal Government. But the election of FREMONT will not constitute such an emergency, nor will anything be done by the party which he represents, during his administration, to authorize resort to such a remedy. The truth is, the Slave States enjoy very great advantages over the Free States in the distribution of political power;—and there would be much more ground for resistance on the part of the North, to authority seized by the use of these advantages, than there is for resistance on the part of the South to the election of a President by Northern and Western votes.

The Dog Ignoble.

That ignoble cur, the *Express*, has given up barking about Col. FREMONT'S religion, and is now howling about the birth-place of the American candidate. It insists upon its constitutional right to know where Col. FREMONT was born, and gives warning that it intends to keep up a yelping on this subject for an indefinite period. We are glad to hear it, and the readers of the *Express* will infer from its abandonment of its other cries about Col. FREMONT that it gives them up, and will, hereafter, harp upon the single string of the Republican candidate's birth-place. As to the constitutional right of the *Express* to indulge in its malignant attacks upon the reputation of an honorable gentleman, we presume that no one will call it in question. Bnt there are a good many other constitutional privileges which are equally mean and unworthy, that a fair-minded antagonist would scorn to avail himself of. The *Express* having failed in all its attempts to injure the character of Col. FREMONT has now descended to the last dodge it is capable of, and means to prove, by incessant howling and yelping, that he is a foreigner, and the infamy of personal innendoes against the character of his mother.

River Omnibuses.

One of the best and most easily adopted plans for relieving our over-crowded streets of their burden of carriages and pedestrians would be to establish a line of omnibuses on each of the rivers, with landings all the way along the City, from the Battery upwards. A move in this direction, we are happy to learn, has already been made, and we have no doubt that when the plan of river omnibuses shall have been adopted that it will prove perfectly successful, and he as acceptable to the public as it will be profitable to the proprietors. The first of the river omnibuses was launched a few days since from Mr. BOOLE'S ship-yard, in Mott Haven, and is destined to ply between Harlem Bridge and Peck-slip, stopping at convenient stations on the way for passengers. She is in the shape of a steam ferry-boat, and will accommodate about 300 passengers. This pioneer in the river omnibus business belongs to the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, an organization, as we understand, which has grown up as an opposition to the Harlem Railroad. Half-a-dozen similar boats on each side of the City would prove of great service to our business population, and materially relieve our streets, and particularly Broadway, of their crowds of passengers.

Assessment Lists.

We are informed that a plan has been adopted by the Street Commissioner, with respect to assessments upon City property, which promises great relief to owners of houses and real estate within the limits of his jurisdiction. Heretofore, assessed persons have been comparatively helpless in their relations to the Corporation, particularly where streets have been opened and regulated, because they have been unaware, until the last moment, that there had been any levy upon them, and have been unable to provide a legal remedy for unjust and grievous burdens. Mr. TAYLOR has given directions, however, that a written notice shall henceforth be sent to every individual assessed, stating the circumstances, time and amount, and leaving an abundant interval to present objections in writing, in case any abuse may have been created by the representations of jobbers, speculators, contractors, or others interested.

This is a real improvement, by which such frauds as have been perpetrated in grading and regulating avennes and thoroughfares may be avoided; and it will be the fault of persons assessed improperly, if they do not use the means which the Street Commissioner has provided, so that peculation and corruption as far as they are individually concerned, will, in one important item at least, be avoided.

Bible Revision in England.

Although the movement of the Bible Revisionists in this country does not seem to meet with general favor in England, it is supposed that revision in a limited sense is far from being unpopular there. Mr. HEYWOOD recently gave notice, in the House of Commons, of a motion (which has been postponed for the present) praying that her Majesty would give directions for the appointment of a Royal Commission of learned men, well skilled in the original languages of the Holy Scriptures, and proficient in modern Biblical scholarship, to obtain the sense of the learned in amending the present authorized version of the Bible; to point out errors of translation; and indicate such words and phrases as have either changed their meaning or become obsolete.

The Meat Markets.

The supply of Beef Cattle for the past week has been rather smaller than for some weeks previous. This, with a pretty well maintained combination on the part of the brokers, who purchased many of the animals before their arrival in ths City, had a tendency to enhance the price from ½c. to 1c. ₱ lb., at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. The rise will be but temporary, as there is every reason for believing that there is an abundance of cattle in the country. The supply of Sheep and Lambs continues quite large. For particulars, refer to the Cattle Market Report.

Amusements.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM possesses a wonderful power of adaptability. Whether it be editing a comic paper, drawing a cartoon, preparing a book for the press, writing a play, or managing a theatre, he is equally at home. He possesses a hearty literary habit which does not need acclimation; indeed, sudden changes rather agree with him than otherwise. Recently he has run a shaft from Broadway to the Bowery, and if he has not struck a golden mine we are greatly mistaken. At all events we find him working with perfect enthusiasm in his new sphere, and so successfully, that every one is pleased with his labor and disposed to lend him a helping hand.

The latest novelty that he has produced is an incident piece called "Life in New-York, or Tom and Jerry on a Visit;" a sketchy, slap-dash grasp at the times, in which Mr. BROUGHAM does his most to make the liege subjects of Her Britannic Majesty ridiculous—and not altogether unfairly either. The characters are not dazzingly new, nor do the "hits" possess the vigor of unaccustomed strength. But the localisms are timely, and drop into their places with excellent precision. It is a play that any one can sit through with patience, because it has plenty of life and action in it, and a sprinkling of good language, all the sweeter because it comes from a source that hitherto has been rather muddled. New-York society is a difficult thing to deal with, and it is but fair to an injured section of the community to say that no dramatist has yet done it justice. Mr. BROUGHAM does not attempt to do so in this play. On the contrary, he confessedly deals with a spurious article. Otherwise there might be something to say about certain exaggerations which in spite of great age have failed to become respectable. All the lower phases of society are well developed, for the reason that they are physical and natural, and catch their impulses from the quick incidents of rough life, and are therefore much more easily daguerreotyped.

Every kind of praise is due to Mr. BROUGHAM for the excellent manner in which he has placed this piece upon the stage. The scenery describes itself, and is admirably executed; the costumes are appropriate and good, and the stage direction prompt and unerring. When we add to these prominent traits of good management a powerful and really splendid company, we account for the success of the Bowery Theatre without saying that it is wonderful. The house last night was crowded to suffocation.

Wallack's Theatre—The Summer Garden.

Last evening there was a crowded and brilliant house, to witness the drama of "David Copperfield" performed at this Theatre, with a *caste* and perfection of detail which we may rarely see again. As *Uriah Heep*, Mr. JOHNSTON has no rival on the English or American stage. It is a personation of more than ability-genius. Mr. BURNETT as *Micawber* was rich and unctuous in humor, and Mr. HOWE most tender and touching as the old forsaken sailor. Nor should we omit to mention Miss KNOWLES' truthful daguerreotype of *Martha*. On the whole, it was a performance reflecting infinite credit on a Theatre already distinguished by the unrivaled excellence of its productions. We perceive that this piece is announced for last appearance to night, with Mr. FABREN as *Grandfather Whitehead*. No one should omit to witness such a rich dramatic treat.

THE STORM.

The Storm Tuesday Night.

The wind during Tuesday night blew violently from South East, accompanied with a very high tide. We do not learn of any damage sustained by the shipping in port in consequence. On pier No. 6 East River a quantity of flour, left exposed to the rain, was considerably damaged.

At Quarantine, the bark *Pride of the Sea* dragged her anchor and went afoul of the brig *Delafield*, carrying away her main rigging, stove her rail and chafed her considerably. The *Pride of the Sea* lost her jibboom and is badly chafed. Several other vessels dragged their anchors, but received no damage.

Four Vessels Ashore on Long Island.

The schooner *J. F. McKeen*, D. LEE, master, from Philadelphia to Boston, loaded with coal, went ashore at Speonk, on the south side of Long Island, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She had sprung aleak on the previous night, but with three pumps going they could not free her. The Captain, his wife and child and crew, were all landed in safety. She was a new vessel, and will probably be a total loss.

A schooner and brig went on near Quogue, yesterday morning, and is loaded with corn and flour. The crews were landed in safety.

Another vessel ran on at Smith's Point, yesterday morning.

Great Freshet in the River Counties.

DAMAGE TO THE HARLEM AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

The rain of yesterday and ths night before did great mischief up in Dutchess County. Every brook and river was swollen, and all the fields in the valleys were submerged. To the Harlem Railroad considerable damage was done. The 5:40 A. M. train from this City reached Albany without any obstruction. The 8:30 Express train from Albany ran on time until just this side of TOWNER'S, where it was brought to a stop by an obstruction on the track, caused by the washing down of part of the bank at the side, together with a stone wall which had stood on top, extending in all about 75 or 100 feet, and varying from one to five feet in depth. A gang of men was obtained, and in about an hour the *débris* was so far removed as to allow the train to pass.

For several miles after this, the road at intervals was entirely submerged, and the cars for long distances ran through water coming up to their axles. At last, a little to the north of a station called Brewster's, it was found that not only was the track submerged ahead, but that it had entirely given away, so that a passage was impossible. It was likewise discovered that the morning accommodation train from New-York was in a worse predicament, as the road had also given away behind it, thus cutting it off on both sides. After some time had elapsed, sufficient teams were obtained to transfer the baggage and those of the passengers who had not already footed the distance, about two miles. The passengers going north were taken in the express train till they met the mail train, and the former then returned, in order to take on the passengers by the evening express.

At Brewster's the rain had undermined the track, and caused a break of about 40 feet in length and 15 in depth, carrying with it a large freight car. Across this break the passengers were got on a small temporary bridge, and then, through the exertions of the conductor, Mr. R. J. WHITE, who did everything in his power for the comfort of those under his charge, the train which was to leave White Plains (about 5 miles distant) at 20 minutes past 4, was backed to the spot, the passengers taken on board, and, after passing through many more submerged fields, safely landed at Twenty-...

...

...

...ENTS AND MUSIC AT NEWPORT.—On ... evening Madame LA GRANGE and ... gave a concert at Ocean House Hall. ... hundred persons, comprising the very ... Newport, attended. Mrs. EMMA GILLINGWORTH gave a concert assisted by Signor ... HERR SIEDLER, flutist, and Signor ALBONI. The Germania annual concert and soirée ... came off on Tuesday evening; four hundred tickets were sold.

MR. HALLMEULLER is the leader in getting up delightful musical and other entertainments at Newport, which contribute so much to its attractions.

On the 19th inst., RESOLVED SABIN, of Millbury made an assault upon OBERN HOWLETT, a highway surveyor and collector of taxes, while the latter was attempting to collect the taxes due from the former. SABIN refused to pay, when HOWLETT told him he was his prisoner. SABIN thereupon beat HOWLETT with a fair... SABIN was bound over for trial. The case is an interesting one, inasmuch as it will ... the question of the right of a collector to ... from the assessors

...OTICES.

...Grocer's and Liquor ...

...Notice—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure ... oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced ... and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix ... and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, ... and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, ... banana, rose lemon and orange flower extracts; ... coloring for brandy and port wine; native Cannes... ...; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, abeyalda, ... mellow and cassa'ras. Chemicals for daguerreo... ... and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; &c. &c. ... Nos. 148 Maiden-lane.

...Vegetable Sherman's Marvellous ... Preventive.—This is ... remedies ever introduced to ... public, and during the Cholera at 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with a single dose The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.

No 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-s'., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal st.

☞ Rushton's Pure Soda Water.—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and rich Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at

RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st., No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal st.

☞ Tomatoes! Tomatoes! Tomatoes! 50 dozen Earthen ware jars,

For preserving fruit in its natural state, For sale cheap for cash at

WHITE'S, No. 2 Barclay-st., under Astor House.

☞ Oxygenated Bitters.—This pleasant and highly efficacious medicine has been fairly tested by our ... do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to ... in the City and different parts of the ... have thoroughly tested the merits of the ... Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan ... Also, a large assortment ... carpets, mattresses, wadding, ...

...Tour—I visited the ... observed their ... of the EYE and EAR. I ... new instruments of inca'culable value. I believe there is now nothing known to the Faculty in either hemisphere, with which I am not familiar, which, combined with the experience and practice of twenty years in this City, enables me to treat all the affections of those delicate organs with the utmost skill and success, and restore sight and hearing in cases hitherto deemed hopeless.

J. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 562 Broadway,

☞ Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee, Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No 8, No. 66 Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ Burns's Catarrh Snuff.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WORLD TO COMPARE WITH IT.

☞ Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend: it is always reliable Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ A Master of Arts from Yale—Of several years successful experience as Instructor and Principal, desires engagement in a high school or family. Inquire of J. G. C., 90 Beaver-st., between hours of 10 and 3.

NEW LABEL.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT VARIETY OF COUNTERFEIT LABELS OF A. ROWLAND & SONS' MACASSAR OIL, now in circulation, and which so nearly resemble the Original as frequently to deceive the unwary—they have employed those eminent artists Messrs. PERKINS, BACON & Co., who, at great cost, and by a peculiar process of their own, have succeeded in producing from steel "A NEW LABEL," which cannot be forged. It is composed of a section of an engine turned circle, repeated One Hundred and Thirty times, and forms an original lace-work ground, upon which is engraved in white letters,

"Under the Patronage of the Courts of Europe," with an embossed profile of Her Majesty "The Queen." lately specially taken for the purpose, and which surmounts the words (also in white letters)

"ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," "For the Growth, Restoration, and for Beautifying the Human Hair," under which is the Signature of the Proprietors in Red Ink, "A. ROWLAND & SONS."

Sold by them at No 20 Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Wholesale Agents in New-York—

STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 45 Cliff-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M. P. BROWN, No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, call on N. AUBIN, No. 258 Broadway, New-York, or E. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

THE PERFECTION OF BALLARD'S NEW HAIR DYE defies all competition, as it is the only article that rivals Nature in the production of the most natural shades of brown, as well as the deepest black, at the same time retaining the natural lustre of the hair, and improving its vitality and healthy growth. For sale or applied at Nos 498 and 500 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. CHARLES H. RING, No. 192½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

EXCURSION.—The select pleasure excursion from Messrs. R. Hoe & Co.'s shop having been postponed on account of the weather, will take place on FRIDAY next, the 22d inst. The boat will leave the foot of Beekman st. at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee.

S. L. TUCKER, Chairman.

A. COLBY, Secretary.

OLD PORT WINE.—For invalids. Old London Dock Brandies Pale and Dark, from three to twelve years old, by the bottle, dozen, or gallon. Also Sherries, Madeiras, and Still and Sparkling Catawba Wines R. E. MESSENGER & Co., No. 56 Fulton-st., sole Importers of Messenger's London Cordial Gin.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—$12 a day can be made in any country woods, for four months, a light pleasant business No capital needed. Indose 12¼ cents for trouble and full particulars will be sent. H. MOREGAN, Lancaster, Pa.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 323 Bowery, corner 2d-st

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnish Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Phil... Guano Company. ... No. 34 Gold-st., corner of Fulton.

For sale cheap, a Rice Cord ... by M. SARIGNANTE, 69... Prince and Mercer sts.

Key of the dance will take ... Beside, THIS (Thursday) ...

WANTED.

TO CUTLERY DEALERS AND MERCHANTS—Situation wanted, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the entire trade, keeping of books, shipping of goods and traveling; wishes to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER WANTED—On an old and well established publication. To a man having the necessary qualifications, and knowing the City well, the vacancy will be most desirable and lucrative. Address Mr. PUBLISHER, Office *Daily Times*.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families especially. Several excellent, thorough cooks washers and ironers; experienced nurses, chambermaids and waiters at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No 10 Tillary-st, near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children and sew: would like a situation to travel with a family. Has good references. Call or address M. C., No. 74 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man as woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; has lived in the country this last five years; wishes a country situation. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 13 James-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, sober, industrious young man, as a porter in a store or in a light business. He can give the best of references for honesty and sobriety. Inquire for D. REGAN, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House office, Astor-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swedish lady as housekeeper or lady's companion, is willing to make herself generally useful. A home and kind treatment is more of an object than wages. Best of references as to character and ability. Address Mrs. H. W., *Times* office.

TEACHER.—An able, experienced teacher of mathematics, book-keeping, penmanship, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, is open to an engagement; could bring a large number of pupils from 7 this to any institution in which he would be employed. Parents and others who are willing to pay a fair price for good instruction, would find this a rare opportunity. References in this City, Havana, &c. Address JUNIUS, *Daily Times*.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes a situation as book-keeper, by double or single entry. Good references given as to integrity, &c. Will remain where he is at present engaged for one or two months if a good situation can then be secured, or will leave immediately. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 732, Newark, N. J.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—Speaking and writing the English language fluently, wishes to obtain a situation in a Commission or Shipping House, in order to become acquainted with business Salary no object. References, both European and American, of the highest character. Address J. R., Perth Amboy, N. J., Box No. 132.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No 378 Broadway.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—An experienced Protestant governess wanted to a private family; one who can bring credentials as to character and ability, will address B. C. R., Box No 1,686 Lower Post-Office, stating qualifications, and number of years engaged in tuition, &c.

TO HATTERS.—Wanted, an experienced salesman to take charge of a Hat Store in Broadway. None but unquestionable reference received. Address HATTER, for one week, stating amount of salary, with references, &c.

A TEACHER—Well qualified to teach the English Branches, wants a situation in or near the City of New York Unexceptionable references given. Address for ten days, TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR NEWPORT—Now and afterwards in this City the following servants are wanted: A professed cook; a man waiter; laundress; ladies' maid and English groom. Apply No. 149 Grand-st., this day, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

DENTAL.—Wanted, a situation by an experienced first class dentist. All communications confidential. Address, with real name, C. N., No. 442 Pearl-st., stating where an interview may be had.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a store, where he has a good knowledge of business may be acquired; 15 or 16 years of age, of good habits and undoubted integrity. Address Box No 120 Post Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a religious bookstore to assist in the sales. Address L. B. S., Box No. 1275 Post-Office, with references, age, &c. A Sunday-School teacher preferred.

TEACHER.—A young lady, graduate of a principal seminary, wishes a situation as Assistant Teacher in a School. Address C., at this Office.

BOY WANTED.—A boy, 16 or 18 years old, of good address, to do errands. Inquire at No. 705 Broadway.

COPYIST—A lady wishes employment as copyist at her own house. Address CLARA KING, Madison-square Post Office, for three days.

HANDS WANTED—To make coats, vests and pants of medium goods at BARRETT'S & SHAFFER'S Boys' Clothing Warehouse, No 34 Murray-st.

LAUNDRESSES—Cooks and waiter girls are wanted this day, for first-class situations, now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELOBME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 3 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 2 firemen, 2 trakemen, 4 waiters, 2 drivers, 3 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. Charges moderate. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—In a private family, at No. 36 East 21st-st., a first rate cook, washer and ironer. None need apply unless fully competent.

WANTED—A lithographic transferer, a lithographic printer, and a journeyman bookbinder. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—Clock makers and sewing-machine operators, immediately. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,082 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—A Front room and bedroom on the second floor to let, with board, in the first-class house corner of Henry and Clinton sts. Gas and bath. References given and required. Apply at No. 207 Henry-st.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED—By two young ladies in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location within six or eight blocks of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Terms must be moderate. Address M. L., Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman for his daughter, to a strictly private family, where there will be no other boarders. A liberal price will be paid for desirable accommodations. Location within four blocks of Pierrepont-st. Address W. EDWARDS, *Times* Office

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish in pleasure board for the coming Winter occupying a room and bedroom; the location to be between Broadway and 5th-av. and 14th and 22d sts. Address a note, JOHN ODELL, No. 179 West 22d-st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY—Occupying her own house, whose family consists of his or her and servant only, wishes to make the acquaintance of a party seeking the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet and genteel home. It is hoped none will notice this who has not the most honorable intentions and who is willing to pay liberally for the above privileges. This is an opportunity seldom if ever offered where the freedom and comforts of an own home can be enjoyed, and where the lady is disposed to mind her own business instead of that of others. For further particulars, address for one week, Mrs. M. A. M., *Times* office.

MRS. E. BLACK—No. 34 West 25th st., has two genteel rooms, one on the parlor the other on the third floor, which she desires to let, to families without children. Also accommodations for a single gentleman. References given and required.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET—Third door east of Broadway. Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 148 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF E. C. SCOT, ANTHONY & Co., Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner

AMBROTYPES.

There are valid reasons why the Ambrotype should be preferred by those requiring an immediate and impressive Picture: First, They possess the merit of being imperishable. Second, they are taken in an instant, relieving the eye from the expression of vacuity sometimes witnessed in other pictures. Third, they are exquisitely delicate in delineation and tone. The substance upon which they are taken is polished plate glass, and the surface thus presented to the atmosphere is not susceptible of influence from it. The glass being transparent, the single picture is transformable into two, giving different views of the face, and each perfect. One view may be colored, leaving the other an exquisite Mezzotint, presenting the novelty of two distinct Portraits in one. The Ambrotype has supplied a desideratum in the production of Portraits of

AMBROTYPES.

Infants. Great difficulties formerly attended this branch of the art. The rapid action of the glass picture defies their restlessness, and portrays the Infant and the Adult with uniform certainty. Large groups are also taken with the utmost celerity. To travelers and those whose time is limited, the advantage of this elective rapidity is manifest. Ten minutes is sufficient to complete a perfect picture. There are hundreds from South and West now at the Hotels in New-York, who will forget to remember, until they receive, "that Portrait" promised at home. It is so easy, we ingbed down with the avoidance of dispensabilities of Dry Goods and Groceries. Expulsion and Board Dresses, to forget so purely luxurious and dispensable an article as a Portrait. But there are occasions that dwarf the importance of the first and magnify that of the last—when the neglect of years

AMBROTYPES.

is full of reproach and this carelessly acquired Daguerreotype becomes estimable than dross more estimable than bullion. Some domestic philosopher has enunciated this great principle: That every man owes two duties to his kindred: First, to insure his Life; second, to get his Portrait. It is worthy a conspicuous place in the memorandum book of every family man, and ought to glitter in every marriage contract henceforth. The ... are gen... eralities. The facts may be classed thus: The Ambrotype possesses rare qualities peculiar to itself; that it is made more quickly, certainly, and cheaper than any other picture; that two Portraits are obtained at less than the usual price of one; that BRADY alone has devoted successful attention to its development; that at his

AMBROTYPES.

Galleries, Nos 205 and 359 Broadway, the most extensive and superb collection of specimens in America is exhibited; that every one is hereby respectfully invited to call and examine them. The PHOTOGRAPH has not yet written the first chapter of its history. Although it has wielded the sunshine with a powerful and yet minute dexterity, and has applied to itself the epigrammatic renown of being either a compliment to or a criticism of whatever it touches, it has scarcely yet begun its work. In portraiture, a few like BRADY have associated the refinement of Art with the reality of the Photograph, producing results which far surpass the work of the pencil alone. It is thus rather in the mechanical and scientific applications of Photography that we look for improvement, than in the direction of Portraiture You can now attain in a single day Portraits of whatever size you de-

PHOTOGRAPHS.

sire. From that of life to medallion miniatures, finished as finely as the best on ivory. It is difficult to imagine how improvement can take place under such circumstances. Mr. Brady has recently been applying the results of chemical experiments, and has so much facilitated the production as to enable him to supply them at half the former cost. Those who possess old daguerreotypes of deceased friends, by submitting them to Mr. Brady may rely upon obtaining perfect and durable copies of any required size. They may be made either on canvas or paper and finished in oil or water colors. Photographs, when finished, do not differ in appearance from fine paintings or sketches. Pictures exhibited by Mr. Brady rival, in exquisite

PHOTOGRAPHS.

and artistic finish, the best works of talented artists. The truth of expression and feature being guaranteed, all merely modifies its severity, and gracefully adds perfect the frecurdities of the original impression. We are confident that the Photograph needs only to be known, (for strange to say, but few are aware of its application) to become the portrait universal, adapted as it is to every grade of taste and every pecuniary condition. It cannot be shown to better advantage than at BRADY'S Gallery, where you will be welcome, whether you visit as a sightseer or purchaser. Among the recent attractions of his establishment is that of the Presidential trio, Fremont, Buchanan, Bochanan the sagacious, and Fillmore the fortunate. A lively interest has been manifested since the nomination, and these portraits and fac similes have gone by thousands over the land. The facility with which the Photograph is duplicated enables Mr. Brady to supply them by the thousand. We will say this more about the Photograph: That if you have an old, fading portrait of any deceased friend, do not trust to it alone to preserve the recollection. Take it to BRADY'S, if possible, if not, send it by express, with explicit directions regarding color of eyes and hair, &c., and you will receive promptly an imperishable fac simile of your picture, perfect, and at a small cost. BRADY'S Vignette Photograph, made only at his Upper Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most exquisite variation of Photography we have ever witnessed. Although it is a vast improvement on the old methods, the rapidity with which they are made enables him to supply them at a material reduction of cost. They are exhibited at his Gallery, and portrait-purchasers will do well to examine them.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 47 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST—Left on Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, in a Broadway stage, at the Corner of Canal-st., a PACKAGE, wrapped in a newspaper, containing pocket-handkerchiefs, a check, the payment of which is stopped, and papers of no value except to the owner, whose name is so easily ascertained from the contents that it is hoped the finder will immediately return it, and receive a liberal reward for his trouble, by applying at No. 774 Broadway.

LOST—On the afternoon of the 19th inst., in Barclay or Greenwich sts., a MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT relating to the affairs of the Jolis-st. M. E. Church. If the finder will leave the same at the office of E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, he will be suitably rewarded.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase an assortment of Household Furniture, not too high-priced. Any family having to break up will find a cash purchaser by addressing a line to ROBERTS, *Times* Office.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A SWINDLE.—A mouldy, worthless article, falsely represented to be LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects without poison, is said to be on sale in this City. Keep a bright look-out for the stuff. At the depôt, No. 274 Broadway, or of any leading druggist, you can always get the genuine Powder, fresh, and warranted to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y. Board and Tuition $183 a year. Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 18 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 24 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. REESS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec.		E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Harris,	D. B. Keeler,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor.

ELMWOOD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A family school for boys, limited to fourteen. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Music and modern languages, extra. A gymnasium and ample play-grounds are attached to the premises. Particular attention given to manners and morals. Applications left at No. 83 Merchant's Exchange will receive personal attention from the Principal, now in the City. R. W. SWAN.

REFERENCES—Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Hon. DANIEL LORD, and HENRY DAY, Esq., No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York City.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 61 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Sement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 56 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. B. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY—Rev. B. J. REYNEA, Principal.—This Institution, occupying ample grounds and fine buildings, is situated in the village of Orange, N. J., 12 miles by railroad from New-York. For health and good society the location is not surpassed. The advantages here afforded are among the best in the country. Next term will commence Sept. 15, 1856. Circulars at C. M. CANTON'S, No. 149 Nassau-st., and at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 9th. This village is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $150 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications.

JOHN GRANT, } Principals. M. W. LYON, }

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The Misses ANTIBELL continue to receive boarders. Their number is limited to twelve. The location is very healthy, and the terms moderate Only one vacation in the year. For references and circulars apply at the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A Graduate of College and Teacher of several years' experience, who is engaged three hours per day in teaching in a Seminary of the first respectability wishes to find additional employment for two or three hours in a school or private family. Best of references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post-Office.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 113 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, will be re-opened on Monday, September 1. Mrs. DUREN will be at home to receive applications during the last week in August.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 169 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 536, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives as his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 31 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 6th-av.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will resume her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 61 John-st.

FOR SALE—Drug store now doing successful business. Price $1,100. Stand and trade are unsurpassed. Also, $1,000 wanted—mortgage on splendid billiard saloon, Brooklyn. Also partner wanted with $3,000 in established clothing-house, Broadway. Also, for sale, superior butcher's establishment on Third-st. $300. Also, fruit, three stalls, Centre Market, $1,000. Apply No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser, who owns a valuable Chemical Manufactory, free from debt, and has connected with him a first-class chemist, is desirous of meeting with a special or active partner having $8,000 to $15,000 capital for the purpose of extending the business, which is very lucrative. Communications confidential. Address box No. 2,880, Post-Office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With $5,000, to take an interest in a well-established Hardware house in a flourishing Western city. The best of references given and required. One conversant with the business preferred. Address X., at this office, until Aug. 23.

MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—At a great bargain. This is a rare chance, being well located and having a good run of trade; peremptory sale. Apply immediately, at No. 190 Grand-st.

AN ESTABLISHED BUTTER AND CHEESE BUSINESS FOR SALE—In a good situation on north side of the City. Terms low. Address V. S. T., *Times* Office.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—The good-will and fixtures of a first-class Bakery, now doing a large store trade. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 400 Grand-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COL. FREMONT, THE NEW-YORK INDEPENDENT AND THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL ERA. GOOD ADVICE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER. Says the New-York *Independent*.

"Bigelow's Life of Fremont comprises the fullest and most complete account yet published of the life of this extraordinary man, and by its plain and irrefragable facts forestalls and silences the whole immense brood of malignant slanders with which the Pro-Slavery Party are endeavoring to fill the public mind."

Says the *National Era*, (Washington, D. C.):

"We refer to Mr. Bigelow's work not to disparage the labors of others on the same subject, but because it is prepared with excellent judgment by an intimate friend of Fremont, and is the only biography which contains an adequate account not only of the public services, but of the private history of our candidate. It is, therefore, a volume which no Republican should fail to possess. It will not only prove an efficient weapon in the present campaign, but a spirited narrative, worthy of permanent preservation, of one of the brilliant chapters in our country's history. Let our friends, therefore, arm themselves with Bigelow's Life of Fremont."

One large 12mo volume of nearly 500 pages. Price $1. Containing 286 pages of matter not to be found in any other biography of Fremont and illustrated with spirited engravings and an accurate Portrait on Steel.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York. Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

JUST PUBLISHED, A new edition of that practical medical work, HUMAN FRAILTY; OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse

The New-York Times, Saturday, August 21, 1858.

Special Notices.

Dr. LARKMORE'S PANACEA.

Dr. LARKMORE'S PANACEA.

Dr. LARKMORE'S PANACEA.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ACRES.

LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN (for a few days) TOWN [illegible] in the following new and [illegible] adjoining the same, in quantities to suit purchasers:

[illegible] PAUL, KINGS AND DAYTON, WINONA and BAYFIELD, upon Lake Superior.

[illegible] towns, from their superior natural [illegible] advantages, are rapidly becoming [illegible] places, and afford a safe and remunerative [illegible] for capital.

[illegible] of the future by the past, we may expect a rise [illegible] real estate in these places of MORE THAN [illegible] THE CENT. A YEAR for some time to come. It [illegible] that no land has been more than exceeded in [illegible] Prairie and Chicago for the past five years.

[illegible] FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, WATER FRONTERS—One of 12, and the other of 24 feet full, available to almost unlimited extent. Great inducements will be given to those who will improve the same. Timber, stone, lime and clay in the vicinity, and marble convenient. A large [illegible] upon investments.

[illegible] Lands received in exchange for [illegible] Land Warrants given, and certified abstracts of [illegible]

Land Warrants, personally located on choice lands, [illegible] upon the different railroad routes, which will pay a profit of the cash per cent yearly on the investment.

Apply at the Astor House, New-York.

LYMAN C. DAYTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

Five valuable building lots, of from 4½ to 30 acres each, located on the east side of the river, two miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole adorned with groves and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of ROMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

A STORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A furnished cottage about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 11 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power having a first-class four-story building thereon. Also, one on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others. Will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, 17 miles from Hunter's Ferry, of about 40 acres, 30 cleared, 2½ miles from two railroad depôts, one of which is Hempstead Village, in which are schools and churches; same distance from Near-Rockaway landing where large vessels come up to; good shooting and fishing; double house; cow; riding wood. Pond and stream running through the farm; situation perfectly healthy. Sold will be calculated either for a farmer or a summer retreat; the land is of excellent quality. Price $4,250—$2,500 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. E. JOHNSON, (by note), over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Cornwallown, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Any person wishing to purchase a good farm near Rockland Lake, or parties wishing to exchange City property for such a farm, can find an opportunity to do so by calling, or direct by a note to BUTCHINSON & CO., Chatham Square, foot of Beekman-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN BUTCHINSON, No. 276 Delancy-st., or No. 23 Jackson-st., New-York.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—A 5,000 acre tract of the table land of the Cumberland Mountain, in the State of Tennessee. This land lies in the County of Cumberland, within two miles of the main stage road from Nashville to Knoxville, about five miles from the county seat, and on the line of the Central Railroad, for which a charter has been secured from the State of Tennessee. The land is well timbered, and the climate proverbial for its healthiness. The soil is strong, vegetables and fruits here thrive at the highest degree of perfection, and the country is fast filling up with the best practical farmers from the North and East. The above tract will be sold a great bargain, if applied for soon. Title undisputed. Also, two tracts of 500 acres each. Apply to WM. B. DODGE, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 460 acres, 23 miles from New-York, situated at New-Brunswick, N. J., and within one mile of steamboat landing; and two miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation; will well adapted to trucking or grain. A great quantity of fruit trees of different varieties. A new, finished house, and good out-houses. Will be sold low. For par iculars inquire at No. 261 Broadway, up stairs.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for this District will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 4th of September, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY A. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in 3d Greenwich. Terms made known at the time of sale.

ELVAS MEAD, Administrator of said estate.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 70 acres, 15 of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 6 rooms on first floor, built 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $45. Apply to C. A. MANTINE, attorney at law, No. 52 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

COTTAGE HOUSE AT EAST NEW-YORK—Of very neat design, at prices ranging from [illegible] $1,600 to $2,000. The East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours in thirty minutes by railroad and omnibus. Apply for plans of building, &c., to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

$7,500—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 46th-st., between 8th av. and Broadway; house 20x90 with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 15th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM.—Western lands or stocks, &c. A first-class 4-story English basement house, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, in 2d-place, Brooklyn. W. J. BRINDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In West 34th-st., near Broadway, a first-class 3-story English basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed; 34th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars and stages pass every minute. Part of the furniture, which is all new and of the best description, can be purchased if desired and possession had immediately. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—To rent taken by board if required: one in Brooklyn and one in New-York, for very desirable locations; and very favorable inducements will be offered to good tenants. For more full particulars, inquire of F. COLTON, No. 69 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The whole or part of house No. 54 24th-st., having all the modern improvements and pleasantly situated. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—A choice lot of offices are now ready for rent at No 54 Pine-st., over the Merchants' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. Also, a fine large basement in the same building. Croton water, with washstands, throughout the building. Any person wishing the same can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M., or at any other hour through the day at No. 329 West-st.

J. E. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c.; within 300 feet of the Fulton av. cars, or one mile from City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant.

Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $530; with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 261 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 261 Broadway.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of compressed steam, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 159 Walker-st.

TO LET

TO LET—A very desirable three-story brick house [illegible] and very low, if desired; can also [illegible] part or all of the furniture. Location only five minutes' walk from [illegible] or South ferries. Apply to [illegible] 100 Broad-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—A neat 3-story [illegible] house, No. 140 Washington-st., [illegible] from the ferry. The house contains 10 rooms, [illegible] the modern improvements of water and gas, and is in [illegible] repair. Apply at No. 132 Washington-st., Jersey City.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the flat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Chief-st. Apply to J. G. HOLL & SON, 324 Chief-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—Suitable for a respectable private family, by an unexceptionable tenant; location between Bleecker and 36th sts., and not more than three blocks from Broadway; west side preferred; modern improvements indispensable. Address, stating rent and particulars, J. W. P., No. 542 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A large and commodious house, having all the modern improvements, to be above 14th-st., and between the 4th and 5th avs. Apply at No. 129 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement..... $3,285,364 33

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies.....	$214,268 33	
For interest.....	101,901 89	
For annuities.....	2,850 00	
Due agents and others.....	145 82—	$319,161 04
		$3,604,526 37

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death.....	$50,000 00	
Paid additions to same.....	4,317 40	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising.....	26,752 94	
Paid surrendered policies.....	9,644 20	
Paid reduction of premium.....	700 17	
Paid annuities.....	791 79	
Paid on personal account.....	290 74—	101,497 24
Assets Aug. 1, 1856.....		$3,503,029 13

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$54,235 96
Bonds and mortgages.....	3,378,606 52
Fire insurance.....	437 74
Bills receivable.....	2,720 69
Deposited for taxes.....	4,216 88
Due from agents.....	62,690 81
	$3,503,029 13

LOSSES UNPAID, $36,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856.....	$25,963,550 00	
Issued since.....	1,734 630 00	
	$27,585,190 00	
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	725,985 00	
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856.....	$26 859,205 00	
Number of policies running May 1, 1856.....	9,135	
Issued since.....	641	
	9,777	
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	370	
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856.....	9,407	
Of which 8 533 are for life		
746 are for 7 years.		
30 are for 1 year.		
196 are for irregular periods.		
9,507		
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk...	$1,008,675 00	
Increase for the quarter in policies.....	371	
Increase in life policies..... 403		
Increase in irregular period..... 27—430		
Decrease in 7 year policies..... 56		
Decrease in 1 year policies..... 3 —59	371	
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase.....	$2,718 90	
Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months.....	1,220	

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM DE TUYL,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAACCRE N PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. SORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EGGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SHIRREFF,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST M. D., Medical Examiner.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, (2,400,000) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. Interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none o berwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT,
P. D. KIMBALL,
J. BAKER,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1856.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the 8 per cent Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city,) and a grant made by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about.....	1,800
The population in 1855 is over.....	15,000

and increasing by a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851.....	$771,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853.....	1,035,190
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854.....	1,365,600
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854.....	1,839,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855.....	2,259,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856.....	2,500,800

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$20,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$200,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or di approve of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz: Nos 31, 32, 37, 43, 56, 63, 65, 74, 96, 112, 113, 115, 120, 231 and 246

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF TAXES, (Corporation Rooms,) NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of TAX-PAYERS who visit my office during the last days of their time, I have determined to adhere to the following rules, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 32 Chambers-st.,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 5th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.33 30-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances:

R. K. Swift, Brother & Joeston; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 13, 1856; on London and Westminster Bank, Lombury, London, in favor of Mr. Monlin Dutton.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d
19,830	498 10 7	19,983	497 2 6
19,831	498 10 7	19,984	849 1 9
19,862	497 9 5	19,985	849 1 9

$13,500 MORTGAGE.—The subscriber is desirous of disposing of a mortgage of $13,500 for cash. The mortgage is well secured, and bears 10 per cent. interest payable in semi-annual installments, and extending four years from last June. If preferred, the subscriber would retain a portion of the amount to make those negotiating doubly secure. Apply to

LYMAN C. DAYTON, Astor House, New-York.

$100,000—MONEY ADVANCED—To any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, dry goods, cigars &c., or the same bought for cash, at the old established office of TAYLOR & CO., No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's theatre. A lot of watches and fine old oil-paintings for sale. Apply to

FRANK RYERSON, Manager.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.—A gentleman of fortune having facilities for giving the money of Eastern Banks a long and wide circulation in the West, is desirous of making arrangements with some responsible bank to circulate its bills, giving security for the same. Satisfactory references given. Address BAILKER, Astor House, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, due 15th August, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 23 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendant of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o28-'54-1aw2yTh

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—34-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 19th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $160,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William Wood,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Aster, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peter Hall,
Dunning Diner,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LEE & CO.'S

WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
No. 3 8 Beecker-st.,
New-York.

LOWMOOR TYRES.—During the last year the Lowmoor Company supplied the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, with a large amount of Iron and welded Tyres, and so satisfactory was the quality, that the Lowmoor Company have received orders from the same railroad, within the last three months, for eight hundred welded tyres.

We have received many gratifying testimonials in favor of the superior quality of Lowmoor Tyres, and now call the attention of railroad men to merely one letter which we received lately, without either our suggestion or solicitation.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.

COPY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1856.

MR. THOMAS M. CASH: *Dear Sir:* In answer to your inquiries concerning the relative merits of Tyres for Locomotives, we beg to say, that out of more than 900 Locomotives built at these works since 1853, during which time many makes of Hoops and Bars have been tried, among the most prominent the manufacture of the Sowling, Lowmoor, and Ames Co., we have found none to uniform in excellence of quality as the Lowmoor. The Lowmoor Tyre Bars in our judgment are superior to any Tyres made, such as we have imported direct.

There have been some Tyres made either in this country or Europe, which were stamped Lowmoor, and not made by the Lowmoor Company; such doubtless have proved inferior, but these we have found none to equal, which we would use with confidence except the Lowmoor, imported direct through the accredited agents of the Company in the United States.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO. No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York, and No. 9 Liberty Square, Boston, are the sole and accredited agents in the United States and Canadas for the Lowmoor Iron Company

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No. 138 Water-st., New-York, consisting in part of a variety of parlor heat, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship's stoves and caboose, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of Bunnell's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 12 feet tubes, to 31 inches diameter, having 21 feet tubes; will exhibit for heating buildings very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Those in want of Gas Fixtures and Gothic and other brown or bronze work, please take notice, that all kinds of gas fixtures work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by

R. D'HEURTUBISE, No. 187 Elm-st.

BELLS! BELLS!!—Meneely's celebrated Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 195 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Walker, New-York. Orders promptly filled.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 219 to No 231 Washington-st

FOR EUROPE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. LUDLOW. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WYNN.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in the construction of their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 80 and 90 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 45 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Chief Cabin Passage, $133; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Eyre.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LYNES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

The Broadway House Dedicated to Republicanism.

GRAND ILLUMINATION—SPEECHES, &c.

The inauguration of the Broadway House as the rendezvous henceforward of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club, took place last night; in the ceremonies incident to which a large and enthusiastic audience took part. At 8 o'clock, Mr. W. H. BROWN, the President, accompanied by Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT, Mr. HONIE, Mr. CHANDLER and several leading members of the party, ascended the platform amid loud and reiterated applause.

By way of prelude to the business of the evening, the Glee Club sang the popular campaign song adapted to the air of the Marseillaise Hymn.

Mr. BROWN subsequently, in the course of a brief address, dedicated "these (the former) quarters of a party now defunct, to the cause of Freedom and Liberty hereafter, until J. C. FREMONT be elected by a triumphant majority to the Presidency." [Loud Applause.]

Hon. ZACHARY CHANDLER, of Michigan, was then introduced amid thundering cheers.

He expressed his regret that upon this occasion they had not selected an abler man to represent them. He regretted that in dedicating anew these old walls to Freedom they had not selected an older exponents of that cause than himself. But it afforded him great pleasure to meet them on this occasion, and to participate in their joy. He had been in the habit all his life of looking up to the flag suspended over these headquarters of the old Whig Party reverentially. He had been a humble follower of that Party during his life until the day of its death. So long as that glorious old Whig Party was true to the principles of freedom; so long as its great men were true to the doctrines of JEFFERSON and MADISON and the old fathers of the Republic; so long as they were opposed to the extension of Slavery over the Territories of this Union, so long did that party live. But when that party forsook this great platform of freedom, we knew what became of it. And yet the party never forsook it. The party, as a party—the men of the old Whig Party had always been true to freedom. [Applause.] The masses of that party stood as firmly upon the principles of the Wilmot Proviso as the Republican Party of the present day, though there were traitors in that as there are in every camp. In the remarks he should address especially friends on this occasion, he would have very little say of the candidacies of the different political parties, and in what he would say he would confine himself to only two, for he presumed there who got a man within the sound of his voice who would not admit that the speech of MILLARD FILLMORE at Albany had destroyed his last chance. [Applause.] That speech was not an American speech; it was not a speech that commended itself to the heart of any Union-loving American. [Applause.] Talk about destroying this Union! It was like old tales got told to frighten children with. Dissolve the Union! How were they going to do it? Who was going to do it? What was to be the process by which it was to be done? The Republican Party of these United States was accused of being a disunion party. Old Gen. CASS had charged that upon it repeatedly. But he knew as well as they did that it was false. The burden of his speeches was invariably to stand by the Constitution. That was what the Republican Party proposed to do; and not only that, but to make General CASS and the Pro-Slavery Buchaniers do so likewise. [Loud applause.] (The Speaker referred to the clause in the Constitution recognising Slavery, and read those portions in which the right of the citizen to bear arms, the freedom of the press, &c., are asserted and guaranteed, and proceeded to show that the Democratic party, in indorsing the Kansas code, recognized and upheld principles in direct variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.) In referring to the personal claims of the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties respectively, he would admit the latter for the sake of argument, to be a very reliable and clever old gentleman, but he wasn't running for the Presidency. Not at all. He had not begun to run at all. He had ignored his own existence. Mr. Platform was running. He had spread himself out over that Platform, and made an excellent fit. He covered it to a hair's breadth. He was like the glass before the painting—so thin and transparent that the glass itself was not seen at all; they only saw the painting. And now, before voting for this transparency, he wanted them to look at the black picture behind it. [Applause.] Mr. CHANDLER subjected the Cincinnati Platform to a rigorous and scathing criticism, and instituted a comparison between its narrowness and unconstitutionality, and the broad, free, liberal, enlightened and constitutional body of principles set forth in the resolutions adopted at the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia. In conclusion he presented a cheering prospect of the success of the Republican candidates in all the Western and Northwestern, as well as in all the Eastern States.

After another song by the Glee Club, Mr. VAN WAGENEN, the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, presented himself, in compliance with the call of the Chairman, and was received with loud applause. Ignoring for the time the moral aspects presented in the existing contest between Slavery and Freedom, he directed his remarks to the question whether the free laborers of the North would profit by allowing themselves to be reduced to a condition in which direct competition with slave labor would be inevitable—such a condition being the certain result of the success of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER wound up the proceedings in a brief but characteristic speech, and the meeting broke up with loud cheers for FREMONT.

In the adjoining apartment another large meeting was improvised, of which Mr. BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS was appointed President, and Mr. WYNKOOP Secretary.

Hon. S. S. MACOMBER, Mr. JOSEPH CENTRE, and Mr. GEORGE TREWILLIGER addressed the assemblege, which adjourned almost simultaneously with the other, and in a state of high enthusiasm.

[Advertisement.]

Card from Madame Restell.

GROSS UNFAIRNESS.

TO THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editors of the Express, Tribune and Herald:

In addressing you, I do so but to have extended to me that fairness which each of you would claim individually for himself, and which you and every other man or woman would desire and have a right to expect.

I ask, is it not enough that an accuser, however wicked, unprincipled and meudacious, and however baseless and improbable the accusation, and from whatever motives made, shall spread forth far and wide through the columns of the press such charges and details in an affidavit as only the most corrupt imagination can conceive, or the most unscrupulous villainy invent, to blast and blacken the accused, whose voice is still, whose tongue is tied, whose lips are sealed, although the accusation should be rank perjury, but that when a few words from the accused are taken under oath, and which are part of the proceedings of the case, and which few words may explain, in part, the baselessness and falsity of the accusation, that these few words should be suppressed, as they were in your to-day's issue?

I ask each one of you, gentlemen of the press, and each individual of the public, whether this is a proceeding fair, manly, honorable, and whether each one for himself would not consider it the grossest injustice in their individual case?

I accuse no one of the suppression. I do not charge that it was with a purpose and an intent. I have charity enough to suppose it was not. But the fact remains, that while the affidavit (the material allegations in which I pronounce to be false, and will prove them so,) is published, occupying considerable space, the few lines from me are not.

It is not my purpose to comment upon the character of the allegations made in the affidavit, except to expose to the public the manner of their manufacture, and then each one can judge of the value of their matter.

The affidavit is "made to order" by some "briefless member of the bar," whose practice is confined within the narrowest bounds, and whose reputation and standing is co-extensive with his practice.

In making the affidavit, important facts (if they favor the accused) are omitted, but in their place the horrible and disgusting are interwoven in such manner as to make it difficult to disprove, (inasmuch as these are not the gist of the charge,) and are introduced for effect.

This affidavit is sworn to before the magistrate, and then, in due course, published to the world, by which the accused is prejudiced and prejudged before the public, and injured in his or her feelings business, family and social relations before the opportunity of confronting the accuser arrives.

The magistrate cannot possibly, from want of knowledge, interrogate each complainant and elicit the truth by questions and answers, from the onerous and pressing duties imposed upon him.

What I have stated has been on good authority and I believe cannot be controverted. It is alike due to myself and to the public that the fact should transpire, and that it may be known that it is not the magistrate who perpetrates the tissue of grossness and falsehood upon the public, nor the complainant, or rather the signer of the affidavit, but the "affidavit manufacturer."

As to the suppression of facts in this case, among others more important, it is not stated that this woman remained at my house (as a servant) for four months after her recovery—a fact which cannot be denied, or if denied, can be proved. Now, mark what the affidavit insinuates rather than expresses. It says: "That she had no idea of the character of the house until she had been there two weeks, insinuating that if she had known she would not have come, and leaving the inference that she was so near her confinement that she could not leave; and the further inference, that as soon as she had recovered, she did leave, as she would naturally be desirous of doing if she believed what she states; and yet this woman remains four months in my house after that. Is this not a sample of the most contemptible pettifogging embraced in an affidavit? Is this not internal evidence of the "briefless gentlemen" who take desperate "cases on speculation?"

But this is not enough. Though a woman is confined at full time, in some way or other "abortion" must be dragged in, also by insinuation, by the administration of some wonderful "six pills," from the effects of which, of course, there was a hare escape with life. And thus a simple administration of medicine, (even if administered, which may or may not have been,) for the most ordinary purpose, is a woman within two weeks of her confinement, is tortured into an "attempt to procure abortion," and that with the magic "six pills." This is too absurd and ridiculous to require comment, but exemplifies the utter recklessness of the affidavit maker.

From this, too, the public can judge how much credance is to be given to the allegation of neglect on my part, and which it is scarcely necsary for me to pronounce false to all who know me personally, who can vouch for the care and attention I bestow upon those who come under my professional care. In respect to the last allegation contained in this affidavit, is I not singular that the alleged abduction was not discovered until a year after it had occurred, during most of which time, although in constant communication with the other servants, not a lisp (as will be proved) in respect to it was heard? Would it not be the most natural, if this charge was true, that something would have been alleged at the time?

If a person has a pocketbook "abducted" from his pocket, he is not apt to take a year to discover its abduction, or to omit mentioning the circumstance until the expiration of that time. On the contrary, he would mention it to every one with whom he had communication.

But, fortunately, I have it in my power to prove the facts to be exactly as made in my statement under oath, (inserted in this paper,) and which the signer of the affidavit will not dare to contradict under oath. One word in conclusion, to exhibit the practiced cunning in the "making up" of this affidavit. Every one will perceive that there is a studied avoidance of naming any party as to who was the cause of this pregnancy, or at whose instigation as to what is alleged was done. Why is this? The answer is simple: "Madame Restell" is made the scapegoat to bring him to terms, at the risk of a similar affidavit; and the present affidavit is made "strong," that he may know what to expect, if defiant.

At the proper time it will be in proof, though not embraced in the affidavit, that this woman represented that she still actually had her infant, and that it was boarding with a person she named, and that she wanted money to pay its board; that respectable persons went to the place designated and there saw a child which she insisted was her child, but that the woman having it in charge denied the fact.

I have occupied more time and space than I contemplated, but I deem it due to myself and family, to some yet dear and true friends, who adhere to me amidst all the cloud of aspersion and malignity, and that public who scorn persecution and injustice, to defend myself against charges utterly false.

Yours, with respect, MADAME RESTELL.

[COPY.]

POLICE COURT, HALLS OF JUSTICE—*City and County of New-York*, ss.—ANNA A. LOHMAN being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that she was at liberty to answer, or not, all or any questions put to her, states as follows, viz: *Question*.—What is your name? *Answer*.—ANNA A LOHMAN. *Q*.—How old are you? *A*.—42 years. *Q*.—Where were you born? *A*.—In England. *Q*.—Where do you live? *A*.—No. 162 Cherlee-street. *Q*.—What is your occupation? *A*.—Physician. *Q*.—Have you anything to say—and if so, what—relative to the charge here preferred against you? *A*.—I am not guilty of this charge. The mother of the child called at my house in the early part of July, 1855, and asked me if I could accommodate her with board during her confinement, which she expected to take place in a few weeks, at the same time informing me that she wished to have her infant adopted from its birth, and asked me if I had opportunities for that purpose which she could avail herself of. I told her that ladies frequently called for the purpose of procuring children for adoption, and that she should have the very first opportunity. She accordingly came a few days after this interview, took board and room, and remained with me until after the birth of her infant, which took place in August. During the time she boarded with me she often conversed with me in relation to the adoption of her child, and she appeared to have some anxiety about it, as she stated that she had not means to support it, that she had to go out at service, and did not want the trouble of it in any way. A lady afterwards, and previous to her confinement, called in relation to adopting an infant, and I informed her that an infant would shortly be born at my house, and that I would introduce her to the mother, and if it was satisfactory to both parties, she might adopt the child. I then informed the mother that an opportunity had offered, and after the child was born I introduced the lady to the mother, and they had an interview of several hours in my absence; and after I came into the room again, the mother delivered the child over to the lady, who had, as they both informed me, adopted it. This is all the control or connection I ever had with the child. The mother remained in my house as a domestic, and received wages as such for five months after this occurrence, without making the slightest complaint or objection to the course which had been pursued.

ANNA A. LOHMAN.

Taken before me, Aug. 19, 1856.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

THE CHARGE.

Madame RESTELL was, on Tuesday, taken into custody on a charge of abduction preferred against her by FREDERICA W. MEDINGER, a German woman, residing at No. 20 Stanton-street, Brooklyn. The complainant, in her affidavit, stetes that, on the 27th of July, 1855, she was induced to become a boarder in the house of the accused, No. 162 Chambers-street, under the belief that it was a respectable private boarding house, her object being merely to stay until a child, with which she was then pregnant, should be born. That, after being in the house about two weeks, she became aware that she was an inmate of the establishment of a professional abortionist, but was too near her period of confinement to allow of her leaving; that while there, Mrs. RESTELL, *alias* Mary Lohman, persuaded her to take six pills, which she said would be of great benefit to her; that soon after taking the pills, she was confined and delivered of a living child; that the child remained for several hours, against her remonstrance, prisoner, at the foot of the bed, unwashed and uncared for. That finally Madame RESTELL took it away, under pretence of attending to it, and, though she asked for it repeatedly, she never saw it again. That Madame RESTELL told her she had, by direction of the gentleman who had placed her there, sent the child to Philadelphia. That when complainant got well she went to Philadelphia to look for the child, but could not find it, and has never since seen it. That subsequently Madame RESTELL told her that the child was dead, and advised her to make "no more fuss about it." She therefore charges Madame RESTELL with the abduction of her child, and asks that she may be dealt with according to law. Madame RESTELL was taken into custody by Officers SWEENEY and MARSH, of the Lower Police Court, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge. A Mr. LEVY, doing business on Broadway, became her bondsman, and on signing the bond Madame RESTELL was set at liberty.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. R. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous diseases, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to HOLLOWAY'S unapproachable remedies.

[Advertisement.]

KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER.—As a wash for the complexion, it has no equal. It is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing all *tan, freckles, pimples*, and all discolorations. Besides its most prominent use for the complexion, it is highly recommended for other purposes, especially as a wash for the head. Its cooling, cleansing and refreshing properties tend to allay irritation, to prevent the accumulation of dandruff, and promote a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. As a sponge wash, after shaving, gentlemen will find it decidedly superior to the cosmetics generally in use, as it softens the beard and renders the skin smooth.

MOSQUITOES.

The KALLISTON contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects.

FOR USE AFTER SEA BATHING.

Persons suffering from the action either of the salt water or the sun, will find great relief from the use of the KALLISTON.

These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet.

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,

No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, and by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ When the body is subject to many changes, it requires medicine. Sudden changes from very hot to chilly weather, are unfavorable to health; and it is a fact universally admitted, that heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing disease, and that constant dry and constant wet weather are both favorable to its generation—it does not signify what we call it; it may be ague; it may be bilious fever; it may be yellow fever; it may be dysentery; it may be rheumetism; it may be bronchitis; it may be colic; it may be constipation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the stomach; it may be nervous affection; but still it is disease, and a disease curable by the BRANDRETH PILLS, because they remove all impurities from the blood, and add those elements to it which secure health. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co.,

Office No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new poetic Drama, from Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles," has created quite a sensation at this favorite Theatre, and is now in its fourth week of representation. Mr. C. W. TAYLOR is the dramatist of the work and has done it ample justice. It will be performed all this week, together with a popular pantomime, and one of Messrs. B. & T. Cony's dog-dramas.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLES.

[Advertisement.]

ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER.—JONAS WHITCOMB'S remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c., will always afford immediate relief, and generally cure the above-named distressing complaints.

For sale by C. H. RING and HEGEMAN & CLARK, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CURIOSITIES.—Should D'ISRAELI get up a new edition of his famous "*Curiosities of Literature*," he could not pass over the curiosities of advertising, as developed in our paper this morning. We refer to the artistic advertisement of BRANY, the artist, which is printed on our fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 18, by Rev. A. Spor, of St. Luke's Church, WILLIAM H. YOUNG to Miss SARAH BUSH, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, CORNELIA, wife of Gen. Charles Yates, and daughter of James Rowe, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at No. 2 Irving-place, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, after a painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALLEN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 East 23d st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 20, JANE ANN FREAR. Her friends, and those of her brother, Alexander Frear, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 128 Waverley place, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, of consumption, GEORGE ATWELL, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are hereby respectfully invited (without further notice) to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, William C. Atwell, No. 88 1st-place, 2 doors from Clinton st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, after a short illness, HENRY O. COOK, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5½ Grove st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 19, at the residence of his son, C. A. Gregory, ALVAH GREGORY, aged 74 years and 9 days.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, LUCRETIA A. BEASLEY, late of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Near Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM, son of Alex. McWhorter, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from St. George's Chapel, corner of Beekman and Cliff sts.

At sea, on Tuesday, July 8, of dropsy, on board clipper ship *Young America*, D. S. Babcock, Esq., commander, Mr. HERMAN GOSLAR, first officer, aged 40 years, a native of Hamburg, Germany.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 20

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s b4	83½	221	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c	96¼
13,000	do.	c 83½	421	do.	opg	96¼
2,000	do.	b30	85	250	do.	s30	96½
5,000	Virginia 6s	s30	96	100	do.	opg	96¾
3,000	Ten. St 6s, '90, 94m		92	100	do.	b30	96¾
3,000	Har. RR. 2d mtg.		74	150	do.	s30	96¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR bs	s3	91	366	Erie Railroad	s3	59½
2,000	H. Riv. R. bsmtg.	100		250	do.	s10	59½
30	Union Bank		99½		do.	s30	59½
5	Continental Bank	100		650	do.	s30	59¾
110	6 & Hud. C'l Co.	119		100	do.	b10	59¾
50	Comb'd Coal Co.	s3	90	500	do.	c	59¾
100	do.	b3	90	900	do.	b3	59¾
400	do.	b60	89¾	100	do.	s30	59¾
100	do.	b30	90¾	500	do.	b30	60
100	do.		90	60	Harl. R R Pref.	b3	50
100	Harlem Railroad		16¾	1900	Reading Railr.	s3	86¼
100	do.	b30	14¾	400	do.	c	86¼
100	Mich. C. R. R.	b60	90	400	do.	s	86¼
50	do.	b30	89	200	do.	b30	86¾
55	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	s3	86¼	100	do.	s3	86¾
200	do.	c	86¾	200	do.	b30	86¾
50	do.	b30	87	300	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b3	107
100	do.	b30	86¾	50	do.		107
250	do.	s3	86¾	50	Ch. & R. Island		98
50	do.		86¾	50	Milw. & Miss. R. R.		74¾
50	do.	s30	86¾	25	do.		75
14	Illinois Cen. R. R.		109¾	50	Mil. & La Cross R.		65
100	do.		109¾	200	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b30	73¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		87¾	300	Illinois Cen. R.	b30	110

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Aug. 9, arrived at this port at a late hour this evening. Her financial news is less satisfactory than by the packets in July and the stringency in the London market increased for a day or two after the sailing of the *Baltic* on the 6th. The *London Times* money report of Friday afternoon, which we cut from that Journal of the following day, remarks:

"The English funds opened this morning with much heaviness at a decline of an eighth, and subsequently experienced a further fall. Consols for money were first quoted 95¼@¾, to which they returned after having touched 95. At a later hour the price was 95@¾, and for the 10th of September the last transactions were at 95¼@¾. The demand for money in the Stock-Exchange was again very active, but the pressure was not so severe as yesterday. In the discount market there was an increased inquiry, and the applications at the Bank were very numerous. The principal requirements are obviously for the legitimate purposes of commerce, although the sudden alteration in the character of the market has probably caused many persons to provide themselves with more than they would otherwise have taken for the moment. Sales of English stock, with the view, it is believed, of employing the proceeds in French Rentes and railway stocks and obligations, aggravate the inconvenience, and the delay of arrivals from Australia, whence the last dates are 100 days back, likewise operates in the same direction."

We have telegraphic advices from London *via* Liverpool to Saturday noon, when Consols stood 95@94¾ for money, and 95¼@95⅝ for the September account. The Bank directors make no alteration in their terms of discount, which remain at the minimum of 4½ ℔ cent. The return of August 2 shows a slight increase in the Specie reserve, and a very considerable addition to the loans and discounts. There were due from Australia several Gold ships, one with a freight of $2,500,000, and advice was also in London of the shipment of $2,500,000 in Sovereigns from Constantinople. The quick demand for money, and the settlement of the Consol account on the 7th August, were not without their influence on some of the American Railway Bonds; the quotations on Friday being at a reduction of 1@1½ ℔ cent. on the earlier sales of the week. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

"We have again to note an increasing disposition to invest in American Railroad Securities, in which transactions to a considerable extent have taken place during the early part of the past week. Illinois Shares have been much wanted, and as high as 9 premium was paid; the Freeland Bonds are firm, at 94¾@95¾; there is a demand for the 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 82@83, but few are offering; the 7 ℔ cents, are steady. New-York Central and Michigan Central Bonds are more freely supplied, and can be had at a decline of 1 ℔ cent. Erie Bonds are also rather easier; within the last day or two the demand has fallen off, and the market closes dull at the above quotations. Illinois Shares are offering at 7 premium. There is an increased demand for money caused by large importations from Russia, and our own requirements for harvest purposes, which however will probably prove only temporary, but the effect is to depress the value of Securities."

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. write:

"The increased demand for Money, to which we referred in our last circular, has continued during the present week, 5 ℔ cent. having been freely given for short loans on the Stock Exchange, and 4½ ℔ cent. being the minimum rate in the discount market. The enhanced value of Money has affected the prices of all kinds of Stocks. Consols, which closed on the 1st inst. at 95½@¾ for cash, and 96@96¼ for 10th September, are now 95¼@95¼ for cash, and 95¼@95¼ for the account; and the fall has been shared in by the leading Railway and other securities. The present season of the year is always an inactive one, owing to the absence of many persons from town. This, with the prevailing tightness of money, and still unescertained, though favorable, prospects of the crops, will probably prevent any very favorable reaction in the meantime. American Securities generally have been less active during the week, and for the last two or three days prices have been quoted lower. Of State Stocks, Massachusetts Sterling 5 ℔ cent. Bonds have changed hands at 103 ℔ cent.; and South Carolina Bonds of the same description at 99¾. There have been transactions in Erie Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds at 91; Sinking Fund Bonds at 85¾ ex Coupon; New-York Central 7 ℔ cents, at 95¾; Michigan Central of 1869, at 97; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, (Sinking Fund,) at 81¾@82; Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds, at 83¾, Freeloads, at 94¾@95 and 95¾; and in the shares of this Company at 7 and 8 premium. Cotton is very steady, and a good business doing. The sales for the week will be about 53,300 bales. In Manchester the improvement noticed last week is fully confirmed. Yarns are higher in price, but Goods do not participate in the advance, although they also are in some instances dearer. The Corn Markets are still falling—the weather during the week having been most propitious for the growing crops. Rails are £8 for cash."

Messrs. BARING add at the close of their circular:

"American Stocks have remained without any active demand during this week, and the Railway Bonds have been more pressed for sale. Some purchases have been made of Pennsylvania Bonds at 81¾, of Stock at 73, and of Maryland Sterling Bonds at 92; there are still sellers at these rates, as well as of Virginia 6s at 95¾. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, offered at 92; Sterling, 2d mortgage, at 96; New-York Central at 95; Illinois Central at 86; and Michigan Central 8s at 96.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,854	4,887,000	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,912,200	10,425,812
Jan. 26	16,756,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,965	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,863,429	5,604,500	10,613,719
Feb. 16	17,743,632	5,643,365	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1	19,460,709	5,492,005	10,589,640
Mar. 8	18,928,823	5,764,626	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,285,928	5,884,865	10,553,565
Mar. 22	18,425,297	5,836,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,383
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,363	3,668,600	9,875,732
April 26	15,975,189	3,630,455	9,722,180
May 3	15,446,266	3,430,875	9,806,381
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,582
May 17	16,710,812	4,196,675	9,801,865
May 24	15,886,046	5,081,960	10,558,804
May 31	14,012,418	5,666,680	11,384,656
June 7	14,353,306	5,952,735	11,688,418
June 14	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,058,902
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,380	12,337,965
June 28	14,803,958	7,386,715	13,073,768
July 5	15,627,912	6,552,720	12,610,942
July 12	13 773,626	5,484,720	12,378,329
July 19	13,158,664	5,821,300	12 330,755
July 26	13,694 424	5,903,145	12,588 864
Aug. 2	14,186,000	5,194,655	12,432,860

The return for the week ending the 2d August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,677,416	Decrease	£207,392
Other deposits	10,581,413	Decrease	13,883
Rest	8,864,781	Increase	12,830

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£12,483,045	Decrease	£1,230,419
Other securities	14,186,900	Increase	1,091,576
Notes unemployed	5,794,655	Decrease	106,490

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

August.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 2	96¾	97¼	96¾	95¾	96¾	96
Mon. 4	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	95¾
Tues. 5	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	95¾	95⅝
Wed. 6	95⅜	95¾	95⅝	95¾	96	95¾
Thur. 7	95¾	96¼	95⅝	95¾	95¾	95¾
Fri. 8	95¾	96¾	95⅝	95¾	96¾	95⅝

Some of the London journals refer to the financial condition of France, or its Bank, as the cause of concern in the money circles. But it will be seen in the extract made from the London *Times* that English speculation tends to the French funds, at present rates. The *Rente* rules remarkably steady at 70.50@70.70, and the *Crédit Mobilier* has gone up to 1,625 francs, from 1,462 francs. Two mercantile failures are announced in London—Messrs. PICKFORD & KEEN, and COURTENAY, KINGFORD & Co.; the last for $500,000. Both houses said to be shippers of various goods to this country and elsewhere.

The Grain and Flour news by this arrival, as we were prepared to expect by the tenor of the dealer's advices, is not favorable. The inferior grades of Flour, most of the stock offered being in wretched condition, suffered a heavy decline. Figures as low as 22s. are given for Western Canal. From these to 30s. were the range, while Philadelphia and Ohio brands ruled 30s. to 35s. At Friday's market in Liverpool, according to some of the circulars, with exception of inferior parcels of Wheat and ill-conditioned Flour, the demand improved, and there was good sale for prime lots of both articles. Indian Corn steady. At the London market also, on Friday, Wheat was well supported by speculative purchases, and the rates of Monday were fully supported. On Saturday, at Liverpool, previous to the sailing of the steamer, Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. reported to our correspondent:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—1 P. M.

The slight improvement noted in yesterday's report of the Corn market continues to day, and the panic has subsided. There is not much doing in any article of the trade, perhaps a little better demand for Flour. It has just commenced raining heavily.

Cotton unchanged. The business to-day will be about 6,000 bales.

The Stock Market closed this afternoon under a dull feeling, though at prices generally higher by ¼@⅛ ℔ cent. than the currency of Tuesday. At the early Board there was quite a firm state of things, and the leading Road shares in demand. Erie sold as high as 60, buyer 60 days, and 59⅝ ℔ cent. cash; New-York Central 86¼@⅜ for the opening: Southern Michigan 88⅜@⅝, which was an improvement on this stock of 1 ℔ cent.; Reading, large sales at 86¼@⅜. The last sales of Erie in the afternoon were at 59⅛@⅝, Central, 86¼, and Reading 86¼. A leading operator manifested a willingness to sell the State Stocks on long option at a decline. Contracts were made in Missouris at 85, to be delivered within 4 months; Virginias 93, seller 60 days, and Tennessees, seller 4 months, at 92. The cash bids for Virginias improved to 93⅛ ℔ cent., the stocks for immediate delivery not abundant. Illinois Centrals steady at 91 ℔ cent.

The steamer *Asia* sailed early this forenoon with $520,905 in Specie, of which $55,500 was in Silver. This is the smallest sum taken out by a Cunarder, sailing direct from New-York, for three months past. There was nothing done this morning in Exchange, owing to the early closing of the mail. The rates for Sterling left off 109¾@⅞ yesterday; a good demand for first-class bills at the inside figure. No marked change in Money affairs. The Sub-Treasury disbursed more ahead of the day's receipts. The payments altogether were $258,698, against $164,230 received. The following are the exact quotations:

Paid on Treasury Account	$ 124,235
Received on Treasury Account	164,210
Balance on Treasury Account	10,278,342
Paid for Assay Office	3,964
Paid on Disbursing Checks	131,146

ERIE ROAD—NINE MONTHS OFFICIAL.

Months.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Interest, Rent & Taxes.
October	$598,340	$264,396	$160,251
November	547,583	243,604	160,256
December	582,062	271,437	160,256
January	402,989	276,723	160,118
February	367,916	257,122	160,118
March	460,358	259,356	160,118
April	628,070	278,364	156,463
May	587,793	263,756	156,463
June	479,776	269,292	156,463
Tot. to 1st July	$4,674,892	$2,375,730	$1,430,496
Net income to Stock, nine months			$868,666

COMPARATIVE ITEMS.

| | 1855-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1537. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] German Fremont Meeting.

Four Thousand Germans Assembled.

Speeches in German by Julius Froebel, Frederick Kapp, Dr. Foersch and Others.

Letters from Gov. Chase, Senator Hale, &c.

GREAT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Col. Fremont's House Visited.

Ceremonies at Washington's Monument.

By far the largest political meeting of our German fellow citizens which ever assembled in this country was held last evening at the Tabernacle. With true German taste, the stage was beautifully decorated. In the centre of the organ, on an American flag as ground, encircled hy an oak wreath, was a large portrait of Col. FREMONT, surrounded by the motto:

FREE MEN, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS.

NOLL'S splendid orchestra furnished the music, which was far superior to that generally heard on such occasions. The building, long before the hour of commencement, was crowded in every nook and corner.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. BRUNIGHAUSEN, who nominated

DR. JULIUS FROEBEL

As President, which was received with great applause.

Dr. FROEBEL, on taking the Chair, briefly expressed his thanks, and the following officers were then announced and ratified:

Vice-Presidents.

Jacob Born,	Dr. C. Breunighausen,
Wm. C. Bryant,	C. A. Dana,
Isaac Dayton,	A. Frank,
J. Goetze,	Dr. J. Goldmark,
Dr. Karl Habich,	Karl Fleinzen,
J. Hartmann,	Fred. Kapp,
A. Lange,	Rud Lexon,
H. Lindemann,	Dr. C. T. Meyer,
Ludwig Ney,	H. Rosten,
Is. Sherman,	Dr. Theo. Telikampf,
S. S. Taschirner,	Aug. Weismann,
	G. H. Wigand.

Secretaries.

Julius Bill,	Friedrick Jacobi,
Max Cornelius,	A. Malignon,
Peter Cook,	Edw. Robinson, Jr.,
G. P. Hall,	H. Landen,
Dr. Adolph Hexamer,	Frans Siegel,
	Alexander Welf.

At this point the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards German Fremont Clubs and Turner's Association entered the hall and were received with long and enduring applause. The building was now dreadfully crowded, the numbers largely exceeding those assembled at the great Sumner indignation meeting.

DR. FROEBEL'S SPEECH.

The President, Dr. FROEBEL, well known as one of the most eminent of the martyrs of the German Revolution of 1848, then addressed the meeting. He felt honored in being called upon to act as President of the Meeting which was assembled in so great a cause. When he thought of the importance of the present moment he thought again of the great struggle which he and so many of those present had gone through. The political situation of the present time was such that every lover of freedom was called upon to act. It depended upon the Germans themselves whether they would regenerate themselves and leave their old political bonds and join the ranks of Freedom. It was necessary that they should here take a more honorable position than in their native land. Their position was here different, and from experience they must draw the knowledge necessary for them to become wiser and better fit for the political strife of this country.

The Eleventh Ward Club, bearing banners and transparencies, here with much labor pushed their way into the Hall.

FRED. KAPP'S SPEECH.

FREDERICK KAPP, Esq., was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

You all know, that by passing the Nebraska Bill, all parties of the country were split to pieces in consequence of that traitorous act. It was a deed of the same Democratic Party which now administer the affairs of the Government, and which is making an effort to do it after the 4th of November. But what an absurdity is that idea! Do they think the common sense and the feelings of honor and humanity have been recked to sleep since their miserable outrage was act discovered the whole of their intriguing game. With this act the Democratic Party took off the mask from their faces. We found them tramping upon the Constitution; they showed themselves unworthy children of WASHINGTON, bringing us to the edge of an abyss, trying to plunge all of us in its unmeasurable depth.

To vote for BUCHANAN would mean nothing else than to turn all the Territories into Slave States.

To bestow FREMONT and his Platform with our energetic assistance, becomes our holiest duty.

All the accusations made against FREMONT, all attacks made on his platform, are too insignificant to waste words upon. Bearing in mind these two words "Nebraska and Kansas," will suffice to disarm the cowardly slanderers. Let them kneel before the oppressors of our fellow-creatures. We do not feel inclined to follow their degrading example, especially since for refusing to do this, I and most of us were compelled to leave our native country. We have not come here to this country in order to go hand-in-hand with those who stand in the same category with our aristocrats at home. No, on the contrary, we have come here in order to put our principles upon a more solid basis, for we find here a better soil for it.

Let us go with men of true principles; let Americans be proud at being born here in this country; the Grecians, the Romans also felt that kind of pride. We also feel it within us—why shall we be offended at their national feelings? As long as it remains within its natural limits it will bring us no danger, and should it overstep the proper limits, then it turns unnatural, and will consequently be without effect and also without danger. Therefore I deem it not necessary to say one word about Know-Nothingism, for it is a miscerriage of an unnatural being.

Fellow-citizens, a new era has appeared into the political world. Let us consider it with an earnest mind. Our future depends in a great measure on our present decided action. Turn aside your faces from the present Democratic party! By doing so, we will show ourselves worthier Republicans; will force every one to respect us higher, and our position will become of a different and higher character than ever before.

Letters from various well-known German-Americans were then read, regretting their inability to take part in the meeting. Among them was Dr. SOLGER, THEODORE ALTHAUSEN, SEIDENSTICKER, and RUDOLPH LEKOW of the *Criminal Zietung*. From Gov. CHASE and Senator HALE letters were also read, and it was announced that various senators and representatives who had intended to be present, had been prevented by the extra session.

LETTER FROM GOV. CHASE.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Accept my grateful acknowledgments for your too generous appreciation of my humble services to the cause of Freedom and Justice for all men. Never doubting the patriotism of the naturalized citizen, I have never hesitated to defend their rights. I rejoice that the frank and cordial support now given by so large a proportion of their number to the principles of constitutional liberty, eternally at war with the propagation of Slavery, and to the worthy representation of those principles selected by the Convention of the 17th of June, justifies, and more than justifies, all I have said in their defence.

It is probable that I shall be in New-York on the 26th inst.; but I trust you will pardon me for declining to take part in the proceedings of a public meeting of a political character.

With very great respect, yours truly,
S. P. CHASE

LETTER FROM SENATOR HALE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your very polite note of the 6th inst., inviting me to attend a mass meeting at the Tabernacle on the evening of the 21st inst. I regret that it is not in my power to be present with you on that occasion, but my engagements will not permit me. I rejoice in your movement. I have faith and hope in progress. I look forward hopefully for the day when the word *slave* shall be without practical meaning in this or the Eastern Continent; when universal *man* shall stand erect as God intended he should, calling no one lord or master save the common Father of us all, and recognising no Government save that which is founded on the principles of Eternal Justice and Universal rights of humanity. If I did not believe that the election of FREMONT and DAYTON would be a step in that direction, the movement would receive little sympathy from me.

With much respect, gentlemen, I am your friend,
JOHN P. HALE.

The following is the letter from Dr. SOLGER:

DR. SOLGER'S LETTER (Translation).

ROXBURY, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR: An unforeseen circumstance prevents my attendance at your Mass Meeting of the 21st. If it were not insurmountable I would under no consideration have permitted the opportunity to pass of expressing myself with emphasis, decision and certainty, with the whole power of my voice, for the Republican Party, its cause and organization. The truth of the cause which calls you together in the Tabernacle is so plain that I, if only out of respect to my literary reputation, would by no means expose myself to the suspicion of standing so low in intelligence, that I could not understand it. As one of those who took part in our unfortunate struggle for liberty in 1848 and 1849 it would be denying my past and branding my former causes of action, if I did not declare myself ready to make the same sacrifices for the present movement, which concerns the same thing.

HECKER has put on again the old well-known hat, the old hat with feathers, at which they still tremble, there on the other side. HEINZEN again stands in the breach, and strikes so bravely about him that he sometimes rains blows down upon his best friends. I still have an old hat and sword, made quite in the same fashion, although not quite so high or so sharp. They both, in their modest manner, will be present, and all the more as on the Germans especially depends the result of the present question. For everybody knows that everything depends upon Pennsylvania, all upon the Germans there. Every breeze which comes thence brings us, God be thanked, better and better news. The so called Democratic Journals themselves admit that the Germans in Pennsylvania have not only at last permitted themselves to be convinced that old JACKSON is really dead but that also, after this long doubted fact has become clear to them, they have resolved with the same enthusiasm with which they formerly voted for *old Hickory* now to vote for *young Hickory*, and what is more, with 7,000 majority. As seven is the half of fourteen and the Democratic journals as is well known never tell more than half the truth, each one can count for himself how well the cause is getting along.

Hurrah! The German name will emerge from this contest as gloriously and bright as the American Republic and the hopes of the whole boundless future, with especial consideration.

Your obedient, REINHOLD SOLGER.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA then addressed the meeting in German. After apologizing for his broken language, he said that it was the first time that the Germans in America had attained their true position. Formerly they had followed a party which had considered them as a herd of mere cattle, with whom they could do what they chose. But the Germans had declared their independence now and were on the right side, as members of the great new party. It was a great principle for which this party contended, and one in which every free German felt an interest.

The so called Democratic Party had accused the Republicans of Nativism, while their own representetives, a Democratic Senate, had but the other day in their new Nebraska bill, forbid the foreign citizens from voting. In the approaching contest we were to decide whether we would take the responsibility of the Kansas outrages, or whether we would denounce them. The Germans, he knew, would be for Freedom.

The Twentieth Ward Fremont Club and Bloomingdale Turners here appeared at the door, but could get no further. Their bannere, were, however, brought in.

A very fine German Republican song was then sung by the assembled masses to the tune of the *Marseillaise*, the orchestra accompanying. The old Tabernacle had never before heard such music issuing from over 3,000 throats. At its conclusion cheer followed cheer for several minutes.

The following resolutions were then submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, The so called Democratic Party has become the instrument of undemocratic, sectional interests, and has ceased to represent the Democratic principles as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Ordinance of 1787. We therefore believe that this party has lost all claim to the support of men who are Democrats according to the sense of those great instruments.

Resolved, In the purpose of the Republican Party to insure the boundless Territories of the West to free labor, we recognize the best practical guarantee for the preservation of the rights and interests of immigration; a guarantee which appears to us far more satisfactory than the mere promises of the so-called Democratic Party, which, from too ease with which hut recently other promises were broken, lose all their value.

Resolved, We recognize in the approaching electoral contest for executive power, not only a struggle for the admission of Kansas as a Free or as a Slave State, but a struggle between brute force on one side and Republican principles and institutions on the other, convinced that it depends upon the issue of this contest whether the first and only enduring attempt at self-government by the people shall be considered as a success or as a failure. We therefore invite all who agree with us to do their utmost that the Union may be preserved to its historical purpose, as conceived by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and that no harm may ensue to the Republic.

Resolved, We adopt the Philadelphia Platform and consider ourselves as members of the Republican party so long as it remains true to the principles therein contained.

Resolved, We consider JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON as the representatives of these principles and true inheritors of the spirit of the Fathers of the Republic, and we ratify with joy their nomination.

Mr. ADOLPH DOUAY was the next speaker. He alluded to the persecution which every opposition to Slavery excited at the South. Here at the North, however, if any one abused free speech and a free press by advocating the extension of Slavery, he was not tarred and feathered, or hung upon a neighboring tree. Perhaps it would be better for the world if he were. We are to keep silence and not say a word against Slavery, or "the Union is in danger." As free laborers the Germans were opposed to Slavery, looking at it only in respect to their interests and not in a moral point of view. The laborers in the Slave States were looked down upon and despised. They were looked upon as an inferior class by the Slaveholders. If FREMONT and DAYTON should be elected, there would soon arise a large party in their favor at the South, composed of the workingmen who either could not or would not use slave labor. They, their brethren, called upon them of the North for deliverance from the Slave Power, and should they refuse it? No! In the case of FREMONT and DAYTON'S election, there would be no dissolution of the Union, in spite of Mr. FILLMORE'S prediction. Why, half the Southern Slaveholders would come to Washington and beg for office like whipped dogs. After some further remarks, Mr. D. concluded.

Dr. FOERSCH was the next speaker. He said that it was the cause of Freedom which called together this vast assembly. See the difference between here, the Tabernacle, and there, that rotten old wigwam, Tammany Hall. There, too, there was speaking and shouting, to-night; but was it for Freedom? No! Those there wished to extend the bonds which now resied on 3,000,000 of men into Kansas and into Nebraska. And who would be there, at Tammany? Why the Custom House would be there, and the Post-Office, and a part of the City Hall, and a part of the Police Department. Take these away and not many would be left. And enthusiasm there would be, oh! yes, of course, but it would all come from the Pewter Mug and other similar places.

Why did the Germans come here? Merely to sit down listlessly? Merely because they could get along better? No, they came to help in the struggle for liberty, to take part as free citizens, in the affairs of the country. They had given up their rights as German citizens, which had become worthless, and they had become Americans, and as true freemen they would vote for FREMONT and DAYTON. Dr. F. spoke of the opinions on Slavery of WASHINGTON, as shown, not only in his writings, but by his appointment to the highest offices of such men as JOHN JAY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and SAMUEL CHASE, who were well known as Abolitionists, and who, at the present time, if they went South, would be tarred and feathered. Dr. F. then alluded to the change of principles of the Democratic Party, which formerly, at the North, at least, opposed the extension of Slavery. Such men as the Van Bureus, who altered their course every few years, only damaged the party they belong to. BUCHANAN, also, had turned around several times. And to obliterate all recollections of his various changes, when he got the nomination, he cried out, "Oh, I am not BUCHANAN any more; forget him entirely, if you please. I am the Cincinnati platform."

And Mr. FIERCE, [*groans, long continued.*] how was it with him? Had he been true to his pledges? Why, when he (the speaker) read PIERCE'S inaugural, he thought, now everything would go right. Now every citizen would be protected in foreign countries. Well, some other Germans thought so, too, and went back to Germany and——were clapped into prison for their past political offences! And when complaint was made to Mr. MARCY, were they then reclaimed or protected? Why, no. Mr MARCY said that, considering this, and looking at that in this light and the other thing in that light, he couldn't do any thing. And so the poor, deluded American citizens yet languished in prison. And Cuba! Why, from the way PIERCE had talked he had expected to have seen every Spaniard sent out of the Island. But they were in it yet.

And the Sound Dues! How with them? Why they were not to be paid, of course. But finally PIERCE came down from his position which, different from most of his other ones, was right, and declared "We will pay; but under protest." That was like saying, when a highwayman took all your money, "I gave you the money, but I do it under protest. But very little would the highwayman care. After exposing further the wrongs and errors of the Pierce Administration and of the Slave Democracy, Dr. FOERSCH closed amid great applause.

The President, before introducing the next speaker announced that after the close of his address, a torchlight procession would be formed to march up Broadway, along Ninth-street, past Col. FREMONT'S house, to Sixth-avenue and then along Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the torches would be laid at the foot of Washington's Statue.

Mr. T. TZCHIFFER then spoke briefly. He declared that in the coming election the contest was solely between FREMONT and BUCHANAN. If there were any chance of FILLMORE'S election JEFFERSON would rise from his grave and would drive the Know-Nothing Party from the land. Mr. T. then alluded to the various inconsistent declerations of BUCHANAN on the subject of Slavery. But there was no inconsistency in FREMONT, the man of energy, of talent, of science. His reputation extended through the world. In this country even every child had long known about him, and it was so in some parts of Europe.

In conclusion, he hoped that the 4th of November, 1856, would hereafter be celebrated as the day of the regeneration of this Republic, as the 4th of July, 1776, is celebrated as the day of its birth.

After the conclusion of this speaker's remarks, the meeting separated, and a huge procession was formed by the audience and the various societies present. Over 400 torches were carried, and the Marshal's were mounted on horseback.

During the whole meeting the greatest enthusiasm and still the best order prevailed. Different from at the Buchanan meeting, we heard of no pockets being picked and no persons knocked down. The stolid Germans were thoroughly aroused, and FREMONT and DAYTON were words which, whenever named, excited the greatest applause. The presence of a very large number of Turners in their picturesque costume, added much to the difference from all previous political meetings, which this one displayed.

The Procession.

As the jam poured out of the building, hundreds of torches lighted up the street for a distance of several blocks.

The line was soon formed, headed by the Turners, bearing the American flag, and included delegations, with banners, from the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards. The procession was escorted by a number of Marshals on horseback, and was enlivened by the music of three bands. There could not have been less than two to three thousand Germans marching in line.

The procession moved up Broadway to the residence of Col. FREMONT, on Ninth-street, who is at present out of town, and halted, cheering loudly. During the halt, a brief speech was made by a German gentleman from Buffalo. Proceeding from this place, they marched through the Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and down Fourteenth-street to the Washington Statue. As the line passed round the Statue, the bands played "Washington's March," "Hail to the Chief," and "Yankee Doodle," and what remained of the torches were thrown in one blazing pile. After giving three vociferous cheers, the procession broke up, a part passing up Fourth-avenue and the rest going down the Bowery. Near Houston-street, the Turners passed the Seventeenth Ward Buchanan Club, going in the opposite direction, when the two parties exchanged a series of friendly groans and hisses.

Republican Movements in Brooklyn.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in Brooklyn during the campaign was held last evening, by the Sixth Ward Republican Club, in Constitution Hall, corner of Court and Butler streets.

The Tenth Ward Club was to have held a meeting the same evening, but adjourned to attend this meeting. The Hall was filled at an early hour, and a more intelligent and respectable appearing assemblage was never seen. At 8 o'clock the President, Mr. CURTIS, called the meeting to order and introduced J. G. LAMBD, Esq., of the Sixth Ward, at the conclusion of which speech the audience were favored with some capital singing by the Glee Club.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, was then introduced, and in an able argumentative speech knocked the so-called Democratic Platform into "pi." Mr. BUCHANAN, he said, had lost his identity, and was not in the contest at all, so he was dismissed with a few words.

The First and Third Ward Republican Club held an excellent meeting last evening at their hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. Addresses were made by Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., Judge E. H. KIMBALL, and Messrs. CONCH and EELS. Mr. MANN'S speech was able and interesting. He in general terms gave the history of the causes which brought the Republican Party into existence, and having been in Congress during Gen. JACKSON'S last Presidential term, no one is better able to perform that task.

Mr. CONCH in his speech passed a handsome eulogium on the character of the late J. OGDEN BROWN, Esq., whose demise he announced. Mr. BROWN was a faithful worker in the Republican ranks up to the time of his taking sick.

In the Seventh Ward, the Republicans dedicated their new hall on Myrtle avenue, rear of Graham-street. There was a large attendance, and addresses were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Col. E. L. SNOW, and others.

"GRAND DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE."

TAMMANY IN A FURORE.

Speeches of Ex-Governor West, Judge Parker, Hon. John Vanderbilt, Hon. D. R. Seymour, Hon. J. M. Buchanan, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, &c.

In pursuance of a call addressed to the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, a mass ratification meeting was held last night at Tammany Hall for the purpose of "responding to the National and State nominations." The standard appliances of attracting a crowd were brought into successful requisition. A vast concourse of persons was collected in the street in front of the building, while platforme round which large contingents concentrated themselves, were erected in the square and in front of the City Hall for the accommodation of such aspiring orators as might not have an opportunity of giving utterance to their pent-up feelings before the audience proper. Captain RYNDERS' big gun awoke the half-smothered echoes of the Park; innumerable banners and transparencies surrounded the platforms or were borne backwards and forwards in the surging of the crowd; a hand discoursed its sweetness from the balcony, and a few skyrockets fired at remote intervals, lent their lurid glare to light up the scene.

When the hour designated for the commencement of the business of the meeting had arrived, the doors of the Hall were thrown open, a terrific rush followed, and in a few minutes the room was almost filled. On the platform a numerous representation of the leading spirits was assembled in advance, under the auspices of the Committee of Arrangement.

Mr. J. H. CHAMBERS called the meeting to order, and nominated for President Ex-Governor WEST, who, on presenting himself, was received with loud applause.

He briefly returned his thanks, and said they might consider this as the semi-annual celebration to the memory of WASHINGTON, inasmuch as just six months ago a number of gentlemen met for the purpose of rescuing that memory from the polluting contamination of Know-Nothingism, on which occasion, in an address of great ability and surpassing eloquence, JAMES T. BRADY did the work most effectually. [Loud applause.] They wanted no sneaking "Sams"—no "path-finding" heroes. They travel'ed a road broad and well-known, and long-traveled, and embellished and beautified and trod by JEFFERSON and JACKSON and their compeers. [Great applause.]

Mr. ANDRE FROMENT then submitted a long list of Vice-Presidents, which was adopted *nem. con.* The list of secretaries presented by Mr. ANTHONY GALLAGHER was likewise adopted, with the single exception of the name of A. A. DENMAN, of the Sixth Ward, which, at the instance of Col. MIX, was struck off on the ground of his being, as was alleged, "a Fremont Know-Nothing."

Mr. ALEXANDER C. MORTON read the following resolutions, which were carried with vociferous cheers:

Resolved, That at this, the first public meeting of the reunited Democracy of the Empire City, we desire to express the sentiments of satisfaction with which we have hailed "one of the grandest events in our history"—the harmonious union of the two Democratic State Conventions, recently assembled at Syracuse, and the general action of the consolidated body; and that we do emphatically and unreservedly indicate our approval of the course pursued by our delegates, who there met and pledged their faith together—of the moderation and fraternal spirit with which it was conceived—and of the cordial and perfect coöperation which was its fortunate result.

Resolved, That because this result insures the electoral vote of the State of New-York for JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and because it gives promise of a long and prosperous return of Democratic ascendency in the administration of our State affairs, and because it renders certain the overthrow of sectional and sectarian factions, and the triumph of the Constitution over its enemies, therefore we, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, will endeavor by all just and honorable means to perpetuate and faithfully observe and live up to the union entered into at Syracuse; and that we consequently do indorse the arrangement by which the two Democratic General Committees of this City have been consolidated into one, upon terms honorable to both and satisfactory to all.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the resolutions constituting the platform of principles adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati, and by the Union State Convention at Syracuse, and of every part and portion thereof, as containing sound, just and true Democratic principles.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City and County of New-York unanimously and heartily ratify the nominations of AMASA J. PARKER for Governor, JOHN VANDERBILT for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN LESLIE RUSSELL for Canal Commissioner, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN for Inspector of State Prisons, and HENRY G. WARNER for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the admirable Electoral Ticket pledged to BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, headed by DAVID L. SEYMOUR and ADDISON GARDNER, recognizing in them, each and all, firm and true Democrats, honest and upright men, and faithful and capable public servants. That we pledge to our brethren of the interior counties our active exertions in this important canvass, and promise to our candidates a glorious majority in this City and County over all opponents.

Resolved, That in the conduct of the opposition factions in Coogress, in refusing to pass the bill calculated to pacify the difficulties in Kansas, and to provide against their recurrence; and, still more recently and more boldly, in attaching to an important bill appropriating money for the carrying on of Government an unconstitutional proviso, whereby the regular session terminated without "voting the supplies" needful for the preservation of the frontier from the depredations of savages—has demonstrated (if it were doubtful before) the danger to the Confederacy, from placing in power the factious, violent, and dangerous men who constitute the leaders and managers of the Opposition, and the necessity for a rally of all the friends of the Union and the Constitution, to rescue our country from the hands of its internal enemies.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER indulged in some explanation as to the absence of certain members of Congress who had been invited, and then took his departure for one of the platforms erected outside.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

The President then introduced, amid terrific and reiterated cheerings, Judge A. J. PARKER, who, when silence was restored, said, the union of the Democracy of this State was now cordial and complete, and this vast assembly bore witness to the fact. The Democratic presses in every portion of the State spoke with a hundred tongues, and certified and proved it. And from this moment henceforth, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, they would meet the enemy in unbroken columns. [Applause.]

A VOICE—And coopner them too. [Applause.]

Judge PARKER—It was well said by the distinguished and experienced steteeman at the head of their national ticket, that the union of the Democracy was one of the grandest events in history, occuring, as it did, at this eventful crisis. And it was true—strictly true. For it occurred in a moment of imminent peril to the country. It might save the great vote of this Empire State, and cast it on the side of safety. It might be the means of saving their country to them and their posterity for the time to come. It was under a deep sense of impending danger to the country that he presented himself before them here to-night, in answer to their invitation. He had resolved before being placed on their ticket as a candidate to serve throughout this war, to give his services as far as possible in this crisis to his country. In his own opinion, the fact of his being placed upon the ticket had by no means lessened the obligation that he owed his country. [Applause.] It might have added to it. And, while in the discharge of this duty, delicate to a candidate, he would speak of all opposing candidates with all courtesy, and with that high personal respect that he really felt for them; he would openly meet and fairly discuss the great questions that now agitate the country, for in this campaign they (the Democracy) had everything to gain by free discussion, and nothing to lose. [Applause.] The argument was all with them. The facts were all with them. An enlightened patriotism was with them. It only required a full and perfect understanding of those questions to satisfy the intelligent and the honest of the whole community, that their ticket should succeed. [Applause.] The country had been flooded, in every conceivable form, by misrepresentation. The questions that really existed and that were now at issue before the American people, had not been fairly presented by their political opponents. The Democratic Party was charged with being a Pro-Slavery party. Nothing could be more untrue or unjust. As a party, it was neither Pro Slavery nor Anti-Slavery. [Loud applause.] As a party, it advocated non-intervention. As individuals, perhaps there was not one of them here present who, if living as a settler in Kansas, or in any other Territory of the country, would not vote according to his education and his habits and preferences to make it a Free State. But they were not citizens of Kansas. That right belonged to the citizens of Kansas—not to them. ["Bravo," and Cheers.] And as citizens of this State, they exercised that right here and not in Kenses; and they had no right to meddle with the transactions of other political organizations than their own. The true question in issue on this point was, whether the people of a Territory, protected in the full and fair exercise of the elective franchise by law, should have the right to settle by their own suffrage the question whether Slavery should or should not exist there. This was the true question. And it included in the proposition the provision that the settler should be fully protected in the full and free exercise of that right. But it was said that the settler in Kansas had not been protected—that there had been incursions from Missouri—and interferences from the outside. Suppose it were so. That was not the question involved. That was a question of practice and not of principle. If it had so happened that the general Government was unfortunate in the agents it had selected to carry out the laws and protect the citizens, it was the misfortune of us all. Surely the Democratic Party could not be held responsible when they desired that the settler should be fully protected, and when it was for their interest to protect him. And yet, unjust as this was, the whole campaign, thus far, had been conducted against the Democratic Party on the ground that they were to be held responsible for all the violence done in Kansas. [Cries of "Shame on them."] Why, if they were really to look to see who was to be responsible, he begged they would cast their eyes to the other side of the contest. Who first raised the unnecessary cry which led to the establishment of the Emigrant Aid Societies? Woo spent vast sums in organizing companies armed with the deadly rifle to be sent into Kansas? [A voice—"HENRY WARD BEECHER."] Did they believe for one moment that Kansas would not even now have been a Free State, and admitted into the Union, if the Abolitionists and fanatics of the North had not first stirred up the prejudice against the South, and excited their alarm, and led to retaliation, and thus provoked violence? [Applause.] Really, instead of charging it on the Democracy whose interest it was to keep peace there and sustain their principle of non-intervention, it was their (the Abolitionist's) own act more than anything else that had led to the whole difficulty. He repeated that they (the Democracy) were not to be held responsible for the violence that existed there, whether it be on the one side or the other. They deeply deplored it—they deplored it as an interference with the elective franchise—they deplored it as hostile to their party's interests because it was attempted to be charged upon them—they deplored it because it prevented for the moment the proper understanding of the very principle upon which they stood. He would repeat that they stood as a party upon the doctrine that the citizen of a territory should have the same right to speak, to act, to vote in forming his own domestic institutions that we had here in the States. [Loud Applause.] And including also the proposition that he should be protected in the full enjoyment of his rights. Was [illegible] it was [illegible] Colonies, but [illegible] to judge for himself in Kansas as in New-York? Was a man with all the attributes that belong to him as such—with the same intellectual powers and the same intelligence—less a man in Kansas than in New-York? Was his competence to speak and to act for himself, and to govern himself, less in the one case than in the other? He wished to be understood that, in discussing this question, the proposition which he had laid down did not connect itself with the question as to the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories. He held that it was the rule of the Democratic Party to recognize it everywhere as the true policy of the country to leave that question to the people of the Territory. [Loud cheers.] Pray, to whom else could it be left? There were but two tribunals to whom it could, by any possibility, be referred—Congress or the Territory. Could that question be left with safety to Congress? What would be the consequence? Why, that the whole country was to be constantly agitated with that question whenever a new Territory was to be admitted—that this question of Slavery, the most fearful that ever existed in the country, and the only one that threatens its prosperity, was to be constantly agitated in Congress by the politicians. Members would always be elected in reference to it, and thus the controversy would be introduced into every portion of the Union and the whole country, North and South, would be rent into pieces by these attempts to have the question settled at last by a vote of Congress. God deliver them from perils like that! There was no tribunal under Heaven to which they could less safely trust to. No, the intelligence of this country, after a full and fair discussion of this question, would never come to the conclusion that Coogress is the proper arena for the settlement of this dreadful question. Never! There was but one alternative; and that was the Territory. In addition to the very great objection that it would constantly agitate the country for all time to come to keep it in Congress, there was another difficulty in the disposing of it there. If the Territories belonged to the States, they belonged to the South as well as to the North. [Applause.] In all things the South and North were placed upon the same footing; and if it was really to be settled in Congress, pray, what rule could in justice be adopted that would answer for the South and for the North? If determined by the mere physical result of votes, then whichever happened to have a majority in Congress would succeed. And thus it would become a question of power—an arbitrary exercise of arbitrary power in such a case, and not a recognition of right nor the dealing out of justice to all parts of the Union. [Applause.] There was but one alternative to this, and that was the Territory itself. There were but few who did not concede that a State had the right to regulate its domestic institutions for itself. But it was said that that right did not belong to a Territory. Suppose it were refused to a Territory? Why, how long did any acquired land remain a Territory in these days, when the whole tide of emigration is pouring westward, and especially from the North? Months would hardly elapse before it ripened into a State, and then according to the admission of all it could control and regulate the subject of Slavery. So that if the exercise of the former were forbidden to the Territory, it was for the very briefest period. And then, inasmuch as the majority decided the matter, and as the great bulk of the emigration, ten to one, is from the North, if let alone the Territory in the natural course of things would become a Free State. The party by whom this was opposed was seeking power by arraying the prejudices of one section against those of another; and he would ask whether it was safe to entrust the power of this country to a party that thrives only in panic and distress—["No, no,"] a party that never grows and strengthens, except as it preys upon the prosperity of the country; a party that might acquire power for a very short period in times of calamity and disaster and misery, but it was a power that vanished like the morning dew when the sun of prosperity burst out again upon the country. [Loud cheers.] The speaker appealed to the political history of the party referred to in proof of his assertions, and proceeded to eulogize the institutions of the country, contrasting them with the tyranical institutions of Europe. The Democratic Party did not seek to obtain power by pandering to any local or temporary excitement that might exist, and for that reason it was temporary in its popularity; it would endure to the end. It behooved that party to look calmly at the dangers by which they were surrounded. If you are sending, said the speaker, a ship on a stormy sea, freighted with the lives of those most dear to you, would you not see to it, with the greatest care and anxiety, that your pilot was a man of skill and experience? Would you, then, be less careful that you select a pilot for your Ship of State, freighted so richly as she is with the history of the past and present? Such a pilot—who will be careful in every danger, who is experienced for every trial—do we offer you. Such a pilot is JAMES BUCHANAN. [Great cheering.]

Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, Democratic nominee for Lieut.-Governor, was the next speaker. He said he was happy to meet his fellow Democrats in that Hall. He had left his home indisposed and supposed that he would be unable to speak, but since he had been in the room, the good, the true old spirit of the glorious Democracy had again roused him. [Cheers.] His words, indeed, would be few, but they would come from his heart, and be responded to, he was sure, with the same earnestness, by those who heard him. He was happy to find himself in the position in which he was placed, as the successor of the next Chief Magistrate, and willingly he would attend there as Judge PARKER'S lieutenant. In the name of God and the Democracy, he asked the meeting to follow them both. The waves of sectionalism for some time had been rolling over the land. Their opponents had tried to divide the two parts of the Union. But the Democracy, in order to insure permanence to the Union, instead of nominating a pathfinder [three groans for FREMONT, and loud cries of "Woolly Horse"], a man whose particular merits were his pathway across the Rocky Mountains, and his renown as an explorer, which proved that he had, like other explorers and adventurers, no settled purpose,—the Democracy had nominated a great statesman, whose long life had taught him to know where the line of duty should place him. He knew everything connected with our country,—he knew our Constitution. A sounder, a better, a more practical man we could not have, while if we had wanted a pathfinder, a mere explorer, why in God's name did we not take KIT CARSON? [Loud cheers.]

The chairman next introduced Hon. J. M. BUCHANAN, of Maryland. He was received with great applause, and said—This enthusiasm is perfectly comprehensible to me. It applies not to myself, but means that I bear the same name as your great standard bearer of Pennsylvania. But as I do not wish to sail under false colors, or to arrogate honors that do not belong to me, I beg to say that I am not related to or in the slightest degree connected with that distinguished man. He is not responsible for any thing that I may say. I am here to speak for myself and myself only. You have never seen me before. I have never seen you before. Yet to each of you I feel as a brother. You are, so help me God, all of you my brothers.

The speaker proceeded to say that he had come from the South to one of the Northern Springs, to renovate a broken constitution—for he was but a reed shaken by the wind—and he had been asked to stop at Old Tammany. He liked Old Tammany. There was a pure Democracy there, and he felt more proud of it than ever he did before, because it contained a united Democracy. There were no Hards, no Softs, no Hunkers, no Barnburners, but they were all one party, and they were going to be victorious. He was one of those who at Cincinnati had nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, and there at Cincinnati he had uplifted his prayer that the Democracy of New-York might be united. The work was commenced there, but it was consummated at Syracuse. The Democrats of the country could never have conceived to have gone into the strife if New-York had been divided.

Mr. BUCHANAN proceeded to eulogize the condition of the slaves at the South. They were always, he said, dancing to the music of the banjo—always awaking the echoes with their peals of merry laughter. Their condition, really, was an enviable one; there was nothing better upon earth. Those of the Northern States, especially the ministers of the Gospel who had advised that Sharpe's rifles should be used to kill the wives and children of their fellow-beings, of their white brethren, of Americans,—they pretended to shed tears over the negroes. We don't, (cried the speaker,) we don't believe them. Do they say the condition of the negro is unfortunate? They are mistaken. They are false. The negro woman, in her clean dress of colored calico, was more contented than Queen VICTORIA, in her robes of State; and when asked why she was so happy, would reply: "God bless old massa, he gives it to me; he is so good."

The *Herald* had quoted from the *Journal of Commerce* that morning that the vote of the State of Maryland was doubtful. It was not true. She would not blot out her glorious renown which she had gained in the great days of the Revolution. No! No!

The speaker then denounced Mr. FILLMORE for his Know Nothingism. He would not get an electoral vote in the Union. He was worse than FREMONT, because FREMONT had a principle and FILLMORE had none. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DOUGHERTY, of Pennsylvania, predicted that in November BUCHANAN would be lifted to the highest pinnacle of this world's renown, where he would place his name on the shining scroll of fame and immortality! Pennsylvania would be true to the Democracy, as the stream was true to the sea! The question was whether, in the first blushing years of her boyhood, America was to be left for every disease to prey upon her vitals, and which [illegible] every man to the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] He was himself a Democrat, and proud of [illegible]

[illegible] Democracy. [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy

[illegible] Daily Times.

[illegible], Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

Since leaving [illegible] myself in this beautiful village, filled, as it now is, to repletion by the fashion and fashion of the Union. I had feared from the many threats contained in Southern papers during the Winter and Spring, that the good society of the South had made up their minds to give Saratoga and Newport under the ban, and not only would the amiable and accommodating hosts of the great hotels be deprived of Southern patronage, but what would be to all a real source of regret, we were destined to lose the charming society of our Southern friends. In this I have been most agreeably disappointed. Among the first of familiar faces that I met, was Col. G. and his lovely lady, with a party from Columbus, Georgia; and on inquiry, I am told that the number of Southern visitors at the Springs has never before been so large. I am glad to be assured that while Congress Spring holds out, we shall have no such separation of our pleasant friends inflicted upon us. And who are inclined to believe this great hug-a-boo of disunion is growing more and more ridiculous, until it shall require great courage or unsurpassed stupidity to put it forward to frighten the North into the docility of demeanor and servility of conduct which has won for the men of the North the name of *doughface*.

The first week of my coming was one series of rainy days, and a drive to the lake was not to be thought of. But at last the sun shone out in all its splendor, and the world at *The States* was in motion. I was taken by surprise, seeing the number of private equipages in readiness. It was a show of riches I never before saw outside of any hotel or mansion in this country. While the guests were departing for their afternoon drive, I walked into the Western Veranda, where Munck's band was playing. This is one of the best bands I have had the pleasure of hearing for a long time. The talents of Munck are of a high order. His associates are admirably trained, and they meet every other morning at the Congress at 6¾ o'clock with military precision, and play his admirable selections from the Opera for one hour. My friend, Dr. V. B——, said to me he regarded Congress Spring the best of all vehicles for the administration of medicins: the taking of libations of Congress Water to the music of Munck's band, and surrounded by the beautiful scenery and grounds about the Spring. He might have added—in presence of the morning beauties who have had the rare self-denial, having danced till twelve—to rise and dress by seven the next morning.

The wealth of the country centres here, and its manifestations combine all that the ingenuity and skill of Paris and Lyons have created for the display of female grace. The most important modification of female dress, is the hoop of our great grandmothers, now recovered after the lapse of near a centnry. Being a modest man, I have felt myself embarrassed in Broadway, New-York, by seeing these mysteries of the bed-chamber hung ontside the shops, and I have saved my blnshes hy turning my head; hnt in the Broadway of this village I have found myself nonplussed; for, not content with hanging these novelties of the season at their shop doors, they suspend them from the posts and awnings on the outside walk, so that there is nothing to be done, but to shut one's eyes and hasten forward. Not that I have the slightest objection to seeing just so much of the skirt and its belongings, as a lady pleases to display, which is a matter entirely resting with herself—to be determined by her own sense of the prettiness which have been so loog hid from view, owing to the load of drapery they have had to carry; of which they are now relieved hy this happy recovery of the hoop, which admits of the freest movement and at all suitable times, to a holding up of the flowing skirts, in a way to be graceful and attractive.

But I shall weary yonr readers. I will take them into the Saloon an hour before the opening of the Ball on last Friday night. Ladies are now assembling in their beautiful costumes. Diamonds hid from the gaze of the crowd have been withdrawn from the Iron Safe of the Hotel, and the caskets are now open and empty. There is nothing so beautiful as a well-dressed woman! a lady whose brilliancy brightens with the beauty of her dress and the splendor of her diamonds.

I might plead the example of dear Miss Murray, if I sent you the entire Alphabet, as figuring conspicuously on this night, but as it would interest but few of your readers I shall not attempt to see how well I might succeed in this descriptive letter-writing. Every one who has been familiar here, knows, that of those most observed by observers, is Mrs. Rush of Philadelphia, Mrs. Otis of Boston, Mrs. George Wood of New-York, matrons who hold the highest rank and deservedly so. Nor can they overlook Mr. Frank Waddell, who, as master of ceremonies, has laid all visitors under obligation, for his zeal in keeping up the hall of society. But we fear to be more particular. Indeed it is hard to select from such a throng of grace, youth, beanty, and talent.

I have wondered where certain letter-writers of the present day find the origioals for their charcoal sketches of society at Saratoga and Newport. I have been "a looker-on in Vienna" for some years, and have made the most agreeable acquaintances at the springs and elsewhere, and I have met with no Mr. nor Mrs. Potiphar, and my belief is that for all that makes up society, the cities of the North, as well as the plantations of the South, bring to these centres of wealth and fashion, a superior order of man and women than can he found elsewhere. It would be a libel upon enr schools, academies, and colleges not to admit the truth of this assertion, not to speak of the influence of liberty to elevate the condition and faculties of the race.

But let us hasten to the assembly-room of the United States Hotel—the assembly-room of Saratoga. The ball has opened. Under the kind auspices of a lovely girl to whom I have been largely indebted for pleasant hours listening to her music, I was saved from the awkwardness of being in a crowd solitary and alone.

Munck's hand were playing a most inspiriting polka, as we entered. At the Ocean House, Newport, and United States, Saratoga, the most graceful dancing is to be seen on this side of the ocesn. And so characteristic are the steps of those who excel, that I said to my fair friend, "That is Miss C.," pointing to a young lady of Gramercy-park, whose face was hid at the instant—and it was while Miss —— was pointing ont to me the celebrities about us, my attention was arrested hy a graceful, sylph-like figure sweeping across the floor radiant with diamonds, and like a divinity clothed in light. Her gauzy drapery streamed like a meteor as she passed me. Soon she came to one of those little stand-stills in polking which gave me time to admire her figure and the brilliancy of her diamonds. They seemed to be rather the condensed scintillations of stars, worn hy a goddess, than the products of the mine worn by a woman. I believe I said as much to my lady friend, who replied—

"You have heard of the desperate depravity of [illegible] daughters, and their love of the world [illegible] things?"

"Yes!" I replied, "and is this o daughter of Hawitt?"

"She is a *deacon's* widow! What do you think of that? Is she not a sad example of falling from grace?"

"No!" I exclaimed, "but rather the most perfect expression of grace."

"Do not go too near her, or you may fall, [illegible] and be drowned—in love."

"No fear of me. I find it wisest, safest and best, to worship the stars in their far-off spheres, and with them nearer."

The ball went on, and as I saw all that was seeable, I felt in good season to rise at 6 and go to the Congress Spring. Doctor Mussey, of Cincinnati once said to me: "Of all Springs within his knowledge there was no one which was to be compared with the Congress Spring for the [illegible] number of ills for which it was used." And I doubt not this has been the experience of multitudes of men and women from every State, county, city, town and village in the Union.

Let us be glad there is no lack of water at the Springs, no diminution of visitors to this fonntain of health and centre of union.

With great respect, P. S.

SARATOGA.

The Celebrities There—Balls, Amusements, Incidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Saratoga, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

Everybody is here, from the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the humblest plowman in the law. There is a learned Rabbi from the East, and an Indian orator from the West, and the representatives of every form of Christianity and Heathen superstition between.

We saw this morning M. des Place, the earnest friend of Lamartine, whose efforts are a credit to himself, whatever they may be to him for whom he pleads; and we hear that he meets with success, which must be gratifying to hoth, for the kindly interest it betokens and the more tangihle good it brings.

It would take a column to enumerate all the celebrities who help to maka np the throng Among them are Judge Woodruff of New-York, Eugene Lawrence, anthor of the *British Historians*, the most interesting of histories; Secretary Leavenworth and Jndge Hall of Syracuse, Wm. Chauncey of New-York, Senator Moselt of Buffalo, Dr. Beales, Dr. Murray—how we like to listen to his hearty good humor and look upon his sunny face!—Dr. Price, Dr. Abeel, Dr. Spring, Dr. Mandeville, and Mademoiselle Rachelle!

Either me or the printers made a mistake in speaking of Lady Montgomery, which is worth correcting. She is the danghter of the celebrated Irish rebel O'Poole, whose family descended from the great King of Leinster, Brian Borrhoime, who was killed in driving the Danes from Ireland. The father of Mrs. M., after many hair-breadth escapes, reached this country, and was followed hy his family, who were cordially welcomed to the homes of American patriots. She became the wife of James, brother of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. Her sons are remarkable for great inventive geniuses,—one being the author of a greet improvement in steam-boilers, and the other the holder of a petent for corrugated iron, which is almost equal to the discovery of a new meterial of vast strength for huildinge of al sorts. Surely, a woman with snch ancestry and such posterity, should write her life and adventures.

Jnst now we have also the little Irish lady who is becoming famous for her travels, though she has no ambition to rival Madame Pfeiffer, and does not intend to go round the world. She had a great desire to see the "New Conntrie," and after two or three years of earnest antreaty obtained his father's consent to come with only the attendence of a servant, and left her home in April for this purpose. She has never written a book either, and does not intend to, but if she did, says she should dwell largely upon the gallantry and genuine politeness of American gentlemsn. She has experienced many adventures, hnt not one of an nnpleasant nature, and enjoys her tour even more than she expected. She is young and exceedingly modest and retiring in her deportment, hut with all the originality and keen relish for hnmor which characterize her people. From New-York to Washington, thence to St. Lonis, tha Mammoth Cave, Cincinnati, Niagara, Quebec, Montreal and Saratoga, she has quietly pursued her way, and we should like to see the book she would write of observations and reflections. We wish there were more ledies of her enterprise and love of knowledge, and we shall rejoice when the old feudal and harharous notion that ladies cannot move without an escort, is universally abandoned. It originated when women, frail and weak, needed the defence of man from the personal assault of ruffians and highwaymen, and was absolutely necessary in barharous countries and ages. Now it is merely ridiculous, and we should think men would rejoice to be delivered from a servitude which *dubbs* them mere traveling conveniences and haggage masters. On every thoroughfare and to every pnhlic place in this country and Great Britain, a lady may go with safety alone; if a gentleman accompanies her it must he for companionship or respectability. As a companion he will ever be in demand, and nobody would go alone who could have the hlessing of agreeahle company. But one who can be nothing more than an escort, must be a bore, in any place and on every occasion, and ladies can never be intelligent, useful, healthy women, till this barbarism is expunged from the code of civilization. Our little friend is as womanly as any lody who spends her days not only here, hut all her life, trailing flounces across tapestry carpets, languishing in idleness and ease, and infinitely more agreeahla. She traveled in England and Scotland in the same way, hut on the Continent had an escort. Snccess, say we, to her landahle undertaking. She is of a rich and nohle family of Dublin, highly educated, and sure to win her way to every open honest heart.

Some people say tha ladies never dressed so well as this season, and some that they never dressed so ridiculonsly. Why ladies should not expose their arms and husts as well as their faces and hande, is an oft-repeated question, which seems in no danger of being settled, and ladies seem to be inclined to do as they please. All ordinary ideas of delicacy and decency some of them certaioly offend, for which they may he able to give good reesons to their own consciences, and under no obligation to give good reasons to the world at large. The world at large are certaiuly allowed to jndge of their personal charms, for which they onght to be duly grstefol!

But, on the whole, the last three halls, one at each hotel, have been pleasant affairs, *going off* to the satisfaction of all. The Saratoga papers chronicle the names of the satins and silks and tulles, and the ladies who wore them, which is sufficient, we presume, for all necessary purposes. At the United States we had an amusing adventure which was not in the programme. In the midst of a grand quadrille, as the gentlemen and ladies were taking hands to *wheel*, (we do not know the technical term,) every gas-light snddenly disappeared! Bnt the moon shone hrightly down, and they immediately commenced promenading in the midst of a general huzz of laughter and talking, which wos kept np right merrily for ten minutes, the moon and two tall candles held aloft hy servants being the only substitute for fifty hurners. When these blazed forth again there was a general shont and clapping of hands, and the danciog was resumed with more spirit than before.

Gov. Clark has been here for a week, and these were his daughters' first halls. But dressing and dancing do not seem to he their highest ambition. And we were informed concerning several who are denominated *belles*, that they were young ladies of extensive acquirements in learning and arts, as well as hrilliant accomplishments. There is no reason why either of these shonld supersede the other.

There seems a prospect that the season will be protracted beyond its usual length, as the reports from Newport are not so favorahle as usual. Before another season it is rumored thera are to be two new hotels, and they would be well filled now if they were ready. If the present fashion continnes, the dining-rooms will have to be enlarged, for it is only at Congress Hall that the hoops have anything lika fair play, and there only one lady can walk down at a time, while at table the men look as if they were pinioned—there is no snch thing as elbow-room. But it is a consolation that it is impossible for the fair creatures any farther to "enlarge the borders of their phylacteries." Next year we presume they will look [illegible] bean-poles. May we [illegible] there to see.

SURF.

NEWPORT.

The Season at Newport—Drives, Balls, Amusements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Newport, Bellevue House, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

I have been sojourning here for nearly a month, and have concluded that of all the Summer retreats in this country, none combine the advantages for health and amnsement that are to be found here. I came as yon perceive long before the *season* had fairly begun, when those who dwell in the cottages were leaving the city to occupy and enjoy them, when the hotels were hnt just opened, and hut few visitors were seen in them—and when, in fact, everything betokened the approach of some great event. That event has occurred; It is doing so now, in all its fullness. You see it in the conconrse of strange faces that pass you, in the elegant equipages, costly dresses, hops, dinner parties, *matinées*, and all the variety of attractions that make up the existence and duration of society—let it be social or fashionahle.

I drove down to "Bateman's" yesterday afternoon—but for the sake of fresh air and a superb sea view, one has just at this moment to endure a great tornado of dust, and run the risk of collision with other vehicles, from the temporary hlindness with which you are inflicted. The road thither is crooked, and over the rocks, but very picturesqne; and there are several gates through which you have to pass, opened hy ragged little boys or girls who expect compensation for their ardnous services. One should be well stocked with coppers, when riding to Bateman's, for these youthful myrmidons rely npon this taxation. I heard of one of them who, last Summer, collected pennies to the amonnt of some eighteen dollars, and with them purchased a very desirahle hridled cow for his mother.

The great object of taking this ride seeme to be to get one's carriage locked in with a hnndred or less others, on a point of grass-covered land, ahout fifty feet square—and when once well fastened into that position, and seemingly beyond tha possihility of extrication, to sit quietly and stare at those persons around you, note what they wear, and how they look. If you think they appear to better advantage than yourself, yon at once turn your shoulder and mark how the silvery surf dashes npon the rocks, or how the little beach birds vie with each other in their contest for the food that each ripple washes up for them. From this point you can look for a great distance up the road, and see the long procession of pleasure-seekers as they come dashing forward through the clonds of dnst. It is really a pretty sight. There is fine fiehing from off the cliffs in this vicinity, and parties go off frequently from our house in quest of bass, hlne fish and flounders.

And so you see that, turn which way yon please, you will ever find some source of amusement—some method for distracting a mind warped and oppressed hy the cares of city life.

The hotels are all full now. If yon desire an excess of noisy life, yon would naturally go to the Ocean Honse or the Atlantic. There an incessant whirl of gayety is kept up—perhaps, however, not so much now as in former days. You find many etrangers, who come to stay for a few days or so, at those houses. In front of the "Ocean," the sight reminds you of a country fair, with the throng of carriages, horses, idle boys, fish carts, organ men, bouqnet venders, dealers in straw ware, end others of the itinerant epecies. There is no such thing as comfort there. The Germaniane form certainly one of the chief attractions; they seem to play better than ever. You seldom find such precision, sentiment, and just ideas of rythm and time as prevail with them.

And, speaking of comfort, I should mention that much of that, as well as a reasonable degree of gayety, are to be fonnd at the "Fillmore" and "Bellevue." The former of these houses was new this Summer. It is rather small, hut full, and I hear well kept. The puhlic *salon* is large and pretty, and in it I had the pleasure of attending, a few mornings since, an impromptn *matinée musicale*, and hearing Brignoli sing with one or two of New-Yo k's sweetest amateur sopranos.

The idea which was circulated through some of your city journale, when the season first opened, thot a feeling of jealonsy and hostility prevailed hetween these houses, is perfectly absurd. There has been no cause for anything of the kind. The Bellevue Hotel passed into new hands this Summer, and is, they say, better kept than any here There is not a epare room in the house, and visitors are turned away constantly.

The great feature of the season will undoubtedly be the magnificent hall to come off next Friday at this house. This is instituted hy the gentlemen, as a token of esteem to Mr. Peckham, tha modest and accommodating proprietor—for through a great deal of enmity and opposition which was thrown in his path early in the Summer, he has forced his way into the good opinion of every ona. The saloon in which this hall is to be given is a new, elegant and spacious one; and when it is decorated and filled with beauty and fashion, the sight will be magnificent. I understand the utmost splendor in dresses and flowers and jewelry will prevail here.

I presume that those persons who are in the habit of reading lettere from watering-places as being the lightest species of literature one can resort to during the hot hours of Summer, will expect from one a detailed acconnt of the society here—who are the handsome ladies and how well they dress, and with what degree of gallantry the beaux condnct themselves. But such is not my mission at this time. I will not mention the qniet little *tête-à-têtes* behind the piazza columns—the extremely romantic rides to tha Glen—the charming walks on the cliffs of Sunday afternoons, and being caught in the sndden showers—the numerous quaint devices made useful for tender purposes, and ——but I must cease, or run the risk of being called personal in my remarks.

Last evening, as I came over from the Atlantic, I could not help pausing for a moment in the square to take a look at the old stone tower. Tha moon was shedding her fullest beams upon it, and I fancied the spirits of the old Northmen who were supposed to have hnilt it were hovering around me; and how forcibly was I remlnded of that beautiful poem of Longfellow's, snpposed to be addressed to the departed Viking, beginning with:

"Speak! speak! thon fearful guest,
Who, with thy hollow breast,
Still in rude armor dress'd,
Comest to haunt me."

How many persons, absorbed in the pursuit of pleasure, pase and repass that mysterious old building every day, and yet never give one thought as to its origin.

The Germanians give a *soirée dansante* at tha Ocean House this evening, and there is a rumor afloat that one of the most fashionable ladies of yonr City, well-known and admired, intends making her *début* as a singer at a Concert next week. This step, I understand, is much deprecated hy her relatione, hut will doubtless be taken, owing to pecnniary considerations.

There is no end to the extravagance here. What do you think of one belle who is said to have brought *one hundred* dresses with her—and a Bean Brummel whose wardrobe required a whola express wagon in ite transportation from the steamboat? consisting of nine trunks, two hat boxes, three shawls, and a perfect phalanx of canes and umhrellas.

There have heen a few parties given during the last week, prominent amongst which was one called the "Rosehud Party," given hy a well-known historian who resides here, and called hy that melodious title because the assemblage was composed of young girls only. It was a very charming affair.

I know of nothing further which would interest you particularly, excopt to say a few words about that universal topic, the weather. If Newport had no other attractions, the fine cool sea breeze that is wafted constantly over it, and the comfortable mornings and nights you are always sure to have, were enough to draw visitors here. People [illegible] take [illegible] as they find them. If there's a fog [illegible] where he is to stop for the [illegible] there is dust and wind, you drive and visit the [illegible]. The main purpose is to enjoy yourself, and no let or hindrance must mar that in any way.

But I must close for the present, for I hear that diabelical gong echoing through the halls for dinner; and a stage has just driven up to the door, crowded with visitors, whom "I hope I may be there to see."

SURF.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Spanish Coup d'etat—Pelissier and his Dukedom—Personal Sketch of the Marshal—His Reception at Marseilles—A Romantic Suicide and a Revolting Murder.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

New-York is not alone in its enjoyment of a "heated season." Paris just now is breathing fire and flames, at an average of 91° Fahrenheit, which in this mild climate is equivalent to a much higher figure in New-York. The theatres are "closed for repsrations," or in other words, for want of patrons hardy enough to venture within their doors, and ths newsmakers have either fled the town, or are hid away in some ehady corner, incapahle of doing their duty to the puhlic.

THE MONITEUR'S DEFENCE OF O'DONNELL.

Saragossa did not give us the anticipated fight, and thns has dled out the insurrection and the excitement on Spanish affairs. The *Moniteur* and the *Débats*, however, find the force to undertake a discussion in defencc of the *coup d'état* of O'Donnel. They attempt to prove that the acts of the present Chief of the Spanish Cabinet do not constitute a *coup d'état*, and ths pertinacity with which the *Moniteur* returns upon the subject, especially since its articles are believed to emanate from the Emperor himself, gives to them a certain degree of importance. The question is in everybody's mouth, Does the Emperor, at this late day, wish to convince us that the events of the 2d December did not constitnte a *coup d'état*? The discussion is growing so warm, that some of the foreign journals who have taken the lead in opposition to the *Moniteur*, especially those of Brussele, have heen interrnpted in their circulation in Paris.

PELISSIER'S DUKEDOM.

The ennouncement of the *Moniteur* that the title of Duke had been conferred on Marshal Pelissier, caused a good deal of sensation at Paris. It was the first and only time that the present Emperor had exercised this prerogative, and people had hegun to think that he never intsnded to nse it for fear of compromising his positiou as a *parvenu* and as an elected Chief of State. But the Emperor no donht thought that the people wonld readily ratify any honors which hs might confer on the conqneror of Sebastopol, and if he ever wished to lay down a precedent for future occasions, this would be the favorite moment. It is not yet known what the title of the new Dnke is to be. A journal of Marseilles calls him Duke of Sebastopol, while a journal of this city speaks of him as Marshal Duke Pelissier. Nor is it known whether this nomination is to be followed hy others of the same kind. The act seems to have been taken hy the Emperor without the knowledge of his edvisers, for the Ministerial journals are as much astonished os anybody.

THE MARSHAL'S AFFAIRE DU CŒUR.

Marshal Pelissier is 62 years of age and a hechelor. When young he loved and was loved by a lady, daughter of a wealthy and infinential gentleman of Paris, who refused the marriage on account of the occupation of the then captain, and of the inequality of their fortnnes, for ths Pelissier fsmily has no estate. The lovers both remain aingle to this day, end they are lovers still. When the captain had become General, the father of the young lady gave his consent to the marriage, and then Pelissier, to show his independence, refused. Bnt he none the less did violence to his heart, for ha had not ceased to love the girl. She is now 46 years old, and yet a handsome person, and as may be supposed, her heart palpitates at the annonncement of his new honors and of his speedy arrival at Paris. His hrother and sister, however, who reside at Paris, and from whom I obtain these details, say that he will never marry, unless the desire to perpetnate his new title should have changed his mind. In that case he would not marry the lady in question.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF PELISSIER.

Marshal Pelissier is the son of a family of soldiers. He has a hrother—Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel Pelissier—who was with the army in the Crimea, where he distinguished himself in the Corps of Engineers. The brave Gen. Blanchard, who was seriously wounded at tha Malakoff, aod the distinguished Colonel Dieu, are the Marshal's cousins. A nephew of the Marshal, only twenty-three years of age, son of Madame Dupont, the Marshal's eldest sister, ie already Captain in the Imperial Guard, and wears three decorations on his hreast,—the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Victoria Medal, given hy the Queen of England, and the Cross of St. Ferdinand, given hy the Queen of Spain. Ile was the Morshal's secretary in the Crimea, and served as Aid-de-camp at the taking of the Malakoff. The Cross of St. Ferdinand he obtained by eervioes rendered to the corps of Spanish officers who were sent to the Crimea. This yonng officer, whom I know very well, declares that his nncle, the Marshal, inspires him with snch feor when he is in his presence, that he intends to leave town before he arrives. There are, indeed, hut few officers of his staff who do not enffer from his more than rude manners towards them. This well-known character of the Marshal leaves him without personal sympathy, either in or ont of the army; he is admired for his talent os a soldier, bnt he is not loved. And yet his friends assert that, like most brave soldiers, he has excellent qualities of the heart.

MORE HONORS IN EXPECTANCY.

The friends of Marshal Pelissier believe that he is destined for the post of Minister of War. Marshal Vaillant is tired of the office, and as he is the bosom friend of Pelissier, he will insist that he shall be his successor. Until lately there hes been no syinpathy between the Emperor and Marshal Pelissier, and such an appointment would have heen out of the qnestion. But, to use a convenient French word, there has been a *rapprochement* between these two personages, and it is not improhahle that the event meotioned may take plece. With his titles of Marshal, Senator, Duke and Minister of War, the couqneror of Sebastopol will be tolerahly well provided for. The two first titlee secure him an income of a hundred ond twenty thousand francs a year, (eighty thousand as Marshal and thirty thousand as Senator,) while with tha title of Duke the State must give him a dotation in money or its equivalent in landed estate, and there yet remains the salary of Minister of War, which is greater than hoth the salaries of Marshal and Senator. As for the Marshal's politics, his friends assert positively that he stands in the convenient position of a neutral. Ha is thus a gennina soldier, ready at all times to defend his country, no matter who the chief of State may be. He has no disposition for politics.

RECEPTION AT MARSEILLES.

The reception given to Marshal Pelissier at Marseilles was worthy of a great conqueror. The *fêtes* lasted for three days and appear to have been conducted on a scale of magnificence to which the Mediterranean city has till now been a stranger. The Marshal ahhors these official ceremonies, but he finds himself unabla to avoid them. At Marseilles he asked and obtained leave to pay his respects to the Emperor, who is still at Plombières. The visit was paid yesterday, and the Marshal will srrive In Paris to-morrow. The officers of the army of Paris are ordered to receive him at [illegible] invited him to the residence of [illegible] will remain to turn on Saturday, and [illegible] receptions [illegible] with the [illegible] will take place on the 15th of August [illegible] the annual fête. After this [illegible] will go to spend two months at their chateau of Pau, at Bairritz, where Capt. Dupont, the brother-in-law of Marshal Pelissier, is Governor, and who has received orders to prepare the palace for the contemplated visit.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

A suicide snd an assassination, both uniting more than the ordinary share of romance and brutality, have afforded eoms excitement to the city this week. A yonng Spanish Count, who is spending the interest of a large fortuns in Paris, in learning to become "*un homme fait*," (to adopt the cant of the *quartier Bréda*,) and who happens to occupy the whole first floor of the hotel opposite the window where I write, had among his mistresses a favorite who was known to the Parisians as *la belle Ecuyère*, from her passion for fine horses. This girl never ceased to astonish the promenaders with her magnificent equipages or her dariog feats of horsemanship, so that the whole city, the city of this year, had got to know her. One of her last equipages was the wonder of the town; an elegant Russian dronska, drawn by a magnificent horse, harnessed and dressed with bells in the Russian style, which she drove herself through the crowded promenade at a pace to make the hair of masculine drivers stand on end. Only a few days ago I saw this girl on the Boulevard, mounted on a wall-trained bay, playing a trick on the promenaders which few women would have had the courage to attempt. By a touch of the hand unperceived hy the crowd, she made her horse stand and kick furiously into the air, as if determined to throw her over his head. This daring exercise she continued until a large crowd of excited people rushed to essist her or to see her fall, when suddenly ceasing the pressure of her hand and sinking a spur into the horse's side, he dashed off on a gallop to the great astonishment of the hundreds of spectators. At a distance of two or three hlocks she etopped egain, set her horse to kicking, gathered instantaneously another large crowd of astonished and frightened people, and then again dashed away on a gallop, leaving her spectators bewildered. This she repeated at regular interv als as far as I conld see her on the Boulevard. She was elegantly dressed in a riding habit, and without her "tiger." This girl loved the Count vlolently, a love which was reciprocated on his part, but lately they had qnarreled and ceased to live together. To forget his love, the Count took a voyage of a fortnight into Switzerland unknown to the girl, hut at the end of that time he had forgotten his griefs towards her and returned, determined to have a reconciliation. The girl on her part was in despair; she waited two weeks to hear from him, bnt believing that he had finally left her, she determined to commit suicide. So she dressed herself in her finest toilette, put on all her fine jewelry, closed the room tight, set three furnaces of charcoal hurning, and lying down on her hed, died snffocated. The Commissary of Police was opening the door by force when the Count arrived. His grief on seeing the dead body of his mistress is represented as something terrible to hehold. Ha is a man of strong passions, incapahle of self-control, and his lamentations were startling to the spectators of the scene. Soon afterwards arrived the girl's mothsr—a respectable farmer's wife from the country—and then occurred another scene of grief which it would be difficult to render in all its truthfulness. Seizing the white hands of the lifeless corpse in her own, hardened hy the labors of the field, the mother exclaimed—"Oh, my daughter! how much better it would have been to have toiled in the fields with your poor mother than to have come to such an end as this!" But the history of this poor girl is only the history of thousands of the beautiful girls of the provinces who fall into the abyss of Paris life. The Connt had her hnried in grand style at the Cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, and now he goes every day to weep and to lay flowers over the body of his lamented mistress. He looks pale and haggard; he walks up and down the street and returns on his steps like a man abont to be forsaken of his reason, and the people of the hotel declare that he has eaten no solid food since the unfortunate occurrence.

A REVOLTING MURDER.

The mnrder took place in the Rue de la Fidelité. A young man about twenty-six, clerk in a pnblic office of the municipality, had for mistress some time ago a yonng woman of considerable personal beauty, aged abont twenty-one. For some reason or other, she had refused to live with him for the last six months, notwithstanding his entreoties and threats to indnce her to change her mind. Three nights ago, however, he succeeded in getting her to his residence. There, as it now appears, they had a regular orgie, at the end of which he severed her head from her hody with a dull table knife. About daylight the *concierge* of the house, hearing a noise on the stairs, and supposing that some one wae laaving the house clandestinely, directed his wife to get np and see who it was. The wife had no sooner stepped into the carriage-way than she saw the young man in question tranquilly descending the stairs with a dead body, munns a head, on his shoulders. The woman screamed, and her hushand, who was an old soldier, seized his sahre, and, rushing out, flourished it in the air before the man and declared he shonld not pass. The murderer then dropped the headless body, and running np staire, jumped out of a two-story window and got away. The head of the victim wes found packed away in a box, and it was evidently his intention to leave the body in some place where suspicion would not fall npon him, and perhaps throw the head in the river or burn it up, so that the body could not be recognized. The girl was unknown in the house, and her body was therefore taken to the Morgue, where it has been exposed for two days to the puhlic, who press in snch crowde to see it that the police have been obliged to form a *queue*, as they do at the theatres. The head has been embalmed so as to preserve the features for recognition, and a daguerreotype has also been taken with the same view. The cut in the neck is covered hy an ingenious disposition of the hair, so that the corpse still bears a natural look. Thns far none of the thousands who have visited the Morgue hava recognized her, and the murderer is still ot large.

MALAKOFF.

Personal.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from July 31 to Aug. 7, 1856.

E. T. Curistiaason, Jamas M. Cooper, D. Marley, M. Gibney and wife, R. Martin, Mrs. E. M. Gay, R. S. Palmer, J. L. Rhodes, F. R. Fowler, B. Taylor, R. Goodman, A. J. Jackson, J. Packard, Jr., Joseph Francis and lady, Isaac P. Francis, Miss Packard, W Bartlet and wife, F. M. Kelley, R. S. Henderson, A. H. Blun, Oscar Smedberg, Miss Townsends, Mrs. E. Hurd, C. H. Delavan, Miss Delavan, E. T. Dunton, W. B. McGrath, J. S. Kendall, K. Diderick, G. M. Speir, Mrs. W. M. Fellows, Miss Fellows, New-York; O. M. Anderson, Miss Andsrson, J. R. Black, Miss Jacobs, Kentucky; G. W. Farnum, W. B. Carver, W. G. Moorhead and family, W. E. Moorhead, R. F. Smith, Jas. B. Shappard, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Probasco, E. Loring, Ohio; B. F. Holmes, H. Tucker, H. Millarde, S. H. Hurd, W. Brodhead and wife, Massachusetts; Thos. R. Emannel, Alabama; W. Yoong, Miss S. Young, Chas. Todd, Edgar Ames, Missouri; W. C. Thompkins and wife, Louisiana; S. P. Carrick, Edward Wise, Tennessee; E. Woolcott, Island Cuba; S. North, Rhode Island; Thos. McKeade, Colin B. McKeade, Maryland.

In Monongalia, on Saturday morning, the 16th of August, 1856, just one year ago, Hon. Abner Lawrence departed this life, and was entombed at the Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 23d day of that month. A reference to that solemn day [illegible] of Providsoce will recall to many minds the [illegible] heartfelt sorrow which pervaded this community when it was announced that this truly good and upright man had forever left the scenes of mortal life, beloved, honored and lamented.—*Boston Courier.*

The Condition of Italy.

From the London Tablet, Aug. 2.

The condition of Italy is indeed pitiable. Distracted by Governments which have no sympathy but that of common jealousy, and by nationalities which have [illegible] their long [illegible] the common oppressor, she can find in her [illegible]ed patriots neither dignity of opinion nor unity of action. With a language which is a [illegible] beauty unites the expression of tender sympathies and high aspirations, with a people whose lower orders furnished the bravest soldiers to the armies of Napoleon, and whose higher ranks have recently furnished martyrs to the cause of liberty, such as the countrymen of Russell and Sidney might admire, with a cause which might inflame a generous sympathy in every brave and patriotic breast, still Italy can neither combine her sons in a struggle against her foes, nor in accordance among themselves. As the pressure of the foreign yoke becomes more galling, as the tyranny of domestic misgovernment becomes more odious and humiliating, so increase the differences and distractions between the men whose courage is invoked to break, or whose wisdom is expected to solve, her ignoble subjection.

There are divisions between her patriots as there are divisions between her neighbouring States and cognate principalities. Freedom is desired, sighed for, and may be fought for; but she is secondary to the ambition, the jealousies, and hatred of those who aspire to win her. And well do they who govern Italy know this fatal weakness; richly do they profit by it; largely and lavishly will they foment it. They will encourage and embrace it as the best ally while the conflict lasts, and as the strongest reserve when the conflict is won. So long as it endures, the Austrian will be all-powerful in Bologna, sacerdotal misgovernment will drain the finances and plunder or exile the citizens of Rome, Naples will tolerate an oppression more iniqnitous than any of the 15th or 16th centuries, and Tuscany will compensate for her exemption from flagrant violence by her exposure to the petty annoyances of antocracy. To the foreign Power who invades, and to the domestic despot who insults and pillages Italy, the jealousies of her citizens and recriminations of her patriots are a permanent and reliable resource; and from none of them has either received so much aid as from M. Mazzini and his partisans.

The name of Mazzini will be long remembered, if not cherished, in Italy. He is entitled to that exceptional fame which survives the presence and the achievements of him on whom it is conferred. The Italian revolution of 1848 has, perhaps, exacted a more prolix retribution than any other of modern days, but M. Mazzini has not been content with its victims, and at Milan and elsewhere has excited fresh revolts, to be avenged by fresh executions. Even the other day an *emeute* at Massa, of the true Mazzinian type, contributed another batch of prisoners to the Austrian dungeons. For the illegal seizures which have broken up the union of families—for the unjust deaths which have destroyed their peace—for the fearful espionage which has tracked the steps of good and guiltless men to a cruel sentence or a hopeless imprisonment—for the wicked arts and wicked violence of incensed and reëstablished despotism, the Italians will have to thank men like Mazzini, who dictated a policy at once reckless, impracticable, irritating, and imbecile.

And now, again, when a faint light of promise for the future seems to streak the sombre sky of Italian politics—when wise men are planning moderate counsels, and brave men biding a time of action, the meddling theorist again interferes to sow disunion among the States and sons of Italy. Postponing the liberation of Italy to his own crotchets, the fact itself to his own notion of the mode in which it should be accomplished, the cause itself to certain incidents which he must associate with it as indispensable, he assails Signor Manin for having pointed out a mode of achieving this great object more in harmony with the existing state of things and the temper of the Italian people than a crude and ill-prepared rising, without a common leader and a common plan. The Italians who have tested the two men in action can hardly hesitate with which to side,—the man who, having broken the confederacy of the last movement by his hotheaded sectarianism, left his admirers to the dungeons and chains of the victorious foreigner; or the man who, having shared in the devoted labors which resuscitated the past glories of Venice, now waives a cherished theory in order to base the emancipation of Italy on the union of her sons. To Mazzini the past has spoken in vain; to Manin it is eloquent of instruction. The one would summon to the standard of revolt a motley rabble of unsympathetic rebels, men inflamed as much with a hatred of all subordination, all property, and all religion, as of the foreign soldier who domineers and the native priest who plunders in the fair plains of his country—men who, once heated hy conquest, would soil their hands in brutal rapine, or, once checked by defeat, would abandon their cause in ignominious tremor. The other—hating anarchy and disorder no less than he hates assassination—would enlist under some known and powerful standard the more noble and generous spirits of Italy, would summon to the support of a cherished cause the traditions of ancient renown and the prestige of a name associated with valor, glory and victory. The one would launch his tronblous elements at once into the sanguinary stream of war without provision for the failnre which is almost certain, on retreat for the victims thus foredoomed. The other, warned by the past, and knowing the pregnant interests of the inture, would harbor his resources until the time of their development was ripe—would bring the teachings of long experience to bear upon the task of smoothing down the asperity of ancient rivalries and enmities, of subordinating hot-tempered enthnsiasm to a definite plan of uniform action, of merging provincial pride and provincial ambition in the great and noble task of making all Italy free. To achieve this work he would not alarm the susceptihilities of moderate men, nor awaken the snspicion of Absolutists, nor excite the cupidity or vindictiveness of the sordid and the cruel; hnt would seek to extend to a wider circle and exhibit on a wider field that capacity for self-government, that power of reconciling the essential properties of Freedom with the decorous embellishments of monarchy, and of combining devotion to the family of a Sovereign with an enlarged love of country, which have earned for the small kingdom of Piedmont the sympathy and admiration of States more wealthy and more powerful.

It may be true, as Mazzini writes to Manin in our yesterday's impression, that the Piedmontese dislikes the Lombard, and the Lombard hates the Piedmontese, and that both hate or despise the Neapolitan and the Roman. But what then? Is the disunion which

WAR IN KANSAS.

True Version of the Affair at Franklin

Attack on the Pro-Slavery Camp at Washington Creek.

RESCUE OF GOV. ROBINSON.

LECOMPTON TAKEN BY THE FREE-STATE MEN.

News by Mail.

SAFETY OF LANE'S PARTY—PRO-SLAVERY CAMP BROKEN UP NEAR OSSAWATOMIE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

LANE'S party are all safe and will be in Topeka Wednesday night. They have met no opposition—have seen no Missourians or soldiers,—have built a good road all the way—are in good health and spirits—well provided with teams and farming utensils—have located two towns on the way on pleasant sites, and left a part of the men to settle them. Dr. CUTTER'S party are in company with them. Mr. WHITMAN has just arrived in Topeka all safe with funds. Dr. HOWE has returned. They report the settlements through which they passed as nearly all Free-State. Not one in a hundred are Pro-Slavery. A Pro-Slavery camp—mostly recent adventurers from the South—numbering about 80, was broken up last Saturday near Ossawatomie, and the thing vamosed just before our men arrived, so there was no blood shed. This camp has been the store-house for all the plunder in the vicinity, but most of it was carried away by the plunderers. An attack is now premeditated upon another camp of a similar character upon Washington Creek, some ten miles southwest of this place. It will come off in a day or two if at all. RANDOLPH.

THE ALLEGED ATTACK ON FRANKLIN.

From the Border Ruffian Extra.

WESTPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

We are indebted to our fellow-citizen, H. W. JONES, Esq., who just arrived from Franklin, for the following important and exciting news:

Last night, (Monday, 11th,) about 12 o'clock, some 200 Abolitionists attacked the town of Franklin, K. T., the Pro-Slavery Party numbering about 20. The fight lasted four hours. Four Pro-Slavery men badly wounded. Six Abolitionists killed.

Mr. CRANE'S house was robbed and set on fire. The fire was soon extinguished. Mrs. CRANE was knocked down by an Abolitionist. The Post-Office was also robbed of about sixty dollars, and set on fire.

They got the large cannon belonging to the Pro-Slavery Party. They can now attack Lecompton or Westport. Mr. CRANE'S houses were riddled by balls.

Just as the *Genoa* was leaving Kansas, news arrived of 17 Abolitionists being killed and wounded.

From the Chicago Democratic Press.

The above is published in the St. Louis papers of yesterday morning; but we are informed by a gentleman who was in St. Louis on Sunday afternoon, and who conversed with several passengers on board of the *Genoa*, which brought the news, who assured him that the above report was mere idle rumor—without foundation. There was one rumor prevailing at Westport—of which the St. Louis papers say nothing—to the effect that a company of Missourians had attacked Col. LANE and his party, but the Missourians had to retnrn with a loss of thirty men, killed and wounded.

Both the Missouri *Democrat* and the *Intelligencer* caution their readers against placing reliance in the reports, as they come through doubtful sonrces; but the *Republican*, true to its Border-Ruffian instincts, gives them forth to the public as truth.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT AT WHITEHEAD—JUDGE LECOMPTE—THE NEW GOVERNOR—LANE'S REGIMENT—A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

St. Joseph (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

On Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, Judge LECOMPTE adjourned his court at Whitehead, Kansas Territory, and will go to Atchison on the *Lucas*, this morning, to begin his term there, to-day. I do not know that I ever saw a judicial officer preside with more dignity, impartiality and ability, than he did during the whole of his recent sitting, when there were cases before him of absorbing interest, of great responsibility, and well calculated to tax those qualities to the utmost. Some of the indictments against political offenders were quashed for informality; some were continued, and to some few the defendants pleaded guilty and threw themselves upon the mercy of the court. Not one went to a jury upon its merits. Those who threw themselves upon the mercy of the court, were fined in so moderate a sum, as to satisfy the most vindictive and fanatical, that Judge LECOMPTE was above the influence of petty prejudices, and would, under all circumstances and to all parties, dispense even-handed justice.

There was one case on attachment against BENJAMIN HARDING, for contempt in refusing to obey the process of the Court. Mr. H. stated to the Court that he was a member of the *Senate* of the *State* of Kansas, and was absent at Topeka in the performance of his Legislative duties in good faith and conscience, and that he had intended no contempt. He regretted his inability to obey the process of the Court; but had believed that the demand to perform his public and *patriotic functions imperative*, and therefore had to be distant from the Court. He prayed the Court to pardon him. Upon such praying, and in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case—although all the Pro-Slavery men present expected high fine and imprisonment to be imposed—the Judge, with noble and commendable firmness and fairness, imposed upon him only the costs of the attachment. This course was so conciliating as to go far towards mollifying those unhappy asperities which have so long sundered a people whose associations, sympathies and interests should be harmonious and identical. It greatly increased his estimation with all good and conservative citizens, and turned away the wrath of his bitterest enemies.

I can say with truth, and without the possibility of contradiction, that Judge LECOMPTE'S was the best appointment ever made by the Administration in this territorial country.

We have just learned that a Mr. GEARY has succeeded Gov. SHANNON. The reputation of Mr. GEARY has never reached us, and therefore we can form no opinion of him; but it does seem that, at this time, a man of known ability, decided character, and sound judgment, who has occupied a prominent position and would command the confidence and respect of all parties, should have been sent to settle and to soothe the discord and discontent of Kansas.

Gov. SHANNON, though of some experience, proved wholly inefficient; and consequently a man of greater age, wisdom and character should have been selected to accomplish that great task, to which his abilities and energies were inadequate. We hope, however, that Mr. GEARY will take a decided and conservative stand, and build himself a name and fame for justice, judgment and patriotism.

Captain WOOD moved down to Atchison, yesterday, with his Company of Dragoons, to protect the Court there. This is a sad necessity, but I am happy to say that I think the occasion for it is passing away. There was perfect order and observance of law at Whitehead, and the country is enjoying a more entire peace than it has ever known since the period of the first introduction of foreign aid influences.

A portion of LANE'S regiment have located upon claims in Nebraska, and the rest are still encamped where they first pitched their tents. I do not think they will attempt an invasion of the country.

On Friday night last our town was shocked by a most unfortunate and painful accident. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, Mr. MICHAEL ROGERS, a wealthy citizen, was aronsed from his slumbers by a lond knocking, as with an axe, at his back door. His wife and children became greatly alarmed and escaped through a front window, calling for help.

Mr. ROGERS seized his shot-gun and proceeded toward the rear room, where the noise was, and saw a man dash in the window and get through it into the house. Without a moment's hesitation he fired, and shot the person dead. The neighbors then came hastening in, and were at first uncertain whether Mr. R. or the intruder was slain. Lights were brought and the horrible sight presented itself, of a man weltering in his blood upon the floor, with a ghastly wound in his breast, into which you might thrust your hand; and what was more horrible still, they recognized in the gasping, [illegible] acquaintance, countryman and friend of the family. It was Mr. DONNELLY of Washington, a respectable and intelligent citizen, who has charge of a large school at that place. He had been dissipating for a few days, and is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of *mania a potu*. He leaves an interesting wife and several children.

Late and Highly Important by Telegraph.

ATTACK ON PRO-SLAVERY CAMP AT WASHINGTON CREEK.

Our special correspondent telegraphs the following from Lawrence, K. T., dated 3 o'clock P. M., of the 21st inst.:

Yesterday about 400 Free-State men, including one hundred from LANE'S party, attacked the ruffians' camp at Washington Creek, but the cowards ran before we got within a mile of them. They were strongly fortified. They left their provisions and we burned their fort. We took two prisoners near by who say they had about 60 men at 2 o'clock this morning. Our camp marched towards Lecompton, and at this moment I can distinctly hear the booming of cannon. A large company of Missourians are there, but victory is sure. Dragoons don't interfere. hasten to the scene..

GOV. ROBINSON RESCUED—LECOMPTON TAKEN BY THE FREE-STATE MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Gov. ROBINSON and the other Free-State prisoners have been rescued. SHANNON and the citizens of Lecompton have fled.

SHANNON refuses to call out the troops.

Nothing has been heard of SMITH'S movements.

It is reported that at the fight near Ossawatomie the Free-State men were repulsed, with fourteen killed and sixteen wounded.

Lecompton will be destroyed.

LATER.

The previous dispatch is confirmed. Lecompton is taken. The Free-State men attack the troops and everything. The patrols are ont of ammunition and call for aid.

RUMORED ATTACK ON SOUTHERNERS—TRUE VERSION OF THE FRANKLIN AFFAIR.

From our Regular Telegraphic Reporter.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Lucas* arrived here to-day, and brings the intelligence that a party of Southerners who left here two weeks ago for Kansas, were attacked while on their way from Kansas City to Lecompton by a large body of Free Soilers, when a desperate conflict ensued. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Southerners were finally compelled to yield, and were driven from the field.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of yesterday, contains a letter, dated Kansas the 14th instant, concerning the affair at Franklin. It appears that a large company of Missourians and Carolinians, encamped at Washington Creek, had been committing depredations upon the farms of the Free-State settlers in the vicinity, when they sent for assistance to Lawrence. The people from there sent Mr. HOYT, formerly of Massachusetts, to the camp of the Missouriane and Carolinians, to ascertain the reason of their depredations.

Mr. HOYT went to the camp unarmed, and, on the next day, the 12th inst., was taken prisoner by them and shot. The Lawrence men, immediately on hearing of this horrible and murderous outrage upon a peaceable and unarmed man, proceeded to attack the fortification of Franklin, for the purpose of securing arms to drive the encamped force out of the Territory, but sustaining considerable loss in killed and wounded in the attack upon the Fort, they were obliged to retnrn to Lawrence without attacking the camp of the Missouriane and Carolinians.

A Subject for the Scientific Convention—Reappearance of the Great Comet of 1556.

If the accounts from Limerick are to be credited, the marvelous comet of 1556, after an absence of just three centuries, has made its predicted reappearance in the South of Ireland. We read in the Limerick *Observer* of Aug. 2:

"A gentleman of the highest respectability has just informed us that he saw last night, for the third time, what appears from his description to be the long-expected comet of 1556, the reappearance of which this year has been so long foretold; astronomers, however, guarding their calculations by the proviso that a difference of three years might possibly occur, although there was every reasou to expect that the great comet, which takes three centuries to complete its orbit, would be visible about the month of August, 1856. Our informant thus describes the object which attracted his attention for the first time last Wednesday night: He was standing near the salmon-wier, on the platform before the mills of Corbally, about 10½ o'clock, when his attention was attracted by what appeared to be a fire rising on the top of Keeper mountain, due east of his position. He remarked the object to a gentleman who was with him, but, as the fire rose and cleared the top of the mountain, his friend suggested that it must be a lantern suspended to a kite. It had then the appearance of a globe of fire as large as a good-sized orange, with a broad tail of light extending about 18 inches from the body. The two gentlemen watched it for an hour, and the watchman on the wier observed it also. On Thursday night they all saw it again. It rose a few moments later, presenting the same appearances, and was high in the heavens at 11½ o'clock, when they went home. At that hour one of the gentlemen pointed it out to his sister. Last night, from the same place, the same persons saw it rise about 20 minutes before 11 o'clock, and then it first occurred to one of them (our informant) that it might be a comet. He ceased to watch it about midnight, but the watchman observed it up to 1½ o'clock this morning. It did not seem so large as on the previous nights, but still far exceeded the most brilliant form in which the planet Jupiter has ever been beheld. As the greatest comet on record is really due about this time, and as the extreme sultriness of the weather would seem to warrant the belief that such a celestial visitor is near at hand, we shall be glad to hear if any other persons have observed the appearance which has thrice risen upon our astonished friends."

Judge Parker's Acceptance of the Buchanan Nomination for Governor.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Deeply sensible of the honor conferred, I accept the nomination tendered me by the United Democratic State Convention. If elected, I shall endeavor to carry out the views declared in the resolutions adopted, in which I fully concur.

It is a just cause for congratulation, that the union of the Democratic Party is now complete and cordial. Forgetting all past differences and looking only to the future, the United Democracy will enter upon the approaching canvass with that earnest zeal which results from harmonious counsels and a consciousness of right.

The consummation of that union was demanded and achieved by the highest sentiment of patriotism. At no time in the history of our country has there been more need of united, firm and vigorous action in sustaining the principles of the Democratic Party; for never before have the unity and permanency of the Government been more endangered and its dearest interests more recklessly assailed. When, in the hope of obtaining power, appeals are made to the passions and prejudices of men rather than to their patriotism; when sectional interests and sectarian bitterness are invoked for the purpose of arraying citizens of the republic against each other in deadly strife, it is the high mission and the grateful province of the Democratic Party, always national in its character, and regarding all parts of the Union with equal affection, to rally around the Constitution and to defend it, by argument, by well directed appeals to the patriotism of the country, and by the faithful exercise of the elective franchise. When such means cease to be effectual, there will be little left to us worth preserving.

Believing, as I do most sincerely, that the success of Democratic principles and measures is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, I shall labor, in whatever position I may be placed, to maintain and perpetuate the union of the Democracy, now so happily accomplished.

Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the flattering terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the body you represent, and believe me, with sentiments of high regard,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

AMASA J. PARKER.

To Messrs. Nathan T. Rosalter, Samuel Beardsley, Hiram R. Jewett, Committee, &c.

The *Intelligencer* [illegible] a letter from Judge McLean, of [illegible] United States, contradicting the story [illegible] granted a writ of *habeas corpus* designed [illegible] Territory of Kansas.

FREIGHT STORMS.

Great Freshet on the Hudson Line.

Injury to Property and Delay of Trains.

PARTICULARS OF THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

The Overflow at Last Island.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Great Freshet and Loss of Property—$200,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For the last three days there has been a continual rain on the Hudson River, from Hudson to Yonkers, and it is estimated that $200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The greatest loss is in and about Ponghkeepsie. Most of the bridges have been swept away and entirely destroyed. Among them are the following: The Manchester Bridge, covered, cost near $5,000; the Washington Bridge, stone, cost near $3,000; the bridge in Bridge-street, $500, and the Mansion-street Bridge worth $200. In Dutchess-avenue, the road is washed to the depth of ten and twelve feet, and the water rushing down like a mighty river. Many of the citizens were under the necessity of using the fire engine and force-pump, in order to save their property from being entirely destroyed. The track beginning at the dépôt, and extending for about a mile north is entirely inundated with water, and several cars are literally half buried in it, rendering traveling through direct impossible. The mail train due in this city at 2:15 P. M., did not arrive here until 6:15 P. M. At Poughkeepsie the passengers have to change cars in order to proceed to and from New-York. The abutments of the drawbridge between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie are entirely swept away, rendering traveling extremely dangerous. I have not learned the extent of the damage done to the neighboring cities and villages. Yours, &c., T.

SUICIDE AT HUDSON.

Miss SPOOR, a young girl formerly residing in Athens, Greene County, committed suicide on Monday night last by drowning herself in the creek at Stuyvesant Falls. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

The Storm at the South.

We read in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 14th inst.:

The following letters will show the excitement caused by the reception of the intelligence of the disaster at Brashear City, and the promptness with which steps were taken to send relief to the survivors:

BRASHEAR CITY HOTEL, Wednesday, Aug. 13—4 A. M.

JOHN DAVIE has just got here from Last Island in a small boat, and reports Last Island entirely swept of all the houses by the storm of Sunday night, and that 137 lives were lost by the disaster. This is the amount hurriedly ascertained at present.

BERWICK'S BAY, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

In great haste. We have just sent the *Major Aubrey* to the assistance of the sufferers, who are now clinging to the hull of the steamboat *Star*. She starts hence in one hour, only waiting to wood at this place. Respectfully yours. EUGENE DALY.

Mr. DAVIS, above referred to, we are informed, is the keeper of the oyster saloon beneath JOHN MCDONNELL'S restaurant, in Common-street, in this city. He succeeded in getting his wife, we learn, into a place of safety, and then started to procure aid. He was accompanied to Berwick's, we are informed, by the engineer of the steamer *Star*, which he left on Tuesday morning.

The depth of water on the island, referring, as we understand it, to the highest portion, is reported at five feet. The wreck of the steamboat *Star* is stated to be lying on the island, near where the hotel of JOHN MUGGAH formerly stood.

The rise of the inundation is said to have been of unparalleled rapidity,—the height of five feet being reported to have been attained in two minutes! Although we were to read "honrs" instead of "minntes," it will not be difficult to understand what a wild excitement and fearful havoc it must have caused, with no succor at hand.

All the houses on the island were swept away, and it is particularly reported that most of those staying at the hotel were drowned.

We have heard the names of a few of those alleged to have been drowned, and give them as they have reached us; but without vouching for their correctness: Mr. HART, of this city; WM. ROCHELLE, of Pattersonville; Mrs. COMO, (name probably otherwise spelt,) of Pattersonville; JOHN MUGGAH, (coproprietor of the hotel,) wife, five children, and brother; Mrs. MASKELL and two children, of Franklin; the barkeeper of the hotel, (name not ascertained.)

It is stated that there were about 400 persons on the wreck at the time of the disaster; and the number surviving on the wreck of the *Star* is estimated at from 250 to 275.

We take the following from the *Delta* of the 14th instant:

DESCRIPTION OF LAST ISLAND.

In our evening edition, yesterday, we noticed a floating rumor of the partial inundation of the favorite Louisiana watering place on the Gulf Coast, in the Parish of Terrebonne, known as "Last Island." Little did we imagine that the sad reality would turn out to be a thousand times worse than what only seemed to be an idle rumor. The arrival of the Opeloussas train, yesterday evening, from Bayou Bœuf crossing, enables us to lay before our readers the following sad particulars:

Last Island, as many of our readers are aware, is a small island on the Gulf Coast, in the Parish of Terrebonne, between twenty and thirty miles in length, scarcely a mile wide in any part, and but slightly elevated from the sea. It is of a horse-shoe form, the convex side facing the Gulf. The concave, or what is called the rear or back portion of the Island, is cut up into numerous bayous or back bays, all connecting with a shallow lake in the rear, which, in turn, connects with the Gulf at each end of the Island. Where the principal hotel stood, and the numerous cottages erected in its vicinity for the conveuience of the Summer visitors, the Island, from the Gulf side to the back bay, is but a few hundred yards wide.

RISING OF THE WATERS—LOSS OF LIFE.

The wind being from the southward and eastward, suddenly swept the waters of the Gulf around the east end of the Island, rapidly filling up the back bays and lakes in the rear. So sudden was the rise, that for some time it is said the waters from the rear rose at the rate of a foot a minute! While the waters in the rear were rising with such fearful rapidity the waves from the Gulf side of the narrow strip of land were making fearful breaches over the ridge, and thus, before the unfortunate residents had time to prepare for escape, if even that were possible, or to contemplate their perilous position, they were hemmed in between the rush of waters in front and rear. Many, it is said, sought safety in the hotel and other buildings adjacent, those buildings being considerably elevated. This, however, furnished them with but a temporary asylnm, as the houses were soon washed away, burying all those who sought shelter in them in one common ruin.

WRECK OF THE STAR.

The steamboat *Star*, that has been running during the Summer as a semi-weekly packet from the terminus of the Opelonsas Railroad, at Bayou Bœuf, to Last Island, and which was at anchor in the back bay, was blown ashore a few hundred yards from the hotel, and soon became a total wreck. Some of the survivors on the island succeeded in reaching the wreck, many of them in a disabled state, and were clinging to it at last accounts, as the forlorn hope of existence. A few, it is said, escaped in small boats that came from the back bay and lake to their assistance. A number of small boats in attempting to reach the sufferers on the island were swamped, all hands perishing.

As soon as the melancholy news reached Berwicks Bay, the steamer *Major Aubrey* was got ready, and hastily provided with every thing requisite, and sent to the relief of the sufferers. The officers of the Opelousas Railroad have also been instructed by the President of the Road to furnish every facility and aid within their power, regardless of the expense or trouble, to the returning survivors.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Picayune, Aug. 15.

The express train, with those of the survivors of the Last Island calamity rescued by the steamboat *F. X. Aubrey*, whose destination was the city, arrived at Algiers at an early hour this morning. By it we have further particulars respecting the awful occurrence.

Among those who arrived in the train were Dr. JONES LYLE and Mr. W. D. WINTER. They had taken an active share in the perils and labors of the trying occasion, from the first moment to the last. In giving their account of it, we omit repetition of what has already reached us, as far as the hurry and disconnected manner in which we are compelled to take it will allow.

They inform us that the storm commenced about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and a faithful picture of the calamity they declare to be beyond realization. The gale did not abate till Monday morning, and then the rain continued almost without intermission up to the time of their leaving the Island, at times the winds rising pretty strongly again. The number of the victims they estimate at over 200—at least 152 having been already counted. The Island was swept by 2 o'clock on Sunday, having been overflowed between noon and that hour. The wind blew first from the north, and the northern part of the Island was then overflowed. Next the wind came from the east, which beat the water off from the north side of the Island. Afterwards the wind shifted to due south, and then the Island became overwhelmed by the waters of the Gulf. Horses, cattle, and even fish, lay strewn dead about the Island among the human victims of the storm. It is believed that many bodies were washed out into the Gulf.

We have no definite information from Caillon Island; but there is no donbt that there was a great loss of life there. Some thirty bodies are reported to have been found on one end of the Island.

On the Coast, sugar houses and other buildings have been blown down.

The steamboat *Major F. X. Aubrey* got down to Last Island by about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and left on her return at about 10½ o'clock, taking on board all the survivors, except some families from Plaquemine, who were waiting the arrival of the steamboat *Blue Hammock*, which was seen going in as the *F. X. Aubrey* left. Five steamboats were met going down to the assistance of the survivors, but some of them, finding they were not wanted, returned.

The *F. X. Aubrey* got to Berwick's Bay with those saved, at 8½ o'clock last night. The express train was found awaiting them, and getting into the cars, they were in Algiers by 3½ o'clock this morning. They were brought in free of all charge on the Opelonsas Railroad.

Many of the survivors were severely wounded, by floating timber and by being dashed about by the waves; and we regret to learn that it required all the energies and courage of the stont hearts that were there to secure them, and the ladies and children saved a position on the hull of the wrecked steamboat *Star*.

At first, as this vessel was borne to and fro in the raging elements, and it became necessary to cut away her cabin, to prevent her from sinking, it was thonght, as she consequently became lost to sight, that even the refuge of her wrecked hull was lost, and most of the sufferers gave themselves up as doomed.

In addition to this account, we are favored with the following letter from Mr. DUPERIER, giving an account of the catastrophe, with a list of those ascertained to be dead, which, it will be seen, corrects many errors in the lists already received, and adds some names, and also with a list of the survivors:

BAYOU BŒUF, Friday, Aug. 14, 1856.

DEAR PIO: You may have heard ere this reaches you of the dreadful catastrophe which happened on Last Island on Sunday, the 10th inst.; as one of the sufferers it becomes my duty to chronicle one of the most melancholy events which has ever occurred. On Saturday night, the 9th inst., a heavy northeast wind prevailed, which excited the fears of a storm in the minds of many; the wind increased gradually until about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when there existed no longer any doubt that we were threatened with imminent danger. From that time the wind blew a perfect hurricane; every building upon the Island giving way, one after another, until nothing remained. At this moment, every one sought the most elevated point upon the Island, exerting themselves at the same time to avoid the fragments of the buildings, which were scattered in every direction by the wind. Many persons were wounded; some mortally. The water at this time, (about 2 o'clock P. M.,) commenced rising so rapidly from the bay side, that there could be no longer any doubt that the Island would be submerged. The scene at this moment forbids description. Men, women, and children were seen running in every direction, in search of some means of salvation. The violence of the wind, together with the rain, which fell like hail, and the sand which blinded their eyes, prevented many from reaching the objects they had aimed at.

At about 4 o'clock, the Bay and Gulf currents met and the sea waved over the whole Island. Those who were so fortunate as to find some object to cling too, were seen floating in all directions. Many of them, however, were separated from the straw to which they clung for life, and launched into eternity; the others were washed away by the rapid current and drowned before they could reach their point of destination. Many were drowned from being stunned by scattered fragments of the buildings, which had been blown as under by the storm; others were crushed by the floating timbers and logs, which were removed from the beach, and met them on their journey. To attempt a description of this sad event would be useless. No words could depict the awful scene which occurred on the nights of the 11th and 12th inst. It was not until the next morning, the 12th, that we could ascertain the extent of the disaster. Upon my return, after having drifted for about twenty hours, I found the steamer *Star*, which had arrived the day before, and was laying at anchor, a perfect wreck, nothing but her hull and boilers, and a portion of her machinery remaining—upon this wreck the lives of a large number were saved—towards her each one directed his path as he was recovered from the deep, and was welcomed with tears by his fellow-sufferers, who had been so fortunate as to escape—the scene was heart-rending; the good fortune of many a poor individual in being saved, was blighted by the news of the loss of a father, brother, sister, wife or some near relative. I will not prolong the detail of this unparalleled catastrophe, but will give you the list as correctly as I could obtain it of these who were lost:

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Dr. Batey, lady, four children and two servants; A. M. Foley, lady and two servants; Adrien Frere, lady and son; Gabriel Grevunberg, Gaspard Ratin, Thos. Mille, lady and three servants; Homer Mille, lady and child; Michael Schlatre, lady, seven children and six servants; John Muggah, wife, two children, and five servants; James Muggah and son, John Barlaffey; Mrs. E. A. Prewett and two servants; Ida Magill, Augustin Magill, Mrs. Crovier and three servants, Mrs. Bordis and servant, H. Landry and three servants, Michael Landry, Joseph Dugas, Ulysee Simoneau, Joe, (waiter,) servant of Mr. Trousdale, C. A. Barilleau, child and servant of W. W. Pugh, Jean Avet, Wm. Rochelle, Achille Hebert, wife, child and servant; Mrs. T. Landry, two children and four servents; Mrs. A. Comeau, five children and four servants; L. H. Prewett, Jr., Mrs. B. Rentrop, daughter and servant; Mr. Turner, lady and servant; Mr. Reed, wife, child, and two servants; Mrs. Flash and child; sister of Mrs. Flash, and child; Mrs. Thos. Maskell, 3 children and one servant; Mr. Midnight, 2 servants of Mr. Ellis; Mr. Case, P. Rohinet, Simon Gimble, Levi Loep, Mrs. Elio Herbert, Mrs. Emeline Babin, Mr. Homer Hebert, Mr. Stewart, Mise Fisher, Col. Fisher, Mr. Thompson, lady and 3 servants; Mr. McDonald, servant of Wm. Bisland, servant of Joshua Baker, Mr. Royster and lady, negro man of Cheney Johnson, Lewis, stewart; Jane, chambermaid; servant of Mrs. Develin, servant of Mrs. Meade, child of J. Elie and servant; servant of D. Beraud, servant of Jonas Marsh, Mrs. Geraud and child, servant of Dr. Hawkins, servant of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Roumage and servant, Mrs. Voisin and daughter, Mrs. M. Babin, Mrs. Eloi Babin, Mrs. Bondreaux, Mrs. Bell, John Schneider, F. Fitzpatrick, servant of G. A. Briant, two children of Mr. Bontiton, Tom, free negro; Harriet, slave of D. Maggab; two children of Mr. Hudgins.

At I before stated, not a single building withstood the storm. The loss of property is immense, amounting to at least $100,000; the principal sufferers being JOHN MUGGAH & Co., THOMAS MASKELL, P. C. BETHEL, Gov. HEBERT, THOS. MILLE, L. DESOBRY, LYNCH, NASH, A. AMAN, and others. The loss of baggage belonging to the visitors on the Island at the time, which is complete, amounts to at least $5,000, besides about $16,000 in money on those who were drowned, which was nearly all recovered by a set of pirates who inhabit the island; the bodies of those who were recovered had been invariably robbed by these men. It was an awful scene to see the avidity of these heartless beings to pillage the dead. I hope that the hand of justice will take hold of them and dispose of them as they deserve.

I cannot terminate the report of this sad event without lauding the zeal of all the survivors in rendering to each other mutual assistance: the self-denial and zeal displayed by Capt. SMITH, of the steamer *Star*, and his officers, and of Capt. THOMAS ELLIS of Terrebonne, deserves special commendation. The thanks of the survivers are are also due Capt. ARCHISON, of the *Major Aubrey*; Capt. MEYNERE, of the *Orion*; Capt. DARDENNES, of the *Blue Hammock*; and Judge BAKER, who came to the relief of the sufferers, as soon as they heard the news of the disaster. The following is a list of the survivors:

LIST OF THE SURVIVORS.

Dr. Baggerly, wife, nephew and niece; Miss C. Hartman, Mr. Crank, Mr. Johnson, lady and four children; R. Trousdale, J. K. Smith, Miss Camelle Nash, Miss Elizabeth Nash, Miss Roberta Nash, C. B. Bayliss, wife and child; L. Desobyand and wife, Mrs. Dardennes and five children, Miss H. Clemente, Miss L. Clemente, R. S. McCallister, W. D. White and servant, Thos. H. Ellis and two servants, J. K. Murphy, Miss Matherson, Dr. J. F. Hawkins, wife and child; Capt. Gates and wife, Mrs. Harris and [illegible] Mrs. Mary Mathews, Miss Fannie Nash, Miss W. [illegible] Mrs. Mary Mathews, Miss Fannie Nash, Miss W. [illegible] dy, child, Mrs. Rentrop, Miss E. Prewett and two servants, Mrs. A. Aguet, Miss Emma Mills, John Davis, wife and two children; Henry Maskell, Dr. William James Lyle, Captain Dr. K. Magrath, wife and four children, J. J. Lewis, wife, mother, and three servants; Adam Marsh and daughter, W. W. Pugh, lady, six children and servant; Miss Nichols, a servant of Dr. Batey, a servant of Mr. Foley, Franklin Pugh, Desiré Leblanc and servant, Aristide Leblanc, E. L. Jonta, V. H. Bentrop and two daughters, G. Herbert and lady, L. C. Gotterman, Chas. Rhein, E. Lecosta, A. H. Cary, R. C. Simms and wife, Mrs. Birdsall and son, Thos. Maskell, two children and six servants; F. B. Jackson, Dr. Dey, Mrs. S. E. King, Miss Caroline King, Adolph Rochelle, H. F. Tyler, Louis Greresmberg, Miss Brunette, Mrs. Crowper, two children and servants; Desiré Bernard, lady and two children; E. S. Estil and lady, Mr. Flash and lady, Mrs. Voirin, M'me Babtiste, Mrs. Girand, Dr. A. Duperu.

A SUFFERER.

It is deeply to be regretted that the bodies of most of the victims were plundered as above stated; but the fact is beyond question, although every effort was made, where possible, to prevent it.

The interment of bodies found exposed was carefully attended to; but in a great number of instances the elements had done the work. The waters carried a depth of several feet of sand and debris, on some parts of the island, and have everywhere so changed its surface that those formerly acquainted with it could no longer recognize it. Many bodies rest beneath the grave thus made for them by nature. Peace to their manes!

Three More Vessels Ashore.

On the beach opposite Moriches, schooner *Southerner*, from Philadelphia to Eastport, thence to St. Johns, went ashore with a cargo of coal, flour, &c. She landed sails and rigging, which was principally saved. The vessel has gone to pieces. The brig *Castino*, Captain MARSHALL, from Baltimore to Dayton, with coal, is a total loss, having, also, gone to pieces. Two miles further west, schooner *Mary Francis*, from Philadelphia for Newbnryport, went ashore. In this case there was not much damage.

Effects of the Storm.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 21.

A severe rain atorm prevailed here for thirty-six hours, ceasing this morning. Great damage has been done to the crops and bridges, and mills have sustained severe injury. The trains from the west were stopped. Kenwood Bridge, over Normanskill Creek, three miles below the city, was carried away, CONONEN'S Dye Mill, four stories high, in the vicinity of the bridge, was swept away; also, KIER'S Grist Mill. Lower Island is overwhelmed and the garden crops destroyed.

All the docks and piers here are under water, and goods are rapidly being removed from the warehouses along the river, which will be submerged, as the water is rapidly rising. It rose four feet from 5 o'clock last evening to 7 o'clock this morning.

Fall of the "Charter Oak."

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 21.

The "Charter Oak" fell this morning at 12¾ o'clock, with a tremendous crash, and but six feet of the stump now remains. This famous tree was far past its prime when the Charter was concealed in it, on the 9th of May, 1689, and was probably an old tree when COLUMBUS discovered the New World. It stood upon the old Wyllis Estate, now owned by Hon. J. W. STUART. Crowds of citizens are visiting the ruins, and each one bears away a portion of the venerable tree.

The Connecticut River has risen here ten feet since 6 o'clock last night, and it is still rising rapidly. It is now raining hard.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

An Engine, Tender and Baggage-Car Thrown into the Chemung River.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

The Erie Railroad was the scene of quite a serious accident on Wednesday night, about 11½ o'clock, when the entire train was thrown from the track, and the engine, tender and baggage-car thrown into the river. It was the night express train from Dunkirk, and when about ten miles this side of Elmira, struck a telegraph-pole, which had been placed across the track, and before the engineer, PETER CLOW, had time to reverse the engine, or even give the signal to brake up, the engine struck the log, and was thrown some two feet off the track—the beggage, express and five passenger-cars also thrown off. In consequence of their being on the inner track, the passenger-cars were prevented from going over the embankment, but run a distance of over one hundred feet, in a zig-zag course, tearing up the rails and sleepers the whole length. The baggage-car, on being detached from the passenger-cars, with the engine and tender, bounded across the outer track, and were precipitated down an embankment thirty feet, into the Chemung River, the engine and tender disappearing almost out of sight—the engineer, PETER CLOW, and fireman, his son, LEWIS CLOW, going down with it.

The Conductor, S. BOWLES, who was in the first car at the time, immediately ran to the assistance of the engineer and firemen, but they had succeeded in getting out safe, not having received the slightest injuries. The baggage car caught its forward wheel in its decent, and thus was prevented from going entirely into the river; one end of it was badly broken, and a number of trunks fell out into the water, but were all saved. The Conductor immediately sent signals both east and west on the road to prevent any approaching train from running into them. A message was instantly dispatched to Waverley, and at 5 o'clock A. M. a train arrived and took the passengers and baggage on to New-York, which place they reached about 6 o'clock P. M. Mr. CLOW, the Engineer, states that when within a mile of where the accident occurred, he noticed a man walking up the track very fast, and he has no doubt but the accident was a premeditated act. A number of passengers went up the track nearly six miles, but could discover no one. The express car escaped injury, only one end of the car being broken a little. There were between three and four hundred passengers on board at the time, and had all the cars gone into the river, a serious loss of life would have been the result.

Mr. Sumner's Condition.

From the Boston Transcript, August 20.

The following statement of Mr. SUMNER'S case is furnished us by an esteemed clergyman, and well known author of Philadelphia, who has been much with Senator SUMNER during the last five or six weeks, and who of course knows something of his health and condition. This report will be perused with much interest by Mr. SUMNER'S friends, especially as the notices of his health which have been published, have been, in some respects, erroneous and conflicting:

I left Mr SUMNER a day or two since, at Cresson, on the Alleghany mountains, where he was deriving much benefit from the cool mountain air. When early in July he came to Philadelphia from Washington, he was very feeble. In his usual health he is a rapid walker, and is not soon fatigued. But at that time he could walk a short distance only, with slow, uncertain steps, and with great exhaustion. His physical strength was run down, his pulse was weak and slow. His health was greatly reduced, not only from the injuries from which he was suffering, but from the fact that those injuries were inflicted at a time when, by long and indefatigable labor, his nervous system had been severely tried. After the delivery of his great speech, and the excitement which preceded and accompanied it, he should have instantly taken some repose. But this is a prudence which he never thought of practicing.

Although occasionally during his five years service in the Senate, threats and entreaties had been urged to induce him to withdraw for a while, and he had been notified that the drinking shops and gambling houses in Washington were simmering with curses and conspiracies against him, he has nevertheless made it a matter of conscience never to be absent a day from his post. Accordingly, after pouring out heart and soul in exposing "the crime against Kansas," he continued, without pause, his senatorial labors, and in that attitude was brutally struck down, beaten to insensibility. Southern men donht whether his injuries were serious. Their suspicions were natural. It is a familiar sight to the best of them—wonnds and blood; and the flesh of the poor imbruted creatures (whom they are used to seeing lacerated) heals, I suppose, like horse-flesh. It is not to be looked for that slaveholders should appreciate even so much as the physical organization of such a man as CHARLES SUMNER, let alone his moral and intellectual nature.

Be this as it may, Mr. SUMNER has been, for some weeks past, in the condition of a man recovering, and recovering slowly, with occasional relapse, from a severe illness. The physician he consulted in Philadelphia, a gentleman too much engaged in his profession to be swayed in his medical judgment by any political prepossessions, pronounced Mr. SUMNER'S case very serious. Not that he feared any "softening of the brain," but what he apprehended was a tedious invalid condition, a slow recuperative power under which Mr. SUMNER might be wholly unfitted for any intellectual exertion for an indefinite time to come. While his physician did not forbid a visit at Cape May, he laid

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The Extra Session of Congress was convened yesterday, and a quorum of both Houses being present, business was immediately proceeded with. In the Senate, after some preliminary matters, a Message was received from the President and read. It sets forth at length his reasons for calling the session. After the reading, a resolution, submitted by Mr. HUNTER, to suspend so much of the 21st Rule as requires six days to elapse from the commencement of a session before considering any bill lying over from the previous session, was passed. The Standing Committees of the last session were continued. A resolution from the House, providing for the signature of bills, was concurred in. In the House, 179 members answered to their names. The old Standing Committees were continued. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, made an ineffectual effort to get up Mr. VANDERBILT's proposition for carrying the mails between New-York and European ports, and various other propositions were objected to—several members expressing the hope that no new business would be introduced. The President's Message was received and read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. PHELPS wished to introduce an Army bill without a Kansas proviso, but objection was made. After a recess, Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to report the same bill which failed to pass on Monday, and after some objection he did so. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and subsequently the bill, precisely the same as when lost on Monday, was reported to the House, and passed

Special telegraphic dispatches from Kansas advise us of most important intelligence. On the 20th inst. about four hundred Free-State men, including a portion of LANE's party, attacked the Pro-Slavery men at Washington [illegible]. The latter fled, leaving their provisions [illegible]. From thence the Free-State men marched to Lecompton. Another dispatch says that Gov. ROBINSON and the other prisoners had been rescued, and that Lecompton had been attacked and captured by the Free-State party. We learn, moreover, that the affair at Franklin, as reported from St. Louis, was incorrect in many particulars. The Missourians and South Carolinians having committed divers depredations, the people of Lawrence sent Mr. HOYT to their camp for the purpose of remonstrating. Mr. HOYT, as soon as he reached the camp, was taken prisoner and shot. When this outrage was known, the Lawrence men proceeded to attack the fortification of Franklin, but sustaining considerable loss in killed and wounded, they were compelled to retire.

The Buchaniers made an effort last night in front of Tammany Hall, to keep up their courage and revive their drooping spirits, by firing off cannon, sending up rockets, and drumming and fifeing. But all these noisy demonstrations amount to nothing; the artillery discharge of artillery penetrates no further than the tympanum of the ear. However, if the Buchaniers are reduced to the necessity of employing Captain RYNDERS' gun to speak for them, so much the worse for them.

The German Republicans at the Tabernacle had a furious meeting at the same time, which was in striking contrast to that at Tammany. Instead of guns, they had eloquent speakers in favor of Freedom and FREMONT. The meeting of the Germans was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held in the Tabernacle since the present campaign commenced.

Details of the fearful effects of the recent storm at the South have come to hand. The scene at Last Island must have been awful beyond description—such a one as few are ever compelled to witness. We furnish elsewhere some most thrilling particulars taken from the New-Orleans papers. They will be read with deep interest.

Extracting Sunbeams from Cucumbers.

The Boston *Courier* thinks that the friends of FILLMORE "ought to derive great comfort and courage" from the present aspect of political affairs. Perhaps they ought to do so; but, if they can be jolly under such circumstances, they can beat Mark Tapley out and out in maintaining their spirits under adverse events. "Although," says the *Courier*, "Mr. BUCHANAN's chances for an election are decidedly the best, it will appear, upon reflection, that they are by no means so certain as to remove all reasonable question." Decidedly a prudent and sagacious conclusion.

[illegible] Kansas Emigrant Aid Society [illegible] they were the first to send men into the Territory to vote: and that the invasion of the Border Ruffians from Missouri was in consequence of this interference, and for the purpose of resisting and defeating it. This is the old story of the Wolf and the Lamb,—as a glance at *facts* and *dates* will show. This whole matter was fully investigated by the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives:—and the facts ascertained upon evidence of the most indisputable character.

The first election held in Kansas was on the 29th of November, 1854,—for a delegate to Congress. The Emigrant Aid Society received the Charter under which all its action has been performed on the 21st of February, 1855: and its first company of emigrants left Boston on the 13th of March, 1855. It is not pretended, of course, that they took any part in the first election.

The second election, and the one of chief importance, being for members of the Territorial Legislature, was held on the 30th of March, 1855. It is at this election that the emigrants sent out by the Aid Society are accused of having taken part. As they were to become actual residents, they of course had a right to vote. But of the whole number, which amounted to 169, of whom 67 were women and children, *thirty-seven* only voted. The Aid Company did not pay the passage of a single man,—did not inquire how a single man was to vote nor exact any condition, have any understanding or express any opinion whatever, in regard to their votes,—never invested a single dollar in guns or ammunition, nor did anything else in the least degree calculated to excite or alarm the slaveholders of the South. All they did was to make arrangements with Railroad and Steamboat Companies for transportation at reduced rates, and to assist the settlers in making locations and commencing business in the Territory. Settlers had gone in from Massachusetts in the Fall of 1854, but not under the auspices of the Aid Society, nor with any reference to the elections.

Now let us see when the movements of the Missourians to take possession of the polls in Kansas, were commenced.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, and in terms authorizing the people of Kansas to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," was passed on the 30th of May, 1854. As soon as news of this act was received, prominent citizens of Missouri crossed into Kansas and held squatter meetings, at which resolutions were passed, declaring their purpose to maintain Slavery there, and to expel or mob those who should oppose it. One of these meetings was held at Salt Creek, on the 10th of June, at which the following, among other resolutions, were passed:

Resolved, That we recognize the institution of Slavery, as *already existing in the Territory*, and recommend to slaveholders to introduce their property as fast as possible.

Resolved, That we *afford protection to no Abolitionists as settlers* in Kansas Territory.

These resolutions declared the purpose of the Missourians—not to submit the question of establishing Slavery to the vote of the people, but to regard and maintain it as *already existing*, and to "afford no protection" to settlers who should deny or contest this position. They were adopted, also, at another meeting held at Whitebend, on the 24th of June, and by still another, held on the 8th of July, at Stockbridge. About the same time,—secret societies, or Orders, were formed throughout the State of Missouri, embracing large numbers of its citizens and having branches in other States, the object of which was to extend Slavery into Kansas. JORDAN DAVIDSON, who was a member of this Society, testified under oath before the Committee, that he "was first in a lodge of the Order in the latter part of February, 1854, at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri:"—that he had been told the Society "existed in other States," and that one gentleman told him he had "belonged to it in Virginia." This shows that there was *a systematic, organized movement*, formed in advance of the passage of the Kansas bill, by the slaveholders of the Southern States and especially of Missouri, the object of which was, in Mr. DAVIDSON's words "to extend Slavery into Kansas Territory *as well as elsewhere*." The members were obliged to take an oath that they would labor "for the extension of Slavery." Their plan of operations was to collect men, organize them, and send them into the Territory to vote. At their secret meetings their arrangements were made:—their forces divided:—money raised:—and the precise number of men that were needed for each specific Election District, was fixed.

Here was a grand, deliberate conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people of Kansas, formed outside of the Territory and having its agencies and auxiliary societies in other Slaveholding States. It is absurd to say that it was prompted by the action of the Emigrant Aid Society,—for it originated before that Society had an active existence, and was in full operation long before the first company of Emigrants from the East arrived. Its secrecy, discipline and admirable machinery show that it was not got up on the spur of the moment, to ward off an apprehended evil, but was deliberately and carefully planned for the accomplishment of a specific object. And at the very first election, held Nov. 29, 1854, its efficiency was made apparent,—for 1,729 illegal votes were cast. At the subsequent election, however, held for members of the Legislative Assembly March 30, 1855, its services were most clearly manifest. As the Legislature would have the power to pronounce upon the admission or exclusion of Slavery, it was of the highest importance that a decided majority of its members should be secured for Slavery. Parties of men were accordingly organized by this Secret Society and sent *into every council district* of the Territory, and *into every representative district but one*,—and their numbers were so [illegible] to contest. In every election district. The whole number of legal voters in the Territory at that time, according to the census returns, was 2,905; yet by this machinery 5,427 votes were returned for the Pro Slavery candidates alone in the several districts. And it is in proof,—the name of every voter being given from the poll book,—that only *thirty-seven* of the emigrants who went out under the auspices of the Aid Society, voted at this election: and they were actual residents and had a perfect right to vote.

Now, in the face of these facts none but the most reckless defenders of the Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the day, can assert that this Border-Ruffian crusade against Kansas was in any degree, or to any extent, prompted by the action of the Emigrant Aid Society. The pretence that this was so, is merely the plea of men conscious of wrong, and driven to the extremity of inventing an excuse for acts which admit of no defence.

Judge Parker Behind the Times.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER accepts the nomination of the Buchananites of this State for Governor. We have in general a good opinion of the Judge:—but we are sorry to see that his very first act since his nomination savors of old fogyism to a degree we had not deemed possible in these days of Telegraphs and Lightning Presses. The Judge was selected by the People of Albany to welcome to that ancient Capitol the members of the Scientific Association now in session. He performed his duty gracefully enough:—but at the close of his speech he ventured the following innocent suggestion:

"We acknowledge the great obligations which Science and its votaries owe to the public Press, and I am desired in conclusion, for the purpose of securing accuracy in the published accounts of the proceedings of this association, to request that *the reporters who may attend the meetings from day to day, will submit their reports for correction to those who have taken part in the proceedings, before sending them to press.*"

Where has the Judge been living for the last ten years? We publish this morning, for the benefit of our 40,000 daily subscribers, the pith and substance of what was said and done by these excellent scientific gentlemen yesterday and last evening. When does the Judge suppose we should have been able to submit it to the world, if we had acted upon his advice and submitted it first to the *savans* now in conclave at Albany? The PRESS must do what it intends to do, and say what it intends to say, *to-day*:—the Old Fogyism, from which the Judge must have received his suggestion, eats his dinner, picks his teeth, talks the matter over with his wife, and is ready to think about it some time next week. What the Press wants is NEWS; fogyism holds on to its facts until they are stale, and the people must be coaxed to look at them.

Scientific gentlemen would do well to remember that they have invented a Telegraph, and that all the world but themselves are making use of it. The people, and we, cannot afford to wait to have all the *t*'s crossed, and *i*'s dotted. The best reports we can get must be furnished at the earliest moment:—and as for the complete accounts,—the long-winded, carefully-prepared elaborations of the several distinguished gentlemen concerned, they can be had just about *one year from this date*, by every member of the Association, on payment of his $3. It is no part of the mission or the wish of the DAILY TIMES to supersede the Association's Annual Report.

A Weak Invention of our Neighbors.

A passenger who came through Philadelphia from Pittsburg, yesterday, states that a great number of hand-bills were placed in the cars coming from the West, containing most alarming accounts of the breaking out of the yellow fever in this City, and of the spread of the disease. Of course these good-natured inventions were put in circulation to prevent customers from the West passing through the City of Brotherly Love, and making their purchases in New-York. But it is hardly fair to suppose that men who have brains enough to be trusted from home, could be influenced by any such knavery, and it is not probable that the profits of any such trickery would pay for the cost of printing and circulating the hand-bills. Happily for those who may find it for their interest to visit New-York this season, the City was never before so free from every kind of infectious disease as it is at present, and strangers have nothing more to fear from yellow fever or any other contagion than in mid-Winter.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The message of the President to Congress yesterday setting forth all the evils and disastrous consequences to the country, which must result from the non-passage of the Army Appropriations, is a forcible appeal to the Senate to abandon their opposition to the just and reasonable proviso of the House; but, whether it will have that effect or not, remains to be seen. The House, however, have given a hopeful manifestation of their determination to persist in refusing to vote for the appropriation without the proviso which secures the people of Kansas from being made the victims of the bill. The same bill which was passed by the House on Monday with the restrictive proviso was again passed yesterday by a majority of eight votes. So far the signs are favorable for Republican backbone.

A Veteran Republican.

The venerable JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts, who had been made an honorary member of the Young Men's Republican Association of Brooklyn, has addressed a letter to JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., Chairman, which we publish elsewhere. Mr. QUINCY states that he has been drawn into the political field, after an absence of thirty-five years, by an irresistible sense of duty, and though he does not intend to unite with any party organization, as an independent citizen he declares himself in favor of FREMONT, because he believes him to be the man for the crisis. One such letter as this from the "old man eloquent" of Massachusetts is worth a pyramid of such letters as that addressed by Mr. CHOATE to the Straight Whigs of Maine.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Extra Session of Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Passage of the Army Bill in the House.

Republican Stock Buoyant—Bills Signed by the President—Wrath Against Mr. Burlingame—The Assault on Mr. Granger, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Extra Session opened well for Kansas, by the passage of the Army bill with Mr. PENNINGTON's proviso by a majority of seven. Republican stock is buoyant. The House is determined to adhere to the proviso.

The Session is likely to close this week.

The bills which passed both Houses at the last Session, but failed for the want of the President's signature were signed to-day.

There was tremendous wrath, loud and deep, among the Southern members to-day against Mr. BURLINGAME, for his allusion to PERCY WALKER of Alabama in Philadelphia on Tuesday night. Threats of cutting out his tongue were frequent, and a duel is expected. Mr. BURLINGAME's offensive words, as reported—doubtless inaccurately,—were, "Your PERCY WALKERS, like mean bounds and dogs, desert you after all you have done for them."

The President has promised to appoint JOHN J. TAYLOR, of New-York, member of the last Congress, Commissioner to run the Southern boundary of Kansas.

The Investigating Committee on MCMULLEN's assault on GRANGER will probably report this week They held a session to-day. S.

The Passage of the Army Bill in the House—Gov. Geary Opposed to the Kansas Laws, &c.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The Army bill, with the proviso attached passed by seven majority. WINTER DAVIS, K. N., of Baltimore, voted "Yea," but Messrs. MOTT and KNIGHT, Quakers, did not vote, though for the proviso. Our majority is, therefore, eight—not margin enough for a long fight. We want more spinal tonic to carry us through.

It is expected that the Session will close on Saturday, but if the Republicans stand it may continue a month.

The Senate discussed the Indian treaties in secret session to-day.

Colonel GEARY will start for Kansas next week, though he openly opposes the Territorial laws.

AQUIDAY.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Thirty-eight Senators were present.

The President's proclamation was read.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Secretary of the Senate was ordered to acquaint the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and were ready to proceed to business.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was then received and read. It is as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress at its recent session to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two Houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union. With the exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year had already caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish for transportation the equipments and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army, must in effect be disbanded—the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity. It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws, but that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and Camp equipage must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence—nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils, which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country, but other evils are involved which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance. A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation with disregard of justice and right, most derogatory to the Government. In the Territories of Washington and Oregon, numerous bands of Indians are in arms and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants, and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign we have no intelligence as yet of a successful result. On the Western Plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions and been guilty of outrages, which if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there, but in New-Mexico incessant vigilance on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants and a breach of the positive engagement of the General Government. To refuse supplies to the Army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the Western Plains and Rocky Mountains, to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder. Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the Government, to grant supplies—the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure—the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the Military Establishment by service, employment, or contracts—the recall of our forces from the field—the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers—the striking of our National Flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our Maritime Cities against foreign invasion—the violation of the public honor and good faith,—and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will on reflection be duly appreciated by both Houses of Congress and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the Army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1856.

SUSPENDING THE RULES.

Mr. HUNTER submitted a resolution suspending so [illegible] the commencement of a session before considering any bill, &c., remaining unfinished at the close of the last session, so far as it affects the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. HOWARD said as he had no desire to expedite the passage of that bill in such a way as to interfere with the free action of the House, he should call for the yeas and nays on the resolution, and would remark that he had paired off with Mr. TOOMBS, and should not therefore vote.

The resolution was then passed by 35 against 6.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

A resolution was adopted continuing the Standing Committees of last session.

SIGNING BILLS.

The House resolution providing for the signature of such bills as failed to receive the signature of the presiding officer of each House or the President of the United States was concurred in.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Speaker announced that the House had assembled, in pursuance of the President's proclamation, which was read.

The roll was then called, and 179 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, it was ordered that the Senate be informed that a quorum was present, and that the House was ready to proceed to business.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the Speaker was directed to appoint Standing Committees similar to those of the late session.

A Joint Committee was appointed by both Houses to wait on the President and inform him that each had assembled and were ready for any communication he might be pleased to make.

VANDERBILT'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution looking to the employment of Mr. VANDERBILT's proposed line of steamers between New-York and ports of Europe for carrying the mails.

Other propositions were objected to, and several members expressed the hope that no new business would be introduced.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message was then received and read.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. PHELPS wished to introduce an Army bill without a Kansas proviso.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, objected.

The House here took a recess for one hour.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, on the reassembling of the House asked leave to report the same bill which died on Monday in consequence of the disagreeing amendments of both Houses.

Mr. STEPHENS would not yield his consent to report a bill with the Kansas restrictive proviso in it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—If the House wish to vote it in, on them rests the responsibility.

Mr. STEPHENS—I want a proper Army bill.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, was anxious to concur with the Senate on suspending the 21st rule. The House could then proceed to vote at once on the contested question.

After some further conversation, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, reported the bill, when the Committee on Ways and Means called for reports in regular order.

Mr. OLE raised the question that the proviso proposed to exchange existing laws, and therefore was not germain to the bill.

The Speaker overruled the point, and Mr. OLE's appeal from his decision was tabled by 95 against 79.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union by a vote of 101 against 75.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made an ineffectual attempt to have a substitute for the bill adopted, containing a section declaring the laws of the Kansas Legislature void, and providing for the reorganization of the Territory by a new election, as entirely as if no effort to that end had heretofore been made.

The bill, precisely the same as when lost on Monday, including the Kansas restrictive proviso, was reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and passed by 93 against 85.

Adjourned.

Important Treaty with the Creek and Seminole Indians.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The tripartite Treaty between the United States and the Creeks and the Seminoes, residing west of the Mississippi, is considered one of the most important ever concluded with the Aboriginal tribes. The Senate recently ratified it, with amendments, to which the delegation in this city has assented. It appropriates $899,000, for which a bill has passed the Senate, and awaits the action of the House. These Creeks and Seminoles surrender lands to such Seminoles in Florida as may remove West, while the Treaty secures to the last, on that condition, certain pecuniary and civil advantages, and permits them to enjoy their own—a Seminole—Government, independently of association with any other tribes; a failure to obtain which has been a prominent objection, heretofore, to their emigration. This, it is supposed will have a tendency to forever quiet Indian disturbances in Florida, an important consideration in view of the millions of money expended on account of Indian hostilities in that State.

Mr. MIX, the Chief Clerk, has been commissioned to act as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the absence of Col. MONEYPENNY.

The Standing Army—Kansas Affairs—Death of the "Sentinel"—The Army Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

According to the communication of the Secretary of War the Standing Army, in regiments, numbers over thirteen thousand men, of whom more than twelve thousand are engaged in protecting the frontiers against the depredations of hostile Indians.

An agent of the Central Kansas Committee arrived here to-night, to lay before the President to-morrow certified documents showing the critical position of settlers in Kansas, and asking his interposition to protect them from the threatened invasion by the Missourians.

Many telegraphic dispatches have been received by Northern and Western members of Congress, encouraging them to stand firm by the Kansas restriction to the Army bill.

The Washington *Sentinel* died of the neglect of the National Democratic Committee, by whose funds it has recently been partially sustained.

All the Democratic members in the House voted against the Army bill, and Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, was the only Southerner who voted in the affirmative.

The events of to-day have dissipated the previous calculations relative to the probable length of the Extra Session.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Desperate Fighting—Pro-Slavery Colonies Attacked by Free-State Men—Lecompton Taken—Rescue of Governor Robinson and Others—Proposed Attack on Lawrence, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Leavenworth City (Kansas) *Journal*, of the 17th inst., contains an account of another outbreak, which occurred in Kansas. Mr. BROWN, at the head of 300 Free-Soilers, attacked and drove into Missouri a colony of Georgians, who were near Ossawatomie, burning houses and destroying property.

On the 15th, the Treadwell Settlement, in Douglas County, numbering 30 men, were attacked by 400 Free-Soilers, armed and mounted, under Messrs. BROWN and WALKER. The Treadwell party were on foot, and they sent to Gov. SHANNON for aid. He called on the United States troops to go to their assistance, but they refused to do so.

The Anti-Slavery men are driving as fast as they can all the Pro-Slavery men out of Douglas County.

A fight occurred on the 14th, near Ossawatomie, between 200 Free-Soilers and 12 Pro-Slavery men: the latter were in the Fort. Fourteen Free-Soilers were killed and six wounded.

On the morning of the 16th, Lecompton was attacked and taken by 800 of Gen. LANE's men. The United States troops, having in charge Messrs. ROBINSON, BROWN and others, surrendered without firing a gun.

Col. TITUS was absent at the time, having gone to the assistance of the Pro-Slavery party in Treadwell. His house, about a mile from Lecompton, was burned. Mr. CLOWRE, the Editor of the *Southern Advocate*, and Mr. SYBARRE were killed.

A large body of men were organizing in the border counties of Missouri for the purpose of entering Kansas.

It is reported that it is the purpose of the Pro-Slavery party to burn Lawrence on the 20th, for which place a large force had left Leavenworth.

[For other important Kansas news see third page.]

MAIL—... AT THIS PORT.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The schooner *M. L. Hall*, from Bridgeport, Me., struck on the Gridiron last night, and went to pieces. The crew were saved. No other disaster is yet reported.

The storm continues this evening, with no indications of abatement.

Movements of Steamers.

THE KANGAROO OUTWARD BOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Kangaroo* sailed from this port for Liverpool at 11 o'clock this morning, with ... passengers and $12,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGOLIA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Angolia* arrived here from New-York, this (Tuesday) morning.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 23.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—News by the *Baltic* and *Africa*—Paris Correspondence—Suppression of the Spanish Insurrection, &c.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—Preparations of the Central American States to attack Walker.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Renewal of Hostilities.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—Closing Scenes—Washington Correspondence—Proclamation for an Extra Session—List of Appropriations, &c.

THE TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH—Loss of two hundred and fifty lives.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS—Three thousand lives lost.

THE OSTEND POLICY—The famous "Conference" republished—Mr. BUCHANAN pledged to the Acquisition of Cuba by purchase or war.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK—Progress of the Presidential Campaign.

NEWS BY THE MAILS

CITY NEWS CONDENSED.

EDITORIALS—Designs upon Cuba. A Straight Whig. The Political Issue Sensible. The Abolitionists. The Ostend Policy. Our British Relations. News from Europe. A Special Ambassador from Europe. The Free and Slave States. Coercing Congress—Object of the Extra Session. Important from Kansas. Mr. BUCHANAN vs. The Democratic Platform.

AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provision and other Produce Markets—Suggestions on Sowing Wheat—New-York Live Stock Market—Harvest Prospects, &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the premium for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive one copy gratis.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS—JUST received from Europe—of the most beautiful pattern. Also Pearl and Linen Fans, Card Cases, Porte monnaies, Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Mosaic Pearl, Bamboo, China, Glass and Porcelain Vases and Stationery, together with every Variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, are sold at wholesale at extensive Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, Importers of Rich French and German Fancy Goods.

FOR BREMEN *VIA* SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon.....$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon.....120
In Second Cabin.....80

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day of Sailing.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 4.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—HAVING tried unsuccessfully sundry highly recommended "hair tonics" on our own bald-denuded crown, we had almost lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until, a few weeks ago, we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as "gray as a rat," but now boasting as fine and glossy a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of PROF. WOOD's HAIR RESTORATIVE.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

Remember, No. 312 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DEPOSITE.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of closing buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,

the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, wholesale, or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK, New-York,
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, enable him, as a first class cutter, to ensure for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

F. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 58 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELLE, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Those in use commend them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.—A FINE HEAD OF HAIR is undoubtedly one of the chief beauties either of man or woman, but especially of the latter. To persons desirous of obtaining or retaining this charming feature, we recommend a call upon Prof. WOOD. For preserving the hair, or promoting its growth, no other article has attained such a reputation as his Hair Tonic. It is acknowledged and well established that no doubt exists as to its virtues, and we advise all who need its service to give it a trial.—*St. Louis Evening News.* Sold at No. 312 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE new treatment of Consumption—Allopathic—Homœopathic—Water-Cure—and by Inhalation—from the pen of Doctor HUNTER, should be read by every person who values health. Price 12 cents. Sent by mail anywhere. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the universal envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY CAN OBTAIN GAITER BOOTS, ... Ties, Buskins and Toilet Slips, 1st quality, ... 3d quality same styles 6s. and 7s. per pair; ... misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of ... prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 124 Canal-st.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JUST ... New patterns of EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, &c. JET CROSS PINS and BADGES. PLAIN JET ORNAMENTS, the largest ... the City, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 537 Broadway, corner of Spring-street.

FRENCH MECHANICAL ... ceived a great variety; Carcels, ... sion) the best light; very desirable for ... at reduced prices. Rape seed oil constantly on ... delabras, brackets, &c.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 ...

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE ... WATERS'S modern improved Pianos and ... to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to ... rent allowed on purchase; for sale on ... Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $200; ... $40 to $125.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. ... No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, ... NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY ... Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to ... pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

PEACHES, PLUMS, TOMATOES, AND ALL ... of Fruits, may be preserved with their original flavor using the Infallible Self-Sealing Cans manufactured ... for sale wholesale and retail by
TAYLOR & RODGETTS, No. 69 Beekman-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ... Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, ... cel all others. They are celebrated all over the ... world for their graceful beauty, and stand unrivaled ... to a charm. The largest and best stock in the ... Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A letter in the Philadelphia *Times*, from Butler County, Pa., states that Gen. JOHN N. PURVIANCE, one of the most determined and influential Democratic leaders, has come out for FREMONT. Gen. PURVIANCE was for six years the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, and was elected, both times, a Democrat. He was, in fact, a delegate in the 4th of March Convention, which met in Harrisburg, and his accession to the cause of freedom is deemed most important. The Philadelphia *Times* also announces that ROBERT L. MAFFIT, a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia is upon the stump for FREMONT.

There was an immense Fremont and Dayton gathering in a grove, near Bennington, Vt., on Saturday last. The numbers present have been variously estimated at from five to ten thousand persons. Hon. HIRAM HALL presided, and the meeting was addressed by Judge MCLEAN, of Saratoga, C. C. LEWIS and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esqs. There were present on the occasion about fifty charming young ladies, bright and blooming, who were uniformly dressed in white with blue scarfs, upon which were written the names of FREMONT and DAYTON. Some of the mottoes displayed on the banners were very appropriate; "as in 1777 so in 1856 we struggle for liberty;" "free voting in Kansas and free speech in Congress;" "we strike for Freedom, but not with the cane," &c., &c.

The people of Glen Cove and vicinity are up and doing in the right cause. A Republican meeting was held there on Saturday evening, 16th inst., at which were offered a series of truth-bearing and pertinant resolutions. Spirited and logical addresses were made by Judge WM. T. MCCOUN and GIDEON FROST. The magic name of FREMONT invariably brought down the house."

The Philadelphia *North American* states that the Fillmore electoral ticket of Pennsylvania contains the names of at least two men who are supporters of FREMONT. These are G. W. YOUNGMAN, of the Fifteenth, and CALEB N. TAYLOR, of the Seventh District. There are also other names on the ticket which seem, from the antecedents of the persons named, extremely unreliable for FILLMORE.

A Welshman writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* that there are in the United States over 200,000 Welshmen, the half of whom can be set down as legal voters, and who, with but few exceptions, are Fremont men. The Welsh have two weekly newspapers and three monthlies, all of them for Fremont.

A gentleman advertised a few days since he would hat $1,000 he could name sixteen States which would elect BUCHANAN electors, and $1,000 that each of the remaining fifteen States would go for BUCHANAN. Also $5,000 that eight States cannot be named that will go for FREMONT. The Syracuse *Journal* learns that CHARLES COOK, of Havana, has taken all of these bets.

The Erie *Constitution* is credibly informed that Conneaut township, Crawford County, Pa., has only 3 Buchanan men in a list of about 400 votars. All the rest go for FREMONT and DAYTON. Conneaut will be the "Banner township" of Pennsylvania. The 3 Buchanan men talk of staying at home on election day so as to make the vote unanimous.

A Mass Convention of the friends of FREMONT in Western Pennsylvania is announced to be held in Pittsburg, on the 17th of September. Invitations have been extended to Messrs. SUMNER and BURLINGAME.

Twenty-four of the leading Democrats of Ingham county, Michigan, have united in an address setting forth their reasons for withholding their support from BUCHANAN and voting for FREMONT.

At a meeting of the German Song Societies, in Pittsburg, on Saturday last, a vote was taken, which was attended with the following result: For FREMONT, 96; for BUCHANAN, 2.

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Penobscot District, in Maine.

The Winsted (Ct.) *Herald*—a paper hitherto independent on the Presidential question—is out for FREMONT.

Gov. ROBINSON writes from Kansas to a friend in Fitchburg:

"If I have a friend left in old Fitchburg, who desires to rob the man who keeps us here in confinement against all law and justice, who will cause us to be hung by the neck till we are dead, because we differ from him in politics, and if that friend will do me a personal favor, and secure freedom to Kansas, let him vote for JOHN C. FREMONT for President, for this is our only hope, either for life or freedom, so far as we can see at present.

Yours Respectfully, C. ROBINSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's Veipau's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.**—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with a single dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.

No 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.,
and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **A Card.**—EIGHTH NATIONAL GUARD, ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL, Aug. 12, 1856.—Capt. WM. H. WOOD: DEAR SIR: By appointment of the Eighth National Guard, we hereby present to you, on their behalf, an expression of their feelings of gratification and pleasure, which attended their trip to Glen Cove, on board the steamboat *Croton*, on the occasion of the celebration of their 47th Anniversary on the 17th July last. The promptitude and readiness with which you waited upon the Company at the time of their departure and return, and your kind attention to their comfort while on board your fine steamer, will always be remembered with much satisfaction by the members of this Corps.

Wishing you success, happiness, and long life, we remain very truly yours.

W. R. CAGER, Jr.,
THOMAS J. HALL,
AUGUSTUS HOWE,
EUGENE VANBENSCHOTEN,
W. T. MILLER
} Committee.

☞ **To Lecture Committees, Lyceums, and Farmers' Clubs.**—The undersigned, proprietors of the Westchester Farm School, are now prepared to make further appointments for the delivery of Lectures and Addresses on the Sciences and Practice of Agriculture, during the Fall and Winter months. Applications should be made at an early date to receive attention.

H. S. OGDEN,
HENRY C. VAIL.

WESTCHESTER FARM SCHOOL, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1856.

Refer to Prof. J. J. MAPES; F. K. COLLINS, Esq.; R. L. BELL, Esq., President American Institute; Hon. H. MEIGS; Prof. D. D. WELLS, Editor *Farm Journal*; Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New-York; Hon. A. M. C. PENNINGTON; J. J. SCOFIELD, Esq., New-Jersey; His Excellency JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Governor of Indiana &c., &c.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, HAMILTON & BOYNTON, No. 574 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 5 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 168 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee, Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No 8, No. 60 Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their bonds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful ravoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by this excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES SHUNG, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st.

☞ **Call and Compare**—All other cans made, with the Infallible at TAYLOR & HODGETTS,
No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of BENJAMIN T. ADAMS, formerly of Col. Stevenson's Regiment California, he will find a letter to his address in the New-York Post-Office.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot, at HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 180 West Broadway.

READS! READS!! READS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 156 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of first-class Protestants and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for genteel families especially. Several excellent, thorough cooks, washers and ironers; experienced nurses, chambermaids and waiters at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—For a first-rate chambermaid; is used to the care of children, and would have no objection to go as nurse and seamstress. Also, a competent Protestant woman for general housework, or to cook, wash and iron. Call for two days at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse by a young healthy woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 357 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., back room, first floor; has no objections to the country.

TEACHER.—An able, experienced teacher of mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, is open to an engagement; could bring a large number of pupils from clubs to any institution in which he would be employed. Parents and others who are willing to pay a fair price for good instruction, would find this a rare opportunity. References in this City, Havana, &c. Address JUVENIS, *Daily Times*.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes a situation as book-keeper, by double or single entry. Good references given as to integrity, &c. Will remain where he is at present engaged for one or two months, if a good situation can then be secured, or will leave immediately. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 733, Newark, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No 379 Broadway.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—An experienced Protestant governess wanted in a private family; one who can bring credentials as to character and ability, will address B. C. R., Box No 1,886 Lower Post-Office, stating qualifications, and number of years engaged in tuition, &c.

A TEACHER—Well qualified to teach the English Branches, wants a situation in or near the City of New-York. Unexceptionable references given. Address for ten days, TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a store, where a good knowledge of business may be acquired; 15 or 16 years of age, of good habits and undoubted integrity. Address Box No 920 Post Office.

COMPETENT PORTER WANTED.—One who can come well recommended for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 25 Chambers-st., upstairs, between 7 and 8½ o'clock, A. M.

COPYIST—A lady wishes employment as copyist at her own house. Address CLARA KING, Madison-square Post Office, for three days.

HANDS WANTED—To make coats, vests and pants of medium goods at BARRETT'S & SHAFFER'S Boys' Clothing Warehouse, No. 34 Murray-st.

BOY WANTED—A smart, active, intelligent boy. Apply between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 348 6th-av., cor 14th st.

BOY WANTED—None but those accompanied by their parents need apply. Call after 8 o'clock.
JOHN BURNETT, No. 91 Fulton-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing good help, will find respectable German and other servants, at MORRIS, COURNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade; also, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the Branch Office, No. 326 Greenwich-st., near Cedar.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 3 clerks, 2 salesmen, 3 book-keepers, 3 conductors, 2 porters, 2 bar-keepers, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 waiters, 2 drivers, 3 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. Charges moderate.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Fifty cloak-makers. To such as understand the business, liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at MCARTHUR, BYRNE, GIBBONS & CO.'S, No. 158 Broadway.

WANTED.—A French lady to teach in a Seminary. Apply to J. BURNSIDE & CO., No. 14 Broadway, upstairs, front room.

WANTED—In a private family, at No. 36 East 21st-st., a first rate cook, washer and ironer. None need apply unless fully competent.

WANTED—Cloak makers and sewing-machine operators, immediately.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 68 Canal-st.

LAUNDRESSES AND COOKS—Are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—The subscriber has four excellent rooms—very desirable for families—which may be had for the balance of the season and for Autumn. His farm mansion is near Glen Cove, L. I. Application may be made by letter or otherwise to CHAS. UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,032 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—Front room and bedroom on the second floor to let, with board, in the first-class house corner of Henry and Clinton sts. Gas and bath. References given and required. Apply at No. 3 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED—By two young ladies in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location within six or eight blocks of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Terms must be moderate. Address M. L., Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman for his daughter, in a strictly private family, where there will be no other boarders. A liberal price will be paid for desirable accommodations. Location within four blocks of Pierrepont-st. Address W. EDWARDS, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to procure board for the coming Winter occupying a room and bedroom; the location to be between Broadway and 9th av. and 14th and 23d sts. Address a note, JOHN ODELL, No. 179 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or near Clinton-st., between Walt-st. and South Ferries. Address P. C. TEFFT, through the Brooklyn Post-Office. Private family preferred.

MRS. E. BLACK—No 34 West 25th st., has two parlors of rooms, one on the parlor the other on the third floor, which she desires to let to families without children. Also accommodations for a single gentleman. References given and required.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET—Third door east of Broadway. Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following offices are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark;
A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Henry J. Raymond;
A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner;
An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased;
All those terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;
A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirtieth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty second Wards of the City of New-York.
City and County officers also to be elected:
A Mayor in the place of Fernando Wood;
A City Judge in the place of Elisha S. Capron;
Two Governors of the Almshouse in the places of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper;
Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours respectfully,
N. P. STANTON, Jr., Dep. Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug 20, 1856.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 146.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Three miles from Hudson City, on Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $119 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

REMOVAL.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No 1,023 Broadway, between 19th and 23d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

DUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 354 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERMORE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie, D. R. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Cheesman, Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

ELMWOOD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A family school for boys, limited to fourteen. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Music and modern languages, extra. A gymnasium and ample play-grounds are attached to the premises. Particular attention given to manners and morals. Applications left at No. 82 Merchant's Exchange will receive personal attention from the Principal now in the City. R. W. SWAN.

REFERENCES—Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Hon. DANIEL LORD, and HENRY DAY, Esq., No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York City.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th st., between Fifth-av. and 6th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 6 to 9 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No 180 Broadway, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos 29 and 30 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th av., opens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M. having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 122 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth scholastic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. C. MERRIMAN and Miss A. PORTER, Teachers. The next term of this institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 1. The superior facilities for instruction will be increased. In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are secured in music and French. The location of the Institution is unsurpassed; young ladies can obtain board in private families adjacent to the seminary at moderate rates. Application made to the trustees.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 19, 1856.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY—Rev. B. J. REAYEA, Principal.—This Institution, occupying ample grounds and fine buildings, is situated in the village of Orange, N. J., 12 miles by railroad from New-York. For health and good society the location is not surpassed. The advantages here afforded are among the best in the country. Next term will commence Sept. 15, 1856. Circulars at C. M. SAXTON'S, No. 140 Fulton-st., and at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 97 Broadway.

F. B. MAURICE.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 31st-st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

GRAY & PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bates's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No 181 Mac'ougal-street, corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late Professors of McFeupnet. Messrs. LESUISSE and SMITH. Classical, commercial and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. French is the language of the School. A gymnasium is attached. Reopens 1st September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School. (Spanish and German languages.) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institution on and after TUESDAY, 9th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications.

JOHN GRANT,
M. W. LYON,
} Principals.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A Graduate of College and Teacher of several years' experience, who is engaged three hours per day in teaching in a Seminary of the first respectability wishes to find additional employment for two or three hours in a school or private family. Best of references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post Office.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 113 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, will be re-opened on Monday, September 1. Mrs. DUREN will be at home to receive applications during the last week in August.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southeast corner of 28th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. C. M. NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened at No. 11 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th September next. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S and CROWEN'S.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies will be re-opened on Monday, September 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 55 West Public-st., Brooklyn.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 15th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 6th-av.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No 91 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH LADY—Who has just arrived in New-York; qualified to teach the French language grammatically; speaking also of Paris, the Court, the Theatres, &c., is desirous of taking an engagement in another in a first-class Seminary in New-York. Call or address, No. 86 West 17th-st.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY—Of Wilmington, Del.—The twenty-ninth session will commence on Sept. 1. Principals, Misses C. and L. and Dr. A. H. GRIMSHAW.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 6th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND,
TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at Orderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., WM. K. STRONG, Esq., Judge CHARLES E. BIRDSALL, JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq.

All friends of Free Speech, Free Soil, Free Press, and Free Kansas, FREMONT and DAYTON, are respectfully invited to attend. E. COLLINS, President.

NOTICE TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.—Amos H. Colt, Sandy Higgins, Andrew Cratt, Wm. A. Walker, James Meyers, and John Cooper, are the only persons authorized to collect funds for the XIIIth Ward Republican Club. EDWARD COLLINS, President.

FREMONT CAMPAIGN SONG AND CHORUS—"There is the White House Yonder," with spirited lithograph likeness of FREMONT, just published by R. T. FORDON, No. 397 Broadway. Sent by mail for 25 cents, post-paid.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—The Corps will meet at H. E. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 82 Ispenard-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug 22, at 7 o'clock, to receive the returns from all members that received and sold tickets.

By order,
IL'RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. COMFORT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid wholesale and retail liquor store, West 24th-st., stand and trade not surpassed in town, $12,000; also, bakery, 10th-st., $350; also, splendid turning shop, tools, &c., Attorney-st., $450; also, partner wanted with $800 to $1,500; capital superior butter-packing establishment down town; also, splendid 125-acre farm, fine buildings on Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., price 13,000. Apply No. 240 Broadway, room No. 6.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—$5,000, to take an interest in a well-established Hardware house in a flourishing Western city. The best of references given and required. One conversant with the business preferred. Address X, at this office, until Aug. 28.

$900.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a wholesale and retail cigar store, in a great thoroughfare, and doing a good business. Established 5 years, and 2 years' lease to run. Only reason for selling, the proprietor has settled in the West. Apply to I. B. COHEN, No. 256 Broadway.

MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—At a great bargain. This is a rare chance, being well located and having a good run of trade; peremptory sale. Apply immediately, at No. 190 Grand-st.

AN ESTABLISHED BUTTER AND CHEESE BUSINESS FOR SALE—In a good situation on north side of the City. Terms low. Address V. S. P., *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 80, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST—Yesterday, somewhere between the City Hall and Wall-st. a case, marked by Susan Dambrowitz. It being of no value except to the owner, the finder is requested to leave it at No 58 Wall-st., or at this office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A lot of desks and stools, made by Paten, of Grove-st., and used a short time only, and in as good order as new ones. Will be sold at a large discount if sold at once. Apply to C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 143 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c. and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Checks, circulars and bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND &

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Sanitary Condition of the City.

LEGISLATIVE TENEMENT COMMITTEE.

How the Squatters Live in Brooklyn.

TINKERSVILLE—SWILL MILK AND A CARE OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

Messrs. S. Benvoort and A. J. H. Duganne, members of this Committee, accompanied by the reporter, took carriages from the City Inspectors' office yesterday, and crossed over to Brooklyn to finish up their explorations in that city.

The party first proceeded to the City Hall and called on his Honor, Mayor Hall, who politely furnished an order for a police escort to aid the Committee in its tour of inspection. Statistics relating to the distribution of tenants and tenant houses throughout the Consolidated City, were presented by the Mayor, a summary of which is given below. It had been the intention of the Committee to visit the district at present infected with the yellow fever, but learning that it contained no tenant houses, and therefore did not come within their jurisdiction, the design was given up. Mayor Hall remarked that he should be glad to render all the official assistance in his power in facilitating the objects of the Tenement Committee; and added that he hoped the next session of the Legislature would be productive of some law framed with a view to meet the wants of the occupants of tenant-houses. Mr. Benvoort replied that he felt a lively interest in the subject, and had taken pains to attend the Committee on all its various tours of inspection through New-York and Brooklyn. He was confident much relief might be afforded especially to the poorer class of tenants, by a Legislative enactment, prohibiting landlords from erecting hovels and charnel-houses fit only for swine. That if returned to the Legislature he should use every exertion to procure the passage of a law, which the results of his own observation, and the advice of builders and intelligent landlords should suggest as best adapted to meet the necessities of the case. Mr. Duganne stated that he had nearly completed a careful report on the subject of tenement houses, which would be presented to the Legislature at its next session, and that he should earnestly recommend to that body that early and decisive action be taken on it.

Leaving the City Hall, the Committee took a survey of a collection of huts, called "Derby's Patch," in the Tenth Ward, and bordering the Gowanns Canal. The shanties are only one story high, have but a single room, and the occupants are all Irish. On one side of the street a row of these huts is situated about eight feet below the curb stone, while the tide rises up to the very doors, and frequently during a hard rain the inmates are compelled to take to the beds and tables to keep clear from the water.

The next place visited is known as "Gowanns Beach," near Hamilton-avenue, and contains about sixty of the same class of buildings occupied by the same style of inhabitants. The shanties here are huddled together without regard to regularity, and the eye of the tourist fails to discover any stately avenues or spacious squares, which are elsewhere so pleasing to the sense. The ground at high tides is partially invaded by the waves, and, when much rain falls, is submerged to a depth of several inches. A woman in one of the "cottages" pointed out where the water had just subsided, the furniture and floor being still wet. The land at this place is owned by a Mr. Wood, of Brooklyn, and the squatters pay from $20 to $30 a year rent for a lot. They put up their own shanties, and live along one year after another, if they can successfully contend against the poisonous malaria arising from the contiguous flats.

But of all the colonies of squatters in Brooklyn, that at the foot of Columbia-street, called "Tinkersville," is certainly entitled to the palm. A full view of this enchanting spot can be obtained from Hamilton-avenue, as it stretches away upon a tongue of land into Gowanus Bay. The Committee passed down its narrow and serpentine street, and inhaled the savory smells puffed forth from the numerous pig styes and cattle stalls on either hand. This colony is much larger than either of the others described, and is Irish throughout. The ground is said to be owned by F. B. Cutting, Esq., of this City, but no rent is charged to those in possession. The cost of erecting a shanty is little or nothing, as the boards are generally stolen; and, judging from the presence of a number of lazy-looking men lounging round, the squatters lead a comparatively indolent life. They, however, fat their own pork, raise a few fowls, and supply a portion of Brooklyn with milk. About 150 cows are kept at this place, and fed upon swill from an adjoining distillery. The milk is peddled about the streets of Brooklyn, even upon the Heights, and sold as pure country milk. Some of our Brooklyn friends have doubtless tested its qualities, and, in their blissful ignorance, have often imagined they were relishing the luscious draughts of the genuine Orange-County beverage. Tinkersville is located not more than two or three feet above high-water mark, and, like Gowanns Beach, Derby's Patch, and similar localities, is in a most eligible position for an attack of the yellow fever. Indeed, this fact is viewed with alarm by the leaders of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, as an incursion of yellow fever in these parts before the November election would greatly imperil the success of Mr. Buchanan.

On the way back the Committee called at "Kelsey's Alley," visited by them last Spring, and then found in a most untenantable condition, with the plaster fallen off and the walls discolored with smoke. Since that time the two buildings have been painted externally, the walls plastered up, and yesterday the premises were found in a cleanly condition. How far the previous visit of the Committee may have been instrumental in producing this result can be easily conjectured. This is one instance, not alone showing the force of public opinion, but also indicating what a stringent law on the subject could and would effect.

The Committee next proceeded to the tenant house No. 302 Hicks-street, but learning, as they were about entering the door, that there was a case of yellow fever on the second floor, they made tracks with considerable speed.

The following are the complete returns of the tenement houses and tenants in the various wards of the consolidated city:

Wards.	Houses.	No. tenants	Wards.	Houses.	No. tenants.
I.....	50	1,400	X.....	81	2,224
II.	59	1,444	XI.....	25	680
III.....	5	115	XII ...	40	980
IV.....	19	496	XIII.....	39	1,576
V.....115		2,992	XIV.....	66	1,693
VI.....	99	3,492	XV.....	26	680
VII.....	29	684	XVI.....	181	5,152
VIII.....	6	200	XVII.....	10	241
IX.....	6	108			
Total...		856			24,156

It will be seen that there are but six tenement houses and two hundred tenants in the Eighth Ward.

The Sixteenth Ward comprises the eastern section of Williamsburg, out towards Bushwick, and most of the tenants there are Germans.

The Committee adjourned to the 3d of September.

A Word of Advice.

There is really no cause for alarm, in this City at least, about the yellow fever, and yet many people are frightening themselves almost into a fever of their apprehensions that we are about to be visited by a pestilence. "It is easy to see," remarks Dr. Tucker in his Appendix to Dickson's *Resultsons Cholera*, "how the continuous action of fear or panic opens the door for the invasion of diseases in general, of epidemics in particular. An apt illustration of apologue represente the Cholera on leaving a certain city, as being accused of having killed 20,000 of the inhabitants. 'No,' was the answer, 'I killed 3,000, *fear killed the rest!*' While engaged in the campaign into Egypt, Napoleon was informed that one of his Generals was afraid of the plague. 'Then he will die of it,' replied that eagacious chief. And die of it, he did. The best preventives of epidemic diseases, says Dickson, are serenity of mind, cleanliness, comfort in clothing, a happy moderation in the pleasure of the table—in a word, a generous temperance,—avoidance of indigestible substances, heavy suppers, and generally, everything tending to irritate or debilicate the system. Put your care also to rumors of the prevalence of the disorder. Daily bulletins and reports on the subject of the disease only keep up public alarm, and tend to make men selfishly alive to what God will take from them at his own dne time—the existence which He gave."

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at [illegible]. Dr. Ed. Peters, arrived from [illegible] was subjected by the [illegible] night, and on recommendation of the Health Officer, was allowed to proceed to the City on Monday next, or at his discretion.

Brig *A. P. Cook*, from Mayaguez, P. R., arrived July 27—was given permission to lighter her cargo to the City.

Schooner *Baltic*, from Barcelona, 19th inst., with hides, skins and fustic; allowed to proceed to within 300 yards of the City, provided her cargo be lightered from that point.

Ida Racques, from Maracaibo, with coffee and hides, arrived on the 12th inst., and received a stream permit.

Petitions to be allowed to come up to the City, were received from the following vessels and referred to the Health Officer:

Brig *Visitor*, from Cardenas, damaged by the storm.
Bark *Venus*, from Curacoa.
Schooner *Harriet Neal*, from Naguabo, P. R.
Schooner *Ann Hicks*, from Curacoa.
Brig *Susan Duncan*, from Antigua.

A petition of a similar nature from bark *Pride of the Sea*, was laid on the table.

Capt. Coombs, of schooner *Yenloo*, 18th inst., from Gonaives with logwood, asked permission to come up to discharge cargo into a ship in the North River, she having lost her bowsprit and leaking badly.

Petition denied and vessel ordered to remain five days at Quarantine.

The owners of the ship *Frigate Bird*, of Philadelphia, from Havana, 3d instant, protested against removal of that vessel to S. W. Spit without a sufficient crew, many of her men being at the Marine Hospital, and others leaving the ship. They say that all damages and expenses shall be paid by the City Government. The case was reconsidered, but no reasons appeared sufficient to induce the Commissioners to alter their decision. Protest ordered on file.

The Captain of the bark *Nacoche*, from Havana, (28th July,) asks to bring his vessel back to Quarantine from S. W. Spit. Thinks her liable to become a total wreck. Permission was denied.

The owners of schooner *Young America* protest to the same effect, and received a similar decision.

A petition was presented, stating that swine are landed at the Erie Railroad pier, foot of Duane-street, and driven thence through the City at all hours, creating a disagreeable and unhealthy smell. Referred to the Complaint Clerk in the Mayor's Office.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Health—No Yellow Fever.

This Board met yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Present—Mayor Hall, and Aldermen Oakley, Backhouse and Van Brunt.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of nuisances were reported by Health Wardens, which were ordered abated.

Mr. Winslow, Corporation-Attorney, was directed to proceed against owners of sunken lots on the northwest corner of South-First and Ninth streets, E. D., they having disregarded the order of the Board to fill the same.

Health Warden Jacobe reported that these lots had been covered with water, by the recent rains, which had washed the sidewalks away and left the street in a dangerous condition.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Wendell, Health Officer, reported as having received information during the previous 24 hours, of one case of typhus fever, in South-street, one case of bilious fever in Atlantic-street and one case of bilious congestive fever in Atlantic-street—since dead. This last case Dr. Wendell said had been long standing and the patient was a few days since convalescent, but died suddenly.

A HEARSE NUISANCE.

To the Hon. Board of Health: The undersigned would respectfully solicit your Honorable body to pass a resolution to prohibit hearses from stopping along the streets of Eleventh Ward on their way to Calvary Cemetery, as there have been bodies contained in some of the hearses, that the obnoxious smell arising from the same has been very disgusting and enough to create an infectious disease, and as many believe that the small-pox that raged here last Fall was in consequence of hearses stopping to wait for the return of another boat, and in some instances it takes three or more boats to bring over what would compose one funeral, and the hearses in the meantime waiting for the last carriage to come over. And your petitioner prays that the same may be prohibited for the future.

JOHN STILWELL,
Captain Seventh District Police.

The Health Warden of this District was directed to cause the hearses to stand above L and Sixth streets.

SICKNESS IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Brooklyn, (Seventeenth Ward,) Aug. 20, 1856.

To the Board of Health:—In obedience to the city ordinance in relation to Health, &c, I would respectfully report the death of Lewis M. Larens, ship-carpenter, of No. — Orchard-street, in this Ward, at 9 o'clock this morning, of bilious remitting fever of a malignant type. Though not prepared to pronounce this disease contagious, yet I have no doubt that it was rendered malignant in its form and fatal in its termination by the foul atmosphere in which the patient had been employed for some time past on shipboard, predisposing the body to disease and tending to render that disease more or less malignant when developed. The appearance of the patient just before death and the appearance of the body after death, strongly indicate what is to be the character of our fevers should such a disease prevail among us at this time, and clearly point out the necessity of the most rigid sanitary measures—cleanliness and fumigations to guard against its general prevalence. This case and the case in H-street a few days since, should be a warning to all ship-carpenters to keep clear of the "holds" of all old ships until thoroughly ventilated and properly fumigated with disinfecting agents—such places being in my opinion almost certain to generate fever of a more or less malignant type.

WM. WRIGHT, M. D.

PLACED ON FILE—A NUISANCE ON THE HEIGHTS.

Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

Geo. Hall, Esq., President of the Board of Health:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Brooklyn, residing in the neighborhood of the hotel known as the Pierrepont House, would respectfully call your attention to a dangerous nuisance maintained for a long time past, against their repeated remonstrances, by the said hotel, in pumping into the street continually, the waste water and the filth of the house, thereby creating an effluvia which cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the public health. The stench arising therefrom is of the most offensive character, and subjects the residents of the neighborhood to great annoyance, particularly to those on Hicks and Joralemon streets, through which the filth takes its course to the river.

It was very offensive, even in cold weather, and during the present season, with the alarm of the citizens upon the subject of yellow fever, it is even more necessary that it should be stopped.

Signed by M. S. Hartman and others.

This communication was referred to Health Warden Weer to examine and report this morning.

PERMITS GRANTED.

To lighter cargo of brig *Elizabeth Watts*, sugar and molasses.

Brig *Albion Cooper*, sugar and molassee, from Cardenas.

Brig *Starlight*, sugar.

Brig *Frederick Denning*, from Rio Grande, Brazil, hides.

Brig *Wayco*, from Manzanillo, palm leaf.

Permission was granted to land cargo of hides from brig *Frederick Denning*, in consideration that she came from a healthy port in cold weather, had no sickness on board, and a conditional permit having been granted before adopting the resolution prohibiting the landing of hides. The hides are to be weighed and immediately shipped up the river.

THE CARS NOT TO BE STOPPED.

A complaint was made to the Board by citizens of the Eighth Ward that the Brooklyn City Railroad Company had discontinued the running of cars on Third-avenue below Thirty-sixth-street.

In connection with this matter Alderman Van Brunt offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be directed to notify the Brooklyn City Railroad Company that they have not been authorized to discontinue the running of their cars on Third-avenue below Thirty-sixth-street, by any action of this Board.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.

A copy of a certificate of death having been sent in by an undertaker, without the name of the attending physician, Alderman Oakley said that as the physicians and undertakers did not appear to understand the duties required of them, he moved that the Clerk be directed to have one thousand copies of the resolutions (annexed) printed in circular form, and that the Clerk be directed to serve a copy upon each physician and undertaker in the City. Adopted.

The following are the resolutions referred to above, offered by Alderman Oakley on Monday last:

Resolved, That each and every person practicing physic in said city be and they are hereby directed to comply with the provisions of section 5 of title 9 of the City Charter aforesaid, and file such certificates daily with the Board of Health, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and fully comply with the provisions thereof.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each and every undertaker doing business in the City of Brooklyn to transmit to the Board of Health daily, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., a true copy of every certificate received by him or them from any physician, or other person or persons relative to the cause of death, etc.

The Board then adjourned until Friday morning.

Quarantine Board of Health.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Justice Welch, Superior Court, there in the Chair.

Dr. Lea called the attention of the Board to the following extract from Dr. Thompson's letter to the Commissioners of Emigration, under date of Aug. 19, which he said was entirely incorrect and calculated to do him (Dr. Lea) injustice:

"After the Board had organized, and closed up the entrance to the Quarantine grounds, and while [illegible] before and against Joseph Sylva for obstructing him in the discharge of his duties. Whereupon I immediately issued a warrant. Sylva was arrested and bound by recognizance to appear and answer the charge at the next Court of Sessions. On the following day Sylva made a complaint before another Magistrate against Dr. Thompson and some of his boatmen, and they were arrested for assault and battery. Sylva retained me as his counsel to attend the examination, which I did.

The public will see from the fact above stated that I rendered Dr. Thompson all the aid in my power on the complaint made against Sylva. Dr. Thompson did not appear before the Grand Jury of Richmond County against Sylva, but had him indicted in the City of New-York. What became of the case after indictment I know not, and if Sylva was shielded from merited punishment, it must have been by Dr. Thompson himself. Sylva sometime afterwards was employed either by or under the control of Dr. Thompson, within the Quarantine inclosure, and is so employed at the present time if not discharged.

By publishing the above you will much oblige
Yours, &c.,
THEODORE FREAN.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FELONY—A SINGULAR CASE OF EXTORTION.

A German Jew, named Gustav Michael, residing in Houston-street, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Masterson, on a charge of felony preferred against him by one Peter Schmidt, residing in Eldridge-street.

Schmidt deposes that in April last he was called upon by the prisoner and another man, neither of whom he had ever seen before, and that by representing themselves to be high criminal officers, extorted from him the sum of $3,000 by threats that unless he gave it them they would have him arrested and sent to prison for a number of years for receiving stolen goods.

Afterwards learning that he had been imposed upon, Schmidt appeared before a magistrate and told his story, but as he did not know the name or address of either of the extortionists there seemed but poor hopes of his being able to cause their arrest. He, however, kept a sharp look out for the parties, and yesterday, to his great satisfaction, he observed and recognized Michael as he was getting into a Broadway omnibus. Rushing to the office of the Chief of Police, he procured the assistance of officer Masterson, who, after a long chase, overhauled the omnibus and took the accused in custody.

Michael, who is by occupation a peddler of jewelry, was brought before Justice Connolly, by whom he was committed on a charge of felony.

Miscellaneous.

KILLED BY MACHINERY.

William Delancy, aged 22 years, was accidentally killed, at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, at the machine shop of John F. Dunkin, at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The unfortunate young man was engaged in oiling a large wheel which was slowly revolving at the time, when, by some means, he got entangled among the machinery, and was drawn up and hurled with great violence against the beam above. The machinery was instantly stopped, but the poor fellow survived only a few moments after being extricated. His neck was dislocated and he was otherwise terribly injured. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body. The verdict rendered by the jury was: "Dislocation of the neck—having accidentally been caught by the arms of a cogwheel in the machine shop of John F. Dunkin, Aug. 21, 1856." The deceased was a native of New-York. He was not married.

NOT DROWNED.

The boy named John McClelland who was drowned on Monday at the foot of Twenty-Seventh-street, North River, was rescued yesterday morning near the place of accident. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body. From the evidence taken it appeared that the deceased while playing with other was pushed overboard by one of his playmates, several of whom leaped overboard to save him, but did not succeed as he sank immediately, having been stunned by striking against the side of a schooner as he fell. He was only ten years of age. He lived with his parents at No. 312 Twenty-Eighth-street. Verdict—"Accidental Drowning."

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RAT.

A child of one year and six months died yesterday morning, at No. 159 Worth-street, from the effect of a bite of a rat. The mother, an Italian woman recently arrived, testified before the Coroner, that while in bed with her infant on Wednesday night, she was awakened by feeling a rat walking across her face. Turning about she discovered that the child had been bitten upon the head, and that the wound was bleeding freely. She arose and hastened to "the doctor's" to procure something to stop the bleeding, and applied it to the wound. The "something" which she got had not the desired effect. The wound continued to bleed for a long time. The child remained still and quiet, and finally at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday it was found to be dead. Verdict accordingly.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at old rates.

COFFEE—Appears in better request at firmer, though not qnotably higher, rates. Java, 14¾c @ 14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11⅜c. @12¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is still rather inactive, yet is stiffly held.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling.....	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
Fair.....	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western Flour is unsettled. Holders are desirous to realize, but unwilling to reduce their claims to suit buyers. These contend for a large concession, and in anticipation of obtaining it, they move with reserve. The steamer's accounts are not so discouraging as they were early deemed. Most of the fall in prices in the English markets occurred during the early part of the week previous to the sailing of the *Africa* from Liverpool, and was reported by the *Baltic*, which arrived here on last Sunday morning. The latest news by the *Africa* advises us of slightly renewed vigor in the leading British markets for Breadstuffs. The sales of Flour since our last have been confined to about 6,500 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2.....	$5 30@5 60
Ordinary State.....	5 50@5 90
Straight State.....	5 90@6 00
Favorite and Extra State.....	6 00@6 40
Common to Good Michigan.....	5 50@5 80
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake..	5 95@6 30
Common to Good Ohio.....	6 20@6 45
Fancy Michigan.....	5 80@6 10
Fancy Ohio.....	6 40@6 60
Extra Michigan.....	6 60@7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 25@7 50
Extra Ohio.....	6 75@8 00
Fancy Genesee.....	6 50@6 75
Extra Genesee.....	6 75@9 75
Extra Missouri.....	6 75@9 00

Canadian rules quiet and heavy, the transactions since our last having amounted to only about 400 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is decidedly abundant and lower. The general inquiry is moderately active. The sales since our last comprise about 2,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$8 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slack request, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is in light supply and is held above the views of purchasers. Other kinds are plenty and heavy. The sales since our last do not exceed 32,000 bushels, including ordinary Canadian White, at $1 40; do. Red, at $1 25; Prime Western White, at $1 62½; do. do. Red, at $1 50@$1 53; Ordinary Southern White, at $1 45; and fair to choice do. Red, at $1 40@$1 54 ₱ bushel. Rye scarce and in demand; Prime Old is worth 86c. @86½c.; New sells at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and being less abundant, they now generally command 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@46½c. for Canadian; 44c.@47c. for State; 40c.@ 44c. for Jersey, and 36c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, at full prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 50,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 61c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 63c. @65c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 66c.@ 70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales River were purchased at 60c @ 65c. for shipment, and 70c.@87½c. for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Can still be purchased at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.; but they continue in very slack request.

IRON—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at 85c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still inactive, and rather languid. New-Orleans, 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@42c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are but moderately inquired for at about previous figures.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is in request at $1@$1 02 ₱ gallon, but there is not much of it obtainable at these rates, some owners claiming as high as $1 05 ₱ gallon. Importers are out of stock, and jobbers sell what they have to dispose of only on their own terms. Lard Oil is quiet at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened irregularly, but closes steady and languidly,—with sales since our last of about 1,100 bbls., at $19 87½@$19 50 for Mess; and $15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and in demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@11c. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. Transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tierces strictly Prime, closing at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though selling pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 800 bbls., at $4@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repicked do., and $11@$13 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands [illegible]; $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@ 21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no new feature, sales having transpired, since our last, of about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at 7¾c @8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. Prime brought 11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 250 barrels Ohio and Prison disposed of, at 34c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and steady. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 3d.@ 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 6d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 6d. @2s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 22s @25s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ACRES.
TO CAPITALISTS.
LANDS IN MINNESOTA
AND
WISCONSIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (for a few days,) TOWN LOTS AND INTERESTS, in the following new and flourishing towns. Also, land adjoining the same, in quantities and upon terms to suit purchasers:

SAINT PAUL, HASTINGS AND DAYTON, MINNESOTA; SUPERIOR and BAYFIELD, upon Lake Superior, Wisconsin.

The above-named towns, from their superior natural positions and commercial advantages, are rapidly becoming large and important places, and afford a safe and reliable investment for capital.

Judging of the future by the past, we may expect a rise in the value of real estate in these places of MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. A YEAR for some time to come. Is there no illusion. That rate has been more than exceeded in Saint Paul and Chicago for the past five years.

Also, FOR SALE, TWO LARGE WATER POWERS—One of 12, and the other of 32 feet fall, available to almost unlimited extent. Great inducements will be given to those who will improve the same. Timber, stone, lime and clay in abundance, and marble convenient. A large per centage guaranteed upon investment.

Merchandise and real estate received in exchange for property.

Satisfactory references given, and certified abstracts of title shewn.

Land Warrants, personally located on choice lands, situated upon important railroad routes, which will pay a profit of 100 to 500 per cent. yearly on the investment.

Apply at the Astor House, New-York.
LYMAN C. DAYTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES
FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

Five valuable building lots, of from 40 to 80 acres each, located on the east side of the river, two miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with springs and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. In good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. R. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Alleo, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, 17 miles from Fulton ferry, of about 40 acres, 30 cleared, 2½ miles from two railroad depôts, one of which is Hempstead Village, in which are schools and churches; same distance from Near-Rockaway landing, where large vessels come up to; good shooting and fishing; double house new; outbuildings good. A rapid stream runs through the farm; situation perfectly healthy. It is well calculated either for a farmer or a summer retreat; the land is of excellent quality. Price $4,250—$2,500 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. E. JOHNSON, (by note), over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows. Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Any person wishing to purchase a good farm near Rockland Lake, or parties wishing to exchange City property for such a farm; can find an opportunity to do so, by calling, or directing a note to HUTCHINSON & CO., at the Ice Depôt, foot of Beekman-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, No. 276 Delancy-st., or No. 23 Jackson-st., New-York.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—A 5,000 acre tract of the table land of the Cumberland Mountain, in the State of Tennessee. This land lies in the County of Cumberland, within two miles of the main stage road from Nashville to Knoxville, about five miles from the county seat, and on the line of the Central Railroad, which a charter has been secured from the State of Tennessee. The land is well timbered, and the climate proverbial for its healthiness. All kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits here arrive at the highest degree of perfection, and the country is fast filling up with the best practical farmers from the North and East. The above tract will be sold a great bargain, if applied for soon. Title unincumbered. Also, two tracts of 300 acres each. Apply to WM. H. DODGE, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—Containing 12 acres, centrally situated on a ridge commanding a fine view of the village, water, railroad, and surrounding country, and very convenient to the depôt. Four acres of the premises, on the north side, are covered with wood the whole depth of the lot. This site possesses more than ordinary attractions from its location and elevation. It will be sold together or in lots of 4 acres if desired. Inquire of the subscriber, at his residence, JASON CRANE.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $45. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

$7,500—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 4th av. and Broadway; house 20x50, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c; within 300 feet of the Fulton av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant.

Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $550; with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET.—A very desirable three-story brick house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on a lease, if preferred. Location only five minutes from either Wall-st. or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 86th-st., and 4th-av.; one is a corner and has a fine saloon under, to let let together or separate. Apply to SILLICK & BUCK, 86th-st., near 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 146 Water-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 469 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Chicago. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 120 Chicago.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LAND WANTED—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Huntington, not over half a mile from a village free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. HAVERSWOOD, Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A large and commodious house, having all the modern improvements, to be above 14th-st., and between the 5th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 120 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S [illegible]

Has long been [illegible] by the afflicted as a safe and effectual remedy for [illegible] tion of it to the public certain [illegible] ing from [illegible] of the [illegible] bilious fevers, &c.

A BRIEF [illegible]

Two bottles are warranted to cure [illegible] on the face.

One to three bottles will cure the worst form of [illegible].

Two bottles are warranted to remove the most [illegible] pimples.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

One to two bottles are warranted to clear the skin [illegible] the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the [illegible] and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and [illegible] humors.

One bottle will cure nearly all cases of the clap.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of chancres.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most [illegible] case of menstruation.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the most [illegible] rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of [illegible].

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above directions are followed.

Reader, I published over a thousand bottles in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in curing the most [illegible] humor. I never sold a bottle of it but what gave perfect satisfaction. After a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are many things about this bood that I could tell to the public, but [illegible] first, that it grows in our mountains in the greatest plenty, and yet its value has never been known to the world until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should be taken in the spring of the year, when the system is full of humor.

In order to give some idea of the [illegible] and of the

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] & CO.—WE [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of [illegible], on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, at 12 o'clock, noon, EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible] issued [illegible] May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1876, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with a premium of [illegible] per cent. payable semi-annually on presentation of [illegible] coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

[illegible] are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon [illegible] miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Western, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Hamilton, in the County of Sheboygan, together with all the franchises, [illegible] grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, as required by the [illegible] the sinking fund as provided in the MORTGAGE to ROBERT H. McCURDY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in the same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, [illegible] miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and sixty-six miles north-west from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous than the existing road now in operation in construction.

The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 31, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grain forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount not equal to eight per cent per annum on this issue of bonds, they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the business in banking and banking capital, there will be a large demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Advertiser, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it rests for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes the securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, August 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the private residence, No 76 West 30th-st., consisting of one splendid rosewood 7-octave piano, in perfect order, richly inlaid with pearl; three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and satin brocatel; large French plate mirrors; richly carved etagere, with plate glass doors and back; do centre and side; rosewood marble top centre, side and tea tables; heavy lace curtains, with corslets; French shades; rich tapestry carpets; Ingrain and hall carpets; rosewood hat stand; several very fine and costly oil paintings; large marble vases; do very fine French china vases; card baskets, &c. also a quantity of dining room furniture; two extension tables; crockery and glassware; cutlery and plated ware; rosewood bureaus and wash stands, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; best curled hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, reception chairs, sofas, sofa bedstead, do do spring seat and cane seat chairs; china toilet sets; several eight day clocks. Also, two splendid rosewood secretary bookcases, one cost $140. Also, a large assortment of household furniture, which may be seen with catalogue. Sale positive without regard to the weather.

Sixth-av. cars pass within a few doors of the house.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, [illegible] delightfully situated near the Sound at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c.; cluster and single-stone diamond pins, ear rings, finger-rings, studs, &c; gold hunting and single-case watches, by the most celebrated makers; also, a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, finger-rings, ear-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, guard, vest and fob chains, &c., &c. Every article warranted as represented on the catalogue.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CITY-MADE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 442 Broadway, viz: 10 rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany book-cases, do. bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; centre, side and sofa tables; etageres, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, rockers, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, paillasses, &c. Sale positive, to pay advances.

GILLESPIE, SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES AND BAKERS, ATTENTION.—C. BAGLEY AND SAVAGE, will sell THIS DAY (Friday) 22d, a large lot of sugars; white, light-brown and brown; raisins, cigars, soap, coffee, teas, macaroni, wines, brandy, &c. Advances have been made upon the above named goods and will be sold without reserve, commencing at 10½ A. M.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., about 1,000 gallons of varnish of a superior quality, will be sold by the lot or in quantities to suit purchasers.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY.—Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 East Warren-st., near Smith-st., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil paintings, bedsteads, beds and bedding.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—ON MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a most variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and caboozes, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, fire ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a quantity of tinware. Sale peremptory.

Terms—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—REWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds. Also, Money to negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BURDALL, Secr'ry.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HURLBY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABRATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWIN HAIGHT,	R. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
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WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. S. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. B. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $100 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOHN R. HARRIS—Late of the firm of PRITT, HARRIS, ENGLAND & CO., is admitted a partner in our house.

THOS. N. DALE & CO.,
No. 18 Warren-st., New-York.
No 15 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.
No. 19 Rue de Caumartin, Paris.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 79 and 81 Park-pl., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & RAMBRUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allentown Railroad Company having completed their organization by the election of the following Board of Directors, viz.: New-York—J. F. A. Sanford, Thomas E. Davis, John O. Sargent, Samual J. Beals, C. S. Booth, O. Dorrance Grant, J. P. Butterworth, F. C. Gebhard, William B. Wetmore; C. Danforth, Paterson; Jacob Dilleger and C. Frelz, Pennsylvania.

Have opened their books for subscription to their capital stock, at the office of Samoel J. Beals, Esq., 19 William-st., New-York. The Company respectfully request your examination of the circular statement which follows, and which has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. Ellwood Morris, Chief Engineer to the Company. This statement will, at a glance, show the vast importance of the proposed work to the merchants of New-York, as a means of securing speedy and certain transmission of merchandise between their City and the great interior of the country.

The Allentown Railroad forms the only unfinished link in the direct east and west railroad route across New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., to which the people of New-York and of the West have long been looking with anxiety; it extends from the town of Allentown, upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad (now in operation) to Auburn, the eastern terminus of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, (also in operation,) and communicates there with the southern anthracite coal field of Schuylkill County, Pa., and at Dauphin with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The distance is 38½ miles. The grades coming towards New-York will not exceed 15 feet to the mile.

This route completes the connection between the railroads now in operation from the City of New-York and Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which it joins near the town of Dauphin, 14 miles north of Harrisburg, and avails of all the vast connections of that prosperous enterprise. The legislation is all complete, the line has been carefully surveyed and accurately located, and nothing now remains to prevent the immediate commencement of the work.

To construct this railroad with a single track and sidings, will cost $1,490,000, exclusive of the right of way (a large portion of which will be taken in stock) and of the equipment.

It forms, with its connections, the most direct railroad route that can ever be obtained between the City of New-York and the principal commercial Emporia of the Western States; much shorter than any other, and a cheaper line of transport across a country but little obstructed by the Winter snows that embarrass so much our Northern lines.

This route commences at New-York with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, crosses the Delaware River by a substantial bridge near Easton, Pa., and has a uniform gauge (4 feet 8½ inches) from New-York Harbor to the city of Pittsburg, at the head of navigation on the Ohio River.

At Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad (which forms an important part of this route) connects with the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad and its great network of branches, and also joins the Steubenville line, which forms part of the shortest route to Cincinnati.

At Harrisville, 50 miles east of Pittsburg, we unite with the Northwestern Railroad, which carries the common gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, by a very direct line, to Cleveland, and thence by the Toledo line, the Southern Michigan, the Rock Island Railroad, &c. This usual gauge of the Eastern States will be carried out, unbroken, to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, St. Louis, Alton, Dubuque, Galena, &c., and by Railroads now under construction, to a point high up the Missouri, near the border of the Kansas Territory.

The construction of the Allentown Railroad will open to the trade of New-York City the means of sending a locked car loaded with goods, direct from Jersey City to any Railroad point in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The advantage of sending goods at once from the City of New-York, in a locked car, without transhipment or delay, to almost any point in the Western country, needs only to be stated to be appreciated by all business men; and the initiation of this new system of goods traffic requires only the construction of our unfinished link of 38½ miles of Railroad to bring it into action in two years' time.

Our Railroad also runs through the richest portion of the celebrated Iron Ore deposits of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, from which, at the present moment, twelve anthracite furnaces of the largest class are supplied.

It penetrates, almost centrally, the rich and populous counties of Lehigh and Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania; passes through, or near, five flourishing towns or villages, and connects at once, the town of Pottsville, the centre of the anthracite coal trade, with the City of New-York, by a line only 160 miles long and secures from that region, within a five hours' trip, a large and valuable travel which, by the existing route, requires eleven hours' time.

In fact, the Allentown Railroad not only promises to aid greatly in the transmission of goods from and to New-York, and to facilitate the West-ern travel of that City, but it also possesses, within itself, unexampled resources for a heavy local business.

It furnishes too, the only route by which the City of New-York can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with the red-ash anthracite coal, so highly approved for domestic use, and which is only to be found in quantity, in the Pottsville coal region.

Finally, it may be stated, that the combined line opened to the City of New-York by the Allentown Railroad, will be shorter than the present traveled routes, as follows:

To Cincinnati, 156 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To St. Louis, 187 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cleveland, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Chicago, 76 miles shorter than *vid* New-York Central Railroad.

To Cincinnati, 128 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To St. Louis, 183 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Cleveland, 72 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

To Chicago, 72 miles shorter than *vid* New-York and Erie Railroad.

Our route, in fact, forms the shortest practicable Railway line to all the leading points of the Western country, as will be more clearly seen by reference to a map of the United States.

We now annex an estimate of the probable annual business.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

Estimate of the probable annual revenue to be derived from the Allentown, Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad, when fully completed and properly equipped, to wit:

PASSENGERS.

Through 200,000 at 2 cents a mile, say 75 cents.....$150,000
Way, 100,000 at 3 cents a mile, say 50 cents..... 50,000

LIGHT FREIGHT.

Through, 100,000 tons at say $1 50.....$150,000
Way, 10,000 tons at say 70 cents..... 7,000

HEAVY FREIGHT.*

Coal, 500,000 tons, at 60 cents.....$300,000
Lumber, Lime, Slate, &c., 50,000 tons, at 50 cents. 25,000
Iron Ore, 250,000 tons, at 40 cents..... 100,000
Mail and Express..... 10,000
Annual Total.....$792,000
Deduct for expenses, say 50 per cent..... 396,000
Leaves probable revenue 20 per cent. on an investment of $2,000,000, the probable cost when fully equipped, including our pro-rata share of the heavy rolling stock necessary for the coal trade..... 396,000

* This business is already existing, and it may be truly added, that it is in fact awaiting the completion of our line. With suitable coal region connections, a well built railroad, an ample equipment, a liberal management, and a good coal port on the deep waters of New-York Harbor, we cannot be prevented from commanding a coal trade of 1,000,000 tons per annum, whenever we are ready to send our locomotives after it.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $100,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city,) and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about..... 1,800
The population in 1855 is over..... 12,000

and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851.... $711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852..... 1,035,180
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853..... 1,276,600
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854..... 1,839,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855..... 2,350,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856..... 5,940,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$230,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling, or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 38, 57, 62, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 112, 118, 115, 120, 131 and 145.

W. E. CULVER.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856.

$13,500 MORTGAGE.—The subscriber is desirous of disposing of a mortgage of $13,500 for cash. The mortgage is well secured, and bears 10 per cent. interest payable in semi-annual installments, and extending four years from last June. If preferred, the subscriber would retain a portion of the amount to make those negotiating doubly secure. Apply to

LYMAN C. DAYTON, Astor House, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement..... $6,326,964 93

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies.....$214,368 23
For interest..... 101,901 89
For annuities..... 2,950 00
Due agents and others..... 145 82— 319,361 04
$6,604,325 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death.....$69,000 00
Paid additions to same..... 4,317 40
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising..... 26,753 94
Paid surrendered policies..... 9,644 20
Paid reduction of premium..... 706 17
Paid annuities..... 791 79
Paid on personal account..... 290 74— 101,497 24
Assets Aug. 1, 1856..... $6,503,028 02

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company $54,325 98
Bonds and mortgages..... 3,378,696 52
Fire insurance..... 487 74
Bills receivable..... 2,720 69
Deposited for taxes..... 4,276 88
Due from agents..... 62,520 81
$3,503,028 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $36,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856..... $25,950,590 00
Issued since..... 1,734,690 00
$27,685,190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead..... 725,965 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856..... $26,959,235 00

Number of policies running May 1, 1856..... 9,136
Issued since..... 641
9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead..... 270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856..... 9,507
Of which 8,583 are for life.
746 are for 7 years.
30 are for 1 year.
198 are for irregular periods.
9,507
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk... $1,008,675 00

Increase for the quarter in policies..... 371
Increase in life policies..... 403
Increase in irregular period..... 27—430
Decrease in 7 year policies..... 56
Decrease in 1 year policies..... 3 —59 371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase..... $2,718 80

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months...1,230

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I, ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BINGHAM,	LAUREN ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MINARD,	LYCURGUS BOGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 33 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 33 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 8th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.33 30-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances:

R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnson; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 13, 1856; on London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, in favor of Mr. Moulin Dutton.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d
19,930	495 10 7	19,933	497 9 6
19,931	498 10 7	19,934	349 1 9
19,932	497 9 6	19,935	349 1 9

$100,000—MONEY ADVANCED—In any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, dry goods, cigars &c., or the same bought for cash, at the old established office of TAYLOR & CO., No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's theatre. A lot of watches and fine old oil-paintings for sale. Apply to

FRANK RYERSON, Manager.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.—A gentleman of fortune having facilities for giving the money of Eastern Banks a long and wide circulation in the West, is desirous of making arrangements with some responsible bank to circulate his bills, giving security for the same. Satisfactory references given. Address BALKER, Astor House, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late loans,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856.

The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal complete, according to the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned: the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain. figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIGGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise, collectively, 10 millions of gallons daily each, 100 feet high, with three boilers each, to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug. 19, 1856.

TO SLATERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, 26th inst., for Slating with best quality Green Vermont Slate, with lead flashing at connections and covering ridges with sheet lead. Also, copper linings for valleys and gutters, and copper leaders, for the main building and wings of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, according to plans and specifications at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Esq., No. 396 Broadway, where further information can be obtained. Each proposal to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible parties, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; and the Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed by them advantageous to the department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Pokeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new.

L. OSBORN,
(Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garniture, chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, viz.: Direct,

At 6 A. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and South-west, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and South-west, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 69—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 8.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre-sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

3.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express Train at Albany connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.80 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and on the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *viâ* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manpotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *viâ* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with this road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals

...ERTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

...Grace Church, where an ...appropriate religious services, ...by the Rev. HORATIO POTTER, ...a young flood at that hour, and ...having arrived, nothing was said

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TRIUMPH.

The result of the struggle of to-day has given great satisfaction to the Constitutional Party in the Convention. The question in dispute has been agitated on several occasions; at Washington and elsewhere, particularly, the importance of a limitation of the power of the Standing Committee was urged with pertinacity and earnestness by a large and influential body of the members, and nearly all the displays of ill-feeling, slight as they have been, which have distracted attention from the more serious business of the Association, have owed their origin to this cause. The battle to-day was drawn more skillfully and the antagonists of the Committee showed a more determined front than ever before. Prof. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, who for a number of years was a member of the Standing Committee, was by common consent the leader of the opposition, and by a severe struggle his party succeeded in their endeavor to reëstablish the power of the Constitution. "If we have a Constitution, let us stand by it," was the cry. Messrs. ROGERS, O. M. MITCHEL and JOHNSON were peculiarly earnest and uncompromising in upholding the integrity of that instrument, and the party of the strict constructionists was undeniably the victorious one at the close of the day. The Constitution provides that no member of the Committee shall be elected except by ballot, and the vote to-day has established this rule to the exclusion of the old method of a viva voce vote, a practice which had begun to assume the dignity of a precedent, and, as such, was strenuously insisted upon. The government of this Association resting with its Standing Committee, it is a matter of very great importance to the members that that Committee should be constituted upon a basis which shall exclude favoritism and preserve the body from degenerating into a Mutual Admiration Society. The success of the experiment of to-day will be very grateful to the ear of young scientific aspirants, to whom the turning of a cold shoulder is most disheartening. The Committee, deny with a proper degree of indignation, that they have been influenced by the motives which govern cliques, but in fact they have not been seriously charged with cliquetism. It was only for the purpose of preventing any movement of that nature that this opposition to their close self-incorporation was organized, and prosecuted. A principle having been established, it is to be hoped that the old difficulty will disappear at once and forever. The Association in doing a good work for the Science of the country, and its usefulness should not be injured by contests between parties who have really nothing to quarrel about, for neither intends to act wrongly, and both sides may at times have labored under error of judgment. As the question now stands, the body has retained a strict adherence to Constitutional limitations, and so the cloud may be said to have blown away utterly, and the skies are clear enough.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THURSDAY.

The regular Session opened this morning at 10 o'clock. Some new members were announced and the minutes of the last meeting were read. Dr. HARE expressed his sorrow at being in a hotel where he had to take a seat at the table at the direction of a waiter, and over the fact that he could not recognize the members. He thought that some kind of badge would be a good thing. The suggestion made many members merry for a moment. Without sitting long the meeting adjourned and the members met at once in sections.

In the Geological Section, with Prof. ROGERS in the chair,

DR. WINSLOW ON EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES, &c.

The first paper read was an account of a visit by Dr. C. P. WINSLOW to the volcano of Kilauea, and to the recent eruption of lava from the summit of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii—with facts and conclusions respecting the dynamical tension of molten matter, as the general agent in producing earthquakes and the upheaval of islands and continents. The paper was admirably, eloquently written, and was listened to with great interest,—the people enjoying its picturesque descriptions, the Savans recognizing some novel theories which seemed to grow very naturally out of the observations recorded. The fact of motion in the molten mass lying beneath the crystalline crust of the planet as the dynamical agent by which continents and ocean bottoms are uplifted, was the main object to which the paper invited future research. The observations all tended to confirm opinions heretofore advanced by Dr. WINSLOW on the subject, and also to strengthen some of the views advanced by M. ALEXIS PERRY of Paris. Dr. W.'s opinion, as published in 1853, was that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and all changes of level on the earth's surface, were caused by the action of the sun, 1st because the Moon, Venus, Earth and Mars, all having similar inequalities of surface, must have some general or central cause for their uniform physical appearances; and 2d, because the frequency of earthquakes is greatest during the time when the earth is rolling through the perihelic portion of its orbit, and fewest when in the aphelic. This opinion does not (as at first might appear) exclude the possibility of the correctness of M. PERRY's theory, but rather confirms it. In the remainder of this paper Dr. WINSLOW proceeded to detail facts that go to prove that earthquakes and volcanic phenomena are inseparably connected with the earth's motion round the sun, and that some change of tension is annually induced in the molten nucleus of the globe, whereby dynamical energy is exercised, and its surface is elevated, rent, shaken or opened for the eruption of the plutonic fluid, which rolls and presses underneath it, or flows through conduits which form a sort of network throughout the solid crust.

Dr. WINSLOW immediately read a second paper on volcanoes principally concerning the intercommunications between various volcanic openings in the same mountain. From observations made on the volcano of Kilauea, he had been led to believe that there were conduits underlying the locality nearly horizontal in their course, and as perfect in their formation as any iron aqueduct, and possessing a diameter of six or eight feet. The cones often described within the great chasm, he thought, were only vent-holes for these conduits; they are miniature craters, and vary much in size. Without doubt, he says, channels or conduits of magnified dimensions thread the whole volcanic locality; and the lava as thin as water, from its intense incandescence, rushes up from the central fires of the globe, and flows in rapid currents through these great subterranean arteries. But when obstruction to this current in any conduit takes place, a dynamical agent is at once brought to bear on the weakest part of the rocky encasement, and a volcanic eruption is the consequence. Such eruptions would be preceded or attended with cracks and convulsions of the earth, according to the thickness of the crust over the rupturing conduit or the vigor of the force at work. And to such phenomena he thought it probable that earthquakes may often be referred as a cause. Some of these conduits, it was further supposed, were left on the original cooling of the earth's crust; some are even now in process of formation, and they underlie not only all volcanic countries, but at a greater depth perhaps other countries not volcanic where earthquakes are of common occurrence.

The points raised by this paper were discussed by Mr. VAUGHAN, Prof. DANA, and others, at considerable length.

GAR-PIKES AND AGASSIZ IN HIS ELEMENT.

J. E. GAVIT, Esq., then called attention to some living gar-pikes confined in a globe of water upon the table, and said that Prof. AGASSIZ would make some remarks upon them. That distinguished naturalist took the stand and at once plunged into the midst of his subject. If a company of old Egyptians were announced as at the door, said he, I could not detain you to hear anything I could say inside. Your curiosity to see a living link between the present and the distant past would compel you all to desert this room and gratify it. Here we have, in this jar, a living link between the fishes that at one time alone occupied the waters of the earth, but of which almost no other types remain, and the fishes of the present era. Some marvelous connection we shall see between them, too, and the reptile tribe. Then seizing a piece of chalk, he drew upon the blackboard the outline of the gar-pike, demonstrated its essential difference from all other existing fishes, and the points where his eye recognized a likeness to reptiles. He laid great stress upon a ball and socket joint, by which a part of the tail enjoys its annexation to the body, upon the power of motion between its head and backbone, and upon a squirming snake-like motion of the animal in the water, the like of which few if any other fishes possess. The fish so honored upon this occasion was captured in Lake Ontario where, and in many Canadian waters, he is not uncommon. He frequents reedy shallow places near the shore—behaving, in many respects, (as nearly as any fish can) like the alligator in Southern swamps. The specimens shown were little fellows that looked very much like animated goose-quill pens, with a few additional feathers for fins. A full-grown specimen was visible through a window in the adjoining room, but his age had so far outlasted the duration of his vitality that he was too offensive to another sense to admit of closer inspection. The professor had observed that this pike frequently came to the surface of the water, and through his nostril swallowed a portion of air which immediately after escaped behind the gills. If this observation was found to be an accurate one, it was exceedingly interesting, as in no other fish was there found a connection between the nostrils and the posterior part of the mouth.

Mr. GAVIT said that when these specimens were taken a few weeks ago they were only about 1½ inches long; now they were 5, 6 and 8 inches long. They refused to touch any food except living fish, which they seize snapping at them sideways. After some desultory conversation upon this subject, they adjourned to dinner.

A PERIHELICAL COMET—NECESSITY FOR A COMET MEDAL.

The first paper read in the Physical Section this morning was by Dr. PETERS on a *Periodical Comet of thirteen years*. This Comet was discovered by Dr. PETERS at Naples, in 1846. His has prepared an ephemeris of the Comet from 1857 to 1860, and made an exposition of the methods of observations. It was a Comet very difficult to discover. It was necessary to observe it with the eye in perfect darkness, and the time required for an observation is five minutes. In order to facilitate the observations, he has prepared a series of lines, within which it should be found. Its probable orbit gives an eclipse of 18 years, with a probable error of one year, so that its period might be 18 or 14 years. In 1853 or 1854, Saturn came into nearly the same position as this comet, and some uncertainty exists as to its distance, it having been difficult to ascertain whether it was nearer the interior or the exterior of that planet. The computations would have been easy but for the startling apprehension that some large planet, like Saturn, would carry away the comet altogether, so that it would not re-appear. Dr. PETERS, in announcing the result of his observations, remarked that it might seem to be of little use to have discovered a comet so difficult to observe, but he considered the addition of a new periodical comet a matter of the greatest importance, as increasing our knowledge of the space occupied by bodies belonging to the solar system. In his view, the discovery of a new comet was more important than the asteroids which have been discovered. He spoke of certain comets, (among others, one described in an elaborate work by Dr. BRUNNOW, of Ann Arbor,) which have been diligently sought by astronomers in late years but not found, and alluded to the theory of the dissolution of comets in space—a theory to which one example appears to give support,—the division into two parts of one of the comets discovered in 1846. That division still continues. Dr. PETERS recommended amateurs in science *to search for comets*. The professional astronomer has more earnest duties to perform, and cannot afford time for this search; but every periodical comet that is discovered, is of use in determining the space occupied by the planets. The discovery of comets has decreased. Last year, not more than one or two were discovered. Dr. PETERS thinks this falling-off is owing partly to the fact that the award of a comet medal has been abandoned by the King of Denmark. For many years, the discoverer of any telescopic comet received a comet-medal from the King, but in 1848 the custom was abolished, and the zeal for discovery has since declined. Dr. PETERS thought it would be a wise and useful measure to institute this medal anew. Amateurs in science would then be stimulated to make more researches. Amateurs have not that perfect interest in the subject which astronomers have, but the prospect of a public recompense would perhaps impel them to renewed industry. On the whole, Dr. PETERS concludes that the interest for science in Europe is decreasing, and in America increasing greatly, especially astronomical science. He hoped the institution of the comet-medal would be renewed here.

Dr. HARE inquired if Dr. PETERS had made any particular observations upon the luminosity of the tail of his comet?

Dr. PETERS said he was not aware of any peculiar characteristics.

Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., thought astronomers should be grateful to Dr. PETERS for the investigations he had scattered over a period of 18 years, and cordially indorsed his recommendation for the institution of a comet-medal in this country. He counted it singular that the little kingdom of Denmark, of which Dr. PETERS was himself a native, should have done two hundred per cent. more for astronomical science than any other country. The comet-medal was instituted by the King of Denmark, at the suggestion of SCHUMACHER. After its institution, for a period of fifteen or sixteen years, the average number of comets discovered was from five to seven each year, and the average number of independent discoverers of each was three or four; while before that time it was a most extraordinary thing if a comet was discovered by more than one, showing that the comet-medal exercised a great influence. The search for comets, in the opinion of the Doctor, was a point upon which too much stress could not be laid. It is a work now done, if at all, by students in the

A PECULIAR CONDITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE IN CANADA —ELECTRICITY, ETC.

Prof. C. SMALLWOOD, of Canada, was introduced, to read a paper on "a peculiar condition of the Atmosphere on the 23d May, 1856." The locality was nine miles from Montreal, latitude 45° 32' N., longitude 73° 36' W.; height above the sea-level, 118 feet. A peculiar haze was observed at noon, which had increased at 6:27 so as to obscure the sun completely. This wind died away to a calm; the color of the haze changed from yellow to reddish, and then to a dark blueish tint. The thermometer marked a high temperature, and the Professor amused himself from 6 P. M., till dark, in catching leaves and collecting ashes which were floating in the atmosphere, while the fowls went to roost and the frogs began to croak, and nature generally gave evidence that something had happened of an extraordinary character. The appearance of things was this more singular from the fact that while this haze prevailed in the W. S. W. the horizon to the N. N. E. was perfectly cloudless. A similar phenomenon was noticed at Bytown, a long distance away, and the remarks of the *Ottawa Times* were read. The cause was an extensive fire in the woods, some hundreds of miles distant. The haze appeared to have absorbed the white rays of the Sun, but the calorific rays were not absorbed, the heat remaining oppressive during the whole period of obscuration. On the following morning (Saturday) there was a severe storm of thunder and lightning. Specimens of the leaves and ashes collected were exhibited. The ashes were black and exceedingly fine; the leaves appeared as if scorched; they were all caught before reaching the ground.

Dr. HARE had something to say of tornadoes occurring with fire. Mr. REDFIELD had collected instances of convection, where smoke and dust had caused an artificial tornado,—and a pupil of Dr. HARE had informed him that he had often witnessed similar phenomena in Georgia. In every case of a wood on fire there was danger of a convective tornado.

Prof. SMALLWOOD said the thunder storm which followed the atmospheric phenomena was of an interesting nature, and proceeded to indicate its features; and as the subject of electricity was up, mentioned his investigations of snow-crystals, the variable form of which he attributed to the electricity of the atmosphere. He was preparing an apparatus for prosecuting these observations more elaborately.

Prof. HENRY expressed his conviction that Dr. SMALLWOOD was the most accurate and industrious meteorologist on this Continent. He had established an Observatory at his own expense, and fitted it up with the best of instruments. The facts he had introduced to this meeting were of much interest to men of science, and those having reference to the leaves and dust exhibited threw much light upon an interesting point. During the last Winter, a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution had transmitted a quantity of minute dust, which proved under the microscope to be that of partially burnt leaves, which had probably been driven a distance of 1,800 miles, throwing light upon the direction and extent of the winds of the Mississippi Valley.

Dr. HARE spoke of a phenomenon he had witnessed at Newport some years since. In a grove of button-wood trees, he noticed it was raining under the trees, while there was simply a fog outside, not condensed, and proceeded to regard the effect of electricity in the suspension of fogs or clouds.

AMMONIA.

Prof. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, had a paper on Ammonia in the air, which was in correction of a former paper read at the New-Haven meeting. Further investigations have led him to the conclusion that the quantity of ammonia in the atmosphere is not governed by the winds in the manner which was formerly stated.

Dr. HARE pressed the importance of prosecuting ammoniacal investigations. The farmer might be benefited by the discovery of new, efficient, and cheap methods of nitrogenizing the soil. And who better than the young men of this country to undertake this work?

LAW OF HUMAN MORTALITY.

Prof. C. F. MCCAY read a paper on this subject, which was heard with great attention. His illustrations were figurative and on the blackboard, but conclusions were as follows:

1. The rate of mortality invariably increases from youth to old age.

2. This rate is continually accelerated even in a higher ratio than in geometrical progression.

3. In early manhood, the rate does not differ much from a slow arithmetical progression.

4. There are no crises or climacterics at which the chances for life are stationary or improving.

5. There are no periods of slow and rapid increase succeeding each other; but one steady, invariable progress.

6. The law, though not the rate of mortality, is the same for city and country, for healthy and unhealthy places, for every age and country and locality; and this law is that the differences of the logarithms of the rates of mortality are in geometrical progression.

These conclusions are based upon comparisons of English, French, German, Swiss, Dutch and American tables. It was taken as a decisive proof of the law proposed, that comparisons of tables calculated for different times and different countries, by various methods, and come on wrong principles, result in a general agreement.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Thomas Conway Drowned at Long Branch.

Mr. THOMAS CONWAY, a wealthy and influential merchant of Savannah, Georgia, was drowned yesterday forenoon, while bathing at Long Branch, New-Jersey. During each of several years past, Mr. CONWAY had been in the habit of spending some time in this City, making Tammany Hall his home. He had several relatives in this City, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends, whose acquaintance he had made during his sojourns here. He leaves no family, and his property, which is large, will fall to his relatives in this City.

The Condition of the Hudson River Road.

We are informed by one of the officers of the Road that owing to the freshet in Fishkill and Wappinger's Creek at Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburg, the trains above those stations have been more or less detained. No damage of consequence to the Road. On the lower end of the Road the trains have run as usual.

Political.

The Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Club of the Sixteenth Ward have secured the spacious hall at the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, as their head-quarters for the campaign. They meet weekly on Tuesday evenings, and at their first meeting, on Tuesday last, there was a fair attendence in spite of the storm. After addresses by Messrs. JAQUES, CAFFERY, DUNNELL and MURRAY, and the transaction of miscellaneous business, the Club adjourned to Tuesday next at 7½ P. M.

Mad Bull.

A mad bull raised a terrible time in Third-avenue on Wednesday afternoon. He didn't hurt any one seriously, but he frightened a great many.

Fires.

AN ALARM.

The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock yesterday morning proceeded from a coffee and spice mill in Twenty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, and was caused by the issuing a large quantity of smoke from its roasting apparatus.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE TEETH AND BREATH.—How often do we find the human face divine disfigured by neglecting the chiefest of its ornaments, and the breath made disagreeable to companions by non-attention to the teeth; though perfect in their structure and composition, to keep them in a pure and healthy state requires some little trouble; and if those who are blessed with well-formed teeth know how soon decay steals into the mouth, making unsightly what otherwise are delightful to admire, and designating unhealthiness by the impurity of the breath, they would spare no expenses to chase away those fatal blemishes. But although most ladies are careful and even particular in these delicate matters, yet few are sufficiently aware of the important necessity of avoiding all noxious or mineral substances of an acrid nature, and of which the greater part of the cheap tooth powders of the present day are composed. It is highly satisfactory to point out Messrs. GEO. E. INGER & Co.'s SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER, manufactured at No. 399 Broadway, prepared free from all injurious elements, and eminently calculated to embellish and preserve the dental structure, to impart a grateful fragrance to the breath, and to embellish and perpetuate the graces of the mouth.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement is nightly crowded to overflowing, and the entertainments there given continue to gratify and please all. Sir WALTER SCOTT's beautiful poem, "The Lord of the Isles," is now in its fourth week of representation, and promises to run as many more. The ladies are delighted with it, and to visit the Theatre now reminds us of the times of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," when the beauty and fashion of the City were there in thousands. The "Lord of the Isles," the pantomime of "Vol-An-Vent," and the drama of the "Dogs of St. Bernard," are to be performed to-night, all for the benefit of the beautiful danseuse, Miss HENRIETTE LANG.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We want to say a word or two about BALLARD's Hair Dye. The subject is a delicate one, inasmuch as persons who *use* hair dye don't care about *discussing* the subject. However, we will just hint to them, *sotto voce*, that this article has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair and the Fairs of the American Institute, that it is indorsed by such chemists as CHILTON and TORREY, and that if they want a dye that cannot be distinguished from the effects of nature, they had better purchase BALLARD'S, at No. 500 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KALLISTON.—The season now upon us is the most trying of any in the whole year to the complexion and to the skin. The rough winds and warm sun irritate and inflame its delicate mechanism, and *tan*, *roughness*, *discoloration*, and even *freckles*, are the consequence. All these evils, however, may be prevented by the free use of KALLISTON. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RINO, T. T. GREEN, and at druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Black Cloth Frock Coats	$8 00
Blue Cloth Dress Coats	$8 00
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $8 00
Moire Antique Silk Vests	$3 00
Fine Cassimere Vests	$1 50

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, and Hay Fever, has been found in JONAS WHITCOMB's Remedy, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. It has never failed to give relief even in the most severe cases. For sale by C. H. RINO, HEGEMAN & CLARK, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Perfect digestion and pure bile produce healthy blood, and if the functions of either the stomach or the liver are disordered, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will assuredly repair the mischief and enable them to supply the channels of circulation with an uncontaminated fluid.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Nichols, AMOS ZELDEN ROGERS to EMMA, eldest daughter of Wm. Palmer, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. Mr. Dickson, Mr. JOHN LAIRD to Miss HARRIET CLARK, both of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, JANE ANN FREAR. Her friends, and those of her brother, Alexander Frear, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 128 Waverley-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 21, MARIA LOUISA, infant daughter of Cornelius and Hester Stephens, aged 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 188 Canal-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 21, suddenly, WILLIAM DELANY, aged 28 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, from No. 250 West 26th st., at 10 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, of bilious congestive fever, GEORGE OGDEN BROWN, junior member of the firm of Wm. S. Brown & Son, aged 22 years and 15 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery on the 21st, from his late residence, No. 188 Smith-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 21, WILLIAM P., only son of William P. and Catharine T. Hammond, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 83 Fleet-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Haverstraw papers please copy.

At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Aug. 21, BRIDGET, eldest daughter of Hugh O'Donoghue, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 225 West 29th-st.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Thursday, Aug. 14, of typhoid fever, JAMES A. TELFAIR, son of the late John Telfair, of this City, deceased, in the 44th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Fifth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 21.

$5,000	Kentucky 8s, 6s	103	
5,000	Tenn 8s, 6s, '90..	92	
2,000	Virginia 6s	c 93⅜	
5,000	Louisiana 8s, 6s..	92	
2,000	Ohio State 6s	70, 71	
2,000	Ohio State 6s	60, 100⅝	
3,000	City 5s, '59	97⅜	
11,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	89⅝	
1,000	do	89¾	
1,000	Erie RR. Bds	75 92¼	
1,000	Erie RR. C. Bs.	71 86⅜	
16,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	91	
5,000	do	b60 91¾	
5,000	do	s90 90¾	
1,000	T. H. & Alton M..	73¼	
5,000	do	73	
9	Ill. Cen. Right	113	
250	Cumb. Coal Co	19¼	
100	do	b60 19¼	
8	Park Bank	99	
10	Merch's Ex. Bank	107	
50	Nicaragua Tr. Co	8 7⅜	
110	Penn's Coal Co	94¾	
50	N. Y. Central R.	b30 88	
400	do	b60 88	
150	do	s10 88¾	
250	do	c 88¾	
50	do	s10 88¾	
100	do	88¾	
8	do	88¾	
100	do	88¾	
50	do	s30 88¾	
370	Mich S. & N. Ia. R.	85	
9	Illinois Cent. Rail	109¾	
31	Gal. & Chic. R.	c 107	
300	Erie Railroad	58⅞	
1480	do	59	
100	do	s30 59¼	
200	do	b30 59⅝	
100	do	b30 59¾	
100	do	b30 59¾	
100	do	h10 59⅞	
500	Reading Rail	h10 85	
1150	do	s30 85¾	
100	do	s30 85⅞	
50	do	s30 86	
600	do	86⅛	
300	do	b60 86⅜	
7	Michigan Cent. R.	89⅞	
7	do	89¾	
200	do	c60 90	
50	do	b30 89⅞	
5	do	90	
2,000	Clv. & Tol. R.R.	s60 73	
1000	do	73½	
350	do	b60 73¾	
375	Chic'a & R'k I. R. R.	93	
300	Cl'd & P'g R. R.	b30 58	
150	Panama R. R	b30 93⅜	
75	Mil'e & Miss. R.R.	75	
49	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	Shelby County, Ill. 7s	Int. added. 70½
$6,000	Great West. R.R. (Ill.) 1st mort. Int. add.	69¾
$5,000	La Crosse and Milw. R. R 1st mort. Int. add.	80
$7,000	Lackawanna & West. R. R 1st mort. Int. add.	79¾
$2,250	North Am. Coal and Trans. Co. Int. added	2
15	shares Market Insurance Co	119½
20	shares New Amsterdam Insurance Co	106
30	shares Relief Insurance Co	95
50	shares Rutgers Insurance Co	102¼@102⅜
20	shares Artic Insurance Co	97⅜
35	shares East River Insurance Co	99
20	shares Equitable Insurance Co	199⅛
20	shares Astor Insurance Co	105¼
5	shares Continental Insurance Co	99⅜
8	shares Jefferson Insurance Co	203⅜
50	shares Grocers' Insurance Co	129¾
62	shares St. Nicholas Bank	97⅞
20	shares East River Bank	89
35	shares Chatham Bank	90

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Indiana St. 5s	62⅜	
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 19⅞	
100	do	s60 19⅞	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 88	
200	do	b60 86	
10	do	88⅞	
300	Hudson River R. R.	89	
540	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	s3 87½	
200	do	b60 87¾	
12	Reading Railroad	86	
400	do	h60 86¾	
300	do	86⅞	
1000	do	s30 86¾	
200	do	b60 86	
100	do	86¾	
65	Erie Railroad	59⅛	
100	do	s10 59	
10	do	59	
500	do	b30 59⅛	
50	do	s3 59⅛	
100	do	s3 59⅛	
500	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76	
500	do	b60 77	
800	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 73¾	
10	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	88½	
25	do	88	
100	Panama Railroad	93½	
100	do	b60 94	

THURSDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The English news by the *Africa*, published this morning, was at first construed as unfavorable to Stock values here, and before the meeting of the early session of the Brokers Street sales of one or more of the speculative Road shares were made at a decline of ⅛@¾ ₰ cent. from the closing rates of Wednesday. But as the business of the day progressed, and the impression among the private bankers and others who had letters from the other side was found to be less important or alarming than anticipated on the 'Change of Money, in London, the decline was fully recovered, and the latest sales in the afternoon denoted a strong market—particularly for Erie Road shares, which, after being sold down to 58¾ early in the day, closed 59¼, cash sales. The business of the day was equal in all the Road stocks to about 18,000 shares. The dealings are characterized by a mere decided confidence on the part of the operators for a rise, and in cases the supply of stock for immediate delivery is scarcer among the Brokers than Money itself. State and Railway Bonds were steady, with a good distribution of business; Illinois Centrals, 91 ₰ cent., cash; Virginias, 93½ ₰ cent.

The rates for Monday with Discount Brokers keep pretty stiff, under a free offering of mercantile paper, which goes at 8@9 ₰ cent. for first class; 10@12 ₰ cent. for fair and second grade names. At call, the supply of means at 7 ₰ cent. is almost equal to the wants of the Stock Brokers. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $421,213 to-day, against $152,110 received. The quotations were:

Paid on Treasury Account	$345,047
Received on Treasury Account	$152,110
Balance on Treasury Account	$10,085,404
Paid for Assay Office	$1,681
Paid on Disbursing Checks	$74,485

The *Arago*, for Havre, is the packet for Saturday. There is no business in Exchange doing for her yet. Of Bullion, there is about $200,000 in bars on sale, and of Silver, $250,000 in Mexican dollars. The latter will probably be held for China direct; no clipper ship offering at present. Bills on Paris, 5.15¾@5.16¼; London, 109⅝@109¾, sixty days. Short sight bills on London are not offered quite so favorably since the advance in interest on the other side.

The *Africa's* news was regarded as more favorable than the accounts by the *Baltic*, and Breadstuffs, to-day, were less depressed than had been previously anticipated. The generally light arrivals had a salutary influence. Good common and medium qualities of State and Western Flour exhibited a little more firmness, while the same kinds of Southern Flour noticeably declined under the pressure of free receipts. Other grades ruled firm. The demand was moderate. Desirable lots of Wheat favored factors, being scarce and needed. Corn and Rye were rather quiet, yet steady. No improvement occurred in Cotton. Groceries were essentially unaltered. Pork was plenty and heavy, though in fair request. Lard attracted more attention and slightly advanced. Linseed Oil was held above the views of buyers, and was inactive. Freights varied little.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO ROAD, JUNE 30.

Capital Stock		$3,323,712
Funded Debt		3,370,277
Together		$6,693,989
Bonds Payable	$335,474	
Income Balance	113,160	448,634
Total		$7,142,623
Road and Equipment cost	$6,704,841	
Bonds of other Companies	218,881	
Cash, Cash Items, &c	219,401	$7,142,623
Income six months to June 1		$548,576
Operating Expenses	$253,356	
Interest on Debt	128,075	
Expenses at New-York	5,500	386,926
Balance, being net income half year		$161,650
Surplus Income previous half year		73,758
Together		$235,408
From which dividend 4 ₰ cent		122,248
Balance as above to new Income account		$113,160

Revenues	1856.	1855.
December	$93,762	$73,268
January	77,703	61,853
February	63,138	51,357
March	93,000	89,814
April	130,206	102,810
May	90,767	76 361
Total half year	$548,576	$454,964
Increase equal to 23 ₰ cent.		

The statement made under our City intelligence a few days ago that the New-York and Erie Road Company have made a new arrangement with the Niagara Falls and Canandaigua Road originated in a Buffalo paper. So far as it intimated that the trains on the Falls Road were not previously run with promptness, we understand that gross injustice is done to the management; the connections being precisely the same as at present.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL—TEN MONTHS' TRAFFIC.

	1855–'56. From Oct. 1.	1854–'55. From Oct. 1.
October	$726,759	$649,420
November	676,981	567,227
December	668,957	432,852
January	461,800	425,088
February	378,984	316,275
March	519,812	538,257
April	707,963	634,081
May	696,913	633,374
June	654,842	521,436
July	625,087	471,217
Total ten months	$6,118,098	$5,189,177
Increase this year		$928,921

The following is the reply at length of Mr. ANTHONY BARCLAY, late British Consul, to the address of his New-York friends. It was received by the *Africa*. The impression on 'Change is that in point of diction the letter is scarcely up to the best English standards.

REPLY TO NEW-YORK ADDRESS.

No. 15 BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, July 8, 1856.

DEAR SIRS: I have just had the honor to receive your very complimentary Address, conveying to me—on the occasion of my functions as Her Majesty's Consul at New-York having been brought to a close by the revocation of my Exequatur by the President of the United States—the earliest expression of your esteem and confidence.

My heart is so full of gratitude to you for this most kind and considerate solace offered to me while smarting under the act of injustice which has called it forth, that I cannot allow the sun to go down without unburdening my feelings by signifying to you my hearty thanks for the sentiments which you have done me the honor to express towards me throughout your address, and for the reassurance which I feel in my own uprightness and acceptableness, both in my official and private capacity while residing so many years among you, when I read with exultation that long list of your names, well known as those of the most respectable merchants and other residents of the City of New-York.

No man could safely arrogate to himself the flattering terms in which you have mentioned my conduct; but I do arrogate to have always made it my effort to deserve them. The promotion of the convenience, and advantage, and satisfaction of all with whom I had intercourse, and of my own reputation, directed and controlled by a profound respect for laws human and divine, and by a strict sense of honor, was indeed the aim of my life.

My race among you is run; and I have nothing to gain, as anywhere, either by concealment or profession. You cannot but believe me. It must be a satisfaction to you, then, to know from my own pen, and it is due to you as well as to myself that you should so know, that those high principles to which I have just alluded forbade me to participate in any manner in the recruiting of men for the British army, which is the alleged ground of the revocation of my Exequatur,—and that if the Neutrality Law of the United States had been of divine origin, I could not have respected it more scrupulously. To do so was my reserve from the first, and that resolve was never infringed.

I shall ever remember with pride and gratitude your favorable sentiments towards me, and your Complimentary Address will be preserved as the dearest heirloom I am possessed of, for transmission to my posterity.

With the most sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I have the honor, &c.,

ANTH. BARCLAY.

It may be interesting to some of the shareholders in the late Nicaragua Transit Company to know that the following conveyance of their Pacific property to Mr. VANDERBILT was recently recorded at San Francisco. The paper appears to have been executed in New-York, on 12th June. About or before that time, we understand, an injunction was served upon the Officers of the Company restraining the transfer of their property.

This Indenture, made at the City of New-York the 12th day of June, 1856, between "The Accessory Transit Company," (of Nicaragua,) of the first part, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the City of New-York, of the second part. Whereas the said Company are justly indebted to the said Cornelius Vanderbilt in the sum of $70,617 37, for moneys heretofore advanced, paid out and expended by him, to and for the use of the said Company, and in and about their business, and at their request; and whereas it will be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of said Company, and for the preservation of its property, that further advances should be made by said Vanderbilt to said Company, and the said Company are desirous to secure to said Vanderbilt the repayment of such sums as he has already advanced, and of such further sums as he may advance for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned; now this Indenture witnesseth, that the parties of the first part, in consideration of the premises, and of $1 to them paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said party of the second part,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1538. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS.

MURDER OF MAJOR HOYT.

Thrilling Account of the Battle of Franklin.

FREE-STATE VICTORY!

THE NEW MISSOURI RAID.

The State of Affairs at Lecompton.

SHERIFF JONES TAKEN PRISONER.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BLOODY CONFLICT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1856.

EMIGRANTS FROM IOWA.

The emigrants who for some time have been collecting in Iowa, have at last arrived in the Territory. Their prolonged encampment, the lack of authentic information in regard to them, together with the movements of the Regulators northward, and their threats to intercept and drive them back, caused much anxiety among their friends here.

The company number, in men, women and children, about 520. The men are very well armed. In their journey on they have bridged the streams and prepared the road between the Nahraska line and Topeka. A number of them stopped in the northern part of the Territory near the line, and are there forming a settlement and laying out a town. Others of the party, half way between Topeka and the settlement above named, have "squatted," taken claims and are also founding a town. These towns and settlements are upon the road which the emigrants have prepared, and are an every day's stage drive from each other. It is intended as soon as possible to place a line of stages upon this road, to run between Topeka and some convenient point in Iowa. When this line is established it is believed that persons will be able to reach Chicago from Topeka in a journey of five days. Persons consider the route safe and practicable. The emigrants found the settlers in Nebraska willing to rally to their defence should they be attacked by the murderous crew who were supposed to be in wait for them. Their accounts in relation to the settlements in the northern part of the Territory are highly encouraging. In two of the counties in that region the Free-Soil sentiment has no opposition.

The emigrants were not disturbed or molested upon the journey; their scouts, however, saw at different times bodies of armed men, who apparently were on the lookout.

Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, came with the party for a considerable distance, but being unwell and having business at home which seriously demanded his attention, he found it impossible for him to submit to the delay the journey would cause him, therefore he left the duty which he had in charge to the care of E. B. WHITMAN, Esq.

The Massachusetts party, under Dr. CUTTER, and the Chicago party, both of which were disarmed on the river and sent back, are with those emigrants.

BREAKING UP OF THE CAMP AT OSAWOTTOMIE.

The Pro-Slavery encampment at Osawottomie was rather unceremoniously broken up the other day. A party of men made a descent upon it, took possession of a number of arms and quantities of provision. The robber camp had heard of the approach of a force sufficient to punish them for their offences and wisely fled, leaving much of their plunder behind them. They had erected a block-house fort, in which they had stored their provisions, arms, and plunder,—all moveable articles of any value were taken and the Fort burned.

MURDER OF MAJOR HOYT.

Within a short time the Free-State men of Franklin and in the neighborhood of Washington Creek, which is ten miles south of this town, have been held in terror by parties of BUFORD'S men, who have been harbored in their midst. At Franklin these persons have been harbored by a Territorial Justice of the Peace named CRANE, who is also the Postmaster at that point. CRANE had command of a party which numbered from twenty-five to fifty. He had a cannon and was well supplied with U. S. muskets and ammunition by the Territorial authorities. He had a log house of commodious size and great strength which he had barricaded well and fortified. At Washington Creek the party numbers sixty, and are under the command of Capt. SAUNDERS, of the Territorial Militia. They have three log houses which they have well fortified.

Yesterday as Major HOYT, who had business in the neighborhood of that creek, was passing within three hundred yards of their buildings, on horseback, he was shot dead. His body was found, with his pockets rifled of their contents. HOYT is the individual from whom the Sharp's Rifles were taken at Lexington, early in the Spring. He was in the Mexican war, and had been to California. The experience which he had acquired in those places, together with his industry, bravery and ability, makes his loss a severe one at this trying moment to the Free-State party.

Enraged by this act, the Free-State men determined to drive these villains from their midst.

GROUND BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Last night, a party of about sixty assembled and marched to Franklin. The night wee calm and the bright moonlight made it clear and beautiful. The heavy dew on the long prairie grass made their march anything but pleasant. Arriving within a quarter of a mile of Franklin, the company was halted. A detachment of ten picked men, under command of Lieut. GEORGE EARLE, were sent down the main street of the town, to take a position opposite the fortification of Squire CRANE, and attract the attention of his men in order that the main body of Free-State men who were under the immediate charge of Capt. CRACKLIN, might without discovery take an advantageous position in the rear. Lieut. EARLE first took possession of a store occupied by some of the Pro-Slavery party. These men were driven from the store and retreated to the log house. EARLE then took a position on the prairie immediately in front of the log house and within close rifle shot of it. A person was then sent to demand the surrender of the log house, and the arms and ammunition contained therein. They refused to surrender. Firing then commenced between EARLE's party and those in the log house. In the meantime Captain CRACKLIN had formed his company into two divisions, the second of which he stationed immediately in the rear of the place to be attacked and about forty yards from it, where they were somewhat protected by a rail fence. These men were ordered to lie down and await the action of Lieut. EARLE's party. The other division were stationed behind a fence to the southeast of the house, and about the same distance from it as the second division. Soon the firing commenced. Those in the block-house fired at the assailing parties from port-holes made in its walls. The assailants fired upon the building, directing their aim by the flash of their opponents' guns. EARLE's party directed their fire at a window in the building. The window was small and against it those inside had placed mattresses and feather beds in order to protect themselves from the bullets of EARLE's men. This firing lasted until EARLE's men had discharged twenty-five rounds, which in the hands of experienced men with Sharpe's rifles, can [illegible] with some dispatch. While the firing lasted, [illegible] was fired from the log house at [illegible] divisions of Captain CRACKLIN [illegible] were stationed at the rear [illegible] of the building. This firing was [illegible] great spirit. The bullets whistled over the [illegible] of the man in shower—they struck the [illegible] of the fence just above their heads—they struck [illegible] and in front of them, throwing the dirt into [illegible] faces of the men and once in a while [illegible] unlucky shot would wound a man. After [illegible] their twenty-five rounds, Lieut. EARLE ordered [illegible] cease their fire, he finding that they were [illegible] useless exposure. He had two men [illegible] and one slightly. The second [illegible] company had one man killed named SACKETT, from Michigan, and one wounded. While the Free-State men suffered thus severely, the Pro-Slavery Party, secure behind their entrenchments, had suffered no injury. It was found that another plan must be adopted in order to succeed. The Free-State men had no artillery, nor could they carry the building by assault. After consultation the following plan was adopted: A wagon was loaded with hay and drawn directly to the front of the building, adjoining the log-house, and then set on fire. Those who went with the hay had to pass up the street in a very exposed situation, to the building they designed burning, and there became exposed to a galling fire from the enemy posted in an unfinished frame building adjoining the log house on the West, and connected therewith. The second division of CRACKLIN's company were ordered to accompany the wagon. It was a "ticklish" place for those who had never "smelled" earnest gunpowder before; but they marched bravely up. As good luck would have it, the moon, now nearly down, was just shut in by a cloud, thus favoring them with darkness; and the fire from the 1st division of CRACKLIN's company then posted in the rear, drew the attention of the Pro-Slavery men in the direction, gave those with the hay an opportunity to draw it where they intended, without discovery. The hay was fired; soon the forked flames rose high, and higher, casting a glaring light far over the prairie and the town. The firing ceased upon the Pro-Slavery side; but now and then a random shot from a Sharpe's rifle, warned them that the Free State Party were there. Soon the cry of Quarter! Quarter! was heard. The Free State men rushed up, drew away the burning hay and took possession of the buildings. Not wishing to take prisoners, they permitted all to escape, excepting Squire CRANE, whom they detained for a short time. They took possession of the cannon, nearly one hundred stand of arms, and quantities of ammunition and provision. Squire CRANE opened the Post-Office building, and by order, a few were selected to search the place for arms and ammunition. CRANE was then permitted to go. His wife while he was in custody, clung to him with true devotion, and wildly implored them to save his life. Infatuated woman!—she supposed the Free-State men were as heartless as the cut-throat associates of her husband, who revel over the misery of Mrs. BARBER, the lunacy of Mrs. BROWN, and the awful distress of Mrs. CANTRELL, who, with her children, now fatherless, from his grave cry for justice and for bread. Squire CRANE to-day sent a request to P. M. BABCOCK, asking him to open the Franklin mail and forward it to Franklin, stating as a reason, "that a mob from Lawrence and Blanton had last night broken into the Post Office and stole the iron key to the mail bag and all the postage stamps." Brave man! How he lies!

When the party returned, the gray streaks of dawn were just appearing in the East.

THE DRAGOONS.

This morning, Company I, of the United States Dragoons, went to Franklin. It is said that a few arrests have been made there to-day. To-night, dragoons are stationed along the California Road, opposite town, to prevent parties of armed men from going out. The cut-throats at Washington Creek are to be driven out, and Company I, of the Dragoons, which is said to be composed principally of BUFORD's men, who were compelled to enlist because of their poverty, can only prevent it by driving them out themselves.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The appointment of GEARY is regarded with indifference here. If the Territorial laws are to be enforced, SHANNON might as well have done it as GEARY. The people of the Territory will never submit to the Border Ruffian laws, no matter how good or wise the Governor whose duty it is to enforce them. The man who leaves the retirement of private life to accept the post of Governor of Kansas Territory, under this Administration, must be anxious to find an unhappy situation. It does not speak well for his judgment or ability. If PIERCE had removed LECOMPTE and DONALDSON and CALHOUN, he would have shown some sense. Let him ask his friend HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, what he shall do.

Newspaper Accounts.

We find in the St. Louis *Democrat* a letter describing the battle at Franklin. Though not nearly so detailed as the account given by our correspondent, yet both letters corroborate each other in every important particular. We take the following from the Chicago *Democratic Press* of the 20th inst.:

"A messenger has just arrived from Kansas with reliable information about the reported attack upon the town of Franklin.

It seems that the Border Ruffians have been industriously improving the time for several months past in preparation for a general attack upon the Free-State settlers—to wipe them out with fire and sword.

For this purpose they have erected block-houses, in which they have stored away ammunition and provisions. They felt so confident of success that they made no secret of their intention and even fixed the time for the attack.

Already had they commenced murdering the Free-State men. A Free-State man by the name of HOYT, from Massachusetts, was found shot near the block-house on Washington Creek, and another one whose name the messenger did not remember, was also shot near the same place.

The Free-State men being perfectly acquainted with this state of facts, and knowing full well that there would be no interposition on the part of the Government, were compelled to take the initiative, and accordingly, on the night of the 12th inst., attacked the Border-Ruffian block-house at Franklin, where it was known a quantity of arms, &c., were stored. This block-house was defended by some twenty men, who of course had a great advantage in being defended by the fortification.

The Free-State men, however, succeeded in taking the house after a fight of some hours. One Free-State man was killed and two severely wounded. They captured some fifty stand of arms and a cannon. The arms were mostly stolen from Lawrence at the sack of that place in the Spring.

A dispatch from St. Louis gives what purports to be an account of another battle, but we think it probable that it is only another version of the affair at Franklin.

From the above information and our knowledge of the state of affairs in Kansas, we can scarcely doubt that very serious trouble may be expected. ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW came down the Missouri last week with the intention of holding meetings in the border towns and thoroughly arousing the hordes of Border Ruffians who have heretofore been ever ready to make a warlike foray into Kansas to carry out practically the squatter sovereignty doctrines of the Slave-driving Democracy.

The Free-State men, we are fully assured, are prepared for any emergency. Numbering three to one of the actual settlers, no difficulty need be apprehended from them, for they are men of peace; but if the Missouri ruffians undertake again the sacking of Lawrence or any of the Free-State towns, there will be fighting in right good earnest.

THE NEW MISSOURI RAID—FREE-STATE MEN TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF KANSAS AT ALL HAZARDS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20.

For some two months, or so, the Border Ruffians have been *seemingly* quiet. "All is peaceful in Kansas," they said. "We have news of order and quiet in the Territory," repeated the St. Louis *Republican*. This was a blind; all this while the Border-Ruffians were preparing to make a grand sweep over the Territory, to band themselves together, and by one descent, murder, or drive out of Kansas, the white Free-State population.

1. BUFORD's men and the Georgians and Tennesseeans remained in Kansas with the Missourians and erected fortifications, calling them colonies, in different parts of the Territory. These fortifications number some ten or twelve. There are three in Douglas County, two at Osawatima one of them commanded by COLEMAN who murdered DOW, and the rest extend along the Missouri River.

2. The Missourians have been furnishing the Carolinians, Georgians and their own men with provisions, ammunition, &c.

3. When all was ready, the Ruffians made no secret of their plan. They thought that they had the Free-State men in their power. They resolved to exert it. The question as to the time of attack was the only point, and this was to be immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

4. The river meanwhile was guarded at every point, and no Free-State man reached Kansas up the Missouri or through the State of Missouri.

5. So certain were the Ruffians of success, that on the 12th Mr. HOYT, of Massachusetts, was shot down on the Prairie by the Ruffians at the Block House near Washington Creek, and on the same day another Free-State man was killed by those [illegible] death being [illegible] received to [illegible] could not wait—for to do that would be to insure the success of the Ruffians. They dared not do it—for, not only would their property be sacrificed, but their wives and children ruthlessly violated and they murdered. They concluded, rightly as we think, to meet the foe, and to show him that he was not feared. They determined to attack him in one of his strongholds.

First.—Franklin was one of the dens of the Ruffians. They occupied a block house in the town. This block-house the Free State men attacked and carried, who had one man killed, EDWARD SACKETT, from Detroit, and two more badly wounded, JACK BROOKS and —— GUNTHER. Five others were slightly wounded. The Ruffians being strongly fortified, escaped; only four were wounded, but they ceased for quarter and surrendered. The body of them ran like troopers. The Free State men took sixty stand of arms, one cannon, powder, and a large amount of stores. These arms had been mostly stolen from Lawrence, and were identified—though among them were a few United States muskets.

The story of the St. Louis *Republican* as to the robbing of the Post office or the sacking of Franklin, is all a lie. Not a building, not a citizen, nor the property of any citizen, was destroyed or disturbed. The assault was confined to the marauders' den—it began there and ended there. No people know better how to respect personal and private rights than the freemen of Kansas.

This is the true state of affairs in Kansas. A special messenger whose veracity cannot be questioned reached St. Louis Monday morning, and furnished these details. The forthcoming news from the Territory will be looked for with deepest interest. Our belief is, that the Free State men will be true, and if so, God and the country will be with them.

DOWN THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis (Aug. 18,) Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

I arrived here this morning, and hasten to give you my experience of a trip down the Missouri.

I left Leavenworth (Friday afternoon) on the 15th. Very little was known there of the difficulty at Franklin. The Pro-Slavery men supposed that the Abolitionists had been routed, and were content.

At Kansas City the case was different. Some of the "runaways" had told the truth. A large meeting was called on Friday afternoon, (the 15th,) and the citizens agreed to send their quota of 2,000 men to overcome Kansas. ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW were on the boat. They got off the boat at Kansas City.

Next afternoon, (the 16th,) we reached Lexington. There, too, the news of the defeat of the Ruffians at Franklin was full and accurate. On the 15th, a large meeting was held, and the citizens of Lexington resolved to send their quota of men to subdue the Freemen of Kansas.

From St. Joseph to Jefferson City meetings were held and men raised.

No secret is made of the design by the Ruffians. They say they are ready, have men and money enough, and will sweep Kansas with fire and the sword. They do not talk of anything but blood. They swear that they will kill the d——d Abolitionists, or drive them out of the Territory, and are prepared to do so. Look out, then, for a wild murderous foray. God be with the right!

The Ruffians cry, war to the knife. I quote one paragraph of the Leavenworth journal to show their spirit:

"*Let us be up and doing—let no quarter be given, but war* TO THE EXTERMINATION OF THE MISCREANTS, BE THE WORD."

Latest by Telegraph.

MATTERS AT LECOMPTON—GOV. SHANNON AND THE CITIZENS FLED—SHERIFF JONES AND OTHERS TAKEN PRISONERS—A BLOODY CONFLICT ANTICIPATED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 22.

A letter to the *Republican*, dated the 19th inst., states as follows: GOV. SHANNON and nearly all the citizens of Lecompton have left town. Secretary WOODSON has been taken prisoner, and his house burned. Sheriff JONES has also been taken prisoner. The house of Gen. CLARK, Indian Agent, was burned. He and his family had escaped to Leavenworth. Couriers are riding through the River and Border Counties enlisting forces and raising supplies. Everywhere preparations are making for war, and a most bloody conflict is anticipated. Gen. RICHARDSON has gone to Fort Leavenworth to ascertain if Gen. SMITH acts by authority, and if not, he (RICHARDSON) intends calling his militia into the field.

The steamer *Polar Star* came down last night with six companies of volunteers ready for the field. Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth City the 19th.

More Honors to Preston S. Brooks—General Quitman Doing Duty—Touching Letter from Brooks.

From the Newberry (S. C.) Mirror.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 7, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: Yesterday our immediate Representative in Congress, Hon. P. S. BROOKS, completed his thirty-seventh year; and it was my good fortune to be one of a pleasant party of his friends, assembled to dine with him on the occasion. The party consisted of Judge BUTLER, Gen. LANE, Gen. QUITMAN, Col. DAVIS, Secretary of War, Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. EDMUNDSON, Mr. BOCOCK, Mr. CLINGMAN and myself. Colonels BROOKS, ORR and KEITT mess together, and live very handsomely. I do not remember when I passed a few hours of more pleasure; and while at the table an incident unexpectedly occurred, which to relate is the object of this communication. Towards the close of the feast, General QUITMAN rose, and, in behalf of the citizens of Holmes County, Mississippi, presented Colonel BROOKS a beautiful cane, and uttered, at the time, a few remarks, with which all present were so pleasingly impressed, that I appealed to him to furnish me with an abstract of what he had said for publication, where the constituents of Col. BROOKS may read the judgment of a veteran warrior of the man who bears in honor the flag of the "'96" District.

Gen. QUITMAN rose and spoke in substance as follows:

"I ask permission of the gentlemen present to avail myself of this opportunity to perform a duty with which I have been charged by the citizens of Holmes County, Mississippi; it is to present my friend who sits at the head of the table this beautiful cane, with the approving resolutions which accompany their gift. Capt. BROOKS, (for I prefer the title which brings back to memory my association with you in the service of our country,) this cane has been forwarded to me by a committee of citizens of Holmes County, Mississippi, as a token of respect and approval, accompanied by the following resolutions: [Which we have published on a former occasion.]

Sir, the approval of such men should be a full compensation for the abuse which has, from certain quarters, been heaped on your head. In point of character, intelligence, and high and refined sense of honor, the gentleman whose names are associated with these resolutions have no superiors. You may justly be proud of their approval of your conduct. They have honored me by selecting me as the organ of this presentation to yourself. I know that their gift is bestowed upon one who is worthy of it. One who is incapable of a dishonorable act. I recall to mind the young and almost beardless officer, who, as captain in the gallant Palmetto Regiment in Mexico, while under my command, was remarkable for his gallantry, and for the performance of every duty in the camp and in the field, sharing with his men the privations of both spheres—nor can I forget, Sir, that in the last bloody fields of that campaign, the blood of four of your kinsmen flowed to secure the brilliant victories of our arms; or that in the last terrible charge on the Garita-de-Belin, your nearest surviving kinsman gallantly fell within the fortifications of the enemy. I will not, now, dwell upon the sad recollection of those events. I will only add that I unite with my friends of Holmes County in their high estimate of you personally, and also in their approval of the honorable and proper sentiments which actuated you in vindicating the honor of your State and the character of your venerable relative, upon the occasion to which they refer.

Col. BROOKS accepting the gift said that *his feelings would not permit him then to respond to what had been addressed to him*, but he would reply by letter, when he could better command his thoughts. His reply to Gen. QUITMAN, (a copy of which was kindly furnished me,) is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 7, 1856.

MY DEAR GEN.: I could not trust myself yesterday to reply to your kind and complimentary remarks upon presenting to me the beautiful cane which my friends of Holmes County, Mississippi, had commissioned you to present in their name.

Under ordinary circumstances, I would have replied on the instant to your address. But I was not ordinarily situated.

Yesterday was my birth-day. The morning had been devoted to a successful effort to restore amicable relations between two gentlemen, each of whom have qualities which endear them to their friends and make them valuable citizens of any community.

My heart was full with the feeling that in connection with others I had contributed to do good on a day so interesting to myself. This was the mood in which you found me, and when "my old commander," under whose eye I had served in a foreign land, presented a testimonial of approval from strangers and expressed words of compliment to me as a man, as a soldier and a representative, I could find no words to speak in the tumult of feeling which possessed me.

I now request you to tender my grateful acknowledgements to those you represent, and accept yourself assurances of my profoundest esteem and affectionate regards. P. S. BROOKS.

Gen. QUITMAN, present.

His calm, dignified and chivalric bearing throughout the whole excitement, growing out of the chastisement of Senator SUMNER, has won for Colonel BROOKS "golden opinions from all classes of the people;" but to retain the good opinion of his gallant chief in other days, who has closely watched his every step under these most trying circumstances, is the highest possible testimonial of the correctness of his course.

His constituents have reason to feel proud of their Representative. C. H. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Action of the Two Houses on the Army Bill.

Another Bill for the Reorganization of the Territory of Kansas.

Firmness of the House—Refusal to Appoint a Conference Committee—Report on McMullen's Assault, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

The House stood firm to-day, adjourning with a majority of four against receding from the Army bill proviso.

The late news from Kansas, and dispatches from Free-State constituents, urging members to adhere, have, in a great measure, secured this result.

The House refused to ask another Committee of Conference.

The Senate will probably agree to HUNTER's resolution, adhering to its objections to the proviso.

DOUGLAS, I understand, wished the Senate to pass a joint resolution of adjournment immediately thereafter.

The Administration Party in the Senate are opposed to another Conference Committee. BELL, of Tennessee, urged another conference, but HUNTER thought no good would come of it.

The prospect is that the session will close to-morrow.

The Senate proceedings ended with a powerful onslaught, by WADE, of Ohio, on the Administration's Kansas policy.

The House Committee on MCMULLEN's assault will report to-morrow. The affair may, perhaps, yet be settled by an amicable arrangement between MCMULLEN and GRANGER.

The President has determined not to raise the grade of Ministers, Chargés and Consuls, whose salaries are increased by Pennington's Diplomatic and Consular act—Attorney-General CUSHING having decided that under the said act it is optional to raise the grade or not.

I send you the draft of a new bill in regard to Kansas, which is to be presented to Congress, and which will, probably, be warmly urged. You will see that it proposes to reorganize the Territory, and to put into the hands of the new Governor unlimited power over the elections, Judges, &c.

It requires voters to have been actual inhabitants of the Territory for *four* months, and of the Election District one month previous to election.

It punishes false swearing and appropriates $25,000 to be used by the Governor in carrying out the act.

Printed copies of this bill have been circulated previous to its introduction, and appended to them are the following notes:

1. This Act *does not invalidate existing laws, nor impair vested rights.* It does not *repeal* but *suspends* the Public and Judicial Laws. It saves the point of honor on one side, and *remedies alleged grievances* on the other.

2. Each party claims to have a majority of voters in the Territory. Give them an equal chance to settle the question according to the true intent and spirit, as well as the words of the Kansas Nebraska Act.

3. The *new Governor may be relied upon to act fairly, honorably, and impartially towards all.* Give him sufficient power to quell civil war, restore order, and protect the lives, rights and property of the citizens placed under his care.

"THE UNION—it must and shall be preserved."—*Andrew Jackson.*

These notes betray the origin and expose the deceptiveness of this new Bill. It is got up by the new Governor, Col. GEARY himself, who is now here laboring to secure this power it gives him.

The bill "does not *invalidate* existing laws nor impair *vested* rights." That is, it keeps in full vitality the whole code of Kansas law,—and preserves untouched *all those outrageous Railroad grants to Judge Lecompte and other officials*, by which they were bribed to sustain the sham Legislature. It "*suspends*" the public laws, concerning Slavery, felony, &c., but *for how long?* S.

The following is the bill:

AN ACT—To reorganize the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, (excepting Private Acts,) be, and the same are hereby suspended.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of said Territory, and he is hereby authorized forthwith to reorganize the Government of the said Territory of Kansas under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," passed May 30, 1854, as fully and entirely, to all intents and purposes, as if no effort had been heretofore made to that end. And the said Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to call an election for members of the Legislature for said Territory, according to said last mentioned act,—to appoint and prescribe the powers and duties of the judges of such election, and the forms of oaths and returns in relation thereto, and to issue general instructions concerning the same. *Provided* that it shall not be lawful for any person to vote at said election unless he shall have been an actual inhabitant of the said Territory for the period of four months, and of the district or precinct in which he may offer his vote for the period of thirty days, immediately preceding such election. *And provided further*, that illegal or fraudulent voting at such election, or false swearing for the purpose of voting at or contesting said election, or any part thereof, shall be punishable by the District Courts of said Territory by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. Illegal or false swearing at, or in relation to, said election, is hereby declared perjury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of said Territory, in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and the powers and duties conferred upon him by the said Act passed May 30, 1854.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislature to be elected in pursuance of this Act shall possess and exercise all the powers granted and conferred upon the Legislature of said Territory by the said "Act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," as fully as if no Legislature had been heretofore elected for said Territory.

Treaty Ratified—Return of Members of the House—The Army Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Senate ratified the Extradition Treaty with Baden, and postponed that with the Sandwich Islands till the next session.

Messrs. BALL, DUNN, TYSON, PORTER, and OLIVER, of Missouri, members of the House, returned this evening. Others have been telegraphed to, to hasten back.

The Democratic Senators hold a caucus to-morrow morning in relation to the subject.

The Republican members continue to receive dispatches advising them to stand firm.

The critical condition of the Army bill is everywhere discussed.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill was received from the House.

Mr. HUNTER said there was no necessity for its reference, as it was precisely the same as that lost on Monday. It was not his purpose to enter into a debate, and he thought the question at issue should be decided to-day. He moved to strike out the Kansas restrictive proviso.

Mr. SEWARD agreed with Mr. HUNTER that the subject was perfectly understood. He therefore said what he wanted to say, and contented himself by demanding the yeas and nays, stating that he had paired off with Mr. TOOMBS.

The motion to strike out the proviso prevailed by 35 against 7, and the bill was passed.

THE SENATE INSIST.

The Senate having received a message relative to the action of the House on the Army bill, insisted on their amendments.

THE HOUSE ADHERE.

A message was received from the House that they "adhere."

Mr. HUNTER thought, under the circumstances, the bill should be allowed to fail. He moved that the Senate "adhere" also.

PROPOSAL FOR A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said the House had taken very unusual, unparliamentary, and inexcusable course. The proviso after all was but an abstract idea, since Congress could never control the Executive in the discharge of his duties. He hoped the bill would not be allowed to fail, and suggested asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. HUNTER replied, if he believed a Committee of Conference could agree, he would consent, but the action of the two Houses on the former bill and the vote of the House of Representatives to adhere, now satisfied him that there was no hope of passing the bile in a proper form. He would preserve the Constitution and let Appropriation bills fail if necessary.

Mr. CASS regarded this as the most solemn crisis that had ever occurred in the history of the country, and he expressed the hope that the people would awake to the sense of their danger before it was too late.

Mr. WADE argued that instead of the House trying to dictate to the Senate, the Senate were in fact trying to dictate to the House. He urged the the propriety of receding so as to pass the bill.

The Senate without coming to a conclusion on the subject then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, a resolution was adopted requesting the Speaker to draw his warrant in favor of THOMAS CHILDS for mileage and per diem for the last session, during which he had not appeared in the House in consequence of illness.

THE ARMY BILL.

A message was received from the Senate relative to its action on the Army bill.

The question was taken on striking out and was lost by Yeas, 94; Nays, 96.

A CLINCHER.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to reconsider the vote, and lay that motion on the table.

Carried by two majority.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was then received from the Senate in regard to the Army Bill.

SKIRMISHING.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the House insist on their proviso, and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia. Allow me to make a motion that the House recede and regard this a test question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I will not yield my point at this stage of the game.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion was lost by three majority.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., moved that the House recede. Motion lost by 94 against 96.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Me., moved the House adhere to its disagreement.

Mr. ORR—What will be the effect of adhering?

Cries of "order," "order."

The Speaker—Debate is not admissible.

Mr. COBB, of Ga.—You reject the bill!

Mr. WASHBURNE's motion was agreed to by 97 against 93.

Mr. BOCOCK voted in the affirmative with the view of moving a reconsidsration, but did not succeed in obtaining the floor for that purpose.

ANOTHER CLINCHER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adhered to its proviso, and to lay that motion on the table.

Motion carried by one majority.

PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

Mr. SHERMAN asked leave to offer a resolution for an adjournment *sine die* at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. MILLSON made an ineffectual effort to have reconsidered the vote by which the House refused to insist on the Kansas amendment, and asked a Committee of conference.

Mr. ORR, during the proceedings, said the House would doubtless, to-morrow, be under the necessity of proceeding with general legislation.

Repeated unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn, when the House took a short recess, to await the result of the Senate's proceedings.

The House, on reassembling, adjourned, the Senate having come to no conclusion.

Political Matters.

THE FILLMORE STATE NOMINATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS APPROVED BY THE WHIGS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Messachusetts State Whig Committee have approved of the nomination of AMOS A. LAWRENCE for Governor, and HOMER FOOTE for Lieutenant-Governor, the gentlemen nominated for these offices by the recent Fillmore Convention.

THE KENTUCKY AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

LEXINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

At a meeting of the American State Council of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted doing away with the secrecy and rituals of the Order. An address and resolutions were adopted, expressing the fullest confidence in the State going for FILLMORE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 22.

A convention of Whigs and Democrats, held in Rockland, Maine, on the 20th, nominated HENRY INGALLS, of Wiscasset, Democrat, for Congress.

The Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 22.

Several new cases of Yellow Fever are reported. ALEXANDER CARROLL, of the Charleston *Courier*, and for many years the agent of the Associated Press in this city, died last night, after four days' illness, of constipation of the bowels.

The Steamship Jamestown Ashore.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Jamestown* is ashore on Cowpen Shoals. The steamer *Shultz* has gone to her relief.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn, from the Erie *Dispatch*, that the engine of a down freight train exploded near that city, on Wednesday last, killing EDWARD WILLIS, the engineer, and a fireman, whose name was not learned, as well as severely injuring a brakeman. The water had become pretty low in the boiler, and was refilled at Northeast Station, but the train had hardly got under headway before the explosion took place. The head of WILLIS was severed from his body, and was found at a different point from the same. The body of the fireman had not yet been found. Fifteen cars were thrown off the track, and a large number of cattle, carried as freight, were killed by the concussion. Mr. WILLIS was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children, and a host of friends to mourn his untimely loss.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA—VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the barn of Mr. JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, on Turner's lane, near the Ridge-Road, in the Twenty-first Ward. The barn, which was a large stone building, was soon on fire in every part, and so rapid was the spread of the flames, that everything fell a prey to them. There were five horses burned to death—one pair of the animals was valued at $1,000. Nine tons of hay, four wagons and four hundred bushels of feed were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $4,000, which will probably fall short of the real amount. The origin of the fire is not known.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 21st.*

The Granite State Horse Show will take place under the auspices of the Hillsborough County Agricultural Society, in Manchester, N. H., Sept. 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. The Annual Fair of the Society will take place at the same time, and the display of horses will be extremely fine.

[illegible] Journal [illegible] a man named [illegible] while bathing in the river on Saturday, was attacked by a large fish, or [illegible] and bit him on the instep, producing a dangerous wound. A branch of the tibial artery was severed, and the man was in danger of bleeding to death, when a physician was sent for who stopped the flow of blood.

[illegible] the conductor of the train from the east on the Boston and Maine Railroad, then at Haverhill, stating that the services of a police officer would be required at the depôt, in this city upon the arrival of the train. In compliance with this request, three officers were sent to the depôt, whom, upon the arrival of the train, the following facts were elicited:

A female physician of this city got into the cars at Bath, having in her possession an infant apparently about two weeks old. From the contradictory statements made by the woman, in answer to the questions of other passengers, suspicion was aroused that all was not right, and the conductor was informed of the matter. On the arrival of the train at Haverhill, he transmitted the intelligence, as stated above.

In answer to the questions of the officers, relative to the child, the woman stated that while in the depôt at Bath, waiting for the Boston train to leave, a well dressed young woman, whom she supposed to be the babe's mother, requested her to take charge of the child and a bundle while she could go to the office and procure a ticket. After waiting some time, the woman not making her appearance, she started in the train for Boston, bringing the child with her.

The woman was allowed to depart, but the child was taken to the City Crier's, where the bundle was found to contain infant apparel, with a $5, and a note stating that the little creature was born Aug. 14, 1856, of respectable American parents, &c., whose wish was that, if it should live, it should be called JESSIE FREMONT.—*Boston Atlas.*

BURGLARY AND USE OF CHLOROFORM IN HARRISBURG.—About one o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the 10th instant, the dwelling of Mrs. ELLEN MCCLURE, on Market-street, Harrisburg, Pa., was entered, we are informed, by two burglars, who, after ransacking several rooms on the first and second floors, proceeded to the third story and penetrated into the sleeping chambers, one of which was occupied by Miss SALLIE MCCLURE, and another, with a communicating door between, by Mrs. MCCLURE and two little sons, mere lads.

Miss MCCLURE, *feeling a drug touch her cheek*, called out in the darkness to her mother that some one was in her room, but the mother was [illegible] thinking the daughter, whose health is delicate, was in a dream. The daughter, however, persisted in her declaration, and hearing a crash in the room, and realizing by an inexpressible sensation that some object was near her face, she called for a light, and reaching forth to a table by her bedside, found one match, with which she produced a light, and saw two figures glide from her room out of the door, through which they had forced their entrance. The brave girl, followed by her mother and the two lads, pursued the burglars down stairs, but the burglars escaped, and everything was found in confusion. The contents of wardrobes and closets were piled upon tables, and strewn about as if the scoundrels were familiar with the localities in the house, and meant to carry off what was most valuable, after digging a hole in the cellar. They escaped as they had entered, through a kitchen window.

On returning to the room of Miss MCCLURE the atmosphere could hardly be endured in consequence of a pervading odor of chloroform; and on instituting a search, a sponge, saturated with this anæsthetic agent, was found in the bed, where it had been thrown by the robbers. But for the single drug which fell upon the sensitive cheek of the sleeping Miss, the fumes of the chloroform would have been inhaled into her lungs, and in her [illegible]

Child Drowned.

A son of Mr. ELISHA THRAL, of No. 50 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned by accidentally falling into a cistern in the rear yard of the house. The child was four year old and named CHARLES H. THRAL.

Overboard.

A well-dressed man and well intoxicated, fell into the dock at Fulton Ferry-slip on Thursday evening, and would have been drowned but for the prompt efforts of officer WRIGHT, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn. He refused to

OUR QUARANTINE LAWS.

Powers and Duties of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York

Legal Decision of Judge Birdseye.

Before Birdseye, J., at Chambers, Brooklyn.
THE PEOPLE vs PETER W. ROFF.

On the 16th of August, 1856, on the petition of Peter W. Roff, alleging that he was then illegally restrained of his liberty, and imprisoned in the common jail of Richmond County, a writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the jail was allowed, returnable on the 18th. The writ was then returned and the prisoner brought up. The return showed that he was imprisoned, by virtue of a commitment, by Theodore Fream, one of the Justices of the Peace of Richmond County, dated on the 14th of August, of which commitment a copy was annexed to the writ and return.

The commitment recites that Roff had been that day brought before the Justice charged, on the oath of John B. Giles, who made complaint, on oath, before said Justice, in the words and figures following, to wit: "That on or about the 7th day of August, 1856, the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace of the town of Castleton, in said County, were duly organized as a Board of Health, i. and for said town, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided that on the 7th day of August, instant, the said Board duly met in said town and made certain regulations to regulate, prohibit, and prevent communication and intercourse with a certain place in said town, in which there were persons who had been exposed to infectious and contagious disease, to wit: with a certain place commonly known as the Quarantine inclosure; that among said regulations was one *prohibiting all persons from passing from within the said Quarantine inclosure into any other part of said town*; which said regulations were then and there duly published, pursuant to statute; that afterward, to wit: on the 14th day of August, 1856, one Peter Roff did, at the town and in the county aforesaid, knowingly and willfully violate the aforesaid regulations of said Board of Health, so published as aforesaid, by willfully passing from within the said Quarantine inclosure into another part of said town, to wit: into the village of Tompkinsville; and, after examination had, in due form of law, touching the said charge and accusation, the said Justice did adjudge and determine that the said offence had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the said Peter Roff to be guilty thereof."

The commitment, after further reciting that the said Peter Roff had not offered sufficient bail for his appearance to answer the said charge at the next court having criminal jurisdiction, commands the keeper of the jail to receive Roff into custody in the jail, and detain him till discharged according to law.

It appearing from this return that the party was detained upon a criminal accusation, notice was given by order to the District Attorney of Richmond County, as required by sec. 47 of 2 R. S., 569,* as amended by sec. 2 of chap. 240 of the laws of 1837, and the hearing was adjourned till he should attend. The case was then elaborately argued by counsel on both sides.

E. W. STOUGHTON for the petitioner.

LOT C. CLARK for the people.

Birdseye, J.—The 38th and 39th sections of the *habeas corpus* act (2 R. S., 567) make it my duty to "proceed to examine into the facts contained in the return, and into the cause of the confinement of" the prisoner: and "if no legal cause be shown for such imprisonment or restraint, or for the continuation thereof," to discharge him from custody.

The prisoner has not denied any fact set forth in the jailer's return, or alleged any fact to show that his imprisonment is unlawful, or that he is entitled to his discharge, as he might do by section 43 of the statute. But he contends that the commitment set forth in the jailer's return does not show that any crime has been committed, for the reason that the regulation of the Board of Health of Castleton set out therein is illegal and void, as contravening the policy of the law and the provisions of the statute in reference to the Quarantine establishment of the State. If this be so, there is "no legal cause shown for such imprisonment, and the prisoner is by law entitled to his discharge."

By Sec. 2, of Chap. 324, of the Laws of 1850, (p 691,) it is enacted that "the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace, or the major part of them, of each town in this State, shall be a Board of Health for such town for each year, whenever, in the opinion of a majority of such Board, the public good require it."

The 3d section of the act prescribes the powers and duties of the Board of Health thus constituted. That these are very broad and comprehensive will appear from an examination of the several subdivisions of this section—the third and fourth of which are these:

"3. To make regulations in their discretion, concerning the place and mode of quarantine; the examination and purification of vessels, boats, and other crafts not under quarantine; the treatment of vessels, articles or persons thereof; the regulation of intercourse with infected places; the apprehension, separation, and treatment of emigrents and other persons who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease; the suppression and removal of nuisances; and all such other regulations as they shall think necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health.

"4. To regulate and prohibit or prevent all communication or intercourse by and with all houses, tenements and places, and the persons occupying the same, in which there shall be any person who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease."

By section 4 of the same act every person who shall wilfully violate any regulation so made and published by any such Board of Health is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is made subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed $1,000, nor the imprisonment two years.

If the Board of Health of Castleton had the power to make the regulation in question, then the prisoner is clearly enough charged with a crime, and is liable, on conviction, to punishment more severe than many persons suffer on conviction for felonies.

The real question presented for my decision, therefore, is, *whether the Board of Health of the town of Castleton had*, under the statutes above cited, *the power to make a regulation prohibiting all persons from passing from within the quarantine inclosure into any other part of said town.*

It is deeply to be regretted that any such collision should have arisen between this Board of Health, thus temporarily organized, and the officers whom the State has appointed to take charge of its Quarantine establishment. It is the duty of those officers, and the State has given them sufficient powers to protect the health of the Town of Castleton and the other towns in Richmond County, as well as of the cities bordering on the waters and rivers of the port of New York. On the due performance of these duties, and the efficient exercise of these powers, may depend the health and lives of vast numbers, not merely in all these towns and cities, but throughout the whole State, and it may be the whole country. While the inhabitants of each town are justly entitled to exercise every lawful power for their own protection, and will be sustained by this Court to that extent, it is not less my duty to see that they do not overstep that just limit, and, under the influence of perhaps a natural alarm at the approach of infection and disease, seek their own safety at the expense of the health of the community at large.

Such a conflict has never before disturbed our peace. If the rights and powers of the parties to the present dispute be clearly defined by the law, harmony will be restored, and, it is to be hoped, the wise and beneficent purposes of our health laws permanently secured.

But it is not merely the powers of the Board of Health thus organized in Castleton, with reference to the Quarantine establishment of the State, that renders this case one of importance. If this regulation is valid, every other town in the State may pass a like ordinance. It may prohibit the entrance into any part of the town, not merely of persons from the Quarantine establishment of the State, in charge of its Health Officer, and the other functionaries whom the State has appointed to assist him, but of persons from any other town in the State, even though the Board of Health of such town may not think that any disease exists within it, or may decide that every case of disease has been cured. What the town of Castleton here assumes to do towards that institution of the State, may be done towards the same town, by every other town in Richmond County, or in Kings, or in any portion of the State.

So far as I discover, by a hasty reference to our statutes, the first law of the State on the subject of Quarantine was the "Act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious distempers in this State," passed 6th May, 1784, at the seventh session of the Legislature. (1 Greenleaf's laws of New-York, 117.) By this act quarantine was to be performed at Bedlow's Island, or in such other place, and for such time, and in such manner, as the Governor, (to whom by the act of March 29, 1784, [Idem p. 69,] the office called Governor's or Nutten Island, was assigned,) or in his absence from the City of New-York, as the Mayor thereof should direct and appoint. This act contains the germ of our present Quarantine system; and the provision in Sec. 3 for the appointment by the Governor and Council of a physician to inspect all vessels which may have on board, or which may be suspected of having on board, any person or persons infected with a contagious distemper, is probably the earliest provision of law in the State for the selection of a person to perform the duties of the present Health Officer of the port of New-York.

This act was amended on the 27th March, 1794, (3 Greenleaf, 146,) and by Sec. 5 of the amendatory act the Governor was authorized to appropriate Governor's Island for the purpose of erecting buildings, &c., for the reception or accommodation of any persons infected with any such distemper. On the 1st April, 1796, another act was passed, (3 Greenleaf, 305,) the first provision of which is "that a person practicing physic shall be appointed Health Officer for the City of New-York." And extended powers are conferred upon him; most of which he possesses to this day. By the fourth section the Governor was authorized to "cause a building suitable to serve for a lazaretto, the expense whereof, exclusive of the moneys to be expended for the purchase of lands, if any shall be purchased, not to exceed the sum of two thousand pounds, to be erected on Nutten Island, or on other lands which may be deemed more eligible, and which other lands he is hereby authorized to purchase for the people of this State for the reception of persons," &c., subject to quarantine. The act of Feb. 10, 1797, (3 Greenleaf, 367,) extended the powers of the Health Officer to coasting vessels coming from any place south of Cape May, if he should "deem it expedient."

By the act of March 30, 1801, (Webster's Laws of New-York, 361,) it was enacted "that there shall continue to be a health office in the City of New-York, under the superintendence of three Commissioners, who shall consist of a health officer, and of a physician, to be styled the resident physician, and one other person; that the health officer shall *reside at Staten Island*, the resident physician in the City of New-York, and the other commissioner at or *near the Marine Hospital on Staten Island*, or in the City of New-York, as a majority of said Commissioners may deem most proper."

This act fully established a quarantine system substantially like that of the present day. Many of its provisions continue through all subsequent revisions almost unchanged till now. The 20th section (Id. p. 368) declares "that the Hospital erected on the easterly part of Staten Island shall continue to be denominated the Marine Hospital, and shall, together with the other buildings and improvements made or to be made thereon at the discretion of the said Commissioners, and the land adjoining the same, and belonging to the people of this State, be holden by the Commissioners of the said health office in trust for the use of the people of this State, and purposes specified in this act; and all vessels subject to quarantine shall come to anchor as near as may be to the said Hospital, which is hereby declared to be the anchoring place for vessels at quarantine; that the said health officer shall be physician of the said hospital, and the said Commissioners of the health office shall in other respects have the superintendance thereof, and employ mates, nurses and attendants, and provide bedding, clothing, fuel, provisions, medicine, and such other matters as shall be requisite therein; and it shall be lawful for them to make reasonable rules and orders for the government and management of the said hospital."

The provisions in section 22 of this Act, in regard to persons coming from Quarantine, their apprehension and delivery to the Health Officer, to be detained at Quarantine till regularly discharged by him, closely resemble some of the provisions of section 14 of chapter 147 of the laws of 1856.

By this Act (that of 1801) the quarantine establishment was reduced to regular system, and endowed with vigorous and efficient powers. It had then been already located where it now is, and the Hospital had been erected; doubtless under the authority conferred on the Governor by section 4 of the Act of April 1, 1796. It has ever since continued in that location, and has been the object of the constant attention and care of the Legislature. The numerous laws that have since been passed, and the generous grants that have at times been made for its support, evince an unvarying design, on the part of the State, to omit nothing essential to the completeness and efficiency of the establishment. And if the intention of the Legislature may be inferred from their silence, as well as from their enactments, this quarantine establishment was deemed amply sufficient to guard the health of the whole State. For, until a very recent period, it was, if I mistake not, with the exception of the Boards of Health of New-York, Albany, and a few similar places, the only regularly constituted sanitary authority, and the only permanent sanitary establishment in the State.

The provisions of sections 34 and 35 of this Act, (1 Webster, 374,) which are the same as those of section 33 of chapter 175 of the Laws of 1811, which latter was revised and reenacted on the 26th of March, 1813, (sec. 2 R. S. 536,) seem to contain the only warrant for the exercise, by the officers of the towns, of any of the powers of a Board of Health. The same provisions are contained in sections 40 and 41, of the "Act to provide against infectious and pestilential diseases," passed April 14, 1820, by section 45 of which the former Act seems to have been repealed. (See Laws of 1820, pp. 222-3.)

That act was repealed, and another with the same title enacted in its stead, on the 21st of March, 1823. (Laws of 1823, p. 54, p. 82, section 51.) Sections 44 and 45 of this latter act are evidently a revision of and substitute for sections 40 and 41 of the act of April 14, 1820. But in the revision all the powers of the town officers are taken away, and the Health Laws are confined to Quarantine and the Cities of New-York, Albany and Hudson, and the town of Brooklyn.

The Act of March 21, 1823, was repealed by the general repealing act, passed on the adoption of the Revised Statues. (See 3 R. S., 146,* pl. 383.)

The fourteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, as proposed by the revisors, contained no provision similar to those above referred to, in sections 24 and 55 of the Act of March 30, 1801, and of some subsequent laws. (See Revisors' Reports, vol. 2d, chap. 14, p. 42.) In the enactment of this chapter, the Legislature inserted section 22 of title 7. (See 1 R. S., 351.* 3d R. S., 2d ed., p. 504.) This section provides that "any two Justices of the Peace, in any town of this State, may cause all persons who shall be sick of any infectious or pestilential disease, and *not being residents of such town*, by an order in writing, *to be removed to such place of safety within the town*, as they shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health."

Such had been the general course of the legislation of the State, and such the comparative care and attention bestowed by the Legislature on the Quarantine establishment, on the one hand, and the subject of sanitary powers and regulations, in the towns of the State, on the other, up to the passage of the "Act for the preservation of the Public Health," on the 10th day of April, 1850. (See laws 1850, chap. 324, p. 690.) But on the *same day* an elaborate "Act relating to the public health in the City of New-York," was passed, (see chap. 275 of Laws 1850, p. 597,) which seems (section 38, p. 615,) to be a careful revision of all statutory provisions on the subject of the act up to that time.

It is, in my judgment, clearly my duty to construe these two laws, or such as may be substituted for one or the other of them, together; so that both may stand, if it be possible. If that cannot be done, if they are irreconcilably in conflict, then it seems to me that the institution of the State, founded almost with the State itself, the object of its bounty and its constant legislative attention, presided over by officers carefully selected by the highest executive authorities of the State, and who are vested with large powers and set apart for the performance of highly important and delicate duties, permanent comparatively speaking in the tenure of their offices, presiding over the health of great cities which are exposed to infection by a widely extended commerce with all the ports of the world; that institution is to be preserved, to be kept in full vigor and efficiency; it is not to be sacrificed to the local, limited Board of Health of a town or village, whose members may change from year to year, meeting only when "in the opinion of a majority of such Board the public good requires it," and composed in many, if not in almost every case, of men not physicians, or familiar with disease.

It was expressly conceded on the argument, and had it not been I am bound judicially to notice, that that place in the town of Castleton mentioned in the regulation of its Board of Health, and there stated to be "commonly known as the Quarantine inclosure," is the quarantine establishment of the State, and that it includes the Marine Hospital mentioned in section 1, of title 2, of chap. 275 of the laws of 1850, and in section 1 of chap. 147 of the laws of 1856.

It is not to be denied that very broad and extensive powers are conferred upon the Boards of Health of the several towns of the State, by section 3 of the "Act for the Preservation of the Public Health." Sub. 4 of this section, as above stated, gives such Boards power "To regulate and prohibit or prevent all communication or intercourse by and with all houses, tenements and places, and the persons occupying the same, in which there shall be any person who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease."

It was claimed on the argument that this authority was broad enough to warrant the framing of the regulation now under examination. And so, indeed, it does in terms appear to be.

It must be remarked, however, that a comparison of the two acts will not show any necessary conflict between them. Their provisions harmonize. As they were passed together, so it seems to me they can stand together, if the officers appointed to carry them into effect act in the proper spirit. But when a comparison is instituted between this regulation of the Board of Health of Castleton and the statutes establishing and regulating the Hospital and Quarantine establishment, they are found to be in irreconcilable conflict. The regulation must therefore be void.

This Board of Health, like the Directors of a Corporation in framing its by-laws, was bound to frame them so as to accord with, not to violate, the provisions of the law. The Legislature had a right to presume that the Board in making their regulations under this section would act in obedience to the statutes, instead of attempting to suspend or repeal them. The legal obligation so to do is as apparent as if a proviso had been added to the section expressly declaring that the ordinances of the Board were to be such only as should not conflict with the constitution or laws of the State. It could never have been the intention of the Legislature to put into the hands of any Board, or tribunal in the State, the power to suspend or repeal or override a statute; and that especially when the repeal would be merely local, and temporary, like the sessions of the Board of town officers in a sickly season.

It was however insisted by the counsel for the people that this regulation, which "prohibits all persons from passing from within the Quarantine inclosure into any other part of the town of Castleton," was not invalid or void, because the inmates of Quarantine might by shipping, or boats from its water front, pass entirely round the town of Castleton, and land in other towns or counties. It is at least very doubtful, upon a comparison of the sweeping terms of this regulation with the boundaries of the county of Richmond and town of Castleton, as fixed by law, (see 3 R. S. 3d ed., p 2, pl. 4, and p. 20, § 4, pl. 1,) whether even that mode of exit from Quarantine is not a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, if this regulation is valid. For the county and town are bounded northwardly and eastwardly "by the middle of the main channel of the bay and harbor of New-York." And it will be difficult to establish that the lands and waters covering them, between the shore and the middle of the channel, are "within the Quarantine inclosure." And on the landward side, the town of Castleton wholly incloses the Quarantine. Let it be admitted, then, as contended, that this argument is a verbal subtlety, and let us assume that egress from Quarantine by water is not prohibited by this regulation of the Board of Health. Yet if this Board can do what they claim the right to do on the landward side of Quarantine, may they not also on the seaward side? And if not, what this town does upon one of the boundaries of Quarantine, may be done along the boundaries of every town in the State, if, in the opinion of the majority of the Board of Health of the town, "the public good requires it." What is then the state of things in Quarantine?

At some seasons we know that emigrants arrive there in great numbers, and the hospitals are filled. A panic is of easy growth. The inhabitants of the adjoining towns become alarmed; it may be with some just grounds of apprehension; perhaps without such grounds. If these out of the five men composing the town boards of health shall be of the opinion that "the public good requires it," (rather an indefinite rule of action,) they may pass an ordinance like the one in question, and absolutely prohibit the coming among them of *any person from Quarantine*. How, then, are the Health Officer and the physician of the hospital to provide nurses, servants, attendants; to obtain food, clothing, medicines? How are the pilots of the port to perform their duties? They are by law (sections 8, & 10, of chap. 147 of Laws of 1856) to bring every vessel they find to be infected into the anchorage at Quarantine, and to report all the violations of that law as soon as may be to the Health Officer. Can they, by merely stepping on the deck of a vessel outside Sandy Hook, and going ashore from it at Quarantine, to report to the Health Officer, be prevented by a regulation like this from pursuing their calling? For that is, or may perfectly well be, the effect of such a prohibition. And what, then, becomes of the commerce of the port?

By section 15 of the same act the Commissioners of Emigration are required to "remove from the Marine Hospital and take charge of all indigent emigrants whose quarantine has expired, and who shall have sufficiently recovered from the diseases with which they were admitted, on the notification, in writing, of the Health Officer that such removal will not, with ordinary care, endanger the safety of the individual or the health of the community." Suppose such a notice to be given by the Health Officer to the Commissioners of Emigration. One of them goes into the Quarantine inclosure, with proper assistants and means of conveyance, to remove such emigrants. But on offering to leave Quarantine, the way is absolutely closed by this ordinance of the town of Castleton. He turns to the next adjacent town on the Island, or to the contiguous town in Kings County, and finds, or he may find, if this ordinance is valid, a similar heriticade blocking his way there. But the statute requires that he "shall remove" the emigrants and take charge of them. Whom shall he obey? The officers of these towns or the statutes of the State?

But this is not yet a full statement of the case. The Health Officer himself, as well as the physician of the Hospital, and all their deputies, assistants, nurses and orderlies, are clearly within the terms of the regulation, and are absolutely prohibited from passing out of the Quarantine inclosure. The Health Officer is, by section 4 of chapter 275 of the Laws of 1850, made one of the Commissioners of Health of New-York City. By other provisions of the statute he is required to attend the meetings of the Commissioners, at the City Hall in New-York, daily; while he is also required by law "to reside within the Quarantine inclosure." How is he to comply with these several requirements? If he can be prevented from making use of the streets of Castleton, its docks and wharves, and the same ferry accommodations that other residents of the town avail themselves of, in passing to and from his duties in New York, is he not seriously crippled in the performance of functions of the most vital importance to the whole population of all these cities and towns? He is, in my judgment, clearly entitled to enjoy every facility for the discharge of his onerous duties; and this, as well from the clear spirit of the law as from the express provisions of the statute, that "it shall be the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers and of all citizens of the State to aid, to the utmost of their power, the Board of Health, and all the Health officers mentioned in this act, in the performance of their respective duties." (Laws of 1850, p. 615, section 36.) But if this regulation is valid, a similar act of the Board of Health in New-York may prohibit his landing on any wharf, or passing through any street in that City, and absolutely prevent the performance of his statutory duties.

It was, however, contended on the argument that he had no right or power to perform any official acts or discharge any duty, outside the Quarantine inclosure. There are many other provisions of law than those above referred to, which show that he *may*, if they do not clearly require that he *shall*, go abroad from the inclosure to perform his duties. (See chap. 147 laws of 1856, sections 12 and 13, sub. 1, 2, 3, 4, section 14, &c.) But were the position correct, it is at least a matter of grave doubt if that officer whom the State has selected to ward off infection and disease from its whole people, can, by the Board of Health of a city or town, be declared to be so dangerous to the public health by reason of the mere performance of his statutory duties, that he may be absolutely prohibited from leaving the Quarantine inclosure. If he may, then the Board of Health in Northfield or Southfield might impose the like restraint on the physician who has been appointed Health Officer of Castleton by its Board of Health, should it be found that he was attending a case of small pox or infectious fever.

But it was also contended, in argument, that this regulation might be void so far as the health officer was concerned, and yet be good as to the prisoner and others.

Although I cannot admit the soundness of the position; nor allow that a prohibition to *all persons* means, and shall include, only *certain classes* of persons, and may *therefore* be valid; still, it may be proper to treat it for a moment as sound, and to look at the regulation from another point of view.

Suppose a person, no matter whether he be a destitute seamen or emigrant, or the wisest, best and richest citizen in the State, has arrived at the anchorage ground in a vessel, and has been found sick with the yellow fever; has been sent by the health officer to the Marine Hospital; has been attended there by its physicians and nurses, and has been reported by the physician to the health officer "as sufficiently recovered from sickness to be discharged from the Hospital." (Laws of 1856, page 239, sec. 35, sub. 3.) Suppose him, also, to have received from the health officer such a discharge as that officer is, by section 14 of the same act, authorized to grant. What are the rights of such a party? The State has subjected him to a long confinement, it may be a very onerous one, at great loss in a pecuniary point of view, and to the deprivation of many comforts which he might have enjoyed at his own dwelling, outside the Quarantine inclosure. To have gone out, even to his own house, would have made him "guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with or by fine and imprisonment." (Section 13 of same chapter.) But he has submitted to all the requirements of the State authorities, and has passed through the period of quarantine. Has not the State, by imposing these penalties, incurred reciprocal duties? Shall it not in return assure to him the right of restoration to civil and social life? Can it be that upon the outside of the wall there are another set of functionaries, who may subject him to another similar detention? But let him submit to that in Castleton. Is he still safe? When he reaches Northfield or Southfield, or crosses into New Utrecht, may not each of those towns in succession "put him to his purgation"?

And where shall this state of things stop? Clearly, if it may exist in Castleton, it may in every town between that and Canada. The result shows the entire absurdity of the attempt to assume such powers. It shows that the decision of the proper officers in Quarantine is final and conclusive. That at least there is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, any *such* board of appeal from those decisions as the town authorities of Castleton have sought to set up.

I have said that this illustration shows the entire absurdity of the regulation in question. That, however, is not strictly true. For the regulation "prohibits all persons from coming from the Quarantine inclosure into any other part of the town." It does not allow to the outside Board of Health themselves, or to any other authority, either the right or the power to examine persons offering to leave Quarantine; to decide that some are fully cured and may, therefore, again mingle in life, while others are not yet fully freed from infection, and therefore require further care, and to be sent to the lazaretto of the town, that their cure may be completed.

The Health Officer can only send to the Hospital those that are sick, and can retain in quarantine only for limited periods those who have been exposed to infection. But this regulation sentences all persons, well or sick, whether exposed to infection or not, to an unlimited imprisonment. That imprisonment, too, it may be added, is not such a one as any quarantine law can adjudge to be valid. For it is one where the restraining power does not take, and cannot by possibility take, any measures whatever either to support the life or improve the health of the party confined, or to free him from infection; that at some future period he may again enjoy the privileges of a member of society.

Such a resolution is clearly not a compliance with the provisions of the statute constituting the town Boards of Health. With the power to prohibit is given, also, the power to regulate. The fourth sub. "authorizes them to regulate and prohibit, or prevent all communication or intercourse." &c. In my judgment they must exercise the powers of *regulating* and of *prohibiting* together. They can excludes from their limits not "all persons," but such only as, on a proper examination, may be found dangerous to the health of the town. Certainly no person can look through the numerous statutes which the Legislature have so carefully framed for the regulation of their officers at Quarantine, and can observe with what caution every provision is made subservient to the comfort of patients and to their prompt restoration to sound health and to their duties in society, and be blind to the fact that this regulation, now sought to be enforced by fines and imprisonments, is at open war with the whole policy of the State from its foundation. It assumes powers and claims rights and privileges never yet arrogated by the supreme legislative body of the State,—that fountain whence this Board derives not only its authorities, but its very existence. To sustain such assumptions is to create in every town in the commonwealth an irresponsible tribunal, whose only rule of action shall be what *in their opinion* "*the public good requires.*"

The public health is doubtless an interest of great delicacy and importance. Whatever power is in fact necessary to preserve it, will be cheerfully conferred by the Legislature, and carried into full effect by the Courts.

But it can never be permitted that, even for the sake of the public health, any local, inferior board or tribunal shall repeal statutes, suspend the operation of the Constitution and infringe all the natural rights of the citizen.

I feel no hesitation in declaring this regulation void. Disobedience to it constitutes no crime. The prisoner is discharged.

In the matter of Joseph Silva.—Birdseye, J.—This prisoner must also be discharged. The return to the *habeas corpus* shows that he was arrested for a violation of the same regulation of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton as has been examined in the case of Roff. The commitment is for further examination. The regulation being declared void, the prisoner can be held no longer.

Further Particulars of the Effects of Recent Storms.

The Storm North.

DAMAGE TO POUGHKEEPSIE—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $20,000.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

This place and vicinity has been visited with one of the severest storms we have ever known. It rained unceasingly from Tuesday noon until this morning about 5 o'clock. Fallkill Creek, which passes through this city, was never known to be so high before. Two bridges have been swept away,—one was a beautiful stone structure on Washington-street. In the vicinity of the upper landing much damage has been done. Several houses have been flooded and their occupants have been forced to remove. Some streets are rendered impassable, being gullied to the depth of several feet. The Railroad is covered with timber and gravel for a long distance, so much so that the trains cannot pass through. The St. Nicholas Saloon, on Main-street, beside several others, were flooded. A fire-engine was called into requisition to pump them out. It is estimated that the damage to the city alone will not fall short of twenty thousand dollers. Much damage has also been done to to bridges and dams as far as has been heard from in the adjoining towns.

DAMAGE FROM THE FLOODS IN THE VICINITY OF TROY AND ALBANY—OVERFLOW OF RIVERS—MILLS CARRIED AWAY—INJURY TO RAILROADS, ETC.

The *Atlas and Argus* of yesterday thus speaks of the damage done to property in that vicinity:

"The heavy rains which have poured down over the length and breadth of the State, and in the east as far as Bosioo, for upwards of forty-eight hours, and which ceased at an early hour yesterday morning, has occasioned much damage, especially in our immediete vicinity. The ground was so thoroughly saturated by the rains of last week, that but little, comperetively of the water which fell the present week has been soaked up. Instead, it has ponred down in thousands of rivulets and swollen brooks into the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, forcing a rise of the waters in those rivers unusual at this season of the year, and proportionately disasirous. At a late hour Wednesday evening there were not the slightest expectations of a freshet; but a few hours after the water rose rapidly, and between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. our merchants, whose warehouses are on the docks and piers, were notified of the likelihood of the water entering their stores, and but for the timely warning much of the property would have been destroyed. Between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M. it had risen to a level with most of the first floors of their stores; but all were prepared for its reception by that time; and its damage limited principally to the loss of the business time its presence involved. In a few cases it had entered the cellars before time was given to remove the goods therein; but a rise of water sufficient to submerge the cellars on the docks is of such frequent occurrence every season, that our merchants place but little of any value so low.

The islands below our city which are occupied by gardeners who supply our citizens with vegetables, were completely submerged, and the crops which were very large are completely destroyed. Among the heaviest losers are B. COX, Mr. BURTON, F. TURNER, JOSEPH BURNS, F. MOLE, JOHN DOYLE, and JOHN MOORE. Several others are sufferers, but we have been unable to ascertain their names. The loss of these gardeners cannot be less than $10,000, and may greatly exceed that amount.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the large and substential bridge across the Normanskill Creek, about three miles below the city, on the river road, broke in the centre, and the southern division of it was entirely destroyed. From the bed of the creek to the flooring of the bridge is upwards of twenty feet. The water had risen this distance so as to cover the road, and was running down on both sides of MILLS & MCMARTIN'S grist-mill, forming a new channel through Mr. BURTON'S garden. Fears were entertained that the large dam would be carried away. MILLS & MCMARTIN'S grist-mill will not be injured unless the bulkhead of the dam gives way.

The bulkhead of the upper dam at Kenwood has been carried away and the oil-mill partially destroyed.

SMITH & Co.'s loss is very heavy. A large quantity of metal upon the dock was swept away, and the demage to their work is very great—probably $7,000. Mr. CONGDON'S loss is also very heavy, reaching nearly $10,000. KIRK'S Grist Mill was carried away. DR. FORREST & VAN PATTEN lost a small quantity of timber.

In addition to the destruction of the Kenwood bridge, we learn that three more, on the Normanskill Creek, have been destroyed—one at McCormickle, one on the line of the Rensselaerville road, and one leading from the Delaware turnpike.

The Island directly opposite the city, occupied by SILAS B. COWELL as a garden, is completely inundated. Upon it was a fine crop of vegetables, which, in all probability are entirely destroyed. If so, his loss will be heavy.

From all sections we hear of the destruction of bridges and immense damage to the roads. All the creeks have overflown, and great damage has been done to the crops.

Great demage has been done to the different Railroads, North, East, South and West. The tracks were submerged and bridges carried away, delaying the trains, and for the time being, suspending operations.

The water is very high in Troy. The docks are submerged to the depth of several feet, and large quantities of lumber have been carried away. The river in front of this city was filled with lumber of all descriptions, which, no donbt, came from the Troy lumber district.

Prof. TEN EYCK says that four inches and forty-three one-hundredths of rain fell within thirty hours—a larger quantity than has been known to fall in many years.

Three saw-mills, at Chatham Four Corners, have been swept away.

But little damage has been done to the Northern Road. It was submerged in places yesterday, but the track has not been materially injured.

The Bettenkill and White Creek are greatly swollen, and all the fields along their line are under water, causing considerable destruction of crops.

The large mill-dam belonging to CHITTENDON, ROBB & CO., connected with their mill near Coeymans, about 12 miles below this city, was carried away during the night. They estimate their loss at $5,000.

Yesterday morning, three large rafts passed by the city, and one of them coming in contact with a barge on the Greenbush side, broke its fastenings, and set it adrift.

The water in Catskill Creek was five feet higher than ever known before.

COFFIN, HOLMES & Co. lost 50 cords of wood, besides the damage done to goods in their warehouse.

At Leeds, a short distance up the creek, HARRIS'S Woollen Factory was very badly damaged.

DINSMAN'S Paper Mill, on the creek, was entirely destroyed.

The Storm East.

LOSS OF AN EASTERN SCHOONER—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

We have a letter from one of our reporters, who is stopping at the Glades House, giving an account of the wreck of the schooner *M. L. Hall*, and the narrow escape of her crew from drowning during the severe storm of last night. The writer states that in the evening, while many of the boarders were looking out upon the boiling waves, as they dashed upon the rocks, an outcry for help was heard from among the rocks. It was so dark that no one could be seen. The alarm was at once given, and the boarders hastened to the assistance of the shipwrecked persons, and encouraged them to "hold on," for help would be at once sent to them. Boats were immediately manned and sent out. The first one which reached the wreck was manned by HENRY PETTIS and HENRY SYLVESTER, and they succeeded in taking off a female and her young child, and landing them safely at the Glades House, where they were most kindly cared for by the ladies stopping there.

The schooner from which they were taken was the *M. L. Hall*, Capt. ALBION B. SARGENT, from Sedgwick, Me., loaded with wood and twenty-two barrels of oil, bound for Boston. She came upon the coast late in the evening, and mistook the two lights on the light ship of MINOT'S for the Thatcher Island lights. The Captain kept on his course, and shortly found himself dashing over some of the mariner-hated rocks off Scituate. There his schooner was "stove in," but she sidled off and banged away until she got up near "Gull Ledge," directly in front of the Glades House. There she struck again, and there the crew commenced their oneries.

Two more boats were sent off—one manned by HARVEY WHITCOMB and ADDISON LITCHFIELD, and the other by WM. WHITCOMB. When they reached the wreck, the hull was entirely gone. They succeeded in taking from the house of the schooner Capt. SARGENT, PARKER BILLINGS, (the husband and father of the women and child before mentioned,) and one other seaman. The rescued party were all taken to the Glades House, where Col. J. M. CLARKE, the courteous and popular proprietor, rendered every attention in his power, and generously provided the whole rescued party with an excellent supper and copitel lodgings. They were all well this morning.

Our correspondent speaks in terms of high praise of the conduct of Mr. LAWRENCE, the clerk of the House, during the exciting scene, and, also, of the noble daring of the boatmen in risking their lives to save the sufferers.

The fragments of the wreck are scattered along the shore—the greater part of her bottom being on the northerly beach, within half a stone's throw of the piazza of the house, while the house lies on the southerly beach, directly opposite and within three rods of the dining-room. The loss is from $4,000 to $5,000. There was no insurance.

FALL OF THE CHARTER OAK AT HARTFORD.

The Hartford *Daily Times* gives the following account of this event:

"The famous old Charter Oak of this city, so noted in song and history, fell with a tremendous crash during the great storm at 12¾ o'clock this morning, (Aug. 21, 1856.)

This noble old tree stood upon the beautiful grounds of Hon. ISAAC W. STUART, late the Wyllys' estate, in the southern part of the city. About three years ago, some boys built a fire in the hollow of this tree, which burnt out the punk, and though it was feared that this would kill it, such was not the fact. Fresh sprouts sprung out the next Spring, and Mr. STUART took great pains to preserve this valued relic of the original forests of New-England, but more especially interesting as the tree in which the old British Charter of Connecticut was secreted and preserved. At this time the hollow in the trunk of the old Oak was so large, that a fire company of 27 full grown men stood up in it together.

Mr. STUART had a stout door made to shut up the entrance, and he also placed tin caps upon the stumps of broken limbs, and for the past three or four years fresh sprouts have grown upon most of its limbs, though other limbs were decaying. At the time of its fall, young and fresh acorns were growing on every part of it. Thousands of people are visiting the tree, and bringing away such splints and parts of limbs as Mr. STUART permits.

Watchman BUTLER says he stood at the head of the street at the time of the crash. The wind had been blowing freely from the northwest for an hour or more. He first heard a loud crack, and saw the Old Oak swaying in the breeze; a crackling noise followed, then the *crash*—all within the space of half a minute—and the famous monarch of the forest, whose history is so intimately intwined in that of Connecticut, was prostrate upon the earth! One thousand years ago, when it was in the prime of life, when its years were half numbered, its far-reaching branches had sported in fiercer storms, and more swift-winged winds. But now, since full two thousand years have smiled and waned upon its youth, its prime, and its decline, it had become gray and decrepit, but was still tenacious of life; it still clung to the lovely spot which gave it birth, by its far-reaching roots, running a long way up into the beautiful hill-side, and downward to the sharp cut below. Firmly, aye, proudly, the Oak stood, seemingly conscious that Nature had marked out for its own accommodation, one of the most enchanting retreats in the State, and that destiny had recorded to it a notable and everlasting historic page in the story of Connecticut—one of the patriotic and original thirteen States of the Union.

Proudly it hod stood, and when tottering with age, and reduced to a mere shell of a few inches, by the steady inroads of Time itself, it still clung with fondness to the loved spot on which it had witnessed the decay and downfall of many of its associates—the path and the bloody wars of the red man, and the red man's decay—the birth and death of generations of the white man, whose axe had cut away its towering comrades of the olden time. But whilst preserving a fair exterior, it was inwardly wasting away, and was obliged to yield and fall in a storm far less severe than many thousands that had preceded it.

Before Governor WYLLYS came to America, he sent his steward forward to prepare a place for his residence. As he was cutting away the trees upon the hill-side of the beautiful "Wyllys Place," a deputation of Indians came to him and requested that he would spare this old hollow oak. They declared that it had "been the guide of their ancestors for centuries." It was spared to fall this day, having finally yielded to the process of natural decay.

The tree measured 33 feet in circumference at the bottom; and it has broken off so as to leave 8 feet of stump on one side and 6 feet on the other—the stump measuring 21 feet in circumference at its top.

Mr. STUART had COLT'S Armory Band come up this noon, and play solemn dirges for two hours over the trunk of the fallen Monarch of the Forest. He is a generous hearted man—a worthy proprietor of the lovely hill-side that nurtured for centuries such a noble tree.

A daguerreotype likeness of the fallen tree was taken to-day.

The city bells are to be tolled at sun down, as a mark of respect entertained by our citizens for the fallen "Monarch."

HISTORY OF THE OLD OAK IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARTER OF CONNECTICUT.

The Charter of King CHARLES II, for the Colony of Connecticut, arrived in Hartford in 1662, probably in the month of September, though the precise time is not now known. On the 9th of October it was publicly read to the assembled freemen of Connecticut, and was declared to "belong to them and their successors," and the people evinced their gratitude by appointing a Committee to take charge of it, under the solemnities of an oath, and to preserve this palladium of the rights of the people. It contained many liberal provis

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Romanism Completely at Variance with the Bible.**—Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY'S Services conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, in which Ministers and Missionaries of various denominations usually take part, and at which Romanists may demand explanations, are now held in the New Mission Church, 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., (adjoining Grammar School,) on SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited.

☞ **Frederick W. Evans**—With a company of Shakers, sisters and brethren, will hold a meeting at Military Hall, No. 198 Bowery, opposite Spring-st. on Sunday, 24th, to commence at 3 in the afternoon and 7½ in the evening. Opening by a lecture, to be followed by a discussion. Seats free, and a collection to pay expenses.

☞ **John-street M. E. Church**—Situated in John-st., between Nassau and William sts., preaching TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School as formerly. Strangers and all favorable to sustaining a Church in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Fifth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church**—In Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., under the pastoral charge of Rev. JOHN BROWN, A. M., will be reopened for Divine Service on SABBATH, Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **First M. E. Church**—Formerly in John-st., now worshiping in the Chapel on the west side of 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., next door to Dr. Parker's Church. Preaching NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and at 4 P. M., by Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, late Wesleyan Missionary in Paris.

☞ **Hoboken.**—Preaching TO MORROW in the Baptist Church, corner of 3d and Bloomfield sts., by the Pastor, Rev. ALFRED S PATTON—services commencing at at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The weather being favorable, at 4 o'clock P. M., a sermon may be expected, as usual, in the Elysian Fields

☞ **Rev. James Prestley**, of the Fourth A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Honston and Thompson sts., having returned from the West, will preach TO-MORROW, Aug. 24; service commencing as usual, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture: *The building of the Tower of Babel.*

☞ **Memorial Church**—Protestant Episcopal.—Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place. Services—morning, 10½; afternoon, 3½; evening, 7½. Seats free.

☞ **Sunday Evening Lecture**—At Vale's Fall and Liberal Book Depository, (late Mechanics' Institute,) No. 1 Bowery, by G. VALE, on *The Principles of the American Party*, to be followed by a *Debate on the Choice of the Presidency*, at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church**—19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. J FLOY, D. D., will preach in the Church SABBATH, the 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. H. STOCKTON, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Seats free,

☞ **The Chapel**—On the corner of 6th av. and 30th-st. will be reopened on the first Sabbath in September. On the last two Sabbaths of August, Rev. D. F. ROBERTSON will preach for Rev. E. VAN AKEN, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Broadway and 69th-st.

☞ **Twentieth-street Congregational Church**—20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Will be open for service TO MORROW, as usual, at 10½ A. M., at 3½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS. of Morrisania.

☞ **The Times we Live in.**—Elder SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach on *The Present great Crisis of the World*, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Stockton** will preach (Providence permitting) in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING next, 24 h inst., in behalf of the Ladies' Home Mission.

☞ **By the Courtesy**—Of the Port Society, Rev VALENTINE BUCK, Missionary, will preach in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dowling**—Has returned from the country, and will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening, at the Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice**—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose, lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, mellissa and sassafras. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent madicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, asbestos Vienna lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Malden-lane.

☞ **Rushton's Veipau's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.**—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with a single dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.

No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.,
and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal st.

☞ **Rushton's Pure Soda Water.**—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and rich Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at

RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal st.

☞ **Dyspepsia Cured.**—*From Joseph Hoxie, Esq., New-York City.*—NEW-YORK, July 31.—GENTLEMEN: Having suffered many years from repeated attacks of dyspepsia in its worst form, and almost exhausted my hopes of being able to obtain any permanent relief, I was induced to have recourse to the OXYGENATED BITTERS, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, for which you are agents. It gives me great pleasure to say that its effect upon me has been highly beneficial, eradicating the disease, and restoring me to good health; and I sincerely hope that all who may be suffering from that dreadful disease will be induced to give the medicine a trial, fully believing they will not be disappointed in the result

JOSEPH HOXIE, No. 76 Wall-st

Such testimony as the above is entitled to the confidence of dyspetics, and proves the efficacy of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. Mr. Hoxie is well known as a highly respectable citizen.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 136 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Cancer, &c.**—Hyatt's Life Balsam, as attested by a thousand desperate cases which have appeared in the *Herald, Sun*, and other papers, is the great reliable purifier. Among the latest cases of king's evil is that of William Hansel, No. 12 Willet-st., who suffered by a deep and loathesome scrofulous ulcer under the left ear, the swelling from which covered his neck. Mr. H. Gardner, as sworn to before Mayor Westerwelt June 3d, 1852, was cured in one month of a terrible cancer that had existed twelve years, and destroyed his nose. In rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, &c., the cases of the Hon. J. V. D. Fowler, No. 126 Stanton-st., and Mr. B. Rice, No. 32 Grove-st., stand forth among the most astounding cures ever effected. They were completely crippled, and suffered all that mortal could suffer and live. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st.

☞ **To Lecture Committees, Lyceums, and Farmers' Clubs.**—The undersigned, proprietors of the Westchester Farm School, are now prepared to make further appointments for the delivery of Lectures and Addresses on the Science and Practice of Agriculture, during the Fall and Winter months. Applications should be made at an early date to receive attention.

R. S. OLCOTT.
HENRY C. VAIL.

WESTCHESTER FARM SCHOOL, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug., 1856

Refer to Prof. J. J. MAPES; E. K. COLLINS, Esq.; R. L. BALL, Esq., President American Institute; Hon. H. MEIGS; Prof. D. S. WELLS, Editor *Farm Journal*; Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New-York; Hon. A. M. C. PENNINGTON; J. J. SCOFIELD, Esq., New-Jersey; His Excellency JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Governor of Indiana, &c., &c.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician**—Can be consulted daily, upon Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all diseases of a chronic character, at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., (free of charge.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Vapors, Registers, Ventilators**—COE, RICHARDSON & BARTON, No. 366 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Keep it before the People**—That DYER'S Healing Embrocation, is the "Remedy" of Remedies, for all sorts of pain. It is unsurpassed if not unequaled by any similar medicine. A mass of living testimony attests to this fact. As a remedy it is sure safe and certain in its effects—is easily applied leaves no stain upon the dress or skin, and is the cheapest medicine of the kind in the market. These are important points in its favor. Let all persons prove these statements for themselves, and we warrant entire satisfaction. C. H. KING, general agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold also by CLICKENER & CO., BARNES & PARK.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee, Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No. 8, No. 66 Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Who has not Used**
DURNO'S
CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF?
If any such there are,
Let them procure
A Box at the first Drug Store,
COST ONLY 25 CENTS.

☞ **If your Hair is Falling off**—BALLARD'S celebrated HAIR FASTENER will positively prevent it, and restore it to a healthy state. Depôt No. 500 Broadway.

If your hair is gray, there is nothing equal to BALLARD'S new Hair Dye, which will positively restore it in a few minutes to a perfect brown or black, as may be required. For sale or applied at No. 500 Broadway.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—A special meeting will be held at Military Hall, No 198 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend punctually, as business of importance will be acted upon.

F. A. POTTER, President.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, viâ Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of August, at 12½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist**—Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th st., strict personal attention paid to prescriptions; pure medicines at all hours. Please call.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JAMES and EDWARD McDONNELL, by their sister, ALICE McDONNELL. Any information of them will be thankfully received at No. 51 2d-place, South Brooklyn, or at No. 886 Cherry-st., New-York. Brother JAMES is supposed to be drowned.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF BENJAMIN T. ADAMS, formerly of Col. Stevenson's Regiment California, he will find a letter to his address in the New-York Post-Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The celebrated Swiss Autographer, EUGENIA VOLLANTE, will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent, send a perfect delineation of any person's character, from specimens of handwriting, their past, present, and future destiny, describe the one they will marry, success in law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH THE CITY
Are particularly invited to call
And examine some beautiful SILK ROBES,
Prices from $25 to $150,
Which we have just opened,
In advance of the regular trade
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, &C.
Just received a large lot of
CAMBRIC and MOURNING COLLARS, from Auction.
Slightly damaged and which will be
Sold very cheap. Also, 500 doz.
Of LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC
And LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. each,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES,
In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR
And other materials
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS,
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
TO COUNTRY JOBBERS AND MERCHANTS.

BRODIE'S STYLES.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., &c.,
Now ready in all the fashionable fabrics.
Nos. 51 Canal-st. and 63 Lispenard-st.
N. B.—The FASHION BOOK for the season is now published.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—We have now on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Corsets; also, a variety of whalebone and other Skirts, to which we invite the attention of jobbers and wholesale buyers
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—For the Fall trade, for sale at all Rubber Stores GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE—OF FINE INDIA RUBBER COATS, for sale by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up stairs

MILLINERY.

PARIS BONNETS FOR THE FALL.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
WILDE'S, Nos 29 and 22 John-st.
TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
The undersigned will open a superb assortment of FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS for the Fall season, (just received from the most celebrated houses in Paris,) together with a large stock from his own work rooms, on TUESDAY, Aug. 26
The trade and the public are invited to inspect these elegant specimens of SILK BONNETS, which in variety of style and beauty of finish have never been surpassed.
Attention is also invited to the new styles of FRENCH DRESS CAPS and COIFFURES, rich RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, &c., which will be exhibited at the same time.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer, Nos. 29 and 22 John-st.

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS—Satins, Velvets, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Millinery Goods, Dress trimmings, &c.—400 cases of the richest, most attractive and newest styles of this goods, received by late steamers, and for sale low by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, Wholesale Warerooms, up stairs. Embarking solely in the wholesale business by the first of January, I will offer great sacrifices on part of my stock.

FLOWERS.—To the Trade, who can appreciate fabric, design, and the blending of truthful flowers should inspect the stock at the "Pavilion de Flora"
No. 3-7 Broadway, near White-st,

GO TO No. 167 BROADWAY.—Basement Where you can get a visiting card plate, with your name engraved, and 50 cards, for $1 25, $1 50, or $1 75—a wedding plate and 50 cards for $2 or $2 50—at home or church card-plate and 50 cards, for $3 or $3 50. JAMES BELLARD, Card Engraver, No. 167 Broadway, basement, New-York. Marking plates cut at 5 and 6 cents per letter.

SHOE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—We have imported all our English lastings, satin Francais, Italian cloths, French calf-skins and patent leather, before the advance; therefore call at No. 69 Gold-st., between Beekman and Spruce sts., and save 10 per cent at least. M. ARTHUR, Importer.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 209 to No. 237 Washington-st

AMUSEMENTS.

GURNEY PALACE OF ART—No. 348 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Photographic and Daguerreotypes on exhibition in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF THE EMINENT ARTIST,
MR. FARREN,
who will appear in his two greatest personations of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD
and the
MILLER OF DERWENT WATER.
SATURDAY, Aug. 23, 1856.
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Grandfather Whitehead.....Mr. Farren
To conclude with the glorious drama of
THE MILLER OF DERWENT WATER.
Sir Marcus Lister (a wealthy Contractor)
Mr. A. Travers Morton
Henry Lister, (his son).....Mr. J. B. Howe
Dr. Frussle.....Mr. Burnett
Michael Ambrose, (the Miller).....Mr. H. Farren
Robert Grist, (the Miller's Man).....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Officer.....Mr. Paul
Mercy, (the Miller's Daughter).....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Patty Pagle, (the Miller's Maid).....Miss Knowles
On MONDAY, the beautiful and brilliant
FAIRY STAR,
and the accomplished dramatist and actor,
MR DION BOUBICAULT,
will appear once more on the scene of their Summer triumph in
A NEW COMEDY.
Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle 25 cents. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock, and terminate as nearly at 10½ o'clock as possible.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Aug. 23, 1856,
Crowded Houses Nightly.
BENEFIT OF M. PAUL BRILLANT.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
YOUNG HENGLER,
and the double company, in
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
GENEVIEVE, THE SONNAMBULE.
Principal characters by the Ravels.
TIGHT ROPE EVOLUTIONS,
By Mlle. Axel and Young Hengler.
Grand divertissement from
FIGARO,
By Mme. Marzetti, Lina Wendel,
Paul Brillant, and
The whole Ballet Troupe.
To conclude with the grand comic pantomime of
ASPHODEL, THE MAGIC PEN,
with the Wonderful Ravels in the principal characters.
The great Antoine.....as.....Babilas
Monday—Mr. Burton as Ebenezer Sudden, in the comedy of THE WONDERFUL TWENTY-EIGHTS.
Tuesday—The Wonderful Ravels.
MR. BURTON'S NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
INAUGURATION OF THEIR NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HALL,
No. 585 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
consisting of over twenty original and novel songs, choruses, duets, dances, &c., &c., and a new and original burlesque on the popular opera of
IL TROVATORE.
In returning once more to the scenes of their former triumphs, the Buckley Troupe beg to assure their friends and patrons that, with the peculiar and enlarged facilities afforded by their new Hall, which has recently been erected at a cost of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and which is capable of comfortably accommodating
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE,
being the
LARGEST HALL OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.
They risk nothing in the assertion that they can now offer
A BETTER ENTERTAINMENT
than has ever before been given, either by themselves or rival troupes, in this or any other city.
Among other improvements, the public will appreciate the double places of exit—one on Broadway, and the other in the rear—both of which will be opened at the conclusion of the performance.
Admission.....25 cents
Orchestra Seats.....50 cents
Doors open at 7; performance begins at 8 o'clock.
JAMES BUCKLEY & SONS, Proprietors.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 23,
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
Or, TOM AND JERRY ON A VISIT.
Captain, the Honorable Fitzgammon.....Mr. Brougham
Kate.....Madame Ponisi
The Great French Dancers, and
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 23, will be performed—
LORD OF THE ISLES.
Robert Bruce, the Hero King.....Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
VOLANT-VENT.
The whole concluding with the Drama of the
BOATMAN AND HIS DOGS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THAT INCOMPREHENSIBLE BEING, the popular and successful artist, WYMAN, the WIZARD, will present his amazing feats and experiments EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, besides his exquisite VENTRILOQUIAL SCENES in EIGHT VOICES, his life-moving figures, &c. Two living Anacondas, a pair of living Caffir Moakars, a living Skeleton, two living Sea Tigers, to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$10,000.—The financial partner of one of the best manufacturing establishments (situated in one of the principal streets down town) in this City, is about retiring from the firm preparatory to removing from the City, and would like to sell his interest. The remaining partner is the practicable man, and would connect himself with a good office and financial partner. The business is well established, dealing with first-class houses, both in the City and country. A man with a capital of from eight to ten thousand dollars will find this a rare chance for business investment. For particulars, address J. HOLBROOK, Hooper's Advertising Agency Box, No. 102 Nassau-st., *Daily News* office.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 61 John-st.

FOR SALE—An extensive and elegant fancy goods and millinery establishment, situated on one of the greatest thoroughfares in Brooklyn. Price, $10,000; sickness cause of sale. Also, a partner wanted with $1,000 in a bread store in Brooklyn, doing a splendid business; also, for sale splendid oyster and ice cream saloon, Bleecker-st. Superior chance for money-making place. Price $600. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser, who owns a valuable Chemical Manufactory, free from debt, and has connected with him a first-class chemist, is desirous of meeting with a special or active partner having $3,000 to $10,000 capital for the purpose of extending the business, which is very lucrative. Communications confidential. Address box No. 2,880, Post-Office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With $5,000, to take an interest in a well-established Hardware business in a flourishing Western city. The best of references given and required. One conversant with the business preferred. Address X., at this office, until Aug. 23.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, and nearly three years' lease of a tailor's store, on Broadway; also, a three-story and attic brick house, with modern improvements, together with a lot of household furniture; and a lot of land situated cor. 4th-av. and 84th-st. Apply to R. HOWARD, No. 13 Nassau Bank.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A capital of $2,500 or $3,000 will purchase a business in which there is but little competition, and which can be made to pay about $3,000 yearly. Address, with real name, Box No. 2,800 New-York Post-Office.

MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—At a great bargain. This is a rare chance, being well located and having a good run of trade; peremptory sale. Apply immediately, at No. 190 Grand-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make a light under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The undersigned, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York City, and M. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims, for creditors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will cooperate in attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by the profession or claimants, in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New-York or Washington.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., New-York.
M. THOMPSON, Washington City.

N. B.—J. C. DEVEREUX is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Gold-st., corner of Fulton.

From the New York Independent of July 10, 1856.

"CAN TRUE PULMONARY CONSUMPTION BE CURED?"

[We have made it a rule to exclude from our columns all advertisements of medicines and medical practice where the practice approaches the character of a specialty. But regarding the subject of the following article as one of immeasurable public interest, and coming, as the announcements of Dr. FITCH do, supported by such unquestionable testimony, we do not feel at liberty to withhold the article from our readers. The letters which accompany the ably-written essay on the subject of diseases of the lungs must be considered conclusive upon the point of the curability of consumption; and, if in the treatment of Dr FITCH there is relief from this terrible scourge, our readers will thank us for placing the announcement of the fact before them.]

MEDICATED INHALATION.

CAN TRUE PULMONARY CONSUMPTION BE CURED? If so, how? Its Causes and its Treatment. The true uses and honesty of Medicated Inhalation.

To the Editor of The New-York Independent:

SIR: Pulmonary consumption is a disease so frightfully prevalent and fatal that all well-authenticated facts showing its curability, as well as any information in regard to the treatment which has proved effectual in its cure, must be a matter of universal interest. No apology can, therefore, be necessary in requesting the use of your columns to give a wide publicity to the correspondence which will be found below.

The prominent fact brought out in this correspondence is that positive seated consumption, of long standing and advanced to a late stage, has, in repeated instances, been cured; the pulse is restored to health, and are now living witnesses of the fact.

The high respectability of the authors of these letters should be a sufficient guarantee of the entire truthfulness of their statements; and yet, so deeply rooted is the popular conviction that consumption is incurable, and fortified so strongly is this conviction by the prevailing theory among physicians, that the most positive and unimpeachable testimony which could establish beyond controversy any fact ever placed in issue before a court of justice, or even prove the reality of a miracle—is very likely to be overborne and disbelieved by an obstinate incredulity. With many minds, all the ordinary modes of arriving at truth seem on this subject to be reversed. With such, the fact that consumption has been cured does not establish the possibility of such cure, but they demand that the possibility shall be shown before the fact be admitted. This demand is irrational, as every reasonable person must admit; and yet, so desirable is it that a more hopeful, correct and rational view of consumption should be universally adopted, this demand should, as far as possible, be met

It may not be inappropriate, therefore, to present here some suggestions and explanations which may throw light upon the causes and nature of consumption, the character of the mischief it accomplishes, the system of treatment which is successful in meeting and arresting the disease, and the most efficient mode of employing and administering these agents. In these suggestions the reader will discover the leading features of the plan of treatment which has been attended with the happy results disclosed in the correspondence which follows.

If this course shall encounter the disapprobation of those who hold the fanciful claims of professional etiquette paramount to considerations of humanity, it will nevertheless most certainly meet the approval of all who regard medical science and skill as having a positive value only so far as they are made subservient to the alleviation and cure of the ills to which flesh is heir.

It should be specially remarked that it is not here proposed to deal in mere theoretical speculations. As an intellectual pastime such speculations are well enough, but upon a matter involving human life they are out of place. The views presented are legitimate deductions from facts gathered during a practice and study of more than 25 years, exclusively devoted to this peculiar branch, and the examination and treatment of more than thirty thousand cases of consumption. Such an opportunity of studying diseases in all its possible phases and modifications and of testing under these of the practitioner the value of remedies and the best means of applying them, has seldom been given to any one man. Such facts, and the rational conclusions drawn from them, it may be properly claimed, should both arrest attention and command confidence.

1st. THE TRUE CAUSES AND NATURE OF CONSUMPTION—Upon this point there have been a great variety of theories among medical men. Some of these theories have been entirely groundless, and even absurd. Others have approached, more or less nearly to the truth, but none of them planted directly upon it. The practice founded upon theories having no substantial basis, either rational or experimental, has, of course, failed to cure. The very simplicity of the truth has caused it to be overlooked. It really seems that, in proportion to the profoundness of the minds engaged in the investigation of these topics, it has been the disposition to grope among the more dark and inexplicable phenomena of life for them; overlooking entirely, as quite unworthy of notice, certain very obvious distempers and conditions of the system in which alone they are to be found.

The immediate cause of consumption is invariably to be found in the blood. It is there as a poison; an impurity or humor, or as an imperfection, by which is meant an absence of some one or more of the healthy constituents. This poison and imperfection may result from any one of a variety of causes, and possess various characteristics. It may be a hereditary taint transmitted from parent to child, as eczema, salt rheum, scrofula, &c.; or it may result from imperfect digestion and nutrition, or deranged action of the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the bowels, the sexual organs, &c., or from some infectious, contagious, or malarial disease, or from a simple cold, checking perspiration, and throwing the effete or waste matter back upon the blood and upon the lungs, or from breathing impure or insufficient air, &c. From any of these causes poisons or humor in the blood may result, which may determine upon the lungs and produce consumption. It eats into them in the form of ulcerations; or disturbs and throws into confusion the healthy circulations and secretions, and thus occasions the deposition of poisons or foreign matter in the form of tubercles; an inflamed and disorganized the living membranes of the air passages or cells, as in bronchitis, or works mischief in some other way.

Consumption is not, then, in its origin a local disease. In its origin it is constitutional; in its development it is, of course, local.

Let me refer to some obvious and familiar facts in corroboration of this view.

Consumption often results from a cold. But what is a cold? Why, simply the sudden closing of the pores of the skin, through which, in health, a portion of the excrementitious matter of the system is being constantly expelled in the form of perspiration. And what is the effect of closing these pores? Evidently to prevent the expulsion of this waste matter. It is thus thrown back into the body, absorbed and taken into the circulation. But this waste matter is to the healthy system one of the rankest of poisons. It acts almost instantaneously, and often the alarm is at once given in the convulsion called sneezing. What causes this sneezing? It is not the cold air rushing through the nostrils, for this of itself will no produce sneezing. It is the poison, thrown back from the skin, taken into the blood, and in its course through the system irritating the delicate membrane of the nostrils. Now this poison, unless expelled, is liable to determine upon some one point, and frequently upon the lungs. It may cause a violent inflammation or congestion there; or it may irritate the living membranes of the air passages, but unless arrested may pass into ulceration and fatal consumption.

Again, a person has the poison in the blood known as saltrheum; it is out on the hands; while there it is comparatively harmless; but it disappears from the hands, and the lungs are at once disturbed. It has set in there, and unless removed consumption inevitably follows. If there are ulcers, or tumors, or some form of skin disease, which for a while appear on the surface and then retires and reappears on the lungs.

Again. Consumption is said to be hereditary. But what does this mean? What is it that is inherited? Is it ulcerated lungs? Certainly not. But it is a vicious, poisoned condition of the blood. Years may elapse before the lungs are affected by it.

2d. THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.—The true course of treatment for the cure of consumption is partly suggested in stating its causes and nature. If this poison which originates the disease can be neutralized and expelled, and the disorganization occasioned healed, it is plain consumption may be cured. As this poison is in the constitution, constitutional remedies must be employed or it cannot be met. To neutralize this poison remedies fruitful to a great degree, but possessing various characteristics. It may be a hereditary taint transmitted from parent to child, as eczema, salt rheum, scrofula, &c.; or it may result from imperfect digestion and nutrition, or deranged action of the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the bowels, the sexual organs, &c., or from some infectious, contagious, or malarial disease, or from a simple cold, checking perspiration, and throwing the effete or waste matter back upon the blood and upon the lungs, or from breathing impure or insufficient air, &c. From any of these causes poisons or humor in the blood may result, which may determine upon the lungs and produce consumption. It eats into them in the form of ulcerations; or disturbs and throws into confusion the healthy circulations and secretions, and thus occasions the deposition of poisons or foreign matter in the form of tubercles; an inflamed and disorganized the living membranes of the air passages or cells, as in bronchitis, or works mischief in some other way.

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...TIMES.

...DAY, AUGUST 23, 1856.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish, this morning, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Arago*, which will leave this port for Southampton and Havre, at 12 o'clock, to-day. The European mails will close, in this City, at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ Congress was engaged, yesterday, almost exclusively, in the consideration of the Army bill. In the Senate, after its receipt from the House, as passed the day previous, it was agreed that it was unnecessary to refer it, as it was precisely the same as that lost on Monday, and the subject was perfectly understood. Mr. HUNTER moved to strike out the proviso, which was agreed to, by 35 against 7, and the bill was passed. Both Houses adhered to their action. Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, characterized the action of the House as unusual, unparliamentary and inexcusable, pronouncing the proviso but an abstract idea. He suggested a Committee of Conference. Mr. HUNTER did not believe a Committee of Conference could agree, and proposed to let the appropriation bill fail, if necessary. Mr. CASS regarded this as the most solemn crisis in the history of the country, and hoped the people would awake to a sense of the danger. Mr. WADE argued that instead of the House trying to dictate to the Senate, the Senate were trying to dictate to the House. He urged the propriety of receding so as to pass the bill. Without coming to a conclusion the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Speaker was requested to draw his warrant for mileage and per diem in favor of THOMAS CHILTON. A message was received from the Senate announcing its action on the Army bill. The House refused to strike out the proviso, 96 to 94, and refused to reconsider by the same vote. After some skirmishing, the House voted to adhere to its disagreement with the Senate, and again refused to reconsider. An effort was made to introduce a resolution to adjourn *sine die*, but it failed. The House afterwards took a short recess, to await the action of the Senate, and, on reassembling, immediately adjourned, that body having come to no conclusion.

The Senate Stopping Supplies.

The President in his special message has given very strong reasons why Congress should appropriate money for the support of the Army. We trust they will have weight with the Senate. That body has thus far succeeded in its attempt to block the wheels of Government. The House of Representatives has repeatedly manifested its willingness to appropriate all the money which the Administration demands for the Army. It has over and over again passed the Appropriation bill, and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. But that body refuses to pass it, except on condition that the money then appropriated, and the Army thus sustained, *may be used to enforce the infamous code enacted by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, against the people of Kansas.* The Senate exacts this as the condition of its concurrence. It threatens to defeat the Army Appropriation entirely, unless this concession is made. It deems the enforcement of the Kansas code of more importance than the protection of the frontier,—the suppression of Indian hostilities, or any other of the pressing objects so forcibly commended to its attention by President PIERCE.

As if ashamed of the position it has thus assumed, and afraid of the popular judgment upon it, the Senate endeavors to throw upon the House of Representatives the responsibility of its factious conduct. It insists upon its own condition and condemns the House for not acceding to it. The House is under no obligation to do so. It has the constitutional right to limit and direct the objects for which the Army shall be employed, and to refuse assent to its employment in any service which it does not approve. It cannot be denied this right without a denial of the fundamental principles of Republican Freedom. It cannot waive the exercise of it, without abdicating one of its most important functions, and betraying the trust committed to it by the Constitution.

The demand of the Senate is in the highest degree unreasonable and unjust. The regular army never was designed by the Constitution for the enforcement of local laws upon the inhabitants of any State or Territory. The local militia is the constitutional and proper reliance for such emergencies; and it is always sufficient for the execution of any laws which ought to be enforced. The provisions of the Kansas Code, which the Senate demands that the army shall enforce, are such as should never be executed anywhere on the face of the earth. They are cruel, inhuman and barbarous to the last degree. They were never enacted, moreover, by the people of Kansas, or by any authority competent to make laws for them. This is the reason, and the only reason, why any difficulty is experienced in securing their enforcement. They were made by a sham Legislature, imposed upon the people by armed invaders from Missouri,—and have no more rightful validity in Kansas than the decrees of the Russian Czar.

We trust the House of Representatives will persevere in its resistance to this high-handed attempt of the Senate to compel the employment of the Federal Army in an unjust, unlawful and unconstitutional service. If the Senate choose to incur the responsibility of disbanding the Army, rather than forego its cherished purpose of dragooning the people of Kansas into obedience to these sham laws, let it do so. The people's Representatives will be abundantly sustained by their constituents, in maintaining a firm and unyielding resistance to so flagrant a violation of justice and right.

Post-Office Site.

Congress has appropriated $500,000 for the purchase of a site for the Post-Office in this City. The President, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Interior, we believe, are authorized to make the selection. Half a dozen places are proposed,—each of which is urged upon the Government by the parties who own it, or can profit by its sale, as the very best in the City. As importunity, and the adroit application of other means, generally carry points of this kind, it is quite likely that the Post-Office for our City will be permanently located, not where the convenience of its business or the accommodation of its inhabitants require,—but where the pecuniary interest of the owners of real estate shall dictate.

Mr. BURTON proposes to sell the ground on which his theatre is built, for $400,000,—and, of course, he considers it "peculiarly adapted" to the purposes of a Post-Office. Mr. S. B. WALLER suggests the block opposite the Chambers-street front of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt;—he thinks that if he should be employed to negotiate the matter, he "could reach all the owners successfully." Another gentleman, "having lately purchased the Brick Church property," offers it to the Government for $600,000,—and could probably be induced to sell it for a trifle less, in order to accommodate the public. R. B. JONES offers a lot on Elm-street, between White and Franklin, for $500,000. Messrs. BLEECKER and BURLING offer a site on Broadway, between White and Walker, for $800,000; and Mr. MARTIN E. THOMPSON offers the Old Dutch Church, at present occupied by the Post Office, for $520,000, and another site on Chambers-street for a sum which he does not venture to name.

Now it is undoubtedly well for the Government to take these various offers into consideration. But if it be their purpose to consult the wants of the public, it is also their duty not to limit their inquiry to sites which private interest may suggest, but to examine the ground for themselves. The TIMES, for more than two years past, has urged the expediency of placing the permanent Post-Office building in this City *upon the lower angle of the Park*;—and we defy any man to suggest another locality which, for the accommodation of the public, can for a moment be compared with that. Its size, and accessibility on all sides, its peculiar position as the precise spot at which all the railroads, omnibus lines and great thoroughfares of the City centre, and the certainty that at no distant day it will be cut off from the main Park by the extension of Beekman-street to Park-place, and thus from necessity be devoted to some public purpose, combine to recommend it as the *only* site on which a permanent Post-Office should be erected. Beekman-street and Robinson-street have already been widened, and Columbia College-green has been cut through, for the express purpose of opening a wide thoroughfare for business from the North to the East River, and of thus relieving Fulton-street from the crowd of business which now aids to blockade Broadway. But this great thoroughfare is now almost useless because carts, loaded wagons and carriages trying to pass through it are compelled to *go around* the Park. This must be remedied by carrying the street across the Park; and it will inevitably be done within a few years at furthest.

We have no doubt that the Government can, by proper attention, arrange with the City authorities for the use of that ground for the purpose in question. It is now a perfect nuisance,—being used almost exclusively, especially at night, as a resort for loafers, bullies, and the most degraded class of prostitutes. Carrying Beekman-street across it would still leave the main part of it open to light and air, while upon the remainder a fine building, large enough for the necessities of a Post-Office for a hundred years to come, might be erected, which would adorn the City and add greatly to the attractions of the Park. We trust the Commission charged with this duty will not suffer itself to be made the instrument of promoting private interests, to the neglect of the important public considerations by which this selection should be controlled.

The War in Kansas.

We have at length some reliable particulars of the exciting events that have recently occurred in Kansas. The telegraphic accounts received by way of St. Louis, were, as usual, either grossly exaggerated or altogether incorrect. Our correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, gives a graphic picture of the affair at Franklin, which, from the desperate nature of the struggle, he calls a battle—"the second Battle of Franklin." Hostilities were on this, as on every former occasion, provoked by the Pro-Slavery party. In this instance, in addition to the ordinary depredations, the unprovoked and brutal murder of one of their friends roused the just wrath of the men of Lawrence. It seems that Mr. HOYT, an inoffensive and universally-respected man, was chosen as an envoy to the Pro-Slavery camp stationed at Washington Creek, for the purpose of remonstrating against certain outrages committed upon peaceful settlers by organized bands of BUFORD's emigrants. Mr. HOYT was sent on the 12th inst, and was to return the same evening; but that day passed without his reappearing, and on the next, news was received in Lawrence that, contrary alike to the rules of civilized and savage warfare, the messenger had been taken prisoner and shot. A hundred armed men started that night from Lawrence for the Pro-Slavery camp. Their ostensible motive was to recover the body of HOYT; but who will dare blame them if, writhing under this new outrage, they left for the purpose of punishing the murderers? It was a clear moonlight night, and on approaching Franklin the Free-State men found some eighty Pro-Slavery men, well barricaded, in a large block house, and prepared for a fight. A combat, which from all accounts must have been a fierce one, ensued. It lasted three hours, and several were killed on both sides. Finally, the Pro-Slavery men were forced to surrender and lay down their arms. This, then, is the true history of the affair at Franklin. Nor was it the murder of their fellow-townsmen or the depredations committed upon the lives and property of peaceable settlers, that alone induced the men of Lawrence to resort to arms. It is now notorious that the Fort at Franklin was but one ont of some ten or twelve that the Pro-Slavery party, during weeks past, have been storing with provisions and ammunition ready for a descent upon the Territory. Every preparation had been made, and the design was to murder, expel, or by any means whatever get rid of the free population. The issue has at last come when the Free-State men have no choice left to them but to fight for their very lives; and for their recent attack on Franklin they will stand justified before God and man. Let the House of Representatives remain firm, for on its action in this momentous crisis depends, in a great measure, the freedom of Kansas and the safety of the people.

The Southern Inquisition.

The telegraph, a few days since, gave a hint of the occurrence in Mobile of one of those disgraceful outrages which have been frequent at the South, in which honest citizens have been most foully treated on the bare suspicion of entertaining opinions hostile to Slavery.

The case in question is a rather unusual one, and we extract from the Mobile papers of the 17th inst. a full account of the affair. It seems that a bookselling firm, consisting of two partners, were tried by a self constituted Committee of Inquisitors, and condemned to leave the city on the suspicion of being Abolitionists, though the evidence against them appears to have been so slight that the inquisitors were ashamed to publish it. After publishing the resolutions for the expulsion of these luckless men, the inquisitors say with grim jocularity, for we can hardly imagine they were in earnest, that

"in order to preserve that exalted conservative character which has always distinguished Southern communities, this ejection should be peaceable and without the least personal violence; and the Committee would deprecate as the last of evils, and as a stain upon Southern character, any resort to violence, or any excess in accomplishing the end proposed."

The offending book-venders, however, knew too well the character of their judges to trust to their exalted notions of conservatism, and very prudently effected their escape between two days. What the nature of the incendiary publications was, of course, we shall not know, until Messrs. STRICKLAND & UPSON, the expelled booksellers, publish their version of the affair, which they will do, of course, as soon as they arrive in a place of safety. Probably the "incendiary publications" found in their possession were COWPER's poems, or the Life of FREMONT, or possibly the Declaration of Independence. We have had meetings of sympathy for the Madiai family, and abundance of denunciations against King Bomba; but we have never heard of any act of the tyrant of Naples that was a greater outrage on personal rights than the expulsion of these booksellers from Mobile by their own neighbors and fellow-citizens.

Taking the Wrong Pig by the Ear.

The Charleston *Mercury* says in reference to the extra session of Congress:

"We do not see very well why the President should have interposed in this case. If the House choose to disband the Army, why not let them have their way? It is not a great matter; and, at least, those sections that have had so large a share in overruling the wholesome vetoes of the President, would have been the largest sufferers by the withdrawal of military protection."

But the *Mercury*, which generally has a more independent way of treating political affairs than the majority of Southern papers, in this instance takes the wrong porker by the ear. It was not the House, but the Senate, that chose to disband the Army. It is the constitutional right of the House, which the Senate has insisted on nullifying, that led to the extra session, and very nearly to the disbanding of the Army. The *Mercury*, however, does not regard the danger of the Army as any great matter, and, perhaps, would be rather pleased than otherwise to have that conservative branch of the Government out of the way altogether. If South Carolina entertains any idea of stepping out of the Union, it would certainly be convenient, as our Hibernian friends would say, not to have any bayonets or cutlasses in commission.

But there is little cause to fear the disbanding of the army, whether appropriations be made by the present Congress or not; and as for "striking the national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion," which the President so feelingly alludes to in his message, we were not before aware of there being any invasion to fear; there has not been an enemy within sight of any of our maritime cities in forty years, and our ships of war are sufficient reliance for the defence of our harbors under the present peaceable aspect of affairs.

Health Laws.

We publish this morning a full report of the able decision of Judge BIRDSEYE, in regard to the collision of powers which has arisen between the Health Officer of this port and the authorities of the town of Castleton. Our readers are aware that those authorities claimed the right, acting as a Board of Health for the protection of their own town from contagious disease, to control the entrance to the Quarantine grounds in certain important respects. They prohibited any person in those grounds from leaving them, and erected around them a wall, which they undertook to guard. Judge BIRDSEYE's decision denies their right to take such action, and sets forth, clearly and forcibly, the whole body of law which the State has provided for the preservation of the public health. It deserves the perusal of all interested in the subject.

The Stones of New-York.

If New-York should ever be stirred up by an earthquake, the conglomerate formed by its building materials would be a mixture of matter extremely puzzling to any geologist who should attempt to analyze it. Our streets form a mosaic of stones from all parts of the world, and even the bricks which constitute the principal material of our structures are formed of the clays of a dozen different States. Our street fronts are built of white marble from Vermont, from Massachusetts, from Westchester County in our own State, while that of which the ornamental parts are sculptured comes from Italy and Portugal, and much of it from Egypt and Ireland; intermingled with these costly materials are the red sand stones from New-Jersey, Connecticut and various parts of our own State; there are various kinds of granite from Massachusetts, Maine, and Staten Island, the soft yellow stones from Caen in France, and the hard, drab colored stone from New-Brunswick, in the British Provinces. Every building is, in fact, composed of materials drawn from the opposite parts of the globe. The Exchange in Wall-street, for example, is constructed of marble from Italy, granite from Maine, bricks from Baltimore, and timber from Georgia. Our buildings are, indeed, like our population, composed of the representatives of all the various parts of the earth with which we hold commercial relations. England, though, which has given us the bases of our population, our language, and our laws, does not furnish a single component of our buildings, excepting the iron-mongery used for fastenings; she sends us neither bricks, lime, granite, marble, nor plaster, and, indeed, she has nothing to spare, as she is a large importer of building materials for the creation of her own conglomerate cities.

One of the great benefits of this variety of building materials is the lively appearance it imparts to our thoroughfares, from the polychromatic character of the street fronts, which vary through every variety of tint, from the sombre dark granite up to pure white marble. The London *Times*, recently, in remarking upon the gloomy appearance of the streets of the Great Metropolis, owing to the sombre and monotonous hue of the architecture, says that even Philadelphia, the city founded by the Quaker PENN, has probably a brighter and more cheerful aspect than London. In this supposition the *Times* was quite correct, but even Philadelphia, with its red bricks and white marble dressings, has a dull and monotonous look compared with the brilliant fronts of our business streets and noble avennes.

Necessity dictates, in most countries, the material of which its cities shall be built; but here, with our unlimited commerce and munificent means, Fashion is as imperative as in the style and material of our dress. We pull down a solid granite front to replace it with one of marble or sand stone, with as little hesitation as we cast aside a last year's coat for a new style of material. So the external aspect of the City—the physiology of our streets—is all the time undergoing a change; and it requires a pretty constant perambulation about town to keep up with the transformations that are constantly taking place. There have been thousands of letters written from Paris extolling the liberality and magnitude of LOUIS NAPOLEON's improvements in that city; but they are nothing, compared with the changes which we are quietly making in New-York—converting narrow and crooked streets, filled with mean, decaying buildings, into wide and magnificent avennes, lined with noble structures of marble, iron, and freestone. One of the greatest of these changes which is now going on in the oldest and most densely-built part of the City, without a word being said about it in the public prints, is the extension of the Bowery down into Pearl-street, by which a great and splendid thoroughfare is being made through a wilderness of narrow streets and tumble-down old rookeries

The lower part of the City is now nearly through its transition state; and the superb warehouses, of marble, granite and brownstone, which have been erected during the past ten years, will probably be permitted to stand and give a permanent character to the business portions of our Metropolis.

A New Dodge.

A new Kansas bill has been concocted, which, it is hoped, may be passed at the extra session. We learn from our Washington correspondence that it is the handiwork of the new Governor, Col. GEARY, and that its principal object is to place in his own hands entire control of the matter. If the new Governor were some well-known public man, in whose character and abilities the whole country had learned to place full confidence, it might be advisable to intrust him with the settlement of it. As it is, there is room for doubt.

A suspicious feature of the new bill is the provision that the sham laws of Kansas are to be "suspended." Why not say *repealed?* If those laws are valid and binding, they should be enforced. If not, they should be annulled at once. This bill proposes to *suspend* them,—thus admitting their invalidity and yet preserving their vitality.

All these various Kansas projects, sprung upon the Congress on the eve of the election, and to be rushed through at a day's notice, will bear watching.

Yankee Sentiment.

The people of Connecticut are not generally suspected of being given to sentiment, but they have evinced a degree of tender-heartedness in regard to the destruction of their leafy monarch, the famous Charter Oak, worthy of the most romantic community of Germany. The Hartford papers of yesterday were put in mourning, and we are informed that the bells of the city were tolled, at sundown, and that a dirge was performed, at noon, by COLT's band over the prostrate tree. This tenor of nature in our Connecticut neighbors is most creditable to their refinement, and will astonish many who probably think that the Charter Oak would be immediately manufactured into clocks and nutmegs. But we presume that its precious wood will be religiously preserved and made up into snuff-boxes, canes, fans, and other objects that can be kept as mementoes of the venerable tree.

The Extra Session.

From the nature of our advices from Washington, it appears probable that the Extra Session of Congress will come to an end to-day, without the Army Appropriation being passed. The House will remain firm, and the Senate will assume the responsibility of defeating the measure.

Perspicacious.

The *Express*, yesterday, made a very ponderous attempt at a joke in trying to give a burlesque report of the German Republican meeting at the Tabernacle. As an excuse for not giving a correct report, it says:

"The reporters of the *Express* do not pretend to understand either the German language or their politics."

From which it appears that they do not understand the English language any better than the German.

Southern Religion.

It is stated that "Bishop POLK, of Louisiana, has addressed a circular to the Bishops of nine of the Southern States, on the 'necessity of organizing a system of Southern education, and building up Southern religious institutions, as a part of a general system of defence of which the South is daily growing more in need.'" What "Southern education means we know too well, but Southern religious institutions, as part of a general system of defence, we do not quite comprehend. However, we can readily conceive that the South is daily growing more in need of religious institutions, and we are glad to hear of Bishop POLK's circular.

Gold Thimble for Jessie.

A gold thimble has been manufactured by Messrs. KETCHUM & BROTHER, of Liberty-place, as a present to "JESSIE." It is composed entirely of pure California metal, and cost about fifty dollars. On the sides are sculptured designs of an appropriate emblematic character, among which is a view of the White House. On a shield is inscribed JESSIE, and around the rim are the words, "Freedom, Free speech and FREMONT." Excepting that it appears rather too large for the taper finger of the gentle JESSIE, it is an appropriate and extremely beautiful present for the wife of the Republican candidate; but it was not intended by it, we presume, to indicate that she is only a sew sew sort of person.

Personal.

Mrs. FRANKLIN PIERCE and a portion of the President's family are at Long Branch, having taken rooms for the season at Howland's Hotel. The President is expected there this week. Last year the President visited Cape May.

Steamship Ashore.

A telegraphic dispatch received in this City on Thursday night, states the steamer *Jamestown*, from Richmond, and due here on Thursday afternoon, was ashore in James River, but it was thought would be got off yesterday.

Apotheosis of Negro Minstrelsy.

The Buckley Serenaders, one of the most popular of the African Minstrel Companies in our City, opened their new hall, or Concert-room, at No. 585 Broadway, last night. It is a remarkable fact, that while the Italian Opera languishes for lack of support, the real American Opera is in the most flourishing condition, as is evinced by the erection of this new Hall for the BUCKLEYS. It is one of the prettiest and most conveniently arranged little theatres in the City, having a parquette and gallery capable of seating about 1,500 persons. There is a regular stage, proscenium and orchestra, and the style of ornamentation is extremely light and fanciful. The peculiarity which most struck us was the abundance of light; and although the hall was not entirely finished, it was far enough advanced to give a perfect idea of the effect it will produce when completed. The regular season of the Buckley's will commence on the 28th instant, but there were some very spirited and lively performances on the stage last night by the visitors.

Accident on the East River—A Soldier Drowned.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Fulton ferry-boat *Nassau* ran over a small boat manned by her five soldiers, belonging to Fort Hamilton, and stove to pieces. One of the crew, named EDWARD MULDOON, was drowned; the other four were picked up by small boats.

☞ The Second Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Club held a meeting at MONTGOMERY's, in Beekman-street last night. Speeches were made and new members enrolled.

Fires

AMONG SALTPETRE.

The alarm of fire at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of some saltpetre bags on a wagon standing at the corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street. The fire, which is believed to have been maliciously set, was soon put out. The saltpetre didn't explode.

About Blockades.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day you ridicule the definition of a binding blockade. Are you right?

Suppose a ship to run a blockade sustained by a competent force, and in doing so she should be captured, the consequence would be her condemnation. But, although captured in running a mere paper blockade, not sustained by an adequate force, she could not be condemned; making a very material difference.

You seem to think that if a ship "runs" the blockade, no matter whether the blockade is kept up by adequate force or not, it is the same thing. In this you err. The condemnation of the ship does not depend on the mere power of the captoring ship to subdue her, but upon the necessary degree of force provided by the belligerent to sustain his blockade. If the capture is without the presence of the required degree of force, the capture is illegal, and long since was so decided in our Courts of Justice.

It is correct, therefore, to say that a blockade is not a blockade unless it be blockaded, viz.: by the presence of a competent force to sustain it.

TUESDAY, Aug. 12, 1856. PERIWINKLE.

FALL FROM GENESEE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Rochester *Union* of Monday evening, says:

"A man named JOSEPH COWSLAND, who resides at No. 72 Joiner-street, fell from the Genesee Suspension Bridge last night, narrowly escaping instant death, and remained under the Bridge ten hours, unable to move. The circumstances of the case are as follows: COWSLAND went to the Lower Falls last evening to carry a package to one of the paper mills. On his return he attempted to cross the Suspension Bridge in order to reach home by a nearer route. The contractor had fenced up the ends of the Bridge near the towers, so that people could not cross on Sunday. This man undertook to get around the end of the fence, and so fell to the bank below, a distance of sixty feet, striking near the foot of the towers. Had the fence been inside of the towers he would have fallen into the awful chasm, 240 feet, and of course met instant death. As it was, it is remarkable that he was not killed. Unable to move or obtain help, the poor man lay upon the ground, exposed to a chilly atmosphere near the Falls some ten hours or until the workmen came to the Bridge at o'clock in the morning. It does not appear that any bones were broken, but he was frightfully bruised. He says that persons crossed the bridge last evening after he fell, but he was too much injured to make himself heard. He was taken to this morning and medical aid administered. It is thought that he will recover."

...Connecticut ... by the ... York, ... fell upon her ... and started the ... reading the ... thought that ... other part of the sloop, who must ... immediately—as it is, she is ... and damaged.—*Newark Adv.*, 23d.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 23.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—News by the *Baltic* and *Africa*—Paris Correspondence—Suppression of the Spanish Insurrection, &c.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—Preparations of the Central American States to attack Walker.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Renewal of Hostilities.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—Closing Scenes—Washington Correspondence—Proclamation for an Extra Session—List of Appropriations, &c.

THE TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH—Loss of two hundred and fifty lives.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS—Three thousand lives lost.

THE OSTEND POLICY—The famous "Confidence" republished—Mr. BUCHANAN pledged to the Acquisition of Cuba by purchase or war.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK—Progress of the Presidential Campaign.

NEWS BY THE MAILS

CITY NEWS CONDENSED.

EDITORIALS—Designs upon Cuba. A Straight Whig. The Political Issue. Sensible. The Abolitionists. The Ostend Policy. Our British Relations. News from Europe. A Special Ambassador from Europe. The Free and Slave States. Coming Congress—Object of the Extra Session. Important from Kansas. Mr. BUCHANAN vs. The Democratic Platform.

AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provision and other Produce Markets—Suggestions on Sowing Wheat—New-York Live Stock Market—Harvest Prospects, &c.

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FOR BREMEN *VIA* SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HEGGUS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

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AMBROTYPES,
is full of reproach and the carelessly acquired Daguerreotype becomes dearer than dress—more estimable than fashion. Some domestic philosopher has enunciated this great principle That every man owes two duties to his kindred. First, to insure his Life; second, to get his Portrait. It is worthy a conspicuous place in the memorandum book of every family man, and ought to glitter in every marriage contract henceforth. Theirs are generalities. The facts may be classified thus: The Ambrotype possesses rare qualities peculiar to itself; that it is made more quickly, certainly, and cheaper than any other picture; that two Portraits instead price of one; that ARE ALREADY alone has devoted successful attention to its development; that at his

PHOTOGRAPHS.
Galleries, Nos 205 and 569 Broadway, the most extensive and superb collection of specimens in America is exhibited; that every one is hereby respectfully invited to call and examine them. The PHOTOGRAPH has not yet written the first chapter of its history. Although it has wielded the sunshine with a powerful and yet minute dexterity, and has applied to itself the epigrammatic renown of being either a compliment to or a criticism of whatever it touches, it has scarcely yet begun its work. In portraiture, a few like BRADY have associated the refinement of Art with the reality of the Photograph, producing results which far surpass the work of the pencil alone. It is thus rather in the mechanical and scientific applications of Photography that we look for improvement, than in the direction of Portraits. You can now attain in a single day Portraits of whatever size you desire. From that of life to medallion miniatures, finished as finely as the best on ivory. It is difficult to imagine how improvement can take place under such circumstances. Mr. Brady has recently been applying the results of chemical experiments, and has so much facilitated the production as to enables him to supply them at half the former cost. Those who possess old daguerreotypes of deceased friends, by submitting them to Mr. Brady may rely upon obtaining perfect and durable copies of any required size. They may be made either on canvas or paper and finished in oil or water colors. Photographs, when finished, do not differ in appearance from fine paintings or sketches. Pictures exhibited by Mr. Brady rival in exquisite and artistic finish, the best works of talented artists. The truth of expression and feature being guaranteed, the tenderness and gracefulness and perfect the freshness of the original impression. We are confident that the Photograph needs only to be known, (for strange to say, but few are aware of its application) to become the portrait universal adopted as it is for every grade of taste and every pecuniary condition. It cannot be shown to better advantage than at BRADY'S Gallery, where you will be welcome, whether you visit as a sightseer or purchaser. Among the recent attractions of his establishment is that of the Presidential trio, Fremont, the

PHOTOGRAPHS.
alert, Buchanan the sagacious, and Fillmore the fortunate. A lively interest has been manifested since the nomination, and these portraits and fac similies have gone by thousands over the land. The facility with which the Photograph is duplicated enables Mr. Brady to supply them by the thousand. We will say this more about the Photograph: That if you have an old, fading portrait of any deceased friend, do not trust it alone to preserve the recollection. Take it to BRADY'S, if possible, if not send it by express, with explicit directions regarding color of eyes and hair, &c., and you will receive promptly an imperishable fac simile of your picture, perfect, and at a small cost. BRADY'S Vignette Photograph, made only at his Upper Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most exquisite variation of Photography we have ever witnessed. Although it is a vast improvement on the old methods, the rapidity with which they are made enables him to supply them at a material reduction of cost. They are exhibited at his Gallery, and portrait-purchasers will do well to examine them.

CHOICE POETRY.

DORITHEA.

BY ALICE CARY.

Through half her life she has walked alone,
The shadow of hope in her great deep eyes,—
Oh what is best in her the light never shows,
So mistily in dark things her spirit is wise.

She the color of dust where the bright young rose,
Budded and bloomed in the days gone by;
For somehow—how but the good God knows,
She sinned, and began from that hour to die.

To pity and love her there now are none,
Of the many she meets but few have smiled,
Yet all the crime she has ever done
Is against her own soul—poor, poor child!

The spot in her cheek is the fire of shame;
'Tis a rough hard road that her feet have come,—
Speak to her soft in her Saviour's name—
Show her the way to her Father's home.

THE HEBREW'S CURSE.

A TALE OF MYSTICISM.

BY MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Romaine Bowers, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the Southern District of New-York.

CHAPTER I.

An image seemed to pass her door.
To look at her with slight and say,
"But now thy beauty flows away,
To be alone for evermore!"
And weeping then she made her moan,
"The night comes on that knows no morn,
When I shall cease to be all alone,
To live forgotten and die forlorn."
TENNYSON.

THE HEBREW MOTHER.

A little lonely hut stood on the borders of the Black Forest. Lonely, and bleak, and old. Its moss-grown roof sloped nearly to the damp earth, and the great trees behind it, shaken by the winds that went rushing like so many evil spirits through the mighty forest, shook their strong arms around, and uttered sounds like groans and cries, that made the belated traveler cross himself and hurry on his way. The walls of the hut, built of stones and turf, were crumbling to decay—the floor was of the cold earth, simply covered here and there with pieces of rich carpeting that seemed strangely out of place. A cheerful fire sparkled on the sunken hearth of the one apartment, and a few books and pictures scattered around, together with the furniture and a richly inlaid guitar, spoke volumes for the wealth and taste of the occupants.

And who might they be? Who, with wealth at command, had left the gay city, to bury themselves in this lonely place, where the winds went soughing by, as if they had a direful tale to tell, and every glade and thicket formed a shelter for thieves and assassins? Ah, it is only those who have no more to fear or hope that dare meet solitude—such solitude—face to face; only those from whom life has taken all worth living for, that can risk that life so freely. And she, whose foot had trod upon the softest fabrics of the Persian loom, whose hands had sparkled with the richest jewels, who now dwelt here alone and forgot even by all who once knew and loved her, was one of these!

The lady lay upon a couch of leopard skins, looking dreamily at the fire. Her small white hands were clasped above her head—her long black tresses fell almost to the ground, and her tall and fragile form was wrapped in a dressing gown of Oriental form and color. The slippered foot hung listlessly from the conch—the limbs upon its surface looking full and rounded, as if about to burst. She was young and surpassingly lovely. Small as it was, delicately cut features, a clear olive complexion, full lips and beautifully arched eyebrows meeting upon the pure, formed a *tout ensemble* of piece *piquant* and bewitching. The delicately rounded chin, and oval face—the impassioned expression of her half parted lips, and the melting softness of her large black eyes, softened what might else have been harsh and stern, and made her seem a creature almost too fair for earth. Lying listlessly upon a couch whose barbaric magnificence might have awakened the envy of an Eastern King—looking herself as if she had but just appeared as the presiding angel of some lovely dream—how beautiful she seemed—how she transformed that rude old hut into a palace hall!

Pealing fire, a settee, bed and toothless old crone crouched near a cradle of carved and perfumed wood, and sung in a strange tongue and monotonous voice, some nursery chant to the child within. The contrast between his hideous ugliness and the face of her mistress, was absolutely startling. She had all the repulsive features of her distinctive race—the hooked nose, the small, piercing eyes, and the look of abject meanness that characterizes many. It was a range to look upon her and her old cradle, and strange to say, after the lapse of years, how little difference might be made between them.

In the cradle slept a beautiful female child, apparently some six months old. Even in that baby face the Jewish type could still be seen—the jetty hair, the long, dark lashed eyes and the voluptuous lips. A faint, straight, dark line across the forehead, showed where the arched brows were about to grow, and some likeness to the lovely mother could be traced in the unformed features by all who saw them. Like a little queen the infant slept, while the servant jarred the cradle with a low, unmeaning sound, that rose and fell like the muffled undertone of the sea.

Well was it for her that she could sleep on and take her rest. For in the after years her nights were often lonely and dreary, and the dark eyes closed in so soft a slumber then, wept tears of blood! Ah, well! we cannot always understand the inscrutable ways of God!

The cradle song ceased at last—the head of the nurse fell upon her breast, and her long drawn breathing told that she was far away in the land of dreams. The lady pillowed her cheek upon her hand, and drew the small coiled mother with diamonds, from the silken vest she wore. She touched a secret spring, and gazed long and earnestly upon the face within.

It was one which had been the very sunshine of her heart—whose bewildering beauty had lured her from home, from her father, her people, and almost (for a time,) from her cherished religion, and the God of her fathers. The face of a man some thirty years of age, whose frank, open English countenance, sunny hair, and happy blue eyes, betokened a loving and cheerful spirit—but never one that could sympathize with hers.

Young, beautiful and ardent—she had burst upon him like a fairy vision of the East, and fired his heart with a portion of her own impassioned nature. They loved—they fell—and Miriam forgot her father and her country, and fled away with him who had won her. Poor child! She knew not how deeply she had sinned, nor yet the agony in guilt, fondly hoping that the love which should palliate it would endure forever. Like many another, she saw that hope decay—and as secure possession lessened the charm and died away with the peril of courtship, she had the mortification of seeing that she could no longer fit his heart; and feeling that the icy chill of his native island came up between him and her kindred blood. The child of the sun, she was too quick and fiery for him. He looked upon her at last, as one might look upon a splendid tigress—with a sense of uneasiness, and yet deterred from showing that very sense through a profound respect for the savage nature of the animal.

She loved him too well not to read his thoughts. And when she found that the romantic love he had professed to be shown for her was no more than a dream of the fancy, her course was taken. The daughter of the proud Ben Hamel could never stoop to sue for the affection which was denied her—and with one last look upon the fatal beauty that had fostered her—one last kiss pressed upon his lips when he lay sleeping, she left him forever! Suns might rise and set, and seasons change—he was free to love, free to choose from a countless throng a fairer and gentler face—free to forget even her Miriam as he chose—for never, in life or death, did he look upon her face again. Never on earth—but at the judgment seat, it may be, she met him there!

The same indomitable spirit which had led her to avoid him so, kept her from her father. She felt that he could only curse her, and she would not look upon the fatal work her crime had wrought. An outcast from her people, though not an apostate from their faith, she resolved to suffer as she had sinned.

"I have lifted the cup to my own lips, shall I not drain it?" she said proudly, one day, to the crone, Serah, the only companion of her flight. "I thought the draught was sweeter then honey, and perilled all to reach it—if the waters of Marah are in my mouth instead, why should I complain?"

For months she wandered restlessly in search of an abiding place. Overtaken late one night in the Black Forest, by a heavy storm, the party found shelter in the lonely hut I have described. The next morning, Miriam lifting her languid head from her couch of skins, signified her intention of remaining, and Sarah, who only lived to and by her mistress, quietly dismissed the postilions and courier, and set about making their temporary home as cheerful and convenient as possible. Here, in little less than a week, the only fruit of that ill-starred union was born.

The mother pressed her child to her heart, and named her "Zion," in memory of her people. No look of the father was there to wound or heal the already hunted heart—no form and face she was endowed with all the beauty of "God's chosen people." What thoughts passed through the mother's mind as she looked upon that pure young face, and thought of the coming struggle with an unfeeling world, which should darken the brow and dim the eye, long after she herself was mouldering into dust—no one can say! But her lovely face grew pale and sad with sorrow and remorse, and clinging to life with a frantic grasp, as she felt it slowly but surely slipping from her, she passed a night all her soul fire, the pure years, to guile and strength than the young soul aright.

"Not for myself! not for myself!" was her continual supplication. "But for my child, that she may learn to know the most high God—that she may learn the faith of her fathers. Spare me but a little while! I would atone for the suffering I have brought down upon her head!"

Ben Hamel's grandchild! The mother sighed as she thought how the stern old men would never bless the infant. And, lying further back upon her pillows, she put away the fair face that had worked her ruin, and gazed steadily at the cradle over which the red firelight played.

Sleep came softly down upon her. All was silent in the lonely hut but the faint ticking of a timepiece on the wall, and the low breathing of Sarah, who had stretched herself out at last, at the foot of the cradle, like a faithful dog.

And the lady dreamed. She loosed her hold upon the actual world, and went drifting out upon that broad sea, to and fro by blue shores and starry skies of impossible beauty. She saw once more her Jewish home—listened to the tinkling of the fountains in the court, and heard the musical accents of her beloved Hebrew tongue. The lonely hut expanded into a lofty and beautiful saloon, whose walls were carved and fretted and adorned like gold—the dome of a stately synagogue rose beyond the roof, and those whom she had known and loved in childhood paused upon the steps, and seemed to beckon her to come up among them. But when her sandaled foot was placed upon the step a great cry arose, and, pinching at her robes, they drove her away, and scattered dust and ashes upon their heads.

Another scene arose before her. She stood upon a vast desert, looking towards a solitary mountain that bounded its furthest extremity. Vast as was the distance, she could yet measure it with her naked eye, and on the summit of the latter height, she saw a single palm, and a figure be-

Proud to bear a fear, she stood between [illegible] and hell, and sought nor cared for either.
Then Miriam, gazing with dying eyes, saw an angel spring downward from the lurid sky. He passed above the fatal peak, and waved his white wings gently as he came. The refreshing motion could not make the child look upward. Her dark eyes were ever turned downward, and when the good angel stretched out his hand, as if to lead her away, it was unnoticed and unseen.
"Zion, for the last time!" prayed the unhappy mother, while her breath came and went in dying spasms. "Look up my daughter! God will forgive you, even yet!"
The girl waved her hand impatiently.
"You, who wish to make me happy, are torturing me more than *they* can do!" she said, pointing to the flames below.
"Unhappy child, I am dying. Will you stride your mother's latest hour?" gasped Miriam, faintly.
Zion turned, and fixed a lingering look upon her.
"Farewell, mother," she said sadly. "We may meet beside the grave, and there part forever. There is nothing more beyond. There flames that terrify you can only pain me for a moment; they are not to harm forever. Take my last farewell, my mother. If I have seemed cold and stern, it is because I have been so long alone. I might have loved you."
She turned away again, and like stood, with folded arms, against the cold stone. Grace only a pleasing, but indistinct sound in the distance, to which she has listened dreamily, grew plainer. It was music, swelling up in mournful gusts, and then dying away in a plaintive wail, like the evening wind. The tramp as of a mighty army kept time to the melody, and brushing the hair from her face she leaned forward and fixed her eyes steadfastly upon the west.
Nearer and nearer came the music, and now she recognized it as something familiar, and yet strange; something had once sung in another country, and half-forgotten in this. And while she tried to recall it, the vast concourse ceased in sight.
Thousands upon thousands marched onward with the same even tread, their faces turned toward the east. Their countenances seemed transfixed, and shone with an unward light that was beautiful beyond expression. They were clad in long and flowing robes of white, and bore palms in their hands. Miriam gazed in wonder, and her heart rebelled as she listened to the melancholy music. She longed to join them, but no one looked towards her, and, with one glance of her dusty and travel-stained garments, she shrank back behind the cross, as if to hide herself from every eye.
As she peered out at them from its friendly shadow, a sudden thought struck her that nearly took away her breath. In that vast multitude she began to recognize faces that had been familiar to her childhood. That grave, imposing countenance with the flowing beard and severe eye, had frowned upon her from a painted canvas in her father's house. It was the Apostle Paul, who walked at the head of his fellow-laborers, while Peter, with a golden key, came close beside him. John, the fair haired and beloved disciple, looked always upward, with a joyous and beaming glance and Stephen's martyr's smile softened the stern beauty of his face. They were all there—but Miriam's heart sank within her when she saw the shadowy form of Judas Iscariot moving by, the face averted and hidden in his clasped hands. A single figure stood afar off, and watched the procession as she was doing. She gazed earnestly at him. Some indistinctive feeling—perhaps the thrill of terror that ran through her veins, told her that he was the unfortunate and wretched one, whose deeds were never before equaled, and whose weary march would be taken up again when God's present purpose was fulfilled. He was of her blood and nation, and even in a dream she could not help giving him her profoundest sympathy.
Separated from each other by miles of distance, these two Hebrews stood the sole representatives of the once glorious but now fallen race, who had "stoned with stones" the Holy One, in his infinite love, had sent to turn them from the error of their ways. So solemn a thing is a dream—what would it have been in reality?
Slowly the multitude filled the great city and stood in order around the streets. Then, from the numerous instruments, in solemn and triumphal march arose, and, stepping in time to the pealing strain, a snow white camel with a golden chariot, came to the city gates. At that sight, the vast concourse bent to the ground like one man, and sang a united and harp burst out into a mighty anthem of praise. Then threw their palms upon the ground, and bent the knee as the sacred camel passed along. And Miriam saw, among the snowy spoken cushions upon his back, One sitting—at first sight of whom she sank to the ground in mute supplication.
No longer despised and rejected of men—no longer beaten with stripes and crowned with thorns—but greeted with the plaudits of his chosen saints, and clothed in divine majesty, the "King of the Jews" came back to claim his people.
"Lord save me, or I perish!" cried the wanderer, as she lay trance upon the ground.
"Lord, save me and mine! My father and my child! I cannot leave them to certain misery. Oh, Jesus of Nazareth, visit not the sins of our fathers upon us, their children!"
And again the voice answered,
"My blood has atoned. Arise, and upon thine eyes, and that shall be shown to thee which is to come. Thou and thine shall yet sit with me in Paradise."
She lifted up her eyes. Lo, that divinely beautiful face was turned towards her with a benignant look that softened her hard heart. She sank down once more at the foot of the cross, and bathed the stone with her tears. But for herself or her child did she weep but for the past anguish and "bloody sweat of Him who came to save!" For the bitter draught lifted to those lips in the garden, for the taunts and curses heaped upon that head, for the day of anguish upon the cross! And as she lay there, the spirit passed from her like a dream. When she raised her eyes once more, she was alone in the silent square. And over the distant hills she beheld the form of the Wandering Jew was taking its lonely way.
She gazed after him with profound pity. And yet no want of faith was in her heart. She who had been brought up in all the bigotry of her own peculiar creed—she who had denied with up and heart, the lowly King who came as a teacher, and not as a sovereign—she was at whose life and death lifted with pride and sin, had been forgiven. There was still hope for him. Those beautiful words—"My blood has atoned for all," had surely not been spoken in vain.
And one day the hour would come, when that weary man, who felt the cross he refused to bear, resting forever upon his shoulder, might sit down among the ransomed and redeemed in the land where all are at rest. She had faith to believe this, as she sat and watched his painful steps till he had entirely disappeared from view.
The dream changed.
She sat upon the barren beach of the sea, and looked out over an angry waste of rolling waters. The waves were black as night, and a cold wind came sweeping inland, but overhead the sky burned as fire, and lurid masses of clouds hung heavily, as if about to fall upon her devoted head.
She dreamed that the end of the world had come. The waves had arisen, as once before, and covered the face of the earth. She had seen thousands swept away, and now, on this high land she sat awaiting something, she knew not what before she met her doom.
The child was not beside her. But having faith in the still remembered promise of the previous vision, she waited patiently. The groans and shrieks of those who had died before her eyes, were hushed—a dreary silence brooded over the watery world. The creeping tide came nearer, and the angry waves washed up close at her feet. Still she waited, immovable as a statue carved from stone, with her eyes fixed dreamily upon the lowering sky.
There was a heaving and tossing of the sea before her, and then a fiery volcanic peak shot up in the air, lifting its blazing cone toward the heavens. And standing on the utmost verge of the smoking crater, enveloped in smoke and flame as in a garment, Miriam saw a single female form.
It was Zion! Her child! No longer a weak and helpless infant, but a stately and beautiful woman, whose dark face was full of pride and fire. Even at that moment, the mother's heart gave a bound of exultation at the beauty of her child. With that lurid back ground, with her long dark hair flowing over her shoulders, her arms crossed upon her breast, and her dark eyes looking defiantly out upon her imminent danger, she made a splendid picture.
But after the first involuntary impulse of admiration was over, the mother's tender love awoke, and Miriam clasped her hands, and cried out—
"Zion! My child! Oh, God—save her!"
The young girl did not answer. But at the name of God, a scornful smile curved her lips.
"Oh, Zion, pray!" pleaded the mother. "None but He can save you! Pray, for your mother's sake!"
Her answer came over the water in a clear, ringing tone.
"I have no mother!"
"But, oh," pleaded Miriam, repressing the jealous pang that rung her heart at this speech, "if you deny me, do not deny your God!"
Again the mocking answer came.
"I cannot deny what has never been."
The mother groaned in bitterness of spirit.
"Pray! pray!" was all she could utter, "for eternal death awaits you."
"I will not pray through fear," said the girl, calmly. "I cannot pervert myself—but I can die. And I fear neither the pain of death, nor what may come thereafter!"
"Zion! Can it be my child that speaks?" groaned the unhappy mother. "Oh, who has taught you this? Who has led you to fear away from the faith of your fathers—from all [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank book note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President, blank canceled and unsigned.
Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 226, 227, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 238, 239, 240.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 50, inclusive.
Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Lafayette, Ind., Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$2 REWARD.—Lost, or left in Broadway stage on Thursday the 21st inst., a small paper PARCEL containing books of names and some lists which are of no value except to the loser. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return to the London Printing and Publishing Co., No. 55 Dey-st., 4th floor.

FOUND—On Saturday, the 16th inst., in Broad

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.
HASBROUCK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 1,068 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

BROOKLYN FEMALE INSTITUTE—Removed to 82 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has commenced its annual operation for a period of 18 years, and will be under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORT, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the branches where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The Institute in a small extra expense to the parent. The Fall session will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees.
Rev. JOHN M. KREB, President.
J. W. Livermore, Sec. & Treas. D. B. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp,
Joseph Hoxie, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Theodore Frisk, Geo. M. Cleaman, Wm. K. Hinman,
Jas. T. Haines, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.
James Bell,

LANYON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A family school for boys, limited to fourteen. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Music and modern languages extra. A gymnasium and ample play-grounds are attached to the premises. Particular attention given to the moral and religious training of pupils. Applications left at No. 82 Merchants' Exchange will receive personal attendon from the Principal, now in the City. E. W. SWAN.
REFERENCES—Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Hon. DANIEL LORD, and HENRY DAY, Esq., No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York City.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th st., between University-place and 5th-av.
She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.
School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 11 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 138 3d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. T. K. HERSTED & SON, No 339 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2¾ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. ORISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 123 West 22d-st. H. DRISLER.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a native. Terms to the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Clair's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnasic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-room No. 923 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 161 Macdougal-street, corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late Professors of MoPengnet, Messrs. LEFEBVRE and SMITH. Classical, commercial and mathematical studies. German languages taught without extra charges. French is the language of the School. A gymnasium is attached. Reopens 1st September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School. (Spanish and German languages.) Will reopen on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Elizabeth, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for college or for mercantile and other active pursuits, under the tuition of a native teacher who resides in the family; the French is made a spoken language; the German also is pursued upon a similar plan. Circulars can be obtained at this office.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications.
JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
M. W. LYON, }

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 113 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, will be re-opened on Monday, September 1. Mrs. DUREN will be at home to receive applications during the last week in August.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 345; Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 656 BROADWAY.—A new course of regular and systematic physical exercises for gentlemen and boys, and also of calisthenic exercises for ladies will commence on Sept. 1. Arrangements made with classes and schools on favorable terms. HENRY GEBHARD.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—In Brooklyn Heights, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5 h av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 17th September.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residences, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 15, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 58 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY—Wilmington, Del.—The twenty-ninth session will commence on Sept. 1. Principals, Misses C. and I. and Dr. A. H. GRIMSHAW.

MISS C. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 63 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL IN MORRISANIA, N. Y.—Under the supervision of Rev. Julius Field and lady.—The Fifth Academic year of the Misses Field's Young Ladies' Institute will open on the 1st of September. Boarding Pupils limited to sixteen. The location and premises combine in a good degree the healthfulness and pleasure of the country with the advantages of the city. There being a surplus store of beds and ample room for exercise. Terms reasonable. Circulars containing references and all particulars at this office, Harper & Brothers, and at the Institute, No. 49 South 8th-st., near Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries. J. FIELD.

J. JAY GRESENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 51 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S bookstores.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 88 Union square, will remove her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—Will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12½ o'clock, **$420,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1862, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.
They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.
Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.
The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, and no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 28, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.
When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum, on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.
Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing the execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.
J. B. SMITH, President.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—By order of the administrators of the estate of JAMES HAY, deceased, and in pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the valuable property known as the FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES HAY, situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County.
The estate consists of a Country Seat of about 80 acres, and a farm adjoining of about 120 acres.
The Country Seat is one of the most elegant in this country, having been planned by the deceased expressly for his own use and without regard to cost. The Mansion is a spacious edifice, built of stone laid in courses, and constructed in the most approved manner for a gentleman's residence, with broad halls, large dining and drawing-rooms, study, and conservatories; marble mantels and grates throughout; speaking tubes, bells, furnaces, &c. On the second floor there are six, and on the third four chambers, with all necessary closets, pantries and presses. On the basement floor is a commodious kitchen and laundry, supplied with water; larder, store-room, servants' hall, school-room, milk-room, &c., with every desirable appurtenance. Well, cisterns, and ice house near by.
The outbuildings consist of two cottages, (one a handsome Gothic building,) barns, carriage-house, stables, cider-mill, &c.
The grounds near the house are laid out in a highly ornamental style, with an abundance of rare shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees, tastefully grouped, and in full growth. The garden is an extensive and excellent one, is traversed by a never-failing stream of water, and ornamented with rare shoots of every description.
The fruits, which comprise every variety known in this climate, are in full bearing, and of the best quality.
It is proposed to subdivide the lands as to sell the buildings and about 40 acres in one parcel, and the balance of the eighty acres in two or three building plots.
The portion known as the Farm, and consisting of about 120 acres, comprises orchards, meadow and tillable land, and will be divided into parcels of ten or twenty acres each, in such a manner as to make several first class building sites.
This property is situated within 16 miles of the City Hall, New-York, one-half mile from the Pelham, and one and a half miles from the Mount Vernon Depôts of the New-Haven Railroad, at either of which persons may be found to direct visitors to the place. Cars leave the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. daily, for Mount Vernon, (where vehicles may at all times be obtained,) at 8:05 and 11:45 A. M., and 1:30, 5:30, 6:35, and 7:25 P. M., and return at 8:56, 9:15, 9:45, and 8:37 A. M., and 12:33, 3:30, and 6:50 P. M. Trains for Pelham leave at 9 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P. M., and return at 5:52 and 7:10 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.
Visitors are requested to apply at the entrance gate on the road from Pelham to East Chester.
For a descriptive map, or any other information to the premises, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st., New-York.
Sale positive, to close the estate.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTRA AUCTION SALE—Promiscuously (everything) THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau st., TUNIS MORRELL will sell a number of invoices of goods, &c., as follows: Furniture in large variety.
Also second-hand Chinese chair, carpets, lamp, clocks, table, &c.
Also, hair and spring mattresses, beds, China and glass ware, &c.
Also, gold jewelry, silver spoons and forks, pencils, fancy goods, &c.
Also, Canton silk shawls, chemisettes, gloves, shawl ties, &c.
Also, oil paintings, engravings, window shades, ornaments, &c.
Also imported Havana cigars, a very large assortment.
Also, work baskets, model ship, office desk and cueirs, &c.
Also, large stock, from makers, of fancy articles of furniture, (2d tables, stands, book rack, benches &c.)
N. B. That sales will be effected by large sacrifice is expected, therefore the benefits are free to all availing of the opportunity now offered.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE OF A RESTAURANT AT AUCTION.—COLE & CHILTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 23 at 11 o'clock, the contents of the Restaurant known as the Crescent, at the corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts., comprising 15 tables, 60 chairs and stools, marble top counter 40 feet long, one bar counter, wire painted screens 2 long looking glasses, hot bar glass ware 2 clocks, walnut pay desk, one walnut writing desk, Beebe's steam table, five sections, one large baker one portable oven, large boiler, &c. Also, gas pipes, and about 300 marble floor tiles. Terms cash.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, & CO., Auctioneers.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell, on MONDAY, Aug. 25, 1856, at 11 o'clock, at the storage dock of Marston & Powers, Haxton Wharf between Fulton and Main sts., Brooklyn, about 2,500 tons Bituminous Coal, in lots to suit purchasers.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, hea ers, hollow ware tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.
TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catelogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of
ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 68 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL.
Nos. 174 AND 176 FRANKFORT-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

160,000 ACRES.
TO CAPITALISTS.
LANDS IN MINNESOTA
AND
WISCONSIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (for a few days,) TOWN LOTS AND INTERESTS in the following new and flourishing towns. Also, land adjoining the same, in quantities and upon terms to suit purchasers.
SAINT PAUL, HASTINGS AND DAYTON, MINNESOTA; SUPERIOR and BAYFIELD, upon Lake Superior, Wisconsin.
The above-named towns, from their superior natural positions and commercial advantages, are rapidly becoming large and important places, and afford a safe and reliable investment for capital.
Judging of the future by the past, we may expect a rise in the value of real estate in these places of MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. A YEAR FOR SOME time to come. It is no illusion. That rate has been more than exceeded in Saint Paul and Chicago for the past five years.
Also, FOR SALE, VALUABLE WATER POWERS—One of 12, and the other of 32 feet fall, available to almost an unlimited extent. Great inducements will be given to those who will improve this same. Timber, stone, lime and clay in abundance, and marble convenient. A large per centage guaranteed upon investments.
Merchandise and real estate received in exchange for property.
Satisfactory references given, and certified abstracts of title shown.
Land Warrants, personally located on choice lands, situated upon important railroad routes, which will pay a profit of 100 to 500 per cent. yearly on this investment.
Apply at the Astor House, New-York.
LYMAN DAYTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES
FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.
Five valuable building lots, of from 40 to 80 acres each, located on the east side of the river, two miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with springs and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Fine modern 3 story end English basement house, No. 209 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., opposite Dr. Hatfield's church. House 20x42; lot 2x110. Gas, bath, range, &c.; two large cellar vaults, &c. Location beautiful. Apply on premises, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM. —The heirs of the estate of the late LEWIS VAIL, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX. VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for letting for steam-power, having a first class 5 story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Snydam, Van Allen, Bartlett, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, 17 miles from Fulton Ferry, of about 40 acres, 30 cleared, 2½ miles from two railroad depôts, one of which is Hempstead Village, in which are schools and churches; same distance from Near-Rockaway landing, where large vessels come up for good shooting and fishing; farm-house new; outbuildings good. A rapid stream runs through the farm; situation perfectly healthy. It is well calculated either for a farmer or a summer retreat; the land is of excellent quality. Price $4,250—$2,500 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. E. JOHNSON, (by note), over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 237 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Any person wishing to purchase a good farm near Rockland Lake, or parties wishing to exchange City property for such a farm, can find an opportunity to do so by calling, or directing a note to HUTCHINSON & CO., at the Ice Depôt, foot of Beekman-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, No. 276 Delancy-st., or No. 23 Jackson-st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for 11th District will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 4th of September, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY A. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in 3d Greenwich. Terms made known at time of sale.
ALVAN MEAD, Administrator of said estate.
GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 76 acres, 13 of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 6 rooms on first floor, built 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A VILLAGE RESIDENCE—Will be sold at auction, in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., at Carson and Conover's Hotel in that place, THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 28. A story and a half cottage, with a large corner lot, and sale peremptory to close an account. Distant 30 minutes from the railroad station. Also, 20 acres of desirable land adjoining the town. At private sale a two-story cottage, with 2½ acres of land.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $45. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

$7,500.—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway; house 20x50, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

A BARGAIN—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 52d-st. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—In Brooklyn, north side of State-st., first below Hicks-st., two new, handsome three story and English basement houses, built of Philadelphia brick, with French mullioned windows; are fifteen feet fronts; rooms the width of the houses, eight in each; have gas, water, marble mantels, iron fence in front, paved cellars, and every convenience for a moderate sized family. Will be ready 1st of September. Rent $625. Can be seen at any time. Apply on the corner, No. 266 Hicks-st.

HOUSE TO LET—To the 1st of May next, or to a desirable tenant for a longer period, a three story dwelling house with modern improvements, (and some furniture if wanted,) most delightfully situated in Clinton-place, near Broadway. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 500 Post-Office.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c; within 300 feet of the Fulton av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant.
Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $550; with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adopted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET.—A very desirable three-story brick house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on a lease, if preferred. Location only five minutes from either Wall-st., or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A choice lot of offices are now ready to rent at No 34 Pine-st., over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. Also, a fine large basement in the same building. Croton water, with washstands, throughout the building. Any person wishing the same can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., or at any other hour through the day at No. 380 West-st.
J. E. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

TO RENT CHEAP—At No. 26 Frankfort-st., a room 16 by 49, with eight windows on third floor; steam-power if required. Apply at Nos. 13 or 14 Spruce-st., front office, second floor.

TO LET.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 36th-st., and 4th-av.; over, is a storage and has a fine saloon under, to be let together or separate. Apply to
SILLICK & BUCK, 36th-st., near 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Degraw-st. and Gallowhy-st., Brooklyn, 82 by 100, 3 windows each. Inquire at the last factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power if unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Dépôt Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 409 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Chi-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 126 Chi-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LAND WANTED—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Huntington, not over half a mile from a village free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. RAVENSWOOD, Long Island.

A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF A HOUSE IS WANTED—By a family of five persons, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to cars or stages. Address D. E. W., Box No. 3,522 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A large and commodious house, having all the modern improvements, to be above 14th-st., and between the 4th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 128 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—From 1st October, by a small family, without children, a handsomely furnished house, between 4th and 23d sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to MOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A basement in a first-class house, within 15 minutes' walk of the Fulton ferry. Address KNIFE, *Daily Times* office, stating rent required, &c.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.
The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:
ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.
SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.
SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.
ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.
Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.
STRONG & SMITH, No. 43 Broad-st., New-York.

LEE & CO.'S
WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
No. 3 9 Beecker-st.,
New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,	Fink's Crucibles,	
Lard Oils,	German Steel,	Hardware Paper,	
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,	Manila Paper,	
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,	Bellows Pipes,	
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,	Bellows Nails.	

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.
TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of
ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

**STEAM BOILERS FOR S

FINANCIAL.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN GALVESTON, TEX-AS.

Bills at sight payable in the above city, collected and remitted for at one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt attention given to the collection of notes, drafts, &c. Also, to the purchase and sale of Cotton, Agricultural Staples and Cuabidas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

HOWARD & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 25 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement.....$8,383,364 33

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies	$314,168 83	
For interest	101,901 89	
For annuities	2,250 60	
Due agents and others	145 83—	$19,161 04
		$8,604,525 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death	$69,000 00	
Paid additions to same	4,317 40	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising	26,753 94	
Paid surrendered policies	9,644 20	
Paid reduction of premium	700 17	
Paid annuities	791 79	
Paid on per annum account	290 76—	101,497 24
Assets Aug. 1, 1856		$8,503,028 13

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$54,536 98
Bonds and mortgages	3,379,896 52
Fire insurance	497 74
Bills receivable	2,793 89
Deposited for taxes	4,316 89
Due from agents	62,590 81
	$3,504,028 13

LOSSES UNPAID, $36,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856	$25,850,550 00
Issued since	1,734,680 00
	$27,585,190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead	735,955 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856	$26,849,235 00
Number of policies running May 1, 1856	9,135
Issued since	641
	9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead	270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856	9,507

Of which 8,823 are for life.
748 are for 7 years.
30 are for 1 year.
196 are for irregular periods.
9,507

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk	$1,008,675 00
Increase in the number of policies	371
Increase in life policies	433
Increase in irregular period	27—430
Decrease in 7 year policies	26
Decrease in 1 year policies	3 —59
	371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase	$2,718 80

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months....1,920

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID DODGE,	SAM'L E. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
DAVID LEE,	CHARLES STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEORGE S. COE,
	FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST M. D., Medical Examiner.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $100,000 of the 8 per cent Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, in addition to the faith of the city, and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about.....1,800
The population in 1855 is over.....12,000
and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851	$711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852	1,035,180
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853	1,275,600
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854	1,339,780
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855	2,353,900
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856	3,500,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$30,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$35,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad as the former Company has are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board,
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 1 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or receiving or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 81, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 23, 37, 53, 56, 62, 65, 74, 98, 102, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House), New-York, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving payments, including money orders, after the moment of Twelve. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax Collectors will be required by the Board of Supervisors on the 5th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 3 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.32 90-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be soon retained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$100,000—MONEY ADVANCED—To any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, plate, dry goods, cigars &c., or the same bought at the well established office of TAYLOR & CO., No. 251 Chatham-st., next door to Barlow's theatre. A lot of watches and fine old oil paintings for sale. Apply to FRANK EYERSON, Manager.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.—A gentleman of large business facilities for giving the money of Eastern Banks a long and wide circulation in the West, is desirous of making arrangements with some responsible bank to circulate its bills, giving security for the same. Satisfactory references given. Address SAILKER, Astor House, New-York.

$15,000 MORTGAGE.—The subscriber is desirous of disposing of a mortgage of [illegible] The mortgage is well secured, and bears [illegible] payable in semi-annual installments, [illegible] years from last June. If preferred, [illegible] retain a portion of the amount to [illegible] ably secure. Apply to [illegible] Astor House, New-York.

[illegible] of Trustees of the [illegible] on TUESDAY, Aug. [illegible] HORTON & KING, Wall-[illegible] P. M.

E. LORD, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances:

R. K. Swift, Brother & Jordan; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 15, 1856; on London and Westminster Bank, Lombury, London, in favor of Mr. Monlin Dutton.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	
19,980	498	10	7	19,983	3
19,981	458	10	7	19,984	3
19,982	497	9	6	19,985	3

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company (late issue), having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 19th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10d'55-lawly$ D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23,'54-lawly$ D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—32-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.

T. R. STILLMAN, President.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 38
Claverack		Cheshire	2 66
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	North Adams	2 90
East Chatham	1 66	Dalton	3 45
Canaan	1 86	Hinsdale	3 56
Lebanon Springs	2 05	Washington	3 66
Boston	1 90	Packet	3 55
State Line	1 96	Chester Factory	3 06
West Stockbridge	2 00	Huntington	3 24
Richmond	2 35	Rupert	3 34
Shaker Village	2 20	Westfield	3 55

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon trains from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN PORT AND E. LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AMOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, Aug. 21..4½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21.11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22....8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23....12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 16...2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23...3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24....9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24....2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25..10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25...2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26..11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26...3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug 27.12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27.4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 28..1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug 28..5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29....7¾ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29....3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30..8½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30..6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31...5 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31....4 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, Aug. 19..4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 19.. 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 20..11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 20. 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 21..11½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug 21. 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22....12½ P. M.	Friday, Aug 22....8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 23..1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23. 8 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 25..3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 25...11 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26..4 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26...1½ P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the travelling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stones Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Eaton Hollow and Miller's place.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR MORNING LINE—From Pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. The splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave Pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, No. 302 West-st. "Steam music on board this boat."

FOR SARATOGA, LEBANON SPRINGS AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Passengers for the above named resorts will take the elegant steamboat GLEN COVE, from pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, giving passengers the opportunity of viewing the beautiful banks of the Highlands of the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, No. 302 West street.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.—The new steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. PERRY, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 3 P. M. Landing at Amos-st. each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW—Landing at Yookers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer THOMAS S. HULSE will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. for the above places, landing at Amos-st. Dock each way. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No 302 West-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rapeseed oil.

$3 2 of whale oil, $6 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick. A great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT. PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 118 Malden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always so obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Malden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. ATTEEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.

At 10 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¼ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

Trains leaving connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

A. F. SMITH, Supt.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

9 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.20 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *viâ* Piermont for Snffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THIRTY TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *viâ* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road:—*Propeller Charlotte Taylor*; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:45, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 11:30 P. M. and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdeensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER.

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing June 9, 1856, Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 5, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 3 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 5:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 7:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 13th-sts. Trains leave New-York every Tuesday at 4:30, 8:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M. and East Albany at 5, 9:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *viâ* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *viâ* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 e. M., (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 8 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:15 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:47 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this lake can find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the city is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jewsled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	36 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold music watches, which change into three different watches	$190 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case, railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$8 00 to $17 00

M. J. Cobbs, Harrison, K. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWES,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. G. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

BUGGY, SMALL SIZED, WITH TOP, HARNESS, BRIDLE, AND SADDLE—May find a purchaser, if nearly new and of good style. Address PURCHASER, *Daily Times* Office, stating price and where they may be seen.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 8th-av.

FOR THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for government service. Every care has been taken to secure safety and speed, as also their comfort to passengers, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $40 gold.

An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer.

No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have separate water tight bulkheads, and to avoid detention, passengers must get over the Banks north of 40 degrees.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL DATES OF SAILING.

Saturday, May 3	12 M.	Wednesday, May 28	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, May 17	12 M.	Wednesday, June 4	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, May 31	12 M.	Wednesday, June 11	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, June 7	12 M.	Wednesday, June 25	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, June 21	12 M.	Wednesday, July 9	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, July 5	12 M.	Wednesday, July 23	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, July 19	12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 20	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 3	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	12 M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	12 M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15	4 P. M.	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	12 M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29	4 P. M.

...special attention of Prof. ... water-color representations of ... found on the line, which was ... Dr. ZERRENNER.

...of this Section for Friday was ... ing—and a capital presiding officer he ...

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE PETSCAL SECTION.

Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER treated of a pos... discussion of the methods of ascertaining ... density of the Earth. He had blackboard illustr... of the instruments he employed to ascert... density, but his paper was purely technic... gave rise to a discussion which was as thor... fully technical. In it, Professors BARTLETT, HENRY, ALEXANDER, D. GOULD, and Mr. VAUGHAN took part, ... all debated the propriety of using the app... es which the Professor had figured.

The next paper was even more professional, being ... investigation and calculation of the results of a ... eral process of Causation, by JOHN PATERSON, of ...ny. It was altogether mathematical, and ...ly indigestible by newspaper correspondents.

A third paper was just as little adapted to the ...ular ear, being a discussion of certain modifica... of Sesquioxide of Chromium, by Prof. HORS... It was illustrated by an infinity of specimens, ...led up in a series of small vials, like a homeo... ...ic medicine chest, and the Professor demonstra... by the blackboard that his discoveries were of ... to the chemists. After he and Dr. GIBBS ...held a friendly talk together, the Physical Sec... passed to the next document on the Calendar.

Prof. ALEXANDER discoursed of the Moon, and the ...tive age of different portions of its surface. By ...ibited diagrams of the moon, in comparison with ... Eastern Hemisphere of the earth, and went on ...how that the moon had undoubtedly been sub... ...ected to convulsions similar to those which had ...curred on the earth, the waste objects which are ...scattered upon its disc being evidences of the ... ...convulsions which had destroyed ... by the convulsions which had destroyed ...

Prof. ALEXANDER had observed ... these nuclei fluid, but are now cooled ...

Prof. MITCHEL noted the peculiar appearance of the river, which was one hundred and fifty miles long, and tunneled a hill, disappearing and then re-appearing. He would not be understood as asserting that there were actually lakes and rivers up above, but the appearance of things was so much like them, that if he were transported to the moon, with his knowledge of the earth, with his telescopes, with the privilege of observing this mundane sphere from thence, he should certainly say that the lakes and rivers here were appearances precisely similar to those of the moon, when viewed from the Cincinnati hill, for instance.

Mr. ALVAN CLARK described a new method of measuring Celestial Arcs, which was warmly indorsed by Prof. PEIRCE as introducing an improvement of great use to astronomers, enabling them to manage telescopes with remarkable facility. Prof. BACHE inquired if Mr. CLARK was prepared to submit his improvement to a Committee of the Association? He said he was. Did he desire it? He did. Prof. BACHE then gave notice that at the proper time he should move for the appointment of a Special Committee. The matter was discussed by Profs. MITCHEL, HACKLEY and others, and the appointment of a Committee was agreed to. The members were not named.

Mr. WM. C. REDFIELD, of New-York, offered a paper on various Cyclones or Typhoons of the North Pacific Ocean, illustrated by a chart, showing their cause of progression. This memoir comprised notices of some thirty Cyclones of violent character in the trade-wind latitudes of the North Pacific. The months of the year of their occurrence were as follows: In February, one; April, one; May, two; June, two; July, three; August, four; September, four; October, six; November, four; December, one. At the Marian Islands, at about 130 North, they are looked for in December and January, as well as in the Summer months. Various other cyclones in the more northern latitudes of the Pacific Ocean were also noticed in the communication. Some of these cyclones were well elucidated by data obtained from the logbooks and reports of the United States expedition to Japan, under Commodore PERRY, who kindly placed them at the disposal of Mr. REDFIELD for examination and report. The route of one of these cyclones was brought to the notice of the last meeting, at Providence, together with a few other traces on the manuscript chart. This chart, with large additions, is now engraved, and will soon be published. Mr. REDFIELD notices the relations of the cyclones to the monsoons and trade-winds of the Pacific; and he remarks, also, on the universality of the laws of cyclonic progression and action in the lower portion of the atmosphere, throughout the oceans and geographic zones.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commission met at City Hall yesterday, President BARKER in the Chair. WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Secretary. There was a full attendance of members of the Board.

The following cases were reported:

Brig *Magnet*, from Mayaguez. Her owners ask permission to come to the City or to Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, to discharge cargo. Allowed to proceed in ten days.

Bark *Puritan*, from Demerara, with sugar and iron, and two passengers, arrived on 21st. Having been fumigated, is allowed to proceed to the City in five days.

Schooner *Vermont*, from Plado, P. R., arrived 21st, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City in five days.

Brig *Curlew*, from Gonaives, 21st, with logwood and coffee. Cargo to be lightered to the City in five days.

Brig *Isabella*, from Burmason. Sagua la Grande, 21st., with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Beta*, from Smyrna, with *rags* and 5 passengers, all well. Allowed to proceed to the City, but the rags not to be landed in the City.

Bark *Amanda*, from Remedios, 21st, with sugar. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Schooner *Thomas Driver*, from Pensacola, on 21st, with lumber; all hands well. Allowed to proceed.

Schooner *Metis*, from Port au-Platte, St. Domingo, 21st, mahogany and hides. Cargo to be lightered, but not the hides.

Brig *Guayama*, from Angostura, 21st, with hides. Allowed a stream permit. Hides not to be landed in Brooklyn.

Bark *Carolina*, from Charleston, on 21st, with cotton and rice. Lost one man on passage. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City in ten days.

Schooner *Zoroyah*, from Fernando, Africa, with wood and ivory. Allowed to proceed after five days.

Mr. WATKINS, a gentleman staying at the Everett House, forwarded a suggestive letter, as follows:

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1856.

To the Hon. the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Having understood, through the public prints, that the passengers on the steamers *Tennessee* and *Isabella* were detained on their arrival at Quarantine from New-Orleans for a number of days, I would deem it a great favor to be informed by you as to the probability of the passengers by the succeeding vessels being obliged to undergo the same quarantine regulations. Expecting some friends from Austin, Texas, by way of New-Orleans, I am anxious to know whether to advise them to take the river and land route, or the one by sea.

If the yellow fever may be introduced *by sea*, it may perhaps be avoided by taking the interior route by railroad. I would also ask if there is any danger of the disease spreading at Quarantine, from the proximity of the vessels to each other.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOS. S. WATKINS.

This communication was laid upon the table.

The following document, bearing the official seal, was also received by the Board.

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR SAN JUAN DE LOS REMEDIOS.

I hereby certify that no dangerous epidemic disease exists, to my knowledge, within the district, and that Asiatic cholera and yellow fever, as epidemics, are quite unknown within the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, at San Juan de los Remedios, this 3d day of August, &c., &c. J. O. FOND.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. Present Mayor HALL, presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

The minutes were read and approved.

Permits were granted to the following vessels to land cargoes: Schr. *Evergreen*, from Tampico, to land soap, sarsaparilla and fustic; bark *Albertine*; brig *Delphalia*, from Cardenas, sugar.

Permits were refused to land cargoes of bark *Wm. B. Tibby*, from Rio Grande, Brazil, with hides, and bark *Maria*, with hides.

The Health Wardens reported several nuisances, which were ordered abated.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

AUGUST 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In company with the Mayor, I visited a case of bilious fever in Van Brunt-street, the only one to report for yesterday.

Also, visited No. 302 Hicks-street, where the "Legislative Committee" reported a case of *yellow fever*, and found no one sick in the entire building, a tenement of 25 rooms.

M. WENDELL,
Health Officer.

Health Warden WEST reported that the nuisance complained of at the Pierrepont House would be abated by the owners.

The Board then adjourned till Saturday evening.

YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN

Since our last report relative to this disease, only ... deaths are positively known to have occurred, ... these were both on one day—Thursday the 21st. One of these was an old case, that of Mr. ... RUSSELL, residing in the Eighth Ward, who ... sick for sometime and the other a Swede ... on Hoyt near Atlantic street, who had ... Yellow Fever on Thursday, and ... by Health, report "no deaths by the Yellow Fever ... meeting yesterday morning.

...ist of the officers was unexpected, for on ...ing they found the prisoners actually engaged ...r criminal calling.

...h were greatly astonished at the officers' ap...ance, and the elder Johnson made some little ... of resistance, but he was soon quieted.

...the dies, plates, and chemical apparatus used ...e counterfeiting process, was taken by the off...who also found bills on the Pequonnock Bank—... of them partially altered, to the amount of ...

The prisoners were then escorted to the Chief's ...ce in this City, but were afterwards sent back to ...ersey City for trial.

AN IRISH MORMON.

The man, Thomas McGrath, whose arrest and subsequent discharge, on an accusation of bigamy, we noticed a few days since, proves, after all, to be a real Mormon, in practice at least, if not in principle. Instead of having two wives, as at first charged, it now appears that he has as many as three. Having been rearrested, he was yesterday afternoon again committed to the Tombs. His three wives are now in town, and will confront him to-day, on his examination before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court.

His first victim was Ellen Hagarty, to whom (it is charged) he was married 15 years ago. His second was Ann Brady, who espoused him 8 years ago, and his third, Abby Hagarty, a Boston girl, whom he has had only one year.

McGreth is further accused of having been married to two women in Ireland, before coming to this country.

He was formerly a sailor. His present residence is at No. 345 Water street.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

Two sailors named James Boone and William Chambers got into a dispute with each other in Cherry-street on Thursday night, when Boone drew his knife and stabbed Chambers in the abdomen. The wounded man was conveyed to the Station-House, where he was attended to by Dr. O'DONNELL, after which he was removed to the City Hospital. His injuries are not likely to prove fatal.

Boone was arrested by Officer Coakley, of the Fourth Ward Police. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, by whom he was committed for a hearing.

FATAL RESULT.

The colored man, George Wilson, who was wounded in the abdomen by a cheese knife, while skylarking on Sunday last in a grocery store in Varick street, died of his wounds yesterday at the City Hospital.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body. The evidence elicited did not differ from the statements already published, and proved beyond question that the affair was entirely accidental. A verdict to this effect was rendered, and George Logue, (also colored,) who held the knife by which deceased was stabbed, was thereupon released from custody.

MORE STABBING.

A boy 14 years of age, named HENRY BRACKER, residing at No. 171 First avenue, was stabbed by another boy, unknown, while marching in a procession to the Tammany meeting on Thursday evening. The wound inflicted was not a serious one.

Miscellaneous.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A German, named Henry Eickelberg, residing at No. 242 Washington-street, tried to kill himself, on Thursday forenoon, while in a store in Greenwich-street, by taking a quantity of prussic acid. A physician, who was immediately called, succeeded in counteracting the effects of the poison. He was prompted to the rash act by jealousy, as his wife recently left him with the avowed intention of forsaking him for ever.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co.,
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Martyrs to Scrofula rejoice!—This subtle disease, descending from generation to generation a fearful heirloom, may be literally extirpated by this penetrating unguent. All eruptions and sores yield to its curative properties. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strend, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER, is the name of a new and very pleasant wash, propered only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No 41 Tremont-st., Boston, for removing tan, freckles, &c., and for improving and beautifying the complexion and allaying irritation. We advise our readers to use it.—For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

Black Cloth Frock Coats	$8 00
Blue Cloth Dress Coats	$8 00
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $8 00
Moire Antique Silk Vests	$3 00
Fine Cassimere Vests	$1 50

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Nothing new in theatricals except the dramatic poem, Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles," at the above comfortable and popular Theatre. It will be performed to-night for the twenty-sixth time, and with it the pantomime of "Vol-Au-Vant," and drama of "Boatmen and his Dogs."

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy will always afford immediate relief, and generally cure this distressing complaint. Persons who suffer from periodical Colds and Catarrh will receive great benefit from this remedy, if taken in season. It is for sale by C. H. RING, BRUEMAN & CLARK, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 90c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 90c. to $1a.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

A PROMINENT FEATURE.—Our friend BRADY is as conspicuous this morning in the advertising way as he is renowned in his own beautiful art. See fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

The annual encampment of the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts took place in Springfield on Tuesday, upon an Island in the Connecticut River. During Wednesday night the water rose so rapidly as to cover the Island to the depth of a foot, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the military escaped with their lives.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 21, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD ARMSTRONG BOYD to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. James F. Miller, of the ship *Flood Hyde*.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 22, GEORGE A., youngest child of Albert and Anna Maria Hall, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Frankfort-st., Sunday afternoon, (24th,) at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, of dysentery, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John H. and Elizabeth Boswell, aged 2 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 244 ...

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 22, of the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. C. F. Seaman, FRANCES WARE, widow of the late Alexander Biecker, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Trinity Church, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morn., Aug. 23, of pulmonary consumption, after a painful illness, ANTONIO BIGALLARDY, aged 26 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the New-York Hospital, No. 319 Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 24th inst.

In South Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, Mrs. ELARTA, wife of Michael McGrath, and daughter of the late Wm. Ferber, of South Wales, Erie Co., N. Y.

Mrs. McGrath contracted her disease while in the discharge of acts of kindness and sympathy to the sick and dying of her friends and neighbors. Amiable and kind in all her relations in life, and for many years a devoted Christian, she has left a large family circle and many friends to mourn her departure from earth. M.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 21, of a lingering illness, ELIZABETH RETUVEN, widow of the late Capt. John Barker, aged 87 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 196 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, Aug. 22, WILLIAM W. BERWSTER, aged 42.

Funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church, South 9th st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Brookville, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 22, aged 6 months and 12 days, the only son of Daniel D. and Marguerita P. Remsen.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. H. Remsen, Brookville, L. I. Cars will leave South Ferry at 9 o'clock A. M. for Hicksville, where conveyances will be in attendance.

At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Aug. 21, BRIDGET, eldest daughter of Hugh O'Donoghue, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 131 Warren-st. His remains will be taken to Breakness, N. J., for interment.

At Flushing, L. I., on Friday morning, Aug. 22, ELIZABETH L. TITUS, relict of the late Silas Titus, in the 93d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Silas Hicks, at Flushing, L. I., on first day, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Springfield, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 22, Mrs. Mary BRIANT, widow of Simeon Briant, in the 91st year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended a the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, on Sunday next, the 24th inst. at 3 P. M.

At Bristol, Pa., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, ALICE, infant daughter and only child of Allan Lee and Carrie P. Bassett, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 18 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 23

$5,000	India 6 State 6s	93¼	650
50,000	Virginia 6s	b3 93¼	700
16,000	do	93	600
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	b3 92	400
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '75-'76	107	100
5,000	Erie R. 2d mt bs.	99¼	400
5,000	E. R. 3d mt bs. '63	99	100
10,000	Ill. C. R. bs.	s4m 91	600
5,000	do	c 91¼	200
105	Ill. Cen. Rights	114	100
4,000	Ill. Fr. bs. w. pr. '6		5
	b Bank of Com		
5	Metropolitan Bank	108	
7	Continental Bank	107½	
50	Park Bank	96½	
5	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	33	
76	Penn. Coal Comp'y.	94¼	100
100	Cht. & Rock I. R.	c 92	450
368	New-York Cen. R. R.	88	400
50	do	s30 86¾	1350
100	do	s60 85¾	100
10	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	85¾	20
300	Cleve'd & Pitts'g R.	57¾	
100	Illinois City L'd Co	5¾	100
100	do	b60 6	

650	Erie Railroad	c 59½	
200	do	b60 59¾	
600	do	s30 59¾	
400	do	s10 59¾	
100	do	s15 59¾	
400	do	b10 59¾	
100	do	b30 59¾	
600	do	59¾	
200	do	s60 59¾	
100	do	s30 59¾	
	Eighth-av. R.	102	
	Reading Rd.	b60 86¼	
	do	s3 88	
	do	s90 85¾	
	do	s50 86¾	
	do	s4m 84¾	
100	do	b30 86¼	
450	Clev. & Tol. R.	73¾	
400	do	b60 74	
1350	do	73¾	
100	do	s30 73¾	
20	Michigan Central R.	92	
	do	b60 90½	
100	do	s4m 90	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	200
5,000	do	85¾	30
200	Nics. Transit Co.	7¾	300
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	20	100
100	D. & Hud. C. Co.	b90 119¾	100
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 95¾	100
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 86	250
710	Mich. Central R. R.	91	300
50	Panama R. R.	b30 94	300
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 29¾	200
150	do	b60 29¾	200
100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	b30 89	400
150	do	89	30
200	do	89¼	100
650	do	s3 89¾	50
200	do	90	50
7	Gal. & Chic R. R.	107¾	350
10	Mil. & La Crosse R.	67¾	350

Erie Railroad	b60	59	
do		59¾	
do	b3	59¾	
do	b5	59¾	
do	b30	60	
do	b5	59¾	
do	s60	59¾	
do	b10	60	
do		60	
do	b50	60½	
do	b6m	61¾	
do	b60	60¾	
do		59¾	
Clev. & Tol. R.	b60	74¼	
do		73¾	
do		74	
Reading R. R.	b60	86¾	
do		86¼	

FRIDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange closed remarkably strong this afternoon, particularly on Erie and the two Michigan Road shares. Erie was done in the Street at 60¾ ₱ cent., a rise of 1¾ ₱ cent. from the opening price of Thursday. Southern Michigan shares brought 90 ₱ cent., which is an advance of 2½ ₱ cent. on the lowest sales of the week. For Central Michigan 91 ₱ cent. was paid. Cleveland and Toledo advanced to 74 ₱ cent., and Illinois Central Bonds to 91½ cash, 92 buyer 60 days. New-York Central was done at 86, seller 30 days, and 86¼@86¾, the closing cash quotation. The principal business of the day was in Erie, about seven thousand shares, though the stiffness in this stock caused, in a good degree, a very general firmness on the Road list. The Money wants of the Stock Brokers appear to have fallen off this week, denoting less pressure of Stocks on the market, and as remarked yesterday, in some cases—and we would instance New-York Central, Erie and Reading—the Stock for immediate delivery is quite as scarce as Money itself, and this is by no means superabnndant. The effect of this state of things is to create additional outside confidence in the position of the leading Railway Securities. The State list was steady. The demand from the West, for banking purposes, is running this week on Virginias; sales of $50,000 to-day at 93¼; Missouris are a fraction lower then last week; Tennessees, 92 ₱ cent.

The demand for Money at the Bank continues active from the importers and grocery trade, and the incoming payments for August being light, some of the large Banks are unable to accommodate the offerings. The rates at the Discount Brokers keep up to 8@9 for prime, and 10@12 for fair paper, with a less pressing supply of strictly first-class names this week. As remarked above, the inquiry for money on loan at call has fallen off, and the Stock Brokers are comparatively easy.

The Exchange market for the Havre steamer *Arago*, sailing to-morrow, closed tamely. There was a moderate trade demand for francs at 5.16¼@5.15. The importers have made themselves poor for the moment by the heavy payment of duties and the backwardness of their Fall sales, as compared with the heavy entries. This is especially the case with the Dry Goods people, whose importations of Woolens and Silks are considerably in advance of the disposition of the jobbers, either City or country, to make purchases, although a liberal business is doing compared with last season. Of course there is likely to be some disappointment and a large amount of goods, a little later in the season, thrown into the auction rooms. A similar state of things obtains in the Sugar trade, most of the regular Grocers and Refiners being opposed to the combination to keep up the advanced prices on the heavy stock known to be in the City. The consequence is an extra pressure on the discount market to carry out, if possible, the speculation. The market for Sterling is 109¾@109¾. Not much done for this packet. The Specie shipment, at present, looks like $250,000, mostly in Gold bars. The Sub-Treasury disbursement is again in advance of the receipts: for all accounts $281,954, against $148,209 received. The following are the particulars:

Paid on Treasury account	$76,718
Received on Treasury account	148,209
Balance on Treasury account	10,156,895
Paid for Assay Office	128,748
Paid on Disbursing Checks	86,498

The Dry Goods Import for the week is quite heavy, being $3,236,526, against $2,012,931 the corresponding week last year. Woolens and Silks form the largest items in the return. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N ENTRD.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,460	$1,088,063	568	$259,559	371	$96,536
Man. of Cotton	2,195	425,692	316	49,966	170	33,750
Man. of Silk	1,298	929,633	36	18,968	83	17,907
Man. of Flax	1,351	277,715	274	53,336	43	12,217
Miscellaneous	648	231,612	12	3,399	33	10,368
Total	7,950	$2,952,415	1,206	$384,108	696	$170,778
		384,108				2,952,415
Total entered		$3,336,526	Total market'd			$3,123,193

A reported break in the Erie Canal, and light receipts from the interior, favorably affected the market for Breadstuffs to-day, and desirable lots, both of Flour and Grain, were in good demand, mainly for home use, at slightly improved and strengthening prices. Cotton attracted more attention, and was a shade firmer. There was increased activity in Groceries, but prices thereof were somewhat unsettled. Linseed Oil was vigorously sought after, at still higher rates. Pork declined considerably, and was more freely dealt in at the reduced figures. Other articles exhibited no very important alteration. Freights were doing better.

The Washington *Star* says of the California War Bonds appropriation:

"Mr. DENVER, of California, succeeded in bringing about the legislation era the late session terminated necessary to enable the Commissioners of the State of California and the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to pay off what are known as the California War Bonds. It has been provided in the legislation to which we refer above, that no interest is to be paid for any period subsequent to the act of February, 1853, making the original appropriation for the liquidation of the bonds. We hear that already the process of paying off these bonds has been commenced."

TOLTEC COPPER COMPANY—LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cash—In Treasurer's hands this day	$1,721 49
On hand at the mine	422 88
	$2,144 37
Assessments—Amount due and unpaid	1,461 50
Supplies—On hand at mine estimated	11,000 00
Copper—Value of 32 tons received	
Mining Advance on same, estimated	$5,000 00
On hand at mine, July 1, 9 tons, estimated at $400	3,600 00
	$8,600 00
Balance of liabilities above assets	14 794 13
Total	$38,000 00
Mine Account—Amount due employes, July 1, estimated at	$8,000 00
Amount of outstanding drafts, notified but not presented, say	5,000 00
	$13,000 00
Notes Payable—Treasurer's notes outstanding	25,000 00
Total	$38,000 00

An assessment of $1 per share, amounting in all to $20,000, has been called in, payable on the 18th inst. The Directors expect that this sum will be ample to conduct the work until the close of navigation, by which time they hope the a decidedly better aspect will be given to the enterprise.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited supply and tolerably good request, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 75@$6 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,500 hhls. American yellow found purchasers at 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are rather quiet at old figures.

COFFEE—Privately, only a very limited business has been transacted at our quotations. Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. By auction, sales transpired of about 6,300 pkgs. Java at 14c. ₱ lb; and 9,222 bags Rio at 9¾c @11¾c., mostly at from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. The sale of Java was least satisfactory, the prices realized being under what importers anticipated. Only a little more than half the offering of this kind was disposed of, as the owners wanted higher rates. The sale of Rio was much more gratifying. The prices obtained indicated a partial improvement, and for all desirable lots the competition was extremely brisk. The trade were the principal purchasers. Speculators were indisposed to go as high as regular dealers.

COPPER—Is in moderate request, at former rates.

COTTON—Is in better demand, at strengthening prices, the sales having amounted to about 1,000 bales, at 11¾c. for Upland middling, 11¾c.@11¾c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other descriptions ₱ lb.

FISH—The general demand is tame, but prices of most kinds are without particular alteration.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With continued light receipts, a reported break in the Erie Canal, and the prevalence of a good inquiry, chiefly for home use, the market for State and Western Flour is pretty brisk and is decidedly firmer. The sales since our last reach about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed report:

Superfine No. 2	$5 30@ 5 90
Ordinary State	5 90@ 6 00
Straight State	6 00@ 6 10
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@ 6 45
Common to Good Michigan	5 55@ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ 6 15
Fancy Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is improving, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 600 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6@$7 80 ₱ bbl. Southern is also doing better. The sales since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slack request, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) of about 2,500 boxes French Lemons at $3 37½@$3 50, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and a shade dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 51,000 bushels, including very inferior to ordinary Canadian White at $1 10@$1 40; choice Western White (new) at $1 66; inferior to choice do. Red, at $1 15@$1 56; Primo to Choice Southern White, at $1 62@$1 66; and fair Southern Red at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand; good to Prime Old is worth 85c. @86½c.; New sells at 86c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@45½c. for Canadian; 44c.@47c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey, and 36c.@4c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is briskly inquired for, at rising prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 63,000 bushels, at 56c. @61c. for unsound, heated and damp; 62c.@64c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c @66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 66c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The reduced supply and the high claims of factors prevent an active trade. Prices, however, are well supported, and any existing advantage, owners possess.

HOPS—Can still be purchased at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.; but they continue in very slack request.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before quoted. 50 tons Scotch Pig were sold at $31@$31 50 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate supply and good request at $1 31½@$1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is in pretty fair demand at previously quoted figures.

LEATHER—Continues active and buoyant, with only a comparatively moderate supply available.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at 55c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still inactive, and rather languid. New-Orleans, 54c @56c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@42c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are in good demand at full rates. Spirits Turpentine is dull and now quoted at 40c.@41c. for large, and 42c.@43c. for small lots, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are still unchanged. Linseed is in lively request, and now worth $1@$1 06 ₱ gallon, but there is not much of it obtainable at these rates. Importers are out of stock, and jobbers sell what they have to dispose of only on their own terms. Lard Oil is quiet at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plentier and cheaper. Sales having transpired since our last of about 1,300 bbls., in lots, closing at $19 25@$19 37½ for Mess; $17 87½@$18 for Prime, per bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. fair to Prime, at 13¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 920 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were only 75 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in pretty good demand, and is held with increased firmness.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile disposed of at about 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather more sought after, but at ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. off previous figures. The sales since our last reach about 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1539. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ARABIA.

Perilous Passage of the Arabia from Boston to Halifax.

Incidents of the Voyage.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

I am glad to tread once more upon dry land, even though it be this dismal land of the fogs and the blue noses. I left Boston in the Cunard steamship *Arabia* on Wednesday, the 13th inst. In a contemptible little steam-tug, we were politely toted down Boston Harbor and out into Boston Bay, where our ship lay in waiting. The agent who sold tickets informed us that the ship was "lying in the stream." But he was only lying about the stream, for the ship was lying outside of Boston Light, fifteen miles from her dock! Here we were unceremoniously tumbled ont of the tug into the ship, in company with the Royal mails and a royal confusion of passengers' luggage.

At half-past one o'clock we were under way. The sky was clear and a breeze came in fresh from the salt Southeast. We hoisted our jib, set the courses, topsails, topgallantsails, and trysails, fore and aft, and braced up sharp, bowled along merrily, heading East by North, for Halifax. It was a beautiful day, and ladies and gentlemen promenaded the saloon deck and the spar deck bravely. We watched the outline of Cape Ann as it faded into the blue West. We followed the sea gulls that skimmed about the path of our ship. We passed fishermen at anchor, hauling up cod and haddock for the solid Bostonians. We spied a whale spouting away to windward, and at four o'clock we sat down to dinner.

The ship ran her E. by N. course, close-hauled, making ten and eleven knots, all through the moonlit night. But when I came on deck at six o'clock on Thursday morning, the wind had gone down. The sails were hanging in the clewlines, a thick fog was resting on the water, and the ship was steaming ten knots, heading east by south, and blowing her steam-whistle every two minutes. Eight o'clock is the breakfast hour, and most of the passengers were on deck in readiness for this important prelude to the day. Captain STONE was [illegible] the weather paddle-box, and Capt. [illegible] was near by, when, at [illegible] past eight, the ship, running [illegible] speed through the mist, struck violently [illegible] sunken rock! She recoiled a moment, then, [illegible] onward by her great momentum and by the [illegible] of the flood-tide, struck again, rose up and [illegible] over the rock with terrible blows, and [illegible] still in seven fathoms of water! All this occupied in less than two minntes. At the first shock Capt. STONE ordered the bslm hard-a-port, and [illegible] to stop the engines. The lead was thrown, [illegible] the first time since we left Boston,) and seven [illegible] was reported. The engines were started, the [illegible] heading off south-southwest, and eleven fathoms reported from both paddle-boxes. The ship [illegible] under slow steam S. S. W., the [illegible] going, and the shoal water de-

[illegible] on this course about three hours, making an offing of twelve miles. The ship was then brought up to the South, and at twelve o'clock she was headed east-south-east, going about five knots, thick fog, the deep-sea lead giving thirty-five fathoms. At one o'clock P. M. steering the same course, at the same speed, the deep-sea lead gave fifty-five fathoms, with a pebbled bottom. Along the afternoon we steamed half-speed, our course gradually veering up to east. At four o'clock P. M. our course was east-north-east, going seven knots by log, and at six o'clock P. M., east-north-east, going nine and a half knots by log, running, as we supposed, along the coast of Nova Scotia; the wind light from the westward, and a thick fog. We held this course all Thursday night, going slow, and stopping the engines every hour to sound.

CONSTERNATION OF THE PASSENGERS.

When the ship struck the greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, who perceived in an instant their danger. Those who were yet in their berths rushed up in undress, breathless with alarm. The firemen and the watch below scrambled on deck, believing that the ship was going down. The ladies, on deck, were, at first, almost frantic; some of them sank npon the settees and nearly swooned away. We believed, for a moment, that we must take to the boats, and many of the passengers hurried below to get clothing and blankets for their wives and children. Indeed, every one on board was, for the instant, struck with terror. Pictures of all the shipwrecks and disasters at sea, that we had ever heard of, stared at us ont of the mist, and suggested for us the experience of similar horrors! I looked over the taffrail, as the ship tore herself off from the reef, and saw long splinters of oak, and large pieces of oak timber, with masses of kelp and sea-weed, leap up into the ship's wake and float off into the mist! I knew it was the ship's keel, crushed off by the rocks!

THE LEAK.

Water was immediately reported coming into the fore-pit, but the passengers knew nothing about it, save those who, like myself, were on the alert to know, from personal observation, what was the condition of the ship. The officers refused to make any communication to the passengers who interrogated them. Capt. STONE said not a word. I admired his coolness, but I despised his unnecessary and insolent silence to those who had a right to know their condition, and what their prospects. The second and fourth officers of the the ship were particularly impudent to the ladies or gentlemen who ventured to make a brief inquiry of them. I write these fellows down as the coarsest and most ill-bred officials that I ever saw npon a quarter-deck.

ATTEMPTS TO STOP THE LEAK.

A tackle was immediately rigged over the fore hatch, and a gang of men went down to break out the provision casks, cargo, cordage, and spare paddle-floats which were stowed in the fore pit, and over which the water was rising. It took nearly three hours to get this stuff up on to the lower deck. When the pit was cleared of stowage, the carpenters went down and opened the ceiling inside the box, and found water spirting through in small streams all about the cutwater. But there was no way of ascertaining the full extent or nature of the damage which the ship had received. It was evident, however, that the *Arabia* had sustained a blow which, under less favorable circumstances, she could not have survived an instant. By 12 o'clock the water had risen about four feet in the fore pit. There are no pumps forward of the engines, in the *Arabia*, and the water coming in at the bow must be let, through sluices under the forward coal-bunkers, into the engine-room, before the pumps can get hold of it. This seems to me to be a very bad arrangement in a ship three hundred feet long!

The passengers were kept in a state of anxiety, until they saw the water decreasing in the fore pit, by communicating it to the donkey pumps amidships. And when they found by their own observation that the pumps had the master of the leak, they were gradually quieted, and longed for land, as they again lit their cigars on deck, or renewed their reading or sewing in the saloon. That night, however, there was but little sleep enjoyed aboard the *Arabia*.

THE RATS.

Anxiety drove away sleep; but the rats seemed alarmed and anxious also. The water had driven them all off, and with most lugubrious tones the haunted the state rooms in the after cabin, scampering over the berths and the baggage, terrifying the children, frightening the ladies and making the doleful night hideous by their distressing cries. It was a significant omen.

SUNSHINE.

On Friday morning at eight o'clock the damp and dismal fog which had encurtained our wandering path, lifted; and we were rejoiced to look across the blue expanse of water on which the sun was shining. The ship was headed North, and we run in for land which we made about nine o'clock, and soon after we were moored alongside the wharf at Halifax.

THE BLONDE ROCK.

The reef on which we struck is, according to our best reckoning, the Blonde Rock, lying abont three miles to the sonthward of the Seal Islands, which are to the sonthward and eastward of Cape Sable. It was npon this rock that the beautiful packet ship *Staffordshire*, Captain RICHARDSON, was wrecked in the Winter of 1853, and some four hundred lives lost, coming from Liverpool to Boston. A few milee to the north west, on the inside of the Seal Islands, the Cunard steamship *Columbia* was wrecked several years ago. It is a dangerous vicinity, and a careful shipmaster will always give it a wide berth. It is well enongh to inquire, how the *Arabia* came there? Every passenger has asked this qnestion, and every one has his answer. Some said that our position was owing to champaign and a sleepy watch the night before. Bnt this I am entirely unwilling to credit. Some said it was a local attraction in the binnacle. What attraction there might have been in the binnacle, I cannot say. Bnt I can say that there was no local attraction of any degree ontside the binnacle, in the person of the officer who stood watch over it. Strong currents, and an insensible leeway made by the press of canvas we carried the day before, doubtless had something to do with it. But all these influences should have entered into the reckoning of the navigator who laid the conrse of the ship. For myself, I cannot escape the conviction that the *Arabia* was driven over tbat reef in consequence of *the gross carelessness of those having the ship in charge*. I consider tbat we escaped total wreck by a bsir's breadtb. There were abont sixteen feet of water on the rock when we struck, and our ship drew tweney-one feet. Had we struck on slow speed, the ship would probably have stnck fast, and broken in two. By onr momentum and by the aid of a strong flood tide, we litsrally plowed over and across the rock into deep water!

THE SURVEY.

As soon as we were moored in Halifax, a message was sent to Rear-Admiral FANSHAWE, of H. M. ship *Boscawen*, lying in port, who came on board with Mr. CUNARD. The Admiral pulled on his long rubber boots, and poked down into the fere pit, where the water was over the keelson. Captain STONE and the Admiral's carpenter did the same. The passengers were anxious to know what was to be done. Was the ship going to England? or would another take her place for the voyage? or should they wait here until she was repaired? Mr. CUNARD told them to wait until Saturday, the next day, when a survey would be completed, and the result should be communicated and explained to them. The passengers, therefore, remained on board, waiting the result of the survey. In the meantime, cbain pumps were rigged down the fore-hatch. The coal in the forward bunkers was moved aside, under the boilers, and a free passage for the water made into the engine-room, where the steam pumps could get hold of it. A diver went down ontside and stuffed oakum and tallow into the leaks. The fore peak was shored off, and enormone quantities of cotton and oakum battened into the head of the ship inside. All these things were done during the day and night of Friday. The passengers spent the time on deck watching the work, but venturing no question to the insolent officials.

AN ILL OMEN.

In the evening the round full moon arose, and on the quarter-deck we gathered and sang songs of home, even till the "wee small hours ayant the twal." There as we watched the sea and the shore, as we sang and talked away the time, one of us discovered, by the moonlight, something creeping along one of the hawsers, which was made fast to the wharf from the after part of the ship. It was a rat! We watched him until he jumped into the shadows on the wharf. Then another followed him over the hawser, and another, until it seemed that all the rats in the ship were going ashore. We hoped they were; but we remembered the proverb that "rats desert a sinking ship,"—and were dumb! Is this a sinking ship? We'll know to-morrow.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY.

Saturday morning tbe work of the divers and carpenters was continued. About 12½ o'clock Mr. CUNARD assembled the passengers in the saloon, and read what purported to be a statement of tbe snrvey. *But it was not signed by the Admiral.* The gist of this statement was that the ship was badly damaged and must go into a dock. There is no dock in Halifax. She must therefore go to England. We have patched her up as well as we can, and think she will go over safely, though she is now lesking eighteen tons of water an hour. Those passengers who wish to go on, can go on, and those who wish to stay can stay. They can receive their passage money back, from this port to England, or they can have rooms in the *Canada*. We give you one hour to decide what yon will do, as the ship will sail for England at 2 o'clock!

This was quite unexpected. The passengers were more perplexed than ever. Those who had business engagements to meet were anxious to go on, if the ship was seaworthy. Those bonnd on pleasure, with their wives and children, would go and suffer some discomfort, if the ship was seaworthy, rather than rot two weeks in Halifax, and on their own expense. Mr. CUNARD had not pronounced tbe ship seaworthy, and yet be was going to send ber to sea immediately! Some of tbe passengers took their luggage ashore, and then brought it on board again. They wanted honest and reliable advice.

A Boston gentleman with his family, at last determined to leave the ship, tben others followed, as fast as they could get their luggage out. This they had to do themselves, going down into the hold and shouldering their own trunks, for they got very little sympathy from the officers of the ship, and as little help. Two o'clock arrived very soon. Some 35 to 40 passengers had now escaped from the ship. When the plank was hauled ashore and the ship cast off her lines, taking away some who desired but had lost the opportunity to escape to the dry land. "You should have made up your minds before," said Capt. STONE; "it's too late now—the ship is off for England!"

And so she sailed—a leaky ship with a precious freight. May our Heavenly Father give the winds and the waves charge concerning her, that they take her safely over the hazardous sea!

The first officer of the ship told a gentleman who had come ashore with his family that he had done right—that the ship was not fit to go to sea, and if he had a wife and child here they should not go on in her! That was an honest opinion; but that officer will, doubtless, be discharged from the service, for his remark reached Capt. STONE'S ear.

It is the general opinion here with shipmasters and insurance men, with whom I have conversed, that the *Arabia* sailed unseaworthy; and that she never should have been sent off in ths condition in which she sailed.

HALIFAX.

It is dreadful dull in this one-horse town. Nothing to be seen but fogs and blue noses, and nothing to be done but look at them. There are now sixteen of us here, at a miserable hotel, the best in the place, called the "Waverley." We do our best to entertain one another; reflecting, all the while, that we are running up a heavy bill, which we must pay ont of our own pockets. When the *Pacific*, of Collins' line, touched on Tuskar, she put back to Liverpool, and went into dock, (altbough she might have gone safely on her voyage,) and the passengers had the offer of a passage by any other boat, or of waiting in Liverpool a few days for the ebip to repair, at the expenee of ths Company. That wss a noble American generosity. The passengers waited for the ship, and became fast friends of the line. Mr. CUNARD might profit by this example!

We have written a few songs here, commemorative of our misfortunes, which we sing every day. I will close my long letter with one of the songs, which we sing to the camp-meeting air, "A few days:"

I.

I've written out a little song,
Of a few days, a few days,
I shall not make it very long,
For wa are going home;
Of a trip wa've made from Boston town
In a few days, a few days,
When we all came naar going down
Instead of going home.
Chorus—Oh! It ie right over yonder,
A few days, a few days,
Oh! It ie right over yonder,
That we are going home.

II.

We started on a pleasant day,
For a few days, a few days,
And went qnite smoothly on our way.
As we were going home.
We soon got off on the sea slone,
For a few days, a few days,
But felt quite safe with Cantain STONE,
For we were going home.
Chorus.

III.

But soon a fearful fog began,
For a few days, a few days,
And on a rock fell speed we ran
As we were going home;
We ran upon a solid rock,
For a few days, a few days,
And took what FRANKEN calls a "shock,"
That sent us nearly home.
Chorus.

IV.

The sea was smooth and the tide was high,
For a few daye, a few days;
Or we'd have laid there high and dry,
And never seen our home;
But we changed our conrse and cut it short,
For a few days, a few days,
And drifted into the naarest port
Instead of drifting home.
Chorus.

V.

The passengers were afraid to go,
For a few days, a few days;
The first man off was Mr. Snow,
And he was going home;
GOWAN was brave, and so went on,
For a few days, a few days,
Resolved to die with Captain STONE,
Or see him safely home.
Chorus.

VI.

But wa wonld stay on board no more,
For a few days, a few days,
So we took our trunks and came ashore,
Instead of going home.
And here we laugh at FRANKEN'S rhymes,
For a few days, a few days,
Which we'll see printed in the TIMES
When KAVANAGH gets home.
Chorus.

VII.

This chiel's among us taking notes,
For a few days, a few days;
About a steamer that scarcely floats,
And never'll take you home.
He knows about that great "survey,"
In a few days, a few days;
The extra boats and ths "pump away,"
When we were going home.
Chorus.

VIII.

Thank God we've kept the ladies here,
For a few daye, a few daye;
Our wives and friends and children dear,
While we are going home.
Then one and all your glaeses fill,
For a few days, a few days:
And drink their benith with a hearty will,
For we are going home.
Chorus.

IX.

Now if you'd make a pleasant trip,
For a few days, a few deye,
And go to sea in a leaky ship,
When you are going home,
Why, take tha old *Ara-bi-a*,
For a few days, a few days,
But we will wait for the *Canada*
To take us safely home!
Chorus.

As you see, we are waiting here for the *Canada*, which sails from Boston on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and shall be glad to get ont of this dismal place, even in a Cunard ship. KAVANAGH.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Pro-Slavery Version of Recent Events—Assembling of Armed Men at Lexington, Mo.—Preparations for a Fresh Raid—The Rescue of Robinson, and the Alleged Capture of Lecompton by the Free-State Men—Appeals for Aid from Atchison and Stringfellow, &c., &c.

THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY MAKING READY FOR WAR—CALL FOR A MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

To the Citizens of Lafayette County:

It becomes our psinful duty to inform yon that civil war has egain commenced in Kansas. Four hundred Abolitionist under LANE have actually come into tha Territory and commenced a war of extermination upon the Pro-Slavery settlers.

On the 7th of August the notorious BROWN, with a party of three hundred Abolitionists, made an attack npon a colony of Georgians, numbering about two hundred and twenty-five souls, one hundred and seventy-five of whom were women, children, and slavee. Their houees were hurned to the ground, all their property etolen; horses, cattle, clothing, money, provisions, all taken away from them, and their plows burned to ashes. This colony came from Georgia, to settle peaceably in Kansas, and were quietly cultivating the soil and disturbing ne one. They did not even have arms for defence. They are now driven from the Territory, with nothing left but the clothes on their backs; indeed, they even took the boots off the men's feet and put them on their own. Capt. COOK, who has ths charge of tbe colony, is now hsre asking for srms and msn to aid his colony to settle again in tbe Territory.

Auguet 12, at night, three hnndred Abolitionists under this same BROWN, attacked the town of Franklin, robbed, plundered and burnt the place, took all the arms in the town, broke open and destroyed tha Post-Office—carried away the old cannon "Sacramento," which our Missouri boys so gallantly captured in Mexico, and now are turning its month against our friends in Kansas. Six men were killed, and Mrs. CHANE was knocked down by an Abolitionist.

The same day a Mr. WILLIAMS, a settler near St. Bernard, was shot by an Abolitionist who sneaked npon him, while he was quietly mauling rails npon his claim.

August 13—About fifty Abolitionists attacked the house of Mr. WHITE, in Lykins County, robbed him of everything, and drove him into Missouri. He is a Free State man but sustains the laws of the Territory.

August 15—BROWN, with four hundred Abolitionists, mostly LANE'S men, mounted and armed, attacked Treadwell's settlement, in Douglas County, numbering about thirty men.

They pointed the old cannon, "Sacramento," towards the colony and surrounded them. They being so largely overpowered, attempted to escape; bnt as they were on foot it is feared they have all been taken and murdered.

It is now feared that the next move will be made upon Lecompton, to rescue the prisoners, ROBINSON and others, who are held there for treason.

Letters from W. H. RUSSELL, at Westport, say that expresses are arriving hourly, giving information of the progress of the Abolition traitors; and that from every quarter they hear of murders, outrages, plunders, and cruelties committed by the vile Abolition Party in Kansas.

The foregoing information can be relied on. It comes to us from W. H. RUSSELL, D. R. ATCHISON, A. G. BOONE, B. F. STRINGFELLOW, and THOMAS HINKLE, men whom you all know, and on whose statements you can rely. They say to us "we give you no mere rumors, but a simple statement of facts. We say to you that war, *organized, matured, settled war* is now waged upon us by the Abolitionists, and we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, and to be themselves driven from their homes, to *rally instantly to the rescue.*"

Now men of Lafayette what will you do? will you stand still and see ths enemy approach step by step, until he stands npon your door sill and finds you unarmed, or will you go out to meet him, and drive him from your soil.

We have stood still long enough. The time hae come when we *must do something* to protect our firesides. Tha enemy is advancing upon us—the next breath from Kansas may bring to our ears the death shrieks of our fathers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, neighbors and friends who went there to find a home, but have been butchered by the Abolitionists; they call now for help and protection. Will you give it to them? or will you desert them?

Now is the time for ACTION. *We must have men to go to the Territory immediately, or all will be lost.* The intention of the Abolitionists is to drive us from the Territory and carry the next election and get possession of the reins of government. This we *must not submit to.* If we do *Kansas is lost to the South forever*—and our slaves in nppor Missouri will be useless to us—and our homes must be given up to the Abolition enemy.

Come then to the rescue! Up men of Lafayette!

Meet at Lexington, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, Aug. 20. BRING YOUR HORSES WITH YOU, YOUR GUNS AND YOUR CLOTHING—all ready to go on to Kansas. Let every man who can possibly leave home, go now to save the lives of our friends. Let those who cannot go, hitch np their wagons, and throw in a few provisions, and get more as they come along by their neigbbors, and bring it to Lexington on Wednesday. We must go *immediately*; there is no time to spare, *and no one must hold back.* Let all do a little, and the job will be light. We want two hundred to three hundred men from this county. Jackson, Johnson, Platte, Cley, Ray, Saline, Carroll and other Counties are now acting in this matter. All of them will send up a company of men, and there will be a concert of action. NEW SANTA FE, Jackson County, will be the place of rendezvous for the whole crowd, and our motto this time will be "no quarter." Come up, then, on Wednesday, and let us have concert of action. Let no one stay away; we *need the old men to advise*, the young men to *execute.* We confidently look for eight hundred to a thousand citizens to be present.

This is the decisive moment; if we fail to act now, it will be too late to do so after the Abolitionists have full possession of the country. For your own sakes, for the sakes of your wives, your children, your firesides, your homes—come up, and let us act in this matter decidedly, and put an end to Abolitionism in Kansas. Their motto is "no quarter to Pro-Slavery men."

Capt. BUFORD'S company are notified to meet in Lexington, on Wednesday, Aug. 20.

S. L. SAWYER,	EDWARD WINSOR,
STREET HALL,	WM. P. WALTON,
G. W. REMICK,	MARTIN SLAUGHTER,
T. M. EWING,	WM. LINNICK,
W. E. BRIGG,	NATHAN COBDER,
H. M. BLEDSOE, Jr.,	OLIVER ANDERSON.

APPEAL FROM ATCHISON AND STRINGFELLOW.

LANE'S MEN HAVE ARRIVED!—CIVIL WAR IS BEGUN.

On the 7th inst., BROWN, the notorious assassin and robber, with a party of about three hundred Abolitionists, attacked and drove into Missouri, COOK, and a colony of Georgians which had settled near Ossawatomie. This colony was unarmed, and numbered in all, men, women, children and slaves, about two hundred! Their houses were burned, all their property (evan to the clothes of the children) taksn or destroyed.

On the 13th inst., a party, numbering some fifty, attacked the house of Mr. WHITE, in Lykins County, and drove him into Missouri, robbing him of everything. He is a Free-State man, but sustains the laws, and was attacked for attempting to procure the arrest of the murderers of WILLIAMSON.

On the 12th inst. 300 Abolitionists under BROWN, many of them LANE'S men, attacked a house occupied by the Pro-Slavery men in Franklin. Our friends numbering but 16, made a gallant fight, until their house was set on fire. The Abolitionists took the cannon which had been left at that place, all the Territorial arms that were deposited there, and broke open and robbed the Post-Office.

On the 15th inst., they proceeded to attack Treadwell's settlement, in Douglas County, numbering about 30 men. The Abolitionists numbered about 400 men, under the command of BROWN and WALKER, well mounted and armed.

They planted the cannon which had been taken at Franklin, and attempted to surround TEEADWELL'S party. The latter, overpowered and scarce of ammunition, attempted to escape. But as they were on foot we fear that most of them have fallen. Our friends are constantly coming in robbed and plundered.

Hourly expresses arrive announcing the progress of the traitors. We have not time to give further details. We give these that you may see that it is no outbreak, but an organized campaign.

We believe that ere this Lecompton is taken. In ten days not one Pro Slavery settler will be left on the south eida of Kansas River, unless instant aid be given them.

Our friends on the north side, scattered and unprepared, will then be exterminated and expelled.

We give you no more rumors but a simple statement of undoubted facts. We say to you that war, organized, matured, is now being waged by the Abolitionists; and we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, to be themselves driven from their homes, to rally instantly to the rescue!

The Abolitionists proclaim that "no quarter will be given!" "Every Pro-Slavery man must be exterminated!" What will be your reply?

D. R. ATCHISON,
W. H. RUSSELL,
A. G. BOONE,
B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

WESTPORT, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

PRO-SLAVERY VERSION OF RECENT EVENTS.

We take the following choice *morceaux* from the Leavenworth *Journal* of the 17th inst. Our readers of course understand that the statements here made must be taken with every allowance for the writer's vivid imagination. We qnote:

"Citizens! to Arms!! Our Country is invaded! and hired minions are massacreing our people in all parts! No quarter is given! Neither age or sex is exempt from the merciless savages who are laying waste our Territory.

Expresses arrive hourly, bringing additional news of fresh outrages perpetrated by these Abolition miscreants.

Women and children are arriving hourly from the Interior. Our houees are full, and every endeavor is made to make them comfortable. Col. PAYNE has issued a call for tha assembling to-morrow (Sundey,) at 8 o'clock, of the Fourth Regiment Kaneas Militia. New Companies are being enrolled, and by to-morrow evening 500 man will be *en route* to the seat of war.

Now that the Government troops have turned TRAITORS! and COWARDS! we are forced to act for ourselves. Let us, then, be up and doing. Let there be an universal uprising of the Law and Order Party. Let no quarter be given, but let the entire Abolition horde be swept from the Territory."

We trust our patrons will excuse the scarcity of matter in this week's issue. We are compelled to put the paper to press on Sunday instead of Wednesday, as the *office en masse* leave for the seat of war immediately.

We will not be able to get a paper out the coming week, but just as soon as the *war is ended* the *Journal* will be issued regularly.

THE ATTACK ON FRANKLIN.

An express from Lecompton has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack on Franklin by LANE'S men, the sacking of the town, robbery of the mail and destruction of the Post-Office.

The attack was made on the town late in tha evening, on Tuesday, by upwards of 150 men. They attacked Judge FAIN, and shot him in the shoulder.

They next attacked the Post-Office, and after robbing it of its entire contents, and completely gutting and setting fire to the house, treated in the most dastardly manner the Postmaster and his family—Mr. CRAIN'S energies as a Justice of Peace being the cause of ths unheard-of atrocities perpetrated upon him.

After ransacking the houses, the invaders condemned them to the flames, but, after a parley, agreed to spare them, if they (the citizens) would agree to leave the Territory in 24 hours, never to return. All the arms, private and public, muskets and cannon, were taken by them. An attack upon Lecompton is hourly expected.

Now that the issue, bloody though it may be, is forced upon us, let us be up and a doing. Let no quarter be given, bnt war to the extermination of the miscreants be the motto.

Let us begin at home! Let Leavenworth be cleansed of these traitorous lepers! Let not one traitor remain to Give aid to the enemy!! Let no quarter be given!!!

FREE-STATE ATTACK ON LECOMPTON—CAPTAIN TREADWELL'S COMPANY SURROUNDED.

LATER.—*War! War!! War!!!*—An express rider has just arrived from Lecompton, which place he left last night, bringing the following news:

Lecompton, Aug. 15, 3 o'clock, P. M. Capt. TREADWELL'S company of 40 men are surrounded by 805 abolitionists, who swear that no quarter shall be given. Capt. TREADWELL'S men are in a log building, and have so far held out manfully. They managed to get a woman to carry a message to Gen. SHANNON, asking for aid. Gov. SHANNON immediately called upon the U. S. forces, who refused to aid.

The whole country is overrun by LANE'S ruffians. The express rider met 45 of LANE'S men, drilling, at his house. Six of LANE'S *spies* were captured at Lecompton, who state that their orders are to *spare none*, but to exterminate the Pro-Slavery party. On the arrival of the news of the surrounding of Capt. TREADWELL'S company at Lecompton, Col. TITUS, and *twenty men*, started to his assistance, since which time nothing has been heard.

Now that the issue has been forced upon us, let us be up and doing. Let no quarter be given, but let the laws be enforced, and drive these "Hessians" from our soil.

ATTACK ON COLONEL TITUS'S COMPANY.

Mr. RODRIGUE, Express, has just sarrived, bringing intelligance of the attack on Colonel TITUS'S honee, and the probable murder of the entire party. There were thirty men in the house, and as it was surrounded by at least four hundred, there is no possibility of the escape of a single man.

Another portion of the Abolition forces attacked the house of G. W. CLARK, Indian Agent. About two hours after the destruction of Col. TITUS' house, and while the express was leaving, the roar of the cannon was distinctly heard. *Lane is in the field.* ANDREW PRESTON, Esq., wounded; M. SISTERS, killed; Mr. CWROE, killed; editor *Southern Advocate*, killed. Lecompton is hourly expected to be attacked.

Up citizens of Kansas and come to the rescue. All the women and children of Lecompton are driven from the city and are now coming to this city. *Action! Action!! Action!!!*

PRO-SLAVERY APPEAL—RESCUE OF ROBINSON.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 12 o'clock.

To all true Pro-Slavery Men in Missouri:

Gen. CLARK, agent of the Pottawatomies, with his family, brings the news as stated by himself, herewith inclosed.

An army of LANE'S men have demolished Franklin. Six to eight hundred men strong attacked Col. TITUS near Lecompton, who had about thirty men; battered down his house with cannon, his family having just left, killed a number of his men and took him and the balance of his men prisoners.

They attacked the guard of the United States troops who had in charge ROBINSON and the other prisoners, who surrendered, *not firing a gun*, and are now in the hands of LANE'S men. It is impossible to state, in a letter, all the outrages committed by these marauders.

We have had five expresses from different parts of the Territory, since this morning, from Iowa Point to Lecompton.

They are driving all the Pro-Slavery men out of Douglass County, and destroying their property. The fugitives are arriving every hour.

We call npon our friends in Missouri, in the name of humanity, to assist us; to come to the rescue, with men, and provisions to support them. We have determined to clean the Territory, or fall in the attempt. We send expresses, to-night, to St. Joseph, Liberty, Platte City, and to Westport. To arms! at once, and come to the rescue. We are all under arms here to-night, and will be ready to-morrow.

E. C. MCCARTY, President Law and Order Party.

MORE FIGHTING.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., a party of eighteen P. S. men were surrounded by Gen. LANE'S whole army, 800 strong, and cut their way through with the loss of two men killed and ten wounded. Tha same men, about 400 or 500 abolitionists, surrounded Col. TITUS' house, having with them a piece of cannon; after an hour's defence and when most of his men were killed, TITUS surrendered. It is feared that as he was not summoned to surrender that he was executed on the spot. Gen. CLARK escaped with his family across the river before LANE'S army reached that point, and is now at Col. MCCARTY'S in this city. Gov. SHANNON and nearly all the citizens of Lecompton escaped. Lieut. WOODSON, being *forted* up in the house with his family, were taken. WOODSON is a prisoner and his house burned down.

A fight took place on tbs 14th near Ossawatomie, between 200 Abolitionists and 12 Pro-Slavery men who were *forted* up. Fourteen Abolitionists were killed, and sixteen wounded. The Abolitionists were repulsed. *Lecompton is to be destroyed to-night.*

LECOMPTON TAKEN BY THE FREE-STATE MEN.

From the Western Dispatch Extra.

From an Extra of the Leavenworth *Herald* of last night, we have received confirmation of our worst fears. We have not time for comment, but give the extract entire:

An express has just arrived here, bringing intelligence that Lecompton has been taken by LANE'S myrmidone, and that our friends are at the mercy of the armed ruffians. The attack was made this morning about the dawn of day. Our friends resisted as long as they could, but were finally overpowered by LANE'S men, who numbered 800—all armed to the teeth.

They attacked tha guard of the U. S. troops, who had in charge ROBINSON and the other prisoners, who surrendered, *not firing a gun*, and are now in the hands of LANE'S men. It is impossible to state in a letter all the outrages committed by these marauders.

The following dispatch, addressed to Col. PAYNE, of the 8th Regiment, tells a sad and dreadful tale. Is there a heart in the breast of any Law and Order man in Kansas that will not respond to the following earnest appeal? Let the cry of our friends be—To Arms!—To Arms!!

ANOTHER PATHETIC APPEAL FROM ATCHISON.

NEAR LECOMPTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER: The Abolitionists have come on us this morning about deylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. Lecompton is taken, and deserted by the women and children. LANE'S men are about 800 strong. The U. S. troops have also been whipped. Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered. We are out of powder and lead and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Sheriff JONES' house, as many as can, and will fight to the last. Will you help us?—if so, come at once. Unless we get help we will all be murdered. The foregoing is reliable.

D. R. ATCHISON, W. H. RUSSELL,
JOS. C. ANDERSON, A. G. BOON.

STILL LATER.

MONDAY MORNING, 18th, 10 o'clock.

W. H. RUSSELL, T. HINKLE, and JOS. C. ANDERSON, have just arrived from Kansas, to urge our citizens to go immediately to the rescue of our friends in Kaneas. They confirm the above, and say that things are worse than represented, and that *three hundred men must go up on Wednesday, Aug. 20.*

THE GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT KANSAS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

As we have given *verbatim* the printed accounts of disorder that have reached us from Kansas, and which proceed from the organs of the Pro-Slavery party, it is but fair that we should annex those which have reached us from the Free-State party, through gentlemen who arrived in the city yesterday. One of these informs us that, on August 9th, a military camp, consisting of some 150 Pro-Slavery men were driven off from their position, four miles from Ossawatomie.

Our informant states that the plundering of provision wagons, proceeding from Kansas City to that point, had been traced to this camp, and hence the demonstration against it. He says that Franklin, near Lawrence, was a rendezvous for some 60 or 70 Southerners, who committed trespasses npon the property of Free-State men, similar to that recorded above, and were, besides, carrying on the stealing of horees. On the 12th, these men were routed in an engagement, which resulted in the death of one Free-State man and the wounding of three. Seven Pro-Slavery men were wounded. WILLIAMS, a Missourian, who had expressed himself in favor of the Free-State Party, was shot by one MOBRIDE, a Pro-Slavery man, while the former was mauling rails. He died in a few hours after receiving the contents of the other's gnn. This took place on the 10th inst.

Mr. HOYT, a citizen of Lawrence, and peacably inclined, while riding in the neighborhood of a camp of sixty Southerners, on Washington Creek, was taken from his horse, shot six times through the body, and left dead in the road. His horse was taken. The people of Lawrence called upon the United States troops to act in the matter. As they declined, about two hundred of the Free State people marched on this camp, which retreated to Lecompton. Tha Free-State men, receiving a reinforcement, proceeded to Lecompton on the morning of the 16th. From the numerous reports of artillery heard in that direction dnring the day, it is presumed that a sanguinary engagement must have been fought at that place. Particulars unknown.

On Sunday the 17th, Leavenworth city was alive with the preparations for another incursion into the Territory. Dispatches were being sent to Liberty, Platte City, Delaware, &c., with the offer of $1 50 per day for men. The excitement was passing all bounds, and one thousand recruits were expected to arrive in the place by the morning of the 18th. Large numbers of the circular which we publish to day had been distributed through the border counties and down the river as far as Brunswick. Invading parties had been organized at Independence, Weston, Lexington, and at other places. From the extensive preparations made, it was supposed that Lawrence would be reduced to ashes this evening. We give this on the authority of a gentleman who arrived in our city yesterday from the seat of war. His narrative is a sad one indeed; well fitted to move the utmost solicitude of the true hearted and patriotic of our citizens.

Kansas Envoy in Washington.

LETTER FROM MR. ARNY TO THE PRESIDENT—REPORT UNDER OATH OF THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

The following letter has been delivered by Mr. ARNY, special messenger from the Free-State men of Kansas to Washington;

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you as Secretary of a mass convention held in McLean County, Illinois, and to transmit to you certain certificates and affidavits, in relation to outrages perpetrated by citizens of Missouri upon peaceable emigrants from our State and country, while on the Missouri River and other public highways of that State, en route to Kansas.

Since then the "National Kansas Committee," located at Chicago, Illinois, have received from the "Central Kansas Committee" at Lawrence, Kansas, official information in regard to the preparations of citizens of Missouri and other States to drive out of the Territory of Kansas, or murder "all the Free-State settlers." The facts will be found substantiated in the affidavit of ROBERT MORROW, Esq., herewith inclosed.

The Committees are fully satisfied that, unless the general Government immediately interposes to prevent the incursions and outrages contemplated by armed bands of men from Missouri and other States, who are prepared to overrun the Territory, that a civil war will be the result, which will involve the whole Northwest against the South.

It will be apparent to your Excellency that any military demonstration, such as is contemplated by citizens of Missouri and other States of the South, against Free-State citizens of the Northwest, who have left their former homes to settle peaceably in Kansas, will justify those persons, and also the States from whence they came, to resort to similar means in self-defence; and especially so if the Executive of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, should fail to adopt measures to prevent these unlawful acts.

As the Free-State citizens of Kansas deprecate civil war, and have evinced their desire for peace by their submission to robberies, and other outrages, they appeal to you to protect them; and in behalf of their Committee, whose credentials I bear, as also in behalf of the National Kansas Committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, I submit your immediate consideration of this important subject, and the interposition of your power and authority to prevent the impending civil war and its attendant horrors. With all respect, yours,

W. F. M. ARNY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON FRANKLIN.

The undersigned would hereby certify that he left the Territory of Kansas on the 15th day of August, 1856, and makes the following statement of the leading facts connected with the present state of things in that Territory, from personal knowledge of the circumstances: Since the attack upon Lawrence, May 21 last, with the exception of a few skirmishes, matters in the Territory have remained in comparative quiet. The presence of the Government troops, while it seemed to produce a check upon the designs of the Pro-Slavery men, afforded them with an opportunity to make more extensive preparations. Provisions and arms, both guns and cannon, and ammunition, have been secretly introdnced into and stored in different parts of the Territory; bands of from 50 to 200 men each, from Missouri, are fortifying themselves in a continuous line through the settled portions of the Territory, in readiness for a simultaneous descent by night upon the scattered and defenceless Free-State people. Men from South Carolina and Georgia, commonly called Buford men, remained in Kansas and erected fortifications, calling them colonies, in different parts of the Territory; the fortifications numbered some 10 or 12. There are 8 in Douglas County, 2 at Ossawatomie, one of them

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Reasons of Mr. Choate's Excuse for Voting for Buchanan.

To Hon. Rufus Choate—*Sir*: A friend, who had watched with pride and unselvlous joy your rapid and steady ascent towards the highest heaven of eloquence until yon culminated in its very zenith, a star of the first magnitude—nay, more than a star—a constellation, in which shone with equal splendor the poet, the orator and the statesman, whose delighted hearers knew not and cared not whether they were convinced by the strong logic of the orator, or fascinated and led by the divine, Orpeus-like music of the poet, which was ever its accompaniment—apples of gold in pictures of silver—the statesman of genius and manly policy, to whom senates listened bending and with bated breath—with what words shall he express his profoundest sorrow at being compelled to witness your *decline*, also, from that prond zenith—and not your decline only, bnt an impions attempt to "drag the third part of heaven" after you! Alas! alas! that such "faculty divine," worthiest to hymn eternal praise to freedom, truth and right, should be perverted and debased to the utterance of syren songs, which are not merely death, but shame to those who listen to them.

I have read, Sir, and reread, and read over again, your letter to the Maine Whig State Central Committee to see if I could find valid reasons for the astounding conclusion that—you "vote for Mr. Buchanan!" thus throwing the great weight of your example, and the ever-seductive power of your words, on the side of principles; yes, Sir, *principles*—not merely "some bad talk in a platform," or passionate *conduct from temporary* excitement, as you sophistically insinuate, but deliberately avowed principles—"*fundamental principles*"—which, nnder the "circumstances," namely, of Christianity and modern civilization, are more basely, shamelessly and impiously despotic—when stripped of a sophistry which surely the father of lies must be jealons of the inventor of—than ever emanated from Pagan or Papal Rome, or even from any Asiatic nursery of the divine right of oppression, and which, in their practical, and *natural and legitimate*, I may say *necessary* workings so far, (which is but the beginning of the end,) would make Nero blush, and Bonnia hide his diminished head.

At another time, Sir, and on another subject, I might yield myself with delicious passiveness to your method of making the worse appear the better reason; but now and here, believe me, the spell is not strong enough, the charm does not work—and I thank Heaven in the confidence that there are many others who will be unmoved, or have prudence enough to stop their ears against the fascination which would lure us to our destruction.

I would, Sir, I could persuade myself that yon are deceived, duped—excuse the wish—with the thousands of honest and honorable men who, like you, will vote for Mr. Buchanan simply because they have not like you the skill to unravel a round robin of lies. Must I be compelled to believe that in *your* opinion it is the inherent and natural right of *freemen* to make *slaves* of their neighbors, under the pretty phrase of "regulating their own domestic affairs in their own way," and that they get this right "from Almighty God?" Why did not the authors of the Nebraska bill less impiously assert that there is no God—that right and justice have nothing to do with political organizations—and that their true definition is, the exercise of the power of the strongest for ends which they may deem most *profitable to themselves*.

Can it be supposed that yon are ignorant that the true intent and meaning of the fathers of the Revolution, of the makers of the Constitntion, and of the Constitution itself, was and is a Government in *order to freedom and justice*, in the honest, manly and divine meaning of those words? or that you are not aware of the purpose of the South, deliberate, proclaimed, gloried in, as at length (by the aid of Northern allies) possible to be realized—a purpose fully approved and adopted by the Cincinnati platform, constituting, in fact, its *peculiar*, distinctive, and *essential* feature; though, by as many *folds* as inclose a mummy, of all sorts of undisputed truisms, prudently concealed from the vulgar gaze—the purpose, namely, to transform this glorious monument of the wisdom and magnanimity of their own fathers into a government *in order to Slavery and oppression*—the Slavery of one race and (what is inseparable from it) a despotism over the other which, in six months, would cost any English monarch his head—a purpose that the United States flag shall protect Slavery and carry this despotism with it wherever it floats, even in the now or *late* Free States. Do you adopt a platform which, in perfect and beautiful consistency with its essential principles, requires obedience to the enactments of the sham Legislature of Kansas, on paln of being adjudged guilty of treason—enactments the like of which your own children, if not yourself, *so far as your vote goes*, will soon be called npon to obey even in Massachusetts? Is not the aggressive purpose of Slavery sufficiently obvlous, plainly enough indicated, loudly enough proclaimed? Meantime, Freedom, so far as pertains to its embodiment in the Repnblican Party, acts wholly, and intends to act wholly and only, on the defensive. That party is simply *conservative*. It aims at the ends, *and only at the ends*, for which, *and only for which*, the Government was instituted. The rivals stand face to face, Slavery having seized what it can just now lay its hands on, and threatening with bludgeon, and bowie-knife and revolver, and demanding that Freedom shall yield *quietly*, and without opening its mouth, (discnssion is an annoyance,) whatever may be required; Freedom, on the other hand, still half-incredulous in regard to the sincerity of the traitorous purposes of its adversary, begins to bestir itself, and to be aware that without an effort all is lost, and that it must become the meanest slave of Slavery itself. Shall we wait, Sir, until the noble ship is dashed upon the rocks, now within a cable's length, to see what we can do with the fragments—or to see it *capsized*, rather, and sink forever in deeper and blacker than Tartarean abysses?

It is in these circumstances, with such a future insultingly announced to ns, that Mr. Rives, and Mr. Winthrop and many more good Whigs deprecate agitation and excitement. If the North would but submit meekly to whatever the South may demand, plainly the more quiet way, what a world of possible, and some think probable, trouble might be prevented! It is "in these circumstances" that Mr. Choate will vote for Mr. Buchanan, who has announced himself as the incarnation of the Cincinnati platform, and is announced by the South to be as sure for Slavery as Mr. Calhoun himself. It is "in these circumstances" that you have descended

"Far as from the centre thrice to the utmost pole,"

to the sphere of the Pettits and other vulgar purveyers for despotism, and have chosen (oh, that an enemy had done this) to contribute your great influence to demoralize and debauch the political and moral feelings of your countrymen by sneers at "the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make np the Declaration of Independence."

But the reason for this most extraordinary and incredible purpose of yours to vote for Mr. Buchanan:

It is, as far as in yon lies, "to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party calling itself Republican." And why should it be dissolved? Because it is *geographical*. Yes, thank Heaven, it is; and the *ground* it stands on is this, that the National Government shall remain a Government, in order to freedom and justice; while its antagonist stands on the ground right opposite, that it shall be perverted to a Government in order to Slavery and despotism. These principles necessarily exclude each other, which is the only geography essential to the case. If a majority of the people of any one State, or a despotic power within it, should insist on the adoption hy a party of certain opinions of its own, or else *exclude itself* from a national convention, would the party be bound to insert the offered plank, whatever it might be, in its platform, because otherwise it would be geographical, and a star would have fallen from its banner? This, I take it, would be what yon mean hy a geographical party. If this would be absurd in regard to one State, is it not equally so ln regard to any number? There are some things which have no relstion to place and geographical lines, except in the mousing expediency of hand-to-mouth politicians. Besides, in this case, there are large minorities in all the self-excluded States, which, if they were permitted to speak, would gladly have joined the Repnblican Convention—but freedom of speech snd of the press goes not with the Southern idea.

Their banner is unconsecrated.

There are, Sir, several kinds of consecration; some of which the hanner in question, undonhtedly, has not received. Bnt there is one kind, sometimes I think applied to banners, which lt certainly has received beyond any banner since that of the Revolntion, namely: prayer to God that it may lead its followers to victory; and if the hanner is geographical, you may bc assured that the prayers are not so.

"In whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the Entaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, &c., breathe no more."

Let me assure yon, Sir, that yon have been misinformed. On the contrary, It is for this very purpose, among others, that these airs may continue to breathe in the national anthem,—that they may be sung without a blush, and without having these words stick in the throat—that the Repnblican Party exists. Bnt how, let me respectfully inquire, or why, sre they to be sung by men or party who would have adjndged their victorious fathers to be "geographical,"—to be possessed of "an unreasoning and impatient philanthropy"—to be fanatical, carried away foolishly and madly by "the glittering and sonnding generalities of the Declaration of Independence"—in short, to be guilty of treason? How can such men sing the glories of the Revolntion? They cannot, Sir, they do not. Are not they of the South beginning already to defame its heroes?

Bnt the Union is in danger. If the North presumes to declare, by its votes, that it does not approve the principles of the Nebraska hill—that it is not ready to exchange the principles of the Declaration of Independence for the principle that freemen have a natural and divine right to make slaves, tha Sonth will be very angry, and what else may happen is uncertain.

Well, Sir, the South, or rather the Oligarchy, yes, the Oligarchy, having expressed its opinion very decidedly and emphatically, and commanded all men to think or speak otherwise at their peril; having issned an order to their allies to crush out all doctrines which conflict with their own,—you advise the North to practice the virtue of meekness, and to say never a word, unless it be—cap in hand—"Yes, master." The South having spoken, let the Northern Ballot Box say amen. To express indignstion at violated faith will certainly offend the perjured party. That a nation which has some self-respect should be unwilling to record itself in history with the Declaration of Independence in one hand and the Nebraska hill in the other, for the pity and contempt of all coming generations of mankind, is an insnlt to the Sonth. To refuse to erase the stars from our hanner and insert manacles, is to stir np strife among brethren. All this, *therefore*, you advise us to do, or to refrain from doing. There is no dispnting about tastes, hnt the *reasons* are not sufficient.

But there is no need to be excited about the Territories because, first: give the party which has gone so far towards making Kansas a Slave State full power and they will make it a Free State! For that reason they rejected Mr. Pierce hecanse they disapproved of his doings in Kansas.

Did yon expect to make even Whigs hclieve that, Sir? Does not all the world know that they would have preferred Pierce or Douglas to all men if they had supposed they could get them? And has not Buchanan msde himself accessory after the fact to all their crimes against Freedom? and will he as soon as he is placed in power strike the hand that raised him, kick away the stool by which he ascended, and turn traitor to Slavery? I would yon could make the South and *the* Party believe so. Bnt has the Party rejected the Nebraska Bill of which the doings in Kansas are the legitimate offspring, and which will be repeated along the whole slaveholding border wherever immigration shall direct itself? Second: There is not a Territory except Kansas in which Slavery is possible.

How long is it since we were assured that Slavery is impossible in Kansas? how long since the South discovered that Nebraska conld not become a Slave State? Already Oregon is spoken of as a future Slave State. And if the Sonth controls the Government for the next four years, what Territory will not be fonnd adapted to Slavery? We have heard before of Slavery being exclnded from certain regions by the laws of nature. Will yon have the goodness to inform us what the peculisrity of these non-slavery-admitting regions is, and what these laws of nature are? Is there any climate in which Slavery has not existed for centuries? or any kind of labor which some men are not too lazy to do for themselves? Is there any part of this Continent in which the Negro does not flourish? Besides, the principle of Slavery is as good for white slaves as black, says the South. If cotton and sngar and tobacco were the only crops adapted to the labor of slaves, which they are not, slave-breeding, to which the whole West is adapted, is more profitable than either of them, and will be still more so according to Mr. Wise, when the gold regions are opened to Slavery, for which Heaven and earth are to be moved: and when Cnba is annexed, which it is the mission of Mr. Buchanan to accomplish.

If, as you assert, Slavery *cannot* extend beyond its present limits, except into Kansas, and in case of Mr. Buchanan's election is not expected to go *even there*, what, I pray you, is the mighty harm, and wherein is the dreadful danger, if the North expresses the opinion that it *ought not* to extend? Since no practical earthly issne is to come of it, will the heavens fall if a people, the corner-stone of whose Government is the Declaration of Independence, chooses to blot from its escutcheon that infamy, the Nebraska bill? According to your view of the subject, the South is about to secede for an abstraction, (not a very "glittering generality" certainly,) or, *perhaps*, it will. No, Sir, It will not on your view of the matter. The Sonth, however, takes no snch view of It.

Bnt, on the other hand, if the question be, as it is the question, whether the whole mighty Republic shall be doomed to ultimate Slavery; whether Slavery shall not be at home in the States now free; whether the United States Government, founded by freemen, and for freedom, shall not be perverted to a grand fillibustering Slavery propaganda; whether the stars of its glorious banner, ence the light and hope of the nations, shall decline towards perpetual night and sink in the blackness of darkness forever—if these be the questions, then do you who speak of "elevating the moral and mental nature, and insuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations," *vote for Slavery?* If these be the questions, are we to mince our words, and after expressing—under correction—some humble dissent, swait the pleasure of the South? No, Sir, if, on this issue, the North utters not a NO, which shall be heard the world over and for all time, let it write itself down forever infamous, and forthwith surrender itself to its master, for it is fit only for a slave. If, on this issue, the South will secede, then, even on the calculations of the most pettifogging expediency, ought the North to say: Secede! of two evils we choose the least. But the North ought rather to say: Secede, in the name of honor and fair fams, and everlasting renown; in the name of duty to God, whom our fathers invoked for Freedom, not Slavery; of duty to millions unborn whose earthly lot awaits our decision; in the name of eternal justice and right, we stand where our fathers stood, for Freedom.

Yours, in sorrow, X.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 19.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Addresses from President Walker and Others.

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS.

Special Report for the New-York Daily Times.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The falling rain and the muddy condition of the streets did not prevent a very full attendance on the meeting of the Institute to listen to the introductory lecture by Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University.

PRESIDENT WALKER'S REMARKS.

President Walker, on being introdnced, said: Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Instituts of Instruction, allow me to begin by congratulating you on the opening of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of this Association. Some of us can go back in our recollection to the time when the condition of what is called the Common School System of New-England was perhaps at its lowest ebb. We can remember the "village school as it was," when no care was taken to ascertain the competency of the teacher, when there was no thought or pride about the building, the text-books or other apparatus for instruction, when the Legislature was silent, and, worst of all, the people content. What a change for the better has been effected within the last thirty or forty years! and it is but justice to say that much of this change is due to the teachers themselves. I do not forget the liberality of some of the wealthy friends of popular education. I do not forget that the people and the Legislature have awoke at length to their duty on this subject, and that they have been singularly wise in most of their measures and appointments. Still I insist that the changa in public opinion, out of which all this has grown, may be traced, in no small degree, to this Society.

Another instructive lesson to be gathered from this reform: it illnstrates the benefits of free popular inelitutions. In eulogizing civil liberty we should never lose eight of the fact that great as this blessing is, it is not so much a positiva as a negative blessing.

Because a people aot freely it does not follow that they will act wisely, but it does follow that they will act wisely if they are wise, and that there is nothing to hinder it except their owa want of knowledge or virtne. In other countries the control of education is in the hands of men whose interests are not the same with those of the people. Accordingly it is not enough to convince them that the change proposed is for the good of the psople; they must also be sure that it will not endanger the existing order of things. But under a political constitution like ours there would seem to be no possibility of such a collision or antagonism of intereats and purposes. Here the people of the State are one. Convince the people, therefore, in their capacity as individuals that the change proposed is for their own good, and they will take care, in their capacity as a State, to bring it about. So it has been with the changes hitherto proposed in the great educational reform; and so, doubtless, it will be with the changes proposed in time to come.

It was natural and fit that the attention of the people should first be turned to what constitutes the means of educating the whole people—the Common Schools. But it is important that the people be gradnally taught to take a wider view of this subject. They should understand the relation which our Common Schools bear to institutions for higher culture and to colleges, *and never rest satisfied until all these are alike open to the talent and genius of the country, whether found among the rich or among the poor.*

The fathers of New-England, whose highest glory is that they established the Common School system, never lost eight of this end. In 1836, the General Court of Massachusetts, before it had passed the order for establishing Common Schools, it had voted to endow Havard College with a sum equal to a year's rate of the whole colony.

That famous order says: "It being one chief project of the old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded by false glosses," &c., &c., "it is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to fifty householders, shall thenceforth appoint one within their town to tench all such children as shall resort to him to read and write; that wagee be paid either by the parents, the masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of eupply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint." When the number of householders was one hundred, a Grammar School was to he sustained, and for every year that a town neglected to do it, they were to pay five pounds to the next school till they should perform the order. The fathers knew what they were about. They were practical in contradistinction to thsoretical reformers. They dreamed, it is true, of a Christian Commonwealth, but they did not expect to see it, like the New Jerusalem, come down out of heaven. They knew tbey were to build it up on earth out of the materials they had. This being the case, they were aware that the hulk of the people should be instructed in common affairs, and so as to keep them from the impositions of demagogues and designing men; and also that the highest forms of culture must he accessible in order to qualify candidates for the highest offices in Church and State. They foresaw alee that the latter of these conditions would be most likely to fail; and what they foresaw came to pass. Under the hard exigencies of a wilderness life, or the exhaustion consequent npon the war of Independsnce, they were unable to carry out the plan. They did what they could, and it is glory enough that they watched and kept alive the sacred fire, that under all difficulties and discouragements they continned faithful to the most important though the humblest part of the great schsme, that they secured in every village and hamlet in the land the ineetimable blessings of the primary or common school. Until the present century had made some progress, the country was not in a condition to entertain large and expensive projects for educational reform. As soon as the people were in a condition to do it, these projects began, and began in the right place, and so far as they have gone, have gone in the right direction. What I wish to impress upon you, said the reverend lecturer, is, that this whole movement when carried out to its whole exient, will be a realization of the original design, as it existed in tha thoughts and in the law and the prayers of the fathers of New-England.

Much has been done. With reference to Normal Schools two things are to be especially hoped for. First—That they will never be used, as in the countries from which the idea and the name have come, to manufacture teachers of a prescribed pattern. Free teaching is as necessary as free speech to the life of a Republic. We have nothing to do with the policy of those Governments which avow it to be their purpose to make, not good scholars nor good men, hut good subjects. Secondly—It is to be hoped that too much stress will not be laid on *the art of teaching*. The qualities essential to a first-rate teacher are these three: Thorough and exact knowledge, a natural aptitude to teach, and power to interest young minds without being under the necessity of resorting to coercion. These qualities the *art* of teaching cannot supply, but it often has the effect, at lesst for a time, to conceal the want of them. Moreover, what is called the art of teaching shows itself not so much in the efficiency as in the appearance of a school. It tends to make the school appear uniformly well, and so to win the admiration of examining committees. But let me inform those examining committees that when a school is made to appear uniformly well, they know just as much about its real condition when they come out as they did when they went in. Unless a school is made up of picked students on the principle of rejecting ar sifting ont the refuse material, a certain proportion will be comparatively good, and a certain proportion will be comparatively bad, and it is not in the power of mortal man materially to alter that proportion. [Laughter and applause.] Some scholars enter college with a self sustaining impulse consequent upon their previous mode of training, and others fall away as soon as they lose the stimulus of the outward apparatus on which they had been accustomed to depend.

The influence of "High Schools" was next referred to, and their importance was noted. A large proportion of those who enter college now, he said, come from the high schools, and their number is increasing, and it is justice to say that none come better prepared. They have ceused a tendency to thoroughness in college preparation, and will do it more and more.

The ability to read and write, as avery one can under the Prussian system, is of no use unless there is an opportunity aod a motive to read when the ability is obtained. It was truly said that the penny postage law in England was of more importance in provoking general education, by opening a new cause for it, than all the forced systems of Continental despotism.

The influence of common schools, in making our fathers what they were, was next referred to. They saw the necessity for that kind of training which would enable men to detect error and humbnggery, and prevent them from being imposed upon by empiricism. At our elections now, however, the people are often not called upon to vote for a man, but for a *platform*. [Applauss.]

After enumerating several changes in the modes of education for the last hundred years, and showing the neceeeity for them, he said the people would not stop here. Provision will be made that wherever the highest intellectual gifts are found, they will be put in the way of the highest culture. What seems to darken the futnre most, is the influence of half-knowledge to produce intellectual anarchy. Half-knowledge is even worse than ignorance, for its tendency is to breed a conceit of ability without giving the ability itself. What we want is that the highest talent, the highest genius of the country, wherever found, and in all its varieties, may be put in the way of the highest possible education. Thus may we hope that some may be found, in every department of human knowledge, so incontestably superior as to become the legitimate and the accepted lights and guides of the age.

In conclusion, President Walker said: If this is to be so, ladies and gentlemen, it gives a new importance, a new significance to our vocation as teachers. It is through our instrumentality that the great problem is to be solved—perfect order and perfect liberty. The public may be slow to recognize our true social position. Constituted as the world is, at present, we may not expect to see intellectual but executive ability the most honored and best rewarded. It is enough for us to see and know our calling and to be faithful to it. Next to the love of God is that pure love of our neighbor which shows itself in forming the souls of men in the knowledge and love of the truth. What Milton said long ago, in England, is far more applicable to this country, and never more so than at this moment.

"Behold now this vast city, a city of refuge, the mansion house of liberty, encompassed and enrronded by the Divine protection. The shock of war hath more than anvils and hammers working to fashion out the plates and instruments of armed justice in sociatiee in dsfence of beleaguered truth. Then there be pens and heads there, sitting by their studious lampe, musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas wherewith to present as with their image and their ability the approaching reformation. Others as fast, reading, trying all things, assenting to the force of reason and convincement. What could a man require more than an attention so pliant and so to seek after knowledge? What wants to such a towardly and pregnant soil, hnt wiso and faithful laborers, to make a knowing people, a nation of prophets, sages and of worthies?"

The audience testified their appreciation of the lecture, which was just an hour in length, by their most close attention, and by hearty applause at its close.

Mr. Perry, of Connecticut, wanted some expression on the part of the Institute by a vote as to their concurrence in the noble sentiments of the lecture, bnt he made no motion.

Mr. Hedges, of New-Jersey, said—I am not a son of New-England; hut if I were I should glory in what we have heard to-night. I stand up here, a stranger, as one who comes to make an annual pilgrimage to the glorious State of Massachusetts. [Applause.] I honor Massachusetts. I honor the sentiments expressed this afternoon by Mr. Calhoun, that Masechnsetts does not export bread and meat, but trained, educated, men. I would that all our States were rearing men, and women too; I would that they were laying broad the foundations of education—I mean education in the broad sense presented to us this evening. I want it to be made up of no sham, hut of the discipline of the mind, and more than that, discipline of the heart and the affections. I want the education to make good men and good women as well as to become intelligent and good fatners and mothers. And I would that these sentiments were sounded a little further South as well as North and East and West. The whole people need them. Our Legislators need them.

We want that intelligent mind which can appreciate knowledge, and can appreciate protension and can weigh the politician and show wherein he is wanting. Then may we hope for the perpetuity of our union. But now, we are covered with a cloud which throws darkness over the whole people. It is only sound culture and sound principle—education which always goes with patriotism—that can save us from the evils that impend. I love the truths presented and I have no doubt they will find a worthy response in every heart here. [Applause.]

Mr. Cook, of Tennessee, also spoke in terme of praise of the lecture as one that he appreciated highly, and he moved that the Institute concur in its sentiments and give their thanks to its author for its eloquent delivery.

Mr. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., followed, and concurred in the lecture with great pleasure, and especially was he prepared to enforce the idea that the great changes in the way of reform were to be ascribed to the labors of teachers themselves. He stated several instances to show what teachers had done in the way of conventions, associations, &c., and in sustaining a literature of their own. He hoped the motion would prevail to concur in the address.

Mr. Mack, of Cambridge, also expressed his hearty concurrence in the lecture, and after similar views by Mr. Richards, of Washington, the Institute adopted the motion of Mr. Cook unanimously, and adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

After some preliminary business, this morning, the discussion of *the relative importance of Ancient Classical and of Scientific Studies in an American System of Education*, was entered upon.

Prof. J. L. Lincoln, of Brown University, opened the discussion in favor of the study of the Classics. He said he had no intention to claim for them any position exclusive of Science, or in any manner antagonistic to it in its proper connection. He only asked that they should hold the place to which they are entitled by their disciplining and refining influence. Cicero said, all the arts which belong to a liberal education have a common bond of union and are held together by a kind of family relationship. That is the true doctrine, and is eminently worthy the attention of an Association of American teachers. The speaker drew an argument further, for the study of the classics, from the experience and the practice of past ages. Their study has formed an important part of every system of education. Diecuesion, too, has hitherto only tended to strengthen the conviction of its importance. Though the classics may not have the effect to aid greatly our temporal well-being in the business of life, they may be of service even by their very inutility. They keep the student away from the clink of gold, and teach him that he has a soul, and that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesses.

Though the study of the classics does not tend directly to make a prosperous merchant, they do tend to make him a man, and of course a more influential business man. The discipline of the mind given by the study of the classics is on some accounts better yielded than by scientific studies. An important reason for the study of the Latin and Greek is the perfection of their structure as human languages. They aid to give form to thought and precision to language.

The remarks of Prof. Brown were fluently and clearly expressed, listened to with marked attention, and greeted with applause.

Thomas Sherwin, Esq, Principal of the English High School, Boston, took the other side of the question. Many of the benefits of a study of the ancient classics were admitted. As our language is derived in part from Latin and Greek, an acquaintance with those languages gives greater facility in the use of the English; an acquaintance with the Latin particularly is an aid to the acquisition of modern languages, particularly those of Southern Europe; by their aid a scientific nomenclature is better formed. Whether, as is contended by some, an acquaintance with the ancient classics is essential to a correct taste, may be doubted. So much time is necessary to obtain sufficient acquaintance with the classics to enable one to appreciate their beauties in the original, that few ever make the necessary acquisition; and the same result may be obtained so far as the cultivation of taste is concerned by a study of translations. Neither is it true that the best English writers have always been eminent as classical scholars. Milton would have been a great poet without classic lore, and Shakespeare was a greater with almost no knowledge of it, except as he derived it from translations. Dr. Johnson wrote in a strong, sonorous, majestic style, but one which would be hardly tolerable in any one else. He had a great predilection for Latin idioms rather than those of Saxon origin. On the other hand how keen, pure and polished was the style of Franklin, who made the English an object of special study, but who did not trouble himself at all about the dead languages.

Turning to the superior claims of a study of the natural sciences, Mr. Sherwin said he should not be deterred by the cry of utilitarianism; for usefulness, in its largest and best sense, is one great end and object of life, and he is the greatest man who contributes most to the physical, intellectual and moral good of humanity. A hundred years ago, a knowledge of the ancient classics, and perhaps some acquaintance with mathematics, constituted what was considered a complete education. Since that date, chemistry has undergone a complete transformation; geology, magnetism as a science, galvanism, electro-meguetism and magneto electricity have all come into existence. Physics generally and natural history have all made rapid and important advances. These all afford a wide field of research for the scientific student, and some knowledge of them is essential to what is justly entitled a good American education. Besides, these sciences are all, in a greater or lese degree, applied to the arts, and have increased the comforts and conveniences of life to such an extent, that to deprive us of them at present would be to thrust us back into the dark ages. The mere application of these agencies to the conveniences of life, to say nothing of their further development, requires a vast number of well educated, scientific men.

As a mental discipline, the study of science may boldly challenge with that of the classics. What requires greater concentration of thought, more undivided attention, mere discriminating examination of the premises, or a more careful deduction of one step from another, than the pure mathematics? The ancients studied geometry for the sublimity of the science, and because the gods geometrize. The modern geometer not only recognises the beauty and grandeur of the subject, bnt he realizes its immense utility in its perfection as an instrument for intellectual discipline, and in its application to the affairs of life. Newton and Liebnitz, says Babinet, increased the power of thought a hundred fold.

But the physical sciences are still more interesting than the mathematics, and at the same time they afford quite as useful a discipline of the mind. Should any one, professing a respectable education, be asked in vain what occasions the seasons, why it is warmer in Summer than in Winter, what makes the distinction between solar and mean time, or why, according to an accurate chronometer, the days in the latter part of January increase more in the afternoon than in the forenoon? The astronomer weighs the planets as in a balance; he acts as gratuitous underwriter, insuring both property and life, and yet, in a country where education is almost as free as air, in consequence of a false estimate of the relative value of human intelligence, a vast number of the most enlightened recipients of the beneficial results have no definite knowledge of the beautiful and exact laws upon which they depend, or the intellectual processes by which these laws are educed.

So, in the Sciences of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy, a field is open for vast research. Is it not a beautiful intellectual process, by which it is proved that the earth, instead of six thousand, has existed many millions of years, undergoing various transformations to suit the wants of sensitive beings, and by which the size of the rain drops, and the force and direction of the wind with respect to a mass of rock, long anterior to the history of man, can be ascertained? Every one who would hold a respectable rank among intelligent men ought to acquire a knowledge of the elements of all the exact and physical sciences, and, if circumstances will permit, make himself well acquainted with at least some one of them. If so, these should hold a high estimate in an American system of education. The interest excited in the study of the Natural Sciences is another recommendation. Though the captivating nature of a pursuit is not always a criterion of its value, when the highest degree of utility and the loftiest mental efforts present also a strong attraction to the learner, this attraction is a recommendation. Except to a few peculiarly constituted minds, the study of language can never present charms equal to those afforded by that of science.

The speaker once asked a deranged man who conceived that he was the Deity, whether the world—meaning the moral world—was any better at the present day than formerly. His reply was—"That is a very foolish question; I made the world, and I made it perfect; how can it be better at one time than another?" The mad man was in some respects sounder in mind than many who are reported sane. If we could comprehend the entire economy of the Creator we should find all things made perfect. Then when we are in pursuit of natnral science we are studying perfection. "Perfection is no trifle," nor is the study of it a trifling pursuit.

The moral and religione influence of science was then dwealt npon, and forcibly illustrated. To those who belong to what are called the learned professions, the study of the classics may be important; hnt how much greater are the benefits from an acquaintance with the sciences! The clergyman has quite as much occasion to consult the book of nature as he has to read the Christian fathers, especially in the languages in which they wrote. Cotton Mather, who, it is said, studied fifteen hours per day, considered lightning the work of Satan, and the proof of the correctness of his opinion was found in the fact that meeting-houses were more frequently struck than other buildings. Though the lawyer should be able to read Latin, a profound knowledge of that or the Greek are not necessary in order to make an eloquent plea, or to understand the Pandects or the laws of Solon. Law terms are best understood by their use, and not by their literal signification. Who would comprehend the nature of a writ of *habeas corpus* merely from his knowledge of the Latin language? It is almost like *lucus a non lucendo*, a grove named from light because no light penetrated it. On the other hand, how often do civil and criminal adjudications rest upon scientific principles. Medico-legal chemistry is often more effective in securing justice than any personal testimony. To the medical profession, from its very nature, the study of science is essential, infinitely more important than the writings of Galen and Hippocrates. Said Mr. Sherwin, "I must confess that I was astonished and disgusted when a prominent medical gentleman, a good classical scholar, too, seeing a barometer hanging in a room of a friend of mine, asked what it was, and, when told, wondered what sustained the mercury in the tube."

In conclusion, Mr. S. urged, as important improvements in a system of American education, greater attention to the English language; and while the ancient classics are not neglected, science should be more highly estimated. Our youth would then not only be better prepared for the business of life in our country, which is replete with natural resources, and better fitted to carry on the progressive movement of the age, but they would take a higher rank as original thinkers, as searchers after truth, and as moral and religious beings.

After a recess of a few minutes, the discussion was resumed by the Institute. Charles Hammond, Esq., of Groton, thought the friends of science had nothing to fear from any want of attention to it. The spirit of the age, and the prevailing disposition of the friends of science of every grade, are a sufficient guarantee that it will not be neglected. But it is unfortunate that there should be an idea sustained [that there is any antagonism between these two modes of culture. They might as well attempt to decide whether agriculture or commerce is the more useful. Both these sources of culture are needed, and in some stages of mental development, the study of the classics is most important as bringing into action and then satisfying the growing wants of the human mind. Science is useful. Nobody denies that; but when it is looked upon as an instrument of culture merely, it has not the preference. It does not answer to say that science is more interesting, that children are amused by scientific experiments. The test of value is not interest, but the fitness to train and cultivate the mind.

The further discussion was then postponed.

LECTURE OF J. KNEELAND, ESQ

At 11 o'clock, John Kneeland, Esq., Principal of the Washington School, Roxbury, Mass., was introduced, who spoke an hour in a most interesting and practical manner of *the objects to be aimed at in teaching*. These were enumerated in connection with the teaching of various branches specifically, such as Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Arithmetic is, perhaps, more successfully taught than any other branch. Its object should be not so much to give facility in business as to increase the stature of the man. Attention and close thought, as a habit, may be secured by a proper mode of teaching, while on the other hand a knowledge of the mere routine of processes may be obtained without any mental development. The great object to be aimed at, and the one insisted on in the whole lecture, as most important of all, was the constant aim on the part of the teacher to act for the highest good of the pupil, an aim to improve a love of justice, of goodness, of truth, of knowledge, and in accordance with principles of action. Let a Christian love and earnestness be the distinguishing attributes of the teacher's own character, and he cannot fail to effect much, however poor may be his methods, or however unskillful he may be in imparting knowledge. The responsibilities of the teacher were dwelt upon and enforced. Whatever instruments were employed, and whatever modes of instruction adopted it was only by an earnest and solemn consecration of themselves to the higher work of the teacher, that the expectations of the good and great could ever be realized.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

At 2 o'clock the Institute assembled, and Professor William Russell read a paper making *suggestions in regard to the operations of the American Institute of Instruction*. Many of the benefits resulting from the action of this Institute were first stated by Prof. Russell, and among them he considered the establishment of Normal Schools as one of the most important. He then suggested several particulars in which he thought the exercises at the annual meetings of the Institute might be more profitable. Among the things proposed was the importance of having committees appointed at each meeting to consider and report on some important topic assigned to them by the Institute, the report to be made the subject of discussion, in the same manner that lectures are now discussed. In this way, he thought, more definiteness, system, and thoroughness would be secured. He also urged the importance of the teachers claiming to themselves the rank of a distinct profession, which, he said, needed no Legislative act to enable them to do it, but simply that a body of teachers of recognised and undoubted ability should resolve on such a course, and prescribe the terms of qualification for future recipients of the honor.

Mr. Sherwin, of Boston, wished to know if the plan of having reports on special topics by committees was to take the place, in any way, of the exercises which now give the Institute so much of a popular character.

Mr. Russell responded, repeating the substance of his former suggestion on that point, and stating that he did not propose that the reports should in any degree lessen the popular character of the meetings. They would simply present topics in a more definite form, and be made the basis for remarks, criticism and discussion, as the lectures now given are. He would not, by any means, do anything to lessen the popular character of the meetings. He did not think the plan proposed would do it.

Mr. Perry, of Conn., moved that the subject be referred to the Board of Directors.

Hon. Henry Barnard, of Conn., liked the views presented by Prof. R., and thought that in addition to what he recommended the Institute ought to do more. There should be a person appointed and his compensation provided for, who should give his entire time to correspondence and personal visits to enable him to collect facts in regard to the condition and progress of education in every State and country, and submit a report at every annual meeting, of the results of his correspondence and investigations. Something should be done to collect at Boston a library of books and documents on the subject of education, and if possible, a system of interchange of such works established.

The whole subject was then referred to the Board of Directors, and the Committee on Nominations having obtained leave to make a report, the Institute proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, and the following were chosen:

President—John Kingsbury, Providence, R. I. *Vice-Presidents*—Samuel Pettes, Roxbury; Barnas Sears, Providence, R. I.; Gideon F. Thayer, Boston; Benjamin Greenleaf, Bradford; Daniel Kimball, Needham; William Russell, Lancaster; Henry Barnard, Hartford, Conn.; William H. Wells, Chicago, Ill.; Dyer S. Seaborn, Hopkinton, N. H.; Alfred Greenleaf, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Solomon Adams, Nathan Bishop, William D. Swan, Boston; Charles Northend, New-Britain, Conn.; Samuel S. Green, Providence, R. I.; Thomas Cushing, Jr., Boston; Ariel Parish, Springfield; Lavander Wethersll, Amherst; Ethan A. Andrews, New-Britain, Conn.; Thomas Baker, Worcester; Daniel Leach, Providence, R. I.; Amos Perry, New-London, Conn.; Nathan Holden, Newark, N. J.; William J. Adams, Boston; Worthington Hooker, New-Haven, Conn.; Zelmer Richards, Washington, D. C.; John D. Pitblrick, New-Britain, Conn.; John W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel P. Dyke, Bath, Me.; Thomas Sherwin, Boston; D. B. Hagar, Jamaica Plain; Jacob Batchelder, Salem; Elbridge Smith, Norwich, Conn.; Geo. S. Boutwell, Mass.

Recording Secretary—John Kneeland, Roxbury.

Corresponding Secretaries—George Allen, Jr., Boston; A. M. Gay, Charlestown.

Treasurer—Wm. D. Ticknor, Boston.

Curators—Nathan Metcalf, Benjamin F. Putnam, Samuel Swan, Boston.

Censors—Charles J. Capen, Joseph Hale, Joshua Bates, Boston.

Counselors—Daniel Mansfield, Cambridge; Samuel W. King, Lynn; D. P. Gallonp, Lowell; A. A. Gammell, Providence, R. I.; Solomon Jenner, New-York; Charles Hutchins, Providence, R. I.; Moses Woodbury, Portland, Me.; Alpheus Crosby, Boston; Calvin F. Pennell, Yellow Spring, Ohio; Samuel John Pike, Lawrence; Zetaglus Grover, Providence, R. I.; J. W. Allen, Norwich, Conn.

Mr. Hagar, of Boston, having declined longer to serve as Recording Secretary, and a new one having been chosen, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed, on motion of Mr. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, for

New-York Daily Times, Monday, August 25, 1856.

...Theories of the Earth and ...Philosophical Instruments—Nova ...

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday Evening, Aug. 22, 1856.

Nothing was done in general session of the Association after dinner to-day. The meeting was duly opened, and immediately dissolved into sections. Up stairs, in the Senate Chamber, (where the windows were all closed, and the attendance large, and the air dreadfully suffocating,) the afternoon was given up to a discussion of the philosophical principles which are illustrated by two neat and new instruments—the Rotascope and the Gyroscope—the functions of which were, in measuring motion, explained by Prof. WM. B. ROGERS, and re-explained by Prof. BARTLETT, of West Point, and explained again by Prof. ROGERS, and then by Prof. PEIRCE, and Prof. HENRY and half-a-dozen others, until the hour allotted for the subject of Rotascopes and Gyroscopes was exhausted. And then the section voted unanimously to keep at it for a while longer, and did so, till the afternoon was nigh spent, and the rays of the setting sun fell aslant upon the western window-sills.

DR. HARE.

It was to have been expected that MR. REDFIELD's paper on Typhoons would rouse up Doctor HARE. Surely enough, the venerable Doctor was on hand, and reiterated the objections he enters against Mr. R's whirlwind theories, all which have been reported an infinity of times.

SPECIAL ASTRONOMICAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee, appointed at the suggestion of Prof. BACHE, to examine, and report to the next Convention upon Mr. ALVAN CLARK's new application to the Telescope of a method of measuring *Celestial Arcs*, consists of the following gentlemen: Prof. BACHE, Chairman; Dr. PETERS, of Cambridge; Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge; Dr. GOULD, of Cambridge, and Prof. CHAUVENET, of Annapolis—three Cambridge men and two Southern.

COTIDAL.

Prof. BACHE, at the close of the day, read a paper on Approximate Cotidal lines of diurnal and semi-diurnal tides on the Gulf Coast, being further results of the United States Coast Survey. He illustrated by diagrams and formulæ. The paper was communicated by authority of the Treasury Department. It is supplementary to those on cotidal lines of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts heretofore communicated to the Association. Preparation was made for the last meeting for these conclusions, by presenting the type curves of the Gulf Coast. The tides from Cape Florida to St. George's are of the usual type, with a large daily inequality. From St. Georges to the month of the Mississippi, they are of the single day type. Then the half-day tides reappear to extend beyond Galveston, the day tides recurring at Aransas in Texas, and southward. When the type curves were presented, the mode of decomposing them with a diurnal and semi-diurnal wave was described.

The tide stations extend along our whole coast, but observations are much wanted beyond it, to complete the investigation, on the south side of the straits of Florida, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Mexico south of Texas, and especially between Cuba and Yucatan at the entrance of the Gulf from the Caribbean Sea. A table of the stations at which the observations were made of the heights of tide (rise and fall) observed, and of the half-day and day tides was given; and another, showing the period of observation and the name of the observer. The first table is represented on a diagram, by which a navigator may find the rise and fall of the tide approximately on any part of our Gulf coast. The least observed rise and fall is at Brazos Santiago, Texas, and is nine-tenths of a foot. The greatest is at Cedar Keys, Florida, and is two and a half feet. The difficulties of the problem presented by these tides are explained,—removable in part by the progress of the survey in the Gulf; inherent in them in part.

A diagram shows the general form of the curve of interval between the moon's transit and high water. Advantage is taken of the part of the curve which changes out little in ordinate, to obtain an average luni-tidal interval corresponding in kind with the number for semi-diurnal tides, known as the establishment.

These tides occur about the period of greatest declination of the moon. These intervals at greatest declination vary greatly during the year, and the form of curve showing the annual change is presented as deduced from observations at Key West, Fort Morgan (Mobile entrance) and Galveston, as well as from San Francisco on the western coast, where the results are remarkably regular.

In comprising the two sets of cotidal lines for the diurnal and semi-diurnal waves, we find a general resemblance in the great bay between the western coast of Florida, and the eastern coast of Louisiana

VALUABLE NORTH CAROLINA FOSSILS.

Down stairs, in the Geological Section, going on at the same moment with the Physical, there were papers by Prof. EMMONS and Prof. DANA, interspersed with remarks by AGASSIZ and others. Prof. EMMONS treated of the purely technical question of the Permian and Triassic systems of North Carolina, illustrating by maps and sundry interesting fossil specimens, in regard to which Prof. AGASSIZ was peculiarly enthusiastic, considering the fossils worth an attentive study, and expressing himself unwilling to give an opinion in reference to them until after an examination. They appeared to him to range over an immense field. Mr. REDFIELD and other members engaged in a desultory conversation till time was up.

PROFESSOR DANA'S GEOLOGICAL THEORY.

Prof. JAMES D. DANA, of Yale College, then offered an elaborate paper on the *Plan of Development in the Geological History of North America*, in which he pointed out the relations between the law of geological dynamics and the special gnological history of this Continent, and arrived at these conclusions, viz: that the extent and positions of the oceanic depressions have some way determined in a great degree the features of the land; that the same cause which originated one, impressed peculiarities on the other; that the two have had a parallel history through past time, the oceanic depressions tending downward, the continents upward;—in other words that they have both been in progress with mutual reaction, from the beginning of the earth's refrigeration. The continents have always been the more elevated land of the crust, and the oceanic basins, always basins on the more depressed land. We thence learn that the profounder features of the earth were marked out in the earliest beginnings of geological history, and that the whole subsequent progress has been a working on this basis—a fact pointed ont by Prof. DANA in his address before the Association last year, and confirmed by evidence derived from the extent and natura of the Potsdam sandstone; showing that this primal rock was laid down over a large part of North America by a sea which had just bathed its surface, and proving that the Continent was already made and indicating in part its water level. In considering American geological history, the Professor identified the germinant spot of the growing Continent, and traced the course of development. The earliest spot or primal area would be that of the Azoic rocks, the first in the geological series. Such an area extends from Northern New York and Canada, northwest to the Arctic Ocean, lying between the line of small lakes, (Slave, Winnipeg, &c.) and Hudson's Bay. East and west it dips under silurian strata; but is itself free from superincumbent beds, and therefore, even in the silurian age, it must have been above the ocean. And ever since, although subject like the rest of the world to great oscillations, it has apparently held its place with wonderful stability; for it is now, as probably it was then, not far above the ocean's level. This area is central to the Continent, and what is of prominent interest, it lies parallel to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific border, thus proving that the greater force came from that direction in the Azoic times, as well as when the Rocky Mountains were raised. Thus this first land, the germ or nucleus of the future Continent, bears in itself evidence with respect to the direction and strength of the forces at work. The force coming from the Atlantic direction has left comparatively small traces of its action at that time, yet it has made its mark in the Azoic, stretching through Canada to Labrador, the dip and strike of the New-York Azoic rocks, in the direction of the channel of the St. Lawrence, and in the northwest coast of Lake Superior, and probably also in the triangular form of Hudson's Bay.

The paper having been read, a debate followed. Mr. FOOTE had presented investigations which fully presented. Professor AGASSIZ was satisfied that the earth had passed through progressive stages of development from that condition which was suited to the lower order of animals up to the state requisite for the existence of man. Professor SWALLOW, of Missouri, held that an island consisting of [illegible] and Southern Missouri, formed an archipelago in Mr. DANA's ocean, and said likewise that Missouri possessed in the Iron Mountain the oldest land in the United States.

NOVA SCOTIAN GEOLOGY.

In his paper on the "Parallelism of Rock Formations in Nova Scotia with those of other parts of America," Professor DAWSON, of McGill College, at Montreal, gave some curious facts which have before been noticed briefly. He stated that it was his intention to convey the latest information concerning the sequence of formations in Nova Scotia, with the view of eliciting comparisons with rocks of similar age in other parts of the Contin-nt, and proceeded in the first place to notice the evidence of a recent subsidence of the land, to the amount of thirty feet or more, which is afforded by stumps of pine and beech *in situ*, observed at low tide in the Bay of Fundy. He connected this appearance with similar evidences of modern subsidence in other parts of the east coast of America. In regard to the boulder-formation, he remarked that it consists of a lower clay and an upper gravel deposit, the latter making the action of the sea on the land. The most important fact, however, in relation to the boulder-formation in Nova Scotia was, that it showed the transport of blocks by ice, not in one, but in various directions, depending on the existing conditions of the earth's surface. Of this fact several examples were given. The next formation observed in Nova Scotia is a red sandstone and trap deposit, known to overlie the coal-bearing rocks, and to belong to the Mesozoic period of geologists, but otherwise of uncertain age; existing evidence tending, perhaps, to the date of the Permians. The most important of all the formations of Nova Scotia is the great Carboniferous system, of which Professor D. had much to say touching all its subdivisions, laying particular stress upon the local differences impressed on the coal rocks by the preëxisting features of the country, and the connection of these with similar differences observed on a larger scale in the great coal areas of the United States.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The second entertainment given to members of the Association is in progress this evening at the hospitable mansion of Mr. ROBERT TOWNSEND, on State-street. Members and their ladies were provided with tickets of admission by the Local Committee.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

Many familiar faces not before discernible, made their appearance in the Convention this morning; among them Commodore CHARLES WILKES, of the United States Exploring Expedition, who rarely fails to be present; Professor EDWARD HITCHCOCK arrived last night, looking five years younger than he did ten years ago, and wearing—I mention it for the benefit of the *New-York Evangelist*, which awhile ago denounced the article as heretical—a soft hat, such as Congregational clergymen in Brooklyn wear. The Elder Professor SILLIMAN, Chancellor FERRIS, of New-York, Bishop POTTER, of New-York, and Sir WM. E. LOGAN, of Canada, are constant attendants.

It was announced that the report of Professor HALDEMAN, on "Linguistic Ethnology," would be presented after the transaction of general business on Monday afternoon.

An invitation is received from the State Agricultural Society to visit its rooms in the new Geological Hall. The invitation was accepted this morning, and the thanks of the Association returned.

CONCERNING COINAGE.

Dr. GIBBON asked that the Committee on Weights, Measures and Coinage, be relieved of the consideration of the subject of Coinage, and that a Special Committee be appointed to take that in hand.

Following are the resolutions:

1. *Resolved*. That the General Committee on Weights and Measures be relieved from the consideration of the Coinage.

2. *Resolved*, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to investigate "the principles" which render precious metals current, as moneys. To promote the establishment of a simple and uniform system in the United States, and to invite a general conformity in the coinage standards of other nations.

The British Government were discussing just now the propriety of altering their currency, and their coinage, which the master of the British Mint had acknowledged to be based on no scientific principle; and the Germans were quite sure to alter their coinage within a couple of years. The time was favorable for our Government to do the same, hence the propriety of some special action by the Convention.

Superintendent BACHE, (one of the Committee,) could not see the necessity of any change. The Committee had met twice and adjourned at Dr. GIBBON's desire, and was ready to meet again whenever he had any communication to meet. It had no desire to abandon the subject, or to withhold from it proper attention. The system of coinage was founded on the system of weights and measures, and ought not to be put into the hands of different Committees. Some of the members of this Committee were especially fitted to deal with the question of coinage, and he instanced Prof. ALEXANDER.

Dr. HARE remarking that if he omitted to mention it now, he might die before he had another opportunity, said that he had invented a machine which cost him over $100, calculated to measure the minute fractions of a grain. This machine he would cheerfully present to the Government or the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. G. said that both JEFFERSON and J. Q. ADAMS wrote admirable reports on weights and measures, but no practical measures followed, for the reason that the coinage should have been taken up separately.

Prof. MCCULLOCH, formerly of the Mint, opposed Dr. G.'s motion. He said the Troy pound was the only standard weight provided by law. That, he had reason to believe, was a mere inaccurate copy of the English pound. It was not the accurate copy procured by Mr. GALLATIN, for that was destroyed by fire. Congress had ordered that this piece of brass should be a pound, in humble imitation of sailors who say, when it gets to be dinner-time, "Make it noon."

Dr. GIBBON said that the French weight used at the Mint, and the avoirdupois weight were both standard weights.

Dr. GIBBON's motion was put and lost.

TOUCHING THE CONSTITUTION.

Rev. Dr. DEWEY, of Rochester, moved that the consideration of the Revised Constitution be the special order for Monday. This was urged by Prof. DEWEY and Prof. ROGERS, and strenuously opposed by Superintendent BACHE and Prof. AGASSIZ. Prof. BACHE said those who liked constitution-making ought to have the privilege of doing it:—for his own part he had so much confidence in the excellent gentleman who drafted the constitution—it was the brother of Prof. ROGERS—that he would much prefer to leave it as it stood. He would prefer to let the lovers of constitutions take care of them, while the lovers of science were permitted to give their attention and their time to scientific discussion and papers.

The question was put upon Prof. DEWEY's motion and lost. A division, which was called for with some warmth, showed the vote for postponing the discussion—ayes, 83; nays, 22.

Dr. BLATCHFORD, of Troy, was introduced as the representative of the American Medical Association. He addressed the Association in a written speech. The pleasant duty, he said, belonged to Dr. ZINA PITCHER, of Detroit—the duty which had suddenly devolved upon him of representing to this body the interest the National Medical Association feels in it. He alluded to the value of such anniversaries generally, which here, he said, differed widely from those of Europe in the last century, inasmuch as they opened wide the door of admission to all.

The first paper in the Natural History section was on "The Geographical Position of the Fossil Elephant and other Mammalia in North America," by J. W. FOSTER. The drift of the paper, which was nearly an hour in the delivery, may be learned from the author's own abstract: From all the facts, said he, I am disposed to believe that the fossil elephant commenced his existence before the drift agencies had entirely ceased—when the water stood at a higher level—when the contours of the continent were different—when a different climate prevailed, and when a sub-arctic vegetation stretched far towards the tropics—at a time when the valleys were excavated by the returning waters, and the streams assumed nearly their present direction. It was a period of erosion, which ought to be marked by distinct geological monuments. I would designate it as the Finviatile Period. Although, he added, in rare instances, the remains of the elephant and the mastodon are found side by side, there are deposits apparently newer, which contain the mastodon, and in which those of the elephant have never been found. The inference, therefore, might be drawn that, although at one time cotemporary, the one was introduced earlier while the other survived later. Cotemporary with these fossil pachyderms the fossil beaver (castorides.) In bulk he was twice the size of the existing species and was adapted to a wide geographical range. Cotemporary with these pachyderms was the mastodon (*M. GIGANTEUS*) of a more ponderous frame, but of an inferior weight. The fossil beaver tenanted the streams and lakes. Herds of cattle (*Bos Bombifous* and Bison Latifous) roamed over the plains while the tapir wallowed in the swamps. In the milder regions of the South, visited by the elephant and the mastodon in their migrations, lived the great leaf-eating megatherium, the mylodon, the megalonyx, the hippopotamus, the horse, the elk, and the deer, all belonging to extinct species, while at the head of the carnivora stood the colossal lion (Felix Atrox) which then as now was the monarch of the forest.

PROF. MITCHEL'S ASTRONOMICAL METHODS.

The morning session in the Section of Physics was chiefly occupied by Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, in a description of his new Methods of Observation, now in use at the Cincinnati Observatory. His remarks were divided into six classes, on, 1st, the limit of accuracy of the new method of right ascension; 2d, the limit of accuracy of the method of declination; 3d, determination of personal equation and personal errors; 4th, determination of instrumental errors; 5th, determination of clock errors, and 6th, observations on changes of figure of materials. At the meeting of the Association in Albany, in 1851, it was moved that a Committee be appointed to memorialize Congress for an appropriation to enable Prof. MITCHEL to prosecute these investigations, but the motion was withdrawn at his request, and he has since devoted such time and means as he could spare to the completion of the investigations he had then begun to render valuable to astronomical science. The present exposition of his plans took the form of a report. It abounded in figures and calculations. After describing his impediments in observing by means of artificial stars, he gave results of investigations after the discovery of defects in the instruments formerly used for determining polar distances. Within three months' time, with his improved instruments, he has made no less than ten thousand observations. Results of these were announced for the benefit of astronomers present.

PROFESSOR PEIRCE ON NUMBUGS.

The next paper was by Prof. PEIRCE, on the Tidal Currents of Saturn's Ring. Connected with the full discussion of this subject would be formulæ. These the Professor did not propose to trouble the section with. He they were, he said, a part of that humbug which the mathematicians of the Association had been charged with bringing before it. He would perhaps be pardoned if in this connection he offered his apology for occupying attention with such matters. They were but pebbles, such as the mathematicians were able to collect and offer to the Association. They were certainly of uninviting appearance, but nevertheless were pearls of great price, which were to be estimated by the labor bestowed upon their production, and not by their market value. The most precious jewels in the crown of Poetry were not more valuable to their possessors than were these contributions to those who brought them in the simplest and humbleet spirit to lay them before the Association.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Abstract of Opinions Delivered.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS' HALF PAY.

1. A commissioned surgeon rendered medical services to the United States, and in their employ, as surgeon of a regiment of artificers, during the Revolution and up to March 29, 1781. *Held:* he was included in the class of "regimental surgeons" under the resolution of Congress of Sept. 30, 1780, which provided for "the pay and establishment of the officers of the Hospital department and medical staff." —*Per Gilchrist, C. J.—Baird* vs. *The United States.*

2. The body of artificers attached to the army during the Revolution, in resolutions of Congress is called a regiment, and is declared to be a part of the regular army; the surgeon of it, therefore, was a "regimental surgeon."—*Ib.*

3. As regimental surgeon, he was an "officer" under the resolution of Congress of Jan. 17, 1781, which provided that the "officers reduced" should be entitled to "half-pay for life."—*Ib.*

4. Upon the reduction, March 29, 1781, of the body or regiment of artificers, its surgeon became entitled to half-pay, at the rate directed by the said resolution of Congress of Jan. 17, 1781, which provided that all officers in the Hospital department and medical staff, &c., who should continue in service to the end of the war, or he reduced before that time as supernumeraries, should be entitled to receive during life, in lieu of half-pay, certain allowances—"regimental surgeons" an allowance equal to the half-pay of a Captain.—*Ib.*

5. To this half-pay or allowance for life as regimental surgeon, earned by meritorious services, and conferred upon him in consideration of the sacrifice of his time and his talents for the good of the cause which all had at heart, he became entitled, *it seems*, as a right founded upon a contract with Congress, which no subsequent legislation by Congress could, upon any principle of justice or legal reasoning, take away from him.—*Ib.*

6. Said half-pay or allowance as regimental surgeon commenced March 29, 1781, the date of the reduction, and continued for life, that is to the death of the officer, and was due at the end of every year, with interest at 6 per cent., under the Resolution of Congress of June 3, 1784, to be paid from the time the half-pay became due.—*Ib.*

7. The party, for whose estate this claim is made by petitioner as administrator, was surgeon of the regiment of artificers in the army of our Revolution from March 20, 1780, and served in that capacity until the regiment was reduced March 29, 1781, and died October 27, 1805. *Held:* his half pay was $240 per annum, payable at the end of every year. He was entitled to this from March 29, 1783, up to Oct. 27, 1805, the day of his death, and interest on the payments as they became due. There was therefore due him at the time of his death, $10,074 84; and this sum is due his estate, with interest thereon from that date, Oct. 27, 1805.—*Ib.*

INTEREST.

8. The Resolution of Congress of June 3, 1784, that "an interest of six per cent. per annum should be allowed to all creditors of the United States for supplies furnished or services done from the time that the payment became due," was a voluntary contract on the part of the United States, constituting a legal claim against them, from which no subsequent legislation could release them without the assent of the other party.—*Ib.*

COMMUTATION OF OFFICERS' HALF-PAY.

9. An officer entitled to the benefit of the provision of the Resolution of Congress of Jan. 17, 1781, extending the grant of half-pay for life to the officers of the hospital department and medical staff, received under special Act of June 23, 1836, (6 Stat. at Large, 641) five years full pay, as commutation for his half-pay for life under the Resolution of Congress of March 22, 1783. *Held:* this was not a final settlement of his claim for half-pay; the payment of a sum of money not being of itself a discharge of a debt for a larger amount, and here there was no compromise. One party (the United States) to a contract cannot, without the assent of the other, discharge a debt by the payment of a smaller sum than the amount due.—*Ib.*

LIMITATION.

10. Claims for half pay for life, by officers, under resolutions of Congress of Oct. 20, 1780; Jan. 17, 1781, &c., do not, *it seems*, come within any of the acts or resolutions, in the nature of acts of limitation, which required claims against the United States to be presented within a specified period, and are not barred by any of them.—*Ib.*

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

11. In the settlement of the accounts of the claimant, (a major in the army,) at the Treasury in 1839 and 1841, a charge of $812 50 was duly considered, passed upon and admitted to his credit. In August, 1842, upon settlement of his accounts, the item was again taken up, re-examined, and the amount charged to him. In October, 1851, the Secretary of War decided that the sum should be allowed. Again, in December, 1851, such allowance was rescinded by the Secretary of War. It was not contended, on the part of the Government, that the means of information were not at hand in the War Department when the item in question was credited to the claimant; or that the same evidence upon the matter did not exist at that time which existed in 1851; or that there was any attempt at concealment on the part of the claimant. *Held:* the credit of $812 50 to the claimant was improperly rescinded, and he has a right to have that sum credited to him in his account with the United States.—*Per Gilchrist, C. J.—Chase* vs. *The United States.*

12. The petitioner, a major, officer in the engineer corps, claims $130, paid for the hire of a fishing smack to convey him to Havana from Key West, where he was absent on special duty, in order to intercept the steam packet and thus take the quickest mode of returning to his station, and the extraordinary circumstances of the case, in the opinion of the chief of the engineer corps, justified a resort to such means of return, although comparatively expensive, but he did not recognize it as a valid claim against his department. And the Quarter-Master General decided that the determination of the question came within the province of the engineer department. The Secretary of War merely deciding that he did not "feel authorized to allow this account." *Held:* (upon the statement in evidence of the chief of the engineer corps,) that the course in question pursued by the claimant was proper and necessary for the public interests intrusted to his charge; that he expended the $130 for the service and benefit of the United States, and the amount should be paid him like any other account of engineer officers for traveling in the discharge of their duty; and which particular department it was a proper charge upon is entirely immaterial. That it was money properly paid in the service and for the benefit of the United States, and is therefore allowed to the claimant.—*Ib.*

13. The petitioner, a major in the army, claims to be allowed, in account with the Government, the sum of $50, paid by him to the master of the schooner *Surprise*, employed in the engineer service under the superintendence of the claimant, at a specified rate of compensation. The claimant, finding that he could lay up the vessel sooner than was expected, did so, and, discharging the captain, paid him an extra month's pay, which he thought justice required. *Held:* this payment was made without authority of law, or of the Department, and does not furnish a legal cause of action against the United States.—*Ib.*

AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

14. The head of an executive department has not the legal authority, after a sum has been credited to a person in the employ of the Government as an officer of the United States, to reopen the account and charge him with the amount of such credit.—*Ib.*

15. "If a credit has been given, or an allowance made, by the head of a department, and it is alleged to be an illegal allowance, the judicial tribunals must be resorted to, to construe the law under which the allowance is made, and to settle the rights between the United States and the party to whom the credit was given."—*Ib.*

16. "The head of a department has not a right to review the decision of his predecessor allowing a credit, except to correct some error of calculation; if he is of opinion that the allowance was wrongful, he must have a suit brought."—*Ib.*

17. "It is no longer a case between the correctness of an officer's judgment and that of his successor. A third party is interested, and he cannot be deprived of a payment or a credit so given, but by the [illegible] to pass upon his right."—*Ib.*

[illegible] OF CLAIMS IN THE NAVY, &c.

18. The petitioner, a major in the army, claims from the United States, $150, paid for medical services. The engineer department assented to the services of a surgeon. None could be procured. The Commodore permitted Dr. W., an assistant surgeon in the navy, to perform the duty, which was not ordered to it. It was no part of his duty. The claimant, as senior officer, employed him and made the contract with him, which was approved by the engineer department. The charge was disallowed at the treasury, on the ground that Dr. W., as an assistant surgeon in the navy, was prohibited, under section 2 of the act of March 3, 1835, (4 Stat. at large, 767,) and also by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1839, (5 Stat. at large, 349,) from receiving the allowance. *Held:* that the true construction of the act of March 3, 1835, did not prohibit Dr. W. from receiving compensation for his services not within the line of his duty, from third persons; that the petitioner lawfully paid him the sum claimed, and has a right to have the said sum ($150) credited to him, the petitioner, by the United States.—*Ib.*

19. In such case Dr. W., although an assistant surgeon in the navy, was *pro hac vice* simply a citizen. He neglected no duty, and violated no principle, in performing the service in question.—*Ib.*

ARMY REGULATIONS.

20. The regulation of the army No. 1,259, (Army Regulations, 331,) authorizes the *senior* officer, "when medical or surgical aid is required, if no surgeon or assistant surgeon of the army be at or near the place," to procure such aid, and imposes no limitation upon him in the exercise of his authority to do so.—*Ib.*

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.

21. Such a construction of a statute as sacrifices sense to sound, which causes the words of the statute to predominate without regard to the meaning of the law, is always to be avoided if possible. —*Ib.*

22. When such a construction would not express the meaning of Congress, consistently with the received rules of interpretation, the Court must ascertain the mischief, if any, which the act was intended to remedy, and endeavour to perceive its meaning by the light which that consideration will throw upon it.—*Ib.*

23. The meaning of a statute is to be ascertained from the language used, and not by inquiring of the individual members of the Legislature what they intended by enacting the law.—*Per Gilchrist, C. J. —Nicholson* vs. *The United States.*

24. If Congress pass a law, the natural import of which is different from the effect intended to be given to it by those who voted for it, the only safe rule is to take the act as it stands, as conveying the intention of Congress.—*Ib.*

25. In the joint resolution of July 20, 1854, the word "officer" and the word "employe" are terms of the most general and comprehensive character. There is nothing in the resolution to modify them, or to limit their application to officers or employes of any particular description.—*Ib.*

PAY OF THE NAVY.

26. The object of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1835, to regulate the pay of the Navy, was to consolidate the various allowances, (as for drawing bills, for receiving and disbursing money, and for transacting business for the Government generally,) which officers of the Navy had before that time received, into one annual sum.—*Per Gilchrist, C. J. Chase* vs. *The United States.*

EXTRA COMPENSATION OF SALARIED OFFICERS.

27. Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1839, (5 Stat. at large, 349,) goes no farther than Section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1835. It provides that no person, whose salary as an officer of the Government is fixed by law, shall receive any extra allowance or compensation, in any form whatever, for the performance of any service, unless such allowance be authorized by law.—*Ib.*

PATENTS.

28. Where, as alleged, T., the petitioner, the inventor of certain improvements in dragoon and pack-saddles, in January, 1847, filed with the Patent Office the requisite petition, &c., as required by law, for a patent for said improvements, and such application was, before May, 1847, reported and took its place on the files of the office to be acted upon in its turn; and in November, 1847, before such application was reached in its turn, G., as inventor, filed in the Patent Office an application, &c., for a patent also for improvements in a dragoon and pack-saddle, which covered the same grounds and embraced the same claims set forth in T.'s application; and the Commissioner did not give T. notice of the conflicting claim and application of G., as required by law. In December, 1847, before T.'s claim had been reached and acted on, an official note was sent to the Commissioner by the then Secretary of State, urging that as the early issue of a patent for his invention to G. would facilitate a supply for the Government of dragoon saddles, it might be issued to him, G., as soon as practicable. Therefore, G.'s application was taken up before its turn and a patent granted to him thereon Dec. 11, 1847, within thirty days after filing his petition, and the application of T. still remains in the Patent Office, not acted upon and postponed. And T. claims, by reason of the premises, damages from the United States. *Held:* that the wrong done to T., if any, was not committed by the United States, or by any officer of theirs, under such circumstances as render them pecuniarily responsible to T. therefor.—*Per Scarburgh, J.— Thistle* vs. *The United States.*

LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES FOR ACTS OF THEIR AGENTS.

29. The United States are not *ordinarily* responsible for either the malfeasance or non-feasance in office of a public officer.—*Ib.*

PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES.

30. The petitioner, while an agent, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, for the preservation of timber on the public lands of Florida, in the discharge of his duty, in 1843, informed of, seized and captured quantities of live oak timber which had been cut and removed from public lands in Florida by trespassers. The timber had been hewn and fashioned into keelson and beam pieces for shipbuilding before its seizure. It was libeled, condemned and appropriated by the United States to their own use. The petitioner claims that, under section 3, of the act of March 2, 1831, (4 Stat. at large, 472,) he is entitled, as informer, to one-half the value of the timber so seized, condemned and appropriated. *Held:* the improved value of the timber was not a penalty or forfeiture "incurred under the provisions of this act," and the petitioner, therefore, is not entitled to the relief claimed.—*Per Scarburgh, J.— Thistle* vs. *The United States, No. 2.*

31. The timber in question, in its improved condition, was as much the property of the United States as it was before the trespassers took it into their possession. The latter lost their labor, but the improved value of the timber was not forfeited. A forfeiture implies that there was some right to be forfeited, but no right whatever was acquired in the timber by the wrong doer, in whose possession it was found by the claimant.—*Ib.*

COMPENSATION OF OFFICIAL SERVICES.

32. The public printer of the House of Representatives, elected under sec. 8, of the act of Aug. 3, 1846, (9 Stat. at large, 113,) is an "officer" and also an "employe" in the Legislative department of the Government, within the meaning of the joint resolution of July 20, 1854, and as such entitled to the "increased compensation of twenty per cent." provided by that resolution.—*Per Gilchrist, C. J.— Nicholson* vs. *The United States.*

33. For some time immediately preceding Jan. 13, 1845, the claimant was a clerk in the General Land Office, at $1,200 salary. On that day he received a letter from the Commissioner stating: "One hundred dollars have been added to your salary, to take effect from this date." In 1836 an Act was passed, (5 Stat. at large, 111, 112, Sec. 10,) in force at the date of said letter, authorizing said Commissioner to employ sixteen clerks at salaries of $1,300 each. It appears from the pay-rolls, made up Dec. 1, 1844, and Jan. 1, 1845, that on each of those dates there were in the General Land Office sixteen clerks with $1,300 salary, exclusive of the claimant. He never demanded his salary at the rate of $1,300 after Jan 13, 1845, but on the contrary, at the expiration of each month while he continued in office, for more than eight years, signed a receipt at $100 per month in full payment of his salary. He now claims arrears of salary, (at $1,300 a year, amounting to $845 02.) *Held:* the receipts given by the claimant show that he continued while so in office to be a clerk at the annual salary of $1,200; and as there were in office, when said notice was given by the Commissioner, sixteen clerks with $1,300 salaries, exclusive of the claimant, this Court must presume that he received all he was entitled to.—*Per Blackford, J.—Wagaman* vs. *The United States.*

PENSIONS.

34. The petitioner entered the Naval Service in 1830, and served for a period of 18 years, at various times and in different vessels. He performed the duties of a first-class musician. Serving on the United States ship *Independence*, he fell down one of the hatchways while taking his hammock below, receiving thereby an injury which resulted in the amputation of his leg. He claims a pension for the disability. *Held:* the disability happened to him "in the line of his duty," and he is entitled therefor to a pension under section 8 of the act of April 23, 1800. (2 Stat. at large, 53.)—*Per Gilchrist, C. J.— Accardi* vs. *The United States.*

35. The pension laws are beneficial in their nature, and are, therefore, to be construed beneficially in matters of inevitable doubt.—*Ib.*

36. The fact that, at the time of such accident by falling down the hatchway, he had a lameness in one of his knees, of long standing, which did not, however, interfere with the duties of his vocation as a musician, does not deprive the claimant of the pension to which the disability from the amputation of his leg might entitle him.—*Ib.*

DECISIONS OF DEPARTMENTS.

37. Decisions in the public offices of the Government are facts, not rules of law.—*Ib.*

CHARTER-PARTY WITH GOVERNMENT.

38. The petitioner, being her owner and master, in April, 1851, chartered the ship *Ellen Brooks* to the United States, by charter-party, to take in certain Government stores at Valparaiso, and "thereupon proceed direct to Benicia, Upper California," and deliver the same at the expense of the charterers, and so end the voyage. The charter allowed the charterers [illegible] days for the discharge of the cargo, and contained the clause: "Penalty for non-performance of this charter-party, [illegible]." The ship did arrive at Benicia July 8, 1851. The next day, the master reported her to the Commissary at that port as ready, &c., for delivery. He retained on board the stores unless they were delivered at the Government hulk or port landing, beyond the limits of Benicia, and nearly five miles from the western harbor, the usual place of anchorage and delivery of Benicia. This the master declined to do, on the grounds that the charter-party only bound him to go to Benicia, and his vessel would not be safe at such port landing. But the agent of the Government persisting, on July 9 the master carried his vessel to the Government hulk, and again gave notice that he was ready to deliver cargo. The Collector demanded duties upon the stores, which being refused, he seized the ship, &c. This difficulty was not settled until July 17, when the delivery was commenced, and completed July 28. While discharging, the vessel became much injured by lying, with her cargo, on the rocks when the tide receded. He claims for the forfeiture of charter-party the $4,000. *Held:* the amount for non-performance, inserted in the charter-party, is to be treated as a mere penalty, and not as liquidated damages.—*Per Scarburgh, J.—Swain* vs. *The United States.*

39. As to the $4,000 inserted as "penalty for non-performance," *held:* that the most the petitioner can claim is, that in this respect the charter-party constitutes a reciprocal undertaking between him and the United States, in the penalty of said sum, for the faithful performance of the charter-party by them respectively.—*Ib.*

40. The penalty in a charter-party is not regarded as liquidated damages; and where the charter-party is not under seal, the penal clause is merely formal.—*Ib.*

41. The petitioner claims also the usual freight upon the stores, or cargo, from Benicia to the Government hulk, or "port-landing." *Held:* he was not bound by the charter-party to carry the stores beyond Benicia, and the failure of the United States to receive their goods at Benicia was a breach of the charter-party; therefore the petitioner is entitled to such extra freight.—*Ib.*

42. As to the damages which the petitioner sustained by the breach of the charter-party on the part of the United States, in failing to receive their goods at Benicia: *Held:* he proceeded farther than Benicia in compliance with directions he was at full liberty to have disregarded. The damages subsequently sustained by him were neither incidental to, nor caused by, such breach. The passing from Benicia to the port landing resulted from the mutual consent of the United States and the petitioner, and its effect was to render his damages for the breach merely nominal.—*Ib.*

43. The direction given by the quartermaster to proceed from Benicia to the Government hulk and there deliver the stores, and the petitioner's consent to comply therewith, are to be regarded as a new contract entered into between him and the United States. By it, the hulk was substituted for Benicia, as the place of delivery.—*Ib.*

44. This new contract, however, did not deprive the United States of the benefit of the lay days for unloading, stipulated for in the original charter party, nor did it relieve the Government from its obligation to effect the unloading within that time.—*Ib.*

45. Under this new contract the United States must be considered, by implication, as having agreed, not only to pay the at least usual freight from Benicia to the hulk, but also to compensate him for any injury his ship might actually sustain by being laid alongside of the hulk, and remaining there till the cargo was delivered.—*Ib.*

46. The interference of the Collector, whether legal or illegal, which prevented the unloading within the stipulated time, does not excuse the breach of that part of the contract.—*Ib.*

47. The United States required the petitioner to carry his vessel to the hulk, where injury to some extent was inevitable, as known to both parties, and an implication of anything less than a promise on their part to compensate him for any injury which she might actually sustain would not do him justice. His claim of compensation for injuries to his ship at the hulk is sustained by law.—*Ib.*

CONTRACTS.

48. Where the contract is for the performance of several things, and then one sum is stated at the end to be paid upon breach of the contract, it is to be regarded as a mere penalty.—*Ib.*

49. The law which, in raising a contract by implication, proceeds upon the assumption that each party was influenced by a desire to act with entire fairness, without the slightest advantage on either side, applies with peculiar emphasis to a contract between the United States and a private person.—*Ib.*

EVIDENCE.

50. An abstract, not a complete copy, of the record of a judgment at law, elsewhere rendered, is not, *it seems*, admissible as evidence in this court.—*Ib.*

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by JOHN C. DEVEREUX, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Piqua correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* contradicts the story that Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, supports BUCHANAN. The writer says: "This ex-member of the Harrison and Taylor cabinets has given his support to the cause of Freedom by declaring for the Republican nominees. His son, THOMAS EWING, Jr., made a stirring speech on Saturday evening."

DONN PIATT, of Cincinnati, late Secretary of Legation at Paris, is out for FREMONT. Mr. P. was formerly a Democratic judge of the Hamilton Common Pleas, and in the last Presidential campaign was active and influential for PIERCE. He has always hitherto coöperated with the Democratic Party.

A correspondent writes to us from Emerald Grove, Rock Co., Wis., on the 18th inst., and says facetiously, that of all the crops in the State two only are poor, to wit: those of FILLMORE and BUCHANAN. These, he says, are a total failure.

The Nestor of the Bar of Central New-York, JOSHUA A. SPENCER, heads a list of nearly one thousand names to call for the formation of a Fremont and Dayton Club, in Utica.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS spoke at an American meeting at Elvina, on Monday evening. The *Advertiser* says:

"The speaker referred to Mr. FREMONT's religion, the mention of which drew a faint applause from the audience, whereupon an impudent dog barked, and several voices cried 'the squirrel's gone!' 'the squirrel's gone!'—and the whole assembly seemed to shout their approbation of the reference to HENRY WARD BEECHER's dog Noble, barking at the hole in the wall. This was too much for the speaker. He tried to recover, but could not; the popular fe

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CAUTION.

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☞ No progress was made in Congress on Saturday towards the passage of the Army Appropriation bill—both Houses voting to adhere to their former action; and matters at present appear to be at a "dead lock," so far as that measure is concerned. Several propositions are in contemplation to overcome the difficulty, but whether they will have the desired effect remains to be seen. Among them is one by Mr. CLAYTON, which will probably be considered to-day. Very little other business was done. Mr. SAGE, of New-York, offered a resolution in the House, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the propriety of reorganizing or abolishing the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia.

Kansas News.

We continue to publish this morning details of recent events in Kansas. The statements in this instance are derived principally from Pro-Slavery sources, among others that from the Leavenworth *Journal*, describing the surrounding of Lecompton by the Free-State men; and the rescue of Gov. ROBINSON and the other prisoners will be found most important. The same journal announces that Lecompton had been taken, though of this event no particulars are given. In the meantime ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW have been issuing most pathetic appeals to the "Friends of Law and Order" for aid. They declare themselves to be ont of ammunition, and implore the Missonrians to "come over to their rescne before they are murdered." Thns the old game is being repeated, and it wonld seem with great hopes of success, for a call has been issued for a meeting to have been held at Lexington on the 19th inst., and to which the people were directed "to bring up their horses, their guns, and their clothing, ready to go into Kansas."

The truth is that the Free-State men are now determined to fight. They have borne wrong and outrage long enough, and, for their own security, they have taken the initiative and have commenced operations against the Pro-Slavery party. The latter, as we have seen, had established some ten ortwelve block houses or forts for the conqnest of the Territory. Their plans were matured and, as they thought, success was certain. But the Free-State men were not inactive. Their plans were also matured. On the 12th they attacked and carried the Block House at Franklin, and since then, they have taken nearly all the fortified places upon which the Pro-Slavery Party relied to effect the conquest of Kansas and the destruction of their opponents. This is about the pith of all the exciting news from Kansas, and a careful perusal of the Pro-Slavery extracts which we publish, discarding the flummery and falsehoods, murders and what-not, with which they are embellished, go far to prove that the Free-State men have at length taken a stand which the country will applaud, and which BUFORD, ATCHISON, and STRINGFELLOW will ere long find it dangerous to oppose with bowie knife or revolver.

News from Europe.

By the arrival of the Royal screw steamship *North American* at Qnebec yesterday morning, we are put in possession of four days' later European intelligence—up to the 13th inst. From Great Britain we have no political news. The London papers are discussing some mysterious French scandal, for lack of something better. The French have gained another victory in Algeria. The Turkish medals to the French Army were soon to be distribnted. The harvest had terminated in the sonth of France, and was proceeding in other qnarters. It is pronounced magnificent in every part of the country north of the Garonne. Everything appears to be qniet in Spain. ESPARTERO had taken amicable leave of the Queen. O'DONNELL had not published the programme of his Ministry. The cholera is said to be raging in Madrid. The Czar's coronation has been postponed nntil the 6th of September, according to one account, and the 7th according to another. The Russians have given notice of their readiness to give up Kars to the Turks, hnt still maintain their claim to the Island of Serpents. It is rumored that NAPOLEON has sent a supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to settle the point. We have dreadfnl accounts of the ravages of the cholera in Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been five thousand cases and fifteen hundred deaths, ont of a population of 28,000.

The Commercial advices represent the Cotton market as steady at former rates, the advices by the *Niagara* having had no effect. [illegible] panic in the Breadstuffs market had been [illegible]d, and the tendency was npward. The [illegible] market had undergone no material

[illegible] River.

[illegible] states that "the [illegible] Judge KENT, known throughout the [illegible] commentaries on the Constitution," [illegible] at a Fremont meeting in Peeks[illegible]

[illegible] would be found, like his son, Judge KENT, who did parade at the meeting in Peekskill, in the Republican ranks, beyond a question.

Mr. Buchanan's Relations with Slavery.

There needed no ghost to tell us that every effort would be made in certain of the Free States to prove Mr. BUCHANAN enough of a Free-Soiler to be opposed to the Southern usurpation in Kansas. Documents to show his hostility to Slavery are freely circulated in the New-England States and the States of the Northwest; and it is because of his imaginary impartiality between Northern and Southern sentiment, that pseudo-conservatives, like Messrs. CHOATE, REVERDY JOHNSON, PIERCE and PRATT, prefer to support him rather than the other candidates. Of course, such support is given upon the assumption that, in spite of his adhesion to the Cincinnati platform, Mr. BUCHANAN is not the man to lend his influence to further the extravagant plans of the ultra slave-propagandists of the North.

It so happens that history leaves no difficulty in proving that Mr. BUCHANAN *is just the man*. Long before the Democratic Party at Cincinnati committed him to Slavery, he had committed that party to Slavery unreservedly, totally, and perpetually. In a speech on the veto power, delivered in the United States Senate in February, 1842, Mr. BUCHANAN is reported to have used the following language:

"Let me suppose another case of much more dangerous character. In the Southern States, which compose the weaker portion of the Union, a species of property exists which is now attracting the attention of the whole civilized world. These States never would have become parties to the Union, had not their rights in this property been secured by the Federal Constitntion. Foreign and domestic fanatics, some from the belief that they are doing God's service, and others from a desire to divide and destroy this glorious Republic, have conspired to emancipate the Southern slaves. *On this question, the people of the South* [that is, the people who are interested in Slave property, slaveholders] *beyond the limits of their own States stand alone and unsupported by any power on earth, except that of the Northern Democracy.*"

Identifying himself with that party, he thus declares that it alone dare side with slaveholding against the indignant censnre of the entire world. Nor has his position since wavered at all from this very explicit definition. While the Mexican War was at its height so was the discussion of the Slavery qnestion in regard to the Territories. Oregon, the last relic of the old Lonisiana prchase, and therefore included within the Missouri Compromise, was organized as a Territory, with the proviso exelnding Slavery, in August, 1848. The point was conceded by the Sonth, thongh after stont resistance in order to secnre another mnch more important. The treaty with Mexico involved the acqnsition of immense areas, which the slaveholders wanted for a market. The North with remarkable accord resolved to resist the addition of any further slave soil to the Union. There was no compact or obligation of any sort to bind them to acqniesce in snch a disposition of the new Territory. Tho Missonri Compromise applied exclusively to the purchase from France; no latitude of construction, or constrnction of latitnde, conld extend it to the bargain with Mexico. Yet as the bulk of the new Territory lay Sonth of that parallel, the slaveholding interest determined to agitate in favor of that bonndary, as the only method of baffling the Northern nnanimity in behalf of Free-Soil throughont the whole extent; and to that interest Mr. BUCHANAN lent his whole influence. His *Berks County Letter*, so often cited to exhibit his devotion to the Compromise line, only exhibits his participation in a Pro-Slavery plot to force it where its contrivers never designed it to go. We qnote from that letter, written in 1847:

"After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. JEFFERSON, and when the State of Missouri which constituted a part of it was abont to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose and in the progress threatened the dissolution of the Union. This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous qnestions have been settled, in a spirit of mutnal concession. Under the Missonri Compromise Slavery was 'forever prohibited' north of the parallel of 36° 30'; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, the harmony of the States, and even of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri Compromise shonld be extended to any new Territory that we may acquire from Mexico."

It will be remembered that the idea of squatter sovereignty had not yet dawned npon the mind of Gen. CASS, and that the most arrogant Pro-Slavery fanatic had not yet dared to claim admission for Slavery to the whole of the Mexican acqnisitions; and many of the more moderate held that it could not he admitted even sonth of 36° 30', since the Mexican laws had declared it abolished. At the opening of the XXXIst Congress parties stood thus: The North demanded the exclusion of Slavery from the whole newly-bought Territory, and the admission of California with her Anti-Slavery Constitution. Gen. TAYLOR, assuming less ultra gronnd, advocated the instant admission of California, freed from all other issnes. A portion of the South declared for the non-admission of California, nntil the Missouri line had been extended to the Pacific, cntting the new State in two, and leaving only the northern and smaller portion to freedom, while another Southern wing were for Mr. CALHOUN'S non-intervention dogmas. It is needless to say, after the Berk's County Letter, that Mr. BUCHANAN adhered to the latter Pro-Slavery nltraism. Even after the leading statesmen of all parties had fixed upon a plan of pacification and adjustment, the retired statesman of Lancaster aided with his secret advice the Pro-Slavery conspirators, who resolved to urge their scheme even at the cost of the Union, and of the basis of Compromise to which CLAY, CASS and WEBSTER had adhered. It was only when it was discovered that the movement was unsnpported by any public sentiment, either North or South, and that without a prospect of success it would certainly hury its framers in contempt and obscnrity, that Mr. BUCHANAN and his fanatical friends from the Slave States abandoned it. That the record may be anthentic we quote from a speech of Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Miss., delivered in the Senate June 27, 1850:

"During the last Summer, finding that it had been impossible to settle this question on the basis of non-intervention, as we had hoped to do by the election of a [illegible] painfully [illegible] the dangers which [illegible] my efforts during that Summer to bring the Missouri Compromise into favorable notice. For this purpose I wrote to the eminent Pennsylvania statesman who had two years before recommended it, and urged him to renew his recommendation, in some public form, at a period early enough to have some effect upon the sentiment of the country before the commencement of the present session of Congress. He informed me that he had, in common with the whole Democratic Party, *given up the Compromise in favor of non-intervention;* that he had voted in support of the non-intervention principle in 1848, and he doubted the expediency of coming forward again and urging the Missouri Compromise upon the country as he had done in 1847. I still urged him to do so. I even paid a special visit to his hospitable mansion, chiefly with a view of procuring, if possible, the sanction of his high name once more to the plan of the Missouri Compromise; and I obtained from him a partial promise that he would again declare his views upon the snbject at an early period. But, Sir, as no publication from his pen made its appearance in the newspapers, I addressed repeated letters to him urging him again and again to perform the patriotic task to which I had invoked him. At length he made up his mind to gratify my wishes, and positively promised that he would again make a declaration of his views, if he could be perfectly satisfied that the Missouri Compromise was at all likely to be satisfactory to the people of the South, entertaining as he did a confident opinion that it would be generally accepted at the North. So things remained until a month or two of the present session of Congress had glided by, when he addressed a letter to an honored friend of mine, requesting him and myself to ascertain whether it would be at all possible *to rally the Southern members of Congress* in support of the Missouri Compromise; in which event he engaged to cooperate with us most cordially in urging its adoption upon Congress. The scrutiny asked for was instituted without delay; and the gentleman alluded to and myself, after conferring together repeatedly, and counseling in relation to the matter, came most reluctantly but decidedly to the conclusion that *the Southern members of Congress would never consent to the Missouri Compromise*, but preferred non-intervention still, and we so advised Mr. BUCHANAN without delay. Perceiving that no publication of his was then likely to be availing, he withheld from the press a letter which he had already prepared for publication."

From the first, therefore, Mr. BUCHANAN has never advocated any measure affecting the balance between the Free and Slave States, save only so far as it enured to the latter. He has vibrated without scruple or conscience between the non-intervention hobby of CALHOUN, the Missouri-Compromise extension invented by himself, and the squatter-sovereignty absurdities of Gen. CASS, only deserting them in turn, as they proved unpalatable to those "natural allies of the Democratic Party," the slaveholders. The claim of independence upon Slavery issues could be urged with greater propriety in favor of any other statesman North or South, than it may in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN. He is irretrievably committed to the service of the slave-owning interest; he is their counsel learned in the law, their advocate, representative, agent. The narrative of Senator FOOTE is a fair presentation of his varying and trncklng subservience to the will of his Southern masters.

The Accident to the Arabia.

We are sorry to see our neighbors of the *Albion* unduly excited abont the telegraphic dispatches respecting the accident to the steamship *Arabia*, which were sent from Halifax to the DAILY TIMES.

The *Albion* condemns these dispatches as "anti-British," and libelous to the Cunard line; and, supposing that they were sent by the regular news-agent of the Associated Press at Halifax, it coarsely stigmatizes that gentleman as a "busy-body," who has transcended his dnties, and deserves to be reprimanded by his employers.

The news-agent at Halifax had nothing at all to do with these dispatches. They were sent by a correspondent of the TIMES, who happened to be a passenger on board that unfortunate ship, and whose accounts, the *Albion* may be assured, are perfectly reliable in every particular.

We publish this morning a letter from this gentleman, giving a detailed account of the disaster to the *Arabia*, of the survey, the treatment of the passengers, &c., to which we refer our readers.

The facts of the case appear to be, in respect to the accident, that—

There was a secret survey at Halifax; oakum and tallow were stuffed into the bows; extra pumps and spare boats were pnt on board, and the ship, leaking *at the wharf*, eighteen tons of water an hour, was hurried off to sea, hardly giving opportunity for her panic-stricken passengers to escape ashore! Her forefoot is certainly gone; so is a large part of her false keel, and of her main keel. Her garboard is certainly strained. The lower part of her stem, her dead-woods forward, and the foreends of her bottom planking were, doubtless, stove. No ship could have thumped and crashed over Blonde Rock with less damage than that. What other damage she may have received ahaft of her foremast, where the diver did not go, cannot be surmised.

It was acknowledged by Mr. CUNARD, at Halifax, that the ship must go into dock for repairs. If the ship needed docking, she certainly was not seaworthy; and if she was not seaworthy, she ought not to have been sent to sea.

We sincerely hope that the *Arabia* will reach England in safety; and she probably will if she is favored with a smooth sea and fair weather.

The *Albion* says hnt twenty-five passengers left the ship at Halfiax, instead of "ahout half," as our correspondent telegraphed. It matters very little how many of the *Arabia's* passengers succeeded in escaping ashore. We know, however, that nearly or quite forty left the ship, being unwilling to proceed in her; and we believe, from the information we have, that the entire body of passengers would have remained at Halifax, had time been allowed them. Of those who escaped, some have returned, and left in the *Arago* on Saturday last; others have gone home, giving np their voyage forever.

The Season.

Thongh we were visited hy a few excessively hot days early in the season, yet the Summer has been an extremely mild and pleasant one; and, during the present month, the weather has been uncommonly cool and enjoyable. The City is more healthy than it has been in many years at the same season, and the returns of the mortality of the past show a most gratifying decrease in the number of deaths over [illegible]. The copious showers of the past ten days have thoroughly cleaned our streets, and, notwithstanding the extravagance, inefficiency, criminal neglect of dnty on the part of the head of the street-cleaning department, the City is in an excellent condition, and the signs are auspicious for a most prosperous and healthy Autumn. The height of the fashionable season at the watering places has been reached, and soon the great crowd of pleasure-seekers will be returning from the mountains, the springs, the sea-side, and the quiet rural nooks where they have been recuperating and enjoying themselves during the hot weather. The beanty, the fashion, the enterprise, the millionaires, the speculators, the lawyers, divines, the politicians, the yonng and the old, the cripples and the vigorous will all be rushing back to their old haunts; the City, which now seems full, will then be running over with life, and there will be a rush, a whirl, and an excitement greater than ever before known in the metropolis of the New World. The Opera will reopen in Fourteenth-street next week, and, in our advertising columns this morning are annonncements of the reopening of several places of public amnsement which have been closed dnring the past two months.

New Route to Boston.

We learn that the long-talked-of Railroad route to Boston will be opened for travel early in September, under the auspices of the New-York and Boston Central Railroad Company. The trains will leave Brooklyn at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at 12 o'clock noon, running over the Long Island Railroad to Greenport, where passengers will embark on steamers for New-London. Here they will take the cars for Boston, via Norwich and Pomfret on the Norwich and Worcester Road. At Pomfret the cars will turn off on to the "Air Line" Road, sixty miles to Boston, running throngh Blackstone, (where a junction is made with the Providence and Worcester Road) and on throngh Dorchester and South Boston, landing at the foot of Snmmer-street, Boston, in eight hours, or less, from New-York.

This ronte is said to he eighteen miles shorter than any route now traveled between Boston and New-York. It will do the public some service if it reduces the present high rates of fare, charged on all the land and steamboat rontes between the two cities. These fares are now twenty per cent. higher than they onght to be.

The German Vote.

The Democratic papers are beginning to abuse the Germans, which is a pretty sure sign that the Buchaniers despair of secnring their votes. The Richmond *Whig*, which is a disinterested spectator of the struggle between the Democrats and the Republicans, and cares not whcih party gains the Tentonic influence, says:

"Everywhere they seem to be entering the canvass for FREMONT with remarkable spirit and energy. What the Buchanan Democracy can hope for, when they see their German legions straying off from them, we are unable to comprehend. Certain it is, in onr jndgment, the German defection in the North will insure the complete and overwhelming overthrow of the Democracy."

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 567, which is *eighty-four* less than the number of the week previous. One death from yellow fevar is reported—that of a laboring man who had been engaged on a lighter at Quarantine. Among the list of other cases, there is none demanding particular mention. The City was never in a more healthy condition, at this season, as will be seen by the following comparative figures:

Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 26, 1854. 832
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 25, 1855. 585
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 23, 1856. 567

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of August to the 23d day of August, 1856. Men, 61; women, 67; boys, 212; girls, 227; total, 567. Adults, 128; children, 439; males, 273; females, 294; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess, Lumbar	1	Debility, adult, from neglect	1	Inflam. brain	4
Apoplexy	1	Debility, quackery	1	Inflam. chest	1
Asthma	1	Delirium Tremens	2	Inflam. heart	1
Bleeding, from bite of a rat	1	Diarrhœa	35	Inflam. kidneys	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Dropsy	3	Inflam. liver	1
Bowels, dis of	2	Dropsy in chest	3	Inflam. lungs	12
Brain, dis. of	1	Dropsy in head	35	Inflam. stomach	6
Bronchitis	2	Dropsy in heart	1	Inflam. throat	1
Cancer of stom'h	1	Drowned	5	Intemperance	5
Casualties, by blow on head	1	Dysentery	30	Liver, disease of	2
Casualt's by fall	1	Fever	1	Lues Venerea	2
Casualties by the kick of a horse	1	Fever, bilious	2	Marasmus, adult	1
Cholera	1	Fever, congest'e	1	Marasmus, inf.	61
Cholera infa'm	125	Fever, interm't.	1	Measles	5
Cholera Morbus	2	Fever, nervous	1	Mortl. of the jaw	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, puerper	3	Old age	6
Coma	1	Fever, remittent	1	Palsy	2
Consest'n brain	12	Fever, scarlet	8	Parturition, dif.	1
Congest'n lungs	2	Fever, typhus	6	Premature birth	9
Constip. bowels	1	Fever, yellow*	1	Reten. of urine	2
Consumption	42	Fracture or neck	1	Rupture	1
Convul'ns, adult	1	Fracture of skull	1	Scrofula	4
Convul'ns, infts.	22	Heart, disease of	3	Small-pox	6
Croup	5	Heart, dis. of, nervous	1	Soften'g brain	1
Cyanosis	1	Heart, dis. of, rheumatic	1	Sore throat	1
Debility infant	8	Hooping cough	6	Sprue	2
		Inflam. bowels	5	Stillborn	25
				Teething	13
				Ulcers of throat	1
				Varioloid	1
Total					567

* The deceased was a laboring man, who had been employed on board of a lighter at Quarantine, and aied in the Eighteenth Ward, on the 18th inst.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Adults.	Chil'n.	Total.
Deaths for week ending Aug. 16, 1856	128	533	661
Deaths for week ending Aug. 23, 1856	129	438	567
Decrease	84	84	

Of which number 74 were from cholera infantum and marasmus infantile, viz.: Cholera infantum, 51; and marasmus infantile, 23.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c	1	Stillborn and Premature Birth	34
Brain and Nerves	73	Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs	204
Generative Organs	4	Uncertain seat and General Fevers	36
Heart and Blood Vessels	10	Urinary Organs	3
Lungs, Throat, &c	80		
Old Age	6		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	20		
Total			567

Of which 13 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	256	25 to 30 years	18	80 to 90 years	2
1 to 2 years	116	30 to 40 years	33	90 to 100 years	1
2 to 5 years	36	40 to 50 years	24	100 and upward	—
5 to 10 years	15	50 to 60 years	16	Unknown	—
10 to 15 years	8	60 to 70 years	8	Total	567
15 to 20 years	10	70 to 80 years	6		
20 to 25 years	18				

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Holland	2	Switzerland	1
Denmark	1	Ireland	55	United States	459
England	8	Italy	1	Unknown	1
Germany	36	Scotland	11	West Indies	1
Total					567

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Alms House, Blackwell's Island	1	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Bellevue Hospital	1	Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
City Hospital	7	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	18
Colored Home Hospital	1	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	1
Lunatic Asylum, Black well's Island	3		
Penitentiary Hospital, do.	1		
Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	3	Total	38

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	19	IX	35	XVII	45
II	4	X	18	XVIII	39
III	8	XI	48	XIX	38
IV	18	XII	25	XX	50
V	36	XIII	35	XXI	25
VI	30	XIV	28	XXII	36
VII	33	XV	4		
VIII	24	XVI	19	Total	567

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1856.

Commissioners of Health.

There was a full meeting of the Board of Commissioners on Saturday, when the following adjudications were made by that body at the suggestion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Isabel Bearman* arrived at Quarantine Aug. 21, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. Part of departure stated to be perfectly healthy at the time of leaving, and all hands well during the passage. The Health Officer recommends that she shall be detained a few days for observation, to be thoroughly fumigated and purified, and if all hands remain well, be permitted to proceed to the City. Allowed to lighter her cargo, and in other respects the [illegible] manifestation were concurred in.

Ship *Vespucio*, from Gonaives, on the 22d inst., with salt. All well. Cargo to be lightered to City, after an observation of five days, if all [illegible] well.

Bark *Rhine*, from Havana, on the 22d inst., with sugar and cigars. Cargo to be lightered to the City ten days after arrival.

Brig *Seton*, from Rio Janeiro, with copper, on 22d inst.—allowed to proceed in five days if all remain well.

Brig *Nathan*, from Guantanamo, Cuba, on 22d inst., with sugar and molasses—cargo to be lightered to the City after ten days.

SPECIAL CASES.

Brig *Croton*, arrived on the 9th inst., from Port au Prince—all hands reported well and port of departure healthy. Her cargo, which consists entirely of logwood, was allowed to be lightered to the City by the proper authorities at the time of arrival, but has remained in her until the present time. In accordance with previous instructions, she has been thoroughly ventilated and fumigated, and all hands on board have continued well. The Health Officer is of opinion that she may safely be allowed a permit to discharge her cargo on board a ship to be sent immediately to sea. The Board decided to permit her to proceed to within thirty yards of the City with a stream permit, and the cargo to be discharged on lighters and brought to the City.

Schooner *Derriak*, From Fernando Po, on the western coast of Africa, with 80 tons of boxwood and 600 pounds ivory. Port of departure is reported perfectly healthy and all hands on board well. The vessel sailed from the above port May 25, and has been nearly ninety days at sea. Her position at the present time is critical, she having during the passage leaked 700 strokes per hour. In view of these circumstances the Health Officer recommends that she be detained five days for fumigation and ventilation, and if all hands remain well, that she be allowed to proceed to the City.

The Board concurred in this view of the case.

Bark *Venus*, from Curacoa, having discharged her cargo in lighters, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners, and having been thoroughly fumigated and ventilated, and as no sickness has been imported from that place during the present season, or any proof of its existence there, the Health Officer is of the opinion that she may with safety be allowed to proceed to the City.

Brig *Viator* arrived July 28, from Cardenas, Cuba, with no sickness on the passage, nor since her arrival at Quarantine. Cardenas was perfectly healthy at the time of her departure. Cargo consists of sugar and molasses, which has been entirely discharged, and the vessel thoroughly fumigated and ventilated, under the supervision of the Health Officer. Permission was given said vessel to proceed to sea Aug. 1, the intention of the Captain being to go to Philadelphia, but the brig was run into Aug. 19, while at anchor, by the schooner *Venloo*, inward bound, which stove in bulwarks, mainsail and top timbers, causing her to leak badly, and rendering it extremely hazardous for any one to remain on board of her while in this condition. Under these circumstances the Health Officer recommends that she be allowed to proceed up the East River, for the purpose of making the necessary repairs, which was concurred in by the Board.

Brig *Maria Pascalina*, from Port au Prince, having complied with all the instructions of the health authorities, and the crew remaining all healthy, in no danger of contracting disease, the Health Officer is of opinion that she may be allowed to proceed to the City. Cargo consists entirely of logwood, which has been nearly all discharged.

Decision is that she be allowed a stream permit to come within three hundred yards of the City and lighter the rest of her cargo from that point.

Schooner *Anna Hicks* arrived Aug. 1, from Curacoa, and had her entire cargo discharged since Aug. 16. The Captain's family, who are on board, together with the crew, remain in perfect health, and no sickness has occurred on board during the passage. The vessel has been undergoing the same process of fumigation as those coming from unhealthy ports. The Health Officer also reports that no sickness has been brought from Curacoa, and no proof exists that it prevails there. For these reasons he is of the opinion that she may safely be allowed to proceed to the City. Concurred in by the Board.

Schooner *Harriet Neal*, from Maguabo, P. R., on the 31st of July, had no cases on the passage nor while at the port of departure, and has complied with all the requirements of the Health Officer and Commissioners. The Health Officer reports having taken no case of disease from any vessel from Maguabo this season, and is of the opinion that none exists there. In view of these facts he thinks she may safely be permitted to remove from her present anchorage to the City. Recommendation concurred in.

Brig *Active*, from St. Jago de Cuba, arrived on the 2d August, and has discharged her cargo. The vessel ran ashore on a reef coming ont of St. Jago de Cuba, and received a great deal of injury. Leaked badly during the voyage, and still requires men constantly at the pumps. Vessel reported healthy during voyage and while in both ports. After she is properly fumigated, the owners desire permission to bring her to the City for the purpose of being decked and repaired. Referred to the Health Officer.

Schooner *John and Mary*, arrived August 17, from Cape Hayti, with logwood and mahogany. Captain states that not a case of yellow fever has been seen at Cape Hayti this season, and no sickness occurred on board his ship, in corroboration of which he brings a clean bill of health from the United States Consul at that place, and desires to be allowed to proceed immediately to the City. On the recommendation of the Health Officer she was permitted to proceed to the City in ten days after her arrival, provided all hands remained well.

Brig *Susan Duncan*, arrived Auguet 14, from the Island of Antigua, after a passage of 22 days, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. All hands reported well, and that Antigua was perfectly healthy. On recommendation of the Health Officer the vessel was quarantined for ten days, and allowed to come to the City if all are well.

Brig *Arabella*, from Aspinwall, arrived Aug. 15, having discharged all her cargo at Brooklyn, by permission of the proper authoritiee, and being clean and all hands well, allowed to proceed to the City.

Brig *Alma P.*, arrived Aug. 9, from Cape Haytien, with a cargo consisting of logwood, mahogany, and a few barrels of salted peppers. Vessel loaded in an open roadstead, with the sea-breeze blowing strongly, and that she is now making four inches of water per hour. Case referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

Brig *William F.*, arrived Aug. 12, from Guayanica, Porto Rico. The case was referred for the consideration of the Health Officer.

Bark *Pride of the Sea*, arrived on the 7th, from Trinidad de Cuba, with a cargo of molasses. Captain represents that he has been at much expense while lying at Quarantine in loss of time, and being obliged to keep the crew on board for several days, and since their discharge, has been run into, causing much damage. Also, that all hands are well and have been; porte of departure remarkably healthy, and molassee mostly in old casks, which, if it should be ordered lightered, would not only subject him to expense of lighterage, but as the casks are in an unsafe condition to handle twice, would entail a heavy lose by leakage. Permission is desired to go to Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, to discharge the cargo. Health Officer can see no reason why said vessel should be allowed to proceed, and can make no recommendation of that sort, in the absence of which, the original decision is sustained.

Bark *Ernestine*, GIDDINGS, arrived July 23, from Cardenas, allowed to proceed to the City.

Schooner *Pathfinder*, from Aux-Cayes, Hayti, allowed to proceed to the City.

NUISANCES

A petition was received from residents in the vicinity of Cherry and Scammel streets, in regard to the premisee on that corner, which they represent to be a decided nuisance. Said place has been attended to once this season, but is now as bad as ever. On motion, referred to the City Inspector.

Also, a petition from residents in Eighth-street, regarding the hydrante in front of Nos. 327 and 329 Eighth-street, which are said to be in an awful condition, there being no sewer to carry away the waste water, and the yards are covered with several inches of water. The cellars also are inundated, and the smell is perfectly nauseating. Referred to the City Inspector.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

New-York Hospital Report.

The Superintendent of the New-York Hospita reports for the week ending Aug. 22, as follows:

Remaining on Aug. 14	291
Admitted to Aug. 22	63
Discharged, cured or relieved	59
Died	9
Remaining at date	286

Males 236; Females 50.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer, reports 106 deatbs during the week ending on Saturday night, the 23d inst., eight more than the preceding week. Males, 50; Females, 56; Adults, 35; Minors, 71.

Principal Diseases.—Cholera Infantum, Marasmus, 16 each; Consumption, Hydrocephelas, 9 each; Yellow Fever, 7; Congestion of the Lungs, 4; Bilious Fever, Bilious Congestive Fever, Typhus Fever, Dysentory, Convulsions, Diarrhea, Inflammation of the Brain, 3 each; Inflammation of the Lungs, Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, 2 each.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

A regular meeting of this Board of Health was held Saturday morning. No yellow fever cases were reported, and no business of importance was transacted. Adjourned to this morning.

Gov. Reeder in New-York.

Gov. REEDER has telegraphed that he will be present and address the citizens of New-York, at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening next.

☞ A correspondent, writing from Emerald Grove, Rock County, Wisconsin, says that the crops in that vicinity are good. "Wheat," he says, "is first-rate, both in quantity and quality. Some of the farmers have commenced threshing, and the yield is good, being from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. Oats are good. Corn also is good, with the exception of that planted over the second time. There will be a middling crop of potatoes."

[illegible] DAILY TIMES, [illegible] Monday and [illegible] the attractions, and we suppose *Il Matto* [illegible] will be the operatic mainstay. It is a pitiful [illegible] a large and cultivated City like New [illegible] dependent on small speculations of this [illegible] one of its principal luxuries. What can be [illegible] in twelve nights worthy of the smallest art [illegible] ment? We hope that MR. MAESTZER'S initial [illegible] paign is but a prelude to a more extended [illegible] will be successful in a pecuniary point of [illegible] the transient visitors now fleeing through [illegible] are sufficiently numerous to compensate [illegible] final management. But we do not anticipate [illegible] he will contribnte to his hard earned [illegible] Let us be thankful however for what we can [illegible]

SUMMER GARDEN.—Those great favorites [illegible] public, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION [illegible] MANER, commence a new engagement, to-night [illegible] Mr. STEWART'S popular place of amusement [illegible] entirely new Drama, written by Mr. BOUCI[illegible] will be produced for the occasion. It is [illegible] "Victor and Hortense," and was, if we are [illegible] originally performed at the [illegible]

[illegible] brilliant career at this Theatre, and [illegible] house with mirth-loving audiences. We [illegible] his engagement is drawing to a close, and would therefore advise all who have not seen the great comedian, to do so without delay. To-night he appears in two pieces, "The Breach of Promise" and "Abon Hassan;" in both of which he is supported by a good working company. The alternate nights are filled up by the unfailing Ravels, who in spite of old pieces and old tricks succeed in delighting both old and young.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S latest production, "Tom and Jerry on a Visit," attracts enormous houses, and of course maintains its triumphant place on the bills, together with "Pocahontas."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The very successful dramatic version of the "Lord of the Isles" will commence the performances to-night; after which the pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior;" to conclude with the "Old Toll House," in which Messrs. CONY and their dogs will appear.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Professor WYMAN, the King of Wizards and Prince of Ventriloquists, (those are his official titles,) brings his engagement to a close this week. On Monday next the regular dramatic season at the Museum commences, and there can be no more WYMAN. Those who have not been astonished by this remarkable man of science should certainly allow themselves to be so, before he leaves on his travels.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—After a long absence, Messrs. BUCKLEY return to their New-York quarters—not the old, but new and splendid, ones, prepared expressly for them. They give their first entertainment to-night, in the new Hall, No. 585 Broadway. A new programme, containing upwards of twenty original and novel songs, and winding up with a burlesque on VERDI'S "Trovatore," will be performed, and with the excellent taste and skill peculiar to these performers. BUCKLEY'S, as heretofore, will be the only place where negro minstrelsy can be enjoyed free from gross vulgarity.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BY UNIVERSAL CONSENT, acknowledged to be the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It effectually removes all dandruff, gives the hair a rich, glossy appearance, promotes its growth, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. Sold everywhere.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors.
No. 63 Liberty-st., N. Y.

PROPOSITION FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF ALL FUTURE DIPLOMATIC COURT COSTUME DIFFICULTIES.
To be sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Professor MARAN went about,
In a "yaller vi-kit."
Usher wished to kick him out,
But didn't like to risk it;
Maran swore the clothes he wore
Were fit for Sheba's palace,
And in this view of "buff and blue"
Was countenanced by DALLAS.

In place of writing, like a fool,

Meeting in Cincinnati.

man between 18 and 19 last night a little after Broadway and Cul-

and an inquest last night about 11 the house of young LANE's father, on just East of Broadway.

JOHN SULLIVAN the first witness called, testified, that just after supper last evening DRISCOLL was standing on the pavement on Sixth-street between Broadway and Culvert, when LANG came along with a dog; DRISCOLL struck at LANG's dog with a shovel which he had in his hand; LANG told him not to do it again; DRISCOLL told him he'd as lief strike him as his dog.

PETER BROFLEY parted them, and DRISCOLL went into a house next door, but came right out again and went up to LANG, who was then standing with his hands above his head on the railing of the awning. DRISCOLL had his left hand on the same frame, and his right, in which he had the shovel, he held behind him. DRISCOLL then asked LANG if he thought he could whip him. He replied that if he struck his dog again he'd try. LANG took his hands down from the frame, and just as he did so, DRISCOLL took his hand from behind him and struck LANG in the breast.

LANG staggered back and cried out, "Oh! I'm stabbed." He walked about 25 yards, supported by some boys, and then fell. Witness assisted to take him home, where he died in about 10 minutes.

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER stated that the wound was in the left side, just below the arm—was 3½ or 4 inches deep, and was, necessarily, fatal—having severed some of the vessels leading to the heart.

Young LANG was a carpenter, and was a sober and industrious young man.

DRISCOLL, the murderer, is about 18 years old, and is said to be a young man of notoriously bad character. He was drunk at the time of the murder. The Police were in pursuit of him, but he had not been arrested at 2 o'clock this morning.

BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.—The official columns of the *Moniteur* contain the names of nearly 450 officers and soldiers of the English army, and 140 officers and seamen of the English army, who have been appointed to various grades in the Legion of Honor. In the list of knights, private soldiers, corporals and sergeants, stand side by side with those of majors and lieutenant-colonels; and able seamen figure alongside their commanders and captains as recipients of the "Cross."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent it being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRO-CHALK DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving uses BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st, and dealers throughout the world

☞ **Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia.**—SECOND NATIONAL GUARD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1856.—The painful duty devolves upon the Commandant to announce to the members of this command the unexpected death of an efficient and beloved honorary member.

THOMAS H. CROWE, for a long time an officer in Capt RAYNOR's Veteran Company (Nat'l Guard), and more recently a valuable honorary member of the "Second National Guard," departed this life on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock.

His funeral will take place on MONDAY next the 25th inst., at two o'clock P. M., at the Methodist Church, Janeat., and his remains taken to Greenwood.

In compliance with the request of his bereaved family, this Company will attend the funeral in citizen's dress, assembling at the Armory for that purpose at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The usual badge of mourning will be worn upon the left arm

Previous to leaving the Armory, a special business meeting will be held, for the purpose of adopting resolutions of condolence. By order of

ALEXANDER SHALER, Captain.

CATHELL, Orderly.

☞ **To Lecture Committees, Lyceums, and Farmers' Clubs.**—The undersigned, proprietors of the Westchester Farm School, are now prepared to make further appointments for the delivery of Lectures and Addresses on the Science and Practice of Agriculture, during the Fall and Winter months. Applications should be made at an early date to receive attention.

H. S. OLCOTT.
HENRY C. VAIL.

WESTCHESTER FARM SCHOOL, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug., 1856.

Refer to Prof. J. J. SLOAT; E. K. COLLINS, Esq.; R. L. BELL, Esq., President American Institute; Hon. H. MEIGS; Prof. D. D. WELLS, Editor *Farm Journal*; Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New-York; Hon. A. M. C. PENNINGTON; J. J. SCOFIELD, Esq., New Jersey; His Excellency JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Governor of Indiana &c., &c.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee, Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No. 8, No. 66 Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **New Institution for Young Ladies.**—The Rockland County Female Institute, at Nyack, will be opened with appropriate public services on Thursday, 28th inst. Prof. H. CROSBY, of the New-York University, delivers the opening address. Several other distinguished gentlemen have engaged to be present and participate in the services.

N. B.—The steamer *Metropolitan* will leave New-York on the above day at 8½ o'clock, A. M. Jay-st., and return in the afternoon.

☞ **The Fifth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club**—Will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock, at No. 22 White-st. Mr. UNDERWOOD, from Virginia, Mr. JARVIS, from the XIIIth Ward, GEORGE H. ELLIS, Esq., and other able speakers, will address the meeting.

J. A. KENNEDY, President.

T. C. LELAND, Dr. A. C. HEMMER, } Secretaries.

☞ **Nothing** IN THE WORLD TO COMPARE WITH DURNO'S SNUFF. FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

☞ **Consumptive Complaints**—Make fearful [illegible] Dr. Wistar Brown's Bronchial Troches [illegible] it is always reliable. Diseases of the throat, and all complaints caused by the exposure; headache, weakness and pains are banished by the [illegible] application. Clean and free from grease. CHARLES H. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. For sale retail everywhere.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every [illegible] to and sold by druggists. The most reasonable terms & CO., No. 55 Maiden-st.

☞ **Wakefield Association** meeting will be held at Military Hall, No. 156 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend punctually, as business of importance will be acted upon

F. A. POTTER, President.

☞ **Call and Compare**—All other cans made, with the Infallible at TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 220 West Broadway

READ! READS!! READS!!!
ON
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 100 Pearl-st., New-York.

THISTLE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The Annual Excursion of this Society will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, inst., per the Long Island Railway, for Morris Grove. A special train has been engaged, which will leave the railway station, foot of Atlantic st., Brooklyn, at 8¾ o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, returning at 7 o'clock in the evening. Tickets 50 cents. Children half-price, under 10 years of age. Tickets sold by the Officers of the Society before starting. Stewart's splendid Cotillion Band is engaged for the occasion, and every arrangement made for the enjoyment of the day.

JOHN FORREST, President.

JAMES ROSS, Secretary.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 240 and 438 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. GARMILLER & COATES, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

WANTED.

TO CUTLERY DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, keeping of books, shipping of goods and traveling; wishes to associate himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent woman as cook, who is capable in baking pastry, soups and all styles of meats and poultry; will assist in the washing and ironing if preferred. She has a girl, 13 years of age, whom she wishes in one family; is a good accurate nurse and waitress on a lady; is quick at the needle. Will go to Brooklyn. Has excellent City reference. Call No. 216 East 23d-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, especially some excellent thorough cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, chambermaids and waiters, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Fillary-st., near Fulton, which is permanently established, under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant English women, the one as lanodress or chambermaid and laundress; is capable of taking charge of fine washing. The other would do housework for a small family, or chamberwork and waiting. Both have excellent City references. Call or address No. 34 3d av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a first class Protestant woman, as cook. Thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the laundry. Also, by an experienced chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; has lived nine years in two families. Any lady wishing good, honest, faithful help, will find them so. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 345 8th-av., near 38th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart young woman, who wishes to assist in the housework of a small family. She can do plain sewing and embroidering, is a hard worker, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No 158 Bowery, near Broome, (hall door) Wages, $4 a month.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; wishes a country situation; has lived in the country for the last five years; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 13 James st., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man that can do most anything, in some capacity in a railroad transportation office, or as shipping clerk, or in fact anything that will pay him a living. Can refer to persons of standing if necessary. Address this Office, R. S. T.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four very competent women; one as cook, one as seamstress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a nice girl of 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED—In a young ladies' Seminary at Plaquemine, La., to take charge of the department of music and drawing and the higher branches of an English education. Salary $500 per annum. None but competent persons need apply. Such can have a personal interview with Rev. B. T. PHILLIPS, at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS', booksellers, Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, (Aug. 26 and 27,) between 10 and 2 o'clock, for further information.

TEACHER.—A German respectable young lady, competent to teach the English branches, together with French and music, desires a situation as teacher in a private family or a school Best references given. Address L. S., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady to take charge of a small, select school in the southern part of Pennsylvania. She must be competent to give instruction in the English branches Music, French and Drawing, and be possessed of unexceptionable references. For particulars apply to M. S. E., No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BLANK BOOK-BINDERS.—Wanted a good blank forwarder. Also, an intelligent boy in a store, who writes a good hand and willing to run errands, from 15 to 16 years of age. Inquire at No. 4 Fulton-st., Corner of Gold-st, 2d floor.

A YOUNG MAN—Of first-rate family, is in want of a situation in a large Jewelry establishment, and advertiser wishes to go South; has no objection to go to New Orleans; been 4 years in last situation; can keep books if required. Address B. NATHAN, care of J. L. Jacobs, No. 93½ Chatham-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Person in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial

TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—Of good character and industrious habits; one as nurse, the other for general housework. Apply at No. 18 Charles-st. to-morrow morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

SINGLE LADIES—Expert in the use of the needle, and desirous of employment, can obtain it at No. 184 Laurens-st., or No. 163 Broadway. Approved hands can have their work to do at home. Young girls can be employed as learners.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—With excellent reference, wants situation in city or country. Makes good bread and pastry, and can come well recommended. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 271 Bowery.

WATCH MAKER WANTED—TO GO TO TENNESSEE.—A first rate workman, with the best of references may apply to READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-Lane.

A FRENCHMAN AND WIFE—Wish situations, one as a professed cook, the other as a useful man about a gentleman's house. They have no family. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AN ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods importing house. Apply to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 244 and 235 Broadway.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES—And waiter girls are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Very superior situations now ready.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics, who understand cooking, washing and ironing; also general housework at FONDA'S Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. An English cook on hand.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 3 book keepers, 2 coadueters, 4 clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 baggagemen, 2 brakemen, 1 driver, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads and 3 boys for trades and for stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—Gentlemanly active canvassers for the *Daily Evening State Register*. A liberal weekly salary will be paid to such, and a chance given to make something. Apply at the office No. 81 Franklin-st.

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE, Editor & Proprietor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Fifty cloakmakers. To such as understand the business, liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at McARTHUR, BYRNE, GIBBONS & CO.'S, No. 158 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady having a large bedroom and closet, well furnished, with gas and baths, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, wishes to have a gentleman, or two single gentlemen to board. Address A. GORDON, with real name, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, or at Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,082 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 23th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in his delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. Refereuses required; No. 23 Willow st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD—Can be had for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant, healthy location, Fulton-av., second door from Franklin. Cars pass the door every five minutes.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, in Brooklyn, or upper part of New-York, comfortable board in a respectable family, where there are no other boarders. References given and required. Address C. P., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, with a child six months old, and nurse. A suit of rooms in the second story of a pleasantly located and well furnished house in this City only, will answer. Address box No. 3,736 New-York Post-Office, giving full particulars. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or near Clinton-st, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Address P. C. TEFFT, through the Brooklyn Post-Office. Private family preferred.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentleman and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

NO. 111 LEONARD-STREET.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with neat rooms and good board. Also one or two day boarders.

CUT THIS OUT.—Casters, Britannia Ware Spoons, &c., silver-plated and finished in a superior manner, at the silver-plating and gilding office No. 5 Catherine-st., room No. 9, up stairs. N. B.—Old ware replated equal to new; also, plain and ornamental signs made to order.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.

Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 54 Gold-st., corner of Fulton.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, (1) Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $113 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

REMOVAL.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be removed on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 1,063 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st., opens Sept 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857 Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 126 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOARDING SCHOOL—Mrs. HAYENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 91 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 Wall-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 86 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of 8th Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KLEESTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos 29 and 30 West Fifteenth-st, below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. C. MERRIMAN and Miss A. PORTER, Teachers. The next term of this institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 1. The superior facilities for instruction will be increased. In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are offered in music and French. The location of the institution is unsurpassed; young ladies can obtain board in private families adjacent to the seminary at moderate rates. Application made to the trustees.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 19, 1856.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY—Rev. J. REYEA, Principal. This Institution, occupying ample grounds and fine buildings, is situated in the village of Orange, N. J., 12 miles by railroad from New-York. For health and good society this location is not surpassed. The advantages here afforded are among the best in the country. Next term will commence Sept. 15, 1856. Circulars at C. M. SAXTON'S, No. 140 Fulton-st., and at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, having returned from the country, will receive pupils for Penmanship, &c., and guarantees by his new method of hand training to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand, so that each student may learn an elegant business style in a short time. Book-keeping is taught by an accomplished practical book-keeper.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 122 West 23d-st. H. DRISLER.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.

F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 522 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-street, corner of Clinton-place, directed by late Professors of McPenguet, Masers. LESPINASSE and SMITH. Classical, commercial and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. French is the language of the School. A gymnasium is attached. Reopens 1st September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st, near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages.) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications

JOHN GRANT,
M. W. LYON, } Principals.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commense Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 635 BROADWAY.—A new course of regular and systematic physical exercises for gentlemen and boys, and also of calisthenic exercises for ladies will commence on Sept. 1. Arrangements made with classes and schools on favorable terms. HENRY GEBHARD.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 168 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, September 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. RICHARD & CO., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

COTTAGE-PLACE ACADEMY, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—At Port Richmond, L. I., commences on MONDAY, the 1st of September. The terms are moderate. For particulars apply to THEO. A. THOMPSON, Principal, near the park in Port Richmond.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commense Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 28d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD.—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY—Wilmington, Del.—The twenty ninth session will commence on Sept. 1. Principals, Misses C. and I. and Dr. A. B. GRIMSHAW.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 376 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will reopen, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock A. M.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.—The next term commences Aug. 27. Graduates in this school are admitted to the Sophomore class without examination in open Court. For further information, apply to the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Clinton, Oneida County.

REFERENCE.—Judges of the Supreme Court, 8th Judicial District; Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Philo Gridley, Hon. F. Shelden, Root, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, W. C. Noyes, Esq., New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, (ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. If desired, pupils from the City will be accompanied by a teacher on Monday, Sept. 1. Music and modern languages extra For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. I. TOWLE, A. M.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The Misses ANTISELL continue to receive boarders. Their [illegible] limited to twelve. The location is very healthy, [illegible] Only one vacancy in the year. [illegible] apply at the Seminary.

PARENTS WANTING SCHOOLS FOR THEIR CHILDREN—or private families wanting governesses, are having to inspect the register of the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Every information connected with schools afforded gratuitously.

E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED—In a school, located within 20 miles of the City of New-York. Salary, $600 per year and board. Apply at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, or by letter as dressed to

E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No 51 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 36 Union square, will remove her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Uricometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent postpaid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

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HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES. Illustrated with Bank-Note Plates. Second edition. Price $1 25, sent free of postage. This work is now acknowledged by Bankers, Brokers and Cashiers to be the best work of the kind ever published, and it is the only one which is illustrated with genuine Bank-Note engraving. Prospectus, containing their recommendations, and an outline of the work, sent to applicants.

GEORGE PEYTON,
No. 419 Broadway, New-York.

FREMONT CAMPAIGN SONG AND CHORUS—"There is the White House Yonder," with splendid lithograph likeness of FREMONT, just published by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. Sent by mail for 25 cents, post-paid.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 27, at H. C. Bell's, Star Hotel, No. 82 Liispenard-st., at 6 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, to go on the excursion to Tarrytown. Tickets free to the Veterans and families. The object is for the benefit of the aged, infirm and blind members of the Corps. The steamer WASHINGTON will leave 10th-st., East River, at 6½ o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., at 7 A. M.; Catherine-st., 7¾ A. M.; and Pier No. 1, North River, 7¾; Spring st., 8¾, taking the barge BALTIMORE and passengers in tow, and will leave 43d-st., North River, at 8¾ o'clock. Podworth's Co'llion Band is engaged for the occasion. The Second Company Washington Continental Guard, Capt. E. B. Conlin, have kindly offered to go with and assist the Corps in so landable an object. N. B.—The Corps will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, at head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., at 7½ o'clock, to hand in the cash for tickets disposed of. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the New-York University. An essay will be read by Mr. CYRUS BOARDMAN, and an address delivered by THOMAS S. PICOTT, Esq., of the Boston Association. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend

A. A. RAVEN, Secretary *pro. tem.*

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of this Society will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Dodworth's Academy. A full attendance of the members is requested, as nominations for Officers for the ensuing year will then be made. Election next Monday evening. By order,

JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND.
TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

"FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN."—THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY will meet, THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the Republican Rallying Hall, corner Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq., and other speakers will address the meeting. Seats reserved for ladies.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF A MODEL THIEF—RAISING ATTENDS AT SUNDRY.

A man, giving his name as Henry Lewis, was brought before Justice DAVIDSON (at Jefferson Market Police Court) on Saturday, charged with at attempting to steal.

The prisoner stopped at the Lafarge Hotel, in Broadway, one night in the early part of last week. On Friday night, same week, he was found secreted under the bed in room No. 174, of the same house, occupied by Mr. Geo. Wallse and lady from the South. He was accidentally discovered by Mr. Wallse, who, seizing his pistols, raised an alarm. The fellow was seized and handed over to officers Scott and Robb, of the Fifteenth Ward, who happened to be passing by at the time.

The prisoner, in answer to the usual questions, said he was born in Ireland, 28 years of age, resided in Oliver-street, and was a steward by occupation. He further said: "I am not guilty of the charge. Where I was found was no place for me, but I had no intention to steal. I had been drinking and went up stairs to get a sleep on the same floor, and went up with the intention of finding the same room. I found this gentleman's room open and went in, and when I heard them come up I was afraid to come out, so I crawled under the bed."

This very plausible story was not regarded as entirely satisfactory to the Magistrate. The prisoner was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

ROBBING A MAN IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

A native of Pennsylvania, a bostman by occupation, named John Haney, was, yesterday, brought before the same Magistrate, charged with robbery.

Thomas McGonnagle, who keeps a liquor store at No. 69 King-street, the prosecutor, deposed that, late on Saturday night, and after the store was closed, the prisoner knocked at the door, and asked for admittance to purchase a pint of brandy. On being admitted into the hall-way, the prisoner, acting as though intoxicated, put his arms about his (deponent's) neck and squeezed him tightly. He then got his brandy and left. Soon afterwards McGonnagle found that he had been deprived of his gold watch and chain, valued at $100. Having good reason for suspecting his loving friend Haney to be the thief, he caused his arrest by Policeman Burke, of the Eighth Ward.

The prisoner is only 25 years of age. When asked what he had to say in reference to the charge, he replied: "I have nothing to say."

He was then committed to anewer in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James McLaughlin, keeper of an oyster saloon at No. 316 First-avenue, was also brought up to the same Court by Captain Wines, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, on a charge of felonious assault and battery upon James McNabb, proprietor of a liquor saloon in East Twenty-third-street.

The assault was committed with a wrench, and McNabb was so badly cut on the head and shoulders as to be unable to appear in Court.

The difficulty originated in defendant's oyster saloon, about the payment of a glass of liquor which the prisoner's wife sold to McNabb.

McLaughlin says that he was sitting in a back room when he heard his wife and McNab disputing about the trifling sum. He hastened to the saloon and accosted McNab, said: "Why don't you pay the woman what you owe?" To this McNab replied: "I have nothing but a $20 gold piece," and after handying a little he retreated to the side walk. The proprietor followed, when McNab drawing a club struck him with it. McLaughlin then returned the blow by several others with a wrench which he held in his hands.

Both men were then taken in charge by the Eighteenth Ward Police. McLaughlin was committed for examination.

APPREHENDED.

On the 3d of July last, a carpet bag, containing deeds of land, checks, &c., to the value of $5,000, was stolen from on board the steamboat *Common wealth*, while lying at the foot of Liberty-street. The property belonged to Mr. Wm. C. Potter, of No. 2 Bond-street. Search was made for the stolen property and thief, but no clue to either could be obtained. On Saturday last, however, officer McManus of the Chief's office, having become possessed of certain information in relation to the matter, proceeded to the house of Marcellus W. La Sells, where he found the stolen carpet bag empty. None of the property taken with it was found. La Sells was taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Lower Police Court, and held to bail to answer in the sum of $1,000.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

William Burke, residing at No. 29 Monroe-street, on Saturday night committed a brutal assault upon the person of his wife, Sarah, who, in order to escape the violence, leaped from a three-story window of the dwelling. The poor woman was terribly injured. The Seventh Ward Police conveyed her to the City Hospital. The brutal husband was taken before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed to await his wife's injuries.

JEALOUSY—VIOLENT ASSAULT.

A man named John Dosher, keeper of a house of entertainment at No. 36 Howard-street, beat, in a terrible manner, on Friday night, one CHAS. Corder, whom he found in his (Dosher's) wife's bedroom. The infuriated husband, on discovering Cordsr in the place, raised a club and with it beat him so severely as to fracture his skull, and inflict other injuries which may result in death. Officer McBride, of the Fourteenth-Ward took Dosher in custody, and had Corder conveyed to the City Hospital. They are both Germans.

Dosher is the same man who, some two or three years since, killed, in Centre-street, a man named McNally. He escaped with a short imprisonment only, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending the fatal affray.

FALSE PRETENCES.

A man, named J. E. Enright, was arrested, on Saturday, by officer Sweeney, of the Lower Police Court, on charge of having defrauded Niel McCulloch, of Glasgow, Scotland, out of $348, by means of false pretences and fraudulent representations. The accused was conveyed before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Patrick Dwyer was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, on charge of having knocked down and robbed Philip Merchntz, of No. 63 Park-street, of $2 in small change. Justice CONNOLLY committed Dwyer for trial.

Miscellaneous.

FOUND BLEEDING IN THE STREET.

A man, giving his name as John Hawks, was found, early yesterday morning, at the corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets, in a bruised and helpless condition. One of his eyes was disfigured, and seemed to have been perforated with some blunt instrument. His under lip was split, and he was otherwise disfigured. A Third Ward policeman discovered him to be City Hospital. Hawks says he was assaulted and beaten by some men whom he did not know, and that he lay for four hours on the sidewalk before any aid was extended him. No further facts were learned from him. He was under the influence of liquor when taken to the Hospital.

RUN OVER ON THE RAILROAD.

A woman about 28 years of age, name unknown, was run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, near Sixty-first-street, on Saturday morning. When taken from the track, life was extinct. The body was much disfigured. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon it. From the evidence adduced, the Jury were unable to determine "whether the woman laid on the track to effect a suicide, whether she was intoxicated, or whether she had been placed there by parties unknown."

RUN OVER AND KILLED—CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

ANNA Andrews, a child of 4 years, was run over and killed by a pedd'er's wagon in Ninth-avenue, on Saturday morning. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body. The driver of the wagon, a German, named Wm Breckhart, was held for culpable negligence, as he was driving at a reckless rate when the child was run over.

FATAL CASUALTY.

A boy named John Kennedy, aged 13 years, for yesterday morning from a milk cart, which he was driving, directly beneath the wheels, and the vehicle passing over his body, caused his death soon afterwards. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body at No. 80 Grove-street.

TIRED OF LIFE

A Frenchman named Julius Boyer, residing at No. 193 Canal-street, made a most determined attempt to commit suicide at that place on Friday afternoon. He first attempted to sever a vein in his arm with a razor, with which he afterwards hacked his throat in several places, and afterwards swallowed a quantity of laudanum, but it is expected, notwithstanding, that he will recover. Unfortunate card speculations led to the rash deed.

A woman named Mcy Mellville, residing in Thirty-ninth-street, tried to commit suicide by swallowing laudanum. The timely interference of a physician saved her life.

The Central Park Appropriation.

IMPORTANT OPINION ON THE TAXATION OF THE CITY AND THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Whiting.

Shepard vs. *Wood and Others*.—The plaintiff, who is the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and head of one of the departments o the City Government, in his individual capacity and as one of the tax-payers, as well on his own behalf as on behalf of all other corporators and tax-payers of this City who may be affected by the subject of his complaint, complains that the defendant and his associates, who compose the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, did, on the application of certain persons who claim to be Commissioners of the Central Park, on the 11th day of July last,

Resolve, That taxes shall be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, of the freeholders, inhabitents, and non-residents assessed according to law, of and situated in the City and County of New-York, to be collected according to law, the sum of $300,000 for the improvement of the Central Park, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of said park."

That the said resolution was passed, by a vote of fourteen in the affirmative and eight in the negative of said Board of Supervisors, and that they threaten or are about to pass, further resolutions ordering and directing the Comptroller to insert that sum in the tax levy and warrant for the collection of the taxes of said City, in addition to the sum of $2,947,-160, which the Supervisors are empowered, by the act of April 12, 1856, to order to be raised.

That the Supervisors claim not only the power to levy and collect said tax, but authority to permit the same to be expended under the direction of Fernando Wood and Joseph S. Taylor, Commissioners of the Central Park; and the plaintiff alleges that he is apprehensive that such resolution may be carried into effect, and prays for an injunction that the resolution may be declared void and the injunction be made perpetual. Plaintiff in person.

WHITING, J.—When this complaint was presented to me, I granted a temporary injunction and an order upon the defendants to show cause why it should not be continued until the final hearing.

I confess I was at the time impressed with an idea that the majority of the Board of Supervisors would be able to show some semblance of authority on their part to uphold such a resolution, or that they would not have attempted to exsercise so delicate and important a power.

If successful in adding that amount to the sum authorized to be raised by the Legislature of the State, it might have jeoparded the collection of the legal tax.

With a city already hardened with sixteen millions of debt, with legislative authority to the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax about seven millions of dollars for the year 1856, the addition of such a sum upon the already overburdened tax-payers required, if unauthorized by law, the exercise of intellects sufficiently vigorous to declare in the face of a free people that the end should justify the means in the exercise of a doubtful power.

The calamitous consequences to the city in the loss of its credit to arise out of its inability to meet its engagements by reason of its failure to collect the legal tax to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, should have induced the majority of the Board of Supervisors to have looked at the consequences to follow their act.

If the public moneys can be easily taken out of the public treasury and squandered without a just responsibility; if a year's appropriation can be withdrawn by irresponsible heads of departments in six months, without a just accountability, it is time that the tax-payers should know that their money cannot be illegally taken from their pockets for any such purpose.

On the return day of the order, no person appeared on behalf of the defendants to sustain this bold and starling resolution.

My excuse for giving any reasons for continuing the injunction until the final hearing must be found in the novelty of the effort of the majority of this Board of Supervisors.

The time I have been able to devote to the question has led me to the conclusion that any taxpayer, on behalf of himself and other tax-payers, may ask the interposition of this Court upon a proper case, whenever his or their interests are likely to be injurious y affected by any person or corporation, or other body of persons, acting or pretending to act by lawful authority, when they assume power over property which the law does not give them, when they go beyond the line of their authority, and infringe or violate the rights of others, or when they attempt to, or are about to exceed their powers by levying a tax, or by misapplying their funds, or by applying their funds or their own credit to an object beyond their authority, whenever the purpose of such a body, if carried out, would constitute a breach of the law or of their duty—that the appropriate mode of relief in any such case is by injunction. The exercise of jurisdiction in such case is wholesome, whenever it would be prejudicial to the interests of all with whose property the managers of such a power might choose to interfere, and it would be a strange anomaly in the law if such a jurisdiction were not continually open, and ready to exercise such a power to keep encn bodies within their legitimate limits. (Agar *vs.* The Regent's Canal Company, Cooper's Eq cases, 77. River Dun Navigation Company *vs.* Midland Railway Company, 1 Railway cases, 135. Frewer vs. Lewis, 4 Mylne & Craig, 249. Attorney-General vs. Forbes, 2 Mylne & Craig, 123. Davis vs. The Mayor, &c., 1 Duer, 451. Roosevelt vs. Varnum, *et al.*, 12 Howard P. R., 469. The Chemical Bank *vs.* The Mayor, &c., *ib.*, 477.)

The power of taxing the people and their property is essential to the very existence of government. It may legitimately be exercised by every State on the objects to which it is applicable, to the utmost extent to which the government may choose to carry it. The only security against the abuse of it is to be found, if anywhere, in the structure of the government itself. It exists in the power to make the laws. The Legislature, in imposing it, acts upon its constituents. Here, it was supposed, lay the security against excessive taxation.

As the expenses of the State could not be limited, the people have not, in their fundamental law, prescribed any limit to the exercise of this right.

They have chosen to use it, if not on the purity or patriotism, at least on the interest of the legislator, and on the influence of the constituents over the representative, to guard them against abuse.

The right to lay and collect a tax is inherent in, and one of the highest attributes of, the sovereignty of a State, and is coextensive to that to which it is an incident. (McCullogh *vs.* the State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 316; Osgood *vs.* Blake, 1 Foster, 562; People *ex rel* Griffin *vs.* the Mayor of Brooklyn, 4 Comn., 419.)

This power to make the laws is legislative. The tax must be imposed and the means to collect it given by the laws; they must fix the amount to be collected, and define the mode in which it shall be rated, and the things subjected to it.

In accordance with this view of the subject, the Legislature, with whom the taxing power exclusively belongs, has uniformly imposed them and authorized and provided the means for their collection, from the earliest history of the State to the present time.

Whether they have the power to delegate this authority to another body, it is not now necessary to inquire. The question now is, have they authorized the Board of Supervisors to levy this tax of $200,000.

A Board of Supervisors is a *quasi* corporation. (Jansen *vs.* Ostrander, 6 Cowen, 671.) They have no other or more power than such as is given them by the statute which creates them—or such as may be conferred upon them by laws. (Jackson *vs.* Hartwell, 8 John's R., 422; Jackson *vs.* Corry, *ib*, 380.)

The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New-York are declared to be the Supervisore of the City and County of New-York. (1 R S., 3d ed., p. 22, sec. 32.)

The powers conferred upon this Board under the general law creating them, is the same as that conferred upon the Board of Supervisors in the different counties of this State. These are:

1. To make such orders as they may deem expedient concerning the corporate property.

2. To examine, settle and allow all accounts chargeable against the county, and to direct the raising of such sums as may be necessary to defray the same.

3. To audit the accounts of town officers and other persons against their respective towns, and to direct the raising of such sums as may be necessary to defray the same.

4. To perform any other duties which may be enjoined on them by any law of this State.

5. To cause to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of the county, such sums of money as may be necessary to construct and repair bridges therein, and to prescribe upon what plan and in what manner the moneys to be raised shall be expended.

6. To apportion the taxes to no raised among the several towns and wards of their county as shall seem to them to be equitable and just.

7. To cause to be levied, collected and paid all such sums of money as they shall deem necessary for rebuilding or repairing the Court house or Jail of the county, or for building, rebuilding or repairing the Clerk's office of the county, and to prescribe upon what plan and in what manner the moneys so raised shall be expended.

8. To appoint special Commissioners to lay out public highways.

These are the general powers given. There are several others, of a special nature, to be exercised in a particular manner, and under certain restrictions, conditions and limitations.

There is no power conferred by the general law regulating the powers of this particular body, authorizing the imposition of the tax in question.

So far as I have been able to learn, the only authority claimed by the Board of Supervisors is what is given by the act of the Legislature of April 12, 1856, authorizing a tax of about five millions of dollars. (Sess. laws, p. 271.)

The first section of that act declares "that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, not exceeding $3,247,189 for the object and purpose"—(particularly specified in the act)—"and for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty may be put to by law."

It is said that the Board of Supervisors claim that under this latter clause they have the right to levy this tax.

I find no word therein conferring authority to levy a tax; these words only authorize the money which shall be raised under the authority of the act to be expended for the particular purposes named in the act, and for such other expenses as the corporation may be put to by law.

It is not necessary that I should express any opinion as to the meaning of this portion of the act. It is enough that we look in vain to it to sustain any other than the power to expend—and that not to the defendants, but to another and a different corporation.

It may be that if the Commissioners should go on and incur a large expense to the City in improving the land taken for the Central Park, in pursuance of law, the Common Council may, perhaps, out of any unexpended portion of the moneys thus raised, pay such expenses under the phraseology used in the act. But if the Commissioners shall, without full and adequate authority, cause such an expenditure, they might be compelled to discharge the obligation out of their own pockets.

I have examined the several statutes relating to the Central Park, and find therein no warrant or authority for the levy of such a tax as this by the Board of Supervisors.

If the Supervisors in the assessment of a tax exceed the sum authorized to be raised, in excess a tax for such excess might, upon a proper application, be restrained. But the assessment as a whole is illegal; for with one part of it legal, the whole is uncollectable. (Hussey *vs.* Morrison, 7 Greenleaf, 375; Elwell *vs.* Shaw, 7 Greenleaf, 339; Thurston *vs.* Little, 3 Mass. R., 429, 433; Bangs *vs.* Snow, 1 Mass. R., 181; Billingham *vs.* Snow, 5 Mass. R., 547; Stetson *vs.* Kempton, 13 Mass., 272; Libby *vs.* Burnham, 15 Mass., 144; Drew *vs.* Davis, 10 Ver. R., 506; Cavis *vs.* Robertson, 9 New-Hampshire, 534.)

Perhaps if the warrant of assessment distinguished the legal from the illegal part—that is, if the good could be by the terms of the assessment and warrant separated from the vicious—the valid part might be collected.—(Torry *vs.* Hilbury, 21, Pick. 24.)

How the Supervisors intended to levy and collect it does not precisely appear. It is alleged, however, in the complaint, that they were about to direct the Comptroller to insert the amount in the tax list and warrant. If so, it would have been added to the general amount, and thus the whole would have been illegal. I have examined the form of the Comptroller's warrant, and this would have been the inevitable result.

The power claimed is unlimited, if they can assess $200,000 they can assess $2,000,000 or $10,000,000, and the citizen would thus be subjected, not to the limited power of the Legislature, but to the unrestricted power of this Board of Supervisors.

This would vest in them authority upon a subject of the most vital importance to the citizens—the power of taking from them their property by way of taxation, and enable them to bankrupt everybody.

If they can raise funds in this way, and spend it as they please upon this Park, they may raise and expend as much as they please upon any other grand scheme.

I am as yet not prepared to admit the unlimited right of the Legislature to clothe any subordinate body of men with power to tax without limit, and to expend at pleasure, without responsibility and without control. All this, it seems, is claimed under the act of April, 1856.

The citizen is already borne down and oppressed with taxation, which, if continued, must be ruinous. If it shall continue to be done, our fancied freedom is an idle delusion.

"We could not suffer more under the sway of an Asiatic Prince, whose will is law, and whose exertions are limited alone by his desires."

The last year's tax list of the State, shows how this City shares in the burden of taxation adopted by the State and City Governments.

Our Island, which constituted our City and county, contains of land, acres...	13,920
Population	629,810
Assessed value of real estate	$337,038,626
Asessed value of personal estate	150,622 312
Aggregate value	$487,660,838

Our taxes were $5,844,772, of which $608,826 04 was paid to the State.

The whole tax for the remainder of the State, counties and towns, was but $5,833,243.

Excluding our City, the State has of land	28,046,678
Population	2,836,808
Assessed value of real estate	$770,234,189
Asessed value of personal estate	143,990,252
Aggregate value	$914,224,441
The amount of tax imposed	1,144,735 18

So it is seen that with a population of about six hundred and thirty thousand we pay more taxes than the remainder of the whole State, with a population of nearly three millions.

We pay more than one-third of all the taxes of the State, and more than one-half the amount paid by all the other counties and towns.

Our fourteen thousand acres of land is valued at nearly one-third of the whole State, with its twenty-eight millions of acres, and the personal property of the county at more than one-half of all the rest of the State.

Thus are the burdens of taxation heaped upon the City. May not the modern philanthropists look here to find some of the reasons that lead to the erection of tenement houses, and to the squalid poverty that overtakes many who drag out a miserable existence in the City?

Writers upon political economy generally agree that the great burden of taxation falls upon the wages of labor. If this is so, it behooves the working man so to exercise his elective franchise in the selection of candidates for public office that his interests will be properly represented—such as will strive to put and to keep down the enormous and unnecessary expenses of our City Government within the limits of a just economy. If he shall do so, he will reap the superior benefits to arise from a good rather than the evils of a profligate Government.

It is an error to suppose, as many do, that the land and pecuniary wealth of the people bear the burden of the administration of the Government; it falls inevitably, by the eters rules of political ethics, upon productive labor.

The evidence of the more economical administration of public affairs, between this City and the country, is to be seen in the few statistics here furnished for reflection.

Perhaps it may be deemed by some that I have exceeded the limits of judicial duty in the disposition of this case, by alluding to subjects not within the sphere of the case presented for consideration. Deeming them as I do to be germain to the questions involved, I could not forego what I consider a proper opportunity of calling the attention of the public to them.

In conclusion, I take occasion to say that, whatever may be the ultimate result of the case, I am more than pleased that the burden of this suit has been assumed by a high executive officer of the Corporation, and that, whilst he has incurred the risk of giving dissatisfaction to a large majority of the Board of Supervisors, the benefit of his example, so just, so praiseworthy, and yet so novel, will have a tendency to allay an apprehension already strongly pervading this community, that there can be no restraint imposed upon the enormous extravagance and wasteful expenditures that have been so long indulged. The injunction must be continued until the final hearing.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 23.

Before Judge DAVIES.

DECISIONS.

Bridget C. Bruce vs. *Abraham Bruce*.—Judgment of divorce.

Alfred C. Lavinis vs. *James H. Fenner*.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

In the Matter of the sale of the real estate of Mariah Mooney, by her Administratrix.—Order that the purchaser be discharged on the terms asked for by him.

Alexander McConochie et al. vs. *William Olmsted*.—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Horace Dresser vs. *Antonio M. Mora et al*.—Injunction granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The *General Term* of the Supreme Court will be held on the first Monday of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Notice of issue must be filed on or before the 27th day of August.

The Athens (Ala.) *Herald*, of the 8th inst., relates that on the 25th July, JOHN E. TOWNSEND, of Madison County, eloped with the step-daughter of his overseer, taking with him, as is supposed, cash funds to the amount of over $100,000 belonging to the estate of his uncle, of which he was co-administrator, and $35,000 or $40,000 in drafts obtained from commission houses in Huntsville. He also contracted sundry debts. The only object which is supposed could influence him to abscond is the woman. He was not in debt; the estate which he left behind is worth nearly $120,000, and he was prospective heir to a property estimated at $200,000, besides other legacies. He has a wife and family. Attachments have been levied upon his property to the extent of $120,000. It is not known which way he has gone.

A Boston paper, of Thursday says, a man named WM. STIMPSON, living a short distance from the railroad bridge on Tremont-street, drove two little daughters, het seven five and eight years of age, forth into the storm for the reason that they refused to purchase for him a fresh supply of gin. They took refuge at the Station-House, where they were comfortably quartered, and will be sent to the Almshouse, in Tewksbury, to-day, at their own request. Their mother was committed to the House of Correction, about a month since, for drunkenness.

We find the following in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 12th: "A private letter, received in this city yesterday, from Dresden, Tenn., dated 6th inst., states that Hon. LYNN BOYD and one of the Black Republican electors the day before, about thirty miles from Dresden. The person shot is supposed to be GEO. T. BLAKELEY. They were in a discussion. BLAKELEY drew his pistol, when BOYD turned and shot him. No further particulars given."

Three barns in Feeding Hills, Mass., belonging to COMFORT KENT, were struck by lightning and burned on Monday week last; loss about $2,000, insurance $700. There was no storm in the vicinity, or clouds apparently near the barns, at the time they were struck, although a violent storm was prevailing in other sections.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and bought at $7 75 for Pearls and $6 81½@$6 87½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day 227 bbls. Pearls, and 459 bbls. Pots,—together 686 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is very moderate,—parties slightly differing about prices. The sales have been rather limited, and we make no change in our quotations. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Appears in less request, but is pretty stiffly held at 11½c. for Upland middling, 11¾c.@11¾c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other descriptions ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is rather poorly supplied, and with the prevalence of a very good demand, still mainly for home use, prices of nearly all descriptions continue to favor factors. The sales since our last reach about 10,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed report:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 60
Common to Good Michigan	5 40@ 5 95
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 20@
Fancy Michigan	6 95@
Fancy Ohio	6 90@
Extra Michigan	6 90@
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 85@
Extra Ohio	6 75@
Fancy Genesee	6 70@
Extra Genesee	6 90@
Fancy Missouri	6 90@ 7 00

Canadian is steadily improving, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. Rye Flour is also doing better. The sales since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Brands, at $5 80@$6 and $6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $4@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slack request, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 ₱ puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is active and advancing, sales having transpired since our last of about 60,000 bushels of all kinds, including fair to choice White, at $1 55@$1 56, and good to prime Red, at $1 54@$1 57 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand; good to Prime Old is worth 85c.@86½c.; New sells at 86c@87c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@46½c. for Canadian; 44c.@47c. for State; 43@44c. for Jersey, and 36c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is briskly inquired for, at rising prices. The supply is not large. The sales reported since our last comprise about 50,000 bushels, at 56c.@62c. for unsound, heated and damp; 62½c.@65c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c@66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 68c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, Broker, informs us that the receipts this week have been larger than for any previous week since the first of June, but coming to a market quite bare of desirable stock, they have been taken as fast as offered at ¾c.@1¼c. ₱ lb. better than last week's rates. The stock of Buenos Ayres Hides is now reduced quite low, and are all held by one house at an advance over the highest sales. The market is now entirely bare of Rio Grande Hides, and the only Orinocos on hand is the cargo of the *Guayana*, which has arrived recently and is now at Quarantine. Transactions have been very heavy, and embrace about all the Hides here except the most recent arrivals. Dealers have no other market to look to for their supplies, as all the neighboring ports have but a meagre supply. The action of the Board of Health, both in Brooklyn and New-York, causes great inconvenience to the importers, and shows the necessity of having business men at the head of the department. It is the first intervention we have had for more than twenty years, and if continued it will be necessary for the importers to provide some other place to land their consignments. The receipts have been 45,164 Hides from foreign ports, and 312 coastwise, as follows: 12,433 Orinoco, ₱ *Guayana*; 9,338 ory and 339 salted Rio Grande, ₱ *F. Deming*; 4,117 Maracaibo, ₱ *Ada Swift*; 3,518 Barcelona, ₱ *Baltic*; 3,867 San Juan, ₱ *Virginia*; 3,085 Vera Cruz, ₱ *Neuphar* and *Wildfire*; 3,060 Porto Cabello, ₱ *Yorktown*; 2,656 Savanilla, ₱ *Putnam*; 1,111 Rio Hache, ₱ *Maria*; 824 Port au Platte, ₱ *Metis*; 816 from West Indies; making a total of 45,476 Hides. Sales have been: 8,887 Dry Rio Grande, (₱ *W. R. Kibby*,) 21 lb. at (supposed) 26½c. 6 months usual selection; 800 Dry Rio Grande, (from store,) 21 lbs. at 27c. 6 months usual selection; 1,600 Dry Rio Grande, (previous to arrival,) 21¼ lbs. at 26c. 6 months usual selection; in bond for Canada, 1,620 Dry Rio Grande, (previous to arrival,) 21¾ lbs. at 26½c. 6 months usual selection; 1,966 Dry Rio Grande, (from store,) 20 lbs. at 27c. 6 months usual selection; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20 lbs. at 27¼c. 6 months usual selection; 4,400 Dry Montevideo (to arrive,) 20 lbs. at 27c. 6 months usual selection; 600 Dry Orinoco, (from store,) 19 lbs. at 25c cash less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection; 500 Dry R. G. Kips, (from second hands,) 10 lbs. at 28c. cash less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection; 740 Dry Maracaibo, 26 lbs. at 20¾c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,796 Dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs. at 22½c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,615 Dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs. at 22½c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 788 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs. at 19c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,110 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs. at 23c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 3,018 Dry Barcelona, 25¾ lbs at 22c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to ten; 2,800 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. at 22c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 2 485 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs. at 19¾c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 612 Dry Chagree, 16 lbs. at 23c 6 months rejecting water damaged; 3,200 Dry San Juan, 18 lbs. at 22¾c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 669 Dry San Juan, 18¾ lbs. at 22c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 1,498 Dry California. 28 lbs. at 21¾c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 319 Dry Singapore Bufialo, 19 lbs. at 10c 6 months rejecting water damaged; 450 Dry Texas, 21 lbs. at 20c. 6 months as they run; 400 Dry Southern, 16¾ lbs. at 16¾c. cash as they run; 100 Green Salted Country Slaughter, 9¾c. cash; 1,773 Green Salted B. A. Cow, 48 lbs. at 13¼c @13½c. cash less 4 ₱ cent; 200 Green Salted B. A. Ox, 60 lbs. at 15c. cash; 653 Green Salted Rio Grande, 48 lbs. at 14c. cash less 4 ₱ cent; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in Salem, to come here,) at 27½c. 6 months; 28,000 lbs. Rio Grande Hide Cuttings at 7c. 6 months; 10,000 lbs. Rio Grande Hide Cuttings at 6c. cash less 3¾ ₱ cent.; 1,000 lbs. California Hide Cuttings at 6c. cash. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Antagonist*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Lilian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 12,000 hides—(6,000 sold;) the *Santa Maria*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 29,750, (same time last year 71,950.) as follows: 12,400 Dry Buenos Ayres; 12,400 Dry Orinoco; 3,200 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacon; 2,100 Dry Maracaibo; 400 Savanilla; 750 Mexican, (Tampico & Matamoras;) 3,100 Dry St. Domingo and Port au Platte; 1,000 Dry West India; 600 Dry California; 3,800 Salted Buenos Ayres.

HOPS—Are selling more freely, but irregularly at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before quoted. 85 tons Scotch Pig were disposed of at $31@$31 50 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate supply and good request at $1 31½@$1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is in pretty fair demand at previously quoted figures.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL observes that the advance in the raw material has had a corresponding effect on the Leather market, which still retains the buoyancy previously noticed. A very active business has been doing, and transactions would no doubt have been more extensive but for the great scarcity of desirable stock; manufacturers operate with more confidence, as the boot and shoe market is at present very firm, and no prospect of any falling off in prices. The extreme high rates which were ruling during the whole of the past season deterred manufacturers and jobbers from purchasing very heavily, consequently the stocks in the process of manufacturing are not very large. The Western dealers will have to look to New-York altogether for their supplies, as the other markets are as bare of stock as our own. Heavy weights are very scarce and as is usual at this season much sought after. Oak is steady and prices firm.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	38,800	6 800
Sales	62 800	8,400
Stock	32,000	4 100

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 30c.@32c.; Oak Light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak Heavy, for Bandog, 32c.@36c.; Oak Heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 23¾c.@24¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 24¾c.@25.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 22c.@23¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, All Weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, All Weights, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 28c @30c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is salable and firm at 85c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still inactive, and rather languid. New-Orleans, 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41½@45c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially unchanged in demand and value.

OILS—Linseed is in good request, but is generally held above the views of purchasers, and is not very active. We have heard of nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty freely sought after at about previous figures, with sales reported since our last of about 2,200 bbls., here and to arrive some, in lots, closing at $19 25@$19 87½ for Mess; $17 87½@$18 for Primo, per bbl, Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 700 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, at 13¾@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands out $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were only 104 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 68¾@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "The market for Goat is much depressed—there being no stock in store and none of the late arrivals have yet been landed. In DEER there has been but little doing. The stock of Foreign Skins in first hands is very meagre, and prime lots would no doubt command high figures. Sales are 1,000 lbs. Chagres at 55c., and 300 lbs. Southern at 20c. cash."

SUGARS—The inquiry is reviving—the recent reduction in prices enticing purchas

AUCTION SALES.

A[illegible] CO.—Will [illegible] Exchange, in [illegible] York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of Sep[illegible] at 12 o'clock, $242,000 EIGHT PER [illegible] BONDS of the MILWAU[illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY. Dated May 1, 1856. Are payable May 1, [illegible] into stock at the option of the [illegible] with coupons attached, for five years from their date, with [illegible] per cent, payable semi-annually on pre[illegible] coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Re[illegible] City of New-York.

[illegible] by a mortgage upon, and are a first [illegible] two miles of the road between its junction [illegible] and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February. The road is so situated, geographically, that it will always have a great competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 31, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened by Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount not equal to eight per cent, per annum on this issue of bonds, they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the Stock pays seven per cent, and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing the execution, may be obtained at the office of the Company, and capitalists are invited to examine the affairs of the Company and see on what foundation the bonds are second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, which makes these securities as safe as any investment.

P. G. SHERRY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at [illegible] the Court House in White Plains, West[illegible] by order of the Supreme Court under the [illegible]UAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of [illegible]ful country seat known as the Russell place, [illegible] situated on the Post Road near the Depot at [illegible] fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. [illegible]ey consists of about 25 acres of good land, [illegible] quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade[illegible] improvements consist of a large house in good [illegible] stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a [illegible] seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as [illegible] to be sold peremptory. Apply to the [illegible], or to the trustees of the Insurance [illegible].

[illegible] 25, at 10½ [illegible] Exchange, for account of [illegible]:

[illegible], Lackawanna and Western R. R. 1st mort[illegible]

[illegible]tario, Simcoe and Huron R. R. 6 per cent. [illegible] Bond.

[illegible]ng R. R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible]. W. and St. Louis R. R. 1st mtge. Bonds.

[illegible] Mississippi R. R. 10 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] County (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.

[illegible] Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

[illegible]. S. mail steamship Co.....$100 each

[illegible]que Improvement Co.....$100 each

[illegible] American Express Co.....$50 each

20 shares [illegible]ster Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

[illegible] shares [illegible]ster Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

16 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

40 shares East River Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each

75 shares Grocer Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

50 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

75 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

60 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each

Terms of SALE—10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 28.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 A. M., in lots from the shelves, to suit the trade, a large assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware. French decorated China, glass ware, rich plated tea sets, spoons and forks tea-trays, knives and forks, &c. Also, the stock of a retailer, with which the sale will commence. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates and bbls W. G. blue and common ware, 100 packages glass ware, China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock precisely, for account of the underwriters, a large stock of stationery, slightly damaged by fire.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY [illegible], at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction [illegible] stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

Terms.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—REWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, to the printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to deliver the Journal ready for distribution: the [illegible] to be done according to the style of the Revised [illegible] which may be seen at the office of the undersigned. The matter to be printed, and the plates to be in the Grand Secretary's in good order as soon as the number of copies are struck off, which will be more than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: [illegible]dition, plain, figure work, and rula and figure [illegible]ems; including the furnishing of stereotype [illegible] uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, [illegible]. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, [illegible]ing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional [illegible] tokens. Folding, stitching and trimming, [illegible] covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with [illegible] thereon, to accompany each proposition; [illegible]ddressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES H. BAYLEY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Sept. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each: to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug. 19, 1856.

TO SLATERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, 26th inst., for Slating with best quality Green Vermont Slate, with lead flashing at connections and covering ridges with sheet lead. Also, copper linings for valleys and gutters, and copper leaders, for the main building and wings of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, according to plans and specifications at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Esq., No. 396 Broadway, where further information can be obtained. Each proposal to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible parties, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; and the Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed by them advantageous to the department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Pokeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the 46p6t of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS, &c.

Notes and drafts payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and commercial paper on the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscounted by

EDMUND A. TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement.....$3,385,364 32

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies.....$314,363 23
For interest.....101,901 89
For annuities.....2,189 69
Due agents and others.....145 28— 418,161 84

$3,803,526 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death.....$69,000 00
Paid additions to same.....4,317 46
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising.....26,753 84
Paid surrendered policies.....9,644 20
Paid reduction of premium.....709 17
Paid annuities.....791 79
Paid on personal account.....280 74— 101,497 84

Assets Aug. 1, 1856.....$3,501,928 12

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$54,236 96
Bonds and mortgages	3,378,696 52
Fire insurance	437 74
Bills receivable	2,730 69
Deposited for taxes	1,216 38
Due from agents	62,826 81
	$3,503,028 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $26,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856.....$35,850,580 00
Issued since.....1,734,630 00
$37,585,190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....725,955 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856.....$36,859,235 00

Number of policies running May 1, 1856.....9,135
Issued since.....641
9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856.....9,507

Of which 8,537 are for life.
746 are for 7 years.
20 are for 1 year.
198 are for irregular periods.
9,507

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....$1,008,675 00
Increase for the quarter in policies.....371
Increase in life policies.....403
Increase in irregular period.....37—430
Decrease in 7 year policies.....55
Decrease in 1 year policies.....3—59 371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase.....$2,718 80

Number of new policies issued in the last 8 months.....1,230

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I, ABBATT, Secretary.
I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY E. SMYTH,	JOHN M. SHEWART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH FLOYD,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM L. PORHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE.	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MENTERN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6-per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Anually on the the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. TIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

LOAN OF $250,000 ON ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller at his office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $250,000,

ASSESSMENT BONDS FOR FIVE YEARS, in sums not less than $1,000 will be issued for the said loan, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly; interest to commence from the date of the deposit with the City Chamberlain. Bids will be received for $1,000 and upwards. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any bids which are not, in his judgment, advantageous to the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT, AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKEK AND BURLINGTON.—$30,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling, or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 53, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 5th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.32 30-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances:

R. K. Swift, Brother & Jorston; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 18, 1856; on London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, in favor of Mr. Moulin Dutton.

No.	£ s. d	No.	£ s. d
19,820	498 10 7	19,833	497 9 6
19,831	498 10 7	19,834	349 1 9
19,923	497 9 6	19,985	349 1 9

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—The annual election of Trustees of the Rockland Cemetery will be held on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at the office of Messrs. VAN NORDEN & KING, Wall-st., under the Phenix Bank, at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK, Aug 22, 1856. F. LORD, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—33-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandize, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BURDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. WESLEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD PILLETS,	CHAS. P. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, JR.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 35
Claverack		Cheshire	3 05
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 95
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 25
Canaan	1 60	Washington	2 05
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 35
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 35		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, Aug. 21..7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21..11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22.....8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22...12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 23..1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23...6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24..9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24...2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25..10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25...2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26..11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26...3½ P. M.
Wedn'd'y, Aug. 27..12 M.	Wednesday, Au. 27..4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28..1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28..5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29.....7½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29.....3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30..8½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30..6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31...8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31.....4 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, PEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, Aug. 19..4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 19..7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 20..11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 20..6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 21..11½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21..7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22.....12½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 22.....8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 23..1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23..8 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 25..3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 25..11 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26..4 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26..11½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's place.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR MORNING LINE—From Pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. The favorite steamer GLEN COVE will leave Pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of L. LEWIS, No. 202 West-st. "Steam music on board this boat."

FOR SARATOGA, LEBANON SPRINGS AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Passengers for the above named resorts will take the elegant steamboat GLEN COVE, from pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, giving passengers the opportunity of viewing the beautiful banks of the Highlands of the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of L. LEWIS, No. 202 West street.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer THOMAS F. HULSE will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. for the above places, landing at Amos-st. Dock each way. For further particulars, inquire of L. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fink's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manila Paper,
Londoo Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by

DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, beaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 6-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by

R. D'HEURESUSE, No. 127 Elm-st.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenbouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 39 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

COAL.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 5th-av

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 7 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 3 P. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all the West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steamboat line of steamers to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 50.—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.80 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintend

...ELLIGENCE
...New-York Daily Times.
...ers-st., and 161 Broadway
...No. 32 Wall-street.

...LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

Political News Unimportant.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN SPAIN.

Coronation of the Czar Postponed.

Disastrous Ravages of Cholera in the Island of Madeira.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS TENDING UPWARD.

Consols 95@95 1-8.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The Royal screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, at 9 A. M., on the 13th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

She brings 108 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 12th inst.

Great Britain.

From Great Britain, there is no political news of the least importance.

The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements, that circulate in Paris, respecting affairs at the Tuileries, and call on the Emperor to stop the calumny.

The following extraordinary paragraph is from the editorial columns of the London *Star*.

"There are some very unhappy rumors floating all over Paris, about the state of things established at the Tuileries, which, it is very much to be hoped, are entirely without foundation. Moreover, the statements gather strength and are repeated from day to day. No doubt the Legitimist and Repnhlican Parties in Paris will take care that the etories do not lose exciting interest in the repetition. We are sorry to add that the character of the Empress has self continnee to becruelly assperted. Now that the Emperor returns te Paris, it ought to be his first duty to hring the authors of these calumnies to justice."

LONDON, *Tuesday Evening*.—The great piano-forte factory of BROADWOOD & SONS is now on fire, with little hope of saving any portion of the valuable stock.

PLYMOUTH, *Tuesday*.—The Royal squadron was off this port at 11 A. M., and the Yacht with Her Majesty and the Royal family on board, entered the Sound and dropped anchor near Mount Edgecombe.

France.

The Emperor of France had returned to Paris, but was to leave again immediately for the Baths of Biarritz.

The French have gained another victory over the Mountain Kybales in Algeria.

The Algerine *Moniteur* describes a recent successful attack by a column of 3,000 men on a strongly posted force of Babors-Kabyles.

M. WALEWSKI and Duke PELISSIER are to distribute the Turkish medels to the French Army. Only the wounded and invalids are to be permitted to accept the medals. WALEWSKI had resumed his functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PELISSIER had a martial welcome on his arrival in Paris.

The harvest had terminated in the Sonth of France, and was proceeding in the centre and North. It proved inferior beyond the Garonne and along the banks of the Rhine; middling between the Garonne and the Seine; but magnificent in every part of the country north of this last river. The new wheat brought to market was of a superior quality. There were immense arrivals of wheat at Marseilles.

Spain.

The intelligence from Madrid simply mentions that there is nothing new, and that quiet is reported throughout Spain.

ESPARTERO had taken amicable leave of the Queen.

General SERRANO is appointed Spanish Minister to Paris.

O'DONNELL had not published the programme of his Ministry.

Distressing accounts had been received from Madrid in regard to the prevalence of the Cholera in that city.

Portugal.

Portugal has officially notified her adherence to the doctrine propounded by the Congress of Paris respecting the rights of neutrals and arbitration.

JOHN A. MARKIN, for many years United States Consul at Lisbon, died on the 3d inst., after an illness of only eight hours' duration.

Russia.

The Czar's coronation is now fixed for Sept. 6, new style.

According to the *Brussels Nord* it is postponed until Sept. 7—new style.

The *Nord* affirms that the Russian Government has made a concession of railway lines to capitalists, extending upwards of 3,000 English miles.

The Russians have notified that they are ready to give up Kars to the Turks. Russia still maintains that the Island of Serpents belongs to her, and it is rumored that NAPOLEON has sent a supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to settle the point.

India and China.

Telegraphic advices anticipatory of the East India mail had been received. The dates are to July 10 from Bombay, where Exchange was quoted at 2 13d. Money was easier, and Freights had declined. Trade was quiet.

At Calcutta, Exchange was steady, and Produce dull. Freights low. American ship masters accepted $3 per ton to the United States.

Madeira.

The West India Mail conveyed disastrous accounts from Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been 5,000 cases of cholera, and 1,500 deaths, ont of a population of 28,000. There was a deficiency in medicine and doctors and the dead remained unburied. Fires were kept burning to mitigate the pestilence arising from the putrifying bodies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The advices by the *Niagara* exerted no effect on the market for COTTON, which was steady at former rates. The sales of the two days preceding the departure of the *North American* amounted to 14,000 bales, including 3,000 to exporters and 2,000 to speculators. The market closed quiet at the quotations advised per *Africa*.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The panic in the market for Breadstuffs had been sensibly checked, and the tendency especially for the better descriptions was upward. Wheat was stiffer, and for the better sorts, an advance of 2d. ₱ bush. had been in some cases obtained. Flour was firm, and for prime brands 6d.@1s. higher. Yellow and mixed Corn had advanced 6d., and white was well sustained. The following are the quotations of Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.: Red Wheat, 8s. 5d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 9d.@10s. 3d.; Western Canal Flour, 28s.@31s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Yellow Corn, 30s.; White, 31s.@32s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF unchanged and demand limited. PORK quiet at former rates. LARD steady, but a retail business only doing. BACON dull. TALLOW weak, and transactions moderate, at 58s. for North American.

London Money Market.

The Money Market had undergone no material change since the departure of the *Africa*. CONSOLS for Money closed on the 12th inst. at 95@95¼.

The Latest Commercial News.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—There was no pressure for Money in the Stock Exchange on Monday, but in the discount market the demand was still active. In Paris, on Monday, the Three Per Cents were done at 70f. 95c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress at a Dead Lock—New Propositions for Solving the Difficulty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Congress is at a dead lock. The Republicans had yesterday one majority on the vote to adhere, but with two of their number who lost their votes, and the Speaker, they have practically four majority.

The vote of both parties was larger than at any time since the election of Speaker.

CARLISLE of Virginia, KERR of South Carolina, and BENNETT of Missouri, are expected to morrow, and some accessions to the Republicans.

There will be no adjournment, probably, before the end of the week. Mr. CLAYTON will bring forward his plan of settlement by means of a larger Conference Committee, and Mr. HAVEN has another for the House, suited to the views of the Fillmore men.

The Senate will, to-morrow, deal the final deathblow to the second Army bill by adhering to their disagreement. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, rose to a personal explanation. He then read an extract from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, containing a sketch of a speech made by Mr. TRUMBULL in that city, in which he (JONES) was represented as being a man who had never told a political truth in his life. He had been informed by Mr. TRUMBULL that he had been misreported, and he (JONES) therefore took this opportunity to have the correction made public.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, stated that he had used no such language in relation to Mr. JONES.

The Army bill was called up.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, said he was bound by no party ties, and had no other object for remaining in public life but the good of his country. He deeply deplored that the House had resolved to adhere to their amendment, as thereby the Senate was driven to the necessity of either receding or adhering. At a proper time he would introdnce a resolntion for the appointment of a Committee of seven Members on the part of the Senate and eleven on the part of the House, to take into consideration the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Army hill, with the view of arranging the details and settling the differences between them, and report to their respective branches. The Senate had agreed to adhere to their amendment striking out the Kansas restriction, but notwithstanding he believed his proposition could be made acceptable. It would commromise the honor of neither, and might save the Army a disastrous blow, preserve peace in the Territory where now civil war prevails, and perhaps preserve the Union.

Mr. HUNTER, of Va., said no such resolution was now in order. By the Senate's adhering this hill would now be lost, but that which failed on Monday was now on the table of the House and might be taken up. To adhere would merely be to express an opinion relative to this bill. He understood, furthermore, that it was probable that a new hill would be introduced into the House by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. TOUCEY, of Conn., spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the action of the Hou-e in sending to the Senate an army hill declaring they would stop the wheels of government unless the Senate would yield their opinion and concur in the legislation of the House. He regarded this conduct as not simply unconstitutional, but in the highest degree revolutionary. If the House could enforce obnoxious legislation and coerce the Senate upon one subject, they might upon another. They might refuse appropriations for the Judiciary or Executive, unless the action of these deparments of government were satisfactory to them.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., said the House have nothing to act upon, and expressed the hope that hy general consent the Senate would take a vote first and let discussion go on afterwards.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the House were obliged to act as they did, since Mr. HUNTER had moved that the Senate insist, but did not ask a committee of conference. This was regarded hy the House as an act of discourtesy, for it was usual for the insisting body to ask for a conference.

Mr. HUNTER replied he did not intend any discourteey towards the House, nor did he suppose they so regarded it. The same course was adopted in the Civil bill, and the House receded. He thought that was the best way to settle the difficulty, and hence adopted that course.

Mr. SEWARD stated that he should not vote, that he had paired off with Mr. TOOMBS, and that Mr. FISH had paired off with Mr. FITZPATRICK.

The motion to adhere was then agreed to by yeas, 35; nays, 9, as follows:—

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell of Tenn., Clayton, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Harlan Trumbull, Wilson and Wade.

Mr. CLAYTON then submitted the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. SEWARD objected.

The CHAIR said the resolution must lie over one day.

Mr. CLAYTON earnestly appealed to Mr. SEWARD to withdraw his objection and allow the matter to be discussed. This, he said, was an alarming crisis, and all possible means should be used to avert the loss of the army appropriations.

Mr. SEWARD said there was no Senator to whom he would more cheerfully yield in a matter of courtesy than to the Senator from Delaware, but on this point he could not yield consistently with his sense of duty. He entertained no fears or alarms of such disastrous consequences as Mr. CLAYTON had predicted. He had before seen times when it was feared that the country was in danger, but he thought there was no more real danger now than on previous occasions. Whether the two Houses agreed or disagreed, their action was constitutional, and he was willing to let the issue go to the country for their verdict. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee of seven to meet a committee of eleven of the House. It was an extraordinary and unusual course, and he never knew any good result from such measures. He was satisfied his course was right, and he therefore persisted in his objection.

No further business coming up, the Senete then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, in view of the news from Kanesa, and the differences hetween the two Houses, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution that a select Committee of thirteen be appointed hy the Speaker to confer with a similar one of the Senate, to consider affairs in Kansas, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, if the resolution did ne good it could do no harm.

Mr. MATTESON and others objected.

Mr. CAMPBELL then gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules on Monday for its introduction.

Mr. MAOF, of Indiana, made an ineffectual motion to proceed to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. MATTESON, of New-York, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the joint resolution on the annexation of Texas ie irreparable hy either of the contracting parties without the conseat of the other, that it is not repealed hy the Kansas-Nebraska act, and, therefore, Slavery, except for crime, in all that part of the former Province of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min. is, and remains prohibited; further asserting that the resolution on the annexation of Texas is a compromise between the Free and Slave States, and that any attempt for the admission of a greater number of Slave States north of that latitude ie a violation of said compromise and a direct attack upon the harmony and stability of the Union.

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., moved that the preamble and resolntions be laid on the table.

Motion agreed to by 101 against 83.

Mr. SAGE, of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the propriety of reorganizing or abolishing the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia.

The House, on motion of Mr. COBB, of Georgia, concurred in the resolution of the Senate, snsoending the 21st rule, in order that the former Army hill might be taken from the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made an unsuccessful suggestion that the House insist on its disagreement, and ask a Committee of Congress.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, moved the House recede from the Kansas proviso.

Motion negatived by 97 against 100.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, moved that the House adhere.

Motion agreed to by 98 against 97. Adjourned.

The Loss of the Nautilus.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 22.

The steward of the steamer *Nautilus* was picked up off Balize, nearly dead. He was so enfeebled and exhausted as to be unable to give any particulars concerning the fate of the vessel.

Death of Hon. James Meacham.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Hon. JAMES MEACHAM, Member of Congress, died here this morning, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain and lungs.

Letter from Mr. Sumner.

The following letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was miscarried or mislaid, so that the Committee did not receive it in season to read it at the Fitchburg Convention:

ORMSON, (Alleghany Mountains,) Penn.,
Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I wish that I could be with the Young Men of Massachusetts at their proposed Convention; but I am so feeble still that I am constrained to turn away from all temptations and opportunities of labor. In writing this letter I transcend the rule prescribed by my physician.

We have been told that "the duties of life are more than life," and I assure you that the hardest part of my present lot is the enforced absence from public duties, and especially from that seat, where as a Senator from Massachusetts, it is my right, and, also my strong desire at this moment, to be heard. But, in the coolness of the mountain retreat, where I now am, I begin already to gather hope of restoration to strength; if too tardily for the performance of any public duties during the session of Congress now about to close, yet in season to take part in the rally of the People for the protection of Liberty in Kansas and for the overthrow of the oligarchial Tyranny which now degrades our Republic.

Meanwhile I commit the cause, which we have at heart, to the generous sympathies of the people who will surely rise to smite the oppressor. Especially do I invoke the young. They are the natural guardians of Liberty. Thns has it been throughout all history; and never hefore in history did Liberty stand in greater need of their irresistible aid. It is the young who give a spontaneous welcome to Truth when she first appears as an unattended stranger. It is the young who open their sonls with instinctive hospitality to the noble cause. The young men of Massachusetts act under natural impulses when they step forward as the body guard of the Republican Party.

When the great discoverer HARVEY first announced "the circulation of the blood," he was astonished to find that no person *upwards of forty* received this important truth. It was the young only who embraced it. More fortunate than this discovery, our cause rallies in its support alike the experience of age and the ardor of youth; but still it is in the glowing embrace of the young that it finds assurance of victory.

Were I able to make myself heard throughont the land, I would cey to the young men everywhere who truly love Liberty: "Your candidate has been the renowned pioneer of civilization in unsettled wastes; associate yourselves with him now as pioneers of Liberty in the National Government; help him unfurl at Washington the flag which he first unfurled on the peaks of the Rocky Mountains; and be copartners with him in the true glory of redeeming our beloved country."

Present to the Young Men of Massachusetts, whom you represent, the assurance of my sincere interest in their happiness and welfare, and believe me, my dear Sir, with much regard,

Faithfully Yours,
CHARLES SUMNER,

GEORGE H. HOYT, Esq., of the Committee, &c.

The preparations being made in New-Haven for a universal Fireman's Parade in that city promise to bring about the most imposing thing of the kind that ever took place in this country. The *Register* says that "letters are being received almost every day from engine companies in all parts of the Union, promising to be present." The affair will occupy three days, Sept. 4, 5, and 6.

[Advertisement.]

FLOWER GARDENS.—Ladies who enjoy the luxury of cultivating their own flower gardens, will find the Kalliston or Orient Water a most refreshing and desirable wash to use after exposure to the sun and wind, and when weary of exercise. It imparts vigor and health to the skin, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful. All the druggists and perfumers have it for sale. For sale hy A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RINO, T. T. GREEN and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A very excellent programme of entertainment has been prepared for to-night at this favorite Theatre. The popular Scottish Drama of the "Lord of the Isles" still holds firm possession of this stage, and with it will be performed, to night, the grand Pantomime of the "Red Gnome" and the Drama of the "Old Toll House."

[Advertisement.]

SPASMODIC ASTHMA.—The most severe cases of this terrible complaint have been cured by a few doses of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c., and in no instance has it failed to give immediate relief. Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. For sale by C. H. RING, HEGEMAN & CLARK, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Cynics of the medical schools are constrained to admit that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS banish disease from the stomach, liver and howels, without reducing the strength of the patient. This is the greatest medical triumph of the Nineteenth Century.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 196 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANK, youngest child of Samuel and Mary Alburtis, aged 1 year and 5 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents's residence, No. 289 West 31st-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 24, ROBERT M. K. STRONG. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANCES BURNLEY, only daughter of Edward and Virginia F. Waller, aged 15 months and 19 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 40 10th-st.

In this City, on Sabbath, Aug. 24, ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, aged 23 years, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

The funeral will take place this day, (25th,) from Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thomson's,) corner of Grand and Crosby sts., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, MARGARETTE ELEANOR, only child of John B. and Emma Doran, aged 6 years and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 145 Madison-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 23, at his residence, No. 53 Perry-st., of typhoid fever, Lieut. THOS. H. BROWN, aged 41 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Meridian Lodge, No. 42, I. O. of O. F., the officers and members of the National Grays, Tenth Regiment, Capt. Raynor, and of second company National Grays, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Thaler, and the officers of First Division generally, of New York State Militia, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 23, THOMAS WEBSTER, late merchant of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Alfred H. and Edward A. Webster, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 5th st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 25, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, GEORGE REED, son of James Sherman, aged 17 years.

In Jamesburg, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 24, at the residence of her nephew, Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, Miss ANNA TUEK, daughter of the late Ahasuerus Turk, of New-York City.

Her relatives, and friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Sunday, Aug. 24, EMILIE FRANCES, daughter of William and Margaret Moore, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 15, of dysentery, after a short illness, SAMUEL EARLE, son of Wm. and Emily Holbertson, aged 8 years and 3 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 23.

$7,000	Missouri St. 6s	86¾	
500	Virginia 6s	93¾	
5,000	City 6s, '59	97¾	
9,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	90	
500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	102¾	
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, new	100½	
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	91¾	
5,000	do.	s90	91½
287	Ill. Cen. Rights		1¼
25,000	Ill. Fr. bs. w. p.		92
5,000	T. H. & A. 2dm	b60	73¾
20	Bank of New-York		167
10	Bank of Commerce		108
23	Ocean Bank	b3	93½
20	Park Bank		98¾
15	Merch. Ex. Bank		106
25	Ohio L. & T. Co.		93¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b30	96
400	do.	s10	94½
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		119
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	20½
200	do.	e	20
25	do.		20
100	do.	s60	20
500	New-Jersey Zinc		44
50	N. Y. Central R.	s3	86½
150	do.		86¾
200	do.	o	86½
200	Panama Railroad		98¾
100	do.	b60	94
300	Reading R. R.	stm	86¾
1451	do.		86¾
200	do.	s60	86
25	do.		86¾
200	do.	b60	86¾
200	do.	b30	86¾
50	Mich. Cent. RR.		91
150	do.	s3	91¾
50	do.	b3	91¾
200	Erie Railroad		60¾
100	do.	b10	60¾
1218	do.		60¾
50	do.		60¾
50	do.	s10	60¾
700	do.	b30	60¾
500	do.	s60	60
300	do.	b90	60¾
450	do.		60¾
1100	do.	s30	60
250	do.	b30	60¾
400	do.	b60	60¾
200	do.	s30	60
150	M. So. & N. Ia. RR.		89¾
300	do.	b60	90
43	do.		89¾
50	do.	b45	90
150	Illinois Central R.		109¾
200	do.	b60	110
50	do.	b3	109¾
100	do.	s60	109¾
100	do.	c	109¾
39	Galena & Chic. R.		107¾
100	Clev'd & Toledo R.		74¾
600	do.	b60	74¾
300	do.		73¾
100	do.	s30	73¾
100	do.		74
495	do.		74
400	do.	b60	74¾
500	do.	b60	74¾
100	do.	s3	73¾
200	do.		73¾
200	do.	s10	73¾
500	Chi. & R. I. R.		93
300	do.	b60	91¾
60	do.		91
5	Mil. & Miss R. R.		75
50	Mil. & Lac. R. R.		67
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60	89¾

MONDAY, Aug. 25—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port continues active in the business of importation, the returns for the past week showing entries in Dry Goods and General Merchandise to the total amount of $5,668,922, against $8,108,923 the corresponding week last August, and against $6,029,000 the same week in August, 1854. The Export movement in both Domestic Produce and Gold was comparatively light. Of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the total clearances are $826,273, against $714,653 same week last year; and of Specie, $883,000, against $1,554,636 the same week last year. The Cunarder *Asia* and the Havre packet *Arago*—the latter sailing on Saturday, with $362,000—are both favorite steamers, and the falling off in the Gold remittances of the week is to be ascribed to the moderate ruling and rather light trade demand for Foreign Bills. The rates in London, 109⅝@¾, are a fraction within the Specie rate, and, although the terms on Paris justify the use of Gold, with the premium of abont ⅝ ₱ cent. understood to be allowed at the Bank of France, the sales of hills on the Continent for ready money, for both packets, were qnite moderate. After the General Appropriation Bills, with the exception of that for the Army, were perfected at Washington on Wednesday, the dishursements from the Sub-Treasury assumed more activity, and notwithstanding the continned heavy receipts for duties, the accumulation of the week at the office in this city, including all the accounts, is only $268,777. The total of Gold Coin and Bullion in the office on Saturday afternoon stood $14,080,533 against $13,821,755 at the close of the previons week. This return is probably the maximum of the season, the dishursements at the close of the past week being considerably in advance of the receipts. The gain above noted and the shipments of the week, without further increase from California, made an apparent difference of $1,151,777 against the reserve of Specie in the Banks, which stood on the last statement, $12,606,673, hut as the week opened on a rising average the loss on the official report to be made up this afternoon is not likely to be over half this sum, if so much. Another California half-monthly remittance will be due in a few days and will probably reach Bank in season to tell, at least partially, npon the averages of the following Monday.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, and which we pnblished in tabular form this day week, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st August, amounted to..$133,060,000
Add three weeks in August..... 16,699,327
Total to date.....$149,759,327
Against same time, 1855..... 94,285,617
Increase to date.....$55,473,710

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from 1st January to 1st August.....$47,102,090
Add three weeks in August..... 4,692,768
Total to date.....$51,794,768
Against same time, 1855..... 39,340,690
Increase to date.....$12,434,108

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st August, inst.....$19.502,090
Add three weeks in August..... 2,988,082
Total to date.....$22,490,082
Against same time, 1855..... 22,397,699
Increase to date.....$92,383

The following is a comparative atatement of the exports hence of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,215	$61,646	650	$31,998
Flour, bbls	6,153	32,214	18,706	108,639
Corn Meal, bbls	328	1,892	2,501	10,072
Wheat, bushels	—	—	120,922	200,946
Corn, bushels	33,581	28,899	59,861	42,078
Pork, bbls. and tcs	658	11,171	996	22,081
Beef, bbls. and tcs	895	12,414	459	5,942
Total Produce		$167,436		$450,656
Miscellaneous		547,217		375,388
Total for the week		$714,653		$826,274

The following were the operations at the Treasury of the United States on Saturday:

Paid on Treasury Account	$186,286
Received on Treasury Account	151,140
Balance on Treasury Account	16,121,749
Paid for Assay Office	5,330
Paid on Disbursing Checks	104,153

The conrse of the Stock Exchange during the week past was somewhat unsettled on Thursday hy the tone of the financial news from abroad, as reported in the arrival of steamer *Africa*, hnt in the main the tendency was a decided improvement in nearly all the prominent Railway Shares which felt the influence of the very favorable earnings reported for July, and in the case of New-York and Erie, the publication of the official report of the earnings and expenditures of nine months of the current Railway year. The largest prices were reached on Friday afternoon, and upon the early sales of Saturday. At the close the market was ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. off on Erie, and something less hnoyent on other Stocks. The transfers of the New-York Central were reopened on Saturday, after the payment of the Angust dividend, and the settlement of accounts and deliveries between the Brokers were universally heavy. It passed off without excitement, the cash stock closing with sales at 86¼ at the Board on Saturday, the same as on Friday afternoon.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCK PRICES.

	Saturday, Aug. 9.	Saturday, Aug. 16.	Saturday, Aug. 23.
Virginia 6s	93½	92¾	93¼
Missouris	86	86½	85¾
Tennessees	94	93	93
New-York Central	86½	85¾	86¼
Erie	60½	59¾	60@59¾
Reading	86¾	86½	88¼
Toledo	74½	73¾	73¾
Galenas	108	106¾	107¾
Michigan Central	90¾	89¾	91¼
Southern Michigan	90½	88	89¾
Panama	96¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	92	91	91¾
Clev. & Pittsburg	59	57¾	57¾
Rock Island	92½	91¾	92
Pennsylvania Coal	96¾	95½	94¼ exd.
Del. and Hudson	119	119	119

The Money Market through the week was active for Discounts, both at Bank and outside. The Discount Brokers were offering prime names, 60 to 90 days, 8@8¼ ₱ cent., and longer dates at 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and fair or second-grade paper at from 10@12 ₱ cent. These terms indicate ¼@1 ₱ cent. higher interest than the currency of the previons week or ten days. The demand at Bank from regular dealers is not generally excessive, hnt in the case of some of the larger institutions, doing business mainly with the importers, the offering is ahead of their current income, which tends to throw a larger amount of this particular description of paper than usnal, so early in the season, to the Disconnt Brokers. It is satisfactory to the general interests of the country, and some evidence of caution on the part of the regular trade, to know that the Disconnt market owes its large offering for the moment mainly to excessive importations, of a speculative character, which have not been realized upon. Meanwhile, demand loans, on Wall-street, have assumed more ease in supply, and npon Stock collaterals—the gross amount of which held among the Brokers under hypothecation has heretofore been greatly misunderstood, as well as exaggerated—Money is had at 7 ₱ cent.

Private letters received on Saturday from New-Orleans represent the damage to the Cotton crop on and near the Mississippi River from the late rain storms as quite serious. Advices as far np as Natchez speak of the injury to the fields over which the storm swept as extensive and in many instances irreparable. The Sugar cane was also prostrated in some localities, but being a later crop the damage, it is thought, may be partially repaired in time for the Fall gathering. In regard to the yield of the Wheat harvest in Ohio and the Genesee District in this State we hear that the amount or weight of Grain is not equal to the promise of the sheaf when first harvested. The case is otherwise in Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Canadian crop is also said to turn out well. The Red Wheat of the Sonth and Southwest was never finer or so much in favor for milling and export as this season, and the trado with Georgia and Tennessee is rapidly on the increase *vi2* railroad to Savannah and Charleston, and thence hy steamer or sailing vessels to New-York.

We have been permitted to read private letters of high mercantile authority, from the Sonth of France, as late as Aug. 5, on the subject of the Grain crop in Europe, which pnt a much more encoursging prospect for the export movement of the United States than the English advices hy the same and preceding steamers. Writing under date of Marseilles, July 29, and reaffirming the same general views hy letter of Aug. 5, written after the sndden and heavy decline in London and Liverpool was made known at Marseillee, the opinion is expressed that heavy supplies will be reqnired from the United States, or will find a market at fair prices to make good the deficiency in the harvest in the south of France, in Italy and on the Peninsula. The growing crop in France is represented as promising fair in the northern and middle Provinces, while the South will not give half an ordinary harvest. All over the country the Wheat resembles very much the appearance of the crop of 1846-47, which proved so deficient in weight of Grain. The sheaves, it is remarked, will give abundant straw, "hut are spare in Grain." The old stocks in granary are much redneed, and the expected snpplies from the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff, our authority thinks, will not be realized. The Spanish harvest will be light, if not a partial failure, hy reason of the civil commotion, and Naples has interdicted the export of Grain. The arrivals at Marseilles were very large in June, equal to 200,000 imperial quarters English; in July, 300,000 quarters, and the first three days in August, 100,000 quarters, notwithstanding which the demand continned active, prices advancing to the close of July, and the confidence of the trade firm to the latest date.

The letters in question are addressed to a leading banking-house here, and are evidently prepared with care, as a guide in the transactions of Exchange based npon Grain shipments. We quote them not without a sense of distrust in the views of the writer, so far as the general markets of Europe are concerned, arising from the contradictory natnre of the English circulars, and the fact that the Greek houses here, who are supposed to be well and *early* advised in all that relates to the Grain trade on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, have not yet moved in our market; though, on the other hand, it may be said that their opinion and action earlier in the season were not np to the prices which ruled in England and France in June and July, and of which prompt advantage was taken hy other speculators.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Schnylkill and Lehigh region the past week, and for the season is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year
Reading Railroad	43,345	1,378,589	1,528,551
Schuylkill Canal	28,823	640,824	651,039
Lehigh Canal	43,784	664,143	729,063
Lehigh Railroad	4,064	43,784	New.
Total Tonnage	2,727,346		2,908,653

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly anction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Accident to the Arabia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You will oblige me by pnblishing the following extract from a letter which I have just received from Halifax, respecting the Arabia:

She arrived here about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, having been detained off the harbor hy fog. We pumped the water out of the fore peak, then removed the coal, and made a good and secure passage for the water under the coal. We also stuffed oakum in the leak from the inside, and shored the fore peak off as well as we could, and sent a diver down, who put oakum and tallow in the leak from the outside.

Before she left we ascertained that one of her donkey engine pumps, of 2¾ inches, could keep pace with the leak, whereas she has four pumps connected with the engine, of 10 inches each, four deck hand pumps, of 7 inches, and two pumps which were put in the fore hold, of 2¾ inches each, making in all six steam pumps and six hand pumps. I got the Admiral to hold a survey on her; he sent the master of the flag ship and the foreman of the shipwrights of the Dockyard; before she sailed I read to the passengere a copy of their report to the Admiral.

Its purport was, that "the ship was making about 18 tons of water an hour, and this has been cleared hy one donkey engine. There are very ample appliances to clear a much larger leak, if necessary, as well as six pumps, which can be worked hy hend. From the mode adopted in-board to keep out the water, it will serve to strengthen the bows, and from the mode adopted out-board, from allowing oakum to suck into the leak, it is probable that it will diminish; and we further think, from what we have seen, and the reports of the divers, that the ship can proceed to England in safety."

After reading this to the passengers, I told them I would give them an hour to make up their minds; those who did not wish to go could have their money returned in full, or a passage in the *Canada*. They expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and I believe about 25 landed here; I also put two more hoats on board. I feel quite sure in my own mind she will go home all right.

I may add, from myself, that the pumping capacity of the *Arabia* is over 1,000 tons per hour, hy injecting from the ship instead of from the sea.

Your obedient servant, E. CUNARD.

Markets hy Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1540. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Causes of Recent Free-State Movements—Further Particulars of the Affairs at Franklin and Washington Creek—Incidents Connected with the Murder of Hoyt—More Arrests by Bogus Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

I have already telegraphed you the fact that there was a battle in Franklin on the night of the 12th, between our Free-State settlers and a band of hired Southerners, most of whom had hnt recently arrived. They had made themselves ohnoxious to our people by plundering their property and threatening their lives, and it was believed to be our duty to disperse them. They were occnpying a building in town that had been the headqnarters of the Southern band, and, recently, it had been used as an arsenal.

Another camp, of a similar dye, existed on Washington Creek, and our citizens in the vicinity were much annoyed hy them and threatened with death. They reported these facts to us in Lawrence, and asked of us protection. We first notified Major SEDGWICK, who is in command of this post, that such complaints were being made, that we owed it to our manhood to protect our fellows when thus threatened, that we could and should protect them and disperse their oppressors, if compelled to, but that we were in favor of first reporting the facts to him, and would then ask of him to disperse the camp that so much endangered our security

Major SEDGWICK replied that he could not act without instructions from the civil authority, hnt, that in the first place, he did not believe there was any such camp there. His officers in command of a company near that point, he said, had never reported over 15 there at any time, and they were all actual settlers. One had already taken a claim, &c.; that I had been hoaxed as to the numbers and purpose of the forces; that I ought to go and see for myself; I could go with safety; then I should know better about these statements; hnt, on the whole, he could not interfere, and hoped the matter would end peaceably; that it might so end if possible.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF HOYT.

We immediately sent Major D. S. HOYT, for our agent to reconnoitre about that section, and he was to report the same night. He left abont 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th. We offered to furnish him one or more others to go with him, if he wanted them, but he said it was safer to go alone, and wished for no company. He, also, in my presence, emptied his pockets, and started with a bowie-knife, but no revolver. From the best evidence I can obtain he did not enter camp that night, but in the morning, on being assured hy some of the party that he should be protected while with them, and that no injury would he offered him, he ventured in. It seems they kept their word in not injuring him there, hut when he left, two of their blood-thirsty rebels accompanied him nearly two miles, and then shot him dead. There is no evidence as to how long he lived, hut two ball-holes were found in his body, and his head and face were badly bruised. He was shot upon his horse, and the horse taken to their camp. It was so near the camp where he fell that no one felt safe to go to take away his body; therefore, it remained unprotected upon the prairie until last night, or nearly three days. It was a most villainous murder—a murder that will strike a deeper blow through the Eastern States than any that has yet occurred in Kansas.

THE FRANKLIN AFFAIR.

I will pass by this subject here to speak of the work of the 12th. This, with other ontrages, induced our people to collect a little force together, and, if possible, break np that den of thieves in Franklin. In the evening abont sixty collected together, and marched into the town. It was bright moonlight, and the position of our men could be seen twenty rods. The enemy were in a log-house in the heart of the scattered town, with nearly one hundred of Gov. SHANNON'S muskets. These were well loaded, and thns each man had three or four shots. One division of our men came up within abont ten rods on the front of them, with no shield hnt the open prairies, and commenced the fire npon them with Sharpe's rifles. The other divieion was nearer, in a temporary single-boarded huilding in the rear. The firing was opened very fiercely upon both sides, and "*I am shot!*" was heard along the van of our little army, until one was shot and died instantly, two others very severely, perhaps fatally, wounded, and four others slightly wonnded. That was Spartan courage—and who that saw our unhroken line skirt along the open prairie to he shot at with *over twenty buck-shot* in a charge, hy men in a well-fortified house, will ever say again, "the Yankees won't fight."

The firing was kept np for nearly four hours—it was then about 3 o'clock in the morning. The moon was down and day was near. As we had no cannon, small arms had hnt little effect npon their fortress, only at the windows and doors. Something untried must be resorted to. A donble wagon was loaded with hay and drawn against the building adjoining the one they occupied, and set on fire. It was quickly in flames, and as quickly they began to call for "quarter." Too great magnanimity indnced us to grant it; the wagon was pulled from the huildings, and they were all driven without injnry. So we hurnt no houses and shot no postmasters, as we are charged with doing in the Leavenworth *Journal Extra*. But as to shooting, our disposition was not wanting. This was decidedly the hardest battle ever fonght in Kansas, and the 12th of August will ever form a bloody page in Kansas history. The Algerines had five wounded in battle, hnt none dangerously; none killed. We captured a brass four-pounder, over sixty muskets, provisions and amunition in moderate qnantities. If it mnst take blood to wash onr skirts of Slavery—hlood it is.

THE AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON CREEK.

The camp on Washington Creek continned to recruit, and yesterday their guard shot another of our men. Our men collected gradually three miles below them, upon the same creek, for the purpose of attacking them. This morning we had enrolled in camp about 350 men, mostly well armed, and the captured cannon. To show that we were in favor of an honorable peace, we sent another Committee to Major SEDGWICK this morning, informing him that our men were already in camp, and would disperse the Ruffians if he did not; hnt we were anxious to give him a chance, and it would be his only chance. He said he had no orders to that effect, consequently could not act.

Our Committee reported the same abont noon, and in abont an hour they struck their tents and marched to the enemy's camp. It was a log house, well built, chinked with stone, in a yard containing about half of an acre, surrounded hy a rail fence. This fence was used for a fortification by throwing up turf about three feet high, and digging holes for the men to lie in all around npon the in side of this embankment. On the whole it was a strong place, and two hundred men could fight in it to good advantage. But why didn't they? As our force came in sight, abont three miles distant, upon a high hlnff, they ran and left their *fort*, as it seemed to be, and took refuge in an adjoining ravine which gave them a wide outlet for escape They left several hundred dollars worth of provisions, and about fifty mnskets, hnt little ammunition and some camp utensils. Our men marched up, expecting a salute from their breastworks every instant, but the brave Missourians *had run* rather than fight. Their number was about sixty, which was less than before reported. Abont 100 of LANE'S party, including Dr. CUTTER'S, were on hand, and seemed to glory in an opportunity to fight so soon for principle. They are a fine looking set of men, and are of the right stamp to make Kansas free; that is, they have the nerve and the will to hew out their own fortunes freely and boldly.

To-morrow our camp moves into town, to await further orders. The campaign seems begun. The third—last—monster invasion of Kansas is at hand, and the cry is "spare net."

ARRESTS.

The dragoons were in Franklin the morning after the fight, probably "to keep the peace." Postmaster CRANE is the man who claimed to own the provisions and other articles taken on that night, and as he is also, ortunately, Justice of the Peace nnder bogus laws, he issnes n hatch of warrants for arrests the next morning, and appoints another man, who was in the fight, as Deputy Sheriff to serve them, with a company of United States dragoons for a *posse*. In this way they arrested seven or eight, and took them to Lecompton for trial. One man among them, who claima to be Pro-Slavery, refused to go to Lecompton with them. The evidence against him was precisely the same as that against all the rest. Still, bogus Justice CRANE declared that his reasons were sufficient to allow him to remain, consequently he was *unconditionally released*. So, you see in Kansas, *a party* in a case can issue n warrant, or arrest n man; then, if he says he won't go, release him. Snch a Justice makes the best of a Postmaster for the Pierce school.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF FREE-STATE MEN IN LECOMPTON.

To-day they were to be tried in Lecompton before Doctor-Justice-Jndge-WOOD, who aided in the murder of BARBER. He seemed raving with madness at the ontset, and would allow them no trial, hnt condemned them on the most summary examination. Several other Free-State citizens of Franklin went np to Lecompton to-day to assist as witnesses, or in giving bail, and they were most shsmefully treated. Mr. PARDOM, member of the Topeka Legislatnre, was knocked down with a slung-shot and badly beaten hy an entire stranger, without the slightest provocation. Jndge WAKEFIELD and others suffered many indignities, hnt were able to escape, hut they say they shall not be disappointed if the prisoners are all hung in the morning. That Lecompton must be looked to, and you may hear of our next work in that direction. Gen. LANE, or "Col. Cook," as he chooses to have it, has heen in our camp several times privately, but his whereabouts is not generally known. What more can be said to our friends in the East? HOYT is added to the list of martyrs, and our whole land is threatened with "war in earnest." *It must come.* RANDOLPH.

P. S.—*Saturday Morning, 16th*—5 *o'clock A. M.*—Abont 2 o'clock this morning our camp commenced marching towards Lecompton in consequence of their hearing what occnrred there yesterday. RANDOLPH.

Newspaper Accounts.

PRO-SLAVERY ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON THE GEORGIA COLONY—APPEAL FOR AID.

The following was issued in an extra from the *Border Ruffian* office, on the 13th. It is dated at Westport:

TO THE PUBLIC.

It sometimes becomes necessary for individuals as well as committees to defend their rights and their honor, and in accordance with this we propose to give the public a *statement of facts* in regard to the burning of the houses of the Georgia Colony, at New-Georgia, K. T.

It was yesterday reported in Westport and Kansas City, that the houses of the Colony had been burned hy the members of the Colony, that it was done by them for effect, and that the members of the Colony wanted to get up an excitement, and also that JOHN C. MCCOY had written a letter to that effect to the Kansas *City Enterprise*. In the first piece, we prononnce the charge false in every particular; and we, as members of the Colony, *know* that our houses were hurned by Brown's men, (the same who committed the Ossawatomie murders.) Time, our women and children, together with our sick men, had been removed on account of threats having been made against us, and the remainder, with the exception of a guard of six men, were scattered in different places—some on their claims, and others attending to business for the Colony when the attack was made. Three of the guard heve escaped, the other three have not as yet been heard from. The three who escaped testify that several shots were fired, and that a speech was made by the Abolition leader, while the houses were hurning, to the effect that that would be the fate of all Pro-Slavery honses in the Territory.

The three missing men are supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners.

Everything that the Colony hossessed was burned; our provisions, several hundred dollars worth, our clothing, our trunks, our papers, and in fact everything we possossed was destroyed. Now, does any sane man believe that any member of the Colony is so debased as to commit snch an act? No, it will not, cannot he believed, and we hrand the authors of the charge as liars, scoundrels and cowards, as Abolitionists hy principle and thieves by practice, and we appeal to the generous hearts of the South to bear us ont in our *cause*.

We have neither time nor opportnnity of giving the full detail of the outrages which have been committed on onr Colony. Suffice it to say that we have been *robbed* and driven from our Colony, and that we need (now in the hour of misfortune) assistance, and mnst have it. otherwise we will be compelled to abandon the Territory.

We have been censured hy some for removing from the Colony. Why not? Onr women and children were almost defenceless; we had twenty-five sick men in the Colony; BROWN'S men, numhering some three hundred, were only about two and a half miles distant, and daily threatening our lives; Captain COOK, with eighteen men, was absent; our arms were few and inefficient, and the only chance we had of saving the lives of the defenceless part of our Colony was hy removing them to some other point. We know these facts to be true.

P. S.—We have learned that Mr. MCCOY did not make the statement that he was said to nave made in his letter; he merely stated that the Colony's honses were burned hy the Abolitionists, hut that everything had been removed. The latter part is not true; everything we possessed was in the houses when they were burned.

Capt. VAN HORN also says that he is satisfied with the statement made to him, and that the stetement made in the *Border Ruffian Extra*, of the 10th, is not "all a humbug."

The above statemont is respectfully submitted to the public, believing, as we do, that our appeal for aid will not go unheeded hy our Southern friends.

Respectfully,

R. G. COOK, A. TAGGART,
WM. MARTLOCK, WM. EWBANKS,
A. W. MCPHATES, Capt. JNO. COUCH,
And others.

THE AFFAIR AT FRANKLIN—LETTER FROM R. S. CRANE.

FRANKLIN, K. T., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1856.

Editor Border Ruffian:

DEAR SIR: About 11 o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., we were attacked here hy about two hundred and fifty Abolitionists, from Lawrence. They sent one of their men np to demand our arms. Our Captain, Mr. Rnckles, replied that he would not give them up, and called his men up—numbering fourteen—and they all said that they would die before the Abolition thieves should hnve them. The Abolitionists then surrounded the house and commenced to fire npon it, which our men returned. The Abolitionists finding it too hot for them, retreated for nbout thirty minutes, when they made another attack without any effect. They then retreated a second time, to hold a consultation, and concluded that the only chance for them was to hurn the house and run us ont, which they did. We then called for quarter, which they at once gave hy disarming us of our U. S. muskets and small arms, and let us go after threatening us very hard.

Plunder was the next in order. They first demanded the key of the Post-Office of SAMUEL CRANE, which he gave them. They hunted from top to hottom for arms, taking what was there. They then robbed the Post-Office of about $70 worth of stamped envelopes and other valnable papers. They then proceeded to S. CRANE, Jr.'s dwelling-house, and took from there about thirty United States muskets and one piece of artillery, a six-pounder. From Mr. R. S. RUCKLES they took $425, a gold watch worth $125, and about $400 worth of clothing; from Mr. BARNES they took a large lot of clothing; from Mr. R. S. CRANE took between $900 and $1,200 worth of accounts and notes, and about $125 worth of clothing, &c.; from Judge FARR they took a fine horse.

We killed seven of the Abolitionists and wounded a great many. No one touched on the Pro-Slavery side. R. S. CRANE.

THE RECENT EVENTS IN KANSAS—INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

Great excitement now prevails in every part of our unfortunate Territory. There has been a compact entered into hy the Atchison and Stringfellow men of the border Counties of Missouri, and those in Kansas Territory, to keep np excitement for the avowed purpose of preventing all opposed to them from emigrating to the Territory, and the present and recent difficulties which do and have existed among our people, have been brought about by these and similar designing, lawless men, most of whom are not citizens of Kansas, although they publish to the world that they are now residents of Kansas Territory. Some four weeks since a party of Southerners, numbering, in all, about one hundred and seventy-five, formed themselves into a company and started from the town of Atchison, Leavenworth, and other points, for the Big Blue river, intending to drive the settlers from that part of the country, who were known to be Free-State men. The above company, armed and furnished with provisions, ammunition, and teams of conveyance by their friends in Missouri, took up their line of march, having previously declared that their intention was to take possession of Manhattan City and the country in that vicinity; and on arriving found the citizens of that part of the Territory employed in building houses, making improvements, &c. Shortly after their arrival a fight commenced, which resulted in the defeat of the southern men by the citizens of Riley County. Had these men gone to work, attended to their own affairs, and not have plundered private houses, stolen horses, and drove actual settlers from their homes, the citizens of Riley County would never have made any complaint against them, nor would any violence have occurred. Only a few days elapsed until another company of Pro-Slavery men to the number of 118, took possession of the town of Franklin, fortified themselves, and called upon every man in the town to join them or leave their homes. The Free-State men being thus compelled to abandon their property, it was soon taken hy these law-and-order men. It being impossible for a Free-State man to get redress from the one-sided courts of Kansas Territory, they, with some of their friends returned, and asked permission to peaceably enjoy the privilege of their rights and property. The answer was, you are Abolitionists and must clear the Territory, and at the same time, wherever they made their appearance, they were fired at hy some of the party who called themselves law-and-order men. Then it was, and not till then, that the Free-State men determined to return fire in the attempt. The fight which ensued, and of which you have no doubt heard, then took place, and which lasted about three hours, in which the invaders were beaten and some of them shot, while the rest fled, having lost their arms and cannon. The Free-State men had it in their power to have taken the lives of all those per one who had collected in Franklin, hut their object was to get possession of their homes, so that their wives and children could have those places of shelter which their industry had provided for them. Since the report has been circulated that ROBINSON, BROWN and others were to be released, arrangements have been making hy their enemies to get the prisoners from the guards and hang them. Men who occupy prominent positions, boldly proclaim that if ROBINSON, BROWN and others are released, that they will he shot down. The fight at Lecompton was begun hy men who went to the capital, to use their own language, to have a fight and not permit a Free-State man to come to Lecompton. For weeks the Pro Slavery Party have been moving the southern emigration into Douglas County for the purpose of ontting the Free-State men. There are now several hundred men from the South, supported hy the nullifiers and instructed by their masters, to keep np the excitement. When a man comes to Kansas and refuses to act with the Pro Slavery Party, his name is placed npon the list of those who are to he disposed of We have no law here—no government. The strong arm of this once powerful republic has failed to protect the peaceable citizens of this Territory. It would appear that orders have been issued by Government that the Free State men of this Territory are to be slaughtered and robbed of their property. Hundreds of armed men from the South are flocking into our Territory, to drive us from our homes and to murder every one who refuses to obey their orders. Will the Government at Washington fail to give us that protection to which a free people are entitled? Death would be preferable to the continuation of the hloody Administration of Kansas Territory. We ask equal privileges, and nothing more—when our homes are invaded, our lives threatened, our friends hall murdered, our wives insulted, what course must we take? If the Government will not protect us, and we receive no other assistance, we will sell our lives as dearly as possible. I have not time to give you all the facts relative to the affairs in our Territory. I was horn and educated in a Slave State, and am sure that the conservative men of the South would promptly refuse to indorse the cruel action of the law-breakers in Kansas. I wish to see a majority of the actual citizens of this Territory decide at the ballot-box, whether it be a Slave or a Free State, and not force men to leave the Territory at the point of the bayonet just before the election. We are determined, inasmuch as the war has been brought upon us, to defend our lives to the last. There can be no doubt but the main object of the Pro Slavery party is to drive the Free-State men from the free soil of Kansas; though I hardly think it possible for them to succeed in so unjust an effort to deprive freemen of the right which they have inherited from their revolutionary sires. AMERICA.

Latest Kansas News by Telegraph

ATTACK ON THE CAMP OF COL. TITUS—TWENTY PRO-SLAVERY MEN MADE PRISONERS—INTERFERENCE OF DRAGOONS TO PREVENT THE CAPTURE OF LECOMPTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 17, *via* St. Louis, 23d.

Nearly five hundred Free-State men marched upon what is called the camp of Colonel TITUS yesterday, and took the whole party prisoners. They nnmbered some twenty in all, defended themselves from the log houses, and wounded ten of our men.

Captain H. J. SCHOMBERG, recently from Richmond, Indiana, cannot survive.

Colonel TITUS is badly wounded; others are slightly so.

One hundred dragoons interfered to prevent an attack on Lecompton.

Our force with their prisoners have come to town.

Gov. SHANNON, Major SEDGWICK and Dr. RONERICK, of Lecompton, arrived here to-day, demanding the release of the prisoners. After conferences it was agreed that when they have released six of our prisoners whom they now hold, and have returned the howitzers taken from Lawrence and dispersed all camps of armed men, then we will give up the prisoners.

They all confess we have the power and can do as we please. RANDOLPH.

STRENGTH OF THE FREE STATE PARTY—PREPARATIONS TO FORTIFY LAWRENCE—MEETING IN ST. LOUIS ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From our Regular Telegraphic Reporter.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Reliable intelligence from Kansas to the 20th, states that Lecompton had not yet heen attacked hy LANE'S party, although an attack was expected hourly.

It is said that the Free-State men number two thousnd strong in the Territory, and are preparing to fortify Lawrence, in case a retreat to any particular point becomes necessary. It is reported that four companies of United States troops are near Lecompton, and it is thought their presence will deter further attack.

The *Republican* of thie morning puhlishes a call signed hy a large number of the most influential citizens of this city, for a pnhlic meeting to morrow evening, to consider the present situation of affairs in Kansas, and express the opinion of the people of St. Louis in connection therewith.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS HASTENING TO KANSAS—GOV. ROBINSON STILL IN CUSTODY—TROOPS ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR SERVICE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 25.

The steamer *David Tatum* from Missouri River yesterday, hringe the information that four hundred volunteers from Jackson County went into Kansas on Thursday. Two hundred had heen raised in Lafayette, and a large force was being raised in Clay.

LANE'S regiment was said to he fortifying Wakinsa. Gov. ROBINSON and Mr. BROWN and other prisoners were still in the custody of the United States troops.

One hundred and twenty recruits from Carlisle Barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately forwarded to Fort Leavenworth; also seventy from Jefferson Barracks, General SUMNER, having made a requisition for all the disposable force at that place. Orders have been handed to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, to have his troops in readiness for service.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

Abundant Harvest Thoughout Great Britain

COTTON UNCHANGED, BREADSTUFFS HIGHER, PROVISIONS DULL.

Consols 95 1-8@95 1-4.

By the American Printing Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 25.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool about 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 16th inst., arrived here at 8:45 this evening.

The steamship *Hermann* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 13th inst, and the *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the same day with 180 passengers.

The screw steamer *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. A lamentable accident occurred on board the *Canadian*, on the homeward passage. Rev. Wm. MASSH drank, in mistake, a quantity of disinfecting fluid, and notwithstanding every care, it proved fatal. His body was taken to Liverpool, and an inquest held upon it.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from New-York on the 6th of August, arrived off the har at the entrance to the River Mersey, at 5¼ P. M, on Friday, the 15th, the passage being called 8 days, 23½ hours mean time.

Great Britain.

From every part of the United Kingdom the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and hut little douht is now entertained that the Grain crops will be at least a fair average, in quantity and quality. In Scotland the crops are very heavy. With respect to potatoes, there is a general concurrence of evidence that the crops, though not entirely free from disease, in some parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, promise to be ahundant and excellent. The late rains have heen very beneficial to green crops. Harvest operations are now general, and so much labor is wanted that farmers have out hid railway contractors, who find themselves compelled to suspend for the present all hut their pressing contracts on the public works. Sir MORTON PETO in a letter suggests that the Government would act most wisely if it would permit the regiments stationed in the rural districts to imitate the example of the France soldiers, and earn wages by helping to get in Corn.

In the political world there is nothing worth reporting.

Miss NIGHTINGALE has returned to her home, in Derhyshire, avoiding all pnblic demonstrations of welcome.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports the market without chaoge and the demand limited. The sales of the week amounted to 37,000 hales, (of which 27,000 were American,) including 3,000 to speculators, and —— to exporters. The stock on hand was estimated at 813,500 hales, of which 664,500 were American. The sales of Friday were about 6,000 hales, speculators and exporters taking 1,500. The market was dull at the close. The following are the authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.; Uplands Fair, 6 9-16d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.

State of Trade in Manchester.

A moderate business was doing in Manchester, and prices were without change.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

A regular consumptive demand existed for all descriptions of breadstuffs, and prices were generally a shade higher on the week. The weather had been quite favorable and the crop accounts were of a very satisfactory character. The advance in Wheat over the prices advised per *Africa* is called 2d. ₰ hushel, chiefly on the better grades, and 6d. on Corn—the supplies being small. Flour was unchanged, and in moderate request. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s quotations are: Ohio Flour 33s.@34s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s.@32s.; Western Canal 29s.@31s.; Canadian 32s.@35s.; Sour 25s.@30s. Red Wheat 8s. 2d.@9s.; White 9s.@10s. 6d. Inferior samples unsalable. New-Orleans White Corn 31s.@31s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow 30s. 6d.@31s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Beef dull and tending downward. Pork dull. 1,000 obls. sold for London at 77s. 6d. Bacon declined 1s., and hnt little doing. Shoulders retailing at 41s.@42s. Cheese unchanged. Lard—a small business doing at 69s.@70s. Tallow steady. Fine North American worth 54s.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

The *Broker's Circular* reports: Ashes unchanged, and husiness moderate. Pots, 36s. 6d @36s. 9d.; Pearls, 46s.@47s. Bark wanted—Baltimore, 11s.@12s; Philadelphia, 12s. 6d. Common Resin—sales 2,000 hbls. at 4s. 6d.; Fine, 9s. 6d. Nothing done in Tar. Caude Turpentine selling at 9s.@9s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand, at 31s.@32s. Tobacco—Western Strips declined 1s.; quotations, 9s. 6d.@11s. Market quiet.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report a fair demand for Iron and prices firm. Bars and Rails, £8@£8 5s.; Scotch Pig, 73s. 6d. White Wheat, 68s.@70s.; Red, 60s.@66s. Flour, 30s.@36s. Linseed Oil had fluctuated, but closed at 38s.@38s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales at 31s. 6d.

London Money Market.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote the Money Market rather tighter. Consols closed on Friday evening at 95¾@95¾; Mexican Dollars worth 5s. 1¾d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 4¾d.

American Securities.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report American Securities inactive and prices mostly nominal. Their quotations are as follows:

United States Sixes, Bond and Stock	104 @105
Pennsylvania Fives	81 @ 83
Pennsylvania Sterling	74 @ 76
Maryland Fives, Bonds	90 @ 92
Massachusetts Fives	102 @102½
Alabama Bonds	80 @ —
Alabama Sterling	83 @ 85
Kentucky Bonds	90 @ 92
Mississippi Plank	40 @ 42
Mississippi Union	15 @ 16
Tennessee Bonds	86 @ 88
Virginia Bonds	83¾@ 85½
Illinois Central Sevens	85 @ 85
Illinois Central Sixes	82 @ 84
Illinois Central Freelands	93 @ 95
Illinois Central Shares	5 @ Tp.
Michigan Central of '60	93 @ 95
Michigan Central of '69	95 @ 97
New-York Central	80 @ 82
Erie First Mortgage	98 @100
Erie Third Mortgage	90 @ 92
Erie Convertibles	82 @ 84
Erie Fund	84 @ 85

Inquests in Poughkeepsie.

JOHN COOK, of Poughkeepsie, died on Friday last, rather suddenly. There was a report circulated that he was poisoned. Coroner COLLINS, of Ponghkeepsie, held an inqnest upon the body, and from evidence adduced, the jury found a verdict that deceased died from delirium tremens.

Coroner TAYLOR, of Poughkeepsie, held an inquest on Friday last, upon the body of an unknown infant which was found floating down the Fallkill in a loaden box. Verdict in accordance with tha alone facts.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT RIVERTON, N. J.—A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—A shocking affair, which resulted in the death of a young female, took place at Riverton, yesterday. A girl, named MARY ANN STRAIN, aged 15, employed as a domestic in a family residing at that place, set fire to her clothing about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while putting coal npon a range. Her cries attracted the attention of two ladies, who immediately ran to her assistance, and threw her upon the ground, while one of them endeavored to smother the flames with the skirt of her own dress, hnt the sufferer broke from her, and it was not until a third attempt had been made that they were enabled to sncceed in their humane efforts. By this time the clothing of the girl was entirely hurned off, and her body, with the exception of the feet and the extreme top of her head, was burned in a horrible manner. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but in vain, for after lingering until 2 o'clock this morning, she died. The deceased had accidentally set fire to her clothing once before, yesterday, but on that occasion the flames were smothered by one of the ladies in the family. The parents of the deceased reside in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Christian streets.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 25th.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The John-street Methodist Church.

TEMPORARY TRIUMPH OF THE DOWN-TOWN PARTY.

The down-town party having been successful in holding possession of the church building in John-street, last night held the Annual Meeting and Election of Trustees. In accordance with the general laws of the State relating to Religious Incorporations, notice to that effect was given to the congregation for three Sahbaths preceding the occasion, and every step was taken to secure the legality of the proceeding.

After the meeting was called to order the following officers were appointed:

Chairman—NATHANIEL FINCH.

Inspectors of Election—JOSEPH B FITTS and JOSEPH A. WHITE.

Secretary—GEORGE WATSON.

The following resolntion was then presented and adopted.

Resolved, That WRIGHT GILLIES, WILLIAM R. MARTIN and ESLEY MELIUS, by removing from the First Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York, situated in John-street in said City, and attaching themselves to another Church association or organization, have ceased to be Trustees of said First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the offices of Trustee lately held and occupied by them respectively, have now become and are vacant, and that at this election the electors present proceed to elect three Trustees to fill such vacancies.

The halloting was then gone into, and continned until 9 o'clock, at which time, precisely, the Chairman announced the poll closed, and the tellers gave the following as the result:

Richard Keeping, vice B. W. Benson	43
David Roberts, vice Selah Brown	43
David Wyatt, vice L B. Loder	43
James Webb, vice Wm. R. Martin	43
John Pearce, vice E. Melius	35
Charles Ferguson, vice Wright Gillies	43
Nathanie) Finch, vice E. Melius	8

The Chair then declared the three first named persons elected to fill the regular vacancies caused hy the expiration of the term of office, and the second three named to fill the vacancy by separation from the society.

It was then resolved that in the opinion of this Church and Congregation, the sale and removal of the Church edifice, belonging to this Congregation, situate in John-street, New-York, is not required for the benefit of the Church or cause of religion, hut that such sale and removal would he unjust toward the great majority of the members of this Church and Congregation, and offensive towards the members of the Methodist connection throughout the United States, and therefore we peremptorily forbid such sale or removal.

Resolved, That the Trustees of this Corporation proceed without unreasonable delay to demand of and recover from BENJAMIN W. BENSON, SELAH BROWN, and their associates, or any other person or persons in whose hands the same may be, the personal property, service of plate and Bonds and Mortgages belonging to this Corporation, and which have been removed from the same.

Resolved, That the interest due on the Bond and Mortgage held hy the Wesleyan University on the property of this Corporation in John-street be paid, and that the amount paid them be a good and valid charge against this Corporation, and be paid hy the Trustees ont of any moneys which may come into their hands as snch Trustees.

Resolved, That the annual election of the Trustees of this Corporation be held on the third Monday of August, in each year, commencing on the third Monday of August 1857.

During the election the old trustees, or the up-town party, made their appearance at the down-town building, having completed their business at the up-town meeting.

THE UP-TOWN PARTY

Also held an election to fill the vacancies occasioned hy the expiration of the terms of office of Messrs. BENSON, BROWN, and LODER. Mr. ESLEY MULLINS was in the chair. Messrs. BROWN and LAPHAM officiated as tellers, and Mr. CHESHIRE acted as secretary. The session was somewhat private, hut the result was announced as a unanimous reelection of B. W. BENSON and SELAH BROWN, and the election of JOHN P. EARLY to take the place of Mr. LODER. Sixteen votes only were cast.

THE RESULT.

The result is that under any aspect the down-town party prevail, the entire Board of Trustees, even if the up-town election should be held to be legal, being of the down-town party. Messrs. BARNES, COOPER and WOOD having been elected in 1855 as being in favor of keeping the Church down town, that being the test question. The term of office of the retiring officers expires on the 27th inst., when, if they refuse to hand over their accounts and the Church assets, a writ of *mandamus* will he sued out. Certificates of election will be made out at once and duly filed.

The legality of the up-town election will he contested, not only on account of the voting away from the Church, but because the notice required hy law has not heen given. It appears that notice was given for the election to be held this (Tuesday) evening. This notice was withdrawn on Sunday last, and, consequently, hnt one day's notice was given, while the statute requires 15 days.

Murderous Assault at Harlem.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, a negro named DANIEL WILLIAMS entered the porter-house of a man named MEYERS, corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and, while drinking at the har, invited a white man named JOHN GORMAN, who was sitting in the place, and with whom he was acquainted, to drink with him. GORMAN took the invitation of the negro as an insult, and made remarks which threw the negro into a passion. The latter left the place in a rage, but soon returned with a piece of a scythe, two feet in length, in his hand; and, finding GORMAN in front of the porter-house, aimed a blow at his head, which brought him to the ground. The negro then repeated the blows until his victim was insensible, and his blood spouted in all directions from his head and body. The wife of GORMAN interfered to rescue her husband, and received a terrible gash in the arm. Officer MCCUSKER, of the Twelfth Ward Police, reached the spot while the negro was still flourishing his weapon, and, in attempting to arrest him, had one of his hands nearly cut off. The desperate man was finally secured and locked up in the Twelfth Ward Police Station. GORMAN was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and is thought to be in a dying condition.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner CONNERY impanneled a Jury of six, and took the *ante mortem* examination of GORMAN—the prisoner, DAVID WILLIAMS, being present.

The statement of GORMAN is as follows:

"I live in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem; I do business with Mr. STEVENS as a flagger; yesterday evening the prisoner and myself were arguing; in my conversation, I said he was not fit to associate with a white man; he said he was better than I; after this he went away, and I walked out in front of the public house where we had the argument; the proprietor told us that we should not disturb his house; the prisoner went to his own house—about twenty yards off—and returned in about fifteen minutes with a piece of a scytae in his hand, and struck me on the forehead; the blow prostrated me; I was insensible, and conid not hear what he said; my wife—who was present—told me that he struck me several times after I fell; he also struck my wife—cutting her across the arm—when she came to my assistance; I never had any words with the prisoner before, so as to excite his hatred against me; I feel that my life is very uncertain, and therefore tell the truth."

The prisoner WILLIAMS being present, heard the testimony read, and said "I acknowledge my guilt, the evidence given by GORMAN is true in every respect. I am sorry that the occurrence took place, hut my passion got the better of me." WILLIAMS was then committed to the Tombs to await the result of GORMAN'S injuries.

Fatal Fall from a Roof.

CATHARINE MURPHY, a child 12 years of age, was killed on Sunday evening, at the residence of her adopted parents, No. 161 Wooster-street, by accidentally falling through the skylight of the roof to the first floor. She had been playing upon the roof and incautiously ran against the skylight. Deceased was a very interesting child, and the family of M.r FISHER, her adopted father, was very fond of her. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body. Verdict "accidental death."

Capture of Burglars.

JOHN CARRIGAN and GEORGE HUGHES *alias* WM. HARRIS, were arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the dwelling of Mrs. CATHARINE BLOOMINGDALE, No. 96 Avenue A, and stealing therefrom $3 in change. The prisoner COOK was caught in the house by Mrs. B., and his confederate was seen by a neighbor to jump out of a window of the premises into the yard, scale a fence, and then run.

The Law firm which, for many years, has existed in this city under the name of Gunner & Passmore, having been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. CHARLES P. PASSMORE would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends that he has removed the photographic department, of which he was the founder in this country, to his new, large and elegant studios, at No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. The several European artists, which Mr. PASSMORE introduced from his Parisian establishment, will continue to assist him in the various styles of coloring, viz.: oil, pastel and water. Those who have examined their productions acknowledge them to be superior to those of any other artist in this country. The advantage which the undersigned has by his connection with his Paris establishment will enable him to introduce immediately upon their discovery in France the various improvements in the photographic, degnerreotype and ambrotype branches of the art. The daguerreian department will be under the supervision of an accomplished and scientific operator. The rooms are more spacious and elegantly arranged than any in New-York, and the reception room being situated on the first floor, obviates the necessity of ascending to lofty flights. In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself to produce pictures which, for clearness, delicacy of touch, and harmony of coloring, shall suit every taste. These pictures will be of every style and size; and he trusts that those who so long and kindly have extended to him their patronage, will continue to support his endeavors to maintain art in the most refined state.

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, No 585 Broadway.
FREDERICKS, PENABERT & GERMAN, Philadelphia.
FREDERICKS, PENABERT & LEBLANC, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

A TRUE STORY.

She was dying! There seemed to be no help for her, Consumption had marked her for his own. She lay on her quiet couch, pale but still beautiful, gazing on the gorgeous raiment of the sunset sky, her large and lustrous eyes flashing with that brilliant look of inspiration which seems to belong to those only who are hovering on the verge of another world, and reflect on this, ere they depart, some of its mysterious glory. We had seen her in the fullness of hope and health. We had seen

[illegible]

[illegible] Daily Times.

[illegible], Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

[illegible] a book to relate what we see in and [illegible] from our window, and the comments [illegible] thereon, but we really think it would be [illegible] worth reading, for we see many a romance [illegible] a thrilling tale.

[illegible]ard, not long ago, the story of a lady who [illegible] here twenty years ago, rich and beautiful, [illegible] then as now there were plenty of wooers for beauty and money, and then as now they were [illegible] all too easily won. There she is, the same [illegible], who twenty years ago walked across this [illegible] in her youth and hope and gayety, and listened to the flattering words of him who pretended to love her, and persevered in his suit till he obtained her hand. She belonged to a proud and haughty race, who immediately disowned and disinherited her, because she had, as they thought, chosen unworthily, for her husband was not rich, and could bring to his recommendation no family lineage, nothing but himself and his love, and sufficient worldly prosperity to insure respectability. She wrote to those who knew him in the far-off city where would be their home, but not wishing to take the responsibility of "making a marring" in such a matter, they pretended ignorance, and she having given her heart, deluded herself with the belief that it was safe. They were married, and for some five years lived happily enough, but the money never came into his possession; he failed, and having never loved her could not longer conceal his falsehood, hated her, left her and slandered her, and ever since she has lived alone, secluded from the world, with her two children, still unforgiven by her friends, and almost forgotten. She has come here to recruit her ruined health, and we thought, as we saw her sad, pale face, what strange associations must be crowding thick and fast upon her memory, as she sits gazing and listening in the midst of scenes exactly like those she passed through so long ago—so long if reckoned by years, and so much longer if reckoned by sorrow and suffering.

We tell the story for the benefit of the fair girl who sits almost every day in the the same place and listens to words which spread over her face a glow like the dawn of a Summer morning. She has never dreamed of falsehood, and we do not mean to imply that she is in any danger of awaking to find that she has ever listened to it. She has as little dreamed of trifling, and does not know how many there are that like to amuse themselves with the flutter of a young girl's heart. We like to watch her, she is so happy. Then we are amused, but not in the same way, with the air of satisfaction which another wears, who proudly walks and proudly smiles as she says to those less fortunate, "I have a beau," an escort—or attendant—or whatever he may be called. She is not so green—she has felt the probe, and writhed under meauingless flatteries, so she tosses her head and defyingly says, "no matter, I will enjoy an honr of triumph, and the world shall not laugh me to scorn."

We have seen for two or three days one of the prettiest sights we ever saw at Saratoga. What shall we call them—the two roses?—two young girls, so fresh, and fair, and beautiful, without the slightest consciousness of it—none of the *air distingué* of the city belle, but as lady-like as if they were born in a palace, their dress characteristic of their purity, and the bloom upon their cheeks like the blush rose of a June morning upon the spreading petals of a lily. Their father does not seem at all conscious either, else we scarcely think he would bring them here, yet we do not think a whole season would mar their freshness, or in the least unfit them for the quiet home in which we are sure they grew in beauty side by side." We should be very sad to see them fade.

The piazza is thronged with the old, the young, the grave, the gay, and slowly, sadly, heavily we see the step of one who will nevermore be gay. The throng pauses an instant to let her pass; they look at her, say "fair creature," and pass on. She is blind. It is indeed a sight to make a giddy throng step back, and when we hear her story it is one to make eyes weep that have seldom wept before. One whose sympathies are easily excited acts on a sudden impulse and thinks she will ask for help from the Levites and Samaritans, on whom fortune has more kindly smiled. To one and another she appeals, and from many receives a cordial response. A gay young girl, whom some grave censor thinks only given to gayety and what he would call folly, is quite willing to deny herself to add a mite to such a treasury. A young man with his fortune to make, and one whom the same grave censor would consider as wandering far from the "straight and narrow way," gives liberally, for how can he compare his health and strength with the weakness and helplessness of the pitiable object before him and not be moved to compassion? With the confidence of certainty she extends her hand to one she knows to be passing rich—one who has grown old and gray in the midst of luxury—one who professes to be a minister—a minister of the gospel of Christ—of Him who said, "Go, sell all that that thou hast and give to the poor, and then come and follow me." But what is her consternation to see him start back and clutch his hand, as if all the gold he had were within his grasp. "No"—he does not approve of promiscuous charities—he does not approve of letting it be known what and when he gives—"the right hand should not know what the left hand doeth." How his withered lips contracted as he spoke those holy words, which he made false and hateful by the false construction he gave them. Around him were a great multitude, whose duty he thought it was to listen to his public interpretation of the gospel of Jesus of Nazareth, who he thought were going the downward road to perdition because they did not subscribe to the tenets of "his Church," and attend on the ministrations she ordains. His lamentations are long and loud that infidelity is rife in the land; and this is the way he thinks to stay the tide! He who said "receive thy sight" was not here, but there was hope that the malady which closed a poor creature's eyes in darkness might be healed, and that her story was true could have been easily proved, but he did not wish to hear. He is paid a liberal salary for his interpretation of the gospel; we wonder how his conscience allows him to receive what must be a specific sum, known to the right hand and the left of all people! He too passed on—would that he had heard the comments of the gay crowd, compared with which our's are mild and charitable. But the poor blind girl received, from those who are usually denominated heartless [illegible]pled, a little sum which filled her [illegible] To [illegible] and to practice are [illegible] [illegible] All Wisest [illegible] toiled diligently with her fingers, and [illegible] withered and old she looks with her toil, as [illegible] and another she discourses upon the [illegible] of her wares! How mischievous young men and [illegible] like to gather around her, to question and [illegible]ent in a way that would be most heartless [illegible]uel if she understood them; we do not know [illegible]er she does or not. Everything that the [illegible]unning workman hath devised and the [illegible]n fashioned, is brought here to tempt those [illegible]re idle, and therefore more ready to yield to [illegible]ation. Everybody stops to admire the handi[illegible] of Mr. Cornwell, and says, "Oh, ma, they [illegible] beautiful!" which is the preamble to an or[illegible] fifty at four cents each. In a dozen rounds [illegible] all scattered. But fashion must [illegible] pantry, and increase the [illegible]

There were never so many children and babies as this year, and the two which take the premium are really wonderful babies—one a beautiful boy, with long dark lashes, and more beautiful lips that he never cries, and the other a baby whose wardrobe cost seven thousand dollars, and whose mother wears dresses of silver, and gold, and purple, which eighteen trunks will scarcely hold. This is the distinction she covets, and we have no objection to allotting it; for ourself we should prefer another kind. But we thought the young ladies would blush a little if they had heard the motive which a malicious bachelor ascribed to them in making themselves *so handy* with the little ones! First one and then another dandles them, and for their amiability in thus offering their services to weary mothers or negligent nurses, they are accused of endeavoring to recommend themselves in a most important department of woman's sphere. There is no such thing as satisfying these exacting lords of creation. If a woman goes out of her sphere, she is censured, and if she exhibits no higher ambition than to perform well her own peculiar duties, she must be censured all the same. We hope the babies will suffer no lack of attention for our revelations! "Birds of a feather flock together." How truly we see this exemplified in the groups which gather here and there upon these piazzas—the lovers of dress—the lovers of literature—the lovers of art—the lovers of gossip,—(by far the most contemptible)—the lovers of pleasure and dissipation, and the lovers of things serious and divine. And by far the most pleasant sight is the meetings and the greetings of those who have come to talk with one another. "Oh, it cheers me and keeps me young," said an old gentleman of eighty. "Here I meet my friends, and the waters renew my life current, so that it does not grow sluggish as years wear on." And this you would believe were you to see his quick step as he wends his way to the fountain ere the sun has scattered the dew-drops. But there are those who come here year after year, who only grow old the faster and fade the sooner. But with them it is all of life to live, and all of death to die.

It is the place to learn the value of all things earthly—to see of what strange material all the world is made up. OBSERVER.

LETTERS FROM COOL PLACES.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PROFILE HOUSE, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., Monday, July 28, 1856.

Mr. EDITOR: A sojourn of nine days in this place has given me an opportunity to judge discriminately of its attractions. The scenery within view of this magnificent hotel far exceeds in grandeur that of the notch of the White Mountains, as seen from the Crawford House, now under the supervision of J. L. GIBB. Could you, this very day, escape from your quarters on Beekman and Nassau streets, and ere the going down of the sun seat yourself on the piazza of the building where these lines are penned, methinks you would at once exclaim, This is *the* spot whereat to pass the heated term! The first four days after my arrival, the temperature was such as to render fires quite attractive both morning and evening, and occasionally for the entire day! Rain has fallen at such intervals as to keep the roads free from dust, and the drives in this locality are surpassingly delightful. The ride to the Flume, five miles distant from this point, is one of those luxuries that even the most fertile imagination cannot adequately depict to one who has not been over the road in person. The morning air on this model avenue is, indeed, invigorating, and a good substitute for a dozen bottles of Congress Water. Lofty trees that form the margin of an extensive and beautiful woodland or extensive forest on either hand, completely screen the traveler from the sun. Mountains of varied form can be seen far above and beyond this forest, and their peaks, seemingly within a few feet of the cerulean sky, form no ordinary feature of this sublimest of landscapes.

The Flume should be visited by every tourist among these mountains; likewise the Pool, which is but a short distance from this former. The Basin is a gem of the greenest, if not of the first water, and by the roadside between the Profile House and the Flume Hotel. The latter, no pleasure-seeking traveler should fail to enter, and thence look down the extended valley between the mountains and hills seen from the parlor of this attractive establishment, which is conducted by the proprietors of the Profile House, and, therefore, a very desirable resting place for all who can appreciate the comforts and fascinations of a locality that the immortal MILTON would pronounce, were he now among the inhabitants of New-England, a substantial Summer Paradise. In close proximity to the Profile House is the "Old Man of the Mountains"—from whose incomparable face, or side-face, this hotel derives its name. This figure is undoubtedly *the* most remarkable natural curiosity in the world. England will please pardon this asseveration. The face is as well proportioned as if it had been carved by some accomplished sculptor. Its length, from the rim of the Roman cap which covers the head to the bottom of the chin, is sixty feet, though from the stand point where it is seen to the best advantage it is seemingly not more than two or two and a half feet. The expression of the face betokens earnest, anxious expectation—a steadfast gaze upon some far-distant object—perhaps a ship, on board which may be the long-absent grand-daughter of the expectant, elevated, if not elated, Rockonian, who has never been seen to turn his head either to the right or the left, nor even to wink, so intent is he upon discerning the far-off and never yet fully known creature of his enduring solicitude. Immediately beneath this noble and imposing countenance is a beautiful sheet of water, known as the "wash-basin" of the distinguished inhabitant or native of the mountains. This, however, is not *the* basin alluded to in a former part of my letter. The being who originated this above designation must have been a groveling personage, for no poetical or classical mind would ever imagine that the application of water, even of *such* water, to such majesty and grandeur could be necessary. This truly ravishing lakelet, nestled at the base of two mountains, is worthy of the careful notice of every pilgrim to the venerable hermit occupying the summit of one of the two—and as he stands by the margin thereof, at the going down of the sun, he must possess a heart harder than the rock out of which is formed this wonderful profile, if he fail to recall the words of Holy Writ: "That thy name is near, thy wondrous works declare."

Thus much for this celebrated fountain and the justly distinguished Old Man of the Mountains. In an opposite direction from this enchanting place is another favorite resort, viz: Echo Lake. This notable spot is within a few moments' walk of the house, and constantly visited. Those who are familiar with the reverberations of the report of artillery at West Point, can readily believe that a similar echo among the mountains in this vicinity, from like cause, might be deemed by the credulous a voice from the dwelling of the Old Man, shouting in earnest tone the political battle-cry of the New-Hampshire electors, "FREMONT and free-dumb." FREMONT, by the way, is not the preferred candidate of the writer for President, but justice and fairness in the statement of facts require him to say that the name of BUCHANAN will not, however, loudly proclaimed, produce the slightest response in this once-benighted section of New-England!

To return to my theme, from which I did not at the outset intend to be diverted by the remotest allusion to politics, I should be guilty of a gross neglect of duty to the traveling public were I to refrain from more special allusion to or mention of this most delightsome establishment, the Profile House, now under the admirable management of Messrs. TAFT & Co. For five weeks past I have been journeying from place to place, and a guest of sundry hotel proprietors in three of the New-England States, but have found no such home as this. The house itself is a very spacious one, and a perfect pattern of neatness;—its sleeping apartments are more like those appertaining to the private mansions of the affluent than of a public domicile. Its parlors are remarkably tasteful and exceedingly cheerful in their appearance. The drawing-room compares favorably, both in dimensions and furniture, with the corresponding apartments of the first-class hotels at Saratoga and Lebanon. Its table is of a very high order, well supplied with front fresh from the cool and crystal streams that abound in this region—and the dining-room is of huge capacity, cleanly, and delightfully exempt from files and heat—where hot coffee and tea, with rich genuine cream to give zest to the flavor thereof, may be sipped or hastily drank without compelling the partaker to believe himself or herself in a vapor bath. Added to all this are courteous, willing attendents, to meet the wants and heed the requests of their employers' favored guests. There were nearly two hundred witnesses to the truth of the above statement at the table yesterday; a portion of whom left this morning for localities that will remind them of the comforts they left behind them. As stated at the commencement of my letter, this is *the* place for all who *can*, as well as wish so to do, to avoid the excessive heat that for weeks past has been and still is the topic of conversation and the burden of the newspaper press. This hotel stands midway between the lofty mountains that are within two hundred feet of it, and faces the Franconia Notch. The shadows cast by these mountains may be said to form the curtains of this attractive house—Mount Cannon on the one end and Eagle Cliff on the other. The former is frequently ascended by the guests, as from its summit (one mile and a half from its base) there is a remunerative view. One of the most striking features in the landscape is the thickly wooded valley, between the towering hills and exceeding high mountains, extending to the beautiful town of Plymouth, twenty miles distant. The road to the Flume Hotel is quite concealed by the dense foliage of the trees that form a green, leafy arbor the entire way, a distance of five miles; but the line of the road is distinctly traced by a long, narrow, dark belt running along the tops of these trees, which belt is formed by the space between said decorations of this aforesaid avenue.

Let every lover of Nature, every admirer of the works of our Creator, repair to these delectable mountains, and test for themselves the utter inability of finite mind to sketch even a shadow of their grandeur, their sublimity, their beauty.

Meanwhile, your and their obedient servant,

J. H. W.

LEBANON SPRINGS.

Tableaux—Fancy Dress Ball—Preparations—Who Looked Well—Gayety and People at the Springs.

LEBANON SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

The season at Lebanon has reached its *acme*, and last night it exhibited its crowning glories in a set of tableaux and a grand fancy-dress ball, with the attendant dissipation of a midnight supper and a failure to act the part of the "early bird" which "catches the worm" on the morning thereafter. It is nine o'clock A. M. precisely, and there is scarcely a soul stirring in the hotel besides myself. It is interesting (to begin with the alpha of the whole affair) to observe the manner in which these festivities at a watering place are germinated and watered and brought to blossom. These things sprout like an oak from a very minute acorn. First the young people walking the piazzas speak of the unprojected project as something that *would* be delightful. "*Wouldn't* it be nice?" was the first interrogative affirmation of an opinion on the subject that I heard expressed. Then the belles and beaux fall to canvassing the fitness of various candidates among them for parts in tableaux or fancy dress that they *might* assume if they *should* have them. The propriety of dressing Mr. Swallowtail as a gentleman of the old school affords an endless theme for conversation, and drives "small talk" from the field in utter rout. Mr. Town, as a country gentleman, is sent spinning like a top into the discussion, and all the pros and cons that can be brought to a focus are made to shed light upon the propriety or impropriety of the character. The older people are drawn into the lingual war, first as umpires, then as actual participants, and such an interest is by this time excited that it only needs some gentleman of leadsrlike qualities to set the ball fairly in motion.

A mass meeting of the visitors at the Springs was held in the reception-room of Columbia Hall, in the beginning of the week, to arrange the preliminaries for the tableaux and ball. The subscription list for expenses was opened, characters assigned, and pabulum for dreams furnished to all the young ladies in the house, in contemplation of the consummation of their darling project. From that time until last evening the note of preparation has sounded on every side; parties of equestrians have ridden post-haste to Pittsfield and the neighboring towns in search of this wherewithal to be characteristic in their parts; a special messenger was dispatched to Albany to make purchases; the ladies and their maids have been busily plying the needle manufacturing Turkish costumes, trimming coats with gold lace and trimming their lamps at late hours, in their anxiety to have everything ready. At last the momentous occasion arrived. The tableaux were exhibited in the large dining hall, and although prepared on very short notice, were remarkably correct in posturing and dress.

The two pictures of Night and Morning were very much applauded. Miss McC—— represented the latter most gracefully.

"Taking the Veil," in two scenes, was encored. Miss EMMA F——K, of New-York, occupied the foreground as the candidate for convent incarceration. Mr. W——T was the Archbishop, and around him stood attendant priests and nuns. In "The Dull Lecture," Miss S——G, of Broadway, New-York, made a lovely sleeping beauty, and Mr. P——NE (who is a very lively man) was not recognized by his dearest friends in the character of an old man in white wig and spectacles.

I have not room to mention all who "acted well their parts." Mr. J. W. C., Jr., and Miss G——T would have been applauded by BYRON himself in the parts of "Selim" and "Zuleika," and if Sir WALTER SCOTT had seen Miss T——R, of Sixteenth-street, New-York, as "Rebecca," with Mr. F——R as "Ivanhoe," he would, I am sure, have recognized the best ideals of his hero and heroine. Mr. S. T——R as a Marquis, and Miss A——R, of Albany, as his lady, looked exceedingly well.

At the conclusion of the tableaux the spacious drawing-room was thrown open, and soon crowded with the gaily dressed dancers. At twelve o'clock an elegant supper was provided, after which the German quadrille was danced to the music of the morning stars, which sang together long before the party was broken up.

It is gayer at Lebanon this year than it has been for several seasons. There are more young people here, and there is more life consequently. JOHN VAN BUREN has dropped in here and departed, staying (like all other politicians) but a little while in one place. Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY has also been here; and PARK BENJAMIN and family are spending the Summer here. A few weeks more the swallows of fashion will linger here, and then fly off on the first breeze from the North, for their homes in the cities and at the South.

EPISTOLOGRAPHOS.

The Storm at the Catskill Mountain House—Splendid Sight

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

We have had a wild, fierce storm here. The rain has fallen in torrents. The wind, night and day, has roared and whistled around the house, and tossed the branches of the trees about, and attacked our windows with the greatest violence. For two days we were in the clouds—a nice thing in poetry doubtless, but very damp and dismal to experience Yesterday we were called out to look down upon the valley. We saw, apparently, a multitude of lakes, with trees and hills reflected in them. It was supposed at first to be an optical illusion; but it was a sad reality. The country below us is overflowed for miles. Bridges are carried away. The roads are under water, in many places several feet deep, and boats are plying from one hill to another to carry occasional travelers who are courageous enough to undertake a short journey. All communication between the mountains and the river, except this, is cut off. Stages which started yesterday morning to go down were compelled to return, after having tried several roads in vain. None have made the attempt to-day; but to-morrow morning they will try again. This interruption has never before occurred. Looking through a spy-glass at Catskill Landing, we see that the ice-houses, completed last season, have been undermined and nearly destroyed. We have had no papers or letters for two days, and are in a state of forced seclusion. You cannot go fifty rods from the house in any direction. The lakes have flowed together. The water is eight or ten feet deep over the road to the Falls. There must be a magnificent torrent now pouring over the rocks at High Falls, but we cannot get there to see it. Two or three of us started out to make the attempt on foot, but we had to return. It must be a grand sight, such a vast body of water rushing over the brink and falling in one leap nearly two hundred feet! To-morrow we shall put on our water-proofs and make another attempt by boat and tree-bridges to secure a view of the unusual spectacle. Nothing but a great Spring freshet could give us such an opportunity.

The sky has not been clear to-day. We have not had the slightest glimpse of blue. But the landscape below has frequently been visible. The clouds would lift, and reveal the whole way over to the Berkshire hills. The long, cold rains have made the atmosphere wonderfully transparent. The Hudson—yellow as the Tiber—appears to be not more than a mile or two from us. The whole plain seems to be upheaved towards us. The forests stand out in clear relief from the general level, as if embossed upon it. We can discern the shapes of the hills, and even see the distinct branches of isolated trees. A large portion of the country is still submerged. As we cannot see any of the inhabitants, on account of the great height, as we look from the rocky verge of the mountain we can easily imagine ourselves standing upon Ararat after the Deluge, when the earth was slowly emerging from the waters. One thing is certain, we have a very comfortable ark here. Did we not know the indomitable energy of its proprietor we should be somewhat afraid that the provisions would give out. They went for milk this morning in a *boat*, and, by some means or another, we are confident the tables will be supplied; quieted on this point, we have all resigned ourselves to the imprisonment, and have a sense of homish and cosy seclusion. Fires are burning in the parlor and reading-room, and sociable circles gather round them, while others play at chess, or checkers, or make a small thunder for the retreating storm, by striving most earnestly for ten-strikes in the bowling alley. The merry laughter and pleasant voices of children ring through the house. Just now a bevy of young girls are frolicking with our giant artist right at our door, and his kindly, cheery responses to their mirth make his deep voice even more musical than it is in song. Bless the children! They have sunshine always.

Some of the visitors are anxious to get away to fulfill engagments; and some are solicitous for friends whom they expect to arrive from Europe. But most of us, could we get the TIMES daily, would be contented did this enlarged and improved Robinson Crusoeish life continue for a month. QUIRIS.

Republicanism in Virginia—What Freedom means at the South

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WHEELING, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

The Republican Association met last night in the Melodeon. Two or three hundred persons were present when I entered the Hall. After preliminary business, Dr. SMITH, of East Wheeling, was called upon for a speech. During the first half hour of his speech the Hall was very quiet. About this time a crowd came in, placed themselves in the part of the Hall near the door, and commenced hissing and interrupting the speaker. Mr. ISAIAH COOPER requested them to keep order, telling them that the Association had rented the Hall, and did not wish to be disturbed. The interlopers answered Mr. COOPER with deafening groans, hisses and yells. Dr. SMITH made an excellent speech on the principles of the Republican Party. He spoke for about an hour.

Mr. TIMINS, from near Triadelphia, Va., made a short but pretty speech. The speeches were mild, not a word was said that could offend any one, in their right senses. But the crowd near the door kept up a continual interruption with hisses, groans, yells, bleating and braying, crying out, "woolly horse," "take him down," "d—n the Abolitionists," "put him out," "put him down," "we're for FILLMORE," "we're for BUCK," "pull the wool over their eyes," "d—n them." "take them out," and the like. Amid "noise and confusion" the Association adjourned. As we passed out of the Hall, we were greeted with, "Hurrah for tar and feathers;" "Where's SMITH—tar and feather him;" "D—n the Abolitionists;" "Hang the Abolitionists;" "Cheers for FILLMORE;" "Cheers for BUCHANAN;" "Groans for the Woolly Hoss;" "D—n SMITH—tar and feather him;" "Where's THEAKER—put him in the river;" "D—n old THEAKER—if he ever comes this side again, we will put him in the river;" "Catch SMITH—tar and feather him."

Dr. SMITH, with four or five others, had stopped a few moments in the hall, when they came down, the door was fast; it was soon opened, and as Dr. SMITH came out, they caught him, dragging him along the street, but he got loose from them. Near the Post-Office they caught him again, knocking him down. Some of them were for tarring and featheriog him, others for not hurting him much, only ducking him in the river. He got loose from them again, placed his back against the railing, told them not to touch him, he had a knife and would defend himself. They attempted to take or strike him, and he cut one of the crowd through the arm, and another through the side. A gentleman by the name of WHEAT ran up and got SMITH off to the McClure House. Here the Sheriff and his posse took the Doctor, taking him out the back way to the jail; meanwhile the crowd swearing if they could catch SMITH they would kill him, and no doubt they would, as they were very much excited.

This morning, Mr. WOODARD, of the Labelle Mills entered bail, to the amount of $500, for SMITH'S, appearance at the County Court. This Mr. THEAKER they threatened is a gentleman that speaks sometimes for FREMONT in Ohio. He was present last evening, but did not speak. Is not this Border Ruffianism, even here in the city of Wheeling? They are determined that the Republicans shall not form an Electoral Ticket, but they cannot hinder it. I understand they have sent word to Mr. THEAKER that if he comes over here they will tar and feather him. I have just learned that a Know-Nothing Lodge that met last night adjourned early, and came to the Melodeon, with the intention of breaking up the meeting of the Association. Are we to have the liberty of our opinions and the right to express them? If not, what are our liberties worth? We have a goodly number (more than many are aware of) in Western Virginia that are for Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Free Schools, Free Labor, Free Territories. Free Kansas and FREMONT. LITERATUM.

A Fish Story.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, for whose veracity that journal vouches, writing from Portersville, on the 8th inst., relates the following story:

"Yesterday, the men in hauling the seine caught a monster in the form of a sawfish. They tied a rope to the saw and brought it into shallow water. Two mules, with ten to fourteen persons, with *all* their strength, could move it only a few feet at a time. After much exertion, they got it in water a foot deep, when began the measuring process. From the end of the saw to the end of the tail measured *nineteen* feet *nine* inches; from fin to fin, across the back, eight feet; depth, from back to stomach, three feet. Dr. MOORE thinks its weight 3,000 pounds. The liver alone weighed 400 pounds, from which a barrel of oil was obtained. A thousand eggs, from the size of a marble to twelve inches in circumference, were taken from it. It presented the appearance of a boat turned bottom upwards. We enjoyed seeing it skinned and dissected, feeling that such fish should not be allowed to dwell even in *sea miles* of our delightful bathing places."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Money Appropriations of Congress—Progress in the Divisions of Slave States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

The Black Democracy are still shrieking for Slavery. Having got all the money and land they want, they now revert to the first principle of their organization, and shriek for Slavery. Shrieking for Slavery is now the role pursuit of their lives, as the spread of Slavery is the main object of their existence. The general voice of the party culminates in one grand howl for more Slavery. It is their last political tenet, and the sole survivor of a promising brood of doctrines which once formed a fair capital for a respectable business.

In saying that the "Black Democracy" have obtained all the land and money they want, I have the facts to sustain me, and they afford me an opportunity to correct a slander circulated by the Shriekers for Slavery against the Republicans. This false charge is that the Republicans have combined with speculators to plunder the public land. It may be remarked as introductory to this exposure, that the "Black Democracy" inaugurated the policy of giving away the Public lands for railroad purposes, only they struggled with some considerable success to confine these grants to the Southern States.

The following grants were made under the auspices of the Black Democracy, when the Democracy was a shade whiter than now:

	Acres.
To the Illinois Central Railroad Company,	2,600,000
To certain Railroad Co.'s in Arkansas,	3,000,000
To certain Railroad Co.'s in Missouri	3,500,000
Total for Railroads	9,000,000
To Northern States of Swamp lands, about	10,000,000
To Southern States of Swamp lands, about	28,000,000

During the present session the following grants have been made for railroad improvements. The quantities given are estimated by members of the Committee on public lands:

	Acres.
Wisconsin	2,925,000
Michigan	1,500,000
Iowa	1,800,000
Free States	5,525,000
Louisiana	2,500,000
Mississippi	1,500,000
Alabama	1,250,000
Florida	1,750,000
Slave States	7,000,000
Total amount granted	12,525,000

Here, then, we have a miniature illustration of the operation of this government. The North has paid two-thirds of the price of these lands, pays two-thirds of the taxes producing the funds which defray the cost of surveying and managing them; and in their distribution gets one-third of them. This disposes of one libel cast upon the Republicans by the Black Democracy.

In respect to the revenue, the case is nearly the same. There was appropriated at the late session, as near as can be ascertained, $70,000,000. To this amount the Republicans have repeatedly voted to add $14,000,000 for the use of the army, an addition which had been opposed by the Black Democracy as a solid body. The army appropriation would have swelled the aggregate expenditures for this one year, to OVER EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, not one dollar of which goes to the payment of the public debt, nor to any extraordinary object of disbursements. But this Black Democracy have united in demanding the disbanding of the army, and in turning loose the officers and men, without pay and without shelter, unless that army can be employed in spreading black Slavery over free Territories, and in supporting murderers and incendiaries employed in the same mission. The Representatives of the people have yet resisted as successfully as nobly, this obvious scheme, and have refused the supplies necessary to carry out this scheme of the Black Democracy.

Which section loses in this case? Of the whole $80,000,000 I could show that fully two-thirds are expended in and for the Slave States; out of the Army appropriations much more than that proportion goes to the South. Look at the Army; how is it distributed? Not one-tenth of it is employed in or for the Free States where the revenue is raised. It is stationed in Kansas to support LECOMPTE, DONELSON and JONES, in harrying, wasting, shooting and hanging free citizens of Free States; in Florida hunting a handful of fugitive Indians through swamps and hammocks where white men cannot live; in Texas defending her from Indian wars provoked by her own severities; in Oregon and on the Pacific, in enforcing a policy which the Free States have uniformly resisted.

If the South and her allies in Congress do not want those military appropriations, why should the North grieve for the loss of them? If they shall, by this factious opposition of the sham Democracy, be irrecoverably lost, we shall be saved taxation to an immense amount, and if the South is deprived of that defence which her institutions require, the conclusion is irresistible that she believes herself able to defend herself, and does not need the aid of the General Government. Why should we force this money upon her? In perfect seriousness I do not think it will be any detriment to us if these appropriations shall be suspended for the next four months. In truth I think it would work a great reform and accomplish much in restoring the purity of the Government and the people. AQUIDAY.

General Passenger and Baggage Line.

CLEVELAND, (O.,) Friday, Aug. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of the 6th inst. appears a report of a session of the "Councilmen's Committee on Ordinances," to hear remonstrants against the establishment of a Passenger and Baggage Line, in which occurs the following:

"Mr. BEADLEY was violently opposed to the entire movement, deeming such a line uncalled for and unnecessary. He said that the number of strangers who arrive in the City daily is between 5,000 and 6,000, and that the majority are conveyed to the hotels by the hotel coaches, and the traveling public are well accommodated. He added that the Baggage Expresses in western cities had proved failures, mainly because they favored certain hotels above others, and that a similar evil would be likely to prevail here were this measure carried."

I will leave the traveling public itself to judge of the correctness of the first portion of the above statement, but inasmuch as your journal has given this report the benefit of its widely extended circulation, I must respectfully beg leave to assure Mr. BEADLEY that he has been grossly misinformed, *and that there is not one word of truth* in his assertion concerning the failures of lines in western cities. I have been for some years past in this "Passenger and Baggage" business in two of these "Western Cities," and am intimately acquainted with its operation in every city where it has been introduced, and I *know* that the business is fairly and firmly established in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, &c., to the entire satisfaction of the traveling public, railroad companies, and those hotels who choose to have their business done in this way, and that no failure from the cause he alleges, *or from any other cause*, has occurred, or is likely to occur, in any one instance. It is the policy of the passenger and baggage lines in each city, while doing business for so many different routes and hotels, to allow no shadow of preference for any particular interest, but on the contrary to make a standing rule to discharge any employe who uses any influence for or against any railroad, steamboat or hotel. A rigid adherence to this policy would be even more necessary in New-York, and could be as easily enforced. The movement in New-York originated with some of your prominent railroad and hotel managers, who were influenced solely by public considerations, among which was a desire to see some regular *system* adopted in place of the present irregular, inconvenient, and *rather* expensive method by which strangers get to and from your hotels and depots. The plan is simply to place an agent, upon each train of cars arriving in the city, whose duty it becomes to take up baggage checks for any locality and to furnish the passenger a carriage ticket for his ride thither, doing the whole service for a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents. An association of gentlemen was formed to carry on this business, subject to severe restrictions, to prevent abuses. They have applied to the City Council for the ordinary license; and it was this application that was being considered at the meeting of the Committee on Ordinances alluded to. As far as I can [illegible] of judging, the public expression in your City is [illegible] who are now doing the business [illegible] the depots and hotels, and who number [illegible] many respectable citizens.

Very respectfully, H. K. STEVENS.

LITERARY TOPICS.

A new opponent of MACAULAY has appeared in the person of Mr. FREDERICK DEVON, old client keeper of the records, who has just put forth a pamphlet to rehabilitate the character of [illegible] Earl DARTMOUTH, from the grave charges [illegible] preferred against him by the great [illegible] So far from being the character Mr. [illegible] him to have been, Mr. DEVON av[illegible] viewed as a statesmen, as a [illegible] hero fighting the battles of his [illegible] private or domestic life, his character [illegible] with unsullied honor." * * * [illegible] clares that Mr. MACAULAY derived the [illegible] his charges from CLARK'S "*Life of James* [illegible] he characterizes as "a work of no author[illegible]

The London Literary Journals are mak[illegible] ry over an unfortunate wight—one STEBBI[illegible] —who has just put forth a volume in quee[illegible] under the title of *England in Time of War*. I[illegible] verses of the Poem the word "woid" occurs [illegible] two times, and the ejaculation "Oh!" no less [illegible] thirty. The first two verses will answer as a sam[illegible] ple:

"Oh the wold, the wold, Oh the wold, the wold! Oh ths Winter's ark, Oh ths love! dark, Oh the wold, the wold, the wold!	Oh the wold, the wold, Oh the wold, the wold! Oh the mystery Of the blasted tree Oh the wold, the wold, the wold!"

Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, author of the *Field Book of the Revolution*, is engaged in the preparation of a *Family History of the United States*, to be issued by MASON BROTHERS in the Fall. It will be published in style uniform with that of the *Field-Book*, will be profusely illustrated, and brings the history of this country down to the Presidential Election of this year, in one volume of five or six hundred pages.

BAYLE ST. JOHN, injured in his feelings by the comments of the *Examiner* upon his *Subalpine Kingdom*, justifies himself in a letter to the editor. He denies that he recommended the establishment of a Republic in Italy, but says that "the best thing which could happen for that country would be its union with the House of Savoy."

A library edition of NAPIER'S *History of the Peninsular War* is in preparation by REDFIELD. It is to be in five volumes, with portraits and maps.

VICTOR HUGO'S *Contemplations* are announced for sale by our booksellers in the Paris editions. No English translation has appeared as yet.

The London *Morning News* has quite an elaborate commendatory notice of Professor ARNOLD'S new poem, "Bothwell."

It is announced that the first number of Mr. THACKERAY'S new serial novel is nearly ready for publication.

The *Publishers' Circular* of this City has passed under the Editorial care of Mr. RODD, late Editor of the *Criterion*.

APPLETONS announce as in press Miss WARNER'S new book, the *Hills of the Shatemuc*.

The London *Critic*, in a notice of *The Song of Hiawatha* and *The Song of Drop of Water*, has these comments:

"If LONGFELLOW has cause to be pleased with and proud of the public recognition of his genius, he will find that cause not so much in laudatory reviews as in the two undoubtedly clever parodies which head this article. Now, one of two reasons: either *Hiawatha* is a splendid poem, or its author had, before the advent of *Hiawatha*, displayed splendid qualities. A great poem is frequently parodied for its greatness, because, being great, it is popular; or a bad poem is parodied because its author is illustrious, and ought to be made ashamed of printing a trashy work. But, of all the entire race of mimical scribes, who delight in doing second-hand work, few, if any, have ever degraced their talents by parodying a wretched poem, composed by an insignificant author. 'Macbeth' and 'The Lily and the Bee' have both been parodied, but from two very dissimilar reasons."

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR proposes the following queries to the Editor of the *Daily News*:

SIR: I was about to propose a question to the editor of that useful publication, *Notes and Queries*. But perhaps there may be found among your readers some one who can answer these inquiries:

First—Whether the Romans, in their most degenerate and degraded condition, would have laid down their fortunes and their lives for MESSALINA?

Secondly—Whether such a mother and daughter ever sat successively on any throne as the Spaniards have tolerated upon theirs?

Thirdly—Whether the Gauls, on their invasion of Rome, acted with such perfidy as the ruler of France against that city?

Fourthly—Whether the two women, when justice was more popular, would not have been drawn at the cart's tail, and the man have been accommodated with an inside place?

Fifthly—Whether it is improbable that the English Government, having countenanced the violation of our late treaty by Russia in regard to Ismail and Kars, will permit and sanction the partition, or isolation, of Piedmont?

Sixthly—Whether, if TACITUS were living, he could write so favorably *De moribus Germanorum*?

Fine Arts.

DELAROCHE'S painting of "Marie Antoinette coming from Judgment," has been returned to Paris by GOUPIL & Co. It was brought out under bonds of $20,000, and the exhibitors were obliged to effect an insurance upon it for $10,000. It is the property of a German Count, who values it at 200,000 francs. It was returned to him by the *Persia*. The proposition to exhibit it for a short period in Boston was relinquished, it is said, in consequence of troubles at the Custom House.

The artist BINGHAM goes out to Paris immediately to superintend the finishing of the engraving from his great picture of "Stump Speaking." An unfinished copy of the engraving, large size, is at GOUPIL'S. The orator, laying down the law to the admiring throng of rustic hearers, produces an admirable effect.

Artists are busy at Niagara painting new views of the Falls and Rapids, to be engraved in Germany for a sumptuous work on the *Scenery of America*, now preparing for publication. Some of the artists engaged in the work here have head-quarters in Brooklyn, and the series of views is accumulating rapidly.

The London Society of Arts had recently one hundred candidates for the office of Ass

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Special Report for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The lecture of this evening was by Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. It was an exceedingly able and interesting one, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. The basis of remark was, *the nature and value of learning and its influence upon labor.* We everywhere realize, said he, and freely admit that learning has claims to gratitude for all forms of civilization and cultivated life, and that it is intimately interwoven with all good. Life should be ultarian, not with the idea that money is the only or chief good to be attained, but with a conception which leads to seeking it for ourselves as a means of usefulness to others, and accepts the good that falls to others as the common lot of all. Words and terms have to different minds various significations, and we often find definitions changing in the progress of years. BAILEY says learning is skill in languages or science. WALKER adds to this, what he calls literature, skill in anything good or bad. WEBSTER adds knowledge acquired by experiment, experience or observation. LOCKE says a man of much reading may be very much knowing and very little learned.

It is important, too, in considering this subject, to keep in view the personal duties and relations which the Creator has imposed upon us as members of the human race. The knowledge of these relations and duties is one kind of learning; and the disposition to practice them is another and a higher form. The first is the learning of theology; the latter of the practical Christian. Learning includes, no doubt, a knowledge of the languages, science, and all literature; but it also includes much else, and this much else may be more important than all the rest. It is sometimes questioned whether there is more learning in or out of the schools. It is certain that it was a dark age when learning was limited to the schools. Prof. GUIOT said of us Americans, that we give credit to our schools which belongs to the world. Looking at your world, said he, with the eye of a European, it appears to me that your world is doing more and your schools less than is generally believed. I am inclined, said the Lecturer, to give a qualified assent to this observation. One of the improvements in education has been the training of female mind, so that the mother may better educate her own offspring. This has given rise to some excesses of opinion and conduct. But the world is entirely safe, especially the self-styled "lords of creation," and they may advocate education without regard to sex, and leave the effect to those laws of nature which are upon all and cannot be permanently avoided or disobeyed.

The number of educators has strangely increased, and they often appear where we should least expect to find them—on our farms and in our shops. Though there have been great changes for the better in our schools during the last twenty-five years, they are not greater than those made in the same time on our farms and in our mechanics' shops. The press is both a source and a product of learning. The newspaper press in this country, having its centre in New-York, has a greater influence than that of any other country. In securing news by telegraph, in general enterprise, and in the wise management of the press here, it is not at all behind that of England. The American journalist writes literally "for the million." This fact is an important one, as it furnishes a standard of the taste of the people. The mass of newspaper readers are not highly educated persons, and newspapers do not trouble themselves much about colleges and their professors; but they seek to please and instruct the great body of the people, who know nothing of colleges except through the newspapers. We have been accustomed to infer the character of the ancient Greeks and Romans from the speeches of their orators. In the same way we may infer the character of the American people from the articles in the public press. The newspaper is and must be the truest representative of the progress of the people.

Within the last quarter of a century there have been town libraries established, and various associations, under different names, for mutual improvement, and where they are sustained for any length of time, the learning of the people must be rapidly improved. Some town libraries, however, are not free from serious faults, and so some lectures before lyceums and other associations are little adapted to improve. When amusement is sought for through a whole course of lectures, the lecture room becomes a theatre of dissipation, so much so as to be unworthy the countenance of any body of intelligent people. Wit, and even drollery, may be interspersed in fitting places as the seasoning of an entertainment; but for instruction and improvement no lecture should have for its staple attempts at wit. In the selection of books for a town library, care should be taken to select those that will improve the morals and the taste. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT gave, in July last, $500, to aid in founding a library for his native town of Dorchester, and Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, in 1834, gave the same amount for his native town. These donations are noble, because they are conceived in a spirit of comprehensive liberality. They are worthy of imitation, and there are few New-England towns which have not given to the world one son able to give so much to the cause of general learning. Such a library in every town would double the number of reading persons, and thus double the number of well educated people, for those who have acquired a taste for reading are more likely to study and reflect.

Institutes and clubs also increase general learning. Knowledge thus begets knowledge. There can be no greater national calamity than a laboring population delving at tasks daily with no opportunity for intellectual culture. The valuation of Massachusetts in 1640 was $300,000,000; but much of this should be deducted for depreciation in land since the beginning of the colony through bad systems of agriculture. The principle of association has not been, as yet, so beneficial to farmers as to mechanics. But agricultural knowledge has made the greatest increase within the last ten years. Libraries and lectures for the operatives in manufactories may also do much to increase general knowledge. Such opportunities the operatives in the factories at Lawrence now have, through the wise beneficence of the managers. It is not a given amount of bone and muscle that we wish to buy when we hire the services of a laborer, but we want an intelligent spirit to control the muscular force; a spirit that can understand and operate the nicest machinery and labor intelligently and therefore with the greater success. In proportion to population we are daily dispensing with manual labor, and yet we are daily increasing the amount of production. As each laborer, with a given force, produces a greater amount, the price of the article produced is lessened, and thus the whole people are benefited. No ignorant people can escape poverty. Learning is sure to produce wealth, but wealth is not certain to promote learning. In England an attempt has been made to show that vice has increased in proportion to education. This is false. Suppose a case—such a one as never did exist—that crime should increase as the people were educated, without any increase of population. Would this prove that learning makes men worse? By no means. By education the business and pecuniary transactions are multiplied, and temptation to crime, especially to crimes against property, are multiplied in an equal ratio. The absence of crime is owing to an absence of temptation, and not to an increase of virtue.

Mr. BOUTWELL then reviewed the recent discussion in the British Parliament, on the effect of a National System of Education, to which the speakers, in some cases objected, on the ground that the boys would thus be taken from the farms, and the crops would not be weeded, and also that the farmers could not support their families, being now aided by the small wages received for the labor of the boys. The whole review was a keen satire upon the arguments of Messrs. BALL and DUNHAM, and excited the deep interest of the audience as well as wonder that such arguments could have been seriously urged in the national Legislature of such a nation as England.

In conclusion, Mr. BOUTWELL referred to the great contribution which learning has made to the laborer in the power which it has given, under Christianity, to break down every unnatural distinction in society and to render labor of every sort honorable and respectable, and among all classes. Ignorance is the degradation of labor, and when laborers, as a class, are ignorant, their vocation is necessarily shunned by some, and being shunned by some is likely to be despised by others. This point was fully and admirably illustrated, and then at about 9¾ o'clock the Institute adjourned.

The meetings of the Institute have thus far been well attended, notwithstanding the incessant storm for the last day and night, and neither rain above nor mud below could deter the members from taking their places promptly and participating with unabated interest in the exercises. The zeal manifested, even by the female teachers, is such as "Many waters cannot quench, nor floods drown."

THURSDAY MORNING.

The exercises of the Institute were opened with prayer to-day by Rev. Dr. IDE, of Springfield. The first business in order then was the discussion of the topic, *The means of awakening in the mind of parents a deeper interest in the educational welfare of their children.*

Prof. CROSBY, of Boston, thought it rather strange that it was found necessary to discuss such a question. According to the appointment of the Author of the Universe, parents, above all others, are those whose duty it is to see to the education of their children. Why then should teachers, most of whom, perhaps, are not parents, inquire on this subject? It would seem that according to the natural course of things, parents should be more need to have an interest *awakened* than there should be need to awaken the Sun to the duty of illuminating the world, or water to run down hill. One reason why such a necessity does exist seems to be because the work of education has been treated as not belonging especially to parents, but as being confined to others. The theory has been that the State must do the work without the cooperation of parents. This question is, it is true, continually put how teachers shall interest parents in the schools? This phraseology is all wrong, and it ought to be, how can teachers best cooperate with parents whose work it is to educate their offspring? All our language should go on the supposition that the work belongs primarily to them. It is the business of teachers to labor with parents, and until this feeling prevails it is vain to attempt to secure cooperation. Parents are now too busy to cooperate; they feel, "our school is very good;" and though they admit that another school in a neighboring town needs attention, their own is always a good one. The more the education of the child is taken out of the hands of the parents the more difficult it will be to secure the necessary cooperation. There are various ways to lead parents to help; but more especially is it to be done by leading them to feel that the training of their children is their work and not that of the teacher. They must determine themselves what shall be the moral and intellectual character of their children. Children cannot be educated as they should be without educating the parents. A teacher can make little progress in training a child who is under his care but six hours a day to a keen and sensitive discernment and observation of principle; he cannot train him to be noble in character, thoughtful, to have good taste and propriety in all his deportment, when the moment he leaves the school he goes into the midst of influences directly opposed to all this,—when after having received a lesson on the observance of truth he is taught a lesson of deceit at home,—when after he has been spoken to at school in regard to delicacy and propriety of language he is taught at home a lesson of grossness,—when after instruction upon kindness and forgiveness he receives at home a lesson of rudeness, violence, anger and revenge. How can he be made thoughtful and studious when he goes from school into an atmosphere of mere frivolity? If the child is to be educated, we must also educate the parents. The teacher should, therefore, interest himself in every work for the advancement of education in the community where he is, and should try to establish, where there are none, Educational Associations. In some cases direct addresses to parents may be of great advantage. Let it not be the feeling that education is a compulsory matter,—that the State requires so much, and the teacher requires also so much work and so much regular attendance. They will be led to feel that there are so many claims that they are some of them unreasonable, and thus an antagonistic feeling will be excited between the teachers and parents and the teacher and pupils—the teacher drawing and the pupils throwing themselves on the defensive and holding back, and finally hating both the school and the teacher.

GIDEON F. THAYER, Esq., of Boston, took a different view of the matter, and thought it not difficult to get parents interested in the education of their children. They are naturally interested in them, and they of course desire their advancement in education. If they do not visit the schools, it is because they have confidence in the teacher, and feel that he will do his duty. If they thought matters were going wrong they would visit the schools. The schools in Boston show that where there are good thoroughly qualified teachers, there is always an interest felt in the schools. The remedy then for a want of interest is to get thoroughly qualified teachers. Let the schools be made attractive, the teachers be affable, gentle, generous, and scholars and parents will take an interest in the work.

Mr. J. W. BELKNAP, of Brooklyn, N. Y., could not agree with the last speaker. If he had not been born and nursed in the Cradle of Liberty, he had lived sufficiently near to have heard the lullabys, when from time to time that glorious spirit has been evoked on the subject of education. But Boston and Massachusetts even, are not the whole of our country. As to the certainty that there will be an interest in the school when the teacher has fidelity and fitness, he could not subscribe to it. Even the Great Teacher did not always meet with success, and He taught His disciples that when their doctrines were not received in one city to go to another. A teacher with the talents of an angel, and the fidelity of the Saviour himself, might not secure an interest in his school, in some places, and among some parents. Nor could he quite agree that the neglect to visit schools was always because of the confidence felt in the teacher. So far as his own experience and observation had gone it had been the reverse. In many cases fathers and mothers are more wedded to the love of money than to the welfare of the minds and hearts of their children. They feel that the teacher is *in loco parentis*, and they are willing contentedly to leave the matter to him. Parents ought to be interested so as to become acquainted with the school and know whether their children may safely go there. Nor could he agree with Prof. CROSBY that the influence used to bring the children into the schools should be persuasion only. Coercion even should be used if necessary. There are parents who neglect to send their children to schools, and in large cities thousands will grow up in vice, unless made compulsorily to go into the schools, and will only furnish materials for mobs instead of good citizens.

An explanation was made by Mr. CROSBY that he was not opposed to an exercise of coercion as a rare and last resort.

NATHAN HEDGES, Esq., of Newark, N. J., said that the teacher might be as wise and well prepared for his work as it was possible to be, and yet he would feel in the village or country school, however it might be in the City of Boston, the need of the sustaining countenance of parental interest and influence. Every man who has spent ten years in teaching in any school has felt the need of open, manifest parental cooperation in the school room, and it is useless for anybody to ignore this fact. It has been said that the teacher stands *in loco parentis*. But he stands too often alone there; the parents are away over on the other side of the street, and he is struggling with a hundred young, active, and thoughtless minds, and frequently his hands are weak and he feels that he cannot sway them aright without the aid of the parents; and unless he is a man of remarkable power he cannot do it. Mr. HEDGES' remarks were very earnest and able, and his position was defended by several apt illustrations. As one instance of the effect of visiting parents by teachers, he referred to the remarkable fact that one teacher in N. J., who commenced teaching and boarding round in 1816, is still there in the same school, and has been ever since teaching and boarding round. He secures not only an interest on the part of the parents, but he has the whole district under his influence, almost standing there steadily teaching for more than forty years, and there he will stand and teach as long as he can stand up any where.

Messrs. MACE, of Cambridge, and MORSE, of Hartford, also spoke on the necessity for special efforts to interest parents in the work.

After a brief recess, Hon. HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut, was introduced, to occupy the hour which was assigned for a lecture by Hon. S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Schools in New-York City. Mr. BARNARD made the principal subject of his lecture, which he was of course called upon, without preparation, to give, the propriety of entirely free Schools. He thought all Schools should be subject to some conditions, that their advantages should be enjoyed only on the ground of compliance with certain regulations, established by proper authority. He believed the theory of free Public Schools to be wrong. He said he was aware he was uttering a heresy; but he did not believe the entire expense of public schools rest upon the whole community. The principle should be maintained that the duty of sustaining the schools rests primarily on the parent, who should be required to make a contribution of some amount, though it might be a small one, toward the support of the school. Half the expense was to rest on the parent, according to the original idea of Public Schools in Connecticut and Massachusetts. At the same time Public Schools cannot be had unless the duty of the public is recognized, at the same time, to help sustain the schools. It is a great mistake among the friends of education that, to make education universal it must be perfectly free. The word "free," as formerly applied to the schools, meant liberal in the sense that an extended and liberal course of instruction was given. The original free schools of Charlestown, Boston and Salem had this sense applied to them. One of the first free Grammar Schools, taught by that veteran, EZEKIEL CHEEVER, was not free in the sense that no tuition was paid, for we find he brings in his bill for tuition of his child against Mr. TAOWBRIDGE.

The history of free schools was then referred to particularly to sustain the position taken, and references were made to plans of education in several European countries, and especially in England, where he thought more was being done for general education than would be supposed from the remarks of Mr. BOUTWELL in his lecture of last evening. Many of the evidences of attention to common education in England were then cited. Mr. B. thought that even reform schools should be supported in part by parents, and also that they should help even to support their own children if they were convicted of crimes that caused their imprisonment in the State Prison.

Several topics were suggested in the course of the lecture as matters for the consideration of teachers, and among others he would be in favor of a change in the manner of appointment of men to certain civil offices under the Government, so that candidates should be subjected to a public competing examination before a proper Board of Examiners, as is now done in reference to appointments for certain offices in the East India service. He said that in consequence of this examination it had been found that competitors from the universities of Scotland were generally unsuccessful, the offices being taken by those educated at the English universities. There had been an inquiry instituted as to the cause; and a change in the course of instruction had been the result. And this change was likely to go on and affect the schools and academies of Scotland and lead to their improvement.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL rose at the close of Mr. BARNARD'S remarks and took issue most decidedly with him on the doctrine that the Public Schools should not be perfectly free, but as the hour for adjournment had come, he was unable to go into an extended argument in reply.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The discussion which was interrupted by the adjournment, was resumed this afternoon. Mr. BOURWELL first took the floor in defence of the system of free schools for all. He said, with reference to the allusion by Mr. BARNARD to his lecture last evening, and his remarks in regard to education of the common people there, that he did not intend to convey the idea that the sentiments expressed by Messrs. DAUMMOND and BALL were held by the people of England generally, but that they were held by some there; and there was reason to fear that some in this country hold to similar views. He thought they afforded a good opportunity to present these erroneous opinions and to condemn them. But the statement to which he did take exception in the lecture of Mr. BARNARD this forenoon was, that the parent should, to any extent, however small, be required to the education of his child. He understood Mr. BARNARD to maintain the position that education should be sustained and directed by the public; but that in the end the parents who send their children to school should be made to contribute something to the support of the school. That is a view which he would endeavor to refute. He would always hesitate about adopting any precedent as a rule where it comes in conflict with a well-settled principle. If the principle of divided responsibility is applied to the cause of education, he could not accept it. The family is the element of the State. If that be so, it is the duty of the family to educate its members to the duties of the family, and then when the members of the family come to have duties to the State, it is the duty of the State to enable them to perform all the duties that rest upon them as members of the State. Here the right and duty of the State both come in to require that public instruction shall be given to all the members of the family, so that they may perform their duty to the State.

Mr. BARNARD denied that he had uttered a word here or anywhere, unfavorable to the duty or right of the State to establish public schools. He had never said a word to ignore public schools. He yielded to no man in his devotion to the interest of the public schools.

Mr. BOUTWELL withdrew the application of his remarks to a certain extent, and then resumed his argument in favor of entirely free schools, and at considerable length advocated the principle, that it is the duty of the State to furnish education to all; to take the children, and give them the means of elementary, high-school and collegiate instruction, from the lowest to the highest, that is needed by any of the citizens of the State.

Mr. BARNARD responded, and vindicated the principle that while it is the duty of the State to take the general responsibility of public instruction, it should require of parents, as a means of securing their interest in the schools, some conditions, and of those who are able to pay, a small contribution towards the expense of sustaining education. In the case of those who are unable to pay, the condition or repitetion tax should be abated. The views of Mr. BARNARD were very ably presented, and the discussion between these two distinguished gentlemen was decidedly able, and both manifested the most determined adherence and attachment to the doctrines they had espoused.

Right Rev. Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, was then introduced as the last lecturer, and his topic —*The office of the Teacher and its responsibilities*— was presented in a highly interesting manner, and his remarks were eminently practical.

At the close of his address, resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Springfield for their hospitality, to the Local Committee for their kind and efficient services, to the City Government for the free use of their noble Hall, to the several Railroads that had favored the Institute, and especially to the hundreds of ladies, who, in spite of the unpropitious weather, had been present to cheer and encourage the members of the Institute in their work, were unanimously adopted.

The President then congratulated the members of the Institute on the fact that notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of the weather, the exercises of the Institute had been carried out according to the original plan with only one exception, and that the lecturer and discussions had been of so high an order and so eminently appropriate and valuable. He expressed the hope that the humblest teacher present would bear in mind that he or she was engaged in the same great work as the highest officer in a University, and be stimulated to renewed efforts in knowledge and virtue.

The Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c., was then sung, according to established custom, and the exercises were closed. It is probably safe to say that the meetings of the Institute this year have been as successful in every respect as they ever were on any occasion.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met yesterday, at the City Hall. Present, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Secretary, and a quorum of members.

The following cases were reported upon by the Health Officer for the final action of the Board, with the annexed results:

Brig *Iceni*, from Rio, 22d, with copper. All hands reported well, and port healthy. Has been cleansed and fumigated,—allowed to proceed to the City in five days.

Brig *Florinda*, from Cardenas, 22d, with sugar and molasses. No sickness on passage nor in port. Cardenas has been very sickly during the early part of the season, but it has now abated. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City in ten days.

Ship *Eliza Mallory*, from Leghorn, 22d, with marble and rags; allowed to proceed. Rags not to be landed in New-York or in Brooklyn.

Bark *James Churchill*, from Cardenas, 22d, wood and sugar. Crew all well. Vessel to be purified and fumigated. To remain at Quarantine ten days, and then to lighter and send to the City, if all remain well.

Brig *Laurel*, from Guantanama, Cuba, 22d, with sugar and tobacco, and a crew of six persons. Captain died 26th July, of consumption. Ship has been thoroughly fumigated. Ordered to discharge on lighters.

The owners of the schooner *John A. Stanley*, of Charleston, asked permission to come up, which was not granted,—the former decision being maintained.

Schooner *Marietta*, Smith, from Port au Platte, St. Domingo: a petition was received from her owners asking to be allowed to proceed, which was refused.

Bark *Amanda* from San Juan de los Remedios, a new vessel—her owners asked permission to bring her up, which was granted.

Bark *John Griffin* discharged cargo 7 days since. Referred to the Health Officer.

Brig *Hope* from Cardenas, at Quarantine 27 days. The Board reconsidered but sustained their former decision.

Brig *John Boynton* at Quarantine since Aug. 2. On petition, her case referred to Health Officer to report.

The brig *Truxillo*, on petition allowed to come up in 10 days if all well.

Bark *Grand Turk* from Cardenas, 24th, sugar and molasses, all hands well. Cargo to be lightered 5 days after arrival.

Bark *Carniola* from Turks Island, 24th inst., with sugar. No sickness on board, has been fumigated—allowed to proceed.

Brig *Monserrat*, from Carthagena, 24th, with coffee, hides, bark, and five passengers. Allowed to proceed after fumigation, but not to land the hides in the City.

Brig *Almore*, from Bermuda, 24th inst., with mahogany and one passenger. To proceed in three days.

Schooner *Albert Mason*, from Charleston, S. C., with wheat; all well. Cargo to be lightered and sent to City in five days.

Bark *Dudley*, New Orleans, 24th, merchandise. No sickness on passage or in port. New-Orleans reported as remarkably healthy. To proceed in five days, after fumigation.

Brig *Roseway Belle*, from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses. To be lightered in ten days, and sent to City.

Schooner *H. N. Gamball*, 23d, from Africa, with two passengers, ivory and hides. Allowed to have a stream permit, but not to land the hides.

Bark *Vicker*, from Africa, with peanuts. Allowed to proceed in five days.

Schooner *Brontis*, from Maracaibo, with fustic, 23d. Port healthy. Allowed to proceed in five days.

Brig *Russian*, from St. Johns, P. R., 23d, sugar and molasses. Second mate died on the passage of yellow fever. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City in fifteen days. This vessel has been sent to the Southwest Spit.

Brig *Emma Lincoln*, from Palermo, with fruit, rags and brimstone. Allowed to proceed after fumigation, but not to land the rags.

Brig *Attiler*, from Havana, 24th, in ballast. Port of departure somewhat sickly. To be quarantined for thirty days.

Schooner *Col. Satterley*, 23d, from Charleston, with rice and wheat. To proceed in ten days.

Schooner *Mary Lowell*, from San Juan de los Remedios, 23d, with molasses. To proceed in ten days if all remain well.

After the adjudication of these cases, the Board adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, and the usual order for abatement was made.

Permission was granted to land cargoes of the brigs *A. B. Cook* and *Ionia*, sugar and molasses; and denied to brig *Virginia*, from Greytown, loaded with Brazil wood and hides.

FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN: For the last two days I have to report a case of yellow fever in Van Brunt-street, another in Columbia-street, and two cases in Clinton-avenue.

M. WENDELL,
Aug. 25. Health Officer.

No other business of importance was transacted. Adjourned till this morning.

Yellow Fever in Kings County.

Four deaths by the yellow fever were reported by the Health Officer to the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday morning, as having occurred during the forty-eight hours previous. Outside we heard of two other deaths, and some eight or ten new cases in Brooklyn. All of these, however, and most of the deaths that have occurred throughout the County, have been persons who have had some direct communication with vessels having the fever on board, principally lightermen, or those in constant attendance upon them. A few have, undoubtedly, received the disease from clothing and bedding thrown overboard from infected ships, and picked up on the beach, but this business has been stopped. The excitement about this disease has pretty much passed away, and there are no fears of its becoming epidemic.

A Shaker Visit and Discussion—Funny Doings

A Mr. F. W. EVANS, of the Shaker village at New-Lebanon, being in this City on business connected with the publication of a work by the United Society to which he holds relations, announced that he would meet opponents to the "Church of Christ's first and second appearing," for public discussion on Sabbath last. The meeting accordingly took place at a hall in the Bowery, where quite a number of persons assembled.

A Mr. MCFINLEY was appointed to the presidency, and on the proposition to commence the discussion he brusquely announced "I am President, and as long as I am President order shall be preserved at all hazards." There being no attempt at disorder, the auditors were considerably astonished, and one of them rose with the intention, as we subsequently learned, of informing the Chair that civility cost but little, and is exclusively practiced in this community. Rising, he said, "Mr. President, I wish to make a suggestion ——"

PRESIDENT—The gentleman will be seated. No one can speak here till I give him leave.

Astonished, the audience now roared with laughter, while a hissing sound was heard in the interim of each fresh burst. Order having at length been restored and many persons coming into the room, Mr. EVANS led off in the discussion, laying down as premises a compend of the principles guiding the Shaker Society, among other doctrines advocating "purity in mind and body, including a *virgin life.*" He was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks by the President, who, on each fresh arrival, remarked: "Gentlemen must be seated. Take seats there, gentlemen. You shall not stand while I am President."

The main point of his argument was to prove the correctness of the celibate doctrine. Mr. M'DONALD, an aged man, replied, he had been three times married, and if he were single to-morrow, would marry again. [Laughter.] He interlarded his after remarks with copious extracts from BURNS and BYRON and from Mohammedan writers, to show their opinion of the marriage state, and wound up by giving it as his opinion that Mr. EVANS and the Shakers generally were very lazy people, who were endeavoring to shirk off their responsibility and who wanted an excuse.

The above conveys no idea of the language used by the speaker, for so indiscreet was he in the choice of his words, that *after* he had concluded, the majority of the female audience left the room.

Several other speakers followed, and at the close of the discussion the speakers and their doctrines were found to be in the minority, especially on the score of celibacy.

Sale of the Plymouth House Furniture.

The sale at Auction commenced yesterday, by order of the assignee, of the entire furniture, fixtures, &c., of the Plymouth House, formerly the City Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street. As usual, there was present a large number of seekers of good bargains, including a retinue of Mrs. Toodles, on such occasions the earliest and latest on the ground. The sale will occupy several days.

The Plymouth House was conducted by GEORGE HARPEL, who was one of the firm of FLORENCE & HARPEL, by whom was carried on the City Hotel. As the City Hotel the place has been conducted since 1850, and with the monopoly almost of the custom of the sporting and fancy men about town, it is said to have netted $1,200 a month clear profit. An effort by the proprietor to elevate the character of the place and make a respectable hotel of it, seems to have proved disastrous. Some $57,000 was expended in repairs and newly furnishing the house, but from the want of patronage was kept open only about a month. The failure is for $25,000. Mr. HARPEL held a lease of the place for twenty-one years from last May at $15,000 a year. This lease has been resold at $15,050 annual rent. The rent of the same property under the lease previous to last May was only $3,000 a year.

Arrival of the Lost Cable.

The brig *Ellen* arrived yesterday morning, from Sydney, bringing the Submarine telegraph cable, lost from the *James Adger*, and lately recovered. The brig *Ellen*, it will be remembered, was chartered by the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Submarine Telegraph Company of this City, to go in search of this cable. The cable is in excellent condition, and together weighs about 200 tons. It is a 1¼ inch cable, with three copper wire conductors insulated in gutta percha. A portion of the cable, previous to the departure of the *Ellen* from Sydney, was taken to lay across the Gut of Canso, and has already been laid. The residue of the cable will be used for similar purposes, where submarine cables are required across channels and rivers. A cable has already been laid where the present cable was originally intended to have been laid.

Military Funeral.

The National Grays and the Second National Guard met, yesterday, at the armory of the latter company, on the occasion of the obsequies of THOS. H. BROWN, late first-lieutenant, when resolutions of condolence were adopted. They then adjourned to the Jane-street Methodist Church, where the body of the deceased was deposited prior to being conveyed to the grave. The church was crowded with mourning friends. Rev. Dr. COVILLE officiated at the funeral services, and after prayer he preached a sermon, taking for his text the words "Say to the righteous it shall be well with him."

The majority of the congregation, with the above military companies, then followed the hearse in procession, many going with the body to the grave at Greenwood Cemetery.

Sudden Death at a Police Station.

ROSE BRADY, an Irishwoman, about 35 years of age, died suddenly on Sunday night at the Seventh Ward Police Station, where she had been furnished with lodgings for the night. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body and a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart" was rendered. The deceased, a few days since, was at her own request placed by the Commissioners of Emigration on board the ship *Orient*, bound for Liverpool, but owing to her illness, the Captain of the vessel on reaching the lower bay, sent her back to the City, and since that time she has slept at the Police Station. On her finger was a ring with the name, "John McGovern," engraved upon it.

Sudden Death in Church-street.

An unknown man, about 80 years of age, was taken suddenly ill yesterday, while standing on the railroad in Church-street, and died almost immediately. His remains were taken to the Third Ward Police Station, where Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon them. Verdict—"Death by apoplexy." Deceased was respectably dressed in a black cloth coat, drab hat, drab vest and pants, calfskin shoes, black cravat, &c. The body still remains at the Station house, Warren-street, for identification.

The Late Countess Rendeau Smuggling Case.

Following the recent verdict in this case, proceedings began yesterday before U. S. Commissioner MORTON, upon a petition to release the ship *Good Hope* from forfeiture. Capt MILLER was the only witness called yesterday, but testified nothing of interest additional to the evidence elicited upon the previous examination. The *Good Hope* is valued at between $70,000 and $80,000, and every effort will be made to make null the declaration of her forfeiture to the Government.

Capture of a Pickpocket.

The Eleventh Ward Police yesterday arrested a boy named JAMES CARROLL, for picking a lady's pocket of a purse. When captured he had the purse in his hand, and Justice WOOD locked him up for trial. This is said not to be his first offence.

LONG ISLAND.

Meeting of the Republicans of Brooklyn.

In response to a call issued by the Young Men's Republican Association of Brooklyn, a meeting was held on Friday evening, 22d, at the Rallying Hall, Museum Building, for the purpose of effecting a greater degree of cooperation among the various Clubs of the city. Delegates from the different Wards were present, and the meeting having organized by electing J. HOWARD, Jr., Chairman, and G. S. DWIGHT, Secretary, proceeded to discuss some feasible method by which greater concert of action should be secured. After some debate it was unanimously resolved, "That each of the various Republican Clubs and Associations in this city are requested to appoint a Committee to meet at this room on Friday evening, for mutual conference and advice, without executive power."

After communications of interest had been presented by various gentlemen, Mr. TOMPKINS, of Newark, was introduced, and in behalf of the Republicans of that place extended to their colaborers in Brooklyn a courteous invitation to attend a mass meeting contemplated in September, at which speakers of great note are expected. The invitation having been accepted, a series of resolutions were read and adopted expressive of regret in consequence of the death of Mr. GEORGE OGDEN BROWN, and of sympathy for his relatives. The meeting then adjourned.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a small unoccupied frame building on Water street, near Fulton, owned by WM. LAKE, was destroyed by fire, and some damage was done to the building adjoining, occupied by Mr. DAVID ALLEN as a blacksmith shop. The fire made a great light and attracted a large number of people to the spot, and firemen from New-York and the Eastern District arrived promptly on the ground, expecting to see a large conflagration. As usual, one of the Worthington pumps, belonging to the Union Ferry Company, rendered efficient service in preventing the fire from spreading to adjoining property.

Suicide by Taking Arsenic

Mrs. ALICE KEATING, a resident of South Second-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, committed suicide Sunday by taking a quantity of arsenic. Deceased was 29 years of age, and of intemperate habits. She had frequently threatened to take her own life when under the influence of liquor.

Attempted Suicide.

WILLIAM THOMAS attempted to commit suicide in Kings County jail yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He was discovered in season to save his life, and was laboring under the effects of intoxicating liquors at the time.

Died from Neglect

A man named THOMAS PALMER, having no home, was permitted a few days since to occupy a small building on Navy-street, near De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, where he was found dead yesterday morning. An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that he died from dysentery, having had no attendance whatever.

Drowned.

A boy four years of age named CORNELIUS DOHERTY, son of officer DOHERTY of the First District Police, Brooklyn, was drowned Friday evening while bathing in Gowanus Canal at the foot of Butler-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

Murder in Newark.

From the Daily Mercury of yesterday.

A murder of the most unjustifiable and shocking character was committed in our city at a late hour on Saturday night, or rather, early yesterday morning. The name of the murdered man is GEORGE BELOR, a German, about 40 years of age. The same hand which inflicted the fatal wound upon BELOR, inflicted a number of wounds upon another German named MARCUS TINGLER, from which it is thought he can not recover. The circumstances of the murder, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain, were as follows:

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a German named PHILIP WEVER, in company with another German, entered the lager-bier saloon of JACOB RENSLAER, No. 55½ South Prospect-street, and asked for some beer. It was furnished them, and shortly after WEVER asked for a second glass. This was refused by RENSLAER, the proprietor of the saloon, because, as he testified before the Jury, "he thought they had had enough," being already somewhat intoxicated. WEVER, upon this reproof, became very violent in his manner, and pushed himself against RENSLAER, threatening that, unless beer was given him, he would cut to pieces everything in the room, and boasting that himself and companion could easily clear the saloon, and would do so if their demands were not complied with. The proprietor remonstrated with the two, for a time, endeavoring to pacify and quiet them, but, as their violence continued, he sent out for some of his neighbors to come to his help, he having no assistant, except a small boy. A number of the neighbors shortly came in, and endeavored to persuade WEVER and his companion to leave, but their remonstrances seemed only the more to excite the parties, and a general quarrel among those present soon ensued. The altercation continued for some time, but at last the whole party left together, and RENSLAER closed his saloon.

During the altercation in the house, it is said a difficulty occurred between WEVER and his companion, but it was not considered of a very serious nature. About half an hour after the party left the saloon, a young man standing by the door, heard a cry of "murder," and looking up the street, observed at a distance of some thirty yards, a group of persons among whom the greatest confusion prevailed. Immediately after the cry, the crowd hurriedly dispersed and the young man, proceeding to the spot, saw a man lying upon the sidewalk, but not having courage to look closely upon the bloody scene, passed on without making any examination of the body. The people in the vicinity, however, were roused, and the police were immediately summoned, who, proceeding to the spot, found it covered with blood, and learned that one of the party was already dead, having received two wounds—one in the abdomen and another in the chest—from a sharp instrument, resembling a file, which was found lying in the street close at hand. It also appeared that another man named PHILIP TINGLER had been stabbed, and was in a precarious condition. Physicians were immediately called and all possible assistance rendered to the wounded man.

Search was then promptly instituted for the perpetrator of the deed, and WEVER was soon found lying against a fence in the vicinity. He was at once arrested, and while proceeding to the watch-house, admitted that he stabbed a man, pretending, however, not to know the name of the victim. Four or five others were arrested, but were afterwards discharged.

The precise circumstances of the affair are not ascertained, but it is known that the party who were in the saloon, after leaving it, continued to dispute violently with one another, and the belief is, that becoming passionately excited, WEVER drew his knife and plunged it indiscriminately into those around him. Whether others of the party employed any weapons, is still undiscovered. The man who is already deceased is recognized as one of those who was prominent in the altercation with WEVER while in the saloon. One of the witnesses before the Jury testified positively that he saw the said WEVER brandishing a knife in the street. PHILIP TINGLER, who was stabbed, also states positively that the deed was committed by WEVER.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) *Journal* says:—"On Friday last, a runaway negro camp was discovered on an 'island' in Big Swamp, situated between Bladen and Robeson counties. On Saturday morning a company of twelve or fourteen started out to hunt them, and, after starting them from their camp one of the negroes fired at Mr. DAVID C. LEWIS, wounding him, from the effects of which he died on Sunday morning. On Friday a man named TAYLOR was shot at twice from the same place, but missed. The negroes had cleared a place for a garden, had cows, &c., in the swamp; none arrested. The swamp is about four miles wide, and almost impenetrable.

The Placerville (Cal.) *American*, in speaking of the intense heat of the recent great fire in that place, says that the whole upper wooden portion of the Water Company's reservoir ignited at the distance of four hundred feet, and a number of pine stumps took fire some across a space of six hundred feet.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Find ready buyers at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts and stock limited.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at about previous quotations: Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Two auction sales are announced for this week.

COTTON—Appears in slack request, but is pretty stiffly held at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Upland Middling; 11¾c.@11¾c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other descriptions ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increasing vigor, influenced by a continuance of light receipts, and favorable advices from Europe. The sales since our last reach about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	6 10@
Straight State	6 20@
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@
Common to Good Michigan	5 70@
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 20@
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@
Fancy Michigan	6 00@
Fancy Ohio	6 65@
Extra Michigan	6 75@
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 85@
Extra Ohio	6 75@
Fancy Genesee	6 75@
Extra Genesee

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to its City Subscribers at Two Cents a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 12 M. and the other at TIMES o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies

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Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the royal mail steamship *Canada*, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price 6 cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ The R. M. steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax last evening, bringing three days' later news than that received by the *Canadian* at Quebec. The harvest reports are of the most cheering character. From every part of the United Kingdom accounts are received of abundant crops; and such was the demand for labor among the farmers that the railway contractors were overbid, and in some cases were forced to suspend operations until the harvest should be over. The steamship *Persia* is said to have made the outward trip in eight days and twenty-three and a half hours, mean time. There is nothing of importance in the political world. On Friday, the 15th, the *fête* of the Emperor of France took place, and was celebrated with the usual ceremonies.

The Commercial advices state that no change had taken place in Cotton, the demand being limited. A regular consumption demand existed for Breadstuffs, and prices were generally a shade higher. Provisions were dull, and tending downward. The Money Market was tighter, Consols being quoted at 95⅛@95¼; and American Securities were inactive.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WELLER gave notice of his intention to introdnce a bill to abrogate certain laws of Kansas. It is the same as the 18th section of the Senate Kansas bill, abolishing test oaths, &c. In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to offer a resolntion to compel the attendance of absent members, but objection was made. Both houses received notice of the death of Mr. MEACHAM, Representative from Vermont, and, after the customary eulogies, and the passage of resolntions of respect and condolence, adjourned.

☞ The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday leads off with a curious essay on Kansas affairs, the opening sentence of which is as follows:

"It is impossible to disabuse one's mind of the conviction that many of the reports so suddenly sent on from Kansas Territory are untrue, and that all are greatly exaggerated, with the double view of affording support to the friends of the Kansas proviso to the Army Appropriation bill, giving a new impetus to the agitation, and the decline of which has been so hurtful to the prospects of the Republican candidate for the Presidency."

The precise meaning of this remarkable sentence is rather difficult to make out; but, taken in connection with the rest of the article, it appears to be the opinion of our befogged cotemporary that all the reports from Kansas are pure fictions, invented for the purpose of keeping up the excitement in favor of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. As an evidence of the correctness of this view the *Commercial* parades the inconsistent and exaggerated reports made by the Border-Ruffian party of the attack on Col. TITUS by the Free-State men. As our venerable cotemporary is so unwilling to believe any of the accounts that are published in relation to Kansas, we should imagine that in so important a case it would, in justice to its readers, if not for its own satisfaction, send out a reliable correspondent of its own, to furnish it with a true accounnt of the state of affairs in the distracted Territory. The truth of the matter is, that so far from the excesses and rascalities of the Pro-Slavery men having been exaggerated by the friends of the Free-State party, the reports furnished of the state of affairs in Kansas have not begun to convey an accurate idea of the wrongs and outrages which the friends of Freedom have had to endure in their struggle with the Border Ruffians in Kansas.

The Senate and House.

It would be amusing, if it did not arouse deeper feelings, to read the language in which members of the U. S. *Senate* speak of the audacity of the House of Representatives in daring to differ from them in opinion. In the report of Saturday's proceedings, published in yesterday's TIMES, it appears that

Mr. TOUCEY, of Conn., spoke in *strong terms of condemnation* of the action of the House of Representatives in sending the Army-Appropriation bill to the Senate under circumstances declaring that they will stop the wheels of Government unless this body will *yield its opinions and concur in their obnoxious legislation.*

The House of Representatives, it seems, require the Senate to "yield its opinions and concur with them." Pray what else is the Senate doing, than to make precisely the same requisition from the House? Each branch of Congress acts upon its own responsibility, and the House has in all cases just as good a right to adhere to its own judgment in regard to public policy, as the Senate has. The presumption, indeed, is in favor of the House. In all cases of difference it is fair to assume that the House of Representatives much more nearly reflects the popular will, than the Senate. For its members are chosen directly by the people, and represent the numerical majority—except as this representative principle is vitiated by the clause giving the Slave States the representation of three-fifths of their slaves. The Senate, on the other hand, represents the States,—and every State has an equal vote. Delaware and Connecticut, therefore, in that body have just as much weight as New-York and Ohio. Mr. TOUCEY, indeed, is acting in direct opposition to the will and judgment of his own State upon this, as he has upon all other questions.

The test by which both the Senate and the House will be tried in regard to their difference in this case, is this—*Which is right?* The Senate demands the use of the Army for the enforcement of the infamous enactments of the sham Legislature of Kansas, and *refuses appropriations* for the support of the Army except on this condition. The House votes the appropriations, but refuses the use of the Army for the execution of those laws. *Which is right?* Of course, that depends entirely upon the character and validity of the laws in question. Here is one of them:

"If any person shall *aid or assist* in enticing, decoying, or *persuading*, or carrying away, or *sending out* of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof *shall suffer* DEATH, or be *imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.*"

Ought the army of the United States to be employed in enforcing upon the people of Kansas such a law as that? Here is another:

"If any person shall *entice, decoy*, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, *shall suffer* DEATH, or *be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.*"

Here is another:

"If any free person, *by speaking*, or by writing, assert or *maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory*, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated, in this Territory, *any book*, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, *containing any denial* of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed GUILTY OF FELONY, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

If any person *print, write*, introduce into, publish, *or circulate*, or cause to be *brought into*, printed, written published, or *circulated*, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any *book, paper*, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, *opinion, sentiment*, doctrine, advice, or inuendo, *calculated* to produce a *disorderly*, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves of the Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, *he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years.*"

These are some of the laws whose enforcement by the Army is demanded by the Senate of the United States as the sole condition on which it will vote supplies for the army itself. Ought the House to yield to this demand? Ought the popular branch of this Republican Government to authorize the Army to execute these despotic and bloody enactments at the point of the bayonet? They would be traitors to every sentiment of Freedom,—to every principle of popular government, if they did.

Senator TOUCEY's denunciations recoil with redonbled force upon the body of which he himself is a member. It is *the Senate* which blocks the wheels of Government,—and that, too, for an object of which no lover of Freedom can for an instant approve.

Turned Up!

Probably some of our readers may remember ELY MOORE, who figured largely in this City some twenty years ago as a politician, was a member of Congress for one or two terms, became an active adherent of FANNY WRIGHT'S school of social and political economy, and did perhaps more than any other man towards engrafting upon the old Democratic Party the radical agrarian doctrines which were at first distinctively known as *Locofocoism* and were gradually forced upon the party itself. Mr. MOORE disappeared from public life some years ago, and we had forgotten all about him, as had the world in general, until we encountered the following letter published in a New-Jersey paper edited by his son:

LECOMPTON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

MY DEAR SON: Your brother received a letter from you night before last, in which I perceive that I have been represented by certain bogus correspondents from this place of the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune*, as having been engaged in tarring and feathering somebody, whom I know not, and also in firing a pistol at some individual, equally unknown to me. Of course, neither you nor any other of my acquaintances, believe one word of the story, but on the contrary, know it to be a brazen-faced falsehood. The fact is, I have not had a pistol in my hand since I have been in the Territory, for I have not had occasion for the use of one; nor have I had a controversy with any human being since my sojourn here.

Ever since the commencement of the Kansas troubles, I have been freely and frequently consulted by men belonging to both parties, and the whole tenor of my course has been conservative and conciliatory. I have endeavored on all occasions to pour oil upon the waters, and to smooth down the asperities on either side.

The truth is, neither the Times nor Tribune has any correspondent in this place. This I know to be so. The correspondents of those papers live in the City of New-York, and undoubtedly are attached to those respective offices. I cannot believe that any man can be so debased—so utterly lost to all manly feeling, honesty and truth, as to deliberately make such infamous mis-statements as characterize all the correspondences which appears in the Abolition papers East. The only thing that can be urged in extenuation of their false representations is, that their feverish and fanatical imaginations represent to their weak and deluded minds that what they say in relation to Kansas affairs is *true*. Is not this a liberal construction on my part? Not being in possession of the facts of the case, they must, in order to satisfy the cravings of their employers for the *terrible and sublimely horrible*, needs tax their poor and morbid imaginations. Unfortunate correspondents! *Wicked* or *deluded* editors! Your father,

ELY MOORE.

ELY is himself again! He fabricates and falsifies in a style worthy of his old renown. The story about his "tarring and feathering somebody" we know nothing about. It never appeared in the columns of the TIMES, to the best of our knowledge and belief. As for ELY'S positive statement concerning Kansas Correspondents, so far as the TIMES is concerned they are utterly false. As soon as we perceived that Kansas was to be the theatre of stirring and important events we dispatched correspondents thither who have never failed thus far to keep us and our readers promptly informed of the course of events in that quarter. We have often had four, and never less than two, special correspondents in the Territory; and although they have probably often found great difficulty in arriving at the exact truth in regard to incidents occurring not under their immediate observation, they have spared no pains to secure substantial accuracy, and, as a general thing, their reports have been abundantly vindicated by time. We have never blazoned their names to the public, because we knew such a course would expose them to increased risks and render their duties still more difficult. But they are *there*, whether Mr. ELY MOORE happens to be aware of the fact or not;—and it is in great degree to their diligence that the country is indebted for the knowledge of events in that distant region.

The Fillmore Move.

The Southern Fillmore papers have been greatly excited by telegraphic intelligence from Washington, to the effect that the leading Southern Fillmore men there were about to withdraw his name as essential in the South to the election of BUCHANAN. The editor of the Augusta (GA.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* telegraphed for information on the subject to Hon. N. G. FOSTER, from whom he received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. FILLMORE'S friends in Congress have held meetings to abandon him, but are *still* of opinion that *pressing his claims* is essential to save the Union.

N. G. FOSTER.

This message tends rather to confirm the rumor. "Pressing his *claims*" is *still* deemed essential to save the Union. In other words, the time for withdrawing him has not yet arrived: the movement is not quite ripe: its effect just now *at the North* might be bad,—and so his name must still be pressed.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, commenting on the rumor, betrays its apprehension of its truth, and of the result which it thinks will follow. It says:

"If the Southern Americans will not support Mr. FILLMORE, it is an evidence that they do not intend to stand by their principles, and that they are willing to join in a crusade for the dissolution of the Union. If Mr. FILLMORE be withdrawn, FREMONT WILL CARRY EVERY FREE STATE, which will *elect him President*, and then—but we will not remove the veil!

"But, we do not believe the report. We do not, we *will* not, believe that the Southern Americans *generally* are turning against Mr. FILLMORE. There may be two or three, or half a dozen who are ready to betray the American Party—who *are assuming to themselves the power to transfer their constituents to Buchanan*; but we will not believe that they *generally* are capable of an act of such unmitigated turpitude."

Every day is making it plainer and plainer that the Fillmore movement is neither more nor less than a *side* movement for BUCHANAN. Its object is, to divide the North and allow the Southern candidate to be elected. There is actually but little difference between the Fillmore and the Buchanan position in regard to the extension of Slavery, and the general policy of the South. Mr. FILLMORE has just advantage enough to gain him the support of some men in the Free States who will not support BUCHANAN. By "pressing his name" therefore it is believed these men can be prevented from voting for FREMONT, and BUCHANAN may thus receive a plurality in a few Northern States. At the South, on the other hand, the risk is the other way. If Mr. FILLMORE were withdrawn, the vote of the South would be nearly unanimous for BUCHANAN.

Whenever, therefore, it can be done with safety, FILLMORE *will be abandoned in the Southern States* and his votes transferred to BUCHANAN. The effort will be made to postpone this step until it can be accomplished without endangering BUCHANAN in the Free States. Whenever it shall be thought that that time has arrived, the friends of Mr. FILLMORE in the North will be handed over to the tender mercies of the Cincinnati and Ostend Democracy!

Nepotism in England.

The cry of "the right man in the right place," so londly raised and echoed in England some twelve months since, seems to have wholly died out, or else the present Premier of England, in a fit of Machiavellian pleasantness, seems determined to consummate the exhibition of incurable aristocratic nepotizing fatnity. The office of Under Secretary for foreign affairs, a bureau at this crisis the most important, perhaps, of all, and which has been vacated by Lord WODEHOUSE, a young nobleman of strong capacity, just appointed to the Ambassadorship of St. Petersburg, has been conferred on Lord SHELBURNE, the son of Lord LANSDOWNE, another member of the Government. It is now some ten years since this miserable Marionette was withdrawn from a junior Lordship of the Treasury by his father, to avoid the derision which his unfitness occasioned. This Lord SHELBURNE, heir of a great political name and historic house, son of an intriguing father, husband of the daughter of the most intriguing of mothers—the Baroness of FLAHAULT—nurtured in the very hot-bed of all the advantages of training, example and opportunity, all his life, had he brains to seize them, is now forty years of age, nineteen of which he has sat in the House of Commons for the pocket borough of Caline, without ever being once heard there or anywhere else. Surely the very dregs of political capacity must be exhausted in the governing order, when such a man is placed in an office which, since its institution, even in unreformed days, has never been filled by one who, at the worst, had not given proof of ten times the fitness ever attributed to him. Our consins on the other side are surely a patient and enduring race.

Fillmore Whigs.

The Old-Line Whigs of Boston have published a card, with all their names attached, certifying that they intend to vote for Mr. FILLMORE in preference to either of the other candidates, but they have not a word to say in relation to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They are dumb about the "fat and greasy Tennesseean," as parson Brownlow called him, and even his nationality will hardly make him acceptable to them. Considering the noise that the Fillmore Whigs have been making in Boston, we must confess that they do not muster half so strong as we expected they would. Of course their object in coming out with their card, which appeared in the Boston *Courier* yesterday, was to make a display of their strength; and they doubtless did their best. But the influence they will exert will not be owing to their numbers. They may all be solid men, but they make but a very small party for a Presidential campaign.

Wallack's Theatre.

There are no artists on the stage who have greater cause to be pleased and flattered with a New-York audience than Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT. In an astonishingly short space of time, and without any outside pressure, they have built themselves a reputation which may honestly be envied by far older members of the profession. Under Mr. STUART'S management they have had their opportunity, and unquestionably have "come out strong" in improving it. After an unprecedented engegement, Miss ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT sought a few days' repose. They were missed and consequently when they made their reappearance last night there was an exceedingly grateful reception. The house was densely packed with a vast and brilliant audience. Strangers from the country and *habitués* just returned from the watering places, elbowed each other for much-coveted space, but united in frequent outbursts of applause. In addition to the reappearance of two deservedly popular artists, there was another attraction, namely, the production of a new piece from the prolific pen of Mr. BOURCICAULT.

The Drama is entitled "Victor and Hortense," and is one of those romantic stories of the style of the "Lady of Lyons," which is followed with a gaping interest from the rising to the fall of the curtain. *Victor* is a gamekeeper in the employ of the proud Heiress of Lavalette, a lady whose sole engrossing ambition is her admission to the Court of Versailles. Unfortunately, her father had been engaged in trade, and it having been discovered at Court that she intruded there under the name of her mother's family, she is dismissed from her station, degraded, and banished to her country estate. Here while chewing the bitter cud of disappointed ambition, she becomes the object of her own game keeper's mad passion. At this juncture it is discovered that *Victor's* father was a refugee Duke, and the ignorant, rough servant inherits the name so envied by his mistress. Her lawyer discovers *Victor's* love, and *Hortense* consents to a marriage, so that she may return to Versailles in triumphant spite. One condition of the contract is that *Victor* shall not enter within the precincts of Paris or Versailles. After the marriage *Hortense* departs in her carriage for the Court, while her enraged dupe flies from her chateau in despair.

In the second act, after a lapse of four years, we find that the revolution has swept over France, and *Hortense* is a refugee flying from the guillotine. She gains the frontier, but there to escape detection she is obliged to seek the protection of the officer in command of the troops who have arrested her. This officer is *Victor*, who, having entered the republican army, has risen to the grade of Colonel. He receives her coldly, but in endeavoring to procure her escape he compromises his patriotism, and incurs disgrace. At this moment *Hortense* displays her repentance, proclaims the love which has grown in her heart for the victim of her false pride, and begs to share his downfall. The arrival of the news from Paris of ROBESPIERRE'S death, restores *Victor* to his rank, and the loving husband and repentant wife are assisted. There are three other parts in this drama admirably played by Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON—who was never more comic than as the grenadier—Mrs. COOKE and Mr. BENNETT.

The character of *Hortense*, although not strictly within the range of Miss ROBERTSON'S powers, was rendered by her with an elegance and intensity of feeling which held the audience in breathless attention, and left them nothing to desire but a more vigorous *physique* for a *rôle* which really makes demands on a stronger frame than Miss ROBERTSON'S. It is but right to add that an apology was made for this lady's occasional feebleness. She has been unwell, and is only now recovering her wonted strength.

The character of the hero is interpreted by Mr. BOURCICAULT in a calm, masterly manner; without any mannerism, and without the slightest taint of that spasmodic sentimentality which in most cases supplies the place of genuine emotion. It is an impressive and pictorial performance, pleasing to the senses and satisfactory to the judgment.

The drama is written with Mr. BOURCICAULT'S accustomed neatness, and was received with every demonstration of satisfaction. All the artists were called before the curtain, and Mr. BOURCICAULT received a separate summons, accompanied with a somewhat vociferous request for a speech. He made a few remarks to the point, gracefully criticized the defects of the performance, and asked permission to repeat the play in a more perfect manner—which it is unnecessary to add was conceded with perfect enthusiasm.

OPENING OF BUCKLEY'S NEW HALL.

Broadway was blocked up last night by an overwhelming mass of people, who gathered around the doors of BUCKLEY'S new Musical Hall, long before they were opened. The new Hall (if it can be so called) is by far the handsomest building of the kind in New-York. In every respect it resembles a well-proportioned and elegant theatre. It will hold eighteen hundred people, and when filled, as it was last night, presents a gorgeous appearance. The stage is large and unusually deep, and will afford ample verge for the operatic burlesques for which Messrs. BUCKLEY are celebrated. One of these mirth-provoking productions was given last night—"The Trovatore." Owing to the crowded state of the room, however, we were not able to hear it. We shall certainly do so on the earliest opportunity, and in the meantime advise our readers to criticize for themselves.

The Great Freshet on the Hudson.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Our account of the freshet on the Hudson River was but an imperfect one, though the damage than reported amounted to the enormous sum of $200,000. There is no doubt (now that our reporter has had time to collect more particulars) that the lose, altogether, will exceed $1,000,000.

THE FRESHET IN GREENE COUNTY.

The storm caused great destruction at Catskill and vicinity. At Leeds, (3 miles above Catskill,) HARRIS' woolen factory, employing between 130 and 150 hands, with the machinery, has been carried away; the stone grain mill is destroyed, and DINGER'S paper mills are nearly demolished. The loss at Leeds alone is said to be all of $100,000.

At Catskill, E. GILBERT'S grocery store, with the goods, was swept clean from its foundations, and went bodily down the stream. REUSE'S Tannery, opposite GILBERT'S, is demolished. The lumber in GILBERT'S yard was also swept away with the store. VAN STEENBURG'S ice house is torn down, and the three large ones just below are partially destroyed. The row of large ice houses on the dock at the point, owned by a Philadelphia Company, have sustained considerable damage, the west gable ends being burst out by the pressure of the melting ice. Considerable other property has been destroyed all along the line of the creek, and immense damage done to the Corn and Potato crops by the flood.

THE FRESHET IN ULSTER COUNTY.

The Esopus Creek at Kingston overflowed all the low lands. The corn and other crops afield there will be badly damaged. The water rose above the floor of the bridge, and the lower stories of the houses in Lower Higginsville were flooded. In Rondout several streets are badly cut up and many cellars filled with water.

At Wilbur, the Twaafikill Creek was very high, and the flood carried away the dam of the grist-mill and made its way through the building. The dam of the cement mill of BRIGGS and SPEARS stood the pressure, but the body of the water from the pond released above flooded the mill, destroying some 200 barrels of lime, completely wrecking the mill, and in its way thither ripping up and washing the plank road entirely away. A bridge was also carried away below the mill.

The Delaware and Ulster plank road has suffered greatly. Most of the bridges have gone and the dugways have run out. The route, at least as far as Pins Hill, is well nigh impassable a distance of 12 miles.

☞ The Charleston *Courier* notices, in feeling terms, the death of one of its editors, ALEXANDER CARROLL, Esq. Mr. CARROLL was born in England, whence he emigrated in 1849, and has since then been connected with the *Courier*. He was greatly esteemed in Charleston.

Personal.

Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, Ex-U. S. Minister at the Hague, is expected home in the steamer *Persia*, to arrive early next week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nothing done in Congress—Continuance of the Session—Senator Weller's Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

There was nothing done in Congress to-day, except the proceedings consequent on the announcement of Mr. MEACHAM'S death.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, absent without a pair, has strengthened the majority of the Republicans by his return.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, expressed the policy of the Administration in reference to prolonging the session. He is opposed to resorting to any extraordinary means of producing an agreement between the two houses.

The session is likely to last through the week, at least.

Mr. WELLER'S bill, ostensibly for the repeal of the bogus Kansas laws, will not answer its title. It does not specify a single law, and is a mere tissue of generalities. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, will move to amend by inserting the specific laws to be repealed. S.

Return of Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

Mr. CARLILE returned to-night, and with Mr. GREENWOOD neutralizes the strength which the Republicans acquired this morning by the arrival of Messrs. BENTON and ROBBINS.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25

THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. WELLER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abrogate certain laws enacted by the Legislature of Kansas.

It is the same as the 18th section of the Senate Kansas bill abolishing test oaths, providing for freedom of speech and the press, and for the security of the people in person and property, in accordance with the constitution, &c., &c.

DEATH OF MR. MEACHAM

A message was received from the House announcing the death of HON. JAMES MEACHAM, of Vermont.

Mr. FOOT dwelt with much eloquence on the learning and public and private usefulness of the deceased, who was removed hence at the age of 56 years. He traced him from the time that he was a poor orphan boy in a cabinetmaker's shop up to the high position that he occupied at the time of his decease.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was born in the same county with Mr. MEACHAM, and was acquainted with him in early life. He bore feeling testimony to his honesty of purpose and elevated character.

The usual resolutions of respect were then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 25.

Messrs. GREENWOOD, ROBBINS and BENTON have returned.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to offer a resolution, providing that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to arrest and bring before the bar of the House, all such members as are absent in the city, and that the Clerk cause a copy of this resolution to be telegraphed to the capital of each State, and published in two papers there of the largest circulation, paying the expenses of the same out of the contingent fund.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, objected, on the ground that the rules of the House afforded ample remedy to compel the attendance of absentees.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce his resolution.

Motion disagreed to by 87 against 99.

DEATH OF MR. MEACHAM.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. JAMES MEACHAM, passing an eloquent and feeling eulogy on his public and private character, and offering the usual resolutions of respect.

Mr. HOWARD said, for more than a quarter of a century he had had the acquaintance of Mr. MEACHAM. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of his departed friend.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said his heart yielded a ready response to the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him. Though solemn the hour, it was pleasing to know that under the many conflicting influences which control the conduct and opinions of members, there was not one here to withhold the tear of sympathy.

Messrs. DICKSON and GIDDINGS severally bore testimony to the high character of Mr. MEACHAM as a statesman and honest man. The resolutions of respect were then adopted. Adjourned.

Political Matters.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Aug. 25.

About 200 Delegates to the American State Council, to assemble here to-morrow, have arrived.

It is understood that there are several of the George Law holters on the ground, intending to get into the Council, to-morrow, if possible and create a disturbance, and if they fail it is understood they will meet separately.

FILLMORE MEETING IN HARRISBURG—DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Aug. 25.

There was an immense Fillmore meeting here this evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. SELLERS and MOORE, of Philadelphia, and by Mr. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.

The Democratic County Convention have nominated General WM. F. MILLER, for Congress from this district.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Fremont men are holding an imposing meeting at the Court House to-night. General SIMON CAMERON presides, assisted by some fifty Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. BURLINGAME is now speaking. The large Court House is filled, and the avenues leading thereto are perfectly blockaded with people.

The Great Storm at the South.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "NAUTILUS"—SURVIVERS OF THE LAST ISLAND CALAMITY—PIRATES ARRESTED, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 25.

From information obtained from the steward of the steamer *Nautilus*, who has recovered, it is supposed that all those who were upon that vessel must be looked upon as lost. There were 19 cabin and several steerage passengers. Some of the bodies were washed ashore at Temballer and Caribou Islands.

Several of the persons supposed to have been lost on Last Island, have been picked up.

Six of the pirates who robbed the dead bodies there have been arrested, and a large amount of money and jewelry recovered.

A considerable portion of the cargo of the ship *Manila* has been saved.

Kansas Aid Meeting in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

A call has been signed by editors, and the principal firms of our business men to the number of a hundred, for a meeting to aid the Southerners in Kansas.

Yellow Fever at Charleston, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, Aug. 24.

It is reported to-day, by private advices from Charleston, that a large increase of cases of yellow fever has taken place in that City.

Burning of a Pork Warehouse.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Pork Warehouse of Messrs. WILSON, EGGLESTON & Co., in this city, was burned last night. Loss $25,000—fully insured. Several small stores adjoining were also burned, but they were mostly insured.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here, from New-York, this (Saturday) morning.

How—wow—wow.

Haff yous cot mine leetle tog in dis blace? I shall tell heem pefore I see heem. He is von var leetle tog, mit vite all over eferywares, vich vone pig plack shpot unt hees pehint, unt several prown unt red shpot unt hees nose unt hees lec. Yous cot heem here in dis place, a? He hit var mine leetle tog. He run't away—sompody shteal heem—he never coes noveres mitout mine vife and mine—coms fagapont leetle pad poy shteal mine leetle tog away, unt me vants him pack—so I comes here to dees place—you cot heem, a?

This was addressed to Mr. SAMPSON, one of the gentlemen in attendance at the dog-pound yesterday, by a German gentleman, who had, as he had already said, lost his dog.

Mr. SAMPSON invited him into the yard to see whether or not his dog was there. He had scarcely passed the gate when he roared out—"Tat heem ish—tere heem ish—dat ish ter leetle tog mit ter vite all over heem, unt ter plack unt red unt hees legs unt nose—tats ter leetle togy—tats mine leetle tog—you see him shump up, and ten he shumps town again mit hees legs unt hees tail viggle viggle all ter time—he know me—he vant to co home—you gave heem, a."

All this time the little dog, having recognized his master, was jumping about and wagging all the tail he had, in the exuberance of his joy.

To the request that he should be given up, Mr. SAMPSON replied, that his instructions were to charge two dollers on the delivery of a dog to his owner.

Zwei tollar—cot tam—vat for you shargo me zwei tollar for mine little togy—shust lock how he vag heems tail mit shoy. Zwei tollar—how, shentleman, (appealing to Messrs. BROWN and CORNER,) I geef you half a tollar, un vat ish noff for shush little tog.

Mr. SAMPSON—You must conform to the rules; we have very little discretion in the matter. If you want your dog you must pay the legal fee.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN—I tell you'e vat I will de, and I won't do nottings more,—I will geef you'e half-a tollar. You taks him, a?

Mr. SAMPSON—No.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN—Ten I coes to ter Cort, by tam; I shall haff mine little tog py ter Cort, you see, a?

And away he went, to get his little dog through the Court, for half-a-dollar.

Those in attendance tell us that such scenes are of daily occurrence, and many there are still more ludicrous.

Still stray dogs are brought in quietly, and as they are quietly and very properly disposed of, we have thus far, this season, had no cases of hydrophobia to report.

Since the opening of the dog-pound—about two months ago—to yesterday, something more than 3,800 mongrel curs have been conveyed to Barren Island; about 400 decent dogs have been redeemed, and the City has gained by the operation.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held, on Monday evening, in the smaller chapel of the New-York University, Mr. SAMUEL W. STEARNS, President, in the chair. After the usual introductory exercises, an essay was read by Mr. CHARLES BRAINERD, the subject being by the rules always previously assigned to the speaker for the evening by the Committee on Essays and Reviews. Fifteen minutes are allowed for this effort. Mr. BRAINERD descanted on "*our influence and its teachings*," so as to compress valuable, if not original, thoughts within the salutary limit. His point was, the necessity of consistency of conduct and manners with a Christian profession, and the evils produced by the laxity and carelessness that bring disgrace on the Christian name. After appropriate discussion, THOS. S. PROUT, Esq., of the Boston Association, offered some remarks, which he characterized "as of a general and desultory character," having reference to the sister institution in Boston, and to similar institutions generally. He observed that the "Young Men's Christian Association" had proved itself a good thing for Boston, and also a good thing for New-York, notwithstanding the efforts of some "*religious*" newspapers in New-York to show the contrary. Mr. PROUT'S remarks were eminently practical and valuable.

Twenty-first Ward [illegible]

The regular weekly meeting of [illegible] of the Twenty-first Ward, took place last night at Fremont Hall, No. 391 Fourth-avenue. It was a fine gathering. The Fremonters of this Ward are stirring in earnest. Last night the meeting was larger and the enthusiasm greater than on previous occasions. W. H. WOODMAN, Esq., was in the Chair, Mr. E. H. FLETCHER was Secretary. The great speech of the evening was made by Mr. FULLER, of the Ward, which was loudly and deservedly applauded. Other speakers followed. The Twenty-first [illegible] will do its duty in November.

A Card.

Mrs. G. P. JUDD and children expect to sail from New-York on the 5th of September, for the Sandwich Islands, *viâ* San Francisco. Mrs. JUDD would take this method of returning her thanks to the Directors of the various Railroad Companies and Steamboat Agents, for the facilities so kindly afforded her in visiting her friends in various parts of the country, after an absence of twenty-eight years. May the blessing "that maketh rich, and addeth no sorrow with it," ever rest upon them!

August 26, 1856.

Explanatory Note.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In consequence of inquiries constantly made of me, by letter and otherwise, I desire to state that the J. G. NELSON, who wrote and signed the letter in the TIMES of July 21, concerning Col. FREMONT'S religion, was not Your ob't servant,

J. G. NELSON,

No. 16 West Nineteenth-street, New-York.

☞ EDWARD A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated LA BELLE Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—$12 having been lost in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water-sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and perpetual, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $65 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 3½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

CONGRESS OF FASHION—OPENING OF THE Season—The Trade and the Ladies are notified to meet at WILDE'S extensive Millinery Warehouse, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., to inspect the great superb Fall Pattern Bonnets, fresh from Paris, ever offered to the fashionable world in this City. See advertisement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critics, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $130.

BLACK AS A RAVEN'S WING GRAY HAIR IS turned.

And improved by the process, instead of being burned. This desideratum is accomplished in five minutes with CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, prepared, sold and applied, No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...TAR in his celebrated BALSM OF WILD ..., has a peculiar power over all diseases of the ... Many physicians have used it in their practice ... and generally with marked sucess.

☞ **Purify the Blood—Look Out for Poison—Schiedam Schnapps.**—The public are cautioned against believing or giving credit to the counterfeit spirits which have of late appeared in the newspapers, alleging that there was only a certain kind of Schnapps that was genuine. Such is an unmitigated lie, and a libel on the real article. The only legitimate and real Schnapps, is that prepared by the world-renowned Dect. Vanderveer, at his laboratory, Schiedam, in Holland, and is put up by the undersigned in quart and pint bottles. These Schnapps will allay nervous excitement, and will cure all diseases of the urinary organs, kidneys, gravel, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, diarrhœa, dysentery, lumbago, sluggishness, debility, diseases arising from impurity of the blood, and is particularly adapted to the use of females. No tonic in the world to equal it.
MARTIN & MILLS, Proprietors,
No. 14 Broadway.
Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHAS. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John-st.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No. 8, No. 66 Grand-st, between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **New Institution for Young Ladies.**—The Rockland County Seminary, at Nyack, will be opened with appropriate public services on Thursday, 25th inst. Prof. B. CROSBY, of the New-York University, delivers the opening address. Several other distinguished gentlemen have engaged to be present and participate in the services.
N. B.—The steamer *Metropolitan* will leave New-York on the above day at 8½ o'clock, A. M Jay-st., and return in the afternoon.

☞ **Only $4 a Pair for fine French Calf Boots**—With patent spring shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st—Double soled water-proof boots, $4 50; best French Patent Leather Boots, $5 to $7. Every style of Gents' shoes and gaiters, best quality, equally low. A perfect fit guaranteed. A good assortment constantly on hand. A saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dr. S.'s Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley,** ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, daily, at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., upon diseases generally, but particularly of the lungs, liver and kidneys, with their attending symptoms, as dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness, &c., free of charge. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call.

☞ **The most Healthful Food for Summer and Fall is Hecker's Farina.**—Agreeable as a nutritious, it is a most valuable preventive and corrective in infant and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

☞ **Notice.**—Dr. LEVETT, dentist, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he may now be consulted daily between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. No 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 27, at H. E. Riell's, Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., at 6 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, to go on the excursion to Tarrytown. Tickets free to the Veterans and families. The object is for the benefit of the aged, infirm and blind members of the Corps. The steamer WISSING ON will leave 16th-st., East River, at 7½ o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., at 7 A. M.; Catherine-st., 7¾ A. M. and Pier No. 3, North River, 7¾; Spring-st., 8¼, taking the barge to BALTIMORE and passengers in tow, and will leave 42d-st., North River, at 8¾ o'clock. Dodworth's Cotillion Band is engaged for the occasion. The Second Company Washington Continental Guard, Capt. E. B. Conlin, have kindly offered to go with and assist the Corps in so laudable an object. N. B.—The Corps will meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their quarters, No. 63 Lispenard-st., at 7½ o'clock, to hand in the cash for tickets disposed of. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, adjutant.
N. B.—The Corps have received a polite invitation from Gen. M J Lockwood, to visit Sing Sing, and will be received by the military under his command, and a squad from the Company of Continentals, under command of Capt. Farrash, will also accompany the Veterans on their excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE SIXTH WARD BROOKLYN FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will meet at Constitution Hall, corner of Butler and Court-sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Speeches by HARDEN, Esq., of Brooklyn, and W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., of New-York. Songs by the Glee Club. Ladies particularly invited. Seats for one thousand.
GEORGE CURTIS, President.
[illegible], Secretaries.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD—YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock, at Chelsea Hall, Southeast corner of 18th-st. and 8th av. The members of the American Association, and all others opposed to the extension of Slave territory, and in favor of Free Kansas, are invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by [illegible] and several eminent speakers.
C. G. BUTLER, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD FREMONT [illegible] meeting of the Brooklyn Mozart Hall, THIS EVENING. Addresses by FRANCIS H. Upton, Esq., and Col. E. I. SNOW. Songs by the Glee Club.
BENJ. V. ABBOTT, President.
GEO. H. DAY, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWES,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.
BRANCH OF R. C. & C. ANTHONY & Co.,
Keepers constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. A few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new.
A. L. OSBORN,
Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

CUT THIS OUT.—Casters, Britannia Ware Spoons, &c., silver-plated and finished in a superior manner, at the silver-plating and gilding office No. 5 Catherine-st., room No. 9, up stairs. N. B.—Old ware replated equal to new; also, plain and ornamental signs made to order.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL LOTS—Of left-off clothing to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid, without haggling or seeking to impose. Call or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, a Hoe Card Press, in perfect order, by M BARAGWANATH, Machinist, 121 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 279 to No. 227 Washington-st.

WANTED.

CUTLERY DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, keeping the shipping of goods and traveling; wishes to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and first class Catholic Cooks, of different nations, suitable for gentlemen's families. Especially several very experienced cooks, chambermaids, waiters and nurses. (References procured from former employers.) at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Have the highest references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced Scotch Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, (chambermaid and waiter,) or will assist as fine laundress; thoroughly understands her duty. Also, a very competent young woman as cook or general servant. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Have the highest references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and experienced young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is thoroughly acquainted with her business; understands all kinds of family sewing; perfectly competent to take care of small children; willing and obliging—kind and respectful. Highest references. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, 345 8th av., near 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; lost her own baby; is neat, intelligent, and perfectly trustworthy, willing to make herself generally useful. Highest reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a young Protestant man, as coachman. Has no objection to go in the country. Also, a nice and neat Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family in the City. Both have good reference from last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, to do general housework. She perfectly understands all sorts of housework. She is not afraid to work. She can be seen for two days at the Umbrella Store No. 113 23d-st., one door from 3d av. Best of City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three competent young women; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two American girls, one of 16, one of 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED—In a young ladies' Seminary at Paquenine, La., to take charge of the departments of music and drawing and the higher branches of an English education. Salary $500 per annum. None but competent persons need apply. Such can have a personal interview with Rev. B. T. PHILLIPS, at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS' bookstore, Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, (Aug. 25 and 27,) between 10 and 2 o'clock, for further information.

TEACHER.—An American lady, experienced in teaching, desires to form an engagement either in a school or private family. She is perfectly competent to teach all the English branches, with the rudiments of French and Music. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address Miss R., *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady to teach in the Primary Department of a Select School in this City. Only compensation will be instruction in the higher branches by the Principal. Apply at No. 225 10th-st.

TEACHER.—An able Mathematical, Classical and French Teacher, desires an engagement in a school or college, or as Tutor to a family. Would go south or west. Highest testimonials. Address B. A., this office.

RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Brother Jonathan's Patented Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. PRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented Furniture Polish in the world. Call at the principal Depot, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. PRABYN & CO.

A YOUNG MAN—Of first rate family, is in want of a situation in a large Jewelry establishment, the advertiser wishes to go South, has no objection to go to New Orleans; been 4 years in last situation; can keep books if required. Address L. & L. JACOBS, Jewelers, No. 467 Broadway.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ORGANIST—Of very favorable reputation (Professor) and a good soprano and alto singer, good voice and well musically educated, will accept engagements as a Protestant Church, apply at WM. HALL & SON'S Music store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

CLERK WANTED.—A quiet, steady young man, or boy, who writes well, and is willing to perform thoroughly what he undertakes to do, and will be satisfied with a small weekly salary, can address PLODDER, *Times* Office. Down-town clerks will not suit.

BOY WANTED.—A good, strong boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, at No 7 Wall-st., 5th story, room No. 20. None need apply but those who can prove themselves honest.

AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A Scotch, English or American preferred. Apply this day at *Scientific American* office, No. 126 Fulton-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A lady as assistant teacher in an academy near the City. She must be well qualified to instruct in academic branches, and have some experience in teaching. The Principal may be seen at No. 163 Green-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., to-day, (Tuesday.)

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 2 salesmen, 3 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 hukemen, 2 firemen, 2 baggagemen, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, 7 boys for trades and stores. Charges moderate.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics, who understand cooking, washing and ironing; also general housework ers at FONDA'S Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. An English cook on hand.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—Are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., for the best permanent situations that can be procured.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady having a large bedroom and closet, well furnished, with gas and baths, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, wishes to have a gentleman, or two single gentlemen to board. Address A. GORDON, with real name, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, or at Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING—Two or three young gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can obtain board with pleasant rooms on the second floor, in a private family, by applying at No. 59 Vandam-st. The house has baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,082 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or near Clinton-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Address P. C. TEFFT, though the Brooklyn Post-Office. Private family preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD can be had 13 miles from the City on very reasonable terms near the sea water. Easy access. The proprietor can be seen No. 210 Broadway, from 2 to 3 o'clock this day.

ROOM WANTED.—Any respectable party, having a single room neatly furnished, which they would like to let, with partial board, to a gentleman, at $6 per week, can hear of a desirable party, by addressing HENRY, Box No. 1,933 Post-Office, provided location is not above Bond-st. Comfort and not show required. The best of reference exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentleman and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $119 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 274 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.
J. W. C. LIVERMORE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie, D. R. Keeler, Benj. W. Rapp,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.
She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.
Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 Wall-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 28 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 138 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No 539 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 Second Place, Brooklyn. Mr. DON BERNARD, late French Professor at the University College of New-York. The term of the Institute will recommence as usual on the 8th of Sept. References and circulars on the premises. By a method adopted in Paris and followed by Mr and Madame DON BERNARD, the young ladies are soon able to pursue in the French language their studies.
Omnibus attached.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 122 West 42d-st. H. DRISLER.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—The higher Mathematics, Languages, &c., taught day and evening by Mr. PAINE and assistants, No 63 Bowery, New-York, No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes in private rooms; $3 for 12 lessons, all round. "As a teacher of penmanship and book-keeping Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."
Brooklyn Morning Journal.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars can be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BOTSFORD, Hudson, N. Y.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 115 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Mid ile and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No 181 Mulberry-st., corner of Clinton place, directed by the late Professors of McPeughet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH. Classical, commercial and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. French is the language of the School. A gymnasium is attached. Reopens 1st September.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Hudson and Washington terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars, with references, can be had at Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., and at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROSS—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 157 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

FOR SALE—A Boarding-School for boys within twenty miles of New-York, enjoying a good patronage, and for situation unsurpassed. For terms, apply at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York; or by letter, addressed to
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

COTTAGE-PLACE ACADEMY, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—At Port Richmond, L. I., commences on MONDAY, the 1st of September. The terms are moderate. For particulars, apply to THEO. A. THOMPSON, Principal, near the park in Port Richmond.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Female Department, No. 198 East Broadway.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

JERSEY CITY.—The Misses ROUSSELLE'S Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 45 Grand-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. References and circulars can be had at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 65 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 33 West 32d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School. No. 47 West 18th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archeology*.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 23. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $150 per year. If desired, pupils from the City will be accompanied by a teacher on Monday, Sept. 1. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 98 Union square, will remove her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Says the National Era (Washington, D. C.):
"We refer to Mr. Bigelow's work, not to disparage the labors of others on the same subject, but because it is prepared with excellent judgment by an intimate friend of Fremont, and is the only biography which contains an adequate account, not only of the public services, but of the private history of our candidate. It is, therefore, a volume which no Republican should fail to possess. It will not only prove an efficient weapon in the present campaign but a spirited narrative worthy of permanent preservation—of one of the brilliant chapters in our country's history. LET OUR FRIENDS, THEREFORE, ARM THEMSELVES WITH BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT."
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers New-York
Agents and booksellers will please to continue their orders, which will be promptly filled as heretofore. D & J.

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This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr GARROW, No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO PERSONS OUT OF TOWN—READ!
THE LIFE AND ADMINISTRATION

AUCTION SALES.

Thomas Bentley, Jr., Successor to Bentley & Savage, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.—BY THOMAS BENTLEY, JR. & CO.—Will be sold at public vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1856, at 12 o'clock, $420,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1866, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder any time within five years from their date, with interest at eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as required, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in some manner as if default was made in the payment of the principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 26, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., near Fulton, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, about $20,000 worth of superior cabinet-made furniture, comprising a general assortment of first-class cabinet-made furniture, embracing every article in the line, being a collection from several of the best manufacturers in the City, upon which advances have been made during the dull season. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and parties residing out of the City, as there will be sold rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, suitable for parlors, library, chamber and dining rooms and halls. Also, a large lot of French plate pier glasses and mantel mirrors; oil-paintings, engravings, silver-plated ware, glass and china ware, cutlery, fancy articles, hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, &c., and a quantity of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, opposite the Astor House, peremptory sale of the entire stock of cabinet furniture, oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, rosewood piano-fortes, table linens, counterpanes, silver-plated ware, &c., on hand and to be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances, viz: ten solid rose wood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair cloth, in suites to match; 13 cottage enameled chamber suites, to be sold separately; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and other chamber furniture, in great variety; wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, sideboards, music stands, solid oak dining-room furniture, extension dining tables, chairs and lounges beds, covered in green reps and fancy cane, cane seat cottage chairs, lounges, sofa bedsteads, pure hair mattresses in ticking, Turkish and plain rocking parlor chairs in great variety, with a large assortment of plain furniture, second hand carpets, looking glasses, &c.; also, 101 oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames; 30 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, French China vases, tea ware, coffee urns, motto cups, cut glass ware, black tea, soap, &c., worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depot at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, stables, carriage, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES—New; shifting top light wagon, cost $275, made by a Broadway maker; piano stools, &c., at auction at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Aug. 26. Pianofortes are all fully warranted, viz: one carved Pianoforte, made by Lighte & Newton, of New York, and cost $650, been in use one year; one made by Wm. Lindeman & Son, fully warranted; Nunns, Nichols, Fisher, and other celebrated makers. Also, about 30 piano-stools, covers, &c., the whole for positive sale, to pay advances. Also, several fine gold watches, rings, pins, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

WILL SELL,—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c.; cluster and single-stone diamond pins, ear rings, finger-rings, studs, &c.; gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers; also, a fine of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, finger-rings, ear-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, guard, vest and fob chains, &c., &c. Every article warranted as represented on the catalogue.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 A. M., in lots from the shelves to suit the trade, a large assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware, French decorated China, glass ware, rich plated tea sets, spoons and forks tea trays, knives and forks, &c. Also, the stock of a retailer, with which the sale will commence. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

SHIRT COLLARS, WORK-BOXES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, sardines, figs, prunes, rice, beans, currants, teas, saws, planes, axes, hatchets, hammers, knives, carvers, shirt collars, work boxes, writing desks, brandy, segars, wine, champagne, tobacco, 30 dozen cologne water, &c.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at La Pierre House, No. 679 Broadway. Mortgagee's sale of the entire furniture, carpets, mirrors, fixtures, &c., of the above house. The whole to be sold by virtue of executions and chattel mortgages. By order of JAMES B. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff and Attorney for mortgagee.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates of kinds W. G. blue and common ware, 160 packages glass ware, China tea set, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock precisely, for account of the underwriters, a large stock of stationery, slightly damaged by fire.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and caboozes, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1856.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEZE, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

aug26-law2yTu D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—3d-av., Mariners of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

COAL.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Pennel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. York, No 177 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Seventeen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 6th-av

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

Five valuable building lots, of from 40 to 80 acres each, located on the east side of the river, two miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed for beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with springs and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 3 Pine-st.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 91 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome red house, with all the modern improvements but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250 yards from depot, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. L. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Alleo, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coblenzen, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 113 acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., four miles from Nyack, and 12½ from Railroad depot. Is well watered with springs and never-failing streams. Has on it a house, tenant house, barn, and other out buildings; a large apple orchard, peach orchard and a variety of other fruit. Price $3,500, half cash. Fare to Nyack, by the Alsawora or A. P. Smith, 12½ cents. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or by letter to WILLIAM G. DUNN, Nyack Turnpike, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—About 10 acres, 20 miles from this City, in New Jersey; improvements are, house, barn, good apple orchard, garden, extensive beds of strawberries, &c.; is all under fine pickets, or fence; situation is high; prospect extensive; it is on a good road, and has a beautiful stream of pure water passing through the grove in the rear; terms easy; price $2,150. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.—22x36 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from the depot. Price, $1,000. For further particulars, address G. P. REEVES, Goshen, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for this district will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 4th of September, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY A. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in 3d Greenwich. Terms made known at the time of sale.

ALVAN MEAD, Administrator of said estate.
GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN.—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 70 acres, 15 of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 8 rooms on first floor; halls 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A VILLAGE RESIDENCE—Will be sold at auction, in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., at Carson and Conover's Hotel in that place, THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 28. A story and a half cottage, with a large corner lot, and sale peremptory to close an account. Distant 300 yards from the railroad station. Also, 3 acres of desirable land adjoining the town. At private sale a two-story cottage, with 2½ acres of land.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $450. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—A neat cottage and garden, three minutes from the Depot; 20 miles from New-York. Healthy location, good society, &c. Price $900. Apply to N. DUNHAM, at Depot, or O. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14 New-York.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a good mill, four dwelling houses, and 600 acres heavily-timbered land, with an extensive water power, 88 miles from New-York City. Inquire of J. M. MILLER, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

$7,500—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway; house 20x50, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—In a desirable street near City Hall, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 30, and two-story extension 14 by 18, finished in modern style, with extra conveniences. Price, $7,000. One-half on mortgage. Principals only will address Box No. 2,512, New-York Post-Office.

LEASE FOR SALE OR HOUSE TO LET—House recently new, four-story brick, with stores; fires and water to fourth floor. Suitable for business or boarders. Lease 5½ years, or rent $550 a year. Apply on the premises No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid light wagon, nearly new and has been but little used. In perfect order; was made for $140. Will be sold for $75. Can be seen at LOCKWOOD'S carriage factory, corner of 127th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—In Brooklyn, north side of State-st., first below Hicks-st., two new, handsome three story and English basement houses, built of Philadelphia brick, with French mullioned windows; are fifteen feet fronts; rooms the width of the houses, eight in each; have gas, water, marble mantels, iron fence in front, paved cellars, and every convenience for a moderate sized family. Will be ready 1st of September. Rent $325. Can be seen at any time. Apply on the corner, No 254 Hicks-st.

HOUSE TO LET—To the 1st of May next, or to a desirable tenant for a longer period, a three story dwelling house with modern improvements, (and some furniture if wanted,) most delightfully situated in Clinton-place, near Broadway. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 559 Post-Office.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET,—A very desirable three-story brick house in state, between Hicks and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on storage, if preferred. Within only five minutes from either Wall-st. or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A pleasantly-situated and commodious House, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of an hour from the City, by rail, and only 5 minutes' walk from the depot. Possession given immediately. Address C. V., Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A choice lot of offices are now ready to rent at No 34 Pine-st., over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. Also, a fine large basement in the same building. Croton water, with washstands, throughout the building. Any person wishing the same can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., or at any other hour through the day at No. 330 West-st.

J. E. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 14th-st., near 2d-av., a four-story brown-stone front house, in complete order, and well furnished throughout. Apply at 166 East 14th-st., or at No. 25 Beekman-st., up stairs.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 86th-st. and 4th-av.; one is a corner and has a fine saloon under, to let together or separate. Apply to SILLICK & BUCK, 86th-st., near 4th av.

THE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of store No 64 Cortlandt-st. Apply to BRIDGES & BROTHERS, on the premises.

STEADY POWER.—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Dépôt Building corner of Elm and Franklin-sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Chicago. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Chi-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE—A country place of about five acres of land, with good house, suitable for Winter as well as Summer residence, stable, carriage house, &c.; with shade trees. If on a Railroad not further than ten or fifteen miles; if not, must be within ten miles of the City and easy of access at all times. Address H., Box No 2,588.

LAND WANTED—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Huntington, not over half a mile from a village free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. RAVENSWOOD, Long Island.

WANTED—From 1st October, by a small family, without children, a handsomely furnished house, between 4th and 23d sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to MOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
ALSO,
Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of London; and for INDIA, CHINA, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
	Singapore.	

Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE.....Hunter River
BRISBANE AND IPSWICH.....Moreton Bay.
VICTORIA BRANCHES:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE,	BALARAT.	Mount Alexandsr.

SANDHURST AGENCY.....Bendigo.
OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement.....$3,285,764 33

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies.....	$214,263 33	
For interest.....	101,901 89	
For annuities.....	2,850 00	
Due agents and others.....	145 82—	319,161 04
		$3,604,925 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death.....	$89,060 00	
Paid additions to same.....	4,317 40	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising.....	26,752 94	
Paid surrendered policies.....	9,444 20	
Paid reduction of premium.....	709 17	
Paid annuities.....	791 79	
Paid on personal account.....	290 74—	101,497 24
Assets Aug. 1, 1856.....		$3,503,028 12

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$54,395 98
Bonds and mortgages.....	3,378,696 52
Fire insurance.....	457 74
Bills receivable.....	2,720 69
Deposited for taxes.....	4,276 39
Due from agents.....	62,530 81
	$3,503,028 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $26,755.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856.....	$25,850,590 00	
Issued since.....	1,734,680 00	
	$27,585,190 00	
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	725,955 00	
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856.....	$26,859,235 00	
Number of policies running May 1, 1856.....	9,135	
Issued since.....	641	
	9,777	
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	270	
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856.....	9,507	

Of which 8,633 are for life
746 are for 7 years.
30 are for 1 year.
198 are for irregular periods.
9,507

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk...	$1,006,675 00	
Increase for the quarter in policies.....	371	
Increase in life policies.....	403	
Increase in irregular period.....	27—430	
Decrease in 7 year policies.....	56	
Decrease in 1 year policies.....	2—59	371

Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase..... $2,718 90

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months...1,220

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ANDATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BOSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC AUBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Boode will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, } Commissioners California
SAMUEL B SMITH, } War Debt.
A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$30,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 16, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers, similar in every respect: Nos. 31, 33, 47, 53, 56, 63, 65, 74, 98, 112, 113, 116, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the delay of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes, by order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 32 Chambers-st.,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 8th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.38 30-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$150,000.—MONEY TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, cigars, pianos, &c., &c. Great Bargains in watches, ladies' reticules and oil-paintings. No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Apply to FRANK BYERSON, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No. 33 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances:

E. K. Swift, Brother & Jo ston; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 13, 1856; on London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, in favor of Mr. Moulin Dutton.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.
19,930	498 10 7	19,933	497 9 6
19,931	498 10 7	19,934	349 1 9
19,932	497 9 6	19,935	349 1 9

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WESTERN COUNTY BONDS AND STOCKS WANTED—In exchange for lands and part cash, and also, very desirable and productive real estate in Brooklyn. Address Post-Office Box No. 1,504.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. LEDRIDGE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK, ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $5 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, June 11.....1856
Saturday, June 7.....1856	Wednesday, June 25.....1856
Saturday, June 21.....1856	Wednesday, July 9.....1856
Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23.....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.....1856	

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

**FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief C

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Bank Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,926,541 77
Average amount of Specie..... 724,864 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 394,404 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,426,085 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $607,632 00
Average amount of Specie..... 70,921 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,234 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 391,480 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,096,592 74
Average amount of Specie..... 1,966,973 35
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 42,376 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,639,229 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $10,518,615 45
Average amount of Specie..... 1,085,750 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,761,305 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above state ment is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,107,063 39
Average amount of Specie..... 118,329 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,070 23
Average amount of Deposits..... 994,445 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,538,701 57
Average amount of Specie..... 372,033 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 257,017 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,531,160 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,558,460 82
Average amount of Specie..... 85,513 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,595 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,229,042 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,324,157 33
Average amount of Specie..... 502,904 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,911 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,890,935 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,941,143 57
Average amount of Specie..... 629,643 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 564,460 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,405,567 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,046,246 50
Average amount of Specie..... 8,574 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 170,328 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 813,119 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,469,029 84
Average amount of Specie..... 119,331 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 232,544 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,366,481 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$287,908 04
Average amount of Specie..... 13,186 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,576 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 177,060 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,609,687 77
Average amount of Specie..... 58,613 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,765 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,424,627 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
GEORGE U. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $628,918 45
Average amount of Specie..... 45,703 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,370 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 348,210 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
D. HANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,606,308 66
Average amount of Specie..... 251,042 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 247,447 35
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,208,933 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
J. B. NORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $721,597 00
Average amount of Specie..... 34,339 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 201,989 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 553,571 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1856.
A. M. EADLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,903,471 33
Average amount of Specie..... 139,981 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 29,495 58
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,327,348 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
W. G. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,012,502 28
Average amount of Specie..... 351,799 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 76,824 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,363,370 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,606,384 03
Average amount of Specie..... 192,422 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,363 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,687,099 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $489,895 00
Average amount of Specie..... 34,999 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,998 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 393,196 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,787,761 14
Average amount of Specie..... 159,835 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 14,728 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,287,728 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $642,411 61
Average amount of Specie..... 41,139 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 42,238 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 539,754 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
W. WHELPLEIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $683,672 24
Average amount of Specie..... 63,470 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,756 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 570,774 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,423,140 54
Average amount of Specie..... 43,692 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,560 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 993,196 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
W. O. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,733,353 16
Average amount of Specie..... 108,618 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 19,564 53
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,137,935 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $437,454 00
Average amount of Specie..... 29,218 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,758 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 249,010 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $736,193 46
Average amount of Specie..... 62,814 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,594 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 547,980 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,497,552 24
Average amount of Specie..... 196,791 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,291 06
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,143,341 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $350,566 91
Average amount of Specie..... 10,499 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,125 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 131,631 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $423,127 90
Average amount of Specie..... 29,575 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,299 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 125,357 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $183,014 52
Average amount of Specie..... 10,751 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 148,009 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 113,054 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,651,761 47
Average amount of Specie..... 71,112 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 171,790 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 844,676 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,757,761 33
Average amount of Specie..... 95,3 5 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 171,485 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,355,030 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,6 9,691 14
Average amount of Specie..... 35,590 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,529 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 377,278 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $281,349 75
Average amount of Specie..... 65 684 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,81 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 101,497 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25 h day of August, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,0 5,623 54
Average amount of Specie..... 109,762 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 1 9,557 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,280,053 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CH. RLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $797,966 47
Average amount of Specie..... 24 43 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 141,841 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 544,519 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,380,671 24
Average amount of Specie..... 262,643 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,858 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,077,083 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
WM CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $674,777 00
Average amount of Specie..... 41,707 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,400 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 415,533 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABSOM PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,017,560 03
Average amount of Specie..... 90,341 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,828 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 928,339 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,577,594 71
Average amount of Specie..... 111,291 06
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,13 ,3 1 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,218,989 01
Average amount of Specie..... 785,391 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 393,913 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,220,098 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,3 3,3 6 41
Average amount of Specie..... 79,411 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 218,563 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 823,517 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 23, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $743,732 93
Average amount of Specie..... 61,334 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 132,345 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 547,980 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN M. DYKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,647,115 50
Average amount of Specie..... 1,443,102 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 237,490 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,840,702 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,454,721 53
Average amount of Specie..... 231,591 21
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 112,715 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,779,068 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,117,440 38
Average amount of Specie..... 752,698 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 219,992 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,902,363 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,391,992 00
Average amount of Specie..... 68,775 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,336 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 839,174 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,683,931 69
Average amount of Specie..... 166,873 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 212,789 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,009,691 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $350,566 91
Average amount of Specie..... 10,499 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,125 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 131,631 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $423,127 90
Average amount of Specie..... 29,575 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,299 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 125,357 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $183,014 52
Average amount of Specie..... 10,751 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 148,009 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 113,054 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,651,761 47
Average amount of Specie..... 71,112 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 171,790 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 844,676 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,757,761 33
Average amount of Specie..... 95,3 5 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 171,485 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,355,030 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of August, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,6 9,691 14
Average amount of Specie..... 35,590 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,529 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 377,278 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowled

...I have no apology ...

...and in the Parlors.

...that a large portion of the Co... ...spend the Sabbath at Saratoga, ...a heavy shower just as the time ... ...the morning train up, very few went to that ... ...The experience as somewhat more instruc... ...tive. The hotels were still crowded ... ...to the utmost of any more lodgers, though none were to be had; but the rumors could offer extraordi... ...nary inducements at the depôt. Those who took ... ...half a dozen rooms enough in a sitting-room for a seat, ...but they had to wear their bonnets until bed-time, ...and not being an empty wardrobe, closet, drawer, ...or table in the house. Lodgings were admirable a ... ...mile away from their hotel. Everybody was in ex... ...cellent humor, and the bills were high.

Recently evening the parlors of the Albany hotels were in full occupation. Perhaps the least moral ... ...dicle was that which, in a Congress Hall parlor, sur... ...rounded Dr. HAHN. The old gentleman sat be... ...hind a small table, with the spiritescope before him. ... ...He answered without impatience the queries of the ... ...curious, the frivolous suggestions of the pert, and ... ...the puzzles of the little children, who were his most ... ...persistent questioners. Once in a while, with a re... ...tort, he would fetch up a presumptuous snob with a ... ...round turn, and, if a lady too long continued her ... ...provoking sallies, he would not spare her from a ... ...sharp answer that she will be likely to remember. ... ...He was explaining how spirits made the differences ... ...in taste or odor, or so forth, of plants, flowers, food ... ...which the most delicate chemical tests pronounce ... ...identical in structure and composition—the same ... ...kind of spirits, as we understood him, who at that ... ...moment saw through all the bodies in the room as if ... ...they were perfectly luminous. "O Doctor, Doctor," ... ...cried a little girl; "do ask the General, won't you? ... ...by your machine, whether there are any needtime in ... ...the room—I want to see one so."

"My good General," said the Doctor, solemnly, to ... ...his familiar, "can you tell me if there is any me... ...dium in this company?"

The index on the dial pointed to *No.*

"How came you, then, to know?" asked a small ... ...boy of seven, whereat there was a great laugh. But ... ...the Doctor went on solemnly, though winking hard ... ...under the laugh, to explain that the General exclu... ...ded him from "the Company." One sugge ted, on ... ...trying it, that the machine might only be measuring ... ...the actual physical force exerted involuntarily by ... ...the muscles of his arms rather than the power of ... ...spirits. The Doctor replied that he could not be ... ...responsible for the hypocrisy of others who tried ... ...its use, but he had no involuntary muscular move... ...ments. They tried to get him to ask of his oracle ... ...how the weather would be on Sunday. He declined, ...saying that the spirits took no interest in our me... ...teorology, but confessed that when he got into the ... ...spirit land he should. Especially, added a quiz, if ... ...EMERSON is there, with his theory, to provoke you to ... ...remember the subject. They questioned him about ... ...the spheres to which men went. The General as... ...sured him that EMERSON would go to the third sphere, ...leaving all his cares at the door; that WASHINGTON ... ...entered at the fourth; that Dr. HARE himself would ... ...go to the fourth; that "the charming little girl—... ...the questioner," would go straight to the seventh. ... ...When the lassie told the doctor that she should be ... ...sure to drive down and see him, the venerable spir... ...itualist clasped "his dear charmer" in his arms, and ... ...left on her lips a whacking kiss. A small girl asked ... ...very earnestly why it was necessary to have wheels ... ...on the machine and to have it move—why could not ... ...the General" tell by the dial alone? The answer ... ...took so long that the asker got quite sleepy before it ... ...was ended. As the fine old Savan, thus shattered and ... ...wrecked, retired from the room, the children were ... ...the only ones that oldn't feel it was too melancholy ... ...a spectacle to smile at.

The Savans on the Sabbath.

Several of the distinguished naturalists in town are clergymen, and some of them were invited to occupy pnipits here on the Sabbath. At Dr. STRAGUE'S Church, in the morning, I had the pleasure of listening to a discourse from Prof. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, which was so admirable a *resumé* of this subject, and so pertinent to the occasion, that I know you will forgive me for attempting to represent its outline. The church was crowded, and so many members of the Convention were among the audience that it seemed almost as if the Geological Section had adjourned over bodily to the sanctuary.

THE RELIGIOUS BEARINGS OF MAN'S ORIGIN.

The text was from Genesis ii., 7—"*And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.*" The subject was—*The Religious bearings of Man's Creation.* Of this creation there were two accounts—one the Revealed, the other the record of Science. Scripture affirms that man was the last work of creation. He was made after all the other animals. And Science, said the preacher, no less distinctly places man among the most recent of created things. We find the surface of the earth composed to the depth of some eight or ten miles of rocks. These rocks are full of the remains of animals and plants. Thirty thousand species of them which differ from any living species, have been disinterred, yet we never find among them human remains until we reach the loose soil (alluvium) which on all sides is granted to be of very recent origin. The remains of other animals are found several thousand feet below the surface, the fossil remains of man he believed had never been found as low as 100 feet below the surface. But if man had been in existence when these other animals lived, whose remains are found at such depths, his remains would also have been found there. For his bones are of the same structure as theirs and no less likely to resist destruction. As we find upon ancient battle-fields the mingled bones of men, horses, elephants, all in the same stages of decay or preservation.

Very often it has been announced that the fossils of men had been discovered in other than the alluvium. CUVIER found that some specimens heralded as such were really the bones of a gigantic salamander. The bones of the mammoth in England were mistaken for the remains of fallen angels, and in France they were published as the relicts of giants; but now none expect to find the human fossils below the alluvium. If a competent naturalist should announce the discovery of such remains below the alluvium in the diluvium or drift, it must be remembered that geologists are not agreed where the drift ends and the alluvium begins. The speaker believed that the two were really a single series, that there was no proper line of distinction between them. The causes producing both still exist and probably always coexisted. Hence, though human remains should be found in the drift, *that* does not vouch for them any high antiquity.

Much confusion results too from the different meanings attached to the word fossil, one making it too mean anything dug out of the earth; another meaning by it any organized structure changed into rock; another meaning only such organic remains when imbedded under peculiar circumstances in the earth. But if a fossil man should be found, it is not necessarily proved to be Pre-Adamic or even Antediluvian. Specimens from Guadalupe are preserved in the British Museum and elsewhere of the remains of men found preserved in the solid rock. But this rock is of as recent origin as the loose soil. It is constantly forming in those localities, and these specimens are probably of no more remote origin than the beginning of the eighteenth century. Petrified human remains have been found in limestone caverns in company with the bones of the mastodon. But these caves have been formed by subterranean streams which have carried their remains from their native position and mingled the products of far different ages together. Earthquakes, too, have destroyed the original relative position of remains in certain places and mingled them together, but the cautious naturalist is seldom deceived from these sources. Human remains have been found in Cypress Swamps, even 16 feet below the surface, but it must be remembered that we are very uncertain about the time it has required to form alluvium of a certain thickness.

Nor if it were admitted that the human family was cotemporaneous with certain extinct animals, would it prove any high antiquity for man. Within a few hundred years eleven species of birds have become extinct in New-Zealand. The great mastodon is found in peat swamps, showing that, however early he existed, his family was not extinct until late in the history of alluvial deposits. So, said the speaker, it seems clear that scripture and science agree in making man the latest of the works of creation.

1. Man, according to the inspired account, was made head over animals. His superiority was based not on the marvelous structure of his body, for the structure of some other animals is scarcely less curious, but upon his intellect also, and his moral sense. Science presents the same view of man's superiority. While the physiognomists and craniologists are comparing the skulls of different races of man, they discover some points of difference so marked that they are disposed to regard these races even as distinct species, and regard some of them as little removed above certain of the quadrumana. But when the intellect of the lowest man is compared with that of the highest of the brutes, the difference in the sizes of skulls, in facial angles and peives, stake into insignificance. If you call upon the most noble of all the brutes, to make the comparison, how significant is his utter ignorance of even your demand upon him. Not a single idea can the brute obtain of a scientific or a literary nature. The lowest Hottentot, who seems scarcely more sagacious than the animal he is hunting, may by long education, extended through many generations, reach the towering level of genius; but the attainments of the chimpanzee and the elephant never can be carried many degrees higher than its own instinct carried each while entirely uneducated. But man's chief glory lies in his moral nature, his conscionesness of right and wrong. It is his sole prerogative to have an idea of the Supreme Ruler of the world. Nor is there any race of the world so degraded that instances have not occurred of their education into the possession of a high moral sense, while the very idea of communicating moral truth to a brute is ridiculous.

2. Scripture makes the creation of man a miraculous and unusually important event. God commanded the agencies in existence to bring forth the preceding objects of creation. But when man was formed the intervening agencies in existence were set aside. He used the language of counsellors and appeared to give dignity to the occasion. He comes forth from his hiding place and moulds him out of the dust of the earth and breathes into him his own spirit, and makes for his home a Paradise.

3. Science just as clearly teaches that the making of man was a miracle. This point the speaker ...

...speaker drew several inferences. The first was in favor of the Mosaic Chronology. The second entered a protest against the doctrine which sinks some varieties of men almost to the level of the brute—a doctrine which is confuted by the experience among degraded men of a thousand devoted missionaries, and by the self-consciousness, too, of every man. The third was the exposition of a new argument for the Divine Existence. The creation of man, Science and the Bible agree, was a miracle requiring the exercise of the highest intellect,—one infinitely beyond the functions of pantheism's blind force. 4. It, he inferred, refutes the doctrines of creation by the law of developement, a doctrine which, though as old as DEMOCRITUS, has only of late assumed popular shape. 5. It furnishes a strong presumption in favor of the miracles of the Bible. We have seen philosophy baffled in attempting to evolve man from any existing species or by any created agencies—that his very creation was a miracle, and this one great miracle proved by science paralyzes the vipers of skepticism that had fastened to the hand of Christianity; the thousand tomes that have been written to disprove the occurrence of all miracles are hurried off at once into the limbo of forgetfulness. 6. It furnishes a presumptive proof of the truth of revelation. Who told the author of the Biblical history of creation that when centuries after his day the rocky arches being opened would reveal the great fact that man was the last made of Creation,—that the physiology and anatomy of the Nineteenth Century would show the same thing and prove beyond cavil that he stood master of all the other animals? Who but the One who made the world and still cares for his weakest creatures? In conclusion, he inferred the great use of the teachings of science to the preacher. The work of the preacher of the Gospel was to preach Christ crucified, but he by no means would fail of collecting the precious gems which Nature has so liberally scattered, and which when polished by learning may sparkle in the crown of Christianity. The rays of truth shining through so many different *media* are differently colored, but they all unite in a beautiful bow on the retiring cloud of error and sin, presaging a happy immortality. The sermon was listened to with great attention to its close. We profess only to have indicated the preacher's drift,—meagre as is our sketch, it will suggest most of the points of the argument, divested of course, of much of their illustration and of their chaste and classical language.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Next Meeting to be Held in Montreal.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Association met in General Session at 10 o'clock this morning, in undiminished numbers. Members had a remarkably fresh and genial air, and were visibly improved by the rest which the intervening Sunday had afforded. For an hour before the meeting opened, a pleasant buzz of conversation and congratulation filled the Chamber of the Assembly.

The Standing Committee reported the receipt of an invitation, through Prof. HITCHCOCK, from the Mayor and Council of Springfield, Mass., to hold the next meeting of the Association in that city. The Committee, however, recommended that the invitation from Montreal be accepted, and it was so voted after a brief discussion, in the course of which Prof. AGASSIZ, PEIRCE and CHAUVENET warmly recommended the selection of Canada, and Commodore WILKES proposed the substitution of Baltimore, in which motion he was seconded by Mr. FOSTER and others. A division was called for on the motion to strike out "Montreal" and insert "Baltimore," which was lost by ayes 17, noes 60.

In the course of the debate Professor AGASSIZ alluded to the precedents furnished by the British Association and by the French Geological Society for removing the places of meeting of learned bodies beyond the geographical limits of the countries in which they are organized. He had attended one meeting of the British Association in Dublin and two in Scotland—one in Glasgow and the other in Edinburg; while the Geological Society of France had on two occasions gone beyond the borders of France and held meetings in Switzerland and Savoy. Com. WILKES had entertained no especial objection to Montreal, except that for the next year he considered the South entitled to a reception of the Association, the North having now had it for two consecutive years.

The announcement of the vote on the selection of Montreal, was received with applause, and then Dr. STEINER, through whom the Baltimore invitation was extended by the Maryland Institute, rose and gracefully acknowledged the power of the majority, even though that majority had decided against him and those whom he represented. He therefore moved that the selection of Montreal as the next place of meeting, be made unanimous, which was carried amid much pleasant cheering and laughter. The Doctor had some remarks to offer touching the paternal and fraternal relations of Bull and Jonathan. Bull had once claimed the paternal care of Jonathan, but Jonathan had exceeded the bounds that Bull set, and had come out for himself, yet would be most happy to be on fraternal terms, and for one the Doctor expressed himself delighted at the opportunity which would now be afforded to see Bull in his own home. The Canadian delegation, through Prof. DAWSON, declared that Bull would do his best to entertain his guests at Montreal, and would not assume towards enterprising Jonathan even the superior bearing of an elder brother. Thanks were tendered in reply to the invitations from Baltimore and Springfield, and the Standing Committee were left to fix the date of the gathering at Montreal.

The constitutional discussion was deferred till afternoon, but not before a warm action had occurred between Prof. WM. B. ROGERS and the Chair, in which the former gentleman carried his point by insisting upon the immediate distribution of the printed copies of the Revised Constitution.

Prof. EMMONS made a speech in support of a resolution which he offered, to direct the Local Committee to consider the expediency of publishing the sermons delivered here yesterday, upon the relations of Science and Religion. He proposed to have the discourses embodied in the transactions of the Association. The resolution was referred to the Standing Committee.

It was announced that an agreement to return members free, had been made by the Local Committee with the New-York Central, Michigan Central, Western, Hartford and New-Haven, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, the steamer *Addis* and the New-York and New-Orleans line of steamships.

The general meeting was adjourned until 4 o'clock.

PHYSICAL SECTION.

In the Physical Section, papers were read by Prof. ROGERS on *Ozone*, giving the results of some important investigations; by Dr. GOULD, descriptive of the new instruments for the Dudley observatory in Albany; by Prof. ALEXANDER, on the Nebular Hypothesis; and by CHARLES A. SCHOTT, (through Prof. BACHE) on Magnetic inclination and declination. This Section resolved to subdivide to-morrow.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

In the Section of Geology Mr. J. D. WHITNEY read a paper on instances of Stratification, and Dr. NEWBERRY, of Cleveland, introduced some observations on the Fossil Fishes and Reptiles of Linton, Ohio, which brought out a discussion on Cannel Coal—subversive of the idea that permanent profit can be derived from working veins of that substance.

RUNIC INSCRIPTION FROM MAINE

In the Zoological Section the following papers were read in the morning:

Supposed Runic Inscriptions from the Coast of Maine. By.....A. C. HAMLIN.

Animal Development. Part 2: The Embryo. By.....LOUIS AGASSIZ.

On the Value of Physical Conformation as an element of Ethnological Science. By.....DANIEL WILSON.

Dr. HAMLIN exhibited the casts of what he supposed to be a Runic inscription which occurs upon the island of Monhegan off the coast of Maine. The inscription looked to the naked unantiquarian eye like the work of a loafing school boy, who only knows some of the angular letters of the alphabet, and reproduces them at his leisure with consummate awkwardness upon his slate, the A's, the M's, and the I's being decidedly the favorites. Dr. HAMLIN rehearsed briefly the story of the visit of the Lief, the Fortunate, about the year 1000, with 35 companions in search of those lands which BJARNE said he had seen of the expedition of THORWALD in 1004, and of KARLSEFNE's search for the lost Torhall. He thought these inscriptions were the work of some ignorant and idle sailor Viking. He believed they never could be deciphered for the characters were of that compound, complex and *jaunted* class which indicate that they were not of the early Runic, and are always exceedingly difficult of interpretation,

Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT, Prof. WILSON, and Prof. HALDEMAN commented upon the inscription. The impropriety of passing such antiquities as this out of our hands, especially to sending them to Europe, where they are described in journals of merely local circulation, under names by which they are not again remembered or recognized, was urged by the last two named.

Rev. Dr. DEWEY inquired the kind of rock on which the inscription was found.

Dr. HAMLIN replied it was a granite rock, but more definitely he could not say. The extreme hardness of the rock made it look as if there were some grave object in the inscription. He was quite confident that no naturalist who should see it would for a moment refer the marks to accidental causes or to what is sometimes termed the "play of nature."

Mr. AGASSIZ's paper on the *Embryo* was, in continuation of the subject, commenced on Saturday. It excited much admiration, but no discussion.

Dr. WILSON's paper provoked an intensely interesting and masterly debate upon the question of a diversity of species in the human family, in which AGASSIZ and WILSON took the affirmative, and Prof. DAWSON the negative. But it was not complete at the hour of adjournment, and *may* not be resumed this afternoon. This seems to be the constantly recur-

...thems in the Court of Appeals session, and ...t is resumed ... I expect ...

Examination of Counterfeiters.

Yesterday HENRY JOHNSON and his son CHA... ...arrested in Jersey City last Thur... ...on the charge of counterfeiting—were ... ...before Recorder BEDFORD. Justice FRAN... ...York, appeared as their counsel. The Rec... ...them for trial at the next term of Cou... ...held.

Hon. PRESTON KING, of New-York, ...in the Jersey City mass meeting, to be held ... ...this day and evening.

Sudden Death.

A German, whose name is unknown, dropped dead yesterday while walking from Jersey City to Communipau. Recorder BEDFORD held an inquest upon his remains. It was shown by witnesses that he was apparently in good health but a few minutes previously. He was evidently about 35 years of age, was five feet eight inches high, and had a dark complexion and black hair. On his right arm are the Initials B. P., and on his left arm crosses and anchors marked in India ink.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 21, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD ARMSTRONG BOYD to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. James F. Miller, of the ship *Good Hope*.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

At Flushing, on Sunday, Aug. 24, MARY ELEANOR, daughter of Rev. Thos. H. and Mary E. Burch, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, in Clieton-av., Flushing, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUG. 25.

$12,000 Missouri St'k 6s.	85¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.R.	83 90⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	90	50 do.	89 90⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s.	102½	31 do.	90⅝
2,000 N.Y.C. 7s, n.loan.	101	60 do.	90⅝
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	91¾	25 do.....b7w	90⅝
5,000 do.....b60	91⅜	100 do.....b60	91⅜
25 Mer. Ex. Bank	106	5 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	89¾
6 Bank of New-York	194½	10 do.	89¾
75 U S Trust Co	106¾	100 do.	89
50 Nic Transit Co	7¾	50 do.....s30	89
145 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	119	100 do.....b30	89⅜
310 Reading Railroad	86	50 do.....b30	89⅜
260 N. Y. Cen. R.....b30	86	300 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	83 87½
100 do.	86	15 Gal. & Chi R. R.	107¾
100 do.....s3	86	250 Illinois Cen R.	b10 109½
100 do.....c	86	100 do.....c	109¾
100 do.....c	86⅞	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 78⅜
350 Erie Railroad....s3	59⅞	100 do.....s10	73⅞
100 do.....b3	59⅞	100 do.....b30	74
150 do.....s15	59¾	100 do.....b60	74⅛
700 do.....b6	60	100 do.	74
750 do.	59¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s3 92
50 do.....b15	59⅞	300 do.	s90 93
550 do.....s3	59¾	100 do.	b60 99½
100 do.....s10	59¾	50 Mil. & L.C. RR.	b10 67
100 do.....b30	59⅞	50 do.	b10 67¾
100 do.....b10	59⅞	5 Sixth-av. Railroad.	85
100 do.....b3	59¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

£250 Ontario, Simcoe and Huron R. R. 6s, 1862, $600
$15,000 Miami City 7s, 1872.....Int. added. 85
$3,000 Del. Lack'a & West. R. R 1st mort. Int. add. 76¾
$10,000 Lake City, W. & S. L. R. R. 1st mort. Int. add. 74½
$2,000 Flushing R. R., 1st mort.....Int. added. 62¾
180 shares Chiriqui Improvement Co.....25@98
10 shares American Express Co.....104¾
25 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Co.....106¾
40 shares Relief Insurance Co.....96
108 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....107¾@109¾
40 shares East River Insurance Co.....98¾
75 shares Grocers' Insurance Co.....125@125¾
75 shares Rutgers Insurance Co.....102¾
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....120¾

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cen. R. R bs.	91¾	100 Erie Railroad.....	b3 60
10,000 E. R. R bs., '76	b10 82¾	100 do.	b3 59¾
15 Bank Com. scrip.	101¾	300 do.	b30 60¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 74	50 do.	59¾
60 do.	74	200 do.	s30 59¾
100 Reading R. R.	86	450 do.	b10 60
500 do.	b.0 86¾	300 do.	b3 60¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86	50 do.	b60 60½
200 do.	b60 86¾	100 do.	60
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 20¾	100 do.	s6 60

MONDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 23, which are advertised on another page of this paper in detail, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Aug. 16:

Decrease in Loans	$1,218,751
Increase in Specie	109,059
Increase in Circulation	3,914
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,334,792

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the average of the daily exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, the following is the general comparison with the corresponding week in 1855 and with the week ending 16th inst.:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 25, '55.	Aug. 23. '55.	Aug. 16, '56.
Loans	$100,604,604	$119,183,004	$111,406,755
Specie	13,326,378	12,914,732	12,806,673
Circulation	7,682,095	8 588,413	8,584,499
Gross deposits	81,278,558	90,127,233	92,013,229
Exchanged	17.269.491	21,104,269	21,655.493
Undrawn	64.019,067	69,022,944	70,357,736
Sub-Treasury	8,858,516	14,080,533	13,821,755

The statement this week is a very satisfactory one. The Specie average is sustained against an outgo of $1,157,000 to Europe and the Sub-Treasury, and partly sustained, no doubt, by the interior Gold exchanges, which continue to work in favor of New-York. The movement in reduction of the line of Discounts is unaccompanied by any general appearance of stringency. There will probably be no further accumulation for the present in the Sub-Treasury; on the contrary, a gradual reduction in the balances.

On the 25th August, last year, the City Banks held in Specie.....$13,326,378
The Sub-Treasury..... 8,853,516
Together.....$22,184,894

On Aug. 23, 1856, present statement:
City Banks.....$12,914,732
Sub-Treasury..... 14,080,533
Together.....$26,995,265
Increase of Specie in City of New-York...$4,810,371

The publication in pamphlet form of the report of the Examiners on the condition of, and charges against the management of, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been followed by a counter pamphlet, from Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT, one of the minority Trustees, containing the correspondence laid before the Examiners, and a card from Mr. B., addressed to the Policy-holders, summing up the entire controversy. The feud in the direction is an old one, and the abuses charged upon the present administration are of some years' date, and, with perhaps a single exception—the increase of office expenses—appear to have been discontinued. We have therefore felt reluctant to contribute in any way to keep the subject before the public. The institution is one of the most important in this country connected with the useful and philanthropic business of Life Insurance. Its present accumulations reach $3,503,028. This is essentially and exclusively *a trust fund* for the future benefit of no less than 9,507 Policy-holders. There is no other private capital in the concern. As the name of the Company imports, the entire means and management constitute a *mutual* interest. In this view of the case, it will be seen how delicate becomes the task of reviewing the administration of the fund without putting at hazard, in some degree, the public confidence in the institution itself. But having, by request of the friends of Mr. President WINSTON, recently published in this column an abstract of the result of the examination of Messrs. LUTHER BRADISH, WILLIAM KENT, and HENRY J. ANDERSON, the Board of their own selection, it is, perhaps, due to Mr. BLUNT and his co-memorialists to the last Legislature, as well as to the proper appreciation of the events of 1853, which, though of the past, ought not to be forgotten, that his pamphlet should be brought to the attention of our readers.

The correspondence will speak for itself. There is much in it of bitter personality and mutual recrimination which can scarcely be said to mend either side of the case. But in his address to the Policy-holders Mr. BLUNT makes two points against the Report of the Examiners as well ...

...his party in the ...regard as pretty ...to the events of ...comparative table of ...sions which measurably ...extravagance. 1. It will ...Winston was put into office ...prescription and un... ...displacement of Mr. ... This was effected by an ... year to year in the Board, ... the presentment of the proxies of the ... holders, ... through the agency ... Johnston, ... been in the enjoyment of large ... from the office, and who claimed a life estate in his perquisites, with a reversion to his son. Mr. WINSTON was the friend of this Mr. JOHNSTON and his claim; and so were *his* friends in the Board. The proxies were procured to increase this party and displace Mr. COLLINS. But the object was but partially, if at all, known to or suspected by the policy-holders. The Examiners say, in substance, there was *no* complicity between the WINSTON party and JOHNSTON. Mr. BLUNT establishes by the strongest chain of circumstances, *that there must have been such complicity.* 2. The Examiners justify the use of the means by which the old administration was displaced, without pretending that the change was called for by the true interest of the policy-holders. They do pretend that they "have no reason to doubt that *there was combined action on the part of the policy-holders*, and that the change of officers of the Company which followed the election (of 1853) was the object and inducement of a change of Trustees." This assertion is certainly an extraordinary one, and the practice it invites in our mutual moneyed institutions, particularly where trust funds are involved, in the highest degree mischievous. It is quite probable the very respectable Examiners were ignorant of the circumstances of the election of 1853 and the light in which they were viewed by the public at the time, or failed to make note of them in their memory; but this plea will scarcely sanction the license they take to excuse, by their indorsement, a transaction of which the great body of the eight or nine thousand policy-holders were as innocent as themselves—and as profoundly ignorant that these proxies had been put to such use, until the unceremonious deposition of Mr. COLLINS was announced. The chief agent in the affair was soon after voted $30,000, as the best composition that could be made of his life claim to commissions. 3. The expenses and commissions of the office ranged from 1849 to 1852, as follows:

	Office Expenses.	Commissions.	Total.
1849	$23,585	$22,023	$45,408
1850	21,619	24,279	45,898
1851	22,643	23,656	46,299
1852	23,427	25,544	48,971

The above under the administration of Mr. COLLINS. The following succeeded:

	Office.	Commissions.	Total.
1853	$35,161	$31,494	$66,655
1853, extra to Johnston			30,000
1854	45,008	37,595	82,603
1855	53,856	28,230	82,088

Mr. BLUNT remarks that in 1855 the taxes, advertising and exchange charges, were transferred from commissions to office expenses.

There is another point made by Mr. BLUNT, the force of which the business public will scarcely be able to appreciate; or, at all events, the practice being of short duration and soon discontinued, the charge loses much or its importance. We allude to certain advances made upon Boad and Mortgage by Mr. WINSTON before the final examination and registration of the papers. On the other hand, quite as little consideration is due to the counter charge by Mr. WINSTON of alledged neglect of professional diligence by Mr. BLUNT as counsel of the Company. Mr. BLUNT, it seems, has resigned this position. The intimation is he was displaced. Possibly he was, though as no case of abuse of trust is made out, and no loss appears to have followed his administration of the legal department of the office since its institution in 1843, Mr. BLUNT may have only gone the way of Mr. COLLINS, as part of the original programme of 1853. We say this by way of explaining to a respected correspondent who sends us a paragraph impeaching the motives of the Blunt pamphlet, why we cannot adopt his conclusion or acknowledge the force of his reasoning. We hope we have seen the end of the unpleasant controversy.

The financial week, besides opening with a good Bank statement, unexpectedly favorable in the line of Specie, promises to be an easy one for demand loans, and is likely to show a considerable transfer of gold from the Sub-Treasury to the Banks. There is a better inquiry for strictly first-class paper at the discount brokers' to-day, though the rates are unchanged, 8@9 ₱ cent; fair names 10@12 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges all look dull for the Cunard steamer sailing from Boston on Wednesday. It is probable there will be more appearance of business in Sterling to-morrow. It is perhaps in fewer hands than last week, and the quotation ranges 109⅝@109¾; the trade inquiry quite light except in barter for bills receivable. Francs 5.16¼@5.15. The mail will not be a large one for this opportunity, and the shipment of Specie moderate. The Stock market closed steady, with some spirit in Erie at 60, but the general business of the day was small in the amount of transactions and uninteresting in the range of prices, which closes almost the same throughout as on Saturday. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury to-day were altogether $522,048, against $140,035 received. The following are the operations:

Paid on Treasury account	$437,213
Received on Treasury account	140,035
Balance on Treasury account	9,824,571
Paid for Assay Office	
Paid on Disbursing Checks	84 835

BRITISH RAILROADS—PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

Double track in operation	6,152 miles.
Single track in operation	2.182 miles.
Together	8.334 miles.
Capital in common shares	$978,027,210
Preference shares	264.160,180
Debentures	375,806 205
Total cost to Dec. 31, 1855	$1,617,923,545
Average cost per mile	$194,135
In partial construction, Dec. 31, 1855	925 miles.

AMERICAN RAILROADS—DEC 31. 1855.

Miles constructed and opened to date	23,242 miles.
Estimated cost $30,700 ₱ mile	$713,529,400
Extra allowance $5,000 ₱ mile	116,210,000
Total cost to Dec. 31, 1855	$829,739,400

The estimate of cost of the American Roads, $30,700, is taken from the average of the lines reported to and returned by the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of 1853, to which we have added the extra allowance of $5,000 the mile for increased cost of material, labor, and the expenses of negotiation since that time. The general result of the comparison of the two systems is, that we had in operation at the close of last year, nearly *three times the number of miles* completed in Great Britain, at *one-half* the total cost, and at less than *one-fifth* the cost per mile.

The public had best be on their guard against giving currency to the notes of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey. It is an exploded concern, about to be revived for the mere use, it is supposed, of Wild Cat circulation. The lesson of the Valley Bank of Maryland, ought not to be so soon forgotten.

JULY RAILROAD TRAFFIC—ADDITIONAL.

	July, 1856.	July, 1855.
Chicago and Burlington	$176,283	$127,593
Delaware and Lackawanna	62,091	44,616
Peru and Indiana polis	12,962	3,180
Eston and Hamilton	11,365	8,387
Indiana Central	30,587	21,178
Covington and Lexington	31,009	16,698
Total 6 lines	$344,196	$223,077
26 lines previously reported	4,136.745	3,283.399
Total 32 lines	$4,480,981	$3,455,476

The holders of the California War Scrip are notified through our advertising pages to present the same for verification and payment to the ...

Board of Special Commissioners at Washington, on or before the 1st September.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, AUG. 16.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4,341,470	$2,136,376	$3,782,765	$6,071,874
Canal Bank	1,288,257	664,004	992,940	840,146
Louisiana	2,646,994	1,940,227	800,480	2,945,710
Louisiana State	2,927,108	1,441,118	1,362,470	2,989,964
Mech. & Trad's	974,138	167,727	880,660	806,767
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,414,964	906,625	944,295	998,020
Southern Bank	180,068	146,275	166,775	134,998
Union Bank	1,063,274	264,240	854,940	795,630
To'al	$17,254,241	$6,908,580	$7,695,344	$11,979,235

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Bks.
Citizens'	$585,647	$71,926
Canal	544,522	156,295
Louisiana	218,787	207,874
Louisiana State	139 964	177,761
Mechanics' and Traders'	240,865	25,861
Bank of New-Orleans	162,090	41.551
Southern	529,544	.....
Union	346,165	139.445
Total	$2,967,5.5	$1,031,001

The Bull's Head Bank of this city has declared a half-yearly dividend, 4 ₱ cent., payable Sept. 1.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of July, 1856, were.....$51,024
For the same date last year.....27,460
Increase.....$23,574

Breadstuffs were generally in good demand at buoyant rates, to-day. Light arrivals and favorable news from Europe served prices. Flour partially rose 10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat was also a shade dearer. White Corn alone was rather inactive and weak. No improvement transpired in Cotton or Groceries. Provisions were less sought after, and buyers had any existing advantage. Freights were pretty brisk and firm.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 23.

Names of Banks.	Av'e amt's of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e amt's of Specie.	Av'e amt's of Circul'n.	Av'e amt's of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$8,598,541	$736,364	$304,404	$4,425,055
Atlantic Bank	607,682	70,393	97,234	331,450
Bk. of America	5,096,532	1.6 8,973	43,378	5,659,328
Bk. of Commerce	10,515,615	1,086,750	3,066	7,761,305
Bk. Commonw'th	1,107,052	113,399	90,074	999,445
Bk. of New-York	3,538,701	372,038	267,917	2,581,189
Bk. of N. America	1,558,460	85,513	81,545	1,229,042
Bk. of Republic	3,284,150	8.8,904	83,811	3,993,936
Bk. St. New-York	3,941,143	629,643	564,465	3,405,507
Bowery Bank	1,046,846	88,674	170,388	883,119
Broadway Bank	1,483,036	119,750	233,644	1 288,481
Bull's Head Bank	387,9.4	13,186	122,976	177,050
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,5?9,687	5.,512	90,066	1,083,527
Chatham Bank	698,518	45,703	124,370	835,810
Chemical Bank	1,606,393	25?,543	247,407	1,296,938
Citizens' Bank	730,897	84,320	202,989	552,571
City Bank	1,803,471	134,881	33,995	1,327,298
Continental Bank	3,013,533	281,7?9	76,824	2,358,370
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,609,394	191,432	201,383	1,637,099
East River Bank	489,69?	84,999	91,936	364,196

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1541. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FREE KANSAS!

Immense Demonstration at the Tabernacle.

Report of the New-York Tabernacle Committee.

Eloquent Address of Gov. Reeder.

In compliance with a call issued by a Committee appointed at a meeting (held some time since) of the friends of Free Kansas in this City, a vast concourse of persons assembled last night in the Tabernacle—drawn mainly thither by the announcement that Governor REEDER would be present and make an address.

The building was literally crammed. Not only the pews, but the remotest corners, were filled beyond the possibility of further accession. The respectability of the audience was fully commensurate with its numbers; whilst a hearty enthusiasm gave evidence of the warmth of its sympathy and the sincerity of the motives which induced its presence. At 10 minutes to 8 o'clock Mr ROE LOCKWOOD ascended the platform amid applause and nominated for Chairman Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM. The nomination was unanimously accepted and Mr. KETCHUM presented himself amid renewed indications of approval.

Mr. KETCHUM proceeded to speak of the arrangements that had been made with Gov. REEDER to address an audience in this City on a previous occasion, and of the circumstances which inevitably led to his non-compliance with them. He was going on to speak of a recent intimation received by telegraph from his family in Pennsylvania, of his intention to be present in New-York in time for the meeting of last night, when a voice cried out, "Here he is!" And so it was. Mr. REEDER made his way to the platform amid rapturous applause and cheering, and was warmly welcomed by the friends who were there expecting him.

After the appointment of Mr. JOHN FITCH for Secretary, the Chairman submitted the subjoined

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK TABERNACLE COMMITTEE.

To the Contributors of the New-York Fund:

The undersigned, appointed on the 9th of June to receive and disburse the moneys contributed in aid of KANSAS

Respectfully report: That in order to secure the objects in view, and that no portion of the trust in their hands might fail of its purpose, one of their number was empowered to visit the head-quarters of operation at Chicago, and also, if necessary, to enter KANSAS.

In accordance with these instructions our Chairman spent five weeks in making thorough and searching investigation into the actual condition of affairs within the Territory, and the best methods of reaching it from without. From his consultation with prominent members of the Kansas Central Committee located within the Territory, and from intimate and confidential communication with the active leaders and friends of the cause within the States, the undersigned came to the conclusion that your funds could be most efficiently and wisely applied through the NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Having previously paid $346 50, mainly for the relief of individuals in Kansas, and $1,000 through the Central Committee, they have accordingly paid over into the Treasury of the National Committee the balance, viz., $2,309 70

THEODORE MCNAMEE,
EDGAR KETCHUM,
ROE LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. A. DANA,
Members Tabernacle Committee.

THADDEUS HYATT, Chairman and Secretary.

Address of Gov. Reeder.

Gov. REEDER was then introduced amid enthusiastic cheers. He said:

I thank you sincerely, fellow-citizens, for this demonstration. It pleases me to know, that at least in this respectable audience there exists some sympathy for men who are battling and struggling for their just rights upon the far-off plains of Kansas, even though there be no sympathy in the high places of the Government. If there be no sympathy among those who occupy the high places in our country, there is at least sympathy from the body of the people—from those who have given our officials the little brief authority which they have so ignominiously and basely prostituted in the eyes of high Heaven, and before the people of this Republic. [Cheers.] I come before you to-night, fellow-citizens upon a mission from the Free State men of the Territory of Kansas, to tell you of their wrongs, and the oppressions and insults which they have been subjected to, and to appeal to you for that aid and that protection which, as fellow-citizens of our common Government and under the constitution and laws that you have adopted, you in common with all the people of this nation are bound to render. I come to you as the representative of a party which possesses but one article in its political creed, to wit, making a Free State of the Territory of Kansas—[loud cheers]—a party which there has thrown wide open its doors to every man of every shade of political opinion, who will unite in the furtherance of that great and glorious object—[loud cheers]—a party that in their anxiety to reach that great goal, will cheerfully and willingly ignore all other political distinctions. [Loud applause.] Inasmuch, fellow-citizens, as they and myself, being citizens of a Territory, have no vote to cast in the coming Presidential election, I come not here to dictate to you the manner in which you should cast your suffrages. I come not here as a politician, to advance the claims of any special candidate or any special party, but I come here to speak for Free Kansas, and for Free Kansas alone. [Loud cheers.] I come not here to speak to any men of a peculiar political creed. I come not here to bolster up the candidates of any political party. I come not here to assail or asperse the nominees of any party, and if you expect, to-night, that I shall pronounce eulogy or censure upon any of the candidates for the next election—if you imagine that I am about to entertain you by a political speech with regard to the Presidential election, I shall be compelled to disappoint you. [Applause.] If, upon the other hand, any man has come here expecting me to omit aught that bears upon the condition or destiny of our poor down-trodden people, he will be equally disappointed. [Cheers.] I intend to go as directly to my subject as my talent and intellect will permit. I will deviate neither to the right nor to the left. I will not, such a coward's breadth for the sake of candidates or the benefit of parties. If, however, the truths that I shall lay before you, are the remedies that I shall suggest will essentially help any political party in this land it is their due, and I have no word to take back. [Cheers.] If, on the other hand, the truths that I shall tell you should produce an injurious effect on any party the responsibility is upon them and not upon me, and I have, and shall have no regret for my acts whatever the result may be to them. [Cheers.] I come to you not upon a mission as a politician, but I stand here to discuss a question which is vital to us all—which is vital to every State and every man in this community—a question far beyond the aims and intrigues of hireling politicians—a question which involves the character of this great, and as we complacently are disposed to call it, this "model Republic." I come not here to discuss its character in any minor or immaterial point, but I intend to grapple to the best of my feeble ability that which constitutes the essence and vitality of this Republic—its character, upon no less a question then whether this great country, reared of itself in all its grandeur, self-sufficiency and pride, relying upon its past achievements for a bright future, and entitled to the admiration of all the nations of the earth, is able to protect its own citizens in the full enjoyment of their lives, their property, and political creed. I come here to analyse the doctrine so often promulgated that we are able to govern ourselves. It has been common for us to set up for the admiration of the world with exultation and self-sufficiency, that during the six thousand years that have rolled round since the creation of the globe, that it was reserved for us—this great and mighty people—to demonstrate to the world the great problem of self government, and to prove that we have accomplished that which never before has been achieved by any nation. It has been our fashion to claim that that was no longer a problem, but that it had been reduced to absolute and positive certainty. I tell you that events have been transpiring within the last few years, which must cause every honest and intelligent man to inquire whether we have demonstrated that problem. Let us see in looking over our past history what or any events that have taken place in that history has made the monarchists of Europe to shake their heads, and entertain serious doubts as to whether that problem has been solved. Look Constitution, the States of the Union have been endeavoring to sustain themselves, and to grant to every individual under the shadow of that Constitution their legal and constitutional rights. Various efforts have been made to cast this Constitution and the laws aside, and in some instances the result has been absolute revolution in order to protect the citizen in his social and religious rights. The Government of California at least has proved a failure, and it needs the corrective of revolution in order to bring it back to original purity. Here is an event which leads us to doubt whether this problem has been demonstrated, and which in connection with other events must address themselves to the experience of every man, and lead him to set to work to correct the evils that exist among us. Upon the far-off plains of the Territory of the United States—on the Western group of the Rocky Mountains that looks out upon the Pacific Ocean, we find that there a people who have settled down to govern themselves, had found themselves incapable of doing so. They have raised themselves up against this government, appointed their own executive officers in defiance of the laws of Congress, in defiance of the executive of the great nation, and in terms of defiance telling the President of the United States that they would elect whom they pleased, and that his government was not strong enough to prevent them from carrying out their arbitrary designs. Look upon the plains of Kansas, and who is here with burning countenance sufficient to depict the state o' things that exist there. I confess my total inability to convey to you the state of things that there exists. No man here can realize it. No man can realize it unless he has been a party to, and mixed in it. But I say only say to you that upon the plains of Kansas, under the shadow of the stars and stripes, under the protection of this Constitution and this model Republic, there is to be found people whose condition—social, civil and political—you would improve if you were to transfer them to the Government of the Czar of Russia, or the Emperors of Austria or of France. In the political scale they are below the subjects of Russia, the subjects of France, and the subjects of Austria; and that, too, under the protecting shadow of the Constitution and the flag of the model Republic. [Loud cheers.] Is this true? Why, it is capable of the plainest and the shortest demonstration to any man who knows the facts, or even a few of the facts.

It is admitted as an undoubted truth that the people of that country have no lot or part in their own government. They have no laws of their own making. They have no taxes of their own levying. They have no officers of their own electing. They are as slaves—political slaves—subjugated by foreign power, with no shadow and no semblance of self-government—absolutely subjugated. They are completely in the power of the neighboring States. Missouri dictates to them their laws, their institutions, and their officers. Are the subjects of France, the subjects of Austria and Russia less free, politically, than these? Why the last vestige of their political liberty is taken away, and as far as they are concerned they are precisely upon a footing with the serfs of Europe. Their condition would be greatly improved if you were to give them a government such as France or Austria, for then they would at least have protection and security for their liberty and their property. They would have judicial tribunals to arbitrate righteously between parties, and redress the wrongs of the oppressed, and who would punish those who plundered houses and committed robbery and murder. But at present violence, outrage, rapine, and crimes of every description run riot over the beautiful prairies of Kansas, and there exists no law to stop the current; but, on the contrary, assassination and robbery are common occurrences, perpetrated with impunity, and recognized and applauded by the officials. Suppose for a moment that some man gifted with prophecy had informed the sages who drew your Declaration of Independence, under which we live, that before three-quarters of a century had passed away such a state of things would exist under this Constitution—under the stars and stripes of this country, and upon the land they were about dedicating to liberty, what would have been their feeling? The question may be asked, but, fellow-citizens, it is far beyond my power to draw the picture that would be presented. Allow me now, in considering this question which occupies our attention this evening, to come down to details, which I trust will bring home to you some sort of realization of the state of things there existing. I shall not undertake, to-night, to dwell upon the outrages that have been committed. I shall not undertake to furnish you with a catalogue of the highway robberies, the house burnings, the plunderings, the horse-stealings, the murders, and the outrages of all kinds that have been perpetrated upon the soil of Kansas; for old I attempt to enter into a minute description of them I should require to occupy your time for at least a week. It is beyond the limits of the time assigned to me, or to any speaker to give you such an inventory. If I were to give you in detail a history of the blood that has been shed, of the ruins, of the thefts, of the cruelties that have been perpetrated, disgraceful to civilized man, I should not know where to begin or where to end, and therefore I must give them in a general way. And I will start with the proposition that a scheme has existed there, and been in progress since the year 1854, to make Kansas a Slave State, by force of crime and violence: in other words to force the institution of Slavery by violence and oppression upon the people. That is a plain proposition. That was the scheme which, I regret to say, cool, with untiring perseverance, been carried out step by step before the very eyes of this nation, and allowed to go unchecked. That this is so, I suppose needs very little demonstration. I will rapidly trace over the project that has been framed to rivet on Kansas the badge of Slavery. I will show the persistency with which such an attempt has been carried out; and I will demonstrate to you that it wants but a few, and a very few, finishing touches to completa and consummate this work, and I shall endeavor to show you the awful consequences that must inevitably result to the great North. You know already that no election has ever been held upon the soil of that Territory, where the men who were the originators of this scheme did not attempt with numbers to control the election and its results.

In November, 1854, they came in large numbers upon the soil, for the purpose of electing delegates to Congress. In March, 1855, they sent into our Territory 4,000 to 5,000 men, who voted at our polls—who elected the Legislature, not representing our people, and which Legislature went on to enact laws for that Territory which are still in force. On the 30th March, 1855, one poll after another fell into the hands of these men who elected that Legislature. You have most of you, if not all, seen the report of the Committee appointed by Congress hearing upon this question, and I will not dwell upon it. I shall take it to be an assumed fact—an honest fact. After that election they proceeded at once to take away from the people of the Territory of Kansas every vestige of self-government and of civil liberty which they could grasp. In the first place they closed every ballot-box which was within reach, and refused to allow the people to elect one single Territorial officer. They have in their hands, with the aid of the President of the United States, in part the legislative, the executive and the judicial power of the Territory. They have secured every office in the Territory, from the highest to the lowest, and possess now all the political, civil and juoicial power. They have that power in their hands, which the people can never be released from except by revolution. They have left us nothing out that which they cannot take away—the physical power which we happen to have. [Cheers.] That, thank God, is beyond their reach, [renewed cheers,] and the time may come when the laws of God and the laws of man—when everything that can influence the honest man—the Republican man—will dictate to him that physical power must be made the means, and the only means, of rescovering the political and civil liberty that has been taken from him. [Loud cheers.] All the boxes in the territory were closed. In the halls of that Legislature men arose and declared that their object in assuming to themselves the appointing of every political officer was to deprive the people of the power of electing, and they declared upon the floor of the house that if the people were allowed to elect officers, their attempts would go for nothing—that all the money they had invested would be lost, all the results of their past achievements would be thrown away, and that the offices would be filled with men of wrong political sentiment, thus acknowledging that the majority was in the hands of the oppressed, and boldly declaring that the majority should not govern itself. Not satisfied with closing those ballots, they attacked the two ballots which Congress opened for us and which they could not close. They then by devilish ingenuity attempted to prevent the Free-State men from voting. I will not go into details, for you are familiar with them. You know that partisan judges were appointed over these polls with a large discretion for the purpose of enabling them to receive every vote from Missouri and rejecting every Free State vote; and oppose every political test by which our people were kept away, and then they went to work and surrounded the ballot-box with ruffians to prevent the Free State men voting. Thus have they seized upon political power. Thus have they overthrown the right of self-government. They have placed a set of officers in power of their own making. They have appointed a prosecuting officer for each district. They have appointed a sheriff for each county, a county clerk, and a probate judge. They then proceeded to disorganize the Free-State Party, and to prevent them from having any political action with any efficiency. They first undertook to deprive that party of its leader. Indictments for treason were organized, some of the leaders of the party were thrown into prison, and others were banished. Thus the party was stripped of its leaders. The next step was to stop the Press. Three presses were destroyed—one at Leavenworth, two at Lawrance—and the materials of another press were destroyed at Osawatomie. They then began to cast their eyes about for the next blow. The houses of the Free State men were pillaged and burned, and the occupants turned adrift upon the prairies, destitute of the common necessaries of life. There was not a hospitable hotel and a home for Free-State men which was not destroyed and ransacked. You all know how the hotel at Lawrence was destroyed, and I will therefore not detail it to you. One of the citizens of that town was robbed of $800, and another of $500 or $600. The speaker then went on to describe the outrages which had been committed by the "Buford gang." He contended that the Pro-Slavery Party had organized with a view to exterminate the Free-Soil man from Kansas, and that the means which the latter had adopted to secure to themselves political and civil freedom were justifiable, and would be sustained by the people of the North.

Now, gentlemen, how does this bear to arrive to this consummation? On the first Monday of October, 1856, we are to have another election, and you will perhaps be startled when I tell you that it requires but two elections, and will probably take about six or eight months more, before a Slave Constitution will be adopted by Kansas to be submitted to the Congress of the United States. It is so, nevertheless. [A Voice—"Send them more rifles." Applause.] On the first Monday of October, 1856, an election is to be held under the authority of the Territorial Legislature, at which the people are to vote, Convention or no Convention. Every preparation is to be made to carry that election as they have carried all the previous ones. The men who are to conduct that election have been selected and picked properly for the purpose. They are picked for the boards of County Canvassers, and will be picked with a special reference to the work which they are required to do. Large bodies of armed men will be sent over from the State of Missouri to surround the polls at the time of the election, and to control them. But observe, my friends, the ingenuity with which this thing is managed. They don't like to risk the shock which public opinion might receive in the South as well as in the North, by parading these armed men at the polls, in the same manner as it was done on the 5th of March, 1855. They have taken care to provide that these bands of armed ruffians who are to control our polls on the first Monday of October, 1856, shall be there "according to law." [A laugh.] This may seem strange to you, but men who can burn houses according to law—men who can steal arms according to law—and men who can murder their fellow-men according to law, can find little difficulty in arranging this part of the programme. [Applause.] And they have accordingly provided, that on the first Monday of October, 1856, there shall be a great militia training in every county in the Territory. [Laughter.] And when we complain to our brethren in the States, that on the day of this election each poll was surrounded with a body of armed men, their guns upon their shoulders and their pistols in their belts, we will be told by the ruffians at home and their apologists here, that it was a legal militia training. [Ironical laughter and applause.] That election, then, will be held. Does any man say to me that this tyranny can be prevented by the army of the United States?—that the troops of the United States will be called out there to resist this invasion? Without stopping to discuss the question whether they will or not, it is sufficient to say that whether the soldiers of the United States be there or not, that election will be carried; because, with three picked judges inside of each poll, their action is beyond the control of any army. When these corrupt and perjured judges shall receive the votes of picked Missourians and reject those of the Free-State settlers, no man can pretend to interfere between those judges and those voters, to put a stop to that base system which is to determine the election. That election will be carried, I repeat, and our people will not approach the polls because they know it will be useless. That the whole work is performed with the exception of its one final crowning act. The Legislature is to be convened, and that being done they adopt delegates to a Convention. It then only remains to adopt a slave Constitution which is to be submitted to Congress; and that over, the contest is transferred to the floor of Congress. It will have left us, and then it is to be decided by you through your representatives. About December, 1856, will come up the issue about the admission of Kansas into the Union—and that, too, because the next Congress assembles. And I would that I had a trumpet-voice to proclaim it in every ear and to every man in this land, that the men elected to the hall of the House in 1856, will be the men with whom shall rest the determination of the question whether Kansas shall be admitted with that Constitution as a Slave State or with the Constitution adopted somewhere else. I want the country to see where this issue will come to. I want every man to fix his eye upon this issue, which will just as certainly come as the sun will rise to-morrow; and I want him to see the time and place when it will come; and I want him to be faithful to his duty in the premises, and to see that when it comes it will be properly met. [Applause.] When that does come every man—every Member of Congress—every political party in this Union—must meet that issue, and must take ground in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State under the Topeka Constitution, or the admission of Kansas as a Slave State under the Slave Constitution. And here let me say that I differ from some of our friends in reference to the bill reported by Messrs. TOOMBS and DOUGLAS, and which passed the United States Senate. I was not unwilling that that bill should pass the House, as it passed the Senate with but one alteration, which I need not speak of now. Not that I differed with my friends about its effect, for I believed then as I believe now, that it would bring the Slave-State Constitution into the Hall of Congress. But I believed that Constitution would come there any how, and, if it did not come by Douglas and Toombs' bill, it would come by the proceedings now in progress in Kansas. I wanted to have the issue come fairly before us, for, when the question should come up in Kansas, you would find some going for the Slave Constitution, some for the Free Constitution, and some half-way man, who would want to throw both aside, and adopt some third measure, which would cause the people of the Territory to vote again. I was in hopes that that question would be put out of the way—that our predictions would be verified—and that by '57 that bill would come back with the fruits we said it would bear, verifying all we have said about it, and bringing this issue fair and square before the American people, and before every man in office. I have nothing further to say upon that question except to warn the people of this country that, in the selection of their representatives this Fall for the lower House of Congress, they should select them with a view to that question which those representatives will most inevitably have to vote upon. However, this is somewhat of a digression. I have shown you how this work was consummated, passing over it in its political aspects. It remains for you to see the two remaining acts of this drama, for it is all nearly completed. I undertake to predict here, and that fearlessly, that that election will be carried by delegates from Missouri. You will see them carry the Convention. You will see them adopt a Pro-Slavery Constitution. You will see it go within the halls of Congress. Watch the result, and you will find these predictions verified. It is for you to shape your course with reference to them.

Now, what is the remedy for this state of things? Is there any man within these walls who supposes that all these outrages, all these murders, all this trampling under foot the right of self-government ie for the State of Kansas? If so, he is in error—exceedingly, grosely in error. Let him see the Territory of Kansas, 200 miles wide North and South, extending nearly 900 miles, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Let him look beyond that to the shores of the Pacific, and he will find that there is territory there to make some five or six States as large as Pennsylvania. And will any man tell me that if Kansas be not saved he is going to save those embryo States, each further and further out of our reach—each with one more Slave State intervening. Is it not obviously more then probable that if we lose that State of Kansas, we will lose that whole tier of States out to the Pacific? And if that be so, will any reflecting man tell me how much of the territory of New Mexico we will get? No, my friends, they will all be lost. This entire territory, this half continent, capable of making some ten or dozen States is, in that event, all lost to this great North. This is a momentary question in many respects. Let me direct your attention, very briefly, to a few of them. These Northern States may be likened to a tub under a fountain, all the time welling over with a surplus population streaming off to the West, and making their homes there further and further back as each Territory is opened for settlement. That surplus stream of population is running past like a vast river, which, if it could be concentrated in one track, would build up a State in five or six years. And will any man deny that slave labor and free white labor cannot exist together? This is a conceded proposition—a proposition admitted by everybody North and South. Where then one is the other will not be. Well, then, suppose you dedicate this half continent to the negroes, you shut off this entire stream of Northern emigration. You close the gates of that whole West—Kansas, Deseret and New-Mexico—all, all is closed, and you turn back this human tide to throw itself in recoil upon the States of the North and the Northwest. You deny this great Territory to the laboring man. You say to the laboring man that this great Territory shall be dedicated to the negro, and the gates closed upon the white man. Have you—have the laboring man of the North—considered the importance of this great question to them? The dray-man, the hodman, the mechanic, the day laborer, the hackman—every man, in short, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, or who, by the vicissitudes of this country, may have to labor in the sweat of his brow—every man who expects to have posterity—has a right, an abiding interest in it. Suppose that great Northwestern territory were in question instead of Kansas. Suppose this had occurred twenty years ago there, and that the gates of that territory had been shut against the free emigration from the North. Suppose the millions who now swarm over the surface of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, were all thrown back on these Northern States, what would be the condition of the laborer? This is not matter of theory—it is not matter of dispute; but it has been demonstrated. It has been demonstrated in Ireland, and in China, that the result would be the same everywhere. Our interests go out West to lessen the supply of labor here, to appreciate its wages, and its uses and its value. Suppose you throw back this vast tide of human emigration—suppose you refuse to allow a Northern laborer to occupy the Territories of the West, what then? Labor thickens up. All the paths of labor at home are filled, and filled, and filled in until they are choked up for beyond the demand. The wages of labor depreciate. There is no emigration. There is no dispersion, and at last the vast mass of unemployed labor becomes one festering sore of degradation, poverty, ignorance and crime. [Loud applause.]

[The speaker went on to illustrate the evils of a numerous laboring class without adequate sources of employment, by referring to the cases of Ireland and China, particularly the former, the present comparative prosperity of which he attributed approximately to the increased rate of wages for the laborer, but primarily to the thinning of the population by extensive emigration, and consequent decrease in the supply of the laboring class.] And so it was in the Northern States. If the new Territory, he continued, were to be dedicated to the profitable labor of the negro, it would not be so bad; but it is not that. It is to be given to the South to be wasted, for there is no State in the South the soil of which is not wasted and abused. This, then, is a contest between the laboring man of the North and the slave of the South. It cannot be disguised. Every laboring man in the North should know and feel that the people of Kansas are fighting his battles, and fighting for whether he shall have a right to go there or not. [Applause.] It is, in truth and in fact, a question between white men and negroes, and nothing else. There are other aspects in which this thing might be looked upon. We all look forward to a Pacific Railroad—one of the great and cherished objects of national progress. [Loud applause.] There are few men whose hairs are so gray that they do not hope to live to see the time when the iron horse shall be heard upon the shores of the Pacific, bearing the men, and the trade, and the commerce of the East out on the Western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and bringing back the commerce of China and the East Indies, and dropping its riches all along the route, filling your City with population and enterprise and wealth, and commerce. Well, if Kansas be made a Slave State, will you ever see that railroad completed? [Cries of "never."] In 15 years, if that country is dedicated to free white settlers from the North, the Pacific Railroad will be made. Dedicated to the negroes of the South, it will lie waste under their wretched agriculture. [Mr. REEDER entered at some length into a discussion of the question as to the probability. In the event of Kansas becoming a Slave State, of its ever being made free. His opinion was very emphatically expressed to the effect that such a thing was entirely beyond the range of probability.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for JOHN C. FREMONT. [Loud applause.]

Gov. REEDER—Faith is a very good thing, but faith without works don't amount to much. [Applause.] It is very well to have faith that the Slaveholder will not undertake to plant his institutions on the soil of this North, but the man who would prevent it must begin to work. [Applause.] It won't do for a man to say, "Never! Never!" and sit down and wait, in the fulness of his faith, without any works until the deed is accomplished, and then undertake to weed it out. He who would prevent it must set to work in time. He must see the faint foreshadowing of the thing in the distance, and he must set himself to use prevention instead of cure. I have seen, not long since, men in the North whose conduct I could not reconcile or explain, except upon the conformed belief that if the South should dictate to them they would vote to adopt Slavery into their own midst. [A voice—"MILLARD FILLMORE."] I have seen men in the House of Congress whose conduct and whose votes I could explain in no other way, and I am bound to believe that these men from the North, who would be ready, even now, if the question was raised, to vote to adopt Slavery into the States of New York and Pennsylvania. [Cries of "No! no!" and "Yes! yes!" and some confusion.] Yes, there are such men to be found, and their conduct can be explained in no other way. [A voice—"That is it. That is the doctrine," followed by applause.] At one time, I believed this to be an impossibility. I would have lent it no ear, and no faith; but that time has gone by, and the existence of the fact should put every man on his guard, and make him exceedingly sensitive as to the indications of public opinion on this subject.

But I am occupying too much time with this. I shall pass on to another branch of the subject, and endeavor to be as brief as possible. Who is responsible for the state of things now existing in Kansas?

A VOICE—The Pro Slavery party.

ANOTHER VOICE—We are

Gov. REEDER—You have been outrages committed in Kansas. You have seen courts of justice closed. You have seen the arm of the law invoked as one of the instruments of oppression; and every one is aware, that of all the forms of tyranny that ever disgraced the earth, judicial tyranny is the most infamous. Judicial tyranny has so oppressed our people in Kansas, that no man ever thinks of legal redress. Murder stalks abroad in the land; a man can find his brother stiff and stark on the ground, with the bullet of the murderer in his vitals, and the last thing he thinks of is an appeal to the courts of justice. The courts of justice are made the vehicles of oppression, and are in the hands of our enemies. Our men are murdered at home and abroad, and the highways of the Territory are unsafe. Military camps are established, who take upon themselves the supervision of every man who passes the limits they have prescribed. Our people are actually subjugated now, and not a single right, civil or political, is left them. Even now a civil war is raging on the soil. There was a time when the arm of the Executive of the United States could have been interposed to prevent this international war. There was a time when all this could have been remedied, and it could have been remedied if we had had a man of nerve and integrity in the first office of the nation. [Loud applause.] Two brave and gallant men who are now imprisoned and guarded by dragoons of the United States in Kansas are there under charge of treason, the first intimation of which came from the President of the United States, in his message to the Senate in January 1855. [A voice.—Three groans for PIERCE.]

One word about these indictments for treason. There is a strange state of things existing there, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the Chief Justice of the United States in Kansas, unconsciously perhaps, to himself, laid down the same doctrine in regard to these alleged acts of treason, which made Judge JEFFRIES everlastingly infamous. During the reign of CHARLES I. JEFFRIES laid down those doctrines which have consigned his name to such irredeemable depths of infamy that no man, poet, philosopher, statesman or jurist, has ever raised his voice to apologize for his conduct. His bloody sentence, held in the memory of every citizen of the British Islands, the great crime of which that man was guilty and to which he sacrificed so many men in England, was the doctrine of constructive treason. He laid down the law that every man who resisted the proceed of the law was guilty of constructive treason. Judge LECOMPTE, of the Territory of Kansas, unconsciously perhaps, lays down the same doctrine. He says that every man who resists the laws of the United States is guilty of constructive treason. He had some difficulty in making out that argument, to be sure, because it was the laws of the Territory of Kansas that were resisted, and he undertook to argue that because the laws of the Territory of Kansas, which were made by a Legislature created under authority of the United States, were resisted, that therefore, the laws of the United States were resisted. Some of the men he wanted to reach never had resisted, and so he was obliged to hold the doctrine that a man might constructively resist. [Laughter.] That if he was in favor of a State Government he was guilty of a constructive resistance, and that those laws were constructively the laws of the United States, therefore it was constructive treason. [A VOICE—He was a constructive genius.] Now JEFFRIES never approached this, and yet LECOMPTE had what JEFFRIES never had. He had the Constitution of the United States for his guide, which declares that treason shall only consist in waging war against the United States, and giving aid and comfort to her enemies. [Loud applause.] He had his information, however, from high quarters—from no less a source than the special Presidential message of January, 1855, in which the indoctrination of that State Constitution was held to be treason and revolution.

Now, my fellow citizens, I hold that the President of the United States or his legal adviser have something else to guard than their own reputation, and if they are even willing to stultify themselves, before this country, by showing their inability to distinguish between a constitutional right and a treasonable rebellion they have no right to disgrace the country by the declaration that the people of this country have elevated to the highest offices in the nation men who know no better than this. [Loud applause.] I tell you that the Constitution of the State of Kansas has been adopted in a manner which may be justified upon principle and upon authority. It may seem strange to you, after all the allegations that have been made as to this State movement, when I tell you that nine States are now in this Union with their Constitutions adopted under no other authority, and in no other way than that by which was adopted the Constitution of Kansas. [Loud applause.] I challenge contradiction upon this subject, because I know what I say, and I say it deliberately. We have eighteen States in this Union, seventeen of which were made from territory of the United States, Texas being foreign. Of these seventeen eight were adopted with Constitutions formed by virtue of a law previously enacted by Congress, and nine with Constitutions which had no other authority than that of the inhabitants in their assemblies. Is there any contradiction to that? If there is I would like to meet it. I tell you the Constitution of Kansas has been formed in the same way as the Constitutions of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Iowa, Florida, California and Michigan—nine of them. None of these had any previous enabling act of Congress. They derived their whole authority from the people who went to work precisely as the people of Kansas had. Now when we came to adopt this Constitution we acted advisedly. We thought we knew what we were about. We supposed to set this old, long beaten path which nine of the States of the United States, had traveled over securely, and which we found sanctioned by the names of WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and many of the statesmen of the olden times, was wide enough for us. We thought that when nine States had got admission, there was room enough for the admission of Kansas. We found that in the State of Tennessee, that admission was introduced by the sanction of Gen. WASHINGTON himself. We find that in the State of Michigan that the same course was adopted by Gen. JACKSON, and that it was the principle followed all along until President PIERCE meets us in the path and tells us that it is the path of treason. It is exceedingly fortunate that Gen. PIERCE and CALEB CUSHING had not lived in the enjoyment of power at the time of Gen. WASHINGTON or we should have Gen. WASHINGTON and Gen. JACKSON both arraigned by CALEB CUSHING as grand traitors. Somebody may say to me in reply, "You are mistaken, Sir, these nine States did not come in under the same sanction; their own Territorial Legislatures had given them the authority." But I reply that the Territorial Legislature had no power to give to one people, or to withhold from them, the right to make a Constitution. That is not now the question. The powers of the Territorial Legislature are limited; they are laid down in the act. The power to authorize the people to make a State Constitution is not given to them. They have no more right to say the people shall than that they shall not form a Constitution. The people derive the power from the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States provides that the people have the rigot to assemble and petition Congress for the redress of their grievances, or for admission as a State. But they cannot petition Congress rightly to be admitted as a State until they attach a Constitution to their petition. Congress may authorize the people of the Territories to form a Government, but when they come to admit a State the State must be there, its officers all ready and organization completed, like a machine with all its wheels, pulleys and straps just ready to receive the motive power from Congress. How are the people, then, to form a Constitution? They get up an organization ready to submit to Congress, in obedience to their constitutional right to petition, unless they elect delegates who shall meet in Convention, elect a Governor, Supreme Court Judges, &c., so that when the petition is presented the organization may be ready to put into immediate action whenever Congress grants admission. In 1835 this question arose under General JACKSON'S Administration, in the case of the new Territory of Arkansas, and when the matter was referred to him the question was taken up in the first place as to the right of the Territorial Legislature to pass such a law, and the Governor was instructed not to call such a Legislature as was asked for, for the reason that the Territorial Legislature had no power over the subject. The instructions then go on to discuss whether the people have the power, and it is expressly laid down that the people have the power, and the Legislature have not. [Applause.] So as the admission of Michigan, the question arose on this same point, when Mr. BUCHANAN rose in his place and stated that the Territorial Legislature had no power over this subject at all, and he inquired whether any Senator there would deny that. No man answered, and thus in fact the whole Senate of the United States thus expressly certified, through Mr. BUCHANAN, who on that subject was its mouthpiece, that the whole power of forming a constitution for a Territory was with the people alone, and that the action of the Legislature was void. And yet in face of this there are men who call this treason.

The speaker then turned to the consideration of the remedy and spoke of the condition of the Free-State people, restrained by their leaders till endurance became almost criminal. At the time of the sacking of Lawrence it was with difficulty that the young men could be restrained from attacking the camp of the Missourians. They saw the mangled and bloody corpses of their comrades strewed over the prairies; they saw their houses in flames; they saw their idle fields uncultivated; they saw before them the horrors of bloodshed and disporism, and they became desperate and anticipated that conflict by striking the first blow. [Vehement applause.]

Mr. REEDER detailed some of the outrages which had driven the Free State settlers to the adoption of retaliatory measures, and asserted that if the little band now manfully fighting for their liberty and the law in Kansas should be overpowered, the last hope of Freedom will die with them.

A VOICE—Never.

Mr. REEDER—Yes, my fellow-citizens, when that little band shall be destroyed it is only too true that the last hope of Freedom on those western plains is gone, [A VOICE—Emigrate.] Soon again can we expect to fill that country with such a body of men? No body of men that you would send there afterwards but would be met on the threshold. Now is the time, and now is the only time, to save Kansas, by saving and sustaining the men who are on its soil. [Loud applause.] They must be saved, or all must be given up and lost. The last hope of Freedom in the West, I tell you, is with them. If you will save them, you will save Kansas. Mr. REEDER dwelt forcibly on the necessity of providing material aid for the Free-State men now in Kansas. Men and money must be sent there immediately. They must be supported—they must be clothed—they must be fed. There ought to be not less than 3,000 men on that soil; $200 a-piece would equip and provision them for a year. The armed bands of men with whom the free settlers have now to contend could be dealt with without assistance if they had no means of increasing their numbers. He hoped the people would put their hands in their pockets for the purpose of relieving the wants and the necessities and the exigencies of their brethren, and that they would do it with a full appreciation of their position and of their wants. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

The PRESIDENT then came forward and announced that arrangements had been made for raising a collection for the purpose indicated in the previous speaker's address.

In the interval whilst the subscriptions were being taken, Mr. REEDER rose again and said he would just take the liberty of informing the meeting, that if enough money could be raised in a very brief time, no less than four or five thousand men could be found who would be willing to proceed to Kansas.

Mr. ARNEBY urged, in forcible language, the necessity of rendering assistance to the free men of Kansas in their present condition. He had attempted, on different occasions, to obtain an interview, upon the subject, with the President, but was unsuccessful. He had, in consequence of his failure, determined to attend this meeting, where his efforts might be more successful in enlisting the sympathy of the audience in regard to the objects of the present meeting.

A Protestant Episcopal Missionary to the District of Kickapoo dwelt strongly upon the hardships that he had, together with his family, been made to endure, and the cruelties that had been practiced upon himself for an avowal of his opinion in regard to the non-existing of Slavery, and his determination to support entire Freedom in the Territory of Kansas. It was not often, he said, that members of his Church in his capacity, descended to the arena of politics, nor had he ever before spoke in such an assemblage, but he could not now help raising his voice against bloodshed, rapine and cruelty.

Mr. THADDEUS HYATT addressed the meeting, describing the utter lawlessness carried on in the Territory, and the cruelties practiced upon persons differing in opinion from the Pro-Slavery men. He dwelt on the utter want of redress, from the legal authorities, for injustice or injuries done the free settlers.

After a few observations from Mr. CRITTENDEN and Mr. EDGAR, the Chairman stated that the amount collected would send ten men to Kansas, equipped and armed, as Gov. REEDER had advised.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Portland *Advertiser* records a fatal accident on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. It appears that as the Montreal train of cars on Saturday evening approached the crossing on the "Greedy" Road in Cumberland, a wagon in which were three children (two girls and a boy) attempted to pass. The engine struck the horse, killing him instantly, and smashed the wagon to fragments. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and it was discovered that the two girls were badly mutilated and dead. The boy who drove the wagon was senseless, but, after the services of a physician were procured, he came to; but in the course of the night it was evident that he was sinking, and he is probably dead ere this time. The children belonged to the family of Mr. YORK, of Falmouth, and had been on a visit to Cumberland, and were returning at the time of the accident.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL AT SYRACUSE.

Extraordinary Proceedings of President Sammons—The Way the Delegates Were Admitted—Some Very Interesting Confidential Statements—Separate Meeting of the North Americans—Fillmore-ousness, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 26—P. M.

An exciting day this has been in this city of salt. It is the day of the meeting of the American State Council of this State. Corinthian Hall is the place of the meeting. At the hour of 10 A. M., President SAMMONS took a station in a lower room of the hall. Constituting himself a Committee on Credentials and the qualities of delegates, he passed such as were deemed by him sound Fillmoreites, and rejected all others.

The Council seemed for the time to be centered in its President, and his acts in excluding and admitting of his own will and pleasure, only more affection,—so that none disapproved by him were permitted to enter the Council Hall.

A very large number of Free or North Americans were thus excluded. About two hundred and fifty—certainly less than three hundred men, approved as Fillmoreites, many of whom were in no sense delegates, but

SEA CROSSED.

NUMBER TWO.

[illegible] Day—A Royal Family [illegible]—A Distinguished American—Liverpool Hotels.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CHESTER Eng., ——, 1856.

All that day, after we had shipped the sea, [illegible] that we "were at our [illegible] came down gloomily over us [illegible] the saloon, was not like those be[illegible]. The lamps were deserted. The chess-boards lay idle. The *vingt-et-un* party was missing. The gentlemen who had been playing whist at shilling points all the passage were not at their places; and a disconsolate passenger, in India-rubbers and a cloth cap, was seen holding on by the backs of the seats, as he endeavored to make his way up the saloon, and was overheard muttering that he had used his boots to bale out his hat, or his hat to bale out his boots—he didn't know which; but he hadn't been able to find either.

I will not pause to describe the grandeur of the sea at night in that tempest, but I must again say how I was impressed by the sight of that great steamer rolling, tossing, plunging like a cork or a feather on the giant waves, yet pressing steadily on in one course through gloom and storm. From any position on deck where you could hold on, all was dark except the lights on the paddle-boxes and in the top, and the dim light at the binnacle. Now she rose so that her stem seemed in the clouds, and now she went swinging down the sids of a great sea as if to destruction, but on, on, on. It sent a thrill to the heart of a man when he remembered that man had triumphed over the sea, but it humbled him again when he reflected on the fate of gallant ships as brave and stout as this.

In the morning all was changed. We were running along on the same sea, but the wind was astern and we flew before it. Wave after wave chased us, but in vain, and the sunshine flashed over the white and foamy sea and all was glorious. This was Friday. The ladies were on deck now and all sea-sickness was ended. All eyes were strained for land, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the hills of old Ireland began to show on the port bow and at length Cape Clear, and the light on the rocks below it shone brilliantly under a glorious moon. The sea was crossed. Next day we ran up the Irish Channel, and at evening were in Liverpool. The Custom House Officers came on board instantly, and after a long delay our baggage was examined and we were ashore at the Adelphi Hotel about midnight. So ended our crossing the sea, and the only regret at its end was parting with Captain LOTT, to whom we owe many thanks.

A good story, that I have never seen printed, was related by a gentleman in one of those pleasant after-dinner talks on the deck of the *Asia*, and if you like to print small gossip of the Queen and royal family, you shall have it.

Prince ALBERT, it seemeth, did once get into bad habits of staying out late at night, and not coming home till morning, whereat her Majesty his wife grew much anxious and grieved. It was not certain that he was at the cider cellar, nor could she prove that he did not come home in proper condition, for she endeavored to get into his rooms on some such occasions, and failed most signally. By way of episode, the story is that the reason of her failure was this:

She knocked and said, "ALBERT, open to your Queen."

But ALBERT was silent.

"ALBERT, your Queen is at the door."

No reply.

And so she tried morning after morning, until one day, after trying that form of address several times, she suddenly bethought her to say, "ALBERT, will you let VICTORIA in?" Whereupon the door flew open and she rushed into his arms instanter. But his breath was unimpeachable that morning, though he had come home somewhere about the small hours.

It wouldn't do, and she tried a new plan. She ordered the gates of Windsor to be closed at eleven, and no one to be admitted without calling her, and then she went to her room. All night she waited, but no husband came, and after a brief doze and with a furious headache she sent for the keeper of the gates, and learned that the Prince had come home at three or four, and learning her orders, had left word that he would by no means disturb her, and went his way for a jolly night of it.

This occurred again the next night, and the next morning His Grace the Duke of Wellington was startled at an early hour by a visit from His Royal Highness. His Grace the Duke drove out rapidly to Lord Somebody's, and taking him up proceeded to the Hon. Mr. Blank's, and a council was held. The question was important: "Can the Queen lock Prince Albert out?" It bothered the dignitaries. They had no precedents, and so they decided it as any five men, or four, three, two or one would decide it, by saying "Of course not," and so the gates were left open and the Priace had his evenings to himself, as any good Dutchmen that loves lager bier ought to have.

That's the story. It isn't mine. I see the blunders in it as plainly as you do. But it will do for your gossiping friends, and you can work it up somehow if it don't read aright.

By-the-by, perhaps you may be able to explain to me a little affair that has puzzled me somewhat in Liverpool. We arrived in the *Asia* on Saturday night. We met the *Atlantic* going out as we came in, and we found on the books of the hotels in Liverpool the name of a large number of American friends whom we would have been very glad to meet. But at the Queen's Hotel, where we went to ascertain who had been there, we found the landlord very wide awake on the subject of his American guests; and on inquiry who he had had, he named several, and concluded by saying "there was one, a very queer sort of a man; curious way he had with him; had his cravat knot under his left ear; talked queerly; most of the Americans laughed at him; all of them knew him; he didn't seem to care about anybody; swears—yas, swears a great deal; believe he was editor of a paper once, or something of the sort; acted very strange; paid his bill, and went down aboard the *Atlantic* with the rest of them; had his room engaged and expected to sail, but he came back again; didn't know when he *was* going."

"What was his name?"

"Well, I can't recollect. Let me see if its on the book;" believe he was one of your Members of Parliament or Congress, or whatever you call it; curious man, very curious man; oh yes, here's his name!" etc.

I looked. It read thus: *The Hon. Welch.*

Now if you have any such man in your eye, do me the favor to name him, and relieve my embarrassment.

For hotels at Liverpool I can only say, do not follow the crowd of Americans and go to the *Adelphi*. Go anywhere else rather than be fleeced outrageously here. It is equal to a third-rate house in America, and the charges are three times as high as any ordinary first-class house in the States. Our bill for four persons for a day and a night, without any extras, was £5 7s., or about $26. Either the Queen or Wellington is doubtless preferable.

We had intended to go on to London to-day, but the old town of Chester was here; and, if we should not visit it now, we should hardly be likely ever to do so, and so we crossed the old Birkenhead Ferry, and rode by rail, fifteen miles, to Chester, where we are now at the Royal Hotel looking around us. I am writing this letter somewhere among the small hours. When I commenced its predecessor I had three merry companions around the table; but they have vanished, and I am alone with my pen, and a tall, grim shadow on the wall that might pass for the ghost of HAROLD, over whose dust I may, perhaps, have trodden to-day. W. C. B.

Magazines for September.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

With a view of easing the anxious minds of the readers of "Little Dorrit,"—a story now fully one-third published, yet hitherto extremely cloudy and obscure, as regards incidents,—we have to announce that the new portion contains something which, if not quite tangible, appears on the eve of being so. Monsieur Rigaud, introduced in the opening of the tale, as prisoner in Marseilles, again turns up in London, most respectably introduced by a Paris house of business, as Mr. Blandois, and evanishes as abruptly as he came. From the parish workhouse turns out a pauper named Nandy, whose visit to his daughter (Mrs. Plornish) is graphically related, as well as his pensionership upon the imprisoned and insolvent Father of the Marshalsea. Here, too, is something like love making between Arthur Clennam and Little Dorrit, which promises to bud into full-bloom passion. Finally, inquisitive Pancks (own cousin to Nadgetts in *Martin Chuzzlewit*) appears, in a state of conjunct beer and excitement, great with a wonderful discovery that Old Dorrit, so long an imprisoned insolvent, is within a week of being legally acknowledged as heir to something great—wealth, or a title, or both. In another month, curiosity on that head will be gratified. Among the illustrated papers in *Harper*, three are good, and a fourth but middling. Very graphic, by double aid of pen and pencil, is the account of a visit to the Dismal Swamp. Good, also, is an American's "Passages of Eastern Travel." Very interesting to the general and particularly to the scientific reader, is the article, with twenty-four engravings, "On the application of Photography to Printing." The subject-matter of BECKWOURTH'S story—Adventures of a murdering polygamist—is not adapted for a magazine like this, nor are the engravings properly worked. "Soldiering in Oregon" is a capital chapter of military life—racy, lively, and probable. The specimens of Daniel Webster's table-talk are rather heavy, and Lord Cockburn's Memorials, somewhat clumsily crushed into a few pages, by no means give an adequate idea of the spirit of the original volume. A very redeeming article, however, (indeed one of the best we have seen now for months,) is "How we spend our money;" a sagacious and common-sense view of things, combining close observation with extended reading; the closing illustration (Hassan and the elephant) is remarkably well introduced. "The Editor's Drawer," this month, is better, because briefer, than usual. The epigrams from JOHNSON, CHESTERFIELD, and WOLCOT, (p. 566,) are even more "used-up" than the usual appropriations from Joe Miller,—so is MATTHEWS' (CHARLES, not CORNELIUS) last and worst joke, and the dog-and-sausage story, which is spoiled in the telling.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, NO. 22.

Instruction and amusement are admirably combined in this series of juvenile books. Nearly two years have passed since the first monthly number was issued, and there is not, as yet, any falling off of the pictorial or literary execution. The new number, called *The Gibraltar Gallery*, because an account of one of the galleries in the Rock of Gibraltar, is the first article, contains a variety of good engravings, with descriptive or illustrative letter-press. It is this variety which more particularly interests, while it instructs youth. Here are nearly 70 engravings, every one of them so well executed, that by merely appealing to the sense of sight, it teaches the youthful reader not only a knowledge of the object represented, but impresses his mind with a certain tasteful knowledge of the Beautiful in Art.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY.

This Magazine, of which the third number is before us, may now be taken as "a great fact." It contains a variety of papers—*de omnibus*—of which the largest and best portion is that which is original. There is also a plentiful sprinkling of engravings, most of which are very well executed, though, in some instances, where "the human face divine" is in question, full justice is not rendered to the artist's designs. For example, the Charlotte Cushman-like female in the frontispiece has had her left eye obliterated by the graver "Love in '76," a charming American story, is happily, but too briefly, brought to a conclusion. There is an appreciative article, with two illustrations, upon JEROME THOMPSON, a very able and rising artist. This is from the editor's pen, as are additional chapters of "Lost Jewels," some very fair verses, and the common-sensical chit-chat upon "Things we talk about." This periodical, to be what it should be, must be more American in subjects and authorship than it is. However, magazines, like women and nations, do not reach perfection in a day.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

The genuine humor of its engravings (to say nothing of the fun which forms the staple of its original and selected letter-press) has secured a very great circulation for this monthly periodical. That wit may be expressed by the pencil as well as by the pen, is evident from the specimens before us. Of the greater part of these, even the idea is original. As regards the artistical execution, it may safely be compared with that of the "social-evils" cuts in *Punch*. A larger infusion of original matter would be advantageous, but the editor (Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, the dramatist) has certainly not allowed any contemporary humor to escape his grasp.

Fine Arts.

EXTRAORDINARY CALIGRAPHY.

We have seen another wonderful specimen of Caligraphy by DAVID DAVIDSON, whose masterpiece of pictorial writing (composition of Scripture Pictures by the transcription of the Old Testament on a sheet 78 inches by 68 inches) has already attracted attention. On a very small surface the entire first book of Samuel is transcribed. The picture which Mr. DAVIDSON has just completed consists of portraits of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The portraits, surrounded by flags and drapery, and surmounted by the American Eagle and figure of Liberty, make altogether an appropriate National Banner. The likenesses of FREMONT and DAYTON are good; but the great merit of the picture is the wonderful minuteness of the writing of which it is composed. The picture has been executed in the same manner as the previous ones from the Old Testament, for which the artist has received many encomiums. The features of the faces and all the lines of the drapery and the accessories are made by the manuscript. Mr. COGSWELL, of the Astor Library, says that, after spending an hour in examining Mr. DAVIDSON'S almost miraculous exhibition of skill and patience in the composition of his several pictures from the Old Testament, he believes it impossible to form any idea of the work from description; it must be seen to be understood. Bishop HUGHES, in noticing the work, adopts as his own the expressions of Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. DAVIDSON exhibits his pictures at No. 538 Broadway, opposite the Chinese Buildings.

The *Gazette de Magdebourg* announces that on the 17th, M. DE ROCHOW entered the citidal of Magdebourg, in order to submit to the penalty of five years' seclusion, to which he was condemned after his duel with M. D. HINKELDY.

Thoughts for Conservative Men Concerning the Approaching Election

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The magnitude of the interests involved, and the fact that the principles of the two most popular candidates are so diametrically opposed to each other in the coming election, will be the cause of an almost unprecedented excitement. Now as every man belonging to it can do something, however small, for advancing his principles, it behoves each one who appreciates the blessing of being an American, and cares for the welfare of his country as for his own prosperity, to ask himself a few questions on this all-important subject, and to answer them fairly, without any reference to party feelings and prejudices, remembering that the instincts of our nature are more often right than wrong when we reject all selfish and passionate suggestions from the mind; and considering further that their children have a direct interest in all such concerns as that of the Presidential election, and therefore they must not allow what may appear perhaps favorable for themselves for the present to ruin their decision when a small sacrifice would insure future weal to the country at the expense of a little temporary benefit.

It cannot be denied that hundreds of men record their votes for one or other particular candidate from an conviction of the superior worth of the men, but merely because he adopts such and such a platform. They do not sufficiently distinguish between the man and the party—and yet it is impossible for any person, however he may bind himself to adopt exactly the platform adopted by those who nominated him, and however blindly he may declare himself the mere mouth-piece and expositor of their views, to avoid showing by his acts the individuality which makes his character what it is, and to conduct himself as if he were but a machine and not a holder of an office giving him more authority and responsibility than the throne of a limited monarchy possesses—as then, there is no man in the country but what understands sufficient of politics to guide his judgment in the choice of a platform on which to build his action. Let all those who wish not to have their hopes disappointed, compare the prospects of the country as foreshadowed by each of the two principal parties between whom the game for office will probably be played out. Let them consider what the fundamental institutions of their native land are, and let them think which of these parties is likely to support them best.

The state of affairs in many parts of the United States at the present time is deplorable. Let them ask themselves which candidate for the Presidency is most likely to reform such matters, and place them on a sure basis. To whom is to be attributed the disastrous occurrences in Kansas—the deprivation of freedom of speech and action—the abuse of the ballot-box system, and all the outrageous crimes committed in that State under the the name of Law and Justice? These evils are attributable to the inefficient and even criminal Government of the Democratic party, joined to the overbearing and unconstitutional domineering of the Southern Slave power. From whom come the threats of disunion and cries for armed opposition on the part of the Southern States against the North? The Southern papers who support the Democratic Party hesitate not to propose such courses which no true patriot who had his country's interest at heart would venture to hint at. The platform of the Cincinnati Convention does not hesitate to approve of the Government which has caused such dreadful outrages to be perpetrated by fostering the encroaching spirit of the South, and utterly neglecting the needs and claims of the North. One part of the country is plunged into civil war—in another the extremest measures have been resorted to to remedy the evils caused by lawlessness and corruption. The sacredness of justice is disregarded, and all law and right set aside in favor of the overweening tyrant power of the South, and these things are all taking place unrebuked and even indorsed by the Democratic Party, (so called,) who hope to elect JAMES BUCHANAN to the office of President. What will be the consequences if he should be elected? Evidently no change for the better will ensue in regard to the above causes of complaint. Will the bad management, to give it a mild name, of the present administration be exchanged for wholesome and vigorous measures to insure justice and happiness? It cannot be expected of a man who announces himself as the mere exponent of a party which approves of all that has been done by the present Government. The same causes of complaint that exist at present, must continue to exist—and there is no knowing what may be the result. When men have well considered all this, they will naturally inquire to what quarter they must turn to look for relief, and as the desire for undue extension of slave-power has been the cause of a great many evils, besides those mentioned here, they will look for a party having for its object the equalization of rights—which will deal justly and according to the constitutional laws with all parts of the country—which will put down oppression, illegal voting, corrupt practices, &c., which will mark with just disapprobation any attempt to disturb the union of the States, which will administer the affairs of Government impartially, not pushing forward the interests of one part of the country to the detriment of those of the other; in short, such a party as proposes moderate reforms without violence, and if it cannot thoroughly satisfy the opposing party, will, at least, not attempt to take advantage of it.

These few reflections are suitable for such especially as do not mix themselves much up in political matters, but who wish to decide, on general grounds, on the vote they should give, so as to benefit, to the utmost in their power, the country they are so attached to. It is necessary for those wishing to be on the right side in giving their votes, to do more than reflect on the present state of the country, the causes which have led to it, and the best means of restoring order and peace, and then to do all they can to further the cause of right by voting with that party which aims at effecting this desirable object. F. S. B.

Mr. Buchanan's Soundness on Slavery Demonstrated.

From the South Carolina Times and Sentinel.

The highest evidence *a Northern statesman can give of his soundness on the slavery question is to advocate the annexation of a Slave State to the Union.* If we can prove that Mr. BUCHANAN is in favor of this proposition, we will effectually stop the mouths of all the seuseless brawlers at the South who falsely or ignorantly pretend to question the soundness of Mr. BUCHANAN on the Slavery question.

The proof of it is contained in the message of the President of the United States transmitting to the House of Representatives "correspondence touching matters disturbing the friendly relations between this government and the government of Spain; also a report as to the objects of the meeting of the American Ministers at Ostend." At page 127 of this pamphlet is found a dispatch, dated Aix la Chappelle, October 18, 1854, addressed to WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, and signed by JAMES BUCHANAN, J. Y. MASON and PIERRE SOULE. It is the famous Ostend Manifesto. We quote a paragraph or two from it:

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in several confidential dispatches you have addressed to us respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof. There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a *cordial coincidence of opinion* on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration. We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States *to purchase Cuba* from Spain, at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of $——.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify the individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there was no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure? We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

* * * * * * *

JAMES BUCHANAN.
J. Y. MASON.
PIERRE SOULE.

To W. L. MARCY.

This proof is conclusive. There can be no denying that on October 18, 1854, JAMES BUCHANAN was in *favor of annexing Cuba, a slaveholding State, to the Union, in order to save it from being abolitionized. What say his detractors now to his soundness on the Slavery question?*

We forbear to contrast the bold, statesmanlike and Southern views of JAMES BUCHANAN, in respect to Cuba, with the timid, shuffling and cowardly policy of MILLARD FILLMORE, who suffered CRITTENDEN and his brave compatriots to be shot like dogs, and then attempted to screen himself from popular odium by dismissing the Consul who acted under his instructions, and obeyed them to the letter. But the Southern people will mark the contrast, and remember it, too, in November next, when they cast their votes for a President *under whose Administration the fate of Cuba will, probably, be settled for weal or woe.—Times and Sentinel.*

The Contest in Congress—The Necessity of Some Remedy Acknowledged.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 25.

But is there no alternative? Is there not a common ground of accommodation which both Houses may occupy without any sacrifice of principle or honor? We humbly suggest that there is one that will heal the difficulty, if men desire it to be healed, and that it would be an insult to any to doubt. The supporters of the *proviso*, it strikes us, are aiming at a just and proper object, but by means which, if not positively wrong, are at least questionable. That portion of the Territorial laws which they denounce and of which they seek to prevent the enforcement, whether enacted by competent or incompetent authorities, are *a disgrace to the country and its free institutions. They are a greater invasion of public liberty than were the acts which brought the head of Charles I. to the block.* Yet it would be an equal wrong, odious as they are, to put them down by uncoastitutional means. The English king suffered death for trampling on the privileges of Parliament. The American Congress should be quite as careful not to invade the constitutional privileges of the Executive. They should be as careful of these as they are and ought to be jealous of their own, and especially when there is a perfectly constitutional mode of redressing the grievance complained of. The true remedy, it appears to us, is *to repeal the obnoxious laws*, and then the Executive cannot enforce them either by the military or civil arm. Both Houses have already virtually condemned those odious enactments, and then, if it were ever so indissible to arrest their execution by the restriction proposed, it would be a more convenient and appropriate mode to do so by striking them from the statute book. In fact, if to tie up the hands of the President in the way proposed were entirely free from objection, Congress owes it to public decency to abrogate laws so offensive to every notion of free government.

The only objection to this remedy is that the Executive veto stands in its way. Now hear what JAMES MADISON says on the proper remedy for such a case:

"*The House of Representatives can not only refuse*, but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of Government. They, in a word, hold the purse; that powerful instrument by which we behold in the history of the British Constitution an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance; and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the Government. *This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any Constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people*, FOR OBTAINING A REDRESS OF EVERY GRIEVANCE, AND FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT EVERY JUST AND SALUTARY MEASURE."

An Outside View of the Presidential Election

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

The public mind in the United States seems now fully occupied with the Presidential election, which is to take place during the ensuing Autumn. There are signs that this struggle will engage, more than on common occasions, the attention and interference of the whole people. It may not be that this is a great crisis; mankind are always apt to look on the events of the present day as preeminently important, and in a country like America a four years' term must naturally produce many questions which the result of a Presidential election must determine. Nor can we conceive that there is any danger threatening the Union of the States. They differ in so many ways that the effect is to keep them together. It is not only north and south, but east and west, New-England and the Central States, which have their feuds, jealousies, and wars of words; and they remain one, because the only alternative is, not to make two Republics, but four or five. Without, then, attaching any undue importance to the present election, we may say that it is highly interesting to the world at large, and seems to excite great expectations of good or evil in the States themselves. In fact, it is a contest not so much on the material well-being of the country as on its moral policy. Whether BUCHANAN or FREMONT be victorious will make little difference to the farmers whose crops cover the northern States, to the hardy pioneers of the wilderness, or the merchants of the great towns. Probably in no country have political changes so little influence on the general concerns of life, as in the Republic which devotes so much of its time to oratory and electioneering. But for some time American citizens have been meditating on certain phenomena of their own society. Those who travel in Europe or read the writings of Europeans have learnt that the world, while fully impressed with the extent of American territory, the increase of its population, and the promise of its material greatness, is by no means disposed to propose to itself the American character as a model. This feeling is not confined to England, which might be supposed envious of a younger rival, but extends throughout Europe, both constitutional and despotic. The monstrous inconsistency of Slavery in a free Republic might be passed over if there appeared a desire on the part of the people to remove an evil which it might be said was bequeathed to them by the parent State; but when the institution is extolled, when every theory of social science and every text of Scripture is sought after to support it, then the natural feeling of the world is alienated even from those who have carried furthest the principles of popular government. The war in Kansas, where the opponents of Slavery have been expelled by an armed force whose doings have been since ratified by the highest authority—the assault on a Northern Senator by a member of the House of Representatives, an action applauded by half the States of the Union, and gloried in till the last by the perpetrator—are sufficient to call men's attention to the future prospects of the community to which they belong. Add too this, that the aggressive doctrines avowed by many politicians are calculated to keep the Union in a state of perpetual unrest, besides undermining those foundations of morality by which even a preponderating State on a new continent must be supported, and we have reason enough why men of all classes should look forward to the Presidential election as a decision of the community on questions of the greatest magnitude.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the Democratic candidate, has hitherto been thought by his friends as certain of an easy victory. He will be supported by the South, by the advocates of annexation and absorption, by the conquering faction in Kansas—in short, by all those sections of the population with which we in England have least in common. Mr. BUCHANAN is understood to have purposely delayed a settlement of the Central American question, and to hold opinions on the subject of an armed occupation which are directly opposed to the stipulations of the treaty. He is also said to agree with the doctrine laid down at what was called the Ostend Conference, where certain American diplomatists promulgated principles which must subject every weak State to the will of its more powerful neighbor. The Pierce Administration has been so little satisfactory to the country that no chance of his reelection existed, and Mr. BUCHANAN was chosen by the Democratic Party. We are told that the announcement of his name fell flat on the country; yet, as the chosen nominee of a great political body, he had the best chance of success. Within the last month, however, Col. FREMONT, the Republican candidate, has been growing in favor. At the outset he had the courage to speak boldly on the subject of "filibustering" and the armed invasion of other nations' rights without cause of quarrel. The treatment received by the Free-Soil Party in Kansas has raised the indignation of the Northwest, and swelled the number of Col. FREMONT'S supporters. Three months are still to elapse before the election, and it is thought that, if no unexpected event occur, Col. FREMONT will continually rise in popularity, and eventually attain the highest place in the American Commonwealth. The pretensions of Mr. FILLMORE, however, are likely to complicate the struggle. This gentleman will be supported by a great part of the Whig Party, and the result may perhaps be that neither candidate will obtain a sufficient number of votes, and that the President will be chosen by the House of Representatives.

The newspapers which favor Colonel FREMONT are, however, sanguine of his success, and, taking the States one by one, they argue as to the probable result of the election. The New-England States are, as it may be supposed, likely to support the "Republican" candidate. In Maine the Fremont party is likely to have a large majority. In Massachusetts a large portion even of the Democrats are likely to abandon the cause of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Northwest, every day advancing in population and wealth, although sufficiently Democratic in principle, is looked upon as likely to support the more moderate politician of the two. But the Central States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, with their millions of inhabitants, will most probably decide the contest. New-York has now a population of more than 4,000,000, and, though enjoying no metropolitan status, is, from the greatness of its chief city, naturally most influential in a struggle of popular opinion. We are not ourselves called upon to express any judgment or sympathies in the matter. The opinions of Englishmen may be well divined. They know little of the multitudinous parties which divide American politics, and less of the men who take the lead in the Union. But when Freedom is pitted against Slavery, and a sense of justice and national right against aggression, they cannot but desire that what they consider the right cause will prevail. It is to be hoped that before another President is installed at Washington the questions now debated between the two nations will be finally settled. So far, therefore, as we are immediately concerned, the decision of the American people is not of much importance. But in the long run we are interested in the moral tone of the Republic; for if the doctrines enunciated in some quarters be accepted by its people, we cannot but fear a succession of troubles and disputes, while if better counsels prevail a period of amity and good will may commence, not soon to be disturbed.

The Southern Ground—Texas Meeting.

From the Galveston News.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

Judge OCHILTREE addressed a public meeting last night, agreeably to previous notice, on the subject of Kansas. He made a most effective speech.

He was followed by General McLEOD, who was called for from all parts of the crowd.

After him, Mr. POAG, of Panola, was called up, and he fully equaled the anticipations of all.

All the speakers insisted on the urgent necessity there is for immediate and prompt action by the people of this State on the Kansas question.

I candidly believe, if all the people of Texas could have heard the speeches delivered here last night, it would be an easy matter *to raise men and money to aid in establishing Slavery in Kansas;* for they all showed that Slavery in this State will be seriously threatened by making Kansas a Free State.

Dr. ASHBEL SMITH followed Mr. POAG, in obedience to repeated calls, and he enlarged upon and more fully established some of the positions previously taken by Gen. McLEOD, to the effect that Slavery results from natural laws, is inherent in the primitive organization of society, and that the laws and constitutions of Governments which have recognized it in nearly all ages and nations of the world, do so simply because it was found to exist before such laws and constitutions were formed. Dr. SMITH also asserted a doctrine, which, though paradoxical, I believe to be true, namely: that *Liberty in its highest perfection can only exist in connection with Slavery*, and he showed by reference to history that such was the case in ancient Greece and Rome, and most other nations of antiquity.

Use of the Cross—A Pill for the Express

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed a card in the *Tribune* of the 14th, signed F. A. UTTER, setting forth the fact that it was at one time necessary for those gaining admission to Know-Nothing Councils to SWEAR UPON A MINIATURE CROSS placed upon a Bible; and as the Fillmore Know-Nothings still persist in charging FREMONT with being a Roman Catholic, because he at one time cut a CROSS on a rock, I hope they will pardon me, since they have *removed the veil of secrecy*, if I add my testimony to what has already been published.

For several months during the year 1854, those who were initiated in the Know-Nothing Councils were *compelled to take an oath upon the Bible, with a miniature cross upon its leaves.*

This fact I know to be true, as *it was then my duty to place the* CROSS *upon the leaves of the Bible, in the Council-room* at Poughkeepsie. I did it for months, as hundreds can testify, and, in performing my duty at that time, I administered to them the *first oath*, while their left hand rested upon the BIBLE and CROSS.

It is with reluctance that I have written this, but, when I see human beings in the upright form of men charging others with being Roman Catholics because they recognize the Cross as intimately connected with the Christian faith, then I esteem it my duty—a duty which I owe to myself as well as others—to expose the inconsistency of men who, upon such a flimsy pretext, charge FREMONT with being a Roman Catholic.

If the above facts are denied, affidavits will be forthcoming. Respectfully,

C AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 20, 1856.

President Pierce Denounced for Calling the Extra Session.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The question arises, has President PIERCE acted wisely in the course he has adopted? The alternative presented to him was certainly one of great responsibility. It involved, in all probability, the dismemberment of the army. This was one alternative. On the other hand, to convene Congress in extra session, as he has done, is to yield to Abolitionism the proudest victory it has yet achieved—to lay the Government at the feet of faction, to write a verdict in favor of lawlessness, and to legalize revolution. Between such alternatives, we cannot understand how *a President, true to principle, or true to party, could have for a moment hesitated;* still less, have quailed before a faction bent not only on the overthrow of the Constitution but of the party whose leader he is. We cannot suppress the conviction that the President has chosen weakly, and, in so doing, aggravated the evil which he would escape.

As a party move, the course of the President is most unfortunate. Had the Black Republicans gone to the people with all the odium of stopping the supplies fastened upon them, their chances in the contest would have been sadly marred. This single act would have done much to expose to the people of the North the designs of that party, which, deterred by no appeal of justice or the Constitution, is ready to crush not only the South, but even the Government. The true and hideous features of Abolitionism, its radical and destructive tendencies, would have been discovered in a manner which no sophistry could have varnished.

In contrast with such a party, the Democratic Party would have occupied not only a commanding constitutional position, but one eminently popular in every section of the Union.

The whole responsibility of disbanding the army would have been, not with President PIERCE, nor the Democratic Party, but with the Black Republicans, who refused the appropriations unless coupled with conditions unknown to the Constitution, and hostile to one-half of the Confederacy.

When, too, we consider the issue involved, the course of the President in calling the extra session is to be greatly deplored. What was that issue? Why, that unless the South consent to Abolitionizing the Government, the Government itself should be destroyed. To the South, in such a contest, neither safety nor honor left any choice. But the President, by his Proclamation, affirms that the Government must be preserved, though Abolition triumps. Abolish Slavery in Kansas, release the traitors now on trial, repeal all laws in Kansas—but the Government, the army, must not suffer. *They are higher than Slavery in Kansas, higher than law, higher than the rights and existence of the South. It is not to be expected that we will acknowledge the force of such an argument, or rejoice over that policy which regards the South as secondary to the Union.* The Abolition Party in Congress will not be slow to profit by such an admission on the part of the President. They cannot but regard the extra session as a confession of their power, not only to embarrass the Government, but to compel it to their designs; and we shall not be surprised at any course, however arbitrary or extreme, that they may adopt before the adjournment.

When Mr. CAMPBELL, an abolition member from Ohio, urged his party in the House to forbear in pressing the amendment relative to the release of the Kansas prisoners, by the assurance that he *knew* that the prosecutions would be dropped—and when Col. ORR expressed the opinion that such step on the part of the Administration was not improbable, we hesitated to credit it. We could not believe that *President Pierce*, who *had resisted so manfully the assaults of Abolition, would descend so far as to arrest the arm of the law in its behalf; and this under renewed threatening and assault.* But the Proclamation is a warning we cannot ignore. The President, in his eagerness to preserve the Government, may be ready to release the prisoners, and make even greater concessions to that party whose power he has acknowledged by bowing before it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Cork Constitution* states that a Miss H——, of Clonbrook, Queen's County, was to be married, on a certain day, to a Mr. H. L——. Another lover of the lady endeavored to prevent it by collecting a party of friends, who assisted him in locking the gate approaching to the lady's house. They also placed large stones in front to obstruct the passage of the jaunting-car; and, after completing their task, they lay in ambush awaiting the arrival of Miss H—— and her friends. Having arrived on the time above-mentioned, and finding the approach barred against them, some of the party left the car to remove the obstacles presented to them, when the lady was pounced upon by the party of her former lover, and then a struggle ensued—the bridegroom's party endeavoring to retain her, and the other to carry her off. The conflict terminated in victory for W——, the former lover, who succeeded in placing the lady on a car, and in effecting his escape with his prize, neither of whom was heard of up to Wednesday last. The intended bridegroom had his countenance much damaged. The matter has come before the magistrates.

The Cawnpore (India) *Central Star* says: "Perhaps the following abstract of sale of live stock, the property of the King of Oude, will not be altogether uninteresting. This list is, however, independent of cattle sold at the Kotwali and other places, which we should say, at a low computation, realized about 20,000 rupees, irrespective of metals (brass, iron, &c.) sold at the Sheesh Mahal, realizing, as we have been informed, about 50,000 rupees. The annexed abstract sold for as much as both these sums put together, or 70,000 rupees: About 2,840 bullocks, 220 horses, ponies, tanguns, &c., 110 buffaloe and calves, 295 cows and calves, 12 camels, 2 giraffes, (cameleopards,) 64 dogs, 18 tigers, 3 leopards, 4 lynxes, 3 rhinoceroses, 1 common leopard, (tendosh,) 42 deer, 4 asses, 200 goats and kids, 50 rams, 114 sheep, 3 elks, 60 hawks, (of sorts,) 1 bear, 1 hyena, 1 wolf, a jackal and a porcupine, 10,000 pigeons, (with their coops,) 70 guinea-fowls, 920 geese, ducks, &c., 1,480 small birds, 565 cocks and hens, and 128 elephants.

A private letter from St. Petersburg contains an extract from the report of the Russian General, wherein he describes the evacuation of the Crimea by the allied troops. The following is a short paragraph from this document, which is dated July 7, from Simpheropol: "The measures taken by the French administration for the evacuation of the peninsula are remarkable. All has been most admirably foreseen and pre-arranged for the transport and embarkation of the men and *matériel*, and the orders are carried out with a precision, coöperation, and activity that surprises us. This very difficult operation, which we had supposed from its very nature would have lasted till the month of November, will be entirely finished within three days (July 10,) the period when the last vessels of war belonging to the allied squadron are to set sail." In support of this very loyal appreciation on the part of the Russian Generals, "We must add," says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, "that we have experienced from them the most complete and sympathetic assistance."

The following, (says *Le Nord*,) is a list of the festivities which the Russian court will give at Moscow:—A ball in the palace called Granovitaia Palata; a gala spectacle; a ball in St. Alexander's Hall in the Kremlin; a repast and festival given to the people by the Emperor; masquerade and supper at the palace; fireworks. Add to the above the balls of the ambassadors, of the great nobles, of the Hotel de Ville, and the reader will have a faint idea of the pleasures awaiting the visitor to the ancient capital of the Czars. Dramatic artists are on the wing, and will contribute in no trifling measure to the general amusement. We read in the *Allemagne:*—"The programme drawn up for the ceremonies of the coronation by Councilor Guedeonoff, has been approved by the Emperor. There will be at Moscow French, German, and Russian plays, and an Italian opera besides. A French company has obtained leave to build in this city a vast bazaar, for the sale of objects of art and articles of luxury. The goods which do not find a sale may be taken back to France on payment of export duty."

Letters from Baden-Baden (says *Le Nord*) make mention of a diplomatic incident in that watering place, as an occurrence that had given rise to much comment. Count WALEWSKI, who arrived from Homburg on the morning of the 22d, happened to be in the Conversation House when Count NESSELRODE came in. The Countess of KISSELEFF, wife of the new Russian ambassador at Paris, was at the moment in the saloon; she hastened to introduce to each other the French Minister of Foreign affairs and the celebrated Russian, statesman. After the usual formalities the two counts withdrew apart and carried on a very animated conversation that lasted for more than two hours. The two illustrious personages must have had, in fact, a great deal to say to each other, since the exchange of those famous notes that were followed by so memorable a war.

GALIGNANI'S *Messenger* says: "An immense crowd was assembled on Tuesday afternoon, on the bridges and quays of the Seine, to witness the movements of a well-dressed man who was walking on the river between the Pont du Carousel and the lock at the Mint, apparently with the greatest ease. He had each foot in a small triangular box, securely fastened with straps round his legs, and in his hands he carried a long balancing pole, similar to those used by rope dancers, except that at each end was attached a large inflated bladder. When getting off his balance, he dipped the end of the

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Are we all of One Blood?—The Giant's Wrestling—Bones and Relics Writing the History of Man—Ozone in the Air—Instruments of Dudley Observatory.

A LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

A Constitutional Battle—Confusion in the Camp and Spicy Scenes.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

AGASSIZ ON THE EMBRYO—THE EGG IS THE ANIMAL.

The paper of Mr. AGASSIZ, on the Embryo, read Monday morning, was, in continuation of the subject, commenced the other day. He said that eggs of different animals so much differed that he felt confident that he could tell upon seeing it whether an egg, even though microscopic, was the egg of a Molinek, a Radiate, or an Articulate animal, without any knowledge of the source which is had been obtained. The microscopic egg of the chicken, and the egg laid by the hen, were essentially the same. But when a chicken, not a year old, lays an egg we are disposed to say that the egg is a thing of quick growth, and so the hen's egg is, but not all are so. The egg that the turtle laid last Spring, which will be hatched next September, to grow to its present maturity, it took seven years, and we have a seven year's story to learn of it before we know all of its history.

But, said the Professor, *the egg is the animal itself.* The embryo is only the egg growing on towards a still more mature condition. Just as the caterpillar is not a different being from the butterfly, but is the young butterfly itself, and such is the connection of the egg and the germ. The germ is the egg growing.

Mr. AGASSIZ, treating next of the constitution of the egg, stated some novel facts. The egg is not of homogeneous structure—but in every part it is cellular. The globules contained in the yolk cells are more oily, in the white more alluminous. As the egg lies on its side the germ is developed in it always on the top—the part nearest the setting hen. From this top depends in a flask-like sac, the yolk. The globules of the yolk are larger than of the white, and in the white they are larger at the bottom, and grow smaller toward the top. Gradually the yolk is absorbed into the germ *not digested by it.* We omit so much of the theory of the process of the germs' development as is admitted in common by Mr. AGASSIZ and other zoologists. He next detailed the extension downward of the blasto-derma and the development of the lines of fluid. After he had discovered their existence he was astonished to find that in the plates of JOHN HUNTER, the same phenomena had been pictured, though there were no descriptions of them. That great man had evidently made the discovery, but dying before he found time to announce it, the secret died with him.

HOW AGASSIZ READS.

Professor AGASSIZ never reads his papers, indeed in any such form as he reads them he never writes them. Nor, if your readers were to have them written out would they be able to comprehend all their points unless the blackboard and the figures were, also, before them; nor of the admirable method of their delivery and addition be secured without a personal audience and observation of his admirable and eloquent manner. On taking his seat there was no one ready to dispute a point and no one needed to put a question for a clearer apprehension of any part.

AN ANTIQUARIAN.

Following this, came DANIEL WILSON'S paper on the value of Physical Conformation, as an element of Ethnological Science. The Professor is one of the Canadian delegation—which, by the way, has turned up marvelously rich at every new opening. If we were going to sketch an antiquarian for a new novel, he should sit for the portrait. There, in black, with steel-bowed specs and an air that pretends to nothing, you grow more surprised at every new paragraph, and find yourself intensely interested as he proceeds in what was a most unpromising subject. He reads without looking at his notes, rapidly and clearly. On this occasion he opened with the remark, and then went on to explain it, that no history but a literary history of Great Britain had ever been written.

HOW RELICS UNITE HISTORY.

But the study of relics would furnish a chapter in English history which the literary man, unaided, never could write. In illustration, he said that the relics turned up on British ground were clearly divided and comprised within three classes: First was the era of the stone relics, which date back to a period when the people that used them were uncivilized, and utterly ignorant of the metallurgic arts. Second were the bronze, or copper relics, indicating the existence of a more settled and intelligent people. But copper and tin are found in native beds in a condition to be worked with the hammer; hence the artificer in these might still have been a rude workman, and utterly ignorant that he was dealing with anything differing essentially from the stones that his ancestors could only break or grind by tedious processes into implements for daily use. Copper was to him only a more pliable stone; still the discovery of it must have a later date than the period of the use of the stone relics, since, after copper once came into use, no nation would go back to the rude tools of stone, which were so much less serviceable.

But the iron relics make a still later period, though, owing to their rapid oxydation, they are found in less excellent preservation. For iron in the ore was a tough stone, which seemed of no use to men of the Copper period. To fuse it, hammer it, weld it, was the work of a more thoughtful, more intellectual, and hence a later people.

Naturalists have discovered that the skulls and pelvis found in ancient graves may be located in special periods of the world's history, and contribute largely to the true history of races. The skulls found among the relics of the Stone period show a poor cerebral development, the forehead is low, and the whole cranium oblong and boat-shaped; while the crania of the Bronze period are characterized by considerable breadth and the general marks that belong to the era of the mound-builders.

The hands and feet of the several persons are almost equally distinctive. The teeth of the stone period are found perfect and unworn, showing that they belonged to a race that fed on the simplest food—they had no grain to grind. The teeth of the bronze period are grown flat, but exhibit no decay, as if then men were ruminating animals. They used the grains that require much mastication and sat down more seriously to their meals. But with their food they took the warmed teas which have done so much to make the teeth of later periods exceedingly defective as well as worn. So, said the Doctor, as Geology has enlarged the bounds of knowledge concerning the epochs, osteology, the study of relics, &c., increase our knowledge concerning the eras of man's history. They are surer than the researches of philosophy, since there has so often been a mixture of different tongues where the physical circumstances conspired to make the relics and the bones tell one and the same tale. From this point, Mr. WILSON proceeded to discuss the question whether species of men are by long processes of education changed essentially. He confuted the idea of PRITCHARD, that the modern Turk'e cranium differs essentially from that of his early Tartar ancestor, by suggesting the fact that the modern Turk is not of the same race as the Tartar, since he is the product of many crosses between the Tartar and his Georgian or Circassian charmer.

AGASSIZ AGAIN—ARE WE ALL OF ONE BLOOD.

This, of course, brought Mr. AGASSIZ to his feet. He regretted that this subject could not be discussed without seeming to many to involve a religious prejudice. But he was bold to affirm that differences exist between the races of men, greater than do exist between animals of different species. Take the family of monkeys, our next cousins. The monkey constitute a family as truly as the human race constitute a family—all monkeys sharing the same structural endowments, capabilities and propensities, even as men share theirs. The monkey family is a unity, even as the human family is—and no more so. *I never have denied the unity of the human family;* on the other hand, I insist upon it. Its unity is recognized in its physical, intellectual and moral endowments—the three points of superiority over all other animals that constitute its indivisible unity. And there is the same unity in the monkeys; in them the same identity of structure, instincts, wants.

And yet the Orang, the African type of monkey, is so different from the Chimpanzee, the Asiatic type, that Zoologists make them two distinct genera. Now between the races of men there is a greater difference than between the Orang and the Chimpanzee. For instance, nature seldom causes the relative position of the upper and lower teeth to differ in the individuals of the same genera; yet the teeth of the races of men do differ more than the teeth of these two genera of monkeys. That word species, said the Professor, very much distracts us, so loosely is it used. Let us not quarrel about words, however. Let us study conscientiously the difference between the races, and when they are found to be so great that one race positively could not be derived from the other, *then* it is time enough to inquire how they originated. In immediate prospect, however, for our investigation is the question of the natural bounds of the races. There are facts enough in the animal world to justify the expectation that we may *then* find that there were independent and repeated origins for men.

Prof. DAWSON (the McGill College Canadian) took up the gauntlet. He spoke very modestly, but to the point. He did not waver in his faith that when our organic natures have passed away we should recognize in all men our brothers. Archæology, geology, ethnography had each in its turn been regarded by the believers in a revealed religion as threatening to overturn the Bible History, but each in its turn, as discoveries progressed, proved its indorser. And so to a consideration of other subjects than those already before it, permit me to express the hope that among so many able and distinguished ozonns, this vital subject of public education, of a more exalted grade than is now to be attained in the United States, may not escape notice and discussion.

Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Professor JAMES HALL, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The letter having been read, Prof. CASWELL said he had been requested by Prof. TAPPAN (who was absent at the moment) to move its reference to the Standing Committee. Prof. ROGERS seconded the motion, and it was so referred.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BATTLE—SCENES ON THE FLOOR.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the consideration of the Revised Constitution. Prof. BACHE, for the majority of the Constitutional Committee, said that at Cleveland in 1853, a Committee had been appointed to revise the Constitution. That Committee had reported at Washington, and the report had been published in parallel columns with the old Constitution. The subject was then postponed till the Providence meeting, but final action had been deferred until the present meeting. He was instructed by the Committee to say to the meeting that the Committee were unanimous on the adoption of all the articles in the Revised Constitution, with the exception of the sixth, which he would read. That article referred to the Standing Committee. It read as follows:

Original Draft.

RULE 6. There shall be a Standing Committee, to consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer of the Association, the officers of the preceding year, the permanent Chairman of the Standing Committee, after these shall have been organized, and six members present from the Association at large, who shall have attended any of the previous meetings, *to be elected upon open nomination on the first assembling of the Association.*

The majority of the Committee proposed to amend this rule by striking out the word "open," and inserting after "nomination," the words "by the Standing Committee." Prof. BACHE was proceeding to state the objections of the minority of the Committee, when Prof. WM. B. ROGERS interrupted him and begged leave to read the minority report.

The minority recommended that the words "*by ballot*" be inserted after "nomination;" and that after the words "assembling of the Association" these words be inserted: "it being understood that the Standing Committee shall in no case have authority to make these nominations."

Col. FOSTER moved to strike out the majority report and adopt the report of the minority, and called the previous question.

Considerable confusion followed. Members were undecided as to the manner in which the vote should be taken. Some called for a *viva voce* vote; others insisted upon a vote by rising; others demanded the appointment of tellers. President HALL finally requested members to rise in their places, and called for the Ayes; whereupon there was a general popping up all over the house, and the Clerks began the count, Prof. BACHE having carried his point of requiring a division. The count had proceeded but a moment when the President rose and demanded that, unless gentlemen who were not members took their seats, he should be compelled *to call them by name.* At this announcement there was some stir, and a neck-stretching process was gone through with to find out the unlucky man, whose down-sitting in that crowd would necessarily have made him as conspicuous as the call of his name would have done. There was an immediate prospect of a scene, nor was the expectation disappointed.

THE PRESIDENT (rising)—I must request Mr. WELLS to take his seat, as he is not a member of the Association. [Great sensation.]

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS (a New-York gentlemen)—I am a member of the Association, Sir!

PRESIDENT—On that I appeal to the Permanent Secretary.

Prof. LOVERING (the Permanent Setretery) shook his head in a decided manner.

Mr. WELLS vainly endeavored to be heard, and finally sat down.

The idea of a vote by rising was now abandoned, and tellers were appointed—Dr. GOULD and Prof. LOVERING, the Secretaries, officiating.

The Chair requested members to file past the desk and pass between the tellers, in order that none but members should be permitted to vote.

Prof. ROGERS—I see no necessity, Sir, for this processional movement; we may as well stand in our places and let the tellers go about and count us. It was better that MAHOMET should go to the mountain than the mountain should go to MAHOMET. [Great Laughter.]

The "processional movement," however, was determined on, and the performance began, Prof. ROGERS leading the van of the opposition, and heading the rank-and file of 65 ayes in favor of the minority report. The Professor countermarched as speedily as possible after he was counted, passed behind Prof. LOVERING and slipped quietly by Dr. GOULD, saying "he would'nt be counted twice," and proceeded to muster his forces all around the hall. The result was a large vote in favor of striking out the majority report. The tellers announced ayes 65.

The friends of the Standing Committee then had their turn. Prof. BACHE stepped briskly between the tellers, and in his turn ran off to muster. The tellers announced, noes 41. So the majority report was struck out, by a majority of 24.

The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and a few hisses, apparently proceeding from the gallery.

THE PRESIDENT—If those hisses proceeded from the boys in the gallery, some officer must be found to expel them.

Co.. FOSTER called for the question on the adoption of the minority report.

Dr. LE CONTE—What do we went with a previous question here? We are not a political assemblege, to be governed by any such rules.

Prof. MCCAY, of South Carolina, said the latter clause of the minority report appeared to cast censure upon the past action of the Standing Committee, and he, therefore, moved to strike out the words: "it being understood that the Standing Committee shall in no case have authority to make these nominations."

This motion was seconded, and the question ordered, the vote to be taken by another "processional movement" between the tellers. By this time the house was in a high state of excitement, but the majority of members appeared to think it all an excellent joke, and peals of laughter went up from floor and galleries and ante-rooms.

The President left the Chair to vote, installing Prof. CASWELL in his seat.

Mr. MCCAY'S motion was carried, 52 ayes to 42 noes, and so the clause was stricken out.

Prof. MITCHEL now moved the adoption of the minority report as emended.

Prof. BACHE moved that the adoption of the minority report as amended *be now made unanimous.* [Great applause.]

Prof. ROGERS—For one, I shall be delighted to receive the said of all the members in passing it. [Renewed applause.]

The motion was then put, and the minority report, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

A FEW PERSONALITIES.

This matter being finally ended, Prof. ROGERS rose to speak to another point. He said that an occurrence had taken place during the progress of the vote upon the Constitution, which should not be allowed to pass without some further notice. A gentleman who had been for several years a member of this Association; who had issued a number of valuable works on Science, and whose Annual of Scientific Discovery was a standard authority on matters of science, had been alluded to in terms of great personal disrespect. The Chairman of the meeting had seen fit to address Mr. WELLS in a manner which the circumstances of the case did not warrant, and the Professor could see no excuse for this personally and grossly insulting a brother in science.

Cries of "Order," "Order," resounded from all sides, and the Chairman *pro tem.* plied the gavel vigorously.

Prof. ROGERS took his seat.

Mr. WELLS (the offending party) had, by this time, charged his seat, and now rose, near Prof. ROGERS, to a question of privilege.

Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of New-York—If the gentleman is not a member, he has no right to speak.

Mr. WELLS (resuming)—I claim that I am a member. I have never received any notification from the Secretary that——

THE CHAIR—The gentleman cannot be permitted to speak.

Mr. WHITNEY—The gentleman says he has received no notice that he is not a member under the rules of the Association, and it is well known that three written notices are required.

Prof. GIBBS said the President of the Association had been grossly insulted during the proceedings of this afternoon, and he deemed it proper for the Association to take some action which should indicate to that gentleman the high and undiminished esteem with which he was regarded, and moved a resolution to that effect.

This motion was immediately amended by a motion to appoint a Committee of three to examine into and report upon the facts of the case of Mr. WELLS.

Prof. DAVIES of New-York—I cannot see that very much good is to result to the Association from such a mode of handling the subject, and therefore, while I sincerely disclaim any intention to wound the feelings of Mr. WELLS, I move to lay this matter on the table.

The motion to fey was put and carried.

Professor MITCHEL moved an adjournment, but before the motion was put——

PRESIDENT HALL EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

President HALL stepped to the Clerk's desk, and asked the indulgence of the Association while he said a few words. Several days since he had been notified by the Secretary that Mr. WELLS had not paid up his arrears, and that notices of that fact had been served upon him, but that he persisted in voting at this meeting. Professor HALL said that under these circumstances he had felt it to be his duty to call the gentleman by name, but he had no intention of insulting him, and if the gentleman of the Association or Mr. WELLS himself believed that he had insulted Mr. W., he begged their pardon and his pardon. [Applause.] He claimed that he had only performed his duty, for Mr. WELLS had attended no meetings and had paid no dues for three or four years——

Mr. WELLS (interrupting)—Two years only.

PERMANENT SECRETARY—Not since the previous meeting in Albany in 1851.

Prof. HALL (resuming)—I repeat that, if Mr WELLS thinks I offered him an insult, I beg his pardon. But as for the gentleman who has charged me with wantonly inflicting an insult upon any gentleman, I have no grace to ask.

The President then retired, and Prof. MITCHEL renewed and insisted upon his motion for adjournment, and the meeting separated in a state of very considerable perturbation.

It was so late that no division into Sections took place.

Members went home, took tea sociably with their wives and daughters, and, later in the evening, went in full force to the new Geological Hall, in State-street, which the Local Committee had thrown open for their inspection.

The hall was brilliantly lighted, the comforts of the table were provided, and a party of five or six hundred ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves none the less because liquors were absent from the entertainment. Gov. CLARK was supported on one side by Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and on the other by Secretary HEADLEY. Gov. CHASE was the centre-piece of a throng as long as the evening lasted. He arrived in town late to-day, and looks hale, hearty and handsome as ever. But the party was not altogether a party, either, for there is a spacious lecture room below, into which some three hundred people descended, and sat quietly to listen to a disquisition by Prof. DANA, on the Familiar Things of Science. The Professor popularized the hard names of the sciences, divested the Brachiopods of their long arms, Electricity of its sting, and set the Festudi right side up; so that the most unscientific hearer knew all about it, and came away with the double satisfaction of a sight of the notabilities, and a nut of free-and-easy Science to crack. The presiding officer in this department of the evening was the venerable GARRIT Y. LANSING.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Hare Respected, but Spiritualism Ejected.

Busy as the Convention is, it never can get started before 10½ o'clock in the morning. To-day, at that hour, Prof. CASWELL called the meeting to order, and asked for the report of the Standing Committee. The Professor is an admirable Chairman. Storms never buret while he is occupying the Chair, however threatening they look; mischief never comes to a head during his administration. He is sharp, quick and impartial, and in consequence never finds occasion to, or opportunity for, such high-handed proceedings as last night made the session unpleasantly memorable. He is a tall, thin man, who has the look of a scholar and a gentleman in his face. It was a great blessing that he was in the Chair this morning.

The Standing Committee reported a resolution to the effect that it is not expedient to take any action *as a body* toward the publication of the remarks made on Sunday as to the connection of Science and Religion.

Prof. DAVIES, remarking that some misapprehension had been experienced as to the time when the new Constitution goes into effect, and moved that for the remainder of the present session we continue under the old Constitution, except that the Vice-President for the next meeting be elected before the adjournment of this. It was seconded by Prof. ROGERS and unanimously carried.

Dr. HARE wished in self-justification to be allowed an opportunity to state way after publication upon the subject of the mysterious rappings, &c., he had adopted different opinions. The fact that movements of bodies do take place without contact, rests upon evidence so high that if it is set aside we must set aside all our belief that depends upon the testimony of witnesses a thousand years old. For the monstrous absurdity that man's capacity to give evidence decreases with the antiquity of the world none will confess to.

Now, said the Doctor, let the Association hear me, or if it refuses to hear me, let it state the reason why. If the noises—the subjects of my investigation—are due to physical causes, then they are the proper subjects of its consideration. It can properly only refuse to consider them if they are of spiritual origin. If, for that reason, the Association declines to hear me, let it say so, and add its testimony to mine that they are caused by the spirits of the departed. [Laughter.]

The Chairman asked if the venerable gentleman intended to open the subject to a general discussion.

Dr. HARE—I want only the privilege of laying before you my reasons for differing from you all on the cause of these mysterious noises. It is a fact, said he, that on the 26th of February last, I went into a room where nobody but a girl and her mother were. And there stood a dining table, which began to move without the contact of any one of us. I examined the table, and found there nothing under Heaven to make it jump. I got on to the table, and it jumped me to a tune. There were in the movements of the table the evidences of both matter and mind. [Great merriment.] If such facts as this rested alone on my testimony, I would expect you to reject it as the raving of a madman; but no two madmen ever agree upon the subjects of their monomania, yet there are thousands concurring with me upon the points of my hobby. [Laughter.] I did not lightly enter upon my belief—it required no small amount of investigation to convince me against all the convictions of my friends.

Prof. PEIRCE said that we must have very good grounds for refusing, for we properly to refuse a request made in so manly a way.

Mr. WINSLOW, interrupting, moved that the subject be attended to in special section—that section to meet in the first insane asylum. [Hisses and other expression of indignation.]

Mr. MITCHEL (the astronomer) immediately moved that an hour be assigned to Dr. HARE for an exposition of his views. [A few hisses, but general applause.]

Mr. AGASSIZ said he was sure the Association would not tolerate, for a moment, an insult to one of their most venerable and distinguished members. [Great sensation.]

Prof. PEIRCE said it was just the motion of Prof. MITCHEL that he wanted to oppose. For, said he, if these are spiritual manifestations, we have nothing to do with them. If they are of physical origin, then they belong to the class of deceptions and jugglery which it is not within our province to investigate.

Dr. HARE—(from his seat)—They are not in the class of jugglery or deception; they are admitted by our opponents to be true. Prof. PEIRCE makes an assertion that it is jugglery. It is not so. [Great excitement—cries of "Order, order!"]

The CHAIRMAN—Will my venerable friend yield the floor to Prof. PEIRCE, who is entitled to it?

Dr. HARE, (sitting)—It is the business of the Association to investigate every phenomenon of Nature.

Professor PEIRCE—It is that that I take issue on; and with every respect for the distinguished member, I hope the proposition will be voted down.

Professor MITCHEL—I haven't the slightest faith in these manifestations. It is utterly impossible for me to entertain any belief in such of them as have been presented to me; still, if my friends have investigated them with care, I am willing to hear their conclusions.

Prof. DAVIES, of West Point, trusted that it was not necessary for any man in this Association to announce his profound respect and veneration for the gentleman from Philadelphia; yet, as a member of the Association, he was not as likely to consider the individual—

Dr. HARE, (sitting)—I ask nothing as an individual. [Hisses—cries of "Order, order."]

Prof. DAVIES—I always endeavor to keep out of such Associations all the popular and exciting topics of the day. My private sympathies must not interfere with my duties as a member of the Association.

The question being called for, was put and decided negatively by a strong vote.

Prof. ROGERS, who in the moment of the greatest confusion had gone over and taken a seat by Dr. HARE, said—My friend, in the earnestness of his convictions, and entertaining no unpleasant feeling towards the Association for the vote just given, asks me to invite the members at their leisure to see him and hear his exposition of the subject. [Applause and a general good feeling.]

Prof. DEWEY moved a resolution, which was carried, asking that Prof. HENRY be requested to enter into correspondence with the General Government or the authorities of California, concerning some method for preserving the great and famous fir trees which occur in only one locality in that State, and which now are in the possession of the General Government.

On motion, Dr. JOHN L. LE CONTE and Prof. J. H. C. COFFIN were appointed by the Chair, auditors of the Treasurer's accounts.

Owing to the great number of papers still to be read, it was announced that henceforth the Association would be divided into *four sections,* whose meetings would be held at the same hour.

ZOOLOGICAL.

There was a great deal of interest in the proceedings of the Zoological Section, its room being crowded from the beginning to the end of its session. The following papers constituted the topics of the morning's discussion:

On the Structure of the Algonquin language. By HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

So-called Human Petrifactions. By TRAIL GREEN. Read by J. H. COFFIN.

Animal Development. Part 3—The One-celled animal. By LOUIS AGASSIZ.

On the influence of light and water on the direction of the plumule and radicle in the germination of plants. By JAMES DASCOMB.

Viviparity and Oviparity. By LOUIS AGASSIZ.

PHYSICAL.

The Physical Section was subdivided into two; a Section of Mathematics and Astronomy, and one of Physics, Chemistry and Meteorology. Over the first President RANNARD, of Mississippi, was called to preside, and in the second Prof. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, was in the Chair. Before division, and while a room was in preparation, Mr. E. B. Elliott, of Boston, read a paper on Tables of Mortality. The Mathematical Section took up the nebular hypothesis as presented by Prof. ALEXANDER, and discussed it with warmth and industry.

GEOLOGICAL.

In the geological department, Mr. J. H. WOETHEN exhibited fossil fish remains from the Carboniferous limestone and coral Measures of Illinois, and Prof. AGASSIZ offered some remarks on the importance of the specimens. Dr. NEWBERRY described the generalities of the Geology of Oregon and Northern California; and Mr. SCHOTT gave the results of geological observations on the volcanic slope of the Sonora Mountains near the Mexican Boundary, made under the superintendence of Major EMORY.

CHEMICAL.

In the chemical section, the morning has been occupied in the discussion of certain new chemical bases of ammonia cobalt, originated by a paper from Dr. GIBBS and Dr. GENTH; and by descriptions of the Smithsonian Institution's method of recording Meteorological observations, presented by Prof. JAS. H. COFFIN.

Great Republican Meeting in Jersey City.

Speeches by Messrs. Curtis, Blunt, Greeley, Preston King and others.

The Republicans of Hudson County, New-Jersey, turned out in large numbers yesterday afternoon and evening to ratify the nominations of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON. The proceedings of the Mass Meeting were conducted in the public square. They were marked by unanimity and good order. Delegations were present from all the townships within the County.

At about 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. ALEXANDER H. WALLIS, who nominated the following officers:

President—Ex-Mayor ROBERT GILCHRIST.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Nat. Armstrong,	Fred. Bischof,	Lewis S. Baraum,
Justus Sister,	John S. Fox,	Wm. Keeney,
Peter Kaw,	B. H. Hnesman,	Morris K. Crane,
Charles Wehle,	Dr. Culver,	John Ehlers,
	Arent H. Schuyler.	

SECRETARIES.

W. B. Williams, S. W. Davenport, W. A. Townsend.

Ex-Mayor GILCHRIST being temporarily detained, Mr. LEWIS B. BARNUM occupied the Chair until he came.

Mr. WALLIS then presented a series of resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*

An additional resolution was then put and carried, indorsing the conduct of the Republican members of Congress in refusing to adopt the Army Appropriation bill without the clause prohibiting the expenditure of money under its provisions for the maintenance of the Army in Kansas.

Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS, of New York, was introduced. He was received with loud applause. He commented upon the enthusiasm displayed by the citizens of Pennsylvania on a recent occasion, when he was present, at a Republican gathering, and proceeded to ask what was the meaning of the gathering? Simply that every man had firmly resolved not to shrink from the issues before the country. The issue is well understood in all parts of the country. It is not now a question of policy, but it is a question of principle in which every man who lives by his labor is interested. It is a question between the politician and statesman, between the politician and the laborer, between the politician and the national man. We are called to decide whether the politician as such, seeking his own advancement and the advancement of a section, shall rule our country, or whether the great majority of free men shall control. Whence comes the cry of sectionalism? Who raises it? That party who say that, unless their candidate is elected, they will dissolve the Union. A name does not establish a fact. If President PIERCE claims his Administration as a glorious Administration, does that make it so? If PRESTON S. BROOKS claims to be a gentleman, does that make him such? [Laughter.] What means Democracy but Freedom and free labor? I tell you what the South thinks of our Northern Democracy. Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts, who stands by JOHN ADAMS and JAMES OTIS, wrote me only last week, when he said that JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, speaking of measures that the Slave power wished to carry, said, with a withering sneer: "My dear Sir, we slaveholders are as sure of your Democratic Party of the North as we are sure of our right to our negroes."

Chief Justice ROSENBLOWER now entering the square, was greeted with loud cheers. He returned thanks, attributing to his age the kind welcome he received.

Mr. CURTIS continued by reviewing the late banishment of Mr. UNDERWOOD, and referred to the Mobile Vigilance Committee. How different to our action, even in Massachusetts. Hon. R. TOOMBS is invited to come and state the duty of Slavery, and Massachusetts does not belch him forth, and the whole of Massachusetts shudders at the sentiments he utters. That society is about as much disturbed by the eloquence of Mr. TOOMBS as the State House in Boston would since at the passing over of a fly! I propose, in closing, to speak of the candidates, and particularly to refer to JOHN C. FREMONT. [Great applause.] BUCHANAN'S record is so black that it carries its own condemnation. He stands forward the champion of Slavery, and that this might not be mistaken, Senator DOUGLAS stated at a meeting in the Park of New-York, that he and BUCHANAN had always been heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder together, and never differed. He further took the opportunity to say that the Cincinnati platform had indorsed himself, and as the Douglas platform it is no less a Buchanan platform. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee to wait on Mr. BUCHANAN, now apprises his fellow-citizens that he (BUCHANAN) stated that he recognized the great issue in this campaign to be the issue of Slavery; that he was surprised that any man had made any fuss at all at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of DOUGLAS, because it was necessary to complete the Compromise of 1850. We have now the Union and the Constitution safe and unfeebled; and we have several doctors offered to cure the illness. First we have a man with a white cravat, which shows us that he is of the regular fraternity. He asks what is the matter with it. He is told he is suffering from an attack of Slavery. He asks what have you done? and he gets for reply, "We have as yet done nothing; we seek your advice," and he says, "my opinion is that this patient requires a little further dose of Slavery." Toie gentleman is Dr. BUCHANAN. [Laughter.] Then we have another physician whose features we cannot very plainly discern, the expression of whose face is hidden from us by reason of the dark lantern that he carries in his hand. [Laughter.] Suddenly he throws the light wavering and uncertainly so that we cannot see the real expression of the patient, and the grave physician looks at the patient, then at us, and after at Dr. BUCHANAN, and all round, and he shakes and shivers and says, "Really I if you ask my advice, I have nothing particularly to say, but I really hope some way the patient may get well." [Laughter.] That is Dr. FILLMORE. Here comes the man of the new school, a man in whose energy and youth, and perception and wisdom you can rely, and what says he? "Unbind your patient; let loose his hands and free his feet. What he wants is liberty, sir, freedom. He wants free life." [Cheers.] This gentleman is Dr. FREMONT. We will most truly depend on that cure. He will, as he did in the most fearful of those famous expeditions, raise from the ground his friend, although his own knees were bleeding, and carry him to a place of safety, so will he raise this patient, and, his own bleeding being forgotten, he will bear him into a place of rest, safety and peace.

Mr JOSEPH BLUNT followed. He had not spoken to his fellow-citizens of New-Jersey since the discussion that ensued upon the proposition of the Tariff measures. But such was not the kind of question that this day sees the people in council. The excitement of the present is caused by the discussion of a question of such great import that it has swallowed up the rest. He considered that a great debt was owing, by the people of the Free States, to DOUGLAS, ATCHISON, WILSON, SHANNON and STRINGFELLOW, for having opened their eyes to the enormity of the system of Slavery, and for having awoke the North to the full consideration of the question whether the Government should be devoted to the extension of that curse.

Hon. PRESTON KING was then introduced. He said, as citizens of one of the thirteen original States whose soil was so liberally bedewed with the blood of patriot sires, there roets on this State as on all the old States, a responsibility which the descendants of the revolutionists cannot discharge but by an honest attention to the condition of public affairs. Our forefathers went into this struggle to obtain this liberty for us, and it is our duty to carry it down and leave it perpetuated for our posterity. It is only necessary, for this, that at our annual elections we should vote in accordance with the dictation of our judgment. For in my opinion, when men will vote in accordance with their convictions of what it is right to do, there would not be the slightest doubt that the fullest extent of our rights would be reached. We have never had one which was not so, and which did not turn upon some policy of Government or measure of magnitude and interest. But there is one question which, by common consent, the great parties of the country have wished to set aside, and guarded from agitation in the political canvass. I refer to the question of Slavery, which was regarded by our forefathers as an evil and a curse, thrust upon the country while it was yet a colonial dependant of Great Britain. He referred to the unity of the South on all questions appertaining to Slavery, and asked of the North to combine in like manner; and spoke at length upon the duties of the people in this election, and after a comparison between the candidates, urged a unanimous vote for FREMONT.

HORACE GREELEY being loudly called for, followed. He could not blacken the fair fame of any celebrated man of the country, he cared only with regard to principles. He had voted for FILLMORE years since for Governor, but could not now aid him because he was not sustained as to his position on the Slavery question. He (FILLMORE) was a man standing in a position undefined in words but with antecedents that crowd upon him and proclaim his Slavery longings, or else why should not FILLMORE be as prominent South of Mason and Dixon's line as FILLMORE? FILLMORE tickets are put in circulation, why not FREMONT tickets? Why were his friends meeting at Wheeling, Va., broken down while FILLMORE is allowed to run? Because the South knows he is the only candidate opposed to the extension of Slavery. The North understands this and so does the South. He referred to the struggle in the House for Speaker; BANKS' election, it was said would dissolve the Union, but he (speaks) thought the safety of the Union was never less troubled than since his election. He was aware that FREMONT had friends in the South for he had received subscriptions even this day for the aid of Free Kansas.

Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD concluded the proceedings of the afternoon meeting by a comparison of the candidates and their positions before the people.

The meeting was then adjourned to 8 P. M.

THE EVENING MEETING

was commenced punctually at the hour specified. Crowds flocked in with bands and banners from all parts of the county; the four sections of the Park were soon filled, and temporary platforms were raised on each, whence speakers harangued the vast crowd assembled. At the main stand—Mr. VAN WINKLE, of Jersey City, presiding—Messrs. COZZENS of Jersey City, CENTER of New-York, R. D. MUZZIE of Cincinnati, Ohio, and JAMES A. BRIDGE of Ohio, spoke. The speaking continued to a late hour, when processions were formed, and the crowd dispersed amidst great enthusiasm.

The Last Island Calamity.

HORRIBLE MUTILATION AND PLUNDER OF THE DEAD—BODIES AND PROPERTY RECOVERED—PIRATES ARRESTED—CORRECTIONS IN THE LIST OF DEAD—MORE SAVED.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 20.

From an advertisement which appears in our columns this morning, it will be seen that a considerable collection of jewelry, belonging to the victims of the late calamity on Last Island, has been recovered, and awaits the claims of those to whom it may belong. M. VICTOR RICHARD, who has it in possession, arrived in this city from Thibodaux, and informs us of the manner in which it was traced.

During Mr. RICHARD'S absence from his store a negro, belonging to the late Hon. J. C. BEATTY, went to purchase some goods, when the clerk, observing that the fellow had in his possession a new watch and chain, felt his curiosity—and perhaps his suspicions—excited, and asked the negro to tell him the time. The latter was at the moment examining a pair of boots, which he at once dropped in a manner that confirmed the suspicions which had already been aroused in the clerk's mind. The latter did not feel warranted in having the negro seized, and the negro therefore left. But, immediately on Mr. RICHARD'S return, the clerk related to him what had occurred, and that gentleman at once resolved on having the negro sought for and arrested, as the suspicions against him had by this time ripened into conviction. The fellow was soon found and lodged in jail, and, on being threatened with the lash, he confessed that, besides the watch and chain on him, he had a considerable amount of jewelry hidden away, and that the whole had not unless been taken from the bodies of those who were sacrified in the storm at Last Island. He indicated the place where the property had been deposited, and the authorities, on searching there, found it. The negro stated that it had been put in his charge, secreted in the middle of a bundle of clothing, by the barber of the Island, when on the boat, on the way from Last Island up the Bayou Boeuf. There is no doubt that the negro was privy to the clothing having been come by dishonestly, and therefore might, in his opinion, be fairly subjected to his own good will and pleasure; for he admits having opened it, and so found the jewelry concealed in it. The barber was immediately taken into custody, but flatly denies the negro's statement. The pair will soon undergo an examination before the Thibodaux authorities.

Besides them, we are informed by Mr. RICHARD, that six others of the heartless and sordid marauders that plundered the bodies of the victims of this most fearful calamity, have been arrested, and are now in custody on board the steamer *Texas,* at Last Island; and that a well armed party who captured them, are in hot pursuit after another gang, with strong hopes of catching them. It is earnestly to be hoped that all such desperate wretches may meet with their desert. Those already taken had a very narrow escape from a summary disposition, so great is the exasperation against them; but calmer counsels prevailed, and they remain for deliberate, though we trust not tardy or timid justice.

Mr. RICHARD informs us that the body of the Hon. J. C. BEATTY, of Thibodaux, and that of Mrs. BOURGE, of L'Assumption, have both been found on Last Island. The former was interred there. The latter was conveyed to her late home by her bereaved husband, Dr. BOURGE, who had gone down to the Island to search for her remains.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

STEAMBOAT T. S. ARCHER,
BAYOU BOEUF, Aug. 19, 1856.

You have already apprised your readers of the terrible disaster which has befallen Last Island, and the recital which you have given is no varnished story. It is unfortunately but too true. None who have not been on the spot can realize the stern reality. It is useless for me to go into details of the storm, but I fear that the list of victims you have published falls far below the real number. I am informed by those on the Island who are in a position to know best, that there were many at the hotel whose names were unknown, and which, therefore, may not be found in your list published in your number of the 17th instant, which is undoubtedly the most correct list published. I shall, therefore, confine myself to correcting any discrepancies I can find in that list. First, the following persons, supposed to have been lost, are not enumerated: Mrs. BELL, and a white servant of Mrs. MANSELL'S, named ALICE SHEPPARD. Then Mrs. CHERRY JOHNSON lost two servants, instead of one; Mr. READ lost but one servant, instead of two; Mr. A. M. FOLEY lost three servants, instead of two; Mrs. CROZIER had no servants with her; and Mr. TELESPHORE LANDRY lost three servants, instead of four.

The following persons have since been saved, some of whom passed not less than a day and two nights on the water: Mr. A. READ, who was carried out some thirty miles into the ocean, then recrossed the Island, and was landed near the "Bayou Delarge," some twelve miles off; as well as an Indian boy, a servant of Mr. READ'S, and a slave of Mr. MUSGAR, who were there picked up. Mr. MICHEL LANDRY, of Assumption, I am informed by Mr. READ, was also saved in the same place.

Messrs. THOMAS MILLS and Capt. SCHLATER have also been saved. A servant girl of Mr. TELESPHORE LANDRY was also rescued, after being tossed about for two days on the water.

From all appearances, the greatest number of

...Times.

...WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, 1856.

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons ... to be agents for the TIMES receive money ... subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act, but, objection being made, he gave notice that he would introduce it to-day. Mr. WELLER then introduced the bill of which he had previously given notice, to abrogate certain of the Kansas laws, and proceeded to speak in explanation. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, specifying the particular laws to be abrogated, and making provision for the prevention of the present outrages in the Territory. A long and earnest debate took place, which occupied the morning hour, and, without coming to any conclusion, the Senate adjourned. In the House, reports were presented from the Committee appointed to investigate the assault by Mr. MOMULLEN on Mr. GRANGER, and read. No other business.

On another page of this morning's TIMES, will be found a special report of the proceedings on the assembling of the American State Convention, at Syracuse, yesterday. It will be seen that the most extraordinary vigilance was exercised on the part of President SIMMONS in the admission of delegates, to prevent the entrance of any who were suspected of being tainted with Fremontism. Some very interesting confidential developments were made by Mr. C. D. BRIGHAM, of the Albany *Statesman*, in reference to the method of conducting the campaign. The North Americans had a meeting in the evening, and resolved to hold a Convention to-day.

Ex-Gov. REEDER last night, at the Tabernacle, entertained the friends of Free Kansas with an able address, which will be found reported in full in this morning's TIMES.

Kansas Reports.

The Buchanan Press is very fond of asserting that the reports of ruffian outrages which constantly reach the East from Kansas are manufactured by the Free-State men for the purpose of keeping up the excitement. The charge is absurdly false,—inasmuch as the *first* reports from Kansas always reach us by telegraph from St. Louis, and come from Pro-Slavery authority. The following appeal, moreover, has been issued in an extra of the Weston (Mo.) *Dispatch*, and has been sent on the wings of the wind through the border counties of Missouri and other Slaveholding States:

NEAR LECOMPTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER: The Abolitionists have come on us this morning, about daylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. *Lecompton is taken*, and deserted by the women and children. LANE's men are about 800 strong. *The United States troops have also been whipped.* Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered? We are out of powder and lead and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Sheriff JONES' house, as many as can, and will fight to the last. Will you help us? If so, come at once. Unless we get help we will all be murdered. The foregoing is reliable.

D. R. ATCHISON,
W. H. RUSSELL,
JOS. C. ANDERSON,
A. G. BOON.

This is dated Aug. 16, and asserts in the most positive manner that Lecompton was taken that morning, and that the United States troops had been whipped. It is signed by DAVID R. ATCHISON and other prominent Pro-Slavery men. Yet every word of it is false. We have intelligence from Kansas to the 20th, and up to that time Lecompton had *not* been taken, nor had any United States troops been attacked. On the contrary, the presence of United States troops had prevented the Free-State men from making any attack upon Lecompton, as they adhere firmly to their determination not under any circumstances to resist the authority of the Federal Government.

This bulletin, issued by the ringleaders of the Pro-Slavery conspiracy, shows on which side rests the reproach of sending forth false statements for the purpose of "keeping up the excitement." The Free-State men have anticipated the Border Ruffians, and, instead of awaiting their attack, have protected themselves by preventing it. Taken thus unawares, the conspirators find themselves defeated;—hence the urgent, desperate, unscrupulous tone and tenor of their appeals. Their tune is essentially changed since they marched upon Lawrence, bombarded a hotel, destroyed a printing press, and practiced burglary on so extensive a scale.

The Cold Snap.

August has been a very cool month thus far, and the air, night before last, was sharp and biting, and seemed full of frost. The sage of Brooklyn Heights informs us that it has been the coolest August known in sixty-eight consecutive years, with the exception of 1816–17. But, happily, the crops are all beyond the reach of cold weather, and the only sufferers by the low temperature of the season will be the watering-places, whose hotels will soon be deprived of their gay throngs, if the cold should continue. Crowds of Summer tourists are already flocking back to the City, and Saratoga and Newport, the White Mountains and Cape May, will soon be deserted. Closed windows, fires and great coats are fatal to Summer retreats. The loss of one, however, is the gain of another; and the cool weather of the present month could not have fallen upon us at a more acceptable time. It effectually puts an extinguisher upon all the apprehensions of the spread of the yellow fever, and the few sporadic cases of that disease which occurred across the river will not enable our Philadelphia friends to get up an excitement as to its existence in New-York. While the thermometer marks so low a temperature as 50° there is no reason to apprehend any danger from the yellow fever.

The White Slave Traffic.

The ebon savages of the African Continent are not the only race who are made merchandise of by their fellow men. Neither is the African Slave-trade the only abomination of the kind that exists under the sun. The mountain-land of Circassia, a part of that region which extends from the Euxine to the Caspian, is inhabited by a people who have ever been distinguished for symmetry of form and beauty of feature, and the maidens of this highly favored race have for centuries been objects of the slave-dealers' cupidity, on account of the great demand which has existed for them among the lascivious and polygamous Turks. Between the parents and relatives of these Circassian bonris and the dealers in question an infamous traffic has been carried on, and the slave-markets of Constantinople and the other cities of the Ottoman Empire have, in this way, been supplied with females who have become the ornaments of the Mahometan harems, and the mothers of Mahometan sovereigns and nobles.

From the period when Russia obtained dominion over the coast of the Caucasus up to the outbreak of the late war, she did everything in her power to put a stop to this disgraceful commerce, and her efforts at destroying it were attended with considerable success. But, since the influence of the Turks and their allies became predominant in that quarter, the shameful traffic has revived, and is now again in a very flourishing condition. Flourishing, however, as it is, the days of its prosperity are happily numbered. Russia will presently resume her supremacy over the Caucasian Coast, and then her efforts, as of old, will be directed to the suppression of this *white* Slave-trade. The conviction that the power of Russia will be thus employed, has filled the *women-sellers* of Circassia with despair; and, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, there is no expedient which desperation or cupidity can suggest to them that they are not at the present moment making use of, in order to avert the impending catastrophe; and, lest that should be impossible, to draw an *extra* profit from their odious avocation, while it is allowable to do so.

Under the impression that Turkey is still a *power* upon earth, a deputation of these people are even now at the Court of the Sultan entreating ABDUL MEDJID to extend the ægis of protection over the Circassian soil, and to preserve to its inhabitants their ancient and hereditary commerce. Apprehensive of their mission failing, and uncertain as to the time when a Russian ukase shall be issued against them, they have poured such a multitude of slaves into the markets of Turkey that they have completely defeated the object which their cupidity has had in view. The supply is now so over-proportioned to the demand that a slave can be *almost* bought in Constantinople for a *song*, and is no longer a source of *gain*, but of *loss* to her owner. "Never, perhaps, at any former period," says the correspondent in question,

"Was *white* human flesh so cheap as it is at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to *throw away* their goods owing to the extent of the supply. In former times 'a good middling' Circassian girl was thought very cheap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £5! In fact the creatures are eating their heads off, and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming.'

Now we should rejoice at the failure of the slave-dealers' speculation, were slave-dealers alone the sufferers. But it unfortunately happens that that failure has proved not less injurious to the interests of *slaves in general* than to the interests of *slave-dealers*. The great depreciation in the value of Circassian maidens has tended very much to *embitter* the lot of the whole slave population of the Ottoman Empire. Formerly when a Circassian girl brought a *good* price, she was pretty sure of being bought into a respectable family, where not only *kind* treatment, but often *rank* and *fortune* awaited her. With *low* prices, however, a *low* class of purchasers have come into the market, and now she is liable to be taken by any huckster who never thought of keeping a slave before, and who may subject her to drudgery and oppression. But female slaves of the negro race are still greater sufferers from the overtrading in question than even the Circassians. Since Circassians became so cheap, every Turk has grown ambitious of possessing *white* slaves, and in order to make room for them in his household, or to make up the means of purchasing them, aged negresses that have been years in the family have been cruelly discarded and sent to the *slave-brokers for sale!*

Such are some of the hardships and enormities that have sprung from the cupidity and over-speculation of the Circassian slave-dealers, and all these things have been taking place under the eyes of the Sultan's Christian allies—nations who have expended millions of money in maintaining squadrons in the Atlantic Ocean, to put down the African slave-trade. But the days of that commerce, we trust, are numbered. In a *little time* the influence of Russia will again prevail on the eastern coast of the Euxine, and her efforts will again be directed towards the suppression of a traffic which has for centuries made that great sea a highway of cruelty.

No Ambassador Yet.

It is three months since Mr. CRAMPTON and the three British Consuls were dismissed, and, though their vacated places have not yet been filled, none of the apprehended evils which were expected to follow their departure from the country have happened. The commercial interests of the country have not suffered in any degree from the suspension of consular and diplomatic agents; and, as to international politics, we have not enjoyed so long a period of absolute quiet in many years as since the British Minister was dismissed. The report of the diplomatic mission of Hon. Mr. LOWE, brought by the last Canarder, is not confirmed by the news by the *Niagara*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday. That gentleman's visit to this country is of a purely private nature, and not only has no successor to Mr. CRAMPTON been appointed, but no indication has been given of an intention to appoint one. The probability is, that the British Government will wait the issue of our Presidential election, and then conform itself to the character of the successor of our present Executive; so we may anticipate a perfectly quiet time of it, as far as our relations with Great Britain are concerned, until after the 4th of next March. Lord PALMERSTON is determined not to be involved, in any way, in our Presidential contest, and he will be able to recommence diplomatic negotiations with the successor of Mr. MARCY wholly untrammeled by any personal prejudices on the part of his representative.

A Real Cotton Lord.

Though Cotton has long been one of the great powers in the machinery of British Government, a Cotton lord was rather a figure of speech than a reality. There were mighty men in Manchester, but there were no calico coronets in the British peerage, and no commander of a cohort of spindles had ever been raised to a level with the great military commanders whose achievements opened to them the doors of the House of Peers. Sir ROBERT PEEL was, as O'CONNELL called him, the "son of a spinning jenny," but the baronetcy conferred upon his father was the only title bestowed upon the cottonocracy. The idea of decorating the brow of a spinning jenny with a coronet, but a few years ago, would have been hailed with derision. But the peerage must be replenished with plebeian blood, and, as the late war with Russia gave but one addition to the House of Lords, it was necessary to look in another quarter for recruits. Lord ASHBURTON was taken from the Merchants, as a compliment to that great interest, Lord OVERSTONE, a Manchester man, was taken from the Bankers, as a compliment to that important class, and it was but natural that the spindles should be complimented by a similar honor.

The Queen, with great propriety and good sense, has raised to the dignity of the peerage a representative of the cottonocracy in the person of a wealthy spinner, named STRUTT, whom she has created Baron BELPER, and whose descendants will be hereditary legislators of the British Empire to the end of the chapter of the British peerage. The act is a sign of the times, an indication of the change which is daily going on in the constitution of society; it is an acknowledgement that the days of feudalism are ended, and though the traditions of the past are still preserved in external forms, the old spirit has succumbed to the new order of things. "The Duke of NORFOLK deals in salt," and to acquire wealth by honest industry is esteemed as honorable as to gain it by robbery—by deeds of blood and violence. To be useful to the country is deemed as meritorious as to be personally serviceable to the monarch. A wealthy manufacturer has been metamorphosed into a peer of the realm, and Englishmen will hereafter engage in the cotton-spinning business with an exclamation similar to that of NELSON, when he went into battle,—"The Bankrupt Court or a peerage,"—for that mausoleum of kings, poets and heroes, Westminster Abbey, has not yet opened its hallowed portals to the manufacturing interests.

Now that peerages have been conferred upon a merchant, a banker, and a mill-owner, perhaps the next move will be in the direction of science, literature, or art. If the sense of the British nation were to be taken upon the subject, perhaps it would be decided that DICKENS the novelist, BARRY the architect, or STEPHENSON the engineer, had done as much to add to the glory of the British name, and promote the prosperity of the people, as STRUTT the man of spindles.

But the principle which governs in selecting the persons on whom titles and honors are conferred by the Throne, in England, appears to be to choose those who have made the most money, and not those who have done the most good. Wealth, not worth, makes the man. Thus we see LANDSEER, the painter, is made a Knight, as an acknowledgment of his great talent, but the shrewd little print-seller, MOON, who made his fortune by dealing in the works produced by the painter, is created a Baronet; BARRY, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament—the only public structure of which England justly can boast since the days of WREN—has the order of knighthood bestowed upon him, while JONES LLOYD, the wealthy money dealer, is made a Peer.

The act of Queen VICTORIA in elevating a cotton lord into a real lord, and putting the proprietor of spindles upon the same bench with the descendants of bloody-hand baronets and mailed barons, may be an acknowledgment of the growing power of commerce and the fading glory of feudalism, or it may be a political necessity; for, if the army and navy and the landed interest cannot furnish the necessary material for new lords, it was certainly a wise measure to go among the manufacturers for the right man to put in the right place. But, it must tax the ingenuity of the Herald's Office to find suitable coats of arms for these ennobled manufacturers, note-shavers and commission merchants. The griffins, lions, eagles and unicorns, and the barbarous Latin mottos that have served as the crests and arms of the old nobility whose ancestors fought at Cressy and Agincourt, would be strangely out of place applied to a noble Lord who owed his elevation solely to his skill in buying cotton at the lowest possible price and selling his yarns a farthing higher than his rival. Three splindes in a chevron, or a bale of cotton erased, for a crest, would be a strange decoration to the panels of a coach. However, we dare say that Garter-King-at-Arms and Baron BELPER have arranged the matter to their own satisfaction, and it is certainly no business of ours. But, as our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic are constantly accusing us of worshiping the Almighty Dollar, it strikes us that the elevation to the peerage of their countrymen on the sole ground of their wealth should have the effect of putting an end to this particular twitting at least.

Reply to Mr. Choate.

We understand that GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., has written a reply to Mr. CHOATE's letter to the Old Line Whigs of Maine, which will be published in a pamphlet in a few days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st. and 121 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports on the McMullen Assault—Mr. Weller's Resolution in the Senate—Senator Wilson's Amendment—The Army Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Congress had a short session to-day. The House adjourned after listening to the reports on McMULLEN's assault from the Investigating Committee. The minority report, by SMITH, of Virginia, was so interspersed with strange oaths, taken from the testimony, and refined discussion of the question, "Who struck first?" that the reading produced immense laughter. The Committee of Investigation was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

In the Senate, Mr. WELLER's resolution excited such a row among the expounders of "Popular Sovereignty," that they were obliged to adjourn after the morning hour to settle the difficulties in caucus. Messrs. BROWN, BUTLER, and MASON would not hear of anything so inconsistent with modern Democracy, as that Congress should abolish the laws enacted by the people of a Territory.

The Free-Soil Buchanan Senators appealed to the necessity of silencing the Kansas agitation in the campaign.

Senator WILSON bothered both parties by proposing an amendment to WELLER's bill, specifying the laws to be repealed. This two-edged sword was just calculated to expose the hollowness of this Buchaneering sympathy for Kansas. The Northern Senators, therefore, feeling unwilling to vote either for or against the dangerous amendment, agreed in caucus not to press WELLER's bill. Hostility to Kansas is still their platform.

The Republicans are numerically ahead in the House. BUFFINGTON, of Massachusetts, who returned on Friday last, was able to vote to-day by the expiration of his pair.

The House now awaits the Senate's action on the Army bill to-morrow.

It is reported that the Democratic Senators in caucus resolved to ask another conference—a proceeding wholly unparliamentary, after the House has shut the door by voting to adhere. This looks a little like backing down on the part of the Administration. S.

The Struggle on the Army Bill—Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26

While the Republicans insist upon their proviso or its equivalent as a condition to the passage of the Army bill, those opposed to them favor a delay of business in hopes of the return of certain absentees favorable to their side of the question.

Gov. GEARY is still here waiting for something to be done towards the pacification of Kansas before he leaves for the Territory.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---Extra Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Mr. BIGGS objected to its reception, when Mr. CRITTENDEN gave notice that he would introduce it to-morrow.

MR. WELLER'S BILL—THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. WELLER introduced the bill of which he gave notice yesterday. It is as follows:

BILL abrogating certain laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted, &c., That inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived by any legislative enactment, therefore no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized; nor shall the rights of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial Jury of the District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Mr. WELLER said he was willing to do all in his power to obviate existing difficulties. The House had, in a different form, expressed their dissent from the laws of the Kansas legislature, and he agreed with that body that some of those laws violate not only the organic act, but the Constitution of the United States. He was therefore anxious to wipe these obnoxious laws out of the statute-book as infamous and atrocious in their character. He was the more ready to take this step, being chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and of course anxious that the right arm of the public defence should receive proper sustenance. If such a bill be passed, he thought there would be no difficulty in passing the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BIGGS desired that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Territories, but withdrew his motion to enable Mr. WILSON to offer an amendment declaring null and void the one hundred and fifty-first chapter of the laws of Kansas, being an act to punish offences against slave property, together with such other provisions of said laws as recognize or protect Slavery as a legalized institution in the Territory, together with all the provisions to establish official oaths other than those specified in the organic act, or which require any test with regard to Slavery and the Fugitive Slave law to be applied to attorneys, jurors or voters, or which suspend the right of *habeas corpus*, or which allow any, other than actual residents of that Territory, to vote, or which allow jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of the Territory by chaining them together and exposing them to labor on the public works, or causing balls and chains of iron to be attached to them. It also further declares that it is the deliberate opinion of Congress that all persons under arrest in the Territory, under indictments for treason or other political offences, are wrongfully detained, and orders their immediate release. It directs the Governor of Kansas to order an election in the Territory on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, at which time all persons who were actual and *bona fide* residents of the Territory on the 1st of May, 1856, shall be entitled to vote and be eligible to office. It provides that members of both branches of the Legislature shall be chosen, and that the election shall be according to the enumeration and apportionment ordered by his Governor. A Delegate to Congress shall also

[illegible] Tuesday, August 27

[illegible] Tuesday, Aug. 26.

[illegible] Mr. MOMULLEN [illegible] ...ort of the Committee appointed to investigate the assault by Mr. MOMULLEN on Mr. GRANGER, and read. No other business.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hemorrhoids, &c.—HYATT'S [illegible] is the most severe and speedy [illegible] Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Cancer, &c. It [illegible] Dr. Webb, who is 68 years of age, [illegible] Dr. Webb's attendant, Mr. S. S. Heller, No. 2 Broadway. I cured Mr. S. S. Heller, No. 19 Madison-st., of an enormous mass of fungoid [illegible] Dr. Hospital office, No. 208 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st.

Dyer's Healing Embrocation for [illegible] wounds, cuts, burns, &c., is invaluable. Read the following from a citizen of New-York:

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1856.

MR. A. H. FIELD: Dear Sir—It is with unfeigned pleasure I am enabled to speak of the curative properties of Dyer's Healing Embrocation, having experienced very beneficial results from the use of it on a severely sprained ankle. I am, with much respect, yours, &c.

JOEL DYER, No. 46 GRIDER.

Sold in New-York by C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway; BARRY & PEW and CLICKENER & CO. A. H. FIELD, Providence, sole proprietor.

Furnaces, ranges, stoves, Registers and Ventilators—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 376 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties to the first and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Poyntan Self-Clearing Furnace and the "CosmopolKan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all class of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association, for receiving money will not be held at No. 168 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. 8 No. 8, No. 66 Grand-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Monday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

New Institution for Young Ladies.—The Rockland County Female Institute, at Nyack, will be opened with appropriate public services on Thursday, 28th inst. Prof. H. ROOBY of the New-York University, delivers the opening address. Several other distinguished gentlemen have engaged to be present and participate in the services.

N. B.—The steamer *Metropolitan* will leave New-York on the above day at 8½ o'clock, A. M. Jay-st., and return in the afternoon.

Consultations on all Diseases of the Eye and Ear [illegible] No. 6 Broadway. Private instructions, the result of 20 years' experience, given to medical practitioners on the operations and practical treatment of these delicate organs &c. Mr. T. advise on the Eye can be procured at his office. Also, superior artificial eyes, which move and look exactly like the natural eye.

JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dr. S's Healing Embrocation is a true friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, [illegible] and all complaints caused by the excesses [illegible] soon abate, weakness and pains are banished by [illegible] rubbing, less and free from grease.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway. For sale all everywhere.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Teeth, nail, [illegible] brushes, Farina extracts, Low's brown [illegible] and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, [illegible] and fine combs. Also toilet articles and every [illegible] of fancy goods, also sold to and sold by druggists. [illegible] direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms

RUFUS K. NOBLE & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

The most Delightful Food for Summer and all in Becker's Farina.—Agreeable nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and cure in infants and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

Call and Compare—All other cans made, with the Infallible at TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 8 Beekman-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., OF L. A.—Will call on his brother S., all may yet be well; otherwise he must abide the consequences of his folly

WANTED.

TO CUTLERY DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, keeping of books, shipping of goods and traveling; wishes to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City reference one as cook and do the washing and ironing of a private family, makes good bread, biscuit, or as laundress or chambermaid does up linens in style, wages $7; the other as nursery governess, makes shirts and undergarments in style, ladies' morning plain dresses and is a fancy sewing, as ladies' maid and regular seamstress; wages $5. Call No 316 East 33d-st., 3 doors off

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant English women—a cook, a chambermaid and laundress, if two cook and wash, or her business be healthy, will assist in the washing; he chambermaid will do chamberwork and waiting. The laundress will do chamber work and fine washing. All have good recommendations. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a gardener, who is a thorough practical gardener, who spent all his life at the business; is a Scotchman, and has been 17 years in this country with good testimonials from gentlemen whom he served in this City. Addres R. P., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American woman, as chambermaid or to take charge of children; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Address, for three days, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post-Office, and she will call.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would have no objection to go about 200 miles in the country to do general housework. Call at No. 66 4 st-st., west of the 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, as seamstress and chambermaid; is also willing to do up ladies' laces and fluting if required. City references can be obtained from her present employers. Call at No. 245 West 15th-st., corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chamberwork or waiting. No objection to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 441 Houston, corner 3d-av., room No. 6. Best City references

SITUATION WANTED—By a lady's maid in a family traveling, or going South or to California. She is an excellent dressmaker and will be highly recommended. Can be seen at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 west 13th-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a young English woman as nurse and seamstress and a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Good references given. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references. Apply at No. 344 6th-av.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED—In a young ladies' Seminary at Plaquemine, La., to take charge of the departments of music and drawing and the higher branches of an English education. Salary $700 per annum. None but competent persons need apply. Such can have a personal interview with Rev. B. T. PHILLIPS, at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS' bookseller, Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, (Aug. 26 and 27,) between 10 and 2 o'clock, for further information.

TEACHER WANTED—At the Shirley Female Institute, Urbana, Md. (lady or gentleman,) well qualified to teach French, German Vocal and Instrumental Music. To one of experience, who is a Protestant, and who can give good references a liberal salary will be given. Address GEO. G. BUTLER, Principal, Urbana, Frederick County, Md.

TEACHERS—Having at command $1,710 to $2,000 can be immediately invested as associate principals in two first-class schools in this State. Several schools for sale. Apply at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, or by letter addressed to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

TEACHER.—A lady who has had several years' experience in teaching wishes to place herself in a family as first or second teacher. She is perfectly competent to teach all the English branches, with the rudiments of French and Music. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address Miss R., *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had several years experience in teaching wishes a situation in a School in or near this City; is fully competent to teach all the English branches. Address A. B., office of this paper

$200.—TO BANK CLERKS AND OTHERS.—The advertiser, a thorough musician and organist of a church, has also been engaged as bookkeeper in a mercantile house, desires situation in a bank and will pay $100, or double that amount in music lessons to any person procuring him the same. Will leave it as a standing offer till such situation may be procured, if treated with. The best of City references given, and any required surety. Address BANK, Broadway Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Brother Jonathan's Patented Furniture Polish. None genuine without the invention and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented Furniture Polish in the world. Call at the principal Depôt No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

A FIRST-RATE GIRL WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, in a pleasant country village, a few miles from New-York. Apply to GEO. W. BILLINGS, No. 66 Broadway.

WANTED.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ORGANIST—Of reputation as a performer (professor) and a good disciplinarian and choir manager, and well musical references, will engage permanently as a Protestant Church. Apply at W. E. HALL & SON'S Music store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial

COLLECTING.—An American wants employment as collector of rents, physicians bills, &c., to fill up considerable spare time. Experienced, and can be sent to give good satisfaction. City references. Also, copying wanted. Address COLLECTOR, *Times* Office

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics, who understand cooking, washing and ironing; also general housework at FONDA'S Employment Office, No. 473 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. An English cook on hand.

SINGLE LADIES—Expert in the use of the needle, and desirous of employment, can obtain it at No. 184 Laurens-st., or No. 163 Broadway. Approved hands can have their work to do at home. Young girls can be employed as learners.

BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—An active, intelligent boy, from 16 to 17 years of age—one somewhat acquainted with the business preferred. Apply to RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery, New-York.

NURSES, COOKS—Laundresses and waiter girls are wanted immediately, for superior situations now ready, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. All must be first-class servants

WANTED—At No. 786 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 3 conductors, 2 salesmen, 3 clerks, 2 bar keepers, 4 waiters 2 porters, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 baggagemen, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, 7 boys for trades and stores. Charges moderate.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate iron-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate chippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED—In a clergyman's family, a seamstress, cook and man waiter, English or Scotch; all must be first-class servants, and Episcopalians. Inquire at No. 149 Grand-st

WANTED—Two reliable men to set plates and rack looking glasses. None but those accustomed to the business need apply. Inquire at No. 130 Chatham-st.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to FORBES'S Agency, (17 years established,) agency removed to No. 51 East 19th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families are respectfully invited to call.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing good help will find respectable German and other servants at MORRIS COHNERT & CO'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade st. Also, mechanics, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office No. 126 Greenwich st.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a handsome furnished house containing all the modern improvements in the 8th st., near Stuyvesant-square, can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with partial board, having more room than they require for family use. To those that can appreciate the comforts of a home this offers a rare opportunity. References given and required. Address C. D., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain genteel board in Brooklyn, between Wall and Fulton ferries. Require an unfurnished front bed room, with gas and good closets. Terms moderate. Address stating full particulars, &c., J. L. T., Box No. 3,902, New-York Post-Office

BOARDING.—Two gents desire furnished apartments, with full or partial board, in a respectable house down town; Jersey City or Brooklyn no objections, references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,962 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom to let with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No 32 King-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,083 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in his delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or near Clinton-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Address F. C. TEFFT, through the Brooklyn Post-Office. Private family preferred.

MODERATE TERMS—For furnished and unfurnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 10 East 32d-st., between the 5th and Madison-avs. Locality very healthy. Gas, hot and cold water in the rooms. Baths, hot, cold and shower. Closets on each floor. Young children and nurses not taken.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

ELEGANT UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—The entire first floor, consisting of three parlors and an extension room, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Fires, gas and attendance. No. 18 East 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, near Washington-square; references required. Address O. B., *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

FALL.....(1856).....TRADE.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
PARIS FEATHERS,
and
COLORED STRAW GOODS,
of the
Latest Importation,
At reduced prices
FOR CASH,
At Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS—Satins, Velvets, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Millinery Goods, Dress trimmings, &c.—400 cases of the richest, most attractive and newest styles of this goods, received by late steamers, and for sale low by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 9 Bowery, Wholesale Warerooms, up stairs. Embarking solely in the wholesale business by the first of January, I will offer great sacrifices on part of my stock.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern at the neatest manner

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSELY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SCOTT & JANES, Stationers, No 68 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, memorandums, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 280 West Broadway

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 126 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 888, 890, 892 Greenwich-st., corner Beach. New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, of the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 290 and 436 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL LOTS—Of left-off clothing to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid, without haggling, or peddling to impose. Call or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $113 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—A Select High School for moral, physical, and intellectual training. This Institution, so favorably known, now occupies three stories of that spacious and elegant brownstone edifice, on the corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York City. The elite of this City and vicinity are invited to call and inspect our order, system, and provision for the education of youth.

WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON, Principal.
Residence No. 289 West 19th-st.

WALTER WEIR, A. M., Assistant Principal.
New-York, April 5, 1856.

Being personally well acquainted with Mr. WM. B. STOUGHTON, as well as with several of his patrons, I cheerfully recommend him and his Polytechnic Institute to those of my friends who may require the services of a faithful friend and teacher.

AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND.

Tuition—$60, $100, and $145 per year. Boarders $250. Circulars—at LOCKWOOD'S, and at STANFORD'S. School reopens Monday, Sept. 1.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No 324 Madison st., New-York.—This Institution has continued its successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie, D. R. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Sinman,
James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Sayror.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept 8 In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 5 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857 Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school at No 872 Broadway, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO C ANTHON.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th st., between University-place and 4th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils on and after Tuesday, Sept 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Keichum and E. Bement, Esqs., No 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 32 Watts-st.

MRS. MEADS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos 32 and 34 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4

Mrs. M. having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. C. MERRIMAN and Miss A. PRINCE, Teachers. The next term of this institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 1. The superior facilities for instruction will be increased. In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are secured in music and French. The location of the institution is unsurpassed. Young ladies can obtain board in private families adjacent to the seminary at moderate rates. Application made to the trustees.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 19, 1856.

BENARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. B. T. KIERSTED & SON, No 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term commences Sept. 11. Graduates in this school are admitted to the Bar without examination in open Court. For further information, apply to the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Clinton, Oneida County.

REFERENCES.—Judges of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District; Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Philo Gridley, Hon. P. Sheldon Root, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, W. C. Noyes, Esq., New-York.

THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—The Second Term of the thirty-seventh year of this School will reopen on the second Monday of September—reinvated. The general conduct of this Institution is intrusted to the Principals, assisted by twenty Professors and Teachers. Applications may be to the Principals at No 472 Broadway, and No. 33 Crosby-st or to the members of the Committee.

LINUS W. STEVENS, Chairman.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 122 West 23d st. H. DRISLER.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 96 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No 157 Broadway.

F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 923 Broadway, cor. of 21st st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 34th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES BOHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter. No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, September 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 55 West Baldc-st., Brooklyn.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium. Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 92 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights. No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No 75 Henry-st.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Female Department, No. 192 East Broadway. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

JERSEY CITY.—The Misses ROUSSELLE'S Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 45 Grand-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 1. References and circulars can be had at the above address.

MADAME F. BEICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5 h-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 33 West 33d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $150 per year. If desired, pupils from the City will be accompanied by a teacher on Monday, Sept 1. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Elizabeth, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for college or for mercantile and other active pursuits, under the tuition of a native teacher who resides in the family; the French is made a spoken language; the German also is pursued upon a similar plan. Circulars can be obtained at this office

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 28 Broadway.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. MR. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications

JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
M. W. LYON, }

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS.—Will learn more in one quarter at DOLPHAY'S Commercial Academy, No. 849 Broadway, than in one year at ordinary schools. They become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good practical book keepers and acquire each many habits that they readily obtain good situations in stores, offices, banks, &c.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence No 318 5th av., near 14th st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 31 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies No 182 Madison av., near 32d st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No 39 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MRS. ALFORD AND MISS GOSTELO will reopen their Select French and English Day School for Young Children, Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at Mrs. ALFORD'S residence, No. 168 6th-av near 17th st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 82 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept 1.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 180 9th st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archæology.*

MISS F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 13 Chambers-st., reopens on MONDAY Sept. 1, at 9 A. M. H. W. WINANT, Principal

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School No 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MISS BALLOU'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 24 East 21d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

MISSES MERRAM'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15 at No 59 West 37th st.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE No. 765 Greenwich st., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept 1.

MRS. GIBSON—No 88 Union square, will reopen her first and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies. No 279 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9 h st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
Just received, a large invoice
SWISS AND CAMBRIC SANDS,
CAMBRIC, SWISS AND LACE COLLARS.
Also, a lot of CAMBRIC COLLARS,
Slightly imperfect, at half-price.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH THE CITY
Are particularly invited to call
And examine some beautiful SILK ROBES,
Prices from $25 to $150,
Which we have just opened,
In advance of the regular trade,
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING MANTLES.
Of every description,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SUISSE MUSLIN BASQUES.
A large assortment
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 549 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR OUTFITTING, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer wholesale and retail, upon the most favorable terms. Store closed on Saturdays

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 33 Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL TRADE.
AT RETAIL.
To accommodate the numerous visitors now in the City,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened a magnificent stock of
FALL DRESS GOODS,
Received by the late steamers
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS FROM AUCTION.
For the Fall trade,

Execution of a Slave.

From the Savannah News, Aug. 22.

The negro BOB, sentenced at the last term of our Superior Court to be hung for the murder of JOHN, a slave, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday afternoon. The time appointed for the execution was 3 o'clock; but long before that time the square in the rear of the jail, where the gallows was erected, was filled with a miscellaneous crowd, among which we were sorry to observe a large number of women. At ten minutes before three, BOB was brought out of the jail and conducted to the gallows. He ascended the ladder with a firm step, and, after the fatal noose was placed round his neck, he stood there with great composure during the performance of the religious services. After the singing of a hymn by the preachers of the colored Baptist congregations, Rev. Mr. NEAL read the appointed service. Two of the colored preachers then ascended the scaffold and stood there, while BOB addressed the people.

He said that he had looked forward to this day with desire, for during his long imprisonment he had been led to reflect on his past life, had repented of his course, and was now ready to die. He warned all who heard him to beware of giving way to their passions, as it was this which had brought him to an untimely end. He concluded by saying that although he had led a wicked life, yet he indulged a hope that his many sins had been forgiven through the merits of Jesus Christ, who he trusted would receive his spirit.

Rev. JOHN COX, one of the colored preachers, then addressed a few remarks to the assemblage, enforcing what BOB had said, and stating that he had been baptized, and as the thief on the cross was forgiven at the last hour, so he trusted it would be with him, who was so soon to leave this world. He closed with a brief and very appropriate prayer.

Deputy Sheriff BUCKNER then put the cap over BOB's face, and adjusted the rope. The clergyman, the officers, and his friends then took leave of him. Sheriff COLE asked him if he was ready, to which he replied in a firm voice: "Yes, Sir, all ready, good-bye." The Sheriff cut the cord, the trap fell, and BOB had suffered the penalty of his crime. The fall was about six feet, breaking his neck instantly. He died with scarcely a struggle. After hanging about 40 minutes, the body was pronounced lifeless by the attending physicians, and was cut down and delivered to his friends.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. TAPPAN & McKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general *business* prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

McLean County, Aug. 12.—The yield of Wheat is ful y as bigh as last year, and will average throughout the County 20 bushels per acre, the number of acres in Wheat cannot be less than one-half more than any previous year, so that in the aggregate the yield of Wheat in this County must be well-nigh double that of any previous year. The quality was never better. The prospect for Corn is fine, and the number of acres in cultivation is much increased over any previous year. In the fifteen days since the Wheat commenced being delivered, somewhere about $100,000 have been paid by the merchants of Bloomington alone in its purchase. Taking altogether the prospects here are flattering as well for merchants as for farmers.

Mason County, July 31.—The Wheat crop in this vicinity is, perhaps, an average one, and is safely harvested. Corn and Oats have not done so well. The yield will not be an average.

Fulton County, Aug. 4.—The harvests of Fall Wheat in this sec ion are very good—have never known a better yield than there is this year—Spring Wheat as a general thing is not so good; but the crop is an average one, much te the contrary of the opinion of a most every farmer two months ago. It was then supposed, in consequence of the dronth, that the crop would be almost a failure. Oats are good for but little. It has been entirely too dry. The crop is a very small one, and large fields of Oats will not be harvested at all. The recent rains have brought out the Corn crop, and the prospect now in this section is an abundant yield.

Marshall County, Aug. 11.—The crops are better than average. Wheat is of a superior quality and full an average yield. Oats rather short. Barley is good. Corn never looked better. The potato crop will fall short owing to the drouth in the early part of the season.

Randolph County, Aug. 12.—The Wheat crop in this section is something over an average in regard to quantity. The quality was never better.

Stephenson County, Aug. 16—Our harvest prospects were never so flattering as at this season. Farmers are agreeably disappointed by the large yield. The dry weather in June has caused the straw to stop growing but the rains since seem to have caused the heads to grow quite disproportionate to the stock; the yield proves to be more than an average one and the qua ity excellent; considering there is 50 per cent. more land under cultivation the crops will be altogether large. Corn is not much raised here but what we have is looking well. So are other crops.

IOWA.

Iowa County, Aug. 4.—The Wheat crop is abundant but the Corn will hardly be an average yield. Oats look well. Potatoes also.

Clinton County, Aug. 7.—Our crops this year generally are good. Wheat will average about 20 bushels to the acre. Oats was never better. Corn will not yield as well as common. Potatoes are light.

FLORIDA.

Jackson County, Aug. 12.—Cotton, Corn and Turpentine are the principal productions of the County. The prospect is good at present for a very fair yield. Corn enough to answer the demands of the County.

Holmes County, Aug. 12.—The staple crops of the County are Cotton and Corn,—judging from present appearances the yield this year will be good.

OHIO.

Coshocton County, Aug. 8.—Wheat and Corn are our staple productions. Present appearances indicate an average crop of Wheat and two-thirds of a crop of Corn; the diminished crop produced by the effects of the drouth of Summer.

Huron County, Aug. 11.—Our chief productions are Wheat, Corn, Rye and Oats. The Mediterranean variety of Wheat, average crop; Blue stem or White Wheat much injured by insect—not over half a crop; all well secured. Clover will be much better than last year. Corn has been much injured by late drouth; there will not be over one-half of the yield of last year. Clay soil and all ridge land has suffered severely from drouth. Rye and Oats are an average yield. Potatoes have suffered much from drouth; we shall not have over one-half our usual crop.

Knox County, Aug. 8.—The yield of Wheat this season is tolerably fair; Oats light; Corn, since the late rains, promises well; Potatoes will be small.

MISSISSIPPI

Pontotoc County, Aug. 10.—Cotton, Corn and Wheat are the chief productions. The Wheat crop this year is rather indifferent. Cotton and Corn are rather late, but promise well. Late Corn suffers some for want of rain.

Tippah County, Aug. 8.—Our Wheat crop is very poor and short. Last year a good deal of Wheat was shipped from this county. This year the supply will not equal the home consumption. Corn and Cotton very promising early in the season, though suffering much from drouth at this time. Crops will be about an average.

TENNESSEE.

Coffee County, Aug. 4.—Have about the same amount this year as last, though twice the number of acres were sown, and engagements are now making at 80c. ₱ bushel. There is a large supply of old Corn on hand offered at 20c. ₱ bushel, and the prospect for a new crop is very flattering. Rye and Oats make up about an average crop. There seems to be a good supply of fine young Hogs on hand, and should the growing crop of Corn yield as well as anticipated, we shall be able to furnish more Hogs this year than last. In consequence of the appearance of a small striped insect, known here as the "Potato Bug," Irish Potatoes are nearly a failure, and in fact garden vegetable of every description, in consequence of these "bugs," have made a very poor yield. The prospects of the farmer in Tennessee are 50 ₱ cent. brighter now than ever before.

Hardeman County, Aug. 8.—The crops in our immediate neighborhood are looking finely. We shall make excellent crops of Corn and Cotton, but in some of the surrounding districts they will fall almost entirely on account of the drouth which has prevailed to an alarming extent.

Hickman County, Aug. 10.—Wheat and Oats are tolerably good. Corn crops very slim—will not be half a yield. Potatoes look badly.

FLORIDA.

Jackson County, Aug. 12.—Cotton, Corn and Turpentine are the principal productions of the county. The prospect is good at present for a very fair yield. Corn enough to answer the demands of the county.

Holmes County, Aug. 12.—The staple crops of this section are Cotton and Corn, and judging from present appearances, the yield this year will be good.

ALABAMA.

Lawrence County, Aug. 8.—Cotton, Corn and Wheat are the staple productions of the county. Some thirty days ago we had a very fine prospect for good crops of Cotton and Corn, but the excessive drouth has cut off these crops at least one half, if not more. Wheat crop inferior.

GEORGIA

Oglethorpe County, Aug. 16.—The Corn crop in many places is almost an entire failure, not more than one-fourth of the usual yield. Wheat one-third crop. Oats nearly a failure. Cotton sorry, probably a half-crop. The crop of all kinds shorter than for many years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Laurens District, Aug. 15.—Our principal crops are Cotton, Corn and Wheat, and the prospects at present for good crops are cheering. A fine yield is expected.

TEXAS.

Tarrant County, Aug. 1.—This is a new county, and the farmers are trying to raise something to subsist on. All sorts of grain would do well. Wheat and Corn are principally grown. Owing to the long drouth, the Corn crops will be rather short. Our Wheat crop was very good.

Wood County, Aug. 1.—Corn and Cotton are the staple productions of this county. Crops of all kinds are fine, and in some portions of the district the Cotton crops look uncommonly well.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts and stock limited.

COFFEE—Remains very quiet at about previous quotations; Java, 14½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c @ 11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. We are to have an auction sale of Java, to-morrow, and another of Rio, on Friday. Buyers are reluctant to move, in anticipation of these. Mr. WM SCOTT, broker, reports the stock of all kinds, thus: Rio, 61,837; Java, mats, 8,000; Java, Government bags, 2,000; Native Ceylon, 11,300; Maracaibo, 7,386; Laguayra, 4,070; St. Domingo, 400; other descriptions, 4,000; total, 99,443 pkgs.

COPPER—Is selling slowly at unaltered rates.

COTTON—Is in very moderate request, and is obtainable at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Upland Middling; 11½c.@11¾c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other descriptions ₱ lb.

FISH—The market appears devoid of animation, but prices of nearly all kinds are quoted pretty firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With increased receipts and a limited demand, the market for State and Western Flour exhibite less firmness. The *Niagara's* advices also work against buoyancy in prices. The sales since our last comprise about 8,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Common to Good Michigan	5 65@ 5 95
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	5 95@ 6 20
Fancy Ohio	6 60@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Miesouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 500 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk, but infirm. The sales since our last comprise about 3 500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 20 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and slack request, at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 ie puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is less inquired for and is decidedly cheaper. The sales since our last have been confined to about 34,000 bushels,—including very inferior to prime Western Red, at $1 15@$1 55; choice do. White, at $1 65@$1 67; fair to prime Southern Red, at $1 45@$1 56; and prime Southern White, at $1 66@$1 67 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand; good to Prime is worth 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 41c.@43c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@48c. for Canadian; 48c.@46c for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, and 38c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still pretty briskly inquired for, but is infirm. The supply is heavier. The sales reported since our last comprise about 43,000 bushels at 56c.@59c. for unsound, bented and damp; 59c.@ 63c. for common to prime Mixed; 65c @67c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 68c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in good request at well sustained prices.

HOPS—Are still selling very moderately and irregularly at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before quoted. 50 tons Scotch Pig were disposed of at $30 75@$31 50 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern continue in moderate supply and good request, at $1 31½@$1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Rules quiet at previously quoted figures.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland is inactive, yet firm, at 85c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in slack demand, but it is steady in price. New-Orleans, 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@45c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine seem in moderate request at about former quotations. Spirits Turpentine is attracting more attention, and it is now worth from 41c @42c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—We have heard of no important movement in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed continues in very light supply and fair request hers and to arrive, mostly at $1 04@$1 07, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil le dull and heavy at from 92½c @$1 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and languid, with sales reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 12½@$19 25 for Mess, and $17 87½@$18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is salable and firm. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. fair to Prime, at 13½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@ 22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were only 80 tcs. bought to day, mostly at $3 66¾@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair demand, and factors look for higher prices.

SEEDS—Are generally scarce and wanted at irregular rates.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb

SPICES—Are moderately dealt in at old figures.

SUGARS—Are in good request, but are infirm. The sales since our last reach about $1 000 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 7¾c @8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is less abundant, and held above the views of buyers.

TEAS—Are pretty actively sought after at well supported prices

TOBACCO—Appears quiet, yet steady, with sales since our last of about 75 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@ 15c; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@22c., and 183 bales Havana at 24c @36c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We have only to report sales of 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison, closing at 34c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather inactive, yet otherwise unaltered. For Liverpool, Cotton, ½d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 23s.@25s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LIZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Canada, via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 19th inst., per *Asia*. We are since in possession of the *Africa's* and *North America's* advices to 9th and 13th inst.—the latter by telegraph from Quebec. With light receipts, caused by breaks in the Erie Canal, and with a good inquiry, principally for the home trade, prices have improved 30c.@40c. ₱ bbl. For forward delivery nothing has transpired. The *Niagara's* advices to 16th inst. have been just telegraphed from Halifax. *Clearances from New-York, from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To London, 3,884 bbls.; Liverpool, 4,858; Glasgow, 392; Havre, 1,332; Cadiz, 2,050; Lisbon, 1,972; Melbourne, 3,996; British Provinces, 3,443; West Indies, 837; South America, 3,051.

WHEAT—Under the effect of a very moderate supply in market, occasioned by the interruption to canal navigation alluded to above, and with a good inquiry for export, in a measure to complete cargoes, prices have gradually improved 5c.@7c. ₱ buebel. *Clearances from New-York from Aug 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 119,528 bush.; Glasgow, 11 296; Havre, 22,775; Cadiz, 7,499.

INDIAN CORN—With a fair export and home inquiry, price slightly fluctuated during the week, closing at an improvement of 1c.@2c. ₱ bush. A sale of 20,000 bush. mixed is reported for delivery during first half November at 70c. ₱ bush. *Clearances from New-York from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 75,459 bush.; West Indies, 750; British Provinces, 220.

RYE—Little has been done. Supply offering light; can be quoted about 85c @86½c. ₱ 56 lbs. for prime Northern. *Clearances from New-York from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To Falmouth, 10,613 bush.; Lisbon, 4,225.

PEAS—To London, Flour 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. Liverpool, Flour 1s 6d ₱ bbl.; Grain 6½d.@7d. ₱ bush. Havre, Flour 60c @70c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 15c.@17c. ₱ bush.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The undersigned, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York City, and M. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims, for creditors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will cooperate in attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by the profession or claimants, in the City of New-York, or elsewhere is any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New-York or Washington.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., New-York.
M. THOMPSON, Washington City.

N. B.—J. C. DEVEREUX is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Boa'ts Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOELBAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. E. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 18th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. DIGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 102 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

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GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

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ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—WE sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12½ o'clock, **$420,000** EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1855, are payable May 1, 1882, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest of eight per cent., payable semi-anoually on presentation of the coupons at the agency, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles north west from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction The fifteen miles of road have earned in the three months ending 31st July, over $40 per mile per day, the largest amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—By order of the administrators of the estate of JAMES HAY, deceased, and in pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable property known as the FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES HAY, situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County.

The estate consists of a Country Seat of about 80 acres, and a farm adjoining of about 120 acres.

The Country Seat is one of the most elegant in this country, having been planned by the deceased expressly for his use and without regard to cost. The Mansion is a spacious edifice, built of stone laid in courses, and constructed in the most approved manner for a gentleman's residence, with broad halls, large dining and drawing-rooms, study, and conservatories; marble mantels and grates throughout; speaking tubes, bells, furnaces, &c. On the second floor there are six, and on the third floor four chambers with all necessary closets, pantries and presses. On the basement floor are commodious kitchen and laundry, supplied with water; larder, store-room, servants' hall, school-room, milk-room, &c., with every desirable appurtenance. Well, cisterns, and ice house near by.

The outbuildings consist of two cottages, (one a handsome Gothic building,) barns, carriage-house, stables, cider-mill, &c.

The grounds near the house are laid out in a highly ornamental style, with an abundance of rare shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees, tastefully grouped, and in full growth. The garden is an extensive and excellent one, is traversed by a never failing stream of water, and ornamented with rare plants of every description

The fruits, which comprise every variety known in this climate, are in full bearing, and of the best quality.

It is proposed to so divide the lands as to sell the buildings and about 40 acres in one parcel, and the balance of the eighty acres in two or three building plots.

The portion known as the Farm, and consisting of about 120 acres, comprises orchards, meadow, and tillable land, and will be divided into parcels of ten or twenty acres each, in such a manner as to make several first class building sites.

This property is situated within 16 miles of the City Hall, New-York, one-half mile from the Pelham, and one and a half miles from the Mount Vernon Depôts of the New-Haven Railroad, at either of which persons may be found to direct visitors to the place. Cars leave the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. daily, for Mount Vernon, (where vehicles may at all times be obtained,) at 6:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, 6:23, and 7:25 P. M., and return at 5:56, 7:14, 8:10, and 9:27 A. M., and 4:38, and 6:56 P. M. Trains for Pelham leave at 9 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P.M., and return at 5:53 and 7:10 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Visitors are requested to apply at the entrance gate on the road from Pelham to East Chester.

For a descriptive map, or any other information in the premises, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, about $30,000 worth of superior cabinet-made furniture, comprising a general assortment of first-class cabinet-made furniture, embracing every article in the line, being a collection from several of the best manufacturers in the City, upon which advances have been made during the dull season. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and parties residing out of the City, as there will be sold rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, suitable for parlors, library, chamber and dining-rooms and halls. Also, a large lot of French plate pier glasses and mantel mirrors oil-paintings, engravings, silver plated ware, glass and china ware, toilet sets, cutlery, fancy articles, hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, &c., and a quantity of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

SYLVESTER STOVES, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau st., large sale of rich and fashionable rosewood, oak, mahogany, and walnut furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mantel and pier glasses, oil-paintings, cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., consisting in part of 8 superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, by some of the best City makers; 12 suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel and plush, a part of which are of solid rosewood, beautifully carved; splendid carved etageres, with mirror front and backs, which for style and finish are equal to any ever made in this City; marble-top centre tables richly carved on the solid wood, a very superior article; pier and sofa do do.; 14 secretary bookcases; 16 library bookcases; 24 extension dining-tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; dining-room chairs in every variety of style; sofas; tete-a-tetes; lounges; easy and arm chairs; spring seat parlor chairs; 50 rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; commodes; wardrobes; hair mattresses; palliasses; enameled cottage sets, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE—OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of a Hair-Dressing Saloon, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No 89 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, Aug 28, at 10 o'clock.

BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE—At No. 140 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, &c.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE—At 10 o'clock, on the premises corner Hicks and Montague sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the "Pierrepont House" consisting of 40 suites of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, glittering plate-ware, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stores, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at Salesroom on Friday.

EXTRA AUCTION SALE—OF PROMISCUOUS GOODS—THIS MORNING (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John. By invoices—Furniture in large variety. Also, carpeting from importers, oil-paintings and mirrors, mattresses and beds, China and glass ware, gold and silver watches, silver-plated ware, jewelry and fancy goods, Canton silk shawls, chemisette, gloves &c., &c., window shades and engravings. Havana and domestic cigars, model ship and tin toilet ware, vases and bisque figures, office desks, chairs, &c., basket work, pencils, &c., rifles, portable desk, &c.

Notwithstanding the season, the sales will not be affected. Shipments well prepared at small charges.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—COAL LANDS, &c., of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Luzerne County, Pa., 3 miles northward of Wilkesbarre. On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1856, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of STANLEY WOODWARD, Agent for the Company, under authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved April 2, 1856, all those 7 tracts of land, containing over 600 acres, situated in Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna River, and bounded by lands of Eli K. Price, John Searle, W. H. Spering, J. Stark, H. M. Fuller, and by the canal and several public roads, according to a survey made in 1854, by H. Celt, D. S., Luzerne County. On tract No. 2 is a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven through 3 veins of good coal. These improvements would enable a party purchasing to commence operations immediately, on a large scale. The opening being on the bank of the canal the expense of loading boats will be, consequently, very small. With these facilities, at least 500 tons per day can be lifted from the mines and placed in boats ready for market. The Northern Extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that a large Pittstown vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 20 feet. Shaft 20 feet deep, and 16 by 9½ feet wide, to a 10-foot vein of coal. Also, engine, 40-horse power, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., entirely new. Also, a basin for the boats when loading. Coal emptied Railroad will run through lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, to Nanticoke and Scranton. A full description of the whole property, and a lithographic plan from Mr. Celt's late survey, giving the exact boundaries, distances, courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of Messrs. RANGS, BROTHERS & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., New-York. Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos 67 and 69 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, being the stock of a first class cabinet manufacturer, removed to the salesroom, and to be sold peremptorily by order of mortgagee, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites covered in rich brocatel and plush, 10 tete-a-tetes, rockers, Voltaire and sweep back parlor chairs, 6 Turkish chairs covered in rich fancy coverlets, 1 elaborately carved mesic cabinet and writing secretary wardrobes, rosewood armoire lined with satin wood, 15 enameled chamber suites plain and with marble tops, book cases, secretaries, wardrobes, oak, mahogany, rosewood and walnut chamber furniture in great variety.

Also a variety of plain furniture, new and second hand, with which the sale will commence, and logs forming the richest collection offered at auction this season.

Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale

Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to view the stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road, on the Bronx at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

W. S. MELLOR Auctioneer.

FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS. TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of a first quality French plate pier and mantel mirrors of the latest and most fashionable styles of richly ornamented frames and first quality plate; also about 40 oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames; also 3 rolls of ingrain carpets, matting, table cloths, counterpanes, clocks, &c.; also an entire invoice of rich French china, tea ware, cut glass, do. vases, motto cups, toilet sets, &c., the whole for positive sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos 13 and 15 Park row, viz.: one elaborately carved legged and inlaid rose wood 7¼ octave piano, made by W. Lodeman & Son, of New-York, and cost $650; one made by P. C. Fraser, been in use about 2 years; also 3 second-hand pianos, of good tone and finish; also 29 piano stools, covered in plush and hair cloth; also 20 office desks, tables, &c.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES.—Will be sold THIS DAY, Aug. 27, at the corner of West Broadway and Duane st., at 10 o'clock, the whole stock of drugs in said store, being a complete assortment of good drugs; also the fixtures of the store, and in lots convenient to the purchasers.

GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, Auctioneers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, at NINE o'clock, the second regular Fall Trade Sale will take place on THURSDAY, 28th Aug. at 10 o'clock, at his auction room No. 216 Pearl st. The assortment is good and well worthy the attention of the trade. Full particulars in catalogues, which are now ready.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.—At auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 11¾ o'clock, at the store of Mr. DUNN, No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$10.—ANY ON

FINANCIAL.

CORRESPONDENTS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Parties remitting funds to the above city, collected through us, will be charged a quarter of one per cent. Prompt returns and close attention given to the collection of notes, and all other business entrusted to us. Drafts on the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KIRAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

Importers.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement		$3,285,364 23
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For premiums and policies	$214,363 83	
For interest	101,961 69	
For annuities	2,250 00	
Due agents and others	145 92—	319,161 04
		$3,604,525 36
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$59,000 00	
Paid additions by same	4,317 40	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising	26,752 94	
Paid surrendered policies	9,644 20	
Paid reduction of premium	700 17	
Paid annuities	791 79	
Paid on personal account	290 74—	101,497 24
		$3,503,028 12
Assets Aug. 1, 1856		
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$54,295 98
Bonds and mortgages		3,373,696 52
Fire insurance		497 74
Bills receivable		2,720 69
Deposited for taxes		4,316 38
Due from agents		69,499 81
		$3,503,028 12
LOSSES UNPAID, $96,755.		
Amount at risk May 1, 1856		$35,850,550 00
Issued since		1,734,650 00
		$37,585,190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead		735,965 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856		$36 849,225 00
Number of policies running May 1, 1856		9,135
Issued since		641
		9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead		370
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856		9,407
Of which 8,563 are for life.		
746 are for 7 years.		
9 are for 1 year.		
196 are for irregular periods.		
9,507		
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk		$1,008,675 00
Increase for the quarter in policies		371
Increase in life policies	408	
Increase in irregular period	37—430	
Decrease in 7 year policies	56	
Decrease in 1 year policies	3—59	371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase		$2,718 80

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months...1,920

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. H. MORRIS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	JAMES ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREENPEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BOWNE,	SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE S. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—No fee is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision is made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W DENVER, } Commissioners California
SAMUEL B SMITH, } War Debt.
A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$30 000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75 000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$35,100 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

LOAN OF $250,000 ON ASSESSMENT BONDS—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller at his office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $250,000.

ASSESSMENT BONDS FOR FIVE YEARS, in sums not less than $1,000 will be issued for the said loan, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly; interest to commence from the date of the deposit with the City Chamberlain. Bids will be received for $100 each and upwards. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any bids which are not, in his judgment, advantageous to the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Aug. 19 1856.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1834, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said Bonds were obtained from me by fraud, representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 21, 33, 67, 53, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chamb rs-st. (new Court-House)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 5th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 3 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.52 80/100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$150,000.—MONEY TO LOAN—On or in cigars, pianos, &c., &c. Great Bargains in watches, ladies' reticules and oil-paintings. No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Barnum's Theatre. Apply to FRANK BYERSON, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office. GEO. P FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the Circulating Notes issued by the Bank of Rochester, (Monroe County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh13, '56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n23, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of this Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy21'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers" passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner 15th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $100 and under 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. Co., COVINGTON, Ky., Aug 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents., and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons. Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW YORK, Aug. 19 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September ensuing.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY HEREON,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRENNELL.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2
Cinverack		Cheshire	2
Mellenville		South Adams	2
Ghent		North Adams	2
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 80	Dalton	2
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2
Lebanon Springs	1	Becket	2
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	2
State Line	1 95	Huntington	2
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	2
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	2
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The Express cars leave Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, ECKLEY AND EATONTOWN.—During the superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, Aug 26..	4 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26..	11½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug 27.	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug 27.	6 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 28.	3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 28.	6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 29..	3 P.M.	Friday, Aug 29..	7½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug 30.	3½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 30.	8 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 31..	8 A.M.	Saturday Aug. 30.	7½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 31..	8 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 31..	4 P.M.
Monday, Sept. 1..	3½ P.M.	Monday, Sept. 1..	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 2..	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 2..	8½ A.M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. LEWIS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st, Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Thursday, Aug. 21..	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug 21.	11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22....	8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22...	12 M.
Saturday, Aug 23..	1 P. M.	Saturday Aug 23..	6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24..	9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24..	2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25..	10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25..	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26..	11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug 26..	3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug 27.	12 M.	Wednesday, Aug 27.	4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28..	1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug 28..	5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29....	7½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29....	3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug 30..	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug 30..	6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31....	5 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31....	4 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for trip to Coney Island and back to New-York, twenty-five cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer INLAND BELLE, Capt. I. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stones Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Sater Hollow and Miller's place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Leading at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring-sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 202 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the city, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., Times office.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—DEBOEN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and sea improve it, and it defies the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new.

A. L. OSBORN,
Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

TROY AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, via Troy and Hudson River Railroad, at 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 11 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge. Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62.—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 9.45 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

6.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 3.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.50 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Dunkirk, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to the freight, apply at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD NOTICE.—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62. The Express Trains between New-York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 3:40 A. M. Express Train will leave New-York on Friday the 29th instant. 6:10 A. M. Mail train running regular. 3:30 P. M. Express Train will leave New-York for Albany on Thursday the 28th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY.

9:20 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.

The road is repaired and in good order.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:15 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Belvidere Delaware, Camden and Amboy, North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Lambertville with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN G. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 and 10:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at Sandy, 1 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $3 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 a. m., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express Train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.* J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:18 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:07 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Consl-st station. Baggage checked through.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE,
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED. 84 lb of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rape-seed oil.

$12 of whale oil, $22 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and salvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and howspril lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT. PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 118 Malden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Phil Peruvian Guano Company.

Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. FREDERICK. Pilot. Capt. COMSTOCK,
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75 Frog, Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 2 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26..	1856	Wednesday, May 14....	1856
Saturday, May 10....	1856	Wednesday, May 28....	1856
Saturday, May 24....	1856	Wednesday, June 11....	1856
Saturday, June 7....	1856	Wednesday, June 25....	1856
Saturday, June 21....	1856	Wednesday, July 9....	1856
Saturday, July 5....	1856	Wednesday, July 23....	1856
Saturday, July 19....	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....	1856	Wednesday, Aug.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

At the recent American mass meeting in Lo[illegible], says the Boston *Bee*, the resolution [illegible] FILLMORE was reconsidered, and *indefinite*[illegible]ed, by a vote of just *two to one*. The whi[illegible] of the FILLMORE forces was present, and [illegible] may be considered a fair expression of t[illegible]

[illegible] the 31st of November comes, the Ameri[illegible] of Lawrence will be found in the front ranks, [illegible] will give another overwhelming vote for Ang[illegible] and Freedom."

The Whigs of Detroit have issued an appeal to [illegible] Whigs of Michigan, in which they declare that [illegible] will preserve their political identity by "joining [illegible] party that does not carry the flag and keep [illegible] to the music of the Union." They think that [illegible] too late to attempt to reorganize the Whig [illegible] purpose of securing a commanding [illegible] of 1856; and, finally, the [illegible] with the Democratic [illegible] proposed down to an honorable [illegible] the possession of the Government, they [illegible] ining their position as Whigs, will, as an alter[illegible]ve necessity, vote for the election of BUCHANAN to the Presidency.

A correspondent of the Boston *Telegraph*, writing from Concord, N. H., on the 23d inst., says that a large meeting was held in that city, on the evening previous, of those who had hitherto acted with the Democratic Party. The call was signed by over 150 Democrats, embracing many of the prominent members of the party. A Democratic Fremont Club was organized at the meeting. A rousing Fremont meeting was also held at Ipswich, N. H., on Thursday evening last. New-Hampshire is considered safe for Republicanism by a very large majority.

The Thomaston (Me.) *Journal* states that a person having engravings of the Presidential candidates for sale, mentioned the circumstance of his having gone up to Orono, to dispose of some of them there. In a short time he retailed out all he had there of FREMONT, (115)—while he had a call for but one of BUCHANAN, and for none of FILLMORE. Orono has been a Democratic town, hitnerto, we understand.

The Lowell *Citizen* says:

"The Fillmore Americans met in Boston, Wednesday evening, and formed the nucleus for the new 'National' American State Council. The qualification for a member of the new party is, that he shall be 20 years of age, and a native-born American. *No restrictions are made as to Catholicism.* This shows how much their cry about FREMONT'S Catholicism is worth."

Last Monday evening one of the grandest meetings ever assembled in Maine, was held at Pittston by the friends of FREMONT and Freedom. About 500 persons were expected, but to the surprise of many, when the meeting was called to order, not less than 2,000 persons appeared before the stand full of enthusiasm.

Buchanan County, Iowa, gave a majority of nearly 300 for the Fremont ticket; while Fremont County, on the Missouri border, is reported to have given a majority the other way.

Among the journals recently converted to the Fremont cause, we notice the Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune*, lately for FILLMORE; and the Plymouth *Advertiser*, Huron County, N. Y., formerly neutral.

Preparations are being made for the reception of at least twenty five thousand persons at the Fremont Barbecue, at Rice's Grove, Needham, to take place on the 26th inst.

Hon. WM. D. KELLY has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District in Pennsylvania.

A Fremont Club has been formed in the Sixth Ward of Detroit, called the "Sixth Ward Buck Hunters."

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

Consolidated Republicanism.

The Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward and the Eighteenth Ward Fremont Club were consolidated on Monday evening, and chose HORACE FRANKLIN, President; S. V. BAGLEY, HENRY BERWSTER, BENJAMIN WARDEN, and WILLIAM D. CHASE, Vice-Presidents; RICHARD WYCKOFF, and WILLIAM BOLES, Secretaries; WILLIAM K. STRONG, Treasurer. The Delegation to the Central Committee remains unchanged. The Executive Committee of the old Association, so far as it had been filled up, was adopted—the "Eighteenth Ward Fremont Republican Association."

Very Sharp.

An exhibition of the "manly art of self-defence" took place at the Shakspeare Hotel on Monday night, at which one of the Chief's aids, who was present on the look out for pickpockets, was relieved of his gold watch and considerable "spare change" by some of the gentlemen in whose welfare he was taking so much interest.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

At the usual daily meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, the following cases were reported upon by the Health Officer, for the final action of the Board:

Brig *Susanna*, arrived from Ponce, Porto Rico, on 23d inst., with cargo of sugar and molasses, all hands on board reported well, on arrival and during passage. Allowed to lighter her cargo and send it to the city, after the expiration of five days from date of arrival.

Brig *Erie*, arrived from St. Jago de Cuba on the 23d inst., with cargo of sugar. One man died on the passage of consumption, remainder of the crew reported in good health. She was ordered to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and cargo was ordered to be lightered and sent to the City, after a detention of fifteen days from date of arrival.

Bark *Eastern Belle* arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, on the 24th inst., with a cargo of molasses and sugar, all hands reported well on arrival and during passage. Ordered to remain at Quarantine for a period of five days for ventilation, to be then allowed to lighter her cargo and send it to the City.

Schooner *Albert Mason* from Charleston, S. C., arrived on the 24th inst., with a cargo of wheat, port of departure unhealthy, but all hands on board are well and have been. The vessel has been thoroughly cleansed and painted, and on the recommendation of the Health Officer was allowed to proceed to the City in ten days, providing the crew remain well.

Brig *Xenophon* arrived from Sagua la Grande on the 25th inst. with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The Health Officer is of the opinion that the cargo may safely be lightered and sent to the City, especially as all hands are well.

Bark *Fairmadge* arrived from Havana on 25th inst., with cargo of sugar. While at the port of Cienfuegos the captain died of Yellow Fever. The cargo was ordered to be lightered and sent to the City after fifteen days, if all are well.

Brig *H. Mathews*, from Sagua la Grand, arrived on 25th inst., with cargo of sugar and molasses; all well. Cargo allowed to be lightered to the City immediately.

Brig *R. Dyer*, from Gonaives, arrived on 25th inst. Logwood. Lost one man on passage of Yellow Fever. Cargo to be lightered. Vessel to remain at Quarantine.

The following cases were reported upon specially by the Health officer:

Schooner *George Hangham*, from Cumberland Harbor, came into port on the 28th July, with a cargo of sugar, and no sickness on board. Allowed to proceed.

Brig *Active*, from St. Jago de Cuba, arrived on August 2, at Quarantine, laden with sugars, all hands on board being well. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Brig *Alma*, arrived in Quarantine August 10, from Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, having on board only logwood, and all hands being well. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *John Griffin*, arrived in port from Cienfuegos July 20, laden with sugar. The captain and one man died of yellow fever during the passage, and the mate was sick at port of departure. The cargo of said vessel has been discharged for a period of ten days and the vessel has been fumigated and otherwise cleansed. No stevedore or lighterman has stokened on board of said vessel since she has been in port. The vessel has been in Quarantine the period prescribed by law. Allowed to proceed in ten days.

Brig *William F.* came into Quarantine August 12, from Guayamos, Porto Rico, with sugar and molasses, and all on board well. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *Wildfire*, arrived on 18th inst. from Vera Cruz, which port is an open roadstead, and not more unhealthy at this season than usual. The owners desire a steamer permit to come within 300 yards of the City to discharge the cargo of hides on tigotera. Case referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

Schooner *Venice*, from Gonaives, with a cargo of logwood. Permission was given to the vessel to come to Pier No. 38, East River, and discharge cargo on another vessel, to go to Boston.

Schooner *Maria*, from Port au-Platte, arrived on the [illegible] in the prop[illegible] from every sour[illegible]

[illegible] received from the lea[illegible] in many of the Southern and Western [illegible] of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the hopeful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Shiedam Aromatic Schnaps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal, and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the characters who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

From the Sunday Mercury.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES.—Among the many dishonesties of trade which the moral sense of the community is called upon to suppress, we would particularly notice a most pernicious and infamous practice adopted by unscrupulous dealers, of imitating and counterfeiting the exterior appearance and precautionary labels of popular drugs, medicaments, and other articles of personal consumption, and thus, by seizing upon the well-acquired reputation of an enterprising trader, palming off most destructive and worthless compounds, to the sore detriment not only of the consumer, but of the character of the man who has expended thousands of dollars in bringing the genuine article into esteem and demand. These pettylarceny thieves are the pest of all honorable dealers and traders, and the trade is as much highway robbery as the violent appropriation of their neighbor's purse; in fact, they are beneath the burglar and highwayman in dignity—for these latter felons exhibit a bravery or recklessness of character in no wise distinguishing the mercantile assassin, who stabs in the dark. And ought they not to be rewarded with a punishment commensurate with the cowardice of their crime?

We were led to these remarks by accidentally observing a spurious counterfeit of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Rotterdam Schnapps. The labels were imitated perfectly, with the slight addition of a few letters to plead technical avoidance of the law against counterfeiting; the bottles were very similar, and everything carefully prepared to impose upon a careless purchaser. Now, is not the man who perpetrated this fraud a felon, a robber? Assuredly he is; for, as Mr. WOLFE has expended large sums to bring the genuine imported Schnapps into popular demand, that demand may be justly considered a part of his capital in trade, and a fellow stealing a part of his reputation is as much of a thief as if he had stolen a barrel of his Schnapps in bulk. And to the crime so adds a further one of defrauding the community by giving them a ruinous article for the money they intended to expend for a commodity in which they had confidence. And, further, every man who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling spurious articles, is as much of an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

The remedy of Mr. WOLFE should lie in his holding all concerned up to the contempt of the community as exhibited by their persons and unconsciously imposed upon by their noxious compositions. We trust that Mr. WOLFE will obtain the names, not only of the concoctors of these counterfeits, but of every man offering them for sale, and then publish them to the world; for his own reputation and the health of the community demand that all parties shall be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

From the New York Dispatch.

AN INFAMOUS BUSINESS.—When an enterprising man strikes out a new business, to the establishment of which he gives his industry, time, talents and pecuniary means, can any thing be more contemptible than to have another steal in, and, under specious pretexts, hold out to the public an inferior article and endeavor to obtain their patronage? Pray, what difference is there, so far as the honesty of the thing is concerned, between purloining the business by which a citizen hopes to make his bread, and stealing the bread itself? A common thief, if he take without leave, however hungry, a loaf of bread from a baker's shop, is apprehended and condemned to the Penitentiery for daring in a surreptitious manner to appease his appetite; but put a respectable looking coat on his back and a few dollars in his pocket, and he may with impunity, nay, even with the applause of his fellows, by knavery, forgery or other infamous means, take the business of an honest man from him, and go unscathed of justice! All this is wrong. Some years since a gentleman of this City (UDOLPHO WOLFE) introduced to the citizens of the United States a medicated article of gin, which was highly approved by professional gentlemen as a superior tonic and deobstruent, and the knowledge of which he, by advertisement and otherwise disseminated throughout the country. So soon as tricksters, who pass in the business community for honest men, saw that Mr. WOLFE was likely to have handsome returns for the time and money which he had expended, they set about forging his labels, and palming off upon the people detestable and poisonous compounds, which they have the hardihood to call "Schiedam Schnepps." In some instances they have gone so far as to put WOLFE'S name to their villainous liquids. As this horde are growing bold in their rascalities, it is time the public, in town and country, were put upon their guard. Consumers should be sure that they purchase the genuine article, or else their health may be irreparably injured by using the horrible stuff that unscrupulous men, houses they can buy it cheap, will offer as the genuine article. Pure Schiedam Schnapps can only be obtained at the stores of respectable merchants and druggists, in town and country, and at the establishment of UDOLPHO WOLFE, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, in this City, where it is gotten up exclusively. We think it a duty which Mr. WOLFE owes himself and to the community to publish, by name, the rascals who are thus attempting to defraud both him and those who would be his customers. He should not permit his modesty to hold him back from making so righteous an *expose*.

From the Sunday Leader.

MODERN COUNTERFEITERS.—The knavish tribe of modern counterfeiters deserve the severest punishment, and yet, thus far, they have escaped their merited reward. Deeds which deserve the State Prison pass for mere business transactions. The more valuable an article is the more certainly it is counterfeited by persons who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal. Well-known counterfeiting UDOLPHO WOLFE'S excellent and medicated Gin, for instance, is theft and robbery of the worst kind. It is palming off upon *the public* an article inferior and nowholesome, for that which is genuine. While people would freely use the genuine Schnapps, they would shudder at the thought of introducing into their families the poisonous counterfeit. Both Mr. WOLFE and the public are imposed upon and cheated by these base and unprincipled counterfeiters. The Schnapps of Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE is counterfeited both in city and in country; his empty bottles are bought up, at a high price, for the express purpose of filling them with the spurious article, and palming it off as the genuine Aromatic Schnapps sold by UDOLPHO WOLFE, of Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Beaver-street.

The public at least, should be protected from the base imposition of which we have spoken. They should not be poisoned with impunity. Mr. WOLFE should devise some means of protecting the public from the imposition that is so boldly and shamelessly practiced, even if it be necessary to publish the names of the offenders and brand them with the disgrace which they deserve. Something should be done, and that quickly.

From the Sunday Times.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—Greatness has its infirmities. It is the painful privilege of excellence to be perpetually subjected to imitations. Everything good is counterfeited, and the more it is counterfeited the more we may persuade ourselves that it is not only choice but popular, for few will undertake to counterfeit much that which is not intrinsically valuable, and the poor counterfeit dies out with the poor original. Thus, pennies are seldom counterfeited, even by the neediest rogue, but of sterling gold the world is full of base imitations, and probably always will be. Judged by this rule, WOLFE has some reason to be proud of the daily compliments paid to his "Schiedam Schnapps," for the country abounds with counterfeits of it of every kind, and scarcely a city can be found that has not its imitations of this famous beverage. Some of them are the boldest and most unscrupulous in the world, and WOLFE, the original manufacturer and importer of the "Schiedam Schnapps," whose place of business is at Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, would be justified in prosecuting all who live in this illicit manner upon the character so honestly earned by his genuine production. WOLFE'S "Schiedam Schnapps" is not one of the common, worthless articles of the day. It is a pure spirit, distilled in the most costly manner from juniper and other aromatic ingredients, with a single eye to the production of a stimulant at once wholesome and agreeable. It is a diuretic of the finest kind. As a tonic it stands unrivaled. It can be taken by the weakest stomach with advantage, and by the strongest with benefit. In short, it is one of those cordials that no family should ever be without under any circumstances.

From the Sunday Courier.

COUNTERFEITERS.—There is nothing so despicable or more deserving of severe condemnation than the attempts to interfere, by undue means, with a business established by energy, experience, and an outlay of capital. Legitimate competition is the life of trade. But when a dealer is subject to the annoy-

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY.

The tailors' shop at No. 5 Chambers-street was entered on Monday night by burglars, who carried off $600 worth of goods. The rogues effected an entrance by means of false keys, and on leaving they relocked the door. They have not been arrested.

PICKING POCKETS AT A FUNERAL.

Two boys, named James Wilson and Gerard Clifton, were committed to prison yesterday by Justice DAVISON for picking the pockets of ladies who were in attendance at a funeral in Jane-street Church.

THE CASTLE GARDEN DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties about the management of Castle Garden were, yesterday, the subject of legal adjudication at the Lower Police Court. Wm. H. Taylor, Joseph Garmon, Theodore Smith, Philip Staats and Francis Scherlansky appeared before Justice WELSH and gave bail each, in the sum of $500, for their appearance to answer at the Court of Sessions. These parties have been proceeded against by Mayor Wood, who contends that they have violated that section of the law which provides that no runner or broker shall be allowed in Castle Gardan, except he keeps a public railroad office. The defendants contend that they are not runners within the meaning of the law, but are regular agents, and that their place of business in Castle Gaiden is, in fact, "a public railroad office."

The whole question has given rise to much feeling, and its settlement will be eagerly looked for.

BURIED.

A boy named Michael Flanegan, while playing in a cellar excavation in Twenty-fifth street, near Sixth was suddenly buried by the caving in of the embankment. He was, after great labor, taken out alive by the police, but he was so much exhausted that only faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. The circumstance created a great excitement in the neighborhood.

[Advertisement.]

Caution to Merchants.

All discoveries and inventions of approved value, as preservatives of health, or remedies for disease, give rise, unfortunately, to pernicious counterfeits and imitations. The more popular the article, the more eagerly its name, its credentials, its external appearance, are copied by unscrupulous knaves, who, destitute of the ability to produce anything useful themselves, have just sufficient cunning to make copital out of the discoveries of others. It has been said that "hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," and it might, with equal truth, be remarked, that the counterfeits of valuable remedies are the tribute paid by poison-mongers to practical science.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as WOLFE'S Schiedem Schnapps, was introduced to the world under the indorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession, some five years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with the strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to piratize it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanting by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medicinal purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with the unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant, as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and inclosed with each bottle of the Schnappe, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of schnapps prior to the introduction of WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the piratee who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around the schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam aromatic schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequaled

[illegible] the fraud should be denounced and [illegible] later exposed. It is well known tha[illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, a merchant of the most res[illegible] character, introduced a few years since [illegible] which he had reason to expect, but as an antidote [illegible] honsiness has been done, chiefly with country [illegible] chants, by imitations in appearance of his article, and [illegible] feels that he has the right to complain and direct [illegible] public attention to these dishonest attempts to [illegible] interfere with his profits. Of course, the gin sold [illegible] by these swindlers is of an inferior quality, [illegible] they could not undersell the genuine article, and [illegible] we advise those who value their health to avoid its [illegible] use, under any circumstances. Mr. WOLFE would [illegible] be justified in publishing the name of every one [illegible] engaged in the sale of this pernicious stuff, and [illegible] for the sake of protecting the public from a shameful imposture, he may be prompted to adopt this course.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats.....$8
Fine Blue Dress Coats.....$8
Fine Brown Frock Coats.....$8
Feli Reglans.....$7
Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 50 to $8
Black Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $5
Fancy Cassimere Pants.....$1 50 to $5
Rich Moire Antiqua Silk Vests.....$3
Zephyr Cassimere suits.....$8
Complete genteel Black Cloth suits.....$12
At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c., &c.—The signal success which has attended the use of this Medicine has induced the Proprietors to offer it for the benefit of those who are afflicted with the above named painful diseases. Persons who suffer from Periodical Colds and Catarrh, will always find relief in the use of this Remedy. Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston, to whom orders may be addressed. For sale by C. H. RING, HEGAMAN & CLARK, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues the Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic Department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY.—The perfection of beauty, even in the most beautiful woman, is gained at her toilet. There the use of the *Kalliston*, or *Orient Water*, is indispensable; it eradicates all unsightly objects, such as tan, freckles and pimples, and gives the complexion a clear and blooming appearence. For sale by all the principal druggists and perfumers. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The varied and amusing character of the entertainments given at this house, results in crowded audiences nightly. The company is really good and Stage Manager FOX pieces his pieces on the stage well. Dramas, Pantomimes, and Farces are continually kept in the programme, and to sum it all up, prosperity is the reward. Just look at to-night's bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Identified.

The man who fell, and instantly died, while crossing the fields between Jersey City and Communipaw, on Monday, has been identified as Mr. BORDEN PHARO, Captain of the schooner *Adelaide*, from West Creek, Ocean County, N. J. He was thirty years of age. Coroner SPEAR held the inquest.

Execution of Fox.

JOHN FOX will be executed at New-Brunswick, to-day, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, for the murder of JOHN HENRY. As the law of the State declares that all executions shall take place as privately as possible, the Sheriff will perform his work in the jail-yard, in the presence of the Constables and Police Officers only.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 25, at his late residence, No. 211 West 25d-st., JOHN CHRYSTIE, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 13 o'clock M., from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Fishkill, N. Y., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, LOUISA GAUTIER, wife of Amedee C. Fargis, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, from No. 79 West 13th st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM JOHN ROYE, son of the late Francis John Roye, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., from the residence of his mother, No. 376 4th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, of a protracted illness, CHARLES A. BERRI.

His remains will be removed from No. 99 West 28th st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, to Rhinebeck, for interment, where the funeral will take place from the house of his sister, Mrs. KIP, on Thursday, the 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, LUCY GOODHUE wife of Wm. S. Baland, aged 23 years, formerly of Salem, Mass.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, JAMES, son of John J. and Jane Healy, aged 13 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 179 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, EMILY M., youngest child of Lambert S. and Mary A. Reynolds, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Boardman-place.

At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ISAAC WOOLSEY, aged 46 years, 6 months and 20 days.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, Sing Sing, on Thursday, the 28th, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, SETHCIA, wife of Patrick Murray, 34 years of age, daughter of the late William Barrett, County of Silso, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the brother, Edward Barrett are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 South 8th-st., Jersey City, this day, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, Williamsburg.

☞ Mayo and Sligo papers please copy.

At Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, LOUISA W., wife of Robert H. Cuming, in the 44th year of her age.

At Rye, Westchester Co., on Monday, Aug. 25, at her residence, ANN, widow of the late Ebenezer Clark, in the 86th year of her age.

At Reading, Penn., on Thursday, Aug. 21, at the residence of her brother, David F. Gordon, Mrs. SARAH F. FRENZER, in the 47th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AF[illegible]

For Wednesday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

[illegible] at the Second Board:

[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y.	106	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Commerce	103¾	do.	[illegible]
do.	103¾	do.	[illegible]
Market Bank	105	do.	[illegible]
Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119	5 Mil. & La Crosse RR.	[illegible]
Penn. Coal Com'py	94¾	15 do.	[illegible]
do.	b60 95	100 Reading R. R.	[illegible]
do.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
do.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
do.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
50 N. Y. Gas Co.	[illegible]	5 Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
50 N. Y. Gen. R. R.	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
110 do.	[illegible]	5 Cleve & Pitts. R R	[illegible]
480 do.	86¾	5 Cleve C. & Jo. R R.	[illegible]
100 do.	b30 86⅝	60 Clev & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
110 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93¾	100 do.	b3 74⅝
200 do.	94m 93	100 do.	94m 74¾
100 do.	b30 92½	730 do.	74⅝
190 do.	93¾	230 do.	b30 74¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by S. DRAKE:

$1 000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 10s....Int. added 46
2 000 Lack. R. R. and Coal Co. 1st mort...In. ad. 47
5 000 Lake Erie. Wash. & St. L. & R. 1st m In ad. 47
4,000 Toledo and Illinois R R 1st mort. In. ad. 71½
500 Cleveland and Toledo R R dividn In. ad. 12½
2 500 Deep R Nav. Co's 6s, guar by N. C. In. ad. 94
1,000 Georgia State 7s.....In. ad. 95
105 sh. Chi. St. Paul and Fon du Lac R R. Co. 39
700 sh Bangor, Old Town and Milford R R... 27½
100 shares Treverton Coal and R. R. Co..... 70

We are requested to say that Mr ANTHONY J. BLEECKER'S sale of the bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company will take place on this day week, the 1st September, proximo. Mr. BLEECKER is now in Wisconsin examining the property, and his report will be forthcoming in a few days.

SECOND BOARD

$7,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	150 Reading R. R.	85¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	91¾	400 do.	85¾
1,000 R. R. 1st mtge.	99¾	100 do.	85¾
200 Lemh. Coal Co.	21	100 do.	b15 85¾
100 do.	b10 20	250 Ill. Cen R. R.	83⅛
200 do.	83 20	200 Clev. & Tol R. R.	74¾
100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	107¾	1000 do.	b30 74¾
50 do.	b60 107¾	200 do.	83 74¾
250 Erie Railroad	b3 60¾	68 do.	74¾
200 do.	86 60	70 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86⅛
100 do.	86 60	18 do.	86
200 do.	b30 60	60 Mich Cen. R. R.	91
200 do.	b3 60	10 Panama Railroad	93½
225 do.	b60 60⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93¾
850 do.	83 60	100 Mic. Transit Co.	b60 75
100 do.	b10 60⅝		

TUESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

There was an improved amount of business at the Stock Exchange as compared with the light transactions of Monday, and at the early Board Railroad prices were a fraction firmer on Erie, Toledo, Galena and Rock Island; about the same as Monday for New-York Central, and a fraction down on Reading. There was not much done on the Bond list, either State or Railway. The quotations from London, as telegraphed from the *Niagara* at Halifax, are less satisfactory than by the previous packet, particularly on the score of the light business doing in that market. The tone of the general market here this afternoon was steady.

Money affairs wear a more encouraging aspect this week. The Bank statement and the Sub-Treasury movement denote an easier adjustment of the Specie reserve through September, than in the month now approaching its close. There is about $27,000,000 gold in Bank and Sub-Treasury, with advices from Washington of large disbursing drafts upon the latter, most of which will pass through Bank. To-day there is more demand for Money among the Stock people, and less with the Discount Brokers than last week. Call loans are full 7 ⅜ cent. The rates on mercentile paper, without having actually declined, are not so readily had on first-class bills within 90 days' date. The operations at the Sub-Treasury for the day are light. The advices from the Department at Washington, this morning, are that $500,000 has been drawn for transfer to that city, and $700,000 in drafts which will first go South before presentation:

Paid on Treasury Account	$12,080
Received on Treasury Account	146,310
Balance on Treasury Account	9,958,800
Paid for Assay Office	50,762
Paid on Disbursing Checks	109,241

In Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer there was a fair demand on London from the Importing Trade and the Bill Brokers within the range of 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. The Brokers bought principally on Boston orders, and the bulk of the business was done at 109¾ net. One or two houses held for 109⅞@110; making settlements with their customers at the inside figure. The demand on the Continent was moderate. The leading drawer had his full rates on Paris 5.16¼@5.15. The express carries over this afternoon $207,000 in Gold for shipment. The corresponding Cunarder from that port last August carried out $847,000.

We understand the gross receipts of the New-York and Erie Road thus far in August indicate an earning nearly or quite $100,000 in advance of the corresponding month last year.

The principal holders of the California War Indemnity Bonds have put in readiness their vouchers for settlement at Washington, and the probability is most of the late appropriations by Congress for their payment, which amounts to $984,000, will come out in all next week.

A correspondent requests us to state that the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road, which is to be a continuation of the Galena and Chicago line, Dixon and Fulton branch, due west across the State of Iowa, has been favorably reported on by a Committee of the Galena and Chicago Directors. The Committee, which consists of Messrs. JOHN B. TURNER, W. L. NEBURY and HUGH T. DICKEY, say in concluding their report:

"That from all the examination your Committee have made, they believe that the line of the said Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, runs through a fertile and tolerably well settled country; that the grade of the road is not difficult, and that it may be very cheaply built, and bears a very favorable comparison, as to cost, with other Western Roads, and can be made, if so constructed, to pay a fair and reasonable remuneration to the stockholders of the Road. Your Committee further reports that they believe that the construction of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad would greatly benefit the Galena Road, by adding materially to the business of the latter, and as a consequence of this belief, think the stockholders of the Galena Road would advance their own interests by aiding in the construction of the other, while they would be rewarded with fair dividends upon any constructions to stock that might be made to aid the construction of the Iowa Road. The persons now embarked in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad are men of good character, bearing excellent reputation as business men."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1, '55.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports.	3,499,000	2,758,000	2,887,000	3,222,000
Exports to G. Britain.	1,945,000	1,533,000	1,587,000	1,737,000
Exports to France....	478,000	469,000	362,000	427,000
Ex. other For. Ports..	519,000	283,000	341,000	364,000
Total Exports.....	2,943,000	2,285,000	2,290,000	2,528,000
Stock on hand.....	51,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1542. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Telegraphic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Times Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Antagonistic Elements of Americanism at Syracuse.

Mass Meetings of the Fillmoreites and the Fremonters.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FILLMOREITES

A Bomb-Shell Discharged by Mr. Luther Caldwell.

Nominating Convention called by the North Americans.

INDORSEMENT OF FREMONT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

At 8 o'clock the two mass meetings announced for last evening were held—that of the North Americans at Bastable Arcade, and that of the Fillmoreites in the open air in front of Market Hall.

The Fillmore meeting numbered about six hundred and fifty persons, including boys, Republicans and Democrats, who were present from curiosity. A torchlight procession formed part of the arrangement, but its numbers were insignificant—by actual count, two hundred and sixty-three, and the larger part boys.

The principal actors and speakers at the meeting were WILLIAM LESLIE, Attorney-General CUSHING, and E. O. PERRIN, of Brooklyn Valley—of which place he is a native, and wherein he resides; but usually, for some reason which may be left for readers to conjecture, announced, by the Fillmoreites, as Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee.

The speeches of Messrs LESLIE and CUSHING were of the usual cast from those gentlemen, and that of Mr. PERRIN was his stereotype address, which on so many other occasions and in so many other places he has delivered.

A gentleman of intelligence, of this city, proposed in the hearing of your correspondent a bet, that if a vote could be taken at once a majority present would be found for FREMONT. The bet was not taken!

The North American rally was intensely enthusiastic, and larger by far than the gathering of the Fillmoreites. The indications were unmistakeably clear that the sympathies of the people of this section are with the former, and that Onondaga County is sure for FREMONT by a large majority.

The North Americans gathered after their meeting and organized.

To-day their Council or Order will meet, when it is supposed they will receive large accessions and put themselves afloat in their new ship. Its principles are those of Freedom, Protestantism, and Americanism, admitting all Protestant American citizens, but excluding Roman Catholics. To Political Romanism it is strongly antagonistic.

The North Americans are, then, the Anti-Roman Catholic party, as contradistinguished from the Fillmoreites and Democrats—the former fraternizing with the Roman Catholics by embracing them in their organization, and the latter relying upon them as a considerable portion of their political power.

It is a significant fact respecting the religious position of Colonel FREMONT, that the North Americans, when bolted from the American National Council and Nominating Convention in Philadelphia, by reason of the admission therein of delegates representing a Roman Catholic constituency—thus taking the most decided position as Anti Roman Catholics, and still maintaining that position—have selected and nominated him as their candidate for the Presidency. It is an argument conclusive against the charge, so sedulously promulgated by the Fillmoreites, that he is a Roman Catholic—unless, indeed, it can be believed that so large and respectable a body of intelligent men would so stultify themselves as, after seceding from their National Council and Nominating Convention, by reason of the affiliation of those bodies with Roman Catholics, to deliberately choose a Roman Catholic as their Presidential candidate. This assumption is as preposterous as the charge that Col. FREMONT is a Roman Catholic is false. The charge is believed to have originated with ERASTUS BROOKS, in order, as Mr. BRIGHAM proposes shall still be done, to scare from the support of FREMONT Anti-Nebraska Americans, and particularly to do away with the effect of the indorsement of him by the Anti-Roman Catholics or North Americans upon the foreign members of the American Protestant Association, and propitiate those members with those declaimers and defamers and their party.

It is thought the ruse will fail of its intended effect, and that the American Protestants will in no case vote for Mr. FILLMORE, standing as he does the nominee of Roman Catholics, affiliating with them as members of his party, and owing and owning to them political obligations, to be paid by him if elected. W.

Second Day's Proceedings.

THE NORTH AMERICANS.

The North American organization convened this morning at 8 o'clock, to the number of about 220. Many new members were introduced. But little formal business was transacted beyond making provision for carrying the organization into the several towns in the State. They assume that upon their platform the Americans and lovers of Republican Liberty will very generally come to a stand.

A large number of their members being obliged to leave for their homes, the balance, to the number of about 150, adjourned to Calliopean Hall at 11 o'clock.

At this Convention the announcement was soon made of an attempt in the Fillmore Council to bring the party represented there to an adoption of the positions of the Binghamton Platform in respect to the present National Administration and to the extension of Slavery, by a prominent and earnest American, and that the same had failed. This announcement was immediately followed by the appearance of Mr. LUTHER CALDWELL, of Piermont, the gentleman who made the attempt referred to.

Mr. CALDWELL was received with great enthusiasm. He was at once called to the stand to make a statement of his position, to account for his secession from the Fillmoreites and his appearance as a North American. Mr. CALDWELL accordingly proceeded to say that he was an American, earnest for Americanism, Protestantism and Freedom; that he had long and actively labored for those principles, and had believed himself in a party voting them in common with himself, and in the conviction of the necessity of a distinct avowal of certain positions connected with them, had proposed and offered in the Fillmore State Council the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the attempts made in Congress during its late session, and particularly in the United States Senate, to suppress freedom of speech, as manifested in the brutal, clandestine and cowardly assault of BROOKS upon SENATOR SUMNER, deserve and should receive the execration of the people of the United States, and that all those, irrespective of party, who, by their votes in Congress or otherwise, have sustained BROOKS in his infamous conduct, are justly obnoxious to the same reprobation.

Resolved, That the well-nigh fatal assault upon Freedom, in the outrages perpetrated in Kansas under the protection of the present National Administration, and the failure of Congress effectually to interpose and prevent those enormous aggressions upon the sovereignty of the actual inhabitants of that Territory, merit the unqualified condemnation of all lovers of republican liberty, and that no true American should be indifferent to the same, or fail, by word and act, in all fitting ways, to vindicate the oppressed against their oppression and oppressors.

Resolved, That the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act for the government of the Territories are fallacious in theory; and that this Convention deem it the duty of the American Party in this State and Nation boldly to assert and firmly maintain the doctrine of our fathers, that the government of the Territories is vested in, and should be exercised by, Congress.

Resolved, That this Council denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as destructive to the repose, harmony and fraternal relations of the country; and that the Territory which was covered by it must, and shall be preserved to Freedom, so that Slavery may not exist therein, nor Slave States, formed therefrom, be admitted into this Union.

These resolutions, Mr. C. said, he offered in that body, with the statement that he believed the American Party in the State of New-York to be Anti-Nebraska in sentiment, and that he wished to place it upon record that such is its position; that, in his view, the adoption of his resolutions would promote the success of the American ticket in the North—particularly in the States of New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—while at present the party is daily losing ground in those States from the position in which it is placed before the people on the subject of Slavery; that with these and such like arguments he urged their adoption; that the Council was thereby thrown into the wildest state of excitement; that scores of members flocked around him and besought him to withdraw the resolutions, —some urging that if adopted the South would be driven from the support of FILLMORE, and for this reason, that however truly they embodied the views of the party in New-York, it would not do to set them forth. Moreover, that their adoption would repel from them the Administration-Nebraska voters, whom they were expecting would support FILLMORE in the State of New-York; and more seriously still, that their rejection, should they be offered, would drive from the support of FILLMORE thousands of Anti-Nebraska voters, now acting with the party in this State; that by such considerations they had sought to influence him, but failing, President SAMMONS summarily ended the difficulty by declaring the resolutions out of order; that he thereupon appealed from that decision, but President SAMMONS was sustained by the Council, which thus rejected the resolutions; that he then returned to President SAMMONS his commission as Deputy for Rockland County, withdrew from all connection with that organization, and retired.

The statement of Mr. CALDWELL was listened to with the profoundest interest, and a touching and eloquent address made by him, upon the principles of North Americans, and expressive of his sympathy with and determination henceforward actively to support them, was greeted with rounds of applause.

The resolutions of Mr. CALDWELL were immediately adopted by the North Americans unanimously, together with the following:

Resolved, That the State Council now in session in this city is repudiated by this body; that its unconstitutional and illegal action has freed Americans from all obligation of allegiance to it or its decrees, and that this body is the true American organization of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON be and the same are hereby repudiated by this body.

Resolved, That JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the nominee for the Presidency of the American National Convention, held in the City of New-York, June 12, standing upon the positions of the Binghamton platform, as the opponent of the present National Administration, and as opposed to Slavery extension, be and he is hereby adopted as the candidate of true Americans of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the State Committee be recommended to call a State Nominating Convention, to consist of two Delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in the city of Syracuse, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Committee was appointed to draft an address to the Americans of the State, setting forth the facts in relation to the action of the Fillmore Delegates to the State Council, and the action of North Americans rendered necessary thereby.

The organization then adjourned.

THE FILLMOREITES.

The Fillmore Council met at 9 o'clock. The proceedings in the early part of the session were unimportant. The persons present were fewer in number than yesterday by about one third, and nearly all of them were readily recognized as, by former associations, Old-Line Whigs and Hunker Democrats.

Two resolutions were jointly introduced—one providing for the appointment of a Committee to explain to the people the split that took place in the Council yesterday; the other indorsing the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

A motion was at once made to lay the resolutions on the table, and was on the point of being adopted, when the predicament in which the measure would place them was discovered, and after an earnest appeal that such a course should not be taken, the former resolution was laid on the table, and the latter adopted.

A motion followed that the Council proceed to nominate an Electoral ticket, but the same was lost—whether by reason of an uncertainty as to whether or not there should be a Fillmore Electoral ticket in the State, was not stated. The matter was referred to a State Nominating Convention proposed to be holden hereafter.

Buchanan men who are here have expressed great anxiety that FILLMORE shall be adhered to and supported by the Americans, for the advantage of their candidate—asserting, as did a prominent member of the late Cincinnati Convention, that FREMONT would thus be defeated, and the Democrats would have for BUCHANAN the Fillmore electors—for which concession they would be able to satisfy the Fillmore portion of the American Party.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to address the clergy respecting their interference in political matters.

Mr. CALDWELL then offered his resolutions, an account of which is given above, in his statement to the North Americans.

After the appointment of a State Executive Committee, consisting of ten whose names we have not, but whom we heard a member of the body from New-York speak of as old fogies; the designation of this city as the place for holding their next session, and the city of Rochester as that for the meeting of their Nominating Convention, on the 4th Tuesday of September, and the transaction of some other business of comparative indifference, the Council adjourned to digest what they had heard, ponder on what they had done, hill and coo with Nebraska Democrats, gull the foreign Protestants, humbug the South, hoodwink Anti-Nebraska Americans, cater to Old-Line Whigs, and keep them satisfied that it is justifiable for the rule and government of a great political party that black balls should exclude any man or men from membership with such party in this land of Republican liberty, and to meditate upon the wholesome consideration that was officially presented to them, that they are in debt $16,000. W.

P. S.—Let me say that your regular telegraphic reporter has not been here; that the dispatch in the TIMES of to day as from him, was furnished by C. D. BRIGHAM, of the Albany *Statesman*, a Fillmoreite, and was not true in its statement of the number of delegates present. Instead of 800 there were at no time over 250 present, nor over 350 delegates and others admitted as delegates to swell the current. W.

Meeting of the American State Council.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The American State Council met again at 9 o'clock this morning. A large amount of business relative to the Order was dispatched. Reports of Committees, &c., were received. Rochester was selected as the place for holding the State Nominating Convention. The Council has nearly completed its labors with entire harmony and will soon adjourn.

A LATER DISPATCH.

Mr. LUTHER CALDWELL, of Rockland County, offered a series of resolutions denouncing the attempts to gag free speech at Washington, and condemning the members of Congress who sustained BROOKS in his attack on Mr. SUMNER; deploring the Kansas outrages and the failure of Congress to effectually interfere; denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska act, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c. Mr. SAMMONS, the President, ruled the resolutions out of order. Mr. CALDWELL appealed from the decision. The Council voted to sustain the Chair, thus rejecting the resolutions. Thereupon a small number of Free-Soil delegates withdrew from the Council.

Resolutions ratifying the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON were then adopted unanimously, and after appointing a State Central Committee, and selecting Troy as the place for the next semi-annual meeting, the Council adjourned.

THE ANTI-FILLMORE COUNCIL.

The Free-Soil delegates to the American State Council organized in Calliopean Hall this morning by the election of Hon. AMBROSE STEVENS President, and Dr. FERGUSON, of Oneida, Secretary.

Mr. CALDWELL made a statement of the proceedings of the Fillmore Council, and read the resolutions which had been rejected in that body. The resolutions rejected by the Fillmore Council were unanimously adopted with following additional:

Resolved, That the State Council now in session in this city, is repudiated by this body; that its unconstitutional and illegal action has freed Americans from all obligation and allegiance to it or its decrees, and that this body is the true American organization of the State of New York.

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TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Illinois en route for New-York with $1,500,000 in Treasure.

Two More Executions by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived at the Balize. She brings San Francisco dates to the 5th, and Aspinwall of the 20th August.

The steamer *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the latter date for New-York, with one million and a half in treasure, five hundred passengers, and the California mails of Aug. 5.

Business was dull at San Francisco.

The Vigilance Committee was in full force. They made many additional arrests, and executed two persons since the departure of the last steamer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug 27

The Vigilance Committee on the 29th of July hung JOSEPH HETHERINGTON for the murder of Dr. SANDALL a few days previously; also, a man named BRACE for a murder committed by him a year ago.

Judge TERRY was still kept prisoner by the Committee. Mr. HOPKINS, whom he stabbed, had recovered.

Several attempts had been made to fire both San Francisco and Sacramento.

The loss by the Sierra Nevada fire is set down at $2,000,000.

The failure of Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co. to pay the State and City Coupons in New-York had created a feeling of indignation throughout the State, and the State Treasurer was to provide for the speedy payment of the overdue interest.

The crops throughout the State were in a satisfactory condition.

The San Francisco markets were active during the early part of the fortnight, but closed dull.

Serious disturbances had occurred in different parts of the State between Americans and foreigners.

The San Francisco papers say that three hundred recruits for WALKER would leave in the next steamer for Nicaragua.

Important From Nicaragua.

The latest dates from Nicaragua are to the 9th inst., and the accounts represent the condition of WALKER as very precarious.

A large body of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala were at Leon, under command of Gen. CABANANO.

Many desertions are reported among WALKER's men, including, it is said, one entire company.

A report was current that WALKER had revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon.

Another attempted revolution in Costa Rica had been suppressed.

Colonel SALIZAR had been convicted of treason to WALKER's Government and shot. Several natives had also been shot for the same cause at Massva. It is said that certain papers found on the person of SALIZAR led to the dismissal of the British Consul at Leon.

The Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN—STOPPAGE OF COAL TRADE.

EASTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The man killed by the accident here was a fireman named GEORGE HOWE, of Waterbury, Conn.

JOHN GEARY, the engineer, is supposed to be fatally injured.

The bridge was constructed of eight timbers in the usual form, with an arch on each side, and persons had been employed yesterday in keying it up, and had only partially finished the work. The whole weight was on a few bars which gave way.

The weight of the engines was about 90 tons.

The engines had just crossed the bridge on the lower track, and were returning to Phillipsburg on the upper track, one pushing the other, when just as the head one had reached the abutment on the Jersey side, the span gave way, carrying the engine and tender into the canal below, and leaving the other hanging on the timbers, a third of the way down.

The track of the Belvidere road passes at this point on a bridge some 30 feet below; and part of this bridge was carried away.

The accident occurred at 6¾ o'clock, at the exact time the Philadelphia train was due at that point, but fortunately was five minutes behind time.

By this accident the connection of the Lehigh Valley and New-Jersey roads is interrupted, and there will be a stoppage of the coal trade to New-York until the bridge is repaired, which will require several months. The Morris Canal will also be interrupted for a week or ten days, but the connection of the Belvidere Road on the lower track is not interrupted.

The Affair of Honor at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The duel reported yesterday as to have come off between Messrs. BROWN and REYNOLDS, was fought this morning, in an island in the river, thirty miles south of here. BROWN was wounded in the knee at the first fire. REYNOLDS was not hurt. The difficulty was then amicably settled by the seconds of each party withdrawing all the offensive language on both sides.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Contest Drawing to a Close—Another Conference Committee—The Adjournment—The Debate in the Senate—Workmen at the Springfield Armory Discharged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The contest is drawing to a close. On a test question—WHEELER's motion instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report an Army bill without the proviso—the Speaker's casting vote made a tie. To-morrow, HARPER of Ohio and WELLS of Wisconsin, who arrived to-day, may defeat the proviso. KNOX is also expected.

As the vote was taken by tellers, and not by Ayes and Noes, it is hoped that some of the Republicans failed to vote.

The Senate insisted on striking out the proviso, and requested another Conference Committee. The House also insisted, and complied with the request, and the two branches of the Committee meet to-night. They will probably report a disagreement to-morrow.

The Senate is disposed to agree with the House's resolution adjourning Congress, if final action can then be had on the Army bill.

The President, it is said, will not call another session if the bill fails.

The Senate debate to-day was long and animated. Mr. WELLER, somewhat frightened by the Fremont demonstrations in California, reluctantly voted with his fellow Buchaniers to table his bill repealing certain of the tyrannical laws of Kaneas.

Mr. CLAYTON denounced these enactments as worse than the decrees of the Stuarts.

Mr. WILSON thoroughly overhauled them, charging the Senate with insisting to employ the Army to enforce them.

Mr. SEWARD ridiculed the fear of dissolving the Union and revolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS indulged in a characteristic vilification of the Republican Senators, accusing them of concocting civil war, rejoicing at murder and robbery, and being responsible for the bloodshed in Kansas.

Secretary DAVIS told a representative to-day that the workmen at the Springfield Armory, engaged in manufacturing arms, are discharged. Those engaged in repairing will be retained, so long as the funds last. The Armorers are mostly Fremonters, who hold the Administration responsible for their discharge. S.

Gen. Smith's Letter to the War Department on the Kansas Troubles, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

One of the letters produced by General CASS, to-day, in the Senate, from General SMITH to the War Department is dated Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 6. General SMITH says he would not notice the reports in the newspapers of Committees applying to him for protection, and his refusal to grant it and other such things, if he did not see the objects for which such reports were circulated.

He pronounces the whole a gross fabrication, with no foundation in any of them. The troops have not, he asserts, committed any act, since he has been with them, which looked like an attempt to interfere with the citizens, except that of guarding persons charged with treason and in custody of the Marshal. The second letter is dated the 11th, and in it Gen. SMITH states he had received a letter from Gov. SHANNON, asking him to take the field with the whole disposable force in the Territory to prevent ingress of General LANE's party by the Northern boundary of the Territory, adding: "The information given to the Governor is so exaggerated, and is to my knowledge so incorrect, that I declined making a movement that would introduce as much disorder as existed six weeks ago. Captain WOOD, with his Company of First Cavalry, is upon the Northern frontier, and I shall depend on his reports to govern my action. Some of the companies along the Kansas River were sent by the Commanding officer at the Governor's request to break up the camp of armed men at the several places he designated. On the arrival of the troops not only were no camp formed, but none ever existed there or anywhere else in the neighborhood. I know that each party are trying to engage the action of the troops in repelling their adversaries. I place no dependence on reports which do not come from what I consider good authority.

Committee Conference on Army bill in session to-night.

Illness of the President—Sentence of Major Howe Approved.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The President is under medical treatment for a slight attack of chills and fever.

The sentence of the Court-Martial, suspending Major MARSHALL S. HOWE from his command and pay (proper) for three months, for neglect, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in Minnesota, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

According to official dispatches from Gen. SMITH, the disturbances in Kansas are greatly exaggerated.

Col. SUMNER has leave for a brief absence. He has not yet responded to the demand of the Secretary of War, for explanations relative to his late military conduct.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

THE U. S. TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Mr. CASS presented letters from Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, which he obtained at the War Department, giving an account of the movements of the United States troops in Kansas.

The letters were read.

Gen. SMITH states that the reports which have been going the rounds of the newspapers, are gross fabrications, and that the troops have not done anything to interfere with the citizens, excepting to guard the prisoners charged with treason.

MR. WELLER'S BILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill introduced yesterday, by Mr. WELLER, to repeal certain laws of the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. HUNTER stated that the Senate had already passed bills containing the same provisions as this, and sent them to the House. He said that while the Senate on one hand is willing to repeal certain laws which they believe contrary to the Constitution of the United States, a majority of the House would not consent to act thus partially, unless they could at the same time repeal a great many more of them. It was thus manifestly impossible that this bill could ever become a law, and the only effect of continuing debate on it would be to delay the action of the Senate on the appropriation bill, and perhaps get up another political issue. There was no necessity for this. The political issues were already well defined before the people. The Senate had already twice expressed its opinion on this point. He would therefore move in order to get up the army bill, now on the table, that this bill be laid on the table.

Mr. WELLER asked him to withdraw that motion to allow him to make a few remarks.

Mr. HUNTER acquiesced.

Mr. WELLER stated that he had introduced his bill without consultation with any of his political associates, and he regretted very much that he was not sustained by them in his desire to adopt a conciliatory course towards the House. While he entertained great regard for their opinions, he was compelled to differ from them in relation to this matter. He was actuated by a desire to wipe out of the statute book of one of the Territories, laws which, in his judgment, were clearly unconstitutional, and, at the same time, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was anxious to do all in his power to facilitate the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. He would compromise wherever it could be done without the sacrifice of principle—but when he had brought forward his bill, actuated by these motives, he was not met by a spirit of conciliation or compromise upon the other side of the chamber. The Senator from Massachusetts proposed an amendment to the bill, which he (WILSON) knew could never receive the sanction of the majority of the Senate, with whom he (WELLER) was politically affiliated. When he found his effort to settle the unfortunate difficulty between the two Houses was thus met with opposition from his own party friends, and was met by the other side of the chamber with attempts to load it down with obnoxious amendments so as to prevent its passage, he had no further compromise to offer. He had no exasperated feelings against the House, but the matter had now become a contest of physical endurance, and he was content to let things take their course and see which House would first yield.

Mr. HUNTER renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table.

THE BILL TABLED.

Motion agreed to by 28 against 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Douglass, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Toucey, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Clayton, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foster, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

THE ARMY BILL TAKEN UP.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Army bill.

Mr. HUNTER stated that this bill was the bill upon which the two Houses disagreed at the adjournment of the last session. There had been conferences upon it which were unsuccessful, but although the last vote of the House was to adhere to their disagreement to the Senate amendment, he was willing to give the House as many chances to vote upon this question as they could have, and he therefore moved the Senate insist and ask another conference. He had no doubt of his parliamentary right to make this motion. He desired to take away all ground of objection that the Senate had not shown a proper degree of courtesy towards the House. This would give the House two more opportunities to vote upon the question. When the bill should go back to the House, if there should be a majority in that body in favor of passing the bill in the usual form, they would have an opportunity to recede, or if another Committee of conference should be appointed and be unable to agree, when that fact should be reported to the House, there would still be a chance to take another vote upon receding. Thus they would have ample opportunity to reconsider what he could not help regarding as an unwise and hasty determination upon their part to persist in a proposition to which the Senate could never agree.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said he should vote for the motion of Mr. HUNTER with great pleasure, but he rose principally for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression which seemed to have prevailed in some quarters with reference to his remarks on a former occasion with regard to this bill. It had been thought that he was willing to recede, but he expressed no such opinion, although he earnestly contended that the Senate ought to insist and ask a Committee of Conference instead of adhering. He took this opportunity to ask Mr. CASS whether he understood from those letters which he had caused to be read this morning, there were at this time no disturbances in Kansas.

Mr. CASS replied that they were the latest official returns that had been received at the War Department, and they showed what had been the conduct of the military there. As to the subsequent telegraphic reports, there might be some foundation for them, although it was very probable that the actual condition of things was exaggerated.

Mr. BELL said twice before he had been led to suppose that all the difficulties were terminated, from information derived from the Executive Departments, and from officers in command in Kansas that there were ample forces there to suppress all disorder. Upon both these occasions, however, it turned out that he had been deceived again. If difficulties still exist there, as he was afraid was the case, he hoped that measures would be taken to restore tranquillity, and he hailed with pleasure the movement of the Senator from Virginia (HUNTER) for another Committee of Conference on this bill.

Mr. CLAYTON was glad to hear the motion of the Senator from Virginia, but he thought it would have been much better to start right and pursue a straightward course than to go wrong and have to back out. The majority of the Senate were wrong the other day, when they undertook to adhere to their disagreement on a bill precisely like this, and he hoped they would now agree to another Committee of Conference. He proceeded to comment with much severity on what he termed the infamous laws of the Kansas Legislature, saying they should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress, and if the Senate refuse to take that step the responsibility must rest upon them. One of these laws sentenced a man to hard labor for not less than two years for discussing the question whether Slavery does or does not legally exist in Kansas. It was not less than two years, but it might be fifty years, and if a man should live to the age of Methusaleh, he might be confined nine hundred and odd years for that offence. This was as tyrannical an act as was ever passed by the Stuarts, Tudors or Plantagenets of England. These laws also require test oaths to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and there were hundreds of honest men in the Union who, while they never intended to resist that law, would never take an oath to support it. Such laws as these he characterized as infamous and oppressive, and there were others as bad as those, and unless the Committee of Conference should go the whole length and repeal these abominable laws the responsibility of refusing will rest upon the Senate as well as the House.

Mr. WILSON read extracts from the *Congressional Globe* of debates in former years upon appropriation bills, to show that the course of the House in inserting the Kansas proviso was neither unprecedented nor unparliamentary, and that the Senator from Virginia himself (HUNTER) had voted for measures of general legislation when inserted in appropriation bills. Then there was no pretence that such action was revolutionary or factious, but now the cry is raised that the responsibility of defeating the Army bill must rest upon the House of Representatives in consequence of its proviso, to which the the Senate refuses to agree. The Senator from Virginia this other day moved to adhere, and said he was willing to let the issue go before the country and take the responsibility, but now the majority dared not accept that issue, and were willing to ask another conference, and that Senator took the lead and made the motion. This was neither more nor less than backing out, and it showed their position was untenable. He proceeded to read extracts from articles written by JAMES MADISON, in the *Federalist*, to show it was the right of the House to refuse appropriations, unless their equality as one branch of the National Legislature was conceded by the Senate.

The motion of Mr. HUNTER was then agreed to by Yeas 33; Nays 6.

Nays—Messrs. Durkee, Foster, Harlan, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Messrs. HUNTER, CRITTENDEN and BIGLER were appointed the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BENJAMIN desiring to address the Senate on the subject of the resolution submitted by Mr. CLAYTON, for a Select Committee of Conference, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the extraordinary remarks of the Senator from Delaware (CLAYTON) were heard by him with equal surprise and pain. His observations seemed to cast improper reflections upon a majority of the Senate. As to the laws of Kansas, which he (CLAYTON) denounced as infamous, he (BENJAMIN) maintained that Congress had no right to repeal the legislation of any other body than itself either of State or Territory, and it was not just to cast the responsibility on the Senate for refusing to do so. He replied to the remarks of Mr. WILSON, relative to the authorities of MADISON, and said they had no relevance to a case like the present. The present alarming affairs in Kansas had shown that the object of the fanatics in the other House was to have Congress adjourn without making appropriations for the Army, in order to foment civil war and carry the Presidential election. The traitors throughout the entire North were banded together to produce bloodshed, slaughter, rapine, and destruction in that Territory, for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. CLAYTON replied, defending the propriety of the remarks which he had made. He insisted that his strictures upon the laws of Kansas were just and proper, and urged the passage of a bill repealing those enactments.

Mr. BENJAMIN said if Mr. WELLER's bill could be protected from amendment or discussion the majority of the Senate would undoubtedly pass it at once.

Mr. CLAYTON said he could not be answerable as to that. If one of those Free-Soil gentlemen, who were generally long winded, [laughter,] should choose to get up and talk an hour or two he could not stop him, but he would not himself say one word except "aye" upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN—We shall say nothing but "Aye," too.

Mr. MASON—For one I should certainly say "No."

Mr. CLAYTON—I am afraid that there are others who would say "No."

Mr. WILSON remarked, as much blame had been attached to him for offering his amendment not to strike out but simply to add to the bill, he would remind Senators that a motion was made to lay the bill on the table before he offered his amendment.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked to Mr. BENJAMIN, he could see they should not have a unanimous vote. He thought, however, he should try to get the majority of the Senate to repeal those odious laws. Were the olive branch shall thus be tendered to the House, let them, if they dare, refuse to pass the Army bill. He would bring forward such a measure.

Mr. SEWARD challenged all Senators to throw into his face the first sectional or partisan vote he had

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE DEAD.

Mr. Ruggles' Report.

The public generally has commented with pleasure favor upon the Report of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., as referee, in the matter of making distribution among the claimants of the amount awarded for the land at the corner of Beekman-street and Park-row, occupied with private vaults and graves, and which was taksn in tha racent widening of the former street.

Mr. RUGGLES is beyond donbt a gentleman of ability and research, and his Rsport not only interesting but elaborate. I must be allowed, however, to say that, in my judgment, its history is better than its law, and even from the formsr I shall beg leave to dissent in many respects.

The Report is not only legal and historical, but it admits of subdivisions; it is in each branch also religious and secular. The referea has indeed virtually taken "The Church" as *his* dsfendant, and belabors her with chivalrous courage, through several columns of tha New-York *Observer*, of May 3, now in my hands, which some friend has been polite enough to send me through the Post-Offics.

First, as to its law. In 1801 a Mr. SHERWOOD was buried in one of the eighty graves disturbed by the street improvement. A marble tombstone, inscribed with his name, still stood over the remains which were identified by a daughter, who, with filial reverence, gave a zealous attention to their proper reinterment. "His skull and bones, and portions of his grave-clothing, were found lying in his grave." As to this grave and its contents, the following are about the propositions the report suggests, by way of question, but leaves, after all, unsolved: (1.) "Who is legally and primarily entitled to the custody of a dead body?" (2.) "Who is legally bound to bury it?" (3.) "If a body be ejected from its place of burial, who thsn is legally and primarily entitled to its custody, and who is bound to rebury it?" (4.) "Had any one any legal interest in *that* grave, or a right to preserve the rapose of its occupant?" (5.) "Or legal Interest in the monument, or right to preserve its repose?" (6.) Were those interests and rights, if any, "property," in legal acceptance? (7.) Were they rights of which a "Court of justice" takss cognizance?

The report presents the usual dsfinitions from elementary writers of the word "property." Perhaps a more instructive inquiry here is: What are the modes of its acqnisition? Property in anything is the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, disposing of it—ownership. Man has, by nature, property in the earth and all its productions. They belonged to mankind in common. Thars were of necessity means to *appropriate* them. Prior occupancy gave title to land. Labor, which takes out of the free hand of natnre, and adds valus to whst it takes, has "bcgun a property." Man in society, througb its laws and usages, acquires property by inheritance, by gift, and by purchase.

But, "though the earth and all inferior creatures, be common to all men, yet every man has a *property* in his own *person*; this nobody has any right to but himself. The *labor* of his body and the *work* of his hands, we may say, are properly his." (LOCKE on Government, §27.) That is, he has nsufruct of his body during life; at death it becomes no longer his. He must leave it, but cannot commit it to any place or person; or bequeath it. It does not pass by inheritance. It is a question even if he can by Will make it a *legal* obligation on his heirs, or representatives, to inter it decently, although Courts of Equity may enforce a provision to that effect as a trust. When the last solemn scene is enacted, and even before the body is committed—"earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," in or above ground, it ceases to be property or in any way capable of ownership. If this is not so, at what point, to follow the *cadaver* a stage on its brief journey!—at what point of decay does ownership in it cease? Is the mould into which it presently enters property? And if so, is it real or personal property, and to whom does it belong; to the personal representatives or the owner of the soil? What prevents the latter from *legally* carting it away, to make a garden or fill a sewer? A vault indeed secures the remains from removal, but through ownership or title in the vault itself, not in the dust it happens to contain.

We have now the true and only reason why the common law, sufficiently grasping, has all along *ignored* the human body after dissolution. It became thereby worth nothing, and not within its domain, and as an outlaw, the Church, in her charity, continued to take it in, and has guarded it with reverence in its humiliation, from motives unknown to the law. There was at any rate no usurpation in them.

With these general observations, allow me to offer some comments as to the above propositions of the report, *seriatim*:

(1.) In this State, in the absence af atatuta regulations on the subject, no ons "primarily," that is, I suppose, before the interment, can legally assume custody of the human *cadaver*. The common law cannot step in and interfere, except by an act of that very usurpation the referee declaims against so atontly, as we shall prssently see. Of your charity, bury me! is the mute and helpless appeal it addresses to private affection or public benevolence. It would puzzle the ingenuity, even of the author of the report, to find in law or equity *here* a remedy for the neglect or the means of punishment, in such a case.

But once the body is earthed, it is probably different. Then there comes into operation a right of custody and protection, that is, provided the place of sepulture belongs to a church or cemetary legally incorporated as anch. But this is a surmise of the writer, to which, however, he will again allnde.

(2.) This proposition has just been answered. No one is *legally* bonnd to bury the dead. It is a work of mercy, with which no tribnnal in our State has as yet anything to do, except in the single instance where its equity powers are, perchance, invoked to compel the performaucs of a dnty towards the dead, with which some chnrch or cemetery may, by implication or express contract, have become charged.

(3.) If ejected, the chnrch or cemetery in whose custody it was before the occurrence, is bonnd, under penalty of breach of trust, to rebury the body, not with "maimed rites," bnt with at least becoming respect. In the case of Mr. SHERWOOD's remains, it was the *duty* of ths Brick Church to have so acted, at once, and without advice or order from a referee or court of law. It would have been a course quite Christian-like, and not savoring of even a slight partiality for VOLTAIRE or any system infidel or superstitious. As it fell out, however, Dr. SPRING's corporation were fairly *outed* from the right and power to perform a good work, and under color of law.

(4.) The argument of the Report, under this head, to my apprehension, is not at all complete, and jumps to a conclusion. What are we to understand by the sentence, "The right to the mere repose of a grave, although intangible or invisible, may nevertheless be property?" The learned referee undoubtedly meant something, but what, I confess myself at a loss to describe. Tha "repose of a grave." What, as property, can it, or the right to it, be? It is not "goods or chattels, lands or tenements," or a "chose in action." A right, natural, religious or personal, is not property. Property in idea? an incorporeal hereditament, were there any substantial corporeal property to which it could issue. But there is none. And this right to the "repose of a grave" is property, in whom does it rest? for it must have a owner. Not in the occupant, surely. It would be part of the dead-man's estate, and liable for his debts in due course of administration. If the next of kin lay claim to it, all of them shall join, and assert it, by virtue of the ownership in common. It does not appear that Mrs. SMITH's title was even glanced at; it was taken for granted—and yet upon it depended the validity of her whole proceeding. She was in Court as daughter of the decessed—not as his personal representative or through him.

To recur to the proposition itself. All in the grave capable of ownership, or in which there could hy possibility exist "a legal interest," were the portions of his grave-clothing, (Co. Litt. 113,) and it does not appear that the daughter was entitled to them. Were they not something half a century before given away—ahandoned, trnly and effectnally, both as to possession of, and dominion over it? Also, if there is no such thing as "a right to the repose of a grave," and it is not property, surely the daughter, at common law, would have no right to preserve or enforce it.

(5.) Mrs. SMITH, if solely entitled as next of kin, had, perhaps, if not a legal interest in the monumsnt of her father, the legal right to leave it where it was, or remove it, subject, however, to the possessory title, and "ecclesiastical cognizance," if any, of the Brick Chnrch Corporation; bnt even this is doubtful. Sha had the right of action for removing or dsfacing it.

(6.) This has been disposed of.

(7.) We come now to the posltion assnmed by Mr. RUGGLES, that our Conrts have cognizance to secure, or jurisdictlon to protect, the repose of the dead. That is, the Courts of this State, with common law and eqnity powars only, are vested, so far, with the anthority of acclesiastical courts in the mother country. And this is tha train of reasoning adopted to reach that conclusion. That "ths individnal right to protect the repose of the dead" existed in Britain when part of the Roman Empire, and afterwards, during tha six centnries of Saxon rule, became, with other portions of Roman laws, usnages, &c., incorporated with the anciant English common law. That this right was not extinguished hy the Norman conqnest; "it was then absorbed by ths Church, and held in suspense, untll some political ravolution or religious reformation should overthrow the ecclesiastical power." That the ecclesiastical element was not eradicated from the framework of the English Government, either by the Reformation, or ths act of Parliament establishing the Protestant snccession, but "in the portion of the world which we inhabit the work has been more thoroughly sccomplished"—that is, I snppose, has been actnally accomplished; in other words, by our Revolntion wa got rid of the "*ecclesiastical element*" altogether.

"The English emigration to Amcrica," says ths report, "commenced in the very age when Chief-Justice COKE was proclaiming, as a *legal dogma*, ths exclusive authority of the Church over tha dead." That emigration brought with it the common law. It did not bring an establishment, or an "ecclesiastical court," but it carried here ecclesiastical jurisdictiou in other forms, and in one way or another has continned it to this day in its most essential featuras, but apart from the secular courts. In the natura of things it could not have done otherwise.

The eloquent referee hss a horror of "ecclesiastical cognizance;" he declaims some very ssvere things of it. He thinks the "liberty-loving, God-fearing Englishmen, who founded these American States, crossed a broad and stormy ocean to escape from it forever." He aska to banish the maxims, doctrines and *practices* of ths ecclesiastical law from *our* jurisprndence, and "prevant them from gniding, in any way, our judicial action," yet in the very next paragraph of the report seeks protection for or anthority over the dead in our "secular tribnnals," and then attempts to show how they shall afford it. Now, it is obvious that Conrts here may not grant that protection without assuming to themselves an extensive and important branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction which common law disclaims, and has for centuries disclaimed. It is to be presumed that it is the "cognizance itself," not simply a mode of administering it, the referee desires so mnch to shun. If so, what real difference does it make, whether ecclesiastical tribunals or secular courts enforce it among us? It would prove odious from either source, although much more hazardous in the latter.

There is no danger that our courts will claim any such jurisdiction. They cannot, by their very constitntion, do so in this State, in the way the referee snggests, and this I say in face of the fact that a Judge of the Snprenie Court has already, measnrably, at Mr. RUGGLES' suggestion, recognized a notion so mischievous. But it was at special term, and settles nothing. The subject will come up again on some other occasion.

In 1775, "ecclesiastical cognizance" in the mother country was something outside of, and altogether apart from, the common law. In all its branches, it was exercised exclusively by ecclesiastical courts, "held by the King's authority as supreme governor of the church," and administered "according to the laws and constitutions whereby the Church of England is goverued." As is conceded, they had charge of the grave and its "repose." In 1777 was adopted our first Stats constitution. It accepted and adopted as the law of this State the common law as it was the 19th April, 1775, "abrogating and rejecting" such parts of it "as may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christinns, or their ministers," or as were repugnant to the constitution itself. It provided (§ 41) that tha legislature should at no time thereafter institute any new court or courts bnt such as should "proceed according to the course of the common law," The Constitution of 1821, (Art. 7, § 13,) declares that "such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the Colony" on the 19th April, 1775, &c., except as repugnant to that Constitntion, "shall be and continue the law of this State." The phrase "common law" is there used in contradistinction to eqnity, and admirality, and maritime jurisprudence, and the law administered in ecclesiastical courts. It was the common law of 1775, not as it is assumed to have been before the Norman Conquest, which thus became the law of New-York. By it our Courts are bound, and to it confined exclusively. They cannot go outside or beyond it, without manifest usurpation. As creatures of the Constitution, they exercise no jurisdiction but such as that instrnment expressly gives them. There, if anywhere, "strict constriction" shonld govern.

In England, all Justices "are tied to the strict rules of the law in their judgments," except the Chancellor. (Toml. Dic., "Chancellor.") It is a doctrine exceedingly dangerous, to hold that *our* courts of justice may piece out their power by the reabsorption *proprio motu* of whatever, at any time for several centuries, has existed in the common law, however long in abeynnce, disallowed or rejected. That, therefore, "ecclesiastical cognizance" or some necessary branch of it, falls into the lap of *our* common law, for want of a snitable, authorized receptacle, to be supplied far it oaly by statute expressly. Upon consulting American authorities, it will be found, I think, that wherever in the States, cognizance of the grave or its contents is exercised, it is exclusively by virtue of statute, not common law. The doctrine in question makes history—HUME or LINGARD—authority where questions *de facto* of jnrisdiction intervane, rather than COKE and the Reporters—and renders a reference to the Historical Society quite snitable, as a mode of determining the point controverted.

But courts of law, in this State, are now as well courts of chancery, or equity, and as such may perhaps, if invoked, exercise soma control indirectly over the subject matter of the report. They may support and *enforce*, while they are not allowed to exercise, a trust, and hava jurisdiction over charities in a wida sense. (7 J. C. R., 292; 9 Cow. R., 488.)

In England, by common law, the "establishment" in its aggregate dascription, is not deemed a corporation, bnt for many purposes its particular chnrchee are corporations. Each church there of the establishment has its own separate organization and government, and can, among other privileges, receive a donation or gift, which vests for its use in the parson for the time being, and his successors in office.

A chnrch is "an assembly of persons united by the profession of the same Christian faith, met together for religions worship." "A church, to be adjudged such, at common law, must have consecration of the sacraments and sepulture annexed to it. (Toml. Dic., "Church.")

The church-yard is the common place of burial of all the parishioners, and is always coupled with the church itself in the English statutes. The freehold of the whole church and church-yard is in the parson or rector. He only is authorized *to give* license to bury in them. Each church has the legal custody of its dead, to the exclusion of "individual right," to protect, or interfere with, their repose. Bnt that custody is not discretionary, but subject to a regulation and control, which respect as well as protect the graves and its contents.

It may be a question, if they should, as ths rule, be at the disposition of the next of kin. The referee wishes it so, and to entertain the sentiment may be quite proper and very liberal; but is it desirable that such should be the law. Would it not, in effect, leave the grave and its tenant without protection. After the first or second remove, leaving out of the question inducements arising from family ostentation or personal vanity, is there natural sentiment, or affection, enough to supply a substitute for ecclesiastical control in those matters. That control is based on a charge or implied trust, charitable and religious in its nature, which exists in idea and sentiment only, and is not founded in popular notions of positive duty. It is a natural inheritance of religion—of every church; which has ever been assumed and exercised as such, and almost without serious opposition. Indeed, society in its purely secular aspect, has shown itself glad to be rid of a legacy so troublesome and unremnnerative.

In the recent case of the Brick Church graveyard, we are only apprised of ons grave, ont of eighty that were equally disturbed, as to which an active interest by any one living was manifested, and yet the occupant of each of the other seventy-nins, had probably descendants surviving in full life and vigor. In this utilitarian day and generation, there is no anticipating, indeed, what use a great-grandson might, if he felt any interest at all about it, make of what was left of his ancestor. Some years since, a citizen of New-York exhibited his grandfather, whose body had become adipocere, it was said, at two shillings a head, to his great profit. There was no law to restrain him from thus turning his progenitor to account.

The religious establishment, with the common law relating to it, of ths mother country, was adopted by the Colony of Virginia. (9 Cranch, 43.) The same part of common law was recognized and adopted in New-Hampshire before the Revolution. (Ib., 292.) In New-York, religious societies or corporations existed throughout the Colony or Province, substantially similar in organization and privileges to Churches of the establishment, except that here they were not "established," although the Episcopal Churches were favored hy law in some respects prior to 1777. The Constitution of that year made no change as to religious bodies; it only prohibited generally the grant of exclusive privileges to "any particular denomination of Christians or their ministers," and *established* "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference." In 1813 a General Act was passed, allowing the incorporation of Churches of every denomination under it. This is the very Act, without really any change of importance, under which from that time to this, Churches have organized and still continue to obtain corporate powers, within this State. It did not abrogate, that I am aware, expressly or by implication, any ecclesiastical rights or cognizance appertaining to the cure of souls before, and care of bodies after death, which Churches theretofore enjoyed with permission of common law. The church or graveyard continued a constituent part of the Church. The Act of 1813, indeed, divided the exercise of such rights and cognizance, intrusting to the corporate body the charge of all temporalities, *including* "burying-places with the purtenances," but recognizing at the same time the right to free ecclesiastical organization and self-control, according to the faith, canons and conscience of each denomination.

As to the operation and effect of that Act, generally and specially, the New-York Constitution of 1821 makes no innovation. That instrument indeed expressly provides (art 7, sec. 14.) that nothing contained therein shall affect any grants or charters theretofore made to bodies politic or corporate; under which head churches organized by the act of 1813 are of course included.

Now, if a church with a church or graveyard attached, incorporated under said Act between 1813 and 1821, continued on the same after 1821, as to its legal powers, privileges, and duties, why, 1st mensk, is the church with the place of sepulture attached, chartered after 1821, under the same act of 1813, to be deemed differently situated, or disqualified as to any powers, privileges and duties incorporation, prior to 1821, under said Act conferred. There is no difference; they stand alike, and on the same footing.

There exist at this time, doubtless, throughout ths State, many churches, with graveyards attached to and owned by them, which were organized prior to 1821, under the act of 1813, bnt a much larger number with graveyards, organized since 1821, under the same act. What charge and control do they, of right, have and exercise over the graves, *with the contents*, within their respective properties? Do they possess, *de jure*, the graveyard, to any extent, as churches of the Establishment in the mother country possessed in 1775, and continue to possess it? If they do, then to that extent they exercise a charitable trust—in England considered ecclesiastical, and within the cognizance of spiritual courts, here as yet not practically recognized. It is a familiar proposition or principle that Chancery has exclusively jurisdiction in all matters of trust, and assumes a jurisdiction in all cases of equity cognizance not within the bounds, or beyond the bounds, of other jurisdictions.

With us, now, as I have said, Equity is Chancery. Where churches in this State, then, duly incorporated, own churchyards or cemeteries with graves in them, cannot *our* Equity regard those graves, with all they contain, as emphatically *in trust*? That would afford a protection they need, but at present have not in fact, however it may be in the abstract. Statute, however, can interfere to the extent desired, and by making of an abstraction a reality, grant to the grave and its repose every guarantee natural affection and religion invoke in their favor.

Many positions of Mr. RUGGLES' report, in matters of history, also suggest and invite discussion. It is not difficult to show that the "monkish idea of the churchyard," whether "an angine of spiritnal power" or not, originated naturally, not by usurpation, and was the growth of a natural development. In the simple logic of the first Christians, Earth and Heaven sympathized closely. Placing stora by the suffrages of Peter on Earth, it did not occur to *them* to despise those of Peter in Heaven. The "communion of Saints" was vitalized in their daily creed. Prayers *to* the dead, which in time grew, naturally and gradually, into that vast system, the *cultus* of the Saints, in great part originated prayers *for* the dead, and as incident thereto peculiar reverence for the place of sepulture. The primitive Christians were solicitous not to bury their dead among the Infidels. In early mediseval times, the affections of gentle and simple, particularly of the latter, were drawn towards and clustered aronnd the church edifice, a central point of attraction, *protection*, and even amusement or gratification. From the peace of the living to the peace of the dead, the transition of thought was natural. Its sequence suggested that the space immediately around the object they so much cherished in life was the spot where, at its close, their bodies should lie in sacred repose, awaitiug the resurrection. In a deluge of barbarous manners and lawlessness, the Church proved, to the living and dead, the only ark of safsty. To it ware committed, by common consent, the departed of her members militant. The aspiration upon the tomb, of universal use, "*Requiescant in pace*," looked to the mortal remains as well as the liberated spirit, and amounted to a warning for the safety of the former.

The practice of interment in churchyards was as much a result of public opinion as *habeas corpus*, or trial by jury, and, less than Magna Charta and religions toleration, the growth of circnmstance. In proof of this, it is here only necessary to mention the serious efforts made by the Church herself, through councils, synods and the personal authority of her clergy, for many ages, to restrain or control abnses to which the practice gave rise.

The majestic simplicity in sepulchral emblems and monuments of an earlier date gave place to exaggerations, which time and the pride of family had gradually introduced. In contrast with more recent epitaphs, is the inscription upon a gravestone, without a name, in the north cloister of St. Paul's Cathedral—"VIXI, PECCAVI, PENITUI, NATURÆ CESSI."

The church, on numerous occasions, in her assemblies and otherwise, made strenuous efforts, but without success, to restore the ancient discipline respecting places of burial. The ancient canons forbid any one to be buried within the church itself. In the fourth century none but martyrs, bishops and abbots were allowed to be interred *within* the church. No noble title conferred this privilege. By degrees, however, the salutary regulations were broken through, and persons of all rank were admitted to burial within the edifice. The church here again did battle, but without success, so strongly tended the than public sentiment and inclination in that direction.

There remain innumerable memorials of that desire to be interred within the inclosure of churches, the church, or churchyard, which for centuries was almost universal. Thers lay emperors, philosophers, statesmen, heroes, and the common people. "Cognizance" of the grave and of its repose followed, as a matter of course. It was not conceded, but, in truth, forced upon the ecclesiastical authority. That it has been, and is now, abused, admits of no question. But it is equally true that *popular* public opinion, the Areopagus of this day! nowhere repudiates the tenure, by which true religion is still ingenious in exercising charity to the dead.

News of Literature.

Mrs. STOWE's new Anti-Slavery novel, in two volumes, called *Dred*, will be published in this City as well as in Boston, on the first of September. It will be issued by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., who also have nssrly ready PRESCOTT's ROBERTSON's *Charles the Fifth*, in three volumes, uniform with the library editions of PRESCOTT's works.

Mr. J. T. HEADLEY is again in the field, as author of an illustrated *Life of Washington*—rather a history of the man than of his times. All of RUFUS PUTNAM's papers and correspondence, with his diary, are in Mr. HEADLEY's hands, and are declared to "shed a new light on the revolntionary proceedings and the movements of WASHINGTON." SCRIBNER is the publisher.

PARKE GODWIN is collecting his magazine papers, (chiefly from *Putnam*,) and will immediately issue them, in one volume, as "Political Essays."

That powerful fiction, *Paul Ferroll*, (which has already run into a fourth English and third American edition,) is announced now as written by Mrs. ARTHUR CLINE, anthor of *IX Poems by V.*

REDFIELD, having exhansted a large 8vo one volume edition of Sir WILLIAM NAPIER's *History of the Peninsular War*, has brought out the work, with the author's latest revision and editions, in five volumes, with portraits of the author, WELLINGTON, SOULT, NAPOLEON and JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and some sixty maps, plans, &c. This is a decided improvement on the author's own edition, as it is enriched by a most copious and accurate index, expressly prepared for this reprint.

DARLEY's beautiful outline illustrations of JUDD's *Maryaret* cannot be published before November, owing to the time occupied by the careful printing of the plates.

BAYARD TAYLOR's illustrated *Cyclopædia of Modern Travel* is announced as nearly ready for publication.

The HARPERS have just issued the twelfth and concluding volume of GROTE's *History of Greece*, with a portrait of the author, maps, plans, &c. They announce BAIRD's *Modern Greece*, BUNSEN's *Signs of the Times*, and a Professor DRAPER's *Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or the Conditions and Curse of the Life of Man*, illustrated by 300 wood-cuts, chiefly from photographs.

The APPLETONS promise a variety of new publications, including works of fiction, by Miss WARNER, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and an illustrated edition of JANE PORTER's *Scottish Chiefs*. They also have nearly ready Mrs. KIRKLAND's *Washington's Personal Memoirs*, an illustrated *Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor*, by W. E. BURTON, the comedian; BURN's *Cyclopædia of Sermons*, illustrated editions of HERBERT's and COLERIDGE's poems, and *The Poetry of Country Life*; two annuals, (*The Token and The Mignonette*,) *Bishop Wainwright's Sermons, and Robert's Egypt*, 3 volumes quarto, with all the lithographic drawings contained in the folio edition.

JOHN SAVAGE's '98 *and* 48, has got into a third edition, to which new matter and a good index have been added.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has nearly ready a volume of his *Personal Recollections of Ireland and the Irish*.

The Exacting Nature of Southern Service—What Slavery Expects of Men who Profess to be "Conservative."

From the Southern Charleston (S. C.) Presbyterian.

The publication of the article inserted below, demands the following explanation: It is known to the reading public that the New-York *Observer*, which boasts of being the largest newspaper in the world, is a valuable storehouse of knowledge on almost all useful subjects. It is also highly evangelical in its religious sentiments; opposed to the various errors, isms and fooleries with which the present age has been afflicted. Of late years, *it has been decidedly conservative as regards the subject of chief agitation between the South and the North.* For these reasons it has obtained a large circulation in the South, as well as in other parts of the Republic.

To the amazement, however, of its Southern friends, the editors of said paper, notwithstanding the professed national character of their paper, and their experience of over thirty years upon the tripod—allowed themselves, at the outbreak of the Summer difficulties, to be *borne wholly away by the sweeping torrent of popular fury* which devastated the higher latitudes of our country. Their use of harsh and coarse epithets—the severity of their denunciations of the South *en masse*—their failure to find anything to censure in all of Mr. SUMNER's course—their assumption of the fact that instead of our suffering under grievous wrongs and provocations, the South was wholly in fault—*their upholding freedom of speech*, even to unbounded licentiousness, as essential to the existence of our civil institutions—and above all, their call upon the editors of the South for information respecting Southern sentiment—to let them know, in a word, whether we of the South are all "ruffians," anti-liberty-of-speech men and club-law advocates or not. These several features of their course led me to believe that something in the shape of the following article was called for as a corrective of the abuses of such freedom of speech as those men were advocating; aye, putting largely into practice. It was written and forwarded to a friend in New-York who requested its publication in the *Observer*. The editors declined. That friend then remailed it to me with the request that I would remodel it—removing from it all that had any reference to that paper—make it a general article: reduce its length, and send it back to the said editors; adding that he thought they would publish it.

With that request, so far as practicable, I complied—made it *general*—no reference to the *Observer's* course remained in it. And though I could not reduce it much in length without emasculating it, *I divided it into two articles*, and re-mailed it directly to them, a respectful letter accompanying it. Since that I have heard nothing from either them or it. Whether they intend to insert it or not I cannot tell. But this, to my amazement, I have learned—that instead of inserting it, those editors have, in their issue of the 13th ult., *taken largely of the thunder of the articles sent them, and woven it into an editorial of their own*—thus at once anticipating or precluding the publication of my article, and yet giving no reference whatever to the source whence their new emotions and impulses sprang. Their heavy blows upon Mr. SUMNER and all that "kith and kin" for their insulting abuse of their "privilege" of speech, I cannot but highly approve. I must commend said editors also for the facility with which they can change both their tone and their whole course of action: also for the promptness and vigor with which they have commenced the great work which I had pointed out to them as their incumbent duty; "the reform of the morals of public debate;" for in good sooth they have already taken the course which I have indicated. Still, as I cannot but regard it unfair in them thus to debar "freedom of speech" to me in their columns, for the sake of using my thunder as their own, I am constrained to lay before the public the original article, accompanied by these statements. Below it is inserted without the crossing of a "*t*" or the dotting of an "*i*" beyond what it had when forwarded first to the *Observer*. I add only that I have taken this course from no desire to injure that hitharto noble paper—one also which I trust will yet return to its former moorings and ably serve the cause of truth and righteousness. I have acted solely from a sense of justice to myself and the Southern public which has been so shamefully abused, and yet could get no proper hearing in any of the Northern journals.

WASHINGTON BAIRD.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug 12, 1856.

England and America.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

Nothing could be more useful to England and America than a thorough appreciation of each other by the leading respectable classes; but this cannot be brought about by the splenetic effusions of partisans either in public speeches or newspaper paragraphs. These are written, not in the service of truth, but for the objects of the day or the hour. It is the same on both sides, and both countries suffer from it. You may learn much from our London *Times*, but not all, and they write, as they always did, slashingly for the exigency of the occasion.

The dismission of CRAMPTON was received here just as I told you, as coolly as if a shower of rain had fallen. But there was no thunder. People did not feel themselves insulted; they simply supposed that your President had made a simpleton of himself by dismissing the Ambassador at the very moment that he virtually vindicated the Government and the nation that sent him. How could this be an insult to the Government and nation? It was simply and purely a blunder. MARCY says the President could not view the matter in any other light. Very well; but it was not the less a blunder for that; it was only a blunder originating in a peculiar state of idiosyncrasy on the part of President PIERCE. The opposition prints and leaders try to say we have been insulted, but John Bull does not so understand it, and does not believe a word about it. Lord PALMERSTON did the innocent and gentlemanly, as he well knows how; took the compliment and did not see the offence, and would be most happy to hear anything Mr. DALLAS might have to say about Central America. You think CRAMPTON misrepresented us by undue interference; we think PIERCE misrepresented you by a breach of diplomatic etiquette; and there that mighty matter ends.

All sound people here hate the thought of a war with you, and would do anything in reason to avoid it; yet it would happen under some circumstances, nevertheless. Don't believe the tons of some of our *Times* articles, as though England would put up with any thing to avoid war. No such thing. We do not intend you to have Cuba, as I told you before, nor to domineer uncontrollably over the Isthmus of Panamn; nor to take up any position which would damage our commercial and colonial interests. These, you know, belong to England's greatness and vitality, and they would be defended at all costs. Our navy guards the highway that connects the Thames and the Ganges. The waves must be subject—not to bars ends of conquest, but for the higher objects of free commercial intercourse, benificent political rule, and the universal diffusion of Christianity. This is how matters appear to the better part of our people, who rule, and I trust will rule, in all important questions. We wish the respectables always ruled with you. Bnt we have our *war party*. Old Tories still hate you for your Republican institutions, and *low Church* and no *Church* ways. We are remarkably ready for war, having a most efficient army and navy, burning for action, as the sun now burns in England and New-York too. Then our religious people, many of them, at least, would think a war to deliver your slave—a black-flag war—the most righteous thing in the wide world.

The great bulk of our people, however, are for peace, though many greatly loathed your tricksey Government, for seeming to pander to Russia when we were fighting the battles of liberty. They will owe you a grudge for that for some time. Touch us vitally, or on points that we should judge vital, and you would have war instantly, but in no other case. Respect our real and well-understood interests, and do *something* to get rid of the plague-spot of Slavery, and you may go on increasing to your heart's content, for onght we care. You may absorb Mexico and Peru, if you like, and turn a feeble priest-ridden race into federalizing republicans. We have secretly no objection to the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race, as the best thing that could happen to the world, provided only that its ascendancy were brought about in accordance with the principles of reason, truth and justice. This is the best account I can give you, and I am confident that you may safely rely upon every part of the statement.

Finally, *Vote for Fremont*. I know not the man, but *principles*, friend, *principles*.

Yours, AUSTIN FRIARS.

A Horrible Case of Parental Cruelty.

At Bedford (Eng.) Assizes, SAMUEL and SUSANNAH BARRATT, and their daughter ELIZABETH, were indicted in July last for manslaughter, in causing the death of another daughter, ELLEN, aged 18. The circumstances of the case, as detailed in the testimony, were dreadful. The father is aged 65, the wife 64, and ELIZABETH 28. It appeared in evidence that the two female prisoners have for some years past kept three of the daughters in the most cruel bondage that be conceived. The three girls were made to sit fourteen hours every day at the lace-pillows, and obliged to make five feet length of lace each per day; they were never allowed to go out of doors in the whole week, and only occasionally to a school on the Sunday. These poor creatures were utter strangers to any of the games and amusements of children; and what is even worse, they were almost strangers to the ordinary nourishment and wholesome food which children require. The general routine of their wretched lives was to rise early in the morning and sit down at once to the lace-pillow; at breakfast-time they had served out to them barley meal, stirred into a kind of hasty-pudding, at dinner the same, or a single slice of bread and lard or dripping, and the same kind of supper. This was a little varied by the substitution of coarse dog-feed oatmeal, and once a week, of potatoes, with a small vestige of pork; and only twice during the last two years they were refreshed with some hot water poured over the coffee-grounds which the parents and elder sister had used. If the poor children failed to make the required quantity of lace they were sent to bed without their miserable supper. In addition to other cruelties, the three girls were compelled to sit in a front room without fire, whilst the others had a fire in the room which they occupied. Twice only during last Winter were they allowed to be near a fire; and upon several occasions when ELLEN, the deceased, went into the back room to warm herself, her eldest sister, the prisoner ELIZABETH, drove her back again. Severe beatings were then inflicted upon them. The mother would beat, whilst ELIZABETH held her hand over the child's mouth. Both the surviving children swore positively that their sister ELLEN had been flogged with stinging nettles, and, at the suggestion of ELIZABETH, the mother had put nettles next to the child's body, and made her sit upon them. On other occasions she had been compelled to eat rabbit's dung, sheep dung and cow dung. Her constitution at length gave way, and she fainted at her lace-pillow, and fell on the floor, but this led to no relaxation of the harsh treatment she received, and still she was compelled to work ont her allotted length of lace. All at once, in March last, the poor girl complained that her fingers were bent, and that she could not fix the lace-pins; the length of lace was therefore not made, for which she was sent to bed without supper two nights, and made to stand naked next morning in her shift. On the night of the 29th March she said she was very hungry, and begged her mother to give her some supper. The mother's answer to this appeal was a beating with her doubled up staya. The poor child got into bed, with her two wretched companions, and, to comfort herself, sang a hymn; then, feeling herself weak, and thinking of the daily task, she uttered a little prayer, ending with, "Lord Jesus, let me do my work next week." Next morning she was past all earthly troubles; her poor life had ended with that simple prayer, and no groan or sigh indicated to her sisters and companions in misery that her task was completed. Dr. WILLIAMS, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was amazed at the smallness of the child, when he was informed that she was eighteen years of age. The body was that of a little child of eleven years of age, and the stomach was so small that it was difficult to find it under the large and inflated intestines. Less than an ounce of food was found in the stomach and intestines; there were no appearances of natural diseasa, and the head was disproportionately developed compared with the puny body; tha body showed great excitement. The treatment she had suffered accounted for all these appearances. It was proved that poverty did not drive the parents to starve their children, for the house was well furnished, and they and the elder sister lived tolerably well. It was also proved that when the sister said it was for conveying some goods to the house, she was at least twenty pieces of gold in a box there. It is supposed that the mother and daughter obtained a profit out of the extensive work imposed on the three younger ones. In favor of the father it was suggested that he was ignorant of much of this, as he went out to work early, and returned late, and left his wife to manage. As a proof that the food given to the three children was bad and insufficient, a curious piece of evidence was given. The two survivors were taken to the Leighton Union-House, and fed with the ordinary pauper rations. On their admission, CHARLOTTE, who was 17 years of age, weighed 46½ pounds, and in twenty-eight days she increased to 64 pounds. ELIZA, who was 15 years of age, weighed 89 pounds, and increased to 64 pounds. Since that time the latter has gained 2 pounds, and the former remains of the weight of 64 pounds; and those who saw the diminutive creatures in Court giving their evidence, will not soon forget that humiliating spectacle. The children are by no means ill-favored, but the sharpness of their intellect contrasts strangely and unnaturally with their extreme childlike bodies. The Jury found the prisoners all guilty, but recommended the man to mercy. The Judge accordingly passed upon him the lesser sentence of twelve months' hard labor, and sentenced the women each to four years' penal servitude.

Most Diabolical Murder.

CALLAWAY CO., Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have it here on good authority—by a gentleman of respectability and veracity from the section of country itself—that one of the most cruel and diabolical *murders* ever perpetrated in a civilized country—one that has but few parallels in the annals of crime—was recently committed not far from Paducah, in this part of the State. It was by a colored man, part negro and part Indian, and perpetrated on a little girl about eleven years of age. He met with her alone, in a path or by-road leading through the woods, on her way to school, and conceived, it seems, a violation of her person. He took her into the woods from the path or road where he met her, choking her to prevent her screams from being heard, and not finding her of age sufficient, he used a knife! He then choked her to death, beat her skull in and ripped her open with the knife so as to let her bowels out! After thus murdering her he covered her body with leaves and brush, and returned to a mill in the neighborhood, where he had been employed at work. Being smeared with blood, he was asked if he had been engaged in a fight, and replied in the affirmative. He soon left, and was making his escape towards the South, when he was overtaken and caught near Mayfield, Ky. Search being made for the girl, her body was found, mangled and treated as above, by means of a bonnet string pulled off in choking her, which served as a clue by which they found the place where he had secreted it. These are the circumstances as detailed by the gentleman above referred to, and as from other sources.

The whole country where they transpired is said to be in a state of intense excitement. The people had taken the miserable culprit to the place of murder, and had him chained to a tree, with the intention of executing summary vengeance upon him. About *three thousand* persons had assembled at the place, of whom some *five hundred* were keeping guard around him. Their intention is to burn him *to death* at the place, and to day (Tuesday, Aug. 12) is the day fixed upon by them for his execution.

Some of the most influential, intelligent and respectable citizens of Paducah and the country had been endeavoring to dissuade the crowd from their purpose, and to let the law take its course with the culprit, who would be certain to be dealt with to its utmost extent and with its greatest rigor; but so far their efforts have been unavailing, the infuriated people being determined upon burning him to death!

While such culprits should suffer the severest penalties of the law, it is to be regretted that it cannot take its course. Mob law, executed under the sentence of Judge "Lynch," is always to be regretted, however aggravating may be the circumstances of a case. And it is to be lamented, and is one of the evil and ominous signs of the times, that mob law is on the increase in our country! Every good citizen should exert himself to put a stop to it. The sequal to this awful tragedy you will hear before long. CIVIS.

P. S.—Since writing the preceding I have been informed that the people have been dissuaded from their purpose of burning the culprit, and have concluded to let the law take its course with him. C.

The Prospect for Crops in the Southwest.

MURRAY, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the subject of the *crops* is one of interest, as affecting the price of produce and the markets, I have concluded to send you some items in reference to the prospect in this region of the great Southwest; particularly as I have been through the country to some extent, and as my means for information are of an extensive character. And I am compelled to say that the prospect is gloomy, indeed, and most unpromising! We are experiencing a *drouth* such as we rarely have in this country. I find that it is the general opinion of farmers that the crop of Corn, our principal grain staple, will *f

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Agassis on One-Celled Animals—The Growth of Plants—Turtles and Sharks.

HINTS TO NATURALISTS.

NEW DISCOVERIES ANNOUNCED.

Important Investigations at Sandy Hook.

Adipocere—Why Bodies Turn in the Coffins—How Prof. Alexander would have been Kepler—The Association's Troubles.

Inauguration of the State Geological Hall.

Speeches of Hitchcock, Agassiz and others.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

Yesterday, we had another rich treat in the Zoological Section. I have already told you the topics, but it would be unjust to the readers of the TIMES to withhold a more particular account of the discussions.

Professor ANDERSON, of Rochester University, a tall, spare, good-looking man, with hair and whiskers, or something about the head that leaves an impression of a warm, high-toned portrait, occupied the Chair. He did not fail to do his duty and stop, in the most delicate manner possible, any reader who had exhausted the twenty minutes allowed him. But for this there was seldom occasion. The papers, generally, and the discussions, quite as much so, were short, pithy and comprehensive—like books boiled down to "Articles," by men who know the value of adjectives too well to waste them.

WHY BODIES TURN IN THEIR COFFINS—ADIPOCERE.

The paper read by Dr. COFFIN (TRAIL GREEN'S) on so-called Human Petrifactions, had a good deal of popular interest. It was a sort of comment upon a story published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of Dec. 10, 1855, extracted from the Correspondence of the Rushville, Ia., *Republican*—about the body of a boy who died at seven years of age and was buried. On being disinterred, said the story, the skin and muscles were found in a good state of preservation, but changed to stone. The bones were unaltered, and those of the arms were movable in their stoney encasements. The substance of the brain was found little altered, &c., &c.

The paper of Mr. GREEN presumed that this was a popular way of describing a case of the human body changed to adipocere. The present removal of bodies from city to country church-yards has brought to light many cases of this sort. The properties of adipocere are well known. It is defined as that fatty and spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth. The reader exhibited a large specimen of it and proceeded to give its history. It was taken from a coffin that had been buried in a very damp clayey soil, through which the water could not soak. In the same ground another body in similar condition was found seven years after burial—the body floating in water. In one of these cases the lower limbs were crossed at the thighs. The specimen exhibited was part of the body of a woman who died over seventy years of age and had been interred seventeen years. The specific gravity of adipocere is from 783 to 868 thousandths. Hence it will float in water, and if a coffin is filled with water the whole corpse floats, and settles again as the water leaks out in a position that will be determined by the weight of its different portions. This doubtless accounts for the imagined turning of bodies in their coffins and has led to the popular belief that burial before death is not uncommon. The escape of gases was formerly the theory to account for such turnings, but he did not think it is so satisfactory. The knowledge of this fact will prevent the occurrence of the fresh and unnecessary grief often caused by the discovery of these "turnings." The conclusion of GMELIN, who experimented in 1794-5 as to the formation of adipocere, was that it is formed from fibrine.

Dr. STRINER reported a case of a body changed into what seemed to be adipocere, which was found in a Washington City graveyard, after twenty-five years' burial; but the only organ that could be satisfactorily identified was the liver. Here was a gland—not a fibrinous structure—undergoing this remarkable change. Possibly it was a case of fatty degeneration. The graveyard was very low ground, and the graves were full of water. He united with Mr. GREEN in commending Dr. CHARLES WETHERELL'S work on the subject.

Prof. HORSFORD cautioned the Convention to be slow in admitting these reports of what are called human petrefactions. A communication has lately been made to the Boston Academy, detailing how the bones of an infant in Illinois had been converted into phosphorus. But a strict examination showed that, in all probability, there was no replacement at all in the case.

AGASSIZ ON THE ONE-CELLED ANIMALS.

The next paper was by Mr. AGASSIZ, on the One-called Animals—the last division of his subject, Animal Development. That the tissues of the animal body are identical with those of the plant—that both were composed of cells—was discovered long ago. Some 12 or 15 years since it was suggested that possibly there were animals existing composed of a single cell, as it is well-known that there are one-celled plants, each capable of reproduction as a total body. Whether there are or not is a matter of great importance, as may easily be conceived on remembering that to know the character of the cell is more important than to know the total functions of the total organ. Some researches have been made into this subject, and some zoologists have published their experiments to show that there are certain one celled animals. But, unfortunately, their experiments were confined to those groups of animals which are classed by some with the plants, and by those who regard them as animals, are placed in the class *Infusoria*. The Professor took up order after order in this class, and successively rescued each order from it, demonstrating the necessity of reckoning one order as a true plant, another as a mollusk, another as the embryo of worms, and so on. Now, said he, the whole class of *Infusoria* is gone from the system—not a member is left of it, and we are left to the inevitable conclusion that no animals have yet been proved to be one-celled since the *imagined* animals of *that class only* have ever been enjected to the successful experiment. The Professor drew upon the blackboard the outline of the perfect egg of that sort in which the process of segmentation occurs through the yolk. If, soon after it has arrived at its perfect egg state, we examine it, we find it has divided itself into two equal parts; soon after into four equal parts; in each of these parts the process of segmentation goes on until the whole yolk has kneaded itself into a mass of cells, each as is denominated the mulberry of embryo. In the eggs of other animals this segmentation begins in the *membrane* of the yolk, and when it is completed, the whole mass may rotate within that membrane. What is it that revolves within the yolk membrane? *Is it is the animal itself*—and in this first movement of the animal we see a motion very analogous to the movement of the Heavenly bodies on their axes.

But this motion is not observed in the eggs of all animals. In some the membrane of the yolk is adherent to the surface of the germ, except at one point, and at this point the albumen of the white is absorbed into the yolk. The fact has not before been published that at this point there is a regular funnel within the shell above the germ, in which there is no albumen, and this funnel is widened at the sides until all the albumen is absorbed into the swelling yolk. Now what was this yolk-bag but a single cell? and when very small, does not the yolk-bag,—the primitive cell,—envelop every animal? Therefore the little chick, the young turtle, *every animal, was a one-celled animal once.* (Sensation.) So long as he continued in that one envelopment he was such, but he ceased to be one-celled when he dropped it and became independent of it. When the tadpole is hatched from the egg of the frog it is no longer a one-celled animal. But cells differ from one another it must be remembered. The singular cells that form all our cutaneous substance differ greatly from the cells that form nervous tissue.

But this was not enlarged upon. The discovery announced above was not less abruptly introduced to the audience than we have made it in our abstract. There was no one prepared to controvert or confirm it when the professor took his seat.

ABOUT FLUNDERS AND RADICALS.

The next paper, read by JAMES BASCOMB, detailed several experiments, which went far to show that the common doctrine that the plumule of a germinating seed sets all the light in its growth, and the radical goes away from it. The author submitted in view of them whether the directions of the plumule and radicle were not entirely independent of the action of light.

Mr. AGASSIZ said that he had made an entirely different series of experiments and reached precisely the same conclusions. They (plumule and radicle) emanate not with reference to the light or darkness, the heat or the cold, but upward and downward.

The President announced that the next paper would be by Professor AGASSIZ. That gentleman returned to the blackboard from which he had that moment come, and caught up the chalk, then turning to the President, in a whisper inquired what the subject of his paper was—showing how remarkably he was "up" in his papers to need the prompting of the Chairman whether to come down next on turtles or eggs, fossils or embryos. It proved to be about *viviparity and oviparity.*

BORN FROM EGGS, OR IN PROPER SHAPE—SHARKS, ETC.

Once it was thought, said he, that it was an important matter to know whether an animal is born alive or from an egg. But a better acquaintance with Embryology shows us that viviparity or oviparity indicates no relation among animals. Toers are among classes generally oviparous some that bring forth their young alive, while some generally viviparous have species that lay eggs. Nor has the development of the animal at the time it parts company with the mother any reference to its future condition. Among the mammalia which are always viviparous, some bring forth their young so fully developed that they are nursed for a little season by their mothers and are ready to assume all the characteristics of their species. While the Marsupiale (our opossums) are born so little developed that the mother takes them into a little pouch near her nipple, where they are cared for until they are old enough to be reborn. But the marsupial and ordinary mammal are developed alike. Nor is the absence or presence of a placenta of the slightest importance.

Sharks furnish very pertinent evidence on these points. They are truly a natural group. No naturalist ever thinks of putting a shark of any species into any other than the shark group. Their eggs are in proportion to their size as large as hens' eggs, but they produce only a few eggs each. Some sharks lay their eggs and desert them; other sharks deposit their eggs in ponchee, which have no vital connection with the mother; others deposit theire in ponchee which are connected with the mother. Hence some sharks are oviparous, and some viviparous, and yet there is not a particle of difference in the essential points of the development of the young animal. The Professor here figured upon the blackboard the appearances that the shark's egg presents in the different stages of its development. The yolk-bag in some becomes a placental connection; in others, while covering the young, it has no connection with the young—but, whatever its state, it never resembles the mammal development, and the point of the animal's separation from its mother is seen to be entirely non-essential. It is not upon complications of structure that we can determine the classification of primary groups. This looks like a step backward—but if we have gone in the wrong direction, a step backward advances us toward our goal.

Prof. HELDEMAN said that BENNETT gave it as his opinion in the most positive manner, that the Marsupials cannot be united with the Mammals.

Mr. AGASSIZ said that among CUVIER'S viviparous animals were many oviparous ones, and among his oviparous many that certainly bring forth their young alive. As a class, the opossums ought to be reckoned among the *Carnivora*, but not as a subclass.

The next was a paper by Mr. DANIEL VAUGHAN, on the "Absence of Trees from Prairies," with which the section adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon session was given entirely to AGASSIZ'S paper on "Turtles."

TURTLES—HINTS FOR CLASSIFICATION.

In this, it was not his intention to make a classification of Turtles, but by this group simply to illustrate how we may always classify according to natural distinctions, and not by whims, prejudices, or arbitrarily. There is the greatest confusion in our system of classifications. The genera of some authors are the species of others, and the orders of still others. Some orders are in natural family; some families go to make part of an order—just as if orders, classes, families, species were interchangeable designations.

Turtles are a group so circumscribed that no naturalist ever puts a stray turtle out of its group. But one author calls the group an order. Birds are in less and no more circumscribed, except perhaps in the single case of the bat, and yet the same author makes birds a class. In our division it has been the intention to make the *class* the most comprehensive, the *order* next, the *family* next, *genus* next, and species next. And this is right, but they are only so *qualitatively*, not quantitatively considered.

The Professor next took the classification of turtles as made out by the several authors, and showed why in almost every case it was wrong. CUVIER had said, though he did not act upon it himself, saying it in one of those inspired impulses of genius when the truth leaps out before it had been fairly discovered by the author himself—that the fundamental division of animals are to be based *on the plan of structure.* Not the structure itself, but the *plan* of structure, remember. Thus all animals we divide into the (1.) vertebrate, (2.) mollusk, (3.) articulate and (4.) radiate. The plan of each of these can be shown in a simple diagram—[he drew for the first, two links of a chain within a circle; for the second, a quahaug; for the fourth, a star.] The vertebrate differ in structure from each other as much as from the mollusks, but the plan each of the class preserves. The *plan* is the keynote, the fundamental harmony—the tune on which all the class is played. The idea of a radiate strikes one as down in the plan wherever seen, whether elaborated into a beautiful structure or not, just as a sentiment is the same, whether lisped or stammered from the lips of an infant, or expressed in the finest language that a poet can command.

But the ways and means of carrying out the plan determines the order. The class *Reptilia* is an unnatural class. The structures of the tortoise, the snake, and the lizard, are not carried out on a similar plan. The snake has a head and all its members in a continuous body and in a single line. The lizard has the rudimental limbs projecting from the line of the body and the head raised, while the turtle has the whole body raised from the ground. These then are *orders*—groups to be determined by their rank in the complication of structure. *Sub-orders* mark such distinctions of structures as do not run through all the order—as some turtles have distinct fingers, others fingers that are covered with web making paddles, and these would group in *Sub-orders.*

Families are groups distinguished by their forms; as the human family, no member of which is ever mistaken for a member of another family. To determine a family, it needs no examination of anatomical structure. The peculiarities in the forms of the heron family, the hawk family, none can mistake who has once seen them. So he who put the green turtle and the loggerhead into separate families did right, though he did not know it. The members of the same family, and having the same structure, have similar habits. The family of the dog always hunts its prey, pulls it down and eats it afterwards. The family of the cat always lies in ambush for it. Thus lions, tigers, &c. The description of the peculiarities of members of the family are unnecessary after their family is determined—a hint to naturalists who would save time in their descriptions. The investigation of the habits of animals should apply not to isolated species, but to families.

The genera should be based on the character of bills and claws, the structure of wings, &c., as ornithologists have characterized their genera of birds. In turtles, the form of the sheath about the jaws, the armature of their sheath, &c., &c., must determine the genus. Some will be horrified at the necessity of learning a new name or two, and choose to cling to the arbitrary classification of books. If they do so, they are wedded to the classification, not of Nature, but of Naturalists. In addition, he simply remarked about the turtle's sheath, that he thought the two theories for its production were neither wholly right nor entirely wrong. It was neither the epidermis ossified simply, nor the enlargement of the ribs at their points of contact. But it was an ossification of the most heterogeneous tissues. It is the ossification of the whole wall of the animal, as if the skin and outer surface of our ribs, and all the muscles and nerves and blood-vessels that lie between, were stiffened into bone. Traces of these several tissues are all discernible in the central layers of the shield of some specimens.

With this eloquent paper the labors of the Zoological Section were concluded.

THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

In reporting the discussion which followed the reading of Professor WILSON'S interesting paper, in the Ethnological Section, on "The value of Physical Conformation as an element of Ethnological Science," he was represented, by an accidental transposition of his name, as arguing against the unity of the human race, whereas he expressed his entire concurrence in the views of Professor DAWSON on this subject, and protested against the hasty advancement of theories such as that of a multiplicity of centres of origin of the human race, as at once unfounded and injurious to the progress of the science.

A NOBLE LADY—MRS. DUDLEY'S RECEPTION.

An early adjournment was taken on Tuesday to accept of an invitation to a reception at Mrs. DUDLEY'S, between 5 and 7 o'clock. That occasion was a very unique one. Mrs. DUDLEY was a BLEECKER—one of the princely old Dutch families. Her husband was a man of note too, and for a time was one of our Representatives in the United States Senate. He died some 17 years since, more or less. To Mrs. DUDLEY'S munificence science is indebted for the Observatory that is just to be inaugurated in this Capitol. Had I, myself, gone to her house, it might be improper to say more than that the hospitality was most generous, and the reception an exceedingly brilliant one. But as I did not go, it will be proper enough to rehearse the story as told by a lady reader of the TIMES.

Mrs. DUDLEY received her friends in her back parlor, a room mostly furnished after the richest antique order, with occasional interpolations of more modern sofas, chairs and tables. In the front parlor a table was luxuriantly spread, and cheerfully lighted. The venerable lady herself, now 78 years of age, was a fine specimen of 60 years ago. She wore a drab satin dress, without hoops, with trimmings of white blonde. On her head was an old-fashioned turban of white lace caught over the ears with long tabs, fastened in the middle of the forehead with an ornament—a little star of diamonds. Usually she walks with a crutch, but on this occasion she leaned upon a cane. She talked pleasantly with her company, and gracefully acknowledged the compliments of such men as EVERETT, BANCROFT, SPRAGUE, HITCHCOCK, HENRY, MITCHELL and PEIRCE, and the respectful attentions of a brilliant circle of ladies. Long may she live to enjoy life.

MORTALITY TABLES.

In the Section of Physics, while waiting for another room in order to subdivide, the mathematicians listened to a paper on "Mortality Tables," presented by Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, of Boston. It was accompanied by blackboard illustrations and a mass of tabular statements was exhibited; the tables interpolated for annual intervals of age, and embodying a process for deducing the average duration of life. These tables were part of a series prepared for the New-England Life Insurance Company from official returns abroad and at home. Mr. ELLIOTT noticed the fact that in the American reports the return of the living is generally reliable, while the tables of dying are decidedly deficient. He claims the discovery of a new method of deducing the average duration of life, and showed results nearly identical with those attained by interpolation.

U. S. COAST SURVEY RESULTS—IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS AT SANDY HOOK, IN THE HUDSON, ETC.

The results of the U. S. Coast Survey are laid before the Association from time to time by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Three papers of this nature were presented yesterday afternoon.

Shipping merchants in New-York and navigators will be glad to know what has been accomplished by the new Survey at Sandy Hook. A paper on the *Cause of the Increase of Sandy Hook* was read by Prof. BACHE. He said it was known, as one of the developments of the Survey, that the Hook is gradually increasing, growing to the northward into the main ship channel. At a spot north of the Hook, where there was forty feet of water when Captain GEDNEY made his survey, in less than ten years it was nearly bare. The importance of determining the cause of this increase as leading to the means of controlling it cannot be over estimated. The Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments had early attended to the matter and requested that the necessary observations for its investigation should be made. These were under the immediate direction of Prof. BACHE, the observations having been made by HENRY MITCHELL, one of the sub-assistants in the Coast Survey, with all desirable zeal and ability.

Various causes had been assigned for this growth from the action of the waves and the winds, sometimes on the outer side and sometimes on the inside of the Hook. The effects of the opening and closing of Shrewsbury inlet had also been insisted upon.

To examine these and other probable causes laborious observations of tides and currents had been made in the vicinity of stations which Prof. BACHE showed upon the map. Careful measurements of the low water line had also been made in connection with these observations, and with others of the force and direction of the winds. Objects easily distinguished from the sand and of various specific gravities and shapes, had been deposited near the shore of the Hook to determine the power and direction of transportation of matter along the shores of the Hook. It is easy to see how laborious all of these observations are, and that some of them are obtained with considerable danger, hence the credit to be given to Mr. MITCHELL may be measured. The results of these observations have not yet been worked out in all their detail, but the conclusions from them are perfectly safe, and are of the highest importance. It turns out that this growth of the Hook is not an accidental phenomenon, but goes on regularly and according to determineble laws. The amount of increase depends upon variable causes, but the general fact is that it increases year by year, and the cause of this is a remarkable northwardly current, the amount and duration of which these observations assign along both shores of the Hook, the outer one extending across the whole breadth of False Hook channel, with varying velocity, and the one inside of the Hook extending nearly one-third of the distance across Sandy Hook Bay. These currents run to the north, during both the ebb and flood tide, with varying rates, and not from those tides directly and indirectly. The inner current is the one by which the flood and ebb tides draw, by the lateral communication of motion, the water from Sandy Hook Bay, and the outer is similarly related to those tides as they pass False Hook channel. The velocities and directions found, favor this conclusively.

An important observation for navigation results from this, for, eleven hours out of the twelve, there is a northwardly current running through False Hook channel, which assists vessels entering New-York harbor on the ebb tide, and to be avoided in passing out with the ebb.

It is the conflict of these two northwardly currents outside and inside, and the deposit of the materials which they carry to the point of the Hook, which causes its growth.

Within a century it has increased a mile and a quarter, and at about the rate of one-sixteenth of a mile a year, on the average, for the last twelve years.

Flynn's Knoll, on the north side of the main ship channel, does not give way, as the point of the Hook advances. The importance of watching this movement cannot, therefore, be over stated.

The mode of controlling the growth is obvious from the result obtained. The observations are still continued, to obtain the necessary numerical results.

Prof. BACHE also explained the importance of a knowledge of the *movement of the tide wave of the Hudson River* to the determination of the shore line of the New-York Bay and harbor, and the subject of encroachment upon the area of the harbor, and stated that the New-York Commissioners had directed a full series of observations to be made for the examination of this point in the bearing just referred to, and also on the character of the improvements projected for the Hudson River, at the Overslaw, and indeed in the whole distance from Troy to New-Baltimore. Nine tidal stations were in the course of occupation between Governor's Island, New-York, and Greenbush, opposite Albany. At the two terminal stations, Saxton's self-registering gauges were placed, and he had expected to invite the members to see the Albany gauge, but the late freshet in the river had required its removal for the present. Prof. BACHE explained the selection made of the localities of the tidal stations and the reasons for their special position, and stated that the results of the work would hereafter be laid before the Association.

A lively discussion, having reference to the utility of pure scientific research, was occasioned by another paper in this Coast Survey series. The contribution was the joint production of Prof. BACHE and J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in the Survey. Mr. HILGARD read the paper, after a few remarks from the Superintendent. The subject was—"The Distribution of Terrestriel Magnetism in the United States."

The magnetic observations made in connection with the Survey were scattered, at 160 different stations, along the entire seacoast, and the data were reduced to the common period of the year 1850. The line of no variation, or that passing through all the places where the magnetic needle points to the true north, intersects the coast near Ocracoke, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, in a N.N.W. direction, curving gradually to the north, and passing through the middle of Lake Erie.

To the north and east of this line the declination (or variation of the compass) is to the west of north, being 6° near New York, 10° near Boston, and 16° in the eastern part of Maine. To the south and west of the line of no variation it is east of north, being 8° east along a line running directly south a little to the west of St. Louis and New-Orleans, 13° near San Diego, and 21° near Cape Flattery on the western coast. A map of this kind is of great practical value to surveyors. The dip of the needle varies from 75° in the Northeastern States to 60° along the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and the horizontal force from 3.5 to 6.0 in the same regions. Mr. HILGARD proceeded to institute a comparison with former maps, by Col. SABINE and Prof. LOOMIS, showing the progress made, and also with the magnetic charts by GAUSS. The paper closed with a general table comparing the observations with the map, showing discrepancies and local deviations.

At the conclusion of this paper, Prof. PEIRCE said he could not but call attention to the fact of the greatly extended field of research of the Coast Survey. He referred to the paper just read as one which gave evidence of great accumulation of material and accurate discussions and results. He spoke, also, of the valuable discoveries which had been made in the course of the Survey on the great subject of the tides, in which a new problem had been given to the astronomer involving an advance upon the very highest forms of investigation which had yet been made. A closing allusion was also made to the coral investigations made by Prof. AGASSIZ on the coast of Florida, in Coast Survey vessels, and dwelt upon the marvelous rapidity with which results in that field had been obtained.

Prof. ALEXANDER followed in a similar strain, commending the survey so highly as to say that he had taken pains to compute its cost, square mile by square mile, of that work, and had found that its cost did not exceed that of the crude surveys of the Public Lands. And he had been struck by the fact how minute were the quantities from which laws are sometimes evoked, reminding us of that chemist who caught a tear upon a lady's cheek, lost half of it by evaporation, but secured the other half and effected a critical analysis of its constituent elements.

Prof. HENRY followed, and was more enthusiastic than is his custom. It is men of high science that we want, he said. Talk about your practical men! They are not the kind we need. It is the men of high science who are our practical men, and the truths which they discover are applied directly to every useful science.

Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF said—Let us bless God for such men. They demand the gratitude of Christians, as well as the admiration of the scientific world.

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

Prof. ALEXANDER has re-presented his nebular hypothesis, and the Astronomical Section devoted a morning to its discussion. He shows that the planets, as we have them now, mark the centres of gyration respectively of the rings from which they were formed. Neptune was thrown off by itself. There was one ring for Uranus; a double ring for Jupiter and Saturn; a double ring for Mars and the asteroids; a triple ring for the Earth, Venus and Mercury. The double ring of Jupiter and Saturn was subdivided; and Mars and the asteroids were also subdivided; Venus and Mercury were thrown off together, and the Earth by itself; Venus and Mercury being afterwards divided.

Prof. PEIRCE pointed to the probable result of these investigations as indicating the law of formation of the planets, and was exceedingly complimentary to Prof. ALEXANDER, for while he could not accept all his numerical calculations, he was convinced of one thing—that had KEPLER not lived, Prof. ALEXANDER, by pursuing this train of investigation, would have been the KEPLER of our day. [Applause.]

Dr. HARE, begging pardon of the mathematicians for intruding his chemical theories upon them, inquired concerning the chemical part of the hypothesis, with reference to the degrees of rarity and radiation.

Prof. PEIRCE said the Doctor's remarks suggested the very thing that mathematicians and physicists had great interest in investigating. It was an important inquiry how the system came into such a state that the chemical forces were left free to work. It was a subject which belonged partly to the chemist and partly to the mathematician.

THE GULF STREAM—DOES IT INFLUENCE THE CLIMATE OF EUROPE.

Professor LE CONTE says it does. He read an elaborate paper, giving his theory of the Gulf Stream, based upon observations undertaken in conjunction with Prof. AGASSIZ, when that gentlemen examined the Florida Corals with so much care in the Winter of 1851. According to Prof. LE CONTE, the coral agency is not sufficient to account for the phenomena observable on the Florida Keys. He traced a species of embryonic development, with which the Gulf Stream had much to do. The coral boulders form a nucleus around which cluster smaller fragments and coral sand—the whole firmly cemented by carbonate of lime held in solution in sea water,—and the island thus formed is finally covered with vegetation and inhabited by animals and men. The reefs of Florida are extending southward, the sweep of the curve of the Gulf Stream is increasing; and the tongue of land within this curve increases *pari passu* by means of a sedimentary deposit. The Gulf Stream is the architect of its own curves, of its own banks, and of its own configuration of sea-bottom. The Professor demonstrates that the peninsula of Florida is progressively advancing *towards Cuba*, and that the Gulf Stream has been becoming more and more narrow. If, therefore, the quantity of water carried by it has remained constant, while its velocity and distance have increased, its warming influence upon the European continent is also increasing. He asks, then, if we have not here a sufficient cause, have we not one of the true causes of that great change which has taken place in the climate of Europe since the Glacial period? The advancing point of Florida has been progressively warming the climate of Europe, and is thus perhaps controlling the destinies of the human race. Can we have, he asked, a more beautiful instance than this of that sympathy which exists between the most distant portions of our State, and which binds all its members together into one organic whole?

Prof. SWALLOW was facetious upon these amorous approaches of the Peninsula of Florida towards the Queen of the Antilles. The facts of the case were in wonderful accordance with the doctrine of manifest destiny, as laid down at the Ostend Conference. We were to have Cuba at any rate.

Prof. ROGERS saw no difficulty in admitting any one of the postulates assumed by Prof. LECONTE, for they were similar to the results of his own experience in observations of the action of rivers and oceanic currents.

PROF. HALDEMAN ON ETHNOLOGY.

The report of Prof. S. S. HALDEMAN on Linguistic Ethnology occupied a portion of one afternoon. It was technical, but the Professor's conclusions were that we cannot even trust an observer who claims for himself "a good ear." A lexicographer, KNOWLES, makes such a claim, and by his analysis of his own vernacular, proves that he does not possess it. After the learned work of RAPP, that of ELLIS was considered the best in regard to the analysis of speech, in which it is superior to the more recent work of Dr. LEPSIUS. Much useful material has been collected in the various grammars and dictionaries published by the philologists of St. Petersburg upon the languages of Asia.

The Association's Troubles.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug 26, 1856.

At such times as the Convention lays aside the outward proprieties of the public gatherings, and members, flinging away the robes of Science, descend to the level of ordinary commonplace conversation, then there is sure to be a season of careful comparing of notes, and animated discussions of the matters which affect the physical welfare of this Association.

Two questions, or rather one question with an addendum, which have been the bone of hardest contention, are those which relate to the constitution and the rights of members under the constitution. The reports which you have published from day to day during the continuance of the constitutional struggle will have served to indicate the bitter partisan feeling that has been aroused in the course of this controversy. The disease is of long standing, is subject to periodicity, has made a vast amount of trouble, and even if it be now finally cured, will not be forgotten. In short, the conservation of Science has been at loggerheads with the Democracy of Science and Democracy has whipped. The battle resulted in a return of "No killed, but several badly wounded," and both parties have scarcely yet recovered from the violence of the struggle.

The history of these constitutional troubles it is unnecessary to review. The ball was started at Cleveland in 1853;—it rolled on to Washington, thence to Providence, and then to Albany. Members have exerted themselves to put a stop to its motion here, and the effort has succeeded so well that we may hope there is no chance for a renewal of the bitter feeling created in the progress of the fight. Even pugilists shake hands and are friendly together after their "mill" is over, and the bad feeling evaporates, even in political life, after a contest is decided. After the same fashion, it is to be hoped, the learned men will bury their hatchet. They have quarreled long enough.

Under the amended Constitution the power of the Standing Committee, which body is the governing force, is limited. They have no longer the privilege of making a close organization. Six members are to be selected on open nomination, and be balloted for by the whole Association. In the last scenes of the struggle, when this measure was brought about, the Committee found how things were shaping, and, through Prof. BACHE, retired with very considerable grace. On his motion, the amended instrument was adopted by unanimous consent, and, but for a single incident, no further trouble would have been experienced. When the Permanent Secretary began to revise his list of paying members, he discovered several persons in arrears. Among these was Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, of New-York, the industrious compiler of the "Annuel of Scientific Discovery," the "Year Book of Agriculture." Some others, among whom I believe was a very eminent Geologist of this State, were in the same category. These gentlemen had been detained from two or three meetings, and from the migratory character of the Association, had had no opportunity of indicating their desire to remain enrolled upon the list of members. Up to the period of the disturbance of Monday, they had failed to communicate with the Secretary, although appearing upon the floor and taking an active part in the proceedings. The President of the Association, in calling for the vote on the adoption of the report of the minority of the Constitutional Committee, declared he should call gentlemen by name who attempted to vote in contravention of constitutional rules. Accordingly, Mr. WELLS, having risen among the Ayes, was desired to take his seat. A more quiet plan would have been to indicate privately to these gentlemen, through the Secretary or otherwise, that they could not be permitted to vote. Technically, they were faulty, but believed they were doing right, intending to reinstate themselves fairly upon the record, and they have since done so. The terms and manner employed by the Chair on this occasion, as well as other unpleasant incidents which have occurred from time to time during the progress of the Convention, give rise to animadversion from outside quarters, and have not promoted harmony among members of the Convention. Whether personal pique has exercised any influence in bringing about these troubles, or whether the disagreeable circumstances owe their origin to a mistaken sense of duty, the fact that there have been very unpleasant scenes remains unchanged. The offending members should have been checked at the outset, if at all; for if they were tacitly admitted to be active members in votes upon all other questions, it was hardly fair to make a clique quarrel the occasion for a display of personal feeling. This circumstance, the running fight of two days in the Constitution, and the scene with Dr. HARE yesterday, have served at least one good purpose—they have given the Albany people an entertainment which they have enjoyed in large numbers and with great gusto.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT arrived in town yesterday, and will inaugurate the Observatory on Thursday. The dedication of the State Geological Hall will be the feature of Wednesday. Among the familiar New-York faces that were visible in the Convention yesterday, we counted as new arrivals, Mr. BANCROFT, Dr. BETHUNE, Dr. S. H. COX and EBAERUE C. BENEDICT, Esq.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A RESPONSE TO MAYOR WOOD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

At the opening of the general session this morning, it was resolved that the business should be finished up in Sections to-day. The Association will convene in general session to-morrow for the last time.

The Special Committees having in charge the following objects were discharged:

1. On memorializing the Legislature of Ohio for a geological survey of the State.
2. On the Constitution.
3. On publication of Providence proceedings.
4. On memorializing the Legislature of New-York in reference to fish-breeding.

A resolution from the Standing Committee recommended that the members of the American Medical Association be invited to attend the next meeting of the Association at Montreal. Adopted.

MAYOR WOOD.

The Standing Committee also reported the following resolutions in reference to the letter of Mayor WOOD of New-York, read yesterday:

Resolved, That the advancement of Science, which forms the great object of this Association, requires also the establishment of Universities where all branches of human knowledge may be pursued under eminent Professors to their last development.

Resolved, That the establishment of at least one such institution in any part of our country at the present time, is an object of the highest interest to this Association, and would in their judgment form an epoch in the progress of Science in this country.

Resolved, That every judicious effort made for the accomplishment of this great work will receive our hearty commendation and firm support.

Resolved, That we consider the recommendation before us as such an effort as is referred to in the last resolution.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Auditing Committee reported the Treasurer's account as correct.

Dr. HARE again took the floor and desired to explain his remarks of yesterday, but was again denied the privilege of a hearing, and the meeting adjourned.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

The following papers were read this morning:

On the Carboniferous limestones of the Mississippi valley.....By JAMES HALL.

Review of a portion of the recent Geological Map of the United States, published in Europe by JULES MARCOU.....By WM. P. BLAKE.

Some observations on the Coal-fields of Illinois.....By R. P. STEVENS.

Mr. BLAKE'S paper was a very severe criticism upon MARCOU'S map—so severe that Profs. ROGERS and HALL objected to having it printed among the records of the Association. Mr. WHITNEY defended the truth and value of the criticism. Messrs. SWALLOW and LE CONTE took part in the discussion, but Mr. BLAKE withdrew the paper.

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

Yesterday it was thought that this section was through with its business. But it was concluded to keep on a while longer. Prof. GIBBON was chosen chairman. The discussions here were not quite up to the standard of interest for the room, for the very obvious reason that the chief attraction, Mr. AGASSIZ, had secluded himself for the purpose of putting in train the egg, embryo, single-cell, and entire animal of his speech for the afternoon. Still there was interest enough to keep the room crowded, and seats at a premium. The following papers formed the staple of the meeting's Convention:

On the Structure of the Algonquin Language By HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

Queries relative to some indications of human instinct, as illustrated by primitive arts. By DANIEL WILSON.

Considerations upon the evidences of the early voyages of the Scandinavians to this Country, and upon the cosmical myths supposed to relate to America. By A. C. HAMLIN.

Professor WILSON'S queries led to several other queries in the same line, and brought out Professor HALDEMANN and President ANDERSON with additional facts bearing upon this and the general question of the history of men. Dr. HAMLIN'S paper was discussed by Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT and others.

The Mathematical Section heard a curious paper from Professor ALEXANDER on Comets, and finished its business.

A new section of Meteorology was formed at the dissolution of the Mathematical.

YELLOW FEVER METEOROLOGY.

A paper on the Meteorological Phenomena at Portsmouth, Va., during the epidemic of 1855, was read by Prof. N. B. WEBSTER, of the Virginia Collegiate Institute. It was explanatory of a chart representing by curves the temperature, atmospheric pressure, and daily mortality during the months of July, August, September and October. Clouds, winds, and thunder and lightning, during the period, were shown by appropriate symbols. The meteorological data were taken from the log of the Receiving Ship at that Naval station, and ingeniously arranged to show the relations between the weather and the mortality, not to sustain any preconceived theory, but simply to present the facts. To trace here the deductions from the chart, which would themselves exceed our limits, would be impossible. There was a marked coincidence in the parallelism of the thermal curve and that of mortality; they seemed to rise and fall together, while the reverse was true of the barometric and mortality curve.

The paper elicited remarks of commendation from Dr. D. B REID, of London, and others, and will constitute an interesting part of the published proceedings.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATE GEOLOGICAL HALL.

SPEECHES OF PROF. AGASSIZ, PROF. HITCHCOCK AND OTHERS.

WEDNESDAY—5 P. M.

The ceremonies of the Inauguration of the Geological Hall are now in progress, under a magnificent tent erected in Academy Park. Full five thousand persons are present.

The tent arrangements are most admirable. The canvass is of black and white, with a center piece of red, white and blue. Around the outer circle, comfortably backed by a striped canvass which incloses the tent on three sides, are ranged rows of settees. Across the inclosure, resting upon a board-floor accurately jointed and smooth, are rows of chairs. The accurate measurement of the capacity of the tent reports that five thousand five hundred persons can be accommodated, and quite that number are within the Park gates as I write. A very large proportion of the audience is composed of the ladies, who look on with great apparent earnestness and seemed to be vastly edified by the view of the notabilities who are thickly grouped together upon the stage.

The stage is occupied by prominent citizens of Albany and the leading members of the Scientific Convention. On the front row sit Governor CLARK, and Ex-Governors HUNT and SEYMOUR. Among the clergymen are Bishop POTTER, Chancellor FERRIS, of New-York, Dr. WYCKOFF of Albany, and Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Prof. AGASSIZ, Prof. BACHE, Prof. WILSON, Prof. BART, LETT and a host of others fill the remaining seats.

Above the heads of the speakers are suspended small tri-colored flags, inscribed respectively:

GEOLOGY.	THE PRESS.
METEOROLOGY.	MINERALOGY.
METALLURGY.	ETHNOLOGY.
ASTRONOMY.	

In the rear of the stage were similar flags, inscribed as follows:

CHEMISTRY,	TELEGRAPH.
PHYSIOLOGY,	LETTER.
CONCHOLOGY.	HYDROLOGY.
PALÆNTOLOGY.	ZOOLOGY.
MICROSCOPY.	ICHTHYOLOGY.
ART.	MANUFACTURES.
STEAM.	AGRICULTURE.
COMMERCE.	PHYSICS.
SCIENCE.	ANATOMY.
NAVIGATION.	BOTANY.

"The Press" was the central banner. Beneath it stood a big blackboard; leaning against the blackboard was a small framed portrait of WASHINGTON.

At half-past 3 o'clock, the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn.

Prof. AGASSIZ was introduced by Hon. GERRIT Y. LANSING, Chairman of the Local Committee. He was received with great applause. He spoke of the occasion, the inauguration of a State Geological Hall, as one possessing great interest for scientific men. He modestly declared his inability to make

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, [illegible]

THE DAILY TIMES is served [illegible] or Fifty Cents a week. Single C[illegible] Two subscribers "SIX DOLLARS a year. THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is publish[illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition [illegible] and be on her at THREE o'clock P. M. [illegible] be mailed at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES. THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday [illegible] transmitted at THREE DOLLARS a year. THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Dollar a year for single copies. TWENTY-[illegible] for TWENTY DOLLARS to one address. THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] of every Wednesday. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for single copies. THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for single copies. [illegible] favorably each on delivery.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons coming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CASS presented letters from Gen. SMITH, giving an account of the movements of the United States troops in Kansas, which were read. Mr. WILSON's bill, to repeal certain laws of Kansas, was then taken up, and after debate, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, it was laid on the table by 28 against 11. The Army bill was again considered. Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate insist on its previous action, and ask for another Committee of Conference. A debate ensued, during which the present condition of affairs in Kansas was very fully discussed by several Senators. Mr. CLAYTON commented with much severity on what he termed the "infamous laws of the Kansas Legislature," saying that they should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress, and that if the Senate refused to take that step the responsibility must rest upon them. The motion of Mr. HUNTER for a Committee of Conference was agreed to, by 38 against 6; after which a very lengthy and highly interesting debate took place touching the points of the question at issue between the two Houses, which will be found reported very fully in our columns this morning. In the House, a variety of propositions were brought forward, in relation to the Army appropriations, interspersed with ineffectual motions to adjourn, until the expiration of the morning hour, when a message was received from the Senate announcing its action on the Army bill, and asking a Committee of Conference. On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the House insisted on its amendment, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. Whether this Committee will be any more successful than the former ones remains to be seen, though the action of the Senate yesterday may be considered a concession to the House.

☞ The telegraph informs us of the arrival of the *Granada* at New-Orleans with later news from California and Nicaragua. The *Illinois* left Aspinwall for New-York on the 20th inst. with $1,500,000 in treasure, and, therefore, may be expected to-day or to-morrow. From San Francisco we learn that the Vigilance Committee continued in power, and had executed two murderers. Judge TERRY was still kept prisoner by the Committee. The news from Nicaragua is not favorable to the interests of WALKER. Desertions are reported to have taken place in his army, and Colonel SALIZAR, with several natives, had been shot for treason to his Government. This alone goes far to prove that WALKER's position as President of the Nicaraguan Republic is held by no safe tenure. It is alleged that he has revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon, who, in some manner that is not explained, was believed to be implicated in a conspiracy against the Government.

☞ Our special telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Americans at Syracuse yesterday will be found well worth perusal. A series of resolutions introduced by Mr. LUTHER CALDWELL in the Fillmore body, denouncing the outrage on Senator SUMNER, and deploring the present state of affairs in Kansas, produced the greatest excitement, and after ineffectual efforts to induce him to withdraw them, they were rejected; whereupon Mr. CALDWELL withdrew, and subsequently made his appearance in the North American Convention, where his resolutions were adopted. The nomination of Col. FREMONT was fully indorsed by the latter body, who have called a State Nominating Convention for the 17th of September.

☞ We continue to receive dispatches from the West confirmatory of the existence of civil war in Kansas. The last advices from St. Louis state that 2,500 Missourians were ready to enter the Territory on the 22d inst., and that the United States troops and the Territorial militia, were on the move. A dispatch from Chicago states that a party of Missourians had visited the Quaker Mission, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. This demand was not complied with, and they were not able to enforce it. A Mr. Wm. C. HOPE, formerly of Kentucky, had been shot and scalped by some Missourians. No demonstration had yet been made against Lawrence.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our report of the proceedings of the Scientific Convention, at Albany, yesterday, that Mayor WOOD's proposition for the establishment of a great University of Science and Arts has been responded to by that body. A series of resolutions was adopted, in which the recommendation of his Honor is characterized as of the highest interest to the Association.

A Railroad Disaster where Somebody is to Blame.

The great majority of railroad disasters have been occasioned by accidents which human sagacity and diligent attention could hardly have prevented; an undiscovered flaw in a delicate piece of machinery, a misplaced switch, a mistake as to the hour, a defective rail, or some other trifling cause, has been the occasion of frightful losses of life and property. But it has rarely happened that any serious accident has been caused by ignorance or defective construction. One of the most melancholy disasters in the history of railroad casualties occurred in Missouri but a few months back, and was the consequence of gross incompetency on the part of the engineer of the road, one of whose bridges was so badly constructed that it gave way under the pressure of the first train that attempted to cross it; causing the lives lost by its fall was that of the engineer himself, who paid the forfeit of his life for his want of skill or care. A similar accident has just occurred on the Lehigh Valley road, which crosses the Delaware at Easton. According to the telegraphic report, the bridge, which was of timber, must have been of an extremely slight and rickety character, as it is stated that "persons had been employed yesterday in keying it up." It gave way when two engines were crossing, and by the merest chance but two or three persons were seriously injured. An accident had detained the Philadelphia train some five minutes, or there would inevitably have been a terrible loss of life. A disaster of this character is not one of those that could not be guarded against. Somebody was most criminally to blame. A bridge could not have fallen but from its imperfect construction, and the fault can be directly traced to the culpable party. Wherever the blame may belong, there it should rest. The safety of the public demands that in a case of this kind, where somebody is most clearly to blame, the guilty party should be made an example of, and we trust that there will be a thorough investigation as to the cause of this disaster, and a fearless exposure of all the circumstances connected with it. Whether it was owing to carelessness or ignorance on the part of the engineer, or of parsimony or recklessness on the part of the company, the truth of the matter should be made known, and the guilty parties be made to suffer for their gross neglect of duty. In this case there can be no verdict rendered of nobody to blame.

The Terror of the South.

The South has been so long accustomed to have things all its own way that the present aspect of affairs north of Mason and Dixon's line has inspired it with unaffected terror. The conscious strength of the North has caused it, like the good-natured giant in the story-book, to endure a good many wrongs, because it knew it could, whenever it chose, be amply avenged for them. The time has at last come for resistance, and the South begins to tremble at the opposition it has wantonly provoked. Oddly enough, at the first prospect of defeat, the South threatens to cave in and quit the contest altogether. It will not continue the struggle for power, but, on the first reverse, threatens to withdraw wholly from the field. If it cannot have its own way, it will step out of the ring—the Union—altogether, and have nothing more to do with its twin brother, the North. The Southern Press, of every political shade of opinion, with hardly an exception, threaten disunion in the event of defeat in the present contest for the Presidency. They band together, as one man, and are horror-struck at the sectionalism of the North. In spite of the seriousness of the matter, the terror of the South, whether simulated or real, is positively ludicrous. They seem to have just awoke, beyond the Potomac, to the consciousness of the fact, that the balance of political power lies with the North, and that this power can be used whenever its possessors choose to employ it. The organ of the Administration at Washington is at last convinced that the country has been brought to "a great and alarming crisis," and appeals "to every man in the land who loves our institutions, who desires the perpetuation of our liberties, to come up to the contest with a determined purpose to rescue the Constitution and save the Union. There is not one hour to be lost."

In other words, if the Southern candidate should not be elected, the Union will be dissolved by the South, out of revenge for its disappointment. The New-Orleans *Delta* says:

"How would the South stand in a strictly sectional contest with the North? Would she not be largely out-voted? Of course, she would; and whenever that strictly sectional issue is made by the North, it is not for the South to consider how she would stand in the election, but to 'put her house in order' for the only event that should follow such an array of her enemies, to wit—separation and independence."

The South is as strictly sectional as it can be, but, happily for the country, its sectionalism is powerless,—it can do nothing by itself.

When acting by itself it must always remain in a hopeless minority. The Richmond *Dispatch* says of the Fremont movement:

"It will sweep in the end over all the barriers of law and of the Constitution, and bear off every vestige of Southern institutions, and the Southern race itself from the soil on which they exist, if the South does not look the future calmly in the face, and with united energies gird up its loins to meet the coming hurricane."

It is not at all surprising that the present attitude of the North, which is one merely of self-defence, should excite such terror in our Southern brethren, for it is something new; but, as soon as they can collect themselves so as to look the fancied danger calmly in the face, they will come to the conclusion that the dreaded hurricane is not much of a blow after all, and the "Southern race" will be in very little danger of being swept away by it. After they recover from their first fright they will have as little dread of Republicanism as the frogs in the fable had of their new king when they discovered how little harm he was disposed to do them.

A Specimen Growl.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with very great satisfaction your admirable account of the "Adventure of the *Arabia*," and the charming songs written on the subject, all doubtless written by some penny-a-liner in Centre-street.

I have looked in vain for any demonstration of delight in the English papers on the loss of two of the Collins steamers—the destruction of over one thousand lives of the best and first of our citizens; the British even sending vessels in search of the lost ship. But here the very chance of the loss of an English ship throws you all into extasies of delight.

A READER AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

We publish the above as an evidence of the small quantity of brains that is absolutely essential to support life. What the genius who wrote it means by saying that we were thrown into "extasies of delight" by the chance of the *Arabia's* loss, it would be difficult to imagine We published, from the pen of a passenger, a detailed statement of the accident to the *Arabia*, —the discourteous conduct of some of her officers, and the facts about her sailing from Halifax in a leaky condition. This "Englishman" seems to think that the statement of the case implies exultation over it, and in the height of his righteous indignation pens the mendacious epistle we have given above. We revenge ourselves for his abuse by publishing it.

The Senate Confessing!

The Senate has no longer the shadow of an excuse for refusing to pass the Army Appropriation bill, with the prohibition upon which the House insists. For the Senate itself now confesses that *the Kansas code ought not to be enforced*,—that its enactments are disgraceful and infamous in their character,—that they violate the rights of the inhabitants and the principles of liberty, and that they ought to be repealed. One of the leading Democratic members of the Senate has introduced a bill embodying all these declarations, and proposing to repeal those laws. Not a Senator ventured to say a word in defence of that code,—or to declare openly that it ought to be enforced.

What plausible excuse, then, has the Senate for longer resistance to the passage of the Appropriation bill? It concedes the entire justice of the proviso sent up by the House:—it acknowledges that the Federal Army ought not to be employed in the enforcement of those laws:—why, then, does it still refuse its assent to the passage of the Army bill so framed as to meet the opinions which it thus expresses? Is it determined, even in a matter where it confesses itself in the wrong, to persevere merely for the sake of *riding over* the House of Representatives, and showing its contempt for that branch of the National Legislature?

After these declarations of the Senate it is impossible to mistake in fixing the responsibility for the present state of things at Washington. The pretext that the House of Representatives blocks the wheels of Government, is exploded. The Senate assumes the whole responsibility by conceding the justice of the position which the House has taken.

The European Labor Market.

The war, which followed on the decimation by famine and emigration of the great Irish labor market, is beginning to tell, we rejoice to hear, on the present wages and future prospects of the British working classes. The time is coming when they will find a higher appreciation and a somewhat more just weight in the governmental influences of the country. Even from war's bitter fountain there may be sometimes distilled a compensating drop of good.

The effect of the war has been of course to increase the value of labor. Following on the Irish famine and emigration, the enlistments have told naturally heavily upon those available for productive work, and the farmers find the greatest difficulty, now that the harvest time is on, in procuring the necessary hands for garnering it in. This is not confined to England alone, and there is still a cry throughout the breadth of Europe for more hands, and they are not be found. The demand has consequently raised considerably the wages of labor throughout England and France. In England, we see by the last accounts, a dollar a day with board is given to able-bodied laborers.

In Ireland, a still happier era has opened. Those gloomy prison-houses which looked down with bleak, desolating gaze on every town and village of Ireland are becoming deserted, and instead of the moan of the pauper through every field, the cry of joyous labor rings. Even in the poorest western districts harvest laborers receive six or seven of our shillings, with board, instead of so many cents, which they received a few years ago. The effect of this is beginning to tell in the return of many emigrants, especially Irish, to their own country. They are, however, all of that unhealthy class which can most be spared, who loll and loiter around New-York and the other seaport cities, with a yearning eye towards the potato plot at home, and who never manfully, with brave heart and stout hand, set themselves down in this country, to make it their home and work out an independence. The really valuable German and Irish emigrants who are carving a garden out of our Western prairies are never likely to exchange, come what will, freedom of speech and altar, equality of manhood, and the right to call the produce of their sweat their own, for any golden temptations which may be held out on the other side.

The increase of wages, too, if it draws a certain portion of our laboring class homeward, will have the effect of more equalizing the wages on both sides, and so enabling our Lowell and Lawrence manufactories to better compete with her European rivals.

It is also no small matter for joyful reflection that with the change in the material condition of the laborer there must also come a change in his mental condition. With increased means he will attain a better education, higher civilization, and a nobler sense of his dignity as a man. Hence his value will rise in the political as in the labor market. Coming by his increased means within range of the income tax and the other imposts which the war has thrown on England's back, and which will every day necessitate the taking in of still wider sustainment, he will naturally look for that which even the British Constitution pretends to guarantee —a voice in the imposition and administration of the taxes he is made to pay. With that voice will naturally follow a popular power, before whose strong and stern beat many of the hoary institutions which are now eating away the heart of England must fall.

This, let us hope, may be one result of the war. If so, it will compensate the people of England for the many sufferings and humiliations they have undergone. There is reason to hope that, as far as the laborers are concerned, the reaction which must follow the conclusion of peace will not restore the old condition of weakness and degradation, but may, after a time, be brought to bear upon the upper crust of loafers, royal, civil and ecclesiastical, who press down the sinew of industry and loll luxuriously on its struggling strength.

The Meat Markets.

There has been another large supply of Beef Cattle received during the week ending last evening, amounting to FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED, but a combination among the brokers, who purchased most of the animals before their arrival at the yards, together with a general impression that the supply was much below the actual amount, served to keep up the prices nearly to last week's figures during the first part of the day, and until after most of the butchers had laid in their stock for the week. Some matters of unusual interest are discussed in the general remarks upon the Beef Market, under our Live Stock Reports, given in another column.

Mutton is quite abundant, the receipts of Sheep and Lambs for the week amounting to 12,400.

In Advance of the Season.

The days are autumnal. The cool weather continues from morning till evening, and from evening till morning. White linen is freezing, and Dacca muslins are absurd. The early pedestrian is grateful for the sunshine that warms the western pavement in Broadway. The housewife thinks she shall stop the ice man. She draws down the windows, at evening, and folds away, on a high shelf, the mosquito netting, and reminds her husband that he has not yet got in the Winter's supply of coal.

These cool days and nights, with which August is retiring, are blessed visitors to our City. They will destroy whatever pestilence may be brooding in the outskirts; they reinvigorate those of us who rarely breathe the country air, and will bring back to us our far-wandering and long-absent citizens.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails for this City were dispatched by the afternoon train, and reached here about 1 o'clock this morning. We find in our files no news additional to that which we had previously received over the wires from Halifax.

Serious Accident.

We regret to learn that Professor AVERY, of Hamilton College, was very severely injured on Monday last by an accident to the carriage in which he was riding, at Stamford, Conn., where he has been staying with a friend for some days. He had driven in the cars in the afternoon, when the horse took fright at the locomotive and dashed off at full speed. The reins broke so that the driver lost all command of him. Professor AVERY in attempting to jump from the carriage was caught in the wheel, and his ancle, thigh, and shoulder blade were all broken. His condition is very critical, and it is feared he cannot survive.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Commissioners of Health—No Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The Commission met as usual yesterday. The following cases were reported upon by the Health Officer:

Bark *Cornelia*, from Havana July 26th, with sugar and molasses, lost one man on passage from yellow fever. The cargo has been discharged for a period of twenty days, and no one has sickened on board during the process of discharging. Vessel allowed to proceed.

Brig *Adam*, COOPER, came into Quarantine from Cardenas, Aug. 12 all hands well. Cargo has been discharged for five days, and ship unmigated. Allowed to proceed on the 20th day after her arrival.

Brig *Nancacher*, allowed to proceed to the docks and lighter her cargo, to be thence transported to New-York, except the hides.

Brig *Wildfire*, from Vera Cruz, arrived Aug. 18, all hands well; to discharge her cargo of hides, logwood and cochineal on lighters and sent to the City, except the hides. Health Officer reports no case of disease coming from Vera Cruz this season, and recommends that she be allowed to come within 300 yards of New-York or Brooklyn, and there discharge her cargo on lighters, excepting the hides.

Brig *Alnaghar*, with mahogany and hides, Aug. 16, from Vera Cruz, to discharge on lighters at Quarantine, except the hides.

Brig *B. R. Eaton*, with salt, sugar and molasses; all hands well; has been lying at Quarantine 11 days, fumigated and ventilated—Humacoa, her port of departure, represented as healthy; allowed to proceed.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The master of the schooner *Yorktown*, now lying S. W. Spit, which arrived at Porto Cabello on the 18th with hides, coffee, wood and horns, represents that his crew was well on leaving port, but one man died after five days, not from yellow fever, but from intermittent fever, from steering on deck in the night air; vessel leaky, requiring pumping four or five times a day—asks permission to come to the City, or, if that be denied, that one may be allowed to discharge into lighters or canal boats for inland transportation. The Health Officer was apprehensive that the death was from yellow fever; could advise no change in the previous decision.

Brig *Mary C. Haskell*, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 18th, removed to Southwest Spit, by resolution of the Board. Had several deaths on passage. Petition of the owners for her to come up denied.

Petition of brig *Guapama*, from Angostura, to land hides at any pier in the North or East River. Denied.

Communication from brig *Mary Lowell*, with molasses, from San Juan de los Remedios, to proceed to City to discharge. Denied.

Owners of brig *Isabel Bearman*, from Sagua-la-Grand, Cuba, viet. requesting a reconsideration of former decision. Petition denied.

Bark *Pride of the Sea*, from Trinidad, a similar petition. Denied.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN MARINE HOSPITAL.

The annexed letter and report were received from the physician of the Marine Hospital, by His Honor the Mayor, and by him transmitted to the Commissioners:

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUARANTINE,
STATEN ISLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

To His Honor the Mayor and the Resident Physicians of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—The report of the yellow fever at the Marine Hospital for the past week exhibits the pleasing evidence of the entire cessation of the malady at Quarantine.

The case received from the City is already well known to the resident physician. The patient contracted the fever near the water-side, either in the vicinity of Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, or between Whitehall and Peck-slip, New-York—probably, however, in the vicinity of the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, where he walked about on three several occasions on the evening about a week previous to his attack of fever.

The case from the *Jasper* may have originated at Quarantine, where the vessel was anchored and the crew exposed in the vicinity of infected vessels for four or six days. The man remained some four days in the City before being sent to the retreat or the Marine Hospital.

The little girl SIMMON I found sick with the black vomit in the farm-house of WM. H. ASPINWALL, near the water-side, some twenty rods southeast of Mr. JOHN ASPINWALL's residence, on the promontory, four miles south of Quarantine. I have ascertained that the child had been exposed to the causes of yellow fever no otherwise than by living in an infected atmosphere at the place mentioned.

Signed by the physician of the Marine Hospital.

The following is the report:

No. 130—Aug. 20, WM. STREW, from bark *Jasper*, of Charleston, Occupation, sailor; age, 26; nativity, United States; disease, yellow fever; died, Aug. 21. Disease contracted from vessel.

No. 131—Aug. 23, ELIZA SIMMON. Age, 10; nativity, United States; disease, yellow fever. Contracted from village.

No. 132—Aug. 23, WM. DYER, from bark *Agnes*, of Cardiff. Occupation, sailor; age, 18; nativity, England; disease, yellow fever; died, Aug. 25. Disease brought from the City.

These documents being submitted and received, the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting, in Worth-street, yesterday afternoon.

After reading the minutes, some protracted and desultory conversation took place, of no business interest.

The following communication was received from the physician to the Marine Hospital, Staten Island,

MARINE HOSPITAL, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to report that only three cases of yellow fever have been admitted in the Marine Hospital during the past week, and that no new cases of the malady have occurred among the residents of the establishment. Only a single case of the fever remains under treatment, and this is a little girl that was brought to the Hospital from a farm-house on Staten Island, opposite Fort Hamilton.

The history of the past two weeks, together with the continued low temperature of the weather, gives us reason to hope that the threatened scourge of yellow fever is averted from us.

In making this report, it is proper that I should advert to the fact that the Marine Hospital has been most liberally sustained and supplied by your Honorable Board, and that the benefits of the Institution have been freely extended to all the unfortunate victims of yellow fever who could be removed to the Hospital. Your carriages and your employes have been at all hours of the day and of the night employed in transferring the sick to the Hospital from the various parts of the Island, and all the means at our command have been used for the benefit of the public and for the relief of the sick, without reference to any special or legal obligation. For such labors and benefits, the Commissioners of Emigration have merited and will undoubtedly receive the gratitude of those whose homes have been threatened with pestilence.

Signed by the Physician Marine Hospital.

This document was ordered on file.

The same physician reported in a brief note to the Board, that the term of Dr. HARCOURT's engagement had expired.

Commissioner PURDY objected to his removal.

The President and Commissioner CURTIS took the same view of the subject.

The matter was proposed to be referred to the Staten Island Committee, it being regarded as yet uncertain whether there might not be a further outbreak of the fever.

The Board being seemingly about to adjourn, the conversation was renewed, Mr. Commissioner PURDY again strongly objecting to the removal of Dr. HARCOURT. He observed that "he, for one, had no confidence in the fitness of Dr HARRIS for such an emergency; that the appointment of Dr. HARCOURT was an acknowledgment by the Board that it was so, that the Board knew well his unfitness, and that he had no objection to state freely and openly his feelings in that matter."

Ultimately it was decided to forward the communication to Dr HARCOURT. Mr Commissioner CARRIGAN, in accepting to the proposal to forward a copy of the note, remarked, "We do not dismiss Dr. HARCOURT." A resolution was drawn up and forwarded, expressive, among other things, of too good feeling of the Board to Dr. HARCOURT for his services, and stating that the Doctor had exercised the power legally vested in him, of dismissal. The Board then adjourned.

No. Emigrants arrived to Aug. 20, 1856.....82,990
No. Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 27, 1856.. 5,059

Total.....88,085
To same date in 1855.....92,100

	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in inst'n at Ward's Isl'd..	1,363	1,949
No. inmates in inst'n at Marine Hos'l...	112	155
Total's.....	1,475	2,104

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856.....$62,031 07
Receipts to Aug. 20, 1856....$152,397 40
Rec'ts since, to Aug. 27, 1856. 7,812 60—$160 209 40
Total.....$127,178 33
Disbursem'ts as per previous account, to Aug. 20, 1856..$147,305 25—
Sundry expenses of Aug. 13 and 20..... $6,865 70—$154,170 95
Overdraft.....$26,992 62

Small-Pox at Quarantine.

The ship *M. J. Ward* came into Quarantine, yesterday afternoon, having on board 238 emigrant passengers, with three cases of Small-Pox. The vessel will be detained for fumigation, and the passengers for vaccination. The vessel came from Trieste, Ireland.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning.

The Health Officer reported that he had received no notice of any new case of contagious or infectious disease during the twenty four hours immediately preceding.

The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, and the usual order for abatement was made.

The Corporation Attorney, Mr. WINSLOW, was directed to commence proceedings against two of the city physicians, for neglecting to comply with a resolution of the Board requiring them to report all cases of infectious diseases.

They will first have a hearing before the Board.

Alarm in Jersey City.

Yesterday, a sort of panic was created in Jersey City by the discovery that two vessels were unloading hides—one at the foot of York-street and the other at the foot of Wayne-street. A movement was made at once towards getting up a meeting of citizens for the afternoon to take measures to protect the health of the city. Hearing of the public alarm, the captains of the vessels hauled out into the stream.

Fremont and Dayton Central Club.

A public meeting of this body, at which the attendance was unusually large and influential, was held last (Wednesday) evening at their new rendezvous in the Broadway House.

Mr. DALE, in a very elaborately prepared address, dealt with the ethical questions involved in the present political struggle, appealed to the sentiments of CLAY and WEBSTER as precedents against the principles of Slavery extension, and vigorously criticised the pretensions of the *self-distant* Democracy.

Mr. STILLIGAN, Mr. BIGGS, of Ohio, and Mr. CORCORAN subsequently addressed the meeting in effective speeches. Shortly after ten o'clock an adjournment took place.

Naval.

The new steam frigate *Niagara*, lying at the Navy-Yard, has her masts, spars, and rigging up. Her machinery is fast getting into place and shape, and she will be ready for her trial trip in a few weeks. It is rumored that Capt. HUDSON will command her.

The frigate *Potomac*, lately flag ship of the home squadron, has been stripped and laid up in ordinary. Her crew have been transferred to the new steam frigate *Wabash* at Philadelphia.

The new steam frigate *Merrimac*, built at Boston, is now lying at anchor off the Battery. She is bound on a cruise in the European seas.

☞ Saw a policeman on Broadway yesterday. Not the same that we saw three or four weeks ago, but another one. He was, however, following the example of his predecessor—lazily loitering up the pavement, puffing a cigar, and casting about him "loose expectorations," like a South Carolina Senator.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—SPECIAL SESSION.

Hon. Judge NELSON has issued the following order for a special session of the United States Circuit Court in this City.

COOPERSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 24 1856.

Ordered that a Special Session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, be held at the usual place in the City for holding said Circuit Court on the second Monday of September next, (1856) in pursuance of the power conferred by the Act of Congress passed July 4, 1841, said Court to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, and that causes for argument be noticed and put on calendar for said Sessions.

S. NELSON.

It is expected the Session will occupy the whole of the month. The business to be transacted will be hearing appeals in Admiralty from decisions of United States District Judges—hearing law arguments and equity cases, and motions for new trials. Notes of issue have to be filed on or before the Thursday previous.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The "Castle of Montgomery."

The "Castle of Montgomery," in Water-street, where there's sounds of revelry by night, was last evening in a state of great agitation. Its lord and master, Jack, was in high spirits. Being "as drunk as a lord," he resolved to act as became a feudal baron of old. So arming himself with a brick, to balance the one in his hat, he strode out stately, but in curves, across the street, and began a furious attack upon the castle of one Allen and his wife, who keep an opposition "house of entertainment" for sailors and other bipeds, who like cheap fare. Having demolished the window of his rivals, he next burst open their door and then opened upon themselves most fast and furious, and compelled them to fly for safety to the street. The tumult raised by these proceedings, brought to the spot two Fourth-Ward Policemen, who notwithstanding the Fourth is a Democratic Ward, and this a free country, took Jack not to his Castle, but to the Tombs before Justice WELSH. He was locked up.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas H. Hare, a clerk in the bonded warehouse of Thurston & Major, in Water-street, was taken in custody yesterday, by Officers Winans and Masterson, of the Chief's Office, charged with embezzling a large amount of property from his employers. A portion of the stolen property was found at his residence in Hicks-street, Brooklyn. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and Justice WELSH, before whom he was brought, committed him for trial.

Hare is only 28 years of age, and is married. Hitherto he has been regarded as an upright and trustworthy man.

THE KNIFE AGAIN—TWO MEN STABBED IN THE FIRST WARD.

Two men were stabbed in the First Ward on Tuesday night, one a boarding-house runner for a Spanish boarding-house, named August Corro, who received a dangerous wound in the breast at the hands of some person unknown, at the German dance house, No. 161 Washington-street. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital. He has a family residing at No. 67 West-street. The other, a lamplighter, named Callahan, was beaten and then stabbed in the side by a gang of runners, with whom he had a quarrel at the corner of Temple and Thomas streets. He was removed to the Station House, from which place he was sent to his residence, in Grand-st. [illegible] not considered fatal. The individual suspected of stabbing Callahan is [illegible], but the police were unable to find him yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of Otto Hammle, a child of three years and three months, who came to his death by fracture of the spine and other injuries received by falling off a stone wall in the rear of the parents' house, at No. 22 Frankfort-street.

The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Patrick Loughan, who came to his death from injuries accidentally received by being cut by the circular saw at the planing mills of Bass & Co., in Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Deceased was a native of Ireland. His age was 38 years.

Margaret Wenner, a child of 2 years and 6 months, died yesterday from scalds received by having some hot coffee upset upon her on the 23d instant. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner GAMBLE, at the residence of deceased's parents, No. 167 West Twenty-ninth-street.

The body of a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, long curly brown hair, no whiskers, and dressed with a shirt having a figured bosom, blue overalls, white cotton socks, and having only one shoe (of morocco) on, was found yesterday, in the river, at the foot of Hammersly-street. The body is said to have been in the water about a month. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon it. Verdict—Death from causes unknown—supposed to be drowning.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

NEWS FROM THE CONFEDERATE PROVINCES—RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH BRAZIL—NEW LAW FOR THE REGULATION OF COMMERCE—HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION BY FRANCE AGAINST PARAGUAY—THE FRONTIER INDIANS.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 5th of July.

News from the Confederate Provinces is interesting. Mr. CHRISTIC had been recognized as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the Republic. On the 12th of June the ratifications of the treaty with Brazil were formally exchanged. A Commission of Pampa Indians had paid a formal visit to the President. This deputation consisted of CACIQUE COLIQUEO, a son of CALFUCURA, and some 15 or 16 persons, as of inferior note. Among the principal improvements that merit a special notice is the arrangement entered into with the steamer *Yerba*. Her station is from the Rosario to the Parana, making a weekly trip, in consideration of which the Company receives a monthly subsidy of $1000. The question of direct commerce had at last been taken up by the congress, and it is probable that the following bill now under discussion will eventually become a law. We append a translation of its articles:

ART. 1. Four months from and after the promulgation of this law, goods introduced into the five ports of the Confederation, from places within the Capes, shall be charged import duties in the following order:

ART. 2. Merchandise subject to a specific duty, shall be charged an additional *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent.

ART. 3. Articles imported directly from without the Capes, by the aforementioned ports, shall continue paying the present duties.

ART. 4. The natural or manufactured products of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, of Paraguay, and of the fluvial possessions of Brazil situated within the Capes, introduced directly by the aforesaid ports, shall be included in the preceeding article.

ART. 5. Articles manufactured in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, and its natural products, shall be admitted duty free.

The Buenos Ayres *Packet* opposes this law, and says that the only parties likely to be benefited by it are the smugglers and the Government of Chili, that will be enabled to compete more successfully with the ports of the Parana in supplying the wants of Mendoza, Salta, Tucuman and other northwestern provinces of the Confederation. So far its evils and inconveniences are certain, whilst it benefits and ultimate success are only problematical.

The *Packet* has the following:

"Some sinister rumors have reached us, principally through the Rio press, of a French fleet is about to ascend the Parana and the Paraguay to demand redress for alleged offences against the late Colony of Nueva Burdeos. We can hardly credit such rumors, and shall regret extremely to find that they are true. France might surely obtain redress by easier means, and can acquire no glory by hostile demonstrations against a young State like Paraguay, where, after all, there is a wide and an advantageous opening for French emigration, which will in general be found to prosper best when left to its own natural resources."

The Indians on the frontier were, for the moment, tranquil, and pretended to be in favor of peace, but further troubles were apprehended.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FROM DYOTT'S OPAQUE OF HEALTH.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S THICOPHEROUS

This is decidedly the best and most popular article in use for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin and removing scurf and dandruff from the scalp. It is also an infallible remedy for rheumatic pains and external wounds. The low price at which it is sold—25 cents per bottle—places it within the reach of all who wish to be benefited by its use. For sale by all druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS—JUST RECEIVED from Europe—of the most beautiful patterns. Also Pearl and Linen Fans, Card Cases, Porte monnaies, Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Medallions, Pearl, Bronze, China, Glass and Porcelain Vases and Statuary, together with every variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, are sold at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, importers of English, French and German Fancy Goods.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BY UNIVERSAL CONSENT, acknowledged to be the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It effectually removes all dandruff, gives the hair a rich, glossy appearance, promotes its growth and imparts to it a delightful perfume. Sold everywhere. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors. No. 68 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTFUL remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depot, BUSH & GALE, No. 156 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WM. M. STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT. "THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—this having been tested in accidental fires! Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water-sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and pleasing, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $65 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 565 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

MADAME DEMOREST'S BRILLIANT OPENING of Patterns of New Designs in Ladies' Mantillas, Cloaks, Sleeves, Wrappers, Plain and Basque Waists etc., etc., including Children's Apparel in great variety, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 375 Broadway. The ladies, dressmakers, merchants, and the trade generally, are respectfully invited to call.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, New patterns of EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES & JET CROSS PINS and EARRINGS, PLAIN JET ORNAMENTS, the largest assortment in the City. OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL. THE Reliable the Innocent—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied (in private rooms) at BATCHELO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers.**—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure wine gooseberry, Peaches—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure wine gooseberry, peaches and plums; also, white, green and yellow, at reduced prices; Absolute oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced prices; Absolute oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced prices; Absolute oil

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Reported every week-day for the New-York Daily Times, and Sunday Times, by a correspondent of that paper.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 27, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the ALLERTON'S DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, west of the Hudson River Yards, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Sixth-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the opening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 27, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES.	Cattle for Sale in Yards.	Reserved for Re-sale.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Allerton's	3285	3178	3	105	625	1030	
Browning's	.....	366	40	72	6451	.....	
Chamberlin's	.....	181	83	121	5396	.....	
Robinson's	.....	197	102	68	.....	.....	
O'Brien's	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total for week		4182	228	366	12404	1030	
Last week	3040	3975	364	553	14359	57	

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	3,178
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,620
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,295
Total receipts for week ending to-day	4,182
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	4,461

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	688	.....	.....	.....	541
Hudson River Railroad	661	.....	.....	.....	388
Hudson River Boats	910	.....	.....	910	60
Harlem Railroad	339	3	105	6125	1
Camden & Amboy R. R.	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	305	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of Life Stock passed over the New-York and Erie Railroad, and destined for this market, during the week ending this forenoon:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	966	Horses	14
Sheep	3,540	Calves	101
Hogs	3,541	Lambs	135

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	833	Missouri	59
New-York	830	Pennsylvania	118
Illinois	271	Texas	—
Kentucky	590	Connecticut	—
Indiana	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	113	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Wisconsin	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 56 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	Today.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	10¾c. @11¼c.	10¼c. @11c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8¾c. @ 9c.	8¾c @ 9c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
General selling prices	9¾c. @10¾c.	9¾c. @10¾c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @10c.	9¾c. @10¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c. and upwards. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c. @10¾c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c. @11c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

As will be seen above, we report a large increase of receipts over last week, and our figures do not show the full amount of the increase, as they are made up during the forenoon, and all animals received after that time go into the next week's reports. Three fresh lots, amounting to some 250 head, came into the yards during the day, and were put on sale. These were from the Erie Railroad. Adding these to the 3,178 reported at ALLERTON'S, raises that number to 3,428, and the total City receipts to 4,402.

The actual receipts took almost every one by surprise. We talked with several dealers during Monday and Tuesday, and found they were calculating upon only 3,800 to 4,000 at most, and as our tables above show, a large portion of the cattle were bought up by the drovers, and sold on their own account to-day. So general had this impression become that many butchers went into the yards and bought partial supplies yesterday, and cattle actually sold considerably higher than at any time after 10 o'clock A. M.

The origin of this miscalculation on the part of the brokers will be seen by noticing the derivation of the cattle. For some time past the supplies have chiefly come from the Western States, and the probable number to be looked for has usually been ascertained, by finding out at Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge, how many have been forwarded from those points up to Monday morning, and then taking into account the probable demand for cattle to go East from Albany. The same plan was followed this week, but, as will be seen, New-York State alone sent in 830, to which Pennsylvania and Virginia added near 200 more. Here, then, were about 1,000 not taken into account. So, also, stimulated by last week's high prices, some Ohio droves were hastened forward, and came in at a later hour than the usual droves leave for this market.

But, notwithstanding these large receipts, the market opened this morning under the general impression of yesterday, and the prices of last week were pretty well sustained until noon, at which hour the more wide-awake salesmen had managed to dispose of their entire droves at the best prices they could get, even if not quite up to the figure they had set down last evening. With even a slight concession from what had been expected, the buteers laid in more freely than they intended, so that on the whole, the market was quite animate for several hours. The buyers were mostly supplied before 3 o'clock P. M., and a general dullness prevailed until evening, when there were several parts of droves still unsold. These consisted mostly of those whose owners have continued to demand high prices, together with the lots arriving in droves.

The animals offered presented a fair average, though there were several whole droves not in a condition to make passable beef. A large number of the cattle sat down to New-York State were originally from the West, but have been fed in this State from a few weeks to a year past. There are thousands which cattle, as well as many raised here, ready to be passed on whenever there is a fair prospect of a good market. This will have a strong tendency to keep prices more uniform hereafter, and we suspect that after a few more such experiences as that of to-day, the drovers or brokers will be further careful about entering into a combination to raise prices.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	No. Mas.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	134	Texas. Daniel Barnes	Owner.
2	103	Ohio	Hurd & Tolley	Geo. A. Tolley.
3	89	Ohio	G. T. White	Owner.
4	71	Ky	S. Ullery	Owner.
5	140	Ky	S. Castleman	Thos Wheeler.
6	69	Ohio	H. M. Valentine	Owner.
7	113	Va	Henry Eckstein	Owner.
8	83	Ky	Wheaton & Baker	Barney Bartram.
9	92	Ill	Conger & Belden	C. W. Conger.
10	95	Penn.	Henry Echstein	Owner.
11	77	Ohio	S. Sherman	Owner.
12	120	Ill	Wm. R. Johnson	Beach & Smith.
14	68	Ohio	A. Post	Jno. A. Marritt.
15	106	Ill	Wm H. Belden	Owner.
16	134	Ohio	Benj Westhalmar	Owner.
17	106	Ohio	Woodruff & Drum'ad	Geo. Arnault.
18	94	Ohio	Bloomer & Nichols	Owners.
19	30	N Y	Thos M. Vail	Owner.
20	43	Ky	Vail & Carr	P. F. Carr.
21	80	Ohio	M. M. Baker	Mead & Holcomb.
22	84	Ky	S. M Belden	Hoag & Belden.
23	95	N Y	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
24	92	N Y	Isaac Budleng	Owner.
25	88	N Y	Hamner Sheldon	Isaac Budleng.
26	85	Ky	[illegible]	Owner.
27	84	N Y	[illegible]	Owner.
28	84	Ohio	[illegible]	Owners.
29	86	N Y	Wm. Elliot	S. T. White.
30	84	N Y	[illegible] & Farrell	M. Phillips.
31	87	N Y	[illegible]	Owners.
32	84	Ohio	[illegible]	Owner.
33	41	Ky	[illegible]	Owner.
34	87	N Y	Henry Thomas	Owner.
35	89	N Y	J. C. Bragg	Owners.
36	88	Ohio	Hutchinson & Hunter	Owners.
37	71	Ohio	Lemuel Samuels	Owners.
38	96	Ill	Isaac B. Williams	J. H. Williams.
39	208	Ill	Culver, Hurd & Co	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

So many of the droves had changed hands one, two, three or more times, that we found it difficult to trace them to the original feeders or owners. We give a few selections from our notes, which will give a little insight into the transactions of the day.

DANIEL BARNES sold on his own account 136 cattle; a mixed lot; a part from Texas and a part from Illinois; quality middling. They went at 9c. @11c., according to quality.

BARNEY BARTRAM sold, for S. M. BAKER, a drove of fairish Kentucky steers, weighing about 725 lbs. They went at 10c. @11c.

SHANEACK SHERMAN sold on his own account 60 Ohio and 17 New-York cattle. The Ohios were a medium quality, weighing about 656 lbs. They went at about 10c. The 17 were from Wayne County, fattened by BYRON ALLERTON; were of fine quality. WM. MOORE took 15 at $86, or full 10c.

WM. R. JOHNSON sent in 139 Illinois steers, mixed quality, varying from 500 to 750 lbs. They were sold by BEACH & SMITH at 8¾c. @11c.

WOODRUFF & DRUMMOND brought in 106 very good Ohio Steers, averaging about 775 lbs. They were selling, by GEO. ARNAULT, at 10c. @11c., more of them at the latter price. JNO. FINE took one pair at $270, and 10 to PIERSALL at $92, both lots estimated at 11c.

BLOOMER & NICHOLS were selling, on their own account, 95 medium Ohio Steers, averaging about 700 lbs. Up to 4 P. M., about 50 were sold at 10c. @11c.

S. M. BAKER contributed 98 Steers from Pickaway Co., Ohio; quality commonish; weight 650 @675 lbs. They were selling by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at 9¾c. @ 10¾c.

S. M. BAKER brought in 85 Kentucky Steers, averaging about 650 lbs; quality good. They were selling by HOAG & BELDEN at 10c. @11c.

ISAAC BUDLONG sold, on his own account, 32 Monroe Co., N. Y., cattle, of good quality; wsight about 700 lbs. These were sold early in the day, at an average of $76 74, or nearly 11c.

MUNSON & SHERMAN brought in 25 common grass-fed Cattle from Cayuga County, weighing say 600 lbs. They were sold by BUDLONG at an average of about 9¾c. In this lot were three Durham Heifers, two of which coet the former owner, J. R. PAGE, of Sennett, Cayuga County, $125 and $200 when but Calves; but proving to be poor breeders, they were fatted for market and sold to-day at 11c. ₱ lb.

HENRY HURD was selling on his own account a fair lot of Steers which were originally brought from the West, but have fed for a year past in Dutchess County by ROSWELL BENEDICT, weight averaging about 750 lbs. They brought an average of about 10½c., owner's estimate.

ISAAC WILLIAMS contributed 96 Illinois Steers, common quality, which were sold by T. H. WILLIAMS at an average of 10c.

T. C. HOAG sold on his own account 50 Steers from Dutchess County; weight 650 to 850 lbs. They were mostly disposed of yesterday at 10c. to 11¼c., according to quality.

CULVER, HURD & CO. were selling on their own account 180 Illinois Cattle and 100 from New-York State. Those from Illinois were medium, 700 lb. animals, and brought an average of about $71 or 10¼c. Of the State Cattle, 45 were from Dutchess County and 55 Custauque County. Of the latter 30 were sold to Jas. Irving at $92 or 11c., sellers' estimats. The buyer reckoned them a little higher. Of those from Dutchess County five sold for $105 each, or nbout 11c., to WM. KELLY.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The demand for cows is somewhat dull, owing to the little demand for fresh cows on the part of milkmen, whose supply of milk from their old stock has been materially increased by the good pasturage now so abundant. They will not need many animals this Fall.

ALLERTON reports only 3 Milch Cows received during the week. Demand light.

BROWNING reports 40 Milch Cows selling about $3 ₱ head lower than last week. Milkmen call for very few fresh cows.

CHAMBERLIN reports 83 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$39 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50.

O'BRIEN reports 102 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$60. Sales dull—not much doing—about 20 on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

The advance in Beef last week, and limited receipts, have together raised the price of Veal Calves somewhat.

ALLERTON reports 105 Veal Calves, selling for 5c. @ 7c. Receipts small and prices considerably increased.

BROWNING reports 72 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c. @7c. Scarce and higher.

CHAMBERLIN reports 121 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @ 7c.

O'BRIEN reports 68 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c. @ 6¾c. No very good animals in. Tip-top animals are worth full 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs have been a little under those of last week, especially at ALLERTON'S. The large number arriving at the lower market during the last two days have lowered prices a little.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 625 Sheep and Lambs. Prices well maintained.

BROWNING reports receipts of 6,451 Sheep and Lambs. Prices were well maintained until Saturday P. M., when the yards were entirely cleared. Nearly *four thousand* (3,993) came in on Monday and yesterday, and the rates fell off about 25c. ₱ head. On sale about 800, which includes to-day's arrivals. Stock mostly from New-York and Ohio, and generally of good quality.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,328 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 50 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 27.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
40	$109 75	56	$258 38
120	439 50	131	459 75
29	80 75	87	315 62
72	232 75	138	457 18
106	361 75	53	231 00
101	391 25	120	410 25
110	408 95	59	171 38
100	428 87		

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
48	$198 24	60	$192 00
53	186 70	112	425 00
105	370 16	83	234 50
59	320 00	25	88 88
129	491 00	39	139 50
101	299 20	54	149 75
47	183 00	53	297 50
193	700 59	75	225 59

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
202	$670 11	519	$1,832 18
250	907 17	609	1,986 70
260	990 00		

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report sales for the week of

No.	Amount.	Average Price.
40 Sheep	$100 00	$2 50
42 Sheep	84 00	2 00
48 Lambs	78 00	1 62
32 Sheep	68 00	2 12
32 Sheep	96 00	3 00
5 Sheep	25 00	5 00
6 Sheep	24 00	4 00
188 Sheep	700 00	3 73
21 Sheep	72 00	3 50
6 Sheep	28 00	4 70
27 Sheep	94 00	3 50
50 Sheep	160 00	3 20
60 Sheep	206 00	3 43
5 Sheep	20 00	4 00
4 Sheep	20 00	5 00
24 Sheep	102 00	4 25
25 Lambs	100 00	4 00
71 Lambs	214 00	3 60
50 Lambs	150 00	3 00
189 Lambs	628 12	3 40
197 Lambs	687 49	3 49
118 Lambs	280 57	2 38
80 Lambs	225 00	4 50
25 Lambs	125 00	5 00
200 Lambs	750 00	3 75
192 Lambs	672 00	3 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,030 stock Hogs, which have been sold at about 6¾ ₱ lb. gross or live weight.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	6¾@6¾	Corn-fed, light	8¾@8¾
Corn-fed, fat	6¾@6¾	Distillery hogs	7¾@8
Distillery hogs	6 @6¾		

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

There was more stock in the market yesterday and to-day than at our former quotation. Sales were brisk and prices good.

Beef Cattle.—The entire sales amounted to 1,000 head; they were owned and sold as follows, ₱ 100 lbs.:

170 from Ohio, owned by J. ARNAUD, 99, $9 50, $10 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

90 from Penn'a, owned by A. KENNEDY, at $9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

95 from Penn'a, sold by BALDWIN, at $9 00 to $10 00

60 from Ohio, sold by LAUGHLIN & CO $8 00 to $9 25

180 from Ohio, sold by VANLEER, at $8 00 to $ 9 50

The remainder, owned by various parties, brought the same prices.

SHEEP.—The market was well supplied, 7,000 head having been sold as follows:

1,200, by DEITRICK & ALCORN, Ohio, at $2 75@$4 00

1,100, by C. P. GRUBE, Ohio, at 3 00@ 4 00

800, by HUFFMAN, Pennsylvania, at 3 00@ 4 25

1,000, by SWERINGER, Ohio, at 2 75@ 3 90

400, by COURSIN, Ohio, at 3 00@ 4 00

600, by R. MYLIE, Ohio, at 3 00@ 4 00

2,000, by MYERS and others, Ohio, at 2 75@ 4 00

HOGS—This market was rather dull, but 1,800 head sold at from $8@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The demand was rather better for this kind of stock, and 100 head sold at from $25@$60.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still scarce and needed, at $7 75 @ $7 81¼ for Pearls, and $6 87½@$7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c. ₱ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₱ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $35 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in moderate supply and demand at 27¾c. @28¾c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in pretty lively demand at full prices. We quote Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 75; Youth's Kip and Thick Boots, 87½c. @$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c. @$1 87½; Boy's Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c. @$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 45c. @70c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, $80c @1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c @80c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c. @60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 85c. @$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 70c. @90c. Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 42½c. @60c.; Ladies City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c. @$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c. @60c.

COAL—Is in fair request and is pretty firm. The supply of foreign is limited; that of domestic is good. Liverpool Orrel, 99; Liverpool Cannel, $10 50; Coarse Newcastle, $9@$10; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$6 25 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Privately, the business is insignificant, though previous prices are generally supported. Java, 14c. @14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c. @11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11½c @12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c @11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb. The total stock in first hands yesterday comprised about 99,413 pkgs. of all kinds. The auction sale occurred to-day, at which 4,041 pkgs. Java were disposed of, at from 12¾c. @ 13½c. ₱ lb.,—showing a decided falling off in prices, compared with those obtained at the previous auction sale. We are to have another public sale of Rio, on Friday.

COPPER—The market is now pretty brisk and firm. New Sheathing, 29c.; Old do., 23c. @24c.; Yellow do., 23c.; American Ingots, 25½c @26c.; Chili Pig, 25c.; and Bolts and Braziers, 35c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila, 11¾c. @ 12¾c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is entirely devoid of animation, yet prices are nominally the same. Shippers are passive, and Spinners buy with much reserve:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ₱ piece.

EARTHENWARE—The supply and demand are equally extensive; and we have heard of no important fluctuations in prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c. @53c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod rule quiet, yet firm, at $5 50@$4 ₱ cwt. Mackerel remain inactive and languid at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75 $5 50 for small and medium do. ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $26@$30 ₱ tc., and $22 50@24 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@ $3 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair request and steady at 50c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Stocks of all kinds very moderate.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 9c. @12c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour is comparatively quiet and languid. The Eastern and local trade buy sparingly, and shippers are indisposed to purchase to any considerable extent. The light arrivals alone serve to keep up prices, yet these tend decidedly downward. The sales since our last comprise about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 25@ 6 60
Common to Good Michigan	5 70@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 45
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 00@ 6 20
Fancy Ohio	6 60@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 9 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 600 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk, but infirm. The sales since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and slack request, at $3 50@$3 75 for common to extra Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market for all descriptions is inactive, yet tolerably firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and declining. The home demand is limited, and the export inquiry is very tame. Buyers move with caution, looking for much lower rates. The supply is fair, and owners are free sellers. The transactions since our last consist of about 40,000 bushels—including fair to good Canadian White at $1 50@$1 55; prime to very choice Western White, at $1 60@$1 65; inferior to choice Western Red, at $1 52@$1 55; very good to choice Southern White, at $1 59@$1 65; and fair to prime Southern Red, at $1 45@$1 53½ ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand, at higher prices; good to prime quality is now worth 87c @89c. ₱ bushel; 8,000 bushels were sold at these rates. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally commend 48c. @50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c. @50c. for Canadian; 48c. @50c. for State; 42c. @46c. for Jersey, and 41c. @45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, being out of season. White Beans, $1 75@$2 37½ ₱ bushel. Canadian Peas, $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel; supply and demand limited. Corn is briskly inquired for, but is infirm. The supply is ample. The sales reported since our last comprise about 90,000 bushels, at 55c. @59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c. @62c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c. @66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 65c. @68c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is brisker, but cheaper, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is doing better, being now freely taken at 42c @44c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are as last noticed. Resin continues in fair demand, and is worth from $1 62½@$1 65 for common ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 50 @$5 75 for No. 1 and white ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin Oblong, $40; country thin, $35 50@$36; country thick, $33 50, ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. It is worth 80c. @81c. for Whale, and $1 50@ $1 55 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Refined is quoted at 87c. @92c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, ₱ gallon, and is pretty freely dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c. @67½c. ₱ gallon. Palm, 9½c. @9½c. ₱ lb. Olive Oil is in slack request, and is heavy at $1 15@$1 20 ₱ gallon, and $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ basket. Linseed is very scarce, and needed at much higher rates, viz.: $1 04@$1 06 ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is retailing at from 92½c. @$1 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL-MARKET, AUG. 25.—SPERM—The market since our last has been quiet, and we have no sales to report. WHALE—There is a good demand for Whale, but the views of holders being above those of purchasers the sales have been limited; the only transaction for the week is a sale of 500 bbls. upon strictly private terms. We are informed that 81c. was offered for a cargo but refused; holders are very firm. WHALEBONE—We notice an advance in bone, with a brisk demand; the transactions include sales 15,000 lbs. Northwest at 56½c.; 20,000 do. at 58c.; 46,000 do. Ochotsk at 60c.; 9,000 do. Arctic at 65c.; also, 20,000 do. Ochotsk and Northwest at a price not transpired. In Falmouth we learn of a sale of 18,000 lbs. Northwest upon private terms. SPERM CANDLES are scarce and in good demand; we hear of sales the past week by a manufacturing house in this city of 1,200 boxes, mostly at 38c. ₱ lb., 6 months; also, 18,000 lbs. unrefined Spermaceti at 36c. cash.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue and white respectively, $2 75@$3 ₱ ton. Calcined, $1 20@ $1 25 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand at firmer prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $19 25 @$19 37½, for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9c. @9¾c. for Hams, and 8¼c. @8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is salable and firm. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 370 bbls. fair to Prime, at 13¼c. @13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $8@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c. @19c. for Ohio; 17c. @ 22c. for common to very good State; and 22c. @25c. for prime to very choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c. @8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 300 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 66¾@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in pretty good demand at steady prices. Turk's Island, &c., 34c.; Lisbon, 22½c. ₱ bush.; Liverpool, Ground, 85c. @87½c.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 37½@$1 48 ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7½c. @8c.; Refined, 6½c. @ 12c. ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3¾c @3¾c. ₱ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c @6¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet at old rates. Cassia, in mats, 35c @36c.; Ginger, Race, do.; Mace, 80c @82½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 87½c. @90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11¾c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 11¾c.; Cloves, 12½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is tame, and prices are infirm. The sales since our last embrace about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c. @8¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars appear less active, but refiners adhere to old rates.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of about 25,000 lbs. Prime, at 11¾c. @11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Rules quiet, being scarce and advancing. South Sea, 55c @56c.; Northwest Coast, 58c. @60c.; Ochotsk, (small,) 58c @60c.; Ochotsk, (large,) 60c @62½c.; Arctic, 65c. @70c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Taxes were 630 bble Ohio and Prison obtained at 33c. @33½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Shows less animation, the enhanced claims of factors impeding operations. The receipts are moderate, and the available supply is almost equally so. These circumstances render sellers quite confident. The sales since our last have embraced only about 75,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 20,000 lbs. do. pulled, and 350 bales of foreign Wools within our former range.

ZINC—Sheet, 7½c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The business was very moderate, and rates were nominally unaltered. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₱ lb.; Grain, 6d. @7d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. @1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s ₱ tc; Tobacco, 23s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s. @25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Bremen ship from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, et 27s 6d; one from Baltimore to Bremen, 20s.; one from City Point to Bremen, 25s.; a Bremen bark from Baltimore to Rotterdam, part of a cargo of Tobacco, 25s.; and other goods at proportionate rates; a ship, 9,000 bbls., from Sicily to New-York, $4,500; a bark, 315 tons, to Lisbon, Grain, 19c. in ship's bags; a brig, about 220 tons, to coast of Africa, $400 ₱ month, the charterers to victual and man her; a brig, 200 tons, from Cape Hayti to New-York, Logwood, $5 50; a schooner, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,600; a brig, to Jacmel, 60c. ₱ bbl., and Logwood home, $5 50; a schooner, 128 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $1,400; and a schooner to Rio and back, on terms we did not learn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—One of the most desirable and lucrative Job Offices for sale. It has a constant run of the best kind of the work; situated in the business portion of the City. It contains power, hand and card presses, run by steam, and other necessary materials. Terms easy to a responsible purchaser. Address WALTERS, at this office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A good chance for any one wishing to go into a profitable business. The stock and fixtures of the store No 214 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., the best stand in the city, will be sold cheap. The stock consists of embroideries, laces, hosiery, trimmings, and fancy goods generally. Apply to THOMAS WILSON, No. 102 Liberty-st., up stairs, or on the premises at Newark.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

FOR SALE—Stock of coal and wood in a yard doing a first-rate business with a feed store attached, and an unexpired lease of eight years. Reason for selling made known upon

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES J. BLEECKER & CO.—WILL SELL, by public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow (Friday) MORNING, the 1st day of Sept., at 12½ o'clock, at 12½ o'clock, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1875, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest at eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depot grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Wanpun fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Mill waukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 26, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Aug. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R R. 2d mortgage Bonds.

$9,000 Flushing Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$17,000 Lake Erie, W. and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

$4,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

$15,000 Lake Erie, W. and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$10,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$975 One Bond North American Coal and Transportation Company.

60 shares North American Coal and Transportation Company.....$19 50

10 shares Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company.....$10

75 shares Chiriqui Improvement Co.....$100

100 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad.....$100

368 shares Paterson and Ramapo Railroad.....$50

20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....$50

30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50

25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100

20 shares Market Bank.....$100

40 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.....$25

30 shares La Farge Fire Insurance Co.....$50

10 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Co.....$20

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No 4 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET AMERICAN FURNITURE TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., No. 85 Bassau-st., near Fulton, a large stock of new and second-hand furniture consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor suites of the very best make and finish, and covered with French satin brocatel and plush, hair-cloth and figured reps, Turkish reclining chairs in moquet, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, arm, voltaire and rocking chairs, parlor chairs in suites and fancy, cane-seat and reception chairs, centre, card and pier tables, secretary and library tables, ladies' sewing work and fancy tables, sideboards, extension tables, dining room chairs; oak, rosewood, and mahogany chamber suites, enameled furniture, dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, bedsteads of every style, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, &c., &c. Also, several costly French-plate gilt frame mirrors, in pier glasses, oil paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. This sale will be positive, rain or shine, and is worthy the attention of City and out-of-town buyers, as the goods to be sold comprise a general assortment of first class custom-made furniture, all of which will be warranted, being a collection such as is seldom offered at auction.

SILVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., large sale of rich and fashionable rosewood, oak, mahogany, and walnut furniture piano-fortes, French plate mantel and pier glasses, oil-paintings, cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., consisting in part of 8 superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, by some of the best City makers; 12 suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel and plush, part of which are of solid rosewood, beautifully carved; splendid carved etagers, with mirror front and backs, which for style and finish are equal to any ever made in this City; marble-top centre tables, richly carved on the solid wood, a very superior article; pier and sofa do do.; 14 secretary bookcases; 16 library bookcases; 24 extension dining-tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; dining-room chairs in every variety; sofas; lounges; ottomans; easy and arm chairs; spring seat parlor chairs; 50 rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; commodes; wardrobes; hair mattresses; palliasses; enameled cottage sets, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, being the stock of a first class cabinet manufacturer, removed to the salesroom, and to be sold peremptorily by order of mortgagee, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites covered in rich brocatel and plush, 10 tête-à-têtes, rockers, Voltaire and sweep back parlor chairs, 6 Turkish chairs covered in rich fancy coverings, 1 elaborately carved music cabinet and writing secretary wardrobes, rosewood armoire lined with satin wood, 15 enameled chamber suites plain and with marble tops, book cases, secretaries, wardrobes, oak, mahogany, rosewood and walnut chamber furniture to great variety.

Also a great variety of plain furniture, new and second-hand, with which the sale will commence, altogether forming the richest collection offered at auction this season.

Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale

Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to view the stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—Aug 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 31st-st. near 6th-av., rich household furniture, being the effects of a family leaving for Europe, all of the choicest quality, and made by Baudoine Raux, and others; parlor furniture consists of 2 elegant carved rosewood suites covered in satin, brocatel; 1 rosewood sofa bed covered with satin wood; 2 richly carved rosewood centre tables; rosewood piano forte 7 octave, made by Chickering cost $150; rosewood corner stands; oil-paintings, mantel ornaments bronze and ormolu 31-day clock; Brussels tapestry carpets &c., &c. Dining-room consists oak extension table 12 feet long; oak dining chairs; tower sod lounge in hair cloth; Chios tea and dinner set; silver-plated tea set; knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c. Bed-room furniture consists of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus; washstands; commodes; chairs tables; Brussels and ingrain carpets; spring and hair mattresses; straw palliasses &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

P. C. SHELLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Sowell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depot at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No 42 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Building.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—The subscriber renews auction sales THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at his spacious salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st. Stock consists of a number of re-engagements from wholesale manufacturers of furniture and upholstery, artists, importers of China, glass, parlor ware, ornaments, fine and elegant jewelry, watches, silver ware, &c., &c., varied assortments from private individuals, worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen wishing to avail of great advantages

N. B.—Consignments solicited, upon which advances are made when required

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 30 first quality French plate pier and mantel mirrors of the latest and most fashionable styles of richly ornamented frames and first quality plate; also about 40 oil paintings, in rich gilt frames; also 3 rolls of ingrain carpets, matting, table cloths, counterpanes, clocks, &c.; also an entire lot of rich French china, glass ware, cut glass, do. vases, motto cups, toilet sets, &c., the whole for positive sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, viz: one elaborately carved-leg Seidman & Son, of New-York, and cost $650; one made by Hazelton Brothers, been in use about 2 years; also 3 second-hand pianos, of good tone and finish; also 21 piano stools, tables, &c.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No 113 Nassau-st., six superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes by Lindeman & Son, Hoppes Brothers and others; one large French plate mantel mirror, 70x30; one do. do. pier glass, 100x38; 12 others of different sizes; 50 oil-paintings among which are several landscapes of great merit. The whole to be sold without reserve to pay advances.

AUCTION SALES.

PEET & COZZ, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, AUG. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.—HOUSE FURNITURE—At No. 120 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets oil-cloths, China and glass ware, &c.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE.—At 10 o'clock on the premises corner Hicks and Montague sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the "Flierpont House," consisting of 40 suites of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry Brussels and three-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, 1 Chickering piano-forte, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stores &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at salesroom on Friday.

J. F. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, BY J. F. DUNCAN, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at auction all the stock of store No 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 26, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, near Grand-st., viz.: Very superior parlor suites, in various coverings; bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre-tables, sideboards, etageres, chairs, rockers, lounges, extension dining tables, pedtasses, &c. The above goods are made in the best manner, and must be sold to pay advances. May be examined to-day.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S second regular Fall Trade Sale will take place on THURSDAY, 28th Aug. at 10 o'clock, at his auction room 218 Pearl-st. The assortment is good and well worthy the attention of the trade. Full particulars in catalogues, which are now ready.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1856.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Messrs. GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER having advertised to sell the stock of drugs and fixtures in the store No. 149 Duane-st., corner West Broadway and Duane st.—this notice is to forbid and caution the public against purchasing the said property.

R. ROBBINS,
For the assignees.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due 1st of September next, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proxime, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of September next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal re mbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. HULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,

(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	THOMAS TILESTON,
ELWIN D. MORGAN,	JOHN J. PHELPS.
ERASTUS CORNING,	WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES SUYDAM,	D. H. ARNOLD,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CHARLES E. BILL.
WILLIAM TUCKER,	WATTS SHERMAN,
ROYAL PHELPS,	R. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
JOHN J. CISCO.	EDMUND COFFIN
JACOB HARVEY,	THOMAS SLOCOMB,
JAMES S. SEYMOUR,	CLINTON GILBERT,
GREENE C. BRONSON,	CORNELIUS SMITH.
DANIEL S. MILLER.	JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr.
CALEB O. HALSTED.	REUBEN H. WALWORTH.
THOS. W. PEARSALL,	DANIEL D. LORD.
PETER COOPER,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which no provision has been made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, } Commissioners California
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Debt.
A. J. F. PUELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$200,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$200,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$50,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON surviver of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 54, 58, 62, 65, 74, 94, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that most inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving receipts containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$150,000—MONEY TO LOAN—On or buy for cash, diamonds, watches, jewelry, cigars, pianos, &c., &c. Great Bargains in watches, ladies' reticules and oil-paintings. No. 39 Chambers-st. next door to Burton's Theatre. Apply to FRANK RYERSON, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No 25 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WESTERN COUNTY BONDS AND STOCKS WANTED—In exchange for lands and part cash, and also, very desirable and productive real estate in Brooklyn. Address Post-Office Box No. 3,514.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'Keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'Keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	3 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 86
Lebanon Springs	2 00	Peckett	2 90
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 85	Huntington	3 35
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	3 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

This first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, ASBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, Aug 26..	4 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26..11½	A.M.
Wednesday, Aug 27.	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27.	6 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 28.	3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 28,	7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 29..	3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 29..	7½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 30	3½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 30.	8 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 31..	8 A.M.	Saturday Aug 30.	7½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 31..	8 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 31..	4 P.M.
Monday, Sept. 1..	8½ P.M.	Monday, Sept. 1...	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 2..	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 2..	8½ A.M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Thursday, Aug. 21..7½	A.M.	Thursday, Aug 21.11½	A.M.
Friday, Aug. 22..	8 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 22..	12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 23..	1 P.M.	Saturday, Aug 23..6½	P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 24..	9 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 24....	2½ P.M.
Monday, Aug. 25..10	A.M.	Monday, Aug. 25...	2½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26..11	A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26...	3½ P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 27.	12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27.	4 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 28..	1 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 28..	5 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 29....	7½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 29....	2½ P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 30..	8½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 30..	6½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 31....	8 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 31....	4 P.M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 2½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Barclay-st. and Fulton Ferry, No. 3 at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for trip to Coney Island and back to New-York, twenty-five cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price to children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POER, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook. At Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring-sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 202 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given to the State.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. Co.}
COVINGTON, Ky., Aug 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents., and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September next.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,}
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.}

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. on policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within one year ending the 31st day of December 1856.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Dennine Ward,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CUSHY, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamente cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent check wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $160, &c. For sale by

T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 345 Broadway, near White-st.

COAL.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered city, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No 173 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

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TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., and Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge. Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $3 (2—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 6.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts.,

Indispensable Intelligence.

[Continued from First Page.]

...It was not competent for the ... New-Jersey to introduce it.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. VAN DYKE to offer another resolution, but at ... the morning hour arrived, and a message ... received from the Senate, further insisting ... disagreement to the amendment of the House ... Senate's amendment, striking out the Kansas ... to the Army bill, and asking a committee ... conference.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the House ... insisted on its amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, STEVENS and SHERMAN.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M., in order to afford ample time to finish the business of the session.

News from Kansas.

MISSOURIANS READY TO ENTER THE TERRITORY—GEN. LANE'S MEN—THE U. S. TROOPS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Advices from the Border counties state that 2,500 men were ready to enter Kaneas on the 22d inst.

Four hundred of Gen. LANE's men were on the north side of the Kansas River, for the purpose of intercepting those who may go to the relief of Lecompton.

The Lexington *Express*, of the 23d inst., says that General SMITH has gone to the defence of Lecompton with a large body of troops.

General RICHARDSON, in command of a large body of Territorial militia, had gone to the northwestern part of the Territory, to cut off the retreat of Gen. LANE, should he attempt to escape.

A letter in the *Republican*, dated Palermo, Kansas, 22d inst., states that the mail carrier arrived from Lecompton and Lawrence, reports Col. TITCE at Lawrence, suffering extremely from several bullet wounds received in the attack on his house, and that he is not expected to live.

ATTACK OF MISSOURIANS ON QUAKER MISSION—A MAN SHOT AND SCALPED—LAWRENCE NOT YET ATTACKED.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, August 27.

Reliable intelligence from Leavenworth states that a company of eighteen Missourians had attacked Quaker Mission, twenty miles from Kansas City, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. The demand was refused, and the Missourians were not strong enough to execute it. Mr. WEDENHALL, President of the Mission, has returned to Indiana.

WM. C. HOPE, formerly of Kentucky, was shot and scalped five miles from Leavenworth on Wednesday last, by some Missourians from Clay County. He was left dead in the road.

Companies of Missourians were crossing the river at Leavenworth into the Territory on Friday and Saturday last. They were also concentrating at Westport and Kansas City.

No demonstration had been made against Lawrence at the latest dates.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE AFFAIR AT THE QUAKER MISSION.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 27.

The following, dated Lawrence, K. T., Aug. 23, has been received:

The Quaker Mission, on the road from Westport to this place, was attacked by a band of Georgians yesterday. They plundered the place, taking all the horses they could find. They threatened and insulted the peaceful inmates, and said they would take some women there to their camp. The people of the Mission had to flee. Gov. SHANNON made a treaty here a few days ago by which there was an interchange of prisoners, and the gun captured from Lawrence in May last was given up. This was done through the mediation of Ex-Governors ROBINSON and SHANNON, and peace was supposed to be concluded. We heard that Missouri had raised some two thousand men to send. In the Territory there are some eight hundred men, and reinforcements have been sent for. If the Missourians try to come here to burn Lawrence there will be a fight.

The Kansas National Committee.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Kansas National Committee met at the United States Hotel to-day, Governor REEDER, S. G. HOWE and several others were present.

After transacting some business of minor importance, it adjourned to Albany on Thursday morning.

Discharge of the Employes at the United States Armory at Springfield by Order of the Government.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The following order was issued from the United States Armory here this afternoon:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 27, 1856.

To the Foremen and Employes of the United States Armory, Springfield:

GENTLEMEN: I am compelled to communicate to you the purport of a circular which I have this day received from the Colonel of Ordnance. An extract therefrom is as follows:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

SIR: In consequence of the failure of Congress thus far to make appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, and of the uncertainty of such appropriations being made, it becomes necessary to bring the expenditures at the armories, arsenals and ordnance depot within the available means of the Department.

You will, therefore, on receipt of this, discharge all the workmen and other employes not holding commission from the President, whose pay, wages or salaries are taken from the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armories.

In compliance with the instructions above written, you are severally, from this day, discharged from the public service.

You will permit me, gentlemen, to add that the War Department as a whole, and that branch of it with which we are particularly connected, have, to my personal knowledge, used every honorable effort to arrest the calamity which so summary an arrest of the progress of our operations must entail upon the government, and to save you individually from the disappointments and lose which must accrue to you and those with whom you are connected.

Hoping that you will do me the justice to believe that I have used my best endeavors to prevent this result, and that I shall deeply sympathize with you in your unexpected loss of employment,

I remain your obedient servant,

JAMES S. WHITNEY, Superintendent.

About two hundred men were discharged under this order. The four principal officers and six watchmen are alone detained of the whole force employed.

The rebuilding of the Water Shops Department of the Armory goes on without interruption for the present.

The order was unexpected and creates some excitement among the workmen and citizens.

American Demonstration at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Fillmore procession here this afternoon, it is estimated, was a mile long. A great mass meeting was organized on the wharf this evening. Also one in Covington and Newport, on the opposite side of the Ohio. Speaking is going on from various stands, and a torchlight procession will wind up the proceedings.

Turners' Celebration at Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Eighth Anniversary of the National Turners Society commenced here yesterday. Several hundred Delegates from abroad were in attendance. There was a grand torch-light procession given by them last night. The celebration will close on Friday.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The Charleston Board of Health report two deaths in that city, by yellow fever, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Movements of Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at noon, with 52 passengers for Liverpool and [illegible] for Halifax.

She takes out about $638,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. [illegible]

Alabama arrived here this [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Hartford—A new Bishop Appointed.

It is understand that Rev. F. P. MACFARLAND, [illegible] of St. John's Church, Utica, New-York, is [illegible] first of the diocese of Hartford, (which [illegible] Bishop O'REILLY, [illegible] in the ill-fated steamer *Pacific*. The new Bishop, who is a native of Pennsylvania, was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmettsberg, Maryland; the Alma Mater of Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop's MCCLOSKEY, MCLAUGHLIN, and many other dignitaries of the Catholic Hierarchy in this country. We are informed that the Bulls for the Consecration of Bishop MACFARLAND have been received by Archbishop HUGHES.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Hallotype, Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype, and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	$8
Fine Blue Dress Coats	$8
Fine Brown Frock Coats	$8
Fall Raglans	$7
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $8
Black Cassimere Pants	$2 50 to $5
Fancy Cassimers Pants	$1 50 to $5
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	$3
Zephyr Cassimere suits	$8
Complete genteel Black Cloth suits	$12

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another powerful bill to be given at this House, viz.: "The Lord of the Isles," "Pongo," "Butcher's Dog of Ghent." The Ladies must not forget that on Saturday next "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, is to be performed, in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock; and in the evening they will appear in the drama of "Ida May." This will be their only performance for some months.

[Advertisement.]

TAN, FRECKLES, AND SUNBURN.—These foes of beauty and comfort may be removed by the use of Kalliston. Its beautifying influence upon the complexion, and its health-giving action upon the skin, make it a very valuable requisite for the toilet, and, aside from this, it is a luxury as a daily wash for the face and hands. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most saleable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who die with the means of cure at hand commit constructive suicide, and as these wonderful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies, who neglect to take them, incur a fearful responsibility.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The AMBROTYPE is daily increasing in public favor. Mr. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, is constantly making valuable improvements in this branch. The Ambrotype is taken and completed in ten minutes.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers at Hotels should not omit a visit to BRADY'S celebrated Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It is one of the most interesting resorts in New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Daguerreotypes sent to BRADY'S GALLERY from distant parts of the country for reproduction and enlargement, will receive prompt and immediate attention. They should be accompanied by a description of the color of hair, eyes, complexion, &c. No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Every style of Picture made by the Camera is produced at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway. Genuine Ambrotypes and Vignette Photographs obtainable nowhere else.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Execution of John Fox for the Murder of John Henry—No Acknowledgment of Guilt.

The execution of JOHN FOX took place at New-Brunswick, yesterday, just before 12 o'clock. It was witnessed by about three hundred persons who were admitted within the jail yard, besides many who had climbed upon the roofs of houses in the vicinity. He maintained his firmness until the last. He made no confession of the crime for which his life was taken, and manifested but little agitation.

His crime was the murder of JOHN HENRY, a youth seventeen years of age, near New-Brunswick, on the 27th of December last. The body of the murdered boy was found on Sunday the 30th of December, in a gully about 100 feet from the Raritan River, and half a mile below New-Brunswick. It lay with the throat cut from ear to ear, and a small rivulet of water ran under his throat. His overcoat was buttoned up to the neck. Various articles used by burglars were found upon his person. His watch was gone and his watch pocket was turned inside out. His watch, and other articles, were found upon the person of his murderer. Fox was arrested on Monday morning, Dec. 31, at Elizabethtown, and taken to New Brunswick, where he saw the body of the deceased, but exhibited no signs of agitation. He simply remarked that JOHN HENRY was his best friend, but evinced no grief at the butchery of him. They had been intimate friends for several months. Fox was a resident of Elizabethtown, where PATRICK HENRY, of New-York—father of the murdered lad—has resided in the Summer season for a number of years past. Fox was convicted upon circumstantial evidence, of a nature which left no reasonable doubt of his guilt upon the minds of the Court or public.

THE TRIAL.

He was tried at the May term of the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge VREDENBURGH and Associate Judges GOBLE, WARD and PROVOST. His trial commenced on the 11th, and ended on the 23d day of that month. The testimony showed that on Tuesday, the 26th of December, Fox and HENRY were in New-York together. They left that afternoon for New-Brunswick, where they arrived that evening. Fox stopped at a private house where he had been boarding previously, and HENRY stopped at a hotel.

On the morning of the 27th, FOX and HENRY were seen together at the Railroad Depôt, at about 10 o'clock. They were afterwards seen going together through New-Brunswick towards the spot where the body was afterwards found. He was soon afterwards seen in the road above the gully and near it, under circumstances which proved satisfactorily that he had just come from the gulley. He appeared excited, and staggered as if intoxicated. He was seen at other points between the gully and the Railroad on his return. His clothes were muddy, and he hand was wounded and bloody. He attributed the wound and blood to a fall upon the frozen ground and ice. Immediately after he was seen to be wounded, he took the cars to Elizabethtown. He [illegible] different story as to the manner of his wound, saying that he fell while getting upon the cars. The chain of circumstantial evidence which was adduced upon the trial, seemed to point conclusively to JOHN FOX as the murderer, and when the case was submitted to the jury, they devoted but a brief time—less than two hours—to consultation, and came in with a verdict of guilty.

He was sentenced on the 26th day of May to be hung upon Friday, the 25th day of July, but previous to that day, Governor PRICE postponed the execution to yesterday. He was firm and unmoved during his trial, and his countenance wore a smiling appearance, although apprehension and sadness were at times slightly visible.

HIS CONDUCT IN JAIL.

During the period of his confinement in prison, he has maintained his firmness of manner and appearent cheerfulness,—singing, whistling and joking. This has continued until within a few days past, during which time his manner has been more serious. A guard, day and night, has been kept over him since his conviction. It was discovered a few weeks since that he had nearly filed off his handcuffs. He was then more securely ironed. He has since delivered up the file which he used upon his irons. The Sheriff had searched for it in his cell ineffectually. Fox would not tell where it had been secreted. On On Monday night last he sung two songs—"Will they miss me at home," and "Down, Derry, down."

HIS LAST NIGHT.

He slept soundly during the night before his execution, from 11 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the morning. Mr. A. R. SPEER passed some time with him in religious exercises on Tuesday evening, and again yesterday morning. He manifested considerable feeling at times, and on other occasions quits the contrary. He solemnly protested his innocence to Mr. SPEER on Tuesday evening, and yesterday morning he adhered to his assertion that he was not guilty of this crime. He said, "I call my God to witness that I am not guilty of the murder of JOHN HENRY!" His desire to be called at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but he slept so soundly that the watchman could not arouse him. At 8 o'clock he was in good spirits and seemed firmer, if possible, in nerve than on the night previous. He then furnished for publication the following card:

I, JOHN J. FOX, about to be executed, deem it my duty as well as my pleasure in this trying moment to return my heartfelt thanks to those who have shown me acts of kindness since my imprisonment. To Rev. Mr. STUBBS particularly do I feel under great obligation for his continued kindness to me. He has been my friend, and has faithfully performed his duty to me.

To my counsel, Messrs. SPEER and SCHENCK, I also return the thanks of a dying man; all that could be done for me has been done by them, without fee or reward.

To Mr. A. R. SPEER, who has been with me much, and has been unremitting in acts of friendship, I feel compelled to utter my thanks, and also to Sheriff ACKEN. I am sure that he has conscientiously performed his duty to me, and treated me well on all occasions. To Mr. ACKEN'S family also, I feel very thankful. They have treated me with great respect and kindness. Major CUNNINGHAM, of Trenton, I also thank for all he has done for me. He has always been a true friend.

In reference to myself I would say that I have a strong hope in the mercy of God, and sincerely trust that he has pardoned my sins and will receive me to himself.

So far as I have done wrong during my past life I feel truly sorry.

I am entirely innocent of the crime for which I am condemned. With my dying breath I declare my innocence.

I freely forgive those who have injured me in any way—I carry no feelings against them with me. I sincerely trust that all whom I may have injured in any way will forgive me.

I have not been guilty of any violation of the law except the crime at Elizabeth, for which I was punished. The many reports in circulation about my being connected with murderers and burglars, &c., are all false. JOHN J. FOX.

At his request he was left alone with the attending clergy—Rev. Mr. STUBBS and Rev. Mr. CROSS, of the Protestant Episcopal Church—from 9 o'clock until the time of his execution.

THE PREPARATIONS.

During the morning people came into New Brunswick in considerable numbers, and at the time of the execution there were over 2,000 persons about the jail—among them probably 100 women and girls. A military force of about 120 men was upon the ground, at 10 o'clock, under the command of Col. MOORE, aided by his staff. The companies were the New-Brunswick Artillery, Capt. CHEVALIER; the Morgan Rifles, Capt. HELM; and the Emerald Guard, Capt. BOYLAN. The crowd of persons in the street, as is usual upon such occasions, manifested a want of order and decorum, and many things were said that fell with a chilling effect upon those who heard them.

Meanwhile, those who had tickets were admitted into the jail yard to the number of about 300 persons, including those who were required by their official position to be present. Too gallows was brought from Philadelphia, and is the same one upon which MATTOCKS (colored) was hung a few months ago, and the brothers SZUPINSKI about three years ago; and SPRING, who was executed previously to them. It was erected by R. F. MORRELL, of Philadelphia. The whole height was 16 feet. The platform was 6 feet high and 8 feet square, and consisted of two doors, held at the side by hinges and supported in the centre by a prop which, upon being knocked out, gave him a fall of four feet. A special police force of thirty men had been deputized by the Sheriff to keep order inside of the yard.

While these preparations were going on outside, FOX was engaged in his cell with the clergy in prayer, and was overheard repeating the Litany and reading the fifty-first Psalm of David. He appeared to be sincerely repentant for his sins against God and man. If he could say a word to his past associates in guilt, it would be that they abandon their evil course and lead religious lives. He said at last that he had no fault to find, and that God had been gracious to him. The religious exercises over, he was prepared for the execution. His dress consisted of a white shirt, drab pants and gaiter boots.

THE EXECUTION.

At 11¾ o'clock, the prisoner, accompanied by the clergy in their surplices, the Sheriff and his Deputies, and several other persons, marched in procession from the cell to the gallows. Fox walked firmly and erect, and ascended the steps of the scaffold with an unfaltering step. He looked pale, but evinced great courage. Upon being asked, by the Sheriff, if he had anything to say, he said that he had, and made a motion as if to speak. He then told the Sheriff that he had communicated to Mr. SPEER all that he had to say. When the rope was about to be put around his neck, he turned his head and looked at it; then remarked: "Oh! my wife—my child! God remember them." While they were putting the cap over his face, he said in a low voice: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" The prop was then jerked away, and he fell. The fall did not break his neck. He hung perfectly still for the space of ten seconds. Violent convulsions then commenced, which continued about three minutes. His pulse was perceptible until he had been hanging nine minutes. It was remarked by persons present, who had witnessed a number of executions, that his was the hardest struggle they had seen.

When pronounced dead by the attending physician, DR. VAN DEUSEN, NEWELL and LAYTON, he was cut down and placed in the coffin. Soon afterwards the coffin was removed to the rear gate of the jail yard, opening upon a side street, in which the crowd were assembled. The military were so formed as to allow the multitude to pass by in line and view the corpse. His remains were afterwards taken in charge by friends who intend to take them to Elizabethtown for interment.

It was observed with horror by some who were present that women gazed upon the execution from the windows. One of them uttered a scurrilous shriek just as the cap was being drawn over his eyes.

Notwithstanding the persistence of the prisoner in declaring his innocence of the crime of murder, it is the almost unanimous belief of those who are familiar with the facts elicited on his trial, that the culprit met with nothing more than justice, according to the law of the State.

Fox was 22 years of age, a florist by occupation, and lived at Elizabethtown, where his wife and child now reside. He was an illegitimate child, and had no recollection of his mother. The man named FARLEY, who had passed as his father, told him during his incarceration that he was not his father. Fox's child is now three weeks old. He had not been visited by his wife from the period of his trial. Her late confinement prevented her from calling to see him recently.

German Republican Meeting.

During the Republican demonstration in Jersey City on Tuesday evening, the German Clubs from Hoboken, Hudson and Bergen who came to the meeting, united with the Republican Germans in Jersey City, and got up a meeting at DIETZ'S saloon, in Newark-avenue. It is stated that there were about 800 present. A very able and convincing speech was made by Mr. HARTMAN, the leading editor of the New-York *Staats Demokrat*. His speech was received with great favor, and the best of feeling prevailed among those present.

PICKPOCKETS.—Pickpockets were in the crowd at the Fremont meeting on Tuesday evening in Jersey City. A gold watch and two pockets are known to have been stolen. One of them contained $28; the contents of the other is not known.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Spencer L. Finney, JACOB ALEXANDER, Esq., merchant, of London-derry, Ireland, to MISS ELIZA A. WILSON, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at the church of St. John the Evangelist, by Rev. Edwin R. Cook, Mr. SAMUEL F. B. HATFIELD and Miss MARGARET HAY, both of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 24, by Rev. P. F. Jones, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Mr. PETER GARDINER to Miss [illegible], all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, SUSANNA JONES, relict of Evan Jones, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 261 Lexington-av., on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M. precisely. [illegible] evening, Aug. 26, JOSEPH [illegible] in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, JOHN, [illegible] and Holbrook, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, 28th, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, JAMES, son of John J. and Jane Healy, aged 18 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 179 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, AMELIA, daughter of the late Robert L. Bowne.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 41 East 29th st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, NOEL J. BEGAR, aged 15 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, (corner of Clinton and Harrison sts.) South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JOHN T. MCCLUSKY, of a lingering illness, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Willoughby-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The members of Principia Lodge, No. 170 I. O. of O. F., and Bethlehem Encampment, No. 10, of Patriarchs, are requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., at 1 o'clock, to make necessary arrangements to attend the funeral of our deceased brother. Members of the Order generally are invited to attend with us.

S. A. GRAVES, N. G.
C. A. MARVIN, C. P.

☞ Cincinnati papers papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 23, CHARLES CUTLER PARROT, son of the late Charles Prince, Esq., of Bay Ridge, L. I. aged 39 years.

At Flushing, L. I., on Fourth day, 27th inst., JOSHUA KIRBY, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Fifth day, 28th inst., from Friends' Meeting House, Flushing at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Riverhead, on Wednesday, Aug 20, at the residence of her daughter, after a gentle illness of twenty days, widow MERITHEW MILLER, of Miller's Place, Long Island, in the 86th year of her age.

At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday Aug. 24, at the residence of her father, Mrs. GERTRUDE KING PIERSON, Miss ANN MARIA KING, late of this City, formerly of Belleville, N. J. Kept the faith thirty years, finished her course, and gone to receive the crown.

At Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 27, of consumption, wife of John P. Anderson, (late ELMINA C. WHITE of New-York,) aged 30 years, 3 months and 13 ds.

Further notice to-morrow.

At Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ROBERT H. CUMINO, late of this City, in the 54th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 27

$1,000	Ind. State 6s	82½	200	Erie Railroad	s30 59⅞
4,000	do	b3 82⅝	100	do	c30 59¾
12,500	Ohio St. 6s, '66	99	100	do	b10 60
5,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	100	do	c 60
1,000	Ill. Fr'd. bs. w. p.	93½	250	do	b60 60¾
	51 Ill. Cen. Rights	t14	300	do	b60 60⅞
10,000	Ill. C. RR. Bs.	90 91¾	110	do	s3 60
10,000	do	c 91½	100	do	s60 61
1,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. Bs.	100	100	do	b10 62½
18	Bank of Commerce	103	400	Reading R. R.	s3 65⅜
25	Park Bank	98½	100	do	s60 65⅝
26	Union Bank	118½	100	do	s3 65⅞
50	U. S. Trust Co.	106	100	do	s10 65⅝
15	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	t 91	600	do	s3 65⅞
300	Comb. Coal Co	s3 20	300	do	s3 65⅝
200	do	b60 20	200	do	s60 65⅝
20	do	21	25	Panama Railroad	93½
50	Canton Co	s7 22½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	57½
10	Penn. Coal Co	95	300	do	s60 57⅝
150	N. Y. Gen. R.	b3 96	100	do	c 57½
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	b60 90	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c 74⅜
100	do	89¾	50	do	c 74⅜
20	do	89⅞	100	do	b30 74⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.	b60 109⅜	200	do	b30 74⅜
15	do	109	100	do	s60 74½
100	Harlem Railroad	15¾	100	do	s60 74⅝
100	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	75	10	New-Jersey R. R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	400	Erie Railroad	s4m 59⅜
1,200	City 5s, '68	93⅜	100	do	59¾
100	Del. & H. Ca. Co	b60 119¾	300	do	b30 60
200	do	b60 120	200	do	s3 59⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s60 19¾	100	do	s60 59⅝
100	do	b30 20	200	do	s10 59⅞
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	75	100	Reading R. R.	b3 65⅛
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	96	100	do	b60 65⅜
100	do	96¾	300	do	s3 65
200	do	b60 80¾	100	do	s15 65⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 107¾	100	do	65
75	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74⅜	400	do	b15 65⅜
100	C. & R. I. R. R.	s90 92¾	1800	do	s30 65

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

There was much dullness in the Stock Market at the early Board to-day, and, with the exception of two or three of the Railroads, the prices of yesterday were not sustained. In the afternoon this feeling increased, and was taken advantage of by sellers for the decline to press time contracts, particularly in Erie, which had been firm in the morning at 60, and in Reading, which fell to 65 ₹ cent. cash, and seller 30 days. The closing sales of Erie were 59⅝ seller 60 days, 59¾ seller 10 days. New-York Central closed weak, 85⅞ ₹ cent. The Western Roads not so much pressed on sale, and for Rock Island as much as 93¼ ₹ cent. cash was bid, and Toledo 74¼ ₹ cent. Illinois Centrals, 91½@¾ ₹ cent. sales. Missouri State 6s, 85¾@⅞, same as yesterday. There was no apparent cause for the heavy tone of the market, and no change in the Money market or Specie movements to justify it. The usual half-monthly California shipment was announced early in the forenoon, by telegraph from New-Orleans, as being on the way from Aspinwall, and about $1,500,000 will reach the New-York Banks before the close of the week. The shipment from Boston to-day, for Liverpool, was $638,000, of which only $207,000, as stated in our report of yesterday, went from this City. The following are the day's operations at the Sub-Treasury:

Paid on Treasury Account	$56,889
Received on Treasury Account	192,060
Balance on Treasury Account	10,893,970
Paid for Assay Office	224
Paid on Disbursing Checks	45,049

The offerings for discount at some of the largest of the Wall-street Banks, this week, are less pressing than last, and there is not so much first-class paper, 60 days to 4 months, left for negotiation with the Discount Brokers. The rates are 8@9 ₹ cent. To-day, a leading firm of Bill Brokers were lending money at call in the absence of a sufficient offering of choice paper on the terms just quoted. Of long-date paper, 6 to 8 months, the supply is on the increase, made for account of the Importers, through the auction sales of Dry Goods now going forward. The rates are 9@10 ₹ cent. Some 4-months Grocers' paper was done, to-day, at 9 ₹ cent. There was less demand for call loans among the Stock Brokers than noticed on Tuesday. Foreign Exchange quiet since the making up of the Boston mails yesterday. The *Baltic* is the next Liverpool steamer, sailing direct on Saturday.

As noticed some days ago, there is considerable disappointment among the Importers at the apparent backwardness of the Fall trade and the indisposition of the Jobbers to pay remunerating prices for Silk Goods and the finer fabrics of Wool, both of which have evidently been over-imported since the 1st July. The trade is no doubt later than usual, but we much question the disposition of the country to take Goods as *freely* as they have been put upon the market. The comparative dullness is attributed in part, though erroneously, judging from the crowded state of the hotels, to the reports which have gone out prejudicial to the health of the City. The moderate bills of mortality through the present month must have corrected these, and as to the fears of yellow fever, which are occasionally alluded to, there is nothing, as heretofore remarked, to ground them on, so far as the City proper is concerned, save the rigid quarantine which has been enforced upon the large fleet of vessels arriving in the Bay in July and early in August from the West Indies and other Southern points.

The weekly telegraphic advices from the August traffic on the Western Roads, indicate much the heaviest business ever yet realized in any one of the Summer months. This appears to be the case with nearly all the established lines. From two of the new lines, Terre Haute and Alton, and Wabash Valley, the accounts are extremely encouraging.

NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY—AUG 5, '56.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000
Deposits in trust	$2,330,627
Trust for accumulation	1,292,349
Other trust funds	661,112—5,104,089
Interest on deposits	$201,010
Interest on trust accounts	301,341— 502,351
Taxes for seven months	19,100
Surplus profits July 31, 1855	531,982
Total liabilities, including surplus	$7,240,521
Bonds and Mortgages	$3,026,288
Less probable loss	15,550—$3,001,738
Bills receivable	3,287,958
On Stock loans	650,000— 3,986,853
New-York State and City Stocks	133,549
Real Estate	61,300
Cash in Bank	63,827
Sundry assets	45,719
Total means, good for	$7,540,521

The above we compile from the report of Messrs. T. W. LUDLOW, GEORGE T. STRONG and MOSES TAYLOR, the Committee appointed by the Trustees to examine and compare the books and vouchers of the Committee. A dividend of 10 ₹ cent. has since been declared from the surplus profits; leaving the shares worth on the books, ex dividend, 148 ₹ cent.

We understand the new Artisans' Bank, capital $600,000, will open for business on Tuesday next, Sept. 2, at No. 117 Nassau-street. The managers are Messrs. N. C. Platt, President; Alexander Frazer, J. H. Browning, Asahel Jones, Elijah Houghton, Harvey Burdell, George Gault, William J. Todd, James R. Gilmore, John Catlin, William Phelps, Henry A. Dennison, Buckley T. Benton, James C. Derby, Ethan F. Bishop, John A. Livingston, Frank Vincent, John M. Davies, and Chas. E. Babcock. Mr. Charles T. Leak, for twenty years in the City Bank, has been made Cashier.

In the telegraphic news, *viâ* New-Orleans, from San Francisco, it will be noticed that the non-payment of the July interest on the California State debt in this city, through the neglect and failure of PALMER, COOK & Co., the late bankers of the State Government, created much indignation at home. Immediate steps were to be taken for repairing the wrong to the public credit.

BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—JULY 31.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
Bank of State	$1,794,944	$864,546	$167,253	$1,227,221
Bank of Columbia	1,114,117	213,160	4,210	.....
Branch Camden	287,693	19,528	3,702	.....
Southw'n R. R.	494,095	478,156	56,405	253,560
Planters' & Mech.	729,718	243,020	91,964	241,318
Union	724,436	191,825	67,790	230,000
State S. C.	464,905	278,184	123,693	243,235
South Carolina	938,653	276,561	55,225	134,243
Charleston	2,027,105	584,130	319,352	831,444
Exc. & Exchange	761,593	165,427	81,063	857,970
Hamburg	127,708	94,674	97,536	592,101
Commercial	615,127	259,658	86,795	441,055
Newberry	67,794	28,441	37,616	509,478
Planters'	98,248	23,869	20,556	408,425
Exchange	852,490	181,451	35,185	561,264
Merchants'	153,669	15,557	19,431	243,961
Chester	143,951	56,048	37,499	398,628
Camden	146,475	28,673	19,243	127,961
People's	402,686	84,766	81,998	439,850
Georgetown	168,218	70,442	29,212	243,300
Totals	$14,021,234	$3,919,653	$1,419,413	$7,863,239

Hon. J. D. ROMAN, of Maryland, has been made Receiver of the exploded Valley Bank of Maryland. The regular local banking assets we understand to be next to nothing. The so-called capital stock—$100,000—is mainly in New-York names and with a personal liability, under the charter, for its forthcoming. The vouchers, in the shape of notes, memorandum checks, &c., for the circulation used in New-York, are said to be on

Messrs. Leland, of Metropolitan Hotel..... $7c,000
D. H. Mitchell, No. 63 Wall-street..... 17,000
Loaned by Loland on Hocking Valley R. Bds. 30,000

Total New York vouchers..... $117,000
Local paper at Hagerstown..... 17,500

Together..... $134 500
Circulated registered..... $156,000
Capital Stock..... 100,000—256.000

Apparent deficit..... $121 500

The Receiver is an attorney of high respectability, and will probably be able, in some shape, to bring the

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1543. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vote in the House on the Kansas Proviso—Bills Signed by the President—The Conference Committee, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Messrs. CLARKE, of New-York, NICHOLS and PUTNAM, who voted for adhering to the House amendment to the Army bill on Saturday, did not vote to-day on the similar question, but Messrs. BENNETT, BUFFINGTON, ROBBINS, ROBINSON and SABIN, who were not then present, voted in the affirmative, as on the last occasion, together with Mr. DUNN, who on Saturday voted in the negative. Messrs. BROOKS, DAVIS, of Maryland, KIDWELL and VALK, who voted in the negative on Saturday, were absent to-day, but that side was reinforced by Messrs. CAMPBELL, GREENWOOD, HARRISON, RUST and WELLS, who were not present on Saturday.

The President has signed the bill for the purchase of the ship *Resolute*, to be presented to the British Government. Also the old to supply omissions with civil bill of last session.

It is said the Senate Committee of Conference on the Army bill were willing that Mr. WELLER's bill should be passed into a law as a compromise to reconcile the disagreement, but the House Committee gave no encouragement to the suggestion.

The President has recovered from his late indisposition.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S BILL TO ORGANIZE KANSAS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to introdnce the hill of which he gave notice on Wednesday to amend the act of 1854, organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. He explained its various provisions, and made remarks on the general subject. During last session the Senate passed a bill for the admission of Kansas as a State, which was not acceptable to the House, and not acted on by that body. If the provisions of that bill were unsatisfactory to them, they might have made such changes as they thought necessary, and asked the concurrence of the Senate, but they have neglected to do so, taking no notice of the bill. The consequence is this extra session was now approaching its close without anything being done. This action on the part of the House did not, however, relieve the Senate from all responsibility. The Senate ought not to adjourn without making some adequate provisions on this subject. In the bill he now introduced, he had inserted such a scheme as he thought might entirely accomplish the whole object in view. The hill in the first place proposes to transfer the whole legislative power which was conferred upon the Legislature, to be exercised by the Governor and Judges of the Territory. The laws which they enact are to be transmitted by the Secretary of the Territory to the President of the United States, in order that they may be laid before Congress for approval or disapproval. This was exactly according to the ancient form of Territorial Governments in their first stage. This was the government of Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and it worked well everywhere. There was no disturbance of the public, as it was a form of government that was satisfactory to the people. A community like that which constitutes the population of a Territory does not require a great deal of legislation. Its wants are few, and its legislation should be simple. The body thus intrusted with power can have no motive to abuse it. They were subject to the perpetual supervision of this government. So far as experimsnt has been made, the whole machinery has moved on successfully and in harmony. He therefore proposed to try the experiment again. Congress seemed to have forgotten or passed by the lessons of the Fathers of the Republic, and they were now reaping the fruits of their action. He desired, whenever he could, always to walk in the ancient and tried ways. We tread most safely when we pursue that course, "*super antiquas vias.*" The present condition of Kansas, it seemed to him, demanded such a change of government as he proposed. It had been tried over and over again, and all knew how perplexing it was to frame such a system as to bring about anything like a fair election in Kansas. Thus far a summons to election, in that Territory, was nothing but a summons of the people, who were heated and excited against each other, to renewed controversy and strife, and it might be to bloodshed and murder. In the present state of excitement there it would be utterly impossible to have a fair and free expression of the will of the people. He, therefore, wished to avoid these difficulties and proposed to place the power in the hands of the Governor and Judges as a temporary expedient, having in contemplation the speedy admission of Kansas as a State as soon as circumstances and the Constitution would permit Congress to allow such admission.

He (CRITTENDEN) hoped this view of the subject would meet the approbation of the majority of the Senate. The first section of his bill transferred the authority from the Legislature to the Governor and Judges; the second directed the Secretary of the Territory to transmit to the President whatever laws might be passed by this authority in order that they be laid before Congress for revision or repeal, if they think proper; the third section was the same as Mr. WELLER's bill, and the fourth section provided that all the prosecutions or indictments for treason or other offences of merely political character, now depending in any of the courts of Kansas, shall cease and be dismissed, and every person who may, at the passage of this act, be imprisoned or held in custody under such charges, forthwith discharged. He was aware, he said, that this provision did not meet the approbation of a majority of the Senate, and his proceeded to state the motives which induced him to offer it.

Mr. BAYARD asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to fix the time of holding in Delaware the election for a Representative to Congress. Passed.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they had been unable to agree, and as he saw no prospect of any agreement, unless the Senate would consent to admit obnoxious legislation with regard to Kansas, which they would never do, he moved the Senate adhere to its disagreement.

Mr. CRITTENDEN resumed. The fifth section of the bill provided that the President have authority to employ any part of the Army which he thinks proper in the Territory to maintain the authority of the United States or of the laws in that Territory; also to repel armed aggressions from without or within, and suppress or drive out any bands of armed men who appear in that Territory to the terror of the inhabitants and disturbance of the peace. The bill further provides that it shall be the duty of the President to use armed military force to maintain the peace of the Territory, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion and to protect persons and property therein—also to endeavor, by whatever constitutional means he may possess, to secure to all the people of the United States who may choose to go to that Territory, and especially those who desire to go thither with the honest and peaceable purpose of obtaining permanent homes, their undoubted right of ingress and egress from the Territory free from any searches, seizures, or molestation whatever.

Mr. WILSON, in response to a remark of Mr. CRITTENDEN's, said he had never asserted, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch, that any man was killed and placed under the virgin soil of Kansas, as the Senator from Kentucky charged. He had not repeated telegraphic rumors and lies, which were manufactured in Missouri and sent here.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—What about those not manufactured in Western Missouri?

Mr. WILSON—I have never stated anything on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch that was not correct to the letter, and I defy the Senator from Kentucky to put his finger on one not true.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Your defiance amounts to little.

Mr. WILSON—Your assertions amount to less. [Sensation.]

The CHAIR—Order, order.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—I know how to restrain myself. He repeated what I had heard nowhere else but by telegraph. I only wanted him to carefully distinguish and not bury the living. It was enough for the gravedigger to perform that office for the dead. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON again rose to speak.

Mr. CRITTENDEN refused to give way, saying No—you have not behaved like a gentleman.

The Chair again called order.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, resuming, said: They with pain saw the efforts made to feed the flame of this little civil war in Kansas. That was a sign of bad omen. Was not this feeling more actively at work than ever? The movement was designed to make political capital to help FREMONT in the Presidential election. For this reason Kansas was to remain a bloody scene for the benefit of that party. It was the duty of Congress to put its hand on the flame of this civil war and extinguish it at once.

Mr. SEWARD said the House at the commencement of the last session was rather uncertain and inconstant, but had been growing firmer and firmer in the cause of justice, freedom, and humanity, and he now congratulated the country for the manner in which the House had acted at last, in this important crisis. There had been civil war in Kansas for a year, and it could only be stopped by arresting unconstitutional usurpation in the Territory, and restoring to the people the constitutional right to establish institutions of freedom. He was willing to talk about compromises when shall be restored not only peace to Kansas, but the pledge given in the Kansas Nebraska act shall be fulfilled, namely: That the citizens thereof shall have perfect liberty to establish freedom if they will. He had no doubt there would be peace if the black flag of Slavery were hoisted by the people in Kansas. In relation to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S bill, he said, the priest who would bring an acceptable offering to the altar must be a man without passion and fear, and must love peace as much as the Senator from Kentucky, and truth as much, and must, moreover, beyond all these, be a man who has respect for the convictions and love of freedom of the North.

Mr. CASS approached this subject without any ebullition of feeling, but with the solemnity due to the crisis. What position did Congress occupy before the country and the world? It was their duty to make the necessary appropriations for the support of the Government—their solemn, constitutional, and moral duty. In one important particular they have not done this. The Senate and House have agreed that it was necessary to provide for the army, and both Houses have agreed upon every item belonging to the appropriation bill. Where, then, was the fault? The House had annexed a provision, having no relation to the subject of the appropriation, to which the Senate could not agree. He found fault with their annexing a proviso which he deemed unconstitutional, and their cutting off the supplies to coerce the Senate into an agreement to it. It was proper for one House to affix a condition to the bill and send it to the other House for their sanction, but to persist in that course after the other House had by a large majority repeatedly declared they could not agree to it, was an act of revolution. The proviso was not sent to the Senate for their free, voluntary action. This was not merely a question of to-day but for all time. The proviso proposed to extend the authority of President over all the highways leading to Kansas. To-day it was the highways, out to morrow it might be the byways. Congress had just as much right to require the President to execute the laws on one highway as another. This power was as effectual over the highways of Massachusetts as of Missouri. No man could be so blind as not to see that the establishment of a principle like this would lead to the overthrow of the Government. If this was agreed to the next thing might be to provide, as a condition for passing the Post-Office Appropriation bill, that all incendiary documents sent for the purpose of exciting Southern slaves to insurrection, should go free of postage, or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law might be insisted on as an amendment to general appropriation bills making the necessary supplies for the Government. There was no act of which the imagination of man could conceive, which one branch of Congress might not be able to carry into effect by stopping the wheels of Government, and cutting off supplies. It was not this act alone which was to do mischief, but the consequences to which it would lead. The refusal of this particular appropriation would not destroy the Union. This was a very hard Government to destroy. He thought it was fairly administered and within the scope of the provisions of the Constitution. It was the strongest Government on the face of the globe, and he knew it to be the best government ever given to man since the dispersion of the human race on the plains of Shinar. This was but one of a series of measures which, if adopted, must end in the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. BRODHEAD read an extract from the *Congressional Globe*, to show that Mr. SEWARD's position now was inconsistent with that he occupied at a previous session.

Mr. TRUMBULL alluded to the provisions of some of the laws of the Kansas Legislature as infamous and unworthy of a free people, urging their immediate repeal.

Mr. PUGH replied to Mr. CRITTENDEN opposing his bill and denying that the form of government therein proposed had worked well, saying it was odious to the people of the Territories where it had been applied. He undertook to assert that such a form of government would be always odious. Those under indictment in Kansas were not charged with treason against the Territorial Government, but with treason against the United States. They might be guilty, or they might not. His own opinion was that they are not guilty. He had examined the indictments and his judgment was that they were bad in form and substance—but by what authority could the subject be wrested from the judicial tribunals, where it properly belonged? He thought it safe to leave it there. He condemned the action of the House on the Army bill as revolutionary, saying if the Senate surrendered to its demand they would part with all that is dear of a great constitutional principle.

Mr. BELL (of Tennessee) obtained the floor, when the Senate, without any question being taken, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

THE BRITISH SHIP RESOLUTE

Mr. CLINGMAN called attention to the fact that the Senate had passed a joint resolution relative to the return of the ship *Resolute* to the British Government, abandoned in the Polar Seas by her crew while in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and brought to the United States by the whaleship *George Henry*. The English papers, he said, were complimenting us on our liberality, and he thought no gentleman would object to passing the resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said he was not satisfied that we have any power to purchase ships to give away, and therefore he should not vote for the resolution.

The resolution appropriates $40,000 for the purchase of the ship from her salvors and for its repairs, and she is to be presented to the British Government in token of the deep interest felt by the United States in the service in which the ship was engaged at the time she was abandoned.

The resolution was passed.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Army bill, said they had met and after a full and free conference had come to no conclusion. The trouble, it was well known, grew out of the condition of things with reference to Kansas. The House adhered to its own amendment proposing to restrict the operations of the Army, providing that no portion of the money to be expended in Kansas shall be to enforce the laws of the body calling itself the Territorial Legislature. The Senate, thus far, have declined yielding anything on that point connected with the Army bill.

NO PROSPECT OF AN AGREEMENT.

Mr. CAMPBELL was satisfied that the two Houses would not be able to agree on any proposition relative to the Army bill which will tend to relieve the people of the Territory from the difficulties that now surround them. As it would not be proper to enter into the details connected with the last conference, he had risen to say, for himself, that he had entered upon the conference with the hope that something might be done to bring both bodies into agreement, so as to pass the bill and return home. He submitted to the Conference the naked proposition that no portion of the money be used for enforcing the enactments of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature, leaving out the subsequent part of the proviso calling on the President to exercise jurisdiction over the highways. He was willing to yield that much to the scruples of Senators, as to the constitutional power in the premises, but the Committe of the Senate refused to yield even that. Mr. CAMPBELL said it of course became necessary that they should proceed further to consider the merits of the Senate's proposition, which involved independent legislation. The conference fell because the Senate's Committee declined to yield the simple proposition that the Army shall not be employed to enforce laws founded in fraud. The difficulty presented by the Senate was that the incorporation of such a proviso in the Army bill would be independent legislation. It struck him as somewhat strange that such an objection as that should come from the Senate. It would be recollected that the House passed the Post-Office Appropriation bill on the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, yet it was returned from the Senate, with an amendment appropriating half a million of dollars for a new contract for carrying the mails to San Francisco with preemption right. It was not necessary to carry into effect existing laws. He was willing to go with him who would go furthest, but he should be false to himself, false to his constituents, and false to his God if he indorsed the enactments of the Kansas Legislature. The members are anxious to return to their homes, but, nevertheless, as long as there is a hope of bringing the two Houses together he would remain. He moved that the House further adhere to its disagreement.

Mr. STEVENS, in replying to Mr. CAMPBELL, said the House was not competent to pass on the validity of these laws. That was a matter that belonged to the Courts. Congress had no more jurisdiction to pass on the laws of Kansas than on those of Nebraska, or any other Territory or State. The proviso to the Army bill looked to Congress for passing on the validity of the Kansas laws. He repeated that Congress had no right to act in the premises. The remedy is to carry the subject up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the validity of all laws are determined. The Senate, unlike the House, never made a point on the House, where it was insisted on striking out amendments outside of the legitimate objects of an appropriation bill, and never attempted to stop the wheels of Government. If legislation for Kansas was desired, why not introduce a separate and independent bill? He moved the House recede from the amendment.

Motion negatived by 97 against 100.

THE HOUSE STILL ADHERES TO ITS AMENDMENT.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion to adhere was adopted by 101 against 97.

A motion to reconsider the vote was tabled by four majority.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the House take up the Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. ST. CLAIR, an officer of the Revolution.

Mr. LETCHER—The Army bill is more important than all others, and I object.

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring into the delay in folding and enveloping documents, reported that the wrapping-paper had run out for one day, but that evil is now remedied.

The House passed the Senate's bill to supply the omissions in the emolument bill of last session. It appropriates eighty-six thousand dollars for a Marine Hospital in Cincinnati, and over thirteen thousand for a roadway, &c., round the San Francisco Custom House.

A recess from 12 to 1 was then taken.

The House reassembled at 1 o'clock, and prolonged their recess till 2½, and then adjourned, without doing anything.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug 28.

The Association met in sections early this morning, to close up the reading of papers.

At 10 they assembled in general session, and had a very pleasant and agreeable time. Complimentary resolutions were introduced, thanking the citizens, and particularly the Local Committee for attending. Professor BACHE preluded with some appropriate remarks and thanks to various steamer and vessel lines, for the tender of passes across the Atlantic.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS moved resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK.

Prof. HENRY spoke in very eloquent terms to the resolutions, expressing the deep veneration he had for the memory of his deceased friend.

Prof. HARE made a final attempt to speak on Spiritualism.

Prof. AGASSIZ suggested that Prof. HARE should lecture immediately after the adjournment of the Association.

August 12, 1857, at Montreal, was named for the next meeting of the Association.

The Association then formally adjourned.

This afternoon Hon. EDWARD EVERETT's address on the Dedication of the Dudley Observatory will be delivered in the great tent.

E. C. DELAVAN gives a grand entertainment to the members of the Association. On the adjournment Dr. HARE lectures before a large audience on Spiritualism.

Political Matters.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT ROME.

ROME, Thursday, Aug 28

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held here to-day. Between three and five thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by Judges BEARDSLEY and PARKER, J. KEMAN, Esq., and others. Hon. C A. MANN, of Utica, presided. Letters were received from LEWIS CASS, J. F. BRADY, D. S. DICKINSON, Judge TREMAINE, C. W. CORRIGAN and others.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN VERMONT.

MIDDLEBURY, Thursday, Aug. 28

Hon. S. P. WALTON, of Montpellier, was unanimously nominated for Member of Congress for the long term, and Hon. GEORGE T. HODGES, of Rutland, for the short term, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Hon. JAMES MEACHAM, in the First Congressional District of Vermont.

FREMONT MEETING AT BANGOR.

BANGOR, (Maine,) Thursday, Aug. 28.

The Fremont and Dayton mass meeting at this place to-day was attended by over ten thousand people. There was a procession over two miles long, with music, banners, &c. Speeches were made by Gen. NYE, of New-York, Messrs. ELLIOT and GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, and L. M. MORRILL. In the evening there was a large meeting in Norumbega Hall. The whole constituted one of the most successful political demonstrations ever held in the State.

News from Kansas.

ROBBERY OF DR. SUTER—THE QUAKER MISSION ENTIRELY BROKEN UP.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Dr. SUTER, formerly of New-York City, passed through here to-day, on his way from Lawrence. He reports that he was publicly robbed of $2,500 at Westport, and it was proposed to drown him in the river at that place, but through the interposition of a person whose life SUTER formerly saved this threat was not executed.

The Quaker Mission has been entirely broken up, and all the inmates have left.

The National Kansas Committee.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 28.

At the meeting of the National Kansas Committee in this City to-day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Committee has authentic information from its official connection with the Territory of Kansas, that preparation for the armed invasion of the Territory from the State of Missouri is in full progress. Therefore,

Resolved, That THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. ARNY and Professor EDWARD DANCLES be appointed a Committee to call on the President of the United States and solicit the interposition of the power of the Government to prevent the civil war and slaughter now impending over the Territory; and that they procure, if possible, the cooperation of members of Congress in this said application.

Further Nicaraguan News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A private letter from Granada of the 15th states that Mr. LIVINGSTON, U. S. Consul at Leon, had been shot in retaliation for the shooting of Colonel SALIZAR by General WALKER. APPLETON OAKSMITH has been appointed Nicaraguan Minister to Washington. The Government of Nicaragua had issued a decree authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars. Terms liberal.

The Yellow Fever in Charleston.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The Charleston Board of Health report three deaths by Yellow Fever in the city this week. The Cadets at the Citadel Academy have been sent to Columbia. There is little alarm felt among the citizens.

The Steamboat Empire City Sunk.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 28.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last state that the steamboat *Empire City*, bound from Cairo to New-Orleans, had sunk in the Mississippi River. Her mails and a portion of the cargo were saved.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The steamer *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool the 13th inst., has arrived here.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

The United States Mail Steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 11th instant, arrived at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and came to anchor off the Bar. She reached her dock yesterday morning. The *Hermann's* advices have been anticipated by the *Niagara*, which brought three days later European intelligence.

The Purser of the *Hermann* sends us the following:

Chevalier WYCKOFF has arrived by the *Hermann*, and is said to be the bearer of important intelligence; the exact purport of which, however, he has not allowed to transpire. It is supposed to have reference to our pending negotiations with Great Britain in Central America, which have, it is surmised, taken their final phase, but whether for better or worse is not yet known. No doubt the news will leak out in a day or two, when, of course, we shall better know how to estimate its bearings, but from all that can be ascertained it is certain that its importance is not exaggerated.

It is also stated that the object of Mr. WYCKOFF's return to New-York is to publish immediately his new book, revealing all the details of his late mysterious relation with the British Government.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Full and Reliable Details of Recent Events.

THE ATTACK ON COL. TITUS' CAMP.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

No Free-State Movement Made Against Lecompton.

ANOTHER TREATY WITH GOV. SHANNON.

A Truce and Interchange of Prisoners.

THREE THOUSAND MISSOURIANS IN THE FIELD.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Aug. 17 1856.

The last two days cover another crisis in the great Kansas struggle. Never was my heart so exultant, my faith in victory so complete, as to-day. The God of Battles holds us in His hands; with our own blood we'll conquer the first TRUE independence upon this Continent. With misfortunes, numberless and most crushing, weighing down like a nightmare upon us—in the midst of a deadly civil war, inflamed by the rankest prejudices that ever existed in the human breast—we are to-day rising above them all, and rejoicing in the sure prospect of a "conquered peace," that is now unmistakably discerned in the future.

EN ROUTE TO LECOMPTON—A SKIRMISH.

In my last I spoke of our success at Washington Creek, and alluded to the storm that was gathering in the future. Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, while our force, numbering some three hundred, were moving by moonlight towards Lecompton, the advance guard, on horseback, were attacked and fired upon by a party of horse-thieves, about three miles southwest of this place. They returned the fire; one man was seen to fall from his horse; the rest fled towards Lecompton. Our men were unable to find anybody about the place, and it is not known whether there was any one killed or not. A hat has since been found near the spot, with a ball-hole through it, with —— CRAMER written in the top. Such a man resides in Lecompton. Our men did not travel far before daylight, when they discovered blood in the road—as they were following the same road taken by the thieves—and they tracked the same to the house of H. T. TITUS, one of the Deputy-Marshals of Kansas Territory, who was very prominent at the sack of Lawrence, in ordering stores broken open, &c., and who has for weeks past harbored at his house, and in a camp near by, a party of filibustere, of whom TITUS was the chief, and these were the identical men—as they now confess—fired upon by our party Friday night. TITUS has ever been obnoxious to our Free-State men, especially since horse-stealing has become his trade. He has always taken an active part when any of our citizens have been prisoners in their hands, and has often talked of hanging, shooting, and the like.

ATTACK ON COL. TITUS' HOUSE.

When our force was within about two miles, our cavalry, numbering about fifty, was sent on in advance to attack his house, or to prevent the escape of any until the main body arrived. As they approached, seven or eight ran from the tent towards the log-house, and were taken prisoners on the way, after an exchange of several shots. The party in the house then opened a rapid fire upon our ranks, and the same was returned, with but little effect, as log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's rifles. At length our cannon arrived—the one captured in the Franklin battle. With that we riddled the old logs at the first shot. This cannonade was effectual, and, after eight shots, TITUS ran up the white flag. They were all, nineteen in number, taken prisoners, and two dead bodies were found in the house, that must have been killed before the fight, as they were cold. It is supposed they were killed in the skirmish the night previous. Col. TITUS (as that is his rank) was badly wounded in three places, but it is thought he will recover. One or two others were wounded less severely.

THE FREE-STATE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Our men were more unfortunate. Capt. H. J. SHOMBREE, from Richmond, Indiana, just in the day previous, as agent for a party from that State, who were also in the battle, was shot in the groin, and his physicians say he must die before morning. He was a man of fine appearance, every way fitted for a leader in public life, and a braver man never fell in battle. He was brave even to a fault, and was foremost to lead on the contest, at the head of his gallant followers. By it he loses his life. He falls a willing martyr, not afraid to die for the Freedom of Kansas. He was much beloved by the party to whom he belonged, and was a prominent actor in whatever could advance our cause at home. His sudden death, so early in life, when his future pathway seemed so illustrious, is an irreparable loss to his friends—yes, to all lovers of Kansas. Nine or ten others were wounded, some seriously. A Mr. WHITE was wounded in the arm, and it has been amputated to-day.

INTERFERENCE OF THE DRAGOONS TO PREVENT THE CAPTURE OF LECOMPTON.

After taking several arms and some ammunition, they set fire to the house and burnt it to the ground. This house was about a mile from Lecompton, but none of the citizens of the town interfered, but they came out upon a high bluff and viewed the scene. They were expecting an attack in town next, and many were hurrying over the river about that time to escape danger. The dragoons did not interfere, although they were encamped within one mile. During the siege, however, Major SEDGWICK ordered his men to mount, and they rode in between our force and the town—placed themselves in a line and halted, as if to fortify the town. We had the strength to cut them to pieces, and whip Lecompton besides, but we did not molest them. Our number by this time was not less than 400. The dragoons numbered about 100, and possibly another hundred could have been found in Lecompton.

RETURN TO LAWRENCE.

It was not our purpose to come in collision with the Government, therefore we marched to Lawrence with the prisoners and wounded upon wagons. Their entrance into town was to us who were here in May particularly imposing. They came in by way of Mount Oread, then took a winding path into town, following precisely the trail of the posse who invaded us on the 21st of last May, when Marshal TITUS rode in the front column and seemed bloated with the pride of his position. Yesterday how different: he came in a wounded prisoner, at the van of a party nearly as large, when the sentiment of the people seemed to execute him forthwith.

THE PRISONERS.

The excitement was intense, still not the least insult was offered him, and he rode into town with his head resting in the lap of a friend. He could well tremble for his fate, for scores of accusers were around him whom he had outraged in every way short of taking life.

A Council was called immediately, and for a time his life seemed to hang by a brittle thread. At length compassion and magnanimity prevailed, and it was voted to retain him as a prisoner for capital crimes. With the people outside this caused much dissatisfaction at first; but, after various explanations, the result seemed more satisfactory. The other cases all followed his. About half of the other prisoners were young Germans who had been "pressed" from their labor in town, and induced to remain with TITUS in his camp of pirates, but were only his tools.

Our men remain in town, to-day, and are cooling off under a most drenching rain. As it was not expected last night, most of them were out in tents, and one of them says, when he awoke this morning he immediately sounded, and reported "*four feet scant.*" We want men who will stand such hardships, and we have got them. To-day they have all found comfortable quarters in our buildings. This afternoon Governor SHANNON, Major SEDGWICK and Dr. RIDDERICK came to Lecompton to demand the unconditional release of our prisoners.

A TRUCE AND INTERCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We appointed a Special Committee of five to confer with them, and after several hours' consultation they reported that when the citizens of Lecompton have brought six prisoners they now hold, for participatin in the Franklin battle, into Lawrence and deliver them safely; also, that when they have given up the brass howitzer taken at the sacking of Lawrence, into the hands of Major SEDGWICK, subject to the order of Capt. WALKER; also, when the civil and military authorities shall have dispersed all encampments of armed men within their knowledge, in Kansas, then we are to deliver up our prisoners. The work is in our hands; unless they first comply we retain the prisoners; and by their own admissions we have the power to do as we please. Such is the truce. We make no concession whatever—they make all. They now hold these six men from Franklin on a *pretended* legal process, to be examined before a bogus Justice according to bogus laws. We hold ours as criminals in the *absence* of law, recognizing no Territorial authority. Now they, by the settlement, place both upon a common level, not asking us to recognize their laws, or seeming to acknowledge their efficiency themselves. Here is a victory we have never achieved before, and putting the whole together, we are satisfied with the treaty. It may only be temporary, but even than we lose nothing, for we are free at all times to come out in vindication of our own rights. Some of our hot bloods are dissatisfied to allow the liberation of TITUS, but he pledges himself to leave Kansas as soon as he is able to ride, which will not be for weeks, and I believe he will. His wife has already gone. A Mr. DONALDSON, another prisoner, has also agreed to leave Kansas immediately, and the other prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work before, and are not *natural-born* Border Ruffians. The disaffection is mostly among the Indiana Company, whose Captain is mortally wounded. It is for these reasons that I take courage, and our increasing strength gladdens many a spirit that has been drooping in sorrow for months. We are stronger to-day than ever before, and our border enemies are drumming for recruits to counteract it, but their success is not flattering for their drooping cause.

THE WOUNDED IN LAWRENCE.

BROOKS and GUNTHER, who were wounded in Franklin, it is believed will recover. It is now no small tax to attend to and provide for all the wounded in Lawrence. With this, and all the onerous burdens of the war upon us, we are still comparatively bankrupt, and our *courage* is our support. How long will this difficulty exist, before some relief will be granted us? We expect a large emigration will be kept up till Winter, but it is still more necessary to sustain "the gallant and the brave" who are already here.

RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856.

THE NEW GEORGIA COLONY.

When the fortification of the Pro-Slavery ruffians at Ossawatomie was destroyed, a copy of the "Statutes of Kansas Territory" was taken. On the blank leaves of the book the following drafts of agreement were found:

"We, the undersigned, do for the purpose of establishing Winter quarters, and maintaining the interests of the Colony of New Georgia, agree to remain at or near Section 19, in Township 18, County of Lykins, *until after the election*, and use our influence and labor in the erection of suitable buildings, according to the best of our ability; provided, that any building or buildings that we may erect, may be ours, when completed, and provided further, that this shall in no way affect any other interest of the members of this Colony that they now enjoy."

This agreement it appears did not suit them, as marks are drawn across it and a new one with the words "*until after the election*" left out, is written on the next page. Here is the agreement as a second time drawn up:

"We, the undersigned, do for the purpose of securing to ourselves Winter quarters, and maintaining the interests of the Colony of New-Georgia, agree to remain at this place or town and use our influence and labor in building and well-digging, &c., according to the best of our ability; provided, that we organize and be controlled by ourselves, and that any buildings or other improvements shall be equally divided among us when completed, and provided, that our building *shall be first built to answer as a fort* for the protection of all, in which the arms shall be stored."

When the Toombs bill was before Congress, it was universally believed by the Pro-Slavery men of the Territory, and of Missouri, that it would pass. Accordingly great efforts were made by them to prepare for the election under that bill. The company encamped at Ossawatomie were there for that purpose; their "*until after the election*," means the election under that bill. This "Colony" of men were from Georgia—Senator TOOMBS is from there, and not only represents *old* Georgia but *new* Georgia. Can he tell us, as he undoubtedly is in correspondence with them, what building, well-digging, &c., means? The residents in the neighborhood of their encampment believe that &c. means murder, robbery, horse-stealing and other "subdue-you" operations, and that their "*influence* and *labor*" is used more upon the &c. than upon the other objects. They dug one well at their fort, and before they fled, secreted about 500 pounds of bacon in it—but our boys "saved their bacon."

SCENES AT FRANKLIN.

It is said that Deputy Marshal FAIN was in the Log Fort at Franklin, and was wounded in the shoulder. He was there to assess taxes. Five persons were arrested the next day on complaint of SQUIRE CRANE, charged with participating in the attack upon his fort. The dragoons assisted in the arrest, and took the prisoners to Lecompton. Thus it goes—a Territorial Justice of *Peace* and United States Postmaster may harbor and command a murderous crew of horse-thieves and plunderers, who commit all sorts of depredations upon the honest settlers, who, when they plunder, or murder, retreat to the rendezvous he has provided for their stores and for their protection. He guards the entrance to his fort with a loaded cannon; he supplies his crew with United States muskets and ammunition, and, securely entrenched, as he thinks, by his fortified walls and by Territorial Law, he and his associates murder and steal. The people, enraged beyond endurance, rise, and by force of arms, take possession of the den and drive the villains from the Territory. The next day the United States Dragoons arrest people who have nobly driven from their midst criminals whom the Law of Kansas, by its administration, protects, and thus the dragoons become the protectors of the assassin and the thief, and enemies of virtue and honesty. It is surely a gallant position for the officers of our army—this acting as bloodhounds for DAVY ATCHISON and Col. BUFORD!

On Friday several friends to the prisoners went to Lecompton; while there they were grossly abused, insulted and threatened. Mr. PUGHAM, one of the most quiet and respectable citizens of Franklin, was struck with a slung-shot on his head, cutting it badly, and severely bruised by blows upon his body.

THE FREE-STATE CAMP.

After the attack and dispersion of the robber den at Franklin, a camp of men was formed near Washington Creek, about six miles from Lawrence. On Thursday evening there were full 300 men in the camp. These men were gathered there for the purpose of making an attack upon the fortification of Capt. SAUNDERS, who had gathered from 70 to 100 ruffians about him, who were committing murder and other depredations, and held the Free-State people in that neighborhood in terror. It was the camp of ruffians who sent some of their number to murder Major HOYT.

THE MURDER OF HOYT.

HOYT was in Capt. SAUNDERS' camp on Tuesday. When he came away, a boy who was passing near saw two men following him, and saw them fire upon and shoot him. On Thursday a party of horsemen from the Free-State camp were sent for his body. They went to a house near by where he was shot, and inquired where he was buried. The inmates said that they knew nothing of the matter. After hunting for some time, they met a party of surveyors, who informed them that they had seen what appeared to be a grave. They went to the spot designated and there found a grave. On opening it they found that it was the grave of HOYT. The grave was not dug of sufficient length. The body was jammed into the grave; one arm was bent up so that it rested upon his face, and the other turned behind his back. His boots were slit down in front and found in the grave beside him. His pockets had been rifled and were found inside out. A piece of his shirt had been cut off and spread over his face with caustic, in order to disfigure it so that it should not be known.

The body was taken to the Free-State camp and examined by Drs. CUTTER, ROOT and MILLER. They found three bullet holes through his body; one through his head, and a severe bruise upon his shoulder. The body looked horribly. When it was brought into camp and viewed by the men, it created an intense excitement and aroused the most fearful passions. After the examination he was temporarily buried near the camp.

CAPT. SAUNDERS' FORT.

SAUNDERS' fortified cabin was situated on a high bluff, within 20 yards from its bank. The sides of the bluff run north of the cabin, and is covered with timber and a dense undergrowth of shrubs. At the east and west was the open prairie—to the south and within 100 yards was a large field of corn, tall and thickly grown. The cabin was built of very large logs, and was chinked up with stone and mortar. The walls were pierced here and there for port-holes. A rail fence surrounded the cabin, running within 30 feet of it. Along this fence, at convenient distances, rifle pits were dug and the earth thrown up in an embankment against the fence. Every care and precaution seemed to have been taken by the Ruffians to strengthen the position and make it sure against attack.

THE ATTACK.

Early on Friday morning it was proposed by the Free-State leaders to attack the Ruffian camp. During Thursday night, however, they concluded to send word to Major SEDGWICK, informing him of the existence of SAUNDERS' camp, request him to disperse it and to tell him that unless it was attended to immediately, it would be done by them. The persons charged with this message were also instructed to inform the Major that they feared that Company I, of the Dragoons, then stationed within a few miles of the Free-State camp would move to the defence of SAUNDERS and his band when they saw they were to be attacked.

This Committee on their return, reported that Maj. SEDGWICK had no authority to disperse the camps of either party, unless ordered so to do by the Governor, and that the Captain of Company I had no authority to interfere.

Immediately on the receipt of this information, the men were called into line and prepared to march upon the place of attack. Rumors were current in the Free-State camp of the reinforcement of SAUNDERS' party by the Pro-Slavery men from Franklin, Lecompton and by a detachment from Westport. It was believed by all that a hard fight must ensue before they would be able to take the place. Nevertheless, the men fell cheerfully into line, determined at every hazard to wipe out before sunset every vestige of that rendezvous of murderers and thieves.

The little army, as it wound through the forest and over the prairie, passed the cabins of many Free-State men, who had been kept in daily terror by the threats and actions of SAUNDERS and his villainous associates. SAUNDERS, in addition to his commission as Captain in the Kansas Militia, held one as Justice of the Peace. These settlers, as the little army passed them, became inspired with new hope and fervently prayed that their mission—the breaking up of the camp of a villian who held from the Territorial Government military and civil commissions which he had used to oppress and persecute them—would be successful.

The Free-State force arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock. The Lawrence Company, the Bloomington Company and a detachment of Cavalry were ordered to take a position on the prairie to the east of the Fort. The cannon taken at Franklin was pressed into Freedom's service and placed where it could be effectually used. A detachment of Cavalry was then ordered to scour the cornfield to the south of the Fort, to see if any of the enemy were secreted there. Fleet as lightning they rode through the corn, way up to the fence, within one hundred y

Hudgeon Brooks has admirers this way who are [illegible] to Hiss him.

[illegible] the burning of the Fort the Free-State men returned to their camp.

[illegible] OF EIGHT OF THE CHICAGO PARTY.

Eight of the Chicago party on Thursday evening started from Topeka for Lawrence. Below Tecumseh they missed the road, getting instead, upon the road to Lecompton. That night they encamped. Starting on, in the morning, they soon found themselves in the town of Lecompton. They went into a house for the purpose of buying refreshments, placing their arms, as they went in, against the wall of the building. Soon, persons began to gather in the store, standing between them and their arms; after a sufficient crowd had gathered, a rush was made for their arms by some, and others, under the lead of Col. TITUS, seized the Chicago men and made them prisoners. They were thrust into a back room of the store and shamefully insulted by TITUS and his crew, who charged them with being Abolitionists, and connected with LANE's party; they also threatened to hang them; and Col. TITUS, with revolver cocked and aimed at the head of one of them, declared, "You are d—d Abolitionist, and I am d—n good mind to blow you through." All of them believed they would be unable ever to leave the town alive, and so the fiends around them said. One of the Chicago party was acquainted with JOHN SHANNON, son of the Governor, having been to school with him in Ohio, and he requested to see him. Young SHANNON came forward and was recognized by him. Soon after this, they were taken from the room where they were confined, and carried to the building where the prisoners from Franklin were. The Franklin prisoners had heavy chains about their ankles. In a short time Col. TITUS came and asked one of the party to come out; he did so; was taken round to the corner of the building, where a rope was sent for, which TITUS placed about his neck, and by threats, now of hanging—then of shooting—compelled him to give what information he knew concerning what they termed LANE's party. He then sent him as a prisoner to his cabin. This person whom TITUS so cowardly and brutally treated was the youngest of the party, hardly twenty years of age, and small in stature. That "high-toned gentleman,"—as the Border Ruffian papers term him—Sheriff JONES, then saw the prisoners, and endeavored, by threats, to extort from them a promise not to meddle in the contest in the Territory. He finally told them they might go, but they must go without their arms. All this was done under the eye of SHANNON, of ELI MOORE, who holds a commission in the Land Department, and who pretends to be mighty in his influence over the citizens of Lecompton, and of Col. WOODSON, Secretary of the Territory.

Col. TITUS, of the Kansas militia, and that "high-toned gentleman," Sheriff JONES, who is also a U. S. Deputy Marshal, without cause and without warrant, arrest them, rob them, with drawn revolvers assault them, and use all their ingenuity to intimidate and abuse them.

The Lecompton *Union*, in one of its latest issues, contained the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that town, wherein they denounced such action, declared that they had always been opposed to it, and earnestly invited strangers to visit them of whatever political party; stating that they should be protected and treated with courtesy. The *Union*, in an editorial introducing the proceedings, said, "that no person was ever driven from their town on account of his political belief." We ask of the Lecompton *Union* to try again.

News arrived at the Free-State camp of the arrest of these men, of their treatment, but not of their release. Immediately it was determined to attack Lecompton and release them, and immediately the little army started on its way.

CAPTURE OF COL. TITUS.

When the advance guard of the Free-State forces arrived at Judge WAKEFIELD's on the California Road, they were fired upon by a company of Pro-Slavery men under Col. TITUS. The fire was returned, and TITUS and his men retreated, leaving one of their number dead behind them.

Col. TITUS' cabin was within two miles of Lecompton, and like the other brigand leaders, he had fortified it against attack.

Early in the morning a party of the Free-State cavalry made a charge upon some tents near the cabin, the inmates of which ran for the cabin, and were followed by the horsemen, who went too near the cabin, when they were fired upon by those inside, wounding four, one, Capt. SHUMBRAY, from Indiana, mortally. The cannon was then brought up, and Capt. BICKERTON coolly brought his piece to bear upon it. Seven balls had been fired into it, when Col. TITUS showed the white flag and surrendered. Seventeen prisoners, twenty-five stand of arms, and a quantity of provisions were taken; the cabin was then burned. During the attack, the troops, who were encamped near by, took a position between the Free-State forces and Lecompton, directly upon the road. Unwilling to attack the United States troops, as they feared they would be compelled to, instead of attacking Lecompton, they, with their prisoners, marched to Lawrence.

Col. TITUS was wounded in the hand and shoulder; another of his men was wounded and two others killed. There were six wounded on the Free-State side. Col. TITUS had taken an active part in the "sack of Lawrence," and on that day publicly declared, "that if he ever came into the place again he would kill every d—d Abolitionist in it." Some of the prisoners taken with him also participated in the "sack," and assisted in destroying the presses of the *Herald of Freedom* and of the *Free State*, and throwing the type into the river. *The cannon balls used in firing at the cabin of Col. Titus were made of the lead melted from the* TYPE *of those presses, dug from the sand on the bank of the river, and as they plowed their way through the walls of Titus' cabin they shrieked "surrender to Freedom" as they sped on their way.* Capt. BICKERTON, when he pointed his cannon at the wall of the cabin, calmly announced that "he should give them a new edition of the *Herald of Freedom*." Col. TITUS, instead of coming to "*kill* Abolitionists," came *whiningly begging* of the "d—d Abolitionists" to *save* his miserable life. He was supplied with comfortable quarters and a physician to attend him. The other prisoners were confined in the *Herald of Freedom* building, where, on the 21st of May, some of them thought they had struck a death-blow to the Freedom of Speech, with the blood-red banner of South Carolina dominion waving over them. How strange the contrast! yet such is the fortune of war.

ANOTHER SUNDAY TREATY WITH GOV. SHANNON.

Gov. SHANNON, Dr. A. RODRIDGUE, P. M., and Major SEDGWICK, have just arrived from Lecompton. It is supposed they have come to demand the prisoners. They are now closeted with the officers of the Free-State forces. They cannot have the prisoners without giving the Free-State party an equivalent.

A treaty has been made, and Gov. SHANNON, after some opposition, has been permitted to state what it is and make a short speech. He said he should soon leave us, and he wanted to leave the Territory with the people feeling better toward him, and in a quiet state to his successor. He glorified the Union, and thought we had a glorious country, and then concluded.

The terms of the treaty are:

1. That they shall give up to the charge of Major SEDGWICK, and in good condition, subject to the order of Capt. WALKER, the howitzer so *valiantly* surrendered to Sheriff JONES by Gen. POMEROY on the 21st of May.

2. That the prisoners then held in custody at Lecompton—those arrested by SQUIRE CRANE for being connected with the battle of Franklin—should be released and brought safely to Lawrence.

3. That all arms taken from these and other prisoners should be delivered up.

4. That the Territorial authorities should use their power to break up these bands of plunderers and drive them from the Territory.

In consideration of this, the Free-State Party were to deliver up their prisoners. They never demanded the cannon taken at Franklin. Major SEDGWICK had nothing to do with the negotiations, any further than to say to SHANNON that it was his duty to make an unconditional demand for the prisoners.

The Franklin prisoners, held in Lecompton, were arrested under legal process, as they term it, yet they agreed to deliver them up. What right Gov. SHANNON and Dr. ARISTIDES RODRIGUE, P. M., had to do this, perhaps a Philadelphia lawyer can tell, we can't.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SHUMBRAY.

MONDAY, Aug. 18.—Capt. SHUMBRAY died last night. He was from Indiana. He is said to have been a man of fine talents, and was universally beloved by all who knew him. He was a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He came into the Territory with the overland emigrants from Iowa. His dying hours were soothed by the presence of a friend, who was a physician, and who had been a companion with him from his boyhood. Yesterday he said to this friend: "You know I am not afraid to die; tell me is there any hope?" His friend informed him that there was not. At night, when it became apparent that life was at its ebb, his friend asked him if he had anything to communicate to his friends. The dying man looked up and said: "TELL THEM I FREELY OFFER MY LIFE IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDOM OF KANSAS." To-morrow he will be buried.

THE PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Captain NEWBY and his company of dragoons have just arrived in town with the Franklin prisoners, *who this morning were examined before a Justice of the Peace, and released according to contract.* Capt. NEWBY brings a request from Major SEDGWICK to Capt. WALKER, asking him to come for the howitzer which has been placed, according to agreement, in his charge.

The various military companies are under arms. The prisoners express themselves thankful for the kindness shown them, and make loud promises of the same treatment to Free-State men, should the fortune of war ever place them in their hands.

The prisoners are now in wagons and under escort of the dragoons, guarded also by the Free-State forces, on the move for Lecompton.

Captain WALKER, with a detachment of men, has gone for the howitzer.

For months back the papers of the North have been mourning over a Kansas subjugated to Slavery. To-day they may cheer for a Kansas conquered by Freedom. Next week we may want powder, ball and men. The towns on the border are alive with excitement. Already the Missourians are coming in at Leavenworth. They may have to go out.

Newspaper Accounts.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ALONG THE BORDER COUNTIES OF MISSOURI—FREE-STATE MEN FLYING—REVOLTING VIOLENCE—ATCHISON ON THE FRONTIER—THREE THOUSAND MISSOURIANS IN THE FIELD.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 25.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Weston, on the *David Tatum*, reports that the most intense excitement prevails along the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Of the Free-State Party, men, women and children were flying in all directions. While the *David Tatum* was lying at Leavenworth, upwards of 100 of these fugitives went on board. These persons had left behind them all their property, which had been taken possession of by those who ordered them to leave. The greatest and most shocking excesses had been committed a few days ago, within five miles of Leavenworth. A party of men called at a house, and inquired for the head of the family. They were told he was absent. They at first effected to discredit this frequently repeated asseveration, but finally said to the female of the family, "D—n your souls, then come out here yourselves—we want you." A mother and daughter were then taken out into the bushes, where they were kept all night, being subjected to the most foul indignities. In the morning they were allowed to crawl back home, more dead than alive.

At Kansas City robbery of horses and valuables continued to be of common occurrence; and murders were almost equally frequent.

A resident of Clay County had boasted that he could have the scalp of an Abolitionist. Crossing the river to Leavenworth, he went a few miles back into the country, and shortly returned with a reeking scalp which he exhibited ostentatiously at Leavenworth. His victim was a mechanic, just arrived in the Territory. He had just returned from Lawrence, where he had left his wife, and was seeking employment at the time he was shot and scalped.

Gov. PRICE had been in the disturbed districts, but was hurrying home, hourly expecting a dispatch from the President, ordering out the militia of the State. In this event, he would command them in person. ATCHISON was also on the borders fanning the movement against Kansas.

Lexington had five hundred men under arms.

Jackson, Clay and Platte counties were each to furnish the same number. Three thousand men from Missouri were expected to arrive in the Territory in a few days.

We further learn that Geo. PERMIER SMITH has declared that he will not interfere with the Missourians, should they confine their operations to the forces under General LANE.

The information we have now given rests on the testimony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a high position in the State, and who has no partisan bias whatever.

Inauguration of Dudley Observatory.

Oration of Hon Edward Everett.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

$50,000 MORE FROM MRS. DUDLEY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

Again, in the same tent as on Wednesday, and with the same unequaled arrangements and the same propitious weather, except simply a cloud over head, that threatened nothing but wind, an immense throng was gathered. This time the occasion was the *inauguration of the* DUDLEY OBSERVATORY. To the audience we noticed one remarkable addition. Directly in front of the speaker sat Mrs DUDLEY, the venerable lady to whose munificence the world is indebted for the Observatory. She was dressed in an antique, olive-colored silk, with a figure of a lighter color, in heavy, red brochè shawl, and her bonnet, cap, &c., after the strictest style of the old school. Her presence added a new point of interest to those who could see where she sat, and the vision of so much health and worth united with so much age was a great refreshment. At a little past 3 o'clock the procession of *savans* arrived from the Assembly Chamber, escorted by the Burgesses Corps, and to the music of COOK's Band. Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE offered an appropriate prayer.

Mr. OLCOTT introduced to the meeting Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Governor HUNT, rising amid much applause, said substantially: The inauguration of two such institutions as yesterday and to-day, is no common occurrence. Taken in connection with the history of the past week, it marks an era in science. The Governor glanced at the history of the scientific and literary enterprises which have distinguished New-York. He spoke of the prospects of the great University which had been already laid in Albany.

But his chief object was to offer a tribute to the memory of Mr. CHARLES E. DUDLEY, a man who would have stood among the noble men of Greece or Rome in the virtuous age of either of those countries. He spoke of him as the friend of his youth, from whom he had received much most serviceable counsel. In the youth Mr. DUDLEY enjoyed the benefit of much foreign travel. He gave much time to the study of commerce. When he retired from business, he came to live in Albany. Gov. HUNT then spoke of him as a Mayor of Albany, and a State and United States Senator.

Mr. RANKIN introduced Dr. B. A. GOULD, who read a description of the Observatory.

ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT DONATION FROM MRS. DUDLEY.

After remarks by Superintendent BACHE, Judge HARRIS read the following letter from Mrs. DUDLEY:

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: I scarcely need refer in a letter to you to the modest beginning and gradual growth of the Institution over which you preside, and of which you are the responsible guardians. But we have arrived at a period in its history when its inauguration gives to it and to you some degree of prominence, and which must stamp our past efforts with weakness and inconsideration, or exalt those of the future to the measure of liberality necessary to certain success.

You have a building erected and instruments engaged of unrivaled excellence, and it now remains to carry out the suggestion of the Astronomer Royal of England, in giving permanency to the establishment. The very distinguished Professors, BACHE, PEIRCE and GOULD, state in a letter which I have been permitted to see, that to expand this Institution to the wants of American Science, and the honors of a national character, will require an investment which will yield an annually not less than $10,000. And these gentlemen say, in the letter referred to:

"If the greatness of your giving can rise to this occasion, as it has to all our previous suggestions, with such unflinching magnanimity, we promise you our earnest and hearty cooperation, and stake our reputation that the scientific success shall fill up the measure of your hopes and anticipations."

For the attainment of an object so rich in scientific reward and national glory—guaranteed by men with reputations as exalted and enduring as the skies upon which they are written—contributions should be general, and not confined to an individual or a place.

For myself, I offer as my part of the required endowment, the sum of $50,000, in addition to the advances which I have already made. And trusting that the aim to which you have given to the Observatory may not be regarded as an undeserved compliment, and that it will not diminish the public regard by giving to the Institution a seemingly individual character.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

BLANDINA DUDLEY.

Judge HARRIS then introduced the Orator of the occasion, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. The announcement was hailed with round upon round of applause. When order was restored, Mr. EVERETT spoke as follows:

THE USES OF ASTRONOMY.

AN ORATION, DELIVERED AT ALBANY, ON THE 28TH OF JULY, 1856, BY EDWARD EVERETT, ON OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ALBANY: Assembled as we are, under your auspices, in this ancient and hospitable city, for an object indicative of a highly advanced stage of scientific culture, it is natural, in the first place, to cast a historical glance at the past. It seems almost to surpass belief, though an unquestioned fact, that more than a century should have passed away, after CABOT had discovered the coast of North America for England, before any knowledge was gained of the noble river on which your city stands, and which was destined by Providence to determine, in after times, the position of the commercial metropolis of the Continent. It is true that VERAZZANO, a bold and sagacious Florentine navigator, in the service of France, had entered the NARROWS in 1524, which he describes as a very large river, deep at its mouth, which forced its way through steep hills to the sea. But, though he, like all the naval adventurers of that age, was sailing westward in search of a shorter passage to India, he left this part of the coast without any attempt to ascend the river; nor can it be gathered, from his narrative, that he believed it to penetrate far into the interior.

VOYAGE OF HENDRICK HUDSON.

Near a hundred years elapsed, before that great thought acquired substance and form. In the Spring of 1609, the heroic but unfortunate HUDSON, one of the brightest names in the history of English maritime adventure, but then in the employment of the Dutch East India Company, in a vessel of eighty tons, bearing the very astronomical name of the *Holy Moon*, having been stopped by the ice in the Polar Sea in the attempt to reach the East by the way of Nova Zembla, struck over to the coast of America in a high northern latitude. He then stretched down southwardly to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, (of which he had gained a knowledge from the charts and descriptions of his friend, Captain SMITH,)—thence returning to the north, entered Delaware Bay,—standing out again to sea, arrived on the 2d of September in sight of the "high hills" of Neversink, pronouncing it "a good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see," and on the following morning, sending his boat before him to sound the way, passed Sandy Hook, and there came to anchor, on the 3d of September, 1609; two hundred and forty-seven years ago, next Wednesday. What an event, my friends, in the history of American population, enterprise, commerce, intelligence and power,—the dropping of that anchor at Sandy Hook!

DISCOVERY OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Here he lingered a week, in friendly intercourse with the natives of New Jersey, while a boat's company explored the waters up to Newark Bay. And now the great question. Shall he turn back like VERAZZANO, or ascend the stream? HUDSON was of a race not prone to turn back, by sea or by land. On the 11th of September he raised the anchor of the *Half Moon*, passed through the Narrows, beholding on both sides "as beautiful a land as one can tread on;" and floated cautiously and slowly up the noble stream, the first ship that ever rested on its bosom. He passed the Palisades, nature's dark basaltic Malakoff, forced the iron gateway of the Highlands, anchored, on the 14th, near West Point; swept onward and upward the following day by grassy meadows and tangled slopes, hereafter to be covered with smiling villages;—by elevated banks and woody heights, the destined site of towns and cities,—of Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill;—on the evening of the 15th arrived opposite, "the mountains which lie from the river side," where he found "a very loving people and very old man;" and the day following sailed by the spot, hereafter to be honored by his own illustrious name. One more day waits him up between Stockdale and Castleton, and here he landed and passed a day with the natives,—greeted with all sorts of barbarous hospitality—the land "the finest for cultivation he ever set foot on," the natives so kind and gentle that, when they found he would not remain with them over night, and feared that he left them,—poor children of nature,—because he was afraid of their weapons, his whose quarter-deck was heavy with ordnance, they broke their arms in pieces, and threw them in the fire." On the following morning, with the ebb flood tide, on the 19th of September, 1609,—the *Half Moon* "ran higher up two leagues above the Shoals," and came to anchor in deep water, near the site of the present city of Albany. Happy, if he could have closed his gallant career on the banks of the stream which so justly bears his name, and thus have escaped the sorrowful and mysterious catastrophe which awaited him the next year.

CHAMPLAIN'S VOYAGE AND THE GROWTH OF COLONIES

But the discovery of your great river and of the site of your ancient city is not the only event which renders the year 1609 memorable in the annals of America and the world. It was one of those years in which a sort of sympathetic movement toward great results unconsciously pervades the races and the minds of men. While HUDSON discovered this mighty river and this vast region for the Dutch East India Company, CHAMPLAIN, in the same year, carried the lilies of France to the beautiful lake which bears his name on your northern limits;—the languishing establishments of England in Virginia were strengthened by the second Charter granted to that colony;—the little church of Robinson removed from Amsterdam to Leyden, from which, in a few years, they went forth, to lay the foundations of New-England on Plymouth Rock;—the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, after that terrific struggle of forty years, (the commencement of which has just been emblazoned in a record worthy of the great event by an American historian,) wrested from Spain the virtual acknowledgement of their independence in the Twelve Years' truce;—and JAMES the 1st, in the same year, granted to the British East India Company their first permanent Charter; corner-stone of an Empire destined in two centuries to overshadow the East.

GALILEO'S DISCOVERIES.

One more incident is wanting to complete the list of the memorable occurrences which signalize the year 1609, and one most worthy to be remembered by us on this occasion. Coeval possessively with the events which I have enumerated—eras of history, dates of empire, the starting point in some of the greatest political, social and moral revolutions in our annals, an Italian astronomer, who had heard of the magnifying glasses which had been made in Holland, by which distant objects could be brought seemingly near, caught at the idea, constructed a telescope, and pointed it to the heavens. Yes, my friends, in the same year in which HUDSON discovered your river and the site of your ancient town, in which ROBINSON made his melancholy flight from Amsterdam to Leyden, GALILEO GALILEI, with a telescope, the work of his own hands, discovered the phases of Venus and the satellites of Jupiter; and now, after the lapse of less than two centuries and a half, on a spot then embosomed in the wilderness—the covert of the least civilized of all the races of men—we are assembled—descendants of two Hollanders, descendants of the Pilgrims, in one ancient and prosperous city, to inaugurate the establishment of a first-class Astronomical Observatory.

EARLY DAYS OF ALBANY.

One more glance at your early history. Three years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Fort Orange was erected, in the centre of what is now the business part of the city of Albany, and a few years later, the little hamlet of Beverswyck began to nestle under its walls. Two centuries ago, my Albanian friends, this very year, and I believe it is very month of August, your forefathers assembled, not to inaugurate an observatory, but to lay the foundations of a new church, in the place of the rude cabin which had hitherto served them in that capacity. It was built at the intersection of YONKER's and HANSFLAER's, better known to you as State and Market streets. Public and private liberality co-operated in the important work. The authorities at the fort gave fifteen hundred guilders; the patroon of that early day, with the liberality coeval with the name and the race, contributed a thousand; while the inhabitants, for whose benefit it was erected, whose numbers were small and their resources embarrassed, contributed twenty beavers, "for the purchase of an oaken pulpit in Holland." Whether the largest part of this subscription was bestowed by some liberal benefactress, tradition has not informed us.

NEW-AMSTERDAM.

Nor is the year 1656 memorable in the annals of Albany alone. In that same year, your imperial metropolis, then numbering about three hundred inhabitants, was first laid out as a city by the name of New-Amsterdam.* In eight years more, New-Netherland becomes New-York; Fort Orange and its dependant hamlet assumes the name of Albany;—a century of various fortune succeeds;—the sconce of Fieneh and Indian War is rarely absent from he land,—every shock of European policy vibrates with electric rapidity across the Atlantic, but the year 1756 finds a population of 300,000 in your growing province. Albany, however, may still be regarded almost as a frontier settlement. Of the twelve hundred individuals, the inhabitants of Albany, then counties into which the province was divided a hundred years ago, the county of Albany comprehended all that lay north and west of the city; and the city itself contained but about three hundred and fifty houses.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

One more century; another act in the great drama of empire; another French and Indian War beneath the banners of England; a successful Revolution, of which some of the most momentous events occurred within your limits; a union of States; a Constitution of Federal Government; your population carried to the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes, and their waters poured into the Hudson; your territory covered with a net-work of canals and railroads,—filled with life and action, and power,—with all the works of peaceful art and prosperous enterprize,—with all the institutions which constitute and advance the civilization of the age,—its population exceeding that of the Union at the date of the Revolution;—your own numbers twice as large as those of the largest city of that day, you have met together, my friends, just two hundred years since the erection of the little church of Beverswyck, to dedicate a noble temple of science and to take a becoming public notice of the establishment of an institution, destined, as we trust, to exert a beneficial influence on the progress of useful knowledge at home and abroad, and through that on the general cause of civilization.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

You will observe that I am careful to say the progress of science "at home and abroad;" for the study of Astronomy in this country has long since, I am happy to add, passed that point where it is correct to repeat the observations and verify the results of European research. It has boldly and successfully entered the field of original investigation, discovery and speculation; and there is not now a single department of the science in which the names of American observers and mathematicians are not cited by our brethren across the water, side by side with the most eminent of their European contemporaries.

This state of things is certainly recent. During the colonial period and in the first generation after the revolution, no department of science was, for obvious causes, very extensively cultivated in America—astronomy perhaps as much as the kindred branches. The improvement in the Quadrant, commonly known as HADLEY's, had already been made at Philadelphia by GODFREY in the early part of the last century, and the beautiful invention of the collimating telescope was made at a later period by RITTENHOUSE, an astronomer of distinguished repute. The transits of Venus of 1761 and 1769 were observed and efforts were constructed in different parts of the country, and some respectable scientific essays are contained, and valuable observations are recorded in the early volumes of the transactions of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston and Cambridge. But in the absence of a numerous class of men of science to encourage and aid each other, without observatories and without valuable instruments, little of importance could be expected in the higher walks of astronomical life.

AMERICAN OBSERVATIONS.

The greater the credit due for the achievement of an enterprise commenced in the early part of the present century, and which would reflect honor on the science of any country and any age—I mean the translation and commentary on LAPLACE's *Mécanique Celeste*, by BOWDITCH; a work of whose merit I am myself wholly unable to form an opinion, but which I suppose places the learned translator and commentator on a level with the ablest astronomers and geometers of the day. This work may be considered as opening a new era in the history of American science. The country was still almost wholly deficient in instrumental power; but the want was generally felt by men of science, and the public mind in various parts of the country began to be turned towards the means of supplying it. In 1825, President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS brought the subject of a National Observatory before Congress. Political considerations prevented its being favorably entertained at that time; and it was not till 1842, and as an incident of the exploring expedition, that an appropriation was made for a depôt for the charts and instruments of the Navy. On this modest basis has been reared the National Observatory at Washington—an institution which has already taken and fully sustains an honorable position among the scientific establishments of the age.

Besides the Institution at Washington, 15 or 20 observatories have, within the last few years, been established in different parts of the country, some of them on a modest scale, for the gratification of the scientific taste and zeal of individuals, others on a broad foundation of expense and usefulness. In these establishments, public and private, the means are provided for the highest order of astronomical observation, research, and instruction. There is already in the country an amount of instrumental power, (to which addition is constantly making,) and of mathematical skill on the part of our men of science adequate to enable competition with their European contemporaries. The fruits are already before the world in the triangulation of several of the States, in the great work of the coast survey, in the numerous scientific surveys of the interior of the Continent, in the astronomical department of the exploring expedition, in the scientific expedition to Chili; in the brilliant hydrographical labors of the observatory at Washington; in the published observations of Washington and Cambridge; in the journal conducted by the Nestor of American Science, now in its eighth quetrum, in the *Sidereal Messenger*, the *Astronomical Journal*, and the *National Ephemeris*; in the great trigonometrical expeditions to determine the longitude of Cambridge, better ascertained than that of Paris was till within the last year; in the prompt rectification of the error in the predicted elements of Neptune, in its identification with LALANDE's missing star, and in the calculation of its ephemeris; in the discovery of the satellite of Neptune, of the eighth satellite of Saturn, and of the innermost of its rings; in the establishment both by observation and theory of the non-solid character of Saturn's rings; in the separation and measurement of many double and triple stars, among the only to superior instrumental power, in the immense labor annually performed in preparing Star Catalogues, and in numerous accurate observations of standard stars; in the diligent and successful observation of the meteoric showers; in an extensive series of magnetic observations; in the discovery of an asteroid and ten or twelve telescopic comets; in the resolution of nebulæ, which had defied everything in Europe but Lord ROSSE's great Reflector; in the application of electricity to the measurement of differences in longitude; in the ascertainment of the velocity of the electro-magnetic fluid, and its truly wonderful uses in recording astronomical observations. These are but a portion of the achievements of American astronomical science within fifteen or twenty years, and fully justify the most sanguine anticipations of its further progress.

How far our astronomers may be able to pursue their researches, will depend upon the resources of our public institutions, and the liberality of wealthy individuals in furnishing the requisite means. With the exception of the observatories at Washington and West Point, little can be done or expected to be done by the government of the Union or the States; but in this, as in every other department of liberal art and science, the great dependence, and may I not add the safe dependence, as it ever has been, must continue to be upon the bounty of enlightened, liberal and public-spirited individuals.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

It is by a signal exercise of this bounty, my friends, that we are called together to-day. The munificence of several citizens of the ancient city, among whom the first place is due to the generous lady, whose name has with great propriety been given to the institution, has furnished the means for the foundation of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. On a commanding elevation, on the north-eastern edge of the city, liberally given for that purpose by the head of a family in which the patronage of science has been hereditary, a building of ample dimensions has been erected, upon a plan which combines all the requisites of solidity, convenience, and taste. A large portion of the expense of the structure has been defrayed by Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, to whose generosity, and that of several other public spirited individuals, the institution is also indebted for the provision which has been made for an adequate supply of first-class instruments, to be executed by the most eminent makers in Europe and America; and which, it is confidently expected, will yield to none of their class in any Observatory in the world. (Prof. LOOMIS in *Harper's Magazine* for June, p. 49.)

With a liberal supply of instrumental power; established in a community to whose intelligence and generosity its support may be safely confided and whose educational institutions are rapidly realizing the conception of a university; countenanced by the gentlemen who conduct the United States coast survey with such scientific skill and administrative energy; committed to the immediate superintendence of an astronomer to whose distinguished talent has been added the advantage of a thorough scientific education in the most renowned universities of Europe, and who, as the editor of the *American Astronomical Journal*, has shown himself to be fully qualified for the high trust;—under these favorable circumstances, the Dudly Observatory at Albany takes its place among the scientific foundations of the country and the world.

WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY.

It is no affected modesty which leads me to express the regret that the interesting occasion could not have taken place under somewhat different auspices. I feel that the duty of addressing this great and enlightened assembly, comprising so much of the intelligence of the community and of the science of the country, ought to have been elsewhere assigned; that it should have devolved upon some one of the eminent persons, many of whom I see before me, to whom you have been listening the past week, who, as observers and geometers, could have treated the subject with a master's power; astronomers, whose telescopes have penetrated the depths of the heavens, or mathematicians, whose analysis unthreads the maze of their wondrous mechanism. If, instead of commanding, as you easily could have done, qualifications of this kind, your choice has rather fallen on one, making no pretensions to the honorable name of a man of science,—but whose delight it has always been to turn aside from the dusty paths of active life, for an interval of recreation in the green fields of sacred nature in all her kingdoms,—it is, I presume, because you have desired on an occasion of this kind, necessarily of a popular character, that these views of the subject should be presented which address themselves to the general intelligence of the community, and not to its select scientific circles. There is perhaps no branch of science, which to the same extent as astronomy, exhibits phenomena which, while they task the highest powers of philosophical research, are also well adapted to arrest the attention of minds barely tinctured with scientific culture, and even to touch the sensibilities of the wholly uninstructed observer. The profound investigations of the chemist into the ultimate constitution of material nature, the minute researches of the physiologist into the secrets of animal life, the transcendental logic of the geometer clothed in a notation, the very sight of which terrifies the uninitiated, are lost on the common understanding. But the unspeakable glories of the rising and the setting sun; the serene majesty of the moon, as she walks in full-orbed brightness through the heavens; the soft witchery of the morning and the evening star; the imperial splendors of the firmament on a bright unclouded night; the comet, whose streaming banner floats over half the sky, these are objects which charm and astonish alike the philosopher and the peasant;—he mathematician who weighs the masses and defines the orbits of the heavenly bodies, and the untutored observer who sees nothing beyond the images painted upon the eye.

WHAT IS AN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY?

An astronomical observatory, in the general acceptation of the word, is a building erected for the reception and appropriate use of astronomical instruments, and the accommodation of the men of science employed in making and reducing observations of the heavenly bodies. These instruments are mainly of three classes, to which I believe all others of a strictly astronomical character may be referred.

1. The instruments by which the heavens are inspected, with a view to discover the existence of those celestial bodies which are not visible to the naked eye, (beyond all comparison more numerous than those which are,) and the magnitude, shapes and other sensible qualities, both of those which are and those which are not thus visible to the unaided sight. The instruments of this class are designated by the general name of Telescope, and are of two kinds,—the refracting telescope, which derives its magnifying power from a system of convex lenses, and the reflecting telescope, which receives the image of the heavenly body upon a concave mirror.

2d. The second class of instruments consists of those which are designed principally to measure the angular distances of the heavenly bodies from each other, and their time of passing the meridian. The transit instrument, the meridian circle, the mural circle, the heliometer, and the sextant belong to this class. The brilliant discoveries of astronomy are for the most part made with the first class of instruments;—its practical results wrought out by the second.

3d. The third class contains the clock, with its subsidiary apparatus for measuring the time and making its subdivisions, with the greatest possible accuracy; indispensable auxiliary of all the instruments, by which the positions and motions of the heavenly bodies are observed, and measured, and recorded.

THE TELESCOPE.

The telescope may be likened to a wondrous European eye, endued with superhuman power, by which the astronomer extends the reach of his vision to the further heavens, and surveys galaxies and nebulæ see compared with which the solar system is but an atom floating in the air. The transit may be compared to the measuring rod which he lays from planet to planet and from star to star, to ascertain and mark off the heavenly spaces, and transfer them to his note-book—the clock is that marvelous apparatus by which he equalizes and divides into nicely measured parts a portion of that unconceived infinity of duration, without beginning and without end, in which all existence floats as on a shoreless and bottomless sea.

In the contrivance and the execution of these instruments, the utmost stretch of inventive skill and mechanical ingenuity has been put forth. To such perfection have they been carried, that a single second of magnitude or space is rendered a distinctly visible and appreciable quantity. "The arc of a circle," says Sir J. HERSCHELL, "subtended by one second, is less than the 200,000th part of the radius. So that on a circle of six feet in diameter, it would occupy no greater linear extent than 1-5700 part of an inch, a quantity requiring a powerful microscope to be discerned at all." (Outlines, § 131.) The largest body in our system, the sun, whose real diameter is 882,000 miles subtends, at a distance of 95,000,000 miles, but an angle of little more than 32; while so nominally are the best instruments constructed, that both in Europe and America satellite of Neptune, an object of comparatively inconsiderable diameter, has been discovered at a distance of 2,850 millions of miles.

UTILITY OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The object of an Observatory, erected and supplied with instruments of this admirable construction and at proportionate expense, is, as I have already intimated, to provide for an accurate and systematic survey of the heavenly bodies, with a view to a more correct and extensive acquaintance with those already known, and as instrumental power and skill in using it increase, to the discovery of bodies hitherto invisible, and in both classes to the determination of their distances, their relations to each other, and the laws which govern their movements.

Why should we wish to obtain this knowledge? What inducement is there to expend large sums of money in the erection of Observatories, and in furnishing them with costly instruments, and in the support of the men of science employed in making, discussing and recording, for successive generations, the minute observations of the heavenly bodies?

In an exclusively scientific treatment of this subject, an inquiry into its utilitarian relations would be superfluous—even wearisome. But on an occasion like the present you will not, perhaps, think it out of place, if I briefly answer the question what is the use of an observatory, and what benefit may be expected from the operations of such an establishment in a community like ours?

1. In the first place, then, we derive from the observations of the heavenly bodies, which are made at an observatory, our only adequate measures of time and our only means of comparing the time of one place with the time of another. Our artificial time-keepers—clocks, watches, and chronometers, however ingeniously contrived and admirably fabricated, are but a transcript so to say, of the celestial motions, and memorable be of no value without the means of regulating them by observation. It is impossible for them under any circumstances to escape the imperfections of all machinery, the work of human hands;—and the moment we remove with our time-keeper east or west, it fails us. It will keep home time alone, like the food traveler who leaves his heart behind him. The artificial instrument is of its calculable utility, but must itself be regulated by the eternal clock-work of the skies.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NATURAL PHENOMENA AND DAILY LIFE.

This single consideration is sufficient to show how completely the daily business of life is affected and controlled by the heavenly bodies. It is they and not our main-springs, our expansion balances and our compensation pendulums, which give us our time. To reverse the line of POPE:

"'Tis with our watches as our judgments:—none
Go just: alike, but each believes his own."

But for all the kindreds and tribes and tongues of men,—each upon their own meridian,—from the Arctic pole to the equator, from the equator to the Antarctic pole, the eternal sun strikes twelve at noon, and the glorious constellations, far up in the everlasting hollows of the skies, chime twelve at midnight;—twelve for the pale student over his flickering lamp, twelve amid the flaming glories of Orion's belt, if he crosses the meridian at that fated hour;—twelve by the weary couch of languishing humanity, twelve in the star-paved courts of the Empyrean;—twelve for the bearing tides of the ocean; twelve for the weary aim of labor; twelve for the toiling brain, twelve for the watching, waking, broken heart; twelve for the meteor which blazes for a moment and expires; twelve for the comet whose period is measured by centuries; twelve for every sun-stanlus, for every imaginary thing, which exists in the sense, the intellect, or the fancy, and which the speech or thought of man, at the given meridian, relates to the lapse of time.

Not only do we resort to the observation of the heavenly bodies for the means of regulating and rectifying our clocks, but the great divisions of day and month and year are derived from the same source. By the constitution of our nature the elements of our existence are closely connected with celestial times. Partly by his physical organization, partly by the experience of the race from the dawn of creation, man as he is, and the times and seasons of the heavenly bodies are part and parcel of one system. The first great division of time, the day-night, (nychthemeron,) for which we have no precise synonym in our language, with its primal alternation of waking and sleeping, of labor and rest, is a vital condition of the existence of such a creature as man. The revolution of the year, with its various incidents of Summer and Winter, and seed-time and harvest, is not less involved in our social, material and moral progress. It is true that at the poles, and on the equator, the effects of these revolutions are seriously modified or wholly disappear, but as the necessary consequence, human life is extinguished at the poles, and on the equator attains only a languid or feverish development. Those latitudes only in which the great motions and celestial positions of the earth exert a mean influence, exhibit man in the harmonious expansion of his powers. The lunar period, which lies at the foundation of the *month*, is less vitally connected with human existence and development; but is proved by the experience of every age and race to be eminently conducive to the progress of civ

head, to be able to "work a lunar," as it was called? The improvements in the chronometer have in practice, to a great extent, superseded this laborious operation, but observation remains, and unquestionably will forever remain, the only dependence for ascertaining the ship's time and deducting the longitude from the comparison of that time with the chronometer.

It may, perhaps, be thought that astronomical science is brought already to such a state of perfection that nothing more is to be desired, or at least that nothing more is attainable, in reference to such practical applications as I have described. This, however, is an idea which generous minds will reject, in this as in every other department of human knowledge. In astronomy, as in everything else, the discoveries already made, theoretical or practical, instead of exhausting the science, or putting a limit to its advancement, do but furnish the means and instruments of further progress. I have no doubt we live on the verge of discoveries and inventions, in every department, as brilliant as any that have ever been made; that there are new truths, new facts, ready to start into recognition on every side; and it seems to me there never was an age, since the dawn of time, which men ought to be less disposed to rest satisfied with the progress already made, than the age in which we live; for there never was an age more distinguished for ingenious research, for novel result and bold generalization.

That no further improvement is desirable in the means and methods of ascertaining the ship's place at sea, no one I think will from experience be disposed to assert. The last time I crossed the Atlantic, I walked the quarter-deck with the officer in charge of the noble vessel, on one occasion, when we were driving along before a leading breeze and under a head of steam, beneath a starless sky at midnight, at the rate certainly of ten or eleven miles an hour. There is something sublime, but approaching the terrible, in such a scene;—the rayless gloom, the midnight chill,—the awful swell of the deep,—the dismal moan of the wind through the rigging, the all but volcanic fires within the hold of the ship;—I scarce know an occasion in ordinary life in which a reflecting mind feels more keenly its hopeless dependence on irrational forces beyond its own control. I asked my companion how nearly he could determine his ship's place at sea under favorable circumstances:—theoretically, he answered, I think, within a mile;—practically and usually within three or four. My next question was, how near do you think we may be to Cape Race;—that dangerous headland which pushes its iron-bound antagonist bastions from the shore of Newfoundland far into the Atlantic,—first land-fall to the homeward-bound American vessel. We must, said he, by our last observations and reckoning, be within three or four miles of Cape Race. A comparison of these two remarks, under the circumstances in which we were placed at the moment, brought my mind to the conclusion, that it is greatly to be wished that the means should be discovered of finding the ship's place more accurately, or that navigators would give Cape Race a little wider berth. But I do not remember that one of the steam packets between England and America was ever lost on that formidable point.

It appears to me by no means unlikely that, with the improvement of instrumental power, and of the means of ascertaining the ship's time with exactness, as great an advance beyond the present state of art and science in finding a ship's place at sea may take place, as was effected by the invention of the reflecting quadrant, the calculation of lunar tables, and the improved construction of chronometers.

BABBAGE'S DIFFERENCE MACHINE.

In the wonderful versatility of the human mind, the improvement, when made, will very probably be made by paths where it is least expected. The great inducement to Mr. BABBAGE to attempt the construction of an engine, by which astronomical tables could be calculated and even printed by mechanical means and with entire accuracy, was the errors in the requisite tables. Nineteen such errors, in point of fact, were discovered in an edition of TAYLOR'S logarithms printed in 1796; some of which might have led to the most dangerous results in calculating a ship's place. Those nineteen errors, (of which one only was an error of the press,) were pointed out in the *Nautical Almanac* for 1832. In one of these *errata* the seat of the error was stated to be in cosine of 140 18' 3". Subsequent examination showed that there was an error of one second in this correction, and according in the *Nautical Almanac* of the next year, a new correction was necessary. But in making the new correction of one second, a new error was committed of ten degrees. Instead of cosine 140 18' 2" the correction was printed cosine 40 18' 2", making it still necessary, in some future edition of the *Nautical Almanac*, to insert an *erratum* in an *erratum* of the *errata* in TAYLOR'S logarithms.—*Edinburg Review, Vol. LIX., 282.*

In the hope of obviating the possibility of such errors, Mr. BABBAGE projected his calculating, or, as he prefers to call it, his difference machine. Although this extraordinary undertaking has been arrested, in consequence of the enormous expense attending its execution, enough has been achieved to show the mechanical possibility of constructing an engine of this kind, and even one of far higher powers, of which Mr. BABBAGE has matured the conception, devised the notation, and executed the drawings—themselves an imperishable monument of the genius of the author.

I happened on one occasion to be in company with this highly distinguished man of science, whose social qualities are as pleasing as his constructive talent is marvellous, when another eminent *savant*, Count STRZELECKI, just returned from his Oriental and Australian tour, observed that he found among the Chinese a great desire to know something more of Mr. BABBAGE'S calculating machine, and especially whether, like their own *swanpan*, it could be made to go into the pocket. Mr. BABBAGE good-humoredly observed that, thus far, he had been very much out of pocket with it.

INCREASED COMMAND OF INSTRUMENTAL POWER.

Whatever advances may be made in astronomical science, theoretical or applied, I am strongly inclined to think that they will be made in connection with an increased command of instrumental power. The natural order in which the human mind proceeds in the acquisition of astronomical knowledge is minute and accurate observation of the phenomena of the heavens, the skillful discussion and analysis of these observations, and sound philosophy in generalizing the results.

In pursuing this course, however, a difficulty presented itself, which for ages proved insuperable—and which to the same extent has existed in no other science, viz.: that all the leading phenomena are in their appearance delusive. It is indeed true that in all sciences superficial observation can only lead except by chance to superficial knowledge,—but I know of no branch in which, to the same degree as in astronomy, the great leading phenomena are the reverse of true; while they yet appeal so strongly to the senses, that men who could foretell eclipses, and who discovered the precession of the equinoxes, still believed that the earth was at rest in the centre of the Universe, and that all the hosts of heaven performed a daily revolution about it as a centre.

It usually happens in scientific progress, that when a great fact is at length discovered, it approves itself at once to all competent judges. It furnishes a solution to so many problems and harmonizes with so many other facts,—that all the other *data*, as to were, crystallize at once about it. In modern times, we have often witnessed such an impatience, as to say, of great truths, to be discovered, that it has frequently happened that they have been found out simultaneously by more than one individual; and a disputed question of priority is an event of very common occurrence. Not so with the true theory of the heavens. So complete is the deception practiced on the senses, that it failed more than once to yield to the suggestion of the truth; and it was only when the visual organs were armed with an almost preternatural instrumental power, that the great fact found admission to the human mind.

THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM.

It is supposed that in the very dawn of science, PYTHAGORAS or his disciples explained the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies about the earth, by the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis. But this theory, though bearing so deeply impressed upon it the great seal of truth, *simplicity*, was in such glaring contrast with the evidence of the senses, that it failed of acceptance in antiquity or the middle ages. It found no favor with minds like those of ARISTOTLE, ARCHIMEDES, HIPPARCHUS, PTOLEMY, or any of the acute and learned Arabian or mediæval astronomers. All their ingenuity and all their mathematical skill were exhausted in the development of a wonderfully complicated and ingenious but erroneous theory. The great master truth, rejected for its simplicity, lay disregarded at their feet.

At the second dawn of science, the great fact again beamed into the mind of COPERNICUS. Now, at least, in that glorious age which witnessed the invention of printing, the great mechanical engine of intellectual progress, and the discovery of America, we may expect that this long hidden revelation, a second time proclaimed, will command the assent of mankind. But the sensible phenomena were still too strong for the theory; the glorious delusion of the rising and the setting sun could not be overcome. TYCHO DE BRAHE furnished his Observatory with instruments superior in number and quality to all that had been collected before; but the great instrument of discovery, which, by augmenting the optic power of the eye, enables it to penetrate beyond the apparent phenomena and to discern the true constitution of the heavenly bodies, was wanting at Uranienburg. The observations of TYCHO as discussed by KEPLER, conducted that most fervid, powerful and sagacious mind to the discovery of some of the most important laws of the celestial motions, but it was not till GALILEO, at Florence, had pointed his telescope to the sky, that the Copernican system could be said to be firmly established in the scientific world.

THE HOME OF GALILEO.

On this great name, my friends, assembled as we were to dedicate a temple to instrumental Astronomy, we may well pause for a moment.

There is much, in every way, in the city of Florence to excite the curiosity, to kindle the imagination and to gratify the taste. Sheltered on three sides by the vine clad hills of Fiesolé, whose Cyclopean walls carry back the antiquary to ages before the Roman, before the Etruscan power, the flowery city of Florenza covers the sunny banks of the Arno with its stately palaces. Dark and frowning piles of mediæval structure; a majestic dome the prototype of St. Peter's; basilicas which enshrine the ashes of some of the mightiest of the dead; the stone where DANTE stood together on the campanile; the house of MICHAEL ANGELO, still occupied by a descendant of his lineage and name, his bronze hammer, his chisel, his dividers, his manuscript poems, all as if he had left them but yesterday; airy bridges, which seem not so much to rest on the earth as to hover over the waters they span; the loveliest creations of ancient art, rescued from the grave of ages again to enchant the world; the breathing marbles of MICHAEL ANGELO, the glowing canvas of RAPHAEL and TITIAN, museums filled with medals and coins of every age from Greece the younger, and gems and amulets and vases from the sepulchres of Egyptian Pharaohs coeval with JOSEPH, and Etruscan Lucumons that swayed Italy before the Romans,—libraries stored with the choicest texts of ancient literature,—gardens of rose and orange and pomegranate, and myrtle,—the very air you breathe languid with music and perfume,—such is Florence. But among all its fascinations addressed to the sense, the memory and the heart, there was none to which I more frequently gave a meditative hour during a year's residence, than to the spot where GALILEO GALILEI sleeps beneath the marble floor of Santa Croce; no building on which I gazed with greater reverence, than I did upon the modest mansion at Arcetri, villa at once and prison, in which that venerable sage, by command of the Inquisition, passed the sad closing years of his life. The beloved daughter on whom he had depended to smooth his passage to the grave laid there before him; the eyes with which he had discovered worlds before unknown, quenched in blindness:

> Ahimè! quegli occhi ai son fatti oscuri,
> Che vider più di tutti i tempi antichi,
> E luce fur dei secoli futuri.

That wee the bouse, "where," says MILTON, (another of those of whom the world was not worthy,) "I found and visited the famous GALILEO, grown old—a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking on astronomy, otherwise than as the Dominican and Franciscan fancies thought." (Prose works, vol. I, p. 313.) Great heavens! what a tribunal, what a culprit, what a crime! Let us thank God, my friends, that we live in the nineteenth century. Of all the wonders of ancient and modern art—statues and paintings, and jewels and manuscripts—the admiration and the delight of ages—there was nothing which I beheld with more affectionate awe than that poor rough tube, a few feet in length—the work of his own hands—that very "optic glass"—through which the "Tuscan Artist" viewed the moon.

> "At evening from the top of Fesolé
> Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
> Rivers or mountains, in her spotty globe."

that poor little spy-glass (for it is scarcely more) through which the human eye first distinctly beheld the surface of the moon—first discovered the phases of Venus, the satellites of Jupiter, and the seeming handles of Saturn—first penetrated the dusky depths of the heavens—first pierced the cones of visual error, which, from the creation of the world involved the system of the Universe.

There are occasions in life in which a great mind lives years of rapt enjoyment in a moment. I can fancy the emotions of GALILEO, when, first raising the newly constructed telescope to the heavens, he saw fulfilled the grand prophecy of COPERNICUS, and beheld the planet Venus crescent like the moon. It was such another moment as that when the immortal printers of Mentz and Strasburg, received the first copy of the Bible into their hands, the work of their divine Art; like that when COLUMBUS, through the gray dawn of the 12th October, 1492, (COPERNICUS, at the age of 18, was then a student at Cracow) beheld the shores of San Salvador—like that when the law of gravitation first revealed itself to the intellect of NEWTON—like that when FRANKLIN saw by the stiffening fibres of the hempen cord of his kite, that he held the lightning in his grasp—like that when LEVERRIER received back from Berlin the tidings that the predicted planet was found.

Yes, noble GALILEO, thou art right, *E pur si muove*. "It does move." Bigots may make thee recant it; but it moves nevertheless. Yes, the earth moves, and the planets move, and the mighty waters move, and the great sweeping tides of air move, and the empires of men move, and the world of thought moves, ever onward and upward to higher facts and bolder theories. The inquisition may seal thy lips, but they can no more stop the progress of the great truth propounded by COPERNICUS and demonstrated by thee, than they can stop the revolving earth.

Close now, venerable sage, that sightless, tearful eye; it has seen what man never before saw—it has seen enough. Hang up that poor little spy-glass—it has done its work. Not HERSCHELL nor ROSSE have comparatively done more. Franciscans and Dominicans deride thy discoveries now, but the time will come when from two hundred observatories in Europe and America the glorious artillery of science shall nightly assault the skies, but they shall gain no conquests in those glittering fields before which thine shall be forgotten. Rest in peace, great Columbus of the Heavens, like him scorned, persecuted, broken-hearted, in other ages, in distant hemispheres, when the votaries of science, with solemn rites of consecration shall dedicate their stately edifices to the cause of knowledge and truth, thy name shall be mentioned with honor.

NEW PERIODS IN ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.

It is not my intention, in dwelling with such emphasis upon the invention of the Telescope, to ascribe undue importance, in promoting the advancement of science, to the increase of instrumental power. Too much, indeed, cannot be said of the service rendered by its first application in confirming and bringing into general repute the Copernican system; but for a considerable time, little more was effected by the wondrous instrument, than the gratification of curiosity and taste by the inspection of the planetary phases, and the addition of the rings and satellites of Saturn to the Solar family. NEWTON prematurely despairing of any further improvement in the refracting telescope, applied the principle of reflection, and the nicer observations now made, no doubt hastened the maturity of his great discovery of the law of gravitation; but that discovery was the work of his transcendant genius and consummate skill.

With BOATLEY, in 1741, a new period commenced in instrumental astronomy, not so much of discovery as of measurement. The superior accuracy and minuteness with which the motions and distances of the heavenly bodies were now observed, resulted in the accumulation of a mass of new materials, both for tabular comparison and theoretical speculation. These materials formed the enlarged basis of Astronomical Science between NEWTON and Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL. His gigantic reflectors introduced the astronomer to regions of space before unvisited, extended beyond all previous conception the range of the observed phenomena, and with it proportionably enlarged the range of constructive theory. The discovery of a new primary planet and its attendant satellites was but the first step of his progress into the labyrinth of the heavens. Contemporaneously with his observations, the French astronomers, and especially LA PLACE, with a geometrical skill scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of its great author, resumed the whole system of NEWTON, and brought every phenomenon observed since his time within his laws. Difficulties of fact with which he struggled in vain, gave way to more accurate observations, and problems that defied the power of his analysis yielded to the modern improvements of the calculus.

HERSCHELL'S NEBULAR THEORY.

But there is no *ultima Thule* in the progress of science. With the recent augmentations of telescopic power, the details of the Nebular theory proposed by Sir W. HERSCHELL with such courage and ingenuity have been drawn in question. Many—most—of those milky patches in which he beheld what he regarded as cosmical matter, as yet in an unformed state,—the rudimental material of worlds not yet condensed,—have been resolved into stars, as bright and distinct as any in the firmament. I well recall the glow of satisfaction, with which on the 22d of September, 1847, being then connected with the University at Cambridge, I received a letter from the venerable director of the Observatory there, beginning with these memorable words: "You will rejoice with me that the great nebula in Orion has yielded to the powers of our incomparable telescope! * * * It should be borne in mind that this nebula and that of Andromeda [which has been also resolved at Cambridge] are the last strongholds of the nebular theory." (Annals of the Observatory of Harvard College, p. xxxi.)

But if some of the adventurous speculations built by Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL on the bewildering revelations of his telescope have been since questioned, the vast progress which has been made in sidereal astronomy, to which, as I understand, the Dudley Observatory will be particularly devoted, the discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, the investigation of the interior relations of binary and triple systems of stars, the theories for the explanation of the extraordinary, not to say fantastic, shapes discerned in some of the nebulous systems,—whirls and spirals radiating thorough spaces as vast as the orbit of Neptune,‡ the glimpses at systems beyond that to which our sun belongs,—these are all splendid results, which may fairly be attributed to the school of HERSCHELL, and will forever insure no secondary place to that name in the annals of science.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

In the remarks which I have hitherto made, I have had mainly in view the direct connection of astronomical science with the uses of life and the service of man. But a generous philosophy contemplates the subject in higher relations. It is a remark as old at least as PLATO, and is repeated from him more than once by CICERO, that all the liberal arts have a common bond and relationship. (Archiel; de Oratore III, 21.) The different sciences contemplate as their immediate object the different departments of animate and inanimate nature; but this great system itself is but one; and its various parts are so interwoven with each other, that the most extraordinary relations and unsuspected analogies are constantly presenting themselves; and arts and sciences seemingly the least connected, render to each other the most effective assistance.

The history of electricity, galvanism, and magnetism, furnishes the most striking illustration of this remark. Commencing with the meteorological phenomena of our own atmosphere, and terminating with the observation of the remotest heavens, it may well be adduced on an occasion like the present. FRANKLIN demonstrated the identity of lightning and the electric fluid. This discovery gave a great impulse to electrical research, with little else in view but the means of protection from the thunder-cloud. A purely accidental circumstance led the Physician GALVANI, at Bologna, to trace the mysterious element, under conditions entirely novel both of development and application. In this new form it became, in the hands of DAVY, the instrument of the most extraordinary chemical operations; and earths and alkalis, touched by the creative wire, started up into metals that float on water, and kindle in the air. At a later period, the closest affinities are observed between electricity and magnetism, on the one hand; while on the other the relations of polarity are detected between acids and alkalis. Plating and gilding henceforth become electrical processes. In the last applications of the same subtle medium, it has become the messenger of intelligence across the land and beneath the sea; and is now employed by the astronomer to ascertain the difference of longitudes, to transfer the beats of the clock from one station to another, and to record the moment of his observations with automatic accuracy. How large a share has been borne by America in these magnificent discoveries and applications, among the most brilliant achievements of modern science, will sufficiently appear from the recitation of the names of FRANKLIN, HENRY, MORSE, WALKER, MITCHELL, LOOK and BOND.

VERSATILITY OF GENIUS.

It has sometimes happened, whether from the harmonious relations to each other of every department of science, or from rare felicity of individual genius, that the most extraordinary intellectual versatility has been manifested by the same person. Although NEWTON'S transcendant talent did not blaze out in childhood, yet as a boy he discovered great aptitude for mechanical contrivance. His water-clock, self-moving vehicle, and mill, were the wonder of the village; the latter propelled by a living mouse. Sir DAVID BREWSTER represents the accounts as different, whether the mouse was made to advance "by a string attached to its tail," or by "its unwinding attempts to reach a portion of corn placed above the wheel." It seems more reasonable to conclude that the youthful discoverer of the law of gravitation intended by the combination of these opposite attractions to produce a balanced movement. It is consoling to the average mediocrity of the race to perceive in these sportive essays, that the mind of NEWTON passed through the stage of boyhood. But emerging from boyhood, what a bound it made as from earth to heaven! Hardly commencing Bachelor of Arts, at the age of twenty-four, he untwisted the golden and silver threads of the solar spectrum, simultaneously or soon after conceived the method of fluxions, and arrived at the elemental idea of universal Gravity before he had passed to his master's degree. Master of Arts, indeed! That degree, if no other, was well bestowed. Universities are unjustly accused of fixing science in stereotype. That diploma is enough of itself to redeem the honors of academical parchment from centuries of learned dullness and scholastic dogmatism.

But the great object of all knowledge is to enlarge and purify the soul, to fill the mind with noble contemplations, to furnish a refined pleasure, and to lead our feeble reason from the works of nature up to its great Author and Sustainer. Considering this as the ultimate end of science, no branch of it can surely claim precedence of Astronomy. No other science furnishes such a palpable embodiment of the abstractions which lie at the foundation of our intellectual system; the great ideas of time, and space, and extension, and magnitude, and number, and motion, and power. How grand the conception of the ages on ages required for several of the scarcely noticed revolutions of the solar system; of distances from which the light of a fixed star would not reach us in twenty millions of years, (Nichol's Architecture of the Heavens, p. 160;) of magnitudes compared with which the earth is but a foot ball; of starry hosts—suns like our own—numberless as the sands on the shore; of worlds and systems shooting through the infinite spaces, with a velocity compared with which the cannon-ball is a way-worn, heavy-paced traveler.

THE SPECTACLE OF THE HEAVENS.

Much, however, as we are indebted to our observatories for elevating our conceptions of the heavenly bodies, they present, even to the unaided sight, scenes of glory which words are too feeble to describe. I had occasion, a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and for this purpose rose at 2 o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapped in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene midsummer's night; the sky was without a cloud, and the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had not risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lustre but little affected by her presence; Jupiter, two hours high was the harald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the East; Lyra sparkled near the Zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the South; the steady pointers, far beneath the Pole, looked meekly up from the depths of the North to their Sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften, the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister-beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the West and North remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on. Hands of angels hidden from mortal eyes shifted the scenery of the Heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned more softly gray; the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes; the East began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon, and turned the dewy teardrops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown wide open, and the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course.

I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient Magians, who in the morning of the world went up to the hill tops of Central Asia, and ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious work of his hand. But I am filled with amazement, when I am told that in this enlightened age, and in the heart of the Christian world, there are persons who can witness this daily manifestation of the power and wisdom of the Creator, and yet say in their hearts, "There is no God."

UNDISCOVERED BODIES.

Numerous as are the heavenly bodies visible to the naked eye, and glorious as are their manifestations, it is probable that in our own system there are great numbers as yet undiscovered. Just two hundred years ago this year, HUYGHENS announced the discovery of one satellite of Saturn, and expressed the opinion that the six planets and six satellites then known, and making up the perfect number of *twelve*, composed the whole of our planetary system. In 1729 an astronomical writer expressed the opinion that there might be other bodies in our system, but that the limit of telescopic power had been reached, and no further discoveries were likely to be made. (Memoire of A. A. S., vol. iii. 275.) The orbit of one comet only had been definitively calculated. Since that time the power of the telescope has been indefinitely increased; two primary planets of the first class, ten satellites, and forty-three small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter have been discovered, the orbits of six or seven hundred comets, some of brief period, have been ascertained;—and it has been computed that hundreds of thousands of these mysterious bodies wander through our system. There is no reason to think that all the primary planets, which revolve about the sun, have been discovered. An indefinite increase in the number of asteriods may be anticipated; while outside of Neptune, between our sun and the nearest fixed star, supposing the attraction of the sun to prevail through half the distance, there is room for ten more primary planets succeeding each other at distances increasing in a geometrical ratio. The first of these will, unquestionably be discovered as soon as the perturbations of Neptune shall have been accurately observed; and with maps of the heavens, on which the smallest telescopic stars are laid down, it may be discovered much sooner.

THE VASTNESS OF CREATION.

But it is when we turn our observation and our thoughts from our own system, to the systems which lie beyond it in the heavenly spaces, that we approach a more adequate conception of the vastness of Creation. All analogy teaches me that the sun which gives light to us is but one of those countless stellar fires which deck the firmament, and that every glittering star in that shining host is the centre of a system as vast and as full of subordinate luminaries as our own. Of these suns—centres of planetary systems—thousands are visible to the naked eye, millions are discovered by the telescope. Sir JOHN HERSCHELL, in the account of his operations at the Cape of Good Hope, (p. 38) calculates that about five and a half millions of stars are visible enough to be *distinctly counted* in a twenty foot reflector in both hemispheres. He adds that "the actual number is much greater, there can be little doubt." His illustrious father, estimated on one occasion that 125,000 stars passed through the field of his forty foot reflector in a quarter of an hour. This would give 12,000,000 for the entire circuit of the heavens, in a single telescopic zone; and this estimate was made under the assumption that the nebulæ were masses of luminous matter not yet condensed into suns.

These stupendous calculations, however, form but the first column of the inventory of the Universe. Faint white specks are visible even to the naked eye of a practiced observer in different parts of the heavens. Under high magnifying powers, several thousands of such spots are visible,—no longer however, faint white specks, but many of them resolved by powerful telescopes into vast aggregations of stars, each of which may, with propriety, be compared with the milky way. Many of these nebulæ, however, resisted the power of Sir WM. HERSCHELL'S great reflector, and were, accordingly, still regarded by him as masses of unformed matter, not yet condensed into suns. This, till a few years since, was, perhaps, the prevailing opinion;—and the nebular theory filled a large space in modern astronomical science. But with the increase of instrumental power, especially under the mighty grasp of Lord ROSSE'S gigantic reflector and the great refractors at Pulkova and Cambridge, the most irresolvable of these nebulæ having given way; and the better opinion now is, that every one of them is a galaxy, like our own milky way, composed of millions of suns. In other words, we are brought to the bewildering conclusion that thousands of these misty specks, the greater part of them too faint to be seen with the naked eye, are, not each a universe like our Solar system, but each a "swarm" of universes of unappreciable magnitude. (Humboldt Cosmos III. 41) The mind sinks overpowered by the contemplation. We repeat the words, but they no longer convey distinct ideas to the understanding.

CONCEPTIONS OF THE UNIVERSE.

But these conclusions, however vast their comprehension, carry us but another step forward in the realms of sidereal astronomy.—A proper motion in space of our sun and of the fixed stars as we call them has long been believed to exist. Their vast distances only prevent its being more apparent. The great improvement of instruments of measurement within the last generation has not only established the existence of this motion, but has pointed to the region in the starry vault, around which our whole solar and stellar system with its myriad of attendant planetary worlds, appears to be performing a mighty revolution. If then, we assume that ourside of the system to which we belong and in which our sun is but a star like Aldebaran or Sirius, the different nebulæ of which we have spoken,—thousands of which spot the heavens—constitute a distinct family of Universes, we must, following the guide of analogy, attribute to each of them also, by good all the revolutions of their individual attendant planetary systems, a great revolution, comprehending the whole; while the same course of analogical reasoning would lead us still further onward, and in the last analysis, require us to assume a transcendental connection between all these mighty systems,—a universe of universes, circling round in the infinity of space, and preserving its equilibrium by the same laws of mutual attraction, which bind the lower worlds together.

It may be thought that conceptions like these are calculated rather to depress than to elevate us in the scale of being; that, banished as he is by these contemplations to a corner of creation, and there reduced to an atom, man sinks to nothingness in this infinity of worlds. But a second thought corrects the impression. These vast contemplations are well calculated to inspire awe, but not abasement. Mind and matter are incommensurable. An immortal soul, even while clothed in "this muddy vesture of decay," is in the eye of God and reason, of greater essence than the brightest sun that lights the depths of heaven. The organized human eye, instinct with life and soul, which, gazing through the telescope, travels up to the climax spoken of in the handle of Orion's sword, and bids it blaze forth into a galaxy as vast as ours, stands higher in the order of being than all that host of luminaries. The intellect of NEWTON, which discovered the law that holds the revolving worlds together, is a nobler work of God than a universe of universes of unthinking matter.

If still treading the loftiest paths of analogy, we adopt the supposition,—to me I own the grateful supposition,—that the countless planetary worlds which attend these countless suns, are the abodes of rational beings like man, instead of bringing back from this exalted conception a feeling of insignificance, as if the individuals of our race were but poor atoms in the infinity of being, I regard it on the contrary, as a glory of our human nature, that it belongs to a family which no mean can number of rational natures like itself. In the order of being they may stand beneath us, or they may stand above us; *he* may well be content with his place who is made "a little lower than the angels."

CONTEMPLATION OF THE HEAVENS.

Finally, my friends, I believe there is no contemplation better adapted to awaken devout ideas than that of the heavenly bodies,—no branch of natural science which bears clearer testimony to the power and wisdom of God than that to which you this day consecrate a temple. The heart of the ancient world, with all the prevailing ignorance of the true nature and motions of the heavenly orbs, was religiously impressed by their survey. There is a passage in one of those admirable philosophical treatises of CICERO composed in the decline of life, as a solace under domestic bereavement and patriotic concern at the impending convulsions of the State, in which, quoting from some lost work of ARISTOTLE, he treats the topic in a manner which almost puts to shame the teachings of Christian wisdom.

"Præclare ergo Aristoteles, 'si essent,' inquit, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, bonis et illustribus domiciliis quæ essent ornata signis atque picturis, instructaque rebus iis omnibus, quibus abundant ii qui beati putantur, nec tamen exissent unquam supra terram; accepissent autem fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen atque vim Deorum; deinde aliquo tempore, patefactis terræ faucibus, ex illis aditis sedibus evasdere in hæc loca quæ nos incolimus, atque exire potuissent; cum repente, terram, et maria, cœlumque vidissent; nubium magnitudinem, ventorumque vim cognovissent, aspexissentque solem, ejusque tum magnitudinem pulchritudinemque, tum etiam efficientiam cognovissent, quod is diem efficeret, toto cœlo luce diffusa; cum autem terras nox opacasset, tum cœlum totum cernerent astris distinctum et ornatum, lunæque luminum varietatem tum crescentie tum senescentis, eorumque omnium ortus et occasus, atque in æternitate ratos immutabilesque cursus; hæc cum vidissent, profecto et assa Deos, et hæc tanta opera Deorum esse arbitrarentur."‖

"Nobly does ARISTOTLE observe, that if there were beings who had always lived under ground, in convenient, nay, in magnificent dwellings, adorned with statues and pictures, and everything which belongs to prosperous life—but who had never come above ground,—who had heard, however, by fame and report, of the being and power of the gods,—if at a certain time, the portals of the earth being thrown open, they had been able to emerge from those hidden abodes to the regions inhabited by us; when suddenly they had seen the earth, the seas, and the sky; had perceived the vastness of the clouds and the force of the winds; had contemplated the sun, his magnitude and his beauty, and still more his effectual power, that it is he who makes the day by the diffusion of his light through the whole sky; and when night had darkened the earth, should then behold the whole heavens studded and adorned with stars, and the various lights of the waxing and waning moon, the risings and the settings of all these heavenly bodies, and the courses fixed and immutable in all eternity; when, I say, they should see these things, truly they would believe that there were gods, and these, no great things, are their works."

There is much by day to engage the attention of the Observatory; the Sun, his apparent motions, his dimensions, the spots on his disc, (to us the faint indications of movements of unimagined grandeur in his luminous atmosphere,) a solar eclipse, a transit of the inferior planets, the mysteries of the Spectrum; all phenomena of vast importance and interest. But night is the Astronomer's accepted time; he goes to his delightful labors when the busy world goes to its rest. A dark pall spreads over the resorts of active life; terrestrial objects, hill and valley, and rock and stream, and the abodes of men disappear; but the curtain is drawn up which conceals the heavenly hosts. There they shine and there they move, as they moved and shone to the eyes of NEWTON and GALILEO, of KEPLER and COPERNICUS, of PTOLEMY and HIPPARCHUS; yes, as they moved and shone when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. All has changed on earth; but the glorious heavens remain unchanged. The plow passes over the site of mighty cities,—the homes of powerful nations are desolate,—the languages they spoke are forgotten; but the stars that shone for them are shining for us;—the same eclipses run their steady cycle; the same equinoxes call out the flowers of Spring, and send the husbandman to the harvest;—the sun pauses at either tropic as he did when his course began; and sun and moon, and planet and satellite, and star and constellation and galaxy, still bear witness to the power, the wisdom and the love, which placed them in the Heavens, and upholds them there.

‖ Cicero de Natura Deorum Lib. II § 30.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Russian Infraction of the Treaty of Paris.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF SERPENTS' ISLAND.

Constantinople (Aug. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the afternoon of the day before yesterday Her Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, Captain HILLIARD, returned from Serpente' Island, where, as I mentioned in my last, she had been sent to inquire into the exact nature of the Russian occupation. She found there fifty Turks and eight Russians, the latter unarmed. As the island is nothing but a bare rock of very limited size, and contains only one building, Turks and Russians are living there together, and the latter are treated by the former as their guests and supplied with everything. This is done in consequence of the orders of the Turkish Government, which, of course, is anxious to avoid a collision. The only thing which the Turks do not share with the Russians is the lighthouse; the latter are not allowed to enter it, and the lighthouse is just the reason which the Russians allege for their coming to the island. Last night the *Gladiator* left again for the Black Sea, with new instructions of a more positive nature.

The serious way in which the occupation of Serpents' Island has been taken up by the Allies, and the appearance of the *Hannibal* before Sebastopol, will probably be sufficient hint for the Russians to understand that the allies do not mean to be trifled with, and it is more than probable that they will take the hint, as their intention can only be to make the most of their position, but not to drive things to an extreme.

THE NEW DIFFICULTIES WITH RUSSIA.

From the London Times, Aug. 15.

There can be no doubt of the unwillingness of Russia to cede quietly and honorably what has become by treaty the property of the Ottoman State. We shall, perhaps, have it explained with many details that the difficulties we complain of were unavoidable; that the destruction of Kars and the Danubian forts was strictly legal, and that the occupation of Serpente Island was only some transaction connected with the lighthouse. But facts still remain on record. It is certain that the conduct of the Russians has induced England to occupy the Black Sea. The *Hannibal* has been sent to Serpents Island, and sufficient intimation has been given that in the opinion of the Allies something like a breach of faith has taken place. Compare the conduct of France and England, with that of their late enemy. The Allies had more than 200,000 men in the East. They had prepared, far from their own country, immense stores of food, clothing, and warlike material, in expectation of long hostilities. Every man and horse and gun had to be brought away by sea, at a time when transport was scarce and dear. Yet in four months, two-thirds of the time allowed, not only the Crimea, but Turkey itself has been cleared of the allied troops. We learn from Constantinople to-day that after the departure of a flotilla then about to sail, scarcely a thousand French men would be left in Turkey. Our own naval and military establishments have been broken up, and soon Scutari will retain no traces of us except the graves of the dead and the monument which commemorates them. This promptness, so honorable to both nations, was not been imitated by Russia. Although Kars is but some thirty miles from her own frontier, and held but by a few thousand men, she is there still, destroying works, cutting down forests, refusing English officers the right of visiting the spot, and, during her little term of power, playing the despot after the fashion of Warsaw or Tiflis. The same is the case at the mouth of the Danube. Russian troops are still there, and will remain until the latest day allowed by treaty, with perhaps the desperate hope that something will happen to enable them to refuse the cession altogether. The part of Bessarabia which is to be added to the Principalities is still in Russian hands, and the Czar raises doubts on the topography, and would, as far as may be judged from appearance, gladly evade the condition which, for the first time, causes his frontier to recede.

We do not certainly think that any practical result will follow from these litigious undignified displays. The other Powers are far too much in earnest to allow any trifling in matters of such importance. It will be observed that Austria, who perhaps knows her neighbor better than we do, has not yet evacuated the Principalities, although she ought to have done so some time since. She is, no doubt, waiting until Russia shall have performed her part of the engagement. That when the end of the six months comes we shall see the Russians unwillingly depart is certain enough. We may in future times have to watch their designs for the recovery of their former territory, but that they will acquiesce for the present we know, because we have the power to enforce it. But the spirit of the Court of St. Petersburg is not the less apparent. It can hardly be to impose on civilized nations that this Russian Sovereign makes this display of impotent obstinacy. Indeed, the impression it must leave on Europeans is rather that Russia is weaker and more sorely wounded than was thought. To see her lingering at the spots she must leave, and performing acts of paltry tyranny to the last, cannot raise her in the eyes of German or Italian. But it may be that on some ignorant and confiding races the spectacle of her armed occupation after the Allies have left the East may have an influence. If she hold Kars after France and England have withdrawn their armies from Constantinople, the fact may be explained consistently with Russian interests among nations to whom Russia alone speaks. Nevertheless, in the end such subterfuges can be of little avail, and the conduct of Russia, by destroying any nascent feeling of confidence among the Western nations, will bring on her evils far overbalancing any advantages which a dilatory evacuation can procure.

LATEST

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs on the 15th:

"An official announcement has appeared in the German papers that the Russian troops were ready to evacuate Kars and the Ottoman territory, and that they have received orders to retire to Alexandropol.

I am told that the Emperor Napoleon has lately received from Russia, through a German diplomatist, the solemn assurance that Russia does not intend to violate the treaty of Paris."

Important from Italy.

ANTICIPATIONS OF A REVOLUTION.

Paris (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The accounts from Naples exhibit a state of things in that capital which would hardly leave us much room for surprise *if any day's telegraph brought us news of a revolutionary movement.* Discontent grows bolder and has spread to the army, and the vigilance of the police no longer prevents, in the open streets, conversations and criticisms hostile to the Government.

Although the steps taken by the Western Powers have as yet produced no result in the quarter to which they were directed, although the remonstrances of France and England have been unheeded, and those of Austria (if really made and not counterbalanced by a private understanding) have

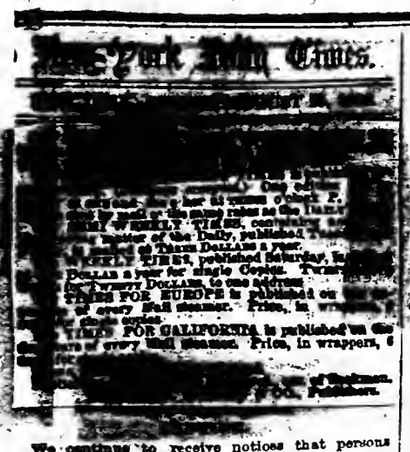

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to introduce the bill, of which he had previously given notice, to amend the act of 1854 organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and proceeded to explain its provisions at length. His remarks were interrupted by a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, announcing their disagreement. Mr. CRITTENDEN then resumed, and a personal colloquy occurred between him and Senator WILSON, during which the Chair was obliged to call both gentlemen to order. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. SEWARD, CASS, BROADHEAD, TRUMBULL and PUGH took part, and during which the Kansas question was very fully discussed, though nothing especially new in the way of argument was elicited. The Senate adjourned without taking any question. In the House, the joint resolution, already passed by the Senate, to purchase the ship *Resolute* and present her to the British Government, was taken up and passed. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, reported that the Committee of Conference on the Army bill were unable to agree, and that there was no prospect of their doing so. He moved that the House further adhere. A motion to recede from the Kansas proviso was negatived. Mr. CAMPBELL'S motion to adhere was then adopted, by 101 against 97, and a motion to reconsider was tabled, by the same majority. The Senate bill to supply the omissions in the emolument bill of last session was then passed, and the House took a recess. No business was done on reassembling.

☞ On another page of this morning's paper will be found a variety of interesting European intelligence. The difficulties between Russia and the Allies regarding the occupation of Serpent's Island and the non-delivery of Kars do not appear as yet to have been adjusted, though some foreign journals in the Russian interest assert that they are on the eve of being settled, or affect to treat the whole question with indifference. In England, especially, a feeling seems to pervade the public mind that Russia is disposed to prove faithless to treaty stipulations, and that in France she will find for the future an ally rather than an enemy. Correspondence from Italy alludes to the imminence of revolution. Austrian despotism grows no lighter, and rulers will not be taught by experience. The walls of Naples had again been placarded with manifestoes by the Liberals, and an outbreak there was apprehended. In Palermo, too, there had been serious disturbances. Spanish affairs have receded from the prominence they lately occupied. The news from Madrid is not important. Every one predicts O'DONNELL'S speedy downfall. Russia is making great preparations for her CZAR'S approaching coronation. Further particulars have been received concerning the ravages of the cholera at Madeira. The mortality caused by the epidemic on the Island has scarcely ever been exceeded anywhere.

☞ The report of the proceedings yesterday at the dedication of the Dudley Observatory in Albany, occupy a very considerable part of our paper this morning. It is rarely that such an assemblage of distinguished men of learning, and eminent politicians has been witnessed in this country, and the oration delivered on this occasion by one of the most eminent of American scholars and statesmen, was in all respects worthy of the event. The interest of the occasion was greatly heightened by the announcement of a munificent donation from the lady by whose liberality the Observatory was erected.

From Kansas.

We publish, this morning, some highly interesting letters from our special correspondents in Kansas. They present the first detailed and reliable account that has reached us of the movements of the Free-State party since the capture of the fort at Franklin. It seems that, after that event, the Free-State men proceeded towards Lecompton in pursuit of a body of horse-stealers, whom they overtook, and found sheltered in the fortified house of Col. TITUS. Here a brisk skirmish ensued, and the whole Pro-Slavery party (Col. TITUS included) were captured and removed to Lawrence, where an agreement was subsequently made for the interchange of prisoners. Gov. SHANNON was present on this latter occasion, and, from the terms of the agreement, it will be seen that the Free-State men have gained a signal triumph. The reports that have reached us about a supposed attack on Lecompton were, of course, false. No such attack was even contemplated by the Free-State party. Theirs were wholly defensive operations; and it is to be hoped that they have been so far successful as to insure them at least a temporary truce from hostilities. This, however, is extremely doubtful, for the greatest excitement exists along the border counties of Missouri. ATCHISON is there, fanning the flame, and a new invasion of Kansas may be expected at any moment. The invaders will this time receive a warmer reception than they ever did before. Again would we commend the Kansas letters published in this morning's TIMES to the careful perusal of those who seek reliable information concerning the recent exciting occurrences in the Territory.

The Yellow Fever at Fort Hamilton.

One of the loveliest and healthiest Summer retreats in the neighborhood of New-York is Fort Hamilton. Situated on high table land, open to the cool and refreshing breezes of the bay, surrounded by neatly cultivated farms, villas, cottages and ornamental grounds, and wholly free from any apparent influences likely to prove detrimental to health, there is not a spot in our vicinity where a contagious disease was less likely to develop itself. But, in the midst of these flower gardens, orchards, and green lawns, that dreaded scourge, the yellow fever, has created terror by its appearance, and found its first victims among the hearty and vigorous, in what they imagined to be their secure retreats from the polluted atmosphere of our streets.

A majority of the inhabitants have taken timely warning, and abandoned their homes; but a few have fallen victims to the disease, and an undue excitement has been caused amongst us by the exaggerated reports which have been spread of its ravages. It will be seen, however, by the reports of the number that have fallen victims, and the circumstances under which they were attacked, that not the slightest cause exists for apprehending any danger from the spread of the disease. In what manner it originated, or rather how the first case was communicated, does not appear, but there is no question that it was in some manner brought from one of the vessels lying in Quarantine. Since the disease first appeared, nearly every death that has occurred on that part of Long Island has been attributed to yellow fever; and among the rest, we see that Judge ROCKWELL, who died nearly a month ago from hemorrhage of the lungs, is reported as among the victims of the disease. There is no evidence, so far as we can learn, of a solitary case of the fever having occurred which has not been directly communicated from a patient suffering from the disease; and there is, probably, no more danger from residing in the neighborhood where the cases have occurred than in any other place. But the panic-stricken people have deserted the neighborhood, and it is said that there are not sufficient people left to wait upon the sick or to bury the dead, and but for the heroic conduct of two or three persons who have humanely remained to attend to the sick, there must have been many deaths from sheer neglect. A FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is needed, by her angel presence, to give consolation and comfort to the sufferers. It is a strange tale to tell, that within an hour's ride of New-York there should be men and women suffering and dying for the lack of proper attendance. Nurses are needed, and neither love nor money can procure them. Happily the weather has been unprecedentedly cool, the disease has entirely disappeared on the opposite shore, on Staten Island, there is no evidence of its presence in the City, and there is no possibility of its spreading from the spot where it has done its terrible work at Fort Hamilton. There was no new case reported in Brooklyn yesterday, and we have not been able to learn that there have been any new cases at Fort Hamilton or any of the other localities where the disease has appeared. The worst is no doubt past, and no apprehensions need be entertained by strangers visiting the City.

An Electioneering Dodge.

The Administration is not likely to let any opportunity slip through its hands for making political capital, and it has eagerly seized upon the pending difficulty about the Army Appropriation bill to turn it to the best account. Without waiting to learn what the result of the extra session would be, and fearful that the Army bill would pass in some shape, the following order has been issued to turn out of employment all the men employed in the Springfield Armory with the hope of creating an excitement against the Republicans:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. ARMORY, Springfield, Aug. 27, 1856.

To the Foremen and Employes of the United States Armory, Springfield:

GENTLEMEN: I am compelled to communicate to you the purport of a circular which I have this day received from the Colonel of Ordnance. An extract therefrom is as follows:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, Aug. 26, 1856.

SIR: In consequence of the failure of Congress thus far to make appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, and of the uncertainty of such appropriations being made, it becomes necessary to bring the expenditures at the armories, arsenals and ordnance depôts within the available means of the Department.

You will, therefore, on receipt of this, discharge all the workmen and other employes not holding commissions from the President, whose pay, wages or salaries are taken from the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armories.

In compliance with the instructions above written, you are severally, from this day, discharged from the public service.

You will permit me, gentlemen, to add that the War Department as a whole, and that branch of it with which we are particularly connected, have, to my personal knowledge, used every honorable effort to arrest the calamity which so summary an arrest of the progress of our operations must entail upon the government, and to save you individually from the disappointments and loss which must accrue to you and those with whom you are connected.

Hoping that you will do me the justice to believe that I have used my best endeavors to prevent this result, and that I shall deeply sympathize with you in your unexpected loss of employment,

I remain your obedient servant,
JAMES S. WHITNEY, Superintendent.

But the honest mechanics engaged in the Armory are intelligent men, capable of forming their own opinions, and they will see that the blame of the non-passage of the appropriation lies not with the House of Representatives, but with the Senate, where the Administration has the power to do as it pleases. But, the Slave-driving Democracy are uniformly consistent in their hostility to free labor. They refuse obstinately to vote the necessary appropriations for the Army; and then, in long anticipation of exhaustion of funds in hand, select the mechanic and laborer of the North as the first objects to be assaulted and oppressed. They might have recalled the Army that is busy in riding down the Free people of Kansas, or have curtailed departmental extravagance in Washington. They have chosen, instead, to dismiss, upon a day's notice, the whole force engaged at the Springfield Armory, thus throwing hundreds of men out of employment, and robbing their families of means of support. Trust these propagandists of Slave labor for losing no opportunity of striking a blow at the independent workingmen of the North. We do not believe they will gain anything by this move.

The Increase of Sandy Hook.

We have devoted a large space in our columns, for some days past, to the proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Albany. The various papers which have been read before this Convention are generally valuable, not only to men of science, but to those who are engaged in the practical pursuits of life.

A paper respecting the *Increase of Sandy Hook*, which was read on Wednesday, by Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, is particularly interesting to the shipping merchants and navigators of New-York, and merits their attention.

Sandy Hook is a low promontory, forming the outer breakwater of New-York Bay, about six miles long, and three-fourths of a mile wide. It extends north, from Old Shrewsbury Inlet and the south point of the Highlands of Neversink. A lighthouse and a floating light are stationed at its extremity. It has been discovered by the Coast Survey that Sandy Hook is gradually pushing its shoulder out into the sea. A spot north of the Hook, over which, when surveyed ten years ago, there were forty feet of water, is now nearly bare. This encroachment of the land is estimated, for the past twelve years, to be at the rate of one-sixteenth of a mile a year, and rapidly increasing.

It has been a particular object of the Coast Survey to ascertain the cause of this increase. This object has been prosecuted by Messrs. BACHE and MITCHELL with some degree of success. At various stations along the Hook the tides and currents have been observed. Careful measurements of the low-water line have been made in connection with these observations. The force and direction of the winds has also been measured. Objects of various shapes and specific gravities have been placed along the shore, to determine the power and direction of the drifts.

The results of these and similar observations have not yet been fully worked out. But the conclusions, so far, are reliable and of the highest importance. They show that the increase of Sandy Hook is not an accidental phenomenon; but that it is regular and according to determinable laws. The general fact established is—that the Hook is encroaching upon the ship channel more and more every year, by its gradual increase. The cause of this increase is said to be a strong current, setting constantly to the North along both shores; the outer current extending across the whole breadth of False Hook Channel, with varying velocity, and the inner current extending nearly one-third of the distance across Sandy Hook Bay. It is found that these currents run northward during both the ebb and flood tides; and they are thought to be the result of these tides. By the inner current, these tides draw the water from Sandy Hook Bay, through a lateral communication of motion; and the outer current has the same relation to the tides as they pass False Hook Channel. It is the conflict of these two northward currents, rushing along either shore, and the debris which they carry to the point of Sandy Hook that causes the continual increase of that promontory.

This is certainly an interesting discovery. And a very important fact to navigation results from it, namely, that there is, for eleven hours out of the twelve, a current setting to the North through False Hook Channel, which will assist vessels entering New-York harbor on the ebb tide, but which should be avoided by vessels going out on the ebb.

The observations of the Coast Survey in regard to the increase of Sandy Hook, are still continued, and their importance to the people of New-York cannot be over-estimated. It would not require a very lively imagination to conjure up a sufficiently doleful picture of the consequences to this great commercial mart of a permanent obstruction being formed at the entrance of our harbor.

A Look at the Consequences.

After careful reflection upon the subject, we are obliged to dissent from the opinion of Senator BENJAMIN, that a failure to pass the Army Appropriation bill would lead to instant revolution. Were we actuated by partisan considerations, we should certainly anticipate that result with pleasure. It would furnish the highest evidence of the desire of the Administration, Pro-Slavery, Democracy, to plunge the whole country in civil war, as they have already done in Kansas, since the whole responsibility of the non-passage of the bill must rest upon their shoulders who decline to vote for it until it be disfigured with unconstitutional, illegal and revolutionary provisions. It is the administration party in Senate and House that steadily and solidly opposes the enactment of the bill. Their vote stands repeatedly recorded in the negative. No apology is offered for this hostility, except that the House proviso forbids the use of the army to the enforcement of sham laws confessedly at variance with the Constitution and the organic law of the Territory of Kansas, and totally repugnant to common sense and justice, an apology so pregnant in itself with revolutionary purpose that the triumph of the Senate's view would certainly amount to the inauguration of the most dangerous of revolutions.

There is no danger to be apprehended to the Federal system so deadly as that involved in the present abuse of the Army, to the subjugation of popular rights. The Constitution can nowhere be more fatally injured than in the loss to the popular branch of Congress of the control over the appropriations. There has never been any cause so certainly mortal to Republican experiments as the irresponsible employment of the Army by the Executive. The passage of the Appropriation bill without the House limitation inflicts all these perilous wounds upon the body politic; and would therefore amount, not merely substantially, but formally, to a subversion of the Government; and the substitution of a military despotism for the self-rule of a free people. If we are opposed to revolution, we must be irreconcilably opposed to unrestricted appropriations for the Army. The passage of the bill, without such restriction, would be not merely the signal of revolution, but the very consummation of a fatal and final political convulsion. Its passage with the restriction would be triumphant conservatism. A failure to pass at all would probably lead to no permanent political results whatever.

It has probably occurred seriously to the mind of no one, in view of the present struggle, to weigh the profit and loss of a standing army in the time of peace. There is no evidence that the subject has been secretly or publicly argued by the combatants at Washington, on any such radical ground. Since, however, the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, reducing the whole military force of the nation into a Marshal's posse for the capture of a runaway negro, suspicions have obtained circulation to the effect that if such is the best use of an army in peace times, the luxury is somewhat costly, and might in after times come to be less necessary, and even quite dispensable. This nebulous notion has gathered additional consistency from the course of events in Kansas, where the same arm of government has been used for the pursuit, capture and incarceration of freemen, as elsewhere at the East for the pursuit, capture and return to servitude of the escaped slave. These consistent phenomena, people will argue upon and draw inferences from. They will, if this discussion of the Army bill be thrust upon them, and the consequences of its failure be magnified disproportionately, remember how inefficient was the standing army compared with the volunteers in our late contest with Mexico; how all the laurels fell to the latter, save those worthily gathered by SCOTT, TAYLOR, RINGGOLD, and WORTH, and others of superior grade. They will remember that the rank and file of the army is mainly recruited from foreigners, new to the soil, incapable of estimating or prizing our institutions, and not a bit more indisposed to hunt an American citizen than to catch a criminal fugitive from justice, or a slave fugitive from injustice. They may repine at seeing such tools used for the persecution of free men; and may suggest that as the only service of the army in periods of peace is for indiscriminate warfare upon our own people, or the massacre of restless savages on the frontier, the better course would be to trust to a militia or volunteer force for all such duties. "People," as Mrs. Pawker was used to say, "will think." And thinking, they may not be at all unwilling to try the experiment for a single year of dispensing with a standing army. This is a far more likely peril than any to be dreaded from revolution. Should the appropriation fail, right-thinking men will console themselves with such topics, and congratulate each other that no worse consequence than such experiment is to be feared. There can be no revolution without an army at the command of a vicious executive to be misused. There can be—we cannot too often reiterate it—no revolution more disastrous than that resulting from the passage of the appropriation without the provisory addition of the House.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith on the Condition of Affairs in Kansas.

We publish herewith the letters from General PERSIFER F. SMITH to the War Department on the condition of affairs in Kansas, to which Gen. CASS, on Wednesday last, allnded in the Senate. The letters are of an anterior date to the recent outbreak, and do not refer in any manner, either to deny or admit the existence of the Pro-Slavery fortifications which the Free-State men found it necessary for their own safety to destroy, or the murders and outrages they took upon themselves to avenge. The General, it will be observed, says that to his knowledge, the information given to Governor SHANNON (in regard to LANE'S ingress) was so incorrect that he (Gen. SMITH) declined making any movement. This, we imagine, is a sufficient refutation of the flaming accounts that have appeared in the Leavenworth *Journal*, St. Louis *Republican*, and other Border-Ruffian journals, so far as "LANE and his maranders" are concerned. Again, when, at the suggestion of Governor SHANNON, some companies were sent along the Kansas to break up camps of armed men, "not only were no camps found, but none had ever existed there or anywhere else in that neighborhood." We are not told by General SMITH to which party these imaginary camps were supposed to belong; but it is safe to infer, from the antecedents of Gov. SHANNON, that he would not urge the demolition of the camps of his own party, which he has all along so zealously maintained. The following are the letters in question:

Extract from a Letter of General P. F. Smith to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE WEST, Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 6, 1856.

I would not notice reports I see in the papers of Committees that have applied to me for protection, and my refusal to grant it, and of other such things, if I did not see that the object for which such reports are circulated are carrying out by members of Congress in resolutions of inquiry. The whole are gross fabrications; there is no foundation for any of them.

The only applications made were by individuals asking me to send a force with them to recover property they alleged to have been taken from them. I referred them to the civil authority for redress; but told them if the civil authority found itself too weak to enforce its writs, assistance would be furnished them. There have been two such applications by individuals, and one for an escort to accompany him to the Judge of the United States Court of the Territory, (about three miles off;) but as he rode by the Judge's door to come to me, I declined, as he evidently was not sincere in his application.

The troops have not done any act since I have been here that looked the least like any attempt to interfere with a citizen, except that of guarding the prisoners charged with treason, and in the custody of the marshal.

Extract of a letter from Brevet Major General P. F. Smith, commanding department of the West, dated

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

COLONEL: I have received a letter from Governor SHANNON, asking me to take this field with the whole disposable force in the Territory to prevent the ingress of "LANE'S party" by the northern boundary of the Territory. *The information given to the Governor has been so exaggerated, and is, to my knowledge, so incorrect*, that I decline making a movement that would introduce as much disorder as existed six weeks ago. Captain T. J. WOOD, with his company of 1st cavalry, is upon the northern frontier, and I shall depend on his reports to govern my action.

Some of the companies along the Kansas were sent by the commanding officer there, at the Governor's request, to break up camps of armed men at several places he designated. On the arrival of the troops at the points designated, *not only were no camps found, but none had ever existed there, or anywhere else in their neighborhood.* I know that each party is trying to engage the action of the troops in expelling their adversaries, and I place no dependence on the reports that do not come from what I consider good authority.

Return of Monsieur Tousen.

The Chevalier WIKOFF came back in the *Hermann*, yesterday, and, according to the purser's report, has some highly important business in his hands to dispose of; but, whether he comes as an ambassador from Lord PALMERSTON, an *avant courrier* to some new prima donna who is about to visit us, or to pursue an heiress, to find a publisher for a new book, or to establish a commercial agency in connection with the Emperor of Siam, we are not informed. But, we may be sure that the Chevalier has not come back for nothing, and we shall know in good time what particular object has the honor of engrossing his distinguished consideration. As a Pennsylvanian he may feel it his duty to endeavor to assist Mr. BUCHANAN into the Presidency; or, as a shrewd man of the world, with an eye to the main chance, he may have come over to help swell the majority which will put FREMONT into the White House.

Later from St. Thomas—Arrival of the Tennessee.

The United States Mail steamship *Teenessee*, CHARLES WEBBER, commander, arrived yesterday morning from St. Thomas and Puerto Rico, with merchandise and passengers.

There was nothing new in either St. Thomas or Puerto Rico. Business in both places very dull. The cities were healthy when the *Tennessee* left. She left Puerto Rico on the 19th and St. Thomas on the 21st.

The Storm on the Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

In the TIMES of Tuesday last appears a correspondence relative to the recent storm on the Catskill Mountains, which, though true at the time of the storm, is far from giving a correct representation of the condition of the roads, &c., leading to the Mountain House. The passability of the roads was demonstrated this afternoon by the arrival of passengers from New-York, with the identical TIMES which pictures "havoc, ruin and flood," in this vicinity.

It is true, the storm of the 20th and 21st carried away many small bridges and damaged the roads leading to the Mountain House; but these have been rebuilt and repaired to such an extent as to afford the usual easy and rapid communication between this and the landing. *

MISSION OF THE HON. MR. LOWE.—The only reference we find to the mission of Mr. LOWE to this country, in the last English papers, is the following quizzical one in the London *Press;*

"Mr. LOWE has started for a tour in the United States. The Right Honorable Gentleman has been recommended by his physician to study the practical application adopted by Americans at their *table d'hôte* of Prondhon's theory, '*La propriété c'est le vol.*'

The Season.

Still the weather is autumnal; cool days that favor labor, and cool nights that favor sleep. Nobody frets because it is hot, and nobody frets because it is cold. Claret is dull and cobblers are foolish. Our feelings are temperate like the weather. At night we close the windows of our chambers, to shut out the chill air; and we open them, in the morning, to let in the warm early sun. The flies have fled from the housekeeper, and the ice has stopped melting in the refrigerator. Straws are exchanged for beavers. Linens and muslins are hung up in the wardrobe, and broadcloths and velvets are taken down. We begin to think of heaters and furnaces for next Winter, and we give a kindly thought to the stoveman as we pass his dismal shop. We pull up the windows of the omnibus, and we retreat from the bow of the ferry-boat to the "ladies' cabin."

And all this is in the month of August. But September is close at hand, when we shall put on linen and leghorns again, and seek the shady side of the street, and scold about the heat, and the dust and the Street Commissioner as fiercely as ever.

The Plattsburg (N. Y.) *Express* says that the reports for FREMONT and Freedom, in almost every town in the County, are extremely favorable. Enthusiastic meetings have been held in most of them, and scores that have been, heretofore, wedded to the opposition, are now leaving them.

A. B. RICHMOND, of Crawford County, (Pa.) who was, last year, a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, is out for FREMONT.

News from Australia.

PROSPERITY OF VICTORIA—TRADE AND COMMERCE—GOLD YIELDS—NEW GOLD FIELDS—GAVAN DUFFY ELECTIONEERING.

Advices have been received from Melbourne, *via* England, to the 26th of May.

Our advices by this arrival record no political or general news of importance.

The reaction against the feverish excitement of the gold mania having nearly terminated, the resources of the colony of Victoria were coming into full play, and the inhabitants were looking forward to a career of unexampled prosperity. The local Government had taken the subject of railways in hand, with the promise of pursuing the object with zeal and energy. Under the auspices of the Governor-General, Melborne and Geelong would soon be connected by railway, and a line had been traced out from Melborne, through the goldfields, to the river Murray.

The Government had a balance of £700,000 to £800,000 to their credit at the banks.

In trade and commerce the absence of all speculation and excitement had become an established feature. Business generally was good. The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports for the first quarter of 1855 and that of the current year:

Imports first quarter, 1855, £2,808,171; 1856, £3,328,873.

Exports first quarter, 1855, £2,997,157; 1856, £4,492,660.

The rate of interest for money was quoted at 8 to 10 per cent., but few transactions had taken place at those rates.

The farmers of the colony were prosecuting their pursuits with great energy and success.

Potatoes of the finest quality were selling at from 5s. to 7s. per cwt., while the price of flour was quoted at £26 per ton, enabling bread to be sold at from 10d. to 1s. the 4 lb. loaf.

The yield of the precious metal at the various gold fields continued steadily to increase, notwithstanding the temporary obstacles of Winter, and the consequent cessation of operations on several gold fields. The respective amounts brought down by escort for the first four months of 1856 were 962,040 ounces, against 589,837 ounces for the same period in 1855. Up to the 24th of May, 1856, 185,897 ounces had been received, against 120,424 ounces for the same period last year. The price of gold remained at £3 17s., with an active demand.

The rumored discovery of new gold-fields in the Gipps Land District, far removed from the locality of the known auriferous districts, had been confirmed by reports from the district surveyor. At Mount Korong diggings, which had been almost abandoned as a failure, several monster nuggets had been discovered. Quartz crushing continued on the increase. There was very little doing in wool. For tallow the demand for colonial use was almost equal to the quantity produced. The labor market remained about the same as last quoted, there being no material difference in the rate of wages. What is called the eight hour movement had been pretty generally successful, but it was thought that ultimately it would operate to the loss of those tradesmen who commenced the agitation, as a large influx of labor was arriving from the adjacent colonies.

Sydney accounts state that the new Parliament would be called together for the dispatch of business on the 22d of May.

The Sydney commercial accounts describe business to be about the same as previously reported.

At Adelaide the Wheat and Flour market was dull at a slight decline in price. Money was a little easier.

At Ballarat the purchasing rate of gold had advanced from the Bank price of 77s. 6d. to 78s 3d., in consequence of a desire to ship by the *Royal Charter*.

Miss CATHERINE HAYES had arrived in England from Australia.

☞ Mr. GAVAN DUFFY, according to the Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times*, was electioneering in the west with a view of being returned to the Colonial Legislature. Mr. DUFFY is reported to have replied to the query whether he would accept office "that he might have have come out to Victoria as its Governor, had he chosen to impose that he would accept an office under any Government.

News from Brazil.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—COFFEE TRADE—BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVE-TRADE—SHIPWRECK.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro, received *via* England, are to the 15th of July. Some dissatisfaction existed at the smallness of the Bank of Brazil divi-

end, by the declaration that henceforth only the discounts realized would be divided, or rather that during the six months, to end the 31st of January, 1857, the profits of three months and a half only would be given to the shareholders.

A correspondent of the London *Star*, writing on the 14th of July from Rio, says:

"The Brazilian Government still continues the crusade which it has so nobly commenced and vitalized against the slave-trade. From the date of my last to the end of the month our export business was unimportant, and the sales of coffee barely realised 6,000 bags. Prices declined towards the close of the month about 250 reis. The present crop will undoubtedly be very large, estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 3,000 bags, it will certainly not be below the former figure."

From Bahia we learn that the expected privilege of lighting the city with gas had become doubtful in consequence of the change of Presidents. Senor Dr. TEIXEIRO had retired at his own request, and Senor STRAINEU was to fill his place shortly. The latter was said to be a very energetic man, and had traveled a great deal in Europe. All the crops promised well and diamonds were higher than ever previously known at Bahia. The sugar market was firm and the articles in brisk demand.

At Bahia one of the most interested parties in the slaves landed at Bahia by the *Mary E. Smith*, had been condemned to either four or six years' imprisonment, which shows great firmness on the part of the Brazilian Government.

The British ship *Avon*, from Rio, reports the wreck of the ship *Western Bride*, and the Pacific Steamship Company's steamer *Panama* in the Straits of Magellan. The crews of both were saved.

WE OWN UP—HE WILL DO IT.—"FREMONT ran off with a respectable man's daughter. He is a thief!" Spunky Republican in reply.—"He had better steal a wife than live a bachelor!" Slave Democrat in rejoinder—"If you mean to insinuate that BUCHANAN ain't married, I can tell you that he married his Country over forty years ago, and has taken good care of her ever since." Republican in magnificent sarcasm—"FREMONT did run off with TOM BENTON'S daughter, and next November he will run off with *Jim Buchanan's wife*, old as she is!"
[*Albany Journal.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 30.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Niagara*—Paris Correspondence.
THE WAR IN KANSAS—Details of recent events from our Special Correspondents.
PARTICULARS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RECENT STORMS.
CORRESPONDENCE—From Washington, Saratoga, &c.
ENGLISH CELEBRITIES—A series of Original Sketches.
TWO WEEKS' LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.
MASS MEETING OF THE FILLMOREITES AND FREMONTERS AT SYRACUSE.
CONGRESSIONAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.
CITY NEWS CONDENSED.
NEWS BY THE MAILS CONDENSED.
EDITORIALS—The Senate Stopping Supplies. The Senate and House. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Existence with Slavery. Nepotism in England. A Railroad Disaster where Somebody is to Blame. The Terror of the South. The Fillmore Move. The Senate Confessing. Kansas Reports. No Ambassador yet.
AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provision and other Markets—Live Stock Markets—Wholesale Produce Markets—Harvest Prospects—Articles on Strawberry Beds, Making Figs of Tomatoes, &c., &c.
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10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FROM DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH.
PROF. ALFX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.
This is decidedly the best and most popular article in use for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the scalp and removing scurf and dandruff from the scalp. It is also an infallible remedy for rheumatic pains and external wounds. The low price at which it is sold—25 cents per bottle—places it within the reach of all who wish to be benefited by its use. For sale by all druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable patches, cashmeres, and new style silks.
We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising sa'ins, beavers, meltons, and fine beavers in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 293 Broadway cor. Duane.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
E. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Water st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—IT seldom occurs that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives or any of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to Prof. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. Some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye;" but upon its application, as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a gloss and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it.—*Missouri Republican.*

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—313 having been tested in accidental fires.
Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts.
Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and WOOLEN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS, will be introduced by GENIN, on SATURDAY next, 30th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall Hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FALL STYLE BLACK HAT.—FORD & SCOTT will issue their Fall style of Black Hats SATURDAY next, Aug. 30. For neatness, elegance, and beauty of finish it cannot be excelled, and will without a doubt be the Fashion Hat of the season. Their store is No. 210 Broadway, the lower corner of Fulton and Broadway, sign of the big hat, formerly White's.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, New patterns of EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, &c. JET CROSS PINS and EARRINGS, PLAIN JET ORNAMENTS, the largest assortment in the City, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 3 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—flowing to a charm. The largest, best assorted and cheapest in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!!—BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED Bells, of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Furniture, stoves, ranges, registers, &c.—The subscribers, COL. RICHARDSON & SON, No. 574 Broadway, New-York, have the finest assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of customers from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Improved Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Ranges. Their manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the association for receiving money will not be held at No. 168 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. Pike's, No. 68 Grand-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, on any afternoon except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ Summer Complaints—Make fearful ravages among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is their mother's best friend; it is always reliable Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; head'ache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
For sale at retail everywhere.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, shaving and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every variety of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ The most Healthful Food for Summer and Fall is Hecker's Farina.—Agreeable and nourishing. It is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at the schools to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON,	WM. S. SEE,
JAS. DAVENPORT,	DAVID WEAR,
A. R. WINTHROP,	WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER,	Committee.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y. The next term of this Boarding School will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 4. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. If desired, pupils from the City will be accompanied by a teacher on Monday, Sept. 1. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a Ladies' School, near the City, a French lady of ability and experience to teach her native tongue; one who understands Italian or oil painting preferred; also, a lady to teach the higher mathematics and the ordinary English branches. Address, with reference, for one week, A. T. O., Times Office.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No 161 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Re-opens 1st September.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 82 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME BERGHER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison av., near 28th-st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium. Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MRS. ALFORD AND MISS RUSTEED will reopen their Select French and English Day School for Young Children, Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mrs. ALFORD'S residence, No. 258 6th-av. near 17th-st.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 180 Ramsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av, southwest corner of 38th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No 35 East 36th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, September 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 55 West Baldo-st., Brooklyn.

VENTRILOQUISM.—PRICE REDUCED.—Instructions in ventriloquism, with all the advertised ways to make money, sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Three for 50 cents. Address JOHN H. WADHAMS, Goshen, Conn.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 228 West 20th-st., will be reopened on the 1st day of September. Instruction in the various English branches, with the French and German languages.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 68 East Broadway, will be reopened for Boys, on MONDAY, Sept. 1.
THEODORE COLEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 293 Henry-st. The next session at this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1.
J. L. MARSHALL.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 307 and 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 32d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

JERSEY CITY.—The Misses ROUSSELLE'S Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 45 Grand-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. References and circulars can be had at the above address.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Female Department, No. 199 East Broadway.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 13 Chambers-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M.
H. W. WINANT, Principal

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 36th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 120 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archeology*.

J. D. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MISS HALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 34d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 27th-st.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 88 Union-square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its sessions at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MISS MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 870 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $119 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison st., New York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. D. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KEESE, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec.	E. D. BROWN, Treas.	
Joseph Hoxie,	D. R. Keeler,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. F. Williams,
James Horn,	John Gray,	Samuel Archer.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—West Farms, Westchester Co., eleven miles from the city. Miss OWEN, in compliance with the wishes of her friends, has opened a Boarding School in the above village. In connection with her Day School the situation is healthy and pleasant, and every attention paid to the moral and intellectual advancement of the pupils. French will be the language of the School. Musical reunions held twice a month. There is constant communication with the city by stage and rail. For further particulars, circulars, &c., call at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, publisher, No. 411 Broadway; at BRENTANO'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway; or address Miss OWEN, West Farms. The next session opens on the 4th of September.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday Sept. 16, at No. 31 9th st., between University-place and 5th-av.
She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.
Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Keachum and E. Bemeot, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 372 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. One attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 12th-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st, below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.
Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. C. MERRIMAN and Miss A. PORTER, Teachers. The next term of this institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 1. The superior facilities for instruction will be increased. In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are secured in music and French. The location of the institution is unsurpassed; young ladies can obtain board in private families adjacent to the seminary at moderate rates. Application made to the trustees.
FAIRFIELD, Aug. 19, 1856.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term commences Sept. 11. Graduates in this school are admitted to the Bar without examination in open Court. For further information, apply to the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Clinton, Oneida County.
REFERENCES.—Judges of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District: Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Philo Gridley, Hon. P. Sheldon Root, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, W. C. Noyes, Esq., New-York.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. B. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 128 West 23d-st. H. DRISLER.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 318 6th av., near 14th st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

MRS. FAMARISS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 70 East 38th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars may be obtained at her residence or at the bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, and A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications.
JOHN GRANT,
M. W. LYON, } Principals.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Hudson and Washington terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars, with references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., and at the school.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 54th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

With a wreath of roses on thy brow
Thou seemst an angel fair;
On thy face no bed-bug bites appear,
For thou hast purchased the powder rare.

GO AND DO LIKEWISE—Or suffer from Gnats, mice and Insects—LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 190 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 388, 390, 392 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIABLE CARD.—The members of the St. Nicholas Sociable desire thus publicly to express their acknowledgments for courtesies shown them on the occasion of their first moonlight excursion on Thursday evening Aug. 21, postponed from Tuesday, 19th instant.
To Capt. H. B. PARKER and his pilot Mr. ASBURY LITTLE of the steamer *Ocean Wave*, for their polite attentions to the gentlemen of the company. To Messrs. J. H. & W. W. KINNEY for their exertions to provide their large *Superior* in time for our wants. (It having been in service until a late hour in the day.) To ROBERTSON'S Quadrille Band for the alacrity displayed in furnishing us with music at the eleventh hour, and immediately after the close of their arduous professional labors at the Park meeting. To Mr. ANDREW JACKSON for the refreshments so promptly provided. To SAMUEL WOODWARD, Esq., for his invaluable and cheerfully accorded assistance upon the occasion; and last, not least, to those kind friends, ladies and gentlemen, who favored us with their presence and who so patiently submitted to the unavoidable detention, and charitably excused the awkwardness of the doings of the Committee. By order
EDWARD S. ALLAIRE, President.
WILLIAM S. CARR, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

All hail!
All hail!
All hail!
All hail!
All hail!
All hail!
All hail!

To the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
To the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
To the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
To the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
To the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
To the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
To the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

Ready this (FRIDAY) morning.
Ready this (FRIDAY) morning.
Ready this (FRIDAY) morning.
Ready this (FRIDAY) morning.
Ready this (FRIDAY) morning.
Ready this (FRIDAY) morning.

With more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
With more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
With more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
With more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
With more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
With more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE.

With THE HEBREW'S CURSE.
With THE HEBREW'S CURSE.
With THE HEBREW'S CURSE.
With THE HEBREW'S CURSE.
With THE HEBREW'S CURSE.
With THE HEBREW'S CURSE.

With FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES.
With FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES.
With FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES.
With FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES.
With FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES.
With FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES.

With &c., &c., &c., &c.
With &c., &c., &c., &c.
With &c., &c., &c., &c.

Light on the Kansas Question.

Under this head the Missouri *Democrat* publishes the following circular, issued as long ago as March last, during a time of comparative peace and quiet in Kansas. It throws much light on the origin of disturbances which have now grown to frightful proportions, threatening the peace of the nation at large:

OFFICE LAFAYETTE KANSAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
Lafayette County, Mo., March 25, 1856.

To the People of the Southern States:

On the undersigned, managers of the "Lafayette Emigration Society," has devolved the important duty of calling the attention of the people of the Slaveholding States to the absolute necessity of immediate action on their part, in relation to the settlement of Kansas Territory. The crisis is at hand. Prompt and decisive measures must be adopted, or farewell to Southern rights and independence.

The western counties of Missouri have, for the last two years, been heavily taxed, both in money and time, in fighting the battles of the South. Lafayette County, alone, has expended more than $100,000 in money, and as much, or more, in time. Up to this time, the border counties of Missouri have upheld and maintained the rights and interests of the South, in this struggle unassisted, and not unsuccessfully. But the Abolitionists, staking their all upon the Kansas issue, and hesitating, at no means, fair or foul, are moving heaven and earth to render that beautiful Territory not only a "Free State," so called, but a den of negro-thieves and "higher-law" incendiaries.

Missouri, we feel confident, has done her duty, and will still be found ready and willing to do all she can, fairly and honorably, for the maintenance of the integrity of the South. But the time has come when she can no longer stand up, single handed, the lone champion of the South, against the myrmidons of the entire North. It requires no great foresight to perceive that if the "higher-law" men succeed in this crusade, *it will be but the commencement of a war upon the institutions of the South, which will continue until slavery shall cease to exist in any of the States, or the Union is dissolved.*

How, then, shall these impending evils be avoided? The answer is obvious. *Settle the Territory with emigrants from the South.* The population of the Territory, at this time, is about equal; as many Pro-Slavery settlers as Abolitionists; but the fanatics have emissaries in all the Free States—in almost every village—and by misrepresentation and falsehood, are engaged in collecting money and enlisting men to tyrannize over the South. Is it in the nature of Southern men to submit without resistance, to look to the North for their laws and institutions? We do not believe it! If, then, the South is influenced by a spirit of self-respect and independence, *let Societies be formed to assist emigrants.* Those who cannot emigrate can contribute money to assist those who can. We have such Societies in Missouri, and we can, indnce more people to emigrate than we are able to support. If the whole South would adopt this system we would succeed; Kansas would be a Slave State, and the Slavery agitation would cease. If we permit the North to make an Abolition State of Kansas, the whole South must submit to be governed by the North. Will the South help us?

The great struggle will come off at the next election, in October, 1856, and unless the South can at that time maintain her ground, all will be lost. We repeat it, the crisis has arrived. The time has come for action—*bold, determined action*—words will no longer do any good—we must have men in Kansas; and and that too by tens of thousands. A few will not answer. If we should need 10,000, and lack one of that number, all will count nothing. Let all, then, who can come, do so at once. Those who cannot come, must give their money to help others to come. There are hundreds of thousands of broad acres of rich land, worth from $5 to $20 per acre, open to the settlement and preëmption, at $1 25 per acre. Let, then, the farmer come and bring his slaves with him. There are now 1,000 slaves in Kansas, whose presence there strengthens our cause. Shall we allow these rich lands and this beautiful country to be overrun by our Abolition enemies? We know of a surety that they have emissaries and spies in almost every town, village and city in the South, watching our movements, and tampering with our slaves. Let us, then, be vigilant and active in the cause; we must maintain our ground. The loss of Kansas to the South will be the death knell of our dear Union."

Missuri has done nobly, thus far, in overcoming the thousands who have been sent out by Abolition Aid Societies; we cannot hold out much longer unless the whole South will come to the rescue. We need men; we need money; send us both, and that quickly. Do not delay; come as individuals, come in companies, come by thousands.

Our hearts have been made glad by the late arrival of large companies from South Carolina and Alabama. They have responded promptly to our call for help. The noble BUFORD is already endeared to our hearts; we love him, we will fight for him, and die for him and his companions. Who will follow his noble example? We tell you now, and tell you frankly, that unless you come quickly, and come by thousands, we are gone. The elections once lost, are lost forever. Then farewell to our Southern cause, and farewell to our glorious Union. We repeat the cry, "Come over and help us"

W. H. RUSSELL,
MARTIN SLAUGHTER,
O. ANDERSON,
G. W. BAKER,
EDWARD WINDSOR,
NATHAN CORDER,
WM. SHIELDS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ It is related that the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman army under TITUS, was consummated by plowing up the very foundations of its walls, and sowing salt thereon as symbols of its utter and lasting desolation. We have improved on the practice considerably. The vacant space where the Canal-street extension debouches on East Broadway, and which has for a considerable time past been incumbered to the depth of some yards, with the debris of the buildings that formerly stood there, was plowed up yesterday by a team of four oxen, and the rubbish partially removed. Good-bye! By the way, the salt-sowing might be successfully improved on by sprinkling some disinfectant on the stinking puddles that invite yellow fever in almost every back street in the City.

Tired of Life.

A man, supposed to be named JOHN WELL, was taken, on Tuesday evening, from on board the steamboat *Granite State*, suffering from the effects of a dose of opium, which, it is said, he took for the purpose of self-destruction. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officer CONSOLLY, of the Fourth Ward Police.... Mrs. JUDITH SCOTT, a lady about 80 years of age, attempted to destroy herself by jumping from the third story window of her residence, No. 77 Washington street, to the pavement. She was severely injured, and went to the New-York Hospital. The cause of this attempt upon her life is unknown.

Fearful Fall.

A man named JOHN HOLYER fell, on Tuesday, through the hatchway of the cabinet manufactory No. 219 Fourth-street, from the fifth to the first story, and injured himself in a terrible manner. He was conveyed to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where Police Surgeon SHEPPARD attended him, after which he was removed to his residence. He was alive on Wednesday evening.

LONG ISLAND

The Late Explosion in Gowanus—Another Victim.

JAMES JOHNSON, one of the workman injured at the explosion in Wilder's Safe Factory, Gowanus, died in the Brooklyn City Hospital on Wednesday, from injuries there received.

Political.

There will be a Democratic meeting at Glen Cove, L. I., Saturday afternoon. JAMES T. BRADY, DANIEL E. SICKLES, JOHN GRAHAM and W. J. ROSE are announced as the orators of the occasion.

Fire in Brooklyn.

The building and machinery of the "Atlantic Resin Oil Factory," on Red Hook Point, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Messrs. BURTIS & STODDARD, proprietors, estimate their loss at from $10,000 to $12,000, and upon which there is no insurance. The fire, it is stated, was caused by the carelessness of a workman, who neglected a kettle of resin and it boiled over.

A Noble Youth.

A Miss CATHERINE CONNER accidentally fell into the water at the foot of Baltic-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, and would have been drowned, but for the exertions of a boy named FRANCIS CONNER, (no relative,) who jumped in and succeeded in bringing her safely to the shore.

☞ The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting on Wednesday afternoon, but no business of general interest was transacted.

The Last Outward Trip of the Persia.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You and your readers will be pleased to see a memorandum of the quickest time made across the Atlantic. At 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 6, we were one mile north of Sandy Hook light.

August.	At 12 M. in Lat.	Long.	Ran in nautical miles.
7	41 47	67 38	281
8	43	61 26	297
9	45 31	55 05	314
10	49 39	48 32	326
11	51 13	40 20	347
12	51 23	31 39	332
13	51 15	22 30	343
14	51 06	13 19	345
14	At 10:26 P. M., abreast Cape Clear,		144
	Total run to Cape Clear in nautical miles		2,741

We were detained by low water at the Liverpool bar. Had the tide turned we should have been at our moorings at 5:45, or, allowing for the difference in time, 4 hours 56 minutes, our trip was from one mile north of Sandy Hook light to Liverpool, A FEW MINUTES LESS THAN NINE DAYS. The *Persia* wears the blue ribbon of the seas; and her commander, JUDKINS—the Commodore of the Royal Mail Steamship Company—has been so kindly attentive to the wants of the passengers, and kept everything around the ship in such admirable order, that the voyage has been as pleasant as nine days at sea can well be made.

We had no winds particularly favorable, and the run of 347 nautical miles in 28 hours 30 minutes, being the length of the day sailing eastward is equal to 402 statute miles, or 17 1-10 miles per hour. From Conribeg light to Tusker light, 19¼ nautical miles, we ran in 62 minutes, or 22 miles per hour. And all this great speed is obtained without any effort to push the ship beyond her regular low gauge of steam to which the care of the owners and the caution of the commander limit the engineer.

The Commodore has been in command sixteen and a half years, and thus far has met with no material accident on board his ships. C. G.

Horrible Rape.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 27.

One of the grossest outrages perpetrated in the vicinity of this city for a long time occurred on Monday morning, on the Patapsco Neck Road, a few miles from the city. On Saturday afternoon last, Miss BERGER left the house of her brother, a farmer in the neighborhood of North Point, and came to the city on business, and started on her return on the morning in question, and while alone on the road was attacked by a negro, named ISAAC YOUNG, who forced her into the woods, and brutally outraged her. Two persons who were in the immediate vicinity heard a strange noise and proceeded in the direction from which it came.

As they approached, the negro ran, but they gave chase and succeeded in capturing him, the woman having been left in a state of insensibility. The fellow stated that he was not the guilty party, but it was another, who had effected his escape, but expressed his willingness to return with them. When they reached the place where the injured woman was lying, she identified him as the party who assaulted her. The persons who arrested him then started with him in search of a magistrate, but had proceeded but a short distance when he seized the gun of one of the captors and attempted to take it from him. Failing in this, he attempted to escape by running, when both raised their guns, and fired after him, both charges taking effect in his back. He, however, succeeded in the time in making his escape, but was captured in the afternoon by Officer SAPP, and Justice MORGAN committed him to jail to answer the charge before the Circuit Court of Baltimore County. He was brought to the city yesterday morning, when Dr. DALRYMPLE extracted a number of shot from his back and head. The shot were small, or they would probably have proved fatal at once. The offence is a capital one, and he will have to remain in the jail until the November term of the court, when he will be tried.

Golden Opinions.

"I have acquaintance with the Colonel, *and I am so favorably impressed as to him, that I would as readily trust him as any other individual.* His INTEGRITY IS BEYOND SUSPICION."—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Col. FREMONT is a young officer of great merit—one who deserves well of his country for the bravery and ability with which he discharged his important and delicate duties in California."—[DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Col. FREMONT exhibited a combination of energy, promptitude, sagacity and prudence *which indicate the highest capacity for civil and military command. That the country will do justice to his memorable and distinguished services I entertain not the slightest doubt.*"—[Senator DIX

"Col. FREMONT, in my opinion, is the most meritorious American of his age now in existence."—[Senator ALLEN, of Ohio.

"I regard Col. FREMONT as one of the most heroic and successful officers in our army—an army of which any nation might be proud."—[Senator ROSS, of Texas.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, August 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, being scarce, and held above the views of buyers, mainly at $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in improved demand at steady prices. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—The market continues devoid of animation, yet prices are nominally the same.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
Fair	13⅜	12⅝	13	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Light arrivals and a fair home demand have again favorably affected the market for State and Western Flour. The sales since our last comprise about 9,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@ 6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 75
Common to Good Michigan	5 70@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 45
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 90@ 6 20
Fancy Ohio	6 60@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 8 20
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	8 75@ 9 00

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to only 500 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 75@$7 75 ₰ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk, and it shows renewed firmness. The sales since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. Mixed to Family and best Extra, at $7@$8 and $8 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $5@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and steady request, at $3 65@$3 75 for common to extra Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brand is $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request at better prices. The sales since our last consist of about 74,000 bushels,—including very good to prime Western White at $1 62½@$1 65; inferior to prime do. red at $1 29@$1 53; good to choice Southern White at $1 60@$1 65½; and choice do. Red at $1 55 ₰ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand, at higher prices; fair to prime quality is now worth from 84c.@85c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 49c.@50c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is briskly inquired for, and is advancing. The supply is less extensive. The sales reported since our last comprise about 56,000 bushels, at 56c.@56c. for unsound, heated and damaged; 58c.@62½c. for common to prime mixed; 61c.@63c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 65c.@66c. for common to good Southern White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 160 loads River taken at old prices.

HOPS—Forty-two bales changed hands, in lots, at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Quiet, at $ ton.

LEAD—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LIME—Scarce and in demand.

MOLASSES—Is in steady request at previous quotations

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after, and can be had at 42½c.@43½c. ₰ gal.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in lively request at former full prices. Red and Olive Oils are quiet and unchanged in value. Linseed is in steady request at 87c., and is quoted at from $1 05@$1 07 ₰ gallon. Northern are in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at rising prices, with sales reported, since our last, of about 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$19 75 for Mess, and $18 for Prime ₰ bbl. But Meats are quiet and languid, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is saleable and firm. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. fair to Prime, at 13½c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales our last consist of 325 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand, but $14@$17 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@17 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do. ₰ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₰ lb.

RICE—We heard that 150 tcs. were sold, to-day, at $3 62½@$4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Being offered more freely at still lower prices, are in improved demand. The sales since our last amount to 1,900 hhds. Cuba, &c., mainly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Is less transpired of 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 33½c. to 33¾c.@34c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at old figures. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ₰ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₰ tc.; Tobacco, £3s. ₰ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 30s.@25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Sales of Hogs

For the week ending Aug. 27, 1856, by Miles & Bartlett, Commission Merchants, No. 293 Washington-street.

For JOSEPH MCPHERSON, Buffalo, New-York.—40 stock hogs, price 7c.

R. P. BLAKE, Easton, Pennsylvania.—150 light corn-fed hogs, price, net, 8¼c.

For same owner.—201 still-fed hogs, average gross 276 lbs., price 6½c.

For PIERCE & SPEAR, Palmyra, New-York.—127 still-fed hogs, dressed weight, price 8¾c.

For G. GARLINGHOUSE, Delaware County, Ohio.—101 corn-fed hogs, average gross 226 lbs., price 6½c.

For J. JUVENAL, Wyandotte County, Ohio.—203 corn-fed hogs, average gross 180 lbs., price 6½c.

For M. C. HENDRICKSON, Wyandotte County, Ohio.—149 corn-fed and stock hogs, average gross 115 lbs., price 6¾c.

For G. V. BARTLETT & Co., Chesterville, Ohio.—254 corn-fed hogs, average gross 180 lbs., price 6½c.

The arrivals for the past few days have been pretty large, and prices have had to give way. To day, 6¾c. is the price for the very best corn-fed hogs, and 6c.@6¼c. for still fed hogs. Stock hogs, 7c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEST CHANCE IN THE WORLD TO MAKE MONEY.—The way to do it is to put money in thy purse and call at the office of ELLITHORP & FOX, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st., New-York, where you can find some of the most valuable patents extant, viz:

SEAR'S Patent Sink or heads for connecting rods.
ELLITHORP'S Patent Portable Gas Generator.
WILT & ALBAUGH'S Patent Corn Planter.
ELLITHORP'S Patent cast-iron Pavement.
MALLORY'S Patent Paver rough Machine.
SHAITER'S Patent Portable Steam Engine.
SHAITER'S Patent Steam Cut-off.
And the only reliable Safety Railroad Switch in the world.

PARTNER WANTED.—With $10,000 capital, in doing down-town House, having superior facilities, doing profitable and very extensive trade, foreign and domestic. Also, for sale, superior established Coal Yard, Enwery, doing splendid cash business; price $1,800. Also, splendid Confectionery establishment, Avenue D, doing fine business; price $500. Also, superior Bakery up-town, or partner taken; price $500. Apply No. 290 Broadway, Room 6.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A good chance for any one wishing to go into a profitable business. The stock and fixtures of the store No 244 Broad st., Newark, N. J., the best stand in the city, will be sold cheap. The stock consists of embroideries, laces, hosiery, trimmings, and fancy goods generally. Apply to THOMAS WILSON, No 162 Liberty-st., up stairs, or on the premises at Newark.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 41 John-st.

FOR SALE—Stock of coal and wood in a yard doing a first-rate business, with a feed store attached, and an unexpired lease of eight years. Reason for selling made known upon application. Possession given immediately, or retained until the 1st of November. Address, by letter, W. H. L. & S., No. 523 Hudson-street Post-Office, or inquire on the premises, No. 569 9th-av.

HARDWARE, HOT-AIR FURNACE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—One of the best stands in Brooklyn, and a first-rate business for an enterprising man. Amount of stock, tools, &c., about $3,750. Store 75 feet deep; fine workshop, 50 feet, well lighted; lease will be given of the premises. No. 17 South 7th-st. P. D. TUCKER.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and nearly three years' lease of a tailor's store on Broadway. Also a three-story and attic brick house with modern improvements, with a lot of household furniture; and a lot of land situated on 4th av. and 84th-st. Apply to R. HOWARD, No. 13 Nassau bank.

$1,000 TO $5,000 WANTED.—A special or silent partner in the Blank Book and Stationery Business. Location best in the City. The present owner is an experienced and practical business man, and wants the above money to increase the business. Address STATIONER, *Times* Office.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A capital of $1,500 or $3,000 will purchase a business in which there is but little competition, and which can be made to pay about $2,000 yearly. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,300 New-York Post-Office.

TO GROCERS.—A rare chance is now offered to any one who wishes to engage in the above business. Apply on the premises No. 633 Greenwich, corner of Vandam.

ELECTRO-PLATING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—No. 6 Catharine-st, Room 9, fourth floor, can be had cheap for Cash.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 203 Centre st. New-York.
A large assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 335 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7 octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $90, $20, $60 and $100, &c. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 16 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st. New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By KIRTLAND & Co., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 13, 1856.

TO THE SHERIFF of the CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of MORGAN H. CLARK;
A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of HENRY J. RAYMOND;
A Canal Commissioner in the place of CORNELIUS GARDINER;
An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of THOMAS KIRKPATRICK;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of BENJAMIN F. HARWOOD, deceased;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;
A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and county of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.
Also a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twelfth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Eighth Congressional district, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.
City and County officers also to be elected:
A Mayor in the place of FERNANDO WOOD;
A City Judge in the place of ELISHA S. CAPRON;
Two Governors of the Almshouse in the places of Isaac Bell, jr., and Simeon Draper;
Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours respectfully,
N. STANTON, jr., Dep. Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1856.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

"All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 146.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with City references, one as plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, will go as chambermaid, and assist in the washing, is capable of either situation; wages $6. The other is a good nurse, a smart, neat chambermaid, is quick at the needle, will go to Brooklyn; wages $5; is kind and amiable with children. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French gentleman, either in some private family or seminary, as teacher; is perfectly capable of teaching French, Italian, and geography; and partially Latin, Spanish, and dancing—knowing also, agriculture, by study and practice. The best of references given. *Address* B. P., Tarrytown Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; wishes a country situation not far from the city; has lived in the country this last five years, and has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 71 Mott st., in the rear, second floor back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook. Can be seen for two days at her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 127 3d-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young American woman for general housework, or to cook, wash and iron. Is a small family. Has best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl as chambermaid; would do plain sewing or assist to waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

TO TEACHERS—An experienced and energetic teacher, competent to give thorough instruction in the ordinary English branches, is wanted in the Primary Department of an Institution in this City. He must be an American, a hard worker, and a judicious disciplinarian. Applications received at No. 124 Le Roy-st., on Saturday between 4 and 7 P. M.

TEACHER WANTED—A German, French or Swiss lady, for a select school, near New-York. Must teach Music, French and German. Liberal salary. Apply to or address HATTON & CO., United States and B. N American School Agency, No. 510 Broadway. Families and Schools supplied with Teachers. Teachers introduced. Terms very liberal.

TEACHER.—The services of a young lady, who can furnish good references, competent to teach French, oil, monochromatic, and water color painting, can be secured by addressing, for a few days, D. C. L., Amenia, N. Y.

TEACHERS—Wanting situations should forward their address to the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No 346 Broadway, New-York. Principals and Private Families requiring Teachers should apply to E. H CHAPMAN & SMITH.

MAN WANTED—That understands the manufacturing of Linseed Oil, and one that has had long experience and has is acquainted with fixing all the necessary machinery connected with this business. He is wanted to go South. None need apply unless he is a sober, steady man. Apply to W. A CORBIER, No 125 William st., up stairs, between the hours 10 and 11 o'clock.

RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Brother Jonathan's Patented Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented Furniture Polish in the world. Call at the principal Depot No. 414 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

A LADY—Of some years experience in teaching Music, French, Drawing and the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family, either in the Northern or Southern States. Address G., No. 25 West 22d st.

WILL BE ISSUED TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING—DINSMORE'S AMERICAN RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE an entirely new work, 256 pages, with a large accurate Railroad Map. Price 25 cents. See advertisement in *Herald* to-morrow. DINSMORE & CO., Publishers, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of something suitable by calling on or addressing (enclosing one stamp) TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

SINGLE LADIES—Expert in the use of the needle, and desirous of employment, can obtain it at No. 184 Laurens-st., or No. 163 Broadway. Approved hands can have their work to do at home. Young girls can be employed as learners.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To make drawings for steam-engines. One who has had some practice preferred. Compensation moderate. Apply in the evenings at No. 66 West 27th st.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—Accustomed to the dry goods jobbing business and able to influence cash trade. Apply, with reference as to last employer, Box No. 452 P. O.

CLERK WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Address W. L. A., *Times* office, stating age, residence and references. No applications answered unless containing these particulars.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A young man, an American, of steady habits, who can be depended upon for honesty and integrity. Address D. T., *Times* office, giving residence, with references.

A PROTESTANT NURSE of much experience wishes to engage with a family going to California or Europe; is in the habit of traveling; understands the care and management of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 40 East 15th-street for 2 days.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, to go a short distance in the country. Wanted also, a cook. Inquire for two days, at No. 76 Clinton-place. References required.

BOY WANTED.—One who is Intelligent, active, and can read and write. Apply at No. 71 Pine-st., up stairs.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book keepers, 2 conductors, 3 salesmen, 3 clerks, 2 bar keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 blakemen, 2 firemen, 2 baggagemen, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, 7 boys for trades and stores. Charges moderate.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A Cook, Nurse, laundress, chambermaid, waiter, and groom. All must be Protestants and good servants. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. this day, at 149 Grand st. where employer can be seen.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first rate left-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate chippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED AS CLERK—In a lawyer's office, a lad who resides with his parents in this City. Address Box no. 3-3, in the handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A good plain cook and excellent laundress—one who can produce good references, American, English or Scotch preferred. Apply at 33 Bank-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

THE SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.—JAMES MCMILLAN respectfully informs families in the city and country that he has opened an Intelligence office at No. 87 Cedar st., two doors from Broadway, on east side. J. McM. will devote the whole of his time to securing servants of superior character and qualifications, with good references, who may be relied on to give satisfaction. He has also appointed agents in Great Britain, who will direct to him the best class of foreign help, most of whom he is convinced proceed to the Far West on their arrival, from not knowing of our proper agency through which they might be employed here. He hopes to have constantly at his office an ample supply of female servants suitable for every branch of housework, and of male servants accustomed to farm labor, &c. Post-paid orders punctually attended to.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing good help will find respectable servants at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 587 Broadway, corner of Reade; also, mechanics, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, 128 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a handsome furnished house, containing all the modern improvements, in 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with parlor board, having more room than they require for family use. To those that can appreciate the comforts of a home this offers a rare opportunity. References given and required. Address C. D., office of this paper.

BOARDING—Two or three respectable gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board; references required; No. 240 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d av.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,264 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in his delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Hamilton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, by a young man of steady habits, in the vicinity of 53 or 54 avs., in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Address J. RICHARDS.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 43 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house No 18 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, near Washington-square; references required. Address O. R, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton Ferries—has splendid parlor accommodations for families or single gentlemen, who wish to locate for the Winter. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET.—Some of the best rooms in the City, with board, can be had on application at No

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET-MADE FURNITURE ON PREVIOUS EVENING.—THIS (Friday) MORNING at half o'clock, at the salerooms of FRANKLIN & NILLIS, No. 85 Beaver-st. near Fulton-st., a large stock of new and second hand furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor suites of the very best make and finish, and covered with French satin brocatel and plush, hair-cloth and figured reps, Turkish reclining chairs in mo-quac parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, arm, voltaire and rocking chairs, pier and curtain suites and tables, cane seat and reception chairs, centre, pier and side tables, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' secretaries work and fancy tables, sideboards, extension tables, dining room chairs; oak, rosewood, and mahogany chamber suites, enameled furniture, dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, bedsteads of every style, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, &c., &c. Also several costly French-plate gilt-frame mirrors and oleo glasses, oil-paintings, engravings, tapestry and brussels carpets, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, China and glass ware, &c., &c. This sale will be positive, rain or shine, and is worthy the attention of City and out-of-town buyers, as the goods to be sold comprise a general assortment of first class custom-made furniture, all of which will be warranted, being a collection such as is seldom offered at auction.

H. G. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Friday, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., rich household furniture, being the effects of a family leaving for Europe, all of the choicest quality, and made by Baudoine, Roux and others; parlor furniture consists of two elegantly carved rosewood suites, covered in satin brocatel; 2 rosewood centre tables, inlaid with satinwood; 2 richly carved rosewood pier tables, with rosewood pier glasses, no-fire, 7-octave, cost $450; rosewood corner stands, oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, bronze and ormolu, 2-day clock, Brussels tapestry carpets, &c.; dining room contains—extension table, extending chairs, rosewood sideboard, oak side tables, marble top; China tea and dinner set; silver plated tea set, knives, forks, spoons, &c.; bedroom furniture consists of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, washstands, commodes, chairs, tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, spring and hair mattresses, straw palliasses, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM —THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 29, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 54 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., rich household furniture, being the effects of a family leaving for Europe, all of the choicest quality, and made by Baudoine Roux, and others; parlor furniture consists of 2 elegantly carved rosewood suites covered in satin brocatel; 1 rosewood centre table inlaid with satinwood; 2 richly carved rosewood centre tables; rosewood piano case 7-octave; made by Chickering; one 9-lite rosewood corner stands; oil-paintings, mantel ornaments bronze and ormolu 21-day clock; Brussels tapestry carpets &c., &c. Dining-room contains oak extension table 12 feet long; oak dining chairs; rosewood lounge in hair cloth; China tea and dinner set; silver-plated tea set; knives, forks, spoons &c., &c. Bedroom furniture consists of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, chairs, tables; Brussels and ingrain carpets; spring and hair mattresses; straw palliasses, &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE ON SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade-trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, sheds, &c. Any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

SILVESTRE STEVENS, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, Mortgagee's sale of genteel household furniture at house No. 239 East 10th st., between 1st and 2d avs., the furniture of a private family consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, ace curtains, shades, marble-top centre tables, bookcase, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, hall and stair carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, chairs, sofas, mattresses, beds, bedding, extension dining tables, crockery, glass and China ware, table cutlery &c. Also, a large variety of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PEEN & COLE, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 313 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1,—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE—At 10 o'clock, on the premises corner Hicks and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the "Pierrepont House," consisting of 40 suites of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry Brussels and three-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, Chickering piano-forte, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stores &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at salesroom on Friday.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GROCERIES —BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) commencing at 10½ A. M. at their salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., by order of assignee, sugars white and brown, teas green and black, coffee, large stock of cigars, champagne, claret and port wine in cases and casks, chicory, herring, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE — THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 413 Broadway, viz.: Very superior parlor suites, in various coverings; book cases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands centre tables, sideboards, etagères, chairs rockers, lounges, extension dining-tables, palliasses, &c. The above goods are made in the best manner, and must be sold to pay advances

V. ELLINGTON & CARTER, Auctioneers.

LINEN COLLARS, BOXES, &C., AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Exchange, corner Greenwich—Hardware, saws, hammers, axes, knives, forks, carvers; ladies' work-boxes, writing desks, linen shirt collars, brandy, wine, cigars, teas, figs, prunes, cologne water, tobacco pipes, &c.

TUNIS VOORHEES, Auctioneer.

CIGARS DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS.—CLINE & VOORHEES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Nassau-st., 100,000 Havana, &c., cigars, in lots to suit dealers shippers and retailers. N. B.—Particular attention is requested to this sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One sight sock note of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 239, 240, 241.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana. No. 1 one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

MONEY LOST OR STOLEN.—This day, between (No. 239 Pearl-st. and Fulton Bank (corner of John and Pearl-sts.) from a bank book in the hands of a boy, also in bills of small denominations and a note 4 four months, dated May 16, drawn by Peter Weefns and indorsed by John Harper and James Kelley, for $750. Payment of the note being stopped the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the money or note by

JAMES KELLEY, No 331 Pearl-st.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on the morning of the 25th inst. in coming from Piermont to Hanover Square per steamboat *Jesse R. Lewis*, a lady's small morocco blue enameled back gold locket, with chain, clasp and locket attached. The locket bears the initials A. E. R., and contains daguerreotypes of an elderly lady and gentleman. The under will receive the above reward and no questions asked by returning same to No 156 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN,

Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due 1st of September next, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—No tice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1855, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will cease.

JAMES W. DENVER, } Commissioners California
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Debt.
A. J. F. PISCAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$20,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of the above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, the privilege of several tracks, for like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board,
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATTEE & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. One notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 52, 55, 62, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court-House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI Aug. 25, 1856.—A monthly meeting of the Stockholders of this institution will be held at its office in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 37 Exchange place. NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.—The semi-annual interest on first coupons, due first September proximo, on the Real Estate Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this Office, on and after that day

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

$150,000.—MONEY TO LOAN—On good collaterals, buy for cash, diamonds watches, jewellery, clears, pianos, &c., &c. Great Bargains in watches, ladies' watches and oil-paintings. No. 30 Chatham-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Apply to FRANK RYER-SON, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$120,000.—TEXAS WESTERN RAILROAD STOCK.—1,200 shares of full-paid Stock, bearing 7 per cent. interest, for sale by SAMUEL BOWNE, No 54 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in the City of Albany, as agent in the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers" passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK, No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. Co.'s
COVINGTON, Ky., Aug 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents., and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 21 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000. ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CARR,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARK R,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HALGHT,	E. W. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
EDWARD P. SPUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. H. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

RICHARD MOSELY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.

GLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c. R.—No 61 William-st., New York, (near Cedar-st.) offer a large stock of blank books, papers, copying presses, steel pens, diaries for 1857, all kinds of their own manufacture and importation, at low prices. Printing, lithography and engraving executed in every variety of style, at the lowest possible prices. We solicit country and City buyers to call at No. 61 William st.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c. DIARIES FOR 1857. All kinds at low prices at RICH & LOUTREL'S, No 61 William-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LAKE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Pokeepsie, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Red Hook, Great-I, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Pokeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. R. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA; Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$3 50
Claverack		Cheshire	3 60
Mellenville		South Adams	3 75
Ghent		North Adams	3 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 80	Dalton	3 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	3 55
Canaan	1 50	Washington	3 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	3 80
Edwards	1 80	Chester Factory	3 80
State Line	1 55	Huntington	3 35
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 30
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, ASBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, Aug 26..	4 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26..	11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 27.	3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug 27.	6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28.	3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28.	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 29..	3 P. M.	Friday, Aug 29..	7½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug 30.	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30.	8 A. M.
Sunday, Aug 31..	8 A. M.	Saturday Aug 31.	7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31...	8 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31..	4 P. M.
Monday, Sept 1...	3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 1...	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 2...	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 2...	8½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

The boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, SCOUNT'S BECK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier 1, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Thursday, Aug. 21..	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug 21..	11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22....	8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22....	12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 23..	1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23..	6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24...	9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug 24....	3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25..	10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25...	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26..	10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26..	3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug 27.	12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27.	4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 28..	1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug 28..	5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29....	7½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29....	3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30..	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30..	6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31...	5 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31....	4 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, at the Jefferson for Wading River, Gates Hollow and Miller's place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer CATSKILL will leave pier foot of Canal and Barclay-sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 303 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, at the stock in store No. 235 Water-st., by order of, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, office stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of furnace tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS—All bills under $10 cash; all over 60 days, approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ARENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.

ALSO,

Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Tug Chain,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Best Refined Iron,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.

ALSO,

Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fink's Cruciblea,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper.
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manilla Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Tapes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by

DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOISES, MINES, INCLINE PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS

ARCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUPONT'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & BOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c. for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W COPELAND,

Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—A Steam Engine of about 30-horse power, with a double flue boiler suitable for the engine. Any one that has an engine nearly new and in good order, can find a purchaser by addressing P. E., care of W. A. Corbiere, No 124 William-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by

R. D'HEUR—USE No. 137 Elm-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—700 tons Erie pattern, 56 and 58 pounds weight, now in port, on shipboard, and for sale by THEODORE BEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 33 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED. $8 50 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $30 of rape seed oil.

$12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, sugar and howaprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hoop lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT, PER POUND.—Oil 5 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No 113 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, or with condemn depend upon always obtaining any desired sample of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Malden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY —Its improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type at the lowest rates.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid light wagon, nearly new and has been but little used. In perfect order; was made for $140. Will be sold for $75. Can be seen at LOCKWOOD'S carriage factory, corner of 127th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 8th-av.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.

Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct,

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steem palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY of
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge Buffalo or Niagara, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 8.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 2.30 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad from the West.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 7 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Bridge State*, *Queen City*, *Kangaroo*,

New-York Daily Times.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The Yellow Fever at Fort Hamilton and Elsewhere in King's County.

We have but little to add to the facts relative to the yellow fever in this County, published in the TIMES in the early part of last week. The crisis was then reached, and the disease has been gradually abating since that time until now it is almost exclusively confined to the locality where it first made its appearance—near Fort Hamilton. There is but little doubt, as we have before stated, that the disease was brought into the County—first by reckless and unprincipled men who at the risk of their lives carried on a contraband trade between the vessels in Quarantine and the numerous shanties that are to be found near the beach in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton. One person engaged in this nefarious business, named O'HEA, is now in confinement awaiting trial for a conspiracy to rob the vessels in Quarantine by bribing those placed in charge, and will undoubtedly get his deserts.

In Brooklyn, excepting the Eighth Ward, we have not heard of a single case of Fever originating there. It has been confined to persons—principally lightermen—who have been engaged on board the infected vessels, or have had some direct connection with the vessels or cargoes, and were brought quietly in the city among their friends for treatment—not a single case has occurred, we believe, among the persons who attended these parties or in their families. We have excepted the Eighth Ward. Here undoubtedly some persons received the disease from bedding and rags picked up on the beach. We are told by a member of the Brooklyn Board of Health, who has taken an active interest in this matter, that it is altogether probable that the disease was communicated to the BERGEN family in the following manner: A few days before Mr. JOHN V. BERGEN was taken sick, some rag-pickers dragged several bed blankets from the water—which comes up near to his residence—and hung them upon his fence to dry. His daughter ordered them off, but not obeying, she informed her father, who went to the place much excited, drove off the rag-pickers, and cast the bedding back into the water. A few days after Mr. B was taken sick and died, and the next death in the family was the daughter alluded to, and here the disease spread to other members of the family and attendants, as it has in cases occurring at Fort Hamilton, Yellow Hook, and other places in that vicinity.

We have every reason to believe that the disease is subsiding: no new cases came to our knowledge yesterday; and if the present weather should continue, with the perfect sanitary arrangement throughout the county, it will soon disappear entirely.

Two deaths of yellow fever were reported in one of the local papers, day before yesterday, as having occurred in South Brooklyn. Several members of the Board of Health investigated the matter yesterday afternoon, and ascertained that one of the persons alluded to died of consumption, and the other of a disease not contagious.

Removal of Quarantine—Dr. Thompson Favors a Removal of the Marine Hospitals.

The renewal of the discussion of the propriety of removing Quarantine to some point further from this City and Brooklyn, has brought a variety of suggestions of more or less value. On the question as to whether the health interests of the port call for a change in the locality of the Marine Hospitals, the following correspondence has taken place:

COMMUNICATION TO THE HEALTH OFFICER.

STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 26, 1856.

To R. H. Thompson, M. D., Health Officer Port of N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Very many citizens of the Port, and especially of Richmond County, feel a great anxiety for the removal of the Marine Hospitals from their present locality to some place in which they will be far less dangerous to the public health.

We have noticed, as peculiar to your administration, and for which most of our citizens feel thankful, that you have ordered, from time to time, and sent far down the Lower Bay, what have been regarded as "infected vessels." This fact has led us to believe that your convictions from official experience, cannot be otherwise than favoring the removal of the Marine Hospitals.

In your opinion, does the health interest of the port call for a change in the locality of the Marine Hospitals, as a part of the Quarantine establishment, and if so, can such a result be effected without serious detriment to an efficient quarantine and to the great commercial interests of New-York and Brooklyn?

An early reply to the foregoing interrogatories will much oblige, Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM EMERSON,
H. E. DIBBLEE,
C. GIGNOUX,
LOVEL PURDY,
OLIVER WETMORE,
ISRAEL C. DENYSE,
SAMUEL BOWNE,
D. R. HITCHCOCK,
WM. B. TOWNSEND,
MINTHORNE TOMPKINS.

DR. THOMPSON'S REPLY.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, Friday, Aug. 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., soliciting my opinion as to whether the health interests of this Port call for a change in the locality of the Marine Hospitals, and whether such change can be effected without serious detriment to commerce and to an efficient Quarantine.

I have no hesitation in saying, in reply, that my convictions, arising from official experience during the past two quarantine seasons, are in perfect keeping with your anxiety, and that of "very many citizens of New-York, and especially of Staten Island," in regard to the removal of the Hospitals. In my judgment, the citizens of the port and its vicinity could be far better protected against the importation of contagious and infectious diseases, and therefore mutually benefited by a proper and speedy change in the locality of the Marine Hospitals; and I fully believe that, while such a change would vastly increase our quarantine securities, it could be effected without imposing any additional burdens upon the commerce of the port.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON.

To Hon. WILLIAM EMERSON, H. E. DIBBLEE, C. GIGNOUX, and others.

The Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, at their office, No. 8 City Hall. The following cases were laid before the Board by the Health Officer, for their action:

Brig *Lilian*, from Buenos Ayres, arrived on the 27th. Cargo of hides and wool; all well on board. Allowed to proceed after five days' detention, if all remain well.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Bark *Peerless*, from Jamaica, with sugar, logwood and hides. Having been discharged, ventilated and cleansed, Health Officer recommends she be allowed to proceed Sept. 5. Concurred in.

Brig *Attila*, from Havana, arrived at Quarantine Aug. 27, with ballast. Health Officer recommends that she be allowed to proceed, as no one on board is sick. Concurred in.

Brig *R. Hoskins*, from Guanico, P. R., Aug. 23. Sugar and molasses. Wished to proceed to the City. Petition denied.

Brig *W. Moncure*, from Jacmel Aug 19. Coffee and logwood. All hands well. Allowed to proceed in fifteen days.

Ship *War Hawk*, arrived from Havana on the 29th instant, laden with ballast, and has had no cargo on board for the past nine months. Having remained her full time at Quarantine, the owners would respectfully ask if there is any further cause for her detention, and if not, that she may be allowed to proceed to the City. Petition denied.

The owners of the brig *Truxillo* made application for her to proceed to the city of Brooklyn, for the purpose of discharging her cargo, as the authorities of that city interpose no objection to the same. Position denied.

Petition of owners of bark *Eastern Belle*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived on Aug. 23, with a cargo of molasses, to be allowed to come to the City and discharge, after a detention of five days, was denied.

Brig *Trade Wind*, from Matanzas, arrived on Aug. 14, with sugar and molasses. The Board denied the petition of the owners to come up to the City and discharge cargo.

Bark *George Leslie*, from Cienfuegos, having discharged her cargo of sugar and molasses, and having remained thirty-nine days at Quarantine, request permission to proceed to the City in order to repair the damage she sustained by being run foul of by other vessels, and the loss of an anchor. It was laid upon the table for further consideration.

Brig *Carond*, from Gonaives, arrived on the 16th instant, all well on arrival and have remained so, cargo of logwood and mahogany, wishes a stream permit to come up and discharge her cargo on lighters, to be taken to Connecticut immediately. The vessel has remained her full time at Quarantine, been well ventilated and purified, and the port whence she came considered healthy at the time of her departure. Laid on the table.

LANDING HIDES IN THE CITY.

The subject of allowing hides to be landed in the City was renewed, and the following preamble and resolutions offered:

Whereas, the Board has been informed that a cargo or cargoes of Hides have been landed at the wharves and Jersey City and Brooklyn, and

Whereas, in the opinion of this Board the transhipment of such hides at this season of the year is dangerous to the public health; therefore be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to give orders to the Police Department to seize all hides which may be landed in this City, unless an express permission be in the possession of the parties so landing, signed by the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health; and be it further

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to give the necessary order for a vigilant inspection of the ferries from Jersey City and Brooklyn.

The resolutions were adopted. Adjourned to 29th.

The Ceet.

The person employed to remove the vessels quarantined off Gravesend Beach has presented a bill to Kings County for $1,500.

Brooklyn Board of Health—A Grave Charge.

This Board held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning. Present, Mayor HALL presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

The minutes were read and approved, and a number of nuisances reported by the Health Wardens were ordered abated.

The two delinquent physicians referred to in yesterday's proceedings appeared at this time and satisfied the Board that they were not guilty as charged. One of them had made a return in the case complained of, and the other was an old case which had received fresh currency.

Capt. MULLIGAN, of the brig *Truxillo*, asked permission to land the cargo of his vessel at the wharf. He stated that he had a permit from the Health Officer to land the goods only by lighter, and the lighter allowed by the Health Officer, which would cost him $250. He believed that officer received a commission on all goods landed by lighter.

Ald SHAW declared that, if that statement was true, the Health Officer was worse than a highway rooher.

Health Warden WEST had understood that the Health Officer at Quarantine, and the Quarantine lightermen, had engaged all the lighters in Brooklyn and New-York.

Ald WALSH inquired if the lightering business was a stock business? If so, he would like to purchase some of the stock.

The subject was here dropped for the present.

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer, sent in his daily report, that he received no notice of any cases of infectious or contagious disease during the last 24 hours.

Adjourned until this morning.

Yellow Fever Excitement in New-Jersey.

The Newark *Advertiser* of yesterday says:

"WM. BRENT, who was dispatched by the Governor to deliver their commissions to the gentlemen selected to investigate the sickening of infected ships within the jurisdiction of New-Jersey, returned last evening, having performed his duty. He states that great excitement prevails in Monmouth County on the matter."

Military Excursion.

On Tuesday last the fine Company under the command of Captain C. FINCKE, went upon an excursion to Dohbs' Ferry. A large number of ladies were present upon this very agreeable occasion, and necessarily, their presence contributed not a little to the good humor and decorum which prevailed throughout the exercises of the day and evening.

The United States Squadrons on the Coast of Africa and Brazil.

We have been requested to say that a letter bag will be made up at the "Naval Lyceum Rooms," Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the "United States Squadron" on the coast of Africa, closing at 3 P. M. Friday, Aug. 29.

A letter bag will also be made up for the "United States Squadron" on the coast of Brazil, closing on the 10th September.

The Demand for Seamen.

There has been an advance lately in seamen's wages, and the demand for sailors is still very active. $20 per month are offered for voyages to Liverpool, London, Havre, north of Europe, and coasting; $16 to the Mediterranean and South America; $15 to West Indies, and $15 to East Indies and California.

Severe Accident

On Tuesday last, Mr. EDWIN L. BRINSMADE, of the firm of W. M. IRVING & Co., of this City, while riding with his wife and child in the town of Southburg, Connecticut, was thrown from the carriage, in consequence of his horse taking fright. His skull is badly fractured, and some of his ribs are broken. There is but little hope for his recovery, though he is in the hands of skilful physicians. His wife escaped with slight bruises, though she was thrown out at the same time. The child, a lad of four years of age, with astonishing prudence for one of his years, finding himself alone in the carriage, dropped himself out behind and escaped injury.

Fires.

IN WAVERLY-PLACE.

At 8¾ o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the brick dwelling rear of No 132 Waverly-place, between Amos and Charlee streets. It was soon put out—damage trifling.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH JACK MONTGOMERY.

Jack Montgomery, who was arrested for breaking windows and kicking up a row generally, near his castle in Water-street, was brought before Justice WELSH and fined $25 for breaking windows, and ordered to give bail in the sum of $500 for trial to answer the charge of assaulting his competitors, Mr. and Mrs. Allen

ROW AMONG THE NYMPHS OF THE FOURTH WARD.

A pitched battle took place between the nymphs of the Fourth Ward on Thursday evening. No lives were lost, but there was a large quantity of hair scattered about. The policemen finally took part in the proceedings.—dispersed the belligerents, and took four of them captives to the Station-house; and yesterday the prisoners were taken to the Lower Police Court, where Justice WELSH committed them in default of bail.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Robert H. Maddock, a man about 40 years old, employed as a clerk in the dry good store of Andrew L. Byrne, corner of Grand and Centre streets, was caught this morning in the act of stealing change from his employer's money drawers, and handed over to the Police. Justice BRENNAN, of the Essex Market Police Court, held him in $300 for trial. He had stolen about $40 from his employer at various times, and returned $30, which was all the money he had.

COWARDLY ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

A carman, named Michael Welsh, was taken to the Lower Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of felonious assault upon James Philips. On Wednesday night he followed him cautiously through Oliver-street, where he dealt him from behind a powerful blow with a slung-shot, knocking him senseless to the pavement. Justice WELSH committed the rascal to answer, in default of $500 bail.

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLAWS—BILLY MULLIGAN AGAIN AT WORK.

"Billy Mulligan" and "John Hughse," two of the characters recently from San Francisco, attacked a gentleman on Broadway, on Wednesday night, whom they recognized as one of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. The attacked party fled to the Astor House, where he is at present stopping, pursued by his assailants, who were, however, prevented by the waiters and guests from inflicting any further injury upon the fugitive.

Miscellaneous.

ACCIDENT—CHILD KILLED.

Ann Copheno, a child of 5 years and 5 months, was killed, yesterday morning, by falling a distance of 90 feet, from a ladder leading from the fifth story to the roof of the house rear of No. 16 Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Travelers and poets tell wonderful things sometimes. Both of them speak of the "apples on the Dead Sea shore," all loveliness outside and ashes within! When Sodom and Gomorrah, the Cities of the Plain, were burnt up with fire and brimstone from Heaven to punish them for their transgressions, the putrid waters of this saline sea and the apples of ashes were all that remained, according to Biblical lore, to mark their fate in future history. But, our of death and rottenness ever springs forth life! Until the seed first decays and corrupts in the earth, no germ appears of the plant whose beautiful flowers we love, or whose delicious fruit we eat. Even the Dead Sea salt, therefore, has been turned to modern use, and if the ashes of the Dead Sea apples have not been made into a medicine for Oriental climes, they have at least served to fashion many a *lye* for the public amazement. But ashes do produce IODINE, certainly the most extraordinary medicine of the Nineteenth Century. This elementary principle from the ashes of kelp, sponge, &c., exhibits a miraculous ability in expelling the most fatal disorders that surpasses everything previously recorded in the annals of the healing art! Scrofula in all its hideous forms yields to the use of IODINE WATER at once! Fever and Ague is radically cured by it. It masters every disease yet known. One bottle alone will astonish the afflicted. Dr. HENRY ANDERS' IODINE WATER, sold by ANDERS & FOARDICK, No 3 Second-avenue and No. 362 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 676 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats.....$6
Fine Blue Dress Coats.....$6
Fine Brown Frock Coats.....$6
Fall Ragians.....$7
Cassimere Business Coats.....$2 50 to $3
Black Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $5
Fancy Cassimere Pants.....$1 50 to $5
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests.....$3
Zephyr Cassimere suits.....$8
Complete genteel Black Cloth suits.....$12

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night being a benefit to Mr. J. H. ALLEN, a most excellent entertainment has been prepared. The amusements will commence with the play of "Damon and Pythias," Mr. R. JOHNSTON as *Damon*. Then comes the laughable pantomime of the "Magic Barre," with the inimitable G. L. FOX and Miss HATHAWAY. To be followed by "All the World's a Stage," in which Mr. and Mrs. T. B. JOHNSTON, from Wallack's, will appear. The whole to conclude with the last act of the "Lord of the Isles." Don't forget Little CORDELIA HOWARD on Saturday. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the afternoon. "Ida May" at night.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Hallotype, Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype, and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES.—We are informed that an antidote for the poison of these and other annoying insects has been found in the *Kalliston, or Orient Water*, prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will, it is said, instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The eleventh hour. Let no victim of scrofula, saltrheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use Holloway's Ointment for external complaints or his Pills for internal disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Something entirely new, in the way of a Pen and Pencil, has just been issued by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. It is a most excellent combination, and for style and strength outrivals any we have seen. It is called "LOWND'S Patent," and made in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

ROCKAWAY.—At the Pavilion Hotel a few family and single rooms are now vacated. Parties requiring accommodation for the remainder of the season can engage rooms by going down or by calling at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York

JOHN GEO. BALNERIDGE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

LONG ISLAND.

Republican Movements in Brooklyn.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club was held in the Museum Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange-streets, last evening. There was a large attendance and interesting addresses were made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Judge SHANKLAND, of KANSAS, DELAVAN MUSSEY, of Cincinnati, and others.

The Tenth Ward Club held their regular meeting at No. 266 Atlantic-street. An address was made by F. H. UPTON, Esq., and others. There was a respectable attendance and much enthusiasm.

The Seventh Ward Club also held a large meeting last evening in the new Ranch on Myrtle-avenue near Graham-street, when addresses were made by J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and others.

The Eleventh Ward Pathfinders held a large meeting at Granada Hall, Wednesday evening, when an able address was made by WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq.

On the same evening the Republicans held a very respectable meeting in the Odeon, Eastern District, when R. H. HUNTLEY, Esq., and others, delivered effective addresses.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republican Associations of Hoboken are to have an interesting reunion to-night, at Harmonia Hotel. Some good speakers are named for the occasion,

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express Company, Paris, from Aug. 8 to Aug. 14, 1856:

J. H. Wood, W. H. Wolfe, Jr., J. F. Halstead, D. B. Simmons, M. R. Blow, Dr. H. P. Bostwick, B. Berend and lady, W. Gray, S. S. Howes, S. Diolin and family, T. P. Powers, H. W. Johnsoon, S. E. Darling, J. Neary, A. J. Jackson and lady, I. Vernon, G. Coates, L. Pigione and lady, D. P. Morgan, Willis Hell, Capt. Thompson, New-York; George Smith, Illinois; G. Nickolson, C. J. Nickolson, W. McDonald, Maryland; H. McCrea, L. R. Francine, J. R. Lamhdin, J. A. Clay, George Junkin, Jr., M. Sommerville, J. H. Budd, J. J. Fisher, H. H. Furness, Pennsylvania; D. Follett and lady, D. H. Follett and lady, A. K. Towne Massachusetts; A. Leitch, T. Blow and family, James Woods, T. D. Day, Missouri; R. L. Gibson, O. M. Andersee, R. Percy, Louisiana.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, Mr. WARREN A. JACOBSEN to Miss CAROLINE A. TUMBULL, all of this City.

In the City, on Thursday, Aug 28, by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawkes, HENRY WELLS to SARAH WATSON, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 25, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at No 122 East 12th-st Mr. CHARLES H. DEMORAY to Miss S. ELIZABETH CARSON, both of Jersey City.

At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, by Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mr. WM. RUTHERFORD to Miss CATHARINE MYERS, formerly of Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, SUSANNA JONES, relict of the late Evan Jones, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 161 Lexington-av., (between 27th and 28th sts.,) on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, MARY W. ELLIOT, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, Obadiah Elliott, No 116 West 34th-st.

☞ Elizabeth City, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, CATHARINE TOWNSEND, daughter of Arthur H. and ANN TOWNSEND, aged 16 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 139 East 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, JOHN COBURN, infant, son of John Coburn.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Andrew McNaught, No. 76 West 20th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 28, ELINOR FRANCES GUSTIN, aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days, only child of the late Thos. F. Gustin, Jr.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, corner of Clinton and Myrtle ave. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 28, of Summer complaint, ALFRED GUSTAV, the third and only child of Henry Edward and Marie Mörting.

At Flatbush, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 27, of consumption, ELMINA C. WHITE, wife of John P. Anderson, aged 20 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from Dr. Burchard's church, 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

At Bellport, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, suddenly, Mrs. JOSEPHINE D. and JAMES, wife and son of Capt. Stanbury Funk.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Long Island cars leave at 9 A. M.

At Fort Morris, Westchester County, on Monday, Aug. 25, WILLIAM C. MANNA.

His remains were interred at Bensonia Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 28.

$3,000 Virginia 6s.....	92¾	82 Galena & Chi. R R	107
15,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	50 do.....b10	107¼
5,000 City 7s, '67.....	97	200 do.....b60	107¾
3,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	86	1603 Erie Railroad....s3	54¾
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. 1s.b5	91¼	50 do.....s10	89¾
79 Ill. Cen. Rights.....	114	400 do.....s60	89¾
2,000 C. & To Con. bs.	77	50 do.....b10	89¾
2,000 N.J. C.R3d mtg.B.	87¼	50 do.....b10	89¾
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	90	50 do.....c	89¾
88 Bk. State of N. Y...	106¾	200 do.....s30	89¾
10 Metropolitan Bank.	108½	100 do.....b5	89¾
15 Bank of Commerce.	103	50 do.....tw	89¾
5 do.....	104¾	300 do.....c	89¾
50 U. S. Trust Co.....	106½	100 Harlem Railr'd..b3	13¾
8 Nicara. Transit Co..	7¾	5 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	89¾
50 do.....b3	7¾	129 do.....	89¾
150 Cumber. Coal Co b3	19¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.s3	74¼
160 do.....s60	19¾	100 do.....b10	74¼
100 do.....c3	19¾	600 do.....	74¾
100 do.....s30	19¾	100 do.....b60	74¾
500 N. Y. Central R....	98¾	400 do.....s60	74¾
300 do.....s10	98½	170 Chi & R Isl. R.R.s30	93
7 do.....	98½	100 do.....s4m	92½
400 Reading Railroad..	84¾	100 do.....b60	93½
1000 do.....s30	84¾	80 do.....	93¾
215 do.....b3	84¾	100 do.....s8	93¾
200 do.....b30	85	50 do.....s10	93½
400 do.....	84¾	35 Panama Railroad...	93
25 Mich. Cnt. R. R.s30	90½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Hudson River R. R. 3d mortgage...Int. added 83¼
2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & W. & R 2d mort. do. 76
5,000 Flushing R. R 2d mortgage.....do..31½
5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St. L. RR 1st mor. do 93¾@99¾
15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St. L. RR 2d mor. do..... 59
5,000 Toledo and Illinois R. R. 1st mort.....do..... 69
110 shares Central New Jersey R. R..... 71
288 shares Paterson and Ramapo R. R..... 70
75 shares Chiriqui Improvement Co..... 29
20 shares Arctic Insurance Co..... 94½
30 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co..... 75
10 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Co..... 107¾
20 shares Excelsior Insurance Co..... 113

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 City 6s, '59.....	97	800 Reading R. R.....	84¾
10,000 Virginia 6s.....	92¾	100 do.....b30	85¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	75	100 Erie Railroad.....s3	54¾
100 Canton Co.....s60	33½	200 do.....s30	54¾
100 do.....b60	33¾	400 do.....	54¾
50 Comm. Coal Co....	19¾	100 do.....b60	54¾
100 do.....b60	20	50 do.....	54¾
200 Nic. Transit Co....	7¾	35 Clev. & Tol. R. R..	74¼
100 do.....	7¾	350 do.....	74¾
25 do.....	7¾	200 do.....s3	74
25 N. Y. Cen. R. R.b30	86	50 Ward Coal & Im. Co.	35
10 do.....	85¾		

THURSDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston from Liverpool Aug. 16, were not delivered from the New-York Post-Office until this morning. There is nothing in the extended Cotton and Grain circulars to change the advices as telegraphed from Halifax. In regard to American Stocks, it will be seen from the advice of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. that the London market is inactive, and to effect sales a concession had to be made on previous quotations. The actual business of the week, however, was light, only a few parcels of Railway Bonds being pressed on sale. The Australian advices are to the 26th May, by the *Royal Charter*, clipper ship. They are highly favorable for the Gold product and the state of trade in the Colony. The deliveries of Gold at Melbourne for three months were $17,234,000, against $9,909,200 same period last season. During the five months ending with May, one *hundred tons of Gold* had been shipped to London and Liverpool. Labor was scarce; employment active and wages high. The French and English Money news is more favorable than by previous packet. The Funds keep firm both in Paris and London, and the August return of the Bank of France shows an accession to the Specie revenue of about $3,110,000. The *Rentes* stood 70.90@71.15; *Crédit Mobilier* 1,617@1,620 francs. Trade was reviving at Paris.

"The Paris manufacturers, (says the correspondent of the London *Times*,) have received important orders from England and the United States, and the houses doing business with Spain have been directed to execute those which were suspended in consequence of the recent insurrection. Commission agents from the departments have also arrived in Paris and made extensive purchases for the Winter season. The abundance of the crops will, it is hoped, exercise a favorable influence on commercial transactions. The result of the Fair of Beaucaire has been satisfactory: clothe, articles of Rouen manufacture, and silks found a ready sale, notwithstanding the advance in prices. Too high price of labor and of raw materials is a great obstacle to the activity of trade, and it is unfortunately probable that this state of things will not be modified for some time, the tendency to rise being general in all the markets of France and foreign countries. The operatives, on the other hand, being obliged to expend one-third more for their food and lodging, it is impossible to think of reducing their wages. The harvest has terminated in the South of France, and is proceeding in the centre and North. It is inferior beyond the Garonne and along the banks of the Rhone and Saone, middling between the Garonne and the Loire, but magnificent in every part of the country North of this last river. The new wheat brought to market is of superior quality, and has caused a considerable decline in the price of last year's produce, of which the sale is becoming difficult. Transactions in flour are very quiet in the Paris *Halle*. Few buyers present themselves, everybody expecting a further downward movement. Rates are maintained merely on account of the scanty supply; but the moment rain sets in, so as to enable the mills to work, the article will become more abundant, and prices must recede."

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PEACE.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5.....	19,711,720	4,470,475	16,057,105
April 12.....	16,794,529	3,885,040	10,098,667
April 19.....	15,929,363	3,668,600	9,875,732
April 26.....	15,875,189	3,630,455	9,729,130
May 3.....	15,446,266	3,420,575	9,806,881
May 10.....	15,297,277	3,690,990	3,778,782
May 17.....	16,710,812	4,136,675	9,801,865
May 24.....	15,336,046	5,081,960	10,559,804
May 31.....	14,012,418	5,686,680	11,384,656
June 7.....	14,333,306	5,952,735	11,688,418
June 14.....	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,058,792
June 21.....	14,411,884	6,915,380	12,337,965
June 28.....	14,803,958	7,388,715	13,073,768
July 5.....	15,527,912	6,552,720	12,610,942
July 12.....	13,773,626	5,434,720	12,378,329
July 19.....	13,153,664	5,321,300	12,330,755
July 26.....	13,094,494	5,503,145	12,388,884
Aug. 2.....	14,186,000	5,194,655	12,432,860
Aug. 9.....	14,478,928	6,495,000	12,494,945

The return for the week ending the 9th of August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,285,108	Increase £607,692
Other deposits	10 153,804	Decrease 427,600
Rest	3 456,786	Increase 92,005

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£12,010,078	Decrease £470,967
Other securities	14,478 928	Increase 292,928
Notes unemployed	6,195,000	Decrease 400,345

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

August.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 9	94¾	95	94¾	95¼	95¾	95¾
Mon. 11	95	95¾	95½	95¾	95¾	95½
Tues. 12	95	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Wed. 13	95	96¼	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Thur. 14	95	96¼	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Fri. 15	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

BANK OF FRANCE TO AUGUST 14.

	August. F.	July. F.
Capital of the Bank.....	91,250,000	91,250 000
Reserve of the Bank.....	12,980.750	12,980,750
Ditto in unlanded property.....	4 000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation....	562,963.900	551,675,900
Ditto of the branch banks...	76 481,200	80 571,400
Bank notes to order.....	5,785,979	5,559 703
Receipts payable at sight.....	4,012,732	3,380,646
Treas'y acc. current oreditor.	102,139,304	90,182,253
Sundry accounts current.....	143.816,425	173,511,139
Ditto with the branch banks.	26.921,876	28,242,452
Dividende payable.....	1,310,027	4.775,391
Disc'te, and sundry interests.	5,111,261	25,244,096
Commission on deposits.....	33,724	9,536
Re-disc. the last six months.	1,629,993	1,629,993
Protested bills.....	14,113	11,493
Sundries.....	4,694.579	8,221,592
Total.....	1,043,077,899	1,058,946,337

CREDITOR.

Cash in hand.....	124,557.208	88,961.901
Cash in the branch banks...	122,977,759	143,024,784
Commercial bills over due....	390,177	401,376
Commercial bills not due....	245 615,577	257,410,980
Ditto in the branch banks..	216,329,783	213,676,034
Advanced on dep. of bullion.	1,200,400	4 889,500
Ditto by the branch banks..	2,335,375	2,567,300
On French public securities.	90.246,336	103,982,246
Ditto by the branch banks..	11,557.530	16,333,640
Advanced on rail. securities.	40,035,960	45.536,500
Ditto by the branch banks..	17,150,240	17,742,340
Advanced to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848..	55,000,000	55,000,000
Discount of Treasury Bonds.	40,000,000	40,000,000
Government stock reserved.	12,980,750	12,980,750
Ditto disposable.....	52,190,792	52,190,792
Hotel and furniture of bank.	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property of branches	4,813,661	4 706,621
Expenses of bank.....	455,874	116.944
Premium on gold and silver.	1,145,966	332,679
Sundries.....	64,547	592,095
Total francs.....	1,043,077,899	1,058,946,337

BANKS IN AUSTRALIA—TO MAY 26.

| Banks. | Bull

New-York Daily Times.

Grand Flare Up in the Ninth Ward K. N. Council.

A General Time at Rib-Thumping and Nose-Bruising.

CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE.

BOLT OF THE FLOWER OF THE ARMY.

What They Did, and What They Didn't.

In the room where the august "Thirteen" met, for the first time, to form the first Know-Nothing Council,—in the room where Council No. 1—the famous and once powerful Ninth Ward Council met—where the "American principle," as enunciated by the Know-Nothings, was born and nourished until it grew to be a power in the land—a power that worked for a time in secret, and thus excited the curiosity of the curious and the timidity of the timid,—in that identical room, that identical Council sustained a shock on Thursday night, from which it is feared by its most devoted friends, it will not recover. The punching of eyes and noses, and the hammering of ribs that took place was in remarkable contrast to the union and harmony that prevailed, during the last election, at which time that Council polled nearly 2,400 votes.

Having learned that there was a strong probability of a change of sentiment among the members, one of our corps of reporters attended the meeting, which was a secret one, and reported the proceedings as follows:

REPORT.

The Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council was the scene of considerable excitement on Thursday evening last, which resulted in a general fight, and ninety-three of its members bolted from the Order.

Some dissatisfaction having occurred respecting the nominee for Assembly, H. J. IRVING, it was declared by the friends of his opponent, Hon. SAMUEL BREVOORT, that the election held on the week previous, which resulted in favor of Mr. IRVING, was illegal, there being no election, but a tie-vote, whereupon they determined to investigate the affair, and, if possible, have a reelection. The friends of Mr. IRVING having been informed of the movements of the other party, a large number were on hand to put down any attempt that would be made by Mr. BREVOORT'S friends.

The room was densely crowded at an early hour. It, by the way, is located in the third story of the building corner of Bleecker-street and Cottage-place, the entrance to the room being gained by a stairway in the rear of the house, and very difficult to find.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, and, after the usual signals having been given, the Brevoort party made a bold attempt to present their claims, desiring to have the matter immediately settled, before any other business should be brought up.

The following affidavit and statement having been prepared for the Council:

STATEMENT OF WM. M. WHITNEY.

Aug. 23, 1856.

I, WM. M. WHITNEY, being present at the Ninth Ward American Council on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, at which time an election for Assemblyman was held to represent the 7th Assembly District. The Candidates were SAMUEL BREVOORT and H. J. IRVING, and I kept the tally of the votes cast, and according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I consider there was no election of the candidate, it being no majority.

The votes cast for Mr. Brevoort were..... 81
For Mr. Irving..... 87

Total..... 168

A. J. Campbell	2	A. M. C. Smith	2
A. Smith	1	Pay Head (or Smiler)	1
Scattering	6		

There being, according to my tally, 174 votes cast, and Mr IRVING having received 87, it was not a majority, and consequently no election. The result of my memorandum I should have announced in the Council, but on my return, after a few moments' absence, I found that the Council had adjourned by a vote of the Council. WM. M. WHITNEY.

STATEMENT OF ISAAC PAUL.

Aug. 23, 1856.

I, ISAAC PAUL, state that I attended a political caucus at No. 641 Hudson-street, on the evening of the 20th, (Wednesday,) at which caucus it was decided that, if possible, there should be no initiation of members into the Ninth Ward Council on Thursday night, the 21st, and the members of said caucus agreed to vote on that night in accordance with the above decision, notwithstanding, by a vote of the Council on the Thursday evening previous, it was decided to initiate on the evening of the nomination, and that it be the first order of business.

Mr. HENRY J. IRVING then proposed (which proposition was acquiesced in by the members present) that if they (the caucus) should fail in staving off initiations, *they* should then *blackball* every candidate presented, inasmuch as it was understood that SAMUEL BREVOORT had over forty candidates for initiation who would vote for his nomination. There were present at this caucus about forty persons, the action of which I consider illegal and dangerous to the interests of the "American Party."

ISAAC PAUL.

Sworn before me the 23d day of August, 1856.
J. T. MONLTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

We, the undersigned, members of Council No. 1, (Ninth Ward,) being present at the Council meeting held on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, 1856, state, that so far as the declared nomination for Assembly is concerned, we believe that unfair means were made use of to secure the nomination of HENRY J. IRVING; and that we do, therefore, enter our solemn protest against the proceedings of the Council in that respect, knowing that our obligation demands fairness from all parties and individuals to make binding the action of the majority:

Robert Boyce, John C. Stevens, John H. Douglass, Joshua R. Traver, I. S. Campbell, Oliver P. Gurner, Wm. M. Whiting, Frederick B. Goddard, M. D. Buckling, James E. Mattock, Alex. Hemphill, Albert Smith, C. W. Sykes, Isaac Paul, B M. Nos, John I. Rabineau, Frank Fowler, Isaac W. Edsall, John M. Harned, Cornelius G. Cannon, Montgomery Maze, William Dodd, H. Farrington, Peter Vimlet, M. Steele, Jesse K. Baker, G. W. Okir, W. J. Okir, F. Okir.

It was decided, however, by the President, that they were out of order, and that the election for the various other offices not as yet filled should be taken up.

Meanwhile there were between 70 and 80 persons outside, waiting to be initiated into the Order, who kept up a continued cheering for FREMONT and BREVOORT. A motion was made that they go into initiation of new members, but the Irving Party fearing that by so doing they would lose the majority vote, rushed it down, and it was declared that no new members should be accepted until after the election.

The nomination of School Commissioners and Constables followed. When the result was being announced, a second attempt was made by the Brevoort Party to carry their point.

Here a general row took place. Mr. FARRINGTON who was strongly in favor of Mr. BREVOORT, undertook to explain why they desired to have the vote for Assemblyman reconsidered, but he was cried down, and immediately confronted by Mr. JAMES ALLAIR, of the opposite party, who called FARRINGTON a d—liar and traitor.

This was the signal for a general fight, when over went the benches, chairs, and a rush was made to separate the parties.

The President kept beating his hammer, crying, "Order, order," and, "Gentlemen, this will not do." But it had no effect, for soon afterwards another party got at it, and one of them, a little fellow in a red shirt, got his antagonist by the neck, and would no doubt have made him give up the ghost, had he not been removed by his friends.

Mr. FARRINGTON, after a short time, succeeded in obtaining the floor, when he stated that it was of but little use for him or his friends to offer or make any objections, as it was very evident that a set thing to rule them down—no matter how right they may be—was the order of the night, he therefore would most respectfully tender his resignation, desiring to be connected no longer with such a clique.

Mr. SMITH hoped Mr. FARRINGTON'S resignation would not be accepted. He knew not why the matter could not be easily settled. He did not want it to get abroad, and especially published in the TIMES, as it would be the ruination of the Order if it did.

Mr. FARRINGTON pressed his resignation, and immediately on its being accepted he was followed by ninety-two others, all of whom left the house in a body, and proceeded to the Ninth Ward head-quarters, where they held a private meeting, appointing WM. M. WHITNEY President.

It was unanimously adopted that they no longer recognize the former party, but that they immediately organize themselves into a body, the same to be known as "*the only true American Order of the Ninth Ward.*"

The signing of the roll was next called for, when ninety-nine persons enrolled their names.

A special Committee was then appointed to prepare and draft suitable resolutions, the same to be presented at the next meeting.

On a motion, Hon. SAMUEL BREVOORT was unanimously nominated for Assemblyman from the Ninth Assembly District—after which the meeting adjourned, with nine times nine cheers for SAMUEL BREVOORT.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1544. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

The Express and the Syracuse Convention.

LETTER FROM LUTHER CALDWELL.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The *Express* of this morning, under the head of "Pretended Syracuse Bolt," devotes a few paragraphs to me, and the course I felt it my duty to take in the State Council, convened at Syracuse on the 26th inst.

In the space of a few lines the *Express* utters at least six distinct falsehoods.

1. "The resolutions of Mr. CALDWELL were not even seconded."

2. "No one even seconded his appeal."

3. "He silently and alone withdrew from the Council."

4. "No others went out with him."

5. "There was not even a word of debate on the subject."

6. "He stated with tears in his eyes, that whether he remained in the Council or not, he would support Mr. FILLMORE."

I prefaced my introduction of the resolutions by a statement of their purport and the reasons that impelled me to offer them—that very many of the best men of the American party had left and were constantly leaving our ranks because of our position in apparent support of the Southern efforts to extend Slavery into the Territories; and that if we would escape, not merely defeat, but absolute disgrace, we must assume an attitude of hostility to border ruffianism and Slavery extension, and conform our professions to the sentiment of the free North on these subjects. I followed the presentation of the resolutions by more extended remarks in their support on the same general grounds. I was answered at some length by SAMMONS, the President, Attorney-General CUSHING, and Mr. LESLIE, of Oswego. I was appealed to by these and other gentlemen to withdraw the resolutions, because, although they pretended that the Council fully agreed with me in sentiment, it would not do to make such an expression for fear of injuring Mr. FILLMORE in the South—and that if the Council took a vote and rejected the resolutions, it would drive away multitudes of voters in New England, Pennsylvania, and our own State. The resolutions were distinctly seconded, and then on my refusal to withdraw them, and after full discussion, SAMMONS ruled them out of order, on the ground that the State Council had no authority to make any expression on national subjects. I referred him to the precedent of the Binghamton platform, to which he replied, "I adhere to my decision." I appealed; the appeal was seconded, and on a vote the decision of the Chair was sustained. Then I surrendered my commission as Deputy for Rockland County, and made a short address, taking leave of the Council. Many surrounded me and insisted that I should remain and not withdraw, and would finally only consent to my leaving the room temporarily on my promise to return for further discussion. After a short absence I again entered the building in pursuance of such promise, but in the ante room I met the Attorney-General who, with many flattering expressions to me personally, and to "Young America," of which he deemed me a representative, besought me to return to and remain in the Council. I replied to his compliments by referring to the evidence he and his associate State officers had given of their appreciation of "Young America," in giving me a beggarly subordinate official appointment, and then *assessing* me, a journeyman mechanic, to pay the steamboat fare of old fogy Silver-Gray Whigs to the recent gathering of that high-minded political body at Albany.

You perceive, therefore, that my resolutions and my appeal were both seconded, and a full debate had on the general subject, and that I did not "silently" withdraw. Neither did I go "alone." Many other persons also withdrew upon the same grounds, whom I had afterward the pleasure of meeting in the North American Council, the actual representative body of the American Party of the State. And it was within my knowledge that a majority of the Council fully sympathized with the sentiments I advanced and the action I adopted, and a final adjournment of the Council was precipitated in the midst of pending business, through sheer terror lest the infection should spread and the body be dissolved by voluntary secession. Had they remained in session another hour, full fifty more would have left them, as very many of them assured me and others in subsequent conversations.

As to stating with tears in my eyes that whether I remained in the Council or not I would support Mr. FILLMORE, I did not in any way or at any time, with or without qualification, pledge or promise any such support. I have come to the conclusion, reluctantly, it is true, but decidedly, that Mr. FILLMORE and his friends were so deeply committed to the interests of Slavery that I could not conscientiously or honorably support him. I made an effort to get a patriotic expression from the Council, but I had no hope of success at any time, knowing as I did, that SAMMONS had packed the Council with Silver Greys and Buchanan Hunkers, whomsoever he could find that would stand by the Pro Slavery dictation with which he assumed to rule, in one instance admitting fifteen men from one Council, who assumed to represent Councils in different parts of the State—Councils that repudiate the border-ruffian dictation of the 350,000 Slave owners of the South as emphatically as I do. If the Council had been organized fairly and constituted of the regular delegates who were in attendance, and no others, the resolutions I offered would have been adopted, whatever other action their adoption might have led to.

It is true that in reply to one of the Attorney-General's complimentary and affectionate speeches, I was under the influence of and doubtless exhibited considerable feeling—it was a fit occasion for excitement and emotion. Under a strong sense of conscientious duty, I was separating from many friends, with whom I had long acted and enjoyed pleasant relations, and I was oppressed with the grievous reflection that, through the obstinacy of passion and willfulness, they were adhering to a cause which their own judgment and conscience condemned as being equally hopeless and wicked.

LUTHER CALDWELL.

PIERMONT, Friday, Aug. 29, 1856.

Know-Nothing Demonstration in Knickerbocker Hall—Indorsement of the Nomination of Hon. Geo. Briggs for Congress.

A large meeting was held last night in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, agreeable to a call addressed to the Americans of the Seventh Congressional District, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of Hon. GEO. BRIGGS for Congress. There was an extensive display of banners, transparencies, and very small boys, who made up in noise what they lacked in size. A band, as a matter of course, regaled the ears of the audience inside, while a solitary tar-barrel smoked gloomily in the street without. The meeting was called to order at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, by Councilman HUNT. Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS was chosen Chairman, and a list of fifteen Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries was submitted and accepted.

Mr. HUTCHINS, in taking his seat as Chairman, warmly eulogized Mr. BRIGGS, and expressed his unqualified confidence in the certainty of his (Mr. B.'s) election.

A document signed by a Mr. JAS. L. MILLER was then read, certifying that the Convention by which Mr. BRIGGS was nominated was regular in every respect. This announcement elicited great cheers.

Mr. BRIGGS himself then entered the room, and was introduced to the meeting amid [vociferous cheers. He said:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:

It is with feelings of pride that this opportunity is afforded me for appearing in person to express to you my gratitude for this demonstration of your confidence in responding to the action of your delegation in Convention, in placing me in nomination for Congress.

The American Party of this District having thus conferred that honor, I accept it, and pledge myself to you, if elected, to carry out as far as in my power lies *every American* principle that we are contending for.

It shall be my earnest aim in my legislative labor to procure the passage of all such laws as will produce the greatest good for the greatest number without sectional preference.

I am in favor of protection of American labor and industry against foreign competition.

While I shall pursue a national course on all legislation pertaining to the general interests and prosperity of the whole country, it shall be my particular aim to procure the passage of a law to increase the business capacity of the Custom-house in this City, as the immediate necessity of commerce already requires relief in that quarter.

Also an appropriation by Congress for the erection of a building suitable for the accommodation of the Supreme Court and United States Marshal's office, shall claim my earnest attention.

I also hold to the opinion, in common with yourselves, that it is the birthright of Americans to rule this glorious Republic, and in the expression of those sentiments I mean no disrespect to our adopted fellow-citizens.

It may be vanity in me in saying, that, in my four years' career in Congress, I rendered this our great commercial and mercantile City some service. Of this I will omit to speak, only pledging myself to renewed efforts in the future, should I be returned to the field of my former labors.

In casting my eyes over the legislation of those times, there was no act of mine of which it affords me so much satisfaction in the reflection, as that of my cooperation with the great minds of that day in the passage of the compromise measures. This country at that time, (1850,) as you all well remember, was seriously agitated on the Slavery question.

The passage of those measures gave peace and quiet to the country, both the Democratic and Whig parties of that time pledging themselves to a faithful adherence to them as a finality, and even went as far as to insert them in their platform of principles at their National Convention in Baltimore in 1852. But what do we see? The very first act of the Administration (not content in disregarding these healing measures) was to lay *ruthless hands* of repeal on that time-honored Compromise of 1850, in which was guaranteed the line of 36° 30' as the boundary for Slavery forever.

Fellow-citizens: The fruits of that wicked legislation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are too painfully before us, and I contend the American Party is the only true, conservative, and Union-loving party of the day, and to us does the country look for restoration of peace and harmony that should always exist in this, our glorious confederacy of States.

Not accustomed, as you know, to public speaking, I leave these great subjects to the abler hands of gentlemen around me, who are eminent and eloquent in the discussion of the great principles of the American Party.

Before concluding, however, I desire to be permitted to say that I see on this platform that *manly specimen* of a truly Native American, GEORGE COPWAY the Indian Chief. I can say from my own observation while in Washington, that MILLARD FILLMORE was the friend of the poor and oppressed Indian of our country. You are also their friends, and it was my happiness to be on the Committee on Indian affairs where I had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their manly character. In conclusion, permit me to say that I am before you as your nominee for Congress, either for victory or defeat. My victory is your victory, my defeat your defeat. And may we all by our exertions in the contest before us obtain on the 4th of November next a glorious triumph together. [Loud applause.]

A series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of Mr. BRIGGS were then read and unanimously adopted.

In the interval before the presentation of the next speaker, a scuffle occurred at the lower end of the Hall in the vicinity of the door, which was accompanied by considerable confusion and excitement. "Put him out," "d—n him," "kick him down stairs," were the exclamations that made themselves heard above the din.

One of the reporters, with professional curiosity, leaped upon the table and inquired of a person near him what was wrong. "Why don't know—s'pose it's one of them G—d d—n Black Republicans," was the reply.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. FRANK CUNNINGHAM, of Chenango, who was very severe on the Republicans and Mr. BUCHANAN *alias* the Democratic platform. Republicanism, or niggerism, in other words, bad, he said, probably received a blow in the last Council that made it a fixed fact—a fact fixed in death. The TIMES, itself, the *Tribune*, may ever the *Hercules Furens* of the New-York press, could not breathe the breath of life into the black and shrivled nostrils of that animal. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The meeting was addressed by several other speakers and finally broke up about 10½ o'clock.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT FORT HAMILTON.

Its Appearance on Governor's Island.

A Relief Society Organized.

LIST OF DEATHS—LIST OF THE SICK—THE DISEASE SUBSIDING.

The excitement about the yellow fever has pretty much subsided in this county. It was temporarily aroused a few days since by exaggerated statements published of facts that existed eight or ten days before, but the effect of this has nearly passed away. The disease still lingers in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, but there was only one new case yesterday, and we cannot ascertain that there is a single case in any part of Brooklyn, new or old.

Mayor HALL, yesterday and the day before, visited the infected district, and called personally upon every sick person he could find to ascertain the extent of the disease and their necessities. He found all well provided with nurses, and those he had taken there to render assistance returned with him. One of the ladies who nobly volunteered her services was Mrs. SEIDELL, of Staten Island. This lady rendered efficient aid in Norfolk, Va., while the epidemic was raging there last year.

The residents in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, yesterday, organized the "Fort Hamilton Relief Society."

The objects of the Society, as set forth in resolutions, are: To aid and assist those suffering from yellow fever; to procure, by subscription, such funds as may be required to carry out the above object; to ascertain when and where any such cases of sickness among the poor occur, with a view of their immediate removal to the Hospital, now being established, and in cases where such removal is not practicable, to provide medical advice and the attendance of a nurse if such is necessary; to ascertain the wants of the suffering sick and their families, in the article of food and raiment; to relieve those who have been sick, and those families who have suffered by death, provided that such persons shall be found entitled to it; to furnish such of the destitute, as far as may be deemed proper, funds to enable them to remove from infected districts.

In carrying out the designs of the Society a building has been secured near the Fort, and was opened as a Hospital yesterday, when three patients were admitted;—two Messrs. GERENS, father and son, and the colored man taken sick yesterday. A patrol has been established to keep improper persons from landing without a permit, and their efficiency was put to a test, yesterday, when they arrested a physician and several nurses sent from the Marine Hospital to aid the sick. They were, in due time, released. The Society has already collected, by subscription, several thousand dollars, and more can be had on call.

LIST OF THE SICK.

There are now only twenty-one persons sick with the fever. They are as follows:

1—Colored man, referred to above as in Hospital, (new case.)
2—Anu Burne, } in same house.
3—Julia Kennedy, }
4—2 sick at Mr. Bullock's house.
6—A soldier's wife.
10—4 soldiers in Military Hospital.
11—Black Jack, colored man.
12—Servant girl of General Stanton.
13—Maggy Rose.
14—A gardener's wife.
15—Mr. Little.
16—Miss Little.
17—James Knight.
18—Charles Boyle.
19—Servant of Mr. Cummings.
21—Mr. Green and son.

Most of the above cases are convalescent, and all have medical attendance and good nursing.

THE DEAD SINCE JULY 24TH.

We stated the number of deaths in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, up to the 20th inst., in the TIMES of the 21st, to have been thirty-five. Since that time there has been only nine or ten deaths, to cause the renewed excitement. By this it appears the disease has greatly subsided. The names of the dead, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows—the earliest having occurred on the 24th of July:—

William Clark.	Mr. Charles C. Prince.
Mrs. Doyle.	Mr. Prince's servant.
Gen. Stanton.	Mr. Boyle and 2 daughters.
U. S. Soldier.	Mr. Meyers and wife.
U. S. Soldier.	John Lake.
Joseph's wife.	John Pope's son.
Miss Martin.	John V. Bergen, two sons and two daughters.
Mrs. Henry.	
Sergeant Henry.	Mr. Leffert Bergen, wife, and one son.
Chandler White.	
A. Powell.	Mrs. McGrath.
Mrs. Still well.	Capt. Bennett's gardener,
Servant girl of J. Bennett.	Mr. Cumming's servt girl.
Servant girl of R. Bennett.	Mr. Cumming and wife.
Mrs. J. Bergan.	Mr. Philip Tully.
Mr. Bullock's gardener.	Maj. Morris's servant girl.
Mr. Herkey's child.	Mrs. Andrew Smith.
Mr. Prince.	Miss Godsil.

Judge ROCKWELL'S death has been attributed to yellow fever, but this is a mistake.

Removal of Quarantine—A Card from the Inhabitants.

FORT HAMILTON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1856.

The fatal sickness now among us has prevented the inhabitants of Yellow Hook and Fort Hamilton from presenting to the public the causes of the disease, that they might take action so as to remove those causes and prevent for the future their being again visited with this or any other pestilence.

Those who took a prominent part in the subject, Judge ROCKWELL, CHANDLER WHITE and R. H. CUMMINS, were stricken with the disease and died. Others, in attending to the sick, had no time to hunt up the proper officers and convince them by tedious argument, that sickness was at their doors, and in our dwellings. The efforts of those mentioned above—carried out as well as they could be by the surviving inhabitants—had the vessels removed from Gravesend Bay, though not until sickness and death had been spread.

That the sickness has been occasioned by either of the following causes is without a shadow of a doubt: The breathing of the infected air, which blew for a continuous period from the quarantined vessels into our dwellings; from the infected matter cast overboard from the quarantined vessels, and washed along our shore, and from the nursing the sick, particularly the first infected, as the disease was not then thought of, and consequently no proper precaution was taken to counteract the influence which the disease might have upon those worn out with anxiety and sleepless watchings.

No sickness has been contracted from these cases when removed to other districts, although some of the sick thus removed have died.

This sickness, then, being produced direct from the shipping, demands that measures be at once taken for the removal of the whole Quarantine further seaward, where the wind cannot carry the pestilence, nor the tide return to our shores laden with pestilence-emitting matter, or to appoint a proper officer who will not, through ignorance, or worse motives, put vessels on our shore. For if the wind can, by long continuance, blow infected matter upon us, and affect us in a sparsely populated district, how much more fatal will be the effects if the breeze which daily revives the wayfarers of Broadway comes laden with the disease from shipboard. Years ago, a few vessels laid at Quarantine—now a hundred would not embrace their number, extending, as they do, from shore to shore. As commerce increases, so does the danger there. We have an awful warning—may we all heed it, and prepare.

The Narrows is among the most beautiful spots about New-York, and the ride along the shore to-day, would present a most lively landscape, bright in cultivation and blossoming with flowers—with no outward sign of the desolation and death which reigns within. And if the prospect excites the stranger, how much more those whose homes are there and endeared to them now much more by the association of the departed ones.

We call then upon the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn to take initiatory measures at once, to remove the cause of sickness from our doors, now and for the future.

We would state here, in regard to the different families leaving, that they only did so when convinced that to stay was death, or extending the disease. Many were taken away prostrated in nursing the sick. Indeed, the whole community, from Gowanus to Gravesend, have proved themselves to be attached to each other by no common tie; for in every case the neighboring sick have been attended to, even unto death.

SAMUEL BONNELL, JR.
WILLIAM S. SEARS,
PAUL A. OLIVER

The following is the official report of the formation of the

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY.

At a meeting held at Mr. SEARS' house, at Fort Hamilton, Mr. HYER in the Chair, Mr. OLIVER, Secretary, it was unanimously resolved:

That a society called the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, be formed forthwith, to aid and assist those suffering from yellow fever, now prevalent at Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge.

That it shall be the duty of this Society to procure, by subscription, such funds as may be required to carry out the above objects.

That it shall be the duty of each member of this Society to ascertain when and where any cases of sickness amongst the poor occur, with a view of their immediate removal to the Hospital now being established, and in cases where such removal is not practicable, to provide medical advice and the attendance of a nurse if such is necessary.

That it shall be the duty of every member to ascertain the wants of the suffering sick, and their families, in the articles of food and raiment.

That it shall be the duty of this society to relieve those who have been sick and those families who have suffered by death, provided that such persons shall be found entitled to it.

That it shall be the duty of this society to furnish such of the destitute, as far as may be deemed proper, funds to enable them to remove from infected districts.

On an election being held this, 28th day of August, 1856, Mr. PAUL A. OLIVER was elected President; FERDOR E. BERRIER, Secretary; CHARLES E SEARS, Treasurer. FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

Yellow Fever at Governor's Island—State of Affairs at the Forts.

Rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever on Governor's Island were current in this city yesterday, and considerable excitement was the consequence, we hasten to place before our readers a full account of the basis of such reports. There are, at present writing, upwards of five hundred United States troops quartered on the Island, which is in use as a recruiting depôt. The post, which includes Bedlow's Island with about one hundred more men, is under the command of Major BACKUS.

The main body of these men are quartered comfortably in Fort Columbus, the rest, with the exception of about fifty enlisted to learn music, are stationed in Castle William, at the Western extremity of the island, the hand boys being dispersed at the "South Battery," on the southeastern extremity.

Up to the 29th of July last, the health of the garrison, thus composed, has been remarkably good. Since that time several sudden deaths and some considerable sickness, has occurred. Dr. VOLLUM, U. S. A., whose efficient services at Fort Hamilton have already been remarked, and Dr. ABBOTT, U. S. A., furnish us with the facts in relation to such sickness.

It appears that the medical authorities discovering that mattresses and clothing, in considerable quantities, floated ashore after being cast overboard from infected ships, requested and obtained the organization of a police, consisting of forty men, whose duty it was to gather such refuse matters and burn them. This was done as a preventive, but already the floating matters had spread infection. On the 29th July a camp-child, returning from New-York, visited the South Battery, and returning home, complained of sickness. The symptoms were those of yellow fever, but owing to delay in their disclosure, she grew worse and worse and two days after died. Two days after a man employed in the cook-house, also located on the South Battery, suddenly gave way and died after being in the Hospital a short time. In his case the symptoms appeared to be those of aggravated typhus or typhoid fever. Another man and a woman, employed in the same place, were then seized in the same way, and died, and another also attacked was removed to the Hospital and recovered.

The disease then spread among the music boys, whose quarters were in this location. Several of them were attacked with, unmistakably, the yellow fever.

The disease continued and carried off 10 persons. To this date 24 cases have been under treatment. Four cases were in the family of a man named MOORE; one was a man in the cook-house; one was a man in the employ of Lieut. PIERCE, and one bandsman. All of these have recovered. Four cases were reported on Thursday, and three yesterday. These latter having been sent to the Hospital within a short time of their being attacked are now convalescing. Since Wednesday no deaths have occurred. There are now under treatment 7 cases.

Excepting this more Southern extremity of the island, where it has been noticed that floating beds generally wash up, the other parts of the island remain healthy; it is therefore safe to attribute the spread of the disease to this cause. As many as eight and ten of these mattresses are daily washed up and burned by the police. The whole locality has been thoroughly whitewashed and cleansed.

The majority of the officers attached to the station have served in the Southern districts, and being well used to the observance of Yallow-Fever infection, exhibit no alarm. Their families still remain at their quarters and their children roam about the grounds at will, without the manifestation of any fear. Drs. VOLLUM and WOOD, who have the medical department in charge, are well experienced in the treatment of this disease. The former having served in the South, the latter in the West Indies. So far, when the cases have been immediately reported, they have invariably yielded to treatment. One of those at present in the Hospital only had the symptoms of vomiting, and he had been greatly relieved by the time our reporter left. The disease is evidently abating. Orderly-Sergeant O'LEARY died suddenly in Fort Columbus on Wednesday night, but his disease was ascertained to be congestion of the lungs. He had been on the evening dress parade, and died with his belts still on.

The ship *Fashion* which brought soldiers from Florida, of whom 33 were on the sick list, discharged at Bedlows Island. The men were suffering from chronic dysentery, and are now recovering. No yellow fever has ever made its appearance on this Island.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

NO YELLOW FEVER.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. Present, Mayor HALL presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of nuisances were reported by the Health Wardens, and the usual order for abatement made.

Health Warden WEST stated that he had examined "Prentices Row" on Truman-street,—where it was reported yesterday there were two cases of yellow fever,—and there was no sickness of any kind in the whole block.

A permit was granted to land cargo of Brig *Morris*, from Red Hook, consisting of rustic, at the Atlantic dock. The bides brought in this vessel have been discharged.

Application was made for a certificate for brigs *Estelina* and *Catharine*, from Barcelona, arrived in July last. The owners wish to proceed to Rondout, to land a cargo of hides, and certificate was required to present to the authorities of that place. Referred to Health Warden WEST.

The Health Officer, Dr. WENDELL, stated that no case of contagious or infectious disease had been reported to him during the proceeding twenty-four hours.

Health of Jersey City.

At the meeting of the Common Council on Thursday evening, an ordinance was passed defining nuisances and no requiring their abatement.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Board of Health Commissioners.

The cases of a large number of vessels at Quarantine were placed before the Board by the Health Officer, for their action at the meeting yesterday and were disposed of in the usual manner; after which the following interesting correspondence was presented in relation to yellow fever in Westchester County:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. BRADY, of Harlem, complains that at Port Morris, Stony Point, Westchester County, two men have died of yellow fever within a few days past, said to have been caused by vessels being allowed to land their cargoes of logwood at that place. I am instructed by his Honor, the Mayor, to lay the matter before your honorable body, and it is the wish of the complainant that you will inquire into it, and, if possible, remedy the evil. Respectfully,

GEORGE F. CONCKLIN, Complaint Clerk.

The Board of Commissioners referred the matter to the City Inspector, to have Health Wardens inquire into the case.

The following communication was received in answer:

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH: *Gentlemen:* Mr. BRADY, residing at Harlem, having made a statement that two deaths had occurred at Port Morris, Stony Point, Westchester County, from yellow fever, introduced by vessels discharging logwood, &c., I detailed Mr. GILBERT to inquire into the facts, and respectfully present the result of his investigation. Mr. GILBERT having an acquaintance with many persons resident at the above mentioned place, he had every advantage in his examination, and I believe it to be perfectly correct.

A certificate from Dr. BATHGATE, of Morrisania, in relation to the death of Mr. GERSHON, is also presented. Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

AUG. 28, 1856.

Geo. W. Morton, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: Having visited Port Morris, yesterday, as directed, I have obtained the following particulars:

There have been three deaths, two adults and one child. All the parties have been sick some two weeks previous to their demise. One of the attending physicians informed me the disease was billious remittant fever, which you will see by his report inclosed. As regards the arrival of foreign vessels at this place, there has been only two, (Nova Scotia schooners loaded with plaster;) also, some eight or ten sloops and schooners, loaded with lumber, from the State of Maine. There have, also, been several loads of log and dyewood shipped from the City of New-York, in sloops which have arrived here. The persons who have died are a Mr. GERSHON and a Mr. HARRIS and child. Mr. GERSHON was a Hurl-Gats pilot.

It is rumored here that Mr. GERSHON had piloted a sloop from Port Morris to New Utrecht some weeks ago.

Mr. HARRIS was the engineer of the log and dyewood mills. He attended Mr. GERSHON during his illness, and was taken sick shortly after with the same disease.

As near as I can learn, there is no sickness at present at Port Morris. The village is situated on low and swampy ground. Several of the factories here are built on spiled ground. There are quite a number of stagnant water lots in the heart of the village. The whole number of inhabitants consists of about 150 adults and children.

I also called on Dr. NANDIN, of West Farms, but was unable to see him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD L. GILBERT,
Health Warden, Second Ward.

To the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I attended Mr. GERSHON, at Port Morris, during the last of his sickness, and consider it a case of bilious remitting fever; and I also saw the boy in the same house, who died about a week after, of the same disease. The last case was attended by Dr. NANDIN, but we have every reason to believe that he died from the same disease, as the location of the place is favorable to produce that class of diseases.

(Signed) JAMES BATHGATE, M. D., Morrisania.
Aug. 27, 1856.

On motion, the correspondence was ordered on file.

THEFT AT QUARANTINE.—JAMES O. HEAR, who was arrested on Tuesday last, for inducing the cook of the brig *Marshall* to sell him several bags of coffee, knowing them to be stolen from the brig a few days since, was this morning sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the Penetentiary.

Message from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 29, 1856

DEAR SIR: I have received from the Clerk of the Commissioners of Health, of which you are President, a copy of a preamble and resolutions passed on the 27th inst., in which I am requested to give orders to the Police department to seize all hides which may be found in this City, unless express permission be in the possession of the persons so landing, signed by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, &c.

I cannot consent to give such directions to the Police, for the reasons that I doubt the legality of such an assumption of authority, which, if not sustained by the Courts, would lay me liable to personal damages, and even of legal. I doubt the necessity or the justice of thus interfering, at this time, with the free transit through New-York of so important an article of commerce as hides. And with all due respect for the Commissioners of Health, I will avail myself of this opportunity to suggest that the severe exactions of the Commissioners in enforcing so extraordinary a quarantine restriction and exclusion may be speedily relaxed.

I am satisfied that the necessity for it no longer exists, and that the extreme burdens and expenses which have been put upon our merchants by the action of the Commissioners this Summer, no doubt from correct motives, may be with safety no longer continued. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President Board of Commissioners of Health.

Arrival of Another Batch of San Francisco Vagabonds—Robbery on Board the Steamship Illinois.

We learn from a passenger that on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, Mrs. HARRIMAN, a passenger in the second cabin, came up, crying that her purse, containing about $850 in gold, had been stolen while she was at breakfast. Suspicion fell upon an Irish man named WHITE, whose wife was in the same cabin with Mrs. HARRIMAN. His was put in irons, and after search the money was discovered, part of it on WHITE'S person, and the balance in the forecastle, in a wallet belonging to WHITE, who had passed it to an accomplice named BURKE, a forward passenger. What made the theft especially cruel, is the fact that Mrs. H. is alone, with four young children, her husband having been accidentally left at San Francisco, and this was all the money she has for her support. During her sickness on the *Sonora* WHITE'S wife kindly took care of her, and, through her means, it is supposed her husband discovered that she had money.

WHITE and BURKE are both exiles from San Francisco, banished by the Vigilance Committee for good cause; perhaps if this event had not occurred, they might have found sympathizers in New-York who would have made them martyrs, and certified to their purity and integrity. Their own conduct, however, proves that in their case at least, the Committee made no mistake. Some of the passengers were strongly tempted to attend forthwith to the punishment of these villains, but as they were so near a land of law and order, where justice is said to be swift and sure in its pursuit of offenders, they were induced to let the law take its course. It is to be hoped that the United States' Attorney, to whose tender mercies they are to be committed, as they are both now in irons on board, will attend to their conviction.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain BOGGS, Purser MITCHELL, Mr. LOWE, the first officer and Mr. BRUER, baggage master, by whose prompt energy and skill the money was traced and discovered, and the guilty rascals caught.

In addition to WHITE and TOM BURKE, alias "Active," the *Illinois* brings as passengers, with passports from the Committee, MESS. HAMBURGAN, ALEXANDER PURPLE and JOHN COONEY.

BULGER, another of the same party, was left on the Isthmus.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,465,000 in Treasure.

Execution of Hetherington and Bruce by the Vigilance Committee.

PALMER, COOK & CO.'S FAILURE.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LOS ANGELES.

The New-Granadian Tax on United States Mails.

ANTICIPATED DIFFICULTY.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

News from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Central and South America.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, C.

[illegible] was again thrown into an intense excitement by the announcement that still another deed of [illegible] had been committed in a public place in open [illegible] Hall, an old and re- [illegible] had been attacked and shot down by JOSEPH HETHERINGTON, a gambler, in the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel in Sansome-street. [illegible] visited by the *Evening Bulletin* on this day after the murder in connection with it have been [illegible] to the as correct by subsequent investigation, I do not know that I can do better than to copy from them; and shall also draw from [illegible] public prints the account of the execution of HETHERINGTON and BRACE, as you know I have an aversion to public executions, and never make one of a crowd who go to feast on blood.

HETHERINGTON DUELS DR. RANDALL.

Dr. RANDALL and HETHERINGTON are said to have had business transactions together, in the course of which the Doctor became indebted to HETHERINGTON. An arrangemsnt was medc between them that certain money shonld be peid at a certain time. The money, owing prohehly to the fact that the Doctor's property consisted almost entirely of real estate, was not paid at the time, whereupon HETHERINGTON used abusive language, and made it a point, whenever they met, to insult him. He is said on one or more snch occasions to have spit in Dr. RANDALL's face, and to have threatened to kill him ths next time they met. The Doctor endeavored to avoid HETHERINGTON, but the latter seems to have pursned him nntil they met yesterday for the last time.

THE MURDER.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past 3 o'clock, Dr RANDALL entered the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and had stepped up to the book-keeper's desk and registered his name. He was looking over some letters which the book-keeper handed him, when HETHERINGTON entered, and walking up to the Doctor by the beard, which is remarkably heavy and long, and pulled it so violently as to move him five or six feet from his position, at the same time saying, "G—d d—n you, I've got you now." The Doctor, who hed anticipated being attacked by HETHERINGTON, had armed himself with a revolver, and HETHERINGTON, it seems, always went armed. The Doctor, as soon as he was thus attacked, felt for his pistol; but before he could draw or discharge it, HETHERINGTON had drawn his own and fired. Immediately after HETHERINGTON fired the Doctor fired, and in a few seconds they each fired again. By that time Dr. RANDALL had moved around the end of the book-keeper's desk, and was behind it by the side of the book-keeper, and was stooping down, when HETHERINGTON ran up, reached over the counter, and fired a third shot, striking his victim in the head, and inflicting a fatal wound. The ball passed into the left temple, about two inches from the eye, and lodged in the brain. The other shots that had been fired, missed their marks; one of them shot hy HETHERINGTON passed through 240 pages of the Hotel registry book; another went into the wall, a few feet from the end of the book-keeper's counter. Ons of the shots fired by Dr. RANDALL is said to have passed through HETHERINGTON's hat, a few inches above his head.

Immediately upon the fatal shot being given, Dr. RANDALL fell. The bar-room, msanwhile, was filling up with persons rushing in, and Colonel GIFF and some others sprung upon HETHERINGTON to prevent murder; but it was too late—the deed had been done.

Dr. RANDALL was immediately conveyed to his rooms in the third story of the house, where his wound was examined by Drs. TOLAND, GIBBONS and others, and immediately pronounced mortal. He at first uttered a few incoherent ejaculations, but, in a short time, became speechless and apparently insensible, in which condition he remained during the whole night.

HETHERINGTON ARRESTED BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

HETHERINGTON, as soon as the fatal shot was fired, as before said, fell into the hands of Officer MARTIN, who took him out of the house, and was about proceeding to the Station-house, when the officer was relieved by detachments of the Vigilance Committee, who seized upon the prisoner, and claimed him as their own. HETHERINGTON was conveyed to the Committee's Head-quarters, on Sacramento-street. An immense crowd collected and intense excitement prevailed; hut there was no disorder, and no interference on the part of any one to prevent the action of the Vigilants. Soon after the arrest, the messengers of the Committee were hunting up witnesses, and it seemed that an investigation of the murderons affair commenced within two hours after it had occurred.

DR. ANDREW RANDALL.

Dr. ANDREW RANDALL is about 40 years of age. He lived formerly in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came out to this country in the year 1849, with a commission as Postmaster of Monterey. A yeer or two after his arrival he was elected a member of Assembly from Monterey. More recently he was engaged extensivsly in reel estate speculations, ranching and stock-raising, and has accumulated a great deal of property, some of which is near Corte Madera, in Marin County, at which place, as we are informed, his family, a wife and five children, are residing. He had made many friends in the country, and was well and favorably known in this city, where he has always been regarded as a peaceable man.

JOE HETHERINGTON, THE DOUBLE MURDERER.

JOE HETHERINGTON, the murderer, is, from all that we can learn about him, an infamous scoundrel, and has committed murder and many other crimes in this country before. He is an Englishman, from Carlisle, has lived many years in the Southern States, and came to this country from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1849. During the first yeor he was here he drove a cart. He was then observed to frequent the gambling houses in this city, and particularly two, one upon Long Wharf, and the other upon the corner of Dupont and Pacific streets. At the latter place, in 1850 and 1854, the three-card monte game was extensively played, and HETHERINGTON was seen to bet enormous sums and apparently win large amounts of money. It was, however, afterwards discovered that he was a partner in the establishment, and acted as a "capper," or decoy, a bnsiness which seems to have suited his genius. He continued at the business till the gambling houses were closed up by law. During his career in this beautiful occupation, he and his partners deposited their gains in a store on Montgomery-street, and are said to have endeavored to cheat their bankers, by from time to time clandestinely withdrawing portions of their deposits and substituting old iron and shot, &c. At this game, however, they were detected, and the affair was investignted hefore a grand jury. HETHERINGTON was indicted for ewindling and perjury, and was tried, hnt managed by money or some other way to slip out of the hands of justice. He then entered upon a number of exploits with the notorious WHITTAKER, who was hung in company with MCKENZIE, by the Vigilance Committee, in 1851. He was in the hands of that Committee either as a witness or accomplice of WHITTAKER; hut this time also managed to escape.

In August of the year 1853, HETHERINGTON had a dispute with Dr. BALDWIN, in relation to a fifty-vara lot near North Beach. Dr. BALDWIN, who claimed the lot, was erecting a fence npon it, when HETHERINGTON approached and ordered him off. The Doctor refused to go, whereupon HETHERINGTON seized the Doctor's gun, which was standing against the fence, and fired at him. The shot not taking effect, HETHERINGTON drew a revolver, and shot several times, from the effects of the last discharge of which his victim died in a few days. HETHERINGTON was tried before one of the Courts, but, like too many of his class, again escaped the punishment which he so repeatedly and so richly deserved. Since that exploit he has been roaming about, stealthily keeping out of the public gaze, until the natural bent of his character has brought him to the pass in which he now labors.

Dr. RANDALL lingered for two days in a state of complete insensibility, when he died, in the presence of his wife and child.

CONVICTION OF HETHERINGTON—INTENSE PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.

On the evening of the 29th, from the fact that ths Vigilance troops had orders to be in their armories the next day at 2 o'clock, to await orders, it was correctly surmised that the trial of HETHERINGTON wes concluded, and that both he and BRACE would be hung in the afternoon. At 12 o'clock on the 30th not less then five thonsond persons had collected in ths vicinity of the Committee rooms. At 3 o'clock the troops took possession of the streets and squeres in the neighborhood, to the number of abont 3,000 men. The roofs of the buildings ebont Fort Vigilance were also covered with armed men. The mustering of the forces of the Vigilonce Committes presented a most interesting and impressive scene. They ceme in from all directions, and surrounded the buildings of the Committee in long dense files, their bayonets fleshing in the snn, as they did on the memorable 18th of May, and the not less memorable 21st of June. Several pieces of artillery were placed so as to command the approaches to the gallows, and various companies of cavalry paraded continually in the vicinity, so as to keep them clear of intruders. The gallows was not, as heretofore, run ont from the windows of the Fort, hut was erected in the immediate vicinity in Davis-street, between Sacramento and Commercial-streets. Every spot available on the roofs of ths buildings from whence this execution could be seen, was densely packed with spectators. In the immediate viciuity of the gallows, the soldiery were three deep. Directly aronnd the gallows several companies of rifiemen were stationed. Almost nnderneath, a place had been reserved for the reporters of the press, so as to afford them an excellent opportunity to hesr all that was said.

THE EXECUTION.

When everything was in readiness, at a given signal ths prisoners left the room under n guard, and were seeted in a carriage, to be drawn to the plece of execntion. Preceding them marched arm in arm the 29 members of the Executive Committee. At this time not less than 20,000 spectators were on the ground. As the prisoners approached some persons set up a cheer, which was promptly checked by Marshal DOANE, who announced that a repetition would be followed hy clearing the ground and the roofs of the houses of all spectators. The carriage then stopped at the foot of the scaffold, and BRACE, assisted by two persons, ascended the fatal platform. Next came HETHERINGTON. He refnsed all assistance, and, though his arms were pinioned, walked up the narrow stairway firmly and with unquivering nerves. The prisoners then took their places on the trap. They both faced the west. The ropes were then sdjusted. An attendant untied the neckcloth of BRACE, but HETHERINGTON performed that office for himself.

Jnst at thie moment the immense crowd uncovered their heads, and the most profound silence reigned. Not a word was spoken, not a whisper heard. The prisoners were then informed that if thsy had anything to say, they could now be heard.

HETHRINGTON'S SPEECH AND BRACE'S CURSES.

HETHRINGTON then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: You may think me a herdened sinner, but I sppear before you cool, nnconcerned and free. I am now abont to meet my Maker. To the best of my knowledge here, I have not lived a day in my life that I was afraid to meet my Maker thet night. [*To the Reporter*—Have you get that?] Do not think that I am hosstful or bregging; such is not my case; Rev. Bishop KIPP has been with me all day—not all day, but nearly all day.

Brace—Go on, go on with what you have to say. [The executioner checked him.] Away, you d—d son of a b—h.

Hetherington—I am not eny more penitent today thon I have been any day of my life.

Brace—Go on, old hoss!

Hetherington—In a conversation which I had with Mr. O'BRIEN two weeks ego, our conversation turned npon religion, and I assured him that there never was a day in my life—

Brace—Hurry up, and not stop so long. D'ye think I went to stand here and be stared at by these ignoramuses? I wish to meet my doom immediately.

Hetherington—They tell me to stop; (several voices in the crowd, "Speak on; go on, HETHERINGTON.")

Hetherington.—I heve not disobeyed any of the rules of that house, (pointing to the Committee Rooms,) I should be very sorry to do it; if you say go on, I will go on.

Brace—Go on and brave it out. Don't talk about Dr. KIPP; they don't want to know anything about him.

Hetherington—(After a pause)—Where did I leove off? What was I seying? (A voice "About Dr. O'BRIEN.")

Hetherington—Our conversation turned upon religion.

Brace—(Laughing)—Ah, ah, I am drunk, so I am all right!

Hetherington—I told the Doctor I wes prepared to meet my God at any moment; and further, that I never lived one day of my life thet I was not prepared to meet my God at the night. Dr. P. O'BRIEN will make an affidavit to that, I think, if called upon.

Brace—You have your vengeance, gentlemen, to your heert's content; I don't care a d—n, I want you to understand that clearly, fully and distinctly, gents.

Hetherington—The gentlemen heve given orders for te go ahead. I will change my note and will merely say es orders heve been given to stop, that in the first difficulty I nad with Dr. BALDWIN, I hed to shoot him in defence of my own life.

Brace—I shall die murdered by the Vigilance Committee, July 29, 1856. I wish that clearly and distinctly understood on the house top there.

Hetherington—I was acquitted of that, hut still it hangs upon me. I must stop; hut I will first add, thst so far es killing Dr. RANDALL is concerned, I merely esked for a conversotion with Mr. MCCORKLE, wheu he turned round and drew his pistol immediately. I merely shot him to save my own life. I have lived a gentleman all my life, and will die a gentleman theugh on the gallows. I defy any man in the whole world to prove thet I have done one dishouorable act in my life. I have been abused hy the public press of this city, where I have resided five or eix years, for some cause unknown to me.

I am now in a few minntes to be launched into eternity. You mey pleuse yourselves, notwithstanding I have no bad feeling towerds eny person living. I forgive every man freely as I expect my Redeemer to forgive me. Lord have mercy on my soul!

Brace—G—d d—n it, dry up! Whot's the nss talking to them?

Hetherington—I was going to remerk that very few people—

Brace—Go it, old hoss!

Hetherington—I have led a life pure, mild, mild, and above all reproach. As to how I have been treated, I will say for Mr. GILLESPIE that he insulted me very much, but I freely forgive him. T. J. L. SMILEY has been a friend towards me.

Brace—Come, dry up! What the b—y h—l is the use of keeping me here just waiting on you? I want to go through with it.

Hetherington—My witnesses were never put hefore a jury. I protested against several things thet hed been done. I am satisfied that no jury on the face of the earth would have convicted me. So far, a fair trial I have not had. I am not afraid to meet my God. I hope the Lord will have mercy on my soul.

I hereby forgive every man living on the face of the earth. I ask every man living to forgive me as I freely forgive them. Gentlemen, I am here before you all. Do not believe that I am hardened, I have prayed from the day of my birth to the day of my death.

The executioner here stepped up behind, and gently drew on the white cap.

Hetherington—The Lord have mercy on my soul. I will meet my Saviour. I should like to heve seen FLETCHER HAIGHT, hut It was denied me. Remember me to FLETCHER HAIGHT and HENRY HAIGHT. Lord have marcy on my soul.

BRACE, at the same time, in a low voice to the executioner: My last request is, that TERRY be hung on one side, HETHERINGTON on the other, and I in the middle, ——— between two thieves!

At this instant, it being then 10 minutes of 6 o'clock, the bell on the roof of the Vigilance Committee Building was struck, the ropes were severed by the man with the chisel and mallet, the trap fell, and HETHERINGTON and Brace were suspended. They fell about six feet. BRACE's head fell forwards, and he did not move. HETHERINGTON's head fell backward; he drew his legs up once or twice, but it was soon all over.

CONFUSION.

At the moment that the drop fell, as it occasioned a great noise, several horses on the lowsr part of Sacramento street became frightened and commenced moving. The rumbling noise made by them, and the rushing and pressing of the crowds to escertsin the cause, made great confusion, and everybody was startled. The officers cried ont to their men to meke ready and stand fast; the arms rattled, and everything looked like a battle on the point of an engagement; hut quiet was soon restored.

THE BODIES.

The hodies were allowed to hang forty minutes, and were cut down at 6½ o'clock. They were placed in n wagon which was in waiting and conveyed to the Committee rooms. During ths evening they were delivered to Coroner Kent and hy him conveyed to his office and laid ont in coffins in the clothes in which they were executed. Multitudes of people sew them during the evening.

MORE ABOUT PHILANDER BRACE.

PHILANDER BRACE's conduct since his sentence was of the most outrageous character. He cursed and swore, and was as violent as the circumstances would admit. Severel ministers entered his cell to administer consolation, but he cursed and swore at them terribly, and said that he would like to kick them ont of the room. His profanity and obscenity in their presence was extreme, and they at last withdrew, despairing of doing any good. About noon, however, he seemed cowed down, and sent for Rev. Mr. THOMAS, of the Methodist Church. The afternoon he spent upon his knees, and seemed to be perfectly penitent. He said that he hed been a great thief; that he could not help stealing, even though he could not use the property taken. He said that he had given his stolen property to ths authoritics, and in that way escaped punishment repeatedly. He said that his mother hed frequently corrected him when a boy, hut he had always been a thief and a rohber. He persisted, however, thst he had never committed murder; though he said he hed shot at CUMBERLAND, a companion of Capt. WEST, at the time the latter was murdered, with the intention of killing him. He said that MARION killed WEST. He made lengthy confessions of various crimes to the Vigilance Committee, and then, turning to them, said: "You think that you have got a great deal out of me, but it is not anything. I could unfold things that would make your hair stand on end!" Immedistely before he was taken to execution, he said he felt that he had been forgiven, and spoke of his relatives in the Atlantic States. The last request which he made in his penitent mood before leaving the Committee rooms, was that ths circumstances of his death should be kept from his relatives.

BRACE was about 21 years of age. He was born in Onondsga County, N. Y., where he has a father still living. He leeves two sisters in Indiana and one in Illinois. He seems to have been well educated, and was accomplished as a scholar. He presented a remarkable instance of perverted talent.

RUMORS OF JUDGE TERRY'S ACQUITTAL.

Judge TERRY is still in the hands of the Committee. It is currently reported that he had been acquitted by the Executive of the Committee, but the Delegates of the Companies had voted adversely on this decision. The *modus operandi* of the Vigilance Committee appears to be this: First, all the evidence on hoth sides is heard before a Committee of Inquiry, of nine members. This evidence is submitted to the Executive of twenty-nine, who vote on the verdict. Each of the 66 companies, severally, consisting of ahout 100 men, choose three delegntes, as a sort of lower house, to confirm or annul the vote of the upper house. A majority of the 198 delegates, it appears voted to refer TERRY's case hack to the Executive Committee. It is probable some decision has been had ere this—and it is not at all unlikely the Judge will be shipped to-day.

COMMITTEE GOING TO DISBAND.

Reports are gaining ground that the Committee will disbend as a military organization in a few days. But my own opinion is, that ths inveterate feeling of hostility that exists against them on the part of the small minority of our citizens and the officers of ths law, will compel them to stand to their arms until the meeting of the next Legislature, when an act of amnesty will be passed. The cost of the organization is only about $500 a day, most of the duty being performed gratis.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The mass of those opposed to the Vigilance Committee are of the Democratic Party, hut the Committee will not, as a body, favor any party organization. It is needless, however, to assert that no man can obtain local office in this State who is averse to the action of the Committee. Several Democrats who wished to join the Buchanan Clubs, have been objected to on account of their connection with tha Committee, which has ceused considerable division and hard feeling in the ranks. A Democratic Club, over which JOHN NUGENT, Editor of the *Herald*, presides, refuses to admit to membership any Vigilant. Mr. LOTT, Superintendent of the Mint, has notified all *employés* that they must either quit the Mint or the Committee.

ANOTHER BANISHMENT.

One WM. L. CHRYSLER, a notorious scoundrel, commenced a suit against Hon. C. K. GARRISON, late Mayor of San Francisco, now in New-York, the day before the sailing of the last steamer, for $16,000, alleged to be due him hy Mr. G., for procuring his nomiuation es Mayor, bribing voters, paying for suppere for the esme, &c. The Vigilance Committee, on investigoting the matter, finding it to be a black-mail dodge, sentenced CHRYSLER to deportation, and I suppose you are now blessed with ons rogue more in New-York.

A deputation of the Committee, on horseback, went down towards San Jose on Saturday, with A. A. GREEN, imprisoned on charge of having unlawful possession of the city titles. It is supposed this expedition has something to do with the papers in question. It is reported that GREEN killed GUERRERO, who had some connection with these papers, and who was found shot dead by the roadside some two or three years since.

GENERAL NEWS—TRAFFIC IN CHINESE.

The Peruvian herk *Maria Terry*, bound from Chine to the Chinchas, with 184 Chinese on board, tonched in at this port lest week, for water. Some Chinese merchants here, knowing that these poor Celestials were doomed to slovery and speedy death in Peru, sued out a *habeas corpus* for three or four of them, in order to test the rights of the captein to his cargo, but before anything could be effected, the bark took steam in the night and escaped. The United States cutter *Marcy* gave chase to the hark, but failed to come up with her. I have several times written you from Peru and Panema, on the abominahls nature of this traffic, which is partly carried on hy American vessels. There is not the leost difference between it and the old African slave-trade, except that the Chinese are beguiled into the belief that *after eight years' labor at four dollars a month*, they are to be set free; which condition is certainly more than carried out, for death almost invariably sets them free in halt that time. Out of 850 imported to work on the Panama Railroad in 1854, seven hundred were dead in less than a yeer. It is but justice to the Railroad Company to say that they had no disposition to repeat the experiment, not from the fect of its unprofitableness—for the men cost them less thon $80 each—hnt from witnessing the despair of the victims that had been imposed upon them. I hope, if Congress has not already passed a bill making this trade piracy, that it will do so the present session.

It *is said* that about 300 men will go down to WALKER to-day on the *Sierra Nevada*: I think the number will not exceed 75.

DISTURBANCES AT LOS ANGELES.

Some disturhances have taken plece in Los Angeles. A native, who slightly resisted a Deputy Sheriff, was shot dead hy the latter, whereupon some Sonorians and native Californians undertook to lynch the Sheriff. An officer of the United States Marshal was shot by the insurgents, but not fatally. An organization of citizens was then gotten up to assist the authorities, or rsther to take the business out of their hands, and preserve order. At the last accounts, everything was quiet.

The Vigilance Committee's schooner *Exact*, which went to Santa Barbara with 80 men, to capture MCGOWAN, returned last week without the culprit. He is enpposed to be concealed somewhers south of Santa Barbara.

PALMER, COOK AND CO.

Considerable excitement naturally exists against Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co. because of the neglect of their house to pay the interest on the City and State Bonds, the money to settle which was placed in their hands in due season. Messrs. P. C. & Co. allege that one of their partners, now in New-York, Hon. G. W. WISNER, is at fault, he having notified them of his ability to meet all the claims against the house. They express great confidence that he has settled the matter. The State Treasurer also publishes a notice that he shall forward money to meet this interest by the mail, in case it is not already paid. I do not see why the State Treasurer need employ any agent here at all in his fiscal exchanges. He can ship the gold at 2½ per cent., which is cheaper than an agent will do the work.

Gen. WOOL, who is still at Napa Springs, I am heppy to hear, is out of danger, and improving repidly.

THEATRICALS.

In the tricels, not much is doing. JULIA DEAN HAYNE draws fair houses. LOLA MONTES has returned from Australia, and dances this week at the American. MCKEAN BUCHANAN has gone to Australia, and the GOUGHENHEIMS are about going there.

The news that HERBERT, our Congressman, has been indicted for murder, and committed to prison, was received here with great satisfaction by all parties. Washington is growing moral.

CLIPPERS.

Since the 22d July, we have had from New-York the clippers *Eagle Wing*, *Siren*, *Mary L. Sutton* and *North Wind*. From Boston, clipper *Neptune's Favorite* From Bordeaux, ships *Henrietta* and *Canton*, and hark *Hnuptman*. From Menila, hark *J. L. Moran*. From Batavia, hark *A. A. Eldridge*. From Javo, hark *J. H. Waterman*. From Hong Kong, Dutch ship *Wilhemburg*. The clipper *Star King* sails to-day for Australie, with 1,600 tons flour.

The *Chronicle* has been sold to the Republicans, and yesterday hoisted the names of FREMONT and DAYTON. It will be an able expouent of the principles of the party.

Arrengements heve been made to celebrate in a becoming manner the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of LAFAYETTE, on the 6th September.

Five persons will be exported by the Committee to-day, viz: EDWARD BULGER, TOY, A. A. GREEN, MICHAEL BRANNIGAN, and JOHN COONEY, "the woman-whipper."

F. W. R.

California State Interest.

From the Alta California, Aug. 5.

The failure of PALMER, COOK & Co. to pay the coupons on ths State and City Bonds falling due in New-York, had created a feeling of very general indignetion throughout the State. Parties here are secured against loss; hnt it is the wound inflicted on our public credit that has caused each a deep feeling of dissatisfaction. In the meantime, payment of the interest will speedily be provided for. The money was, in due season, deposited by the State Treasurer, with thih firm; hut they failed to remit it, *supposing, as they say, there were sufficient funds in New-York already* for the purpose of making the payment in question.

This is the second time that our credit has been jeopardized by this firm, and it will be the last. This last defalcation will doubtless break up the arrangement which PALMER, COOK & Co. have had with our financial offices, and the interest money of our State and city boods hereafter falling due in New York will be forwarded directly there from the proper officers here. In the meantime, unless this interest is paid, as PALMER, COOK & Co. say it will have been within a fortnight after it became due, ths money to settle it will be sent by the steamer which leaves a fortnight from to-day. Ths bondholders need not be alarmed, as this will certainly be done unless the next mail brings us ths news of the payment of the interest, *and such a defalcation will never be allowed to occur again.*

We have heard that arrangements have been made by which the money to be paid as interest on the State Bonds, which was due in New York on the first of July, and which was not then paid, will be forwarded to-day, to meet the liability which should have been met then. If it is not forwarded to day, it *certainly will be by the next steamer.*

From the Sacramento Union.

PALMER, COOK & Co. failed to meet their own drafts in New-York on the first of July, amounting to at least $40,000; they failed to meet the interest on the San Francisco and Stets Bonds, in the aggregate $102,158, and they had overdrawn on their agent to the emount of ebout $75,000—making a deficit of $217,158. This is the statement of their own agent at New-York, and is doubtless the best side of the story.

PALMER, COOK & Co. according to their own showing, relied upon their friends in the East to meet these liebilities; hence it is not probable—scarcely possible—that they have sent any means forward, previous to this date, to save their credit in New-York. Then how is it poseible that money can be provided in New-York to cancel these liabilities, except by sending it from California after this date? This leads to the conclusion, which seems almost inevitable, that months must elapse before the first dollar can be provided in New-York towards redeeming the credit of the State. The financial embarrassments of PALMER, COOK & Co. in ordering them unable to meet their own liabilities, precludes the possibility, even when so disposed, of making up their delinquencies. For the frauds thus misapplied, Dr. BATES is, of course, responsible, with his suritise on his official bond, and in justice to himself, as well as the State, whose credit he has blasted, by his confidence in PALMER, COOK & Co., he should at once set to work to repair the injury.

Should the interest not be paid, of which we have shown there is scarcely a chance, he said his hondsmen will, of course, be held for the money which has been misapplied. But not a day should be permitted to escape without the commencement of an effort to repair the injury. The money should go on by the next steamer. The Treasurer is not authorized by law to forward more than enough to meet the interest due; but, if he cannot raise the funds himself, might it not he well to place in New-York, by *a safe* conveyance, a sufficiency to pay the interest accruing on the 1st of January next, with instructions to appropriate it to the payment of the July interest, should other arrangements not be made to meet the deficiency? The back interest must be paid somehow, even if the State has to meke another appropriation for the purpose, and thou sue the Treasurer and his bondsmen, and the sooner it is done the better. To wait until the Legislature meets will be ruinous. Some responsibility must be incurred, and by no one better than the officer by whose mismanagement this disgrace has been entailed upon the State. Nothing short of prompt and juuicious action can save the State Treasurer from merited execration. Besides this, Dr. BATES should take determined steps to recover from PALMER, COOK & Co., the money which has been intrusted to them. He should at least convince the public that he feels the responsibility resting upon him—that his bondsmen are good and honest men, determined to meet the responsibility they have incurred, without flinching or lagging. Prompt and wise action may yet save him and his bondsmen from pecuniary loss, and also be the means of repairing, to some extent, the injury inflicted.

From the California American.

All the responsibility, all the blame of e failure to pay the interest, all the ruined credit of the State, all the losses experienced by the hundreds who invested their money in State Securities, is chargeable to the Treasurer only; for when he intrusted the State funds to PALMER, COOK & Co., he certainly knew they were dishonest, and he had every reason to believe they were bankrupt, and though the press of the State warned him, times without number, against transacting business with them, and his personal and political friends entreated him to avoid the treacherous bankers, yet he would listen to the dulcet tones of PALMER and JONES, and intrusted them with sufficient funds to save them for a time from bankruptcy, though he has nearly ruined the credit of the State by so doing.

* * * * * * *

It appears that the credit of PALMER, COOK & Co. in New-York is worse than it is in California, but we would like to know what became of the money they received from Dr. BATES. It must have gone to pay their debts in this State, and the report that PALMER, COOK & Co. bought State bonds with it and sent them to New-York for sale cannot be true, as Mr. COOK would have had some collateral in that case, which it seems he had not.

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PALMER, COOK & Co. are bankrupt, and the State has been dishonored through the unpardonable action of Dr. BATES.

CARD FROM PALMER, COOK & CO.

To the Public: We are advised by the mail, yesterday, that the interest on the State and City Bonds was not paid in New-York when due, and that our drafts to a small amount were protested. We had supposed these matters had been provided for, and we shall hereafter be able to satisfy the public that our house is not in fault. We are able to say to our depositors that we have money in our vault to pay their claims in full. PALMER, COOK & CO.

The San Francisco Markets.

From the Alta California.

MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1856.

The week immediately following upon the departure of the steamer of July 20, was one of unusual activity in our general market. The sudden and active demand that sprung up from the country for nearly every description of merchandise gave an impetus to business that has not been witnessed for months past. CUT MEATS, LARD, TURPENTINE, SUGAR, COFFEE and RICE were the favorite articles sought for, and large quantities of them were disposed of, both for consumption and on speculation, at materially advanced rates. This improved and satisfactory state of business we regret to say was of short duration only, as the transactions and decline in prices during the past week will show. Contrary to general expectation, the advices received from the East, per steamer *Sonora*, were of the most unsatisfactory character, as regards its effects upon our market. It was generally supposed that shipments hither from Atlantic domestic ports would materially decrease for a few months at least, and thus give an opportunity to our merchants to dispose of and realise, if not a profit, at least cost and charges on a part of their enormous and daily accumulating stock of general merchandise. This, we are sorry to say, has not been realized, as no less than nine vessels had cleared during the fortnight preceding the departure from New-York of the steamer of the 5th of July, and eight vessels are reported as loading and nearly ready for sea, with full cargoes of assorted goods for this port. This, in connection with the large number of vessels on the way, many of which are due, has materially destroyed the confidense previously existing in our market; and at the close we find a greater disposition manifested to sell than to purchase goods. We can confidently assert that under there is a greater demand for consumption from the country than we are likely to have within the next fortnight, we will see rates generally ruling at a much lower figure than at the close of the fortnight preceding. Our advices from all parts of the country represent our miners and agriculturists in a highly flourishing condition.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At the residance of Capt. Josiah Wing, Suisun Valley on Thursday morning, July 17, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Bailey Sargent, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss M. Frances Hurd, daughter of Capt. Wing, and formerly teacher in the University of Santa Clara.

In Sacramento, July 17, by Bishop Kevanaugh, John Q. Lisle to Miss N. Phene McGrew, daughter of Judge J. McGrew, all of Sacramento

In Iooe City, July 13, John L. Gear to Miss S. Jane Boyle.

In Petaluma, July 13, by Judge Hylton, John Capen to Miss Jeanette Wallace.

In San Francisco, July 21, by Rev. J. A. Shepherd, Augustus B. Brown to Miss Caroline E. Fay.

In San Francisco, July 23, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Frederick Tillman to Miss Anna Dickelt, both formerly of Bremen, Germany.

In Sacramento, July 21, by Rev. Mr. Graham, Jacob Palmer to Miss Mailide Ramor, all of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, July 23, Captain George Gedge to Miss Isabella McCulloch, of Edinburg, Scotland.

In San Francisco, July 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William Stineteeler, of San Francisco, to Miss Olivia M. Gabbs, of Cleveland, Ohio

In Jacksonville, July 17th, Isaac Desler, to Miss Sophia A. Thomas, all of that place.

In San Francisco, July 24th, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Daniel Williamson, of Vallejo, to Miss Ellen Marshall, of Glasgow, Scotland.

In San Francisco, July 24th, by Right Rev. W J. Kipp, Mr. M. Godley to Miss Sarah Minchall, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 23d, by Rev. J B. Saxon, W. B. Storey to Ellen D. Benson, both of that place.

In San Francisco, July 24th, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Francis J. Hammernick to Miss Eugenia Riebet.

In San Francisco, July 28th, by Justice Smith, C. R. Saunders, Esq., of San Francisco, to Elizabeth Thomas, of Sacramento.

At Reservoir Hill, El Dorado Co., July 22d, Mr. S. O. Henderson to Miss Frances Cruson.

At the same time and place, Mr. R. H. Olmstead to Miss Mary M. Ormon.

In Sonora, July 26th, by Rev. I. B. Fish, Mr. H. Smith to Miss Anna Nelson.

At Chinese Camp, July 20, by Rev. R. McCulloch, Mr. F W. Bossler to Miss Louisa Knight.

In San Francisco, Aug. 1, by Rev. Mr Thomas, Mr. John Jones to Miss Mary Ann Brown, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 30, by Rev. Mr. John M. Corbett to Miss Ann Pollock, all of San Francisco.

At Sonora, July 26, Mr. J. H. Smith to Mrs. Ann Nelson.

In San Francisco, July 30, by Rev. B. Brierly, James W. Dirgham and Miss Mary Jane Mitchell, both of Marysville.

In San Francisco, on the 2d inst., by Rev. B Brierly, Charles A. Harper and Mrs. Lucy Hoppe, all of San Francisco

In San Francisco, Aug. 3, by Rev. H. Bien, Mr. J. Seller to Miss Rosalia Ulmer.

DIED.

In Sacramento, July 20, of consumption, R. Stiles, printer, late of Boston, Mass., aged 31 years.

In Auburn, July 15, Charles Allen, aged about 31 years.

At Yuba city, July 18, Mrs. Francis Helen Montgomery, wife of Z. Montgomery, Esq., aged 20 years and 7 months.

In San Francisco, July 20, Wm. Molo, of New-York.

At French Gulch, Shasta county, July 8, Mrs. Mary Trainor, aged 26 years

In Oakland, July 19, Mr. Edward S. Avery, of Wyoming County, Pa., aged about 48 years.

In Oakland, July 24, Edward, infant son of Judge L. Aldrich.

At the residence of her parents, corner Second and Bryant streets, San Francisco, July 26, Emma Eugenia, only child of John and Thomasine H. E. Baker, aged 8 years, 9 months and 26 days

In San Francisco, on Saturday, July 26, of a pistol-shot wound, Dr. Andrew Randall, a native of Kentucky, aged 37 years.

In San Francisco, July 27, Gen. Milo I. Goss, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, aged 40 years.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, July 27, Wm. A. Heermans, firm of Darlington, Ivanscoms & Heermans, agents for the U. S. Dry Dock, Mare Island, aged 30 years.

At his residence in San Francisco, July 28th, William Bowes, Counsellor at Law, a native of Birmingham, Great Britain, and for many years a resident of Paris, aged 47 years.

At Ridgeville, Trinity Co., July 14, of typhoid fever, Frances, daughter of Thomas Aber, aged 5 years.

In Marysville, July 28th, Robert Grant Keefer, formerly of Thorold, Canada West, aged 26 years.

In Placerville, on the 24th July, of phthisis, Mr. S. Sikes, aged 47, from Illinois.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Vigilance Committee at Los Angeles.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—MURDER OF A SPANIARD—THE CITIZENS IN ARMS—ATTACK ON THE TOWN.

From the Los Angeles *Star*, of the 26th July, we learn that the most intense excitement prevails in that town, in consequence of the recent shooting of ANTONIO RUIS, by WM. JENKINS. We give the particulars below:

"On Saturday morning last, an attachment wee issued from the Justice's Court of ALEX. GIBSON, and placed in the hands of WM JENKINS, a Deputy Constable, for execution on the property of a Mexican named ANTONIO RUIS. This circumstance, simple in itself, led to events which have kept the town in a state of alarm and excitement during the whole of this week—the consequences of which may yet, in many cases, lead to fatal results.

On that morning JENKINS proceeded to execute the writ, and meeting with some little obstruction in the discharge of his duty, coolly pulled his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the breast of ANTONIO RUIS, causing his death on the evening of the following day, Sunday."

JENKINS, it seems, immediately gave himself up, and was admitted to bail. He was not of course put in confinement, and says the *Star:*

To this circumstance, in our opinion, is mainly attributable the excitement that followed, the Spanish population taking offence that one who had, in their estimation committed a murder, should be at large and armed. Great excitement prevailed amongst them from the time of the shooting till the funeral, which took place on the afternoon of Monday, and was said to be the largest procession of the kind in Los Angeles. The deceased was a quiet, inoffensive man, and was highly esteemed by his acquaintances. The feelings of his friends were not expressed in public till after the funeral, when they held a public meeting in the graveyard to consider what should be done on the occasion.

ARMING OF THE PEOPLE

During the proceedings in the graveyard, reports were brought to town of the nature of the speeches, and alarm began to spread among our citizens. At last, it was understood that the crowd intended to attack the jail, and the citizens began to arm in self-defence.

THREATENED ATTACK ON THE TOWN.

About sundown rumors began to prevail of meetings among the lowest and most abandoned Sonorenians and Mexicans, and that they were to attack the town at night. These reports were confirmed. Immediately the City Marshal and deputies, W. GETMAN, W. PETERSON and E. SMITH, mounted their horses and patroled the outskirts of the city. Crowds were detected in several suspicious places, and at last, about 9 o'clock, all had withdrawn to their rendezvous, a hill behind the Church, from which it was intended to march in, attack the jail, and sack the town. This plan had been determined during the day, and warning to that effect had been sent to certain citizens whom they did not wish to overwhelm in the general destruotion. The leaders boldly avowed their intentions, and indulged in the fiercest maledictions against the Americans, stating their determination to wipe them out and sack the town. Meanwhile our citizens were not idle. Every man who could procure a gun or pistol went to the aid of the Sheriff, D. W. ALEXANDER, who had his rendezvous at the jail, the point of the anticipated attack.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock a party of banditti called at the residence of the Roman Catholic priest, and while one or two engaged him in conversation, the others ransacked the house and carried off about a dozen stand of arms and a small brass cannon. No information of this outrage reached the sheriff till next day.

THE ATTACK.

About 12 o'clock the moon being then up, W. C. GETMAN, the Marshal, and his Deputy, WM. PETERSON

New-York Daily Times,

oath, Ki-yum and say," had been pronounced. As the bishop party left the Church, another salute from the battery on shore, and still another from the French brig-of-war *Alcibiade*, announced of the royal pair, that "just as the priest could make them they were one."

The *cortege* having returned to the Palace, though not precisely in the same order in which it had proceeded to the Church, their Majesties were waited upon by the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and by Captain DE MARIGNY, of H. I. M's brig-of-war *Alcibiade*."

The same paper also gives a glowing account of a ball in the evening at the Palace. The King is 33 years of age, and the Queen 20. The usual rejoicings of the people over royal marriages was observed on this occasion.

A regular line of clipper-ship packets has been established between Honolulu and Boston.

Judges LEE and ROBERTSON are engaged in codifying the laws of the Kingdom.

In speaking of the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon the press of the Islands, the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Thank Heaven, the day at length has dawned when the Hawaiian Nation can boast a free press, untrammeled by Government patronage or party pledges, unbiased by ministerial frowns or favors—a press whose name shall be the advancement of the nation in its commercial, political or social conditions. The day that witnessed the abolition by LINCOLN ISLAND, of the tyrannous system of *tabus*, which had crushed with despotic power, from the most ancient days, the liberties of this people, will not be longer remembered than that which witnessed the advent of free thought and free principles throughout the group."

The *Advertiser* has been started since the repeal of these laws. It is the best paper ever published there. We copy the following from the same paper:

"It seems that the old Goddess *Pele*, who ruled among the craters of Hawaii, is becoming again quite reckless. Our friend, Capt. LAW, of Kawaihae, writes to a resident of our city, that on the night of the 8th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M., a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place, so severe as to crack the walls of their stone dwelling, and rouse the inmates from their beds. We have also learned from other sources that the action of the new volcano on Mauna Loa has been somewhat increased of late, but the lava stream which was formerly tending towards Hilo, has now branched off and is running to the southward, where less injury will be done. We intend to give a future issue a historical sketch of the present eruption, illustrated by a map of Hawaii.

An American Club has been formed in Honolulu, on the plan of the British and German Clubs, the object of all of which is the intellectual improvement and social enjoyment of its members. The American Club numbers about two hundred members, and they have rented the spacious Hooper premises, which are to be fitted up for their use. The rooms will be furnished with a large supply of papers and periodicals from all parts of the world, which have been ordered."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Important from New Granada and Costa Rica.

ANTICIPATED DIFFICULTY WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE TAXES ON MAILS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS—FEARS OF ANOTHER RISING OF THE NATIVES—OUR MINISTER AT BOGOTA—CONSUL WARD—THE TONNAGE LAW—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

Matters generally do not wear a more favorable aspect here than when I last addressed you, and from present prospects there is every reason to believe that the cloud which hangs over the Isthmus must soon break out in a thunder-storm; but I trust it will lead to the dawning of a brighter day.

This Government appears determined to have a quarrel with the United States, even if an amicable settlement should be made of the 15th of April difficulties. I have already advised you of the proposed tax on our mails and tonnage entering and leaving these ports. The decrees levying these taxes are now a fixed fact, instructions having come from Bogota by the last mail, to put them into operation on the 1st proximo. In order to enforce the tax on the mails, the Executive has ordered that on the arrival of our steamers at Aspinwall the United States mails must there be handed over to the local postmaster of the place, to be by him sent to the general post-office at Panama and then handed over to the United States Mail Agent on the payment of the 20 cents per ounce. Thus, of course, taking the mails, while in transit across the Isthmus, entirely out of the hands of the United States Agent.

Such are the instructions from Bogota; but it can scarcely be believed that the authorities here will attempt such a farce, knowing the declared intention of the Government at Washington to resist to the utmost any such attempt.

How they propose to collect the tax on tonnage I cannot conceive, unless they carry out what they threatened last year under similar circumstances, to arrest the Captains and agents of the vessels and hold them as hostages for the payment of the tax.

The white natives who reside inside the walls are living in terrible dread of the coming election for Governor of the State, which takes place about the middle of September. Senor CALVO, formerly editor of the Spanish side of the *Star and Herald*, and since then Secretary of State, is the candidate of the white folks, and will in all probability be elected over his adversary, MANUEL M. DIAZ, the nigger candidate, in which event the negroes have sworn to put their mish into office by brute force.

CALVO is a man of undoubted talent, and is, I believe, a man of good principle. He would make about the best Governor we could have, but it is to be hoped the services of none of them will be long required.

If we have a row on the 15th of September, the guns of the *St. Mary's* are very likely to be brought into requisition, as our countrymen are certain to be seriously molested by the negroes, who have become so overbearing that they now seek every opportunity for insulting foreigners. Already people are making arrangements to send their families out of the city until the troubles are over.

We are all waiting most anxiously to hear what the United States is going to do respecting the massacre of our countrymen here. It is to be hoped that no half-way measures will be taken, as it would be better that nothing at all should be done. The fact is, the New-Granadian Government is unable to control these wretched negroes of the Isthmus and some stronger power has got to keep them in check for the future.

Honorable J. B. BOWLES, our Minister at Bogota, left the Isthmus by the last British steamer, having remained here two weeks.

The Judge, during his stay here, had a very good opportunity of satisfying himself as to the state of affairs here, and has doubtless laid his views fully before the Department at Washington. It is to be regretted that his stay here was so limited, but he received positive instructions, I understand, from Washington, to return at once to Bogota in order to oppose the new Mail Tax.

The *Saratoga* remains at Aspinwall, and the *St. Mary's* in this Bay, all cocked and primed, awaiting the time when their services may be called into requisition. The *Independence* is daily looked for here from Callao.

The new boilers for the steamer *Columbus* have been received ont, and are now being put on board that ship. She will soon be ready to resume her station on the Central American and South Pacific coast, where she will, I think, prove of incalculable benefit to the coasting trade, and be the means of inducing large shipments this way which hitherto have gone round Cape Horn.

The new iron bridge of the Railroad over the Gatun River has been completed. It does not answer well, one of the plates having given out the first week. It has been repaired thoroughly, but I think it is an indifferent affair. In other respects the road is in capital order.

We have had a good deal of rain here of late, but the weather is pleasant and the climate healthy. I suppose you heard of the "stupid blunder," as the *Star* calls it, that was committed last steamer, by which all our mails were left behind, as well as the unfortunate mail agent, who was innocently detained also, without any fault on his part, however.

It is reported that Consul WARD intends leaving town for the States on the next steamer, and it is hinted here that our old Consul COSWINE is to take his place. We presume the Colonel will scarcely regret the change, and it is by no means certain that any one else will.

Don SANTIAGO AGNEW, late Governor of Chiriqui, one of the Provinces of this Republic, returns to the States by the *Illinois*, after an absence of *forty-one* years. He goes home as he came out, a good Republican.

The Venezuelan Minister to Bogota has come here recently to make some inquiries respecting the contemplated Columbian Confederation, that is at present so much agitated, but he appears to think that there would be no credit and very little profit in assimilating with such a motley group of semi-barbarians as at present control the Isthmus.

An agent recently arrived here from New-York for the purpose of opening a new steam line on the Magdalena, which it is to be hoped may prove successful. There is also some talk of a new steam line (propellers) between Liverpool and Aspinwall and Jamaica, but I suspect there is not much confidence to be placed in its success.

The Panama *Star* says: It is expected that troops are now on the way here from the interior *vid* Buenaventura.

The object of so large a force here is, we are informed by the official papers, to oppose foreign invasion and suppress outside filibustering.

We heartily wish there existed as little fear from internal native filibusterism, which at present exists, as there is to be apprehended from those abroad.

The *Gaceta del Estado* contains a decree of the Governor of the State, ordering that on the arrival of passengers at the Playa Prieta, to or from the steamer, a body of *gens d'armes* shall be placed there to maintain order; and when this force is deemed insufficient, the Prefect or Alcalde is to call in the aid of the military to assist them.

The same paper publishes a resolution of this Government to the effect that the new Peruvian dollars will not be admitted or received in the fiscal offices of either this State or the nation at the rate of ten dimes, but only at their real value.

It appears these dollars are much inferior in value to those of older date, and are being rejected by all the Governments along the coast.

The *Star* says: A vessel which arrived in port on the 12th inst. for Tumaco, brings us further intelligence respecting the disturbed state of Costa Rica.

It appears that another revolution has been attempted against the Government, but President MORA succeeded in quelling it, and arrested some of the leaders. Five of the officers of the Government troops, who were made prisoners for their connection with the revolutionary party, were banished by MORA to Peru, but the vessel put in here, where they were enabled to land.

Since then two other small vessels have come in, but I can gather no news from them, beyond the fact that they bring down a few of WALKER's men, who were made prisoners at Rivas, and who are now here apparently quite destitute.

The following is a translation of the new tonnage law, which I clip from the *Star and Herald:*

THE NEW TONNAGE ACT.

Law of 26th June, 1856.—The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of New-Granada, united in Congress,

DECREE:

ART. 1. The Executive is authorized to reorganize the Custom House system, and is authorized to dictate the regulations he may deem necessary, it being understood they do not alter the basis prescribed by this law for the collection of duties on imports. Port dues and tonnage established by the following articles.

ART. 2. About import dues does not apply to the Isthmus.

ART. 3. The tonnage dues, port dues, pilotage, and visit fees shall be the same in all the ports of the Republic, including the free ports of the Isthmus of Panama, Carthagena, Choco, Buenaventura and Fumaco, and the following sums shall be collected:

1. Every vessel under 100 tons shall pay 40 cents per Granadian ton for her capacity.

2. Every vessel exceeding 100 tons shall pay 40 cents per ton for the first 100 tons, and 20 cents per ton for each ton over the same.

3. Tonnage dues shall only be paid at the first port at which a vessel touches, proceeding from foreign countries; vessels proceeding from one port to another in the Republic shall not pay tonnage dues.

4. War vessels of the country, or of friendly relations, and transports assimilated to them, which may touch at the ports of the Republic, shall not pay tonnage dues.

5. The Executive may exempt from tonnage dues and permit to coast sail or steam vessels that agree to convey the mails between ports of the Republic, and carry such correspondence gratis as may be intrusted to them. Those that do not agree to this shall pay tonnage dues, cash, in hard dollars of the country.

6. Vessels arriving in ballast, or which load in New Granada, shall not pay Tonnage Dues, neither shall those chartered to bring immigrants to the Republic, when the number of same exceeds 50.

ART. 4. General regulations.
ART. 5. General regulations.
ART. 6. General regulations.
ART. 7. Responsibility of infringers.
ART. 8. Responsibility of infringers.
ART. 9. General.
ART. 10. General.
ART. 11. General.
ART. 12. General.
ART. 13. General.
ART. 14. Tonnage Dues shall be charged at the Isthmus Ports from 1st September next; the product shall be divided equally between the State and General Government.

BOGOTA, 19th June, 1856.

Among the most important items of news from the South is the intelligence of the failure of the firm of MICKLE & Co., of Valparaiso, liabilities $400,000. The partner of Mr. MICKLE was so distressed by the misfortune that he committed suicide in prison.

I believe I have about exhausted my budget of news, so I shall wind up. HASTA LUEGO.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Buenos Ayres, Brazil and Uruguay.

THE BUENOS AYREAN GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIANS—MISERABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN URUGUAY—RIO HEALTHY—THE UNITED SNATES FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, July 7, 1856.

My last communication from Buenos Ayres spoke of a Treaty of Peace and Amity said to have been made by the authorities of that Province with the Indians of the South. When I left that City (June 14) a report was current that while their Chief was making this pretended Treaty, his Indians were stealing right and left, and driving off cattle and horses. The substance of the report was, that while approaching the place where the Treaty was to be made, a plan of general plundering was devised by the Chief, and the firing of cannon was to be the signal for them to commence the work. The Chief being in the presence of the treaty-making authorities, made it one of the preliminaries of the business to be done that he should be recognized as a military Chief, and be saluted with the discharge of artillery. It was finally agreed that he should receive a salute of ten guns, which being fired, the treaty-work went on inside the garrison; while the stealing commenced outside, in "the camp." So goes the story, and if not exactly correct, it shows that the people of the Province have very little confidence in these savages. Some of the shrewdest brokers had confidence enough in the report to speculate on its truth.

The policy of ROSAS in regard to these Indians was the wisest, and ought to have been continued. It cost him a few thousand dollars *per annum* to secure their friendship and consequently the peace and safety of an immense breadth of Territory. Under the existing state of things, on the supposition that no treaty has been made, the pecuniary loss is ten times greater than ROSAS' annuity, to say nothing of the loss of life; for it is their custom when they make a descent upon an *estancia*, to murder all adult males, and to take captive women and children.

The terms of the reported treaty were 1,000 mares, twelve fine ponchos, and as many swords, sixty shirts and as many drawers, some rum, tobacco, yerba, sugar and raisins. The Indians live mainly on mare's meat, but it seems they indulge in the Christian luxuries of rum and tobacco.

Political parties at Buenos Ayres are as striped as yours in the States. The last elections brought into power a party hostile to the Governor, and hence the necessity of the resignation of the Secretary of State, ALSINA. But he has been succeeded by SARSFIELD, who is not a native of Buenos Ayres, but of Cordova, and who, on that account, cannot be regarded as reliably sound on the present position of Buenos Ayres as a revolted province from the Argentine Republic. Next Spring there will be another election for Governor, and it is to be hoped that the party of progress will then be strong enough to triumph over the Anti-Protestant Party now in the ascendency.

Affairs are in a miserable condition in Uruguay. The last revolution took away what little merit there was left in the commercial body. Not a few abandoned Montevideo in despair, most of whom removed to Buenos Ayres. The country is in a very unsettled state as to the security of life and property. Emigrants from Europe intending to locate in Uruguay, which certainly is one of the finest countries in the world, on learning that robbery and murder are very frequent in "the camp," and that robbers and murderers go scot free, have passed on no river to the Argentine Republic. The Government seems to be powerless of itself to do anything effectual, and foreigners are proffering their aid. One of the latest propositions is to locate a small body of soldiers (Brazilian) in each district to keep the peace. The country is retrograding rapidly, and unless a favorable turn in her affairs soon takes place, property-holders will suffer greatly.

As an indication of the great changes that have taken place among the prominent cut-throats in Montevideo, it is said that ORIBE was to stand Godfather at the christening of FLORA's baby-son.

The most important thing in regard to Rio, is that it is quite healthy now, and we have no occasion to apprehend as severe a Winter as you had in the States.

Montevideo, June 20.—U. S. frigate *Savannah* sailed for Rio de Janeiro. U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, just arrived from the Straits of Magellan, would sail for Rio in a few days. U. S. sloop-of-war *Germantown* arrived from Rio May 28, and will Winter here. Bark *Linda Stewart* is going up to Buenos Ayres. Ship *Adriatic*, of Bath, is to sail to-day for Calcutta.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH.

This ship, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Mercer, came to anchor in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro in the night of July 5, just outside the harbor, the ship was struck by a black and terrific squall from the south west, and for a short time was put in the most imminent peril—the only way of escape from destruction being to stand into the port, and trust to the strength of spars, and sails, and cordage, and the aid of a kind Providence. The *Savannah* and her officers and crew proved equal to the greatest conceivable emergency. Three cheers for the *Savannah!*

News from Chili, Peru, and Ecuador

RESULT OF THE CHILIAN ELECTIONS—MURDER OF CHILIANS IN CALIFORNIA—APPROVAL BY THE SENATE OF THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES—TREATY WITH SARDINIA—PERU TRANQUIL—ELECTIONS IN ECUADOR.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 16th, and from Peru to the 26th ult.

We extract the following summary of news from the Valparaiso *Mercurio:*

In regard to the election nothing but tranquillity, apathy, and indifference has been shown, so that with the exception of the police, part of the militia, and some of the Government officers, scarcely any other citizens have taken part in this solemn act, and the administration's candidates have been generally elected without the slightest obstacle. Both active and passive opinion have agreed in the reelection of Don MANUEL MONTT, actual President of the Republic, for another constitutional period of five years.

It is rumored that the Cabinet will be changed as soon as the reelection is accomplished.

Congress continues its sessions in the capital, discussing projects Government submits to its consideration; in general its acts are limited to an approval.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., the Minister of Foreign Affairs was questioned by Congress concerning the measure taken by the Administration respecting Chili's claims on account of the butchery of Chilian citizens in California, also as to the rumor circulating in the country about an intended expedition which is being organized against Peru.

To the first question the Minister answered that Government had asked the Chilian Consul in California for official information on which to rest its claims, and, in the meantime, the United States Representative in this Republic had sent his Government communications on the subject.

As to the second question, before public attention had been drawn to the subject, Government had sent instructions to the *Intendentes* of Valparaiso, Concepcion and Atacama to prevent any hostile attempt against that Republic.

A few days ago the national brig *Ancud* sailed to the South with this object, and since then it has been decided that Government's other ships shall follow her, as it is believed, with the same purpose. In Valparaiso nothing has been heard to justify these alarms.

The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with the United States, and of which we have already spoken in another review, was submitted to the approbation of the Senate, and met with a complete approval.

On the 28th of last month another treaty was concluded by the Hon. D. MANUEL ANTONIO TOCORNAL, Plenipotentiary ad hoc for his Republic, and the Hon. D. PEDRO ALESSANDRI, representing H. M. the King of Sardinia. The Council of State has already approved it, and it has passed to the Senate, that this body may exercise its constitutional attribute.

Amongst other affairs which at present occupy Congress, besides next year's budget, the following are the most important:

"The project for reforming the proceedings in verbal processes.

The project of organization of Lunatic Asylums.

The project granting 30 years privilege to the contractor for lighting the capital with gas.

The project of a tax on inheritances in favor of public instruction, thereby reforming the actual law of obligatory donations."

It having been discovered that the Peruvian dollars of 1855 are of low alloy, Government has issued a decree prohibiting their reception in the fiscal offices; on this account commerce also refuses to receive them for their nominal value. It is to be regretted that Peru should incur in the same fault it so justly complains of against Bolivia.

The movement in the Mint during the month of June has been as follows:

Money coined	$101,502 00
Bullion in process	472,000 00
Bullion on hand	249,000 00
Advances on Bullion	145,000 00
Received on advances	23,537 36
Bills issued	9,000 00

From Peru there is no news. The country is quiet and wears the appearance of improvement.

In Ecuador matters are quiet. The elections passed off peaceably. General REHLER was elected President by a large majority.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

The New State Geological Hall.

Inauguration Ceremonies Concluded,

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Next Meeting August 12, 1857.

A PARTING LOOK.

Spacial Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

The ceremonies of the Inauguration of the New State Geological Hall, which took place yesterday, were briefly noted in the dispatch forwarded to the TIMES by the evening train. The proceedings lasted till nearly 7 o'clock, and the interest of the audience remained unabated till all the orators had finished and the twilight began to come down. After Prof. AGASSIZ, of whose remarks you had a very brief notice yesterday, and after Prof. HITCHCOCK, whose speech you had in full—and an excellent effort was that which he produced—came Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, of Canada, who was extemporaneous, off-hand and complimentary; Prof. HENRY, who was full of joke and reminiscence; President ANDERSON, of Rochester University, who was earnest and scholarly; Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, the Mathematician, who was facetious mathematically; and Rev. Dr. COX, who was queer, and eloquent, and pathetic, and humorous, and extraordinarily effective, taking the sympathies of his audience altogether with him, and making one of his unreportable speeches.

It is always so interesting a matter to know what Professor AGASSIZ has to say, that a fuller sketch of his remarks than it was possible to give yesterday, will perhaps fill some space acceptably.

Coming forward after a very handsome introduction by Hon. GARRIT Y. LANSING, Chairman of the Local Committee, Mr. AGASSIZ said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We are here to inaugurate the Geological Hall which has grown out of the Geological Survey of this State. To make the occasion memorable, a distinguished statesman of your own State, and Mr. FRANK C. GRAY, were expected to be present and address you. The pressure of public duties has detained Mr. SEWARD, and severe sickness has detained Mr. GRAY. I deeply lament that the occasion is lost to you to hear my friend Mr. GRAY, who is a devotee to science, and as warm-hearted a friend as ever I knew. Night before last I was requested to assist in taking their place. I, who am the most unfit of men for the post—I never made a speech. I have addressed learned bodies, but I lack that liberty of speech—the nobility to present in finished style and with that rich imagery which characterize the words of the orator, the thoughts fitting to such an occasion as this. He would limit himself, he continued, to presenting some motives why the community should patronize science and foster such institutions as this. We scientific men regard this as an occasion of the highest interest, and thus do not hesitate to give the sanction of the highest learned body of the country as an indorsement of the liberality of this State.

The Geological Survey of New-York has given to the world a new nomenclature. No Geologist can, hereafter, describe the several strata of the earth without referring to it. Its results, as recorded in your published volumes, are treasured in the most valuable libraries of the world. They have made this city famous, and now, when the scientific Geologist lands on your shore, his first question is: "Which is the way to Albany? I want to see your fossils." But Paleontology is only one branch of the subject, and many others your survey has equally fostered.

But what are the results of this great Survey? Your investigators have not found the Coal,—but they have done better. They have enlarged the circle of thought. This is a good opportunity to say what are the tendencies of our scientific investigations.

Formerly, said he, men investigated themselves. The Schools of Philosophy, as PLATO did, taught the laws of mind. Next, the phenomena of Nature were discussed, and next came Physics and Astronomy. But more recently living animals and plants have become the objects of scientific investigation, and their lessons tend to enlarge the sphere of intellectual culture. They tend to show that Nature, as a whole, is one system, intelligible to man, and if intelligible to man, for we can only read that with which we have some intellectual sympathy, it must be the work of an intellect—the work of a mind,—it can *only* be the work of one God.

He next proceeded to show that organized beings were organized with reference to a plan—which the relations between different animals, and between different plants, and between animals and plants everywhere exhibit. Mr. AGASSIZ here seizing a piece of chalk and turning to the black-board, exclaimed, see how the thought—the idea of a plan—is visible in the structure of the arm. (He drew the outlines of the bones that compose the skeleton of the arm from the shoulder to the fingers' ends) This same thought we see in the construction of the tail of the fish. (Drawing the skeleton of the fin in its connection.) It was obviously the same mind that conceived the plan for both. Between the bird and the fish there seemed to be nothing in common except that both have a head. But an examination reveals that there are many points of resemblance in structure. The Professor here drew a section of the body of a fish, and of the bird, and of man, and pointed out that in each there was the same central back-bone, the cavity above and the ribbed cavity below the fish on each side, and the skin over all—showing that the maker of each possessed the same thought—followed the same plan of structure. And upon that plan he had made all the kinds of quadrupeds 9,000 in number, all the birds of birds 1,000 in number, all of the reptiles 2,000 to 3,000 in number, all the fish 10,000 to 12,000 in number. All their forms may be derived as different expressions of the same formula. These are only four of these great types—or, said he, may I not call them, the four tunes on which divinity has played the harmonies that have peopled in living and beautiful reality the whole world.

Mr. AGASSIZ called the attention of his audience to the working of an omnipresent mind as exhibited in the family of Lizards. This family differs chiefly in the number of its limbs and fingers. Some of its species have no hind feet, some no fore feet. Some have but one toe on a foot, some have three toes on each foot, some four. Some have tarse toes behind, some four. Some have five toes to each foot, and so on. But each kind as distinguished by these peculiarities is found only in a certain locality. These that have five toes on the front feet and four behind are found only in Bengal; those with four toes to the fore feet and five behind are in the East Indies only; those with four toes to each foot in New-Holland only; those having three to each foot in Europe only; those having two to each foot in New-Holland only; those having one to each fore foot and two to the hind ones to South Africa only; those having ons to each foot are found only in some museums, and we do not know where they come from: those having two to the hind-foot, to the Cape of Good Hope only; and those having no toes at all are found only in Europe and America. When all those are brought together, the thought is forced upon us: Who but an omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, and only Creator could have formed so many varieties, so nearly alike in some points, and so totally different in others at such different intervals in space?

Animals, said he, may be arranged in a series with relation to the complication of their structure. He illustrated by the Division of *Articulates*, and upon the blackboard constructed out of the worm which is little more than a series of rings, the lobster, with its rings arranged in two series, and the insect in three with the head raised, and the limbs and wings unfolded and developed. By the case of the butterfly he showed how this progression from the simple to the complicated structure is sometimes exemplified in the history of a single animal. He showed that there had been an analogous progressive change of structure in animals from the earliest days of the world to these; that the animals now on the globe are only the last of a series begun when the first fossils were living creatures. He showed that as in the egg of the crab we find first a sort of worm, then a shrimp, and then a crab, so in geology we find the trilobite in the earliest rocks, the shrimp-like fossils in the second, and fully-developed crabs only in the more recent rocks, so that the pattern of the crab's growth in the egg is the one that all the crustacea were made after, since the first development of life. This unity of thought, however, was not discovered in all organized beings only, but also in the analogies between animals and plants, and in the laws that govern the growth of plants and regulate the movements of the solar system. These analogies were made so plain upon the blackboard that they were clear to all for the moment, though without the board and the same clear reasoner to make them plain, they may never be so again. When he left the stage the applause was kept up for several minutes.

Winding Up.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

At quarter to 11, Prof. HALL took the Chair and called to order the crowded Assembly Chamber. Not only every seat was occupied, but standing room even was scarce in the lobbies, committee-rooms and galleries.

The Standing Committee having recommended, the Association voted unanimously upon the following resolutions:

To add R. S. MCCULLOUGH, Esq., to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

To increase the salary of the permanent Secretary from $300 to $500.

To hold the next session of the Association at Mantreal, August 12, 1857.

That the following be the Officers of the Association for the coming year:

President—J. W. BAILEY, of West Point.

Vice-President—ALEXIS CASWELL, of Providence, R. I.

General Secretary—JOHN LE CONTE, of Columbia, S. C.

Permanent Secretary—JOSEPH LOVERING.

Chairman of the Local Committee—Sir WILLIAM LOGAN.

For Local Committee—(with power to add to their number)—Sir WM. LOGAN, the Mayor of Montreal, the President of the Natural History Society and Board of Trade, Messrs. LE FONTAINE, CHEVAUX, HOLTON, BEAUJEU, LYMAN, DR VOGEE and Judge DAY.

That, impressed with a high sense of the value of the Ohio Geological Survey, the following gentlemen be a Committee to memorialize the Legislature of that State for a liberal appropriation for carrying it forward, viz: Dr. Kirtland, Governor Chase, Thomas Ewing, Judge Headley, General Godard, Mr. Andrews, Professors Henry, Dana and Agassiz.

That Prof. HALDEMAN be requested to continue his researches into Linguistic Ethnology.

That the Standing Committee exercise their authority in publishing the papers read before the Association, and return those not read to their authors.

That the Permanent Secretary print 1,500 copies of the proceedings of the Association, and put them to press one month after this date.

That 250 copies of Prof. HALDEMAN's report on Linguistic Ethnology be printed and put at his service.

That the Standing Committee be authorized to extend invitations to attend future meetings to distinguished foreign savans.

A paper from Prof. ALEXANDER, to the following effect, was read:

"Since the adjournment of yesterday I have found a close approximation to an arrangement in the intervals between the orbits of the planets analogous to that which exists among the lenses of plants, and analogous also to the periods discovered by Prof. PEIRCE. While Prof. PEIRCE's numbers indicate that there is no planet beyond Neptune, mine show that there is no planet within the orbit of Mercury, while they provide for and require a central body at distance Zero, namely the Sun."

Resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. BUCKLAND, lately deceased, were offered and remarked upon by Dr. HARE and Prof. OLMSTED, and referred to the Standing Committee.

Professor MITCHEL moved a vote of thanks, which was carried, to the Trustees of the Capitol. These walls were saturated and this floor impregnated with the rich eloquence of New-York Legislators. Probably it is on this account that there have been some explosions here during our session, which could not have occurred at any other point; these electrical discharges, he hoped, would give a hereafter more of purity, beauty, harmony and perfection.

On motion of Professor CASWELL, thanks were returned to Professor HALL and Mr. PALMER for opening their collections to the use of members. He eulogized Professor HALL's collection, which compressed Geology so that it could be comprehended at a glance, and pufied the sculptor PALMER in the very neatest manner possible. He felt that he must walk lightly and speak in whispers, lest he should wake that sleeping Pearl, &c.

On motion of Prof. PEIRCE, thanks were returned to the Local Committee. He was the wrong mouthpiece, he said, to express their gratitude toward them. He found no formula in arithmetic or algebra which would hold it. It required all the muses combined, and a new coinage of golden words to be issued by the divine APOLLO to do it justice. Dr. WYKOFF, responding, said that they were so pleased with their visitors that he suspected half Albany would run after them to Montreal next year.

On motion of Prof. ANDERSON, thanks were returned to a lot of Railroads, in which we do not remember that the Hudson River Railroad was included.

On motion of Superintendent BACHE, thanks were returned to the packet and steamship companies for free tickets to foreign Savans. Mr. CUNARD had sent two tickets for passages back and forth. The Bremen line offered four. The Glasgow folk offered two. Then the Belgians; and then GEINNELL and TILESTON and MINTURN & Co. offered any number of passages, [great applause,] which showed that their hearts were as much larger than other men's as their vessels are larger than other people's vessels. In the language of a distinguished foreigner, such acts exalt the commerce of America, and place it at the head of the commerce of the civilized world.

On motion of Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, thanks were tendered to the citizens of Albany. Dr. STEINER hastened to amend the motion by including, after the word "citizens," "and their wives and daughters." For myself, said he, when I shall have been disinterred from my grave, my body converted into adipocere, upon my heart, I have no doubt, will be found legibly inscribed the word ALBANY. Mr. AGASSIZ doubted not but that the hulk of his eye, in its socket, would be found turned in the same direction. [Roars of laughter.] Mr. AGASSIZ admired the shrewdness of his friend in prearranging for the omission of the words now added by amendment, that he might give personal expression to his private sentiments. He seconded the motion, and asked that the Chairman permit them, when the question was put, to hurl out their gratitude in one loud voice, a unanimous burst of thanks. The question was put, and the gratitude hurled.

Chancellor FERRIS moved resolutions of respect to the virtues and memory of the late Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, to whom, said Dr. WOOLWORTH, and Prof. HENRY and Chancellor WALWORTH, we owe more than to any other one man, the geological survey of this State. The Association adopted these resolutions by silently rising.

Dr. HARE said a word of explanation and apology.

Supt. BACHE remarked that Dr. HARE felt that he had the tender affection of every member of the Association.

Prof. HALL, the President, then addressed the Association briefly, with thanks and apologies, and expressions of good will.

Then, at 12 o'clock noon, the Association adjourned.

On Thursday evening, Mr. EDWARD C. DELAVAN gave a magnificent entertainment to the Association and his friends. The Delavan House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and everybody enjoyed it well.

A Parting Look.

A new set of portraits, but not of new men, may not be out of place, especially as they will be brief. Let us look at one or two of these people who came late to the Convention, but have set through patiently to the close:

The tall, thin gentleman, with a pleasant smile on his lip, a pair of heavy gold glasses astride his nose, and who has occupied the Chair in the Physical Section by invitation, is President BARNARD, of the University of Mississippi; a gentleman whom to know is to respect. He was lately a Professor in that Institution, but during his absence on this visit to the North, the Trustees have unanimously conferred upon him the honor of an election to the Presidency.

The sturdy form of the Commander of the United States Exploring Expedition is as certainly to be found among the main pillars of the Association as it is sure to meet. Capt. WILKES is characterized by a jovial air and a massive head, an under-lip that shuts up firmly when he has said *No* or *Yes*, and a sharp, steel-blue eye which you naturally feel you would dislike to see regarding a body of mutineers on board his own flag-ship. The Commodore is an accomplished physicist, speaks but seldom, but always comes straight to the mark when he does rise. There is no trace of humbug in his composition.

The quiet, reserved, studious-looking man who occupies with great regularity the little dash at the President's left-hand corner, is the Permanent Secretary of the Association,—Prof. JOSEPH LOVERING, of Cambridge. He is a great authority on matters pertaining to electric currents. He dresses in a suit of dark drab, and is never visible in public without a tortoise-shell eyeglass adjusted in the precise place it was meant to occupy.

A peculiarly retiring and modest-looking member of the body, and yet, with all his modesty, one of its brightest lights, is Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER. His is considerably under the medium size, is so spare that he appears (as a thin and very distinguished geologist described himself the other night) to be wire-drawn; has iron-gray hair, black at the tips and shaded off gradually towards the crown of the head; and is noticeable for a pair of eyebrows nearly black, and very much elevated in the localities which phrenologists assign to the organs of weight and color. Professor ALEXANDER is eloquent on Astronomy, always gives a sentence with finished beauty, and is heard with the strictest attention on any occasion when he feels moved to utterance.

A young gentleman, with a handsome beard, an aquiline nose, and his eyes only partially eclipsed by a pair of steel spectacles, is Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., in whose charge the new Dudley Observatory in this city is to be placed. He has recently returned from Germany, whither he was commissioned by the Trustees of the Observatory to proceed, to secure the instruments that are needed here.

A single glance will suffice to indicate that the elderly gentleman who sits down beside you is a specimen of Southern blood and manner. Dr. GIBBON, of the North Carolina Mint, is perhaps 55 years old; stout, jolly and well "up" on the questions of coinage and the precious metals, not to mention his observations as a lover of good poultry, in the habits of which clan of animated nature he takes much interest. Kind-hearted and open-handed, and full of his jokes, the Doctor is a great favorite, and his immense sombrero cannot hide the merry twinkle in his eye.

Professor BARTLETT, of West Point, is comparatively a stranger at these meetings, although a member whose sayings are heralded with gusto. He is a mathematician, an astronomer, and not a great talker. He is dressed in the regulation coat, and his gray hair stands out with somewhat of an air of stiffness as if it were permanently fixed in the military attitude of "attention." The Professor's age is about 50.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, the best authority on the Aborigines, is here faithfully guarded and attended as he limps about on crutches. He is laboring under severe physical suffering, but bears that as well as his age, with remarkable fortitude. He looks scarcely older than he did years ago, however and bids fair to live long and be jolly, and useful still. He has read two or three papers at this meeting; the last one relating to the Alguiquins and their language.

A FEW WORDS ON PAPERS READ—ALEXANDER'S COMET THEORY.

The notes taken during the meetings of the Convention remain unwritten, and may as well be mentioned here.

Prof. ALEXANDER, in the Mathematical section, brought out his theory of the formation of comets. In the earlier days of astronomical research, our knowledge of these bodies was based only on conjecture. Now, we have something like induction on which to base our observations. He called attention to the fact that the four imponderables are always found in company—intense light is not found without intense heat, nor heat without electricity; and where there is electricity there is magnetism. These four imponderable agents have a wide range, and from their operation WHEATSTONE has derived the theory that the velocity of electricity is greater than that of light. Among the recent discoveries in science is that which demonstrates that the sun and moon exert a magnetic influence and disturb the magnetism of the earth. As the sun is the centre of light and heat, what is to prevent it from being electrical. Assuming that electricity is a repulsive agency, according to the theory of BESSELL and others, it is a necessary conclusion that as the mass of the comet approaches the sun under magnetic induction, the obvious effect will be a driving off of highly electrified matter, which is borne in a stream away from the head and upper portion of the comet. It is no marvel, therefore, that the tail of the comet should be visible as it approaches the sun. It is no great marvel that this tail should be millions of miles in length; it is no great marvel if the tail is curved, for it will naturally preserve the direction in which it is thrown off to a tangent from the comet, while the comet itself describes its own orbit around the sun. He proceeded to illustrate on the black-board the manner in which this projected matter is thrown into a curve and spoke of Biela's Comet as one which was at first elongated and then divided into two Comets—the two still retaining their distinct forms, and explained this phenomenon by showing that the cometary mass must have been in a high state of electricel induction. Professor ALEXANDER commented on the flashes of light which traversed the long tail of the Comet of 1843, and traced a resemblance between the Comets of 1843 and 1680, so far as related to the elongation of their axes in the direction in which the Solar system is moving.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED.

Much has been said of the way the Smithsonian Institution gathers up from all quarters the records of the air,—how the winds are watched, how the clouds are caught as they fly by, how the mercury is made to tell its story as it runs up and down in and out of its bulb. Prof. GRIFFIN has explained to the Association the method by which those observations are reduced. To do so, he was obliged to shake at the audience an immense heap of tables, the figures of which would be interesting if they were not so dry and powdery. Observers are scattered all about the country, in South America, and in Central America. They send their results to Washington. The figures are then transferred to the proper column in a series of forms. Then comes the degree of cloudiness; next the winds and the miles they travel, then rain and melted snow; and the last process is a series of year-tables to compress the others, which go by monthly periods. No less than 107 of these tables are to be filled. The observations were commenced in 1849, and the results of the first seven months of 1856 are now in process of reduction at Washington.

THE COAST SURVEY FORCE NOW IN NEW-YORK

Is large. There are — parties in the field, pros

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to city subscribers at ... a week; single Copies ... Cents each.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock today. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ No progress was made yesterday in Congress toward the passage of the Army bill—the Senate again voting to adhere to their previous action on the Kansas proviso. Mr. HOUSTON presented a memorial from the Legislature of Texas, in behalf of Judge TERRY, now held in custody by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, praying the Government or Congress to interfere in his behalf. He stated that Judge TERRY, while in Texas, had borne a high character as an honorable man, and was considered an ornament to the community. Mr. BROWN followed in Judge TERRY'S favor. Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, also spoke in his behalf, and was followed by Mr. WELLER, who proceeded to denounce the Vigilance Committee as a political organization, and hinted vaguely at an intention to separate California from the Federal Union. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Consideration of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act was then resumed, and Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, spoke on the general subject of Kansas affairs. Mr. HUNTER moved to lay the bill on the table, but the vote was deferred until to-day. Nothing was effected in the House.

The News by the Illinois.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, with the California mails of the 5th inst. and $1,465,000 in treasure, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning. At the time the steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco the Vigilance Committee was still in power, but it was rumored that, as a military organization, it would shortly disband. Our correspondent writes that though Judge TERRY had not been released, an impression prevailed that he had been acquitted. Two more culprits have been executed by the Committee; one, JOSEPH HETHERINGTON, for the murder of Doctor RANDALL, in a hotel on the afternoon of the 24th of July, the other a young desperado named BRACE. Full details of these occurrences will be found in this morning's paper. BULGER, one of the men banished to the Sandwich Islands under penalty of death, had returned, but inasmuch as his sentence had not been read to him before his departure, the Committee allowed him to leave again. There have been disturbances in the South at Los Angeles. On the 26th of July a Mexican was shot by the deputy sheriff, and the natives, rising *en masse*, threatened to sack the city. The Marshal was then shot by the insurgents, and a Committee of Vigilance was formed to aid the authorities. Peace had been restored according to latest advices. The total loss occasioned by the fire at Nevada, particulars of which were received by the previous arrival, has been estimated at $1,600,000. In politics there is nothing very new. FREMONT and the Railroad are going ahead, and in California will distance all competitors. The Republicans are working with great energy and zeal. Crops throughout the State are good; trade is improving, and accounts from the mines are most encouraging.

From Oregon we have scarcely any intelligence to report. The Indian war at the north seems, for the time at least, to have died ont.

From the Sandwich Islands we have accounts of the marriage of King KAMEHAMEHA to Miss EMMA ROOKE. This interesting event took place on the 19th of June, and the Honolulu papers are filled with discriptions of the *fêtes* and festivities that attended the royal wedding.

Important intelligence is received from New-Granada. The Government at Bogota has ordered that all foreign mails crossing the Isthmus shall, on their arrival at either side, be given up to the Postmaster of Aspinwall or Panama, as the case may be, for the purpose of collecting the tax. This arrangement places the United States mails beyond the control of the mail agents of our Government during their transit, and it will doubtless be resisted as an unjust taxation and in opposition to treaty stipulations. The Panama *Star and Herald* learns that the Commander of the U. S. Sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and the U. S. resident mail agent at that place have been instructed by the American Minister at Bogota to resist any attempt on the part of the New-Granadian Government to take possession of the mails crossing the Isthmus, or to enforce the tax.

Our Panama correspondent, whose letter is published in this morning's issue, enters largely into the question and gives every information on the subject. The miscellaneous news from the Isthmus will also be found interesting.

By this arrival we have later intelligence from the South Pacific States. In Chili the existing President of the Republic had been quietly reelected, and in Ecuador, Gen. ROBLER was chosen President by a large majority. Peru was tranquil.

We learn by way of Panama that a revolution against the Government had been attempted in Costa Rica. It was however promptly suppressed. Twelve of the insurgents were banished.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

Mr. EVERETT'S Oration at Albany, which was published at length in yesterday's TIMES, was one of those splendid triumphs of oratory which are rare in any age, and which compel us to regard Eloquence as the highest of the Arts. Those who read it with care will find in it the most obvious and excellent common sense; an immense variety of facts arranged with exquisite skill and presented with a compactness which at first seems incompatible with elegance, but is found upon closer study to form the body and perfection of it; and passages of description and imagination which, for splendor of thought and diction, have seldom been excelled in the English language. Thus read, it will be deemed worthy of a high place among the masterpieces of oratory, both of ancient and of modern schools. But those who heard it will cherish the remembrance of it as among the pleasantest recollections of their lives. Mr. EVERETT had a magnificent audience—not less than four thousand people, men of science, of society, of public life, and of business—the most accomplished ladies of our country—gathered in an immense tent, the roof of which swayed gracefully to the breeze and added to the picturesqueness of the scene. Suffering from a cold which seriously affected his voice, and somewhat impaired the energy and vigor of his bearing, he spoke for an hour and fifty-five minutes,—without once referring to his manuscript, which lay upon a table beside him,—and without relaxing for an instant his firm hold upon the interest and the attention of the vast assembly. His voice, though not powerful, is strong, mellow, and musical;—his manner is the perfection of courtesy and graceful dignity;—his gesticulation, though free, is not violent, and seems occasionally somewhat monotonous;—and his whole delivery, while it does not lack impressiveness, is marked rather by exquisite culture and polish, than by the outburst of passion and feeling which marks the highest achievements of oratorical power. He has nothing of that electric and contagious vehemence of manner and of gesture which makes RUFUS CHOATE at once the wonder and the enchanter of the age:—he does not touch those deeper, finer sources of emotion where CHOATE is most at home;—nor is his indebtedness to the classics, for the inimitable graces of expression which kindred minds can catch from their study, so apparent and so constant. But his style is much clearer and his sentences less involved;—and if his oratory is less marked and powerful, it presents fewer characteristics to which either a very cultivated or a very common audience would take exception. The two are unquestionably the greatest of living American Orators,—and such a distinction makes it the more needless, as well as the more difficult, to institute comparisons between them. Mr. EVERETT has undoubtedly made Oratory the study and the ambition of his life. Though among the most complete and various scholars of the country, his studies seem all to have been made tributary to this great accomplishment. He has not sought distinction through authorship, in public life, or in any other of the many walks for which his acquirements and abilities preëminently fit him,—but has aimed evidently and strenuously at the ability to make great orations,—to pronounce addresses which should not only move the minds and the hearts of the men to whom they might be spoken, but which should take their place among the permanent and priceless treasures of this great art. Since his first marked essay in this department, his Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Cambridge in 1824, when he was but thirty years of age, his life has been marked by a constant succession of oratorical triumphs. His addresses upon literary occasions,—upon topics connected with letters, science and art,—upon festal ceremonies and commemorations of every kind, are more numerous, more eloquent and more scholarly than those of any other American. His discourse upon WASHINGTON, though it is yet unpublished, is probably, as tens of thousands throughout the land who have heard it can testify, one of the most perfect specimens of the class of productions to which it belongs, to be found in the whole range of literature. His latest address, upon the Utilities of Astronomy, has merit equally transcendant, though of a different kind. It cannot fail to give a very decided impulse to the cause it was designed to serve.

One of the most remarkable of Mr. EVERETT'S faculties is the extraordinary tenacity of his memory, by which he repeats *memoriter* a discourse two hours in length, without reference to his notes, and without a single deviation from the exact phrase of his manuscript, even in the minutest details of dates, dimensions and other figures. This close general adherence to the written text does not prevent him from occasional reference to something that may have arisen on the spur of the moment,—to some remark of other speakers, to some new incident, or to some fresh illustration that the passing event may bring before his mind. Such deviations, however, are exceedingly rare and easily detected. His habit is always carefully to prepare what he has to say, both in matter and in form, and then commit it perfectly to memory. This, indeed, is a Boston habit,—perhaps only because Boston has thus far been the only school of cultivated and classic oratory in this country. It has been the habit of all great orators in every age; and, although it is sometimes disparaged by men envious of an excellence they can never reach, it must continue to be essential to whatever is great and of permanent value in this as in every other department of art. No greater or more injurious error was ever inculcated upon young minds, than this,—that the great orators living and dead spoke from the impulse of the moment those words which command the admiration of all ages.

Mr. EVERETT is now sixty-two years of age, retired wholly from public life, somewhat broken in health and constitutional strength, but still vigorous, and devoted to those studies which have been at once the labor and the solace of his life. He has filled various sta[illegible] which he filled [illegible] abundant success. While his temperament is not fitted for the harsh encounters and the bold adventures of public life,—as public life as yet exists in this country,—his speeches in the Senate were eminently worthy of the place, and his diplomatic papers are confessedly among the ablest and the choicest portions of that department of our history. Free from personal or political aspirations, the remainder of his life will undoubtedly be spent in these delightful pursuits which solace age, dignify the character and present the highest sources of pleasure to minds capable of their enjoyment.

The California Vigilance Committee in the U. S. Senate.

There was a discussion in the Senate yesterday on the subject of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, growing out of the presentation of a memorial by General HOUSTON, from the Legislature of Texas, praying for the interference of Government in behalf of Judge TERRY who was, at the last advices, in the hands of the Committee. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. WELLER stated that he did not believe that the Committee would disband before the Presidential election, and, as there would be no Legislature next month for the Governor to convene, an opportunity would offer for the constitutional interference of the President to release the State from the hands of the Committee. Mr. WELLER is opposed to the action of the Committee, and says it is a political organization. By the arrival of the *Illinois*, yesterday, we have full particulars of the last acts of this anomalous tribunal, of the execution of two more demoniac ruffians in San Francisco, and the deportation of several more outlaws, whose crimes had hitherto gone unwhipt of justice. The existence of the Committee is an outrage upon law and order, its usurpations are clearly treasonable, and its acts are in violation of the Constitution of the State, its members are themselves legally guilty of the very offences which they have punished in others; but, to deny them the right to act as they have done, is simply to deny the right of revolution, and the privilege of a people to protect themselves from murderers and robbers. At this distance from the scene of action, it is difficult to form a just judgment in the matter. The existence of the Committee is, in fact, the best justification of it. If the people did not themselves sanction its acts, the Committee could not maintain itself; but we have not been able to discover that any popular disapprobation has been expressed towards it, and the victims of its terrible power have been the most depraved wretches that ever cursed a community by their presence. The civil power of the State had become either so corrupt or so imbecile, that the murderers and ruffians who were preying upon the community, rendering life and property insecure, and inflicting a deadly stab upon the reputation of the State, could not be brought to punishment, and nothing was left for the honest and industrious part of the people but to take the law into their own hands, or to abandon their homes and property, and seek a refuge where the civil authorities had the power, or the will, to protect them. They chose the former course, and, if they have not committed some errors, then they will be an exception to every human organization that has ever existed. But, so far as the accounts we have received can be relied on, they have been singularly free from excesses in the punishments they have adjudged to their victims; and, so far as the published accounts go, their acts have all been directed by a laudable desire to preserve the public peace and to inspire the disreputable characters with which the State abounds with a wholesome dread of their power.

The danger of the Committee now, is in disbanding, for the moment they resign their power into the hands of the regularly constituted authorities of the State, not only will each member of the Committee be liable to arrest and punishment, but the old order of things will return, and the reaction of popular feeling may produce a worse state of society than that which they attempted to reform; and then will be the time to judge whether the Committee of Vigilance was a proper measure or not. For our own part we fear it will prove not to have been.

The Baker Case.

The place of trial of the indictments against the parties charged with the Poole homicide has been removed into the County of Orange, and the third trial will come off in Newburg in November, which is the earliest month for Circuit Court since June, when the argument was heard. It is the *place of trial*, which has been changed, and not, as is erroneously stated by some of our cotemporaries, the *venue* of the criminal action. The venue of the action still continues in this County—New-York will pay the expenses and execute the judgment, should one be obtained—but an Orange County Sheriff summons the panel and the talesmen of jurors—an Orange County judge and jury try the questions of law and of fact.

Two years and a half have elapsed since the tragedy which instituted the legal proceedings—a long enough period surely for all prejudice and bias to expire in, and especially so in another county. The delays have not been without their marked moral and striking incidents. Some of the resorts of the Poole party have been broken up, together with some of the haunts of the adversaries; the hotel from which the attacking parties were alleged to come, has been pursued with constant ill luck, and last week was foreclosed at auction. The scene of the homicide became the locality of a bankruptcy, and after some months of desertion has been turned into a mourning store, which, on such a spot, appropriately thrives;—a high official, who interested himself in the case, has lost his honors; a Judge, who heard preliminary arguments in the case, and a counsel for the State, of distinguished ability have died, together with some of the witnesses! The capture of BAKER, and the pertinacity with

The Yellow Fever in our Vicinity.

Further alarm was created yesterday by a report of the yellow fever having manifested itself among the troops on Governor's Island, but an investigation of the facts of the case shows that the disease was confined to a very limited location even there, and that it must have been communicated in the same manner in which it was introduced upon the opposite shore on Long Island, by bedding or some other infected clothing which had been cast overboard from ships in Quarantine, being washed upon the beach by the tide. The disease had been subdued on the Island, and no new cases of it have been reported at Fort Hamilton, or in any other of the infected districts. Some of the reports which have been published respecting the condition of the sick at the Narrows have been greatly exaggerated, and it does not appear that there have been any cases of suffering from neglect. The City remains perfectly healthy, and the season is so far advanced, and the weather is so cool, that no apprehensions of the spread of the disease need exist.

Quite Unnecessary.

The London *Times* says, in reference to the absurd suggestion in one of our journals, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been sending over money to help the Republican cause:

"It is only due to Col. FREMONT, then, to point out the extravagant absurdity of this senseless rumor, and to assure whoever in the United States is credulous enough to believe such a story, that we never have meddled, and never shall meddle, in their elections."

Our cotemporary across the Atlantic puts itself to unnecessary trouble in contradicting such an absurd story; though one of the Buchanan papers paid its readers the compliment of believing them ignorant enough to credit such a story, yet we don't believe that, even among the Administration Party, there is a single person so lacking brains as to believe such trumpery.

The Lanes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Are there *two* General or Colonel LANES? And if so, did the same man preside at the Republican Convention and honor with his presence the birthday festivities of BROOKS, from South Carolina? Is the leader of the Free-State men in Kansas identical with one who acted as the "friend" of Colonel BROOKS, in his withdrawal from the Burlingame affair? REPUBLICAN.

There are *three* LANES, and each of them very unlike either of the others. The first is Colonel JAMES H. LANE, the leader of the Free-State men in Kansas. The second is General LANE, delegate in Congress from the Territory of Oregon,—who was the "friend" of Colonel BROOKS in his affair with Mr. BUELINGAME. Both these were formerly Democrats. The third is HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana, an old Henry Clay Whig, and one of the ablest stump speakers in the West. It was he who presided over the Republican Convention of Philadelphia.

A Fillmore Freckle.

Mr. BATES, of St. Louis, one of Mr. FILLMORE'S Old Line Whig friends, is reported to have made a speech in favor of that gentleman, in which he compares FILLMORE'S dark lanternism to a freckle on the face of an otherwise unblemished young woman in the matrimonial market.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph-Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph-Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Judge Terry, of California, in the Senate.

The Prospect in the House—Return of Absentees—Mr. Weller against the Vigilance Committee—A Contest of Physical Endurance, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

The arrival of Messrs. PURYEAR, HALL of Iowa, KEITT and KENNETT, to-day, offsets the Republican majority of four in the House. We must now depend on the Speaker's casting vote.

The Democrats expect READS of North Carolina to-morrow; there is danger, therefore, of a Republican defeat.

Mr. BUELINGAME has been absent without a pair since Mr. HALL'S return. He is expected on Monday next.

The Democratic Senators resolved, to-day, in caucus, to continue the session until the House shall have abandoned the Army bill proviso, and to consider no other business.

ORR, of South Carolina, the Administration leader, submitted a clean Army bill to-day, which was objected to.

The Senate insisted on disagreeing with the House, but have not acted on Mr. CRITTENDEN'S reorganizing proposition.

Mr. WELLER, for the first time, in the Senate, took a stand to-day against the California Vigilance Committee. Mr. GWIN is said to favor it.

The Democrats are anxious to leave Washington. Senators WELLER and DOUGLASS are understood to advocate an immediate adjournment.

The Republicans, though apprehensive of the result to-morrow, of the recent Democratic accessions, are punctual in their seats, firm, and in good health.

Many of the Democrats are ailing bodily as well as politically, and could not stand the contest of physical endurance which the Senate resolve to make with the House. X.

Return of Members—The Senatorial Caucus and the Army Bill—Disbursements by the Sergeant-at-Arms, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Messrs. HALL, of Iowa, PURYEAR and WATSON, members of the House, have returned.

The last-named gentleman is paired off. BAYARD CLARK is paired off with Mr. VALK.

The Rev. Mr. WALDO opened Congress with prayer, at noon to-day, for the first time this session.

The Senatorial caucus this morning again resolved to remain in session in the hope of passing the Army bill.

The disbursements by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, on account of the pay and mileage of members and delegates, amounts, up to this morning, to one million and ninety-seven thousand dollars, or four hundred thousand dollars more than it would have been under the former compensation laws.

Messrs. WASHBURN, of Illinois, and WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, have both been renominated for Congress.

LATEST FROM CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE..., WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

THE SENATE AGAIN VOTE TO ADHERE.

The question was stated to be on the motion of Mr. HUNTER, namely, to adhere to the disagreement on the Army bill.

Mr. BELL, of Texas, rose to express his views upon the subject.

Mr. HAWLEY stated that it would be desirable for the Senate to act upon the question at once, and the Senator from Tennessee could base his remarks on Mr. CRITTENDEN'S bill. The reason why he wanted to take a vote immediately, was in order that the House might know what the Senate were going to do. If this amendment be adhered to, another bill might be introduced in the House, but until a vote was taken the House would delay action, as it might possibly be supposed that the Senate would give way.

Mr. BELL acquiesced in the suggestion, and the motion to adhere was agreed to by Yeas 32, Nays 4.

NAYS—Messrs. Durkee, Harlan, Trumbull, Wade.

Mr. SEWARD did not vote, having paired off with Mr. TOOMBS.

THE CASE OF JUDGE TERRY, OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. HOUSTON presented a memorial from the Legislature of Texas in behalf of Judge TERRY, who was now held in custody by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, praying that if the Federal Government or Congress can consistently interfere in his behalf that it may be done.

Mr. HOUSTON said it was understood in Texas, from which State Judge TERRY emigrated to California, that he was now peculiarly and unfortunately circumstanced, owing to the revolutionary movement there existing. It was to be regarded as an evidence of the deep and intense interest which the subject had excited in Texas, that the Legislature of Texas had memorialized Congress in behalf of that gentleman's liberation. He would leave the subject to the disposal of the Senate, having discharged his duty in presenting the memorial, but would remark that Judge TERRY while in Texas had borne a high character as an honorable man, and was an ornament to the community.

Mr. BROWN stated that a more honorable man than Judge TERRY never breathed the air of heaven. He had known him from infancy, and his parents before him, and all his connections. There was not a blemish on his character.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, before entering upon the subject of the affairs of Kansas, desired to make a few remarks in reference to the memorial just presented by the Senator from Texas. He had in his pocket a letter from one in whom he had great confidence, bearing testimony to Judge TERRY'S high character; but stating at the same time, that it was his impulsiveness of disposition that had been the means of getting him involved in this difficulty, and that had it not been for this unfortunate occurrence, the Vigilant Committee would have been dissolved before this time. The writer of the letter was not a member of the Vigilance Committee, and was deeply interested in Judge TERRY'S safety. He further stated in his letter that there was no party interest originally involved in the formation of the Vigilance Committee. There was no disloyal sentiment, especially none against the Government of the United States. An attempt was, however, afterwards made to give it a party complexion, but there was in fact no foundation for this. The object of the writer of this communication was that when a suitable opportunity presented itself and the subject should be brought before the Senate these facts might be made public.

Mr. WELLER regretted that anything had been said which made it necessary for him to utter a word upon the subject, but he did not agree with the Senator from Tennessee in the opinion that the Vigilance Committee would have been disbanded ere this but for the arrest of Judge TERRY. He believed, after proceeding as far as they had, having executed two or three men, and caused the deportation of ten or fifteen more, they would not stop there, but that it was their intention to go still further. If they had five thousand men under arms he was satisfied they would remain and preserve their organization until the next Presidential election. The remarks of the Senator from Tennessee were calculated to produce the impression that the imprudence of Judge TERRY had been the means of continuing the Vigilance Committee in operation. He was not aware that Judge TERRY was guilty of any imprudence. He had known him for some years, and he bore the character of a most high-minded and honorable man. He could safely indorse every word that had been said of him by the Senator from Mississippi. Judge TERRY was a prudent man, but he desired in his official capacity to aid those who were attempting to maintain the supremacy of the laws. This was part of his constitutional duty. He was bound to use the whole of his moral influence in favor of sustaining the laws. As to the other point, whether all the members of the Vigilance Committee were loyal to the Federal Government or not he would not undertake to say. He would, however, say there were men in California who were not loyal to the Government, and these were men who had been openly advocating secession from the Union. Although he should regard it as a high compliment to have it said that all his constituents were loyal to this Government, he could not claim that honor for them. He had no doubt but that the President would exercise his full power under the Constitution to prevent the continuance of this state of things in California. The Governor of that State had sent two Commissioners to make a requisition upon the President for arms and ammunition to assist in maintaining the supremacy of the laws, but the President could only furnish them when the Legislature could not be convened, and this had not been stated by the Governor to be the case. But the Legislature of California had fixed upon the first Wednesday of September as the regular time for the election of State Officers, while in every fourth or leap year, being the year in which the Presidential election takes place, in order to save the necessity for two elections in one year, the election takes place on the day appropriated for the Presidential election. Thus there will be an interregnum from the first Wednesday of September next, this year, until November, when there will be no Legislature which can be convened, and, therefore, the President will have full legal authority to furnish them with arms and ammunition under these circumstances.

Mr. BELL said he did not mean to make any charge against Judge TERRY'S moral character, but only that he was of an impulsive and rash disposition, which sometimes led him into imprudences.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, spoke on the general subject of affairs in Kansas, and the various measures which had been brought forward for the relief of the inhabitants of the Territory in their present disquietude. He declared himself in favor of the bill pending, though there might be some provisos in it to which he could not give a cordial assent. Though it might not afford absolute relief, it would mitigate some of the evils, and was worth trying as an experiment. The attempts thus far to preserve the peace of Kansas had proved abortive and been a complete failure. There was an indispensable necessity that something more should be done, and he hoped Congress would not adjourn before the 4th of March next, unless some measure of redress should be adopted. If the President had not sufficient power to preserve the peace, let additional power be placed in his hands, but do not present the spectacle to the world, that this Government is unable to maintain order among its citizens.

Mr. HUNTER moved to lay the bill on the table, but as there was not a large attendance, by general consent, the vote was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate cause the desks appropriated for the use of members, to be removed from the Senate Chamber. He thought the adoption of this resolution would tend, in some degree, to facilitate the dispatch of business, and at some convenient day would ask its consideration. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

Mr. BARCLAY moved that the House adjourn on Tuesday next.

Motion negatived by 72 majority.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they adhere to their disagreement on the amendment to the Army bill.

A motion to adjourn on Monday was then voted down.

Mr. ORR asked leave to introduce the Army bill.

Messrs. GROW and others objected.

Motions were then made to adjourn on Monday and on Tuesday, but were disagreed to by Yeas and Nay votes.

Mr. HAVEN hoped the House, instead of trifling in this way, would resolve itself into Committee and go to work like men.

Cries of "Agreed" and "Good."

Ineffectual motions were again made to adjourn over, but finally it was agreed to adjourn until to-morrow by two majority. Adjourned.

Governor Geary on route for Kansas.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Aug. 29.

Governor GEARY, who has been here during the past two days, left at noon for Greensburg, Pa., and Kansas direct.

The American Nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE has written a letter declining the nomination for Governor tendered him by the late Fillmore State Convention.

Destruction of a Sugar Refinery by Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

The Shawmut sugar refinery in West Dedham, with buildings attached, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000. Mostly insured.

The citizens of Burlington, N. J., recently had a picnic, and among the articles of the entertainment was a large berry pie, in the making of which two and a half bushels of berries were used.

...or, so it is not probable that she [illegible] distress, but proceeded on her voyage to ...

☞ We understand that PARK BENJAMIN, ... to take editorial charge of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and of the *New-York Journal of Romance*, the first published weekly, and the second monthly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FROM DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TETOOPHERON.—This is decidedly the best and most popular ... use for beautifying, curing, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the ... removing scurf and dandruff from the scalp. It is an infallible remedy for rheumatic pains and ... wounds. The low price at which it is sold—25 cents a bottle—places it within the reach of all who would be benefited by its use. For sale by all druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by dealers throughout the world. Principal office ... Broadway, New-York.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A ... and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres ... ings, comprising all the most desirable plushes, ... and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, meltons, and fine ... rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 303 Broadway cor. ...

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS—JUST received from Europe—of the most beautiful ... Also Pearl and Linen Fans, Card Cases, Porte ... Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, ... dollions, Pearl, Bronze, China, Glass and Porcelain ... and Statuary, together with every variety of ... children, manufactured or known, are sold at ... extensive Bazaar, No. 439 Broadway, importers of ... French and German Fancy Goods.

LYON'S KATHAIRON, OR UNIVERSAL ... cent, acknowledged to be the most ... hair ever made. It effectually ... the hair rich, glossy appearance, promotes its ... and imparts to it a delightful perfume. Sold ... HEATH, WYCKOOP & CO., ... No. 68 Liberty st.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THIS ... lightful remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic ... ment, performs a certain cure in one night. ... depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st. ... by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.

YELLOW FEVER.—A GENTLEMAN WITH ... I am well acquainted, writes as follows: "I ... New-Orleans, at the St. Charles Hotel, while at ... table dinner, before the soup was removed, I was ... with dizziness, dimness of sight, and confusion; I knew ... in short, all the symptoms of Yellow Fever, though ... five minutes before I asked a waiter to lead me up to ... my room, for the confusion of mind and dizziness was so ... great, that I could never have found the way alone. ... When there, I took eight BRANDRETH'S V. U. PILLS, ... and laid down. I was roused carefully, and for three or ... four hours was partly delirious; but in four hours the ... Pills began to work, and my mind was clear enough to ... know my danger. Bleeding was recommended. 'Do ... you think,' said I to the Doctor, 'I want Sepsicheal?' ... 'Your life is not safe without it,' was his reply. 'Then ... I will take eight more BRANDRETH'S PILLS,' said I. ... These on the top of the first eight, with plenty of lemon ... Meat broth, carried me out of all danger. Four ... or six medium doses cured me entirely in less than a week. ... Those who want to be safe should take a few doses of ... Pills as a preventive."

Bilious Fever is somewhat prevalent; I have several recent cases of cure to which I can refer. No serious results would follow Yellow, Bilious, Slow, Typhus or any other Fever, if BRANDRETH'S PILLS were used in full doses in the commencement; and the same is said of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all bowel affections. A single dose of six or eight will often cure as soon, and they cannot injure. Have the Pills in your pocket and ready; then go where you please—if attacked, you have your remedy. No man has ever died of Yellow Fever that took a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS immediately upon being attacked; and suppose it was not the Yellow Fever, the medicine will do no harm but good; for the bowels have been cleansed and the blood purified, and are better able to resist contagion than they were. Let the wise take BRANDRETH'S PILLS in time.

A gentleman had diarrhœa very bad; he wrote home. "A Brandreth did it!" The old folks at home" replied, "Oh! what a blessing." Why, cured his diarrhœa? Yes, a single full dose cured him of a complaint, which, otherwise treated, might have carried him soon to his grave. Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at 43 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT—"the BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—28 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts.

Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL Instrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $195.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CLEANING, PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS.—INGEE'S Sapoaceous Tooth Powder neutralizes all acid secretions in the mouth, promoting a healthy action in the gums, cleanses and brightens the teeth most effectually, and imparts to the breath the perfume of health. Prepared only by the original introducers, GEO. E. INGER & CO., Chemists, No. 399 Broadway. C. H. RING and all respectable Chemists.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN Gentlemen's Hats, will be introduced by GENIN, on SATURDAY next, 30th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall Hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FALL STYLE BLACK HAT.—FORD & SCOTT will issue their Fall style of Black Hats SATURDAY next, Aug. 30. For neatness, elegance, and beauty of finish it cannot be excelled, and will without a doubt be the Fashion Hat of the season. Their store is No. 216 Broadway, the lower corner of Fulton and Broadway, sign of the big hat, formerly White's.

PRESSE & LUBIN, PERFUMERY FACTORS, LONDON.—Their Concentrated Essences of Flowers, for perfuming the handkerchief, consisting of Moss Rose, Spring Violet, Excelsior, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley, Sweet Briar, &c., can be had of their Agents, GEO. E. INGER & Co., Dispensing Chemists, late Green, No. 399 Broadway.

BLACK AS A RAVEN'S WING GRAY HAIR IS turned.

And improved by the process, instead of being burned. This desideratum is accomplished in five minutes with CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, prepared, sold and applied, No. 6 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, New patterns of EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, &c. JET CROSS PINS and EARRINGS, PLAIN JET ORNAMENTS, the largest assortment in the City, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money returned. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of paper hangings, displayed on screens so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper hangings, embracing every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—BIRD, NO. 49 Nassau-st., will offer the new styles of hats for the coming season on Monday, Sept. 1. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

MEALIO'S NEW STYLE IS PRESENTED TO the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fabric and finish. Call and see them at No. 415 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 252 Broadway.

The Case of Fox.

The Fox case continues to excite much attention in New-Brunswick, and the general opinion prevails that he was a young man of much depravity, and that he was a young man of much depravity, and capable of any crime. The *New Brunswicker* says he appears to have deserved nearly every one, even his counsel and spiritual advisor, and wound join in the religious exercises with much apparent devotion, and then, when the minister left, decide the proceedings. He would tell his counsel and the sheriff stories of his connection with gangs in New-Brunswick, Newark, Rahway, Elizabeth, Jersey City and New-York, with signs, passwords and gripe, and then subsequently sign a paper denying them.

The body of Fox was asked for by the sexton, a little after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Monfort having requested the privilege of burying it as Fox desired. There is a rumor that the sexton with a few friends of deceased passed over the Landing Bridge with it, between 1 and 2 o'clock, for what destination is not known.—*Newark Advertiser.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Only $4 a Pair for Fine French Calf Boots** with paint shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Best French patent leather Boots at $5 to $7; gentlemen's Gaiters and Shoes of every style equally low. A good assortment on hand. A saving of 25 to 50 per cent in your boot bills at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ **If your Hair is falling off**—It can be prevented and preserved in a healthy growth, by the use BALLARD'S HAIR FASTENER. Large bottles elegantly perfumed, 50 cents. If your hair is turning gray, there is nothing equal to BALLARD'S HAIR DYE. For sale, wholesale or retail, and applied. No. 500 Broadway.

☞ **Notice**—The Commissioners of Pilots for the port of New York having recently fined several boats $50 each for refusing to put pilots on board of vessels when required, it is deemed an act of justice that the following extracts, showing the duties and obligations of masters and others as to the employment of pilots, should be published for the information and guidance of all interested:

"On entering ports, or navigating difficult passages, where custom has established pilots, it is the duty of the master to take one on board, and by no means to proceed without one and not to discharge his pilot except at the accustomed places. * neglect of this part of his duty destroys the policies on vessels and cargo, and renders both masters and owners liable to the assured."

SEC. 29—Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the state of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding six days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of pilots the sum of $ 00.

The foregoing notice was read and approved by the Board of Underwriters.—NEW-YORK, Aug 29, 1856.

A. B. NEILSON, President.
ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary.

☞ **More Home Testimony.**—BOSTON, April 18, 1852, No. 48 Union st. MR. SETH W. FOWLE—*Dear Sir*:—A sense of gratitude prompts me to make the following statement, which is at your disposal. Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July, I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side, that time I began to waste away, notwithstanding I was under the treatment of skillful physicians. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that I never could be cured, came and, unknowing him, what I had taken. He examined the balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years. Respectfully, MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement. Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family for some months past. WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.

None get mine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **Dyer's Healing Embrocation** for sprains, bruises, wounds, cuts, burns, &c., is invaluable. Read the following from a citizen of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1856.

Mr. A. H. FIELD: *Dear Sir*—It is with unfeigned pleasure I am enabled to speak of the curative properties of Dyer's Healing Embrocation, having experienced very beneficial results from the use of it on a severely sprained ankle. I am, with much respect, yours, &c.,

GEO. W. McBRIDE.

Sold in New-York by C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK and CLICKENER & CO. A. H. FIELD, Providence, sole proprietor.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They also manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee, Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No. 8, No. 36 Grand-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **A Pinch, if you Please?**
OF
That delightful aromatic,
DUBNOIS
CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF.
Ah-cha-a-chu-oo-capital!
I feel better,
Thank ye.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Cheaper than and free from grease. CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Situated in John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School as formerly. Strangers and all favorable to sustaining a Church in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Special Notice**—The Library and down-town office will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1. Members are requested to return their books at an early day, to avoid fines.

JOS. T. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **The most Healthful Food for Summer and Fall is Hecker's Farina.**—Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

☞ **Post-office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. LOCUST—Of Carmansville, who said she would take a suite of rooms from a lady in New-York, will please call at No. 168 West 17th st., she will hear something to her advantage.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF STANDING AND WEALTH, aged 30, wishes to correspond with a matrimonial view with a lady of education, refinement, and wealth. None but sincere and really eligible ladies need address, M. O. R., care Swart's Express, New-York.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWES
No. 143 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. G. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSELY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery; writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, initstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, DIARIES FOR 1857—All kinds at low prices, at RICH & LOUTREL'S, No 61 William-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES,
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 388, 390, 392 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO—No. 117 Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phœnene, and spirits of turpentine.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In house situated on 6th-av., east side, between 39th and 40th sts. Inquire in the office No 674 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STEPHENS'
ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY.
NEW EDITIONS OF
The Numbers
FOR JULY,
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ARE NOW READY,
And can be obtained of Book and Periodical Dealers.
THE SUCCESS
Of MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY can scarcely be exampled in the history of Periodical Literature. The greatest difficulty we have encountered has been our inability to keep up a supply at all adequate to the demand. Edition after edition of the numbers have been published and exhausted as soon as issued. The universal favor, enthusiasm and praise with which it has been received, has been wonderful. Everybody considers it to be
A HAPPY HIT.
Its Plan is praised—Its Originality is praised.
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It is praised in every way.
The public are assured that it is now, as the *Daily Times* calls it,
"A GREAT FACT."
Its circulation is already a paying one. New and attractive features are preparing.
THE ILLUSTRATIONS
are to be improved even beyond the high standard already reached
THE LITERARY MATTER
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$1 50 per annum.
Office of Publication No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE LOST CHILD—By Mrs. Vaughan; EMERSON, or THE BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM, by Mrs. M. G.; HOW ALICE WAS RESOLUTE, by Pauline; THE TWO SISTERS, by Meta Grey; a fine humorous sketch by Belle Bramble, are among this week's contents of the NEW-YORK DISPATCH. The DISPATCH is the largest weekly in the country, and its fifty-six large columns afford room for the productions of the best female as well as male authors. Price four cents.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION!
NOW READY:
THE FREEMEN'S GLEE BOOK!
A COLLECTION OF
SONGS, ODES, GLEES AND BALLADS, WITH MUSIC.
Original and Selected,—Harmonized and Arranged for each.
Edited by a Committee of the Central Fremont and Dayton Glee Club of the City of New-York.
Price 20 cents; $1 75 per dozen; $12 per hundred.
Sent by mail—one dozen, prepaid, for $2,

45TH THOUSAND NOW READY:
THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER
Is one of the most effective documents that can be circulated.
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MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park Row, New York, or No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING—Is the title of an article in the NEW-YORK DISPATCH OF TO-MORROW. It speaks only of facts as connected with the availability columns of some of the daily papers. Get your copy of the DISPATCH early, for the excitement which this article will probably create in all circles will soon exhaust even the large edition usually printed. Price Four Cents.

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A NEW COOPER.
SARATOGA,
A TALE OF 1787.
A Romance of American Border Life.
One Volume, 12mo, Muslin. Price $1 25.
From the Pittsburg Post.
Some go so far as to pronounce "Saratoga" equal to "The Last of the Mohicans," and its author a new Cooper.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin-square, New-York.
For sale by all Booksellers through the country.
Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
New Edition of the
OLD VICARAGE and WIFE'S TRIALS.

THE NOTES AND QUERIES—For the People, in the columns of the NEW-YORK DISPATCH, contain more useful and practical information on art, science, politics, religion, history, law and statistics, than all the school-books extant. Take 4 cents and procure a copy of that valuable paper as early as possible in the morning.

A NEW WORK BY J. T. HEADLEY.
AN ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
One vol. 8 vo, with 42 superb Engravings. Price $3
The reader will find a vast number of facts in it which have never before appeared in any Life of Washington, but which add greatly to the interest which surrounds his character.—*Preface.*
From the New-York Observer.
Mr. Headley speaks heartily, earnestly, truthfully, and the warm heart answers to his voice.
From the New-York Evening Post.
His descriptions are graphic, his history correct, and his summing up of character cannot suffer by comparison.
Just published, and sent by mail, post paid, to any address, for price sent to G. SCRIBNER
No. 377 and 379 Broadway, upstairs, New-York.

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BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS,
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This fascinating romance photographs to the very life the trials, vicissitudes and temptations that beset the path of a young and gifted creature on the stage.
Her beauty and accomplishments render her but the more certain of being pursued by the unprincipled and heartless. Every aspiring debutante should peruse and ponder over the fearful lessons taught by the eventful career of ELLEN PERCY.
E. D. LONG, Publisher,
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Catalogues of G. W. M. REYNOLDS' works furnished, on application, by E. D. L
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THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH—Contains more excellent original reading matter than any one of the Magazines that are sold at 25 cents. Price of THE DISPATCH, with 56 large columns of matter, only Four Cents.

READY THIS MORNING,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS:
HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
Weekly Number 335.
Price, 6 cents.
Published in advance of the English issue.
To meet the general demand, Messrs. DIX, EDWARDS & CO. have made arrangements with the Editor and Proprietors in England, to introduce a new feature into its publication in this country by issuing it from the present time
IN WEEKLY NUMBERS,
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THE NOTES AND QUERIES—for the People in the columns of the NEW YORK-DISPATCH, contain more useful and practical information on art, science, politics, religion, history, law and statistics, than all the school-books extant. Take 4 cents and procure a copy of that valuable paper as early as possible in the morning.

STILL ANOTHER TALE.
THE SCOURGE OF SOCIETY;
Or, a Daughter's Vengeance. Now publishing in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE—only 4 cents.

GOSSIP WITH AND FOR LADIES—Containing the September Fashions and other matters of interest to the fair, will attract particular attention in the NEW-YORK DISPATCH of to-morrow. Price Four Cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
RETRIBUTION.
A TALE OF PASSION.
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Author of "The Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," "Missing Bride," "Wife's Victory," "Curse of Clifton," "Discarded Daughter," etc., etc.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.
A celebrated critic, who has read the work in manuscript, says:
"'Retribution' stamps Mrs. Southworth as among the first, if not the first and best female writer in America—that is as to the effect which she produces on the mind and feelings. Some may employ a more flowing style, and turn off periods more artistically smooth; but for boldness, vigor, and graphic force, Mrs. Southworth has no equal. In the use of gentle tones and tender accents, when required, she is not deficient; but it is when bitter and withering irony—that which pierces the soul—is to be employed, or the passions of her characters—those which shake us with their intensity—are to be brought in play, that she rises to her full and majestic height, and towers far above all her female cotemporaries. Critics have always complimented her on her 'glowing description of scenery,' and we agree with them, but it is in the description of scenes that we think she is more completely at home. In such as exhibit sarcasm, passion, or any uncontrollable intensity of feeling, Mrs. S., in our opinion, far exceeds any female writer of the present day. The plot is well laid, and the characters are all fully and most ably developed. The reader, upon opening the work, is drawn forward as by a charm, becoming more and more enveloped as he proceeds, until, lost to everything else, he feels himself one of those creatures of fancy, and moves forward wholly absorbed to the end. But the work is not only a thrilling one—it is a practical, moral delineation of the human character, and should be read by all. Its aims are to improve the moral training of children, and its tendencies to teach us how to enjoy life at any and every stage. No book has ever come into our hands that will better pay a calm and patient perusal."
Copies of either edition of the above work will be sent to any one to any part of the United States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter.
Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Trade supplied by EDWARD STEPHENS, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

AN INDEPENDENT UNION PAPER is the NEW-YORK DISPATCH; just such a paper as honest patriots, who are not party hacks, like to read, as it speaks the truth about all parties and all candidates, and is subservient to none Price four cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
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AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND.
Tuition—$50, $100, and $125 per year. Boarders $300. Circulars—at LOCKWOOD'S, and at STANFORD'S. School reopens Monday, Sept. 1.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the patent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie, D. B. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N. Y.—The Fall term commenced Aug. 25. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called "Adee Grove." It is secluded, and shaded by its large and beautiful growth of trees and has extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement.
Mrs. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical exercise, to insure the health of the pupils while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life.
Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAW'S, No. 310 Broadway; HALL'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 156 Fulton-st. Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—West Farms, Westchester Co., eleven miles from the city. Miss OWEN, in compliance with the wishes of her friends, has opened a Boarding School in the above village, in connection with her Day School. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and every attention is paid to the moral and intellectual advancement of the pupils. French will be the language of the School. Musical reunions held twice a month. There is constant communication with the city by stage and railroad. For further particulars, circulars, &c., call at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, publisher, No. 411 Broadway; at BRENSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway; or address Miss OWEN, West Farms. The next session opens on the 4th of September.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.
She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.
Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term commences Sept. 11. Graduates in this school are admitted to the Bar without examination in open Court. For further information, apply to the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Clinton, Oneida County.
REFERENCES.—Judges of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District; Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Philo Gridley, Hon P Sheldon Root, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, W. C. Noyes, Esq., New-York.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 3d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S bookstores.

MRS. FAMARISS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 70 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars may be obtained at her residence or at the bookstores of Messrs APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, and A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Elizabeth, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for college or for mercantile and other active pursuits, under the tuition of a native teacher who resides in the family; the French is made a spoken language; the German also is pursued upon a similar plan. Circulars can be obtained at this office.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

MARISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications.
JOHN GRANT,
M. W. LYON, } Principals.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 11th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Hudson and Washington terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars, with references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., and at the school.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 241 West 19th st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Female Department, No. 192 East Broadway.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MME. COUTANS—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No 929 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 130 9th st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archæology*.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 15 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.
WM. H. NEILSON, | WM. S SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT, | DAVID WEBB,
R. R. WINTHROP, | WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburg), for Boarding and Day Pupils.—Under the supervision of Rev. Julius Field and lady.—The Fifth Academic year of the Misses Field's Yonns Ladies' Institute will open on the 1st of September. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. The location and premises combine in a good degree the healthfulness and pleasure of the country with the advantages of the city. There being abundance of shade and ample room for exercise. Terms reasonable. Circulars containing references and all particulars, at the Institute, No. 49 South 8th-st., near Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries. J. FIELD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $180 per year. If desired, pupils from the City will be accompanied by a teacher on Monday, Sept. 1. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

$2.50—WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 BROADWAY, who keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York city, on Monday, Sept. 1, opens a class for ladies at only $2 50. An elegant style is taught, and all stiffness and trembling removed from every hand. Gentlemen $5. Book-keeping $10, for seats secured this day or evening.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 536 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th st.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 288 Court-st, second house north of President, will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars and other information can be had at the Academy.
A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE CLINTON INSTITUTE—No. 174 West 23d st., will be open for the coming season on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Circulars, with ample references, may be obtained at the rooms.
MIRON J. HAZELTINE, Principal.

VENTRILOQUISM.—PRICE REDUCED.—Instructions in ventriloquism, with all the advertised ways to make money, sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Three for 50 cents. Address JOHN H. WADHAMS, Goshen, Conn.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—French and English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen on the 8th September.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 223 West 20th-st., will be reopened on the 1st day of September. Instruction in the various English branches, with the French and German languages.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 68 Fast Broadway, will be reopened for Boys, on MONDAY, Sept. 1.
THEODORE COLEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st. The next session at this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1.
J. L. MARSHALL.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

JERSEY CITY.—The Misses ROUSSELLE'S Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 45 Grand-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. References and circulars can be had at the above address.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 27th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M. H. W. WINANT, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Will resume its duties at No 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE will reopen on 2d day, the 1st of the 8th month, (September.)

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS—Satins, Velvets, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Millinery Goods, Dress trimmings, &c.—400 cases of the richest, most attractive and newest styles of this goods, received by late steamers, and for sale low by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, Wholesale Warerooms, up stairs. Embarking solely in the wholesale business by the first of January, I will offer great sacrifices on part of my stock.

MILLINERY.—To Southern Ladies and Ladies Travelling: Mrs CARTER, No. 593 Broadway, has just received some exquisite designs in French Pattern Bonnets; also, a large assortment of Traveling Bonnets. All new, and made expressly for those ladies I solicit to call and examine.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warrants. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, persplring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. AYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES
FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.
Five valuable building lots, of from 40 to 80 acres each, located on the east side of the river, two miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with springs and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 8 West 37th-st., with all the modern improvements; the house is in complete repair, and has just been painted and frescoed throughout. For particulars, apply to A. T. HIGBIE, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 31 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 25½ yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; the view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st.
WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Snydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM. The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Van Allen, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX. VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

BUILDING SITE.—Unsurpassed in beauty, at West Bloomfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York, near the depôt, embracing every requisite for a first-class country seat, at a very moderate price; 18 acres, part beautifully wooded and part orchard, sloping very gradually to the east, and overlooking the village, with magnificent views of New-York, Brooklyn and Newark Cities, Newark bay, &c., and having the advantage of obtaining pure water, at an elevation sufficient to introduce it to the top of any house. Schools, churches, stores, Post Office, &c., near. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In New-Jersey, within 23 miles of this City, quarter of a mile from Railroad Depôt, and in complete order. The house is new, well arranged, and handsomely built, surrounded with ornamental and all kinds of fruit trees, abundance of grapes, strawberries, &c., &c.; carriage house, stables and other outbuildings, with two acres of land. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant. It will be sold with or without the furniture, horse, carriage and agricultural utensils. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for the District will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 4th of September, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY C. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in 2d Greenwich. Terms made known at the time of sale.
ALVAN MEAD, Administrator of said estate.
GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 70 acres, 12 of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 6 rooms on first floor, built 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 118 acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., four miles from Nyack, and 1¾ from Railroad depôt. Is well watered with springs and never-failing streams. Has on it a house, tenant house, barn, and other out buildings; a large apple orchard, peach orchard and a variety of other fruit. Price $3,500, half cash. Fare to Nyack, by the *Metamora* or *J. P. Smith*, 12½ cents. For more particulars, apply on the premises or by letter to WILLIAM G. DUNN, Nyack Turnpike, New-York.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE—29x36 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides major fruits, choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt. Price $3,500. For further particulars, address G. P. REEVES, Goshen, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A few very neat and elegant dwellings in most excellent locations in Brooklyn. One three-story, basement and cellar, brick house, lot 22x100, beautifully located, newly painted and in splendid order, gas, bath room, marble mantels, &c., &c., will be sold for $5,700. Very genteel houses in first-rate locations at prices from $3,500 to $10,000. In all cases a large portion can remain on mortgage. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

F

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—By order of the Administrators of the estate of JAMES HAY, deceased, under and in pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable property known as the FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES HAY, situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County.

The estate consists of a Country Seat of about 30 acres, and a farm adjoining of about 120 acres.

The Country Seat is one of the most elegant in this country, having been planned by the deceased expressly for his own use and without regard to cost. The Mansion is a spacious edifice, built of stone laid in courses, and constructed in the most approved manner for a gentleman's residence, with broad halls, large dining and drawing-rooms, study, and conservatories; marble mantels and grates throughout; speaking tubes, bells, furnaces, &c. On the second floor there are six, and on the third floor four chambers with all necessary closets, pantries and presses. On the basement floor is a commodious kitchen and laundry, supplied with water; larder, store-room, servants' hall, school-room, milk-room, &c., with every desirable appurtenance. Well, cisterns, and ice-house near by.

The outbuildings consist of two cottages, (one a handsome Gothic building,) barn, carriage-house, stables, cider-mill, &c.

The grounds near the house are laid out in a highly ornamental style, with an abundance of rare shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees tastefully arranged, and in full growth. The garden is an extensive and excellent one, intersected by a never failing stream of water, and ornamented with rare plants of every description.

The fruits, which comprise every variety known in this climate, are in full bearing, and of the best quality.

It is proposed to so divide the lands as to sell the buildings and about 40 acres in one parcel, and the balance of the eighty acres in two or three building parcels.

The Cotton Farm, as the farm and consisting of about 120 acres, comprises orchards, meadow, and tillable land, and will be divided into parcels of ten or twenty acres each, in such a manner as to make several first class building sites.

This property is situated within 16 miles of the City Hall, New-York, one-half mile from the Pelham, and one and a half miles from the Mount Vernon Depôts of the New-Haven Railroad, at either of which persons may be found to direct visitors to the place. Cars leave the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. daily, for Mount Vernon, (where vehicles may at all times be obtained) at 9:05 and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, and 7:25 P. M., and return at 8:56, 11:42, 3:15, and 6:25 P. M. Trains for Pelham leave at 9 A. M., and 6:15 and 6:45 P.M., and return at 8:52 and 7:10 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Visitors are requested to apply at the entrance gate on the road from Pelham to East Chester.

For a descriptive map, or any other information to the premises, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY P. C. HOUGHTON—On MONDAY, Sept. 1st, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st. Extensive sale of superior City-made furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, curtains, china, silver plated ware, fine table cutlery, &c., &c., consisting in part of solid rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich and fashionable coverings, richly carved rosewood etageres with plate glass sides, elegant French secretaries, do., do. oak cases, marble top centre, side, and sofa tables, custom-made extension, dining tables of oak, mahogany and walnut, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, arm do., rockers, spring seat parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, and commodes, wardrobes, a splendid assortment of enameled cottage sets, with or without marble tops, a part of which are of new and elegant style, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, cane and rush seat chairs, &c., &c. Also, a large invoice of French plate mirrors, and oil paintings in rich gilt frames, also an invoice of French china, crystal cut glass, and silver ware, fine table cutlery, &c. Piano-fortes at 1 o'clock, 4 rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes, which are in every respect very superior instruments. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade-trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 West 28th st., the entire furniture and effects of a family, all made by Meeks, consisting of rosewood parlor suites; mahogany de-lis plush; 6½-piano forte stool and cover, nearly new; marble top centre table; pier glasses; brocatel and lace curtains; sofa-ets, tapestry and 3-ply carpets; rugs, hall oil cloths; velvet stair carpets and rods; hall stand, marble top rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match; mahogany extension table, 10 feet long; sideboard, book-cases, mahogany tête-à-têtes and sofas; mahogany and rosewood chairs, sofas, easy chairs, china crockery, ivory, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale. Deposits required.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, &c.—F. COLTON will SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a family, comprising every variety of household furniture, such as parlor dining-room bedroom and basement goods of every conceivable description, seven or eight large tapestry and Brussels carpets, some and sofa bedsteads, dining and extension tables, three piano-fortes, 50 cottage bedsteads, all kinds of chairs, cots and mattresses, together a large quantity of second-hand goods. Sale will be peremptory rain or shine.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PROMISCUOUS GOODS—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John. Cabinet Furniture in large variety, from extensive manufacturers, oil-paintings and mirrors, mattresses and feather beds, China and glass ware, crape shawls, gold jewelry, gloves, cutlery, window shades, engravings, busts, figures, office desks chairs, basket work, spring mattresses, splendid view of New-York, in gilt frame, box of black tea, sofa bedsteads, hat stands. Sale will commence with second-hand counting-house furniture and railing. At 12 o'clock a large invoice of Havana cigars, in lots, from 25 to 100,000 of choice brands. N. B.—Shipments well prepared at small charge.

PRAD & COLE, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1,—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE—At 10 o'clock, on the premises corner Hicks and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the "Pierrepont House," consisting of 40 suites of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry Brussels and three-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, 1 Chickering piano-forte, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stoves, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at salesroom on Friday.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, Mortgagee's sale of genteel household furniture at house No. 230 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., the furniture of a private family, fine, silt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, shades, marble-top centre-tables bookcase, Brussels and tapestry carpets, hall and stair carpets, bedsteads, bedding, wash-stands, chairs, sofas, mattresses, beds, bedding, extension dining tables, crockery, glass and China furniture. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE

STATIONERS' HALL,

NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers, and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due 1st of September next, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [small the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,

(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman.
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Boyden,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Bircomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps	J. J. Astor, Jr
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Haven,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnity the State, for which no appropriation was made by act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which day all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, } Commissioners California
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Debt.

A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$20,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 13, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with right of renewal for a like term, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1864, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. The attention of persons is called to the city of Louisville, inhibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 53, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE BEVEIVER OF TAXES—No. 39 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 37 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.—The semi-annual interest coupons, due first September proximo, on the Real Estate Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this Office, on and after that day

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

$150,000.—MONEY TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, cigars, pianos, &c., &c. Great Bargains in watches, ladies' reticules and oil-paintings. No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Apply to FRANK RYERSON, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$20,000 MILWAUKEE CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS—20 years to run, interest coupons February and August, issued under authority of a special act of the Legislature, for building school-houses, for sale at 85 per cent by

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1856.

MILWAUKEE CITY COUPONS—Due Sept. 1, issued to this Company, will be paid on presentation at this Office, on and after that date.

E. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

$120,000.—TEXAS WESTERN RAILROAD STOCK.—1 300 shares of full-paid Stock, bearing 7 per cent. interest, for sale by

SAMUEL BOWNE, No. 54 Wall st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers" passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. CO. } COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due to the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents., and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Corned Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cans to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 4 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, Cozzens', Consaver Pauly's, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MERRIAM, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 38
Claverack		Cheshire	2 28
Mellenville		South Adams	2 78
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 68
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 90
Edwards	1 90	Chesterfactory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 95
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, Aug. 21...7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21...11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22....8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22....12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 23...3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23...6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24...9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24....2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25...10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25....5½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26...11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26...5½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 27...12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27...6 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28...1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28...7 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29....7½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29....3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30...3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30...6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31...8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31....4 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. The new steamer METAMORA, Captain WILLIAM PERRY, will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 8½ o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places—touching at Amos-st. Dock each way. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring-sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 202 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's place.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain figure work, and rules and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIDDELL,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete in the steam-house prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, } ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug. 27, 1856.

TO CARPENTERS, MASONS AND IRON WORKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office till Friday, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing materials and doing Carpenter's, Mason's and Iron work for House of Detention on Randall's Island, East River. The plans can be seen at this Office, where printed specifications may be procured. Separate proposals must be made, for each description of work, by parties engaged in the mechanical branch of business for which they propose, with the signatures of two responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract. No assignment or transfer of either contract will be allowed. Contractors to name time necessary to complete work. The Governors reserve the right to reject any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

LOAN OF $250,000 ON ASSESSMENT BONDS—Sealed proposals will be received by the comptroller at his office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $250,000.

ASSESSMENT BONDS FOR FIVE YEARS, in sums not less than $1,000 will be issued for the said loan, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly; interest to commence from the date of the deposit with the City Chamberlain. Bids will be received for $1,000 and upwards. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any bids which are not, in his judgment, advantageous to the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Aug. 19 1856.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Pokeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No 135 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and caboozes, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 18 4-feet tubes, to 33 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPPLAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by

R. D'HEURISE, No. 187 Elm-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—700 tons Erie pattern, 57 and 58 pounds weight, now in port, on shipboard, and for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 39 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 1¾ M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¼ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Offices of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5:40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages, for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.20 P. M Express Train of the Central Railroad, and arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $15 50, including meals and berths on Lakes steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 2:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 6, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARR

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Banner Presentation.

A magnificent white silk banner, bearing the device of Colonel FREMONT crossing the Rocky Mountains, was presented to the Rocky Mountain Club of the Ninth Ward last Thursday evening by the ladies of the district. As a work of art this banner has no equal in our State, and any man would be proud of fighting under it. GEO. W. CURTIS addressed the crowded hall (Bleecker buildings) in a speech of over two hours in length, and was listened to throughout with the greatest enthusiasm, the audience rising on their feet at the conclusion and cheering him during several minutes. Many additional names were added to the Club before the meeting adjourned, and the Association now numbers nearly two hundred members.

Re-opening of the North Dutch Church.

The New-York *Observer* states that the venerable building on the corner of Fulton and William streets, formerly the farthest north of the three collegiate Dutch churches, and hence called the North Dutch church, but which, in process of time, has come to be the farthest down town of all the city churches, with the exception of Trinity, is now undergoing a thorough renovation, and will be thrown open as a Free Church to-morrow. The painters have been at work upon it for some weeks past, and under their hands the building has been greatly improved. It will still be under the ministrations of the four collegiate ministers—Rev. Drs. Knox, Vermilye, Chambers, and Dewitt. The building is one of the oldest of our church edifices, and its foundation dates anterior to the Revolutionary war. It was founded in the year 1767, and dedicated on the 25th of May, 1769. During the Revolution it was used as a prison, and as many as one thousand prisoners were confined in it at one time. It is said that the marks of British bayonets and pikes are still discernible where they rested against the granite columns of the doorway. The church, although about ninety years old, exhibits no signs of decay, and is at present one of the strongest buildings of its kind in the city.

Personal.

Rt. Hon. R. LOWE, of Loudon, has taken rooms at the St Nicholas.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

OBTAINING PROPERTY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

A man named Patrick Bonner was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the First District Police Court, charged with obtaining property to the amount of $110 86 from the "Prismatic Turning Company," by falsely representing himself to be owner of a block of new buildings in the upper part of the City. He was held to answer in the sum of $1,000.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD.

George Middleton, first mate of the ship *Arctic*, lying in the stream, was taken in custody, yesterday, by officer Discon, charged with committing a felonious and outrageous assault upon the persons of Wm. Wilson, James Smith and William Thompson, seamen on board the same vessel. Some difficulty having occurred on board, the prisoner, it is alleged, seized a belaying pin, with which he dealt severe blows upon the persons of the complainants, causing them great bodily harm. The accused was brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the First District Police Court, who committed him to answer in default of $200 bail.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

A Mrs. Elliott, residing at No. 693 Sixth-avenue, was arrested yesterday by Officer Masterson, charged with receiving $31 worth of gold and silver ware, stolen from the premises of Emma Hawkins, a resident of the same house. The accused was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who held her to answer in the sum of $1,000.

THROWING VITRIOL IN HER HUSBAND'S FACE.

Mrs. Mary Sterling, a resident of No. 140 Reade street, was up at the Lower Police Court, yesterday, for throwing vitriol in her husband's face, and so injuring him that it is quite probable one of his eyes will be destroyed. She did the deed during a domestic quarrel. Mary was incarcerated all night in the Fifth Ward Station-house. Justice CONNOLLY ordered her to be locked up in the Tombs.

Miscellaneous.

PAINFUL DEATH.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at No. 95 Pitt-street, upon the body of Daniel Manhafer, a child of 7 years and 10 months, who came to his death on Saturday by being pitched into a hole on the Gouverneur street dock, communicating with the river. The body of the little fellow was found on Thursday evening, near the place of accident. The body was much bruised. The following verdict was rendered: "Death by being thrown into a hole communicating with the river, at the foot of Gouverneur-street, by a boy named Adam Smith, residing at No. 99 Pitt-street, thereby causing his death by drowning." The Coroner therefore issued a warrant for the arrest of the little culprit.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, about five feet eleven inches in height, no whiskers or moustache, dark hair, thick regular features, dark cloth pants, black satin vest, cotton shirt, with linen bosom, cotton flannel drawers, worsted socks, with new balt boots. Deceased appeared to be about 35 years of age. No marks of violence were found on the body. In his trousers pocket was found a small door key, two large brass keys, and spectacles in a brass case. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body. Verdict: "Death from causes unknown, supposed drowning."

Fires.

IN WAVERLEY PLACE.

The fire that occurred in the dwelling of Mrs. HARRIET P. DAVIS, No. 192 Waverley-place, at 8½ o'clock Thursday evening, originated in the second story back room from some unknown cause, and before extinguished did damage to the amount of about $1,000. The loss is covered by insurance in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

IN MCDOUGAL-STREET—HOUSES BURNED.

The large wooden building Nos. 122 and 124 McDougal-street was destroyed by fire at 1¾ o'clock Friday morning. The fire also burned the upper portion of the tenement house, rear of No. 230 Sullivan-street. The inmates were in great consternation, and many of them fled half dressed to the street. The wooden building was occupied as a livery stable by JAS. MCGUIRE, and by JAS. SHAW as a refrigerator factory. The fire originated in the stable. Nine horses and several carriages which it contained were destroyed. Mr. MCGUIRE has an insurance of $2,000 in the Harmony and $2,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. Mr. SHAW's loss is about $6,000—no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The stable was fired in several places. The entire loss amounts to about $15,000.

WM. MASTIN, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, was injured by the falling of a wall.

IN CENTRAL PARK.

An unoccupied two-story frame building in the Central Park, near One Hundred and Sixth street and Seventh-avenue, was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock Friday morning. The building was owned by the Corporation and was of little value.

Drowned.

A young Irishman, 17 years of age, known as "Tom," was drowned at 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon, by falling from a steamboat lying at the foot Forty-seventh-street, East River. The deceased was a hand on board the boat, which is used for carrying hay from Staten island to the brick-yard foot of Forty seventh-street. The body was recovered from the river a few hours after the accident.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES BARTLETT, Esq., Principal of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School: The undersigned who have for some time had children under your care on College Hill, and who have attended several examinations of your pupils, take this opportunity of expressing to you, and to the public through you, our high consideration of your noble school. With the locality so eminently beautiful—with the arrangement of the study-room, the dormitory—the play-ground—the gymnasium—with the comfort and refinement of this family—with the thoroughness of its educational provisions, and the influences which are exerted over the minds of the scholars, we are delighted, and, unrequested by you, present to you this expression of our grateful regards and earnest wishes that you may continue to receive, as you most certainly deserve, the liberal patronage which you have hitherto enjoyed.

C. C. VAN CLEEF, Pastor of the R. D. Church, Hackensack.

EDGAR THORN, Supervisor of the town of Poughkeepsie.

S. B. TROWBRIDGE, Merchant, Poughkeepsie.

GEO. VAN KLEECK, Merchant, Poughkeepsie.

JOHN T MCCOUN, Troy.

GEORGE V. POMEROY, New-York.

ASA HOLT, Brooklyn.

IRA HAWLEY, Merchant, New-York.

Winter term will commence on first Wednesday in November.

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND Rockland Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is EMINENT. The effect upon the student is wonderful. He soon feels the experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker and debater."

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1856.

Hon. George Hall, Mayor of Brooklyn:

SIR: I have read in some of the morning and evening papers of this city, of this date, that it was yesterday charged in the Board of Health of the city of Brooklyn, of which you are a member, that the health officer of this port receives a commission on the lighterage business done by me at quarantine. I pronounce the charge *utterly false and malicious*, and without the slightest foundation. I have never paid to him, either directly or indirectly, any sum or thing whatever, as a commission or consideration, nor is there any understanding or agreement, direct or indirect, that he shall receive any commission or remuneration for any business done by me as a lighterman.

Respectfully yours,

H. BOYER, No. 23 Coentiss-slip.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ida May." What a glorious day this will be at the National. The grand testimonial to LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, the gentle *Eva*. Afternoon performance at 2½ o'clock. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as originally performed at this Theatre 274 times consecutively by the family. In the evening "Ida May," with a pantomime, and the "Lord of the Isles." On Monday Manager PURDY commences his Fall and Winter season in grand style. A large statue of WASHINGTON, which he has had carved at great expense, is to adorn the top of the Theatre. A grand display of fireworks and an illumination in the evening, music playing, flags flying and three new pieces to be performed with addition to the company.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS KALLISTON OR ORIENT WATER?—It is a botanical preparation containing the desirable active properties of the rarest plants and the choicest flowers in the world, the discovery of the power and combination of which was the result of study, and close chemical analysis.

As a wash for the complexion, it has no equal; it is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing tan, freckles, pimples, and all discolorations. These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet of every lady. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard street.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	$8
Fine Blue Dress Coats	$8
Fine Brown Frock Coats	$8
Fali Raglans	$7
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $8
Black Cassimere Pants	$2 50 to $5
Fancy Cassimere Pants	$1 50 to $5
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	$3
Zephyr Cassimers suits	$8
Complete genteel Black Cloth suits	$12

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype, and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW FALL HAT.—The first of September is the day dictated by the exigencies of the season for the adoption of a change in the style of the dress of gentlemen, especially as respects the Hat. The subscriber will be prepared on Saturday next, the 30th inst., to offer his Fall Style of gentlemen's Hats, which will be found of a superiority in point of elegance and finish, and will insure the commendation of all who have the taste requisite to appreciate what is truly excellent. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway; corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and this subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 45c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist Nature in her conflict with disease, by re-vitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system.

[Advertisement.]

ROCKAWAY.—At the Pavilion Hotel a few family and single rooms are now vacated. Parties requiring accommodation for the remainder of the season can engage rooms by going down or by calling at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

JOHN GEO. BAINBRIDGE.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—Strangers in the City should not fail to pay this magnificent collection an early visit. It is replete with the finest works of modern art, and eclipses all other collections on this continent. Go and see it.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Association.

The Friends of FREMONT and DAYTON, of the Third and Fourth Wards, met on Thursday evening, and took preliminary steps to organize a Republican Association. A Committee was appointed to prepare by-laws and nominate permanent officers.

Loss of Six Lives at Bellport, L. I.

The following letter, from Mr. HENRY W TITUS, gives the particulars of the sail-boat disaster at Bellport, L. I:

BELLPORT, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

From the probability that mis-statements may appear in the New-York journals, concerning the accident that happened on the Great South Bay, nearly opposite this village, yesterday, (Aug. 27,) about noon, we deem it advisable to give a correct account of the affair. A party, consisting of Capt. STANBURY FURR, his wife and son, about 8 years old, Mr. CARMAN HARRIOT, his two children, one about 8 years and the other 6, and nurse; Mrs. JOHN NORTHROP and one child, 6 years of age; Mrs. Dr. HENRY SENFF Mr. WARREN HARRIOT's two children, about 8 and 10 years respectively; a son of Mr. HAMILTON P. HOWELL, aged 8 years, and a son of EDWARD A. EBBETS, all of New-York City, went out in a small sail-boat for a pleasure excursion. The boat was accidentally capsized, drowning Mrs. FURR and child, Mrs. Dr. SENFF, Mr. CARMAN HARRIOT's nurse and one child, and Mr. JOHN NORTHROP's child. All the bodies have just been recovered.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., TROTTING—FRIDAY, Aug. 29.—Match, $1,000. Mile heats in harness. Owner b. m. *Lady Boyle* received forfeit.

SAME DAY.—Match $500. A single dash of a mile.

R. TUTTLE, blk. m. *Lady Boyle*, to 200 lbs. wagon	1
P. HELMES, b. m. *Lady Scott*, in harness	2

Time; 2:28.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING—THURSDAY, Aug. 28. Match $250; play or pay. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, to go as they please.

P. VAN HOESEN, s g. *Buffalo Bill*	1 1
D. PIFFER, b. m. *Saucy Kate*	2 dis.

Time, 2:50¾. 2:48.

RED HOUSE COURSE, HARLEM, TROTTING—August, Purse $250. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, to saddle.

P. HELMES, b. g. *Wooster Boy*	1 1 1
J. BULL'S b. m. *Poughkeepsie Maid*	2 2 2

Time, 3:02; 2:58; 2:59.

Before the horses were called out the *Maid* had the call on the first mile, and *Wooster Boy* was the favorite on the result of the race. The competitors made their appearance for the word. The mare led, but was overtaken on the second turn. *Wooster Boy* won in three heats easily.

CALIFORNIA RACES.

MOKALUMNE COURSE.—TUESDAY, July 1, 1856.—Purse $400, two mile heats.

Mr. ODELL'S ch. b. *Jack o' the Green*	2 1
Mr. MARSHALL'S ch. g. *Billy Fifer*, 121 lbs.	1 2 2

Time—3:57; 3:55; 4:02.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, July 2.—Purse $200, to carry 100 lbs.; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

B. KIRBY'S ch. g. *Colusi Sam*	1 1 1
C. H. ELLIS' ch. g. *Red Fox*	2 2 2

Time—1:55; 1:57; 1:59½.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, July 3.—Club Purse $150, for all California horses, to carry 100 lbs.; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Mr. GILMAN'S br. g. *Hornet*	1 1 1
C. B. ELLIS' gr. g. *Buck Rabbit*	2 2 2
M. KIRK'S g. g. *White Cloud*	3 3 3

Time—2:02½; 2:10; 2:07.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, July 4.—Purse $500, to carry 100 lbs.; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Mr. MARSHALL'S ch. g. *Billy Fifer*	1 1 1
Mr. ODELL'S ch. g. *Jack o' the Green*	2 2 2
Mr. KIRBY'S ch. g. *Colusi Sam*	3 3 3

Time—1:52; 1:52; 1:56.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, July 5.—Purse $100, for all California horses, to carry 100 lbs., one mile.

C. SHEAR'S b. g. *Fondango*	1
Mr. GILMAN'S br. g. *Bald Hornet*	2

Time—1:59.

SAME DAY.—Pacing; Purse $250; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Mr. HAMPTON'S b. g. *Texas*	1 1 1
Mr. HUNTER'S ch. g. *Oregon*	2 2 2

Time—2:59; 3:03; 3:10.

QUEBEC (CANADA) RACES.

TUESDAY, Aug. 12, 1856.—The Queen's plate of 50 guineas, the gift of Her Majesty, for horses bred in Lower Canada only; entrance £7 10s., P. P.; Turf Club weights; two mile heats.

Mr. IRISH'S ch. g. *John Boston*, by *Boston*	1
W. DRISCOL'S b. m. *Maid of Athens*	2
Mr. KILWIN'S b. c. *Ivanho*, by *Rescue*	3

SAME DAY.—Club Purse £50, entrance £5, half forfeit, for Province-bred horses only; Turf Club weights; two mile heats.

Mr. BOSWELL'S ch. g. *Charley Reilly*	1
Mr. DRISCOLL'S b. m. *Maid of Athens*	dist.

SAME DAY.—The Citizen's Purse of £25, entrance £3, for all horses; Turf Club weights; mile heats.

Mr. KILWIN'S b. m. *Augusta*	1 1
Mr. GATES' ch. h. *Bay Boston*	5 2
Mr. GRAHAM'S b. h. ch. g. *Studnova*	3 3
Mr. BOSWELL'S ch. g. *Charley Reilly*	2 dr
Mr. DRISCOLL'S b. g. *Garry Owen*	4 dr

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13.—Hurdle race for £30, entrance £1 10s., half forfeit, for all horses; Welter weights; two mile heats over eight hurdles, three feet six inches high, stiff timber.

Mr. KILWIN'S h. m. *Lady Franklin*	1
G. HENDERSON'S ch. g. *Harkaway*	2
Mr. HOGAN'S ch. h. *Broker*	3
Mr. DRISCOLL'S b. m. *Maid of Athens*	4

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—Trotting, Thursday, Aug. —; match $1,000, 500 yards.

Mr. MARSHALL'S *Sabina*	1
S. HOAGLAND'S *Little Sime*	2

Time, 25¾ seconds.

FROM BERMUDA.—We have advices from Bermuda to the 13th inst. The Legislature was, on the 7th inst., prorogued by the Governor, Mr. FREEMAN MURRAY, very unexpectedly and in a very extraordinary manner. His Excellency did not even make his appearance before the Houses at all; he prorogued them by posting up a proclamation to that effect along one of the principal streets. This step seems to have been taken upon his own personal responsibility for aught that appears in the proclamation to the contrary. The cause of this proceeding is said to be dissatisfaction of the Executive with the decision of the House of Assembly upon a contested seat. To prevent a successful petitioning candidate from taking his seat, as he would have done on the 8th, the House was prorogued on the 7th.

HORRIBLE.—A most shocking occurrence took place in Fincastle, Va., a few nights since. A gentleman, with several motherless children, arrived at that place, and in the course of the night the inmates of the hotel were aroused by terrific screams, and on tracing up the sound found that it emanated from the room in which the gentleman and his children lodged. Breaking the door open, the horrified spectators saw that he was laboring under a horrible dream, or nightmare, and was in the act of pulling out the tongue of his youngest child, whom he had taken to sleep in the bed with him. He was immediately aroused, to see the body of his little child dreadfully bruised and lacerated, and told those who had awakened him that he had dreamed that some one was murdering his child and he was trying to rescue it. His agony was said to be indescribable. At the time the passengers left Fincastle for this place, the poor child was alive, but in an extremely perilous condition.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, of consumption, MARTHA E., daughter of Dr. William J. and Eliza Johnson, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her parents, No. 24 4th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Newton, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, JOHN, the only child of Dennis J. and Abby Sullivan

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, No. 10 Vandewater-st.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, ELIZABETH HESTER, youngest daughter of Wm. S. and Ellen Irvine, aged 13 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 31st, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 113 Canal-st.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 29, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great patience and perfect resignation to the will of her Saviour, in whom she believed and firmly trusted, MARY, youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth Yonie, and the beloved and cherished wife of Henry H. Houghton, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her father, No. 168 Lexington-av., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 4 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Ponghkeepsie for interment, on Monday.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 28, MARY, wife of Christopher Hitzelberger, aged 36 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and also the members of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 354 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 225 West 18th st., on Sunday, (to morrow,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

On Tuesday, Aug 27, ANNA A. BUDDETTE, infant daughter of Stephen D. and Mary B. Buddette, aged 1 month.

On Friday morning, Aug. 29, PIKE HOPKINS, in his 71st year. His remains will be taken to Westchester this afternoon, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 29, after a lingering illness, JAMES, third son of the late William Reid Ewing, of Liverpool, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 Hicks-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Liverpool, (Eng.) papers please copy

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 28, JAMES C. STONRALL, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 231 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In Tarrytown, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at his residence, JACOB L. MOTT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Jordan L. Mott, are invited to attend his funeral, on Seventh day, (the 30th,) at 11 o'clock at Friends' meeting house, Chapequa. Cars of the Harlem Railroad leave corner of White and Centre sts., at 8:10 A. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 28, ELINOR FRANCES GUSTIN, aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days, only child of the late Thos. P. Gustin, Jr.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, corner of Clinton and Myrtle ave. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 28, EDWARD DORRANCE WHITE, infant son of Sylvanus and Matilda White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 168 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Schooley's Mountain, on Friday, Aug. 29, FRANCES R., daughter of Richard and Emilie L. Morrell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at No. 127 Warren-st., Jersey City.

At Bellport, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, suddenly, Mrs. SUSANNAH W. SENFF, wife of Doctor Henry Senff, in the 43d year of her age.

Also, at same time and place, EDWARD HAVEMEYER, son of John J. and Mary R. Northrop, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the families, and also those of Catharine Havemeyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 128 8th-st., (Clinton-place,) to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Their remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

At Bellport, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, suddenly, LINDA, aged 5 years and 9 months, daughter of Samuel C. and Martha C. Harriott.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 76 Greenwich-st.

At Bellport, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, MARY JANE, third daughter of Jacob and Eleaner Bryan, aged 14 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 344 9th-av., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

O God! thou hast plucked the bloom of our earthly affections, to plant it in a brighter world above.

☞ San Francisco papers will please copy.

At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, LYDIA D., wife of David Elias, aged 45 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 29

$4,000	Missouri State 6s	86	
3,000	Ind. State 5s	83½	
1,000	H. R. R 1st m'ge	99½	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	91½	
3	do	91½	
3,000	Chic & R. I. 6 b	93½	
3,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, n.l.	101	
5,000	E. R 8m B. 1883	95	
20	City Bank	119	
8	Bk. Com. Script	101¾	
150	Canton Company	23¾	
50	Ward Coal & Iron Co.	37½	
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾	
350	do	86¾	
300	do	c 85¾	
160	Erie Railroad	s3 59¾	
450	do	c 59¾	
150	do	b3 59¾	
500	do	59¾	
100	do	b30 59¾	
350	do	s30 59¾	
300	do	s30 59½	
100	do	b60 60	
200	do	b3 59¾	
100	do	s60 59¾	
400	do	59¾	
200	do	s3 59¾	
40	Mich. Cent'l R.R.	91	
1412	Reading R. R.	c 64½	
50	do	s60 64¾	
700	do	64¾	
100	do	s10 64¾	
200	Mich. S. & N.Ia. RR	89¾	
100	do	89¾	
200	do	s60 89	
50	do	s30 89	
50	Gal & Chic. R. R.	107¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 73¾	
1100	do	b10 74	
300	do	b60 74¾	
100	do	s30 74	
300	do	c 74	
100	do	b60 74¾	
37	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	75¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 94	
50	do	s60 93½	
99	do	94	
50	do	s4m 93	
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	57	
100	Hudson R. R. R.	h20 29	
25	do	c 29	
250	do	29¾	
50	do	b30 23	
20	New Jersey RR.	123	
24	Cumber. Coal Co.	19¾	
50	do	b30 19¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Missouri State 6s	86½	
15,000	do	84½	
1,000	Ill. Five Per Cent	93½	
500	Erie R. R. bds '75	99¼	
100	F. L. & Trust Co.	57¾	
30	N. Y. Cen. R. R	86	
500	do	b30 86	
20	Penn. Coal Co	94½	
100	Erie Railroad	59¾	
100	do	b3 59¾	
100	do	b30 59¾	
260	do	s10 59¾	
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s30 88	
2,000	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	75½	
370	Ill. Cen. R. R.	108	
100	do	b60 109¼	
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 74	
100	do	s60 73¾	
200	do	b6) 74½	
30	Mil. & La Crosse R	87¾	
100	Reading R. R.	s30 84¾	
50	do	s30 84½	
150	Nic. Transit Co.	7½	

FRIDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The California mail steamer of 5th August *via* Aspinwall, delivered to-day $1,465,157 in Gold, as on freight, in addition to which $364,648 was brought down to Panama for shipment direct to England. The mail is an interesting one, and the remittances, in addition to the Gold, are understood to be liberal in the shape of Government disbursing drafts and other bills. Of these $115,000 was paid at the Sub-Treasury to-day. There had been a week or more of active trade at San Francisco, though the demand is quoted as having fallen off the week the steamer sailed. The non-payment of the July interest in New-York on the State and part of the City Debt, created much indignation, and the parties in default, in both cases, are handled severely by the Press and in the private letters received to-day. Undoubtedly PALMER, COOK & Co. have used for other purposes the funds placed in their hands by the State Treasurer and City Fund Commissioners, and the money will have to be paid a second time, as the bankruptcy of the house appears to be inevitable, and it will probably prove hopeless. Assurances, it will be seen, are given that the State Interest will be remitted by the steamer of the 20th August, if the mail hence of 20th July should not advise payment of the coupons. An effort outside the State authorities was made, but time did not allow it to be successful to remit by the present mail. The Coinage at the Branch Mint in July was $2,319,000, in addition to which $852,000 in bullion was stamped. The agricultural and mining accounts from the interior are quite satisfactory. The shipments of gold from San Francisco for the first two quartera of 1856 are reckoned at $28,755,211, which is above the average of the past two years. In regard to the city and county finances, a card appears from the late Fund Commissioner, Mr. MOULDER, in explanation of the failure to meet the July interest due in New-York. The explanation itself is plausible enough, but the result anything but satisfactory, the money, about $19,800, being still on special deposit with PALMER, COOK & Co. The progress of city and county expenditure for the past seven years and a half is summed up in tabular form by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which we condense as follows. The surprise is, that on an expenditure exceeding in gross ten millions dollars, the tax-payers should have so promptly met six millions of the amount by direct assessment on property and privileges. The

Total lor city and county tax is	$10,897,906
Outstanding debt	4,526,040
Paid by direct taxation	$6,371,866

SAN FRANCISCO DISBURSEMENTS SINCE JAN. 1, 1849.

	Expenses.	To pay Debt.	Total.
1849	$94 581	....	$94 581
1850	375 455	....	375,455
1851	371 725	$200,000	571 725
1852	451,426	196,117	647,543
1853	679,038	200,000	879,038
1854	699,888	200,000	899,888
1855	459,763	350,666	810,429
1856	part. 216,386	309,628	526,012
Total disbursed 7½ years			$4,804,671

Outstanding debt, viz:

Original debt	$1,509,500	
Second Funded	524,100	
Fire Bonds	200,000	
School Bonds	60,000	
Unfunded	275,133	
Scrip not audited	1,436,907	
		$3,606,040
Whole charge on city 7½ years		$8,610,711
On county from taxation	$1,567,195	
Outstanding debt	720,000	
		2,287,195
Total City and County		$10,897,906

EXTRAORDINARY LIABILITIES OF PALMER, COOK & CO.

Cash deposit due Adams & Co.'s creditors	$145,000
Cash paid by city on account of interest	20,000
Cash paid by State on account of interest	50,000
Cash advanced by John Cook, of New-York	80,000
Two judgments in Superior Court	45,000
Protested drafts in New-York	40,000
Adams & Co.'s bills receivable	2 0,000
Together	$619,000

The above items are stated by the San Francisco *Bulletin* as exclusive of the regular banking liabilities of the house to depositors, draft-holders, &c., the extent of which are unknown. We refer to the San Francisco newspaper extracts, in another place, for the temper in which the news of the default on the Public Debt, on the 1st of July, was received at home. It will be seen that the assurances of reform are strong, and the pledge is reiterated that the next steamer will prove them trustworthy. The State Treasurer says:

TO THE PUBLIC.—SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.—I have arranged with WELLS, FARGO & Co. to pay the July interest on State indebtedness, provided it was not paid in New York between the 5th and 20th of July. H. BATES, State Treasurer.

The Stock Exchange continues to rule generally flat, though from the position in which certain leading Bond Stocks are being placed by the freedom with which they are sold on contract, without reference to the real supply for immediate delivery, prices are yielding but slowly and the decline to-day was not over ⅛@¼ cent. as compared with the closing sales of Thursday. On the Bond list and for New-York Central shares there was a good deal of steadiness, and an advance of ¾ cent. was paid on Missouri State Sixes. The Sinking Fund Commissioners have remitted to their New-York agent $50,000 for investment in the stock at current rates, and about $100,000 additional is looked for in the course of a short time. The Sinking Fund pledged to the redemption of the debt is equal to 2½ cent. a year on the principal. Illinois Central Construction Bonds were done at 91¼ cent., and the Scrip at 109. The privileges to fill up the shares not yet issued, in all the years 1856 and 1857, are worth 14 cent. premium. The last price of Erie this afternoon was 57⅜; Reading 84¾. The general tone of the market was steady.

There was a fair amount of business on London at 109¾@109⅞ for the *Baltic*, sailing to-morrow. Francs, rather dull at 5.16¼@5.15. The Specie shipment will be a moderate one, probably under half a million. The entries at the ship's office at the close of Change hour this afternoon were $800,000. The Sub-Treasury

Received, including $50,000 for Boston	$234,652
Paid for all accounts	281,601
Regular Treasury balance	9,696,443

The Money demand much the same as yesterday, active for call loans at 7 cent., and a liberal inquiry

Vol 5 Perfect

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1545. NEWYORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

List of the Dead At Fort Hamilton to the Present Time.

Condition of the Sick at Fort Hamilton and Vicinity.

A visit yesterday to the infected districts in Kings County enables us this morning to lay before the readers of the TIMES what is believed to be a correct list of all who have died of Yellow Fever in the County, the names of most of the sick, their condition, and many other interesting particulars not before published.

The exaggerated statements put forth relative to this disease in some quarters: that the sick were dying from neglect, and that there were not sufficient medical attendants and nurses, as we have before said, have no foundation in fact, and as we now know from personal observation.

There are some twenty-five cases at Fort Hamilton and vicinity, and perhaps as many more in different parts of Brooklyn. They are all well attended to. But what is wanted most at Fort Hamilton, and that immediately, is *money*, to enable those who are in attendance to render such aid and comfort as may be required. The wealthy people in this vicinity have nearly all fled, leaving their property in many instances entirely unprotected, and the place presents more the appearance of a pleasure-stricken spot. The poor, and those whose duty or imperative business demands it still remain on the spot and are doing all that it is possible for human beings to do; but their means have been exhausted in furnishing actual necessaries to the afflicted. Relief must be furnished at once, or else no estimate can be made of the suffering that will ensue.

Mayor HALL of Brooklyn, who has from the first taken an active interest, has, we understand, consented to receive any contributions, and see that they are safely placed in possession of the New-Utrecht Board of Health. That the money received will be faithfully and legitimately applied, the names of the members comprising the Board are a sufficient guarantee. If the ladies and gentlemen now engaged in this labor of love are free and untrammeled, so that they can act promptly and effectually, there is strong ground to hope that the disease will be kept within its present limits.

Out of a population of from 350 to 500, residing in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, less than one hundred and fifty remain.

The disease, which has sent sorrow into so many families, made its first appearance at this point about the 22d of July. Dr. BAYLEY, of the Fort, and some others gave it as their opinion, long before this time, that the place would be visited by yellow fever the present season, and the Doctor was so strong in this belief that he sent his own family away on the first of July. They were convinced of this, believing that this fell-destroyer was to be wafted on the winds, and the result has shown that their opinions were but too well founded.

For several weeks after the infected vessels were moved in Gravesend Bay,—less than three quarters of a mile from Fort Hamilton—the wind was blowing from the southwest and south, in a direction so that the current of air passed directly over the now sickly locality. For a period of twelve days the wind changed to the North, Aug. 15 to 26, and during this period no new case of fever made its appearance, but the moment the wind changed back to its old quarter, the fever appeared again. The disease was undoubtedly introduced on Yellow Hook and along that shore from infected vessels anchored for awhile in the Channel between Fort Hamilton and Staten Island.

The many rumors that this is an unhealthy spot, (Fort Hamilton,) no one who has ever visited the spot can be made to believe. During a period of five years last past, not more than three deaths by fever of any kind have been known, and not a single death during the same time in the garrison; the land is high, and it is undoubtedly, under ordinary circumstances, one of the most healthy places. It is a remarkable fact, that the yellow fever here has been limited to the shore—only one case having occurred half a mile from it. In Brooklyn and other parts of the County, every case has been traced to the infected vessels in Quarantine.

It is urged by many that the disease is not contagious, and the fact that few or none of the nurses in attendance have been sick is adduced as evidence, and there are some other facts stated above which seem to favor this theory.

It is worthy of remark that while this disease has been raging at Fort Hamilton there have been three cases of scarlet fever—all in the family of Mr. RALPH BULLOCK.

Among those who are in attendance upon the sick at Fort Hamilton and vicinity, we mention the following: Dr. BAYLEY, Surgeon U. S. A; Rev. Mr. SCHOFIELD, Messrs. WM and CHARLES SEARS; ISAAC HYER, of New-York; Dr. ROTHE, of Staten Island; PAUL OLIVER, FRANCIS E. BERRIER, and many others whose names are not now recollected.

Dr. HARRIS, of the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, some time ago sent over a physician and several nurses, who have been constantly on duty ever since. He has, also, rendered great assistance by furnishing cots, bedding, &c.

Last, but not least, are a number of noble, self-sacrificing ladies, who have been constant in their attendance upon the sick, in and out of season, and have been the means of relieving much suffering. Their names should be made known, as their conduct is worthy of all praise.

The Sick at Fort Hamilton and Vicinity.

STEPHEN GREEN—Son of H. GREEN, Hotel keeper, who died on the 30th inst., convalescent. Mr. GREEN's hotel, which is under the hill at Fort Hamilton, has been taken for a hospital by the Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

JOHN SOFFA—A German. He fled from Fort Hamilton on the 23d, and returned on Friday last, when he was at once taken sick. He is in the Hospital, and has been well attended, but will probably die.

Mrs. BERRINGER—Convalescent.

Mrs. TIRCO—German, convalescent.

WM. CLARK—(colored)—In Hospital doing well. CLARK was found sick in the street by Dr. BAYLEY, U. S. A

JANE DOYLE—Doing well.

Alice ——, servant at Mrs. STANTON's—nearly well.

THOMAS LITTLE—Convalescent.

MARY DOYLE—Convalescent.

Black JACK—Convalescent.

JULIA KENNEDAY—Cannot live.

Mrs. BUENS—In the same house, convalescent.

JAMES MCKNIGHT—Was nearly well, but is now worse; not expected to live.

MAGGY ROSS—Recovered.

Mrs. SENNETT—Bay Ridge; very sick.

Mr. SEAR's gardener—Convalescent.

Servant girl—Convalescent.

Wife of gardener employed at Mr. MCELRATH's—Convalescent.

Servant girl in the employ of Major MORRIS, U. S. A. Only arrived there Friday last. Doing well.

Mrs. LIVERS, wife of Quarter-master's Sergeant, U. S. A.

Three soldiers in the Fort were taken sick—one each on the 27th, 28th and 30th of August.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, wife of a soldier, was taken sick on the 28th.

Mrs. WILLIAMS' sister was taken sick on the 30th.

All of the above are doing well, and some convalescent.

The report made in some of the papers of a Miss STANTON sick is not correct. There is no Miss STANTON, nor is there any one by that name sick.

A servant girl named JEAN, in the employ of Miss BERRIER, was taken sick with the fever on Thursday last, and instantly started for her sister's, in Forty-third-street, New-York. Every effort was made to have her remain for treatment there, but it was of no avail.

Mr. BRADY, who resides about half a mile below Fort Hamilton, towards the Bath House, was taken down yesterday.

THE SICK ELSEWHERE.

In Brooklyn we have only heard of two new cases since Thursday last. These are both in the family of Mr. JOHN BERGEN, Forty-first-street, Gowanus—his wife and child. This is a dozen blocks nearer the city proper in this direction than any case heretofore reported; and from this it would appear that the disease is gradually advancing towards the city. Both of these patients were doing well yesterday.

There are no cases reported in other parts of Brooklyn.

At Yellow Hook, Bay Ridge, and vicinity, we have no positive knowledge of any new cases—rumor has it that there have been several since Friday. All the sick are doing well so far as known, and a majority now down will probably recover.

SICK IN KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Name.	Where from.	Nativity.	Condition.
Albert Terry,	Brooklyn, E.D.	Amer'n.	Convalescent.
John Curren,	Brooklyn, E.D	Ireland,	Recovered.
P. Handebough,	Yellow Hook,	Ireland,	Under treat't.
George Ross.	Gravesend,	England,	Under treat't.
John Orecht,	Gravesend,	Germ'ny,	Recovered.
Mich'l Schnider.	Gravesend,	Germ'ny,	Under treat't.
Jane Esburn.	Gowanus	Ireland,	Under treat't.
Bridget Reardon.	Fort Hamil'n,	Ireland,	Under treat't.
Margaret Welsh,	Yellow Hook,	U. S.	Under treat't.
Julia Tracy.	Fort Hamil'n,	Ireland,	Under treat't.
Total.....			10.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY.

The following new cases are to be added to the list already given:

Mr. TIRCO—A German, was taken sick on Wednesday, treated her own case; a light one; doing well.

Mrs. BERANGER—A German, taken sick on Thursday, case treated on Friday; a light one; doing well.

(These two last cases are in "Irishtown.")

BILL—Colored man, taken sick on Wednesday, admitted to hospital on Friday; very sick, but doing well.

JOHN SAFFO—Just returned from Newark, N. J., where he had been for five days; been complaining two days.

Servant girl of Major MORRIS, taken sick last night, doing well this morning.

Mrs. LIVERS, wife of Sergeant LIVERS, taken sick last night.

Mrs. GREEN's son died this morning.

Private MCCORMICK died this morning in Military Hospital.

Nearly all of the sick are doing well, and some convalescing.

FRANCIS E. BERIER,
Secretary Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

Saturday, August 30, 1856.

DEATHS AT FORT HAMILTON, BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, AND ELSEWHERE IN KINGS COUNTY.

Name.	Age.	Place of residence.	Date of d'th.
James Blauvelt.....	42..	Conover-st., Brooklyn....	July 22
John Brock.....	26..	New-Utrecht.	
Cornelius Oakley....	74..	Clinton-s., Brooklyn....	
Wm. H. Rockwell....	..	Fort Hamilton.....	July 26
Wm. Taylor.....	..	Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn...	July 29
John V. Pergen.....	49..	46th-st., n'r 3d-av., Gow's.	July 30
Margaret L. Boyle....	18..	Bay Ridge.....	July 30
Phebe Bergen.....	51..	49th-st., n'r 3d av., Gow's.	July 31
Sarah V. D. Bergen...	23..	(Daughter of John V.).....	Aug. 5
Chandler White.....	50..	Narrows.....	Aug. 7
Andrew H. Powell...	46..	Fort Hamilton.....	Aug. 8
Calvin Hardick.....	26..	Wolcott-st., Brooklyn....	Aug. 9
Frederick Delano...	16..	Columbia st., Brooklyn..	Aug 9
Nathaniel Boyle....	46..	Bay Ridge.....	Aug. 13
Margaret M. Bergen.	31..	(Daughter of John V.)....	Aug. 13
Ann Lott.....	52..	Flah, (sister of John V.).	Aug. 14
Alecia McGrath.....	55..	53d-st., Brooklyn.....	Aug. 18
Anna Lamount.....	24..	Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn.	Aug. 17
Charles Prince.....	73..	Bay Ridge.....	Aug. 17
Theodore Bergen.....	19..	3d-av., Br'n. (son of J. V.)	Aug. 16
Ira Bergen.....	33..	Fort Hamilton.....	Aug. 17
Catharine Hayes....	23..	Bay Ridge, (daughter of Mr. Boyle).....	Aug. 17
John Myers.....	24..	Greenfield, (husband of C. Myers).....	Aug. 17
Dehart Bergen.....	17..	3d av. Br'n, (son of J. V.)	Aug 18
Michael Bergen....	19..	46 st., Br'n, (son of L. B.).	Aug. 19
Lavira M. Boyle..	16..	Bay Ridge, (dau of W. B.).	Aug 19
George O. Brown..	32..	Church-street, Brooklyn....	Aug 20
W. A. B. Sachman.	37..	Court-street, Brooklyn....	Aug. 22
John Johnson.....	43..	Atlantic-street, Brooklyn..	Aug. 21
Lefferts Bergen....	67..	46th-street, Brooklyn.....	Aug 23
John McNab.....	48..	Fort Hamilton.....	Aug 24
Charles C. Prince.	3..	Clinton-av, B'n (s. of C.P.).	Aug. 25
Robt. B. Cuming..	58..	Fort Hamilton.....	Aug. 26
L. W. Cuming.....	44..	F. Hamilton, (w. of R.H.C.).	Aug. 26
Hiram Greer.....	5..	Fort Hamilton.....	Aug. 27
Thomas Gray.....	45..	Eighth-street, Greenpoint..	Aug 14
Total.....			35

* Mrs. Lott attended Miss M. M. Bergen, who died on the 13th.

IN FORT HAMILTON.

Michael Nogent,	22..	Soldier.....	Aug. 3
—— Lichtenbelt		Soldier.....	Aug. 5
Sergeant Fay		Soldier.....	Aug. 7
Richard McCormick		Soldier.....	Aug. 30
Mrs. Henry (wife of Serg't Henry)			Aug. 1
General Stanton			Aug. 1
Sarah Gruber, 42, servant of Major Morris			Aug. 27
Total—7.			

OTHER DEATHS IN THE VICINTY OF THE FORT.

Unknown man.....		July 24
Wife of Jos. ——, in the employ of Gen Stanton,..		Aug. 2
Mrs. Doyle.....		July 23
Miss Wanser.....	(about)	Aug. 10
Unknown man.....		Aug. 10
Servant girl at Mr. Cumins.....		Aug. 23
Philip Tully.....		Aug. 24
Total—7.		

DEATHS IN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Where from.	Time of Death.
Thomas Morsan.....	34	Ireland.	Fort Hamilton.	Aug. 8.
Cornelius Dusen..	33	U. S.	Brooklyn, E.D.	Aug. 11.
Soranm Pierce.....	22	U. S.	Brooklyn, E.D.	Aug. 11.
Hannah Welsh....	28	Ireland.	Brooklyn, W.D.	Aug. 12.
Henry Dolway.....	60	U. S.	Brooklyn, W.D.	Aug. 13.
Unknown man....	30	Germany.	Brooklyn, W.D.	Aug. 12.
Mary Nash	30	Ireland.	Fort Hamilton.	Aug. 22.
Martin Benbeck...	26	Germany.	Bath.	Aug. 22.
Patrick Sweeney...	47	Ireland.	Brooklyn, W.D.	Aug. 22.
John Eyery.....	21	England.	Brooklyn, W.D.	Aug. 22.
John Gallagher....	21	Ireland.	Penitentiary.	Aug. 24.

Gallagher worked at the foot of Pearl-street, Brooklyn, and boarded with a lighterman—he went on a drunken frolic and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and on the third day after his confinement he was taken with the yellow fever.

Frederick Birghoff, 33 Germany. Brooklyn, W.D. Aug. 29.

All the above were interred in the burying ground at Flatbush. Total—12.

OTHER DEATHS.

Twelve persons have died in different parts of the County, and were interred in the "Cemetery of the Holy Cross," Flatbush, whose names cannot be ascertained.

Total number of deaths in Kings County by yellow fever from July 22 to Aug 31, 74.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Notwithstanding the moisture of Friday evening, after our accounts from Governor's Island arrived at our office, no new cases were discovered. On Saturday two cases were reported, but the patients soon passed the critical point of the disease. There remain in the Hospital under treatment seven or eight cases, the sufferers fast convalescing.

On the evening of Friday, four of the crew, sailing with the fever, were taken from the *Fashion*, which had previously discharged 33 suffering under chronic dysentery. They are recovering. Beds from infected ships still continue to wash up from Quarantine; but as they are carefully watched, no further danger need be anticipated from that cause.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn ending Aug. 30, 1856: males, 61; females, 55—total, 116; adults, 39; minors, 78. An increase of ten on the previous week.

Principal Diseases—Cholera Infantum, Marasmus, each 14; Consumption, Diarrhœa, each 8; Convulsions, Inflammation Bowels, each 7; Debility, Dysentery, Hydrocephalus, Bilious Congestive Fever, each 4; Congestion Brain, Congestion Lungs, Inflammation Brain, Croup, Small-Pox, Puerperal Fever, Cholera Morbus, Chorea, Yellow Fever, each 2.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board held a regular meeting on Saturday morning. Present, Mayor HALL, presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, and the usual order for abatement made.

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer, reported that he had received no notice of any case of infectious or contagious disease during the preceding 24 hours.

The Board adjourned till Monday morning.

Assistance Offered.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday by Mayor WOOD:

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Seeing by the *Herald* of the 28th inst., that the yellow fever has made its appearance at Fort Hamilton, and that there is much suffering from the want of proper nursing, I write to request that, should such be the case, you will inform me at once, and it will afford much pleasure to our citizens generally, by whom the kindness of your people last Summer will long be remembered, to render you any assistance, in the way of nurses or otherwise, which it is possible for us to do. In case you wish it, we can immediately dispatch to your aid a number of nurses, both male and female, who have had the fever, and who are also experienced in nursing that disease. Hoping that the report I saw may be exaggerated, I am your obedient servant, AUG. B. COOKE,
President Howard Association.

How the Yellow Fever is Brought to the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The bark *Vespasia*, from Puerto Cabello, is now discharging at Pier No. 13 North River. It would be interesting to the public to know under what regulation she has been allowed to come up to the City. It may be that the port of Puerto Cabello was healthy when the *Vespasia* left, but whilst coasting the carpenter and the Captain died of yellow fever. On the voyage from Puerto Cabello to this port, four persons on board took the disease, one only, a lad, surviving. Above facts are reported on good authority, and the question arises, who is responsible for the vessel having been allowed to come up to the City? D.

City Mortality.

The City is still in a very healthy condition. The whole number of deaths last week was only 582, which is a decrease of 5 on the number of the week preceding. One case of yellow fever is reported. The disease was contracted by going on board a vessel at Quarantine, which had just arrived from Havana. The deceased was book-keeper for the firm to which the vessel was consigned. The great mortality among children continues to be a striking feature. Of the entire number of deaths the past week 437, or more than three-fourths were among children; 366 were under two years of age. Ninety-five cases of cholera infantum and 45 of marasmus infantile are reported, as also 39 of diarrhœa, 24 of dysentery, and 20 of dropsy in the head. There were 20 deaths from violent causes, and 34 occurred at the public institutions. The nativity table gives: Natives of the United States, 459; of Ireland, 55; Germany, 24; England, 6; unknown, 7; Holland, Prussia and Scotland, 2 each; and Asia, British America, Denmark, Russia and Switzerland, 1 each.

We annex the official report of the City Inspector:

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of August to the 30th day of August, 1856. Men, 67; women, 58; boys, 220; girls, 217; total, 562. Adults, 125; children, 437; males, 287; females, 275: colored persons, 10.

DISEASES.

Abscess of the brain	1	Concuss'n brain	1	Inflam ear (int'l)	1
Abscess Lumbar	1	Consest'n brain.	8	Inflam. heart....	2
Abscess Mesenteric, & Bright's dis of kideey.....	1	Congest'n lungs.	3	Inflam. liver....	1
Ansiua.....	1	Consumption....41		Inflam. lungs..	5
Apoplexy.....	4	Convul'ns Infl..18		Inflam. stomach.	3
Bleeding from lungs...	1	Croup.....	2	Intemperance ..	6
Bleeding from nose.....	1	Debility infant..	8	Intussusception of intes'nes..	2
Bleeding from Stomach	1	Diarrhœa.....13		Liver, disease of	1
Bowels, dis of..	1	Dropsy.....	3	Malformation....	1
Bronchitis	8	Dropsy in chest..	1	Malformation of heart.....	2
Bured or scalded.....	2	Dropsy in head..29		Marasmus, adult	2
Cancer.....	1	Drowned.....	6	Marasmus, inf..45	
Cancer of liver	1	Dysentery.....24		Measles.....	5
Cancer of stom'h	1	Enlargement of spleen.....	1	Melanosis.....	1
Cancer of womb	1	Erysipelas	1	Old age.....	2
Casualties.....	5	Fever.....	2	Palsy.....	6
Casualt's by falls	2	Fever, bilious..	1	Parturition, dif.	3
Casualt's by railroad.....	2	Fever, scarlet...	7	Premature birth.	9
Cholera Infa'm	97	Fever, typhoid..	5	Scrofula.....	3
Cholera Morbus.	3	Fever, typhus.	6	Scurvy.....	2
Colic.....	1	Fever, yellow...	1	Small-pox.....	6
		Fracture of spine	2	Soften'g brain...	1
		Heart, disease of	3	Sore throat.....	3
		Hip, disease of	1	Spine.....	2
		Hooping cough..12		Stillborn.....	39
		Infiam. bowels .	9	Teething.....	7
		Infism. brain...10		Unknown.....	2
		Inflam. chest ...	1		
Total.....					562

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.....	1	Stillborn and Premature Birth.....	39
Brain and Nerves....	113	Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs.	245
Generative Organs	4	Uncertain seat and General Fevers.	49
Heart and Blood Vessels.	7	Urinary Organs.....	1
Lungs, Throat, &c.....	77	Unknown.....	2
Old Age.....	2		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers.....	21		
Total.....			562
Of which 20 were from violent causes.			

AGES.

Under 1 year...248		20 to 25 years....	11	70 to 80 years..	5
1 to 2 years....118		25 to 30 years....36		80 to 90 years..	3
2 to 5 years.... 86		30 to 40 years....33		90 to 100 years.	2
5 to 10 years.... 15		40 to 50 years....22		100 and upward	—
10 to 15 years.... 9		50 to 60 years.... 6		Unknown.....	2
15 to 20 years.... 12		60 to 70 years....10			
Total.....					562

NATIVITIES.

Asia.....	1	Holland.....	2	Switzerland....	1
British America.	1	Ireland.....	65	United States..459	
Denmark.....	1	Prussia.....	2	Unknown.....	7
England.....	6	Russia.....	1		
Germany.....	24	Scotland.....	2	Total.....	562

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Alms House, Blackwell's Island.....	2	Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.....	1
Bellevue Hospital.....	3	Randall's Island Nursery	
City Hospital.....	9	Hospital.....	1
City Prisons.....	1	Ward's Island Emigrant	
Colored Home Hospital...	3	Hospital.....	13
Jews Hospital	1		
Total.....			34

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.....	25	IX.....	24	XVII.....	54
II.....	2	X.....	16	XVIII.....	35
III.....	3	XI.....	35	XIX.....	21
IV.....	19	XII.....	33	XX.....	51
V.....	75	XIII.....	33	XXI.....	26
VI.....	29	XIV.....	28	XXII.....	34
VII.....	34	XV.....	2		
VIII.....	21	XVI.....	21	Total.....	562

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed Without the Kansas Proviso.

END OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Site for the New-York Post-Office.

Spacial Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

All the stories that have been circulated in your City concerning the purchase of a site for a Post-Office in New-York are untrue. No decision has been made, and I understand that none will be made until after the adjournment of Congress. Then the Postmaster General will go to New-York, —receive proposals from all quarters,—make personal examinations of every location, and make such a selection as in his judgment the public interest may require. X.

Promotions and Appointments Confirmed by the Senate, &c

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Senate has confirmed the following promotions and appointments by the President: Lieut. Col. Ches. Thomas as Assistant Quarter-master-General; Major Swords as Deputy Quarter-master-General; Capt. Brewerton as Major of Corps of Engineers; Wm. S. King and David C. De Leon as Surgeons of the Army. Wm. J. L. Eagle, of South Carolina; B. G. D. Irwin and W. H. Babcok, of New-York; Anthony Heger, of Pennsylvania; Asa Wall, of Virginia; Charles Brewer, Edward N. Covey and Richard D. Lynde, of Maryland, and Robertson Craig, as Assistant Surgeons in the Army. George R. West, of the District of Columbia, as Consul to the Bay Islands, *vice* Mr. Williams, recalled. Jacob C. Heme, as Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue at Cold Springs, N. Y.; Benjamin R. Rythewood, as Collector of Customs at Beaufort, South Carolina; O. A. Pittsfield, as Supervising Inspector of Steamboats in the Fourth District of New-Orleans.

The amount in the United States Treasury, on the 25th instant, subject to draft, was $24,771,274.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, of Ala., a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report next session the amount required to pay allowances proposed by the House bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, and of the widows and children of those who died in the service.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, said, although he had taken but very little part in the discussions which had been indulged in in the Senate recently, he had not been an inattentive or unconcerned listener. He had seen ten years of service in the Senate, and thirty years ago was in the public councils of the country, but during the whole time of his service he had not seen a crisis like the present, portending such evils to the peace and even threatening the perpetuity of this Republic. He (Mr. HOUSTON) wished it were in his power to cast oil on the troubled waters, and should be glad to see Senators coöperating in a different work than exasperating the irritable feelings of the North, and producing more alienation than now exists. It was evident to everybody that the times were sadly out of joint, and there must be some occasion for it. There must be some latent disease that required a remedy, and thus the first step in seeking to produce a better state of things and give peace and tranquility to the country would be to go back to first principles and seek the root of the evil. In doing so he deemed he had found the Pandora's box whence all the difficulties originated—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Before that step was taken all was quiet, tranquility and harmony, but since all had been discord and contention, bloodshed and strife. This result was predicted by him. At that time he had made the remark that the aged might witness the commencement of the evil consequences that would flow from that repeal, but the youngest child then born would not live to behold their termination. He hoped, however, and believed they would terminate without any fearful disaster to the Union, and that the wisdom of the American people would desire some remedy for these struggles which had sprung from the ambitious views of individuals, and that Providence, which had guided this nation through perils in past days, had yet rich blessings in store to lavish upon us. If the Missouri Compromise could be repealed, after having been regarded as a sacred compact for a third of a century, the organic act by which the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas were organized was also repealable, and consequently all acts of the Territorial Legislature, when they had been made in pursuance of that organic act. He presumed that no one would deny that the people of Kansas did not of their own unbiased free will and accord enact the laws now said to exist in that Territory. It was done by extraneous influence, and those laws were proscriptive and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, a disgrace to the age, and ought not to be suffered to remain on the statute-book. He then defined his position and defended the American Party.

Mr. CLAY inquired whether the Senator from Texas meant to have it understood, inasmuch as he had left the Democratic Party in consequence of their repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and joined the American Party, that the latter were in favor of the restoration of the Compromise.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that the American Party were not, as a party, in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise, although some members of it might be. That party were opposed to all agitations which would endanger the peace of the country or threaten the prosperity of the Union. For his part, he thought it would now be impolitic and unwise, as there were insuperable objections to its restoration—but he would freely give more than half of all he possessed, if it could be restored so as to leave things exactly as they were before it was repealed. His cardinal principle was, that the Union must and shall be preserved. If he were to hear a man of the party to which he belonged utter a word against this Union, although three score years might have somewhat relaxed the vigor of his frame, he would knock him down forthwith.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's bill, to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act, was then tabled by 22 against 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Allen, Bayard, Bright, Broadhead, Brown, Butler Clay, Douglas, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Toucey, Weller, and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs Bell of Tenn., Crittenden, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.

A message was here received from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of the Army bill, which, having been taken up, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate struck out the proviso attached to it by—yeas, 26; nays, 7.

The bill was then passed.

A vote of thanks to the President *pro tem.* was then unanimously adopted, and the usual Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The Committee subsequently reported that the President had no further communication to make, when the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, obtained unanimous consent to report, by direction of the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill making appropriations for the army. He said it was the old Army bill, with the following proviso: That no part of the military force of the United States, for the support of which appropriations are made by this act, shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment heretofore passed in the bodies claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL demanded the previous question.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, appealed to Mr. CAMPBELL to allow him to make a motion to strike out the proviso, in order that the sense of the House be taken on that question, and then act on the passage of the bill, whether the motion be successful or not.

Cries of "That's right!" "That's right!"

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, desired a test vote on a proposition he wished to offer.

Mr. CAMPBELL refused to withdraw his demand for the previous question.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, after saying that there were gentlemen absent who did not expect that a vote would be taken so soon, moved a call of the House.

Motion agreed to. One hundred and ninety-eight members answered to their names.

The doors were then closed to hear excuses from absentees.

The bill then passed, as originally reported, by a vote of 99 against 79.

On motion of Mr. BENSON, of Maine, the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of gold medals by Surgeons WILLIAMS and HARRISON, from the Emperor of France; by Lieut. MAURY, from Prussia, Holland and Bremen; and by Prof. BACHE, from Sweden; also permitting Dr. KANE, and the officers connected with him in the Arctic expedition, to accept testimonials of respect from the British Government.

A message was then received from the Senate returning the Army bill, with an amendment striking out the proviso.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, then concurred in the Senate' amendment striking out the proviso, by yeas 101, nays 98, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aikeo, Akers, Barkesdale, Bell, Bennett of Mo., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Caldwalacer, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb or Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullom, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, Etheridge, Ewing, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Good, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Herris of Ill., Herdson, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kelt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, of Ark., A. H. Marshall of Ky., Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ia., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purvear, Quitman, Richardson, Rivers, Robin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith, of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stevens, Steward, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mo., Wright of Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barboor, Barclay, Bennett of New-York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark, Clawson, Cnifax, Comins, Covode, Craige Comback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fiagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Halloway, Horton, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, Kios, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of New-York, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robbins, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorrington, Thurstoo, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Wallbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Ill., Washborne of Wis., Washburn of Me., Welch, Woodruff and Woodworth.

The Senate bill fixing the time for the election in Delaware, of representatives to Congress, was passed.

Mr. WHITNEY, of N. Y., asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain enactments of the Kansas Legislature, and to define and secure the rights of the people in that Territory.

A message was here received from the President, that he had signed the Army bill.

Mr. GROW, of Pa., offered a resolution that the President be respectfully requested to direct the District Attorney for the Territory of Kansas to apply to the proper court for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* on all the indictments now pending for treason, or any other political offence alleged to have been committed in that Territory.

The question on this resolution was defeated by calling the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn until the time concurrently fixed for the termination of the session, half-past 3 o'clock, when the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die* before the Committee to wait on the President reported.

News from Albany.

OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY BURNED—HEAVY ROBBERY—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 30.

This morning, at early dawn, a fire broke out in the oil-cloth manufactory owned by Messrs. CLASSEN & BAROKLEY. The entire establishment, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed. It was a large wooden structure, probably the most extensive in the United States, filled with stock, cloths in course of being finished, and a large amount (some $30,000 worth) about ready for the Fall trade. The entire loss of property is not much less than $70,000, upon which, we learn there is not a dollar covered by insurance. The establishment was one of the most perfect in the United States, and manufactured the article of oil-cloths more extensively than any other within the range of our knowledge. The proprietors, although but a few years engaged in the business, had succeeded in establishing a reputation for their goods in all the principal cities in the States and in Canada. But now having lost their all, it is doubtful whether they will be able to resume business upon anything like the extensive scale in which they were yesterday engaged.

The store of Mr. HAMBURGER, in Broadway, in this city, was robbed last night of some three or four thousand dollars worth of lace goods. The villians escaped with their booty,

Mr. Salizar [illegible] three days' saddles and [illegible] two friend, also some letters and papers, and sails for Leon.

The weather looking bad, [illegible] down to pick up the second Lieutenant [illegible] P. M., seeing the second Lieutenant coming in large barge, sent Lieutenant Swenson and six men to his assistance; it proved to be the *Anna*, with room to look after the raft; brought her alongside and put all the prisoners on her, except Señor Salizar, as she was large and new. At 4, blowing a gale from E. S. E., anchored in three and a half fathoms of water.

Tuesday, July 29, 1856—Beat out of the Gulf bound for San Juan del Sur—crew cleaning and repairing sails.

Wednesday, July 30, 1856—Beat down the coast, the current very strong, setting to the N.; weather bad.

Thursday, July 31, 1856—Blowing hard with a rough head sea. At 1 P. M carried away the port after shroud. At 2 P. M. fore peak halyard block parted; reeved another, and set the sail; after-part of the day moderate.

Friday, Aug. 1, 1856—Moderate breezes; working down the coast to the S.; at sunset San Juan bore E. S E. twelve miles distant; midnight calm, tide setting us to the southward.

Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856—At daylight San Juan bore N. by W. eight miles distant. Worked in and came to anchor at 8 A. M.

The capture of Salizar was of hut secondary importance when we consider the *exposé* of the plans, the utter poverty and hopelessness of the rebele, the amount of information as well as the names of parties engaged in the treason, and implicated by their own signatures to letters now in possession of Gen. Walker.

EXECUTION OF SALIZAR.

From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 9.

As soon as Salizar reached the city he was lodged in the guard-house, and all the attention and respect was shown him which his unfortunate condition would allow. From the time of his capture, in his launch, until his arrival in Granada, he received all the care and respect compatible with his circumstances. There was no restraint placed upon his actions; and in order to relieve the tedium of the voyage, as well as to keep his spirits from drooping, Commodore Dr Brissot treated him more like a companion than a prisoner upon whose shoulders rested the great responsibilities of treason. Salizar expressed himself grateful for the courtesies which had been extended to him.

Shortly after his arrival in this place he had an interview with General Walker, which lasted but a few minutes; when it was ended he returned to his place of confinement, and was made aware that 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day had been determined for his execution. He appeared to be prepared for the announcement, as, from the moment he was taken, he was well aware of the usual penalty attached to the crimes of which he had been guilty. His interview with General Walker took place about 8 o'clock A. M. During the remainder of the day he was attended faithfully by Padre Vijil and other fathers of the church, and devoted himself, without interruption, to making his peace with an offended Deity, and standing in the presence of the august majesty of the King of kings.

Throughout the afternoon he prayed earnestly in front of an image of Christ on the cross. As his final hour approached the holy sacrament was administered to him, and his spiritual advisers exhorted him to keep his mind fixed steadily upon his Redeemer. His devotions were not disturbed until the officer upon whom devolved the duty of his execution, entered the apartment in which he was confined, to inquire whether he would prefer a standing or sitting posture in front of the soldiers who were to fire upon him. He preferred sitting; and the same chair in which General Corral was executed was placed upon the spot for the occasion—the precise place on which General Corral suffered death.

When the evening dress parade concluded, a file of twelve men were detached to execute the decree of justice, while the main body of troops stationed in the city formed three sides of a square in front of the wall against which the prisoner's chair was placed; the detachment of twelve standing about fifteen paces distant from the wall.

The prisoner having announced that he was ready, he was escorted to the place of his execution by a guard of four men and the venerable Padre Vijil, who ceased not in his pious exhortations.

Salizar was dressed in a blue cloth jackat and coarse dark linen trowsers, presenting much the appearance of a sailor. He walked from the guard-house in his stockings, and carried in front of him a crucifix, upon which he looked with much earnestness and to which he addressed his prayers.

Having taken his seat, the Padre joined him in a short prayer, after which the persons assembled around were asked if they forgave him for the many wrongs he had perpetrated towards their city and their government. Being answered in the affirmative, he tied the handkerchief about his eyes himself, and while calling upon Jesus to forgive him, the word was given, the soldiers fired, and the soul of Salizar took flight into the spirit world.

PERSONAL SKETCH AND HISTORY OF SALIZAR.

In appearance Salizar was about a medium height. He wore a heavy black beard, without a moustache. His hair was slightly inclined to curl, and the conformation of his face indicated a slight mixture of negro blood. He was said to have possessed more activity than of his political associates, and this, with considerable intelligence and an ambition which was boundless, always placed him a the head of his party.

The same faculties which, if guided by honor, honesty, and a love for his country, would have raised him to a high position in the State, were, by their misuse, the cause of his death; for to his ambition and disposition for intrigue, with an inordinate avarice, may be attributed the late defection of Rivas, and equal by unstable associates. If Salizar had risked his life for the good of his country—even though mistaken in his views—we would accord to him the praises due a patriot; but from the fact that he put his mortal existence in jeopardy, and promoted a civil war, thus imperiling the lives of many others for the sake of effecting the sale of some Brazilian dyewood, to which he had a doubtful claim, we cannot extend to him any sympathy. In our opinion, the man who values himself so little, and sets so low an estimate on the prosperity of his native country as to throw both in the balance against a few dollars, is not worthy the privilege of living.

Salizar, by a species of mercantile manœuvering, which is called, through courtesy, financiering, got possession of about twenty thousand dollars worth of Brazil wood, which he endeavored to sell to the Government at an enormous profit. Gen. Walker was adverse to its purchase, and Salizar did not effect its sale. This disappointment excited an intense hatred in him to General Walker, and he went to work in the endeavor to effect his overthrow. By his promises, (for he is said to have been quite wealthy,) and his untiring energy, he worked upon the minds of Rivas and his associates, until he persuaded them to form another government. As soon as this was done, the inevitable Brazil wood again turned up, and that Rivas might obtain a little money for his present most pressing necessities, it was bought, on time, for sixty thousand dollars, and sold immediately after for twenty thousand dollars. Thus Salizar at length accomplished his great purpose—selling his Brazil wood for three times what it was worth—Rivas being obliged to buy, although he knew he would be compelled to sell it the next day for one-third the amount he had promised to pay for it. From the present condition of the Leonese troops, it is safe to presume that the twenty thousand dollars have been expended, and that Salizar was out upon another speculation.

Salizar had been for a long time aspiring to the Presidency of this State, and adopting the hitherto usual custom of Presidential aspirants, endeavored to keep up a perpetual animosity between the factions by which it has been unfortunately distracted. His patriotism was bounded by his personal ambition; to effect his purposes he would make any sacrifice. It was a favorite expression with him that he hoped he might be permitted to live to see the day when the city of Granada would be razed to the ground, and a tree planted in the plaza, upon which would be carved the inscription "here stood Granada."

Being fully aware of the sentiments he entertained toward them during his life, the people of Granada, instead of regretting his death, evinced much gratification that the inveterate enemy of their city ended his days prematurely in the place he had so long and earnestly labored to ruin.

Implication of the British Consul at Leon in the Movement Against Walker.

El Nicaraguense of the 9th August says, that among the many valuable documents found [illegible] the person of Señor Salizar was a letter [illegible] British Consul at Leon to Florentine [illegible] at San Miguel, San Salvador. The following is the letter in question:

Leon, July 24, 1856.

Dear Friend: I am here, without knowing where to go, since Walker will not give us a passport to pass through Granada. I understand that that man is full of [illegible] disturbing to me the change. It is certain that all his acts are rapid; and we have not passed here without great apprehensions that he will make an attack on Leon. He came as far as Managua, and all we know is that he returned to Granada. If this man receives forces and money, I assure you that, in that case, it will not be so easy to drive him out of the State, for as the forces come from the other States in handsful of men, nothing is accomplished, and the expenses and sacrifices are made in vain. I am much afflicted to think that, under these circumstances, no more activity is used to succeed an affair. At the present there are 500 men from San Salvador, 800 men from Goatemala, and 800 belonging to this place, and according to my judgment double that number is required. I am hurrying to provide in every possible manner for my departure, and if I can get on board one of the ships of war which is now on the coast, I will take passage in it to San Juan or to Panama.

In the politice of the country I understand that the Democrats have gained much favor and strength. On this footing I go contented, since Estrada and his companions are ruined, as having cut a ridiculous figure at Somobillo.

Powers have gone from here appointing Mr. Tregarry to represent Nicaragua, near United States of America, since Padre Vijil has returned home. We do not know the motive of his return, for between this and Granada there is no communication. Altogether affairs are wretched in Nicaragua, and very distressing, and if I remain here much longer I shall not have a shirt which I can put on. Already you can suppose how much I have suffered by these convulsions.

It is known that a certain Fabens, has sailed to Boston with the gold quartz, and that, with one Mr. Heiss, he has bought the mines from Padre Sosa.

You need not be afraid but I will do all I can for your interest in this affair, with all earnestness; and you should write to Davis, in Boston, *vid* Omoe, in this particular, inquiring whether the ore which Fabens & Heiss took were from the mines of Bestaniere. I shall write myself to Zapata, in Laboca, on this same subject. The troops here are altogether naked. If you have any Manta drill that you can sell at 18½ cents per yard, I will take ten bales. Don't forget my request in favor of my political son, Mr. George Bowen, to have him appointed to represent San Salvador in Liverpool. I am your obedient servant, T. Manning.

Mr. Florentine Sotor, San Miguel, San Salvador.

El *Nicaraguense* commenting on this letter says:

Here we have a full *expose* of the condition of the rebels. According to the statement of one well acquainted with their affairs, they have not half the men necessary for any effective movement, and live in a continual dread of Gen. Walker's army. The rebel troops are altogether naked, and it may also be presumed that, where such poverty exists, hunger and disease will shortly thin and decimate them fester, and as effectually as any army that could be brought against them. But the letter itself is so explicit as to require from us no elucidation.

It is somewhat unfortunate for Mr. Manning—and we pity him—that he should be drifting so rapidly into the condition of the Leonese soldiery as to have the prospect of being in a short time shirtless. But the poor man's affliction is divided between his shirtlessness in prospective and the lack of energy in the party in whose fortunes he seems so deeply interested. The anticipated loss of a few shirts has almost bewildered him, and he lives in great apprehension that General Walker may attack Leon, and perhaps take those as part of the plunder. Upon this point, however, we can assure him he may rest easy, as we believe the General's wardrobe is complete, and the soldiers of the Nicaragua army have lately had a full supply of linen.

Mr. Manning's letter may be construed as the expression of a mere private individual to a friend; but this will be done only by persons interested in such a construction. His office of British Consul will be connected by the people of this country with everything he says on questions relative to State policy; and thus by his embracing the views of a party it is apt to appear as if the whole moral force of England were thrown in its favor. In this particular Mr. Manning has gone beyond the line of his duty, or else there is no weight to be attached to the words of Lord Clarendon when he said, in the House of Lords, that the British Government intended to allow the Central American question to serve itself. He has, by his imprudence, forfeited the confidence of the legitimate Government, and can therefore no longer claim the protection of the State.

REVOCATION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL'S EXEQUATUR.

Republic of Nicaragua,
Ministry Relations and Gov. of Granada,
Aug. 4, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of—

The supreme Executive power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants: Observing that Mr. Thomas Manning, Vice Consul of H. B. M., has been unduly interfering in the interior affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority, decrees:

Article 1. That the exequatur, granted to Mr. Thomas Manning, as Vice Consul for H. B. M. in Nicaragua, be withdrawn.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this 4th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. MANNING'S EXEQUATUR.

Ministre of Relations and Government,
Granada, Aug 6, 1856.

To the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, Sec. of Relations of H. B. M.

By order of my Government I inform your Lordship that Mr. Thomas Manning, an English subject, Vice-Consul for your Nation, resident in Nicaragua, in the city of Leon, has officially interfered in the internal affairs of this Republic, as is proven in a letter existing in the archives of this Government, a copy of which is inclosed.

This is sufficient grounds for the withdrawal of the exequatur attached to his diploms, which your Lordship will perceive has been effects in accordance with the decree, an authorized copy of which accompanies this.

I refer your Lodsbip to this event for the information of Her Majesty's Government, improving this opportunity to present to your Lerdship the assurances of my most distinguished respect and consideration.

Your obedient servant,
FERMIN FERRER, Ministsr of State.

Terrible Retaliation for the Death of Salizar.

PROBABLE EXECUTION OF DR. LIVINGSTON EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL AT LEON—LETTERS FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

From the following letter of Mr. Wheeler to the British Consul at Leon, we surmise that the latter had written to the American Minister, informing him that Dr. Livingston, formerly United States Consul, had been taken prisoner by the adherents of Rivas, and in revenge for the death of Salizar, would probably be summarily executed. The following is Mr. Wheeler's letter:

Legation of the United States,
Near Rep. of Nicaragua, Granada, Aug 8, 1856.

Thomas Manning, Esq., Leon: I received last night yours of the 6th inst., relative to Don Mariano Salizar. As you seemed to anticipate, he was captured in the Bay of Fonseca by the forces of this Republic, and on Saturday night last, was brought to this city. On Sunday morning, in company with Padre Vijil, at his request I went to see him in prison, and offered to him any services that might be in my power. He seemed conscious that his fate was sealed, and requested that I would have forwarded letters to his wife, and made other requests which I have complied with. He was shot on Sunday last, (the 3d instant,) between 5 and 6 P. M., in the public Plaza.

But you inform me that this occurrence has placed Dr. Livingston in the same predicament. There is no connection between them, and no parallel in the cases. Salazar was one (and a most prominent one) of the faction revolting against the lawful Government of the Republic, and a General in their forces. He knew that he was liable to the penalty of treason. Dr. Livingston is an American citizen, and loved and respected, and owes no allegiance to the authorities of Nicaragua, much less to a disappointed faction; nor has he ever been mixed up with the parties by any overt or belligerent act. As Consul of the United States and a citizen of the same, he has been resident ten years in this country. He has been recently absent to the United States, from which he has just returned, where he had been to procure medicines and other articles to aid in the comforts and ameliorate the condition of the people of Leon. So unconscious was he of any suspicion of danger, that he left his family (a wife and five young children) in Leon, and passed through here, in the last arrival from New-York, to join his family.

The charges against General Salazar will, doubtless, be made known, and the country will judge of their justice. But were it otherwise, like

Duncan, is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
No s'eel, nor poison, malice domestic,
Foreign levy, nothing can touch him more.

Can the cold-blooded murder of an excellent and accomplished gentleman connected with one of the best and most honored names of our country, the father of a young and helpless family, and its nearest connected with the present state of affairs in Leon (for he was absent in New-York when they broke out,) bring Salazar to life, or remedy the alleged error?

I have written to the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces at Leon on the subject. I use, as you will see, no entreaties nor evasive terms.

For your kind and earnest exertions in behalf of my innocent and suffering countryman I thank you; and be assured that as soon as possible I will be at Leon. Very faithfully yours,

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Mr. Wheeler also wrote to the commander of the forces of Guatemala and San Salvador at Leon, upon the same subject. His letter runs as follows:

Legation of United States, Near Rep. of Nicaragua, Granada, Aug. 8, 1856.

To General Ramon Belloso, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, now at Leon; I am just informed by a letter from Thomas Manning, Esq., that Dr. Jos. W. Livingston, a citizen of New-York, and who returned from that city in the last steamer, has been arrested by the forces at Leon. As the Government of the United States have recognized the authority of the Government of Nicaragua here, I cannot address any other person than yourself, as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces at Leon, protesting against the imprisonment of Doctor Livingston, and demanding his immediate release.

He is a citizen of the United States. No act of his has been charged, by which he is liable to any molestation, much less imprisonment, by any power whatever, and I now inform you, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of San Salvador and Guatemala, that should any harm befall Dr. Livingston, the Government of the United States will promptly hold the Government of said States to a severe responsibility. While my Government would rejoice in the prosperity and happiness of sister Republics; and abstains from all interference in any shape with their internal concerns, yet the President of the United States declares that he will maintain sacred the rights that belong to an American citizen, and that "any citizen shall realize on every sea and every shore, where enterprise may seek protection of our flag, that American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for American rights," and that no American can wander so far from home but the Chief Magistrate of the Union will see that "no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid on him with impunity." I cannot but believe that you will see that Dr. Livingston is forthwith released.

From Mr. Manning's letter, fears are entertained for his life.

The President of the United States has seen with regret, in the hostilities between Central American States, a departure from the laws of war in force among civilized nations. The party which resorts to such barbarities forfeits its claim to all sympathy from neutral Powers, and exposes itself to the enmity of those whose citizens are the innocent victims of savage cruelty.

Be assured, Sir, that if one hair of Dr. Livingston's head is injured, or his life taken, or that of any other innocent American citizen, your Government and that of Guatemala will feel the force of a Power which, while it respects the rights of other nations, will be ready and is able to vindicate its own honor and the lives and property of its citizens. Faithfully yours.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Resident Minister of United States.

PROBABILITIES OF DR. LIVINGSTON'S EXECUTION.

From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 16.

For all that we know, Dr. Joseph Livingston, a citizen of the United States, and formerly Consul of that Government at Leon, to-day is dead. From the correspondence between Mr. Manning and the United States Minister, published in this paper, it will be seen that when the traitorous faction at Leon heard of the capture of Mariano Salizar, they seized upon Dr. Livingston and threatened to shoot him if this Government executed Salizar. Mr. Manning thought his threat would be carried out. He knew how great the outrage would be considered, he knew how savage the act would be named, he knew the peril it attained the traitors with, and he hoped it might be prevented; but he knew the unreasonable and barbarous instinct of this people, how deeply they are capable of sinning, and how contemptible they can beg for forgiveness in the face of danger, and with this knowledge he had but little hope. For as well as he knew the native character, he also knew the stern, unflinching nature of the President of Nicaragua, who, although his own brother might stand in danger, would not swerve the State one shade from its predeterminate course. Knowing this, Mr. Manning knew there was no loophole through which Salizar could escape from the pathway of death, and he, therefore, feared for the life of Dr. Livingston.

Dr. Livingston has resided for a long time in Leon, has a family there, and but recently returned to that city from the United States. His life in that city had been a continued series of good and benevolent actions, rendered not alone to his own country men, but to the native population. As a foreigner, he was very popular in Leon, and so satisfied was he with his past life, so confident that he had done nothing to merit the enmity of any faction in the State, that when he passed through this city quite recently, although persistently advised not to proceed, he still trusted himself in the hands of the Leonese. But the services of a lifetime did not serve to save him. His charities afforded him no sanctuary. The protection of his government did not shield him, but with a violent and unreasonable vengeance he was seized as an atonement for scenes in which he had no part.

The letter of Col. Wheeler will be read with pride by every American. It was written by the same man whose decisive dispatch intimidated Mora. The power and chivalry of the American instinct runs through every line, and we vouch that the American Minister will not be slow to vindicate American rights when he is officially informed of the result.

Executions in Masaya.

From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 2.

Wednesday, at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, Desiderio Calvo, a wealthy merchant of Masaya, Domingo Antonio Berclaran, Moises Avendano and Felipe Perez, all natives of Nicaragua, were publicly executed by being shot in the Plaza of Masaya, for treasonable practices against the Republic.

Three or four soldiers having deserted from the garrison at Masaya, the officers formed a Vigilance Committee to detect the cause and arrest such as they might suspect of an intention to desert. On Tuesday last a soldier named James Verner, sergeant-major of the Second Light Infantry, who speaks Spanish well, informed his commanding officer that he had been solicited by a certain native to desert. He also proposed to convince the officers of the fact by meeting the native (Calvo, mentioned in the first paragraph,) at a certain untenanted house that night. The proposal was accepted, and for the purpose of securing double testimony, another soldier, named John Sanborn, was sent along.

Accordingly at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night Verner and Sanborn repaired to the appointed spot, and entering the house commenced a conversation with persons inside. The officers who were on the watch heard the natives ask Verner to desert, proposing to pay so much money down, and when he arrived at Leon the enemy would pay the rest. Some money was then paid to Verner and Sanborn and they were also supplied with fresh bread and cheese, and urged to leave immediately. Desiderio Calvo informed Verner how to avoid the picket-guard, and at whose houses to call on the road for provisions and assistance. He told Verner to say to Rivas that he had sufficient money to buy up the whole army, (modest man!) and that he intended to remain at Massaya persuading men to desert until he was suspected, when he would leave and go to Leon himself.

After hearing this much the officers rushed into the room and secured the four men whose names we have got into the first paragraph. They were tried, and, by the laws of war, sentenced to be shot. Wednesday they were executed in the presence of a large concourse of the people of Masaya, who although they might pity them as man, still express an opinion that as citizens they deserved death.

Decree Authorizing a Loan of Two Millions of Dollars.

We read in *El Nicaraguense:*

Republic of Nicaragua,
Ministry of Hacienda, and Public Credit,
Granada, July 29, 1856.

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following

DECREE:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua having taken into consideration—Firstly, that in order to recognize the Republic, for the development of its riches and elements of progress, it is necessary that the Public Treasury should have the indispensable funds required for the accomplishment of this purpose; secondly, that she may with perfect security compromise her public credit, in the confidence that her great natural resources and riches are quite sufficient to counterbalance this compromise, in virtue of the authority in him vested,

DECREES:

Article 1. There shall be a loan of two millions of dollars negotiated upon the public credit of the Government of this Republic, and the security of a certain tract of land in the Department of Matagalpa, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter described.

Art. 2. The said loan of two millions of dollars shall be represented by the bonds of this Government, signed by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and the Treasurer-General; they shall bear date at Granada, October first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and shall have twenty years to run, from January first, the year ons thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. They shall be without interest for the first year, but shall bear interest from January first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at seven per cent. per annum; they shall have semi-annual interest coupons attached, the first of which shall fall due July 1, 1858. The coupons and principal shall be made payable in the City of New-York, United States of America.

Art. 3. The whole public credit of the State of Nicaragua shall be pledged for the payment of the bonds which represent the loan; and as an additional security to the insider or lenders, a deed of trust shall be executed by this Government, conveying to three responsible trustees, to be hereafter designated, all that certain tract of land belonging to this Government of Nicaragua, situated between lat. 180 M., and lat. 140 N., and lon. 840 W., and lon. 880 W., from Greenwich, containing one square degree, or two millions three hundred and four thousand acres of land. The said trustees and their successors shall hold the said land in trust for the benefit of the holders of said bonds; and the said deed of trust shall contains all the terms and conditions of the said loan.

Art. 4. The bonds shall be countersigned by one or more of the said Trustees of this Government, for the mutual protection of the Government and the said bondholders.

Art. 5. Mr. Appleton Oakesmith is appointed by this Government her special Commissioner for the express purpose of negotiating this loan of two millions of dollars and carrying out the objects of this decree. He shall also countersign the said bonds in behalf of the Government, and be responsible for their faithful issue.

Art. 6. The said deed of trust shall be made in triplicate, and to each shall be attached a copy of this decree. One shall be deposited in the archives of the Hacienda of this Republic; one with the Minister of Nicaragua in Washington, and one with the said Trustees for the benefit of the said bondholders.

Art. 7. The Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, General Manuel Carrascosa, is charged with the publication, circulation and communication to whomsoever it may concern, of this decree.

Given in Granada, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER

The Transit Company and the Government of Nicaragua.

LETTER FROM THE NICARAGUAN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED STATES MINISTER, IN EXPLANATION OF THE REVOCATION OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The following appears in *El Nicaraguense:*

Government House, Granada, July 22, 1856.

The undersigned, Secretary of State for the republic of Nicaragua, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No. 26, from Honorable Mr. Wheeler, Minister of the United States of America.

Inclosed herewith the Minister of the United States will please find the discharge asked for.

In relation to the proceedings had with the late Accessory Transit Company, the undersigned is instructed to reply that the President is pleased to have this opportunity of explaining the facts and circumstances which led to the recent action of this government. It is satisfactory to be able to correct the misrepresentations of interested parties, who, as appears from some documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States sent into Congress on the 15th of May last, have not scrupled, for their own unworthy purposes to attempt to deceive the Hon. Secretary of State and other persons connected with the United States Government. When the history of the late company is fairly placed before the President of the United States, the undersigned feels assured that he will not fail to perceive the spirit of equity and justice which has controlled the conduct of the Government of Nicaragua.

It is hardly necessary to remind the Honorable Minister of the United States of the fact that the late Accessory Transit Company was chartered "with the sole object of facilitating the construction of the maritime canal," in accordance with the contract entered into on the 27th of August, 1849, between the Supreme Director of the State of Nicaragua and the "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company." The undersigned begs to call the attention of the Honorable Minister of the United States to the peculiar phraseology of the charter by which the "sole object" is determined; because if the Accessory Transit Company have failed to use the Charter for the "sole object" of the grant, then it is manifest that the privileges therein contained are forfeited.

The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was chartered for several purposes. It obtained the privilege of building a ship canal across the territory of this Republic on certain terms and conditions; but if it found the ship canal impracticable, it might fulfill the contract by constructing a railroad, or rail and carriage road and water communication, between the two oceans. The Accessory Transit Company differed from the Ship Canal Company in having one object, and that object was to facilitate the construction of the ship canal.

The President of the late Accessory Company, in a letter to Hon. Mr. Marcy, dated March 26, 1856, declares that "a ship canal of the requisite depth was found to be impracticable." If this assertion of the company's President be correct, it is clear that the "sole object" of the charter cannot be attained, and, therefore, that all privileges granted under it are forfeited by acknowledged inability to perform the conditions of the grant. But, as if further to justify the course the Government has pursued, the President of the Company says in the same letter:

"The Accessory Transit Company is an association composed of American citizens, whose principal business is that of common carriers of passengers and freight from New-York to California. For convenience of transit across the Isthmus, the company found it necessary to obtain a charter and acts of incorporation from the State of Nicaragua."

If the "principal business" of the company was as thus stated—and there can be no doubt of the fact—the privileges of the charter were diverted from the "sole object" of the grant to another and entirely different purpose. It is an unhappy admission from the Accessory Company to say that it obtained its charter merely "for convenience of transit across the Isthmus." The Republic had no such object when it granted the act of incorporation. This perversion of the privileges of the Company to a purpose almost purely selfish and but little connected with the interests of the Republic, would of itself be sufficient ground for annulling the charter.

Thus it is clear, from the admissions of the company itself, the revocation of the Accessory Transit charter was an act of strict justice. But there were also other and equally powerful reasons for the revocation of the principal contract to which that of the 14th of August, 1851, was a mere adjunct—the charter of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

By the sixth article of the last-named charter, it is stipulated that the State shall "receive ten per cent. of the net profits, without any deduction of interest, of any route which the company may establish between the two oceans, whether it be by railroad or carriage road, or by any other means of communication, during twelve years herein granted for the construction of said canal."

The report of the Commissioners appointed under decree of this Government, dated 18th February, 1855—a copy of which report, marked A, is herewith inclosed—fully shows the indebtedness which has occurred under the above-cited article. Notwithstanding the large amount due the Republic, the company not only persisted in its refusal to come to an accounting with the Government, but as the testimony before the commission fully establishes, it maintained a system of deep and deliberate fraud for the purpose of eluding the payment of its just liabilities. The testimony of the agents of the company shows that their books were kept in such a way as to prevent the State from arriving at a correct knowledge of the net profits, and with a view of making the gains of the company appear less than they really were.

But it may be urged that although the company was deeply indebted to the Government, and was fraudulently endeavoring to deprive the State of its just rights, still the controversy was to be settled by reference to five commissioners chosen under the thirty-third article of the charter.

For some time past the State has been endeavoring to settle with the company by means of commissioners. The Government of Estrada, in June, 1855, appointed Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo to visit the port of New-York for the purpose of a settlement; and in the month of July the Government of Castellon appointed General (then Colonel) William Walker with similar objects. At the same time the Government of Leon notified the agents of the company that it would consider any settlement made with Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo as null and void.

Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo went to New-York and presented their powers to the agent of the company. Their correspondence with the Government of Granada shows, however, that they found the company indisposed to settle. Col. Walker, early in September last, presented his credentials to the agent in Virgin Bay, who informed him that he had sent a copy of the powers to the President in New-York. No steps, however, were taken to arrange any settlement with the company at that time.

Soon after the late Provisional Government was organized in November last, the Minister of Hacienda sent a formal notice to the President of the company, peremptorily requiring him to appoint commissioners to settle the matters in controversy with the Government. To this the President replied in a letter, inclosing an opinion of the counsel of the company, copies of which are herewith inclosed, marked B and C.

It is impossible not to be struck with the evasive nature of the reply made to the Minister of Hacienda. It is stated that the matter had passed out of the hands of the company, inasmuch as they had appointed two commissioners to act in conjunction with two others appointed by Messrs. Tejado and Lacayo. Now, it is clear these four had no power to act under the thirty third article before a fifth was appointed; and the company has never asserted or pretended that a fifth was appointed before the powers of Tejado and Lacayo were formally revoked. Hence it was a mere subterfuge for the company to refuse to comply with the explicit demand of the Minister of Hacienda.

But the opinion of the counsel of the company and the action of the President based upon it were more than a subterfuge. They were a direct indignity to the Government of Leon, under whose auspices chiefly the late Provisional Government was formed; for they entirely ignored the protest made by the Director Castellon against the appointment of Tejado and Lacayo, and recognized these latter as the duly and only constituted agents of the Republic. As the Government formed under the treaty of 23d Oct., 1855, was instituted for the purposes of peace between the old parties, it could not fail to be surprised and startled at the insolence of a corporation which attempted to reopen the old wounds by permitting in treating the Government of Estrada as the only legitimate one prior to the inauguration of President Rivas.

The time of contempt for the will of the Republic of Nicaragua which pervades the letter of the counsel of the company is a fair specimen of the manner in which this corporation has always treated the Government. The uniform policy of the company has been to encourage first one party and then another in the State, thus keeping the Republic always in revolt, and without authorities to enforce its claims against its debtors. In the same spirit the counsel for the company, after the notification of the Minister of Hacienda, continued to threaten the Government, that if the State would not settle on terms acceptable to them they would break up the transit and take their steamers from the lake and rivers. Under such circumstances and with such threats, nothing remained but to dissolve the company and place its property in the hands of a receiver for the payment of its just liabilities. This was done by decree, dated 18th of February, 1856.

In dissolving the company the State was careful not to take any unfair advantage of the faithless and criminal acts of the company. A Board of Commissioners was appointed to take charge of the property seized, to cite the company through its agents to appear and answer to the charges made by the State, and to give these agents the privilege of cross-examining and producing witnesses, and of being heard by counsel in defence of the corporation. Provision was made for preventing any interruption in the transit, and as far as possible the interests of innocent parties were carefully secured.

Far from appearing before the Board of Commissioners to answer to the claims of the Government, the Accessory Transit Company has persisted in its old hostility to the establishment of peace and order on the Isthmus. Its officers and agents have constantly strove to depreciate the Government, misrepresenting its acts and calumniating its intentions. Herewith inclosed the honorable Minister of the United States will find a letter of instructions, marked D, written by the Vice-President of the Company to its agent at Puenta Arenas, and plainly manifesting the spirit and designs of the corporation. This letter attempts to represent the officers and agents of this Government as engaged in piratical enterprises, and seeks to stimulate a British naval officer to interfere with the American flag, for the purpose of carrying out the views of a commercial company.

Whether judged by the strict letter of the law, the written charter, or by an enlarged equity, which leads a State to be lenient to a corporation it has created when it endeavors to comply with its engagements, the Accessory Transit Company deserved to be dissolved. And the undersigned is satisfied that the more thoroughly the matter is examined, and the more fully the facts are known and investigated, the more entirely will the Honorable Minister of the United States be convinced of the justice of the course pursued by this Republic.

The undersigned begs the Honorable Mr. Wheeler to receive the assurances of his high respect and distinguished consideration.

JOHN L. RICHMOND,
Under Secretary of State for the Republic of Nicaragua.

To the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States, near Nicaragua.

Relations with Great Britain.

APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER TO HER BRITTANIC MAJESTY.

The following appears in *El Nicaraguense:*

In consequence of various questions which have arisen between Great Britain and the Republic of Nicaragua, relative to the Mosquito Territory, and wishing to establish friendship and harmony between the two nations, decrees:

Article 1. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Nicaragua at the Government of H. B. M., General Don Domingo de Goicouria.

Art. 2. In virtue of which, extend the requisite diploma accrediting his representation.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

Given in Granada, Aug. 9, 1856.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN.

From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 9.

Brigadier-General Fry returned from San Juan del Norte on the steamer *La Virgin*, and will resume command of this Department. He gives us some interesting items concerning the British fleet now concentrated at San Juan del Norte. There are ten English vessels of war in that port, named and officered as follows:

Orion, 91 guns, Capt. Erskine; *Imperieuse*, 50 guns, Capt. Weston, C. B.; *Arrogant*, 47 guns, Capt. Lyster; *Cossack*, 20 guns, Capt. Colvin; *Tartar*, 20 guns, Capt. Dunlap; *Archer*, 16 guns, Capt. Heathcot: *Pioneer*, 6 guns, Capt. Meade; *Intrepid*, 6 guns, Capt. Wood; *Victor*, 6 guns, Capt. Dehossa; and *Eurydice*, 26 guns, Capt. Tarleton—making a total of ten vessels, carrying 288 guns, and manned by 2,500 men.

Gen. Fry had several visits from the officers attached to the squadron, all of whom he remembers with pleasure. They are generally in favor of Gen. Walker. The above fleet, with the exception of the *Eurydice*, which has sailed for England, are newly arrived from Europe, and sailed from Portsmouth with the expectation of going to the Baltic; but peace being concluded, they were sent under sealed orders to "Winter in the Gulf." It is thought, however, by the officers, that so soon as the Admiral arrives, he will distribute the fleet throughout the West Indies, and thus relieve the squadron long stationed in those waters.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 16.

In the reply to the Earl of Clarendon to Secretary Marcy—brought out by the last steamer—is the following:

Mr. Marcy is correct when he states that Great Britain lays no claim to any possession or territory on the Mosquito coast, and Her Majesty's Government considers now, as they have always considered, that the future condition of the Mosquito Indians, for which Her Majesty's Government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negotiations. It is not contended, nor ever has been contended, that the British Government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, "take with military force, and hold San Juan de Nicaragua or any other point in Central America;" and Her Majesty's Government agrees with Mr. Marcy that such a proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such a question has ever been advanced, and no such proceeding has been contemplated.

The Nicaraguan Government shares with the Earl of Clarendon the opinion that the future of Mosquito and the Indian tribes inhabiting it might, or ought to be, the subject of a direct negotiation, and in order to facilitate the question has appointed Don Domingo de Goicouria as Minister to the Court of St. James to represent Nicaragua.

Relations with Costa Rica.

From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 16.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Henry Gottel, at Rivas, giving information direct and reliable from Costa Rica. Don Carlos Arunda had returned to Rivas from Guanacasta, whither he went soon after the Costa Rican army left, and where he has been stopping ever since. Don Carlos says that all the stirring reports that have heretofore originated about the invasion of this country are truly imaginary. To speak to a Costa Rican of a second invasion of Nicaragua is so much of an insult that the subject is never allnded to. Any actual attempt to get up an invasion would probably result in a revolution against the home Government.

The town of Gnanacasta is reduced in population fully one-third. The cholera and dysentery have swept the people away by scores. The best idea that can be given of its prostration is the fact that, while the epidemic raged most powerfully, Gen. Canas himself engaged in digging graves, and his Adjutant acted as cartman.

Gen. Canas has gone into the interior, leaving Gnanacasta occupied by forty men, with a picket guard of fifteen or twenty men, both at Sapoa and Salinas. Two or three American deserters had passed through Gnanacasta, but they were suffering from want of clothing and food, and the natives are frightened from rendering assistance by the chances of their being made to account to this Government for aiding such men to escape.

SIX COSTA RICANS TAKEN PRISONERS.

In coming up the river, Brigadier-General Fry informs us that six Costa Ricans were taken prisoners at the month of the Serapiqui. They represent affairs with our neighbors as very deplorable, indeed. The army of the State had fallen off to five hundred men, and these, being paid in script, were deserting every day. A general poverty prevailed

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

A HOUSE SET UPON A HILL.

Speeches at the Inauguration of the State Geological Hall.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

The Scientific Convention has finished its labors; the sages have departed, leaving a share of their wisdom behind them, as golden souvenirs of the profit of their stay; Capitol Hill is again deserted; the Burgesses' Corps has no long procession to escort; the big Tent, with its admirable arrangements for hearing and seeing, and being comfortable, has disappeared from Academy Park; and a fortnight's excitement subsides.

The citizens of Albany have exercised a wonderful hospitality towards the members of the American Association. Their houses have been opened freely; the best that the land affords has been spread before us; there has been no drawback to the full enjoyment of this yearly season. On all hands it is agreed that the Association has never had so good a time. The termination of the first Decade of its existence will be marked with a white stone in the record of its history. Everybody has been jolly, sunny; and the ladies of members, who have appeared this year in larger numbers, aided the liveliness of the week in an uncommon degree.

Newspaper correspondents are moved here to express their private and individual sentiments. The Local Committee, who did everything to make time pass agreeably, made the Press a special subject of their regard, and so won the affection of its representatives—men who are known to be of such surpassing modesty that they wouldn't have ventured to ask half as much as Albany politeness forced upon them. We are obliged. Mr. GAVITT and Mr. WOOLWORTH are worthy of a special vote.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY—WHAT IT IS.

If, striking a bee-line for Congress Hall, you pass Academy Park, and then go down hill to Chapel-street, and from that point travel due North, you will in time reach the new and elegant building known as the Dudley Observatory, to which the splendid ovation of Mr. EVERETT has directed general attention. A description of the Observatory may not be without interest to your readers.

It stands upon the crest of a hill, so difficult of approach, as to be in reality a hill of science. There are two ways of getting to it. In both cases—for we tried two ways—there are rail-fences to be clambered over and long grass to wade through, and Irish settlements to explore, and a clayey road to travel; but these are minor troubles, which will presently disappear, and then access will be free to the public. The elevation of the hill above tide-water is perhaps 200 feet; its distance from the Capitol about a mile and a half. The view for miles is unimpeded, and the Observatory is bsited about with woods and verdant lawns. There could not be a finer location or a purer air. The plateau contains some fifteen acres.

The Observatory is constructed in the form of a Latin cross. Its Eastern arm is an apartment 22 by 24 feet, in which the Meridien circle is to be placed. The western arm is a room of the same dimensions, intended for the transit instrument. From the North and South faces of both rooms are semi-circular apsides, projecting 6 feet 6 inches, containing the Collimator piers and the vertical openings for observation. The entire length of each room is therefore thirty-seven feet. In the northern arm are placed the library, 23 feet by 27 feet; two computing rooms, 12 feet by 23 feet each; side entrance halls, staircases, &c. The southern arm contains the principal entrance, consisting of an arched colonnade of four Tuscan columns, surrounded by a pediment. A broad flight of stone steps leads to this colonnade, and through the entrance door beneath it to the main central hall, 23 feet square, in which are placed (in niches) the very beautiful electric clock and pendulum presented by ERASTUS CORNING, Esq. The centre of this hall is occupied by a massive pier of stone, ten feet square, passing from the basement into the dome above, and intended for the support of the great heliometer. Directly opposite the entrance door is a large niche, in which it is proposed to place the bust of the late Mr. DUDLEY. Immediately above this hall is the equatorial room, a circular apartment 22 feet 6 inches in diameter and 24 feet high, covered by a low conical roof, in which and in the walls are the usual observing slits. The drum, or cylindrical portion, of this room is divided into two parts—the lower one fixed, the upper, revolving on cast-iron balls moving in grooved metal plates, can command the entire horizon.

The building is in two stories—the upper of brick with freestone quoins, impost and window and door dressings, rests upon a rusticated basement of freestone six feet high. The style adopted is the modern Italian, of which it is a very excellent specimen. The building has been completed some time, but in consequence of the size of the the instruments now procured being greater than thet originally contemplated, sundry alterations were required in the Transit and Meridian Circle rooms. These consist of the semi-circular projections already mentioned, and which, by varying the outlines of the building, will add greatly to its beauty and picturesqueness.

The piers for the Meridian Circle and Transit have, after careful investigation, been procured from the Lockport quarries. The great density and uniformity of the structure of the stone, and the facility with which such large masses as are required for this purpose can be procured there, have induced the selection of these quarries. The stones will weigh from 6½ to 8 tons each.

The main building was erected from the drawings of Messrs. WOOLLETT & GUNEN, Architects, Albany; the additions and the machinery have been designed by Mr. W. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer, and the latter is now being constructed under his superintendence in a very superior manner at the iron works of Messrs. PRUYN & LANSING, Albany.

The entire building is a tasteful and elegant structure, much superior in architectural character to any other in America devoted to a similar purpose. In about two months from this date it will be opened.

The Inauguration of the State Geological Hall.

SPEECHES OF PROF. DEWEY, SIR WILLIAM LOGAN, PROF. DAVIES AND REV. DR. COX.

The following sketches of the remarks of Prof. DEWEY, Prof. DAVIES and others, at the inauguration of the Geological Hall in Albany, were omitted on Saturday in consequence of the crowd upon our columns:

PROF. DEWEY'S REMINISCENCES OF OLD GEOLOGISTS.

Hon. J. T. HEADLEY introduced Prof. CHESTER DEWEY, of Rochester.

Prof. DEWEY said he was restricted to ten minutes, and it might be told him that ten minutes was but a short time for an "old fogy" to speak. But he defined "old fogy" differently from most people. To him the phrase means one who had got out of the fog. There were young fogies and old fogies; but, being an old fogy, he would try to be short. He went on to make a facetious story of the state of geological research fifty years ago. In 1806 there were but six or seven geologists in the United States; collections of minerals had not begun to be made; a Professor, who was under the Tent to-day, traveled to Rochester, carrying in a candle-box all the mineral specimens of the college to which he belonged; some of our colleges did not possess more than three minerals, and these were not understood. [Laughter.] But the pioneers had begun. Dr. DAWEY named them. They were Dr. BRUCE, of New-York, the first editor of any publication like a Mineralogical Journal; Dr. MITCHELL, of New-York, who was a zealous cultivator of science, but more a collector and patron; Prof. CLEVELAND, of Maine, who is still living, the author of the first work of consequence in the country on Geology and Mineralogy; SILLIMAN, of Philadelphia, who was a distinguished patron and supporter of geological study, who was fresh from the school of WERNER, in Freiburg, and who was able to throw much light upon our geology, well posted as he was in the science, as it was then understood in Europe; Col. GIBBS, of New-York, abroad in 1806, who made splendid collections of minerals, which he afterwards handed over to the Trustees of Yale College, and so, strictly speaking, gave them to the country, in the liberality of the spirit which pervaded that Institution. [Applause.] All those have departed, with the exception of Prof. CLEVELAND. But there is another name yet to be added, the name of a man who was young at that day among the pioneers, but who ranked with them in the ardent pursuit of science. That name, said the Doctor, I need hardly mention. It is that of the venerable gentleman who sits at my left, [applause,] the loved and honored Professor at Yale, (Prof. SILLIMAN.) It is fifty years, last June, since Prof. SILLIMAN returned from Europe, where he had studied the facts of geology, and whence he came richly freighted, not only with valuable information, but with the spirit of research and enterprise which characterizes the scientific men of this country. Prof. DEWEY was rich in reminiscences. He recalled the memory of eccentric but strong Dr. EATON, spoke of the rapid progress of geological research, and said that every period of twenty years appears to produce a new generation of efficient and hard-working scientific men. Twenty years ago began the Geological Survey of this State! This day we unite with pride in the inauguration of a Geological Hall. Geological Hall is a beautiful name. He hoped it never would be changed. The Legislature of New-York did a very liberal thing when it appropriated $104,000 to establish the Geological Survey; but the cost of that work has mounted up to $600,000. Had the Legislature imagined that this would have been the result of their enactment, the law establishing the survey would have never been passed. Their ignorance on this point was a fortunate thing for us. The Doctor spoke of the vast number of species of fossils which had been discovered in the progress of the work. The utmost limit was originally supposed to be towards 300. The first volume of HALL'S Paleontology described 370 species, [applause]—the second volume, 240—the three succeeding, at least 1,000; so that 1,742 species of fossils alone as described,—medals of Creation, which God has spread over this magnificent State. [Great applause.] The Doctor said he was born a Yankee, was educated a Yankee, was a Yankee to-day, hoped he should be a Yankee so long as he was in this world—but expressed himself as an ardent lover of New-York, which was the State of his adoption. He was rejoiced to see the amazing results which the liberality of the citizens of New-York had accomplished; and felt disposed to utter a voice of gratitude and thankfulness.

His remarks were very pleasantly received.

MR. BENEDICT COMPLIMENTARY.

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York, introduced Prof. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst, as a gentleman whose name was very familiar, who had laid aside voluntarily the charge of one of the largest Colleges in New-England, but who could never lay aside the honors he had earned in the literature and science of Geology.

Prof. HITCHCOCK'S speech was published in the DAILY TIMES of Wednesday.

Superintendent BACHE introduced very happily Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, Chief of the Geological Survey of Canada.

SIR WILLIAM ASKS "THE WAY TO ALBANY."

Sir WILLIAM in a brief speech acknowledged the services rendered by the New-York Survey to Canada. He should manifest ingratitude if he declined to unite in the joyful occasion of inaugurating the Museum which was to hold forever the evidence of the truth of its published results. The Survey of Canada had been ordered, and the Commission of five years twice renewed; and the last time the provision for it was more than doubled. It happened to him, as Mr. AGASSIZ had said, after crossing the Ocean first the first thing he asked was, "Which is the way to Albany!" and when he arrived here, he found that with the aid of Prof. HALL'S discoveries, he had only to take up the different formations as he had left them on the boundary line, and follow them into Canada. It was both a convenience and a necessity to adopt the New-York nomenclature which was thus extended over an area six times as large as New-York. In Paris he heard DE VERNIER using the words Trenton and Niagara, as if they were household words. He was delighted to witness the impatience with which BARON inquired when the remaining volumes of the Paleontology of New-York would be published. Your Paleontolical reputation, said he, has made New-York known even among men not scientific, all over Europe. I hope you will not stop here, but will go on and give us in equally thorough, full, and magnificent style, the character of the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations.

A member of the Local Committee announced Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute.

DR. HENRY ON DUTCHMEN.

Professor HENRY was at a loss to know by what process they had arrived at the conclusion that seven men of science must be substituted to fill the place of one distinguished statesmen whom they had expected to hear. He prided himself on his Albany nativity. He was proud of the old Dutch character that was the substratum of the city. The Dutch are hard to be moved, but when they do start their momentum is not as other men's in proportion to the velocity, but as the square of the velocity. So when the Dutchman goes three times as fast, he has nine times the force of another man. The Dutchman has an immense potential agency, but it wants a small spark of Yankee enterprise to touch it off. In this strain the Professor continued making his audience very merry, and giving them a fine chance to express themselves with repeated explosions of laughter.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON FLIRTING WITH HIS OLD LOVE.

Col. B. P. JOHNSON introduced President ANDERSON, of Rochester University, who, alluding to his early love for Geology, which other duties had prevented him from following up, said that he felt like a middle-aged man who comes in connection suddenly with the lady he flirted with as a boy. He said the old myth of the harmony of the Sciences as embodied in the nine muses that danced in chorus was here crystalized into fact—was a realized truth. He was proud of our canal, our Hudson River, our Niagara, but while that noble representative of the British Throne was speaking of the reputation our survey had given us abroad, he was prouder still of our laborers in Science. He seconded the hope expressed by Sir WILLIAM LOGAN that the State would not stint its hand until the Paleontology of all the strata, whether in our own State or not, had been established.

PROF. DAVIES SAYS SCIENCE IS VERY PRACTICAL.

Prof. CHARLES DAVIES was introduced by Ex Gov. SEYMOUR, and spoke briefly, but humorously and very much to the point, in defence of the practical character of scientific researches. He said that to one accustomed to speak only on the abstract quantities of number and space, this was an unusual occasion, and this an unusual audience, and inquired how he could discuss the abstract forms of geometry, when he saw before him in such profusion the most beautiful real forms that Providence has vouchsafed to the life of man. He proposed to introduce and develop but a single train of thought—the unchangeable connection between what in common language is called the theoretical and practical, but in more technical phraseology—the ideal and the real. The actual, or true practical, consists in the uses of the Forces of Nature, according to the laws of nature, and here we must distinguish between it and the empirical, which uses or attempts to use those forces without knowledge of the laws. The true practical, therefore, is the result, or actual, of an antecedent ideal. The ideal, full and complete, must exist in the mind before the actual can be brought forth according to the laws of science. Who, then, are the truly practical men of our age? Are they not those who are engaged most laboriously and successfully in investigating the great laws? Are they not those who are pressing out the boundaries of knowledge and conducting the mind into new and unexplored regions where there may yet be discovered a California of undeveloped thought? Is not the gentleman from Massachusetts (Professor AGASSIZ) the most practical man in our country, in the department of natural history; not because he has collected the greatest number of specimens, but because he has laid open to us all the laws of the animal kingdom? Are the formulas written on the blackboard by the gentleman from Cambridge, (Prof. PEIRCE,) of no practical value because they cannot be read by the uninstructed eye? A single line may contain the elements of the motions of all the heavenly bodies, and the eye of science, taking its stand-point at the centre of gravity of the system, will see in the equation the harmonious revolutions of all the bodies which circle the heavens. It is such labors and such generalizations that have rendered his name illustrious in the History of Mathematical Science. Is it of no practical value that the Chief of the Coast Survey, (Prof. BACHE,) by a few characters written upon paper, at Washington, has determined the exact time of high and low tide in the harbor of Boston, and can determine by a similar process the exact times of high and low water at every point on the surface of the globe? Are not these results, the highest efforts of Science, also of the greatest practical utility? And may we not then conclude that *there is nothing truly practical which is not the consequence of an antecedent ideal!*

Science is to art what the great fly-wheel and governor of a steam-engine are to the working part of the machinery—it guides, regulates and controls the whole. Science and art are inseparably connected; like the Siamese Twins, they cannot be separated without producing the death of both.

How, then, are we to regard the superb specimens of Natural History which the liberality, the munificence and the wisdom of our State have collected at the Capital? They are the elements from which we can here determine all that belongs to the Natural History of our State; and may we not indulge the hope that science and genius will come here, and striking them with a magic wand, cause the true practical to spring into immortal life?

DR. COX EXCELSIOR!

Rev. Dr. HAGUE said he had the pleasure, not of introducing, but of announcing, a distinguished friend, who, although a Doctor of Divinity, had laid all the fields of science under contribution to his great mission—Rev. Dr. COX. [Applause.]

Dr. SAMUEL HANSON COX proceeded to make such a speech as nobody else but he ever could make, and it was one of the happiest even of his efforts. His jokes were all fresh, his pathos effective, and the order of succession in his remarks unusual. They had reversed the order of affairs at Cana and had brought on the worst wine last. He would be glad to work a miracle upon the water. He would restrict himself to the ten minutes allowed, but would reckon them by his friend Dr. DEWEY'S watch. [Great laughter.] One joke about the galaxy of stars from which as a nebulosity he had been invoked, and the milky-way before him, was too much for the audience, who laid back and roared with laughter for some five minutes. Indeed it meant so much more than the Doctor intended, that he joined in it heartily himself. He covered his face with his handkerchief, and when he emerged, he apologized for being in the condition of the pathetic clergyman whose people assured him that if he would preach better they would gladly do all the crying. He enlarged on the one authorship of the word and works of God. If they say Science has nothing to do with cant, he would tell them that Religion in its purity is the only thing that has no cant in it. Men of Science complain that the clergy do not study science enough, he would ask them in reply if Scientific men study the Bible enough? He gloried over the utilitarianism of Science. He compared the dignity of this occasion with that of the Congress of Nations to restore the balance of power by putting the Pope into orthodoxy. He exhorted men of science: without any cant or affectation, let the world see that they had no interests, as God knew the Christian had none, to get rid of truth. He saw all physical learning as a pyramid, the knowledge of minerals forming its base, the Flora glorifying and the Fauna constituting its body, and at the apex God's image, radiant direct with the light, out of which streams the proclamation, Peace on Earth. He had no fear that God's world would turn up on close handling to be a bogus creation. But if squibs and crackers could blow up the rock of ages, he said, touch it off. When the audience had sufficiently recovered from the convulsions into which the Doctor's humor had thrown them, and the tears into which he melted them, the Chairman pronounced the meeting ended.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

Among the names of men of science present at the meeting of the American Association now in session at Albany, I perceive that of Mr. JOHN PATTERSON of that city, who read "the introductory portion of a very abstruse paper on the investigation and calculation of a general process of sensation."

It may not be generally known that Mr. PATTERSON is a *journeyman printer*, working, I believe, to this day at the case. He is emphatically a self-educated man, and in him young men may see what energy of character and a proper use of leisure moments can accomplish. By incessant toil, with hand and brain he has earned a competency for his family, and a reputation among scientific men that may well be envied. Peculiarly modest—too much so, indeed, for a man of his abilities—he has declined all overtures to public advancement, and contented himself with the pursuit of knowledge in the quiet walks of private life.

It is in the higher mathematics that Mr. PATTERSON excels. Thoroughly conversant with the most abstract works of the European masters, he takes still greater strides in the seemingly boundless domain of investigation, eager for new food and new facts to illustrate the mighty power of mind, when rightly directed, to revel in the loftiest fields of human research.

Twenty-one years ago I first entered upon a printer's career in the office which was honored with the presence of my friend, and often counselor, JOHN PATTERSON. As the rapid years flowed on, I beheld with pride his increasing fame among those men of genius who loved to associate with him in the study of mathematical science. Often and again have I seen him drop his "stick" in the midst of pressing work, and seat himself on an humble box beside his "stand," to solve a problem just brought in by some College Professor, whose utmost powers of mind could not unravel it. He took *his* pencil in hand, and the mystery vanished at once.

To his mathematical attainments Mr. P. also adds an extensive knowledge of most, if not all, of the kindred sciences of the day. Music is with him a passion, practically and scientifically, and his ability in this branch has long since been demonstrated by the almost countless editions of music published in Albany under his editorial supervision. The types of many of them, indeed, were composed by his own hand.

In the life of this man, as I before intimated, there is much to encourage youth in the development and cultivation of the intellectual faculties. He knew not the great powers of reflection and analysis that slumbered within him, until, in a lucky hour, he resolved to rush in where thousands fear to tread, but where a galaxy of the brightest ornaments in the realms of science had trodden in safety before him. All honor to JOHN PATTERSON, the journeyman printer!

P.

On Thursday morning the leading Mathematicians of the Association omitted their usual nocturnal star watching, so as to be able to rise at daybreak, and make a visit to Union College, Schenectady, under the escort of Prof. GILLESPIE, who had been called to preside over the Mathematical section of the previous day. Their special object was a collection of models illustrating the higher Descriptive Geometry, invented by the lamented Professor THEODORE OLIVER, of Paris. These are about fifty in number, and are the only sets in this country and the third set in the world, the other two being in Paris and Madrid, and this the most perfect of the three, having been obtained last year from the widow of the distinguished inventor. The models are formed of silk threads stretched strait by weights, and thus representing what we believe mathematicians call RULE-SURFACES, especially *Warped or Twisted* surfaces.

FASHION.

The Great Ball at Newport—The Season over.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, Aug. 23, 1856.

The great ball which I mentioned to you in my last letter as about to take place, came off last night, and with the most wonderful success. With the exception of the fancy balls which were wont formerly to finish the season at the Ocean House, but which now are given up altogether, there has never been anything equal to this one in magnificence. It is the town talk to-day. Go where you will, you find it so. Every one expresses an opinion of most unqualified approbation and delight. It has given to the Bellevue an *éclat* which no other house in Newport can boast of, and will be closely followed up by a series of hops, charades, concerts, masquerades tableaux, and other social amusements, that will end the season in a most brilliant manner.

I mentioned to you that the ball was gotten up by the gentlemen of this house, as an indication of their esteem for Mr. PECKHAM, the proprietor, and to prove to the public that whatever malicious detraction has been brought to bear upon his success has been from unworthy sources; and moreover, that the reputation which the Bellevue has ever enjoyed has been increased tenfold this season.

The expenses were generally met by a subscription of several hundred dollars, and nothing was spared to render the whole affair brilliant and select. A eight of the ball-room alone would have repaid a journey from your City. Large, elegant and graceful in proportion, when it had passed from the hands of MARCOTTE, the decorator, and appeared draped in flowers and festoons, and pyramids of candles lent their subdued light to that which was emitted from the gorgeous gaseliers, the effect was superb.

By 10 o'clock the procession of carriages in front of the hotel denoted that the fashion, beauty and wealth of Newport had arrived to grace the splendid entertainment, and it was not long before the room was crowded with the most select assemblage of persons I ever beheld on any similar occasion.

As I stood by the entrance and watched the array of visitors as they poured in, each and all expressing surprise and admiration at the sight, and promise of so much more than they expected, my eyes were dazzled by the display of so much beauty and adornment. Apart from the personal charms of the ladies, eyes brighter, cheeks rosier, and forms more beautifully developed by the healthful influences of this unequaled watering-place, I could not but remark the splendor and variety of the costumes, the glittering jewelry, the genteel manners, and, more than all, the tone of refinement that prevailed throughout. One could find no fault here. The guests being all invited, was a sufficient guarantee that perfect harmony and most unbounded enjoyment would ensue. With such delicious music, and a polished elastic floor that sprang from and met your every step, no wonder the wild fury of dancing soon began, and was continued until the first faint streaks of day-dawn struggled with the retiring moonbeams.

In promenading amidst the gay groupe, it was difficult to decide where beauty and gentility reigned the most. There were representatives of the fair sex from all the principal cities, and one might as well pass through a garden and seek to cull the choicest flowers where all were fair as to designate in this instance. A brief enumeration of some of the ladies and their attire must suffice.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Madame VOGEL—White tarleton dress—three flounces, embroidered in straw—head-dress of scarlet poppies.

Miss HUNT—White tarleton, five flounces trimmed with black velvet—corsage to match—scarlet geranium, and gold leaves in her hair.

Miss EUGENIE—White tulle dress over white silk head-dress of scarlet geraniums.

Miss MCGEE—White embroidered muslin, three flounces.

CHARLESTON.

Miss PRINGLE—White tarleton trimmed with blue and gold sequins in her hair.

Miss MCDUFFIE—White tarleton, three flounces, embroidered in straw—head-dress of corn flowers.

BALTIMORE.

Mrs. WOODVILLE—Crimson brocade, covered with the most magnificent point-lace flounces, (the most superb dress in the room, and said to have cost $2,000 in Paris;) head-dress to match.

Miss HOFFMAN—White tarleton, covered with glittering butterflies.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. FISHER—Blue brocade—head dress of pearls.

Mrs. NORRIS—Pink and white brocade; head-dress of pink roses.

Miss SCHAUMBERG—White tarleton, seven flounces, pinked; head-dress of white roses; an elegant costume, and exceedingly becoming to the fair wearer.

Mrs. TROTT—Gray brocade, and head-dress of pink roses.

Miss TROTT—White tulle, seven flounces, bouillons and covered with pink rosebuds; head-dress to match. This was one of the prettiest dresses in the room, and attracted a great deal of attention.

Miss SHERRICK—(a very charming brunette)—White embroidered muslin; blue and silver head-dress.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. OTIS—Black brocade, covered with black lace; head-dress of pink roses and black lace.

Mrs. MORGAN LIVINGSTON—White moire antique, with blue feathers in her hair.

Mrs. WINTHROP—Black moire antique, with white lace mantilla; very graceful and elegant.

Mrs. RIPLEY—White silk dress, scarlet velvet flounces, head-dress of scarlet velvet ribbons.

Mrs. PEALES—White tulle dress, puffed, covered with bows of black narrow velvet ribbon, rivière of diamonds, head-dress of pink roses and lace.

Mrs. CHADWICK—White silk dress trimmed with bunches of ostrich feathers, and purple velvet flowers in her hair.

Mrs. STRONG—Cerulo-colored silk with tulle overdress, scarlet poppies in her hair; a youthful and elegant costume.

Mrs RONALDS—Looking very beautiful in her wedding costume.

Mrs. LEROY—White silk dress, three flounces of pink velvet, head-dress of pink roses.

Mrs. Dr. WARNER—White barège, with handsome black trimmings, head-dress of bugles and chenille a very becoming and stylish costume.

Mrs. WOLFE—White silk, brocaded in pink feathers, a superb point-lace mantilla, and stomacher of diamonds.

Mrs. SCHERMERHORN—Pink and white brocade, head-dress of point lace, and pink feathers. This was, perhaps, the most showy costume in the room, and gave a regal appearance to this lady.

Mrs. JOHN KERNOCHAN—Pink tarleton, flounced, each flounce trimmed with puffings of the same, and edged with blonde lace.

Mrs. ASPINWALL—Blue and white brocade; head-dress of scarlet flowers.

Mrs. RUTHERFORD—Blue and white brocade; head-dress of white lace and pink flowers.

Miss KATE WOLFE—White tarleton, three flounces, embroidered in black velvet, and straw head-dress of scarlet flowers.

Miss WINTHROP—White tarleton, flounced; head-dress, lilies of the valley.

Miss CLARKE—White tarleton, three flounces, head dress of pink roses.

Miss KELSEY, the belle of the Atlantic—White muslin embroidered in chenille, brooch of magnificent diamonds.

Miss WADSWORTH—White dress, necklace of black velvet and pearls; scarlet head-dress.

Miss BUTLER—Pink tarleton, trimmed with black velvet.

Miss HELEN RUSSELL—White, with purple trimmings.

Miss LAURA PELL—White dress, blue pattern, flounces.

Miss STUYVESANT—White tarleton, five flounces, each flounce trimmed with puffings of the same; head-dress of white roses.

Miss OGDEN—White, trimmed with blue; exceedingly tasteful.

Misses LIVINGSTON—Fancy white costumes, exceedingly pretty and becoming to the fair wearers.

BOSTON.

Mrs. DAVID SEARS—Yellow dress; scarlet head-dress.

Mrs. RICHARD PARKER—Pink and white brocade; head-dress of pink rhododendrons.

Miss GREENWOOD—White muslin, embroidered in pink, and head-dress of pink ribbons.

Miss WHITWELL—A beautiful pink silk dress.

PROVIDENCE.

Mrs. PHILIP ALLEN—White silk, three flounces of black lace, head-dress of point lace, and pink roses, ornaments of diamonds and pearls. A splendid attire, in perfect taste, and worn gracefully.

Baroness de COSTVALE, from Paris—Very elaborate dress of white, trimmed with pink ribbons and flowers.

Among the gentlemen we noticed M. de SARTIGES, Minister from France; Mr. LUMLEY, *Chargé d' Affaires* from England; Baron GRABON, Prussian Secretary of Legation; Mr. VANQUINENBE, Secretary Legation French Embassy; Mr. WM. C. REEVES; Gov. COLES, of Virginia; Dr. WARNER, of New York; GOTTSCHALK; BRIGNOLI, &c. &c.

We should also mention Madame de la GRANGE, who wore a very superb costume, and glittered in jewels.

The above comprises a hasty sketch of some of the most beautiful of the costumes, and as they are given entirely from memory, it is to be hoped any errors or exaggerations will be overlooked. Some pains have been taken to give them as much in detail as possible—for as much as they excelled in variety, taste, splendor, and richness, any thing of the kind ever seen in Newport. It really seemed as if each lady had sought to enter into rivalry with her neighbor—to display some superiority of toilette that should prove victorious—and the eye soon became bewildered by the array of magnificence that was forced upon you.

There are many who will at once ask—who, from out this concourse of gaily-adorned women, bore away the palm, the crown of excellence. Such a question is as difficult to respond to, as it is dangerous in the asking. It is not always the best dressed lady who appears to the first advantage. If one wears all the silks of Sarmacand but moves about ungracefully and assumes unnatural deportment, your regret at the latter absorbs all the admiration of the former. Or, again, if one be overloaded with lace d'*Alençon*, and yet has it clumsily worn, or goes bedizened with all the jewels of Golconda, and yet betrays bad manners, your delight is at once shattered by the dread that steals over you at the sight of such inconsistency. This remark is general in its application. In the present instance there seemed a charming harmony in all the elements required on such an occason. Modesty, (a virtue not alarmingly prevalent *sometimes* in this degenerate age,) here reigned supreme, and grace, and a happy blending of color, form and effect had been evidently studied.

Blondes and brunettes mingled together here in rare contrast. There was no one belle who received all the homage. The throne for such concession was nobly contested by many.

The dancing was very general and spirited, and there were forty-five couple in the "German." Perhaps there were a few who overdid the art by ungraceful and violent gesticulating, but we should bear in mind that the rules of modern society demand an excess in very nearly everything. The fashion which some gentlemen have of thrusting forth the head at an angle of forty-five degrees, and also of making rapidly propelling pump handles of their arms, is very absurd, and I never yet have seen the particular beauty or wit of that frightful starting from one end of the room and rushing down its whole length with terrific speed, as if all human existence depended upon it, to the infinite horror of innocent promenaders and the everlasting disgrace of time and tune.

But these are perhaps conventional weaknesses which may be soon overcome.

A feature of this ball was a room where a bountiful supply of refreshments was constantly in readiness. Ices, salads, jellies, punch, champagne and other delicacies gave a grateful variety to the entertainment. And while upon this topic, I cannot proceed further without extolling in high terms a beverage which is furnished at the Bellevue, called by the fragrant title of "Magnolia Punch." To see the dainty eagerness with which gentle ladies and stern men imbibe this terrestrial nectar, is certainly a sight to please you. The secret of its composition is a deep, awful mystery. Some say the old Indian Chief, Canonicus, handed down the recipe, but I doubt this, for there is an old legend about it, in connection with the Stone Mill, which is rather more probable. However, it may be the drink is harmless, famous and ecstatic.

But I must not weary you with further allusions to the attractions here. I must conclude briefly. The ball terminated as it began—brilliantly. The indefatigable Germanites brought that profound dance to a climax by nearly 3 o'clock, and it was not long ere I heard the last carriage wheels rumbling along Touro-street, and the echo of a few faint voices that came borne upon the early breeze expressive of joy and admiration at the evening's pleasure, and the triumph of the Bellevue.

The season is nearly terminated. I shall write you one more letter before I leave.

SURF.

A LITTLE WANDERER.—The Baltimore *Patriot* tells the following: "Yesterday afternoon a lad, of apparently about fourteen years, entered the *American* office and asked if he could procure the kind office of some one to write to his father, in New-York City, for means with which to return to his home. His frank manner betokened that he was no imposter, and, of course, every facility was offered him to reach the object of his desire. He stated that he had been employed by the Captain of a vessel from New-York in the capacity of cook, and that he had labored faithfully for three months, when he was left, in this city without money, the Captain having failed to pay him for the service he had performed. He had not begged, nor would he, though a lady had kindly taken care of him after she discovered his situation. A communication was at once sent to his father, whom he represents to be a man of some means, and it is probable that by to-morrow the little wanderer will again be on the way to his home. Gaining the confidence of all to whom he told the story of his wrongs, the requisite amount would at once have been given to take him to New-York, but he preferred that his father should furnish the means, and that he should not stand in the position of a mendicant."

POLITICAL SCHOOLCRAFT.

We have received the following from a correspondent, who supports MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency. He writes: You can form no idea of politics on Long Island. Fremontism rages like the cholera, as J. V. B. has it. A few weeks ago Mr. E. W. SMITH, of Cornan, Suffolk County, was turned out of office, (P. O.) for supporting FREMONT; and Capt. D——s, of Miller Place, was compelled to resign for the same cause. In the latter village, at the last Presidential contest the vote stood:

		This fall it will stand:	
Franklin Pierce	98	Fremont	99
Winfield Scott	2	Fillmore	2
Total	80	Buchanan	2
		Total	33

So you can form some estimate of the immense popularity of the Pathfinder. I am a Fillmoreite; but my motto is, "Fair play to all;" and though I should vote for Mr. BUCHANAN in preference to FREMONT, if there were but two candidates in the field, and though I look upon the latter's election as the end of the Union, yet I will accord him his just due, and had he been nominated by either the K. N.'s or Democrats, I should now support him with all zeal.

An important political demonstration took place at Concord, N. H., the home of President PIERCE, on Friday evening last. Pursuant to a call signed by one hundred and sixty-two of *those Democrats who voted for Franklin Pierce at the last Presidential election*, interspersed with not a few of those who voted at the last State election for JOHN S. WELLS for Governor, a meeting was held at Rumford Hall, at which the "Concord Democratic Fremont Club No. 1," was organized. According to the Constitution of the Club, its object is to promote the true principles of Democracy, and by every honorable exertion to secure the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency, and WILLIAM L. DAYTON to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, commenting upon this important movement, says: "We have already gained *more Democrats in Concord* than the total number of all the Buchanan Whigs heard from *in the State*."

A correspondent writing to us from West Farms, Westchester County, on the 23d inst., says: A very enthusiastic and the largest political assemblage ever held in this vicinity, (and I may also add the most respectable,) took place on Thursday evening. At the same time the Banner of Freedom was raised, representing the gallant FREMONT planting the Flag of Liberty on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The assembly was addressed by E. J. PORTER, Esq., of New-Rochelle, in a very able manner, and the orator of the evening, Mr. T. B. MILLIKEN, was listened to with marked attention by an audience composed of between five and six hundred of the bone and sinew of our county. All were loud in their praises of Republican principles. Take it for granted that Old Westchester County will denounce Border Ruffianism next November.

The Republicans of Stamford, Conn., had a rousing meeting on Tuesday night. The largest hall in the town was densely crowded and many were unable to obtain admission. The Governor of the State, Hon. Mr. MINER, presided, and made a brief speech on taking the chair—expressing his sense of the magnitude of the issue and of the importance to the country of its right decision. He was followed by Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of this State, who spoke for an hour and a-half upon the *political* aspects of Slavery and its relation to the Federal Government. Large delegations were present from several of the adjacent towns, and a Glee Club sang several capital Fremont songs.

Mr. FRENCH EVANS, the author of the Philadelphia Platform, on which Mr. FILLMORE was nominated, and a warm advocate of Mr. FILLMORE, has announced his purpose of taking the stump in Pennsylvania in favor of FREMONT. He is an effective and able speaker. LOUIS FITZGERALD TASISTRO, late translator in the State Department, also a friend of FILLMORE, and one of the best stump speakers in Maryland during the Taylor campaign, has resolved to enter the lists for FREMONT. Mr. TASISTRO is a man of extraordinary accomplishments, and is capable of doing great service to the Republican cause.

An immense Republican meeting was held at Richmond, Ind., on Tuesday of last week, to hear CASSIUS M. CLAY. Although the notice was short and rainy fell nearly all day, between eight and ten thousand persons were present. The streets were full of citizens from the neighboring towns, who came in on horseback, as well as in all kinds of vehicles. There was a continuous line of wagons two miles long full of people. Such enthusiasm, it is said, was never witnessed in eastern Indiana, even in 1840.

A Dubuque paper says that "THOMAS H. BENTON—now residing at Council Bluffs, nephew of Col BENTON and cousin of 'our Jessie'—long known and recognized as one of the chief leaders of the Democratic Party of Iowa, and a very great favorite of that organization, has come out from the corruption of the Pro-Slavery faction, and declares himself openly for FREMONT and Freedom. He will work faithfully for FREMONT'S success."

An immense Republican meeting was held on Tuesday at Falls Village, Conn., at which HENRY WARD BEECHER and JOHN P. HALE made eloquent and effective speeches. Over 5,000 persons were in attendance. The meeting was held in the open air, and for over five hours the immense mass of people listened with breathless attention to the eloquent and stirring appeals of the distinguished speakers.

Mr. O. HUGHES, President of the West Liberty, (Ohio,) Fremont Club, in answer to the assertions of Democratic journals that Judge PIATT did not support FREMONT, writes that "on Aug. 10 an invitation was extended to Judge PIATT to address the Club on the 20th, and that the Judge accepted the invitation, and delivered an eloquent address in favor of FREMONT on the occasion."

A correspondent writes to the Milwaukee *American* from Berlin, Marquetta Co., Wis., that the Buchanan men of that place got up a meeting on the 19th inst. Some Fremont men were present and asked for a vote, which, being taken, resulted: For FREMONT, 250; for BUCHANAN, 20. "Berlin," the same correspondent adds, "will give 400 majority for FREMONT."

The Chicago *Democratic Press*, on the authority of a gentleman from Randolph County, Ill., says that the enthusiasm in that County for FREMONT is beyond anything ever known. There are, it seems, in the County about six hundred Scotchmen, and their descendants, stern Cameronians, who will all to a man vote the Fremont ticket.

The Republican meeting in Portland, (Me.,) on Monday evening last, was one of the largest ever known. The City Hall, in which it was held, was jammed to overflowing, and it was found necessary to organize a second meeting at Deering Hall. Gen. NYE and General JAMES, of Wisconsin, were the speakers.

A Fremont Club was formed in Danville, (Pa.,) on Tuesday of last week. Eighty persons, the majority of them old and prominent Democrats, enrolled their names as members on the first evening.

General PURVIANCE is to attend a Fremont mass meeting in Pittsburg, in September, when he will announce his determination to support FREMONT—a fact which the Buchanan press of Pittsburg will not yet believe.

Twenty-nine Germans at Madison, Wis., whose names are given, with others to back them, have organized a Fremont Club, and pledged themselves to the cause of Freedom.

Hon. GEO. T. DAVIS, who was nominated by the American

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1856.

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The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at one and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The extra Session of Congress came to an end on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock P. M, after the passge of the Army Appropriation bill without the Kansas proviso. In the Senate a resolution was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report at the next Session in regard to Revolutionary Claims. Mr. HOUSTON addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and Americanism. Mr. CRITTENDEN's bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act was then tabled, 22 against 11. In the House, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the old Army bill, with a proviso, merely prohibiting the employment of the United States troops in the enforcement of the Kansas laws. After some debate, the bill passed by 99 against 79, and was sent to the Senate. That body, of course, struck out the proviso, and passed the bill, and on its return to the House, the amendment striking out the proviso was concurred in by 101 to 98. The yeas and nays will be found under our telegraphic heading. The Senate's joint resolution, authorizing the acceptance of gold medals, &c., from various foreign governments, by American citizens, was passed.

Walker's Rule.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba*, direct from San Juan del Norte, we have late and important news from Nicaragua. There have been some startling occurrences during the month just terminated. MARIANO SALIZAR, a partisan of RIVAS, had been captured by an armed vessel cruising on the Pacific coast. He was brought to Granada and summarily executed. Documents were found upon his person which it is asserted, implicated Mr. MANNING, the British Consul at Leon, and General WALKER had in consequence revoked the Consul's exequatur. An official dispatch had been forwarded to the British Government announcing this fact. *El Nicaraguense* states that in retaliation for the death of SALIZAR, the adherents of RIVAS had probably executed Dr. LIVINGSTON, the American Consul at Leon, but this story requires confirmation; in fact our private advices from that quarter directly contradict it. There is every indication that hostilities between Nicaragua and the other Central American States will soon be opened on a formidable scale. RIVAS, supported by contingents from Guatemala and Salvador, has fortified Leon. His army is estimated at 2,000 bayonets. WALKER also is preparing for war, and, as a preliminary step, has decreed the blockade of all the Central American ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with the exception of San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, the *termini* of the transit route.

The accounts by this arrival, to which we devote a large portion of this morning's issue, are certainly not so unfavorable to the prospects of WALKER as those previously received by way of Panama. According to the latter he was in the last extremity; but this is not the case. In calculating, however, the chances of his success and the solid establishment of his power, it is well to weigh the arguments of both friends and enemies; in this instance they belong exclusively to the former class. Our only source of information is General WALKER's particular organ, *El Nicaraguense*—a journal prepared to regard his every act as the perfection of human wisdom. But even according to an authority so prejudiced, we are at loss to imagine how WALKER will be able to resist the tide now set in so strongly against him. At this moment, the combined forces of RIVAS, with the San Salvador and Guatemala contingents, occupy Leon, and yet WALKER makes no movement to drive them from Nicaragnan Territory—a conclusive proof that he is not able to do so, for on this point his willingness cannot be doubted. We see in the journal devoted to his especial interests that desertions from his ranks are daily taking place; and by other accounts that his army has become demoralized. We see that, desperately straightened for means, he has resorted to a method for raising a loan which must inevitably prove a failure; and, finally, we see Gen. WALKER is pursuing a course wholly at variance with the professions with which he entered Nicaragua. Step by step he has departed from the principles of Democratic Government, and in their stead he has established a military despotism. He came with offers of aid to a people struggling for freedom; but instead of giving them liberty he deprives them of its last vestige—instead of winning their affections he incurs their hate. The very party which asked his assistance is now in arms against him—the very man with whom he was linked in political partnership is now his bitterest foe. In all but the name he has assumed an odious dictatorship, and the lives of Nicaraguan citizens are at his absolute and uncontrolled disposal. We know not whether MARIANO SALIZAR was guilty of the treason for which he suffered death, but this we do know, that no trial has been made public and that his fate was virtually sealed by the *ipse dixit* of WALKER. The only crime urged against SALIZAR is that he was a partisan of RIVAS, and this offence can, with equal justice, be urged against almost every native of the State of Nicaragua. General WALKER, at this moment, has only his American troops upon whom to depend in an emergency. Upon their assistance he must solely rely, and with them he must stand or fall. If it be true, then, that the native population are opposed to his rule, and if he seeks to coerce them by the power of the bayoner, and expects to receive the sympathy of our people, he will surely be disappointed. The announcement in *El Nicaragueuse* of "an outrage upon the United States" by the execution of Dr. LIVINGSTON at Leon by the RIVAS adherents, is a piece of clap trap too easily seen through. The statement lacks the appearances of probability. It is not by such means that WALKER will receive either moral or material support from the people of the United States. Nor will he receive it by over-riding the law and the liberties of the people of Nicaragua. His career in that Republic at the ontset was regarded here with considerable favor; but if he seeks now to establish a military despotism, as appearances certainly indicate, that favor, and with it his last chance of success, will speedily disappear.

What may we Expect?

The passage of the unrestricted Appropriation for the army places the control of Kansas affairs finally in the hands of the President. Congress has thus distinctly indorsed the policy thus far pursued; the bogus legislature, sham laws, factitious justice, and reckless dragoonade, which compose the federal administration of territorial matters; and invited the Executive to continue its system of misgovernment without alteration or amelioration. Will the invitation be accepted?

Probably not. While without reason to be delighted with the Cincinnati nomination, Gen. PIERCE has sufficiently shown that he is not indisposed so to conduct the residue of his term as to make all possible capital for his more popular competitor. Whether his own temper leads him to do so, or whether he is governed by Cabinet counsels too potent for a man so infirm of purpose to resist, is a problem we have no interest in. The study of anthropology can find far better and more curious subjects than the waning President. But the fact is before us, that the military since the accession of Gen. SMITH to the command has assumed an attitude of armed neutrality, leaving the inhabitants to repel invasion as the warrant of Constitution and laws allows them. We have also the statement of Hon. LEWIS CAMPBELL, a man not at all likely to make such a disclosure gratuitously and recklessly, that it is known to be the resolution of the President to discontinue the suits against the Free-State prisoners. We have the admission of Colonel ORR, the Administration leader in the House, that the prosecutions are untenable and should be dropped. We have the proposition of Mr. WELLER in the Senate for the abolition of the more objectionable of the bogus laws; a measure quite superfluous, since not one of them is compatible with the Constitution of the United States or the organic law of the Territory, and therefore no one of them has the slightest claim to respect. No postulate is better founded than that no body can impart powers to do what it has not the power to do itself; and Congress having no power to introduce Slavery into a Territory, or to abridge freedom of speech or of the press, could not authorize the legislature of Kansas to do either, even were that legislature a genuine representative assemblage. But while the Senator's project is thus superfluous, its confessions are useful, demonstrating as they do the indefensible iniquity and folly of those supposititious enactments. And the victory gained in the House was gained so narrowly that prudence dictates the conciliation of that body of resolute men, who may control the election of a President, although they cannot control his conduct in office. All these considerations will have their influence with Gen. PIERCE, at least until after election, and will, we venture to believe, put an end to the offensive alliance between the army and the promiscuous ruffianism of the borders. They are not at all considerticous of a higher, patriotic, beneficent sort, but they are precisely such as will operate most potently upon the politician and pettifogger in office.

Kansas, in the meantime, is realizing all the horrors of anarchy and civil war. The tramp of hostile hands, and the boomh and rattle of conflict between citizens of a common soil, are heard on all sides; and the traces of devastation and desolation rapidly replace the evidences of early maturity which, in spite of every disastrous omen, exhibited themselves last year. On the frontier, preparing to pass in and exterminate the sovereigns of the soil, are two or three thousand reprobates, with the Kansas Catiline, ATCHISON, at their head. Within the Territory are some hundreds of freemen busily occupied in expelling the Pro-Slavery guerrillas, and liberating their fellow-citizens in chains. Between the two, the army of the Federal Government rests on its arms, indicating no disposition at present to take sides with either, or to prevent the incursions of the Missourian hordes. We shall now see whether they are for or against the invaders; whether the army is to be used for the protection or oppression of the people; whether law, and right, and order are to be enforced, or the basty volitions and passions of such fellows as STRINGFELLOW and ATCHISON. Congress has abdicated its authority; the Executive is alone responsible.

Aid Needed.

We are assured that aid is absolutely required by the people of the infected neighborhood, on Long Island, near the Narrows, to enable the few remaining inhabitants to take care of the sick. Although the disease has greatly abated, and but few new cases of the fever are reported, yet there are a good many patients still down, and those that are convalescent require constant attention and good nursing. More than three-fourths of the inhabitants have abandoned their residences which throws a heavy burden upon the few who remain at their posts. We have been requested to call attention to this necessity, and we presume that it will be instantly responded to by the public. A subscription should be opened at once.

Bold Avowals—The Election of Buchanan to be a Step Towards Disunion.

The Southern political Press has never been more open and frank in its avowal of political purposes and plans, than it is during the present canvass. The triumphs of Slavery during the past four years,—the successful repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a measure for which even Mr. CALHOUN never dared to hope,—and the ready, eager promptitude with which the Democratic Party at Cincinnati yielded to the exactions of the Slavebolding power, seem to have inspired the political leaders of the South with the belief, that the time has come when they can safely and even with advantage to themselves, make open proclamation of the projects they have in store for the futnre.

In proof of this, and as an indication of what those projects are, we invite attention to the following leading editorial from the Richmond (Va) *Enquirer* of Friday, Aug. 29:

LOOK THE FUTURE IN THE FACE.

Every one's experience attests the truth of the maxim that, very often, the way to arrest danger is to meet it half way. To prepare for it is often to avert it. The ostrich, by concealing its head in the sand, does not elude or disarm the huntsman. To close our eyes to impending danger, will but increase that danger, and precipitate our ruin. To yield to Black Republicanism will neither mollify its anger, nor satiate its hungry rapacity. Give up Kansas to them; give them all the territories; and, like the horse-leech, their thirst for blood will increase by its gratification. Teach them that *they* can conquer, and *we* can submit, and the flush of victory will stimulate their new-born courage for fresh pretensions and further victories. 'Tis treeson to cry "Pesce! peace! when there is no peace." There is, there can be, no peace, no lasting union between the South and Black Republicanism. *Either that political heresy must be effectually and forever put down, or disunion is inevitable.* If come it must, the sooner it comes the better, for our enemies increase by the half million annually, whilst our own numbers are almost stationary.

"A multitude, like which the populous North
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhine or Danube, when her barb'rous sons
Came like a deluge on the South,
And spread beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sand."

The multitude ready to rush down on the South is greater, hungrier, more rapacious than them. The actors are the same. The prolific Teuton or Gothic race, seeking homes and food, on the one hand; the descendants of Southern Europeans attempting to repel them on the other. The scene only changed from the banks of the Rhine and Danube to those of the Ohio and Missouri.

"Forewarned, forearmed." We see the numbers, the character, the designs of our enemies. *Let us prepare to resist them and drive them back.* To yield to them, to concede to them, to subsidize them, as the Romans did, will but increase their rapacity and encourage their aggressions. Give them all the unsettled territory north of 36° 30' to-day, and to-morrow, as Free-Soilers, they will claim all south of 36° 30'. Yield that, too, and the next day they will invade the States, expel the slaves, and seize upon our lands; for agrarianism is already a part of their programme—the ballot-box their sword of Brennus.

The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery, and the extension of the British and Southern European races, for the very purpose of stemming and turning back the torrent of infidelity, materialism, sensualism, agrarianism, and anarchy, that threatens to overwhelm us from the prolific hive of Northern Europe.

The election of Mr. Buchanan would be a reactionary movement in favor of Slavery and conservatism. The election of FREMONT, certain and immediate disunion. The election of FILLMORE would subsidise the Berbsrians, by yielding them the lands north of 36° 30', increase their numbers and their rapacity, and only postpone disunion to a period when it would be more perilous than at present. Besides, his election might go far to wean the affection, confidence and attachment of the Catholics from our institutions, who are now their best stay and support. They might then think that the rule of the Pope would be better than no rule—the government of pirates better than the anarchy of infidelity. Conservative, as Mr. FILLMORE and most of his friends pretend to be, the compromise which they propose is but a step towards Black Republicanism, a subsidy offered to the Goths. The South must not yield one inch—the religious, patriotic and conservative North must not yield an inch, but to vote for Mr. FILLMORE will be to yield an ell.

Let the South present a compact and undivided front. Let her show to the barbarians that her sparse population offers little hopes of plunder; her military and self-reliant habits, and her mountain retreats, little prospects of victory; and her firm union and devoted resolution, no chance of conquest. LET HER, IF POSSIBLE, DETACH PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN OHIO, SOUTHERN INDIANA AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, FROM THE NORTH, AND MAKE THE HIGHLANDS BETWEEN THE OHIO AND THE LAKES THE DIVIDING LINE. LET THE SOUTH TREAT WITH CALIFORNIA, AND, IF NECESSARY, ALLY HERSELF WITH RUSSIA, WITH CUBA AND BRAZIL.

A common danger from without, and a common necessity (Slavery) within, will be sure to make the South a great, a united, a vigilant and a warlike people. Outside pressure and inside necessity, are the only parents of true national greatness. Greece, Rome, Judea, Carthage, Phœnicie, all owed their greatness solely to these causes. Their removal introduced laxity of morals, effeminacy, misrule, anarchy and final ruin.

The North will have no principle of cohesion within, no common danger binding together from without. The situation and straggling extent of her territory, will render union difficult. The predominance of different European races will make it impossible. One-half her territory, (that in the East,) will starve in a year if divided from the Western half; and yet the division is sure to take place. Socialism, communion, infidelity, licentiousness and agrarianism, now scarcely suppressed by union with the conservative South, will burst forth in a carnival of blood. The social system of the South is sure to beget strong and permanent governmental institutions and a lasting confederation. That of the North, will beget revolution with more rapid iteration, more bloody execution, and more direful consequences, than the same system has brought forth for seventy years in Western Europe.

May abolition be put down, infidelity banished from the land, sectional hatred appeased, and the Union preserved! If not, let the South be prepared for the worst.

Here is a programme for the Presidential campaign, set forth by the leading organ of the dominant wing of the Buchanan party, and boldly avowing the secret motives and cherished objects of that section, which deserves attention. The great object of the South in supporting BUCHANAN is to promote the extension and perpetuation of the "conservative institution of Slavery." And the votes by which it is hoped he may be elected, *are to become the basis of a secession movement and the formation of a Southern Slave Confederacy.* The South has abandoned all hope that BUCHANAN can carry the Northern States. In all the estimates that have been made by his supporters of the votes that are to give him the election, Pennsylvania and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana are relied upon with more confidence than any other sections of the North. The *Enquirer* gives us at once the reason and the object of this reliance. It proposes to detach those sections from the North; to bind them in sentiment and interest with the Slave States, and to secure their adhesion in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. *The line which bounds the Buchanan vote is thus to be made the line of Disunion.* The States which BUCHANAN carries, it is hoped, may be rallied upon as seceding States.

The South, moreover, is to enter into negotiations with other States and Nations for the promotion of this great design. California, it is believed, may be seduced into it:—and if necessary, the South is also to treat with *Russia, Cuba and Brazil.* These schemes come from the party by which the Republican movement is stigmatized as *sectional.* And these avowals of them show conclusively that while, for the purpose of gaining favor, the controlling leaders of the Buchanan party,—those men and those sections by which his nomination was achieved, by which his election is to be accomplished, if it be accomplished at all, and by whom his administration will be as thoroughly shaped and directed as that of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been, *aim at disunion* as the ultimate object of their endeavors. The power and patronage of Mr. BUCHANAN, if he is elected, will be used to strengthen them for such a consummation whenever the time for it shall, in their judgment, have arrived.

Southern Thought.

Among the evils which a dissolution of the Union would entail upon the South, as enumerated by the Richmond *Enquirer*, are the following: "We must write our own books, have our own schools and colleges presided over by Southern teachers, have our own fashions, our own costume, our own dialect and our own thought." As to the dialect of the South, though it is mainly English, it has peculiarities enough of its own already, we should imagine, to satisfy the most ardent disunionist, and as to Southern thought, if it is not Southern we do not know where it is derived from. Certainly Southern thought is a purely indigenous production; the South has not borrowed it from the North, nor from any part of Europe. We might mention a good many Southern fashions, if it were necessary, which could hardly be intensified or made more Southern by disunion. It would be much harder for the South to make its own shoes and raise its own school-masters, than to create its own thought and dialect, which are spontaneous products that require no labor.

A Great Calamity for Buchanan.

The passage of the Army Appropriation bill is a real misfortune to the Buchaniers; it has deprived them of the best opportunity for a howl against Republicanism which has been offered since the campaign commenced. The Secretary of War was determined to make the most of it while it lasted, and summarily dismissed the workmen from the Northern Armories without waiting to see whether the bill would pass or not, and instantly the *Union*, and the other Administration presses, set up a dismal whine about hundreds of honest laborers being turned out of employment by the treasonable conduct of the Black Republicans, when, in fact, the "turning out" was a purely unnecessary act on the part of the Administration. But the workmen will now have to be turned back again, and they will readily comprehend the motives which led to their temporary discharge.

The Arabia Again.

The *Albion* devotes its last week's issue largely to the DAILY TIMES and the letter of its Halifax correspondent, giving the particulars of the recent accident to the steamship *Arabia*. As it does not print the letter itself, its readers cannot be very greatly edified by its sharp and facetious criticism of its style, similes, language, punctuation, &c., &c.,—but this, of course, is no concern of ours. Nor are we in the least inclined to wage a controversy with the *Albion* upon these attractive but not very important minutiæ, or even to contest its ostentatious and somewhat self denying championship of the management of the *Arabia*. It may be a necessity of the *Albion's* character and position as an English journal that it should defend as just and proper the sending of the *Arabia* to sea while leaking at the rate of *eighteen tons of water per hour.* But such a necessity carries its own penalty with it,—and we have no disposition to reproach a journal already afflicted with so serious a misfortune. If the steamer had been an American instead of an English vessel, the *Albion* would have been fettered by no such restraints and would, we doubt not, have spoken of the affair in language as just and as well deserved as that now used by the TIMES.

The *Albion* tries to make ont against us a charge of suppressing the explanations of Mr. CUNARD,—but this is up-hill work in the face of fact, which it is forced to acknowledge, that both his and another letter in defence of the Company, published in the Boston *Post*, were copied into our columns. But the *Albion* tries to regain the ground it thus loses by complaining of the *type* in which these letters are printed, and the position they occupy:

"The TIMES prints them in small type, and separates them from each other, and from its own editorial, as well as from KAVANAGH'S epistle. Is this fair to Mr. CUNARD, whose line of steamships is libeled? Is it reputable in such a paper as the TIMES? Look on the other hand how the TIMES brings KAVANAGH forward. He has all the honor of leaded type, and the first place, on the first page. His letter is subdivided and arranged under headings, &c."

This is small business for the *Albion*. We might just as well complain that it *leads* its reply to our paragraph which it prints *solid*, and that the two are "separated from each other." The Editor of the *Albion* knows well enough that it is the custom of every newspaper in the world—his own included—to print its own correspondence, editorials and other original matter, in different type and style from its other contents; and he ought to know something of the difficulty of making everything in a newspaper equally prominent. He certainly does not attempt such an impossibility himself, "disreputable" as he deems the failure to achieve it in others.

The *Albion* complains that we made an "indirect slap at Captain STONE," by not mentioning the fact of there being a pilot on board; but the duty of that functionary was not to lay the course of the ship when at sea, or to navigate her; the pilot is not a sailing master, and he is consulted only when the ship approaches the coast, or is entering the harbor. Captain STONE would not dream of such a thing as shifting the responsibility for the accident to his ship from his own shoulders to those of his pilot, and he will not thank his too officious friend for doing it for him. If the Editor of the *Albion* were a little more familiar with naval technicalities he would have understood what our correspondent meant by the "garboard."

But we have said more than we intended on this subject. We presume the *Arabia* arrived safely in Liverpool; and we deem it quite possible that there was nothing very unusual in taking her to sea even while leaking as she did at Halifax. Still we think those who had friends on board and the public at large would have been glad if more willingness had been shown by the officers to oblige their passengers, and if a more full and satisfactory statement of the case had been made public, before it was compelled by the revelations of prying newspaper correspondents.

Street Music.

Music, when sweet, is a most pleasant thing, and there are few places on earth where it is held in more love and reverence than in this good City. But the grating of a broken barrel-organ, as we sometimes hear before Delmonico's, or the squeaking of a set of sick Irish pipes, which makes horrible the very air round the Brick Church from morning to dewy eve, are sounds most execrable. We have seen a distinguished American composer with ear so fretted and stung by the moanings of this Irish minstrel, that his nerves were on a jar for many days after. Indeed, refined taste and tastelessness equally pronounce a ban upon this profanation of a divine art. Still it continues. Men are, in the mass, gentle and kind, and will bear much rather than rob a poor wanderer of his bread. There is a dim sense that *some* music is better than none. So indignant folks grumble; a broken barrel of melodies is occasionally forced to "move on;" but the harsh familiar sound continues.

As all great questions are settled by compromise, it struck us that an example furnished by the authorities at Leipsic might be followed in our own metropolis. At Leipsic there is held, each year, a great fair, which is usually visited with hands, *bad* bands, lawless bands of rebels to musical order, who play, not one key, but a bunch of keys—who resolve no dissonances, but only resolve to be dissonant, and delight to seek a final repose on a dimished fifth. The police there have been consequently invoked not to put down hands, down enough already, but to regulate them. They examine the candidates for street favor, and turn back the incompetent. A strolling musician must take his degree of musical doctor at the station-house of his Ward.

It is a good plan. If our Police would only make barrel-organ boys and Irish pipers *tune* their instruments, the difficulty would be settled. Justice would be vindicated without any breach of public harmony.

It is true that our Police are hardly yet qualified for such an office. One would hardly trust Capt. LEONARD, however intelligent an officer, on the pitch or tuning of a jewsharp. But special detectives might be introduced into the force, with the incidental advantage of thus affording a congenial employment to "native talent."

The Fugitives Found.

The scandalous chroniclers of the City have been busy the past two or three months with the escapade of a one-armed officer of the Army, who eloped with the young daughter of one of our prominent citizens, leaving his own wife and family behind him. The mother and brother of the erring lady went to Europe in pursuit of the fugitives, and, by the assistance of the London "detectives," found them, as we learn by the last steamer from England, in Rouen, France. It is said that they found also, an addition to the party of a "sinless child of sin," which gave a sufficient explanation of the sudden departure of the guilty parties.

A Good Way to Defeat Fremont.

The Richmond *Whig*, being convinced that "the election of BUCHANAN is an utter impossibility, even under the most favorable circumstances," recommends, as the only possible way of defeating FREMONT, that the Democrats should drop BUCHANAN, and concentrate themselves upon FILLMORE.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—After an unusual relapse of operatic sentiment, a reaction takes place to-night, and the Academy once more opens its doors. Mr. MAX MARETZEK is, as heretofore, the presiding spirit. The success of the present experiment determines in a great measure our chances for the coming Winter. We trust, therefore, that it will be successful in every possible sense of the word. There is reason to believe that such will be the result. Our City is crowded with strangers, and there are but few places of amusement open. The Opera is always an object of curiosity, and when conducted with first class artists, secures the largest portion of public patronage. Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the good wishes of every one.

Among the artists engaged for the present season we notice the name of Signor TIBERINI. This gentleman, we hear, is a tenor of considerable promise, quite young, full of energy, and ambitious to excel. He has sung in Rome and Naples, and lastly, in Havana. If he has merit, he will be duly appreciated here. A good tenor is always welcome. A very silly and prejudicial rumor is being circulated concerning this young artist—one, which, in our opinion, must place him on a lower art level than he is anxious to occupy. If Signor TIBERINI is of aristocratic family, as the rumor asserts, we cannot conceive that the fact places him in any better position with the *habitués* of the Academy of Music. If it has induced Mr. MARETZEK to give him a larger salary, he may, perhaps, have cause to thank his ancestors; but we are certain that the gorgeousness of his genealogical tree will not shelter him from just and discriminating criticism. All these scandale of the green-room savor of charlatanry. We are sorry that Signor TIBERINI has been made the victim of them, for, from what we can hear, he is a superior artist, and one who is certain to succeed on his own merits.

To night VERDI's "Trovatore" will be given, with Madame LA GRANGE, Signora VENTALDI, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, &c., in the principal parts. On the off nights (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) Mr. HACKETT, assisted by a powerful company, will give a series of Shakespearean performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the author-actor, announces his benefit to-night, and will play the leading characters in two of his latest pieces, "Victor and Hortense," and "The Phantom." No better opportunity could be taken for seeing this talented gentleman to greater advantage. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON appears in both pieces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BURTON, the reigning Star here, will appear to-night in his admirable character of *Paul Pry*, and for the last time but one, will delight the fashionable audiences of Niblo's handsome theatre. The afterpiece is the funny farce of "Out for a Holiday." To-morrow night, the RAVELS continue their unprecedented engagement.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM commences his second season to-night, with a recoocetructed company, and varied attractions of every character. We observe that that popular favorite of a Broadway audience, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, has been engaged by Mr. BROUGHAM, and will make his reappearance to-night in "Vilikius and his Dinah." Mr. DAVIDGE is su excellent low-comic actor, and must become a favorite with any audience disposed to risibility. "The Lady of Lyons" will be played to-night, with a powerful cast; after which a Grand Divertissement; the whole concluding with the musical farce of the "Wandering Minstrel."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new season also begins here to-night, inaugurating the sixth year of Capt. PURDY's indefatigable management. Two new pieces, a grand spectacle, and a new drama will be produced; as also a new pantomime, with other entertainments too numerous to mention.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The dramatic season commences here to-night. An unusually powerful company has been engaged by the manager, including the names of most of the favorites of last season, with some serviceable additions. The comedy of "Money" will be played this evening. For the afternoon visitors the managers have engaged that amusing monologist, Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMID, who will give his curious and unique entertainment called "At Home and Abroad; or, the Adventures of a Gentleman in Many Lands."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—These admirable artists have been welcomed by overflowing audiences during the past week, and every one has expressed admiration of the new Hall. The new burlesque version of VERDI's "Trovatore" is the particular attraction of the moment, flanked with the very best kind of minstrelsy. The new Hall is opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, No. 585 Broadway.

BUSINESS ... FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JU... SO A FULL ... and Cloths of Diagonal ... Overcoatings and vestings, comprising all the most de... cashmeres, and new style fabrics.

We also desire to call ... overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, pe... and blue beavers in rifle green and fancy colors.

P. & A. ARNOUX, No. 441 Broadway cor. Duane.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTful remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 128 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

BLUISH TINT OF THE GUMS.—YELLOW FEVER has its unfailing warning symptoms. Three or four days previous to the attack, there is always observed a bluish tint of the gums. This is the universal premonitory sign of this disease. It is the excess of ea ... in the blood which gives this tint, and indicates the necessity of several doses of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS; take six or eight six or eight, and in twelve or twenty-four hours repeat the dose. This will in a great majority of cases prevent an attack further; but even if the fever should come on, your life will be saved by taking time by the forelock.

When this bluish tint is not present, and you have lassitude, weariness, chilly-fits and listlessness of everything around, faintness, giddiness, flushing of the face, redness of the eyes, pains in the eyes, head, lower part of the forehead; when with these you have pain in the back, debility, and sighing, there must be no time lost. If these be not the symptoms of yellow fever, they nevertheless admonish us that we are soon to be alarmingly sick, and a dose of six or eight Brandreth's Pills cannot be too soon swallowed. Two or three such doses and plenty of Indian meal gruel for a day or two, will ensure a cure. The evacuations will prove the superiority of this course. In all cases the Brandreth Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and should be always resorted to by those of a sedative habit.

YELLOW FEVER CURED.—A gentleman with whom I am well acquainted, writes as follows: "In 1834, at New-Orleans, at the St. Charles Hotel, while at the table taking dinner, before the cloth was removed, I was taken with dizziness dimness of sight, and confusion of ideas; to short, all the symptoms of Yellow Fever, though well five minutes before. I asked a waiter to lead me up to my room, for the confusion of mind and dizziness was so great, that I could never have found the way alone. When there, I took eight BRANDRETH'S V. C. PILLS, and laid down. I was watched carefully, and for three or four hours was partly delirious; but in four hours the Pills began to work, and my mind was clear enough to know my danger. Bleeding was recommended. 'Do you think,' said I to the Doctor, 'I want depleting?' 'Your life is not safe without it,' was his reply. 'Then I will take eight more BRANDRETH'S PILLS,' said I. These on the top of the first eight, with plenty of Indian Meal gruel, carried me out of all danger, and half a dozen medium doses cured me entirely in less than a week. Those who want to be safe should take a few doses of Pills as a preventive."

Bilious Fever is somewhat prevalent; I have several recent cases of cure to which I can refer. No serious results would follow Yellow, Bilious, Ship, Typhus or any other Fever, if BRANDRETH'S PILLS were used in full doses in the commencement; and the same may be said of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all bowel affections. A single dose of six or eight will often cure at once, and they cannot injure. Have the Pills in your pocket and ready; then go where you please—if attacked, you have your remedy. No man has ever died of Yellow Fever that took a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS immediately upon being attacked; and suppose it was not the Yellow Fever, the medicine will do no harm but good; for the bowels have been cleansed and the blood purified, and are better able to resist contagion than they were. Let the wise take BRANDRETH'S PILLS in time.

A gentleman had diarrhœa very bad; he wrote home, "a friar's wife did it!" The old folks at home replied, "do what?" "Why, cured the diarrhœa!" Yes, a single full dose cured him of a complaint, which, otherwise treated, might have carried him soon to his grave. Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at 43 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

THE HONEYMOON PRAYER.

'Twas the first week of "the moon divine."
And use had made her bolder;
She had some coffee he some wine—
Her arm was round his shoulder:—
"What is it, love, that clouds your brow?
Oh, say if aught you feel!"
She blushed and answered—"Will you now
Forgive me if I tell you?"
He swore her word his law should be,
He kissed her glowing forehead—
"Ah, then my own dear love," said she,
"Throw off those garments horrid!
They're country-made, they spoil your shape,
Their only use is to hide—
Oh, let us waste no time, but here
Tear away those of SMITH BROTHERS!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-street, New-York.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—It seldom occurs that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives or any of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye;" but upon its application, as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it.—*Missouri Republican.*

Sold at No. 312 Broadway, N. Y., and by all druggists.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—313 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water-sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

GRAND OPENING DAY AT THE MAISON DE PARIS.—Messrs. BENSON & WILSON respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and the surrounding cities, that on Monday, Sept. 8, they will open their magnificent and commodious premises, No. 349 Canal-st. (late No. 51,) opposite Arnold's new store, with a splendid stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, consisting of the latest importations and the greatest novelties in home manufacture.

Messrs. B. & W. have determined to sell exclusively for cash, but to give their customers the benefit of the admirable plan of selling 20 per cent cheaper than any other house in the trade. "Ladies, call and see."

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING, &c. The great superiority of SINGER'S Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN of the DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machines can be run except at a comparative loss which will very soon amount to more than the price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK, New-York,
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 64 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELLS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, are now fully prepared to offer to their friends and customers a choice variety of fine Clothing, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Also, Under Garments of every description. No deviation from market prices. House in New-Orleans, No. 34 Magazine-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF F

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[redacted] No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of [redacted] who wish to pay after that date can do so by [redacted] Purchasing Trustee Cornelius A. Cooper, at [redacted] No. 68 Grand-st, between 8 and 4 o'clock, on [redacted] except Saturday or Sunday. Members [redacted] Deeds immediately on paying up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Celebrated
ALL OVER
THE UNITED STATES
[redacted] SNUFF;
[redacted]
[redacted] Preserving and [redacted]
[redacted] ING It is a [redacted] to the teeth in the mouth, promoting a healthy action in the gums, cleanses and brightens the teeth most effectually, and imparts to the breath the perfume of heaven. Prepared only by the original introducers, GEORGE E. INGER & CO., Chemists, No. 389 Broadway; C. H. Ring and all respectable chemists.

Summer Complaints.—Make fearful haves among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

New-York Horticultural Society.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN GROSHON, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Rec. Sec.

No. 762 Broadway.—LOVETT'S WAHPENE will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and can be used Call and see those that have been gray and bald and now have as perfect heads of hair as when young by using the Wahpene.

The most Healthful Food for Summer and all is Seckel's Farina.—Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. LOCUST—Of Carmansville, who said she would take a suite of rooms from a lady in New-York, will please call at No. 168 West 17th st., she will hear something to her advantage.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of this Society are hereby notified that the Fourth Annual Meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, in Dodworth's Academy. The annual reports will be presented, and officers elected for the ensuing year. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
By order. JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—In General Committee on Monday evening, 25th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Committee be requested to meet in their respective Assembly districts at the following places, and choose two delegates from each district, to represent them in the state Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 17th day of September next.

First Assembly District: meets at the Odeon, Eastern District, on Monday evening, Sept. 1, at 7½ o'clock.

Second Assembly District meets at the Room of the General Committee in Joralemon-st., on Friday evening, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Third Assembly District meets at the Ranche on the corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., on Monday evening next, Sept 1, at 8 o'clock.

The Wards and Towns not represented in this Committee are requested to organize and appoint five delegates each to represent their respective Districts in said Assembly Conventions.
By order of the Committee
JOHN G. BERGEN, President.
BROOKLYN, Aug 27, 1856

FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN—FREMONT AND VICTORY!—The Twenty-second Ward Fremont Club will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st instant at the Unitarian Church School Room, No. 69½ 6th av., opposite the Crystal Palace, at 8 o'clock. Several distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Music by Glee Club

JAMES F. COUTTER, JOHN CROSLEY, Jr., W. M GENNEY, T. A. SAUNDERS, } Vice-Presidents. RICHARD SCOTT, President.

W. W. BRACKETT, W. H. ALDIS, } Secretaries.

THIRD RALLY OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS AT WILLIAMSBURG.—Geo. Wm Curtis, Esq., Wm. H. Browne, Esq., and other distinguished speakers will address the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at their headquarters in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept 1, at 8 o'clock. The large hall of the Association will be thrown open on the occasion.

Seats will be reserved for the ladies, who are cordially invited to be present.
By order,
THOS. W. FIELD, President.
S. B. HIGGINBOTAM, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—Regular meeting every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 23 White-st. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., and Dr. W. VALENTINE will address the Club THIS EVENING. A special good time is expected. Friends, let us bring out as many as possible of those who need to be converted, and fill the house.
J. A. KENNEDY, President.
DR. A. C. HEXAMER, T. C. LELAND, } Secretaries

EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—(The Consolidated Association and Club).—Will meet MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock, at the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av. Republican Electors of the Ward are invited to attend and be enrolled as members.
HOMER FRANKLIN, President.
RICHARD WYNKOOP, WILLIAM BOIES, } Secretaries.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Holds regular meetings at the Republican Rallying Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton sts., at 7½ o'clock on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 2. Addresses by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., and JAMES HUMPHREY. The meeting will commence with songs by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club of New-York.
BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, President.
GEORGE H. DAY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Meet on THIS EVENING, (Sept. 1,) at Fremont Hall, No. 391 Bowery, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN and A. OAKEY HALL, members of the Association, having returned from their stumping in Connecticut, will be present and make a report.
WM. H. WOODMAN, President.
EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Secretary.

FREMONT AND DAYTON SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Will meet THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, No. 273 Bowery, Bohemia Hall, at 8 o'clock. The electors of the Ward are invited to enroll their names.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
THOS. DOYLE, C. C. PINCKNEY, } Secretaries.

THIRD WARD, AWAKE.—The Republicans of the Third Ward are requested to meet at their Club Room, No. 253 Greenwich st., corner of Barclay, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1856, at 8 o'clock, to perfect their organization of a Fremont and Dayton Club.
GEORGE PARKER, Chairman pro tem.
J. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN.—FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN.—Hon. J. W. EDMONDS will address the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club at the Museum Building, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept 1, at 8 o'clock. Seats reserved for ladies.
J. R. SPAULDING, President.
J. M. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—A full census of the fiery heads of hair that this pure and innocuous dye has extinguished would fill a volume. The operation lasts five minutes, its effects two months or more, and the black or brown would never be suspected of being caused by art. Sold and applied at 6 Astor House.

HAVANA CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at No. 79 Nassau-st., 20,000 manilla cigars, 10,000 Londres Operas, Regalia, Commercial, La Confianza; a few more left La Rosa Jupiter, El Ramo, Turkey, Rachel, Union Jack, Plantation, Figaros, Know-Nothings, Norma, Peony Elisler, Salvador, Bundles, direct from Importers.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following experienced servants, all of which may be seen until engaged at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A Protestant German woman, an experienced cook, washer and ironer; an English Protestant woman, as general housework servant or nurse; an experienced Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook, and assistant laundress; two Protestant girls, who are excellent plain cooks, washers, and ironers, or will do housework; a very experienced and trustworthy Scotch Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; several other experienced Protestant nurses, chambermaids, and waiters; also, a selection of over one hundred of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic servants, of all ages and for every department of domestic service: (references procured direct from former employers.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City reference, one as nurse and seamstress, makes children's dresses in the neatest manner, gentlemen's linens, ladies' under garments; is a competent nurse to a baby or growing child; wages $7, in this City or Brooklyn; the other is 14, a good nurse to a babe; is smart and willing, will wait on a lady, and sew neat and plain; also her cousin, a girl of 19 years, from $3 to $3 compensation, or board and clothes. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, (is perfectly qualified for either situation,) or to assist in washing and ironing; has taken care of children five years; wages not so much an object as a good home; highest references. Can be seen in the basement of No. 245 8th-av., near 38th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French gentleman, either in some private family or seminary, as teacher; is perfectly capable of teaching French, Italian, and geography; and partially Latin, Spanish, and dancing—knowing also agriculture, by study and practice. The best of references given. Address B. F., Tarrytown Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As herdsman or coachman by an Englishman, with 10 years' good character from his last service; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, sheep and all kinds of stock. Will require a house for his wife, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute No. 149 Grand-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress and to do general housework by 6 very experienced girls, with good City reference Call at 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women: one as seamstress; one as chamber-maid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress. Also by a good cook, and two nice girls aged 14 and 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

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DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st., New-York.

THE CORRESPONDENCE—Laid before the Board of Examiners to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in pamphlet form, for sale by VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE—To get back numbers of New York *Daily Times* for years 1854-55-56. Also, a complete file of *Daily Times* from Jan. 1, 1856, to the present date, for sale at the subscription desk, this office.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

ASTROLOGY.—Dr. WILSON, No. 172 Delancey-st., gives the most scientific and reliable information to be found on all concerns of life, past, present and future. Terms—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Birth required—no humbug used.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—For sale a single cylinder Hoe press, nearly new, size of bed 36x57 inches. Also, an Adams press, new pattern, size of bed 26x40 inches. Apply to publishers of *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, No. 57 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS! DRESS SILKS!!
50 pieces handsome plaid Fall Silks, 4s. 6d., worth 6s., will be offered this morning at
JUST & CO.'S, No. 51 Catharine-st.,
Fourth door from Monroe.
Also, 3 cases Figured Dress Goods double width, 1s.
10 cases Lyonese Cloths, 1s. 6d., widest width.
5 cases new Fall Delaines, 1s. 6d., high colors.
4 cases all Wool and Silk Plaids, quite new.
Several styles of damaged Silks still remain, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 4s. 6d. The whole must be cleaned out this week. Great bargains. Call early.
JUST & CO., No 51 Catharine-st.,
fourth door from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house.

BRODIE'S FALL STYLES
OF
CLOAKS, TALMAS, &C.
Imported and of his own well known manufacture.
Wholesale buyers will please call.
No. 51 Canal-st., and No. 68 Lispenard-st.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, a large and varied assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
DRESS SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH PRINTS,
PARIS VALENCIAS, POPLINS, &c., &c.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
To inspect our Large and MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS,
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FALL GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Elegant Silks, new styles, 6s 6d.
French Merinoes, 8s. per yard less than former prices.
Fine Paramattas, 1¼ yards wide, every color, 1s. 6d.
New style Persian Delaines, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d., worth 2s. 6d. and 3s.
N. B.—The balance of the Summer stock will be closed out 25 per cent less than cost.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 357 and 359 Catherine st.,
Cor. Monroe.

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Received by the HERMANN, will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 1.
Some decided novelties.
A. T. STEWART & Co.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES
AND MITTENS
For the Fall Trade for sale at all Rubber Stores.
GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY
No. 36 John-st., up stairs

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING DAY.—A brilliant display. Patterns of new and elegant designs for ladies' clo

Foreign Items.

The number of vessels, of all nations, that passed the Sound, both ways, during the first six months of the present y. a., amounted to 6,753, (being 897 more than in the corresponding period of 1855.) Of these, 1,426 were British, 1,073 Norwegian, 1,005 Prussian, 894 Swedish, 645 Dutch, and 910 Danish.

As a little child, of the age of two years and a half, at Monkwearmouth, England, was recently passing along the street, he was suddenly attacked by a cock, which bit a piece entirely out of his lip, and inflicted a second wound in the neck near the jugular vein.

The harvest accounts from the Provinces in Ireland are, without a single exception, highly favorable. Crops of all kinds are described as unusually luxuriant, and so far there is not a solitary rumor of the appearance of the potatoe blight.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin, represents as probable the marriage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany with the elder sister of the Empress of Austria, the Princess HELEN of Bavaria, born in 1834.

The Austrian troops are collected in large numbers on the left bank of the Po, next to the Duchy of Parma, and they are prepared to cross the river at the first signal at four different points.

The *New Prussian Gazette* has a communication from Vienna of the 24th, which states that "the large moustaches *à la* VICTOR EMANUEL have been prohibited at Milan.

The *Northern Bee* of St. Petersburg records a disastrous fire at Samara. Upwards of 150 houses were burnt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge DAVIES.

DECISIONS.

George W. White et al. vs. *Edward T. Hache et al.*—Order to be entered directing the receiver to pay the debt of Mr. Bridge, and interest, &c.

John B. Wells et al. vs. *Wm. A. Whaits.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Peter Bogart vs. *Alexander Davis*—Order for inspection of contract and leave to make copy granted.

Parley R. Slater et al. vs. *Robert Turner et al.*—Motion for to be continued set aside, without costs. Plaintiffs at liberty to appeal to the next General Term, without security, &c.

NOTICE.—The General Term of this Court commences on Monday, the 1st of September, and the calendar will consist of motions and Nos. 1 to 15, inclusive, of the enumerated calendar. All the judges will hold Chambers from 10 to 11 each morning. Chief Justice ROOSEVELT and Judges CLERKE and DAVIES will occupy the Bench at the General Term.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Arrive and sell slowly at $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 176 bbls. Pearls, and 343 bbls. Pots,—together 519 bbls.

COFFEE—Is still in very good request at full prices. Rio attracts most notice. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Appears in moderate demand at steady rates.

COTTON—Finds ready purchasers at our quotations:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.			New-Orleans.
	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	& Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	13	13	13¼

FISH—The market is generally quiet, yet firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for desirable grades of State and Western Flour is tolerably active, but not so firm. The sales since our last reach about 7,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	5 90@ 6 05
Straight State	6 05@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 60
Common to Good Michigan	5 65@ 5 90
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	5 90@ 6 15
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 30@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 370 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 75 ₰ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. The sales since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is sparingly offered, white being in good request, both for home use and shipment, at strengthening prices. The sales[1] since our last comprise about 56,000 bushels, including prime Western red at $1 55@$1 56; good to prime Southern White at $1 62½@$1 65; and good Southern red at $1 53 ₰ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand, at improved prices; fair to prime quality of old and new is now worth from 86c.@96c. ₰ bushel. 11,000 bushels have been sold within a few days at previously quoted rates. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 43c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@50c. for Canadian; 47c.@48c. for State; 42c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@43c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is still briskly inquired for, and is advancing. The supply is less extensive. The sales reported since our last comprise about 86,000 bushels, at 56c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c.@66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 66c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@87½c. for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the market has manifested no animation this week, and sales are rendered almost impracticable, owing to the increased restrictions upon the trade by the recent action of the Board of Health. Receipts have been moderate, all of which are still afloat. Receipts during the week have been 23,118 hides, from foreign ports, as follows: 6,984 dry and 5,417 salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow, and 2 922 do. Horse, per *Lilieen* and *Antagonist*; 7 357 Savanilla, per *Minserrate*, *Linda* and *Sarah*, 46 from Africa; 392 salted West Indian, and 3,248 coastwise, making a total of 17,635 dry and 5,809 salted Ox and Cow, and 2,922 Horse. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Mary Frances*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Grace Worthington*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 16,000 hides, (6,000 sold;) the *Santa Maria*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 hides; the *Paulina*, from Porto Cabello, with 8,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 51,750 (same time last year, 71,950) as follows: 19,300 dry Buenos Ayres; 12,400 do. Orinoco; 2,200 do Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 1,000 do. Maracaibo; 5,000 do. Savanilla; 750 do. Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 3,100 do. St. Domingo and Fort au Prince; 1,000 do. West India; 6,000 salted Buenos Ayres; 500 do Rio Grande gone.

HOPS—Sales of 220 bales old have been reported at 7c.@9c. ₰ lb.

IRON—We heard that 10 tons Pig were taken at $31 50, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are rather quiet, yet firm, at $1 37½@$1 37½ ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Is in pretty good request at previous figures.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the demand for both Oak and Hemlock continues active, and highest quotations have been readily obtained for prime, heavy and middle weights. The receipts are to fair extent, but the sales are fully equal to them, leaving a very light stock on hand and many orders unfilled. Oak Leather of inferior quality is very scarce and firm. Slaughter in rough continues full prices.

	Quercitron.	Fustic.
Receipts	52,700	9 000
Sales	61,700	6,000
Stock	22,600	3,400

LIME—Unchanged. Rockland, 80c. for common; $1 40 for lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly dealt in at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Only a limited business transpired in this line, to-day, at about previous quotations.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for Whale, Sperm and Linseed, at full prices. Other kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving in demand and value, with sales reported, since our last, of about 750 bbls., in lots, at $19 75@$19 87½ for Mess; and $18 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid; at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders. ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply, and demand, scanty at 8c.@8½c. ₰ lb. Lard is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. for to Prime, at 13½c.@13¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after at previous quotations. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do.; and $11@$12 50 for extra do. ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is now quite scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@17 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14½@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do. ₰ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₰ lb.

RICE—We heard that 100 tcs were sold at $3 62½@$4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Cassia is represented as being more active at very firm prices. Other articles are without improvement in any respect.

SUGARS—Attract less attention and are declining. The sales since our last have been confined to about [illegible] lots, at from 7¼c.@8¼c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Is [illegible] at 9¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Is scarce and quiet, but is very firm and inclined to rise. The sales since Tuesday include 94 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 9¾c.@15c.; 160 cases seed Leaf at 7¾c.@18c.; and 129 bales Havana at 24c.@38c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at 34c.@34½c., mainly at 34c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and rather firmer. Breadstuffs were more freely offered, especially for British and French ports. Cotton was scarce, and Provisions were only moderately abundant. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d., in bulk and bags, ₰ bushel; Resins, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₰ tc.; Tobacco, 29s. ₰ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and caboozes, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory. TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fink's Crucibles.
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manilla Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand. For sale by the manufacturers' Agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 82 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 18 4-feet tubes, to 33 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and browning, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by
R. D'HECREUSE, No. 187 Elm-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—700 tons Erie pattern, 57 and 58 pounds weight, now in port, on shipboard, and for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 39 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWES
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. O. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSELY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, tobacco, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

RICH & LOUTBEL, STATIONERS, &c.—No. 61 William-st., New York, (near Cedar-st.,) offer a large stock of blank books, papers, copying presses, stationery, diaries for 1857, all kinds of their own manufacture and importation, at low prices. Printing, lithography and engraving executed in every variety of style, at the lowest possible prices. We solicit country and City buyers to call at No. 61 William-st.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, DIARIES FOR 1857.—All kinds at low prices, at RICH & LOUTBEL'S, No 61 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 26th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution: the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 1,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies: also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposal, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary.
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1st next, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish, and to Capacity, each, to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 110 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be furnished by the proposers with descriptions.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals made.

H. C. WELLS & Co.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLOOMINGDALE, PARK, Aug. 27, 1856.

TO CARPENTERS, MASONS AND IRON WORKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office till Friday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock M., for furnishing materials and doing Carpenter's, Mason's and Iron work for House of Detention on Randall's Island, East River. The plans can be seen at this Office, where printed specifications may be procured. Separate proposals must be made for each description of work, by parties engaged in the mechanical branch of business for which they propose, with the signatures of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. No assignment or transfer of offers or contract will be allowed. Contractors to name time necessary to complete work. The Governors reserve the right to reject any and all proposals not deemed satisfactory to the Department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (4x4 measure) Virginia pine wood at their wood stations between New-York and Fishkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give any information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company.
No. 58 Warren-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any demand by this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW-[illegible] ZINC COMPANY—[illegible] prepared to offer their [illegible] whiteness to any other [illegible] Zinc, sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. ALTEMUS & CO.,
No. 15 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 15 West Fifteenth-st.
between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of September inst.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $113 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments more practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie, D. B. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman,
James Hern, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N. Y.—The Fall term commenced Aug. 25. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called "Adee Grove." It is secluded, and shaded by its large and beautiful growth of trees and has extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement.

MRS. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical exercise, to insure the health of the pupils, while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life.

Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAW'S, No. 310 Broadway; HALL'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 166 Fulton-st. Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 4th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Waits-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 186 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. C. MERRIMAN and Miss A. PORTER, Teachers. The next term of this institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 1. The superior facilities for instruction will be increased. In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are secured in music and French. The location of the institution is unsurpassed; young ladies can obtain board in private families adjacent to the seminary at moderate rates. Application made to the trustees.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 19, 1856.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. B. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CH. COUBERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

$2 50.—WRITING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, opens a special class for ladies, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen, $5. Book-keeping, $10. All seats for cheap classes must be secured this day or evening. N. B.—An elegant style is taught, and all stiffness and trembling removed from every hand.

MRS. FAMARISS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 70 East 36th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars may be obtained at her residence or at the bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, and A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms, No. 923 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-av.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Hudson and Washington terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars, with references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., and at the school.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Universite de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately as his pupils or at his residence, No. 219 5th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 150 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., or at Messrs. A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, No. 51, and Quarter No. 53, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS are prepared to receive six little children at the age of 3 to 6 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in the most pleasant and healthy part of Yonkers, Westchester County. Terms, $200 per annum. Yonkers is but 30 minutes from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 16th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Opposite Rev. DR. ELMENDORF.) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 863 Broadway, between 16th and 17th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Gentlemen of three generations each trained at the former establishments.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—PROFESSEUR receives into his family a few young gentlemen. He refer to Messrs. DE FOREST & Co., No. 14 William-st., New-York. Address P. 24 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris. Open during Summer. No. 6 Rue de Chevreuse, Quai, near Havre.

MADISON ACADEMY—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8, and will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, Rev. S. D. DAVIS, No. 47 Madison-av.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 21 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. MORAT SAUNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. IDLER REED DAVIS' Young Ladies' Seminary, No. 61 Madison-av., will commence its Fall session on Thursday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 61 Madison-av.

MR. AND MADAME CHUCK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 307 and 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 8th of September.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Female Department, No. 289 Pearl-street.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARDT'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MME. COUCAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 4 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

THE FALL TERM—Of Miss STONE'S School will commence Sept. 9, No. 15 Bleecker-st., near Bond-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Elizabeth-place, N. Y., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1. G. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

THE CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL—No. 868 Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, 8th Sept. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE will reopen on 2d day, the 1st of the 9th month, (September.)

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 16 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON, | WM. S. SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT, | DAVID WEBB,
R. R. WINTHROP, | WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Mr. CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 36th year of successful operation) at No. 71 West 14th st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The Misses ANTISELL continue to receive boarders. Their number is limited to twelve. The location very healthy, and the terms moderate. Only one vacation in the year. For references and circulars, apply at the Seminary.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 796 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for its ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

A CARD.—The subscriber will reopen his Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Pupils and visitors received daily during the week.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
No. 362 Broadway, cor. of Franklin-st.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 183 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 30 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Will reopen their boarding and day school on the 15th of September, at No. 19 West 18th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened

...ON SALES.

...y 7, Business, Auctioneer.

...NRY J. BLEECKER & CO.—WE ... public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in ... New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of Sep... next, at 12½ o'clock, noon, 4,000 EIGHT PER ... MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND ... RAILROAD COMPANY.

...Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, ... and are convertible into stock at the option of the ... at any time within five years from their date, with ... interest of eight per cent, payable semi annually on pre... coupons of the company annexed, at the Bank of the Re... public, in the City of New-York.

...They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first ... upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction ... the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village ... Morrison, in the County of Dodge, and the village ... Kan, in the County of Marquette, together with all ... ing stock, depot grounds, and all other property of ... ing stock, depot grounds, and all other property of ... and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish ... at maturity the debt of the Company before the ma... ...turity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, ... neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund ... provided, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., ...ner in the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mort... ...gage in same manner as if default was made in the pay... ...ment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting ... out of the power of the Company to evade this obli... ...gation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Wauwa... ...tosa, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Mil... ...waukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 30, over $21,000, which is a much larger amount in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grain forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent per annum on this issue of bonds, they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it rests for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Sept. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$15,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds

$9,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$500 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.

$23,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

$15,000 Lake Erie, W. and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

$12,000 Lake Erie, W. and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$2,700 New-York City 6 per cent. Assessment Bonds.

7 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000

11 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad.....$100 each

5 shares Delaware, Lack. and Western Railroad...$50 each

6 shares New Creek Coal Company.....$10 each

23 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$44 each

75 shares La Farge Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

160 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company...$25 each

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auction eer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY P. C. BULKLEY & CHRISTY, TODAY, (Monday,) Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st. Extensive sale of superior City-made furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, cut glass, china, silver plated ware, fine table cutlery, &c., &c., consisting in part of solid rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich and fashionable coverings, richly carved rosewood etageres with plate glass, elegant French secretaries, do., do., book cases, marble top centre, side, and sofa tables, custom-made extension dining tables of oak, mahogany, and walnut, library, dining-room, and sofas, ottomans, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, arm do., rockers, spring seat parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, and commodes, wardrobes, a splendid assortment of enameled cottage sets, with or without marble, one part of which are of a new and elegant style, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, cane and rush seat chairs, &c., &c. Also, a large invoice of fine plate mirrors, and oil paintings in rich gilt frames, also an invoice of French china, crystal cut glass, and silver ware, fine table cutlery, &c. Pianofortes at 1 o'clock, 4 rosewood 7 octave pianofortes, which are in every respect very superior instruments. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 West 28th st., the entire furniture and effects of a family, all made by Meeks, consisting of rosewood parlor suites; mahogany do. in plush; 6¾-pianofortes stool and cover, nearly new; marble top centre tables; pier glasses; brocatel and lace curtains; Wilton, tapestry, and 3-ply carpets; rugs, hall oil cloths; velvet stair carpets and rods; hall stand, marble top; rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match; mahogany extension table, 10 feet long; sideboard, book cases, mahogany tête-à-têtes and sofas; mahogany and rosewood chairs, sofas, easy chairs, china crockery, ivory, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale. Deposits required.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, under order of the Supreme Court and the direction of JUDAH VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Hossell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depot at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FIELD & COLE, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1st—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE—At 10 o'clock, on the premises corner Hicks and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the "Pierrepont House," consisting of 40 suites of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, 1 Chickering piano-forte, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stoves &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at salesroom on Friday.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. In lots from the shelves, 56 crates all kinds W.G. blue and common ware; 300 packages glass ware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, BUILDING LOTS IN THE NINTH WARD. In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers, Trustees under the will of WILLIAM CAMP, deceased, will sell at public vendue on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, about 42 building lots, situate on the East side of Broad-st., south side of Camp-st., west side of Mulberry-st., and both sides of Orchard-st., in the 9th ward, Newark, known as the Camp property. Maps of the whole property, showing the location and dimensions of the several lots, may be seen prior to the sale, at the office of JOHN R. WEEKS, Esq., No. 398 Broad-st., and JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, No. 250 Broad-st., in Newark. Terms and conditions of sale will be more particularly made known at the time and place of sale.

ISAAC RICHER,
JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, } Trustees.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EARTHENWARE. A WHITE CHINA, &c.—JNO. B. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., from the shelves for cash to close sales, 60 packages English white China, granite-ware, &c. Catalogues now ready.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. ADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 226 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 26th-st. and 9th av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. Successors to BACON & RAVEN.—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOMS No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A Gunn 7 octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $90, $100, $150 and $175. &c. For sale by

T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

REMOVAL—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 209 to No. 227 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due 1st of September next, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proxima, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Drafts and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances on the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KIMBALL & FALDO,
Bankers and Exchange Brokers, Galveston, Texas.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, London; Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

STATE LOAN OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, but less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnity the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, } Commissioners Califorina
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Debt.

A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$20,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling, or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTON & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 38, 57, 58, 62, 65, 74, 95, 113, 118, 125, 126, 131 and 145.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CITY LOAN.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 7 per cent., for a temporary loan of $600,000, payable in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, in sums not less than $1,000. The money may be deposited with the Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, Esq., at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Bonds will be issued upon presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's Office, bearing interest from date of deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 37 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.—The semi-annuel interest coupons, due first September proximo, on the Real Estate Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this Office, on and after that day.

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No. 28 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$20,000 MILWAUKEE CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS—20 years to run, interest coupons February and August, issued under authority of a special act of the Legislature, for building school-houses, for sale at 85 per cent by

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1856.

MILWAUKEE CITY COUPONS—Due Sept. 1, issued to this Company, will be paid on presentation at this Office, on and after that date.

E. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1856. The CHEMUNG COUNTY BANK, at Horse Heads, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 3, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. Co.,
COVINGTON, Ky., Aug 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents., and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW YORK, Aug. 19 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

For weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Courtier, during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case or erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, COATS & CO., 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. C. CLERKE, No. 3 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE, TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 8 and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in 237 cases whereby there is a saving of $6. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Express cos, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions. Dr. Barrow, in securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the age.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he never fails to cure in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all persons who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel that Richard is himself again.

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never retures; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD must be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine day by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 3 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted. Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience of the cure. In Stricture, from its slightest to its most advanced and distressing stages—and Seminal weakness, &c., as well as all diseases of the genito-urinary system, he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines or restrictions from business. Consultations strictly confidential; private seats for waiting. By letter, address to Box No. 869 Post-Office. Especial attention given to the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females; also, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, &c. A new strictly non mercurial treatment in old constitutional diseases

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PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to dangerous exposures. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, 25 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 83 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 8 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 823 Broadway, 3 Wall-st., and 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Commenced Dr. LAMONT in the affected. *Quarter of the State Unis. States Estates, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

COAL.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clear and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Through Express Train at

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Oakhill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places, West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge. Buffalo, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $3 62.—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

8:10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

8:20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8:30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for D

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Conflagration—Destruction of the "Latting Observatory"—$150,000 worth of Property destroyed—Narrow escape of the Crystal Palace.

A very destructive conflagration occurred in the City on Saturday morning; about $150,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock in the cooper shop of M. & E. CONNOLLY, No. 49 West Forty-third-street, and spread with rapidity on every side. The alarm for the First District was promptly given, but the flames continuing to spread, a general alarm was sounded. This brought out the Fire Department in full force, but despite their exertions, more than a dozen buildings were destroyed.

Nearly all the buildings destroyed were of the second class, and a large number of families were rendered houseless.

The "Latting Observatory" was completely destroyed, and the Crystal Palace was saved with much difficulty. It was on fire several times.

The spectacle drew together an immense number of spectators from all parts of the City, but so far as known, not a single accident occurred.

Our reporters, who were early on the spot, gathered the following particulars of

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

No. 49 Forty-third-street, cooper shop, owned by M. & E. CONNOLLY. Loss about $175; no insurance. The building owned by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. Loss about $2,000; not insured.

No. 46 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by Mr. WILLIAM E. WHEATON, who, with his family, was out of town. The loss of furniture probably $150; insured. The building is owned by Mr. ROBINSON. It was not ascertained if insured. Loss about $1,000.

No. 46½ West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by DAVID BENDELL. Loss about $1,100. Insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company for $1,000.

No. 48 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by JOHN GIBBONS. Loss about $400. No insurance. Buildings Nos. 46½ and 48, owned by JOHN GIBBONS, are damaged about $2,000, and are insured for $4,000 in the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford.

No. 43 West Forty-third-street, owned by Mr. MONTGOMERY; loss about $50. Insured for $1,200 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Latting Observatory, occupied by the Hydevills Marble Works; loss on stock about $40,000; Observatory and buildings owned by the Hydevills Marble Works Company; loss about $60,000. Insured on stock and buildings $17,500, in the following insurance companies; Hamilton, $2,500; Home, $5,000; Excelsior, $5,000; Harmony, $5,000.

No. 51 West Forty-third-street, occupied by seven families, whose loss by fire and water amounts to about $1,000. No insurance. The buildings are owned by Mr. WM. J. LAMPARD; loss about $1,000. Insured for $1,200.

No. 29 and 31 West Forty-second-street, two frame buildings, owned and occupied by Mr. DAVID CROCHERAN, as the Metropolitan Erasive Soap Factory; all the stock was taken out. Loss to building about $500. Insurance not ascertained.

The total loss may be set down at $110,000, and the insurance at about $30,000.

This has been one of the most destructive conflagrations that has occurred in the City for a long time, and the only one since the burning of Harper's publishing house that has caused the fire bells to ring a general alarm.

THE LATTING OBSERVATORY

On fire was a grand spectacle—a monument of flame reaching to the clouds amid the darkness and smoke! Fears were entertained that it would topple down upon the north nave of the Crystal Palace, or upon the masses below, but it crumbled within itself gradually and silently into a mass of smouldering cinders.

This Observatory will be greatly missed. It was a conspicuous landmark, by which the traveler could ascertain his whereabouts. In other respects 'twas a stupendous failure. It was erected just after the completion of the Crystal Palace. It was three hundred and fifteen feet in height. The idea was conceived by Mr. WARING LATTING, after whom it was named. It was seventy-five feet square at the base, and tapered gradually to the top—the dimensions of which were between six and eight feet. It was entirely of wood, and so firmly constructed that a jury of practical builders pronounced it entirely safe. The ground plan was octagonal, and its various landings could easily accommodate more than 1,500 visitors at a time. It was originally owned by a Company, the capital stock of which consisted of $150,000. The concern never paid expenses. About two years ago it and its contiguous buildings were sold to a "Marhleizing" Company, who about a year afterwards took off some seventy-five feet from its top. This Company has been a large sufferer.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but seems to have been the work of an incendiary.

The light which it cast was visible for miles around; and the general alarm awoke the citizens, who flocked to the scene on foot and by every conveyance.

The suburbs were aroused. Fire companies from Williamsburg, and one from Brooklyn crossed the ferry and rendered efficient aid.

FIRE IN FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.

At 7¼ o'clock Saturday evening, a fire occurred in HALL'S brewery, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. It was put out by the employes with a few pails of water.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Knife Again—Probable Murder of a Boy by a Boy.

The knife was brought into use again on Saturday night, with an effect that will most probably prove fatal. A boy named Max Overdorf, while proceeding through Second-street, between Avennes C and D, about 12 o'clock Saturday night, was set upon by a boy named Isadore Fry, who stabbed him in the left side with a pocket knife, and then ran away leaving the knife sticking in the wound. He was soon afterwards arrested.

The boys are aged about 15 years each, and both worked in the Union Market, foot of Houston-street, for their fathers, who keep butcher's stalls there. A few days since a quarrel occurred between them, during which blows were exchanged, and since that time they have been upon unfriendly terms. Fry, it appears, was determined on "satisfaction," and obtained it as above stated.

The wounded boy plucked the knife from his breast and then ran to his father, who, with another man, was close by. He was taken to a drug store from whence he was soon removed to the Eleventh Ward Station-House, where he was attended by Dr. Kimbark, who was of opinion that the wound would result fatally. The sufferer was then conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 279 Eighth-street, where the Coroner proceeded yesterday to hold an *ante-mortem* examination.

STATEMENT OF THE DYING BOY.

The wounded boy being sworn, made the following dying statement:

"I know I cannot live, and consequently will tell the truth. Before appearing in the presence of God, I say that the prisoner before me (Fry) is the boy who stabbed me. He and I had some quarrel. It occurred because he beat my little brother. I interfered and he hit me in the face. Last night I met him, and, as I suppose he had some ill feeling towards me, he stabbed me with a knife. He then ran away, leaving the knife sticking in me. I pulled the knife out myself."

OTHER EVIDENCE.

George Keiths was also sworn. He said: I was walking with the wounded boy's father, last evening, in Second-street, about a quarter before twelve o'clock; I saw the prisoner running up stairs, after stabbing the wounded boy, who cried out to me and his father that the prisoner (now before me) had stabbed him; we brought him to the drug-store, and subsequently to the Eleventh Ward Station-House, where every attention was paid him by Dr. Kimbark.

B. F. Tompkins, being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 3 Columbia row; last night, about a quarter to twelve o'clock, I was going home with the wounded boy, his father, and George Keiths; I saw the prisoner run out from his house, in Second-street, and stab Max Ovendorff with a knife, after which he ran away.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner was then asked what he had to say, in reference to the charge against him. He answered:

"I plead guilty to stabbing MAX OVENDORF, last night, in second-street, between Avenues C and D. I was excited to the act by a challenge from him to fight."

Fry was then remanded to prison by the Coroner, to await the result of the wounded lad's injuries.

ARREST FOR STABBING.

Larry Malegun was arrested on Saturday by officer O'Neil, of the Second District Police Court, for stabbing on the 23d ult., at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A, a man named Gallagher. Gallagher received two serious wounds in the neck on the occasion. The prisoner managed to elude the Police until Saturday. He was brought before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Burned to Death.

Thomas McLaughlin, aged 5 years, residing at No. 349 Forty-third-street, was burned to death at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, by the bedding upon which he lay catching fire from some cause not ascertained. Deceased had been sick for a length of time, and his father, who was sitting up with him, fell asleep, and when he awoke he found his child dead—burned to death.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body. The evidence adduced was not decisive as to the origin of the fire, which resulted in so melancholy a manner. The father had been smoking by the bedside of his sick son just before falling asleep, and a spark might have fallen upon the bed and set it on fire slowly. A candle which the father had left burning in the room was not sufficiently near the bed to set it on fire. Verdict according to the facts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night commences the Fall and Winter Season at this popular Theatre, and Manager PURDY, with his usual liberality and enterprising spirit, has prepared quite an array of novelties as a celebration of the occasion, commencing in the morning with the raising of a large carved figure of WASHINGTON on the top of the Theatre, the New-York Brass Band performing on the balcony—flags of all nations flying. In the evening at 7½ o'clock a grand display of fireworks from the balustrade of the building, prepared by Messrs. J. G. & I. ENOS, at the close of which the stage entertainment will commence. Two new and magnificent pieces have been prepared, viz.: "The Fairy Spell" and "Jessie, the Wanderer," with the pantomime of the "Red Gnome," with singing and dancing as an interlude.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING!

AT

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street.

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	$8 00
Fine Brown Cloth Frock Coats	$8 00
Fine Blue Dress Coats	$8 00
Super Blue Frock Coats	$10 00
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $8 00
3,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants	$1 50
3,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants	2 00
Black Cassimere Pants	$3 50 to $5 00
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	$3 00
Cassimere Vests	$1 50

&c., &c.,

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND DRAMATIC OPENING AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-day commences the dramatic season at Barnum's Museum, and a bill of attraction is offered such as is rarely seen on any such occasion, under the happiest auspices. The company engaged is very large indeed, and composed of artists altogether of the highest reputation. MR. C. W. CLARKE, Miss EMILY MESTAYER and MR. HADAWAY are among the number. The celebrated LIONEL GOLDSCHMID appears in one of his extraordinary entertainments this afternoon, and the comedy of "Money" is played this evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Kalliston, or Orient Water prepared by JOSEPH BURNET & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, contains a peculiar erasive property which will generally remove these disagreeable stains. It is, at the same time, perfectly harmless, allays all tendency to inflammation, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful. The Kallistan is for sale by all druggists. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We have just finished an infinite variety of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, including the renowned "LOWNDS' patent," decidedly the greatest improvement of the age as well as being quite a curiosity. The above are all of the best workmanship, and we are prepared to sell them at reasonable rates. WILMARTH, CLESSMAN & Co.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER CARPETINGS.—PRICES UNCHANGED!!!—Full assortment of elegant patterns now ready. CROSSLEY'S rich Brussels and Velvets. Also, Superior Ingrain, Three ply, Stair and low-priced Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-street.

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Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who die with the means of cure at hand commit constructive suicide, and as these wonderful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies who neglect to take them, incur a fearful responsibility.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 35c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

ROCKAWAY.—At the Pavilion Hotel a few family and single rooms are now vacated. Parties requiring accommodation for the remainder of the season can engage rooms by going down or by calling at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

JOHN GEO. BAINBRIDGE.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—Strangers in the City should not fail to pay this magnificent collection an early visit. It is replete with the finest works of modern art, and eclipses all other collections on this continent. Go and see it.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FRYDIGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or solder fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 30, by Rev. George Bush, Capt. F. B. LANGSTON, of this City, to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of the late Jonas Bowman, Esq., of Barnard, Vt.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 30, WILLIAM HOLMES, only son of John and Sarah J. Brower, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Abraham Brower, No. 257 Henry st., at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 31, ANN MARIA, wife of Benjamin Church.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday Sept. 2, from her late residence, No. 13 West 41st-st., at 1 o'clock.

On Saturday, Aug. 30, JERRY, infant son of Jeremiah and Lydia Carhart.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on Sunday, Aug. 31.

At Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Aug. 29, Mrs. ELIZA WILLETT, wife of Thomas Willett.

On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 28, of croup, INA, only daughter of Geo. W. and Frances M. Clarke, aged 2 years, 9 months and 23 days.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug 30, JOSEPH HENRY, aged 6 years and 9 months, son of John and Clarinda Seymour.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 14 Sydney-place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 30.

$1,000	Ind. state 5s	82¾	
10,000	Kentucky 6s	53	103½
20,000	Virginia 6s		102
3,000	Missouri St 6s	83	86¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		102½
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st m.		99½
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d m.		86
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		91
5,000	do		b90 91¼
30	Ill. Cen. Rights		113½
4,000	Ill Fd. Bds. w. p.		94
10	Park Bank		98½
500	Penn. Coal Co.		94½
600	do		b60 94¾
200	New-Jersey Zinc		42
100	N. Y. Central R.		b10 93¾
310	do		85¾
100	do		610 85¾
6	do		86
59	do		85¾
100	do		b30 86
350	Erie Railroad		c 59¾
500	do		b30 59¾
200	do		b10 59½
1250	do		c 59¾
250	do		59¾
100	do		b3 59¾
400	do		610 59¾
2100	do		60 59¾
100	do		b4 59¾
500	do		59¾
300	do		s30 59¾
100	do		b45 59¾
50	Ward Coal & I. Co.		37
700	Reading R. R.		c3 54¾
200	do		c 54¾
100	do		b30 54¾
15	do		54¾
100	do		54¾
250	do		630 54¾
15	Wis Lake Shore R.		67
350	Mich. Cen. R. R.		c 91
100	do		c 91¾
100	do		b30 91¾
9	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		89
300	do		c 85¾
100	do		s3 85¾
100	do		b60 89¼
100	do		s30 88¾
100	do		b3 88¾
50	Panama Railroad		b30 94
125	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		107¾
10	do		b60 107¾
1,000	Cleve. & T. R. R.		s60 74¾
300	do		s60 73¾
300	do		c 73¾
100	do		74
100	Chic. & Rk Isl. R. R.		c 93¾
186	do		93¾
100	do		b30 94¼
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.		101
10	do		101½
30	Millw. & La Crosse R.		68
100	Clev. & Pitts. RR		b30 57½
60	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		119¾
200	Cumb Coal Co.		s6 19¾
300	do		b30 20

MONDAY, Sept. 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York the past week was less active than the previous fortnight, though the returns, while showing diminished importation, are still ahead of the corresponding week last season. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper the total entries are $4,285,997, against $3,121,438 the same week last August, and against $5,377,468 the same week in 1854. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, amount to $1,080,114, against $788,374 same week last year. The direct Export of Specie, all except $10,000 being by the *Baltic*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, amounts to $213,970, against $127,489 same week last year. There was also shipped from Boston by the Cunarder on Wednesday $638,000, of which $207,000 went from this City by express. The same Cunarder last August carried out $847,400. The total amount of Coin and Bullion in the Government office in this City on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all the accounts, stood $13,670,817, against $14,080,533 at the close of the previous week. Of the disbursements, $500,000 went out of the City in Coin by express to the seat of Government, so that the difference above is not likely to affect materially the reserve of the Banks, one way or the other. On Friday, $1,465,158 in Gold was delivered from the California packet of the 5th of August, which will enter in part into the averages of the Banks to be made up this afternoon, though owing to the late day in the week it reached Bank, no considerable change is looked for in the average reserve, which stood on the last statement $12,914,732.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st August, amounted to.....$133,060,000
Add four weeks in August..... 20,985,324
Total to date.....$154,075,324
Against same time, 1855..... 97,407,055
Increase to date.....$56,668,269

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from 1st January to 1st August.....$47,102,000
Add four weeks in August..... 5,772,902
Total to date.....$52,874,902
Against same time, 1855..... 40,128,964
Increase to date.....$12,745,938

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st August, inst.....$19,502,000
Add four weeks in August..... 3,202,052
Total to dnte.....$22,704,052
Against same time, 1855..... 22,525,188
Increase to date.....$178,864

Our comparative table of California Gold deliveries at this port, by steamer manifest, from 1st January, 1856, to the 1st of August, presented an aggregate of..... $23,345,720
Add in August..... 2,939,034
Total to date..... $26,284,754
Against the same time in 1855..... 26,530,271
Decrease to date..... $245,517

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,559	$136,166	1,565	$70,555
Flour, bbls	13,356	107,648	27,286	196,783
Corn Meal, bbls			600	3,228
Wheat, bushels	11,358	22,863	266,616	401,796
Corn, bushels	78,213	68,535	85,630	59,193
Pork, bbls. and tcs	2,778	28,963	928	16,944
Beef, bbls. and tcs	551	10,317	455	5,654
Total Produce		$842,066		$774,703
Miscellaneous		376,308		326,011
Total for the week		$789,374		$1,089,114

The past week was a dull one for Stock securities, and the ruling inclination at the Brokers' Board was to make contracts for the decline. Railroad shares, with the single exception of Rock Island, yielded the last two days of the week ¼@½ ₱ cent., and on Panama and Reading 2 ₱ cent. Missouri State sixes improved a fraction, while Virginias fell off 1¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Centrals fluctuated from 91⅝ to 91 ₱ cent. The aggregate business of the week was only to a moderate amount, closing on Saturday with a steady though somewhat indifferent tone. The market for Money was fairly supplied to the Stock Brokers at 7 ₱ cent., returnable at call, and to the Discount Brokers at 8@9 ₱ cent. for first class paper within four months' date, and 9@10 ₱ cent. for longer bills. The Exchanges on Europe were steadier at the close of the week, 109¾@109⅞ on London, 5.16¼@5.15 on Paris. The demand from the Importing trade continues moderate, as compared with the recent extravagant entries of Foreign Goods, most of the business in Sterling being done between the Bankers. The offering in the way of British Colonial and Southern Bank bills is liberal for this season of the year.

	Saturday, Aug. 9.	Saturday, Aug. 16.	Saturday, Aug. 23.	Saturday, Aug. 30.
Virginia 6s	93¾	92¾	93¼	92
Missouris	86	86½	85¾	86½
Tennessees	94	93	93	92
New-York Central	86¼	85¾	86¼	88¾
Erie	60¼	59¼	59¾	59¼
Reading	86¾	86½	86¾	84½
Toledo	74½	73½	73¾	73¾
Galena	108	106¾	107¼	107¼
Michigan Central	90¾	89¾	91¼	91½
Southern Michigan	90¾	88	89¾	88½
Panama	96¾	93¾	93¾	91¾
Illinois Centrals	92	91	91¾	91
Clev. & Pittsburg	59	57¾	57¾	57¼
Rock Island	93¼	91¾	92	92½
Pennsylvania Coal	96¾	95½	94½	94¾
Del. and Hudson	119	119	119	119¾

We are indebted to Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and his Cashier, for returns of the business of the Office in this City for the month of August. The disbursements on Saturday included the further sum of $120,000 on drafts from California by the late mail. The final passage of the Army bill, through Congress, on Saturday, will add materially to the disbursements of the Government in September. The Department of the Treasury enters the month with balances in all its depositories to the total of $24,771,224. The balance to the credit of all accounts at New-York, was:

On Aug. 1	$12,265,402
And Aug. 30	13,670,817
Increase at New-York	$1,405,415
Custom duties of the month	$5,345 773
Against same in August, 1855	4,378,348
Increase in Customs	$967,425
All Sub-Treasurer receipts of month	$5,973,038
For Disbursing Officers	1,517,357
Together	$7,490,395
Paid in Treasury Drafts	$4,503,547
Disbursing Checks	1,533,082
Interest Public Debt	39,358—$6,075,987
Gain in Treasury Accounts	$1,414,406
Assay and Bullion balances	$2,251,124
Same July 31	2,261,131— 8,993
Increase as above	$1,405,415

The Nicaragua packet *Cahawba*, of the new line, arrived on Saturday forenoon. Her California dates are the same as by the mail packet heretofore reported. She brings instructions, we understand, to Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN & Co., to pay the July Coupons on the Fire and Civil Bonds of the City of San Francisco. The news from Nicaragua is less unfavorable to the Walker rule than the rumors *vid* Panama. The Government proposes for a loan of $2,000,000, upon terms and securities which are set forth in the decree copied in another part of this paper. A decree is also issued in the official gazette of WALKER, for the regulation of Dnties upon Imports. The general rate is 20 ₱ cent. on the cost at the place of shipment. Liquors of fine quality to pay $1 the gallon. All ordinary Liquors $3 the gallon, and Alcohol $4 the gallon. Wines in the general list at 20 ₱ cent. Tobacco, in leaf, 75 cents; Chewing Tobacco, 50 cents; manufactured Tobacco $1 the pound. Flour, Meats, Lard, Crackers and Potatoes are in the free list, and so are ngricultnral implements and machinery, books, stoves, naval stores for express use of ships, baggage and family furnitnre, seeds, plants and cattle. Duties are cash if nnder $300, if over, the credits are scaled from 60 to 10 days, the longest time on all sums over $1,000.

The nsual Monday's sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will be held at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & Co. also hold a Special Sale of Railway Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Road. See communication below.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, AUG 1.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000
Deposits in Trust	1,815,513
Sundry Trusts	88,393
Interest and Dividends unpaid	8,213
Taxes for seven months	68,000
Surplus Profits undivided	61,330
Total	$3,041,454
Bonds and Mortgages	$783,450
Loans on Personal Security	1,003,170
Bills for Collection with Manhattan Co	534,284
Buffalo City Stock	$79,200
Auburn City	107,000
Troy City	64,458
New-York City	362 700
Indiana State	23,335—636,693
Cash, Special Loans, and Accrued Interest	83,857
Total	$3,041,454

The foregoing is condensed from the report of the Examining Committee of the Trustees, consisting of WILSON G. HUNT, EDMUND COFFIN, and THOMAS W. PEARSALL, made Aug. 4. The shares, exclusive of dividends, would appear to be worth, on the books, 106 ₱ cent. The Company are paying 5 ₱ cent. on Deposits left at 30 days' notice; the same rate for specific periods, without notice, not short of six months. Deposits, without notice, for a less period than six months, bear 4 ₱ cent. interest.

AN ENGLISH ROAD—THE GREAT WESTERN.

Capital in Common Shares	$41,181,380
In Preferonce Shares, av. 4½ ₱ cents	22,817,070
Debentures, av. 4 ₱ cents	50,428,980
Total Cost	$114,427,330
Jan. 1 to June 30 Income in Gross	$3,523,250
All Expenses, 40 ₱ cent	1,410,408
Net Income 6 months	$2,112,845
2½ ₱ st. on Pref. Shares	$512,950
2 ₱ ct. on Debentures, or	978,295
1¼ ₱ ct. on Com. Stock	514,767
Apparent Surplus	106,833—$2,112,845

AN AMERICAN ROAD—NEW-YORK AND ERIE.

Capital in Shares issued	$10,024,000
In Dividend Fund to issue, 7 ₱ cts	757,600
Debentures outstanding, 7 ₱ cts	24,093,560
Total, ex. of Unfunded Account	$34,875,000
Oct. 1 to March 31 Income in Gross	$2,959,251
All Expenses, 57.48 ₱ ct	1,700,922
Net Income 6 months	$1,268,359
3½ ₱ ct. on Bonds incl. Div. Fund	$869,785
Interest on Unfunded Account	22,332
2.10 ₱ ct. to Dividend Fund	210,000
Apparent Surplus	156,212—$1,258,359

Both the above are broad gauge Roads. The Great Western, from London *vid* Birmingham to Bristol, is a double track line of 7 feet gauge, and by reason of the extraordinary expenditure of $53,921,380 on branch roads, roads abandoned or not in progress, and Parliamentary expenses in 1845-6 in securing the grants, has cost about $500,000 a mile from point to point, or say $200,000 a mile including the branch roads of narrow and mixed gauge, owned or leased and operated by the Company. The New-York and Erie is part double track of 6 feet gauge, and after an expenditure of $3,000,000 by the State, since surrendered, and the surrender of $750,000 by the early stockholders, has cost $76,300 ₱ mile from New-York to the Lake at Dunkirk. The current dividends on the Great Western connection Stock are at the rate of 2½ ₱ cent. a year. On the Erie at the rate of 4.20 ₱ cent. a year, which accumulates in the U. S. Trust Company, and is to issue on attaining the sum of $1,000,000. It now amounts to $757,500. The market price of the Erie, in New-York, with this accumulation, is 59¼ ₱ cent.; of the Great Western, in London, 68¾ ₱ cent. The estimates for new expenditure on the Erie line, to be borne out of the surplus earnings, is about $260,000 for the whole year. The new equipment of the Great Western, for the *half* year, cost $3,837,120, and the new station at Paddington cost $2,819,375, both chargeable to Capital account, besides the subscriptions and disbursements for other undertakings.

FRENCH CREDIT MOBILIER JAN. 1, 1855.

Capital stock	$12,000,000
Depositors in account	20,635,862
Profits realized in 1855	5,365,580
Bills payable	172,883
Reserve or Suspended Fund	339,916
Total	$38,513,541
French Rente	$8,613,953
Bonds, Various	6,568,920
Railroad and other shares	11,886,319
Total subscribed for	$26,469,092
Installments not called	6,234,344—$20,235,748
Temporary loan on Treasury Bonds and Stocks	16,865,078
Cash on hand for Dividend C	1,196,272
Banking house and other real estate	316,443
Total	$38,513,541

The operations of 1855 are thus stated:

Stocks and Bonds, values of Jan. 1, 1855	$11,492,018
Purchased and subscribed in 1855	53,164,182
Together	$64,656,200
Realized on in 1855	$43,400,486
Unsold Values, Jan. 1, 1856	86,469,092—$69,869,578
Resulting Profit from Stocks in 1855	$5,213,378
From Commissions on advances	285,436
From Interest on Stocks	267,859
From Interest, divers sources	607,992
Gross Profits of year 1855	$6,374,155
Less Expenses of Administration	$119,188
Interest on accounts	206,515
Bonuties and Charities	27,801—$355,495
Balance	$6,018,669
Allowed for Sinking Fund	$118 656
For Depreciation on Bonds	184,194
For Loss on Grain Importation	100.000—$402,250
Apparent Net Profits of year	$5,614,610

The capital shares of this extraordinary concern are about 500 francs, or say $100 each. The highest point touched on the Paris Bourse in 1855, was about 1,800 francs. They soon after fell on the panic in November to 1,120 francs. On the mean price of, say, 1,500 francs, or $300, the apparent profits of the year were equal to 15.51 ₱ cent. dividend, or 46.53 ₱ cent. on the par value. Of these 44.70 ₱ cent. or $5,585,580 on $12,000,000, appear to the credit of profit and loss in General Account *as realized!* It has been recently announced that the profits of the first half of the current year would foot up 189 francs on the share, equal to 37.80 ₱ cent. on the par *for six months!*

The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Albany Northern Railroad Company are requested to call at the office of L. VON HOFFMAN, No. 6 Hanover-street, to make arrangements for the protection of their interests upon the sale of the property of said Company, on the 10th instant, at Albany, by the foreclosure of the mortgage.

An Important Sale of Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The 8 ₱ cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, to the amount of $420,000, we notice, will be disposed of at auction, to-day, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. The securities are a first lien on 42 miles of the road between its junction with the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the villages of Horicon and Berlin, and are well worthy the attention of our capitalists, the road being under the management of shrewd, practical business men, and running through a district of country unequaled for fertility and resources in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, while the earnings of 15 miles of the road, three months prior to May 26, show a much larger amount in proportion to its length than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad during the corresponding months of its operation in the year 1854.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 23.	LOANS. Aug. 14.	SPECIE. Aug. 23.	SPECIE. Aug. 16.
Citizens' Bk.	$4,227,708	$4,341,470	$3,028,174	$2,108,376
Canal Bank	1,962,752	1,962,268	661,992	664,034
Louisiana	3,546,918	3,469,664	1,961,274	1,949,587
La. State	3 774,552	3,857,103	1,478,134	1,441,115
Mech & Trds.	885 225	874 123	191,285	157,737
Bk. of N. O.	1,672,403	1,616,284	156 641	203,635
Southern Bk.	187,95[illegible]	180,080	108,817	107,857
Union Bank	1,191,166	1,182,274	256,385	258 339
Total	$17,658,767	1,254 241	$6,830,612	$6,9 3,650
	Increase	$404,626	Decrease	$82 738

CASH LIABILITIES.

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. Aug. 23. | CIRCULATION. Aug 16. | DEPOSITS. Aug. 23. |

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1546. NEWYORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN KINGS COUNTY.

No Increase of the Disease—Two Deaths in Brooklyn—Two at Fort Hamilton, and Five New Cases.

We gave yesterday a correct list of all the deaths by yellow fever in Kings County, reported up to the 30th of August, numbering in all *seventy-four persons.* That account has opened the eyes of the people to the real facts in reference to the extent of the disease, and it will tend rather to allay than increase the excitement, as it will be seen the disease is not increasing. Notwithstanding these undeniable deaths by this fearful disease, studious efforts are still made—in quarters where the public have at least a right to expect full and reliable particulars—for being "forewarned is forearmed"—to conceal the danger that not only threatens Brooklyn, but New-York and places contiguous or washed by tide-water. It is particularly necessary everything relative to the disease should be made known, as it is upon us, and the stern reality must be met, and ways and means provided to, if possible, prevent its spreading beyond the limits where now confined. It is gradually creeping along the waterfront of Brooklyn towards the East River, and has already been waited to Governor's Island. It is but one step from there to New-York City, and its reaching this place is only a question of time, unless extraordinary efforts are made to stay its progress.

Ask the Messrs. CUTHBERT. They will invite you into the Marine Hospital, and from among the sick and dying there you will probably return with changed views, and cease accusing people of being "alarmists" when they are only endeavoring to arouse the people to a sense of the danger that threatens, unless there is prompt, vigorous action to bar it out.

If there yet remain any incredulous as to the existence of the "Black Jack," let them some fine afternoon take a ride to Fort Hamilton. Long before that place is reached can be seen the effects of the disease in deserted houses, neglected flower gardens, and ungathered crops. If this does not convince, ride a little further, notice that this great thoroughfare is almost entirely deserted, and you feel alone upon it; but occasionally will be seen a physician passing on an errand of mercy. Ask him why almost every human being seen on the route is dressed in mourning. If not yet satisfied, pass on to that usually crowded place, Fort Hamilton; look at the unoccupied houses and deserted streets and avenues. The people are all *gone,* fled. Ride on until you come in sight of Fort Hamilton. Ask Dr. RAYLEY the cause of this loneliness.

The Board of Health in New-Utrecht are in want of money to relieve the wants of the sick. The most of the rich have left, and the poor are compelled to remain. Some are sick and many have been suddenly thrown out of employment by the stampede, or are reduced by sickness. A deserted hotel has been turned into a hospital, and in charge of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society. There are physicians and nurses sufficient for the present, and provision is being made for the future,—so that all may receive proper treatment.

DEATHS—NEW CASES.

We have only two names to add to the list of deaths published yesterday:

Mrs. AGNES BERGEN. Forty-first-street, Brooklyn, wife of JOHN BERGEN, Jr.

WM MALLOY, resided on Commerce-street, Brooklyn, was a native at Ireland, 25 years old. MALLOY was a lighterman.

Two new cases were reported yesterday in Brooklyn,—both mild,—one of them is in Canton-street.

AT FORT HAMILTON.

We have received the following note from Mr. BERIER, Secretary of the F. H. Relief Society.

Report Since Saturday—11 *A. M.*

DIED.

BILL CLARK, colored man, admitted very sick to Hospital on 29th. Had been sick two days previously, without medical attendance. Died on the 31st Aug.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, wife of a soldier, died in the redoubt this morning.

JOHN SOTTER is supposed to be dying in the Relief Hospital.

RELAPSED

WILLIAMS (the gardener's) wife, very low.

NEW CASES.

Mrs. MICHAEL FARRELL, Irishtown, has been sick since Saturday; bad symptoms.

ANN MOONEY, mild attack, admitted to Relief Hospital this morning.

FRANCIS E. BERIER,
Sec. Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 1, 9¾ o'clock A. M.

CAUTION.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In consequence of erroneous statements having been published, and articles written to the papers purporting to come from us, we hereby state that no communication from this Society has been or will be given, without the proper signature of its officers, in their official capacity, affixed to them.

PAUL A. OLIVE, President.
FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. Present—Aldermen OAKLEY and WALSH.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of nuisances, reported by the Health Warden, were ordered abated.

Dr WENDELL, Health Officer, reported two deaths by Yellow Fever—one in the Eighth Ward and one in Commercial-street.

Also, a new case in Canton-street—convalescent.

In answer to a question of Alderman OAKLEY, Dr. WENDELL said physicians did not class typhus fever as a malignant disease.

Health-Warden STEARNS reported that he had visited the fat-boiling establishment on Ewen, near Sanford street, but had been unable to decide that it was a nuisance, and suggested that the Board should take testimony on the subject.

Laid on the table.

Permission was granted to the following vessels to lighter their cargoes:

Barque *Rhone*, from Havana, sugar and cigars.

Barque *Henry Trowbridge*, from Barbadoes, sugar and molasses.

George Morrill, from Cuba, sugar, molasses and Tobacco.

Health-Warden HOLBROOK reported that considerable excitement existed in the 6th ward in consequence of the U. S. steamer *Fashion* from Florida, with wounded soldiers, being anchored off the foot of Harrison-street. As he had not been on board, it was referred to the Warden to report.

Mr. BOYER, who was charged in the Board a few days since with taking advantage of the present excitement, by charging an extravagant price for lightering goods, has sent a letter to the Board indignantly denying the same.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FASHION.

The vessel lies anchored off Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, and considerable excitement has been created among the population in that vicinity, by the report that there were several cases of yellow fever on board.

Mr. CHARLES KELSEY, Harbor-Master, wrote a note to the Commander yesterday, and received a reply, of which the following is an abstract:

U. S. STEAMER FASHION,
AT ANCHOR OFF BROOKLYN, Sept. 1, 1856.

My vessel has had no cargo aboard and my crew are all well. The men that are lost (three) must have taken the fever on the Island, where the first case happened on the 3d of August, when we were at sea, and several more men died before any of my men were taken sick. If I did not feel certain that we have no disease aboard I would with pleasure comply with your request. I expect to leave here to-day or to-morrow to go up town to repair. I should like you to come on board, and I will muster my men for your inspection.

Very respectfully yours.
JAMES M. C. BAKER,
Commanding U. S. steamer *Fashion.*

Yesterday afternoon Mayor HALL and Mr. KELSEY visited the vessel and left satisfied that there was no yellow fever on board.

RUNNING QUARANTINE.

Five colored men, named Geo. Williams, Michael Donner, Stephen G. Crow, George Johnson and George Lenhart, attempted to land from a lighter at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, Saturday night last, when they were arrested by the police of the Third District. Upon being questioned it was ascertained that they had been employed in unloading vessels at Quarantine, whose place they had left clandestinely. They were taken back to Staten Island and imprisoned by the Health Officer.

STATEMENT OF THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1856.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

The prevalence of the yellow fever in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton and the lower part of the Eighth Ward has given rise to fears, on the part of many of our citizens, that our city is to be visited with the dreaded pestilence in an epidemic form.

For the purpose of allaying these fears and calming the excitement consequent upon them, I have deemed it advisable to publish a statement showing the extent to which the fever has prevailed within the city limits.

But a small part of the city (the lower end of the Eighth Ward) is within the infected district. Outside of this district, no cases whatever have occurred which are not directly traceable to infection taken within the district.

Since July 6 to August 31 inclusive, forty-nine (49) deaths have occurred in this city, caused by bilious fever of different grades, namely: bilious fever, 10; bilious congestive fever, 10; bilious typhoid, 5; congestive fever, 6; yellow fever, 16; of which the majority were in the Eighth Ward—the remainder from different localities, have been persons who have been engaged as lightermen, or otherwise connected with the breaking up and discharging the cargoes of infected vessels, or of persons who up to the time of taking the disease have resided within the infected districts. The fever has in no instance been communicated by contagion from these persons, and it is the unanimous opinion of all physicians with whom I have conversed upon the subject, that it is not communicable by contagion outside the infected district.

As an illustration of this, I refer to the fact that in the cases which have occurred, where the patients have been removed to the Hospital at Flatbush, and there have been several, none of the nurses or physicians attending upon them, nor any other person, have been taken with the fever. I have visited every one which has come to my knowledge, where it has been possible, (except at the Hospital at Flatbush,) and have found that several of those reported as yellow fever by citizens, have been cases of other diseases, and in some instances the reports have been entirely unfounded. Every precaution possible has been taken to prevent the infection from spreading, and it is confidently believed that it will be confined within its present limits.

Many exaggerated accounts have been, and probably will continue to be circulated and published. It will be a safe rule to place implicit reliance upon none but well-authenticated statements.

In conclusion, I would state that the general health of the city is remarkably good, and there is no reason to doubt that, with proper precautions, it will so continue. GEORGE HALL, Mayor.

Statement of Dr. Wendell.

HEALTH OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 1, 1856.

As rumors alike exaggerated and unfounded are spreading in reference to the existence of yellow fever in this city, the following statement of facts is committed to the public:

Since July 6 to August 30 inclusive, forty-eight deaths have occurred in this city, caused by bilious fever of different grades, namely:

Bilious fever	10
Bilious congestive fever	10
Bilious typhoid fever	5
Congestive fever	8
Yellow fever	15

as certified to by the respective attending physicians. Of the yellow fever cases, the major part were from Gowanus, (Eighth Ward.)

Exclusive of these there were eight deaths at the County Hospital of patients removed from different localities of the city. These were all caused by yellow fever, so reported by the physicians at that institution.

We would further state that a disease of a malignant and epidemic character has prevailed for the month past, from Yellow Hook, Gowanus, the extreme southwestern limits of the city, to Fort Hamilton, which has proved very fatal in several worthy and respectable families.

In the commencement of the disease, the deaths were reported by the physicians in attendance as caused by bilious or congestive fever—latterly all have been designated yellow fever.

From a careful investigation into the cause of this afflictive malady, it is reduced to a certainty, that it originated either from direct intercourse with the infected vessels at Quarantine, or from a contaminated atmosphere.

A short period previous to the appearance of the disease at Gowanus and Fort Hamilton, a large number of vessels which had arrived at Quarantine from places where the yellow fever existed at the time of their leaving were removed and moored in the Bay, opposite to the Fort. From the foul holds of these vessels, imperfectly disinfected, issued effluvia of highly deleterious qualities, which, being driven by the winds to the adjacent neighborhood, vitiated the atmosphere and produced this awful calamity. In addition, beds, bedding, clothing, &c., thrown overboard from these vessels, and being drifted on shore, doubtless increased its virulence.

We would state also, with perfect confidence, *that in no one instance has the disease been communicated by the patient to any of the family, nurses or physicians, beyond the infected district,* thus divesting it entirely of its dreaded contagiousness.

Our City is, at present, in a more healthy condition than it has been for years past, which the following comparison will fully substantiate:

Exclusive of cholera there were deaths in:

	July.	August.	Total.
1854	629	666	1295
1855	446	504	950
1856	380	430	810

Showing a diminished mortality, notwithstanding the increase of population.

M. WENDELL, M. D.,
Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn.

CORRECTION.

We are requested to state that Mr. CORNELIUS OAKLEY, of No. 74 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, did not die of yellow fever, as has been stated.

Commissioners of Health.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health on Monday, the following cases were presented:

Ship *Pilot Fish* arrived at Quarantine on the 29th instant from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee—all well on arrival. Port of departure free from contagious disease. Health Officer recommends that she be fumigated, and otherwise cleansed, and after a detention of five days, be allowed to proceed if all remain well. Decision confirmed.

Brig *Excel*, from Savannah, arrived on the 29th August, with a cargo of wheat and cotton. One man sick with yellow fever on the passage, who was sent to the Marine Hospital; vessel ordered immediately to the Southwest Spit. The Health Officer is of opinion that the cargo may be safely lightered to the City at the expiration of ten days from time of arrival. Concurred in by the Board.

Brig *Belfast*, from Gonaives, arrived Aug. 29, with a cargo of logwood. All hands reported well, and port healthy. On the recommendation of the Health Officer, she was permitted to lighter her cargo and proceed to the City in five days from the time of arrival, if all well.

Bark *George Kidd* arrived at Quarantine on 29th August, with a cargo of coffee from Rio Janeiro. No sickness. She was permitted to proceed to the City after being ventilated, cleansed, and remaining five days at Quarantine for observation, providing all hands remain healthy.

Bark *Lyra*, from Havana, arrived on the 29th inst., with a cargo of sugar, cigars and tobacco. All well, but port of departure very sickly. She was allowed to lighter her cargo at the expiration of fifteen days from the time of her arrival, provided all on board are well.

Schooner *Enchantress*, from Savannah, arrived on the 29th inst., with a cargo of cotton and wheat. Health of crew good, and sickness almost entirely disappeared from Savannah. She was allowed to be cleansed, and proceed to the City after a detention of ten days from day of arrival.

Brig *Waccaman*, from Sagua la Grande, arrived on the 29th inst., with a cargo of sugar and molasses. Reports all hands well, and port in a healthy state. She is allowed to proceed to the City in seven days, if all well.

Brig *Reveille*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived Aug. 29, with a cargo of molasses. No sickness during passage or at Ponce—permitted to lighter her cargo at the expiration of five days.

Brig *Emeline*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived on Aug. 29, with a cargo of logwood. All well. She was allowed to proceed to the City after being thoroughly fumigated and cleansed, and remaining ten days at Quarantine for observation.

Bark *Jenny Lind*, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of tobacco and bacon, arrived on the 29th August. All on board well. Ordered to be well purified, and to remain at Quarantine for a period of five days from time of arrival, after which she may proceed to the City, if all remain healthy.

Bark *Moxley*, from Mobile, arrived on the 29th of August, with a cargo consisting of cotton and turpentine. Reports having lost one man of yellow fever after being three days out, and sent one to the Marine Hospital on arrival sick with the same disease. On the recommendation of the Health Officer she was ordered to remain ten days at Quarantine for purification, to be then allowed to lighter her cargo and send it to the City.

Bark *St. Marie*, arrived from Augoetnra with hides on the 30th inst. She was permitted to proceed after fumigation and cleansing—hides not to be landed in the City.

Schooner *Stella*, from Carthagena, arrived on the 31st ult., with a cargo of old iron. All hands reported well. Carthagena healthy. She is permitted to go to the City after ventilation.

Bark *Puez*, from Porto Cabello, arrived on the 30th ult. with hides and fustic. No sickness on arrival at port. On the recommendation of the Health Officer she was permitted to proceed to the City after an observation of ten days—hides not to be landed in this City or Brooklyn.

Brig *Mary Hamilton*, from Galveston, laden with molasses, arrived on the 30th ult. No sickness. Allowed to proceed immediately to the City.

Bark *Peri*, from Cienfuegos, arrived at Quarantine 31st ult., with cargo of molasses. Reports all hands well. Cargo ordered to be lightered and sent to the City after an observation of ten days.

Bark *Abby Watson*, from Pensacola, arrived 31st ult., with cargo consisting of lumber. All hands well. Allowed to proceed after a thorough fumigation.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Bark *Ernestine Giddings* arrived at Quarantine on July 26 from Cardenas, with all hands on board well, and without having any sickness whatever during her passage. At the end of thirty days was allowed to proceed to the City.

Schooner *Vermont*, from Fajaldo, Porto Rico, Aug. 21st, with all hands on board well. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *Sarah*, from Savanilla, New-Granada, came into port on the 27th of August with all hands on board well, and having a cargo of hides, tobacco and pork. Allowed to proceed, but not to land the hides in New-York or Brooklyn.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. LEONARD and SHERRILL sent in a petition to be allowed a permit to bring 2,500 hides and goat skins from DEVOREST's storehouse, Brooklyn, to the City of New-York, the same having lain there for the past two months and being for immediate use. On the latter consideration the permit was granted.

The French brig *Maria Pascalina* having discharged her cargo and been thoroughly whitewashed and otherwise cleansed, all hands remaining on board healthy, the owners request permission to come to the City for the purpose of reloading. On the recommendation of the Health Officer, it was granted by the Board.

Bark *Lizzie Boggs* came into Quarantine, Aug. 28, from Saguala Grande, with all hands on board well. She is laden with sugar and honey and had been ordered to discharge her cargo in five days from day of arrival. The captain appeared before the Commissioners and urgently requested permission to proceed to the City. The Health Officer was of opinion that she can safely be allowed to proceed to the City after an observation of seven days from the time of arrival, providing all hands on board remain well.

Brig *Isaac Carver*, from Cardenas, with cargo of sugar and molasses, arrived at Quarantine on the 14th ult., with all hands on board well at the time and since. The agents for the owners requested permission to proceed to the City with a streack permit, and discharge cargo, which will materially lessen the expense, and not endanger the health of the City. The permit was granted.

Bark *John Griffin* came into port July 20, from Cienfuegos, laden with sugar, having lost the captain and one man on the passage of yellow fever, and reporting that the mate was sick of same disease with in port. Soon after the arrival of said vessel at Quarantine, the Health Officer, fearing that this vessel might impart infection to other vessels lying within the Quarantine anchorage, ordered that she be removed down the bay for isolation. The bark was promptly removed, and has been lying at the lower anchorage up to the present time. The vessel has been rid of her cargo for about fifteen days, and since that time has been properly fumigated.

Schooner *Samuel*, arrived from Jamaica on the 23d inst., laden with logwood, sugar and rum. The owners request permission to come up to the City, and discharge her cargo in the stream; no sickness has occurred on board, and her port of departure is said to be healthy. Petition was granted to come into the stream.

Mr. BLAKELEY petitions to be allowed to bring 500 to 600 wet salted Buenos Ayres hides from Brooklyn to New-Jersey Central Railroad and the New-York Erie Railroad, said hides have been in store since June 28th, 1856. A permit was granted.

Schooner *Verdon*, from Gonaives on the 19th inst., was permitted to come within three hundred yards of the City on the 26th instant. She has been in the East river since that date discharging logwood. She is now all discharged with the exception of about twelve tons of iron which the vessel needs for ballast, and it would be very inconvenient to discharge in the stream. They therefore request permission to proceed to the wharf. Laid on the table.

Petition of owners of *Roseway Belle*, arrived on the 28th ultimo to be allowed to come to the City and discharge her cargo, was referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

THE CITY INSPECTOR REVIEWS THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following communication was received and ordered upon file:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

To the Board of Health Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Having been informed that reports exist in various sections of the country calculated to seriously injure the trade and best interests of the mercantile and industrial classes of our citizens, arising from the efforts of persons whose nervous apprehensions have raised a fearful phantom in their imaginations, aided by the industrious exertions of parties interested in promoting the prosperity of other and rival commercial cities, I deem it required of me to present to your honorable Board a statement of facts, which, if examined and published, must set at rest the exaggerated stories now in circulation.

The whole number of deaths which occurred in New-York from the first week in January to the last week in August, 1854, was..... 20,373
Same period in 1855 was..... 16,919
Same period in 1856 was..... 14,584
The mortality for the 35 weeks of 1856 less than the corresponding weeks of 1855..... 2 355
The mortality less than the same weeks of 1854 5,809
The cholera prevailed in 1854, commencing the last week in May, and during the thirty-five weeks mentioned 2,509 deaths resulted from this one cause, deducting which the mortality from other diseases for 1856 is less than in 1854..... 3,300

As is usual after the prevalence of an epidemic disease, the number of deaths in 1855 was much less than in 1854, as will be seen; the number was for the time referred to 3,454 less than 1856, and for the whole year 5,526 less than the year previous, and the number for the present year being twenty-three hundred less than 1855, and over three thousand less than 1854 after deducting the number of deaths by cholera, conclusively proves that our City never enjoyed a higher degree of healthfulness, or been more exempt from disease in an epidemic form than it has been during the current season.

The whole number of deaths for the past nine weeks (including July and Aug) has been... 5,000
Of whom were children..... 3 841
Adult persons..... 1,246
Adult persons for the corresponding nine weeks of 1855..... 1,272
Adult persons for the corresponding nine weeks of 1854..... 3,561
Deaths of adult persons for the past nine weeks of 1856 less than the same weeks of 1855 26
Deaths of adult persons for the same time 1854 2,115

During the present year, three deaths by yellow fever have been reported, of which one I deem doubtful, and the two remaining were the result of infection from visiting or laboring on board of vessels from Havana. Two deaths from the same cause were returned in 1854, and one in 1855, which caused no alarm, but the persevering efforts of persons who determined to create an epidemic in trade, carrying off the buyers to other markets, has magnified the supposed danger and the death of three persons who had been exposed to the infection, into the prevalence of pestilence, the fear of which prevents the return of our own citizens to their homes from the customary visit to the country, and worse, sends Western and other merchants to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places to make their purchases, instead of coming to this City. The ability to obtain a better selection, and at less prices, will not induce careful persons to meet a supposed danger to life.

It will be perceived that three-fourths of the whole number of deaths, during the past nine weeks, were of children, and those of adult persons below the number of both of the preceding two years past.

It is right and proper that every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the local origin or the introduction of disease from abroad; and this, it affords me satisfaction to say, has been fully realized; and, appreciating the responsibility of giving confidence or using deceit, where health and life are at stake, I cannot but express the belief that not the slightest fear need be entertained by persons who design or desire to visit the City either for pleasure or trade. Respectfully,

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

TAKING ISSUE WITH MAYOR WOOD.

The following report was presented:

The Committee having under consideration the communication addressed to this Board on the 29th inst., by His Honor the Mayor, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

Your Committee have been no less surprised than grieved at the extraordinary tone and character of the reply of the Mayor to the respectful request of this Board for his coöperation in guarding the public health against the approach of disease.

While we recognize his right to express the opinion that he does not possess the legal power to comply with that request, we have sought in vain for some plausible excuse to justify him in overstepping the bounds of ordinary official courtesy to censure the acts of a coördinate branch of the sanitary authority of the City. By what sense of official duty he was guided in suggesting that this Board are severe in their exactions, or by what rule of courtesy he was governed in suggesting that the "Commissioners of Health" have imposed upon our merchants extreme burdens and expenses, which ought no longer to be continued, we are at a loss to determine. These suggestions certainly constitute no part of his opinion respecting his legal powers to furnish the aid requested; and yet the high office he holds perhaps requires that their origin should be attributed to some peculiar view of official duty rather than to a desire for popularity with the shipping interests of the City. But whatever may have been the motives by which His Honor was governed, your Committee cannot agree with him in the conclusions at which he has arrived.

In our opinion, the power of this Board to prohibit the landing of hides in any part of the City, if not expressly conferred by statute, arises by necessary implication from the general authority of the Commissioners, as guardians of the public health. If the power exists, the duty of exercising it in a proper case is equally binding, whether it is express or implied. But, even if the power were a doubtful one, we submit that this Board had good reason to suppose that, in regard to so important a matter, they would receive the coöperation of the Chief Magistrate of the City in its exercise. The bold declaration with which he set out upon his present official career, that when the public good required it, he should assume the exercise of "all doubtful powers," was fresh in our minds when the resolutions were passed to which His Honor objects. We could not see why the power which could raise a *sunken vessel* at the expense of the City Treasury could not also restrain the importation of one of the most fruitful sources of contagion into our densely populated City. We were not a little surprised, therefore, when he replied to the request of the Board, declining to exercise the power requested, because his power to do so was doubtful. But rather than charge His Honor with inconsistency in his official course, we shall attribute this departure, as it appears to us, from his ordinary rule of action, to a perfect absence in his mind of all apprehension of danger of the spread of disease rather than to any abandonment of principle. But in so doing we are obliged to extend to him the charity to believe that numerous official engagements have so engrossed his attention that he has not read what has appeared in the public press, and that he has entirely lost sight of the past history of the terrible disease which now hovers threateningly in the atmosphere around us. Upon no other principle should we feel justified in accounting for the origin of his suggestion that this Board should now relax their vigilance as guardians of the public health, and that the necessity for imposing burdens and expenses upon "our merchants" no longer exists. His Honor surely must have been ignorant of the fact that nothing but the utmost vigilance on the part of the Health Officers of the Port and City, since the commencement of the hot weather, has thus far saved our citizens from the ravages of the pestilence. Vessels freighted with contagion imported from tropical latitudes, have entered our harbors, seeking an approach to the wharves of the City; expenses and burdens to merchants have not deterred the authorities from sending these vessels far down the Bay, and preventing the landing of their cargoes until freed from infection. Everything in their power has been done to confine the contagion to the vessels in which it arrived. The few cases of disease which, despite the precautionary measures, have crept into the dwellings of the inhabitants on the shores of the Bay, suggest the consequences which would inevitably have resulted from a lax administration of the laws. Can it be that His Honor, with a full knowledge of the fact that we have thus *barely* escaped a realization of the fears of our citizens, suggested a relaxation of our efforts to ward off the disease? We believe that he must have forgotten these facts, if he ever knew them, and that he must be ignorant of the past history of contagious diseases in our City. He must have been ignorant of the fact, that each time the yellow fever has appeared in our harbor since the organization of the Quarantine establishment, but few, if any, cases were known to exist in the City until after the 1st of September. The history and character of this disease in northern latitudes tell us that whenever it has appeared among us as an epidemic, the atmosphere seldom attains that degree of impurity which will retain and generate contagion at an earlier period than that month. If, therefore, we are to be guided by the past, your Committee deem the present moment the time when we need to increase rather than "relax" our vigilance. It is the time when we should pay special regard to the public good rather than the complaints and clamors of the few. That we have been exempt from the ravages of the dread pestilence during the past month, while it has sought for and obtained victims upon the opposite shores of the bay, ought to lead to the continuance of every precautionary measure that has thus far contributed to our safety, until the frost of Autumn shall interpose a natural barrier to the further spread of the dire malady. To a strict enforcement of the laws for the preservation of the public health for a quarter of a century, our City is indebted for an almost perfect exemption from the pestilence which now threatens us. Those learned in medical science have sought to impress upon the community the importance of a rigid observance of sanitary regulations. The learned Dr. VACHE in an able letter to a legislative Committee in 1845 has made many valuable suggestions upon this subject. To the attention of the honorable Mayor, who manifests so much solicitude for the welfare of "our merchants," your Committee respectfully commend the following extract from the communication: "Let it be remembered that the malady has not appeared in this City for nearly a quarter of a century, and not since the present Health Laws have been rigidly enforced. Admit they are measures restrictive to commerce, burdensome to the merchants. Will any calm observer deny that they are alike protective of his life and conducive to his interest? The pecuniary loss sustained in a hundred years by the Quarantine establishment cannot equal the ruin and desolation of a single season of the pestilence." The foregoing remarks suggest some of the reasons why your Committee cannot agree with his Honor in the conclusions at which he has arrived. It seems to us that in the mind of any calm and disinterested observer they will afford a full vindication of this Board in exercising those efforts which have called down upon our heads the censure of a high officiate. If we do not waver in our course and our City escapes from the threatened attack, it will be a source of congratulation to us to reflect hereafter that the censure of the interested few did not cause us to relax our vigilence in discharging the duties imposed upon us. In conclusion your Committee recommend the passage of the following resolution as expressive of the sense of this Board in regard to the subject of the foregoing report:

Resolved, That while none regret more than the Board the necessity for imposing any burdens upon commerce in protecting the public health, we believe it to be our duty to *continue* rather than "relax" our vigilance to ward off disease, until all possible danger of its introduction has ceased to exist; and that this Board respectfully decline complying with the suggestions of His Honor, the Mayor, contained in his communication to this Board on the 29th August last. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated—Aug. 30, 1856.

BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY,
ISAAC O. BARKER, } Committee.

The Bark "Veepasia."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A communication in your paper of Sept. 1, signed "D.," requires refutation. The *Veepasia* was visited, on arrival, by a medical officer from Quarantine, whose interrogatories to the Captain, in regard to the health of the port whence she sailed—the health of her officers and crew while in that port—during her homeward voyage, and at the time of boarding—showed that vigilant precaution which was due, and practiced by Dr. THOMPSON and his Deputy, Dr. H.

The interrogatories referred to were answered *under oath, in the presence of witnesses*—and, as the record of the officer shows, the answers were a flat and total contradiction of the "reported facts" of "D." Surely greater precaution could not have been taken.

I beg to exchange with the public these facts for the wrong impressions given by "D.," and to add, that among the many whose services were voluntarily rendered at Norfolk during the pestilence which scourged that city last year, none will be longer remembered, as qualified by large experience, as devoted in attention and care, and successful in treatment, than Dr. WILLIAM HORWITZ, of this City—a man as capable of his duties as he is unflinching in the fullest performance of them, whether at his post as a volunteer, or under temporary appointment, relieving a brother physician at Quarantine. HOWARD.

State of Things at Fort Hamilton.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Sept. 1.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by FRANCIS E. BERIER, an artist of this city, who is now affording what assistance he can to the victims of yellow fever at Fort Hamilton, presents a melancholy picture of the state of affairs. The latest accounts represent matters as improving, and the wants of the suffering are better attended to than when the following was written:

FORT HAMILTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

I wish I could give you good news of this place, but beyond our being all well at this moment, there is nothing but gloomy tidings. A week ago to-day the fever, which had only manifested itself in a few mild cases for some time, again commenced more violently than ever at first.

Our circle of acquaintances in this place lies among about 20 families, (exclusive of the families in the Fort,) of which number only five have remained. Besides those are a large number of mechanics and laborers, fishermen, &c., and I may safely say that half of them have gone. Those all live a mile and upwards from the Fort, on the river, and just here near the Fort there is a little village extending about a quarter of a mile back from it.

The place is now more than half deserted, and a stranger would almost think, on coming into it, entirely so. Rabbits are playing in the streets of the village, and you might walk the whole length of the Narrows, and meet only two or three individuals at the most.

The vessels were removed from below us (Gravesend Bay) more than a fortnight ago, and, as their removal was coincident with the abatement of the disease, we hoped we were free from it, although it continued to rage above us quite into the outskirts of Brooklyn. For the last two weeks we have had north and northwest winds prevailing, and it is a question whether the disease has been blown by the north and northeast winds back from Gowanus on us, or whether the northwesters are blowing the poisoned atmosphere of the vessels at the regular quarantine on to us.

That the infection comes from vessels there can be no question, as the disease does not extend back from the shore more than a quarter of a mile, and as no local fever exists anywhere about here, or back some mile or so, where our local fevers always are to be found when we have occasional prevailing sickness.

THE STEAMBOAT KNICKERBOCKER SUNK.

Heavy Loss of Property—Passengers all Saved.

About fifteen minutes of 2, yesterday morning, the passengers on board of the steamboat *Knickerbocker* were startled by the cries of "turn out," "the boat is sinking," &c., which in a few minutes filled the upper deck with a crowd of half-awakened and wholly-affrightened passengers. It was soon discovered that the vessel had sustained a severe injury, caused by contact with a sunken sloop in the vicinity of Buttermilk Falls, and that she was rapidly filling. The fears of the male portion of the passengers—the ladies, as they always do, acted with admirable coolness and composure—were somewhat allayed by the conduct of the officers of the boat. As one of the excited gentlemen, whose interest in behalf of his carpet-bag induced him to forget the possibility that his life was in danger, demanded his property of Captain NELSON, that gentleman very decidedly declared that he did not care a brass farthing for all the property on board; that his care was his passengers' lives, and he was determined to save them if possible, and his determination was carried out to the admiration of all who participated in the trying scene.

The *Knickerbocker* left Albany on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, having on board over two hundred persons, besides the officers, crew, &c. One hundred and fifty persons had registered their names. When about four miles above Peekskill, she struck shaft the wheel-house, by which she was injured so seriously that she commenced filling rapidly, and by the time she had arrived opposite Fort Montgomery, she commenced settling. The steam-tug *Niagara* having in tow three boats, was hailed, and the Captain promised assistance, and through his agency the sloop *Mechanic*, Captain DANIEL COE, was sent alongside, the *Niagara* proceeding on her way up the river. The passengers were passed rapidly over the side of the steamer, the ladies, as is the usual custom, taking precedence, a courtesy they failed not to acknowledge.

When the deck of the little sloop had received her unexpected visitors, the scene was full of inexpressible grandeur. The Highlands loomed up in the dim star-light, the horrid glare of the boiler of the sinking vessel cast a somber reflection upon the rolling river, and the deeply-excited and interested spectators looked on silently watching the stage of their past danger, sinking slowly—like a scenic effect—from their view.

A proposition, as the sloop started for Peekskill, was made that a contribution should be taken up for the benefit of Captain COE, and Marshal WILLIAM H. STEPHENS, who had done good and manly service from the first intimation of trouble, was selected to receive donations, and he announced forty-eight dollars as the result. "Make it fifty!" shouted an excited individual, paying over the difference, and the amount was paid over to the Captain with a complimentary speech from one of the passengers. Another collection was taken up for the crew, each of whom received seven dollars, "a good night's pay for a good night's work," as one of them expressed it.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and at the meeting in the refreshment saloon at Peekskill they reported the following, which was passed.

Whereas, the passengers rescued from the steamer *Knickerbocker* selected a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of their gratitude to Captain DANIEL COE, through whose timely aid they were preserved from death, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the assistance rendered us upon an occasion so full of danger, and with the recollections of the many steamboat disasters with their fatal results fresh upon us, we recognize and value the important service rendered us by Captain COE, and we trust that the grateful appreciation of over two hundred hearts will serve as a pleasing recollection to him through life.

The *Knickerbocker* was twelve or thirteen years old and was estimated to be worth about sixty-five thousand dollars. Her upper works were in eight as the down train of cars left for the City at 6½ o'clock. Captain NELSON informed us that he thought she could be raised and the injuries she had sustained repaired in ten or twelve days. She had considerable freight on board, the only property saved being a small portion of the passengers' baggage. A drove of sheep, on the boat's settling, made for the water, and their cries were heard in every direction. Sixteen valuable horses were drowned, a proposition to cut them loose to take their chances for life having been very properly negatived on account of the danger to the passengers that was likely to ensue therefrom.

As we have stated, the ladies behaved with remarkable prudence, the only really frightened female on board being a poor Irish woman, who, observing everybody with a tin life preserver in possession, immediately inquired "what they were all carrying stove pipes for?" Another personage of the opposite sex had secured three preservers, all of which he had *secured about his neck*, while he spent his time in hunting up additional ones.

A striking contrast to the almost universal self-abnegation displayed, was evinced by an individual who had engaged a boatman to carry himself and friend from the sloop when the danger apparently was most imminent. They had secured their places in the boat when a man jumped in, much to his chagrin and mortification, and to prevent any further intrusion he ordered the boatman to pull off, declaring his willingness to pay the whole of the three dollars—the boatman's charge—himself. His liberality, it was universally conceded by those whom he had left behind, was on a par with his selfishness.

The sloop carried the passengers to the Peekskill depôt, and by nine o'clock they reached the City by the down train, tired with the anxieties and excitement of the night, but feeling grateful to those whose prudence, energy and presence of mind had conducted them safely through its perils.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Brooklyn cars have improved immensely in odor and atmosphere since the new regulation forbidding cigar smoking on the platforms. Once in a while some poor fellow who is not half himself without the weed growls "at the old women" who have made him miserable by the new law, but generally the smokers take it easy, and the besmoked (that were) rejoice heartily at the change, and are full of gratitude to the Directors who can appreciate that pure air is pleasanter to the majority than tobacco smoke.

☞ Ex-Senator DIX attempted, on the evening of the 27th of August, (Wednesday last,) to address a Buchanan gathering at East Hampton, Long Island, but after proceeding only a few minutes was so seriously attacked with vertigo, induced by exposure to the sun during the day, that he was forced to retire from the meeting.

☞ The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn, met in Convention on Friday evening last and elected for Delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th of Sept., the following gentlemen: ROLLIN SANFORD, JOHN CASHOW. Alternates—F. W. BRAINARD, CHARLES KELSEY.

Brooklyn Courts.

The September term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will convene at the City Hall, Brooklyn, September 8, Justice BROWN presiding.

The civil calendar is very large, but it is probable that one or two of the *Henry Clay* cases will occupy the Court for a considerable time.

Judge BIRDSEYE commenced yesterday holding a special term of the Circuit Court. Most of the time was occupied in hearing motions. He will take up the calendar to-day if motions do not prevent.

Members of the Bar will please to bear in mind that Wednesday is the last day for filing notice of crime in the Circuit Court.

Sudden Death.

PATRICK DUNN died suddenly in Furman-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, from congestion of the brain. This case was rumored a case of yellow fever.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Three Boards in

[illegible] CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible] Tuileries—The Emperor's Health—The New Minister—Marshal Pelissier—Duke Malakoff—The Last Coup d'Etat—A New Oriental Mobilier—An Editorial Libel, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

France is essentially a country of *cancans*, or in other words, of idle gossip. Where the press is not free, and the country is governed in secret, such a state of things must always exist. A mere suggestion, no matter how absurd, soon swells into an *on dit* of formidable pretensions. Thus a report has obtained extensive circulation that the Emperor showed signs of mental alienation during his stay at Plombières; and the foreign journals which were most active in spreading the report, in order to give themselves importance, pretend that it was for this reason that the *Moniteur* announced the Emperor's health as good the day of his arrival at Paris, and that for the same reason he has shown himself much in public since his return. All this is more than gratuitous. In all the Emperor's indispositions there has never been, among his medical attendants, a question of mental derangement. That is not an idiosyncracy of the family to which he belongs. It is not a family which has been largely crossed with the decaying elements of physical nature, which are found on the hereditary thrones of Europe. Whether he be a BEAUHARNAIS or a BONAPARTE, or both, those families are *parvenus* of recent origin, with healthy physical and mental organizations, and just such organizations as are exempt from mental diseases. While the Emperor was at Plombières he had a return of a disease to which he is subject, and which might be avoided by regular habits. This disease is certainly grave in its character, and necessarily gives anxiety to his friends on each occasion of its reappearance; but it in no way affects the brain until a very late period of its progress.

Since his return the Emperor has shown an extraordinary degree of activity in the dispatch of business preparatory to his departure for the springs of Bisrritz in the Pan. Of the many decrees signed but two are of a nature to interest the general reader: the one appointing M. ROULAND Minister of Public Instruction in place of the late M. FORTOUL, and the other announcing the new title of Marshal PELISSIER and the project of law allowing him a dotation of one hundred thousand francs a year.

The appointment of M. ROULAND was, to say the least, unexpected. He is said to be a man eminently fitted for the station, and his Majesty, leaving aside M. DUMAS, and the others whom the public had designated as most likely to succeed, has had the good sense to choose a new man, who enters upon the discharge of his duties free from prejudices and untrammeled by party associations or party souvenirs. A report had gained a large number of believers, that Marshal VAILLANT, present Minister of War, would assume the *portefeville* of the defunct Minister, and that Marshal PELISSIER would succeed to the War office. The speech made by Marshal VAILLANT on Monday last, as acting Minister of Public Instruction, on the occasion of the Commencement at the Sorbonne, was the principal evidence in support of this supposition. The Minister not only showed by his address that he not forgotten his *Euclid* and his *Salust*, but he claimed that the classics could be cultivated under the tent of the soldier as well as in the school-room, and that for his own part he had never forgotten, through a long life of active service to his country, the lesson of his masters at the Sorbonne. He pointed to his schoolmate and friend at his side, Marshal PELISSIER, as an example of what perseverance and energy may do in acquiring a high name in his country's glory, and thereupon the two friends threw themselves into each other's arms, and embraced. The Marshal then cited, with much less aptitude, the example of LOUIS NAPOLEON, as one where study, energy and perseverance had worked out great ends. The strong friendship which exists between the two Marshals, it was supposed, would operate as a reason for making the arrangement spoken of; but it appears that PELISSIER preferred not to enter the Cabinet. He had a long interview with the Emperor at Plombières, in which affairs of State were discussed somewhat freely, and he had two long interviews with the Empress before the Emperor's return in which politics were also discussed, for Her Majesty begins to occupy herself seriously with the affairs which as Regent she would be charged to manage. From the appointment which has followed these interviews, and from the language of Marshal PELISSIER himself, it is evident that there will be no change in the Cabinet as at present constituted, and that in all probability PELISSIER will be appointed Governor-General of Algiers, and Marshal RANDON, who now holds that post, to the office of Grand Ecuyer, vacant since the death of Marshal St. ARNAUD.

The *Moniteur* announces that by decree of the 22d of July, the title of Duke MALAKOFF was conferred on Marshal PELISSIER. On the subject of the Marshal's title a thousand speculations had been afloat. It was evident, for a variety of reasons, that there would be an impropriety in giving him the title of Duke of SEBASTOPOL. In the first place, a part of Europe holds that he did not take Sebastopol at all—making a reservation in regard to the limits of the city, and the North Fort, which still remained in the hands of the Russians. Again, Marshal PELISSIER did not take *alone* the part of Sebastopol which fell; he was seconded by the Generals-in-Chief of two allied armies—and the French Commander-in-Chief who had preceded him, General CANROBERT, had accomplished half the work required for the subjugation of the city. Another objection was urged that it would not be showing a proper regard for Russian sensibilities to give the Marshal a name which should recall to them so disastrous a defeat. But this rule it appears was not followed, since, under the first Empire, several of NAPOLEON'S Generals carried titles gained in foreign countries, even after those countries returned to their former nationalities, and it has not now been followed, for Malakoff in this sense is as objectionable as Sebastopol.

But there is one objection to the title of Malakoff, which it seems has been overlooked, as well as that of its calling to Russian mind the recollection of a great defeat, and that is that the Tower Malakoff is named after a noble Russian family, who might seriously object to this French competition in the matter of a name. The appellation of Malakoff will, however, save the susceptibilities of all the principal officers concerned in the war, and that is the principal point.

The Duke MALAKOFF has refused for himself and his soldiers an official reception on the 15th of August, the day of the great national *fête*. The Duke is a soldier, and cares only for the parade of the battle field. He dislikes official receptions and shuns them as much as possible. After a short residence in Paris, he intends to make a journey through Spain and Italy, and from there he will go to Africa to enter upon the new duties to which he may be called. This refusal of the Duke to appear in public will deprive the national *fête* of a great portion of its interest, and, in consequence, but little hopes of a brilliant day are anticipated.

With the departure of the Court for the Pau, we are likely to have another respite in the political events of the day. The heat is so excessive, that in all probability their stay at that cool and charming residence will be prolonged late in the season.

The murder in the Rue de la Fidelité of which I spoke in my last, has singularly moved excited a portion of the Paris public. The body of the murdered woman, who was followed as a clerk by the French-American Emigration Company, has been identified by the wife of Vincennes; and an examination proves that he died from the effects of too much brandy. From the bottles found near him it was supposed he had drank a pint and a half—quite enough to poison a Frenchman. The girl was a *fille inscrite*, belonging to a "house of tolerance" in the Rue Saint-Sauveur, but the cause of the murder yet remains a profound mystery. The amputation of the head, and the cool manner in which he attempted to escape with the body, induces the belief that the deed was done in a moment of mental aberration.

An almost incredible story is told of the excitement at Zurich on the occasion of opening the subscription books to the Zurich Crédit Mobilier. It is said that during the three days fixed for receiving subscriptions the crowd that assembled was so great that no one could help feeling pity for the poor wretches who remained for half the day pushing and elbowing each other, and imploring, almost on their knees, that they might be relieved of their bank notes, rolls of gold and sacks of silver. Bavarian Jews were seen with game bags at their backs containing millions! One of these poor fellows, after having been pushed about for two days in the corridors, was turned out of doors with three millions of francs in his pockets, which he wished to subscribe. On the last day the subscription remained open, the sum signed attained the figure of two hundred and eighteen millions, and just before the close the receipts given were in this form: "Received a bag said to contain five hundred thousand francs," and those who were not satisfied with this vague kind of document were sent about their business. When are you to have a Crédit Mobilier in New-York?

The suit of JULES LECOMPTE, the well-known writer of the *Indépendance Belge*, against several editors of Paris for libel, has terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff which is worse than a defeat. The whole amount of damages laid by LECOMPTE was forty thousand francs; he only recoved one hundred and twenty-five! On the opposite side, LECOMPTE was found guilty of a libel, contained in a criticism on RISTORI'S acting, in which he violently attacked the great *tragédienne*, and applied to her friends the epithets "clique," "gang," "pack," "valets," and "barkers." This was held by the Court not to be proper criticism, and as coming within the law of libel; and as the defendants in the suit were the persons to whom LECOMPTE addressed these expressions, he was fined one hundred francs, and condemned to share the costs with the defendants. The character of LECOMPTE was so completely blackened by this trial, instituted by himself and by his attacks on RISTORI, that he is left with no resource but a duel, and it is said he has already challenged SOUBIRAINE, the principal defendant. SOUBIRAINE is a better swordsman than LECOMPTE, and it is safe to predict that the latter will hardly go with the Count DE MORNY to Moscow, to write the French part of the history of the coronation of Alexander Second.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Enmity of the Natives towards Walker—Desertions in the Army—The new Minister to Washington—Dr. Livingston not executed—Rivas' Fortifying—Introduction of Slavery into Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GRANADA, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856.

Hard times are coming fast to Nicaragua, and WALKER'S position is not a very enviable one. The natives are all more or less against the present state of things, for they are treated in the hardest manner possible, and they will not be friends as long as their property is taken away from them by the improved law of the sabre. A few days ago Col. HERRERA—a well known rascal devoted to WALKER—left Masaya with about thirty natives to get cattle for the army, and returning with a prize of about ninety head taken forcibly from a Hacienda, was fired upon from an ambush by the owners. The Colonel was killed, and the others ran fast to Granada with the news. This is the love borne by the natives for the Americans.

Desertion is the order of the day. We have now the report, that the Company of Capt. TURNY which deserted with their arms and have been committing all sorts of depredations in Chontales, were taken by the Chamorristas in Comalapa and were almost all killed.

Postmaster RUGLES has killed himself with brandy, and his place is now filled by Major CRANE, an excellent man of business and a gentleman.

The new Minister to Washington, Mr. OAKSMITH, has been the subject of a great deal of conversation here, as none knew who he was. But now some New-Yorkers have said that he is nobody, and will prove another of WALKER'S failures. He has been represented as a man of great wealth and standing among your eminent merchants; but it is now said that he is a bankrupt. The new power to raise a loan under such a man is a most extraordinary manœuvre, and, of course, no one expects anything to come of it. The worst we fear is that he will not be received, and that another Colonel French drama will be repeated.

Dr. LIVINGSTON has not been executed. I do not believe any of the absurd rumors that have been circulated about his execution in retaliation for the death of SALIZAR.

RIVAS has fortified Leon, having placed cannon in the tower of the cathedral and around all the entrances of the Plaza. WALKER will have some trouble in taking the town if he does not receive more men and artillery. The army of RIVAS is about 2,000 strong. WALKER'S army, on the other hand, is demoralized in every respect. Drunkenness is the prevailing vice.

General CAZENEAU and lady leave by this steamer. They have purchased a great tract of land in the hope of this being shortly a slave country, which will be the final movement here.

MAYORGA.

AFFAIRS IN ST. DOMINGO.

Danger of the Republic—Intrigues of England and France—Spanish Ascendency.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

We are on the eve of a great revolution, which will change materially the face of things in this unhappy Republic. The intrigues of the English, French and Spanish Governments against the liberties of the people and the commercial interests of the United States have been so successfully managed that I am afraid before this letter has reached its destination the work of destruction will have been accomplished, and the Spanish flag again will wave over the beautiful valleys and lofty mountains of unhappy St. Domingo. Our active Commercial Agent, Mr. ELLIOTT, has, however, discovered all these secret plans, and, if his voice is heard amid the strife of politics, it may yet be time to save the Republic. As it is, our authorities are overawed by a Spanish naval force, and are afraid to act.

About six months ago the Spanish Government sent here a certain Señor SEGOVIA, formerly Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, where he edited a paper called the *Recopilador*, for the purpose of blackening the American character, to make a treaty with the Dominican Government. This treaty was duly made and ratified by the two Governments. One of its clauses provided for the recognition of citizenship of Cuban Spaniards, now living here, who had sworn allegiance to the Republic. Señor SEGOVIA, pursuant with instructions received from his Government, has commenced to give certificates of citizenship to all who may apply to him, without any other formalities prescribed by law, preferring always the blacks actually enlisted in the army. The consequence has been that large numbers have applied for this naval protectorate, and have been discharged the service as *bona fide* Spanish subjects. In an official document published in the *Gaceta*, he indirectly says that he is authorized to give these certificates without exception, to all parties. Two were given to Americans, who found this to be the best way to be exempt from active service. Mr. ELLIOTT, however, succeeded in getting these papers into his own hands, and thus holds conclusive evidence of SEGOVIA'S plans. He also pretended that this Government has insulted the Spanish flag and made the authorities hoist the Spanish colors on fort and saints them. The Spanish War Steamer *Blasco de Garay*, and brig *Gravinia*, then answered it. His open interference has led him so far as to demand the dismissal of Señor DON MANUEL DEL MONTE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is known to be addicted to Americans, and has placed in his office Señor LAVIESTIDA, the sworn enemy of our people and everything that resembles Americans. He has also obliged SANTA ANA'S Government to annul the treaty made by Mr. ELLIOTT, and which has been in Secretary MARCY'S hands since the 2d of May. He himself wrote the letter which the new Minister of Foreign Relations has forwarded to the American Government, and makes the St. Domingo Republic found their objections on the "ungrammetical" construction of some of its clauses. For fear that this letter would not be sent, for the Government is overawed by the Spanish squadron, he dispatched one of his steamers with the letter to St. Thomas.

The European plan is to prevent the Republic from ratifying this treaty with the United States, and in the meantime, overthrow the existing form of Government, place BAEZ, the mulatto and a tool in their hands, in power, and then England, France and Spain will oblige SOULOUQUE to make a treaty offensive and defensive with the St. Domingo Republic, and thus prevent the United States from exercising any direct influence over the Island. This BAEZ is now in St. Thomas, awaiting the result of these intrigues. He was lately in Havana, where he was treated with marked respect by the Captain-General of that Island, and came to St. Thomas with a passport signed by NAPOLEON III.

SEGOVIA promises the St. Domingo Republic the assistence of the land and naval forces of Spain, in case any difficulty should arise from the rejection of the American treaty. He also edits a paper, called the *Eco del Pueblo*, to uphold the Spanish influence, and in which he represents the American people to be but little better than semi-civilized, and eager to rob them of their territory. I will not trespass on your columns by sending you translations of these calumnious articles; but I have been informed that Spain pays all the expenses of printing this dirty sheet. He also employs active agents throughout the country to drum up recruits for his protectorates, and so far he has been too successful. To sum up in one word: he has succeeded in undermining SANTA ANA'S Government, so much so that the old man has resigned the Presidency into the hands of Señor REHLAMOTA, a stupid fellow, and Señor ARAN ALFAU, one of the best men on the Island, has been made Vice President. General SANTA ANA is still the commander in-chief of the army, and is ready to act with the American party against BAEZ, if he should dare to land. BAEZ is to be put into power by SEGOVIA'S "matriculados," who as soon as he arrives will throw up their pretended Spanish certificates, and again declare themselves St. Domingo citizens. These intrigues have been principally managed by SEGOVIA and the French Consul, DARRIAS. The English Consul, Sir ROBERT SCHOMBURG, though cognizant of all that has been passing, has kept aloof from his colleagues as much as possible, and when our Commercial Agent had discovered the duplicity of the newly-appointed tools of SEGOVIA, and that his treaty was about to be set aside through Spanish influence, Sir ROBERT offered him a passage in the *Falcon*. When SEGOVIA and DARRIAS knew that he was going in this frigate, they accused the English Consul of being a traitor to his Government and to Europe.

Such, gentlemen, has been the systematic opposition of European officials against this Republic ratifying Mr. ELLIOTT'S treaty. He has forced the Ministry to furnish him a copy before it had been sanctioned by the American Government. In the meantime, the Republic is threatened with annihilation if these outrageous demands are not complied with. Their vessels of war are always hovering about our coasts, ready at a moment's warning to deal destruction on our towns, whilst there is no American vessel-of-war to protect them from insult—insult heaped upon them simply because they have dared to make a treaty with a friendly power. Had it not been for the *Amphion*, Mr. ELLIOTT would have been obliged to delay his departure for some time. As it is, I am afraid he will arrive too late to prevent the scheme from being carried out. As an old resident in this country, I can assure you that the sympathies of the masses are with the Americans, and, if a national vessel should enter our ports at this moment, Spanish aggression and haughtiness would receive a severe check. All the people ask of the American Government is protection against European intrigues, and they are not only able, but willing to do their own fighting. They are not afraid of Spain, or her influence over the blacks, if they receive but one word of hope from their brother Republicans of the North. If that protection be not extended to them, Europe will triumph, and the blacks under BAEZ will be placed in power, and then the worst results will follow. Mr. ELLIOTT, who, ere this reaches you, must have arrived at Washington, bears conclusive evidence of the truth of all I have written. It now remains to be seen whether we are to be driven off from this garden-spot of nature by weak and bigoted Spanish diplomacy. We shall now see if the Democratic Party respects its principles of the Monroe doctrine. No time must be lost. We are on the eve of a great revolution, which, if it succeeds, will restore St. Domingo to the sway of SOULOUQUE.

ALERTA.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Congratulations to Concha—Project for the Introduction of Forty Thousand Africans—Rumored Treaty with England on Emancipation—Religious Festivity—Libel Suit against a Cuban Journal, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

General CONCHA continues to receive the congratulations of his numerous friends and admirers. The corporations of the several interior towns have sent deputations to offer their *devoirs* to the newly-appointed Marquis. The Cerro road is crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, including our clumsy omnibuses, which bear the Havana aristocracy to the General's country seat, where he is recruiting his health and enjoying his newly-earned dignity. The next steamer from Europe may bring tidings that will disturb his quiet. The war-schooner *Leon* has not yet returned from Charleston, whither she has been sent, as I informed you in my last, to wait for the European news.

Brigadier-General MORALES DE RADA has just returned from his visit to Costa Rica and Peru. The *Diario de la Marina* published a few days since an account of the battle of Rivas, which is supposed to have been written by this renowned General. He asserts that WALKER was fairly whipped and retreated, leaving behind him a large number of killed, wounded and several prisoners.

It is currently reported here that Señor ARNUDIN'S project for the introduction of 40,000 African apprentices, has been approved by the Home Government. I have been informed that the English Consul has authorized a Mr. ENGLEHARDT to go out as surgeon to the first expedition.

The English Government has consented to the introduction of the apprentices under the following conditions; First, that Slavery shall be totally abolished throughout the Island in the year 1900; second, that all vessels employed in the traffic shall be registered in the English Consulate at the Havana, and be furnished with proper medical assistance; and last, that said vessels shall only be allowed to procure the apprentices in ports hereafter to be designated by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. The English Consul, however, has denied the truth of this report, but one of the getters up of the plan informed me that it is true. I send it as I have heard it. If true, the apprenticeship system will operate a great change in this island, and may eventually affect the interests of the Southern part of our Union. It may be safely said that the great body of slaveholders are opposed to the scheme, and I doubt much whether any Ministry in Spain will dare to give it their sanction.

The 15th of August is what may be considered a great day in Havana,—"Our Holy Mother the Church" celebrates the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin. This is the patron saint of the town of Guanabacoa, the Cuban Saratoga. I attended the procession in the afternoon, but saw nothing unusual, if I except the immense crowd of spectators—prominent among which were the ladies, seated on each side of the streets where the procession passed. The number congregated in the streets is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. There was the usual abundance of wax tapers, images gandily dressed, priests, nasal singing, and the other concomitants of Papist worship. The ceremonies of the day closed with balls for the whites and blacks. The one given by Count ROMERO was very fine and well attended. The public ball for the whites was very discreditable. The negro balls were very fine, and the "sbonies" behaved with the great decorum.

I think dancing is the favorite occupation with the Cubans. They go at it with such zest that all else is forgotten for the moment. I once heard a Scottish General remark that the Cubans were the merriest people in the world to govern, and that there never need be any fears of insurrection, provided their Governors allowed them to dance as much as they pleased. I hope your New-York Cuban readers will not take offence at this.

The *Diario de la Marina* has been sued by the director of the Spanish bank for a libelous article, as they assert, published a short time since, with reference to the management of the funds. The editors denied all intention of abusing the director, or insinuating his incapacity for the important place he occupies. As the editor of this paper has always been celebrated for writing *deep* articles, so much so that no one can ever find out the drift of his remarks, the magistrate decided that the article in question did not *seem* libelous, and as the editor disclaimed all intentions of wounding Señor GOICA'S feelings, the affair was honorably settled. A large portion of the old Spaniards have quarrelled with the editors of the *Diario*, because they were not sufficiently "*ultra*" in their views about the late conspiracy. Their recent severe articles on the want of foresight in the directors of the bank seem to have gained for the editors a still greater hatred.

The English screw-frigate *Amphion* has visited our port. One of the lieutenants was asked in the Dominica what was the object of their visit at this sickly season. John Bull replied that they had been sent to Greytown in anticipation of a "brush" with the Yankees. She left us yesterday morning for parts unknown. Our consul in St. Domingo, Mr. ELLIOTT, came passenger in her.

The state of our *morale*, I am sorry to say, is not very flattering. Robberies are still committed on the persons of pedestrians in open day, and in the most public thoroughfares. The offenders are seldom or never caught, though our policemen are very numerous and expensive. But I suppose that CONCHA'S time is so taken up by his friends who flock to congratulate him on his new honors, that it cannot be expected of him that he will bother himself with the minor details of Government.

W.

The Slave trade at Cuba—Landing of more Negroes—Fourteen thousand landed in four months—The U. S. Commissioner to the Dominician Republic en route to Washington—Central American Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856.

Since my last advice we have had one cargo of negroes from the coast of Africa landed at Bahia Honda; the number safely delivered to our Christian bonds was two hundred and fifty. Two cargoes have been landed in the past six weeks to the eastward on the north coast of Cuba, covering eight hundred and thirty-five victims to our humanity. These landings are said to be effected by vessels built in the United States, and commanded by persons claiming to be citizens of your Republic. On the south side of Cuba there have been several landings made in the past three months, which have introduced to our philanthropy not less than two thousand subjects. It is almost impossible to obtain correct data of the infamous traffic on either side of Cuba, as officials of the Government near the various localities seem to be interested in the concealment.

I am informed that a vessel, merchant brig or schooner, which recently arrived at Baltimore, (say six weeks since, or thereabout,) loaded with molasses *from Trinidad*, had discharged a cargo of three hundred and fifty negroes the day previous to her commencing to load at that port; and from the character and position of my informant, I have no doubt of the fact, although for *personal* reasons he declined giving me the names of the vessel and the parties interested. From various sources and vague reports, I am inclined to believe, after making large allowance for exaggeration, that not less than fourteen thousand Africans have been landed in Cuba within the last eight months. Any person *now* obtaining knowledge of a landing, and using this information by reporting it to the subordinates of the Government, if he resists offered hush-money, is liable to be put in prison under pretence of securing his testimony against those who have violated the laws. His testimony is never taken, because no responsible parties appear to make charge against persons who can be found; so, after a few months punishment by imprisonment, the witness is set free with the salutary caution to keep better counsel in future.

By the British steam frigate *Amphion*, from Jamaica, arrived 16th instant, we have passenger, JONATHAN ELLIOT, Esq., Comercial Agent and Commissioner to the Dominican Republic, on his way to the United States, to lay before the State Department at Washington the illegal proceedings of the Spanish Consul General and Chargé near that Government. From the information which I derive from responsible sources, it appears that this Spanish Consular Agent and Chargé has taken the Republic of Dominica, the capital, San Domingo, and the people under his protectoral care for safe keeping—and dictates the policy of the Government, the appointments to office, and the personal construction of the Judiciary, while he assumes *superior police* functions for the preservation of order, and whittles down executive and legislative power *to his will*, under the demonstration of two Spanish vessels of war, kept with *open ports* and *tompions out*, looking upon the town. He has *forbid the bans*, by treaty between the United States and that Republic, and has compelled the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to ask the return of the treaty some months since forwarded to the Government at Washington;—*he* Consul General SEGOVIA, writing the letter which he forced the Minister and Secretary to sign. His interference is general, embracing all branches and arms of the Government and the public service, while he is giving Spanish naturalization papers to all the black part of the population, and claiming them as Spanish citizens and subjects. From information, the Republic only exists under the favor of SEGOVIA, and must remain so, unless the United States sends a vessel of war there, to enforce respect to her nationality and the rights of the United States therewith. In relation to the colored Spanish subjects, made by SEGOVIA, when the final blow is given to Dominican independence, the natural course will be a forced emigration to Cuba, where they will come under our *free* system of servitude protected by warrants, ("*codulas*") that bind them as apprentices, as long as it may suit the Government or the interest of the master. Both have money in the issue, and SEGOVIA probably intends to make a good thing of it before he gets through with the job consigned to his tender care and *diplomatic* cupidity.

We have a good deal of important national business at present under the supervisory care of this *exceptionable* Government. The pending matters in Mexico—always "a few more left" for adjustment—the delicate affairs of Central America, where we have *involved Spanish responsibility*; the national honor, and *promises* from the shadows of our national resources, through a Commissioner, Brigadier MORALES RADA, of the Spanish Army, accredited for *contingent* diplomatic and military duties by the Captain-General of Cuba; and the extermination of freedom from the western portion of St. Domingo, by acquisition of the Dominican Republic, for which we instruct, advise and furnish *the material* to the accomplished civilian, SEGOVIA, Consul-General and Spanish Chargé there. After taking care of the integrity of "ever faithful Cuba," it is something to watch over our family scions in Mexico, the States of Central America and the Dominican Republic, and guard them from the ravages of the wolf, which comes howling from the woods of the North. So we denominate the principles of progress, which look tyranny and chains in the face with destructive rebuke,—whether involved in the free institutions of Kansas, the bond labor of the South, the cane fields of Cuba, or the diplomatic chicanery and treasonable practice that would fain blend the prosperity of Mexico and the fair hopes of the Central American Republics, while absorbing that little spot of freedom—the Dominican Republic—which is to be merged in the Spanish Colonial serf and bayonet system.

The Commissioner to Costa Rica, General MORALES RADA, crept into Cuba, on his return from a rather non-paying mission, at the back door—coming down upon us with surprise from St. Jago de Cuba on the 17th. He obtained a small vessel to bring him home, after encountering many difficulties, it is said, among mosquitoes and fillibusteros—the bills of the one and the halters of the other were his constant terror. You will please be aware that in [illegible] council it has been decided that [illegible] that may deprive ISABEL of her crown in Spain, or any Government is organized that may clip her of royal prerogatives, growing out of the present political relations that Cuba will hold over, for better times, the dependent by necessity. We are *disinterested* in this matter, which was decided under the Presidency of General CONCHA, over a meeting composed of *Spanish officials* in Cuba, and *Spanish citizens*, who have, through royal *prestige*, been sapping the fountains of Cuban wealth. With any change at Madrid all this crowd of public servants would go home, to give place to others who would have like *purity* in the discharge of their obligations to the Government and their own pockets.

The Spanish war steamer *Leon* returned from Charleston on the morning of the 24th; her news was anticipated by the British West India mail steamer's arrival on the 22d from St. Thomas.

THE KANSAS WAR.

The Falsehoods of the Border-Ruffian Journals—More Brutal Murders—Kansas Militia Called Out—United States Troops Centred at Lecompton, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

The Leavenworth papers and the papers of the border have for the past week been loaded with the most extravagant and exciting falsehoods, in relation to the affairs of the Territory. If the telegraph has borne to you but a tithe of the matter that has appeared in their "Circulars," "Extras," and regular issues, you have heard of the wildest stories of outrage committed by the Free-State men upon "*peaceful and unoffending* settlers." If you believe their statements, then you believe that the "*cowardly*" Free-State men have compelled the United States Dragoons to succumb to them, have taken possession of the Territorial capital and authorities, and are, or have been, committing crimes unparalleled for atrocity even in the annals of border-ruffian cruelty. Freemen of the North! keep cool! You must learn that it is necessary for the leaders of the Buchanan Clubs of Western Missouri, viz.: the Blue Lodges, ere they can arouse the rank and file of the border to deeds of murderous daring, to excite them by tales of cruelty, suffering, and woe. This game they are playing now; how it will result, time alone can tell. Their "Circulars" are headed with big capitals, announcing that WAR! WAR! WAR! exists! They describe, with holy horror, damning deeds that never happened; picture the brave acts of men who have cut their way through the "Abolition horde," and finally call upon all who *love* their country and the *Union* to prepare for the fight before the army of fanatics, like a storm, shall be upon them. The Leavenworth *Herald* says: "*Let no quarter be given!*" Colonel TITUS, of the Kansas Militia, the horse thief and braggart, and his associates, when they were prisoners in Lawrence, begged for quarter! When they went away, they said that they had been treated kindly. But these cut-throats recognize no laws of kindness, no dictates of humanity. Let the money-loving, resolution-passing, cotton-forbearing North, read the following account of the murder!

MURDER OF MR. HOPP.

Mr. HOPP, of Griggsville, Ill., arrived in the Territory about a week ago. Being a quiet and retiring man, he thought he would settle at Leavenworth, preferring that to Lawrence, fearing that if he settled at the latter place he would be compelled to take sides in the struggle going on in the Territory. He purchased an unfinished house in Leavenworth, and then took his wife over to his brother-in-law, in Lawrence, Rev. Mr. NUTE, intending that she should remain there until he had finished the house.

He started to return on Monday. This morning we hear, by a Government train just in from Leavenworth, that about two miles out from that town they discovered the dead body of a man, who had been *shot through the head and scalped*. From a man who has since arrived, and who stopped at the house to which the body was taken, and saw it, we learn that the murderer, after the deed was committed, went into the town of Leavenworth, among his murderous associates, and, holding up the scalp, cried out: "*Here is the scalp of a d—d Abolitionist. I started out for one, and by G—d I have got one.*"

MURDER OF MR. JENNISON.

Mr. JENNISON, who came from Groton, Mass., in company with a person who has resided in Missouri, started from Lawrence for Kansas City for a load of freight for Topeka and Lecompton. They had got their freight and had returned as far as Westport, when JENNISON was stopped, taken prisoner, and his team taken from him. JENNISON'S companion kept on, and went into the store of Colonel BOONE, Postmaster of Westport, and father-in-law to that "high-toned gentleman," Sheriff JONES, and there saw COLEMAN, the murderer of DOW. COLEMAN had a company of men stationed out on the Kansas road, about six miles from Westport, who made it their business to stop and search every traveler who was without a pass. COLEMAN gave him a pass. He then went on—when he came to the place where this company were stationed, six of them came out to stop him—he showed them this pass, when they cried, "All right—go ahead!" He kept on his way to Blue Jackets, where he stopped for the night. This morning a person directly from Westport saw him at Blue Jackets, and informed him that JENNISON, who was taken prisoner, *was killed and scalped*. Leaving his team at Blue Jackets, he immediately rode to Lawrence to inform JENNISON'S friends of it. He here showed the pass he received from COLEMAN. Connected with the party who took JENNISON prisoner was young McGEE, who, under the command of H. CLAY PATE, was wounded in the Battle of Black Jack. Young McGEE swore vengeance then, and so did his father. His father took it on CANTRELL, a Free-State man from Missouri—the son takes it on JENNISON, from Massachusetts, and not content with murdering him, must scalp him! The next step of the barbarians of the Slave States will be to eat men. The border papers say give no quarter, and the zeal of their supporters in committing murder indicates that the Buchanan Blue Lodges have offered a bounty for Abolition scalps!

Freemen of Illinois! Mr. HOPPS and Mr. JONES, both of them natives of your State, and both neutral—having more of timidity than courage in Freedom's behalf—have been most foully and brutally murdered by the barbarians of Slavery. What dare you do about it? Your Senator originated the Bill which robbed this Territory from the Free Labor of the North, and dedicated it to barbarism and blood. What will you do about this? *In the name of Justice and of humanity, if you have not the courage to fight, do at least vote right!*

CALLING OUT OF THE KANSAS MILITIA.

Brigadier-General RICHARDSON has called out the Northern Division of the Kansas militia. They were to rendezvous at Leavenworth, to-day. The order commanding them to assemble declares that *war exists*. This order must have been given without authority from the Governor, as SHANNON refused to call out the militia at their solicitation. "By G—d," said SHANNON to one of the officers connected with the Land Department, "I know what they mean when they say call out the militia; they mean call on Missouri." SHANNON has, in every respect, obeyed the commands of the Administration. When the Administration cried "we will subdue you," SHANNON "pitched in" to subdue; when they trembled before the rising indignation of the North, he refused to call out the Kansas militia.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

It is reported that all the dragoons at Fort Riley and all at Leavenworth are ordered to Lecompton. This will give the Kansas militia a grand opportunity to scalp all the Free-State men at Leavenworth. Perhaps they are there to protect Lecompton against the abolition mob. When Lawrence was threatened to be attacked by the United States Marshal's mob, its citizens implored the Govern[illegible] and [illegible] their properties. They could not spare them. [illegible] pending [illegible] far off [illegible] who assaults the scales of [illegible] commit treason, and has United States troops to arrest and guard him until a monster like LECOMPTE is ready *legally* to hang him.

SHANNON'S EXODUS.

On the morning of the capture of Col. TITUS' fort, the people of Lecompton had an urgent call across the Kaw. They could not wait for ferry-boats, but waded across [illegible] as circumstances would permit them. Major SEDGWICK wanted to see SHANNON on that morning; and, not finding him in town, hastened to the river, where he found the "petticoat" hero, musket in hand, prepared to "paddle his light canoe" across the river. SEDGWICK took the poor old codger back.

Last night a person was at Lecompton for the purpose of having an interview with Major SEDGWICK, and learned while in town that the poor fellow had gone again, leaving his trunks behind him to be brought forward by his son. If, when Missouri marches into Kansas, free Iowa would make a demonstration towards Missouri, these Kansas militia calls would have end. Report says that Deputy-Marshal FAIN declares that he has served his last writ. Others report that all the Territorial officers now at Lecompton have resigned. Well, we can spare them.

TO EMIGRANTS.

If there are any persons prepared to come to Kansas, let them hasten overland now. The Northern Division of Kansas Militia will probably move towards those settlements formed by the first Company. Let them come with powder, arms and provisions. The barbarians intend waging a war of extermination. If the Northern man has a right to settle in the Territory, he must come prepared to defend that right. The General Government dare not do it; if they should, BUCHANAN would lose too many votes in the South

Defensive Preparations at Lawrence—Strength of the Free-State Army—Movements of the Barbarians.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

Our town wears a peculiarly martial aspect. On all sides can be seen the white tents of the "squatters," called to arms to defend that sovereignty which the Nebraska bill promised, but which DAVY ATCHISON, and his Buchanier Administration deny to them. They have left their ripening corn-fields and their homes, which they dearly love, and marched up to Lawrence at the call of imperiled Freedom, as of yore our fathers marched to Bunker's Hill at the call of WARREN, HANCOCK and ADAMS. The blood of our settlers will be as dearly shed against *American tyranny* as was the blood of the patriots of the Revolution against the tyranny of the *British Crown*. Our people are not fighting to untax a tea-cup, but for the freedom of an Empire, for a free tongue, a free press, and above all for their *own* freedom. Americans have no right to claim a superiority of rights and privileges over those granted by the Autocrat of Austria, or of LOUIS NAPOLEON to his subjects so long as they countenance an Administration like the present, or treat with respect a man like JAMES BUCHANAN, who delightfully indorses the awful infringements made upon the rights of American citizens by the barbarians of the Slave States. You of New-York and of other Free States have liberty of speech and of the press, but it is secured to you not by the General Government, whose duty it is to protect those rights, but by the Constitutions of your own States. Step over Mason and Dixon's Line, and of what advantage is the American Constitution to you, if you whisper Freedom? Come into Kansas and undertake to speak or print as freely as the Constitution says you may, and Judge LECOMPTON will instruct his packed Grand Jury to indict, and before night the United States Marshal, with United States dragoons, will arrest you for high treason!

In Heaven's name, if there is any spirit in the sixteen millions of freemen in the North, can they not in opposition to the three hundred and forty-seven thousand slaveholders in the barbarous States for once elect an Administration that will protect the rights of American citizens under the Constitution in every State and Territory within the limits of our great Republic?

There are now about three hundred men under arms here. In two hours' notice this number could be increased to full eight hundred. Full one hundred and fifty of the emigrants who came overland are here. They are very well armed. These men are all first-class men. They are intelligent, capable and of good habits. Over the quarters of the soldiery waves the United States flag. They do not fight, as did the United States Marshal's *posse*, under a disunion flag. Col. LANE is not here. He has been in the Territory, but remains *incog*. The regiment now organized here is under the command of Col. HARVEY, who was connected with the Chicago company. Our people will remain quiet if the territorial authorities, as SHANNON in his treaty agreed, disperses all forces coming into the Territory from Missouri, and the armed bands of barbarians encamped at different points, who prowl about the Territory, keeping the people in terror. If this is not done, then our people will do it. FRANK PIERCE must learn that American citizens cannot be fooled with. If U. S. troops can't protect us, we shall protect ourselves before we submit to being scalped. We must have more arms and munitions.

COL. JOHNSON REFUSES AN ESCORT.

Our merchants are out of flour and provisions. They wished to send a train of wagons to Leavenworth to get a supply, and requested Major SEDGWICK to furnish a military escort for its protection. The Major was favorably disposed to the request, but did not consider that it would be proper for him to grant it, as Col. JOHNSON, who had command, was then on his way to Lecompton. Col. JOHNSON was applied to, and said that he could not furnish one. We can open a way to Leavenworth, if necessary, but peace could longer reign if U. S. troops afforded an escort to our provision train. It seems, however, to be the especial duty of the troops to prot

Pr[illegible] ...ment bills, and his supporting [illegible] ...sville and printing presses into this river.

My, My, Moore Disposed of.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

I notice in your paper of the 26th instant a letter written by ELY MOORE, of KANSAS, in which the statement is made that the TIMES has had no correspondents there, and that their letters have originated in the office in New-York.

The absurdity of this charge is evident when we consider that Mr. MOORE cannot in reason be expected to know everybody in KANSAS, or to declare that certain persons do not exist because he may not personally know them. With the known proclivity of Mr. MOORE'S party towards mob-law and the suppression of all real freedom of speech in Kansas, it is hardly to be expected that the correspondents of any truth-telling journal should make an effort to bring themselves personally under his notice. And still it is a fact that several of the correspondents of the TIMES are known as such to many prominent Pro-Slavery men, including Gov. SHANNON, Judge ELMORE, &c. And so far as I am aware, these correspondents have generally received from the candid of all parties the praise of having at least endeavored at all times to give a *true* history of events.

Thus much, as a TIMES special correspondent for over a year, and resident in KANSAS, I have thought it worth while to say; but as you seem to have a better knowledge of Mr. MOORE'S antecedents than his present position, I will add that he is Mr. PIERCE'S Register in the Land Office at Lecompton, and as such cannot be expected to entertain any serious affection for the TIMES, or friendship for the Free-State citizens of KANSAS. It is said that he had strong hopes, at one time, of securing the first Governorship of the Territory. His associations in KANSAS have always been with the Border-Ruffian party.

He may, if he pleases, accept this information as a refutation of his statement; but if he does not know the correspondents of the TIMES, they have this advantage at least, they *do* know him.

LITERAL.

Kansas Movements—Another Card from Major Buford.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some days ago I saw copied into your columns from a Mobile paper part of a letter to the effect that out of the three hundred emigrants taken by me to KANSAS, all had returned except about fifty.

If, as we are bound to suppose, the writer was a friend of the common cause and desirous of promoting it, he was certainly indiscreet in communicating facts so well calculated to dishearten our friends and prejudice that cause; and, in that event, his information possibly may be as much at fault as his judgment. When we reached the Territory, in the latter part of last April, my company was disbanded and dispersed all over the Territory, wherever they chose to go. Some two weeks afterwards, when the Lawrence troubles broke out, a part of my emigrants reassembled in the Marshal's posse. After these difficulties were over, I again disbanded and dispersed them as before.

With the exception of some half dozen that I was told had returned, my information in respect to them is that they still remain in the Territory. It is true that, some on account of business being interrupted in the Territory and the season being too far advanced to select and plant claims, took temporary employment in the border counties of Missouri, and perhaps some in the Santa Fé trade; all, however, still regarding the Territory as their place of residence.

I do not believe that any one possesses any truer or more definite information of their whereabouts than I have above stated.

Papers that have copied the Mobile letter will please also copy this.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. BUFORD.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL.

Analysis of the Vote in the House.

From the Tribune.

YEAS—*For striking out the Proviso:*

MAINE—Thomas J. D. Fuller—1.

NEW-YORK—*Solomon G. Haven*, John Kelly, John Wheeler, *Thomas R. Whitney*, John Williams—5.

NEW-JERSEY—George Vail—1.

PENNSYLVANIA—John Cadwalader, Thomas B. Florence, John Hickman, J. Glancy Jones, Asa Packer, *Job R. Tyson*—6.

OHIO—*John Scott Harrison*—1.

INDIANA—Smith Miller—1.

ILLINOIS—Thomas L. Harris, Samuel S. Marshal—2.

MICHIGAN—George W. Peck—1.

IOWA—Augustus C. Hall—1.

WISCONSIN—Daniel Wells, Jr.—1.

CALIFORNIA—James W. Denver—1.

Total from Free States, 31: H. M. Bocheman, 4 Fillmore. (*In Italics.*)

DELAWARE—*Elisha D. Culbreth*—1.

MARYLAND—Thomas F. Bowie, *Henry Winter Davis, J. Morrison Harris, Henry W. Hoffman, James B. Richard*, James A. Stewart—6.

VIRGINIA—Thomas S. Bocock, *John S. Carlile*, John S. Caskie, Henry A. Edmundson, Charles J. Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zedekiah Kidwell, John Letcher, John S. Millson, Fayette McMullen, Paulus Powell—William Smith—12.

NORTH CAROLINA—Lawrence O'B. Branch, Thomas L. Clingman, Burton Craige, *Richard C. Puryear*, Thomas Ruffin, Warren Winslow—6.

SOUTH CAROLINA—William Aiken, William W. Boyce, Lawrence M. Keitt, John McQueen, James L. Orr—5.

GEORGIA—Howell Cobb, Martin J. Crawford, John H. Lumpkin, James L. Seward, Alex. H. Stephens, Hiram Warner—6

ALABAMA—W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell, Sampson W. Harris, George S. Houston, Eli S. Shorter, *William R. Smith, Percy Walker*—7.

MISSISSIPPI—William Barksdale, Hendley S. Bennett, *Wilson A. Lake*, John A. Quitman, Daniel B. Wright—5.

LOUISIANA—Thomas Green Davidson, *George Eustis, Jr.*, John M. Sandidge, Miles Taylor—4.

FLORIDA—Augustus E. Maxwell—1.

TEXAS—*Louis D. Evans*, Peter H. Bell—2.

KENTUCKY—Henry C. Burnett, *John P. Campbell, Leander M. Cox*, John M. Elliott, Joshua H. Jewett, *Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel F. Swope*, Albert G. Talbott, *William L. Underwood*—10.

TENNESSEE—*Emerson Etheridge*, George W. Jones, *Thomas Rivers*, John H. Savage, Samuel A. Smith, *William H. Sneed*, John V. Wright, *Felix K. Zollicoffer*—8.

MISSOURI—*William Akers, Luther M. Kennett*, Mordecai Oliver, John S. Phelps, Gilchrist Porter—5.

ARKANSAS—Alfred B. Greenwood, Albert Rust—2.

Total Slave States, 80; In all, 101.

NAYS—*Against Striking Out:*

MAINE—Samuel P. Benson, Ebenezer Knowlton, Israel Washburn, Jr.—3.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Aaron H. Cragin, James Pike, Mason W. Tappan—3.

MASSACHUSETTS—James Buffinton, Calvin C. Chaffee, Linus B. Comins, William S. Damrell, Timothy Davis, Alexander De Witt, Chauncey L. Knapp, Mark Trafton—8.

RHODE ISLAND—Nathaniel B. Durfee, Benjamin B. Thurston—2.

CONNECTICUT—Ezra Clark, Jr., Sidney Dean, Wm. W. Welch, John Woodruff—4.

VERMONT—Justin S. Morrill, Alvah Sabin—2.

NEW-YORK—Henry Bennett, Samuel Dickson, Edward Dodd, Francis S. Edwards, Thomas T. Flagler, William A. Gilbert, Amos P. Granger, Thomas R. Horton, Jonas A. Hughston, William H. Kelsey, Rufus H. King, Orsamus B. Matteson, Andrew Z McCarty, Edwin B. Morgan, Ambrose S. Murray, Andrew Oliver, John M. Parker, Guy R. Pelton, Benjamin Pringle, Russell Sage, George A. Simmons, Francis E. Spinner, James S. T. Stranahan, Abram Wakeman—24.

NEW-JERSEY—Isaiah D. Clawson, A. C. M. Pennington, George R Robbins—3.

PENNSYLVANIA—John Allison, DAVID BARCLAY, Samuel C. Bradshaw, James H. Campbell, John Covode, John Dick, John R. Edie, Galusha A Grow, Jonathan Knight, John C. Kunkel, Samuel A. Purviance, David Ritchie, Anthony E. Roberts, Davie F. Rodgers, Lemuel Todd—15.

OHIO—Charles J. Albright, John A. Bingham, Philemon Bliss, Lewis D. Campbell, Jonas R. Emrie, Samuel Galloway, Joshua R. Giddings, Aaron Harlan, Benjamin F. Leiter, Richard Mott, William R. Sapp, John Sherman, Benjamin Stanton, Edward Wade—11.

INDIANA—Lucien Barbour, Samuel Brenton, Schuyler Colfax, William Cumback, *George G. Dunn*, David P. Holloway, Daniel Mace, John U. Pettit, Harvey D. Scott—9.

ILLINOIS—James Knox, Jesse O. Norton, Elihu B. Washburne, James H. Woodworth—4

MICHIGAN—Wm. A. Howard, David S. Walbridge, Henry Waldron—3.

WISCONSIN—Charles C. Billinghurst, Cadwalader C Washburne—2.

IOWA—James Thorington—1.

Total, 98.

[We have placed those known to us as Fillmore men in *Italics*, but there are several members who have not yet defined their position as to next President.]

So the House receded by *three* majority, and the bill passed with no proviso as to the employment of the army in Kansas.

Fire and Loss of Life at Niagara Falls.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

A fire occurred here about 10 o'clock this morning, in a frame building occupied by MARK PLATE and F. P. GOULD. A boy aged about six years, child of Mr. GOULD, was burned to death in the building, but was discovered before his body was entirely consumed. The building was a total loss.

W. F. D.

POLITICAL HYDROPHOBY.

The *American Enterprise*, a paper published at Bridgeport, Ohio, immediately opposite Wheeling, Va., gives an account of the first Republican gathering in the latter place, held on the evening of the 22d ult. A large number of persons were present. Dr. SMITH was the principal speaker. His address was eminently conservative, and contained nothing inflammatory or of Abolition sentiment. He confined himself to sound Republican doctrine, viz., opposition to Slavery extension. When the speaker quoted CLAY, numbers of the audience hissed. After the meeting, some called out to tar and feather T. C. THACKER, of Bridgeport, but the threat was not executed. When Dr. SMITH came to the door, a party of rowdies called out to put him on a rail. He escaped, however, but, being followed, was brutally assailed by ill language and violence. He defended himself well, until, according to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, "he had to be taken to jail for safety," which was a rather queer procedure, as he had to be bailed out for $500. The tone of the Wheeling press is unmistakably against free discussion. The three papers of the city have no word of condemnation against the lawless conduct of the mob, but hint that, if the Republican movement is continued, more serious events will follow.

The Republicans of Norwalk, Conn., are wide awake. They have just built a handsome, convenient cabin for political meetings, capable of seating eight hundred and of holding a thousand. On Saturday night it was *jammed*, on the occasion of its being thrown open for the first time. A large number of ladies were present—a Glee Club sang several capital songs, and a great deal of enthusiasm was apparent. R. D. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York, made a brief opening speech, after which Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND spoke for an hour and a half, and was followed by J. A. UNDERWOOD, Esq., of Virginia, who kept the attention of the audience until very nearly midnight.

The Democrats of Syracuse have issued an address to the Democracy of the County of Onondaga, on the defection of the Onondaga *Standard*. They say that "the readers of the *Standard*, a paper long cherished and sustained by the Democracy of the county, need not be told that it entirely fails to advocate or represent the principles of the Party," and "feeling that less is to be apprehended from an open enemy than a treacherous friend, and satisfied that the *Standard* is utterly unworthy of the confidence and patronage of the Democracy of the county, they have no hesitation in recommending a repudiation of the *Standard* as an organ of the party, and the immediate establishment in Syracuse, of a new paper, which shall represent both the principles and candidates of the Democracy."

Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN, M. C. from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, in a letter to his constituents, declares it his purpose not to be a candidate for reëlection to the next Congress of the United States. Mr. AIKEN says, that in the future he cannot perceive anything likely to call him again into public life.

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is about to take the stump, and will address some nine or ten political meetings during the present month of September.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Old North Dutch Church Reopened.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT preached the reopening sermon at the Old North Dutch Church, on Sunday last—the venerable structure having just enjoyed a complete overhauling inside and out. In conclusion of the sermon Dr. D. gave the following sketch of the Old North's history:

In 1767, said he, the corner-stone was laid by ISAAC ROOSEVELT, and in 1769 Dr. LADLEY opened it with a sermon. The building fronted on Cart and Horse lane, which name was derived from the fact that carts and horses were accommodated therein. Mr. HOPPENNY gave the land to the church, and I find his name entered upon the records. He was frequently an elder and deacon of the church, and died in the year 1761. He had no children. In company with five others, he owned the tract called the Shoemaker's Path, and which was divided into lots, of which he gave his share of thirty for the erection of this edifice. You have frequently, I have no doubt, said the reverend gentleman, pointing to the coat of arms over the chancel, looked at that memorial. I supposed, be proceeded, that it had been introduced here after this church was built, and I find that it was removed from the old church in Garden-street to this building. There is something peculiar in it, but I don't know whether it was a family coat of arms or designed expressly for the church. The motto is "*Dando Conservat*," which, translated, signifies "by giving away he secures his property;" or which in other words means, the best security you can have for your property is to have a heart to be good with it. It is this motto which has led me to doubt whether it was an original family coat of arms, or designed for the purpose to which it has been appropriated. From the year 1769 Dr. LADLEY ministered in the English language, and two ancient ministers when they were able to preach, preached in the Dutch language. After this the congregation fixed their eyes upon a young man who had gone to Holland to finish his education; and after inquiries not only with regard to his acquirements and spiritual character, but as to whether he had voice to fill the Church, they sent him a cordial invitation, and he returned with the highest honors gained in Holland, and became one of their most zealous pastors. The young man was afterwards known and beloved as the venerable Dr. JOHN H. LIVINGSTON. Three of the churches, continued the reverend speaker, that were erected in or a little subsequent to the middle of the last century have passed away. These were the Scotch Presbyterian, in which Dr. MASON preached, and which was built in 1768; the Lutheran Church, which you may remember stood on the corner of Franklin-street, and which was erected in 1767; and the German Reformed Church, below Nassau-street, which was opened nearly about the same time. At this period the City was comprised within the range of these churches. They were a little out of the City, it is true, and St. Paul's Church was built in the fields. Now we come to the Revolutionary war, when the spirit of the people was aroused by the injustice and aggressions of the British Government. In 1775 the battle of Lexington was fought, and eight years after our independence was secured. At the commencement of the war the City fell into the possession of the English, and it remained in their hands till the close of the struggle. In regard to our churches, I may say there was an entire unanimity among them on the side of their country's independence throughout the whole of the contest. The congregations of the Dutch Churches were all, without a single exception, in favor of the cause of liberty, and were dispersed North and South, and in fact all over the country. The two Dutch Ministers went to Kinderhook and Catskill, and Rev. Dr. LADLEY died at Red Hook in the year 1778. Then the long-desired peace came, and on the 25th of November, which is still celebrated as Evacuation Day, the portals of this Church were opened wide to its returned congregation. The first record of the Church after this, I find, is on the 2d of December, when the Consistory held a meeting, at which they gave thanks to God for the happy termination of the war, through which their country had so successfully passed. On January 15th of the following year, they took measures in reference to the continuance of worship in the Church. The Middle Church had been greatly desecrated, the gallery and a great portion of it destroyed, and the sacred edifice converted into a riding school. At the rear of it was the celebrated Sugar House, which, in connection with the Prison Ship, is among the saddest evidences which history bears to the horrors of war. This Church was not desecrated to the same extent—it was allowed to remain in the same form in which you now see it, with the exception that the floor and lower part of it were destroyed. Look at those pillars, said the reverend gentleman, pointing to the graceful Corinthian columns which support the roof—look at those pillars, said he, and observe the initials upon every one of them. It is said, he continued, that these are intended to represent the names of the persons who at the erection of the church, contributed each one hundred pounds sterling and a column. This, however, let me say, I know only from tradition. It was resolved to repair the North Dutch Church, and in December of 1784 it was opened for divine service, the first time for several years. Dr. LIVINGSTON was at that time its minister, and the records of the church show that his energy and zeal were repaid with signal success. Dr. LINN was called in 1785, and in 1788, Dr. KUYPERS presided over its ministrations, and continued to do so till 1803. Our Consistory, a few weeks ago, resolved to procure the portraits of the ministers who have been connected with the old Dutch Church, and they succeeded in obtaining some of them, reaching as far back as the year 1700, all of which may now be seen in the Consistory room, in Lafayette-place. In 1825 this church was well attended, and the great body of our people were below this point. What a change has since taken place! Soon after this period the commercial interests of the City increased rapidly, and its limits extended northward, till, compelled by the law of necessity, and the growth of population, we gave up the Middle Church, still however, retaining this.

Action for Mal-Practice.

A case interesting to practitioners was up in the Marine Court on the 29th August. It was the case of COURTNEY vs. HENDERSON. The plaintiff is 57 years of age, of good habits, has worked as foreman for ten years for MESSRS. POLLARD, up to last December, when he quit, with bad eyes; went to the Eye Infirmary; remained there from six to eight weeks, when he was indorsed by a friend of the defendant to leave the Eye Infirmary and put himself under the defendant's treatment. There had been a gradual improvement of his eyes from soon after he entered the Eye Infirmary until he left, and that improvement continued for two or three weeks after he left—no doubt being the result of the treatment he received at the Eye Infirmary; when they began to grow worse. He continued under the defendant's treatment until July, (about three months,) and the defendant performed an operation on his eyes, and put some kind of a powder into them. When he first put himself under the defendant's treatment he could go there alone; he soon became so blind he had to be led there by a little boy. The plaintiff returned to the Eye Infirmary in July, but his vision was gone, never to return. Dr. AGNEW deposed that he has no doubt the plaintiff's eyes would have got well if he had remained in the Eye Infirmary, or been under good treatment outside. Dr. AGNEW and Dr. BUCK, both holding positions in the Eye Infirmary—the only physicians who testified in relation to the treatment—have no doubt that the plaintiff's eyes would have recovered under proper treatment.

They both gave a history of their practice in diseases of the eye, which is different from the defendant's practice, as testified to and shown by a card, which is admitted to be his. The defendant offered to prove by a score of persons that they had had bad eyes, and been treated for them by the defendant and got well, or improved, which was ruled out by the Court. The defendant's counsel raised several points, but the second one is sufficient to state—"That an error in judgment is not mal-practice."

The Court held that to be good law, when applied to a man skilled in anatomy, surgery or physics, but that it had no application in this case; that the defendant, knowing nothing of anatomy, surgery or physics, could have no judgment in the matter. The law contemplated a judgment founded upon skill and knowledge in these sciences. That man who would hold himself out to the world as a doctor and an oculist without a diploma, without any knowledge of these sciences, and under such false pretences obtain a patient, and commence tinkering with the most delicate of all the organs, the eye, must be reckless indeed. An error in judgment of a man skilled in a particular calling is not mal-practice, unless it is a gross error. But error in judgment, in a science, of a man unskilled in that science (if such a thing can be) is mal practice. In other words, a person attempting to practice, in physic or surgery, without first having obtained a knowledge of such science, is liable for all the damage that is the result of his practice. I have no doubt the plaintiff lost his vision through the defendant's treatment, and that the treatment was the result of ignorance on his part. Judgment for the plaintiff, $500; allowance, &c., $12.

Particulars of the Loss of the Nautilus.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin, Aug. 25.

We have been obligingly furnished by the Purser of the steamship *Perseverance*, and Lieut. STEVENS of the United States Engineers, with the following particulars in regard to the wreck of this ill-fated vessel and the passengers on board of her, all of whom, beyond all question, with the officers and crew, except the steward, have found watery graves:

The Purser of the *Perseverance* left Galveston on Wednesday the 20th inst., for Timballer Island, on the Government schooner *Essayons*, accompanied by Lieutenant STEVENS, United States Engineers.

On Timballer and Caillou Islands large pieces of the wreck of the *Nautilus* were found, such as cylinder keleons, keleon rider, tanks from the lifeboats, &c. The largest part of the hull was on Caillou Island. One piece was fifty or sixty feet long.

In Caillou Bay he saw JIM FRIADER, the steward of the *Nautilus*, who was picked up on the 29th inst by the *F. M Streck*, towboat, near Fort Livingstoe, Barataria Bay. The steward was floating on a drift log, which he had swam to from the piece of the deck by which he first secured himself.

The *Nautilus* passed the Light-ship at Ship Island Shoal, off Last Island, at sundown on Saturday the 9th inst. At about 7 A. M. on Sunday the steward says the cattle on the *Nautilus* were down; some water between decks, listing the ship so that the Captain endeavored to man her. When broadside to as a heavy sea struck her, capsizing her instantly. She rolled bottom up, and the steward saved himself on a fragment of the cabin. He states he saw Capt. THOMPSON and a few others on the bottom of the ship, but they were washed off by the first sea. One or two he saw clinging to the fragments of the wreck. He soon fell in with Mr. JOHNSON, the first engineer, and kept company with him five days; at the end of that time Mr. JOHNSON became delirious, and jumped into the sea and was drowned.

Most of the passengers were standing on the starboard gangway when she went over, and from the fact of no life preservers having been picked up, were probably anticipating no immediate danger. Examinations were made on Timballer and Caillou, in hopes of finding some bodies. None were found by the officers of the *Essayons*, but they heard at Timballer, that near the wreck of the *John Roales*, at the Lafourche inlet, a body of a man with black whiskers, and having blue clothes on, was found, and it was thought might be Capt. THOMPSON. On landing at this *Roales* they found her deserted, and could get no intelligence. No other bodies were seen that could be identified as belonging to the *Nautilus*.

The following list of passengers contains all whose names could be learned by our informants: R P. Deaver, N. C.; Micajah Thomas and lady, Houston, Texas; H. G. Bullock, Fayette Co., Texas; W. A. Kirwin, Freestone Co., Texas; Rev. Jerome Twichell, Houston, Texas; Wm. Dean, Brownsville, Texas; Adolphe Holff, Liberty, Texas; S. A. Ingraham, Lagrange, Texas; J. D. Ellis, Washington, Texas; Thos. A. Mallory, Galveston, Texas; Judge James Scott, Grimes Co., Texas; Dr. R Graves, Wheelock, Texas; Miss H. Gay, Wheelock, Texas; C. H. Short, N. O.; Capt. Wm. Muir, N. O.; Anderson Marsh, N. O.; J. Newman, Marshall, Ala.; J. M. Adams, Marshall, Ala.

From the statement of the rescued steward, it would appear that the ship was suddenly overturned, and that the passengers were not anticipating their fate, but were in an instant, as it were, launched into eternity.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

MONDAY, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue to arrive, and sell slowly at $7 75 for Pearle, and $7 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are very firm. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Stock of Rio about 58 000 bags.

COTTON—Is moderately active and steady.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—With increased arrivals and a limited demand, the market for State and Western Flour shows less vigor, and prices of most descriptions favor purchasers. The sales since our last consist of about 6,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	5 80@	5 95
Straight State	5 95@	6 10
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@	6 65
Common to Good Michigan	5 80@	5 90
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@	6 20
Common to Good Ohio	6 20@	6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 90@	6 10
Fancy Ohio	6 50@	6 70
Extra Michigan	6 10@	7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70@	6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@	9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@	9 00

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 400 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 70 ℔ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. The sales since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is abundant and decidedly lower, but comparatively inactive. The sales since our last amounted to about 42,000 bushels of all kinds, including fair Canadian White at $1 43@$1 46; prime Western do. at $1 62; prime to choice do. red at $1 50@$1 54; and mixed Southern at $1 50 ℔ buchel. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at improving prices; fair to prime quality of old and new is now worth from 88c @90c ℔ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 47c.@49c. for State; 42c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is still briskly inquired for, but is plenty and infirm. The sales reported since our last comprise about 91,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 63c.@65c. for Southern Yellow; and 66c.@69c. for Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River taken at 60c.@ 65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are rather quiet and languid at 7c.@9c. for last year's crop. ℔ lb New come in and sell slowly, mostly at 14c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We only heard of sales of 65 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $31@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—No important movement has transpired since our last.

LIME—Rockland is now quoted at 85c. for common and $1 30 for lump. ℔ bbl. Demand moderate.

MOLASSES—Rules quiet at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally in slack request, at about previous figures.

OILS.—We have no really new feature to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork in improved demand at advancing prices, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$20 for mess, and $18 for prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c., for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c @11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard favors factors; supply limited; demand, fair. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. fair to Prime, at 13¼c. 13¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after at previous quotations. The sales since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ℔ do. Beef Hams are active and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@17 ℔ 100 lbs. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately, at 14c.@15c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1856.

	Barrels.	Tierces.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Half Bbls.	Pieces.
Total	2,744	1,204	4,996	1,049	1,961	1,288	84,041
Last Week	2,743	1,204	4,996	1,049	1,961	1,288	84,041
This Time Last Year	498	1,875	1,259	1,187	1,690	1,819	74,875

NOTE.—The abbreviations G., E., T., P., L., D., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's. L.—E. O. Lawson's. T.—Thompson's. P.—Parker's. B.—Barber's.

RICE—We heard that 65 tcs. were sold at $3 62½ @$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Appear depressed and infirm, with sales reported, since our last, of about 450 barrels Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 7¾c @8¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars remain as last noticed. Stock of raw Sugar here, estimated at 72,000 hhds.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. Prime brought 11½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Quiet, yet very firm. Stock of domestic in the Inspection warehouses to-day, 6,924 hhds., against 4,440 hhds. same date last year. Stock of Spanish, in first hands, to-day, 5,475 bales.

WHISKY—There were sales reported of about 1,300 bbls. of Ohio and Prison, mostly at 32c. ℔ gallon,—showing a decidedly easier market, in regard to prices. Supply heavy; demand good at the reduced rates.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk and steady. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅝d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ℔ lb.; Grain, 6¾d @7½d., in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 23s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s. @25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

E. H. BROWN'S MONTHLY HIDE CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

Our imports of Hides this month are considerably below an average, amounting as a total to 104,516 of which 98,870 were foreign direct and 5,646 coastwise. Those coastwise comprise the cargoes of the *Parana, Rebecca, Antagonist* and *Lilean*, from Buenos Ayres; *F. Deming*, from Rio Grande; *Guayana*, from Bolivar City; *Yorktown*, from Porto Cabello; *Putnam* and *Monserrate*, from Carthagena and Savanilla; *Baltic*, from Barcelona; *Maria*, from Rio Hache; *Evergreen*, from Tampico; *Ida Raynes* and *Adda Swift*, from Maracaibo; *Wildfire* and *Newsphar*, from Vera Cruz; *Virginia*, from San Juan; *Arabella*, from Chagres; *Fredertka*, from St. Domingo; *Marietta Smith* and *Mecte*, from Port au Platte, &c. Coastwise, the imports are chiefly Porto Cabello, and dealers purchases various. As compared with August last year the imports of this month show a decrease of 8,587 Hides; but for the first eight months of the year, the decrease is considerable over same period last year, being 1,171,014, against 915,255 in 1855; increase, 255,759. The import of the first eight months 1854, was 1,172,937, or 1,923 in excess of this year.

STOCK—Our stock is moderate and the larger portion is at Quarantine, unavailable for this market; it numbers about 54,000 Hides, comprising about 19,000 Buenos Ayres, 6 000 Rio Grande, 12,000 Orinoco, 3,000 Port au Platte, 3,000 Porto Cabello, 1,300 Maracaibo, 4,500 Savanilla, 900 Mexican, 1,100 Dry Salted Brazil, 1,500 West India and some Southern, &c. Stock same period last year, 80,000.

DRY HIDES—The demand throughout the month has been very good, and at one period the market was very excited—the supplies being small and considerable orders to fill; during the past week, however, this has cooled down, though the market closed very firmly, and there would, no doubt, be a more extensive business doing, but that our quarantine regulations prohibit the consummation of any transaction, no hides being permitted to be landed, either in this City, Brooklyn or in Jersey City.

The transactions during the month on the spot amount to 148,937 Hides, at a shade over the extreme quotations of last month for Buenos Ayres, an advance of 1c. ℔ lb. on the last sale of Rio Grande, 1½c. on Orinoco, and from 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. on other sorts. The sales additional have been in Boston and Salem, for this market: 4,000 Buenos Ayres, usual average, at 27c. ℔ lb.; 900 at 27¾c., to arrive; 4,000 Rio Grande, 21¾ lbs., at 26¼c.; 6,000 Montevideo, at 27c.@27½c.; 6,545 African, Gambia, at 21c. Resold 2,692 California, 24 lbs., at 21½c.; 1,700 Minos at 25c., and 4,000 Dry Salted Maranham, 26 lbs., at 20c. ℔ lb. The future course of our market still continues to depend on supplies from foreign ports, of which we have rather conflicting accounts; to maintain our present advance of imports at end of year over 1855, we now require an import of over 154,000 each month, which is very large, and this our importers say we cannot with any reason expect; but, so far ahead any judgment must be considered very speculative.

SALTED HIDES—Of all classes are greatly inquired for and bought up readily at advanced rates; the the imports this month, included in tabular statement, have been 8,682 Buenos Ayres, 339 Rio Grande, 1,610 California, 1,235 West India, &c. The sales comprise 2,893 Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs. at 12¾c.@ 14c. ℔ lb., 6 months; the latter price for a very choice lot; 2,033 Rio Grande, 45@48 lbs. at 13¼c.@13¾c.; 60 lbs. 13c. ℔ lb.; 1,010 California, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. part from second hands, and 101 Bermuda, 75 lbs. at 9¼c City Slaughter are worth 9¾c.@10c. for middle weight, and 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy. Stock light.

HORSE HIDES—Import, 2,842 green salted, and 80 dry Buenos Ayres. Sales, 845 green salted Rio Grande, at 7c. ℔ lb; 591 dry, 10 lbs. at $1 56 each, and 2,362 green salted Buenos Ayres, 36 lbs. at 7¾c. ℔ lb, all 6 months; in good demand, and stock small.

EAST INDIA KIPS—No Import. Sales, 300 Singapore cow, usual weight, at 14c. ℔ lb., 6 months. No stock.

BUFFALO HIDES—Import, 5,418 Singapore, per *Ino*, sold previous to arrival on terms which have not transpired. There is no stock, and considerable inquiry from the Eastern trade, who took the above.

GOAT SKINS—Import, 579 bales Curacoa and a few smaller parcels. Sales, 790 bales, or 72,000 Curacoa skins, at from 50c.@55c. each—the former being the present price; as the season advances we may see an improvement—the trade for the manufactured article being good.

HAIR—Import, 163 pkgs. Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Sales, about 60,000 lbs. Rio Grands, mixed, at 24c.@26c. ℔ lb; 1,000 lbs. long at 53c.; 7,000 lbs Buenos Ayres at 22c ℔ lb., all six months. Market quiet and stock large.

TERRA JAPONICA—Import, 1,617 bales Gambier, sold to go East, previous to arrival, on private terms, supposed at 4c. ℔ lb. No stock in first hands here and but little inquiry.

SUMAC—Import, 1,825 bags. Sales reported, 1,100 bags Palermo at $70@$76 50.

DIVI DIVI—Import 18 tons Rio Hache, 420 bags Curacoa, still we believe unsold.

HORNS—Import 8,000 Buenos Ayres, 34 000 Rio Grande, 7,000 various. Sales reported, 15,000 Rio Grande at $13 75 ℔ 100.

HIDE CUTTINGS—Import 33 bales Rio Grande, 14 bales Buenos Ayres, 10 bales California. Sales 29,000 lbs. Rio Grande at 7c. ℔ lb.; 10,000 lbs. at 6c. ℔ lb.; 1,000 lbs. California at 6c. ℔ lb. This article is in demand and much wanted.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THE YEARS:

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
January	48,722	173,579	106,744	204,272
February	77,404	128,752	79,684	191,761
March	137,150	131,941	110,684	190,959
April	109,048	103,472	155,253	197,242
May	117,928	190,270	128,454	209,598
June	97,870	123,877	145,988	138,857
July	112 117	177.190	76,283	100,809
August	148,860	138,956	113,123	104,516
Total	849,099	1,172,937	915,255	1,171,014

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

WAGON WANTED.—A second-hand, two-seated, modern built wagon, in good order, with or without top and pole. Address, with price, &c., Box No. 1,191 Post-Office.

NICE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE CHEAP—Inquire of H. HILLS, Belmont Stables, No. 163 Crosby-st. near Bleecker.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 8th-av

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAMES SMIBERT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES SMIBERT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1856. SUSAN PEARSON.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-

New-York Daily Times

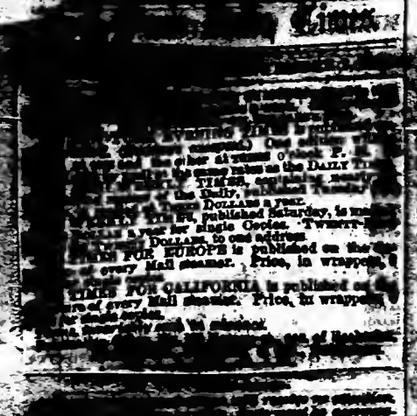

...Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.
...desirable to return manuscripts that may be offered for publication.
...correspondence containing important news from any quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The latest advices from Kansas, by way of St. Louis, state that Gov. SHANNON, on the 26th ult., issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of insurrection, and calling on all law-abiding citizens to "assist the legal authorities to preserve the peace and protect the persons and property of citizens." This is a curious commentary on the declarations of Gen. SMITH, in his dispatches to the War Department, that no serious disturbances exist in the Territory, and that the accounts from there have been so much exaggerated. This proclamation of Gov. SHANNON'S is undoubtedly intended as an excuse for the irruption of the hordes of Missouri against the Free-State settlers, and may be considered as among the last of his acts in the service of the Border Ruffians.

☞ The weather continues to be extremely cool for the season; and, though this low temperature may be unfavorable for the ripening of late fruits and vegetables, it is most fortunate in a sanitary point of view. The fever has nearly disappeared from Long Island, and with such weather as we are now favored with, there is no danger whatever of the disease spreading.

The Army Bill.

The Pro-Slavery party has again triumphed. The President and Senate have carried their point, and the federal army may still be employed—at the expense of the federal Government—in dragooning the inhabitants of Kansas into obedience to the infamous laws of the sham Legislature.

This result, it should be understood, was reached by the *coalition* of the Fillmore and Buchanan members of the House of Representatives. Every Republican stood his ground. But the Fillmore men, with SOLOMON G. HAVEN, T. R. WHITNEY and HUMPHREY MARSHALL at their head, threw their strength into the Pro-Slavery scale, and thus put the army of the Republic again at the service and command of the Border Ruffians of Missouri. Yet these men—at least those of them who are from the Free States—claim to be opponents to Slavery extension—opponents of the Kansas policy of the Administration, and in favor of making Kansas a Free State. The result shows how little they are to be relied on in any emergency, and how certain they are, when the time of trial comes, to surrender the principles they profess, and throw the victory into the hands of the Slaveholding power.

This coalition in Congress is only the precursor of what we shall see in the Presidential canvass. There is not one among the leaders of the Fillmore Party, North or South, who entertains the slightest hope of his election. But they believe that his vote may be so managed as to divide the North, and thus aid the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is already perfectly apparent that, in the Southern States, the Fillmore movement is purely a political *ruse*,—that its object is merely to encourage the belief in the Northern States that he has a party at the South,—and thus to *draw off* from FREMONT in the Free States votes enough to elect Mr. BUCHANAN. It is even now becoming difficult to maintain the Fillmore organization at the South;—and before the day of election arrives, the great body of the Fillmore vote in every Slave State will be secured for BUCHANAN. The *leaders* of that party at the North are mainly old Silver-Grey Pro-Slavery Whigs. They have entered into this new organization for the purpose of controlling it, and of using it to prevent the success of Free-Soil principles. They stand ready to transfer their party to the Pro-Slavery candidate whenever it shall appear that they can thus render their support the most effective.

The coalition between the Fillmore and Buchanan parties has already commenced. Its first effect has been to arm the Federal troops for another Pro-Slavery crusade in Kansas. The Border Ruffians are indebted to Mr. FILLMORE'S friends for the timely aid they will thus receive.

Popular Congresses.

In the course of September next, two Congresses are to meet at Brussels, the capital of Belgium, which deserve the general attention of the world.

The first in order is the Congress of Philanthropists, specially and practically occupied with ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes, by rendering more accessible to them the means of instruction, as well as teaching them how to lodge, to clothe and to feed themselves better and more cheaply. Excellent results may be hoped from this Convention, if the Congress of the 15th of September be chiefly composed of practical men, such as have lived among the working people, and who know their wants and various dispositions.

The other Congress, which is to open on the 22d of September, and to sit several days, has been organized and convoked by the Belgian Association for Free Trade. This is its direct object, and its business is to provide the means of propagating its principles among all civilized nations. Nine years ago, in 1847, a similar Congress assembled in this same city of Brussels. It was a few months before the revolution of February, which was already fermenting in the Paris reform banquets. The lively echoes of those banquets drowned, for a time, the voice of the orators of Free Trade, most of whom were at the same time members of the Peace Society. Independently of the pressure of the circumstances in which the session of the Congress of Free Trade was held, there was even in the manner in which the discussion was concluded, a radical obstacle to all positive and durable success. The orators of Free Trade were all, or nearly all of them, merely orators. They theorized about Free Trade until they were lost in abstractions; they sang in every key the charms of that golden age, which Free Trade was presently to inaugurate, but not a word was said of the means of realizing it. The auditors all went away delighted with the eloquence, incisive or persuasive, of Mr. CORDEN, of Col. THOMSON, of Mr. WILSON and others, and this was all. It appears that the organizers of the Congress of 1856 would avoid the faults of their predecessors of '47. In their appeal to the partisans of Free Trade in Europe, they define the questions which they wish to discuss, and desire the orators who propose to engage in the discussion to bring facts, figures, statistics rather than philosophical arguments or economic generalities. The two problems stated are these:

1. What are the artificial or natural obstacles which hinder the extension of the commercial relations of the country to which the speaker belongs?

2. What are the practical means proposed, or to be proposed in each country, in order to diminish or to elude the obstacles which hinder the extension of commercial relations with foreign nations?

It is certain that these two questions, thoroughly studied, and treated with practical sense, may greatly advance the solution of the problem of Free-Trade. Free-Trade is in truth neither an economical principle nor a political right, but a matter of utility, of opportunity, and of national expediency. A country whose industry is much advanced, whose natural or manufactured products are in great demand in foreign markets, and which itself needs certain exotic products, ought to favor Free-Trade, while another people whose industry is very much in the back ground, which suffices to itself in the consumption of its products, sufficiently varied besides to satisfy all its needs, may perfectly well dispense with it, or at least should begin with it moderately and without haste.

If the apostles of Free-Trade had not conceived the question in this point of view, they would have met with less opposition, and their enterprise would have been really more advanced at this moment. Let us hope that the Congress of 1856 will make good what that of 1847 had compromised, and will win that favor with the public which was withheld from the revolutionary bravadoes in 1847.

A Good Opening for Historical Writers.

The South Carolinians are greatly in want of a history of their State, but, unfortunately, they have got nobody within their own borders, who is both capable and willing to undertake the task of writing one. The late discussions in Congress on the Revolutionary achievements of South Carolina have awakened the chivalry of the Palmetto people to a consciousness of their literary poverty. Mr. SIMMS, the novelist, and two other gentlemen, have been suggested as proper persons to undertake the desired work, and a writer in the Charleston *Mercury* has suggested that a Committee should be formed to further the object, and that the State should furnish the necessary funds for procuring statistical and documentary materials from England. The writer in the *Mercury* to whom we have allluded, makes the following ominous allusion to the probable future condition of South Carolina, which would be alarming if we had not become used to such dark forebodings from that quarter:

"No man of common observation can fail to perceive that but a few years can elapse before all the mind, and thought, and energy of the State, and of the whole South, will be fully occupied in the political convulsions which will envelop us. How important, then, while there is time and opportunity, to sustain and perpetuate the honor of our State, by rectifying and justifying her history!"

This is a very sensible suggestion, and if the active intellects of the South were but employed in some such useful work as that of compiling histories, they would not be driven to brood over the probabilities of future political troubles, for the lack of something better to do. But the business of writing history is one that involves the necessity of too much patient industry and plodding application to be acceptable to the fiery and hot-blooded South Carolinians. If they should happen to stumble upon any unpalatable facts, they could not be demolished by any amount of chivalrous hinster; and all the canes south of the Potomac would not be sufficient to knock down one of those inconvenient truths which the student of history down South would be sure to encounter. We fear that no South Carolinian will undertake to write a history of that State, unless he takes up his residence at the North where he would be secure from the attacks of the BUTLERS and BROOKSES, who would be sure to make a martyr of anybody who had the hardihood to publish a true history of their State. The same paper which contains the letter bewailing the lack of a history of South Carolina, contains another addressed to Col. FREMONT, which may be taken as a specimen of the manner in which history would be written by a South Carolinian. As an example of the temper of the people of that State we give an extract or two from this very choice production:

"If you were a private man, you have left no room for the resentment of your most bitter personal enemy. You have succeeded in robbing revenge of every shaft that might wound an honest man. More invulnerable than the hero of ancient rhyme, you stand, armed *cap-à-pie*, swathed in your robes of infamy, without one principle of honor to disturb your conscience, or one act of virtue to derange the even tenor of your life. But in your public character, and in the relations which you have borne to this State, you have violated every principle most common to man—you have done outrage to the feelings of a whole people—you have done injury to every citizen of this State and of the whole South—and you have forbid me, a ... In your letter of acceptance, as candidate for the Presidency, you have indorsed, without reservation, the platform of the Black Republican Party. That platform, as contained in the resolutions of their late Convention, proclaims war to the knife, death without quarter, extermination to us as a people.

* * * * * * *

Faithless in every relation of life—a renegade to every principle and feeling—heartless—treacherous—your highest virtue has been your contempt for the opinion of honest men; your unblest aspiration, to stand recorded the basest, the most unmitigated traitor upon the annals of American history."

We had imagined that in mendacious and vulgar malignity, the *Express* could not be surpassed, but the writer in the Charleston *Mercury* beats it all hollow.

A State that commends such conduct as that of the ruffian BROOKS in attacking Senator SUMNER, cannot be desirous of reading its own history impartially written; and if any historian should venture to state that South Carolina was once so prond of the honor reflected upon her name by the achievements of Col. FREMONT, that she presented him a gold-mounted sword as a testimonial of her affection, he would be promptly caned for his temerity. The South Carolinians presented Col. FREMONT with a sword as an appropriate gift for his services; but to Colonel BROOKS they present a cane. If the South Carolinians really desire a history of their State, the better way would be for them to issue proposals for one. There are plenty of able pens at the North, eager for employment in any field of honorable and profitable literary labor, which would readily engage in such an undertaking. New-England is fertile in historical writers; every town and village there has its local historian, and there are plenty of undeveloped Hildreths, Bancrofts, Sparkses and Prescotts. A young New-Englander has just distinguished himself by a history of the Dutch Republic, and it would be an easy matter to find another to write a history of the Oligarchy of South Carolina.

The Hero of San Jacinto on Disunion.

General HOUSTON administered a direct hit at Mr. FILLMORE in his closing speech in the Senate last week. "They tell me," said the brave old man, "if FREMONT is elected, forty thousand bayonets will bristle about the Capitol—that the South, in fact, will secede. Mr. President, I scorn the suggestion! There will be neither bristling bayonets nor secession. If Col. FREMONT shall be elected by a majority of the people, though I am not his supporter, I shall respect the majority of the people; and to Colonel FREMONT, as the Chief Magistrate of their choice, *I* shall pay my respectful homage."

And so will all the rest, North and South, Mr. FILLMORE himself included, notwithstanding his silly speech.

Nominees for Mayor.

Candidates for Mayor are becoming alarmingly abundant; "every day and hour brings forth a new one"—for it cannot be said of this office as has been said of the Presidency, that it is one neither to be sought nor refused. We have not heard of anybody refusing it, but then there are a good many seeking it. Among the Democrats, there are the present incumbent and Recorder SMITH, who have an amiable intention of defeating each other in the struggle for the nomination, and there is a probability of both succeeding. It is said that "BILL TWEED'S" friends consider him an eminently proper candidate for the place, and that there are those who say the same of HORACE F. CLARK, Esq.

The New Minister from Nicaragua.

HON. APPLETON OAKSMITH, the new Ambassador from Gen. WALKER to this Government, is the young gentleman who carried out a cargo of muskets, which were seized by one of our national ships in Port-au-Prince and sent back to New-York. Mr. OAKSMITH is a son of Mrs. E. O. SMITH, the poetess and lecturer.

Return of Captain Scott.

Captain SCOTT, of Virginia, who was appointed Consul at Rio de Janeiro by President PIERCE, as a grateful acknowledgment of the important services rendered by that gentleman in writing a series of letters to all the aspirants for the Presidential nomination in 1852, which, with the exception of Mr. PIERCE, they were innocent enough to answer, has returned home to take the stump for Mr. BUCHANAN. But he loses nothing by the change, as his son has been appointed to the office which he has vacated.

☞ The Attorney-General of this State having commenced legal proceedings against the Supervisors of Oneida County, in order to enforce the payment of the State mill tax, the Board have engaged counsel to defend the case, and will oppose the writ. Similar action has been taken by the Supervisors of Orange County.

☞ The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions will be held at Newark on the 28th of October,—the hospitalities of the city to be extended to delegates.

Turners' Celebration at Poughkeepsie.

There was a large meeting of Turners yesterday at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River. About 9 or 10 o'clock, the whole party proceeded to Livingston's Woods, about a mile out of Poughkeepsie, and during the day amused themselves by performing gymnastic exercises, to the great admiration of most of the inhabitants of that place. Lager bier flowed freely, as usual on such occasions, and altogether they had a merry time of it.

Knocked Overboard and Drowned.

STEPHEN PILCHER, of Sing Sing, was knocked overboard from the sloop *James Henry*, by the boom of that vessel, when opposite Forrest's Castle. On Sunday afternoon his body was discovered floating in the river, and it was towed to the dock. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

☞ Commencement exercises at Brown University, Providence, began to-day; Psi Upsilon Convention is to be held on Thursday and Friday.

☞ It has been suggested that the reason for the unusual haste manifested by the contractors to get the new Belgian pavement laid in the Bowery above Grand-street, can be accounted for by the fact that a sewer is soon to be laid from Grand to Sixth-street, along the Bowery; that haste just now makes a double job, while below Grand-street, where, when once laid, nothing probably will disturb it for years, the work goes on most leisurely. These suggestions are quite fruitful of others—such as tax-payers may be presumed to have more interest than pleasure in.

☞ Commander HOFF, of the United States Navy, received orders from Washington on Sunday, to proceed immediately to take the command of the United States frigate *Independence*, now in the Pacific. Commander HOFF will, consequently, leave on the 5th inst., in the *Illinois*, for Aspinwall, on his way to Panama.

☞ Finer weather than we are at present enjoying cannot be conceived. It is cool enough to be entirely comfortable by day or night, and warm enough to keep fire out of our thoughts.

Later Intelligence.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 291 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

News from Washington.

THE NEW GUANO ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC—THE ARMY BILL APPROPRIATIONS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning publishes an extract from Commodore MERVIN'S report in regard to the newly-discovered Guano Island in the Pacific. The commodore says the Island is covered with luxuriant vegetation, which is indicative of heavy rains, and the consequent worthlessness of the guano thereon. A large deposit of bird-lime was found on the island, but it was in a state of decomposition.

The amount of estimates or appropriations lying over in the Quartermaster-General's Department, in consequence of the delay in passing the Army bill, reached about $1,500,000, for which requisitions have been drawn and will be forthwith transmitted. Orders have been received from the Ordinance Department for the resumption of work in the armories and arsenals where it was suspended.

Many members of Congress left here this evening, and there are now very few remaining. The city is very dull.

News from Kansas.

THE TERRITORIES DECLARED IN A STATE OF INSURRECTION—GEN. LANE'S MANŒUVRES.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 1.

We have advices from Kansas to the 27th ult. The acting Governor (SHANNON) was at Lecompton, and on the 26th issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of insurrection, and calling on all law-abiding citizens to aid and assist the legal authorities to preserve the peace and protect the persons and property of citizens.

Gen. LANE is understood to have three parties stationed at different points in Iowa, for the purpose of receiving supplies or making his escape in case he is compelled to flee.

Political Matters.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT RUTLAND, VT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Sept. 1.

From four to five thousand Republicans of Rutland County assembled here on Saturday, and were addressed by RYLAND FLETCHER, GEORGE P. MARSH, E. D. CULVER, of New-York, and others.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 1.

There is a large Democratic Mass Meeting in progress here to-night. Speeches have been made by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, JOHN L. ROBINSON, and others.

Governor Geary at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Sept. 1.

Governor GEARY is at present in this city. He was visited to-day by a number of citizens, and leaves to-morrow for Kansas.

News from Boston.

FEROCIOUS AND PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT—SAFETY OF THE SHIP FRANK JOHNSON—GEN. POMEROY IN BOSTON—TWO CHILDREN BARNED TO DEATH.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 1.

On Saturday, Mr. HENRY SWEETZER, a wealthy gentleman, residing at Jamaica Plain, called at the house of JOHN BANCROFT, a colored man, to engage him to do some work, and finding BANCROFT intoxicated and abusing his wife, he remonstrated, whereupon BANCROFT struck him with a piece of iron with so much violence that no hopes are entertained of Mr. SWEETZER'S recovery. BANCROFT fled and has not been arrested.

The report of the ship *Frank Johnson* being abandoned at sea is incorrect, as letters received from on board the ship *Flying Scud*, Capt. BAXTER, at Bombay July 4, from New-York *vid* Mauritius, where she touched, states that the *Frank Johnson* was at Mauritius in distress, leaking, and that Capt. LOTHROP had been on board the *Flying Scud*.

General POMEROY, of Kansas notoriety, and who was reported to have been killed in a recent affray in that Territory, is at present in Boston.

In this City, to-day, a son, 9 and a daughter 5 years of age, of Mrs. JANE ANDERSON, were burned to death.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PLYMOUTH, CONN.

HARTFORD, Monday, Sept. 1.

The large Brass Rolling Mill of SETH THOMAS & Co., in Plymouth Hollow, Conn., was burnt down early this morning. The building was of brick, and supposed to be fire-proof. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and there was no insurance. The company was a joint stock affair, and employed a large number of hands, so that the loss will be severely felt in Plymouth. A man has been arrested on suspicion of having fired the Mill, which was the largest of its kind in the State.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 1.

A fire on Market-street this morning burned six buildings, destroying and damaging the stocks of J. B. RIDDEY, F. PRAGOFF, J. N. LECOMPTE, Mrs. VIGLINI, Mr. SHERIDAN and Mr. SECOR. Mr. RIDDEY'S loss is about $13,000; insured $5,000. The insurance probably covers the losses of the rest.

Weather at the South.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

A northeast storm is about to commence here. Its effects were experienced about Wilmington, N. C., during yesterday and last night, where a mile of wire was prostrated.

The Recent Fire at Albany—Incendiarism Suspected.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, speaking of the recent fire in that city, by which the oil-cloth manufactory of Messrs. CLASSEN & BARCKLEY was destroyed, says:

The fire was, unquestionably, the work of an incendiary, and strong suspicions have fallen upon one JOHN FOX, as the perpetrator of the deed. Some time ago he was discharged from the factory, and, it is said, that at the time he evinced a threatening disposition towards the proprietors for his dismissal. On the 6th of August, Messrs. C. & B. received the following note, which it was then suspected originated with FOX:

ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1856.

Shall you not discharge from your employment THOS. NOLAN within 4 days from the date hereof, you shall come to some loss. Your factory shall be consumed to ashes unless you do as stated, one note is as good as ten, if you do not send him right out of the premises you may be sure what is to happen.

We remain your friend.

Upon its receipt Mr. C. consulted with Squire PARSONS as to the course he should pursue, and was advised to station about his premises, every night, a watchman. This was done, and on the morning of the conflagration the watchman had not left his charge half an hour ere the building was wrapped in flames. FOX was arrested Saturday afternoon, and underwent a preliminary examination at the Police Court, after which he was committed to jail.

Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE declines the Know Nothing nomination for Governor of Massachusetts in the following letter:

BROOKLINE, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The unanimity with which I was chosen at your late Convention to be a candidate for the Executive office of this Commonwealth, would have obliged me to accept the nomination as a proof of my sincerity in supporting the principles which form the basis of the American Party, and of my confidence in and adherence to Mr. FILLMORE. This opinion I stated to some of the gentlemen of your Committee. But circumstances have since arisen which develop obligations previously made, more urgent and more important to those whom they concern, and inconsistent with a faithful performance of the duties of any public office.

Thanking you for the expression of confidence so unexpected, I respectfully decline the nomination, and remain faithfully yours,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

The "Relief."

U. S. NAVY YARD, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The United States ship *Relief* will sail on Wednesday next for Rio Janeiro, her officers are: Lieut. Commanding, JAMES W. COOKE; Lieutenant Watson Smith, Lieutenant Albert Allmand, Lieutenant Robert Stuart, Lieutenant Charles F. McGary, Lieutenant Joseph Fyffe; Purser, C. J. Emery; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. F. Hord.

The United States Naval Lyceum will make up letter bags at their room for the U. S. ship *Savannah*, the U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, and the U. S. ship *Germantown*, (all on the Coast of Brazil.) The bags will close on Wednesday morning, the 3d instant at 9 ...

Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is time that we have something better than idle rumors of diplomacies to offer our country visitors, who are numerous just now, and troubled with platonic postures. Mr. MAX MARETZEK has acted like a shrewd and able manager in once more throwing open the portcullis of the Academy of Music for their accommodation. There can be no doubt about the success of the speculation. Did the next regular operatic campaign hold out a similar prospect of liberal support and happy termination, we should rejoice for the sake of art.

The highest compliment you can pay a manager is to say that money was turned away from the doors. This, we believe, was strictly the case last night. Long before the commencement of the opera the house was densely packed with a happy throng of eager and expectant faces; the box-office had to be closed, and belated gentlemen were compelled to hutten up their pockets with unusual sensations of regret. There is no mistaking a country audience. It carries with it a healthy enthusiasm, and a wholesome appreciation, which the used-up town-lounger may envy, but cannot imitate. It can enjoy anything and every thing, and whatever it feasts on is sure to agree with its digestion. The dish last night was rich and satisfying, and had the additional recommendation of being served up in a most attractive way. The "Trovatore" with the grand cast of last season has passed the pale of criticism, and to a great extent defies it. All we have to say concerning its performance last night is, that Mme. LA GRANGE was received with enthusiasm, and sang with all her accustomed dexterity and excellence. The fresh air of the country has improved her personal appearance, and she brings new vigor and strength to the scene of her former triumph. BRIGNOLI was also warmly welcomed, and sang excellently—so tenderly at times that he could scarcely be heard. AMODIO displayed his fair proportions to an enraptured audience, and acted with the winning grace for which he is remarkable. He was in admirable voice, and received a hearty and deserved *encore* in the grand aria of the first act. All the other artists came in for their share of appreciation; Signora VENTALDI (*Azucena*) being called out.

The chorus is new and appeared a little weak and hitchy; the orchestra, with MAX MARETZEK at its head, was in good working order and every way satisfactory. Mr. MARETZEK was warmly received on taking his seat in the Conductor's chair.

In every respect last night was a brilliant inauguration of a new and what we trust will prove a prosperous season. On Wednesday "Lucia" will be produced, with the new tenor, Signor TIBERINI, in the principal rôle.

Mr. HACKETT.—This eminent comedian appears to night at the Academy of Music as *Falstaff*, in SHAKESPEARE'S historical play of "Henry the Fourth." An unusually brilliant company—numbering some of the best actors on the New-York stage—has been engaged to support Mr. HACKETT, and we are confident that a visit to the Academy will be amply rewarded. An additional item of interest will be found in the fact that Miss SUSAN PYNE—favorably known as a prominent member of the Pyne & Harrison Opera troupe—makes her dramatic *début* in the character of *Mistress Quickly*.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S second season commenced here last night. The house was densely crowded, and the performances were received with acclamation.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY inaugurated the commencement of the sixth year of his directorship, yesterday, and, last night, with a great variety of excellent performances. It was, also, the first night of the Fall season. Both circumstances tended to swell the attendance. The house was constantly crowded.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The regular season also commenced here last night. An excellent company has been secured, numbering most of the favorite artists of last season. Their appearance was greeted with warm tokens of remembrance. In the afternoon Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMID gave his humorous monologue called, "At Home and Abroad."

ATHENÆUM, No. 654 BROADWAY.—A novel and very pleasing entertainment was given here last evening with complete success. We are at a loss how to name it, and must inaccurately describe it, according to the programme, as a Grand Concert. The artists are children, pretty, natural, and smart; they dance and sing with winning grace, and do everything which a child may do without improper and unnatural forcing. In this respect the entertainment at the Athenæum strikes us as being far superior to anything else of the kind in the City. Some tableaux illustrative of simple narrative subjects are introduced in the last part with effect; needing only better costuming to be highly delightful. We recommend these Grand Juvenile Concerts. It is far preferable to see children indulging in the natural graces of youth, heightened only by cultivation, than to witness their unnatural and unmeaning grimaces in futile efforts to imitate their seniors in dramatic pieces never intended to be dwarfed to such exigencies.

☞ The McGrawville "Central College," which admits to its lecture and recitation rooms students of all colors and both sexes, had last year 26 collegiate pupils, and 183 in the academic department. Students are encouraged to do a little farming on the College Farm or on land which they rent at the usual rates of labor per hour, and many of them turn an honest penny and preserve their health in this way. The next term opens on the 4th inst. The Faculty has lately been increased by the addition to its list of JAMES H. FLEET, M. D., of Washington, as Professor of Music.

☞ The Common Schools of the City re-opened yesterday after five weeks' vacation. Most of the teachers were in their places. The classes were quite as full as is usual for the first day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. TERM.

Before the Recorder.

The September Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. The calendar contains only 98 cases, but the number of bail cases is understood to be unusually heavy. No bail case has been tried since the May Term.

The Recorder occupies the Bench during this month. He failed yesterday in getting a Grand Jury, and postponed his charge till Wednesday. The Petit Jury appeared and made the usual excuses. Both the Recorder and City Judge are good on the point of non-excusal. If a man has married a wife—that is no excuse. Or if he has bought a yoke of oxen, why should he have been excused? It is "as good as a play" to hear the trumpery excuses which these Petit Jurors make. But they have to serve unless their excuses are really valid, backed up by a doctor's certificate, or something equally as great.

But little business—and that of an unimportant kind—was done yesterday. Charles Davis and James Murphy, two lads who were tried for grand larceny in the July term, and convicted, were yesterday sentenced. During their conviction and sentence, inquiry as to their former condition and previous character was made, which failed to be satisfactory. The Recorder sentenced them to an incarceration of two years' duration in the State Prison.

Lewis Smith, indicted for burglary on the premises of Edward Weir, on the 6th of July, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Letters addressed to him will be delivered at the gate of the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for the ensuing two years.

Charles Ketcham pleaded guilty to an assault on Nicholas T. Jansen, with intent to rob the said Jansen. Ketcham was not sentenced, there being some hope of his respectability.

John Walters, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree. On July 30 he broke into the dwelling-house of M. Emile Charpentier, No. 63 Fourth-avenue, and stole sundry property therefrom, which was afterwards found in his possession. The Recorder strongly recommended him to withdraw from general society for two years. As he made no objection, the officers of the law took him in custody. He will not be seen in Broadway till the Fall of 1856. Letters will reach him at Sing Sing.

No other business was transacted yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FROMMYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH!
PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.

This is decidedly the best and most popular article in use for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the scalp and removing scurf and dandruff from the scalp. It is also an infallible remedy for rheumatic pains and external wounds. The low price at which it is sold—25 cents per bottle—places it within the reach of all who wish to be benefited by its use. For sale by all druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 218 Broadway, New-York.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable plushes, cashmeres, and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, meltons, and fine beavers in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 203 Broadway cor. Duane.

...ed from the distressing symptoms, and felt myself proof against the Yellow Fever and other diseases."

With Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators you need fear no infectious diseases—a dose of Relief and three or four of the Regulators will keep the system in a healthy and regular condition.

For Pains, Aches, Hurts, Bruises, Rheumatic Neuralgia and Nervous affections, Radway's Ready Relief has proved itself in hundreds of cases to be a sovereign remedy.

The moment pain is felt in any part of the system, the Ready Relief should be applied in a few moments; the most distressing paroxysms will be soothed to ease and comfort.

In all cases of biliousness, Cholic or Bilious Fever, a dose of Radway's Regulators, aided with the Ready Relief, will entirely cure you in a few hours.

In Fever and Ague, Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators will cure those now afflicted in a short time, and will protect those living in Agney districts against new attacks or paroxysms of this distressing complaint.

Coughs, Colds, Influenzas, Sore throats, Fainting Scelle, Fits, &c., are quickly relieved and the patient permanently cured, by the use of the Ready Relief and Regulators. No pain so torturing—no pestilence so terrible—no disease so firmly seated in the system, but that Radway's Regulators will remove and eradicate.

RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.
R. R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists in every village and town in the United States and Canadas.

ARTHUR'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Our housekeeping friends, so many of whom enjoyed the luxury of fresh fruits and tomatoes last year, will hardly need to be reminded that the preserving season has arrived, and that peaches, plums, tomatoes, pears, apples, &c., are now ready for use, and waiting to be sealed up in Arthur's celebrated Cans and Jars, which were tried and approved last year by thousands of families. Their adoption by the proprietors of the Girard and La Pierre Houses, Philadelphia, is a fact conclusive as to their superiority. Trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS JUST RECEIVED from Europe—of the most beautiful patterns. Also Pearl and Linen Fans, Card Cases Porte-monnaies, Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Medallions Pearl, Bronze, China, Glass and Porcelain Vases and Statuary, together with every variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, are sold at BOGERT'S extensive Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, importer of English, French and German Fancy Goods

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded Gold Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICKLOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

GRAND OPENING DAY AT THE MAISON DE PARIS.—Messrs. BENSON & WILSON respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and the surrounding cities, that on Monday, Sept. 8, they will open their magnificent and commodious premises, No. 310 Canal-st. (late No. 9) opposite Arnold's new store, with a splendid stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, consisting of the latest importations and the greatest novelties in home manufacture.

Messrs. B. & W. have determined to sell exclusively for cash, but to give their customers the benefit of the admirable plan of selling 20 per cent cheaper than any other house in the trade. "Ladies, call and see."

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT. "THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—313 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 46 Murray and 146 Water-sts.
Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING Beds, &c. The great superiority of SINGER'S Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Both in regularity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machines can be run except at a comparative loss which will very soon amount to more than price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BRUSSELLS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and WOOLEN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or opera music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $300 to $1,200.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 865 Broadway, New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS was introduced by GENIN on SATURDAY last. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day and his FALL HAT for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment.

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—A FULL CENsus of the fiery heads of hair that this pure and tremendous dye has extinguished would fill a volume. The operation lasts five minutes, its effects two months or more, and the black or brown would never be suspected of being caused by art. Sold and applied at 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—Nature to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 258 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $340; Melodeons from $40 to $125.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—BIRD, NO. 69 Nassau-st., will offer the new styles of hats for the coming season on Monday, Sept. 1.
No. 69 Nassau-st., between Liberty st and Maiden-lane.

PERFECTION OF SOMETHING.

To Whom It May Concern!

MOST CELEBRATED OF THE SARATOGA WATERS.

SARATOGA SPRING.

SARATOGA CHEERY BALSAM

Sir Charles Tint of the Gumma.—Yellow Fever has its characteristic premonitory signs. Three or four day previous to the attack, there is always observed a bluish tint of the gums. This is the universal premonitory sign of this disease. It is the excess of carbon in the blood which gives this tint, and in proves the necessity of a general use of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS; take at once six or eight, and in twelve or twenty-four hours repeat the dose. This will in a great majority of cases prevent an attack for her; but even if the fever should go on your life will be saved by taking three by the forehook.

When this bluish tint is not present, and you have lassitude, weariness, chilly-ness and flat essence of everything around, faintness and dizziness, flushing of the face, redness of the eyes, pains in the eye balls and lower part of the head; when with these you have pain in the back, debility, and sickness, you must be on your guard; for these be not the symptoms of yellow fever, hey nevertheless do nourish on that we are soon to be alarmingly sick, and a dose of six or eight Brandreth's Pills cannot be too soon swallowed. Two or three such doses and p enty of iodine meal gruel for a day or two will entirely cure. The evacuations will prove the p operty of this course. In all cases the Brandreth Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and should be always resorted to by those of a costive habit.

Yellow Fever Cured.—A gentleman with whom I am well acquainted, writes as follows: "In 1838, at New-Orleans, at the st. Charles Hotel, while at the table d'hote dinner, before the soup was removed, I was taken with dizziness of sight, and confusion of ideas in short, all the symptoms of Yellow Fever, though I was five minutes before I seated a waiter to lead me up to my room, for the confusion of mind and dizziness was so great, that I could neve have found the way alone. When there, I took eight BRANDRETH'S V. U. PILLS, and laid down. I was watched carefully, and for three or four hours was partly delirious; rut in four hours the Pills began to work, and my mind was clear enough to know my danger, and medicine was procured. 'What do you think,' said I to the Doctor, 'I want depleting?' 'Your life is not safe without it,' was his reply. 'Then I will take eight more BRANDRETH'S PILLS,' said I. These on the top of the first eight with plenty of Indian Meal gruel, carried me out of all danger, and half a dozen medium doses cured me entirely in less than a week. Those who want to be safe should take a few doses of Pills as a preventive.

Bilious fever is somewhat prevalent; I have several recent cases of cure to which I can refer. No serious results would follow Yellow fever, Typhus or any other Fever, if BRANDRETH'S PILLS were used in full doses in the commencement; and the same may be said of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all bowel affections. A single dose of strong physic is often enough in these, and their causes ingest, leave the Pills in your pocket and ready; then go where you please—if attacked, you have your remedy. For most has ever died of Yellow Fever that took a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS immediately upon being attacked; and suppose it was not the Yellow Fever, the medicine will do no harm but good; for the bowels have been cleansed and the blood purified, and more better able to resist, sooner than they were. Let the word be BRANDRETH'S PILLS in time.

A gentleman had diarrhœa very bad; he wrote home, "a dram-doth did it." The "old folks at home" replied, "did what?" "Why, cured the diarrhœa!" Yes, a single full dose cured him of a complaint, which, otherwise treated, might have carried him soon to his grave Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at 43 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYETON, No. 376 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Portable Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. Also, the Improved Boyd's Laundry Stove, and all kinds of Plumber's Tools. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No 3, No. 68 Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dr. Taft's Teething Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application, leaving the head free from grease.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Artisans.—Best cognac oil, fla. orings and essences of all liquors known, requiring addition of spirits; colorings for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, fireworks, glass making, annbronzing, electro-plating, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, arsenic, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Piesse & Lubin's Concentrated Essences of Flowers.—Frangipanni, an eternal perfume; moss rose, Spring violet, excelsior lily of the valley, &c., &c. GEO. F. TWOMEY & CO., special agents, family chemists, corner Broadway and Walker-st.

Lubin's Perfumery.—Genuine assortment of the choicest kinds. Farina's Cologne direct; hair, nail and tooth brushes, English and French manufacture, at GEO. F. TWOMEY & CO.'S, Dispensing Chemists, corner of Walker st. and Broadway

No. 782 Broadway.—LOVETT'S WAHPENE will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call and see those that have been grey and bald and now have as perfect heads of hair as when young by using the Wahpene.

The most Healthful Food for Summer and Fall is Mocker's Farina. It is agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective in infants and adults. Of the Summer Complaints and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

PERSONAL.

A NEW MEDIUM.
PORTER'S SPIRIT
WILL APPEAR SOON.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of CATHERINE DOLAN, who sailed on July 17, 1856. Anything regarding her, or when about, will be thankfully received at No. 26 Chambers st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
In the greatest variety,
FOR SALE,
At the Great Housekeeper's Emporium,
Nos. 645 and 646 Broadway,
Northwest corner of Bleecker-st.
Low Prices,
Polite Attention,
Prompt Delivery of Goods.
Store open from 6:30 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
Cashiermen at the store.
ROBERT DAVIS,
Sole Proprietor,
5 Spacious Salesrooms.

READS! READS!! READS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES,
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 288, 290, 292 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

A CARD.—Whereas, the undersigned have had frequent intimations of the circulation of reports tending to detract from the merits of METTANI'S PATENT REVOLVING SHUTTERS of which we are manufacturers, and believing the existence of conspiracy to injure us in our business, from motives best known to those engaged in issuing such statements, we would respectfully caution the public against these reports, and hereby offer a reward of $50 for information that will lead to the conviction of the originators or circulators of the same; also, a reward of $100 for information that will convict the villain who attempted the destruction of one of the shutters recently put up in the store of Mr. J. AGATE, No. 365 Broadway; but owing to his superior construction he failed to accomplish his purpose, as the shutters is still used and worked well. We also embrace this opportunity to suggest to parties requiring such shutters, the examination of those now in use in New-York and Philadelphia, and we think it will meet your favor.

SAMSON & FARRAUD, Philadelphia.

DEPOT OF THE SIXTH-AV. R. R. CO.,
Sept 1, 1856.

THE SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.—Return their thanks to the members of the Fire Department, to Captains Twomey and Witter of the Police, their officers and men, to the employees of the road and to the friends of the Superintendent for their vigorous and unwearying efforts to stay the fire on the premises adjoining their depôt, to which exertions they attribute their escape with an inconsiderable loss, from the effects of the fire and of the fall of the Observatory tower.

WM. BELITT, Sup't.

RARE CHANCE.—To get back numbers of New-York Daily Times for years 1854-55-56. Also, a complete file of Daily Times from Jan. 1, 1855, to the present date, for sale at the subscription desk, this office.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—For sale a single cylinder Hoe press, nearly new, bed 32 of bed 22 inches. Also, an Adams press, new pattern, size of bed 26x32 inches. Apply to publishers of Pennsylvania Inquirer, No. 67 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—Two large and handsome rooms, with board, in a private family, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 19 Lexington-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO LET—Two

FURNITURE SALES.

EXTENSIVE FURNITURE—
...ber 10 and 12 Park row, on THIS DAY (Tuesday), Sept. 9, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of choice assortment of essential, if not absolutely necessary furniture, worthy the attention of persons about furnishing first-class houses; sold to pay advances, viz: One richly carved rosewood armoire, solid rosewood sheval glass, French plate glass, several rich parlor suites, covered in costly figured satin, plush and hair cloth; antique reception chairs, Gothic chairs, Voltaire and spring-seat rockers, richly carved centre, pier and side tables; ten extended chamber suites, with beautiful landscape paintings; rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, in great variety; wardrobes, rich etageres, bookcases and secretaries, cloth bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, lounges and toilet tables, centre and fancy tables, together with about thirty hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, &c., worthy the attention of Southern and Western merchants. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods can be carefully packed for shipping on the premises.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the decree of JUDAH R. VOORHEES, Esq., one of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade-trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, with stables, coach-house, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, ASSIGNEE'S SALE, BY AUCTION—THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., dealers, shippers, hotels, &c., will attend, as the quality and variety will give satisfaction; for description examine previous to the hour of sale. N. B.—Boxing and matting, &c., at moderate charges and best manner.

AT SAME TIME—Second-hand desks, and fixings for counting rooms, and new desks of oak and mahogany, with revolving, open, &c., chairs, including an invoice of paintings, jewelry; also spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., &c.; a 12 o'clock, a large stock of Havana cigars, in lots to suit.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNI- TURE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, opposite the Astor House, consisting of the entire household effects of a family relinquishing housekeeping, viz.: 3-ply, ingrain and tapestry carpets; oil-cloth, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; crockery, China; iron and mahogany bedsteads; lamps, cut-glass and earthen ware; mahogany chairs, covered in damask; curtains, window shades, plated tea sets, stair rods, stair carpet, engravings, buck and straw mattresses, stoves, kitchen furniture. The whole for positive sale; worthy the attention of dealers.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c. &c., THIS DAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st.—Carved rosewood suits in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany sofas tête-à-têtes, arm chairs sewing do., lounges easy chairs, parlor do., rosewood and mahogany bookcases, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands spring and hair mattresses, cane bedsteads, &c., &c. Also, two magnificent French plate pier glasses, with cornices, pier tables, &c., to match; cost $225 each. Also, two magnificent mantel do., cost $225 each. Parties about furnishing houses will do well to attend.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET-MADE FURNITURE—To pay advances, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st.—The stock to be sold consists of a large collection of rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enamelled furniture of the latest styles and best workmanship, all of which must be sold to close accounts; also several costly French and plate mirror and pier glasses, oil-paintings, French China and cut-glass ware, English table cutlery, fancy goods, &c.; also second-hand furniture, with which the sale will be commenced.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS &c.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st. near Fulton, will be sold the whole contents of a first-class house, being the furniture &c. of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of a general assortment of custom-made parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, mirrors, carpets, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE PIER & MANTEL MIRRORS, 100 CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, 24 solid rosewood piano-fortes, fully warranted, of superior tone and finish, made by Lindeman, Fisher, Kitchen, Nunns and other makers. Also, several richly-ornamented frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, of the latest designs; 100 oil-paintings and engravings. Now on exhibition.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

SPRING CART, &c., AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 157 Grand-st., corner Greenwich, sentinel hardware, oil stove, tables, scissors, knives, axes, hatchets, trowels, brushes, together with groceries, rice, tea, marmalade, nuts, tobacco, cigars, brandy, gin, wine, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, one spring cart, on account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and expenses.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at Salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, being the entire library of a gentleman, consisting of 300 volumes of valuable standard and miscellaneous works worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 60 crates all kinds W.G. nine and common ware; 300 packages glass ware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 Carroll-st., near Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, beds and bedding.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.— MECHANICS' BANK, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1856. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said banker will be applied thereto.

au26,34-law3wTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1856. The CHEMUNG COUNTY BANK, at Horse Heads, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—2d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $100 and under, 6 per cent.

T. R. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. Co.} COVINGTON, Ky., Aug 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents, and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE—Fire and Inland Navigation INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Sept. 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., and an extra dividend of 4 per cent., both payable on the 4th inst.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

COAL.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and hand-picked Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 West Fifteenth-st.,
between 5th and 6th ave., will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of September inst.

A NEW MEDIUM.
PORTER'S SPIRIT
WILL APPEAR SOON.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 204 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERMORE, Sec. E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie, D. B. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank,
Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N.Y.—The Fall term commenced Aug. 25. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called "Adee Grove." It is secluded, and shaded by its large and beautiful growth of trees and has extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement.

Mrs. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical exercise, to insure the health of the pupils while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life.

Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAWR'S, No. 310 Broadway; HALL'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 166 Fulton-st. Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall session of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Terms—$225 per annum for board and tuition in English branches; modern languages, &c., extra; or $200 per annum, $175 payable in advance, and no charges for extras. In consequence of fears existing that an epidemic which prevailed in Troy in June last, may not have entirely passed away, it is proper to say that no new case of the disease has appeared in the city since about the first of July, and that the months of July and August have been more healthy than the corresponding months for many years past.

TROY, Aug. 30, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 56 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshmen class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENG- LISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st, below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. C. MERRIMAN and Miss A. PORTER, Teachers. The next term of this institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 1. The superior facilities for instruction will be increased. In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are secured in music and French. The location of the institution is unsurpassed; young ladies can obtain board in private families adjacent to the seminary at moderate rates. Application made to the trustees.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 19, 1856.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARD- ING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIENSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—LAW DEPART-MENT.—The next term commences Sept. 11. Graduates in this school are admitted to the Bar without examination in open Court. For further information, apply to the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Clinton, Oneida County.

REFERENCES.—Judges of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District; Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Philo Gridley, Hon. P. Sheldon Root, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, W. C. Noyes, Esq., New-York.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.

F. B. MAURICE.

MRS. FAMARISS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 70 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars may be obtained at her residence or at the bookstores of Messrs APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, and A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 16th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 340 West 36th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Carroll-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second block below from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, no. 161 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Sector, Rev. J. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 693 Broadway, between 10th and 9th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. LECOUPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 388 Conover, second house north of President, will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars and other information can be had at the Academy.

A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEER, No. 689 Broadway, has rooms, private seats, which may be secured at only $10, for full course in practical double-entry. Also, two seats at $5, for writing.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—French and English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen on the 8th September.

MADISON ACADEMY—Madison-av., cor 29th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, Rev. S. R. DAVIS, No. 67 Madison-av.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies. No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st. between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. JULIA REED DAVIS' Young Ladies Seminary, No. 67 Madison-av. will commence its Fall session on Thursday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 67 Madison-av.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 307 and 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 779 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $112 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A NEW MEDIUM.
PORTER'S SPIRIT
WILL APPEAR SOON.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON, | WM. S SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT, | DAVID WEBB,
E. R. WINTHROP, | WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

TEACHER.—A French lady, a graduate of l'Hotel de Ville, (agrégation des Sciences in Paris,) pupil for the last twelve years des Ambroise Thomas, Gottschalk, Mandron, etc., and who has had the charge of the first class in Spingler Institute, is desirous of taking an engagement as visiting Teacher in one of the best Seminaries in this City; would also take a few private pupils. Call or address No. 38 West 17th-st.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—DR. CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $350 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATI- CAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 33d-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Re-opens 1st September.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 856 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. B. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 29 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 241 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

A CARD.—The subscriber will reopen his Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Pupils and visitors received daily during the week.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 363 Broadway, cor. of Franklin-st.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Will reopen their boarding and day school on the 15th of September, at No. 12 West 18th-st., sixth door west of 5th av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 35 East 36th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Number of boarding pupils limited to twelve.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen, MONDAY, Sept. 8.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 15. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 68 East Broadway, will be reopened for Boys, on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

THEODORE COLEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st. The next session at this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

J. L. MARSHALL.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 39 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen an THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.

TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 65 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 27th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL—No. 22 North Moore-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 34 East 22d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M. H. W. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARD- ING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept 1.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 88 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Will resume its sessions at No 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

THE CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL—No 809 Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, 8th Sept. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M. Principal.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL —Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 28 East 22d-st.

J. DE LAGNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 180 5th st.) Lectures given to literar. institutions on *Philology and Archæology.*

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE—will reopen on 2d day, the 1st of the 9th month, (September.)

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the season.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS KERST, who respectfully announces that he will open on the 5th of September next, a French and English Classical and Commercial School, for the private instruction of a few selected boys. Terms for Board and Tuition, $360 a year; day scholars, $150; primary department, $75. For further particulars, call or address LOUIS KERST, No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New York City.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE, PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Thoroughly taught by Prof. J. GOVIN, who continues giving private lessons and courses in schools in this City and in Brooklyn. Address No. 18 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will reopen his school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at his house, No. 252 4th-av., where any communication may be addressed.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 172 West 26d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 3.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated in the village of Southport, Conn. Two stories and attic, verandah around, well of excellent water, small barn, an acre of ground, in first-rate order and condition. Lease one year old. Two and a half hours' ride from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad, 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, and 6 minutes' walk from the beach, a superior place for bathing; village remarkably healthy. Will be sold cheap on application to GURDON PERRY, Southport, or to BULKLEY, BROTHER & Co., No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A thousand about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 900 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class 8-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF GREENWICH, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—All that valuable property and real estate belonging to the estate of Capt. DANIEL MERRIT, deceased, of said place, said property being in the immediate vicinity of the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company at Greenwich, one hour's ride from the City, and consists of the house and with about 5 acres of land. 1 storehouse, dock and 3 acres land, 1 cottage house with 2 acres land north side of the railroad; 1 meadow opposite depôt, of 4 acres land, and other land in the immediate vicinity. Also, 7 valuable building lots on Rocky Neck Point, near the steamboat landing. The whole will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 12½ P. M.

JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 251 yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, could not be found; sea view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others. Will be sold at a mo

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the New-York Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,589,316 26
Average amount of Specie..... 367,5.2 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 296,256 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,6.0,197 48
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,300,197 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that, the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $619,695 00
Average amount of Specie..... 45,429 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,565 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 370,302 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,928,754 72
Average amount of Specie..... 1,646,635 51
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 42,013 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,549,685 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $10,408,575 59
Average amount of Specie..... 1,960,953 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,184,372 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above state ment is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,149,544 47
Average amount of Specie..... 84,472 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,124 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,033,163 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE N. ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE N. ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-[illegible]—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856.

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,564,200 84
[illegible] amount of Specie..... 412,196 54
[illegible] amount of Circulation..... 351,640 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits..... 3,525,506 15

[illegible] County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEREDITH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
[illegible] SEWARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,535,770 31
Average amount of Specie..... 135,8.2 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,276 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,100,814 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,389,971 87
Average amount of Specie..... 616,937 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,750 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,969,189 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,921,201 88
Average amount of Specie..... 394,193 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 550,494 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,303,480 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,046,142 93
Average amount of Specie..... 62,751 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,499 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 853,920 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,483,464 64
Average amount of Specie..... 139,530 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 237,392 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,373,404 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $286,856 14
Average amount of Specie..... 14,070 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,600 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 173,538 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,489,119 51
Average amount of Specie..... 75,716 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,424 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,036,331 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,921,201 88
Average amount of Specie..... 394,193 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 550,494 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,303,480 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,901,903 49
Average amount of Specie..... 254,090 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 247,527 30
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,262,507 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
J. B. NORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $716,079 64
Average amount of Specie..... 36,642 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 201,946 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 543,295 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,791,516 64
Average amount of Specie..... 231,731 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,495 53
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,230,3.5 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,973,709 39
Average amount of Specie..... 311,414 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 73,846 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,434,935 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier, of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,563,333 93
Average amount of Specie..... 173,087 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,950 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,377,609 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. DUNHAM, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $403,995 00
Average amount of Specie..... 86,822 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,683 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 397,473 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,694,590 72
Average amount of Specie..... 114,345 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 141,037 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,375,754 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $639,092 66
Average amount of Specie..... 41,356 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 43,615 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 630,165 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $632,630 95
Average amount of Specie..... 111,344 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,552 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 576,493 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,469,464 72
Average amount of Specie..... 80,076 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,787 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 826,633 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,743,781 03
Average amount of Specie..... 93,651 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,354 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,208,669 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $426,360 00
Average amount of Specie..... 37,672 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,703 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 248,142 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $727,911 75
Average amount of Specie..... 54,977 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,990 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 577,741 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,950,573 22
Average amount of Specie..... 131,767 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 239,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,351,598 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,786,067 64
Average amount of Specie..... 436,108 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 330,918 85
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,370,250 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,008,522 73
Average amount of Specie..... 53,327 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,306 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 892,335 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $439,092 66
Average amount of Specie..... 41,356 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 43,615 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 630,165 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,973,709 39
Average amount of Specie..... 311,414 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 73,846 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,434,935 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier, of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,563,333 93
Average amount of Specie..... 173,087 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,950 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,377,609 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. DUNHAM, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,313,156 28
Average amount of Specie..... 64,577 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 313,711 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 833,543 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 30, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $759,942 41
Average amount of Specie..... 54,374 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,594 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 549,733 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,350,116 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 207,251 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,205 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,440,089 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. ARNOLD President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,657,340 14
Average amount of Specie..... 1,198,888 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,180 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,236,390 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,857,340 14
Average amount of Specie..... 1,198,888 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,180 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,236,390 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,648,491 47
Average amount of Specie..... 702,144 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 224,798 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,730,376 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,302,762 00
Average amount of Specie..... 92,916 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,327 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 940,681 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,663,241 16
Average amount of Specie..... 164,220 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 216,087 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 987,040 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $343,413 44
Average amount of Specie..... 10,789 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,340 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 197,101 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $418,316 98
Average amount of Specie..... 30,101 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,265 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 129,461 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $177,980 38
Average amount of Specie..... 16,436 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,689 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 106,263 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,045,856 12
Average amount of Specie..... 68,961 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,511 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 809,593 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,676,218 56
Average amount of Specie..... 110,363 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 175,463 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,192,545 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

affirmed before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $615,551 18
Average amount of Specie..... 43,284 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,350 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 496,743 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $486,193 16
Average amount of Specie..... 76,654 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,741 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 709,403 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,843,469 76
Average amount of Specie..... 143,467 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,485 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,280,767 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $778,016 13
Average amount of Specie..... 33 356 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,818 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 538,478 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,393,187 44
Average amount of Specie..... 294,432 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,062 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,048,111 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $687,059 22
Average amount of Specie..... 54,116 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,568 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 433,365 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABSON PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
JAMES HILLIER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,801,9[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie..... 219,4[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,649 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,530,446 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,586,040 88
Average amount of Specie..... 107,052 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,816 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 906,677 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of September, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,793,047 62
Average amount of Specie..... $40,223 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 190,712 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,317,794 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn

New-York Daily Times

Tuesday, September 2, 1856

New-York City, County, Canada, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of another Confidence Man.

A veritable "confidence man" of large attainments in his profession, and one who has done the State some service heretofore, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Carmody, of the Second Ward, for plying his profession most loosely at the expense of several confiding firms in the lower part of the City. The fellow is about 29 years of age, and the United States has the honor of his being his birth-place. He told Captain Leonard that he was a clerk, but he had previously told others that he was almost anything else—a merchant from Alabama, and a man of means generally. He worked like all his fellows. Going to a store he would win the confidence of the proprietors, and by representing himself to be anxious to purchase a lot af goods, was generally able to obtain them on easy terms. By this means he has swindled a great many people ont of a fabulous amount af property. Jewelry and gold and silver ware were his choice, and of this kind of stock he obtained a considerable amount from Messrs. FREEMAN & BENNETT, and many others.

His character being at last ascertained, a description of him was given to the Second Ward Police, who have since been on the look out for him. Yesterday he went into the jewelry store of Whitney & Hoyt, and selected a large quantity of goods which he said he desired to purchase. He overstepped his calculations, however, for he was recognised by one of the parties in the store, who, sending for an officer, had him taken in custody.

He was taken to the Station-House, and from thence to the cell at the Chief's office, where he was securely ensconced.

It is useless to give the fellow's name. He has any number of them to suit every occasion. We give a few as a specimen: "Charles Putney, C. W. Middlebrook, C. W. Morgan, C. G. Bufford, C. W. Watson."

C., it will be seen, is his favorite initial.

He will see some sights before he escapes the clutches of the law and his victims.

He flourished in White Plains some seven or eight years since, where he made great pretensions to piety, and was, for a time, a m-mber in good standing in one of its Churches. At length, after he had victimized nearly every inhabitant in the place to a greater or less extent, he was found out, arrested, tried and sentenced to the State Prison, from which place he was pardoned ont, a few years since, by reason of a severe attack of small-pox.

He is an adroit fellow, and throws Greer, the famous confidence man, in the shade. He should have the belt.

FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR—HIS CAPTURE.

Mr. Robert Ferguson, residing at No. 6 Walker-street, arose from his bed about 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, and went to the window to ascertain whether it were daylight. On turning around he discovered something black on the floor. Thinking it to be his coat he placed his hand upon it to pick it up, when, to his great surprise, a man leaped to his feet and seized him by the throat, uttering some fierce ejaculations. Mr. Ferguson grappled the intruder, and a desperate fight ensued. Blows were exchanged fast and heavy, and one from the burglar loosed Mr. Ferguson's front teeth and knocked two of them out. The latter, however, got the better of his assailant, and holding him by the coat held him fast for some time, crying ont meanwhile for assistance to capture him.

The fellow struggled desperately, and, at length, the cloth by which he was held giving away he effected his escape by the open window, threatening as he escaped, to have the life of Mr. Ferguson. The man had scarcely reached the sidewalk, however, before he was captured by Policemen Loughlin and Clark, who were hastening to ascertain the cause of the alarm.

The prisoner was taken to the Station-house, and later in the day he was brought before Justice Connolly, of the Lower Police Court. He only succeeded in stealing 25 cents, which was found on his person. He gave his name as Samuel Leggett, and his age is 28 years. He is a cabinet maker by trade, and lives in Roosevelt-street. He was committed to answer in default of $1 000 bail.

RASCALLY PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Thomas Gilmore, residing at No. 4 Roosevelt-street, appeared before Justice Connolly yesterday morning, and deposed that about 11 o'clock on the previous (Sunday) night, while standing with Mr. Stewart, mate of a ship, near the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, two men approached from the opposite side of the street, one of whom, known as "Steve," struck him in the mouth with a steel knuckle, a blow so powerful as to split his lip in a shocking manner, and knock out nearly all of his front teeth. "Steve" seemed disposed to continue the assault, but a policeman arrived and took him in custody to the Station house. "Steve" had scarcely left with the officer when his companion, a fellow named James Dunn, aided by another man, renewed the assault on the wounded and bleeding Gilmore, whom they dogged across the street and robbed of $2 25, and then walked deliberately away.

Gilmore thereupon arose, and meeting with his brother, proceeded with him to the Fourth Ward Station-house to prefer a charge against "Steve," and endeavor, if possible, to effect the arrest of the other assailants and highwaymen. About 20 minutes had elapsed from the arrest of "Steve" until the arrival of Mr. Gilmore at the Station-house, where he learned that the man "Steve," whose real name he ascertained to be Stephen Rooney, had been released from arrest, inasmuch as no one appeared to make a charge against him.

Upon these statements, warrants were placed in the hands of officer Webb for the arrest of the accused parties. Donn was soon afterwards brought in, but Rooney was not to be found.

The prisoner Dunn was also complained of before the same magistrate at a later hour in the day, by Lewis Large, of No. 121 Roosevelt-street, who stated that, at a late hour on Saturday night, he (Dunn) came to his (Large's) house and created a great disturbance, and threatened to take the life of its proprietor.

The magistrate, thinking that Mr. Dunn had done enough for one night, committed him to answer, in default of $500 bail on each charge. He will be tried, this morning, at the Court of General Sessions.

The police are looking out for his companion "Steve."

THE KNIFE AGAIN—DESPERATE FIGHT—ONE MAN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

A desperate fight occurred on Sunday night at the upper end of Centre-street, between a large party of Germans. It originated in a low lager-beer house at No. 232 Centre-street, from which the belligerents were expelled, but on reaching the street they renewed the conflict with desperation. One of the party, a man named Henry Baker, drew forth a dirk, with a blade four inches long, with which he cut right and left, scattering his opponents in all directions. He cut one man, named Arthur Schonipflug, in several places, and also inflicted upon him a dangerous wound in the back. Sergeant Esbets and Officer Smith, of the fourteenth Ward, here interfered and quelled the disturbance. Baker resisted the officers repeatedly, and in the struggle he cut Officer Smith slightly in the arm. He was eventually secured, however, and with one of his associates, named Philip Schraidt, was taken to the Station-house.

Schonipflug was also removed to the Station-house, where Dr. McDonald dressed his wounds. He was then sent to his home, in Centre street, where he remains in a critical condition.

Baker and Schraidt were brought yesterday morning to the Essex Market Police Court, from whence they were committed by Aldermaun GRIFFITHS, to await the action of the Coroner, who will hold an *post-mortem* and obtain the statement of the wounded man to day.

OBTAINING A SAILOR UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Mathew Powers, a sailor, appeared before Justice Connolly yesterday, and preferred a charge of abduction, &c., against a shipping-master named John G. Lucas, doing business at No. 160 South-street.

Powers states, in his complaint, that, on or about the 16th of June last, he engaged with the accused to ship, as an ordinary seaman, for Liverpool, on board of the ship *Aworn*, and signed the articles to that effect. Shortly afterwards he was taken in a boat to a vessel lying off Bedlow's Island, in the North River, which he at first believed to be the *Aworn*, out, on going on board, he ascertained that he had been put upon the ship *Pioneer*, bound for Australia, and Liverpool. On learning the deception, he protested against it, and desired to be put ashore again, but, instead of this request being complied with, he was assailed with opprobrious epithets, knocked down and driven below. The vessel sailed, and he was compelled to do duty during the voyage to Liverpool. On his arrival at that port, he again desired to be freed from the ship, and he was driven ashore in the strange city penniless, not having received a cent for his labor.

He further states that Lucas did not give him any advance before leaving New-York, although he (Lucas) drew from the owners of the ship $35 for that purpose, which he appropriated to his own use.

The case is under examination.

No class of men suffer more from extortion, cruelty and wrong than the poor seamen. If the charges set forth in the present case are substantiated on examination, we trust the guilty party will be punished to the utmost extent of the law.

MYSTERIOUS AND HORRIBLE—LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND ALMOST MURDER.

A singular and revolting affair occurred a few days ago at one of our Broadway hotels, involving the character of one of our "most respectable" merchants, and very nearly the life of at least one female.

Efforts were pretty successfully used to keep the matter quiet, but, despite the great vigilence of those interested, the affair has leaked out, and the documents concerning it partake largely of the intense and horrible.

The story goes that a wealthy and influential merchant of this City, who had for six years lived with a lady of some beauty and accomplishments suddenly discarded her for a new face that had caught his fancy and won his affections. This new favorite he conveyed to the hotel in question, where both remained as man and wife.

The forsaken lady, learning the place and position of her successful rival, boldly took lodgings at the same hotel, and seeking her opportunity, last Monday morning, as soon as her faithless lover left the house she entered the room where her rival lay in bed, and with a large knife cut off one of her breasts! She then plunged the knife into the wounded woman's bosom, and with such force that she could with difficulty wrench it out!

The piercing screams of the assailed party soon attracted a crowd of servants and boarders, when the would-be murderess was arrested and her victim placed in the hands of a surgeon. A bank book, containing upwards of four thousand dollars, was found upon the person of the culprit.

One of our vigilant Reporters, anxious to learn the truth of this horrible tale, went yesterday in pursuit of the facts. Those acquainted with them were not over anxious to make them known, because they didn't want to ruin the gentlemen, who were good fellow. They protested strongly that the whole thing didn't amount to much. That a difficulty of the kind mentioned did occur, they did not deny; out one gentleman, who knows all about the matter, assured our Reporter that the wounds inflicted by the jealous woman on her rival and successor were very slight—nothing more than a scratch on the breast. The jealous and forsaken woman was arrested and brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, but what disposition was made of her is not quite clear.

One thing is certain, that the difficulty has not resulted in murder, and that the greatest sufferer by it is the loving merchant of "most respectable" standing.

KILLED BY FALLING THROUGH A HATCHWAY.

A German boy, aged 14 years, named Henry Becker, was instantly killed at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon by falling through a hatchway from the fifth to the first floor of the building, No. 26 Frankfort street. The occurrence was purely accidental. The deceased was loosing through the hatch, when he lost his balance and fell. He worked fo a deguerreotypist in the building where the accident occurred.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

Dr. Cockroft's Will.

This Court resumed business yesterday. The will of Dr. James Cockroft, noticed in the TIMES some days since, being called on for probate, its validity is contested by Dr. William Cockroft. The amount involved is nearly $200,000, which was divided as follows: The will gives the entire control of the estate into the hands of James Ward, William Cockroft and Cornelia Cockroft, as executors, in trust, first, to pay all just debts, funeral expenses, bonds and mortgages and liens on property; to give to his daugh er Cornelia all his household furniture, plate, miscellaneous library and the house and lot No. 152 Water street; to William Cockroft (the contestant) his medical library and surgical instruments; to Catherine Hannah Cockroft the use and rents of building No. 90 Ann-street during her life, and then in fee to her children; to Jonathan Cockroft, house and lot No. 14 Forsyth street, $2,000 cash and $2,000 twelve months after testator's decease, the residne of the estate to be equally divided among them.

Dr. William Cockroft sets up the allegation of incompetency. He states that will favor the younger children to his prejudice. The doctor died on the 19th of July last. His wife, who is also dead, it is averred, inherited from her father a life interest in property to be divided among the same heirs at law. Her will made a division equally partial with that of the doctor's. This will is also contested.

The petitioners claim in answer that the rule established in Shelley's case gives her the fee. That where a limitation is made to a party for life, and in the same instrument there is a devise over to the heirs of the same party, the devisee for life takes the absolute fee. If this be so, the right existed in such proportion as pleased the testator. The taking of testimony was set over.

[Advertisement.]

Scales.

"The mouse has bit'en the lion's tail, or the lion would not roar."

We noticed in the DAILY TIMES of the 16th ult., an advertisement, without date or signature, purporting to give an account of a test of weighing machines at the Crystal Palace in New-York, and referring to it as a recent transaction. So far as it refers to the Vergennes Scale, we would say that there has been no test of our scale since last January. We give below the official report of that test of our Six-Ton Scale, as a satisfactory and conclusive answer to anything contained in said advertisement relating to our Scale.

Scales of various sizes can be seen and tested at the store of E. A. JOHNSON, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y., Agent of the Company, where a supply is constantly for sale.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—CRYSTAL PALACE—OFFICIAL REPORT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

At the request and by the authority of the American Institute, we have examined and made trials, at the Crystal Palace, of a Six-Ton Platform Scale, which was patented by ELNATHAN SAMPSON July 25, 1854, and manufactured by the Vergennes Scale Company at Vergennes, Vt., viz:

The platform of this Scale is 12 feet in length by 8 feet in width. The metal weight by it was placed upon a four-wheel truck, the bearing points of which were 3 feet apart in one direction, and 2 feet 9 inches apart in the other direction.

Two trials of weights were made by placing this loaded truck successively at each of the four corners of the scales numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and on the middle thereof numbered 5, which gave the following result:

First Trial.

The loaded Truck when placed at		Difference between each weighing and the mean weight.
No. 1 weighed	4,953 lbs. 12 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 4-10 oz.
No. 2 weighed	4,953 lbs. 9 oz.	—0 lbs. 3 4 10 oz.
No. 3 weighed	4 954 lbs. 0 oz.	—0 lbs. 3 6 10 oz.
No. 4 weighed	4,954 lbs. 5 oz.	—0 lbs. 8 6-10 oz.
No. 5 weighed	8.9?3 lbs. 4 oz.	—0 lbs. 8 4-10 oz.
Sum.....5)	24 788 lbs. 14 oz.	
	4,953 lbs. 12 4-10 oz.	

Second Trial.

The loaded Truck at		Difference between each weighing and the mean weight.
No. 1 weighed	4.954 lbs. 0 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 oz.
No. 2 weighed	4 954 lbs. 0 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 oz.
No. 3 weighed	4,954 lbs. 0 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 oz.
No. 4 weighed	4.954 lbs. 2 oz.	—0 lbs. 2 oz.
No. 5 weighed	4,953 lbs. 14 oz.	—0 lbs. 2 oz.
Sum.....5)	24,770 lbs.	
	4,954 lbs., mean of 5 weighings.	

Result.

Mean weight by first trial.....4,953 lbs. 12 4-10 oz.
Mean weight by second trial.....4,954 lbs.
Mean difference of weight by first and second trials.....3 6-10 oz.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr., C. E.
THADDEUS SELLICK.
GEO. W. STANTON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Regular Meeting, Feb. 7, 1856.—The annexed report was read, approved, ordered on file, and that a copy thereof be given to the company.

I certify the above to be a true extract from the minutes. H. MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

FEB. 8, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantages of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

GLORIOUS SUCCESS!—They have reason to be proud of their success at Barnum's Museum. The opening day was yesterday, and it attracted an extraordinary crowd. They say that upwards of five thousand people attended during the day. The applause was incessant and entausiastic. "Money" was played in the evening to one of the finest audiences ever seen in the Museum, and admirably played it was too. In the afternoon, GOLDSCHMIDT delighted a multitude with his very droll representations. The whole bill is to be repeated to-day by request.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A grand celebration of the *entrée* upon the new season took place at this favorite Theatre yesterday and last night. A beautiful statue of WASHINGTON, carved by WINTER LINDMARK, Esq., of No. 241 South-street, was erected on the top of the Theatre, and as a work of art is well worthy the attention of the passer-by. A grand display of fireworks and an illumination took place in the evening, and two new pieces were effectively produced on the stage, introducing all the additions to the Company. The same bill of performance is to be repeated to-night.

DID YOU GO TO THE WEDDING?—Oh! wasn't it magnificent! The bride was young and beautiful—the groom rich and accomplished. The wedding was to have taken place three months before, but was postponed for reasons most mysterious. The lady was in deep distress, her family in despair, and her friends inconsolable. There were the dresses, the jewels, the furniture, the house, the servants, and worse than all, the bewildered bridegroom waiting for the ceremony! But the lady was invisible to all but her physician. She had inherited that shocking disorder, *Scrofula*. To think that such an abominable thing should break ont at such a moment; that it could not wait until after the nuptials. And then, how could they break the dreadful intelligence to her intended husband? They couldn't, and they didn't. The fond and unsuspecting creature never discovered it until a month after the fair young bride had made him the happiest of men. She had been miraculously cured by some powerful medicine, and still kept a precautionary bottle of it in her dressing case. He saw it one day. He opened it. It was neither Cologne or bay water! What was it that had so won for her both health and a husband? ANDERS' "Iodine Water," sold by ANDERS & POSNICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 362 Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING

AT

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	$8 00
Fine Brown Cloth Frock Coats	$8 00
Fine Blue Dress Coats	$8 00
Super Blue Frock Coats	$10 00
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $8 00
3,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants	$1 50
3,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants	2 00
Black Cassimere Pants	$3 50 to $5 00
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	$3 00
Cassimere Vests	$1 50

&c., &c.,

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement]

☞ MR. C. D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Hallotype, Deguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype, and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The eleventh hour. Let no victim of scrofula, salt rheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use HOLLOWAY'S Ointment for external complaints or his Pills for internal disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

TAN.—The winds and the sun are peculiarly severe upon the skin. The blonde *burns* and the brunette *tans* by exposure to the weather this month, and many ladies remain in doors rather than suffer in this manner. KALLISTOS will remove these unpleasant effects, and ladies who use it may exercise in the open air as freely as they please. For sale by A. B. & D SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER CARPETINGS.—PRICES UNCHANGED!!!—Full assortment of elegant patterns now ready. CROSSLEY'S rich Brussels and Velvets. Also, Superior Ingrain, Three ply, Stair and low-priced Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER CARPETINGS.—PRICES UNCHANGED!!!—Full assortment of elegant patterns now ready. CROSSLEY'S rich Brussels and Velvets. Also, Superior Ingrain, Three-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1547. NEWYORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

No New Cases at Fort Hamilton Yesterday—The Disease Subsiding.

THREE DEATHS.

There was but one death from yellow fever in Brooklyn yesterday, and only two new cases reported—all in the Eighth Ward. At Fort Hamilton there were two deaths, but no new cases. The names of the dead are given below.

It is gratifying to learn that most of the recent cases are light, and yield readily to treatment. Thus far an average—at Fort Hamilton and elsewhere—of about one-half of those taken sick have died.

We give the following additional deaths to the complete list published on Monday morning last, part of which were published yesterdey.

LIST OF DEATHS CONTINUED FROM MONDAY, 1ST INST.

Name.	Age.	Place of residence.	Date of d'h.
75. Mrs. [illegible] (wife of John B. Jr.)	...	Eighth Ward, Brooklyn,	Aug. 30
76. Miss M. Bergen	...	Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, (daugh. of J. B. Jr.)	Sept. 2
77. Wm. Lamb, (colrd)	...	In hospital at Ft. Ham'n.	Aug. 31
78. Mrs. Williams, wife of a soldier at Ft. Ham'n.			Sept. 1
79. John Faulk	...	In hospital at Ft. Ham'n.	Sept. 1
80. Mrs. Wilkon, wife of "Wm., the gardener" of Mr. T. McElrath	...		Sept. 1
81. Wm. Malloy	...	Commerce-st., Brooklyn.	Aug. 31

FORT HAMILTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following is a statement of the disease here since report of yesterday:

DIED.

JOHN SEFFO died in hospital at 2 P. M., 1st inst.

MRS. WILKON, wife of "William, the gardener" of MR. T. MCELRATH, died at 9 o'clock P. M., 1st inst.

JULIA KENNEDY, at noon.

CONVALESCING.

STEPHEN GREEN, MARY LITTLE, JOHN BECKER, — BEADY, ANN DOYLE.

DOING WELL.

THOMAS LITTLE, ANN MOONEY, MRS. FARRELL, MRS. FERELORO, JAMES MCKNIGHT.

RECOVERED.

MRS. THEIS, MRS. BRIANGER.

VERY LOW.

MRS. SENNETT.

No new cases since last report.

DR. BAILEY, U. S. A., reports no new cases in Military Hospital, and his sick doing well.

FRANCIS E. BERIER,
Secretary Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

We are requested by MR. CHARLES W. CHURCH, of Fort Hamilton, to state that sufficient funds have now been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers at that place, so that no further public appeal is now necessary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

CARD.—The Fort Hamilton Relief Society take this method of returning their most sincere thanks to the many physicians, the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, as well as the Howard Association of Norfolk, who have all so nobly tendered their aid to us at this time.

Those especially who have offered their attendance upon the sick gratuitously, may be well assured that their generous offers are most sincerely felt and appreciated.

We are happy to state that by the kindly feelings and prompt action of Dr. HARRIS of Staten Island, as well as some noble and generous-hearted spirits of New-York and Brooklyn, our wants both in physicians and nurses have been well supplied.

PAUL A. OLIVER, President.

FORT HAMILTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1856.

CARD.—The Fort Hamilton Relief Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the hands of Dr. A. N. BELL, of Brooklyn, of a supply of medicines and medical appliances accepted by him from the following named gentlemen: Mr. GEORGE FOSS, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. M. B. PETERS, Mr. H. H. DICKINSON, of Brooklyn; and MESSRS. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., MESSRS. TIEGLE & MARSH, and MESSRS. SCHIEFFELIN, BRO. & CO., of New York. These donations have been very acceptable in their Hospital, which is now fully established.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.
FORT HAMILTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1856.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

SEPT. 2.—Present, Mayor HALL, presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Several nuisances were reported by the Health Warders, and were ordered abated.

The Health Officer reports as follows: "Sept. 2.—No report of any contagious or infectious disease has been received at this office since yesterday morning. The case of sudden death in Furman-street was declared by the Coroner's Jury to have occurred from congestion of the brain." Adjourned.

New-York Commissioners of Health.

The Board met this morning, at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Present—ISAAC O. BARR in the chair, WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Secretary, and a quorum of members.

The Health Officer, at the session to-day, reported several cases to the Board for their action.

NUISANCES—STAGNANT POOLS AND MANURE HEAPS.

A stagnant pool of water in the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth avenue is described as being very injurious to the health of the surrounding neighborhood. Complaint has frequently been made to the Commissioners of Streets, but without effecting any good result. "The green mantle of the standing pool" breeds disease, and many deaths may ensue if something is not done immediately. Referred to the City Inspector.

The manure heaps at the foot of Thirty seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, East River, are represented to be noisome in the extreme, and a prime source of disease. The miasmatic odors arising from them exceed the fabled Upas tree, and unless something is done, the deaths resulting will be almost, if not quite, equal to those caused by that agricultural product. The inhabitants in the vicinity think "something is rotten in Denmark," and they want it reformed altogether. The matter was referred to the City Inspector.

A petition was received from MR. MARSH, of Long Island, in regard to the steamer *Fashion*, now lying off South Ferry pier, East River. He states that her presence is exceedingly detrimental to the health of persons residing on the shore in the vicinity of said vessel, as also to persons who pass to and fro from Brooklyn to New-York on the ferry boats, as they are sometimes obliged to pass exceedingly close to the infected ship, and it is reported that cases of yellow fever have of late been removed from this craft. Referred to the Health Officer to inquire into the case.

The Health Officer reported on the petition of the agent of the *Pride of the Sea*, recommending that the petition be denied and that the vessel be compelled to discharge her cargo forthwith at Quarantine, on lighters for the purpose of ventilation.

DR. CHAS. A. BUDD, who has been seriously ill with the yellow fever at his residence in Irving Place, is now convalescing. This gentleman contracted the disease while in the discharge of his professional duties in the family of the late NATHANIEL BOYLE, at Bay Ridge, L. I. He has been attended throughout by his father Dr. B. W. BUDD and Prof. JNO. T. METCALF, and is now pronounced by those gentlemen out of danger.

Reports have been circulated concerning his death, and that other members of his family were ill with the disease. No foundation exists for any such statements. This case is a very fair instance showing the non-contagious character of the fever, where the patient enjoys the benefit of pure unaffected air.

SHALL QUARANTINE BE REMOVED?

Mass Meeting on Staten Island.

In compliance with a call addressed to "the residents of the town of Castleton and of the County of Richmond generally," a public meeting was held last (Tuesday) evening in Tompkinsville, on requisition of RAY TOMPKINS, Esq., Chairman of a previous meeting, "for the purpose of taking such measures as in their judgment may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the public health."

The meeting was called for 7 o'clock, but at that hour the attendance of those interested was very limited indeed; and the proceedings were not commenced until half an hour afterwards. The village itself presented no indications of unusual excitement. Some people even seemed utterly unconscious of the fact that a meeting was to be held. On landing, our reporter inquired his way to the hotel where the meeting was announced to take place, and found the establishment deserted save by the barkeeper and the proprietor. The latter, with an intuitive discernment, immediately recognized the visitor, and in a tone of seemingly good-humored *badinage* informed him that there were hundreds lying sick in the vicinity. "Bless me," said the other, "I thought every case of yellow fever had disappeared." "Oh, yes," replied Mr. JONES, "but there are a good many people starving around here for want of food. Why, my dear Sir, we have not had so healthy a season about Quarantine in a great many years; there is not a solitary case of yellow fever on the island."

"Very glad to hear it," said our reporter, "but are there not one or two cases in the Hospital?" "Not one to my knowledge, and you may rest perfectly satisfied that if there was I would know it." This assevseration completely reassured the person addressed. He bought a cigar and seated himself on the piazza in the vicinity of a couple of gentlemen between whom a whispered conversation occurred to the following effect. "Lord help us!" said one, "You don't know how I feel since I heard of Michael's death?

"Who was he?" asked the other.

"He was the night watchman, and as good-natured a fellow as ever you met with. You had only to tell him when to start you, and he was sure to be on the spot at the moment. I'm awful shaky since the morning."

"And what did he die of?"

"Die of! yellow fever to be sure." The announcement was made in an ominous whisper.

"And when did he die?" was asked again.

"This morning," was the answer.

A few minutes afterwards our reporter presented himself to the individual whose sensibilities were so deeply touched, and asked if there was anything in the shape of yellow fever in the vicinity?

"Oh, not at all—no, Sir! not a case has appeared here during the last ten days!"

After a while the people began to assemble, and soon the bar-room and piazza were occupied by groups of sombre talker with whom the predominant topic was the removal of the Quarantine. Our amiable friend, one-eyed DALY, formed the most conspicuous object of one of these little parties, and gave it as his positive opinion that the Quarantine location should be changed forthwith. "I wonder," said our reporter, "if there are any cases of yellow fever in the Hospital?"

"Not one, as I know of," said somebody, "but I have heard of several cases in Rocky Hollow, about three-quarters of a mile from here." "Yes, and I was told," said another of the party, "that there were three cases in Beech-street to-day."

"But they must be an awful time of it," said DALY, "down at Prince's Bay. They say the sickness has broken out among the fishermen there, and that eleven of 'em have died within the last few days."

"That's terrible," said the rest.

"Well, boys," somebody else said, "let's have a drink."

The proposition met with unqualified favor, and the whole party adjourned to the bar-room—our reporter with the rest, but, as the vulgar phrase hath it, "on his own hook."

Mr. DALY, in the meantime, had got an intimation of that gentleman's business, and, with his customary *bonhommie*, insisted on making him drink, which our reporter did. After the libation, DALY gave the reporter a significant nudge on the ribs, and retreated with him to a corner, where, after laying his hand with friendly familiarity on his shoulder, he said, "You are the Reporter for the TIMES, ain't you?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, Sir, you see a mark on my face that ought to post you up as to who I am. They call me 'One-eyed DALY.'"

"Oh! how are you, Mr. DALY? Glad to make your acquaintance."

"Yes, Sir; all right," said Mr. DALY. "But I'll tell you what I want you to do. I know the Lieutenant-Governor; tell him that you saw me, and what I want you to do for us. I want you to report only what you see done here, and not what is said. You know all about it. People will be talking nonsense, you know; but just tell the Lieutenant-Governor; I have known him for a good many years; he knows me, too. He is all right—he is, I tell you."

"All right," said our reporter, and Mr. DALY retired.

By this time a considerable audience had collected, amounting, in all probability, to two hundred persons.

A table and lights were arranged at one end of the hotel, in the piazza, and the crowd soon gathered round.

Mr. R. G. SMITH read the call of the meeting and stated its object.

Mr. TOMPKINS then informed the audience of the action of the previous meeting, and of the circumstances by which he considered himself warranted in issuing the call for the present one. There were, he said, three sets of resolutions prepared to be submitted to the meeting, each of which would be read.

The resolutions were severally read, the last series being as follows:

Whereas, A Quarantine establishment is absolutely necessary to protect the health of a great commercial City like New York from the importation of contagious and infectious diseases: And,

Whereas, The present site for a Quarantine was selected over fifty years ago, when the population on this Island (an Island 18 miles long and 9 miles broad) scarce exceeded a hundred persons. It was then an isolated and suitable location for the very limited commerce of New-York: And,

Whereas, The rapid growth of the City, and her extensive commercial operations have absorbed so much of her original limits for business purposes, that her citizens have had to yield to the pressure, and locate themselves in the suburbs which now comprise Kings County, Jersey City, Bergen and Staten Island; and, in fact, all parts of the country for 30 miles around the City, so that we are all fast becoming one great City, and are all part and parcel of the great commercial metropolis. And,

Whereas, New-York is the grand reservoir of trade and commerce from which her prosperity or adversity flows in the suburbs—sea, throughout the country. And,

Whereas When her prosperity is injured by any cause, that injury is reflected back on all her suburban districts, and

Whereas The introduction of yellow fever into the suburban towns, villages and cities, has had a sad and deplorable effect by carrying to the grave many of our citizens and carried towns and villages to be deserted, and created a fearful alarm throughout the country, which has driven away our citizens and kept strangers from visiting our commercial mart, and thereby greatly injuring the business of the City. And,

Whereas, Disease and death have been introduced among the people of Kings County, and this Island, owing to the proximity of the shipping to the shores of the Bay, which are now surrounded with the residences of our business population, and in fact that the Quarantine grounds and Hospital are no longer isolated, but surrounded by a dense population, mingling every hour with the population of the City of New-York, and the utter impossibility of preventing it, makes it imperative upon us to resolve that the sad experience of 1845 and 1856 has taught us to sincerely sympathize with our Long Island neighbors in their late afflictions.

Resolved, That humanity dictates the necessity of the removal of the whole Quarantine establishment to a much greater distance from the City for the greater protection of a million of people.

Resolved, That experience has fully demonstrated that the inhabitants of Kings County, Staten Island, New-York and New-Jersey are in increasing danger every year from the poison blown from the shipping confined and pent up as they are in this narrow Bay, the shores of which are now lined with a dense population.

Resolved, That as the increasing commerce of New-York demands immediately a larger, more open and more isolated place for a Lazaretto, one should be selected without delay.

Resolved, That we tender to all the Press and to all our eminent Physicians, including the late and present Health Officers our sincere thanks for the able manner in which they have placed before the public the stern necessity of a more isolated location for the Quarantine establishment for the Port of New-York.

Resolved, That we ask the hearty cooperation of our fellow-citizens of Kings County, New-York and New-Jersey to aid us in this humane undertaking.

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of Kings County, New-York and New-Jersey to appoint a Committee to act on a matter which severely affects all our healths and prosperity.

Resolved, That the following-named persons be added to the present Committee on behalf of the citizens of Richmond County, to cooperate with those of Kings County, New-York and New-Jersey, to take such measures as may be necessary for the removal of the Quarantine to a more suitable place, and that they have power to fill vacancies and to add to their numbers

W. B. TOWNSEND,	JOSEPH E. VARNAM,
JOHN C. GREENE,	JOHN C. THOMPSON,
J. P. NAESMYTH,	NATHANIEL MARSH,
R. G. SMITH,	DR. MINTURN POST,
JOHN L. MARSTON,	CLAUDIUS GIGNOUX,
RAY TOMPKINS,	WM. EMERSON,
A. H. GILLILAND,	ALEX. DUNOAN.

MR. DALY then came forward and said he would like to say a few words. He believed that they had met here to-night to discuss the merits and demerits of the removal of the Quarantine establishment from its present location; and when he said to them that he thought himself that it ought to be removed, he said it in all sincerity, and he thought that the time had arrived when, with a proper and united action among themselves and the inhabitants of the City of New-York, the city of Brooklyn and Jersey City, they would find no difficulty in effecting their object.

MR. DALY said a good deal more, which was very well received, and when he had concluded, the last set of resolutions, (which was prepared by Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON,) was read over again, and its adoption moved and seconded.

Before the question was put,

Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH moved that the Committee appointed by the last resolution be required to confer with the Commissioners of Health, for the purpose of selecting some suitable place to which Quarantine should be removed. Seconded and carried.

Mr. DALY further moved that the Committee be empowered to call a mass meeting in some central place, to which the inhabitants of Staten Island, Queens County, Kings County, New-York and New-Jersey be invited, for the purpose of devising measures by which to facilitate the carrying out of the objects for which the present meeting has been convened. Carried.

The question as to the adoption of the preceding resolutions was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. DALY then proposed that every man present should vote against supporting any man as a candidate for the next Member of Assembly from the County, unless he pledged himself to do what he could for the removal of the Quarantine establishment from the Island.

Some opposition to the passage of this motion was manifested, on the ground ostensibly of its being a political matter, but eventually it was carried by a large majority.

After arranging for a meeting of the Committee this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 12 o'clock, in Mr. TOMPKINS' office, No. 244 Broadway,

Another motion was made by Mr. DALY, to the effect that Dr. THOMPSON, the present Health Officer of the Port, be added to the Committee, which was passed without dissent.

Some conversation subsequently occurred as to the advisability of adjourning the meeting to the Richmond County Court House, pending the decision of which, Dr. J. S. WESTERVELT was added to the Committee, and, notwithstanding the effort of Mr. HEADLEY to obtain a hearing, the meeting was adjourned indefinitely.

Our Own Heroines.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your yesterday's issue, you state that among those who are nursing the sick at Fort Hamilton, without fee or hope of reward, are several ladies of this City. We applaud the heroism which gives impulse to the soldier on the field of battle, and the military archives of our country are the most brilliant parts of its history. But how does the bravery of *men* actuated by a thirst for fame, hoping to have their names written on the historic page, and fighting amid the excitement of the conflict which, it is said, will even give nerve to a coward, compare with that stern bravery in the *women* who have left healthful homes, kindred and associations, and voluntarily, and under the influence of no sordid motive, gone to breathe the pestilential air of the lazar house. Imagine the lone watcher at midnight standing like a ministering angel over the stricken stranger, calmly whispering words of hope to the departing soul by fixing its trust on the Saviour of men, thus nursing the mind as well as the body, and yet not knowing how soon she may be smitten down and need the same ministration. Let us have the names of these heroines, for example's sake if for no other purpose. Their publication may induce

EMULATION.

Why Mayor Wood will Consent to be Re-nominated.

Interesting Correspondence on the Subject.

NEW-YORK, August 25, 1856.

SIR: The undersigned, feeling an earnest solicitude in the proper government of the City where they reside, have learned with sincere regret that you have expressed a desire to retire from office at the close of the term for which you were elected Mayor of the City; and we address you, not as partizans, but as New-Yorkers, in the hope that you may so far defer to the general desire of your fellow-citizens as to reconsider that determination.

We have observed with satisfaction your close attention to the arduous duties of the office, and the zealous efforts you have made to impart to the City Government the system, order and efficiency which befit its rising magnitude and importance as the metropolis of a great empire.

So far as the very restricted powers of your office have permitted, your exertions have been eminently successful; and considering the obstacles unavoidably encountered in the defective organization of our City Government, you have more than redeemed any promise made or expectation entertained at the time you were elected.

The failure in the Lower House, last Winter, of the bill which passed the Senate, to reform the charter, was a great misfortune to New-York, but it is confidently anticipated that the Legislature, at its next session, will yield to the wishes of the friends of reform, by adopting such modifications of the charter as will enable you to complete the various improvements in the municipal administration which you have initiated during your present term.

Your fellow citizens have noticed with pleasure that wherever your power extended—as, for example, in the Police Department—it has been successfully exerted for the protection and security of the people; and in the frequent and fearless exercise of the veto power, we have seen the proofs of an inflexible determination to enforce wholesome maxims of economy and integrity in the Municipal Legislature.

Believing that in expressing the sentiments embodied in this note we are the exponents of a large majority of the electors of the city, we earnestly desire that you will again place your name at the disposal of your fellow citizens for the office of Mayor; and rest assured, dear Sir, that in the appreciation and gratitude which a generous and intelligent community always cherish for a faithful public officer, you will find a certain guarantee of your triumphant reelection.

With high respect, we have the honor to be your very obedient servants

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,	WILLIAM B. ASTOR,
GOODHUE & CO.,	MOSES TAYLOR,
GEORGE DOUGLASS,	WATTS SHERMAN,
R. L. & A. STUART,	WILLIAM H. CAREY,
JACOB LITTLE,	A. B. NEILSON,
PEYRUYLES LIVINGSTON,	GEORGE NEWBOLD,
MATHEW MORGAN,	CHARLES A. MOSEGAN,
R. H. WINSLOW,	DAVID OGDEN,
ROYAL PHELPS,	COURTLANDT PALMER,
DISOSPET & CO.,	DANIEL DREW,
FLETCHER HARPER,	ISAAC CORSE,
WILLIAM H. MACY,	HORACE WALDO, per
L. C. CLARK,	H. WALDO, attorney,
THOMAS SMALL & SONS,	E. M. YOUNG,
T. E. BULKLEY,	And 83 others.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It would be affectation in me to say that I am not deeply impressed by your communication of the 25th instant.

The approval of my course in this office, by the class of citizens you represent, and who have so large an interest in its proper administration, and who are so entirely competent to form an enlightened judgment of the conduct of a public officer, is a compliment which cannot fail to be appreciated by me. You are right in supposing that as far as I have had the power, I have endeavored to discharge my whole duty; but I am sure, gentlemen, that yourselves and the great public know little of the obstructions which have been placed in my way by those who should have supported me, and of the trials hindrances and constant interference with the few prerogatives left to the office, which have encountered me at every step.

When I was inducted into office I set myself to work in good earnest to reform the innumerable abuses which had so long afflicted us as a community. The public houses for the sale of liquor were closed by my orders and solicitation on the Sabbath; the action of the Legislature, which, in effect, repealed the laws that assisted me in effecting this reform, threw their doors open again to offend the religious and moral sense of the people; the streets were freed of night-walking prostitutes, who were by my direction taken up and committed; but the *habeas corpus* appliance was resorted to, and they were again sent at large to outrage decency and to defy my authority. The gambling-houses were broken up and their proprietors arrested and indicted—the extent of my means of suppressing this horrible evil; but from causes not proper to be discussed in this communication, the punishment meted out has been insufficient to eradicate the practice. Rowdyism and bullyism were promptly grappled with but the perpetrators being in many cases dismissed with a reprimand, and insufficient punishment inflicted in other cases, little has been accomplished in this important reform. The police have reported all cases of violation of Corporation ordinances; but those whose duty it is to prosecute and defend on behalf of the City in the civil courts have prevented any great degree of efficiency in lessening this common evil. Prominent officials, charged with corruption, have been indicted and tried, but the juries shrank from the responsibility of convictions. Earnest and determined efforts were made to induce the Executive Departments to recognize in this office at least a supervising head, but with two or three exceptions, they have not only refused to so recognize it, but have arrayed themselves in violent personal and official hostility to the incumbent of this office. Almost innumerable recommendations have been made by me to the Common Council, which have covered every department of the City government, showing how most of the present evils could be remedied, and urgent requests made of those bodies to legislate for the public good, to do something for the amelioration of the burdens of the tax payers, and in keeping with the present wants and future greatness of this metropolis; but so far from these recommendations receiving indorsement and approval, they have not, except in two or three instances, been even taken up and considered, much less acted upon or adopted. Foreign criminals and paupers were denied admittance to our port, and, in one case, four of them were by my orders returned to their native country, at the expense of, and by the vessel which brought them; but the decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court, that I had no right to hold or detain such people, not even to send them back, has nullified my exertions in this direction.

These and many other reforms have been attempted by me, but which the powers of my office have not been sufficiently strong to maintain. It has been more by the moral power of this station, and the perseverance, energy and will which the Almighty has planted in my nature, that I have accomplished anything, than by virtue of the legal authority vested in the Mayoralty. And this moral power has been much lessened by the desertion of one portion of the public press, the opposition of another portion, and the apparent indifference of those for whose welfare I am battling against crime and disorder.

Therefore, gentlemen, need you be surprised that I have expressed a desire to retire from an office in which I could do little or no good, and in which I am wearing myself out in constant, arduous, but thankless and unprofitable labor.

I agree with you that had the bill to amend the City Charter, which passed the Senate at its last session, been concurred in by the Assembly, large additional powers would have been granted to me; and if the next Legislature will, as you suppose, take up and adopt that or any similar proposition, the principal objections I have to a continuance in office would be removed. With sufficient legal authority to carry out the reforms which I have initiated in the government of the City, I would rather be its Chief Magistrate than hold any other office in the State; but as it is, I have no wish to remain so another day.

The appeal, however, you now make, emanating as it does almost entirely from those who opposed my elevation, and whose intelligence and character give so much weight to their opinions and wishes upon public questions, whilst it consoles me for past sacrifices, impels me to fresh exertions in the path of duty, and hence I am not prepared to say that I can disregard your wishes to become again a candidate for Mayor.

Encouraged by your belief that the Legislature will, at its next session, amend the Charter, as indicated, and cheered by your flattering assurance that you deem my services of value to this community, if again placed in nomination, I shall accept your invitation, and present my name once more for the suffrages of the people. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, FERNANDO WOOD.

MESSRS. MOSES TAYLOR, WM. B. ASTOR, BROWN BROTHERS & CO., GOODHUE & CO., and others.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.

Interview of the Kansas Committee with President Pierce—Opinions of the President, &c.

To the National Kansas Committee:

The undersigned, in obedience to your instructions, waited on President PIERCE on the 30th ult., and prayed his interposition against the threatened Slave-Oligarchic invasion of Kansas. The following is a summary of results:

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The opinions expressed by the Executive are substantially as follows:

"While Government has been exhausting its constitutional powers (which are limited) to maintain order, Kansas Aid Societies have been actively stirring up rebellion. A factious spirit among the people of Kansas respecting institutions which they need not have concerned themselves about, and which would have all come right in time, originated the troubles. From the nature, habits and education of the border-men, it was natural to find them excited by such an agitation. At this crisis, the North, instead of sending in armed men, who went about boasting of their ability to protect themselves, should have sent in order-loving and law-abiding citizens; should have sent in peace-seeking men, who would have promoted concord by moral agencies—by Bibles rather than by Sharpe's rifles. Such a course would have strengthened the hands of the President, instead of tying them, as they had been. The sufferings of the settlers are, therefore, of their own seeking, and the legitimate fruits of that gunpowder-bible preaching which they and their supporters et the North have advocated. Each side is doubtless to blame. Inflammatory appeals are circulated both South and North, and reports false or exaggerated, put forth by heated partisans to stir up sectional strife. If each party would only get rid of about a hundred of their designing and restless leaders, agitation would cease, and speedy end be put to the disorders.

The interposition of the Executive is claimed by both sides, each party urging against the other exactly the same charges. At this distance from the scene of strife, the President cannot determine between them. His action must be guided by official reports. Gen. SMITH communicates a very different condition of things from the exaggerated statements which have gone abroad. No apprehension of an armed invasion need be apprehended. But, should it happen, the whole power of the Government will be exerted to repel it, *come from whatever source it may*. The army in Kansas is not there to prevent or correct outrages unless the veto power, we have seen the proofs of an inflexible determination to enforce wholesome maxims of economy and integrity in the Municipal Legislature. they amount to invasion or insurrection. The civil power alone is competent to this. Application should be made there. Gen. SMITH had no power to redress the wrongs of Mr. STRAWN. He applied to the wrong quarter. He should have gone to the Courts. As to granting him an escort, Gen. SMITH thought if Mr. STRAWN was smart enough to find his way safely to him without one, he ought to be able to find his way back!" The Courts are open to all classes of citizens, without distinction. No *authentic* information has ever reached the Executive of an individual who has sought a redress of wrongs at the hands of the civil power in Kansas, and failed to obtain it. If one such case had been presented, he would at once have removed the offending official. If the majority of the people in Kansas had wanted peace and quiet they could have had it. The way to get it was for the settlers among themselves to frown down all agitation growing out of differences of opinion as to local institutions. The Executive had always felt solicitous about the Territory, and had exerted his constitutional powers to their full extent to preserve order. The affair at Lawrence had given him great anxiety, and he at that time telegraphed both to Col. SUMNER and Gov. SHANNON, besides sending a special messenger. (Here the President produced copies of his telegraphic dispatches, which, we believe, were made public at the time.) The outrages at Lawrence were not done by authority. The President admits that mistakes have been made, as is evident by his removal of SHANNON. But an impartial man has now gone there, who will see justice done to both parties. If he should catch either party in acts of violence, they shall be hung up on the spot. THE CIVIL POWER OF THE TERRITORY MUST BE MAINTAINED!"

OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. That Government has not the power to protect emigrants *en route* for the Territory, because of the jurisdiction of the States; consequently, outrages committed on the highways of the Nation can only be redressed by the Courts of the respective States on whose soil such outrages were committed.

2. That Government has no power to prevent or redress outrages committed within the Territory, except through the civil arm, or by martial law.

3. That the military can only aid the civil power as a *posse comitatus*; consequently,

4. Government having provided a *legal* mode of redress for the settlers, and strengthened it by a posse at all times available, the fault is with the settlers where they have failed to get protection or redress; they have failed to get it either because they were not law-abiding citizens, or because they made application to the military, which was the wrong source from whence to seek it.

5. That the mere possession of arms by emigrants entering the Territory is not *prima facie* evidence of threatened invasion, and that the mere possession of arms by settlers within the Territory is not *prima facie* evidence of threatened insurrection; that the bearing of arms is a CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE which distinguishes American citizens; and then *even Government itself* HAS NO RIGHT, under such circumstances, TO DISARM THEM.

REPLY OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. PRESIDENT: During the eighteen months or more that executive power has been exerted, as it is alleged, to preserve peace in Kansas, and vainly exerted it would seem from admissions here made, the disorders of that Territory have grown only worse. At this moment they are more threatening than ever; a peaceful solution of its troubles seems still more uncertain than at any period of its former history. The President affirms that he has exhausted all his constitutional powers. And yet order is not restored. Under such circumstances may it not be worth while to inquire *whether the germ of the evils is not to be found in the Territorial laws themselves?*

PRESIDENT.—This question I do not propose to discuss at the present time.

COMMITTEE.—From whatever source, then, Sir, the difficulties in Kansas have originated, this one thing is patent to the country and to the world that notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government, disorders of the most frightful character have prevailed; disorders that would shame the worst despotisms of the worst ages; disorders so wide spread and so atrocious, so bloody and so infernal, so deeply damning and inhuman, that to escape them, the wretched inhabitants would make a gain if transferred to the despotic Governments of Russia, of Austia, or of France. During this dark reign of blood and terror, during this fearful tempest of violence and anarchy, these poor unshielded victims of plotted vengeance have broken no law and committed no crime. For hating Slavery, because they loved Liberty, all these things have come upon them.

Such, Sir, is the nature and character of the events which have transpired in Kansas during the past eighteen months' policy of the Government. As representatives of the National Kansas Committee, we are here to-day to ask *whether any change in this policy of the Administration is to be expected?*"

PRESIDENT.—"*No, Sirs! THERE WILL BE NONE!*"

Such, gentlemen of the National Kansas Committee, is the substance of our interview with President PIERCE. The duty of commenting on the facts here stated we leave to you. Our mission is ended.

Respectfully, &c., THADDEUS HYATT,
W. F. M. ARNY,
EDWARD DANIELS,
Sub-Committee of National KANSAS Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

☞ More than a bushel of pears were gathered from the old Stuyvesant pear tree on Monday.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Steamer Texas in Quarantine—Revolutionary Conspiracy Discovered—Arrival of Exiles.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Texas* arrived at the Quarantine ground yesterday. She still remains there; but her mails were brought up this morning by the steamship *Perseverance*. They comprise intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 19th.

Capt. FORBES reports having left at Vera Cruz the bark *Flash*, Capt. WILSON, to sail for New-York on the 1st prox.; and at anchor at Sacrificios, H. B. M. steam-frigate *Tartar*.

The American steamer *Lenora* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., from Coatzacoalcos.

We are favored with the following report of a conspiracy, said to have been discovered in the capital, and crushed by the Government:

For some time rumors have been in circulation of conspiracies against the Government, but the eye of the Mexican police never lost sight of the movements of the disaffected. Whether by day or by night, they were viewed with microscopic power, and their deliberations made known to the Government. The action of the authorities was reserved for last Saturday night, when the principal leaders of a projected revolt were arrested in their houses and hurried by diligence on the road to Vera Cruz, where they will take the steamer for New Orleans or some other foreign parts. The names of the banished parties are as follows: Senores DON ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA, DON MIGUEL BLANCO, DON MANUEL GAMBOA, DON JUAN SUAREZ NAVARRO, the Canónigo Carbena, and the Padre Prior of Santo Domingo—six in all.

The names of all these parties appear in the list of passengers by the *Texas* at New Orleans.

From the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 22d inst., we learn that Señores D. FRANCISCO DE P. CEBAR and D. FELIPE REBLEDA, who had been apprehended in Orizaba for similar reasons, had been ordered to leave the country, and were to embark with them on the *Texas*, for this city. Our list of passengers will show that they did so.

These are not the only troubles which have occurred in the Republic. From the same source as we have the foregoing, we also have the following account of affairs in Sonora:

The news from Sonora indicates that the sooner Gen. YANEZ makes his appearance there the better for the peace of that frontier State. Gen. GANDARA, the Commandante General, has pronounced against the acting Governor, Gen. AGUILAR, and has let loose a horde of Yake Indians on the country, who are laying it waste with fire and sword. D. LUIS GANDARA, brother of the Commandante General, is also in arms against the Government in Ures. The towns of Guaymas, Hermosillo and Ures are all favorable to the revolution of the Gandaras, and a large number of the regular troops have joined the revolt.

The Governor had been surprised in his bed, and all communication prevented between him and others, except his captors. Twenty three persons have been thrown into prison, and many others were compelled to fly. The town of Alamos has refused to sanction this revolt, and has sent an extraordinary to this city to communicate the intelligence to the Government. It appears, however, that four hundred Yake Indians were on their march to that place, and might possibly succeed in converting the people of Alamos to their side. The greatest confusion and most serious apprehensions prevail for the peace and security of the State.

No cause is assigned for this revolt, and it is only just to suppose that the whole thing has come from political ambition. This is the great and almost sole cause of all the revolutions in Mexico. Liberalism is the hobby on which men ride into power and place in this country, but a far more deformed creation generally carries them out, called despotism. The people do not profit by experience, and are led from one revolution to another, as if revolutions were the business of their lives. Gen. GANDARA has published an organic statute, and we suppose has set up on his own account. His bright dreams must face with Gen. YANEZ's presence in that quarter.

The Mexico *Extraordinary*, of the 16th, says:

We have had an eventful week. On Monday the tobacco women set the ball in motion by pronouncing, and kept the police and the city on the *qui vive* for that and the following day by their disorderly conduct. They were fortunately subdued on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday the citizens of Mexico were aroused by the announcement that that day was the anniversary of the Plan Ayutla in this capital. Patriotic speeches, music and illuminations were the order of the day and evening. On Thursday we were unable to notice an incident worth mentioning. Yesterday was the day of "the glorious ascension to the heavens of the most pure Queen of Angels." All places of business were closed, and the people, in their gala dresses, filled the streets on their way to and from the houses of God.

During the week Congress has done little or nothing, for the want of a quorum most of the time.

From the country the advices are of the most favorable character. Everything seems to be going ahead in the right manner. We have not received a paper from the States without its being filled with thanks to the Government for the law for the sale of corporation and church properties.

From the revolutionary sections of the Republic there is nothing to cause serious apprehensions. In Sonora a revolution has been nipped in the bud, and was ended before it had commenced. VIDAURRI will undoubtedly be compelled to abandon his project and leave the country; and Col. SAVAS, with his 300 men, will, if he gets his deserts, find a balm for his disease in a straight-jacket.

We learn that Mr. FOSTER, Agent of the Nicaragua and Steamship Company at the port of Manzanillo, has made arrangements to have the steamers touch at that port twice a month hereafter.

Baron MULLER has arrived in this Republic. His object is to examine and report upon the observations made by the celebrated naturalist, Baron HUMBOLDT.

Señor D. LUIS DE LA ROSA, Minister of Foreign Relations, had been appointed President of the Supreme Court of Justice, to fill the vacancy left by Señor D. JUAN B. MORALES.

Locusts still abounded in great numbers in the department of Cordoba. From the 12th to the 31st ult., over 5,000 arrobas of them were destroyed in bloode.

The toleration article of the new Constitution has been lost in Congress by a vote of 67 to 44.

The Mexico *Extraordinary*, of the 18th, has the following paragraphs:

"PADRE LOPEZ is exciting the Indians in the vicinity of Minatitlan to revolution, and already their acts are becoming dangerous to the peace of the Territory.

Corporeal punishment in the army has been abolished by supreme decree. The practice was a barbarous one, and we are pleased to notice its abolition."

The Last Island Calamity—More Persons Saved.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 26.

More and more particulars of the terrible Last Island calamity continue to reach us, and it is with deep satisfaction that we have still to record the names of more who have escaped from its horrors.

Mr. and MRS. FOLEY, of Lafourche, Mr. WM. ROCHELLE, a white woman whose name we have not been able to ascertain, a negro servant of Mrs. HINES, are positively rescued, and happily in a good state of health. They were found in the marsh six miles inland, whither they had been washed when the storm was at its height, and there left on the receding of the waters. They had existed ever since on crabs, crawfish, &c., and as it had rained frequently, had not suffered from want of water.

We understand that there

[illegible] POWER'S NEW BOOK.

[illegible] A TALE OF THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP." By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In two volumes. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. New-York: SAMPSON, LOCKMAN & Co.

In an artistical point of view *Dred* is greatly superior to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It is better conceived—better put together—better written. There is less straining for effect, less "piling up the agony," to startle and electrify. We have a larger canvas, with a greater variety of personages to people it. Perhaps, on the whole, this new book is less melodramatic than its renowned predecessor; but it is more thoroughly dramatic. If it has fewer "situations," (to use the critical language of the stage,) it possesses intenser and more sustained power. Beyond all donbt, it is Mrs. STOWE'S most successful performance. In one respect it is different from and greatly in advance of any and everything Mrs. STOWE has yet written. Who would imagine that, serious and intense as she is, Mrs. STOWE should have broken new ground, by delineating not only domestic society, as it exists among "the first families of Virginia," but by exhibiting prominently among her most striking groups, one of the most charming, capricious, lively and striking female characters ever drawn by the pencil of Fiction? She has done this, and succeeded. In very trnth, the actual heroine of this life-drama is Nina Gordon.

> A creature not too bright nor good
> For human nature's daily food;

than whom not even BULWER himself (the best modern delineator of exqnisite maidenhood, for neither DICKENS nor THACKERAY have yet exhibited a *real* woman, worthy ths thoughtful affection of a man of taste and intellect) has ever produced a more actual blending of brain and beauty, generons impulse and bndding passion.

Having thus, with a brevity which our readers ought to be grateful for, given our own opinion of this new book, the perusal of which will speedily engage the attention of thousands upon thousands, at home and nhroad, we shall now proceed to show, by a rapid sketch of the story and a fair selection of extracts, what manner of work this is. It is only fair to let Mrs. STOWE explain on what principle and with what purpose she wrote this book. Here is her preface:

"The writer of this hook has chosen, once more, a subject from ths scenes and incidents of the slaveholding States.

The reason for such a choice is two-fold. First, in a merely artistic point of view, there is no ground, encient or modern, whose vivid lights, gloomy shadows and grotesque groupings, afford to the novelist so wide a scope for the exercise of his powers. In tbe near vicinity of modern civilization of the most matter-of-fact kind, exist institutions which carry us back to the twilight of the feudal ages, with all their exciting possibilities of incident. Two nations, the types of two exactly opposite styles of existence, are here struggling; and from the intermingling of these two a third race has arisen, and the three are interlocked in wild and singular relations, that svolve every possible combination of romance.

Hsnce, if the writer's only objsct had been the production of a work of art, she wonld have felt justified in not turning aside from that mine whose inexhaustible stores have but begun to he developed.

But this object, however legitimate, was not the only nor the highest one. It is the moral hearings of the subject involved which have hed the chief influence in its se ection.

The issues presented by the great conflict between Liberty and Slavery do not grow less important from year to ysar. On the contrary, their interest increases with avery step in the development of the national career. Never has there been a crisis in the history of this nation so momentous as the present. If ever a nation was raised up by Divine Providence and led forth upon a conspicuous stage, as if for the express purpose of solving a great moral problem in the sight of all mankind, it is this nation. God in his providence is now asking the American people, is the system of Slavery, as set forth in the American slave code, *right*? Is it so desirable that you will directly establish it over broad regions where, till now, you have solemnly forbidden it to enter? And this question the American people are about to answer. Under snch circumstance the writer felt that no apology was needed for once more endeavoring to do something towards revealing to the people the true character of that system. If the people are to establish such a system, let them do it with their eyes open, with all the dreadful realities before them.

One liberty has been taken which demands acknowledgment in the outset. The writer has placed in the month of one of her leading characters a judicial decision of Judge RUFFIN, of North Carolina, the boldness, clearness and solemn eloquence of which have excited admiration both in the Old World and the New. The author having no personal acqnaintance with that gentlemon, the character tō whom she attribntes it is to be considered as created merely on a principle of artistic fitness.

To maintain the unity of the story, some anachronisms with regard to the time of the session of courts have been allowed; for works of fiction must sometimes use some liberties in the grouping of incidents.

Bnt as mere cold art, unquickened by sympathy with the spirit of the age, is nothing, the author hopes that those who are now called to struggle for all that is noble in onr laws and institutions may find in this book the response of a sympathizing heart."

The scene is in Virginia. Nina is descendant of Sir Thomas Gordon, a cadet of an honorable family in Scotland, who, with worldly means much inferior to his conventional and traditional position in society, had made a settlement, long ago, on the banks of the Chowan River, in North Carolina. To the estate thns obtained he gave the name of Cenema. Here, for two or three generations, the Gordon family had lived in opulence.

"During the time, however, of Nina's father, and still more after his death, there appeared evidently on the place signs of that grndual decay which has conducted many an old Virginian family to poverty and ruin. Slnve labor, of all others the most worthless and profitless, had exhausted the first vigor of the soil, and the proprietors gradually degenerated from those habits of energy which were called forth by the necessities of the first settlers, and everything proceeded with that free-and-easy abandon, in which both master and slave appeared to have one common object—that of proving who should waste with most freedom."

At Colonel Gordon's death, be bequeathed the whole family estete to his only dangbter, "under the care of a servant, of whose uncommon intelligence and thorough devotion of heart he had the most ample proof." This faithful servant, who bears the name of Harry, is really Colonel Gordon's son, hy a beantiful Ehoe mulattress, and is aware of his relationship to Nina—a fact not known to that damsel, nor to her actual brother. a scamp of the first (brandy-and)-water. When the story commences, Nina Gordon has just returned home to Canema, after having been at a fashionable boarding-school in New-York. As this yonng lady is our especial favorite—in point of fact, we are much smitten with her—we shall give the opening chapter, which will make our readers acquainted with her. The book commences thus:

"Bills, Harry?—Yes.—Dear me, where are they? There!—No. Here?—O, look!—What do you think of this scarf? Isn't it lovely?"

"Yes, Miss Nina, beautiful—but—"

"O, those bills!—Yes—well, here goes—here—perhaps in this box. No—that's my opera-hat. By-the-by, what do you think of that? Isn't that bunch of silver wheat lovely? Stop a bit—you shall see it on me."

And, with these words, the slight little figure sprang up as if it had wings, and, humming a waltzing-tune, skimmed across the room to a looking-glass, and placed the jannty little cap on the one toe, said, "There, now!"

"There, now!" Ah, Harry! ah, mankind generally! the wisest of you have been made fools of by just such daocing, glittering, fluttering little assortments of curls, pendants, streamers, eyes, cheeks, and dimples!

The little figure, scarce the height of the Venus, rounded as that of an infant, was shown to advantage by a coquettish morning dress of buff muslin, which fluttered open in front to display the embroidered skirt, and trim little mouse of a slipper. The face was one of those provoking ones which defy criticism at dsfiance. The hair, waving, curling, dancing hither and thither, seemed to have a wild, laughing grace of its own; the brown eyes twinkled like the pendants of a chandelier; the little, wicked nose, which bore the forbidden upward cnrve, seemed to assert its right to do so, with a saucy freedom; and the pendants of multiplied brilliants that twinkled in her ears, and the nodding wreath of silver wheat tbst set off her opera-hat, seemed alive with mischief and motion.

"Well, what do yon think?" said a lively imperative voice—jnst the kind of voice that yon might have expected from the figure.

The young man to whom tbis question was addressed was a well-dressed, gentlemanly person of abont thirty-five, with dark complexion and hair, and dcep, full blue eyes. There was something marked and peculiar in the sqnare, high forehead, and the finely-formed features, which indicated talent and abillty; and ths blne eyes had a depth and strength of color that might cause them at first glence to appear black. The face, with its strongly-marked expression of honesty and sense, had about it many care-worn and thoughtful lines. He looked at the little, defiant fay for a moment with an eir of the most entire deference and admiration; then a heavy shadow crossed his face, and he answered, abstractedly, "Yes, Miss Nina, everything you wear becomes pretty—and that is perfectly charming."

"Isn't it, now, Harry? I thonght you wonld think so. Yon-see, its my own idea. Yon ought to have seen what a thing it was when I first saw it in Mme. Le Blanche's window. There was a great hot-looking feather on it, end two or three horrid bows. I had them ont in a twinkling, and got this wheat in—which shakes so, yon know. It's perfectly lovely!—Well, do yon believe, the very night I wore it to the opera, I got engaged?"

"Engeged, Miss Nina?"

"Engaged!—Yes, to be snre! Why not?"

"It seems to me that's a very serious thing, Miss Nine."

"Serious!—ha! ha! ha!" said the little beanty, seating herself on one arm of the sofa and shaking the glittering hat back from her eyes. "Well, I fancy it was—to him, at least. I made him serious, I can tell you!"

"Bnt, is this true, Miss Nine? *Are* you really engaged?"

"Yes, to be sure I am—to three gentlemen; and going to stay so till I find which I like best. May be yon know I shan't like any of them."

"Engaged to three gentlemen, Miss Nina?"

"To be sure!—Can't you understand English, Harry? I *am* now—fact."

"Miss Nina, is that right?"

"Right?—why not? I don't know which to take—I positively don't; so I took them all on trial, you know."

"Pray, Miss Nina, tell ns who they are."

"Well, there's Mr. Carson;—he's a rich old bachelor—horridly polite—one of those little, bobbing men, that always have such ehiny dickies and collars, and such bright boots, and snch tight strnps. And he's rich—and perfectly wild about me. He wonldn't take no for an answsr, you know; so I just snid yes; to have a little quiet. Besides, he is very convenient abont the opera and concerts, and such things."

"Well, and the next?"

"Well, the next is George Emmons. He's one of your pink-and-white men, you know, who look like cream-candy, as if they were good to eat. He's a lawyer, of a good family—thonght a good deal of, and all that. Well, really, they say he has talents—I'm no judge. I know he always bores me to death; asking me if I have, read this or that—marking places in books that I never read. He's your sentimentel sort—writes the most romantic notes on pink paper, and all that sort of thing."

"And ths third?"

"Well, you see, I don't like him a hit—I'm sure I don't. He's a hateful creatnre! He isn't handsome; he's proud as Lncifer; and I'm sure I don't know bow he got me to he engaged. It was a kind of an accident. He's real good, though—too good for me, that's a fact. But, then, I'm afraid of him a little."

"And his nsme?"

"Well, his name is Clayton—Mr. Edward Clayton, at yonr service. He's one of yonr high-and-mighty people—with such deep-set eyes—eyes that look as if they were in a cave—and such black hair! And his eyes have a desperate sort of sad look, sometimes—quite Byronic. He's tall, and rather loose-jointed—has beautiful teeth; his mouth, too, is—well, when he smiles, sometimes it really is quite fascinating; and then he's so different from other gentlemen! He's kind—but he don't care how he dresses; and wears the most horrid shoes. And, then, he isn't polite—he won't jump, you know, to pick up yonr thread or scissors; and sometimes he'll get into a brown study, and let you stand ten minntes before he thinks to give you a chair, and all snch provoking things. He isn't a bit of a lady's man. Well, consequence is, as my lord won't court the girls, the girls all court my lord—that's the way you know;—end they seem to think it's such a feather in their cap to get attention from him—because, you know, he's horrid sensible. So, you see, that jnst set me out to see what I could do with him. Well, you see, I wonldn't court him;—and I plagued him, and laughed at him, and spited him, and got him gloriously wroth; and he said some spiteful things about me, and then I said some more abont him, and we had a real up-and-down querrel;—and then I took a penitent turn, yon know, and just went gracefully down into the valley of humiliation—as we witches can; and it took wonderfully—brought my lord on to his knees before he knew what he was doing. Well, really, I don't know what was the matter, just then, but he spoke so earnest and strong, thet actually he got me to crying—hatefnl creatnre!—and I promised all sorts of things, you know—snid altogether more than will bear thinking of."

"And ere you corresponding with all these lovers, Miss Nina?"

"Yes—isn't it fun? Their letters, you know, can't speak. If they could, when they come rustling together in the hag, wouldn't there he a muss?"

"Miss Nine, I think yon have given your heart to this last one."

"O, nonsense, Harry! Haven't got any heart!—don't care two pins for any of them! All I want is to have a good time. As to love, and all that, I don't believe I could love any of them; I should be tired to death of any of them in six weeks. I never liked anything that long."

"Miss Nina, yon must excnse me, but I want to ask again, is it right to trifle with the feelings of gentlemen in this way?"

"Why not?—Isn't all fair in war? Don't they trifle with us girls, every chance they get—and sit up so pompous in their rooms, and smoke cigars, and talk us over, as if they only hed to put out their finger and say, 'Come here,' to get any of us? I tell yeu, it's fun to bring them down!—Now, there's that horrid George Emmons—I tell you, if he didn't flirt all Winter with Mary Stephens, and got everybody to laughing abont her!—it was so evident, you see, that she liked him—she couldn't help showing it, poor little thing!—and then my lord would settle his collar, and say he hedn't quite made up his mind to take her, and all that. Well, I haven't made up my mind to take him, either—and so poor Emma is aveoged. As to the old bach—that smooth-dicky man—you see, he can't be hurt; for his heart is rubbed as smooth and herd as his dicky, with falling in love nnd ont again. He's been turned off by three girls, now; and his shoes sqneak as brisk as ever, and he's just as jolly. You see, he didn't use to be so rich. Lately, he's come into a splendid property; so, if I don't take him, poor man, there are enough thet would be glad of him."

"Well, then, but as to that other one?"

"What! my lord Lofty? O, he wants humbling!—it wouldn't hurt him, in the least, to he pnt down a little. He's good, too, and afflictions always improve good people. I believe I was made for a means of grace to 'em all."

"Miss Nina, what if all three of them should come at once—or even two of them?"

"What a droll idea! Wonldn't it be funny? Jnst to think of it! What a commotion! What a scene! It would really be vastly entertaining."

"Now, Miss Nina, I want to speak as a friend."

"No, yon shan't! It is jnst what people say when they are going to say something disagreeable. I told Clayton, once for all, that I wouldn't have him speak as a friend to me."

"Pray, how does he take all this?"

"Take it! Why, just as he must. He cares a great deal more for me than I do for him." Here a slight little sigh escaped the fair speaker. "And I think it fun to shock him. You know he is one of the fatherly sort, who is always advising yonng girls. Let it be understood that his standard of female character is wonderfully high, and all that. And, then, to think of his being tripped up before me!—it's *too* funny!" The little sprite here took off her opera-hat, and commenced waltzing a few steps, and, stopping mid-whirl, exclaimed: "O, do you know we girls have been trying to learn the cachucha, and I've got some castanets? Let me see—where are they?" And with this she proceeded to upset the trunk, from which flew a meteoric shower of bracelets, billets-doux, French Grammars, drawing-pencils, interspersed with confectionery of various descriptions, and all the et-ceteras of a school-girl's depository. "There, upon my word, there are the hills you were asking for! There, take them!" throwing a package of papers at the young man. "Take them! Can you catch?"

"Miss Nina, these do not appear to be bills."

"O, bless me! those are love-letters, then. The hills are somewhere." And ths little hands went pawing among the heap, making the fanciful collection fly in every direction over the carpet. "Ah! I believe now in this bonbon-box I did put them. Take care of your head, Harry!" And, with the word, the gilded missile flew from the little hand, and, opening on the way, showered Harry with a profusion of crumpled papers. "Now you heve got them all, except one, that I used for curl-papers, the other night. O, don't look so sober uhout it! Indeed, I kept the pieces—here they are. And now don't you say, Harry, don't you tell me that I never save my hills. You don't know how particnler I have been, and what tronble I have taken. But, there—there's a letter Clayton wrote to me, one time when we had a quarrel. Just a specimen of that creature!"

"Prey, tell ns abont it, Miss Nina," said the young man, with his eyes fixed admiringly on the little person, while he was smoothing and arranging the crumpled documents.

"Why, yon see, it was jnst this way! They 'll go and read all sorts of books—no matter what *they* read!—and then they are so dreadfally particnlar ahout us girls. Do yon know, Harry, this always made me angry?

"Well, so, yon see, one evening, Sophy Elliot qnoted some poetry from *Don Juan*—I never read it, bnt it seems folks call it a bad book—and my Lord Clayton immediately fixed his eyes npon her in snch an appalling way, and says, 'Have you read *Don Juan*, Miss Elliot?' Then, you know, as girls always do in such cases, she blushed and, stammered, and said her brother had read some extracts from it to her. I was vexed, and said, 'And, pray, what's the harm if she did read it? *I* meen to read it, the very first chance I get!'

"O! everybody looked so shocked. Why, dear me! if I had said I was going to commit murder, Clayton could not have looked more concerned. So he put on that very edifying air of his, and said, 'Miss Nina, I *trust*, as your friend, that you will not read that book. I should lose all respect for a lady friend who had read that.'

"'Have you read it, Mr. Clayton?' said I.

"'Yes, Miss Nina,' said he, quite piously.

"'What makes you read such bad books?' said I, very innocently.

"Then there followed a general fuss and talk; and ths gentlemen, you know, wonld not have their wives or their sisters read anything naughty, for the world. They wanted us all to be like snow-flakes, and all that. And they were quite high, telling they wonldn't marry this, and they wouldn't marry that, till at last I made them a curtsey, and snid 'Geutlemen, we ladies are infinitely obliged to you, bnt we don't intend to marry people that read naughty books, either. Of course you koow snow-flakes don't like smnt!'

"Now, I really didn't mean anything by it, except to put down these men, and stand up for my sex. But Clayton took it in real earnest. He grew red and grew pale, and just as angry as he could be. Well, the quarrel reged about three days. Then, do yon know, I made him give up, and own that he was in the wrong. There, I think he was, too,—don't yon? Don't yon think men ought to be *as* we are, any way?"

"Miss Nina, I shonld think you would he afraid to express yourself so positively."

"O, if I cared a sou for any of them, perhaps I should. But there is n't one of the train that I would give *that* for!" said she, flirting a shower of peannt-shells into the air.

"Yes, bnt, Miss Nina, some time or other you mnst marry somebody. Yon need somebody to teke care of the property and place."

"O, that's it, is it? Yon are tired of keeping accounts, are yon, with me to spend the money? Well, I don't wonder. How I pity anybody that keeps accounts! Isn't it horrid, Harry? Those awful books! Do yon know that Mme. Ardaine set ont that 'we girls' shonld keep account of our expenses? I just tried it two weeks. I had a headeche and weak eyes, and actually it nearly ruined my constitution. Some how or other, they gave it up, it gave them so much trouble. And what's the use? When money's spent, it's *spent*; and keeping accounts ever so strict won't get it back. I am very careful about my expenses. I never get anything that I can do without."

"For instance," said Harry, rather roguishly, "this hill of one hnndred dollars for confectionery."

"Well, you know just how it is, Harry. It's so horrid to have to study! Girls must have something. And yon know I did n't get it all for myself; I gave it round to all the girls. Then they used to ask me for it, and I could n't refuse—and so it went."

"I did n't presume to comment, Miss Nina. What have we here?—Mme. Les Cartes, $450?"

"O Harry, that horrid Mme. Les Certes! Yon never saw anything like her! Positively it is not my fault. She puts down things I never got, I know she does. Nothing in the world but because she is from Paris. Everybody is complaining of her. But, then, nobody gets anything anywhere else. So what can one do, you know? I assnre you, Herry, I am economical."

The young man, who had been summing np the accounts, now hurst out into snch a hearty laugh as somewhat disconcerted the fair rhetorician.

She colored to her temples.

"Harry, now, for shame! Positively, yon are n't respectful!"

"O, Miss Nina, on my knees I beg pardon!" still continuing to laugh; "but, indeed, yon mnst excuse me. I am positively delighted to hear of your economy, Miss Nina."

"Well, now, Harry, you may look at the bills and see. Have n't I ripped up all my silk dresses and had them colored over, just to economize? Yon can see the dyer's bill, there; and Mme. Cartean told me she always expected to turn my dresses twice, at least. O, yes, I have been very economical."

"I have heerd of old dresses turned costing more then new ones, Miss Nina."

"O, nonsense, Harry! What should you know of girls' things? But I'll tell yon one thing I've got, Harry, and that is a gold watch for yon. There it is," throwing a cese carelessly towards him; "and there's a silk dress for your wife," throwing him a little parcel. "I have sense enoogh to know what a good fellow yon are, at any rate. I could n't go on as I do, if yon did n't rack your poor head fifty ways to keep things going straight here at home, for me."

A bost of conflicting emotions seemed to cross the young man's face, like a shadow of clouds over a field, as he silently undid the packages. His hands trembled, his lips quivered, but he said nothing.

"Come, Harry, don't this snit you? I thought it would."

"Miss Nina, you are too kind."

"No, I'm not, Harry; I am a selfish little creern, thnt's a fact," said she, turning away, and pretending not to see the feeling which agitated him.

"But, Harry, was n't it droll, this morning, when all our people came to get their presents? There was Aunt Sue, and Aunt Tike, and Aunt Kate, each one got a new sack pattern, in which they are going to make np the prints I brought them. In about two days our place will be flaming with aprons and sacks. And *did* yon see Aunt Rose in that pink bonnet, with the flowers? You could see every tooth in her head! Of course, now they'll be taken with a very pious streak, to go to some camp-meeting or other, to show their finery. Why don't yon langh, Harry?"

"I do, don't I, Miss Nina?"

"You only laugh on your face. You don't laugh deep down. What's the matter? I don't believe it's good for you to read end sndy so much. Papa used to say that he did'nt think it was good for—"

She stopped, checked by the expression on the face of her listener.

"*For servants*, Miss Nina, your papa said, I suppose."

With the quick tact of her sex, Nina perceived that she hnd struck some disagreeable chord in the mind of her faithful attendant, and she hastened to change the subject in her careless, rattling way.

"Why, yes, Harry, study is horrid for yon, or ma either, or anybody else, except musty old people, who don't know how to do anything else. Did ever anybody look ont of doors, snch a pleasant day as this, and and want to study? Think of a bird's studying, now, or a bee! They don't study—they live. Now, I don't want to study—I want to live. So, now, Harry, if you'll just get the ponies and go in the woods, I want to get some jessamines, and Spring beauties, and wild honeysuckles, and all the rest of the flowers that I used to get before I went to school."

Mr. Edward Clayton here spoken of, for whom Nina has that regard which time and circumstance so often ripen into affection, is the only son of Judge Clayton, and representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of North Carolina. Intellectual, thoughtful, serious rather than grave, well-informed, breathing generous impulses, though keeping his well-governed nature under control, and, above all, with good looks and a noble presence,—this is jnst the man for such a charming mixture of girlish caprice and womanly nature as our fair Nina.

That a grave, thonghtful man shonld become enamored of a girl like Nina need not be wonderad at. Love is oftener born of contrasts than of resemhlances. One of his friends, chatting with Clayton on the snbject, says:

"Do yon know I always thought I should detest the woman that yon should fall in love with? It seemed to me that such a portentous combination of all the virtnes that you were planning for would be something like a comet—an alarming spectacle. Do you remember (I should like to know if you do) just what that woman was to be?—was to have all the learning of a man, all the graces of a woman (I think I have it hy heart;) she was to be practical, poeticel, pious, and everything else thet begins with a *p*; she was to be elegant and earnest; take deep and extensive views of life; and there was to be a certain air abont her, half Medonna, half Venus, made of every creature's best. Ah, bless ns! what poor creatures we are! Here comes slong our little coqnette, flirting, tossing her fan; picks yon up like a great solid chip, as you are, and throws you into her chip-hasket of beenx, and goes on dancing and flirting as before. Are n't yon ashamed of it, now?

CLAYTON'S reply explains the secret, and shows how affinities often approximate their opposites.

"No. I am really much like the minister in onr town, where we fitted for college, who marrisd a pretty Polly Peters in his sixtieth year, and when the elders came to inqnire if she had the requisite qnalifications for a pastor's lady, he told them that he didn't think she had. 'Bnt the fect is, brethren,' said he, 'thongh I don't pretend shs is a saint, she is a very pretty little sinner, *and I love her*.' Thet's just my case."

Anne Clayton, the lover's sister, does not quite approve of his choice. But she is brought round to write to and then visit Nina Gordon, and, at last, is captivated hy her grace, beauty, natural manners and noble impulses.

Early in the story, when Nina has wholly made np her mind to dismiss two of her suitors, and is more than half inclined to accept Clayton, a *contretemps* occurs, amusing enough. Carson has not received his letter of dismissal, arrives on a visit to the lady, at the same time thnt Clayton comes to woo her. However, she cleverly extricates herself, gives Carson his walking papers, and almost promises her hand to Clayton. Thus, at the close of the first volume, this heart affair is in progress.

Herry, the heroine's illegitimate brother, a character finely sketched end well enstained, has a batred of Slavery, and a resolve to extricate himself from its toils, hy purchasing the liberation of himself and a very pretty French qnadroon, his wife. Tom Gordon, an nnmitigated scamp, who inflicts his presence on his sister, while Clayton and Carson are visiting her, meets and insults Lisette, (Harry's wife,) quarrels with and beats Harry, and is only prevented hy the alacrity and liberality of Nina and her lover, from actually purchasing the girl from her mistress. His base treatment has made the iron sink into Harry's soul, and, while smarting under the insnlts and wrongs heaped npon him, he meets Dred, whose name gives a title to the book. The scene is striking:

He struck into a circuitous path, which led along that immense belt of swampy land, to which the nsme of Dismal has been given. As he was riding along, immersed in thought, the clatter of horses' fset was heard in front of him. A sudden turn of the road brought him directly facing to Tom Gordon and Mr. Jekyl, who had risen early and started off on horseback, in order to reach a certain stage-dépôt before the heat of the day. There was a momentary pause on both sides; when Tom Gordon, like one who knows his power, and is determined to nse it to the utmost, broke out, scornfully:

"Stop, yon d—d nigger, and tell your master where you are going!"

"You are not my master!" said Herry, in words whose concentrated calmness conveyed more bitterness end wrath than could have been given by the most violent outhnrst.

"You d—d whelp!" said Tom Gordon, striking him across the face twice with his whip, "take *that*, and *that!* We'll see if I'm not your master! There, now, help yourself, won't yon? Isn't that a master's mark?"

It had been the life-long habit of Harry's position to repress every emotion of anger within himself. Bnt, at this moment, his face wore a deadly and frightful expression. Still, there was something majestic and almost commending in the attitude with which he reined back his horse, and slowly lifted his hand to heaven. He tried to speak, bnt his voice was choked with repressed passion. At last he seid:

"Yon may be sure, Mr. Gordon, this mark will *never* be forgotten!"

There are moments of high excitement, when all that is in a humen being seems to be roused, and to concentrate itself in the eye and the voice. And, in snch moments, *any* man, apparently by virtue of his mere humanity, by the mere awfulness of the hnman sonl that is in him, gains power to overawe those who in other hours scorn him. There was a minute's panse, in which neither spoke; and Mr. Jekyl, who was a man of peace, took occasion to touch Tom's elbow, and say:

"It seems to me this isn't worth while—we shall miss the stage." And, as Harry had already turned his horse and was riding away, Tom Gordon turned his, shonting after him, with a scornful langh:

"I called on your wife before I came away, this morning, and I liked her rather better the second time than I did the first!"

This last taunt flew like a Parthian arrow backward, and struck into the sonl of the hondman with even a keener power than the degradiog blow. The sting of it seemed to rankle more bitterly as he rode along, till at last he dropped the reins on his horse's neck, and burst into a transport of bitter cursing.

"Aha! aha! it has come nigh *thee*, has it? It toucheth *thee*, and thou faintest!" said a deep voice from the swampy thicket beside him.

Harry stopped his horse and his imprecations. There was a crackling in the swamp, and a movement among the copse of briers; and at last the speaker emerged, and stood before Harry. He was a tall black man, of magnificent stature and proportions. His skin was intensely black, and polished like marble. A loose shirt of red flannel, which opened very wide at the breast, gave a display of a neck and chest of herculean strength. The sleeves of the shirt, rolled np nearly to the shonlders, showed the muscles of a gladiator. The head, which rose with an imperial air from the broad shoulders, was large and massive, and developed with equal force both in the reflective and perceptive department. The perceptive organs jutted like dark ridges over the eyes, while that part of the head which phrenologists attribute to the moral and intellectual sentiments, rose like an ample dome above them. The large eyes had that peculiar and solemn effect of unfathomable blackness and darkness which is often a striking characteristic of the African eye. But there hurned in them, like tongues of flame in a black pool of naphtha, a snbtle and restless fire, that betokened habitnal excitement to the verge of insanity. If eny organs were predominant in the head, they were those of ideality, wonder, veneration, and firmness; end the whole combination was such as might have formed one of the wild old warrior prophets of the heroic ages. He wore a fantastic sort of turban, epparently of an old scarlet shawl, which added to the outlandish effect of his appearance. His nether garments, of coarse negro-cloth, were girdled round the waist by a strip of scarlet flannel, in which was thrust a bowie-knife and hatchet. Over one shoulder he carried a rifle, and a shot-pouch was suspended to his belt. A rude game-hag hung npon his arm. Wild end startling as the apperition might have been, it appeared to he no stranger to Harry; for, after the first movement of surprise, he said, in a tone of familiar recognition, in which there was blended somewhat of awe and respect:

"O, it is you, then, Dred! I didn't know that you were hearing me!"

"Have I not heard?" said the speaker, raising his arm, and his eyes gleaming with wild excitement. "How long wilt thon halt between two opinions? Did not Moses refnse to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter? How long wilt thon cast thy lot with the oppressors of Israel, who say unto thee, 'Bow down thet we may walk over thee'? Shall not the Red Sea be divided? 'Yea,' saith the Lord, 'it shall.'"

"Dred! I know what you mean!" said Harry, trembling with excitement.

"Yea, thou dost!" said the figure. "Yea, thou dost! Hast thou not eaten the fat and drunk the sweet with the oppressor, and hid thine eyes from the oppression of thy people? Have not *our* wives been for a prey, and thon hast not regarded? Hath not our cheek been given to the smiter? Have we not been counted as sheep for the slaughter? But thou saidst, Lo! I knew it not, and didst hide thine eyes! Therefore, the curse of Meroz is upon thee, saith the Lord. And *thou* shalt bow down to the oppresser, and his rod shall be upon thee; and *thy* wife shall be for a prey!"

"Don't talk in that way—don't," said Harry, striking ont his hands with a frantic gesture, as if to push back the words. "Yon are raising the very devil in me!"

"Look here, Harry," said the other, dropping from the high tone he at first used to that of common conversation, and speaking in bitter irony, "did your master strike yon? It's sweet to kiss the rod, isn't it? Bend your neck and ask to be struck again!—won't you? Be meek and lowly; that's the religion for you! Yon are a *slave*, and you wear broadcloth, and sleep soft. By and by he will give yon a fip to huy salve for those cnts! Don't fret ahont your wife! Women always like the master better than the slave! Why shouldn't they? When a man licks his master's foot, his wife scorns him,—serves him right. Take it meekly, my boy! 'Servants, obey your masters.' Take your master's old coats—take your wife when he's done with her—and bless God that brought you under the light of the Gospel! Go! *you* are a slave! Bnt, as for me," he said, drawing up his heed, and throwing back his shonlders with a deep inspiration, "*I* am a free man! Free hy this," holding out his rifle. "Free hy ths Lord of hosts, that numbereth the stars, and calleth them forth by their nsmes. Go home—that's all I have to say to you! You sleep on a curtained bed,—I sleep on the ground, in the swamps! Yon eat the fat of the land. I have what the ravens bring me! Bnt no man whips me!—no man touches *my* wife!—no men says to me, 'Why do ye so?' Go! *you* are a slave!—I am free!" Aud, with ons athletic bound, he sprang into the thicket, and was gone.

The effect of this address on the elready excited mind of the bondman may better he conceived than described. He ground his teeth, and clenched his hands.

"Stop!" he cried, "Dred, I will, I will; I'll do as yon tell me. I will not be a slave!"

A scornful langh was the only reply, and the sound of crackling footsteps retreated rapidly. He who retreated struck up, in a clear, loud voice, one of those peculiar melodies in which vigor and spirit are blended with a wild, inexpressible mournfulness. The voice was one of a singular and indescrihable quality of tone; it was heavy as the sub-bass of an organ, and of a velvety softness, and yet it seemed to pierce the air with a keen dividing force which is generally characteristic of voices of mnch less volume. The words were ths commencement of a wild camp-meeting hymn, much in vogue in those parts:

> "Brethren, don't you hear ths sound?
> The martial trumpet now is blowing;
> Men in order listing round,
> And soldiers to ths standard flowing."

There was a wild, exultant fulness of liberty that rolled in ths note; and, to Harry's excited ear, there seemed in it a fierce challenge of contempt to his imbecility, and his soul at that moment seemed to be rent asunder with a pang snch as only those can know who have felt what it is to be a slave. There was an nprising within him, vegue, tnmultnous, overpowering; dim instincts, heroic aspirations; the will to do, the sonl to dare; end then, in a moment, there followed ths pictnre of all society leagued against him, the hopeless impossibility of any ontlet to what was burning within him. The waters of a nature naturally noble, pent up and without outlet, rolled back npon his heart with a snffocating force; and, in his hasty anguish, he cursed the day of his birth. The spesm of his emotion was interrupted hy the sudden appearance of Milly coming along the path.

Dred, the negro hsro of the book, is son of Denmark Vesey, a free colored man in Charleston, who perished, years ago, in a fntile effort to achieve independence for the hlacks. (The insurrection of which he was the instigator actually occurred, Mrs. STOWE states.) Dred's mother was a Mandingo,—a race, "one of the finest of African tribes, distinguished for intelligence, heanty of form, and an indomitable pride and energy of nature. As slaves they are considered particularly valnable hy those who have tact enough to govern them, because of their great capehility and their prond feitbfnlness; bnt they resent a government of brute force, end under such are always fractious and dangerons." *Dred*, by the way, is a neme "not unusual among the slaves, and generally given to those of great physical force." Well-edncated and unusually intellectnal, Dred grows up with one settled purpose in his soul—revenge for the death of his father.

"At the time of his father's execntion, Dred wes a led of fourteen. He could not be admitted to his father's prison, bnt he was a witness of the undaunted aspect with which he and the other conspirators met their doom. The memory dropped into the depths of his sonl as a stone drops into the desolate depths of ndark mountain lake."

At this time he was fourteen years old. Sold to a distant plantation, his physical and mental powers made him a troublesome customer. "Finally, an overseer, hardier than the rest, determined on the task of enbduing him. In the scuffle that ensued Dred strnck him to the earth, a dead man, made his escape to the swamps, and was never efterwards heard of in civilized life."

He took with him his father's Bible.

"That book so full of startling, symbols end vague images, had for him no interpreter but the silent courses of nature. His life passed in a kind of dream. Sometimes, treversing for weeks these desolate regions, he would compare himself to Elijah traversing for forty days and nights the solitudes of Horeb; or to John the Baptist in the wilderness, girding himself with camel's hair, and eating locusts and wild honey. Sometimes he would fast and pray for days; and then voices would seem to speak to him, aud strange hieroglyphics would be written upon the leaves. In less elevated moods of mind, he would pursue, with great judgmeut and vigor, those enterprises necessery to preserve existence."

He had fixed upon Harry as his coadjutant in the struggle against the slavery of their race, and, as we have shown, fonnd him well prepared, by wrong, to join in the enterprise.

In the first volume, Dred does not much appear. At a camp-meeting, his voice is heard, in a powerful denunciation, which really, in its force, comes on the mind like the clangor of a trumpet on the ear. Uncle Tom, an untaught man, was a *passive* character: Dred and Harry are in opposite phases—they ere *active* agents. Very artistically is the whole conduct of this story managed. Here is the closing portion of the first volume, which is all that we can notice at present:

We have one scene more to draw before we dismiss the auditors of the camp-meeting.

At a late hour the Gordon carriage was winding its way under the silent, checkered, woodland path. Harry, who came slowly on a horse behind, felt a hand laid on his bridle. With a sudden start he stopped.

"O, Dred, is it you? How dared you—how *could* you be so imprudent? How dared you come here, when you know you risk your life?"

"Life!" said the other, "what is life?" He that loveth his life shall lose it. Besides, the Lord said unto me, Go! The Lord is with me as a mighty and terrible one! Herry, did you mark those men? Hunters of men, their hands red with the hlood of the poor, all seeking uoto the Lord! Ministers who buy and sell us! Is this a people prepared for the Lord? I left a man dead in the swamps, whom their dogs have torn! His wife is a widow—his children orphans! They eat and wipe their mouth, and say, 'What have I done?' The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, are we!"

"I know it," said Harry, gloomily.

"And yon join yourself unto them?"

"Don't speak to me any more about thet! I won't betray you, hut I won't consent to have bloodshed. My mistress is my sister."

"O, yes, to be sure! They read Scripture, don't they? Cast out the children of the bondwoman!' That's Scripture for them!"

"Dred," said Harry, "I love her better than I love myself. I will fight for her to the last, bnt never against her, nor hers!"

"And you will serve Tom Gordon?" said Dred.

"Never!" said Harry.

Dred stood still a moment. Through an opening among the branches the moonbeams streamed down on his wild, dark figure. Harry remarked his eye fixed before him on vacancy, the pupil swelling out in glassy fulness, with a fixed, somnambulic stare. After a moment, he spoke, in a hollow, altered voice, like that of a sleep-walker:

"Then shall the silver cord be loosed, and the golden bowl be broken. Yes, cover up the grave—cover it up! Now, harry! come to me, or he will take thy wife for a prey!"

"Dred, what do you mean?" said Harry.

"What's the matter?" He shook him by the shoulder.

Dred ruhbed his eyes, and stared on Harry.

"I must go back," he said, "to my den. 'Foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests,' and in the habitation of dragons the Lord hath opened a way for his ontcasts!"

He plnged into the thickets, and was gone.

There are many episodal incidents and some episods characters which only remotely bear on the actual story. Among the incidents are the death of a white woman, (who has a leader hushand, end is cared for by a whole-hearted black named Old Tiff,) and much of what occurs at the camp-meeting. Among the characters are Tomtit, a scamp of a nigger boy,—a much more natural and amusing personage than Topsy. There is Old Tiff, as well as a coachman named Old Hundred. There is a half-conscienced negro hunter; there is a slave-dealing preacher; and, above all, there is Mrs. Nesbitt, Nina's aunt, a quasi-religious character, drawn with great force,

THE KANSAS WAR.

Current Gossip Touching Late Difficulties in Kansas—Speech of Col. Titus—Visit of Gov. Shannon to Lawrence—The Interchange of Prisoners.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

I have entirely reliable information from Kansas, giving a history of affairs there down to Friday, the 22d inst.

As every well-informed man must have supposed, the reports circulated by the Pro-Slavery Party have been of the shamelessly mendacious character.

As the party which captured the fort at Franklin returned to Lawrence, they received news of the attack of a body of Southerners, under TITUS, upon some quiet Topeka men, and instantly started to see what it meant. On the way to Lecompton they suddenly came upon TITUS' party, in the act of *stealing horses;* and, following as he fled, chased him to his fortified dwelling. Here, deeming himself safe, he uttered threats of defiance, and fired upon the Free-State men—with his own shot, mortally wounding Capt. SHAMBRES, commander of the Indiana company. The Free-State men returned the fire, hnt, of course, it had no effect. Bnt the cannon captured at Franklin here came in play, and two or three rounds brought out an unconditional white flag: *i. e.* the valiant fire-eating, Florida filibuster snrrendered at discretion. But the gallant *Gen.* CLARK, Indian agent and murderer of DOW, anticipating a short shrift, if taken, "stole away under cover of some bushes, and escaped to retail his outrageous lies in Missouri, and stir np the ignorant and fanatical "border ruffians" to a fresh invasion.

This TITUS, one of the most wicked and reckless of the new recruits to the "law and order" party, is honored with the especial hatred of ench downright-thinking men as believe in judging men on their own merits. Since the day when he took so conspicnous a part in the sack of Lawrence, he has not failed to increase the reptntion for brutality he there acquired; and finally has become one of the few "marked men," whom the Sharp-shooters of Kansas have devoted to destruction if they ever get him within range of their rifles. And on this occasion. it was believed that his doom was sealed; for the commander of the Free State men was the Capt. WALKER whom he had so relentlessly persecuted, and for whose *head* he had made a standing offer of $500. As he was forced to capitulate at discretion, many of the men were for inflicting upon him at once the reward earned by his many crimes. Some would have shot him on the spot; and could scarcely appreciate the high and chivalrous generosity of the gallant WALKER, when the latter stepped between the raised rifles and his deadly foe, and declared that he would protect the life of TITUS with his own.

This Capt. WALKER is one of the Free State "monsters" of the Missouri newspapers, "who spare neither age nor sex."

TITUS, during his flight, had been twice wounded. He was now taken, with the remaining eighteen captives, to Lawrence, where the wounds were dressed, the best accommodations of the town furnished (they had a *hotel* once!) and every attention given to their wants.

In the meantime some *five* Free-State men had been arrested by a civil process charged with participating in the attack on Franklin; and Gov. SHANNON, with his fine instinct of diplomacy, seized the opportunity to pay a last visit to the citizens of Lawrence, and assure them of the continuance of his "distinguished consideration," and the respect he entertained for their talents in conference. No one familiar with the "war of Lecompton" will question the Governor's peculiar fitness to judge of the, opportunity as an occasion which offered for honorable negotiation. Nevertheless, the people of Lawrence *were* a little surprised to receive a visit from His Excellency, escorted by a company of Dragoons under Major SEDGWICK; and the Committee of Safety not less surprised to hear him seriously propose another "treaty," whose basis should be an exchange of the *five* Free-State prisoners in the hands of the civil authorities, for the *nineteen* prisoners-of-war held by the "rebels!"

However, the Governor was serious; and, finally, the Committe agreed to the exchange, provided that the brass howitzer, taken from Lawrence at the time of the sack, shonld also be restored.

To this the Governor assented; and on taking his leave, made the people a speech in the street, in which he assured them of his undiminished regard and prayers for their prosperity. He was briefly answered by Col. ELDRIDGE, and graciously took his leave.

The next day the prisoners were duly exchanged in the camp of the dragoons, near Lecompton, and the howitzer returned in triumph to Lawrence!

Will the Pro-Slavery Party North for a moment contrast this proceeding with the shameful murder of poor HOYT, and judge between the parties!

At present there is a fearful cursing on the Border. and ruffians are mustering by hundreds—perhaps thonsands—to avenge these "outrages!" The Free-State men are courageous and tolerably well supplied with arms and ammunition, thongh a contest will soon reduce the latter; and even now, at their drills, many are obliged—even of the officers—to use *sticks* instead of *guns!*

Provisions are also very scarce, and there is no communication with Missouri. The settlers are obliged at present to subsist mostly on *green corn.* They are determined to hold out as long as they are sustained by the North; bnt that snpport must be immediate to be efficient. Where are the funds which are indispensable to the maintenance of the struggle?

Gen. LANE has *not* been in command of any of these expeditions.

Gov. ROBINSON and his fellow prisoners have *not* been rescued.

Lecompton has *not* been attacked.

The Free-State men have committed *no* outrages, and are acting on the defensive.

The Quaker Mission near Westport has been broken up, and Mr. MENDENHALL and his family obliged to return home to Indiana. LITERAL.

Critical Situation of the Free-State Men—Brutal Outrages by the Law-and-Order Party—Atrocious Treatment of a Lady—Particulars of the breaking up of the Quaker Mission—Personal Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

Accounts from Kansas continue to show that the position of the Free-State men is critical in the extreme. The Ruffians have this advantage, that they have been long preparing for an invasion, and that the vigorous measures of the settlers only a little accelerated the movement. Hence they have the money and arms in readinese, and only need a short time to cover the prairies with their vindictive hordes.

Still, the Free-State men are undismayed, and will meet them with a firm front, trusting to their brethren at the North not to forsake them in their hour of peril. Will this noble confidence be misplaced?

Some of the incidents which have already transpired possess a dreadful interest, as going to prove that the settlers are compelled to fight a foe of more than savage atrocity. A gentleman has just come down who had the temerity to pass through Westport. He was taken, and his captors hesitated whether to hang him or put him into a sack and throw him into the river. (The peculiarities of Turkish punishment are to be revived in America.) Bat finally, a man whom he had attended while sick (he is a physician) succeeded in saving his life. He had taken some money to Kansas to invest, but finding no chance, was going back to his former home in the State of New-York; and dividing $5,000 he took half bimself, and gave the remainder to bis wife, whom he sent by the way of Leavenworth. Her $2,500 she secreted in the hem of her petticoat, and saved; his, the "law-and-order" men seized and kept, and ordered him to leave the country forever. He now thinks that he shall go back.

On his way down, he saw a little girl lying dead; *her brains had been dashed out!* She was not yet cold. It seemed to him that the savages must have taken her by the heels and perpetrated the horrid deed, and then fled!

The case of a man being scalped near Leavenworth is a literal fact He was a brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. NUTE, and just arrived; his name is WM. C. HOPPS. He was alone—though there are *witnesses of the deed.* The murderer returned to Missouri and displayed the reeking scalp in brutal exultation to the Clerk of Platte County!

One of the most atrocious deeds occurred near Lawrence. A lady living a short distance from the town, had been there to nurse a wounded relative; and during her stay, had made some statements touching the murder of Major HOYT, which are supposed to have been reported to the ruffians. On her return home, she stepped ont of doors in the evening in her night dress, and was immediately seized hy four men with blackened faces, who gagged her by a handkerchief drawn through her mouth and tied round her head, and carried her some distance from the house, where they stripped her naked, bound her limbs, drew out her tongue, tied a string round it and round her neck, and left her! After some time she anceeeded in getting back to the honse, and by means of knocking her head against the window, attracted attention and gained admittance.

I cannot trust myself to comment on this infernal outrage.

The facts in connection with the breaking np of the Quaker Mission are characteristic. Abont a dozen of "law-and-order" men—mostly BUFORD'e, from Westport—went to the Mission and demanded their horses. The good old Quaker, MENDENHALL, demurred to the demand, but he was told it was of no nse. He then asked if one of his boye might ride one of the horses to Westport, with the company, to get a physician for a sick member of the family; the reqnest was refused.

An Irishman working for him resolved to save the best horse, and going to the field and catching him, he said that he was himself going to Lawrence to fight, and must have one horse. They refused, though supposing him a Pro-Slavery man. He then drew a weapon and gave them leave to attempt to take the horse, if they would come on, *not over half at once!* With commendable prudence they then yielded the point. A similar demonstration was made over the saddle. (They had cut the harness from the backs of the horses taken.) They finally, it would seem, received him into good fellowship, and he rode with them into Westport, and going to the store of Col. BOONE, said that if he was going to Lawrence to fight the Yankees he must have the necessary arms and equipment. These the Colonel gave him at once. After a while he rode away, and was last heard from, near Lawrence, on his way *to join the Free-State men!* He is said to be the man who was chosen last December to train the bowitzer for the hand besieged in Lawrence!

He overheard the ruffians planning to return to the Mission and take away the girls, *to live with them in camp;* and this, together with other eymptoms, satisfied Friend MENDENHALL that the only safety for himself and family was in flight. So he has returned with them to his old home in Indiana. Passing through Westport, one of the firm of *Majors & Russel* expressed great regret at what had occurred; "but the fact is, "said he, "we have *some* men whom we cannot restrain!" Still, he urged MENDENHALL to stay; "for," said he, with the same incautious candor, "the breaking np of your Mission in this way *will do us a great injury in public opinion.*" And MENDENHALL thinks that if he had delayed his departure a little longer, he would have been *detained by force.*

Gen. SMITH, it is said, is resolved not to interfere, nnless by direction of the civil anthority. This places his force under the command of SHANNON and Secretary WOODSON—that is to eay the dragoons are at the service of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Capt. BROWN is still "around." One of his men *wears the sword* of the chivalrous Capt. PATE.

Gen. LANE has had scarcely anything to do with the movements of the Free-State men, and should not be held responsible. So with most of the men who entered through Nebraska; and who, by the way, are an excellent class of *bona fide* emigrants. One of them, however, Capt. SCHOMBERS, of Indiana, was mortally wounded in the engagement with TITUS. He died tranquilly, entirely satisfied to give his life for so good a cause.

The National Executive Committee are working here with great faithfulness, but labor under disadvantages for want of sufficient funds. As the organization is in working order, *why don't the friends of Freedom send in the money?*

By-and-by it will be TOO LATE! LITERAL.

Interception of Newspaper Correspondence—Destruction of more Fortified Camps by the Free-State men—The expected Missouri Invasion—Help wanted.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

I have written ten letters since I have seen one in print, and I am satisfied that a large proportion of them are lost. Still I will keep *trying* to tell the East of our critical condition and extreme want. In the few skirmishes we have had during the last two weeks, we have only cleaned out five or six dens of thieves, robbers, and murderers, such as would be plainly declared so by any Court in the civilized world, and we have in all instances avoided any depredations upon peaceable citizens. We have molested NO towns, but only destroyed fortified camps or forts, in which some of the Georgia miscreants have been quartered.

For doing this, all Missouri ie upon us, and they say by next Monday there will be over two thousand men under arms, ready to march npon us and exterminate the last root of Abolitionism. A thousand are said to be in Westport now, and every town along the borderis guarded, so that all our communication with the States is cut off; consequently, all our supplies. This will drive us in a day or two to green corn, new potatoes, a little corn meal and beef. On these we shall not starve, but we have no money to pay for even that, and shall be compelled to take what we find, with a mere *pledge* from the State Central Committee that it will all be paid sometime if we are not blotted out.

Last Monday a man named HOPP, recently from Massachusetts, with his wife, was murdered and scalped near Leavenworth City, while on his way there from this place. A Mr. JENNISON, who has a wife in Massachusetts, was similarly treated near Westport last Tuesday, and his team and load of freight taken by the notorious MCGEE. None of our men are safe unless in large bodies. They attack single men without mercy.

Civil war exists. We have to-day, on learning of the great forces in the field to slaughter us, sent word to every part of the Territory, calling all our available forces together at this place as soon as possible. And we *must* provide for feeding them when they come.

These are times for the heroes and not the rebels—times that excite the Spartan blood, till its tinge has become a passport for citizenship. The people of Kansas are ready to fight for their all, but still they are stripped of their last dollar—last team almost—and they are denied any intercourse with the States, and all their supplies are cut off. This is literally true. We shall abide our fate, and hold the North responsible for our poverty. Besides, we are only about one-half armed, and no prospect of more in season to aid us in this crisis, for the next ten days will seal our doom; and if we are spared to tell the tale, its history will startle the Universe. This is for the richest chapter in the book.

But I have lost so many letters that I have no ambition to write, and will not try. When peace is permanently conquered, if I am spared to see the day, these scenes will be amply drawn. RANDOLPH.

Psi-Upsilon Society.

The annual Convention of this Fraternity holds at Brown University, Providence, R. I., next Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th of September prox. Orator, Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island. Poet, F. M. FINCH, Esq., of Utica, N. Y.

☞ While the Latting Observatory was burning on Saturday morning last, coals of a cubic inch in size, were borne by the wind, in great numbers, as far down-town as St. Mark's Place, which is a distance of two miles or more.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Detroiter, who has voted the Whig ticket in Michigan for nineteen years," writes to ns as follows:

In your paper of the 27th inst., under the head of "Political Miscellany," I notice an article which would leave the impression on the mind of the reader that the Old Whig Party of Detroit in a body had gone over to the support of BUCHANAN & Co., Slavery, and the Border Ruffian interest generally. The facts are these:

There were sixty-nine names to the manifesto, npon which, I infer, your article is founded. A portion of these were once Whigs, bnt have never voted with the Repnblicans, and all opposed BINGHAM for Governor, and PENNIMAN and HOWARD for Congress, all three of whom were trinmphantly elected. Another portion never were Whigs, and never voted either a Whig or Repnblican ticket, unless upon ground of personal feeling. Another portion signed the paper through representation that it was a call for a Fillmore meeting. These with a few more who never had the honor of voting for the President of any party, make up the list who signed the aforenamed address to the Whigs of Michigan. And in order to correct any wrong impression with regard to the position, in the coming election, of the proper "Old-line Whig Party" of the City of Detroit, please say to your readers, that in a few days an address to the Whigs of Michigan will be published, signed by from three to five hnndred Whigs of Detroit, whose uniform votes, in the last fifteen years, show them to be justly entitled to the name and character of "Old-line Whigs," instead of a self-styled few who have undertaken to foist upon the Whigs of Michigan the standard-bearer of the infamous Pro-Slavery, Border-Ruffian doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, and notwithstanding the address of this political incongruity of sixty-nine, and all the other tricks to which the Locofoco Party are resorting to carry their ends. Michigan will give JOHN C. FREMONT 10,000 majority for President, and elect an entire Republican Legislature, in November next, who will repudiate that old donghface, and traitor to the interests of the North, LEWIS CASS, and send a more worthy and honest exponent of the true feelings and interests of the State he represents. The enthusiasm here is truly portrayed in the meeting which has just come off at Kalamazoo, where there were at least thirty thousand people in council for the interest of Fremont and Freedom.

Political Prospects in Michigan.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Having just returned from a short business tour through the State of Michigan, I give you herewith, "thinking my notes may interest many of your readers," the result of my observations on the political aspect of the counties which I visited; and, first of all, our friends in the Wolverine State are actively preparing for the contest, being well aware that the "Cassocracy" are much alarmed at their position and prospects, and who are determined not to surrender without a desperate fight. They have appointed mass meetings at Kalamazoo and Pontiac on the 5th and 6th of this month, at which BUCKINGHAM is to speak. "I wonder how they would treat Mr. DAYTON, should he go to Kentucky and address the people on the principles of Republicanism?" The pseudo Democracy are bringing out their strongest men for State and general offices, and claim that they can elect FELCH; but our friends are confident of the State for FREMONT and BINGHAM by at least 10,000 majority. In the Detroit district they have, without doubt, nominated their strongest man for Congress—GEO. V. N. LOTHROP—to be beaten by HOWARD, (if his health will allow him to run,) or some other good Republican. Our friends in Calhoun, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, Jackson and Wayne Counties are active and confident of their ability to give a good report of themselves in November, and to carry the State for FREMONT and Freedom.

HANCOCK.

All Right at Wappinger's Falls.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

The *Express* sometime ago stated that Wappinger's Falls was "all for FILLMORE." Last Saturday night there was a rally sounded for the friends of Free-Soil, the Union and FREMONT, to meet and form a Fremont and Dayton Clnb, which was answered by at least from eight hundred to a thousand freemen, being the largest political meeting ever known in this place, and abont ten times as large as any of the Fillmore meetings, as is acknowledged by their own party. It is needless to add that Republican stock is always above par in this quarter, and is still rapidly rising. Yonrs, truly,

FOR FREMONT.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

THEY DON'T WANT TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE—OR NO!

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

We hear of nothing hnt distress now from Kansas, and while I write companies are being formed to go to their relief. Col. MCCARTY and all our folks will leave to night. *We will go in this time with a force sufficient to clean out Kansas, you may rely on that; and this attack will make Kansas a Slave State, beyond all doubt.* Let me assure yon that Missonrians will never go into Kansas again withcut driving out the last scoundrel. Before eight days have elapsed, Missouri will send in five thousand "Border-Ruffians," and they will never leave as long as there is on Abolitionist in that beautiful Territory. They have been there twice, and the third time will tell the tale. *Nothing is surer now than that Kansas will be a Slave State.* While I am writing this, Clay connty is sending over 500 men, who are now crossing at this place, headed by Col. DONIPHAN. Platte County will send 500, and JACKSON COUNTY 1,000

Yours, J. A. HUTCHESON.

WHAT WAS OOON CONSERVATIVE DOCTRINE IN 1848.

At the Whig State Convention, held at Syracuse in 1848, a Committee, of which JAMES BROOKS was a prominent member, reported a series of resolutions of which the following was one:

"*Resolved*, That the Whig Party of the State of New-York, faithfully adhering to every obligation of the Constitntion, and disclaiming all desire to interfere with the internal regulations and domestic institntions of other States, reiterates *its solemn and oft-repeated declaration of* UNCHANGEABLE *hostility to the establishment or recognition of Slavery in any Territory of the United States where it did not exist at the time of the acquisition, as an* INFLEXIBLE RESOLUTION WHICH NO LAPSE OF TIME OR EXIGENCY OF CIRCUMSTANCES CAN EVER IMPAIR OR DIMINISH"

THE FALSEHOODS ABOUT COL. FREMONT BEING A SLAVEHOLDER BROUGHT HOME.

The Buchaneer and Fillmore press has been wild in its exultation in the fancied discovery that Col. FREMONT was a Slaveholder. The "facts" for this trumped-up slander were, it was said, given by Col. FREMONT'e relative, Col. BRANT, in St. Louis. Being written to on the subject Col. BRANT scuds the following answer:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

SAMUEL GAULT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note and slip, I have to say, that Col. J. C. FREMONT, to my knowledge, never owned a *slave* nor has he had slave in or about my house, neither has he slaves hired ont in this City, County or State.

The writer for the newspaper has don bless mistaken Capt. JACOBY of Kentucky, for FREMONT, who also married a daughter of THOS. H. BENTON, and moved with his family and slaves to Boon County, Missouri, and some two years since returned to Kentucky, with his negroes. He usually, as well as Col. FREMONT, stops at my house.

My wife is the daughter of SAMUEL BENTON, deceased, of Texas, and niece of THOS. H. BENTON, of Missouri.

So much for the truth of the writer of the slip you sent me, which is false in every part and portion, gotten np for bad purposes—hence I am induced to give it a flat contradiction, bnt hereafter I shall not reply to such trash, Col. FREMONT being fully able to defend himself against these newspaper slanders. Respectfully yours oh't,

J. B. BRANT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON COL FREMONT'S RELIGION.

In a letter dated Lennox, Aug. 5, HENRY WARD BEECHER writes:

The story of NOBLE is true; and the record of it you inclosed to me I wrote.

Nothing can be more silly than the attempt to fix upon Col. FREMONT the Catholic religion. I am personally acquainted with Col. FREMONT and his excellent wife; and have repeatedly talked with both upon this subject, minutely, and I must say that in all my life I never knew a lie, so utterly baseless, and persisted in, after contradiction, with such willful malice.

But it is plain that where personalities make up the substance of a campaign argument, there is little else upon which they care to make an issue. It is well the great moral principles, and the civil doctrines which lay at the foundation of our Government are on the Republican side.

Let the falsehoods, and the gross *personal abuse* be left to those who choose to employ them. Should Col. FREMONT become our next President, I believe that we shall have taken a long and firm step towards the purity of WASHINGTON'S Administration. Very truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

The Republicans of Newport, R. I., held a great mass meeting on Thursday evening, at which Hon. ROBERT B. CRANSTON presided. A letter was received from GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., similar to the one addressed by him to the young men of Maine, in review of Bayard Cutting's letter, but beginning as follows:

"You must tell the young men of Newport why I am not with them, but you need not tell them that I want to be, for they are Rhode Islanders, and they know that, wherever in the great battle a Rhode Island boy's post may be, he hears no music so sweet as the shout for Freedom, that thunders along the Rhode Island line."

The Germans of Connecticut, without distinction of parties, will hold a Mass Convention during the month of September, for the free discussion of political questions. Messrs RAYMOND of Hartford, and LEVY of Middletown, are the Committee on the part of the Democrats; and Messrs. BARMANN and WOLF of Middletown, a Committee on the part of the FREMONT party.

The Massachusetts State Committee of the American Party met in Boston on Saturday last, and nominated for Governor, in place of AMOS LAWRENCE, declined, GEORGE W. GORDON, of that city. Some of the papers object to Mr. GORDON on the ground that he entertained at his residence in Boston, Archbishop BEDINI, while in this country.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburg (Sept. 11) will be made the occasion of a grand rally of the friends of Freedom and FREMONT at that place. Among the speakers announced to be present are Senator WILSON, Gen. NYE, Senator HALE, Ex-Senator STANTON, C. B. COCHRANE and PRESTON KING.

A large and enthusiastic Fremont and Dayton meeting was held on Saturday in a grove near Grahall, about midway between Stillwater Village and Saratoga Springs. Addresses were made by Judge MCKEAN, Hon. Mr. PORTER, Mr. HURLBUT and others. The speakers were principally from Saratoga Springs.

Hon. E. C. CAREY, of Ipswich, has written a letter to the Boston *Bee*, defining his position is politics. Mr. CAREY goes for FILLMORE, bnt sustains the Massachusetts State ticket headed by Governor GARDNER.

Grnndy Connty, Iowa, claims to be the banner county of the State. At the recent election it polled one hundred votes, ninety-nine of which were for the Anti Nebraska candidates.

The *Lehigh Patriot*, an influential German paper published at Allentown, Pa., has taken down the names of Fillmors and Donelson, and hoisted the Fremont and Dayton flag.

It has been determined to have a grand New-England Mass Republican Convention in Boston, during the month of October.

A correspondent from Orient, Long Island, says: "The *Republican Watchman*, published at Greenport, has conveyed the impression that this place was good for a Buchanan majority—an insult to the intelligence of our people. Shortly after the nominations were made at Philadelphia, a Republican Clnb was formed. Weekly meerings are held of the most enthneiastic kind. Men who never before took much interest in politics now come ont to the meetings and speak, even if not used to public speaking. The oldest inhabitants cannot remember when thers has been so much excitement before in a political campaign.

Ont of the 120 votes that will be deposited in November next, over two-thirds will be given for FREMONT and Free Kansas.

There are hnt very few of the unterrified Democracy in the place.

The administration P. M. and a few others, becoming frightened at the state of affairs, last week formed a secret Buchanan Clnb. Not having sufficient material among them to conduct a public meeting, they invited Hon. JOHN A. SIEGINO, L. I. R. R. Conductor to come down and enlighten the Old Liners of the "East End."

The Fremonters turned out and filled the room; they listened quietly until after the meeting adjourned, when, to show their appreciation, they gave three tremendous cheers for the Pathfinder. A curious argument used by the speaker was this: The Republican Party are in favor of a railroad to the Pacific; therefore, if FREMONT is elected, taxes will be raised.

Put down old Suffolk for a large Republican majority. VINDEX.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Cases—The Contending Widows—The Delux Estate Still in Contest.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Black, deceased.—This case, sometime since, commenced before the Surrogate, and fully reported in the TIMES, was continued:

Mr. Taylor, for Elizabeth B. Black, respondent, applied for an adjournment on the ground that he had been delayed in producing witnesses.

Mr. Dana opposed the motion, as inconvenioncing witness on his side who had come from a distance.

The case for petitioner having been closed, it was consented to, that testimony as to Mrs. Rebecca Black's residence in New-York should he taken at this stage, and prevent the necessity of an adjournment. For Rebecca, was then called,

Dr. Edward Palmer, of Perth Amboy, being affirmed, he said—I am a physician; have known Rebecca, wife of John Black deceased, for many years; prior to 1849, for five years, she resided much of the time in New-York and Brooklyn; in 1849 to 1847 I lived in New-York, as did she; when I moved she still lived here, never being out of the City except on visits; I have visited her in New-York after I moved, but, of myself, cannot say she resided there continnously; I knew of her living in New Jersey for abont a year, but could not fix tha date.

Cross-examined—I was not intimately acquainted with John, only knew him by sight, and never spoke to him; when I called I went to see Mrs. Black, to whom I am not related; I called as a friend; became acquainted with her soon after her separation from Black, about 1837; we were of the same religious faith; I was a Unitarian by profession; we did not both belong to that congregation, she went to Mr. Phinney's Church, hut we sympathized in the faith we held in common,—faith in Jesus Christ as a Saviour; and I say the same religious faith because we were passing through a religious experience which was somewhat in advance of the times; I cannot say that her religious faith prevented her living with a man; I believe there was no real objection to the marriage state promn gated; I understood that she left him because he was not kind or affectionate; I did not attend night meetings at her home, nor were my visits particularly in reference to religious matters; I was introduced to her by a mntual friend; I desired her acquaintance, she being a woman of eminent piety and religious experience; I never heard of a divorce until within, at most, three months; came here to testify by request of Mr. Well; Mrs. Rebecca Black resided in Belleville, N. J., for some time.

Sarah Waldo, called and affirmed, says—I know Rebecca; first made her acquaintance twelve or fifteen years since at the house of a mntual friend in New-Jersey; did not see her after that for six years, and then called on her in New-York; met her as a friend, and cultivated her acquaintance, because of an interest I felt in her; I admired her because "she saw things with her own eyes;" she was a person of truth, esnestness, and a woman that looked at things pretty nearly as I did; she came to Scotland, Connecticut, my home, 21st of August, 1849, and staid till October 12, same year; she has visited me four times since; my husband knew her before I did.

Mrs. Susan Grey recalled, testified to the residence in New-York, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Connecticut, as certified by other witnesses. The case was then closed on behalf of Rebecca, and adjourned over to the 26th instant, at noon.

THE DE LUX CASE

came up again on the application of the French heirs, cousins in a remote degree, to reopen the cases, and to reverse the decree of the Surrogate in favor of James Fernie. The Canjolles family, represented by one of their number, allege that they can now present additional evidence invalidating the claim of Fernie. Adjourned over.

LUIS GROSO—THE MEXICAN OFFICER.

Application was made by Maria de Jesus Redregness de Miramon, mother and only heir at law of Luis Groso, the officer of the Mexican army who recently died in this City, for an allowance on account of the estate, to enable her to return to her home in the city of Mexico. She alleges that she supposed the estate could be settled on her arrival, but twelve months being the limit of estates in the hands of the public administrator, she is desirous of returning. An order was made to allow her three thousand dollars.

ESTATE OF ROBERT HOLMES.

The public Anministrator put in his final accounts in the above estate. He obtained an order to pay the unclaimed balance, $384 58, into the City Treasury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clerke.

In the matter of Emelia F. Roome *et al.*—The prayer for the appointment of a guardian, *ad litum*, was granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Chief-Justice ROOSEVELT and Justices CLERKE and DAVIES took the Bench yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, but nothing was done. The Court stands adjourned over until Monday the 8th inst.

☞ THE GREAT SMITHSONIAN BAROMETER, described by Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, before the Albany Scientific Convention, as a most useful invention, was originated by Prof. ELLET, of New-York, who communicated the idea to Prof. HENRY, and at his request superintended the construction of the instrument by Mr. JAMES GREEN.

Rumsien on Freedom and Emigration.

From the Rockford, Ill. Advertiser.

A DOVE has just reached us from the neighborhood of '96 Dépôt, stating the fact that the citizens of that vicinity are moving spiritedly in the matter of the Brooks dinner, spoken of through the press of the Fourth Congressional District some weeks since. The Edgefield Committee is therefore requested to meet at this place on calo-day next, to take action in the premises. That committee consists of this following gentlemen: Maj. G. A. Addison, Maj. Z. W. Carwile, W. N. Moore, Col. John S. Smyley, James Richardson, Capt. A. J. Hammond, S. F. Goode, Capt. James B. Griffin, Capt. Wiley Harrison, Reuben Ceoper and S. Mathews. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of these gentlemen. Their names are sufficient to warrant Edgefield's doing her part handsomely. Yet it may be an awkward business without ample consultation and agreement on their part. Hence the necessity for the attendance of each and every one of them on Monday next.

"Abbeville district," says our correspondent, "will go into the dinner strong; and if no other districts hnt Edgefield and Abbeville nnite, a large affair can be gotten np. We learn further that '96 Dépôt is now spoken of as the place. *A golden goblet from Abbeville and a silver one from '96 are to be presented to Col. Brooks on the day of the dinner. Other testimonials will doubtless be in readiness from other quarters.* But we are sure the most gratifying manifestation to our member will be a grand rally of his constituents. Let the Edgefield Committee hold concert with others immediately in this matter; let a dinner be prepared without fail, big enongh and good enough for everybody; and, last bnt not least, let everybody go up to the feast *to do honor to a man who has stood forth so nobly in defence of the fame of South Carolina and the honor of South Carolinians.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yst firm at $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,800 lbs. Am. Yellow sold at 27¾c @28c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at unaltered prices.

COFFEE—The demand is devoid of animation; prices, however, are quite firm. Java, 14c.@14¾c.; Legnayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand, to-day, about 107,000 pkgs.

COPPER—Is tightly purchased at former rates.

COTTON—Appears inactive at essentially unchanged figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13

FISH—Dry Cod are brisker and firmer at $3 68¾@4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in good request at steady rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is well supplied and is depressed. Prices have again declined, and close languidly. The demand is pretty active at the reduced figures, though many purchasers avoid entering into heavy engagements at prevailing rates, anticipating a further deterioration. The home trade are the principal operators; shippers are moving cautiously. The sales since our last reach about 5,500 sbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	5 75@ 6 85
Straight State	5 85@ 6 00
Favorite and Extra State	6 00@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 60@ 6 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 95@ 6 15
Common to Good Ohio	6 10@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ 6 10
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 15@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 25
Extra Missouri	6 70@ 9 25

Canadian is dull and lower, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 500 bols. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 15@$7 60 ₱ bbl. Southern is depressed and drooping. The sales since our last comprise abont 2,900 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair snpply, and reqnest, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is generally freely offered, while there prevails a lively inquiry, mainly for desirable lots of White, which kind brings pretty full prices. Red is cheaper, yet least sought after. The sales since our last consist of about 88,000 bushels, including prime to choice Western white at $1 62@$1 65; good do. red at $1 45@$1 48; and choice Southern white at $1 65½ ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at improving prices; fair to prime quality of old and new is now worth from 88c @90c. ₱ bnshel. Oats are in pretty fair reqoest, and generally command 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 47c.@49c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey, and 44c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bnshel. Corn is moderately inquired for, while being plenty and infirm. The sales reported since our last comprise about 64,000 bushels, at 56c.@5 9c. for nnsound, heated and damp; 60c.@62½c. for common to prime Mixed; 63c.@66c. for Northern and Southern Yel'ow; and 65c.@69c. for Southern White, ₱ bnshel.

We have received from Mr. ED BILL, Broker, the subjoined statement of the Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1855.

From	Date.	Barrels Flour.	Bbls. C. M'l.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York	Aug. 29, 1856	1,109,891	508	6,288,009	3,059,252
New-Orleans	Aug. 16, 1856	93,888	.....	657,498	2,409,726
Philadelphia	Aug. 21, 1856	199,258	4,195	478,635	593,078
Baltimore	Aug. 21, 1856	197,711	1,100	818,052	493,822
Boston	Aug. 12, 1856	21,462	1,014	.....	20,469
Other Ports	Aug. 15, 1856	21,463	.....	307,225	115,842
Total		1,636,723	6,818	7,850,019	6,692,202
To about the same period, 1855		173,761	4,768	309,077	6,784,555
To about the same period, 1854		1,846,920	41,667	6,038,003	6,049,371
To about the same period, 1853		1,533,901	101	4,803,189	1,495,478

To the Continsnt:

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Rye.
From New-York, to Aug. 19	560,050	1,503,914	146,537	1,706,649
Other Ports, to latest date	178,902	985,563	171,213	246,650

HAY—There were 500 bales River taken at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is scarce and held above the views of most purchasers. Sales, insignificant. Total stock in first hands, 850 bales American, and 3,985 bales Foreign.

HOPS—Are rather quiet and languid at 7c.@9c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb. New come in and sell slowly, at from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We only heard of sales of small lots of Scotch Pig, at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Are in fair demand at former quotations.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for and is quoted pretty firm.

LEATHER—Is in active request at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland is worth 85c. for common and $1 30 for lump, ₱ bbl. Demand moderate.

MOLASSES—Rules quiet at former rates. Stock on hand, 14,046 hhds., and 1,039 bbls. and tcs.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet steady. Spirits Turpentine is in reduced supply, and trough sparingly purchased, it is worth 42c.@43c., ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch exhibit no new feature. Resin attracts less attention, but cannot be quoted cheaper.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in very good request, at strengthening prices.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1856.

THE DAILY TIMES is served in this [illegible] DOLLARS a week. Single Copies [illegible] SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE TIMES is published every day at [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] at three o'clock P. M. It contains the news [illegible] as the DAILY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents; Double copies, 12 cents.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning, at 7 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 10 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 8 o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We publish a correspondence this morning between certain of our wealthy citizens and Mayor WOOD, in which his Honor is earnestly entreated to reconsider his determination not to accept a nomination for another term of the Mayoralty. Mr. WOOD in his reply states that, if the Mayor possessed more legal authority than he now wields he would rather like to hold on to the office, and as his friends intimate that his power shall be extended when the Legislature meets again, he will consent to serve another term if the nomination should be tendered to him. Upon the whole, Barkis is willin'.

☞ The election for Governor, Congressmen and members of the Legislature, in Vermont, took place yesterday, and the returns show that she is now, as in times past, to be ranged in the ranks of Freedom. The Republicans have a large increase on last year's vote, and have elected Mr. FLETCHER Governor by at least 20,000 majority, three members of Congress, and nearly the entire State Legislature. Seventy towns have been heard from, in which the Democrats have elected but *three* members of the Legislature. The Republicans have swept the State.

☞ We are happy to announce that there have been no new cases of yellow fever reported at Fort Hamilton, and the disease appears to have already spent itself. Mr. MERIAM seems to be desirous of keeping alive apprehensions of danger by publishing statements of the meteorological phenomena of the season when the yellow fever last prevailed here, which, he says, exactly correspond with the present conditions of the weather; but, if the weather is the same, the sanitary condition of the City is now very different from what it was then.

☞ Mexican news, by way of New-Orleans, reports the suppression of another revolt in the Capitol. The leaders of the movement were arrested at their residences and hurried by diligence to Vera Cruz, where they were banished from the country, taking passage in the steamer *Texas* for New-Orleans. The parties implicated were Generals VEGA, BLANCO, GAMBOA and NAVARRO, and two priests. Their names appear in the list of passengers by the *Texas*, as published in the New-Orleans papers. Affairs in Sonora are in a bad way, and a new revolt had taken place there.

☞ We publish this morning the report of the deputation from the National Kansas Committee, which lately waited upon President PIERCE to ask his interposition against the threatened invasion of Kansas. The results of the interview are stated quite fully, and there can now be no misapprehension as to the position of the Administration in the pending troubles. It will be seen that the President declares emphatically that there is to be no change in the policy heretofore pursued.

☞ Up to the time of going to press this morning, nothing had been seen of the steamship *Persia* at Sandy Hook. She left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and is now consequently in her eleventh day, with one week's later intelligence. The screw steamer *Chersonese*, from Liverpool on the same day, is also fully due at Halifax, *en route* for Portland, her port of destination.

☞ The Erie American State Council of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster yesterday, and after the choice of officers, adjourned without expressing any preferences for the Presidency. A resolution was presented indorsing FILLMORE and DONELSON, but it was not acted upon.

A Safe Rule.

The Washington *Union*, in an article on the late dismissal of workmen from the Springfield Armory, gets off the following admirable sentiment:

"It may be taken as a safe rule that when the laboring classes speak in one section of the country against political mismanagement, it is certain that it is but the proof of the prevailing sentiment every where else."

The rule is certainly a perfectly safe one, but we do not quite see how the party of which the *Union* is the organ, can derive any comfort from it. The laboring classes of by much the largest section of the country have with remarkable unanimity spoken against the political mismanagement of the party in power; but as for the laboring classes of the other sections of the country, we are not aware that they have even been permitted to speak about political management at all. The superintendent of the Springfield Armory having informed the workmen in that establishment they would be turned out of employment if they ventured to say anything against the political mismanagement of the Buchanan Democracy, we would advise the *Union* not to attach too much importance to what may be said in that quarter, or to infer that it indicates the prevailing sentiment of the laboring classes in this section of the country.

Fremont's Antecedents.

Complaint is made in quarters anxious and determined to be dissatisfied, that Col. FREMONT lacks experience in political life. There is one incident in his history, however, which proves that this complaint is not quite well founded,—that he *has had* experience of certain designs of the Democratic Party and that the firmness of his character, and the sincerity of his political convictions, rendered it impossible for that party to make him the instrument of accomplishing them.

We find the facts of that incident, which we have known for some time, stated in the following paragraph, from the Detroit *Tribune*, giving a report of a speech made there on the 28th ult., by a gentleman from California:

IMPORTANT POLITICAL STATEMENT.

Hon. GEORGE C. BATES, of California, in the course of his speech, made the following important political statement: When he (Mr. BATES) was expected to sail for California in August, 1855, he was persuaded by Mr. PALMER, of the firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., bankers of San Francisco, to remain until October, when he and Colonel FREMONT would accompany him thither. Mr. BATES postponed his departure as desired. But when the time for departure arrived, Colonel FREMONT, although his trunks were packed, did not go, but ordered his baggage to the Metropolitan Hotel instead. This was in consequence of the following facts: Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, had just arrived in New-York City for the special purpose of having an interview with Colonel FREMONT, and the result of that interview was *an Offer made to Col. Fremont by Gov. Floyd, in behalf of the Democratic Party, he having advised with its leading men North and South, of the nomination for the Presidency.* He said that party wanted a new men—a man of integrity and well-won distinction outside of politics. Col. FREMONT, after listening patiently, and even submitting to two separate interviews, and *knowing the platform he was expected to stand upon*, replied: that while deeply sensible of the high distinction of the proposition made him, and flattered by the promises it extended, *yet with his opinion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise it would be impossible for him to entertain the proposition. He considered that repeal an infamous breach of plighted faith, and should never desist denouncing the act and its authors.* Col. FREMONT planted himself impregnably on this position. Mr. PALMER, being cognizant of these facts, communicated them forthwith to Hon. N. P. BANKS, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and they came and saw Col. FREMONT, and to state in brief the result of that interview he consented to lead the hosts of freedom in this campaign if the people should call him to that position. All this happened late in September, 1855, if we correctly recalled Mr. BATES' statement. He gives time, names and places, and vouches for the entire accuracy of the above statement.

There is no doubt, we believe, of the substantial accuracy of this statement:—and it illustrates in a very striking manner the deep earnestness and sincerity of Col. FREMONT'S opinions in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as well as the belief entertained by the leading members of the Democratic Party of his popular strength as a candidate for the Presidency.

There is also a singular coincidence between the case of Col. FREMONT and that of General TAYLOR in this circumstance. It is well known that Gen. TAYLOR was regarded by many prominent Democrats in 1847 as the best and strongest candidate the Democratic party could select for the contest of 1848. In this State there was a very decided movement towards his nomination:—and JOHN VAN BUREN gave the signal for it by the resolution which he offered and which was adopted by the Herkimer Convention, applauding Gen. TAYLOR'S conduct and indorsing his character in the strongest possible terms. The old fogies of the party, however, were too strong for the success of the movement, which was greatly embarrassed moreover by Gen. TAYLOR'S avowal that he was a Whig.

The School Required to Support Slavery.

From the Richmond Inquirer, (Buchanan,) Aug. 29, 1856.

Every school and college in the South should teach that *Slave Society is the common, natural, rightful and normal state of society.* Any doctrine short of this contains abolition in the germ; for, if it be not the rightful and natural form of society, it cannot last, and we should prepare for its gradual but ultimate abolition. *They should also teach that* NO OTHER *form of society is, in the general,* RIGHT *or expedient.* There are exceptional cases, such as desert or mountainous countries, where the small patches of fertile land are inadequate to support a larger family than husband, wife and children—such as Lapland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and parts of Arabia—such also as New-England, and Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, which, though admirably adapted for commerce, manufactures and fishing, are little fitted for farming or grazing. Freemen are required in the former pursuits—slaves in the latter. Hence, *negro Slavery is found to be the best form of Slavery.*

But our schools should also teach that the slaves should be of a different race or nation from the masters; and the wider the distinction the better, as in *such case the slave is less apt to feel degraded, or wish to assert his freedom and equality.*

To teach such doctrines we must have Southern teachers and Southern school-books. It is from the school that public opinion proceeds, and the schools should be set right.

No teacher should be employed in a private family or public school at the South, who is not ready to teach these doctrines. Parents, trustees and visitors should look to this thing.

Beautiful doctrine this! What heart, exulting in the proofs and hopes of human progress, does not leap with joy at meeting such a paragraph as this, in the leading organ of Southern opinion,—the oldest and most powerful newspaper in the Southern States,—the foremost champion of the Democratic Party in the year of grace 1856! While the whole world has gazed with admiration upon those brilliant pages of history which record the struggles of nations to be free;—while the last century has been made renowned and glorious by the uprising of the masses of the people against their oppressors;—and while the gaze of the world is fixed upon this great Republic,—the first Government founded on the doctrine that "ALL MEN are created EQUAL,"—the first in which the inalienable right of every man to "life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness" is clearly recognized and made the basis of its law,—there comes up a demand from the leading representative and organ of one great section of this same Republic,—that its Schools and Colleges should teach that *Slavery* is the "*common, natural, rightful and normal state of society,*"—and that "*no other form of society is in the general* RIGHT *or expedient!*"

What a relapse in public sentiment is indicated by the short paragraph we have quoted above! What would WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, or any of the great men of Virginia in the early days of her history, have said to the utterance of such a sentiment? Nay, what would the worst tyrant in Europe to-day say of the principle which is embodies? There is not a country on the face of the earth where it would be received for a moment as just and true. In Austria, in Russia, in the most degraded despotisms of the old world, where Slavery exists, it is maintained not as the "best form of society,"—not as the "only right and expedient form,"—not even as a form in support of which a single reason, based on justice and right, can be adduced—but only as a hard necessity. The youth of Virginia—the children of the Old Dominion, of the State which gave birth to WASHINGTON—out of whose soil sprung the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—must be taught to regard the slavery of the laboring classes as the only natural and the only right condition of Society.

This paragraph illustrates the complete ascendency which Slavery seeks to establish over the Southern mind, and, so far as possible, over the mind of the whole country. Men at the North find it difficult to understand the completeness and exclusiveness of its sway. Here everything is so free—men think and speak, and write and print and teach so freely what they believe to be true, that it is hard to realize the actual tyranny which Slavery has established over our Southern brethren. How thoroughly it rules all political action, we know from incidents of daily occurrence. But without careful study we cannot credit the absolutism of its sway over the literature, the education, the social life, the religion even, of the Southern States. No man there dares to write or print or speak a word in reprobation of Slavery. The editor in his chair, the writer at his desk,—the clergyman in his pulpit, receive their orders from Slavery and must do its bidding. Whatever logic and reason may say,—whatever lessons History may teach,—whatever the principles of Christian brotherhood may require,—all must be subordinate and secondary to the higher law of Slavery.

This is the position of the slaveholding interest at the present day. To this point have its exactions risen. Whether they will be conceded, or resisted,—whether Slavery shall be thus indorsed by the nation as a blessing,—as the "only natural and rightful form of Society,"—remains to be seen.

Astronomical Time for the Port.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory at Albany have made a proposition to the Common Council of this City to furnish astronomical time to any two City clocks that may be designated. The proposal was laid before the Board of Councilmen some time since, through the active exertions of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT and others, but action has been delayed, and the whole affair seems to have been forgotten. The Observatory being now nearly ready to begin operations, the question comes up anew. The utility of a standard of time is too obvious to require argument. All the City clocks that now deserve the name of standards are private property, and but one or two in the City can be said to be entirely accurate. Neither the City Hall, Trinity Church or St. Paul's can be relied upon for the use of shipping, and ship-masters resort wholly to private establishments for chronometer adjustments. The Dudley Observatory will furnish astronomical time *daily by telegraph*, free of expense to the City, the Corporation to erect the necessary line of Telegraph between New-York and Albany. The estimated cost of this Telegraph is $7,000, with two wires. The value of a reliable standard of time in a great commercial port cannot be estimated too highly, and when an opportunity like this is presented, the trifling first cost which is involved should not prove a serious bar to the completion of the enterprise. It is understood that Dr. GOULD, in whose charge the Observatory will be placed, has volunteered his own services to superintend the conduct of the work. The offer is liberal, and we hope will not be slighted.

A Trick Recoiling.

From the Daily News.

DUE CREDIT IS ALL WE ASK.—Will our friends of the press use a little more caution when copying our articles, in giving the proper credit. If they have sufficient merit to be worthy of being copied, we certainly should have the credit of them. Some papers give none at all, others, especially at the South, *credit many of our editorials to the New-York "Times"* an Abolition, Black "Republican" paper of the darkest hue. The Richmond *Enquirer*, a few days since, committed this act of carelessness, we suppose we must call it, and we have noticed it in several other instances.

The *Daily News* is reaping the reward of its own iniquity. When it was first started its proprietors took special pains, in its typography and general appearance, *to imitate the* DAILY TIMES. The same name was chosen,—substituting *News* for *Times*: the title was put into type of the same appearance:—the same style of head lines, imprint, &c., was selected, and so far as possible it was made a *fac simile* of this journal. The object of this was to sell the *News* to persons who supposed they were getting the TIMES, and who were too careless, or in too much haste, to examine closely enough to discover the difference.

The *News* begins to discover that there are some drawbacks to the advantages of its cunning trick. Its Southern friends credit its articles to the TIMES. Under the circumstances they can scarcely be blamed. If the *News* wishes to remedy the evil, let it study originality a little more in its typographical appearance.

Encouraging for Old Buck.

We have seen so few signs of encouragement for Old Buck, since his nomination, that we cannot refrain from doing a good-natured thing by publishing the following very encouraging symptom, which we copy from the *Journal of Commerce* of the 2d inst. The *Journal* says it has gained 322 subscribers in two months, and then adds triumphantly: "This looks well for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE," But, perhaps, if it is known that every new subscriber for the *Journal of Commerce* is to be regarded as a vote gained for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, it will not gain so many the next two months as it did the last. However, if an addition to the circulation of the *Journal* of 322 in two months is so good a look for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, we should infer that the chances for Old Buck must have been looking very bad indeed.

Monsignor Bedini's Friend.

The Boston *Journal* says that Mr. GORDON, whom the Massachusetts Fillmore Know-Nothings have nominated for Governor, was the particular friend of Monsignor BEDINI, the Pope's Legate, who visited this country a few years since to the great disgust of Mr. FILLMORE'S new friends. The *Journal* states that:

"The anti-papist candidate for the office of Governor not only shares all the antipathy of Messrs. APPLETON and BELL to the Know-Nothings, but he is in especial favor with the papists themselves. When Mons. BEDINI, the Pope's nuncio, was in this city, he was entertained by Mr. GORDON, who gave a brilliant *soirée* in his honor."

A Pennsylvania Panic.

The Louisville *Journal* says:—A large number of our citizens have returned from a visit to the Eastern States, and bear concurrent and overwhelming testimony to the fact *that there is no chance whatever for Mr. Buchanan to carry his own State of Pennsylvania!* A prominent Democrat of this city—one of the most active and valuable members of the Democratic party, and who has just returned from the East, says that the Democratic party give up the State, and that, from what he saw and heard, he has no hope whatever that Mr. BUCHANAN can carry Pennsylvania.

Taking the Wind out of Meriam's Sails.

Mr. MERIAM has gained a great celebrity by chronicling the changes in the weather, which seems to have excited the jealousy of the Telegraph, which yesterday announced from Washington that a northeast storm was *about to commence there.* E. M. must look to his laurels.

☞ Thirty Know-Nothing members of the House of Representatives, headed by Messrs. VALK, MARSHALL, ZOLLICOFFER and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, publish in the Washington *Organ* an address to the people of the United States. The Republicans and Democrats come in alike for an overhauling, and Mr. FILLMORE is elevated as high as possible.

☞ WM. J. MCALPINE has been unanimously reelected as State Railroad Commissioner.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph-Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph-Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Vermont State Election.

THE STATE SWEPT COMPLETELY BY THE REPUBLICANS.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Our State Election for Governor, Members of Congress, Legislature, &c., took place to-day. The vote, judging from the returns received thus far, is very large. Last year the Republican majority for Gov. ROYCE was about 13,000. The candidates this year were RYLAND FLETCHER, Republican, and HENRY KEYES, Democrat. The returns show a large Republican increase on last year's vote, electing Mr. FLETCHER Governor, by at least 20,000 majority, and the three Republican Members of Congress, and nearly the entire Legislature.

The vote in some of the principal towns for Governor stands as follows:

Woodstock—FLETCHER, Republican, 385; KEYES, Democrat, 109.

Thetford—FLETCHER, 280; KEYES, 109.

Royalton—FLETCHER, 193; KEYES, 51.

Barnet—FLETCHER, 257; KEYES, 114.

Rutland—FLETCHER, 552; KEYES, 123.

Rockingham—FLETCHER, 301; KEYES, 144.

In seventy towns heard from the Democrats have elected but three members to the Legislature.

The Republicans have swept the State completely.

News from Washington.

THE TREATY WITH THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT—NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS—ABSENCE OF SECRETARY DOBBIN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The treaty which our Government has been requested by the Dominican Government to return, was, it is said, made by Mr. ELLIOTT with BOBADILLA, a mulatto, who was forced into the *Senato Consulto* by foreign influence, in order as represented to defeat the treaty made with General CAZENEAU a year ago. ELLIOTT'S treaty has been in the possession of the Government about four months, but was not submitted to the Senate for ratification, as unofficial representations had prejudiced that body.

Advices have been received by the Administration giving glowing assurances of WALKER'S ultimate success in Nicaragua. It is understood here that SOULE'S visit to Nicaragua is in connection with the negotiation of the projected $2,000,000 loan, against it.

There is nothing officially known here as to whether Consul LIVINGSTON had been shot or not, though the presumption is that he is still alive.

Secretary DOBBIN left here this morning for North Carolina. He will be absent a month. The Chief Clerk, Mr. WALSH, has been commissioned to act as Acting Secretary of the Navy.

News from Kansas

MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS—PROJECTED DESCENT UPON LAWRENCE BY THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Letters to the *Republican*, dated St. Josephs, the 27th ult., state that Major BALDWIN, agent of the Kickapoo Indians, has just returned from a visit to the Indians. He reports the country between Grasshopper and St. Josephs full of armed bodies. Free-State men were moving along the western border of the Kickapoo reservation. Capt. SCOTT, with a hundred men, had moved in that direction, and other forces were to join him to cut off further accessions in that quarter to the ranks of the Free-State men. The Pro-Slavery Party were also stationing strong bodies of men along the northern line of the Territory, to prevent the ingress or egress of any Free-State Party there, and along the Missouri River it is so well fortified that no Free-State forces can approach in that direction. The Pro-Slavery men are arranging plans for a speedy concentration of their forces upon Lawrence. The excitement in the Territory and border counties continues.

Pennsylvania Politics.

MYSTERIOUS K. N. MOVEMENTS—MEETING OF THE EDIE STATE COUNCIL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Last night a delegation of 53 left here at 10 o'clock in the Eastern train for some Council or Convention unknown. Their object was kept a profound secret, but as they were ticketed to Lancaster it is supposed they have gone to attend a State Council to be held there to-day. The Fillmore Americans here are greatly excited and surmise that the object of the delegation is to procure the indorsement of FREMONT and the repudiation of FILLMORE by the Council. They assert that this delegation is spurious, representing only the disbanded Councils of this and other Counties. All the delegates are residents of Pittsburg and Alleghany cities.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 2.

The Edie American State Council of Pennsylvania met here to-day. Forty-one Councils were represented by one hundred and twelve delegates. J. J. CLYDE, of Harrisburg, was elected President, and Gen. WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Vice-President, and the minor offices filled. No other business of any consequence was transacted. Pending a resolution indorsing FILLMORE and DONELSON, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

Maryland Old-Line Whig State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

A large number of prominent Old-Line Whigs are in town to attend the State Convention to be held here, to-morrow, to nominate Delegates to the National Convention.

Democratic Meeting at Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Senators DOUGLAS, CASS and BRIGHT are addressing a great Democratic meeting at Indianapolis to-night. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is also expected to speak.

Republican Rally at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The Fremont camp in this city is crowded to overflowing this evening to hear addresses from GEO. W. CURTIS and THOMAS VAN BUREN. From three thousand to five thousand persons are present.

Democratic Congressional Nomination in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The following Democratic Congressional nominations have been made: First District, THOS. B. FLORENCE; Second, JOHN A. MARSHALL; Third, JAS. LANDY; Fourth, HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

American Congressional Nomination.

CORNING, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The Americans of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District have nominated SAMUEL HALLETT, of Hornellsville, as their candidate.

Mr. Sweitzer Dead—Arrival of the Bark Albion with Yellow Fever on Board.

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G. C. of the C.—HENRY S. BANKER, of Woodhull Chapter, No 24.

G. C. C.—ALEXANDER H. KEECH, of Hancock Chapter, No. 14.

G. F. C.—T. MAYO BARTLETT, of Freedom Chapter, No 72.

G. C. of the E.—J. T. DICKINSON, of Alpha Chapter, No. 1.

G. S. at A.—STEPHEN R. THORNE, of Washington Chapter, No. 2.

Grand Representative to the Arch Chancery of the United States—GEORGE H. RAYMOND, of Manhattan No. 4.

Grand Chaplain—PETER FULLMER, of Paulding No. 10.

Grand Executive Committee—FREDERIC C. WAGNER, of Jasper No. 35; JOSEPH C. HULSE, of E Pluribus Unum No. 43; WILLIAM W. OSBORN, of Washington No. 2; PETER J. BOOBER, of Decatur No. 16.

Fires.

IN FIRST-AVENUE.

At 25 minutes past 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in an attic room of the old building No. 76 First-street, corner of First-avenue. The roof of the building was burned off, and its interior was considerably damaged.

The basement was occupied by PHILIP WAGNER, whose loss is about $20—no insurance. Wm. H. Lewis occupied the first floor. Loss $100—insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Dr. SPAMAN, the occupant of the second floor, sustains a loss of $280, and is not insured. The attic was

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☞ Notice.—The Commissioners of Pilots for the port of New-York having recently fined several boats $50 each for refusing to put pilots on board of vessels when required, it is deemed an act of justice that the following extract, showing the duties and obligations of masters and others as to the employment of pilots, should be published for the information and guidance of all interested:

"On entering ports, or navigating difficult passages, where custom has stationed pilots, it is the duty of the master to take one on board, and by no means to proceed without; and not to discharge his pilot except at the accustomed places. A neglect of this part of his duty designates the persons on vessels and cargo, and readers both masters and owners liable to the assessed."

SEC. 20—"Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of pilots the sum of $100.

The foregoing notice was read and approved by the Board of Underwriters.—NEW-YORK, Aug 22, 1856.

A. B. NEILSON, President.
ELWOOD WALKER, Secretary.

☞ A Balm for Every Wound.—DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION has acquired an unprecedented celebrity as a healing panacea. It cures wounds, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds rheumatism, and all external and internal pain. In a short period of time. Scientifically prepared, and always preserving the same strength and quality it is used with the greatest confidence by all classes, and has become so universally known that it needs hardly to be named in print. Sold everywhere. In new York, by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, General Agent also by CLICKENER & CO., BARNES & PACK, and Druggists generally.

A. B. FIELD, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

☞ Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Reynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No. 8, No. 66 Grand-st., between 9 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ Land in Chicago.—Eight acres of land, near city line of Chicago, for sale, on the remarkably low price of $2,100 per acre, cash; or exchange for merchandise at cash prices. Apply to

JOHN A. DORR, JUNE, No. 83 Liberty-st., Corner of Broadway, New-York.

Also 5,000 acres of land in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

☞ Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; bad echo, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere

☞ Short-Hand Reporting.—CHARLES T. COLLAS, short-hand writer for several years one of the official Reporters in Congress, will furnish *verbatim* reports of law cases, public meetings, and addresses of all kinds with the utmost accuracy and dispatch; will attend to orders from abroad. Address Mr. C., or call at room No. 6, No. 323 Broadway.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Indian's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ The most Healthful Food for Summer and Fall is Hecker's Farina.—Agreeable as a nutritious. It is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

☞ University of the City of New-York.—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be examined the day previous.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

☞ The Correspondence—Laid before the Board of Examiners to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in pamphlet form, for sale by VAN NORDEN & PYNE, No. 45 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and of superior quality in landscape figured and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the city, would like to dispose of their household furniture which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. A person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25 at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 28 Canal-st.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 548 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most Favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
GLASS
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 196 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 888, 890, 892 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAPPED, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips or any part of the body, safely and quickly.—GOURAUD'S ROUGE, for real lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes dull wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-st., first street from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The undersigned, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York City, and R. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims, for creditors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will co-operate in attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by the profession or claimants, in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New-York or Washington.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., New-York.
R. THOMPSON, Washington City.

N. B.—J. C. DEVEREUX is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. B. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE WELL-KNOWN STOCK OF CHOICE CAMELLIAS—Comprising some of the best seedlings of Europe and America, belonging to D. BOLL, Broadway, corner 50th-st., is offered for sale low. Amateurs and the trade are respectfully invited to call and see them.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new.

A. L. OSBORN,
Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

POLICE.—The public are requested to suspend their opinion in the matter of the charge against the undersigned for obtaining goods by false pretences, published a few days since in the newspapers, until an investigation takes place, when its utter falsity and malice will be made apparent.

PATRICK BONNER.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. RADEAC & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 209 to No 207 Washington-s

WANTED.

TO CUTLERY, PLATING AND CHANTS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the above trade, keeping of books, shipping of goods and traveling; wishes to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS.—For two first-class boarding-house cooks, (highly recommended;) also two very excellent girl's for one house, cook and chambermaid and waiter. These girls are particularly neat, competent and respectful. Also situations for a large number of other experienced Protestants and the very best class of Cha'r servants, cooks, nurses, waiter girls and laundresses; reliable for gentleman's families, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two girls with excellent City references; one as cook in a small private family, makes excellent pastry baking, understands meats and poultry, will assist in the washing and ironing, wages $8; the other as children's nurse and seamstress, makes ladies' fine garments in style, wages $7 to $9; will take charge of a baby or growing child; does embroidering. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By respectable Protestant women—a cook, chambermaid and seamstress. The cook will do washing and ironing—is a good laundress; the chambermaid will do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and fine washing; the seamstress is Scotch, is a good nurse, and a first-class person. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an experienced young woman as nurse, or chambermaid and washing and ironing; is fully adequate to either situation; can care a babe from birth; is neat, intelligent and trustworthy; will be well and highly recommended by her last employer, where she hired three years. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable Protestant girls to do chamberwork and plain washing and ironing. Would take care of children and do plain sewing; are able and willing to make themselves generally useful. Good references given. Call, or address, No. 1 Norfolk-st., corner of Division, for two days. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a French gentleman, either in some private family or seminary, as teacher; is perfectly capable of teaching French, Italian, and geography; and partially Latin, Spanish, and dancing—knowing also, agriculture, by study and practice. The best of references given. Address B. F., Tarrytown Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable German lady who can speak English and French, and plays on the piano, as companion to a lady; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country or to travel; best of references given. Address F. G., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By four very competent young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as seamstress, one as laundress. Also by a girl 14 years of age. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as nurse and plain sewer in a private family; is particularly fond of children. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 East 22d-st., between Third and Lexington ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days No. 220 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant woman, in a private family, as plain cook, a good washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter, best of City reference given. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man in the country or City; can give good character for three years. Address to the *Times* Office

THOMAS BRESLEN.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman as principal of the district school at Boonton, Morris County, N. J., to commence about 1st Oct. next; compensation $500 per annum. Unquestionable testimonials required as to moral character, capacity for government and acquirements. Address SCHOOL TRUSTEES, Boonton, N. J.

TEACHERS.—Wanted by two young ladies situations as teachers in schools, or as visiting governesses. The one to instruct children under twelve, and the other will teach all the usual English branches. Latin and Music. Satisfactory testimonials given. Address or call on Miss A., No. 6 Hancock-st.

TEACHER.—The services of a young lady, who can furnish good references, competent to teach French, oil, monochromatic, and water color painting, can be secured by addressing, for a few days, D. C. L., Amenia, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A young lady qualified to teach the usual English branches, French and music, wishes to find a situation in a young ladies' school; satisfactory references. address ADA, *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—A middle-aged American, or active business habits, whose time is partially occupied as collector, would like to make further engagements to keep accounts, collect rents, physic sick bills, &c. Security to amount, and the most undoubted City references. Address, COLLECTOR, No. 148 West 17th-st.

RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Brother Jonathan's Patented Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. RABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented Furniture Polish in the world. Call at the principal depot, No. 411 Broadway. JOHN L. RABYN & CO.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Ita in and Italian, and at present residing in this City, desires a reengagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 842 Post-Office.

TO IMPORTERS OF WATCHES AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—The advertiser a young man of experience and influence, who will shortly be disengaged, wishes an engagement as traveling or resident salesmen. Address SALESMAN, care of E. W. DENISTON, No 17 Maiden-lane.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—A situation is wanted in a country store, in a healthy location, not a great distance from the City, by a young man 20 years of age, who is a good penman and has good references. A note addressed to JOHN, *Daily Times* Office, will be immediately attended to.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—In a gentleman's family in this City, she must fully appreciate the responsibilities of the situation and be perfectly competent to discharge properly its important duties; must be a Protestant and produce undoubtable references. Apply at No 149 Grand-st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman wishing a man to take charge of a farm, or of land of any kind, or of stock, may hear of one by dropping a line in the *Times* office to W. C., and satisfactory references will be given as to capability and integrity.

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell Brother Jonathan's first-premium furniture polish—which is warranted genuine, and sold wholesale and retail at the old established office, No. 218 Broadway, New York, room No. 22, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. A. HUBBARD, manufacturer.

LAW.—Wanted in a lawyer's office, a young attorney competent to take charge of the attorney's business. A fair salary will be paid. Address, in hand writing of applicant, Box No. 2,627 Post-office.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—To reside in a gentleman's family in this City. She must be a lady, thoroughly qualified in every particular. Apply personally or by letter at No. 149 Grand st.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Accustomed to the dry goods jobbing business and able to influence cash trade. Apply, with reference to last employer, Box No. 462 P. O.

TO TAILORS.—Advance in wages of fifteen per cent. Wanted, immediately, a large number of hustlers and overcoat hands, at an advanced rate of wages, by D. DEVLIN & CO., corner Broadway & Warren-st.

COOK WANTED.—A respectable woman, who understands her business well, may hear of a desirable situation a short distance from the city, by applying at No. 726 Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED.—For good situations in the City and country, good wages and immediate employment; also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 South-Avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

AN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS MAN—Wants employment for his evenings only. Address HOWARD, *Times* office.

COOKS.—Professed cooks are wanted immediately for superior situations in first-class families, at the Servants' Institute, No. 143 Grand-st.

WAITERS.—For first-class private families are required immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 143 Grand-st. Also a groom.

WANTED.—A boy, from 15 to 16 years of age, in a clothing store; best of City reference required. Apply at No. 78 Cherry-st. DAVID CLOSE.

WANTED.—At No. 766 Broadway: 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 1 salesmen, 3 clerks, 2 baggage-men, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 3 porters, 2 coachmen, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 drivers men on steamers and Railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED.—A first-rate packer, who is thoroughly experienced in packing dry goods. Apply to C. W. MOORE, at C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.'s, 25 Park-place

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY.—Will find good domestics who understand cooking, washing and ironing, also general house-workers, by calling at FONDA'S employment office, No. 470 6th av., between 29th and 29th sts. N. B.—Good servants can get places here.

JOHN YOUNG.—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two first-class hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate caulkers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Steam Company, N. Y.

WANTED.—A man accustomed to pack and ship dry goods; must be able to read and write. Apply at No. 23 Beekman-st., up stairs, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a handsome furnished house, containing all the modern improvements, in 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square, and St. Tyng's Church, can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with partial board, having more room than they require for family use. To those who can appreciate the comforts of a home this offers a rare opportunity. Reference given and required. Address EXCELSIOR, Times Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen returning from the country, and wishing to board permanently, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms at No. 79 East 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—By a lady and her daughter, 11 years of age, an unfurnished room with board, in a house with modern conveniences and in a desirable location. Terms must be moderate. Address Mrs. L. SANFORD, No. 118 4th-st., corner Amos.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms on the first floor with closets adjoining, for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Very desirable suites of rooms for families, also single rooms, may be obtained at No. 293 3d-av., corner 22d-st. Befereces exchanged.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room to let, unfurnished to a gentleman and wife, with board, at No 73 Greenwich-st. Befereoces exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Refereces required.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required: No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,082 Post-Office, New-York

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED.—For a small family, room to be furnished by themselves, in a private family—not a boarding house—in the vicinity of 16th or 18th sts. and 2d-av. Address ALPHA, at the *Tribune* Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—Gentleman may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman would like to obtain board in a private family, where there are no boarders; plain fare no objection; location below Canal, and west of Broadway preferred. Address HENRY, Box No. 2,149, Post-Office.

ROOM WANTED.—An unfurnished room, between Houston and 14th sts. and Bowery and 6th-av., by a plain widow lady, of quiet habits. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-Office, Bible House

LODGINGS.—One or more persons can be accommodated with handsome furnished lodgings in a private family, where there are no children. Rooms are large and airy, with bath room. Inquire at 40 Leroy-st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-ROOM TO LET, second floor, to single gentlemen. Apply No 71 East 16th-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first class house No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given the members of this association remaining here, that a meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at their old place, No. 163 Bowery, at 8 o'clock. J. S. BEERY, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—IN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY, Aug. 27, 1856.—The plan embodied in the following notice was adopted and the notice ordered to be published:

The Republicans of the City and County of New-York are requested to assemble in their several Associations, as prescribed in the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New York, at the usual places of meeting of such associations, on the evening of MONDAY, the 8th of September next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the selection of Delegates to the Republican State Nominating Convention to be held in the city of Syracuse on the 17th of September next, pursuant to the call of the Republican State Central Committee, and in accordance with the following regulations:

The Delegates and members of the Convention hereinafter provided for, shall, in all cases, be chosen by ballot. No person shall be permitted to vote at the election unless duly enrolled to vote by the Constitution and By-laws of the Association of the Ward in which he shall reside, and unless he shall be duly enrolled as a member of such Association.

The election shall be conducted in each Ward in accordance with the rules of the Association of the Ward, save in all cases of at least two Tellers or Inspectors shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Association, whose duty it shall be to conduct the election, keep a correct list of all persons voting, canvass the votes, and report the result.

The polls shall be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening next ensuing. Two days notice of the meeting, specifying the place and hour of the meeting, and the time of opening and closing the polls, shall be published by each Republican Association in at least two newspapers of the City.

In the 1st and IId Wards, constituting the 1st Assembly District; in the IIId and VIth Wards, constituting the IId Assembly District; in the XVIth and XXth Wards, constituting the XIVth Assembly district; and in the XVIIth and XXIst Wards, constituting the XVIth Assembly District, there shall be elected one delegate and one alternate from each Ward. In all the other Wards, excepting the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId, composing the Xth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each Ward, the same constituting by itself an Assembly District, two delegates and two alternates. In the XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId Wards, constituting the Xth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each of the Wards five delegates to an Assembly District Convention, which shall meet at Conrad's, corner of 3d-av. and 62d-st., on the evening of the 10th of September, 1856, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and which shall elect two delegates and two alternates from its District.

Dated Aug. 27, 1856.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman.
WILLIAM PITT, } Secretaries.
GEORGE TELFAIR, }

MECHANICS TO THE RESCUE!—The Mechanics and Workingmen of this City will hold a meeting at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take measures for the promotion of the cause of Free-Labor and the Non-Extension of Slavery over Territory now Free.

Signed—Robert B. Montgomery, Daniel Unger, Thomas Baxter, Thomas Emmons, James Coven, Zooving Gross, George Sherwood, James Hunter, James Lowcraft, James White, George A. Cook, Edward Bains, Franklin A. Washington, George F. Harper, Charles R. Watson, Edward D. Bly, John C. Smith, George Smith, John Wesley, G. C. Gloss, Robert Johnson, Franklin Jones, William C. Henney, Henry Tillitson, T. Rude, John Jackson, and two hundred and fifty others.

THE OLD NINTH IN COUNCIL TO-NIGHT.—The Ninth Ward Republican Association will meet at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio; Mr. Underwood, the exile from Virginia; Chauncey Schaffer, Esq., and Dr. Valentine will address the meeting. The Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club, with their new banner, will be present, and the Fremont and Dayton Glee Club will sing their best songs.

JOHN KEYSER, President
THADDEUS HYATT, } Vice
E. W. PAGE, } Presidents.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB THIS EVENING.—At their head-quarters, Northwest corner Broom and Mercer sts. Hon. S. S. Wetherbury, P. M. Poer and others, have been invited and will address the meeting. WM. BOGERT, President,

WM. MONTPENNY, Secretary.
JAS. OLIPHANT, Treasurer.

FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL CLUB OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—A public meeting will be held at Head-Quarters, Broadway House, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Hon. H. B. STANTON, and Hon. RUSSEL SAGE, M. C., will speak.

WM. H. BROWNE, President.
J. H. HOBART WARD, } Secretaries.
JOHN H. BURLESON, }

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
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Another Bubble Exploded.

The Fillmore papers of this State have been widely circulating a report that Father Oliverio, of Whitehall, had certified Colonel Fremont to be a Catholic. The following card from him disposes of that story:

Whitehall, Friday, Aug. 28, 1856.

The Albany *Statesman*, having published a statement purporting to have been made by me, in which I am understood to say that Colonel Fremont was a Catholic, and for that reason would receive my vote.

Being a minister of the Gospel, I appear before the public with reluctance; but my name having been dragged into the political arena against my consent, to give countenance to a misstatement, no other course is left me. *I therefore say that I do not know that Colonel Fremont is a Catholic. I never stated that I should vote for him. I have heard of no evidence to prove that he was a Catholic. The fact that he was married by a Catholic priest, if such be the case, furnishes but little evidence that he was a Catholic. Catholic clergymen often marry those who are not Catholics.*

The duties of my profession are such as to unfit me to take part in politics, and I do not now intend to vote for any of the candidates for President at the next election.

In reply to the assertion made, whether Americans have to follow aboulder to aheulder with Pepish leaders, I have only to say, I have never seen an American God, and it is a blasphemy to pronounce it. But I have a firm faith in the one God infinitely perfect, that he cannot contradict himself, or be divided into sects; therefore I say there is no other name on earth so glorious as the name of Catholic. And I am astonished to see the prejudices of people mingling religion with politics in thie Republican Union.

Yours respectfully,

REV. MICHAEL OLIVETTI.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 19 West Fifteenth-st.,

between 5th and 6th aves, will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of Septs mber inst.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next School year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec. H. D. BROWN, Treas.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Benj. W. Clapp.
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Samuel M'Bank,
Tas. E. Holmes,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N. Y.—The Fall term commenced Aug. 25. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called "Adee Grove." It is secluded, and shaded by its large and beautiful growth of trees and has extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement.

Mrs. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical exercise to insure the health of the pupils, while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life.

Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAWTON, No. 310 Broadway; HALL'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 466 Fulton-st. Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall session of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Terms—$225 per annum for board and tuition in English branches; modern languages, &c., extra; or $240 per annum, $175 payable in advance, and no charges for extras. In consequence of fears existing that an epidemic which prevailed in Troy in June last, may not have entirely passed away, it is proper to say that no new case of the disease has appeared in the city since about the first of July, and that the months of July and August have been more healthy than the corresponding months for many years past.

Troy, Aug. 30, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 4th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Haveus, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No 155 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—For young Ladies, Nos. 23 and 25 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 24, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. C. MERRIMAN and Miss A. PORTER, Teachers. The next term of this institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 15. The superior facilities for instruction will be increased. In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are secured in music and French. The location of the institution is unsurpassed; young ladies can obtain board in private families adjacent to the seminary at moderate rates. Application made to the trustees.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 19, 1856.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. B. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 539 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term commences Sept. 11. Graduates in this school are admitted to the Bar without examination in open Court. For further information, apply to the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT,

Clinton, Oneida County.

REFERENCES.—Judges of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District; Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Philo Gridley, Hon P. Sheldon Root, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, W. C. Noyes, Esq., New-York.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 36th year of successful operation) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, each thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.

P. B. MAURICE.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.

Board and Tuition $112 a year.

Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department, on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON,	WM. S. SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT,	DAVID WEBB,
B. R. WINTHROP,	W. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER,	Committee.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Mr. LOUIS ERNST would respectfully announce that he will open on the 8th of September next, a French and English Classical and Commercial School, for the private instruction of a few select boys. Terms for Board and Tuition, $350 a year; day scholars, $150; primary department, $75. For further particulars, call or address LOUIS ERNST, No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New York City.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Goldmbia College, No. 122 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) reopens Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 923 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. FAMARISS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 70 East 38th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars may be obtained at her residence or at the bookstores of Messrs APPLETON & CO., No 346 Broadway, and A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 8th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Universite de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 54th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School. French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway. New-York (Sector, Rev. J.N. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue du Pentbièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 288 Court-st., second house north of President, will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars and other information can be had at the Academy.

A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium. Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Will reopen their boarding and day school on the 15th of September, at No. 13 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broodway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE, PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Thoroughly taught by Prof. J. GOVIN, who continues giving private lessons and courses in schools in this City and in Brooklyn. Address No. 18 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will reopen his school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at his house, No. 282 4th av., where any communication may be addressed.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Number of boarding pupils limited to twelve.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 95 East Broadway, will be reopened for Boys, on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

THEODORE COLEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 32d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 222 Henry-st. The next session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

J. L. MARSHALL.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.

TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 173 West 22d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 3.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 15, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th st., 2 doors from 5th av.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—French and English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen on the 8th September.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies. No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,083 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—(incorporated and Representative,) Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Principals and private families residing in the Southern and Western States can obtain, through the Institute, Teachers whose talents and qualifications not only recommend them as competent to instruct, but those whose sentiments harmonize with the social feelings of those among whom they are called in labor. Teachers desiring situations can obtain them through the Institute, and parents wishing to educate their children in the Eastern or Middle States, can obtain a list of first-class Schools, by addressing

E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

PAINE'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMIES—No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—Penmanship, Book-keeping, Languages, the Elementary and Higher English studies, are taught DAY and EVENING, by Mr PAINE and Assistants. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

"As a Teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."—*Brooklyn Morning Journal.*

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Between 6th and 7th avs., No. 110. Madame VANDER WEYDE'S Young Ladies' Institute will re-open on Monday, Sept. 15. Principal studies, besides the English branches, French and Music; private classes for German, Italian, drawing, singing, with separate teachers for each. First *soiree musicale classique* Tuesday, Sept. 9, to which the pupils and their friends are politely invited.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—The subscriber respectfully announces his readiness to form engagements with families, schools, and other parties, for instruction in the above language and literature. BERTHOLD HERTZ, author of "Easy Lessons in German," and "A Phase-Book in English and German." Residence, No. 113 Hester-st., New-York.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st., No. 102 Clinton-place, directed by the late Professors of Mr. PEUGNET, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Commercial, classical, and Mathematical studies; an elementary department; a gymnasium; modern languages taught without extra charge. Reopened.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 23 Grammercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

MRS. JULIA REED DAVIS' Young Ladies Seminary, No. 67 Madison-av. will commence its Fall session on Thursday, Sept. 11. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 67 Madison-av.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 827 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MADISON ACADEMY—Madison-av., cor 29th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept 8. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, Rev. S. R. DAVIS, No. 57 Madison-av.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES PATEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at their residences, 52d-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL—No. 23 North Moore-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 13 Chambers-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M. H. W. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLOR FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

THE FALL TERM—Of Miss STONE'S School will commence Sept. 9, No. 15 Stuyvesant st., near 9th-st.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union-square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

THE CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL—No. 809 Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, 8th Sept. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archeology.*

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE will reopen on 2d day, the 1st of the 9th month, (September.)

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the season.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 309 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makes. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 611 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

CHURCH ORGANS.—For sale, one very superior 12-stop organ, full Gothic case, 18 feet high, 9 feet front, 6 feet deep; pedals C, C, C, 15-octaves; one 8 stops, Gothic case, swell, pedals; one 3 stops, do. Those wishing sweet more books keys will address the subscriber,

W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A handsome rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, has been used a little; will pass for a new instrument; made by a well known City maker; will be sold for only $155; warranted to be sound in every respect or the money returned. Apply at No. 133 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 38th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $160, &c. For sale by

T. B. CHAMBERS, No. 335 Broadway, near White-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—Two PROMISSORY NOTES, Nos. 12 and 13, dated Feb 1, 1856, drawn by A. Fuller & Sons, to the order of and indorsed by A. Fuller, payable at the City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, for $3,574 20, (each) maturing Feb. 4 and March 4, 1857. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped.

DENISON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Nos. 15 and 17 Cortlandt-st.

$2 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, a small Pocket Cash-Account Book; cash accounts being entered on the first four or five pages. The book is plain, bound in common sheepskin, and of no value but to the loser. The finder is kindly astreated to deliver it in the store No 342 Broadway, and receive the reward.

LOST.—A CORAL BRACELET in four strands, with a bead surrounded by a jet rim; supposed to have been lost in the stage going from corner of 23d st. and 9th av. to Cortlandt-st. ferry. A suitable reward will be paid, if left at HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

LOST—On SUNDAY EVENING, either in New-York or Brooklyn, some letters, deeds, contracts, and a certificate of stock. They are of no value to any one except the owner. Whoever will return them to the undersigned shall be suitably rewarded.

JAMES T. LEETE, No. 79 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

LOST—A pair of Gold-Mounted Eye Glasses, somewhere between St. Nicholas Hotel and Madison-square. They were attached to a black cord chain. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder, on leaving them at No. 58 Wall-st., front basement.

LOST—On FRIDAY, Aug. 29, a book on the Seamen's Savings Bank, No. 61,123. The finder will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving it at No. 396 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

STRAY MARE FOUND.—Came into the premises of the subscriber on Sept. 1, a sorrel mare, two white hind feet, a white spot on her nose. The owner can have her by paying expenses and proving property, and calling for her at Fort Washington. JAMES O'CONNELL.

FOUND—A lot of Silver Spoons and Forks, supposed to have been stolen; the owner can have the same by applying as JOHN DEARBORN'S, No. 53 3d-av.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing or stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,	Fink's Crucibles,	
Lard Oils,	German Steel,	Hardware Paper,	
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,	Manila Paper,	
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,	Bellows Pipes,	
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,	Bellows Nails.	

For sale at low rates by

DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,

Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

TIN WARE, PLAIN, JAPANNED AND STAMPED—

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

MASTER'S SALE OF FURNITURE—By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court under the above title, I will sell at public auction, at No. 22 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the house of said 6th-av., all the elegant and manufactured household furniture, which is of the richest style and manufacture, made by Roux, Bondoine, Hutchings and others, and now in the said premises. Terms cash. Goods can be examined the day before the sale. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale; furniture will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, by order of the Master.

Parlor consists of elegant rosewood parlor suits, consisting of one large tête-à-tête sofa, one tête-à-tête, one lounging chair, four low-back parlor chairs, and elegant rosewood arm chair; four low-back parlor chairs, in six-colored brocade satin, wood ladies' sewing chair, in six-colored brocade satin, wood ladies' sewing chair, in mix-colored brocade satin, wood ladies' sewing chair, in mix-colored brocade satin, wood ladies' sewing chair, in mix

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lieutenant-Governor Ford at the Stuyvesant Institute.

The regular meeting of the Fremont and Dayton Central Union was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. Hon. W. A. HOWARD was advertised and expected to attend, but his advocacy being also demanded at Bridgeport, the managers of the meeting in New-York thought the interests of Mr. FREMONT would be better consulted by allowing Mr. HOWARD to address the friends of freedom in that place, and in his absence solicited Lieutenant-Governor FORD, of Ohio, to meet the citizens of New-York. The theatre of Stuyvesant Institute was crowded with an intelligent and respectable auditory, and the utmost enthusiasm characterized the proceedings. The "Accidental" glee-singers enlivened at intervals with spirit-stirring music, and an elegant banner was presented by some "alien," who wishes to preserve his incognito under a letter which was read by the Chairman.

The absence of Mr. HOWARD did not seem to be felt, Mr. FORD maintaining the excitement of a political party meeting by numberless witty illustrations to a series of propositions which were enfolded in so much native and characteristic humor, as to keep the audience, not only in good humor, but convulsed with perpetual roars of laughter, nearly two hours.

The speaker had scarcely got fairly into his subject, before he discovered that he must pull off his boots—he sat down and pulled them off, declaring himself much more comfortable in his stocking feet. He had previously dismembered his throat from any investment, and unbuttoning his shirt neck had evidently prepared himself for unrestricted effort. Mr. FORD delivered himself of a strong o'ation abounding in very forcible and natural, and for that reason very eloquent, appeals to the common sense verdict of his hearers. He was cheered most vociferously at each good-humored appeal or pithy anecdote.

How it Stands.

Some people get frightened very easily, and others are apt to believe anything they hear. Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE have laid, or are about to lay, the foundation for a beautiful store in Broadway, adjoining the Broadway Theatre. Workmen have already begun their labors there. A rumor was somehow set afloat that the excavations necessary to be made for the contemplated structure would undermine the foundation of the old Broadway, which would consequently spread hricks and ruin around and about. It was even asserted that to make the fall positive a scooping machine had been placed on the spot, for the purpose of scooping up the foundation and battering in the walls.

This foolish story spread, and many people hastened to the spot to witness the fall, which might take place at any moment. Some of the lookers-on averred with straining eyes that they saw the walls of the theatre crack and bulge, and cautioned their companions to stand back.

But the workmen seemed not at all alarmed. They continued, and still continue their labors with perfect reliance on their safety.

This undermining story originated, no doubt, from some misunderstanding known to exist between BOWEN & MCNAMEE and the lessee of the theatre. The former wish to do something which the latter is unwilling they should do. It is a private quarrel in which the public are not directly interested. However, the scooping machine has not yet been brought into requisition. The "Broadway" still stands, but should it tumble down, our readers may rely that we will have a special reporter promptly on the spot, and that if circumstances justify we will give the accurate details in an Extra TIMES.

Another Case of Contempt.

The dignity of the Board of Councilmen is offended. A vote of that body last evening directed the Corporation Counsel to institute legal proceedings against Mr. RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, and President of the German Society, for an alleged contempt of the Board. Mr. GARRIGUE has taken an active part in the Castle Garden troubles, and at the time the Investigating Committee was appointed by the Councilmen, some months since, he was called before the Committee to give evidence, but declined to testify, on the ground that, as the Commission with which he is identified is a State institution, the Common Council had no official cognizance of its affairs, and that the appointment of the Committee was an unauthorized act. The Committee, of which Mr. SIXBY, of the Second District, was Coalman, and Mr. CARRIGUE exchanged some sharp words in the Committee room; Mr. G. positively declining to answer queries. For this alleged contumacy he is to be prosecuted, so far as the Board of Councilmen has a voice in directing such a cause of action. The Board of Aldermen has yet to pass upon the measure. The Councilmen's Committee recommended the Board to drop the subject, but Mr. SMITH, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, insisted that the action finally agreed upon was necessary for the protection of future Committees. The case is of no importance in itself, but involving the rights of Common Council Committees to exercise supervision over State enterprises, it begins to develop important phases.

Knocking Down one of Governor Clark's Aides-de-Camp.

There was a curious little encounter last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was well calculated to make some stir in Wall-street to day, even as it interested a select circle there at the time of its performance. It was after the entertainment at NIBLO'S, when Col. THOMPSON, one of Gov. CLARK'S aide and son of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., the celebrated broker, stepped into the hall of the Metropolitan, and seeing Mr. WARREN-LELAND, one of the proprietors of the hotel, inquired of him concerning the prospects of the Valley Bank of Hagerstown.

Mr. LELAND having assured the querist that he had already said all that he had to say about that institution, Col. THOMPSON did not scruple to assure Mr. LELAND that he regarded said Valley Bank "an outrageous swindle." Instantly Mr. LELAND dealt the Colonel a hearty blow upon the right temple, which felled him. On picking himself up and assuming an attitude of defence, Mr. LELAND kicked him. The result of this violence upon the Colonel's person was a scratch on the left side of the face and a swelling on the right temple as large as a pullet's egg. Holders of Valley Bank bills will please take notice and ask no impertinent questions.

Schools Reopening.

The Girls' Daily Normal School opened with a full attendance on Monday, at the Hall of the Board of Education, and will be continued regularly five days per week as usual, for the reception of young ladies who desire to become teachers.

The Saturday Normal Schools will commence their sessions on Saturday next.

The Free Academy will reopen on the 15th inst.

The Brooklyn Schools will reopen on the second Monday in this month, after a vacation of six weeks.

The Normal School will resume its sessions on the following Saturday at No. 14.

The Burning of the Latting Tower.

The fire at the Latting Tower on Saturday morning last was distinctly seen from the Pavilion at Lake Gilead, Putnam County, 55 miles from New-York. The proprietor of the Gilead estate informs us that he saw the flames shoot up into the sky, and called several persons to witness the sight. He did not learn till late next day that the Latting Tower was destroyed. Lake Gilead is situated a mile and a half from Carmel and four miles from Lake Mahopac.

Accident on the East River.

About 10½ o'clock last night, the Wall-street ferry boat *Metropolis*, in crossing the river between New-York and Brooklyn, ran into a schooner, name unknown, and sunk her. She was loaded with sand from Rockaway. Her crew was saved by the *Metropolis*. The M. received but trifling damage.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a resolution, directing application to be made to the next Legislature to change the Quarantine station to a point as near as practicable to Sandy Hook, and directing the Clerk of the Board to forward copies to the Secretary of State, and to each Senator and Assemblyman of the City and County of New-York, and the Counties of Kings, Richmond, Suffolk and Queens.

The resolution excited very little debate. Mr. SWAN thought the Board was not in possession of sufficient information to justify action.

The resolution was referred to the Commissioners of Health.

CORPORATION SUITS.

Another resolution was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board whether any person or persons in his employ are acting, either directly or indirectly, as counsel in suits against the Corporation.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET FERRY.

A resolution was also adopted, requesting information from the Comptroller whether the resolution adopted some time since and approved by the Mayor, in relation to the establishment of a Ferry from Thirty-Fourth-street, to Hunter's Point, has been complied with, and if so, wherefore the delay in the accomplishment of the work.

THE GARRIGUE CONTEMPT CASE.

The Board took up the document (No. 29) from the Law Committee, in relation to the alleged contempt of RUDOLPH GARRIGUE against this board. The report of the Committee was read. It represents that Mr. RUDOLPH GARRIGUE was duly subpœnaed to appear before a Special Committee of this Board, appointed to examine and report as to the expediency of removing the Emigrant Depôt from Castle Garden, but refused to answer any questions put to him by the Committee, and a resolution recommended by the Committee directs the Counsel to the Corporation to institute proceedings against Mr. GARRIGUE, under the provisions of the act of 1855.

Mr. SWAN advocated the adoption of the report. It recommends that as the Special Committee had ceased to exist, and as during its existence it took no action against Mr. GARRIGUE, the Board should not subject him to penalties, and that the Committee be discharged.

Mr. SCHMIDT argued the case against Mr. GARRIGUE, and offered as a substitute a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to commence a suit for contempt against GARRIGUE.

Mr. SWAN defended the report again. He thought the personal feeling might have entered into the consideration of this subject.

The substitute was adopted, 31 to 17; and the report as amended was adopted by 31 to 19.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda yesterday, President DRAPER in the Chair. Governors TOWNSEND, TIERNAN, BELL, SMITH, GUNTHER, OLIVER and DUGRO were present.

This being requisition day, the usual papers were presented. The Committee on Supplies were authorized to advertise for a large quantity of materials for flagging.

The medical requisition for the Penitentiary was referred to a Committee. It was urged that five gallons of brandy be struck from the requisition.

Governor TOWNSEND thought fever was prevalent, and it might be needed, besides; it was not the kind of brandy that would be drank for the sake of drinking.

Ultimately, the matter was referred to the Committee. *Eight pounds* of hydriodate of potash is one of the items in this monthly requisition. About 200 barrels of flour are consumed every week at Blackwell's Island.

The inmates of Bellevue Hospital, having consumed much greater quantity of provisions than the amount allowed in the last requisition, a Committee was ordered to investigate the matter.

On motion of the President, Mr G. B. GILBERT was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy formed by the death of Mr. E B. COGWIN, as Chief Clerk, with the same salary as his predecessor.

Gov. GUNTHER then moved that the Warden of the Almshouse be requested to ascertain the number of inmates who desire to return to their homes, and that he report the names of such as have friends who will properly take care of them. Carried.

Reports of various Committees were received, and after the transaction of other business, the Board adjourned, having been actively engaged three hours.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATEST CONFIDENCE MAN.

The confidence man of whom we spoke in our last issue was brought yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY for examination. Half a-dozen affidavits from parties swindled by him were made, after which he was committed for examination. Mr. Freeman, a jeweler at the corner of Broadway and Reade-street, suffered by him to the extent of $308. Mr. Rowland, of No. 25 Maiden-lane, and Mr. Salisbury, corner of Cortlandt-street and Broadway, were also victimized—the former to the extent of $300. They are both dealers in jewelry and watches. Many other sufferers will no doubt appear to-day and make further developments.

The prisoner operated by having the goods delivered at some place specified by him, when he would give for the amount some worthless check on some of the banks.

He is a genteel-looking fellow, nearly six feet in height, end has, as one of the officers describes, a very oily tongue. His face is deeply pitted with small-pox marks.

When his real character was discovered, which was about four weeks since, Mr. Freeman, one of his victims, gave information of the fact to the Chief of Police, who detailed Officer Devoe to hunt the fellow up. This officer has, since that time, been on the alert, but Mr. Confidence managed to elude detection, although he more than once barely escaped arrest. Circulars descriptive of the fellow were sent to the various jewelers, with a caution to look out for him, and effect his arrest, if possible, by calling on the nearest policeman. To stimulate this action a reward of $50 was offered for his apprehension.

For more than a week nothing was heard of him in this City, and it was feared that he had effected his escape successfully.

But Mr. Freeman, who has been indefatigable in his exertions, learned, on Monday, that a man conforming to the description of the swindler was seen that day hovering about the lower end of Fulton-street, near the United States Hotel. Supposing that the fellow intended patronizing Messrs. Whitney & Hoyt, keepers of a jewelry store in that neighborhood, Mr. Whitney lay in wait for many hours, when, at length, about 5 o'clock he was gratified at seeing his man approach. A Policeman, Officer Cormody of the Second Ward, was at once called, and Mr. Confidence was escorted to the Chief's Office, where he was locked up for the night.

The prisoner—we don't know which of his many names to call him by—takes his arrest quite coolly. He thinks, no doubt, that he played a risky game and lost—that's all.

STEALING COFFEE, AND BEATING A WATCHMAN.

Thomas Houlin, a private watchman, at pier No. 2 East River, while at his post about 5 o'clock Monday evening, saw a man approach a quantity of goods belonging to the Western Merchants' Line, and take therefrom two bags of coffee, worth $25, and hand them to another man, who walked off with them. Houlin seized the thief, who turned upon him, and, after giving him a sound flogging, went away. He had not gone far, however, before he was arrested by Officer Callahen, of the First Ward, who also recovered the stolen coffee.

The prisoner, who gave his name as Michael Nugent, was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him in default of $300 bail.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

George Brown, a gentleman of color, residing in Thomas-street, was arrested by officer Dickson, of the Lower Police Court, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with knocking down and robbing one Bernard Doyle, also a colored man, and of Thomas-street, of $2 in small change.

The alleged offence was committed on the 28th ult., but the Police were unable to find the accused until yesterday. He was committed for trial.

THE CENTRAL PARK POLICE—A GOOD TIME.

The Central Park Police had a good time yesterday. Headed by Captain Bennett and his Lieutenants, numbering in all about 30, they proceeded to the residence of Mayor Wood on the Bloomingdale Road, where they were reviewed by his Honor. They made a good appearance, and were highly complimented by the Mayor in the brief address which he made to them. They afterwards proceeded with several invited guests to Riker's Island, where they partook of a fine collation. It was a pleasant holiday.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Patrick Kolh, a boy eight years of age, was drowned on Monday evening, by falling overboard from a canal boat lying at the foot of Delancey-street. Deceased resided at No. 92 Pitt-street. The body has not been recovered.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerrcotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KALLISTON.—We refer the reader to the advertisement in another column of Kalliston, which has been used for some time by many persons who attest to its efficacy. The position of the proprietors is sufficient to insure the public that nothing but a good article would be offered by them, and we have every confidence in its value. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. E. KING, T. T. GREEN, and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits	$12
Genteel cassimere business suits	8
Fine black frock coats	8
Elegant blue dress coats	8
Rich moire antique silk vests	5

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The two new pieces, "The Fairy Spell," and "Jessie, the Returned Wanderer," together with the pantomime, are crowding this favorite theatre. The season has opened most brilliantly, and we doubt not Manager PURDY will reap a rich harvest. Go to-night and see the new pieces, new company, and the beautiful statue of WASHINGTON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We advise our friends who are in need of a superb Pen and Pencil Case to call upon WILMARTH, CLINEMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and examine their "Lowndo's Patent." We have seen many cases in our day, but none that can approach this in any one particular. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist nature in her conflict with disease, by re-vitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, by Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, Mr. EDWARD S. RAYMOND to Miss LIZZIE LYNCH, both of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 24, by Rev. P. F. Jones, Mr. PETER GASSNER, Junior, to Miss SARAH D. MARTINE, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, of consumption, Mrs. JANE C. MILLES, in the 61st year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac C. Noe, No. 28 Marser st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 1, Mr. OLIVER WILSON, aged 57 years and 2 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his son Mather, No. 260 8th st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, in the 23d year of her age, EMILY, wife of Alexander Pollard.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, No. 27 Pike-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 1, of dysentery, GEORGE NATHAN, only son of George and Emmeline Little, aged 3 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 Jane-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 1, HENRY IRVING, son of Jos. D. and Mary Jane Wilson, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. from No. 104 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, EDMUND BENNET, eldest son of Stephen W. and Sarah Ann Codey, aged 5 years.

Funeral from No. 67 5th-st., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

On Tuesday, Sept. 2, HARRY B., son of Charles R. and Josephine Reed, aged 3 years, 1 month and 5 days.

☞ Cantrville (Maryland) papers please copy.

On Tuesday, Sept. 2, Mrs. S. H. WATTS, wife of A. W. Watts, of Thomaston, Me., aged 38 years.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, RUTH ELLA MCEVERS, wife of William B. Blackwell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Saddle River, N. J., FORSYTH, son of Forsyth and Agnes Labagh.

Funeral will take place at the church in Hackensack, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, where friends are invited to attend.

In Seymour, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 29, of consumption, JOHN CLARKE, aged 42 years, formerly of Derry, N. H., where his remains were carried for interment.

At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, SARAH WHITE, of Gambier, Ohio, sister of the late Robert White, Jr., Richard M., and Chandlor White, in the 65d year of her age.

At Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 31, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. WM. R. VAN PELT, aged 59 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 2.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	92	200	Reading R. R.
12,000 Missouri State 6s	87¾	200	do
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	102¾	200	do
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	105	1050	do
6,000 E. R. 3d m. b.	66⅜	100	do
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	90¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts R. R.
26,000 do	b30 91	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.
15,000 do	c90 90¾	75	do
5,000 do	b60 90¾	50	do
25,000 do	90¾	50	do
500 C. & P. Dr. Bds.	60	100	do
2,000 Ch. & R. Is. Ps. bs.	93	500	do
45 Bk. of America	115	10	do
38 Bk. of Commerce	113	97	Panama Railroad
50 Bank Rank	98	150	do
15 Bk. of State N. Y.	106	300	do
120 Nic. Transit Co.	5¾	100	do
200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 109¾	50	do
8 do	109	60	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.
100 Canton Company	23¾	10	Gal. & Chi. R. R.
100 Con. Coal Co.	10¾		do
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b50 86	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.
15 do	85¾	300	do
100 do	c 85¾	100	do
200 do	85¾	100	do
50 do	85⅞	100	do
250 Erie Railroad	b3 85¾	100	do
600 do	85¾	5	Chi. & E. I. R. R.
100 do	b10 85¾	100	do
750 do	c 85¾	100	do
250 do	10 85¾	150	do
200 do	85¾	100	do
250 do	b30 85¾	55	do
500 do	b30 89	100	do
300 do	23 89¾	400	D. & L. Canal Co.
100 do	b60 89¾	45	do
46 Penn. Coal Co.	94	10	do
5 Sixth-av. R. R.	85		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90	100	do
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	93¾	200	Reading R. R.
200 Nic. Transit Co.	b3 5⅞	610	do
200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 74¾	50	Panama Railroad
700 do	74¾	270	Ill. Cen. R. R.
100 do	b60 74¾	12	do
300 Erie Railroad	b30 59	110	Chic. & R. I. R. R.
200 do	59	50	do
200 do	b30 59	200	do
5 do	59	25	do
100 do	b60 59¾	200	do
200 do	59¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.
100 do	59¾	100	do
150 do	59¾	5	M. S. & N. In. R. R.

TUESDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The Official Trade returns for the calendar month of August were made up at the Custom-House this afternoon, and present an Import at New-York for the month—

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$18,375,986
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,136,716
Free Goods	1,303,790
Total entered July, 1856	$23,816,492
Against August, 1855	16,457 756
Increase this year	$7,358,736

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver to the value of $103,173. The amount of Goods withdrawn from the Bonded Warehouse during the month is $2,524,407, or less by $1,612,309 than the amount of the fresh importation which went into warehouse to await a market.

The Export of Domestic Produce for the month amounted to $5,612,828, against $4,281,481 same month in 1855. There was exported in Specie, $3,202,053, against $2,609,393, same month in 1855, and reexported in Foreign Goods $300,175, against $373,658 in August, 1855.

EXPORTS FOR AUGUST RECAPITULATED.

	1856.	1855.
Domestic Produce	$5,612,828	$4,281,481
Foreign reexported	300,175	373,658
Specie	3,202,053	2,609,393
Total	$9,115,056	$7,264,532

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and Gold movement at and from New-York, dating from the commencement of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January	15,523,000	12,855,000
February	15,964,000	12,014,000
March	20,146,000	10,090,000
April	19,963,000	9,033,000
May	18,283,000	11,576,000
June	17,704,000	11,925,000
July	25,477,000	16,240,000
August	23,816,492	16,456,000
Total 8 months	$175,076,000	$100,191,000
Increase this year		$74,885,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855. From Jan. 1.	1854. From Jan. 1.
January	5,258,000	4,997,000
February	5,409,000	3,155,000
March	8,044,000	4,808,000
April	5,229,000	4,850,000
May	5,563,000	5,072,000
June	8,278,000	3,957,000
July	6,901,000	3,961,000
August	5,613,000	4,281,000
Total 8 months	$50,290,000	$34,581,000
Foreign reexported	2,725,000	6,467,000
Together	$53,015,000	$41,048,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January	$105,000	$156,000
February	1,204,000	2,124,000
March	2,584,000	2,299,000
April	2,217,000	3,318,000
May	3,818,000	5,320,000
June	1,807,000	3,812,000
July	7,772,000	2,928,000
August	3,202,000	2,609,000
Total, 8 months	$22,704,000	$22,556,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$50,290,000	$34,581,000
Foreign reexported	2,725,000	6,467,000
Specie	22,704,000	22,556,000
Total, 8 months	$75,719 000	$63,604,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January	3,683,556	2,560,038
February	3,592,588	2,707,016
March	4,405,022	2,417,427
April	3,973,375	2,023,131
May	3,447,157	2,403,482
June	3,576,198	2,376,637
July	5,401,544	3,787,312
August	5,284,118	4,290,796
Total 8 months	$33,363,558	$22,565,869

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1856.		1855.	
Jan. 12	637,705	Jan. 5	1,208,498
Jan. 14	1,189,354	Jan. 9	1,830,000
Jan. 29	643,446	Jan. 24	847,391
Jan. 30	881,000	Jan. 29	976,137
Feb. 13	247,969	Feb. 8	1,239,300
Feb. 14	1,028,028	Feb. 14	476,405
Feb. 27	1,140,208	Feb. 25	1,113,547
Feb. 28	329,500	March 4	646,659
March 14	272,583	March 12	1,161,249
March 15	1,219,068	March 19	92,329
March 28	1,261,272	March 24	317,900
March 31	40,000	April 3	238,809
April 16	1,458,502	April 8	710,167
April 30	1,860,182	April 15	168,648
May 17	1,687,016	April 24	772,011
May 30	1,791,187	May 2	302,591
June 14	1,651,721	May 13	1,115,384
June 27	2,270,868	May 16	277,937
July 14	1,705,501	May 24	1,324,025
July 15	85,000	June 1	413,791
July 27	1,649,896	June 6	324,025
Aug. 14	1,473 876	June 8	495,440
Aug. 29	1,465,157	June 24	626,000
		June 25	1,052,000
		July 9	828,972
		July 11	839,613
		July 26	1,865,497
		Aug. 5	940,035
		Aug. 11	904 430
		Aug. 26	1,285,616
		Aug. 28	712,000
Total	$26,284,753	Total	$25,246,242

The Foreign Exchange market to-day was well supplied with bills on London; the whole range for first-class names, 109¾@109⅝. Most of the ready money business being done at 109⅝ ₹ cent. The demand for French bills was not active, though the quotation keeps steady at 5.16¼@5.15. The Importers feel the dearness of money, and having used up most of their very short paper, are unable to remit in proportion to the recent large entry of Foreign Goods. The Specie shipment by the *Africa* to-morrow will prove a moderate one. We count up engagements this afternoon to the amount of half a million, which will probably cover nearly or quite the entire shipment.

The Money Market keeps active, though under no appearance of pressure, at 7 ₹ cent. for call loans, and 8@9 ₹ cent. for outside discounts—60 days to 4 months—and 9@10 ₹ cent. on long bills, prime signatures. The operations of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $426,487 receipts from all sources, of which $125,000 for Custom Duties, and $424,498 disbursements. Balance to the credit of all accounts this afternoon $13,667,201.

The Stock Market this forenoon further yielded ¼@⅜ ₹ cent. in prices for some of the Road shares, which tended rather to increase the transactions as compared with yesterday, and at the afternoon meeting of the Brokers, the general temper of the market was steady. The last price of Eric, 58¾@59; Reading, 84¼; Central of New-York, 85¾; Illinois Central Bonds, 90⅞. The August receipts in the Illinois Central will foot up about $245,000, and the land sales $370,000. The purchases of Missouri State Stocks for the Sinking Fund, though only $50,000 in amount, have put the market up 2¼ ₹ cent. As much as 88 ₹ cent. was paid to-day on the Street. Panama left off 89¼ ₹ cent.

The Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₹ cent. and an extra dividend of 4 ₹ cent. both payable on the 4th inst. The Jefferson Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of $4 50 ₹ share, (15 ₹ cent.) payable on demand.

Our comments of last week on the Mutual Life Controversy having been construed as injurious to the institution itself and unjust to the Trustees and Mr. WINSTON, the President, in particular—though it is scarcely necessary to say that no such purpose was intended—it is only proper that we should lay before our readers a statement of the facts and arguments presented in the recent examination in regard to the principal points of our notice:

It may be well to recall the fact, that the Company in April last appointed Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Hon. WILLIAM KENT and Professor ANDERSON to examine the proceedings and affairs of the Institution, and that their report made thereon after a long and as would seem careful investigation has recently been given to the public. A pamphlet containing the correspondence submitted to the Examiners and some other matters has also just been published.

From the latter we extract the following, part of a letter from the Trustees to the Examiners, as to

"The manner in which the control of the Company was placed in the hands of Mr. WINSTON and his friends, chiefly merchants in the dry goods business."

For all legal and practical purposes, it would be a good and sufficient answer to reply, that the change and control were made and given in the regular method prescribed by the charter, at an annual election, and in an orderly and legal manner, and was effected by the largest vote of the corporators ever given by them; and that the vote cast for the different parties, at the election in 1853, was for the parties elected, 330, and for the party defeated, 12 votes.

The following year, 1854, after full discussion in the public papers and in pamphlets, the policy holders expressed their deliberate opinion, on second thought, in a unanimous vote for the President and other Trustees, to the unprecedented number of 1,423 votes. In 1855 the vote was also without opposition.

At the present election, June 2, 1856, the vote was unanimous also.

We might with propriety here leave the question, with the reiterated verdict of the policy holders upon it; but, if the convenience and judgment of your honorable body permit, we are quite ready for the examination, and will go into its history in detail at a moment's notice.

The charge of bringing about a change, through a particular class of merchants, is without foundation in truth."

And in addition the following assurance of the Trustees that Mr. WINSTON "had never even intimated that the office would be agreeable to him, *and did not consent to be a candidate for it until it was fully ascertained that Mr. Collins could not in any event be reelected.* Mr. WINSTON did not seek the office."

In the same connection is this extract from the report:

"The elections, however, were all regular and legal. The right to change Trustees, from any cause or motive, is within the undoubted and unquestionable competency of the Policy-Holders. When no corrupt motive is shown, nor any ill consequence is produced by an act conformable to law and the charter, neither a tribunal of law, nor an examining committee, have the right to condemn."

The next matter was the settlement made with Mr. JOHNSTON, as agent of the Company almost from the date of its organization. In regard to this point the Examiners say:

"The Examining Committee, in reviewing the circumstances attending this compromise, do not find in it anything which can authorize them to consider it as inexpedient, and far less as improper or illegal. The claims of JOHNSTON & SONS, though in some degree indefinite, were certainly valid to a large amount; the contract, commencing very soon after the incorporation of the Company, was binding on the Company, while the experience of its officers had induced them to form different contracts with their soliciting agents; and the Examining Committee do not find in the arrangement, by which these claims were satisfied, and the contract rescinded, any reason to call in question either the discretion or the good faith of the Trustees.

* * * * * * *

The Committee have found neither impolicy nor dishonesty in the settlement with the soliciting agents; no proof of "complicity" between JOHN C. JOHNSTON and Messrs. WINSTON and SWIFT; no illegality in the election of Trustees; and no ill consequence to the pecuniary interests of the Company, following the changes of the Trustees and officers."

In regard to the relative expenses of the Company, it seems proper to submit the statement that, in 1852, when the expenses of the Company were $43,971, its business was $2,700,000, while in 1855 its business was $5,400,000, and expenses $82,068, making a relative difference of over $16,000 in favor of the administration of the Company's affairs in 1855 over that of 1852. In the statements made under oath to the Comptroller, by the different Life Insurance Companies chartered in this State, and doing business in this City, the following results appear for the past two years in reference to the expenses of the several offices:

Name of Company.	Per centage of expenses on income 1854.	1855.
Howard Life Insurance Co.*	30 2-10	33 5-10
New York Life Insurance Co.	11 8-10	13 1-10
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	36 9-10	18 2-10
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	16	13 1-10
United States Life Insurance Co.	21 9-10	15 5-10
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	10 1-10	9 1-10

* The Howard's engagements have been assumed by the United States.

On this summary is based the language used by Messrs. BRADISH, KENT and ANDERSON in their report in reference to the expenses of the Company:

"That the expenses of such an Institution as this should increase with the increase of its business, would seem to be a matter of course. But that these expenses, relatively with such increase of business, should not have increased, especially considering the greatly increased expenses of living, and the other extraordinary excenses to which the Company has, within the last three years, been specially subjected, is certainly very remarkable.

It appears that, during the first five years of the business of the Company, its annual expenses were 19.54 ₹ cent. upon its annual receipts; that during the next five years, they were annually 16 ₹ cent.; and during the last three years, annually 10.125 ₹ cent. During the two latter period of three years, the business of the Company has more than doubled: the commissions to agents on premiums for the first year were increased from 5 to 10 ₹ cent.; the fee to medical examiners doubled; rents materially increased; and salaries of officers and clerks necessarily and justly raised. The Company, too, in the review of its titles, the reappraisement of its mortgaged property, and the supplying of whatever, upon such review and reappraisement, appeared deficient in the securities of the Company, has been subjected to extraordinary expenses.

Considering all these circumstances, it is indeed remarkable that the annual expenses of the Institution, relatively with its receipts, should not have materially increased; and this fact alone furnishes abundant and most satisfactory evidence that the affairs of the Institution have been skillfully and economically administered."

The report concludes with an expression of op

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1548. NEWYORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

The Aldermen, Councilmen and Supervisors in Session.

$1,487 to Hide the Chief and Mayor.

$899 for the Mayor's Little Contingencies.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG'S REPORT.

SEMI-ANNUAL REVIEW OF OUR EXPENSES.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, President BARKER in the Chair.

"THE MAYOR MAKES THE MONEY GO."

Among the papers submitted, was a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the carriage hire of the Mayor and Chief of Police, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, presented by Alderman BRIGGS, and passed on the 14th August. The Comptroller in his reply, presented a statement prepared by the Auditor, showing that the sums paid for such carriage hire from January 29, 1855, to August 6, 1856, is $1,487 25, and that the sum drawn for the Mayor under the head of contingencies, up to the 24th December, is $899 75. The Comptroller denies any authority in the charter or in any legislative act for drawing money from the Treasury for carriage hire for the Mayor. The increased facilities for City travel had, he thought, obviated the necessity for any such expenditure. He had therefore declined to pay any more carriage bills except those for celebrations, authorized by the charter of 1853, and by other acts of the Legislature, until the Courts decide as to the right of the Common Council and the Departments to tax the people for carriage hire.

Alderman ELY thought this would be much better understood if printed; and he was the more anxious to have that done since a communication had been published in most of the papers to-day, in which the Mayor had stated his anxiety and determination to relieve the tax-payers as much as he could. He believed the Mayor was not a man disposed to object to having his public acts known, although he had threatened the *Tribune* for dealing with his private affairs.

Alderman VARIAN wanted to have the gentleman from the Seventh District (Mr. ELY) say for what object this motion was made. If done for electioneering purposes, he wanted to have the fact stated. At any rate, he thought it rather small-potato business.

Alderman ELY denied that his motion was dictated by any such motive. It was the right of the people to know the particulars of the bills which they had to pay.

The document was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Alderman MONEGHAN presented a resolution calling on the Comptroller to report whether or not any slip can be designated by the Common Council, between Cedar and Charlton streets, North River, for the use of market boats and sloops, and such other action as will enable this Board to take action in the premises—the slips at Washington market being too much incumbered.

The Committee on Roads presented a report recommending that the ordinance for regulating Tenth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to the Bloomingdale-road be amended by inserting therein the authority for the appointing of an Inspector on said work, and that as amended, the ordinance and resolution should be passed. Concurred in.

IN FOR AN UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

The Special Committee to whom had been referred the statement of a Committee appointed at a public meeting to promote the movement for the establishment of an up-town Post-Office, reported as follows:

1st. That an up-town Post-Office should be established at or near the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

2d. And that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and the Postmaster-General, and that the members of Congress from this City, and the Senators from the State, be requested to use their influence to secure this improvement.

The report was adopted.

"ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE" INTO OFFICE.

The nominations by Mr. Henry H. Howard, Receiver of Taxes, of Lawrence Clancy, John Lenahan, James E. Kerrigan—(the famous Councilman)—and Wm. Locker, as temporary clerks in his office, were unanimously confirmed.

The Committee of Roads reported in favor of a concurrence in the resolution to have Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, worked as a County work.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of extending the track of the Sixth-avenue Railroad from Forty-third to Fifty-ninth-street. The report was adopted.

Several papers from the Board of Councilmen were taken up and disposed of.

The semi-annual report of the Comptroller was submitted, and, on motion, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Board finally adjourned till Friday at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The board met last evening pursuant to adjournment, BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Among petitions referred, was that of sundry persons for a sewer in Eldridge-street. Also of James Bogardus, that the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies advertise anew for estimates for building Tompkins' Market. Also, of sundry property-owners on the Eighth avenue, for re-building of the Eighth-avenue sewer. Several other resolutions and petitions were referred to appropriate committees, among which was one to fill up and regulate the streets from Nineteenth to Twenty-fourth-street, North River. Reports from the Board of Health were referred to a committee of the whole house. A petition from the Eye Infirmary for a grant of $1,000 was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution to request the Comptroller to inform the Board by what authority Capt. Bennett, of the Central Park Police, had drawn pay as Lieutenant of Police in the Third Ward, was laid over.

A remonstrance was received from various persons against paving Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth-avenue and North River.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. VAN RIPER in the Chair.

A resolution to award the Counsel of the Corporation $5,000 per annum for Clerk hire, was favorably reported upon by the Committee, after which the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This body met last evening, but adjourned till Monday next without transacting any business.

Expenses of the City.

The following is an abstract of the Comptroller's Semi-Annual Report of the Expenses of the City Government:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1856.

To the Common Council:

This report is intended to embrace the financial operations of the City Government for twelve months, commencing on the 1st of July, 1855; thus covering six months of the year 1855, and the same number of months of the year 1856.

The Croton Board, by the act, Chap. 383, of the Laws of 1849, is empowered to make all contracts for the construction of sewers. The expense is provided for by an assessment on the property benefited by the construction of the sewer. The present year there is a distinct appropriation of $363,000 for this object, and accounts have been opened with each sewer contracted for.

Under the ordinance, the Comptroller has borrowed, on Revenue Bonds, since the first of January last, the sum of $5,040,765, in anticipation of the tax which by law should be ready for collection on the first of September, and from which the Revenue Bonds will be reimbursed as they fall due. The City has paid off, in the twelve months preceding first of July, $4,210,600 of the Revenue Bonds of 1855, and $50,000 of those of 1856; thus paying $4,260,600 of this temporary debt.

The provisions of the tax laws require about eight months of the calendar year before the taxes begin to come in, and nine or ten months before very large sums are received; hence the necessity of using Revenue Bonds to anticipate a large portion of the $7,025,425 72, which will begin to come into the Treasury in September, and a considerable portion of which will not be realized by the payment of taxes, during the calendar year. At the close of the year 1855, there was in arrear $1,061,720 20 of the sum received in the preceding July.

The current expenses of the calendar year of 1856, when the year closes, will have been paid by about $5,040,000, procured by the issue of Revenue Bonds, as before stated, and about $2,000,000 derived from the payment of taxes.

Besides the payments on account of the expenses of the City Government of $4,183,537 81, as shown in that table, the following sums, in addition, are given in statement No. 2, as "Trust Funds," but which sums are also derived from taxation, viz:

State Mill Tax	$846 678 16
Common Schools for State	214 257 92
Common Schools for City	1,423,312 89
To pay debt for Building Low's Stock	50 000 00
Commissioners of Records	50,000 00
Census of 1855	17,462 08
This makes a total of	$1,702 211 05

Expended in twelve months preceding July 1, 1855, when is paid by taxation, beyond the sum paid by tax for the ordinary support of the City Government, as shown in statement No. 1.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of appropriations for the calendar years 1855 and 1856; also, the expenditures for six months of the year 1855, from July 1 to Dec. 31, and six months of the year 1856, from Jan. 1 to July 1; also, in the last column, the total sums expended under the various heads for the twelve months preceding July 1, 1856, to wit:

For six months of 1855	$1,567,616 61
For six months of 1856	2,596,521 20
Total	$4,183,537 81

The total sum which has passed through the City Treasury, on account of "Trust Funds," for the twelve months preceding the 1st of July, 1856, including the sum paid on the Central Park, amounts to $11,243,474 72

Being for six months of 1855	$3,978,824 86
And for six months of 1856	7,264,648 86
Total for 12 months	$11,243,473 72

The receipts and expenditures for the City Government, including "Trust Funds," for twelve months preceding July 1, 1856, are as follows:

Expenditures	$15,427,011 83
Receipts	14,564,809 77
Excess of Expenditures	$862,307 76

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The expenses of the City and County of New-York are provided for by an annual tax; the revenues of the Corporation, and all receipts for property sold, being pledged to the public creditors for the payment of the City debts. A mere increase of taxation, therefore, when the rapid growth of the City is considered, is not of itself evidence of unfaithfulness of the public agents, or of extravagance in the public expenditures. This applies with considerable force to the expenses of the Courts, the Board of Education, the Almshouse, Police, &c. The Common Council and the Departments, since the organization under the Ordinance of 1849, have no excuse for any material increase of expense, except the addition of thirty-eight members to the Board of Councilmen, and those departments which are connected with the construction of buildings and machinery in the Fire Department, the repair and cleaning of the streets, and other works which increase with the extension of the City.

Whilst the increase of the City may be referred to as a justifiable cause for a considerable increase of taxation, is it sufficient to justify an increase of more than two millions of dollars in the short period from 1853 to 1856? The levy of 1852 was based mainly on the expenditures of 1852, and included $742,000 for arrearages of 1852. The valuations comparing 1853 with 1856, are as follows:

1856	$518,939,279 94
1853	418,631,381 94
Increase of valuation	$100,307,897 00

The increase of the assessed valuation of the property of the City and County, comparing 1853 with 1856, shows an increase of about 25 per cent, and the increase of taxation, comparing the same years, is about 40 per cent.

If the addition to the mill tax, say $600,000, be deducted from the increase of 1856 over 1853, the per centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 per cent., being 10 per cent. less than is stated above.

This still shows the increase on the tax levy, at five per cent more than the increase on the assessed valuation. Even this shows extravagance, if not something worse, in the cost of supporting the Government. With the enormous increase of assessable property from year to year, a frugal administration of the Government, after making due allowance for the increase of expenses before alluded to, ought to show a gradual diminution in the rate of taxation from year to year, as the wealth of the City expands.

The Municipal Government is reproached for the excessive expenditures from the City treasury and for the enormous increase in the annual taxes. These complaints on the part of the citizens are too well founded to warrant a general denial; but in some cases they are misunderstood. And the Common Council and the Departments are sometimes held responsible for seemingly excessive increases in taxes, over which they can exercise no restrictive power. This is particularly the case with the State mill tax of $600,000, and the State school tax of $271,000, making together $879,000. The Common Council cannot limit or control the expenditure of the Board of Education or of the Almshouse, amounting together to $1,944,000. The tax levy of 1856, as shown in statement No. 4, is $7,075,425 72
That of 1853 ..... 5,069,650 05
Increase $2,005,775 67

Let us then look at what Departments this increase of two millions of dollars in the tax levy is produced in the short space of three years.

The tax levy in 1853 and 1856, in the Departments, and for the objects named below, are as follows, viz:

	1853.	1856.	Increase.
Gov's. Alms House	$385,000 00	$925,000 00	$540,00 00
Board of Education	604,000 00	1,023 354 38	419,354 38
Com. of Record	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00
State Tax	103,402 23	608,320 03	505,417 80
Int. on Cen. Park	.....	162,423 15	162,423 15
Int. on Rev. Bonds	75,000 00	229,000 00	94,000 00
Total	1,167,404 23	3,097,602 54	1,573,194 31

The increase in the tax levy of 1856, compared with 1853, for objects named below, are to be answered for by the Common Council, and deparments whose action has caused the increase, viz:

	1853.	1856.	Increase.
Lighting Lamp Districts	$230,000	$338,867	$108,867
Police	615,000	828,500	213,500
Interest on Revenue Bonds	75,000	220,000	45,000
Interest on Assessment	.....	60,000	60,000
Salaries	235,000	389,200	154,200
Total	$1,225,000	$1,874,067	$652,067

The increase of interest on Revenue Bonds is owing mainly to the increase of expenditures, and this increase, say $145,000, is charged, one-third to the Common Council, and two-thirds to the causes which have produced the increase in the tax levy of $1,879,194 31. The sum necessary to pay the State tax of $608,000 has been borrowed since the first of January, in anticipation of the sum levied for 1856, and not a dollar of which has yet been received. This adds largely to the amount of interest paid on Revenue Bonds.

The fiscal year of the State commences on the 1st of October and ends on the 30th of September of the following year. The fiscal year of this City is the calendar year from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of the same year. The act levying a tax for State purposes of one mill and a fourth, took effect at the commencement of the State fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1855, about forty days after the confirmation of our tax levy for 1855, and after the tax books had been a month in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. And the City has thus been called on to pay more than six hundred thousand dollars into the State Treasury, some six or eight months before a dollar of the amount could be collected from the tax payers by the laws applicable to the collection of taxes in this county.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

When, by the Charter of 1852, it was made imperative on the Department of Streets and Lamps, to make arrangements for cleaning the streets by competition and by contract on sealed bids, the head of the Department, and the Superintendent of the Bureau for Cleaning Streets, expressed a strong conviction that the streets could not be cleaned by contract, and all the Inspectors and the Cartmen, and those who delivered them tickets as tokens for a warrant on the Treasury, were all of the same opinion, that the streets could not be cleaned by contract. At last, however, the City was divided into four large districts, and contracts were made with substantial contractors, with adequate security. This was in 1853. The next year there was a new Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who also was impressed with the belief that the streets could not be cleaned by contract. The Common Council, however, divided the City into nineteen districts in order to insure more competition, and in 1854 arrangements were made for cleaning the streets by contract. The aggregate amount of these contracts was $162,220, and the appropriation for cleaning streets for 1855, was $170,000.

The present incumbent, Mr. EBLING, entered upon his duties in January, 1855, when these contracts were going on, and after the appropriation of $170,000 had been made.

Soon after the commencement of his term of office, a proposition was made to him by SMITH, SECKLER & Co., the object of which was to introduce an improved system for cleaning the streets by the aid of certain machines, and an enlargement of the carts for carrying off the dirt; and last, though not least, the use of a much larger portion of muscle, where it was necessary to sweep the streets by hand labor.

Mr. EBLING placed a number of documents in the hands of the Comptroller for examination. As the object of this movement, professedly, was to clean the streets more promptly and perfectly, at less cost than even under the contracts made by Mr. GLAZIER, no objection was made on the part of the Finance Department to having the experiment tried, as soon as it could be done consistently with the rights of those who then had contracts.

In July, 1855, the contracts made in 1854 terminated, and Mr. EBLING issued proposals for new contracts for one year. The bids were opened on the 12th of July, 1855, for cleaning the streets of the City for one year, commencing on the 17th of the same month. The aggregate amount of the bids for cleaning the streets of the City for one year, not including the Tenth Ward, the contract for which did not end at the same time with the other Wards, was $144,000. The contract for cleaning the Tenth Ward was $8,849. This makes the total cost of cleaning the whole City equal to $152,849.

A few days after the bids were opened, on the 18th of July, Mr. EBLING reported them to the Board of Councilmen, and called their attention to the persons who were the lowest bidders, with adequate security, and who, by the express terms of the 12th section of the charter of 1853, were entitled to these contracts. So far as the action of the Comptroller could have any influence on this question, it was used in favor of complying with the charter, as may be seen by his letter to Mr. EBLING, dated June 30, 1855, and another dated July 21, of the same year. Copies of these letters are annexed, and marked Nos. 5 and 6. The first urges the Commissioner to issue proposals for contracts, and the second letter urges him to give the possession of the streets to those to whom he had awarded the contracts as the lowest bidders with adequate security. This advice was disregarded, and he went forward with the use of the money and credit of the City, and apparently with an expectation of finding protection in the "masterly inactivity" of the Common Council. In the meantime, and I believe after the second letter was written, the Common Council, instead of acting promptly on these contracts, which promised a saving to the City of one-half the expense of cleaning the streets, a majority of that Board delayed action on them for many months, and in the meantime passed an Ordinance a few days after the street contracts were reported to them, that no contract should be executed by the contracting department *until the same was confirmed by the Common Council.* Those contracts were not confirmed during the contract year. And during that period the Department of Streets and Lamps, under the direct sanction and countenance of the Common Council, continued the expenditure of money without contract, and thus rolled up an amount of arrearages for the year 1855, from the middle of July to the close of the year, of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; of this sum $145,000 was included in the Comptroller's estimate, (Document 69, of Ald. 1855.) And the balance of the arrearages above stated was necessarily paid from the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1856. This appropriation was $259,000. The sum drawn for arrearages ($34,000) left, for 1856, the sum of $225,000, and this sum has been expended, as shown by the statement of the Commissioner, in a little more than half the year 1856.

Let us then put these figures together, and see with what propriety the Commissioner now calls on the Common Council and the Finance Department to place another hundred thousand dollars at his disposal, to be spent in violation of the Charter of 1853, and which must be borrowed and paid by the Common Council and the Comptroller, in violation of the 19th section of the Charter of 1830.

The appropriation for arrearages for cleaning streets for 1856:

See Doc. 69, Ald., page 141 end 142	$145,955 76
Annual Appropriation for 1856	259,224 00
Total	$405,179 76

According to Mr EBLING'S statement, the whole of this enormous sum of $405,179 76 has been expended, since the offers were made to him in July, 1855, by responsible bidders, for cleaning the streets, for one year, for about $144,000.

But it is said in extenuation, that the Comptroller, without any requisition from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, has drawn on the appropriation for street-cleaning. This is true to a limited extent. Under a resolution of the Common Council, referring the settlement of all the previous contracts to him, with full power, the Comptroller has paid, since the bids for new contracts were opened in July, 1855, the sum of about $15,000, not differing essentially from the sum which he supposes might, at that date, have been on hand of the regular appropriation for 1855.

There was also paid to Alderman BAIRD, on his contract with the Mayor for removing ice from Broadway, the sum of $2,300. In any event there must have been expended by the Commissioner, after making every reasonable allowance, at least $350,000, being more than double the sum which the bidders required for cleaning the streets, $160,000.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in his communication of the 4th of August, alludes to the payment of $34,000 out of the appropriation of 1856, for arrearages of 1855. This sum was paid by the Comptroller in settling for the arrearages of 1855, but these payments were made on the rolls of Mr. EBLING for expenditures not included in the amount of arrearages returned to the Comptroller by Mr. EBLING in the estimate of November last. This matter is explained in a report from the Finance Department to the Board of Councilmen, July 11, 1856, page 215. The preceding statement, showing the expenditures for the contract year, from July, 1855, to July, 1856, covers the period during which this expenditure of $34,000 was made by Mr. EBLING. There was put in the appropriation for arrearages, as reported to the Comptroller by Mr. EBLING, $145,000. When the accounts of Mr. EBLING came in for payment, they exceeded this sum by $34,000, as shown in the report of Aug. 11, before referred to, and there was no alternative but to pay the difference from the appropriation for 1856. But, as before stated, as the year embraced in this report is from July, 1855, to July, 1856, it has no bearing whatever, and cannot extenuate the heavy draft from the Treasury beyond the amount for which the work was to have been performed by the contractors.

The pretence that the streets cannot be cleaned by contract has no foundation, in reason or common sense, to rest on. The Croton Aqueduct Department has no difficulty in constructing sewers by contracts made on sealed bids. Their works are much more intricate and difficult than those for cleaning the streets. It was said, in 1853, that the oil lamps of the City could not be lighted by contract, and yet Mr. BILLOWE agreed to furnish the oil, employ the lamp-lighters, and do for the City for $52,700 what had previously cost $100,000 annually. He has faithfully done the work for two years in a very satisfactory manner, at a saving of about $50,000 per annum to the City. When this work was done by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in 1853, it required eighty men to light the lamps. The contractor performed the same work with forty. This is the only assignable reason for not doing the work by contract.

Whilst the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, after making a lowance for the payments on old contracts, and to Alderman BAIRD, has expended a much larger sum than was ever before paid in twelve months for cleaning streets, he has paid into the Treasury, for manure, only the sum of $6,948 78 in the year for which this report is made.

When HENRY ARCULARIUS expended $300,000 a year for cleaning streets, he paid into the Treasury about $20,000 for manure. In 1851, Mr. GEDNEY cleaned the streets at a cost of $120,000, and paid to the Treasury $50,000 for manure sold.

THE REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS FROM THE STREETS.

Mr. MORTON, who was a subordinate in the office for six years, entered on the duties of his appointment as the head of the department in January. In the first month of his term, he made a contract with responsible bidders, to remove the dead animals, offal, &c.; the contractors engaging to pay annually into the City Treasury, the sum of $4,000, instead of drawing therefrom $65,000, more or less, as had been done for the preceding five years. This contract, if carried out in good faith, will make a saving to the tax-payers of the city of $345,000.

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

In accordance with the Charter, the Clerk of Arrears has made repeated requisitions on the Street Commissioner for the arrears of assessments in his hands over twelve months, but as yet all the assessments confirmed by the Common Council from January, 1855, to July, 1855, are yet unreturned by the Street Commissioner, and the Deputy Collectors appointed under Mr. FOREY are at the present time making collections on the same, in total violation of Section 7, before quoted. (a.)

The City thereby suffers a loss of interest, for by section 15 of the same act it is provided that interest shall hereafter be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on all arrears of taxes and assessments returned to the Clerk of Arrears from the time they become due until paid, and consequently those who neglect to pay their assessments for twelve months, and until the same are returned to the Clerk of Arrears, are chargeable with twelve per cent. extending back to the time of confirmation, thus adding five per cent. to the legal rate of seven per cent. provided payment is not made to the Collector of Assessments within twelve months from the date of confirmation.

In the case of the assessment for extending Canal and widening Walker-street, a striking instance is presented of the consequence of this neglect.

This assessment was returnable to the Clerk of Arrears on the 1st of April, 1856, and is still unreturned. Since that period the Deputy Collectors of Assessments before mentioned have received on this assessment, for principal, the sum of $215,558 58, and for interest the sum of $1,699 80.

Had this been returned to the Clerk of Arrears as provided for by the law, the interest received would have been $2,991 73, or $1,291 93 more than has been received by these Deputies. This is only a single case.

INSPECTORS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

In the Semi-annual Report of the Comptroller for 1854, a statement was given of the sums paid to Inspectors in the Street Department, amounting for twelve months to about $30,000.

On the 10th of March, 1856, the Committee on Streets, in the Board of Councilmen reported as follows: "That they have given the subject full consideration, and are of opinion that a strict supervision over contract work in the Street Department is highly important and requisite, and necessary to the faithful performance of the same, and, therefore, submit for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 3, 1855, prohibiting the appointment of inspectors, on contracts under the Street Department, be and is hereby repealed; and be it further

Resolved, That no one inspector shall be appointed on more than one piece of work, until the same is completed.

This resolution was approved by the Mayor, April 28, 1856, and on the 28th of May, one month following, the bills of inspectors paid were eighty-six in number, amounting to $2,417 25, the bills dating back about three weeks, or one week after the passage of the rescinding resolution.

A requisition of the Street Commissioner, for July 23, 1856, gives the names of the inspectors, the work on which they were employed, and the amount paid to each. The total amount is $2,921 50, and the number of inspectors 127.

The amount of revenue received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the City debt, the sources from which it was derived, and the application of the same, is as follows:

Balance on hand, July 1, 1855	$13,011 59
Received during the year ending June 30, 1856	1,006,005 51
Total	$1,019,017 10

Of this amount there has been invested as follows:

Paid for Revenue Bonds	$644,693 90	
Paid for City Stocks	177,279 00	
Paid for redemption of Public Building Stock	515,000 00	
Paid for advertising, &c.	1,098 58	$1,338,070 48
Excess of drafts over receipts		$319,053 38
Deduct for outstanding warrants		70,219 26
Advance from the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest		$248,834 12

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1856, on account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the city debt:

Cash on hand July 1, 1855	$423,751 84
Received during the year	1,456,943 98
Total	$1,880,695 82
The sum paid for Interest, &c.	1,288,763 68
	$591,932 14
Deduct amount advanced for payment of debt	248,834 12
Cash in Bank July 1, 1856	$343,098 02

The amount of the permanent City debt on the 1st of July, 1856, and also the amount of stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of this debt.

The total amount of debt is	$14,150,956 00
The Commissioners have purchased from time to time, and hold as an investment, a portion of the stock which forms part of this debt equal to	$4,093,922 00
They also hold Revenue Bonds	617,300 00
Bonds and Mortgages	875,704 54—$5,586,926 54
Deduct amount advanced from Sinking Fund for payment of Interest	248,834 12
	$5,338,092 42
Am't of debt unprovided for July 1, 1856	$8,812,863 58

Of the permanent stock debt of the City, $515,000 was paid off May 6, 1856.

The present amount of the debt for the construction of Docks, &c., is $1,154,000.

The amount of six per cent. stock, issued in payment for the awards in the Central Park, $1,461,000, redeemable in three years from the assessments levied against the property benefited by that improvement. $665,100, of five per cent. Central Park Stock has been issued for the same object, and is redeemable in 1898.

The interest on the above stock is payable by an annual tax.

The stocks and securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt, July 1, 1856, after deducting the amount advanced for the payment of the City debt, the balance is $5,338,092 42.

Statement No. 18 shows the amount of Revenue Bonds issued during the year ending June 30, 1856, viz.:

From July 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856	$368,800
From Jan. 1, 1856, to July 1, 1856	5,440,765
Total	$6,309,565

This does not include a special loan made in May last by an issue of Revenue Bonds of $440,000 which were paid off and canceled in June and July.

CENTRAL PARK.

The act of the Legislature which gave authority to the Corporation to acquire land for the Central Park, provided for paying the awards to the owners of the land taken, by an issue of stock, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to award damages and fix the amount of assessments for benefits, made their report at the close of the year 1855, and it was confirmed by the Court, on the 5th of February, 1856. On the 29th of the same month the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to borrow the sum of $2,800,000, and to issue therefor transferable certificates of stock, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. and the principal reimbursable at the end of 42 years. The law for taking land for the Central Park provided for a portion of the cost by an assessment for benefits on lands around the Park. The total amount thus assessed on property-holders in the vicinity of the Park was $1,600,000. As the law for acquiring the land for the Park declared that payment should be made therefor immediately after the confirmation of the report; the ordinance provided for the issue of $1,600,000 of six per cent. stock, under section 190 of the general act of 1813. This was done to anticipate the collection of the assessments, and to enable the Corporation to pay *immediately.*

On the 29th of Feoruary, the Comptroller gave notice for a loan of $4,400,000, the bids to be opened on the 7th of April last. The cash bids for the five per cent. loan were only $20,000. Subscriptions, however, were made in several cases by persons who had awards. The six per cent. stocks have been made available for the payment of awards, although the Comptroller was disappointed in the payment of about $700,000 of the cash bids for this stock. A copy of the notice for the loan is annexed, marked No. 20.

Arrangements were made on the 15th of April, notwithstanding the failure of the five per cent. loan, for a deposit in the United States Trust Company, as explained hereafter, of the full sum awarded to unknown owners. The number of these awards, a list of which is annexed, No. 21, is ——, and the total sum paid to the Trust Company, under the order of the Court, was $282,793 75.

The number of awards settled and paid at the Comptroller's Office, is 430.

The amount and manner of these payments were as stated below, viz:

The total amount awarded for damages to parties whose lots were taken, was $5,111,426 30.

Settlements have been made with parties having awards amounting to the sum of $3,261,440 25 to July 1, 1856. Of this there has been paid in

cash	$1,134,840 25
In Five per cent. stock	665,600 00
In Six per cent. stock	1,461,000 00
Total	$3,261,440 25
The mortgages held by the City on these awards amount to	$149,994 00
The amount awarded to Corporation	396,964 75
Making whole amount settled and in hands of City	$808,899 00
Deduct this from whole award	5,111,426 30
Leaves balance unsettled	$1,303,037 30

The preceding statement shows that of the $5,111,426 30, awarded for the cost of the land in the Park, the Finance Department has settled and obtained the control of $3,808,389 50, leaving an outstanding balance of $1,303 037 30. This sum is due to individuals for awards. Provision has been made for the payment of interest on the stock issued, and on all the unsettled awards, at 6 per cent. from the 5th of February to the 1st of August. And the sum of $162,600 is added to the tax levy of 1856, for this purpose.

The amount of mortgages to the City on lots in the Central Park, $149,994, forms a portion of the sinking fund for the payment of the previous City debt; and hence these mortgages cannot be canceled without providing an equivalent for the sinking fund. This is done in the 13th section of the ordinance before referred to, and in due time an equal amount of five per cent. stock will be issued for these six per cent. mortgages, to be held by the Commissioners of the sinking fund. This matter, however, will not be closed at present, as it may be deemed advieable in the arrangement necessary for paying awards, to pay the sinking fund in a stock which does not extend beyond the period fixed for the payment of the old debt.

The sum of $396,954 75, awarded to the City for common lands unsold, and lying within the limits the Park, may probably be considered as having been set apart by the act of the Legislature and the concurrence of the Common Council for a public purpose, and this public use may be regarded as a remuneration to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the land thus taken. The sinking fund ordinance of 1844 embraces (sub. 3) "The net proceeds of all sales of real estate, *when sold.*"

As the whole Park is specially pledged for the payment of the debt created for the acquisition of the land, and as this debt is to be olended with the other stock debt of the City, no exception, it is supposed, can be taken to this disposition of the award to the City.

In making provision for a loan to pay off the balance of the Park Debt, $1,303,037 30, we must not lose sight of the fact, that the assessments for benefits on account of the Park, are pledged for the redemption, at the end of three years, of the 6 per cent. stock issued to the amount of $1,600,000. The sum already paid into the Treasury on account of these assessments, and used in the settlement of awards is $497,012. It is thus seen that to the extent of these payments on assessments, we have had the advantage in settling awards of double the sum provided, that is, we have had the use of the sum assessed, and the proceeds of the stock issued to anticipate this very sum. If the 5 per cent. loan had been taken, the issue of 6 per cent. stock in anticipation of the collection of assessments, might have been graduated by the collections made; but the pressing demands of those having awards compelled the Comptroller to use all the available means within his reach, belonging to the Park Fund.

AWARDS TO "UNKNOWN OWNERS."

The Commissioners of Estimate on the Central Park made awards to "unknown owners," to the aggregate amount of $282,793 75. The Comptroller has caused to be prepared for the Trust Company a copy of the several awards to "unknown owners," certified by the County Clerk, and paid to the Company in six per cent. Revenue Bonds, the whole amount of these awards, equal to $282,973 75.

The total sum paid to "unknown owners," since 1853, and not including the Park award, is $51,000.

The outstanding warrants issued by the Finance Department, on account of "streets opening," and handed over to the Street Department, amount to about one thousand in number, ranging from one dollar up to five thousand.

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. FLAGG, Comtroller.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

One Death at Fort Hamilton—One New Case in Brooklyn—Eight New Cases at Fort Hamilton—One Death and Three New Cases on Governor's Island.

The fever seems to be rapidly subsiding in the infected district of Brooklyn, but is on the increase at Fort Hamilton. As will be seen by the official reports below, there were two deaths and *eight* new cases at the latter place, and only one new case and no death in Brooklyn, yesterday.

The new case in Brooklyn is in John-street—a small street running from Washington-street along the water front to the Navy Yard wall. The patient's name is KENNADY. He was employed in the Navy Yard.

AT FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report of Sick at that Place.

DIED.

JULIA KENNEDY, on Tuesday, black vomit.

Mrs. SENNETTE, very low, and not expected to live. All others previously reported doing well.

NEW CASES.

Miss LOUISA ROSS, sick since Saturday, undetermined until to-day, a case of yellow fever, doing well.

WILLIAM WILLKOMIN, gardener of Mr. McELRATH, taken yesterday, mild case.

IN MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Previously reported, doing well.

NEW CASES.

Band master of garrison, taken yesterday.

RASCHA, hospital attendant, yesterday.

WILLIAMS, of the band, this morning.

PUGLIOI, of the band, this morning.

McDONALD, private, this morning.

All with mild symptoms.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 3, 1856, 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Treasurer of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions:

Sam'l Bonnell, Jr.	$100 00	M. Coffin	25 00
Richard R. Bennett	50 00	G. Merle	50 00
Joseph Dunderdale	5 00	Mrs. Haight	10 00
Rufus L. Lord	25 00	Mr. Livermore	5 00
G. H. Witthaus	10 00	Cash	5 00
John Walker	5 00	J. Bullock	5 00
E. Lord	10 00	Charles J. Martin	10 00
W. Haviland	5 00	J. A. Perry	10 00
Johnston Bro. & Townsend	25 00	S. Jackson	5 00
John Bronwer	10 00	George M. Snow, *Tribune* Office	200 00
G. G. Haydock	3 00	J. Van Nostrand, Jr	5 00
Charles Plender	10 00	F. Dunderdale	2 00
Cash	2 00	Mr. Birni	3 00
Arthur Stuart	5 00	Mr. Eichinatone	3 00
Henry A. Kent	50 00	W. B. & Co	10 00
Robert Spedding	10 00	Wm. S. Cropsey	25 00
Total			$699 00

WILLIAM H. SEARS, No. 157 Broadway, is authorized to receive all donations for the Fort Hamilton Relief Society. CHARLES T. SEARS, Treasurer.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. Present, Mayor HALL presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH, SHAW, HUNTLEY, BACKHOUSE.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Several nuisances, reported by the Health Wardens, were ordered abated.

Permission was granted to land cargo of bark *Antagonist*, from Buenos Ayres, with exception of hides.

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. WENDELL presented the following report:

I have to report one case of yellow fever in Johnstreet, near Hudson-avenue; visited the patient yesterday, in company with Dr. COCHRANE. His condition is critical. NAME—KENNADY.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

The bone-boiling establishment, at the foot of Ewen-street, heretofore reported, on motion of Alderman OAKLEY was declared a nuisance. An order for its abatement was issued.

EXPLAINED.

Mr. CLONOS, against whom a complaint was made for permitting a dead horse to remain on his premises in the Eighth Ward, an unreasonable length of time, appeared before the Board and stated that he had only notified the Police at the Eighth Ward Station-house.

Alderman VAN BEUNT stated that the contractor, or his agent, for removing dead animals, called at the Station-house the same day, and was told that there was nothing for him, and that the fault lay with the doorman for not giving the information to the contractor.

Mr. CLOUGH was excused from blame.

LOCATION FOR A DEAD-HOUSE.

The Mayor presented a lease of a portion of the Citizens' Union Cemetery as a location for a dead house.

The question was raised, whether the Board had the power to become party to a lease, which was discussed pro and con for some time, but finally the Mayor was requested to perfect the lease.

The Board then adjourned.

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

In Fort Columbus, yesterday, there were three new cases and one death from yellow fever.

There are 11 other cases, all convalescent.

New-York Commissioners of Health.

The only arrivals considered yesterday were the following:

Brig *Onward*, from Sierra Leone, Africa, laden with a cargo of palm-oil and ginger, and one passenger, arrived at Quarantine on the 2d ultimo. All hands are reported well and port of departure healthy.

[illegible] Captain and crew of a [illegible] by [illegible] but it must be allowed [illegible] highwayof honor, and [illegible] with their profession and the public, are likely to carry out the system of capture in a very [illegible] spirit from mere adventurers united only by a thirst of gain. The crew of a Government vessel is subjected to a severe discipline; its Captain is obliged to furnish a strict account of all [illegible] occasions. Very different is the case of the privateer; the crew are generally the most wild and ruthless of a profession which is apt to encourage a disregard of restraint; they go anywhere and do anything with little questioning from their own Government. Their responsibility is lessened by their very obscurity, and generally is such that nothing short of actual atrocities could lower them in the opinion of their fellows. In fact, privateering is too apt to degenerate into piracy. The Captain of such a vessel will take every advantage, without one pity or remorse, while an officer of the regular navy is hardly likely to stretch rights to the utmost and embitter the contest by cruelty and rapacity.

"So far, then, the European Powers were justified in proposing the abolition of privateering, even if they went no further. But now they are asked to go further. The American Government accepts their proposition, but generalizes the principle. "If," says Mr. MARCY, in effect, "you will abolish altogether the right of capturing private property, privateering ends as a matter of course; but if you retain this right, we will not consent to limit the exercise of it to any class of vessels." Finally the American Secretary moves his amendment. To the words, "Privateering is and remains abolished," he proposes to add, "and the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in the declaration." There is no disguising the fact that America would gain vastly by such an understanding, and that the security thus provided for her vast commercial marine would more than compensate for the loss she might sustain by abandoning the right of privateering: but it is an advantage, notwithstanding, which would be shared in a very large degree by this country. Our merchant service would be uninterrupted during war, and our navy would consequently be freed from the duties of protection and convoy, and would be wholly available for operations of offence and defence against the enemy. War would thus become a conflict of armies against armies, and navies against navies—not a system of plunder and profit of individuals, as privateering made it within the memory of many now living amongst us. *We have a strong impression that the commerce of England would profit as much as that of the United States by the adoption of the condition proposed by the President; and we trust that it will not be rejected by our Government without careful and mature consideration.* Possibly France might object to it; but a separate convention might be concluded between England and the United States, abolishing the right of capture of private property in any future war between the two countries.

From the London Post, Aug. 23.

We have a saying, which is pretty generally accepted as sound sense in Europe, "*Si vis pacem para bellum.*" The converse seems to hold good on the other side of the Atlantic. However, it is with policy, not logic, we are now dealing, fortunately for us; for Mr. MARCY devotes a whole column to proving that, in the event of a war, the strongest maritime nation will be strongest at sea—a proposition which we are neither able nor inclined to dispute. With regard to the injustice done to individuals non combatant, no country has less right to plead that than the United States, for in no country does every irrational take such a personal share with Government, and so become so personally responsible for any war in which it is engaged; and we may remark that America offers war to other nations much oftener than it is pressed upon her by them. In the event, however, of such a misfortune to us both as war between us, the practical effect of exempting private ships from capture may be gathered from the following simple facts: The register tonnage of English sailing vessels is about 4,000,000 tons, and steam 300,000. The total of the United States is about the same—very little, however, being steam. To protect this commerce and ruin the enemy's, England, according to the Navy List of July, 1855, had afloat and building 503 sailing vessels with 1,422 guns, and 239 steamers with 5 818 guns, 69,989 horse-power—in all, 501 ships with 17,291 guns; and the navy has been considerably increased since that period, being in fact increased daily. This armament is no choice of ours—we would a great deal rather not have it, for it costs us twelve millions a year; it is rendered imperative upon us both by our European necessities, the diffusion of our commerce, and the extent of our Empire. However, there it is, a most powerful armament in any war, European or not. The American Navy, to protect their own commerce and annihilate ours, consists of 72 vessels, of 2,120 guns, and six steam-frigates of 50 guns each, building. We believe some floating-batteries also have been recently added; but these would have reference to the defence of their own harbors, not the annoyance of foreign trade; and ont of those harbors, if we agreed to exempt private property from capture, no American ship-of-war need ever stir; nor, indeed, would they, for it would be merely folly to face the odds of that or ten to one, which we should be in a position to bring against them. Now, in these days, wars are rapidly becoming matters more of exhaustion than of mere fighting—that is to say, victory belongs not to that nation which sends forth the best soldiers, but that which can longest support the exertions necessary to maintain hostilities—science having made them more a question of endurance than of vigor. This was forcibly illustrated by the last war, which was terminated by the complete exhaustion of Russia, whilst France was already exhibiting symptoms of distress, and England was hardly affected at all; and it is to this power of endurance that we must look for success in all future wars. We do not want a war with America; but we must look upon it as an eventuality not impossible, and we must consider how it is to be carried on; not by land, for there she is unassailable; hardly against her war navy, for with such disproportionate numbers it could do but little mischief. *It is in her commerce that she is chiefly vulnerable, and that alone the source of her greatness; and the security she gives the rest of the world that she will keep the peace is precisely what Mr. MARCY asks us, in the event of a war, to consider inviolate*—that is to say, in case the American Government chooses to quarrel with us, we are to abstain from doing what would be ruinous to the Union—distasteful to every individual of the sovereign people, especially those whose property was captured—and certain to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory termination; and all this to induce an expiring Cabinet to accept from us the relinquishment of the maritime advantages which are inherent in our maritime superiority.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The sequel proves that the United States Government is honest and sincere in its advocacy of privateering as a legitimate volunteer force, to be used in time of war, as the following extracts will show: "It is fair to presume that the strong desire to ameliorate the severe usages of war, by exempting private property upon the ocean from hostile seizure to the extent it is usually exempted upon land, was the chief inducement which led to the declaration by the Congress of Paris, that 'privateering is, and remains abolished.'" The reasons for dissenting from this proposition having been stated, Mr. MARCY continues: "The President, therefore, proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris, the following words: 'And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband.' Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in the declaration." There is no disguising the fact that America would gain vastly by such an understanding, and that the security thus provided for her vast commercial marine would more than compensate for the loss she might sustain by abandoning the right of privateering: but it is an advantage, notwithstanding, which would be shared in a very large degree by this country. Our merchant service would be uninterrupted during war, and our navy would consequently be freed from the duties of protection and convoy, and would be wholly available for operations of offence and defence against the enemy. War would thus become a conflict of armies against armies, and navies against navies—not a system of plunder and profit of individuals, as privateering made it within the memory of many now living amongst us. *We have a strong impression that the commerce of England would profit as much as that of the United States by the adoption of the condition proposed by the President; and we trust that it will not be rejected by our Government without careful and mature consideration.* Possibly France might object to it; but a separate convention might be concluded between England and the United States, abolishing the right of capture of private property in any future war between the two countries.

Friendly Words Across the Atlantic.

The following is a copy of the response of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association to the answer of the Mayor and citizens of Philadelphia to the friendly addresses from Liverpool and Manchester:

FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, }
No. 6 York buildings, Dale-st., LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.}

SIR: On behalf of the members of this Association, and on my own, I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring to you the warm feelings of satisfaction with which we have received the response of the citizens of Philadelphia to the addresses from Liverpool and Manchester to the people of the United States. I am sure I may add without presumption, though not officially deputed to speak as their representative, that those feelings are most cordially shared by the people of Great Britain and Ireland universally. To this belief may I not join the hope that the people of America are also of one mind with the citizens of Philadelphia as to the considerations which ought to render war between the two nations a perfect impossibility?

Bound together, as we are, by ties of blood, language, religion, common institutions, and mutual interests, and not less by a regard to the welfare of all mankind, as the only two great champions of representative government and the sovereignty of the people, it is, nevertheless, a fact that this deplorable calamity, impossible as it should be deemed, was recently brought to the very verge of being an actual occurrence.

How, and why was this?

Colonel FREMONT, in the admirable address accepting his nomination as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of man, explains the reason of "international embarrassments," he says, "are mainly the results of a secret diplomacy which aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the Government."

This is a grave truth, tersely propounded, and worthy of the most profound consideration on the part of the people. Weigh the mischief done by secret diplomacy with the good ever effected by it, and the balance of evil will be immensely preponderant. The good that it has done is problematical, while history is little else than a catalogue of carnage proceeding originally from the paltry intrigues of ambassadorial rivalries and despicable squabbles of ambassadors and diplomatic personages. It is time that the dearest interests of nations and the progress of mankind should no longer be the sport of such agencies as these. Happy will it be for the people of both countries if the people of England and America, reflecting on the disaster which they have barely escaped, and that disaster which, had it occurred, would have been attributable to the system of secret diplomacy alone, should adopt measures for abolishing that system altogether.

In these days of steam and electricity there is no occasion for resident Ministers of State in foreign countries. They are intriguers at best, and too often nothing better than spies vested with official immunity. The ordinary intercourse of friendly nations can be carried on much better without them; and for special occasions special Ministers, chosen for their intelligence, practical knowledge, honesty, and particular aptitude for the business in hand, ought to be deputed. What motives guide the appointment of American diplomatists it becomes not me to inquire; but with us the qualifications I have specified are generally the very last which are taken into account by the dispensers of diplomatic patronage.

May the people of both countries look to the existing evil, and devise the necessary remedies in time. Failing the latter, nothing but the fixed popular determination on both sides not to shed kindred blood can prevent their respective rulers from engaging them in a fratricidal warfare with each other.

With the highest respect and regard towards yourself individually, and also towards the gentlemen who signed the address, the citizens of Philadelphia, and the people of the United States generally,—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, President.

To Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

Extraordinary Reply of the King of Naples to Notes of England and France.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following as a correct synopsis of the note of the King of Naples, in reply to the recent notes of England and France:

"King FERDINAND formally declines all interference of the Western Powers in the internal affairs of his kingdom. He rejects it as contrary to all the rules of international law, as an attack upon the independence and dignity of his crown. Relying upon the principles of eternal justice, which prescribe 'that thou shalt not do unto thy neighbor what thou wouldst not have done unto thee,' he puts the following questions to the London Cabinet, whose representations were made in much stronger language than those of France: 'What would Lord PALMERSTON say if the Neapolitan Government was to presume to describe the management of the English Cabinet, and to propose a modification of its internal policy, or the adoption of more liberal views towards Ireland, or to recommend more humane conduct towards its Indian subjects? What would he say—what would he reply to the representatives of that Power which interfered in such guise with the Government of Her Majesty? He would reply, as the Court of Naples now replies, that he does not recognize in any one the right or the power to dictate a line of conduct or to address reproaches. Or rather he would not do this, Lord PALMERSTON would not even give himself the trouble to reply at all; he would most probably send the meddling representative his passports. And has not the King of Naples, as well as Great Britain, the right to look after his own honor and that of his people? He may, as a proof of his good will, listen to communications made with a view to the consolidation of public order in Europe; but then such communication must be made with that moderation and deference which is due to a free and independent Sovereign; and he alone must be allowed to form his judgment upon the propriety of the proposed measures and of the moment for carrying them out. No one except the King can form a correct judgment upon what circumstances may require. It is said that the present state of things requires certain alterations and improvements. It is stated that the armed attacks of the revolution against the Government of the Two Sicilies have ceased. This is *prima facie* evidence that the system opposed to them, and which is the object of such violent attacks, is not so useless or so baneful as some persons wish it to be believed. But, it is added, the necessity for such a system no longer exists. The King is not of this opinion, and his will cannot be opposed unless the exercises of superior force can be asserted as a right. But what will then become of the principle of Royal authority; and what value will be attached to the acts of a Government which have emanated under the pressure of a foreign Power? Under such circumstances any concession, however inscribable, would lose all effect. His Majesty King FERDINAND, therefore, regards himself as perfectly justified in maintaining his prerogative, and of notifying his intention to decide himself alone upon what ought to be done, and the proper time for doing it. He ardently desires that the time may speedily be at hand; but it cannot be denied that the violent and systematical attacks of the English press and the demands thundered forth in the English Parliament are of a nature to adjourn that time for the present. Is it supposed that such means are calculated to calm the evil passions of a country still a prey to the revolutionary doctrines of 1848? It cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committe of Italy only recently established the principle 'that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful tyrant,' and that this same Committe put a price upon the head of the King of Naples, and promised a reward of 100,000 ducats 'to the man who rid Italy of this monster.' Considering such recent facts, it is not only the right, but it is the duty of His Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, to act with the greatest caution, and not to relinquish carelessly a system of government which he thought fit to adopt, as much in the interest of his subjects as for his own safety. It has been asserted, and attempts have been made to establish this assertion, that the Constitution of 1848, under which the above execrable principles were openly promulgated, is the fundamental law of the Kingdom of Naples. But it is overlooked that when that Constitution was proposed to the Sicilian Parliament they rejected it with contempt, and asked for the Constitution of 1812. The concessions then made by King FERDINAND II., had no other effect than to increase the demands of the revolutionary faction throughout the whole of Italy, and the risings which took place at Naples and at Palermo, were the signal for risings in Sardinia, Rome and Lombardy. Is it desired to see a renewal of those dreadful crimes and catastrophes of which unhappy Italy was then the theatre? The Constitution of 1848 would be wonderfully adapted to bring forward a repetition of them. But, on mature reflection, that cannot be the idea of the Cabinets of London and Paris, whose object must be the maintenance of the peace of Europe, so dearly bought. Especially it cannot be the view of the French Cabinet. After having taken such energetic measures at home to put down revolution, France surely cannot seek to create it in Italy. This would be in direct opposition to that wise and clever policy which has been so successfully carried out. France and England should also remember that the war in the East was undertaken precisely to prevent a foreign power from interfering in the affairs of Turkey. Any similar interference in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies would be a curious anomaly, not to give it a more precise qualification. King FERDINAND cannot, and will not, believe anything of the sort. He places full confidence in the acknowledged principle so gloriously established by the Courts of Paris and London, according to which every independent State, although much weaker than the Power which wishes to force its counsels upon it, the incontestable right to reject those counsels if they contain a menace or an attack upon its independence. The King is firmly resolved to adhere to what he has said. If, however, an attempt should be made—which is scarcely possible—to go further (*passer outre.*) *His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, would appeal to the patriotism of his people, and trusting to his brave and faithful army, would repel force by force.*"

English and French Interference in the Affairs of Italy—The Defiance of King Bomba.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

Untaught by his experience of the past, and reckless of what may occur in the future, the King of Naples has met the remonstrances of France and Great Britain with open defiance. He he not an anointed King? Does he not hold a commission from above to work his will upon his subjects? Who shall presume to interfere with the action of a monarch whose own will is the measure of his rights? To each of the two Governments reproaches are addressed with all the violence and all the impotence of anility. How can France, without gross inconsistency, dare to remonstrate with the King of the Two Sicilies upon his treatment of his subjects? How can she even venture to point out that the peace of Europe may be compromised unless he should condescend to alter his policy, when she herself has so recently dispatched her armies to the East to vindicate the law of non-interference? It is for England, however, that the most puissant efforts of the Royal logic are reserved. What would Lord PALMERSTON say were the King of the Two Sicilies to assume for once the mantle of mildness, and to point out to him the blots which deform our administration in British India or in Ireland? Would he listen for a moment to the bland remonstrances of the Envoy who might be commissioned to distil into his ears the counsel of his Royal master? Most assuredly not—such is the conclusion of the King: not only would the First Minister of England turn a deaf ear to such unseasonable advice, but he would on the instant cause his passports to be delivered to the bold diplomatist who had dared to tamper with the majesty of Great Britain. Alas for the wretched subjects of the Sicilian King!—there is not one of them who might not envy the lot of the most oppressed subject of the British Crown, whether in India, or in Ireland, or in any other portion of our dominions. Was were not aware that English statesmen, or Englishmen generally, were so punctilious, and if the King of the Two Sicilies, through the medium of his Envoy to the Court of St. James', or in any other way that may seem most fitting to himself, will favor us with a few hints for the benefit of our Irish, or Indian, or colonial fellow-subjects, we shall feel nothing but grati-

Intercsting from Russia.

OCCUPATION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.

The *Nord* contains a communication from St. Petersburg, which endeavors to justify the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by the Russians. It is averred that the Turks had still less right than the Russians to take possession of the island, inasmuch as the latter must belong either to Russia or to the territory to be ceded to Wallachia, but in no case could belong to Turkey. The Russian "lighthouse men" have been taken to Odessa on board an English vessel of war, and the local authorities there had confined themselves to receiving them, declaring that the affair must be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

THE APPROACHING CORONATION.

The diplomatic corps intending to be present at the Czar's coronation would leave St. Petersburg on the 22d, for Moscow. The departure of the Emperor ALEXANDER is fixed for the 26th; his solemn entry into Moscow will take place on the 29th; the coronation will be on the 7th of September, and the Court will return to St. Petersburg at the end of the month. The ceremony of the coronation and its adjuncts will apparently throw into the shade every former proceeding of a similar kind in Russia or elsewhere. The magnificence of the preparations is something fabulous. There will be present no fewer than ten European Princes, besides Representatives of Powers and Principalities unnumbered.

REOCCUPATION OF THE CIRCASSIAN PORTS BY THE RUSSIANS.

It will be in remembrance that in 1855, in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, all the forts along the Circassian Coast, including the fortress of Anapa, were destroyed by the Russians. Since the close of the war, all the positions thus absudoned have been reoccupied by them. The reoccupation of Anapa has just been effected by the aid of the Russian fleet. Flotillas of gunboats, some of them propelled by steam, left Nicolaieff, Reni and Ibrail, penetrated, a few days since, into the Straits of Yenikale and Kertsch, while a land force advanced along the shore towards the fort. The defence of the place having before been destroyed, it was unable to offer resistance, and was at once occupied by the Russians. The Circassians withdrew into the mountains, taking with them 15 pieces of cannon, and all the provisions. It is thought the Russians will rest satisfied with the taking of Anapa, and will leave all further operations till next campaign. Gen. BEBUTOFF has the temporary command. Another dispatch says the Russians have also taken possession of Novogeorgwiask on the Gneiendjik.

EVACUATION OF KARS BY THE RUSSIANS.

Erzeroum (July 29) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Colonel L. MELEKOFF, the officer in command of the Russian forces at Kars, arrived here on Sunday last, the 27th inst., with his staff. In a few days he returns to Kars to give that place up to the Turks. HUSSEIN PACHA is to be sent to take over the place from the Russians. This same HUSSEIN PACHA was the chief of the staff at Kars under SHEREF PACHA, and was sent away by General WILLIAMS for drunkenness and debauchery, and now that General WILLIAMS has left they send him back honorably.

The Latest Intelligence from Spain.

From the Paris Débats, Aug. 12.

Our intelligence of Aug. 18 from Madrid confirms all that our correspondents had led us to foresee respecting the measures of internal policy that the Government has adopted. The Queen has signed, on the proposition of her council of Ministers, several important decrees which will very shortly be published in the official *Gazette*. One of these decrees pronounces the dissolution of the national militia. This institution is suppressed throughout the whole of Spain, with reservation of the resolutions that the Cortez may adopt at a later period. A second decree suspends for an indefinite time the municipal elections that were to take place in the course of the month of October. The communal authorities now in office will be retained until the questions connected with the municipal administration shall have been settled by the Cortez. By a third decree, the Queen has made provision for replacing a large number of civil governors in the provinces. Among the officials whose places are now filled up several had resigned the instant they learned the formation of the ministry of July 14; others had taken part in acts of resistance by juntas organized in their provinces; lastly, others belong notoriously to the most sanguine parties, and have not ceased publicly to profess opinions

and the duties of civil impartiality and neutrality. The good that it has done is problematical, while history is little else than a catalogue of carnage proceeding originally from the paltry intrigues of ambassadorial rivalries and despicable squabbles of ambassadors and diplomatic personages. It is time that the dearest interests of nations and the progress of mankind should no longer be the sport of such agencies as these. Happy will it be for the people of both countries if the people of England and America, reflecting on the disaster which they have barely escaped, and that disaster which, had it occurred, would have been attributable to the system of secret diplomacy alone, should adopt measures for abolishing that system altogether.

In these days of steam and electricity there is no occasion for resident Ministers of State in foreign countries. They are intriguers at best, and too often nothing better than spies vested with official immunity. The ordinary intercourse of friendly nations can be carried on much better without them; and for special occasions special Ministers, chosen for their intelligence, practical knowledge, honesty, and particular aptitude for the business in hand, ought to be deputed. What motives guide the appointment of American diplomatists it becomes not me to inquire; but with us the qualifications I have specified are generally the very last which are taken into account by the dispensers of diplomatic patronage.

May the people of both countries look to the existing evil, and devise the necessary remedies in time. Failing the latter, nothing but the fixed popular determination on both sides not to shed kindred blood can prevent their respective rulers from engaging them in a fratricidal warfare with each other.

With the highest respect and regard towards yourself individually, and also towards the gentlemen who signed the address, the citizens of Philadelphia, and the people of the United States generally,—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, President.

To Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

Extraordinary Reply of the King of Naples to Notes of England and France.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following as a correct synopsis of the note of the King of Naples, in reply to the recent notes of England and France:

"King FERDINAND formally declines all interference of the Western Powers in the internal affairs of his kingdom. He rejects it as contrary to all the rules of international law, as an attack upon the independence and dignity of his crown. Relying upon the principles of eternal justice, which prescribe 'that thou shalt not do unto thy neighbor what thou wouldst not have done unto thee,' he puts the following questions to the London Cabinet, whose representations were made in much stronger language than those of France: 'What would Lord PALMERSTON say if the Neapolitan Government was to presume to describe the management of the English Cabinet, and to propose a modification of its internal policy, or the adoption of more liberal views towards Ireland, or to recommend more humane conduct towards its Indian subjects? What would he say—what would he reply to the representatives of that Power which interfered in such guise with the Government of Her Majesty? He would reply, as the Court of Naples now replies, that he does not recognize in any one the right or the power to dictate a line of conduct or to address reproaches. Or rather he would not do this, Lord PALMERSTON would not even give himself the trouble to reply at all; he would most probably send the meddling representative his passports. And has not the King of Naples, as well as Great Britain, the right to look after his own honor and that of his people? He may, as a proof of his good will, listen to communications made with a view to the consolidation of public order in Europe; but then such communication must be made with that moderation and deference which is due to a free and independent Sovereign; and he alone must be allowed to form his judgment upon the propriety of the proposed measures and of the moment for carrying them out. No one except the King can form a correct judgment upon what circumstances may require. It is said that the present state of things requires certain alterations and improvements. It is stated that the armed attacks of the revolution against the Government of the Two Sicilies have ceased. This is *prima facie* evidence that the system opposed to them, and which is the object of such violent attacks, is not so useless or so baneful as some persons wish it to be believed. But, it is added, the necessity for such a system no longer exists. The King is not of this opinion, and his will cannot be opposed unless the exercises of superior force can be asserted as a right. But what will then become of the principle of Royal authority; and what value will be attached to the acts of a Government which have emanated under the pressure of a foreign Power? Under such circumstances any concession, however inscribable, would lose all effect. His Majesty King FERDINAND, therefore, regards himself as perfectly justified in maintaining his prerogative, and of notifying his intention to decide himself alone upon what ought to be done, and the proper time for doing it. He ardently desires that the time may speedily be at hand; but it cannot be denied that the violent and systematical attacks of the English press and the demands thundered forth in the English Parliament are of a nature to adjourn that time for the present. Is it supposed that such means are calculated to calm the evil passions of a country still a prey to the revolutionary doctrines of 1848? It cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committe of Italy only recently established the principle 'that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful tyrant,' and that this same Committe put a price upon the head of the King of Naples, and promised a reward of 100,000 ducats 'to the man who rid Italy of this monster.' Considering such recent facts, it is not only the right, but it is the duty of His Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, to act with the greatest caution, and not to relinquish carelessly a system of government which he thought fit to adopt, as much in the interest of his subjects as for his own safety. It has been asserted, and attempts have been made to establish this assertion, that the Constitution of 1848, under which the above execrable principles were openly promulgated, is the fundamental law of the Kingdom of Naples. But it is overlooked that when that Constitution was proposed to the Sicilian Parliament they rejected it with contempt, and asked for the Constitution of 1812. The concessions then made by King FERDINAND II., had no other effect than to increase the demands of the revolutionary faction throughout the whole of Italy, and the risings which took place at Naples and at Palermo, were the signal for risings in Sardinia, Rome and Lombardy. Is it desired to see a renewal of those dreadful crimes and catastrophes of which unhappy Italy was then the theatre? The Constitution of 1848 would be wonderfully adapted to bring forward a repetition of them. But, on mature reflection, that cannot be the idea of the Cabinets of London and Paris, whose object must be the maintenance of the peace of Europe, so dearly bought. Especially it cannot be the view of the French Cabinet. After having taken such energetic measures at home to put down revolution, France surely cannot seek to create it in Italy. This would be in direct opposition to that wise and clever policy which has been so successfully carried out. France and England should also remember that the war in the East was undertaken precisely to prevent a foreign power from interfering in the affairs of Turkey. Any similar interference in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies would be a curious anomaly, not to give it a more precise qualification. King FERDINAND cannot, and will not, believe anything of the sort. He places full confidence in the acknowledged principle so gloriously established by the Courts of Paris and London, according to which every independent State, although much weaker than the Power which wishes to force its counsels upon it, the incontestable right to reject those counsels if they contain a menace or an attack upon its independence. The King is firmly resolved to adhere to what he has said. If, however, an attempt should be made—which is scarcely possible—to go further (*passer outre.*) *His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, would appeal to the patriotism of his people, and trusting to his brave and faithful army, would repel force by force.*"

English and French Interference in the Affairs of Italy—The Defiance of King Bomba.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

Untaught by his experience of the past, and reckless of what may occur in the future, the King of Naples has met the remonstrances of France and Great Britain with open defiance. Is he not an anointed King? Does he not hold a commission from above to work his will upon his subjects? Who shall presume to interfere with the action of a monarch whose own will is the measure of his rights? To each of the two Governments reproaches are addressed with all the violence and all the impotence of anility. How can France, without gross inconsistency, dare to remonstrate with the King of the Two Sicilies upon his treatment of his subjects? How can she even venture to point out that the peace of Europe may be compromised unless he should condescend to alter his policy, when she herself has so recently dispatched her armies to the East to vindicate the law of non-interference? It is for England, however, that the most puissant efforts of the Royal logic are reserved. What would Lord PALMERSTON say were the King of the Two Sicilies to assume for once the mantle of mildness, and to point out to him the blots which deform our administration in British India or in Ireland? Would he listen for a moment to the bland remonstrances of the Envoy who might be commissioned to distil into his ears the counsel of his Royal master? Most assuredly not—such is the conclusion of the King: not only would the First Minister of England turn a deaf ear to such unseasonable advice, but he would on the instant cause his passports to be delivered to the bold diplomatist who had dared to tamper with the majesty of Great Britain. Alas for the wretched subjects of the Sicilian King!—there is not one of them who might not envy the lot of the most oppressed subject of the British Crown, whether in India, or in Ireland, or in any other portion of our dominions. Was were not aware that English statesmen, or Englishmen generally, were so punctilious, and if the King of the Two Sicilies, through the medium of his Envoy to the Court of St. James', or in any other way that may seem most fitting to himself, will favor us with a few hints for the benefit of our Irish, or Indian, or colonial fellow-subjects, we shall feel nothing but grati-

Intercsting from Russia.

OCCUPATION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.

The *Nord* contains a communication from St. Petersburg, which endeavors to justify the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by the Russians. It is averred that the Turks had still less right than the Russians to take possession of the island, inasmuch as the latter must belong either to Russia or to the territory to be ceded to Wallachia, but in no case could belong to Turkey. The Russian "lighthouse men" have been taken to Odessa on board an English vessel of war, and the local authorities there had confined themselves to receiving them, declaring that the affair must be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

THE APPROACHING CORONATION.

The diplomatic corps intending to be present at the Czar's coronation would leave St. Petersburg on the 22d, for Moscow. The departure of the Emperor ALEXANDER is fixed for the 26th; his solemn entry into Moscow will take place on the 29th; the coronation will be on the 7th of September, and the Court will return to St. Petersburg at the end of the month. The ceremony of the coronation and its adjuncts will apparently throw into the shade every former proceeding of a similar kind in Russia or elsewhere. The magnificence of the preparations is something fabulous. There will be present no fewer than ten European Princes, besides Representatives of Powers and Principalities unnumbered.

REOCCUPATION OF THE CIRCASSIAN PORTS BY THE RUSSIANS.

It will be in remembrance that in 1855, in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, all the forts along the Circassian Coast, including the fortress of Anapa, were destroyed by the Russians. Since the close of the war, all the positions thus absudoned have been reoccupied by them. The reoccupation of Anapa has just been effected by the aid of the Russian fleet. Flotillas of gunboats, some of them propelled by steam, left Nicolaieff, Reni and Ibrail, penetrated, a few days since, into the Straits of Yenikale and Kertsch, while a land force advanced along the shore towards the fort. The defence of the place having before been destroyed, it was unable to offer resistance, and was at once occupied by the Russians. The Circassians withdrew into the mountains, taking with them 15 pieces of cannon, and all the provisions. It is thought the Russians will rest satisfied with the taking of Anapa, and will leave all further operations till next campaign. Gen. BEBUTOFF has the temporary command. Another dispatch says the Russians have also taken possession of Novogeorgwiask on the Gneiendjik.

EVACUATION OF KARS BY THE RUSSIANS.

Erzeroum (July 29) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Colonel L. MELEKOFF, the officer in command of the Russian forces at Kars, arrived here on Sunday last, the 27th inst., with his staff. In a few days he returns to Kars to give that place up to the Turks. HUSSEIN PACHA is to be sent to take over the place from the Russians. This same HUSSEIN PACHA was the chief of the staff at Kars under SHEREF PACHA, and was sent away by General WILLIAMS for drunkenness and debauchery, and now that General WILLIAMS has left they send him back honorably.

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Our intelligence of Aug. 18 from Madrid confirms all that our correspondents had led us to foresee respecting the measures of internal policy that the Government has adopted. The Queen has signed, on the proposition of her council of Ministers, several important decrees which will very shortly be published in the official *Gazette*. One of these decrees pronounces the dissolution of the national militia. This institution is suppressed throughout the whole of Spain, with reservation of the resolutions that the Cortez may adopt at a later period. A second decree suspends for an indefinite time the municipal elections that were to take place in the course of the month of October. The communal authorities now in office will be retained until the questions connected with the municipal administration shall have been settled by the Cortez. By a third decree, the Queen has made provision for replacing a large number of civil governors in the provinces. Among the officials whose places are now filled up several had resigned the instant they learned the formation of the ministry of July 14; others had taken part in acts of resistance by juntas organized in their provinces; lastly, others belong notoriously to the most sanguine parties, and have not ceased publicly to profess opinions

and the whole of the [illegible] cooking galley was fitted up. [illegible] rice, curry, sheep, and [illegible] and Southampton. The [illegible] usually served up of curries and pillaus. The [illegible] of Oude occasionally sent into the saloon for the English passengers a couple of pillaus, and such dishes were found to be delicious.

As to what is with the party; he is a very extraordinary looking personage. He has long hair and a feminine bust and voice.

There are six maids of honor in attendance on the Queen every day. A screen was erected on deck, the inclosed part was carpeted, and the Queen and ladies were escorted up behind the screen, and guarded by the eunuch, who behaved with remarkable severity in keeping all persons from gazing on the ladies. He is a general of infantry in the Oude army.

Owing to the state of the tide the Queen and her suite could not land to-night. The *Indus* will arrive in dock about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. The most intense interest exists in the town to see the Queen and her suite. The who'e of WHITE'S Royal York Hotel has been taken for them; it was uninhabited, and workmen and charwomen have been working night and day to clean and fit up the hotel. The Queen is to pay twelve guineas a day for the use of the hotel.

Five houses in Regent's park, London, have been taken for the Queen Dowager.

One of the party, a moonshee, or writer, died on the voyage. He lived for a long time entirely upon opium.

It is believed that the box of jewelry which has been sold to be lost was stolen.

The Ex-King of Oude is expected to leave Calcutta shortly for England, with 150 followers.

The treasures which the Queen has on board consist chiefly of the most costly cashmere shawls and jewelry.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 21.—As soon as the *Indus* came alongside this morning, toe European passengers and their luggage left the ship first. Then the baggage and treasures of the Oude party were landed, and placed into one of the dock sheds cleared out for them, the Lords of the Treasury having ordered that every facility should be given for the landing and passing through the Customs. The inferior persons of the Queen of Oude's suite landed with the baggage, and remained in the shed guarding the baggage and treasures. Each of the packages of the latter had the word "Oude" written on them. The interior of the shed looked like an Eastern caravanserai and bazaar combined. Heaps of bedding, vehicles, culinary utensils, pipes, tchebouks, baths, vessels of all descriptions, were lying about, and the Oudeans were amusing themselves with smoking, disputing and chatting. A *drôle* among them, by his antics, sparring, &c., caused much laughter.

At 3 o'clock unusual excitement was observed at the gangway of the *Indus*. The landing-stage from the ship to the dock was covered with carpet. Surrounding the gangway were eunuchs and the chief officers of state belonging to the Court of Oude, dressed in magnificent robes and holding the insignia of their offices. A snow-white screen was held up before the gangway. It was now whispered that preparations were making for the Queen leaving the ship, and voices were heard behind the screen. Presently two figures, dressed like Egyptian mummies, appeared and walked across to the stage, their little naked feet in gaudy slippers, turned up at the toes. They were assisted into the Queen's carriage, not a vestige of any part of them being seen but their feet and legs. These were the chosen maids of honor to the Queen. Soon after they were seated, the screen was thrown down and the palanquin was brought out. It consisted of a chair inclosed in a slender frame, which was covered with a splendid blue and silver robe. In it was the Queen, whom few persons in the world have ever seen. A splendid scarlet umbrella was held over the palanquin. Mace bearers attended her; eunuchs and officers of state preceded and followed her. The pressure of the crowd to get a glimpse of her was intense, and the gigantic eunuchs were in agony. The difficulty of getting Her Majesty into the carriage without being seen was immense. At length a screen was placed against the body of the carriage, and Her Majesty was just in the act of stepping in, when, horror of horrors, two men were detected on the coachman's box, looking deliberately into the carriage, and about to stare Her Majesty in the face. A shout of indignation drove them from their post, to the infinite relief of the courtiers. As soon as Her Majesty was seated the carriage started for the Royal York Hotel, where the Queen is to reside during her stay in Southampton.

The following are the names of the Royal family of Oude and the chief persons of their suite, which here come to England in the *Indus*, viz.: Her Majesty Jenab Allur, Queen Dowager of Oude; His Highness Mirza Wallee Hyder Bahadoor, heir apparent to the throne of Oude; His Highness Mirza Secundra Hushmut Bahadoor, heir presumptive to the throne of Oude; Moolee Musseerudeen Khan Bahadoor, Equerry to the ex-King of Oude; Moonshee Mahomed Rufee, Secretary to the ex-King; Jaleeseed Dowlah Syed Allee Kahn Bahadoor, Aid-de-Camp to the ex-King; and Neeval Nazier Mahomed, Jooreet Allee Khan, Meer Turzand Allee Khan, Meer Bakeh Allee Khan, and Harmussiee Berzerjee Moodee, principal officers and ladies in attendance on the Queen and Princes.

Insolt to the American Vice-Consul at Ancona by an Austrian Officer.

The American Vice-Consul at Ancona (says a London paper) had recently an unpleasant specimen of Austrian amenities, of which he has written a detailed statement to the American Embassy in Rome, and for which it is to be trusted the United States Government will demand proper satisfaction. While dining at the Europe Hotel, the Vice-Consul was quietly observed to the Austrian Colonel, in the presence of sixteen other officers, that the Gesandter (with which base coin the Austrians have deluged the legations, taking away good silver and gold instead) contained an unusual quantity of alloy, whereupon the Colonel sprang up infuriated, and declared that he had insulted his Apostolic Majesty by such an assertion, and ordered him to quit the room instantly, not allowing him to make any reply, and further enjoining the waiters never to admit him there again when the officers were present. The Vice-Consul, naturally disgusted at not being permitted even "to take his case at an inn," protested against such treatment, and lodged a complaint with the General, who condescended to suggest that the Vice-Consul might write a letter to the Colonel. The Vice-Consul wrote the letter, sealed it with the American eagle, wrote on the envelope "American consulate," and forwarded it forthwith to the Colonel. The Austrian eagle apparently disowned its transatlantic relation, for the letter was soon after returned unopened, in the most ignominious manner, by one of the waiters of the hotel.

Raising of the American Ship Constitution in the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 23.

It will be remembered that during the past year the large American ship *Constitution*, Capt. BERTON, after the termination of her voyage from New York and landing

THE MARKET.

Generally, it sounding resolves and subpæna at some future time. What does Chicago that she really felt free to speak without restraint.

Mr. CUTTER goes East with letters giving a statement of facts as they now exist. She is a lady of great intelligence and prepossessing manners, and I suggest that if her sisters in Massachusetts, and the West generally, will make an effort to bring her into communication with themselves, they will see a way in which Kansas can do great and lasting service in the cause of Kansas and their suffering friends.

THE CRISIS.

There is no doubt that a fearful crisis now threatens the devoted freemen of Kansas. Let the Committee, No. 11 Marine Bank Building, Chicago. Let boxes be made of it. Let them be forwarded by express. Many of us are opposed to the Administration of PIERCE, and have opposed it from the first; but we cannot in this way who cannot do money. Why cannot boxes of these be contributed at once? Let them be sent to the Committee at

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1856.

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The Massachusetts Whig State Convention met at Boston yesterday, and nominated a ticket for State Officers. Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing a decided preference for FILLMORE for the Presidency. Dr. LUTHER BELL, of Somerville, was selected as a candidate for Governor, and HOMER FOOTE, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor.

☞ Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY has written a letter reviewing Mr. CHOATE'S epistle to the Whigs of Maine. He is particularly sarcastic upon Mr. CHOATE'S assumption that the Republican Party is the representative of a geographical section, and retorts by asserting that slaveholders are a class and do not represent a geographical section.

News From Europe.

The Cunard steamer *Persia*, with Liverpool and London dates to the 23d ult., one week later, arrived at this port yesterday. A rumor—for we can call it little else—prevailed, at the time the *Persia* left, that France and England had addressed an *ultimatum* to the Neapolitan Government, and that, in the event of a refusal to comply with their demands, their representatives were immediately to quit Naples. This report, we should add, is not generally credited. Still, the hostile attitude of France and England does not seem to affect the King of Naples, except, perhaps, to make him more perverse in his despotism. In answer to the threats of the two Powers, King BOMBA assumes a defiant attitude and asks by what authority they dare to interfere in the internal government of his Kingdom? He, too, threatens, and says, in his last note, that, if this attack on his independence is pressed any further, he will appeal to the patriotism of his people, and, "trusting in his brave and faithful army, will repel force by force." Over this warlike reply of King BOMBA the London press grows mightily indignant, and the *Times* warns the Neapolitan monarch that even now the opportunity for conciliation has passed away.

The difficulty between Russia and the Allies, in regard to the occupation of Kars and the Isle of Serpents, seems to be in a fair way of settlement. Russia promises that Kars shall be evacuated within the six months specified by the Congress of Paris, and the eight or ten Russian soldiers who held possession of Serpent's Isle have been removed from thence by an English ship of war, and have been landed in Odessa.

The London press publishes and comments upon Mr. MARCY'S recent State paper on the doctrine of privateering, as enunciated by the Congress of Paris and submitted to the great powers of the world. Most of the English journals support the American view, that private property, in time of war, should be respected by men-of-war, as well as by privateers. The London *Post* (Ministerial) is the only paper that opposes the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY. Several extracts on this subject from the British journals are published in this morning's TIMES.

From Spain we have nothing of importance. The difficulty with Mexico is said to be still unsettled.

Harvest reports from various quarters of Great Britain and Ireland are unfavorable. Recent rains have occasioned a great deal of damage. In Ireland the disease in the potato had again appeared, and within a few days had destroyed this vegetable throughout entire districts.

Among the miscellaneous news received by this arrival will be found an account of a desperate skirmish between a Prussian corvette and a large body of native pirates, on the coast of Morocco. Prince ADALBERT, of Prussia, who commanded the vessel, was severely wounded, besides twenty others more or less injured, out of a crew of seventy-five. Eight were killed. This incident has revived the talk of a European expedition against the pirates of the Morocco Coast, and to carry out which Prussia has asked the aid of England and France.

The Queen Dowager of Oude had arrived in England to plead her son's cause for the restoration of his Kingdom. An amusing account of the landing at Southampton of Her Majesty, her suite, her eunuchs, and her royal bag and baggage, is published elsewhere, and will doubtless be a gratification for the curious to read.

Mayor Wood's Letter.

The letter of Mayor WOOD, which we published yesterday morning, is a curious document. Its main object is to show how Mayor WOOD has been thwarted in all his efforts to reform City abuses, by other City officials;—and it concludes, after showing that the Mayor has, under existing laws, no power to secure or enforce good government, by accepting a nomination for reëlection tendered him by fifteen or twenty gentlemen of a class who have never taken any very active part in City politics, but who express the opinion that at the next session of the Legislature greater powers will be conferred upon the Mayor of the City of New-York. Without waiting, therefore, for the action of any political party,—indeed with the evident purpose of forestalling any such action, Mayor WOOD makes haste to declare himself a candidate for reëlection.

The official experience of the Mayor has been not a little remarkable. Previous to his nomination he was universally known to be one of the most ardent, zealous and unscrupulous party politicians in the State and in the country. His personal integrity was furthermore impeached by charges of the most serious character, formidably sustained and inadequately answered. He was nominated by a Convention of Democratic delegates, as a party Democrat. He joined the Know-Nothing Order and was also a candidate in their Convention; but failing to receive it, he abandoned the party and denounced its principles and objects. These are facts which, we believe, have never been denied. It is not singular that they should have created a very strong public distrust concerning his fitness for the position:—and when he was known to have been elected by a very small majority the general sentiment was one of regret.

Upon assuming the duties of his office, however, Mr. WOOD made an ostentatious proclamation of his purpose to consult exclusively the public good in the administration of its affairs,—and declared his intention to exercise not only the authority clearly vested in him, but even "doubtful powers" for the attainment of that end. His bold promises on this subject excited a good deal of astonishment and admiration. The merchants, bankers, and others who had been most distrustful of him, became all at once his warmest admirers:—and on every side there was manifested the utmost eagerness to support and second him in the great crusade upon which, with such a flourish of trumpets he had entered. No Mayor ever before found himself so popular or clothed with so much power to effect reforms. Many of his acts corresponded with his professions. He did accomplish some reforms; we do not doubt he needed support from other quarters which he did not get;—and we think it quite likely that he has reason to complain that aid was withheld which ought to have been extended to him.

But we do not consider this to be the true reason of his failure,—for failure it is,—in the City Government. We think there has grown upon the public mind a conviction of his *insincerity*,—of his disposition to use the powers of his office for party purposes, and of his personal ambition being decidedly stronger than his regard for the public good. His efforts at reform were suspiciously ostentatious. He attacked only those evils which had attracted public notice, and he did it in a way rather to excite comment than to secure reform. Dragging a score or two of unhappy girls from Broadway to the Tombs,—and issuing exultant bulletins over the poor exploit, while houses of prostitution blazed in every street with the splendor of their spoils, seemed a very ineffectual mode of ridding the City of this great evil. The two or three gamblers who were indicted, seemed to have been made scapegoats for the thousands who were left unmolested. Besides this, it was apparent that, in spite of his repeated protestations that *politics* should have no place in his administration, political considerations did nevertheless control his action. The Police Department continued to be filled with political partisans, and it was notorious that appointments in this and in other departments, had never been more rigidly political than under his administration. The worst abuses of former days, in this respect, were continued:—and some men now hold office under Mayor WOOD, whose sole claim to an appointment was the political service they had rendered. As the Presidential election drew nigh, the Mayor's purpose to take an active part in it became more and more manifest, and he finally declared his intention to use all the means at his command for the advancement of party objects. The public had been encouraged to believe that in his zeal for the reform of abuses in the City government, he had abandoned party politics. It was the destruction of this belief,—and the conviction that his partisanship was, after all, his ruling passion, and that all the power in his hands would be used for party ends, that induced the Legislature to reject his appeal for enlarged control in the affairs of the City government. It is not necessary to go into any detailed enumeration of the circumstances that led to this conviction. That it exists deeply and widely in the public mind, is in our judgment clearly shown by the lack of public confidence and support of which he makes complaint.

Mayor WOOD'S acceptance of this nomination we regard as an effort to constrain the Democratic Party again to make him its candidate. Whether it will prove successful, remains to be seen.

Democratic Desperation.

When the Democrats appeal to the Whigs for help, they must consider themselves in a very desperate condition indeed. The Buchaniers must be terribly alarmed, or they would not be calling upon the Old-Line Whigs to come over and aid them to elect their candidate. The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, says:

"We this day, then, appeal to our friends everywhere—the friends of the Union, *the Old-Line and patriotic Whigs, of many a well-fought field*—to come up to the work of saving our country from the piratical ambition of the worst combination of men who have been known since the days of CATILINE and ROBESPIERRE."

A Significant Straw.

There is no State in the Union where the American Party has a stronger hold than in Connecticut. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that, either in that State or in any other, the great body of those who joined that party for the correction of the evils which gave birth to it, will permit themselves to be used for the extension of Slavery by the men who control its machinery. As an indication of the state of feeling among the Americans of Connecticut, we give the following statement which was prepared by the President of the American Council in one of the towns of Windham County, *after a personal canvass of every Council in the County*, and which gives in the first column the number of members belonging to the Council, and in the second the number of those members who declare their intention to vote for FREMONT:

Town Council.	Members.	Fremont.
Pomfret	125	124
Brooklyn	105	104
Hampton	62	62
Plainfield	175	165
Sterling	80	70
Valenten	68	60
Canterbury	140	140
Killingly	270	270
Windham	225	220
Chapiyn	60	60
Eastford	50	48
Putnam and Thompson	300	275
Woodstock	230	225

This statement shows conclusively that the Americans of Connecticut have sacrificed nothing of their devotion to Liberty in their desire to reform the abuses of our naturalization laws. While they maintain their organization and cherish the principles on which it rests with undiminished zeal, they do not suffer themselves to be betrayed into aiding the extension of Slavery. So it will be throughout New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and all the Western States. Thousands and tens of thousands who are members of the American organization, are also friends of Freedom, and will surrender *neither* principle in the pending canvass. They know that in the Southern States, members of the American Order will vote almost *en masse* for Mr. BUCHANAN,—not because they abandon their American principles, but because they hold these subordinate to the interest of Slavery: and Northern members will themselve sclaim and exercise the same right to sustain the interests of Freedom, without thereby abandoning or compromising their principles on other subjects. The refusal of the State Council of Pennsylvania to indorse the Fillmore and Donelson ticket, shows that in that State members of the American Party intend to act upon their own convictions in regard to the extension of Slavery. The same thing will prove true throughout the Northern States.

Political Retribution.

One of the most striking illustrations we have lately seen of the Eastern proverb, that curses, like chickens, come home to roost, is exhibited by the transformation of the Albany *State Register* into a supporter of the Republican candidate. The *Register*, as is well known, was started by Mr. FILLMORE'S friends in this State, in the year 1851, as the organ of the Hard-Shell faction of the Whig Party. Mr. FILLMORE himself was among the subscribers to the fund for starting the *Register*; but, in spite of the influential and wealthy gentlemen who gave their money and influence to maintain their organ, like all similar enterprises, it drooped for lack of that confidence on the part of the public, without which no paper ever did or ever ought to succeed. It has at last fallen into the possession of a proprietor who now uses it as a battering ram against the very parties who built it up; and in justice to its present conductor, we are compelled to say that it has never before given such manifestations of vital energy as since he assumed the management of it. Mr. SCOVILLE, the present Editor of the *Register*, has published a list of the contributors to the fund for its establishment, among whom we find the name of Mr. FILLMORE, then President of the United States, credited with the sum of one hundred dollars; of N. K. HALL, at that time Postmaster-General, for just double that sum, and again F. GRANGER and M. FILLMORE, jointly, for one thousand dollars. The Custom-House was put under contributions to the amount of twenty-six hundred dollars. The present publisher of the *Register*, with the very refinement of cruelty, insists that the originators of the paper shall continue to receive it, and will not stop sending it to them. Mr. FILLMORE must feel, if he reads the paper now, somewhat like BYRON'S Eagle:

"—No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart
Which winged the shaft that quivered in his heart.
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nursed the pinion (gave the money) that impelled the steel."

Aspiring politicians should lay the moral of the fate of the *Register* to heart, and bear in mind that, if no established newspaper is willing to support their cause voluntarily, it will be useless to hire them to do it. Newspaper support is only valuable when it is not purchasable.

The Ovation to Bully Brooks.

We trust that no one into whose hands our paper falls to-day, will fail to read the account of the ovation to Bully BROOKS, at Columbia, which we extract from the *Carolina Times*. Of course, its authenticity cannot be questioned, though it is difficult to believe that such a scene could have been enacted in one of the Original States of our Union. Here is a man returning home to his constituents, after having committed a ruffianly act for which he was fined in a criminal court, and a majority of the members of Congress decided him unworthy to sit among them as an equal; but he is received by the people of his State with the highest honors they can bestow upon him, and complimented with costly presents, as though he had rendered some important service to the country instead of affixing a foul stain upon its honor. But the most remarkable part of the affair is the speech of BROOKS himself, which is as good a Republican document as need be desired; for every thinking man will naturally say, that if the election of BUCHANAN is to give power to a party that honors BROOKS as its representative, it is the duty of every patriot to labor for its defeat. BROOKS is, of course, a champion of BUCHANAN, and boldly avows that if FREMONT should be elected—

"It was his deliberate opinion that on the 4th of March next the people of the South should rise in their might, march to Washington, and seize the archives and the Treasury of the Government."

That is the kind of feeling which is to be nursed into power by the election of BROOKS' candidate, and the manner in which power would be wielded by that party may be inferred from the following candid avowal:

"He rather wished the Army Appropriation bill would not pass, because it would effect the removal of the United States soldiers from Kansas and leave the people of the South free to go there and cut the throats of LANE and his Abolition comrades."

BROOKS by himself is of no great account, and neither his ruffianism nor his ravings would be entitled to a passing notice beyond what we bestow upon any other disturber of the public peace; but BROOKS as the representative of a sovereign State, their acknowledged champion, and the advocate of a Presidential candidate, is quite another matter.

Good News for the Farmer.

It is not a month since we congratulated the country on the result of another glorious Grain harvest throughout the Union. It was then predicted that France and England would again have extensive recourse to our overflowing granaries, as in 1855, although their own harvest might promise fair. The accounts received by the *Persia* yesterday bring the evidences of this demand much earlier than we had anticipated, and although fair allowance should still be made for the sudden and frequent changes in the English harvest weather, which in the end may prove favorable to an average yield, there is scarcely a remaining doubt that the general supply throughout Europe will fall short of the wants and ability of the people to consume good bread unless the United States be largely drawn upon. This remark applies more particularly to Wheat and Flour. There is another feature in the present news of the highest importance to the American farmer, and to our Railway lines employed in the transportation of Breadstuffs. The Potato disease has reappeared in Ireland and in some districts of England, and, the fact having been made known in Liverpool, an immediate rise occurred in Indian Corn, of which the United States enjoy almost the exclusive supply to the British ports. As a substitute for the Potato, it was found of the utmost importance during the Irish famine of 1847, and, since then, has not only grown in favor for Bread, but, in England, for Cattle feed also. As this is the first news of the injury to the Potato, it will, of course, be acted upon with some degree of caution until further accounts of the arrest or progress of the disease. The chances are, however, that in England, where the sensitiveness on the food supply is extreme, the present advance on Indian Corn will be well supported until all apprehension shall have been completely removed. And this will give our farmers good prices for an important staple, and our Railways at the West a large addition to their freight traffic, in an article which can only pay the charges for transportation by Railway when prices are well up.

Safety of the Arabia.

We are happy to learn that the *Arabia* has been heard from so near her port that there can be no doubt of her safe arrival in Liverpool. The *Persia* reports having spoken her inside of Cape Clear, on Sunday, the 24th ult., so that she would arrive in the Mersey the next day.

The Meat Markets.

The surplus of Beef cattle last week, with another large supply for the present week, and the absence of any combination among the brokers, reduced the prices of beef very materially yesterday. But very few of the very best cattle brought over 10c. ₱ lb. for the dressed carcases, while a large number of very good quality were sold from 9c.@9½c., and many of medium quality went below 9c. As we have all along stated, there is no deficiency of cattle in the country, and except on chance days when temporary causes exert a special influence, there is no immediate prospect of higher prices than have been obtained this week. The supply of Mutton is about on a par with the demand, and prices have not materially changed.

☞ We learn that Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Mass., is under an engagement to address the Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club of the Fifteenth Ward, on the 11th inst. There is no man now prominent in political affairs who would be likely to attract a larger audience; and the gallant gentleman from Massachusetts will be greeted heartily by the young Republicans of New-York.

☞ GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Esq., of the firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., has published a card denying that Col. FREMONT is in any manner connected with that firm.

Academy of Music.

Old operas certainly draw well, DONIZETTI'S especially. There was a splendid house last night to witness the inimitable "Lucia," a good tempered and critical house too, if those two opposite elements can be combined in an audience. The feature of the evening was of course the *début* of the new tenor Signor TIBERNII, a gentleman concerning whom rumor has been busy, and romance too, for that matter. The Signor is not inexperienced in the kind of ordeal that he went through last night, having already *débuted* in three or four leading musical cities. The task, however, must have been more difficult here, on account of the ancestral exigencies to which tenors are exposed. For instance, last night Signor TIBERNII had not only to support a heavy *rôle*, but a weighty pedigree. Considering the ponderosity of the latter, it is really creditable that a moderate sized man got through so bravely. Seriously, Signor TIBERNII succeeded in making a very favorable impression last night. He is an artist of merit; with a voice of the *robusto* kind, excellently trained, and thoroughly under control. He can do more with a somewhat thin organ than most artists with greater powers, precisely because he knows the length, depth, and breadth of his capacities. Signor TIBERNII may be ranked with BRIGNOLI and BOLOGNI, but is not, we think, likely to supplant either of those artists in the public regard.

The Opera was only moderately given; the *finale* to the second act being especially weak.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The academical year began on Thursday last. The class which has just entered numbers 126—the largest ever admitted. The work of erecting the new College Chapel, with the receipts of the legacy of the late SAMUEL APPLETON, has begun, and the granite foundation is nearly completed.

The Newburyport *Herald* reports that the blue fish, the enemy of all other fishes, have filled the waters, driving away cod, mackerel and all others usually found in that vicinity. It is blue fishing or nothing now.

On Monday, Aug. 17, Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, officiated in St. Paul's, Burlington, assisted by *three* of his sons in Holy Orders, one of them being a Priest, and two Deacons.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—9 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

News from Washington.

THE BRITISH BARK RESOLUTE TO BE REFITTED AT NEW-YORK—THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The bark *Resolute* abandoned by the British in the Arctic Ocean, and for the purchase of which from the American sailors, an appropriation was made by Congress, for the presentation of her to the British Government, will be refitted at New-York. Captain HARTSTEIN has been tendered the command.

Orders have been determined on by the Cabinet, to go out by the next steamer to the Government officers of California, relative to the revolutionary affairs in that State. The character of the orders has not yet been revealed.

Massachusetts Politics.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION—FILLMORE INDORSED—CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Whig State Convention assembled in Faneuil Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. About 500 delegates were present. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP was chosen President. Among the Vice-Presidents are NATHAN APPLETON, JOHN E. THAYER, JOSIAH BRADLEE, and other leading Whigs.

The Convention was addressed at great length by Mr. WINTHROP, also by GEO. S. HILLIARD, J. THOMAS STEVENSON, Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, and others.

All the leading speakers expressed a decided preference for FILLMORE for the Presidency.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That while this Convention recognizes the fact that the Whig Party has as yet no distinct Presidential candidate of its own in the field, yet we cannot refrain from signifying our preference for MILLARD FILLMORE over the other candidates who have thus far been nominated for the Presidency, on account of his eminent personal qualifications for that office, and the signal ability with which he has heretofore discharged its duties.

On the first ballot for a candidate for Governor, Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, of Somerville, had 215 votes; THOMAS ASPINWALL 104; and all others 61. The nomination of Dr. BELL was then made unanimous.

The nominations for other State officers are as follow:

For Lieutenant-Governor—HOMER FOOTE, of Springfield.

For Attorney General—JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of New-Bedford.

For Secretary of State—WM. T. LINCOLN, of Worcester.

For Treasurer—JOHN SARGENT, of Cambridge.

For Auditor—JOSEPH MITCHELL, of Nantucket.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE MEETING OF THE EDIE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

T. L. GIFFORD, Secretary of the Pennsylvania American State Council, denies that a resolution endorsing Mr. FILLMORE was pending at the adjournment of the Lancaster Council. He says that no such resolution was submitted, as the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE was endorsed and ratified at Harrisburg in May last, and consequently that there was no necessity for consideration of the subject.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT HONESDALE.

HONESDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democracy held a mass meeting here, to-day. Speeches were made by Ex Governor BIGLER, Senator BROADHEAD and E. B SCHNABLE.

Maryland Whig State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Old-Line Whig State Convention assembled in this city this morning. It is largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevails. A resolution was adopted to send eight delegates from the State at large, and four from each Congressional District to the National Convention on the 17th instant.

Political Demonstrations in Maine.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

A congratulatory meeting of the citizens on the passage of the Army bill was held here to-night, when Messrs. GEORGE EVANS and JONATHAN APPLETON made speeches.

About two thousand Republicans assembled at Gray to-day, and were addressed by Messrs. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, VAN WAGNER & others.

Fillmore Convention at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 3

A Fillmore Convention was held here to-day. Nearly 300 Delegates, from all parts of the State, were present. Hon. AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Middletown, was the President, and RUSSELL HOTCHKISS and HENRY SHERMAN, Secretaries. Ex-Governor CHAS. HAWLEY, of Stamford, and Ex-Governor GREEN KENDRICK, of Waterbury, were chosen Electors at Large; and S. D. SPERRY, AUSTIN BALDWIN, F. B. LOOMIS and CHARLES O. BELDEN, District Electors.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democrats of Rhode Island held a mass meeting here to-day. Some seven to eight thousand persons were present. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. PHILIP ALLAN presided. The meeting was addressed by Hon. D. A. SMALLEY, of Vermont, Hon. W. B. SAYLES, of this city, Hon. NATHAN PORTER, of Cranston, and others. Letters were read from Hons. LEWIS CASS, RUFUS CHOATE, JOHN VAN BUREN, HOWELL COBB, and others, regretting their inability to be present.

The Southern Storm.

MARINE DISASTERS—NEW-YORK VESSELS ASHORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The storm of Monday was very severe in the lower part of the Chesapeake. The Norfolk steamers were unable to leave in consequence of it. The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, from Boston, due yesterday morning, was obliged to lie to ten hours off Cape Henry. She came up this morning. Her store door, wheelhouse and part of the guard on the larboard side were carried away. Four schooners and three barks, loaded with coal, and supposed to be New-York vessels, are ashore between Old Point and Black River Point. Three large schooners are also ashore at Craney Island.

News from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence on the 26th ultimo. The news from Utah is unimportant. The *Deseret News* says that owing to a combination of drouth, cold weather, and grasshoppers, the crops would be short. There is nothing from New Mexico.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The distillery of JOHN GERKER & Co., with six frame houses adjacent, in the suburbs of this city, were burnt yesterday afternoon. Loss $50,000; very little insurance.

Brown University Commencement.

The Phi Beta Kappa of Brown University have elected BENJ. F. THOMAS, of Worcester, Mass., President.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society, viz.: CHARLES HART, Esq., Class of 1841; ASA MESSER GAMMELL, A. M., Class of 1841; CHARLES M. ALLEN, M. D., Class of 1847; EDWARD H. MAGILL, Class of 1853. The Orator was Rev. Dr. HUNTINGDON.

The Literary Societies were disappointed in their Poet, WM. C. RICHARDS, who did not appear.

The address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry was delivered by Rev. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., Professor of Theology in Rochester University, New-York.

The Triennial Catalogue of the graduates of Brown University states the whole number enrolled on the lists of the University 2,324, of whom 1,909 are regular graduates, and 415 medical and honorary. Of this number, 991 are no longer among the living. The members of the first eleven classes have all disappeared, and we meet no name on the list without a star, to indicate decease, till we reach the class of 1786, where that of EDMUND FREEMAN stands alone; and from 1786 to 1790, the solitary name of ELI KING stands unstarred among the successive classes. The class of 1821, for example, has lost nearly half its members, while that of 1822 presents but five stars among its thirty names. The classes of 1836 and 1838 have lost but a single member each, while the classes of 1837 and 1839 have together lost twelve.

Disaster to the Arctic.

Our clients, the steam propeller, recently [illegible] whose hull [illegible] show how [illegible] justify more than [illegible] is the only form of [illegible] judices of mankind and every [illegible] abolition; the only kind of slavery which has not been until recently universal. The [illegible] and the history of mankind [illegible] *struct, as a natural,* [illegible] tion. In justifying slavery in the [illegible] we have to contend with the [illegible] of the African slave trade, out of [illegible] of slaves wherever that trade exists [illegible] greater prejudices of race and color [illegible] shown by history, both ancient and [illegible] *domestic slavery is a natural, normal, universal institution.* A comparison of [illegible] free and slave society, from the [illegible] ferent countries, from the history of [illegible] Lewis, from the famines, [illegible] superstitions, agrarianisms and [illegible] of late years afflicted Western Europe, and [illegible] communistic and socialistic movements of [illegible] proves those societies only to be [illegible] enduring which have rested upon the [illegible] institution of domestic slavery as a basis. [illegible] is thus shown that *some kind of slavery is necessary, all must be willing to admit that, as slaves there would be, negroes are best fitted for that condition.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a range of one and two story brick stables, running along the south side of Willow-street, and extending from Seventh-street almost to Marshall. The stables belonged to the Commonwealth. The fire was in the northwest corner of Callowhill and Marshall streets, and there were numerous frame sheds, &c., in the yard. The flames when first discovered were raging in the Western end of the range of stables first described. In consequence of the combustible material with which the structures were filled, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire structure was in a blaze. There were about thirty horses in the building, all of which, with the exception of five, were rescued. The horses that were burned presented a horrible spectacle this morning. Two of the horses rescued were valued at $5,000. The loss upon the buildings destroyed or damaged is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to incendiarism.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 3d.*

THE CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—We understand that Mr. DENVER, the efficient and popular representative in Congress from California, remains in this city during the recess to expedite the closing up the California war bonds business with the Government. As thousands in and out of his State are interested in the speedy settlement of this vexatious business, this will be good news for them.—*Washington Star.*

EMMA JANE, daughter of DANIEL ELLIOTT, of Smithfield, R. I., died on Sunday of hydrophobia. Her age was three years. She was bitten in the arm by a mad dog five weeks since, but the wound apparently healed, until Friday last, when alarming symptoms appeared and she died in great agony. A son of Mr. ELLIOTT was also bitten.

BUSINESS NOTICES

LOOK HERE!! THE PRETTIEST PREPARED and most delightful article for toilet use in America is FONTAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS. For washing, shaving, imparting a beautiful softness, clearness and beauty to the hands and face, purifying teeth and breath, and, above all, for washing infants, nothing equals it in efficacy, fragrance or appearance. Examine it and you will buy. Sold by all druggists. C. H. KING and C. V. CLICKENER, Agents.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and coatings, comprising all the most desirable plushes, cashmeres, and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, meltons, and fine beavers in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 308 Broadway etc. Depot.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive bazaar of fancy goods, No. 208 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive. Dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, combs, fine hair, perfumery; and in the children's department, dolls, carriages and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S Self Sealing Cans and Jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for Winter use as when taken from the vines.

Trade supplied by E. P. TONEY, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

NEW STYLE OF SOFT HAT FOR YOUNG MEN. THE CASHMERETTE.

GENIN has just received an exclusive importation of the latest style of soft hats introduced in Paris and London. It is called the Cashmerette and is superior in flexibility, compressibility, lightness and pleasant appearance to any hat of its class that has yet appeared on this side of the Atlantic; the material is of the best fur used in the manufacture of felt, and it differs from all other fabrics of the kind, in being of mixed colors of every conceivable shade.

The Cashmerette, although only just produced abroad, has already achieved an unprecedented popularity, it has been universally adopted in France and England, for business, sporting, and traveling purposes: its convenience is obvious at a glance, as it may be rolled into the compass of a pair of gloves, and is not liable to crush or break under any pressure, although together the Cashmerette is the most becoming undress hat for young men, and the best adapted for traveling by rail or stage that has ever been manufactured on either side of the Atlantic.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Great Hall,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING, &c. The great superiority of SINGER'S MACHINE for quilting, is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now compass 2,500 STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other sewing machines can be run except at a comparatively low speed, which will very soon amount to ignorance thereof on the machine. I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 458 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 68 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BRUSSELLS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or opposite music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TROWBLOW,
No. 866 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS, AT UNPRECEDENTED REDUCED PRICES.—Coffee cups and saucers $3a a dozen; dining plates $3a, and tea a dozen; covered dishes, tureens, meat dishes, fruit dishes, &c.; full dinner sets, French tea sets, 44 pieces, for $6. All kinds of plain crockery very cheap; cups and saucers 4c a dozen, 44 pieces. Economical housekeepers will find bargains in China and glass at the China Hall, No. 819 Broadway, above 11th-st. Table tumblers, 6a a dozen; finer, 8a a dozen.

I. K. PIERCE.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, 454 & 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING,

comprising every description and grade from the most costly to the CHEAPEST FASHION.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 3s. per yard.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and is completed the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO.
No. 56 Wall-st. New-York.

NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their manufacture, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—adapting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE EYE AND EAR.—Office hours for consultation from 9 to 4 daily.

JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,
No. 636 Broadway.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—KNOX, NO. 128 Nassau-st., will offer the new styles of hats for the coming season on Monday, Sept. 1.

KNOX,
No. 128 Nassau-st., between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

BEEBE & Co., No. 154 BROADWAY, HAVE THE Autumn fashion for gentlemen's hats now ready; they have also on hand their usual assortment of French felt and traveling hats and caps.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 152 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Gay Hammond Blisters.**—This medicine is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions it gives immediate relief, and in most cases effects a permanent cure.

☞ **Parlor Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Heaters, &c.**—GOV. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 276 Broadway, New-York, have the most extensive assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of families, and all parties in the City and different parts of the United States, with the best article of the kind ever offered to the public. We have thoroughly tested the merits of the Premium Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Commonwealth" Portable Self-Cleaning Furnace, and the "Commonwealth" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, Stoves, Fire Place Heaters. Also, a large assortment of Parlor, Office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Snuff, Snuff, Snuff.**

DURNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF.
For all diseases of the head.
different,
essentially differ ent.
from
every other Snuff.

☞ **Land in Chicago.**—Eight acres of land, near city limits of Chicago, for sale, at the remarkable low price of $2,000 per acre, cash; or exchange for merchandise at cash prices. Apply to
JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 88 Liberty-st.,
Corner of Broadway, New-York.
Also 5,000 acres of land in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

☞ **To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Artisans.**—Best cognac oil, essences of all liquors known, requiring addition of spirits; colorings for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, fireworks, glass making, amalgamating, zinc roofing, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application, clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **The most Healthful Food for Summer and Fall is Becker's Farina.**—Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

☞ **The Correspondence**—Laid before the Board of Examiners to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in pamphlet form, for sale by VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 42 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept 4, at 7½ o'clock. This being the last meeting prior to the closing of the Fair, it is hoped a full attendance of members will be present.
H. MEIGS, Sec. Sec'y.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the State Council, held at Syracuse on the 30th inst., the Americans of the State of New-York opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States north of latitude 36° 30', and in favor of the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency of the United States, are requested to appoint two delegates in each Assembly District in the State, to attend the American Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers and Presidential electors, to be supported by the American Party at the next general election. Each District is also requested to appoint two alterna es as well as delegates.—Aug. 30, 1856.
SILAS M. STILLWELL,
Chairman State Executive Committee.

P. S.—Papers friendly to Fremont and Freedom will please insert the above.

MECHANICS TO THE RESCUE!—The Mechanics and Workingmen of this City will hold a meeting in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take measures for the promotion of the cause of Free-Labor and the Non-Extension of Slavery over Territory now Free.
Signed—Robert B Montgomery, Daniel Cager, Thomas Baxter, Thomas Emonery, James Coven, Zoeving Gross, George Sherwood, James Hunter, James Lowcraft, James White, George A. Cook, Edward Bains Franklin a, Washington, George F. H pper, Charles R. Watson, Edward C. Derby, John A. Smith, George Smith, John Wesley, G. C. Glass, Robert Johnson, Franklin Jones, William C. Henney, Henry Tillotson, T. Rude, John Jackson, and two hundred and fifty others.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, fo commemoration of the twelfth annual meeting. Addresses will be delivered by Past Grand Masters DAVID BOWSER and JOHN BOWERS, of Philadelphia; JAMES A HANDY of Baltimore; and THOMAS CUNNINGHAM Rev. HENRY H GARNETT, and PATRICK H. REASON of New-York. Music by Rhon's Band. Singing by Zion's Church Singing Association, and the Bethel Singing Association, under the direction of Mr ROBERT HAMILTON. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE FREMONT AND DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN—Will hold a meeting at their Hall on Myrtle av. near Graham av. on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 4, at 8 o. Macomber, Esq., of New-York, and others will address the meeting. Recitation of a Poem, called "Whittier's Sabbath Scene," by Mr. HARRIS. Music will be provided for the occasion. All friends of Freedom are invited to attend.
JACOB W. JORALEMON, President.
R. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

FREEDOM AND FREMONT BROOKLYN FIRST AND THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING at the Rallying Hall, Museum Building, corner Fulton and Orange sts. Isaac P. Shepard, Esq., of Boston, and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.
GEO. H. BATES, Sec. S. M. PARSONS, Pres.

GREAT FAIR AT NEWARK, N. J.
THE NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
will hold its Annual Exhibition, Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12.
OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS will be distributed in premiums.
The Address will be delivered on Friday, the 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Hon JOHN P. HALE.
Very fine grounds have been secured, and ample accommodations provided for exhibitors.
A SPLENDID TRACK has been graded for the accommodation of those having fine horses
Single Tickets, 25 cents. Members' Tickets, $1.
Ticke's admitting horse and carriage, one gentleman and two ladies, $1. To be obtained at
C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S, No 149 Fulton st., up-stairs.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
In the greatest variety,
FOR SALE,
At the Great Housekeeper's Emporium,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
Northeast corner of Bleecker-st.
Low Prices,
Polite Attention,
Prompt Delivery of Goods.
Carriages at the Store.
ROBERT DAVIS,
Sole Proprietor,
5 Spacious Salesrooms.

READS! READS!! READS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 126 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 196, 197, 198 Chatham-st., corner Roosevelt, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

THE AURIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced workman in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in contemplation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE instantly uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, without pain. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, dry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-st., first door from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW AND LEFT-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid, without haggling or seeking to impose. Call, or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st. N. B.—Merchant tailors having new clothing to dispose of, will please address as above.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 289½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE WELL-KNOWN STOCK OF CHOICE CAMILLIAS—Comprising some of the best seedlings of Europe and America, belonging to D. BOLL, Broadway, corner 30th-st., is offered for sale low. Amateurs and the trade are respectfully invited to call and see them.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City references, as chambermaid and chamber-maid, or to wait on a lady; can make calico dresses, and do fine work; one can do fine ironing, and the other understands it in all its branches. Wages $8 to $10; the other is 18, a good chambermaid, fond of the care of children and sewing; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English girl as housemaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing is thoroughly experienced in either capacity, is neat, intelligent, trustworthy and obliging. A good home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 36th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do the general housework of a small private family of two or three; is a good washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 343 West 36th-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress and to do general housework, by 6 very experienced girls, with good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French gentleman, either in some private family or seminary, as teacher; is perfectly capable of teaching French, Italian, and geography; and partially Latin, Spanish, and dancing—knowledg. also agriculture, by study and practice. The best of references given. Address B. F., Tarrytown Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German lady who can speak English and French, and plays on the piano, as companion to a lady; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country or to travel; best of references given. Address F. G., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, both in the same house. No objection to the country. Good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 11 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and trustworthy young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; well recommended, willing and obliging. Call at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in the country or City; can give good character for three years. Address to the *Times* Office
THOMAS BRESLEN.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Apply at No. 114 West 28d-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman as principal of the district school at Boonton, Morris County, N. J., to commence about 1st Oct. next; compensation $600 per annum. Unquestionable testimonials required as to moral character, capacity for government, and acquirements. Address SCHOOL TRUSTEES, Boonton, N. J.

TEACHER.—A graduate] of Columbia College, of experience in teaching, now engaged in professional studies in New-York City, desires employment from 9 A. M. to 12 or 1 P. M., in a first-class institution; is accustomed to lecturing on Natural Science. Address TEACHER, Box No. 104, Post-Office, Brooklyn, L. I.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 510 BROADWAY.—Families and schools supplied with teachers. Teachers desirous of engagements should register. Principals of institutes and schools are invited to forward circulars for the guidance and information of parents, &c.
HATTON & CO.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and Italian, and at present residing in this City, desires a reengagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 843 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS—A young lady of New-England, educated for her profession, and accustomed to teaching blaber English and Mathematics, French, Latin and Music, would accept a resident governess—South or West preferred. References unquestionable. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway, N. J.

AN ORGANIST—Accustomed to the management of a first-class instrument, and qualified to direct a choir and sing bass if desired—wishes an engagement in some church in or near the City of New-York. Is familiar with the Episcopal service. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 106, Brooklyn, L. I.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—Also, a young lady to attend a nurse in New-Orleans, by a lady doing business there; to suitable and competent persons good salaries will be paid and every care taken of them. Apply to No. 201 Broadway, upstairs, from 3 to 4 P. M every day this week.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady from Boston, Mass., at the highest respectability wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family. The best of City references given, if required. Address U. S. A., Union-square Post-Office, three days.

TWO SCOTCH GIRLS WANTED.—One as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and good bread-maker, &c.; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, in a private family. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 111 West 36th-st., between 12 and 2, at the basement door.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial

FOREIGN DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—For Toronto, Canada West. Applications will be received to fill four vacancies, at No. 63 French's Hotel. None will be treated with only lately arrived British or French. From 2 to 4 P. M., this day.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY WANTED—A One who has been regularly brought up to the business, is perfectly competent, and of steady habits; none others need address APOTHECARY, at the office of this paper, stating age, salary, and references.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED—By a young man, 23 years of age, in any honorable employment; has been accustomed to office work; is a good penman; can furnish good City reference, and would engage at a moderate salary. Address M. E., *Times* office.

COOK WANTED.—She must understand her business thoroughly, and do the coarse part of the washing. The place is 7 miles from the City. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 50 West 36th-st.

LAW.—Wanted in a lawyer's office, a young attorney competent to take charge of the attorney's business. A fair salary will be paid. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,527 Post-office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—Accustomed to the dry goods jobbing business and able to influence cash trade. Apply, with reference to last employer, Box No. 452 P. O.

BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE—A smart, intelligent boy, about 16 or 17 years of age. One with some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply to RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRIS, No. 76 Bowery.

TO TAILORS.—Advance in wages of fifteen per cent. Wanted, immediately, a large number of business and overcoat hands, at an advanced rate of wages, by D. DEVLIN & CO., corner Broadway & Warren-st.

GIRLS WANTED—For good situations in the City and country, good wages and immediate employment; also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-Avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

300 AGENTS WANTED—In a highly respectable business. No risk. Full particulars, with a sample of the article, will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address P. B. OLIVER, New York.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, a clerk for a steamer, 3 boys to learn trades, a clerk for a clothing store, places for clerks salesmen, conductors, baggagemen and brakesmen, porters, bar-keepers, men on steamers, &c. GILLEN & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate left-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate chippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a pleasant country village, a few miles from the City. Apply at No. 66 Broadway.
GEORGE W. BILLINGS.

WANTED—A man accustomed to pack and ship dry goods; must be able to read and write. Apply at No. 28 Dey-st., up stairs, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

EMPLOYERS—Should apply to Ferre's Protective Agency, 17 years established, for furnishing the best servants in the City, now located at No. 51 East 12th-st., one door East of Broadway, where his old patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call for good he'p as usual.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics who understand cooking, washing and ironing, also general housework, by calling at FONDA'S employment office, No. 470 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts. N. B.—Good servants can get places here.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms on the first floor with closets adjoining, for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or three gentlemen, may obtain very desirable rooms, with board, on the second or third floor at No. 101 West 16th-st., on moderate terms. Bath, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A front and back room with large pantries on second floor to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, adjacent to stage and car routes. Inquire at No. 38 2d-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Roak Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,062 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room to let, unfurnished to a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 139 Greenwich-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Pierrepont and Clark sts. Parties. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 38 Willow st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 286 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on fourth floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in his delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 2 Union-square.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 53 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARDING WANTED—By 2 single young men, full board, with a good size square room, 3d or 4th story, price not to exceed $5; 10 minutes' walk of St. Nicholas Hotel, with grate and gas, also bath. Address B. & H., Broadway Post-Office, for 2 days.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman would like to obtain board in a private family, where there are no boarders; plain fare no objection; location below Canal, and west of Broadway preferred. Address HENRY, Box No. 2,209 Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A small family, or three or four gentlemen, can be accomodated with pleasant rooms and good board at No. 3 5th-st., near 4th-av. Those who attend Church preferred.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. Best City references given and required.

ROOM WANTED.—An unfurnished room, between Houston and 14th sts. and Bowery and 6th-av., by a plain widow lady, of quiet habits. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-Office, Bible House.

LODGINGS.—One or more persons can be accommodated with handsome furnished lodgings in a private family, where there are no children. Rooms are large and airy, with bath-room. Inquire at 43 Leroy-st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, second floor, to single gentlemen. Apply No 71 East 16th st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF NEW SILKS FOR FALL TRADE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING by
EVERY STEAMER ARRIVING,
Constant additions to our stock of SILKS,
All of which are of the
LATEST STYLES AND MANUFACTURE,
And from the fact of their having been ordered previous to the late advance in the price of the raw material, can be sold TEN OR FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS than the regular price.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
Just received, a large invoice
SWISS AND CAMBRIC BANDS,
CAMBRIC, SWISS, AND LACE COLLARS.
Also a lot of CAMBRIC COLLARS,
Slightly imperfect, at half-price.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No 473 Broadway.

BRODIE'S FALL STYLES
OF
CLOAKS, TALMAS, &C.
Imported and of his own well known manufacture. Wholesale buyers will please call.
No. 51 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt, and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

TRAVELING MANTLES,
of every description,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall Importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CLARK'S
SPOOL COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 23 Dey-st.
CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON

REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway,
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY NEXT, September 9th, a magnificent assortment of Real India Camel's Hair Long and Square Shawls and Scarfs. The assortment is superior to any ever before offered, amongst which are some of the finest designs and quality ever imported.

JAMES A. HEARN.
DRY GOODS.
NOVELTY—STYLE—FASHION.
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES
AND MITTENS
For the Fall Trade, for sale at all Rubber Stores.
GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY,
No. 36 John-st., up stairs

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Wholesale and Retail for the Fall of '56.—Ladies will find a good assortment of the above goods at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., which are offered as low as any store in the city. Milliners supplied. L. P. TIBBALS.

MILLINERY.—To Southern Ladies and Ladies traveling: Mrs. CARTER, No. 593 Broadway, has just received some exquisite designs in French Pattern Bonnets; also, a large assortment of Travelling Bonnets. All new, and made expressly for those ladies I solicit to call and examine.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FALL MILLINERY is now ready at SIMMONS', No. 564 Broadway, which the Southern and Western merchants and milliners are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MRS. HUBBARD—No. 7 Bond-st.—Has an extensive assortment of rich Millinery, and is constantly receiving the latest styles, and most elegant selections from Paris. Mourning Hats attended to promptly.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—A splendid jet black mare. She is 4 years old next Spring, of beautiful style and action; an excellent lady's saddle horse, and fast trotter to wagon; has long natural mane and tail; disposition perfectly gentle, and warranted without a fault; she is well worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes to own a very superior animal. Apply at the stables of J. SELMAN, No. 471 Broome-st., near Greene, where she can be seen.

WANTED—A second-hand light set double harness, with or without breeching. Address "S," *Times* office, this day, stating price and where it can be seen.

NICE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Inquire of H. HILLS, Belmont Stables, No. 162 Crosby-st. near Bleecker.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 60 Bank-st., near 6th-av

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

I STAND ALONE.

I have no peddlers to sell
My PILLS and POWDER, known so well,
To kill Rats, Roaches, Bugs, or Fleas,
Call at my Depôt, if you please.

In flask or boxes, only 25 cents. Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Certificates, diplomas, medals, premiums, prizes, &c., from all the world, in praise of its efficacy, can be seen.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY
PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,
Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, lines, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 532 Bowery, corner 24-st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MEDIUM.
PORTER'S SPIRIT,
THE GREAT SPORTING CHRONICLE OF AMERICA,
EDITED BY WILLIAM T. PORTER,

For over a quarter of a century the Editor of the *Spirit of the Times*. In this new medium for the Sporting and Literary Intelligence of the day, PORTER will be on hand, or he will send a reporter, with all the stirring news of the day. Horses will be treated of, both in pedigree and performance, and the regular files of the Turf Register kept open for inspection. Matches will be made and settled, but not matrimonial, or Lucifer, which are sometimes synonymous. Cattle will have their place allotted, and all information for improving the breed and procuring valuable stock will be furnished from time to time. Sheep shall not be lost sight of because they have the wool pulled over their eyes, but all varieties shall be noted, unless some gentleman down South objects to the South Down. Notices of pigs shall be promptly *loaded*, and sketched with the fidelity of a *Hog*-arth. Also, all their pens will be treated of, except Mr. Penn's treaty—that is, with due respect to Philadelphia, which the author of "Parnassus Pillory" slanders in this wise:

"The Pen is penury in Penn's great city.
* * * * * * *
Thera verse in inverse ratio brings reverses."

The Races will be regularly recorded except the Anglo-Saxon, the most interesting *passage* in which is expected when Mr. *Hall* makes an *entry*. A regular metronome will be kept in the office to beat any time. The Dog, also, shall have his day, although an African Dey preferred a cat in Dick Whittington's time, that is, a Maltese cat, such as were used by the Knights of Malta, who were probably the original Lager-bier drinkers.

Porter will occasionally be "speaking of a gun," touching upon Trap shooting, and without introducing the entire play of Macbeth, will state whether Duncan beats the King, or the King beats Duncan. The subject of rifles will be rifled by a man of calibre, and no great bore admitted in that department. An investigation will be made whether the Minnie Rifle came from Minnesota, or whether the State is so called because it is the meanest sort o' country. Modern Reports from Ancient Pistol are expected to be edited in many volumes, by John Travis. Loaded sticks and Prairie Shooting Clubs will not be considered legitimate topics. Fish will be treated of on a large scale; the map of Hell Gate and Sea bass-to-pole from designs by Genio C. Scott, will be published as a specimen of fishing grounds, although the grounds are some considerable depth under water—but it is expressly understood that no fish story will be admitted in the columns of this paper, unless vouchers can be found from the man that saw it, or some man that had seen a man who said he saw a man that actually did see it, "not that man but another man," and the whole affair sworn to, with a cross, ✕ his mark, and two ⟨seal⟩ ⟨seal⟩ on the affidavit. Entomology will not be neglected, as the Cricket will be regularly noticed, whether on the hearth, or the heath. The bats in such case will not be classed under the ornithological head—and the Marlin's-pike will be neither noted as fisher fowl—but all the rest shall be admitted, bird and beast, from a Buffalo bull, or a grizzly, down to a reed-bird or a bob-o-link. Elk and deer tales (narratives) will be published. The horns of the Musk-Ox, Moose and Dilemma, (Ethiopian for the Lama) will be taken as subscription. Item, also cash and country produce. All stories of Foxes will be classed with Fishes, as the former have been spiritually "run into the ground,"—and as bar fights usually have a spiritual origin, they shall have the same classification, unless it be a quarrel between two steamboats' crews aground on a sand-bar in the Ohio or Mississippi; then it shall be classed with the turtles, under the title of loggerheads. Great pains will be taken in the *Dramatic* department, but any pains taken in the attic-room will be considered rhonmatic pains,—all phases of the art will receive attention. Tragedy, comedy, pastoral, which Polonius mentions, except the "poem unlimited," this particular Spirit not having unlimited space. Farce, pantomime, dancing, necromancers and wizards, shall be treated "according to their desert." Music shall receive its review, whether she comes in the solemn cloak of the oratorio, the stately robes of the opera, or the Nora Creina mantle of simple song. But music will not be printed, unless very beautiful and *popular*, such as "pop goes the weasel." If, however, friend Brennan will play another tune upon his harp of a thousand strings, it shall be introduced with variations. Literature shall not be neglected; there shall be "a brief abstract and chronicle of the time." The works of the Fancy, however, will come under the head of prize articles. Rare and *racy* stories from all parts of the land will appear, from the Moose woods of Maine, the turkey-filled hazel thickets of Kentuck, the grouse-haunted prairies of Illinois, the evergreen cane brakes of Louisiana, off to the golden-sanded home of the giant grizzly bear in California. All the old troop of correspondents will be renewed, and many new ones added, from the Hebrides, the Andes, and the Antipodes. Finally, the most careful attention will be devoted to the Farmer—and agriculture, the basis of our national prosperity, shall receive the utmost care that can be bestowed upon it, in the publication of all that is now and valuable in that important department.

In *short*, all these things will be treated at great *length*, and the *Spirit* will not only furnish the same varied interest which it formerly possessed, but add new varieties to the spices of its life, and prove *par excellence* the veritable *Spirit of the Times*.

The first number, which is now just out, contains among other things the greatest hunting story ever written by "Cor de Chasse"—and the first chapter of a new Indian novel by HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq. entitled

OMEMEE,
OR, THE WHITE PIGEON OF THE OBJIBWAS,
undoubtedly the
GREATEST INDIAN NOVEL
since the days of Cooper.

Come forth! come forth! come forth and buy!

Price six cents a number or $3 a year. Office corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, (Appleton's Building.)

N. B.—Persons wishing the paper regularly, had better leave their names at our office, as we are prepared to have it served in every Ward in the City.

Persons in the country can have the paper by forwarding us $3 by post. Advertisements will be charged at 25 cents a line, payable in advance.

YOURS IN THE SPIRIT.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
RETRIBUTION.
A TALE OF PASSION.
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
Author of "The Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," "Missing Bride," "Wife's Victory," "Curse of Clifton," "Discarded Daughter," etc., etc.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.

A celebrated critic, who has read the work in manuscript, says:

"'Retribution' stamps Mrs. Southworth as among the first, if not the first and best female writer in America—that is, as to the effect which she produces on the mind and feelings. Some may employ a more flowing style, and turn off periods more artistically smooth; but for boldness, vigor, and graphic force, Mrs. Southworth has no equal. In the use of gentle tones and tender accents, when required, she is not deficient; but it is when bitter and withering irony—that which pierces the soul—is to be employed, or the passions of her characters—those which shake us with their intensity—are to be brought in play, that she rises to her full and majestic height, and towers far above all her female cotemporaries. Critics have always complimented her on her 'glowing description of scenery,' and we agree with them, but it is in the description of scenes that we think she is more completely at home. In such as exhibit sarcasm, passion, or any uncontrollable intensity of feeling, Mrs. S., in our opinion, far exceeds any female writer of the present day. The plot is well laid, and the characters are all fully and most ably developed. The reader, upon opening the work, is drawn forward as by a charm, becoming more and more enveloped as he proceeds, until, lost to everything else, he feels himself one of those creatures of fancy, and moves forward wholly absorbed to the end. But the work is not only a thrilling one—it is a practical, moral delineation of the human character, and should be read by all. Its aims are to improve the moral training of children, and its tendencies to teach us how to enjoy life at any and every stage. No book has ever come into our hands that will better pay a calm and patient perusal."

Copies of either edition of the above work will be sent to any one to any part of the United States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the Publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Trade supplied by EDWARD STEPHENS, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tricesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOONS
I.
[illegible]

II.
[illegible]

III.
We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all Pictures are *not* created equal, but that the best in the world are made at the great AMBROTYPE and PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY of M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway; also at No. 205 Broadway.

IV.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible], IN SPRUCE-STREET—ESCAPE OF THE HIGHWAYMEN.

A highway robbery was committed in Spruce-street, near William-street, (Fourth Ward side,) about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. While two half-intoxicated Germans were passing along they were forcibly assailed by a party of three of their countrymen, who knocked them down, and robbed one of them of his watch,—a gold one. The man who was robbed was first struck on the head with a heavy cane, so powerful as to break the bludgeon in two. The assailed party cried loudly for help, but the police did not reach the spot until all was over, and the villains had escaped.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT.

WILLIAM UPTON, one of the drivers of a Madison-avenue and Wall-street Stage, was very seriously injured between 12 and 1 yesterday morning by being thrown from his box to the pavement. While turning the corner of Maiden-lane and Nassau-street, one of the hind wheels came off, which caused the vehicle to careen so suddenly that the driver was precipitated from his seat to the pavement with great violence. He was taken up insensible, and with a terrible cut on the head. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by officers CORBIT and ONEHAM, of the Second Ward, and died soon afterwards.

RECKLESS DRIVING—RUNNING OVER A WOMAN.

A carman named John Taylor was brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of reckless driving, &c. The prisoner, while driving at a rapid pace through one of the streets of the Tenth Ward, ran over Mrs. Christiana Brown, residing at No. 90 Sheriff-street. He was committed for examination.

HAD THEIR LEGS BROKEN.

Two boys, named Thos. Rosenburgh and William Manafield, each aged about 7 years, while playing on a pile of lumber in Thirty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, about 6 o'clock on Tuesday night, had their legs broken by the fall upon them of a portion of the lumber. One was taken to his home, and the other was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

An unknown woman was run over and killed on the Harlem Railroad, near Fifty-seventh-street, about 8¼ o'clock Tuesday evening. She was struck on the head by the 8 o'clock train from the City, and lived but a few moments afterwards. The body was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house. It appears that deceased was intoxicated, and either fell or laid down upon the track. She was about 35 years of age, and had on a calico frock and hood.

ARREST OF MR. LELAND.

Mr. William Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, was arrested yesterday, and brought to the Lower Police Court, for the assault committed by him the previous evening upon Col. Thompson, one of the Governor's Aids. The case will be examined to-day.

That Confidence Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your account of the arrest of C. W. Bufford (and a dozen *aliases*) you give the credit of the arrest to the police—just where it does *not* belong. The facts were as follows: On the 15th of August Bufford swindled Freeman & Bennett out of watches and jewelry to the amount of $308. On the same day Mr. Freeman called on Messrs. Seymour, Hoyt & Co., Jewelers, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, and described to them the swindler, with the request that Mr. Freeman should be sent for if the vagabond made his appearance there. On Monday morning last Bufford turned up at Messrs. Seymour, Hoyt & Co.'s store, and selected two gold watches, chains, &c., to "fill his order" as usual. Mr. Hoyt sent immediately for Mr. Freeman, by whom he was identified and arrested in the bar-room of the United States Hotel—without the assistance of *any* police-man. X.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge HALL has sent down a decision in the following case, heard before him in April last:

SUPPLIES—LIEN.

Joel Booker vs. *The Brig Jane Alison.*—This suit was brought to recover the sum of about $300, for supplies alleged to have been furnished to the brig. The libel alleged that the brig, in the year 1850, put into St. George's, in Maine, where repairs were done to her at the request of Peter Anderson, her master and owner, by a Mr. Gilman; that the brig then went to Boston, where Gilman was about to take proceedings against her to enforce his claim, and thereupon Anderson applied to the libelant to indorse his note for the amount due, which he did, and was afterwards compelled to pay it. And the libelant claimed to have a lien on the brig for the amount of the note, as also for a bill of supplies furnished to her by him in Boston, amounting to $28 94.

Wood & Powers, the claimants of the brig, for answer, alleged that they afterwards bought her in St. Johns, her home port, being assured by Anderson that there was no lien upon her, and they denied that the libelant had any claim against her for any amount whatever.

Evidence was given on both sides as to the transaction in Boston, quite contradictory, Anderson testifying that he gave the libelant his note for $250, which the libelant was not to enforce in case the note indorsed by him was paid, and which he still held; and that libelant's witnesses testifying that it was expressly agreed that he should have a lien on the vessel for the amount of that note.

The Court now gave a decree in favor of the libelant for the sum of $30 16, without costs to either party.

For libelant—Mr. Van Vleeck. For claiments—Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 3.

Before Chief Justice ROOSEVELT.

DECISIONS.

Jules Lochaume vs. *Elizabeth Lochaume.*—Sentence of nullity of marriage; the defendant at the time having another husband being undivorced.

Leonard Burnham vs. *Mary Ann Burnham.*—Divorce granted on the ground of adultery on the part of the wife, and that the child, which is under age, be given into the custody of the father.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Recorder.

A Grand Jury was impanneled yesterday in this Court, there being a sufficient number present to form a quorum of those worthy citizens who were summoned to serve their country in that capacity. The list of those thus impanneled is as follows:

HOWELL HOPPOCK, Foreman.

Jas. F. Freshour,	John A. Appleby,	Abijah T. Feeks,
Chas. H. Wright,	John N. Baxter,	Ellis B. Harsed,
James Radley,	Stephen Cutter,	Wm. G. Noble,
David Ramsey,	Patrick Crowe,	Peter F. Randolph,
Charles Townley,	Edward Fox,	David Tappen.
	Mat. Williams,	

END OF THE CONFIDENCE MEN.

After the Grand Jury had retired, William Davis, the confidence man, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. It will be remembered that he recently obtained from Mr. John Millward, of No. 208 Bowery, two gold watches, one chain, one finger-ring, and one breast-pin, valued at $300. He tried the usual confidence game: went to the store, selected the goods, asked to be allowed to take them a few doors off to see if they would suit, was permitted to take them, was followed and watched, was seen to enter Simpson's pawnbroking establishment, and was caught in the act of pledging them. The Recorder will sentence him on Saturday.

Patrick McCune and Michael Fee pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny. They were indicted for burglary. Sentence on Saturday.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meetiog of this Board was held yesterday afternoon—the President, ROSWELL G. BRAINARD, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Williamsburg Gas Light Company, asking the Board to reconsider their action in refusing to permit them to commute their taxes. Laid on the table.

A communication was also received from the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, asking a reconsideration of the report adopted refusing them privilege of commuting their taxes. The report was reconsidered, and after considerable discussion readopted without amendment.

County Penitentiary.—The keeper of the County Penitentiary reported that on the 1st inst. there was 193 prisoners in that institution: Males, 104; females, 89. Committed during the past month, 152—males, 99; females, 33. Discharged, 123—males, 87; females, 36. Placed on file.

After the transaction of some business of no general interest the Board adjourned.

Pleading Baby.

A German, named CHARLES CLACHNER, was brought before Judge MORRIS, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, on *habeas corpus*. Ex-Judge MOORE appeared as counsel and demanded the discharge of CLACHNER from the United States service, on the ground that he was under 21 years of age when he enlisted. After hearing argument an order for his discharge was made.

CLACHNER has been attached to the Fourth Artillery, stationed in Fort Hamilton, under the command of Major MORRIS. He enlisted three years ago, and seems to have been a pretty hard case, and will be no great loss to the service, as he entered the court with a ball and chain attached to his ankle, placed there by sentence of court-martial for desertion.

Brooklyn City Court.

This Court has been adjourned to the 8th inst., by Mayor HALL, owing to the absence of Judge CULVER.

KING'S COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Before Judge MORRIS and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER.—This Court assembled in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Only seven Grand Jurors answering to their names, they were discharged until Friday morning next, and a new panel ordered.

Twenty-one of the Petit Jurors were present.

The Court adjourned to Friday, without transacting any further business.

Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

From the report of the month of August it appears that during the month 280 patients were treated in this institution. Adults, 146; children, 84; males, 83; females, 147.

Nativity.—United States, 94; Ireland, 114; England, 16; Canada, 2; Germany, 2; Scotland, 8.

Diseases.—Surgical, 63; fevers, 21; bowels and head, 79; skin diseases, 13; chest and throat, 19; eye and ear, 8; diseases of females, 12; pregnancy, 5; nervous system, 12. Prescriptions gratuitously dispensed, 916.

Burglar Committed.

The burglar, WILLIAMS, arrested by private watchman BRADFORD, while escaping from the house of SAMUEL MOLANE, corner of Hicks and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, was brought before Justice BLATCHLY yesterday, when he waived an examination, and was committed for trial. He had two accomplices both of whom escaped.

Found Drowned.

The body of FELIX GUNN was found on Tuesday floating in the water at the foot of South Tenth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Deceased has been missed since last Saturday night, and it is supposed that he fell into the river while intoxicated. He leaves a wife and several children, who reside in North Fifth-street.

Bigamy.

A colored man, named JOHN H. RITCH, was committed by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn on Tuesday, to answer a charge of bigamy. He married MARY RITCH in Philadelphia, July 1848, and she is yet living. In November, 1854, he married CECILIA THOMPSON, of No. 44 Watt-street, New-York.

☞ The young men, PERRIN and REED, arrested in Brooklyn Tuesday for having a counterfeit one-dollar bill, were brought before Justice SMITH yesterday and committed for further examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The monthly meeting of the members of this Association wee held at their roome on Mondey evening, at which there was a large attendance. The evening was occupied principally in a discussion on the means best adapted to promote the spiritual interests of the young men of Jersey City. It was finally decided to hold a Young Men's Prayer Meeting on the Tuesday evening following the second Sabbath in each month, in addition to the Sunday morning prayer meeting.

Preaching in the Elysian Fields.

Rev. Mr. PATTON held forth to a large, promiscuous crowd in the Elysian Fields, on Sunday afternoon. The text was Isaiah i, 18: "Come now and and let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet." The character and influence of these meetings are spoken of in the highest terms by all who have attended them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEST CHANCE IN THE WORLD TO MAKE MONEY.—The way to do it is to put money in thy purse and call at the office of ELLITHORP & FOX, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st., New-York, where you can find some of the most valuable patents extant, viz:

SEPP'S Patent Stub or heads for connecting-rods.
ELLITHORP'S Patent Portable Gas Generator.
WILT & ALDAGUE'S Patent Corn Planter.
ELLITHOFF'S Patent Cast-Iron Pavement.
MALLORY'S Patent Hay-Trough Machine.
SHAPTER'S Patent Portable Steam Engine.
SHAPTER'S Patent Steam Cut-off
And the only reliable Safety Railroad Switch in the world.

PARTNER WANTED—With $1,000 capital, to enter a splendid manufacturing business, vicinity of New-York, yielding immense profits. For sale—A grocery store, Lawrence-st., doing a splendid business, $250. Also, a superior bakery, Delancey-st., using 40 barrels flour per week, $450. Also, an candid little millinery store, Bowery; 9 years established, doing fair business. Price $150. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 8.

PARTNER WANTED—In an established hardware business in Dubuque, Iowa. A person well acquainted with both retail and wholesale business; one who has some capital and sufficient experience to take charge of a hardware business. Large amount of capital not so much an object as hoslosss talent and character. One that understands the German language preferred. Address M. S., Post-Office, Box No. 998, Duhoque, Iowa.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash, and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 61 John-st.

$2,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT WANTED—In every town in the Union, to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars on the receipt of 12½ cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box No. 4,551, New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—Lease and fixtures of a well-established coal-yard, doing a cash business of 6,000 tons per annum. Rent very low. Satisfactory reason for selling. Price $1,500. Address ISAAC, *Times* Office.

$3,500.—HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and lease of a hotel on the west side of the City, and being in a good location for transient business, offers great inducements. For further information apply at HOWES & CO.'S, No 84 Nassau-st.

$300.—PERSONS HAVING THIS AMOUNT can hear of an opportunity of investing the same in a coal operation, in which $2,000 can be realized in a reasonable time, without services. For particulars address Box 1,506 Post-Office.

TO HATTERS.—A man, having some knowledge of hatting, may hear of an opportunity of engaging in that business with an interest in an established concern. Reference given to one who has a few thousand dollars capital. Address J. S. & CO., office of this paper.

$1,000 TO $1,200.—An excellent business for sale, paying 100 per cent. Satisfactory explanation given for selling. Apply to R. C. DOWNING, No. 1 Centre-st.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A clothing store and fixtures for sale, in an adjoining city, with 3 years' lease—an established stand. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 233, 234, 236, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30 inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$250 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber, Aug. 9, a HORSE, WAGON and HARNESS; horse, yellow bay, 16 hands high, short tail, three white feet, cuts his knees, right fore leg swollen from ankle joint to above the knee; leather-shifting gipsy-top wagon, with full elliptic springs, double perch, deep square body, painted green and black—made by Stevers, Eldridge-st., New-York. $100 will be paid for the recovery of the property, and $150 for the conviction of the thief by HATHORN & LIVINGSTON, No. 88 1st-st., Williamsburg.

LOST OR STOLEN—Two PROMISSORY NOTES, Nos. 12 and 13, dated Feb 1, 1856, drawn by A. Fuller & Sons, to the order of and indorsed by A. Fuller, payable at the City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, for $2,574 20, (each) maturing Feb. 4 and March 4, 1857. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped.

DENISON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Nos. 15 and 17 Cortlandt-st.

STRAY MARE FOUND.—Came into the premises of the subscriber on Sept. 1, a sorrel mare, two white hind feet, a white spot on her nose. The owner can have her by paying expenses and proving property, and calling for her at Fort Washington. JAMES O'CONNELL.

FOUND—A lot of Silver Spoons and Forks, supposed to have been stolen; the owner can have the same by applying at JOHN DEARBORN'S, No. 83 3d-av.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 37 Fulton-st.

IF YOU ARE BALD—And wish a good head of Hair, Eyebrows, Moustache or Whiskers, grow quickly, or to change white or gray hair to its original color, or to a light brown or black, inclose four stamps to Prof. BIRD-SALL, New-York Post-Office, and receive his valuable book, containing full instructions to accomplish these objects.

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STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
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INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, on Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $116 a year.
Male and Female Students. Term commences Sept. 16. 16 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON,	WM. S. SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT,	DAVID WEBB,
E. E. WINTHROP,	WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER,	Committee.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Mr. LOUIS ERNEST would respectfully announce that he will open on the 6th of September next, a French and English Classical and Commercial School, for the private instruction of a few select boys. Terms for Board and Tuition, $350 a year; day scholars, $150; primary department, $75. For further particulars, call or address LOUIS ERNEST, No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN., (five hours from New-York,) under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, assisted by Rev. THOMAS HEMSTEAD, A. M. Terms—$225 per annum, or $56 a quarter. For circulars apply to FARMER, BRAIN & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATKINSON & MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of the Principal at Litchfield, Conn.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Dr. CHARLES PINCKNEY, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 132 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 151 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peughet, Messrs. LEFINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern language taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Re-opens 1st September.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S bookstores.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 546 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 536, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York (Rector, Rev. J.U. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. S. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 693 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 288 Court-st., second house north of President, will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars and other information can be had at the Academy.

A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Will reopen their boarding and day school on the 15th of September, at No. 13 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

A CARD.—The subscriber reopened his Academy of Penmanship and Book keeping on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Pupils and visitors received daily during the week.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, cor. of Franklin-st.

MRS. HARRISON—Will open School for children on MONDAY, Sept. 8, 1856, at No. 189 Washington-st., Hoboken. Circulars may be obtained there or at No. 136, IRWIN'S fancy store.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will reopen his school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at his house, No. 262 4th av., where any communication may be addressed.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Number of boarding pupils limited to twelve.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD.—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 172 West 22d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 3.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—French and English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen on the 8th September.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 5 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,069 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N. Y.—The Fall term commenced Aug. 25. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called 'Adee Grove.' It is secluded, and shaded by its large and beautiful growth of trees and has extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement.

Mrs. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical exercise, to insure the health of the pupils while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life.

Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAWTON, No. 310 Broadway; HALLETT'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 196 Fulton-st., Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall session of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Terms—$225 per annum for board and tuition in English branches; modern languages, &c., extra; or $250 per annum, $175 payable in advance, and no charges for extras. In consequence of fears existing that an epidemic which prevailed in Troy in June last, may not have entirely passed away, it is proper to say that no new case of the disease has appeared in the city since about the first of July, and that the months of July and August have been more healthy than the corresponding months for many years past.

TROY, Aug. 20, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 61 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and S. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen CHERRY DAY Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A French lady, a graduate of l'Hotel de Ville, (agrégation des Sciences in Paris) pupil for the last twelve years des Ambroise Thomas, Gottschalk, Meindren, etc., and who has had the charge of the first class in Spingler Institute, is desirous of taking an engagement as visiting Teacher in one of the best Seminaries in this City; would also take a few private pupils. Call or address No. 38 West 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GERMANY—Who has been many years in England and Paris—speaks both English and French as fluently as German, and can give good English instruction, wishes to have entire charge of the education of two or three children. The best references given. Address O. L. Y., Brooklyn Post-Office.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.

F. R. MAURICE.

PAINE'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMIES—No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—Penmanship, Book-keeping, Languages, the Elementary and Higher English studies, are taught DAY and EVENING, by Mr PAINE and Assistants. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

As a Teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."—*Brooklyn Morning Journal.*

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Between 6th and 7th avs., No. 110. Madame VANDER WEYDE'S Young Ladies' Institute will re-open on Monday, Sept. 15. Principal studies, besides the English branches, French and Music; private classes for German, Italian, drawing, singing, with separate teachers for each. First *soirée musicale classique* Tuesday, Sept. 9, to which the pupils and their friends are politely invited.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—The subscriber respectfully announces his readiness to form engagements with families, schools, and other parties, for instruction in the above language and literature. MORITZ ERTHEILER, author of "Easy Lessons in German," and "A Phase-book in English and German." Residence, No. 113 Hester-st., New-York.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York: Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—For young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

TEACHER.—A French lady of superior musical education, wishes a situation in a school or family to teach French or music a few hours daily. Highest references will be given as to ability, &c. Address L. DE B., office of the *Daily Times.*

BROOKLYN, L. I.—The COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near City Hall, LEIR WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8. For terms, &c., see circulars.

MRS. JULIA REED DAVIS' Young Ladies' Seminary, No. 67 Madison-av. will commence its Fall session on Thursday, Sept. 11. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 67 Madison-av.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen, MONDAY, Sept. 8.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 527 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADISON ACADEMY—Madison-av., cor 29th st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, Rev. S. S. DAVIS, No. 67 Madison-av.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES PATEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at their residences, 823-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL—No. 22 North Moore-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 West 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. WAINWATER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—By catalogue, this day (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will be sold without reserve the whole elegant and costly furniture contained in the above residence, which is of the richest style and manufacture, purchased expressly by the present occupant, and selected with great discrimination. The furniture consists of elegant rosewood parlor suits, consisting of one large tête-à-tête sofa, one 10-ft. table to match; four low-back parlor chairs, and elegant rosewood ladies' sewing chair, in six-colored brocatelle seats, manufactured by Sandoine, of Broadway; and cost $300; one elegant Turkish carpet, rugs; large and splendid oval pier-glass, cost $100; bronze and ormolu mantel clock, vases; Parian figures of Venus at the bathing girl, indignant Cupid, and a large assortment of etagere ornaments; rosewood richly-colored centre-centre, side and pier tables; shades, cornices and Brussels lace curtains, &c.

Bedroom consists of rosewood bedstead, bureau, washstand, mirror; smoire à glace, made by Saudoine, and cost $300; also, rich and elegant rosewood suite of furniture, consisting of sofa, tête-à-tête, two arm chairs and two parlor chairs, in crimson and maroon brocatel, made by Roux.

Dining-room consists of oval mirror; oak extension table 14 feet long, and cost $60; oak arm chairs, lounge, sideboard, pier tables, vases, clock, candelabras; silver-plated tea set, of six pieces; silver-plated tea-tools and dessert spoons, knives and forks, rich China do., dessert set, tea set, glassware, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of rich and old oil-paintings, by the old masters; one fine oil-painting of Joseph in Egypt, and cost, without frame, $200; one of Ancient Athens, and cost $150. Also, a fine collection of other oil-paintings.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW CABINET-MADE FURNITURE, &c. TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., will be sold without reserve the whole elegant and costly cottage furniture, being a fine mixture of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room, and library furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c. the whole having been made to order, and has been but little used; also a quantity of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, crockery ware, cutlery, &c., and to pay advances made to a bankrupt estate.—three suites rosewood parlor furniture, six library and secretary bookcases, two lady's escritoires, three rosewood, and two mahogany sideboards; rosewood and mahogany sofas, arm, rocking, and parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes, lounges, centre, card, pier work, and fancy tables, rosewood, mahogany, oak, and enameled chamber suites, bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, bolsters, toilet sets, toilet glasses, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., also several superior oil-paintings, large French plate, gilt-frame mirrors and pier glasses. The whole to be peremptorily sold, making this a favorable opportunity for City and out-of-town buyers to supply themselves. N. B.—Packing done securely on the premises at a reasonable charge.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st. Large sale of rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut cabinet furniture, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, piano-fortes, China, and glass ware, table cutlery, &c. Consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites in French brocatel and plush, richly carved etageres with plate doors, French secretaries, and bookcases, marble-top centre, side, and sofa tables, superior extension dining tables, of mahogany, oak, and walnut, dining chairs, sofas, lounges, and easy chairs, spring seat, and richly carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes, enameled chamber suites, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds, bedding &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, a large invoice of French plate mirrors, and oil paintings; also, an invoice of cut-glass, and China ware, cutlery, &c. Also, six new and second-hand piano-fortes, of various makers. Goods can be packed and at a reasonable charge on the premises, to go out of the City; catalogues ready on the morning of sale; furniture now on view.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW CABINET FURNITURE—Suitable for furnishing first-class houses, at salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues early on morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Purchasers can rest assured that every lot on the catalogue will be sold positively without reserve, to pay advances and make room for other sales, viz.: One black and gold enameled chamber suite, exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and cost $375—been in use about nine months, including pure hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich dress coverings, viz.: brocatel, plush and hair cloths, rosewood centre tables, music cabinets, writing desks and secretary bookcases, etageres, tête-à-tête box and plain sofas, arm chairs, several Turkish easy chairs and lounges, chamber furniture in rosewood, mahogany and oak, ten enameled chamber suites, plain and with marble tops, hatstands, corner stands, &c.

P. C. BUTLERY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the will of the late Mrs. Rebecca Russell, deceased, that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 26 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade-trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a fine opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 6 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, INVOICE OF GOLD GILT JEWELRY, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, viz.: 30 of the latest style framed French plate pier and mantel mirrors, made in the very best possible manner for Broadway custom. Sales including two copid-pattern pier mirrors, 100x28, with slabs and brackets; 100 choice oil paintings will be sold in lots suitable for the trade; also 175 lots of gold gilt jewelry, in lots. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—At salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, being the entire furniture of a genteel house, removed, and to be sold by order of mortgagee, viz.: Brussels, tapestry and Ingrain carpets, pure South American horsehair mattresses, cooking and chamber stoves, scarvings, reflegerators, wash tubs, strap beds, lamps, window shades, casters, crockery and earthen ware, clothes-horse, woodboxes, rosewood liquor-stands, lounges, rag carpet, &c. the whole forming a good collection, suitable for the trade and house keepers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, being the stock of a dealer, including stool covers, iron sides, &c., viz.: one elaborately carved 7¾ octave piano-forte, made by Brooks, of New-York, and cost $650; two made by W. Linderman & Son, fully warranted; one do by Carme & Fancher: upright and square second-hand piano fortes, all of good tone and finish, and fully warranted. Worthy the attention of the trade, and those in want of good house instruments. Can be packed on the premises for shipping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at the Centre-st. entrance, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn—A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, consisting of mahogany and other bedsteads, dress bureaus, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, mahogany tables, pier glass, show cases, hair mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, school desks and benches, parlor and cooking stoves, &c., &c. Also, one baker's cart.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CITY-MADE FURNITURE TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 441 Broadway, viz: 10 rosewood parlor suites in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany bookcases, do bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; centre, side and sofa tables; etageres, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, rockers, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, palliasses, &c. Sale positive, to pay advances.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S third regular Fall Trade Sale of Iron, Sheffield, German and American hardware, cutlery, stock goods, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st. The assortment is good, and catalogues now ready.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 239 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases. WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Most elaborately finished in every way, rich scolloped work, carved all round, inlaid plate, disgorging bar and latest style, nearly new, most beautiful tone; can be tested in every way. Cost $350. Will be sold for $250 cash. Apply at No. 90 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., for three days, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

A. WILLARD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent. (Ladies' Seminary,) Port Richmond, S. I., and will make engagements by the quarter, month or lesson.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—WARE, LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOMS, No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A Grand 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at 200, 225, $300 and $400, &c. For sale by
C. M. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway, near White-st.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 299 to No. 297 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST on Coupons, or INSTALMENTS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cent—issued to the Mill Creek Bridge, Ron du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st day of October next.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. D. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling, or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the same, or any thereof, and the Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 33, 57, 53, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 113, 112, 115, 130, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 39 Chambers-st., (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.

J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, Aug. 5, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALLEY BANK, MARYLAND.—Twenty-five cents on the dollar will be paid for the bills of the above Bank. Highest price paid for all kinds of broken-bank bills. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 169 Chatham, corner James-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1856. The CHEMUNG COUNTY BANK, at Horse Heads, has this day filed, in this office a notice of the appointment of The NEW-YORK LOAN AND EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People of Louisville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendant of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—23d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 3, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $200 and under 6 per cent.

T. R. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst, inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1856.—The directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the company in New-York. GEO. M. ALLERTON, Treasurer, No. 38 John-st., up-stairs.

CORN EXCHANGE—Fire and Inland Navigation INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856. DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., and an extra dividend of 4 per cent., both payable on the 4th inst.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT, to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within one year ending the 31st day of December 1856.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS FUNDS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gerard B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Aster, Jr.,
N. S. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peter Hall,
Deming Jarvis,	Robert B. Rome,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert K. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girard Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. ROME, President.

D. F. CUSHY, Secretary

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of EARLE & HODENPYL as manufacturing jewelers is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HODENPYL retiring from the business. WILLIAM H. EARLE will continue the business at the same place, by whom all claims will be settled. WM. H. EARLE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1856. A. J. G. HODENPYL.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 260 and 432 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
7 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1:45 P. M.
4 P. M. Arriving at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
Express trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
Stages for Catskill Mountain House.
Stages for Ballston, Saratoga and the Lakes.
Rates of fare low. Time as quick as by any other route.
J. V. H. WORTH, Supt.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
SOUTHERN SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO.
St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD RESIDENCE.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.45 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.40 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 3.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 2.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, Emigrant, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manoswoo, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Lorraine*, *Cascade* and *Compromise*, on Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $20 00, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M., leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 1:15 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 5:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy or Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 3:30 A. M., Rutland 7:15, Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 9:15, Rouse's Point 10 A. M., Montreal 1:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg 5 P. M. Fare to Rutland $3 50, and $18 50 to Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 a. M., (accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 9 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:15 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:7 P. M., and leave Providence at 4:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Putnam will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 6 h inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $9; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of Fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$29 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to 85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Gent's Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	2 50 to 16 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	3 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 50 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Forte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	3 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	3 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer

Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

HENRY'S SARSAPARILLA.

This preparation has been used in my family as a mild, but effectual blood purifier and alterative. This preparation is a sure and certain remedy for all diseases resulting from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the digestive functions. Prepared and sold by

H. A. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRISEMAR—Drops are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Faculty Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Medecine de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and encased this case.

Used by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few Blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRISEMAR No 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRISEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and jesabeba have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of the greater portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in the cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price of each, four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Express companies, the nine-dollar cases of Trisemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Is the no plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do, and finish by this wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, in three days cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system, and break on continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of having advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Economists' Club—American Institute.

At the meeting of this Association on Tuesday, they recently read some interesting extracts from [illegible] Journal. Among these, the following is a [illegible] of notice, referring to the action of the [illegible] plough:

"Burgess's Traction Engine, got up for ploughing, is thus noticed in the *London Farmers' Magazine:*

"The Government experiments with it are of very great interest. An important set of trials were commenced by the Select Committee of the Board of Ordnance, to test the capacity of the engine as to its power of traction as a substitute for artillery horses. First, the engine, with a sufficiency of water for a good long going, weighing nine tons, hauled a heavy siege gun, 5 tons 1½ cwt. carriage, and limber 4 tons 7 cwt., and 16 men, say 1 ton 2 cwt.—making a total of 18 tons, including the engine itself—from the arsenal up Barrage Road to Plumstead Common, and then down a steep incline to return. The steepest part of the ascent is one in ten, and of the descent, one in eight. Of the two, descending was considered by all present, the master part of this experiment, no brake or drag being necessary upon any part of the wheels, those of the gun-carriage and tender, nine tons. In the steepest part of the inclination, the engine had as much control over its ponderous load as is to be seen in the parallel case of the delicacy of the operations of the steam-hammer. In going up the road, the wheels of the gun-carriage sunk from one to three inches in the shingle of which the road is constructed, a circumstance which added considerably to the draught, nevertheless the machine took the ascent easily. The second experiment was in hauling a gun over a marshy bog in the lower part of the Arsenal grounds, a bog too soft for the feet of horses when pulling, or even standing. The wheels of the gun-carriage were, in this instance, furnished with rails, and the engine was yoked to the gun by means of a rope, capable of sustaining a strain of ten tons; 2,040 pounds pressure of steam on both pistons, or 60 pounds to the square inch, dragging 18 tons over the quagmire, a result which all the horses in the artillery of Her Majesty could not have effected."

Another interesting extract had relation to the "Industrial resources of Russia." Another to the production of guano from codfish, from which it appears that the quantity brought annually from the islands is twenty times as much as all the fish on the banks could supply. An article on "Grazing" states that grazing land in Leicestershire has maintained its fertidty as grass land for more than fifty years.

Mr. Field then called the attention of the Society to fruit trees. There was an impression around Boston that they were likely to lose their apple trees, especially their favorite "Baldwin." Many of the trees had not borne sufficient apples in three years to pay for the picking. There had been a great voluntary destruction of apple trees, supposed to have lost their fruitfulness, which but recently were very productive. Of those which were cut down the stumps would average a foot in thickness; perhaps they might be thirty five or forty years old.

A fear exists that other varieties besides the "Baldwin" are becoming unproductive. It had been said that ships would live no longer than the parent tree. The "Baldwin" had been grafted on the "Granny Earl;" but now the Baldwins are useless. It is believed the original Baldwin apple tree is not now alive. An interesting point would be to determine whether the [illegible] is becoming enfeebled. If there proves to be evidence, he would ask, whether it [illegible] or becomes enfeebled and deceives [illegible]? And is there evidence that any locality exists where the Baldwin apple is yet found to be perfection?

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

Dr. Wattebury showed the important relations which the constituents of milk hold in building up the animal economy. The composition of milk in different animals is much the same. It consists of the same essentials, and varies only in the relative quantity of its ingredients. The young of one species of animals may be supported on the milk of another but in this case, as some of the ingredients are in deficiency, a large aggregate amount must be used, and the surplus ingredients must be evacuated from the system. Diarrhœa produced by improper food originates in this way. The milk of cows will produce twice as many pounds of veal as of pork; consequently, pork is worth twice as much by the pound. And in the same way a rate of value per pound might be established for human flesh.

The attempt to substitute cow's milk and other forms of food for the nourishment of infants is the cause of the alarming mortality. More than half the deaths that occur in this City are of children under three years. That chemist who shall succeed in inventing an *equivalent* for the *natural* food of the infant will confer a great blessing on the human race. The best substitute now known is a compound of rich cow's milk, or cream diluted with water sweetened with sugar.

Dr. Wattebury then gave a lucid exposition of the chemical constituents of milk, observing that the relative amounts of curd and butter in the milk varies with the food of the animal. The cow may be regarded as a machine for transmitting vegetable matter into milk. Therefore, it is well to have for this purpose a cow with a good barrel, capacious, with a large abdomen—not a Durham. Good milkers are mostly intelligent, good workers. The breed in use for milking purposes is the cross of Devonshire with the native stock. For beef cattle, a very different breed of cattle are necessary. Good milkers are comparatively smaller animals, with a large development of the digestive and maternal organs.

It was decided that the "Growth of Apples and the physiological relations of the apple tree" should form the question of the day for next meeting.

The Fall Fashions—Dressmakers' Opening.

This is the dressmakers' "opening week," and in several large establishments yesterday was "opening day." Our reporter was busy from morning to evening seeing the sights and noting the fashions. The materials, he says, for Fall and Winter costumes already exhibit so rich and varied a character that it is difficult to make a selection of the styles most worthy of notice. Flounces and silk robes are beginning to take the place of the muslins and tissues of a warmer season, and are as popular as when they first made their appearance. The costly styles to which they have been restricted have prevented them from becoming common, and the splendid colors and magnificent designs which appear this season will not lessen their *prestige*. Dark-blue taffetas, with the flounces covered with a rich embroidery of flowers and leaves in black velvet, is one of the most distinguished styles. Others are in various shades of brown, purple or dark green, with flounces embroidered in velvet, in black, or in a deeper shade of the foundation color. Rich dotted silks have flounces of uncut chine velvet, which look like a mixture of fine and delicately-colored chenille; the effect is extremely novel and *recherché*. The very broad stripes of last Winter have become broader still, if that were possible; a very handsome dark-blue silk had each alternate stripe covered with an exquisite imitation of black lace. The broad-striped and delicately-colored poplins are asserting their claims to attention, and, like Cashmeres and diamonds, are always fashionable. Watered silk is quite a favorite, and will take the place of *moire antique*, to some extent, this season.

The Fall Cashmeres and muslin de laines are very ugly, with some few exceptions. Among these are some pretty palm-leaf designs, and a bumble imitation of the flounces, *à disposition*, which distinguish the silk robes. A new Cashmere morning robe, with a "shawl border," which extends down the front, and round the bottom is very stylish and handsome, much more so than bordered with *moire antique*, as they were last season. There is little decided novelty in the patterns and making-up of dresses. That "Basques *are* worn," has become a fact as proverbial as that "Sebastopol" was "not yet taken;" we hope, however, their fall will not follow that of Sebastopol; at present it does not look like it, they are deeper, broader, more decided than ever; trimmed very full with heavy, knotted fringe and lace. They will be a favorite costume for promenade. A novel style is cut in points before, behind, and at the side, while under the points is placed a deep flounce, laid in large box plaits, or else flounced of a deep rich lace. Made of cloth they will be done very deep, but plain, and trimmed with heavy knotted fringe and tassel buttons. Most of the sleeves are clumsy and awkward, with an inordinate quantity of frills, puffs, points, and the like; generally they are made plain from the top to the elbow, with frills and puffs *ad libitum*. A pretty exception is however found in the "Lady Anne," a flowing sleeve, with bias pieces forming folds across it, about three inches in depth, edged with fringe or lace, and headed with velvet. The surplice or Grecian waist for evening dresses is the latest importation; with these *bretelles* are not worn, but the folds are confined by elegant waist ribbons, very broad, and with the ends beautifully embroidered. Another style is laced across a chemisette formed of rows of Honiton lace: this has *bretelles* which meet in front and form a pointed *berthe* behind. Skirts are very full and fearfully flounced. The flounces are either embroidered or trimmed with points of colored [illegible] or velvet. Toss upon a white glacé silk [illegible] of rose-colored silk or satin the [illegible] flounces or possess silk flounces deep [illegible] velvet, headed by narrow bugle [illegible] to handsome and distingué. In thinner [illegible] the flounces are exquisitely embroidered in [illegible] and bouquets of flowers, or with a running [illegible] are simply studded with broad green [illegible]. An effort will be made to revive the sash [illegible] colored under vest and embroidered [illegible] a few years ago. [illegible] and flowers are

American Sunday-School Union.

During the last year this Society has employed 308 Sunday-School Missionaries, of whom 179 were "Student Missionaries." They labored for various periods and terms in 25 different States and Territories. They report that they have organised 2,528 new Sunday Schools, having 16,479 teachers, and 104,532 scholars; and that they have visited and aided 3,290 schools, having 24,902 teachers, and 173,191 scholars. The value of books gratuitously distributed during the year is $19,550 55.

During the last five years the Missionaries and Agents of the Society report that they have organized 10,360 new schools, enlisting 65,000 teachers, and 400,000 scholars; and that they have visited and aided 13,500 schools.

Mr. Stephen Paxson, in six years and a half of labor in 15 counties of Illinois and 23 counties in Missouri, organized 502 new Sunday Schools, with 3,575 teachers, and 21,350 scholars; reorganized 100 schools, having 671 teachers, and 4,075 scholars; visited and aided 180 schools, having 820 teachers, and 5,200 scholars.

In the "Student Mission" service, nine months' labor in Oxford County, (Canada West,) has established 91 new schools, (and supplied them with libraries,) having 625 teachers, and 5,633 scholars. The cost to the Society, in salaries, traveling expenses and donations of books, is $302 18, or $3 32 for each school.

Boys Aspiring to the Free Academy.

Boys who intend to be candidates for admission to the Free Academy next year must enter the Ward Schools *immediately*. To be candidates for the Academy they must have been in the Ward Schools one year. Parents should take particular notice of this fact. At the last examination many boys were disqualified for the simple neglect of this fact.

Board of Education.

The regular session of the Board of Education failed yesterday for the want of a quorum. A call was made for a special session on Wednesday next at the usual hour.

Mr. Freeman Campbell has been elected by the local Board of the Twentieth Ward to fill the place of Commissioner B. M. Fowler, resigned.

☞ A German Republican Club was formed in the Eighth Ward on Tuesday evening last. A meeting for the same purpose is to be held in the Fifteenth Ward to-morrow evening. The Germans of every Ward in the City will then be organized for Fremont and Freedom.

☞ The New-England Society of this City has arranged for a course of popular lectures to come off during the Fall. The lecturers secured are all New-England men, and we congratulate all Yankees upon the good things to come from such men as Hon Geo. P. Marsh, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Stone, &c.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board of Emigration met yesterday as usual. The following is the official statement for the week:

Emigrants arrived to Aug. 27, 1856	88,085
Emigrants arrived since, to Sept. 3, 1856	1,487
Total	89,572
To same date in 1855	95,945

	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in inst'n at Ward's Isl'd	1,379	787
No. inmates in inst'n at Marine Hos'l	88	1,221
Total's	1,467	2,008

Overdraft Jan. 1, 1856	$63,031 07
Receipts to Aug. 27, 1856	$19,209 40
Rec'ts since, to Sept. 3, 1856	6,468 27—$196,667 67
Total	$133,646 60
Disbursem'ts as per previous account, to Aug. 27, 1856	$154,170 95—
Sundry expenses to Aug. 27 paid	$1,244 70—$155,415 65
Overdraft	$21,769 05

A bill of $100 for the funeral expenses of four of the employee of the Commission was presented. The account was passed, Mr. Commissioner Purdy being dissentient.

A communication was received from D. Harris, inclosing a letter of thanks from the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, addressed to the Doctor and the Commission, thanking them for their aid in sending nurses and physicians to the sick at Fort Hamilton and its vicinity. The letter, which is signed by Paul A. Oliver, President of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, states that the Society have determined to undertake the entire management of the Institution, and will receipt in detail for any articles loaned them by the Commissioners.

On motion, the Commissioners accepted the proposal of Sheppard Knapp, Esq., late City Chamberlain, to pay over $2,750 received as Commutation Money some years ago.

The Board then adjourned.

Evening Schools.

The Evening-School Committee, A. J. Perry, Esq., Chairman, held their first meeting on Tuesday afternoon, for the examination of the numerous papers and applications for teachers' places in the evening schools, which will open on the first Monday evening in October next. The appointment of teachers will be made at a meeting of the Committee, to be held on the 16th inst.

Launch.

A propeller of about 500 tons for the Providence Line, will be launched to-day at 1½ o'clock, from the yard of E. S. Whitlock, Green Point. Mr. W. has on the stocks a steamer of 600 tons intended for the Cuba trade, and one of about 400 tons also for a Southern route.

☞ The Eighteenth Ward Fremont Republican Association met on Monday evening at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, the President, Homer Franklin, Esq., in the Chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. James M. Dunlet, A. Seymour, William Boies, and by General James of Wisconsin. There was a good attendance. The Harrison Guard, numbering some twenty men, came in a body and were enrolled as members, and received with three cheers. About forty names in all were added to the roll.

The Courts.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

THE JEANNE DE LUX ESTATE.

This celebrated case came up before His Honor the Surrogate on an application to reopen the decree, to allow of the production of additional testimony by the French heir.

Application was first made to allow the counsel of the Lajoulies (French heirs) the same sum as to the counsel of Feroex. The counsel, in presenting his claim, presented his points to show the probable validity of their claim at the commencement of the suit. The application was opposed on the ground that the Public Administrator being party to the contest, it was not necessary for the French heirs to have interfered, as he would have protected their interests. Mr. Ball, in presenting this view of the case, spoke particularly against the claims of Mr. Whitebeed, who he now understood was of counsel, and who had, while thus biased in favor of his clients, accepted the post on the commission to France.

Mr. Jay was replying, when the Surrogate remarked that as he should decide on the merits of the case and not on the position of the parties, it was uncalled for to offer such remarks.

An affidavit of Mr. Lajoulies, now in this City, to prosecute the claim of his family, was presented. In effect it sets forth that he is of poor estate, a baker by trade, and has borrowed money to carry on the cause.

The question of opening the decision then came up. Mr. Cutting stated that the evidence referred to consisted of the declaration of deceased to an intimate friend that she was never married in France, but that she bed a child born to her, which she had supposed was dead. It was agreed that as the Surrogate, in his decision, relied mainly upon the record of the act of baptism as settled by the French law, it would be unnecessary to accumulate testimony on this point, the more especially as it was evident that the statements of Madame DeLux during her life-time could not be relied upon because of their conflicting tenor.

Mr. Ball remarked that since the return of the commission, Mr. Bowen, now of Baltimore, formerly Consul, had informed him that M. Rondeau, who refused to testify after being sworn, in this case, was in possession of strong evidence in favor of his client, which he would only give for a consideration.

This course of remark was objected to by counsel on the other side, and the proposed decree handed in. The decree sets forth that the petition of the Public Administrator is disallowed; and that of petitioner is granted; that he has proved his legitimacy, and so is entitled as sole heir at law to administer to the estate. It also appoints J. D. Purdie and John S. Patterson as administrators. The decree was opposed as containing more than was decided by the decision. It was contended that it should only allow certain parties to administer under bonds, the dividend of the estate standing

[Advertisement.]

Furs! Furs! Furs!—Ford & Scott, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton-street, have this day opened a splendid stock of ladies' tippets, victorines, pelerines, and capes, with cuffs to match, of fitch, mink, stone marten, sables, and other furs, which for style and finish cannot be excelled; they would call attention to the fact that they have no old stock to put off upon customers, everything in their stock having been selected and manufactured this year, expressly for them, and under their own supervision, regardless of expense, in a style which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Their furs will bear the closest examination, and are warranted to be just as they are represented.

Ford & Scott, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton-street, Sign of the Big Hat.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. Fredricks, late Gurney & Fredricks, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Hallotype, Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. Fredricks, late Gurney & Fardricks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. Gurney would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

Law School.

Henry Clay's Opinion of the State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. Fowler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

To Mothers.—Ladies in the nursery will find the Kalliston or Orient Water peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. A few drops is sufficient for a bowl of water. Its cooling and refreshing properties render it very grateful and desirable. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, T. T. Green, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A perfect rush is nightly made at this favorite Theatre, to witness the two new pieces, the "Fairy Spell" and "Jessie the Wanderer," together with the pantomimes. A most excellent company is performing here, and the new season has commenced most brilliantly. Go and see the performances.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits	$12
Genteel cassimere, business suits	8
Fine black frock coats	8
Elegant blue dress coats	8
Rich moire antique silk vests	3

At Evans' extensive clothing warehouses, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Sept. 1.—The Great Desideratum.

If variety, quality and style are essentials in the materials and construction of Bonnets, the undersigned feel assured their stock is unsurpassed.

Ide, Felt & Hall,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ On the fifth page of this morning's Times is a curious collection of Orphic sayings well worth the attention of all who are not completely posted up in modern art. They emanate from the renowned establishment of J. M. B. Brady, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills, by their action on the blood, neutralize the elements of disease.

[Advertisement.]

☞ F. H. Nash, No. 510 Broome-street, has a few good Pianos and Melodeons to let, at less than Broadway prices. Also two very old Violins and one Violoncello for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Horrible Accident at Paterson.

On last Friday night, as two boys, named James and William Kirkman, were carrying some goods over a plank placed across a tank of boiling lye, in Scott's Mills, Paterson, the plank broke, precipitating both boys into the liquid, burning William so as to cause death in a few hours, and James so that his life is despaired of, and amputation of the lower limbs, in any event, will be necessary. The boys were of 18 and 15 years, and were employed by their father, during vecation, to assist him in his work, and to keep them out of the street. —*Newark Adv. Sept.* 3.

City Marshal's Report.

There have been committed to the City Prison, during the month of August, 70 persons, on the following charges: drunkenness, 44; drunk and disorderly, 4; disorderly, 5; assault, 8; stealing, 2; suspicion of theft, 2; malicious mischief, 1; embezzlement, 1; vagrancy, 3.

Nativity—Ireland, 58; England, 3; Germany, 4; United States, 7; Colored, 3.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Jacob S. Anderson, aged 46 years

Friends and relatives of the family, together with the members of Washington Lodge, No. 2, O. U. A., and Mount Moriah Lodge, A. and F. M., No. 27, and the fraternity generally, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 24 Henry-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, Mr. Bernard Rice, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Thomas and Peter Rice, and of his son-in-law, Joseph Shannon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, 4th inst., at ½ o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince sts

On Wednesday, Sept. 3, Catharine Maria Rafe, widow of the late Francis John Rafe.

Her remains will be interred in Bergen Cemetery.

In this City, at her residence, No. 39 Market-st., Susan Bohn, wife of Mr. John N. Boyd, in the 63d year of her age.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, Patrick Hahn, aged 32 years, a native of the city of Dublin.

The funeral services will commence in St. James' Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., this day. (Thursday, 4th inst.) after which his remains will be conveyed for interment in the family vault, 11th-st. burial-ground. His relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, Edw. Hart, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, Edmund Bennet, eldest son of Stephen W. and Sarah Ann Coder, aged 5 years.

Funeral from No. 67 5th-st., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, Ruth Ella McEvers, wife of William B. Blackwell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Anna Maria, wife of B. F. and Elizabeth Lefferts, and 10 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Osmbridge-st., between De Kalb and Lafayette ave., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Hoboken, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, of consumption, Frances A., daughter of Caroline and the late Valentine Weekes, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and the relatives of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, James R. Brush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Union-place, (Bloomfield-st.)

At New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Mrs. Mary, relict of Samuel Seymour, of that city, in her 71st year.

At Oswego, on Saturday, Aug. 30, Frances Mary, youngest child of Joseph A. and Charlotte P. Beardsley, aged 10 months and 7 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

At Little Falls, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of bilious fever, Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob M. Kyerson, Esq.

The funeral will be at the Pampton Church, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Clinton, Iowa, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, George Spencer of Utica, N. Y., in the 41st year of his age.

Mr. Spencer was formerly Principal of the Utica Academy, and was the author of an Introduction to the Latin Language, and an English Grammar.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Sept. 1, William G. McMullen, son of the late John McMullen, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

At sea, on Saturday, July 12, of Chagres fever, on board brig *Golden Lead*, from Aspinwall to Trinidad, Capt. Robert Campbell, of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Boston and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Sept. 3—P. M.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
4,000	N Car. 6s. b30	97	300	do	s30
5,000	Miss State 6s	88	100	do	s60
18,000	do	88	300	do	b10
1,000	do	87⅞	100	do	b15
6,000	Cal. 8's & 7s	75	200	do	[illegible]
1,100	Ind. State 5s	82¼	100	do	s10
3,000	Erie R. B'ds 1870	93¾	350	do	b60
10,000	Hnd. R. RR. 3d M.	66	100	do	b7
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	90⅞	700	do	b3
13,000	do	91	250	do	[illegible]
3,500	do	91⅛	1250	do	s3
20	Manhattan Bank	133	450	do	b60
40	Metropolitan Bk	107	200	do	b30
5	Market Bank	102	100	do	s10
50	Continental Bank	107¾	100	do	s30
25	Comm on w'th Bk	101	100	do	s30
5	Park Bank	98½	700	Cleve. & Tol. R. & b	60
20	Del. & Hnd. Ca Co.	119¾	200	do	e
140	Penn. Coal Co.	b60	32	do	b3
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	65	200	do	s3
350	Nicara. Transit Co.	7¾	300	do	s60
200	do	b60	7¾	18	Mil. & La Cr'se R. R.
300	Bruns. C. L. Co.	5	7	do	[illegible]
25	Chi & R I. R. R.	s30	93¾	5	Panama Railroad
400	Reading R. R.	b60	86	70	do
200	do	s60	84¾	50	Mich S. & N. In. R. R.
600	do	s60	84¾	3	Mich. Cen R. R.
100	do	b30	84¾	100	N. York C. R. R.
5	Ill. Central R. R.	108¾	30	do	[illegible]
100	do	109¼	5	do	[illegible]
50	do	b60	109⅝	30	do
50	do	b60	109¾		

Second Board.

$1,800	City 6s, '60	96	200	Reading R. R.	84¾
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91	250	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	84
1,000	H. R. R. 1st m'ge	99¾	50	do	s30
1,000	H. R. & 2d m'ge	86	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	do	86	100	do	b30
1,000	E. R. R. bds. '75	92¾	140	Clev. & Tol. R.	74
14	Commonwealth Bk	101	600	do	b60
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	115½	100	do	s60
50	Nic. Transit Co.	7¾	124	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86
100	Erie Railroad	b8	59¾	150	do
300	do	h10	59⅝	70	do
780	do	b30	59¾	63	Panama Railroad
500	do	s3	59⅛	9	Gal. & Chic. R. R.
100	do	b60	59¾	5	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.
650	do	s10	b0½	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.

Wednesday, Sept 3—P. M.

The *Persia* steamship from Liverpool, Saturday, August 23, arrived at this port early this morning. Her trade accounts are chiefly important for the turn advised in Breadstuffs, which have gone up at Mark Lane, London, 6 shillings the quarter on Wheat, from the lowest point, and 4 shillings since the previous steamer. The advance was the result of less promising harvest weather, a great deal of rain having interfered with the ingathering of the crop. In Flour the rise is not in proportion, though the figures for Ohio brands had reached 37 shillings in London, and 35 shillings in Liverpool; Western Canal 33@35 shillings, and Canadian 35@37 shillings. These prices for parcels in prime condition. Much of the American Flour, State brands as known here, or Western Canal as in Liverpool, was arriving out of order, and sold from 22 to 30 shillings. The deliveries of English grown Wheat for the week ending 13th August, are officially reported 44,082 quarters, the average 71e. The advance after this report was 2e. on Monday, 19th, and 2s.@3s. on Friday, 22d, bringing up the price to 75e.@76s. A large parcel of new Wheat from the South, landed in good condition at Liverpool, sold at 10s. 2d. for the red, and from 10s. 9d. up to 11s. 6d. for the white. Indian Corn advanced to 34s.@35s. the quarter, on the reports of the reappearance of the Potato disease in Ireland. The day the steamer sailed the weather was better for the English harvest, but speculators continued busy in the market for Indian Corn. The Cotton trade continued steady, and without excitement, at previous figures. The manufacturing districts were generally doing well.

The financial advices represent discounts as easier, and the funds steady. Consols 95¼ ₰ cent. in London; the 3 ₰ cent. *Rente* 70.85 at Paris. One of the English Railways, the Great Western, advanced 2½ ₰ cent., closing at 66@66¼, against 63⅜@63¾ the week previous. The French *Crédit Mobilier* stood 1,625 francs the share. But little doing in the American funds. Messrs. Robert Benson & Co. write:

"Money has been more plentiful, and the greater ease has been more marked to-day then in the early part of the week. In the general discount market the rates are a little under the minimum charge of the Bank of England, and for short loans on securities the extreme rates of interest can scarcely be obtained. The weather during the whole week has been very unfavorable for our harvest. This has checked the more buoyant tone of feeling that might otherwise have been looked for in our Stock Market, which has generally been very inactive during the week. Consols have remained almost stationary, and we to-day quote them 95⅛@95¼ for Money, and 95⅜@95½ for 10th September. We have not heard of any transactions in United States or State Stocks. In Railways some show the best some business, but generally at rather lower prices. There have been transactions in Pennsylvania 1st mortgage Bonds at 90¼, and 2d mortgage Sterling Bonds at 96. Erie 3d mortgage at 87¼@87½ ex Coupon, and the Sinking Fund Bonds at 84¾. Michigan Central 1869 Bonds at 91¾ ex Coupon; and the Bonds of 1860 at 94¾. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 81. Illinois Central 6 ₰ cent. Bonds at 83¼ (4s. 2d to the $1;) 7 ₰ cents. at 84½, and the Freeland Bonds at 93 with privilege. The shares of the Company have been sold at 5½ premium. The Manchester Market has been rather quieter. But spinners and manufacturers are so well under engagement, as to prevent any general noticeable decline in prices. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been inanimate during the week and closes dull at a decline of ⅛d. with sales for the week of about 47,000 bales. The Corn Markets have been influenced by the unfavorable state of the weather, and prices generally are higher. We may quote an advance of about 2e. a quarter on Indian Corn, of 1s. 6d.@2s. ₰ sack and barrel on Flour, and 3d. ₰ 70 lbs. on Wheat. We have no particular change to notice in the price of Rails. Owing to a curtailment in the manufacture, arising from the hot weather, rather higher prices have in some instances been paid. The current quotation for cash is still £8."

Bank of England—Since the Peace.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	16,794,528	8,895,040	10,098,657
April 19	15,929,368	8,668,600	9,875,792
April 26	15,975,189	8,630,455	9,722,130
May 3	15,446,266	8,430,575	9,809,891
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,553
May 17	16,710,812	4,186,675	9,801,865
May 24	15,386,046	5,031,960	10,558,804
May 31	14,012,415	5,696,680	11,384,656
June 7	14,333,306	5,952,735	11,668,418
June 14	14,547,679	6,678,460	12,058,792
June 21	14,411,384	6,918,380	12,337,965
June 28	14,803,953	7,388,715	13,073,768
July 5	15,527,912	8,552,720	13,610,942
July 12	15,773,626	5,434,780	12,878,899
July 19	13,153,664	5,821,300	12,830,765
July 26	13,094,494	5,903,145	13,888,804
Aug. 2	14,196,000	5,194,655	12,432,860
Aug. 9	14,478,928	6,195,000	12,494,945
Aug. 16	15,570,195	6,200,640	12,488,824

The return for the week ending the 16th of August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£ 4,668 518	Increase...£333,110
Other deposits	10,560,407	Increase.. 406,603
Rest	3,458,690	Increase.. 1,904

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Osmbridge-st., between De Kalb and Lafayette ave., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Elmhurst, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, of consumption, Frances A., daughter of Caroline and the late Valentine Weekes, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and the relatives of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, James R. Brush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Union-place, (Bloomfield-st.)

At New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Mrs. Mary, relict of Samuel Seymour, of that city, in her 71st year.

At Oswego, on Saturday, Aug. 30, Frances Mary, youngest child of Joseph A. and Charlotte P. Beardsley, aged 10 months and 7 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

At Little Falls, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of bilious fever, Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob M. Kyerson, Esq.

The funeral will be at the Pampton Church, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Clinton, Iowa, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, George Spencer of Utica, N. Y., in the 41st year of his age.

Mr. Spencer was formerly Principal of the Utica Academy, and was the author of an Introduction to the Latin Language, and an English Grammar.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Sept. 1, William G. McMullen, son of the late John McMullen, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

At sea, on Saturday, July 12, of Chagres fever, on board brig *Golden Lead*, from Aspinwall to Trinidad, Capt. Robert Campbell, of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Boston and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

The French Grain advices are somewhat conflicting, being favorable to a good crop in the North, with lower prices for Wheat in Paris, and less favorable from the South. We notice that in Liverpool that the accounts from the South of France and Spain and Portugal entered considerably into the calculations of the speculators. On the other hand the French *Echo Agricole* says of the Northern crop:

"In the departments north of the Loire a finer season for saving the harvest has not been known for years. Wheat was never dlier. In all the most productive departments of France the sheaves are extremely abundant, and, although the ears do not yield so much as was expected, the quantity of sheaves insures a large produce ₰ hectare. Thus, in all the region of France extending from the banks of the Loire to the Belgian frontier, it is calculated that the average number of sheaves ₰ hectare exceeds that of 1855 by 150 to 200. The yield of each sheaf being at least equal to that of last year, the quantity of Wheat reaped in 1856 will consequently be superior by three or four hectolitres ₰ hectare to that of 1855. In the North this augmentation in the produce may be fairly calculated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 hectolitres."

In our own Grain Market to-day the advance in Wheat, on the present news being made known, was 3 to 5 cents the bushel, and in Corn a rise of 5 cents, with a very large business. Flour is 10@15 cents dearer for shipping brands.

The supply of Money in Wall-street was easy to-day both to the Stock and Discount Brokers, and the offering of first-class paper ontside of Bank not so free as earlier in the week. The rates, however, are unchanged, 8½ to 10 ₰ cent. as in time. There is comparatively but little very short paper, prime signatures, offered through the Discount Brokers. Six and eight months bills, No. 1, go from 9 to 10 ₰ cent.; fair or second grade names 12 ₰ cent. Exchange closed easy for the *Africa*. The Ship

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1549. NEWYORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Communication shut off—The great Trial near, the Free-dums Panic on hand.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 29, 1856.

All communication with the States has been cut off for several days, and if this reaches you it will be a wonder. Our position was never more critical, than now, on account of our want of supplies, &c. We hear of thousands rallying along the border to exterminate us. Pro-Slavery families are all leaving. We believe there is a mighty army at hand. The Union will feel the shock. It can no longer be said we have not made sufficient sacrifices in both blood and treasure. We always have said it would take many precious lives to save Kansas to Freedom: they are now being offered. Probably your next news will be that the great battle has been fought, and many hundreds will fall in the contest. The *North* is responsible for the loss before all Heaven.

RANDOLPH.

Pro-Slavery Evidence of the Missouri Invasion.

Independence (Aug. 7th) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

This morning's news from the Territory can be implicitly relied upon. Gov. Acting Governor at Lecompton yesterday issued his Proclamation, declaring the Territory in a state of insurrection; calls upon all law-abiding citizens to come to the aid of the legal authorities, and endeavor to preserve the peace—to protect property and person from injury, and secure the innocent and unoffending in the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. He will ask aid of Colonel COFFEE and General RICE, but it is understood they have no orders to give assistance, and the militia of the country must attend to the matter themselves. LANE is at Lawrence now, with about 300 to 1 000 men, fortifying the place preparatory to an attack. A few men are also at the crossing of the Wakarusa, making like preparations. BROWN, with 300 men, is at Sugar Grove, near Ossawatomie, not committing any further outrages just now, but awaiting to see what the Governor intends to do. He was doubtless surprised and attacked last night, or will be to-day.

LANE has three parties stationed at three different points on the Iowa line, for the purpose of receiving supplies or making a way of escape, in case he is compelled to flee. About 1,000 men will move to the aid of the Governor from the border of the Territory east of us and the county of Franklin; about 900 from Atchison and Leavenworth City, and try to secure LANE and the leaders of the whole insurrectionary movement, and disperse their duped followers. It is the purpose of the leaders of the Government to protect life as much as possible, but the rooted cause of the Abolitionists will not fare well. REEDER has gone with his part of the forces to the Iowa line to secure the parties left at different points there. ANCHISON, aided by DONIPHAN and others, control the other forces, and in a few days you will hear what has been done.

As I said, in my other letter, this Summer 500 United States troops could have obviated the necessity of all this, but now it will require many more. It is a direful necessity that compels any one to move against those of his own blood, but when such men as LANE, BROWN and others, will become so infatuated as to violate all laws, and disturb the peace of society, it becomes imperative on all lovers of good order to prevent their further progress. Could or would the New-Englanders or Northern States men see things in the right light, and know as much as we know here about the incendiary movements of the men they send hither, no objection could be made to any course taken to put them down.

Another Pathetic Appeal.

ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW AND CO. TO THE "PEOPLE OF THE UNION."

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

We have received from Kansas City a printed paper intended as an appeal to the people of the United States in relation to Kansas affairs. It is quite long, and takes a general view of events as they have transpired in relation to that Territory since the passage of the bill for its organization. It is not necessary for us to transfer this portion of the Appeal to our columns, and we content ourselves with giving the last half of it.

To all this we submitted, under the promise that the laws should be enforced, our lives and property protected.

What has been the result? The House of Representatives proceeds with its efforts to disorganize our Government—to set aside all our laws—to bring anarchy upon us.

The army falsely represented as our protection, is required to be disbanded, unless we are deprived of the protection of the law!!

Mass meetings are held in every non-slaveholding State, to contribute aid to the rebels and assassins in our midst. National Conventions assembled to devise means for raising an army to destroy us. LANE—a traitor—a fugitive from justice, is permitted openly to traverse one-half of our States, collecting an army to exterminate us. Not an effort is made to arrest him.

While the enlistment of a handful of aliens to fight against a foreign power calls forth all the energy of our Government—the zeal and activity of every officer, from President to City Marshal, to crush it—is deemed, unatoned for, fit cause to hazard a war with the mightiest power on earth. An army is raised openly and boldly—is marched thousands of miles through States and Territories, under the command of a fugitive traitor, to invade our soil, subvert our government, exterminate our citizens, without an effort to stay its progress—without a word of disapproval.

Troops are collated from Boston to Cairo; the army is organized and equipped at Chicago—is marched through Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska into Kansas, and through the heart of our Territory—its progress is noted and heralded—its leader stops by the way to proclaim the war of extermination he intends to wage against us—to gather, with the promise of spoils, recruits to his forces. The whole Government is paralyzed. The Federal, the State, the Territorial Governments, all alike dare not meet the invader. One branch of the Government alone is awake—the House of Representatives is active in removing obstacles from its path.

LANE with his army enters our Territory. His confederates in our midst, heretofore confining themselves to the assassination of individuals, the pillage, the burning of isolated dwellings, emboldened by his approach, begin to embody; they strip the country of horses to mount the invading army and chronicle its arrival by sweeping from before them every law-abiding citizen in the counties of Lykins, Franklin and Douglas. They drive a whole settlement of unarmed citizens from the county of Lykins, burning their houses and destroying their property—they march thence to the town of Franklin, and attack the Postmaster, with whom a party of Southern men were boarding—set fire to the house, drive out the inmates, abusing helpless women who could not escape, rob the Post Office, and taking a cannon which had been left there by the sheriff. With this and their other arms they march to the attack of another Colony of Southern settlers in Douglas County, compel them to fly and abandon their dwellings and property—thence they go to attack the dwelling of Colonel TITUS, batter it with cannon until he and those who had gone to his defence, are forced to surrender, when they are taken prisoners, his dwelling plundered and burned. They march thence to the very limits of our capital, and this as they avow, was only saved by the storm of rain that rendered their firearms useless.

All this is done under the very eyes of the troops of the United States, and no attempt is made to arrest them.

When Gov SHANNON, hoping that they would not harm him, who had saved them from unmerited punishment—who had, however unwittingly, so effectually protected them—ventures to Lawrence, which he had saved for them, and calls on them to release the prisoners they had taken, his life is threatened—he is told that they do not recognize him as Governor—that they are a portion of the "army of the North"—are at war with the Government, and hold their prisoners as prisoners of war. They demand and compel him to exchange the gallant TITUS and his fellow prisoners for felons in custody, under arrest for arson and robbery. They have now become so bold that they make no secret of their intentions. They claim to be a portion of an army called by [illegible] against every man who is not [illegible]

Gov. SHANNON dared not await the arrival of his successor, but abandons his post, and leaves us without a Governor.

We have asked the appointment of a successor who was acquainted with our condition; who—a citizen of the Territory, identified with its interests, familiar with its history—would not be prejudiced or misled by the falsehoods which have been so systematically fabricated against us; one who, heretofore a resident as he is a native of a Non-Slaveholding State, is yet not a slaveholder, but has the capacity to appreciate and the boldness and integrity requisite faithfully to discharge his duty regardless of the possible effect it might have upon the election of some petty politician in a distant State.

In his stead we have one appointed who is ignorant of our condition, a stranger to our people; who we have too much cause to fear will, if no worse, prove no more efficient to protect us than his predecessors.

With, then, a government which has proved imbecile—has failed to enforce the laws for our protection—with an army of lawless banditti overrunning our country—what shall we do?

Though we have full confidence of the integrity and fidelity of Mr. WOODSON, now acting as Governor, we know not at what moment his authority will be superseded. We cannot await the convenience in coming of our newly appointed Governor. We cannot hazard a second edition of imbecility or corruption.

We must act at once and effectively. These traitors, assassins and robbers must be punished; must now be taught a lesson they will remember.

We wage no war upon men for their opinions; have never attempted to exclude any from settling among us; we have demanded only that all should alike submit to the law. To all such we will afford protection, whatever be their political opinions. But LANE's army and its allies must be expelled from the Territory. Thus alone can we make safe our persons and property—thus alone can we bring peace to our Territory.

To do this we will need assistance. Our citizens unorganized, many of them unarmed, for they came not as soldiers—though able heretofore to assemble a force sufficient to compel the obedience of the rebels, now that they have been strengthened by this invading army, thoroughly drilled, perfectly equipped, mounted, and ready to march at a moment's notice to attack our defenceless settlements—may be overpowered. Should we be able even to vanquish this additional force, we are threatened with a further invasion of like character through Iowa and Nebraska.

This is no mere local quarrel; no mere riot; but it is War! a war waged by an armed a war professedly for our extermination. It is no mere resistance to the laws; no simple rebellion of our citizens, but a war of invasion—the army a foreign army—properly named the "Army of the North."

It is then not only the right but the duty of all good citizens of Missouri, and every other State, to come to our assistance and enable us to expel these invaders.

Mr WOODSON, since the resignation of Governor SHANNON, in the absence of Governor GEARY, has fearlessly met the responsibilities of the trust forced upon him, has proclaimed the existence of the rebellion, and called on the militia of the Territory to assemble for its suppression.

We call on you to come; to furnish us assistance in men, provisions and munitions, that we may drive out this "army of the North," who would subvert our Government and expel us from our homes.

Our people, though poor,—many of them stripped of their all, others harrassed by these fiends so that they have been unable to provide for their families,—are yet true men; will stand with you shoulder to shoulder in defence of rights, of principles in which you have a common, if not deeper interest than they.

By the issue of this struggle is to be decided whether law or lawlessness shall reign in our country. If we are vanquished, you too will be victims.

Let not our appeal be in vain.

D. R. ATCHISON,	WILLIAM J. PRESTON,
B. F. STRADWELL,	S. J. JONES,
JOSEPH C. ANDERSON,	A. A. PRESTON,
R. G. COOK,	J. H. STRINGFELLOW,
T. G. ROESKE,	P. T. ABELL,
WILLIAM H. TERRS,	

AUGUST 26, 1856

We, citizens of Missouri, urge our fellow-citizens and the citizens of other States to respond to the above call of the citizens of Kansas.

A. W. DONIPHAN,	A. G. BOONE,
OLIVER ANDERSON,	JESSE MORIN,
B J BROWN,	JOHN W. REID,
HENRY L. ROUTT,	B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

Latest by Mail.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING — A PARTY OF LANE'S MEN TAKEN PRISONERS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 2.

From passengers who arrived yesterday from this Territory on the steamer *Cataract*, and who came down in the cars from Jefferson City, we learn that the excitement is increasing upon the frontier and in the Territory. LANE's regiment and followers are intrenched at Lawrence, and their numbers are variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand, all well armed. Col. DONIPHAN is said to be in command of the opposing parties, and a battle, and probably a bloody one, seems to be inevitable, and may have been fought before this time.

A party consisting of twenty-five of LANE's men came into Leavenworth City last Thursday or Friday, for the purpose of getting provisions for their camp, and the whole were taken prisoners. Four of the men engaged in this enterprise, who were among those taken, and who were suffered to depart, came down yesterday on the cars. From all that we gather, we infer that the force at Lawrence is larger than has been represented, and that they are already preparing for a siege, and to this end had levied their contributions indiscriminately. The party who went to Leavenworth and were taken prisoners were there, it is supposed, to act in concert with LANE's sympathizers, and assist in furnishing provisions, &c.

Gov. SHANNON, it is said, has been at Leavenworth City, but had left. The next news will probably be of a most exciting character.

Latest by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Our dates from Kansas are to the 29th ult. Fifteen hundred men, under Gen. ATCHISON, were preparing to attack Lawrence on the 1st inst. The Free-State force is estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 men.

SOUTHERN KANSAS MEETING.—The N. O. *Bulletin* of the 28th says: Pursuant to announcement a meeting was held, last evening, at the St. Louis Hotel to devise ways and means to aid in Southern emigration to Kansas. There must have been, we should judge, some four or five hundred persons present. General H. W. PALFREY called the meeting to order, and nominated Mayor WATERMAN President, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

That the scheme organized in New-England under the pretence of settling Kansas, but really with the view of driving from its Territory all settlers who are not in favor of the prohibition of Slavery, is indirectly in violation of the mutual good faith between the Northern and Southern States, on which the Constitution rests; is injurious and insulting to the Southern States, and is not only calculated, but deliberately intended to disturb, if not wholly destroy the fraternal relations hitherto cherished between citizens of the Free States and Slaveholding States of the Union.

Interesting from Honduras.

DECREE AGAINST AMERICANS—PROTEST OF AMERICAN CONSUL—ARTICLES OF WAR CONTRABAND—RECRUITING AGAINST WALKER—NEW AND RICH GOLD MINE DISCOVERIES.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 3.

The brig *Helen Jane*, Capt. NICKERSON, last from Omoa, Honduras, August 12, arrived at this port this morning. In the present interesting crisis in the affairs of Central America, as connected with the Filibuster Expeditions from this country, all of an authentic character from that quarter will be read with interest, and we have taken pains to gather from the master of the *Helen Jane*, who has long been connected in business with the people of that country, the result of his observations upon the present state of affairs there.

It will be remembered that when WALKER first landed in Nicaragua, his advent was looked upon with hope by those in Honduras who had any stake in society, in the belief that he would establish a liberal and permanent government. This favorable feeling is now entirely changed, and all Americans are now looked upon with suspicion, and by the lower classes with the most deadly hatred. The suspicious feeling of the government is evidenced by the fact that they have issued a decree forbidding all Americans to land at the ports of that country for the purpose of going into the interior. The U. S. Consul had ineffectually protested against the inforcement of this decree, and had forwarded the documents in the matter by the *Helen Jane* to this Government.

Previous to the issuing of the decree, a party of "Agriculturists," from New-Orleans, organized with a President, Secretary, &c., had in great part landed at Omoa, and gone to the gold mines of the Province of Olanche. Others of the party, who arrived afterwards, were refused permission to proceed, and subsequently, started for a new gold mine on the coast, thirty miles west from Truxillo. The statements from the Olanche mines are that the diggers about paid expenses. One digger, who reached Omoa on his return, stated to Captain NICKERSON that the mines there had the appearance of having been dug over at some distant period, probably a century since. Four inhabitants of Chicago, who were at these mines, got starved out, and with difficulty reached Omoa, where one got a passage home from Captain NICKERSON, the others going by the way of Belize.

The new mine is said by one of experience, who has been there, to be much richer, and he has sent for his friends to join him. All articles of war from this country are now contraband of war in Honduras. There is great fear of Americans, and several American artists, Messrs HITCHCOCK, ANTHONY and BAKER, being engaged in drawing sketches of the country for a New-York Magazine, (Harper's,) excited such a panic upon being joined by two or three other Americans, that some of the officials at Omoa actually placed guards of soldiers at the doors of their residences for protection.

At the capital of the province of Olanche, a mob of natives surrounded the dwellings of several Americans residing there. The Alcades of the place fortunately arrived in season to prevent any acts of violence, and in the morning an apology was made. Should WALKER be defeated, Americans in Honduras would be in a dangerous position.

The authorities of Honduras were busily engaged in raising troops, who are to join the coalition forces destined to attack Gen. WALKER, but none had yet marched. Only about 600 had yet left Guatemala, but many more were to follow. Business in the country was rather dull.

☞ There were three deaths by yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., on Monday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

News from Washington.

EXECUTIVE ABSENTEES—CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY—THE EXTRA PAY REFUSED—THE NEW GUANO ISLAND, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The following-named Cabinet officers are absent from the city: JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy; CHARLES W. WELSH is the acting Secretary. ROBERT MCCLELLAND, Secretary of the Interior; GEO. C. WHITNEY is the actiog Secretary. JAMES CAMPBELL; HORATIO KING is the acting Postmaster. Several bureau officers are likewise absent, namely: GEORGE W. MANYPENNY; CHARLES C. MIX is the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Judge MINOR Commissioner of Pensions; SAMUEL COLE is the acting Commissioner. THOMAS L. HENDRICKS, Commissioner of the Land Office; JOSEPH S. WILSON is the acting Commissioner, but he too has left the city on business. The Commissioner of Patents returned to the city last night. The President of the United States contemplates leaving the City, in the course of two weeks, probably for the Virginia Springs.

Official accounts received at the Indian Department, from Major-General WOOL, represent that the war in Washington Territory is nearly brought to a close; several Indian tribes only remaining to be pacified, and the Indian Agent for Oregon communicates a similar favorable report relative to the last named Territory.

The refusal of Comptroller WHITTLESEY to pass the requisition for extra pay to the clerks and the other employee of the two Houses has caused much excitement among that class. He deems the action of Congress insufficient to guide him in the premises.

The following is an extract from a private letter written on board the frigate *Independence* to a friend in the United States.

"The Guano Island was represented to be more than five hundred miles from the main and more than two hundred from any land, in a rainless region and not laid down on any chart. Its position was kept secret until it was descried when it proved to be New Nantucket Island in latitude 15° North and longitude 176° 25' West—a low level Island about three miles in diameter, covered with vegetation, and surrounded by a surf of such character that landing was out of the question. There was no anchorage and a four-knot current swept to the Westward. There is no guano within 100 North or South of the equator, beyond the influence of the Cordilleras, because that is a rainy region."

Ground was broken to-day for the north wing of the Patent Office. About fifty laborers are employed upon it.

Political Matters.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 4.

One of the largest delegate Conventions ever assembled in New-Hampshire convened in this city to-day, for the purpose of making nominations for the Presidential and State elections. DANIEL MARCY, of Portsmouth; JONATHAN T. CHASE, of Conway; HORACE CHASE, of Hopkinton; DAVID BUFFUM, of Walpole, and ELEAZER MARTIN, of Welpole, were nominated Presidential Electors. Hon. JOHN S. WELLS was renominated by acclamation candidate for Governor, and MARK NOBLE for Railroad Commissioner. To morrow a mass meeting will be holden here to ratify the nominations.

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FREMONT AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The President of the Fremont American State Council has issued a call for a Convention at Worcester, on the 16th inst., on the ground that Mr. JOHNSTON, the North American candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has given notice that he shall decline. This is the same day and place of the meeting of the Republican Convention, and also of the anti-Gardner and Fremont Americans. A lively time may be anticipated.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT HONESDALE, PA.

HONESDALE, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The Republicans held a large mass meeting in this place this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Gen. JAMES, of Wisconsin, and Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, of Seneca Falls, New-York.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The general result of our State election is about the same as published on Wednesday morning. T. FLETCHER's majority for Governor in 100 towns is over 12,000, and the 130 towns not yet fully reported will increase it to about 20,000. The three Republican Congressmen have from three to 7,000 majority. The Republicans have carried the State Senate entire, and the House is about nineteen-twentieths Republican.

Honorary Degrees Conferred at the Brown University Commencement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The following honorary degrees were conferred by the Brown University to-day:

Master of Arts—Prof. EDWARD C. BOYNTON, of the University of Mississippi; Rev. JOSEPH B. BREED, of Woonsocket, and WILLIAM BINNEY, Esq., of this City.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. SAMUEL W. S. DUTTON, of New-Haven; Prof. ALVAH HOVEY, of the Newton Theological Institution, and Rev. GEORGE M. RANDALL, of Boston.

Doctor of Laws—JOHN KINGSBURY, Esq., of this city.

Odd Fellows Celebration at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 4.

There was a grand procession here to-day of Odd Fellows to lay the corner stone for their new hall. A large number of Odd Fellows from the neighboring towns participated in the ceremonies. Addresses in English and German were delivered by O. H. RIPLEY, Esq., and Rev Mr. WEDEHOUSEN.

Fire at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 4.

A fire broke out here last night on Lowell and Concord-streets, destroying four stables and several dwellings, together with Melodeon Hall. Wm. PATTEN, E. P. OZFUTT, and ALPHEUS GAY, were the principal sufferers. Loss $15,000.

Accident to the Steamship Daniel Webster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, which sailed from this port for New-York a few days since, has returned in distress, having encountered a hurricane in which she lost her wheel-houses.

Further from Mexico.

From the Picayune.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 22d inst., says that the priestly authorities of the capital issued a pastoral letter, exhorting to non-compliance with the law of *desamortizacion*, fulminating excommunications, and directing priests to preach against it. The statement, however, is denied.

The work of constructing a railroad from Mexico to Tacubaya was about to be commenced under favorable auspices.

According to one of the papers of the capital, up to the 2d ult. 30,386 adjudications of properties in mortmain had been made. The product of these was $24,066,506, and the quit rents redeemed amounted to 54,396, of the value of $6,075,959.

The *Centinela* of this city is spoken of in Mexico with something more than suspicion, as an organ of the most violent partizane of SANTA ANA, HAROY TAMAZIZ and the opponents of liberal ideas and progress generally.

There had been a report of an attempt on the life of Señor COMONFORT; but he *Heraldo* not only denies it, but ridicules the idea of the probability of such an act.

The papers of Tampico especially laud the "Ley Lerdo," and seem to think it will prove the salvation of the country.

VIDAURRI's rebellion finds no favor whatever. He is spoken of with indignation, and almost with contempt.

He had got possession of Saltillo, it appears, and his traitorous supporter ZAYAS had given notice to other towns of the State to acknowledge his authority. None of them, at present, appeared inclined to comply.

Gen. GARZA had taken full possession of the Governorship and Commandance-General of Tamaulipas, with universal approbation.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Six New Cases at Fort Hamilton—No Deaths—One New Case in Brooklyn and one Death.

There was only one new case in Brooklyn yesterday, and that was JOHN S. BERGEN, Jr., in the Eighth Ward, who lost his wife a few days since.

Mrs. HANNAH BRICE, residing in Partition-street, between Van Brunt and Conover, South Brooklyn, died on Wednesday night. She was sick but a short time, and died without medical attendance. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, and, at his request, Drs. VAN KLEET and VAN DUYNE hold a post-mortem examination, when they pronounced that she had died of yellow fever. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict to that effect.

THE SICK IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. MARY BERGEN, sister of JOHN V. BERGEN, deceased, and daughter of THEODORE BERGEN, convalescing.

Miss MARIA BERGEN, daughter of JOHN S. BERGEN, under treatment.

CATHARINA BERGEN, daughter of LEFFERTS BERGEN, nearly well.

LEFFERTS BERGEN, Jr., son of LEFFERTS BERGEN, most well.

JOHN S. BERGEN, Jr., taken sick yesterday.

Mr. KENNADY, John-street, uncertain.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The following is the copy of a letter received by Mayor HALL of Brooklyn:

OFFICE OF HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of our Association last evening, a committee was appointed to procure ten nurses and proceed by the steamer *Roanoke* this evening to your City, to aid in the relief of the afflicted at FORT HAMILTON or elsewhere.

This morning's mail brings a contradiction of yesterday's news.

The object of this is to inform you that we hold ourselves in readiness to go when needed, and we hope you will not delay a moment to let us know when our services may be required.

We owe our fellow-citizens of every part of the country a debt of gratitude for their unbounded kindness and liberality during the season of our affliction last year, and so far as in our power we will cancel the obligation, when an occasion may arise that will give us an opportunity.

Hoping that your beautiful City may escape the pestilence that at one time threatens it, and your citizens continue in the enjoyment of good health, I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Cor. Sec'y.

Hon. GEO. HALL, Mayor of Brooklyn.

VISIT OF PHILADELPHIA PHYSICIANS.

Drs. COAD and WOODWARD, of Philadelphia, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday under orders from the Board of Health in that City to examine into the disease prevailing in Kinge County. Mayor HALL accompanied them in a carriage through the infected localities, and upon their return they will be prepared to give the facts as presented to them.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT OF THE SICK AT THAT PLACE.

DIED—None.

Mrs. SENNETTO, something better. The previously reported are doing well.

NEW CASES—Mrs. HOLDEN's child, mild attack; Mrs. GILLON; servant-girl of Dr. PRINCE, very mild attack; Mrs. PATRICK KELSOY, sick.

IN MILITARY HOSPITAL—VIERT, soldier, sharp attack; Mrs. FITZGERALD.

The Relief Hospital is now fully prepared to meet the wants of our community. All cases are removed to it as far as possible.

Our friends may be assured we shall leave nothing undone which can contribute to the alleviation of our sufferers. The expenses are, however, great, and we shall require more funds than we have obtained to carry it on until such time as frost shall destroy the cause of the sickness.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 4, 1856—9½ o'clock P. M.

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Indirectly, we learn that that there were several new cases of yellow fever among the troops on this Island yesterday, and that the commanding officer intends to remove the soldiers from the Island until the fever disappears.

New-York Board of Health.

At the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday the following memorial was presented:

The residents of Thirty-third-street, between Lexington-avenue and Third-avenue, call the attention of the Commissioners to the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-third-street, near Lexington-avenue, and state they are from six to eight feet below the street, and that water flowing therein, becoming stagnant, generating innumerable swarms of insects, creating a very offensive stench throughout the neighborhood, is a receptacle for all kinds of deceased animals, and is considered detrimental to the health of the residents in the vicinity. Referred to the City Inspector.

RUNNING QUARANTINE—COMMUNICATION FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER RELATIVE THERETO.

To the Commissioners of Health or Mayor of the City of New-York:

The Health Officer has been informed that the schooner *Hyperion* came into this port from Ponce, P. R., about the 20th August last; that she was intercepted in her passage into port at Sandy Hook by a New-York pilot, who was requested by the consignees of the schooner to order the master not to come into this port any further, but to clear for New-Haven and there discharge her cargo, and forthwith afterwards to come to the port of New-York, and to the wharves of the City, and that the *Hyperion* now lies at the foot of James-slip, East River. In view of the above information, which I deem reliable, the undersigned would respectfully submit for passage the following resolution.

(Signed,) R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Resolved, That the Inspector of Vessels of this City be, and he is hereby directed to visit the schooner *Hyperion* forthwith, and if, on examination, he shall find as true the statements which have been communicated in regard to said schooner, he is hereby directed to order, in behalf of this Board, the said vessel to proceed immediately to the Quarantine anchorage; and if the said order be not forthwith complied with, to take the said schooner to the anchorage at the expense of the vessel. Resolution was adopted.

The following communication from Dr. THOMPSON illustrates a mooted point as to the poison of yellow fever. Physicians and all who are doubting the value of quarantine will be interested in it.

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health, City of New-York:

The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the master of the ship *Jane H. Glidden*, requesting permission to come up from the Southwest Spit to the Quarantine anchorage, reports that the ship *Glidden* came into Quarantine from Havana laden with sugar and molasses and rags. The master of the vessel reported having lost two of his crew of yellow fever during the passage, and nine, sick with the same disease, were sent to the Marine Hospital on her arrival. Soon after, the undersigned, deeming it unsafe to allow this vessel to remain with the fleet at Quarantine, sent her down the bay for anchorage and for isolation. She was ordered at first to discharge her cargo on lighters, and to land the same at the United States Wharf at Quarantine; but at a subsequent period, and after the vessel and cargo had been thoroughly fumigated, this order was changed so as to allow the sugar to be lightered and sent to the City.

Within five days after the *Glidden* began to discharge her cargo, it became too evident that she was very much infected with the virus of yellow fever. The testimony of this fact appeared first among the stevedores, then with lightermen, and lastly with the Custom-House officer—all of whom were engaged in the discharge of her cargo. As soon as it was found that the vessel was thus dangerous, a panic protest arose among the stevedores, against laboring longer on the vessel. The first crew of stevedores, who were lucky enough not to contract the disease, abandoned the job. A second crew, of more courageous spirits, were soon obtained to supply the place of the first, but very soon they in turn became panic-stricken, by seeing some of their more hardy companions, one after another, fall victims to the imported scourge. What was true of the stevedores became equally true of the lightermen and Custom-House officers, so that the further discharging of the *Glidden's* cargo was discontinued, because the necessary men for that purpose could not be found to finish the work, for "love nor money," and, up to the present time, a portion of her cargo still remains in her.

Much has been said and written by interested parties, and especially in the City of Boston, of a character calculated to produce an impression that the *Glidden* had been slandered at Quarantine relative to her infected condition. For the purpose of giving your Honorable Board an accurate idea of what her true condition has been, I will state that the records at Quarantine show that she has poisoned and severely sickened with the virus of yellow fever twenty-four persons, and out of the number about one-half have died.

Believing that the *Glidden* is still an infected vessel, the undersigned earnestly recommends that she be permitted for the present to remain at the "Southwest Spit," that the prayer of her captain to bring her up among the fleet at Quarantine be denied. Respectfully submitted.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 4, 1856.

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health, City of New-York:

The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the consignees of the schooner *Falmouth*, asking to proceed with the vessel to the City, reports that the *Falmouth* came into Quarantine Aug. 28, from Ponce, P. R., laden with sugar, and all hands on board being well.

In the early part of the season, when the yellow fever first began to prevail in the West Indies and in almost every port of the same, the undersigned quarantined vessels from Ponce, and recommended that they be ordered to lighter their cargoes for ventilation before bringing the same to the City. This recommendation or order was met by a general protest on the part of interested captains and consignees, and bills of health were profusely exhibited to show the authorities the injustice of detaining vessels from Ponce, and the folly of ordering their cargoes to be lightered.

Several masters of vessels from Ponce, your Honorable Board will remember, took extreme measures to obtain permits to proceed to the City. Some six of them made a joint affidavit that they had been lying for some time in Ponce, prior to their departure; that they had had ample opportunities of knowing whether yellow fever existed in that port; that to the best of their knowledge and belief it did not exist there when they left or while they were there at anchor; and that no case of such disease had appeared on either of their vessels during their passage to this port.

In view of the strong affidavit, and the exhibition of numerous bills of health and other assurances from Captains that no yellow fever existed at Ponce, the undersigned was persuaded to recommend that the vessels lying at Quarantine from said port should be allowed to proceed to the wharves of New-York, and your Honorable Board concurred in the opinion. The captains and consignees succeeded, and the vessels were allowed to proceed. But what was the result?

As soon as the cargoes of said vessels began to be discharged, the sailors at once sickened of yellow fever, and the undersigned forthwith removed the infected vessels to the Quarantine anchorage, where they finished lightering their cargoes and rode out their period of quarantine. The brig *Crawford*, it will be remembered, was more infected than either of the vessels referred to. Five of her crew sickened of yellow fever and were sent to the Marine Hospital, two of whom recovered and three died.

The above facts, especially with the authorities, should be treasured up as a lesson of experience. They are very important to be kept in mind, in adjudicating upon vessels and cargoes under quarantine; and the undersigned is of opinion that if parties directly interested in such vessels should consider the lesson which these facts unerringly teach, they would be less disposed to think that the authorities of this port enforce too rigid a quarantine.

It is a popular, and with masters of vessels a prevailing, opinion, that it is wholly nonecessary to subject a vessel to a rigid quarantine, if she arrives in port without sickness, or without having had contagious or infectious disease on her passage.

The case of the *Crawford* shows clearly the error of such opinion. She came from Ponce, with all hands well on the passage and on arrival; yet as soon as the "brake bulk," the latent poison of her cargo—and that which was put up in the hold of the vessel—became liberated and performed its death work upon the crew.

The brig *Falmouth* asks permission to come to the wharves of the City, and there to discharge her cargo. The undersigned believes, that to give such a permit, at present, would be hazardous to the public health, and, therefore, recommends that the prayer of the petitioner, and that of all similar petitions, be denied. Respectfully submitted,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 4, 1856

NEW-YORK CITY.

MAYOR WOOD'S COY CONSENT.

Corporation Attorney Parser puts in a Plea of Abatement.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY,
Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this morning a letter appears from Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, in which, after modestly recounting his public services, he consents to be a candidate for Mayor, at the solicitation of a few merchants who have strangely fallen into the error of mistaking a pirate for a Puritan. In this characteristic document is the following paragraph:

"The police have reported all cases of violation of corporation ordinances; but those whose duty it is to prosecute and defend on behalf of the City in the civil courts, have prevented any degree of efficiency."

This statement is false in every particular. The complaints returned from the Mayor's and Chief's Offices do not embrace one-fiftieth of the actual violations existing in the several Wards, and some of the complaints the Mayor has verbally consented the police should overlook or partially regulate; and in many instances he has issued written permissions for street incumbrances of very aggravated character. No citizen who traverses the thoroughfares of our City, and is familiar with our ordinances, but must constantly observe gross and permanent violations.

The complaint books of my office, open for inspection, will evidence how little the Mayor has contributed to direct attention to the existence of these evils.

He takes apparent pleasure in referring to the undoubted fact "that houses for the sale of liquor were closed by his *order and solicitation*," but adroitly intimates that the Legislature interfered with his honest labors in favor of temperance and the Sabbath. What a miserable pretext! At his own suggestion, an ordinance was introduced into the Common Council, in the Spring of 1855, "for the more effectual enforcement of the excise laws," and which was signed by him on the 2d of March; but, under this ordinance, not a solitary complaint has been made, to the best of my knowledge and belief, or a single conviction secured or fine collected; and, indeed, since the 16th of January last, when I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Corporation Attorney, no complaint relative to the sale of liquor on Sundays has been made to this office. Will the community believe that these ordinances have never been violated? These complaints have been discontinued, not because the law fails to sustain them—for the ordinances are perfectly legal—but because the *election* approaches, and the liquor interest, which he before bitterly assailed, must now be temporarily conciliated, and made contributary to his success.

Into the manner in which I have discharged my official duties scrutiny is respectfully challenged, and it will be found, I doubt not, on examination, that my accounts have been kept with more fidelity and honesty, (which is not saying much it must be confessed,) than those of His Honor the Mayor, which have recently been made the subject of legal investigation, and the careful perusal of which on the files of the Superior Court, is respectfully recommended to "BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., and eighty-three others."

Since the 16th of January last, about seven hundred suits have been actually commenced in this office, and a very large number of verdicts obtained, the fines and fees derived from which have been paid into the Treasury.

In simple justice to myself and the bureau over which I preside, I respectfully solicit the insertion of this explanation—and in conclusion merely observe that my real offence was voting for an honest man for Mayor at the last election, instead of sustaining the Honorable FERNANDO WOOD, a privilege which I design enjoying again in November next.

GEO. H. PURSER.

Accident to Mr. Bogardus.

Last Saturday Mr. JAMES BOGARDUS, the famous "iron builder," while engaged in supervising the labors of his workmen on the iron-front stores now going up in Park-place, made a mis-step and fell from the fourth story to the ground, badly fracturing his left shoulder. This is the fifth time that Mr. BOGARDUS has met with such an accident. It was but a short time since that he was crippled by a fall from the Centre-street shot tower that broke both his wrists. The last misfortune is likely to prove a permanent injury, we fear.

☞ Candidates for Congress from the City Districts are getting "thick as blackberries."

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 4.

Before Judge Whiting.

The matter with reference to the legality of the County Clerk's asking half per cent. commission out of the Central Park awards came up. Counsel was heard opposing his so doing, and the matter will be decided in a few days by the Court.

THE LOSS OF THE NAUTILUS.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 31.

The following is a statement of FARRER, steward of the propeller *Nautilus*:

The U. S. mail steamship *Nautilus*, J. S. TRAVERNIER, sailed from Brazos Santiago direct for New-Orleans, about 7 o'clock, on Thursday, the 7th inst., with the mail, freight, composed of horses, mules and calves, which completely filled her up between decks, and the main deck forward of the purser's office. She had over $

[illegible] and America.

ARTICLE THREE.

LIFE AND SOCIETY AT SARATOGA and NEWPORT, Aug. 21—31.

Almost every writer and dramatist of the day is permitted the privilege of assuming the enchanted slipper and gliding at pleasure over time and space. In the weird drama of the *Phantom*, whose cold and shroud-perfumed visage hangs luridly just now over the dreams of so many fair girls of New-York, we are told with that gay audacity which is the characteristic of its author "to imagine between the first and second acts an interval of one hundred years." SHAKESPEARE himself took joy in sporting with the unities, and in that loveliest of "Winter Tales" plants little *Perdita* at one hour in the Palace of Palermo—at the next in Bohemia in a shepherd's cot. Without then even asking old Time with his scythe and hour glass to step in and plead our apology for the pass, we will venture in our Summer notings to travel over Brighton, whose minarets and white cliffs rose upon our canvas as we bid farewell to beauteous Baden, when we last wrote and betake ourselves to the Baden and the Brighton of America—Saratoga and Newport.

To Brighton we have full time to return. In September the season there has hardly put on its blossom, while that of Saratoga and Newport is in its declining hour. There the gayety of Summer is well nigh gone, and the shadows of Autumn are gathering around. There was within the last week a certain (indeed it may be fancy, but it so to us seemed) melancholy in their music as if they felt this. Fires are now lit of mornings in the parlor, and men gather cozily around or nestle in some sunny spot. Yes, in a week or two more the season of 1856 will go the way of all seasonhoods, its merriments be but a memory, and its dancing and delights a dream. Let us then catch the picture on our canvas ere it pass.

It is not our purpose to chronicle "small beer," to enter into scullery statistics about Miss Pennyman's petticoats or the Bellevue Punch. There are lots of gay little gleaners, who go about with microscopic glasses gathering the smallest ears in this field, and we should be sorry to intrude upon their mean and miserable market. We desire simply to cartoon in broad colors life and society at our watering places, as it really is, and as it contrasts with that of its brothers in Continental Europe and in England. There is so much similarity between the hotel life of Summer in every watering place in America, varied only by light shades of caste, that a picture of one is a picture of all. A picture of life in Saratoga is a picture of life in Newport, and in Lebanon and Sharon. So we take Saratoga, for our field above the others, as it still wears the reigning plume of Summer and the season, while we saw it, was in fuller swing. Our picture, whether pleasant or unpleasant, shall at least be true.

In Baden-Baden we were full of joy. Against the frailties of fashion, and corruptions of wealth and power, we found most beneficial talismans, and against the perverting influences of vitiated social life the most adamantine barricades in the deep seated, time-hallowed, thought-enobling culture of Continental Europe.

In Brighton we felt chilled and cramped. The artistic conventional unities of English life hung always around us, whispering that we were in a little island, in the midst of an insular community.

In Saratoga we felt pleased yet singularly puzzled. No longer could we see even a trace of the venerable culture of Continental Europe. Neither was there the ungenial but stately coldness of the British atmosphere, to give to our feelings a refined freezing; but something new altogether. The philosophers who say there is nothing new under the sun, should pass a week at the United States Hotel, or the Fillmore. The novelty pleased us, but this keen enjoyment of novelty was purchased at the expense of swallowing innumerable anomalies which sometimes amused, sometimes rather disgusted, but always puzzled us.

In Dr. BELL's work on Mineral and Thermal Springs, which we found in the magnificently furnished valise of a distinguished literary companion, (who had much of the æsthetical coxcombery that literary men here are beginning to assume, we see it reported that "the diseases in which the aperient saline waters of Saratoga are serviceable proceed from or are associated with a congestive state of the digestive system." This was puzzle the first. We have almost to apolgize to our readers for this breach of etiquette in alluding to stomachical interests first, but so powerful was the influence of the ever-gonging gongs which shrieked with shrill cry into our ears, that we felt inclined to look on the ladies and gentlemen of Saratoga in the first instance in a stomachic point of view, especially as we were told by Dr. BELL that "Saratoga was particularly serviceable for diseases proceeding from indigestion." With this positive statement before our eyes and the gong ringing in our ears, we felt rather puzzled, when a medical gentleman with whom we fell into converse on the piazza of Congress Hall, very cooly informed us that the mineral springs of Saratoga would have been long since forsaken were it not for the diseases which the *bonne chere* at the hotels invariably engender. It is true that the cuisine cannot for an instant be compared either in exquisiteness or grace to that of the aristocracy or even gentry in Europe, but considering "the happiness and comfort of the greater number" as the golden humanitarian rule, and remembering that ont of the whole lot at Saratoga and Newport, (snpposing them to be of the same business condition as those in Europe,) there were not ten who would be admitted to the saloons of a fashionable European or English watering place. Considering this, the arrangement and order of the hotels, Congress Hall for instance, the excellence and *voluminousness* of material supply and the neatness and cleanliness which prevails, are matters of wonder and delight, and give to a number a degree of comfort and pleasure which a similar number could in no part of Europe attain.

But to our Congress Hall doctor, who was a thorough Mephistophiles: He had absolutely made up a statistical statement to show that the sick people in Saratoga now, have been the healthy pleasure-seeking people in 1851, and as the pleasure-seeking people came here every year in increased numbers, the sick people in 1861 will increase in the same proportion, "so much so," added he, with a diabolical Yankee smile, "that I guess I shall be so rich as to enable me to buy a hotel, to have the satisfaction of attending personally to the gradual development of those diseases whose gradual extinction is now my care." Whatever doubts, however, there may be as to the opinion of this gentleman or Dr. BELL, there can be none as to the gong. In the immortal language of Mr. Grudgeley, the gong *is* a fact. Gongiag, gonging, gonging from morn till night. Yet this gong in the hotels, monstrous as it is, poems in strict harmony to us with the whistle of the cars and the whole crude bustle of America. Can living, for instance, gong an esthetical literary gentleman, (we really saw this,) a lecturer and brilliant editorial writer and book-concocter, flirting with the beautiful and remarkable Miss ——, of Philadelphia, whose name figured in the *Herald* of last season as being "a lady with a pink dress and white stockings, who danced at a hop"—there goes our fine gentleman flirting, when suddenly darts in the gong, seeming really to us to drive straight at him the old Connecticut question, "What do yon do to get your living, Sir?" "How many dollars, Sir, have yon got?" And off the lady is led to table by an honest well-to-do tradesman of New-York, dressed in black like an undertaker, a coarse bore, but still looking at all those who would cavil at his common-place, uninteresting, prosy person, as if to say: "That is all very well, but I pay my way honestly." There are lots of such men at Saratoga and at Newport, (even in cottages!) singularly unpicturesque, as level as the Western plains, as watery as the great lakes, but considering how low down in the state of society these men would crawl in Europe or England, it is a joy as a matter of humanity to see them where they are. True enough, the virtues of such a man, as is usually the case, are simply negative; he will not be a great adornment of society, but still these watering places have the advantage of holding out to him every inducement to refine his mind and beautify his nature and prospectively, in an ideal point of view, it is perfectly refreshing to see so many dull, vulgar, monotonous, insignificant men, enjoying advantages of society which in course of time must tend to their improvement.

Indeed, our picture of Saratoga must be of the same confused, mixed and anomalous character as the society itself. The only way to cope with chaos is to out-chaos it. If our ramblings seem a little tortuous sometimes, still we keep truth ever as a polar star upon our path.

At first sight we find in Saratoga little to interest us. There is nothing of the genial brilliancy of Baden-Baden, nothing of the cold but symmetrical stateliness of Brighton, but a painful sameness in the look of men and women—a desolating dearth of soul-life, and a certain unjoyous deadness hanging like a pall over the social atmosphere. *At first it really struck us as the English mechanism over again in lower type, or rather the whole thing looked to us like so many tolerably decent and respectable tradesmen and mechanics of England, dressed out better than at home, with a slight infusion of French frivolity, suddenly dropped on Saratoga for a spree.* In the physiognomies around us there was nothing of the harmonious development of the moral and intellectual nature of the educated Continental; nothing of the thorough-bred culture of the high-born Englishman. The groups reminded us exactly of the crowds that throng Rosherville, Vauxhall or the Surrey gardens of London. Here at Saratoga the dresses, especially of the ladies, were infinitely more expensive than those of the English or German bourgeoise ladies, *but this constitutes the whole difference.* The countenances wore the same narrow provincial expression, bespeaking natures fond of enjoyment and pleasure, but with nothing to single them ont as superior in thought and culture to the common stock. We were struck, too, with many other anomalies. One man was pointed ont to us as a celebrated divine, yet he looked much more like a sharp money-broker, and it seemed impossible to us to reconcile such a face in the pulpit with the spiritual beauty of religion. Another man was pointed ont to us as an eminent statesman, yet he looked as narrow and insignificant as a clerk in a millinery store, while other men whose countenance seemed to us to betoken genius and power, were superciliously alluded to as a poor devil of a painter, or editor or sculptor.

We felt, we own, sadly disappointed and sadly puzzled. In Baden-Baden we saw great social deformities. In Brighton they assumed still vaster proportion, but in Saratoga they struck us far the more the less they seemed in harmony with the professed spirit of the American system. Yet were we inclined to shrink from our own conclusion. *The real fact is*, that many of the ladies and gentlemen who, owing to the advantages of the American system, can go to Saratoga, could not, owing to the drawbacks of the European system, go either to Baden-Baden or to Brighton. Indeed, with the exception of one foreign nobleman of blood, of perhaps the most sustained current in Europe, and some secretaries of legation and *attachés*, there was not one who, in the same position in Europe, could hope for a glimpse at a really fashionable *entré salle.* This was particularly remarkable, from the fact of some few Englishmen, who, in their own country, would not have the *entrée* into second-class society, being absolutely looked on, at poor, wretched Newport, as a species of lions in their way. Still, this is, after all, however great an anomaly, an immense progress. The unrefined, narrow-minded, one-sided tradesman of this generation imbibes at Saratoga somewhat of refining influence, which may waken in him the ambition to give to his children the knowledge and the culture he has not, and this is a huge gain. But for the present the look of the people lacks individuality, lacks grace; the whole appearance bespeaks a society that has hitherto had to struggle with the first necessities of life, and those struggles are indicated even on the countenances of many men. There is a certain nervousness and restlessness as if to say: "All this is very fine and beautiful, but we have to fight for our living." Until the time comes when men can afford to look amiable and bright, notwithstanding their struggles for a living, no real social progress can take place. It is not the struggle for a living that is dishonorable; on the contrary this is the one great honorable feature, which gives to the people here the palm over the higher classes of Europe, but the restless look of agony is disagreeable. To labor honestly and yet behave gracefully seems to be the great problem to be evolved here yet. Some noble specimens of this new class of American humanity we have seen at Newport and Saratoga, but before we individualize exceptions, which is hardly our allotted task, we must fix generalities, which is. And the general look of men and women at Saratoga is certainly that of sameness, staleness of thought and lack of breadth of culture. Yet are there some, let us hope many, striking and noble exceptions. This is so, especially as far as many young ladies are concerned, although the chase after a substantial husband seems, after eating and dancing, their absorbing thought. As for the married ladies, contrary to the rules of European society they seem to exercise little influence at Newport and Saratoga, though they seem unconscious of the nonentity of their position. This chase after a husband is after all the natural and universal prompting of a young lady's heart, and still more of her position in life. But here this craving is not sufficiently veiled by grace of thought and modesty of manner. The raving itself is delightful and beautiful, but the bluntness with which the sentiment is manifested, hurts

There is, to be sure, something dazzling about Saratoga and Newport, but it is only the dazzling exterior of vast hotels, the dazzling beauty of the dresses, brick and mortar, and silk and lace, and jewelry, and well-watered champagne, and high sounding dishes badly dressed—there is a dazzling luxury in the consumption of these raw materials of the mineral and animal wealth of nature. Dancing, equipages and so-forth do the rest, but there is nothing dazzling in the appearance of the ladies and gentlemen; nothing dazzling in their conversation; nothing dazzling in their tone of mind.

Yet there are glorious opportunities for social refinement and the exercise of all those graces that lend so much charm to life. Let us hope that time and wisdom will point them to a nobler use. At present all seems chaos, fermentation, transition from a low, speculating, trading community into a high-toned, thoughtful, elevated class of humanity. Yet considering this singular state of society, all that is to be wondered at is, that there is so much of order in the disorder. This seems to us both wonderful and creditable to the general good sense and feeling of the people.

Here we see an accomplished and harmoniously developed Massachusetts lady, whose whole appearance and conversation bears evidence of the many generations of virtuous and intellectual ancestry required to make her what she is; there a noble Virginian lady, of generous Huguenot descent, full of refinement of manner and loveliness of feeling; again, a stout-hearted Kentuckian, still aglow with the energy of the backwoodsman, her grandfather, and reveling in independence of thought and attitude, or a New-York lady, of the old Knickerbocker stamp, full of the domestic virtues belonging to the Netherlands, and the proverbial phlegmatism pertaining to the race, slowly giving way before the tides of modern velocity:—again a Pennsylvanian lady, of the meek but steadfast stamp of Penn—all so many relics of a bygone culture, of a bygone age, but all while holding to their old associations and to their particular cliques, yet thrown into a kind of superficial contact with the more modern types of American society. There are, too, many men and women whose parents were unrefined and uneducated, and who, being born under such inauspicious circumstances, are separated by an intellectual and moral gulf of centuries from those families whose culture has been consolidated by successive generations of refined associations and noble thoughts. How beautiful, then, how human to think, that under the blessings of the liberal and generous American system, and under it alone, such women, whenever by dint of industry they honorably have acquired the means, may enjoy social equality with those superior to them in culture and wisdom, and thus have constant opportunities afforded them of ennobling and enlarging their feelings and intellects. To us it always seemed the quintessence of vulgarity of thought and vulgarity of feeling to see the superior people of Europe draw themselves selfishly away from their inferiors in position, thus depriving them of the only influence which could elevate them. True, that under the American system those families whose claims to culture and refinement do not rest upon their intrinsic merit, but are simply artificially concocted by means of wealth and outward splendor, seem to exercise rather a demoralizing than elevating influence on society, yet the children will be wiser than the parents, and even now, as for instance in Saratoga, although we find an extraordinary dearth of genial soul-life, although many low, vulgar elements insinuate themselves into the heart of society, owing to the admixture of lower specimens of humanity, yet, on the whole, the new members of polite society bear their honors with as little vulgarity and as little ridicule as could be expected under the circumstances and far less than people of similar birth and occupation would exhibit in Europe. Those born in this country imbibe a certain noble independence of soul, which lifts them far above the European conventionalities of life. This is one of the noblest achievements of freedom. Thus the women here, although in so many respects the inferior of even second and third class English, French, or German ladies, are superior to the best of them in that independence of thought which freedom engenders. Hence however small and narrow may be their views of life, their aims, their thoughts and purposes, yet most American-born women are distinguished by a certain smart brightness, of which even the most high-toned women of Europe stand in need. The danger really lies in the adoption of the sham-genteel notions, glaring display and stupid luxuries of second-class vitiated European life, from which a really high-born European shrinks with disgust and loathing as a matter of coarse, low vulgarity infinitely beneath them. The noble people of Europe are not really to be found in the spasmodically fashionable circles, which Americans only see, but in the pure and elevated portion of aristocracy as the SUTHERLANDS, and NEWCASTLES and PEMBROKES of England, and that race of gallant squires from which CROMWELL, MILTON and HAMPDEN and the Pilgrim fathers in England, the Huguenots in France, and the Lutherans in Germany sprang. These latter class have settled some of the best portions of the United States, yet is it admirable to see how even the more modern and less select European immigrants are at least mentally rapidly advancing under the system here.

This is strikingly palpable in Saratoga and Newport. There is, it is true, monotony enough, dullness enough, lack of whole-soul-life enough, yet, on the whole, we find many various and clashing types of people, who in Europe are still kept asunder by violent political and social landmarks, all associating here and gathering into one and the same giant building. Look at the gathering at the United States, or Congress Hall, or the Fillmore, or the Ocean! A gathering full of strange and puzzling anomalies, full of antagonistic social, political and moral questions, yet full of soothing social amenities, full of soothing humanities and soothing social grace—a gathering full of the follies of fashion, the infatuation of wealth, above all, the pretentions of snobbism and absurd shabby genteelism, yet full also of intuitive perception of higher modes of life, full of budding worship of the fine arts and literature, full of manly honest coping with poverty and the ills of life, and full of healthy life philosophy! So may we well say we were pleased, yet puzzled. With this somewhat philosophic groundwork of our picture, we must drop the brush for to-day, until we next lift it to find in some sketchings of the Saratoga and Newport beaux and belles material for a lighter coloring and a gayer dress.

AN ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—CHAS. W. WELCH, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has been appointed by the President acting secretary thereof, in the temporary absence of Mr. Secretary DOBBIN, who has gone to his home in North Carolina to recuperate his health. Mr. D. will probably be absent some time.—*Washington Star.*

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Fêtes—Court Gossip—The New Minister of Public Instruction—Poetry—Napoleon's Will—The Duke of Malakoff.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

The Senegambian heat which reigns at Paris came near making a failure of the great national *fête*. For many years we have not seen so tame a celebration. Usually we have a grand military review; this year there was none. The Government gave as a reason that the weather was too warm; the life of the soldiers would be endangered. The Duke MALAKOFF, it was hoped, would show himself to the patriotic subjects at the head of his victorious army; but the conqueror of the Malakoff positively refused to form part of such an exhibition. Thus we had no military display whatever, and the entire *fête* was reduced to the senseless ceremonies of tradition, the open-air theatres, the climbing of greased poles, the big balloon that would not ascend, an indifferent illumination, and a still more indifferent exhibition of fireworks. The only new feature in the programme was that the fireworks were let off this time from the Triumphal Arch at the end of the Champs Elysées, a capital change for the sight-seers, since this point can not only be seen in the city without crowding, but is visible at all points of the environs. The multitudes who thronged the streets were almost exclusively the work people and foreigners; in fact the only bourgeois or bourgeoise that I saw at the Esplanade of the Invalides, where the greater proportion of the ceremonies took place, were the Emperor and Empress, who passed through the immense crowd in an open carriage without guard and at a walk.

THE PRINCE'S NURSE IN DESPAIR.

I have already spoken of the absurdities of court etiquette. Here is an example, the most absurd of all, which came near being the cause of a revolution in the palace. Certain rules, deemed compatible with the imperial dignity, had been decreed to govern the intercourse between the nurse and the young Prince. Among these rules was one which interdicted the nurse from kissing the child, or from calling him by endearing titles, or from addressing him any of those little abbreviations of bad grammar in so common use between fond mothers and their little pets. When the poor Burgundy nurse assumed her duties, the responsibilities appeared so terrible in her eyes, the distance between her and the nursling seemed so great, that she willingly subscribed to these restrictions, not dreaming that she could ever be anything else to the little prince than a kind of official "fountain of State." But the nurse soon found that her charge was an ordinary child of flesh and blood, that it had a heart and instincts like another, that it made no pretensions to the dignity which others gave it, and with this discovery the good woman found that she too had a heart and a woman's instincts. How was it possible, therefore, not to infringe little by little the rudo restrictions of the etiquette demanded? The nurse *did* infringe them, and from the moment she was first caught in the act a state of open war grew up between her and Madame BAUAT, the governess, which came near, as already stated, making a revolution in the palace. On the day of the return of the Emperor from Plombières, in company with the Empress, who had gone from St. Cloud to the Tuileries to meet him, the Emperor, on arriving, immediately asked for the child. The child was found, but the nurse was not there to bring it to its parents. A search was instituted, and she was found in her room sobbing violently. She declared it impossible longer to exist in the tortures she was enduring; that Madame BAUAT had reproached her in the most peremptory terms for doing what she could not help; that it was impossible for her to restrain her love for her nursling, and that she saw no means of living longer in so cruel a position. She was brought to NAPOLEON, who said to her, "Listen, nurse, to what I say, and calm yourself. I am going to offer you a compromise. You can kiss your child as much as you wish, but you must not give him names unworthy of his rank." The kind-hearted nurse was only too glad to accept the compromise offered, and her tears were dried up at once. On the occasion of the departure for Pau, two days ago, however, it was remarked that Madame BRUAT did not accompany the Imperial party. Her place was supplied by Madame DUCOS.

Only a few days ago, the official journal published a decree which indicated the nature of the the salutes which were heresfter to be fired in all the maritime ports of France when the Emperor, Empress and Imperial Prince shall pay them a visit. From this it is to be inferred that their Majesties intend to make extensive maritime excursions from their present residence in the south of France, and that with the exception of a temporary return of the Emperor at the end of a week, the stay of the Court from Paris will be a lengthy one. Fears were entertained that the young Prince's health might suffer by the sudden change from the mild air of Paris to the fresher air of the Pyrenees, and to guard as much as possible against all danger, M. BARTHEZ, the chief doctor of the new children's hospital founded by the Empress and called St. Eugenie, has been attached to the *suite* of the young Prince, and will remain with him during the entire visit.

To finish these insignificant details of the Court bulletin, the Imperial party were conveyed to their present residence in a train constructed expressly for this journey, *after the American system.* The five cars of the train contained two parlors, a bed-room, a dining-room, a room for the hammock of the Imperial Prince, and a room for the attendants. The whole were connected together by a middle aisle running through the centre of each car, and the cars connecting one with another by means of a covered gallery. It is the first time the American system of building railroad cars has been adopted in France, but it is not likely to receive a further extension, for the reason that it is impossible here to do away with first, second and third-class divisions of society, even in railroad cars.

M. ROULAND.

It now appears that the choice of M. ROULAND as Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship was not made till within a day or two before the announcement to the public. M. ROULAND was Judge of one of the highest courts in France, and as a lawyer has the reputation of an orator. As his business is with the clergy and the Universities, his attributions are peculiarly delicate, and it was precisely in view of this fact that M. ROULAND was chosen, since he is known to have a character eminently adapted to control these elements. At the time of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, the clergy showed a disposition to encroach on the prerogatives of the Government, which it was thought necessary to repel, and the known opposition of M. ROULAND to these usurpations of the clergy, united to his firmness in decision, it is supposed, determined the Emperor's choice. LOUIS NAPOLEON, to his credit be it said, has uniformly maintained, as well before his accession to power as since, that the welfare of the country demanded that the priesthood should never be allowed to interfere with the Government or with the people in other than purely spiritual affairs. His published opinions and his administrative acts uniformly sustain this sound democratic principle, and the appointment of M. ROULAND is a renewed guarantee on the part of the chief of State for the maintenance of this principle as a rule of action. At the same time the appointment of M. ROULAND has given general satisfaction.

M. THIERS.

As soon as this gentleman put his fourteenth volume of the *Consulate and the Empire* to press, he started on a journey to the North, to pay a visit to the Duchess of ORLEANS. This visit has been the occasion of an unusual excitement of talk at Paris, since the influence of this gentleman over the Orleanistic pretenders to the crown of France is well known. It was also a subject of remark that M. THIERS, who had been pardoned only two years ago, and allowed to return to France on condition of occupying himself entirely with literary pursuits, should have undertaken a journey which could be legitimately construed into a direct violation of the terms of his pardon. But I have heard it stated in private quarters that, before leaving, M. THIERS, in demanding his passports, stated the nature and object of his visit, and that his explanations were satisfactory to the Government. M. THIERS wished a little recreation from his labors, and while traveling he desired to pay his former friends of the LOUIS PHILIPPE family a visit of friendship only. And, in effect, he only dined once with the Duchess of ORLEANS. Her two sons accompanied M. THIERS to Hamburg; from thence he went alone to Ostend, crossed over to England, dined once with the late Queen of France at Claremont, and once at Twickenham with the Prince DE JOINVILLE, and returned the first part of the week to Paris. What has passed in these visits to the family of LOUIS PHILIPPE no one knows; but M. THIERS professes to have made only a visit for recreation and for the renewal of ancient friendships. If, however, it had any other object, the Government rests perfectly indifferent to it.

NAPOLEON'S WILL.

The government journal published on the *fête* day of St. Napoleon a decree in regard to the execution of the testament of NAPOLEON the First. This will of NAPOLEON, annulled under the monarchies which succeeded the Empire, has been revived and declared of full force by the present Emperor the moment the new Empire was declared. It was a will conceived under extraordinary circumstances, and is in all respects an extraordinary will. It was made by NAPOLEON while in exile at St. Helena, and calls for the distribution of several millions of francs from the treasury of a country from which he was then exiled, and over whose funds he no longer had any more control than the Secretary who dotted down his dictations. Yet he did it under the prevision that his name would some day control that treasury, and that then his testament would be executed. Moreover the document is so written and the bequests so distributed, that opposition to its execution is neutralized. Thus, on the day of the *fête* the decree ordered the payment of fifty thousand francs to the twenty-six departments indicated by NAPOLEON in the will, and five thousand to the needy soldiers of the Empire.

THE DUKE MALAKOFF.

It was remarked as strange that the *Moniteur* should announce that Marshal PELISSIER had received the title of Duke on landing on French territory, without stating the title, and that after waiting a period of two weeks the title was announced. This singularity is now explained in this way: The French Government desired first to ask the Emperor of Russia if it would be offensive to him to apply to Marshal PELISSIER the title of Duke of MALAKOFF; but as the Count DE MORNY had not yet arrived at St. Petersburg, the French Government was obliged to wait. Among the first business of the Count, after his presentation to ALEXANDER, was the question in regard to this title. ALEXANDER made no objection whatever, and the title was accordingly proclaimed. I ought to add that when the French pronounce the Marshal's new title of "MALAKOFF," they swell their cheeks with air, and eject the significative "ponff" after it.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

A suit has lately taken place between the Prince JEROME BONAPARTE and his son, issue of his marriage with Miss PATTERSON, of Baltimore. The object of this suit was to settle the position and the name which the Baltimore branch, father and son, were to bear in France. The title of Prince of Montfort, which was formerly applied to the Baltimore BONAPARTE family in Europe, has been refused by both the son and grandson, then and now. The suit in the present instance was to compel the son and grandson to renounce the name of BONAPARTE (in France) and carry that of PATTERSON instead. This the sons refused to do, and so the father commenced suit. The Court has decided in favor of the Americans, who will continue to bear in France, as they did at home, the name of BONAPARTE. The debates on this singular trial have been the cause of much talk, in which the old ex-king is criticized in a manner that would not be likely to flatter his vanity. The Princess MATHILDE and Prince NAPOLEON, however, are responsible for this conduct of their father; for when Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE and his son, Lieut. BONAPARTE, arrived here two years ago, they were most affectionately received and treated at the Prince's palace, which they made their home.

MALAKOFF.

Letter from Josiah Quincy in Reply to Rufus Choate.

Hon. JOHN Z. GOODRICH: *Sir:* In your letter of the 25th inst., you request "my views and impressions of the Letter of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, which he addressed to the Whig State Central Committee of Maine, with the liberty of laying them before the public." I comply with your request, from the same irresistible sense of duty which has drawn me, in the present exigency of our country, after more than thirty years' retirement from parties and politics, again into the contests of public life.

Of Mr. CHOATE I have no reason or feeling to speak otherwise than with respect. But he has thrown himself into the public arena in defence and for the upholding of the slaveholders' despotism, and his work must be examined according to its nature and truth. It is no time to bandy compliments when the union of these States is in danger, or "to play with mammetts when crooked crowns" are in the field. The first impression made upon the mind on reading this letter of Mr. CHOATE is, that it is the work of an intellect affected by professional habits. It is a common subject of remark, that a long and active practice at the bar has the tendency to make oblique the intellectual vision and blunt the delicacy of the moral sense. I have heard this acknowledged and regretted by gentlemen of the bar themselves. The habit of looking at every question, not merely to discern what is in it of truth, but to see what can be made out of it for a particular purpose, unavoidably gives to the intellectual eye a squint which, in those distinguished for success in desperate cases, inevitably becomes fixed. To a mind thus habituated no question appears in its natural state, but always awry and one sided. Both moral and intellectual investigations become, not a search after truth, but a trial of skill.

Considering also the nature and avowed awful consequences of the subject discussed, and the tenor of Mr. CHOATE's letter, it is obvious that he relies for success and influence, not so much on his statements and argument, as on his foregone reputation; as if there was a hidden and mysterious power in what he should utter, making exact sense unnecessary, either statement or in logical illation. The whole has the aspect of a race between Prose and Poetry, striving for the palm of Fiction; by mixing together fancy and fact, metaphor and suggestion, assuming a little and asserting a great deal; as if, by the common arts of throwing dust into the eyes of a jury, those of a whole people might be mystified.

The truth of these general animadversions I shall endeavor to support by analysis and comment.

According to the plain and avowed bearing of Mr. CHOATE's letter, "The Union is in danger, a geographical party is formed, and bent upon changes which must result in its destruction." Can there be any subject more grave, or in its consequences more solemn? Might it not have been expected that Hercules, coming into the field to crush such serpentine adversaries, would have brought with him only his club, and would have borrowed nothing from Omphale's distaff? Let any man look candidly at this letter of Mr. CHOATE, and judge for himself, whether fancy does not predominate over fact, assumption over direct statement; unsupported suggestions made, where logical deductions might have been expected. One might as well attempt to analyze the contents of MILTON's Chaos, before Satan took his flight through it, as such a mass of words.

The whole letter of Mr. CHOATE is founded on an assumption which has no basis in truth. "A great crisis," cries Mr. CHOATE, "exists in the political affairs of our country. There is a new Geographical party formed, which must be defeated and dissolved." And then, as if what he had stated was as true as the Gospel, and could not possibly be controverted by any human being, he flies off, exclaiming: "Ambition," "fanaticism," "violence," "the wild waters are in uproar," "the times are mad," "the very ecstacy of madness;" and, after declaring that "an unconsecrated Revolutionary hammer is unfurled, out of which fifteen stars have fallen," proceeds to introduce "a national anthem to the airs of Eutaw Springs, King's Mountain, Yorktown, New-Orleans, Buena Vista, and Chapultepec:" finishing this mortal tramp with—as it might be expected he would—"breathe no more."

Now, in truth, the only question at this time, in the political field, is between Slaveholders, and Freemen who are not Slaveholders. A free citizen, who is not a Slaveholder, nor a tool of Slaveholders, is set up as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to a man who has been selected by Slaveholders, avowedly because he is devoted to their projects, and has unequivocally manifested himself, both by language and acts, their most obsequious tool. The assertion and doctrine of Mr. CHOATE is, that inasmuch as Slaveholders exist only in one quarter of the Union, the party opposing them and their projects in the Geographical [illegible] holders include all the legislatures of the United States? Is it not notorious and undeniable that these owners of slaves form an oligarchy, which not only hold in bondage millions of negroes, but also oppresses, with iron sceptre, three or four millions, at least, while freemen, living within those States, who are degraded, at least most of them, by this cruel slave power, to a state in some respects lower than that of the negro? SLAVEHOLDERS AREA CLASS, AND NOT A GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION. If Slaveholders constitute a geographical Party, because they only exist in one quarter of the Union, the manufacturers at Lowell, for the same reason, also form a geographical Party. Like them, Slaveholders make, hold, and sell articles for enjoyment and livelihood. At Lowell they raise the warp, feed the woof, and sell cotton cloth, when it is of full length. In Carolina and the other Slave States they raise, feed and sell black men and women, when they are of full growth, and sometimes babies. Both are engaged in trade, both are anxious to enlarge the field of their traffic, and multiply their customers. The manufacturers at Lowell, according to their nature, wisely, gently, kindly strive to extend the local sphere of their profit. The Slaveholders, in Carolina and the other Slave States, strive to do the same thing, according to their nature, by threat, violence, and bloodshed. They have, by corruption, cunning and intrigue, chiefly held for more than fifty years, political ascendency in this Union. The manufacturers at Lowell, having by wisdom and skill acquired great wealth, and used it with an unsurpassed judicious liberality, have obtained an honorable influence, and have also, in their vicinity, acquired political ascendency. Both are equally, or neither are, Geographical.

Mr. CHOATE next proceeds to make a declaration of faith; setting forth his creed in a style to which nothing can do justice but his own language. He believes that "it is only united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely improve, lift up, and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races, all the conditions which compose our vast and various family." Now this declaration of faith, as far as I understand it, is my own, as I believe it is of nine-tenths of that party which he denounces as "Geographical;" though no one of them, probably, could express it so happily.

Mr. CHOATE having thus got the whole field to himself, in order to "arm and guard our flag, develop our resources, extend our trade, and fill the measure of our glory," proceeds substantially to declare that no man on earth can do all these wonders but JAMES BUCHANAN. After this he goes on to describe what "a noble ship" the Union is, intimates the value of her cargo, declares she is "within half-cable's length of a lee shore of rock, and that our first business is to put her about and crowd off into the deep, open sea." All this is very graphic and very true. But the first and natural inquiry of the people of the Free States will be—how this noble ship got into this perilous state; and the next will probably be—whether the men whose incompetency, or iniquity, has placed her in such an awful predicament, are the men to be chosen "to put her about and pilot her into the open sea;"—or whether every man of them shall not be sent into the forecastle, and never again be permitted to show their heads upon the quarter-deck. Mr. CHOATE next proceeds to be very particular for the noble ship's safety, and is especially anxious "for the stowage of her lower tier of powder." All which is very wise and very prudent. But, before assisting in its stowage, the people of the Free States may be disposed to inquire—what use is to be made of this powder, in case the men, now governing the ship, should be continued in command. Whatever it is to be applied to the further extension of Slavery, blowing up the free institutions in Kansas, and massacreing her free inhabitants. All this I think the people of the Free States will ask, before they assist Mr. CHOATE in stowing away his gunpowder. What remains of this letter, although there are in it some things very affecting and very exciting, about "unreasoning and impatient philanthropy," "turning into hate fraternal blood and quenching at its source the spirit of national life," yet being nothing more than the working of an active fancy on a supposititious existence called a "Geographical party," I pass over without comment, since I think I have shown satisfactorily that the existence of such a party is an assumption, a fallacy, without any foundation in truth. If it be true that slaveholders are a geographical party in this Union, and that no man is to be elected President of it, who is not selected by and satisfactory to them, there is, henceforth, an end to the power of the Free States. The fact and the consequence are both permanent, now and forever. No doctrine can more entirely deliver Freedom, bound, body and soul, hand and foot, into the hands of Slavery.

But, says Mr. CHOATE, "If the government is given to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences; fifteen States will become alien to the Union." In this terrifying annunciation, Mr. CHOATE only follows and repeats, in effect, the language of BROOKS, the bludgeon-bearer of the Slave States, who claims, as the newspapers tell us, "If FREMONT is chosen, fifteen States will go out of the Union." This long-practiced threat, designed to excite into action the timidity of the capitalists of the Free States, is uttered in coincidence with the avowed and often-expressed opinion of member of the Slave States and their tools, according to the slaveholder's belief, CAPS IS *the sorts of the heart of the Free States*, and whatever excites fear in the muscles of its ventricles, will never fail to create externally an action favorable to their power. This going out of the Union, however, will be found easier to bluster about than to accomplish. The slaveholders well know their own internal weakness, and have their own specific fears which, although the inherent arrogance of South Carolina might lead her to undertake this "going out," the apprehensions of most, if not all the other Slave States, would prevent them from following. It is a disgrace to the Free States, that their timidity is the main pillar of the strength of the slaveholders, even in the Slave States themselves. Whenever a Slave State shall withdraw from this Union, it will present to the white inhabitants of that State, who are not slaveholders, and are in fact a majority, the awful spectacle of the arm of the Union withdrawn from their protection against the slaves of their oppressors, who, like the frogs of Egypt, are "in their houses, their bedchambers, on their beds, in their ovens and their kneading troughs." The danger of a slave insurrection, combined with their natural, inherent hatred of the slaveholders, resulting from their insolence and oppression, would soon affect a revolution, which would not only bring the State back into the Union, but reduce the slaveholders where they ought to be, into a state of political equality with the other white inhabitants of the Slave States.

The belief of the slaveholders, that the root of their own power over the Union lies in the money chests of the Free States, is the source of that perpetual threat of going out of the Union, which on every occasion they utter. The condition of the Free States is very much the same in this respect, with that of Rome, eighteen hundred years ago, in which CICERO says, concerning their prosperous citizens, that they cared but little who governed the Republic, provided they enjoyed in safety their fishponds.

The natural alliance which commenced about thirty years ago, and has been strengthening ever since, between the cotton-growers of the South and the cotton-spinners of the North, is one of the main reliances of these slaveholders. They persuade themselves that this mutual interest thus resulting, establishes a sort of colonial dependence, on which they can rely for aid, in every critical exigency of their power. This, however, they know cannot be extended only according to circumstances. They acquiesce, therefore, in the abandonment of Mr. BUCHANAN by the cotton-spinners, because they know that his course has been such as to disgust the general moral sense of the Northern States. They are content with the selection of Mr. FILLMORE, because it will tend to draw away votes from Col. FREMONT; this being quite as serviceable to their purposes as if all the votes were thrown for BUCHANAN. This opinion of the slaveholders may be altogether imaginary. It shows, however, how well they judge concerning the effects of the policy, notwithstanding they may widely err concerning the motives which led to its adoption.

I have thus, according to your request, given some of my views and impressions, concerning this extraordinary letter of Mr. CHOATE. It suggests many other topics, on which I would willingly animadvert, but I have already done enough to show my respect for your wishes, and perhaps as much as the occasion requires.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, &c.,
JOSIAH QUINCY.

QUINCY, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

John C. Breckinridge on the Stump.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE addressed the Cincinnati Democracy at Fifth street Market on Monday night. He said:

"If they would pardon him for saying anything so personally to himself, he had never shrunk from avowing his opinions freely and fully everywhere. He would not shrink now, and he gave his words as the simple utterances of an honest heart. Every word had been uttered as expressing his deepest convictions. If he had said, or could say, anything that would awaken those, any of those fighting under a sectional banner, to reflect and see that they were endangering their country's peace and permanence, and turn to national sentiments, giving their sympathies range beyond all boundary lines, he would be more than repaid for any effort that

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—About two hundred and fifty Republicans assembled, on Tuesday evening last, at Brewster's Hotel, Hempstead, in consequence of a call for a *primary* meeting, signed by a number of the most prominent citizens of the town. The handbills were first posted at only two or three places at noon on the previous day; but, notwithstanding this brief notice, the attendance was such as surprised the most sanguine. In numbers and respectability it exceeded that of any primary political meeting heretofore held in the place. Addresses were made, and measures taken to organize a FREMONT and DAYTON Club. Seven delegates were appointed to represent the Town at a County meeting to be convened at the Court-House on the 9th inst. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings, at the instigation of a leading Fillmore politician, some forty or fifty *boys*, varying in age from twelve to fourteen years, entered the hall in a body, and soon withdrew by the bar-room entrance, at which this same person had placed himself, pencil in hand, *to canvass*, as he said, *the votes of the meeting*. The result of this miserable dodge seemed satisfactory to him, as it showed an apparent majority for his favorite candidate, and a report to that effect has already appeared in the veracious *Express*. But, the fact is, the attendance of Fremonters was as ten to one—all adults, and competent to vote, and comprising the most respectable and influential of the citizens—but who made their entrance and egress, with the ladies who accompanied them, through the main body of the building.

FREE KANSAS IN NEW-JERSEY.—A correspondent, writing to us from Passaic, N. J., Sept. 3, 1856, says: "The cause of Free Kansas is rapidly gaining friends in our County. Almost every township has organized, or is now in the process of organizing, a Fremont and Dayton Club, and I venture to predict that before the 1st of October, Passaic County will be the most thoroughly organized county in the State. Judge STRANKLIN, of Kansas, addressed the Passaic Republican Association last evening in our village, upon the condition of affairs in that unhappy Territory. He gave a brief but graphic history of the infamous usurpation, and dwelt upon the wrongs and sufferings of its enslaved Freemen, with touching words and heart-convincing evidence. During his remarks, an offensive aspirant to political notoriety, one who sneers at the "shrieks from Kansas," attempted to pose him by an attempt at cross-questioning; but he was promptly silenced by a thunderbolt from the Judge that made him feel his position. Our fellow townsman, Mr. C. M. K. PAULDING, (than whom I believe there is none in New-Jersey more earnest and zealous in his labors for Freedom and FREMONT,) also made a few remarks, pointed and impressive. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock, with cheers for FREMONT and DAYTON.

The telegraph recently reported that "a large and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting was held in Susquehanna, Pa., on the 30th ult." A correspondent who was present on the occasion says, in a letter to us, that "the statement is like many other falsehoods, telegraphed to the New-York papers about there being large Democratic mass meetings in Pennsylvania. The fact is, there are not enough Democrats in the County, all told, to make a mass meeting." Our correspondent adds, that "he took particular pains to count 'the vast assembly,' and there were one hundred and sixty-six men, six ladies and ten boys present; and out of that number *fifty were Republicans*. In the evening of the same day the Democrats held a meeting which was estimated at about three or four hundred, and with the same proportion of Republicans present."

Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, who supports FILLMORE and DONELSON, in a speech in Congress on the 7th of August last, said: "Gentlemen ask, if Mr. FREMONT be elected, how will Maryland go? What will Maryland do? I do not allow that question to be asked. She knows but one country and but one Union. Her glory is in it. Her rights are bound up in it. Her children shed their blood in it, and they will do it again. Beyond it she knows nothing. She does not reckon whether there is more advantage in the Union to the North or South—she does not calculate its value—nor does she cast up an account of profit and loss on the blood of her children. That is my answer to the question."

The Boston *Telegraph* has the name of a responsible gentleman for the following statement of facts: Ex-President M. VAN BUREN asserted, within a few weeks, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Ogdensburg, N. Y., that FREMONT would carry the vote of New-York in November. After leaving the hotel where Mr. VAN BUREN made this declaration, ten gentlemen, (some of whom heard Mr. VAN BUREN make this assertion,) strangers to each other, took an informal ballot for President, with the following result: BUCHANAN 0; FILLMORE 0; FREMONT 10.

In Grundy County, Ill., a banner was offered to the township furnishing the largest proportionate attendance at a Republican mass meeting of Fremonters from its whole number of voters. Three townships claimed the prize. The first furnished 146 out of 147 voters, and said the other was detained by sickness. The second had 155, and all came. The third had 166, all of whom were present, and claimed the banner, because they came the greatest distance. The claims were adjusted by giving a flag to each.

The President of the American Council in Woodstock, Conn., has taken the sense of his brethren respectively on the Presidential question, with the following result: Whole number of members in the Council, 280; FILLMORE, 0; BUCHANAN, 3; FREMONT, 227. He says the vote is divided substantially like this throughout eastern Connecticut, and he presumes through western also; but his personal knowledge is confined to the eastern counties.

At an election in Ward Five, Manchester, N. H., on Saturday, to fill a vacancy in the board of selectmen, WILLIAM E. EASTMAN, the Republican candidate, was elected by a majority of 161 over his opponent, ROBERT SCOTT, Democrat. This is the key-note for New-Hampshire.

Prince JOHN VAN BUREN addressed a political meeting in Milwaukee on Saturday evening last. The Milwaukee papers say that the speech was a failure. Of the people present at the meeting there were two Fremonters to every Buchaneer.

The Bucks County, Penn., *Intelligencer* says that Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM, who was Secretary of the Treasury, under Gen. JACKSON, has taken ground for FREMONT and Free Territory.

Several of the Republican papers in Massachusetts are advocating the nomination of CHARLES SUMNER for Governor by the Republican Convention.

Gen. SIMON CAMERON, who helped to get BUCHANAN nominated, presided at a Fremont meeting held in Harrisburg, Penn., last week.

Of the recent stoppage at the armories the Springfield *Republican* says:

"We have learned that the proof of the political nature of the movement in stopping the armory here has turned up at once. We had no doubt that it would come, but supposed that it would not be fruited boldly. On Saturday evening last the armorers had a jollification and a bonfire over the passage of the Army bill. After this they called upon Gen. WHITNEY, who made them a speech, in which he took repeated occasions to inform them *that no man who had abused him in his absence, or had telegraphed to the Republicans in Washington to stand firm to their principles, should ever work under him at the armory again for an hour.* Comment is unnecessary. There is to be no further political liberty in the armory. Politics are a qualification for making muskets. The job has not paid at any stage of its progress; but this musket will kick the party with a recoil that will be felt. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., (Republican,) accepts a renomination to Congress from the Fifth District of Maine, and has a series of comments upon the action of the Republicans on the Army Bill. He says:

"It has been objected in the Senate that the proviso contained independent legislation and that it was improperly attached to an Appropriation bill. A reference to the Army bills for the last 20 years will show how entirely groundless is this objection—and besides the proviso was strictly germane to the bill. It was merely a limitation to a grant of money, the whole of which might have been denied."

The Portland *Advertiser* of Wednesday says:

"We are now informed, on good authority, that TWO HUNDRED SETS of NATURALIZATION PAPERS have been sent from Boston to Portland, to facilitate fraudulent voting, and that men are now daily coming here in squads of from ten to twenty, to vote down our *bona fide* citizens!"

The Republican Party and its Opponents—Letter from Mr. Edward Giddings.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR: As an old friend, I rejoice to learn that you are in a favorable position to show your abilities; and much more am I rejoiced to learn that in the great political changes and metamorphoses which have recently occurred, that you have chosen to unite and work with the party wedded to humanity, justice and freedom; and how ardently do I hope that the cause we have espoused may prove triumphant. I see no other mortal means for our beloved country from revolution or an ignominious submission to the slave power.

The yielding, supineness of the North, I believe, to the aggressions of the South, has nearly reached its limits, and that they are about to wake up in defence of their rights, of freedom, of justice and humanity. They must wake up, or submit to the overreaching power of Slavery. They must wake up or prove to the world that they deserve to be slaves, which in effect they inevitably will be if they remain much longer in apathy and submit to aggression upon aggression from the slave power.

If the trio of parties should remain separate, there is no fear but that Niagara County will give a large majority for FREMONT; but if the other two parties should coalesce—as there is some prospect that they will—the result may be different, although even then I think FREMONT's chance the best.

The Know-Nothing Party are dwindling wonderfully. All those who had any Free Soil proclivities have left the councils of the order and joined the Republicans; and a great share of those who had been Democrats have relinquished the Know-Nothing Order and now go for BUCHANAN; so that the Know-Nothing Party are now reduced to nothing but the old Silver Grays, either initiated or uninitiated in the secrets of Hindooism. HUNT, you will have observed, is one of the former or latter, and it is hard to tell which.

I never knew a political party descend to such low, mean blackguardism as the Fillmore Party do. But there is good reason for this,—they have no foundation to argue from. Humanity, justice, benevolence and patriotism rise up to confront them whenever they make an attempt at argument, and thus they are reduced to the necessity of resorting to the lowest billingsgate, for want of something better.

The Buchanan men—for I will not abuse the name so much as to call them Democrats—the Buchanan Party, I say, has resorted to the same kind of low subterfuge, and for the same reason, whenever they speak or write on the subject of party politics.

The Republican Democratic Party originated with THOMAS JEFFERSON, who has justly been styled "*The Father of Democracy.*" Now look at his writings and his speeches and resolves, from the Declaration of Independence down to his death, and you will find him unwaveringly against Slavery, and in particular against its extension. I need not refer you, as you are better posted than I am on that point: yet we are now called Black Republicans, disorganizers, disunionists and sectionalists; and every opprobrious epithet that can be raked from the vocabulary of ribaldry is brought up against us by the very parties who have forsaken their principles, and seem to be lost to the feelings of humanity and justice. But they may talk and talk on, they will find to their lose that such a conse ie to their own reduction, as sensible and humane men of such parties will leave them when they see the iniquity of their course.

The Know-Nothing Party is the greatest anomalism that ever was heard of in politics. In the North they proscribe all Roman Catholics; in the South they admit them to their councils and send them to their conventions; and it is a fact that all of us know, and has been so well told by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., in his letter to U. DUNN, that FILLMORE was nominated by Catholics! God forbid that this country shall ever be reduced to such a degree of bigotry and religious proscription as to prefer one man to another merely on account of his religious faith, especially when they recognize the same God, receive the same book as the guide of their faith and practice, and acknowledge the same founder of their religion.

Both the FILLMORE and BUCHANAN parties are inveterate against the Republicans, while they have but little or anything to say against each other. The facts is that they are both Pro-Slavery parties; their actions, their speeches, and often their acknowledgments, are proof of this. Their platforms are about the same, and the success of either will and must produce the same disastrous results. Either of them will walk in the footsteps of PIERCE and even go further in favoring the extension of Slavery; for surely they are honorable men, and will be governed by their platforms. From such a result, good God, protect us, for I believe that Northern humanity, and justice and patriotism cannot always sleep. As yielding as Northern men are, I cannot but believe that the crisis is near at hand when they will see and acknowledge that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and that they will rise in their united strength and put a stop to the usurpations of the South upon their rights, the rights of men, and of humanity, justice and freedom.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD GIDDINGS.

The Fillmore Convention—Its Refusal to Reaffirm the Binghamton Platform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The rejection of the resolutions offered by CALDWELL in the Fillmore State Council yesterday—resolutions not only in harmony with the Binghamton Platform, but, for the most part, expressed in its exact terms—of itself is quite sufficient to square *the ostensible* position of that party with Old-Line Nebraska Whigs and Administration Nebraska Democrats.

But another act of that Council, which your special reporter failed specifically to notice, more emphatically accomplishes this—I mean its *refusal to reaffirm the Platform of Binghamton*, when a motion to reaffirm it was made by LESLIE, of Oswego County. If to adopt that Platform in the first instance in August, 1855, was in order, then this motion to reaffirm it was "in order." If to supersede that Platform in February, 1856, as was done at Canandaigua by the 69 there assembled as the New-York State Council, by the adoption of the Platform which had just previously been adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia, then, most clearly, this motion was "in order." If the State Council were competent in August, 1855, to adopt that Platform at Binghamton, and in February, 1856, to adopt another Platform, as it did, and so supersede that of Binghamton, then, surely, it was competent yesterday, at Syracuse, to restore that of Binghamton by entertaining and adopting the resolution of LESLIE.

The truth is, the decision by which the resolution of LESLIE failed was a "lying refuge" from the position to which LESLIE's motion was calculated to bring those present, and through them, the party in the State which they represented. This is manifest from the language of entreaty used to CALDWELL in the attempt to induce him to withdraw his resolutions,—that no such position must be taken by the Council, because it would drive the South from the support of FILLMORE, and repel from his support in this State, Old-Line Whigs and Nebraska Democrats, the antagonism of whom, particularly to the portion of the Binghamton platform embodied in CALDWELL's resolutions, is well known. To the same antagonism the Fillmore American have thus been placed. And in that manner they have been brought squarely into unison with their Presidential nominee.

He stands in such antagonism of the present Administration, himself said at Albany, he had nothing to say. With him, the question of its Nebraska policy was "out of order!" With him the question that Slavery shall not be extended—that the Territory which was covered by the Missouri Compromise must be preserved to Freedom, was "out of order!" By him these questions, embodied in the Binghamton Platform, have been so rejected, and so he be in antagonism with that platform. The candidate and he adherents are therefore together, standing alike in opposition to the just sentiment of the country on the subject of Freedom,—in this respect, side by side with Administration and all Nebraska Democrats. Will not Americans in the State, not irreconcerably in the thrall of Silver Grayism and Old Hunker Democracy, see this and flee from the toile by which they are sought to be taken? Why does not Mr. FILLMORE speak out on the subjects in question? Why, but because he cannot speak as *true* Americans—as Americans standing on the Binghamton platform—would have him? Why, but because if he speak truly, he must speak in another tongue—must declare that he holds, on those subjects, in common with the fossil remains of his old party, with the South, and with the unwashed Democracy? The party at Binghamton, in 1855, *could speak out*, and that is no stammering manner, but plainly. In 1856 the professed candidate of the party *cannot speak out*. (oh, why if the truth be held, shall it not be proclaimed?) and his adherents are likewise, after his example, *mum*. The acts of refusal to speak are, however, a clear and most emphatic profession, and judgment must be rendered upon them. What, among freedom-loving Americans, shall that judgment be?

W.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

A Minister Tarred by a Pro-Slavery Mob.

Rev. WILLIAM SELLERS publishes a letter in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, describing the assault committed upon him by a Pro-Slavery mob, in the town of Rochester, Missouri, some account of which has been given:

I had appointed Saturday, June 14, to commence a series of meetings in Rochester, Missouri, and had written to several ministers to come and assist me. On Wednesday and Thursday previous, a Pro-Slavery man by the name of SIMS, was shot by a Free-Soil man (one HARDESTY) because SIMS attempted to drive him from his home or kill him. I arrived in Rochester on Thursday, about 12 o'clock. Soon after my arrival, I was waited upon in Mr. STROCK's store by a committee of three individuals, who said they were authorized by the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, to instruct me not to preach again in Rochester, and endeavored by threatening to extort a promise from me to that effect, declaring at the same time that this North Methodist preaching would not be tolerated longer in the County. I asked them for a few names of the citizens who had given them this authority; they had no names to give. I then asked them if they claimed to be American citizens. They said I was a fool, and had better promise not to preach again in Rochester. I told them I would not make that promise; that I was guilty of no crime, had violated no law, and would obey God rather than man. I asked them what rights or privileges they claimed as American citizens by virtue of their citizenship, that were superior to other American citizens. At this remark, without giving me an answer, they left the store, muttering that force would be used in order to stop me.

I had some pastoral visiting to do in the country, and, after attending to that important duty, on Saturday morning I started for Rochester, for the purpose of holding my meeting at the time appointed. As we rode into town, we observed groups of men collected at the corners of the streets, engaged in conversation. The excitement appeared to be general. I rode through the village to Mr. STROCK's estable, to put up my horse, and Mr. HOLLAND, who was in company with me, went immediately into Mr. STROCK's store. I came into the store in ten or fifteen minutes, and found several of my Rochester friends, and some from the country, who had come to attend the meeting. Old Mr. HOLLAND, (a sainted martyr now,) was standing near the front door. One of the leaders, with several others of the mob, were standing near Mr. HOLLAND and myself, having in their hands a late number of the *Western Christian Advocate*, containing the report of the majority of the committee on Slavery in the General Conference. I told them how that matter was adjusted, but all to no purpose; we were Abolitionists still, and I must promise not to preach, or else be mobbed. I said I would not do it. About this time the mob began to collect in front of the door. I suppose there were from seventy-five to one hundred of them, some from Platte County, some from Buchanan, some from Savannah, and others from the vicinity of Rochester. Some were armed with revolvers, others had knives and clubs, while others had picked up stones in the streets. One fellow cried out, "If he had me out of the store he would soon kill me." At that remark one fellow got me by the arm and drew me to the door. Three others then came to his assistance, and seizing hold of each arm and leg they carried me to the middle of the street, where they halted, raving, cursing and yelling like a body of savages who had rescued a prisoner.

While this was transpiring Mr. HOLLAND was shot, the ball striking him on the coin, passing through and breaking his neck. He expired in about thirty minutes. I afterward understood that Mr. STROCK was shot also, the ball cutting all his clothing, and grazing the skin on his side. They also shot at Mr. BEATTIE and missed him; and he then knocked two or three of them down, and escaped at the back door. These noble brethren stood with me in the battle, until they were driven from their posts.

While in the street, the mob held a consultation over me, as to the nature of the punishment I should receive from them, as the embodiment of civil power, and the self-constituted guardians of society, for thus attempting to preach Jesus and the resurrection under the banner of freedom. Some said, "Cut his —— throat;" others, "Scalp him;" others, "Shoot him in the head." At last they concluded to tar me. They then carried me across the street, between another store and warehouse, to a tar barrel which was sunk in the ground, and throwing me down on my back, with considerable violence, held me there, while they consulted as to the manner in which the tar should be applied. Some said, "Put him in head foremost;" others were for stripping me. One fellow swore they could not agree, and he would shoot me. He aimed a revolver at my head, but another wrested it from him, exclaiming, "Don't shoot him; we will give him what we think he deserves." At last they concluded to do the work without stripping me. After searching me, to see whether I was armed or not, and finding I had no arms concealed about my person, they commenced putting on the tar with a broad paddle. After completely saturating my hair, they gave my ears, face, and neck each a plastering. I had on a black coat, satin vest, and black cloth pantaloons. They tarred my cravat, my shirt bosom, and my clothes, down to my feet. They then let me go.

I was so sore I could scarcely stand on my feet; but oh! the agony of my eyes. They appeared like balls of fire, and I thought they would burst out of my head. Although it was noon, and the hot sun was beaming upon my head, I groped my way as at midnight. After I arose to my feet, one fellow said "he has one minute to leave town;" another said, "he can have five minutes, and if he is not gone in that time he shall be shot." I groped my way into the street; they followed me with their revolvers cocked, telling me to stop at the peril of my life. I was in so much misery I knew not where I was going. I could see objects, but could not distinguish one from another.

By the time I got across the street, between Mr. STROCK's store and estable, the tar had melted some, and I could distinguish between males and females. Here were the female members of a flock in Rochester, over whom I felt the "Holy Ghost had made me an overseer," some of whom had ventured out in the midst of the mob to rescue their pastor from their bloody clutches. Some had fainted, others were crying and wringing their hands in excessive grief. I thought of the patriotic women of the revolution, and that their daughters still lived to lend a helping hand to suffering humanity. I found my horse in the yard with the bridle on, and started to go to some place on my work as quickly as possible, to get the tar washed out of my eyes. The mob followed me, however, turned me back, and made me go toward Savannah. As I passed out of town, I providentially met Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his wife, who were coming to meeting (I hope he will write and tell you how they served me). When I came up to them, they did not know me. After I told them what had been done to me, Mr. C. asked me if I thought I could stand it to go to his father-in-law's, a distance of twelve miles. I told him I thought I could not endure such a trip, but was willing to try it. We rode as fast as we could, not knowing that the mob was in pursuit of us. When we turned off from the main Savannah road to go to Mr. MILLER's, they were not more than fifteen minutes behind us.

State Credit and Slavery—Virginia Stocks in Europe.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* publishes the following letter from a London Banker to his Virginia correspondent:

LONDON, GREAT ST. HELENS, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: We can have as little doubt of Old Virginia, her ample power and good feith, as you have, and still her Stock and Bonds take a low range of price in all the markets of the world, as compared with these of the Northern States. You say first, as a question, why should this be so? And second, by expressing your opinion, you think they will advance.

The great weight on thie security ie easily seen in the indefinite apprehsoeions which are everywhere felt on the contingencies of the Slavery question, which is now assuming a more and still more serious aspect in every new movement. Its influence is felt in all points of the Union; it at once creates and destroys all the sympathies of American Society. Its voice is heard in all the private conferences of common life, and determines the election of your President, and all your great officers of State.

The exciting question in Europe is, how will all this end? The case does not present a strange anomaly. A Federal Union of Sovereign States, presenting a compact entirely of commen interests as concerns all your foreign relations—while each State mainteine an acknowledged independence which will admit of no interference with its internal regulations—and these States, each one *imperium in imperio*, are divided into *two* at least great sections, actuated by different interests on a question which is becoming a passion rather than the subject of careful inquiry, and exciting a crash of feelings which could at a distance looks almost like a preparation for war of the worst character, not of nation against nation, but between man and man.

It is quite a common determination here, of the most considerate and liberal men, "*I will have nothing in the Slave States*."

Now, can you tell us what is to be the issue of this question. Will you agree on it with your Free-Soil brethren of the North and East, or persuade them to go on as you have done while this difference ie daily ripening into a morsl fester which must be always breaking out in some new form? Or will it result in a dissolution of the Union? These are some of the leading questions on which many sequences must afterwards arise—the way in which each section, and each individual State may be affected by the conclusion whatever it be. We think we see enough in thie to keep Virginia stock low. Without entering into the question itself, it ie easy to see its effect on this great interest.

Notwithstanding our large creation of Bullion in California and Australia, the demand for money is quite equal to the supply, and those who have acted on the assurance of any cheap money have not yet realized the promise of returning peace. The present appearance of things seems to favor the opinion that we shall not have money cheaper this year. It depends, however, very much on the developments in France, where present value, which have been much inflated by speculation, may prove to have more of reality than some of us suppose.

We shall be glad to have any well considered thoughts on the effect of this Slavery question *in its issue* on Virginia and her institutions—and how far the people of Europe are wise in preferring the sureties of the Free States to those of Virginia and other Slave States.

There are other causes properly affecting the question of safety, in the increased and probably increasing debt of the State; but in these observations we have confined ourselves to the one *absorbing consideration* of Slavery.

As we have always had a considerable amount invested in the Bonds and Stock of your State, and shall probably always have the same during the writer's life, it is a subject of practical interest to us. We remain, dear Sir, yours most respectfully.

Another Change for Freedom and Fremont.

The Syracuse *Standard*, the organ of the Democrats in Onondaga County, whose Editor was Democratic candidate for the office of State Prison Inspector at the last election, has yielded to the popular sentiment, and abandoned BUCHANAN for FREMONT. The following announcement appeared in the *Standard* on Monday:

"AN EXCHANGE OF CANDIDATES.—A glance at the head of this column will serve to show that the Presidential ticket put up by the Cincinnati Convention has been changed, and that the recommended at Philadelphia substituted therefor.

This change of candidates involves no change in the political doctrines of this paper. We surrender no principle hitherto advocated by us, nor do we add anything new to our political creed.

It is unnecessary to say to those who have been in the habit of reading the *Standard* for ten years past, that during this period, it has uniformly and persistently advocated the doctrine that Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States; and that all the legitimate influence of the Government should be brought to bear in favor of its exclusion therefrom. It is equally well known that the Cincinnati Platform is antagonistical to this doctrine. That Platform denies to Congress any authority to legislate on the subject for the Territories. It goes further than this: It declares, in effect, that Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, and forbids the people from interfering with it until they proceed to form a State Government. It wholly ignores the old Democratic doctrine that Slavery is a creature of municipal law, and recognizes it as a national institution, entitled to the guardianship and protection of the General Government. And this heresy is made a test of fellowship with the organization which is enlisted in support of the candidates nominated at Cincinnati. It is declared to be the only issue of the Presidential campaign.

We cannot submit to this test individually, nor any longer consent to favor the election of a Presidential candidate, whose position requires him to apply it to every elector in the Union. Our views on this subject compel us to follow a different path. We prefer JOHN C. FREMONT, and the platform on which he stands, to JAMES BUCHANAN and the principles which he is pledged to enforce.

There would be reason for hesitancy in adopting this course, if there were no doubts as to the qualificatione of Col. FREMONT for the Presidential office. But upon this point there is really no room to dispute. Col. FREMONT possesses talent, integrity and courage, three requisites essential to a successful discharge of great public duties. It is said he lacks experience; but this objection was urged against GEN. JACKSON, who proved to be one of the best and most popular Presidents the country was ever blessed with. If Col. FREMONT should be elected—of which there is little doubt—there will be no complaint on this score. In every position to which he has been called, he has been more than equal to his responsibilities. In this respect the past is a full guarantee for the future."

Position of the South on Slavery—The Issue.

From the Richmond Va., Examiner, Sept. 2

We are pleased to learn that Professor WM. A. SMITH has been lecturing in portions of Eastern Virginia on the subject of Slavery—especially pleased that *he defends Slavery on principle—contends that the slave relation is the normal condition of society—and that Slavery is a necessary social and political institution.* This involves the necessity of maintaining that society, without this patriarchal element, everywhere proves a failure in the long run. This, we learn, he does with boldness and great ability. Slavery can only be defended by showing that even the comparatively partial and short-lived experiment in Western Europe to dispense with it *has been a failure*, and has placed the emancipated laborer in a worse condition than if he were a slave in law as well as fact. No one can doubt this fact who will examine history as well as statistics. Systems formed on such opposite principles as Slavery and universal liberty cannot both be right—cannot both endure.

It has been less than three years since the utter rottenness of hireling society was first announced in the South. The announcement has met with no contradiction, much less with any serious attempt at refutation—and now, one of our ablest Professors and most gifted lecturers openly maintains and promulgates the doctrine in public addresses.

The North evades and shirks the question, but will not be able to persist in evading it much longer.

LONG ISLAND.

Brutal Outrage upon Two Unprotected Females—Arrest of the Guilty Parties—Singular Proceedings.

One of the most brutal outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized community has recently occurred in Kings County. The offence was committed some days since, but little has been said of it up to the time for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice by securing one of the parties to the transaction, who, we are sorry to say, has eluded the vigilance of the authorities. The facts in brief are as follows, and are more fully set forth in the testimony, annexed, of the two victims:

On Friday, the 22d of August, the ship *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool, arrived in New-York, and was moored at the wharf foot of Pike-slip. Among the passengers were two immigrant girls, named JANE MULDOON, 23 years of age, from Ireland, and CATHARINE SULLIVAN, aged 17, of Liverpool—one to join her father in Baltimore, Md., and the other her friends somewhere in the Western country, near St. Louis. They remained on shipboard the night after their arrival, and on Saturday, the 23d of August, being in want of lodgings, were induced to accompany ashore two stevedores, named JOSEPH JACKSON and JOHN DIXON, who promised to find for them such accommodations as they required while remaining in the City, preparatory to their departure to meet their friends. Upon landing they were escorted through several streets, and were induced to enter a saloon for refreshments—where, being strangers, they are unable to state. While there they were persuaded to drink some liquor, and soon after were again ushered into the streets. After another long walk, under pretence of seeing the city, they crossed to Brooklyn. Arriving there, it seems a "hackaway" was hired at GILDERSLEEVE's stable, on John-street, and the girls were immediately driven to Sheep's Head Bay, and alighted at the United Stetes Hotel, kept by one DELANO, about 9 o'clock P. M. Here the girls were shown into a bedroom. In a short time JACKSON and DICKSON entered their room. JANE was taken out by force to another room, accompanied by DIXON, while JACKSON remained in the room with CATHERINE. He locked the door, and by force committed a gross outrage upon her person.

DIXON, it seems, was frustrated in his attempt to violate the person of JANE, he having a lame arm, she succeeded in repelling him, and for this received the most brutal treatment. They remained in the same room during the night, and in the morning the girls begged to be taken back to New-York. They were intimidated by threats from making an exposure of what had happened, and the two brutes left the hotel early in the morning, and did not return until nearly 2 o'clock, P. M. They were then accompanied by another man named RICHARD LEWIS. Towards night the girls induced their captors to start off with them, as they supposed for New-York. Arriving at "Friends' House," on the plank road, they stopped there and had something to eat and drink. As they were about leaving, JACKSON asked the keeper of the house if the party could return and stop there all night. Mr. FRIEND, suspecting that all was not right, refused to accommodate them. Passing on towards Brooklyn, the girls were dragged into the woods, where the person of JANE was violated by RICHARD LEWIS. After an absence of some time all returned to the carriage and were driven to a hotel, where the girls were asked to drink gin, and upon refusing were treated with the greatest brutality. Here the girls escaped or were left by their persecutors. They then wended along the road toward Brooklyn, and were overtaken late Sunday night by a Mr. POTTER, who took them into his carriage, and upon hearing their story, he conveyed them to the Second District Station-house, Brooklyn, where they arrived about 2 o'clock Monday morning, the 25th. Their story was soon told, and an examination by Dr. PALMEDO confirmed their statement that a horrible outrage had been committed.

Captain KING and officer JOHN FULTON, of this District, instantly set to discovering the perpetrators. The girls did not know the names of their persecutors, but after searching several days, the stable where the carriage was obtained was identified, and the names of the party was then ascertained. A complaint were made before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, and a warrant was issued for their arrest. On Wednesday the 27th JACKSON and DIXON surrendered themselves and were taken before Justice SMITH, when the affidavits of the girls were taken, the accused having nothing to say; one was committed to answer upon two, and the other upon three charges.

The next day, Thursday, they were brought before Hon. SAMUEL D. MORRIS, County Judge, who discharged them upon bail of *two thousand dollars each*. Ex-Judge MOORE appeared in behalf of the accused, and F. H. DIKEMAN, Esq., for the girls.

The girls, having no friends to become responsible for their appearance as witnesses, were committed to Jail, in default of $500 bail. On Friday they were brought before Judge MORRIS, and were discharged upon bail of $250 each. The parties who assumed the responsibility in this case, it is said, stated that they had a good boarding house for the girls, in Bridge-street, and that they should be forthcoming when wanted. Captain KING, hearing of their discharge, and believing that it was a trick to spirit them beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, went to every house in Bridge-street to find them, but was unsuccessful; and he has since been ascertained that both have been sent out of the State—one to Baltimore and the other to St. Louis—and, unless there is some outside action, it is not at all likely they will ever be seen in Kings County again.

Annexed we give the affidavits of the girls, made before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, and also the testimony of Dr. PALMEDO, who examined them at the request of the Justice:

AFFIDAVITS.

Catharine Sullivan, being duly sworn, says: I am 17 years of age; I arrived in the City of New-York from Liverpool, in the ship *City of Brooklyn*, on the 23d of August, inst.; that Jane Muldoon, now present, arrived at the same time and place, in said ship; that on the 26d inst., deponent and said Jane were induced to accompany two men, one of whom was called Joseph Jackson, and the other John, but whose true name she does not know, but said Jackson she believes, is a stevedore; upon the pretence that said men would procure them lodgings; that after being taken about said city for some time, they were by said men taken into a saloon, where they were furnished something to eat, and also some brandy and ale to drink; and from thence they were brought over to the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, for the purpose of seeing said city, where said men procured a carriage and drove complainant and Jane to a place called Sheep's Head Bay, and stopped at some boarding-house, it being then about nine o'clock, P. M., to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief; and then complainant and said Jane were shown up to their bedroom; said men, Joseph Jackson and John Dixon soon came into said room, and by force and violence took said Jane from said room, said Joseph Jackson remaining with deponent, and locked the door as soon as said Jeha and Jane were out of the room, deponent then being very ill, had got in bed, and the said Jackson then got in bed with her, and then and there did violence to her person, and against her will have sexual intercourse with her, she trying to scream, and said Jackson placing his hand over her mouth until she became weak and exhausted; said Jackson staying in bed with her the whole night, during which time she several times wanted to get up, and was prevented by said Jackson; deponent further says that on the morning of the 24th, she and said Jane requested said John and Joseph to drive them back to New-York, and they said they would take them back when they returned, both going away in said carriage and remaining away until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when complainent and said Jane put on their things, and said they would tell some person if they did not bring them back; that they were then told by said John and Joseph that if they were not quiet they would keep them there two or three days; that afterward wa, complainant and Jane, got in the carriage and were drove about some time, said Joseph and John being drinking, toe carriage being driven by a hostler; that they finally left Sheep's Head Bay, and drove to a hotel kept by a man named Friend, where they all had some supper, at which time it had got to be dark, and were then driven some distence to a wood, where they wanted complainant and Jane to get out and look for some flowers, saying there was a flower garden there, and pulled them both out of the carriage, and then were led some distance in the woods by said John and another man, whom they called Dick, and who had returned with said John and Joseph in the morning, when they left us at the boarding-house. Said Dick drove a chaise by himself. Togt when in the wood said Jane was pulled away from deponent by said Dick, said John preventing deponent following said Jane, and both threatening complainant and Jane with violence, and where ey deponent and Jane were separated some time; they were then driven to a hotel and were offered gin, which they refused to drink, when they, Joseph and John, threatened to upset the carriage, and the complainant and Jane jumped from the carriage, and ran in the hotel, and said John came in and struck complainant in the face with his hands; (deponent further says that said John had a sore hand,) whereupon complainant prays that said offenders may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

CATHARINE SULLIVAN.

Sworn before me, Aug. 25, 1856.

D. K. SMITH, J. P.

Jane Muldoon being sworn says—I know Catharine Sullivan, and came over in the ship with her, and was out to Sheep's Head Bay with her on the 23d ult.; were driven out in a carriage with two men, one of whom had a sore hand and had it in a sling around his neck; after said Jane and myself were shown in our bed room said John and the other man came and forced me from toe room and into another room where said John was to sleep, and then said John wanted deponent to undress and go to bed with him; she would not do it, and then said John threw her upon the bed and tried to raise her dress and tore it; * * * * * * * said John then went down etaire and in some four hours returned, when deponent was lying on the bed with her clothes on, bringing a light with him which he blew out on coming into the room, and then attempted to get in bed with her and endeavored to raise her dress, and she would not let him; he then swore at her and said she hurt his arm; that on the 24th ult. she and said Jane were driven into the woode in said county in the night time, and then a man who had joined them and who they called Dick, dragged deponent forcibly away from Jane and then threw her, deponent, down and told her if she did not keep quiet she would be left in the woode all night, and said that there were a band of robbers there that he could get in five minutes if he whistled for them, as he had been in it many times before and knew what it was,—and by force and violence and against her will said Dick then had connection with her the said Jane Muldoon.

her
JANE ✕ MULDOON.
mark.

Sworn before me August 25, 1856.

D. K. SMITH, J. P.

Catharine Sullivan being further examined, points out and names the prisoners now present, and designates them by their names, Joseph and John: I should say when we were taken from the wagon into the woode, we were about ten minutes' walk from the wagons; Joseph Jackson remained with the waggons; while I was in the woode with defendant, John Dixon, he threatened to murder me if I did not do as he wished, and said I might thank his hand being sore or he would not let me go so easy; he took hold of me and tried to throw me down, and pulled my dress, at which time he and me were alone; while I was there, Jane and the other man were several times in sight of me; she wanted to come to me and he would not let her; from what was done to me by Jackson I received no bruises that I am aware of. * * * Jane and myself went to the wagons together from the woods, and John Dixon and the other man called us very bad names; I should not wish to repeat what they said.

Cross-examined—Jane and me went in the room together, and I had just got into bed when defendants came in; I had no marks of violence that I am aware of; the Doctor on board the ship is named Mason; don't know where he lives; I was sick the first week on board the ship, while in the river, before we sailed; I don't know the name of the keeper of the house where we were at; it stands near and opposite the water; we had been drinking, before we got there, brandy punch and ale; we had no drink after we got there.

Dr. Ulrich Palmedo, testified to examining both girls, at the Second District Station-house, and discovered evidences of violence about their persons; that from appearances they had led correct lives, &c.

Jane Muldoon, being recalled and further examined, said: We were dragged from the wagon, and were taken, to the best of my knowledge, a quarter of a mile in the woods; it was in the night; Catharine and myself were forced apart by the one that is not here; John Dixon got hold of Catharine and we were separated and could not see one another for about a quarter of an hour, to the best of my knowledge, and during that time the man now here had come in with me as stated before.

Cross examined—The woode are near the house—a tavern—we stopped near the house; it was open, and had a light; they went in, and on coming out they dragged us out of the carriage; the one not here dragged me out; I did not scream or halloo; John Dixon went in the woods with us; we walked there; the woods are opposite the house, and but a little way off; I think they called the man Dick; after we came from the woods they said they would take us to New-York, but they did not take us there; they took us to another house; we got out there, went in, and they went away and left us there, and the man that kept the house brought me down to Brooklyn the same night, and took us to the station-house; it was then 2 o'clock A. M.; neither of the defendants now present had connection with me; I first saw them on board the ship; they told us they would leave us at our lodgings in New-York;

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856.

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☞ Dispatches received yesterday, from Vermont, show results even more gratifying than those first announced. The Republican candidate for Governor is elected, by some 20,000 majority; while three Republican Members of Congress receive majorities of from 3,000 to 5,000. The State Senate is wholly Republican, and the House nearly all so. The old State is still true to Freedom.

☞ The yellow fever does not spread in our vicinity in any degree which need cause alarm. A few cases continue to be reported out of the City, but these cool nights and comfortable days will put a stop to any serious ravages of the disease.

☞ It is announced that Ex-Governor JOHNSTON will withdraw his name from the canvass as the North American candidate for the Vice-Presidency. A new nominating Convention is called by the Massachusetts Council in consequence of this determination.

The Political Economy of Slavery—The Institution Tested by its Frutts.

The following tables have been carefully prepared from the CENSUS of 1850. The statements which they embody are official and entitled to confidence. They present side by side the results of SLAVERY and of FREEDOM, upon the population, industry, and general material prosperity of several of the leading States of the Union as well as their relative weight in the political government of the country. We do not present them to prove the prosperity of one section of the country in order to excite contemptuous and invidious comparisons with another; or to foster our own pride by the view of a neighbor's poverty and decay; or to stimulate interference with a system of internal economy which we discover to be utterly ruinous and mischievous. But we would most distinctly refer to these eloquent parallels—all the figures of rhetoric, if enlisted on the same side, could not argue half so eloquently—as conclusive reasons for resisting the introduction of the blast and mildew of Slavery upon soil as yet untainted with it. We would point to them as justifying all the indignant resistance the people of the North manifest against the latest inroad of barbarism upon lands forever hallowed to civilization; as justifying the heroic struggle of the Kansas population against the destroying curse; and as strengthening the resolution of the popular side of Congress to withhold from the Executive the power to force it in and establish it there by the aid of Federal arms. Men who seek the light of truth to guide them in the pending [illegible] will do well to study the facts which we [illegible]

TABLE I.—COMPARISON BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA.

	New-York.	Virginia.
Incorporated into Union....	1789	1789
Area of Territory, sq. ms...	47,000	61,352
Population to sq. m., 1850..	66	23
Population in 1790.....	340,120	748,308
Population in 1800.....	586,756	880,200
Population in 1810.....	959,049	974,622
Population in 1820.....	1,372,812	1,065,379
Population in 1830.....	1,918,608	1,211,405
Population in 1840.....	2,428,991	1,239,797
Population in 1850.....	3,097,394	1,421,661
Free White Pop. in 1790....	314,142	442,115
Free White Pop. in 1800....	556,039	514,200
Free White Pop. in 1810....	918,699	551,534
Free White Pop. in 1820....	1,332,744	603,087
Free White Pop. in 1830....	1,873,663	694,300
Free White Pop. in 1840....	2,378,890	740,968
Free White Pop. in 1850....	3,043,325	894,800
Slaves in 1790.....	21,324	292,627
Slaves in 1800.....	20,343	345,796
Slaves in 1810.....	15,017	392,518
Slaves in 1820.....	10,088	425,153
Slaves in 1830.....	75	469,757
Slaves in 1840.....	4	449,087
Slaves in 1850.....	None	472,528
In. of White Pop. pr. ct..1800	77.9	16.32
In. of White Pop. pr. ct..1810	65.22	7.94
In. of White Pop. pr. ct..1820	45.08	9.84
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1830	40.58	15.12
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1840	26.96	6.78
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1850	28.14	20.77
No. of Church Sittings, 1850.	1,915,179	358,086
Pupils in Pub. Schools, 1850.	675,221	67,358
Native Free Pop. over 20 years of age, that, in 1850, could not read or write.....	30,670	87,383
That is.....	1 in 79	1 in 10
No. of Newspapers, 1850....	428	67
Vols. in Pub. Libraries, 1850..	1,760,320	86,462
Presidential Vote in 1852....	522,294	129,545
Electors of Pres't. in 1856...	35	15
Representatives in Cong'a...	33	13
Voters, entitled to choose one Representative to Congress.....	15,827	9,905
Value of Real and Personal Estate.....	$1,080,309,216	$339,721,466
do. to each Free Person..	$318	$411
Product of Manufactures, Mining, and Mechanic Arts, 1850.....	$237,597,249	$29,705,387
Cash Value of Farms, 1850..	$554,246,642	$28,528,568
Value of Land per acre.....	$75	$15
Value of Live Stock, 1850...	$73,570,499	$33,656,669
Value of Animals slaughtered, 1850.....	$13,573,933	$7,502,986
Pop. empl'd in Agriculture..	455,954	818,771
Tonnage employed in Foreign Commerce, 1851....	141,546,598	562,933
Miles of Railroad.....	3,000	1,295
Miles of Canal.....	999	199

TABLE II.—COMPARISON BETWEEN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

	Ohio.	Kentucky.
Incorporated into Union..	1802	1792
Territory, square miles.....	39,964	37,680
Territory, acres.....	25,576,960	24,115,200
Population to square mile...	49⅝	26
Population in 1800.....	45,365	220,955
Population in 1810.....	230,760	406,511
Population in 1820.....	581,434	564,317
Population in 1830.....	937,903	687,917
Population in 1840.....	1,519,467	779,828
Population in 1850.....	1,980,329	982,405
Free White Pop., 1800.....	45,028	179,871
Free White Pop., 1810.....	228,861	324,237
Free White Pop., 1820.....	576,572	434,644
Free White Pop., 1830.....	928,329	517,787
Free White Pop., 1840.....	1,502 122	590,253
Free White Pop., 1850.....	1,955,050	761,413
Slave Population, 1800.....	None	40,343
Slave Population, 1810.....	None	80,561
Slave Population, 1820.....	None	126,732
Slave Population, 1830.....	6	165,213
Slave Population, 1840.....	8	182,258
Slave Population, 1850.....	None	210,981
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1810	408.96	80 96
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1820	151.93	34.05
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1830	61.0	19.12
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1840	61.8	13 99
In. of White Pop. pr. ct.,1850	30.15	28.99
No. Church Sittings, 1850....	1,457,789	673,528
Pupils in Pub. Schools,1850..	494,153	71,429
Native Free Pop. over 20 years of age unable to read or write, 1850.....	56,958	87,359
That is.....	1 in 31	1 in 11
No. of Newspapers, 1850.....	261	62
Vols. in Public Libraries.....	186 828	79,456
Presidential Vote in 1852....	263,428	111,079
Electors of President 1856...	23	12
Represent. in Congress.....	21	10
Voters entitled to choose one Representative to Congr's.	18,830	11,107
Value of Real and Personal Estate.....	$504,726,120	$301,638,456
Value to each Free Person..	$255	$391
Annual Product of Mechanical Industry.....	$62,647,269	$24,588,483
Cash Value of Farms.....	$358,758,603	$155,021,263
Value of Land, per acre.....	$65	$25
Value of Live Stock, 1850....	$44,121,741	$29,661,436
Value of Slaughtered Animals, 1850.....	$7,439,248	$6,463,593
Pop empl'd in Agriculture..	272,579	197,738
Miles of Railroad.....	2,725	284
Miles of Canal.....	921	436

TABLE III.—MICHIGAN AND ARKANSAS.

	Michigan.	Arkansas.
Incorporated into Union....	Jan. 26, 1837	June 15, 1836
Territory, in square miles....	56,343	52,198
Population to the square mile, 1850.....	7.67	4.03
Population in 1820.....	8,896	14,273
Population in 1830.....	31,639	30,388
Population in 1840.....	212,267	97,574
Population in 1850.....	397,654	209,897
Free White Pop. in 1820.....	8,591	12,579
Free White Pop. in 1830.....	31,348	25,871
Free White Pop. in 1840	211,560	77,174
Free White Pop. in 1850	395,071	162,189
Slave Population in 1820.....	None	1,917
Slave Population in 1830.....	None	4,578
Slave Population in 1840.....	None	19,935
Slave Population in 1850.....	None	47,100
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1830	264 87	104.07
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1840	574.91	200.63
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1850	86.74	119.16
No. of Church Sittings, 1850	120,117	60,236
Pupils in Public Schools, 1850.....	110,455	8,493
Native Free Pop. over 20 years of age, who are unable to read or write, 1850.	5,272	18,908
That is.....	1 in 65	1 in 9
No. of Newspapers, 1850.....	58	9
Volumes in Public Libraries..	107,943	420
Presidential Vote in 1852.....	82,939	19,577
Electors of President in 1856.	6	4
Representatives in Congress.	4	2
Voters entitled to choose one Representative to Congress.	20,735	9,788
Value of Real and Personal Estate.....	$59,787,225	$39,841,025
Value to each free person....	$150	$245
Annual Product of Mechanical Industry.....	$10,976,894	$607,436
Cash value of Farms.....	$51,872,446	$15,265,245
Value of Land, per acre.....	$40	$15
Value of Live Stock, 1850.....	$8,008,734	$6,647,969
Value of Animals Slaughtered in 1850.....	$1,328,327	$1,163,313
Population employed in Agriculture.....	56,521	26,355
Population employed in Manufactures.....	6,890	1,173
Miles of Railroad.....	590	37

TABLE IV.—MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Massachusetts.	South Carolina.
Incorporated into Union.....	1789	1789
Territory, square miles.....	7,250	28,000
Territory, acres.....	4,640,000	17,920,000
Pop. to the sq. mile, 1850....	127⅛	22¾
Population in 1790.....	378,717	249,073
Population in 1800.....	423,245	345,591
Population in 1810.....	472,040	415,115
Population in 1820.....	523,287	502,741
Population in 1830.....	610,408	581,185
Population in 1840.....	737,699	594,398
Population in 1850.....	994,514	668,507
Free White Population, 1790.	373,254	140,178
Free White Population, 1800.	416,793	196,255
Free White Population, 1810.	465,303	214,196
Free White Population, 1820.	516,419	237,440
Free White Population, 1830.	603,359	255,863
Free White Population, 1840.	729,030	259,084
Free White Population, 1850.	965,450	274,563
Slave Population, 1790.....	None.	107,094
Slave Population, 1800.....	None.	146,151
Slave Population, 1810.....	None.	196,365
Slave Population, 1820.....	None.	258,475
Slave Population, 1830.....	None.	315,401
Slave Population, 1840.....	None.	327,038
Slave Population, 1850.....	None.	384,984
In. of White Pop., pr. ct.1800	11.66	40.00
In. of White Pop., pr. ct.,1810	11.83	9.14
In. of White Pop., pr. ct.,1820	10.98	10 85
In. of White Pop., pr. ct.,1830	16.83	8.6
In. of White Pop., pr. ct.,1840	20 82	0.47
In. of White Pop., pr. ct.,1850	35.17	5.97
No. of Church Sittings, 1850...	692,828	460,450
Pupils in Pub. Schools, 1850..	176,475	17,338
Native Free Pop. over 20 years of age unable to read or write, 1850.....	1,861	18,460
That is.....	1 In 446	1 in 17
No. of Newspapers, 1850.....	209	19
Vols. in Public Libraries.....	684,015	107,472
Average vote.....	132,141	42,894
Electors of President, 1856...	13	8
Representatives in Congress.	11	6
Voters entitled to choose one Representative to Congress.	12,013	7,149
Value of Real and Personal Estate.....	$573,342,286	$283,257,694
Do. to each Free Person.....	$577	$1,017
Annual Product of Mechanical Industry.....	$151,7,145	$9,728,438
Cash Value of Farms.....	$109,076,347	$32,431,684
Value of Land per Acre.....	$80	$35
Value of Live Stock, 1850....	$9 647,710	$15,660,015
Value of Animals slaughtered, 1850.....	$2,500,924	$3,502,637
Population employed in Agriculture.....	87,837	198,383
Population employed in Manufactures.....	85,178	10,325
Tonnage employed in Commerce, 1851.....	32,415,327	2,081,312
Miles of Railroad.....	1,400	846
Miles of Canal.....	100	50

Let it be noted:

1. That the advantages of soil, climate, and position, are in each of these parallels on the Southern side.

2. That in estimating the value of Real and Personal property, the South counts its slaves.

3. That if the Federal Government were Democratic in fact, as it is theoretically, we should always have a President elected by the vote of the North, a Senate two to one against Slavery, and a House of Representatives three to one against Slavery. While it takes two Northern voters to balance the vote of one Southern voter, the Electoral College and the House of Representatives are in the power of the South.

4. That if the circulation, instead of number of newspapers, North and South, could be ascertained, it would probably be found that ten thousand are taken and read at the North to one at the South. The Census of 1850 pretends to give the circulation, but how reliably may be judged from the fact that the sum set down for the State of New-York, in the entire year, is not equal to the circulation of the three leading City papers in a single day.

5. That the Internal Improvements at the South have been largely assisted by Northern capital.

6. That Kentucky, bordering as it does upon its correlative, Ohio, has all the advantages afforded by a Free State as a market.

7. That the prospect of reaching the free population at the South, with that political information they so much need, is almost hopeless, considering that about *one-tenth* of the free whites can neither read nor write, and that *seven-eighths* of the others do not take a newspaper.

8. That to admit Slavery into Kansas, would be to consign it to such progress as Virginia has made. To exclude it, would insure a more resplendent and prosperous career than even that of Ohio.

How the Deed is to be Done.

Although threats of dissevering the Union have been common enough at the South, we have never yet seen any plan proposed for carrying these threats into execution; and the difficulty of accomplishing such an object, even if it were desired by a majority of the people, has, heretofore, been regarded as one of the great safe-guards of the Union. But Bully BROOKS, of South Carolina, in his speech to the citizens of Columbia, has, in a few words, foreshadowed the method of proceeding, and instructed the South in the art of Union breaking. In the event of the election of FREMONT to the Presidency, by a majority of the people, an event which now seems hardly questionable, "the people of the South," says BROOKS, with the bold air of a Bobadil, "on the 4th of March next, should rise in their might, march to Washington, and seize the archives and the Treasury of the Government." This plan certainly has the merit of boldness and simplicity; but, even if it should be carried out, we still do not see that the object of the South would be accomplished. The loss of the national archives are not absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union; and, as to the small amount of treasure which the people of the South would find in Washington, its loss would not for a moment be felt. The Union might very easily be preserved without it. But there are two difficulties in the way, which might prevent the treasonable plan of the South Carolina Bobabil from being carried out. In the first place, we imagine that the people of the South, for white people are the only ones that would be likely to engage in such an undertaking, would find themselves in a very unpleasant dilemma, if, while they were marching to Washington to steal the national archives and treasure, all their negroes should take advantage of their masters' absence, and go off in a regular stampede. The possession of the archives of the nation would be but a poor compensation for such a loss as that. No. The necessity the people of the South are under to watch their slaves will prevent them from ever marching to Washington, except in small squads, in pursuit of offices. But, even though the South should attempt to commit a burglary on so grand a scale, the other difficulty would be in overcoming the Union men of the North, who would certainly be on hand to prevent any such burglarious attempts from being carried into execution.

BROOKS' speech must have the effect to make our doughfaced Union-savers blush to think that the ribald bluster of such vaporing bullies, should ever have awakened in their minds the thought that the Union was in danger from such disaffection. It is to conciliate the BROOKSES of the South that men like RUFUS CHOATE have abandoned their old political confederates to serve in the ranks of the Buchaniers. There never was before so humiliating and senseless a desertion of principle. For the sake of the Union to abandon the conservative Union men of the North to herd with the avowed disunionists of the South.

Fanatical and insane as the speech of BROOKS sounds to Northern ears, and calculated as it is to excite laughter rather than anger or alarm, yet it must be remembered that he is the honored and favorite son of the South, and that the treasonable nonsense which he utters is applauded and approved by them.

Preparations are making for giving him a public dinner in the Edgefield District, and the *Banner* says of his speech at Columbia:

"As to the line of policy he recommends to the people of the State, we believe it is founded in wisdom and moderation, and entitled to their adoption."

The "line of policy" which BROOKS recommends is simply that of treason and disunion.

Fremont and the Democrats.

We published, on Wednesday last, under the head of "FREMONT'S Antecedents," a statement made by Hon. GEORGE C. BATES, of California, in a speech at Detroit on the 28th of last month, respecting a proposition made to Col. FREMONT by certain prominent Democrats, to present him as a Presidential candidate at the Cincinnati Convention. But we have been requested by one of the gentlemen involved in the statement of Mr. BATES to say that it was entirely incorrect as to persons and facts. The only substance of truth in the statement was, that prominent and influential members of the Democratic party were desirous of presenting the name of Col. FREMONT as a candidate for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention to the Presidency, and made known their wishes to him, and that he was altogether disinclined to place himself in that position, on account of his own opinions and feelings being opposed to those which he anticipated would control, as they did control, the Convention and the nomination. That such overtures were made there is no question, but not through the agency of the persons who were implicated in the statement of Mr. BATES.

A Very Convenient Method for the Manufacture of Mayors.

They have an admirable way in London of choosing a Mayor. Admirable, we mean, in its quiet, conservative and certain manner. The future Lord Mayors of London can be foretold with all the certainty of an eclipse or the return of a comet; so that the Mayor in expectancy has plenty of time to manage his worldly affairs and prepare himself for the great change he is destined to undergo from a simple to the splendid position of King of all the Cockneys for the space of a year. A late London paper says:

"There will be an election for a Lord Mayor of London, on Monday, Sept. 29. The ordinary, but by no means the invariable, practice is for the Livery in Common-hall assembled to return to the Court of Aldermen the names of the two senior Aldermen below the chair. These in the present case will be Mr. Alderman FINNIS and Alderman Sir ROBERT WALTER CARDEN. Upon receiving two names from the Livery, the Aldermen retire and select one for the office of Lord Mayor, the one chosen being generally the senior. If there is no departure from the practice on the 29th of September, Alderman FINNIS will be the next Lord Mayor of London; and under ordinary circumstances, the following gentlemen will succeed in the order in which their names are placed: 1857-8, Sir R. CARDEN; 1858-9, Alderman WIRE; 1859-60, Alderman CARTER; 1860-1, Alderman CUBITT, M. P.; 1861-2, Sir HENRY MUGGERIDGE; 1862-3, Alderman KENNEDY; 1863-4, Alderman ROSE; 1864-5, Alderman EAGLETON; 1865-6, Alderman LAWRANCE.

A Polyglot Paper.

We have received the first number of a very remarkable paper printed in London and called, *Russia and the United States Correspondent, a Diplomatical and Weekly Polyglote News Paper.* It is printed in alternate columns of English, French, Spanish and German, but no Russ. The name of the editor is not announced, and the agent for this country is simply given as "New-York. Christ, Broadway." The allusion to the United States in the editorial "*Credo*" is very brief, but not at all calculated to insure the paper a large circulation down South; the editor sublimely says:

"We question the perfectibility of man, when a new malady always takes the place of an old one, and new moral defects succeed old ones in the history of mankind. Slavery in America is worse than it was in Rome. Therefore, we do not admit the perfection of American institutions."

Among the political news we find the following:

"The British keep with FREMONT, as they generally support the Black Republicans, who unite their efforts for the breaking up of the Union through Abolition. There is some talk of a fabulous sum given by the English Government to the Philadelphia committee. As Mr BUCHANAN is an Anglophob, it is very likely that the cabinet of St. James will do everything they can to prevent his election."

We are not in the habit of making random prophecies, but still we will venture to say that, if the Atlantic Ocean should ever be set on fire it will not be by the conductor of the "Polyglote Newspaper."

Another Dark Lantern Party.

It is said that a secret organization exists in this City, whose meetings are held in Broadway, the object of which is to secure the reelection of Mayor WOOD. The greater part of its members are Democrats, some of them belonging to the Democratic General Committee and all are bound by fearful oaths and obligations to devote themselves to the furtherance of the object of their society. Whether the gentlemen who signed the letter which we published on Wednesday, beseeching Mr. WOOD not to decline a nomination, are members of the Order or not, we do not know, but there is no doubt they are all one in sentiment. Tammany, at present, is convulsed by the Mayoralty nomination, and it is doubtful which party will succeed; but we believe there is no doubt that the present Mayor will be a candidate, whether Tammany shall nominate him or not.

Republican Mass Convention of the River Counties.

We learn that there is to be a Mass Convention of the Republicans of the River Counties, at Poughkeepsie, on the 8th of next month, and that extensive preparations are making for a magnificent demonstration on the occasion.

Cold Comfort.

The Washington *Union* takes a rather peculiar view of the tremendous success of the Republicans in Vermont. It says:

"The election in Vermont, which was held on Tuesday last, resulted in the defeat of the entire Democratic ticket. This may be regarded as one of the signs of an approaching Democratic triumph."

Look Out.

A counterfeit Five Dollar note, on the Hanover Bank in this City, made its appearance yesterday. It is apparently a lithograph, and is very well calculated to deceive those who are not on the lookout for it.

Arrival of the Ericsson.

The United States Mail Steamship *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWBER, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., arrived yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Persia*, which brought three days later news.

☞ NEW SPORTING JOURNAL.—Mr. WM. T. PORTER, for about five-and-twenty years editor of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, a weekly journal, greatly popular with sporting men all over the world, has commenced *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, in which, with the assistance of Mr. HERBERT, and other eminent writers, he promises to produce a publication not to be surpassed in or out of this country. Mr. GEORGE WILKES is associated in this project as business manager, for which his habits and experience well qualify him

NEW-YORK CITY.

Negro Odd-Fellowship—Friendship, Love and Truth in Ebony.

The Colored Population was out in force yesterday. At early dinner-time, dusky faces to the number of many thousands lined both sides of Broadway. The Broadway Tabernacle was headquarters during the day, and the Crystal Palace in the evening. It was a gala day, and our colored brethren enjoyed it to the full. The occasion was a Negro Odd-Fellow celebration, the first that has happened for half-a-score or so of years. It may not be generally understood that the colored people have a regular organization on the footing of Friendship, Love and Truth—nor is it generally known that as Odd Fellows they are not permitted to fellowship with members of the Order in the United States, and so have been started into life and warmed into a generous activity under the wing of British patronage. As one of their orators yesterday phrased it, not inaptly, they have procured from beneath the paw of the British Lion that which was denied them under the pinions of the American Eagle. And so, to glorify their cause, to exalt the Lion and to cast dark reflections upon the Eagle, they got up this jubilee. It went off with the greatest possible spirit, yet every man was sober. There was a long procession. There were silken banners, set with letters of gold, and decked with the richest fringe. There was music, there was feasting, there was a grand Promenade Concert at the Palace, there was a Supper on an approved model, and there was a good time wherever POMPEY met PHILLIS, or CESAR chattered soft nonsense to DINAH. Order prevailed everywhere, except once, near St. John's Park, where a stalwart Ethiopian saw fit to inflict summary chastisement upon an imported pickpocket, who was caught *in flagrante delicto*.

This celebration signalized the twelfth anniversary of the "Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows." The Movable Committee of the Order having assigned New-York as the place of meeting, the brethren seized the occasion for a grand display. A line of procession was formed at the Parade Ground at noon, and ended at the Tabernacle, after passing through Fourth-avenue, Chatham-street, Nassau and John and Broadway. Representatives were in line from Canada, Bermuda, Pennsylvania, New-York, and elsewhere. Past Grand Master MOORE was Chief Marshal of the day, and Noble Grand Brother JOHN D. MAGWELL was Master of Ceremonies. The regalia was rich and costly. The marching was good. The line was preserved sober countenances, and experienced the weight of the responsibilities that rested upon them.

At the Tabernacle door stood a young gentleman of prepossessing appearance, light-complexioned, and fashionably attired. He had a handsome moustache, and a sprouting beard. He was particularly attentive to the female portion of the audience, and packed them off up-stairs as fast as they dropped in, with the evident intention of keeping space for the processionists. To all the young and pretty damsels he was extraordinarily polite,—and it could not be wondered at, for several dozens of really handsome women came to feast their eyes and have their souls improved; the old ladies waddled in, with corpulent bodies and sunny, good-natured faces, and remonstrated with effect against an assignment to the upper floors when there was a lower one to go upon; one old matron fished down into the depths of such a pocket as Aunt CHLOE might have envied, and drew forth a crumpled bit of pasteboard—the ticket of admission; fair and straight-haired ELIZAS came in flocks, leading little HARRYS by the hand; but there were no TOMSES,—for nobody seemed to feel wicked enough. One old fellow edged his Falstaff-like person through the half opened door, asking if "squaw-men could be admitted." Several colored clergymen, faultlessly attired, came slowly up the passage, shaking hands and exchanging compliments all the way. The ticket-sellers drove a lively business. The gate was beset by a curious throng, and when finally at 2 o'clock, the procession moved solemnly up to their seats, and the banners were disposed with some taste around the galleries, the Tabernacle held upwards of two thousand people within its walls, and among them all were probably six white faces, all told.

There was music by a colored choir—with organ accompaniment, and then a prayer by Chaplain PETERSON, a gentleman whose lineal descent from HAM could not be questioned. Brother PETERSON prayed with fervor and remarkable fluency. He besought that "the helpless and down-trodden slave might be enabled to bear his hard lot with fortitude and resignation, till such time as this guilty nation shall open the prison-doors and let the oppressed go free, and till the last chain shall be knocked from the limbs of the last slave, so that all who now groan in bondage may join in the universal and triumphal chorus of Hallelujah to Liberty's God." Then came a solo, promising "A Good Time Coming," wherein a young colored damsel sang well, and filled the house cleverly. And then there were speeches and more music, and good feeling all round. The speakers were Grand Master BOWERS, from Philadelphia; D. G. M. PATRICK H. REASON, of New-York, who gave the fraternal welcome to the guests; Past Noble Father HANNY, from Baltimore; Past Grand-Master BOWERS, and Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT—the last named a notable person in times past at Abolition meetings.

The history of the origin and progress of this colored Order is curious. Denied a dispensation by the American Order in 1842, the brethren dispatched one PETER OGDEN to England he made application to Victoria Lodge No. 448, of Liverpool; a dispensation was obtained, and on the 1st of March, 1843, the first colored Lodge in the United States was formed in communion with the British organization under the title of Philomethian Lodge No. 646. The last dispensation granted was No. 1,188; an indication of rapid growth.

Up to a late hour last night, the brethren and sisters made merry at the Palace; it was a jovial time, and we must have another word to say about it; our corps of reporters were of course on hand but proceedings continued to so late an hour that the record must be out for to day.

Mr. Garrison and the Accessory Transit Company.

A suit was commenced yesterday by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and others, of the Accessory Transit Company, against C. K. GARRISON, agent of the Nicaragua line at San Francisco. The papers were served upon Mr. GARRISON at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and bail was required in the sum of $150,000, and given immediately. It is understood that these proceedings are based upon an affidavit of WALTER L. CHESLER, in which Mr. GARRISON is charged with withholding funds and property belonging to the Company. Before this suit was commenced, Mr. GARRISON proposed to Mr. VANDERBILT to submit the case to arbitration, but the offer was declined. It is alleged that the difficulty has originated in the refusal of Mr. GARRISON to accede to certain business arrangements, into which he did not feel inclined to enter, and it is further declared that the man CHESLER is an old offender against the laws, having, on the 15th of February, 1847, been convicted at the Court of General Sessions in this city of the crime of forgery, and sentenced to two years and six months at hard labor in the State Prison. It bids fair to be a pretty steamboat fight—the Commodore of the Atlantic against the Commodore of the Pacific.

Academy of Medicine—About their New Hall.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Dr. WILLARD PARKER in the Chair, little of scientific interest was transacted, it being the quarterly business meeting. Several new members were elected, reports from the various officers and Committees heard, &c. The Building Committee proposed a plan for the erection of a stately edifice for the use of the Academy, at a cost of not less than $80,000 or $90,000. This report proposed a liberal subscription from the profession and others, the appropriation of the present available funds of the Academy, and the appointment of a permanent Committee of five, which, with the President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, shall be vested with entire power to do everything necessary, and who shall lend their personal responsibility to accomplish this end. This proposition was debated for several hours, during which time the views of a large number of the members of the Academy were heard. Those who spoke least generally made the most sensible remarks, and were most kindly listened to. The report was finally accepted and adopted. The Academy then adjourned.

Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, and had not adjourned up to the hour of our going to press.

The proceedings were very interesting.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of a Committee of five by the Chair to investigate whether any members of the Committee belonged to a secret Association calculated to secure the nomination of certain parties, &c.

The resolution was aimed against the Mayor. His friends came to the rescue, and after a debate, which lasted till 1 o'clock A. M., came out victorious—tabling the resolution by a large majority.

The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the question of primary elections.

Mr. Curtis at Continental Hall.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., spoke to a very large company of enthusiastic Republicans last evening, at Continental Hall, in Thirty-fourth-street. He discussed the relative claims of FREMONT, FILLMORE and BUCHANAN; dwelt with much effect upon the qualifications of Colonel FREMONT for the Presidency, and kept his audience in excellent humor, as usual. Mr. CURTIS' style of speech is quiet and conversational—of the same quality as in the lecture-room. He never hesitates for a word, and puts his facts so clearly, and argues so cogently, that it is a great pleasure to hear him.

☞ There was a smashing meeting last night in the Seventh Ward Fremont Hall of Brooklyn, which was opened so auspiciously some three weeks since. There were probably a thousand people in attendance, all full of enthusiasm and high in hopes of success. The meeting was addressed by SANDFORD L. MACOMBER, Esq. The Glee Club furnished the music, and a gentleman present recited WHITTIER'S "Sabbath" poem by way of variety.

☞ A woman had her leg crushed on Monday night, at the Fulton Ferry wharf, by the ferry boat, from which she attempted to step off before it was made fast.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTFUL remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

ARTHUR'S PATENT SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.—Families who have been troubled with their fruit moulding, or who have been in the habit of using rusty cans, will find these cans and jars the best article for preserving fruit, as they are entirely air-tight.

"We have tried the cans, and are still using them at the Orient and La Pierre Houses. Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans, for putting up fruit, fruits, tomatoes, &c., and find them, in all respects, admirably adapted to the purpose. They possess many advantages over all other Cans that we have seen. Having tried and proved them, we can speak confidently of their value.

PRESBURY & BILLINGS,
Proprietors of the Girard and La Pierre Houses,
Philadelphia."

Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit accompany these cans and jars. The operation is exceedingly simple, and the result *certain* where the directions are observed.

The cans are made of tin, and the jars are finely glazed fire proof yellow ware.

Trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS—JUST RECEIVED from Europe—of the most beautiful patterns. Also Pearl and Linen Fans, Card Cases Porte-monnaies, Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Medallions Pearl, Bronze, China, Glass and Porcelain Vases and Statuary, together with every variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, are sold at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 490 Broadway, Importers of English, French and German Fancy Goods.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable finishes, confinements, and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, meltons, and fine beavers in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 323 Broadway cor. Duane.

INTERESTING ITEM FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.—FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS is the best article used for washing infants. It prevents chapping, eruptions, &c., and leaves the skin clear, soft and fragrant. For shaving, cleansing the teeth and removing impure breath, there is nothing like it. Sold by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and all druggists.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS RECEIVED BY our Agent in New-Haven, unsolicited by him:

DEEP RIVER, Conn., July 28, 1856.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—*Sir:* I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out. Scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative," as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf, and new hair began to grow, it is now two to three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you can, have a market for many he sells after it is known here. Yours, with respect,
RUFUS PRATT.

O. J.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] Managers, owners, Boilers, Engineers, &c., [illegible] Co., 100 Maiden-la. New-York, have the [illegible] above named articles manufactured [illegible] to furnish buyers [illegible] different parts of the City, and [illegible] awarded the merits of the [illegible] Furnaces and the "Compelling" [illegible] Boynton's Lambert Boilers, [illegible] Also, a large assortment [illegible] stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **A Retired Physician,** whose wards of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow creatures as may require it, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it, on receipt of such applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

☞ **Land in Chicago.**—Eight acres of land, near city line of Chicago, for sale, at the remarkable low price of $2,500 per acre, cash; or exchange for merchandise at cash prices. Apply to
JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 68 Liberty-st.,
Corner of Broadway, New-York.
Also 5,000 acres of land in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend: it heals and vaporizes reliable Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its magic application. Sold and free from grease
CHARLES R. KING, General Agent, No. 129 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere

☞ **Ah! Costar's Exterminator,** the only article that effectually clears (without danger of such as Crayon-boys, cockroaches, ants, &c.—COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, (free from poison) for the destruction of moths, fleas, mosquit es, bedbugs and all insects; and Costar's Bedbug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puffs boxes, combs, tweezers, dressing and fine combs. Paris toilet articles and every article of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Stephens' Blue-black Writing Fluid.**—The inventor of this original article having lately discovered a method of effecting a further improvement, begs to assure the public that they may now rely on it as the most perfect compound of the kind. HY. STEPHENS, No. 216 Pearl-st., New-York, and Stamford-st., London. Sold by all Stationers.

☞ **Old John-Street.**—The First M. E. Church in the United States, situated in John-st., Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING next. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath School as usual. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **No. 762 Broadway.** LOVEJOY'S WAHPENE will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call and see those that have been gray and bald and now have as perfect heads of hair as when young by using the Wahpene.

☞ **The most Healthful Food for Summer and Fall is Seabert's Farina.** Agreeable as a delicacy, it is a most remarkable preventive and corrective for the ills and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, on the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 235, 244.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 50, inclusive
Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$250 REWARD.—Aug 9, a HORSE, WAGON and HARNESS; horse, yellow bay, 16 hands high, short tail, three white feet, cuts his knees right close to ankle joint to above the knee; leather shifting gipsy-top wagon, with full elliptic springs, double perch, deep square body, painted green and black—made by Stevers, Eldridge-st., New-York. $100 will be paid for the recovery of the property, and $150 for the conviction of the thief, by HATHORN & LIVINGSTON, No. 88 Ninth-st., Williamsburg.

LOST OR STOLEN—Two PROMISSORY NOTES, Nos. 12 and 13, dated Feb 1, 1856, drawn by A. Fuller & Sons, to the order of and indorsed by A. Fuller, payable at the City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, for $2,574 20, (each) maturing Feb 4 and March 4, 1857. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped
DENISON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Nos. 15 and 17 Cortlandt-st.

STRAY MARE FOUND.—Came into the premises of the subscriber on Sept. 1, a sorrel mare, two white hind feet, a white spot on her nose. The owner can have her by paying expenses and proving property, and calling for her at Fort Washington. JAMES O'CONNELL.

FOUND—Saturday night, Aug. 16, 1856, on Poplar-st., Brooklyn, a sum of money, inclosed, which the owner can have by calling at No. 77 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, proving property, and paying expense of advertising.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful gold lepine watches four holes jeweled..$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled.....$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled.....$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers.....$38 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled....$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies.....$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers.....$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for
timing horses.....$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight
days.....$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into
three different watches.....$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled..$45 00 to $100 00
Silver English patent levers.....$15 00 to $45 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled.....$15 00 to $90 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-
keepers.....$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled.....$9 00 to $17 00
M. J. Tobias, Harrison, E. & C. Beeseley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS.—M. T. LEVITT, of the firm of J. & M. T. Levitt, chronometer and watch manufacturers to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London, offers his services to those gentlemen in the trade who may wish to enter into arrangements with him for a supply of their watches and movements. As the period of his stay is limited, prompt attention to this notice is respectfully solicited. Apply for M. T. LEVITT, at B. & F. Lawrence's, No. 78 John-st.
J. & M. T. LEVITT are nephews and successors of Morris Tobias, No. 31 Minories, London, and are sole manufacturers of all watches and chronometers bearing that name.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 190 West Broadway

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES,
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 288, 290, 292 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at H. E. Bell's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on this FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, by order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a professed English cook; an experienced German girl for general housework; is an excellent thorough cook, washer and ironer; two experienced children's nurses (English); also, two one and two of other experienced servants of different nations, cooks, nurses and waiting girls at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, tidy Protestant German girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery; is willing to do light chamberwork; speaks English fluently. Can give good reference, and has no objection to go to the South. Call at No. 114 Stanton-st., in the store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, both in the same house. No objection to the country. Good references can be given. Call for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by a first rate seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress, and to take care of children, in a private family; has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 114 West 23d-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman as principal of the district school at Boonton, Morris County, N. J., to commence about 1st Oct. next; compensation $600 per annum. Unquestionable testimonials required as to moral character, capacity for government, and acquirements. Address SCHOOL TRUSTEES, Boonton, N. J.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Columbia College, of experience in teaching, now engaged in professional studies in New-York City, desires employment from 9 A. M. to 12 or 1 P. M., in a first-class institution; is accustomed to lecturing on Natural Science. Address TEACHER, Box No. 108, Post-Office, Brooklyn, L. I.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.—The Principal of a Female Seminary, in western Virginia, desires to secure the services of two excellent female teachers of music, one for the voice and the other for the piano-forte. They must be fine performers. Apply to FISTH, POND & CO., No. 5-7 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY—Of some experience in teaching, desires a situation as English teacher in a female seminary, or as visiting governess. Satisfactory references as to qualifications, &c. Address, personally or by letter, Miss S., No. 170 Broome-st., New-York.

FURNISHERS WANTED—Twenty-five good Ds ready men, to go to our factory at Elizabethport, where we can give them steady work the year round and cash pay every week. None but good workmen and steady men need apply at our office No. 70 John-st., N. Y.
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
Manufacturers of Silver Plated Ware.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and Italian, and at present residing in this City, desires a recogagement as governess to a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 843 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a young ladies' boarding school, capable of teaching French and music. Address S. W., Williamsburg Post-Office.

AN ORGANIST—Accustomed to the management of a first-class instrument, and qualified to direct a choir and sing bass if desired—wishes an engagement in some church in or near the City of New-York. Is familiar with the Episcopal service. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 168, Brooklyn, L. I.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—Also, a young lady to attend store in New-Orleans, by a lady doing business there; two sensible and competent persons good salaries will be paid and every care taken of them. Apply to No. 201 Broadway, upstairs, from 8 to 4 P. M. every day this week.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY WANTED—One who has been regularly brought up to the business, is perfectly competent, and of steady habits; none other need address APOTHECARY, at the office of this paper, stating age, salary, and references.

A LADY WANTED—Thoroughly qualified to give lessons in French and music in exchange for the comforts of a home. Address HOME, Office of *Daily Times*.

LAW.—Wanted in a lawyer's office, a young attorney competent to take charge of the attorney's business. A fair salary will be paid. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,527 Post-office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—Accustomed to the dry goods jobbing business and able to influence cash trade. Apply, with reference to last employer, Box No. 462 P. O.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and landsmen, for ships now fitting for long and short voyages; $75 in advance. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, North River.

300 AGENTS WANTED—In a highly respectable business. No risk. Full particulars, with a sample of the article, will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address P. B. OLIVER, New-York.

A BOY OR YOUNG MAN—Is wanted in an office. He must write a very good hand and be willing and obliging. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post Office.

WANTED—At No. 786 Broadway, 2 coopers, 2 bookkeepers, 2 salesmen, 2 clerks, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 drivers, 2 coachmen, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 baggagemen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A first-rate packer, one who is thoroughly experienced in packing drygoods. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 36 Park-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate left-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate shippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED—A Protestant dairywoman and laundress; one having good recommendations, and will make herself useful, will find a good situation. Apply at No. 29 Burling-slip, up stairs, rear office

WANTED—An active person in a wholesale hardware house, one who is familiar with the business in all its details. Energetic will leave his address at the *Times* office. B. S.

WANTED—A young lady of good manners and address, as Saleswoman in a genteel Ladies' business. Apply by letter, addressed E. S., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A man accustomed to pack and ship dry goods; must be able to read and write. Apply at No. 28 Dey-st., up stairs, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—Cooks, lanndresses, and other first-class servants, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Superior situations now on hand.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should apply immediately at the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where the greatest number of girls are, and where none but the best of girls are kept
MR. M. YORESTON, Superintendent.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A private family, occupying a handsome furnished house, containing all the modern improvements in 18th st., near Stuyvesant-square and Dr. Tyng's Church, can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with partial board, having more room than they require for family use. To those who can appreciate the comforts of a home this offers a rare opportunity. References given and required. Address EXCELSIOR, *Times* Office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms on the first floor with closets adjoining, for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 20th-st.

BOARDING.—Single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, may find rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, at No. 57 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. References exchanged

BOARDING—At No. 63 West 12th-st.; newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Rooms, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room to let, unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 88 Greenwich-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A young widow lady, whose family consists of herself and servant only, and occupying her own house, having more room than she requires, would rent a large and small room, if required, on the second floor, with gas, bath, and other convenience, with or without partial board, to a party who would be willing to pay liberally for the comfort and freedom of a private, quiet and genteel home. This is an opportunity seldom, if ever offered. Location below Prince-st., and west of and near Broadway. For further particulars, address, for one week, M. A., *Times* office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—At Middle Brook Point, 2½ hours from New-York, by steamer *Keyport*, foot of Murray-st. Terms $4 per week. Further particulars can be obtained from the Captain of the *Keyport*, or by letter to P. PHILLIPS, Middletown Point, N. J.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,062 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-sts. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 28 Union-square.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 6 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 205 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on fourth floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to obtain board for himself, wife and child, nine years of age, in a respectable family, residing above 16th-st., near one of the leading avenues. Address L. M. S., Box No. 861 Post-Office, stating terms and what accommodations can be given.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentleman and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 49 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

ROOM WANTED.—An unfurnished room, between Houston and 14th sts. and Bowery and 6th-av., by a plain widow lady, of quiet habits. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-Office, Bible House.

FURNISHED LODGINGS—With or without board, in 9th st. A first-class house; family small, and no children; an entire floor; three or four single gentlemen could accommodate themselves. Address 38TH-STREET, *Daily Times* office.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, second floor, to single gentlemen. Apply No. 71 East 16th st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

BOARD SEEKERS.—Your attention is solicited to the following advantages of the "BOARDERS' EXCHANGE:" Full particulars, terms, location, rooms, &c., of the most desirable houses and genteel private families, (seking boarders,) given gratuitously. All wishing boarders should apply to G. H. SMITH & BOYD, No. 2 Appleton's Buildings, No. 346 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MAISON DE PARIS,
No 61 CANAL-ST.,
OPPOSITE MERCER-ST
OPENING DISPLAY OF
FALL FASHIONS IN CLOAKS.
Messrs. BLUSON & WILSON will open their establishment for the public exhibition of their entirely new stock of cloaks, comprising the latest and most novel importations of the season, exclusive style, selected for them in Paris, and copies, manufactured by *them* at their beautiful premises in Canal-st. Messrs. B. & W. have had a very large experience in the economy of the business and bring into it untiring energy, and a firm determination to give their customers every attention; their motto will be, CIVILITY COSTS NOTHING, and by adhering to it in their daily intercourse with their patrons, hope to prove, also, that it will gain them esteem; they will be able, by the facilities which they have for procuring the most recent fashions to give their customers the latest Parisian styles at prices as low as possible.
The ladies of New-York and surrounding cities are invited to INSPECT OUR STOCK, AND BEAR IN MIND OUR MOTTO. Every article warranted made in THE BEST MANNER.

BRODIE'S FALL STYLES
OF
CLOAKS, TALMAS, &C.
Imported and of his own well known manufacture. Wholesale buyers will please call.
No. 51 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON

REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 495 Broadway,
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY NEXT, September the 9th, a magnificent assortment of Real India Camel's Hair Long and Square Shawls and Scarfs. The assortment is superior to any ever before offered, amongst which are some of the finest designs and quality ever imported.

GRAND OPENING FALL CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS
AND BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY AND 3-PLY CARPETS
YARD-WIDE MEDALLIONS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
INGRAINS, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 90 BOWERY.

JAMES A. HEARN.
DRY GOODS.
NOVELTY—STYLE—FASHION.
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES
AND MITTENS
For the Fall Trade for sale at all Rubber Stores.
GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY,
No. 36 John-st., up stairs

STATIONERY.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES
Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.
Our manufacture embrace the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and staple—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.
Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case, or part of case. Soliciting a share of Harrison & Co.'s and West and Co.'s superior cream laid, Elizabethan, Alhambra and tinted paper; billet notes, baths, letter, cap, &c. Also, embossed fancy notes.
No. 25 Beekman-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM B. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. C. SCOTT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 32 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c. R—No. 61 William-st., New York, (near Cedar-st.,) offer a large stock of blank-books, papers, copying presses, stationery, diaries for 1857, all kinds of their own manufacture and importation, at low prices. Printing, lithography and engraving executed in every variety of style, at the lowest possible prices. We solicit country and City buyers to call at No. 61 William-st.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 97 Maiden-lane.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 81 Chambers-st., one door from Broadway.

WHITE'S GT. BOOK BINDERY.—Periodicals can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 28 Union-square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT SPIRIT;
OR,
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Of this week, and now ready, contains the first Chapter of
OMMEN,
THE GREATEST INDIAN NOVEL since the days of Cooper.
By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq.
Read the next, and so on to the end—all different.
Appleton's Building,
Corner of Broadway and Leonard-st.

THE GREAT SPIRIT;
OR, PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
Of this week, and now ready, contains
THE BIG TALUGIE BUCK.
The most magnificent Hunting Story that has ever appeared in an American Newspaper.
By COL DE CHASSE, of Florida.
Appleton's Building.
Corner of Broadway and Leonard st.

THE GREAT SPIRIT;
OR, PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Of this week, and now out, contains
THE NEW-YORK DRUMMER'S RIDE TO GREENBORO.
By OMEGA.
Appleton's Building,
Corner of Broadway and Leonard-st.

THE GREAT SPIRIT;
OR, PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Of this week, is now out, and contains a rollicking, frolicking, dashing, flashing sketch, entitled
STICK TO YOUR OLD FRIENDS.
By the author of
THE GRAY BAY MARE.
Appleton's Buildings,
Corner of Broadway and Leonard-st.

THE GREAT SPIRIT;
OR, PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Of this week, is now out, and contains a full account of the English
GREAT GOODWOOD RACES,
With the time of the heats, in order that they may be compared with the time of the American Racers, *Lecompte, Pryor* and *Pryoress*, who have gone to England to challenge the champions of the English Turf.
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By OMEGA.
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With a full report of
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And all subjects of special interest to the ladies.
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Arthur O'Brady, Corinthian Tom, Observer, Simon Legs, The Gray Bay Mare, One of the Spirits on all subjects of Hunting, Fishing, Literature and Art.
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Of this week, is now out, and contains a rollicking, frolicking, dashing, flashing sketch, entitled
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By the author of
THE GRAY BAY MARE.
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By ONE OF OURSELVES.
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WE SHALL PUBLISH AT AN EARLY DAY:
BURDETT'S "THREE PER CENT. A MONTH."
12mo.
DAISY'S NECKLACE. By T. B. ALDRICH. 12mo.
THE TORCHLIGHT. By the author of "Isora's Child." 12mo.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD. By A. S.

From the Boston Atlas & Bee, Aug. 27.

We regret to learn that the complete success of Miss EMMA STANLEY in Boston, This gifted lady has a bright career before her.

MISS EMMA STANLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Quite a large audience assembled at the Music Hall last evening, to witness Miss EMMA STANLEY'S Drawing-room Entertainment, entitled the "Seven Ages of Woman," a series of delineations illustrating woman's life, from the early infancy to extreme old age. Miss STANLEY'S representations of character were given with great skill and effect, and the rapidity with which she made a complete change of costume, altering her voice and expression to suit the character represented, astonished her auditors.

The lady's performance gave evidence that she was a close student of character and human nature, and her impersonations were lifelike portraitures of such characters as one meets with in everyday life.

The schoolmistress et a young ladies' academy and the fashionable exquisite were very well represented; but probably the best rendition of character given during the evening was that of "Miss Flyrtilla," a coquettish young lady of fashion, such as may be met with in many of our fashionable drawing-rooms, and always at the fashionable watering places during "the season." The skill of this portraiture was vouched for by more than one gentleman present, whose actual experience in a scene similar to that represented was most forcibly brought home to his recollection. Miss STANLEY interspersed her entertainment with characteristic songs, accompanying herself upon the piano. An orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, adds much to the effect of the performance, which we have not space to speak of in detail.

Suffice it to say that the lady appeared in *twenty-five* different characters and costumes during the performance, and evidently achieved a success in pleasing her audience. An elegant and tasteful drawing-room scene, erected upon the stage of the Music Hall, gave additional effect to the performances, although we think it must have marred the acoustic qualities of the hall, as at positions remote from the stage it was difficult to hear distinctly what was said.

ISAAC SLINGERLAND committed suicide on Monday night, in the town of New-Scotland. There was a ball at the house of ISAAC VAN WIE, which Mr. S. attended, and which broke up shortly after 12 o'clock. In the morning about sunrise his body was discovered suspended by the neck, in a shed attached to Mr. VAN WIE'S store, life entirely extinct. At the ball his conduct was of the usual character, and no one noticed anything remarkable. He was about 23 or 24 years of age, and leaves a young wife, but no children.

The total valuation of Salem, Mass., for the present year is—real estate $6,916,750; personal do., $7,445,100—an increase over last year of $536,500, principally in personal estate.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, Sept. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in request at $7 75 for Pearls and $7 06½ for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at former prices. Java, 14½ @14¾c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11½c. @12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domiogo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in much better demend at ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. higher rates. Sales have been reported since our last of about 3,500 bales at prices indicative of the aforementioned improvement.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is steadily improving,—sales having transpired since our last of about 9,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	5 90@ 6 05
Straight State	6 05@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 65
Common to Good Michigan	5 70@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 55
Fancy Michigan	6 00@ 6 20
Fancy Ohio	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is doing better,—the transactions since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 30@$7 65 ₱ bbl. Southern is more inquired for and is firmer. The sales since our last comprise about 5,100 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 90@$8 10 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$5 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75@3 87½ for Jersey, and $4@4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@ $17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered, and is in pretty good request at strengthening prices. The sales since our last comprise about 44,000 bushels, including very ordinary Western White at $1 45; poor to good do. Red at $1 40@$1 52; fair to choice Southern White at $1 57@$1 67; and ordinary to good do. Red at $1 40@$1 55, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at improving prices; fair to prime quality is now worth from 90c @95c. ₱ bushel. 7,000 bushels damaged changed hands, mostly at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 43c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 47c.@49c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is briskly inquired for at rieing prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 50,000 bushels, at 60c.@64c. for unsound, heated and damp; 65c.@69c. for common to prime Mixed; 65c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 65c.@72c. for Southern White, ₱ buehel

HAY—About 500 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Remain quiet and languid at 7c.@9c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb. New came in end sell slowly, at from 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at former quotations.

LEAD—Is in moderate request and is firm in price.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sells slowly at the annexed figures: New-Orleans, 34c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 39c.@43c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Exhibit no really new feature.

OILS—The general business is a fair one, and prices of the leading descriptions are without alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining, sales having been reported of only about 500 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½c.@$19 87½ for mess, and $17 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is stiffly held; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 780 bbls. Fair to Prime, at 13½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after at previous quotations. The sales since our last consists of 500 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at irregular prices. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were only some small lots bought today, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Appear as last noticed,—the reported sales not exceeding 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots at from 5¾c.@5¾c., mainly within the range, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in fair demand and is stiffly held at 11¾c. ₱ lb

WHISKY—Sales of 370 hhds. Ohio and Prison were effected at 32½c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet, but quoted very firm. For Liverpool—Cotton ½d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. ₱ hhd.; Grain 7½d.@8¾d. in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 23s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@ 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations

POLITICAL NOTICES.

I NEVER CAN—I NEVER WILL—And no earthly power shall ever make me vote either directly or indirectly for the extension of Slavery over one inch of Territory now free.—*Henry Clay.*

A regular meeting of the XIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Conrad's, 3d-av., corner of 62d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst. at 7½ o'clock. A meeting of the Association will also be held at the same hour and place, on MONDAY, 8th inst., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent this Assembly District Convention, which meets at the same hour and place, on Wednesday, 10th inst., for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to the State Nominating Convention. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock. NOTICE—Those members who were elected and have not signed the roll, will please attend the meeting and enroll themselves.

EDWARD DAYTON, President.

GEORGE I. GIBSON, } Secretaries.
W. W. DOW, }

MECHANICS TO THE RESCUE!—The Mechanics and Workingmen of this City will hold a meeting at the Union Building, Nos. 109 Bowery, near Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take measures for the promotion of the cause of Free-Labor and the Non-Extension of Slavery over Territory now Free, and the election of Fremont and Dayton.

Signed—Robert B Montgomery, Daniel Cager, Thomas Baxter, Thomas Emonery, James Coven, Zooving Groos, George Sherwood, James Hunter, James Lowcraft, James White, George C. Cook, Edward Rains, Franklin A. Washington, George F. Hyser, Edward C. Derby, John A. Smith, George Smith, John Wesley, G. C. Glass Robert Johnson, Franklin Jones, William C. Henney, Henry Tillitson, T. Rude, John Jackson, and two hundred and fifty others.

Messrs. BROOKS, MASSETT, SMITH and POST will address the meeting. Music by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

SIXTEENTH WARD ELECTION OF DELEGATE TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The Association of Republicans of the XVIth Ward will meet at Union Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, to proceed to the election of one Delegate and one Alternate, to represent in part the XIVth Assembly District in the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th of September, inst. The Poll of the Election will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening.

LUMAN SHERWOOD, President.
SAMUEL DELAMATER, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER M. PECK, }
JOHN H. DUNNELL, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM EGGLESTON, }

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following offices are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark;

A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Henry J. Raymond;

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner;

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States;

A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty second Wards of the City of New-York.

City and County officers also to be elected:

A Mayor in the place of Fernando Wood;

A City Judge in the place of Elisha S. Capron;

Two Governors of the Almshouse in the places of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper;

Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours respectfully,

N. P. STANTON, Jr., Dep. Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug 20, 1856.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—IN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY, Aug. 27, 1856.—The plan embodied in the following notice was adopted and the notice ordered to be published:

The Republicans of the City and County of New-York are requested to assemble in their several Associations, represented in the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, at the usual places of meeting of such Associations, on the evening of MONDAY, the 8th of September next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the selection of Delegates to the Republican State Nominating Convention to be held in the city of Syracuse on the 17th of September next, pursuant to the call of the Republican State Central Committee, and in accordance with the following regulations:

The Delegates and members of the Convention hereinafter provided for, shall, in all cases, be chosen by ballot. No person shall be permitted to vote at the election unless duly entitled to vote by the Constitution and By-laws of the Association of the Ward in which he shall reside and unless he shall be duly enrolled as a member of such Association.

The election shall be conducted in each Ward in accordance with the rules of the Association of the Ward, and in all cases at least two Tellers or Inspectors shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Association, whose duty it shall be to conduct the election, keep a correct list of all persons voting, canvass the votes, and report the result.

The polls shall be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening named. Two days notice of the meeting, specifying the place and hour of the meeting, and the time of opening and closing the polls, shall be published by each Republican Association in at least two newspapers of the City.

In the Ist and IId Wards, constituting the Ist Assembly District; in the IIId and VIth Wards, constituting the IId Assembly District; in the XVIth and XXth Wards, constituting the XIVth Assembly District; and in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, constituting the XVIth Assembly District, there shall be elected one delegate and one alternate from each Ward. In all the other Wards, excepting the XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId, composing the XIth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each Ward, the same constituting by itself an Assembly District, two delegates and two alternates. In the XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId Wards, constituting the Xth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each of the Wards five delegates to an Assembly District Convention, which shall meet at Conrad's, corner of 3d-av. and 62d-st., on the evening of the 10th of September, 1856, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and which shall elect two delegates and two alternates from the District.

Dated Aug. 27, 1856.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman.
WILLIAM PERL, } Secretaries.
GEORGE TREW ILLIGE, }

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREMONT.—The undersigned, having constituted themselves a Committee for the exclusive purpose of circulating Documents bearing upon the momentous questions now at issue before the American people, respectfully invite contributions from all who are interested in securing the triumph of Liberty and Law at the approaching election. Money, in large or small sums, from whatever quarter it is received, will be scrupulously applied to this sole object, and not one cent of it will be diverted to any other use. All that is necessary, in order to carry the election by unexampled majorities, is that the people should have the means of thoroughly understanding the recklessness, folly and imbecility of the present National Administration, the outrages of which the Free-State men of Kansas are the victims, the necessity of securing thet Territory to Freedom, and the qualifications of the People's candidate for the Presidency.

Contributions may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. BEN FIELD, No. 161 Nassau-st., New-York.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, ISAAC SHERMAN,
GEO. J. CORNELL, BEN FIELD,
DENNING DUER C. A. DANA.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

FIFTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 22 White-st., to make arrangements for the election, next Monday evening, of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Every member, and all who wish to become members, are earnestly requested to be present. By order of

J. A. KENNEDY, President.

T. C. LELAND, }
Dr. A. C. HEXAMER, } Secretaries.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates, for sale at EVANS & Co.'s Gift Bookstore, No, 409 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Most elaborately finished in every way, rich scolloped work, carved all round, inlaid plate, diagonal bar and latest style, nearly new, most beautiful tone; can be tested in every way. Cost $350. Will be sold for $250 cash. Apply at No 90 West 11th-st., near 5th av., for three days, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 513 Broadway

PIANO-FORTE, SINGING, THOROUGH-BASS and DRAWING IN WATER COLORS.—Miss M. ANTISELL gives instruction in the above branches in New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, at the residence of her pupils, or at her own, (Ladies' Seminary,) Fort Richmond, S. I., and will make engagements by the quarter, month or lesson.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—MESSRS. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $160, &c. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

PRINTING.

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$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 27 Fulton-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and card players will find a complete assortment of well-executed playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $113 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 15 Teachers.
Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 16 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. S SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEAR,
B. B. WINTHROP, WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY—Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.—Will commence its sixth academic year on MONDAY, the 15th inst. The new building is completed, and greatly enlarged facilities are furnished for the education of young ladies, and especially for those who reside in the family of the Principal. Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of the South Presbyterian Church, will conduct the recitations, as heretofore, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Butler's Analogy. Those pursuing the higher branches will be under the immediate tuition of Dr. SPEAR, Dr. ESPENSCHEID, and the Principal. Parents who intend to send their daughters from home are invited to call at the Seminary and examine for themselves. Apply to A. GRAY, Proprietor and Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 572 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 5 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No 186 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term commences Sept. 11. Graduates in this school are admitted to the Bar without examination in open Court. For further information, apply to the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Clinton, Oneida County.

REFERENCES.—Judges of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District; Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Photo Gridley, Hon. P. Sheldon Root, Francis Kernan, Esq., Utica, W. C. Noyes, Esq., New-York.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Dr. CHAS. HASKELL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshmen class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 189 Madison-st., corner of Clinton place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S bookstores.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 932 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 62 West 18th-st. MLLE. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-av.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages.) will reopen on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 54th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 536, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York (Vector, Rev. J.H. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quels, Caen, near Havre.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 388 Court-st., second house north of President, will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars and other information can be had at the Academy.

A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibuses attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 36 (near 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. HOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 180 Bemsea-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Will reopen their boarding and day school on the 15th of September, at No. 12 West 18th-st., sixth door west of 5th av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will reopen his school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at his house, No. 262 4th av., where any communication may be addressed.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Number of boarding pupils limited to twelve.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 32d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 25th-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 378 6th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,081 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N. Y.—The Fall term commences Aug. 25. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called "Adee Grove." It is secluded, and shaded by its large and beautiful growth of trees and has extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement.

Mrs. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical exercise, to insure the health of the pupils while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life.

Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAW'S, No. 310 Broadway; HALL'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 154 Fulton-st. Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall session of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Terms—$225 per annum for board and tuition in English branches; modern languages, &c., extra; or $360 per annum, $175 payable in advance, and no charges for extras. In consequence of fears existing that an epidemic which prevailed in Troy in June last, may not have entirely passed away, it is proper to say that no new case of the disease has appeared in the city since about the first of July, and that the months of July and August have been more healthy than the corresponding months for many years past.

TROY, Aug. 30, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 138 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elements of mathematics and advanced mathematics, the best sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.—PARENTS can consult (gratuitously) a REGISTER of first-class Schools. PRINCIPALS can obtain competent teachers and have pupils introduced. Principals not having already forwarded circulars are requested to do so. Teachers wanting situations should address

E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.

F. B. MAURICE.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—The subscriber respectfully announces his readiness to form engagements with families, schools, and other parties, for instruction in the above language and literature. MORITZ ERTHEILER, author of "Easy Lessons in German," and "A Phase-book in English and German." Residence, No. 113 Hester-st., New-York.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jos. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK—Will resume his course of instruction, on the plan of the last Season, commencing on the 16th of September and finishing on the 11th of October. Terms for the Course of Twelve Lessons one hour each, $25; or half-an-hour each, $30. Apply at DESCOMBES, No. 766 Broadway.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 32nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

TEACHER.—A French lady of superior musical education, wishes a situation in a school or family to teach French or music a few hours daily. Highest references will be given as to ability, &c. Address L. DE B., office of the *Daily Times*.

BRO

AUCTION SALES.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE—By order of James Hopkins, Esq., assignee, and C. A. Peabody, Attorney for mortgagees, of the furniture of the splendid Country Seat of Mrs. Hopkins, PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, Bergen, Brooklyn, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1856, at 10 A.M., on the premises, all the elegant furniture of this first-class hotel in one parcel. The house has been built and furnished within two years, in modern style, with every thing necessary for carrying on the business, the furniting costing upwards of $40,000. The lease has eight years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled, being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country.

For further particulars inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; MOSS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York, or PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., of whom catalogues of the furniture can be obtained. Ten per cent at the time of place and sale; balance in ten days. Possession on payment of purchase money.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW CABINET-MADE FURNITURE, &c. THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 45 Nassau-st., will be sold without reserve the whole household effects of a country cottage house, being the furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of parlor, chamber and dining room, and library furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c. the whole having been made to order, and has been but little used; also a quantity of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, crockery ware, cutlery, &c.—and to pay advances made to a bankrupt estate,—three sofas, rosewood piano or furniture, six library and secretary bookcases, two lady's escritoires, three rosewood, and two mahogany sideboards; rosewood and mahogany sofas, arm, rocking, and parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes, lounges, centre, card, pier, work, and fancy tables, rosewood, mahogany, oak, and enameled chamber suites, bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, bolsters, toilet sets, toilet glasses, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also several superior oil-painting, large French plate, gilt-frame mirrors and pier glasses. The whole to be peremptorily sold, making this a favorable opportunity for City and out-of-town buyers to supply themselves. N. B.—Packing done securely on the premises at a reasonable charge.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JOHN VOORHIS, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat of the late Thomas Hyatt, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depot at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 26 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stabling, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FANCY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 5, at the residence No. 70 West 16th-st., all the splendid furniture in the above house, viz: a rosewood 7-octave piano forte, lace curtains, cornices, French plate pier glass, 3 suites rosewood parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel, and green plush; rosewood black and gold marble-top centre, side, and fancy tables; Brussels tapestry, carpets, oil-paintings, Parian statuary, silver, glass, and plated ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, spring do., sofa beds and sofas, sofa seat chairs, cane seat do, lockers, &c., rosewood extension table, cutlery, China tea and dinner sets, a large assortment of crockery, &c. Catalogues at sale. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE—By catalogue—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and Ann sts., consisting of the stock of a number of wholesale manufactures of furniture embracing staple and fancy articles in large variety, fully descriptive in catalogue, to which the attention is particularly requested. Also a number of ron-finments of other goods, such as paintings, mirrors, jewelry cases, cutlery, desks stationery, &c., which must and will be sold. N. B.—strangers and shippers served with good boxing.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CITY-MADE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 345 Broadway, 40 rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany bookcases, do bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; centre, side and sofa tables; etageres, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, rockers. Turkish easy chairs, lounges, palliasses, &c. Sale positive, to pay advances.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Of a prime LOT of SUGARS, white, refined, and light-brown; teas, green and black; brandy in cases and casks, port and claret wines, 60 bbls prime old Monongahela whisky, about 350,000 segars. Advances have been made upon the above and will be sold without reserve THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 82 Cedar-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1½ o'clock, the lease, furniture and fixtures of the large, splendid saloon No. 337 Broadway, nearly opposite Broadway Theatre, all in one lot having been fitted up at a great expense. Terms one-quarter cash on the day of sale, balance received in instalments.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale elegant parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, two iron safes, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE—Afternoon boats for Newburgh, from the foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. SMALLEY, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier 1 foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$3 25
Claverack		Crosshire	3 00
Mellenville		South Adams	3 75
Ghent		North Adams	3 25
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	3 25
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	3 50
Canaan	1 80	Washington	3 75
Lebanon Springs	2 25	Becket	3 75
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 75
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 25
Richmond	2 00	Westfield	3 25
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

SEPT., 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Monday, Sept. 1....8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 1....0½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 2....8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 2....10 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept 3....7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 3 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 4....8½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 4....11 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 5....8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 5....11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 6....11½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 6....5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 7....7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 7....6½ P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squam Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, AND OCEAN PORT. The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Friday Sept 5....7 A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 4...10 A.M.
Saturday, Sept 6...12 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 5....11 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept 9...9½ A.M.	Monday, Sept. 8....9 A.M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 9...1 P.M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Cormachie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 302 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at Hurd Port with stages for Oyster Pond, and by can North to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 6 h ins., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 2 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

NICE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE CHEAP—Inquire of H. HILLS, Belmont Stables, No. 162 Crosby-st. near Bleecker.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 8th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between FREEMAN D. DECKER and JACOB P. ZOLLVER, under the name and firm of DECKER & ZOLLVER, No. 57 Barclay-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding debts up to date will be settled by FREEMAN D. DECKER, and the business continued by JACOB P. ZOLLVER.

FREEMAN D. DECKER,
JACOB P. ZOLLVER.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1856.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received.) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THE STATE,

(including Surrogate's,) 6 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence, Greene C. Bronson, Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan, Daniel Miller, Theo. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning, Caleb O. Baldwin, Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam, Thos. W. Pearsall, Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp, Peter Cooper, Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps, John J. Phelps, J. J. Astor, Jr.
John L. Aspinwall, Wilson G. Hunt, R. H. Ashworth,
Jacob Harvey, D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord.
James S. Seymour, Charles E. Bill,

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A STEWART, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for a term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE—

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New Orleans 7 per cent. bonds.
Cleveland 6 per cent bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Pine st., New-York.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz: Nos. 31, 38, 87, 94, 56, 63, 95, 74, 98, 112, 123, 115, 129, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.

J. W. DENVER } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH } War Debt.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, Aug. 14, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (into issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALLEY BANK, MARYLAND—Twenty-five cents on the dollar will be paid for the bills of the above Bank. Highest price paid for all kinds of broken-bank bills. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 169 Chatham, corner James-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1856. The CHEMUNG COUNTY BANK, at Horse Heads, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks Banking Association and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1856.—The BANK OF SALINA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, Albany as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st. (3 doors from Chatham st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 6 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—The Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—34-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. C. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	F. J. DONNELL,
JOHN B. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
I. S. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OGLEBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs examined and made equal to new.

A. L. OSBORN,
(Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1:45 P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7:45 P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 63—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

5.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 3.15 Express Train from Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo and Dunkirk. At 6 A. M. for Dunkirk Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Maris, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manoiowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the roads: *Europa* and *Hibernia* on Lake Ontario: *Buffalo State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 9 A. M., and leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 8 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Trains every half hour every evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 7:3. P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st st. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:25 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 9:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD NOTICE—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62. The Express Trains between New-York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 5:40 A. M. Express train will leave New-York on Friday the 29th instant. 9:10 A. M. Mail train running regular. 3:30 P. M. Express train will leave New-York for Albany on Thursday the 28th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY,

9:30 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.

The road is repaired and in good order.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West and Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M and 4 and 6 P. M., 8:; 12 M., 8:25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M.. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.* J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:18 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:07 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st station. Baggage checked through.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—In an established hardware business in Dubuque, Iowa. A person well acquainted with both retail and wholesale business; one who has some capital and sufficient experience to take charge of a hardware business. Large amount of capital not so much an object as business talent and character. One that understands the German language preferred. Address M. S., Post-Office, Box No. 996, Dubuque, Iowa.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

$2,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT WANTED in every town in the Union, to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars on the receipt of 13¾ cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box No. 4,561, New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—Lease and fixtures of a well-established coal-yard, doing a cash business of 6,000 tons per annum. Rent very low. Satisfactory reason for selling. Price $1,500. Address ISAAC, *Times* Office.

$3,500.—HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and lease of a hotel on the west side of the City, and being in a good location for transient business, offers great inducements. For further information apply at HOWES & CO.'S, No 84 Nassau-st.

$300.—PERSONS HAVING THIS AMOUNT can hear of an opportunity of investing the same in a coal operation, in which $2,000 can be realized in a reasonable time, without services. For particulars address Box 1,506 Post-Office.

TO HATTERS.—A man, having some knowledge of hatting, may hear of an opportunity of engaging in that business with an interest in an established concern. Reference given to one who has a few thousand dollars capital. Address J. R. & CO., office of this paper.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A clothing store and fixtures for sale, in an adjoining city, with 3 years' lease—an established stand. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 209 to No. 227 Washington-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ERSKINE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK,
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 32 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8....1856	Wednesday,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Wall of the Broadway Theatre Tumbling.

Broadway was blockaded yesterday, opposite the Hospital,—the police having stretched ropes from the western sidewalk to the corner of Pearl on the south, and to the upper corner of the Broadway Theatre on the north. The mere stoppage of carriages and men through this vast artery would suffice to attract a crowd, but the cause of the blockade was still more attractive. We have already told of the difficulty raging between Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE, the well-known silk merchants, and Mr. MARSHALL, the lessee of the Broadway Theatre; how the former gentlemen, desiring to proceed with the construction of a large and extensive warehouse on the premises adjoining the Theatre, had not been able to go on with their work, because they could not get a license so to shore up the Theatre wall as to lay their own walls with safety; how rumors were current that at last they had determined to go ahead and leave the consequences to take care of themselves, and how a crowd had been gathered about the premises these four days past, every minute expecting to see a terrible tumble down.

Yesterday the crowd was repaid for its long watching. In the morning, about 10 o'clock, a part of the wall of the theatre adjoining BOWEN & MCNAMEE's property sunk down, leaving an open hole into the side of the scene-room. The hole in the wall is about 20 feet across at the bottom, and extends some 30 feet in height, in the shape of a pointed arch. Through this opening there have tumbled down canvas earthquakes and volcanoes, still green meadows, and cottage fire-sides, trees, boats, and bridges—scenes that make old theatre goers gape, and cause small boys to stare as if they had suddenly been shown the secrets of the stage. A crack reaching from the ground to the roof of the building, some ten feet west of the opening, gives the crowd a promise of still another fall.

We saw one fellow sit himself down deliberately on a spar about dusk, and pull a sandwich from his pocket with an air which seemed to say almost articulately to the rest, "You can go home to-night and miss the fun if you choose, but I, for one, mean to see it out." He was still watching at 9 o'clock last evening.

The immediate cause of the fall was the excavation, not under, but directly alongside of the wall of BOWEN & MCNAMEE's lot, below the level of the foundation of the theatre. As it was known that this was not a job that could be prosecuted with entire safety, it had been accomplished to some extent by means of a scoop shovel rigged to a long spar and worked by the aid of pulleys, so that the workmen stood at a goodly distance off while they dug. As the sand caved in from under the wall as the work went on, the tumbling of the wall was inevitable.

But for the fact that the affair happens on Broadway, and that thousands have stopped to see its progress, we should treat the whole thing as a mere private quarrel, and bid him of the cloven hoof to catch the kindmost. But private quarrels in Broadway are public matters. The whole story, on each side, can be thrust in a nutshell, however. The law requires that whenever excavations are to be made more than ten feet below the curb, the parties excavating shall support any adjoining wall at their own expense, if they can get from the occupants of the adjoining property a license to enter upon it for the purpose. BOWEN & MCNAMEE claim that they gave the lessee of the theatre notice of their intention to excavate, and of their willingness to support the wall at their own expense, and that they want to work at it about the 20th of May. But they were forbidden to enter the theatre. They gave the certificate of Mr. F. DIAPER, (architect,) J. W. GODWIN (house-mover) and Alderman TOOKER, (builder) to the effect that they could shore it up and with the use of long needles in sections of from six to eight feet, sustain it with perfect safety. But still the license to enter was refused. June 20th they notified Mr. MARSHALL that as the license was refused he must himself look out for the support of the wall. When they prepared to put in needles, they were met by an injunction restraining them from proceeding. On the 16th of August they again gave warning that they must go ahead and —— as our readers know, they *did*. They do not charge it directly, but they leave the impression certainly, that Mr. MARSHALL was disposed to refuse a license for the sake of obtaining an extortionate amount of damages from them.

On the other hand, Mr. MARSHALL's story is that he has been perfectly willing to let BOWEN & MCNAMEE support his wall whenever they would do it in a safe and proper way. The common method certainly is to shove up and thrust in the long needles, but these needles, he claims, would enter directly through his parquette, thus entirely destroying his theatre for any of its proper purposes, and effectually spoiling the season. On which account Mr. MARSHALL insisted that the support should be given in another way, which is not an uncommon one, though more costly, viz.: Shoving it up, and then with the hydraulic press or jack-screw, in section, introducing granite columns well wedged up. Mr. MARSHALL says that in this very way the adjoining wall was supported when the theatre was erected. He quotes the *Herald* office too, and the Greenwich-avenue School-house, as instances where this method of support has been rendered. By adopting this method he says his house would not have been damaged at all, and his business might have gone on without interruption. By refusing to accede to his proposition he has suffered at their hands, he says, a loss of $15,000. When BOWEN & MCNAMEE asked license to come in with their needles he offered to let them do it for $5,000—which was the mere dead cost—but they refused.

The whole trouble, then, was this: Mr. MARSHALL would not consent to have his partition wall supported except in his own way, which was more costly than the ordinary way; and Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE would not support his wall except in the ordinary way, which was *not* a prodigiously costly way. The public owes thanks to both parties for the free entertainment at a season when excitements are scarce and the whole town stupid. All yesterday, while, about half the available force of the Police Department were on hand last evening, ready to step to the scene at a moment's notice. The obstacle is all so far removed as to allow stages to pass in single file, but the Stars perpetually suggested to the halting to *move on*.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening, the President—B. F. PISCHNEY, Esq., in the chair.

Petitions referred—Of sundry persons to cause the Harlem Railroad Company to erect a bridge across Fourth-avenue at Ninety-first-street. To Committee on Roads. Also, several others of no public interest.

Resolutions adopted—That ALEXANDER MEERIS be appointed Inspector of Election, for the Third Election District in the Ninth Ward, in place of MORTIMER LANE, removed from the District; and in accordance with another resolution, JAMES H. DEMAREST was appointed Inspector of Election for the First Election District of the Ninth Ward, in place of MASON VAN WART.

Upon proposition that Hose Company No 3 be allowed five additional men, some strongly expressed objections were urged against it by several members, inasmuch as the proximity of the election rendered such proposals suspicious. Councilman MESARIT observed, such requests had been granted, and the Hose Companies ought all to be treated alike. A brief discussion as to referring the matter to the Committee on the Fire Department was intercepted by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City, held its usual monthly meeting yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., President of the Chamber, in the chair.

Mr. LEVI P. MORTIMER, Mr. SPENCER KIRBY, Mr. EDWARD R. B. LEHMAN, and Mr. JAMES P. ROBINSON, were unanimously elected, the latter gentleman as one of the Committee of Arbitration.

The report of the Special Committee for the quarterly meeting in September, was presented and read by Mr. CALEB BARSTOW, and referred to the proprietors of holding the meetings at some place up town. On the motion for the adoption of the report, Mr. MOSES GRINNELL urged that Clinton Hall would be a desirable place for the meetings of the Chamber. It had been ascertained by a committee who had investigated the matter, that Clinton Hall was available for quarterly meetings, which need not interfere with the ordinary meetings at the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. PERIT supported the views of the Committee, [illegible] as required longer discussion, [illegible] quarterly meetings, which could [illegible] the opinions, so as to accommodate [illegible] Hall. The report was adopted, and the next meeting was agreed to take place at Clinton Hall, in conformity with the recommendation contained in such report.

PUBLIC CLOCKS.

CHARLES W. BLUNT, Esq., referred to the want of an accurate standard of time. The Observatory at Albany was [illegible] and the church clocks in Trinity, as well as the clock of the City Hall, [illegible] very irregular. Mr. BLUNT submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, An accurate public standard of time exists in all the great cities of the civilized world, excepting New-York, and such a standard being necessary for punctuality in carrying out engagements for commercial purposes and other pursuits; and,

Whereas, The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory at Albany have liberally offered to furnish the correct time to two such public clocks as the Common Council may designate free of any charge except the cost of the building of the telegraph for the purpose of communicating between the Observatory and the clocks; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce respectfully ask of the Common Council that they make the appropriation necessary to carry above liberal offer into effect.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BLUNT stated in the course of his observations that the expense would be about $7,000.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. LEFFERTS submitted a resolution that

"*Whereas*, by resolution of March last, a Special Committee was appointed to consider the plan of Mr. J H FELTON, for the extension of the decimal system of weights and measures; and, whereas, Mr. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, Chairman of the Committee of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, has communicated to the Chamber the intention of that Society to renew, by their Committee, the Society's memorial to Congress upon the subject of a decimal sytem of weights and measures;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Special Committee of this Board extend their report to a general consideration of the extension of the decimal system of weights and measures, and the propriety of the Chamber memorializing Congress upon the subject.

Resolved, That said Committee confer with the Committee of the American Geographical and Statistical Society with the view of harmonious and joint action.

Resolved, That Mr. G. W. BLUNT fill the place in the Committee made vacant by the death of Mr. ROBERT KELLY." Adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Valley Bank in the Lower Court.

The jolly little affair between Col. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, of Gov. CLARK's staff, and Mr. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Theatre, was reviewed before Justice WELSH, yesterday morning at the *Lower* Police Court, on the charge preferred by Mr. THOMPSON, of assault and battery. The statement of the complaint was the only testimony of the prosecution. It was in substance as follows:

MR. THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, I went into the Metropolitan Hotel, and asked Mr. Leland when he intended to fix up the concerns of the Valley Bank. He replied that he had said all about that matter that he had to say. I told him he had better fix up the concerns of the bank, for it was making a great stir, and would injure the reputation of his house. I told him, also, that if he would appropriate a portion of the income of his hotel to straighten up the bank affairs, it would get him into public favor, and add to the reputation of his house. He said he liked the noise, it was a good advertisement for his house, and kept his name before the people.

I told him it concerned me, holding a large amount of notes taken on his pledge of redemption; he said he had nothing to say, and I told him the Valley Bank was a swindle; the words were hardly out of my mouth when Mr. Leland struck me—knocking me down upon the floor, and afterwards violently kicking me; the whole affair did not last over five minutes.

On the part of the defence, Mr. JOHN A. LIVINGSTON was sworn, who testified as follows:

MR. LIVINGSTON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Thompson came into the hotel about nine or ten o'clock in the evening. I was seated near the register, over the marble slab. He entered into conversation with Mr. Leland, but I did not hear anything they said. My attention was attracted by a sort of bustle, like a preparation for a fight. I looked up, and, I suppose, saw the whole fisticuff transaction. The parties were then standing close together, with their hands up, and Thompson had a small stick in his right hand. The first blow I saw was by Thompson, who struck Leland in the face with his hand and cane.

In the position I first saw them, they both seemed to have their hands up as if to ward off an anticipated blow, or to be preparing to strike; about the same time, or instantly after Leland was struck, he hit Thompson with his left hand on his left temple, which staggered him; the two blows were almost simultaneous, although Thompson struck the first blow, as nearly as I could see; Leland then knocked him down, and he fell under the image that separates the marble slab near where I was seated; he followed him and attacked him suddenly while he was upon his back, Thompson defending himself with his cane; Leland took him by the head, and was raising it up, for the purpose, I feared, of pounding it upon the marble floor; I supposed this to be his object, and caught him, pushed him aside, and begged both of them to desist; I then helped Thompson up, and advised him to leave the house at once, as Leland was much the stronger man, and he could not stand before him a minute; while I was saying this to him Mr. Leland came up and gave him a kick; the whole scuffle might have lasted two minutes.

Some other witnesses were sworn, who made substantially the same statements, and the case was adjourned to the 16th inst.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE MAN.

A man, giving his name as Wm. J. Wilson, *alias* Wm. Wise, *alias* William F. Merriam, *alias* J. Moore, and *alias* half-a-dozen other names, was yesterday brought before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a horse and wagon worth $200 from Nathaniel Kingsley, a stable keeper in Franklin-street.

The accused, it appears, went to the stable of the prosecutor, and, representing himself to be a boarder at the St. Nicholas Hotel, obtained a horse and carriage for driving to High Bridge. Instead of going to High Bridge, he drove to a stable in Twenty-fourth-street, where he attempted to dispose of the team for half its value. The stable-keeper in Twenty-fourth street, thinking something was wrong, notified the Police, and the accused was taken in custody by officer Arnoux, of the Eighteenth District.

The prisoner, who is a well dressed man, hails from the South. He was armed with a pistol and a dirk, and a receipt was found upon him showing that he recently exchanged a horse and buggy with some one for a gold watch and chain.

He was committed for examination.

ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLE BY A CALIFORNIA AGENT.

A man named Alexander Mason, who keeps an office at No. 109 West-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling.

Joseph O'Connor, who is at present stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, appeared as prosecutor.

O'Connor deposes that, on Monday last, he went towards the Battery to purchase two tickets for California by the *Illinois*, which sails to-day. That as he was entering the regular office for the sale of such tickets he was spoken to by Mason, who induced him to go to his (Mason's) office, by representing that he could there purchase the tickets at a cheaper rate. That, on going to the office he paid to Mason the sum of $100 on account for the tickets to California, and received in return a receipt which he has since learned to be worthless.

MASON was brought before the magistrate at the Lower Police Court, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was ordered to find $2,000 bail for examination. This he did, and was thereupon dismissed.

Here the matter will probably cease, as the complainant will sail away to-day in the *Illinois*

It is really too bad that some of these swindlers cannot meet with that punishment which their calling so justly deserves. But as in nearly every instance the swindled party prefers losing the amount taken from him, to wasting a much larger sum in waiting for the law's delays, these swindling rascals go unwhipped of justice.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer Thompson, of the Fourth District Police Court, arrested Edward Phillips, of Ninety-third-street, on a warrant issued by Judge BOGART, for obtaining $100 from James Gilchrist, an extensive cattle-dealer at the Bull's Head, through false and fraudulent representations. Poillips, it seems, stated to Gilchrist, that he owned thirty lots of ground, and a house splendidly furnished, besides some ten or twelve thousand dollars on interest. He also made many other statements with regard to his property, which were subsequently found to be untrue. When Phillips got the money of Gilchrist, he gave him a check on the Citizens' Bank, and on Gilchrist presenting it, he was informed that Phillips never kept any account there. He also represented that he was fitting up an exchange office at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

It is expected there will be many more cases of the same kind to come up against Phillips.

He was fully committed by the presiding magistrate.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has obtained all the Parisian artiste which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Hallotype, Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

ESPECIALLY TO STRANGERS IN TOWN.

The Ambrotype is now so fully established in popular favor that it seems hardly necessary to call attention to it; yet for the sake of the throng of strangers overrunning our hotels, we will mention that the genuine Ambrotype is made only at BRADY'S well-known Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway. Call and see them. Photographs of unequaled beauty made at short notice. All kinds of portraits expeditiously copied.

[Advertisement.]

A Matter of Fact Not Right by Mr. Jones, One of the Proprietors of the Daily Times.

OFFICE DAILY TIMES,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 3 1856.

My attention has been called to a gross attack made in the September number of a Medical periodical upon Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of this City, in which the "Cure" so happily effected in my case is discredited; although, the Editor, who is guilty of such discourtesy, admitted on handing a copy of his Monthly into the office of the DAILY TIMES, that he knew nothing about my case.

Enjoying as I now do the blessing of uninterrupted health—after enduring seventeen years of suffering—I should be recreant to every sense of justice, to every feeling of gratitude, and to every consideration of good will, towards those who are suffering as I have been, if I "remained silent" while the physician to whose skill and kind attention I am already indebted under heaven for so great a blessing as health, is so grossly misrepresented on my own case, and while I am said to "remain silent."

For seventeen years I was the victim of Asthma in its worst form. About twelve months ago I consulted Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of No. 828 Broadway, who put me at once under active treatment by the Inhalation of such medicines as he prescribed. A few weeks convinced me that I was in the right hands. I persevered with confidence, gradually and steadily improving under the treatment, until six months had elapsed, when I found myself completely relieved. I have been since, and am now, in the enjoyment of good health, gaining flesh and feeling well, although my old medical advisers could never hold out to me the least hope of such happy results under their treatment.

I offered some months since to make a public statement of my case, believing it due to Dr. HUNTER and the practice he advocates, but he declined for the reason that he considered his practice sufficiently well established on its general results without the publication of isolated cases. I have reason to know, therefore, that my case, although editorially alluded to in the columns of a City daily paper in answer to a former attack upon Dr. HUNTER by this same medical editor, was never published by Dr. HUNTER himself.

This statement has been called forth only by the unjustifiable misrepresentation of facts to which I have alluded, and I shall merely add that my previous suffering and present good health are known to hundreds—many of whom daily congratulate me on the evident and great improvement in my health.

GEO. JONES.

[Advertisement.]

PRINCE'S
Protean Fountain Pen,
Patented Jan. 23, 1855.
T. G. STEARNS, General Agent,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-street, New-York.

"I have used PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Pen during the entire First Session of the Thirty fourth Congress, for reporting purposes, in the House of Representatives. I esteem it *invaluable*, and cannot, and will not use any other pen.

THEO. F. ANDREWS,
Reporter of the House of Representatives for the *Congressional Globe*."

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THEY NEVER FAIL.—Other remedies may relieve pain, but these Pills expel disease. They cleanse the blood, remove obstructions from the bowels, invigorate the digestion, calm the nerves and renovate the constitution. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

HEAT AND FATIGUE.—Nothing is so cooling and refreshing after exercise and exposure to the sun, wind and the dust, as the application of KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER. It effectually cleanses the skin and imparts to the complexion freshness and beauty. All druggists have it for sale.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The two new pieces of the "Fairy Spell" and "Jessie the Wanderer," with an excellent company, and the laughable pantomimes, are attracting much attention among play-goers. The house is crowded night after night, and all unite in giving praise to the general management of the place. Go to-night and see for yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits.....$12
Genteel cassimere business suits..... 8
Fine black frock coats..... 8
Elegant blue dress coats..... 8
Rich moire antique silk vests..... 3

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Amongst other improvements brought to our notice is one in the Pen and Pencil line, called "Lownde's Patent." This case is manufactured, in gold and silver, by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and is noted for its ingenious construction as well as its handsome appearance, and uncommon strength. They are worthy of inspection.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 4, CHARLES D., youngest son of Delaver and Jemima Doudge, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his father's residence No. 73 Vanderbilt-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Glencoe, Columbia Co., on Thursday, Aug. 28, Mr. RICHARD HEERMANCE, in the 58th year of his age.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, SEPT. 4.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	101	$500 L. Erie & W. 2d m.	61
10,000 Ind. State 6s	82¾	100 Del. & H. Can. Co.	120
41,000 Missouri State 6s	88	242 Penn. Coal Co.	94½
10,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	208 N. Y. Central R. R.	85⅞
5,000 do.	b10 95	95 do.	b3 86
500 N. Y. C. R. 6s	102	100 do.	b60 86¼
2 000 F. R. R. 2d m. ex in.	96	100 do.	b30 86⅜
3,000 E. R. R. 2d m. 1926	94¾	100 Erie Railroad	s3 58⅜
5,000 Hud. Riv. 2d m.	86	200 do.	s60 59
150 Ill Cen. R. R. bs	91	100 do.	b10 59½
12,000 do.	s60 91	250 do.	s60 59¾
2,000 do.	91¼	100 do.	b3 59⅝
1,000 Ter H. & Al. 2d m.	78	300 do.	s3 59¾
2,000 Cle. & Tol. s. y. Bs.	69	200 do.	s10 59¾
26 Mich S. & N. I. R.	87½	1650 do.	s4m 59
50 do.	c88⅝	50 do.	b3 59⅞
200 Cl. & Tol R. R.	74¾	300 do.	b60 59¾
100 do.	b6s 74⅝	300 do.	b7 59⅞
50 do.	s20 74⅞	100 do.	c 59⅞
100 do.	b30 75	115 Panama Railroad	91
50 do.	s60 74⅜	50 do.	b60 91⅝
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	88¾	300 do.	b6s 92
100 do.	b60 87½	400 Reading Railroad	s3 84⅝
50 Chi & Rock I. R. R.	92	100 do.	s60 84⅝
200 do.	b3 91	200 do.	b60 84⅞
60 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	74½	400 do.	b3 84⅝
60 do.	b30 75⅜	34 do.	84¾
84 Cal. & Chi R. R.	107½	150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	109¾
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	89½	50 do.	c 109¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds took place at Atlantic Hall:

NEBOLAY:

$2,000 Clev., Painesville & Ash. R. R. and int.	93½
2,000 Clev., Painesville & Ash. RR 2d m. and int	89
10,000 Lackawana & West. R. R. 1st m. and int	78¾
4,000 Cayuga & Sus. R. R 2d m and interest	75¾
8,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. and interest	79¾
20,000 City of Rochester 6s and interest	81¾
10,000 City of Troy 6s and interest	81
2,000 Lake Erie, Wab & St. Louis RR. 2d m. & int	49¾
4,000 New-Albany & Salem R. R. 1st m. and int	85
4,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st m. and int	41
45 shares Belleforte and Indiana Railroad	15¾
50 shares Great Western (Ill.) Railroad	20
20 shares Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad	74⅜
187 shares Del. Lackawanna and West. R. R.	69¾
40 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co.	76
50 shares Arctic Insurance Co.	95
75 shares Beekman Insurance Co.	111@111¾
60 shares Excelsior Insurance Co.	113¾
75 shares Mercantile Insurance Co.	113¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Indiana State 6s	82¾	$7 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	81¾
1,000 Del. Con. R. R. s.	91¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. s4m	74⅜
5,000 H. R. R. 2d m b30	86	100 do.	s30 75
5,000 do.	86⅝	200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 86
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b30 94⅜	24 do.	86
40 do.	94⅜	200 Erie Railroad	s6 59¼
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	119½	100 do.	s30 59⅛
25 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	94	200 do.	b30 58⅞
800 Reading R. R.	84¾	100 do.	b60 59⅛
100 do.	s30 84⅝	300 do.	b7 59¼
15 Panama Railroad	91¾	100 do.	b3 59⅜
250 do.	92⅜	50 do.	59⅛
10 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	82	250 do.	s3 59⅛
100 do.	s30 89	100 do.	s30 59⅜

THURSDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

It is quite possible the next arrival from Europe may reverse the harvest weather in England as reported yesterday by the *Persia*, and a fair average yield may be the ultimate result of the British Wheat crop. But we deem it now quite certain that the United Kingdom has neither grown nor secured anything like the amount of Grain required for the consumption of her own people. The dependence on France has been wholly uncertain and next to nothing for several years past. The case is not likely to be essentially different the coming season. The supplies from the North of Europe and the Black Sea, rendered irregular and uncertain for two years by the late war, and now, so far as the Baltic region is concerned, diverted in a very considerable measure to the interior of Germany, where manufacturing labor, particularly in Prussia and the States near the Rhine, has of late years been on the increase, and the amount of home-grown grain rather on the decrease, are not half so available to England or France as in 1853–54. The present crops on the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff are at least undetermined in amount. The Italian States on the Mediterranean are deficient; so much so that the Government of Naples has forbidden the exportation of grain. The Peninsula States of Spain and Portugal are also short, and Spanish flour, which last Spring competed actively with American in the Liverpool market, is not likely to take the same direction for the season we are now entering upon.

We do not enter upon this subject to raise undue or extravagant expectations on this side as to *price*, but rather to encourage the calculation of a steady and reliable export *market*. This is really all that this highly favored agricultural country requires. It has the ability to grow and grow cheaply above every other country accessible to the markets of the great manufacturing States of Western Europe. The land and labor markets of Great Britain—particularly that of labor—are such at the present time, that really low averages of of English grown Wheat at Mark Lane are next to an impossibility. It was to this point mainly that we intended to direct attention in venturing these remarks. It is attracting much speculation at home pending the present harvest. The English railway people feel keenly the rise in agricultural labor. Such competition was never before known. A dollar to a dollar 12½ cents ₱ diem. with board free, is paid for common field hands, and this, where the land itself is valuable and the harvest weather so fickle, is felt to be a severer tax upon the profits of the farmer than double these wages would be in this country. It almost puts cheap bread from English Grain out of the question. It acts as a corresponding bounty to American agriculture, and opens a market for Indian Corn, of which it may be said, we have the complete monopoly in the port of Liverpool. It renders an adventure in American Wheat and Flour infinitely less hazardous than in times gone by, for although sudden and material fluctuations may and do still occur, the day has passed when either sound Wheat or merchantable Flour from this side is made an unsalable drug in either of the great English markets.

The Manchester and London press, in discussing this labor question, differ widely as to the cause. Neither seems disposed to admit that California and Australia, more than emigration, is at the bottom of the change. The *Morning Post*, in a carefully considered leader, assumes that no complete revolution in prices has followed the production of six hundred and fifty millions of Gold in seven or eight years, although conceding that

"Such rise as has occurred may be fairly attributed to causes of which the late war, the deficient harvests, *and the greater prosperity of the laboring classes*, and their consequent greater expenditure in article of necessity and comfort, *as well as their appearance in markets of which the upper and middling classes have hitherto had a virtual monopoly*, may be considered the chief; yet the war being over and the harvest prospects good, the price of food, which ultimately governs all, is rapidly falling."

The ink that penned this doubtful conclusion was scarcely dry, before the London market for grain reacted, and stood nearly as high on the sailing of the steamer as in the midst of the war. The real fact strikes us as being contained in the admissions we have italicised: the gold discoveries have been the great levelers—happily so for the laboring classes. The revolution has been in wages, if not in general prices. Slowly, but surely, these classes have been enabled to enter the markets of which their upper and middling neighbors had previously "a virtuel monopoly." Handicraft and toil are better paid, because in quicker demand. They have thus been enabled to consume better food and more of it than they ever knew before. How or why this is so, the *Morning Post* itself virtually explains.

"In accounting for the absence of the complete revolution in prices, which many freely predicted, [on the California and Australia discoveries,] we must remember that enormous as the amount of gold produced is, it is small compared to the amount of property to which it is added. The national debts of Europe amount to nearly two thousand millions. The enormous amount of property in railways, for the construction of which a sum of £374 971,000 ($1,874,855,000) has been authorised to be raised in this country alone, and in everything in which steam is employed, is almost exclusively the creation of the present century, the aggregate sum actually already expended in railways in the United Kingdom ($1,617,923,845 by the last Parliamentary return) *alone considerably exceeding twice the amount of gold produced*. Wealth untold exists at the present moment in the form of roads, bridges, canals and shipping, while tracts of land which formerly rather starved than fed a few sheep, now covered with the towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Huddersfield, and other focuses of manufacturing opulence, add yearly millions upon millions to the national wealth, reckoning, at the same time, in profitable investments, much of what they produce. Nor must we forget that the greater population among which it is to be distributed, and the increased produce of the soil, find occupation for the newly-discovered gold as fast as it arrives, whilst a considerable quantity must be eternally lost by shipwreck, and its consumption in the arts becomes greater every year, and will continue to increase with the increase of that prosperity which augments the number of those who can afford its use. In one point of view, however, *gold actually creates a demand for itself*, and so keeps its own relative value with prices at its present level, and *that is when it has become reproductive*—that is, invested in manufactories or many of the new companies which are springing into existence at this moment from the superabundance of capital. *Every new manufactory, large steamship, railway, or, indeed, public company of any kind, becomes a fresh claimant upon the currency of the country*; and, accordingly, since the accession of her present Majesty upwards of £60,000,000 ($300,000 000) has been coined in gold alone, of which a considerable proportion has found its way abroad or been lost, very little being hoarded. About £60,000,000 is supposed to be the metallic currency of this country, which, a century ago, was estimated at £18,000,000, ($80,000,000); but by far the greater part of the business of the empire—and, indeed, of the world—is transacted by bills of exchange."

To return to the grain question. English agriculture, it seems quite certain, cannot support the wages referred to—and which, if not actually brought about by the Gold discovery, likely to be continued while the new Gold production goes on—without a corresponding support from the markets. These it cannot hold to its use, however

tion from the cheap and accessible and cheaply tilled lands of the Great West of the United States. Gold has done too much for our Railroads for this. We have spent but $829,769,400 to England's $1,617,923,545, and we have 28,312 miles of completed roadway to shew for it, as against only 8,864 miles in the United Kingdom. In accomplishing which we have opened up to the sea-board markets, the rich prairies of Illinois and Iowa and Wisconsin, and the teeming valleys of Ohio and Indiana and Michigan. We have made the Wheat of Georgia and Tennessee as available in New-York and Liverpool, as the Wheat of Genesee and Pennsylvania, and the boundless agricultural resources of the country have been equalized and brought into active competition, the one section with another, on terms so nearly alike that a few hour's time, rather than distance, alone divide them. But for the rise of labor, and its profitable diversion to road-making and manufacturing, and the consequent ability of the laboring masses to live generously and abundantly, it is possible that our markets would be overwhelmed by this extraordinary competition. As it is, we have the lands in superabundance, the labor and labor-saving machinery for the work of cultivation and harvesting, also in great abundance, and not only the command of our markets in supplying the home consumption, but, from the causes just referred to, we must be permitted to share in the markets of England and France. The only trouble at present appears to be, that we fail at home to appreciate our own great advantages. The very means which have opened up the lands of the West, and brought their teeming wealth to the seaboard, to give stability to trade and equality to the exchonges, are constantly and, as it were, systematically underrated.

The Stock Market gained some additional strength to-day, and closed with a considerable measure of firmness on the Railroad shares, particularly Erie, Toledo, Reading and Panama. The advance on the last named is equal to 3½ ₱ cent. from the lowest point of the week. The closing bid for Erie was 59¾ ₱ cent.; Reading 84⅝; Toledo, sales at 75, seller 60 days. New-York Central, sales at 86, and Illinois Central Bonds 91½ ₱ cent. Virginia State Stock revived to 92½ ₱ cent., sales at the Board, and 93 subsequently on the Street. Further sales of Missouris were made at 88 ₱ cent., and Erie Third Mortgage, on which the half-yearly interest was paid on Monday, brought 94½ ₱ cent. ex coupon.

There is a growing ease in the supply of Money offered on call, and a quick demand for choice paper at the Discount Brokers'. There was less paper than money offered to the leading Bill houses to-day, and the outside rates of discount tend nearer to the bank rate, particularly where prime short bills are to be had. We quote—first-class names, 60 to 120 days, 7¾@8¾ ₱ cent.; over four months, 8½@9; fair or second grade paper, as in date, 9 to 12 ₱ cent. The next European packet is the *Hermann*, hence for Bremen and Southampton on Saturday. There is no movement yet in Exchange. The mail will be a light one.

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

First Mortgage 7 ₱ Cents	$1,500,000
Second Mortgage 7 ₱ Cents	2,000,000
Incomes, issued, 10 ₱ Cents	750,000
Total funded debt	$4,250,000
Overdue Coupons	250,000
Unfunded Debt, about	500,000
Total charge on Road, ex. Stock	$5,000,000

The above is substantially the present debt on the Chicago and Mississippi Road, commonly known as the Dwight Road. The concern has for some time past been one of the ugliest and most involved cases of default in the Railway list. There seemed to be less excuse for the embarrassment from the circumstances that the entire mortgage on the property is less than $7,000 a mile; the line completed and equipped, and doing a fair gross traffic through one of the best districts of Illinois. The receipts last year were over $1,000,000. This year they promise about $1,300,000, or a monthly earning of $500 a mile. Why or how the earnings have been disposed of, the Bondholders generally have not been able to know. the affairs of the Road being mixed up with individual embarrassments, leases, &c. But we now learn with much satisfaction that a different order of things is soon to be brought about; the present lease canceled or transferred and a new administration put in charge of the work, with the concurrence of the heaviest creditors and with every prospect of funding the arrearages of interest and arranging for the prospective resumption of the cash payments to the bondholders. Governor MATTESON, of Illinois, and W. E. B. LITCHFIELD, of this City, we understand to be the principal parties to the new arrangement.

AUGUST TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS.

	1856. August.	1855. August.
Rock Island	$176,774	$103,207
Illinois Central	246,300	153,800
New-Haven	91,480	79,377
Covington and Lexington	47,129	27,172
Hudson River	151,120	149,690
Total 5 lines	$712,503	$513,254

The above return of the Rock Island Road is a very remarkable one—nearly $1,000 per mile for the month, or $176,774 on 182 miles, against $103,207 same month last year. Both figures include, of course, the leased branch through Bureau Valley. The land sales by the Illinois Central Company for the month were $381,744. The total sales for 1856 to the 1st of September are $2,003,500.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL RECEIPTS.

| Canal open..... | 1854. May 1. | 1855. May 1. | 1856.

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1550. NEWYORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Information Direct from the Scene of the Disturbances.

The Pro-Slavery Gatherings for Invasion.

INTERESTING ABOUT GOV. SHANNON.

Highly Important by Telegraph.

Reported Battle and Defeat of the Free-State Men.

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS AT LEAVENWORTH.

A Newspaper Correspondent Killed.

Mr. R. H. SHANNON, of New-York City, has just returned from Kansas, and furnishes us with some late, reliable, and important particulars about the disturbances there, not yet published. Mr. SHANNON is a cousin of the late Governor of Kansas Territory, and this fact gives to his statements much additional interest.

Mr. SHANNON arrived at St. Lonis on the 19th of August. He encountered there a detachment of the Border Ruffian army, under a relative of Major WILKES, of South Carolina, *en route* for the Territory. From thence Mr. S. proceeded to Jefferson City, where the greatest excitement prevailed in consequence of the publications by the Pro-Slavery Press, representing that the Free-State men had been committing murders and other horrible outrages upon the Pro-Slavery settlers of the Territory. These accounts, as we have since seen, were one tissue of willful misrepresentatioos, and the fact is further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. SHANNON. The people of Jefferson, thus deceived, were greatly indignant, and were loud in their threats against the free settlers of Kansas. At Lexington over three hundred men were speedily collected, and, after they had obtained the requisite number of arms from St. Louis, they started for the Territory. On the 22d of August (on which day Mr. S. reached Leavenworth,) he found the entire population of the city in the greatest commotion, caused by these exaggerated rumors from the adjoiniog Territory. Mr. S. says that a body of from 75 to 100 Pro-Slavery men, whom he saw here, were a most ferocious looking set of villains—brigands in appearance as well as in action. In this place, of course, no Free-State man was allowed to express an opinion; if he did so he would be immediately compelled to leave the town, or be subjected to some graver outrage. The Pro-Slavery banditti, at Leavenworth City, were at this time in an unusual state of excitement; probably at the prospect of a fresh raid upon the Kansas settlers. Most of them were intoxicated, and, without any apparent cause, they pursued inoffensive citizens through the city, offering them any and every outrage that their brutality suggested. The jailer was an especial victim. He was pursued by the infuriated Borderers, and had to stand some five or six musket shots. Indeed, the condition of the city was such that it was found necessary, for the safety of the lives of its inhabitants, to establish a Protective Police, which was done by the Mayor.

On the 23d of August, that part of the Pro-Slavery forces under WILKES, already alluded to as having arrived at St. Louis, reached Leavenworth. Here they were supplied with U. S. muskets by their party in the city. These men, also, were uproariously drunk. Some of them refused to go on with Major WILKES, and it was at last found necessary to divide the company into two commands. Great depredations were committed by them upon the property of citizens during their stay.

On the 27th a party of EMERY's men came into Leavenworth, bringing, in their custody, some twenty prisoners. Among the latter were Rev. EPHRAIM NUTE, brother-in-law of HOPP, who, it will be remembered, was shot and scalped by the Border Ruffians. There was also among the prisoners a German named BEMERLY. On the 28th of August BEMERLY was set free. After he had regained his liberty he made some statements to the citizens in regard to LANE and capabilities for resistance, and this coming to the ears of the Pro-Slavery men, he was recaptured, and detained again as prisoner. It seems that BEMERLY did not understand this clearly, but fancying himself unjustly re-errested, he endesvored to escape. The guard in whose charge he was placed called upon him to stop, but not doing so, the unfortunate German was at once and without further ceremony shot. The ball took effect in his back, and he was almost instantly killed. It is proper to add that no inquest upon the body was held, and no inquiry whatever was made into the cause of this most cold-blooded murder. Rev. Mr. NUTE, one of the prisoners, was prevented from leaving on the ground that he was "obnoxious," and should be forced to take his trial. It is feared that he has suffered bodily harm at the hands of his enemies. There was also among the prisoners Rev. Mr. AVERY, a gentleman considerably advanced in years. He was a newspaper correspondent and had a diary in his possession. When taken, he endeavored to destroy this, but failed to do so. The Pro-Slavery men discovered it, and sent the owner back to their camp to be dealt with as in their tender mercy, they may hereafter think proper.

Mr. SHANNON gives some important information in regard to the invasion from Missouri, which, indeed, has already commenced. He says that the Missourians have raised an army of from three to five thousand men. They make no secret of their intentions which are to wage a war of extermination against the Free-State settlers of Kansas, and drive them from the territory.

The Free-State men, on the other hand, declare that they have no war to wage except against those who are committing depredations upon their property and murdering their men. The Free-State men are acting upon the defensive only, and in this attitude it is their determination to remain.

Mr. SHANNON gives some interesting accounts of several interviews with his cousin, the ex-Governor of Kansas. Gov. SHANNON left Lecompton on Wednesday, the 27th ult., with a guide. His son and his property were left behind. He had resigned on the 14th of August, and WOODSON was then the acting Governor. Gov. SHANNON, when about fifteen miles from Lecompton, passed, on Stranger's Creek, a picket guard of LANE's forces, composed of about 150 men. They saw him and followed in pursuit, but, thanks to a swift horse, the Governor made good his escape, and reached Leavenworth City on Thursday night. The Governor told Mr. SHANNON of this event, and also told him that LANE was well fortified at Lawrence, and that his men, numbering some two thousand five hundred, were well drilled. Mr. SHANNON subsequently learnt that Col. LANE stood in great need of both ammunition and provisions. The Governor came from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and traveled thence to Westport, where he has announced his intention of remaining until the troubles are over. Previous to his departure, the Governor told Judge LECOMPTE that he had better give over all idea of holding the ensuing term of the Court, as it would be broken up by LANE, who was supposed to have 8,000 men under his command. The Judge at this announcement is said to have waxed pale.

Mr. SHANNON reports that the United States soldiers in the Territory favor neither party, but remain absolutely neutral.

In yesterday morning's issue we published an appeal from ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW and Company "to the people of the Union," in which the following paragraph appeared:

"When Gov. SHANNON, hoping that they would not harm him, who had saved them from unmerited punishment—who had, however unwittingly, so effectually protected them—ventures to Lawrence, which he had saved for them and calls on them to release the prisoners they had taken, his life is threatened—he is told that they do not recognize him as Governor—that they are a portion of the "army of the North"—are at war with the Government, and hold their prisoners as prisoners of war. They demand and compel him to exchange the gallant TITUS and his fellow-prisoners for felons in custody, under arrest for arson and robbery."

Mr. SHANNON, on the authority of the Governor himself, declares this to be an unmitigated falsehood. Col. TITUS was treated in the most honorable manner, and no endeavor was made to exchange him for any prisoner accused of robbery or arson.

Mr. SHANNON saw ATCHISON at a late date *en route* for the northern part of Missouri, where he was about to lead a large body of men to the invasion of Kansas.

Fortifications of Lawrence—Organization of the Free-State Companies—Movements of Pro-slavery Forces, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

Lawrence is being fortified. The Forts which were erected during the war of last November are being repaired; around the spot where the Free-State Hotel stood a wall of stone is in process of erection, against which an embankmeot of earth is to be thrown. On Mt. Oread, where Gov. ROBINSON's house was, another Fort is to be built,—one is nearly finished at Blauton's Bridge, and one is already built and occupied at the Wakarusa crossing, at Blue Jackets.

Volunteers from different parts of the Territory are continually coming in, anxious to join in the defence. Messengers have been sent to the different settlements to warn the people of the threatened invasion and aronse them to a preparation for defence. The men now gathered here have completed their organization, and are divided into different regiments. LANE, who heretofore has remained somewhat in seclusion, has, at the urgent solicitation of the people, assumed the commaod. The Executive Committee of the Vigilance Committee of Lawrence, the Kansas Central Committee, appointed on the Fourth of July by the people at Topeka, and the commissioned officers of the various regiments and companies, compose a Council, whose duty it is to direct and control the movements of the people. There are rash spirits in the camp, who wish to precipitate action and march to the strongholds of the barbarians and drive them from the Territory. These men are held in subjection by the wiser and cooler heads in the Council. Gen. LANE, who is noted more for his impulsive rashness than for wise caution, opposes the counsels of those who are so anxious to fight, and is determined that no movement shall be made by his command, except upon the defensive. His knowledge of western character and master way of using it, has brought under complete subjection the spirits of those pioneers whom persecution, robbery and murder had aroosed to deeds of recklessness.

Scouting parties have been sent off in different directions. A company of one hundred men have gone to Ossawatomie to protect the settlers in that region from the outrages committed by the barbarians of the Colony of New-Georgia.

The Franklin Company hold the passage of the Wakarusa, and are continually sending scouts down the road towards Westport. It is reported that the Pro-Slavery men south of the Kaw have, as a general thing, left the Territory. No Pro-Slavery men are in this region, except at Lecompton, where the Government officials are guarded by eight hundred United States troops. The little whisky-loving town of Franklin, founded by Pro-Slavery men, and their head-quarters during the Wakarusa war, has become regenerated, and now has none but Free-State men within her limits.

The Territorial authority is dead south of the Kaw, except when the United States Dragoons enforce it. Our people will not fight them, nor can PIERCE, DOUGLAS, or their agent, Col. WOODSON, entrap them into it, under present circumstances.

The barbarians are using every exertion to send a large force from the Border upon us. ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, Col. BOWN, and the Border presses are doing all that they can do to arouse a warlike spirit among their supporters. If we are to believe the statements which daily come to us from that quarter, then the Border is in a perfect flame of excitement. Many believe that their forces are not gathering as fast and in such numbers as they fondly hoped and wished. It is really laughable to see the stories related of the "Abolitionists" in the Border papers. Harrowing as must be these stories to the barbarians, if they believe them, they are amusing to us. They outrival DOUGLAS in the magnificence of their lying.

We have just heard from the company stationed at the crossing of the Wakarusa. They report the presence of a body of twenty to thirty horsemen in that vicinity, this evening. It is believed that these horsemen are the advance guard of a larger force. Scouts have been sent to reconnoitre.

Last evening a company of sixty men arrived here from Stranger Creek, a place half way from this place to Leavenworth. They came here asking aid and protection. Some of them had been driven from their claims; others had had their horses stolen from them, and others, who had secreted their horses, had been compelled to get them, and saddle them in obedience to the commands of a party of the barbarians who were ravaging that portion of the country.

These men presented their situation to the Council, and earnestly implored aid to drive away the robbers who infested their neighborhood. They said that they had suffered these outrages until they could bear them no longer, and unless they could have protection they must leave the country. The Council decided that it would be better for them to lay their case before Col. WOODSON, acting Governor of the Territory, and request of him a detachment of troops for their protection.

This matter was presented to WOODSON by a Committee from these men. He could not furnish them with any troops for their protection, and advised them to get writs issued against the parties who had robbed them, and apply to the Marshal to serve them. Who can help admiring the cool impudence of this advice! Marshal DONALDSON serve a writ against Pro-Slavery men for horse-stealing! His posse, called together to sack Lawreoce, were the best and boldest horse-thieves the country can produce. The courts of Kansas never indict Pro-Slavery men for "pressing" Free-State horses.

These men have no hope only in protecting themselves.

Last Sunday a Committee waited upon WOODSON to see what course he was going to pursue in relation to the threatened invasion. Col. WOODSON pretended to regret the state of feeling in the Territory, and said that all trouble could be stopped if the Free-State men would only obey the Territorial laws. This the Free-State men never will do—they never will obey the laws made for them by DAVY ATCHISON and the Blue Lodge barbarians of Missouri.

Border Ruffianism in Bad Odor in Missouri.

The atrocities of Border Ruffianism in Kansas have begnn to sicken the people of Missouri themselves, as appears from the following extracts from articles in the Lexington (Mo.) *Express:*

VAN HOORBEKE AND HIS HORSES.

The treatment received by the old man VAN HOORBEKE, at the hands of HORATIO OWENS, has justly aroused the indignation of the citizens of Lexington, and we have taken the trouble to inquire diligently into the effair. In common with our fellow citizens generally, we are determined that it shall never be said that a man of eny party, end though a stranger, cannot be protected in his rights in this city. We have laws which the high moral sense of our community will require to be faithfully and impartially executed. We want no self-constituted, extra-legal guardians of our welfare as a slave-holding community, and all such men, whether stragglers in our midst or resident citizens, will be rebuked, as was OWENS on Saturday last.

The facts in regard to VAN HOORBEKE are in detail as follows: About four weeks ago, a man calling himself FALLAS, and who said he was from Kansas, came into town with two horses, which he sold to Mr. JOHNSTON, a livery-stable keeper in this city. On Friday of last week, VAN HOORBEKE, accompanied by his son, came to Lexington in a two horse wagon. In a conversation with some of our citizens, the old man said that he formerly lived in Cole County, Missouri, but had recently resided in Kansas Territory, where he said everything he possessed had been stolen from him, except his wagon and horses, which were not at home at the time of the robbery, or they would have been taken also. The old man staid about town all day, trying to sell his wagon and horses, but as he was a stranger, he did not meet with a purchaser. The next day, Saturday, as one of JOHNSTON's hacks passed along the street, drawn by the horses he had purchased from FALLAS, the old man exclaimed: "there's my horses that were stolen from me in Kansas." Whilst the old man was insisting upon his property HORATIO OWENS fell upon him and gave him several hard blows with the back of his sword, denounced him as an Abolitionist, and ordered him to leave town immediately. Several persons were about to interfere, but were prevented by a citizen of Kansas, who advised them to keep hands off and let Owens alone. OWENS continued to abuse the old man, and threatened to kill him if he did not leave immediately. VAN HOORBEKE immediately left, protesting, however, that he was not an Abolitionist, but a Pro-Slavery man In the afternoon these facts became noised about, and produced almost universal dissatisfaction and condemnation. It was determined that the wrongs of the old man should be redressed, and that he should have a fair chance to reclaim his property. Messengers were accordingly dispatched to request him to return, and to assure him that if he could prove his horses, he should have them. About night it was ascertained that the messenger had taken the wrong road, and others were immediately dispatched on the right road, with like instructions. These men traveled all night, and came up with the old man about daylight. Their message made known, VAN HOORBEKE immediately returned to this city, and is now here, awaiting the receipt of evidence to prove his title to the horses. It is scarcely necessary to add that if he makes out his case, they will cheerfully be given up to him.

On Sunday night last, FALLAS returned to our city with another horse for sale, and was immediately recognized and arrested. He claims to have bought the horses in Kansas, and the trial was put off until to-day, in order to give him time to send to Kansas for witnesses. We have not yet heard of their arrival. In company with FALLAS was a gentleman named FAIR, who was also arrested, but being able to give a good account of himself, he was subsequently released.

HORSE STEALING—BUFORD'S MEN THE CULPRITS.

From the Lexington Express, Aug. 30.

On Wednesday before last, several of BUFORD's men came down to this city from Kansas, and represented to our citizens that one Mr. HESON had stolen a number of horses from Pro-Slavery men, and had run them down into this State for safe keeping until the present difficulties in the Territory were over. They further represented that said horses had been left in charge of one Mr. WILLIAMS, in Fire Prairie Creek Bottom, about twenty miles from Lexington, and that HESON had gone back again to Kansas, to join the Abolitionists in the war against the Pro-Slavery party. It was then that HORATIO OWENS, who has at intervals resided in this county for the last ten years, together with a man named SLADE, and several others of BUFORD's men, determined to go after and bring them to Lexington, for the purpose of mounting men who might desire to join the volunteers for the war in Kansas. This movement, we are told, was sanctioned by a number of our citizens; and if the statements of these men had been true, that said horses were originally stolen from Pro-Slavery men, that they were run into Missouri only for safe keeping during the war, and that HESON had indeed gone back and joined the Abolitionists in their war against us, we presume there are but few men in any community that would not have approved the taking of those horses to mount our own men for the Kansas war; but when OWEN, SLADE & Co arrived in town with the horses, and put them up at public auction, instead of handing them over for the use of men going to Kansas, it became evident to every one that said horses had been taken by these men, not for the purpose of mounting men for Kansas, but for the purpose of putting money into their pockets. Suspicions arose immediately that they had not obtained the horses honestly, and that their story about the horses having been run out of the Territory and belonging to Abolitionists, was false, and only intended to justify or screen them in an act of downright villainy. That they had stolen the horses, and brought them here only to sell and get the money, seemed to be the general belief, and under that belief their whole conduct in the matter met with universal condemnation. It is not enough to say that such conduct, if true, is scandalous, disgraceful, but the actors should be brought, if possible, to speedy justice.

Latest and Highly Important by Telegraph.

REPORTED BATTLE AT OSSAWATOMIE—THE FREE STATE MEN DEFEATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 4

Advices from Kansas received here this morning, say that on the morning of the 30th Capt. REED with 306 Pro-Slavery men fought 360 Free Soilers under Mr. BROWN, at Ossawatomie. The battle lasted an hour, when the Free Soilers were routed with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. BROWN and his son are reported among the killed. Five Pro-Slavery men were wounded. Ossawatomie was burned, and all the ammunition and provisions carried away.

Governor GEARY arrived in this city to-day. He proceeds immediately to Kansas.

THE FREE-STATE MEN DRIVEN FROM LEAVENWORTH—THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 5.

Private advices from Kansas state that on Tuesday last every Free-State man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated. Mr. PHILLIPS, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter was burned. It is said Mr. PHILLIPS fired from his house and killed two Pro-Slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day entirely destitute. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

THE IOWA ROAD CLOSED BY THE MISSOURIANS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5.

Private advices from Kansas *via* Nebraska City, report the Iowa road entirely closed by armed bands of Missourians, under command of Gen. RICHARDSON, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska. One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebraska City, who were prevented entering Kansas, would it was expected, attempt to force a passage in a few days.

☞ The Bridgeport (Ct.) *Standard* of the 1st says: "The *failing in* of Barnum's (not BARNUM & NOBLE's) Wharf, will occasion a good deal of loss. It is not in the power of the Assignee, as we suppose, to make any repairs, and so the rest of the wharf may become useless. This shows something of the possible depreciation of Mr. BARNUM's estate. By-and-bye matters are settled, the creditors will probably wish that they had accepted Mr. BARNUM's offer of $100,000 for a release.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Government Moving in Kansas Affairs.

Instructions to Gov. Geary.

Dispatches from Gen. Smith to the War Department.

Correspondence from Secretary Marcy, Secretary Davis, and Gov. Shannon.

Requisition by the President upon Illinois and Kentucky for Troops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept 5.

In order to correct false and exaggerated statements regarding the position of things in Kansas, and the acts and purposes of the Government of the United States, and show the precise truth in both respects, the *Union* of to-morrow will publish the following interesting correspondence:

SECRETARY MARCY TO GOVERNOR GEARY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
AT WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1856.

SIR: The present condition of the Territory of Kansas renders your duties as Governor highly responsible and delicate. In the instructions heretofore communicated to your predecessor, in February last, in the annual message to Congress of the 24th of the previous December, and in orders issued from the War Department, printed copies of which are hereby furnished, you will find the policy of the President fully presented. It is first, to obtain order and quiet in the Territory of Kansas; and secondly, if disturbances do occur therein, to bring to punishment the offenders. Should the force which has been provided to obtain these objects prove insufficient, you will promptly make known the same to the President, that he may take such measures in regard thereto, as to him may seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the case."

It is important that the President should be kept well informed as to the state of things in Kansas, and that the source of his information should be such as to insure its accuracy. You are, therefore, directed by him to communicate constantly with this Department. Such facts as it is deemed important to have early known here, you will cause to be transmitted by telegraph as well as by mail.

The President indulges a hope that by your energy, impartiality and discretion, the tranquility of the Territory will be restored, and the persons and property of our citizens therein protected.

I am, Sir, &c. W. L. MARCY.

His Excellency JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

In a letter to the War Department, dated August 22d, General SMITH speaks of exaggerations relative to contemplated attacks, but says, that

"On the assurance of both the Governor and Major SEDGWICK that there were 800 armed men assembled at Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to 1,200, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capital of the Territory, Lecompton. I have ordered Lieut JOHNSTON's 2d Cavalry to go there with all the troops at Fort Leavenworth, except a small Company, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits, and others at Jefferson Barracks to be sent here, and will send them and any companies of the Sixth that may arrive to reinforce the command on the Kansas, if necessary. A large force may prevent any violence—a small one might tempt to the commission of it.

He further says:

I inclose also a communication from an officer of the militia on the northern border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country, for the party that LANE brought from Iowa is on the northern border, and on the Kansas at the same time. Col. SUMNER's argument regiment cannot now muster 400 men, including Capt. STEWART's company, on its way to Fort Laramie, and a detachment under Lieut. WESTON *en route* for Fort Kearney, with the Sioux prisoners, Lieut. Col. COOKE's six companies have a little more than 100 horses.

A letter from Gov. SHANNON to General SMITH, dated Lecompton, says that he (SHANNON) had just returned from Lawrence, whence he had been with the view of procuring the release of nineteen prisoners that were taken; and that he saw in that place 800 men, who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish the town. Gov. SHANNON further remarks that he knew they intended an attack, and that, too, in a very short time, and that it would seem the business of "wiping out," as it was called, of the Pro Slavery party had been commenced. Under these circumstances, Gov. SHANNON requests General SMITH to send from the Fort all his disposable force.

Major-General RICHARDSON, of the Kansas militia, Aug. 18, says to General SMITH:

"In addition to the extra horewith inclosed I have received reliable information that, a state of actual war exists in Douglas County, and that in other parts of the Territory, within this division, robberies and other flagrant violations of law are daily occuring by armed bodies of men from the Northern States. In the absence of all information from the Governor of the Territory I have taken the liberty of exercising the authority in me vested in cases of invasion by ordering out the entire strength of my division to rendezvous at various points of the Division to receive further orders."

Gen. SMITH, in his instructions for the officer in command of a detachment of United States troops, ordered to assemble in the neighborhood of Lecompton on the requisition of the Governor to repress insurrection, concludes as follows:

"The General begs and directs you to avoid, as long as possible, any appeal to arms. Use every endeavor in your power to bring those who are in opposition to the law to the sense of their error. Avoid especially small conflicts, and consider the shedding of a fellow citizen's blood as the greatest evil that can happen, except the overthrow of law and right, which must end in civil war. But when the necessity of action and the employment of force does unhappily arise, employ it at once, with all the power and vigor at your command—but continue it only until you have suppressed the insurrection, and then interfere to prevent any cruelty from others. The Governor of the Territory should, if possible, take means to keep prisoners arrested under his authority, and such as hereafter may be taken. Their custody embarrasses the troops and diminishes their efficiency."

SECRETARY MARCY TO GOV. GEARY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

SIR:—Reliable information having reached the President that armed and organized bodies of men, avowedly in rebellion against the Territorial Government, have concentrated in such numbers as to require additional military force for their dispersion, you will have the militia of the Territory completely enrolled and organized to the end that they may on short notice be brought into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of the commander of the Military Department in which Kansas is embraced; you will furnish by Companies or Regiments, or Brigades or Divisions, such numbers and composition of troops as from time to time you may find on his report to you; to be necessary for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws of the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government in the Territory.

W. L. MARCY.

To His Excellency, J. W. GEARY, Governor Territory Kansas, Lecompton.

JEFFERSON DAVIS to Gen. SMITH, Sept. 3, says:

Your dispatch of the 22d of August and enclosures sufficiently exhibit the inadequacy of the force under your command to perform the duties which have devolved upon you in the present unhappy condition of affairs in Kansas by orders and instructions heretofore communicated. To meet the exigencies, the President has directed the Governor of the Territory to complete the enrolment and organization of the militia, as you will find fully set forth in the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, and the President has directed me to say to you that you are authorized from time to time to make requisition upon the Governor for such militia force as you may require to enable you to execute your ordars and suppress the insurrection against the Government of the Territory of Kansas, and under the circumstances heretofore set forth in your instructions to give the requisite aid to officers of the Civil Government, who may be obstructed in the due execution of the law. Should you not be able to derive from the militia of Kansas an adequate force for these purposes, such an additional number of militia as may be necessary will be drawn from the States of Illinois and Kentucky, as shown in a requisition, a copy which is here inclosed. The views contained in your instructions to the officers commanding the troops under date Aug. 19, are fully approved, and accorded entirely with the purposes of the Executive, as to leave but little to add in relation to the course which it is desired you should pursue.

The position of the insurgents as shown by your letter and its inclosures is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities with such manifestation of purpose to spread devastation over the land as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. To you, as to every soldier whose habitual feeling is to protect the citizens of his own country and only to use his arms against a public enemy, it cannot be otherwise than deeply painful to be brought into conflict with any portion of his fellow-countrymen, but patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed, and the perpetration of crimes which now disturb the peace and security of the good people of the Territory of Kansas should be effectually checked. You will, therefore, energetically employ all the means within your reach to restore the supremacy of the law, always endeavoring to carry out the present purpose to prevent unnecessary effusion of blood. In making your requisitions for militia force you will be governed by the existing organization of the army and the laws made and provided in such cases. When companies, regiments, brigades or divisions are presented to be mustered into the service of the United States, you will cause them, before they are received, to be minutely inspected by an officer of your command, appointed for that purpose.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Sept. 3d, to the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois says:

To suppress insurrectionary combinations against the constituted Government of the Territory of Kansas, and to enforce the due execution of the law against armed resistance, I am instructed by the President of the United States to make this, his requisition upon you for two regiments of foot militia to be furnished to Major-General P. F. SMITH, of the United States Army, commanding the Military Department of the West, whenever the exigencies of the public service shall indnce him to call upon you for said troops, to be employed for the purposes above indicated, within the limits of said Territory.

Other documents of minor importance will be included in the publication.

THE CALIFORNIA INSTRUCTIONS—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5.

The purport of the instructions dispatched to California is mere matter of conjecture, their contents being carefully concealed at the Department. They, however, more particularly relate to the Army. New instructions will soon be issued to the Governor and Commanding General in Kansas.

Official advices just received from Mr. DALLAS give repeated assurances that a treaty relative to Central America is progressing with every prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

Political Matters.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 5.

We have had to-day in Washington-square an immense meeting, which was addressed by our District-Attorney, Messrs. RAYMOND, STEBBINS, GIDDINGS and BURLINGAME. The latter gentleman spoke for two hours and ten minutes, calling forth immense applause from the assemblage, which was estimated by competent judges at about 30,000 people.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND — AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 5.

A meeting of the Republicans was held here last night at the Temperance Temple. A resolution to issue an address was adopted. Dr. SNODGRASS addressed the meeting. The attendance was slim. They decided to have an electoral ticket.

GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

BELOIT, WISCONSIN, Friday, Sept. 5.

A great Republican demonstration took place here yesterday. It is estimated that 25,000 persons were present, including delegations from 13 Counties in Illinois and Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING AT CONCORD.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

We have two reports of the Grand Democratic Ratification Meeting at Concord, N. H., to-day. One correspondent estimates the number at twenty to thirty thousand, with a procession two miles long, eight abreast. The other correspondent puts the number at five thousand, with a procession of twenty-eight hundred and forty-six, actual count. Addresses were made by P. A. RUST of Louisiana, WM. J. HAMMERSLEY of Connecticut, FLETCHER WEBSTER, B. B. HALLETT and others. There was great enthusiasm, and the meeting was continued into the evening.

Grand Firemen's Celebration at New-Haven.

THIRTY-SIX COMPANIES IN THE LINE—DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Sept. 5.

The day has been one of great excitement on account of the Firemen's prize trial. The city never presented a more lively aspect. The line was under march near noon, and was of about a mile and a half in length. There were thirty-six Companies and eighteen bands of music, besides thirteen of martial music. The average number of men were about fifty to each company. Flowers were freely thrown from the windows, and handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands amid continued cheers. The machines were beautifully decorated.

This afternoon the prize trial came off on the Green, which was filled with more men and women than were ever there before at the same time. Nineteen machines played, each through 450 feet of hose, and the first prize of $500 was won by the Rippowam Company, of Stamford, Conn., who used a machine manufactured by BUTION, of Waterford, N. Y. The height of the stream thrown by them was 158 feet. The second prize of $200 was won by the Damper Company, No. 4, of Hartford, with the machine of WATERMAN, of New-York. The height of stream thrown by them was 152 feet. The third prize of $100 was won by Phœnix Company, No. 12, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the machine of HUNNEMAN, of Boston. The height of their stream was 149 feet.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

EXTRA SESSION—GOV. BASHFORD ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 5.

An extra session of the Wisconsin Legislature was convened at Madison on Wednesday. Among other things, Gov. BASHFORD's message recommends the consideration of measures for the protection of citizens of Wisconsin in the Territory of Kansas. He says that since the adjournment of the Legislature intelligence has reached him from reliable sources that many citizens of Wisconsin, who had not expatriated themselves, but had gone to Kansas for lawful purposes, had been seized, robbed, and imprisoned, and their lives jeopardized, by the people of Missouri. Gov. BASHFORD adds:

"Outrages of this nature have become so frequent, that I deem it my duty to call your attention to them, that you may devise legal measures to protect the citizens of Wisconsin and redress their grievances—the General Government being either impotent or wilfully neglectful to do so."

Fremont Ticket in Virginia.

It is stated by the Virginia press that there is such a thing as a Fremont ticket, regularly nominated, in that State. The following is given as the list, complete, save two electors for the State at large:

1st district—Charles W. Newloo, of Taylor.
2d district—And. S. Holden, of Harrison.
3d district—John S. Barns, of Marion.
4th district—R. W. Carothers, of Monongalia.
5th district—Job Crabtree, of Lee
6th district—Absalom George, of Tyler.
7th district—Wm. Lants, of Monongalia.
8th district—James T. McIver, of Scott.
9th district—Isaac Parsons, of Hampshire.
10th district—James B. Kee, of Pendleton.
11th district—Joseph Kelley, of Russell.
12th district—Hiram Riggs, of Scott.
13th district—E. T. Brandon, of Preston.

THE RESOLUTE.—The Navy Department have selected Commander HARTSTEIN to command the ship *Resolute*, on her voyage to be presented to the British Government, in pursuance of the recent act of Congress.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

One Death at Brooklyn—One Death at Bay Ridge—Four New Cases at Fort Hamilton—One in Brooklyn.

The Yellow Fever is on the decline in Kings County. We have to report the death of Mrs. SINOT, at Bay Ridge, and WILLIAM KENNION, in Brooklyn.

The first-named has been sick some time and died yesterday morning. Mr. KENNION died on Wednesday morning, but his death has not yet even been reported to the Brooklyn Board of Health. He was employed on board the *North Carolina*, at the Navy Yard, and had not been out of the city at all, so that he must have contracted the disease in the city. He commenced complaining on Saturday last and was sick two days before medical aid was called in, and then it was too late. Deceased leaves a family in destitute circumstances, who reside in John-street near Hudson Avenue. This is the only case known to have originated in Brooklyn west of Forty-first street, and it is feared that if warm weather should set in that it may spread from this point.

Dr. WM. H. HANFORD, of E. D. of Brooklyn was taken sick a few days since, but will probably recover. He has visited Fort Hamilton and offered his services several times, and there contracted the disease. Almost all of the late cases are mild and are much more easily mastered than at first.

Mr. JOHN BERGEN, Jr., is very sick, and his recovery is doubtful. Miss MARIA BERGEN, his daughter, is also quite sick. All of the other sick are convalescent. There was a rumor yesterday, that there were several new cases at Yellow Hook, but we are assured by Mayor HALL, who visited this place yesterday afternoon, that there was no truth in the rumor.

The first cases in Gowanus occurred about the 20th of July, when two Germans in the employ of MICHAEL BERGEN were taken sick; one died there, and the other was taken to New-York City, where he died. These cases have not been reported before.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT OF THE SICK AT THAT PLACE.

DIED.—Mrs. SINOT, (erroneously spelled SENNATTE,) at Bay Ridge this morning.

All previously reported cases doing well.

NEW CASES.—Mrs. Bonnay, (Irishtown;) Minna Chadard, hospital-helper; Michael Dorney's son, (Irishtown.)

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The cases previously reported are doing well.

Only one new case since yesterday's report, and that a mild one.

The disease is evidently on the decline, shown by the mildness of the recent cases.

(Signed) J. H. BAILEY, M. D., U. S. Army.
FRANCIS E. SMITH, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 5, 1856, 9½ A. M.

New-York Commissioners of Health.

At the meeting of the Commissioners in the City Hall, yesterday, several cases came up for adjudication. After which, as much had been said with regard to the vessel *Jane Gliddon*, and the impression had gained ground that she has been slandered, the Health Officer gave the following correct list of those who sickened and died of yellow fever contracted on board, and while engaged in unloading and lightering her cargo:

Names.	Age.	Vessels in which arrived.	Nativity.	Remarks.
Salbert Sanford	30	Jane H. Glidden.	U. S.	Passenger.
Chas. Hanson	26	"	Norway.	Sailor.
T. H. Trask	17	"	"	"
John August	24	"	"	"
George Woods	23	"	Germany.	"
Wm. Johnson	26	"	Norway.	"
John McCann	16	"	Ireland.	"
Edwin Clark	16	"	"	"
James Hunter	36	"	U. S.	Stevedore.
Robt. R. Scate	39	"and o'h's	U. S.	Lightm'n.
Henry Bowman	29	Jane H. Glidden	U. S.	Stevedore.
Benjamin Lang	41	"	U. S.	"
Henry Grieves	56	"	U. S.	"
Henry Taylor	33	"	U. S.	"
Geo. Hornsby	36	"	U. S.	"
T. O. Bazen	23	"and o'h's	U. S.	Lightm'n.
Saml. Mulford	32	Jane H. Glidden.	U. S.	Stevedore.
William Cornish	31	"	U. S.	Colored.
George Jackson	17	"	U. S.	"
Thomas Lacy	26	"	Ireland.	Stevedore.
Morris Barres	29	"	U. S.	Sh'thkeep'r
Patrick O'Fell	50	"	Ireland.	Stevedore.

The stevedores, lighters and all the laborers became panic struck, and refused to work on her; also was, therefore, very properly ordered to remain in the lower bay, at the southwest Spit.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The Health Officer to whom was referred the petition of the consignee of the *Frigate Bird*, asking that the vessel might be allowed to proceed to the wharves of the City—reports, that the ship *Frigate Bird* came into Quarantine on the 3d of August, from Havana, laden with sugar and tobacco, and nearly all hands on board sick with yellow fever. The vessel was ordered to the Southwest Spit, and was permitted to discharge her cargo thirty days after arrival.

The *Frigate Bird*, in accordance with the order of your honorable Board, is entitled to a permit to discharge her cargo at her present anchorage; but, instead of asking for a permit to discharge on lighters at Quarantine, her consignee solicits that the vessel and her cargo may be allowed to proceed directly to the wharves of the City.

Judging from the number of cases of yellow fever which occurred on board of the *Frigate Bird* during her passage, there has scarcely been a more dangerous vessel in port this season, and the undersigned, when he reflects upon the extraordinary request of the consignee, viz.: to be allowed to proceed to the wharves of the City with the vessel, there to discharge her cargo, is inclined to place the most charitable construction upon the application, by supposing that the petitioner mistook the vessel he was interesting for, or else that he was unlucky in expressing his wishes on paper.

In view of the foregoing facts,

Feeble 4th of July—No Flags and French Flags—American Minister, and Lower Class—Peru Decidedly—Steamer Damaged—The Present Government—Rumors, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Thursday, July 10, 1856.

The Fourth of July visits the *Americas* in Peru as well as in the land of his Fathers. But what a contrast! There the bell of the old State-House speaks again the Independence of 1776, Independence Square is thronged with smiling faces and throbbing hearts, while patriotic eloquence burns on the lips of the orator, and is proclaimed anew, and sent vibrating to the distant hills by the cannon's strong voice. But here all is silence—dead silence. There are Americans here whose breasts heave with patriotic emotion, but they need union, concert, and some one to take the lead, to make a demonstration. This could be effected by our Minister if he could be so humble as to bow at the shrine of Liberty. Being the representative of our Government, he might at least open his doors to his friends and countrymen, that they might cultivate friendly relations and congratulate him on that memorable day. But his doors are closed, and he not to be seen. In fact, few would honor him with a call, for few are his friends among his countrymen here; and the natives do not hold him in the highest estimation, especially the merchants. Our banner barely had confidence enough to raise its head and spread its folds to the breeze, doubtful whether it was surrounded by true and brave hearts, or by ensmles and traitors. In Callao, the day was celebrated with considerable spirit. The vessels in the harbor adorned themselves with flags, and in the city, balls and suppers were plenty. Participating in the general joy, it is said, a party of Americans and a few Irishmen who claim the Stars and Stripes their own, came up to Lima on horseback, and seeing our banner floating over the house of the Legation, rode in and asked for the Minister, saying they wanted to give three cheers for the Land of the Free, and Home of the Brave. The Minister hid himself, and sent some one to beg them "*to don't*"—that Mrs. —— was not accustomed to hear such. If he has no love or respect for our flag, he should at least permit others to express their patriotism.

The Peruvian flag and the flags of the various Legations were hoisted, except those of the English and French. If this insult has any reference to the pending questions between the English Government and the United States, every *Yankee* here is ready to shoulder his musket and march to the battle-field. If our Minister has any national pride, he will let the birthday of the English Queen and the French anniversaries pass unnoticed.

Our citizens have many and just claims against Peru, which should be attended to by our Government. These claims have existed some time, and have been unable to obtain a hearing. Others have been examined and granted by the Government, and await orders for payment. I do not know upon whose shoulders these faults rest; perhaps Mr. MARCY is too fat and lazy to think of these affairs, or the Peruvian Government too indolent to examine the claims, but it is the general opinion that our Minister is content to receive his $10,000 a year, and pay as little attention to American interest as possible.

Chili is the most happy and flourishing of all the South American republics. She has turned her attention particularly to internal improvements, and in a little time there will be several railroads and telegraphs between the capital and principal cities. She takes special interest in her schools and hospitals—importing Sisters of Charity from Europe to superintend them.

In the road of progress, Peru is making one step forward and two backward. A few years she was prosperous, but now her commerce is languid and her agriculture dead. In the train of evils consequent upon a severe revolution, came the abolition of Slavery. The negroes left the plantations and turned to "wandering Jews" or to robbery—so that now fertile grounds are worthless and the roads infested with robbers. The white population are too proud and indolent to cultivate the fields—they would rather die of hunger. And CASTILLA, to increase the army and maintain his military despotism over the country, sent press-gangs about the city to take into custody any servant that might chance to walk the street. In this manner it is very difficult to have even house servants. He also issued a decree establishing National Guards, decreeing that all should enlist and enter service under penalty of being banished to the Chinchas. But it was understood that none of ECHENIQUE's friends should be enlisted, thus exposing them to banishment and public labor. But now his capriciousness has abolished the Guard.

The *Santiago*, of the English line of steamers on this coast, on her way to Valparaiso struck a rock near the Chincha Islands, and sprung a leak, and in a short time she was two-thirds full of water. She set her pumps to work, left her passengers in Pisco and returned to Callao for repairs. She is an iron steamer. Her place was supplied by another.

CASTILLA's Government is getting very unpopular. Recently the Convention called for information respecting the state of the Treasury, and especially the guano trade. Señor MELGAR, the Secretary, disdained to make a report, replying to the resolution in a few evasive words. This enraged the Convention, and they are waging a wordy war upon him. It is probable that he does not intend to make a report, for it might disclose that CASTILLA, MELGAR & Co. had been too liberal with the people's property. The principal cause of the last revolution was that ECHENIQUE robbed the Treasury a little too frequently. CASTILLA preached *morality* and *honesty* to him; but it appears now that he needs a preacher himself. It is the general belief that men here do not aspire to the Presidency for the honor or from the desire to benefit the country, but to empty the Treasury into their private pockets. The people are beginning to make loud complaints, for they feel keenly the wretchedness of the country. They are deprived of their servants and the ransom that the Government promised to give for them. Not receiving their pay, soldiers have died in the interior of misery and want, and the officers who fought for him are now his enemies, for their pay comes too slowly. The present policy of CASTILLA seems to be similar to the bankrupt system. He pays nobody, but keeps millions hid away.

The National Convention have been working *vigorously* for more than a year upon a little Constitution, and seem to extend their time indefinitely, voting to themselves $12 50 per day. Loving too well the fat places of office, they are not anxious to finish their task, and have been spending the watering season with CASTILLA in Chorrillos, a village on the coast. They vent their spleen on Señor MELGAR and the money bags, and amuse themselves by watching the wires worked by CASTILLA.

A company has been organized to build a railroad between Lima and Chorrillos, the distance of a few miles. The road will not be very profitable, for there is little or no commerce between the two places, and the travel will be light.

A Frenchman also proposes to establish a telegraph line between this place and Callao. The short distance will render it of little value, and there is now almost hourly communication by the railroad. But it is well that Peru makes a beginning towards improvement. RIMAC.

Guano—Sisters of Charity—A Witch—People Discontented—Tempest—Yellow Fever—Accusation of Melgar, and Gen. Castilla—Peruvian Silver—Petition to the President to Recall our Present Minister—A Tunnel Discovered—Mummies—The Convention—Religion—Cochineal—Revolution Anticipated, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times,

LIMA, Peru, Friday, July 25, 1856.

The contract of Señor ELIAS, to load the ships with guano, in the Chincha Islands, having expired, it has been again put up at auction and obtained by Señor MONTES, at 81¼ cents per ton. It is said that MONTES bid in the contract for ELIAS. ELIAS has been appointed Minister to France, but his departure is delayed by severe illness.

The women of Lima have contributed $4,374 to import from France a number of Sisters of Charity to superintend the hospitals here.

Not long since, the good people of Cerro de Pasco supposed themselves visited by a witch. An Indian girl, believing her lover to be flirting with another woman, for revenge and to make her lover believe her supernatural, introduced several bones and rags into the socket of her eye. The fact of bones and rags being extracted from a girl's eye, terrified the neighbors, who believed her to be bewitched. The public authorities and medical aid were called, and the wise conclusion formed that the bones of the head about the eye were affected. But they could not explain the appearance of the rags, until a Yankee doctor proposed to cut open the head and see what foul things it contained. To avoid this calamity, the girl frankly confessed that she introduced the bones and pieces of her lover's shirt into her eye, to reclaim him and make him believe her supernatural. Such is the love of these *cholas*.

The people in the interior are making loud complaints against the present Government, the inactivity and indolence of the Convention, and the negligence in CASTILLA in paying the wages of Government officers, and the ransom for the liberated slaves. He permits the yellow fever to make cruel ravages in their midst, without sending them doctors, medicins, or any other aid. They have been afflicted with this terrible disease for more than a year, and there seems yet to be little hope of its disappearance. The employes of the Government have been denied their wages for more than eight months, and they receive the agreeable intelligence that there is no money in the treasury, and that they must "*wait till we can make some.*"

The coast of Chili has been visited by a severe tempest of three days, destroying several vessels and seriously injuring others—but in the list I see none belonging to the Yankee nation. The waves rose fifteen feet above their usual height, destroying the wharves, bridges, railroads, &c., and inundating the houses. The damages are estimated at $500,000. The new English steamer *Panama*, that was intended for the present line on this coast, was wrecked in doubling the Horn. This makes the third steamer lost by the Company. The people are complaining very much of the high price of passage and freight on these steamers. They need a little of the Yankee steam on this coast.

The Convention, weary of its long-continued *spree* in Chorrillos, has returned *triumphantly* to Lima, and resumed its old lodgings. They continue the accusation against the Secretary of the Treasury—some of the members declare his bad administration criminal, a cloak to hide the robberies of CASTILLA; others, more moderate, consider him not *morally* guilty. But they can do nothing with him, for he is supported by CASTILLA, who can *buy* the majority if needs be. The agriculture of the country is in such a miserable condition there is a proposition before the Convention to abolish duty upon all comestibles imported. They have, also, under consideration the abolition of the "*Diezmos*," or tax of ten per cent. paid for the support of the Church. The project proposes a moderate tax, to be agreed upon by the President and Archbishop. Some of the members think it should be presented for the Pope's approbation; others consider it entirely a civil matter. The priests, generally, desire the abolition, for they say they never receive any of the money, that it is pocketed by the bishops and canons of the Cathedral.

The accusation of General CASTILLO by CASTILLA, for robbing the Treasury during the last revolution, will soon come before the Judges. CASTILLO makes the same accusation against CASTILLA, but as CASTILLA has all power in his hands there are no Judges to hear his accusation. The origin of the accusation seems to be this: During the revolution CASTILLO had a division of the Army under his command; for the maintenance of which he drew money from the citizens to the nation's account. In the course of the revolution CASTILLO and CASTILLA had a misunderstanding, in which hard words were passed, and CASTILLO accused CASTILLA of cowardice in not attacking the army of ECHENIQUE. After the revolution the people called upon the Government for the money advanced, and CASTILLA, for revenge, accuses CASTILLO of making private use of the money.

Chili has denounced the silver of Peru; and the Convention of Peru is about to pass a law rejecting that of Bolivia. More than half the silver in circulation is counterfeit and contains 25 or 30 per cent. copper.

The citizens of the United States residing in Lima are getting up a petition to the President for the removal of our present minister, Mr. CLAY. The petition is signed by the most respectable and responsible men, and should engage the serious attention of the President. It alleges that he has no patriotism, he offers no protection to our citizens, and is a useless appendage to the Government. It is certain that his principles are opposed to those of our Government and the sentiments of our people. A minister should at least not be repugnant to his fellow-citizens.

In the Interior Department of Aucash has been discovered a tunnel under the river Chullin, a work of the old Incas. This is a lasting proof of the civilization of the Indians in the days of their empire, and will compare well with the boasted Tunnel of the English under the Thames.

In Huancavelica also has been discovered a cave containing more than 5,000 mummies of the old Incians. It is a historical fact that when they knew their Emperor to be slain, and knowing the thirst of the Spaniards for gold, they concealed their treasures and drowned themselves in the rivers, or otherwise put an end to their lives. This may explain the cause of this collection of bodies. Large earthern jars are filled with children and placed about in the roof and niches of the cave.

The condition of religion in Lima is very bad. The convents are poorly regulated, and many of the priests have little respect for morality. It has been proclaimed in Rome more than once that Lima is "*cismatico*." The Pope would have long since excommunicated Peru but for the few good people that live among the bad. A priest recently said "There is scarcely a mass celebrated but the most outrageous sacrilege is practiced." But the Archbishop has recently made several improvements. He has prohibited nearly all the processions, for the people converted them into occasions of sport and means of wickedness rather than that of devotion. He has also prohibited theatrical music in the churches.

There is a company forming for the cultivation of cochineal in Peru. The prospectus proposes to raise 5,000 subscribers with a capital of $500,000 to begin with.

There are strong anticipations of a revolution soon against CASTILLA. It is said by those who pretend to know the *secrets*, that ECHENIQUE will return in less than two months with a strong force of Chilians. These people have the organ of hope largely developed, but judging from the *signs of the times*, their hope is not ill-founded, for independent of ECHENIQUE's efforts, CASTILLO is destined to head a revolution soon. The people are very discontented. Dispatches have been received from several Departments declaring the people will reject the Constitution. Trouble is expected when the authorities attempt to enforce it—the priest will not swear to maintain it, for it abolishes their ecclesiastical courts, deprives them of the liberty of representing the people, and otherwise meddles with the Church; the Army will not support it, for it deprives them of the possibility of acquiring civil honors; judges and public officers do not like it, for it is founded upon the principle of *movability* of all officers. Everybody has objections; some will war against it because it was formed by the *slaves* of CASTILLA. The principles of the Convention are contrary to those of CASTILLA; this produced conflict, almost open rebellion, but he *bought* the majority and left the minority to whine as much as they like. Hence it is that they can do nothing with the Secretary of the Treasury—he continues in office against all opposition. It was very difficult for CASTILLA to find men to fill his Cabinet, who would be servile and stupid, hence he desires to keep what he has. There is a report that ECHENIQUE embarked with a small force in a steamer, but the men rebelled, and obliged him to return to Valparaiso. This report is not generally believed. CASTILLA keeps his *men-of-war* busy looking for the expected enemy. RIMAC.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The French Mission to Canada—Commander De Belvoze's Report—What he says of the Oswego Millers—Commerce and the Crops—Wheat Insects, and action by the Canadian Government thereon—Political Excitement—Opening of the Grand Trunk, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

About a year ago, Commander DE BELVEZE came to Canada in the frigate *Capricieuse*, on a mission from the Emperor of the French, to ascertain to what extent commercial relations could be opened with advantage between Canada and France. He made a tour through the whole length of the Province, and in each of its principal cities, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., met with a right cordial welcome. His report to the French Government has been rather tardy in making its appearance, but within the last few days has come ent to Canada, and has been published in *La Minerve* of Montreal. It is a very lengthy document, and gives a comprehensive view of the commercial capabilities and agricultural and other productions of this country. He urges strongly the mutual advantages which would result from the opening of a direct trade between France and Canada. For the products of France, brought in by the United States and England, he shows that Canadians pay from 80 to 100 per cent. above their home value, while on the other hand, Canadian products reaching the French market, *vid* England and the United States, have their price enhanced in a like proportion. He particularly points to the importance of cultivating trade with Canada as a timber country, and lays before the Minister of Marine particular details of different kinds of wood, which could be made use of in building first-class ships of war. He explains, also, the capabilities of Canada as a wheat country, and, having mentioned that the larger portion of Canadian wheat is sent to the States to be ground, takes occasion to speak some what disparagingly of the system of American milling. He says: "From the way in which it is made, this flour cannot be of so good quality, or capable of so long preservation as ours. I examined with attention, at Oswego, one of those mills where, in the space of an hour, the wheat is brought into the building, winnowed and ground; the flour is boited, warmed (*airée*) and thrown into barrels by a succession of mechanical means, so rapidly that it is still cold and moist when the barrel is closed and ready to be shipped. Made in this way it cannot be of good quality after being kept for three months in store." He adds that, having remarked upon this to the Oswego miller, he received the reply that the object aimed at was to make the flour quickly, and sell it promptly! I fancy your millers may have something further to reply to the French Admiral. At least they ought to have. As regards Canada, we have no reason to find fault with the way in which M. DE BELVEZE has represented us to his Imperial Master. It is very probable that a new and important market may be opened up for our products, as the result of his mission, and of the consideration of his report by the French Government.

Trade in Canada is much brisker this year than last. The lumber trade, particularly, which sometime ago was in a state of great depression, has revived to a considerable extent, and our commerce generally is on a very satisfactory footing. Last year our imports fell off considerably, but this Summer they more than recovered. One indication of this may be seen in the arrival of shipping at Quebec. To the 25th August this year, there had arrived 657 vessels with a tonnage of 330,674, against 362 vessels of 180,125 tonnage to the same date last year. The grain crops have now been nearly all gathered in, in tolerably good condition, although it is estimated that the weevil and other pests of the wheat crop have caused damage to the amount of two or three millions of dollars. Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Minister of Agriculture, has offered prizes for the three best essays on the weevil, fly, midge and other Wheat insects. But some of the newspapers say that his object would be best attained by the appointment of a Government Commissioner, to make a thorough inquiry into the causes of the visitations, and to report on the best remedy, if any can be discovered.

There is a good deal of political excitement in the Province at the present moment—the great question being the ousting of the existing Administration. Large mass meetings have been held at Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, Peterboro', Port Hope, and many other places, and resolutions passed almost unanimously, denouncing the Government and calling upon the Governor to dissolve the present Parliament. At the Toronto meeting there were twenty dissentients, at Hamilton a dozen. At Darlington one hand was raised against the resolution, but immediately dropped, when its owner saw that he stood alone. At all the other meetings the resolutions passed without a dissenting voice. The only demonstrations on the other side have been two dinners—one to the Ministry at London, attended by about 115 gentlemen, who met to express their gratitude for a railway act, benefiting their city, which was carried through last session by the Government in the face of a good deal of opposition,—and the other last week to Hon. Mr. CAUCHON at Quebec, as a compliment for his exertions in putting through the North Shore Railroad scheme. None of his brother ministers attended Mr. CAUCHON's banquet, although several of them were in Quebec the day previously. They probably staid away out of deference to public feeling in Upper Canada, which regards the North Shore affair as the most gigantic job perpetrated during the session, giving away as it does four millions of acres of the public lands into the hands of a set of speculators. To balance these two quasi-ministerial dinners, GEORGE BROWN, Esq., M. P. P., the leader of the popular party in Upper Canada, is about to be entertained at a public banquet in Bradford. The political excitement is very much heightened by the approaching election of the first batch of Legislative Councilors, six for Upper, and six for Lower Canada. The writs are to be issued on the 1st September. Several candidates are already out for each division, and a keen contest is expected.

The Governor-General returned to Toronto on Saturday last from his trip to the eastern extremity of the Province, safe and sound, notwithstanding the dark threats of some of the more rabid French prints, regarding what might happen to the calumniator of this "inferior race," if he ventured amongst them. In coming up he attended a dinner at Montreal, given to the Adjutant-General of the Militia, and could not refrain from striking his oar into the political current, for which the opposition papers have bestowed upon him some censure—more than was called for, as he simply remarked that, however his Ministers might have failed to give satisfaction, he hoped all would give them credit for sincerity in studying what would be for the good of the country. His Excellency will again leave Toronto a fortnight hence, to make a trip up the Ottawa, and in returning will be present at the Annual Provincial Exhibition, which opens at Kingston on the 23d September.

Another 35 miles of the Grand Trunk Railway were opened on Monday from Toronto to Oshawa. By November it is expected that the line will extend, without break, from Portland, in the State of Maine, to Toronto, and thence westward about 120 miles to St. Mary's. E.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.—We hear that Judge WILLARD, of New-York, formerly of the Court of Appeals of that State, and Judge ANDERSON, of California, formerly U. S. Senator from Tennessee, have been appointed by the Attorney-General, under the provision of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation act of the last regular session, to enable that functionary to employ legal assistance for the disposal of private land claims in California. These two gentlemen are persons of fine legal attainments, great experience and high character, and the Attorney-General is indeed fortunate in obtaining their aid in the complicated and tedious cases, the elucidation of which has been devolved on him in this matter.—*Washington Star.*

THE BIBLE CONTROVERSY.

Dr. Shepard's Reply to Dr. Judd's Attack.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

A few days since, while in the country, I received the DAILY TIMES of Aug. 6, 1856, containing a letter from Dr. JUDD, in which he made a public and unprovoked attack on me, and as the TIMES and other prints gave currency to his attack, I ask, as a matter of common justice, that they will publish my defence also.

I have not sought, nor do I desire a personal controversy with Dr. JUDD or any other person, both because it is unpleasant to me, and also because I suppose the public would not be much edified by such a controversy. Still, when attacked by a man whom the public regard as worthy of some respect, I feel it my duty, much as I dislike it, to make my defence.

A certain letter was published over the signature of Dr. MACLAY, in which he complains that one reviser, to whom the Board paid $1,400 per annum, had been employed to *assist* another, whose salary was only $1,200. The officers replied that the assistant reviser had asked for this assistance. Neither Dr. MACLAY nor the officers of the Bible Union mentioned any names. If Dr. JUDD thought the complaint worthy of the occasion, he might have justified it in the same manner. For reasons which will hereafter appear, however, he made this the occasion of a personal attack, and, for that purpose, he published my name; and as he wished to disparage my scholarship, and as the term "Elder" has no connection with scholarship, he chose that title in preference to that by which I am designated by my acquaintances generally. This is a small matter, but worthy of notice, as it serves to explain the disposition of the gentleman. He knew that I was not an "Elder," and that I disclaimed the title; and this is the first time I ever heard of his giving me this appellation.

He says that he opposed my appointment because he believed that I was wholly incompetent to translate the word of God. *Dr. Judd never opposed my appointment as a reviser*, either before the Board or before the Committee on Versions. He did oppose my appointment *to aid* another reviser, because he thought that "no two men could advantageously work together on the same revision;" but he distinctly declared *that* to be his *only* objection, and assured the Board that it was *not for a want of ability* on my part.

DR. JUDD'S FORMER OPINION OF MY SCHOLARSHIP.

The following correspondence will show his real view of my scholarship. Having heard something of the facts connected with my first engagement as a reviser, in the service of the Bible Union, but not knowing exactly what they were, I addressed the following letter to the President and Corresponding Secretary for exact information:

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION ROOMS,
No. 350 Broome-street, New-York, Aug. 27, 1856.

DEAR BRETHREN ARMITAGE AND WYCKOFF: As the venerable Dr. CONE, who was Chairman on the Committee on Versions at the time of my employment as a reviser, is dead, and as Dr. BAKER, the present Chairman of that Committee, was not then a member of it, and, further, as you were both members of that Committee at that time, and as Dr. JUDD was also a member, and, as I suppose, present on that occasion, I will feel much obliged if you will state, in reply to this note, what part he took in that matter. Fraternally, S. E. SHEPARD.

Reply to the above.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION ROOMS,
No. 350 Broome-street, New-York, Aug. 27, 1856.

Dr. S. E. SHEPARD.—*Dear Sir:*—Yours of this date is received. You ask for any information in our possession with reference to your employment as a reviser in the American Bible Union.

We reply, that you were first *recommended* to the Committee on Versions, as a fit person to become a reviser, by Rev. O. B. JUDD, on the 27th day of March, 1854. One of the Committee, (Dr. ARMITAGE) opposed your appointment, partly on the ground that, at the time, you held a pastoral charge, and partly because he knew so little of your ability as a scholar. But Dr. JUDD claimed, that as you would be willing to give up your charge and devote all your time to the work, there was no weight in the first objection. And as to the second, he claimed that from intimate acquaintance with you, and in other ways, he knew your scholarship to be of so high an order as to warrant him in saying that you ranked amongst the first scholars, and that if the Board did not employ you it would fail to improve a most favorable opportunity to promote the best interests of the Union. In consequence of these assurances, and of Dr. JUDD's importunity in the matter, the objections were so far waived, as that the objector concurred in a vote, "That Brother JUDD be requested to confer with Dr. SHEPARD," on the subject of adding in the revision, which was passed unanimously by the Committee on the same day, Dr. JUDD being a member of it, and present.

At a subsequent date Dr. JUDD concurred in the appointment of a sub-committee from the Committee on Versions, "to confer with Dr. SHEPARD in respect to compensation."

At the next meeting of the Committee his relief in recommending to the Board the employment of Dr. SHEPARD. At the Board meeting next ensuing he voted to confirm this recommendation. Nearly all these facts are taken from the records.

Again, after you had completed your own work, on the 5th of March, 1856, the Board employed you, at the request of another reviser, to assist him on another epistle, that is in cipient revision might be hastened. On the occasion Dr. JUDD opposed your appointment *in this capacity*. He distinctly avowed the reason of his opposition to be, that no two men could work together to advantage in revising the same book, and as distinctly disavowed having any objection on the score of scholarship.

Hoping that we have fully answered your questions, we remain, yours affectionately, THOS. ARMITAGE, WM. H. WYCKOFF.

The following facts are proved by this document:

1. Dr. JUDD first *recommended* me to the notice of the Committee on Versions as a reviser.

2. That from his *intimate acquaintance* with me, and in other ways *he knew my scholarship to be of so high an order that he placed me among the first scholars.*

3. That if the Board of Directors did not employ me they would fail to promote the best interests of the Union.

4. He *importuned* them to engage me. Such was the estimate of my scholarship by Dr. JUDD, March 27, 1854.

5. On the 5th day of March, 1856, when nearly two years' further acquaintance with my scholarship had been had, he again indorsed it.

On the 14th of August, 1856, the Assistant Treasurer, Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, addressed a letter to Prof. MORTON, propounding certain questions. As the questions are repeated by the Professor, we omit the letter of Brother BUCKBEE.

PROFESSOR MORTON'S REPLY TO REV. C. A. BUCKBEE.

NEW-YORK, No. 350 Broome-street, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER BUCKBEE: Your note of yesterday is received. You inquire:

1. "Did you ever say to Dr. JUDD that *you did not regard Dr. Shepard as competent to translate independently any portion of the New Testament?*"

I reply—I have no recollection of ever using *this or any similar language*. As I have never entertained any such opinion of Dr. SHEPARD, I feel confident that, if Dr. JUDD has ever understood me as making any such statement, it must have been an *entire misunderstanding*.

On the contrary, I am very certain that I have very frequently, in conversation with Dr. JUDD, expressed a high regard for Dr. SHEPARD, and his attainments as a philologist.

2. "*Has Dr. Judd been in the daily habit of consulting Dr. Shepard, as a reviser, upon various points connected with the revision of Matthew?*"

I reply—He has. I think I may safely say, that, for about a year, Dr. JUDD was, to my certain knowledge, *in the habit* of consulting Dr. SHEPARD on all sorts of subjects connected with revision, *with a degree of familiarity exhibited to no other reviser about these rooms*, with, perhaps, one exception. These two gentlemen seemed to associate, as revisers, on terms of *perfect equality*.

3. "*Has Dr. Judd ever expressed to you his favorable impression of the value of Dr. Shepard's judgment in matters of biblical criticism?*"

I reply—He has repeatedly.

You close by expressing a wish to have my "*views in relation to Dr Shepard's qualifications as a reviser.*"

I cannot further myself that my opinion on such a question can be of much weight; but, such as it is, you are perfectly welcome to it. I esteem Dr. SHEPARD very highly, both as a man and a reviser. From our first acquaintance, I have always felt and exhibited the same respect for him and his opinions that I have uniformly exhibited towards those of other colaborers.

I remain, Your Brother,
JOSEPH W. MORTON.

The facts proved by this document are:

1. That there is not the least reason to believe that Professor MORTON ever told Dr. JUDD what he affirmed that he did in the TIMES of Aug. 6, 1856.

2. That Dr. JUDD had been in the daily habit of consulting me for about a year.

3. That this consultation was on all sorts of subjects connected with revision.

4. That Dr. JUDD consulted me during all this time with extraordinary familiarity.

5. That Dr. JUDD associated with me, as a reviser, on terms of perfect equality.

6. That Dr. JUDD repeatedly expressed a favorable regard to my judgment and its value in Biblical criticisms.

7. That, instead of regarding me in the light in which Dr. JUDD said he did, the Professor esteems me very highly, both as a man and as *a reviser*.

8. That he had always felt and exhibited the same respect for me and my opinions that he had exhibited towards our colaborers and their opinions. Now, who that is sane can believe that Professor MORTON ever told Dr. JUDD what he said he did? This letter is in reply to one addressed to Professor Morton by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, who expressly called his attention to Dr. JUDD's statement in the TIMES of Aug. 6. Who can believe that Dr. JUDD himself believes his own statement of what the Professor said of my scholarship?

Could Dr. JUDD, who, from his own *intimate acquaintance* with me, believed my scholarship to be of so high an order, in March, 1854, as to place me among the first scholars, making no exception, of living or dead, and who reindorsed my scholarship in March, 1856, after two years' further intimate acquaintance, and after having been in the daily habit of consulting me on all sorts of subjects connected with revision, on terms of *perfect equality*, and with extraordinary intimacy, and after repeatedly expressing his favorable regard of the value of my judgment in Biblical criticism;—I say, can Dr. JUDD believe his own statement relative to my scholarship? The man who can believe it can believe the Koran or the Book of Mormon.

But how has it happened that Dr. JUDD, who, from all the advantages he has had of a protracted and intimate acquaintance with me, knows me to be such a profound scholar as he has represented me to be, has not within reading placed himself so far above me?

It is a pity that a man's vanity, egotism, ambition and recklessness should lead him to ruin. But it is an eternal truth, the translation of which needs no revision to be understood, that "*he that exalteth himself shall be abased.*" Would that Dr. JUDD understood this and its counterpart "experimentally." "*But he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.*"

All the passages which he now produces from his remarks, as evidence of my incompetence to translate the word of God, were published and read by him, as I can prove, if necessary, before his last indorsement of my scholarship, last March. The manner in which he refers to these passages is calculated to mislead. The reader would naturally understand that the Bible Union had printed them as a part of their revision; than which, nothing is more untrue. The Union had nothing to do with the periodical in which they were published, nor were they made for the Union. All this Dr. JUDD very well knew, and hence the art which he employed to make an impression by an ingenious arrangement of words which he dare not produce by a direct declaration. It was easy for him to have quoted these passages from the *Reviser*, a work which I edited for a time. This he did not do, nor did he intimate that such a work existed. It is evident that he intended to mislead, and he has succeeded. His object was to make the public believe that the Bible Union had procured and *printed* the objectionable translations, but he left it so that, if this should be denied, he could say that he had never so alleged.

But it must be borne in mind that all these passages had been "printed" and *read before* he last indorsed my scholarship—that they were not proposed to the Bible Union as amendments of the common version or any other version—that they were used as *explanatory* and not as substitutes for other translations, as expressed in the case of *koinonia* or *partnership*. I quote from a number of the *Reviser* left by him in his room when he was dismissed as a reviser. The very number of the *Reviser* from which he selected contains these words, and that too in the conclusion of the very article from which he extracted. The words are these: "I have now examined the passages where the two nouns, *partner* and *partnership* occur in the Christian Scriptures, and I think it is clear that the general idea is as here expressed. But I do not say that *partnership* is always the best English expression." *Reviser*, p. 280. Any comment on the moral obliquity of a man who will *deliberately* misrepresent in this manner, is unnecessary.

Before I dismiss this point, I will submit to the reader's judgment this simple question—Is there anything in the passage selected by Dr. JUDD from the *Reviser* as exceptionable as the following passages are?—"*putting together spirituals with spiritualis.*" 1 Cor. 2: 16. ALFORD. The 9th v. ALFORD translates, "The things which eye saw not, and ear heard not, and which came not up upon the heart of man," &c. I think that, to the English reader, there is nothing more exceptionable in Dr. JUDD's extracts from the *Reviser*. And yet his quotes this author, and very justly too, as authority. OLSHAUSEN, who is also an authority, translates the Greek words rendered in the Common Version (Rom. 7: 5,) "motions of sin," thus: "*the individual utterances of the spiritual members of the old man.*" Professor ALEXANDER, of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, translates thus: "*And my enemies—them hast given me the back—and my haters—I will destroy them,*"—Ps. 18: 41. V. 45 is thus rendered by him, "*At the hearing of the ear they will obey me, the sons of outland will lie to me; the sons of outland will decay, and tremble out of their inclosures!*"

This, in me, Dr. JUDD would have declared "*outlandish*," and had I been the author, the *Observer* would have called me an "ignoramus." Again, Ps. 35: 26, "*Let them put on shame and contempt the* (men) *magnifying against me.*" Were this mine, the *Observer* and Dr. JUDD would treat it with "contempt." If such instances in *expository works* are to be taken as a proof of a want of scholarship, there is not an expositor of the original Scriptures who will not be discarded as a scholar. This Dr. JUDD knows; and there is not one, whose works can be found in the ample library of the Bible Union, who would not be more successfully ridiculed than I have been. Dr. JUDD himself, not in an expository work, but in a Revision of the Common Version for the Bible Union, renders Matt. 3: 14, instead of, "John forbad him," "John was putting him off." Is not this a caricature of "Sacred writing," and a burlesque on English classics? Yet his claims profound scholarship. He once claimed to have examined a certain German translation of the New Testament, and declared it the best of all German translations. Bringing it forward in his hand one day, he said to Professor MORTON, "What do you think of Fünfter Duhk's translation?" The Professor replied that he knew of no such translation. Dr. JUDD advanced, took in hand, and, pointing to the above German words, said: "Why yes, there is the name." The Professor very quietly said: "That is not an author's name, but the German for '*fifth impression* or *edition*.'" I have often seen Dr. JUDD in *embarrassing circumstances*, but this is the only time I ever saw him *embarrassed*. He stood for some time in "expressive silence," and then, as he looked steadily and *learnedly* on the words, he said: "It is strange that *I* should have made such a mistake." But I did not think it strange. He does not understand the German language, and the printer had printed these words in large letters, and placed them exactly in the place where an author's name is usually put. The printer ought not to have done this, and thus caused a scholar, *who had examined the translation*, to mistake "Fifth Edition" for an *author's name*.

Before ending this article, it may be proper to state that Dr. JUDD is a respectable Greek scholar, but the most unprofitable reviser ever employed in these rooms. He has received of the Bible Union $3,550, and given, in return, his revision of the first three chapters of Matthew. These three chapters contain only sixty-five verses, and sixteen of these consist mainly of proper names, which need no translation, and the repetition of one verb, the translation of which is not changed. But, allowing him full price for all the verses, each verse cost the Union over $51, each chapter over $1,116. At the same time, to use his own language, he "was putting off" the Committee on Versions, with the assurance that the revision of Matthew was "in a state of forwardness."

But it may be said that he had a large quantity of manuscript on hand when he was dismissed. I do not believe it; and from what I saw I believe the reverse. I think that one reason why Dr. JUDD refused to give up his manuscript when he was dismissed, was because he could make no delivery of anything creditable to himself. A part of the time he worked hard, when in the rooms; but he is a most inefficient man. In making out his long note on a certain word in the third chapter of MATTHEW he spent an enormous amount of time, and had Professor MORTON *correct* his translation of Latin and Greek quotations, and to translate for him the quotations from modern languages. He sought to destroy my reputation as a scholar, by the use of this gentleman's name, but with what success has already appeared, but is further apparent from Professor MORTON's letter to me while in the country. In that letter he says:

"You have doubtless received the *Times*, which was mailed to you yesterday, and have read Dr. JUDD's article. I will not now stop to characterize that article in all its parts; but I must say that in regard to yourself, I mean in regard to what he says of you, I consider it one of the most *unmanly*, ungenerous and *unjust* articles I have ever seen from the same pen, or any other wielded by a *professed Minister of the Gospel of Truth*. In what he represents me as saying of you, I need hardly say, he does me *great injustice*. I have never expressed an opinion of your scholarship behind your back that differed in any respect, from what I have repeatedly said before your face, except that I have said *more in your favor*, not only to Dr. JUDD, but to others, than I would consider it polite to say to yourself."

If any man's statements in relation to any matter whatever, were ever proved untrue, Dr. JUDD's statement of Professor MORTON's views of my scholarship, and of what the Professor said to him concerning it, are so proved.

But I have no special reason to complain of Dr. JUDD's treatment of me, which might not be plead by others, except that his abuse of me has been more public. He has treated the members of the Committee on Versions as mere novices compared with himself; and yet W. H. WYCKOFF, our Corresponding Secretary, is much his superior in scholarship and in general literature. And as to Dr. BAKER, Dr. ARMITAGE and Rev. Mr. SABLE, they would certainly not suffer in a just comparison with himself in soundness of judgment and general scholarship. The patience with which these gentlemen, especially the Secretary, have endured his repeated indignities both in Committee and in the Board, are high commendations of their Christian forbearance.

The question may arise in the minds of some persons, Why has Dr. JUDD singled me out from the other revisers, and made me the object of attack? The answer to this question is easily and briefly given, thus:

1. On being asked by Dr. ARMITAGE, or Dr. BAKER, my opinion of the propriety of appointing a reviser on the Committee on Versions, I said I thought it improper. He was not reappointed, and was offended.

2. I was the only reviser on the Board of Directors besides himself.

3. I was the only reviser except himself appointed on the Committee which he originated, as we have good reason to believe, through Dr. MACLAY, in order to injure the influence of the Corresponding Secretary. He was so angry at the time I was added on motion of brother GEORGE MERWIN, of this City, that he trembled, and was more than usually insolent.

4. In the course of the investigations of that Committee I was called up as a witness, and felt myself obliged to state that what he said was not true.

5. From a sense of duty, I was compelled to vote contrary to his wishes in that Committee, and in the Board.

6. I moved in the Board that the Corresponding Secretary be requested and instructed to demand of Dr. JUDD, the manuscript of his revision of Matthew as far as he had gone with it, and for which the Union had paid him $3,350 and the manuscript of Union had paid him $583 33, both of which for which the Union had paid $583 33, both of which the first fourteen chapters of the same book, by another reviser, which he had in his possession, and other reviser, which he had in his possession, and which he positively refused to give up. These are the true reasons of his objections to my scholarship, and the causes of his unprovoked attack on me.

But Dr. JUDD has developed himself in his own true character, by affiliating with the most violent adversaries of the Bible Union, and by attacking both the men and the measures of that Institution. He, in common with them, may say he is a friend of [illegible]

His proposal to the Committee on which I was appointed, that [illegible] if they would [illegible] he declined to act with them, and threatened the Board with an appeal to the Union, and the Union, if it did not carry out his views, with destruction. He has already commenced his work of destruction, and [illegible] reproach of division in our ranks at our next Anniversary. Compromise and conciliation are impossible. Thousands of the friends of the Union would instantly withdraw all support from it if Dr. JUDD was to be appointed as a reviser, or his plans were to be adopted. They would never allow the Officers and Board to be sacrificed to the unholy ambition of such a man.

What will be thought of the representations of Dr. JUDD when the facts are stated relative to the cost of the revision of the Epist

have not consulted a single member of the Board as to the contemplated or necessity of its adoption, nor as to the wisdom of proposing it. Still, I believe it will accord the hearty support of the Union, and will receive from lovers of the Union, and of throwing this or some such guard around this Committee under such assaults as those to which reference has been made.

With respect to the four persons whose names are hereby submitted, I will say, that I have not the remotest knowledge of the views which any of them hold touching any subject in controversy in the Union. They are presented only because I know them to be firm and tried friends of the Union, and "persons of high standing for intelligence, judgment and piety." I am reminded that, as the Committee is now constituted, there is but one layman in it. But inasmuch as many matters of a purely business nature may probably come before it, the addition of the four names proposed, must greatly facilitate the thoroughness of the investigation, and augment public confidence in its decisions on these points. On the other hand it is as probable that many subjects which are purely literary and biblical may come before it, and the known ability of the four venerable ministers of Christ who are already appointed, must give weight to all its examinations in that direction. Praying that God may keep and direct the Board, the Committee and all who are engaged in our great enterprise, I leave these recommendations to your kind and candid deliberations.

Yours affectionately, THOS. ARMITAGE.

The letter was adopted "as an expression of the sentiments of the Board," and the recommendations confirmed. The Board then adjourned to meet again on the last Wednesday in September, for the purpose of hearing the Annual Report to the Union, which will meet Oct. 1, 1856.

The Committee of Investigation now consists of Rev. S. W. LYND, D. D.; President of the Revision Association.

Rev. G. W. EATON, D. D., President of Madison University.

Elder ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, President of Bethany College, Va.

Rev. W. B. MAXSON, Leonardsville, N. Y.

EDWARD JAMES, Esq., Canal Department, Albany.

Hon. Judge BLACK, Supreme Court, Penn.

Hon. Judge SWAIM, Pemberton, N. J.

Dr. T. E. POTTER, Fredericktown, Ohio.

JOSEPH A. POND, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Proceedings at Tammany Hall.

The Democratic General Committee, which met at Tammany Hall, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, remained in session until 20 minutes past 4 o'clock Friday morning.

The proceedings were, as we stated in our morning issue, unusually interesting and exciting.

The body was divided into the supporters and opponents of Mayor WOOD, and each met seemingly with a view to determine their relative strength. The contest was a prearranged one, so both parties assembled in full force, and each had their outside supporters, who thronged the entries and bar-rooms, and whiled away the tedious night by loud and warm discussion on the claims of FERNANDO. While one enthusiastic individual expressed his readiness to "bet high that FERNANDO WOOD is about the smartest white man in this big country,"—another, equally determined, was of opinion that the Mayor was a —— sucker and a Know-Nothing. There is no knowing where these outside proceedings would have ended, had it not been for the quieting efforts of the peaceable, and of the police, many of whom were present.

In the meantime the General Committee were having a general rumpus above stairs, as was plainly indicated by the yells and enthusiastic cheers that frequently reached below. They became at one time on very "enthusiastic" that some of the outsiders supposing there was a free fight made a grand rush to participate in it, but the door-keeper succeeded in maintaining his post until a messenger from above could descend and report that all was right. The eager then retired half regretting that they had been mistaken.

As the Committee sat with closed doors we are unable to give a full report of the proceedings, which were of course very spicy, as the crack men of the City Democracy were there—at loggerheads.

There was a strong host against the Mayor, including Recorder SMITH, HORACE F. CLARK, JOHN B. HASKINS and LORENZO B. SHEPARD, who occupied the Chair. But the Mayor was backed by DAN. E. SICKLES—so the contest, so far as ebrewd tactics were concerned, was about even.

Mr. SHEPARD decided questions in a manner called for by the peculiar circumstances, but Mr. SICKLES snubbed on parliamentary usages, and maintained his ground by precedents extending back to the time of President JEFFERSON.

Finally, when the anti-Wood party saw that the resolution of Recorder SMITH about a secret society, and which was aimed at the Mayor, could not pass, they tried to effect an adjournment. The motion being put, Mr. SHEPARD promptly declared it to be carried. The Wood men took exceptions to this decision so vehemently that Mr. SHEPARD again resumed the chair and business recommenced. The opposition then tried another dodge—to talk against time, and so weary the majority into an adjournment without deciding the great question. But the Wood men wouldn't be wearied. They sat and listened to the many speakers till 20 minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, when the minority having talked themselves dry, consented that the question should be taken, which resulted in the tabling of the resolution, (which, by the way, was offered by Recorder SMITH,) the vote standing, we believe, 84 to 42.

The Wood men, of course, hailed the decision with enthusiastic cheers, and then all retired.

This result, we suppose, is tantamount to a decision that the City and County nominees shall be made by primary elections.

Killing One's Self Made Creditable.

A man must be a fool who at this day goes to the expense of buying arsenic or a pistol when he tires of life. If he uses either he is sure to be found out, to be served up by an unfeeling reporter in the newspapers, to be set upon by the Coroner, to be handled and probed and analyzed by the Doctors, and then thrust into a dishonored grave. How much wiser is the man who, wearying of the world's annoyances, arranges to slip quietly out of it, regretted, eulogized, and in a fair way for a monument! He never tells his disgust of life, but takes the true way to be rid of it by sleeping in a close cupboard on a feather bed, omitting to wear flannel, smoking a dozen cigars a day, by drugging liberally when sick, and when well, testing personally every new patent medicine, by keeping the Sabbath as a day for unusually hard mental work, by being too busy to make the acquaintance of his own baby, by nursing the blues, cultivating melancholy, and by sleeping till near noon, and watching till morning. Such a man comes to his conclusions long before his time, and may enjoy the rich consciousness of having anticipated years of sorrows, and preventing a half a life-time of worrying annoyances. When he has ended his suicidal job, weeping friends eulogize his imprudencies as the zeal of a too active mind, and the same hour that they lament their results in his own case, point the young to him as a model.

Shocking Death.

About 1¼ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, an unknown man fell from the bridge at Eighty-fourth street and Fourth-avenue, a distance of about 25 feet and struck on the railroad track below. The New-Haven train was coming up at the time, and the entire train passed over his body, mangling it in a shocking manner, and cutting off both feet just above the ankles. Some small boys, who witnessed the occurence, say that the unfortunate fellow was looking over the railing of the bridge, when his hat blew off, and in endeavoring to catch it, he lost his balance and tumbled to the track below. The body was conveyed to the Fourth District Police Court. Deceased appeared about 40 years of age, and looked like an Irish laborer. He had on a red flannel shirt, blue overalls, and a white felt hat.

Fires.

IN SECOND-AVENUE—CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

A fire broke out about 8 o'clock Friday morning, in the grocery store No. 562 Second-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. The fire was soon put out, and not much damage was done. When the Police of the Twenty-first Ward entered the premises, they found the store strewed with shavings saturated with camphene. They thereupon arrested THOMAS DEMINO, the proprietor, and his wife, on suspicion of arson.

AN ALARM FROM THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

Some reckless fellow threw the remains of a lighted cigar, on Thursday, between two bundles of hay, in the feed store No. 176 East Thirty-fifth-street, and set them on fire. An alarm of fire was occasioned, but the flames were put out with a few pails of water.

A fine, healthy Female Child.

The Captain of the Sixteenth Ward Police reports that a fine, healthy female child, apparently about two weeks old, was found on Thursday morning at the hall door of dwelling No. 108 West Twenty-fourth-street, by BRIDGET MCCABE, the servant girl. Bridget gave it to Policeman APGAR, and Policeman Apgar gave it to Mr. KELLOGG, who gave it to the nurse at the Almshouse.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

TALE OF A PRINT—WHAT NICARAGUA SCRIP CAN BE PURCHASED FOR.

'Twas all about a shirt—a spotted shirt, worth one dollar and twelve and a half cents—and a terrible bubbub it raised. The case was certainly a complicated one; and if justice were not done to all parties, some information of interest was learned.—The price at which Nicaragua Scrip can be purchased was learned on scripptural evidence. This, at least, amounts to considerable. The information, we mean, not the price of the scrip.

The thing—the shirt and its appurtenances—was up for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, into which, the other day, was ushered a big man with big whiskers, coatless and vestless, but he had on a span new checkered shirt, stiffly starched.

The big man with the big whiskers was followed by a crowd of small boys, curious-looking men, and one dirty-faced apple-woman.

When the heavy tramping had ceased and quiet reigned, Justice FLANDREAU inquired:

"What is this man here for?"

"For stealing my shirt, Sir," promptly answered a prompt-looking boy of about 16 years.

"For stealing your *shirt?*" said the Magistrate, with some astonishment.

"Yes, Sir, he took it last night from my room; that's it he's got on now; I'd know it anywhere; my sister bought it with two others; it cost nine shillings; I never had it on; I left it in my room in the Magnolia House, in a carpet bag hanging up; our train didn't get in till very late, and when I went to my room this morning my shirt was gone; I asked them who had been in my room, and they said a Californian had; I said he stole my shirt, then; he came to the hotel soon after, and I saw my shirt on him; I told him I wanted it; he said he didn't take it; he said he bought it at a barber's, and that he would show me the place; I went to the place he said with him, and there was no barber's shop—only a paint shop; I then wanted him to go to a police office, but he walked away; I followed behind him; I met two policemen, but they said they couldn't arrest him because it wasn't on their beat; so I kept following him, and after a while I got a policeman—this man here."

Magistrate—[to prisoner]—Well, Sir, what have you to say to all this?

Prisoner—I didn't take the shirt, your Honor; I have never stolen a shirt—have never been accused of doing so before, and never had on anybody's shirt without consent of the owner. I slept in the Magnolia. When I got up I went to a barber's, took a bath, and bought this shirt there. I could find the shop, I think. I am a stranger in the City. I arrived here in the *Cahawba* from the Isthmus. The boy is mistaken.

The Magistrate took out a commitment, dipped his pen in the ink; putting the pen down again, he eyed the prisoner sharply for a moment, and then turning to the boy, said to him:

"How do you know this shirt to be yours?"

"Well, Sir, by its looks—I'm sure."

"By its general appearance: but do you recognize it by any distinctive mark?"

"It has three figures in lead pencil on the inside of the collar."

"See if those marks are there."

The examination was made, and three figures in lead pencil were found upon the inside of the collar.

Magistrate—[reflectingly]—These may be only common trade marks. [To complainant]—But, my boy, this shirt is much too large for you. It seems even too large for this man, and is big enough to make a winding-sheet for you."

Complainant—O, no Sir, not much too big after all—it looks big."

Magistrate—[again surveying the prisoner attentively]—I don't think, Sir, you are a thief: you don't look like one. But the case against you is very strong.

Prisoner—I must confess it looks so, your Honor; but I am perfectly willing the case should be fully examined into. I was greatly surprised when accused by the boy of stealing his shirt, and gave myself up to an officer.

Complainant—Oh, that's a pretty story! You tried to get away all you could—and when I was following you, you kept whistling after me, and called me your dog.

Magistrate—Did he give himself up to you officer?

Officer—I was standing on the corner of the street, and he came over to me.

Complainant—Yes, but he didn't see you until he was right beside you, and then he couldn't do anything else.

Prisoner—Not at all, your Honor, I wanted to find an officer.

Officer—He told me he did.

Magistrate—You say this shirt was in a carpet bag hanging in your room. Was the carpet-bag locked?

Complainant—It was.

Magistrate—What else besides the shirt was there in the carpet-bag?

Complainant—A pair of pants, two vests, a dirty shirt, and a few other things.

Magistrate—Did you have the key of the carpet-bag with you?

Complainant—I did, Sir; but almost any key can open it. I found it locked when I got back.

Magistrate—Mr. officer, search the prisoner.

The officer does as directed, and reports—"I find nothing at all in his pockets."

Officer—Nothing, except a piece of tobacco.

Magistrate—[to prisoner]—Have you any baggage with you?

Prisoner—Not any; my carpet-bag was lost on the Isthmus; I intend to sue for damages.

Magistrate—You have been to California?

Prisoner—I *was* there, but I have since been living in Nicaragua.

Magistrate—Have you no money at all?

Prisoner—I have some Nicaragua scrip.

Magistrate—Where is it?

Prisoner—A young man who came in with me has it; a man told him that if he would call to see him on Sunday he would buy it of him at 45 cents on the dollar.

Magistrate—On *Sunday?*

Prisoner—Yes, Sir.

Magistrate—Well, this is a strange business all through. I hardly know whether to detain you or not.

Prisoner—I have never been accused of stealing a shirt before, and—

Magistrate—Oh, well, almost any man in a large community like this is liable to suspicion. The case against you is not quite clear, but—still—well—you may go. But your movements will be watched. If you are brought before me again I shall not be in doubt how to act. You can go.

And the big-whiskered Nicaraguan, whether innocent or guilty, left—to dispose of his Nicaragua scrip at 45 cents on the dollar, and get damages for the loss of his carpet-bag.

THE PATENT SAFE GAME.

The game of "patent safe" is yet in vogue. The alleged "operators" were arrested yesterday afternoon, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, of the Lower Police Court.

They gave their names as Geo. Jackson and Wm. R. Johnson.

The prisoners, it is charged, went on board the steamboat *City of Hartford*, lying near Peck-slip, and attempted to practice. The officers of the boat discovered them, and sending for policemen, had them arrested by officer Curtis and another Second Ward policeman.

They were brought to the Tombs, and were committed to answer.

CAUGHT HIM IN A STABLE.

A young fellow, giving his name as John Marsh, was found early this morning, secreted in the stable of Stephen M. Moore, in Christopher-street. He was brought before Justice FLANDREAU, who committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

NABBED.

A number of the Eighth Ward "Short Boys" were nabbed last night by the Police. Justice FLANDREAU committed them to prison in default of bail.

PICKPOCKETS

are at work again. Half-a-dozen of them were overhauled yesterday. They are well-dressed, good-looking fellows, apt to deceive. Look out for them.

A COUNTER STATEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR:—Your article in yesterday's *Times* does me great injustice. In order to place the matter right before the public, I trust you will, in justice to me, insert the following facts:

On Saturday last, a man came into my office (in my absence) and purchased from the clerk a passage ticket for two-and-a-half passengers, in the saloon of the steamship *Illinois*, for California, at the same time paying one hundred dollars on account, for which he got a genuine and not a worthless receipt, as your reporter states. He returned on the following Monday, (which was the first time I had seen the gentleman,) his tickets were ready to be given him on payment of the balance of the money agreed on, which he declined, stating he could get tickets cheaper elsewhere. I used no false pretences, nor did I make any misrepresentations, but was ready to fulfill the contract made with my clerk. I was not brought before the magistrate, but went voluntarily when I heard there had been a complaint made. Being engaged in the general forwarding business, I have done nothing illegally in selling tickets.

Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Capron.

Recorder SMITH was unable to attend to his judicial duties yesterday in this Court. Accordingly City Judge CAPRON supplied his place. There was but little done, and that little was not of an important nature.

A GERMAN'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.

Andrew Fischer, a German, totally ignorant of the English language, was charged with bigamy. He married Julia Wilhelm in 1851, and she being still alive, and living with him in this City, he became acquainted, a few weeks since, with Anna Reigler, and married her five days after he first set eyes on her. On the night preceding the marriage he took her to see his wife, whom he introduced to her as his sister. After a short period, Anna Reigler found out that the woman presented to her was Fischer's wife, and not his sister. The two women took counsel together and had him arrested. During his incarceration they lived snugly together, apparently the best of friends. Fischer was yesterday brought before Judge CAPRON, and pleaded guilty. As he could not speak or understand English, the interpreter of the Court was employed.

Judge Capron—Are you not acquainted with the law? Do you not know that you must not have two wives at one time, in any part of this country except Utah?

Prisoner—I do not know anything about it.

Judge Capron—Is it lawful in Germany for you to have two wives?

Prisoner—No, it is not lawful there.

Judge Capron—Neither is it lawful in this State, or in any part of the country except Utah.

Prisoner—I thought it was lawful here. *I thought this was a free country.* [Laughter.]

Judge Capron—Well, you were mistaken. We are not free enough for that yet. But as you are ignorant of our customs, I will give you the lowest penalty of the law. You will go for two years to the State Prison. You must not have but one wife in any part of this country except Utah.

The women were not comely, and the two amorous Dutchmen was not young. He certainly ought to have known better, for he was 62 years old.

GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Bauer was tried for stealing cloth, worth $120, from the store of Albert Strasburg. He was arrested with the property in his possession, but he said a man in Broadway met him and told him to carry it to a house in Rector-street. Judge BOSWORTH defended him. The jury found him guilty, and the judge sentenced him to two years in the State Prison.

Michael Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. Judgment suspended.

James Dunn, charged with larceny in the first degree, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Judgment suspended.

The Court took a recess, without adjournment, till Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT 5.

Before Judge Hoffman.

DECISION.

Hutchings vs. *Haughtoling.*—Injunction continued until the hearing without prejudice to any future motion. No costs to either party of the motion.

Cricket.

UNITED STATES vs. CANADA.—This exciting match will be played at Hoboken, on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th, and not on the 10th, as previously announced. The teams will be very strong on both sides, especially as some of the Canadian players have got back from the Crimea. The United States players will be chosen from Philadelphia, New-York and St. George's Clubs.

The return match between New-York and St. George Clubs commenced on Wednesday, and finished at 1 o'clock yesterday—St. George winners by one innings and two runs. GIBBS made the game, getting 80 runs. The score was: St. George, first innings, 147. New-York, first innings, 59; second innings, 86—total, 145.

LONG ISLAND.

A Policeman Arrested.

Officer MICHAEL OATS, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, was yesterday brought before Justice SMITH, on a charge of committing a violent assault upon a lady residing in Hamilton-avenue. The complainent states that he beat her with his club, and made use of obscene language to her. The examination was put off till Wednesday next.

☞ The body of an unknown man floated ashore at Bay Ridge yesterday. It can be seen by applying to the Coroner, City Hall, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The new church edifice, (Trinity Episcopal,) corner of Washington and Seventh streets, Hoboken, will be opened for public worship next Sunday morning, the 7th instant. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers visiting Hoboken should see this fine Gothic church.

Shooting Match.

A shooting match came off at the Mosquito Tavern on the meadows, on Thursday afternoon. JAMES TOMLINSON made a wager to shoot 45 birds out of 50 at 35 yards rise and 80 yards bounds, on a wager of $100 to $50. He fired 28 shots, killing all of his birds but one; four of them having fallen just outside of the bounds the wager was lost.

Bad Money.

Spurious $2 notes are in circulation, purporting to be of the Bank of the United States, Jersey City. They are altered from a broken District of Columbia bank. There are also in circulation counterfeit $5's on the Bergen County Bank, Hackensack, altered from Ones.

The Bank of Jersey City.

This Bank has completed its organization by the appointment of A. S. HATCH, of New-Haven, Cashier.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at yesterday's quotations. $7 75 for Pearls and $7@$7 06¼ for Pots ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is brisker and firmer. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Is in fair request at steady prices.

COTTON—Is less active, but is quoted pretty firm at the improved prices mentioned in our last.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are pretty actively inquired for at full rates. The available supply of each is limited. Herring are scarce and quiet at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour is more animated; prices of nearly all descriptions show a further slight improvement. The sales since our last reach about 13,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	6 00@	6 15
Straight State	6 15@	6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@	6 75
Common to Good Michigan	5 75@	6 05
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 20@	6 45
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@	6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 05@	6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 60@	6 80
Extra Michigan	6 25@	7 10
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@	7 25
Extra Ohio	6 75@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@	7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@	9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@	9 00

Canadian is steadily improving,—the transactions since our last having amounted to about 750 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 85@$7 75 ₰ bbl. Southern is pretty actively inquired for and is a shade firmer. The sales since our last comprise about 2,200 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 25@$8 25 and $9 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $4@4 12½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts increased attention, and is advancing. The sales since our last consist of about 55,000 bushels, including ordinary Canadian White, in store, at $1 38; good Western White, at $1 62@$1 65; very inferior to good Western Red, at $1 16@$1 51; good to prime Southern White, at $1 61@$1 68; and fair ordinary to good Southern Red, at $1 40@$1 51 ₰ bushel. Desirable lots of Wheat are in comparatively light supply, and are much needed. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at improving prices; really prime quality is nominally worth 95c.@$1 ₰ bushel. 7,000 bushels mixed, deliverable in a few days, changed hands, mostly at 87½c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 49c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 47c.@49c. for State; 42c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is pretty briskly inquired for, at rising prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 51,000 bushels, at 62c.@66c. for unsound, heated and damp; 67c.@69c. for Mixed; 68c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 70c.@70c. for Southern White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—About 650 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Remain inactive, at old quotations.

HOPS—New are scarce and quiet at 14c.@17c ₰ lb. Old are heavy and languid at 6c.@9c. ₰ lb.

IRON—There were 80 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $31 50@$32 25, usual terms, ₰ ton. Market inactive; prices unaltered.

LATHS—Salable and steady, as before quoted.

LEAD—Is in fair request at firm rates.

LEATHER—Finds ready purchasers at our previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland is in demand and is worth 85c. for Common, and $1 25@$1 30 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly sought after at old figures; New-Orleans, 59c.@65c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 39c.@43c.; and Clayed Cuba 36c.@39c ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in light supply and demand at former rates. Spirits Turpentine is in more request, and is now quoted at from 42c.@43c. ₰ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin is brisker, but not dearer. Pitch sells slowly at previous prices. The scarcity of vessels and high freights impede operations.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive seem as last noticed. Linseed is again briskly sought after, partly by speculators, who have purchased from first and second hands very nearly all the lots of any magnitude, that could be procured, so that the market is now, in a measure controlled by those whose interest as well as inclination it is to keep up prices. Small lots continue to realize $1 05@$1 07 in bbls. and bbls. ₰ gallon. Large lots are quoted at $1 09@$1 08 ₰ gallon, with but little to be had, even at these high rates. All circumstances apparently favor factors. Lard Oil rules about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request at drooping rates, the sales since our last having been confined to about 530 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for Mess, and $17 62½@$17 75 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11½c. ₰ lb. Lard is stiffly held; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. Fair to Prime, at 13¼c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after at previous quotations. The sales since our last consists of 950 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$13 50 for extra do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and is now commands but $14@$17 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at irregular prices. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice, do. ₰ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Terms were 500 tcs. bought to-day at from $3 75@$4 62½, ₰ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are scarce and wanted, at very full prices.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand, and are quoted firm.

SUGARS—Are depressed and languid, with sales reported, since our last, of only about 420 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@8¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are unaltered.

TALLOW—Is quiet, yet stiffly held.

TEAS—Privately, the business is more vigorous, and at the auction sale to-day a spirited demand existed, which absorbed nearly the entire offering at very satisfactory rates. We annex a full report:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Per *Comet*, &c.

Hyson—42 half chests 35c.; 67 do. 43c.; 8 do. 41¾c.; 50 do. 40c.; 11 do. 37c.; 39 do. 36c.; 260 do. 35½c.; 30 do. 34c.

Young Hyson—13 cases 36c.; 100 do. 70c.; 18 half chests 63½c.; 86 do. 57c.; 54 do. 56¾c.; 68 do. 55c.; 30 do. 51¾c.; 102 do. 50¼c.; 116 do. 46¾c.; 20 do. 45c.; 198 do. 41¾c.; 203 do. 41c.; 20 do. 39c.; 250 do. 37c.; 127 do. 33¾c.; 197 do. 30½c.; 251 do. 27½c.; 150 do. 26c.; 20 do. 25c.; 189 do. 24½c.; 60 do. 20; 29 do. 18c.; 105 do. 16½c.; 55 do. 15½c.

Imperial—14 cases 74c.; 88 half chests 62½c.; 12 do. 51c.; 30 do. 50c.; 8 do. 49c.; 29 do. 44c.; 194 do. 32½c.

Hyson Skin—26 half chests 17¾c.; 28 chests 15c.; 21 do. 12¾c.

Souchong—5 chests 37c.; 31 do. 26½c.; 10 do. 35c.; 55 do. 32c.; 166 do. 15c.; 152 half chests 16½c.; 88 do. 15½c.

Orange Pecco—73 half chests 22c.

Caeper Souchong—36 packages 12½c.

Oolong—48 half chests 25c.; 204 do. 24½c.; 319 do. 22c.; 538 do. 21½c.

TIN—Is not very active, but holders ask full prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky and Seedleaf continue firm, with small sales, while in Spanish there is more doing at well maintained prices. The sales since Tuesday include: 75 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@14c.; 198 bbls. Havana (part for export) at 22c.@38c.; 435 bbls. Yara, and 98 bbls. Cuba on private terms; with 118 cases Seedleaf, at 8c.@23c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 32½c.@33c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather tame and inferior. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d. ₰ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain 7¼d.@8¾d., in bulk and bags, ₰ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₰ tc.; Tobacco, 23s. ₰ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO......119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. **C. L. INGERSOLL & SON**, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 192 East 17th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ohls' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....223 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANFORD, Pastor. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath. Sunday school meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Unitarian Society, Williamsburg**—Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Sr., a distinguished clergyman of the Unitarian Faith, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at Trenor's Academy, No. 90 South 8th-st., Williamsburg. The Public are invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church**—17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. T. H. STOCKTON, D. D., will preach in this Church on Sabbath, the 7th inst., at 10½ in the MORNING; and 7½ in the EVENING. Seats Free.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—81th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—TO-MORROW Rev. JOHN MILEY will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. PHINEAS RICE, D. D., in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Gallery free. Strangers who prefer it, will be accommodated on the main floor.

☞ **Christ Coming from Edom.**—Preaching on the above subject by Elder S. S. SNOW, of Mount Zion Advent Church, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. General attendance is requested. Seats free.

☞ **Church of the Incarnation**—Corner of 38th-st. and Madison-av.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector.—This Church will be opened for Divine service, sermon and the Holy Communion, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 7th instant, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. C. W. Denison**, of Boston, will preach for the Olive Branch Baptist Church, corner of Montgomery and Madison sts. on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON next. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rt. Rev. THOMAS F. SCOTT, D. D., Bishop of Oregon, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services morning 10½, afternoon, 3½, evening, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Services will be resumed in the "Church on the Heights," Brooklyn**, (corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place,) on SUNDAY next, Sept. 7, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. DR. BETHUNE.

☞ **First M. E. Church**, formerly worshiping in John-st., now in the Chapel on the west side of 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE. Sacrament at 4 P. M.

☞ **Westminister Church**, 22d-st., near 7th-av. Services in the Westminister Church TO-TO-MORROW, 7th Sept., (and every Sabbath hereafter) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, the pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Sept. 6th, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening discourse upon *The life and character of Abel.*

☞ **Vale's Hall**, (late Mechanics' Institute) No. 1 Bowery, New-York. Lecture on Sunday evening at 7½ on the *Union*, to be followed by a Debate on the Presidency. For expenses, 6¼ cts. admission.

☞ **The Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church** will be open for worship next SUNDAY, Sept. 7. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ **The Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church**—(Rev. Dr. PARKER'S) will reopen next SABBATH, Sept. 7. Services commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor.

☞ **Reopened.**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan st., near Houston. Preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

☞ **Rev. John Berg**—Having returned to the City, may be expected to preach at the Second Baptist Church, Williamsburg, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Madison-square Presbyterian Church**—Preaching by the pastor (Rev. Dr. ADAMS) next SABBATH, Sept. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ **Campbell**, PRACTICAL APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST, southwest corner of 8th av. and 28th-st., New-York.

☞ **Church of Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of New-Haven, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev S. A. Corey** will preach in the Fifth-av Baptist Church TO-MORROW, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. T. B. Smith** will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler**—Will preach in the Market-st. Church (near East Broadway) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Notice.**—The Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church will be reopened next Sabbath (7th inst.) Services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**—Corner of Madison and Governeur sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Wise**—Will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 2d-st., on SUNDAY, (to-morrow.) at 10½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET.

Private Boxes and Parquette.....50 cents.

Farewell performance tendered to Mr. BURTON by the old Company. This great dramatic history will take place THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 6, 1856. The last time of

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

The part of Sleek by Mr. Burton, who will also appear in his own piece of

TOODLES.

WM. E. BURTON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We the undersigned, hearing that you intend to give a farewell performance at the Chambers-st. Theatre on Saturday, the 6th instant, shall feel much gratified if you will accept our services on that occasion, and thus afford us a slight opportunity of shewing our sense of the uniform kindness we experienced under your management, and of the very many pleasant associations connected therewith.

JOHN MOORE, for self and Company.
E. WOOLFE, for self and Orchestra.
W. FOUDRAY, for self and assistants.

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

SEPT. 6, 1856.

THE TIMES is served in this ... a week. Single Copies ... DOLLARS a year.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intending to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ Our latest advices from Kansas, by way of St. Louis, are of the most exciting character. It is reported by one dispatch, that on the morning of the 30th ult. a battle took place at Osawatomie, which lasted an hour, between 300 Pro-Slavery men and the same number of Free-Soilers, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded, while the former had but five men wounded. (!) Another dispatch states that every Free-State man had been driven out of Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated. Mr. PHILLIPS, the correspondent of the *Tribune*, and his brother, are said to have been killed. By way of Chicago we learn that the Iowa road had been closed up by armed bands of Missourians, and that a party of Free-State Emigrants were expected to attempt to force a passage. These accounts can hardly be relied upon as accurate in all particulars, though it is undoubtedly the fact that serious collisions have taken place. If our correspondents can succeed in getting their letters through, we shall soon be enabled to give our readers reliable details.

☞ The Philadelphians seize all occasions to make capital ont of New-York. The latest effort of our Quaker neighbors is to sound a hue-and-cry about the prevalence of Yellow Fever as a virulent epidemic here. It won't do, gentlemen; Our merchants are having a good Fall business, and the croakers may as well give up the attempt to frighten away their customers. When our City hotels cease to be overflowed by the influx of strangers, it will then be time to renew the assertions which have as yet no foundation in fact.

☞ The American Bible Union is still in a peck of troubles. We publish this morning the proceedings of the Board, at which a letter from the President was read. The officers of the Union stontly aver that they are subjected to persecution by the opponents of the New Version, and stand up in defence of their measures. The struggle is becoming complicated, and promises to be a long one.

☞ The formation of a Fremont Electoral ticket in Virginia, complete in all but two Districts, is an indication that the Republican sentiment gains ground. A similar movement has been made in Maryland, but the ticket in that State is not completed. The Old Dominion takes the palm. She is not wholly given over yet.

Kansas Correspondence.

We published some days since a letter from ELY MOORE, formerly of this City, now of Kansas, denying a statement made in a Kansas letter in the *Tribune*, that he had fired a pistol at a Mr. RIDDLE,—and adding that none of the Eastern papers had correspondents in Kansas. The Washington *Era* gives the following paragraph on this point:

"The matter is easily explained. There is at Leavenworth a notorious character, as we happen to know, *of the same name* (ELI MOORE)—a young man who was concerned in the murder of BROWN, and who in May last shot at a man in Leavenworth, while the Congressional Committee was in session there. He is regarded as the worst character in Leavenworth, and is the ringleader in every villainy which is perpetrated in that community."

A gentleman from Kansas confirms the truth of this statement, and adds that nobody knew the facts of the case better than *Hon.* ELY MOORE himself,—and that his sole object in publishing the denial of his own connection with the affair without explanation, was to discredit the correspondence from that Territory which appears in the Eastern papers. The trick is characteristic of the man.

It is a very common practice with reckless partisans to disparage the Kansas correspondence of this and other journals. Knowing nothing of the extreme difficulty of obtaining reliable intelligence from that quarter, they set down every erroneous rumor as an intentional fabrication and attribute all mistakes to political designs. It should be remembered that all the news received from Kansas east of St. Louis has come from the correspondents of the TIMES and *Tribune*. Occasional letters have appeared in other Eastern papers:—but the two named and the St. Louis *Democrat* are the only journals in the United States which have kept correspondents on the spot and received from them regular reports of current events. No man can engage in such a duty in Kansas without exposing himself to great risks,—nor is it easy in such a confused and disturbed state of society to obtain upon first hearing of any event, an exact and reliable report of all its details. Such occurrences, in such a state of affairs, are always at first exaggerated by rumor:—and unless a correspondent is content to keep silence and send no report at all, he incurs the risk of being more or less misled.

But it should be borne in mind that the first reports which reach us here, and which come by telegraph from Pro-Slavery sources at St. Louis have always been hostile to the Free-State movement. Whether it be from accident or design, we have the worst side of the story first; and it is only when the letters of our own correspondents come to hand by mail, that we receive anything like authentic and reliable intelligence.

For our own part, the TIMES has spared neither labor nor expense in the effort to procure early and reliable news from Kansas. It has maintained from two to four correspondents in that Territory,—at an expense of thousands of dollars,—since it first became apparent that events there were to be of interest and importance. They have labored with fidelity, prudence and energy;—and it is to them, and to the correspondents of the *Tribune* and the St. Louis *Democrat*, that the country is indebted for the reports it has received from that disturbed and harassed region.

A Chapter for Sunday.

The intensity of feeling in regard to political topics is strikingly illustrated by the tone of the religious press. The issues of the week devote themselves with few exceptions to the discussion of Christian obligation in such crises as the present, the larger number advocating the right and duty of debating political questions from a religious point of view, while the minority insist on the utter divorce of religion from politics, on grounds of incompatibility. At moments when every pew holds a politician, shall the pulpit hold its peace? When the whole mass of attendants at places of worship are thirsting for light on what is to each an important case of conscience, shall the minister whose office it peculiarly is to solve such cases select this for avoidance, and merely because of its absorbing interest and importance? Out of the whole circle of human interests, and of moral and individual duty, is the business of politics alone to be exempted from the government of God; as if it were a gloomy province given over to Atheism? So ask the believers in religious politics; and are met with considerations no less plausible, with which their opponents are amply provided. Political questions are necessarily fraught with elements of discord, ill-feeling and rivalry, irreconcilable with practical Christianity. Shall we attempt to unite the two, when the union must necessarily result to the prejudice of the latter? Shall we give currency to the heresy of a higher law, by admitting the moral character of a vote, and the necessity of moral instruction to dictate the proper use of it? Shall the Church abandon its proper business of directing its votaries heavenward, in order to guide them to the ballot-box; thus postponing—we have no thought of meaning profanely—the interests of the Kingdom above, to the more pressing exigency of the Republic below? These are the urgent topics of the religious press; merely preliminary questions all of them, it may be observed, and yet exciting all the agitation and bitterness of discussion that a bold plunge into the battle of politics could possibly provoke.

There are we think, two or three considerations not sufficiently attended to in this controversy. We shall be pardoned for noting them.

1. At periods of such political excitement as the present, people, whether Jew, Gentile, or Pagan, will think of nothing else than politics, will listen with difficult attention to disquisitions not bearing with more or less directness upon the paramount issue of the moment. The admonitions of the pulpit are without hearers, because they are not practical, not tributary to the solution of the all-absorbing problem with which every mind is pre-occupied. Perhaps every Christian minister will confess that preaching is little else than foolishness at such periods. It becomes consequently a serious question whether religion has no such jurisdiction in the domain of politics as will authorize an approach to the popular mind through the only avenue by which it is for the time accessible. If it has, it is obviously the duty of the religious teacher to make the best possible use of it.

2. This question depends upon what kind of politics they happen to be. There is one province of political science that seems to be so remotely situated as to be independent of moral government. Questions of currency, and those of a peculiarly commercial nature are of this description. It was to such topics, if to any, that the supposed Gospel injunction against Christian interference with politics was addressed. The Saviour pronounced upon a question of finance, when he bade his disciples "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." It was a question with which the private conscience had nothing to do. But there is another and broader region of politics over which the authority of religion is unquestionable. There political and moral science are inseparable. Their rule is concurrent. Issues affecting the fate, social and religious, of a large portion of the human family; their temporal and eternal destiny; whether vast areas of God's virgin earth shall be surrendered to an institution that excludes the effective labor of the missionary, and of the other agencies of Gospel extension; which extinguishes the light of free education; which dooms the soil to sterility no more hopeless than that it inflicts upon the minds and souls of its owners; which exists only in defiance of those maxims of justice and equality which raised the teachings of the divine Nazarite above those of the Porch and the Academy;—issues involving such considerations are undeniably moral in their character, and unless we accept the deistical dogma that the moral code is independent of religion, we are driven to the conviction that the teacher of religion has an entire right, an inevitable duty, to advise with his disciples upon their proper solution. The obligation is not one that loses strength by diffusion among large masses. It is to be tested by the individual. It is one of individual responsibility. When it is presented to the conscience of the individual voter, will you, in casting your vote, assist in the spread of this unchristian and nefarious system of African servitude, or will you lend your aid to check it? The appeal is a moral, not simply a political one: it is addressed to the conscience, and no case of conscience with which the devout Christian resorts to his pastor for advice more perfectly authorizes such resort than precisely this. Theology teaches that men are not judged in the gross, but singly: that every deed done in the flesh is to be answered for in the day of final account. We can conceive of no question upon which the pulpit is more called upon to prepare for that day than upon which the press is now embracing results so greatly transcending those ordinarily dependent upon individual action. How then, upon such a subject, can the press, and pulpit, and people of God, be silent?

3. To the objection that the introduction of this politico-moral topic into religious discussion leads to the existence of unchristian and unfraternal feelings among religious people, it may be answered that it does not lead to it, but only discovers it. If, as we believe, antagonism to the extension of Slavery is a moral and therefore religious duty, it is to be measured by the standard of similar obligations. What plea would it be, in excuse for refraining from denouncing gambling in the pulpit—that one-fourth of the congregation were blacklegs, and might be offended? That the real property of another fourth consisted in houses of ill-fame, and that prostitution must consequently pass unrebuked? That still another portion were distillers or inn-keepers, and that nothing must therefore be said of the vice of drunkenness? It is to the offenders the admonition is to be given; not to be withheld for fear the offenders may be offended. Was it to the righteous or to sinners that the gospel, which its founder designated as "a rock of offence," was intended to be preached? Did the Apostle of the Gentiles suppress his sermon at Ephesus, in deference to the makers of copper Dianas? Did his Master refrain from denouncing the Scribes and Pharisees in their own synagogues, through scruples of etiquette?

There is no difficulty in pursuing this subject to the complete discomfiture of those who denounce the participation of the religious press in politics. Sacred scripture and reason are alike against them; for them nothing but considerations of momentary expediency; the toleration of certain evil in the hope of a possible, but unimagined remedy, rather than action that will insure instant good. An issue of this sort can hardly be said to have two sides. There is a growing conviction that the indisposition of the religious sentiment of the country to assert itself in politics, underlies the discouraging demoralization of party and the exhaustion of sound principles which it is the aim of the Republican movement to remedy.

About Extending Slavery.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives conspicuous insertion to a paragraph from a Maine Buchanan paper, denying that the Democratic Party proposes or favors the extension of Slavery. It says:

"It is an assertion entirely destitute of foundation. Where is the proof? Is it in the Nebraska bill, or in the Cincinnati platform? Not a word of it. Not a syllable or line in any law of Congress *carries the institution of Slavery into any one of the Territories.* More than all this, even the Southern Democracy have never asked of Congress the enactment of any such laws.

B. F. HALLETT, Esq., in his oration at Keene, N. H., July 4, fairly meets the question, as follows: '*The Democratic Party takes no position in favor of Slavery.* It does not propose, nor does the South ask for, any legislation from Congress to establish or extend Slavery.'"

B. F. HALLETT, Esq., is just the man to put forward so shirking and evasive a plea. No man knows better than he the *gloss* by which the North is to be hoodwinked into aiding designs which he dare not openly avow. He is the man who drew the Baltimore and the Cincinnati platforms,—whose special mission it is to smooth over disagreeable doctrines and make them palatable to the Democracy,—and who adopted just such phraseology in both those documents as would the best conceal their meaning.

It is perfectly true that Congress has not passed *any law* establishing Slavery in Kansas, nor does the South ask it at its hands. The doctrine of the Democracy is that slaves are *property*, not only by the laws of the State where they are held, but *by the Constitution of the United States*:—and that their owners have, therefore, an absolute right under the Constitution to take them and hold them in any portion of the Federal territory where Slavery is not prohibited by law. All the South asks, then, is the repeal of all laws forbidding Slavery in the Territories. They will take care of the rest themselves. This was the reason for repealing the Missouri Compromise. That law prohibited Slavery in Kansas, and so long as it was on the Statute book, Slavery could not enter. But the moment it was repealed, slaveholders had the right, under their interpretation of the Constitution, to take their slaves there and hold them. That repeal, therefore, gave them all they asked for,—all they deemed essential to the accomplishment of their purposes.

In consequence of it they expect to make Kansas a slave *Territory*:—and when that is done, it will be very easy to make it a slave *State*. The Cincinnati platform indorses the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—which *permitted* Slavery to enter Kansas. It denied the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery. And it virtually denies the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery. And it virtually denies the right of *the people* to do so, until they come to form a State Constitution. *Then* it will be too late:—for under the Nebraska bill Slavery will have obtained such complete control of the Territory as to defy all efforts for its removal.

Befogged Old Fogies.

We can conceive of nothing more pitiable than for an old politician to stand halting between two parties, unable to decide in which direction his duty or his interest should lead him. It is a sure sign that he is behind the times; that the march of events and the development of principles have left him so far in the rear that he can never again hope to overtake the onward movement of human affairs. The present time is particularly abundant in this class of unfortunates. It matters but little, in the aggregate, if there are some of these doubting, hesitating and weak-minded individuals, if they occupy private stations; but it is quite another matter when such persons occupy the position of public teachers, or leaders of opinion. When they do not have to act in a crisis, it is their duty to stand aside and give place to men who have keener perception, stronger nerves, and more decided opinions. Among the befogged old leaders of party, whose intellects have been obfuscated by the political phenomena of the present time, is the *National Intelligencer*, a paper which, for half a century, has been a decided party organ. But now it has run into a fog bank, its compasses are all out of order, and the man at the helm don't know which way to steer.

On Friday, the *Intelligencer* addressed its readers at two columns length on the difficulties of its position, and frankly confessed, that, in the present crisis, it does not see to what party it should attach itself. The difficulty with politicians of the *Intelligencer* class is, that they make the mistake of supposing there are three parties because there are three candidates for the Presidency. But there are, in fact, but two parties now in the field, and, if this were but properly understood, it would be less difficult for a good many of the befogged old fogies to decide where their duty and interest should lead them.

The Gas Extortion.

He has a hard time of it who finds himself in controversy with a deaf and dumb man. No matter how invulnerable may be your arguments, nor how quick and scorching your indignation, the only response is a shrug of the shoulders, an uplifting of the eyebrows, or an insignificant toss of the head. Your opponent is provokingly silent. He stares at your eloquent periods, but he does not comprehend them. And, with a strong desire to kick him down stairs, you at last discover that he can neither answer nor hear you.

Our Gas Companies have been, for some time, playing this deaf-and-dumb game. These Companies, in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, have within the past year demanded, in the regular stand-and-deliver style of the highway, a sum of money from every person making application for gas. This demand is directly in violation of the spirit and intent of their charters, and yet it is still persisted in with Shylock avidity. The money is taken as a "deposit," *without security*, is kept by the Company for their own use, and is to be returned to the owner when he pays his last bill, and ceases to be a customer—provided the Company has not become insolvent before that time. Our citizens are now complaining loudly against this extortion. Their complaints come to our ears every day. But these monopolies venture not a word in reply. They seem to be deaf to all arguments and dumb to all entreaties. They refuse to notice the condemning voice of public opinion, and recline in their easy chairs insolently indifferent to the indignation that is gathering about them. This is the true policy of cunning weakness, and is successful if it results, as it sometimes does, in tiring out the complainant—compelling him to give over his opposition and abandon his reformatory endeavors.

But we think that this will not be the result in the present case. These Gas Companies are decidedly in the wrong. The principle of extorting money from the people under these pretences cannot be justified by right or by reason. If the Gas Company may lawfully ply this extortion, so may the Water Company, so may every dealer in the necessities and conveniences of our domestic life—even to the stage-driver on Broadway. Why should not John demand in advance $5, as a "deposit," from every one that enters his stage, on the plea that the passenger may escape without paying his fare! These Gas Companies must be conscious that they are in the wrong; and although they may hope, by their masterly silence, to fritter away the public indignation, they must surely succumb to it at last; for whatever abuse the public will not tolerate must be corrected, and if it is not corrected by the voluntary act of the aggressor, it will be by some compulsory act of the aggrieved.

The business of making gas is a monopoly, and all monopolies are odious to the people. They are directly repugnant to our national instincts, inasmuch as they are in natural hostility to Democratic principles. It is therefore the true policy of chartered monopolies to court and favor the public sentiment, rather than beard it. And when they find themselves placed, by their own arbitrary acts, in hostility to it, they cannot afford to snap their fingers defiantly in its face—to throw down the gauntlet and challenge a trial of strength. They are the weaker party of the two, and will certainly be broken in the contest.

We are surprised that the Directors of these Gas Companies have not considered these things. We are surprised that they are so foolish as to think of maintaining their present position in this warfare. We can remind them that they may not always retain the monopoly of their business; that the city of London, with a population of two and a half millions, has *twenty-seven* successful gas companies, or one company to every 92,500 inhabitants; while the cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, with an aggregate population of one million, have only four gas companies, or one to every 250,000 inhabitants; and that this "deposit" money which they now extort from their unwilling customers can be easily and profitably employed, by those to whom it belongs, in establishing new gas companies in these cities, and thus breaking-up the odious and tyrannical monopoly against which we complain. If such should be the result, this swindle will prove to be more of a blessing to the people than its originators ever dreamt of!

A Standard of Time.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City, at its last meeting, had under consideration the proposition of the Trustees of Dudley Observatory to furnish astronomical time for New-York, and urged the importance of the measure in a serious of resolutions. The opportunity presented for the establishment of a correct standard is too favorable to be passed by. The Common Council has the power to bestow a substantial benefit upon the shipping interest of the City. The necessity of accurate standards of time increases with the growth of our shipping, and the adoption of a system similar to that in operation at Greenwich, by which a certain hour is announced with the utmost possible correctness, is becoming a question scarcely of importance to our great interest, but entitled to consideration, as a matter of convenience to citizens generally.

The proposition of the Trustees of the Observatory is as follows:

"The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, which has been erected in the city of Albany, and is to commence its activity in August next, are earnestly desirous of rendering its scientific investigations as serviceable as may be to the commercial and material interests of the State; and they beg leave to express to your Honor the pleasure which it will afford them to furnish the City of New-York with accurate time. For this purpose we have the pleasure of offering to you the time—accurate to the tenth of a second—to the shipping in the harbor of New-York, by dropping a large and conspicuous ball, or giving some equivalent signal in one or more points in the City; and, secondly, to regulate any three clocks which the City Government may see fit to select, by means of the same telegraphic circuit."

It has already been stated that the expense of establishing communication between the city and the Observatory will be but seven or eight thousand dollars, being the amount required for the construction of a telegraphic line; and the cost being small in comparison with the benefits which would ensue from the measure, the question becomes one worthy of careful consideration.

State of Things at the South—Letter from a Virginian.

VIRGINIA, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I think if you were to publish in a pamphlet form extracts from the speeches of JEFFERSON, Gov. MCDOWELL, and other eminent Southerners on this subject of Slavery, it would have great weight in the South, and be of essential use in the approaching canvass. It would show them how far they are wandering from the principles of their fathers. They could not possibly call such a paper an Abolition document or object to receive it, unless it were accompanied with comments. It would close the mouths of numbers of people who are full of the subject of Slavery Extension, and who yet revere the memory of these celebrated Virginians. As it is now, there is a perfect reign of terror, which prevents a very large class from expressing their true sentiments.

One sees enough here of the horrors of Slavery to satisfy the most incredulous. Universal prostitution, lying and thieving, seem to be inseparably connected with it. I observed a new feature the other day. Colored washerwomen, who have made money can buy themselves a slave husband, tie him up, whip him as much as they like, sell him and purchase some one else. The other day one of these women bought her freedom and married a negro. She came to us in great distress to say that her husband had possession of her free-papers, that he intended to tear them up and sell her again. I have been told this is not according to Virginia law, but it is done.

This letter is not intended for publication. Of course you are at liberty to use any fact in it as you see proper. From my position, I do not like to take an active part in politics, but I never hesitate, as too many Northern men do, to advocate and defend the Republican Platform, both here and elsewhere.

Officers of the Army are not bound to obey any *illegal* orders, and consequently I do not see how they can be called on to carry out the Kansas enactments. They have sworn to obey all *legal* orders, that is the word used in the oath. In case of necessity all the Northern officers will take sides with their own section. I have found this to be universally the case, but until that time comes you will find the same shades of opinion to exist among other classes of men.

Yours very truly,

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER K. N. COUNCIL BROKEN UP.—The American Council at Prattsburgh met last week and passed a series of resolutions declaring:

1st. That they could not acquiesce in the action of "slaveholder, border ruffian opponents of Freedom, Free Labor and Free Speech," who controlled the K. N. Convention at Philadelphia; nor in the conduct of the "American" press in falsely charging JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, whom the people will delight to honor, with being a "Romanist, a Slaveholder, a defaulter to the General Government," &c., &c.

2d. That they repudiate the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, and dissolve all political connection with their supporters.

3d. That they adopt the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON, and will work for their election, and

4th. "That the Charter of Council 254, of Prattsburg, be, and the same hereby is, surrendered to the Grand Council of the State of New-York."

These proceedings appear this week in the Steuben *Courier*, duly signed and authenticated by the members of the Council in a body, headed by C. L. COLE, Esq., their President.

On the 30th ult., a Committee representing twenty members of the American Council in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, proceeded to the Council Room to announce their withdrawal. They were, however, refused admission, and E. N. MASTERS, Esq., one of their number, brutally assaulted, because he dared to thus exercise a freeman's right. The following are the names of the persons who signed the card of withdrawal:

Edward N. Masters, Jedidah P. Gifford, Wm. H. Buckley, Richard P. Welling, Leonard R. Welling, John Bratt, Jr., James Burch, Horace J. Welling, Alphonzo Merrill, Job Corbin, J. K. Gorham, Daniel Morsel, Abram Scott, W. W. Veneehnaick, Nicholas Groesbeck, Henry H. Groesbeck, Orin A. Marshall, Peter Hurley, Hiram Buel, John Tice.

A meeting of the Americans of the Thirteenth Ward of Philadelphia, who have determined to support FREMONT and DAYTON in the coming struggle, was held on Wednesday evening in the Hall at the southeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That in our opinion the contest for the Presidency is now between Col. FREMONT and Mr. BUCHANAN, the election of Mr. FILLMORE being entirely out of the question, and that those who do not wish their votes to be without influence upon the politics of the country, must vote either for FREMONT or BUCHANAN.

Amusements.

SUMMER GARDEN.—Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, an actor of merit, and a gentleman who has many friends among the *habitués* of this theatre, takes his benefit to-night. He has provided a rich bill for the occasion, and deserves a bumper.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. HACKETT's Shakespearean Company gives its second performance to-night. We are glad to see that the privilege of reserving seats has been given to the public. We have received several communications on the subject of the inconvenience occasioned by the unsatisfactory arrangements of last Tuesday.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The new season of this Society opens on Tuesday next, when COSTA's new Oratorio of *Eli* will be put in rehearsal, under the conductorship of Mr. G. A. MORGAN.

Personal.

His Excellency Governor MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, will receive his friends on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, between 6 and 8 o'clock, at the St. Nicholas.

☞ The First and Third Ward Republican Association, of Brooklyn, held their regular meeting on Thursday evening, 4th inst., and were addressed by ISAAC F. SHEPARD, Esq., of Boston. We hope the speaker will address us again. The Association was also addressed by EDWARD HAMILTON, Esq., of Brooklyn, who gave a statistical comparison of the Free and Slave States as applied to Free Labor.

The hall was densely packed, by a listening and highly respectable audience, until a late hour.

Ferreting out Incendiary Publications at the South by a Clergyman.

From the Mobile Register.

In ascending the Alabama River, about five weeks since, I casually engaged in a conversation with a gentleman from Louisiana, in course of which he remarked, that while in Mobile he went to the bookstore of Messrs. STRICKLAND & Co., and was greatly astonished to find that they kept FRED. DOUGLASS' book for sale.

I was greatly astonished to hear that such a book was offered for sale in a Southern community, and stated to the gentleman that I would inquire into the matter on my return, and, if I found it to be

[illegible] of the public.

Assuming as my warrant to do this, the incidental publication of the above-stated correspondence, as to any [illegible] Mr. Jackson, and to call the Board of Commissioners of the County, to the fact, that if it were their duty to purchase a copy for one book, I have one just to Col. Jones, of Camden, which I understand was done, after reading the copy purchased for buyers, and finding it to be of a most [illegible] character, I soon [illegible] the sale to others, and that led to the public meeting and other proceedings, adopted in relation to [illegible] and UTICA, and which it is unnecessary to repeat.

My reason for bringing this topic again to the notice of the public is, that reports have grown out of it injurious to me, if any should be credulous enough to believe them, and which are entirely false; but more especially because it has been reported, and I am informed is believed by some persons in the city of Mobile, that the book in question had been found in possession of some of the colored congregation under my charge, from which nothing can, so far as I know or believe, be more entirely destitute of any foundation in truth.

I have made the most diligent search, and have not found, nor do I believe, that said book, or any of kindred character, has ever been, knowingly, read by any of the colored people under my pastoral charge.

E. HAWTHORN.

A REVOLUTIONARY LADY.—On Thursday Mrs. REBECCA KELLAM, wife of the late DANIEL KELLAM, of Hillsborough, N. H., died at her residence at the advanced age of 109 years 11 months and 21 days. She was a native of Billerica, Mass., where she was married 81 years ago. Her husband was drafted for the army soon after, and while encamped under Gen. WASHINGTON near Boston, Mrs. K. walked on foot from Billerica to the camp, carrying his supply of clothing. She retained her faculties and the use of her limbs till a few weeks since.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—The season has now come for the preservation of fruit and vegetables for Winter use, and the attention of the public is called again to this admirable invention, which has produced an entire revolution in one department of domestic economy. Abundant experience has shown that it is entirely to be relied upon for the intended purpose, if very simple directions are followed. Since the last season a most important improvement has been made, which entirely removes the only objection ever urged against them, viz.: the difficulty which some persons have found in opening them. Those who object to the use of tin for the preserving purpose, can obtain a most perfect jar of glazed yellow ware. Call and examine. Trade supplied by C. P. TORREY, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

HA! HA! HA!! A TOILET CURIOSITY, AND one that is being introduced in every dressing-room, is *Fontaine's Solidified Cream of Wild Flowers*, for washing, shaving, cleaning teeth, beautifying the complexion, and perfuming the skin. Mothers use it to bathe their children almost exclusively. If you see its beautiful appearance you can't help buying. Sold by all druggists. C. H. RING and C. V. CLICKENER, wholesale agents.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive bazaar of fancy goods, No. 499 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive. Dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, combs, brushes, perfumery; and in the children's department, dolls, games and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable patterns, cashmeres, and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, moltons, and fine beavers in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 323 Broadway cor. Duane.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE newest patterns, continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of fancy articles, Ladies' Reticules, Bronze and other Ornaments, &c., at the extensive Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELightful remedy, Dr BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—DR S. S. FITCH'S Heart Corrector cures palpitation and other forms of heart disease. For sale at No. 714 Broadway, N. Y., and by Druggists. Agents wanted. Address S. S. FITCH & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—this having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 49 Murray and 145 Water sts.

Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING lines, &c. The great superiority of SINGER'S Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machines can be run except at a comparative loss which will very soon amount to more than the price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

NEW FALL HAT.—THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER is the day dictated by the exigencies of the season for the adoption of a change in the style of the dress of gentlemen, especially as respects the hat. The subscriber will be prepared THIS DAY, to offer his Fall style of gentlemen's Hats, which will be found of a superiority in point of elegance and finish, and will insure the commendation of all who have the taste requisite to appreciate what is truly excellent. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TREUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 48 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING, comprising every description and grade from the most costly to the cheapest fabrics.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 3s. per yard.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Depôt No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—A FULL CENsus of the fiery heads of hair that this pure and inocuous dye has extinguished would fill a volume. The operation lasts five minutes, its effects two months or more, and the black or brown would never be suspected of being caused by art. Sold and applied at 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of paper hangings, displayed on screens so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper hangings, embracing every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—BIRD, NO. 49 Nassau-st., will offer the new styles of hats for the ensuing season on Monday, Sept. 1. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY, HAVE THE Autumn fashion for gentlemen's hats now ready; they have also on hand their usual assortment of French felt and traveling hats and caps.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

FALL STYLES GENTS' HATS NOW READY.—A large and beautiful assortment of children's hats and caps in their variety. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

LITERARY.

BY AND-BY.

There's a little mischief-making fiend, who is ever nigh,
Thwarting every undertaking, And his name is "By-and-by."
What we ought to do this minute Will be better done he'll say,
If to-morrow we begin it—
"Put it off"—says By-and-By.

Those who heed his treacherous wooing Will his faithless guidance rue,
What we always put off doing, Clearly, we shall never do.
We shall reach what we endeavor If on "Now" we more rely,
But unto the realms of "Never" Leads the pilot "By-and-By."

From the New-York Mirror.

☞ **An Interesting Question to the Invalid.**—Has it ever occurred to any of our readers to inquire how the change which within the last few years has taken place in the popular belief in relation to the curability of pulmonary consumption, has been brought about, and whence originated the existing impression; wide-spread through the community, that this disease may be cured? It is a fact that such an impression is abroad, and that it is contrary to the doctrine which has hitherto, until within a comparatively short period, been held on the subject by the medical faculty, and believed by the people. Upon the strength of this impression, there have, indeed, within the last two or three years, swarmed out upon the community innumerable "Consumption Specifics," and "special" modes of administering medicine for this disease. There could have been no demand for these if consumption were now, as formerly, believed to be absolutely incurable. Invalids would not pay their money for a *remedy* for an *incurable* disease. It is equally a fact that it is not as generally known as it ought to be—where, and by whom, and under what system of practice, the cure of consumption has been effected—that has given rise to this impression. We are convinced, however, it is an impression that is well founded, having originated in the repeated occurrence of the actual cure of true pulmonary consumption in various parts of the country.

But these cures have not taken place in the ordinary, or what is denominated orthodox practice; for it was under that practice that this disease acquired the character of being positively incurable, and the practice confirmed the theory of its incurability. Neither have they occurred in the use of the "specifics" and "special" modes of giving medicine above referred to, for these "specialties" have invariably, so far as we have observed, proved total failures in true consumption. Where, then, are they to be found? This inquiry is an interesting one to all, but especially so to the consumptive invalid as a correct answer would direct him to the source of relief. We believe we can furnish the reply, and, in doing so, we shall only recall facts with which some of our readers have already been made acquainted.

It is well known that, until about fourteen years ago, this doctrine of the incurability of consumption was uniformly held as true by the faculty and was doubted by no one. The old practice of shutting the consumptive patient up in a warm room, and directing him to use the lungs as little as possible; of blistering, bleeding, dosing with mercury, antimony, and other prostrating drugs, continued unchanged. Under this treatment, all consumptives died, as they were expected to die. It was rank medical heresy—all but *impiety*, to intimate that this disease could be cured; a dark pall of despair rested upon the vast community of its victims.

About the year 1843, there appeared in our midst a physician, who startled the medical faculty and the community at large, by the bold announcement that the whole treatment theretofore pursued for Consumption was radically, fatally wrong—and that so was the doctrine based upon it. He taught that Pulmonary Consumption was a *curable* disease. In a course of popular lectures, delivered in the principal towns of the Eastern and Middle States, he made known the results of his extensive investigations; his careful experiments and his large experience in this department; explained the true uses of the lungs, (which it seemed were not before wholly understood,) the nature and causes of consumption and other forms of pulmonary disease, and clearly indicated the means by which this most formidable of our climate could be usually cured, and always prevented. These lectures were subsequently published in a volume, under the title "*Six Discourses on Consumption, its Causes and Cure, &c.*," and we have learned from the Publishers that over two hundred thousand copies are in the hands of the people of this country. These lectures naturally excited great attention. The author came before the public with evidences that his opinions and his declarations were entitled to consideration. He was a regularly and thoroughly educated physician, a graduate with the highest honors of the leading medical college of Philadelphia, and had made diseases of the lungs, from the commencement of his professional career, a subject of special study. His investigations had been made among the best sources of information, both in this country and in Europe, and his individual practice had been coextensive with his researches.

Still he did not rest his opinions or his statements on these circumstances. He supported them by proof. Living men and women stood up and certified to the cure of Consumption in their own persons. Such witnesses by hundreds by scores. They were persons of high respectability. Their statements of their several cases were full minute and circumstantial; and in many instances were confirmed by their family doctors and their friends. There was no room left for doubt that this physician had achieved a splendid triumph and conquered Consumption to the remedial power of medicine. Many of our readers will have anticipated the name of the physician of whom we are speaking—Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, of No. 714 Broadway, in this City.

The great numbers of patients who flocked to Dr. Fitch, wherever the fame of his achievements spread, induced him to locate himself permanently at a central point; and he accordingly, in 1845 or '46, opened an office in the City of New-York, where he has since remained. His office was immediately crowded. Invalids from the remotest part of the country, and from Europe even, visited him; and the success which has attended his practice has, it seems to us, vindicated the correctness of the doctrines taught in his lectures, and, we think, *reveals the origin of the impression abroad in the community, that Consumption is curable.*

We had occasion to visit the office of Dr. Fitch a few days since, and we came away deeply impressed with what there came under our notice. We found him a calm, self-possessed, and highly intellectual gentleman, just in the meridian of life and vigor, whose countenance indicated both benevolence and force, as well as high intelligence. By an admirable system, his office appointments are so managed that he is enabled, to give a personal examination with the needful counsel to each of the invalids with whom his rooms are daily crowded, and also to superintend and dictate his voluminous correspondence. His medicines are carefully prepared under his own hand, and prescribed by himself. The amount of labor he performs is surprising.

We were permitted to look into his library of "Recorded cases" of the patients he has treated. It numbers over *one hundred and eighty* manuscript volumes, and contains the history of more than seventy thousand separate cases. We were astonished. There can be no doubt that there is collected the largest mass of recorded medical experience, gathered from the largest private practice, which the world has ever seen as the fruit of one man's labors. We were also permitted to glance over a number of files of letters from patients who had been restored to health under his treatment. There could be no mistake about their genuineness. The original autographs, with their diversified, individual characteristics, were before me; and the evidence they presented of the extraordinary success of Dr. Fitch's practice was overwhelming. We were struck with one peculiar feature of many of these letters: It was the fervent, in many instances almost passionate expressions of gratitude they contained. This indicated to us that the writers had found in Dr. Fitch no only a skillful *physician*, but a sympathizing and generous *friend*. We found that disease of the lungs in its early stages, where there had been cough for only a few weeks, with perhaps occasional attacks of bleeding, a little decline of the strength and flesh, shortness of breath, perceptible only perhaps on some unusual exertions, a feeling at times of slight soreness, or pain in the sides or chest, &c., &c., it seemed almost a matter of course was very certainly cured; and that a large proportion of these cases, which had come far advanced in consumption, had recovered or been greatly benefited, and rendered comfortable. Asthma and Bronchitis seem to give him but little trouble.

We discovered also, from what we saw, that Dr. Fitch's practice is not confined to disease of the lungs but that it embraces nearly the whole circle of those diseases which pass under the name "*Chronic.*" In HEART AFFECTIONS he has had very marked success, and we state this for the benefit of those suffering, from this disease, both pain and fluttering apprehension. Physicians generally, we believe, regard this complaint as one for which medical treatment can do but little. In Dr. Fitch's hands it seems to be as manageable as any other of the serious diseases he treats. We found many cases of diseases of the skin, liver, kidney, bowels, &c., of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, and the complaints peculiar to females, which had been cured.

In relation to the principles on which this most remarkable practice is conducted, and the peculiar mode of treatment adopted by Dr. Fitch, we do not feel competent to speak, although he very freely and fully explained the same to us. We have his promise that he will, as soon as he has leisure, write out for publication in our paper a full exposition of the whole subject. For the sake of those who are seeking relief from suffering, we shall remind him of this promise if he forgets it.

In the meantime we will state to those who wish to consult Dr. Fitch, that he always prefers, as he informed us, to examine his patients personally, if he can; but when they live at a distance and cannot conveniently visit him, they can write him a full history of their condition, and the prescription, medicines and directions, can be sent to them by express. They should always address, Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

And our readers, particularly at the West and in Canada, will do well to be on their guard against mistake in the name, as there are other "Dr. Fitch's" as we observe by the Western papers, advertising in such a way as to carry the impression that they originated the practice of with the office of Dr. S. S. Fitch of New-York. We have learned that all such representations are untrue, and that Dr. S. S. Fitch has no partner, associate or representative absent from his own office.

Circumstances having recently turned our attention to the above facts, we have been strongly impressed with their importance and interest; and we have thought that our readers would be equally interested in them with ourselves. We commend the matter to the further consideration of those whose condition gives them a *personal concern* in medical treatment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Only $4 calf-skin Sup. Prime French Calf Boots**—With patent thanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 59 Astor-st. Best French patent leather Boots at $5 to $7; gentlemen's Gaiters and Shoes of every style equally low. A great assortment on hand. A saving of $5 to $9 per cent, in your boot bills at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Astor-st.

☞ **Notice.**—The Commissioners of Pilots for the port of New-York having recently fined several boats $50 each for refusing to put pilots on board of vessels when required, it is deemed an act of justice that the following extracts, showing the duties and obligations of masters and others as to the employment of pilots, should be published for the information and guidance of all interested:

"On entering ports, or navigating difficult passages, where custom has statio ed pilots, it is the duty of the master to take one on board, and by no means to proceed without; and not to discharge his pilot except at the accustomed place. A neglect of this part of his duty destroys the policies on vessels and cargo, and renders both masters and owners liable to the assured."

SEC. 29—Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of $100.

The foregoing notice was read and approved by the Board of Underwriters.—New-York, Aug 28, 1856.

A. B. NEILSON, President.
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From the Vermont Chronicle.

☞ **A Merited Tribute.**—OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Facts within our own knowledge justify the belief that the OXYGENATED BITTERS is a very valuable medicine. By submitting the composition to the judgment of scientific men, the proprietor has obviated some of the strongest objections urged against most advertised medical prescriptions. It is declared by so eminent a chemist as Mr Hayes to be a scientific preparation, and adapted, in all its component parts, and as a whole, for use in the cases for which it is recommended. We know, too, that at least one practicing physician, a man of thorough science, and who knows the composition of the medicine, has the same opinion of it that Mr. Hayes expresses, and has accordingly used it in his practice. The certificates speak of the actual effects of the medicine in cases of dyspepsia, asthma, &c., in terms that would be thought extravagant but for the intelligence and character of the gentlemen who sign them.

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☞ **Old John-Street.**—The First M. E. Church in the United States situated in John-st. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING next. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath School as usual. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **University of the City of New-York.**—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be examined the day previous.

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LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.—The New-York Society of Spiritualists will resume their course of lectures, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Sept 7. The opening lectures will be delivered by Judge EDMONDS, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Conference in the afternoon, as usual.

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CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER:

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.	An Encyclical Letter, (Rev.
The Betrayal of Freedom.	Dr. Cox's to *Journal of*
Washington Letter.	*Com.*)
Letter from Saratoga.	Church and Meeting-House.
KANSAS BULLETIN.	Olive it Wings.
Letter from Norway.	Honor to Whom Honor is
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"Rifle Clergymen."	Cleanliness and Godliness.
Accountability of Statesmen.	Are we Working together
The Issue.	with Christ?
Present Aspects of Religion.	SELECTIONS.
Daniel and the Union.	FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
LITERARY RECORD.	Advertisements.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.	Letter from Exeter.—Gen-
DOMESTIC SUMMARY.	eral Association of New-
The Peril of California.	Hampshire.
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Destruction of the Lasting Observatory, New-York.
Execution of Brace and Hetherington by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, Cal.
Methodist Camp-Meeting near Portchester, N. Y.
Great Kansas Meeting at St. Louis, Mo.
Interior View of the Bowery Theatre, New-York.
Front View of the Bowery Theatre, New-York.
Portrait of John Brougham.
Fine Arts. A Fruit piece, from a painting by George Lance.
View of the Danish City of Helsingor.
View of the Quarantine Grounds and Buildings at Staten Island, N. Y., full page engraving.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a trustworthy German (single) who is well recommended, in a good cook-ing family in the country, in a good cook-ing family in the country, in a good cook-ing family in the country

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE SALE AT PHILADELPHIA—COAL LANDS, &c., of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Luzerne County, Pa., by order and direction of Wilhelm Bure. On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1856, at 12 o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of STANLEY WOODWARD, Agent for the Commissioner of Pennsylvania, under authority of an act of the Legislature of said Pennsylvania approved April 2, 1856, all those 7 tracts of land, containing over one acre, situate and in Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna River, and bounded by lands of Gil K. Price, John Searle, W. B. Sperior, J. Stark, H. M. Fuller, and by the canal and several public roads, according to a survey made in 1854, by H. Coll. D. S., Luzerne County. On tract No. 2 is a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven through 3 veins of coal. These improvements could be made a party purchasing to commence operations immediately, on a large scale. The opening being on the bank of the canal the expense of loading boats will be, consequently, very small. With these facilities, at least 500 tons per day can be lifted from the mines and placed in boats ready for market. The Northern Extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that the large Pittstown vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 20 feet. Shaft 20 feet deep, and 15 by 9½ feet wide, to a 10-foot vein of coal. Also, engine, boilers, pump, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., entirely new. Also, a basin for the boats when loading. The projected Railroad will run through lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, to Hunticoke and Scranton. A full description of the whole property, and a lithographic plan from Mr. Colt's survey, giving the exact boundaries, distances, courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of Messrs. LAMBERT & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., New-York. Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos 67 and 69 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee, and C. A. Starks, Attorney for mortgagees, of the furniture of the "Pierrepont House," Brooklyn. PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1856, at 10 M., on the premises, all the elegant furniture of this first-class hotel in one parcel. The house has been built and furnished within two years, in modern style, with every thing necessary for carrying on the business; the furniture costing upwards of $40,000. The lease has eight years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled, being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country.

For further particulars inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York, or PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, No. 143 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., of whom catalogues of the furniture can be obtained. Ten per cent at the time of place and sale; balance in ten days. Possession on payment of purchase money.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. YOORHEES, Esq., referee in that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Pine, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shrubbery. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

F. CELTON, Auctioneer.

CENTER TABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand cabinet furniture of various kinds and descriptions, including eight or ten black walnut and oak dining and extension tables, mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth and brocatel, sofas and sofa bedsteads, velvet, Brussels and other carpets, feather beds and mattresses, two large French plate mirrors, several oval do., oil paintings, some fairly cottage bedsteads, and ample chairs by the dozen, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather. Also, two piano-fortes and lot of wood.

TUNIS MOREELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—Will sell THIS DAY (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., for whom it may concern, being consignments from manufacturers of furniture, importers of China glass ware, jewelry, oil paintings, mirrors and cigars, &c., to all of very large collection, fully described in a catalogue to which those in want will call attention. The condition of this property demands to be sold this day, as it is partly assigned and advanced upon; 100,000 Havana, &c., cigars will be sold at conclusion by the large or small quantity. The order of sale once will be adhered to. N. B.—Ladies attended. Shipping, &c., attended to for customers.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., &c. THIS DAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st.—Carved rosewood suites in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany sofas, 4-4 sideboards, arm chairs, sewing do., fine rosewood chairs, parlor do., rosewood and mahogany bookcases, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, spring and hair mattresses, straw palliasses, &c., &c. Every lot will be sold peremptory to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 14 Bond-st., at 10½ o'clock:

MAISON CHANCEREL.—A splendid assortment of French mahogany store fixtures, tables, show cases, wardrobes, lace cases, Psyche glasses, stageres, oil cloths beds, bedding, chairs, and household furniture of every description. Also, a select assortment of ladies' hats, French bonnets, laces, silks, French calico, &c. Sale positive.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, the lease, furniture and fixtures of the large, splendid saloon No. 337 Broadway, nearly opposite Broadway. There are all the lots having been fitted up at great expense. Terms one-quarter cash on the day of sale; balance received in instalments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—In consequence of the death of CHARLES G. EVERITT, the late proprietor, his executor is obliged by the provisions of the will to dispose of the MANUFACTURING BUSINESS lately carried on at No. 86 Gold-st. and No. 55 Ann-st., in this City.

Mr. Everitt was the successor of William Dunlop, the original proprietor of the celebrated Blacking, which has been for so long a time sold under his name, and which has for years past been the most popular and widely-used article of the kind ever put into the market.

The business also embraces the manufacture of Inks and every variety of Varnish, tin boxes, cans, canisters, &c., &c., in endless variety. The business has been kept in operation since his decease, and the purchaser will take it in as prosperous a condition as it has been it at any time.

Further particulars will be furnished by the undersigned, and he confidently presents this as one of the rarest business chances, involving a moderate amount of capital, which has been offered in this city for many years.

Early application should be made to the undersigned, or to LOUIS F. THEKASSON, Esq., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor, &c.,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York

PARTNER WANTED—General or special, with a cash capital of $25,000 or $30,000, to commence a safe and lucrative business the 1st of January next. $25,000 or more could be employed by extending credit. The subscriber, having had long and thorough experience in the business, is fully confident to conduct the same. First class references given. A line addressed to Box 1,049, Post-Office care of A. LELAND & CO., will meet with attention. J. W. B.

PARTNER WANTED—With $1,000 capital, to manufacturing starch, vicinity of New-York, splendid chance to make money; also partner with $650, manufacturing frames, superior business; also for sale splendid porter-house, 1 room-st., $1,200, grand location and trade; also an entire fixtures bishop, 7th-av., $300; also splendid 60 acre farm with superior and elegant buildings, abundance of fruits &c., $3,000. Apply No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 5.

$2,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT WANTED in every town in the Union, to manufacture an article in daily consumption; can be manufactured in the town of dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars on the receipt of 12½ cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box No. 4,551, New-York.

$3,500.—HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and lease of a hotel on the west side of the City, and being in a good location for transient business, offers great inducements. For further information apply at HOWES & CO'S, No. 84 Nassau-st.

TO HATTERS.—A man, having some knowledge of hatting, may hear of an opportunity of engaging in that business with an interest in an established concern. Reference given to one who has a few thousand dollars capital. Address J. S. & CO., office of this paper.

$2,800 PERPETUAL INCOME—Per annum, receivable quarterly, being a ground rent on valuable business property, for sale for $29,000, by H. H. GOODMAN & CO., No. 7 Wall-st.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A clothing store and fixtures for sale, in an adjoining city, with 3 years' lease—an established stand. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures in store No. 476 Greenwich st. Apply to Mr. JOHN D. DIXON, No. 5 Beach-st., or Owner in the store.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL—Is now for sale at the following coal yards at $5 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 822 6th-av., corner 57th-st., N. Y.; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEEKS, office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts; yard No. 81 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from vessels, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Broad-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1856.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 94 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(Including Surrogate's.) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence, Greene C. Bronson, Wells Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan, Daniel S. Miller, B. F. Wheelwright,
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James Boydam, Thos. W. Pearsall, Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp, Peter Cooper, Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps, John J. Phelps J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt, R. N. Wallworth,
Jacob Harvey, D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord.
James S. Seymour, Charles E. Bill,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board,

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE—

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Pine-sts., New-York.

$320,000 8 PER CENT 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.

The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1866.

A. J. BLOOKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WATER STOCK, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, surviver of SPRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bonds No. 31, as regards, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 53, 56, 62, 65, 74, 98, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 33 Chambers-st., (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks the tax-payers inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be strictly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly PROHIBITED from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.

J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

ARTISANS' BANK, No. 117 Nassau-st.

THE THIRD INSTALLMENT of 25 per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, is payable at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 22d inst. and the fourth and final installment of 25 is payable on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing a certain promissory note, bearing date on or about March 3, 1853, made by the undersigned, to the order of MARY H. CURTIS, for $2,200, payable on demand, with six per cent interest, on the same has been paid. WILLIAM HUTTON.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY, at PERTH AMBOY.—The notes of this Bank are to be deemed at par, by the Union Bank of this City.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1856. The CHEMUNG COUNTY BANK, at Horse Heads, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1856.—The BANK OF SALINA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10t.'55-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

623,'54-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st. (2 doors from Chatham st.) Open every day from 10 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M. and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites at $25, at the manufactory, No. 524 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods safely packed to go out of the city.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved notes, at No. 47 Beekman, near William-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 38 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Troy,

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections in Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $3 50; Saratoga, $3 75.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

5.40 A. M.—Mail Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 12.45 P. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

9.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.15 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 6:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 1:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) and Piermont for Sneferne and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS ARE DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CALEDONIA RAILROAD.—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $3 63. The Express Trains between New-York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 5:40 A. M. Express train will leave New-York on Friday the 29th instant. 9:10 A. M. Mail train running regular. 3:30 P. M. express train will leave New-York for Albany on Tuesday the 26th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY.

9:30 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.

The road is repaired and in good order.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.* J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:30 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:45 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid Steamship TEXAS, 1,800 tons burthen, will sail from Pier No. 56, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA.—The steamship CALHOUN, Capt. PATTERSON, will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River. Rates of passage to San Juan del Norte: First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS A. WHITNEY, 2 Bowling-green, New-York

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKINS will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & Co. will forward an Express regularly by steamers from New-York to Havana. First Express will leave on Monday next, Sept. 8, 1856, per steamship *Quaker City*, at 12 M.—taking freight, small parcels, packages, and letters for all parts of the Island of Cuba. Apply at WELLS, FARGO & CO'S, No. 82 Broadway.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL.
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 37 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. LUDLOW. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. PACIFIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $0 and 80 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....	1856	Wednesday, May 14..... 1856
Saturday, May 10.....	1856	Wednesday, May 28..... 1856
Saturday, May 24.....	1856	Wednesday, June 11..... 1856
Saturday, June 7.....	1856	Wednesday, June 25..... 1856
Saturday, June 21.....	1856	Wednesday, July 9..... 1856
Saturday, July 5.....	1856	Wednesday, July 23..... 1856
Saturday, July 19.....	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6..... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20..... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3..... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17..... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1..... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15..... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29..... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12..... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26..... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10..... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24..... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.....	1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage $70. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

A. S. Lott, leave New-York..... Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston..... Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston..... Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York..... Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston..... Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston..... Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Bills not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WETTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..... $130
Second Cabin..... 75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 83 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN E. RINGGOLD, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon..... $130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon..... 110
In Second Cabin..... 80

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day of sailing

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW!

EDINBURGH, 3,500 tons, Wm. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 3,150 tons, ROBERT CRAI

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Base Ball Match.

Yesterday the cars of the Second and Third avenue Railroads were crowded for hours with the lovers of ball playing, going out to witness the long-talked-of match between the "Gotham" and "Knickerbocker" Clubs. We think the interest to see this game was greater than at any other match ever played. It took place upon the ground of the Gotham, inside of the race track at the "Red House."

Mr. GABRIEL VAN COTT was selected as umpire on behalf of the Gothams, and Mr. DONOAN F. CURRY for the Knickerbockers. The referee was a member of the Eagle Club. The game is played by nine members of each Club—twenty-one runs to win. The day was beautiful for the sport, and everybody appeared to enjoy it.

Play commenced at 2½ o'clock, the Gothams taking the bat, and went out without making an ace. The Knickerbockers then went in, and out with a single run. The Gothams in their second inning made three; in the third, one; in the fourth, fifth, and sixth, four each; and the seventh and last, three, making twenty-one in all. The Knickerbockers made a round o in their second inning, and their third closed, *doing just as well*; the fourth, they made three; fifth, two; sixth, one; and the seventh and last, another o—making, by the rule of addition, seven. This closed the game, the Gothams winning by fourteen runs.

There was some fine batting by Dr. ADAMS and DE BOST of the Knickerbockers, and BURNS, PINCKNEY and TEED, of the Gothams. Messrs. CUDLIPP and DAVIS made some splendid and difficult catches in the long field. The runs made by each player were as follows:

KNICKERBOCKERS.

	Hands Out.				Runs.
Adams		2		3	2
Wadsworth	1	3		1	1
Davis	2		1 1	2	
Stevens	3			3	1
Kissam			2		1
De Bost	1	2	3		
Yates	2				2
Conover	3			1	
Welling		1	3	2	
				Total	7

GOTHAMS.

	Hands Out.				Runs.
T. Van Cott	1		1		3
Burns	2		3	1	2
Winslow	3		2	1 2	1
Pinckney			3	2	3
Teed				1	4
Cudlipp				2	3
Sherridan	1			3 3	2
Cummerford	2	1			2
Salaman	3		2 3		1
				Total	21

Fate, or the skill of the Gothamites, was against the Knickerbockers for once; but they appeared to take their defeat kindly, being certain of better luck next time.

The Broadway Theatre.

The Broadway Theatre remains in the position in which Thursday's caving-in left it. But the cracks in its Elm-street side look more ominous, and it may tumble down at any moment. However, BOWEN & MCNAMEE's men, despite the expected danger, have resumed their labors. The big hole in the wall affords an excellent opportunity for a peep behind the stage, and a large number of big men and little boys continue to take advantage of the novel sight. The ropes that were spread across Broadway have been removed, and passage to stages again allowed. The end of this matter is not yet.

New-York Slavers.

A rumor has arrived at the office of the United States District-Attorney of the capture on the coast of Brazil of a brig engaged in the slave-trade from this port, under command of a skipper who has already once been on trial for his life in this district. As the notification is not official we withhold the names of the parties concerned.

☞ The Fifteenth Ward German Republicans met last evening in Clinton Hall, and effected a temporary organization. Mr. WM. HEINE, (the artist,) was chosen President, and S. LAZAR, Esq., Secretary. Provisional delegates were chosen to the Central Committee, and the Club then adjourned until Thursday night.

☞ The Bostonians have appointed Messrs. SAM. LAWRENCE, GEO. B. BLACK and JOS. WHITNEY a Committee to meet Mr. PEABODY on his arrival at New-York which is expected to take place about the 14th inst. and tender him an invitation to eat a public dinner in the modern Athens.

☞ The American Institute Fair to be held at the Crystal Palace will open September 22d.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, President BARKER in the chair.

Several reports from the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring in or adopting certain contracts for improving streets, &c., were submitted and confirmed, or adopted. A number of petitions were received and referred.

A number of reports from the Committee on Assessments in favor of confirmation were concurred in.

The Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices concurring to increase the pay of the foremen in charge of cleansing sewers and receiving basins was adopted after some discussion.

The same Committee reported in favor of a concurrence in the report adopted by the Board of Councilmen, to the effect that the wages of the laboring men employed by the Corporation be advanced from $1 25 to $1 50 a day. The Committee of the other body stated their conviction that the proposed increase was small enough in view of the lost time, together with the high prices of all the necessaries of life.

This report elicited a very animated discussion. Aldermen CLANCY, BRIGGS, FULLMER and DEAKE made speeches in its favor. They were opposed by Aldermen ELY, VOORHIS, TUCKER and VARIAN. The gist of the arguments against its adoption seemed to be the repeated declarations that the movement was an electioneering dodge.

The report was eventually concurred in, after several amendments had been rejected.

The following is the vote:

AYES—Messrs. Brown, Corwin, Heffman, Clancy, Griffiths, Greers, Jackson, Briggs, Monoghan, Fullmer, Herrick—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Fox, Tucker, Voorhies, Valentine, Varian—5.

Absent when the vote was taken, Messrs. Healey, McConkey, Ely, and Barker.

A vast amount of street documents and minor matters were disposed of, after which the Board adjourned till Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Several bills were passed to a third reading. These, in favor of flagging sidewalks in various localities, fencing vacant lots, draining and filling sunken lots, confirming assessment list for paving flagging, and the formation of various sewers, relieving erroneous assessments, opening the Seventh-avenue, supplying water closets to the Registrar's Office, granting ground in Fifty-second-street to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, in favor of increasing salary of Clerks to Corporation Counsel, and concurring in award of contracts for stationery, were all passed without opposition.

Among petitions referred, was that of sundry persons for a culvert and receiving basin on the north east corner of Clarkson and Greenwich streets; of sundry persons to have the pier on the west side of Gouverneur-street repaired. The petitioners, who are numerous, and comprise many of the merchants of the City, represent the pier to be in a very dangerous condition, a horse and truck having only a few days ago broken through it, when not only the horse, but also the driver, came near losing their lives.

Several resolutions were referred, having reference to flagging sidewalks and changing the grade of Tenth avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; to lay a crosswalk in Second-street; to grade Tenth-avenue, from Manhattanville to One-Hundred and Forty-fourth-street.

The report from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of grading Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, was concurred in.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a question embodied in a resolution. He states that neither himself nor any one in his employ was ever engaged, directly or indirectly, as counsel in any suit against the Corporation, or any officer thereof—with a single exception, being a proceeding which he himself instituted to obtain an injunction against the Mayor and Board of Supervisors, to prevent them from raising the sum of $300,000 on the tax-levy, to be appropriated for the Central Park. Ordered on file, and to be printed in the minutes.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

Launch.

The new steam-tug *William H. Webb* will be launched this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Webb's yard, foot of Sixth-street, East River. Her dimensions are: Length, 195 feet; beam, 31 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet. She has an entire solid floor of oak, 14 inches deep, iron strapped; two beam engines, disconnected—cylinders each 44 inches diameter, 10 feet stroke.

This steamer has been built in the best possible manner for Messrs. CHAMBERS & HEISER, and others. The hull by WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq.; the engines by the Allaire Works; and will be commanded by Captain CHARLES HASSARD, late of the steam-tug *Leviathan*. She will be ready for service about the 1st of November next.

Workingmen's Republican Union.

Last evening, a crowded and enthusiastic meeting convened by the mechanics and working men of this City, was held at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery; the avowed object being to "take measures for the promotion of the cause of free-labor, the non-extension of Slavery over territory now free, and the election of FREMONT and DAYTON." Hon. DANIEL COONS occupied the chair for the organization of the meeting, and Mr. ANDREW MURRAY was nominated as Secretary. The call being read, comprising the list of 250 requisitionists, a Committee of five was appointed in the usual way to draft resolutions and report, comprising Messrs. John Wildot, John H. Keyser, Thomas Emory, Joseph Hodgman, and Madison Conover. During their absence a patriotic song "Fremont and Liberty" was sung by professional vocalists to the air of the Marseillaise.

Mr. HENRY S. SMITH, of the Tenth Ward, was the first speaker;—he observed that the working men of New-York had always been Democratic. Slaveholders are always a minority, consumers not producers, and laws ought ever to be constructed for the many rather than for the few. The process of bleeding in the children of the Slave mothers had made Slavery no longer a question of color. The Democratic party no longer exists but as a party of unscrupulous politicians fattened hand and foot to the Slave power. Nor was there augot of the spirit of true Americanism in the party that arrogated the American name. If a man would descend to the meanness of the commission of crime, it added nothing to his degradation to be arrested by a policemen of Irish extraction.

After half-an-hour the committee returned with appropriate resolutions.

These were somewhat lengthy, and terminating thus:

Resolved, That it is peculiarly the duty and interest of every adopted citizen who honestly labors for a subsistence, to aid us by his vote and influence to keep a refuge in the free territory of our own public lands, where surplus laborers may gain a home and independence instead of being forced to remain in overcrowded cities, bidding against each other in the labor market, and, as JEFFERSON expressed it, "eating each other up."

Resolved, That free laborers must decide their own destiny.

Resolved, That to give efficiency to our labors in the great cause we will unite under the name of "The Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Club of the City of New-York," and that its affairs be conducted by an Executive Committee of one from each Ward.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and addresses in support of them were delivered by the President, Mr. ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Mr. ROBERT M. POER, and other gentlemen:

The most strongly urged points assumed by the various speakers, were the mischief of competition with the unpaid labor of the Slave, and the social rather than the abstractly political aspect of the question as interesting to working men. Much of eloquent illustration, as well as of sound common sense argument, was brought to bear upon the subject.

The following are the permanent officers of the Association: ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, President; GEORGE HOOPER and THOMAS BAXTER, Vice-Presidents; ANDREW MURRAY, Secretary; DANIEL COONS, Treasurer; E. Jardene, Moseily Lyons, John Rice, S. Cline, Edward Darby, and others yet to be appointed, Executive Committee.

The Accessory Transit Company—Mr. Garrison's Statement.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC: The morning papers publish a bill of complaint by the Accessory Transit Company against me, containing charges so gross, that I feel impelled thus publicly to notice them. The roundness of the sums claimed from me, and the boldness of the charges, would appal me did I not know they were untrue. Nearly all the transactions on which the charges are founded, took place anterior to the time (some eighteen months ago,) when I visited New-York with my clerk and books, settled all my accounts—extending over a period of two years—with the Company to its entire satisfaction, and was reappointed its agent.

I arrived last from San Francisco on the 13th July, since which time I have made repeated efforts to settle my accounts with the Company, but have never been able to get even an attempt at a settlement, and the service of a summons, a few days since, and of the complaint last evening, were the first intimations I had that the company pretended to have any claims against me.

It is impossible for me, at the moment, to refute, in detail, charges concerning transactions occurring years ago. My means of doing so—persons, books and papers are all in San Francisco, a circumstance well known to the authors of the complaint—but in due time I shall produce them, and will prove to the public that the Company is largely in my debt for cash advanced, instead of my being its debtor, and that the statements made in the complaint are *false*.

And as an evidence of my desire to arrange and settle any differences between the Company and myself, I called on C. VANDERBILT, Esq., the President thereof, soon after receiving the summons, to learn the nature of the demand against me, and receiving no satisfactory reply I then offered to enter into bonds with the Company, agreeing to submit the accounts to arbitration for adjustment, to which I also received no satisfactory answer. Thus the matter rested until the complaint was served on me.

I am not only fully able but always ready to respond to any just claim that may be presented to me.

Regarding the assertion that the Company removed me from the position as its agent at San Francisco, I have only to remark that it, like other statements in the complaint, is false. My term expired on the 31st March, 1856, and since that time the Company has made repeated offers and overtures to induce me to accept the reappointment as agent in San Francisco, all of which I have refused, and I only held the office awaiting the arrival of my successor, who I expected would be appointed and whose arrival I looked for by every steamer prior to my departure; and for refusing to accept their overtures I am doubtless indebted for the present action against me. C. K. GARRISON.

Boat Race for a Purse of $200.

Quite an animated spectacle was presented Friday afternoon all along the East River, from Montgomery-street to the Battery. A large number of people crowded the docks, shipping and buildings along the line, to witness the aquatic contest that was announced to take place. The water also was covered with row and sail boats of every size and rig. The race was between the *Lucy*, rowed by the Brothers DONOHOE, and the *Elizabeth*, rowed by J. ROWDEN and S. PATTERSON. This boat is better known as the Burns Champion Boat, and was considered heretofore the fastest boat on our waters. The betting on her before the *Lucy* was seen was two to one. They started from the foot of Montgomery-street, and pulled around Governor's Island and back. The *Lucy* won with great ease, making the distance in 40 minutes, said to be the quickest time on record. She was built by C. L. INGERSOLL & SON.

Fourteenth Ward.

After the adjournment of the Fourteenth Republican Association last evening, a Club was formed with Mr. WILLIAM PALMER as President, and Messrs. SENDEN and KAUFMAN, Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Messrs. L. L. MACOMBER, GEORGE TEE WILLIGEE, WM. PALMER and others.

☞ The Monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships, erecting in Trinity Church burying ground, will be a costly and elegant work of art. Its height from the ground will be seventy-five feet. The material used is brown stone. At the apex will be a figure of the world, covered by an eagle with outspread wings. About 100 feet above the granite base will be an open space seven feet square, covered by a grooved arch, richly carved on four sides, etare engraved deeply on the pediment and stripes on the panels. The space thus left may hereafter be occupied by a miniature monument, surrounded with military and naval trophies. At the corners are niches to be filled with statues, in bronze or marble, and between these points are tablets for the inscription. Near the base the monument is nearly fourteen feet square. The cost of this work is not yet known. It was commenced somsthing like four years ago, but its completion has been delayed until now. FRANK WILLIS is the architect.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!—FORD & SCOTT, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton street, have this day opened a splendid stock of ladies' tippets, victorines, pelerines, and capes, with cuffs to match, of fitch, mink, stone marten, sables, and other furs, which for style and finish cannot be excelled; they would call attention to the fact that they have no old stock to put off upon customers, everything in their stock having been selected and manufactured this year, expressly for them, and under their own supervision, regardless of expense, in a style which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Their furs will bear the closest examination, and are warranted to be just as they are represented.

FORD & SCOTT, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton-street, Sign of the Big Hat.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES BARTLETT, Esq., Principal of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School: The undersigned who have for some time had children under your care on College Hill, and who have attended several examinations of your pupils, take this opportunity of expressing to you, and to the public through you, our high consideration of your noble school. With the locality so eminently beautiful—with the arrangement of the study-room, the dormitory—the play-ground—the gymnasium—with the comfort and refinement of the family—with the thoroughness of its educational provisions, and the influences which are exerted over the minds of the scholars, we are delighted, and, unrequested by you, present to you this expression of our grateful regards and earnest wishes that you may continue to receive, as you most certainly deserve, the liberal patronage which you have hitherto enjoyed.

C. C. VAN CLEEF, Pastor of the R. D. Church, Hackensack.
EDGAR THORN, Supervisor of the town of Poughkeepsie.
S. B. TROWBRIDGE, Merchant, Poughkeepsie.
GEO. VAN KLEECK, Merchant, Poughkeepsie.
JOHN T. MCCOUN, Troy.
GEORGE V. POMEROY, New-York.
ASA HOLT, Brooklyn.
IRA HAWLEY, Merchant, New-York.

Winter term will commence on first Wednesday in November.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEO. E. INGER & Co.'s pure Cod-Liver Oil, with quinine, combines in one remedy the tonic and strengthening properties of Peruvian bark and the nourishing and supporting qualities of pure Cod-Liver Oil. Eminent physicians have prescribed this medicated oil, with marked success, in debility, consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, neuralgia, indigestion, ague, &c., &c., and have testified to its superior and more certain efficacy to the simple oil in all cases. Ask particularly for "Inger & Co.'s" preparation. The genuine is sold in paper capped bottles, with the signature of GEO. E. INGER & Co., Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GORNEY & FREDERICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard street.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsis, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER, Poughkeepsis, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

SEPT. 1.—THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.

If variety, quality and style are essentials in the materials and construction of Bonnets, the undersigned feel assured their stock is unsurpassed.

IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETS.—Selected by the agent of the establishment from the most celebrated English manufactories. CROSSLY & SONS' velvets and Brussels—latest patterns; TEMPLETON'S yard wide medallions. An immense stock of three-plies, ingrains and oil-cloths at extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits	$12
Genteel cassimere business suits	8
Fine black frock coats	8
Elegant blue dress coats	8
Rich moire antique silk vests	3

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

TAKE NOTICE—All who would see a good thing well done; all who would enjoy a hearty laugh; all who would relish genius in its raciest form; the great domestic comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold," will be presented both this afternoon and evening, by the famous new company at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—What are their Credentials?—They are approved by the most enlightened governments, sanctioned by the highest medical authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands, in all diseases of the skin, glands, and secretive organs.

[Advertisement.]

Nobody now thinks of leaving town without one of BEADY'S celebrated Ambrotypes; that is, unless they forget all about pictures of any kind. The Ambrotype is the finest, most accurate, and quickest made of any portrait yet known. Call at No. 205 or No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs and Ambrotypes which defy all rivalry, are to be had at any moment, at the well known galleries of Mr. BEADY, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway. Strangers will be able to get perfect likenesses without loss of time. Old likenesses copied on short notice.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Fairy Spell," and "Jessie the Wanderer," are creating quite a sensation at this beautiful theatre, and crowding it nightly. To-night they will be repeated with the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet."

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE ÆOLIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ F. H. NASH, No. 510 Broome-street, has a few good Pianos and Melodeons to let, at less than Broadway prices. Also two very old Violins and one Violoncello for sale.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New York.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., TROTTING, FRIDAY, Sept. 5.—Sweepstake $500. Mile heats, to wagons.

JESSE WANDELL, b. g., *Major Wandell*.....1 1
M. PHILLIPS, b. m., *Lady Phillipps*.....2 2
F. SMITH, b. g., *Ben Bolt*.....3 3
Time—2:57; 2:58.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING, THURSDAY, Sept. 4 Match $300. Mile
Owner, s. g., *Cooper* (to 250 lbs. wagon).....1
Owner, g. g., *Stranger* (in harness).....2
Time—2:10.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING, THURSDAY, Sept. 4 Purse and stake $200. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. PIFFER, to. g., *Lady Riley*.....1 1 1
J. WHELPLEY, bay mare.....2 2 2
Time—2:40¼; 2:47¼; 2:46; 2:48¾.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING, FRIDAY, Sept. 5.—Match $500. Two mile heats.

M. MOROBERTS, h. g., *Bull*.....1 1
D. PIFFER, b. m., *Lady Hentz*.....2 2
Time—6:03¼; 6:19.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGORATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Courier* says: The large granite block, designed as the base for the Franklin Statue, is of brown Quincy granite about five feet square by three feet in thickness, and on the side designed to front School street, this inscription:

"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, BORN IN BOSTON 17TH JANUARY, 1706."

"DIED IN PHILADELPHIA 17TH APRIL, 1790."

On the easterly side of the stone is the following:

"DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4TH, 1776."

On the westerly side the stone bears the following:

"THE TREATY OF PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE, 3D SEPTEMBER, 1783."

The block will be placed on the foundation the present week. Preparations for the dedication of the statue are progressing finely. The arrangements to accommodate those who attend the exercises in front of City Hall are excellent. A platform is to be constructed covering the entire area occupied by the flower and shrub enclosures. These commence at the top of the iron fence, in front, and extend back on the east side to the avenue adjoining Niles Block, rising gradually to the height of 15 feet. Upon this is to be erected tiers of seats. Upon the other side will be the platform for the President, orator and others who may take part in the exercises. The arrangements will accommodate from 6,000 to 8,000 persons. An illumination is also to be given in the evening in front of City Hall. Gas fixtures of a great variety of fanciful designs are now being manufactured for the purpose.

There is a house on the Troy Road, says the Albany *Journal* of the 5th inst., which is said to be haunted. Some time in July last, a party consisting of three young men, set out at the dead hour of night, to ascertain the truth of the alleged rumor. Upon arriving at the place, one more daring than the other, offered to force open a shutter of the house and enter it, provided his comrades would follow him. They assented to the proposition, and he accordingly broke in and inspected the premises. A warrant was issued for his arrest at the time, but from some cause or other it was not served until this morning, when he was brought before Justice COLE, charged with burglery. It is not alleged that anything was taken from the place, or any injury done to the premises. He was held upon the charge.

CONDITION OF THE STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER.—The hull of the steamboat *Knickerbocker* has been repaired, and yesterday a powerful derrick was used in righting her. It was partially turned, so that one of the wheels could be seen, when it was found that the rudder had struck the bottom of the river, and successfully resisted the power of the derrick. The person engaged in superintending the work has concluded to let go his present hold, and to tow the vessel into deeper water, when he is confident that he will be able to turn and then tow her upon the flats. It is not yet known whether her boilers are on the vessel or at the bottom of the river, or whether a portion of her engine has not also been separated from the boat.—*Albany Journal*, 5th.

MARRIED

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Mr. Searles, Mr. THOS. J. GRIFFIN to Miss REBECCA D. CRAW, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, by Rev. J. E. Searles, pastor of the Norfolk st. Methodist Church, WILLIAM PARKHOUSE and ELIZABETH JOHNSON, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, GEORGE D., eldest son of John C. and Eleanor Sares, aged 17 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mechanics' Society, No. 2, Cedars of Temple auce, also the members of Polar Star Lodge, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, also the members of the Attorney-st. M. P. Church, are invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 9½ o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 662 4th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, MRS. ROSALINE, wife of Thomas Goodwin, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Stanton-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 256 West 14th st., near 10th-av. She will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 5, of dysentery, STARR NICHOLS, of the firm of Seger, Nichols & Co., of this City, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 5.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '58	102½	
2,500	Ohio State 6s, '75	103	
9,000	Virginia 6s.....	93	
1,000	Cal State 7s '75.	90	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	91½	
2,500	do.....c	91¾	
20,000	do.....b3	91½	
5,000	do.....c	91¾	
10,000	do.....c	91¾	
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m	68	
800	Cleve & P. div. bs	80	
55	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119¾	
20	Penn. Coal Co.....	94½	
500	Cnm. Coal Co...s10	19½	
50	New-Jersey Zinc....	43½	
8	N. Y. Cen. R.R....	86	
6	do.....f	86¾	
250	do.....f	86¾	
100	do.....b60	86¾	
50	do.....c	86¾	
5	do.....c	86¾	
178	Panama R.R.....	93	
100	do.....b30	94	
410	Erie Railroad....	22¾	
100	do.....b6	6	
400	do.....b3	59½	
550	do.....	59¾	
800	do.....b6	60¼	
100	do.....b10	59¾	
50	do.....c	60¼	
100	do.....c	60¼	
300	do.....s30	59¾	
100	do.....s30	59¾	
650	do.....s3	60	
100	do.....b5	59¾	
600	do.....s5	60	
300	do.....s60	60	
1275	do.....	60	
100	do.....b10	60¼	
300	do.....b30	60¼	
150	do.....b60	60¾	

SECOND BOARD

$1,000	U. P. R. 2d m....	68	
12,000	Erie bds..'75....	93	
15,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds.	91¾	
5,000	do.....	91¾	
18	Commonwealth Bk.	101	
200	Cumb Coal Co....	19¾	
100	Cantoo Co.....b10	23¾	
15	Gal. & Chic R. R.	108	
200	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	91¾	
6	Mich Cen R. R....	91¾	
100	Co.....	89½	
55	Panama Railroad..	93½	
100	do.....b30	94	
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.b5	86¾	
25	do.....	86¾	
70	do.....	86¾	
50	do.....s60	86¾	
200	Reading R. R...b60	85¾	
300	Reading Railroad.s3	85	
300	do.....b3	85¾	
100	do.....b10	85¾	
400	do.....s3	85¾	
1200	do.....s60	85¾	
100	do.....s10	85¾	
1200	do.....s60	85¾	
100	do.....b30	85¾	
50	Mic. Cent. R.....b3	91	
200	do.....s30	91	
19	do.....	91	
100	Cle. & Pitts. R....c	57	
100	do.....b10	57¾	
100	do.....b30	57¾	
100	Mh. & N. In. R R.b15	90	
50	do.....c	89¾	
50	do.....s30	89¾	
50	do.....b30	90	
100	do.....c	90	
300	Ill. Cen. R. R....b3	110	
200	do.....s15m	109	
100	do.....s30	109¾	
5	Gal. & Chi. R.R....	107¾	
10	do.....	108	
100	Cleve & To. R.R.s3	75½	
500	do.....	76	
100	do.....s60	76	
500	do.....s30	76	
200	do.....b30	76¾	
1400	do.....b30	77	
500	do.....s3m	76	
750	do.....	76½	
100	do.....s30	76½	
500	do.....	c 76¾	
50	Milw. & Miss. R R..	75	
60	do.....b30	76	
10	New-Jersey R.R....	121	
100	Ch & Rock I R.R.	94¾	
50	do.....	s30 94¾	
100	do.....b7	94¾	
50	Ward Coal & I. Co.	35	

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.—P. M.

There was a good market for Stocks to-day. The sales of Road and other shares reach about 27,000, and there was a fair business done also in State and Railway Bonds. Prices were generally higher, the rise being from ¾ to 1¼ ₱ cent. as compared with Thursday's market. The leading inquiry was for Erie, Reading, Toledo and Rock Island. Compared with the lowest point of the week, the following figures were attained in the course of the day—the closing bids in some cases this afternoon being ¼@⅝ off the extreme prices. The bidding was quite spirited at the early board, and the demand, to many of the brokers, somewhat unlooked for. The preponderating feeling in the Street had been, and indeed we may say continues, bearish, though the healthy look of trade, the glorious crops of the country and the tendency to moderate terms for money, are not, it will be noticed, without their influence. The August returns from the Railways look well as far as reported, and sensibly improved Illinois Central Scrip and Rock Island Shares on the sales to-day. We understand the Michigan Central receipts to have been full $260,000, as against $202,607 in August last year. The La Crosse (new) earned for the month $46,145 on 61 miles of opened road. The receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, mostly delivered by rail, were equal to 5,420,000 bushels. For September they were estimated 5,000,000 bushels before the last encouraging grain news from Europe.

	Lowest in week.	Highest to-day.	Closing in afternoon.
New-York and Erie	58¾	60¼	59¾
New-York Central	85½	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	93¼	95	95
Toledo	73¾	76¼	75¾
Panama	89	93¾	94 b60
Illinois Central Bonds	90¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Scrip	109	110	110¼ b60
Virginia Bonds	93	93	93
Missouris	86¼	88	88

The whole of the Southern Michigan travel between New-York and Chicago is to be transferred to the Toledo road at Cleveland, the Lake boats belonging to the Southern Michigan line stopping at that point instead of Toledo, going from Buffalo west.

The demand for Money at Bank and from the Stock Brokers is without alteration from Thursday's report. The Bank movement is generally steady, though to further contraction with one or two of the large banks that have been drawn upon rather freely this week. There is a larger offering of paper to the Discount Brokers than yesterday, and business doing is at 7½@9 ₱ cent. for 60 days' to 4 months' paper, and 9@10 for longer dates, first-class names. There was a fair amount of Sterling done for the *Hermann* to-morrow at 109¾ ₱ cent. Continental dull. The Specie shipment will be light. The Custom Duties by the importers on the cargoes of the *Persia* and the *Ericsson* were heavy to-day, about $213,000. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury $418,120; the disbursements $246,255; balance this afternoon $13,624,999.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—FUNDED COST AND LANDS.

Construction Bonds	$17,000,000
Freeland Bonds	3,000,000
170,000 shares, $25 paid on 140 000	3,500,000
Borrowed on pledge, $30 on 30,000	900,000
Total to date	$24,400,000
Prospective, as in 1858:	
Funded cost, as above	$24,400,000
25 per cent. additional on 140 000 shares	3,500,000
20 per cent. additional on 30,000	600,000
Total Debt, $20,000,000; Stock, $3,500,000	$28,582,000
Landed Estate—Original grant	2,595,000 acres.
Appropriated to Interest Fund	250,000 acres.
To Construction and Freeland Bonds	2,345,000 acres.
Sales to date, exclusive of Interest Lands	525 320 acres.
Leaving unsold	1,819,680 acres.
Estimated sales to close of 1858	963,770 acres.
Leaving free to Stockholders	855,910 acres
525,320 acres sold at an av'ge of $13 40	$7,035,200
963,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1551. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Details of the Fight at Ossawatomie.

BORDER-RUFFIAN ACCOUNTS.

Preparations for an Attack on Lawrence.

From the Glasgow (Mo.) Times Extra, Sept. 2.

We have just received, per steamer *Wm. Campbell*, an extra from the *Western Dispatch* office, dated Independence, Sunday evening, containing important news from Kansas. The letters below were brought in by Mr. SHERMAN, of Independence, a reliable man. He also reports a battle had been fought in the direction of Fort Scott, in which thirteen Southern men were killed. No particulars.

The letters from Capt. REID and Mr. CHILES follow:

CAMP, BULL CREEK, Aug. 31, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Ossawatomie—the headquarters of old BROWN—on night before last; marched forty miles and assaulted the town without dismounting the men, about sunrise on yesterday. We had a brisk fight for an hour or more, and had five men wounded—none dangerously—Capt. BOYCE, WM. GORDON, and three others. We killed about 30 of them, among the number, certain, a son of old BROWN, and a most certain old BROWN himself; destroyed all their ammunition and provisions, and very boys would burn the town to the ground. *I could not keep it.*

We must be supported by our friends. We still want more men and ammunition—ammunition of all sorts. Powder, muskets, balls and caps, is the constant cry.

I write in great haste, as I have been in saddle, rode 100 miles, and fought a battle without rest.

Your friend, REID.

CAMP AT BULL CREEK, Aug. 31, 1856

Isaac Hockaday, Henry and others:

GENTS: Gen. REID, with 250 men, had a fight at Ossawatomie yesterday. We had four men wounded; Capt. BOYCE, of Lexington; FRANK GORDON, of Clay. Capt. BOYCE had his wrist broken. GORDON was shot in the shoulder. YOUNG JACKSON, of Howard, was shot in the mouth—badly cut. GEO. GORDON, of Lafayette, shot in the thigh. YOUNG PARKER, of Lafayette, was shot in the leg.

The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed 20 and burnt the town.

Same evening, a large number made their appearance near Camp. We expect to have a fight a Prairie City. We then march to Lawrence, where we will have the big fight. We need *men* and *means*. There are here now 1,200 men, and about 800 opposite Lawrence that will operate with us.

BROWN was supposed to be killed at Ossawatomie. Urge all man to come on.

Yours, JAS. CHILES.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FIGHT AT LAWRENCE, BETWEEN LANE'S AND ATCHISON'S MEN.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 4

We have before us a letter dated "Camp at Bull Creek, Aug. 29, 11½ o'clock A. M.," and written by a member of the Lexington volunteers, in which it is said that they arrived there that morning in fine spirits. Reliable private dispatches from Lecompton stated that the Abolition force at Lawrence, where all their forces are concentrated, amounted to 1,500 to 2,000 men. The opposing force in camp at Bull Creek amounted to 1,000 men, but there were some 500 men above Lecompton to intercept LANE'S army in case they should attempt to get away. Late afternoon some 400 of our men proceed to Ossawatomie, and other towns may be visited. We will wait at this place for some two or three hundred men, expected to arrive to-morrow; and on return of our men from Ossawatomie, we go by the way of Hickory Point to Lawrence, which will probably be attacked by us day after to-morrow. We are all confident of success. I cannot say when we shall return. LANE'S men are fortifying the crossing of Wakarusa, but will leave it on the appearance of our troops.

P. S.—I am just told by Adjutant-General MCLEAN, that Lawrence will be attacked on Sunday next—(last Sunday.) Another account says that Monday was the day appointed for this purpose.

ATCHISON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A letter to the *Republican*, dated St. Joseph, (Mo.) Aug. 29, says:

"I have time to write you only a few leading items, brought in by express last night. Gen. ATCHISON has been elected Commander-in Chief of the armies of Kansas. His staff consists of some of the most distinguished officers of the Mexican war. He has eleven hundred and fifty men in one division, and some five hundred in another. They will concentrate to-day upon Lawrence. Gen. RICHARDSON had taken up his line of march for the Northern line, to cut off further invasion from that quarter, but he received orders yesterday to move down to Lawrence. The town will be surrounded and its fate decided before Monday night."

LANE SURROUNDED.

In the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of the 27th ult., we find the following:

"Immediately upon the resignation of SHANNON, Col. WOODSON ordered the militia to assemble at Lecompton. Maj Gen. RICHARDSON received orders to station three hundred men under Brig. Gen. MARSHAL on the trail near the Nebraska line to intercept and turn back any of LANE'S men who may yet be on their way to join him. Gen. RICHARDSON is ordered in report himself at Lecompton with all the force he can raise. LANE is now completely hemmed in, and if proper precautions are taken, he must either surrender, or like some of his *confrères*, escape in disguise."

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

The Independence (Mo.) *Dispatch* of the 27th ult. contains the following:

"The lawand-order party have something like fifteen hundred men stationed near N. Santa Fe, and we learn that it is their intention to move to-morrow to attack the notorious BROWN, who is encamped near Sugar Mound, on the Bates County line, with some four hundred men, who are committing all kinds of depredations in that neighborhood, and menacing the citizens of Bates with like treatment. Should they be overtaken by the Pro-Slavery party, we promise the people that they will be the source of no more trouble in the Territory. The number of LANE'S party in the Territory under arms is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty five hundred men, most of whom are concentrated at or near Lawrence, where they are fortifying themselves. We have no doubt but there will be a collision between the two parties during the ensuing week."

LATEST FROM LECOMPTON—SEIZURE OF FREE-STATE PROVISIONS—COL. TITUS.

From the Leavenworth Herald, Aug. 30.

Our latest advices from Lecompton inform us that there are some six hundred U. S. troops encamped there, subject to the order of our acting Governor, Hon. DANIEL WOODSON.

The most interesting item of news we have to record is the seizure of four of the enemy's wagons by Capt. FRED. EMORY and his gallant company. The wagons were loaded with provisions for the enemy, and were *in transitu* for Lawrence. The drivers and men along with the train, amounting to ten—just the number composing Capt. EMORY'S company—were taken prisoners, and the wagons and contents conveyed as booty to the nearest camp of our forces. All praise to Capt EMORY!

LANE'S forces are still concentrated, we learn, at Lawrence, and are prepared for an attack. They have raised fortifications around the town and *ferry*. They number some two thousand strong, and are all well armed and disciplined. Report says they are short of provisions.

Our forces have started on their march to Lecompton, and have probably reached there ere this. Most of them are well armed and mounted, and will give LANE and his ragged regiments—*Jessie*. We will probably hear something of them to-day.

Col. TITUS and men who were taken prisoners by the enemy have been released, an exchange of prisoners having been effected by the intercession of Gov. SHANNON and others. Col. TITUS was severely wounded at the time of the attack on his company, as our readers will recollect, but he is now, we are happy to learn, in a fair way to recover.

We learn that several Abolitionists have been taken prisoners by our forces, among whom is a Mr. BIRD—a *bird* who is well known here for his beautiful *plumage*.

ARE NOT IN KANSAS—GEN. SMITH CONCENTRATING MEN AT LECOMPTON—A FIGHT.

From the Lexington Express, Aug. 30.

Private letters have been received in this city, which put an entirely different face on the state of affairs in Kansas, than that received above. One letter received day before yesterday, says that Col. LANE is not now, and has not been in Kansas this Summer. The writer says that the attack on Franklin was a most insignificant affair; but with the exception of horse stealing, and a systematic course of plundering carried on by a few men on both sides, with here and there a fight about claims, everything is perfectly quiet throughout the Territory; that Lawrence is perfectly quiet, and that no sort of preparation is being made for its defence. The letter also states that Gen. SMITH is concentrating a large military force at Lecompton, with which to take the field should it become necessary. It is said he will have twenty-eight companies—infantry and dragoons—with one battery of artillery. It is also stated in the letter that Missourians will be greatly deceived if they believe the United States troops are to remain inactive in the event of a collision between the contending factions. Said letter also states that everything heretofore published is positively false; that the slightest things have been magnified into enormities by men on both sides, and that many things are stated which never occurred.

We doubt not the letter above referred to contains many things that are true, but as it regards the position and acts of the Anti-Slavery Party in Kansas, our means of acquiring information are almost as good as those residing in Lecompton.

LATER.—Mr. S. G. ALLEN, of Harrisonville, arrived in our city on Thursday night, bringing news of the utmost importance if true. Just as he was leaving home for this city, news was received from the Territory to the following effect: Becoming alarmed, all the Pro-Slavery settlers about the Walnut Grove, had collected at a camp some twelve miles below Ossawatomie, under the command of Capt. FLEMING. On Monday or Tuesday last, Capt. FLEMING started for Missouri for reinforcements, charging his men to keep together and not leave the camp. He had not been gone but a few hours, however, when fifty of his men, bearing of some horse thieves, started in pursuit of them, and succeeded in catching two. These they sent back to camp under an escort of six men.

This escort was attacked and cut off by a party of eighty Abolitionists. Two of the Pro-Slavery men were killed, one wounded in the face, and the two prisoners released. The Abolitionists then attacked the camp, drove off and scattered the men, and took forty horses and all the wagons and provisions.

The above embraces all the news received from Kansas, and we give it as we have received it. No doubt something decisive will occur within a few days. The advance of our army from New Scotia Forest bring results of some sort, and all we can do is to "wait for the wagon."

ANOTHER BULLETIN FROM ATCHISON.

The Atchison party have issued another bulletin "To the citizens of Missouri," which we find in the Kansas City *Enterprise* of Friday. We copy:

To the Citizens of Missouri:

A report has been circulated with great assiduity through the State, that the difficulties in Kansas are settled. This report has been circulated by two classes of men, those who wish some excuse for not assisting their friends in Kansas by their presence, and those who are too cowardly to aid with their money. *We state now*, DISTINCTLY, that Kansas affairs are daily growing worse—that we do not intend to abandon our friends in Kansas until LANE'S bandits are made to respect the laws and submit to them.

The Law-and-Order men, now under arms in the Territory, determined that the laws shall be obeyed, amount to 1,600 men, and must have 500 more within one week, or all will be lost, and Kansas must be abandoned to the band te.

D. R. ATCHISON, JAMES CHILES,
A. W. DONIPHAN, JNO. W. REID,
OLIVER ANDERSON, S. A. MACLEAN.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1856.

Latest by Telegraph.

THE FUGITIVES FROM THE TERRITORY—BURNING OF OSSAWATOMIE CONFIRMED, ETC.

ST LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The *Democrat* publishes the statement of the Free-Sollers who arrived in this city yesterday from Kansas. They confirm the burning of Ossawatomie, and say that but fifty Free-Sollers were in town at the time, and that the attacking party numbered four hundred. Several Free-Sollers were killed, and seven taken prisoners, of whom two afterwards were shot. Mr. BROWN and his son were killed. They also confirm the killing of WILLIAM PHILLIPS at Leavenworth, by a party of Southerners under Capt. EMERY, and the driving out of the Territory of all persons unwilling to take arms against the Free-Sollers.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5.

It is presumed here that Mr. PHILLIPS, reported in the dispatch from St. Louis to have been killed at Leavenworth, was of the firm of PHILLIPS & BROTHER, merchants in Leavenworth, as the gentleman of that name who corresponds with the New-York *Tribune* from Kansas, is at present absent from the Territory.

The Official Correspondence on Kansas Affairs

Among the official documents on Kansas affairs published in Saturday's *Union*, and telegraphed in synoptical form, the following, as tending to enlighten the public concerning the disturbances in the Territory, merit publication in full. The other documents of importance in this correspondence were published entire in our issue of Saturday:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Aug. 22, 1856

COLONEL: Late in the evening of the 18th instant I received from Major SEDGWICK and from Governor SHANNON the letters inclosed.

I had heard previously various rumors of outrages committed by bands of armed men about the neighborhood of Lawrence, and had seen handbills published in other towns purporting to give an account of them, and messengers came to me on two occasions to relate what they had *seen* of an attack on Lecompton on the morning of the 16th inst.; but, as all this must have happened near some of Major SEDGWICK'S posts, and I received no information from him, and as much of the information I had received I knew to be false, I paid no confidence in it whatever, especially hearing that up to the 17th no attack at all had even been made on Lecompton. Major SEDGWICK alludes, in his dispatch inclosed, to an attack on Franklin. This is all the information I have as yet of the subject that is authentic; the date and particulars are yet unknown. But on the assurance of both the Governor and Major SEDGWICK that there are 800 armed men assembled in Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capital of the Territory, Lecompton, I have ordered Lieut.-Col. JOHNSTON'S second cavalry to go there, with all the troops at this post except a small company, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits and others, at Jefferson barracks to be sent here, and will send them and any companies of the 6th that may arrive, to reinforce the command on the Kansas, if necessary. A large force may prevent any violence; a small one might tempt to the commission of it.

I inclose my instructions to the officer who may have command of the troops. He is to confine his action to the cases specified in the Constitution, and provided for by the acts of Congress of February 28, 1795, and March 3, 1807. I could not tell that Congress had, this session, restricted the action of troops as far as was in their power—that is, to the constitutional provision.

I inclose, also, a communication from an officer of the militia on the northern border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country, for the party that LANE brought from Iowa is on the northern border and on the Kansas at the same time.

Colonel SUMNER'S regiment cannot now muster 400 men, including Captain STEWART'S company on its way to Fort Laramie, and a detachment under Lieut. WILKINSON, *en route* for Fort Kearny with the Sioux prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel CROOKE'S six companies have a little more than 100 horses.

With respect, your obedient servant,
PERSIFER F SMITH,
Bvt Major-General, Commanding Dep't.
Colonel S. COOPER, Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 17, 1856

MAJOR: As the Governor wishes to communicate with the General Commanding the Department, I avail myself of the opportunity to report that, within the last few days, parties of armed men have been assembling in various places, committing many depredations, and have now become so bold as to attack a house within two miles of the troops. After the attack on Franklin by the Free Sollers, they attacked a camp said to contain about forty, who had banded themselves together for protection. After dispersing them and burning the house, they marched on this town. The Governor requested me to move on with all the disposable force I had, which amounted to only thirty men. After remaining in town till after daylight, I returned to my camp, and had just reached it when I heard the report of a six-pounder, and soon ascertained that the house of Col. TITUS, in which he had twenty men, was the place attacked. I placed my command between the house and town; and the Governor soon after joining us, we moved in the direction of the place attacked. By this time the house had been destroyed, one man killed, Col. TITUS and one other dangerously wounded, and the others carried off prisoners.

This morning I received from the Governor a communication directing me to proceed to Lawrence and demand the prisoners; and in case of refusal, to take them by force, firing upon the resisting party. I immediately called upon the Governor; and at the suggestion of Dr. RONAIQUE, a gentleman of high standing, we proceeded to Lawrence, and had an interview with the persons holding the prisoners. After a long consultation, (in which I took no part,) the Governor made an arrangement to exchange some that he held, and some other stipulations.

I believe that there are eight hundred men (armed) in Lawrence, which can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred; they are in a state of high excitement—almost uncontrolable; and I believe they will attack this town and destroy it if every part of the agreement is not carried out, which I fear cannot be done. I think, if any troops are needed, it will be a larger number than I have at my disposal. At the request of the Governor, I have ordered Captain ANDERSON'S company from the Wakarusa, and Captain NEWBY'S from Palmyra, to this camp; they arrived yesterday. This increases my effective force to about ninety.

I should very much like to have the advice of Colonel JOHNSTON for a few days. I would also say that I have received no instructions how to act in a conflict with citizens, or when an officer is authorized to fire on them, except the President's proclamation of Feb. 16, 1856.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major First Cavalry.

Major GEORGE DEAS,
Adjutant Genl. Dep't of the West.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lecompton, (K. T.,) Aug. 17, 1856.

SIR: This place is in a most dangerous and critical situation at this moment. We are threatened with utter extermination by a large body of Free-State men.

The report of Major SEDGWICK, which will accompany this, will give you the particulars of the various outrages which this body of armed men have perpetrated within the last few [days.] I have just returned from Lawrence, where I have been this day with the view of procuring the release of nineteen prisoners that were taken. I saw in that place at least eight hundred men, who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish this town. I know that they intend so attack—and that, too, in a very short time. I have correct information that they have five hundred men over in the Ossawatomie County, some forty miles south; about three hundred in the valley of the Wakarusa; and a large body above, this place, variously estimated at from three to six hundred. They can concentrate at this place in a very short time some fifteen hundred or two thousand men, well armed, with several pieces of artillery. It would seem that the business of "wiping out," as it is called, of the Pro-Slavery Party, has been commenced. This heavy force has most unexpectedly sprung into existence, and made its appearance within a few days past. The women and children have been mostly sent across the river, and there is a general panic among the people. The force here is small—say eighty or a hundred dragoons, and some hundred and twenty citizens, poorly armed, and badly supplied with ammunition. Under these circumstances I have to request you to send from the fort all your disposable force. A few companies of infantry would be very desirable, and some light artillery. Permit me to express the hope that whatever force you can dispose of to the relief of this place will be sent as soon as possible. Delay may be ruinous. Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Gen. P. SMITH.

(Inclosure No. 3.)

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 19, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. by Major SEDGWICK'S express. I have sent Col. JOHNSTON down to Lecompton with all the troops here except a small company, and have ordered Col. COOKE to send from Fort Riley all the men there except a small garrison. There is no infantry within reach.

I have given to the commanding officer of this force instructions founded on those of the Executive to Col. SUMNER, and since to myself.

It will be necessary that you should make some arrangement for the custody of the prisoners that will take them out of the hands of the troops. A small guard cannot be left with them safely; a large one cannot be spared, and they cannot be marched with the troops, whose movements they would retard and embarrass.

After the many false reports that have been brought here under the sanction of the civil officers in the country, I can place no more reliance on such information, and will only act on official reports from officers or intelligence from persons I know personally to be reliable; and, as my own action and responsibility are to depend on the value of all such information as to its truth, I must have it before me before I can judge of the confidence to be placed in it.

With respect, your obedient servant,
PERSIFER F SMITH,
Brevet Major General Commanding Department.
To his Excellency WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—5 Hanover-st. and 191 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Army News.

THE RECENT PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Adjutant-General is on the eve of issuing General orders in accordance with the promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since November, 1855; the officers being arranged to the Companies to which they succeeded in natural course of promotion or appointment.

Among the promotions are: Brevet-Captain Geo. DEAS, to be Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Captain IRVIN MCDOWELL, to be Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS, to be Assistant Quarter-Master General; Major THOMAS SWORDS, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Captain Michael M. CLARK, to be Quarter-Master. In the Medical Department, William J. SLOANE, William S. KING and David C. DENEON, to be Surgeons. In the Corps of Engineers, Captain Henry BREWERTON, to be Major.

The following named gentlemen have been promoted to Captains: John NEWTON, John D. KURTZ, Barton S. ALEXANDER, George C. MEADE, Martin L. SMITH, John POPE, James W. ACERT, Theodore T. S. LAIDLEY, James G. BENTON, James M. HAWES, George H. STEWART, Nathan G. EVANS, Joseph STEWART, George W. RAINS, John H. GROLAND, Charles C. GILBERT, Andrew G. MILLER, Edmund UNDERWOOD, Joseph H. POTTER and Alfred CUMMING. Captain Sidney BURBANK has been promoted to be a Major.

Daniel CHASE, of California, to be a Military Storekeeper, vice Newman, dismissed.

The following named civilians have been named Second Lieutenants: Edward INGRAHAM, of Mississippi; Eli LONG, of Kentucky; James E. HARRISON, of the District of Columbia; Joseph P. JONES, of North Carolina; Lyman L. KELLOGG, of Ohio; Thos M. SAUNDERS, of Va.; Edward F. BAGLEY, of Ala.; Frederick M. FOLLETT, of New-York; George S JAMES, of South Carolina; Charles D. ANDERSON, of Texas; William H. SNYDER, of Ill.; Alexander M. HASKELL, of Ia.; John P. SHERBURNE, of N. H.; Henry Clay WOOD, of Maine; Edward C. MOORE, of Ill.; Charles A. LEAK, of Cal.; Merwin E CULLY, of Ohio; Francis Mallory, of Va.; James K. MCCALL, of Tenn; Orlando H. MOORE, of Mich.; Edwin W. H READ, of Indiana; and James L THOMPSON, of Mich.

The order comprises the names of many other promotions and appointments of the lower grades.

The President at Warrenton Springs.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

The President left Washington yesterday for Warrenton Springs.

Political Matters.

GREAT FREMONT GATHERING AT ROME.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 6.

An immense FREMONT gathering was held in the Park here this afternoon. Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER presided, with thirty-two Vice Presidents. Mr. SPENCER made a strong conservative and effective speech for FREMONT. He was followed by Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, who held his audience in close attention for three hours. At 6 o'clock a rain storm came on, and the meeting adjourned amid frequent cheers for the candidates and speakers.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 6

The Democrats held a large mass meeting at Kalamazoo yesterday. Eloquent and able speeches were made by Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Col. PRESTON, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Senators CASS and BRIGHT, and others.

There was also a Democratic mass meeting to-day at Pontiac, which was addressed by some of the speakers above named.

Speaker Banks' Reception in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6, 1856.

A crowd of two or three thousand persons assembled here at noon to-day to welcome Hon. N. P. BANKS. He was addressed by Hon. HENRY CHAPIN on behalf of the Committee, and responded in a brief and appropriate speech.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Mr. BANKS was received at Waltham this afternoon by 30,000 persons. He was met at Newton and escorted to Waltham by a procession of the civil and military powers. Mr. HALES addressed him, welcoming him back. Mr. BANKS replied in an elaborate speech, occupying over an hour and a half in its delivery.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP JOHN CARRIER AND SCHOONER CANTON LOST—OTHER DISASTERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 6,

The ship *Samoset* has arrived from Boston with the officers and crew of the ship *John Carrier*, from Mobile, 31st July. The *Samoset* fell in with the *J. C.* at sea, and found her leaking badly.

The schooner *Frances Satterly* has arrived from New-York. She fell in with, on the 24th, off Cape Romain, the schooner *Lydia B. Copperthwaite*, from Darien for New-York, full of water, and took off three of her men. The balance of her officers and crew were on board the schooner *Storm Cloud*, from New-York for Savannah, which vessel took the *L. B. C.* in tow and brought her to this port.

The ship *New-York*, from Cape Edward, with a valuable cargo, ran ashore off Sullivan's Island, but was got off and has arrived at her wharf.

The brig *Telegraph*, from the West Indies, reports that the schooner *Canton*, from the Baltic, was totally wrecked off Aricibo on the 18th of August.

CHARLESTON, S C., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The brig *Susan*, Capt. RAY, from Boston 31st ult., has arrived here. She experienced a severe gale from the southeast, during which she shipped a sea, had her foremast, with the rigging and galley and bulwarks carried away, and her cabin filled with water, and sustained other damage.

The Ship Colchis, of Boston.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 6.

A youth named PENFIELD has been arrested in Norfolk for having in his possession a considerable amount of jewelry, which he alleges he got from the ship *Colchis*, of Boston, which was wrecked on the Bahama Banks. He alleges that the Captain, officers, and crew of the *Colchis* all helped themselves to the valuable property aboard, left the vessel in the hands of wreckers, went to Nassau, and then separated. PENFIELD came a passenger from Nassau in the British brig *Wasp*, bound to New-York, and blown ashore near Cape Henry.

Shooting Affray at New-Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Saturday, Sept. 6.

STEPHEN J. BOTSFORD, just from New-York, had a quarrel yesterday with THOMAS GORDON, a cooper, and this afternoon fired two shots into his head and one into his shoulder, from a revolver. GORDON is not expected to live. BOTSFORD has been arrested.

The Frigate Macedonian Unseaworthy.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The United States Frigate *Macedonian*, which has been undergoing an examination for the past week is pronounced unseaworthy, her timbers being found to be much rotted. She will have to undergo very thorough repairs to make her fit for sea.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Sept. 7—P. M.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, with four days' later news from Europe, is now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and fully due at this port; but up to 4:30 this afternoon she had not been heard of at the telegraph station at River Du Loup.

Fire at Taunton, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Sept. 7.

The Taunton Enameling Works at Taunton, Mass., were destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. The loss is about $17,000. Insured for $12,500 in the Etna and other offices in this city.

Cholera at Mayaguez.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Dates from Mayaguez to Aug. 18 state that the Cholera was raging fearfully at that place, carrying off forty to fifty persons daily. The mortality was mostly among the blacks.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here at her wharf at noon to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK enters on the second week of his Fall season to-night. The past week has been equally successful, showing that Italian opera is duly appreciated when it is presented reasonably, and in good style. The new tenor, who made his first appearance on Wednesday night, appears to have been withdrawn. This is scarcely fair. If he did not achieve a decided success, he certainly gave evidence of being a thorough artist. We hope he will have another chance before the season ends. To night VERDI'S "Ernani" will be given, and Signor CERESA, (tenor,) and Signor TAFFANELLI, (baritone,) will make their *debuts*. The last named gentleman was a member of the old Astor-place Company.

By the way, we would suggest to the management of the Academy the actual necessity of driving the ticket speculators from the steps of their building. The pertinacity with which these gentlemen persist in thrusting reserved seats in your face is intolerable. The prosperity of the present season appears to have greatly increased their number, and if possible added to their ugliness. It is, we suppose, impossible to prevent those vociferous gentlemen procuring tickets, but it cannot be beyond the resources of the Academy to kick them out of the lobby and off the steps into the street.

Mr. HACKETT'S Dramatic Company will perform here to-morrow night, giving SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy of "the Merry Wives of Windsor" The cast is very strong, and will, no doubt, attract a large audience. Seats can be reserved during the day by those who are willing to be mulcted out of twenty-five cents extra. Two or three of our New York managers have tried this dodge with eminent disgrace. We shall see whether Mr. HACKETT will be benefited by it. It is the custom in New-York to reserve seats for dramatic purposes *gratuitously*, and we strongly advise all patrons of the drama to uphold this custom, and vehemently resist any attempted extortion.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—On Saturday night Mr BURTON took his farewell of the audience of the Chambers-street Theatre, which was opened for the occasion, and to-night he will receive them in sumptuous style at his new house up town. A vast number of improvements have been effected in the appearance of what of old was Mr. LA FARGE'S coquettish theatre. It will now, it is hoped, become a steady and respectable member of the dramatic profession. The company engaged by Mr. BURTON is unusually strong, and presents the names of several very distinguished artists. SHERIDAN'S comedy of "The Rivals" has been selected for the opening night, followed by dancing, and the farce of "The Loan of a Lover." Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful RAVELS will delight the audiences of this establishment with a series of performances running through the entire week. Their inexhaustible *repertoire* will yield forth some of its treasures to-night, in addition to a new Grand Ballet entitled "La Fortune."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Semmer Garden, so ably and liberally managed by Mr. STUART, will close its prosperous season on Friday next. There are consequently but five more opportunities of seeing Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION BOUCICAULT in their celebrated impersonations. To-night will be played the romantic Drama of the "Devil's in It," and the Farce of the "Chameleon."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-night a new comic drama will be produced called "Giralda, or the Invisible Husband." After which the farce of the "Swiss Swains."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 585 Broadway.—These eminent artists are in the flood-tide of success. Their new and magnificent hall (which is in fact a commodious and elegant theatre) is crowded nightly, and the comic version of the "Trovatore" draws down thunders of laughter and applause. The BUCKLEYS are eminently worth seeing.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Manager BROUGHAM produces a new version of the "Marble Hearts" to-night. The play has been produced with great care, and the characters are distributed in a very powerful way. A new *ballet divertissement* called the "French Barber," will also be given, and the burlesque of "Pocahontas."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances will commence to night with the spectacle of the "Fairy Spell;" then the pantomime of the "Fricky Cobbler;" the whole concluding with the "Idiot of the Shannon."

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Since our last report, Saturday morning, there have been in Brooklyn two deaths and one new case, and at Fort Hamilton no death, and only three new cases, two of which are very mild. It will be seen that the disease is subsiding.

The deaths in Brooklyn are Mr. JOHN BERGEN, Jr., of Gowanus, and DANIEL COLGAN, (lighterman,) Furman-street. The first named is in the infected district, and the latter received the disease at Quarantine. The new case in Brooklyn was a servant girl on Third-avenue, Gowanus. She was taken to the County Hospital Saturday afternoon.

The BERGENS reported to-day as dead, make twelve of the same name, and all relatives, residing near each other, who have died from the same disease during the present epidemic.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT OF THE SICK AT THAT PLACE.

Died—none. The sick are doing well this morning. The recent cases have proved, as first reported, of a very mild character, and at once yield to treatment. New case—PATRICK DONOLLY; mild attack. FRANCIS E BERRIER, Secretary.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

All cases previously reported doing well. Two new cases, private, reported this morning; one mild, the other rather severe.

J. H. BAILEY, M. D., U. S. Army.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 6, 1856—9½ A. M.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

SATURDAY, 6th inst.

This Board met at 9 A. M. Present Mayor HALL presiding; and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of nuisances were reported by the Health Wardens, and the usual order for abatement made.

Permits were granted to land cargo of brig *Virginia* at a wharf, the hides having been lightered.

Brig *R R Harkins*, from Porto Rico, to land cargo of sugar and molasses.

On motion of Alderman SHAW, the resolution prohibiting the landing of hides until the 1st of October next was rescinded.

The owners of the brig *Guayama* then applied for a permit to land hides for the purpose of being weighed and immediately reshipped. Granted—a clean bill of health having been shown.

The Health Officer, Dr. WENDELL, reported that he heard of no new case of infectious or contagious disease during the preceding 24 hours.

The following communication was received, read and placed on file:

GENTLEMEN: In an article headed "Yellow Fever," and published in the Brooklyn *Times* of Thursday, I read a statement that Dr. HANFORD "was ill with a mild attack of yellow fever," and the people need not be alarmed, but they might rest assured there has been plenty of yellow fever around them. Considering it of the utmost importance to the welfare of this City to have this statement either confirmed or contradicted, and inasmuch as the laws had been violated in not reporting the case to the Board of Health, I deemed it my duty to visit the patient officially, in order to ascertain all the facts in reference to the disease and its nature. Accordingly, in company with my friend, the Mayor, we called upon the patient at his residence yesterday morning. It were needless to enter upon a detail of the investigation, suffice it, therefore, to say that we found the doctor in a very comfortable condition and well, with not a trace left of his having been a "well-marked case of yellow fever." Presuming that the statement could not have been sanctioned by either of the medical gentlemen mentioned therein, I refrain from making such remarks as it richly deserves, at least for the present, reserving, however, the right of replying to any authenticated communication which may be published on the subject. On remarking that as the case had been a mild one, the remedies were doubtless equally so—to which we were told he had taken no medicine whatever, managing the case with a sweat and herb tea. Finally, to remove all fears, and to soothe the anxiety of numerous friends, I beg leave to assure them that if the Doctor don't die until he falls a victim to the "well-marked symptoms of yellow feves" under which he is said to have been laboring for the last day or two, he stands a fair chance to outlive Mathuselah. M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

The Board then adjourned.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of August to the 6th day of September, 1856: Men, 59; women, 88; boys, 199; girls, 159; total, 505. Adults, 147; children, 358; males, 258; females, 247; colored persons, 5.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Convulsions inft.	39
Abscess, Lumbar	1	Croup	7
Abscess of the liver	1	Debility infant	10
Apoplexy	2	Delirium tremens	1
Asthma	1	Diarrhœa	36
Bowels, dis. of	1	Dropsy	3
Bronchitis	1	Dropsy in chest	1
Burned or scalded	2	Dropsy in head	16
Cancer of œsophagus	2	Drowned	4
Casualties	1	Dysentery	36
Casualties by being crushed	1	Epilepsy	4
Casualties by falls	1	Erysipelas	2
Casualties by being run over	1	Fever, bilious	4
Cholera Infantum	5	Fever, nervous	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	Fever, remittent	3
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	17
Consest'n brain	11	Fever, typhoid	1
Congest'n lungs	1	Fever, typhus	8
Consumption	57	Fever, yellow*	2
Convulsions, adult	1	Fracture of arm	2
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Fracture of skull	1
		Heart, disease of	2
		Hooping cough	7
		Inflam. bowels	12
		Inflam. brain	6
		Inflam. chest	1
		Inflam. heart	2
		Inflam. lungs	8
		Inflam. stomach	1
		Inflam. womb	1
		Intemperance	1
		Liver, disease of	3
		Lockjaw	1
		Marasmus, infant	62
		Measles	5
		Old age	4
		Palsy	2
		Pleurisy	3
		Premature birth	10
		Scrotula	2
		Small-pox	5
		Spine, disease of	2
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	14
		Stimach, disease of	1
		Suicide, by cutting the throat	1
		Teething	6
		Ulcer'n of bowels	1
		Ulcer'n of h'w'l	1
		Ulcer'n of liver	1
		Ulcer'n of throat	1
		Ulcer'n of womb	1
		Varicella	1
Total			505

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	6	Old age	4
Brain and Nerves	88	Stillborn and Premature Birth	24
Generative Organs	3	Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs	312
Heart and Blood Vessels	5	Uncertain seat and General Fevers	40
Lungs, Throat, &c.	95		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	30		
Total			505

Of which there were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	159

THE WATERING PLACES

Germany, England and America.

ARTICLE FOUR.

LIFE AND SOCIETY AT

SARATOGA and NEWPORT, Aug. 21—31.

In our last we made Saratoga the groundwork of our picture; let us in to-day's lighter sketchings bring Newport out on our canvas in bolder and brighter view.

It was in that sweet hour of evening when, like the stealing of one scene on another in a dissolving view, night and day seem for an hour to commingle and whisper some soft, low password, as they exchange the sentinelings of the earth, that we first looked fairly upon Newport from those small ledges of cliff which make the pleasant peak called Bateman's Point, we think. It is to us the most beautiful spot in Newport. It has that wild and lonely look to the picturer of nature always more full of loveliness than richer and more gorgeous scene. Every one remembers how full of this feeling was Sir WALTER SCOTT, and how ha in his charmed picture ever parts from tall mountains and vast lakes to sit down in some little grassy glade and watch soma gay wild streamlet run laughing among the stones. Those who have ever been in Killarney will remember, near the end of that neck of water which links the lower and tha upper Lake, a wild shaggy bit, almost hid between those hills, where the fairies make their dwellings and answer "echo" in a thousand musical voices to your call. It was told to us when last among those scenes that when Sir WALTER was at Killarney—he was then almost in the hour of doting, and the lamp well nigh burned down—that the evening after his first visit he was missed, and after being sought for for hours, was fonnd in this wild pass sitting in a boat that lolled lazily on the stream, with a big tear on his cheek, as an Irish boatman repeated to him in the rich, soft, thrilling tones of a Kerryman, those beautiful lines of his own,

"Oh! would you view fair Melrose aright,"

thus telling him more eloqnently than words, that even in distant lands his memory would live and his breathings survive the organ which conveyed them.

Bateman's Point is just such a spot as Sir WALTER would have loved to paint, and Newport to make the scene of one of his romances. Viewed from the Point nothing could be more lovely. On one side, the sea so still that it seemed as if it had stolen to this quiet place to rest, and its soundings were but soft murmurings through its sleep; on the other, the steeple rising like some angel in the gates of evening, with the lowly scattered cottages looking like gipsies' tents around, as their silver wreaths of smoke rose soft and lost themselves in air. Peace was on everything and all. It seemed to touch you with some sweet influence, and like a rainbow amile the stormiest heart to rest. The scene was indeed such a one as CLAUDE LORAINE or CUYP would have hung over with rapture at that hour—the hour between that in which the last carriage leaves the beach and the first sound of the Germania calls to revelry and dance. But it comes! the sound of music from every side, from the Ocean and the Bellevue, and the Fillmore, and the sound, still sweeter, of woman's voice, making merry the very air, and breaking the stillness of a sudden with the cry of "let us dance, let us dance!" So let us away at the call, from this soft fairy scene, which we could linger on forever, and mix with the glittering crowd that press through the salons of every hotel, that pour down every staircase and pass in carriages from every cottage around.

The fashionable world of America is a sensible world, and if the people do not look quite so refined in this first generation, when it can hardly be expected that pottery would have grown into porcelain, as those in Europe, we believe they enjoy themselves mere genuinely and rationally. The Carnival hour of Newport is nine. In England ladies glide languidly into a salon at twelve and one, and we know an Irish watering place, a most funny place, called Galway, where with the charming exaggeration of the national character, "the *recherché* band," as they always style it, consisting of a drunken bassoon and two dingy violins, never discourse their sweet music until two, and ladies absolntely have sconts ont to spy who has started before they have the fashionable confidence to move themselves. As to the fashionable beaux at this Hibernian Newport, thay usually arrive about three, with a terrible expression of lobster, melted butter and punch.

As we entered the first *salon de danse* we were at once struck by the singular beauty of a young lady who passed us leaning on the arm of one of the most distinguished and handsomest of "the order" to which we belong. She was naturally thorough-bred, and had all her points perfect. The small, proud head, so gracefully and haughtily set on, rising like an urn from its pedestal; the action of the little foot, so light and easy; the smile so sweet when it pleased, so scornful when it did not; nature had done everything, but art, or fashion, or whatever yon choose to call it, marred all, and broke what was beautiful. The dress was expensive, *outré* and vulgar in the extreme; and so was it with many others—nearly all—at Newport.

Let ns, as we have seen somewhat of the most graceful and best bred women in the world, whisper lovingly to those American belles, so full of natural beanty, that to run down to STEWART'S, or Madame PEYROT'S, and to purchase a gorgeous material, at a monstrous price, is not to dress well. Many a European girl whose dresses cost bnt a trifle, and are made up by her own maid, dress better. Dressing is really a matter of study, and as so much of a woman's even own mental happiness depends upon the impression she produces, she should deem it worth its study. To dress really well, a woman must first study the requirements of her own person; secondly, of the circumstances under which she has to appear; and lastly, of the impression to be produced on others. By blending these objects together she reaches the ideal of perfection to which dress may be brought, where fancy is chastened and directed by thought. How few ladies do we meet at Saratoga or Newport, or in England, who dress well or who any woman there would admit dress well except herself? And what is dressing unpleasantly bnt the most intense selfishness in refusing the study necessary to create that grace of design and harmony of color, which makes a well dressed woman a refreshing delight to all around her? What can be more beautiful than the dress of a French woman? How rare to see, as at Newport, a lady of thirty-five or forty dressed with the *naïveté* of a school girl, clashing in every curve with the matureness of her form; and how unfreqnent to meet a French girl of seveteen dressed otherwise than with that simplicity which is youth's unadorned adornment! It is this remarkable harmony between the character of the dress and the requirements of her age which imparts to the appearance of the French woman from the Faubourg St Germain down to the Marais; from the fashionable of Versailles to the fisherwoman of Boulogne; from the constrictive *comédienne* to the imitative *grisette*, a certain classic unity which is the characteristic of Gallic grace. It is the duty of a woman to look beautiful and please. The effort to do so may be rooted in vanity, but it is a blessed and holy vanity which tends to beautify life and throw a charm round its daily cares, and which does more than can be believed to retain and perpetuate the love of man. Dress is, to a great degree, a symbolical language, a kind of body phrenology, expressing the character. So ye beauties of Newport and Saratoga, let us be your BRIGHAM YOUNG, your prophet; follow us and be vain. And then most beautiful belle of the Ocean House, inscribe in thy jewel-casket the maxim of Pelham, which though addressed to men applies equally to women, "do not dress that people may say what a huge hoop, or what a costly robe, but what a well dressed woman!"

From the Ocean we passed on to the Bellevue and the Fillmore, and though the general air was heavy with that perfume of pretension and vulgarity we pictured in our last, still were there some beautiful types of womanhood. One there was especially, the bride, we were told, of a distinguished Irishman, of the very highest type of American beanty, the features not delicately carved, and in many points faulty, bnt the look so honestly lovely, so luminously truthful, like one of those noble portraits of REYNOLDS', before which we stand, as Milton pictures Satan in the presence of Eve, "stupidly good!" All about her so true, as if a stain of deceit had never breathed on the mirror of her soul, and so noble and beautiful, mingling with the more passionate instincts of man's nature, that deep reverence for the high nature of woman, without which love never lasts, and while it does is stripped of half its beanties. She had been once, we were told, a celebrated American belle; but here we rejoice say belles are not long helles. There is nothing to in the whole chapter of female catastrophes more melancholy than a faded belle. CAIUS MARIUS, on the ruins of Carthage, STEPHEN BRANCH on the glaciers of the Alps, BELISARIUS begging bread, or FRANKLIN PIERCE on the first of next April, cannot compare in grandeur of desolation to a faded bells. A superannuated bean may still find favor with a budding village beanty; bnt a faded belle—what is she to do? Let us turn to the nnfaded ones, and wipe away a tear.

Like everything American, the helles are nnique, and although points of comparison may he established with similar institntions in Europe, yet they are so widely different in their original strncture, that it seems scarcely worth while to analogize about incidental or accidental resemblances.

In America, it seems to us from what we saw in Newport, every city, town, village, hamlet, farm-house, log-cabin, wigwam, has belles and beaux, just as every theatre in America has a star actress or a star actor. A woman may be benevolent like FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, beautiful like Venus, musical like JENNY LIND, classical like RACHEL, *spirituelle* like AGNES ROBERTSON, intellectual like Madame DE STAEL, graceful as ESMERALDA, dance like CERITO, sing like ALBONI, be witty like Madame DE SEVIGNE, patriotic like JOAN of Arc, loving like EUGENIE, eloquent like CORINNE, pathetic like RISTORI, self-sacrificing like JOSEPHINE, heroic like CHARLOTTE CORDAY, queen-like like Queen ELIZABETH, and yet be as little fit for an American belle as the noblest of men is fit for an American politician. Those very qualities which would make her glory as a heroine, would make her doom as a helle. An American belle, like an American politician, must possess certain broad, bold features, appealing to the popular heart. The politician must have *bonhommie*, the belle must have *bonnefemmie*. She must be what the French call "*une bonne, petite femme*," yet she must be pretty; not by any means a beanty that would enlist the admiration of the highly intellectual, bnt she must have that species of prettiness coupled with smartness, and social elasticity, and animal bnoyancy, and inexhaustible good humor, and real tenderness of disposition, that not the lowest person could pass by without saying, "is not she mighty smart?" and not the highest-toned person pass by without thinking her in some way fascinating, although perhaps not congenial to his fastidious taste.

Such belles the American system produces most generously. In Saratoga and Newport are belles from Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, New-Orleans, New-York, Newark, Lonisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and almost all the other conspicuous spots of the Union.

New-England produces all sorts and manner of metaphysical, philosophical, philanthropical, political and practical belles. New-York has a host of Episcopal belles, Old-School Presbyterian belles, and so-forth. As a rule, New-England belles have most culture of mind; New-York belles, most grace of manner; Western belles, most pluck; Southern belles, most affiability, bnt they must all have a certain minimum of higher and a certain maximum of popular attributes, to make them, in the most official and widest sense of the word, recognized as belles.

Amalgamation between city belles and the clergy are comparatively rare here, though freqent in England. Generally they fish for a promising politican, for a CALEB CUSHING in embryo, for successful merchants or eminent lawyers. Whenever they have the means to emigrate to Europe, they frequently strike upon some German diplomatist of one of the petty German Courts, or upon some poor French viscount of the old Noblesse. Their past life makes them step with charming elasticity into the slippery saloons of fashionable Europe, and the poor German has to philosophize a whole lifetime about her, without understanding her divinely plain and direct policy, while the noble Gallican finds himself with all his wit outwitted by the Yankee. Those who, which is rarely the case, marry poor, obscure, bnt accomplished men, generally turn their little social abilities to account, write autobiographies, and biographies of all other people they have ever met. At least this is one of the most terrible *arrière pensés* of a disappointed belle. "If they won't marry me, won't I give it to them?" This is the Damocles' sword which she holds suspended over society. Bnt they have rarely to resort to such extreme and ferocious measures of retaliation. Between belles and democratic politicians their exists a mysterious affinity, belles always siding with successful men, with successful parties, and indeed many of the gubernatorial thrones of the United States are graced by lady Presidentesses who have once been belles. Our next Presidentess promises to be a celebrated belle. We like American belles; we think them good natured at heart, but for their own sake we are always delighted to hear they are well married.

The relationship between American belles and American beaux is full of originality. Old-world ladies have a way of censuring the free-and-easy intercourse between young American ladies and young American gentlemen, which betrays more the cloven foot at home that an understanding of the chaster thought here. To our mind, nothing is more beautiful that the unsophisticated trusting spirit with which well-educated girls here form love-affairs, with well-bred young men. These are the young men who throng the fashionable Episcopal churches, and the parties and balls of New-York and Boston; they are generally very, very young, varying from seventeen to twenty-two, prospective professional or mercantile men, dance well, dress well, mostly Democrats in politics, hy no means trained to high mental or moral aspirations, bent on amusement rather than knowledge, bnt withal practical, steering straight towards some course which may eventually secure an honorable competency, which may enable him (to individualize the case) to pay the board bill for himself and the lovely Fanny. Fanny watches the progress of Charley or Willy with charming perfinacity. She is only 16, he is only 18; she feels perfectly at home with him; the liking which she has for him is of a far different character than that which she has for her brother; she looks upon him somewhat with the same trust as she looks upon her cousin, yet to this kind of domestic-bred liking another feeling is added. It is not exactly love; nor even affection in its widest sense. It is a thin fancy-flame rather, supported more by the natural affinity of youths brought up in the same social atmosphere, than hy the passion of lovers attracted to each other hy affinities of thought and feeling. Bnt she likes him very much. When he goes away she sees him to the door, not for the purpose of romantically shaking hands, bnt for handing him some matches for his cigar. If he happens to be in an insurance office, she manifests her flame hy posting herself up on the subject of fires; he is full of attention to her; accompanies her to the opera, to WALLACK'S, to CURTIS' Lectures, occasionally on Sunday evening to some old Unitarian church, or CHAPIN'S, or BEECHER'S. Bnt, with all that, there is no love in the matter; not even affection; it is a chaste good-fellowship, distinguished by great gentleness of manner and hy great loveliness of mutual trust and confidence. But Charley, unless he is a great genius, does not go along very fast. Fanny wants to be married. She marries some substantial person, whose position is already well established, yet she always thinks kindly of Charley. He was her favorite bean, and she will never forget him.

This class of beaux is, hy far, the largest in the United States. And a class of beaux, too, perfectly unique of its kind. There is nothing like it in any other part of the world. We are not disposed to go over from a chapter of the philosophy of beaux to a chapter of the philosophy of Freedom, bnt we cannot help thinking how much free institutions contribute to remove from the intercourse of the young of both sexes that impure halo, which vitiates the imagination in all other countries, where the innate nobleness of humanity has been disfigured by illiberal systems of Government and Education.

The purity of these American girls, and the gentle manhood of their beaux, are most eloquent evidences of this great historical and social fact; and only those arguing from the polluted atmosphere of the Old World will see dangers in the innocent abandon of soul of the girls, and the chaste simplicity of the youths here.

The presence of many of these young beaux with their graceful partners invests Saratoga and Newport with one of its greatest charms. The charm of a genuine, unconventional, social feeling, at least as far as they are concerned. True enough, their conversation does not always turn upon the loftiest subjects, and those who expect high-flown sentences upon theological and literary matters will be sorely disappointed. Yet many pretty words are said, many lovely sentiments are expressed, not in a book-ish, quotatory form, bnt their beanty is in their genial originality; and many a young man derives a fresh and noble impulse from the influence exercised upon him in this gentle, beautiful manner; and many a young girl begins to respect herself on finding herself capable of exercising such an influence. Our dull, common-place censors see nothing but the extravagance of dressing and the follies of dancing, and have no eyes for the inspiring influences of social gatherings. In great crowds there will of course always be many vulgar people, and people of bad taste, who overdo dressing and dancing and everything. But we saw a great many young girls of good taste, and a great many young men of good bearing, who evidently did not belong to the vulgar rabble of extravagantees in dressing and the like. These very young girls and very young men we thought the redeeming points of the Vanity Fair of Saratoga and Newport. It is only when girls and men grow older that they become artificial, and although women do not lose so soon the flavor of the inspiration of youth as men, yet how sad the change in Saratoga from the survey of a bevy of girls of seventeen to a coterie of young ladies of twenty-two! If the young lady happens to have qualifications for belleship, she has a sunny existence for some time, and will star it; bnt without such qualifications she has a sad time of it. In that most delicate of all transition periods through the process of ungirlification to the regions of ladytndes, too many only lose all their charms of girlhood without acquiring any of the traits of ladyhood; and we see many countenances destined by Nature for expressions of gracefulness and loveliness distorted by a precocious, world-wise, matron look, the features losing their round geniality and becoming sharp and angular, the laughing sunny beam of the eye gone, and in its stead a soulless, leaden look, somewhat of the look of Eve, we fancy, after she had tasted of the tree of knowledge, only stripped of all the poesy with which imagination loves to surround the Eve of Paradise, and saddled with all those hard realities which cluster around the Eves of Saratoga. They are the protesting female population of Saratoga—protesting against the joylessness of celibacy, yet not joyous enough to allure man to the blessings of matrimony. They look with great contempt upon young girls, and scorn boy beaux. This class of ladies naturally produces a great change in the bean market. A different supply of beaux is wanted by them. Our *habitues* of Grace Church are cut with that remorseless coolness with which young ladies of twenty-two have learned how to cut; and now all ye lawyers and dry goods importers, druggists, pill-concocters, dentists, hair invigorators, hewers of schiedam schnapps, all ye mature young men, who can boast at least of the shadow of the substance of a position, come forward, come to Saratoga and Newport. There is a field for you.

☞ *Brazil and the Brazilians*, is the descriptive title of a new work soon to be published. It is prepared by Rev. Dr. KIDDER, whose book on Brazil, published some ten years since, is the best extant, and Rev. J. C. FLETCHER recently American Chaplain and Acting Secretary of the American Legation at Rio Janeiro. Both these gentlemen are admirably qualified for the preparation of such a work. It will be issued in very elegant style.

LEBANON SPRINGS.

The Discomforts of Travel—A Crowded Place—Shakerdom—A Shaker Meeting-house—Reminiscence of the Scientific Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LEBANON SPRINGS.

In those stupid *olden times*, we doubt not it was very well for people to have *magic wands* to transfer them from place to place or to bring them blessings which they could not reach. But what is the magic wand of genii or fairie compared with the wondrous power of steam? One day we were at Saratoga, the next in a beautiful New-England valley, far away amidst scenes as different as if we were upon another planet, or had crossed the sea. Yet it was not without a little sprinkling of adventure that we found ourselves there. Bnt what is life, and, especially, what is traveling without adventure? It is not in the cars, however, that we meet with anything short of neck-breaking, bnt in the old-fashioned stage-coach, which we are happy to say is not entirely banished from New-England hills and valleys.

Everybody who has been to Lebanon knows that we must first enter the "land of Canaan," though it may not be by "crossing over Jordan." It was anything bnt "Canaan, bright Canaan" to us as we set our foot on land not dry, in the midst of a pouring rain, and after crossing streams which might fill a dozen channels like the Jordan. "The coach was waiting," and after having been, not *salted*, but drenched, we were duly packed in a way that taught na to pity the salmon and red herring which are every day experiencing a similar fate. "An hour and a half" they said—"an hour and a half" thought we. Is it possible we can ride an hour and a half occupying a space about one-third as large as our ordinary dimensions. Three on a seat, with children filling all the interstices, the curtains closed to keep out the pelting drops that sound like the stroke of hammers against the coarse leather, while the "thunder, lightning and the rain" form one grand chorus without. Creeping, creeping, now through a wild mountain gorge, up a long winding steep, down through a spreading valley, on we go, till one hour has passed, another and another, jogging, jolting, jouncing, and yet we are not there. Then we are fast in the mud, then we are extricated with an energy that makes of us a perfect *hodge-podge*. We are parboiled, we are metamorphosed into jelly, we are stupefied and paralyzed, and begin to doubt our identity, when, lo! like a bird's nest perched on the hill side, the Columbian, where "a hundred lights are glancing," bursts on our weary vision. Four mortal hours we have been and are alive, though we have not the power of motion. We attempt to come forth and awake in a bed of mud, from which, being excavated, we are somehow transferred up a "winding stair" to the "prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy." Here a pleasant circle is gathered to listen to the recitation of a poem by its author, PARK BENJAMIN, only one line of which fell upon our ears. It pleased the ladies to be told that if he had been Eve's porter in blessed Eden, and she had eaten the apple, he would certainly have eaten too, with his eyes wide open to all the consequences.

We are scarcely seated when we are told that the house is jembed, crammed and crowded to its utmost capacity, and we must "lodge out." We had never *lodged out*, and felt in the prospect of such a calamity the most fearful forebodings. But professing to be something of a philosopher, we were not sorry to exemplify our theories, and said "no matter," with a *nonchalance* which must have been gratifying to a hotel keeper who was both sorry and obliged to send his guests out into the darkness such a night as this.

Bnt we are first ushered into the dining-room, which is spacious, well-lighted and pleasant, and we are regaled with such chickens, roasted in such a manner as we are sure can be found only in a New-England inn—such blackberries, in such milk, as are produced only on New-England hills—leaving the reader to judge whether our partiality is influenced by the fact that "these are our native hills." We supped deliciously, which was additional support to our philosophy, and then, not in the mud and rain, but through it, found our lodgings—nice and comfortable as any traveler need ask. Let him who would know what it is to sleep sweetly, ride from Canaan to Lebanon in such a coach, in such a rain, some dark Saturday night, and most cordially we wish he may have as pleasant company, with the same good-natured children to fill up the chinks.

But Lebanon with its green hills and smiling valleys, nor the chickens and blackberries of its fat pastures, were not entirely the desire of our eyes in coming here. We had been to a "Quaker meeting," and had our soul nerved wondarfully by its mystic silence, bnt we had never seen Shakers "dance before the Lord." We came to see, and at ten o'clock we are moving slowly through the valley on our widing way to the Shaker CHURCH begging pardon for what may seem to them blasphemy, in thus calling it. As we look around, this glorious, cloudless morning, we think surely they must have some appreciation of beauty to have selected such a spot as this. In the same coach we find ourselves side by side with Monsieur DESPLACE, who has come hare, too, for the sole purpose of seeing Shakers. He says the scenery, the whole physiognomy of the country which one glance of the eye takes in, reminds him strikingly of the valley of St. Point, and who has reveled in the beantiful pictures which the pen of LAMARTINE has sketched, that would not like to see with his eyes a living resemblance? We looked again and again, that our eyes might be drunken with the beanty, as we have read again and again the descriptions of cottage felicity and sylvan beauty hy him who was the first to leave Arcadian fields, and imitations of classic pencils, and find at home scenes far more lovely, to describe not less inimitably. For the sake of our people we would like to see his leaves scattered far and wide, in every cottage and hamlet in the land—to see his thoughts sown broadcast over our republican soil; and having had a little experience in the hopes and perils of authorship, our sympathies are entirely with every effort that would secure to the writers of books the same rights and privileges that are granted to the maker of plows and the inventor of steam-engines. It is a dark feature of our legislation that it is not done.

So this is the Quaker village, and this the *meeting house*. Shall we step up these marble slabs with our unwashed feet? Shall we walk upon this oaken floor with our heretical shoes? Never before did we understand the meaning of neatness. How painfully square and clean! And are those human beings, or statues, arranged against the wall? They do not move, and yet they *are* Shakers! About the men there is nothing for relief, not a single redeeming point, bnt the women, as they move about in their long white dresses, square kerchiefs and *bob* caps, look like those fleecy clouds one sometimes sees on Summer mornings in the western sky. Yet the sight a little disposes us to the ague, this cold day.

We had been told that we should laugh—that the service would seem ridiculous, and move us to merriment. Surely we have never been more serious, or seen a service, in the performance of which the worshipers appeared more devout. It is interesting too—there is a pleasant variety which absolntely forbids drowsiness, and we don't see that it is at all irreverent. DAVID danced as an expression of his religious enthusiasm, and there is nothing in the law or gospel that pronounces it wrong. Each denomination decides for itself upon its forms, and each has a perfect right. It certainly is not with the singing and marching and dancing with which we shall find fault in a Shaker meeting. The preaching, too, was orthodox, for aught we could see, and with the exception that they go a little further in abjuring pleasure than some orthodox people, we could see no difference between what we heard there and in Presbyterian churches. But they have given themselves up to one set of thoughts, they are the undeviating followers of a creed, against a single dogma of which they do not think of dissenting, and, as must necessarily be the case, are stupid,—their faces all have the same lines,—there is no animation, no independence, no spiritual beauty, and they are, after all, sensualists. Among the Catholics, those who are disappointed with the world, or those who do not wish to share its pleasures, devote themselves to the church-maidens whose hearts have been wrecked by men, wed themselves to God, and go about doing good in his service. This is a high ideal; there is poetry in this life and a beauty we love to behold; but we cannot see that the Shakers have any higher object than to *live well at the cheapest rate*, and by their self-denial fit *themselves* for heaven. They choose this beautiful country, but it is with reference to its productiveness, which is indicated by its beanty. They excel in all that requires skill in execution, but they have no invention. They are monotonous; they do not address themselves to the noblest aspirations of our nature. We shall never join the Shakers! bnt we have no anathemas to utter against those who do.

We drank at the fountain, which pretends to be of healing waters, but we could not perceive that it was not like any other fountain, and therefore our faith would not help to make us whole. We walked on the piazza, which affords a fine promenade and a view of "mountain, meadow, stream and hill," which is a perpetual feast; we rambled by the meadow-brook, and threaded the forest glade; we drank our fill of beanty, and no longer wondered that the little valley should be thronged with Summer idlers; and soon again, without any fairy's wand, were far away.

We lingered a day or two among the *savans* at Albany, and were fed with wisdom, but we can't say *nourished*, for we were not capable of digesting the food. We heard Prof. AGASSIZ discourse upon butterflies' wings and turtles' eggs; we heard all manner of incomprehensible things upon sections, angles, hemispheres and volcanoes, bnt can't flatter ourselves that we came away any wiser than we went, confessing, at the same time, that it was not the fault of those who discoursed. If we could have looked through the telescope which is to show us not only the men and women in the moon, but the color of their eyes, we might have rejoiced at the sight. But, as for the rest, we allow that the thing was too high for us, and therefore let them alone, while we have a great reverence for those wise men of the East and the West who are doing so much for the enlightenment of each other! We heard EVERETT, and are sure the *scientific savans*, who are accustomed to look down upon *literary savans*, were for once called upon to look up! We went to the *jamb* at the Delavan House, where were assembled all the *members* of the Association, and all their uncles, aunts and cousins, so close together that we could not see them, and came away more nearly reduced to *pulp* than we were in the stage-coach, yet rejoicing that we had escaped alive, and are here to tell the tale.

OBSERVER.

Relative Wealth of the United States—Decline of the Southern States.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I notice in the *Economist* of the 6th inst. an article under the heading of "Sectionality," which takes issue as to the results arising from a comparison of the wealth of the North with that of the South, as contained in my communication in your issue of the 29th ult., and I would ask the favor of an insertion of this reply, or explanation, as it might more properly be termed.

The main results of my former article were as follows:

	Wealth.	Pop.	W'h. per sq. miles capita.	W'h. to Terr'y. each sq. m.
North..	$6,248,970,717	15,942,'86	$84·2	643,t33	$9,719
South..	3,667,c54,366	10,808,287	3:9	844,054	4,345

Or, deducting the value of slaves, there would remain $2,617,654,366 as the aggregate wealth of the slaveholding States, making a per capita of only $242, and an average of $3,101 per sqnare mile.

Bnt the editor of the *Economist* thinks that the aggregate wealth of the Slave States, (the value of the slaves included) should be divided among the free white inhabitants only, and not among the whole number of the population, and argues that the South is comparatively wealthier than the North, as he thus makes a per-capita of $508, as compared with $402, in the North.

I would premise in the first place, that the results of a per capita division, were given merely as an extension, or condensation of the comparison, and not for the purpose of showing what would be the result of a division according to the different qualifications of the right to hold property, which may have been established in different sections of the country. It must be remembered that it is only by the peculier municipal law of tho South that the slaves are disqualified from holding property themselves. A similer law might prevent certain classes of citizens in the North from holding property, but it would not follow that the aggregate wealth of the North would be comparatively greater than that of the South, when a greater per-capita had been obtained by dividing it among a portion of its inhabitants only. If the editor of the *Economist* is right, the greatest per capita which could be obtained hy dividing the wealth of a nation among the smallest number of its citizens, would indicate the greater comparative wealth, when the result is compared with some other country where no restriction on the right to own property existed. If the per-capita column of the table had been made with the object the *Economist* supposed, it would be equally as useless as the socialist ideas, on which it would have been fair to suppose it to be founded, are impracticable.

The object of such a comparison is, as I apprehend, to give *the relative result which has followed from the application of the energies (both mental and muscular) of a certain number of people, to the productive capacities of the country they inhabit, as compared with the same results in another country or State.* This gives the true relative wealth when the number of inhabitants are equal, (or the difference accounted for by a division per capita, among the whole population of each country,) and the proper allowance made for the difference in the richness and productiveness of the soil. And it is to be presumed that no one will dispute that the South has a far richer soil than the North, and to this great advantage is added the possession of *one-third more territorial surface than the North.*

A view of the actual agricultural and commercial condition of the South will show that in no aspect of the case is it possible to presume that *even as favorable* a state of affairs exists as the tabular statement would seem to indicate. Take Virginia, for instance, where Slavery has existed the longest time, and will naturally be supposed to have produced its most characteristic effects. The rich farming lands of Virginia are under slave culture so little productive that, as shown by the census of 1850, their average value is but $8 per acre, while those in the wretched, God-forsaken country of New-Jersey average $44 per acre. Again, look at the decrease of her commerce. At the close of the war of the Revolution, Virginia carried on a greater foreign trade than any other State of the Confederacy. From 1780 to 1790 the average yearly imports were about five millions of dollars in value, which was an enormous sum in that day. Norfolk at that time was *the first importing city in the Union*, and I believe continued to be so as late as 1792. The time is within the memory of man when the merchants of Norfolk looked down with contempt on those of New-York, as rivals beneath their notice. Priding themselves on their unrivaled, magnificent harbor, accessible in all seasons of the year through the incomparable anchorage of Hampton Roads, the merchant princes of Norfolk felt secure in their commercial ascendency. Bnt, alas, how have they fallen from their former proud position! In 1858, Norfolk had but 27,129 tons of shipping, while New-York had 1,149,183 tons registered, or 42 times the amount of her old commercial rival. The trade of the State of Virginia has decreased, until in 1853 it only amounted to $399,004 of imports, for that year, while the imports into the port of New-York in the same time amounted to $178,270,999. The inland city of Cincinnati, one thousand miles from the seaboard, imported in 1853, direct from foreign countries, a greater amount of goods than the entire State of Virginia. Norfolk, with her deserted-looking, time-worn Custom House, much too large for her present trade, and the marks of decay so visible in her streets, is indeed a most melancholy spectacle in this land of progress and activity.

And yet, this decline of power and wealth of the "Old Dominion" is ascribed by her truly noble-hearted and hospitable sons *to every cause but the right one*, and they still clasp closer to them the incubus that presses them to the earth.

STATISTICUS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

Gov. Aiken's Card Declining a Re-election to Congress.

To my Constituents of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina:

I avail myself of this occasion to tender you my grateful acknowledgments of the multiplied evidences of confidence with which you have honored me; and, at the same time, to inform you of my purpose not to be a candidate for re-election to the next Congress of the United States.

My political connection with you was established many years since. A retrospect is, to me, full of satisfaction. You have given me, at all times, a support gratifying even to one who indulged the highest aspirations: unmerited by me, unless from my earnest and constant desire to justify your confidence, and retain your friendship, by the conscientious discharge of my duties. If I have fallen short of your expectations, the result is not to be ascribed to indifference or neglect. I have endeavored to sustain your honor, and advance your interests, in every mode made manifest to me by convictions of duty. In no other mode could I have served you and merited or received the confidence you have so often bestowed.

It is true that my official connection with you terminates at a period of deep and anxious interest. But I do not leave you without the ability to select a successor, into whose hands I can safely transfer the trust committed to mine. No constituency can boast of more, who, with brilliant talents and lofty patriotism, will adorn any representation to which they may be called. To my successor I shall yield my place without apprehension—deferring to his superiority in all things, save the fidelity with which I have endeavored to serve you, and the tenacity with which I shall remember your kindness to me.

Gratitude to the people of Charleston was a part of my inheritance. I have carefully preserved it. To this obligation, your consideration for me personally has added so much, that in vain would I attempt to express my appreciation of it.

The seat to which I was entitled as your representative was in the Congress of the United States. In that Congress will my successor represent you. And long may it be consistent with our duties and our rights to be a component part of the Congress of the United States. Severely have the bonds of this Union been tried. Oppressive and intolerant have been the factious attempts at sectional domination, and powerful seemed the array which had been gathered to secure mastery in the political conflict which is still waged. But I am permitted to hope and believe, that a conviction of what is due to each section of our country—to the Constitution, which is the common right of all—and to its own welfare, has awakened the conservative sentiment of the country to the peril of this crisis; and the danger which seemed and was so imminent, by exciting the energies of all who truly love their country, has operated to save, while it was created to destroy.

In the future I cannot perceive anything likely to call me again into public life. Gratefully I seek the retirement to which, in a few months, I will resign myself. Once gained, I shall not forsake it. Yet I cannot be insensible to the regret I feel in thinking that the tie which so long united us will soon be broken. That regret I shall endeavor to forget, in the earnest wish I shall ever cherish for your individual happiness and welfare—the advancement of our city and State—the preservation of our Union, with the maintenance of its Constitution—and a long continuance of that unexampled prosperity and glory which have been vouchsafed to us, as a chosen people, to enjoy and illustrate.

WILLIAM AIKEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, August 22, 1856.

Periodicals for September.

THE ART JOURNAL.

To all intents and purposes, this publication, rich in illustrations and filled with intelligence respecting arts and artists, is now naturalized in this country. It appears almost simultaneously in London and New-York, and has a very large and constantly-increasing circulation on this side of the Atlantic. The August number contains two line-engravings from pictures by E. CORBOULD and H. WARREN, from the private collection of Queen VICTORIA, at Osborne House; a chalk engraving of a statue by PAPWORTH; a biographical and critical account (with four engravings) of W. P. FRITH, one of the ablest members of the Royal Academy of England; an illustrated notice, by FAIRHOLT, of the Dutch Genre painters, and other articles of value, including two pages of Art-Correspondence from the United States, (to be continued,) of which the better portion is a very sensible, well-written letter, (by T. A. RICHARDS?) on the progress and prospects of the Fine Arts in this country. Altogether, this is a brilliant number.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

Perhaps this is entitled to the credit of being the very best number of the most original magazine published in this country. Of course, some articles are better than others, and therefore we may say that among the best papers here are those upon Chile, judiciously condensing the leading facts ascertained by the U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere in 1849-52; the confession of a Hashcesh Eater, worthy of the pen of DE QUINCEY; a legendary poem called "Elsie's Child;" Recollections of Weimar in 1835, including a personal sketch of GOETHE; a charming account of the private life and domestic economy of Bees; a historical sketch of the Jesuits, relating the past and present of a remarkable society, though rather hurriedly concluded; the notices of new books; and the public notes upon "The World of New-York."

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

Were it not that a few of the numerous wood-engravings are of inferior quality, (apparently used before,) we should not hesitate to say that it has scarcely a superior. The illustrated articles on the President's house at Washington, and on CASSIN'S Ornithology of the United States, are admirable in every respect. Highly interesting, also, is the historical notice of the Mormons and their Bible. So, in another way, is an American's account—accurate but sharp—of the British men of Science, who held their annual meeting, last September, in Glasgow. There is also that amusing poem, "Old Bachelor at Auction," with humorous illustrations, generally, but improperly attributed to LUCRETIA DAVIDSON, by GRISWOLD and others, but here claimed for Major JACK DOWNING, (SEBA SMITH,) who has always been very careless with his literary waifs.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY.

Here is a Cincinnati magazine, edited by a Doctor of Divinity, and avowedly "devoted to literature and religion." It has two engravings—one very good, the other rather indifferent. The purely literary articles are generally above par. An editorial paper on "Qbour-el-Molouk, or Sepulchres of the Kings at Jerusalem," ably combines historical inquiry with extensive Scriptural proofs. "Concerning Authors" is also worth notice, and, most particularly so (on account of its fairness) is the article on "John Wesley and his Biographers." By the way, the editor ought not publicly praise his own contributors.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

A periodical of average merit; here and there a lively sketch or good story; occasionally a snatch of poetry; now and then a good engraving, (as in the the present number, from a well known printery, WRIGHT of Derby;) bnt, on the whole, far too much space sacrificed to namby-pamby love-tales, fashions, embroidery and crochet. "Editorial Chit-Chat" is lively as well as sensible, and the notices of new books are impartial, though very brief.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

CHARLES DICKENS' periodical, heretofore issued here as a monthly, (by DIX & EDWARDS,) is to appear, in future, every week, by special arrangement with the English publishers, from advance sheets, at the price of six cents a number. No magazine of our time is better adapted for family circulation. The present monthly number contains a variety of useful and entertaining papers.

LITTELL'S PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE.

The cream of the leading British periodicals, selected with taste and tact, constitutes the material of this monthly Magazine, handsomely printed and low priced. We know no periodical more suited to general readers than this.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.

This is intended for young people, and appears not only carefully bnt judiciously edited. The engravings are not very good.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW.

An excellent number of a useful and well-conducted Magazine, entirely original.

NEW-YORK CITY.

REVOLUTIONARY WRECK.

Hussar in Hell-Gate—One Million, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars on Board—Efforts to Recover the Lost Money—Discovery of Skeletons of American Prisoners—Large amount of the Money found.

The sinking of the British Frigate *Hussar*, in 1780, near the vicinity of Hell-gate, with between sixty and seventy American prisoners, and $1,800,000 in specie on board, is a fact that is not yet wholly forgotten amid the many stirring incidents connected with the war of the Revolution. The loss of the lives of the American prisoners on board created a feeling of great and just indignation at the time among revolutionary patriots throughout the country. It is known that frequent efforts have been made since the loss of the vessel to recover the money. Spasmodic attempts have been made to get at the money with a spirit of enterprise and faith beyond any trials to get at the reputed lost treasures on board the celebrated Capt. Kidd's vessel, reported to have been sunk in the Hudson River at the point of Mount Dunderburg opposite Prakskill. These efforts have all been entirely fruitless until the present Exploring Company set to work. They now, after six years of persevering labor, begin to reap the fruits of their long toil. It is doubtful, however, whether it is generally known that this Company have, during this protracted period, continued unhesitatingly at the task they had set themselves to do. An account of the particulars connected with the sinking of the *Hussar*, and the efforts made to recover the large amount of money lost on board of her, and the results of such efforts up to the present time is given below, and will be found to contain many facts of new and unusual interest.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUSSAR AT NEW-YORK.

The *Hussar* arrived at New-York Dec. 13, 1780. She was esteemed a good frigate as frigates were built at that time. She carried fifty-four guns, and was fully officered and manned. The vessel lay at anchor off the Battery two days after her arrival. At the time of her arrival at New-York the City, it will be remembered, was in the possession of the British. As the places in and about New-York where American prisoners were confined were filled to excess at this time, it was decided to transport a few of the prisoners to Newport, to which place the *Hussar* had been ordered to depart.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS TAKEN ON BOARD.

Between sixty and seventy American prisoners were accordingly put on board the *Hussar*. These prisoners were taken partly from the prison ships then lying at Wallabout Bay and partly comprised the most recent captives of the Revolutionary War, taken just prior to the arrival of the vessel. It is stated that some of the prisoners were officers in the American army. The names of those put on board the vessel have never, however, been positively ascertained, nor has any reliable information been received as to the exact number of the prisoners.

PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE HUSSAR.

The *Hussar* left New-York under commands to proceed to Newport, Rhode Island. Paying off the British troops was the principal object of her mission. In going through Hell Gate the vessel struck upon Pot Rock nearly opposite the upper extremity of Randall's Island. She struck the rock upon her front larboard side. The extent of the injury could not have been fully comprehended at first, for the vessel was kept on her way up the Sound instead of luffing about direct to Randall's Island, which she might have done. The nature of the damage sustained being shortly perceived from the rapidity the vessel began to take in water, an effort was made to land her on the opposite end of Manhattan Island, as it was then called, or Stony Point and Port Morris as it is now called. When the vessel got within one hundred yards of the shore for which she was making, she sunk almost instantaneously. Old Capt. Randall, the original purchaser of Randall's Island, at the time of the accident was with a company of men at work on the northern shore of his island in full view of the scene of the disaster. He saw the vessel sink, and immediately hurried with his men row-boats to the place, and was the means of saving a good many lives. Captain Randall, by the way, had previously held a Captain's commission in the Royal Army, but sold the same previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He is stated to have been handsomely rewarded by the British Government for the humane and efficient services he rendered on this occasion. But two or three of the vessel's crew are said to have perished. All the American prisoners on board went down with the ship. For the total lose thus of the lives of these prisoners, a lame apology is attempted, on the ground that the officers of the vessel did not for a moment doubt the ability of the ship to make the shore, but that the suddenness of the vessel's sinking was unanticipated and unprecedented. The place where the vessel went down, and where she now lies, is seventy-two feet below water at low tide. The bottom is rocky and gravelly.

DIFFERENT ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER THE TREASURE.

The British Government had so much of other matters to attend to during the residue of the Revolutionary War, from the time of the sinking of the *Hussar*, and for some time afterwards, that it was not till 1794, fourteen years from the time the vessel sank, that any measures were taken on the part of the English Government to recover the large amount of specie that went down in her. In the Spring of 1794 two brigs were dispatched from England to undertake the recovery of the lost treasure. They came fully equipped with men, a large diving-bell, and other equipments for sub-marine explorations. Two years were consumed in attempts to get at the specie, but with results wholly ineffectual. With the tide running at the velocity it does where the vessel lay, the diving-bell was found of but little service. The company however persevered, but did not accomplish anything. They did not succeed even in the primary step of getting away any of the deck. Upon the abandonment by this company of the job, not altogether giving up hope of final recovery of the money, the British Government offered large salvage for its recovery. Following this offer, several attempts to recover the money were made by various parties in the United States.

Major Baird, of the U. S. Navy, formed in 1819 the first private company to engage in this enterprise, and with one vessel and a complement of men and a diving bell, pushed vigorously a renewal of the work for nearly two years. They succeeded in getting out a few of the cannon of the vessel, but did not penetrate the ship's hold. Some $30,000 was expended, by this company before the work terminated.

A Mr. Davis, of Baltimore, formed the next company in 1825, which worked over the wreck one season. They hauled up a few cannon additional to the previous company, and with this their labors also ended. This company, like the previous companies, placed their principal reliance on the diving bell.

An interval of seventeen years followed from the experimenting of the divers, and nearly all hope of ever recovering the money bought for, had apparently been given up. The previous experiments had gone to show the entire inutility of the diving bell in endeavoring to explore a sunken vessel located as this was. A new plan of searching the wreck was instituted in 1852, by Captain Taylor, which was sending down explorers in submarine armor two years previously invented by himself. Captain Taylor had been eminently successful with his submarine armor as a wrecker among vessels sunk in the western lakes. In the year mentioned, he accordingly fitted out a ship and had her anchored over the wreck of the *Hussar*, and with men set to work attempting to bring up the rich treasures engulphed in the sunken ship. He worked two months at the wreck and succeeded in getting away a portion of the deck preparatory to getting within the vessel's hold, when the work was put a stop to by his being employed by the U. S. Government to raise the U. S. frigate *Missouri*, which had just sunk in the Straits of Gibraltar. Captain Taylor betook himself to this latter work, during the oversight of which he unfortunately lost his health, so that on his return to the United States he was unable to resume his enterprise of attempting to secure the treasure on board the *Hussar*.

THE PRESENT MONEY SEARCHERS.

In 1853 the Company at present at work in searching after the money in this sunken vessel entered upon their experimenting researches. The Company [illegible] as the Worcester Hussar Company, and is [illegible] by this name as the leading parties who have invested capital in the enterprise are residents of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Charles R. Platt and a Mr. Bancroft have the superintendence of the work. They have a schooner, the *Superior*, anchored directly over the sunken vessel, and nine men in all engaged in assisting to get up the lost treasure. They have now been at work nearly six years.

THE SUBMARINE ARMOR USED.

The armor was invented by Captain Taylor. It comprises a simple India rubber jacket and pants, with a copper helmet attached to the jacket for the head. In the front of the helmet is a piece of glass inserted to enable the explorer to see about him while underneath the water. The pants and jacket which are made separate, are attached by means of metallic flanges in a manner to be perfectly secure and water-tight. Attached to the helmet is a hose to run up to the surface of the water above and connect with an air pump as a means of supplying fresh air to the diver. A valve is so arranged in the helmet as to let the foul air escape. The total weight of the armor is some 70 pounds.

MODE OF DESCENT.

Three descents were made by Mr. Platt last Friday afternoon during the visit of our reporter on board his schooner over the wreck of the *Hussar*. The descents were made between 2 and 4 o'clock, this being the period favorable on account of low tide. Having enclosed himself in the armor above described, and 100 pounds weight being attached to his legs with a suitable arranging of the signal ropes, he disappeared quickly underneath the water. On his first descent he remained beneath the water 17 minutes. He gave the signal—two pulls on the rope—when he was brought up to the top. Some small ropes which he had taken down with him he fastened around two large bars of pig iron found on the wreck below, which were shortly hauled to the top and lifted on the schooner. The object of bringing up these was to show the ease with which the diver could manage business while under water. After a few minutes' interval a second descent was made, Mr. Platt this time remaining underneath twenty-six minutes. He took down on this occasion an ordinary grain bag and filled the same with a variety of minor articles found about the wreck. The articles comprised three portions of a human skeleton, several cannon balls, of various sizes, portions of the stocks and barrels of muskets, two bayonet sheaths, the bottom of a junk bottle, a cocoa nut drinking cup, a fragment of a wooden pully, a piece of chalk, a miscellaneous lot of bolts and bars. The third descent was for thirty-eight minutes. On this descent the diver sought to bring up some tangible proof of the treasure on board the wreck. He was not successful in this, but brought up another heterogeneous collection, somewhat similar to the last. The diver came up each time without exhibiting the slightest symptoms of oppression or fatigue. The air tube and communication line with the party above worked beautifully. His clothing worn underneath the armor was perfectly dry. The diver says he can but slightly see the objects about him on the wreck, but in the success attending his explorations has to rely almost wholly on his sense of feeling. He has long since become callous to the impression at first produced on his mind when with one hand he would come in contact with a mammoth cannon and with the other pull up a human skull.

RESULTS THUS FAR OF THE EXPLORATIONS.

A large variety of articles, like those already enumerated, have been brought up from the wreck by the present Company. The human bones found have been principally disjointed sections of the human skeleton. Connected with the lower bones of a large number of arms, have been found manacles, and showing, evidently, that a part, if not all the American prisoners on board, were manacled and chained. A few days since an entire skeleton, the first whole one discovered, was found. Singular as it may appear, the head of this skeleton still contained a portion of brains. A chain was connected with a manacle on the right wrist-bone of this skeleton. As for the amount of money thus far recovered, the company do not name the sum, though there can be but little doubt they are making it a paying enterprise. Nineteen gold guineas, taken out a few days since, were shown our reporter. These guineas bear date from 1711 to 1776. They were all of them in perfect condition. A piece was shown of three guineas, a crown and a half crown, found in one solid lump. The silver was in the centre, and by coming in contact with the gold a sort of galvanic battery action had taken place, making the whole a compact mass. The effect upon various other metals and substances by their long submersion under water is worth noting. Copper and lead are not changed; wrought iron loses in quantity, but retains its quality; with cast-iron it is just the reverse, it retains its entire bulk but diminishes nearly one-third in weight. Wood shows the depredation of worms. Cocoa nut shell drinking-cups look as sound as fresh ones. But it is not for these trifles or to note the changes upon the different articles submerged, that the present Company have thus far pursued and continue pursuing their work. Money—the recovery of $1,800,000—is their sole aim and pursuit. The chief difficulty thus far encountered, is represented as being the trouble of getting away the decks and timbers of the vessel so as to gain access to the hold. This difficulty is stated as now nearly removed, so that it is expected that what remains of the treasure unrecovered will shortly be removed. The whole time of actual exploration varies from one to three hours a day, and this during but five months of the year. It is owing to the peculiar situation of the vessel and the violent tides here that no more time could be expended in the search. The company claim that the ship has been abandoned by the British Government, and that they are entitled to all they may recover from the wreck. It is hardly to be presumed that their claim will be disputed. If enterprise and perseverance are entitled to any reward, the present company richly merit all that they may gain from their protracted labors.

Letter from George Copway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: The note of some malicious person, whom you have favored to place an attack on me through your paper, having appeared, it is no more than right I should answer in return.

I deny I am "a subject of Great Britain" in toto. I was quite young in years when my father was called to preside over the Indians in Canada, having gone from Michigan from the Chippewas, and was not of age when in 1834, 18th July, embarked with the missionaries for the shores of Lake Superior, and in 1843 called back to preside over the General Council of our Nation, on the shores of Lake Huron, from whence I came to New-York in 1847, and ever since connected myself with the Indians in the Northwest, and not the Indians of Canada; and my main object why I have lived in Washington and New-York has been to carry out the great project of colonizing and concentrating the Indian tribes in one spot, where our American friends might encourage them to the arts of agriculture. Having failed to get the attention of the Democratic Administration of Gen. Pierce, I turned naturally to a people who had a conservative character, therefore I could go for none but Millard Fillmore, because in his administration he was kind to the Indians.

The interest of the Indians identicully belongs to the American Party. I leave the public to judge who has been a consistent advocate to the American cause between us. I was a Whig before the American Party came into existence. I was a Fillmore man before the American Party nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, (and if you have had the Negro interest in your fears,) as Americans we will try and do what we can for the Indians, which is the crowning mission of the American Party in this country.

Pardon for interrupting on you at this time from necessity. Yours respectfully,

New-York, Sept. 5, 1856. GEO. COPWAY.

Run Over by a Cart.

A man named John Armstrong was run over by a cart in Nineteenth-street, on Friday night, and considerably injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by an Eighteenth Ward Policeman.

No Further Injury to the Broadway Theatre.

No further injury has resulted to the Broadway Theatre. Bowen & McNamee's workmen continue their labors. Chains have been placed across a portion of the street fronting the Theatre. The vicinity continues to be an object of curiosity to the passers-by.

Accident.

About 6 o'clock Friday evening, a man named John Moore, a cooper by trade, fell overboard from a lighter laying in Atlantic Basin, and was drowned His body has not been recovered. He resided in Columbia-street, and leaves a wife and two children

☞ At a meeting of the Clearing-House held on Saturday, the Park Bank was unanimously admitted as a member thereof.

LONG ISLAND.

Lock up Your Plate o' Nights.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A neighbor of ours on Clinton-avenue has an item of news that ought to be passed aroundfor the public good. He reports that he obtained a fresh domestic yesterday, and this morning she is *non est*, ditto *one gold watch and eighteen silver spoons!* 'Tis presumed she did not like the avenue, although we, its inhabitants, think it "some." She did not leave altogether unhandsomely, as she left a hat and parasol as evidence that she had been there. What her name, age, or whence she came, deponent saith not! S. J. A.

Medical.

The number of deaths in London for the week ending July 19 was 1,018, which was 117 less than during corresponding weeks for ten years preceding—allowing for increase of population. Among the deaths were two—a male and female—each aged 97 years.

Dr. George B. Wood, in his address to the American Medical Association, at their last meeting, says: "I have never known of death from small-pox after an efficient revaccination, and only one instance of the occurrence of varioloid."

The Senate of the University of London has decided not to confer medical degrees on candidates of the female sex.

Dr. J. F. Morse, of Sacramento, Cal., proposes to issue a quarterly Medical Journal in that city.

A FREMONT SONNET.

UPON THE FALL OF CHARTER OAK.

Tornado gathered up his cloudly robes,
And mounting on the chariot of the wind
Drove forth—rich spoil of life and goods to find—
Thund'ring and crashing as if all the globes
Had swung together from their heav'nly poise!
And as he swept across New-England's soil
With forests, rocks and villages he toys,
Dragging old "Charter Oak" his proudest spoil!
—Se from the South a Slavery tempest leads
Tornado forces ta the Western meads,
Threatening disunion in their mad turmoil!
Shall they our nation's charter by their deeds
Insulting storm amid the doughface fears?
No! *for Vermont the morning star appears.*

J. D. L. M.

Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co., Sept. 4, 1856.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Boston *Journal* has a letter from a reliable source in Pennsylvania, which confirms the statement that Johnston will withdraw his name for the Vice-Presidency, and states that *he will take the stump for Fremont and Dayton.* The friends of Fremont in Pennsylvania will be thoroughly united, and *will carry the State.*

The friends of Fillmore in Michigan are preparing to bring out an electoral ticket in his behalf. The Ann Arbor *Register*, devoted to his interests, contains a call for a meeting of all those who favor the election of Fillmore and Donelson, "at the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, on the second day of October next, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating candidates for Presidential electors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable."

Chas. B. Lines, from Kansas, recently addressed a very large audience, on the affairs of the Territory in New-Haven. During his address Mr. Lines said that in his travels he overheard a Missourian ask David R. Atchison how he liked the Presidential nomination, Atchison replied:

"The nomination is not exactly what I had desired. I should have preferred either Pierce or Douglas, because he and Douglas both are so thoroughly identified with our cause, that a victory won with them would be a victory worth fighting for—*but Buchanan will answer just as well, because the party is thoroughly identified with our cause.*"

The *Capital City Fact*, hitherto a neutral Journal published at Columbus Ohio, has, it is said, put the names of Fillmore and Donelson at the head of its columns.

In consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. Johnston, the President of the Fremont American Massachusetts State Council has announced that a Convention of the American Party of Massachusetts will be held at Worcester, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., to take such action as may be deemed necessary with regard to a candidate for Vice-President, and to complete the nomination of an electoral ticket.

Know-Nothing Crosses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been a constant purchaser and an attentive reader of your paper, ever since it became a double sheet, and though I am politically opposed to the course of the *Times*, and have therefore seen many things in it to dissent from, I have never before troubled you with a communication. I notice in your issue of to-day a "Pill for the Express," signed by C. Augustus Haviland, in which the writer takes great pains to impress upon your readers the *fact*, that persons becoming "Know-Nothings," as he styles them, were compelled to lay their hands upon a cross while repeating the required oaths. I am a member of that order, but as the Council to which I belong have abolished secrecy and now meet openly, I think I shall do no wrong "if I add my testimony to what has already been published." I am not aware that the "Know-Nothings" have ever denied what he so emphatically and explicitly avows, as might be supposed from his remarks. Though he professes to speak "because the Fillmore Know-Nothings still persist in charging Fremont with being a Roman Catholic," it is evident he thinks, or wishes others to think, it has been denied. The truth of the matter is this: the Cross was used by the Councils of the Order, as he says; but it was not employed at initiations, as he would lead the ignorant to infer, *because* it is "intimately connected with the Christian Faith;" but *because* it was supposed that its use would guard against the admission of any Catholic who might, under the false garb of Protestantism, seek to enter the Order. It is supposed generally, that the Romanist *does* recognize the Cross as so "intimately connected" with *his* faith, that he would not *dare* take such an oath as would be required of him at this ceremony, with his hand placed upon the *Cross*. Hence the use of that "miniature" article. This was so explained to me, at my initiation. K.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1856.

Destruction of the Mount Vernon Hotel at Cape May—Five Persons burned to Death

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 6.

Cape Island, N. J., Sept. 6, 1856.

The mammoth Mount Vernon Hotel, at this place, took fire last night at a quarter to 11 o'clock, and was entirely consumed. The other hotels escaped uninjured.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Cain, the lessee of the house, was residing in the building, and had retired previous to the alarm of fire. His son, Philip Cain, Jr., escaped from the building by leaping from the second story window, but was badly burned.

With the exception of the son, the whole of Mr. Cain's family perished in the flames.

The following is a list of those lost: Philip Cain, Sr., the lessee, Andrew Cain, Martha Cain, Sarah Cain, and Mrs. Albertson.

The charred remains of Mr. Cain were found this morning.

The following are the latest particulars:

Mr Philip Cain, Sr., with Col. Frank T. Foster, of this city, were the proprietors of the ill-fated hotel. Mr. Cain resided at Vincentown, N. J., and went to Cape Island the present season for the purpose of opening the hotel. He was 65 years of age.

Andrew Cain, his son, was about twenty years of age. Martha was in her seventeenth year, and Sarah was but thirteen.

Mrs. Albertson was thirty-five years of age. She was a widow. She had gone to the island to act as housekeeper at the hotel.

The elder Mr. Cain leaves a wife and several children at Vincentown. Mrs. Albertson also resided there. Young Philip Cain is about 18 years of age.

The Mount Vernon was built by a company of gentlemen, at a cost of $125,000, upon which there is not one cent of insurance. The building was first occupied in 1853; but Messrs. Cain and Foster did not become the lessees until the past season. The hotel was celebrated for its immense size, and for the superior accommodations the building afforded to guests. The interior was well finished, and the apartments were larger and more comfortable than usual at watering place hotels.

Although the hotel, in its late condition, was capable of accommodating 2,100 visitors, it was not finished at the time of its destruction. It was designed to have the building occupy three sides of a hollow square, or court yard, and the front range and one wing were up. One wing had never been commenced. The building was constructed entirely of wood; it was four stories in height in the main, with four towers, each five stories in height. Three of these towers occupied the corners of the building, and one stood midway of the only wing.

In addition to these towers, there was an immense tower six stories in height in the centre of the front. The entire structure, both outside and upon the court-yard, was surrounded with wooden piazzas, that extended from the ground to the roof, with floors at each story. The wing was a quarter of a mile in length, and the front covered nearly an equal extent of ground. The dining room, which was 425 feet long and 60 feet in width, was capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. There were 432 rooms in the building. It was claimed that the Mount Vernon was the largest hotel in the world.

In addition to the main building there was a stabling for fifty horses, carriage-houses, tenpin-alleys, &c.

Melancholy as the disaster is, it is a most fortunate circumstance that the fire did not occur during the bathing season. There were no guests in the house at the time, and Colonel Foster, the surviving proprietor, was in this city.

The Mount Vernon stood at a considerable distance from the other houses on the Island, or the destruction of property would have been still greater. Had the flames communicated to the more densely built portions of the town, Cape Island would have been probably laid in ruins, as the hotels and other buildings were all of the most combustible description, and there is no fire apparatus in the place.

There was a tank in the centre tower of the wing of the Mount Vernon capable of holding twenty thousand gallons of water. The water was forced into it by means of a steam engine.

The furniture of the hotel belonged to Messrs. Cain and Foster. It was valued at $94,000, upon which there was no insurance. The total pecuniary loss by the conflagration will not fall short of $150,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times

Saturday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request and they now command $7 75 for Pearls and $7 25 for Pots ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 598 bbls. of all kinds.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this morning says that: "The stock of Quercitron Bark is nearly exhausted, and it is wanted at the late advance. Sales of 80 hhds. No. 1 at $38 ₱ ton. There is no Tanner's Bark arriving."

Comparative statement of the amount of Bark inspected, and stock on hand at Philadelphia in August, during the past four years:

Inspections.	1855.	1855.	1854.	1853.
August	293	....	250	496
Total during year	1,408	....	911	12,907
Stock Sept. 1	50	....	200	400

COFFEE—The demand is still vigorous at strengthening prices. Java, 14c.@14¼c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. The following table shows the import, Stock, &c., at New-Orleans, for the year ended Aug. 31, 1856:

Estimated stock out of grocers' hands on 1st Sept., 1855, of all kinds	bags.	2,000
Imports direct from—		
Rio de Janeiro	335,982	—
Cuba, Laguayra, &c.	10,885	396,867
Received Coastwise for sale (estimated)	.....	27,000
Making a supply of	.....	425 867
Total supply last year	.....	388,925
Increase this year	.....	36,942
Stock on hand Aug. 31, 1856	.....	42,600
Taken for consumption in 1855-56	.....	383,267
Taken for consumption in 1854-55	.....	336,925

The annexed table presents a comparison of the direct imports into New-Orleans, for the past thirteen years:

From Rio de Janeiro.	From Cuba, Laguayra, &c	From. Rio de Janeiro.	From Cuba, Laguayra, &c.
1844	161,082	53,857	1851	274,690	10,367
1845	107,669	4,094	1852	358,616	13,525
1846	318,031	10,959	1853	336,412	10,312
1847	256,111	43,981	1854	228,660	11,057
1848	339,871	8,590	1855	341,133	2 247
1849	299,129	16.341	1856	379,332	10,935
1850	295,013	20,627			

COTTON—Is in good request at very full rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans. & Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	10	10
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

From the annual statement of the trade of the port of New-Orleans, published in the New-Orleans *Price Current*, of the 1st inst., we take the following:

Table *showing the product of Low Middling to Good Middling Cotton, taking the average of each entire year for 10 years, with the Receipts at New Orleans and the total Crop of the United States:*

	Total Crop. Bales.	Receipts at New-Orleans. Bales.	Average Price. Cts per. lb.
1846-7	1,778,651	740,669	10
1847-8	2,347 643	1,213,805	6¾
1848-9	2,728,596	1,142,892	6¼
1849-50	2,096,706	837,723	11
1850-51	2,355,257	995,036	11
1851-52	3,015,029	1,429,183	8
1852-53	3,262,882	1,664,864	9
1853-54	2,930,027	1,440 779	8¾
1854-55	2,847,339	1,284,768	9 1-16
1855-56 (estimated)	3,520,000	1,759,293	9

The total receipts at this port since the 1st of September last, from all sources, are 1,759,293 bales. This amount includes 65,329 bales received from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea; and this being deducted, our receipts proper, including 37,031 bales received direct from Montgomery, Wetumpka, &c., are shown to be 1,693,964 bales; being an increase, as compared with last year, of 445,797 bales, and an excess over 1852-53 of 89,975 bales. The total exports since the 1st of September are 1,795,023 bales, of which 986,622 bales were shipped to Great Britain, 244,814 to France, 341,497 to the North and South of Europe, and 222,100 to United States ports. The total receipts at all the Atlantic and Gulf ports, up to the latest dates received, are 3,492,658 bales; but the actual crop, when made up to the 10th of September by the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List*, with the difference of stocks at Augusta and Hamburg, receipts overland, &c., will not be far from 3,520,000 bales; an increase of 872,881 bales as compared with the crop of last year.

The following tables, which have explanatory captions, we have compiled from our records, under the impression that they would probably be found interesting to parties engaged in the Cotton Trade:

Seasons.	Receipts at New-Orleans.	Average price per bale.	Total Value.
1844 45	979,238	$24 00	23,501,712
1845 46	1,053,633	52 00	33,716,256
1846 47	740,669	44 00	32,589,436
1847 48	1,213,805	29 00	35,200,345
1848 49	1,142,892	27 00	30.844,814
1849 50	837,723	50 49	41,888,150
1850 51	995,036	49 00	48.756,764
1851 52	1,429,183	34 00	43,592,222
1852 53	1,664,864	41 00	68,259,424
1853 54	1.440.779	38 00	54,749,602
1854 55	1,284,788	40 00	51,390,720
1855 56	1,759,293	40 00	70,371,720
Total 12 years	14,541,873		$539,858,665

It will be seen by the above table that the Cotton alone, sold in this market within the past twelve years, has yielded a gross product of $539,858,665.

Date of receipt of First bale	Receipts of new crop to Sept. 1.	Total Receipts at New-Orleans.	Total crop of the United States.
1844..July 23.	5 720	1844 45.. 979,238	2,394,503
1845..July 30.	6,846	1845 46..1,053,633	2,100,537
1846..Aug. 7.	140	1846 47.. 740,669	1,778,651
1847..Aug. 9.	1,089	1847 48..1,213,805	2,347,634
1848..Aug. 5	2,864	1848 49..1,142,892	2,728,596
1849..Aug. 7.	477	1849-50.. 837,723	2,096,706
1850..Aug. 11.	67	1850-51.. 995,036	2,355,257
1851..July 25.	3,155	1851 52..1,429,183	3,015,029
1852..Aug. 2.	5,077	1852-53..1,664 864	3,262,882
1853..Aug. 9.	74	1853-54..1,440,779	2,930,027
1854..July 25.	1,391	1854 55..1,284,768	2,847,339
1855..July 26	23,282	1855-56..1,759,293	*3,520,000
1856..July 15.	1,166		*estimate

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour appears less active, yet steady, with sales reported since our last of 8,400 barrels in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 7 00
Common to Good Michigan	5 75@ 6 05
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 55
Common to Good Ohio	6 40@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 90@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian is unaltered,—the transactions since our last having amounted to about 450 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 62½ ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty actively inquired for at full prices. The sales since our last comprise about 5,000 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 25@$8 25 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $8 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $4@4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$18 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at unchanged rates,—with sales reported of about 41,000 bushels, —including prime Western White, at $1 67; good do. Red, at $1 54@$1 52; fair Southern White, at $1 57, and good do Red, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand; really prime quality is nominally worth 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 48c. @50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 47c.@49c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. 4,500 bushels Barley brought $1 30c.@$1 32c. ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty briskly inquired for, but is plentier and a shade cheaper. The sales reported since our last comprise about 68,000 bushels, at 61c.@65c. for unsound, heated and damp; 66c.@68c for Mixed; 68c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 70c.@73c. for Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 800 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. Hull informs us that during the early part of the past month the market was quite active, and the demand continued good until about the 20th, when business was almost entirely checked by the action of the Health Commissioners prohibiting the landing of Hides either in this City or in Brooklyn. The difficulty has probably arisen from a misconstruction of the law in reference to the landing of Hides. Our Mayor, however, takes quite a different view of the law, and has rendered every facility possible, dictated by prudence and a strict regard for the public health and the commercial interests of the City. Prices have continued firm at an advance of fully 1c. ₱ lb. since August 1st. The difficulty experienced in shipping has prevented any very heavy transactions, and has caused a slight accumulation of stock, but it is confidently expected that the restrictions will soon be removed, when we may expect a more animated market.

SALTED HIDES—Of all descriptions have been in very active request, and most of those received lately have been readily taken, chiefly by Eastern buyers, at an advance of 1c. ₱ lb. on the best descriptions.

CITY SLAUGHTER—Are mostly contracted for ahead. The "Association" Hides, which are considered the best class, selling at ¾c.@1c. higher than other collections, are now all engaged at 10@11c for middle to heavy weights.

HORSE HIDES—The market is poorly supplied, there being no stock in first hands, and the only arrivals during the month of August were a parcel of 2 548 Salted, wgt., 38 lbs. avg., from Buenos Ayres, which were sold at 74c. cash, being the highest price ever paid in this market. A lot of light weights Rio Grande brought 70c., 6 mos.

CALCUTTA KIPS—The greater part of these are imported into Boston, and are purchased by our dealers for their country trade. The prices of these have been gradually advancing for two years, and are now so high that there is but little prospect of a profit to the buyer or manufacturer. There are but very few lots in our market.

The receipts of last month comprise 199,618 Ox and Cow Hides, of which 113,679 were from foreign ports; 15,985 coastwise; (of the coastwise imports 2,089 were from California; 6,699 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.; and the balance 344 from ports south of Baltimore.)

There has been an improvement in the demand this week, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected at a slight advance on some descriptions over the last sales. The Buenos Ayres Hides in store are about all disposed of, leaving no stock except those afloat, (in the stream and at Quarantine.) The receipts have been very light, and we have every reason to look for a moderate import to the close of the year. Buenos Ayres Hides have been sold this week at 28c., an unprecedented price.

Receipts during the week have been 18,800 Hides, from foreign ports, as follows: 13,364 Orinoco, per *St. Marie*; 2,886 Porto Cabello, per *Puez*; and 59 from Turk's Island.

Sales have been: 3,366 dry Buenos Ayres, (afloat,) 22¾ lbs. at 6 mos. usual selection, for Philadelphia, delivered there; 1,000 do. do. do., 23 lbs., at 28c., 6 mos. usual selection; 4,140 do. do. (from store,) 20 lbs. at 28c., do. do.; 437 do. do. do., 23¾ lbs., at 28c., do. do.; 1,885 do. do. (resale,) 19½ lbs., on private terms; 2,100 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 25c., 6 mos. add 2 mos. storage; 4,000 do. do., 20 lbs., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,953 dry California, (to arrive,) 26 lbs., at 22½c., do. do.; 4,120 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs., at 19¾c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged and bad hides; 1,887 dry Maracaibo, 23¾ lbs., at 22½c. do. do.; 197 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., at 23c., do. do.; 900 dry Chagres, (to arrive,) 16 lbs., at 22c., do. do.; 1,100 California, (resale,) 25 lbs., at 28c., 6 mos. usual selection; 1,143 green salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 43 lbs., at 14c., do. do.; 960 do. do. Kip, 27 lbs., at 18c., do. do.; 200 do. do. Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 10c., cash. Expected to arrive shortly at this port; *Mary Frances*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; *Grace Worthington*, from do., with 6,000; *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 16,000, (6,000 sold;) *Ciudad Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 20,000; *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 4,000; *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 47,300, (same time last year 59,400,) as follows: 10,500 dry Buenos Ayres; 21,700 dry Orinoco; 5,600 dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 800 dry Savanilla; 600 dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matemoras;) 3,100 dry St. Domingo and Port au Piatre; 1,000 dry West India; 4,000 dry Buenos Ayres.

HOPS—New remains scarce and quiet at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb. Old are heavy and languid at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 75 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $31 50@$32 25, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Salable and steady, as before quoted.

LEAD—Appears in fair request at firm rates.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull says that "the demand during the month has been quite active, which, together with moderate receipts and light stock on hand at the commencement to operate upon, has left a very meagre supply in the hands of the trade and many orders yet unfilled, fulfilling my prediction of the early part of the season, that the capacity for tanning is no more than equal to the demand, and we would not be likely to have any accumulation in stock. Prices on most descriptions have advanced about ½c. ₱ lb. since the 1st of August, at which they are fully maintained. The receipts of Hemlock have been 213,700 Sides and 32,000 Oak.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1856.

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TERMS, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for consideration.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The official correspondence published in this journal on Saturday betrays the determination of the Federal Government, at all hazards to exterminate the Free-State settlers of Kansas. Our readers will have observed that, in the letters of instruction from Mr. MARCY to Gov. GEARY, and from JEFF. DAVIS to Gen. SMITH, it is represented that large bodies of men are in open rebellion to the Territorial Government, and that it is to suppress these movements that the militia have been called out and a requisition has been made upon the Governors of Illinois and Kentucky for two regiments of infantry. These warlike preparations, emanating from Washington, are aimed directly at the overthrow of the Free-State cause. This assembling of armed men refers unmistakably to the citizens of LAWRENCE, who, as every one conversant with the condition of affairs in the Territory knows, have all along acted solely on the defensive, and are now preparing to defend their city against a second attack. The reliable information which the President has obtained concerning the Kansas disturbances, may be seen in General SMITH's dispatch to the War Department; but here we find it stated that the "accounts of LANE's movements are exaggerated and inconsistent," and should therefore be discredited. No mention is made of the robberies, murders, and what-not committed by the Pro-Slavery emigrants, who notoriously have entered the Territory in armed bands, with no other object than aggressive war. No orders are given to interfere with the Missourian Army, which, under ATCHISON and his crew, have undertaken another invasion. Nor will they be interfered with. The whole power of the Federal Government will be used against the Free State settlers to deprive them of their rights, and crush out those free principles which they, by legitimate means, have sought to uphold.

☞ The election for State officers in Maine takes place to-day. The contest is for Governor, Members of Congress, and State Legislature. Nominally there are three parties in the field—the Republicans, with Senator HAMLIN as their candidate for Governor; the Democratic, with the present Governor, SAMUEL WELLS; and the Whigs, with GEORGE F. PATTEN. For Congress there are but two sets of candidates in the field, the Democrats and the old-line Whigs. There is a fair look for the success of the Republicans, but we shall soon know whether or not Maine has followed in the footsteps of Iowa and Vermont.

Invasion and Capture of Washington.

We observe a notice in the Washington papers that subscription papers have been opened at the bookstores in that city for Major WILLIAMS' "History of the Invasion and Capture of Washington." At first we imagined that it might possibly have some relation to the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS' proposed invasion of the capital by the South, for the purpose of "stealing the Government archives and treasury," but, on examining a little further, we found it to be only a history of the invasion by the British in 1814. Although it was forty-two years ago this day month that that memorable event occurred, the man who should then have predicted that the next invasion of the national capital would be got up by a member of Congress would have been deemed the wildest of lunatics. But we have become so used to such ravings on the part of Southern statesmen, and so accustomed to reports of civil war since the accession of President PIERCE, that they have ceased to excite any special horror, and the attempt to continue such a state of fratricidal disorder as now exists in one of the Territories of the Union, by the election of a President who has bound himself to continue the demoralizing policy of the present administration, actually finds supporters among men who pretend to be friends of the Constitution and the Union. The treasonable proposition of Mr. BROOKS to march to Washington and seize the national archives and treasure, in the event of the election of FREMONT, by a majority of the people, has been laughed at as the ebullition of South Carolina bombast. But, absurd as the proposition seems to the people of the North, it was regarded as very sensible advice by those to whom it was addressed; and, in the State of Texas, the following joint resolutions have been laid before the Legislature, having been favorably reported upon by the Committee on Federal Relations in the House:

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That as it is possible that the candidate of the Anti-Slavery Sectional Party, (commonly called Black Republican,) may be elected President by a majority of the electoral votes of the States in November next; and, should he be inaugurated, will be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States: Therefore, in the event of his election, the Governor is hereby requested to convene, on or before the 1st of January next, the Legislature in extra session, to consult upon the state of the Union, the condition of the South, and the duty of Texas under the circumstances.

Sec. 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each one of the slaveholding States of this Union; and these resolutions shall take effect from their passage.

Such evidences as these, taken in connection with the scenes recently enacted in Kansas, of the consequences of electing a man to the Presidency who submits to be the mere agent of the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, must surely have the effect of opening the eyes of the whole North to the necessity of rescuing the country from the hands of a party by whom it has become so thoroughly demoralized and brought to the very verge of revolution and disunion. When there is talk at the South of invading the Capitol it is time that the people were aroused to the importance of placing a man there who will be capable of defending it. To attempt to cure the evils from which the country suffers by perpetuating the power that produced them would be attempting to extinguish a fire by pouring upon it a stream of oil.

Prospects of the International Arbitration.

Thousands who looked on mournfully and saw the great nations of Europe drift into the maelstrom of the recent terrible war, feared that the returning wave of barbarism which broke over European Christendom was so deep and black, that it would leave a sediment of sin too thick and corrosive for the growth of the tender plant of peace. But suddenly, as the waters of this Egyptian inundation subsided, upsprung new germs of hope and promise, the like of which were never before seen in one year or in one century. The nations represented in the Paris Conference that settled the "Eastern Question," had learned something from the war thus terminated, and wished the world to profit by the lesson. They proceeded to discuss and adopt arrangements which would raise a barrier against the recurrence of war, and mitigate its calamities should it again scourge the earth. A deputation of those earnest men who had been foremost in the recent Peace Congresses in Europe, waited upon Lord CLARENDON, to bespeak his advocacy of one of their propositions in the Paris Conference of Diplomatists. This embraced the simplest arrangement, viz: that the Powers represented in that body should enter into a special treaty, by which they should formally and solemnly bind themselves to submit to impartial arbitration any difference that might arise between them, which could not be adjusted by ordinary negotiation. Lord CLARENDON promised to do his best to have this proposition fairly considered in the Conference; and at a subsequent meeting, "he introduced the subject in a spirit of earnestness and humanity most honorable to his character, and which could not fail to secure for it the serious attention of that august assembly." Count WALEWSKI, in the name of France, declared himself fully authorized to support the idea, as "one that was fully in accordance with the tendencies of our epoch." Baron MANTEUFFEL, for Prussia, "gave assurance that the King, his august master, completely shared the ideas set forth by the Earl of CLARENDON; that he therefore considered himself as authorized to adhere to them, and to give to them the utmost development they admit of." It has been intimated that the Austrian Plenipotentiary demurred to the full adoption or application of the principle. After a long and earnest discussion, the following proposition was unanimously agreed to, Count ORLOFF, for Russia, stating that he was prepared, in virtue of instructions from his Court, definitely to adhere to the same: "The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise, should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power. The Plenipotentiaries hope that the Governments not represented at the Congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in this protocol."

The adoption even of this guarded resolution was a large step towards stipulated arbitration, pure and simple. The London *Times* says: "It makes all Europe one Court of Appeal. It gives every weak State a claim to the friendly offices of all its stronger neighbors. Indeed, it is the nearest approach to that system of universal arbitration which some have thought attainable in its rigorous form. The day may come when its value will be more acknowledged, and its form more defined; and the sooner it comes the better for the happiness of Europe and the true interest of every State, however powerful and ambitious."

The earnest men on both sides of the Atlantic, who have labored so many years, under the derision of the London *Times*, to hasten that coming day to which it refers, may derive new courage for their faith in its advent, when the Jupiter Tonans of the British Press believes it to be so near and so devoutly to be wished.

But this Paris Conference resulted in something more for the policy of peace than this protocol in favor of arbitration. It adopted, almost pure and simple, the American proposition to regard neutral property on the sea as sacred in time of war. This arrangement opens a new era in the history of commerce and civilization. It must contribute incalculably to prevent war from involving other nations in its conflagration, should it break out between two Powers. Had it been adopted at the beginning of the present century, the last conflict between the United States and Great Britain would have been avoided.

Still the world moves further than the motive Powers of the Paris Congress intended when they took the two onward steps we have noticed. Having followed the lead of America in rescuing the property and commerce of neutrals on the sea from seizure and confiscation, they would push her on to a concession from which they would seemingly derive the greatest advantage. That is, they press her to consent to the abolition of that semi-piratical system of warfare called *Privateering*. Our Government has demurred to this arrangement, because it professes to regard the mercantile marine of the nation as a kind of *naval militia*, upon which it must depend for the defence of its coasts and commerce in case of a collision with a great naval power, like England or France. It is argued that for this country to bind itself not to use private ships for its defence would be as unsafe and impolitic as to agree not to employ volunteers in the land service against a foreign enemy. But the Government of the United States has made a counter proposition to the European Powers, which, for scope of philanthropy and for most beneficent bearing upon the well being of mankind, exceeds, *toto cœlo*, any measure ever adopted in the history of nations. It is a plan to rescue, at once and forever, from the clutch of war, all private property which may be found on the seas, whether it belong to friend or foe. There is something grand and glorious in that proffered step towards the condition of permanent and universal peace. Adopt this simple measure, and the prowling sea-wolves of war would find no more prey to hunt on the wide ocean. They would no more devour or scatter the white winged carriers of Commerce, crossing its wide waters in peaceful flocks. The fighting-ground of nations would be narrowed down to the land. The foremost argument and occupation for navies would be taken away. The sword of war would no longer sever the great material bonds which connect sea-divided countries. Commerce, the cardinal condition and prerogative of Peace, would work on with its myriads of interweaving shuttles, overwebbing the divisions, meshing the sinews, and quenching the *animus* of war, should governments drift into its sea of calamities.

It would be a glory of which an American Christian and patriot might well be proud, if our young nation should inaugurate its leadership in civilization by drawing the old States of Christendom into the powerful and unprecedented bond of peace. Our Federal Legislature at Washington is fast becoming a Congress of Nations. Already some of our States have acquired a population equal to that of Holland, Portugal, Denmark or Sweden. Already the territory of the American Union not only equals in extent, but in diversity of climate, soil and sub-division, the whole area of European Christendom. One Supreme Court presides over this wide confederacy of thirty-one republican nations as arbiter of their differences; holding them all amenable to law and order, and perpetuating their harmony and union. No judicial system erected on earth ever equaled this in the grandeur, extent, and importance of its functions. For years, it has excited the admiration of the Old World. Gradually, as European nations look at its working, they must feel the attraction of its assimilating power. Gradually, we may believe, they will form an analogous system; until a High Court of Nations shall be established which shall do for the peace and harmony of all the States of Christendom what the Supreme Court of the United States does for the well-being of our great Confederacy.

Albionesque.

Subordinates in station are always expected to exhibit more zeal than their superiors. Thus, while Queen VICTORIA's Master of Ceremonies at the Court of St. James refused to admit our countryman, Professor MAHAN, into the Royal presence on account of his black stock, Her Majesty saw nothing improper in his costume, and gave orders for him to be shown up at once. So Mr. CRAMPTON, the English Minister in Washington, was not half so ready to make concessions in the Enlistment Difficulty as his superior in office, Lord CLARENDON; and the drum-major of a regiment wears double the quantity of feathers and makes four times the show of the Commanding General. Our British cotemporary, the *Albion*, is a remarkable instance of the principle in question, and performs its part of jackal to the royal beast with a zealous watchfulness that might excite the emulation of the captain of the Beef-eaters. The *Albion* is the self appointed guardian of British interests in the United States, and grows red in the face and fires up at every little harmless expression which it chooses to consider disrespectful towards anything appertaining to Great Britain. It grew indignant over the account which we published, from a correspondent, of the accident to the *Arabia*, and it announces the safe arrival of that ship in the following characteristic manner:

"The damaged steamship *Arabia*, that sailed for Liverpool from Halifax on the 16th ult., was seen off Cape Clear by the *Persia*, on the 24th. It may be presumed, therefore, that she safely reached her destination on the following day. *The knowledge of this fact will not be very acceptable to the alarmists.*"

But we must do the *Albion* the justice to believe that it is not half so bad as it pretends to be; it has not the wickedness to believe that there is a human being capable of feeling regret at the safety of the *Arabia*. Its seemingly flippant malignancy in uttering such a thought must be attributed to its zeal in wishing to be thought the only one that cares enough for British interests to be rejoiced at the safe arrival of a British steamer. We are very willing to believe that it is so thoroughly English as to be a good deal better than it pretends to be.

Yesterday.

Yesterday—the first Sunday in September—was a golden day. Broadway looked as it did in June. There was just enough warmth in the unclouded sunlight, that lay along the avenues, to remind us of linens and muslins and the shady side of the street; just enough to ripen the tardy corn on far-off farms, and just enough to invite everybody—citizens and strangers, fathers, mothers and children—to a walk to church.

The various houses of worship in the City, whose doors and windows have been closed and barred during the sultry months—giving the slippered sexton and the circumspect clergyman, as well as the independent pew-holder, an escape into the country—were unlocked and reopened. Saints and sinners thronged again over the threshholds; and though they all went to worship, it may be presumed that they all, from the organ-blower who works in a corner, up to the divine who works in the pulpit, were animated somewhat by that very natural curiosity—to see who is who and what is what, after the long separation.

This curiosity discovered some sun-burnt faces, and some freckled cheeks; caught by the sea at Newport, or the springs at Saratoga, or the mountains at Franconia, or perhaps on the old homestead farm in some quiet village yet unknown to fame. Doubtless the sellers of toilet lotions, who, it is to be presumed, were at church yesterday, were pleased by this discovery. Eyes, too, that were as black as jet in this Spring, were hazel yesterday; and many a soft blue eye was faded to gray—the cruel work of the hot summer's sun. There were fresh bonnets, and fresh collars, and fresh airs, and fresh coats, and fresh sermons at service yesterday. And there were, we warrant, some fresh hearts; not such as have been, all summer long, running the deadly gauntlets of "watering places," but such as went forth in the love of Nature, and have held "communion with her visible forms." These have returned to the drudgeries of the City, fresher and wiser and better.

There was fresh music, also, with the singers and players on instruments, at yesterday's services. Their tones were clearer, and their fingers more nimble.

Be the sermon ever so eloquent, or the prayer ever so fervent, music is yet one half of the Sabbath's worship. Not the operatic music that is born in our fashionable chancels; but such music as our church-goers of yesterday may have passed by, in many a simple country village, as they journey during the Summer; such music as was sung by the old Cotter's fireside;—where

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim;
Perhaps *Dundee's* wild warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive *Martyrs*, worthy of the name;
Or noble *Elgin* beats the heav'nward flame,
The sweetest far of *Scotia's* holy lays:
Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickl'd ears no heart-felt raptures raise;
Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

Our City is just now full of strangers, and we are glad to note the return of most of our citizens who have been summering in the country. No fear of Yellow Fever, or of any other ghost, need keep any of them longer away. And for this we may thank Providence, and not our Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Facts.

Facts are not always truths, as the late NICHOLAS BIDDLE once said on a memorable occasion; a statement may be substantially true and yet be untrue in point of fact; as it may be true in point of facts, and yet essentially untrue. These are truisms which are scarcely worth repeating; but we publish them for the especial benefit of the Baltimore *American* which does not seem to be aware that a statement may be essentially true, and yet "wholly incorrect as to facts and persons."

Very like a Whale.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: There is a rumor afloat in that city that Hon. J. B. WELLER, United States Senator from California, has discovered the error of his ways, and intends to "come out from among the foul party," and make a pronunciamento in favor of FREMONT.

The Brothers Phillips of Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The two brothers PHILLIPS, said to have been murdered in Leavenworth City, are WILLIAM and JARED PHILLIPS, from Berkshire, Mass. They were young married men of excellent characters, and possessed of considerable property.

WILLIAM, the eldest, was a lawyer, and for protesting against the legality of the election was tarred and feathered a year ago last May. JARED was a farmer. Both were possessed of the entire confidence and respect of the community where they resided. A terrible vengeance will be visited upon their murderers ere long. In the mean time let those who scoff at the shrieks of freedom from Kansas, think of the desolation of their young widows, left unprotected among their murderers.

KANSAS.

Republican Meeting at Piermont—Speeches of Seth C. Hawley, George Law, &c.

PIERMONT, Rockland County, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Republicans and North Americans of this place met in council last evening, as well for the purpose of shedding a little light upon the benighted Hindoos of this region, as to give a new impulse to their own enthusiasm. The Dellmore (not Fillmore) House was brilliantly illuminated, not only by means of the usual appliances, candles, &c., but by the presence of numerous ladies, who filled the balconies, and thus evinced the lively sympathy they always feel for the cause of humanity and freedom. Shortly after 7½ o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of Jos. DEMAREST as President. After the election of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, Hon. SETH C. HAWLEY, formerly of Buffalo, was introduced. He said that for more than four years he had taken no part in politics, and during that time had not even cast a vote. He hardly felt qualified to make a political speech, but, in such a crisis as the present, every man must do his duty. Such oratory as that which disturbed the American Eagle was not his *forte*, and he had not the power or disposition to employ it. That the people may be convinced of the justice of the cause, it is only necessary they should understand it in all its relations, and, if he succeeded in saying anything which would have the effect of arousing them to exertion, he would feel satisfied. Men, in such contests, are but secondary. Their principles alone should be regarded. Mr. H. then read the preambles of the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of New-York, to prove that the object of those instruments was to secure justice and liberty to all whom they were designed to protect. Freedom, justice, liberty and union, are the great words in both. To secure these they were established. In our own Government all the power is vested in the people and every individual has powers. God never confers power without responsibility, and its possession implies an obligation to employ it aright. The power given to secure our own liberties is great and ample, but to do this we must use our rights intelligently and coolly. At regular periods we meet to elect men to secure our liberties. One of those periods is now approaching, and since no one can be elected without the will of the people we must collect their suffrages. Three names are submitted to us. To assail personal character is beneath the dignity of a man. Nothing can be said personally against either of the candidates. These men must be judged by their principles; without them they would be nothing. Mr. H. then proceeded to consider the political character of the men presented. BUCHANAN is a statesman of large experience, but as a politician he cannot be his indorser. His acts in the past and his probable course in the future prevent it. He was a Federalist both before and after the war was declared, when all lovers of their country should have been united for its defence. His filibustering doctrines prevent our indorsing him, but he is more objectionable still because of the platform of his party, which carries Slavery into the Western world. Mr. H. then proceeded to examine FILLMORE's position. He was nominated by the Americans and must be judged by the platform of that party, if we wish to form any idea of what he will do when elected. For twenty years Mr. H. was FILLMORE's neighbor. He had always been his political and personal friend. Every office Mr. F. has held he has received his vote, and he felt that he knew the man. He would not say a word against him in private life, but as a politician it was always his opinion that principles sat lightly on Mr. FILLMORE's conscience. As proof of this, he alluded to the fact of his now being the candidate of a secret political organization, when formerly he condemned all secret societies, even those for benevolent purposes. His was elected to office as the opponent of Free-masonry. For fifteen years he rode that hobby. Mr. H. then spoke of his course with regard to the Slavery question while President, and called attention to the fact that, though elected as a Free-Soiler, he finally favored Southern views more than President TAYLOR, who was a Southerner. The condition of affairs in Kansas was very ably discussed, and the probable course Mr. FILLMORE would pursue with regard to them if elected. From the course of his friends in Congress, the conclusion is inevitable that it would be hostile to the interests of Freedom. On the Slavery question he and BUCHANAN are, in fact, two gentlemen rolled into one, and the only way to secure Kansas to Freedom is by voting for FREMONT. In conclusion Mr. HAWLEY referred to the threats of disunion in the case of FREMONT's election. They are simply ridiculous; but if there is any force in them, and the majority are to be frightened into compliance with the demands of an insolent minority, it is time for us to know it.

GEORGE LAW'S SPEECH.

After the conclusion of Mr. HAWLEY's address, the Chairman announced GEORGE LAW, of New-York, as the next speaker. The mention of his name aroused the wildest enthusiasm. As he appeared on the platform three times three cheers were given, and it was some moments before he could proceed. After the excitement had subsided Mr. LAW spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ROCKLAND COUNTY: I shall detain you but a few moments. There are other distinguished speakers present to address you, in whose remarks you will take much more interest than in anything I can say. You have listened to the able address of the gentleman who has just sat down. He has gone over the whole ground and portrayed a picture the fidelity of which none can dispute. The contest now in progress, and which will be brought to a close in November, is one in which every Freeman and every friend of Freedom must take a deep interest. The great question is, whether man is entitled to liberty, or whether he is to be owned as a chattel; whether our Independence was declared and our Revolutionary struggle gone through with in vain; whether the fruits of the strife and trials our forefathers participated in are to be lost; whether we shall sink down under the tyrannical power that seeks to oppress and subjugate the Freemen of the North; whether the Union our forefathers handed down to us is to be divided, or whether it is to preserved and perpetuated. Our forefathers established a line of demarcation between Slavery and Freedom. All North of it was to be devoted to Freedom, and all South of it to Slavery or Freedom, as the people should determine. Within one year from the election of PIERCE, he empowered all the power of his administration to push that line further North. All this trouble has arisen from his efforts to buy votes to accomplish his purposes. These are the issues in the present contest, and I trust every freeman will exercise his freedom in giving his vote for FREMONT.

Mr. LAW then introduced Gov. FORD, of Ohio, who proceeded to address the assemblage in his usually eloquent manner. He spoke principally to the American portion of his audience, claiming that that party had ignored their principles before FILLMORE's nomination, and that he could not properly be regarded as their candidate. Gov. F. also stated very forcibly the distinction between the Abolitionists and Republicans, and claimed that in supporting FREMONT he still continued true to American principles.

After Gov. FORD had concluded, the audience called loudly for Hon. SILAS STYMOUR and LUTHER CALDWELL, who were present, but the lateness of the hour prevented their responding. The Glee Club then gave a stirring song and the meeting was declared adjourned. W——e.

Firemen at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The firemen of this city, together with a large number from abroad, had a grand parade here today, and in the afternoon contested for a lot of valuable prizes. About twenty companies entered for the trial. The 1st prize, $500, was awarded to Hippowam Company, of Stamford, Coon. Theirs is a "Button" machine, nine-inch cylinder, with one-inch nozzle. 2d prize, $300, awarded to Damper Company No. 4, of Hertford, WATERMAN, builder. 3d prize, $100, awarded to Phœnix No 12, Brooklyn, Bunneman machine. Height of Stamford Company's playing, 153 feet; that of Hartford Company's, 152; Brooklyn, 149 feet.

The occasion was the most imposing that has been witnessed in this city for several years. Thirty-six Companies, comprising in all, 2,068 men, exclusive of bands, participated in the festivities of the day. H. K. W.

News from Nassau, N. P.

By the arrival of the brig *Alma*, from Nassau, we have dates up to Aug. 26. Capt BROWN reports Aug 8, the American ship *Colchis*, ELLIS, from Boston, bound to New-Orleans, was wrecked on the Gingerbread Ground. Cargo of dry goods, &c., saved in good condition. Aug. 23, British brig *Battle*, from Ragged Island, with salt, bound to Nassau, was wrecked on the Green Cays; vessel total loss.

At the last session of the General Court at Nassau, J. SIMMS, captain of the wrecking schooner *Anne Sophia*, and ROBERT STEVENS, captain of the wrecking schooner *Sarah*, were both convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for some unlawfully dealings in the case of the wreck of the American brig ——, Capt. WALL, bound from St. Iago to Trieste, with a cargo of coffee and logwood, which was saved perfectly dry. They were convicted for cutting away the brig's tiller, thereby preventing Capt. RAMSEY, of schooner *President*, from bringing the vessel to Nassau. Capt. RAMSEY informed against them on his arrival in Nassau.

The Trouble in the K. N. Council No 1, of the ninth Ward—Organization of the Bolters.

Since the rupture of the Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council No. 1, both parties have determined to run a clean separate ticket. Since our last report, which created great excitement among them, a large number have withdrawn from the original Council and gone over to the bolters, leaving but few of the old stock behind. Some are still endeavoring to get up a reunion, but the candidates are opposed to such a move, fearing a request that they should withdraw.

An effort will be made on the part of a certain number to have HENRY J. IRVING withdraw as the nominee for Assemblyman; fearing that the nomination on the Independent Ticket, SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, should prove too much for them. IRVING is said to be very unpopular, and if he declines to withdraw some say they will throw him overboard.

At their meeting, last Thursday night, nothing of much importance was done, other than nominating a number of Delegates to the State Convention, and the earnest desire that the TIMES reporter should not fail to get all the proceedings of their meeting. It was stated that the reason they did not proceed to investigate the matter of their recent difficulty, was on account of a fear that reporters were present. It was adjourned over to some future night.

MEETING OF THE BOLTERS.

The bolters, about two hundred strong, held a special meeting, on Tuesday night, and after the minutes of the previous meeting being read some forty-nine new members were received in the Council.

An election for regular officers was their first business, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the following gentlemen: JACOB CROLWELL, President; M. D. BUCKLIN, Vice President; P. Y. EVERETT and JOHN J. RABINEAU, Secretaries; W. A. BROWN, Treasurer.

A Special Committee was then appointed to present at the next meeting a suitable ticket for their adoption and support.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the Council:

Whereas, A large number of the American citizens of the Ninth Ward have noticed with regret the unprincipled and unjust efforts made by a certain party to sacrifice and destroy by foul means, several of the members of said Council for political purposes, and

Whereas, The refusal of the said clique, headed by COOPER, HOLDER and IRVING, to initiate honorable citizens of this Ward on the night of making the nominations, fearing that they were not favorable to their election, and

Whereas, The illegality of declaring HENRY J. IRVING the candidate for Assemblyman, when he had not a constitutional majority; the treasonableness of a caucus held a few nights previous to the nomination in the said Council, wherein it was decided to black-ball every man opposed to their nomination; therefore

Resolved, That we as citizens, deprecate the necessity of a division of the American party in this Ward, on local matters, but feel in justice to the cause and honor to ourselves we are bound as honest men and lovers of the principles of this, the American party, to declare our solemn protest against injustice and corruption, and we will endeavor to defeat all those who seek through treachery and villainy to prostitute the rights of men to individual purposes.

Resolved, That our influence be brought to bear against all those who are connected in this unjust and unprincipled act that we support no one presented on their Ward ticket, but that we use our most endeavors to elect the Independent American Ticket, and urge its support.

Resolved, That we ever adhere to the support of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW J. DONELSON for President and Vice-President of these United States, and we urge the nomination of ERASTUS BROOKS for Governor.

The meeting then adjourned.

Wreck in the East River.

The schooner that was sunk in the East River on Monday evening last, by collision with the Wall-street ferry-boat *Metropolis*, still lies where she went down. Her mast-heads are above water at high tide, and present a dangerous obstacle to the vessels passing that way. The wreck ought to be removed immediately

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS.

WE OBSERVE THAT THE PROPRIETORS OF the celebrated Girard House, Philadelphia, have adopted these Cans, and use them in their extensive establishment, for putting up their Fresh Fruit, Tomatoes, &c. This is certainly a strong recommendation in their favor, and one that should be conclusive as to their superiority in the minds of all housekeepers. Now is the season for their use. Trade supplied by

E. P. TORREY,
No. 5 Platt-street, New-York.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable plushes, cashmeres, and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, meltons, and fine beavers in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 303 Broadway cor. Duane.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 334 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTFUL remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream, Lotion, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 196 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—DR. S. S. FITCH'S Heart Corrector cures palpitation and other forms of heart disease. For sale at No. 714 Broadway, N. Y., and by Druggists. Agents wanted. Address S. S. FITCH & CO.

SEPTEMBER.
MOSQUITO PROOF FALL CLOTHING.
September ushers in the Fall—
Oh, would divine he still fruit-eaters!
And thus would set his fury to all
If 'twasn't for [illegible] skeeters,"
My head has got more skulls than those
Phrenologists have dared to treat of—
And from my throat to my toes,
I'm but a dish which "skeeters" eat of!
Thank heaven! we have found out at last
A stuff mosquito proof and pleasant
Which will not wear or soil so fast
As those Fall clothes we wear at present!
'Twas SMITH found out this "new mail."
This armor which defies the skeeters;
To sing his praise, I've tried; but fail.
Exhausting brain, and rhymes, and metres!
His Fall-Style, made mosquito-proof,
Protects the legs, the arms, the body;
No insect fang can pierce the woof.
No sharp nuisance now can prod you!
But whether this be so or not,
Apart from all these "biting varmints,"
Oh, never—pray for—get you not
Smith's style of Fall and Winter garments!"

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MAN COMMENCING BUSINESS.—One half of [illegible] on the best business Avenue up-town. Show-windows, counters, and other fixtures in order. The advertiser occupies about 45 feet in depth as a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, but wishes to extend to the full length of the store, 65 feet, and take one side, he can have the right party to occupy the other. A young man of business habits and fair means can establish a good "ladies' and children's Hosiery trade, a business well suited to the same store with Gentlemen's Furnishing. There are many mutual advantages in the way of expenses, &c., to benefit of a whole store, to all appearances, for half that gas light, fuel, &c., and others, which can be explained upon an interview. The advertiser is a young man who has been established in business for [illegible] years, and is known as strictly adhering to the one price system, and would not wish to be associated with any one in the same store who was not conscientiously associated with customers. None but [illegible] with unexceptionable references as to character need communicate. As proficiency requires [illegible] required. Address J. K. P., care of [illegible] Methodist Book Concern, where an interview can be had.

PATENT SAFES.
PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PENITENCE PLACED $1,000 IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

THE subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks.

R. G. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—313 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN, 6 Murray and 146 Water-sts.
Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE
AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American
PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the single package, or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,
AT WHOLESALE
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELLE, SATIN DE LAINES WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, are now fully prepared to offer to their friends and customers a choice variety of fine Clothing suitable for fall and Winter wear. Also Under Garments of every description. No deviation from market prices. House in New-Orleans, No 34 Magazine-st.

From the Jersey City Telegraph.
WHAT IS IT FOR—THIS WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE? Is a question asked daily by hundreds. We answer without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the only article known which will do all it promises for the human hair. It will renew its growth—it will stop its falling—it will restore its natural color! It is not a hair dye but a speedy and efficacious Restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at No 312 Broadway, and by all druggists.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING,
comprising every description and grade from the most costly to the CHEAPEST FABRICS.
English Brussels, good styles and quality, 8s. per yard.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
R. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIQUID HAIR DYE.
It is warranted to dye brown or black instantaneously without the least injury to hair or skin. By the unanimous verdict of the thousands who have used it, this dye is considered superior to any other preparation of the kind in the world. Manufactured, sold, and privately applied at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Manufactory, No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED BY HORACE WATERS—No. 333 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob!" Price, 25 cents.

Poor Old Bob! once so gay,
Has lost his teeth, and he can't eat hay.
What shall we do? Shall we trade him away?
No, no, no, let Old Bob stay.
Poor Old Bob, Poor Old Bob, let Old Bob Stay.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure trusses. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
5s. per yard,
at
PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,
No. 334 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—B

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit Cans! Fruit Cans!**
AT RED CED PRICES.
Balance of this season's stock for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
WHITE,
No. 2 Barclay-st., Astor House.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 574 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Reversible Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Ranges. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **"Per Persia."**—Received, a case of PIESSE & RUBINET'S PAYGOPAGNI, or ETERNAL PERFUME, with a choice selection of other perfumery.
FLOWER FARY
MITCHAM, ENGLAND,
AND NICE, ITALY.
Agents for the United States,
GEO. E INGER CO., Dispensing Druggists,
corner of Walker-st. and Broadway.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; head'ache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. SING General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Ah! Costar's Exterminator,** the only article that effectually clears (without danger of speech us a. Cockroaches, cockroaches, ants, &c.—Costar's ELECTRIC POWDER, (free from poison) for the destruction of moths, fleas, mosquitoes, bedbugs, and all insects; and Costar's Bedbug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Burnc's Catarrh Snuff.**

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods stamped to and sold by druggists. Imported direct; and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st.

☞ **University of the City of New-York.**—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be examined the day previous
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

☞ **No. 762 Broadway.**—LOVETT'S WHISKERINE will restore that lost to the youthful appearance and cure baldness. Call and see those that have been gray and bald, and now have as perfect heads of hair as when young by using the Whiskerine.

☞ **The most healthful food for Summer and Fall is Hecker's Farina.**—Agreeable and nutritious it is a most admirable preventive and corrective in infants and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FIVE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
Northeast corner of Bleecker-st.,
New-York.

A discerning public having so liberally encouraged the exertions put forth by the undersigned, during the last sixteen months, to establish a MODEL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, as not to require evidence his appreciation than by directing all his further drafts upon the means at his personal, both pecuniary and mental.

The arrangements for the FALL and WINTER TRADE are of the most extensive nature. He is determined that no house in his line shall excel in *low prices, quality of goods, and variety of assortment*, as well as in *polite and courteous attention*.

Goods in all cases delivered promptly and in the best of order.

Plated Ware.
Tea Sets,
Casters,
Cups,
Urns,
Spoons and
Forks,
Butter Coolers,
Salts,
Napkin Rings,
Toast Racks,
Fruit and
Butter Knives,

Porcelain Goods.
Vases
Cups and Saucers,
Match Boxes,
Candlesticks,
Colognes,
Motto Cups,
Ink Stands,
Card Baskets,
Clear Holders,
Watch Stands,
Jewel Boxes,
Children's Tea Sets.

Bird Cages.
DOOR, FLOOR TABLE MATS,
PAPER FELT'D WARE,
Wax Tapers, Matches, and Gas Lighters,
CHAMOIS SKINS,
MEAT SAFES,
REFRIGERATORS.

Wooden Ware, Basket & Willow Ware.
Ladies,
Spoons,
Butter Prints,
Towel Rollers,
Step Ladders,
Clothes Horses,
Pantry and Library Steps,
Fancy Press and
Bosom Boards,
Wash Boards and Benches,
Kitchen and Servants' Tables,
Chopping and Knife Boards,
Oval and Round Trays,
Iron and Wood Bound Pails,
Tubs, Keelers, and Boxes,
Plate,
Nursery,
Clothes,
Fish,
Flower,
Sailor and Knife,
Market and
Traveling
Settees,
Children's Chairs,
Rocking Chairs,
Clothes,
Hamocks,
Sewing Chairs,
Arm Chairs.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
DEVONSHIRE CHAIRS,
FRUIT CANS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
CHINESE GOODS.

Iron Ware.
Hat Stands,
Bedsteads,
Cribs,
Chairs,
Tables,
Settees,
Spittoons,
Andirons,
Wash Stands,
Umbrella Stands,
Fish Kettles,
Oval Pots,
Sauce Pans,
Foot Scrapers,
Towel Racks,
Shovel and Tongs,
Fry Pans.

Britannia Ware.
Urns,
Lamps,
Casters,
Ale Mugs,
Tea and
Table Spoons,
Cigar Lamps and
Holders,
Tea Sets, 3 to 5 pieces.
Soup Ladles,
Molasses Cups,
Ice Pitchers,
Coffee Pots,
Candlesticks,
Spittoons,
Tea Pots,
&c.

ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y., Northeast corner of Bleecker-st.
FIVE LARGE SALESROOMS.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR CASH,
at
Wholesale only,
at
Nos 64 and 66 John-st.
HOMER & RETCHUM
offer
RICH FRENCH FLOWERS.
PARIS FEATHERS,
COLORED STRAW GOODS, &c.,
At reduced prices.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Wholesale and Retail for the Fall of '56.—Ladies will find a good assortment of the above goods at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., which are offered as low as any store in the city. Milliners supplied. L. P. TIBBALS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 242 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING
AND INTERIOR DECORATION.
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

HEADS! HEADS!! HEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 288, 290, 292 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. RIGLER.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warrants. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without washing the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CARD.—A. McILROY, Dentist, respectfully gives notice that he is now in town, and will attend as usual to all branches of dentistry. No. 133 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 209 to No. 237 Washington-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Employers in Brooklyn and its vicinity, desirous of engaging servants for the Fall season, are respectfully informed the subscriber has made the most ample arrangements to meet the increasing demand for first-class help; a selection can not be therefrom culled from that to two hundred of the most experienced and respectable class of help the City affords, will be in constant attendance every day, including those of different nations, ages, and for every department of domestic service
MRS. KING, No. 40 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
N. B.—Reference given by special permission to our most distinguished and influential citizens, under whose patronage and approval this Agency is permanently established.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls with excellent City reference; one as cook, understands meat and poultry baking and pastry will assist in the washing and ironing. Is fully competent, wages $7 to $8 a month; the other is 14, a good smart girl will mind a baby or wait on a lady who boards, is bright and intelligent with baby, wages $3. Call at No. 216 east 33d-st. Can be seen three days.

SITUATION WANTED by an exceedingly smart girl as chambermaid and waiter, or any kind of neat light work; is fully qualified to fill any situation in a gentleman's house; is neat, respectful, and obliging, has served 2 years in one family, from whom she is highly recommended; can be seen at Mrs MANNING'S advertising Agency, No 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady who speaks English and German, is well recommended, wishes a situation as saleswoman in a store where they sell lady articles; would prefer Brooklyn. Address F. J., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, by an American lady, without incumbrance of any kind, and cheerful disposition—fond of children. A widower's family preferred; would not object to going South or out of the City. Apply at No. 128 West 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by a first-rate seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork. Apply at No. 199 West 35th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family; has three years reference from his last place, can be seen for three days if not engaged. Apply at No. 36 East 16th-st., corner University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 Hamersley-st., first floor, front room.

ORGANIST.—A superior Organist accustomed to the management of a first class organ and to the direction of a choir, desires a situation in a Protestant Church as Organist and Director, or as Organist alone. A large salary will not be required. Address box No 3,241, New-York Post Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A female assistant teacher in a public school; one qualified to teach the lower branches and willing to accept a moderate compensation, may apply personally or by letter to A. E. TIN, Hackensack, N. J., stating terms, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) La in and Italian, and at present residing in this City, desires a reengagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 842 Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS, OWNERS OF HOUSES AND OTHERS.—A person who has been engaged as a collector in the City for over twenty years, is willing to devote all or a part of his time as a collector or delivery, or both. Satisfactory arrangements will be made. Address EDWARD, at *Daily Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, experienced in tuition, will be at an engagement to visiting governess. Teaches English, French, which she speaks fluently, Italian, drawing and music. Has testimonials and reference. Apply to Mr. TON & CO., United States and British North American School Agency, No 610 Broadway. Families can have a choice from our Teachers' Register.

TO MERCHANTS AND ENGINEERS.—A competent young man with good references for brevity and industry, wishes a situation as assistant engineer or fireman, or would act as porter in some wholesale or retail establishment. Apply or address No. 271 Bowery.

RAPID AND NEAT WRITER WANTED to keep the record of sales in an extensive house, to one fully competent and experienced, a fair remuneration will be given. Apply by letter to Box 1733 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend a Bakery; one who is used to the business, and is fully competent. Address, with reference, BAKER, *Times* office.

GARDENER WANTED—To go South, a German or Scotch gardener is required on a gentleman's place; he must thoroughly understand the raising of vegetables. Apply No. 149 Grand st.

CLERK WANTED—A young man who is a good penman, correct with figures is honest, and has good recommendations, who is satisfied with low salary; apply at No. 72 West 25th-st.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS—Situation wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, *Times* office.

MILLINERS WANTED.—Ten or fifteen good milliners can find steady employment the whole year, by applying at No 192 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—At No. 736 Broadway, 2 book-keepers 3 clerks, 2 conductors, 3 salesmen, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 baggage men, 3 porters, 2 drivers, 2 bar keepers 4 waiters, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ten first-rate locomotive machinists; also, one first-rate pattern maker, and ten car-builders. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two first-rate second-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate chippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED.—Waiter, cook, lady's maid, laundress and kitchen-maid are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics who understand cooking, washing and ironing, also general housework by calling at FONDA'S employment office, No. 47 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts. N. B.—Good servants can get places here.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms on the first floor with closets adjoining, for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, as Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room in a private family, at No. 181 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Breakfast and tea if desired. References exchanged. N. B.—The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A large front room, on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, in Broome-st., near the Bowery. Terms moderate. Call or address care No. 248 Bowery.

BOARDING.—Very desirable suites of rooms for families also single rooms, may be obtained at No. 293 6th-av., corner 33d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—At No. 66 West 12th-st.; newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,083 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; house with gas pleasantly located. Terms moderate. Apply No. 32 King-st.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 12 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in his delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 266 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman: also, a large room on fourth floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and child 5 months old, in a private family, somewhere near the 2d-av. line of Railroad. Address, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate. E. L., Box 1,330 Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentleman and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 33th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, second floor, to single gentlemen. Apply No 71 East 16th-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to single gentlemen, without board, at No. 4 Bond st.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phosgene, and spirits of turpentine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING FRENCH.
THE WHOLE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
617 pp. 12mo $1 25.
KEY TO FRENCH LANGUAGE. 75 cents.
Extract from Harper's Magazine
"The author of this system is PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, a celebrated teacher in Paris, who has attained a European reputation by the excellence of his method and the success of his instructions. IT COMBINES TOGETHER THE MOST VALUABLE FEATURES IN THE SYSTEMS OF MANESCA, OLLENDORFF, HAMILTON, AND THE OLDER GRAMMATICAL ABERRITIES, WHILE IT IS FREE FROM THE DEFECTS WHICH DIMINISH THE PRACTICAL UTILITY OF THOSE METHODS.
For the convenience of those who would wish to examine this celebrated System the Publishers have printed extra copies of the FIRST and LAST LESSONS (and all the Lessons are arranged essentially on the same plan,) for gratuitous distribution to those who may apply for it; and to Professors of the Language who may prefer the entire work for examination, copies will be sent by mail FREE OF EXPENSE on receipt of *One Dollar* for the SYSTEM, or *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for the SYSTEM and KEY. Published by
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
American and Foreign Booksellers,
No 411 Broadway, New York.
*** Priced catalogues of our Foreign Books sent gratis to those who may apply for them.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.
It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post paid to any address.
This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triple-mar, from Dr. SARROW, No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

HISTORY OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.
JUST PUBLISHED:
In 8vo. 864 pp., price 10 cents,
A HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE
for
SLAVERY EXTENSION OR RESTRICTION IN THE UNITED STATES
from the Declaration of Independence to the present day.
By HORACE GREELEY.
This book is made up of facts, and is intended to form a thorough and impartial view of the whole subject. Every important document is given complete in its official form, and the whole is compiled and condensed from the Journals of Congress and other records, showing the vote by yeas and nays on the most significant divisions in either House, and forms an invaluable collection of documents for the use of the People and of Politicians of every Party.
*** Clubs will be supplied on good terms on application to the Publishers. DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE BOSTON COMMON;
A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.
12mo, cloth, 556 pp. Price, $1 25.
This work is universally regarded as combining beauty, strength and practical value to a degree rarely, if ever equaled by an American author.
From the Portland Transcript and Eclectic.
Of the merits of her work, we leave our readers to judge, feeling assured that they will rise from its perusal with a feeling of regretful thought for the young author, who was taken away just as the cross was being lifted from her weary shoulders.
From the New-Bedford Express.
The title is the best we have seen, the most natural, unaffected and inconsequently interesting, of any it has been our good fortune to peruse.
JAMES FRINCH & CO., Publishers,
No. 78 Washington-st., Boston.

GREAT RUSH AT EVANS & CO.'S.
The fact is established that No. 439 Broadway is the best place in New-York to buy books.
EVANS & CO sell books as low as they can be bought elsewhere and give with each book a present varying in value from 25 cents to $10. The value of the present depends upon the number of the book. Gifts delivered at the time of sale. Great inducement to agents. Catalogues containing full explanations sent on application to any address free.

THE NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS
Can now be had of all newsmen accustomed to sell New-York papers. City News-men can be supplied at as early an hour as is necessary to supply the City or country agencies. No delay need be experienced by Newsmen in getting the EXPRESS for any and all who may desire it.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES SELLING A DAY OF
WELLS' GREAT CAMPAIGN CHART.
It contains more than any chart ever published at the price—24 cents. J. G. WELLS Publishing Agent. Depôt for books, maps, charts, &c., suited to the sales of agents, No. 11 Beekman-st.

PEOPLE WILL NOT READ
All the long prosy documents that abound, but just hand them the job of the whole condensed. In the "REPUBLICAN'S COMPLETE OUTFIT OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS," at all the bookstores.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Illustrated with Bank Note Plates. Second edition. Price $1 25; sent free of postage. This work is now acknowledged by Bankers, Brokers and Cashiers to be the best work of the kind ever published, and it is the only one which is illustrated with genuine Bank-Note Engravings. Prospectus, containing their recommendations, and an outline of the work, sent to applicants. GEORGE PEYTON, No. 418 Broadway, N. Y.

25,000 COPIES OF THE GREAT NATIONAL POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES have been sold by agents during the past three weeks. 500 more enterprising young men can make money by engaging in its sale. Sample copies (terms, &c., sent (post paid) on receipt of 50 cents. Address A. RANNEY, Publisher,
No 195 Broadway, New-York.

FREMONT THE PIONEER—Just published, a spirited and nearly full length portrait of Col. FREMONT in his California costume, size 19x24 inches. Price 75 cents; a liberal discount to the trade.
SOULE & ROGERS,
No. 456 Washington-st., Boston.

COMPLETE BOUND FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1853, '54, '55, and '56 to the present date for sale. Wanted at this office, the *Daily Times* for July 18 and 25, 1854, for which 25 cents a copy will be given. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

TO THE BOOK TRADE.—EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE have removed their English Bible Depôt to No. 122 Nassau st.

STATIONERY.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES
Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.
Our manufacture embraces the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and staple envelopes—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.
Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case, or part of case. Sole agents for Harrison & Co's and West End Co's superior cream laid. Elizabethan, Alhambra and tinted paper; billet, note, bath, letter, caps, etc. Also, embossed fancy note. LYON & RAYNOR,
No. 25 Beekman-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWES
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of accounts books, paper, fancy and staple stationery; writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed in low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c., No. 61 William-st., New York, (near Cedar-st.,) offer a large stock of blank books, papers, copying presses, stationery, diaries for 1857, all kinds of their own manufacture and importation, at low prices. Printing, lithography and engraving executed in every variety of style, at the lowest possible prices. We solicit country and City buyers to call at No. 61 William st.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 190 West Broadway.

FERTILIZERS.
100 TONS TAFEU—For top-dressing grass and Winter grain, (composed of ⅔ soil and ⅓ No. 1 Peruvian Guano,) at $25 per ton; 20,000 lbs. Poudrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our articles superior to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORD'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water, weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN,
(Mason and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

MAISON DE PARIS,
No 61 CANAL-ST.,
OPPOSITE MERCER-ST.
OPENING DISPLAY OF
FALL FASHIONS IN CLOAKS.
Messrs. BENSON & WILSON will open their establishment for the public exhibition of an entirely new stock of cloaks, comprising the latest and most novel importations of the season, exclusive style, selected for them in Paris, and copies, manufactured by *them* at their premises in Canal-st. Messrs. B. & W. have had a very large experience in the economy of the business and bring into it unwearing energy, and a firm determination to give their customers every attention; their motto will be, CIVILITY COSTS NOTHING, and by adhering to it in their daily intercourse with their patrons, hope to prove, also, that it will gain them esteem; they will be able by the facilities which they have for procuring the most recent fashions to give their customers the latest Parisian styles at prices as low as possible.
The ladies of New York and surrounding cities are invited to INSPECT OUR STOCK, AND BEAR IN MIND OUR MOTTO. Every article warranted made in THE BEST MANNER.

VALENCIAS AND WOOL PLAIDS.
Of Beautiful Qualities,
And Entirely New Patterns,
Will be opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.
Received by last steamer,
A large assortment of embroideries, Swiss Jaconet, Hamburg and Guipure sets.
Breakfast and traveling sets,
In cambric, jaconet and Valenciennes and thread edgings from 1s. per yard upwards.
Also, a large lot of printed cambric, lawn, and grass linen handkerchiefs.
Cambric and Swiss bands from 75c. to $13 each.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES,
The latest Paris styles
AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD,
Will be ready at retail on MONDAY,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOTH TALMAS AND TRAVELING MANTLES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are receiving fresh lots every day
Of the above most desirable articles,
In Ladies' Cloths, Beavers and Plaid Tweeds.

BRODIE'S FALL STYLES
OF
CLOAKS, TALMAS, &C.
Imported and of his own well known manufacture. Wholesale buyers will please call
No. 51 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE ROBE OF THE SEASON,
An Entire New Article
Of Silk Robe, with Silk Plush Flounces,
Will be Opened This Morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

I. O. WILSON & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS
Also a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

SILK ROBES WITH VELVET FLOUNCES.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Several Cases Rich Silk Robes.
From $60 to $150.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF SILKS—Just received from auction, will be offered this morning a reduced prices, by
JAMES CROPSEY, No 421 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
50 Cartoons Stella Shawls, New Designs.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
IN NEW AND DESIRABLE FALL GOODS.
RICH FALL SILKS as low as 4s. 6d.; all the richest and most fashionable styles, usually sold for $1, will be offered at 6s. 6d. per yard.
Some of the richest SILKS imported will be sold for 8s. and 9s.—prices never before heard of.
FINE PARAMATTAS, 14 yards wide, in every desirable color, only 1s. 6d.
10,000 yards of the finest PARAMATTA made, only 2s. 6d. and 3s., worth double the price.
50 bales of twilled and plain FLANNELS at astonishingly low prices.
Also 1,000 pair of white and colored BLANKETS, in every quality, commencing as low as $2 per pair, and a first-rate article will be sold for $3 25.
The above, with many other out of rich goods were purchased at the recent extensive auction sales at prices much below their value, and are offered at a trifling advance on cost.
One Price only. H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Wide Paramatas and English Merinoes 2s. per yard.
Cashmeres 1s., Black alpacas 1s. Britannia silks.
Watered foplins (all colors) 4s. 6d. per yard., worth 8s.
15 cases handsome Plaids, 3s. 6d. and 4s per yard.
Rich Plain Silks only 4s 6d., worth 9s.
Steel Shawls from 50 up; Cashmere Shawls 12s each.
Heavy Twilled Flannel only 1s. 6d. per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 369 Grand-st. cor. Forsyth, and No. 447 8th av., bet. 33d and 34th sts.
N. B Bales, Remnants Brown Sheeting yard wide, 6c. 20 pieces uncut velvet at half value, 6s. 3d. per yard.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st. up stairs.

STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY
INVITED
to inspect our large and
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. &c.,
At retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. BEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY NEXT, September the 9th, a magnificent assortment of Real India Camel's Hair Long and Square Shawls and Scarfs. The assortment is superior to any ever before offered, amongst which are some of the finest designs and quality ever imported.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
Of the celebrated manufacture of Paturle, Lonois, Sedoux, Sober & Co., (Paris,) including every variety of color and quality; an immense quantity, just received from auction, will be
RETAILED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And 47 and 49 Catharine st.

CHEAP SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8,
300 PIECES OF RICH PLAID
and STRIPED SILKS,
At $1 per yard.
NEW GOODS—FIRST-RATE QUALITY.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETS.
CROSSLEY & SON'S LATEST STYLES
Royal Tapestry Velvet.
TEMPLETON'S
Yard wide Medallions.
English Brussels, 7s. 6d.; beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d.
Floor Oil-Cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

NO. 61 CANAL STREET.
Rich Embroidered Velvet Talmas,
A New and Splendid Garment.
Call and See them
MONDAY, Sept. 8.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8—
BENSON & WILSON
make their first display before the ladies of this and our sister cities
Their imported cloaks are beautiful,
Their stock all entirely new.
No. 61 Canal-st.

IF A LADY DOES US THE FAVOR TO CROSS OUR DOOR-STEP—She shall be met there and every attention paid her, whether she buys or not. Read our motto,
BENSON & WILSON,
No. 61 Canal-st.

A NEW LOT OF TRAVELING MANTLES—Will be opened THIS MORNING, at No. 421 Broadway.
JAMES CROPSEY.

DRY GOODS.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE
FOND OF BARGAINS!
DRY GOODS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, NOW SELLING MARVELOUSLY LOW.
AT
C. BEARD & CO.'S,
No. 361 Grand-st.,
An immense stock, embracing all the latest styles of
SILKS,
MERINOES,
DE LAIES,
And other dress fabrics, selected from recent importations is now open for the inspection of their customers.
Among the chief attractions are a beautiful style of
NEW SILKS,
sold at the unprecedentedly low price of FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per yard
Ladies do not fail, in making your selections of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
to give us a call. An inspection of our Stock and prices will convince you of the advantages of making your purchases at our establishment.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S
LADIES' AND C

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, at Clarendon Hall, No. 663 Broadway, Aug. 27, 1856.—The plan embodied in the following notice was adopted and the notice ordered to be published:

The Republicans of the City and County of New-York are requested to assemble in their several Associations, recognised by the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, at the usual places of meeting of such Associations, on the evening of MONDAY, the 8th of September next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the selection of Delegates to the Republican State Nominating Convention to be held in the city of Syracuse on the 17th of September next, pursuant to the call of the Republican State Central Committee, and in accordance with the following regulations:

The Delegates and members of the Convention hereinafter provided for, shall, in all cases, be chosen by ballot. No person shall be permitted to vote at the election unless duly entitled to vote by the Constitution and By-laws of the Association of the Ward in which he shall reside, and unless he shall be duly enrolled as a member of such Association.

The election shall be conducted in each Ward in accordance with the rules of the Association of the Ward, and in all cases at least two Tellers or Inspectors shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Association, whose duty it shall be to conduct the election, keep a correct list of all persons voting, canvass the votes, and report the result.

The polls shall be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening named. Two days notice of the meeting, specifying the place and hour of the meeting, and the time of opening and closing the polls, shall be published by each Republican Association in at least two newspapers of the City.

In the 1st and IId Wards, constituting the 1st Assembly District; in the IIId and VIth Wards, constituting the IId Assembly District; in the XVIth and XXth Wards, constituting the XIVth Assembly District; and in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, constituting the XVIth Assembly District, there shall be elected one delegate and one alternate from each Ward. In all the other Wards, excepting the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId, composing the Xth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each Ward, the same constituting by itself an Assembly District, two delegates and two alternates. In the XIIth, XIIIth, and XXIId Wards, constituting the Xth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each of the Wards five delegates to an Assembly District Convention, which shall meet at Conrad's, corner of 3d-av. and 83d-st., on the evening of the 10th of September, 1856, at 7½ o'clock. P. M., and which shall elect two delegates and two alternates from the District.

Dated Aug. 27, 1856.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairmen.
WILLIAM PEIL, GEORGE TERWILLIGER } Secretaries.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREMONT.—The undersigned, having constituted themselves a Committee for the exclusive purpose of circulating Documents bearing upon the momentous questions now at issue before the American people, respectfully invite contributions from all who are interested in securing the triumph of Liberty and Law at the approaching election. Money, in large or small sums, from whatever quarter it is received, will be scrupulously applied to this sole object, and not one cent of it will be diverted to any other use. All that is necessary, in order to carry the election by unexampled majorities, is that the people should have the means of thoroughly understanding the recklessness, folly and imbecility of the present National Administration, the outrages of which the Free-State men of Kansas are the victims, the necessity of securing that Territory to Freedom, and the qualifications of the People's candidate for the Presidency.

Contributions may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. BEN FIELD, No. 151 Nassau-st., New-York.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, ISAAC SHERMAN,
GEO. J. CORNELL, BEN FIELD,
DENNING DUER, C. A. DANA.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

SIXTEENTH WARD ELECTION OF DELEGATE TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The Association of Republicans of the XVIth Ward will meet in the corner of 82d-av. and 16th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, to proceed to the election of one Delegate and one Alternate, to represent, in part, the XIVth Assembly District in the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th of September, inst. The Poll of the Election will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening.

LUTHER WOOD, President,
SAMUEL DELAMATER, GARDNER M. PECK, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. DUNNELL, WILLIAM HORNLEY, } Secretaries.

I never can—I never will—and no earthly power shall ever make me vote either directly or indirectly for the extension of Slavery over one inch of territory now free.—*Henry Clay.*

A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Geo. Conrad's, 3d-av., corner 63d-st., on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the Tenth Assembly District Convention, which meets at the same hour and place on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to the State Nominating Convention.

FINANCIAL.

CITY DEBENTURES—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1856.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEX., &c.

Notes and drafts payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Treasurer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the the first days of July and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal re mburs able at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment on which current interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none o herwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked. "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or dt approve of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Pine st., New-York.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling, or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE BOARD BONDS, issued in pursuance of the Supplemental Charter of the City of Louisville, passed March 15, 1854, and known as the Board Bonds, and signed by JAMES THOMPSON, Mayor, and countersigned by SYDNEY E. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Board of Aldermen, and sealed with the corporate seal of the City of Louisville, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $1,000, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $500, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $100, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $50, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $20, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $10, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $5, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $2, and the following numbers similar in all respects to the above, viz: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 56, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145 of the denomination of $1, issued in 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894,

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

☞ Councilman J. W. S. VAN RIPER was on Thursday evening nominated for Alderman, by the Know-Nothing Council of the Seventeenth Ward, when the ballot resulted:—VAN RIPER, 67; ELY, 30. Mr. ELY, who is not a member of the Order, is said to be a candidate for Mayor.

JOHN A DIX ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

EX-Senator DIX, one of the few Free-Soilers of the old time who fainted by the wayside, like MARTIN VAN BUREN, and gave up striking for freedom just as their own prophecies were coming true, has made his long-looked for speech at last. The place he chose for his delivery was Riverhead, Long Island, and the time Sept. 2. What he said about the question at issue may be guessed from the following sketch of it, which we find in the *Daily News:*

"He always thought it unwise and useless to agitate for a restoration of the Compromise. The whole question has been disposed of, and in such a manner as to allow that acquiescence in the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act—non-interference by Congress with the question of SLAVERY in the Territories—was the only proper course to be pursued. The principle of non-intervention was hereafter to be the practical rule of conduct, and it should be faithfully maintained.

It had been violated in Kansas. Armed men from an adjoining State had surrounded the polls and turned the scale in favor of a Legislature which had passed the most tyrannical laws—laws pronounced by the veteran Democrat, Gen. CASS, "disgraceful to the country," and more recently by Senator WELLER, of California, among the most arbitrary acts ever enforced in any country. On the other hand, it had been alleged, as a justification of those measures, that the Abolitionists had endeavored to get possession of the country and shape its organic laws. There was a simple remedy for these measures, a firm and faithful maintenance of the Kansas-Nebraska act, non-interference with the *bona fide* settlers, who should be protected with the whole power of the Republic, if necessary. He looked with confidence to Mr. BUCHANAN for a firm and impartial administration of the Government in this and other respects. He had known him in the Senate. He never had cause to doubt his integrity or good faith in any transaction, public or private. Mr. BUCHANAN had occupied the most important public stations, and filled them all with untarnished ability. He would form an Administration in which the country would have confidence, and he would be its real as well as its nominal head.

He alluded to the Cincinnati Platform, which he thought was not always rigidly interpreted. The resolutions relating to our foreign policy had not received the approbation of the entire Convention. Those relating to our domestic affairs received our unanimous vote. Most of the resolutions relating to Slavery had been adopted in previous conventions. The gist of all that were new was an acceptance of the principle of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. This was his interpretation of them, and he believed the true one."

And then Mr. DIX plunged into the questions of expenses, Congressional salaries, internal improvements, &c., which the politicians always think it wise to harp upon when in Suffolk.

"Mr. D. then took up the question of economy in expenditure. He spoke of the enormous appropriations by Congress as violations of all Democratic principle. He believed the expenditures in every branch of the public service too large. There must be a thorough reform, or there would be an end to all Democratic principle. He exonerated Gen. PIERCE from any responsibility for this extravagance, and complimented Mr. MARCY and Mr. GUTHRIE for the able manner in which they had performed their duty. To the latter he accorded great praise for reducing the public debt some twenty-five or thirty millions, and saving the public money from being squandered. He enlarged on the policy of reducing the tariff, and bringing down the revenue to the standard of our economical wants. The surplus was corrupting Congress, and destroying the influence of the Executive for all purposes of salutary restraint.

He alluded to and denounced the late act of Congress, by which the members have taken salary of three thousand dollars each. They were sent to Washington to guard the public treasury; they had put their hands into it and taken out, or would take out before the 3d March, 1857, nine hundred and eight thousand dollars more than they were entitled to by the law under which they were elected, dividing this enormous sum among themselves. The whole thing was wrong; in direct violation of every Democratic principle, and should arouse a spirit of indignation which should compel a speedy repeal of the law.

Mr. DIX then took up the project of internal improvement. He had seen with regret the passage of a large number of bills, over the President's veto, appropriating, it is said, three millions of dollars to these purposes. He had never doubted the authority of Congress to make appropriations to render the great receptacles of commerce secure for ships. But it was an authority peculiarly liable to abuse, and he considered it most unfortunate that the Executive veto had been completely overcome in this case. Gen. PIERCE had acted in this case like an honest man, but in spite of his opposition, the barriers against wasteful expenditure had been broken down, and we were in great peril of being carried by the force of the current into a general system of internal improvement, which the Democracy had always denounced as demoralizing, and in violation of the Constitution.

He thought—he believed—that the Administration of Mr BUCHANAN would be sound on all these questions, and as called on the Democrats to stand by him. What were they to gain by uniting with either of the other great organizations? What measure of reform would either of these organizations aid us in carrying? The great body of them had always been hostile to the cherished principles and measures of the Democracy, and would do so to the end of time. We had but one course to pursue—to adhere to the Democracy, and fight on for popular rights and for a pure and economical administration of the Government, with the assurance, justified by all our experience, that they were only to be found in the ascendency of the Democratic Party."

The Normal School Opened on Saturday.

The Female Normal School opened on Saturday morning, in the Hall of the Board of Education, in Grand street. Five hundred young ladies were in attendance. They were all teachers in the Ward Schools. They were attentive, orderly, musical, many of them very pretty, and all of them very noticeable. It was a pleasant thing to sit facing them, and pleasanter yet to know that to such trim, tidy and intelligent damsels the young New-York is intrusted—for a majority of those who attend are teachers in Primary Schools or Primary Departments, and come here once in a week to fit in the higher branches of study. Mr. HAZELTINE, Principal, addressed the young ladies briefly, and Mr. NEILSON followed, with a caution as to punctuality of attendance, good deportment and strict obedience, so that they could teach others to obey. The girls heard both gentlemen through, and then relieved their feelings by singing three or four songs, between which a hymn or two was sandwiched. The separation to the class-rooms ended the public ceremonies, and the same scene will be repeated after a similar programme, on every succeeding Saturday, so long as the Fall and Winter last. This School opens this year under exceedingly favorable auspices, yet it is a pity the girls can have no ventilation, during a raw Winter's day, except that which comes from a window at their backs—never a healthy fashion. The State Normal School will meet tri-weekly this season, as usual. Superintendent RANDALL is regularly in attendance.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Fight Between Councilmen—One of them Badly and, perhaps, Fatally Injured.

Another of those transactions that tend to lower, in public estimation, our City and the men who govern it, has occurred. On Friday night last an affray occurred between Councilman McCONNELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, and Councilman BICKFORD, of the Fourth Ward, which resulted most seriously to the latter.

Some difficulty originated between these parties at a banner-raising in Broome-street, early on Friday night, and each made use of strong language, but did not then resort to blows.

At a later hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, McCONNELL and BICKFORD met again at a drinking resort corner of Grand and Clinton streets, when they renewed their dispute, which finally ended in a desperate fight between them. McConnell, it appears, came off second best in the encounter, but a party of his friends—amounting to some half dozen—hearing of the result, became greatly incensed, and determined to satisfy their favorite's wounded body and feelings. They, therefore, set upon poor BICKFORD, and beat him in a manner so brutal that he was believed to be dead. Having satisfied their fiendish and cowardly purpose they left him weltering in his blood, when after some time he was conveyed to his residence, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Indeed his recovery is not by any means sure. No arrests have been made.

Bickford is unknown to fame, but McConnell is a notorious character, his name has frequently figured in our Police records. Not long since, while on a spree, he amused himself by beating two policemen and a hack-driver, and more recently he was arrested for beating in a cruel and cowardly manner, a girl of thirteen, without any just provocation.

The first charge against him was never pressed. Mayor WOOD "consented" that the assisted policemen should not press their charge, and the hack-driver, for reasons best known to himself expressed a willingness to let the matter drop.

For the second offence he was brought before one of the magistrates at the Lower Police Court, who ordered him to give bail for his appearance, and there the matter has since ended. Why it so ended is not known.

Will he be as fortunate in the present case?

BAD MONEY—ARREST.

A German, named Martin Ungar, was brought, yesterday, before Justice WOOD at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempting to pass spurious money.

It appears that the prisoner, with two other persons, went into the saloon of Sickels & Morenus, corner of Essex and Grand streets, and after eating 56 cents worth of refreshments offered in payment two one-dollar bills,—one on the Berrien County Bank, of Berrien, Michigan, and the other on the Central Railroad Banking Company, of Georgia. Both were worthless, and on being refused he tendered a broken $2 bill on the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Memphis, Tenn.

A Tenth Ward Policeman was then sent for, and he took accused in custody. On searching him about a dollar in silver change was found on his person. He was committed.

ASSAULT WITH AN ICE-PICK.

Margaret Bergeo and Catharine Kelly got into a quarrel at their residence, No. 64 Cherry-street, at a late hour on Friday night. After some blows had been exchanged, Catharine seized an ice pick with which she so severely wounded her antagonist that her removal to the City Hospital was deemed necessary.

Catharine was arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY, of the First District Police Court, committed her to the Tombs to await the result of Margaret's injuries.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

A notorious fellow named Peter Dawson, keeper of a dance house in Cherry street, was brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, on Saturday, charged with having struck Charles Dodd, of No. 226 Cherry-street, a violent blow on the head with a sling shot, and inflicting thereby a dangerous wound. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

GIVE IT TO THEM.

The Eighth Ward is and has been for many years infested by an organized gang of scoundrels known as "Short Boys," who have been permitted to carry on their depredations on persons and property with apparent impunity—to the furthest extent of their punishment, when arrested, being a night in the Station-house, and a reprimand next day from the Police magistrate. Appearances now indicate that they will be more favorably dealt with. A number of them were arrested on Friday night for creating a turmoil in the streets, and Justice FLANNIGAN, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, before whom they were brought on Saturday, committed them to prison in default of bail. Do it again.

RECAPTURED.

Gottlieb Wilhelm, who recently escaped from the prison at White Plains, was recaptured here by officer Ingraham, who took him back to his old quarters.

Miscellaneous.

DROWNED.

The bodies of two unknown men were found floating in the East river on Saturday.

HE WILL DIE OF HIS WOUNDS.

The man Patrick Gibson, who was assaulted and stabbed on the 18th ult., by one Alexander Renwick, is lying at the point of death in the City Hospital. Justice CONNOLLY took his dying deposition on Saturday. Renwick pleaded guilty to the charge made against him, and was committed to answer.

CHILD RUN OVER

CATHARINE E. DECOUTLE, a child three years of age, residing at No. 220 First-avenue, was run over by a cart and severely injured on Saturday evening, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First avenue.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RAILROAD MEN

A driver of one of the Harlem Railroad cars, named Samuel Tickney, was arrested on Saturday, charged with having, on that day, maliciously come into collision, in the Bowery, with Third-avenue Railroad car No 48. He was committed to answer the charge in default of $500 bail.

Early Exploits of the Confidence Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In noticing the arrest of the "Confidence Man," I see you are at a loss to choose from his aliases a true name. I am somewhat acquainted with the *gentleman* and his previous life, and if interesting or edifying to the public, I would state his name to be CHARLES PUTNEY. He figured in White Plains a few years since, as a prominent member in one of the churches, but became a seceder from some cause of difficulty with a brother. He was finally caught in an act of burglary, and the community was astonished to learn the deception by which he had so long and so successfully swindled them. He naturally appeared, to the keenest eye, a man meek and humble in disposition, and diffident in his manners. Not a small portion of that good population ascribed to him the burglaries and many petty thefts committed nightly. Before trial he confessed his crimes, and it was ascertained that there was hardly a store, dwelling, counting house or corn crib in that vicinity for miles around but which he had entered and robbed. He displayed the most complete collection of "*professional tools*," and more skeleton keys than are generally found upon modern burglars sentenced to State's Prison, but subsequently pardoned. He has since that time been wholly lost to the public, until his recent arrest. REC.

The Mayor's Mayoralty Letter and the Gamblers—Letter from Judge Capron.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE,
No. 116 Nassau-street, Room No 19.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD:

In your published reply to Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., and other gentlemen, on the subject of your administration of the Mayoralty of this City, I notice the following statements: "The gambling houses were broken up, and their proprietors arrested and indicted to the extent of my means of suppressing this horrible evil—*but, from causes not proper to be discussed in this communication*, the punishment meted out has been insufficient to eradicate the practice." That language plainly implies that the causes to which you refer occurred in the criminal Courts, for only there are punishments imposed for violations of the criminal laws.

As it is well known that the persons indicted under the "Act for the suppression of gambling" were tried before me in the Court of General Sessions, you will not fail to perceive that the words italicised in the extract which I have made from your letter, clearly implicate me in a charge of mal-administration in office. I do not believe that you intended to make such an allegation against me. Your personal knowledge of the manner in which all but three of those cases passed from my cognizance in the course of legal prosecutions, *before they were finally adjudicated*, persuades me to indulge this opinion; but your language is susceptible of an interpretation prejudicial to my official integrity, and I am pleased to assure you that I entertain no doubt that you will cheerfully relieve me from so grave an imputation.

In the only three cases determined by me I suspended judgment, assigning reasons for such an exercise of the discretion vested in me by law, and I am gratified in being able to say that the confidence which I reposed in the accused has not been betrayed. They had abandoned the practice of gambling before complaints had been made against them, and it would, in my opinion, have favored more of persecution than of justice to have inflicted punishment upon them.

Very respectfully yours,
E. S. CAPRON.

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 3d inst. would have been answered before but for absence from the City yesterday. In reply, I beg to assure you that I had no intention of reflecting in any manner upon the way in which you have discharged your official duties as Judge in the communication referred to. As to the gamblers, I have never heard it suggested, nor do I believe any person has thought that your course with reference to them was not correct in all respects. Very truly yours,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Hon. E. S. CAPRON, City Judge.

Fires.

IN FIRST-AVENUE.

A fire was discovered in the house No. 411 First-avenue, at 11½ o'clock Friday night. It was quickly extinguished. Damage about $20. The building is supposed to have been set on fire. It is in the occupancy of a Mrs. SMITH as a dwelling and blacksmith's shop.

IN SPRUCE-STREET.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, Saturday night, a fire was discovered in a room in the fifth floor of the building No. 12 Spruce-street, was put out with a few pails of water. Damage trifling.

At 9¼ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a lager bier cellar in Spruce, near Nassau-street. It was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

BURNING OF A STABLE.

The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, yesterday afternoon, was caused by the breaking out of a fire in a stable in the rear of No. 39 Avenue A, corner of Third-street. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss about $20. The stable is owned by FRANK KOBEL. Origin of the fire unknown.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUME IN COMMON USE, EVEN TO THIS DAY—Was the invention of one of the earliest of the Roman nobles, named FRANGIPANNI, and still bears his name. It is a powder, or sachet, composed of every known spice, in equal proportions, to which is added ground IRIS, or ORRIS ROOT, in weight equal to the whole, with one per cent. of musk or civet. A liquid of the same name, invented by his grandson, MERCUTIO FRANGIPANNI, is also in common use, prepared by digesting the Frangipanni Powder, in rectified grape spirit, which dissolves out the fragrant principles. This has the merit of being the most lasting perfume made.

[Advertisement.]

What is it About?

"Bless me! what is this IODINE that they make such a fuss about?" inquired Mr. STOUT. "Is it something new in the way of medicine?" "Not at all! not at all!" replied Dr. Physic, "it is one of the most efficient things that the regular faculty employ in the cure of disease. It is made from the ashes of certain sea-weeds, and embodies all the alterative properties of calomel, without its dangerous effects—all the depurative energy of Sarsaparilla, without its subsequent inertia—all the soothing power of opium, without its dreadful tendency to organic derangement—all the anti periodic elements of quinine, without its fatal disposition to reaction." "Can it be possible?" says Mr. Stout. "Facts as self evident as the sun at noonday," exclaims Dr. Physic. "But then, Iodine is so amazingly powerful a medicine by itself, and so amazingly useless in combination with other drugs, that it must be dissolved in water to make it produce all its extraordinary effects." "Ah! I see," said Stout; "and it cannot be dissolved in water—is that it?" "Why, that need to be it," replied Dr. Physic; "but an able chemist has at length produced, in this City, a pure solution of it in pure water, and there is no disease, I stake my life on it, that it will not cure!" "And what is this solution called?" "Dr. HARNY ANDERS' IODINE WATER, sold by ANDERS & FOSNICK, No 3 Second-avenue, No. 852 Broadway, No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by all respectable druggists."

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The Horace Waters modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. For cash they will be sold low, and fully guaranteed; second-hand Pianos, from $30 to $140; Melodeons from $40 to $135. WATERS' large catalogue of Music at reduced prices.

The HORACE WATERS PIANOS, says the New York *Evangelist* are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellence of tone and durable quality.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The bill of to-night at this house cannot fail attracting a large audience. The beautiful spectacle of "The Fairy Spell" is to be repeated, and with it the pantomime of "The Frisky Cobbler," and drama of "The Idiot of the Shannon,"—Messrs. B. and T. CONY and their wonderful trained dogs appearing in the last-named piece. Another feature in the evening's entertainment will be the dancing by the fascinating American danseuse, Miss ADELAIDE PRICE. Go early and get a good place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is certainly pleasant to turn from the unserviceable trashy Pen and Pencils that are in the market, to those manufactured by WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & CO., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and called LOWNDES'S Patent, for this is an article which has sufficient stock to make three ordinary cases, and is proof against bruising, thus making it a desirable case for daily use.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits.....$12
Genteel cassimere oueiness suits..... 6
Fine black frock coats..... 8
Elegant blue dress coats..... 8
Rich moire antique silk vests..... 3

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How is it that this healing medicament has taken the place of all other in every dispensary of note throughout the world? Because of its intrinsic worth and immense superiority over all others.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ On Thursday evening last we attended what was modestly termed by the proprietors a "*soiree*," at the "Bergen Heights Water-Cure," New-Jersey. At 7½ P. M. the entertainment commenced with the representation of "A Pretty Piece of Business," which was as pretty a piece of acting as we have seen for some time in the way of private theatricals. The stage was erected in the west end of the new large dining-hall, was tastefully decorated, and conveniently arranged. Too parts of *Capt. Merryweather* and his lively *inamorata* were done with much spirit, while the lovely widow *Mrs Grantley* exerted her powers with the success usual in such matters over the unsuspecting and modest *Doctor Shea*. The important servant *Dobson* was also excellently personated. The audience testified their approbation by calling the actors before the curtain. Then came music and dancing, and although there was no liquor stronger than lemonade, (the establishment being conducted on the hydropathic principle,) that seemed to have potency enough, for the quadrilles, polkas, &c., were seldom danced with more spirit.

Politics and the Pulpit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was much pleased with your article in this morning's TIMES headed "A Chapter for Sunday." Whilst reading it, I felt an impulse to send you these. I believe that the true minister of the Saviour will declare the whole counsel of God and keep nothing back. Is there any part of the Bible that is not the counsel of God? I say there is not. I wish you would call the attention of our half-way theologians to the first seven verses of the thirteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans. I think they will find some politics there of a very solemn character. The CHARLESES of England paid ministers of the gospel for denouncing nothing less than eternal damnation on the Puritans who opposed their authority. At the time of our Revolution there were ministers of the same character. I would now ask a question or two, which every minister of the gospel who loves a whole Bible will not shrink from answering. Who are the powers we are not to resist, lest we receive to ourselves damnation? Who are they that are a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well? I have many more very solemn questions to ask, but my business calls me and I must stop. Get if you what this with kindness you may hear from me again. J. M.

The Turf for 1856.

TROTTING MATCHES AT THE CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Three were announced to come off Saturday, Sept. 6. The first match was for $2,000, between two green mares, which proved the most exciting trotting contest that has taken place for years, and was witnessed by a large concourse of invitees. An immense amount of money changed hands. The winner is a fine, powerful young mare. The announcement that the renowned SAM. MCLAUGHLIN was to drive her added increased vigor to her admirers, and we may fairly place SAM as a decided favorite. Every horse, mare or gelding he has trained, under his skillful management, won all their races, "raking down," of course, "every dollar in sight;" and he will, doubtless, be prepared, with *Lenet*, who is matched with *Flora Temple* and the *Lady Moscow*, to serve us the same trick at the Fall meetings, over the Union and Centreville Courses. The other two races did not prove so satisfactory to either winners or losers as could have been desired, as they were both one-sided affairs throughout. The following is a summary of the trotting:

CENTREVILLE COURSE L. I.—TROTTING SATURDAY, Sept. 6.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Lady Lo*, (in harness;) Brown Mare, (to wagon.)

S MCLAUGHLIN's b. m. *Lady Lo*	1	1	1
J. WERLFLEY's brown mare	2	2	2

Time, 2:49; 2:46; 2:43½.

SAME DAY, match $500, TROTTING.—Five miles to wagons, carrying 400 lbs.

D. PIFFER, bay mare	1
H. WOODRUFF, black stallion	2

Time, 18:30.

SAME DAY, TROTTING.—Match $200, mile heats, best three in five.

Owner, b. m. *Sally Miller* (to 250 lbs. wagon)	1	1	1
E. WRIGHT, b. g. *Reindeer* (in harness)	2	2	2

Time, 2:57; 2:58; 3:01.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, at the Rectory of St. Luke's Church, by Rev. A. SPRY, CHAUNCEY B BROWN, of Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., to HARRIET F. BUCKLEY, of New-York.

In this City, at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Mr. DUMMER HUGH DUFFY, of Worcester, to Mrs. ANNIE M. FLANAGAN, of this City.

In this City, at the M. E. Parsonage, 3 th st., on Friday, Sept. 5, by Rev. A. C. FOSS, Mr. LEGRAND PARKERTON, and Miss ANNA COOK, both of New-Haven, Conn.

In this City, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, Mr. JOHN LOUGHRAN, to Miss KATE O. HOLMAN.

☞ Long Island and Connecticut papers please copy.

At Monticello, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, RICHARD C. SHIMEALL, Jr., to Miss HARRIET E. PERRY, daughter of the late Marshal PERRY, Esq., both of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, FERRIS FINCH, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday) at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Lewis-st., cor. Broome.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of Alfred F. and Mary C. De Luze, aged 23 mos.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, on Monday, at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6 Mrs. MARTHA JAMISON, widow of the late George Jamison, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 53 Tallman-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6, Mrs. FIDELIA ANNA CHRISTIEN, of scrofula aged 36 years and 18 days.

The remains will be taken to Newburg, on Tuesday morning, the 9th, for interment.

At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 7, ISABELLA DE WOLFE, wife of A. B. WOODRUFF, Esq.

Her funeral will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, from the First Presbyterian Church in Paterson.

At Ovid, Seneca Co., on Friday, Sept. 5, of paralysis, Mr SAMUEL H. MOSES, of this City, Alderman of the Third Ward, aged 53 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 6.

1,500	N. Y. State 6s, '68	103	531	Erie Railroad	63
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	90	91¾	50 do	60
5,000	do		91¾	400 do	60¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds		91¾	100 do	60¼
500	Erie R. bds, '75		93¾	200 do	60
2,000	Chi & R. I. R. 2d		92½	250 do	59
250	Manhattan Bank		132	50 do	59½
100	Canton Company		39½	500 do	59
100	do	60	23	1100 do	59
50	do	60	23½	150 do	59
100	Cum. Coal	60	9½	150 do	59
200	do	83	19¾	500 do	59
250	Chi & R. I. R. R.	83	95	100 do	60
10	do	30	95	100 do	60
30	do		95¾	100 do	61
500	do		95¾	100 do	61
6	N. Y. Central R. R.		86¾	100 do	61¾
110	do		86¾	400 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	63
200	do	60	89¾	10 do	76
250	do		89¾	445 do	76¾
200	do		86¾	200 do	73¾
100	do		86¾	640 do	73¾
200	do		86¾	400 do	76¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	63	91¾	300 do	75¾
100	Reading R. R.	30	85¾	400 do	76¾
200	do	60	85¾	200 do	75¾
100	do	60	85¾	100 do	76
200	do	60	86	100 Mich. Cen. R.	30
250	do	30	86¾	8 do	91¾
250	do	3	85¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	58
36	Celve. Col. & Cin. R.		101¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Missouri State 6s	88	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	95¾
10,000	Louisiana St. 6s	92	51	do	85¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	102	200	Reading R. R.	85¾
11	Mich Cen. R. R.	91¾	100	do	85¾
30	Iris Railroad	6	100	do	85¾
300	do	30	50¾	100	do
300	do	60	60¾	30	Mil. & Miss R. R.
250	do	30	60¾	100	do
5	Panama Railroad		93¾		

MONDAY, Sept. 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port, for the past week, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods trade in ont last paper of $4,156,034, against $3,772,320 the first week in September last year. The clearance of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amount to $1,399,295, against $1,238,228 the same week in 1855. The Export of Specie, mainly by steamer *Africa*, for Liverpool, on Wednesday amounts to $776,001, against $860,542 the same week last year. The Coin and Bullion held in the Government office in this City at the close of the week, stood $13,694,442, against $13,670,817 at the close of the previous week. This steadiness of the Government movement and the moderate export demand for Gold cause unusual regularity to the reserve in the City Banks, which stood $12,914,732 on the last statement, and is not likely to be materially varied either way on the averages to be declared this afternoon. The probability is there will be some little increase, as the business of the week opened on a rising average. There were no further receipts, however, from California. The semi-monthly mail packet of the 20th August is now in her 19th day, and will be due by the close of the present week.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st September, amounted to.....$156,876,000
Add one week in September..... 4,156,034

Total to date.....$161,032,031
Against same time, 1855..... 104,963,320

Increase to date.....$56,068,714

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from 1st January to 1st September.....$53,015,000
Add one week in September..... 1,399,295

Total to date.....$54,414,295
Against same time, 1855..... 42,286,222

Increase to date.....$12,128,073

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st September, inst.....$22,704,000
Add one week in September..... 776,001

Total to date.....$23,480,001
Against same time, 1855..... 23,416,542

Increase to date.....$63,459

The following is a comparative statement of the export, hence, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855.		1856.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	8,975	$938,449	3,050	$155,236
Flour, bbls	18,463	103,561	21,440	144,236
Corn Meal, bbls	290	1,173	1,377	5,570
Wheat, bushels	5,802	11,630	270,818	431,264
Corn, bushels	130,199	125,088	95,085	81,173
Pork, bbls. and tcs	2,469	41,185	1,453	27,693
Beef, bbls. and tcs	325	4,514	671	7,261
Total Produce		$873,044		$879,858
Miscellaneous		566,184		525,918
Total for the week		$1,438,228		$1,399,295

The rates for Money at the close of the week, outside of Bank, were ½ ₱ cent. lower on mercantile paper, the prime grade of which may be quoted at 7½ to 9 ₱ cent., 60 days to 4 months, and 8@9½ ₱ cent. for longer dates. Second class or fair names go at from 10 to 12 ₱ cent. There was a good inquiry for paper with the Dry Goods Brokers on Friday and Saturday. The offerings at Bank are not largely in excess of the current demand, except with some few of the large institutions doing business with the Importers. The Sugar speculation continues to employ a large amount of money, the parties interested being strong names in the money market. But on the other hand, the Grain and Flour factors are using less means than usual from the Banks. The receipts from the interior meet a ready demand, and there is no disposition to store for better prices. It is seldom that Grain goes forward to Europe so promptly on its arrival here, as of late. The supply of Money, at call, continues fair, and the demand from Stock Brokers somewhat irregular. At the close of the week, owing to an increased movement at the Stock Exchange, the employment of Money, in this latter, was quite full, though not amounting to a pressure for demand loans. Foreign Bills keep steady, and, though apparently in fewer hands than early in August, there is little disposition to advance the rates either on England or France. We quote London, 109¾@¾; Paris, 5.16¼@5.15. Altogether the financial movement of the week was healthy and satisfactory, and toward the close the market for Stocks manifested decided firmness, though seemingly against the expectations of most of the Brokers, who, without in all cases operating for a decline, were sympathizing with the Bears in their calculations on a dull September. And so far as the Board is concerned the tendency to an advance in prices is still regarded as premature, though it does not follow that this mere opinion as to *when* the rise should take place—illogical though it may be with reference to the state of trade and the railway traffic—will be able to control the market the ensuing week. The closing bids on Saturday were firm for Erie, Rock Island, Panama, and several other Road Shares, but not so full as they have been the day previous for Reading and Toledo. The following is the

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES SINCE AUG. 15.

	Saturday, Aug. 16.	Saturday, Aug. 23.	Saturday, Aug. 30.	Saturday, Sep. 6.
Virginia 6s	93¾	93¾	92	92¾
Missouris	86½	85½	85½	88
Tennessees	93	93	92	93
New York Central	85¾	86¼	85½	86½
Erie	59½	59¾	59¾	60¼
Reading	86¼	86¾	84¾	85¼
Toledo	73½	73½	73½	75¾
Galena	106¾	107¾	107¾	108
Michigan Central	89¾	91¾	91¾	91¼
Southern Michigan	88	89¾	88½	89¾
Panama	93¾	93¾	91¾	93¾
Illinois Centrals	91	91¾	91	91¾
Clev. & Pittsburg	57¾	57¾	57½	57¾
Rock Island	91¾	92	93¾	93¾
Pennsylvania Coal	96¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Del. and Hudson

New-York Daily Times.

Disappearance of Yellow Fever.

Not a single case of yellow fever has been reported during the last forty-eight hours in Brooklyn. Every new case during the last week was very mild, and some reported as such turn out not to be the genuine article, notwithstanding there was medical authority for the announcement. Furman-street, Brooklyn, has been the scene of a terrible commotion on account of these false rumors, and the most exaggerated stories were afloat as to the extent of the disease; but we are enabled to state that there is not a single case in the street or vicinity, nor has there been one for several days.

At Fort Hamilton there has been only one new case for the last two days.

Brooklyn Board of Health..MONDAY, Sept. 8.

This Board met at 9 o'clock A. M. Present, Mayor HALL presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances which were ordered abated.

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN: I have to report one case of small-pox in Gold-street.

No case of any infectious or contagious fever has been reported for the last two days.

Mr. JOHN BEGGS, Jr., reported as sick on Thursday, died on Saturday of yellow fever.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

MONDAY, Sept. 8, 1856.

A TOUGH SUBJECT.

The owners of the bark *Antagonist*, to whom permission was given last Saturday to land hides below the "gap" at Atlantic dock, again appeared before the Board and asked permission to land the hides at DeForrest's dock, between Wall and Fulton ferries.

Alderman OAKLEY said that the rescinding the resolution prohibiting the landing of hides at all, had caused much excitement and threats had even been made to cut the cables of any vessel that should attempt to land them. The application was denied.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Alderman WALSH wanted to know by whose authority the brig *Titan* landed her cargo of hides last Saturday.

Mr. Health Warden WEST stated that the Captain was compelled to remove the hides from the hold to get at the balance of the cargo, for which permission had been given to land.

Mayor HALL knew nothing about the matter.

On motion of Alderman WALSH an order was issued for the Captain of the *Titan* to appear before the Board and give his reasons for violating the law.

An application was made for permission to land cargo of ship *Franklin*. Laid on the table until the Health officer's certificate is produced.

C. M. LEWIS & Co. applied for permission to ship hides stored last May. Referred to Health Warden for report.

NO YELLOW FEVER.

The Mayor stated that yesterday he had visited every part of Brooklyn on Sunday, and there was not a case of yellow fever in the city.

Health Warden WEST reported that he could find no yellow fever in Furman-street, and that the reports to that effect were without foundation.

The Board then adjourned.

Yellow Fever at Fort Hamilton.

The Fort Hamilton Relief Society deem it proper to make the following statement to the public, and to those generous friends who have so nobly contributed to the relief of this community, which is suffering so terribly from the effects of yellow fever:

On the evening of the 28th August, certain gentlemen of this place organized themselves into a Relief Society, whose objects were set forth in a set of resolutions which have been already published. A few days previous to this time, the house now occupied had been engaged, from the late Mr. GREEN, to be used as a hospital, with the understanding that some "association" would likely be formed, or that the Board of Health of the town would act in the matter. On the formation of the society it was determined that their objects could be better attained by being entirely independent of any other body, and they proceeded at once, with all the means of research in their power, to fit the house up for the accommodation of the sick. Application was made to the "Commissioners of Emigration," of New-York City, for the loan of a number of bedsteads, bedding, &c., which were promptly furnished, through the kind interposition of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Physician of the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, and Dr. WALKER, his first assistant.

Dr. J. H. BARRY, surgeon of the military post at this place, generously lent his assistance in advising and directing the necessary operations.

Having offered his services as Superintending Physician of the Society Hospital, which offer was thankfully accepted, such entire confidence do they repose in his skill as a physician, and especially in his practical knowledge of yellow fever, as well as in his sound judgment on other matters connected with the duties of the institution, with the true spirit of a noble physician and philanthropist, even after he proffered his assistance to the society in any capacity they might find him useful. To Dr. BARRY again were they indebted for introducing and recommending to their notice such an efficient and energetic gentleman. His services are fortunately secured as assistant-physician to Dr. BAILEY.

The hospital is now furnished—partly by purchase and balance by the liberality of many gentlemen—with all the requisites demanded by any procedure that may occur while the fever continues to prevail. Dr. A. N. BELL, of Brooklyn, assisted much, both by his advice and material aid. A corps of nurses, both male and female, who thoroughly understand their duties, by previous experience, are employed. So much depends on nursing in yellow fever, it is essential that only those who come well recommended should be retained, and therefore the society have selected only those who bear testimonials from Dr. HARRIS, and are fresh from the pestilential fever wards of the Marine Hospital.

Such as were already sick, and all of those who have been subsequently attacked, were removed to the hospital when it was ready for their reception, when the society could obtain the consent of the patients or their families. So great, however, is the aversion of such people to a hospital, that in many cases it was impossible to induce them to accept its full benefits; nevertheless, medical attendance, nurses, medicines and hospital stores have been freely bestowed under the immediate direction of various members of the society.

These cases are the most costly to the society. The hospital, however, daily gaining favor with these people, and as they find by the experience of others its superiority to their own houses, their prejudices are giving way, and less and less difficulty exists in getting them to enter.

The hospital resources are also offered in other cases than those which the society take cognizance of, believing that its duty is to render whatever aid may be serviceable to any who may unfortunately be sick in this district or its adjacent vicinity.

With but few exceptions, our community is now composed of the laboring classes, and of those, chiefly, who had not the means of fleeing with their more fortunate neighbors, from the pestilence. In justice, however, to others, it must be stated, there are a number of faithful servants who have been left in charge of the houses and other property of their employers, and that they have for the most part courageously fulfilled their trusts.

Of those who are dependant for their support on their daily labor, many are now totally without employment. Farming, the principal occupation, is much suspended, while fishing and others, are wholly so. This causes no small pecuniary distress, and the society are daily called on to relieve those who are without a dollar and without the employment in which to earn one.

It was originally designed by the society to afford the means to such destitute persons or families as would enable them to remove from the infected atmosphere, but a little experience soon taught them that in doing so they were sending contagion perhaps to other places, and that it was not proper to risk the health of other communities, especially those of Brooklyn and New-York. The society have, therefore, declined to render aid, particularly in those instances where they had reason to suppose the persons applying for it would remove to either of those cities. And they moreover endeavor to impress on the minds of all the people who are in the place, that it is far better for them to remain here, where they are secure of proper treatment, should symptoms of the fever manifest themselves.

The society's efforts in this direction have been eminently successful, for the constant care and vigilance which they exercise, and the means they now have at their disposal, together with the efficiency of the treatment the sick now receive, show these people that their wants, in case of sickness, are more likely to be well attended to than they would be among strangers; and as they find, too, that the society are disposed to provide against actual want of ordinary necessaries of life, they show a cheerful willingness to remain until such time as matters assume their ordinary routine in this neighborhood.

To carry out the purposes of the society until frost shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount of means are required. It is therefore requisite that the society should call still further on those who feel an interest in its proceedings for aid; and especially on those absentees whose servants and employes the society have already taken in charge, in sickness, and stand ready, in every and all these ance, still to do so to the best of their means and ability. PAUL A. OLIVER, President.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON'S RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

In Military Hospital, one case (a private) during the last two days. This and all others on the sick list doing very well. From the mildness of the attacks during the last few days I infer the disease is on the decline.

I would advise the absent not to return until they may do so with safety.

Respectfully, J. H. BAILEY, M. D., United States Army.

Dr. C. D. ROTHER, Resident Physician of Relief Hospital, reports:

All the sick in Hospital are convalescing; and all outside patients attended to by him are the same.

New cases.—None up to last evening.

The effects of the storm this morning, on the previously improved state of the health of this place, is looked for with painful anxiety.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, Sept. 8—9½ A. M.

Yellow Fever and Quarantine—Letter from a Non-Contagionist

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It would appear as if the health authorities of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn had, in relation to yellow fever, taken counsel of their fears, rather than from the dictates of sober reason and enlightened judgment. The restrictions laid upon commerce, with a view to prevent the introduction of yellow fever, are grounded upon the supposition of its contagious and infectious character; whereas, it is a disease of *local* origin, and incapable of propagation from person to person, or by emanations from the human body. This is the well-established opinion of all medical men who have had opportunity of seeing and treating the complaint. Such opportunity I have myself enjoyed, having encountered the disease in Louisiana, on the Delta of the Mississippi, on the coasts of Florida, and on the Gulf borders of Mexico. It is essentially a tropical disease; and when it occurs in the temperate zones it is only under circumstances of increased atmospheric heat operating upon a condition of soil and decaying organic matter favorable to the elimination of the peculiar poisonous miasma which engenders in *each* subject this fever—which is nothing other than a *remittent disorder with great bilious predominance*,

Yellow fever is not a self-propagative disease; no case can reproduce its like under any circumstance whatever. Persons who become affected, take it by breathing the same poisonous miasm that gave it to the *first* individual. Hence it is wise caution to remove the sick, for treatment, into a healthy locality, so as to avoid the exposure of friends and attendants to the cause of the fever. It is a barbarous cruelty to fence off an infected district and confine its inhabitants within a circle of pestilence. There is no well-authenticated instance of a case of yellow fever removed beyond the miasmatic district or locality having reproduced its like. In 1819, when the disease prevailed at Baltimore, it was confined to a comparatively small part of the city, and when the inhabitants of that part were removed by the municipal authorities to an *encampment*, in the open air, but two or three miles removed, not a new case occurred except in those who had been exposed in the infected district, and but in few of these, although the sick were removed with the well; and in no instance did a person take the disease that had not been exposed in that section of the town where it had originated. This was true alike of the Maryland Hospital, but two miles from the city, to which many cases had been removed during the progress of the endemic—*not a single case originated in the Hospital.*

There are marked characteristics of contagious maladies, or diseases which reproduce their kind, that seem to have been lost sight of in the discussions on the assumed self-propagating power of yellow fever. Such diseases as are capable of spreading or being spread—no matter how—whether by contact with the affected, or by emanations from diseased bodies, or by *fomites*—including residences, clothing and merchandise—can, and do, prevail at all times and at every season, and under every circumstance of climate and locality, from the tropics to the poles. Such as are of a febrile or eruptive nature are generally taken but once, and the patient forever after has secured an immunity from further like attack. Not so, however, of yellow fever—no man living or dead has ever seen it originate in a *Northern* region, nor in southern sections of the temperate latitudes, unless under circumstances of solar heat approximating to a tropical climate, and then only where there are accumulations of *filth and decaying organic substances* in sufficient quantity to yield to the production or a miasm of sufficient strength or intensity to engender the disease in question. A person once affected with yellow fever may secure a partial immunity by forever after remaining in the district where obtained, but it is only a partial immunity, for many have had it a second and a third time at different seasons, who have never removed; and not a few have died from a second or third attack. Besides, a removal from the place where yellow fever manifestly prevails, deprives the individual even of this partial immunity, and on his return he is liable to renew his acquaintance with the disease. Hence the advice of enlightened medical men to their clients to remain abroad during the prevalence of the disorder.

There is another marked characteristic of yellow fever not to be overlooked. Whatever its cause, *it becomes inoperative on the appearance of frost.* This is a marked distinction between the cause of this affection and such as are self propagative; changes of temperature having but little influence on recognized contagious and infectious maladies, unless to render them even more capable of dissemination. This well ascertained fact—the sinking of the "dew-point" to the point of congelation of aqueous vapor, destroys or renders inoperatious the cause of yellow fever—proves it to be floating in the atmosphere; and more, that it occupies the lowest strata of the air. This is further verified by the fact, that whilst occupants of low-built dwellings and those of the lower stories of higher tenements become readily the victims of malarious disorder, those living "above stairs," in higher apartments, escape oftentimes altogether, or have the complaint in a milder and more manageable form—thus clearly indicating that the nearer the earth the more concentrated the "poison." Besides, it proves the capability of diffusion from its source; and I have frequently observed, as have others, a point of concentration within which *focus* yellow fever was engendered, a little ways removed ordinary bilious and remittent fevers, and beyond this intermitteuts. The fact is incontestable that the yellow fever is but the *giant* of that great family of febrile disorders produced by *malaria;* and oftentimes an epidemic of yellow fever is preceded by intermittents and ordinary remittents as its heralds and followed by the same in its train; nay, more: a case of unmistakable yellow fever itself will oftentimes leave its victim a prey to "chills and fevers." It was the opinion of RUSH, and those who saw the fever in his day, that "yellow Jack" was nothing more than aggravated bilious remittent fever—from a more *concentrated* poison than usual. This opinion I have had ample opportunities of verifying—as ample perhaps as any other person—having lived in various localities where yellow fever prevails more or less almost every year, and having been in the midst of four epidemics in as many sections of country, and having had it myself twice, and bilious remittent once. I therefore speak from what I have seen and what I have reason to judge of.

So much preliminary. Now for the disease which has appeared at the Quarantine, Fort Hamilton, and on the coast stretching up and along Gowanus and the southern parts of Brooklyn, and on Governor's Island. I mention these places as points of distinction—not that the disease has assumed an epidemic character or has spread over a large tract of country. Most of the cases that have occurred can be traced to a sojourn in a comparatively small district of country. There is no ground whatever for the belief sought to be fastened on the public mind, that the prevalent disease is an importation from abroad. It is not a disease capable of transmission, and is therefore not an exotic transplanted into our midst, but the offspring of causes inherent in our own locality, or rather in the district where it now prevails. The medical topography of the coast and adjacent county from the southern line of Brooklyn, around Gowanus Bay and past Fort Hamilton, shows the condition of things favorable to the elimination of the poison productive of yellow fever—without any necessity of a reference to a "cause imported," or to the shadowy imaginings of a divine infliction. Within a short reach of the shores are many ponds of stagnant drainage water, collecting filth and dead organic matters from a large surface—these conjoined to the drainage of a larger part of New-York and Brooklyn—itself borne down by the tide current, and meeting its refluent—an immense amount of *materia morbi* is swept backward and finds a lodgment on the shore, from far below Bath up to Fort Hamilton, and around into Gowanus Bay, and along the southern line of the City to the borders of Buttermilk Channel. Here then is *material* abundant upon a favorable locality, only waiting the conjoined influence of a dry season and high Summer heat to set loose "the pestilence that walketh in the darkness, and slayeth at noon-day." In so saying, I know well that I am prejudicing the interests of property-holders in the neighborhood; but the fact cannot be gainsayed, the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton and Gowanus have been notoriously unhealthy for years past; and not a few have paid the forfeit of their lives, and many the penalty of loss of health, in selecting these neighborhoods for Summer recreation. Fevers of a kindred type to the one now prevalent have prevailed every Summer and Fall for several years within my knowledge, and will continue to prevail under certain circumstances so long as the primal source of disease remains. This charging upon the shipping the introduction of a disease whose cause is inherent with us, and subjecting vessels to a protracted quarantine, placing their crews in the very focus of a poisoned district, is as unwise as it is barbarous and cruel. It is unwise as it trammels commerce, restricts trade, and gives the effect of law to perpetuate an exploded error; it is barbarous as the relic of a darker age, and not the offspring of enlightened civilization; it is cruel because it exposes unnecessarily the life of the hardy mariner to further peril than those of the great deep. The whole system of quarantine, as practiced by us, is drawn from our coward fears—seeking our own security at no matter what sacrifice of the lives of "those who go down to the sea in ships." LEONARD C. MCPHAIL, M.D.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

MAINE STATE ELECTION.

Great Republican Triumph.

The Entire State Ticket Elected—Hamlin's Majority from Ten to Fifteen Thousand.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 8.

Our State Election to-day has gone strongly Republican. Portland, Bath, Bangor, Augusta, Rockland and other large towns show a Republican gain over last year, which if carried through the State, will elect Mr. HAMLIN Governor by over 12,000 majority.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 8—P. M.

Fifty-one towns give HAMLIN 18,400; WELLS, 10,000; PATTEN, 3,600. The following are the votes in some of the principal towns:

	Hamlin, Repub.	Wells, Dem.	Patten, Whig.
Portland	2,488	1,756	358
Bath	1,194	293	298
Brunswick	502	228	160
Bangor	400 maj.	....	....
Saco	300 maj.	....	....
Biddeford	200 maj.	....	....

JOHN M. WOOD and CHARLES J. GILMAN, Republicans, in the First and Second Congressional Districts, are elected.

The Legislature is probably Republican.

HAMLIN's majority is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand.

There are great rejoicings, and processions are marching through the city,

A LATER DISPATCH.

In about 100 towns in Maine, HAMLIN's majority is over 12,000.

Six Republican Members of Congress are probably elected, and the Republicans will have a large majority in the Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 8.

Large crowds are congregated in the streets of this city, and great enthusiasm is manifested about the result in Maine.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 8—12.30 P. M.

One hundred and fifty towns give HAMLIN 37,874; WELLS, 22,673; PATTEN, 3,990. Majority for HAMLIN 11,111.

The whole Republican State ticket is elected.

Mr. WOOD is elected to Congress by a large majority, and probably the five other Republican Congressmen are also elected.

Political Matters.

WHIG MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 8.

A meeting of Whigs was held here on Saturday night, and nine delegates were appointed to attend the Convention to be held in Baltimore. Resolutions favorable to Mr. FILLMORE were adopted, pledging him their support if no other candidate was presented.

FREMONT MASS MEETING AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Sept. 8.

There is great excitement here in regard to the mass meeting to be held on Wednesday. Messrs. WILSON, SCHAFFER, UNDERWOOD, STANTON, TYLER, and ten others, have agreed to speak on the occasion.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Monday, Sept. 8.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE passed through this city to-day for Philadelphia, but has positively promised to be here to attend the Mass Convention on the 10th inst.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT URBANA, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 8.

An immense Republican Mass Meeting was held in Urbana, Ohio, to-day. Addresses were delivered by Governor CHASE and others.

Call for an Extra Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 8

A petition at the Exchange Reading Room is receiving the signatures of many merchants and others, praying that the Governor call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of taking into consideration the endangered safety of the lives and property of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts in the Territory of Kansas, and the expediency of devising means for their relief and defence.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COLUMBIA, PENN.

COLUMBIA, Penn, Monday, Sept. 8.

A great fire broke out here this afternoon, destroying a great deal of property. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Shroder, Liphart, Shenberger, Pelen, Smith, Markley, Ulmer, Wartes, Strawbridge, Kemhurg, Shuman and Mrs. Young. Twenty-one buildings were destroyed. The loss is from $20,000 to $30,000.

FIRE IN TROY, N. Y.

TROY, Monday, Sept. 8.

A fire broke out here at 2 o'clock this morning in the shed in the rear of Smith's row, on North Second-street. Some eight or ten buildings on North Second and Federal streets were destroyed, rendering thirty-five poor families houseless. Loss $25,000.

Murder and Probable Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 8.

WILLIAM NATHANIEL WEST, residing in Merchant-street, killed his wife this evening, stabbing her in the breast. He afterwards stabbed himself. His wounds are serious, and he will hardly survive. Mr. WEST formerly lived in Baltimore.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 8.

It is said the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas have determined not to make another attack on General LANE's forces until the 13th inst. This gives Gov. GEARY time to reach the Territory.

Movements of the President.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8.

The President arrived here from Warrentown Springs this evening. He has taken rooms there for himself and wife, contemplating shortly to return there.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 8—8 P. M.

The steamship *Canadian*, now thirteen days out from Liverpool, was not in sight from the Telegraph Station at the River Du Loup at sunset this evening.

☞ The United States surveying-schooner *Pierce* is still in the harbor of Keyport. The officers on board are engaged in surveying the shore of New-Jersey, from the Raritan River to the Shrewsbury River, and Sandy Hook. Other parties are engaged in surveying in different sections in the vicinity of New-York Harbor, the object of the combined work being to furnish a finished chart of New-York Bay and its vicinity, which will be published as soon as the labors of the parties at present engaged upon the work will allow. The present work will give all the changes, both in the shore line and depths, which have occurred since the last survey, in 1836

An explosion of a very dangerous and unusual character occurred on Monday last, at PETERSON'S Oil and Salt Works, near Tarentum, Pa. Mr. P. had sunk a well 35 feet. A man was at work in it, while other men at the surface had just hoisted out the bucket of earth. The man in the well, while waiting for the return of the vessel which he was to fill, was just about lighting his pipe. He ignited a match, and on the instant a terrific explosion occurred, scattering all movable matter near the surface of the ground, knocking down the men above ground, and burning in a shocking manner the poor fellow who was the innocent cause of the accident.

The Concord, N. H., *Statesman* says: "It is reported here that our recent townsman, N. B. BANKS, goes for FREMONT. The generous impulses of Gov. BANKS are such that it is highly probable the rumor will prove a fixed fact."

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates Elected Last Night.

In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, the Electors of the several Wards, friendly to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON, met last night at their rallying places, for the purpose of electing two Delegates and Alternates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention at Syracuse on the 17th of September. The business of the Convention so constituted, is to form a Presidential Electoral Ticket, and present candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The meetings were quite largely attended, and for the most part things were so fairly that the results fairly represent the wishes of the Republicans in the several districts. The results, so far they could be obtained, were as follows:

Assembly District.	Ward.	Delegate.	Alternate.
I....	1st..	Thomas Nesbit.	W. H. Leach.
	2nd..	James H. Welch.	Thomas D. Gale.
II....	3d..	Merwin N. Jones.	J. C. Kimball.
	6 h..	Owen W. Brennan.	Isaac Houper.
III....	4th..	Dennis McLoughlin.	Robert Myers.
		John Edwards	William Sweeney.
IV....	5th..	A. C. Hexamer.	C. Hammer.
		Isaac P. Ormstead.	E. F. Underhill.
V....	7th..	Disturbance—not received.	
VI....	9th..	Andrew Bleakley.	Arthur Murphy.
		John J. Silcox.	W. H. Armstrong.
VII....	9th..	Jacob L. Dodge.	Nelson D. Thayer.
		Solomon L. Hull.	Richard P. Clark.
VIII....	10th..	Alexander Wolfe.	Emil Sigel.
		William Miller.	John R. Weed.
IX....	11th..		
X....		Comprises the XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId Wards. They chose delegates to a District Convention, to be held at CONRAD's, in Third-avenue, next Wednesday evening.	
XI....	13th..	Andrew Craft.	Clark Vanderhilt.
		Samuel Atkinson	Henry C. Boyd.
XII....	14th..	Sandford L. Macomber.	Peter Chivis.
		George Terwilliger.	John Fitch.
XIII....	15th..	Thomas C. Acton.	Wm. H. Anthon.
		Isaac Sherman.	J. Wilson Green.
XIV....	16th..	Isaac Dayton.	John H. Dimoell.
	20th..	E. D. Corcover.	William Traob.
XV....	17th..	Joseph C. Pinckney.	Thomas Little.
		Chas Brueninghausen.	James C. Rice.
XVI....	18th..	C. H. Murch.	——— Boyce.
	21st..	G. W. Piercy.	F. B. Dove

TENTH DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the Twelfth Ward met at the house of H. MICLAY, Harlem. Business was commenced by the appointment of Messrs. ISAAC V. BACHELER, ABRAHAM VAN ORDEN and —— BARTLETT as Inspectors of Election. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for five delegates to the Tenth Assembly District Convention, for the appointment of a delegate to the Syracuse Convention. Nine candidates were put in nomination, and 54 votes were cast with the following result:

A. Van Orden	28	J. T. Trotter	11
C. Riddle	48	J. Fisher	26
F. De Malignon	54	W. Calkin	26
N. Dunn	28	J. Gillilan	27
L. Ballard	27		

A tie existing between BALLARD and GILLILAN those gentlemen drew lots, and the choice fell on the latter. The delegates were then announced as follows:

Francis De Malignon, Charles Riddle, Nathaniel Dunn, Abraham Van Orden, John Gillilan.

In the Twelfth Ward:

David B Scott, John Osborne, Christian Schwartz, James Hogg, W. W. Don,

were elected to the same Convention.

The following were the delegates elected from the Twentieth Ward to the Assembly District Convention, to be held next Wednesday evening: R. Campbell, Samuel Scott, M. Miller, R. Patterson, and Peter Snyder.

The polls were open from 8 to 9 o'clock only, and everywhere there was order, and in some places enthusiasm. A good many tickets were run in the First and Fourth Wards. The news from Maine having been received while the polls were still open, it was like new oil on the flame, and the cheers that went up and the crowing came very easily. On the whole the occasion redeemed the reputation of Primary Elections. They were creditably conducted and the results were generally satisfactory. We saw nobody drunk and heard no outrageous noises.

Meeting of the Old Line Whigs of the Ninth Ward.

Pursuant to a call a meeting was held on Monday evening at Lockwood Exchange Hotel, Amos-street, to organize the Old Ward Committee.

There were between two and three hundred present. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and on a motion the following officers were elected:

President—D. R. DOREMUS.
Vice-President—J. W. LOCKWOOD.
Secretary—ROBERT FURDUN.

On a motion a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cuningham, Clark, Brown, Chotwell and Doremus, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be adopted by the meeting.

Mr. HENRY FORINGTON then addressed the meeting at some length, alluding to the old organization and the principles held ont by them while as a body. He urged the support of MILLARD FILLMORE as the only true follower of the principles of HENRY CLAY.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Old-Line Whigs of the Ninth Ward, "still live," and as ever would rather be right than successful, and while there is a spark of vitality left in our ranks we will battle against corruption and wrong, and to the best of our ability we will sustain and promulgate the great principles that were advocated by HENRY CLAY, viz: the development of our internal resources, protection to American industry, and a firm adherence to the Union forever.

Resolved, That the Old-Line Whigs of the Ninth Ward, although there is no National ticket presented emanating from our own immediate ranks, will give our hearty support to the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, believing them to be the only true exponents of our principles; and he it further

Resolved, That our entire support be given to Hon. SAMUEL BERGOOST, our present representative of Assembly, believing him to be the true supporter of our rights and principles.

A Nominating Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. DATON, CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER, LOCKWOOD and BROWN, were appointed to nominate suitable officers for their support.

The meeting here adjourned.

A Few Nominees.

A few nominations for Congress and Municipal office have been made. In the Seventh District, GEO. N. BRIGGS and JOHN BULLOCK, both K. N., are up for Congress. For Aldermen the K. N.'s have nominated CORNELIUS S. COOPER, in the Ninth Ward, JOHN VANRIPER, (Councilman in the Seventeenth, and HIRAM A. MAYNARD in the Nineteenth Wards. For Councilmen they have named JOHN KENNARD, in the Twenty-fifth, ALEX. HEMPHILL in the Twenty-second, D. C. HUNT in the Twenty-eighth, and H. A. MAYNARD in the Fifty-eight District. For Assembly they have split in the Seventh District, and the factious named severally SAM BARTOORT and C. J. IRVING. The Fifteenth Ward Whigs have nominated HARRY SNYDER for Alderman, and the Nineteenth Ward Whigs have put forward HENRY W. GENET. Good luck to them all, unless better men are proposed.

☞ A delegation of German adopted citizens is said to have waited on His Honor Mayor WOOD, the other day, to tell him how happy they were at his condescension in allowing his name to be placed again in nomination. The Mayor made a suitable reply, and the affair passed off entirely according to programme.

☞ The Second Ward Republican Association elected, last evening, Messrs. C. BOSTWICK, JAMES E. CARTER and MOOSE DUFUY, as delegates to the Convention of Ward delegates, which has its headquarters at Broadway.

☞ Target companies are again astir. A great number of them were out yesterday, including the "Warren Light-Guard," (composed principally of the members of Hose Company No. 33,) which after enjoying some excellent target exercise without the City, returned and dined at SAVERY's, in Beekman-street. They were accompanied by ROBERTSON's Band.

☞ The steam tug *Titan*, recently ashore on Squan Beach, is a total loss. Insured for $20,000.

Amusements.

Mr. BURTON commenced operations in his new Theatre last night. There was of course a large and enthusiastic audience, and the usual exciting demonstrations of an opening night were liberally present. Mr. BURTON has effected several important changes in the internal appearance of the house. Foremost amongst these is a total reconstruction of the Proscenium boxes. They are shifted more upon the stage, and narrow it, in a very advantageous manner. The handsome draping and chaste decoration of the new boxes contribute largely to the gayety and splendor of the house. With regard to the stage the improvement is immense. That long, narrow gap which heretofore existed has been elegantly sealed up on either side. It is now well proportioned, makes the house look higher and more symmetrical, and generally adds to the personal ease of the spectator.

The remarkable expedition which Mr. BURTON has displayed in finishing his new theatre by the time specified, entitles him to every kind of consideration. The shortcomings of a first night were apologized for in his speech, but they were scarcely noticeable, even to one who has to go through the ordeal of many opening nights. The most observable inconvenience was the crowd, and that we are afraid Mr. BURTON will not be anxious to remedy. It would be well if the patrons of this theatre would remember that there is a splendid first circle up stairs, capable of accommodating many hundreds. The private boxes of the Laura Keene dynasty have been demolished, (excepting three ou each side,) and the theatre restored to its original plan. There appeared to be an unwillingness to go up stairs last night. Numbers of people preferred standing in the parquet to being comfortably seated in an equally desirable place above.

The play selected for the opening night was SHERIDAN's "Rivals,"—an unwise choice we think, for these heavily charged comedies require to be fired off by a well trained company, and are only injured by one newly gathered together. Moreover, the excited audience of an opening night is apt to get dejected with five acts even of SHERIDAN's muse. Many of the impersonations were familiar to a New-York audience, and of these we shall only say that as each artist made his or her appearance, a certain quantity of enthusiasm was fired off by the kindly audience as a generous greeting in the new house,—a sample of what is to come if they behave themselves. Mr. MARK SMITH, from the St. Louis and New-Orleans Theatres, played the character of *Sir Anthony Absolute*. He was dressed like a priggish fop of the last century, and in this and other respects failed to give the slightest idea of the character he essayed. Nevertheless we think that Mr. SMITH (who possesses good natural powers) will make a useful member of Mr. BURTON's company; perhaps distinguish himself in some other part. Whether the *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* of the evening be new to our audiences or no we are unable to say, but concerning his merits as a representative of that remarkable Irishman, we have no kind of doubt. He is vastly bad; bad root, branch and foliage; most completely and exactly bad; in short, the baddest of all bad *O'Trigger* we have ever seen. This may be considered strong language, but the painful emotions suggested by the performance can be assuaged by nothing milder.

The costuming of this Comedy is all that money can make it. There its merit ends. Propriety and good taste are alike shocked by the inappropriateness of some of the dresses. *Lucy*, for instance, is dressed much more extravagantly than her mistress, and wears powder, and diamonds and jewels in greater abundance, yet *Lucy* is but a servant girl, whom *Fog* unreservedly loves. The other ladies (with the exception of *Mrs. Malaprop*, who was nicely costumed,) were constantly in ball room attire, without the slightest occasion for that inclement toilet. Nothing could be more absurd, than the appearance of *Julia* in the first act. She is supposed to call upon *Lydia Languish* for a morning chat, but instead of being dressed for that comfortable entertainment, she sweeps into the apartment in a sort of bridal costume, with a long flowing veil attached to the flowers in her powdered hair, but no bonnet to ward off the treacherous approaches of catarrh. On the other hand, *Lydia*, who, being at home, has certainly nothing to fear on that score, wears a jaunty little bonnet in the apartment, as if it grew on the top of her head and could never be removed. These and similar incongruities indicate a lack of taste somewhere, and we point them out to Mr. BURTON in order that they may be remedied.

At the end of the Comedy Mr. BURTON was called out, and in accordance with custom made a brief speech, thanking the audience for their attention &c., &c., and desiring to be patronized for his merits and condemned for his faults, &c. It was an off-hand, blunt little speech, and told very well.

The stage has been neatly carpeted and some new scenery has been prepared by Mr. HEILGE and assistants. We are glad to see that Mr. BURTON has also obtained a good and numerically strong orchestra under the direction of Mr. WOOLF. This very important department is generally too much slighted.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's opera of "Ernani" was produced here last night, with two important variations in the cast of last season. We refer to Signor CERESA as the hero *Ernani*, and Signor TAFFANELLI as *Carlos*. The first-named gentleman is known to a New-York audience as a powerful concert singer, and the latter will be remembered as an artist of the old Astor-place Opera Company. Signor CERESA possesses a good *robusto* voice, and uses it with fire and energy, but scarcely with conservative discretion. The desire to be good was, perhaps, the reason why he overtaxed himself in the early parts of the opera, and fell off in the latter. Signor CERESA has more the forward with any great pretensions, but will, we fancy, prove a valuable member of Mr. MAURICE'S company, if used moderately and with discretion. Signor TAFFANELLI has a powerful voice, of peculiar clear and admirable in the upper [illegible] and stony in the more essential range of [illegible] notes. His method is remarkable more for its awkwardness than its excellence. He dragged the time constantly last night, and very ostentatiously tried to improve some portions of the opera by introducing new readings of his own. We hope to hear Signor TAFFANELLI to better advantage.

Madame LA GRANGE appeared to be laboring under a slight cold, but nevertheless sang and acted with admirable skill. Signor COLLETTI as *Silva*, although a little out of his depth, was careful and good. There was a good attendance.

On Wednesday, the "Trovatore" will be repeated, with Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as the *Gipsy*.

NEW-JERSEY.

Stealing Banners.

The Fremont Party of Hoboken have had their banners stolen three times by their opponents, during the last month. It is thought by the Fremont men that the few Fillmore men in that city would not be guilty of such an act, and that it is done by that party which glories in breaking Senators' heads, shooting Irish waiters, and murdering their fellow-citizens in cold blood for merely expressing their sentiments on the peculiar institution. It is a desperate party and a hopeless case that needs to resort to such means to secure its ends.

The Fair of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society.

This Fair, which opens to-morrow, will be the leading event of the week in this vicinity, and the extent and activity and sagacious enterprise with which the preparations have been projected and carried out indicate that it will be the most attractive display of the kind ever made in this part of the country. The leading citizens of every class, from all parts of the State, will doubtless be present, from time to time, besides large numbers of persons interested in the agricultural and mechanical progress of the country, from New-York and other States, the various railroad companies having lent their assistance, by issuing excursion tickets, at reduced rates, besides transporting stock and articles intended for the exhibition free of charge. The grounds, comprising some 29 acres upon a commanding site, near the Bloomfield turnpike, are inclosed by a high fence, and the buildings for machinery and offices, stalls for horses and other cattle, an excellent horse course half a mile in circumference, with a judges' stand and seats for 4,000 spectators, tents, booths, &c., are already complete, and the whole vicinity now swarms with [illegible] who are vigorously at work in transporting and arranging their wares. The crowd of strangers who will probably throng the place will tax the hotels of the city beyond their capacity, and display our weakest point in more conspicuous way than could have been done in any other way, but if it awakens public feeling to determination to secure facilities of this kind than we have enjoyed hitherto, the result will be useful in the end. The public houses, however, are making extraordinary arrangements to accommodate a greatly increased number of guests.

The Fair will open to-morrow, and the day will be chiefly occupied in completing the interior arrangements.—*Newark Daily Advertiser*, 8th.

☞ The Republicans of Hudson County will hold their meetings on Friday evening of this week, to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Trenton on the 17th instant.

☞ A spirited Republican meeting was held last evening at Bergen Point, which was addressed by JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio, and others.

The Destruction of the Mount Vernon Hotel—Further Particulars.

*From the Philadelphia Evening

THE WATERING PLACES

Germany, England and America.

Life and Society at and Around Boulogne.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Before we pass to the white cliffs and minarets which rose on our canvas as we closed our sketch of Baden life, and which, from the coast of France, mark Brighton like some distant fleet, let us linger for a few moments on that little spot where kings have so often met, both of late and old, and from which the foreigner first catches a glimpse of "merrie England"—the town of Boulogne.

Boulogne is no longer the exclusive resort of dualists and debtors from England. Occasionally, as the small packet approaches or departs from its piers, a ruined Irish squireen, with a feather-bedish, brown-sugared-punch sort of air, or a broken railway stag from Capel Court, may be seen lolling and gaping around, but it is not the lazaretto it once was. From England a trip to Boulogne has now become as common as it once was to Ramsgate or Margate, but since railways have run to Brighton and Dover, and the fares on steamboats have been reduced, thousands of curious cockneys have been afforded a cheap pretence for talking of being "on the Continent" and giving their opinion of France and the French, in virtue of having passed a Sunday in an English hotel in a French watering place, or at the most, traversed an extent of territory comprised in the space of one-sixteenth part of an inch on the map of Europe. Indeed there is nothing more amusing than the dogged pride with which the cockney visitor to Boulogne tests the merit of everything French by the standard of English custom, and returns confirmed in his national prejudice for sea-coal fires, roast beef and bad-brandied port, if not with an absolute aversion to all that is French. Of this class we have seen many most amusing specimens. One on one of our visits was a group of cockneys from the heart of London who most profusely anathmatized France and the French, and devoutly aspirated a wish that they might never leave old England again, and vowed they would kneel and kiss the shore when they arrived. Fancy a poetical cockney, recovering from a paroxysm of sea sickness, kneeling down at the Tower stairs and kissing the muddy shingle when he arrived. It is this selfish one-sightedness which makes Englishmen the most unpopular of all travelers abroad.

A cleaner and quieter little town than Boulogne, with its handsome stone houses, all window and shutter blinds glittering in the sun, and the clear green sea waves flowing across its pier heads and whitening the sand with foam, has seldom greeted the traveler. The moment he arrives, too, from the English coast he feels he is in a land of gayety and ornament. The red and blue dresses of the fisherwomen who crowd around, with their white caps and large gold ear-rings, give brilliance and color to the scene, and render its strangeness picturesque. Still, though the scene is pretty, American and English feeling at once receives a shock by the appearance of the Douaniers in their military costume. For though both have got pretty well reconciled to a government police in civil uniform, a gendarmerie is distasteful still, though the Douaniers at Boulogne are better behaved and not more tronblesomely strict than the Custom-House officers of London and of Dover. The next shock to American notions, and it is one net easy got ever—for in truth it is a revolting custom and one fixing a deep stain on French gallantry—is the employment of women as porters. The business of carrying the luggage from the douane to the hotels is claimed as a privilege by the wives of the fishermen, who perform the duty with an alacrity that, coupled with their idea of gain, materially lessens the sympathy of the traveler. But this is only one of the many painful evidences of the prevalent custom through France of employing women on heavy labor. The employment of women in stores is not objectionable, indeed it is an improvement on the English mantalini, or man-milliner system; but the practice of converting women into porters and laborers is against nature, and its injurious effects on the race are seen in the dwarfed forms of the French people. The under size of the French soldier is not the spawn of war and conscription merely; the disease is deeper seated. The women of the poorer class, however, look clean and tidy, and especially neat about the head and feet. Unlike many European laborers they wear good strong leather shoes and sound stockings mostly blue,—the prevalent color in the dress of the country people of both sexes. The sabots or wooden shoes are as rare at Boulogne as the cocked hat among the male peasantry, and instead of the filthy battered bonnet that gives such a squalid air to English women of the poorer class, a snow-white cap with a deep plaited border, sometimes with a kerchief thrown loosely over it and tied under the chin, or the additional covering of the hood of the cloth or printed cotton cloth in bad weather, is the almost universal head-gear; children, too, wear caps; and the hair is seldom seen uncovered ont of doors. The style in which the middle class of French women dress, gives them a great advantage in personal appearance over the same class of English women,—the latter appear in comparison either dowdy or fine. The difference is in the mode only. There is a point and brilliance in French toilet that an English woman somehow cannot attain to. The unembarrassed ease and unreserved manners of the French women, too, are agreeable to the stranger; still, we confess that the retiring diffidence and even the bashfulness and *mauvaise honte* of young English girls that you meet in the old manses or parsonages—like the bloom on the fruit, denoting its freshness—has a certain charm that the confidence and self-possession of a French woman fail to inspire. But we forget we pay but a resting visit for a few moments at Boulogne.

The handsome and uniform appearance of the houses, and the solidity of their construction, produce a stateliness very different from the dreary monotony of the long perspectives on the English side of dingy brick walls, with slits for doors and windows. The windows of equal size to the top, and opening French fashion, the hewn stone doors and window-cases and pediments to the attic windows, give a singularly bold architectural look to the town. Indeed, even the cottages around have a substantial look, from the architectural finish which the stone pediment gives; and the addition of outside shutters, painted green, like ours, completes the gay and handsome appearance of the exterior. The fittings of the houses within by no means correspond in neatness and completeness with their exterior. As is too much the case all over France, show seems essential, comfort a contingency.

Boulogne is in all a pleasant place to visit. The bathing is good; the extent of sea glorious; the country round beautiful; and there are the usual gayeties, though of a gossipy character, for those who like them. Good company occasionally, and always most amusing is to be found at the hotels; and though the best class of French society are, owing to the character of many who visit the place, exclusive, foreigners who provide themselves with letters of introduction may be welcome, and even without these social passports may mix with agreeable society to a certain extent. Boulogne, too, like Saratoga, abounds in historic association. Not many miles from it are the battle-fields of Cressy and Agincourt, and "the Field of Cloth of Gold" where HARRY the Eighth and FRANCIS the First met in the harmless rivalry of wealth and state. Here, too, NAPOLEON, the Uncle, mustered his flotilla for the invasion of England, and NAPOLEON, the Nephew, landed with a few boatfuls for the invasion of France. Here, too, on the very spot on which the Uncle planted his camp and thundered at the gates of England, the Prince consort of England and the Nephew consecrated "*la belle alliance*" in gay quaffs of champagne, as beautifully pictured in the great moral cartoon of *Punch*.

The old town of Boulogne, called the Haute Ville, is situated on a height, and is joined to the Basse Ville by the ascent of the Grand Rue. The ancient walls and three of the four gates remain, and the view from the ramparts, which, being formed of trees, make a delightful promenade, is varied and extensive. The fort and the belfry are the principal old buildings of note. The exterior of the church in the market-place is heavy and unsightly, with only its antiquity to recommend it. The architecture of the interior, however, has many points of excellence at the chancel end; and the scene during mass is characteristic, and different from that in Roman Catholic Churches here. The gorgeous pontifical dresses; the incense from chain-swung censer teeming; the lusty chanting of the priests, aided by the chorus of the congregation, an asthmatic organ and a bassoon; the absence of pews, and the substitution of rush-bottomed chairs, on which the congregation, chiefly women and children, kneel and sit alternately, and the woman quietly collecting the sous for their use from each occupant during the service; and last, not least, the decorated altars, and the military beadle, with his long feather and huge cocked hat, sash and sword, and a halbert in his hand, pacing up and down, and occasionally performing a part in the ceremonial; these, together with the business-like alacrity with which the rites are performed, as by routine, would convey to an American an impression of the indispensable nature of the service to women and children, and their habitual sincerity. There may be listlessness and indifference of custom, but no affectation is apparent, for none is needed. Those who don't choose to go stay away. The black and white crosses and colored crucifixes in the cemetery and country church-yards, have a much more picturesque effect than our stone-slabs set upon end, though they serve the purpose of inscriptions less conveniently. Little crosses like the lath daggers of children are planted in the new-made graves, and often at the foot of a crucifix in a public thoroughfare. The flowers planted or scattered over the graves of those who are cared for by survivors, is one of the most graceful modes in which French sentiment for the dead manifests itself, and much more poetical than the painted tears like inverted commas on the crosses. The column erected to NAPOLEON, by the army, is a very fine object from its position on the cliff, and one may fancy him still pointing with eagle eye and searching finger to the old enemy of his family and fame.

Excursions into the country are constantly made by the visitors and residents of Boulogne, and donkeys and pony chaises are in constant requisition for the purpose. And in a quiet form there is the same superior charm over English watering places, that you may do as you please and no one stares at you. The country within the circle of the Boulonnais is beautiful; the chain of hills incloses a fertile and prettily-wooded valley, while on one side the forest of Boulogne stretches ont to an immense extent. The trees are mostly stunted—partly by their proximity to the sea, but more by the practice of pollarding them for firewood—but round the chateaus will generally be found some fine timber and tree-bordered meadows and fields, inclosed with hedges, as in England. The old chateaus are stately in look but lumpy in form, and the farms near them, with the stone tower for a dove-cot, and the conventual-looking outbuildings and the old church near them, the whole embosomed in foliage, make the spots interesting and picturesque. Among the most charming around is "Belle"—worthy of its name—where there are the ruins of a fort said to have been built by the father of the famous GODFREY of Boulogne, which was battered down by the English; PERGNE and SOUVERAIN MAULIN, whose chatean is the seat of the Count of BETHUNE, the descendants of the great SULLY. The chapels are barn like, with a raised gable serving as a belfry, and the chancel end elevated above the nave to give dignity to the altar.

Then the weed-choked crops and starveling cattle and poultry of the French farmers look wretched to English eyes, and the filth about the farm-houses and neglected appearance of everything are at first glance depressing. But as in Catholic countries, of all of which filth is a species of signboard, the country people are contented and happy and polite to strangers and one another. They do not bow servilely to your coat or estate, as in England, but exchange a salute with the frankness of good fellowship. It is quite a pleasure to receive and return the common greetings of *bon jour* or *beau temps* with the peasants. The want of capital and niggardly husbandry which spares all but indispensable outlay to accumulate a pittance to buy another acre of ground, tell little for the political economy of divided lands and small holdings; but the independence and happiness of individuals in this estimate are not to be overlooked. The ever-boiling soup kettle is replenished at little expense with herbs and vegetables, and the smallest modicum of meat serves to flavor the mess. This spare diet keeps them cheerful and content; and the gay dress for the mass and the dncasse, the display of bright pewter platters, interspersed with gandy painted earthen ware that adorns the ebelves of the meanest cottage, serving more for show than use, and the nest egg to buy linen for a daughter's dowry or add another field to their possessions, are the extent of their wishes. The French covet money as we do, but they deal with you on a par. It is the exchange of one commodity for another. They may overreach you, but they are neither servile nor insolent.

"The ducasses," the great joy of French village life, are held on Sunday evenings through Summer, periodically at different spots, and are frequented by all classes, from the peer to the laborer. It is a scene that speaks volumes for the social feeling of the country, to see old and young, rich and poor, rustic and townsmen, footing it together in a quadrille with hearty unaffected enjoyment. The uncouth dancer, though there are few in France, is in no fear of ill-natured jeers, while the festly-tripping lass receives the full meed of approbation. All parties are at their ease. There is no condescension on the one hand, or assumption on the other. Many English people attend these ducasses, and it is amusing to contrast the faces of a happy group of peasants, jolting along to the dance in a *charrette*—a cart like a crate upon wheels, or a truck with long shafts—and the grave, careful looks of the English who drive about in their stiff phaetons. A day or so's rest at Boulogne may at least teach the American traveler the to him most necessary lesson of how cheap real enjoyment is, if he should only learn how to procure it. But let us to the pier, and put off for the white cliffs of Brighton.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Did Mr. Fillmore dine with Bedini in Rome, and has he Secretly Joined the Roman Catholic Church?

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

The course of Mr. FILLMORE during his European tour, the singular attachment he manifested for Rome, and the extraordinary fondness he displayed for the society of dignitaries and priests of that church, have excited much painful and uneasy curiosity among the sincere Protestant portion of the Know-Nothing Party. I happen to be in possession of facts which I think will shed some light upon this matter, and place them at your service, in order that they may be brought to the attention of Mr. FILLMORE'S supporters. If they are susceptible of explanation, Mr. F. will authorize one to be given to the public, or, in case he do not, the public will understand that his religious views underwent an important change, from his prolonged visit to Rome, and in consequence of his frequent and intimate association with the most exalted and learned members of the Romish Clergy.

I cut from a journal now before me, the following statement relative to the K. N. candidate for Governor of Massachusetts:

MONSIGNOR BEDINI'S FRIEND.—The Boston *Journal* says that Mr. GORDON, whom the Massachusetts Fillmore Know-Nothings have nominated for Governor, was the particular friend of Monsignor BEDINI, the Pope's Legate, who visited this country a few years since to the great disgust of Mr. FILLMORE'S new friends. The *Journal* states that:

"The anti-papist candidate for the office of Governor not only shares all the antipathy of Messrs. APPLETON and BELL to the Know-Nothings, but he is in especial favor with the papists themselves. When MONS. BEDINI, the Pope.s nnncio, was in this city, he was entertained by Mr. GORDON, who gave a brilliau *soirée* in his honor."

Now, it is within my knowledge that the whole of this startling statement in reference to intercourse with Monsignor BEDINI applies equally to Mr. FILLMORE himself. While Mr. FILLMORE was in Rome, during the last Winter, a distinguished German gentlemen, long a resident and citizen of the United States, gave a dinner party, terminating in a *soirée* like that given by Mr. GORDON, for the especial purpose of entertaining Mr. FILLMORE and Monsignor BEDINI, and with a view of bringing together in the social amenities of life the distinguished ex-Nuncio to the United States, and the distinguished ex-President. Mr. FILLMORE and Monsignor BEDINI attended the dinner, and remained through the evening engaged in animated and interesting conversation.

So remarkable a circumstance excited much conversation among the American residents at Rome. The motives of the ex-President were freely, though respectfully, canvassed. Some supposed that the festivity at the German gentleman's house, and the conference between the two prominent guests, were arranged at the Vatican, with special object of engaging the good offices of Mr. FILLMORE as mediator between the Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis, at Buffalo, composed chiefly of Germans, and the Pope as the head of the mother church at Rome. It will be remembered by those who take an interest in church controversies, that, in his mission to the United States in 1853 or 1854, as Pope's Legate, Monsignor BEDINI incurred great odium by cooperating with Bishop HUGHES in the extreme measure of excommunicating the congregation of St. Lonis, by placing them under the dreaded major and minor excommunication of the Roman Church. Buffalo being the town of Mr. FILLMORE'S residence, and many of the congregation being his personal friends, and nearly all of them having been his constituents when he represented the district in the House, it was naturally supposed that he could do much to smooth over the difficulties which had so long existed between that church and its ecclesiastical superiors, and that by a cordial recognition of BEDINI in social intercourse his might assist in removing the exasperation of the congregation towards the late nuncio for his vindictive and tyrannical course toward them. If this was the design, it is believed that it was finally successful, for in due time afterwards it was announced by Bishop HUGHES' organ in New-York that a reconciliation had been effected between himself, as the representative of the Pope, and the Church of St. Louis.

This was the defence offered for Mr. FILLMORE by one class of his friends, but there is another apology quite as probable and not so creditable. It is not yet forgotten, that while BEDINI was making his progress through the United States, a great outcry was raised among our Protestant K. N. fellow-citizens, that, while acting as Papal Governor for Bologna, he had literally made sausages of some of the Republican patriots captured by the Austrians, and placed at his disposal for punishment. It was said that BEDINI had actually scalped and flayed some of these prisoners alive, and after their execution had them cut up into small pieces. These atorics made a deep impression upon the people, and BEDINI was accordingly mobbed and burned in effigy at Cincinnati, Wheeling and Baltimore, as he passed through those places to Washington after excommunicating Mr. FILLMORE'S fellow-citizens at Buffalo. These insults to the most exalted prelate of their Church that has ever been in this country are remembered and deeply resented by the Roman Catholics of Maryland and Louisiana, the most of whom are Fillmore K. N.'s. It was necessary to remove from their minds any suspicion that Mr. FILLMORE approved these disrespects to BEDINI. It is conjectured that the meeting above described was arranged to effect that object; and it seems to have perfectly succeeded, for the rich Creole planters of Louisiana, and the old slaveholding families of Maryland, are the only effective supporters that remain to the K. N. candidate in the South.

The Protestants of the North were also surprised and somewhat vexed that Mr. FILLMORE could not be persuaded to leave Rome until two months after his nomination. It was known that, without giving any adequate reasons, he had abandoned projected journeys to Egypt, to Jerusalem, and to St. Petersburg, as if he were bound to the Holy City by some strange fascination. It is the nature of bigotry to be jealous, and the party throughout the North became jealous that month after month Mr. FILLMORE lingered in Rome, as if incapable of emerging from the shadow of PIUS IX.'s countenance and presence. But I leave people to draw their own conclusions.

In conclusion, it appears proper to say that this narrative was given to me by the German gentleman referred to, who is a man of high character for ability and integrity. It is due also to myself to state that I do not assume the right to censure Mr. FILLMORE for his politeness to Monsignor BEDINI, because if the horrible atrocities attributed to him by the Know-Nothing papers of the United States are actual facts, they were committed by him not as an individual or private person, but by the orders of the Pope, whose officer he was. Mr. FILLMORE doubtless believed that he had the right to discriminate the act from the actor, and by breaking bread with the alleged human sausage-maker of Bologna, he did not thereby formally and expressly declare his approval of such conduct. Nor would I express my belief or hint the suspicion that Mr. FILLMORE has been secretly converted to the Church of Rome, although it *is* a very noticeable fact that since his return he has not said one word against that Church, and has carefully abstained from saying anything which could wound the sensibilities of the least tolerant of his Roman Catholic partisans in the South.

It is well-known that Mr. FILLMORE sent his daughter to a nunnery to complete her education, and I have always understood that he was a frequent and devout attendant upon the public ministrations of Fathers MATHEWS and DONELAN while in Washington. I have not heard it stated that he kept a bronze crucifix over the business desk in his private office while acting President of the United States.

AQUIDAY.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Routes to Kansas—Reliable News—Free-State Settlers in Great Danger—More Revelations of the Designs and Schemes of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

IOWA CITY, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO KANSAS.

I am so far on my way to Kansas by the Iowa route; or rather by by one of its routes, for there are two. And as information concerning these seems limited in the East, I will state that the one is from Chicago *vi* Burliagton to Mt. Pleasant by railway, and thence by stage to the Nebraska frontier; and the other, and one I have taken, from Chicago to this city by rail, and then stage as in the other. The stages run to Council Bluffs in both cases, the lines meeting at a place about half way, called Winterset; though from this latter point a line is immediately promised to Nebraska City, which will land the emigrant considerably nearer Kansas, with the same expense of time and money. And even then, he will have nearly *three hundred* miles of staging before he reaches the Missouri River; after which the remaining distance, nearly *two hundred* more, must be done by private conveyance.

The roads over both these routes are said to be good, and the disposition of the people friendly. For the Burlington route it is claimed that it is most direct, and passing through a line of more populous counties, affords better and cheaper accommodations and outfits than the central route by Iowa City. This statement looks reasonable.

The time occupied in going from Chicago to Mt. Pleasant or Iowa City is nearly twelve hours.

EASTERN IOWA.

So far as I could judge of the country I saw in coming from Davenport, it is strikingly like the middle portion of Eastern Kansas. We have the same magnificent reaches of rolling prairie, rather scantily supplied with timber, and the soil seems of the same remarkable fertility. But in one respect it differs: it is not nearly so well supplied with stone; and of coal I have seen none at all.

Iowa City is a comfortable interior town, with six to eight thousand inhabitants, and nestled in the fertile valley of the Iowa River, a beautiful stream, which, just here, furnishes the finest sites for dwellings on its gently rising banks.

RELIABLE NEWS FROM KANSAS.

I come now to the main object of this letter, which is to say that I here met Dr. ROOT, Chairman of the Kansas Free-State Central Committee, and Col. DICKEY of Topeka, both of whom are on their way east to explain the position of affairs in Kansas, and ascertain if the people of the North intend doing anything proportional to the magnitude of the crisis. These gentlemen bring no *later* advices than we have before had, having left Lawrence on the 23d ultimo; but as perfectly *true* accounts are so desirable, and their position enables them to speak "by the card," I give their account.

THE SETTLERS IN GREAT DANGER.

They unite in representing the present situation of the residents as one of great and immediate peril. Forces are mustering in Missouri, as we have heard, with great stores of arms, ammunition and provisions, with the avowed purpose of actually *exterminating* the present Free-State citizens of Kansas. The chief contest will be at Lawrence, and there the Free-State men will be able to rally one to two thousand men, quite poorly armed, *and almost destitute of* AMMUNITION *and* PROVISIONS! Should they succeed, thus poorly provided, in making a stand, they will have the additional disadvantage of exposure to the terrible cannonade that the enemy can open upon them. In view of these things, it is strange that they have the high courage to resist the formidable preparations being made for their destruction; but they seem sustained by a deep conviction of the righteousness of their cause, and a confidence in such active and efficient sympathy on the great, rich, populous North, as shall extend to them instant aid in this, the hour of deadly peril, as shall enable them to triumph over the fearful odds arrayed against them. Their brethren in the North have never failed to encourage them to stand fast, by lavish *promises* of sufficient help when the crisis should approach; and it is now to be seen whether that help shall be given, or whether the cause of Freedom is bankrupt in good faith as well as in the material strength to resist the legions of Slavery.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

The accounts heretofore given in the TIMES of the circumstances immediately preceding the present invasion have been generally correct. Since the troubles in the Spring, there had been what the Pro-Slavery journals and statesmen call *quiet*—that is, the ruffians, under a joint fear of the House of Representatives and the Free-State men, had discontinued for a time their wholesale operations in the interior, and contented themselves with midnight robbery and secret murder, and the preparation, by the erection of fortifications and concentration of men and stores, for an effectual blow "after the adjournment of Congress." The Missouri River, of course, continued closed to all going *up*; and the Westport road into the Territory was still infested with a banditti that seized and plundered every traveler not "sound on the goose"—not seldom visiting the unhappy victim with a death marked by the cruelties of savage warfare.

Yet everything was *quiet!*

But at last the hour arrived for the adjournment of Congress, and the veil was prepared to be raised. The odium of attack was to be thrown on the settlers; and the cold-blooded, perfidious murder of HOYT was one of the provocatives. At the same time, prisoners and dispatches fell into the hands of the Free-State men, fully revealing in the conspiracy which was about to involve them in destruction. *Conclusive evidence* can be adduced of the devilish designs there being executed. One prisoner, in mortal terror—judging the morality of his enemies by that of his friends—divulged the secret signs and pass-words of the "Blue Lodge," and avowed that *the thousands who swell its order were all bound under the most fearful oaths to obey the call of their chiefs to the battle-field or polls in Kansas, for the one purpose of making it a Slave State.* His own life, he said, would be the forfeit of these revelations being known; but, as a test of his sincerity, he proposed that two Free-State men should proceed to the Pro-Slavery camp, only a short distance away, *and test the truth of the passes and signs he had given*—his own life to pay the immediate penalty of his falsehood; and the trial thus proposed was accepted.

With all this information, the Free-State men did not hesitate to act. They accepted the wager of unequal battle more promptly than it was given. They saw their only safety in action. They successively and rapidly attacked and captured the several strongholds of the enemy, and drove from the Territory all the armed bands which had invaded it. In a few days the country was cleansed. In all this, *no peaceful resident Pro-Slavery family was ever disturbed*, no quarter refused when asked, and no prisoner subjected to insult or violence, or treated with neglect.

The Pro-Slavery party, *in the Territory*, acknowledged their defeat. With SHANNON at their head, they sued for peace, and it was granted. A treaty, to be *final*, was concluded, and so well is this kept, that thousands are now pouring in for purposes of *extermination*, while unresisting citizens are seized and plundered at will, and frequently, if men, *scalped*, and if women, *ravished*.

This is a *true* picture of to-day, in a colony of the "model republic," on its own soil, amidst the boasted refinement, civilization and morality of this enlightened age! And still the North goes on smilingly, enjoying its luxurious and money-getting *routine*, giving coppers where gold eagles are needed, and sending forth individual men where hundreds are demanded, and cheerily exhorting their "brethren in Kansas" to be of good cheer!

LITERAL.

The Slave-Power in Kansas—Letter from Colonel Curtis.

The following important letter from Colonel SAMUEL R. CURTIS, who has just been elected to Congress from the Southern District of Iowa, appears in the Ohio *State Journal:*

KROKUK, Aug. 17, 1856.

W. T. BASCOM, ESQ.—*Dear Friend:* Yours from the room of the Central Committee was duly received, and among many congratulations no one was more welcome. We have had a fierce and desperate struggle, which has proved more successful than we anticipated. It was the importance of the *prestige* which I foresaw the Iowa election must give to the Fremont movement, which induced me to enter upon the campaign. I expected wounds and bruises, but did not anticipate my own election. The opposition in this district was unfortunately divided between Mr. SELMAN, American, and myself; so that aside from the fact of an old Democratic majority against us, I considered the division certain to defeat me. But I was enlisted for the war after certain points had been gained in the Republican platform, and I hoped to assist in the Iowa result. It would have ruined our cause to have heard the first voice of a Free State chiming in with the doleful sound which I knew would come up from the Southern States that spoke on the 1st Monday of August.

The success of Iowa is *all* I hoped for; my success is superadded to my expectations.

As the conflict proceeds, I have many fearful forebodings. The success of BUCHANAN will inspire the nullifiers of the South with desperate determination. It is not the South we have to contend against; it is the *nullifiers* of the South who have snatched the reins of Government, and are determined to drive the country into civil war and disunion.

A friend arrived last evening from Nashville, Tenn., who informs me that he saw a company of ninety men, *en route* from South Carolina, all armed and *uniformed*, marching through Nashville, to join the Southern forces in Kansas. The Buford regiment was precisely of this character. Men coming from remote Southern districts, not to *settle*, but to *fight* in Kansas. If BUCHANAN is elected, how can such movement be checked?

I tell you, Sir, the leaders of the Slave-power are only moderate now for the purpose of carrying the elections. If successful, their usurpations and oppressions will be terribly augmented in Kansas, and blood will decide the issue between the South and the North. My trip to the frontier, where I was in close proximity to the scenes of desolation and national disgrace convinced me of the sad reality that civil war actually exists. At this present time there is a kind of armistice effected by the interposition of United States troops during the present political canvass. But the forces are still manned and mustering on the Missouri frontier, awaiting the event of an election, which they confidently hope will approve of their former and justify a further effort to subdue and exterminate the settlers of Kansas. There is no fun of frolic in this campaign. I have not, and do not, treat it as a matter of sport. The issues are too fearful and vital to the Union and to the peace of the country. The persecuted and terrified families that have been driven from Kansas, who met me and told their tales of sorrow, with tears and trembling, have filled my heart with a feeling of fearful and awful responsibility which will give tone to my speeches during this campaign of 1856.

Truly your friend, SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

Gov. Bashford on Kansas Affairs and the Protection of Wisconsin Citizens.

In his message to the extra session of the Wisconsin Legislature, convened on the 3d inst., Gov. BASHFORD says:

"Kansas is now in a state of civil war, growing out of the mal-administration of the government of that Territory, and the determination to force slavery upon it—not by the people of the Territory, but by the people of Missouri and other slaveholding States. For that purpose they have controlled the elections in that Territory, by mobs and at the point of the bayonet; its Legislature has been elected by the people of Missouri; laws have thus been enacted that are disgraceful to the American character; the property of the actual settlers has been destroyed without authority or law, and the people themselves in many cases brutally murdered. At this very time, the free settlers of the Territory are being driven from it, by the people of Missouri and other slaveholding States; while the National administration is apperently accessory to this subversion of their rights, or unwilling to protect the people of that Territory from these outrages. The course to be pursued by the State of Wisconsin, in this emergency, I will leave to your judgment to determine.

I am well satisfied that the only way to maintain harmony among the States, both North and South, is to restrict Slavery to its present limits. This was evidently foreseen by the founders of this Republic, who, by the ordinance of 1787, dedicated by freedom of all the territory then belonging to the United States and prohibited Slavery or involuntary servitude therein; intending thereby to place it beyond the power of Congress to extend the bounds of Slavery and forever to stop its agitation.

Since your adjournment, it has come to my knowledge, from reliable sources, that many of our citizens of this State, who have not expatriated themselves, and who consequently still remain citizens of this State, while going to Kansas Territory, for lawful purposes, and while upon the rivers of the United States, made public highways by the laws of the United States, have been seized, their property taken from them, and they imprisoned, and their lives put in jeopardy by the people of Missouri and other Slaveholding States. These outrages have become so frequent, that I have felt it to be my duty to call your attention to them, that you may devise some legal and constitutional way, if within your power, to protect our citizens and to redress their grievences; that General Government being impotent for that purpose, or wilfully neglecting to do it.

As lovers of freedom, and the union of these States, it is our duty to oppose the further increase of Slave Territory, preventing Slavery thereby from cursing new Territory; from making dishonorable free labor, as it inevitably must where it comes in competition with it; from strengthening a system which threatens to destroy the fraternal feeling among the States, and the Union itself; which disgraces us among the nations of the earth; and which begets an evil and domineering spirit among those connected with it, inconsistent with a republican form of government.

It is absurd to suppose that Slavery and Freedom can exist together harmoniously, while the Congress of the United States is continually enlarging the rights of Slavery, and repealing sacred compromises for the purpose of forcing it into free territory.

The only way to maintain a friendly feeling among the several States of the Union is to dedicate the Territories to freedom, and when that becomes the settled policy of the Government, the agitation of the question of Slavery will cease.

Slavery is the direct cause of the present exasperated state of feeling between the different portions of the Union; it is the only brand of dissension which threatens permanently the peace of the country and endangers the perpetuity of our Republican institutions. Peace and safety can never result from magnifying and aggrandizing the source of all this disturbance and danger; but, on the contrary, must be sought by restricting it and diminishing its power, to prevent sectional strife and bitterness.

The extension of Slavery is not only antagonistical to the policy of the founders of our Government, but to the very spirit of our institutions; it tends to subvert them by putting Slavery and freedom on an equality, to compete with each other, for the possession of our territorial domain. Every dictate of patriotism and enlightened statesmanship bids us confine that baneful institution within its present limits, and preserve the Territories for the triumphs of free labor and the beneficent agencies that accompany it—Free Schools, a Free Press, and the enterprise and greatness which are their unfailing attendants.

If this policy shall obtain, the day is not distant when the broad domain lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, will be studded with a constellation of States, all free, crowned with the blessings that follow in the footsteps of freedom, and so many pledges of the perpetuity of the Union and the free institutions of our common country.

The Elm-Tree Association.—Address by Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

There is an association called the Elm-Tree Association in the town of Sheffield, which meets once a year under the branches of an old elm tree in the southern part of the village. The object of the Association is not political, but its designs are simply to spread throughout the place a kind and generous feeling, and incidentally to promote the improvement of the appearance of the streets and cemeteries. The people assemble, addresses are made and are followed by refreshments prepared by the ladies. The fifth meeting of the Association was held on Thursday, Sept. 4, Dr. O. PECK in the Chair. After the usual preliminary business, the meeting was addressed by JOSEPH GREENWOOD, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., who also read a poem which was well received by the audience.

The chief feature of the occasion was an eloquent address by Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, D. D., a synopsis of which will be found below. Addresses were also made by Mr. G. HYDE and Mr. MINOR, and after a pleasant gathering round the tables bonatifully spread with the "fat of the land," the company separated to meet another year.

REPORT OF REV. DR. DEWEY'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE ELM-TREE ASSOCIATION, SHEFFIELD, MASS., SEPT. 4, 1856.

The Association, he said, was valuable for the opportunity afforded for mutual acquaintance and neighborly intercourse, but most valuable for its helping to create among us a common interest and a common feeling; to remove prejudices and bring us nearer together. The tree under which we stand is an aged elm, lifting its branches to the sky before civilized man ever saw it.

After paying a beautiful tribute to the elm, he passed to the history of the town of Sheffield. Its history began but a century and a quarter ago, and some yet live who have seen the last Indian chief, KONKEPOT. But the history of the country previous to the settling of the town was unknown. There was a book in existence of the records of the town, which he had lately examined, and he would occupy a few moments with the early history of the fathers of the town. A vigorous municipality sprang up; its members were owners of the soil, and when they met to consult on common welfare, it is striking to see what they did. The first few pages of the records were occupied with descriptions of the marks by which each proprietor's cattle should be known. JAPHET BUSH'S mark for his creatures, was "a top cut off on the off ear and a slit on the underside of the same," and so on through a dozen pages. The first town meeting was held in January, 1733, at which officers were appointed; and at the first business meeting, held on the 30th of the same month, they agreed to build a church. A pastor was soon after appointed.

Our fathers provided first for religion, then for other things as occasion required. They established schools, voted appropriations for town libraries, made roads, built bridges, gave bounties for killing wolves and blackbirds. At that time bears ravaged the corn-fields, and it is narrated that one settler, after disabling a bear with the blow of an ax, was caught by his grizzly antagonist and held all night unable to escape.

They also took a stand on the side of Freedom. He had heard it said that the first slaves freed by the State Bill of Rights were freed in this town. The people were fully aroused to the condition of public affairs more than three years before the Declaration of Independence. In January, 1773, a document covering five folio pages, which went over the whole ground of colonial grievances, was read at a town meeting, and its sentiments adopted. The town raised men and money in aid of the cause of freedom, and on the 18th of June, 1776, a fortnight before the Declaration of Independence, they voted formal rebellion, resolving that "should the Continental Congress think it for the interest of the country to declare the colonies independent, they would engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure." There is now a revolutionary crisis in the country, and that there might be no misconstruction on the part of his hearers, he expressed in unmistakable language his thoughts upon the terrible question that now agitates the land. If a man should go out in the hunting grounds of Africa and lasso a horse, bring it home and subdue it, we should say it was right; but if a lasso were thrown over the neck of a man roving wild and free in the wilderness, should tear him from his family and his home, bring him over the sea and sell him and his children into hopeless bondage, it would be a monstrous wrong, and no argument could convince us that it was right. Our fathers thought it would soon die out, but they were mistaken, and now a change has come. It is the determination of certain public leaders and of a large party at the South to espouse the system and demand its extension. Against this whole opinion and this whole course he protested. To his brethren in the South he would say, "You are in the wrong; your judgment is wrong; your course is wrong; the moment you left the *toleration* for the *espousal* of this system of human slavery, you lost the sympathy of all men; you cannot legitimate the system to our human conscience and feeling; you cannot make it an honored and praiseworthy act to *buy and sell men.*" If the extension of the system is to go on, the 3,000,000 of slaves will in time be 30,000,000, and what is to be done with them then? The only safe measure is to stop this expansion before Slavery becomes too unwieldly for our grasp. The reverend Doctor then gave utterance to a passage which, lest it might lose something of its force by condensing, is given in his own words: "I am not a legislator; but if I were, I would never vote for another step of extension to the slave area; and for such a stand on this question, I have the decisive words of CLAY and WEBSTER themselves. I would never vote Kansas to the doom of Virginia—to impoverishment, to poor culture, to *buying and selling men for a living!* I would never vote Kansas to slave labor, which by long and solemn compromise was pledged to free labor. If Kansas must come in as a Slave State, it would be because I could not help it."

He disclaimed any unkind feeling towards the South. There are great evils; there is also good. There may not be many *Legrees* but there *are Legrees.* Where there is irresponsible power there must be cruelty. What a state of society that must be to afford opportunity to escape from the influence of which Southern gentleman send their children to the North to be educated! After noticing some of the pleas for Slavery the doctor said that when they forsook their former standing point, and advocated its extension, he could not go another step with them. He was not influenced by the excitement of the day; there are good causes for it, but if these causes did not exist he should still take the same ground. There is a tide rising in the world which will sweep away the system. The Czar meditates freedom to his serfs. All the world demands the freedom of all men—and "with equal calmness and confidence he waited the result." The address closed with an invocation to the old tree. A resolution was passed thanking the Docter for his address and requesting a copy for publication.

Commencement of Brown University.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

The city is crowded with strangers, and all hotels are full to overflowing. Commencement was on Wednesday, which was well attended by all the beauty and talent of the city, and much of that of the country. The exercises were conducted in a manner highly creditable to the University and to the young men. It would be hardly fair to single out any one production from the rest—they were all worthy of commendation, and spoke well for the talent existing in this ancient seat of learning.

The day before, the Phi Beta Kappa Society held its annual meeting. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard University, delivered the address, taking for his theme the "Relations of Thought to Society." As usual, the distinguished orator handled his subject in a masterly manner, showing his ability and learning in every line.

But perhaps the greatest event of the week is the Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. This Fraternity, composed of members in different Colleges in the Union, holds probably the highest rank among societies of its nature. Its Chapters are situated in the best Colleges, and only in the best, it being a distinguishing mark of the Psi U.'s that they will not allow any Chapters to be formed in newly-founded or poorly-flourishing Colleges. They have eleven Chapters, and everywhere they stand preëminent. Applications, which can be counted by the dozen, have been received at this and other Conventions for Charters, but after a fair hearing and due investigation they have been rejected. Delegates were present yesterday in good numbers, and as I write they are constantly coming in. There being a large amount of business to transact, yesterday was consumed in this way. The session this morning will finish this duty of the Convention, and this afternoon the members will march to Dr. HALL'S church and listen to an Oration from Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, of this city, a gentleman of known abilities, and one who has done much for the welfare of the society. The Poem will be by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca. Every Psi Upsilon brother knows what he may expect from Mr. FINCH.

This evening, while the Boston Brigade Band discourse sweet music,

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GETTING JUSTICE.

A man "from across the water" came staggering and hiccoughing into the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and inquired for the "Joodge." He came in alone, and his legs were so very weak that it was really a wonder how he ever climbed the stairs unaided. A little boy who was standing by said he did it on his hands and knees.

When he entered the Court Room, the politest detailed man pointed him to a seat, which he made a staggering effort to take, but not measuring his distance with due accuracy he fell short of his mark, and fa l down heavily on the floor. This unlooked-for exercise seemed to jog his memory, for on being lifted to his feet, he said:

"(Hic) hain't I (hic) tould yees I want(hic)ed to see the Joodge, (hic) because I (hic) want joostice, becase my name (hic) is Michael Haley?"

"Well, there he is—go up and speak to him," said an officer, pointing to his Honor.

But Michael Hic-Haley's efforts to see straight were as crooked as his efforts at locomotion. Instead of going before the magistrate, he turned an acute angle, which brought him in violent collision with Counselor Mulvey, who was standing in an erect and dignified postnre "forninst" the Reporter's desk. Both parties came near tumbling, hnt the eloquent counselor displayed considerable agility by leaping forward and grasping with both hands the railing of the prisoners' box, while Michael maintained his equilibrium by clinging tightly to the counselor's nock. The learned counselor was justly indignant at snch unwarranted familiarity, and threatened a suit for trespase, bnt, being released from his disagreeable position, he seemed not willing to push things further, notwithstanding his sense of dignity was greatly shocked by the undignified peals of laughter which the little *faux pas* brought forth.

Michael, who had by this time discovered his blunder, finally succeeded in getting to the right man and in the right place. Standing before the bench he labored strennously to maintain an upright position, though his efforts threatened every instant to result in a downright failure. He looked "for all the world" like the famous "Mr. Toodles," slightly indisposed.

He essayed to speak, bnt said nothing, nntil Justice FLANDREAU asked him sternly, "What brings you here, Sir?"

Michael, after making many most comical faces, managed to give vent to his feelings and a succession of hiccups. He said:

"Mey it (hic) pla (hic) pIase (hic) been (hic) robbed (hic) me sunt (hic) ie mar—(hic) married (hic)—three hun—hnndred dollars—(hic) I want (hic) justice (hic)—that's what I told her—she (hic)—weut justice (hic)—I want—(hic) justice—justice."

"Ah, I see," said the Magistrate. "You want justice. Well, you shall have it. Your name is Michael Haley, I believe?"

"Me name is (hic) Michael (hic) Haley, is it? How in the —— (hic) do yis know (hic) me name is (hic) Michael (hic) Haley? I want (hic) jnstice (hic) I tell ye (hic)."

"Well, you shall get it, Michael," said his Honor, filling out at the same time a paper which he handed to a policeman, with the remark made in a whisper, "take him down." "There," said the Justice to Michael, "go with the officer, Michael; he will give you justice."

"Thank (hic) yer worship (hic)," said Michael, as he took the proferred arm of an officer, to go with him in pnrsuit of jnstice to the cells below on a charge of intoxication.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A POLICEMAN.

A man named John Marvin, residing in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenne, made an effort on Sunday afternoon to take the life of Policeman Owens, of the Eighteenth Ward, by stabbing him with a bayonet. The officer attempted to arrest Marvin for disorderly condnct in the street, but he broke away and took refuge in his house near by. The policeman pursued and also entered the house. He had scarcely done so, when he was enddenly seized by Mrs. Marvin, a powerful woman, who held him by the arms, while her husband seizing a bayonet, thrust it at the officer. The weapon, fortunately, glanced obliquely from the abdomen, and inflicted only a slight wound. Owens managed to escape from the house without further injury, and going to the Station he obtained the assistance of Sergeant Syms, with whom he returned to Marvin's house.

Marvin, expecting another attack, had prepared himself for a desperate resistance. He brought into requisition a double-barrelled gun, a revolver and the bayonet. The first-named weapons he loaded and made ready to use, bnt he placed his main reliance on the bayonet—"that terrible weapon in close quarters."

The officers tried at first to induce the enemy to surrender at discretion, but this he stoutly declined to do, bnt expressed himself resolved to resist to the last.

The policemen held a brief council of war, which resulted in a determinetion to make the capture by assault; so drawing their clnbs, they bore down on the determined Mr. Marvin with migbt and main. The enemy fought desperately, bnt hopelessely. After a fierce struggle he was forced to succomb to superior nnmbers and permit himself to be borne in triumph to the camp of his captors. He had the satisfaction, however, of cutting Sergeant Syms in the hand, besides wounding, in the first contest, the private Owens.

Mr. Marvin, after an eudience with the Captain, Wines, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed him for trial.

DECLARED INSANE AND SENT TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

John Lawlor, the man who, while a United Statee recruit on Governor's Ieland, told the singular story about his having murdered a young woman in Ireland, &c., has been sent to Blackwell's Island as a lunatic. Two physicians who examined him declared him to be insane. It will be remembered that the particulars of Lawlor's etrange confession were published in the TIMES some weeks since.

ORANGE AND GREEN.

Wm. Moore and James McCarthy, two bellicose men from the "Emerald Isle," had a dispute about politics and religion at a house in Twenty-second-sweet, on Sunday eveuing. The dieputs waxed warm. McCarthy accused Moore of being an Orangeman, and then gave him a severe trounsing in memory of old times.

Moore went yesterday before Justice DAVIDSON, with two black eyes and a swollen head, and complained against McCarthy, for whose arrest a warrant was issued.

A CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

James R. Grayson, a down-town merchant, was arrested on Saturday, by officer McHenry, of the Essex Market Police Court, on a warrant charging him with having seduced Mary Francee Hughes, a resident of Newark, N. J., under promise of merriege. Mr. Grayson denounced the charge as utterly false. He was held for trial in the sum of $1,000.

Miscellaneous.

DROWNED

JOHN GARRETT, a gardener in the employ of Mr. H. W. JOHNSON, of Fort Washington, was drowned in the North River, near Fort Lee, on Saturday, by the upsetting of a small boat in which he was sailing with two boys. The boys clung to the bottom of the boat and were rescued. The body of deceased was soon afterwards found. He was a native of England and 37 years of age.

FATAL EFFECTS OF A CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSION.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body of GEORGE INGLIS, late sexton of the Reformed Dutch Church in One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, who died from the effects of burns received on Saturday morning last, in consequence of the bureting of a camphena lamp which he was engaged in filling at the church. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ANOTHER FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY, on Saturdey npon the body of John Ronly, a German, aged 18 years, who was killed on Saturday by falling down the hatchway of the ship *Shakespeare*. Verdict "accidental death."

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Maria Kearnon, a child three years of age, was fatally burned on Saturday at the residence of her parents, No. 234 Mott-street, by her clothes taking fire from a stove. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body. A verdict in accordance with the facte was rendered.

Missionaries for Africa.

Interesting services connected with the departure of Rev. Messrs. CAREY, of Tennessee, TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, and PALEY, of Mississippi, were held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church (Dr. LATHROP'S) on Sunday evening. After prayer by Dr. MAGOON, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, gave an interesting sketch of the rise and progrese of Missions in Africa, particularly of the present condition and prospects of the Mission to Central Africa, to which these missionaries are destined, in connection with Rev. Mr. BOWEN, now temporarily in this country for his health. Each of the missionaries addressed the audience, Dr. LATHROP commended the cause and, after prayer by Dr. TAYLOR, the meeting closed with the missionary hymn. The ladies of these missionaries accompany them. The party will sail from this port in the bark *Hermitage*, on Wednesday.

☞ A large building is going up on the ground formerly occupied by the famous Hippodrome. It is to be ninety feet high, and six stories, and the first story, at least, is to have a white marble front. Whether it is to turn out a palace, a hotel or club-room, does not yet appear.

☞ HENRY W. BEECHER declared on Sunday, in his pulpit, his resolntion to devote himself to the struggle for freedom "in the pulpit and out of it by writing and by speaking; with voice and vote."

☞ Mr. HOWARD F. SNOWDEN, long known as the head of the *Courier and Enquirer* Job Printing Office, died suddenly, of apoplexy, on Friday evening last. He was buried at Greenwood on Sunday afternoon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Sept. 8.

The September term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge NELSON, and the appeal calendar was taken up.

The case of *Albert Van Winkle, appellant*, vs. *The Steamboat Jenny Lind*, was taken up. The suit was brought for supplies furnished to the steamboat. A mortgagee in possession intervened for his interest, filed his claim and put in his answer. The libelant excepted to his right to intervene, and the case was heard on that question and on the merits, and a decree rendered against the libelant on both questions—from which decree he appealed to this Court.

The case was argued by Mr. McMahon for the libelant. Judge NELSON intimated his opinion that the ruling of the Court below was correct, but on request of counsel, took the papers and said he would give a written opinion on the points.

The case af *Alex. Seabury* vs. *Richard Ward* was then commenced. This is a collision case. The papers were read, but no other case was taken up.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT 8.

Before Judge BETTS

In the case of *The United States* vs. *The Brig Brawen*, the District Attorney this morning made a motion to set aside an ordar taken in the cause by default, for a stay of proceedings until the return of a commission issued in the cause. The motion was argued on behalf of both partiee, and Judge BETTS took the papers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 8.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Davies.

Decisions.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE BOGART.

The People vs. *Abner Bogart, Jr.*—Exceptions overruled and conviction affirmed. Proceedings to be remitted to the Court of Sessions in which the trial was hed, "with directions to proceed and render judgment."

Where a person, charged with a criminal offence, has been imprisoned on a warrant of the Recorder, it is not competent to e Police Justice to iet him bail except he have the originsi proofs and commitment before him, and proper evidence that at ieast two days' notice of the intended application hes been given to the District-Attorney. Any officer, other than the committing Magistrate who, without observing these prerequisites, and without excense or explanation, iets a criminal to bail, especielly if the prisoner thereupon absconds, and the surety turne out to be mere straw bail, in judgment of law ie guilty of "willfully, maliciously, unlawfully and corruptly" doing an act expressly "prohibited by statute," (Laws of 1846,) and which the law declares shall he "deemed a misdemeanor, (2 R. S. 696, § 39,) punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Augustus Kalt vs. *Jules Lignot.*—Order of Speciel Term affirmed without costs of appeal. Where a counter claim ie interposed hy a defendant he becomce to thet extent a quasi plaintiff. If both parties in snch case esteblieh their claime only in part, hnt each to an amount exseeding fifty dollare, leaving e balsnce, nevertheless, in favor of the party suing, although lese than fifty dollars, neither is entitled to costs as against the other.

Thomas Dunham, &c., vs. *Samuel Whitehead, impld., &c.*—New trial ordered—coste to abide the event. Where a chattel mortgage is impeached on the ground that the debt was not really due, the production of a promissory note is *prima facie* evidence in the first instance of a just debt, and needs no confirmatory proof, nniess the plaintiff esteblishes a case of reasonable euspicion as to the *bona fides* of the transaction.

John Ely vs. *Paul Spofford, &c.*—New trial ordered—costs to abide the event. The plaintiff, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and considering that he entered upon the agency, of recovering back the overcharged duties, subject to the express condition in writing that the arrengement with him was not to interfere with the arrangement previously made with Douglas and Ogden, was not entitled absolutely to one-half of the recovery, but only to a just and equitable compeneation, having regard to his services and the services of the agents already employed.

John Baumgartner vs. *Solomon Fowler, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. A contract to supply e milkman for one year with milk, although to the extent of more than fifty dollars in amount is void (under the authorities) within the statnte of freuds. Such a contract, if sufficiently proved in other respects, especially where there has been a part delivery, may be enforced whether written or verbal.

Winchester P. Moody, &c., vs. *Robert T. Townsend.*—Order affirmed without costs on appeal.—Where a judgment is entered by confession, it ie necessary that the sworn statement of indebtedness accompanying it should be euffieently specific in sums, dates, and considerations, to enable the other creditors of the debtor, with reasonable facility, to investigate its genuineness and protect themselves against fraud.

A general allegation that the judgment was "for goods sold and delivered," or on a note "given for goode sold and delivered," is not a complience with requirements of the statute.

John T. Wilson vs. *The Same.*—Like order.

United States Trust Company vs. *Sophia A. Dixon.*—In the metter of the Knickerbocker Bank—Judgment of Special Term, confirming report of J. W. Edmonds, referee, affirmed without costs. Mrs. Dixon, notwithstanding the transfer by her to her hueband, was still the real owner of the stock, -andliab e, as euch, in respect of her separate cetate, to contribute to the debts of the bank. The transfer was either e loan or a cover, and can in neither case operete to shift the liability from the colvent wife to the insolvent husband.

The Same vs. *Robert Mathison.*—Like Judgment.—A stockholder of an insolvent bank cannot, by offsetting a demend ee ereditor, in effect get peyment in full, while other creditors are left to a partial dividend. He must contribute like any other stockholder end receive like any other creditor.

U. S Trust Company vs. *M. Hopper Mott.*—Like Judgment.—Del Vechio was in judgment, of law at one time, the owner of the stock. He could not hold in trust for the Bank. Such a truet was prohibited by law. The Benk, besides, never acknowledged that the fetock was eo held. In case of a ries Del Vechio would have taken the profit; and in case of a fall he muet bear the loee. Although hypothecated by Del Vechio to the Sevinge Institution, he still remained the equitable ownor. Mott's looking up Del Vichio'e note, and by agreement eubstituting bis own in ite stead, was e sufficient transfer of the equitable title from Del Vechio to Mott. Mott became thue, in the language of the statute, (awe of 1849,) "the equitable owner of the stock," although the stock still continued "on the books," in the name of the Savings Institution. Del Vechio's rights and liabilities consequently both passed to Mott, and he is equally precluded from setting up the alleged unlawful trust; especially as both were alike directore and "prominent managere" of the Bank.

Mott therefore is chargeable with hie proportiou of the deficiency in the same manner as any other stockholder.

Thomas W. Chrystie and Wife vs. *William Phyfe and others*—Judgment for defendants with costs. Where a teetator, by hie will, gives to an unmarried daughter a house and lot, "to her and her heirs and assigns, forever," he is preenmed to intend (although he afterwards in the eame sentence qnalifies the devise) that she shall in some event be entitled to e fee, and not in every event to a mere life eetate. A devisee over in such case, on her death, either before or after her father, to her children, if any, must be understood as giving to them the fee as devisees substituted in her piace if she died before the testator, and as "heirs" deriving through her, if she died after the testator, and, of course, after she had become eeized—and if as heirs, then eubject, like other heirs, to the power of their ancestor to convey or "assign" by deed, or to devise or bequeath by will.

Mrs. Chrystie, the plaintiff, having thus a mere hope of succeession," was barred by the act of her mother in conveying the fee to Mr. Phyfe.

John Copcut, &c., vs. *Samuel Fowler.*—Judgment for pleintiffs affirmed with costs. The practice of Morford in purchasing goods of the plaintiffs *on Fowler's credit*, was expressly eanctioned by Fowler in the first instance; and although limited then to $100, yet being continued afterwards in numerous instancee with the full knowledge of Fowler, be receiving the bills and the goode and handing them, or permitting them to be handed over to Morford without dissent expressed either to Morford or the plaintiffs, its continuance must be presumed to have been with his approval. When Fowlar received the bills, and saw that they were made in his name, it was his duty, if he did not mean it to be liable, forthwith to repudiete the act, instead of, by his silence, encouraging its repetition. He is estopped by his acts and his silence.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Brutal Outrage in Kings County.

The singular, sudden and continued disappearance of the sufferere by thie outrage is the eubject of general conversation and severe comment in Brooklyn.

The bondsmen for the appearance of the offenders, DIXON and JACKSON, are CHARLES FARRER, liquor dealer, on South near Fulton-street, New-York, and B. M. MCCARTY, stone mason, West-street, New-York. Mr. A. W. BIRKBECK went bail for the appearance of the two girls.

A Series of Accidents.

On Thursday evening last, while Mr. MOLLISON, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was returning home from his business in New-York, he accidentally fell, injuring himself so that he died the following day. At his funeral on Sunday, e driver of one of the carriages was thrown from the box and had his back broken. Several others were severely injured by being brushed off the top of an omnibue by a limb of a tree.

Drowned.

Mr. CHARLES HANNIGAN, of Fifth-street, Eastern District, Brooklyn, was drowned an Sunday while fishing in Newtown Creek. His body has not been recovered.

☞ The body of an unknown man is in the possession of the Brooklyn Coroners. Upon his person was found a white handkerchief with the initials "R. F.," and gold earrings in his ears.

☞ The Police were unusually active during last Sunday in Brooklyn, having succeeded in arresting 73 persons mostly for intoxication, or causes arising therefrom.

The Brooklyn Courts.

The Circuit Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer were opened, yesterday, by Judge BROWN. Owing to the absence of Jurors the Court was adjourned over to Wednesday next, when the Circuit Calendar will be taken up and twenty cases called each day. The Calendar is quite large.

The law issues of the Special Term were sent before Judge BIRDSEYE, who is now engaged in Chamber business.

COUNTY COURT.

This Court met yesterday. Present Judge MORGIS and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER. The following gentlemen were impenneled as a

GRAND JURY.

Edwin Ferry,	Dan'l H. Feeks,	Ezra Woodruff,
Robert Justison,	John Carroll,	Isaac Brinkerhoff,
James Mollen.	Wm. M. Harris,	Wm. Hunt,
Wm. Cartwright,	Garrett Bergen,	Daniel T. Schenck,
Jeremiah Ryder,	Jas Tanner,	George Herman.

Hiram R. Hasking, D. B. Hasbrouk, Thos. A. Van Zant, Joseph Osborn, John G. Bergen, W. M. McCutchman.

The Grand Jury retired to their labors after a lengthy charge from Judge MORRIS, when the Court adjourned.

CITY COURT.

Judge CULVER opened the City Court, Civil Term, yesterday. The calendar in this Court is heavier then nsual, embracing 130 causes.

A Grand Jury was summoned, but dismissed, as a Jury had been impanneled in the County Court.

The Petit Jurors were sworn in, and twenty cases on the calendar disposed of when the Court adjourned.

Calendar for this day, Nos. 22 to 42.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Sept. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at steady prices. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 12½@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is salable and firm. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and is stiffly held.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & T.	
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	10	10
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Midling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

From the Mobile *Letter-Sheet Price Current*, of the let inst., we take the following statement of the Cotton business of Mobile, for the year ending with the 31st nit.:

Stock Sept 1, 1855, bales	28,519
Received this week, beles	694
Received previously, beles	654,148—654,842
Total	683,361
Exported this week, beles	3,842
Exported previously, bales	677,479—681,321
Consumed at Dog River Factory, ble.	1,905
Shipped to Prattville, beles	31—683,257
	104
Add for deficiency in running account	4.96
Actual stock Aug. 31, 1856	5,005

The deficiency appearing in our running account is, in part, accounted for in the repacking of damaged Cotton, samples and loose Cotton, which goes into pickeries, and is there counted in the Exports and Stocks.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM MOBILE FOR FOUR YEARS, COMMENCING 1ST SEPTEMBER.

	1855-6.	1854-5.	1853-4.	1852-3.
To Great Britain	351,690	316,248	231,230	238,630
To France	96,262	111,091	76 827	88,382
To other Foreign Ports	37,088	13,973	29,094	20,335
Total to For. Ports	485,035	340,311	337,151	345,141
Total to U. S. Ports	196 286	112,792	178,506	195,337
Grand total, bales	681,321	453,103	515,656	540,378

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less activity, though not less firmness. The inclement weather impedes operations. The arrivals are to a fair extent, but receivers do not appear to be very eager sellers. Prices are sustained, and for really desirable gradee they favor factors. The transactions since our last comprise about 6,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 7 00
Common to Good Michigan	5 75@ 6 05
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 55
Common to Good Ohio	6 40@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 90@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian is unaltered,—the transactions since our last having amounted to only about 300 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 20@$7 62½ ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty actively inquired for at full prices. The sales since our last comprise about 2,200 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 85@$8 25 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $4@4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat of prime quality is rather scarce and needed, et full prices. Other kinds are quiet and unsettled. The eales since our last have been confined to about 28,000 buehele, including prime Canadian White at $1 68; ordinery to prime Western do. at $1 50@$1 66½; good Southern White at $1 62½; and fair Southern Red at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Rye is in light supply and demand; 4,500 buehele have been sold at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair requeet, but they are obteinable at 47c. @49c. for Ohio and Lake; 47c @49. for Canadian; 48c.@48c. for State; 41c.@45c. for Jersey, and 39c.@43c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. 3,000 bushele Barley brought $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty briskly inquired for, and it exhibite reuewed firmness; stock reduced. The sales reported since our last comprise about 31,000 bushels, at 61c.@65c. for uncound, heated and demp; 66c.@68c. for Mixed; 68c.@70c for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 70c.@73c. for Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Abont 500 beles River were purchased at 60c.@66c for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now remain scarce and quiet. They are now worth only from 13c.@16c. ₱ lb. Old rule heevy and lengnid at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were a few small lots Scotch Pig sold at $32c.@$32 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request, at unaltered rates.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet steady.

LIME—Rockland is moderately inquired for, and is still quoted as being worth 80c. for Common, and $1 25@$1 30 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still eightly dealt in at old quotations:—New Orleans, 52c @55c.; Porto Rico, 42c. @48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 39c.@43c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are without any important variation. Spirits Turpentine is freely purchased and is now worth 43c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Rosin is in active request at full prices—$1 65@$1 70 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 50@$6 for No. 1 and White ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are in fair request at steady prices. Linseed is pretty freely dealt in at $1 04@$1 06 ₱ gal. Not much of it offering. Lard Oil is quiet, yet firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork attracts very little attention at previous quotations. The eales since our last comprise about 500 bbls., in lots, at $19 50 for Mess, and $17 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c., for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is stiffly held; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 275 bbls. Fair to Prime, at 13½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 300 barrels, at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at irregular prices. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate demand and is firm at $3 75@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Appear quiet, yet steady, to-day. The reported sales include 430 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—7,500 lbs. prime brought 11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 32c.@32½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy. For Liverpool Cotton ⅛d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 23s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS, THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS. STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 56 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. Agent, A. LONGHIT, No. 54 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 209 to No. 227 Washington-s

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Employers in Brooklyn and the vicinity, desirous of engaging servants for the Fall season, are respectfully informed the subscriber has made the most ample arrangements to meet the increasing demand for first-class help; a selection of best help than can be obtained from the hundreds of the most experienced and respectable class of help the City affords, will be in constant attendance every day, including those of different nations, ages, and for every department of domestic service.

MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

N. B.—References given by special permission to our most distinguished and influential citizens, under whose patronage and approval this Agency is permanently established.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, for neat and tidy habits; one as regular waitress in a private family, or as parlor maid and neat sewer; understands all family plain sewing; if required, five references from first-class families in the City; wages $7. The other is 27; honest chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and plain sewing, washes and irons for the baby; wages $4 to $5. Good City references. Call at No 216 East 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Scotch woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework in a small family. Thoroughly understands her business. Will be found neat, intelligent, willing and obliging. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, or would take care of children and sew; she is a trustworthy, willing and obliging girl; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 28th-st., second floor, front room, for two days, between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as a good, plain cook, and makes excellent bread and cake, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for 2 days at No. 124 8th-st., opposite Waldnek's Bakery, in the corset store, near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework of a small family. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 479 Pearl, near Chatham-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; she is kind and obliging; she can be seen for 2 days at the Umbrella Store No. 112 East 23d-st., one door from 3d-av. Best of reference given.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady who speaks English and German, is well recommended, wishes a situation as saleswoman in a store where they sell lady articles; would prefer Brooklyn. Address F. J., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young English person wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; no objections to travel. Good reference. Apply at her last place, No. 226 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as waiter. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 80 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would do the general housework of a small family. Can be seen at No. 127 3d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman. A situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children. Good City reference given. Call at No. 418 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook in a private family, is fully competent in her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Apply No. 144 21st-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or seamstress or nurse; has good recommendations. Call at No. 24 Hamersley st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, waiter, or nurse. Apply at No. 80 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A French Protestant gentleman and his wife, for a first class female institute, South. Gentleman required to teach French, drawing, painting in oil and water colors, and the lady, ornamental needle work; or all the above between them. Apply at United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 510 Broadway. HATTON & CO.

TEACHER WANTED—A gentleman competent to teach the classics and Mathematics, to take charge of a school about to be established in a country town, near New-York. Address with reference, Box No. 4,698 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A Theological student desires a situation as Teacher, either in a school or private family in this City. Could spend two hours per day. Address STUDENT, *Times* office.

WANTED AS TEACHER—A gentleman who has a good disciplinarian, and competent to teach the English language, geography, and history; salary liberal. Call at No 18 Pacific st., Brooklyn. None but one who is well qualified need apply.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks fluently), Latin and Italian, and at present residing in this City, desires a reengagement as Governess in a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 843 Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS, OWNERS OF HOUSES AND OTHERS.—A person who has been engaged as a collector in this City for over twenty years, is willing to add to his present business as a collector of debts or rents. Satisfactory arrangements will be made. Address EDWARD, at *Daily Times* Office.

WET NURSE.—A respectable and healthy young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; her baby is seven weeks old. Satisfactory references given. Apply at No. 106 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

SUGAR-REFINER WANTED.—A man who thoroughly understands refining sugar, and is competent to take charge of a factory, and can give the best of reference as to ability and character, is wanted to go South. Address B. B. C., box No. 2,595 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS, &c.—A young man, whose time is not entirely employed in his present business, is desirous of devoting part of it as copyist; writes a neat, clear hand, and would endeavor to give entire satisfaction. Address PENMAN, at this office.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—An intelligent lad, about 15 years old, who can read and write well, and who has a taste for lettering, as an aporentice to the lithographic business. Apply to P. MILLER, No. 13 Thames-st., corner of Trinity place.

RAPID AND NEAT WRITER WANTED—To keep the record of sales in an auction house to one fully competent and experienced, a fair remuneration will be given. Apply by letter to Box 1733 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—One who is perfectly honest and willing to work, and can write a good hand; to reside with his parents preferred. Apply to A. & C., No. 4 Murray-st., up stairs.

PATTERN-MAKER WANTED.—None but a good workman need apply, to R. HOE & CO., No. 11 Sheriff-st.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS—Situation wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, *Times* office.

LAD WANTED—In an office, a smart active lad; he goood handwriting indispensable. Apply No. 112 South-st.

WANTED—By a graduete of a New-England College, with some experience in teaching and the highest testimonials, an engagement from 9 to 12 A. M., in a school or family, in this City or vicinity. French and German taught, if desired. Address Box 141, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A situation as gardener and coachman, by a sober, steady man, who understands the management of a green-house, and is a good, careful driver. Satisfactory references from his last employers. Address J. B., Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED, AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 baggagemen, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 3 porters, 2 drivers, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 3 boys for trades and for stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—Two men to drive express wagons, 1 music teacher, 1 coachman, and 2 waiters for a private family; 4 porters for jobbing houses, 10 men for steamers, and 4 boys to learn trades. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ten first-rate locomotive machinists; also, one first-rate pattern-maker, and ten car-builders. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate left-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate chippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED—A Protestant woman as chambermaid, washer and ironer; good reference required. Apply at No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

FAMILIES—Returning from the country, and all others requiring good domestic servants in any capacity, can be amply supplied at FERRE'S Protective Agency, at No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, 17 years established. Employers are respectfully invited to call or send their orders, as usual.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics who understand cooking, washing and ironing, also general housekeepers, by calling at FONDA'S employment office, No. 470 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts. N. B.—Good servants can get places here.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Beekman-st., opposite Astor House.

BILLIARD TABLE WANTED—A combination cushion table in use but a short time, and in good order at a moderate price, may hear of a purchaser by addressing Y. L., Box No. 331 New-York Post-Office.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 523 Bowery, corner 2d-st

CARD.—A. MCILROY, Dentist, respectfully gives notice that he is now in town, and will attend as usual to all branches of dentistry. No. 198 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BOARDING.

BO

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to its City subscribers (Sundays excepted) by Carriers, at Two Cents a week. Single Copies Five Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish *This Morning*, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the steamer *Niagara*, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The news from Maine is decidedly more cheering than we had dared to anticipate, and and leaves no doubt that the friends of Freedom in that State have triumphed as gloriously as they have done in Iowa and Vermont. The whole State Ticket has been elected by the Republicans. HAMLIN has been elected Governor by a majority of from *ten to fifteen thousand.*

The Republicans have also, it is thought, elected all their candidates for Congress, and will have a strong majority in the State Legislature. Our latest dispatch states that returns have been received from 150 towns, in which HAMLIN's majority is 14,111.

The Kansas War.

Civil War in its direst form ravages the plains of Kansas. Hundreds and thousands of men are mustering on the Western borders of the Republic, and are carrying destruction and devastation into the Territory. Their object is precisely what it has been from the commencement of the Kansas troubles,—*to enforce the enactments of the sham Legislature.* Now that CONGRESS has adjourned, no secret is made of this purpose. President PIERCE a year ago declared that they should be carried into execution. The War Department instructed its subordinates that the Territorial laws must be enforced. The bloody experience of a year,—the murders and outrages that have marked every week that has since elapsed,—the horrible disclosures of the Congressional Committee, showing the means by which those laws were made,—the declaration of such Senators as CLAYTON, CASS, BELL and WELLER that these laws are inhuman and infamous in their character,—the excitement which pervades the country and shakes the Union,—all pass by as the idle wind. They make no mark upon the Administration. They do not shake the purpose of the agents and instruments of Slavery for a single instant! Those Laws must be enforced —at all hazards and to the last extremity Whatever may be the cost in treasure and in blood,—those enactments,—outrageous, invalid, unconstitutional as they are, must be carried into execution.

President PIERCE on the 1st of September, told the Kansas Committee that "*a factious spirit among the people* of Kansas respecting institutions which they need not have concerned themselves about," was the root of the difficulty:—in other words, that their attempt to *exercise* that "popular sovereignty" which the Nebraska bill confers upon them,—that their "*factious*" meddling with Slavery, was the origin of all the troubles: and that there would be "*no change*" whatever in the policy of the Administration. Secretary MARCY instructs the new Governor, Col. GEARY, that "rebellion against the Territorial Government" must be suppressed. JEFFERSON DAVIS writes to Gen. SMITH, Sept. 3, that he is to give the Governor whatever aid he may require for the suppression of insurrection against the government of the Territory of Kansas,—that the laws thereof must be enforced,—and that all the means at his command must be employed to secure the supremacy of those laws. And he also informs the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois, that the militia of those States will be called out to aid in the "due execution of the laws of Kansas."

The same purpose is proclaimed, not more openly but in more direct language, by the leaders of the ruffian hordes by whom the Territory is invaded. Their latest proclamation,—signed by the great ringleader of the conspiracy, now made Commander-in-chief of the invading forces, General ATCHISON himself,—declares:

"*We state now*, DISTINCTLY, that Kansas affairs are daily growing worse—that we do not intend to abandon our friends in Kansas *until Lane's bandits are* MADE TO RESPECT THE LAWS AND SUBMIT TO THEM.

The Law-and-Order men, now under arms in the Territory, *determined that the laws shall be obeyed*, amount to 1,000 men, and must have 500 more within one week, or all will be lost, and Kansas must be abandoned to the bandits.

D. R. ATCHISON, JAMES CHILES,
A. W. DONIPHAN, JNO. W. REID,
OLIVER ANDERSON, S. A. MACLEAN.
KANSAS TERRITORY, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1856."

Here is the purpose of the whole crusade. The enforcement of these laws is necesary to the accomplishment of the great object for which the Missiouri Compromise was repealed, —namely, the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. Look for a moment and see what those laws are. Here is one:

"If any free person, *by speaking*, or by writing, assert or *maintain that persons* HAVE NOT THE RIGHT TO HOLD SLAVES IN THIS TERRITORY, or shall introdnce into this Territory, print, pnblish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, pnblished, or circulated, in this Territory, *any book*, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, *containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory*, such person shall be deemed GUILTY OF FELONY, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

☞ Here is a law absolutely essential to the maintenance of Slavery in Kansas. If men in the Territory are allowed publicly to deny the rightfulness of Slavery there,—to contest the position taken under the Nebraska bill that *the Constitution* carries Slavery into the Territory by virtue of its own provisions,—the existence of the institution will be put in jeopardy. Hence *this* is one of the laws which "LANE'S bandits" must be "*made* to respect and submit to."

Here is another—looking to the same end:

"If any person *print, write*, introduce into, publish, *or circulate*, or cause to be *brought into*, printed, written, published, or *circulated*, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any *book, paper*, pamplet, magazine, hand bill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, *opinion, sentiment*, doctrine, advice, or innendo, *calculated* to prodnce a *disorderly*, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves of the Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, *he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years.*"

The Constitution solemnly guarantees to every citizen of the United States freedom of speech and of the press. This law denies that freedom, and makes the exercise of it *felony*. Yet this is one of "the laws" which President PIERCE, JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gen. ATCHISON declare must be obeyed.

Here is another specimen:

"If any person shall *aid or assist* in enticing, decoying, or *persuading*, or carrying away, or *sending out* of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of snch slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof *shall suffer* DEATH, or be *imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.*"

And here is still another:

"If any person shall *entice, decoy*, or carry away ont of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of snch slave, or with intent to effect or procnre the freedom of snch slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, *shall suffer* DEATH, *or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.*"

The people of Kansas refuse to submit to snch enactments. Aside from their inherent character—aside from the fact that they are tyrannical, outrageous and unconstitutional from the very nature of their provisions—they were notoriously made by men who had no shadow of legal authority—who were never elected by the people of Kansas—who were thrust in npon them by border ruffians from Missouri, and who had no more right to make laws for Kansas than they had for New-York, or the Kingdom of Great Britain; and it is for that refusal—for that and nothing else—that they are mobbed and murdered—that bands of armed men are ravaging their possessions—and that they are to be driven ont of the Territory by troops acting nnder command of federal officers, and by the orders of the President of the United States!

It is the determined purpose of the Administration to uphold the Territorial laws of Kansas,—and thus to *crush out* all freedom of speech and of the press, which would interfere with the establishment of Slavery and the ultimate admission of Kansas as a slave State. This is the programme to which it is pledged. This is the policy npon which it has entered, and nothing on earth can prevent its success but the expulsion of the party from power, and the election of men who deem the Constitution and the personal rights which it guarantees of higher validity than the necessities and demands of Slavery.

The whole question at issne in Kansas is,—*shall these infamous laws be enforced?* The Federal Government,—the border ruffians,—the Slave Power whose tools they are, answer, *Yes:* at every hazard and to the last extremity!

What Next—and Next.

From the very serious manner in which the Southern papers are discussing what the South should do in the event of FREMONT's election, it would seem that that event is regarded south of the Potomac as a foregone conclnsion. The tone of our Southern brethren is that of men who regard their defeat in the present contest as certain, and are taking Time by the forelock, in discussing what they shall do when the dreaded event ceases to be questionable. If they would hnt look North, they might learn a profitable lesson from the cheerfulness of the Republicans, who are equally prepared for defeat or snccess. If they elect their candidate, they will do the best they can for the country; and, if they should be defeated, they will reorganize their forces and try harder the next time. The thonght of rebellion to the regularly constitnted authorities, has not yet been formed this side of the Potomac. But it is quite otherwise "down South," where disnnion is the most familiar of household words, though no one hnt South Carolina BROOKS has, as yet, openly announced any rebellious plan of proceeding. A Washington correspondent of the *South Carolinian* says:

"The news recently from the Northern States is very discouraging to the Democratic Party. I should not be surprised if FREMONT swept the North. The chances are that the contest assumes a strictly sectional form—the entire North for FREMONT, the whole Sonth for BUCHANAN. If so, and FREMONT is elected, what is the next step? The feeling of the Southern leaders is that there remains but one alternative for the South—revolution. We are, perhaps, therefore, nearly at the end of the present state of things, and a new era in the history of the Sonth may soon begin. The feeling is intense that anything is better than submission to FREMONT."

Bnt notwithstanding the disinclination to submit to FREMONT, they will submit and make the best of it. But there is one way of resisting Republicanism, which has been proposed by a writer in the Richmond *Enquirer*, that would cause a revolntion of a most serious character in the old Dominion among the sons of the F. F. Vs. This writer proposes:

"That in case FREMONT is elected, the Legislature will be at once convoked, and that their very first act will be 'an act making the retaining or accepting of office under the General Government, after the 4th of March next, a misdemeanor,' punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term of not less than four nor more than eight years."

A proposition better calculated to produce a feeling of disgust in the mind of a Virginian than this could hardly be made, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the author of it has been tarred and feathered. It reminds one very forcibly of the well-known fable of the fox and the grapes.

But it would be doing a very great injustice to the people of the Southern States to assume that they are all of this vapoting class; we believe that the majority are quite the reverse. General HOUSTON has declared his readiness to submit, like a good citizen, let who will be elected President, and the Angusta, Geo., *Chronicle and Sentinel*, calls all the disunion trumpery "ridiculous gasconade," and sensibly remarks: "Is it possible the Southern people can be thus gulled by the politicians and demagogues of the land? We think not."

The San Francisco Method of treating Criminals.

It is natural to feel considerable regret and indignation that the San Francisco Vigilance Committee should have seen fit to ponr their refnse rascals into this City, of all places in the world. Bnt, aside from the extreme unfitness of New-York to serve as the Botany Bay of California, we are inclined to look upon the growing practice of banishing gangs of criminals as highly objectionable in itself. We speak of it as growing, because not only in California, bnt in St. Pauls, Minnesota Territory, and, if we do not mistake, in other quarters of the country, also, such measnres have been taken or proposed.

The practice meets our disapproval on similar grounds to those on which objections to the conrsé of European Governments, in shipping panpers and convicts to this country, rest. It is like the case of a man who throws his garbage and offal over the fence and makes a sewer of his neighbor's garden walk; or as it Norfolk or New-Orleans were to export into a sister State all her inhabitants who were infected with the yellow fever. Snch conduct would be nnjust, ungenerous, and within the spirit, if not the letter, of legal prohibition. And inasmnch as the the hurdens which San Francisco attempts to shift upon the shoulders of others are the most grievions that exist in a civilized commnnity, her fault must be acconnted as the greatest.

The English system of transportation has nothing in common with that under consideration; for Botany Bay is nothing more than a larger State Prison of a peculiar character, with laws and regulations specially adapted to the purpose of pnnishment. Admit that the possession of the soil is legally in England, and her right to use it as she does is beyond question.

But not only is there no sort of justice in the banishment of scoundrels, bnt, so far from being a pnnisbment, it may be a positive reward to them, and, as it were, a bounty on crime. Suppose a rascal to have become too well known to be safe in the city where he plies his trade; or to have exhansted its first-class opportnnities; or to be anxious for travel or a change of air—what so agreeable as to take a voyage, free of expense, and then step on another stage with a fresh elasticity of spirits and an unwonted vigor and dexterity? Indeed, some of the precious gang who came in the *Illinois* the other day actually hegged the Vigilance Committee, we are told, to be allowed to leave the city, which was too hot for them, promising to procure their own passage, which they did by smuggling themselves on board.

Even if the example set in California were not to be generally followed, there will necessarily be a return wave, which must in the long run more than counterbalance any immediate advantage possibly resulting from the system of expulsion. Imagine San Francisco, completely purged of all rascality and crime, her jails empty, her citizens reposing implicit confidence in one another, turned in short into an Arcadia or Nantucket in respect of innocence and simple virtue—and what would he the consequence? Vigilance Committees would dishand public and private watchfulness relax, a thousand opportunities for crime exist where there was one. How many days would elapse, after the commencement of this state of things, before gang after gang of scoundrels prowled through the city streets? It would he the parable pnt into prose. The evil spirit finding the old house, on his return, swept and garnished, would fetch some of his fellows, and the last state of the place would become far worse than the first.

But San Francisco cannot expect to enjoy a monopoly of the exporting business for any length of time. If the thing he kept up, a return in kind will soon be sent from New-York; Albany and Boston will exchange invoices of criminals with St. Paul's, and scoundrelism come to feed a regular branch of trade between all places of importance. One effect of this would, doubtless, be to extend the area of policemen's knowledge and to impart a peculiar dexterity in detecting or shielding rogues, as the case might be. City Items would, also, be sure to become more various and spicy.

But rascals improve their opportunities better than honest men. These gentlemen-travelers, instead of roving single or in detached gangs, would naturally form themselves into an association of arts and sciences of their own; by frequent intercourse and correspondence, through concert of action and division of labor, the wits of all would be sharpened, and every newly-invented dodge thrown into the common stock, or those, at least, which had become stale in one place, tried with perfect success in another. It is by a union of this description that London thieves have become proverbial. It is because of the greater facility of travel and freedom of intercourse that in the more adroit species of villainy we are so far in advance of the ancients.

We hope that if the Vigilance Committee is to remain in power, it will show due regard to the rights of others, and not be so cowardly or ungenerous as to shrink from the punishment of past or the prevention of future crime. There are many easy methods of cutting the Gordian knot which fastens crime and its just consequences together, bnt to adjust with precision the relations of justice and her victims has been the problem of all legislation.

We are not informed what test is employed in the selection of those who are expelled from San Francisco; hut the citizens of St. Paul's adopted a very summary mode of settling the question. They voted to assist in banishing all those who had no visible means of support. In their judgment, it would appear that extreme penury and crime are synonymous, and that a rich villain is an absurdity. Their resolution suggests the difficulty of fixing with certainty upon the proper persons to banish. There can be no secure way, except by one course of law, and the judgment of the prisoner's peers.

The San Franciscan's, however, have an opening for the disposition of their surplus villainy which the States and cities in the Atlantic do not possess.

There are plenty of islands in the Pacific, peopled by savages, where pickpockets, burglars, forgers, gamblers, and professors of other vices of civilization, might be sent without detriment to the inhabitants; and to these places the Californians should deport their *Chevaliers d'Industrie* instead of sending them here, where we have already a superabundance of that kind of vermin, and are suffering from a plethora of vice.

Plays and Playwrights.

The Act for the protection of dramatic copyright having passed the Senate and the House of Representatives, all the great American dramatists hastened *en masse* to the tumble-down District-Attorney's office, in College-place, to register the titles of their plays. For some days subsequent to the passage of the Act Murray-street was haunted by singular-looking men, with long hair and inky finger-nails, each with a bundle of soiled paper under his arm or sticking out of his coat pocket, in cases where the coat had a pocket that would hold anything. All these gentlemen wore an expression of mingled triumph and anxiety. They cast curious glances at each other, and eyed each other's bundles with ill-disguised curiosity. The fact was, every one of the distinguished dramatists was alarmed, lest his companion should be about to copyright a version of his play; for these dramatic rivulets had one source—one fountain-head—Paris; and each looked upon the rival stream with the hatred usual among members of the same family.

Attracted by this sudden emergence of the dramatic tribe into daylight, we determined to take an early opportunity of visiting the Copyright Office, and spending a half-hour over its books. We accordingly proceeded to College-place, where we found that Department of the State occupying a dingy house, for which a rent double its value is being at present paid. In the office we found a clerk reading a novel, of whom we requested a peep at the copyright register. This young gentleman, whose mind was evidently impaired by too much fiction, made an effort to collect his scattered faculties, and at last, with considerable difficulty, remembered where he was, and after diving blindly for a few seconds into holes and corners, at length accidentally came in contact with the shelf containing the book in question; and having handed it to us with an opiated expression of countenance relapsed into "The Crafty Crocodile of Cayuga, an Indian Romance of Thrilling Interest."

The first dramatic work which we found registered on the pages of the ledger, was the great American comedy in one act, (taken from the French,) entitled "My Wife's Mirror," by Mr. E. G. P. WILKINS, of the *New-York Herald*. It is, we believe, Mr. WILKINS' first, and (as yet) only production, bnt yet merits the prominence which it has thus obtained.

Second on the list we find a comedy in one act entitled "A good Fellow," of which Mr. CHARLES WALCOT claims to be the anthor and proprietor. Mr. WALCOT is, we believe, anthor of a number of celebrated comedies in which Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have been in the habit of appearing, but which with a singular modesty he has refrained from copyrighting.

Third on the list comes Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the Alexander of the dramatic world, who, having subdned France, sighs for some new realm to conquer. We find nine plays entered under his name, to the majority of which his authorial claim is questioned by two members of the dramatic profession in this City, Mr. CHANFRAU and Mlle. ALBERTINE, who declare their intention of themselves publishing certain of the plays claimed by Mr. BOURCICAULT. Strange to say, however, we see no cutrance on the copyright book of any play in the name of either Mr. CHANFRAU or Miss ALBERTINE. That lady, in her advertisement, pathetically alludes to her widowed mother and large family, which, it seems, Mr. BOURCICAULT is heartlessly driving to the verge of starvation, by presuming to copyright his version of certain French dramas.

This lady and gentleman, however, seem to be under a singular misapprehension relative to the meaning of the copyright act. If a gentleman translates a French piece, altering and adapting it to suit his own taste, and introducing such new matter as he thinks advantageous, the piece in such form, when copy-righted, becomes—in default of an international law—as much his individual property as if it was all original. He cannot prevent other people from making other translations of the same piece, but *his* translation is a property. So that the tearful lament of Mlle. ALBERTINE, and the stern indignation of Mr. CHANFRAU, were altogether unnecessary. They *cannot* republish "The Life of an Actress," admitting it to be an adaptation of one or more French pieces.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—whose dramatic works are again, we believe, about to be collected, and published uniform with *Shakespeare*, commencing with the original play of "Dombey"—has copyrighted but two pieces. One of them, however, lets us into the secret of forthcoming arrangements at the Bowery. "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," dramatized by JOHN BROUGHAM by special permission from Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE's novel, leads us to predict that ere long we shall behold a virtuous negro grinning through the impassible canebrakes of the Bowery, or hunted over pathless morasses by fiends in human form who receive two shillings a night. Of course there will be an Irishman in the drama, who is virtuous and honest—all Mr. B.'s Irishmen are—and who, after saving everybody's life, is presented with a plaatation by the youthful lover.

Mr. BURTON's secrets leak out too on the pages of that copyright ledger. We learn the name of Mrs. BATEMAN's play, with which the new theatre is shortly to present us. It is entitled "Self," and is understood to be in three acts and original!

On the whole, the list is not so extensive as we imagined it would be. But we hope, in a year's time, to behold inscribed there a goodly array of original pieces, about whose authenticity there can be no dispute.

Marketing in Washington.

Abstracting such a hungry population from our national metropolis as an entire Congress, with its army of dependents, lobby members, reporters, and the tag-rag and bobtails that hang npon its skirts, ought to produce a very visible effect upon the daily consumption of its market merchandise, which, one might reasonably snppose, would have a tendency to rednce prices to a very agreeable level for the permanent residents. But, judging from the market report of the *Intelligencer*, prices of market "truck" appear to be quite as high in the deserted Capital of the Union as in our own over-crowded City. Peaches, it seems, are "fabulously high," selling at fifty cents a dozen, and, notwithstanding that "Quinces have appeared in considerable quantities," fifty cents are demanded for a speck of that fruit. These extravagant prices are probably owing to the increased pay of members of Congress; the inhabitants of the District will see that they get their full share of the extra allowances, and we fear that members will find it as difficult as before they raised their salaries to do more than meet their expenses. The Washingtonians will make their sliding scale adapt itself to the increased incomes of their customers. The market reporter of the *Intelligencer* grandly remarks that "every description of vegetable and fruit proved the capabilities of the soil and climate of this region of country to produce well, and nearly the whole catalogue of leguminous products was represented." The capabilities of the soil and climate to produce well are well known, bnt prices are independent of the ordinary laws of commerce, which, in other places, are regulated by supply and demand; in Washington they accommodate themselves to Congressional appropriations. There is an article, however, that is reported as cheap in Washington—the article of poultry. "Chickens sold perhaps at lower prices than any other article offered; quite good ones failed to find purchasers at $2 per dozen. The reason of this is their great plenty," sagely remarks the *Intelligencer*. The fowls, like other bipeds at the capital, have, it seems, a decided talent for feathering their nests. When the news of the plethoric condition of the chicken market in Washington reaches Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, it may be an additional motive for, him to march there to bag a few pullets, whose instincts he understands so well, in addition to the Government archives.

Philadelphia Magnanimity.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thus pleasantly expresses itself respecting New-Yorkers:

"It is the easiest thing in the world for New-Yorkers to invent falsehoods, for they are adepts at the business, and take particular delight in it, when there is a chance of injuring Philadelphia by it."

And then amiably adds respecting Philadelphians:

"Humanity may be an unknown quality of a journalist's character in New-York, but it does exist in the profession here, along with honesty and decency, and we beg our brethren there to believe in it."

We believe in it, of conrse, after such convincing proofs as the *Bulletin* furnishes.

There Must be Something in a Name.

At the late election in Vermont, there were a good many towns that gave nearly their entire vote for the Republican candidates, hnt the towns of St. George and Starkboro', gave the whole. Two snch notable champions of Freedom as ST. GEORGE and General STARK could not be found anywhere else than in the ranks of the enemies of tyranny and wrong. St. George and Starkboro are worthy of the names they bear, which is more than can be said for a good many of our towns.

Crampton Be-Knighted.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, a paper published in Boston, states that Mr. CRAMPTON, the late British Minister at Washington, is to be knighted, *by the express desire of the Queen.* As nobody but Her Majesty has the power to confer a knighthood, it is very likely that, if done at all, it will be by her wish; and, as Mr. CRAMPTON so thoroughly befogged her by his dispatches from Washington, she probably thinks it would be a very appropriate compliment to be-knight him.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—By an arrangement with the London publishers, (who supply a duplicate set of stereotypes in advance,) this periodical will, in future, be issned weekly by DIX & EDWARDS, who have handed ue the number issued in London only a week ago. This is almost simultaneous pnblication. In this number the most noticeable articles are "Beating against the Bars," "Mother Shipton," and a charming poem called "The Angel of Love."

☞ Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME is to address a mass meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Rocky Mountain Club, in Washington-square, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., and not on Thursday, as has been stated. Should the weather be bad, the Tabernacle will be substituted as the place of meeting.

Arrival of the Barcelone.

The French steamship *Barcelone*, LEMAIRE, from Havre Aug. 21 at 3 P. M., arrived here yesterday morning. She brings 89 passengers, and had to contend during the whole voyage with heavy westerly winds and high seas. On Sept. 2, 8 A. M., lon. 500 11' W. of Paris, lat. 460 08', saw an iceberg 280 feet long and 140 feet high. At noon same day passed on the southern extremity of the Banks of Newfoundland fifteen fishing smacks at anchor, finishing their season.

During the voyage one of the crew of the vessel not answering to the call, search was made in vain in all parts of the vessel, and the route of the ship was changed to return to the supposed place of the disaster, but no discovery was made. The captain supposes it to have been a case of suicide.

New-York and Buffalo Telegraph Company.

Hon. CHARLES A. MANN, of Utica, has recently been elected President, and J. D. REIN, Esq., recently, and for many years one of the principal managers of the National New-Orleans Line, has been appointed Superintendent of the New-York and Buffalo Telegraph Line. This line, leading as it does directly to the great West, and to New-Orleans, does nearly twice the amount of business of any other leading from the City.

Sloop Cashier Sunk.

On Saturday night last, about 9½ o'clock, the steamboat *Splendid*, of Hamburg, on her down trip, accidentally ran into the sloop *Cashier*, from Albany. The sloop was immediately taken in tow by the steamer, but she filled so fast that it was found necessary to drop her. The sloop sunk opposite Coldspring. She was loaded with coal.

Fatal Mistake.

A few days ago, a man and his child died in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and the wife and mother now lie dangerously ill, from the effects of eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms.

A Man Starving Himself to Death by the Direction of Spirits.

The Dayton (O.) *Gazette* details a very remarkable instance of monomania, which has just been terminated in that city, in the case of Rev. JOSHUA UPSON, a Universalist clergyman, who died at 12 o'clock last Sunday night. He has lived in an almost skeleton condition, abstaining from nourishment for fifteen, twenty, and even thirty days in succession. He has maintained and believed that he did this under the direction of "the spirits," who promised, by this course of discipline, to develop him into a more extraordinary "medium" than has hitherto been known. He lived under the impression that hundreds of disembodied spirits were constantly talking with him, directing him, encouraging, rebuking him, prescribing what he should eat, what he should say, foretelling every day the least change in his physical condition, and punishing him severely when he refused to act in accordance with their directions. The *Gazette* says:

Professedly by their information, he pointed out with singular accuracy many of the symptoms that would manifest themselves in his own case, sometimes for weeks before they actually occurred. With limbs hardly larger than an infant's, unable to rise from his bed, and frequently suffering exquisite tortures yet, supported as he said by the "spirits" he exhibited the most extraordinary hope, cheerfulness and enthusiasm. The "spirits" constantly signified to him that he should recover to fulfill his mission; to afford a wonderful specimen of a spiritually developed man; and to proclaim the truth to a world sunk in doubt and unbelief. In this the "spirits" were mistaken, but there is not the slightest reason to doubt Mr. UPSON's sincerity. Though the victim of what seems to us a delusion, he was, we have reason to believe an honest and good man.

MURDER IN BETHLEHEM—ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.—A man named FREDERICK STUMPF was shot at Bethlehem on Sunday by JOHN CUMMINGS, in a difficulty with a party of five or six young men engaged in hunting and fishing. They had been ordered off the premises of which STUMPF was in charge, and in a scuffle which ensued, the shot was fired which killed him. Upon examination it was found that the contents of the gun, which was loaded with shot, had blown off the fleshy part of the left arm, below the elbow, and had entered the body between the fifth and sixth ribs. Medical aid was speedily obtained, but the wound was of such a character that the surgeons gave his friends little encouragement. He lingered in great pain until 11 o'clock at night, when he died. Before his death a Coroner took his deposition.

CUMMINGS has been committed to jail to await the action of the jury.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Express train which left this city at 6:30 this morning, met with a sad disaster when within half a mile of Hoffman's, by the breaking of an axle of the Express freight car. This car was instantly thrown down an embankment about twelve feet high. The first passenger car was thrown upon the baggage car, and the remaining cars were thrown off the track. We regret to learn a nephew of Mr. VIBBARD, a young man about 19 years of age, VANDER WALLS, was instantly killed. When found he held in his hand the wheel of a truck. JAMES BOUMAN, who has been in the employ of the company about two years in the passenger depôt, was acting as baggage master, and was seriously injured, but there are hopes of his recovery.—*Albany Journal*, 8th.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SOMETHING NEW AND WANTED BY EVERY BODY.—FONTAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS—Prepared from a recipe of Dr. FONTAINE, the original inventor of the Balm of Thousand Flowers, the virtues of which the Cream combines in a solid and more economical form. For shaving, purifying the teeth and breath, making the skin clear, soft and fragrant, and for washing infants. Beautifully prepared. Examine it and you will buy. C. H. RING and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable plushes, cashmeres, and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, meltons, and fine beavers in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 803 Broadway cor. Deane.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS GO TO ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive—Porcelain, China, Bronze Ornaments, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery; Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE newest patterns, continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of Fancy articles, Ladies' Reticules, dressing and card cases, pearl and ivory fans, porcelain, bronze and other Ornaments, &c., &c., at the extensive Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, 499 Broadway.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIghtful remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

NEW STYLE OF SOFT HAT FOR YOUNG MEN.—The cashmerette.—GENIN has just received an exclusive importation of the latest style of soft hats introduced in Paris and London; it is called the cashmerette, and is superior in flexibility, compressibility, lightness and stylish appearance to any hat of its class that has yet appeared on this side of the Atlantic. The material is of the best for used in the manufacture of felt, and it differs from all other fabrics of the kind in being of mixed colors of every conceivable shade. The cashmerette, although [illegible] produced abroad, has already [illegible]

[illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded prizes medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st. and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—218 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 149 Water sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

FOR RESTORING THE HAIR, USE
LYON'S KATHAIRON:
For preserving the Hair, use
LYON'S KATHAIRON;
For beautifying the Hair, use
LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, attests its excellence, and proves it to be, beyond question, the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere by all dealers.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 68 Liberty-st., New-York.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the professional amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING,
comprising every description and grade from the most costly to the CHEAPEST FABRICS.
English Brussels, good styles and quality, 8s. per yard.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED BY HORACE WATERS—No. 333 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob!" Price, 25 cents.

Poor Old Bob! once so gay,
Has lost his teeth, and he can't eat hay.
What shall we do? Shall we trade him away?
No, no, no, 1st Old Bob stay.
Poor Old Bob, Poor Old Bob, 1st Old Bob Stay.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
H. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIQUID HAIR DYE. It is warranted to dye brown or black instantaneously without the least injury to hair or skin. By the unanimous verdict of the thousands who have used it, this dye is considered superior to any other preparation of the kind in the world. Manufactured, sold, and privately applied at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Manufactory, No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
8s. per yard,
at
PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,
No. 524 Broadway.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money returned. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of
RICH CARPETINGS,
to which they invite the attention of country merchants and those about furnishing.

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARthur's self-sealing cans and jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for winter use as when taken from the vines. Trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BEEBE & Co., No. 154 BROADWAY, HAVE THE Autumn fashion for gentlemen's hats now ready; they have also on hand their usual assort

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAMPS!
Fruit Cans! Fruit Cans!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY
the balance of the stock,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE JARS,
CHEAP FOR CASH, AT
WHITE'S,
No 2 Barclay-st., Astor House, basement.

CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES.

☞ **Fifty New-Pattern Chandeliers**—Never before offered in any market, will be OPENED THIS WEEK, for the inspection of purchasers, by
COLE & WHITTLESEY, No. 923 Broadway,
corner of 21st st.

☞ **Caution.**—Coughs, Colds and affections of the lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy in such cases.

☞ **Tomatoes and Fruits of all kinds may be Preserved** in all their original flavor by using the invaluable Self-Sealing Can, manufactured by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st., acknowledged to be the best Can ever offered to the public.
BROOKLYN, E. D., June 13, 1856.
Messrs TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st.:
N. Y.
Having used your Cans last season for the purpose of preserving Fruit and Vegetables, we take great pleasure in testifying to their superiority over all others. We would advise all persons desirous to keep their Fruit and Vegetables, to give them a trial, as the best and cheapest means of preserving their Fruit, &c.
A. & H. KEMP, Odeon Garden.

And many more certificates to be seen from those who used them last season.

☞ **Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.**—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
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POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB OF BROOKLYN—Will meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Institution Hall, corner of Butler and Court sts., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Joseph Nellson Esq., and Oliver Dyer, Esq. The South Brooklyn German Glee Club will sing "the Rallying Song." Front seats reserved for ladies.
GEORGE CURTIS, President.
P. K. DEYO,
JOHN BLACKMORE, } Secretaries.
J. G. F. LARNED,

LIBERTY AND UNION.—Hon. EDWARD CORNING, of Westchester County, and Hon. CUTLER HULL, of New-York City (late of Otsego County), speak for the Fourth Ward Fremont Club of Brooklyn at their next regular meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, at 7½ o'clock, at the Republican Rallying Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton-sts. Front seats reserved for ladies. Music by the New-York Rocky Mountain Glee Club.
BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, President.
GEORGE H. DAY, Secretary.

FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Col. E. L. SNOW, T. H. MILLIKEN, Esq., and E. H. SHANNON, Esq., (recently from Panama) will address the friends of Fremont and Dayton THIS (Tuesday, Sept. 9) EVENING, near the depôt of the Harlem Railroad. Chas. E. Missing, H. Camp, and W. H. Oakley, Esqs., have kindly volunteered to sing. A brass band will be in attendance, and a special train will leave Fordham at 10½ o'clock for New-York, making the usual stops.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION.—The ninth regular meeting of the Union will be held at their rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at half past 8 o'clock. JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., Editor of the *Evening Post*, and W. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., will address the meeting. Singing by the Accidentals. By order,
E. F. MANIERRE, President.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at Chelsea Hall southeast corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av. at 7½ o'clock. Hon. William H. Anthon, Chauncey Shaffer, Joseph Hoxie, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.
G. G. BUTLER, President.
WM. MCTAGGART, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates, for sale at EVANS & Co.'s Gift Bookstore, No 429 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE VALLEY BANK OF MARYLAND.—The Bill holders of this bank and all others in favor of a safe circulating medium, are requested to meet at the Broadway Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING next, Sept. 11, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of interchanging views as to the best means to be employed to effect a redemption of the issue of its notes.
Public policy demands that a thorough investigation of the affairs of this concern be gone into, and it is hoped every one interested will attend.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Pilgrim Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by LYMAN ABBOTT, Esq. The public generally are invited to attend.
C. F. HAYES,
Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Union will be held in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M. Question for discussion—*To what extent should Christians interest themselves in Politics?* The public are invited.
C. D. NEWMAN, Secretary.

PILGRIM LODGE, No. 243, I. O. of O. F.—The members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, WM. A. RANSOM, at 11 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at No. 217 4th av.
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The Address will be delivered on Friday the 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Hon. JOHN P. HALE.
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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW-YORK,
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I can only add, that the use of the books in our schools has been very satisfactory, and that our teachers are unanimous with me, in the high estimate I place upon them.
PITTSBURG, August 18, 1856.

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The Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburg have read and adopted Cornell's Primary and Intermediate Geographies as the Text-Books to be used in the Common Schools of this city. The books have been in use in our schools since their publication, and lately, after a careful examination of their adaptation to the wants of the pupils, they have, as above stated, been readopted; thus testifying to their merits by experience in the school-room.
JOS. W. LEWIS, Sec'y Central Board of Education.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
ST LOUIS, (Mo.) June 4, 1856.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools, held on the 14th of August, 1855, the following resolution was adopted:
"*Resolved*, That Cornell's Primary and Intermediate Geographies be adopted as Text-Books in the St. Louis Public Schools, in place of Mitchell's Geographies."
JNO. H. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1855.
At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, on Tuesday, June 12, 1855, the following resolution was adopted:
"*Resolved*, That Cornell's Primary Geography be introduced, to be used in the Secondary and Primary Schools of the District."
ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF TROY, April 30, 1856.
At a meeting of the Board of Education of the city of Troy, held April 15, 1856, the Committee on Text-Books reported in favor of adopting Cornell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies, which report was unanimously agreed to.
D. W. TUTHILL, President.
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BEAUTIFUL NEW SONGS.—"I cannot Love but One," Weld; "Still the Same," T. J. Cook, 50 cts.; "Fairies' Invitation," Gore; "How happy I have been with Thee," Locke; "To day and To-morrow," song by Minstrels; "Thinking of Old Times;" "While Musing all Alone;" "Brother's Farewell;" "Sparking Sunday Night," and "Lazy Man;" "Life's but a Bubble," and "If I were a Bird;" "Child's Lament," and "Old Oak Tree;" "Absent but not Forgotten;" all 25 cts. each, and free of postage. COOK & BRO., 493 Broadway, N. Y.

25,000 COPIES OF THE GREAT NATIONAL POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES have been sold by agents during the past three weeks. 500 more enterprising young men can make money by engaging in its sale. Sample copies, terms, &c., sent (post-paid) on receipt of 25 cents. Address
A. RANNEY, Publisher,
No 195 Broadway, New-York.

FREMONT THE PIONEER.—Just published, a spirited and nearly full length portrait of Col. FREMONT in his California costume, size 19x24 inches. Price 75 cents; a liberal discount to the trade.
SOULE & ROGERS,
No. 456 Washington-st., Boston.

RARE CHANCE.—A complete file of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from Sept. 1, 1853, to the present date; also, back numbers for years of 1854-55-56, for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTH TALMAS AND TRAVELING MANTLES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are receiving fresh lots every day
Of the above most desirable articles,
In Ladies' Cloths, Beavers and Plaid Tweeds.

BRODIE'S FALL STYLES
OF
CLOAKS, TALMAS, &C.
Imported and of his own well known manufacture. Wholesale buyers will please call.
No. 51 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE ROBE OF THE SEASON.
An Entire New Article
Of Silk Robe, with Silk Plush Flounces,
Will be Opened This Morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel.
JOHN N. GENIN will open on
THURSDAY, the 11th inst.,
his Fall style of
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' BONNETS.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR.
No. 513 BROADWAY St. Nicholas Hotel.
On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., will be opened the Fall Style of
CHILDREN'S OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
DRESSES, SACKS, AND INFANTS' ARTICLES
OF ALL KINDS.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR.
No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Fall Style of
FANCY HATS
for Boys, Misses and Infants, just received from Paris, will be opened on
THURSDAY, the 11th inst.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Fall Styles of
BOYS' CLOTHING
have all been received at the BAZAAR, and will be opened on
THURSDAY, the 11th inst.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel.
On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., will be opened a large invoice of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

CHEAP SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8,
300 PIECES OF RICH PLAID
and STRIPED SILKS,
At $1 per yard.
NEW GOODS—FIRST-RATE QUALITY.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NO. 61 CANAL STREET.
Rich Embroidered Velvet Talmas,
A New and Splendid Garment.
Call and See them.
MONDAY, Sept. 8.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8—
BENSON & WILSON
make their first display before the ladies of this and our sister cities.
Their imported cloaks are beautiful,
Their stock all entirely new.
No. 61 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

MAISON DE PARIS,
No 61 CANAL-ST.,
OPPOSITE MERCER-ST.
OPENING DISPLAY OF
FALL FASHIONS IN CLOAKS.
Messrs. BENSON & WILSON will open their establishment for the public exhibition of an entirely new stock of cloaks, comprising the latest and most novel importations of the season, exclusive style, selected for them in Paris, and copies, manufactured by *them* at their premises in Canal st. Messrs. B. & W. have had a very large experience in the economy of the business end bring into it untiring energy, and a firm determination to give their customers every attention; their motto will be, CIVILITY COSTS NOTHING, and by adhering to it in their daily intercourse with their patrons, hope to prove, also, that it will gain them esteem; they will be able, by the facilities which they have for procuring the most recent fashions to give their customers the latest Parisian styles at prices as low as possible.
The ladies of New-York and surrounding cities are invited to INSPECT OUR STOCK, AND BEAR IN MIND OUR MOTTO. Every article warranted made IN THE BEST MANNER.

EMBROIDERIES.
Received by last steamer,
A large assortment of embroideries, Swiss Jaconet, Hontton, and Gulpure sets.
Breakfast and traveling sets,
In cambric, jaconet and
Valenciennes and thread edgings from 1s. per yard upwards.
Also, a large lot of embroidered cambric, lawn, and grass linen handkerchiefs.
Cambric and Swiss bands from 2s. to $18 each.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES,
The latest Paris styles
AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD,
Will be ready at retail on MONDAY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

VALENCIAS AND WOOL PLAIDS.
Of Beautiful Qualities,
And Entirely New Patterns,
Will be opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES WITH VELVET FLOUNCES
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.
Several Cases Rich Silk Robes,
From $60 to $150.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
50 Cartons Stella Shawls, New Designs,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
to inspect our large and
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c. &c.,
At retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Wide Paramattas and English Merin

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 19 West Fifteenth-st.,
between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of September inst.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $112 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 16 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department, on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON, JNO. DAVENPORT, B. E. WINTHROP, | WM. S. SEE, DAVID WEBB, WM. ALLASON, JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., re-opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 6 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 5 to 6 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 3d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE—UNION SQUARE, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. The three departments, Primary, Academic and Collegiate are provided with a full and efficient corps of Instructors. Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. Circulars will be found at Crowen's, Randolph's, Carter's, Appleton's, and Ivison & Phinney's. Further information may be obtained by letter or personal application to GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr CHAS. HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway. F. R. MAURICE.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Re-opens 1st September.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 116 West 26th-st., reopens Sept. 15. The regular daily studies are the English branches, French and Music. Private classes for German, Italian, Drawing, Singing, etc., with separate teachers for each. Soiree Musicale Classique, for the scholars and their friends every month. MR. AND MADAME VAN DER WEYDE.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 596 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Universite de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical exercise. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, at the School-rooms, 698 Broadway, cor. of Bleecker-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 15 West 32d-st. Mr. LEVY will reopen his school on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 8 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st. Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School. (Spanish and German languages.) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

CLINTON-PLACE INSTITUTE—A day and boarding school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 54 Clinton-place. J. BLACKMER, A. M., and Mrs. ELIZABETH W. BLACKMER, Principals.

MURRAY HALL.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School. French and English. No. 101 West 26th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. D. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Feutbièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 241 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium. Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

A GENTLEMAN—Is desirous of placing his son, 8 years old, in a small select boarding school in the vicinity of New-York. Address W. H., *Daily Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York by the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MISS. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY Sept. 10, at No. 43 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES PATEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at their residences, 23d-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.
MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,092 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY—Nos. 56, 58 and 60 Montague-st.—Will commence its sixth academic year on MONDAY, the 15th inst. The new building is completed, and greatly enlarged facilities are furnished for the education of young ladies, and especially for those who reside in the family of the Principal. Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of the South Presbyterian Church, will conduct the recitations, as heretofore, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Butler's Analogy. Those pursuing the higher branches will be under the immediate tuition of Dr. SPEAR, Dr. STORRS, and the Principal. Parents who intend to send their daughters from home are invited to call at the Seminary and examine for themselves. Apply to A. GRAY, Proprietor and Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 4th-av.

Miss will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of E. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 539 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. S. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN., (five hours from New-York,) under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, assisted by Rev. THOMAS HEMPSTEAD, A. M. Terms—$225 per annum or $56 a quarter. For circulars apply to FARMER, BRACE & Co., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATKINSON & MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of the Principal at Litchfield, Conn.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON'S BUILDING, No. 346 BROADWAY, New-York.—We offer to parents and guardians, gratuitously, a Register of first-class Schools, to Principals the advantages of obtaining pupils, to Schools and Families a Register of competent Teachers, and to Teachers an Index to the Districts where there services are required. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, gives his personal attention to the above essentials and guarantees full success. French, the highest branches of Mathematics, Classics, &c., are under the charge of a late graduate of a popular University. Ladies' writing classes $2, 12 lessons, all found.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 33d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S Bookstores.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GERMANY—Who has been many years in England and Paris—speaks both English and French as fluently as German, and can give good English instruction, wishes to have entire charge of the education of two or three children. The best references given. Address O. L. Y., Brooklyn Post-Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Full success guaranteed to all—old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A.—WILL reopen his school for boys at No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, 15th Sept. There are vacancies.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 119 4th-av., near Union-square.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—French and English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen on the 8th September.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., is now open. Pupils admitted at any age. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISSSTEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies. No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES TAYLOR—Will reopen their school for young ladies No. 102 Waverly place, (two doors from Washington-square,) on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re-open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archæology*.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MISSES' MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FURNITURE.

THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS, THE DUTTONS.
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 44 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 88 Canal-st.

FERTILIZERS.
100 TONS TAFEU—For top-dressing grass and Winter grain, (composed of ¾ soil and ¼ No. 1 Peruvian Guano.) at $35 per ton; 20,000 bbls. Poudrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our articles superior to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING INVENTED a MACHINE FOR SPINNING long-fibred hemp into all sizes of twine and small cordage, with a combination of twisting and finishing by the same process, (a great saving over the old method,) and as he is also perfectly conversant with the market, having a sale for all the twine said machines can make at an extra profit, desires a capitalist as partner, who will invest from one to five thousand dollars for stock, machinery, &c. A handsome arrangement will be made with a desirable party. Apply or address JAMES P. TRAVERS, No. 64 Maiden-lane.

PARTNER WANTED—General or special, with a cash capital of $35,000 or $20,000, to commence a safe and lucrative business the 1st of January next. $5,000 or more could be employed by extending credit. The subscriber, having had long and thorough experience in the business, is fully confident to conduct the same. First class references given. A line addressed to Box 1,059, Post-Office, care of A. LELAND & CO., will meet with attention. J. W. B.

FOR SALE—A splendid grocery store in Columbia st.; superior location and trade; price $1,300; grand chance to get a fine business. Also, 50 splendid building lots in Binghamton, N. Y., including share manufactory stock, $300. Also, a superior camphene store, horse, wagon and route, $450. Also, a splendid cigar store, grand location and trade, Centre-st., $150. Also, lease for three years of a splendid tenement house in West-st., $1,500. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$2,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT WANTED—In every town in the Union, to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars on the receipt of 12¾ cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box No. 4,551, New-York.

$2,000.—CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—The stock and fixtures of a house furnishing store, together with a fluid route paying $2,000 per year profit, and embracing about 1,400 customers. The business has been established several years, and the trade constantly increasing. Apply to A. ROBINSON, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Ladies' Shoe store, No. 211 6th-av., corner 14th-st., New-York. This is an excellent stand. The present owner cannot give it his personal attention. Will be sold cheap for cash or unincumbered real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 467 Broadway.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—A three-story, needle and fancy store for sale in Brooklyn. It has been established 8 years, in a good business street. Stock light and terms easy. The house would be rented with the store or separately, if desired. For particulars, address OPPORTUNITY at this Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Situated on a leading thoroughfare, long established, and doing a good trade. Any person with $2,000, can at once take a good store, by addressing OLD DRUGGIST, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A Patent Medicine business; been established two years, and pays over 300 per cent, can be purchased very cheap: one half cash, the other notes. Apply to A. ROBINSON, No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14.

COAL YARD TO LET OR LEASE—Eligibly situated in the Sixth Ward; horse and cart for sale; also, a small stock of coal. For particulars, apply to B. C. SCOTT, No. 77 Mott-st.

$2,800 PERPETUAL INCOME—Per annum, receivable quarterly, being a ground rent on valuable business property, for sale for $28,000, by H. H. GUODMAN & CO., No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures in store No. 476 Greenwich-st. Apply to Mr. JOHN D. DIXON, No. 5 Beach-st., or Owner in the store.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 80, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—Two PROMISSORY NOTES, Nos. 12 and 13, dated Feb 1, 1856, drawn by A. Fuller & Sons, to the order of and indorsed by A. Fuller, payable at the City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, for $2,500 20, (each) maturing Feb. 4 and March 4, 1857. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped.
DENISON, WILLIAMS & CO., Nos. 15 and 17 Cortlandt-st.

WATCH LOST—On Sunday afternoon, in 14th-st., between Dr. McElroy's church, near 6th-av., and University place, a lady's watch. A "forget-me-not," in diamond, was set in the back, which was of fine enamel; the lace was white; the owner's name, with the date and place of purchase, (Geneva, 1850,) was engraved on the inside. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return it to the owner, No. 14 East 14th-st.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday evening, Sept. 7, between Lexington and 6th avs., in 31st-st., an oval-shaped SILVER SNUFF-BOX, with initials engraved thereon. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 70 East 31st-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 208 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 491 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $160, &c. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

PIANO-FORTE.—One splendid new rosewood piano, made of the best material and in the best manner; touch and tone inferior to none and warranted, for sale cheap. Inquire No. 206 3d-av., 2d floor.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.
84 lb of KEROSENE gives as much light as 89 of rapeseed oil.
812 of whale oil, $36 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.
It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.
The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.
The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENBY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 166 Washington-st.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 260 and 422 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated in the village of Southport, Conn. Two stories and attic, verandah around, well of excellent water, small barn, an acre of ground, in first-rate order and condition. House one year old. Two and a half hours' ride from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad, 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, and 6 minutes' walk from the beach, a superior place for bathing; village remarkably healthy. Will be sold cheap on application to GUBDON PERRY, Southport, or to BULKLEY, BROTHER & Co., No. 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FORT LEE, BERGEN CO., N. J.—within five minutes' walk of the ferry. The house is new; 34 ft. front, and 30 ft. deep; 3 stories and basement. For further particulars, inquire of Dr. BURDETT, on the premises. The steamboat Flora leaves the foot of Spring-st. several times a day.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front houses with all the modern improvements; one, No. 8 West 27th st., newly painted and frescoed throughout; the other in 26th-st., built in the best manner, with rosewood doors, &c. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two elegantly finished brown-stone houses, now ready for occupation, with all modern improvements, 24-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 43 East 11th-st. or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A large number of first-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $3,000 to $40,000.

Also, to exchange and for sale, City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $40 an acre, including 50 tons of hay, stock and implements.

Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS, No. 151 Broadway, 2d door.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A 2-story basement and attic cottage, filled in to peak, nearly new and in perfect order, with two lots of ground, with arbor, grape vines and shrubbery, on Quincy-st., near Classon-av., Brooklyn. The house contains seven rooms, (smallest size 12 feet square,) with extension kitchen, dinner-room, with dumb waiter and pantries; marble mantels; gas and gas fixtures; hall and rooms are handsomely papered and painted throughout. The whole will be sold (if applied for before 1st day of Oct. next) for $3,600—$1,600 only required in cash. N. B.—Any one wishing a desirable residence in a healthy location, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250 yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 2 and 5 P. M. Papers for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Fetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A fine farm, near Rahway, of 55 acres, with good buildings and has an abundance of fruit. It has over 600 bearing apple trees and 100 cherry trees. If a customer can be met with soon, it will be sold on the following terms: Twenty-five hundred dollars cash, ($2,500,) four thousand five hundred ($4,500) on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent for 4 years. This comprises all the stock, farming utensils and crops on the ground and in the barns. For further particulars apply on the place, 1¼ miles from Rahway, on the Plainfield road, to J. SPENCER, or W. S. WOOD, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—Nine acres of land at Aquackanonck, N. J., half a mile from railroad depôt, with a good house, barn, and two barracks, a good well of water, good supply, variety of fruit; a quarry of good brown stone on the premises. Will be sold cheap, or without the cow and farming utensils. Price $2,000, half on bond and mortgage if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of BARKER & DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st., or J. HACKETT, No. 27 Avenue D.

FARM FOR SALE.—An elegant farm of 60 acres, near Rahway, N. J.; large orchard, well, &c. The house is new and contains eleven rooms, besides bath room with hot and cold water; it can be heated by a furnace. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Depôt. Price $9,000. Inquire of J. S. PATTEN, No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, beautifully situated on Newesink River, admirably adapted for ducking. House part new and entirely repaired and painted. Marl in abundance. Good fishing. For particulars, apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,464,157 53
Average amount of Specie	556,339 54
Average amount of Circulation	218,391 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,163,164 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$19,257 50
Average amount of Specie	26,378 50
Average amount of Circulation	
Average amount of Deposits	151,513 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
RICHARD GILL, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,691 00
Average amount of Specie	45,598 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,368 00
Average amount of Deposits	401,059 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,977,635 84
Average amount of Specie	1,772,073 58
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	40,459 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,843,417 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,326,623 25
Average amount of Specie	1,107,930 43
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,444,090 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY E. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. E. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,295,370 95
Average amount of Specie	101,120 26
Average amount of Circulation	95,327 53
Average amount of Deposits	1,031,184 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,575,189 69
Average amount of Specie	232,189 24
Average amount of Circulation	259,339 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,509,253 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,533,039 43
Average amount of Specie	153,530 92
Average amount of Circulation	90,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,295,867 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,345,390 96
Average amount of Specie	717,466 93
Average amount of Circulation	88,046 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,089,713 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,805,516 23
Average amount of Specie	363,514 41
Average amount of Circulation	553,951 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,945,957 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. VARICK WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,090,765 44
Average amount of Specie	82,232 08
Average amount of Circulation	175,436 00
Average amount of Deposits	920,185 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,495,603 98
Average amount of Specie	148,891 74
Average amount of Circulation	332,861 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,309,325 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner or Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$278,107 25
Average amount of Specie	16,640 90
Average amount of Circulation	42,430 00
Average amount of Deposits	175,822 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,459,470 90
Average amount of Specie	61,249 69
Average amount of Circulation	95,529 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,034,446 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,973 69
Average amount of Specie	32,497 31
Average amount of Circulation	136,545 00
Average amount of Deposits	358,755 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, de pose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,455,523 49
Average amount of Specie	257,333 50
Average amount of Circulation	356,659 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,208,138 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$307,357 16
Average amount of Specie	52,630 16
Average amount of Circulation	204,017 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,0,278 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,791,494 63
Average amount of Specie	188,111 56
Average amount of Circulation	37,663 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,956,884 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
W. G. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,881,939 86
Average amount of Specie	277,778 58
Average amount of Circulation	74,987 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,143,704 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,540,452 27
Average amount of Specie	227,320 94
Average amount of Circulation	276,776 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,345,640 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. DUNHAM, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$484,104 00
Average amount of Specie	33,159 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	404,545 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
THOS. MAGFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,639,210 64
Average amount of Specie	155,718 28
Average amount of Circulation	139,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,308,209 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$631,515 71
Average amount of Specie	30,165 89
Average amount of Circulation	50,997 00
Average amount of Deposits	590,467 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public,

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$645,722 67
Average amount of Specie	103,203 84
Average amount of Circulation	85,664 00
Average amount of Deposits	587,167 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,411,695 75
Average amount of Specie	57,941 04
Average amount of Circulation	119,181 00
Average amount of Deposits	857,372 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,768,910 43
Average amount of Specie	125,370 03
Average amount of Circulation	96,227 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,264,14. 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$438,158 00
Average amount of Specie	34,100 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,889 00
Average amount of Deposits	245,899 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$762,596 22
Average amount of Specie	51,120 35
Average amount of Circulation	121,751 00
Average amount of Deposits	594,945 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,954,556 56
Average amount of Specie	157,282 73
Average amount of Circulation	264,032 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,413,016 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. MACY, President,

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,868,780 24
Average amount of Specie	553,973 07
Average amount of Circulation	370,825 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,486,097 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,012,495 68
Average amount of Specie	67,074 13
Average amount of Circulation	96,227 00
Average amount of Deposits	910,360 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,576,452 41
Average amount of Specie	157,498 97
Average amount of Circulation	122,253 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,089,314 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,189,830 70
Average amount of Specie	496,072 55
Average amount of Circulation	388,193 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,293,219 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GILSON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,189,704 54
Average amount of Specie	107,735 26
Average amount of Circulation	220,688 00
Average amount of Deposits	897,540 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$751,142 00
Average amount of Specie	54,096 20
Average amount of Circulation	140,174 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,264 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
WM. RIPLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,300,475 62
Average amount of Specie	238,447 19
Average amount of Circulation	103,926 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,936,428 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,531,488 39
Average amount of Specie	1,193,688 88
Average amount of Circulation	251,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,515,693 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

A. E SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,573,409 58
Average amount of Specie	254,894 47
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	130,290 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,893,027 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,795,491 94
Average amount of Specie	629,005 65
Average amount of Circulation	239,638 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,437,094 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,310,763 00
Average amount of Specie	99,534 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,331 00
Average amount of Deposits	995,784 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,851,362 75
Average amount of Specie	184,544 98
Average amount of Circulation	236,770 00
Average amount of Deposits	977,518 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say thnt tbe above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
ENWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$361,558 86
Average amount of Specie	11,140 49
Average amount of Circulation	96,069 00
Average amount of Deposits	134,873 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$431,358 69
Average amount of Specie	30,146 67
Average amount of Circulation	103,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	139,104 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$181,635 85
Average amount of Specie	10,112 45
Average amount of Circulation	146,421 00
Average amount of Deposits	115,754 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,081,769 31
Average amount of Specie	94,974 29
Average amount of Circulation	192,598 00
Average amount of Deposits	817,118 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,630,914 53
Average amount of Specie	119,437 72
Average amount of Circulation	177,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,195,665 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$616,744 23
Average amount of Specie	34,092 91
Average amount of Circulation	115,597 00
Average amount of Deposits	414,178 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$980,387 17
Average amount of Specie	57,501 03
Average amount of Circulation	119,384 00
Average amount of Deposits	698,896 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,709,849 63
Average amount of Specie	235,636 41
Average amount of Circulation	130,322 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,438,563 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JUARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$769,214 66
Average amount of Specie	41,866 59
Average amount of Circulation	165,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,754 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLES' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,493,143 8.
Average amount of Specie	231,875 37
Average amount of Circulation	104,407 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,450,231 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1856.
THOS. S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$630,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	62,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	97,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	434,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D FARRINGTON, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the forgoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN MOSER.

Resolutions and Speeches in Memory of Him.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday evening at the usual hour. President BARKER in the Chair.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN MOSER—ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD.

Alderman HERRICK moved that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with, which was carried without dissent.

He proceeded to say that he had risen in the performance of a sad and melancholy duty. The angel of death had visited their small circle, and one of their number had closed his earthly career. Alderman MOSER was dead, and when he died an honest man passed from this world to a better. Their deceased associate, whom he was proud to call his friend, had been for eight months laboring under a distressing paralytic stroke, which affected his brain, and which finally resulted in his death on Friday. His affliction, doubtless, had its origin in the mental excitement which was created about a year ago by an imputation on the integrity and purity of his official actions—which imputation he (Alderman H.) believed to have been as false and as infamous as the heart and life of the wretch whose corrupt and polluted imagination gave it birth. He could almost swear before God that Alderman MOSER never conceived or entertained a corrupt or dishonorable thought in connection with his public duties.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *this was a man!*"

The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe in his infinite wisdom, to remove from this world our late associate and friend, SAMUEL H. MOSER, the representative of the Third Ward in the Board of Aldermen, whose death occurred at Ovid, in the County of Seneca, on the 5th day of September instant; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of New York have received the sad intelligence of the decease of Alderman SAMUEL H. MOSER, with deep sensibility, and with feelings of the most sincere regret; and that in appreciation of his many modest virtues, and his unblemished reputation as a good citizen and faithful public servant, we deeply sympathize with his stricken family in the sorrowful affliction which the angel of death has imposed upon them, as well as upon all with whom the lamented deceased had been associated in friendly intercourse, during the journey of his well-spent life.

Resolved, That the chambers of the respective Boards of the Common Council be appropriately dressed in mourning and remain so to the close of the present year, and that the Aldermen and Councilmen wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council will attend the funeral of Alderman MOSER, and that the flags of the City Hall be displayed at half-mast during the day of his burial.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the Common Council in attending the funeral of Alderman MOSER, and that the Board of Councilmen be respectfully requested to appoint a like Committee, and also to originate an appropriation sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be suitably engrossed by the Clerk of the Common Council and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Alderman ELY rose and seconded the adoption of the resolutions just read. In doing so, he said he must be permitted to say, that for more than twenty years last past, he had known Alderman MOSER, who was his neighbor—a merchant—an intimate acquaintance, and with whom for a series of more than twelve years, he had had uninterrupted mercantile intercourse. His character among the merchants of this City was beyond all imputation or doubt. His associates were of the first order in the City; and the allusion in the remarks that had been made by the Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward—(HERRICK)—undeservedly referred to a most melancholy and painful statement. It was undoubtedly a burden too grievous for him to bear, to be publicly charged as he was before this community, in which he lived and maintained an honest reputation for a long series of years. And the termination of that charge, although it left him, or should have left him, in the eyes of the community beyond all question as to his honor and honesty, still the fatal stab had been given, and he (Alderman ELY) had no doubt, as had been remarked, that in that one fact—that one most deplorable and unfortunate event—was to be attributed his untimely death. His character, however, required no indorsement here. He was known as a merchant for more than twenty years, and universally respected. He was associated with many religious and charitable societies, and ever ready to do his own full share in every good word and work.

Alderman VOORHIS dwelt feelingly on the great modesty and unassuming goodness of heart that characterized the deceased, and related how when Mr. MOSER denied to him, with tears in his eyes, the truth of the charges that had been made against him in his official character, he expressed himself as fully able to bear them all were it not for the grievous affliction which they brought on his family.

Alderman CLANCY paid a very touching tribute to the many virtues and the sterling principle which had secured for Alderman MOSER the esteem of every one to whom he was known.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of a motion, offered by Alderman ELY, to transmit the above resolutions to the Board of Councilmen by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. It was decided that as the course proposed was without precedent, the communication should be made through the ordinary channels. The following Committee was then appointed to carry the resolutions adopted into effect: Aldermen Herrick, Voorhis, Clancy, Varian, and Ely.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment—the President, BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions were referred; that of sundry persons for flagging One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and others of similar import.

Resolutions were adopted to repair carriage-way in West Twentieth-street; to place cross-walks in West-street, and for the removal of various incumbrances in front of bulkheads between certain piers.

Some unimportant resolutions were referred, relative to repaving and flagging certain streets.

A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company be and are hereby directed to extend the track on the Sixth-avenue, from the present terminus at Forty third-street to Fifty-ninth-street, or as far as graded, within thirty days after the passage of this resolution—the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner—and the cars to be run thereon from Forty third-street to the extreme terminus from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., every fifteen minutes, both ways, and from 8 P. M. to 12, every thirty minutes, both ways.

A resolution, complimentary to the memory of the late Alderman S. H. MOSER, was received from the Board of Aldermen. The sum of $500 was appropriated to defray the expenses of his funeral.

In seconding the motion, Councilman J. L. SMITH said, that in offering a concurrence with the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, he had only a few words to say. Alderman MOSER had been a member of the Common Council 18 months. He was a gentleman well known and much respected in the Third Ward, which he represented for some time; he was a man well acquainted with the duties imposed upon him.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Gavitt, Raymond, Van Tyne, Crane and Boole, was appointed to conduct the funeral, in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen. After which, the Board of Councilmen adjourned until Tuesday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This Board met last evening. Alderman ELY, President, in the chair. A quorum was present, but the business transacted was confined to the payment of one or two bills of little importance, and the reference of several others. An adjournment till Tuesday was then ordered.

☞ In the New-York Board of Health Commissioners nothing was transacted yesterday worthy of publication.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Recorder.

Considerable business was transacted yesterday in this Court, but none of the cases were of especial interest.

Michael Manning, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. Samuel R. Voorhees while that gentleman was watching the progress of a fire, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Dennis Sullivan, aged 16, Daniel Sullivan, aged 18, Michael Sullivan, aged 17, and Patrick Sheahan, aged 18, were charged with burglary in the third degree. On the 16th August they broke into a house belonging to Mr. A. T. Stewart, at No. 70 Broadway, and, when caught on the premises, had five faucets, worth $8 each, fifty pounds of copper, worth $1 per pound, and fifty pounds of lead pipe, ready for removal. The eldest, Daniel Sullivan, was sentenced, on conviction, to two years in the Penitentiary, and the other three were sent to the House of Refuge.

Henry Whittemore, alias Owen McGowan, was charged with grand larceny. Mr. Wolf King was looking at a military company marching through Grand street, when Whittemore ran against him twice, and Mr. King found that his watch, worth $50, and the chain, worth $20, were gone. The property was found on Whittemore. The Jury found him guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

Patrick Cann stole a copper bilge pump, worth $80, and sold it to a junk shop keeper. He was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Dwyer, on Aug. 22, robbed a Frenchman, named Philip Meshute, of two dollars in silver coin. Patrick seized Meshute by the throat and nearly choked him, before he abstracted the money. The evidence was insufficient to convict him of the robbery, but the Jury found him guilty of assault and battery. Sentence, one year in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Stevens pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. He was indicted for burglary in the first degree. Sentence deferred.

Thomas McGrath was convicted of bigamy. Sentence on Wednesday.

The Braman Affair.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *the brig Braman*, &c.—A motion was made by Mr. ERASTUS BENEDICT, on behalf of the claimants, that proceedings be stayed in this cause until a reasonable time has elapsed for the execution and return of a commission, which had been heretofore issued, as appeared from the affidavits of HENRICO DE COSTA. The commission in question was directed to a former Collector of the Island of St. Thomas, and named several witnesses whom he was to examine.

The District Attorney raised a preliminary objection against the sufficiency of the affidavit under the rules of the District Court. After a short argument, the Court took the papers, reserving a decision.

If this motion be granted, the sale of the vessel which is to take place by agreement of parties, will not be postponed, but simply the trial of the question respecting forfeiture.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!—FORD & SCOTT, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton street, have this day opened a splendid stock of ladies' tippets, victorines, pelerines, and capes, with muffs to match, of fitch, mink, stone marten, sables, and other furs, which for style and finish cannot be excelled; they would call attention to the fact that they have no old stock to put off upon customers, everything in their stock having been selected and manufactured this year, expressly for them, and under their own supervision, regardless of expense, in a style which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Their furs will bear the closest examination, and are warranted to be just as they are represented.

FORD & SCOTT, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton street, Sign of the Big Hat.

[Advertisement.]

VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE. SEPT. 9.

STRAW GOODS.

In the preparation for the Autumn of 1856 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assortment; and the undersigned feel assured that their stock, comprising

STRAW, FILE AND VELVET BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW AND CHENILLE LACES
AND TRIMMINGS,

The most recherché in style and novel in design, can but recommend itself to those who cater for the most fastidious tastes. IDE, FELT & HALL,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A greater variety of amusing and instructive entertainments is given nightly at this favorite Theatre than at any other place of amusement in New-York. To-night the beautiful spectacle drama of the "Fairy Spell," the pantomime of the "Fond Lovers," and the drama of the "Cattle Stealers,"—Messrs. B. & T. CONY, J. H. ALLEN, G. L. FOX and E. AIKEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mlle. DE NELLO and the charming danseuse Miss ADELAIDE PRICE, together with the whole company, appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Now is the time for gentlemen to furnish themselves with an Autum style of hat. That old straw or slouch looks positively shocking. It has been knocked in about in town and out of town—it has been your companion through miles and miles of railroad dust—it has lost its shape in repeated showers, and has become soiled to such an extent that it looks very slovenly. Visit KNOX, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and you will not fail to find one to suit your taste.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all respectable druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted for the cure of dyspepsia and bilious complaints. It is a universally admitted fact, that they never fail to cure those disorders, even after all other medicines have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

SHARKS! SHARKS!—Did you ever see a shark? Two of those horrible sea monsters are now at Barnum's Museum. They are alive, and swim about in a great tank of salt water. Glorious chance to see the savage creatures! The new comic drama is played to night again. Two pretty pieces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits	$12
Genteel cassimere business suits	8
Fine black frock coats	8
Elegant blue dress coats	8
Rich moire antique silk vests	3

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

SEPT. 1.—THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.

If variety, quality and style are essentials in the materials and construction of Bonnets, the undersigned feel assured their stock is unsurpassed.

IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S AMBROTYPES are still growing wonderfully in public favor, and are now all the rage. Thousands of strangers have already proved them, and very few persons think of leaving town without them. They are made only at Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED AND PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS may be had on short notice at BRADY'S renowned establishment, No. 359 Broadway. The genuine Ambrotype made only here and at BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

"Give me my pound of flesh."

☞ If it is desired to have that pound accurately weighed in the balances, SAMPSON'S Patent Scale will do it. Agency No. 36 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND

Another Case of Alleged Rape.

MICHAEL MCTAGGART, a middle-aged man, and who looked like anything but a gay Lothario, was brought up in custody, before Justice MORRHOUSE, at the Fourth District Station-house, Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer the complaint of MIRIAN NOWLAN, who charges him with a felonious assault.

The defendant carries on business as a cooper in New-York City, at Chambers-street, and also at Nassau-street, and resides at No. 73 Prince-street, Brooklyn.

The prosecutrix is a young woman, about 18 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, who had resided in the prisoner's family as a domestic servant.

She alleges in her complaint, that on the night of the 5th inst., during the absence from home of the prisoner's wife, he entered the room where she had just retired to bed with his own children; dragged her out, and attempted to ravish her. That she escaped from him, when at that moment his wife returned, and entering the room attacked her violently, tearing her hair out by handfuls, and committing similar injuries usually inflicted in conflicts among the fair sex.

To escape the endearments of the one, and the violence of the other, it appears she dashed through a window which was closed, smashing the sash into pieces, and leaped into the street, calling for the watch. In doing this she cut her hands and arms in a terrible manner. The next morning she made her complaint, and the prisoner was arrested on Saturday night.

Mr. B. J. BEAMS, who appeared as counsel for the prisoner, urged that, according to this statement, there was no ground for the charge of rape, as the occurrence took place in the room, and in the presence of the prisoner's children; and that the prisoner, who is a wealthy and responsible man, might be safely admitted to bail in a moderate sum.

The Judge fixed the bail for Mr. MCTAGGART at $1,000, whereupon he, by the advice of counsel, waived any further examination.

A charge was then preferred against the prisoner's wife for assault and battery, upon which she was also held to bail.

The complainant, who, we understood, is stopping for the present with some friends at Williamsburg, looked in a very pitiable state, and her hands and arms were terribly lacerated by the broken glass as she escaped through the window.

The required sureties were given, and the prisoner and his wife left the Court, the latter venting her jealousy and anger in very unmeasured terms as they wended their way homewards.

MARRIED.

In this City, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, Mr. JOHN LOUGHRAIN to Miss KATE G. COLEMAN.

☞ Long Island and Connecticut papers please copy.

In this City, on Rev. Lot Jones, MARTIN V. MAIN, of Hartford, Conn., to ADELINE M. WALKER, of this City.

Hartford papers please copy.

At Port Richmond, on Saturday, Sept. 6, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr JOHN WILKINSON to Miss MARY JANE LOWTHER, both of New Brighton, S. I.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 8, Mrs. EMILIE MAJASTER, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her late son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Cox, No. 398 Broome-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, of consumption, ANNA, wife of Stephen Storme in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 141 Elizabeth-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, after a lingering illness Mrs MARY P., widow of the late B. W. Halsey, M. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, James L. Morgan and Charles A. Sanders are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 176 East 14th st.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Mahlon T. and Luthena L. Hewit, aged 2 months and 6 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 142 Madison-st.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, WILLIAM A. RANSOM, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 243, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 7th av., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Monday, Sept. 8, JOHN J., infant son of Adison and Mary Marks, aged 1 year and 3 days.

His remains will be taken to Portchester for interment.

On Monday, Sept. 8, PETER J. FISHER, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Sept. 9, from 84th-st., Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs., at 1 o'clock P. M., also Bancock Chapter, order of United Americans, are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, JULIA ANN, youngest daughter of William and Sarah F. Booth, aged 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, No. 83 Tillary st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, Mrs. VIRGINIA E. GRICE, wife of Joseph Grice, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, No. 103 Clinton-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, NATHANIEL GARDINER, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 89 Remsen st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the burial ground at East Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, CLARA, daughter of Charles H. and Mary Adelaide Jewett, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Edward Hull, Jr., Clinton-av., corner of Green, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock.

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept 7, JOHN B., eldest son of ALEX. and RACHEL BEATY, aged 28 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the National Guards, Company A, 5th Regiment, and the New-York Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 148 High-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In Syracuse, on Saturday, Sept. 6, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. MARGARET T. CLAYTON, relict of the late Edwin B. Clayton, of this City.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, (Tuesday,) 9th inst., from Trinity Chapel, 25th st., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family generally are invited to attend.

At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Sept 6, of consumption, RICHARD PILDEN RONDINS, aged 19 years, son of Z. C. Robbins, of Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 8.

$12,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s.	89¾	100	heading R. R.	b30 85⅞
33,000	Ill. Cen. RR. 8s c	92	300	do	b60 85⅝
10,000	do.	s90	92¼	200	do	b15 85⅝
10,000	do.	s90	92	100	do	s5 85⅞
10,000	do.	b60	92¾	1200	do	b60 85⅞
3,000	do.		92½	400	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	57⅝
10	Merch. Ex. Bank		106	100	do	57¾
13	Bk. State N. York		108	200	do	57⅞
10	Bank of Commerce		103	250	Panama R. R.	b60 94¾
10	Del. & H. C'l Co	b30	120	250	do	b60 94
25	Penn. Coal Co.		95	50	do	94
200	Canton Co.		23¾	60	do	93¾
79	Mil. & La Crosse R.		67¾	200	Ill. Central R. R.	s3 103¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R	b60	77¾	200	do	110
28	New-Jersey R. R.		121	100	do	b45 110¾
140	Chic. & Rock I. R.	s3	95¾	100	do	b60 110⅞
100	Erie Railroad	s30	60¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 78
360	do.	s60	60¾	1460	do	s4m 76
200	do.	s4m	60	900	do	76¾
200	do.	c	60¾	200	do	c 76⅝
100	do.		60¾	200	do	b60 77
400	do.	s3	60⅝	100	do	b15 76⅝
100	do.		60¾	100	do	c 76¾
350	do.	s30	60¾	400	do	c 76¾
600	do.	s60	60⅝	100	do	b30 78⅛
100	do.	b60	60¾	100	do	s60 76¾
750	do.	s3	60¾	100	do	b60 76¾
200	do.	b10	60¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s4m 86¾
100	do.	s3	60¾	100	do	htw 88⅜
100	do.		60¾	211	do	88⅜
800	do.	s60	61	100	do	s30 86⅜
12	Harlem R. R. pref.		50			

SECOND BOARD.

100	Erie Railroad	s30	60¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s10 78¾
190	do.		60¾	200	do	b60 77
50	do.	b10	60¾	100	do	s60 76¾
100	do.	b3	60¾	300	do	s3 76¾
450	do.	s10	60¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s3 86¾
100	do.	s30	60¾	496	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 86¾
100	do.	b60	61	25	do	b3 86⅜
200	do.	s3	60¾	29	do	htw 86⅜
150	do.	s30	60¾	200	Reading R. R.	s10 65¼
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3	76¾	100	do	b3 64½
200	do.		htw 76¾	100	Panama R. R.	b60 94

MONDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 6, which are advertised on another page of this paper, exhibit, in the aggregate, the following changes, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, Aug. 30:

Increase in Loans	$194,783
Increase in Specie	131,071
Increase in Circulation	296,270
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	382,096

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 8, '55.	Sept. 8, '56	Aug. 30, '56.
Loans	$100,278,783	$109,568,694	$109,378,911
Specie	12,006,695	18,096 806	12,965,237
Circulation	7,861,188	8,886,015	8,589,745
Gross deposits	80,442,478	89,348,404	87,776,949
Exchanged	18,101,586	22,124,812	20,170,624
Undrawn	62 340,942	67,223 592	67,605,618
Sub-Treasury	9,226,871	13,694,442	13,670,317

This summary presents no very noticeable features—indicating, as it does, but a slight general increase, save in the line of undrawn deposits, where a trivial falling off is apparent. We anticipated the principal developments of the official returns from which the summary has been compiled, and in which we discover nothing incompatible with a regular, and, on the whole, a satisfactory movement.

The total receipts at the Sub-Treasury Office, to-day, were $214,803; payments $227,356. The balance to the credit of all accounts, this afternoon, was $13,681,889.

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, in August, were $250,693, against $210,066 same month last year, showing an increase of $40,627.

The Stock Market opened for the week this morning with renewed firmness, and the demand at the early Board was general and the bidding spirited. The heaviest business done was in Erie and Cleveland and Toledo shares, of which over 11,000 shares were registered at the Board, besides the Street sales. The other Roads, New-York Central and all the Western were also firm, and with the exception of Reading, the advance of the day was ⅛@⅝ and in some instances 1 ₱ cent. on the run of the market on Saturday. Illinois Central Bonds were also ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent. dearer, and so were New-York Central sixes. Nothing done in State Stocks. The market closed something less buoyant than in the forenoon, though all the cash sales of Erie at the Second Board were as high as 60¾ ₱ cent. The bid after the adjournment was 60⅝; Toledo 76⅜ ₱ cent.

There was no change in Money affairs. The demand on call is less than on Saturday. The rates on paper the same. Foreign Bills, for the Boston steamer, were in good request, particularly francs, of which the leading Continental drawers sold at 5.16¼@5.15. The trade inquiry for Sterling only moderate, at 109⅝@109¾, but a fair business is doing between the Bankers at 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. The Specie engagements for the Boston steamer are thus far $300,000.

READING ROAD TO AUG. 1.

	1856.	1855.
July, from Coal	$307 963 30	$355,724 75
Merchandise	24,365 38	21,514 17
Passengers and Mail	31 279 21	31,036 28
Total	$363,498 31	$408,275 20
All Charges and Renewal	173,760 71	162,983 89
Net Income	$184 737 60	$245,285 30
Previous 7 months	882.745 13	1,189,292 89
Net from Dec. 1 to July 31	$1,067,482 73	$1,434,578 20

The above is for eight months of the Railroad year. The falling off in net income is $367,095. Last year to 1st August the Income was $1,434,578
Added after 1st August to Dec. 1 1,009,854

Total Net Income of year	$2,444,432
Interest Amount last year	504,027
To Cr. Dividends and Contingencies	$1,940,405

The Income this year, on the calculation that no further loss on the comparison is to occur between the 1st August and 30th November, would be $2,077,337, instead of $2,444,432. The Interest account to be deducted this year will be less by nearly $100,000, owing to the conversion of bonds into shares in the Summer of 1855 and Winter of 1856. The Stock upon which the dividends are to be paid is, of course, proportionately reduced.

BUSINESS OF NEW-ORLEANS—COMMERCIAL YEAR.

	1856.	1855.
Produce from Interior	$144,256,081	$117,106,823
Exports to Foreign States	80,547,963	55,683,502
Exports Coastwise	29,895,473	27,979,874
To West and Consumed	33,902.645	33,438,897
Together	$144,256,081	$117,106,823
Tonnage entries from sea	1,555,156	998,585
Cotton receipts in bales	1,764,613	1,284 899
Grain and Flour in bushels	14,340,842	7,415,737
Meats, equal to bbls. 200 lbs.	826,237	670,674
Lard, in kegs	87,126	99,720
Sugar, in hhds	155,872	190,035
Molasses, in bbls	290,171	321,238
Tobacco, in hhds	56,918	53,611
Whisky, in bbls	151,475	107,513
Hemp, in bales	18,619	31,456
Lead, in pigs	82,120	71,162

Rec. of Produce as above		$144,256,081
Value of Cotton receipts	70,571,170	
Grain and Flour	14,797,952	
Meats and Lard	12,435,375	
Sugar and Molasses	20,782,132	
Tobacco	5,972,775	
Whisky	1,765,038	
Hemp	504 550	
Lead	410,200	
Other Produce	1h,096,891	—$144,256,081

New-Orleans is almost exclusively a receiving and exporting market. The proportion of Foreign Imports direct is $17,183,327, against $144,256,081 Domestic Produce brought into the city, or $17,183,327, against $80,547,963 Domestic Produce exported direct to Europe. In other words, the position of New-Orleans to the Foreign Trade is directly the reverse of that of New-York Here the great bulk of the Imports of the country is entered. There the largest sum of the Exports of the country is cleared.

STATE FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

Loan to Chesapeake Canal	$7,194,232
To Baltimore and Ohio Railroad	4,116,043
To Susquehanna Canal	1,000,000
To Susquehanna Railroad	2,232,045
Various I. Improvement Loan	590,599
Total Debt of State	$15,132,909
Of which held by Sinking Fund	3,426,750
Total outstanding	$11,706,159
In 6 ₱ cents	$3,015,220
Sterling 5 ₱ cents	8,272,258
4½ ₱ cents	77,681
4 ₱ cents	341,000—$11,706,159
The State holds:	
Stock in Balt. and Ohio Road	$4,182,091
In Baltimore Banks	468,406
Bonds of Susquehanna Canal	1,192,500
Mortgage Susquehanna Road	1,500.000
Treas. claims on Receiv. Officers	672,143
Miscellaneous Stocks	99.538
Total productive Stocks	$8,115,278
Balance of Debt on State's taxables	$3,590,881
The State has claim:	
On Chesapeake Canal	$7 880,573
Stock in same	5,000,000
Various Stocks	753,073
Total unproductive	$13,642,646
Taxables—Balt. City & County	$115 157.275
Interior Counties	128,776,171
Total Taxables of State	$243,933 446
Income of Treasury in 1855	$1,260,762
Interest, S. Fund, Charities, &c	985,064
Carried to balance in Treasury	$214,798
Income of S. Fund from Interest	$164.408
Contributed from Treasury	98,617
Total	$263,025

The State of Maryland affords a remarkable example of rapid and highly honorable recovery from the embarrassments which overtook so many of the States soon after the general revulsion of 1837. Her financial position in 1842 appeared to be almost hopeless, but good faith and prompt submission to direct taxation in her people soon replaced the Public Debt upon its most creditable basis.

The earnings of the Michigan Central road for the month of August, 1856, were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1856	$146,826 57	$112,021 45	$6,801 87	$265,649 89
1855	125,643 35	69,914 84	7,049 06	202,607 25
Inc.	$21,183 22	$42,106 61	.....	$63,042 64
Dec	.....	.....	$247 10	.....

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept 8, 1856.

During the two or three days subsequent to our last advices, the inactivity then noticed continued to be felt; since then, without being able to attribute it to any cause in particular, our Stock market has experienced some little revival, especially in railroad stocks, the prices of which have generally advanced. The greatest number of this class of securities, which give handsome dividends, are comparatively low, and calculated to attract the attention of investors; and as capitalists return from the country, and the fears respecting the health of the City are lessened as the season advances, it is not unreasonable to anticipate a gradual improvement in their market value, if the money market remains in its present condition. To the more active demand for money noticed in our last advices, there has succeeded rather more ease. In regard to State Stocks, we may observe that the demand for Missouri 6s has continued good through the week, at an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. Some moderate transactions took place in Virginia 6s, at ⅛ advance, and in Indiana 5s and California 7s, 1875, without material fluctuations. The demand for City Bonds continues most limited; we notice only a few retail transactions in Milwaukee 7s and San Francisco 6s, at rather irregular prices. Since the payment of interest on the latter there is more disposition to deal in them. A very limited business was done in Railroad Bonds at the Stock Exchange, except in Illinois Central Construction, which were active, at 1¾ ₱ cent. advance. There were some sales of Erie 7s, 1875, at ⅛ advance, and of 7s, 1883, at a decline of ⅛. At private sale, purchases of some amount, and principally for American account, were done in Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st Mortgage on third section; also a few retail sales of Burlington and Missouri Railroad 1st Mortgage, and Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 1st Mortgage (Eastern Extension). There was some activity in the following Railroad Shares, with an advance on Erie of 2¾, on Reading of 1¾, on New-York Central of ⅞, on Cleveland and Toledo of 2⅛, on Chicago and Rock Island of 1¾, on Illinois Central of 1½, and on Panama of 4½ ₱ cent. In other railroad shares very little was done. Money is in steady demand, at 7 for short loans, and for paper at 8 to 11 ₱ cent., according to class and length.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

The week elapsed since our circular of the 2d inst. has been marked by greater activity, and an almost general rise in Railroad Shares, for which an improved outside demand has manifested itself. State Stocks have also been pretty active at an advance on Virginia and Missouri and others at firm prices, but Railroad Bonds, with the exception of Illinois Central, have remained very quiet, the purchases for foreign account continuing on a very limited scale. Money is changed in any way has been in rather better supply on short loans, while

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1553. NEWYORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

FROM KANSAS.

The Fight at Ossawatomie.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Statement of Prisoners Captured by the Pro-Slavery Men.

Mob Murders at Leavenworth.

Two Thousand Free-State Men Under Arms at Lawrence.

[*From St. Louis papers of Sept. 5 and 6.*]

THE MURDER OF MR. PHILLIPS.

We have just seen and conversed with Mr. J. L. ARMSTRONG, of Rushville, recently a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, who left that place on Tuesday last, the 2d inst., who brings not only the latest but the most exciting intelligence we have yet received from that scene of disorder and lawlessness. He says that on Monday last the city election was held in Leavenworth. The Free-State men, fearing a collision and violence, withadrew their ticket, and took no part in the election. The Buchanan party appointed fifty men to guard the polls and excluda all "Abolitionists." There was much rioting and disturbance during the whole time. One Free-State man, unaware of the withdrawal of the ticket, went to the polls, and was shot at four times by the Buchanan men, but escaped without injury.

Soon after this affair sixty-five of the Ruffians marched to the house of Mr. PHILLIPS, the gentleman who was lynched some time ago for defending MOORE, against whom the Ruffians have always retained a bitter enmity, and demanded the arms he had in the house, and that he should surrender himself a prisoner. He re nsed, and they at once began firing on the house, in which there was no men but Mr. PHILLIPS and his brother. Mrs. MYERS, a daughter of Mr. FRENSMAKER, of Connersville, in this State, was in the house at the time, and says that the bullets hailed all through the house. She passed through here this morning on her way to her father's. After firing awhile the Ruffians broke into the house. As they were mounting the stairs PHILLIPS shot two of them with his revolver, and was immediately riddled with bullets. Two balls entered his eye, and four charges of buck-shot were driven right through his breast. His brother was wounded in the arm, and on Tuesday, when Mr. ARMSTRONG left, was thought to be dying.

The Ruffians after completing the murder of PHILLIPS tried to fire the town, but were dissuaded by some of the more moderate of their party. All the Free-State men who could be seen on the streets, were then taken prisoners. Capt. EMERY, the same who took Mr. HOUGHTON of this city prisoner, as we related the other day, then had a proclamation read on the corners of the streets, warning all Free-State men to leave the place by Tuesday morning, as all found after that would be shot. Mr. ARMSTRONG and about seventy-five Free-State, and moderate Pro-Slavery men who refused to take arms or approve the acts of the Ruffians, left the place at once, on the *Martha Jewett*. They were taken to Weston, where a part were kept, and the rest ordered to return. Mr. A. was of the portion who returned. They came back part of the way to Leavenworth on Monday evening, and reached the place on Tuesday morning. Then they were immediately ordered away again, and he started on his journey to this State.

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS WHO WERE CAPTURED BY THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A party of some five or six Illinoisans and Indianans, who had gone out to Kansas to settle, returned to this city yesterday morning on the steamer *Polar Star*, having been captured at the battle of Ossawatomie by the forces under Gen. REID, and after being detained a day or two in captivity, were conducted to Westport, and there placed on board the steamer to be taken out of the State of Missouri, and accompanied with the threat that if they ever ventured back to the Territory of Kansas, and were caught, they should instantly be hung or shot.

Learning of the arrival of this party, we had an interview with its men on board the steamer *Baltimore*, on which they had taken passage for Alton, Illinois. Their several accounts agree so perfectly that we have condensed and embodied all their statements that we might present our readers with a complete and reliable narrative of the terrible conflict at Ossawatomie.

The town of Ossawatomie was composed of from thirty to forty houses, and was a thriving place before the Kansas difficulties, and had a population of about two hundred. It is situated immediately between the forks of a branch of the Osage river and the Pottawatomie river. The distracted state of the country had occasioned an almost total desertion of the town by the families living in it, and at the time of the fight it was occupied by about fifty armed Free-State men and a few women and children.

At six o'clock on last Saturday morning, just after sunrise, a Pro-Slavery party of about 400 men, under General REID, made their appearance before the town, having in their command a piece of artillery, and most of them mounted. They had made a forced march of thirty or forty miles from their camp on Bull Creek. As soon as the Free-State men descried the Pro-Slavery force, they put themselves under command of Captains BROWN and UPDEGRAFF, formerly of Ohio, and sought shelter in a growth of underbrush about three hundred yards distant from the town. The Pro-Slavery force maintained their ground at about a half-mile, and commenced firing with their cannon, which was loaded with grape and canister shot, and slugs. They had an advantageous position, and each discharge of the gun raked the ambush of the Free-State force with fearful effect. One of our informants states that he saw three of his comrades fall at once; still they returned as brisk a fire as they could, and succeeded in wounding several of their enemies. After some ten or a dozen discharges from the artillery, a company of about eighty of the Pro-Slavery force dismounted from their horses, and having surrounded the place of retreat, made a charge and completed the entire rout of the Free-State men, several of whom, in attempting to cross the stream along which the fight raged, were shot in the water and were either instantly killed or so badly wounded as not to be able to save themselves from death by drowning.

One of our informants states that he saw the body of Capt. BROWN in the water. He knew it was him by his coat and hat. Seven of the Free-State men were captured, after which the town was set on fire and entirely destroyed.

In marching back to the camp on Bull Creek, the prisoners were subjected to very cruel treatment, and two of them, the one named WILLIAMS and the other "Dutch Charley," were taken out of the camp and shot by their infuriated enemies. The latter was a Hungarian who had fought under KOSSUTH, and since his removal to this country, had lived in Kansas, and taken a very active part with the Free-State party. He was present at the battle of Black Jack, and after the capture of the Pro-Slavery party was appointed to guard the prisoners, one of whom was a man named COLEMAN. This COLEMAN was at the battle of Ossawatomie, and after the capture of the Free-State men, recognized "Dutch Charley." He demanded that "Dutch Charley" be delivered up to him, and taking him out shot him dead.

FREDERICK BROWN, son of Capt. BROWN, was also killed. He was one of the picket guards of the Free-State camp at Ossawatomie, and being surprised, he was shot through the heart by a preacher named MARTIN WHITE. After being killed, and while lying on the ground, with the mouth relaxed and open in death, another shot was fired down his throat.

The above is the straightforward talo of this party of men, and bears upon its face the impress of truth.

LATER PARTICULARS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

The steamer *Emma*, which arrived here yesterday with later news than that by the *Polar Star*, brought down quite a number of the citizens of Leavenworth, who had been compelled to give up their homes and fly for their lives. We heard several of the names of these persons, but do not feel at liberty to publish them. There is, no doubt, however, of the fact of their having been driven from their homes, and we hope some of the gentlemen who are now in the city may be induced to give the public a full and explicit statement of the condition of things at Leavenworth City, over their own signatures, so that there may be no mistake or possibility of error. It is time that the truth, and the whole truth, should be known by our citizens. We learn that the mob under EMERY have full possession of Leavenworth, and have put every man of the Free-State Party, and many who are but moderate Pro-Slavery men, to the test, as follows: "Will you take up arms and fight the d——d Abolitionists, or will you quit the Territory?" The alternatives are terrible, and a majority have adopted the latter, some of whom are now in this city, having brought away their families and left all their possessions behind, without the least security in the world that they will be preserved.

Pro-Slavery Official Account of the Battle of Ossawatomie.

From the Glasgow Times, Sept. 4

Messrs. RICE, PATTERSON, and S. Q. CARY reached here last night, direct from the seat of war, and brought us the following highly important news, which we stop the press to lay before our readers:

CAMP, BULL CREEK, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

FRIENDS GENERAL: We write to inform our friends that we have had an engagement with the enemy, in which we were completely victorious.

Starting before last, (Aug. 30,) 256 men were dispatched to Ossawatomie, about 30 miles from this place, the head quarters of the notorious Captain BROWN. We made a forced march, travelling all night, and reaching the place about an hour after sunrise. We had one six-pounder. The enemy commenced firing on us at half a mile, which is point blank range for Sharpe's rifles. They had taken cover under a thick growth of underwood, and numbered about 150. We charged upon them, having to march 800 yards across an open prairie, against an unseen foe, through a hail storm of rifle bullets. This was done with a coolness and ability unsurpassed, until we got within 50 yards of them, when we commenced a galling fire, which together with some telling rounds of grape from our cannon, soon drove them from their hiding place, with a loss of some 20 or 30 men killed.

We lost not a single man, and had only five or six wounded. I had with me 50 of our men, all of whom were in the hottest of the engagement, and distinguished themselves, they being about one-third of all who were in the fight, so that we routed them from their covert, man to man. We had three men wounded—one badly, and two slightly. We burned their town and returned to camp last night about 10 o'clock.

Notwithstanding this brilliant success, we found it impossible to march upon Lawrence, for want of men and munitions of war, and have fallen back upon Cedar Creek, to wait for reinforcements. Will Missouri forever slumber? If this expedition fails, we have nothing to hope for! Is it possible we are to endure hardships and fatigues for nothing, and our friends not make a common cause with us? We ought to have 5,000 men, to drive these cut-throats from this Territory. Already we have skirmished until the last Pro-Slavery man who came here with the promise of protection has been murdered or driven away, his house burned, and even his children stripped of their clothing. Every section presents awful pictures of murder and ruined settlements. Those who have done all this are now at Lawrence, about 1,500 strong, and, should we leave here, this country is turned over, irretrievably, to a gang of murderers, whose thirst for blood and plunder will soon carry them to our own homes.

Let our friends come by boat to Kansas City, and from thence to Lawrence is only about forty-five miles, which can be traveled on foot in two days. We want foot soldiers; we have already too many horses. Send on men *immediately*, OR NEVER. Ship cannon with them.

CONGRAVE JACKSON,
G. M. B. MAUGHAS,
Captain Company B.

CEDAR CREEK, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: We want infantry—men who will serve on foot; let there be one two-horse wagon for each squad of ten men; the horses from the counties below can be sent by land; the men and wagons can come by steamboat. Let what can be done be done quickly. Yours truly,

D. R. ATCHISON,
CONGRAVE JACKSON,
G. B. M. MAUGHAS,

Messrs. PATTERSON and CAREY.

Letter from a Free-State Prisoner.

Extract from a Private Correspondence.

CAMP OF U. S. CAVALRY, NEAR LECOMPTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Our trial takes place a week from next Monday. We are in a critical condition now. The U. S. forces in the Territory are now guarding us. Hundreds of tents are seen on every hand from our tent, and the hills and valleys are black with horses as far as the eye can see. Why *all* the troops, save two companies from Forts Leavenworth and Riley, are centered here, within eleven miles of Lawrence, is more than we can divine, since acting Gov. WOODSON informed a Committee from Lawrence, last Sunday, that the people there could have no protection from the federal troops, since they would not pledge themselves to abide by the Territorial laws. He told them that he viewed them as outlaws, and should treat them as such.

It is said that 3,000 Missourians are marching against the town. Our people are bending every energy of which they are capable, to give them a warm reception. Our only hope is in the immediate arrival of Governor GEARY, our own strong arms, and the God of battles. If a collision occurs, which now seems unavoidable, the issue will be a bloody one. About 500 pounds of type, belonging to the *Herald of Freedom* office, was scraped out of the river, and was in the office designed for me again. Our friends found it impossible to get along for want of cannon balls, so the type were cast into balls, and at the fight near Lecompton, a few days ago, they were hurled at the enemy. It is said the letter in that shape made a *deeper* and more *favorable impression* than ever known before. Our opponents could appreciate *such* arguments. Truly yours,

G. W. BROWN.

A Brutal Affair.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We had a conversation with a man named DANIEL MARTIN, a tavern keeper of West Point, in Bates County of this State, who was taken prisoner at his home last week, and being conveyed to Westport, was there, with his wife, put on board the steamer *Polar Star*, on which boat he reached our city yesterday morning. He states that a party of about 100 men came into the town of West Point and quartered themselves on the inhabitants. They were under the command of Col. DONIPHAN, of Missouri, and Captains CLARK, CROUCH and GRANT, of Georgia and other Southern States. After remaining a day or two, they held a court or meeting, and after trying Mr. MARTIN without giving him a hearing, pronounced sentence against him, that he should leave the place in four hours, and his wife in two days, although they had a very sick daughter lying in their house at the time. Afterwards MARTIN was taken prisoner, and then some of the company went to his stable and took out one of his best horses, worth $150. Some other of the officers took a splendid spy glass which was presented to Mr. MARTIN some time ago by an English traveler named BENWILL, and which he valued very highly. Mr. MARTIN was then marched off to Westport, and turned over to Col. BOONE, while his wife, with one or two little children, in a few days were conducted to Kansas. The family met again on the *Polar Star*.

Mr. MARTIN says he came from Illinois, and has been living in Missouri more than two years. He owns a good deal of property at West Point and has but little hope of recovering it. He says they charge him with being an Abolition spy, but that the charge is false, and he has always acted the part of a good and law-abiding citizen.

What Governor Geary will Do.

The St. Louis Republican's accounts.

The *Republican*, of St. Louis, of Saturday morning, says:

GOVERNOR GEARY.

"This gentleman left in the afternoon train, yesterday, for Jefferson City. At that point he will take the boat and proceed directly to Kansas. We understand that he is very confident of being able, soon after his arrival there, to settle all the differences in that ill-fated Territory, and to restore peace and order within all its borders. We hope he may do so. We infer from the conversation between the President and a Committee of the Kansas Aid Society, which is published this morning, that full power has been given to the Governor and General SMITH to put an end to all these difficulties, and if GOV. GEARY is of the right sort of metal, he will do it. He will, we are assured, find the friends of Law and Order in the Territory disposed to acquiesce in any arrangement which will protect them in their rights and property—leaving it to time and the voice of the people to determine whether Kansas shall or shall not be a Slave State. If the insurgents under LANE, and the banditti lately associated under BROWN, will not recognize his authority and obey the law, be can, we doubt not, find a way to make them do it. General SMITH has a military force quite sufficient for this purpose.

GOV. GEARY's Secretary is Dr. GINON, late agent for MATILDA HERRON. The *Republican* gives this as semi-official.

Border News.

[*Furnished by the Officers of the Polar Star.*]

The latest intelligence of immediate interest, which reached us from the Territory as we passed down, was the account of an attack, by the Pro-Slavery party, upon a company of about three hundred Free-soilers at Ossawatomie, on the 20th ult. Thirty Abolitionists—among whom was the notorious villain-leader, BROWN—were killed, and several prisoners taken. The Pro-Slavery party had four men wounded. The "*enemy*" are reported to have made their resistance with exceeding cowardice—throwing down their arms and *running* almost at the first fire. On Monday, at Leavenworth City, four men were killed—two of each party—in a sort of general fracas; and about one hundred citizens of Weston went down that afternoon, on the ferry boat *Lewis Burns*, to assist the quelling of the disturbance.

Monday night three or four houses were burnt at Leavenworth, creating considerable panic among the inhabitants. About fifty of the Free-State residents were notified to leave, which they did with precipitate haste. We had on board several who had fled from their home with such of their effects as they could readily secure. On Sunday night a row occurred in a gambling-house, which resulted in the death of a man by the name of ROGERS. "Accidents" of this nature are, however, of so common occurrence in the Territory as to hardly excite attention or remark.

A general battle between the opposing forces was not anticipated for some days. The Pro-Slavery party is still inferior in numbers to that of the Abolitionists, and also in discipline and the supply of munitions. A more effective organization will be made before the attack upon LANE is attempted. That valiant and patriotic General was still entrenched at Lawrence, and awaiting an action. It is reported that his supply of provisions is becoming very much reduced, and that a "foray" on his part will soon be necessary. Numbers of the Pro-Slavery party are detailed to intercept the Yankee provision wagons, and it is almost impossible for any further supply of stores to reach Lawrence, unless some new demonstration on LANE's part requires the Pro-Slavery leaders to concentrate their men.

A large proportion of the rumors and stories concerning affairs in the Territory are, of course, without foundation; but the presence there of nearly four thousand armed men of the same kindred, country and clime, all eager for a fight, and upon whose respective banners "NO QUARTER" is fearfully inscribed—the daily authenticated reports of barbarities most inhuman—"murders most foul!"—these are circumstances, the bare mention of which is sufficient to make every citizen who deserves the blessings he enjoys, pause and ask, "What are the times upon which we have fallen?"

Five of the Free-State men who were taken prisoners at Ossawatomie were sent down on the *Polar Star*, and their passage paid by their captors—a novel, and certainly most humane, method of getting rid of such trophies of victory. Who shall say that the Border Ruffians are not largely generous?

THE BUCHANEERS IN BROADWAY.

THE GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

Which has been Two Months in Preparation—An Immense Crowd—Banners by the Thousand—An Imposing Affair.

The Grand Torch-Light Demonstration of the Buchanan Party, which has been advertised, at great expense, during the last week in all the leading papers, came off last night. It was a very fine affair. Since the Van Buren demonstration in 1840, nothing equal to it has been attempted; for the Polk procession in 1844 was a comparative trifle. The inspiration of the procession of yesterday must be credited to Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS, who very fittingly officiated as Grand Marshal, and characteristically refused to give the reporters any information. Shortly after 6 o'clock the banners and devices which were to be conspicuous in the procession were brought into Canal-street opposite National Hall, where a large crowd speedily assembled, and the services of three policemen were brought into requisition. By 8 o'clock the various divisions had assembled in the side streets, east and west of Broadway, thousands of citizens had turned out, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. The night was fine and calm. The tranquil stars looked down, as Captain RYNDERS put on his cocked hat and blue scarf. The Empire pocket-piece, or some other gun equally celebrated, announced the time of starting, and the great procession advanced. The best watches in the crowd, (and our own was one of the number,) indicated a quarter of 9 o'clock as the order to march was given.

First went Captain RYNDERS, with the "Pocket Piece." The gallant Captain rode on a white horse, caparisoned in red and gilt, supported by Marshals on either side of him, on white horses, but without any red or gilt. The gallant Captain wore a blue scarf and a cockade. He looked—well, he looked like Captain RYNDERS. "None but himself could be his parallel." After the Captain went a Drummond light, mounted on the roof of an omnibus, and then followed several rockets and Bengal lights. Altogether, Captain RYNDERS was a fine affair.

Next came many lanterns bearing varying inscriptions, of which one attracted the sad eyes of pitying people who could have wished that even Captain RYNDERS had done better. Three negroes, bleeding and weeping, were portrayed on a transparency, and above them was the inscription "Bleeding Kansas," a poor derision. Then came a transparency, which was perfectly fair, as it represented a race between a lively buck and a woolly horse, in which the horse was decidedly coming off second-best,—a very pretty picture which the ladies at the St. Nicholas Hotel applauded by the waving of handkerchiefs. Then after some three or four hundred people had passed in procession came the ship *Union*, purchased from KELLER's exhibition on Broadway. On board was a transparency, with this inscription "Sail on Gallant Old Ship, (built for KELLER at a cost of $45, last May,) with BUCHANAN for Pilot, and the Constitution for your chart. You will never split on the rock of disunion, nor founder in the storm of fanaticism. But with the Stars and Stripes flying, you will fire deadly broadsides into the enemies of our country." She was a very fine ship, fifteen feet long, and rigged as a man of-war. Her Captain was JOSEPH P. SWEET MORRIS, and he really seemed proud of her.

But there was a whole navy of ships in the procession. They sailed beautifully up Broadway, on four wheels, drawn by six horses each. Their crews cheered lustily for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and let off Roman candles with an industry that it would be too slow to call indefatigable.

There were four Drummond lights in the procession. They were mounted on the roofs of omnibuses and were rather fine. Their worst effect was the revelation of rags. It unfortunately happened (of course it was not so elsewhere in the procession) that a large crowd of ragged boys followed them, and thus their powerful illumination revealed what Captain RYNDERS would reasonably wish to have kept secret.

There were temples of liberty in the procession, beautifully dyed with rainbow colors, the red stripes being red as the blood of whipped negroes. They contained boys, and sometimes girls, got up extensively in illuminated calico suits for the occasion, and looking excessively cramped (poor children) and uncomfortable. Bengal lights, Roman candles, squibs and other pyrotechnics accompanied the temples of liberty, and the spectators applauded mightily. The Van Buren and Polk processions were no circumstance.

One banner in the procession attracted much attention from its singularity. It represented Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, attired in full robes, as a Roman Catholic priest, trampling on the Bible, and calling on all his congregation (Catholic of course) to kill each other with Sharpe's Rifles. We understood it was of German manufacture. Another banner bore the inscription of "Salt River," and represented the editors of certain Republican City papers being rowed in that direction by a stalwart crew of darkies. Another banner had a fine antlered buck standing at bay, and a completely used-up woolly horse lying down. Says Buck to the Horse:

"Come on, Mustang, what is the matter with you; are you sick?".

Mustang answers, "Oh, I have got the botto very bad."

These are good specimens of the banners. As for minor mottoes: "Don't give up the Ship," "BUCK and BEECK," "Stand to your Guns," "The Keystone State," &c., &c., they were too numerous for recognition. Literally, there were thousands of them; and very pretty they looked, with a slight tinge of monotony, and a strong smell of tallow. But the Buchaniers enjoyed it all immensely, and an intelligent Buchanan man at our elbow actually shed tears in the verdant simplicity of his delight.

There were a few Germans in the procession. One of the most imposing demonstrations was the Jersey City ox-cart, drawn by four oxen. The beasts kept straight on, through a heavy discharge of fireworks, and did not look more stubborn than their drivers.

The Hoboken Club was a small affair. Seventeen men and eleven boys.

Staten Island was well represented. Richmond County added at least one hundred to the procession.

But we cannot particularize. The procession started, as we said, at 8¼ o'clock. It terminated at twenty-five minutes to 11 o'clock. Deduct ten minutes, when the Hards, who would no unite with the Softs, halted at the corner of Canal-street, and caused a break of that duration in the procession, and it was one hour and forty minutes passing any given point. If lanterns were votes, and Bengal lights were good arguments, the Buchaniers, with a just cause, would sweep not only the City, but the State and the whole country. As it is, FREMONT will be the next President.

But the procession last night was really a fine affair.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

MAINE STATE ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH COMPLETE—HAMLIN'S MAJORITY, 15,000 OVER ALL.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 9—Noon.

One hundred and sixty-seven towns give HAMLIN 39,825; WELLS, 24,151; PATTEN, 4,047.

Fifteen towns in Oxford show a Republican gain of 840.

WOOD and GILMAN are elected to Congress by large majorities. The result in the other Congressional Districts is not known.

So far, not one opposition State Senator is known to be elected. The House is largely Republican.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 9—P. M.

In two hundred and sixty-four towns HAMLIN has 53,318; WELLS, 32,978; PATTEN, 4,698.

Every member of Congress, the whole Senate, with the exception of, perhaps, one from Aroostook, and more than four-fifths of the House are Republican.

HAMLIN's majority for Governor over WELLS will be 20,000, and 15,000 over all.

BANGOR, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

In this District, Mr. WASHBURN, Republican, for Congress, has over 3,000 majority.

Every town coming in shows a large Republican gain.

The following table, comprising returns from 148 towns, we find in the Boston *Atlas*:

Counties.	1856. Hamlin.	Wells.	Patten.	1855. Morrill.	Wells.	Reed.
Cumberland (16 towns)	7051	4690	919	5374	5288	987
Androscoggin (6 towns)	1980	944	232	1464	1200	229
Penobscot (18 towns)	8439	2430	485	3522	2729	965
Hancock (16 towns)	2920	1336	201	2046	1386	247
Lincoln (12 towns)	3351	2291	584	2993	2230	1168
Sagadahock (8 towns)	2521	875	467	1794	901	438
Washington (23 towns)	2411	1951	89	1838	1628	244
York (16 towns)	4873	3645	919	3729	2972	374
Waldo (13 towns)	2 81	1631	131	1970	2291	333
Piscataquis (1 town)	196	112	3	99	36	18
Somerset (8 towns)	880	271	103	634	322	207
Kennebec (17 towns)	4631	1963	480	3345	2597	1119
148 towns	55,634	29,138	3,916	28,186	21,429	6,195

1856.

Hamlin	35,630
Wells	29,138
Patten	3,913—26,051

HAMLIN's majority in 148 towns, 9,579.

1855.

Morrill	28,186
Wells	24,428
Reed	6,195—30,623

Majority against MORRILL, 2,437.

Gain for HAMLIN in the above towns, 12,016!

From Washington.

ELECTIONEERING DOCUMENTS ISSUED—PUBLISHERS SUED FOR LIBEL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Since the commencement of the Presidential campaign, the Republican Press of this city has issued four millions of documents, including 200,000 copies of SUMNER's speech, or forty millions of pages. About one-half of this number have been distributed through the "Washington Republican Association," and the remainder by members of Congress.

The National Democratic Executive Committee is now extensively engaged in a similar work, sending off, 'tis said, 28,000 documents a day. The American Party, too, is not idle in that line of business.

The pamphlet entitled, "The Killing of Thomas Keating," and for publishing which Messrs. BUELL and BLANCHARD have been sued for libel by Mr. HOOVER, the United States Marshal for this District, was written by Mr. GEO. W. WESTON, of Maine.

Political Matters.

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is expected to arrive in this city this evening, and the Democrats are making great preparations for his reception. Both he and Hon. RUFUS CHOATE will speak at the Democratic meeting to be held here on the 17th inst.

Ten o'clock P. M.—Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE did not arrive here this evening, as was expected, having stopped at Lancaster to call on Mr. BUCHANAN.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS IN WESTCHESTER, PENN.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Chester County Republican Convention have instructed their conferees to vote for Hon. JOHN S. BOWEN for Congress. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. There was great rejoicing over the result in Maine.

Mr. BURLINGAME speaks here on the 16th inst.

FILLMORE CONVENTION AT NEWPORT, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

At the Fillmore Convention at Newport to-day, eighteen out of the thirty-one towns were represented. WM. SPRAGUE, of Warwick, OSBAT TAFT, of Providence, HENRY Y. CRANSTON, of Newport, and DANIEL ROMAN, of South Kingston, were nominated as Electors of President and Vice-President.

FILLMORE MASS MEETING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, PA., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

There was a large American mass meeting and procession here this evening. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. FENNON, EVANS, and others.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Thirty-one guns were fired here this evening for the Republican victory in Maine.

From Halifax.

THE EXPECTED CUNARD STEAMER NOT HEARD FROM—THE NEW LINE FROM LIVERPOOL TO ST. JOHNS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 9—Noon.

A Cunard steamer is now ten days out from Liverpool for this port, and may be considered about due. The *Arabia* ought to be the vessel according to programme, but as she was doubtless taken into dock on her arrival in Liverpool to repair the damage sustained in her recent accident, the presumption is that the *Cambria*, or some other unemployed vessel of the line, has been substituted.

The steamship *Osprey*, at this port from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Wednesday last, reports that the pioneer of the new line between Liverpool and that place had not been heard of when the *Osprey* left, although then presumed to be 11 days out.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 9—11 P. M.

There is as yet no tidings of the Cunard steamer now due at this port from Liverpool. Weather clear.

George M. Townsend Sentenced for Post-Office Robbery.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

GEO. M. TOWNSEND pleaded guilty, this morning, in the United States District Court, to the charge of robbing the Post-Office in this city, in August, 1855. He made a long appeal to the mercy of the court, declaring that he had been led away by evil companions, and promised reformation if mercy was accorded him. Judge HALL sentenced him to two years' hard labor, the lowest term for the offence.

Fires.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Messrs. ARTHUR & BONHAM's patent self-sealing fruit can factory was burned this morning, and the upper part of an unoccupied building, owned by E. N. SARRES, was also destroyed. Loss, $20,000—mostly insured.

SERIOUS FIRE OPPOSITE WRIGHTSVILLE, PA.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

A serious fire is raging opposite the town of Wrightsville, destroying the lumber-yards alongside the river. The Columbia firemen have gone to their neighbors, to ask assistance.

COTTON-MILL IN PITTSBURG BURNT.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

DICKSON's cotton-mill, in the Twenty-third Ward, was burned this evening. The fire commenced in the drying-room. Eighty persons in the upper stories narrowly escaped with their lives, many of them having to leap from the windows. Loss, $18,000.

From Baltimore.

DROUTH IN TEXAS—DROWNING OF LIEUT. GARDNER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Dates from Galveston, Texas, to the 30th ult. speak of the continuance of a prolonged drouth throughout the State. Drinking water was failing, and cattle were dying.

Lieut. GARDNER, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Taney*, was drowned in Savannah harbor, by the upsetting of a boat.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here, from New-York, at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

There has been no case of this disease in Brooklyn for several days past. At Fort Hamilton there is only one case reported for the last two days, and no death at either place or section in this vicinity where the disease has made its appearance.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. The Health officer reported that there were no new cases of infectious or contagious disease in the City. No business possessing and general interest was transacted.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—WILLIAMS, of the Band, who had been improving for some days, became worse last night, and will probably not live many houre.

One private of F Company reported this morning with very dangerous symptoms.

All others on sick list doing well.

J. H. BAILEY, M. D., U. S. A.

Dr. ROTHE, of Relief Hospital, reports all under his charge as still convalescing, and no new cases.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 9, 1856, 9½ A. M.

The Treasurer of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society acknowledges the receipt of an subscription to the amount of $1,012.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of WILLIAM H. SEARS, No. 157 Broadway.

Invitation to Mr. E. K. Collins to visit Boston.

The following correspondence is published in the Boston papers:

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

E. K. COLLINS, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee of merchants and citizens of Boston, cherishing a high appreciation of your enterprise and perseverance in the successful establishment of a line of Ocean Steamers as an aid to the mercantile marine of this country, and being desirous of manifesting this sentiment in some distinctive manner, most earnestly and respectfully invite yourself, your associates and friends, to visit this port in the new and magnificent steamer *Adriatic*, so soon after her completion as may suit your pleasure and convenience.

Permit us further to say, that besides our personal gratification in your acceptance of this invitation, we believe such a visit as is proposed would be an event of great interest and pleasure to all who feel pride in the success of American commerce, and to our fellow citizens generally.

We are, dear Sir, very respectfully, your friends and obedient servants,

Alexander H. Rice,	James Lawrence,
Enoch Train,	Thos. B. Curtis,
Wm. Appleton,	Nathan B. Globs,
Samuel Lawrence,	Peter Butler, Jr.,
Isaac Livermore,	John H. Eastburn,
C. H. Peaslee,	C. G. Greene,
J. M. Beebe,	Samuel T. Dana,
R. B. Forbes,	Andrew T. Hall,
James Read,	H. K. Horton,
Deming Jarves,	John S. Tyler,
Lewis W. Tappan,	A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,
Peter Harvey,	Wm. B. Bacon.
John Elliot Thayer,	Donald McKay,
B. C. Clark,	Edward Riddle,
Fred. H. Bradlee,	John T. Heard.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

DEAR SIRS: I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation for my associates, self and friends, to visit your port in the steamship *Adriatic*. I am pleased to say, that they, as well as myself, appreciate most fully your strong manifestation in our feeble efforts to advance the interests of our Steam Marine, and it will afford us much pleasure to accept of your more than kind invitation, if time will permit.

We have appointed the 11th October next for the *Adriatic* to sail for Liverpool, and we are making every possible effort to have her ready in time, that she may first visit your port, of which you will be duly advised. As for myself, nothing would give me more pleasure than to take by the hand the citizens of my native State, on the deck of the largest ship ever built; trusting she will give you an ample proof, that her superlative degree is not confined to size alone. I am, dear Sirs, your highly honored friend and servant, EDWARD K. COLLINS.

To ALEXANDER H. RICE, ENOCH TRAIN and others, Committee.

Mr. Choate again Sympathizes with the Democracy.

The following letter from Hon. RUFUS CHOATE was received by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the mass meeting of the Democracy at Concord, on Friday last:

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I ought to have thanked you for your letter and invitation before this time, but numerous engagements have hindered me.

It will not be practicable for me to attend the meeting, yet I cannot refrain from saying that, in so much of your creed, and in much of your organized efforts as are directed to resist and scatter this combination of states against states—a new danger, and more to be dreaded than half a world against us in arms—in this portion of your creed, and this exertion of your energies, I sympathize with you with my whole heart and reason.

I am your obedient servant,

RUFUS CHOATE.

Distributions from the Smithsonian Institution.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Smithsonian Institution is now busily engaged in sending off its numerous and valuable contributions to foreign scientific and literary institutions. If sent altogether the collection will be a considerable item in the freight-list of the vessel that carries it. In return for these periodical transmissions from our side the water, the Smithsonian continually receives highly valuable augmentations to its rich stores from all the civilized countries of the globe. Yesterday, for instance, as many as 27 new hydrographic maps and charts, with 20 corrected ones, and accompanying documents and books, arrived from the British Admiralty, forwarded by JOHN WASHINGTON, Esq., Hydrographer, all of them of great value and importance to our navigating interests. Very recently also has been received a unique work from the Government of Austria, forcing the ready admiration of every beholder. It consists of five hundred folio and thirty quarto engravings of the plants of the Austrian Empire, all of them perfect fac similes of the original, and executed in the best style of modern art. It is a work that could be accomplished only by the means of a Government, and certainly confers honor on the authorities that planned and executed it. This great tributs to national botanical science is in five volumes and is called "Physiotypia Plantarum Austriacarum," or "The Natural Self-printing Process, in its application to the vascular plants of the Austrian Empire, with especial regard to the nervations and the surface organs of the plants, by CONSTANTINE VON ETTINGHAUSEN and ALOIS POKORNY." The plan by which the beautiful and exact copies of these plants, with their leaves, flowers and roots, is thus effected, is simply this: the plant is placed upon a sheet of pure lead, which is very soft, and on it is laid a copper sheet of similar size; both sheets are then pressed powerfully together, so as to impress the print of the plant on the lead. The electrotyping process is then applied and the plate is printed.

MURDER.—A letter to the Miami *Republican*, from Sulphur Springs, says: "On Sunday, 31st August, a man was inhumanly murdered on section thirteen Iron Mountain Railroad, in the shanty of MICHAEL KELLY. It appears that seven or eight men came to KELLY's shanty on Saturday to board, with the intention of going to work for Mr. HOLMES on Monday. While at breakfast the shanty was surrounded by a gang from beyond the Maramec. Three of the party, with guns, entered the shanty, and committed the horrid deed. There were three bullet holes in his breast. The men at breakfast run for life. The desperadoes made their escape. KELLY knows none of the names of either party.

FROM HAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian at Quebec.

King Bomba Demands an European Congress.

Expected Accession of England to the Capitalization of the Sound Dues.

Prospects of a Settlement of the Russian Difficulty.

COTTON UNCHANGED—IMPROVEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 95 1-8@94 1-4.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool the 27th ult., has arrived

[illegible] OPINION IN GEORGIA.

What a Georgian Slaveholder thinks of Freedom and the Republican Movement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Sept. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

I used to delight in being a Republican. The name of "Republican" has now become odious here at the South where I live. It is regarded here as treason for a man to avow Republicanism. Not being allowed to be a Republican, I thought I would call myself a *freeman*. This term is quite as treasonable as the other. Nothing is friendly to "law and order" and loyal to the South but *Slavery* and JAMES BUCHANAN. As I cannot consent to become a Slave to any man or any party I am doomed to silence, unless I can find a Northern press that will speak for me. If the TIMES is still free I shall get a hearing through it; not only shall *I* be heard but three-fourths of the people of the South will be heard through me as their organ.

The idea prevails at the North that the great unspeaking mass of white men in the Slave States are so completely under the control of party leaders that they dare not think for themselves at all. It must be confessed that the almost total silence of this portion of our people in regard to the political movements effecting the welfare of freemen everywhere, would seem to give color to that view of their condition. But there never was a greater mistake. The human heart with its unconquerable instincts is the same upon the Savannah and the Mississippi as it is upon the Miami and the Hudson. The small farmers, the mechanics, the men of progress, the free catholic spirits of every grade and profession are getting to be clamorous for expansion. They have long been waiting for a partisan press and for partisan orators to exhaust their store of sophistry and jargon. They have been hoping that braggartism and bluster and bullying would cease to characterize the policy of our Southern statesmen and our Southern presses. They are becoming impatient for the inauguration of a different policy—a return to soberness and honesty and reason.

I assume to speak for the undistinguished nerve and sinew of the whole South. I am myself one of this class and *know* whet I am saying. A true word sent out from an earnest heart is not the expression, alone, of him that utters it; it is the voice of every heart that has not been deadened by interest or choked by corruption.

There is a crisis in the operation of our Federal Government. I do not mean that there is danger of disunion. If I were a Southern editor trembling with solicitude for my subscription list; if I were a servile instrument of power, and dreaded starvation more than degradation and thraldom; if I were an aspirant for honors and preferred the sacrifice of spiritual freedom to a life of independence and obscurity, I should adopt the blatant custom of this latitude and trumpet the prophecy of disunion, till the very hills should tire with the echo. But as I am a simple citizen, yet a freemen, and careless of consequences to my own poor life or fortune, I venture to talk of things as they are and as they must be, till God or his creatures shall change. This crisis does not threaten the Union of the States. It does worse than that. It threatens to destroy the equal participation of the Free States in the benefits of the confederacy. It threatens to give the preponderance to despotism in Congress and in the Federal Administration. It threatens to exclude the people of the North and the lovers of free speech—a free press—a free soul and free expansion of human energies, everywhere, from a home in our Territories. It threatens, by force, to thrust into the fertile valleys of Kansas a race of lordlings to exhaust the soil in breeding cattle that contribute nothing to schools, nor society, nor art, nor science, nor letters, nor to the advancement or amelioration or elevation of our race. It threatens to make *fifty* of these cattle cast *thirty votes*—not only in the Legislature of the future State, but in the Congress of the nation. Fifty stupid asses, that are mere property to be whipped and spurred, are to be equal to *thirty men*,—white men,—men that can read and write—men that can expound the gospel and the laws of the land,—men that can edit newspapers and write books,—men that can fight like heroes in the field and die like martyrs in a noble cause,—men that can strike the lyre with Apollo's skill and move the world by the magic of eloquence.

Such are some of the consequences involved in the present issue between—not the North and the South—but between stagnation and progress—barbarism and civilization—Liberty and Slavery. The catalogue of evils, not only to the people of the Free States, but to the people of the entire Republic, might be extended till it embraced the fate of our common country. And can any man of thought and observation fail to see that the unchecked march of bogus Democracy will ultimately subdue the free spirit of our people, and end in lashes and gags upon the hills of New-England, as well as the valleys of Georgia?

It becomes all thinking people—North, South, East and West—to look about them and try to discover a measure that will save them and their children from the worst of bondage. The bondage to be dreaded is not the gentle bondage of the slave to his master. This form of bondage has been, I believe, so thoroughly canvassed, it is now settled that those who have a master to provide for them are far happier than those who have the misfortune to be free. The mischief I mean comes upon the unhappy citizen who is without a guardian owner to provide him with bacon and rice.

Let me give a short paragraph to an enumeration of some of the distresses the freeman must endure under Democratic rule.

The freeman is denied a master. He is obliged to shift for himself. Land is high and competition in labor is great in the older States. He cannot emigrate to the Territories;—they are in the occupation of his more fortunate black brethren and their patriotic owners who refuse to let the traitorous Republican enter among them unless he will abjure free schools, free speech, free social rank, a free press, and all the privileges of a free and enlightened citizen of a free Republic. Thus repulsed from the cheap and fertile lands of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington, he consoles himself with thinking that he can remain in New-York, and Ohio and Illinois, and enjoy the generous provisions of Congress for railroads and the navigation of the Lakes. The poor man wakes up from his dream and finds a slave Senate has decided to curtail its *liberal* donations and appropriations in that direction: these States and their Lakes are too far North—they smell too much of freedom—they babble too much about abuses and corruption and servility in the Government. What a slave Senate fails to do to sound the measure of his sufferings, a slave President will be sure to complete by his veto—his appointments to office and the secret workings of Executive machinery.

What is it that can remove and avert these evils? Is it the election of BUCHANAN who has sworn fealty to the Cincinnati Platform? Is it the election of FILLMORE, who is silly enough to believe that the great body of the Southern people who have wives and children to support, and no slaves to help them do so, will, blindly as Samson, tear down the fair fabric of Freedom, because their brethren who had a common interest in its benefits gave their suffrages to a man of their choice for President? The helmsman of a nation should be sterner stuff than is implied in that childish notion. He should not waver in his cause at the cry of knaves and idiots.

As to the old bachelor of Pennsylvania, no one in his senses doubts that, like most other old gentlemen in the decline of life, he would as President look to his nerves and save himself from the toil of thinking and the pangs of energetic resolution. He would quietly seat himself in the chair, still quivering with the truckling imbecility of his predecessor, and take the Cincinnati humbug for his chart, and the "little giant" for his compass.

MILLARD FILLMORE is far preferable to the fogy of Wheatland. I believe him to be a man of some ability, and of good intentions. But he lacks sagacity, and expects bombs from mortars of cloud and wind and straw. He would be a slave to the terrors which have always frightened many of the statesmen of the North. He would be the President of a few barking Senators and a few servile presses, instead of the brave and toiling millions of the people.

How will FREMONT do?

I will tell you.

Are you an Abolitionist, and are you resolved to vote for none but an Abolitionist? FREMONT is *not* the man for you. He is firm as a rock against the waves of encroachment upon the rights of the States. He will never countenance any movement towards disturbing the property of Southern Slaveholders. He will protect them as rigidly as he will the people of the Free States.

The Missouri Compromise—how does he stand towards that?

He stands just where all right-minded men ought to stand—North and South. He regards that Compromise as a sacred contract between the Slave States and the Free States. It was solemnly agreed that Slavery might take Missouri, and that Freedom should forever have Kansas and all above her. Slavery took her part under the contract and secured it. Thirty years pass away. Slavery by this time had ceased to be a child. It had grown to giant proportions. It could now hold up its monster arms and threaten to slay even Freedom herself if she refused its demands. Some of Freedom's servants were frightened or bribed and tremblingly surrendered up Kansas and all of Freedom's keys to be raffled for in the game of civil war.

The Pathfinder sees this whole thing in its true light. He will find no way out of this labyrinth of conflicting claims and political duncery. He will quiet all agitation in regard to the extension of Slavery. He will protect the settlers in Kansas from invasion and pillage. He will strive for the restoration of the Compromise. Kansas will quietly settle up by an industrious and intelligent population. Harmony and good-fellowship will return to bless the commerce and councils of the nation.

This bugbear of disunion, which has been so long held up to scare the North, has ceased to be a decent and respectable humbug. I had thought that all men at the North—even the denizens of libraries and convents—had ceased to be frightened by this miserable scarecrow. But it seems I was premature in my conclusion, for Mr. CHOATE—a real friend of liberty—has become terribly alarmed, and thinks the Union would be far safer in the hands of BUFORD'S men four years longer than under the control of a just and manly Executive. The great advocate has only shown that a man may be a good lawyer, and be able to play skillfully upon juries, without being a sagacious statesman or a brave defender of right in the political arena. Mr. CHOATE'S panic is simply ridiculous, and is so regarded by all men—North and South—who think as men and not as children. Who but CHOATE and FILLMORE ever imagined a chief magistrate of this Union must get some votes in every one of the States else he would not be entitled to his seat? Why was not this *sine qua non* of the latter days inserted in the Constitution, or promulged as a law before the people had fixed their hearts upon a representative of their political faith? Why was the promulgation of this unwritten ordinance of the confederacy deferred till it was found that the handwriting upon the wall was announcing the doom of a hateful dynasty? Why was not due notice given of this necessity, in order that the brave and free spirits of every State and town and county might have established their presses and clubs?

Am I to be told that men at the South dare not vote for FREMONT? Am I to be told that a Fremont press could not be established in Georgia? Shall I be told that the press and the tribune could stir no hearts for the hero of California, among the pines and the mountains of the Carolinas?

Suppose it is granted that a press could not stand nor a vote be cast in Georgia. Is it to be established as a law of these elections, that the successful candidate may be defeated merely by a mob closing the ballot-box against his friends? Could not the Free States—if it is possible to suppose an absurdity—close the ballot-box against either BUCHANAN or FILLMORE? If, then, enough votes remained to elect one of these, would the holders of Treasury drafts pronounce their candidate defeated and the Union dissolved?

And as to the forming of a Fremont Party in every Slave State, I do not hesitate to say it could be done with ease, if mobs were out of the way. And it could be done, if necessary, in spite of mobs. A few brave hearts could do the work anywhere. But, misrepresented as FREMONT has been, I will not say that he could get the electoral vote of any Slave State. Yet it is beyond all doubt that he could get thousands of the people's votes in every one of these States. I will go further. I will say that in twelve months from now there *will* be a Republican Party in every Southern State. Such a party will not be based upon hostility to the vested rights of any man or any class of men. It will have for its object the introduction, among our people, of fraternal feelings towards their fellow-citizens of every section, and of a system of rational politics.

In conclusion, let me say that I am a permanent resident of Georgia. I was born in a Slave State. I am the owner of half a dozen slaves, and I have too much faith in the justice and generosity of my brethren at the North to believe that they wish to deprive me of this property. But the whole truth must be told. I do not regard any sort of Slavery as a blessing. The whole white race would be happier and better without it; yet whether it is a blessing or a curse, it has got to continue amongst us at the South till God sees fit to relieve us of it in his own wise way.

I want FREMONT elected, not to abolish Slavery or to perpetuate it, but to do justice to all sections, and to give peace to the country. ARISTIDES.

Call upon the Militia of the Free States to Enforce the Kansas Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By the call of the President upon Illinois and Kentucky for troops, another step in the Kansas drama is taken, and the citizens of the several States are called upon, through their State officers, to uphold, and fight for, the bogus laws of that Territorial Government. Is it not time that citizens took immediate notice of this further aggression of the Slave Power, and adopted such instructions to their State officers as would show that President PIERCE is awaking a power which, if fully aroused, would be too strong for all the United States troops, and all the Southern militia he could muster?

Governor BASHFORD, of Wisconsin, has set an example which ought to be followed by all Governors of Free States. He reasons justly that the citizens of Wisconsin, in emigrating to Kansas for lawful purposes, had not expatriated themselves, and therefore their rights as citizens ought to be preserved to them. Cannot the Governors of other Free States say as much for the emigrants that have gone from their midst, and if they can, ought they not to devise efficient means to protect them?

The militia of the Free States must make up their minds whether they will be employed to shoot down men who contend for the rights of citizenship which they have not forfeited by any crime, and whether they will support laws which consign any such spirits as the signers of the Declaration of Independence to the felon doom of slavery or death. They must say whether the bogus laws of that Territorial Government shall be *forced upon themselves* and they be driven to the alternative of honoring them by fighting for them or of being tried for insubordination and insurrection. The citizens of Illinois should determine at once how to act; but I am afraid the Pierce Government would not trust them. A slaveholding militia would accomplish their object best—especially if they can lull the Free States into inaction by an order to hold themselves in readiness if wanted. The Free States, if they would save their brethren, should call out their militia themselves. Each State should feel that their own citizens should be defended against President PIERCE'S war on their *constitutional* rights. He is the traitor levying war against the Constitution of the United States—the Free-State men of Kansas are fighting for its privileges. Military citizens, choose and choose quickly whom you will help.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856. W. B.

The Election and the Issue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the choice of a President on all former occasions, the public mind has been divided on subjects of trifling importance compared with that which now deeply interests every individual, viz.: Shall *Liberty* or *Slavery* hereafter characterize our free and happy country?

We have no apprehension that the advocates of Slavery have any designs at present to introduce Slavery into the Free States. This they know would be madness. But their manifest intention is to introduce it into every new Territory hereafter to become a State, *so far as it shall be necessary to give the South the controlling power in the General Government for all future time.*

This they may at present disavow. But who is so blind as not to perceive their ultimate design? What assurance can they give, that they will not hereafter endeavor to carry out this nefarious plot? They have already violated a great national compact by abolishing the Missouri Compromise. And their deportment in reference to Kansas—together with the ruffian behaviour of her sons at Washington clearly teach us what we may expect, if they shall succeed.

Although neither the public nor private character of Col. FREMONT can suffer when compared with that of the other candidates, I would advise the friends of Freedom to dwell on the main point at issue, whether we shall choose *Freedom*, or *Slavery*.

This will bring the subject down to the comprehension of the most common understanding, and leave no ground for hesitation or doubt with any.

On the one, or the other of these platforms every one who shall cast a vote, *must take his stand and bear his responsibility* to all future generations.

Be not deceived. Every attempt to influence your vote on any other ground, will be an attempt to blind and deceive you. And can it be, that in this enlightened age when the down-trodden nations of Europe and the half-civilized nations of South America are breaking their chains and becoming free, that we shall be so base as to forge fetters for ourselves and unborn generations to follow us? Never, no, never! WALLACE.

A LETTER
TO THE YOUNG MEN OF MAINE;
IN REPLY TO
An Invitation to Address the Meeting at Bangor,
AUGUST 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I would gladly come and speak to the young men of Maine, but I must be working where work is more necessary. I had intended only to thank you and decline; but the recent letter of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Boston, addressed to the Maine Whig State Central Committee, induces me to add a few observations upon the sentiments of that letter.

In every great political crisis in this country, the young men naturally turn to those whose experience and years have put them in the position of leaders. But if those men counsel cowardice under the grateful name of conservatism, and treachery to the Union and the Constitution under the sounding cry of opposition to anarchy and sectionalism, the young men must then let those leaders go, and, with the scholars of old Veii, scourge their schoolmaster back again.

We hold the Republican Party to be the party of the Union and the Constitution, because, while it cordially agrees with the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, that it was ordained "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," it also accepts and recognizes the compromises of that Constitution, and, respectiug the rights of the slaveholders, leaves those rights where the Constitution leaves them, and asserts with that instrument that "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State." We do not believe that the preference by Congress of slave-labor in the Territories, or in the States formed out of them, and the consequent unequal national representation in favor of Slavery, is either the will of the people of the United States, of which Congress is the expression, or in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. This popular conviction we believe to be based, first, upon the human instinct which condemns the system, and secondly, upon the statistics which show its destruction of moral, social and economical prosperity. We do not believe that under the Constitution the slightest claim of protection of slaves as property in the Territories can be maintained, because the laws of the Territories are such as Congress chooses to enact; and Congress, respecting the rights of every settler from every quarter of the country, cannot constitutionally prefer those from the slave section. Slavery is an institution existing only by positive law, and is so confessed by the Courts of the Slave States. The laws regulating it differ in every State. Unless the emigrant carry into the Territory all the laws of the State which he leaves, which is absurd, how can he carry with him the State law establishing Slavery, more than that which regulates interest or any other purely local statute?

These facts have been so ably stated by great men, gentlemen, that you will not expect me to do more than remind you of them. They are all summed up in this one statement, that a disastrous moral and economical system, which was tolerated by the Constitution in certain States and under certain conditions, is not, at the moment when its disastrous character is put beyond question, to be extended all over the free Territories which are the common property of this country, upon any plea based upon the original and limited concession.

This is the general principle of the Republican Party in the present election, and this will guide us in estimating the statements and the arguments in the letter of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE.

He enters upon the subject in these words:

"The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens,—loving with a large and equal love our whole native land,—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican. This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment, it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends or suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is some good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform: not whether this man's ambition, or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar;—but just this,—by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act,—the very ecstacy of its madness,—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one-half of America only to hate and dread it: from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen; —in whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those later, of New-Orleans and Buena Vista, and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary."

Freed from its inflamed rhetoric, this is the charge of sectionalism frequently urged against the Republican Party.

Now, there has been but one sectional party in our political history, and that has made every great difference in this country, a sectional issue. That party is the party of the slave power which has recently nominated Mr. BUCHANAN for President. The proof of this assertion is here, that from the debate in the very first Congress of the Union down to the present election, the party of the slave power has invariably declared if it could not have its way, if its own sectional country and peculiar sectional interest could not be benefited, it would dissolve the Union. This is strictly true of the first debates in Congress, of the question of the organic law of Mississippi, of the passage of the Louisiana bill, which JEFFERSON declared made the Constitution a dead letter, of the Missouri Compromise, of the cession of Texas, of the tariff debates under JACKSON, of the rejection of petitions by Congress, of the retaking of Texas, of the settlement of the new Territories and the Compromise bill of 1850, of the rupture of the Missouri Compromise and of the present election. In all these questions, which are the great debates of our history, the slave power has planted itself upon a purely sectional ground, and upon that ground has carried every one but the one now pending.

If it be a sectional issue in the present canvass, how did it become so? Simply by the only privileged class in the country claiming to extend its privilege over a common Territory. Are we to be called sectional who resist the claim? If you resist the burglar are you the breaker of the peace? The Republican Party is essentially national. It knows no geographical line. Its cause is that of free labor, and all the friends of free labor in the Territories, whether in the Northern or Southern States, are Republicans. It fights with the friends of Slavery extension in Maine as well as in Texas, and in Missouri as well as in Massachusetts. Why, gentlemen, in the Slave States themselves there are not four hundred thousand slaveholders, while there is a free white population of six millions. If the Republicans do not have meetings, newspapers, and nominations in those States, it is because in that part of this country, to express the views of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and RANDOLPH upon this subject, is to court obloquy, persecution and the jail. The word freedom has no meaning there. To differ from the Slave Oligarchy is to suffer social, commercial and bodily death. Mr. UNDERWOOD went from Virginia to Philadelphia for precisely the same purpose that many of his fellow-citizens went to Cincinnati, namely, to express his preference for the Presidency, and he was not permitted to return. Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends claim that he represents a national party, because his minority in the Free States is not persecuted into silence and inaction as is the Fremont minority in the Slave States. The fact only proves that the political spirit of freedom is tolerant and not despotic. If Mr. BUCHANAN is elected by the unanimous vote of the fifteen Slave States with the aid of one or two Free States, it is easy to see why it will not be as purely a sectional result as the election of Mr. FREMONT by the united voice of the Free States? As at Bunker Hill and King's Mountain, at Moomouth and the Cowpens, the men of the North and the men of the South knew but one great cause, so at a thousand polls in November, from Bangor to San Francisco, the worthy sons of those sires will vote for the perpetuity of that liberty for whose establishment their fathers fought.

Because the interest of free labor is mainly represented at the North, its party is not to be called sectional any more than the tariff party whose interest was also chiefly at the North. The principle of free labor is a fundamental principle of Governmental policy. It is the life of the country. That is necessarily the national party which supports it, for the Union is a league of national life and not of death.

Anticipating the destruction which truth always deals upon sophistry, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE continues, disposing, with easy flippancy, of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution:

"They hear men say that such a party (the Republican) *ought not* to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it; although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other, on a question of morals, policy and feelings on which the two differ eternally and unappeasably; although, from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it or accept office under it without infamy at home, although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power at home, to the full measure of the government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them substantially, all upon the antagonist family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war—and adopts, as its fundamental ideas, announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of government against Slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and temper of its electioneering appeal, as a whole, in prose and in verse, the leading articles of its papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section—and hate or dread, or contempt is the natural impression it leaves in the Northern mind and heart; yet that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened: that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is too to one nothing will happen; that if worst comes to worst, the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly."

This is only an energetic repetition of the same error. Is it true that the aim of the Republican Party is to rally one section against another? It appeals to the freeman of Mobile as much as to the freeman of Portland; and free labor is as advantageous to the Southern settler in the Territories as to the Northern. Is it true that no man in the Southern States could accept office, without infamy, under the administration of MADISON or JEFFERSON? Yet in respect of the Slave question in the Territories, the Republicans occupy the ground of those Presidents. Mr. CHOATE only repeats the misleader upon the South first uttered at Albany by Mr. FILLMORE. Is it a true statement of the Republican Party that it would take the Government from all the States and give it to a part, because it claims that the immense majority of the American people should determine how they should be governed? Is a vast majority properly stigmatized as "a part," when the stigma is cast solely in the interest of a few thousands?

Rhetoricians, gentlemen, are always more fiery than forcible or correct. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE asserts that the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence "announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of Government against Slavery," and therefore he is compelled to dispose of it by calling that declaration "a passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war."

Now, under that Declaration the revolution was fought, and in pursuance of it, the Constitution was formed. The Republican Party, founded upon the latter, is naturally compelled to defend the former against the enemies of both. In solemn crisis, men utter great truths. The Declaration of Independence states the cardinal principles upon which a Democratic Government rests. Whoever sneers at those principles cannot be a proper counsellor for men who love liberty and believe that men can govern themselves. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE states that the North and South differ "eternally and unappeasably" upon the great question at issue. How does he propose to arrange it, since there must be some arrangement? He does not even meet the difficulty. Without a glance at the causes of difference, without seeing or heeding that, if the North and South differ, they both have rights, he smoothly sneers at the principles involved in the claim of Northern rights, concedes to the North the numerical majority, abuses its method of defending its rights, and says if it wants peace it must hold its tongue and take its adversary's terms. This is an adroit advocate. At first his logic was that of the thief who cries "stop thief," to turn attention from himself, now it is that of the victim who concludes not to cry out that his pocket is picked, lest he be knocked on the head.

The statement that the conduct of the Republican party in this campaign tends to foment hatred and fear, is destroyed by the singular unanimity of calmness and dignity with which the great issues of this contest have been presented by them, while the opposition has been unprecedentedly fierce and reckless. The mild slander of northern and southern patriotism, Mr. FILLMORE, and all the leading orators, senators and journals of the party of Slavery extension, have ceased to argue; they only threaten. "If we beat," they say, "we will subdue you. If you beat, we will dissolve the Union." Hon. RUFUS CHOATE echoes Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Hon. HOWELL COBB and Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS in saying:

"Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weaknesses and its strength, I, for one, care not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to dissolve the States."

The possible triumph of the Republican party suggests a ghastly picture to the imagination of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. I pray your attention to the dreadful scene. The friends of Slavery are supposed to be contemplating the prospect:

"It will represent to their eyes a vast region of States, organized upon anti-Slavery, pushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, and tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate Freedom and put down oligarchy; its Constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end."

Gentlemen, JOHN RANDOLPH introduced a word into politics which Mr. WEBSTER used with crushing force. It was the word doughface, to express that political subservience of which the eagerness outstrips the reason. The Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, again calling the principles of the Declaration of Independence "glittering and sounding generalities," is, by an inevitable and inexorable logic, compelled to say, that when it appears to a section in this country that it is the mission of the American Government to inaugurate Freedom and put down the oligarchy of Slavery, "then and thus is the beginning of the end."

I could demand your pardon as thoughtful men—earnest young men, loving their country and pursuing a great principle, as the only permanent foundation of its prosperity—for treating gravely this production. But it illustrates the character of the cause, and the kind of foe we oppose.

Unable to avoid the terrible tragedy of Kansas, the question of that Territory is thus treated:

"And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and bowie knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose Freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses."

Who "abused and profaned" that soil? The party to which Hon. RUFUS CHOATE attaches himself in this letter. Who have vainly sought to calm it? The party which Hon. RUFUS CHOATE denounces as sectional. Who deprived it of "the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration?" The party which Hon. RUFUS CHOATE writes this letter to defend.

It was the party now represented by Mr. BUCHANAN that tore the bond by which peace was secured to Kansas. It was done under the plea of restoring the Democratic principle of settlement, by leaving the subject of Slavery to be decided by the people. What people? The first ten, or twenty, or thousand, settlers? Were they to settle the slave or free *status* for that country? The bill by which the breach of political honor called the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, was effected, is a fatal fraud. The Territory was thrown open to be settled by the emigrants, who might make laws for their own government, only those laws must not contravene the Constitution of the United States. *But the majority that passed the bill, held that the Constitution allowed Slavery in the Territories.* The Democratic rights of the settlers, in relation to the subject, were not to begin until the Territory was made into a State. Now the Territories are national property, subject to such laws only as the nation makes. There is no national law authorising Slavery; and by what right could slaves, which, as property, exist only by law, be held in the Territories? The bill, ostensibly Democratic, was the worst piece of special legislation in favor of the only privileged class that has ever existed in this country. It pretended to leave the question to the settlers, after it had already decided it. But before a vote could be had, and because the Territory was occupied by four freemen to one friend of Slavery extension, the man who was President of the U. S. Senate at the time of the passage of the bill, led a Missouri mob into Kansas and controlled the elections; and the friends of Slavery extension in Congress contend that the acts of the Legislature elected by the Missouri mob, and outraging the Constitution of the United States, and the instincts of humanity and decency, are to be protected because they have the form of law.

Gentlemen, the moment when the country tingles to its extremities with indignation at the "crime" against the very principle of our existence as a free and Republican country, is the moment chosen by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE to offer his allegiance to the party which is responsible for this political crime and consequent convulsion, and to turn upon those who still stand upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and taunt them as sectionalists and fanatics. He urges us to "strike down the rifle and the bowie knife." Who raised them? The party, whose hands, before they drop them, and still dripping with the blood of free settlers, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE makes haste to grasp. He counsels us to "guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of years to choose for itself." Young men of Maine, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE tells you this at the moment he is taking the hand of ATCHISON, and STRINGFELLOW, and DOUGLAS, and their party, under whose feet the strenuous infancy of KANSAS lies prostrate and crushed. "And it will choose freedom for itself, and have forever what it chooses." The gentleman who tells you this joins, while the words are warm, the party which justifies a Missouri mob in choosing Slavery for Kansas, and which is pledged by its policy, by its antecedents, and by the word of its leaders, to perpetuate Slavery there.

Of course Hon. RUFUS CHOATE tells you that Slavery will never go into those Territories.

There is not one (Territory) but Kansas in which Slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for Slavery in Utah, New-Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine free."

The whole political history of the country puts Mr. CHOATE in the wrong, so far as the spirit of the remark is concerned. If the law of God gives a country to freedom, then, since men are not always zealous to obey the divine law, what harm in securing obedience to it by human enactment? If the freedom of Maine were threatened as that of Kansas is, do you suppose the lovers of free America would suffer Slavery to enter in and possess the State, because the keeping out of Slavery is not a proper foundation for a national party? Is the *regulation* of labor a sufficient basis of national political division, and the *principle* of labor not so? Does any man believe that the ablest and most ambitious man in the Pro-Slavery Party in this country, Mr. DOUGLAS, would have hazarded his hope of the Presidency upon a palpable blunder? If the Territories were really secure from Slavery, is Mr. DOUGLAS' love of abstract Democracy so passionate that he would risk his chances of preferment by a proposition which would not really alter the condition of the Territory, and the mere presentation of which must convulse the country? Colonel BUFORD, the leader of a party of Alabama colonists in Kansas, dates an address to the South, on the 24th of July, 1856, in which he urges slave emigration into Kansas, because "we still control the Government in the Territory, our immigration is still increasing." "Remember, that instead of endangering the Union, our winning Kansas makes it permanent by enabling us to defend our rights in it, and by discomfiting and breaking down the agitators." He adds: "*Remember that I and all who know the country will tell you that slaves thrive and do well in Kansas; and that there and in Western Missouri their labor pays better than in any cotton State in the Union.*"

Gentlemen, if the Slave Party were convinced that Slavery could not be made profitable in the Territories, do you believe it would have broken the Missouri Compromise?

Do you ask why Hon. RUFUS CHOATE writes this letter when the heart of the country is stirred so deeply by this question, in which, as Mr. WEBSTER said, there can be but one side for the freemen of the North? It is written to cover his retreat from the late Webster and Clay Whig Party, one of whose cardinal principles was opposition to Slavery extension, into the party whose sole doctrine and issue in the present canvass, as Mr. BUCHANAN expressly states, is Slavery extension into the Territories of the United States. In justification of this step he says:

"The Democratic Party has already, by the action of its great representative Convention, resolved to put out of office its own Administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody."

But what are the facts? Mr. BUCHANAN is the nominee of the so-called Democratic Party. He has declared that he abdicates his individuality, and is now only the Cincinnati Platform. Mr. DOUGLAS is the author of the Kansas bill, which is the direct occasion of the present political convulsion. At the meeting to ratify Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination in New-York, Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"But, my friends, I find that these black 'Republican' murders and black 'Republican' newspapers have all begun to shed crocodile tears over my own humble fate, because they made a Douglas Platform and put BUCHANAN on it. I wish to call your attention to a point for a moment, and that is whether it is not a Buchanan Platform as well as a Douglas. They say it is all Douglas, because it indorsed every position that I have taken, not only upon the Slavery question, and Kansas and Nebraska, but the foreign policy. That is true, and because it is true, I stand with heart and soul ready to devote all my energies to the success of the platform and candidate. Now, my friends, if you will listen for an instant for a brief historical account, I will show you that BUCHANAN and myself have, for several years back—ever since I came into public life—held the same position on the Slavery question, from beginning to end."

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS naturally understands himself and his party better than the raw recruit, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives thirteen reasons why the South should vote for Mr. BUCHANAN. The thirteenth is this: "He never gave a vote against the interests of Slavery, and never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern heart."

Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, United States Senator from Mississippi, one of the Committee who announced the nomination to Mr. BUCHANAN, says, in a letter:

"Mr. BUCHANAN said, in the presence of all who had assembled—and they were from the North and the South, the East and the West—that *he stood upon the Cincinnati Platform and indorsed every part of it. He was explicit in his remarks on its Slavery features, saying, that the Slavery issue was the absorbing element in the canvass.* He recognized to its fullest extent the overshadowing importance of *that issue*, and if elected, he would make it *the ereative principle of his Administration*, settle the question upon such terms as should give peace and safety to the Union, and security to the South. *He spoke in terms of decided commendation of the Kansas bill*, and as pointedly deprecated the unworthy efforts of sectional agitation to get up a national conflagration on that question. After the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas bill was, he said, necessary to organize our legislation in reference to the Territories and he expressed his *surprise* that there should appear anywhere an organized opposition to the Kansas bill, after the general acquiescence which the whole country had expressed in the measures of 1850."

With these facts before the country, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE tells you that the Cincinnati Convention, whose platform expressly affirms every principle that has made the present Administration odious, "put out of office its own Administration."

And of Mr. BUCHANAN, who stands pledged, by his political career, and by his express words, to a perpetuity of the course of the present Administration, whose domestic policy will be Slavery, and whose foreign policy will be piracy, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE says, in conclusion:

"I am constrained to add that it seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other, to represent that sentiment of nationality—tolerant, warm, and comprehensive—without which without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power, and, I trust, the disposition, to restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations."

It is enough to say that this "tolerant, warm, and comprehensive nationality" by which we are to grow to the true greatness of nations, is the nationality of the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *Charleston Mercury*, and the almost unanimous Southern press; of Gen. Pierce, the Hon. Messrs. Douglas, Toombs, Cobb, Davis, Fillmore, Cushing, Stringfellow, Atchison and Shannon; of the Hon. Erastus Brooks, the Hon. Preston S. Brooke, the Hon. Lawrence Keitt, the Hon. Isaiah Rynders, and the Hon. Rufus Choate.

Young men of Maine, there is no need of farther allusion to this letter. We do not need the men whose antecedents forbade us to hope to call them leaders; but it is not without a sigh that we see those who have moved our admiration in days of ease, falling below our respect in the day of trial. I wish I could come and speak to you and hear you speak to me. But it is a luxury which I must at present deny myself, to speak in New-England for Freedom and FREMONT; for the Union and the Constitution; for good order, civilization, and human rights.

In no country, at any period of history, has human society attained so high an average excellence as in New-England. It may be traced to the operation of one principle; that, namely, of free Democratic development. It is no wonder, therefore, that the people of New-England should desire to secure to all their children, everywhere, the same great blessing. The people of the whole country have the same interest and the same desire. And, therefore, be sure, the final triumph of the free principle in our Government will be achieved; for Liberty is the miracle-worker, and, as the young Hercules strangled the snakes around his cradle, so will Young America crush the serpents of sectionalism and disunion which creep out of the hot swamps of Slavery.

With great respect, gentlemen, I am your friend,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From official returns of the Arkansas election it appears that the vote for Governor stands: CONWAY, (Dem.) 26,139; LOAN, (K. N.) 15,438; giving a Democratic majority of 11,201. In the State Senate there are twenty Democrats and five Know-Nothings; in the House, sixty-four Democrats, one Old-Line Whig, and nine Know-Nothings. In the Northern Congressional District, GREENWOOD (Dem.) received a majority of 9,228 over THOMASON, (K. N.); and in the Southern Congressional District, WARREN (Dem.) received 2,124 votes over FOWLER, (K. N.)

The friends of Free-Kansas and FREMONT held a spirited meeting last Saturday evening in the village of Lodi, N. J., in pursuance of a call issued by the Fremont and Dayton Association of that place. The meeting was called to order by RICHARD RAMAINE, Esq., the President of the Club. In the much regretted absence of Judge WOODRUFF, of Paterson, who had been invited and was announced to speak, Mr. WILLIAM T. WALLIS, of Passaic

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HIRELING AND THE SLAVE, CHICORA, AND OTHER POEMS. By WILLIAM J. GRAYSON. 1 vol. 12mo. Charleston: McCARTER & Co.

Doctor JOHNSON declared that he "loved a good hater." He would have been charmed with Mr. GRAYSON, the Laureate of Negro Slavery, who has written a poem of some length, with the avowed aim of proving how much the condition of the enslaved black population of our Southern States is superior to that of the free laborers of England. He declares that "the slave is an apprentice for life, and owes his labor to his master; the master owes support, during life, to the slave," —that Slavery permits no idleness, allows no tramping or skulking, and knows no pauperism—that all cruelty is an abuse, does not belong to the institution, and may be in time prevented—that Slavery, as an engagement, not for days and weeks, but for life, draws the relation closer between master and servant; that the sale of slaves is substantially only a transfer of labor from one master to the other, and no evil to the laborer; that Slavery is an evil only in the same sense in which the hireling's hard labor is an evil; that slaves and masters are equally satisfied; that the end of Slavery is present good to the slave himself, and the country in which he labors, and the world at large, and future good to his race; and, finally, that if the Abolitionists are in earnest, they have only to go into the market and emancipate all the slaves by purchase.

In accordance with these views, set forth in good plain prose, is the author's poetic effusion. We are bound to admit that his poetry is vastly superior to his policy. His subject is discussed in two parts, in which he glorifies Slavery, roundly rates those who dislike and condemn it, and sets forth the terrible condition of the (literally) "lower order" in Britain.

Mr. GRAYSON invests Slavery with a *couleur-de-rose* atmosphere of admiration. Here is his sketch of ordinary Negro-life in the South:

In sloth and error sunk for countless years
His race has lived, but light at last appears—
Celestial light!: religion undefiled
Dawns in the heart of Congo's simple child;
He, glorious truth, he hears with glad surprise,
And lifts his eye with rapture to the skies;
The noblest thoughts that erring mortals knew,
Waked by her influence, in his bosom glow;
His nature owns the renovating sway,
And all the old barbarian melts away.
And now, with sturdy hand and cheerful heart,
He learns to master every useful art,
To forge the axe, to mould the rugged share,
The ship's brave keel for angry waves prepare:
The rising wall obeys his plastic will,
And the loom's fabric owns his ready skill.
Where once the Indian's keen, unerring aim,
With shaft's of reed transfixed the forest game,
Where painted warriors late in ambush stood,
And midnight war-whoops shook the trembling wood,
The Negro wins, with well-directed toil,
Its various treasures from the virgin soil;
Swept by his axe the forests pass away,
The dense swamp opens to the light of day;
The deep morass of weeds and fetid mud,
Now dry, now covered by the rising flood,
In squares arranged by lines of bank and drain,
Smiles with rich harvests of the golden grain,
That, wrought from ooze by nature's curious art,
To pearly whiteness, cheers the Negro's heart,
Smokes on the master's board in goodly show,
A mimic pyramid of seeming snow,
And borne by commerce to each distant shore,
Supplies the world with one enjoyment more.
On upland slopes, with jungle lately spread,
The lord y maize uplifts its tasseled head;
Broad, graceful leaves of waving green appear,
And shining threads adorn the swelling ear—
The matchless ear, whose milky stores impart
A feast that mocks the daintiest powers of art
To every taste; whose riper bounty yields
A grateful feast amid a thousand fields,
And sent, on mercy's errand, from the slave
To starving hirelings, saves them from the grave.
In broader limits, by the loftier maize,
The silk-like cotton all its wool displays:
Through forked leaves, in endless rows unfold
Gay blossoms tinged with purple dyes and gold;
To suns autumnal bursting pods disclose
Their fleeces, spotless as descending snows;
These, a rich freight, a thousand ships receive,
A thousand looms with fairy fingers weave;
And hireling multitudes in other lands
Are blessed with raiment from the Negro's hands.
Nor these alone they give; their useful toil
Lures the rich cane to its adopted soil—
This luscious cane, whose genial sweets diffuse
More social joys than HYBLA's honeyed dews;
Without whose help no civic feast is made,
No bridal cake delights—without whose aid
China's enchanting cup itself appears
To lose its virtue, and no longer cheers,
Arabia's fragrant berry idly wastes
Its pure aroma on untinted tastes,
Limes of delicious scent and golden rind
Their pungent treasures unregarded find,
Ices refresh the languid belle no more,
And their lost comfits infant worlds deplore.
The weed's soft influence, too, his hands prepare,
That soothes the beggar's grief, the monarch's care,
Cheers the lone scholar at his midnight work,
Subdues alike the Russian and the Turk,
The calm beguiles, the heart of toil revives,
Ennui itself of half its gloom deprives,
In fragrant clouds involves the learned and great,
In golden boxes helps the toils of state,
And, with strange magic and mysterious charm,
Hunger can stay, and bores and duns disarm.
These precious products, in successive years,
Trained by a master's skill, the Negro rears;
New life he gives to Europe's busy marts,
To all the world new comforts and new arts;
Loom, spinner, merchant, from his hands derive
Their wealth, and myriads by his labor thrive;
While slothful millions, hopeless of relief,
The slaves of pagan priest and brutal chief,
Harassed by wars upon their native shore,
Still lead the savage life they led before.
Instructed thus, and in the only school
Barbarians ever know—a master's rule,
The Negro learns each civilizing art
That softens and subdues the savage heart,
Assumes the tone of those with whom he lives,
Acquires the habit that refinement gives,
And slowly learns, but surely, while a slave,
The lessons that his country never gave.

He adds that "for wiser teaching," the Negro was stolen from Africa and sold in America, and

If they who brought him were by Mammon driven,
Still have they served, blind instruments of Heaven;
And though the way be rough, the agent stern,
No better mode can human wits discern,
No happier system wealth or virtue find,
To tame and elevate the Negro mind.

When speaking of white people, (Southern slaveowners specially excepted,) Mr. GRAYSON is far from enlogistic—scarcely courteous. GERRIT SMITH is abused, as "chief and teacher" of abolition; TAPPAN is named as being "like Niobe, all tears;" the fire of "Mad GARRISON" is condemned as well as the "better temper" of HALE; we are told that GIDDINGS "mouths and mistakes his ribaldry for wit,"—that CHARLES SUMNER is "supple" (!) that GREELEY "raves and ravens like a beast of prey," —that SEWARD "smiles,"—that Mrs. STOWE flies to Glasgow "for patron, pence, and praise,"—and that THEODORE PARKER and H. W. BEECHER severally "rant" and "cant," while, under gentle slaveholders, the heppy South is a sort of earthly Paradise, where the negro population are only too happy. Among the Southern whites and their friends he specially enlogizes ELLIOTT, a disciple of IZAAK WALTON, and FILLMORE, who—

"Left, without a sigh, the toye
Of State for homelier, but serener joys,"

—apparently unaware, when he wrote, that his friend was so soon again to adventure in quest of the said "toys of State."

Though Mr. GRAYSON indulges in rhyme, it is to be hoped that he is accessible to reason. Perhaps he will consider how different the facts of Slavery are, when contrasted with his flowery eulogism upon it. The laboring classes of Europe are poor; on that head there can be no mistake. But they cannot be sold in the market like beasts of burden—they cannot be tortured with the lash at the caprice of owners—they cannot be kept within certain territorial limits—they are free to go where they like, (to starvation, it may be,) and no man can put fetters on their limbs. If Slavery be the national boon and individual blessing which Mr. GRAYSON declares it to be, how dreadfully foolish are the ebony creatures who risk life itself on "the Underground Railway" to escape from it. Some minor pieces, (the longest an Indian story,) exhibit poetic power of no small force. There is an appendix of notes to Mr. GRAYSON'S Negro-laudation likely to amuse—from their intense and accumulate absurdity.

THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF HERODOTUS IN THE FIFTH CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER, F. R. G. S., Author of the "The Geography of Herodotus." 2 vols. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

In the latter years of the last century, JOHN JAMES BARTHELEMY, a French savant, who was also an Abbé, published a work, (which still retains popularity in the original, and by means of translations,) entitled, *Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece, &c.* The book before us was avowedly suggested by that intereeting production, and is an imaginary biography of HERODOTUS, the historian, who actually did devote many years of extended travel in Greece and other countries, to obtain materials, by personal research and observation, for his great work. It is, therefore, founded upon fact, and gives a vast amount of information, most agreeably and artistically conveyed, illustrative of the history, manners, religion, literature, arts and social condition of the Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, Babylonians, Hebrews, Scythians, and other ancient nations, in the days of PERICLES and NEHEMIAH. Besides the geographical and historical facts thus conveyed, there are many anecdotes, legends and traditions. The author has largely and industriously availed himself of the recent labors of modern English and German writers on ancient history, geography and antiquities. In an adroit manner, too, he has taken his here to Jerusalem and Persepolis, and thus blended a knowledge of sacred with profane events and places. He has performed his work in a superior manner, and the result is a book likely to remain a monument of his learning, research and industry. It is an acquisition to the private library, and seems well calculated for adoption and use in public and other schools. It has the advantage of containing a good map of the countries visited by HERODOTUS, and an excellent because pretty full index.

The publishers do not give the slightest indication whether this valuable work is original, or only a reprint. We should be prond of claiming Mr. WHEELER as an American,—taking rank with PRESCOTT, IRVING, BANCROFT, MOTLEY and others who have lately enriched our native literature with standard histories. This is a neglect almost unpardonable, because to a certain degree deceptive. To do what they have thus left undone, we have to add that Mr. WHEELER is an English writer, of some reputation and high character.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. By Mrs. LOUISA W. TURNER. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This work is an exposition of the doctrines of the New or Swedenborgian Church. The nature of those doctrines is but little understood by the Christians of other sects, who mostly regard SWEDENBORG as a mystic and a visionary, wholly or partially insane. To those who desire to learn what he really was, and to understand the peculiarity of his teaching, and wherein it differs from that of other churches, the present work will be of very great service. The London *Intellectual Repository*, speaking of the reprint of it which has appeared in England, says, "Contrast is one most important means of seeing the truth; and this little work which in a brief space contrasts many points of the New and the Old Doctrines together, is well calculated to be of service to the general reader, and also to the novitiate and the mature member of the Church." And Dr. BUSH, a high authority remarks of it, "It is among those of the collateral works of the New Church which can always be given safely, and will be useful to all novitiates."

The author, Mrs. LOUISA TURNER, is, we believe, the wife of Dr. WM. TURNER, of this City, and sister of Mrs. MOWATT RITCHIE. Her style is perspicuous and elegant, and the value of her work, at least to Swedenborgians, is evidenced in the fact that the present is a third and much enlarged edition. The reputation of the publishers insures the beauty of its mechanical department. It is printed in large, clear type, and on fine paper.

News of Literature.

The third regular trade-sale, by LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., of New-York, will commence at their rooms in Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 11, and continue until the catalogue (filling nearly 500 octavo pages) be gone through. This is announced as "much the largest ever offered at any trade-sale in America." It includes not only books, but stationery, music and stereotype plates. Among the New-York houses which contribute most largely to this sale are: Derby & Jackson; Edward Dunigan & Brother; D. & J. Sadlier; E. D. Long; G. P. Putnam; M. W. Dodd; Charles Scribner; R. M. Dewitt; Virtue, Emmens & Co.; Mason Brothers; Leavitt & Allen; D. Appleton & Co.; Miller, Orton and Mulligan; E. Stephens; Martin & Johnson; Dana & Co.; J. M. Fairchild; Dix & Edwards; Fowler & Wells; Stringer & Townsend; Wiley & Halsted; C. M. Saxton; A. Rannay; Garrett & Co.; A. S. Barnes & Co.; Farmer & Brace; T. N. Stanford; T. W. Strong; Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.; Livermore & Rudd; Geo. F. Cooledge, and Horace Waters. The principal publishers of Boston, Philadelphia, Auburn, Cincinnati, Chicago, New-Haven, Charleston, Hartford, Buffalo, Springfield, Albany, Baltimore, Rochester, Ithaca, Utica, Bangor, Harrisburg and Schenectady also are contributors to this sale, which is on the appointment of, and under the regulations laid down by the Executive Committee of the New-York Book-Publishers' Association.

The success of the People's edition of COOPER'S Novels, published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, in 34 volumes, had induced them to prepare a superior library edition of COOPER'S best works, in 20 small 8vo volumes. The composition and stereotyping has been confided to CRAIGHEAD & VALENTINE, a new long primer type, expressely cast for this edition, being used. The printing (on finely calendered and sized paper made by H. V. BUTLER & Co.) has been performed, with great care, by the press of J. F. TROW. The text has been carefully revised, with Mr. COOPER'S latest editions and corrections, besides his new Introductions and Notes. The binding will be by READ & CUSHING. It not being intended to break the Sets, no volume will be sold separately. From the specimen we have seen, we pronounce this to be *the* edition of the best American novelist.

The first thirteen semi monthly parts of Rev. Dr. SPENCER'S *History of the United States*, to be completed in two volumes quarto, have been issued by MARTIN & JOHNSON, and give assurance that the work will be creditable to the accomplished author, the spirited publishers, the artists who have executed the original paintings, and the engravers who have so admirably transfused them, as it were, as objects of general approval, by the almost magical aid of the *burin*. There is a wonderful combination of native talent of the first order in this truly National work.

Mr. PUTNAM announces an illustrated edition of IRVING'S *Life of Washington*. It is to appear in semi-monthly parts, imperial 8vo., fourteen making a volume. The whole work, in addition to maps and wood cuts, will contain eighty engravings on steel, including portraits and original designs. There will be as many as eight portraits of WASHINGTON, with two of his wife; several historical scenes in which he took part, and a variety of other engravings of interest and merit.

Dr. DORAN, author of *Table Traits, Habits and Men*, and other popular works, has nearly ready a new work, in two volumes, to be called *Monarchs Retired from Business*. It will be issued, simultaneously with the English edition, by REDFIELD of this City, who has now almost ready *Knights and Their Days*, (which is now in its third London edition,) by the same distinguished author.

Sinai and Palestine, by Rev. A. P. STANLEY, (author of the *Life of Dr. Arnold*,) is now in the press, also to be published by REDFIELD, an exact *fac simile* of the London edition, both as respects type, text, and colored maps. This will probably be popular among the religious community, as it brings modern geographical science to bear on the great truths of sacred history.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, the oldest of the English periodicals, being about 120 years old, has lately passed into the hands of Mr. PARKER, a leading publisher in Oxford, by whom it is to be continued, with an infusion of new spirit. Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord ABERDEEN'S administration, is now a leading writer in the *Gentleman's*.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN, & Co., have in the press, *The Age of Progress; Or, A Panorama of Time; In Four Visions*, by Dr. DAVID A. MOORE. This is a prose composition, in which the Future of the World, better and brighter than its Past, is eloquently shadowed forth. It will be issued this month.

"Frank Forrester," whose great work on Horses and Horsemanship is nearly written, will have ready for sale in a few days, a *Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen*, treating of fowling, fishing, and sports in general. It will contain sixty engravings from Mr. HERBERT'S own drawings. The frontispiece, which we have seen, is quite Landseerian.

The London Spectator, which speaks well of Mrs. KIRBY'S *Wanduna; or, Early Day in the North West*, adds "Notwithstanding its fault of too much writing, the best account that we have ever met with of social life in a new settlement, was Mrs. CLAVER'S *A New Home, who'll follow?*"

Mrs. FITZSIMON, O'CONNELL'S favorite and most accomplished daughter, has nearly completed her long-expected Life of her father. We notice the death of her husband, Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland, announced as having taken place in July, in Italy.

Professor AYTOUN'S *Bothwell* is a ballad-poem in six parts, presenting the leading features of MARY'S early life as Queen of Scotland. The poem, which is autobiographical, is reported, by the English critics, to be powerful, though rather diffuse. It will be republished by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston.

In marked contrast with the rapidity with which important works are now too often written, may be noticed Sir WILLIAM NAPIER'S declaration, (vol. V., p. 228, REDFIELD'S edition) that his history of the Peninsular War, "written honestly from good materials, *cost sixteen years of unremitted labor.*"

Sir EDWARD BELCHER, Hydographer to the British Admiralty, (who commanded the Expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN from 1852 to 1854,) has just brought out what the London critics call "a genuine naval novel," entitled, *Horatio Howard Berners*.

M. THIERS has gone to Germany, to examine the battle-fields of Lutzen, Baulzen Dresden, and Leipzig, which he will have to describe in the next volume, now in his hands, of the *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*.

Mr. DISRAELI, accompanied by his clever and wealthy wife, has left England on a Continental tour. He is understood to have nearly completed another political novel, in which Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to get particular "fits."

The new volume (the eleventh) of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* brings the work down to the article Humboldt. The biography of THOMAS HOOD is by R. M. MILNES the poet.

There is a rumor that THOMAS CARLYLE has abandoned his half written *Life and Times of Frederick the Great*, and is about producing a biography of WASHINGTON.

Mrs STOWE has arrived in England. It is said that the object of her visit is to endeavor to secure a copy-right there, (and also in France, Belgium, and Germany,) for her new Anti-Slavery romance.

Mrs. TROLLOPE, who is now living at Florence, in indifferent health and at an advanced age, is bringing out another novel of English society, called *Fashionable Life; Or, Paris and London*.

The leading political articles in the new numbers of the *Quarterly Review*, and the *National Review*, are respectively on "The American Question," and "American Anxieties."

Mr. MACAULAY, it appears, has gone to Venice for change of climate and scene, but will devote himself to his History on his return.

Mr. CONDEN is employing the Parliamentary recess in the composition of a democratic History of England.

MURRAY, the London publisher, has commenced the issue of a series of hand-books of the different counties of England.

ALEXANDER SMITH, the poet, has written a powerful prose article upon CHADOER, in a new periodical called *The Titan*.

The *Illustrated London News* gives a sketch of what it calls a new *statute* of NAPOLEON, at Boulogne.

Giving Yellow Fever Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I receive your paper daily and read it with great interest owing to its *fair* dealings in general with all parties. Some time ago you charged us in an article, based on information said to be received from a Western merchant, with circulating handbills in the cars coming east from Pittsburg, giving fearful accounts of the ravages of yellow fever in New-York City. In to-day's issue I notice a reiteration of the same story in a different form in your paper. At the appearance of your first article our papers took pains to get a statement from the Railroad agent at Pittsburg contradicting in toto the statement made by your informer, no such handbills or circulars having been seen in any of the Railroad Companies' cars.

And further I may here state that our information of the fever is derived entirely from your own published and other newspaper accounts in New York, and none of our merchants or papers here seem to give it half the currency or importance that you in New-York do. Fair play is a jewel. We of Philadelphia don't want to thrive by such vile means as you would attribute to us. Our merchants find plenty to do without the use of any bug-bear excitement to enable us to thrive at a sister city's disadvantage. In fairness to us we beg the insertion of this disclaimer. ONE OF MANY.

Horrible Tragedy in Philadelphia—Murder of a Wife, and Attempted Suicide of the Husband.

From the Philadelphia North American of Tuesday.

About 6¼ o'clock last evening a most shocking and revolting murder was committed at No. 24 Merchant-street, above Fourth. The following are some of the particulars:

It appears that the house has been occupied, for two months past, by Mr. WM. NATHANIEL WEST and his wife, ARABELLA WEST, together with their three children, and two boarders, named ANNA SIMPSON and JENNY GRAY. On yesterday week WEST and his wife had a quarrel, and they agreed to separate. WEST left, and did not return until yesterday afternoon, when he found that his wife was removing his furniture, against his will, and a quarrel ensued. There was no one in the room at the time, except Mr. W.'s sister and the children. The quarrel commenced in the front room of the first floor, and was soon after renewed in the back room of the second story of the building. It was here that WEST drew from his pocket a dirk, and inflicted upon Mrs. W. a number of dreadful stabs, any one of which must have proved fatal. Under her left breast is a shocking wound, from which the blood poured in torrents. She even had a wound back of her ear, and two or three upon other parts of her body. After WEST had stabbed his wife and dashed her lifeless form upon the floor, he attempted to put an end to his own life by stabbing himself in the left breast. While he was in this act he was interrupted by a citizen, who, hearing the cries of "murder," ran into the house, but was so frightened at the horrible sight before him, that he left to summon the public.

Mr. WEST has two severe stabs under his left breast. One of them is of a serious character, the end of the dirk having evidently entered his lungs. The other wound is not so serious, the point of the knife having penetrated but a short distance beneath the skin. When the officers entered the room, Mr. WEST was lying upon the floor, faint from loss of blood. On the opposite side of the room lay the corpse of his wife in a pool of blood. When we saw her she presented a most shocking spectacle—her hands, head, body and a part of her clothing were covered with blood. The floor and the walls were also besmeared with blood. Her left hand had a dreadful cut on the inside of it, showing conclusively that the knife had been drawn through it during the murderous struggle. The only furniture in the room was a mattress, a broken looking glass, two chairs and a table.

We conversed with WEST a few moments before his removal. He expressed no regret at having committed the dreadful deed. The only thing that appeared to trouble him was the fear that he might survive the wounds which he had inflicted upon himself. Standing near him, we inquired of a gentleman present where the dirk was found. "I will tell you," said WEST, "I gave it to him. He did not take it from me; I gave it to him and I did the deed." As we were taking notes he said to us, "I suppose you are after something to please the morbid appetite—something of the horrible," and then a most frightful smile lit up his countenance.

ARABELLA WEST is 36 years of age, and has three children, named THOMAS J. W. DE CAMP, 10 years of age, (by a former husband,) GEORGE WEST, aged 6 years, and ELIZABETH WEST, aged 3 years.

WM. N. WEST is 31 years of age. He was born in Baltimore, and a few years ago worked in New-York, after which he removed to this city.

Mr. WEST and his wife had a quarrel on Saturday last, but they did not come to blows. During that evening he had in his possession a six-barrel revolver, with which he amused himself by shooting at a small frame which was hung against the wall. We were shown the card and found it perforated with six balls. He told his wife then that some time he would fix her off in that way, but nothing was afterward thought of the affair.

The Texas Legislature has adopted an act supplemental to the act for the improvement of the rivers of Texas. This last appropriates $50,000 to the Gulf and its waters, and the same amount to the Colorado. Trinity, Brazos and Sabine, each, and $20,000 to other streams each.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill for the establishment of an asylum for the blind. The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Mexican Volunteer Gone.

The New-York Mexican Volunteers met at noon, yesterday, at the Mercer House, and then proceeded to the residence of the father of a comrade lately deceased, No. 108 High-street, Brooklyn, at which place his funeral services were attended. Sergeant JOHN R. BEATY, the deceased, was attached to Company K, as a non-commissioned officer, and served faithfully during the whole Mexican campaign. He was drowned at Newark, N. J., on Sunday last. His remains were attended, by his comrades, to Greenwood.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of PATRICK T. CAKE, who has been missing for some time, was found floating in the slip foot of Pier No. 24 East River. The Coronor was notified.

☞ Don't be visiting the *Adriatic* just now—the workmen are very busy finishing off the cabins, and to prevent too frequent interruptions, access is denied visitors. It will not be long before this largest of American steamers will be ready to fall into line.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, the President in the chair.

In compliance with the resolutions offered at the previous meeting, in reference to the death of Alderman MOSER, the Chamber, (as well as the chair formerly occupied by the deceased,) was partially draped in mourning—the work being still in progress.

Several petitions were read and referred.

A memorial was received, from the Chamber of Commerce, asking that the Board accept and act on the offer of the trustees of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, to furnish New-York with a correct standard of time, on the condition that the latter City pay the expenses of establishing special telegraphic communication between the two places. Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The Board adjourned till Wednesday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

A few petitions were referred.

Councilman GRAY submitted a resolution that "when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to the first Monday in October. Laid over.

Councilman HART proposed an immediate adjournment, "out of respect to the *memory* of the Democratic Party;" alluding to the torch-light procession. [Laughter.]

Resolution withdrawn.

After the transaction of some other business the worthy Councilman renewed his motion, which, on vote, was lost.

A petition was received from Mr. H. C. Sperry, of the Seventeenth Ward, stating the inefficiency of the Public School system to meet the evils of pauperism, and proposing that the City Authorities make application to the State for from five to ten thousand acres of their waste land, to construct saw and flour mills, and make a City Farm School, placed under proper authorities.

The petition states that there are constantly on hand from one to two thousand children, without parents or guardians, to whom such an institution would be a great blessing.

Referred to a Special Committee.

A resolution was offered, by Councilman APPLEBY, that the Street Commissioner report to the Board a statement showing what sidewalks have been flagged under his direction conformably with the Ordinance of Dec. 1852, also the aggregate amount claimed against each piece of property, and whether any and what portion of such amount has been paid by the owners of such property. Laid on the table.

Other resolutions as to dumping docks, sidewalks, and vacant lots, were disposed of; as well as certain contracts for flagging, concurring in the action thereon in the Board of Aldermen.

The Report of the Committee on Ferries in favor of changing Ferry from Gouverneur to Jackson-street and authorizing the Comptroller to lease the same, was ordered to be printed. Several communications from the Bureau of Assessments, asking the confirmation and appointment of collector for sewers in East Broadway, in Eldridge-street, in Duane-street and other places, were referred to the Committee on Assessments.

A motion that had been laid over was taken up, and the attempt was made to institute an inquiry as to whether Capt. BENNETT, of the Central Park Police, had or had not been receiving pay while acting as Lieutenant of Police in the Third Ward, and as to the amount he had received of such pay since his appointment to the Central Park. The resolution, as slightly amended, was adopted. Upon which the Board adjourned until next day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT 8

Before Judge BETTS

A Grand Jury had been summoned for this morning in this Court, but on calling the panel toe number was not found sufficient, and they were directed to attend to-morrow morning.

CASE OF THE ALTIVA.

The District-Attorney called up the case of BROWN, indicted for voluntarily serving as cook on board the schooner *Altiva* on a slave voyage. Mr. Black appeared for Mr. Brown, and on his application the case was laid over till to-morrow.

CALENDAR BUSINESS.

Judge BETTS announced that he should not call the Calendar this week, which would probably be occupied with Jury business. His Honor said that the business in this Court had so increased upon it, that the Calendar numbered 146 causes for this month, and he should therefore devote his time more to the business of this Court, instead of giving so much of his time to the Circuit Court.

No Jury business was ready for to-day, and after hearing an argument of exceptions, the Court adjourned.

THE BRAMAN CASE—PRACTICE.

The United States vs. *The Brig Braman.*—In this case a motion was made in behalf of the claimants for a stay of proceedings for a reasonable time, for the return of a commission issued in the cause to St. Thomas. Preliminary objections were made by the District-Attorney, on the ground that the commission was sued out irregularly, and without the observance of Rules 105, 106, and 107 of this Court.

The commission was taken out according to Rules 41, 42, and 43 of the U. S. Circuit Court.

Held by the Court—That there was no irregularity in the issuing of the commission. The rules of each Court are made rules of the other, when applicable, and it is competent for a party to take it out as was done in this case, or to apply to this Court in the first instance in accordance with the rules of this Court.

The preliminary objections therefore are overruled.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon, for claimants; Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Recorder

IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday morning, and announced that they had completed their labors. The Foreman handed the following presentment to the Court:

The Grand Inquest of the County of New-York in the discharge of their duty, have been called upon to investigate certain complaints which have been preferred against certain employes of the railroad companies doing business with the emigrants landing at Castle Garden. In the discharge of this duty they have felt called upon to visit the landing depôt itself, with a view to giving a personal inspection to the mode of doing business within its inclosure. The landing and dispatching of a cargo of upwards of 460 passengers taking place at the time of their visit afforded a favorable opportunity to watch the whole proceeding. The passengers were brought from the ship on a barge towed by a steamboat, persons and property sheltered from the rain by the upper deck of the barge. They landed in an orderly manner, having evidently been instructed by the officers from Castle Garden as to the nature of the landing depôt and its arrangements. They passed over the dock, answered the inquiries of the examining physician, whose duty is to note cases whose age or condition require special bonds from the ship for their support in case of need, and to detect cases of sickness which may have escaped the notice of the Health Officer at Quarantine. On entering the large rotunda of Castle Garden they were registered by a clerk of the Commissioners of Emigration, who took down the names of the heads of families and single persons, whence they came, the States of their destination, their cash means, and the relatives (if any) they were going to join. The annual statistics of the current of emigration are made up from these notes. The passengers then passed on to the next desk, where clerks of the transportation companies ascertained the places of destination they wished to go to, laid maps of the various routes of travel before them, explained the differences in time and price of travel by the various routes, and after a selection was made by the passengers, provided them with an order on the cashier, setting forth the number of tickets required, the route selected and the price of passage, and of over freight per one hundred pounds by such route. The cashier, on receiving this order, issued the class of tickets it called for and received the price therefor. The passengers were then shown by a different way from that by which they entered the rotunda back to the dock, and there produced to the weighmaster the checks they held for baggage, which they had received on board of the vessel which brought them into port, previous to passing their trunks into the hands of the officers from Castle Garden. The property having the corresponding checks was then taken from the barge and weighed, each piece being labelled with a conspicuous label, having a certain number and the place of destination printed thereon, the passenger receiving a baggage ticket with the corresponding number, and on which was inserted the number of pieces of baggage delivered, the route it had to be transported, the gross weight, and the amount of freight to be collected therein, after deducting the amount to which each passenger is entitled. This freight was then paid to the collector having his office at the scales, who copied the whole ticket into a book kept for reference, and then receipted for the money on the back of the baggage ticket. The baggage was then taken on board of a steamboat employed to transport the passengers and their property free of charge from Castle Garden to the starting places of the various railroads and steamboat-lines, and the passengers, having now fully prepared themselves at the usual hour of the day, had ample time to enjoy themselves in the depôt, by taking their meals, cleansing themselves in the spacious bathrooms, or promenading on the galleries or on the dock. The utmost order prevailed throughout; every requisite information was given passengers by officials conversing in different languages; letters from friends were transmitted to landing passengers, bringing them money or directions how to proceed, &c.

The Grand Inquest having thus personally witnessed the whole mode of doing business at the landing depôt of Castle Garden, and having become satisfied that every care was taken of the emigrant that philanthropy could suggest, and devotion to a good cause realize by perseverance and daily care, made further inquiries about the arrangements made for special cases which might not then have arisen or been witnessed by them. They learned that it is of frequent occurrence that passengers land expecting to find the means to pursue their route into the interior of the country without delay, but are disappointed. In such cases advances are made on the luggage of passengers, who being thus enabled to escape the necessity of waiting in expensive boarding-houses for communications from their friends, leave immediately for their destination, and after a short while send the amount advanced to them, without interest or charge for storage, and have their trunks sent after them. The amount of money saved to emigrant families by this beneficial arrangement in keeping them out of boarding-houses, is immense; for it embraces not only the reasonable board for few days. Before the establishment of Castle Garden, emigrants in such difficulties would go to a boarding-house and write to their friends for "money," not specifying amounts; the friends would send what they thought would pay for the passage, which then was swallowed up by the boarding-house hill, leaving the emigrant still without the means to travel. The boarding-house keeper would probably extend a new credit on the security of the luggage (but not a cash advance thereon,) and when thus all the means of the emigrant had been exhausted, he would be turned into the street a pauper, and a fit subject for the charities of the public institutions. This is proved by the statistics of Ward's Island Emigrant Refuge, which at the time of the establishment of Castle Garden had 3,000 inmates, whose number has, in one year, been reduced to about 1,000, the protection afforded by Castle Garden having cut off the supply of paupers.

Another admirable feature to which the attention of the Grand Inquest was called, is the special arrangement of a large airy and well ventilated room for the accommodation of lying in women, or such as have been confined so recently before the arrival of the ship as to require rest before traveling. They have all the necessary care of medical attendance and nursing, at the expense of the Commissioners of Emigration, and are not under any necessity of going to boarding houses and expending money which will take them to their destination as soon as their strength is sufficiently established to bear the fatigues of a journey.

On inquiring into the causes of certain published attacks on the emigrant landing depôt, the Grand Inquest have become satisfied that they emanate in the first instance from the very interested parties against whose depredations Castle Garden affords protection to the emigrant, and who are chiefly runners, in the employ of booking agents, boarding-house keepers and others, who have lost custom by the establishment of a central depôt, where the railroad companies have their own business done by their own clerks, and without the extensive intervention of passage brokers, &c.

This class has thrown great difficulties in the way of the proper development of affairs in Castle Garden, by constituting a noisy crowd around the gates, whose behavior is utterly lawless and endangers the personal safety not only of the passengers who have to leave Castle Garden to transact business in the City, but also of the employes of the landing depôt, and of individual Commissioners of Emigration, who are continually insulted in the public grounds surrounding the depôt, and have been obliged to carry loaded firearms in self defence against the violence which has frequently been offered them.

This same class will swarm in boats around the ships in the bay, and bias the minds of passengers against the landing depôt, and when driven off by the police officers stationed by the Commissioners of Emigration on such ships, will abuse these officers in the most violent manner, and will lodge complaints against such officers in the Mayor's office, and such complaints will be listened to as though they emanated from respectable citizens.

The Grand Inquest witnessed a crowd of this class hovering around the gates of Castle Garden, and they learn with regret that in spite of repeated representations to the municipal authorities, the Police utterly ignore the disturbances caused by this mob, who will pounce upon every person leaving the inclosures of Castle Garden, and, if they do not rob them of their money, valuables, tickets, baggage checks, or the like, or commit gross assault and battery upon such as will not enter into conversation with them, will induce them, by force or argument, to go with them to places where they will be required to spend part or all of their money before they can find a chance to escape.

With a proper attention to their obvious duty on the part of the Police, there can be no doubt that this motley, noisy and dangerous crowd could be entirely broken up and prevented from reassembling.

The Grand Inquest have learned with regret that this obvious duty of the Police is absolutely neglected to the great detriment of the emigrants, and to the great annoyance of the Commissioners of Emigration, who superintend the business of the emigrant landing depôt.

The grand inquest having become satisfied that the latter in all its operations is a blessing, not only to the emigrants, but to the community at large, would feel remiss in the performance of a sacred duty if they failed to recommend this important philanthropic establishment to the fostering care of the municipal authorities, and they have dismissed the complaints preferred against certain employes of the Castle Garden, satisfied that they are not sustained by by law, and have their origin in a design to distuib, rather than to further, the good work for which the establishment has been called into life by an act of Legislature of April, 1855.

HOWEL HOPPOCK, Foreman of Grand Jury.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.

Samuel Siggins, charged with burglary in the first degree, was convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. He broke into the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Ferguson, of No. 6 Walker-street, on the night of Aug 31.

John Whale, *alias* James Andrews, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. Two years in the State Prison.

James McCarty, a boy of 15, pleaded guilty to an attempt to pick the pocket of Mr. J. R. Neal, on the 10th of August. Sentence deferred.

William Tucker pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in taking a quantity of hoisting blocks and other shipping tackle, on Aug. 13. Judgment suspended.

George Middleton was tried for assault and battery, but the Jury failed to agree.

The De Lux Estate—The Barber Ahead.

SURROGATE'S COURT—TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

The Hon. Surrogate, this morning, delivered his decision in this case, on the points submitted at the last meeting of the Court. He decides to enter the decree in favor of Ferrie, to the following effect. It is ordered that letters of administration upon the estate be granted and issue to Jean P. Ferrie, as the legitimate son and sole next of kin of said intestate, or to said Ferrie and such person as may be joined with him under the statute, on giving the proper security required by law.

It will be seen that all other matters as to the division of the estate, is left for settlement at a final hearing. In the matter of further allowance to counsel of the French contestants, the Surrogate renders a decision which we condense. The application being for an allowance similar to that on the other side, he remarks, that counsel for Ferrie at an early stage of the proceedings performed services in which applicants did not materially participate, and consequently they are not entirled to an equal allowance. He allows $250 in addition to the sum already given. The case turned and was contested solely upon the question of the legitimacy of Ferrie. That point only is decided, and what its consequences may be in respect to the distribution of the estate will be for after determination.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, of No. 91 South-street, assures us that it was an entire mistake publishing him as a bondsman for the appearance of the offenders in the late brutal outrage in Kings County. He knows nothing about the parties, and if his name appears upon the bonds, he authorizes us to say, that it must be a forgery.

PRESBYTERIAN STATISTICS.—From the minutes of the General Assemblies of the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches, for the last ecclesiastical year, are taken the relative statistics of the two bodies:

	New School.	Old School.
Synods	24	30
Presbyteries

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and Vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued as soon as the day's business is over, and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly Paper must be left at this office before 10 o'clock this evening or they will be too late for this week's issue

☞ By the arrival of the steamship *Canadian* at Quebec, we have four days' later intelligence from Europe. The news is not important. We are without further intelligence from Spain. The disarming of the National Guard throughout the Kingdom was in progress. From Portugal we learn that the Bread riots had been suppressed and quiet restored. The Harvest in Portugal is worse than was anticipated. The vine crops, it is said, will prove a complete failure. It is reported from Italy that the King of Naples demands to submit his differences with the Western Powers to a European Congress. This, however, requires confirmation. A letter from Hamburg says that great hopes are entertained that England will speedily accede to the plan of capitalization. It is also expected that the difficulty between Russia and the Western Powers will be soon adjusted. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported as unchanged; a slight improvement is noticed generally in Breadstuffs, and no material change had taken place in the Money market.

☞ The telegraphic dispatches which we publish this morning from Maine show a triumph for the Republicans even more overwhelming, if possible, than we were led to expect from those published yesterday. In 264 towns HAMLIN, Republican, has 53,218; WELLS, Democrat, 32,978, and PATTEN, Whig, 4,693. HAMLIN's majority over both his competitors will probably be not less than 15,000. The Republicans have elected every member of Congress, the whole State Senate, with one or two exceptions, and more than four-fifths of the House. Every town shows a large Republican gain. The star in the East shines brightly!

☞ The particulars of the Ossawatomie fight between the Free Soil and Pro-Slavery men in Kansas—previously reported in part—are given in full this morning. The outrages upon the Free-State men are again repeated, with an intensity of aggravation which renders this one of the most important eras in the whole struggle. It will be seen from the accounts we publish that the Free-State forces are gathering in force at Lawrence, having 2,000 men under arms.

☞ It being a brilliant moonshiny night, the weather being warm, and the preparations for torch-light display having been made before the news from Maine was received, the Buchaniers, with the help of Staten Island and the surrounding country, made a considerable show of paper lanterns last night, but nothing compared with the turnouts of the old hard-cider times.

The Tide Rising!

The Maine Election adds to the unmistakable evidence—already palpable on every side—that the Presidential contest is no longer in the hands of politicians,—that the PEOPLE have taken hold of the matter themselves, and that a Popular tide is rising which will sweep the whole country, and prostrate every obstacle and every barrier by which party politicians may attempt to bar its way.

Iowa, Vermont, Maine, have all given prodigious majorities for the cause of Freedom. Their votes are not of special importance *per se*, —but, as indications of public opinion,—as demonstrations of the course and tendency of the political sentiment in all the Free States,—they are of the utmost significance. The great mass of their voting population,—immense majorities of their people,—are trampling upon all the old party divisions, ignoring all other issues, and rallying in defence of the Constitutional liberties of the Republic. They have been roused to energy and life, and united action, by the unparalleled outrages of the Federal Government, —by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the invasion and conquest of Kansas, by the enactment of the infamous laws which blot her Statute book, by the employment of the Federal Army in the enforcement of those laws, and the horrid murders, robberies, and nameless outrages, which have ravaged the plains and desolated the new homes of that vast and fertile territory. Their instinct traces all these enormities to their rightful cause,—the determination *to extend Slavery*, and to make the Slave power supreme.

The same influences which have moved men in Maine must move men everywhere. Precisely the same convictions prevail, with equal strength, among the freemen of Illinois, of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and they will be followed by precisely the same results. Mousing politicians may count noses, and figure out results, and predict great victories on this side or that:—but the swell of the tide will blot out all their landmarks,—the election returns will demolish their arithmetic and confound all their expectations.

The truth is, we have fallen upon just such another tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm as swept over the country in 1840. The politicians of that day distrusted all the signs of the coming storm. They thought the great excitement which prevailed throughout the country was the result of organization and of effort,—manufactured for the occasion,—the growth of the log-cabin and hard-cider demonstrations of the day. They did not believe it would tell much upon the popular vote. They looked to see men on election day drop all this enthusiasm,—settle down in the old party tracks,—vote for the old party candidates, and thus secure the old party victories. But when the day of election came, they found that a perfect *deluge* had gone over the land,—that the old landmarks of party were swept away or submerged, and that the PEOPLE had taken the polls into their own keeping and the powers of Government under their own control.

We have unmistakable indications of precisely the same thing now. The popular movement is taking the same direction,—showing the same tokens of resistless power,—and promising to accomplish the same results. The tide is rising! Let the Republican ship spread her sails to the loving breeze;—let her run aloft the resplendent gonfalon of Freedom, and prepare for the glorious career that beckons her eager and bounding prow! And let the old party hulks,—too worm-eaten for safety, too timidly commanded for adventure upon the swelling ocean—fit only for calm seas and quiet times,—haul off into the muddy creeks and the sheltered bays where they are most at home, and where they will hear the least of the storm which they dare not face.

Kansas Matters.

The lamentable condition of affairs in Kansas is beginning to excite profound concern in the public mind. We see that the following petition to the Governor of Massachusetts is circulating in Boston, and that it has already received the signatures of over 300 of the leading merchants of the city:

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens and legal voters of Massachusetts, respectfully petition your Excellency to call together the General Court of this Commonwealth, in special session, as soon as may be, for the purpose of taking into consideration the endangered safety of the lives and property of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts in the Territory of Kansas, and the expediency of devising means for their relief and their defence.

The Legislature of the State of Texas, we see it stated, has appropriated $50,000 out of the Treasury of that State to aid in sending Pro-Slavery emigrants into the Territory. In others of the Slave States similar movements are on foot. Men and money are there openly raised, with the avowed purpose of aiding in the subjugation of the Territory, and in the establishment of Slavery upon its soil.

It is impossible that this crusade should be thus carried on from the South without arousing corresponding action from the Northern States. There is no reason why Massachusetts, or Ohio, or New-York, should sit quietly by and see their sons, who have gone to Kansas to settle in that Territory, barbarously robbed and murdered, by men and arms sent thither by the Governments of the Slave States. It cannot be denied or doubted that the civil war which now rages there has been excited, and is pushed, by the instigation and aid of Southern organizations. We should not be at all surprised to see large appropriations of money made by Massachusetts and other Free States, to aid the men who have gone out from their midst, in defending themselves against the ruffians who are sent into Kansas for their destruction.

English Testimonials.

It would almost seem as if English testimonials, as too often with us, were given in proportion as they are not deserved and withheld in proportion as they are. Hecatombs to humbugs in the way of presenting swords to cavaliers like GARDIGAN who have scarcely ever used them, and were glad to get away, have been the order of the day in England. There has not been any disposition to refuse turtle and tumultuous applause of such mock heroes, when they happen to be Lords, for a coronet, like charity, in England covereth a multitude of sins.

Where there is no coronet, however, turtle and tumult are not among our cousins to be so plentifully found. A short time since there appeared in the columns of the leading London journal an impassioned appeal to the duty, sentiment, justice, gratitude and things of that class, of the British nation, on behalf of the son of a man who had done more for the material prosperity of England than all other material men, old PEEL and ARKWRIGHT included. Without CORT the steam-engine would have been a toy, unless another CORT had risen, Menaic bridges and all such ferruginous phenomena a dream, and all those alchemistic glidings over earth and sea we now enjoy, a rosy vision. By the brain-seethings of this man England makes a gain of sixty millions pounds a year, and yet his children are but paupers. And while hair-dressers and dancing masters are feasting on the civil and the literary list, the sons of such a man are beggars. "Let any one think," says the London *Times*, at the close of its trumpet-tongued blast, "of our iron fleet, iron gunboats, iron mercantile marine, iron engines, iron-cotton mills, iron hatteries, iron palaces, &c., and then ask himself what should be the measure of public gratitude to the descendants of a man who had endowed his country with such an amount of wealth and power. While others have, upon the strength of his discoveries, been raised to the position of millionaires, his children are almost starving. We should be ashamed, for the honor of England, to mention the amount of pension which has been conceded to them by the Crown and Parliament. It is about equal to the wages of a domestic servant of the humblest description, and even this has been made subject to deductions. For the sake of our national credit, it behoves all persons of influence in the country to give the case of HENRY CORT'S children their immediate consideration."

One would have thought, at such a call, that "men of influence" would have rushed in, and all England swelled the subscription. Here it would have been so, and men would pawn their coat to give bread, did he ask it, to the child of FULTON. But the son of CORT wore no coronet. And to the *Times*' check, "no effects" was the answer. Not even a penny was contributed by a solitary Cortite. And, surely, this bespeaks the existence of something more deplorable in the national morality than even the horribly-reprehended passion for such plays as "Camille" and "La Favorita." Here was the son of the man, the inventor of that power by which the Black Sea was made alive with iron armament, and the shore of the Crimea shingled with shell, left, by the acknowledgment of the leading English journal, to starve, with a mother and family, on fifty pounds a year, while CARDIGAN has had hundreds for his crab-like charge. Sir E. LYONS has been made a peer, and Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS a baronet, with two thousand a year for, at best, most negative achievement.

Mr. RICHARD CORT, son of him whose discovery of the art of puddling and rolling iron, which has been of as much value to England as the art of turning iron into pure gold, is now in advanced years, having passed through life with laborious industry, and credit to himself and advantage to his country. If he had been less solicitous on the latter score, he might not now be heard of. But, having disclosed some official transactions of the Hudson school, he was thought a dangerous man, and made away with. A pleasant incentive the sad story is to official honesty. Like such things, however, in the very depth of its shamefulness, it may find redemption.

The Cripples Going It!

Mrs. Gamp, of the *Commercial*, is getting jealous of her old crony, Mrs. Harris of the *Express*. The voluhility of Mrs. Harris disconcerts her rival in business, and puts her to her trumps. So Mrs. Gamp, with the energy and spirit that belong to her character, gives Mrs. Harris a black eye in the quietest manner possible.

Mrs. Harris has won her most blushing honors by proving Col. FREMONT a Catholic. Mrs. Gamp "is not to be outdone by no such old woman as that." So she puts herself in working trim and tries her hand at the business. She has discovered a Mr. Cook, or Crook, who made a speech somewhere, and Mrs. Gamp thus rehearses what he said on that occasion touching the Romanism of Col. FREMONT:

"Some friends having desired to enlist the speaker in the cause of so-called Republicanism, he expressed a desire to have all doubts removed on this mooted question, but said that nothing short of an assurance from Col. FREMONT'S own lips would satisfy him. An interview was arranged for. The object of the visit being understood by the Colonel, he avowed himself ready to answer any questions proposed. Mr. COOK proposed the following and received to each the answer annexed: "Were you married by a Roman Catholic priest?" "*I was*," the Colonel's lip quivering as he spoke. "Did you at the time believe in, or profess to believe in, the Roman Catholic religion?" "*I did not.*" "Have you before or since, or at any time professed the Catholic religion?" "*I have not.*" Here Mr. COOK bowed, to signify that he had no more questions to ask."

This is good. The "quivering lip" is graphic. It is almost worthy of our old friend BRANCH. But unfortunately it works the wrong way. Instead of proving that Col. FREMONT is a Romanist, it proves that he *isn't*. So Mr. CROOK proceeds to tell what Col. FREMONT volunteered to say afterwards,—how he was placed in a very embarrassing position;—how he didn't want to lose anybody's votes, and so he "frames his replies so as to secure the votes of all,"—Catholics and Protestants,—Irish and American. His replies look a good deal like this—don't they? He gives Mr. CROOK the most direct and explicit answers possible,—leaving no room for quibble or evasion,—and giving Mr. CROOK nothing but the "quivering lip," to hang a doubt or a pathetic appeal upon. So Mr. CROOK is obliged to draw on his invention for the rest.

Mrs. Gamp cackles over this solitary egg like an antiquated hen, who has survived her usefulness, and is agreeably astonished to find something shaped like an egg in her mouldy old nest. How astonished she will be when she sees what it hatches!

A Voice from Georgia!

We commend to the attention of our readers the letter from a Georgian Slaveholder which we publish in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is significant of a state of public sentiment in the Southern States of which we are allowed to hear but little, but which will sooner or later, make itself heard and felt throughout the country.

The writer of this letter is a permanent resident of Georgia. He is a slaveholder on a small scale,—one of those returned in the census as the owner of over *five* and less than *ten* slaves. We have his name, and know him to be an intelligent, independent, influential man,—one who does not take his opinions ready made, nor follow the dictates of any man or set of men. He knows, as well as we of the North know, that Slavery is a curse to the country where it exists,—that it blights its industry, crushes out all high ambition, prevents material, mental, and moral development, and retards the cause of progress and civilization in every community where it obtains a foothold. He knows that to extend Slavery into Kansas is to curse Kansas forever with blight and mildew;—and that to maintain Slavery in its supremacy over the Federal Government is to do grievous wrong to all the best interests of the nation, and to the principles of liberty on which it rests. He is, therefore, opposed to these measures and to the party by which they are advocated and sustained.

There are, in the Slave States, thousands and tens of thousands who share these sentiments. And nothing is needed to secure their open and free expression, but the removal of the incubus,—the heavy despotism,—which crushes everything like freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom of action in the Southern States. It is natural that these men should look forward with eager and anxious hope to the triumph of the Republican Party, as their only means of escape from the political thraldom in which they are held. Once let the air of Freedom for the Whites blow through the Southern States,—let mobs cease to tyrannize, and thought and speech have free scope, and you will see a Republican Party in those States quite as strong and quite as earnest as in any other section of this Confederacy. *That* is the true *national* sentiment upon which we may rely for the preservation of "Liberty and the Union—now and forever—one and inseparable!"

Glittering and Sounding.

There have been a good many eloquent and indignant replies published to Mr. CHOATE'S letter, addressed to the Old-Line Whigs of Maine, but the most eloquent of them all is that made by the people of Maine themselves on Monday. Whatever Mr. CHOATE may think of the "glittering and sounding generalities" of that musty old document, the Declaration of American Independence, he must be willing to admit, we imagine, that the thundering response of Maine to his letter is as definite in its meaning as it is glittering and sounding. We are delighted to learn that Mr. CHOATE is to address the people of Philadelphia next week, and shall anticipate another glittering and sounding response from that State in October.

A Query.

MIDDLEBURY, Conn., Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is it or is it not true, that MILLARD FILLMORE formerly repudiated all secret Societies, and was elected to office by the Anti-Masons of the State of New-York.

Very respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE TIMES.

It is true. For many years Mr. FILLMORE was among the most prominent Anti-Masons in the State.

Things in Connecticut.

The TIMES, about three weeks ago, stated:

"There were only about fifty Fillmore men in Stamford, and two in Norwalk."

Well—that may have been true three weeks ago, or it may not have been true,—but it is very certain, that on Tuesday night last, and on Saturday night last, *we addressed large meetings in both towns—of the most enthusiastic kind*,—with the largest sort of popular demonstration of power, significance, and importance.—*Express.*

We happened to be *there* on both of the occasions to which our neighbor refers. Of his Norwalk experience we heard a good anecdote. A Fremont meeting had been advertised for Saturday evening, and a Fillmore demonstration was got up to offset it. The Fillmore men being rather weak *per se*, made an arrangement with the Buchanan people, by which the latter agreed to fill the room, if their allies would take charge of the concern. This was done; and out of the 340 present, over 200 were Buchaniers! Our friend BROOKS, it seems, was not let into the secret, and devoted a large portion of his speech to pitching into Mr. BUCHANAN and his friends. The "enthusiasm" to which he refers was not evinced at *this* stage of his remarks! It was only when he abused the common enemy, FREMONT and the Republicans, that the allied forces united in those "popular demonstrations of power" which struck him so forcibly.

If he had chanced to overhear the comments of the Buchanan people the next morning, we fear he would have considered Norwalk as somewhat given to profanity. They felt *sold*, and didn't hesitate in the least to say so!

A Useful Document.

No person who takes an active part in the pending canvass should fail to procure a closely-printed pamphlet of 165 octavo pages, prepared by HORACE GREELEY, and published by DIX & EDWARDS, No. 321 Broadway, embracing a clear, full, documentary *History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction*, from the Declaration of Independence to the present day. It is a most admirable and useful work. All the laws, reports, speeches, and documents necessary to put the subject in a clear light, the votes upon each proposition, the dates of each movement, &c., &c., are given with accuracy and in copious detail. It has special interest and value as connected with the pending canvass.

The Blandina.

Under the head of "A Deserved Compliment," the Boston *Daily Advertiser* states that "a splendid ship designed for the East India trade, and launched on the day that the Dudley Observatory was dedicated at Albany, has been named *Blandina*, in honor of Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY the liberal and public-spirited lady, who lately gave $50,000 towards the endowment of the Observatory." The compliment is deserved, beyond a question; but it would be much better understood if the lady's whole name were given to the splendid ship.

Sons of the Prophets.

Some of the Buchanier journals are publishing a list of the names of the degenerate sons of illustrious sires who are in favor of BUCHANAN, and among them are the sons of DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY and General HARRISON; but it was not at all necessary to make a parade of the evidence that these scions of a noble stock are so little like the fathers from whom they have descended in a double sense. The fact was pretty well known before.

Jenkins for Buchanan.

Hon. CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia, has written a letter, assigning his reasons for supporting Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency. But why should JENKINS think it necessary to assign reasons for such an act? If he chooses to do a foolish thing, who cares for his reasons?

A Letter fully explaining Col. Fremont's Contract.

We translate from the New-York Spanish paper, *La Cronica*, the following letter, with editor's remarks:

From La Cronica, of Sept. 2, 1856

Señor E. DE CELIS has addressed the letter which we publish below, relating to a contract made between him and Colonel FREMONT in 1847. Mr. CELIS, in this communication, proposes to disprove certain calumnious imputations which have been circulated by party spirit against Mr. FREMONT, and at the same time to vindicate the right of his own claims against the Government of the United States for sacrifices required of him by the federal forces in California. We, though foreign to all participation in questions of the interior politics of this country, comply with the request of our friend, by publishing his letter from friendliness, and to subserve his interest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2, 1856.

MR. —, MY DEAR FRIEND: I have seen repeated by the press of this city, since my return to California, several articles relating to a subject which very intimately concerns me; and, desiring to contribute to the rectifying of public opinion in the matter, which I shall speak of with the greatest brevity, I have to request you to publish these lines in your journal.

For about seven years certain articles have occasionally appeared in some of the newspapers of the United States, in which mention has been made of a certain contract for a number of cattle, made in 1847, in the city of Los Angeles, between Colonel FREMONT and myself. The evident want of truth in the versions published of that affair, and the simple nature of the contract, made in this country under the then existing circumstances, appeared to me sufficient reasons for taking no pains to refute groundless calumnies. I do not now intend to give a long account of the occurrences, nor to show the want of resources under which California was conquered, for all this is perfectly well known. The chiefs had no choice but to resort to their private credit to feed the soldiers. The cattle contracted for by Col. FREMONT were for that purpose. It was necessary to send them from San Luis Obispo; and for that object Mr. A. PICO was appointed, but on his arrival with the cattle, Col. FREMONT had lost his command. As a sum of money had been paid on forming the contract, besides the onerous expenses of the journey, I was not able to receive them at Los Angeles where I had no pasture to feed them; and, therefore, Col. FREMONT, who was bound by the contract, the new chiefs having refused to receive the cattle, he was obliged to deliver them to Mr. A. STEARNS, of Los Angeles, on deposit, who sent them to his rancho of San Rafael.

What has been said of Col. FREMONT'S giving a receipt before he received the property, is not true. The contract was signed on the 3d of March, 1847, and the receipt, or document which proves that I had performed my part, is dated April 26 the same year, at which time the entire delivery was made.

What has been said above shows that those persons who have used this contract as a weapon of calumny against Col. FREMONT are very far from the truth. And it should be remembered as a certain, indubitable truth, that Col. FREMONT, in procuring provisions for the future, rendered a real service to the United States, while I was subjected to a serious injury, as to this day not a dollar has been paid by the Government of the United States on account of the cattle, nor of the expenses and damages, nor of the money delivered in 1847. The party which has gained by the contract is the public treasury; for it received, in the Custom-House of San Diego, the import duties of the said cattle, when they were taken from the valley of San Rafael to the territory of Los Angeles, from which they had gone.

This is the correct history of that transaction; and the documents proving it will be published at the proper time, if necessary to establish my right.

Your friend and servant,

E. DE CELIS.

European Democrats and the Presidential Election.

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

Is it known in America how anxiously the coming Presidential election is watched in Europe? Everywhere people ask you about the chances.

Within a few days a Professor in the Upsala University—almost the leader of the legal profession in Sweden, and known to many of our lawyers at home—said to me, "*Europe looks on your election as the most important event for Freedom in this last quarter of a century.* If Mr. FREMONT is defeated, it seems here as if Slavery would triumph forever in your Republic,—then our Liberals must give up all hope from the West. * * * I confess, Sir, if the Republican Party is defeated, many among us will despair of the continuance of your Union as a free Government."

This gentleman is remarkably well informed on American affairs, but so I find many even in the remote parts of these countries. The papers are full of articles on our internal politics and our dangers. An editor of Gottenburg said to me lately: "You know how anxiously we watch your affairs. Every outbreak and trouble with you—such as these outrages in your Parliament—is used by the aristocrats and Princes against us. They argue that the system of universal suffrage has proved a failure—and if your Free North is beaten this election, we shall be obliged to own that to a degree it has—your confederation then will mostly represent Slavery."

I gave him to reply the usual views of our Northern people—that strictly, even if the Union was broken up by the question of Slavery, it would prove nothing against the principle of self-government; that these outrages and brutalities were mostly the fruits of a system of Despotism, against which we of the Free States were struggling.

He said further, that it is only within a few months that people in Europe had really begun to understand the immense importance of the question of Kansas. Now they saw the import of it. Within two years, he said, he had had an opportunity at one time of sending out a thousand Swedish emigrants. Mr. MARCUS SPRING had advised him to send them to Kansas. He could easily have done so, but he had not then clearly understood the object. They went mostly to Michigan, and had suffered much from the climate and other causes. He had so often regretted it.

"Every man of them, Sir, would have stood by your Free party, with body and vote. A Swede cannot even understand how it is possible to hold a slave! You may not know that we were the first country in Europe to abolish Slavery."

Such sentiments as these are universal among intelligent people here. The fact is, that the knowledge of American affairs has increased immensely within the last five years. Even the the peasants understand the fearful question we have to settle, and know something of the struggle which is going on.

I believe, as so many have said to me, that this election is regarded by intelligent men in Europe, as the most important event since the formation of our Government for the Freedom of the world. People see that it is the old European contest transferred to the New-World—Liberty and Despotism, stripped of disguises, meeting in death-struggle. And a contest on a scale so grand as to dwarf almost all other revolutionary strifes. "If America fails, everything must fail,"—one hears so often. It seems almost as if the oppressed and oppressors of Europe were breathing a little from their desperate war, to watch the even grander struggle on the battle-field of America, where the fate of Liberty, for ages to come, was at dangerous issue.

I am speaking of the sentiments of foreigners. Such as those above are especially shared by the Democrats of Germany. How disgraceful that the Democratic emigrants in America should be so false to the old cause!

Of course, it is not spoken here of the many intelligent Anti-Slavery Germans in our State. But I do say, it is a shame and stain on the noble fame of Germany, that so many of her sons in this approaching election in America will support the cause of a bloody and unprincipled tyranny.

It *must* be, with many, sheer ignorance. The old war cry of "Democrat" has beguiled them. Your Republican Committees should strain every nerve to set this matter right. The Germans of Pennsylvania may turn the election. Why not at once select intelligent, high-minded Germans in New-York—men above any suspicion of wire-pulling or office-hunting—and send them with documents, in black and white, to *stump* Pennsylvania? *Light* is what is wanted—*Light?* In this *élan* of enthusiasm through the Free States, you are in danger of forgetting that these Republican ideas may not at all have penetrated the heavy German farmers and laborers, and only find the mistake when BUCHANAN is elected.

The oppressed of distant lands watch breathlessly your votes, which shall this Autumn decide between Liberty and Despotism. C. L. B.

The Fremonters of Woburn, Mass., and vicinity, had a grand demonstration on Monday night, in the Lyceum Hall, at Woburn Centre. Hon. HENRY WILSON was present. He addressed the people upon the great questions at issue, speaking at length upon the wrongs of Kansas. He counseled union in Massachusetts, for the sake of the cause. His speech was listened to by an enthusiastic audience, which responded with rousing cheers. Delegations were present from Winchester, Reading, Stoneham, &c. The Hall was filled to overflowing.

Personal.

Miss MARY VIRGINIA, daughter of SAMUEL P. HAWES, Esq., of Richmond, was united in marriage to Rev. EDWARD P. TEFFUNE, of Charlotte County, on Tuesday last, by Rev. Dr. HOGE, of the Presbyterian Church. Miss HAWES is the accredited authoress of the novels *Alone* and *The Hidden Path*, both of which were published over the *nom de plume* of "Marian Harland." These books have had an extensive reading, and are said to possess great merit.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

What the Secession Pulpit Says.

From the American Organ (Pittsburg, Penn.) of Sept. 8.

It is, we think, perfectly evident, that if there be no election by the people through the electoral colleges, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would be chosen Vice-President by the Senate, and in the event of a failure by the House of Representatives to elect a President, he would become the *President*. We therefore, *in our judgment, that the election is Buchanan.* The Richmond *Enquirer* may "make the most" of this opinion.

We suppose we may safely assume, that with all classes in the South, the election of BRECKINRIDGE as Vice President and his accession to the Presidency, would be greatly *preferred* to the election of BUCHANAN as President. It being certain that the Democratic Senate would elect BRECKINRIDGE as Vice-President, and that, if no election were made by the House, he would become the President, by virtue of his election as Vice-President, it follows that *no Southern or conservative man can reasonably object to having the election thrown into Congress.* The failure of an election by the people, under the circumstances of the case, brings no increased danger to the South, or to any portion of the country; *for*, the House would either elect FILLMORE as President, or, there being no election by the House, BRECKINRIDGE would become President.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—At the recent Commencement of this Institution Professor LANE mentioned that the University had furnished 10 Presidents of Colleges; 35 Professors of Colleges, of whom 25 are now in active service; that 35 Academies and classical schools are at the present time supplied with Principals from the University, and more than 140 are now employed as teachers in various institutions; 35 are members of the Bar; 179 are Ministers of the Gospel, of whom 136 are members of the Methodist Conferences, and 19 of other denominations.

BUSINESS NOTICES

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS.—We observe that the proprietors of the celebrated Girard House, Philadelphia, have adopted these Cans, and are using them in their extensive establishment for putting up their fresh Fruit, Tomatoes, &c. This is certainly a strong recommendation in their favor, and one that should be conclusive as to their superiority in the minds of all housekeepers. Now is the season for their use. Trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

A. ARNOUX & SON, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 667 Broadway, corner Prince st., would invite the attention of their customers and the public to their stock of Goods for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of Over-Coatings, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every desirable style. Their well-established reputation is the best guarantee for the style, fit and workmanship of garments made at their establishment.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—DR. S. S. FITCH'S HEART CORRECTOR cures palpitation and other forms of heart disease. For sale at No. 714 Broadway, New-York and by Druggists Agents wanted. Address S. S. FITCH & CO.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTFUL remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,

Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Pelle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—223 having been tested in accidental fires

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts.

Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 374 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,

the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK, New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 391 Broadway, and No. 66 Reade st., have a full and choice stock of RENCANVAS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and WOOLEN CURTAIN GOODS, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

From the Jersey City Telegraph.

WHAT IS IT FOR—THIS WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE? Is a question asked daily by hundreds. We answer without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the only article known which will do all it promises for the human hair. It will renew its growth—it will stop its falling—it will restore its natural color! It is not a hair dye, but a speedy and efficacious Restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all druggists.

DAVIDS' EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,

if used according to directions For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,

Manufacturing stationers, New-York.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING,

comprising every description and grade from the most costly to the CHEAPEST FABRICS.

English Brussels, good style and quality, 3s. per yard.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carmochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No 2½ Maiden-lane New-York.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring-street,

Have just opened a splendid assortment of

RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Dépôt No. 123 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

E. G. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIQUID HAIR DYE. It is warranted to dye brown or black instantaneously without the least injury to hair or skin. By the unanimous verdict of the thousands who have used it, this dye is considered superior to any other preparation of the kind in the world. Manufactured, sold, and privately applied at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Manufactory, No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

by

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,

No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 258 Broadway.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,

3s. per yard,

at

PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,

No. 524 Broadway.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money returned. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Courtlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the system is truly surprising. No person out of health should neglect them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels.

BARNES & PARK, No. 374 Broadway, wholesale agents.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of

RICH CARPETINGS,

to which they invite the attention of country merchants and those about furnishing.

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY, HAVE THE Autumn fashion for gentlemen's hats now ready; they have also on hand their usual assortment of French felt and traveling hats and caps.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,

No. 189 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Every Dwelling-House should have MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP on it.

GROUND AND FRENCH WINDOWS.

They are a perfect protection to the ingress of wind, dust and rain, besides being highly ornamental. Can be applied to any door or window in a few minutes, at a trifling expense. For sale at COLT & WHITTELSEY'S GAS FIXTURE SHOW-ROOM, No. 222 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Testimony and City references given.

☞ Notice.—The Commissioners of Pilots for the port of New-York having recently fined several hosts $50 each for neglecting to put pilots on board of vessels when required, it is to be deemed an act of justice that the following extracts, showing the duties and obligations of masters and others as to the employment of pilots, should be published for the information and guidance of all interested:

"On entering ports, or navigating difficult passages, where regular branch stated pilots reside, it is the duty of the master to take one on board, and by no means to proceed without; and not to discharge his pilot except at the accustomed places. A neglect of this part of his duty destroys the policies on vessels and cargo, and renders both masters and owners liable to the assured."

SEC. 3.—Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot a ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of $100.

The foregoing notice was read and approved by the Board of Underwriters.—NEW-YORK, Aug 23, 1856.

A. B. NEILSON, President.
ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary.

☞ Does your Headache? Dyer's Embrocation cures

You have the Rheumatism? Get the Embrocation at once

Are you burned or scalded? The Embrocation gives relief.

Your stomach is weak and sinking? The Embrocation cures.

Have you Cholera or Diarrhœa? Get Dyer's Embrocation.

A grained limb will be strengthened by the Embrocation.

Are you troubled with Cramps or Spasms, or Toothache? Consult our Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, wholesale and at retail; MONELL, corner Houston and 1st-av., and others.

☞ The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward—Will raise a Fremont and Dayton Flag in front of the Henry-clay House, corner Avenue A and 1st-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. After which a procession will be formed and march to the square in front of Tompkins Market, 1st-av. and 6th-st., where a Mass Meeting will be held by the XVIIth and adjoining Wards. Let every lover of the cause turn out. Hon. A. H. Burlingame, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Lieut. Gov. Raymond, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and Gen. Bruce, will address the meeting. T. B. STILLMAN,
President XVIIth Ward Republican Association.

☞ Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Bowman Self-Clearing Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

☞ Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ Ah! Costar's Exterminator, the only article that effectually clears (almost dauses or seaches as it does) cockroaches, ants, &c.—COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, (free from poison) for the destruction of moths, fleas, mosquitoes, bedbugs, and all insects; and Costar's Bedbug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 288 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lucca's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ University of the City of New-York.—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be examined the day previous.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TRAVELER'S BANK OF MARYLAND.—The old holders of this bank and all others in favor of a safe circulating medium, are requested to meet at the Broadway Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING next, Sept. 11, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of interchanging views as to the best means to be employed to effect a redemption of the issue of its notes.

Public policy demands that a thorough investigation of the affairs of this concern be gone into, and it is hoped every one interested will attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Steam-Boilers.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STRAIGHT OUTS.

BROOKLYN,
TO-NIGHT.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republicans of this District will hold a grand mass meeting under the auspices of the XVIIth Ward Republican association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the space adjoining Tompkin's Market, 1st-av. and 6th-st., where a Mass Meeting will be held by the XVIIth and adjoining Wards. Let every lover of the cause turn out. Hon. A. H. Burlingame, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Lieut. Gov. Raymond, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and Gen. Bruce, will address the meeting. T. B. STILLMAN,
President XVIIth Ward Republican Association.

YOUNG MEN OF THE NINTH WARD, ATTENTION!—A public meeting of the Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts. JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., Hon. J. W. ASTHURST, and W. H. ANTHON, Esq., and others, are expected to speak. Singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club. The young men of the Ward are earnestly invited to join the Club. Seats reserved for ladies.

JOHN GALWAY, Secretary. SEWAL A. DODGE, President.

FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL CLUB OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The meeting that was announced for the Tabernacle this evening, Sept. 10, is postponed, by reason of the temporary indisposition of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, who has positively engaged to address a mass meeting of this Club and its auxiliaries on Wednesday the 24th inst.

WM. H. BROWNE, President.

J. H. HOBART WARD,
SETH TURTLE,
JOHN H. BURLINGH, } Secretaries.

UNION RIFLEMEN—THE ELEVENTH WARD PATHFINDERS OF BROOKLYN—Hold their regular meeting for this (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their headquarters, Myrtle Hall, on Myrtle-av., between Hudson-av. and Carll-st. Addresses will be made by Col. C. J. JACK, and others. The Public are invited to be present.

JAS. R. VAN ZANDT, President.
R. A. COPELAND, Secretary, pro. tem.

FREMONT AND FREEDOM!—The FREMONT AND DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting, at their Hall, on Myrtle-av., near Graham-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10. Addresses are expected from Hon. F. E. WATTERBURY and JOSEPH BLUNT, Esqs.

JACOB W. JOBALEMON, President.
R. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS—Of the City of Brooklyn will hold a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, corner of Nassau-st. and Hudson-av. at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a FREMONT and DAYTON CLUB. All friends are invited to attend.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates, for sale at EVANS & CO.'s Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. 126 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
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Also a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
50 Cartons Stella Shawls, New Designs.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broad

Political.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In Tuesday's Times you state that the Whigs of the Fifteenth Ward have nominated HARRY SNYDER as their candidate for Alderman. This is a mistake, and does the old Whig party of the Ward great injustice. Mr. SNYDER was nominated by the Know-Nothing Council, and out of his own party has been indorsed by no one except by the Liquor Dealers, to which fraternity he belongs. Please make this correction, and oblige A WHIG.

The New-Jersey Mormons.

A correspondent of the Mount Holly *Mirror*, writing from Hornerstown, Ocean County, gives some information in relation to the Mormons in some information in addition to that recently given by that county, in another correspondent at Tom's River. He says our own correspondent at Tom's River. He says that meetings are held there every week in a Mormon Church, and usually attended by about 50 persons—some 20 or 30 having emigrated a few months since to Salt Lake City. He says:

The shepherd of the flock was one CURTIS, known as Elder CURTIS—a tailor by trade, but like many other individuals who assume clerical robes, not particularly fond of labor. He appeared to be well posted in the creed of his Church, and professed to be a firm believer in the genuineness of the Prophet JOE SMITH. He was one of the large number who left this State for Nauvoo during the first excitement produced by the advent and preaching of Mormonism. Returning, however, after the destruction of that city, he again settled in Hornerstown—where he continued to practice the duties of his Eldership until November last, when he died snddenly. He had but one wife.

The Saint upon whom the mantle of Elder CURTIS seems to have fallen is an Engishman by birth, named RICHARD TRAGEDER, who emigrated to America after his conversion to the faith. He is, seemingly, a man of considerable intelligence—has but one wife—and, though not an old man, has thirteen children.

A Mormon camp meeting is to be held near this place, shortly, under the charge of Elder TRAGEDER. The time is not yet fixed, but it will most likely commence on Thursday, Sept. 12. A large delegation of Saints is expected from Tom's River and vicinity, where they are said to be quite numerous.

The Society has embraced a number of respectable and wealthy farmers of this neighborhood; but now new converts are seldom made, and, with emigration and the constant falling from grace, the number is gradually dwindling down, and a few years will witness the entire extinction of Mormonism in the section of Monmouth and Ocean.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 42 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lighting Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 182 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 543 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSAM, (Late the "Co." of H. Jones & Co.,) No. 263 Broadway.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....263 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

PRINTING.

THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS, THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COFFEE-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 27 Fulton-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL—Is now for sale at the following coal yards at $16 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 323 8th-av., corner 27th-st., N. Y.; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEDON, No. 40 South-st., N. Y.; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts.; Yard No. 31 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st N. Y.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING
AND INTERIOR DECORATION
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS, THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS.

BRICK, STONE, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT—The undersigned are now offering to let to contractors the construction of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, which will consume about 15,000,000 hard-burnt brick, 30,000 cubic yards building stone, and 50,000 barrels hydraulic cement. Inquiries are made by contractors as to the price of these articles, and if the places where they can be obtained. The object of this notice is to bring manufacturers and consumers together, and we respectfully ask parties furnishing the above articles, to send us their address before the 20th inst., with the prices at which such articles can be furnished. Only a small proportion of the above amount will be needed this Fall, thus allowing ample time to manufacturers. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN,
Person and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP—Removes all foreign matters, whitens and brightens the teeth, heals and hardens tender gums, and imparts a pleasant aroma to the mouth and breath. Sold in neat portable boxes at 25 cents, by Druggists generally. Dépôt No. 334 Broadway.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garniture Chimney-tops, finials, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $113 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 16. 15 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department, on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. R. NEILSON, | WM. S. SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT, | DAVID WEBB,
R. R. WINTHROP, | WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., re-opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 3d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENG-LISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 36 West Fifteenth-st, below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE—UNION SQUARE, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. The three departments, Primary, Academic and Collegiate are provided with a full and efficient corps of instructors. Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. Circulars will be found at Crowen's, Randolph's, Carter's, Appleton's, and Ivison & Phinney's. Further information may be obtained by letter or personal application to GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway. F. R. MAURICE.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 36th year of successful operation) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 32nd-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATI CAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 123 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 23d-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 256 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 10th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

PRIVATE PUPILS.—A college graduate who has been for several years a successful teacher, is desirous of taking charge of a few private pupils, in this City. He is qualified to prepare young men for any class in college, or for business. References given to patrons in this City and Brooklyn. Address N. M., *Times* office.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages.) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 12 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway. New-York (Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 31 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

PROF. H. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 241 West 19th st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME HERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

A GENTLEMAN—Is desirous of placing his son, 8 years old, in a small select boarding school in the vicinity of New-York. Address W. P., *Daily Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 6th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York by the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY Sept. 10, at No. 46 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

THE MISSES PATEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at their residences, 23d-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR CHILD-REN—No. 114 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.
MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 51 9th-st., between University-place and 4th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARD-ING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature; the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth scholastic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 260 West 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York: Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 23 Grammercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A.—WILL reopen his school for boys at No. 14 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, 15th Sept. There are vacancies.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 119 4th-av., near Union-square.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 827 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies. No. 5 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re-open their school at No. 1 8th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. H. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union-square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archæology.*

J. S. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 267 4th av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 31 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

RAND'S FAMILY SCHOOL—Will reopen at No. 435 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—General or special, with a cash capital of $35,000 or $50,000, to commence a safe and lucrative jobbing business the 1st of Jan. next. $50,000 or more could be employed by extending credit. The advertiser, having had long and thorough experience in the business, is fully competent to conduct the same. First class references given. A line addressed to J. W. B., Box No. 1,059, Post-Office, care of A. LELAND & CO., will meet with attention.

PARTNER WANTED—With $3,000 cash capital, in an old-established literary paper, long and extensively known. Fine chance this. Also, for sale, a splendid hardware store in Greenwich-st., price $2,000. Also, splendid commission syrup, mustard and spices sample business. Fulton-st.; rare chance; price $250. Also, fixtures, tools, and full equipments of an extensive beef and pork house, good as new, price $117. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

$2,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT WANTED in every town in the Union, to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars on the receipt of 12½ cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box No. 4,551, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Ladies' Shoe store, No. 211 4th-av., corner 18th-st., New-York. This is an excellent stand. The present owner cannot give it his personal attention. Will be sold cheap for cash or unincumbered real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 467 Broadway.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—A thread, needle and fancy store for sale in Brooklyn. It has been established 8 years, in a good business street. Stock light and terms easy. The house would be rented with the store or separately, if desired. For particulars, address OPPORTUNITY at this Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Situated on a leading thoroughfare, long established, and doing a good trade. Any person with $3,000, can at once take a good store, by addressing OLD DRUGGIST, *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Doing a good trade; well located. Expenses can be made light. A desirable opportunity. For particulars, inquire at the Daguerreian Rooms No. 543 Broadway.

COAL YARD TO LET OR LEASE—Eligibly situated in the Sixth Ward; horse and cart for sale; also, a small stock of coal. For particulars, apply to R. C SCOTT, No. 77 Mott-st.

NOTICE.—Those who wish to make a fortune, by a steady and substantial operation, will be informed of full particulars by addressing J. WM. BURNETT, No 210 Canal-st., near Hudson-st., New-York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

WATCH LOST—On Sunday afternoon, in 14th-st., between Dr. McElroy's church, near 6th-av., and University-place, a lady's watch. A "forget-me-not," in diamond, was set in the back, which was of blue enamel; the face was white; the owner's name, with the date and place of purchase, (Geneva, 1850,) was engraved on the inside. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return it to the owner. No. 14 East 14th-st.

THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS, THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS;
No. 210 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamente, WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES. —A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Elegant case; made by best maker; warranted; been used a few months; cost $450; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to RACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOMS No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $160. As For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway, near White-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 225 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One 7-octave rosewood piano forte, a first rate instrument, and a parlor suite of rosewood furniture, of 9 pieces, and one large etagere, at No. 70 West 25th-st.

PIANO-FORTE.—One splendid new rosewood piano, made of the best material and in the best manner; touch and tone inferior to none and warranted, for sale cheap. Inquire No. 205 3d-av., 2d floor.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Sheet Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbit,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.

ALSO,

Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.

ALSO,

Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,	Fink's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,	Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,	Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,	Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,	Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 82 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

ONE-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—All complete; will be sold cheap. Inquire of DARLINGTON & CO., Franklin-st., opposite the Tombs, at the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by R. D'HEURBURE, No. 127 Elm-st.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 52 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.
$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rapeseed oil.
$12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.
It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and olvio oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.
The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.
The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL.
WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS, FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following purposes:
"BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINTING."
"MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINERY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER.
"TANNERS' and CURRIERS' OIL," for

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—COAL LANDS, &c., of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Luzerne County, Pa., 9 miles northward of Wilkesbarre. On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1856, at 12 o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of STANLEY WOODWARD, Agent for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved April 2, 1856, all those 7 tracts of land, containing over 600 acres, situated in Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna River, and bounded by lands of Rit K. Price, John Searle, W. H. Sperisy, J. Stark, H. M. Fuller and by the canal and several public roads, according to a survey made in 1854, by H. Galt, D. S., Luzerne County. On tract No. 2 is a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven by a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven through 3 veins of good coal. These improvements would enable a party purchasing to commence operations immediately, on a large scale. The opening belongs to the bank of the canal the expense of loading boats will be, consequently, very small. With these facilities, at least 500 tons per day can be lifted from the mines and placed in boats ready for market. The Northern Extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that the large Pittstown vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 30 feet. Shaft 50 feet deep, and 18 by 8½ feet wide, to a 10-foot vein of coal. Also, engine, 40-horse power, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., entirely new. Also, a basin for the boats when loading. Contemplated Railroad will run through lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, to Nanticoke and Scranton. A full description of the whole property, and a lithographic plan from Mr. Colt's survey, giving the exact boundaries, distances, courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, BANGS, BROTHERS & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., New-York. Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

T. C. HONGHTON, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10¾ o'clock, each day, on both floors of salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and oak furniture, piano-fortes, French-plate mirrors, oil paintings, cut glass, china and silver ware table cutlery, &c., being consignments from some of the principal manufacturers in this City, on which we have made cash advances, and will be sold without reserve, by cata ogue, which are now ready. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping. In this sale will be found one of the largest and best collections ever offered at auction in this City, consisting in part of 6 superior rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, by Lindeman & Son, Haynes Brothers, Van Winkle, and others which will be sold with the manufacturers' warrantee; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, among which are some beautiful landscapes, by Coates, Boeze and others; splendidly carved solid rosewood parlor suites in French satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rich y carved ebony and French secretaires, escritoires, bookcases, music cabinets, whatnots; finely carved centre table and sofa tables, with Italian marble tops; very superior rosewood bedsteads carved on the solid wood, made by Marks, a splendid article; do do, mahogany and walnut solid oak chamber suits ecomeled do., of every variety of style and finish, marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, costom made extension dining tables, oak and walnut sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, lete-à-tetes, lounges, armchairs, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., at the residence No. 163 West 21st-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture of the above five story house, all of which was made to order by our best makers, and furnished five months ago. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at No. 169 Broadway, near Maiden-lane, or at the house. The furniture consists in part of rich velvet and tapestry carpets, three elegant solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin brocade and moquet, with slip covers, all made by Bushes; splendid pearl inlaid rosewood chamber suite, in ormolu and wood, used but five months, brocade and lace curtains, two carved rosewood etageres, marble tops four elegant French pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, 18x18, music cabinets, chiffoniers, rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs in satin and tapestry, costly marble and China vases, a collection of valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, among which is the Madonna, rosewood, sedetary and other desks, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and wash stands to match, 14 elegant hair mattresses, beds, &c., Armoires, oval mirrors, lavabl and rocking chairs, sofas, tête-à-tetes, &c., with a large variety of superior mahogany chamber furniture, splendid mahogan extension table, china and dinner tea sets, ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, silver sets, &c. Sale will commence with culinary department. Parties attending this sale will find everything pertaining to a first-class house. The largest assortment and finest offered at auction this season. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW CABINET MADE FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, sale room of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., No. 8 Nassau-st., near Fulton.—Peremptory sale of second hand furniture, suitable for parlors, bedrooms, library, and dining rooms; also carpets, mirrors, paintings, china and glassware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.; also, to close consignments upon which advances have been made, several suites of solid carved rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut parlor furniture, covered in French satin, brocatel, rich silk and pimh, hair-cloth and medallion reps, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, arm, rocking and side chairs, centre, card, pier and fancy work tables, library and secretary bookcases, ladies' escritoires, secretary bureaus, dining-room upholstered solid oak and cane seat chairs, extension tables, sideboards, bookstands, corner-stands, piano stools, chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and enameled bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus washstands, towel racks, toilet ware, mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, clocks, French china vases and glass ware, table cutlery, &c., &c.; the whole comprising a collection of furniture such as is seldom offered at auction and is worthy the attention of buyers. N. B.—Goods securely packed for shipment, at a reasonable charge.

TUNIS MOBRELL, Auctioneer.

PHILADELPHIA FURNITURE.—Second hand will be sold THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st.—Etageres, bedsteads, mattresses, rich hurean and washstand, etagere, sofa table, lounge and carpeting. Also, an excellent assortment from late factories and warerooms, of a superior quality and of all kinds worthy the attention of the public. Also, oil-paintings, mirrors, silver plated tea sets, China, glass ware, bedding. Also, extensive stock of pure Havana, &c., cigars, consisting of 30 different brands.

N. B.—The public will receive every attention in conveyor, boxing, storage, &c., (as at private sale.)

JOHN S. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st.—Magnificent diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c., closter and single-stone diamond earrings, finger rings, pins, brooches, studs, &c., 18-carat gold mountings, 18-carat gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers, do. chains, vest and fob chains, of the newest styles; also, a large line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, lockets, chains, studs, sleeve bottons, bracelets, vest buttons, &c., &c. Every article is warranted as represented on the catalogue.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL SELL, THIS DAY—At No. 82 Cedar-st., commencing at 10½ A. M., a large and prime lot of Sugars, white refined, light and brown; Teas, green and black; Coffee, Chinoe; Brandy, in casks, cases and demijohns; Cigars, Madeira and Sherry Wine. The above goods will be put up in lots to suit country merchants, hotel and restaurant proprietors.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Wednesday,) Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, in Venbrunt-st., between President and Union sts., South Brooklyn, a brick blacksmith shop, 22x35 feet. Also, carriage and wheelwright shops, three forges, three bellows, three anvils. Also, all the tools connected with the above business. Also, the lease of the ground with privilege of renewal.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE SALE.—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, carpets, hair mattresses, beds and bedding; also, silver-plated and crockery ware, by order. W. P. WILLIAMS, Constable.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 10¾ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 55 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve or cash. Regular auction sale every THURSDAY.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP'S FOURTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE of Birmingham, Sheffield, American and German Hardware, Cutlery, &c., also, cast steel of various sizes and qualities, will take place on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl st. For full particulars see catalogues now ready.

FURNITURE.

THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS, THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS,
THE DUTTONS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By E. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 88 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

CARD.—A. McILROY, Dentist, respectfully gives notice that he is now in town, and will attend as usual to all branches of dentistry. No. 193 6th-av., between 13th and 13th sts.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phosgene, and spirits of turpentine.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proxime, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY
OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISHAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Building.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HALSEY,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at and between Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE—

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 8 per cent. bonds.
New Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Pine-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 52, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 113, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

Louisville, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that most inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rules which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$320.000 8 PER CENT 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.

The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. Said Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1862.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.

J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

ARTISANS' BANK, No. 117 Nassau-st.

THE THIRD INSTALLMENT of 25 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, is payable at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 22d inst., and the fourth and final installment of 25 is payable on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. By order of the Board,

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1856.—The Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds, Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America, New-York, on and after the 10th inst. WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-JERSEY, at PERTH AMBOY.—The notes of this Bank are to be deemed at par, by the Union Bank of this City.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute, in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. REIF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12, '56-1awly W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27, '54-1aw2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n23, '54-1aw2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,

jy11'55-1aw2y W Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT. STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1855.—The BANK OF SALINA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

ARTISANS' BANK—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856.

By order of the Board.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—84-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.

T. R. STILLMAN, President.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This is valuable work may be obtained, as well as the Trieseмar, from Dr BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES,

Should at once resort to this valuable Medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of Salt Rheum, Ring-worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I sold about three bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 3 years, dessert spoonful; children from 6 to 3 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HALLETT, KILBURN & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD LOSEE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Scole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebus have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 4—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sent to any part of the world, in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $2 each, or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3; and in $27 cases where by there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nice-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2. P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that he/she is himself/herself again."

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which DR. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine only by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL; OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 78 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON'S is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in to kill. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Physician," has offices No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incipient to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seals for walking.

MEDICAL.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Fifth edition, 200 pages, 100 electrotype plates, cloth, 31 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 23 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 262 Broadway. We commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book*, &c.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, indicated by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway

A CARD—To persons afflicted with rheumatism, abscess, scalds, sores, headache, toothache, or deep-seated pain in any part of the body we would highly recommend Dr. STORMS' ANTI RHEUMATIC LINIMENT; it is warranted to cure. Agents wanted.

E. TENIS, No. 10 Broadway, 3d floor.

A MEDICAL INSTITUTE—Is now open at No. 610 Houston-st., corner of Green, where all diseases of both sexes are cured for half the usual charges and by the very best medical treatment. Hours from 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 9 o'clock, evenings.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA—Prepared under the immediate superintendence of the discoverer, Sir JAMES MURRAY, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK,
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, and also their engines, to insure speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	1856	FROM LIVERPOOL.	1856
Saturday, April 26		Wednesday, May 14	
Saturday, May 10		Wednesday, May 28	
Saturday, May 24		Wednesday, June 11	
Saturday, June 7		Wednesday, June 25	
Saturday, June 21		Wednesday, July 9	
Saturday, July 5		Wednesday, July 23	
Saturday, July 19		Wednesday, Aug. 6	
Saturday, Aug. 2		Wednesday, Aug. 20	
Saturday, Aug. 16		Wednesday, Sept. 3	
Saturday, Aug. 30		Wednesday, Sept. 17	
Saturday, Sept. 13		Wednesday, Oct. 1	
Saturday, Sept. 27		Wednesday, Oct. 15	
Saturday, Oct. 11		Wednesday, Oct. 29	
Saturday, Oct. 25		Wednesday, Nov. 12	
Saturday, Nov. 8	

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Two Hundred and Fifty Filibusters Trying to Start for Nicaragua.

Yesterday, at 3 P. M., was the time appointed for the sailing of the steamship *Cahoon* for Nicaragua. Persons who wished to settle in that famous country were offered a free passage and 160 acres of land on arrival. The steamer itself was a small one, formerly employed as a packet between New-Orleans and Galveston, and came here last December to be repaired. The whole of her lower deck, except the portion occupied by the engine-room and offices, was built up with berths made of rough timber, while in every possible nook and corner bags of coal were stowed. In many of the berths lay GEN. WALKER'S future soldiers, beastly intoxicated. The emigrants comprised a few respectable-looking men. Among them we noticed Mr. MICHAEL FLOOD NAGLE, an Irish political exile of considerable literary and military ability, late Adjutant of the 75th Regiment New-York State Militia, and Captain of the Edward Fitzgerald Guard, of this City. He goes out, they say, as correspondent for MEAGHER'S *Irish News*. The large majority was made up of the hardest-looking "roughs" that New-York can produce. Among them we noticed several well-known thieves.

The first cause of excitement was an indignant mother, who came down to the dock to prevent her s n leaving her and joining the filibusters. On beholding him:

"Och, ye spalpeen," she cried, "would ye be after laving yer puir lone mother, and going off to be killed there in Nicaragy?"

"——you, dry up, and don't make a fool of yerself, say I!" was the filial reply of the young Short-Boy, thirsting for martial honors.

Finally, after some more interesting conversation, spiced on both sides with epithets more piquant than pleasant, the young gentleman, by the assistance of a sympathizing policeman, was taken away.

Meanwhile, baggage and passengers were arriving in every possible way. Most of the latter preferred the primitive mode—walking, carrying their baggage with them. Others, however, came in carts, express wagons and one in a dirt cart. One emigrant rolled his baggage before him in a wheelbarrow.

On board things looked lively. A good many of the passengers had "taken" a little, "just for comfort at parting," and were unusually jolly. Others were sick of their bargain, and "eloped" with their baggage for parts unknown. There were Americans, Irish, Germans, and Spaniards, and men of many other lands, who had "left their country for their country's good." In the upper saloon, from which the vulgar herd was rigidly excluded, were several females, and also some of Gen. WALKER'S officers. The crowd of sympathizing friends on the dock was large, and, as the sun was very hot, seemed impatient for the departure of the steamer. At last, just at 3 o'clock, a board was hoisted on which was chalked the following:

TO-MORROW,
At 3 P. M.

The reason of this change of programme was, we understand, some difficulty at the Custom House relative to the clearance of the vessel. The announcement was received with universal dissatisfaction. Many of the lookers-on, as also many of the filibusters, with bag and baggage, left immediately. Some of the more juvenile of the "emigrants" (the majority of whom, by the way, seemed under 21) fell to amusing themselves, and began by teazing a drunken loafer who was passing. On being goaded in the ribs, this gentleman turned to his tormentors, and, in a majestic voice, uttered this philosophic sentiment:

"Say, [Hic.] If you live [hic] to be old enough, [tic,] you may be [ofc] old ye-self!"

Sympathetic Apple-woman.—That's so!

Chorus of Juvenile Emigrants.—Oh, yes, old fellow! And, if you live over this drunk, you'll get drunk again.

Sympathetic Apple woman.—That's so!

Leaving the admiring crowd to enjoy this spirited and intellectual conversation, we departed, fully convinced that if the ship sails to-day at 3 o'clock, (as is latended,) the Police will have less to do. There was a rumor that the ship was detained by the Custom House, out of compliment to Capt. RYNDERS, so as to give the "emigrants" a chance to join in his procession last night. But for the truth of this rumor we cannot vouch.

Political.

Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, of the *Evening Post*, delivered an address last night at Stuyvesant Institute, before the Fremont and Dayton Central Club, chiefly having reference to the "lies" published by the *Express*, in relation to the character and position of Mr. FREMONT. Mr. BIGELOW thought it fortunate that the opponents of the Republican candidate found it impossible to have recourse to objections founded upon facts. He cited the calumnies that had been published by the *Aurora* (the *Express* of that day) against WASHINGTON, and which the immortal Father of his Country did not condescend to notice until his resignation of the Presidency; also the calumnies against JEFFERSON. There was a singular coincidence between the early position of FREMONT and WASHINGTON.

Mr. BIGELOW then passed on to a very lawyer-like history and analysis of the various falsehoods concerning the repudiation of Mr. FREMONT'S paper, the FULTON misrepresentation, Mr. FREMONT'S religion, and similar topics.

His argument was, that the friends of the other candidates durst not go to issue with the Republican Party upon their *principles*, and so it was a happy augury that they were driven to enormous personal misrepresentations, in fact, to gross "lying" as their best and only weapon of attack.

Young Men's Christian Union on Politics

A regular meeting of this Association was held last evening in Clinton Hall. RICHARD WARREN, Esq., President of the Union, took the Chair, and read a selection from the Scriptures. The question —"To what extent should Christians interest themselves in Politics?" was discussed by various members.

Mr. DUNN said that by the true theory of religion that of love to God and man, it was the duty of the Christian to interest himself in Politics and everything else that relates to the welfare of his fellowmen.

Mr. VAN SCHOIK could assign no limit to the Christian's active duties in all matters relating to the advancement of the human race.

DWIGHT OLMSTEAD, Esq., thought a man's religion should be his convictions of duty. If a man thought FREMONT or BUCHANAN should be elected it was his duty as a Christian to vote for the candidate he prefers.

Mr. WOODMAN expressed similar views. He had interested himself actively in the politics of his own Ward, in relation to election frauds. He had done it as a Christian. If all the Christians of this Association would do so at the next election, border ruffianism would be prevented at the polls, and there would be no necessity of a Vigilance Committee.

Most of those present seemed to favor the same views.

A course of six lectures will be delivered before this association during the coming Winter, by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Rev. STARR KING, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and other gentlemen.

Wm. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., is to address the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward, at Tompkins Market, this evening. His speech will be well worthy the careful attention of all interested in the subject.

Widening Reade-street.

The Committee on Streets of the Aldermen, Alderman BRIGGS Chairman, met yesterday at the City Hall. The subject under consideration was the widening of Reade-street, from Broadway to Centre, and the widening of Duane from thence to Chatham. A large number were present, of those favorable and unfavorable to the improvement.

Mr. A. J. WILLARD appeared on behalf of a number of remonstrants, and exhibited a map colored in such a way as to show the opposition to the widening represented in feet on Reade-street. According to the map, owners of 985 feet front are opposed, being a considerable majority of all owners by this mode of calculation.

Mr. WHITLOCK spoke in favor of the improvement, and W. R. JANEWAY and JOHN HAGGERTY against it.

After lengthy remarks from these gentlemen, the Committee decided to give one more hearing to the contestants on a future occasion.

This measure has already passed the Councilmen, and the committee of the Aldermen express their determination to report on the subject with as little delay as possible.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, reports relating to a few vessels were received and passed upon, but possessing no general interest. Some documents were received from the physician of the Marine Hospital—one a letter in reply to inquiries concerning cases of fever on board the Parkgate. Also, a communication from Dr. HARRIS, in reference to patients at Hospital, who had escaped from malarious intermittent, rather than from yellow fever.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT IT COSTS TO ASSAULT AN EDITOR OF A SUNDAY PAPER IN HIS OWN OFFICE—RECORDER SMITH ON SOCIAL STANDING.

More than three months ago, Mr. James M. Smith, Editor of the *Sunday Courier*, was assaulted and beaten in his own office by a man of herculean proportions, known as Lester or Lyster, said to be a recruiting "Captain" in the service of General William Walker, of Nicaragua.

The cause of the attack was some remarks made in the *Courier*, to the effect that Lester had offered his dramatic services to a traveling circus, and that in a recent lecture of his, on Nicaragua, he had cruelly murdered the language of his Sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Captain was assisted in his "chivalrous" attack upon the editor by a young man named Walters, who stood by, with pistol in hand, to prevent the interference of any of Mr. SMITH'S friends.

The assailants were arrested the same day, and, after the examination before Justice WELSH were sent before the Court of Sessions, where they were tried and convicted, but at the earnest request of their counsel, sentence upon them was postponed, that papers in extenuation might be put in. They gave bail to appear for sentence at a certain time, but when that certain time came round, they were looking—both had gone to New-Jersey, from which place they addressed a letter, stating that they were detained there by sickness, but would soon return and submit themselves to the decrees of offended Law.

Since then the public have heard nothing of the matter, and had, we presume, almost forgotten all about it. Yesterday, however, Lester and Walters, who long ago recovered from their Jersey indisposition and returned to the City, made their appearance for sentence at the Court of Special Sessions. Recorder SMITH, who sat on the Bench, superseded judgment in the case of Walters, and *sentenced Lester to thirty days' imprisonment in the City Prison.*

The Recorder gave his reasons for such decision at some length. He said:

"It is one of the painful duties which a man engaged in the administration of justice is called upon to perform, to pass sentence upon men whose position and standing in society entitle them to the respect of their fellow-citizens. There are circumstances connected with your case which entitle you to clemency. You are surrounded by friends, and your position is one of respectability. The Court is in possession of testimonials which render it certain that you both possess a good character. Of this there is no doubt, and it is equally certain that the law has been violated. If the courts of justice allow such violations of law to go unpunished when committed by persons of position and character, it encourages those who are less responsible to society than those who occupy a respectable station.

There is no doubt but in the present instance a flagrant outrage has been committed. A gentleman is assaulted in his office, while attending to the legitimate duties of his business—not by a single, unarmed man, but by two men, and either of them his physical superior. But in this case I have received applications for clemency in behalf of the accused; and in the case of one of them (Walters) I have received an application from the complainant himself, in which he states that there are mitigating circumstances, and asks clemency.

If it is a case which the complainant has a right to settle with the accused, and as he has seen fit to make such an application, I shall not interpose. In this case a fine would be only a mockery of justice and no punishment. Whatever punishment is inflicted must be imprisonment. And I think that in a case of the imprisonment of a party who occupies a respectable position in society, and is surrounded by friends, a short term is far greater punishment than a long term is for a man in a lower grade of society. It is not so much for the extent of punishment, or the example it sets, as for the certainty that punishment will follow the violation of law. As the complainant has requested clemency in behalf of Walters, I shall suspend judgment in his case. I shall not disgrace either by imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and the sentence of the Court is that Lyster shall be imprisoned in the City Prison for thirty days".

Assaulting editors, however fashionable and chivalric at the South, is in disrepute hereabouts. It doesn't pay, and is rather risky.

THE ADAMS BIGAMY CASE.

The Adams bigamy case, which has been dragging its slow length along, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was yesterday resumed, before Justice DAVISON, but did not make much headway. The respective counsel went in for "exceptions," with a rush, and occupied one-half the sitting in a contest of wit decidedly amusing to all but the Magistrate, who seemed anxious to have the case concluded before his official term expired.

The defendant—Alonzo W. Adams—is charged with having two wives, to one of whom, Elizabeth Moran, a Spanish woman, he was married in California some years since, and to the other, a Miss Post, of Jersey City, about a year since in New-York. Mr. Adams denounces the charge as a conspiracy concocted for the purpose of defrauding him out of a large amount of property.

As the parties to the suit are respectably connected and well known, the matter occasions considerable interest.

CAPTURE OF YOUNG BURGLARS.

John Williams and William Smith, boys each aged about 17 years, were captured yesterday morning in the act of breaking into the liquor cellar of Frances Vincent, No. 15 North William-street. They had forced open a rear window, when heard by the proprietor, who, obtaining the aid of officer Donnelly of the 17th Ward, had the young burglars taken to the Station-house. One of the prisoners says he came here from Indiana a few weeks since to look for work, but that since his arrival here he became acquainted with some bad boys, by whom he was induced to begin a career of crime. They were committed for examination by Justice OSBORNE.

ILLIGITIMATE USE OF A SHEARS.

A difficulty occurred on Monday night at a tailor's shop in the vicinity of the Eleventh Ward Station-house, where one James Mills was severely stabbed in the back by a pair of shears in the hands of Lawrence Lymen, the proprietor of the shop.

Lyman was arrested and brought before Justice WOOD, who committed him for examination, as the wounded man did not make his appearance in Court.

The prisoner says that he was attacked in his own store by Mills and some other men, and that he used the shears in self-defence.

NABBED IN BROADWAY.

Officer FARLEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, nabbed in Broadway, on Monday night, a young pickpocket whom he found in the act of picking a lady's pocket.

The thief is known to the Police as a "prig," by the name of Hays. He was locked up yesterday morning.

Miscellaneous.

HE DID NOT WANT TO LIVE.

Ferdinand Hummel, a native of Germany, aged 23 years, was found dead on the floor of his bed-room, corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, yesterday morning. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body. The evidence elicited, and the result of the *post mortem* made by Dr. O'HANLON, justified the jury in rendering the verdict—"suicide by taking cyanide of potash."

The deceased was in the employ of a grocer and liquor-dealer, at No. 91 Greenwich-street, with whom he also boarded. For some weeks he was observed to be much depressed in spirits, and inquired of several the easiest mode of committing suicide. He was carefully watched, but yesterday morning he was found dead in his room, as above stated. He left a letter behind to his employer, in which he stated that he could never again be happy, and wished to die, requesting that his money should be sent to his parents in Germany, but did not wish them made aware of the manner of his death.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of a man named Patrick Carr was found yesterday in the water at Pier No. 24 East River. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged 45 years. He was a shoemaker by trade, and lived with his wife and family at No. 3 Bolivia street, Brooklyn. On Friday last he left his home and never again returned. Search was made for him, but no clue of him was learned until his body was found in the East River. There were no marks of violence on the person. Coroner CONNERY held the inquest. The verdict rendered was: "Death from causes unknown—supposed drowning."

Fires.

IN CROSBY STREET.

An alarm was occasioned at 11½ o'clock Monday night by a slight burning in a building rear of No. 264 Crosby-street. It was extinguished by the insurance watch with a few pails of water.

IN FOURTH-STREET.

On the same evening a fire occurred in the bakery No. 468 Fourth-street, caused by carelessly leaving a lighted candle too close to a pile of shavings. Damage trifling.

CELEBRATION OF BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.—General JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER, Commander-in-Chief of the New York Veterans of 1812, has issued a general order, addressed to the "Veterans of the War of 1812, in the State of New-York," calling upon them to meet at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, on the 17th of October next, "to commemorate, by a military parade, a glorious triumph of our Revolutionary fathers—the capture at that place of BURGOYNE'S army of invasion, on the 17th of October, 1777."

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 570 Broadway. ADAMS, WARMAN & Co.

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's issue of your paper [illegible] in article under title: "Long Island—Arrest of Alleged Rape."

In justice to myself I beg you will give publicity to this card. I do hereby, as a citizen and a man, whose main dependance is upon his integrity as a guide for success in his pursuits in life—assert the statement and charge thereby conveyed against me, to be wholly false, and utterly without foundation in fact.

I desire that the *charge* made by MIRIAM NOWLAN against me may be fully investigated before the proper Judicial tribunal, and by its decision I am not only willing to abide, but to stand or fall in the opinion and estimation of my numerous circle of [illegible] and personal acquaintances.

[illegible] I further desire a suspension of public opinion in regard to the whole matter.

MICHAEL MCTAGGART, No. 111 Chambers-street, and No. 42 Nassau-street.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY! Of magnificent medallion, velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, selected by the agent of the establishment, from the most celebrated English manufactories, for the Fall trade. A beautiful selection of rugs, mats, table and piano covers, with a most choice and elegant stock of oil cloths.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits	$12
Genteel cassimere business suits	8
Fine black frock coats	8
Elegant blue dress coats	8
Rich moire antique silk vests	3

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeepers. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Why tarry or hesitate if you are sick or suffering? Here are your remedies! Whatever may be your ailment, it needs but a trial of their wondrous efficacy to insure immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY —TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

LONG ISLAND.

Attempt to Shoot.

On Sunday night last a party of intoxicated persons entered a saloon at the corner of Clove and Flatbush roads, Brooklyn, and attacked the barkeeper, who took a pistol to defend himself with. This was taken from him and a man named JAMES KING snapped it at the keeper of the house, but fortunately the cap did not explode. As KING was leaving the premises the pistol went off accidentally and shattered his hand. The keeper of the place has been arrested for attempting to shoot KING.

Fatal Accident.

On Monday evening last, Mr. LUDARY BUCK, residing at the corner of Walton-street and Broadway, Eastern District, of Brooklyn, had occasion to visit his Brewery, corner of Bourne and Evan streets. In getting into the premises he fell into a vault and was there found dead yesterday morning.

Arrest of a Notorious Character.

GEORGE SCOTT *alias* "Scotty," well known in Brooklyn for his many malicious acts, was arrested yesterday by Officer MATHEWS for kicking up a row on Court-street. Upon examining his person, burglar's instruments, a dirk and several pawn tickets were found. He was committed.

JOHN RICE, Esq., formerly President of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn, has recently become insane, and has been sent to the Utica Asylum. His property, which is valued at about $100,000, has been placed in charge of a commission.

NEW-JERSEY.

A meeting of Pastors was held yesterday in Jersey City, to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association, to be called the Pastor's Conference of Hudson County. Rev. Mr. MAGIN, of New-Durham, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Hoboken, Secretary. After a free interchange of views, it was unanimously resolved to form such an association, and a Committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Werrinder, Imbre, Mabin, Patten and Van Cleef, was appointed to prepare a Constitution, order of exercises, &c.

Last night the Republicans of Jersey City fired a *feu de joie* in honor of the splendid victory gained in Maine on Monday.

Fire in Newark.

A destructive fire broke out about 9 o'clock last evening in the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. DAWES & BLUE, No. 312 Broad-street, and consumed almost the entire contents of the store, embracing a large amount of Fall and Winter goods, which they had just purchased. The fire originated in a pile of old rags and cuttings, which had collected for some time, but the cause is unknown, as no gas light or fire of any kind was, or had been anywhere near. Their loss is about $3,000—insured for $2,000. The second-story, occupied as a shirt manufactory by R. B. PIERCE, was damaged by water—fully insured. The basement was occupied by Messrs. STOUTENBURG, DAY & Co., and filled with oil-cloths, the damage to which is trifling. The building was owned by ROBERT C. STOUTENBURG, whose loss is about $500—fully insured.—*Advertiser, 9th.*

Bursting of the New Great Gun.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "While Mr. DIMICK was experimenting on his newly invented rifle cannon, it exploded, breaking into nine pieces. The gun weighed 7,888 pounds, and was made of fine malleable iron. The front part of the gun—about five feet in length—blew away from the breech, the latter blowing into eight fragments. Some of these, weighing five hundred pounds, were thrown forward from two to three hundred feet, and projected into the air from forty to fifty feet. But the most singular part of the story remains to be told. The ball, which weighed eighteen pounds, was thrown to nearly the elevation which it would have reached had the bursting not taken place, striking the ground at about 15,000 to 16,000 yards. It is to be regretted that the accident occurred when it did. The power and greatness of the invention were not fully demonstrated.

Mr. E. A. BRACKETT, the sculptor, is at present engaged upon a colossal statue of the late HOSEA BALLOU, to be placed in Mount Auburn by the Universalist Association. The statue will be seven feet high, cowled and draped in modern costume. Mr. BRACKETT'S studio is at Winchester.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The State election in California took place on the 3d inst., and it will be several weeks before we hear the result. Georgia and Florida have their State elections on the 6th of October, and Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and South Carolina hold theirs on the 14th of October. The other State elections take place, after these, till November. Louisiana holds hers on the 3d; Illinois, Michigan, New-Jersey, New-York and Wisconsin on the 4th—the day of the Presidential election; Mississippi on the 3d and 4th, Maryland on the 5th, Massachusetts on the 9th, and Delaware on the 10th.

CONVENTION OF DEAF-MUTES.—The Concord (N. H.) *Reporter* says that the first meeting of the New-England Gallaudet Association of Deaf Mutes held in that city on Wednesday last, was fully attended, and was a very interesting occasion. There were present some two hundred deaf mutes. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, of New-York, a son of the distinguished founder of the Hartford Asylum, interpreted the remarks in sign-language. Mr. TURNER, principal of the Hartford Asylum, made an address in the sign-language. Remarks were also made by Mr. J. P. MARSH, of Boston, and others.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, by Hon. Isaac O. Barker, Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, THOMAS T. MCDOWELL, of this City, to FRANCES M. KNAPP, of Fredonia, Chautauque Co., N. Y.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. William H. Lewis, D. D., JAMES S. LORD, of Muscatine, Iowa, to EMILY, youngest daughter of Charles D. Puffer.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at the residence of Mr. Samuel B. Shevtart, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. F. S. How, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Phelps, N. Y., to MARTHA RANDOLPH STEWART, of the former place.

At Bedford, on Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. DAVID C. LYONS, PETER W. LAURIE, of New-York, to Miss MARY F. CLARK, eldest daughter of Dr. P. F. Clark, of Bedford.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, of disease of the heart, PATRICK JOURDAN, aged 64, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, and for the last forty years a resident of the city.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, John Jourdan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Mulberry-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

St. Louis and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 9, JOHN SLATER, aged 47 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 Pike st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 9, after a lingering illness, GEO. W. JOHNSON, Esq., of Louisiana, in the 54 h year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Bradish, John D., and Edwin A., are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, CLARENCE VAIL, infant son of William H. and Abby M. Phelps.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from No. 222 West 32d-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 10th inst.

In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 8, Mrs. EMILIE MALANDER, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her late son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Cox, No 392 Broome-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 8, Mr. WILLIAM HEYLAND, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 223, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 25 Whitehall-st., on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

Staten Island, Philadelphia, and Ohio papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, JAMES ALDRICH, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday morning, 11th inst., at 9 o'clock.

At Throg's Neck, Westchester Co., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 9, at the residence of her father, EUGETTA B., wife of W. B. Post, Jr., and daughter of Alfred Seton.

Her feneral will take place from St. Mark's Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

At Mount Kisco, (Newcastle, N. Y.,) on Tuesday, Sept. 9, DANIEL LITTLEFIELD, aged 41 years.

Funeral at Mt. Kisco, on Thursday, the 11th, at 11 o'clock.

Concord, N. H., and Boston papers please copy.

At Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 6, CLARENCE H., infant son of Rev. G. W. and E. W. Woodruff, aged 1 year and 2 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 9.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	
20,300	Missouri State 6s	88	
1,000	Cal. 8s '75	70¾	
100	Ohio 6s, 1860	101	
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	93¾	
10,000	do	93¾	
500	do	93¾	
4,500	do	92¼	
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.	72¾	
4,000	H. R. R. R. 2d m.	66	
1,000	Harlem R. R. 1st m.	83	
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	123	
35	Park Bank	88¾	
45	Bank of N. Y.	118	
50	Tradesmen's Bank	121¾	
100	Canton Company	22¼	
100	do	23¾	
100	do	23¾	
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	120	
10	do	120¾	
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	19¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co.	95	
300	do	95¾	
14	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾	
100	do	86¾	
100	do	86¾	
200	do	86¾	
100	do	86¾	
200	Erie Railroad	60¾	
62	do	60¾	
100	do	60¾	
200	do	60¾	
50	do	61¼	
200	do	60¾	
100	do	60¾	
100	do	60¾	
100	do	60¾	
10	Harlem R. Pref.	49¾	
10	do	50	
50	Erie Railroad	60	
300	do	61	
300	do	61¼	
100	do	61¼	
100	do	61¼	
100	do	61¼	
100	do	61¼	
100	do	61¼	
300	Reading R. R.	85	
300	do	84¾	
300	do	84¾	
100	do	84¾	
100	do	85	
11	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	90¾	
50	do	91	
85	Panama Railroad	93¾	
100	Ill. Cen. Rd.	89	
140	Cleve. & Pitts. Rd.	76¾	
300	do	76¾	
100	do	76¾	
100	do	76¾	
100	do	76¾	
300	do	76¾	
100	do	76¾	
100	do	76¾	
25	Mil. & La C. se R. R.	90	69
35	do	67¾	
8	do	67¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90	92
100	do	90	93¼
100	do	91¾	
50	do	91¾	
500	do	90	91¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	90	95¾
38	do	96¼	
50	do	95¾	
50	do	90	96¾
100	do	90	96¾
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	87	
3	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	135	
100	Harlem R. R.	60	16

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$7,000 Great West., (Ill.,) R. R. 1st Mt. Int. add. 65
$8,000 Lackawanna R. R. Coal Co. 1st Mt. Int. add. 76
$11,000 Lake Erie, W. & St. L. R. R. 2d Mt. Int. add. 51
50 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad 86
100 shares United States Mail Steamship Co 26
120 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, R. R. 40
12 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co.. 20
80 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co 64
600 shares Dolly Hide Copper Co ..... Price 5
900 shares Tuolumne Quartz Mining Co 2
3800 shares Phenix Gold Mining Co 1

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500	Ill. C. R. bonds	92¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾	
75	do	86¾	
250	do	86¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	69	77
200	do	76¾	
1100	do	77	
300	Reading R. R.	85	85¼
100	do	85¼	
100	do	85¾	
50	do	85¾	
4,500	do	92¼	
85	Panama Railroad	93¾	
50	do	93¾	
100	Erie Railroad	60	61
300	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
300	do	61¾	
250	do	61¾	
900	do	61¼	
100	do	61¾	
300	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80	108
200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	91¾	

TUESDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

There was increased business in the Stock Market to-day, and a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. was paid on Erie shares, which movement favorably influenced nearly the entire list of Road Stocks. The business registered at the Board was equal to 13,000 shares, the leading demand running on Erie, Toledo, New-York Central, and Michigan Central. Both the Michigan Roads are held for a further advance, their receipts this Fall promising unprecedented results, although this remark equally applies to nearly all the Western trunk lines. The August returns, published in our last paper, from the Golena and Chicago, and Michigan Central, are only a fair sample of the general run of the business, the increase over last year ranging 20 to 30 ₱ cent. The August earnings of the two trunk lines of New-York have not yet been adjusted. The gross receipts indicate an increase of $100,000 on the Erie, and between $150,000 and $170,000 on the Central. Illinois Central Scrip advanced to 110½ ₱ cent. The Construction Bonds sold at 92⅝. State Stocks firm at previous quotations. There are few offering even of the Virginia and Missouri issues, which are the principal ones actually dealt in at the Brokers' Board. The general market closed this afternoon quite firm. The last quotation for Erie on the street, 61⅝@61½ ₱ cent.

The very even movement of the Bank Averages for a week or two past, and the equally steady position of the Sub-Treasury and the Foreign Exchanges, have imparted a cheerful and confident tone to the Money Market, and parties who a month or so ago fell in with the prediction of a tough time through September and October, are taking courage to think better of the financial position of the City and country. The influence of this change on the Bank offerings, on the rates of money with the Discount Brokers, and incidentally upon Stock values, though not yet generally acknowledged on the Street, is certainly felt in a greater or less degree.

The demand for Money was active from the Stock Brokers; the mercantile offerings at Bank less than last week, and the supply of prime paper with the Discount Brokers not in excess of the means, seeking employment at from 8@9 ₱ cent. There was a larger business done in Sterling between the Bankers at 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent.; one or two leading houses being heavy buyers, and a fair trade inquiry at 109¾@109⅞. A parcel of transient bills from Philadelphia, $250,000 based on a recent negotiation in London for the Lebanon Valley Road, was taken at 109¾ ₱ cent. For francs the demand continues fair at 5.16¼@5.15. At this close the demand on both London and Paris was fully answered within the quotations, and some good bills left over. The exact amount of Gold sent to Boston by express this afternoon for shipment, is $309,208. The Sub-Treasury received $275,000 and disbursed $206,000 for all accounts.

We hear that one of the late Nicaragua Transit Company's steamers, the *Northern Light*, is to be sold by the Sheriff of King's County at Green Point to-morrow, subject to the mortgage upon this steamer and the *Star of the West*, to satisfy certain judgment creditors. Mr. C. VANDERBILT is supposed to be fully cognizant of the movement.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—SIX MONTHS.

	1856.	1855.	1854.
anuary	$295,947	$293,004	$275,192
ebruary	302,651	187,710	291,657
March	513,217	374,878	475,496
April	601,119	343,619	313 889
May	451,372	316,720	294,224
June	345 613	304,701	223 863
Total	$2,509,922	$1,820,135	$1,830,324
Expenses	1,366,923	992,952	986,974
Net income	$1,143,698	$827,183	$993,350
Capital Stock			$19,400,000
Funded Debt, 6 ₱ cents			7,570,000
Total, including $1,450,000 to other Roads			$19,970,000
Net income, six months, as above			1,143,698
3 ₱ cent. Interest on Debt		$227.100	
4 ₱ cent. on Stock		496,000—	723,100

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1554. NEWYORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Details of the Outrages at Leavenworth.

Statements of Persons Deprived of their Property and Driven from their Homes.

Reported Attack on Tecumseh by the Free-State Men.

We have received the St. Louis papers of the 8th inst. In the *Democrat* we find a number of statements from prominent men of Leavenworth City, who have been deprived of their property, and driven out of the place by the Border Ruffians. They all tell the same tale of wrong and outrage, and those which we give below will suffice for all:

STATEMENTS OF DR. NORTON.

The undersigned has been a practicing physician in Weston, Platte County, Mo., from the Spring of 1839 to the last of April, 1854. From that time to the 2d of September, 1856, I have resided in Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, engaged in the latter place, viz: Leavenworth City, in the business of druggist and practicing physician, and am one of the thirty-two original proprietors of Leavenworth, with the exception of four or five who resided at Fort Leavenworth. The Leavenworth Association was composed of those who had long resided in Weston and vicinity, and feeling a lively interest in the unparalleled growth and future prosperity of the place as one of the original proprietors, and owning a large number of lots that must be exceedingly valuable if Kansas should be made a free State, and believing that the advantages for education, internal improvements and increase in value of real estate, was greatly in favor of a Free State, I expressed my preferences that it should be made such, and unfortunately, perhaps, had voted for the Topeka Constitution and with the Free-State Party, but had refrained from taking any active part in politics generally, and had endeavored to pursue a strictly conservative course. On Monday night I was called upon by FRED EMORY, at the head of an armed company. He asked if I was a law-and order man. I replied, "I am, Sir." He next inquired, in case of invasion, if I would take up arms in favor of the Pro-Slavery Party. I replied that he knew I was lame in consequence of a fractured leg, but that I would do anything in my power constantly to protect the town. He replied, "That is right; that is sufficient. You can go to bed and sleep quietly." But the next morning he again called on me at the head of an armed body of men, and in the most peremptory manner informed me that I must leave forthwith. I told him that I had a large stock of goods, and asked if I could have time to pack them. He told me I must hasten down immediately to the boat then lying at the levee, named *Emma*, and said it was then waiting and would soon be off. I immediately passed into the house through my store and requested my wife to prepare in a hurry to take the steamer at the levee. We gathered up in the confusion and haste a few clothes for the family; I locked the store door and passed to the back door, which I locked, and with my family of four children, including a very sick babe and two other sick children, and feeble wife, hastened upon the boat, leaving a stock of drugs and medicines costing me over $1,000, besides all my family library, beds and bedding, household furniture, &c. &c.

I left the store key with a friend I met with on the boat before I left.

There were persons in the company engaged in driving me off, owing me borrowed money and on account. About thirty persons were driven upon the same boat in a similar manner.

S NORTON, M. D.

STATEMENT OF A DAVIES.

About 700 men, composed of Georgians, South Carolinians, Missourians and Alabamians, have been camping within six miles of the city of Leavenworth. On Saturday and Sunday, 30th and 31st ult., they all came into the city to vote at the municipal elections, and to prevent the Free-State men from voting. There was great excitement in the city all day Saturday and Saturday night by the firing of guns, and shouting by the mob incessantly. They would enter the dry groceries and imperatively demand liquor from those who kept them. No Free-State man dared show his head in the streets, but were making their way out of the city as well as they could, into the bushes or anywhere they could secrete themselves, wives and children. Many of the Free-State men left their wives and children behind them in the city, hoping that they would receive no harm from the hands of those in possession of the city.

On Sunday night companies of thirty to fifty or more went all over the city, crying out in a loud voice for all those who would not take up arms to enforce the Territorial laws and repel the Abolitionists, to leave the Territory immediately or suffer the consequences. They halted before my door. I did not go to the door, although I was up. In fact, I did not retire at all that night nor the following night. Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Capt. EMORY's Company came to my front door. I opened the back door with the intention of making my escape into the bushes with my little child, two years of age in my arms, but found the house surrounded by armed men. One of them touched my breast with his bayonet and swore that "I should not run away that way." I went back into the room and half a dozen of them rushed into the room and commenced searching the house—insulted the women by cursing and swearing, and pushing them with their guns. Two men took hold of me and took me out doors to Captain EMORY, who asked me if I was a law-abiding citizen? My answer was, that I had never violated the law in the least degree. He asked me if I would take up arms and fall into their ranks. I told him I would not take up arms to fight. He then told me I had better leave. About 8 o'clock A. M., I ventured down street. I went to the Mayor, WM. E. MURPHY, and asked him to extend his protection to me. He said he had no power to protect any one who would not take up arms on their side. He told me to go to WM. H. RUSSUM and McCARTY. I went to see these gentlemen. I told Mr. McCARTY that I, as a brother Mason, claimed his protection and assistance, and told him that I gave him the grand hailing sign of distress, but he utterly refused to assist me. They were well acquainted with me, and told me that if I was willing to fight on their side I might stay.

I am a printer by trade. I was there working for the Catholic bishop at the Catholic Church. I did not go to my work on Monday. I was afraid to leave my house and my family, for disorder, consternation and dismay reigned all over the city. About twenty women passed me, with their children and budgets, running for dear life into the bushes towards the fort. When I went down to see the Mayor I had to go by Mr. PHILLIPS' house. I saw seventy men drawn up in front of the house. I did not go near enough to hear the conversation, but saw the men firing into the house, and heard the women who were in the house screaming, and crying "help, help, murder, murder!" The excitement was extreme at the time. I asked one of those who came running towards me what the trouble was; he said that the two PHILLIPS' were killed, and that two of Capt. EMORY's men were killed by PHILLIPS. I saw the people carrying the furniture out of PHILLIPS' house, in order to burn it up, but they were prevented by some one. I then left and soon went home. On Tuesday morning I went to my work. I had not been at it more than ten minutes, when ten men on horseback came and asked for me. I came out, and they told me I must go down to the levee with them. I was marched down between the horses, and when I got there I was told to leave on that boat immediately. I asked permission to get my wife and child. They gave me twenty minutes to do so. I left a house and lot, and a quantity of furniture, and left on board the steamer *Emma*, with seven dollars in my pocket, every cent of which I paid for our passage on deck to St. Louis.

J. A. DAVIES.

STATEMENT OF MILTON E. CLARK.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

I hereby certify that I have been a resident of the City of Leavenworth, K. T., some fourteen months, and have been engaged in the provision and grocery business there up to Tuesday last. When I was quietly attending my business, two armed men came into my store and ordered me to leave the city immediately, and get on the steamer *Emma*, then at the levee, bound for St. Louis. I had a large stock of groceries in store, and they would not allow me to take them away, and I was obliged to get an order from Capt. EMORY, the Captain of the Ruffians, before I could take away my trunk. The two men who ordered me away were Mr. WASHBURN, who keeps the ferry, and Mr. HYATT. They said they acted under orders, and told me the sooner I left the better. I am formerly from the State of Ohio, but since my residence in Leavenworth I have never taken sides with either party, nor have I proclaimed my sentiments. I was told that I could not stay in the Territory unless I would take up arms against the d—d Abolitionists, as they meant to expel every one from the Territory. There were about forty others driven away on the same day that I was. All my hard earnings for years were in my stock of goods, which is now in the hands of my enemies. My clerk urged them to allow him to stay and take charge of my property, assuring them that he was from Kentucky. But they utterly refused to allow him to stay, unless he would take up arms against the Free-State men. He therefore was obliged to leave with me.

Capt. EMORY, with about one hundred armed men, rode through the streets, proclaiming that the boat was waiting, and every d—d Abolitionist had better be off. In addition to EMORY's company, there were about one hundred armed men drawn up to guard the boat to prevent any escape. I am now in this city, nearly destitute of means. The day before I left several free State were shot by Capt. EMORY's party. Among them were two brothers, by the name of PHILLIPS.

None of the Free-State men made any resistance, excepting PHILLIPS, the lawyer. He was in his house, and, seeing they were determined to murder him, he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, and declared to them he should defend his house, and, if they entered, it would be at the peril of their lives. They did not heed his threats, but rushed in, and PHILLIPS drew his revolver and shot two of them dead, when he was pierced with a dozen balls, and expired instantly. He was left lying in his blood all day. Finally they took the furniture out of the house, and had determined to set it on fire. They also took the furniture out of several other houses, with the determination of burning them. The brother of PHILLIPS was shot at the same time, but lived until Tuesday morning.

A German was taken prisoner as he was about leaving in the boat, and was taken back and instantly shot dead.

An American, by the name of HOPPE, who was coming into Leavenworth, was stopped when within two miles of the city, and shot dead. The ruffians took his scalp, and returned to Leavenworth. I make this statement to let the world know what is actually going on in the Territory, and have related nothing but what I am willing to testify to, under oath.

MILTON E. CLARK.

Suspension of Operations by the Border Ruffians.

Correspondence of the Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

Since the skirmish at Ossawattomie, of which you were apprised, the Pro-Slavery party, for greater effectiveness, determined not to make any other attack upon LANE or BROWN's forces until the 13th. Many of the different companies, who only expected to remain a few days, and were unprepared for a regular campaign, returned to their homes to make such preparation as was required, and design coming back to prosecute the war with greater determination and boldness. Immediately upon the separation of this body of men, the Abolitionists, driven to extremity by hunger, were necessarily compelled to make some bold attack upon anything that offered. It seems the returning Santa Fé trains were the most convenient, and on the day before yesterday they surrounded and took WM. MCKINNEY's train of twenty wagons—their oxen, provisions and wagons. BENT's and one or two other trains were close in the rear of MCKINNEY's, and it is feared they have shared the same fate. One or two outward-bound trains are afraid to leave the line, as these robbing parties have threatened all, and say that they will even come into the State and destroy Westport, New-Santa Fé and this place. Of this we feel no apprehension, save by incendiaries. We learn that RICHARDSON is still in the field, with 700 or 800 men, and near to Lawrence. It is expected that he will make an attack upon Lawrence in a day or two.

Yours, &c., in haste.

Important by Telegraph.

REPORTED ATTACK ON TECUMSEH—ORDER ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF LANE—ARRIVAL OF GOV. GEARY AT GLASGOW.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Our dates from Kansas are to the 5th inst.

The *Republican* says that 100 of General LANE's men attacked Tecumseh on the 4th, but that the particulars had not transpired.

Judge LECOMPTE had issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory to arrest General LANE and other agitators, and General SMITH had instructed Col. COOK, commanding fourteen Companies at Fort Riley, to give the necessary assistance for the execution of the writs.

Governor GEARY arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, meeting Governor SHANNON while on his way down the river.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Trovatore" was given, last night, to a densely packed house. This opera appears to have completely fascinated our audiences. They never weary of it, but, on the contrary, enjoy all the familiar hits with a zest quite remarkable for its tenacity. We very much doubt if the management would go far wrong if they gave the "Trovatore" twice a week throughout the season.

The only novelty in the cast was the appearance of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS in the arduous *rôle* of *Azucena*. It will be remembered that Miss PHILLIPS made her *début* in this part last season, but without creating any decided impression. At the best of times it is an ungrateful task to compete against established reputations, and for the reason that two at least of Miss PHILLIPS' predecessors were famous in the Gypsey's *rôle*, it is not unlikely that she was judged by a severe standard under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment to herself. We are disposed to think so from the great improvement noticeable in her performance of last night, when she seemed to have regained complete command of her vocal resources. The quality of Miss PHILLIPS' voice is admirable; deliciously fresh and sympathetic, and flexible enough for all contralto purposes of the present day. She sang and acted with spirit and true artistic fervor, and in every way gave evidence of capacity and intelligence. If this lady were attached to a first-class opera house, where her talents would receive proper consideration, she would, we are sure, achieve a prominent position on the lyric stage.

The opera was otherwise well interpreted, and gave unlimited satisfaction.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURTON gave us a very acceptable revival of GOLDSMITH'S Comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," last night. It was noticeable, not only for excellent acting by the regular stock company, but for extreme care in the *mise en scène*. These old Comedies are meaningless and false, unless they are produced with minute attention to the costume and other external indications of the times they describe.

We are glad to perceive that Mr. BURTON is alive to this fact, and that he does not intend to devote all his care to the glorification of "stars." The performance does not call for any special comment. It was so smooth and well contrived that nothing went amiss.

The Public Health.

PORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—Died, WILLIAMS, of the hand, yesterday.

All others previously reported doing well.

J. H. BAILEY, M. D., U. S. Army.

Dr. ROTHE, of the Relief Hospital, reports all previously reported cases convalescent.

NEW CASE.—PHILIP FRANK, German, taken yesterday. Since the fever has been in the decline here, the wind has been from the South, S. E. and S. W. Last week the increase was coincident with northwesterly breezes. FRANCIS E. BERIER, Sec'y.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 10, 1856, 9½ A. M.

Commissioners of Health.

At the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday the petitions of the owners of twelve vessels were submitted and action taken. A special report was presented in reference to the brig *R. C. Dyer*, with which the Board did not concur. A motion to allow the *Jane H. Gliddon* to come up to the City was lost. Several members expressed their belief that this vessel ought to lay at Quarantine until frost.

A communication was received from the Health Officer in reference to the bark *Louisa*, recommending that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, expressing the conviction that "to allow such vessels to proceed into the stream and there discharge their cargoes, would be next to changing the Quarantine anchorage from Staten Island to Castle Garden." The Board were of the same opinion. Adjourned.

Large Fire in the Twelfth Ward—Loss $100,000.

The candle factory of Messrs. MELVIN & KNAPP on Avenue A, extending to One-Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, was, with its machinery and fixtures, entirely destroyed by fire at 8½ o'clock on Tuesday evening. The loss amounts to $100,000, and there is only a partial insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—About 2½ o'clock this morning, as our paper was going to press, HARDEMAN's upper Rice Mills were discovered to be on fire in the lower or receiving mill, in a room adjoining the engine mill. That, with a large three-story brick structure, erected a few years since, adjoining, together with their contents, were entirely destroyed. It was supposed the third mill would be saved, when we left the ground, 3½ o'clock, at which time, in order to work off our edition for the morning mail, we were compelled to close our columns. Over 20,000 bushels of rice were in the mills, the greater portion of which has been burnt. These mills were among the most extensive in the United States. The loss is very heavy.—*Savannah Republican, Sept. 6.*

POLITICAL.

Republican Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward.

Speeches of Wm. Curtis Noyes and Mr. Cavallo.

Last night the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District held a grand mass meeting, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association, in the open space adjoining Tompkins Market, corner of Third-avenue and Sixth-street. The attendance numbered several hundreds—a small—a very small contingent of which did itself honor by shouting, now and then, for BUCHANAN and interrupting the speakers. The effort was not crowned with the faintest modicum of success; and the magnanimous advocates of the extension of "the peculiar institution" were so disheartened by the obvious desire on the part of the bulk of the meeting to ignore their presence, that they beat a silent and sullen retreat before the proceedings were half finished.

A hand and Glee Club did efficient service in the way of furnishing variety to the more sober and intellectual portion of the programme for the night.

Mr. THOMAS DOYLE called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Dr. JOHN R. BIGELOW, who was appointed to the office unanimously.

Messrs. Charles Cooper, W. Nichole, Allen Hay, W. D. Mangam, Herman Raster, Thomas Holman and Josh. H. Sanxay, were elected Vice-Presidents.

S. D. Barnes and Isaac T. Smith were appointed Secretaries.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was introduced amid loud applause and cheers. He began by congratulating the party on their success in Maine—the first allusion to which was greeted with vociferous cheering. The main question now before the country was, he said, whether this country should be given up completely to Slavery—whether this Union was made for the perpetuation and extension of Slavery, or whether it should exist only for the perpetuation and extension of Liberty. The problem before them, as he apprehended it, was how to check the extension of Slavery.

The great principle on which this question had to be determined was that by which it is asserted that Slavery is Sectional and Freedom National. If we did not believe that, then we should go and vote for BUCHANAN, who is the man to carry out the wishes of the party of Sectionalism and Slavery, and not of the party of Liberty and Nationalism. (A voice—"Three cheers for FREMONT." Loud cheers.) Now, the North had never done anything to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States; and the doctrine of the Republican Party was, that in the States where it now exists under the Constitution, they had nothing whatever to do with it. (A voice—"That is so.") And moreover, their doctrine further was, that they were not responsible for its existence where it now exists. If it were a fault, or a sin, or a crime to hold a fellow-being in Slavery, it was not their fault, or sin, or crime; and they did not design to interfere with it in the slightest particular. They would leave that to the judgment and conscience of those among whom it exists, and who are responsible to the world and to heaven for its existence. [Cheers.] They would wish, notwithstanding, that those people would emancipate their slaves either immediately or gradually. They would desire that that should be done as was done in the State of New-York, and in most of the States in which Slavery existed at the adoption of the Constitution. But if they did not choose to do that, they (of the North) did not desire, and certainly they had not the right to compel them to it. But while, therefore, they would preserve the guarantees of the Constitution in reference to Slavery where it now exists, they were as firm as adamant in the resolve that it should not, by their efforts or with their consent, be extended into Territory where it does not now exist. [Cheers.] To show them that they had done no injustice to the South he would take a little review of the country for the last 50 or 60 years. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, the United States consisted of a comparatively small belt of land, lying along the borders of the Atlantic, and Slavery existed in most of the States. A Fugitive Slave Law was passed immediately afterwards, providing for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. The North invariably performed that law honestly and faithfully to the letter, and returned the slaves. He would take two memorable recent instances to show their good faith towards their Southern brethren. One was the restoration of BURNS from Boston in the midst of an intense popular excitement verging on rebellion, and at a cost of $40,000 to the General Government; the other was a case that had occurred in the State within the last four years, and which was quite familiar to them all. These cases occurred under the law of 1850. But to take another view of this subject. Was it not true that a Southern gentleman could come here and discuss this question, and even adopt the opposite side of it, without any fear of molestation. But reverse the state of things: Could he (Mr. NOYES) say anything in reference to the subject on which he was now speaking, south of Mason and Dixon's line? [Cries of "No, certainly not."] Could he say anything about it in the city of Washington? Could he say it anywhere at the South? [Renewed cries of "No!"] He could not speak of it to the Capital of the country, where, above all other places, freedom of speech should be guaranteed, at least without danger of losing one's life. He would call their attention, for a moment, to the difference which prevailed between the North and the South upon that subject—to the difference between the state of society existing where liberty prevails, and where there are no slaves (except the slaves of the Custom-House)—and of society at the South where there are slaves, political and legal, white and black. Why, the citizens of one State were entitled to the same privileges in every other State that they have in their own State, under a guarantee of the Constitution; but if colored citizens of Massachusetts should go to South Carolina they would be immediately put into a prison because they were colored, although free citizens of the State which they had left. Massachusetts sent one of her most venerable and respectable citizens into Charleston, and he took with him his daughter, a young and accomplished lady, for the purpose of trying the question in the Courts of South Carolina, whether such a law was constitutional. The result was that he was mobbed—practically. A Committee of citizens waited on him, informed him he was no longer safe there, and he was conducted out of the city by a *posse* of bullifis and officers, and obliged to seek safety in flight. That occurred but some 15 years ago—perhaps more. Then look at the spirit which now exists in the South on this subject. Mr. UNDERWOOD, a citizen of Virginia, because he had attended the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, was driven from his home and obliged to abandon his property, and fortunately for the North, indeed, because he has been stumping the State of New-York with marked success. [A voice—"Three cheers for UNDERWOOD"—loud cheering.] And Mr. UNDERWOOD was a most respectable man—he (Mr. NOYES) had known him in his youth, for he was born in Herkimer County. Thus, out of this outrage on the part of the South upon liberty and upon the rights of the citizen, and upon free speech, good had come, because many persons had been induced to vote the Republican ticket through Mr. UNDERWOOD's instrumentality, and, no doubt, many more would yet be brought by him to do likewise. And there was still another illustration. Only last Winter a prominent literary society in Boston extended an invitation to the most eminent advocates of Slavery in the South to lecture in that city, and the invitation was in several cases accepted. Gen. HOUSTON, of Texas, went, and he was listened to with patience and politeness on the subject of Slavery. There was no interruption—no difficulty; he was treated in all respects in a most kindly manner. And so too he (Mr. NOYES) believed was the case in respect to Senator TOOMBS of Georgia, though he was not certain that he had appeared there at all. We had at the North a conviction that by a free discussion of any question relating to great public principles the truth is advanced and liberty is advanced, and therefore we choked down no discussion. An eminent instance of the difference in this respect between the North and South was furnished in an outrage of the most abominable and atrocious character, lately perpetrated on a Senator of the United States, who was smitten down on the Senate chamber and left weltering in his gore on the floor, and all the while slaveholders and Slavery defenders were looking on without a glance of pity or sympathy for the trembling man, simply because he spoke freely and honestly his free sentiments in the place where he had a right to express them—the Senate of the United States (vehement cheers for SUMNER, followed by terrific groans for BROOKS). And more than all that—"the man who committed that" outrage, carrying the spirit which impelled him to it, into all his conduct, asked of every person, no matter whether he was a member of the House of Representatives or not, who chose to speak of it as a cowardly and dastardly act—of all such he asked the privilege (according to the practice which prevails at the South, but which we did not approve of here) of shooting at him in order to take his life. Well, what more? The person who committed this outrage had recently made a speech at Columbia, in his Congressional District, in reply to a congratulatory address—and he (the speaker) alluded to this for the purpose of showing the spirit which prevails at the South not only in reference to the question of Slavery, but in reference to the existence of the Union—in the first place he (BROOKS) declared that the South contemplated in the event of Col. FREMONT's election, a violent dissolution of the Union; and he was applauded and cheered for so doing. Among his numerous constituents who were present, not one was in favor of the existence of the Union, or in favor of liberty without Slavery, so far as to induce him to say that that sentiment was not approved. But farther than that: he said that the inauguration of Col. FREMONT as President should be anticipated, and that before the 4th of March, 1857, the South should proceed to Washington, and by force seize the archives and treasury of the Government, and set up a distinct Union for themselves, and, to use his own language, "with the Army and Navy of the Union, and with its treasure, compel the North to attack them to get it back." (Loud laughter.) Now this, he (Mr. NOYES) admitted, was mere gasconade. There was no more danger of their dissolving the Union than there was of his leaping among the crowd at this moment. It was all perfectly idle bluster, but at the same time it showed that other persons—persons who have been ordinarily taken for sensible men—agreed in the sentiment. One of the candidates playing into the hands of this party, had declared substantially the same thing. Mr. FILLMORE, in a speech which he (Mr. NOYES) heard him deliver in Albany, declared that if FREMONT were elected on this issue of sectionalism, as he called it, of Liberty or Slavery, the South would not submit to it. So far as he (Mr. N.) knew, that sentiment was first uttered in the State of New-York, echoed from South Carolina, and it was now taken up by the Southern party for the purpose of alarming the fears of the North and inducing timid men here to vote for BUCHANAN for the Presidency. [Cheers.] Now he did not believe a word of all this. He did not believe the South had the slightest desire to dissolve the Union. They knew there that if so they would be powerless, and would become the victims of the fanaticism—if he were not desecrating the thing by calling it fanaticism,—of their own sieves, if they had not the strength of the North to sustain them. And his word for it, when Mr. FREMONT should be inaugurated as President of the United States (Cheers) the Southern people would be as gentle as a sucking dove. He did not make these statements for the purpose of raising in any breast any unkind feeling towards their Southern brethren. They regarded them as their brethren. They wished to live in union with them, according to the Constitution which formed the Union, uprightly carried out. But they were opposed to violating the spirit of the Constitution by having the Union exist only for the extension and propagation of Slavery. Now, this was what was desired by the South. The spirit of Slavery was a grasping. Slavery would exist wherever the law would permit it, because men liked to domineer over those below them. It was urged that the North was responsible for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that the South only accepted it as a free gift from the North. But that reasoning would not stand. There was a parallel case. Did not the traitor ARNOLD make significant intimations to the British Government, that he would betray to them the important fortress at West Point in 1780; and did they not, in pursuance of the instructions, send a spy, Major ANDRE, to treat with him, and was not the treaty made and on the point of being consummated? And is it to be said that the British Government and the spy are not to be made responsible for the iniquity, simply because it was proposed by a traitor in our camp? [Loud applause.] Not at all. It was said that he who treated with the traitor was as bad as the traitor himself, and Major ANDRE was hung. These facts show that the party that has nominated Col. FREMONT for the Presidency is the party of Freedom and the party of free speech.

Mr. NOYES continued by adverting to the principles assumed or enunciated in the several platforms before the people, and discussed the relative merits and demerits of the candidates for the presidency who have been respectively placed on them. He argued that the legitimate extension of the principle that a man has a right to take his slaves with him into free territory would bring Slavery into every State in the Union, irrespective of their constitutions, and might make New-York in course of time a slave mart for Texas, Louisiana, and all the South-ern States. He concluded by asking his audience to remember that when they voted they should vote for "Liberty and Union! one and forever! now and forever! one and inseparable!" [Prolonged cheering.]

MR. FREMONT'S CHARACTER VINDICATED BY A FELLOW-TRAVELER AND COMPANION.

The Glee Club then sang the spirited refrain, "In a few days," after which CHAIRMAN introduced, as a gentleman who had accompanied Mr. FREMONT on his passage across the Rocky Mountains,

Mr. CAVALLO who said he had not come among them here to deliver a political speech. The character of Colonel FREMONT had been maligned, and he felt it his duty to say a few words in regard to the manner in which he (the Colonel) had treated his men during his several expeditions across the Rocky Mountains. He was charged with having abandoned his men on the plains, and with sundry other things which would reflect on his character as a man and a commander. During the many and extraordinary vicissitudes through which they passed together, the reverse of all this was exemplified in the character of Col. FREMONT. He would relate a few incidents of the Colonel's character, as they developed themselves to him in the course of the journey.

He was charged with having left his men on the plains. The facts were, that on one occasion Mr. FULLER, one of the officers, gave out on the road; he (Mr. CAVALLO) was with him, it was impossible for Mr. FULLER to proceed to the camp. That camp was five miles away from them; they were all enervated by disease, and nearly starved for want of proper food; they had been living on horse's food for the previous forty days, and had not tasted meat for the last twenty-four hours. Mr. FULLER told him it was impossible that he should reach the camp, and requested that he and the gentleman who was with him should proceed to camp and get assistance. There was nothing but a waste of snow before them, there was no wood with which they could make a fire to warm his almost frozen limbs. They wrapped his blankets round him and laid him in the pathway and bade him, as they thought, a final adieu. They then attempted to make their way into the camp. For ten hours, through a raging snow storm he (Mr. CAVALLO) and his friend waded through snow two or three feet deep, and reached the camp at 10 o'clock at night. They told Col. FREMONT that FULLER was unable to proceed, and that they had left him on the road. Col. FREMONT immediately ordered that two of the strongest mules that were left—and these mules carried the scientific baggage of the camp—should be taken, and that some roast horse-meat should be got ready and with these he sent one of the strongest men in the camp. Yes, back through that raging snow-storm, at 10 o'clock at night, to find Mr. FULLER. During the whole night there was not a dry eye in the camp. At intervals the voice of Col. FREMONT might have been heard asking of the guard whether Mr. FULLER had come in. The day dawned, and with it no signs of Mr. FULLER. Col. FREMONT remarked to his men, that he had allowed his humanity to get the better of his judgment, "for he knew that last night was no night for a man to go back in the storm to find Mr. FULLER. He had not returned, and it was just what he expected. Here they were in a country where every minute they remained in it increased the difficulties by which they were surrounded, they had 900 miles yet to travel through mountains of snow and over a region that had never before been trod by any human being—without food for themselves and without animals to convey them, because the best animals of the camp had been risked to bring in Mr. FULLER. Now he (the Colonel) should have to send on the balance of the animals, the three horses that were left to find those that were sent out the previous night."

Col. FREMONT sent out three Delaware Indians with all the remaining horses to find the men. About ten o'clock that day one of them brought in the man that was sent out on the previous night. They found him on the road almost frozen to death, with a mule. The other two Delawares proceeded forward and towards night brought in Mr. FULLER, almost frozen to death, yet he was alive. He had kept himself awake in the snow. They brought him into the camp, and for three days he was unable to stir.

During these three days Col. FREMONT did not move the camp although their state was dangerous to the whole party. Mr. FULLER continued ill, and when finally the camp was put in motion, Col. FREMONT gave him the best animal that he had to carry him, and for ten days they continued on their journey. On the 10th day Mr. FULLER died on his horse, within succor of Salt Lake, where they arrived on the day following.

This went to show that Colonel FREMONT did not leave his men on the plains. He did all that mortal man could do for them, and even if he had not sent back for Mr. FULLER, he would not have been to blame, because the men could not have carried him across the mountains of snow; there were no animals to carry him, and the safety of the whole party demanded that they should go forward. With respect to many other charges that had been made against Colonel FREMONT, the same could be said, because they were of the same character in every respect. He (Mr. CAVALLO) had traveled with him for six months. He had an opportunity of seeing his character developed in all its phases, and a more noble and more generous hearted, self sacrificing man, did not exist. He never wanted his men to do that which he would not do himself. He was always foremost on the trail, breaking his track through the deep snows for several hundred miles and barefooted until they came into a settlement.

The speaker went on to speak of the politics involved in the contest, and asserted that it was the duty of every free man to support the Republican principles, irrespective of the personal claims of the standard-bearer of the party.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. CZERNER (in German), MESSERT, of Ohio, CALUFF, of Mass., and others, and adjourned between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Old-Line Whig Meeting—Choice of Delegates to Baltimore.

A meeting, purporting to be of Old-Line Whigs, was held last evening at Constitution Hall, to elect an outside delegation to attend the Baltimore Convention, for the purpose of lobbying, to press the indorsement of FILLMORE for President. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but the paucity of the attendance at that hour having cooled down the ardor of the *eminent speakers* expected to address the meeting, and they having sent in notices of their "indisposition," some difficulty was experienced in "scouting." At 8½ o'clock there were about two hundred persons in the room; of that number one-third, probably, were non-voters, being under age, and about five-eighths of the others were Know Nothings of the deepest dye. Of speakers, none could be drummed up.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. REED, Chairman of the Central Committee. He nominated SHEPPARD KNAPP, Esq., for President. The nomination having been approved, that gentleman took the Chair. The Secretary then read the names of twenty-two Vice-Presidents and twenty-two Secretaries, (one from each Ward,) who were adopted and requested to take seats upon the platform. But few of the parties being in the room, it was however thought advisable not to press that motion.

Mr. KNAPP then referred to the absence of speakers, and stated that a Committee had gone to fetch Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, who, being in the City, might be induced to drop along shortly. He invited any gentleman who might desire to address his fellow-citizens to come forward and do so.

No response being made, a few feeble cries went up for "JAMES BROOKS." Mr. BROOKS having been present to look around, and finding so scarce an audience, sent in his apologies as being "indisposed," and "vamoosed."

Mr. —— THOMPSON then read the call for the meeting, emphasizing, with some force, the words "several eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting."

Mr. KNAPP stated, that he was so much engaged in business that he did not know what was the object of the meeting, but from the call it appeared that the meeting was for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. How shall they be appointed?

Mr. THOMPSON—I move that we proceed from the First Ward, calling on the gentlemen present to name some one that will attend the Convention, and so on.

The chair then put that motion, whereupon five separate voices answered "Aye." Declaring that the motion was unanimously carried, the chairman demanded how many delegates should be sent, he not being aware (as he said) what arrangements had been made.

Mr. THOMPSON presumed that this was an extra delegation, intended to give impetus to the meeting at Baltimore.

Mr. DEAN suggested two delegates from each Ward, which suggestion being laid before the meeting, was carried by *three* "ayes." The chair then desired to know how they should be appointed, and Mr. THOMPSON said: Let them be named. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will thank you to call on the First Ward, and so proceed to the others, and see if we can't get a respectable delegation from this City that will attend that Convention.

The Chair then called upon the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards to make the said nomination, but getting no response from either of these he gave up in despair.

Mr. G. B DEAN moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to name a suitable delegation.

The Chair being selected to appoint the Committee, named Messrs. George B. Dean, J. W. Howes, T. M. McKnight, James Conway, P. C. Mule

During the absence of the Committee, J. MANSFIELD DAVIES addressed the meeting. The burden of his remarks was a personal attack upon JOHN C. FREMONT and FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Nominating Committee now returned and reported, the result whereof was the acceptance of the following persons as delegates to Baltimore:

First Ward—Jonas C. Bartlett, Benjamin Grigg, Col. Weymouth, Peter Van Houton, Henry Smith.

Second Ward—Amor J. Williamson, Hy. Schoonmaker, Albert Williamson, John Decker

Third Ward—Curtis Judson, T. D. Winchester, A. Gavitt, H. O. Ross, James A. Mandeville.

Fourth Ward—Charles Seragola, Robert Simpson, J. A. Fowler, John Van Duzer, Henry Clay Rose.

Fifth Ward—A. M. Bininger, John M. Bennett, George A. Barney, L. W. Parkes, John Hewett, Jr.

Sixth Ward—Peter Goodnough, Joseph Carlisle, John C Heath, John H. Williamson, William Lee.

Seventh Ward—Dr. Benjamin Drake, Charles Peck, David Logan, Dr. Wright, Harrison Hull

Eighth Ward—George Leacraft, John C Millar, Willis Blackstone, Thomas Kidder, W. F. T. Chapman.

Ninth Ward—Jefferson Berrian, James Anderson, George B. Deane, Samuel Cunningham, Jacob Cholwell.

Tenth Ward—N. G. Bradford, Thomas Dring, J. H. H. Hawes, Horatio Reed, Nath. Husted.

Eleventh Ward—Leonard L. Johnson, Peter C. Lemon, Laban C. Stiles, George Raymond, Peter V. Husted.

Twelfth Ward—John McConnell, George B. Over, Warren Brady, William Oakley, Thomas Jackson.

Thirteenth Ward—Henry Krepe, Allan Cooper, Robt. H. Richardson, Edward Soper, A. Warren Smith.

Fourteenth Ward—Benedict Lewis, Wm. S. Wood, George Holbertson, Isaac Fryer.

Fifteenth Ward—Chester Driggs, Leslie Irving, Otis D. Swan, Edwin J. Brown, George R Sheldon.

Sixteenth Ward—George Clark, Tarman G. Waters, Waldo Hutchins, Edward Beeman, Edward Dean.

Seventeenth Ward—H. C. Mills, David S. Kendall, Heman Mass, Wm. Fardon, Jr., A Dewit Baldwin.

Eighteenth Ward—John Ridley, James M Thompson, J. M. Cross, Thomas Asson, William H. Taylor.

Nineteenth Ward—Thomas Hyatt, Lawsoca R. Kerr, Levi Hartt, Thomas McKnight, Jacob Aoker.

Twentieth Ward—Eleazor Johnson, Aoraham Brown, J. T. Couenhoven, Oscar Taylor, Albert Granger.

Twenty-first Ward—H. B. Cook, J. H. Pinckney, William F. Jackson, S. S. Ward, George W. Van Stavoren.

Twenty-second Ward—George Striker, F. Clark, George Teitner, M. F. Jolley and William M. Leggett.

The meeting then adjourned, and the room was at once taken up by a few members of the Sheffler Club, who, placing Mr. GEO. O. JONES on the stand, he spoke at some length, swearing "By God that the blood of Sheffler should be avenged against the foreigners." The room was then cleared.

Republican General Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met, last evening, at its head-quarters in Broadway. The attendance was large. Congratulatory resolutions on the result of the State elections in Iowa and Maine were read and adopted, and also some in relation to the harmonious result of the recent election of Republican delegates in this City. A large amount of other and miscellaneous business was also transacted.

Queens County.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this county was collected at the Court House Tuesday. Ex-Chancellor MCCOUN presided, and addresses were made by Mr. MAURICE, former Democratic member of Congress from that district; by JOHN A. KING, by PARKE GODWIN, and by Mr. QUIGLEY. The delegates appointed to attend the Convention at Syracuse were JAMES MAURICE and Mr. KING, with Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. QUIGLEY as alternates. Among the resolutions was one condemning Mr. W. W. VALK, who misrepresents the district in Congress.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN NEW ROCHELLE.—There will be a grand rally of Republicans this evening (11th,) at REBER's Metropolitan Hotel in New-Rochelle. Hon. ROBERT EMMET, EDMUND J. PORTER, JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Esqs., and others are engaged to speak.

The Boston *Gazette* is informed by the Committee of Arrangements that Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME has accepted an invitation from his constituents, of the Fifth Congressional District, for a grand public reception and mass meeting, to take place on Friday evening, at the Tremont Temple. After the meeting, a procession of the various clubs

THE WATERING PLACES
PERSONAL MOVEMENTS
England and America

Life and Society in Brighton.

ARTICLE SIX.

The pass from Baden-Baden to Brighton is something like parting from a brilliant poetic woman and entering into conversation with a monotonous matter-of-fact gentleman. Bnt the woman, with all her brilliancy of imagination and poesy of temperament, is not always *comme il faut*, while the gentleman, with all his dryness of soul and antagonism to ideality, is always on his guard, and his manners are the quintessence of propriety and decornm. Bnt this image even gives but a poor conception of the world-wide gulf between the atmosphere of Baden-Baden and that of Brighton. The one is full of the influences of a nation almost exclnsively listening to the inner voices of soul and imagination, the other bristling with the hard mental features of a nation almost exclnsively absorbed in the onter, material, practical bearings of the laws of English nature and English society. Listen to the music of MOZART and BEETHOVEN, and then to the Church music in the English chnrches; or read one of SCHILLER'S pathetic and glowing appeals to humanity, and then read one of POPE'S polished and gentlemanly tributes to artificiality; ponder over one of the humanitarian tracts of FICHTE, and then over one of the politico-economic essays of ADAM SMITH, and your intellect will still yearn for some more concise antitheais to convey to another mind the startling contrast between an atmosphere in which the realities of life are infused into so many idealities and one where the idealities of life are merged in so many realities.

The stranger at Baden-Baden, let the darkest cloud hang over his heart, is at once brightened by the social warmth and buoyancy aronnd him. The stranger at Brighton, wear he ever so gay a heart, feels at once chilled by the merciless coldness and stolidity aronnd him.

The impression produced by the appearance of the various votaries of this watering shrine upon a stranger, especially if he happens to be a traveler and cosmopolitan, is strange beyond expression. The ladies have almost all the appearance of culture and refinement, yet the culture seems to be rather of the mind than heart, the refinement rather of the manner than the feelings. In many instances, indeed in nearly all, their countenances are spirited and their bearing dashing; but the spirit seems to savor more of that of a good horsewoman than of a good woman, the dash of bearing to speak more of a well-fed body, rioting in animal buoyancy, than of a beauteously trained sonl, rejoicing in intellectnal joys. They look like so many lawfully begotten women, begotten not only according to the laws of Nature, but also according to the laws of England. There is a certain "law-and-order" look about them, as intolerable to me as Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, and a certain cramping influence goes forth, wherever they pass, keeping down impulses, ideas, sentiments and fancies, and holding you within certain laws; women, in fact, that make terribly good wives, dutiful, sometimes even noble, mothers, but, outside of the domestic circle, in the absence of any well-defined law in reference to the duties of society and hnmanity, they make but poor, unintellectual companions, joyless and soulless, speaking only by monosyllables, with a lazy, unmeaning smile. Even the beanty of their complexion, and the glowing healthiness of their appearance, is not sufficient to counteract the icefying influence of their *tout ensemble*. Nay, this monotonous sameness of faultless complexions and dyspeptic-proof constitutions makes yon sigh occasionally for some countenance, perhaps more homely, bnt somewhat more breathing of gentleness and thought. Their firm fleshiness sings medical requiems over the immortality of the animal, but here and there somehow or other yon yearn after some evidence of a higher being, perhaps a little less luxuriating in flesh but more expanding in soul. With all sensible persons we hold in horror that foolish school of Byronic sentimentality who do not give credit to a lady for intellect and mental beauty unless she looks pale and thin and half starved. Bnt on the other hand, there is something perfectly repulsive in the overfed and overpetted condition of the English woman-animal.

Let it not be thought that there are not beantiful exceptions in England as elsewhere, bnt to give a correct idea of the impression Brighton would prodnce on an intelligent American visitor, we must take a hroad look at it as a whole.

Woman is the soul of society all the world over. But wherever we find, as in England, the body better cared for than the soul, there we find woman's soul crippled and robbed of its charms, those charms which gild the society of Baden-Baden with snch sweet delights, those charms that spring from what we sometimes call impulsiveness, sometimes genius, taking their rise in the cultivation of the ideal in our nature. The utter absence of snch cultivation is only more palpable in the English woman than man. Look at the Englisb lady at Brighton! How terribly precise, exact and correct in all her movements, indeed so mnch so that she does not notice anything or any one. There is a certain Pagan unlovingness, a heartless indifference to all around her, an arrogant upward look as if to say, "Lady Lacksoul condescends to favor the heavens with a brief glance." A compact wrapping up withbin her domestic precincts, with a species of quiet, domestic, comfortable conceit, as if to say, "Lord Lacksoul attends to all his conjngal dnties to their fullest extent!"

But it is this animal nnity that gives to the appearance of the English lady a singular fascination of harmony strangely pleasing to a certain class of mind. This perfect fealty to the animal laws, when surrounded, as it is in Brighton, with all the *éclat* of fashion and all the *prestige* of rank and aristocracy, has a charm of its own. Look at Lady Jersey or any other high-bred type of the English woman. Follow her. See the unbroken self-possession, the soul never sending forth an impulse to break it—the statuesque equanimity of the heart never sending forth a breeze to ruffle it—the artistic sense of propriety, the imagination never playing a trick to discompose it—the stern, fate-like common sense enthroned upon the cold white brow, the higher senses never throwing up a gloomy feeling to agitate it—the rigid, iron, old-Bailey-like adherence to facts—facts, Sir—the world of ideas never moving to startle them! All these evidences of unity in the English woman, the certain sameness of look among all, and absence of individualty, give to an English watering place a harmony of its own, a species of picturesque monotony and fanatic fact-ness, and an icioess of as unbroken beanty as that which hangs round the North Pole.

Where English women have failed to invest the atmosphere of Brighton with brightness, it would hardly be expected the gentlemen would succeed, and assnredly they do not. The only thing worthy of the male society of Brighton is the extraordinary amount of bachelors, and the singular conglomeration of fendal, historic, political, social and ludicrous incidents requisite to make up an English high-style beau. In England confirmed bachelors always demur to beanship out of principle. They may have a few acquaintances among ladies, bnt as a rnle they keep among themselves, and, though capable of the highest moral heroism, and of the greatest sacrifices to assist a fellow-bachelor, are callous to the charms of ladies' society. This is not because they are woman-haters. Oh, dear, no! Many of them will tell you of their theoretical admiration for the sex. Bnt they look with contempt on beaux. What they say is: "It will never do. One thing or the other, Sir. Either marry or stand off." They are of the F. M. Duke of Wellington school, generally taking a military view of sentiments of love and so forth. Of snch bachelors Brighton is full. They do not look like hnman beings. They look like bachelors, with mackintosh natures, impermeable to all softer influences, yet with all sorts and manners of porcupine whims and angularities, as if to pnt mankind and womankind on their guard, and say: "Here goes one who protests against the arrangements of society." Bnt the bachelors of Brigbton, however anomalons psychologically, are practically entirely harmless. They are to the society of Brighton what newspapers are here. They are always on hand. Lady PRATTLE is occasionally confined to her rooms, and Lord NOODLE is sometimes summoned to the presence of his lady; ladies are sometimes disabled with lady-isms, and married noblemen and gentlemen have to bear np with all sorts of odds and enda; but the bachelors are always on hand to keep np the historic progress of fashionable Brighton society. They are ever ready with a species of compact gossip, or rather philosophy of gossip, English high-life gossip, parliamentary gossip, lawful gossip, never directly committing themselves to personalities, bnt oozing out in unctuous generalities. "Colonel Dash," one of these dear old bachelor birds quietly observes with the most unruffled composure, "is understood to have had some delicate difference with his father." The fact is, the Colonel bolted, leaving Brighton without settling any of his liabilities, but the bachelor gossip of course meant to say that if it had not been for these delicate differences, the gallant Colonel would not have so indelicately disappeared from the place. Or "Lord Exeter has had an interview with Mr. Hnnt, the solicitor, in reference to her ladyship," the fact being that Lady Exeter had run away with a French fencing-master. Bnt the chaste minds of the English bachelors at Brighton ever shrink from downright personalities, yet the freemasonry of gossippers and chroniclers of facts *scandaleuses* is as well established at Brighton as elsewhere, bnt it is bound up in good English calf and handed about in a dainty, decorous manner, as if to say, "Don't philosophize abont it—keep to the law, Sir. Lord Exeter has consulted with Mr. Hnnt. That is all that has transpired. Whether Lady Exeter bas absented herself for illegitimate purposes or simply the legitimate one of perfecting herself in fencing is not clear."

To behold the bachelors at Brighton, sipping their tea with toast and *Times*, and hieroglyphically dribbling ont those small bnt solid pieces of gossip, and to behold them, thns posted np, day after day, be it rain or sunshine, in all the complicated quibbles that ruffle the society of Brighton, gives to the visitor a most inspiring spectacle of the awful responsibilities of British celibacy. The centaurs of old are perfect angels compared to those grim bachelorial dogs that watch at the gates of fashionable social life in England.

Next let ns turn to the Brighton beaux, thongh they are little better than old bachelors in disguise. Hymeneal men—connnbially-inclined men—are rarely seen out on beauxing excursions. This safe class keep, at Brighton, in perfect isolated repose. As in all countries more or less, so in England, and especially at Brighton, beanx are made np of a small nnmber of yonng Oxford and Cambridge men, cavalry officers, (the town being a cavalry quarters,) and precocious yonths generally, with the nsual large proportion of fancy men, as foreigners, German fiddlers, Italian exiles, Hungarian counts, third and fourth-rate feuilletonists, artists and literary men, and that class whom we term bachelors in disguise. Grim and selfish at beart, they fancy they are the reverse, and in that fancy lies their conceit. In sober reason, they know they are doomed to celibacy, bnt as a matter of feeling they cannot face this logical ont-growth of their natnre. Hence they strike a cunning compromise. They can't be husbands. They won't be bachelors. Hence they are beanx. They are a most nseful class in society, generally respectable, well-to-do men, with a certain drawling lazy conversational power, tories in England and slave-retaining democrats when they talk of American politics; in religion fashionably orthodox, in dress well got np; all this abroad, but wretchedly desolate when they are by themselves alone in their chambers, and have laid aside their false teeth, made np wigs, rings and so forth. Still they are useful men in society; they cover up multitudes of social deformities; they relieve hnsbands from social intellectual performances; keep np the old hum-drum routine of social chit chat and mental monotony. They are practical men, too, are those watering-place beanx, and fight for their calling as do otber men. How could their beanships thrive, if ladies were once to think and act like thinking beings? "Othello's occnpation would be gone," and so the Brighton bean is as jealous of his privilege as was ever Dickens' Artful Dodger of his.

These specimens of British beaux vary generally between 32 and 52 years of age. At the end of 52 they usually give it np as lost game. They then enter the ranks of the confirmed old bacbelors, and after going through the regular amonnt of teazing and titillation on the part of the old members, who are as distinguished for this warfare against new comers as are collegians and studeuts against all "fresh boys." They sink after a year of apprenticeship generally down to the official rontine of old bachelor life. Yet the knowing ones detect at a glance in an old Brighton hachelor of 1856, the rognish *roué* aud bean of the preceding generation. We don't desire to speak of snobs. This we leave to Mr. W. MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. We consider him all-sufficient to attend to this denomination of Brighton characteristics, and we would think it nnnecessary cruelty to add a single pang to the agonies of his anatomees.

Old bachelors, like the bachelor-bean species, are generally taken from the army and navy list, and the poor peerage, with a fair sprinkling of well-bred lawyers and retired East India merchants, inclnding many men of really superior education, but of indolent, lazy natures, making up in compactness of insipidity what they lack in active energy.

As a redeeming feature of human nature, eccentric characters abound in Brighton and the other watering places. In England, whoever runs off the track of those uniform laws and regulations that constitute a social English unity, becomes at once branded and labeled as "eccentric," and is shut out of the general conventional market. But these "eccentric" people are frequently full of humor and vivacity, and are in fact the oases of society, fountains, perhaps, of strangely-colored but still fresh water in the oesert. Eccentricity in ladies in England is generally proclaimed by the arrangement of their hair and persons, by fantastic eye glasses, by singularly-colored gloves, and by curiously-bound albnms and books. Even in their eccentricity they are loyal to the national genius and proclaim the fact by some other fact: a foolish little dog; an intolerable love for petrots; a weakness for clergymen; a fanatical enthusiasm for some big statesman or soldier; an inordinate affection for some green-eyed, tiger-monthed cat, or other trifling fact, all typifying the one hnge fact of eccentricity, and that eccentricity—strangely enough, hnt terribly truly—typifying the other huge fact of the comparative progressive humanity, or rather of their discontent with the present condition of British humanity. These good ladies are to British social society what the grondeurs are to French political society. They are, emphatically, "Grondeuses"—"Jacobins in disgnise"—females who, if they had only mental smartness to probe the depth of their own feelings, would become the Lncy Stones and Antoinette Brownes of England, dangerous to the Commonwealth and Constitntion of England, as it is described by DE SOLME. But thanks to their mental desolation, they are only harmless and innocently eccentric.

We shall not stop to sketch the male eccentricities. Many of them figure in THACKERAY'S daguerreotypes as "snobs," bnt if THACKERAY was as great a philosopher as he is wit, he would find ont that these poor snobs or eccentrics are only snobs or eccentrics because the English system does not favor the growth of man.

Then the English miss, with her blnntness of soul and "*beauté de l'ame*," with her girlish matter-of-fact foppishness, and her peevish, foolish frolicsomeness, is to be found in her glory only in Margate and Ramsgate, the watering places of the English *bourgeois*. Bnt in Brighton and Cheltenham the atmosphere of society is on the whole genteel, though not now-a-days aristocratic. Its failure from its once high place of fashion is partly owing to the desertion by the present Court of the Pavilion, the favorite palace of GEORGE IV., and the scene of his most lnxurious revels, partly to the celebrated elopement of Lady ADELA VILLIERS, with a handsome bnt low-bred Captain of Hnssars, which has given it a character of being "nnsafe," and partly to the introdnction of the great iron roads, which has both placed it within reach of the "vulgar" middle class, and enabled the fashionable world to glide without tronble to the beantiful watering places of Germany and the Pyrenees. Still was Brighton once brilliant, and as it was we shall attempt to picture it in another sketch in the height of its season ere its glory had fully passed away.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Rev. Mr. Nute and his Fellow Prisoners—U. S. Troops Hunting for Lane—The Fight on Middle Creek, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 29, 1856.

Wednesday afternoon our merchants sent five wagons to Leavenworth for produce. With them went the mail coach with passengers, and Rev. Mr. NUTE with the widow of Mr. HOPP who was so brutally murdered and scalped near Leavenworth, a week ago. An escort of horsemen accompanied them to within five miles of Leavenworth, who, finding the road clear, returned as far as Stranger Creek, where they were to await a message from those having the wagons in charge.

No message reached them. They waited several hours after the time appointed, and in the meantime secured two prisoners, who informed them that the teamsters, and those who accompanied them, had been taken prisoners in Leavenworth. The escort then returned to Lawrence, bringing their prisoners, one of whom had emblazoned ou his hat—"Death to the Abolitionists."

This morning a messenger arrived from Leavenworth, bringing information that our friends were taken prisoners, and that one of them, in endeavoring to escape, was shot dead. It was reported that Rev. Mr. NUTE, and the lady with him, were held as prisoners, and that the barbarians intended sending them down the river by the first boat.

Immediately on the receipt of this information, Mr. SUTHERLAND, the owner of the mail team, and some of our merchants, proceeded to the camp for the purpose of demanding aid from the United States troops, in order to gain the release of the men held as prisoners. Col. COOK, who has the command, replied that he could furnish no relief.

UNITED STATES DRAGOONS IN SEARCH OF LANE.

Abont 1 o'clock BENJ. NEWSOM, of Tecnmseh, in company with eighty U. S. Dragoons, arrived in town. He stationed his dragoons just ontside of the town limits, and then in company with eleven of them came into town, and halted them in front of the Post-Office bnilding. A crowd of men gathered about him. He looked with lordly dignity npon the crowd—took off his hat—took ont some papers—opened them—found the one for which he was in search, and then again looked upon the crowd. He then made the following speech: "Gentlemen, I appear before yon to-day without political bias of any kind. In the discharge of duties which I am called npon by law to perform, there can be no party bias. I appear before yon as Depnty Sheriff of Douglas County, and Depnty Marshal of the United States."

He then read a warrant issned by JOHN P. WOOD, Jndge of Probate, to JAMES H. LANE, Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Lawrence, to the Vigilance Committee, and to the people of Lawrence, commanding them to bring before him two persons held by them in cnstody, and show cause why they were detained.

When this was read, the Deputy Sheriff was greeted with groans, very cordially given. He asked of the people to bring forward the prisoners. They told him to find them. "I will," said he.

While this scene was transpiring, the persons whom he had demanded were close by, amused observers of the show which it seems had been got up for their especial benefit. When the Depnty United States Marshal, Depnty Sheriff, said that he should search for them, they stepped np to him and introdnced themselves. Their sndden appearance seemed to take him all aback; it was a part of the show quite nnexpected by him, and not announced in the bill. When they presented themselves to the Sheriff, the crowd laughed at him nntil he looked as thongh he did have some political bias. The poor fellow looked silly, and he surely had a right to look so.

He then led his troops abont town, apparently to examine the fortifications, and see the number of men afterwards. He returned to the main body of Dragoons, took thirty-five of them, and came into town to search for JAMES H. LANE. He rode up and down Massachusetts-street, halting every now and then to examine the crowd, who would improve the opportunity to inquire of him if he had found him. Some told him if he would go to Iowa he perhaps could find him.

Tired of hunting for LANE, he then looked for Capt. WALKER, but, alas for him, Capt. WALKER had also gone to Iowa.

Soon he felt the necessity of retreating before the hot sallies of sarcasm which the crowd, without stint, showered npon him.

When he left, he was greeted with groans, and the troops with cheers. When the troops were cheered, many of them took off their hats and justly returned the cheers.

This Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Marshal is from Alabama. Lately, when a wagon was going through Tecumseh with baggage belonging to emigrants, he stopped it, broke open the trunks, and stole therefrom. Now this highway robber, as a United States officer and Depnty Sheriff, leads the United States trcops to Lawrence to aid him in enforcing a writ issued by a Probate Judge, who is one of the most black-hearted villains on record—a man who aided GEO. W. CLARK, the Indian Agent, in shooting THOMAS BARBER.

What a noble dnty United States military officers have to perform in Kansas! United States troops can take prisoners away from Free-State men, but they cannot interfere when the barbarians murder and scalp Free-Stete men or take them prisoners!

FIGHT ON MIDDLE CREEK.

On Wednesday, a party of Free-State men nnder command of Capt. SHORES, attacked a camp of the barbarians on Middle Creek, distant about fifty miles from here. The barbarians numbered abont seventy, and were completely put to ronte by the Free-State forces, numbering some seventy-five. Capt. SHORES had bnt few wounded in the engagement, and captnred thirty horses, besides some arms and provisions. The enemy had one killed and several wounded. They report all quiet in that region.

Yesterday, a party of the barbarians attacked Palmyra, sacked the houses and disarmed the few settlers there and then left for Westport. Today a party of sconts were sent from here to scour the region of country in the vicinity of Hickory and down the Santa Fé road as far as Black Jack. They saw no appearance of the enemy, and report all quiet in that region.

There are several camps reported between here and Leavenworth. To-morrow arrangements will be made to drive them away.

MARSHAL DONALSON IS SHORT.

Marshal DONALSON made arrangements with GAILLS (not Geins) JENKINS, one of the prisoners, to board them in camp, agreeing to pay him at the rate of $4 a week for each prisoner. Mrs. JENKINS has attended to the matter, which, considering that they live in tents and are miles from stores where goods are to be bad, is certainly not an easy one. DONALSON bas made one payment of $60, and is now owing $275. Mr. JENKINS has made ont his bill twice and sent it to him. DONALSON replies that he has no money.

DONALSON'S posse hurried, robbed and destroyed nearly all the property of some of the prisoners, then arrested them on a humbug charge of treason, and is now endeavoring to cheat them out of their board. Comment is unnecessary.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

CATHOLICS OF NORTHERN NEW-YORK.—A correspondent, writing to us from Theresa, Jefferson County, on the 4th inst., says: The Catbolics of this part of the State are most assuredly waking np to the true position for them to assume in the coming Presidential contest, and also to the stereotyped manner in which they are, and have been, flattered and bamboozled into the support of the pseudo Democracy, and, after they are used, kicked aside until further nse is needed. A Mr. O'LEARY, Post-Master at Sterlingville, in this county, for daring to pass a word of censure npon the manner in which the murder of KEATING was treated in the House of Representatives by the Know-Nothing Democracy, and the trial of HERBERT, has been (npon information communicated to Washington) wantonly proscribed and removed fromoffice. Hundreds of Catholics seeing this proscription practiced directly upon them, and sympathizing with Mr. O'LEARY, (a much esteemed citizen and devoted Catholic,) are now going in for FREMONT, and are waging a war of extermination against the Know-Nothing Democracy. One of their reasons for so doing is that FREMONT is proscribed by the Know Nothing Democracy for the *mere* charge that he is a Catholic, without the proof; then, (they say,) *shall we not be proscribed when it is self-evident that we are Catholics?* So yon see that the acts of the originators of the story that FREMONT is a Catholic are recoiling npon them. More of the same kind will rencer the efforts of FREMONT'S supporters needless in procuring his election.

The Fremonters of Woburn, Mass., had a large and enthusiastic meeting last Monday evening. Among the towns represented were Reading, South Reading, Stonsham, West Cambridge, Burlington, Lexington, North Woburn and Medford. Hon. HENRY WILSON was present, and addressed the assembly at considerable length. He urged concession and harmony in Massachnsetts, in order that CHARLES SUMNER may be returned to the Senate by an almost unanimous vote, and an unbroken delegation sent to the House of Representatives—one as faithful as the present had been. He predicted that if HANNIBAL HAMLIN was elected Governor of Maine by 5,000 majority, JOHN C. FREMONT would be the next President. There had been only two doubtful Northern States—New Jersey and Pennsylvania—which would now, he said, array themselves upon the side of Freedom.

The Nashville *Daily Gazette* learns from a "private and reliable source," that there is to be a Fremont electoral ticket in the State of Tennessee, based upon the platform—"that Kansas must be admitted into the Union as a *slave State*; or if as a *free State*, then two States must be carved out of Texas as slave States, and admitted into the Union at the same time, so as to preserve an equality of representation in the Senate of the United States between the two great sectional divisions of the Union." The *Gazette* thinks that if such a ticket were gotten up in Tennessee or Kentncky, "it would doubtless receive from five to fifteen thousand votes."

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, we regret to learn was compelled by illness, to break his engagement to address the people of Salem, N. J., yesterday. But he will be at Newark, N. J., to-day, and will address the people there. After this he returns to Boston, and will be pnblicly welcomed bome by his constituents in Cambridge. Mr. BURLINGAME is in for the campaign, and, after a short stey with his friends in Massachusetts, he will return to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, who was designated as the elector for the Nineteenth Congressional District of the State of New-York, at the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse on the 30th of July last, is the Postmaster at Franklin, Delaware Co., and is, consequently, ineligible. In accordance with the recommendation of three of the delegates of the Convention, the Democratic State Committee have substituted JOHN EDGERTON as elector, in place of WM. WATERS.

The Chicago papers give glowing accounts of the enormous Republican gathering at Beloit, Wis., on the 3d inst. Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin united in one great demonstration. Thirty thousand persons were present, and the procession was nearly seven miles long. Speeches were delivered from three different stands by Messrs. LOVEJOY, FARNSWORTH, SWEET, VAUGHAN and others.

A great Mass Fremont Convention for Western Pennsylvania is to be held at Pittsburg on Wednesday, the 17th instant. Among the speakers expected to be present are Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Hon. ROBERT EMMETT, Hon. E. D. CULVER, Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY, Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, and several other prominent Republicans.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says that he has latterly been over a large share of Illinois and Indiana, and "has very much mistaken public sentiment if both States do not give fair majorities for JOHN C. FREMONT."

A correspondent writes us from Buffalo that he took a vote on the train that left Albany on the 2d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., with the following result: For FREMONT, 220; for BUCHANAN, 68; for FILLMORE, 53; uncertain, 8.

A Cry of Distress from a Southern Buchanan Man.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 29.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In my travels, thus far, I have gathered as much information as I could conveniently do from the traveling public, in regard to the political contest now going on, in which so much, for weal or for woe, is involved, and I am firmly persuaded that, *unless the Southern States cast their votes for Buchanan, as one man, we shall have entailed upon us all the calamitous consequences likely to flow from the election of Fremont.* I can fearlessly assert that any unprejudiced Southern man, who will spend one week north of Mason's and Dixon's line, will go home under the firm conviction that every vote cast for Mr. FILLMORE will tend, indirectly, to the success of the Black Republican ticket; and I hear of many [who, before visiting the Northern States, were inclined to vote for Mr. FILLMORE, going home resolved to use their best efforts to further the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. I think the Southern States, by voting in solid column for Mr. BUCHANAN, may, with the aid of Pennsylvania and some other Free State—it matters not which—succeed in electing that distinguished statesman; but *we have no strength to spare.* It is worse than folly, it is criminal, to throw away votes on Mr. FILLMORE, when the only result will be that of placing into the hands of a set of traitors, whose installment in power would likely be the death-knell of the Union.

Intending to sojourn for a week or ten days longer in Yankeedom, I may write you again.

Respectfully, yours, &c., VIRGINIAN.

Gov. Wise on the Consequences of Fremont's Election.

The *Pennsylvanian* has been permitted by the gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed to give the same publication. It is a characteristic letter from the Governor of Virginia:

RICHMOND, VA., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

DEAR SIR: On my return from a short absence I found yours of the 29th ult., asking my opinion on the question—"Would the election of FREMONT to the Presidency bring about a dissolution of the Union?" My answer is, that the very spirit of sectionalism which runs such a mere adventurer as he is, in every sense, has engendered so much envy, hatred and malice between various sections and factions of our people, as to create a wish in the minde of many so strong for a dissolntion of our blessed Union, that to tell them his election would bring thet lamentable event about, would meke some of his bitterest opponents vote for his election for the very pnrpose of affecting that execrable end. This, above everything else, shows the wrong and mischief of nominating such a man by such a party as that called Black Republican. His election would bring about the dissolntion of the American Confederacy of States inevitably. Why? For the reason that if New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were Slaveholding States, and Canada were to assail them with half the violence and "all uncharitableness" which Black Republicanism is asssiling us with, there would be pnblic war in thirty days by every patriot's time-piece. Whether the present state of peaceful revolution, of warlike brotherhood, of confederated antagonisms, of shake-hand enmity, of sectional union, of united enemies,—shall unnaturally continue, depends precisely npon the issue whether Black Republicanism is strong enongh to elect JOHN C. FREMONT, with all the demon-isms at his heels! You may do whet yon plesse with this letter.

Yours, respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

Interesting from Liberia.

EXTENSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—ATTEMPTS OF THE FRENCH TO OBTAIN BLACKS FROM AFRICA TO EMIGRATE TO GUIANA—PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

From the Boston Traveller.

Our files to June 21 have been received, well filled with discussions, descriptions of native manners and customs, narratives of excursions, and the like, in the prodnction of which the Liberian writers seem to be improving. Perhaps the most important article is one recommending an amendment of the Constitution, so that the President shall be elected for four years, instead of two, as at present. A principal argument is, that during a Presidential term of two years the people have not sufficient time to get cool, after one election, before they are excited by the approach of another; so that all the party rancor and even personal alienation which a canvass prodnces, is in danger of becoming permanent to the political, moral, social and religions injury of the people. Another is, that a term of two years does not allow the President sufficient time to form and execute important plans for the public good. The writer also snggests the possibility that, if an election is to occur once in two years, the Legislature may learn to busy itself too mnch with President-making, to the neglect of pnblic business.

One of the most important items of news is the notice of JOHN B. JORDAN to sugar growers, that he has obtained a steam sugar mill, and will soon be ready to receive their cane at Bellevue Farm, on the St. Paul River, and make their sugar for a toll of one-fourth of the net yield.

One writer states that the mangrove swamps, formerly the terror of the country, are among its most valnable possessions, easily drained and made healthy and productive. He mentions one man who had bought, or was abont, buying, 200 acres of them.

The Hamburg schooner *Liberia* had lost two of her crew by the coast fever, brought on by imprudence, especially in the use of fruit. Others of the crew were sick from the same cause.

The *Herald* says: "AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON has, without doubt, excelled in prodncing the finest packet-boat to ply between Monrovia and Millsburg, touching at all the intermediate settlements when reqnired. The *Helena Augusta* is the swiftest and neatest boat at present on the river." WASHINGTON'S is the second line of regular packet-boats established on that route.

The schooner *Fawn* sailed from Monrovia for Baltimore, May 25; captain and crew all well. Passenger—JOHN A. FULLER, Esq.

Perhaps the most important article of news is set forth, about as briefly as can be, by the President, in the following:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, M. CHEVALIER, in behalf of His Imperial Majesty's Government of France, has recently come to this coast for the ostensible purpose of procuring laborers for French Guiana, by offering as inducements the sum of seven French dollars to each laborer that will emigrate in his ships, a promise of kind treatment, and a free passage back to his original home; which inducements have created considerable dissatisfaction among the native tribes along the coast, from whose territories the majority of said laborers so emigrating are taken, giving rise to multifarious complaints, which have been presented to this Government, and which have awaksned on its part no ordinary concern and interest.

And, whereas, this Government is desirous of maintaining inviolate its principles of law and justice, of protecting the right of its citizens, and promoting in every possible manner their interest, peace and tranquility; therefore

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within the Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars; and that vessels carrying, or intending to carry, away emigrants, must come to this port, with such emigrants on board, to obtain passports, in order that an opportunity may be afforded this Government of ascertaining whether the emigration be free or constrained. All violations of the above law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty thereunto annexed.

Done at Monrovia, &c.,

DANIEL B. WARNER, Secretary of State."

To understand why such liberal offers should disquiet the natives, it is only necessary to remember the "Coolie-trade," and to understand the customs of the natives. The native laborers are not at liberty, according to native nsages, to do as they please abont volunteering for this emigration. M. CHEVALIER must first obtain leave to "make trade," by a present to the "Head-man." Then the laborers mnst volunteer or not, as the "Head-man" bids them. And when the volunteer receives his "seven French dollars," he may not keep them for his own use, but mnst deliver them to the "Head-man," who distributes a part among the leading men of the tribe, and keeps the rest himself. The laborers are afraid that the "Head-men" will compel them to volunteer, and therefore call on the Liberian Government for protection; and hence this proclamation. It remains to be seen whether the French Government will yield, as the British did to a similar proclamation in 1853.

Letters bave been received in this city from Sinou County to June 21, from which it appears that a settlement was effected with the last of the rebel tribes on that day. The Bloobaras submit to a fine of $800, and the Bootchs and Sinous of $1,000 each, besides making other important concessions. The scarcity of food, especially breadstuffs, in consequence of the war, still continued, bnt trade was reviving, and would probably soon bring relief. In consequence of the new arrangements with the natives, the snpply of palm oil was expected soon to exceed even that of Bassa County.

Interesting from Florida.

PURSUIT OF THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

CAMP OCHLAWAHAW, FLA., Friday, Aug. 29, 1856.

We have reached this place after a most horrid march through swamps waist deep, and shall remain bere to rest for two days. The company then marches to the Withlacoochee, and will remain there nntil the waters fall, when three more companies will join us, and we will march direct for the everglades. The whole country is submerged, and eight and ten miles a day is all we can march. Yesterday, in crossing the Ochlawahaw, we had to unload our wagons three times, and carry our provisions, &c., on our shoulders, over three miles; several times we were chin deep.

There is no reliable news from the nation, but reports are numerous. They are, however, unworthy of repetition. It is, however, generally believed that BILLY BOWLEGS is now in "Big Cypress Hammock," with about two hundred warriors, and that he cannot get ont owing to the high waters. All the soldiers who were there have been compelled to return, and active operations will not be resumed until about the 1st of November. The posts then on til about the 1st of November. The posts then on the frontier will be garrisoned, and companies sent forward to give BILLY a fight, if he can be found.

There is a good deal of excitement here, and some little apprehension from small bands of Indians, whose trails have been recently discovered here; and I have no donbt that one thousand volunteers would be received, if they were formed, and made application to the Governor. Almost every man here has served three or four terms, and the novelty of camp life being over with them, it is with great

Spiritualism at Saratoga—Gen. Webb and Professor Hare.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

SARATOGA, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

We had a strange scene here yesterday, in the ladies' parlor. Professor HARE is here, and mad as a March *Hare* on the subject of *Spiritualism*. He lectured at Metropolitan Hall on Wednesday evening npon what he calls "the evidences of immortality;" and I saw among the audience, Mr. JOSEPH GRINNELL and Gen. WEBB evidently listening attentively and yet laughing at the exhibition.

Yesterday afternoon the *Professor*, who is seventy-five years of age, and has all his life, been an open and avowed skeptic, ridiculing and battling against all religion and revelation, proposed to give a lecture on *Spiritualism* in the ladies' parlor. Nobody objected; and old and young—Christian and Atheist—sat down to listen. The age and high standing of the Professor, and respect for his past character, commanded the respect of all present; and when he solemnly assured the audience that he embarked in the investigation of the subject simply to expose and destroy what he considered an absurdity, but that the spirits of his father, brother, sister and friends begged and entreated of him to listen to them while they gave him evidence of its truth, he evidently made a deep impression upon all present, especially the yonthful and those who did not know that he is, and ever has been, the open scoffer at all revealed religion.

At this stage of the proceeding, Gen. WEBB arose and inquired of the Professor, whether in his lecture the evening previous, in his published book, and in his conversations on the piazza of the Hotel, he had not proclaimed, that spiritualism as understood by him, necessarily involved *a renunciation of all belief in the Bible and in revealed Religion?* At this the Professor flew into a passion, declared the interruption *impertinent*, and said he would not be catechized. Gen. WEBB said that in his own lecture-room on the preceding evening, he had not presumed to interrupt him; but that here, in the parlor of a hotel common to all, it was his right so to do, and to put the unsuspecting and the young persons present npon their guard. The Professor was very angry, but finally promised that when through with his lecture he would answer questions. Gen. WEBB replied, that as the Professor had proclaimed it to be the dnty of every *honest man*, to inquire after and elicit truth, so in his judgment, was it the dnty of every *Christian* man, to expose and correct error; and that having given the *caution*, he was content to wait until the Professor had finished.

Upon the Professor's closing, Gen. WEBB rose, when immediately the Professor insisted that he should not be heard because he had interrupted him, but finally was compelled to be quiet. Gen. WEBB then said—"I do not intend to ask any questions of Professor HARE, whose age and position entitle him to our profound respect; bnt I desire to make a statement to you. I heard the Professor lecture last night. On that occasion, on the piazza of this Hotel, and in his book now lying on that table, he has proclaimed on the authority of the spirits of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS, CHALMERS, CLAY, JACKSON, his own father and host of others, that there is not one particle of truth in the Bible or revealed Religion; but that the whole fabric of Christianity is an imposition upon the credulity of mankind. If I misrepresent the Professor I hope he will correct me." The Professor simply bowed. Gen. WEBB then continued, "Early in life I was in the same law office with Judge EDMONDS, who is the head and front of this offending."

Professor HARE—I deny that.

General WEBB—I yield the point. My brother married Judge EDMONDS' sister, and I have known and respected him from boyhood. I mention these facts to show that I speak advisedly when I say that Judge EDMONDS, who is at least an older convert to Spiritualism than Professor HARE, and who is considered by the public as the chief of the sect, has always assured his friends and relations that he, too, has consulted the spirits of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, CLAY, KENT, and, in short, all the worthies named by Professor HARE, and that they, one and all, *assure him* that there is nothing in Spiritualism which conflicts, directly or indirectly, with *the religion of the Bible!* Now, I have the greatest possible respect for the veracity of both Judge EDMONDS and Professor HARE, but, when I find them differing so widely in regard to what the Spirits declare, I have no alternative bnt to believe them acting under some strange delusion, or to suppose them guilty of falsehood and deception, or to assume that the spirits with whom they commune are lying spirits, whose testimony is not to be relied on, and, more particularly, when *all* their teachings are at war with the teachings of the Saviour of the world. I have nothing more to say, and leave the Professor to make any explanation he pleases.

Professor HARE then proceeded to explain that the spirits with which EDMONDS converses, *are lying spirits*; and that they had tried to deceive him also, but that he was too much for them! He had told EDMONDS so, and tried to convince him that Spiritualism proved the falsehood of what we call revelation! He then commenced a lecture to prove all revelations *false*; when his hearers dispersed. Subsequently, however, another gathering collected around him, and the Professor pretended to converse with his sister, brother, &c., when many very ridiculous and disgusting revelations were made, such, for instance, as that WASHINGTON has married another woman in his sphere, and that his wife has married another man; bnt be refused to name the parties! He also declared that *the spirits are unanimously in favor of the election of* FILLMORE *to the Presidency*, and think that the

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been highly pleased with a visit to one of our stately Ward Schools, and thinking that perhaps many of your readers are not as familiar with the inside of these buildings as with the outside, I give my impressions of a visit to School No. 50, situated on East Twentieth-street, near the Bowery. This School is exclusively for girls.

The building is comparatively new, recently erected with somewhat novel in arrangement. The four stories are used as follows: First, for playgrounds or inclosures, or hall; second is occupied by the Primary department; the third is divided into eight large, airy recitation rooms, handsomely furnished with desks, &c.; and the fourth story furnishes a spacious assembly-room for the whole school. It will seat fifteen hundred persons. It is finished somewhat in the style of the chapel of the Free Academy, reaching to the lofty roof, and affording a very fine room for "the great congregation."

It is into this lofty apartment that the exercises of the day begin, with the reading of a portion from the Bible. After which, the simple yet grand, "Our Father which art in Heaven, &c.," is poured forth, slowly, solemnly, and with the clearest enunciation imaginable, the whole assembly speaking in concert. (This portion of the introductory exercises are most impressing.) Then follows a hymn, sung by the assembly standing. This introduces the regular school-duties, the teachers taking charge of their respective classes in the rooms below, on third story. The training and order displayed in repairing to their respective class rooms is most admirable, speaking loudly in praise of their principal, Miss Mumford, and her assistants, as disciplinarians. The whole school rises, sits, rises, faces, (right or left as they may be required,) advances and defiles from the room with the precision of a body of military. There is no confusion, and but a very little noise. There is all the order, dispatch, and precision of a military body, without the "tramp of the mailed foot." The piano takes the place of the band military, and in its own sweet tones gives the signal for each evolution, no word of command being needed from the teacher. I was surprised at the perfect order maintained, as this was but the second day of school since July.

In passing from room to room and looking in at the different classes, we heard some most excellent reading, and saw specimens of penmanship worthy of the highest admiration. My visit was informal and brief, but most satisfactory to me. It was an hour well spent, and I came away proud of our noble School System. Let the friends of Education *more practically* become interested in their moral lighthouse, and more familiar with their interior arrangements, and they will find that they cannot spend an hour more pleasantly than in such a visit. LUK.

Yellow Fever Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DR. MCPHAIL is evidently ignorant of the Bacconian system of philosophy. Instead of theorising, had he taken the pains to inquire into the facts connected with the appearance and spread of the disease at Fort Hamilton and its vicinity, he would not, we apprehend, have published a letter yesterday, the most of which, in the eyes of those who know, is simply ridiculous. The facts are these:

1. The Yellow Fever first appeared on the high dry ground next the shore, and to this bluff it has been entirely confined, except in two instances, where it was carried away by those attending upon the sick.

2. The ponds of which he complains lie a mile back from the shore, and in their neighborhood, nor near the marshy ground about Greenwood Cemetery, has a single case appeared.

3. The disease appeared upon the shore after a long continuance of winds *from the water*, which blew directly over vessels anchored in the stream, and infested; over vessels on which men were dying and from which bedding was cast into the bay.

These are the facts, by the entire disregard of which he makes out his theory, and by a kind of reasoning we should expect from one who considers "reference" to God as the infliction of the pestilence to be a "shadowy imagining." Will Dr. M. please tell us in his next why, if the cause is local, the hot Summers of a whole century have failed until the present year to produce a single case of yellow fever in all that district of country, and why now, when the ships are removed, the disease abates in its malignity?

With regard to yearly deaths by bilious fever, the writer of this is extensively acquainted with families residing within the present infected district, and cannot recall a single death by that disease among them all; for a long succession of years. There is no locality within twenty miles of New-York more healthy, as there is certainly none more beautiful, than the shore of the New-York Harbor reaching from below Fort Hamilton to the house formerly owned and occupied by JOHN F. DELAPLAINE, a distance of four miles. ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Platform of the North Americans.

Americans of the State of New-York, who have repudiated the Nebraska Whig and Roman Catholic (or South American) State organization, presided over by STEPHEN SAMMONS, of which FILLMORE and DONELSON are the nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively, and who stand fast by Americanism in its integrity—the Americanism of the masses in the State—that is, Americanism, with Protestantism and Freedom, have embodied their principles and policy in a DECLARATION, to the support of which, in union with themselves, they invite their fellow Americans, to wit: all Protestant citizens, native or naturalized, who concur with them in the position they have assumed.

DECLARATION.

1. That true Americans in the State of New-York (termed North Americans) place their trust in the Supreme Being, in whose keeping are nations as well as individuals, in whom our fathers hoped, and by whose favor upon their patriotic efforts we rejoice in Protestant civilization, political independence, and a Republican form of Government.

2. That we are in favor of the unlimited freedom of religion disconnected from politics, and of the equality of rights of all citizens, (naturalized as well as native-born,) who are thoroughly Americanized, and own no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than to the Constitution.

3. That we are in favor of educational institutions, free to all, without distinction of creed or party, not subjected to any sectarian religious influence, and from which the Bible shall not be excluded.

4. That, welcoming exiles and emigrants from other lands to a free participation in the benefits of American institutions and the privileges of American citizenship, with such restrictions only as are needed to make sure that those who avail themselves of this liberality understand and will defend these institutions against all aggression, civil and ecclesiastical, we are in favor of entirely preventing the landing upon our shores of foreign paupers and criminals.

5. That we are in favor of a reformed and uniform system of naturalization.

6. That the Union must be preserved, and the Constitution and its compromises be maintained.

7. That we are in favor of non intervention by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and of non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

8. That we are in favor of the repeal of all laws allowing preemptions, giving lands, and permitting the right of suffrage to foreigners, not naturalized, in the Territories.

9. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—attained through the influence of the present Federal Administration, at the instance of selfish and sectional politicians—was a wanton violation of plighted faith, and has caused the infliction of great wrongs upon the cause of freedom and the American character; and that we are, therefore, in favor of demanding of the General Government, as indispensable to the peace of the country, immediate redress, by some reliable provision for a practical observance, and, if for a restoration, in spirit at least, of that Compromise, as shall afford a guarantee that "the last vestige of Slavery shall derive no extension from the repeal."

10. That we are opposed to the admission into the Union hereafter of any Slave State formed out of territory once consecrated by solemn compact to Freedom; to the admission of any State that may hereafter be created (saving existing compacts) with slaves therein as a basis of Congressional representation, in order, as the rights of the North require, that inequality in such representation may not be further extended, and to the extension of Slavery into any Territories of the United States now free.

11. That we are in favor of the widest diffusion of American civilization and institutions, and of the free and just extension of our dominion and free institutions.

12. That we are in favor of an elevated nationality, through Y and American, that shall be exemplified throughout our general Government.

In respect to Nations abroad.—1. By the observance of a firm, bold, yet prudent and consistent policy in all intercourse with them, the policy of impartially enforcing all rights, and as promptly redressing all wrongs; and, 2. By causing the American flag to protect the persons and property of all persons having a right to its protection in all parts of the earth.

In respect to interests at home.—1. By a wise, just and beneficent policy in all that pertains to them, the policy of fostering, developing and protecting whatever is peculiarly American, as against the short-sighted policy of foreign nations; 2. By encouraging American enterprises, in affording it scope on improvements and in the construction of such works of a national character, permitted by the Constitution, as are required for the speedy and perfect development of the resources of this country; 3. By its industrious encouragement, with a cautious industry, by raising up from the depression of foreign paupers and serfs; and, 4. By fostering American industry, fostering American genius, and assisting All American labor; and, 5. To the end that this great industrial principle and classes, and the real and substantial interests of the country, to wit: the agricultural, the mechanical, the mercantile, the manufacturing and the commercial—may, in all practicable respects, be represented and cared for, by elevating to office and places of trust men but well qualified, experienced, industrial and practical Protestant American citizens.

The North Americans Thanking Captain Rynders.

In the American National Executive Committee, (whose rooms are at No. 229 Broadway,) on Tuesday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by Capt. W. A. HOWARD, of California, while Capt. RYNDERS' torch-light procession was passing, they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The unexampled triumph of the friends of Col. FREMONT and of Freedom in the Maine election, has electrified the country, and rejoiced the hearts of all friends of Constitutional and just government, properly calling for an emphatic popular demonstration of patriotic congratulation;

And *whereas*, The Empire Club of the City of New-York, in its procession last evening, appropriately met the popular demand for a public display of exultation and joy at the glorious result of the Maine election; Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered to Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, and to the Club over which he presides, for their opportune demonstration, and we indulge the hope that they will find it convenient to repeat the performance on occasion of like auspicious results in Pennsylvania and Indiana, in October next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published, and a copy furnished to Capt. RYNDERS, for the Club.

Annoyance of Steamboat Runners.

Steamboat runners are a nuisance which should be abolished. The vexation and annoyance which they give travelers are sufficient to set an ordinary man crazy. During the season which is now closing we had occasion several times to take the day boat to Albany. There are two daily lines running in opposition to each other, and until lately the boats of each started from the same dock at the same hour in the morning. Each line employed a host of these runners to besiege each carriage, stage or pedestrian with a be-traveled look that came on to the wharf. We here seen a poor traveler encumbered by carpet-bag and umbrella, surrounded by a dozen of these men, all shouting out the praises of the boats which they severally represented. We have known men to be delayed in this manner so as to lose the boat that they intended taking, and be compelled to proceed by a less pleasant conveyance We advise proprietors of steamboat lines to take some other means of procuring passengers less obnoxious than this. Let each boat stand upon its own merits; no vehicle of locomotion should stand upon "runners," except sleighs, and none except them get along any the more smoothly for them.

☞ "Il Trovatore" appears to be the most popular *grist* of the organ-grinders at present. We hear salsations from it every time we go into the street. Never was a "treasure" so liberally distributed, and when we consider that pennies are the *quid pro quo* received by those who hand it out from their hand-organs, we cannot but admire the generosity of these street musicians. "Kety Darling," but a short time since so popular with this class of music-makers, is "nowhere." We like to keep our readers posted on musical matters.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

In our previous weekly summary we alluded to the improved feeling discernable in the market for Breadstuffs. With diminished arrivals, and a very good home inquiry, this has been more fully developed during the past week. Nearly all desirable qualities of Flour and Grain have been pretty freely dealt in, and have increased in value. Activity and buoyancy are the closing characteristics of the trade—home dealers operating with confidence, though shippers are moving with reserve. The former are in need of supplies, and cannot avoid procuring them immediately; while the latter are deterred from making heavy purchases by the scarcity of suitable lots, the high prices asked for such, the continued stringency in freights, and the absence of sufficiently encouraging accounts from the Old World.

The reported receipts (by river and railway as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, did not exceed about 78,000 bbls. of Flour, 142,000 bushels of Wheat, 271,000 bushels of Corn, 7,000 bushels of Rye, 37,000 bushels of Oats, and 7,000 bushels of Barley, against about 92,000 bbls. of Flour, 211,000 bushels of Wheat, 466,000 bushels of Corn, 23,000 bushels of Rye, and 27,000 bushels of Oats during the preceding week; and about 58,000 bbls. of Flour, 272,000 bushels of Wheat, 290,000 bushels of Corn, and 41,000 bushels of Oats during the week ending the 28th ult.

We can unqualifiedly repeat our previous remarks in reference to the current receipts of Breadstuffs. The Flour and Grain now coming forward are mainly from the new crop, to the excellence of which the arrivals, so far, bear ample testimony. The new Flour especially merits commendation. For nutritious and purity it cannot easily be surpassed. The new Grain is also coming forward in comparatively good condition. The Western States deserve great credit for the marked improvement in the quality of their produce this season, as compared with what they have for some years been accustomed to send forward. They will be sure to obtain a satisfactory return for their persevering industry and skill in the cultivation of their crops.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, consisted of about 72,850 bbls. of Flour, 265,000 bushels of Wheat, 286,000 bushels of Corn, 24,200 bushels of Rye, and 8,700 bushels of Barley, indicating an increase of about 9,850 bbls. of Flour, 5,400 bushels of Rye, and 8,700 bushels of Barley, with a decrease of about 27,500 bushels of Wheat, and 175,000 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to about 63,020 bbls. of Flour, 292,500 bushels of Wheat, 461,000 bushels of Corn, and 18,800 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed, are shown to be about 138,450 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

Our available supply of Bread Stuffs is a moderate one,—somewhat deficient of such lots as are most needed,—which circumstance forms an obstruction to business. Of prime parcels of Grain, the stock is particularly barren, and for these, factors are daily getting higher prices. Oats alone are generally plenty and heavy. We hear of very little Rye or Barley in market. Common Wheat is abundant, while good and choice Wheat, and sound Corn are decidedly less freely offered.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago,—most kinds of Wheat Flour shows an improvement of 15c@25c. ₽ bbl. The demand is mainly for home use; the export inquiry is limited. Wheat is a shade higher,—with a reduced supply and a good inquiry, both from consumers and shippers. Rye and Barley exhibit no remarkable fluctuations. Corn has advanced 2c.@3c., while Oats have declined fully 2c. ₽ bushel.

Cotton has been more sought after, and it is nearly ¼c. ₽ lb. dearer. The receipts at this port since the 1st. inst., have been 3,532 bales; while the exports from this port, during the same period, have been 2,678 bales. Our available supply is now about 31,000 bales.

Provisions have fluctuated considerably, but toward the close an improved general inquiry prevails, and prices for most articles favor factors.

Groceries are in better request at strengthening prices.

Fish are less abundant and more inquired for at rising quotations.

Hay is plenty, active and steady. Shippers are buying less than local purchasers.

Hops are dull and declining, with more offering.

Hemp is very scarce and held for higher prices, but is inactive.

Rice has attracted more attention at slightly improved figures.

Wool is in very lively demand, and is stiffly held.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moments, will furnish further information to the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1856.

YARDS.	RECEIVED. In market Monday.	RECEIVED. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON Drove-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2278	2325	47	549	2183	819
Browning's, Sixth-street..	.....	181	23	26	6104	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st..	.....	911	108	148	5721	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street..	.....	191	107	71	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	3148	279	594	14108	819
Last week.....	2453	4357	356	575	12434	1722

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....	1,961
Receipts for week ending to-day.....	2,335
Receipts for corresponding week last year..	1,785
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	3,148
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....	3,770

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lamb.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	656	.....	.....	295	314
Hudson River Railroad..	838	.....	.....	.....	505
Madison River Boats.....	787	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	104	47	349	1358	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of Live Stock passed over the New-York and Erie Railroad, and destined for this market, during the week ending this forenoon:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle.....	1,281	Horses.....	21
Sheep.....	2,356	Calves.....	30
Hogs.....	1,806	Lambs.....	81

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	474	Missouri.....	—
New-York.....	223	Pennsylvania.....	—
Illinois.....	826	Texas.....	102
Kentucky.....	508	Connecticut.....	—
Indiana.....	—	Michigan.....	—
Virginia.....	—	New-Jersey.....	3
Iowa.....	—	Wisconsin.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hids and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle.....	10½c.@10¾c.	10c. @10½c.
First quality.....	9½c.@10¼c.	9c. @10c.
Medium quality.....	8¾c.@ 9¼c.	8½c.@ 9c
Poor quality.....	8¼c @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¼c.
Poorest quality.....	7½c.@ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices...	9c. @10c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Average of all sales about	9c. @ 9½c.	8¾c.@ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S & CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Our figures above show an apparent falling off of 1,067 in the receipts at Forty-fourth-street this week as compared with the last; but, as stated in our last report, 248 of the 3,402 included in this report really belonged to the preceding week. This gives a falling off of this week of 819, but there are still about enough to meet the demand, as many bought freely a week ago. The supply, will, however, be pretty well used up before another market day, and a brisk demand be the result.

The receipts for the corresponding week last year were 3,770, against 3,148 reported to-day, which is 77 less than the weekly average of 1855.

The decrease was not sufficient, however, to seriously affect the market, as prices advanced only about ½c. ₽ lb., or at most ¾c. The sales were more active and at rather better rates in the morning than later in the day, owing to an impression among butchers at first that the deficiency was quite large. Taking the entire transactions of the day, we think the advance over last week lies between ¼c. and ½c. The average of all sales is probably full ½c. advance, as the average quality of the animals offered was better.

The large number of Sheep and Lambs (14,008) offered at the different yards during the week, and at low prices, has doubtless had an influence upon the demand for beef.

When we left the yard at 5 o'clock, P. M., the prospect was that there would be few if any animals left over.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, use the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	80..	Ohio..	Edward Sumner.....	D. L. Beldsn.
2..	84..	Ohio..	John Bryant.....	S. Sherman.
3..	47..	Ill.....	Simon Ullery.....	R. Murray.
4..	95..	Ky.....	Frank Hibler.....	B. Bartram.
5..	79..	Ky.....	Henry Eckstein.....	Owner.
6..	19..	Ohio..	Henry Hurd.....	Owner.
7..	49..	Ill.....	Cooger & Barnes.....	D. Barnes.
8..	39..	Ohio..	Martin & Valentine...	Owners.
9..	35..	Ohio..	T. M. Vail.....	Owner.
10..	24..	Ohio..	Pritchard, Purdy & Co.	J. Gilchrist.
11..	46..	N.Y....	Purchase & Wheatoo.	Owners.
12..	8..	Ill.....	Wm. R. Johnson.....	Beach & Smith.
13..	81..	Ohio..	E. W. Gwynn..	Mead & Holcomb.
14..	108..	Texas..	E. S. Nichols.....	Geo. Ayrault.
15..	119..	Ill.....	J. W. Dolbey.....	T. Wheeler.
16..	58..	Ill.....	John T. Alexander...	S. Ullery.
17..	134..	Ill.....	T. White & Son.....	Owners.
18..	98..	Ill.....	Conger & Barnes.....	Owners.
19..	76..	Ohio..	Christopher & Co....	Hoag & Beldsn.
20..	97..	Ohio..	John Bryant.....	C. G. Teed.
21..	78..	Ill.....	Geo. Dolbey.....	Wm. H. Belden
22..	2..	Ky.....	B. Faner.....	Owner.
23..	31..	N.Y....	E. Kelley.....	Owner.
24..	31..	N.Y....	H. W. Cook.....	Owner.
25..	20..	N.Y....	N. Bedell.....	Owner.
26..	68..	Ohio..	L. Faust.....	J. A. Merritt.
27..	38..	Ky.....	Shuster & Levi.....	Owners.
—..	47..	Ill.....	Shepherd, Blair & Coy.	Owners.
—..	21..	N.Y....	John Flynn.....	Owner.
—..	19..	N.Y....	E. D. Welling.....	Owner
—..	—..	Ky.....	Theo. Bloomer.....	Owner.
*.	86..	Ky.....	Hoffman.....	Owner.
*.	115..	Ohio..	H. Williams.....	Owner.
*.	58..	Ohio..	J. H. Williams.....	Owner.
*.	58..	Ohio..	J. H. Williams.....	Owner.
*.	65..	Ohio..	J. H. Williams.....	D. Toffey.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

JOHN BRYANT had on sale a mixed lot of 97 Ohio Cattle, which were disposed of by C. TEED at 9¼c.@10c.

C. W. CONGER was selling on his own account a drove of 98 Illinois Cattle, some of which were very large, one pair estimated to weigh 2,400 lbs. net. They were bringing 9¾c.@10¼c. Quality fair.

E. S. NICHOLS had on sale 108 Texas Cattle fed by himself during the past year in Illinois. They were selling by GEO. AYRAULT at 9¾c.@10c. One lot of 8 sold for $64 each. This drove was the finest Texas Cattle we have seen for a long time. Mr. NICHOLS has 800 more of the same drove, which he intends to forward in droves of about 100 ₽ week.

J. W. DOLBEY brought in 110 cattle from Menard County, Ohio. They were a mixed drove, averaging about 650 lbs. net. T. WHEELER sold a part and JOHN A. MERRITT the balance for near $60 ₽ head.

CHRISTOPHER & Co. brought in 76 head of Ohio Cattle of fair quality, averaging about 775 lbs. net. C. HOAG was selling them at 10c.@10¾c. C. GUIER took 12 at $92 each, and 14 others brought $85 ₽ head.

T. M. VAIL sold a drove of 35 Ohio Cattle on his own account for about 9¾c Average weight, 800 lbs.

WM. R. JOHNSON sent in 80 head of Illinois cattle which were sold by BEACH & SMITH at 8¾c.@10c. The same parties sold 70 head at Bergen for 8¼c.@9¼c.

J. GILCHRIST sold 72 cattle from Medina County, Ohio—38 of them at Bergen, and the balance at Forty-fourth-street. They were owned by PURDY, MEACHAM & Co., and averaged about 800 lbs. net. One large pair brought $180.

PURDAM & WEBSTER sold, on their own account, 48 New-York Cattle, of good quality, at 9¼c.@10¾c. They weighed about 675 lbs. net, and were readily taken by butchers. L. BROADWAY bought 6 at $64 each.

T. WHITE & Son sold, on their own account, a drove of 134 Illinois Cattle, fed by Mr. JAMES, and which would weigh about 800 lbs. net. This was one of the best lots in market. WHITE estimates some of them to have brought 11c. B. WEBB took 22 at at $92 each, and 9 others brought $80 ₽ head.

THOS. WHEELER sold a lot of 48 light cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, at an average of about $60 per head, or 9¾c.@10c. These were owned by EDWARD TAYLOR, who came with them as far as Port Byron on the New-York Central Railroad, where he lost his life with five others. Through the negligence of the switch-tender the express train was thrown upon the wrong track and ran into the drover's car at the rear of the cattle train. This car was thrown upon the top of the express engine and filled with steam from the disconnected pipes. Three men were taken out dead. Mr. TAYLOR and one other lived only about an hour after being removed from the car, and a sixth man died the next morning. Another drover barely escaped by jumping from the platform upon which he chanced to be standing at the time of the collision. The entire blame seems to rest with the switch-tender, who could not be found after the transaction.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations

The receipts have been a trifling advance over last week, with a firm market and an upward tendancy.

ALLERTON reports 47 Milch Cows received during the week, selling for $35@$50@$60 ₽ head. Supply moderate and quality scarcely medium.

BROWNING reports 23 Milch Cows selling about as last week, or from $25@$60 ₽ head. A few extras brought $70. Demand pretty good.

CHAMBERLIN reports 108 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50@$65 Demand good.

O'BRIEN reports 107 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$55. Supply good, fully equal to demand, with no change in prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts during the past week have scarcely equaled the demand, which continues active.

ALLERTON reports 349 Veal Calves, selling for 5¾c. @7c., and a few at 7½c. Sales brisk with a short supply.

BROWNING reports 26 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5¾c.@7c. Steady sales at previous prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 148 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@ 7½c. Scant supply for the increased demand.

O'BRIEN reports 71 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@ 7½c. None on hand, all being taken at above prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₽ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The receipts during the past week have been very large, as will be seen by the tables. Sales active, and former prices sustained.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,183 Sheep and Lambs, which have been bringing $2 50@$6, and a few as high as $8 ₽ head. The market has improved, and the supply of good Lambs is scarcely sufficient for the demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 6,104 Sheep and Lambs. Supply large with a fair demand. Quality of Sheep good; Lambs not so good. Receipts from New-York and Ohio. About 1,000 on hand which came in yesterday.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,721 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 50 ₽ head. Stock large with dull sales and a slight falling off in prices.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
22.....	$86 87	33.....	$114 25
14.....	58 00	63.....	224 00
47.....	147 00	47.....	195 50
100.....	394 00	64.....	249 00
100.....	411 75	19.....	112 00

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
188.....	$682 87	168.....	$581 11
480.....	1504 73	180.....	784 58
157.....	629 50		

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of 1,400 Sheep and Lambs, at $4 50@$8 ₽ head. Market slightly improving.

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report sales for the week of

No.	Amount.	Average Price.
169 Sheep and Lambs.....	$569 45	$3 38
177 Sheep.....	491 62	2 87½
194 Sheep.....	614 38	3 16¾
142 Sheep.....	497 00	3 50
110 Sheep.....	550 00	5 00
163 Sheep.....	769 12	3 87½
198 Sheep.....	742 50	3 75
10 Sheep.....	70 00	7 00
32 Sheep.....	160 00	5 00
155 Sheep.....	624 00	4 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₽ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Though the supply has been less than last week, the market appears fully stocked and prices are still tending downward. The warm weather does not favor an active trade in this kind of stock.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 819 stock Hogs, which have been sold at about 6c.@6¼c. ₽ lb. gross or live weight. Receipts have fallen off, but prices remain about as last week.

MESSRS. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, (No. 206 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs.....	5¾@6	Corn-fed.....	7¾@8
Corn-fed, fat.....	6 @6¼	Distillery hogs...	7 @7¼
Distillery hogs...	5¾@		

Market is overstocked, and sales favor buyers even at these figures. About 1,350 hogs have been received at this market during the past week.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

The sales of Cattle yesterday and to-day were quite brisk, and the supply of Beeves amounted to 1,100 head, 5,000 Sheep, and about 2,000 Hogs. They were disposed of as follows:

Beeves.	Where From.	Owners.	Per 100 lbs.
240....	Ohio and Penn,	J. Abrams,	$9 to 10
110....	Chester Co.,	Kennedy & McClure	9¾ to 10
60....	Pennsylvania,	Ellis Cope,	9 to 10
100....	Indiana,	Powers & Hart,	8¾ to 9¾
70....	Chester Co.,	Baldwin & Co.,	9 to 10

The remainder sold at prices ranging from $8 50@ $10 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

SHEEP—This market was quite active, and the following sales were made

No.	Where From.	Owners.	Per head.
700	Western Penn.,	Huffman,	sold for $3 00@$4 00
400	Ohio,	H. Davis,	sold for $3 00@$4 00
460	Penn.,	J. Eicher,	sold for $3 75@$3 50
1100	Ohio and Penn.,	Alcorn,	sold for $3 00@$4 20
800	Ohio,	Deitrich,	sold for $2 75@$3 75
1200	Ohio and Penn.,	Myers & Co.,	s'd for $3 75@$4 75

None but the very best of Sheep brought as high as $4 ₽ head. Lambs were sold at from $2 75@$4 ₽ head.

HOGS—The sale of Hogs amounted to 2,000 head, at prices ranging from $7@$8 ₽ 100 lbs. Stock Hogs brought $6 50, net.

COWS AND CALVES—About 150 head were sold, at from $25@$50 ₽ head. The demand was quite good.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes remain about as last week, save a trifling increase in arrivals, owing to the appearance of rot in some localities, especially in Westchester County. Farmers prefer marketing them immediately where there is a prospect of decay. It does not appear that the disease is extensive as yet.

The crop of Sweet Potatoes, both in Virginia and New-Jersey, promises to be a good one.

Apples are not as abundant as usual. The Western crop will be scarcely an average one. Plums are also scarce, and Peaches very high, with a dullness in the market.

Peaches are a little more abundant to-day, and sell at a slight reduction from the prices easily obtained since the opening of the market.

Pears, are abundant, and Quinces promise well, although it is yet early for a large supply in market.

Pears from Ohio and Canada arrive freely, and [illegible]

Peaches are good [illegible] with dull sales and very [illegible]

Plums are [illegible] Prices have fallen.

Potatoes—Mercers, ₽ bbl.....	$2 25	@ 2 50
Peppers—Jones, ₽ bbl.....	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₽ bbl.....	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ₽ bbl..	3 00	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Delawares, ₽ bbl.	3 25	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Sweet Camdens.....	4 00	@ 4 50
Onions.....	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions—Red, ₽ bbl.....	3 00	@ 3 25
Onions—Yellow, ₽ bbl.....	2 50	@ 2 75
Onions—Pickling, ₽ bbl.....	1 00	@ 1 25
Onions—Pickling, ₽ bushel.....	50	@ 62
Pea Nuts, ₽ bushel.....	50	@ 62
Corn—Green, ₽ 100.....	50	@ 75
Corn—Green, Sweet ₽ 100.....	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—White Ruta Baga ₽ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots, ₽ dozen bunches.....	25	@ 50
Beets—₽ dozen bunches.....	25	@ 50
Tomatoes—₽ basket.....	25	@ 50
Cucumbers—₽ 100.....	50	@ 75
Cucumbers—For Pickles, ₽ 1,000....	1 00	@ 1 50
Lima Beans, ₽ basket.....	50	@ 75
Watermelons, ₽ 100.....	8 00	@ 12 00
Muskmelons—prime, ₽ bbl.....	1 00	@ 1 25
Muskmelons—Gullings, ₽ bbl.....	75	@ 1 00
Citrons—For preserving, ₽ hundred.	4 00	@ —
Cabbages—₽ 100.....	2 00	@ 4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₽ 100.....	3 00	@ 6 00
Cauliflower—₽

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1856.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The telegraphic intelligence from Kansas which we publish this morning demonstrates still further that the Territory is in a state of actual war. It is reported that, on the 4th instant, a body of LANE's men, some 150 in number, attacked Tecumseh. This comes from the St. Louis *Republican*; but considering the number of false reports, prejudicial to Free-State interests, lately put forth by that journal, and considering further that no particulars of the attack are given, we do not place much reliance upon so bare a statement. According to previous accounts, the Free-State men were collecting all their available force at Lawrence for defensive purposes, and it is therefore improbable that, in the face of danger as imminent as that with which they were menaced, they would turn aside to assume the offensive, unless it were to check the progress of the Pro-Slavery army and frustrate its designs upon the town. We learn further that Judge LECOMPTE had issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory to arrest LANE, and that troops were ready to assist in the execution of the writ. Preceding the telegraphic news will be found several statements from prominent men of Leavenworth City who were driven out and their property taken by the Border Ruffians. The gentlemen making these statements are stated to be well-known as persons of property and influence, and what they have written can be relied on in every particular.

☞ A large meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District was held, last evening, at Tompkins Market. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., made an admirable speech, in which he discussed the most important topics presented in the great controversy now agitating the country. A unique feature was exhibited in the speech of Mr. CAVALLO, the artist who accompanied Mr. FREMONT in his toilsome passage over the plains, and who effectually disposed of one of the contemptible slanders by which the Republican candidate has been assailed. A report will be found elsewhere.

☞ We have some additional intelligence from Europe by the arrival of the steamship *City of Baltimore* at Philadelphia, but nothing of interest in the political way. An improvement in the weather in England is noticed, and a consequent steadiness in the Grain trade. Corn continued to attract more attention as the reappearance of the Potato rot was confirmed.

☞ The Massachusetts Buchanan State Convention met at Springfield yesterday, and nominated a State Ticket and candidates for Electors at large. E. D. BEACH, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The proceedings will be found sketched under our telegraphic head.

☞ Returns have now been received from 314 towns in Maine, in which HAMLIN leads WELLS 22,844, and WELLS and PATTEN together, 17,644. Better and better!

Governor Wise on Disunion.

It appears that a person in Philadelphia, who has confidence in the wisdom of Governor WISE, of Virginia, has been writing a letter to that erratic statesman, asking whether, in his opinion, the election of Col. FREMONT to the Presidency would bring about a dissolution of the Union. What possible effect such an event could have upon the stability of the Union, it might puzzle a person of ordinary intelligence to say, but Governor WISE has very decided, if not very clear, convictions upon the subject; he professes to think that such a lamentable event would bring about a dissolution inevitably. Such an opinion from a man occupying so distinguished a position, might be regarded by timid persons with some alarm; but when Mr. WISE gives his reasons for his convictions, all apprehensions of danger vanish at once. Mr. WISE says, and, if any one should suspect us of misquoting the Governor of Virginia, we refer to his letter on another page:

"His election would bring about the dissolution of the American Confederacy of States inevitably. Why? For the reason that if New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were slaveholding States, and Canada were to assail them with half the violence and "all uncharitableness" which Black Republicans is assailing us with, there would be public war in thirty days by every patriot's time-piece."

We presume that if Governor WISE had any more forcible reasons to offer in support of his opinion, he would have given them; but he has put the case as strongly as he could, and informed his correspondent he might do what he pleased with the letter. The Governor's friend, instead of putting it into the fire, as a true friend would have done, has put it into the *Pennsylvanian*. We wonder that it did not occur to Governor WISE, that the defeat of FREMONT would not in the slightest degree diminish the assigned cause of disunion, which would exist in all its vigor, regardless of that event, and, if the Union must be dissolved, "for the reason" assigned by him, the election of BUCHANAN could not prevent it.

Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana, has published a letter to one of his constituents, in which he declares that in the event of the election of FREMONT, "the Union cannot, and ought not to be preserved." But, more prudent than Governor WISE, he does not give any reasons for thinking so. Probably he had none to give. Mr. SLIDELL is Mr. BUCHANAN's most intimate friend, and, if Old Buck should be elected, will be Secretary of State. No doubt that this is one of the reasons, if not the only one, why Mr. SLIDELL thinks that the Union ought not to be preserved if FREMONT should be elected. But the opinions of these disunionists will undergo a very material change after next November, and we shouldn't wonder if the news from Maine should make their disunion sentiments even now a little shaky.

Evidences of Civilization.

The London *Times* lately published an article contrasting the civilization of California and Australia, and arguing that the superior refinement exhibited in the English Colony to that which exists in the new American State, is evidence of the superiority of monarchical institutions to those of Republicanism. Among the instances of Australian refinement and civilization which the *Times* gives, it says:

"Their stage acts Mr. TOM TAYLOR's plays their Opera commands the services of Miss CATHERINE HAYES, and their concerts exhibit Parisian tenors and violinists of the Sivori school. Sydney and Melbourne have now their artists, portrait-painters, photographists, designers."

These are all indubitable evidences of civilized society and refinement; but then the *Times* displays a profound depth of ignorance in offering such proofs of the soundness of its argument. The artists it names all emigrated from California to Australia, after having resided there a long time; and it might have known that the Californian stage not only acts Mr. TOM TAYLOR's plays, but also those of Master WILL SHAKESPEARE.

Our Evening Schools.

The Evening Schools of the City are to be put in operation early in the month of October. The Board of Education last evening made the necessary appropriations for placing these useful institutions upon a proper footing, and showed a disposition to extend the benefits of the system to those sections of the City in which Evening Schools have not heretofore existed. We cannot commend too warmly the establishment of these Schools. They afford opportunities for mental culture to a numerous class whose avocations preclude them from the enjoyment of the Day Schools, or whose age disqualifies them from enjoying educational advantages. The trifling additional cost of these schools, when compared with the degree of influence they exert, is scarcely worth consideration. The average annual cost of an Evening School is about $1,000, and a regular appropriation for this object should not fail to be counted among the current educational expenses of the year. The Board evince a commendable spirit of enterprise and liberality by entertaining as readily as they do the applications for new schools of this character.

New-York Buchanier Papers.

The Washington *Union* is in a state of high feather on the "effective and imposing condition of the Democracy of this City." It states with a triumphant flourish that—

"The following papers, published in the City of New-York, support BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE: *Journal of Commerce, Daily News, Day Book, Democratic Review, Sunday Times, Sunday Atlas, Campaign Democrat, Military Argus, New-York Democrat, Freeman's Journal, Irish American, Staats Zeitung, Citizen.*"

It would be cruel to deprive the *Union* of any source of comfort it may find in the Buchanan papers of this City; but it rather stretches the case in enumerating as separate papers the *Democratic Review*, New-York *Democrat*, and *Campaign Democrat*. The first of these "papers" is a monthly magazine, the second is the weekly publication of the *Daily News*, and the third is an occasional sheet published by contributions from the Custom House.

A Live Whig in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, publishes a letter from Hon. R. A. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, on the Presidential question, giving very excellent reasons why he cannot support the Whig nominee, nor the Democratic. Mr. CHAPMAN is a member of the Whig State Central Committee, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the recent Whig State Convention, and was the candidate, last year, of the party, for the office of Attorney-General. He says of FREMONT that he "believes him to be in all respects a gentleman, a man of education, honor and ability, who has done ably all he has undertaken to do, and would not suffer the rights of the South to be encroached upon a single hair's breadth." There are a good many such Whigs as Mr. CHAPMAN in Massachusetts.

Doings at Newark, N. J., To-day.

They are to have lively times in our neighboring city to-day. The Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society is in full operation, which calls out large numbers of the yeomanry from every part of the State. To-day, also, both the Republicans and Democrats have called mass meetings. The Republican Clubs of the city meet at their various rooms and march to the Railroad Dépôts to meet large delegations from all the neighboring towns. Two hundred *teams* are promised from Paterson. The general meeting will take place in the Park at 2 o'clock P. M.

A Rule that Won't Work Two Ways.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Buchanan candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is stumping through the Free States for himself and old Buck, and everywhere meets, as he should, the kindest receptions. He is to be at Philadelphia on the 17th. But, what sort of a reception would Mr. DAYTON, the Republican candidate for the same office meet, if he were to venture into Kentucky or Virginia, to address the people of those States in favor of himself and FREMONT?

☞ Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was yesterday obliged to disappoint the people at Salem, N. J., where he was to have addressed a mass meeting. The reason was total exhaustion brought on by speaking at some thirty mass meetings or more. He has recovered so far that he will not fail to be at Newark, N. J., to-day, where a great time is expected. On Friday night, he is to address his constituents in Faneuil Hall. His appearance on the stump in this City is accordingly adjourned till the 24th inst., when he will be heard at a mass meeting in Washington Parade Ground, got up by the Rocky Mountain men of the Fifteenth Ward. Unusual preparations had been made for this meeting, when it was expected to take place to-morrow evening, and we dare say the enthusiasm and effect of the occasion will not suffer by waiting a little. After the 24th, Mr. BURLINGAME will go to Pennsylvania for the remainder of the campaign.

The Meat Market.

The receipts of beeves at all the markets for the week ending yesterday, were a trifle below the average weekly receipts for 1855; the numbers for this week being 3,148 against the average of 3,225 for last year. The prices advanced slightly at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, viz.: ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. for the dressed meat. The advance would doubtless have been greater, but for the large supply last week, and the large receipts of Sheep and Lambs, which amounted to 14,008 at the three principal Sheep Markets. The source from which our beef is derived is usually an item of interest. This week we find, out of 2,385 reported at Forty-fourth-street, 874 credited to Ohio; 826 to Illinois; 348 to Kentucky; 223 to New-York; 102 to Texas, and 3 to New-Jersey.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beaver-st. and 121 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Tremendous Fremont Demonstration in Providence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

By far the greatest demonstration ever known here is now going on. The whole of our little State seems to have assembled in family meeting.

The Democratic procession last week numbered three hundred and seventy-six (376) by actual count Ours, to-day, at least ten thousand, (10,000.)

Half of the old Democratic Party are with us in the good cause, and the Fillmore vote will not deserve the appellation of scattering.

J. PRESCOTT HALL presides at our meeting, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER is now speaking.

Gov. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, and many distinguished speakers are present.

It is of no use to speak of Rhode Island as sure for FREMONT—you already know it. FREMONT will have three votes where BUCHANAN and FILLMORE have one.

Later.—J. PRESCOTT HALL, Senator WILSON, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Gov. CLEVELAND, Mr. STANTON, and others have addressed us to-day. Meetings are to be held in all the Ward Hnts this evening.

Little Rhody has astonished herself. The Democrats admit that. H.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Fremont Mass Meeting here to-day was immense. A great procession, with music and banners marched through the streets, and the houses were decorated with flags and mottoes. The streets were thronged with people and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

J. PRESCOTT HALL presided. The meeting was much the largest ever held in this city. HENRY WILSON, Judge TYLER, H. B. STANTON, Governor CLEVELAND, JAMES F. SIMMONS, THOMAS DAVIS, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, THOMAS A. JENCKES, and CHAS. HART, were among the speakers. There was speaking from several stands. Letters were received from Messrs. WILLIAM H SEWARD, CHARLES SUMNER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, JOHN WHIPPLE, GEORGE R. RUSSELL Dr. WAYLAND, and others. When the procession entered the Park the whole company, with the band, joined in the rallying song to the air of the "Marseillaise." Delegations came from every quarter of the State, and from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The factories and workshops generally stopped working.

Heavy Belt from the Fillmore Hindoo Council in Ithaca.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The news from Maine yesterday stiffened up the back-bone in Ithaca so that thirty four members presented an application to the Fillmore Hindoo Council for permission to withdraw from the Council. One of them was a Trustee of the village. It is understood that they will vote for FREMONT. The Hindoos are in trouble. E. C.

Massachusetts Politics.

BUCHANAN STATE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD—NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET AND ELECTORS AT LARGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Buchanan State Convention met here to-day. The attendance is about 1,000, and an unusually large number of the leading and talented men of the party are present. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, made the opening speech. ASHEL PHELPS, Jr., of Springfield, was chosen President by 502 out of 912 votes. GILES F. WHITNEY, of Winchendon, was his principal opponent.

E. D. BEACH, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. He accepted in a speech, in which he referred in eloquent terms to the perils which seemed to environ this nation, and referred with expressions of censure to those dry and worthless limbs of the party which the first awsese had swept away from us. He said wherever the Democracy of Massachusetts go, he would go with them, and the flag of his country should be his winding sheet if they fell.

CALEB STETSON, of Braintree, declined a renomination for Lieutenant Governor, and CHARLES THOMPSON, of Charlestown, was proposed for the nomination, but it was given to ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport.

The State Ticket was then completed as follows:

For Secretary of State—Jonathan E. Field, of Stockbridge.

For Attorney-General—Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham.

For Auditor of Accounts—Giles H. Whitney, of Winchendon.

For Treasurer—Stedman Butwick, of Concord.

A ballot for two Presidential Electors at large, resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes, 964—necessary to a choice, 483.

N. J. LORD, of Salem, received 504; WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield, 471; HENRY W. BISHOP, of Lenox, 356; ABRAHAM H. HAVILAND, of New-Bedford, 457; ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, 53.

Mr. LORD was accepted unanimously as first Elector. For the second, a discussion arose as to the merits of Messrs. GRISWOLD and BISHOP.

ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston, objected to Mr. GRISWOLD, saying that it was he that elected Hon. CHARLES SUMNER to the U. S. Senate.

B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, defended the coalition, and said, "by the living Jehovah, he would have voted for Mr. SUMNER had he had a vote to give in the Legislature at the time."

Mr. WRIGHT was denounced on every hand for introducing this firebrand.

Mr. GRISWOLD was finally accepted as second Senatorial elector.

The District Electors are to be elected by District Conventions.

The resolutions are brief, and in substance are as follows:

"Accept and indorse the Cincinnati platform and candidates; reaffirm the squatter sovereignty doctrine; compliment the Democrats and denounce the Republicans in Congress, and declare for the Union."

Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston, made the principal speech of the day.

The proceedings generally were harmonious.

Pennsylvania Politics.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN PITTSBURG—FILLMORE COUNTY CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Procession and Democratic Mass Meeting in this city, to-day, was large and imposing. Speeches were delivered from two stands, in English and German, by CHARLES SHALER, Esq., Gov. TOMB, of Ohio, Mr. BOWEN, of Maryland, Mr. DIETZ, of New-York, Hon. JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Col. S. W. BLACK, and others.

The Fillmore County Convention met here to day and nominated a full ticket. Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT was nominated for Congress from the Twenty-first District, and ALEXANDER WADLAW from the Twenty-second. Strong Fillmore resolutions were passed.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore at Philadelphia.

THE LATEST MARKET AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The following is the latest intelligence brought by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which arrived at this port, from Liverpool the 27th ult., this evening:

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Aug 26.

The improved weather caused a slight rally in Consols, which had not been very firm and the business rather inanimate. The closing prices were 95¾@95¾ for Money, and 95¾@95¾ for account.

The steamship *Cambria* was to sail on Saturday, Aug. 30, in place of the *Arabia*. The latter would be dispatched on the following Thursday as an extra steamer.

The steamship *Indian* arrived at Liverpool, from Quebec, on Wednesday morning, the 25th ult.

Kars was completely evacuated on the 4th of August. The fortifications were left untouched.

The evacuation of Reni and Ismel had begun.

The papers say that the fortifications at Tulliche were blown up by the Russians.

The Sultan of Turkey had reëstablished the navigation of the Euphrates from Bagdad to Bassora.

In Spain, the Cabinet was availing itself of the resources of the law of desamortisation, secularising the ecclesiastical property, formerly held in mortmain. The law was being vigorously put in execution. The Junta of Desamortisation holds two meetings every week, and disposes of a large amount of property.

The *Times'* city article of Tuesday evening says: "The Funds opened dull at yesterday's quotations, but subsequently advanced an eighth, influenced by the improvement in the weather. Money in good supply at 4¾ ₱ cent., without any pressure in the Discount market. At the Paris Bourse, on Tuesday, the Three ₱ cents. at 70f. 40c. for money, and 70f. 50c. for account."

M. BOUTENIEFF, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th of August.

The Russians have not evacuated the roads leading to Bayazida.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say, a continuance of showery weather has made the Grain trade steady. At Tuesday's market there was a good attendance, and good WHEAT was taken at Friday's rates with avidity, while inferior was unsalable. FLOUR in good demand at full rates, and, in some cases, an advance of 6d. established. CORN—A speculative inquiry at quotations already published. BEEF unchanged. PORK steady, with but little doing.

Messrs. MAXWELL & Co.'s Circular says: Corn continues to attract attention, as the reappearance of the potato disease receives daily confirmation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at Liverpool—Aug. 26. Belle Poule, from Miramichi; Ann Duncan, from Quebec; Scotland, from Mobile; Equator, from Quebec; Elijah Grice, from New Orleans.

The schooner *Elizabeth Randle*, from Charleston for Liverpool, ran ashore on Great Burbo, and had to be abandoned. Her crew was saved.

The steamer *Arctic* had arrived at Queenstown. She had been engaged in sounding for the Submarine Telegraph, and found all right.

Postal Treaty Between the United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The articles (additional to those of March, 1851) between the Post-Office Department of Canada, providing for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries, will go into operation on the 1st of October next.

The first article provides: "Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any Post Office in the United States or its Territories and addressed to Canada, or posted in Canada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same, provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepared at such mailing office; and provided also, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets or the contents thereof."

The fee is to accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canada Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

Exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable Association in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The eighth Exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable Association opened to-day in Faneuil and Quincy Halls, which are connected by a bridge. The array of machinery, implements of trade, and industrial and artistical productions, is fully equal if not superior to the display of former years.

Movements of Steamers.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at noon to-day with 62 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax. She took out about half a million in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, has arrived here.

Great Republican Mass Meeting at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

It is estimated that there were 30,000 persons present at the Republican meeting in this city today. Speeches were made by Gov. CHASE, Senator WADE, JOHN SHERMAN, Esq., and Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

In 314 towns HAMLIN leads WELLS 22,844, and leads WELLS and PATTEN together 17,644. The vote is as follows: HAMLIN, 59,735; WELLS, 36,911; PATTEN, 5,200.

Anniversary of Perry's Victory.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Anniversary of PERRY'S victory was celebrated here by a military parade. The Protestant Association also had a large procession.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

There have been three deaths from yellow fever in this city in the last twenty-four hours. The deaths for the week ending Saturday numbered 16.

Non-arrival of the Halifax Steamer.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 10—M.

The Cunard steamer now due at this port from Liverpool has not been signaled up to the present hour. Weather clear.

The Fillibusters make another Tarry.

The Fillibusters are still here. It is a hard matter to get rid of them. When they say they'll go, they don't. When a day is appointed, another day is given. When one ship is announced to sail, another takes its place. And so General WALKER's army lacks recruits, and the ranks of lower New-York are not thinned out. Our fillibustering brethren will stay with us a day or two longer,—say until Friday. The little steamer *Calhoun* was to have sailed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sleepy fillibusters crowded down as that hour came about, to the Spring-street pier, and found no ship there. The craft had been moved down-stream, and took up a new position at the foot of North-Moore-street, where she lay outside the *Tennessee*. To get on board, the fillibustering crew clambered up the perpendicular ship's-ladder of a big brig that was warped close in to the wharf; then they scrambled down an inclined plane, and reached the *Tennessee*, which lay next; and, thirdly, boarded the *Calhoun*, as they could, but in a slightly indiscriminate manner, some above and some below. But on the beam of the steamer was chalked out the following announcement: "*Calhoun does not go; passengers go by Tennessee on Friday at 3 o'clock.*" There was a general air of disgust on the faces of the intended voyagers. Three females, unbonneted and unshawled, sat on the hurricane-deck, but the entrance-door was guarded by a slim youth with a sallow visage and a foreign accent, who peremptorily declined permission to ordinary outsiders to explore the mysteries of the secret places. One or two good-looking men got in, but didn't stay long, evidently finding nothing to attract them. On the upper deck lay, sat, lounged, smoked, swore, blasphemed violently, wondered, speculated, some fifty middle-

[illegible] with [illegible] of the past. Baled were [illegible] and [illegible].

On [illegible] there was a great note of preparation, the [illegible] Providence permitting—from the foot of North Moore-street; at 3 o'clock Friday. She will have [illegible] fillibusters (and others) on board.

Various reasons were assigned for this new delay. The interested parties declare that the *Calhoun* was inadequate to the responsibility of five or six hundred men, and as she is a small, light craft, the excuse was plausible, and the delay justifiable. But sundry blue-jackets, who "struck" work, say this wasn't the reason at all. The company declined to pay full wages to the crew, and as some fellows who shipped came unshipped again very suddenly, and were sailing about the wharves yesterday in a disconsolate and dissatisfied state. "Lord!" said one of these, "I can make $60 a month, and stay at home—catch me going such a voyage without full pay." And so he and many like him stayed at home. After all, it wasn't true that the passengers stayed over yesterday to help ISAIAH RYNDERS, grateful as that gentleman would have been for their powerful aid in the torchlight.

Lafayette's Birthday—Fete of the Lafayette Guards.

Monday being the anniversary of the birthday of LAFAYETTE, was celebrated by the French portion of the State Militia. At 8½ o'clock the battalion (Lafayette Guards) took up their line of march, and crossing the Fulton ferry proceeded to Brooklyn, whence they went to Hunter's Fly road, where, notwithstanding the rain, they were joined by a number of invited guests. The banquet was to be served up under an immense tent erected for the purpose, but the rain forbade that.

The cloth being removed, national airs were given by the band and the toasts were reported by the commandant as follows:

To the memory of Lafayette—The day we celebrate is the Anniversary of the birth of a great citizen of whom France and America preserves the memory.

To France.—France great in industry, in the arts, in the sciences, and by her arms. Whatever distance may separate us, her children are always ready to claim her for their mother.

To the United States.—Our country by adoption. Noble confederation whose highest hopes are liberty and the welfare of her people. May she attain her destiny and may her example emit rays of light over Europe.

To the Militia of the State of New-York—Guardians of order in time of peace. If ever the Republic shall be menaced, it will combat to defend its Territory and its Institutions, and the "Guards Lafayette" will not fail in their duty.

Volunteer toasts followed, and songs were sung, at the conclusion of which a eulogium of LAFAYETTE was pronounced by a member of the corps. The European War was referred to, and called forth the following sentiment, which was received with great applause:

"*To our brave and heroic soldiers of the Crimean army*—In a year and a few days, they accomplished the greatest feats of arms recorded in ancient and modern history. September 8, 1855, the great hour came for Sebastopol. After a heroic combat of some hours, the French flag floated on the Malakoff. The Malakoff fell under the blows of our brave soldiers, and with Malakoff, Sebastopol, declared impregnable, was found to be impregnable only to other armies than the French. By a happy coincidence we celebrate to-day, the memory of a hero of the two worlds, and at the same time we can remember so many French heroes who fell in the breach on that solemn day. Let us applaud our brave brethren in arms of the Crimean army."

After the repast came a ball. The dancing continued till morning, when the company returned to this City.

Board of Education—The Evening Schools.

The Board of Education resumed its sessions yesterday, after the Summer's vacation. The principal business related to the Evening Schools, for the support of which $19,000 were voted, out of the appropriation of $35,000 set apart for that purpose. The following action was taken in reference to Evening Schools:

Male School in No. 46 removed from Carmansville to No. 43, in Manhattanville.

Male School in Sixth Ward removed from No. 24 to No. 28 in City Hall-place. Female School to continue as before.

As to Evening Schools in No. 18, (Fifty-first-street,) No 34 (Broome street,) and No. 49 (Thirty-seventh-street,) the Board debated sundry questions at great length, and the decision upon these three went over. A motion to reconsider, at the end of the evening, failed because of a want of a quorum.

The affairs of the Free Academy came up, and four Tutors were appointed (three of them new offices) at salaries of $500 each.

Two small bills for frames for pupils' work in the schools met with the disapprobation of the President, who considered that that matter had been pushed too far; but the Board directed him, by resolution, to sign the warrant for pay.

The old affair of the Twenty-second Ward School-house came up, and two Special Committees were finally appointed, as follows:

On Mr. Guest's case—Messrs. Ten Eyck, Allason, Rabney, Roche, and Tappan.

On Mr. Dealing's case—Messrs. Ten Eyck, Henry, Sinclair, Neilson, and Tuthill.

Curiously enough, Mr. TEN EYCK's name was drawn from the box first in both cases; so he is Chairman of both Investigating Committees.

The Board voted to call on the Comptroller for a credit of $80,000, on account.

The following appropriations were voted:

$8,072 to furnish Ward School No. 5.

$1,150 to put furnaces in No. 38, Eighth Ward.

$1,050 to furnish Primary School in Downing-street.

JOHN RAYNOR was elected Trustee of Seventeenth Ward in place of Mr. MCMANUS.

HENRY A. PINCKNEY elected Inspector Tenth Ward in place of ELIAS COMBS.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FOR RESTORING THE HAIR, USE
LYON'S KATHAIRON;
For preserving the Hair, use
LYON'S KATHAIRON;
For beautifying the Hair, use
LYON'S KATHAIRON.
The immense sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, attests its excellence, and proves it to be, beyond question, the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere by all dealers.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., 68 Liberty-st., N. Y.

TOMATOES,
PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &c., &c.,
FOR WINTER.
Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. If you have used them, call and examine the improvements made since last season, and you will find them free from all objections. Trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

A. ARNOUX & SON, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 567 Broadway, corner Prince st., would invite the attention of their customers and the public to their stock of Goods for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of Over-Coatings, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every desirable style. Their well-established reputation is the best guarantee for the style, fit and workmanship of garments made at their establishment.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS GO TO ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive—Porcelain, China, Bronze Ornaments, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery; Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE newest patterns, continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of Fancy articles, Ladies' Reticules, dressing and card cases, pearl and ivory fans, porcelain, bronze and other Ornaments, &c., &c., at the extensive Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, 499 Broadway.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTful remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal dépôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED BY HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob," price 25c.; was sung at Christy & Wood's last evening, by Mr. Budworth, with great applause. "Somebody's Waiting for Somebody," 25c "Courting in Connecticut," Markstien, 25c. "Happy Haldee," 25c. All popular pieces.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
5s. per yard,
at
PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,
No. 334 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 334 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of
RICH CARPETINGS,
to which they invite the attention of country merchants and those about furnishing.

BELLS! BELLS!! MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale by Agent, Troy, or FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

BILIOUS FEVERS, YELLOW FEVER,
Bilious Fevers, Yellow Fever, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

...ERS AND FUTURES.

...ERS AND FUTURES were awarded last ... the only Cans which are WARRANTED to pre... kinds of fruit and vegetables. ...ers, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered to ...of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, ...

PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, for ... AND PRESSURE were awarded last ... the only Cans which are WARRANTED to pre... kinds of fruit and vegetables. ...ers, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered to ...of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, ...

...any other preservative whatever. ... ...ounces 25 cents, sold by Dr. L. FEUCHT-WANGER, No. 143 Nassau-st.

...People from the Country ... are first to call ... at every drug store, ... and ... get a large piece of DURNO'S SNUFF.

...Summer Complaints.—Make fearful ravages among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by the simple application. Clean and free from grease. CHARLES DYER, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

...Ask Coster's Exterminator, the only article that does away clean (without danger or stench to) Croton-bugs, cockroaches, rats, &c.—COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, (free from poison) for the destruction of roaches, flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, and all insects; and Costar's Bedbug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 226 Broadway, New-York.

...Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Sarsaparilla.—This is a new preparation in favor with many physicians as a most delicious cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy for children: used largely in place of castor-oil. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 96 John-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists.

PERSONAL.

HARDWARE.—Your caution, of June 11, 1856, is useless, without information to save myself. Correspondence is requested.

ARGUS—Will find an answer at the *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN,
TEN MINUTES WALK FROM FULTON FERRY.
GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and obtain the comforts of a home upon application at No. 45 Concord-st. The rooms to let consist of one large room, first floor, fronting on Concord-st.; also, smaller rooms. Full or partial board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A European family having an extra room, well furnished, of large size, with closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen. The rooms are furnished with gas, bathing room &c., situated near the City Hall, convenient to the Wall-st. ferry. Address with real name, E. RIPLING, at the Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A suite or rooms elegantly furnished on first floor; also, the entire second floor, will be rented to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, by immediate application at No 27 26th-st., near Madison-av. Cars and stages convenient to all parts of the City.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor, to let, with or without board; has hot and cold water; has also two bedrooms, with large paintings attached, suitable for single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 1,050 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

BOARDING—Mrs. A. M. HURD—No. 202 East Broadway, has two or three pleasant front rooms which she will be glad to dispose of to one or more persons, (more would be preferable,) with good board, at a reasonable price.

BOARDING AT NO. 169 BLEECKER-ST.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained on reasonable terms at No. 169 Bleecker-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A second-story front room and bedroom communicating, in a new brown-stone house, in a most pleasant and convenient location, within five minutes' walk of either Wall-st. or Fulton ferry, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of three single gentlemen. Apply at 47 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom adjoining on 3d floor; also, a large room on 2d floor; to be engaged with board, in a private family, at No. 373 Henry-st. Best references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required: No. 2 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in his delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 266 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman: also, a large room on fourth floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman is in want of a large, well-furnished bedroom, (if with a bathroom adjoining would be preferred,) with breakfast and tea, board, and dinner on Sundays, in a first-class house in the vicinity of Union-square, not higher than 23d-st. A good table and an agreeable social circle are indispensable. For such accommodations a suitable remuneration will be paid. Address A. E., Box No. 916 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and wife, two infants, and two servants, in a genteel private family and good neighborhood. Will require a parlor and two good-sized bed-rooms; would, however, prefer occupying the second floor of a modern house. Location, near the Heights, or near Amity-st. Address B, office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman for his daughter, aged 19 years, in a private family, where, if any, there are but a few boarders. A large parlor and bedroom required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Location within four blocks of Pierpont-st. Address S. WILLIAMS, at *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man, a student of Medicine, after a private family, or where there are few boarders. A room with a fireplace is desired. The situation must be between 12th and 20th sts., and 2d and 7th avs. Will be absent Saturdays and Sundays. Address Box No. 240 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, in a desirable location, south of 15th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating full particulars, A. B., Box 694 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private American family in Williamsburg, by a young man; terms must be moderate. Address J. K., Times Office, stating terms.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A CARD TO BACHELORS.—Single apartments, or furnished suites of rooms can be obtained in a first-class house where everything requisite to the comfort of a home can be had; breakfast served in room, or private table as desired.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 40 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—For gentlemen may be obtained at No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, second floor, to single gentlemen. Apply No. 71 East 10th-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, gilt cornices, borders, leaf and white shades, lines, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 225 Bowery, corner M-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is neat, tasteful, willing and obliging and a thorough meat and pastry cook, and superior laundress, will be found in every respect a desirable servant. Highest reference can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A lady well qualified to give instruction in the different branches of an English education, and also in Music and the French language, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. Address G., Box No. 3,422 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For over 100 experienced servants of different nations, selected for gentlemen's families: Cooks, nurses, waiter-girls and laundresses, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has lived five years in her last place. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at 219 15th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women—one as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Can be well recommended from their last place. Call at No. 813 West 19th-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and laundress, one as chambermaid and waiter; also by a first-rate seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as seamstress and dressing maid; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address No. 103 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a small private family, as good cook, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 439 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; good City references can be given; none but the best of families need apply. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a reliable, capable woman, as waiter, or as chamberwork and waiting, has the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 634 Broadway, 3d door from Bleecker. None but private families may answer.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chamberwork or child's nurse; can show the best of City references; can be seen from her last place, No. 216 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 248 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as waitress. One be seen for two days at No. 68 West 18th-st. Good City reference.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two ladies, one qualified to teach English, and music on the piano-forte, the other to teach English, French, Latin, and drawing, are wanted as teachers in private families in the State of Mississippi. Address J. A. F., care of Dr. CURTIS, No. 343 Broadway, or call at No. 256 Coert-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., 16th or 17th inst.

TEACHER.—A lady who has had several years experience in teaching English, French and media, wishes a reëngagement as a resident or visiting governess. She refers to the parents of her pupils in New-York as to qualifications, &c. Address for one week to M. W. G., *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—An experienced lady desires an engagement as governess, either in the City or country; her course of instruction includes English in all its branches, Drawing, the rudiments of French, and embroidery. Has no objection to assist in sewing; understands dress-making, children's clothing, &c. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; satisfactory references. Address Miss M. NEEDHAM, Williamsburg Post-Office, L. I.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and Italian, and at present residing in this City, desires a reëngagement as Governess in a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 842 Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths and green hands for whaling voyages. $75 is advanced for outfit. This is a good chance to see the world and make money. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 87 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite North River, opposite Pier No. 14.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A very competent organist, and a good soprano and alto singer, of excellent musical education, well experienced in church music, will accept engagements in Protestant churches. Apply at W. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

NURSE WANTED—An American, English, or Scotch young woman preferred, to take charge of an infant seven weeks old. She must be a Protestant and able to give the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 17 West 19th-st., Thursday, 11th inst., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

NURSE WANTED.—A good-tempered capable Catholic nurse. One who can wash and dress a baby. Wages, $6 the first month, $7 after that if she suits. Inquire at No. 26 West 16th-st., from 9 till 11 this morning.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as wet nurse by a respectable widow, who has lately lost her husband. Good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 51 Clinton-place, 8th st., near 5th-av., from 10 o'clock A. M., to 4 P. M., until engaged.

NURSE, COOK, WAITER-GIRL, LAUNDRESS, WAITER AND GROOM—Are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family, at No. 149 Grand-st.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—Who thoroughly understands the City trade. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MUSIC-TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of the musical department of a female seminary in Alabama. None but a competent person, with the best of references, need apply. WM. HALL & SON.

MILLINER.—A first rate milliner—none other need apply—will obtain steady employment and good wages by applying at the new store No. 341 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLERK WANTED—Who has had two or three years experience, in a law office, and is well recommended. Address box No. 166 Brooklyn Post Office.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS—Situation wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, *Times* office.

CUTTER WANTED—Who has had experience in the Cloak trade. Apply to MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

HOSIERY CLERKS WANTED.—Apply at 8 o'clock in the morning, or at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to J. E. JAFFRAY & SONS.

BOY WANTED.—An honest, well-behaved boy in a retail hardware store. Address WIRE, at the *Times* Office, stating age, residence, &c.

HAT CUTTER WANTED—Apply to F. H. AMIDON, No. 649 Broadway.

WANTED—A respectable, middle-aged woman, of cheerful and amiable disposition, as an assistant in the management of household affairs, such as sewing, looking after and dressing children, &c., (but not to be classed among the servants.) A rare opportunity is presented for a person in redeced circumstances to obtain a comfortable and permanent home, a few miles from the City. Address H. J. W., Box No. 508 Post-Office.

WANTED, at No. 766 BROADWAY—2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 salesmen, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 baggagemen, 2 porters, 2 drivers, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, 2 men for steamers, 3 porters, 2 conductors, 2 clerks, 1 barkeeper, 2 coachmen, 2 firemen, 3 boys to learn trades, 1 housekeeper, 1 stewardess, 1 governess, 1 seamstress, 2 chambermaids. GILLEN & CO.

WANTED.—Persons of both sexes wishing steady employ, Winter and Summer, at a highly respectable business, paying $2 a day at least, and little labor required. Apply to PROFESSOR OF FINE ARTS, No. 403 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A young man to go to a large Southern city, as general clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery and fruit store. Address, giving references, J. A. B., Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—Several good Ambrotypers. Apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

PARENTS—Wanting schools for their children, or private families, governesses, are invited to inspect the Register of the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Every information connected with schools afforded (gratuitously.) Teachers wanting situations should address E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

FAMILIES—Returning from the country, and all others requiring good domestic servants in any capacity, can be amply supplied at FERRE'S Protective Agency, at No. 81 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, 17 years established. Employers are respectfully invited to call or send their orders, as usual.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE AVENGER OF BLOOD!
Has your blood been foully shed
By the hand that hasnt your bed?
Is your house or barn infested
By those rats, things most detested?
If so, to you friend or stranger,
Speak in Lyon's magnetic manner.
LYONS' MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS are certain and swift death to all human and vermin. Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

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including of course, those who, by voting for Buchanan or Fillmore, uphold the infamous traffic!
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A full line of Full and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
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Agent, A. LONGETT,
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Pacific Lodge No. 318 F. & A. M. are requested to attend their regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept 11, at their Lodge-room, corner of 30th-st and 8d-av. By order,
E. J. VAN VOORST, Secretary. WM. BOWNE, W. M.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE LABOR.—The Mechanics' and Workingmen's CENTRAL REPUBLICAN UNION will hold a meeting at 7½ o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING next, Sept. 12, 1856, at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, a few doors north of Broome-st. All workingmen favorable to the cause of Free Labor, Free Soil and Fremont and Dayton, are invited to enroll their names in this great cause. Eminent speakers will address the meeting on the rights of free labor. Music by Rocky Mountain Glee Club.
The finance and Executive Committees will meet at 7 o'clock, on business, same evening.
ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, President.
ANDREW MURRAY, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN OF THE NINTH WARD, ATTENTION!—A public meeting of the Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., Hon. J. W. WATERBURY, and W. H. ANTHON, Esq., and others, are expected to speak. Singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club. The young men of the Ward are earnestly invited to join the Club. Seats reserved for ladies.
SEWAL A. DODGE, President.
JOHN GALWAY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Hon. James A. Briggs, of Ohio, and Hon. Mr. Jernigan, of New-York, will address the Republicans of Brooklyn, TO-NIGHT, at the Rallying Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts. Ladies particularly invited, and front seats reserved for them.
JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., Chairman Exec. Com.

KEEP THE BALL A ROLLING!—The BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING at their headquarters, No. 268 Atlantic-st. T. H. RONMAN, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. M. G. HARRINGTON, President.
WM HASEROUCE, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will hold its regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Rallying Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., when speeches may be expected from Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, and Mr JERNIGAN, of Brooklyn. By order, GEO. S. DWIGHT.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates, for sale at EVANS & Co.'s Gift Bookstore, No 409 Broadway.

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LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, at the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
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Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 228, 234, 236, 237, 228, 229, 230, 235, 239, 240.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.
Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

WATCH LOST—On Sunday afternoon, in 14th-st. between Dr. McElroy's church, near 6th-av., and University place, a lady's watch. A "forget-me-not," in diamond, was set in the back, which was of blue enamel; the face was white; the owner's name, with the date and place of purchase, (Geneva, 1850,) was engraved on the inside. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return it to the owner, No. 14 East 14th-st.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, between Bowery Savings Bank and City Hall, a BANK BOOK of the above Bank, No. 99,194. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 381 8th-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM R. RAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. G. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

MINNIE MINTURN'S
STORY OF LIFE IN THE SOUTHWEST
COMMENCES IN THE NEW-YORK SUN, THIS DAY,
ONE CENT PER COPY.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 98 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 53 Nassau-st, one door below Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A very handsome rosewood piano, has been in use but a few years, warranted and kept in tune for one year, price $190; also two very superior 7-octave, just finished and for sale to-v. No. 379 6th-av., near 23d st. N. B.—Pianos toned and repaired.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Elegant case; made by best maker; warranted; been used a few months; cost $450; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufactures, WAREROOMS No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted to every respect.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND HAND.—Jacob Chickering's, Brown & Munro's, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Haines Brothers. All bought for cash, and will be sold very low. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, 441 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $150, &c. For sale by
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 225 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

EXCHANGE.—A new 6¾ octave rosewood piano-forte, excellent tone and touch, will be sold at a great bargain; and a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by Mrs. VAN WINKLE, Executrix. May be seen at No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANO-FORTE.—One splendid new rosewood piano, made of the best material and in the best manner; touch and tone inferior to none and warranted, for sale cheap. Inquire No. 265 3d-av., 2d floor.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL—Is now for sale at the following coal yards at all per ton for the present: Col. E. SNOW, No. 328 4th-av., corner 27th-st. N. Y.; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WELDON, No. 40 South-st. N. Y.; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts.; Yard No. 81 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st. N. Y.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA—Prepared under the immediate superintendence of the discoverer, Sir JAMES MURRAY, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No 170 William-st., corner of Beekman, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

TO TEACHERS AT AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, Publishers of the American Educational Series of improved
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
send their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers, who have compared, tested, and preserved these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to Teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.
WM. H. ANFILON, | WM. S. SEE,
JNO. DAVENPORT, | DAVID WEBB,
B. E. WINTHROP, | WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY—Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.—Will commence its sixth academic year on MONDAY, the 15th inst. The new building is completed, and greatly enlarged facilities are furnished for the education of young ladies, and especially for those who reside in the family of the Principal. Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of the South Presbyterian Church, will conduct the recitations, as heretofore, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Butler's Analogy. Those pursuing the higher branches will be under the immediate tuition of Dr. SPEAR, Dr. STORRS, and the Principal. Parents who intend to send their daughters from home are invited to call at the Seminary and examine for themselves. Apply to A. GRAY, Proprietor and Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the coming year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 126 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE—UNION SQUARE, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. The three departments, Primary, Academic and Collegiate are provided with a full and efficient corps of instructors. Young ladies who have satisfactory testimonials, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. Circulars will be found at Crowen's, Randolph's, Carter's Appleton's, and Ivison & Phinney's. Further information may be obtained by letter or personal application to
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN., (five hours from New-York,) under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS assisted by Rev. THOMAS HEMPSTEAD, A. M. Terms—$225 per annum, or $56 a quarter. For circulars apply to FARMER, BRACE & Co., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATSON & MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of the Principal at Litchfield, Conn.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or SANDOLPH'S Bookstore.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A.—Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his school at his house, No 282 4th-av., on Sept 8. He begs to refer to Messrs. R. B. MINTURN, J. H. SWIFT, H. A. HURLBUT, F. W. ODEN, A. SCHERMERHORN, A. B. SANDS, &c.

MURRAY HALL—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York (Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 24 West 45th st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrances. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURNAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 180 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 32d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 58 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

J. H. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL—Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York by the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 15, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY Sept. 10, at No. 43 West 12th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

THE MISSES PATEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at their residences, 32d-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.
MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,063 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

BENNARS & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 126 3d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 139 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL—Nos. 181 Macdougal-st and 100 Clinton-place—Directed by the late Professors of M. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH. Classical, Commercial and Mathematical studies; an Elementary department; a Gymnasium. No extra charges for Modern Languages. French is the language of the School.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 23d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYBESEN continues to give instruction in his native language to schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term commences on the first MONDAY in November. Circulars with terms, references, view of the Institute, and a Monument, &c., can be obtained by addressing
A. NEWMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

MRS. BODSTEIN—Late JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Full success guaranteed to all. Old and young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 84 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A.—WILL reopen his school for boys at No. 14 West 23th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, 15th Sept. There are vacancies.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 827 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 6th-av.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies. No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union-square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archæology*.

J. W. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MISSES' MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $26 47 of Sperm Oil.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
See certificates at the office of the undersigned.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
Prepared expressly for ship's use.
50,000 gallons of the above Oils

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—COAL LANDS, &c. of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Luzerne County, Pa., 7 miles northward of Wilkesbarre. On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1856, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by virtue and under authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved April 2, 1856, all those 7 tracts of land, containing over 600 acres, situated in Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna River, and bounded by lands of Eli K. Price, John Searle, W. H. Spering, J. Sears, H. M. Fuller, and by the canal and several public roads, according to a survey made in 1854, by H. Holt, D. S., Luzerne County. On tract No 2 is a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven through 3 veins of good coal. These improvements would enable a party purchasing to commence operations immediately, on a large scale. The opening being on the bank of the canal the expense of loading boats will be, consequently, very small. With these facilities, at least 500 tons per day can be lifted from the mines and placed in South Ready for market. The Northern Extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that the large Pittsburgh vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 30 feet. Shaft 20 feet deep, and 14 by 9½ feet wide, to a 10-foot vein of coal. Also engine, 40-horse power, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., engine house. Also, a basin for the boats when loading. Contemplated Railroad will run through lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, to Nanticoke and Scranton. A full description of the whole property, and a lithographic plan from Mr. Colt's survey, giving the exact boundaries, distances, courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of Messrs. RAKER, BROTHERS & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., New-York. Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—Sept. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Hazel Run Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent Freeland Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
4 shares West India and Venezuela S. S. Co.....$100
200 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.....$100
20 shares Harlem Railroad Preferred stock.....$50
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100
450 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (E.D.).....$50
2 shares Hudson River Railroad Co.....$100
2,063 shares Hamrshire Coal and Iron Co of Virginia (hypothecated).....$100
60 shares Midland Coal and Iron Co. of Maryland, (hypothecated).....$100
5 shares Continental Fire Ice Co.....$100
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$35
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....$50
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50
20 shares La Farge Fire Insurance Co.....$50
80 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Co.....$25
100 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....$25
30 shares Pacific Bank.....$50
200 shares Ocean Bank.....$50
40 shares Island City Bank.....$25
20 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co.....$25
5 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....$ 50
5 shares Warren Railroad Co.....$50
65 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be cheesed to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

T. C. HORGERTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and oak furniture, piano-fortes, French-plate mirrors, oil paintings, cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., being consignments from some of the principal manufacturers in this City, on which we have made cash advances, and will be sold without reserve, by catalogue, which are now ready. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping. In this sale will be found one of the largest and best collections ever offered at auction in this City, consisting in part of 6 superior rosewood 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes, by Gildeman & Son, Hazues Brothers, Van Winkle, and others which will be sold with the usual guarantee; 1 elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, among which are some beautiful landscapes, by Coates, Boggs and others; splendidly carved solid rosewood parlor suites in French satin brocatel plush and hair cloth; richly carved oaseres, French secretaires, secretaires, bookcases, music cabinets, whatnots; finely carved centre, side and sofa tables, with Italian marble tops; very superior rosewood bedsteads carved on the solid wood, made by Marks, a splendid article; do. do. mahogany and walnut solid oak chamber sets enameled de., of every variety of style and finish, marble-top hall rems and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, custom made extension dining tables, oak and walnut sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, armchairs, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF CABINET MAKERS' STOCK—Consisting of a general assortment of over $3,000 worth of custom-made furniture—By FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., by order of assignee, will be sold two suites of solid carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in French satin brocatel, eighteen rosewood piano stools, six pairs of fine curtains of each, quartette tables, three rosewood secretary bookcases, rosewood, mahogany and walnut centre, card and sofa tables, chamber suites, bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, secretary bureaus, escritoires, Turkish reclining chairs, Voltaire rocking and parlor chairs, sofas, &c., &c. Also, to pay advances, several consignments of French plate, pier and oval mirrors, original oil-paintings, French and American clocks, British table cutlery and plated ware, carpets, French China, vases and ornaments, toilet ware, and a large variety of superior furniture suitable for parlors, chamber and dining-rooms, &c., &c. Also, enameled chamber furniture in suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows. The whole of the above goods will be warranted, being of superior workmanship, making this sale especially worthy the attention of intending buyers. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—At the salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, on THIS DAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a choice assortment of substantial City made cabinet furniture, worthy the attention of persons about furnishing first-class houses, sold to pay advances; rosewood and walnut rosewood secretaire, solid rosewood cheval glass, French plate glass, several rich parlor suites, covered in costly brocade, satin, plush and hair cloth; antique reception chairs, Turkish chairs, Voltaire and spring seat rockers, richly carved centre, pier and side tables; ten enameled chamber suites, with beautiful landscape paintings; rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, in great variety; warerooms rich etageres, bookcases and secretary, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, lounges and lounge beds, corner and fancy tables, together with about thirty hair mattresses palliasses, bolsters and pillows, &c., worthy of the attention of Southern and Western merchants. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods can be carefully packed for shipping on the premises.

TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.

TO PAY EXPENSES—Will be sold THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st.—By catalogue, second hand and new furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, silver-plated ware, China, glassware, spring and hair mattresses, counting house, standing and sitting desks, jewelry, cigars, &c.—Second-hand bedsteads, cost $16, and secretary bedstead $100; also, dressing bureau and washstand, marble top; also, etageres, lounges, fancy tables mattresses, silver tea set, castor, paintings and engravings. New—20 doz. parlor chairs, tête-à-tête, sofas rockers, easy chair, dressing and plain bureaus Grecian Gothic and cottage bedsteads, oak mahogany and black walnut extension dining tables. Also, hall stands etageres, wardrobes, bookcases, sofa and centre tables, &c. At 12 o'clock—Mannelita, Fancy Flicker, Norma, Salvadorar, Operas, Santiago, Commercial, Florita, Conteneza, El Benco, Cabanos, Londres, Mannetta, Union Jack, Fivaro, Rachel, Know-Nothings Bundles of 100 and 25, in lots to suit all.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Thursday, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Lexington-av., near 27th-st., the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of one piano-forte, mirrors, carpets, wardrobes beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts, China and glass ware, curtains, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. &c.; also, lot of sugars, teas, coffee, flour, &c.; also, lot of coal. Sale peremptory. By order of the executors.

W. S. MELLOR Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES—French-plate pier and mantel mirrors 100 choice oil paintings, engravings &c., at auction, on THIS DAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos 13 and 15 Park-row. 81 solid rosewood piano-fortes, fully warranted of superior tone and finish, made by Hallet, Davis, Fisher, Nunns & Clark, and other makers; also several richly ornamented frame French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, of the latest designs; 100 oil-paintings and engravings, now on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—At 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW, at No. 449 Broadway, near Howard-st., a large and well-assorted stock of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, viz: ten superior parlor suites in brocade, plush and hair-cloth, brocatelle, library, centre and extension dining tables, chairs, rockers, Turkish easy-chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses sideboards, etageres, enameled chamber suites. Sale positive to part advances.

THOS. VETCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 18 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Of rich magnificent jewelry, set in diamonds, on SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1856, at 11 A. M., at No. 16 Spruce-st., consisting of gold watches, watch bracelets and porte monnaies, vest chains, all set in diamonds; ladies' watch chains, gold watch keys, and a general assortment of rich fine jewelry, &c.

JAS. B. BENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE SALE.—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, carpets, hair mattresses, beds and bedding; also, silver-plated and crockery ware, by order.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Constable.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I hereby give notice that I will be prepared to receive moneys on taxes on TUESDAY MORNING next, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12—At 11 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sales Rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn—Assignees' sale—Stock of Stationary, Toys, &c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. B. VAN ANTWERP'S FOURTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE of Birmingham, Sheffield, American and German Hardware, Cutlery, &c., also, cast steel of various sizes and qualities, will take place on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl st. For full particulars see catalogues now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR—THIS DAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, 90 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair cloth; 75 enamaled chamber suites, a few of which cost $300 each, painted with beautiful landscape paintings, &c. Can be packed on the premises for shipping. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine the stock previous to sale.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal re mbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; and none o bargains will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked. "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

E. F. WRIGHT,) Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL,) Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER,) the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus L. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gaszaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Feleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert G. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CUREY, Secretary

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,

(including Surrogate's.) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson, Wats Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller, B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O Halsted, Edmund Coffin,
James Boydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall, Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper, Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps J. J. Astor, Jr
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt, R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Harvey,	D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord.
James S. Seymour,	Charles F. Bill,

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE—

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Pine st., New York.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years thereafrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. One notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiding the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 83, 87, 93, 56, 62, 65, 74, 88, 113, 118, 125, 130, 131 and 145.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chamber-st., (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of TAXES. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver,

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept 6, 1856.—The Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds, Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America, New-York, on and after the 10th inst.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing a certain promissory note, bearing date on or about March 2, 1853, made by the undersigned, to the order of MARY H. LEWIS, for $2,200, payable on demand, with six per cent interest, as the same has been paid. WILLIAM HUTTON.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-JERSEY, at PERTH AMBOY.—The notes of this Bank are to be deemed at par, by the Union Bank of this City.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1856—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1856.—The BANK OF SALINA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 8 Pine Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—54-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Urinometer, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES,

Should at once resort to this valuable Medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of Salt Rheum, Ring-worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebas have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a great portion of society.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in the cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Express companies, the most distant cases of Triesemar, and the largest sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2. P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Is the pe plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and closeness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and ruin the constitution, all which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures, it never obstructs; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; healing all over-excitement and restoring to its nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole human system nourished in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 7 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN,

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of Ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or other wise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from everything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Bercley-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS I. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. Immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 3 evening. Sundays—10 to 2 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 344 Broadway. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis. Etoile Etoile Democrat. Day Book, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 345 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Sept. 9, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the branch office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

THIS COMPANY, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $53,000, offers safe facilities for the effecting of Fire Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture and General Merchandize; and losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

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EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAINS,
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	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
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New-York Daily Times.

HOMŒOPATHY AND VEGETARIANISM.

Story of a Carbuncle—How Vegetarians should Dispute with Regulars—Is it the Brain that is Physicked?

New-York State Homœopathic Annual Convention.

The Convention met in the school-room underneath Hope Chapel, Broadway, at 11 o'clock, 20 persons being present.

In the absence of the President, Dr. M. MATTHEWS, of Rochester, the chair was occupied by Dr. B. F. JOSLIN; Dr. M. FERLIGH officiating as Secretary.

Dr. J. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman of a Committee appointed last year to inquire into the subject of Inhalation made a voluminous report. But though sitting within three yards of the speaker, such was the indistinctness of his enunciation that toe reporters could not hear it. After some time, a member rose, and stating that the report was very valuable, begged it might be laid over to the afternoon meeting, when a greater number of friends would probably be present. The further reading was then interrupted.

The chair being vacated for the purpose,

Dr. B. F. JOSLIN, M D., LL.D, read a paper on "the length of the latent period of a dose, or the time between its reception and its sensible action." He had been accustomed to notice that very frequently medicines produced sensible effects within two or three minutes. The place of the second hand of his watch had been often noted at the time of administration, and also at the time of the occurrence of sensible mitigation of pain, or other marked change. He then detailed the history of a case of carbuncle on the nape of the neck, presenting the ordinary characteristics; its diameter at commencement was two inches, and it presented one central pustule. The remedies prescribed during the whole treatment were *silica*, 30th dilution, under which the carbuncle was extending with an intensely painful and burning sensation; next arsenic 6th, in rotation, afterwards reverdug to the use of silica. The diameter of the carbuncle was now three inches, the patient suffering severe pain, with little sleep during several nights. These pains were apt to come on every day just after 4 o'clock. Now, observed the Doctor, it is one of the properties of *lycopodium* to produce sufferings, which increase about that time of day, with lancinating headache and burning sensation in the scalp, and boles on the neck. So a *few* minute globules of "lycopodium 30" were dissolved in a *gill* of water, and a *teaspoonful* was given every two hours. After the first dose had been swallowed 2¼ minutes, the pain ceased entirely, or was scarcely one-fourth so severe as it had been. But next evening the patient had suffered a recurrence of the pains. The only change in the treatment was to *increase the proportion of water a hundred fold.*

The carbuncle was now four inches in diameter, and was *discharging* a purulent fluid through five apertures. Much tension and sensitiveness of the scalp, with a distressing sense of *pressure*. To remove this a few minute globules of "nitric acid 12," were dissolved in half a pint of water and administered in teaspoonful doses as before. Nitric acid, the Doctor observed, produces "pressure on the head, tension and sensitiveness of the scalp," and thus, we suppose, might on the principles of this system be indicated.

It produced, he remarked, a "soothing feeling in the parts." On the patient being questioned by the doctor as to the time when this "soothing feeling" commenced, he stated it was about 3½ minutes from the time of taking the nitric acid, thus diluted. After two days more of comparative ease, the carbuncle had attained a diameter of *six* inches. He then took *lycopodium*, which mostly relieved pain in from two to three minutes.

The doctor observed: "*The carbuncle is suppurating, and its diameter is becoming contracted.*" Two new holes or craters have formed, nearly two inches from any other, and near its border." China was given in the homœopathic dose. There was a "softening" of the painful sensation in two minutes and 20 seconds at each administration. Unfortunately, the patient, taking no other remedies, became convalescent, and went into the country.

The Doctor next cited other cases, where nux vomica and other drugs produced sensible relief in periods remarkably short and very appreciably distinct. These he presented in a tabular form. Results and inferences amounted to this: That in every case there was a confirmation of the genuineness of the action, or continuation of the improvement, for some period of longer or shorter duration.

The Doctor next examined the matter physiologically. He gave the ordinary statements as to the rate of the circulation. From the moment a medicine was absorbed from the surface of the tongue, only a minute and a third need elapse before it would reach the capillaries of any organ through the circulation. He observed that what is requisite is not a strong impression on the tongue or stomach, but such a *communication* as will favor the *access* of medicines to those inconceivably minute pores or cells in the depth of organs which are the seat of disease.

Thanks were forgotten to be voted for the paper of Dr. JOSLIN but it was ordered to be printed in the Transactions and Journals.

Dr. BEAKLEY, of this City, in seconding this proposition, expressed his unmistakable dissent from the idea that medicinal agents are in the first instance taken up by the circulation. The idea was common. He did not believe in it. All remedial agents acted directly and primarily on the brain and nervous system. All other consequent effects were indirect or secondary. The brain "recognized every remedy." "The impression goes there." "Nature has a remedy for every ill, every medicine has a specific relation to some particular organ. After proceeding in this way some time,

Dr. JOSLIN, (author of the paper,) replied. Medicinal agents must reach the capillaries of the affected part; how was that possible unless they entered the general circulation, of which the capillaries of any affected organ were only a part? It would make little difference as to time occupied, whether he or the opposite theory were the true one.

Dr. BEAKLEY, in support of his own view of the matter, remarked that they had been laughed at for supposing medicinal agents could act in doses so infinitesimally minute; would it not be adding to the argument against them to admit of the further dilution which was involved in the supposition that a drug could act only in virtue of its being absorbed into the mass of circulating blood?

After a few other remarks, nothing being concluded, the Convention adjourned to the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the afternoon session Dr. SULLIVAN read a paper on consumption, which was, on motion, accepted and placed on file for publication.

Dr M. FERLIGH, of New York, read a paper illustrating the *modus operandi* of mercury on the human organism, and proved by organic and physiological chemistry that it is a solvent to the living solide, which was received and unanimously ordered to be published in the *Medical Journal of Homœopathy.*

Dr. A. S. BALL read a paper showing the effect of the twenty-fourth attenuation of digitalis in case of neuralgia of the region of the heart; also, another paper illustrating the use of silex and aurum in secondary syphilis.

Dr. B F. BOWNE gave a tabular statement of the superior success of the homœopathic treatment in the asylums of New-York.

After the election of several members, the Society adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8¼ o'clock, twelve gentlemen being present, Dr. A. REEKMAN took the Chair. Two new members were elected. A number stated that the agent for the room wanted his money, and had threatened to extinguish the lights if he were not paid immediately. The Secretary said Mr. SMITH was absent, with the minutes and the cash.

Presently Dr. GUY arrived, whose address was the order of the evening.

The Doctor commenced with a few extempore remarks, begging the patient attention of his audience; he might be deemed tedious, especially in his introductory basis for the remarks that were to follow, but was willing to bear the blame. He then, reading from a MSS., alluded to "our petrified theology," "dislike of innovation," and similar matters as constituting the stumbling blocks in the march of truth. Assuming and asking considerable latitude, he begged for permission to draw his illustrations from the whole range of theology and metaphysics. Into this somewhat expansive field, beginning with the Creation, we have scarcely space to follow the speaker through his long and abstruse disquisition.

THE HYDRO-VEGETARIANS IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

The annual Convention of the American Vegetarian Association commenced its sessions yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the house No. 15 Laight-street. There were present about thirty gentlemen and ten ladies.

Dr. ALCOTT, President of the Association, was in the Chair.

Mr. JOSEPH MATCALF was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Drs. GRIMES, TRALL, JACKSON and LEGETT, were appointed a Business Committee to draft resolutions, &c., for the remaining sessions.

Letters were read from J. P. BROOKS, in Africa; Dr. A. BRONSON ALCOTT, Walpole, N. H.; Dr. FIELD, Athol, Mass.; JOSEPH WRIGHT, Philadelphia; and Rev. WM. METCALF, Corresponding Secretary of the Association, who is at present sojourning in Great Britain.

Dr. TRALL was then introduced to the meeting, and read a lengthy and carefully prepared paper, the subject of which was the "Scientific Basis of Vegetarianism."

He urged that the best way to argue with the "drug doctors," was to deny their principles. LIEBIG, he said, was quoted by the practitioners of the old school, on the ground of a popularity already gained, and not from the absolute scientific truth of his principles. In order to sustain the Vegetarian doctrine, it was necessary to assume the prerogative of asserting principles of which LIEBIG was at least innocent. In arguing with Drug Doctors, Vegetarians were to be careful never to recognize any of their premises whatever; for the moment that was done, the whole question must be conceded, and Vegetarianism abandoned or entertained as an individual hobby. About two years ago the *Westminster Review* had an article condemning Vegetarianism, which has never been refuted to this day. Dr. T. had intended to refute it, but want of time had prevented him. The same *Review* had about a year ago opposed Teetotalism on the same grounds—the premises established by LIEBIG—which had never yet been answered, from the fact that all who had attempted to reply had received the premises recognized by the *Review.*

The President then called the attention of the Association to the Report of the British Society.

At 12½ A. M. the meeting adjourned till 2 P. M.

Convention met again at 2 P. M., when the Committee on business reported

The following preambles and resolutions, which were discussed and adopted:

PREAMBLE.—*Whereas*, Practical Vegetarians have proved to themselves (and can demonstrate to all intelligent investigators) that their expenditures are more economical, its effects upon the physical man are more healthful; and that through it the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual natures of man are more harmoniously and naturally developed; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in confidence, present the dietetic reform to the world as the basis of all reforms, since it does, to promote harmony, establish justice, and promulgate equity and brotherhood on earth.

Resolved, That all truly valuable vegetarianism must have truth for its basis; that all vegetarian practice, to be successful, must be conducted in that harmony with the great truth which lies at the foundation; that without a strict observance of this rule, our vegetarian practice will be always fluctuating, and vegetarians themselves, under the influences of appetite and interest, will be inconsistent in practice, and disgrace the cause which they profess to love and advocate.

Resolved, That because an idea is laughed at, it is thereby not proved to be untrue; nor because it is applauded is it proved to be true; and Vegetarianism is entitled to no less consideration because FLESHEATERS laugh at it or sneer at it.

Resolved, That vegetarian diet is superior to flesh diet in any and every aspect in which it can be viewed. Human beings are more free from disease, clearer in intellect, and that as far as facts go they show this statement to be true.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be solicited to make earnest efforts to increase the membership of this Society by incorporating into it the numerous friends of the cause scattered over the United States and Canada; to solicit at their hands pecuniary aid, that this Society be enabled to place its principles before the minds of the people.

Dr. JACKSON of Glenhaven followed with a speech occupying about an hour and a quarter.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. W. A. ALCOTT, Mass.

Vice Presidents.

Dr. R. D. Mussey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. R. T. Trall, New-York.
Miss A. Ann Bishop Jamestown, Chautauque Co., N. Y.
Dr. J. C. Jackson, Glenhaven, N. Y.
C. H. DeWolf, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Harriet N. Austin, Glenhaven, N. Y.
S. E. Legate, Durham, Canada West.
Henry S. Clubb, Esq., Neosha, Kansas.
Mrs. Oldrich, Providence, R. I.
W. S. Keys, Esq., Hanburg, N. J.
Mrs. Mary J. Whitaker, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. W. F. Reil, New Orleans, La.
Miss Hulda Page, New-York.
Dr. John S. Grimes, Boonton, N. J.
David Jackson, Esq., Bentinck, Canada West.
Treasurer—JAMES BROOKS, Esq., Aramingo, Phila.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. W. METCALFE, Kensington, Phila.
Recording Secretary—JOSEPH METCALFE, Frankford, Pa.

Addresses of encouragement were then made by Drs. GRIMES, ALCOTT, REIL and others, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again at 7½ o'clock this evening.

Agreeably to adjournment, the meeting assembled, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the British Vegetarian Society be admitted as honorary members of the American Vegetarian Society.

Dr. DE WOLF then proceeded to deliver an address upon the Bible argument in relation to vegetarianism.

Upon the invitation of the President a social interchange of views upon some of the leading subjects in the cause was had, and several persons participated.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

A German Festival—Reception of Dr. Rieser.

A dinner was given at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, by the German citizens of New-York, in honor of Dr. GABRIEL RIESER, of Hamburg, who arrived here some two weeks since, to undertake a pleasure tour through the United States and Cuba. Dr. RIESER has been identified for the past thirty years with the movements in Germany for the extension of equal civil and political rights to men of all religions. He is a Jew, and has labored ardently in behalf of his countrymen of the same faith. He has taken a prominent part in the reformatory measures of the day, and was a leader in the revolutionary troubles of 1848, at which time he was elected Vice-President of the Frankfort Parliament, and exerted a marked influence during that eventful crisis. His arrival in this City was hailed with joy by his sympathizing admirers, by whom this banquet was arranged. One hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down at the bountiful table of the LELANDS, and relished one of the old-fashioned feasts of the establishment. The cloth having been removed, the welcoming speech was made in German and English, by Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, of the *Tribune.* Dr. RIESER responded in an address which was warmly applauded. He spoke in German, referring to the failure of the reformatory movements of 1848, but finding consolation in the sentiment uttered by one of the German poets, that "the search after truth was more than the truth itself," and recommending the Germans in America to identify themselves in politics with that party which promised to insure the the largest freedom to a l men,—a sentiment which brought down a shower of plaudits. Rev. Mr. MEZGACHER, Dr. GOLDMARK, the presiding officer of the evening, and others, made speeches, and the affair passed off most pleasantly.

☞ A New-York correspondent of the Ausburg *Gazette* gives the following intelligence of prominent political refugees, who have found an asylum in the United States:

HECKER, with his family, lives at Belleville, on a large farm. He and his wife are not satisfied with their condition.

BENTANO is editor of a newspaper somewhere in the North. His wife, whom he left behind, lives in Eberbach, Germany.

STRUVE resides mostly in New-York, and tries to make a living by literary occupations.

KIEFER keeps a public house in New-York, and is doing well.

SIEGEL, with his father and brother, is in the tobacco trade.

RIDDERSCHWENDER is nowhere. The last time we met him he was very destitute.

RICHTER is a brewer, at his brother's, in New-York.

WELCKER administers physic to the New-Yorkers, but has scarcely any practice.

TIEDEMANN is a physician in Philadelphia, and prospers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THAT BIGAMY CASE.

That Adams bigamy case was up again yesterday, and threatens never to come down to a conclusion. The evidence adduced the last few days is not very important. Among it was some concerning an alleged *third* wife of the defendant—Alonzo W. Adams. One thing is quite certain; either Captain Adams is a very bad man, or his persecutors are not exactly residents of a Christian community. Time will tell.

ZAIL OF THE BUCHANAN PROCESSION—FIGHT IN THE FIRST WARD—PISTOLS AND KNIVES USED.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance occurred in Greenwich near Albany-street, in which pistols and knives were used. A man named JOSEPH PETTY was shot in the arm by a man named MIKE MURRAY, and another person amused himself by firing several shots at different parties in the street. Fortunately and strangely, no one was seriously wounded. The police did not reach the spot until the belligerents had left, and consequently no arrests were made.

ANOTHER CHAPTER

An officer MOORE, of the Fifteenth Ward, was standing at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, three men on horseback rode up to him and inquired for Bleecker street. He informed them that they were already in Bleecker street, whereupon they commenced abusing him, and finally assaulted him by striking him on the head with a torch-light handle, injuring him severely. The blackguards then made their escape. The wounded officer was conveyed to the Station-House by Policeman SPEIR and some citizens, and after his wounds were dressed, he was removed to his residence.

MORE ABOUT THAT PROCESSION.

On Tuesday evening a large truck drawn by six horses ran against and tore down the telegraph pole corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, thereby causing an interruption of telegraphic communication with the Chief's Office.

STEALING WHEAT.

Timothy McCarthy, James Bowen and Patrick Kearney were brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday charged with stealing twenty bags of wheat, worth $75, from a lighter lying near the Battery. The evidence against them was so conclusive that the magistrate felt justified in holding them to answer in the sum of $1,000 each.

Miscellaneous.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

John G. Winters, a native of Long Island, and aged 45 years, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of injuries received by the falling of a heavy beam upon his abdomen, while he was at work on a ship at the foot of Roosevelt-street. He was a married man, and resided in Brooklyn. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A FOUNDLING.

A female child, about six weeks old, was found on Tuesday evening, in the area of the house No. 32 Lafayette-place. It was sent to the Almshouse.

DEAD CHILD FOUND.

The dead body of a male child was found on Tuesday afternoon, by a Twenty-second Ward Policeman, in the bushes in Seventy ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The body was much decomposed.

RUN OVER.

A man, named William T. Berry, Jr., was severely injured at 9¼ o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, by being run over by Hook and Ladder Truck No. 10. He was conveyed to his residence in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Mr. Berry was crossing the street at the time of the accident.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A man was killed yesterday at Turtle Bay by the accidental discharge of a gun. Information of the occurrence was given at the Coroner's office, but no further particulars were had. Coroner Perry proceeded to hold an inquest.

[Advertisement.]

VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE, SEPT. 11.

STRAW GOODS.

In the preparation for the Autumn of 1856 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assortment; and the undersigned feel assured that their stock, comprising

STRAW, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW AND CHENILLE LACES
AND TRIMMINGS,

The most recherché in style and novel in design, can but recommend itself to those who cater for the most fastidious tastes. IDE, FELT & HALL,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—A superb style of this picture just introduced by M. B. BRADY, colored equal to ivory miniatures, at less than the cost of daguerreotypes. Made only at BRADY'S Gallery.

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RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

enable Mr. BRADY to supply Photographs of superior merit at prices much lower than usual.

Life-size Photographs painted in oil in a single day, at BRADY'S, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

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☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Persons purchasing Pencil and Pencil Cases of WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden lane, may rely upon not getting a brass or copper article and paying for it as gold. All goods stamped with their name are warranted. And they challenge the world to produce a better, more durable or convenient article, than the celebrated LOWNDS' Patent Pen and Pencil Case made by them.

[Advertisement.]

PER PERSIA.—Received a case of PIESSE & LUBIN'S Frangipanni, or Eternal Perfume, with a choice selection of other perfumery.

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MITCHAM, ENGLAND,
AND NICE, ITALY.

Agents for the United States,
GEO. F. INGER & Co., Dispensing Druggists,
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[Advertisement.]

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HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits	$12
Genteel cassimere business suits	8
Fine black frock coats	8
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LONG ISLAND.

Republicanism in Brooklyn.

The Republicans of this city are hard at work holding meetings every evening, and sometimes three or four on the same evening, and the organizations are daily increasing in numbers and in interest. At the Republican Rallying Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, and at several other places, meetings are held six nights every week. Enthusiasm and harmony prevails everywhere. The recent overwhelming news from Maine has given the movement a new impulse, and there never was so much interest or so many intelligent people taking part in political meetings as now. The Fillmore Party (what there is left of it) stands abashed, and the Democrats are in a quandary since the result of the election in Maine was announced, and stand trembling in their shoes fearful of a greater shock from some unexpected quarter. They could stand Iowa and Vermont giving an increased Republican vote but Maine they bet on and dragged about. Even after the general result was known some of the more desperate wanted to bet that the news received was all bogus—a Republican trick. This did not change the facts. They now are rolling the morsel under their tongues—crying very faintly when rallied about their misfortunes, "There is no danger, November will bring everything right side up."

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon.

Supervisor WOONWARD, of the Committee on Accounts of the County Treasurer, reported that they had examined his accounts for the year ending July 31st, 1856, and found them correct. The balance in his hands at that time, amounts to $53,389 70, as follows:

On account of Lunatic Asylum	$12 03
On account of Penitentiary Building	16,257 63
On account of Contingent Fund	28,778 67
On account of Division-avenue	8,382 37
Total	$53,389 70

Among the vouchers were 57 coupons, which the Committee recommend to be burned, as there is no place for properly preserving them. Adopted.

There was no business of importance transacted.

Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. ELEANOR BEASELY, wife of GEO. BEASELY, residing at the corner of Joun and Carll streets, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night, by taking a dose of laudanum. She was placed in charge of Dr. VAN ZANT, who succeeded in removing the poison from her stomach. Ill-treatment on the part of her husband is alleged to have caused the rash act.

Embankment Accident—Two Men Killed

Two men, named MICHAEL O'HARA and MICHAEL COLETREAY, were instantly killed on Tuesday evening, on Fifth avenue, near Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, by a bank of earth falling upon them. Another man was buried, but was rescued by Officer LOTT, of the Eighth Ward Police.

Tired of Life.

A woman, named ELIZABETH ELEHEY attempted to commit suicide Tuesday night, by jumping into the river, at the foot of Adams street, Brooklyn. She was rescued by Officer GRIFFITH, Second District Police.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board met yesterday and transacted some routine business, but nothing of any interest. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day is, Nos. 20 to 40 inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey State Agricultural Exhibition

This Exhibition commenced on Tuesday, and is to continue through to-morrow, (Friday.) We visited the grounds yesterday, and found everything in most complete order. The managing officers have done themselves great credit in the perfection of their arrangements. A beautiful location on the high ground north of the city, gives a commanding view, both of the city of Newark and the surrounding country. Ample buildings and tents are provided for the various officers, and for machinery, agricultural implements, manufactures of various kinds, fruits, vegetables, &c.

Among several things worthy of imitation elsewhere, we noticed in the centre of the field a large tank holding a dozen hogsheads or more of ice water, with faucets and cups on several sides, and over the top of it a large placard labeled "ICE WATER." This is a very great convenience to the thirsty throng. Water is also carried in iron pipes to the stock-pens and other parts of the exhibition grounds. These and a number of other conveniences add greatly to the comfort of visitors.

But while everything that could be done by those who have had the charge of the preliminary arrangements has been well done, we think the New Jersey farmers generally have hardly done their part. There is not on exhibition a fourth of the implements and stock, and the products of the field, orchard and garden, that should be there. While a few have come forward and done their best to promote the objects of the exhibition, many others have shown a culpable negligence of their own interests, and of the credit of their State. Still, however, the exhibition is on the whole a good one, and will give an impetus to agricultural improvement.

The grounds above are well worth a visit, and there are many other objects of interest. Those of our citizens who cannot attend our more distant State Fair, should visit Newark to day or to-morrow, whither they can go and return at every hour of the day by railroad. The price of excursion tickets, out and back, is 40 cents. Hon. JOHN P. HALE is to deliver the annual address on the exhibition grounds to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, there is to be a display of three classes of fire engines. At 11½ o'clock a plowing match, and 2 o'clock P. M., a grand procession of animals, and trials of speed and style of horses, in the excellent circular track provided for this purpose.

☞ The Grand Cricket Match, Canada *vs.* United States, commences this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Hoboken. Tents have been pitched for the accommodation of the ladies. A large attendance is expected. This being the third match—each party having won once—great interest attaches to it. The Eleven for the States have been chosen from New-York and Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, RUFUS S. HOLT and CONSTANCE, daughter of the late Marmaduke H. Burrell, M. D., all of this City.

On Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, of Sing Sing, Mr. EDGAR BAXTER to Miss ELLEN FRANCES PRYFELL, both of this City.

At Jersey City, in the Baptist Church, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, Rev. WM. H. MCINTOSH, pastor of the Baptist Church in Marion, Alabama, to Miss HELEN M. COLBY, daughter of Rev. Lewis Colby, of this City.

At Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Childs, JOHN W. ELSBAY, of New-York, to MARY E., daughter of D. Underwood, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, after a short illness, MRS. SOPHIA KAUFFMANN, widow of the late C. H. Kauffmann.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 259 4th-av., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, JAMES ALDRICH, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept 10, EDWARD TENIS, of congestion of the lungs.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Wm. H. and Nehemiah, also of his father-in law, A. J. Allaire, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Stephen's Church corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, of disease of the heart, PATRICK JOURDAN, aged 64, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, and for the last forty years a resident of the city.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, John Jourdan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Mulberry st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis and Albany papers please copy.

On Thursday, Aug. 28, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM WHITING, aged 43 years, 7 months and 1 day.

On Wednesday, Sept. 10, HERMAN AUGUSTINE, infant son of J. O. and Mary E. Ayll.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, GEORGE P., youngest son of Robert and Letitia A. Stewart, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, from No. 6 Seaview place, Hudson st.

At North Orange, on Tuesday, N. J., Sept. 9, Miss S. KATE MUNN.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, in North Orange.

At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept 10, WILLIAM HURLBUT, infant son of Abraham and Genevelve F. Baldwin.

Funeral this day, (Sept. 11,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 10.

$6,000 Missouri State 6s	88	100 Reading Railroad	48⅝
500 Virginia 6s	89	1.0 do	48⅝
2,000 Ind. St. 5s	82½	200 do	48⅝
1,000 R. R. R. bds., '70	90⅛	200 do	48⅝
2,000 do	90⅛	200 do	48⅝
2,000 W. R. Con. bs., '71	86	1700 do	48⅝
25,000 do	85½	100 do	48⅝
5,000 W. R. R. 6d mtge.	88	200 do	48⅝
1,000 Penn. R. R. 6s	75½	100 do	48⅝
200 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	78½	100 do	48⅝
2 000 do	78½	77 do	48⅝
4,000 Chi. & Rock I. Bds	82	400 do	48⅝
80 Union Bank	119	1900 do	48⅝
200 Canton Co.	22½	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	89
6 Del. & Had. Canal	118½	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	89
50 do	b60 121	200 do	93⅛
200 do	b30 123⅛	200 do	93⅛
25 Penn. Coal Co.	94½	260 do	b30 93⅝
100 do	94⅝	156 do	93⅝
5 Hudson River R. R.	80	250 Panama R. R.	b30 91
150 Cumb. Coal Co.	s90 19⅝	64 do	93⅝
100 do	c 19⅝	15 do	93⅝
50 do	b7 19⅝	100 Ill. Cent R. R.	b30 111⅝
25 do	19⅝	100 do	b30 112¼
300 do	b30 19⅝	200 do	112
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s90 96⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. RR.	b30 78
150 do	s3 87½	1240 do	78
100 do	s60 87	100 do	b30 78⅛
200 do	b90 87½	70 do	77⅞
300 do	b3 87½	325 do	77⅞
2400 Erie Railroad	61⅞	100 do	b30 77⅝
63 do	300 do	77⅝
750 do	b60 63⅛	55 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	96
500 do	b3 62	100 do	b3 96⅞
300 do	s30 61⅜	100 do	b60 96⅝
400 do	s60 61⅞	200 do	b30 96
750 do	b60 62	8 Mil. & La Cr. R. R.	88⅛
500 do	s3 61⅞	30 do	89⅛
50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. bs.	109⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The Money Market continues to improve in the general tone of confidence, and borrowers were readily accommodated to-day on the terms quoted in our last notice, 7 ₱ cent. interest on call loans and 8@9 ₱ cent. discount on prime paper outside of Bank. The offerings of short paper at Bank this week is not in excess, as a general rule of the incoming collections, and we find among our bank officers a sensible modification in their views of the future of the market. There is much less talk about the prospective contraction in the line of discounts. To-day the feeling among the Foreign banking-houses is that there will be no rise in English bills for the next packet, and as the season is nearly approaching for the resumption of active Southern shipments of Produce, there is a disposition in particular quarters to draw freely at present rates on the calculation of covering the operation sixty days hence to profit. The Grain news by the *Canadian* is also favorable to the supply of bills. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $406,530; paid out $369,520, and held for all accounts at the close this afternoon, $13,788,416. The movement of the office it will be noticed continues remarkably steady. We hear that the California War Bounty claimants are likely to receive their money—about $980,000—in a few days.

There was another strong market for Stocks to-day, probably the most spirited we have had to report since early in July. The course of prices has been fairly turned against the *Bears*, and it would seem as though a higher appreciation of the dividend-paying property of the country, represented on the list of the Stock Exchange, were about to rule in earnest. The present change, however, as we have had occasion to remark at the beginning of the week comes unexpectedly to a large portion of the Street operators, and though to all appearances, fairly backed from without, is sturdily resisted within the Brokers' Board. Frequent fluctuations are therefore likely to attend the general upward course of the market. Thus, after the early orders to-day were supplied in the forenoon, prices reacted at the close to the extent of full one-half the advance, closing, in most cases, however, above the terms of yesterday. We instance a few of the leading Road Stocks, of which the sales were nearly 30,000 shares, including the transactions on the Street:

COURSE OF THE MARKET TO DAY.

	Tuesday, Sept. 9.	Highest to-day.	Wednesday, Sept. 10, close.
New-York and Erie	61¾	62	61¾@⅝
New-York Central	86⅛	87¾	87
Toledo	77	78	77
Michigan Southern	91⅛	93½	92
Illinois C. Scrip	110⅛	112⅜	112½
Reading	85¼	86⅜	86
Galena	106⅛	109¼	109½
Central Michigan	92	92⅝	92⅜

There was a liberal business done in Illinois Central Bonds at 92¾ ₱ cent., and a parcel of Erie of 1871 taken at 86⅛ ₱ cent. Not much said in State Stocks. For Delaware and Hudson Shares, as for Reading, there was a good demand, the price rising to 122¾, buyer 60 days. The Coal business of both these Companies, and indeed of all the transportation concerns in the Anthracite trade, for the Fall months will, we understand, be both liberal in amount and remunerative in rates. The shares of the late Nicaragua Transit fell to 5@5⅛ ₱ cent.

AUGUST TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS—ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

	1856. August.	1855. August.
Chicago and Burlington	$244,072	$141,848
Cleveland and Columbus	127,548	113,408
Milwaukee and Mississippi	56,309	53,095

The gain on the Chicago and Burlington is very large, owing, in a considerable measure, to the opening of the Northern Cross Road from Galesburg to Quincy, on the Mississippi River. There will probably be no regular return for August from the new line of the Wabash Valley Road, recently completed to La Fayette, Ind., 220 miles west of Toledo, but we understand that since the additional section between Logansport and La

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1555. NEWYORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

New-Jersey for Freedom.

Immense Republican Demonstration at Newark.

Ten Thousand Jerseymen in Council.

John P. Hale and Anson Burlingame.

The heavy rain which broke over the city of Newark yesterday afternoon was not wet enough, before we it proved to be, to dampen the enthusiasm of the FREEDY BLUES. They came up to that quiet and orderly place, in numbers which it would have been vain to attempt to count, with a spirit and enthusiasm that knew no abatement, even after the drenching that every unlucky wight received who was caught out-of-door, and with a degree of order that made men who saw them believe there was really an earnest and honest purpose in that vast assemblage. Early in the day delegations began to come in from all parts of the State. New-Jersey never sent up a grander representation of her sons. They rolled up in Jersey country wagons, in barouches by the cars, by the stages, on horseback and on foot. Music was playing, flags were flying, and banners floating in nearly every street of the city. Long lines of Jerseymen came in from Trenton, from New-Brunswick, from Rahway and Elizabeth, from Paterson, from Orange, Jersey City and New-York. From Morris County alone fifteen car-loads of delegates came into town early. New-York sent a good delegation, headed by the Twentieth Ward Republican Club, who hired for the occasion an immense double omnibus of the Chelsea line, which was drawn by eight gray horses, gayly caparisoned. On either side of this stage was a strip of canvas, inscribed "*Free Soil, Free Speech, Fremont and Victory.*"

The Republicans of Trenton boasted 350 men in line; New-Brunswick had 200; Rahway and Elizabeth, 225; Orange sent forty wagon loads—good Jersey loads, and everybody knows that a Jersey load is a load—and Paterson was ahead of all, sending a procession of more than one hundred wagons, and not less than 750 persons. This latter party defiled down Broad-street while Senator HALE was speaking. The wagons were properly decorated. One of the largest, drawn by eight horses, was occupied by thirty-two young ladies, thirty-one of them dressed in white, each bearing a placard inscribed with the name of a State, and one in mourning, with the sad insignia of Kansas. Among the Paterson banners was one (in the van) with the inscription "Clear the Track—the Locomotive's coming," the standard-bearers being workmen in the Locomotive Works of Messrs. KETCHUM, GROSVENOR & Co. Another—in the same hands—was inscribed: "Free Labor shall be respected." Paterson and Passaic were obviously alive.

Past the City Hotel, in the midst of the rain, marched the Rahway men. One of their banners had this inscription: "If the Union stands with 16 Free States, it will last till a 17th is added." The Rahway men made a goodly show.

It was an interesting thing to note the methods that the farmers took to say they loved Republicanism. Great carry-alls, holding family-parties, with father, mother, sons, daughters and grandchildren, packed and stowed away in, on and under the seats, rumbled into the city from all the vicinity, drawn by well-fed, sleek teams. Dozens of the family parties had tacked to their carriages little flags with "FREMONT and DAYTON" on them, or had fastened to the horses' heads a small banner that bore Republican mottoes. Then came the plankroad stages—full of men and women, eager to take part in the ceremonies of the day. Then appeared long processions of the Germans, who marched to the Turners' Hall and inaugurated a meeting of their own, at which German Freedom speeches were made and liberty songs chanted with great glee. Then started up new sets of delegations—then bands of music in some by-street turned peoples' heads that way and a fresh force came up to the field,—and then the rain ceased, and the current of life that ebbed and flowed over the city set all one way and came to a centre in the Military Park.

In this Park two stands had been erected. One was covered. The second, a smaller and less convenient one, was the distance of a square away. The rain, which had fallen in torrents, had left the grass soppy and the ground muddy, yet these small discomforts did not trouble the people who came to do honor to the time. They stood in thick swarms in front of the stage, behind it, and beside it, and upon it, and crowded so closely that it was sometimes a matter of difficulty for the speakers to get all the elbow-room they wanted. But everybody was in capital humor. There was no sign of disturbance. There was the highest degree of attention. There was unbounded enthusiasm. The setting sun never shone more splendidly than it did when it gilded the faces of that dense mass of Ten Thousand Jerseymen who came up to do honor to FREMONT.

It was necessarily late in the day when the public meeting was organized. A preliminary organization was effected at Union Hall, when Dr. HISBARD, of Boston, delivered his poem, "The Patriot's Hope." When all had gathered in the Park, Col. JACK, who is famous all over New-Jersey, led off in an off-hand speech, promising to retire when the bigger speakers were ready. Mr. BURLINGAME was taken in charge by the venerable Calef Justice HORNBLOWER, and he and Senator HALE were promptly on the ground. Their appearance was hailed with tremendous shouts of applause. The presiding officer was Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, whose pleasant face and ready jokes, and free-and-easy ways put the audience into good humor with themselves and him. The Governor said it was true it had rained a little—but what of that? He knew it would clear off in good time, and was delighted to see so many of the old Jersey Blues on hand. They were not afraid of rain. Not they!

The other officers, selected by counties, were:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Atlantic	WILLIAM MOORE.
Bergen	WM. S. SANFORD.
Burlington	SAMUEL R. GUMMERE.
Camden	PHILIP J. GRAY.
Cape May	SAMUEL LUDLAM.
Cumberland	LEWIS HOWELL.
Essex	DR. WILLIAM PIERSON.
Gloucester	JOHN W. HAZLETON.
Hudson	EDGAR B. WAKEMAN.
Hunterdon	EDWARD R. BULLOCK.
Mercer	GEORGE S. GREEN.
Middlesex	JOHN VAN DYKE.
Monmouth	JOHN C. SMOCK.
Morris	SAMUEL B. HALSEY.
Ocean	JOEL HATWOOD.
Passaic	SAMUEL SMITH.
Salem	LEWIS YOSKE.
Somerset	WM. D. WATERMAN.
Sussex	DAVID RYERSON.
Warren	ROBERT S. KENNEDY.

SECRETARIES.

Dist.	Dist.
I..THOS. H. DUDLEY.	IV..WM. W. MARSH.
II..ROBT. C. BELLEVILLE.	V..J. P. TRIMBLE.
III..DR. HENRY RAUB.	

When the familiar face of JOHN P. HALE was discovered among the crowd on the platform, the shouts that called him out became tremendous. He made a short speech, none the worse because the surgings of the throng caused sundry interruptions. He rejoiced, he said, to see such uncounted multitudes, to whom rain was no hugbear. Their presence was an indication that there was something in their hearts which rain couldn't wash out. He discussed the great question to which all other questions give way. There were indications all around which gave satisfactory assurance that the men of the country feel they have been trifled with long enough. Now they throw away the toys and plaything that amused them in years past, and prepare to meet a greater issue. The cry of national questions he detested. What is a national question but this of Slavery or Freedom? What our opponents call questions of a national character are questions which turn upon the spoils of office—a light house berth or a postmaster's situation weigh more heavily with them than any other issue. They denounce this agitation of the issue between Slavery and Freedom as silly, fanatical, not a fit subject for the consideration of men; but the Senator for one felt just silly and fanatical and narrow-minded enough to believe that this spirit of opposition to the rule of Slavery is the only issue that is worth considera-

tion; and he furthermore believed that God had been agitating his people through all the past to meet the responsibilities which devolve upon us at this very hour. [Cries of "Good."]

At this point lond songs for Freedom, Free Soil and Free Speech, with a stunning chorus for FREMONT, resounded from the other stand, where the Germans held a private mass meeting and wound it up, according to their good old fashion, with capital music. Mr. HALE went on to picture the lifting of the fog, the disruption of old party ties, the growth of Free-Soil sentiment, and the triumph in Iowa and Vermont and Maine. His speech was received with great enthusiasm. He answered questions—told anecdotes in his unctuous fashion—was loudly and repeatedly cheered—praised New-Hampshire because she had rebuked PIERCE—praised Vermont because she never failed in the good cause—had a word to say of a minister whom, perhaps, his audience had heard of—HENRY WARD BEECHER [great cheering]—and said that the minister who would declare it a sin to preach on political issues was no clergyman for him—and went on to demonstrate very forcibly that it is a high moral duty incumbant upon every good citizen to study parties well, and to bestow great care upon the selection of the men for whom he casts his vote.

A Glee Club—the "Accidentals"—enlivened the proceedings by telling people in a campaign rhyme, that

"We'll give 'em 'Jessie,' as sure as you're born."

and then there was a respite of a minute or two till

Mr. BURLINGAME came forward. A perfect storm of plaudits rent the air as he made his bow. For nearly five minutes it was quite impossible for any man to be heard. If Mr. BURLINGAME had possessed lungs of forty-cannon power, he might as well have blown a blast against the North wind as to have attempted to utter a word. He did not attempt it. He stood quietly, bowing with a deprecating air. And again the cheers went up. Ladies, who were sprinkled over the green, waved their handkerchiefs. Men, for a quarter of a mile around, cheered and shouted a welcome to him till they were hoarse. The stage shook and the banners waved and the enthusiastic character of this reception was quite unequaled. Order was finally restored, and Mr. BURLINGAME spoke. He kept his hearers wide awake and remarkably attentive for upwards of two hours. He returned his thanks for the kind greeting. He knew, he said, that it was not merely a personal trioute, he was not so egotistical as that; it was one more gush of enthusiasm in behalf of that principle which will live and thrive in increasing vigor, when to day's speaker and hearers are all in the dust together. For a month, he said, he had been speaking in the open air, speaking to acres of people, speaking till he felt a little care-worn and weary, and physically prostrated. He had not proceeded far when the Paterson procession appeared at the angle of the Park, and the music of its band drowned his voice. He stopped, "Gentlemen," he added, immediately, "there are thirty-two beautiful ladies yonder, representing the States of the Union—three cheers for them!" Three cheers were given with a will. From the wagon came a responsive waving of white handkerchiefs. Mr. BURLINGAME said, "That's a better speech than I can make!"

A VOICE—Not a bit of it; good enough, though.

Mr. BURLINGAME—We'll wait a little, gentlemen, and gather them all into one fold, and then I'll speak to you, if you like, till the going down of the sun, and, if necessary, till the stars come out. [Great cheering.]

The Paterson procession passed around the Park, and took up a position in the rear of the platform. The ladies descended from their coach and came upon the stage, "Kansas" among them. Mr. BURLINGAME offered to bestow upon these ladies his sweetest smiles, "if he had any left." Madame Kansas rep lied, "It is not smiles we want, Mr. BURLINGAME, we want to hear your words!" Upon receiving which compliment, he immediately sumad. Touching first upon the origin and early growth of Slavery, he portrayed the effects of the Institution upon the country. Freedom carries civilization in its path; the march of Slavery is indicated by the groans of victims and the clank of chains, and desolation and misery follow it. All the time, Slavery, like an assassin, is trying to stab Liberty to death. All the time, Freedom is pouring forth a mighty stream to fill the shriveling veins caused by the system of Slavery in the South. To-day, the North is giving its brains towards carrying on the Government. For, whence came the brains of the Cabinet, but from the North? Its chief brains lie in the head of CALEB CUSHING that Satan of industry (laughter) who has given his genius and his unquestioned ability to the support of the Slavery Interest, and Massachusetts has furnished him to the Cabinet. And then there is Mr. MARCY—a man who has a free-Soil side to him, but his larger side is given to Slavery. He, too, was born in Massachusetts. But while Massachusetts has furnished CALEB CUSHING, and has given birth to MARCY, it has also furnished that noble champion of Liberty—CHARLES SUMNER. [Immense cheering.] So we see that if the old State has furnished men who uphold Slavery, she has also furnished men who love Freedom. [Cries of "Yes—ten to one."] My friend here says "ten to one,"—I hope that will be true in the future. [Cheers.] And of Mr. SUMNER, Mr. B. said he had recently visited him in his retreat on the summit of the Alleghanies. In that region the air was pure and the woods were grand, and the heaven-kissing mountains reared their peaks towards the sky, but the noblest thing he saw there was that noble champion of Liberty. Still, he was sorry to say, there lingered a doubt as to his fate; great doubt hangs over his destiny; it cannot be told from present symptoms what will be the result of his injuries. For a time it was feared that that great intellect, whose scintillations had filled the world with light, would go out in darkness under a bludgeon blow. But whatever the result may be—and no man can tell what it will be—we know this, that the great spirit of CHARLES SUMNER shall live and walk the land forever and ever. [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. B. had spoken of the contributions made by Freedom to Slavery; he was prepared to prove that notwithstanding this aid, the South has grown poorer, and the North richer, that Slavery as a system renders the South weak pecuniarily, intellectually and physically. Pecuniarily, Slavery impoverishes the South, because the masters in their haughty pride will not labor, and the slaves will not work unless they are watched—and we cannot blame them much for that. (Laughter.) The South is intellectually weak, because she has no Free Schools, and education is at a low ebb, so that Virginia has 75,000 white adult inhabitants who cannot read or write. She is physically weak, or she would not threaten and bluster as she does. Mr. BURLINGAME was proceeding to speak of the quality of courage, when a voice exclaimed, "How about BROOKS?" [Sensation.]

Mr. BURLINGAME—Gentlemen, that is a delicate subject, [laughter,] and I believe you will bear me witness that in all my speeches during this campaign I have refrained from alluding to it. I have never had an opportunity of analyzing the quality of his blood.

VOICES—No—You never got a chance.

Mr. BURLINGAME—(resuming)—You will therefore excuse me from speaking on that subject. [Cries of "All right,"—"That's right."] You will appreciate my motives. One thing at least you will understand—that I at least do not wish to disparage his courage. [Great laughter and prolonged cheers.]

In continuing his remarks, Mr. B. went on to demonstrate the physical weakness of the South; devoted some attention to the affairs of Mr. TOOMBS, and in withering terms denounced the subserviency of Northern doughfaces to the behests of the South, which at once used and despised them. Some of these doughface gentlemen seemed, he said, to strut about in pride at being recognized as Southern tools,—they seem to go about, saying to men they meet—"I am Mr. TOOMBS' dog; whose dog are you?" Mr. BURLINGAME said he was glad to speak a word for that sturdy son of New-Jersey, Mr. PENNINGTON, who, when approached with insulting threats of throat-cutting of Northern Yankees by Southern bullies, had drawn himself proudly up and said "Sir, this is not the kind of talk I like; I will not hear it!" [Great Cheering.] And so of BISSOP and CRAWFORD. And he wanted to say a word too of Mr. DAYTON, another faithful and well-tried son of New-Jersey. And then Mr. B. went on to speak warmly of Col. FREMONT—produced the flag placed by him upon FREMONT'S Peak; commiserated BUCHANAN'S unhappy fate as a bachelor; and wound up with a brilliant peroration. The audience heard Mr. BURLINGAME through with marked attention.

After him came Mr. BRIGGS of Ohio, who spoke briefly, and then the meeting separated and the vast throng dispersed.

In the meantime, the Democracy had a private affair of their own in Washington Park, at which precisely 900 persons listened to Capt. RYNDERS, Mr. ALEXANDER and others, and Mr. DARCY presided.

☞ The *Express* boasts of its increased circulation since the opening of the Presidential Campaign. As an evidence, it has ceased issuing one of its afternoon editions, and for those which it still issues the sheet has been narrowed by a column, and made considerable shorter than heretofore. Probably the supply of falsehoods about FREMONT is getting shorter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Political Matters.

ATTEMPT TO APPOINT A FREMONT ELECTORAL TICKET FOR MARYLAND—THE MEETING BROKEN UP.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

An attempt was made to hold a meeting here tonight to appoint a Fremont Electoral ticket for Maryland, but soon after the organization of the meeting a crowd of men and boys forced their way into the room and drove ont the Republicans assembled there. Messrs. COCHRANE, GUNNISON and MEREDITH, the principal parties to the meeting, were chased several squares, and were forced to take refuge in a store from their assailants. Several others had to make their escape out of a back window of the Hall.

RENSSELAER COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 11.

The Rensselaer County Second Assembly District Convention met to-day. JOHN G. MCMURRAY, of Lansingburgh, and VOLNEY RICHMOND, of Hoosick, were chosen Delegates to the Republican State Convention, and O. A. HULL, of Lansingburgh, and CYRUS M. COOLEY, of Hoosick, alternates.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT CHADD'S FORD, PA.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 11.

The Republicans held a mass meeting at Chadd's Ford to-day. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. CURTIS, of New-York; GIBSON, of Ohio, and others. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The Republicans held a spirited mass meeting here this evening to celebrate the victory in Maine. A salute was fired in honor of the event.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Two salutes of one hundred guns each are to be fired this afternoon from the eastern and western fronts of the city in honor of the Republican victory in Maine.

The Government and the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

It has been ascertained from a reliable source that no instructions were recently sent to California by the Secretary of the Navy, substantially different from those previously transmitted. They are addressed to Commodore MERVINE, or the senior officer on the station, advising him that the laws of the United States must be enforced and the public property protected from violence.

He is required to have two or more additional vessels at San Francisco, and to retain them there until the insurrectionary movements shall cease; the present object being to protect the public property and officers of the Federal Government, should they be interrupted in the discharge of their respective duties—nothing more.

Instructions, it is ascertained, were likewise sent by the War Department to General WOOL, for a similar purpose. Both Commodore MERVINE and General WOOL are cautioned to exercise extraordinary circumspection and a wise discretion.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRITISH BARK HIMALAYA SUNK—SAFETY OF THE CREW, ETC.

SALEM, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Arrived, the schooner *L. Crawford*, BLACKMAN, of and from and Philadelphia. This morning at 2 o'clock, Baker's Island, bearing North-west four miles, came in contact with the British bark *Himalaya*, LAVASEH, from Picton, bound for Boston, damaging her so much that she sunk in ten minutes. The crew and passengers, thirteen in all, succeeded in getting on board the schooner, saving nothing but what they stood in. The schooner carried away her bowsprit, jib-boom and cutwater and all her headgear, chafing her starboard side. She is leaking badly. The *Himalaya* is a new bark. She was insured in Philadelphia, and the cargo was insured in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept 11.

Arrived, brig *Royalston*, ROBINSON, from Baltimore. At 11 A. M., off Cape Cod, in a squall, she lost both her topmasts. She anchored off Bostou lights at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Fatal Railroad Accident Between Lawrence and Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The early train from Lawrence for Boston, on the Main Road, was thrown from the track near Reading this morning, by the breaking of the tender. Three Irish laborers on the road, who were in the baggage car, were killed, and several others badly injured. The passengers escaped.

Icebergs on the Coast.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

H. M. ship *Brilliant* arrived here yesterday. On the second inst., in latitude 43°, longitude 48°, she passed two icebergs—the largest one hundred and sixty feet high and six hundred feet long, apparently aground.

Boiler Explosion at Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, CONN., Thursday, Sept. 11.

The boiler attached to the hammer manufactory of Messrs. PARKER & PERKINS, in this place, exploded about 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, injuring five or six of the hands, one or two of them so badly that it is feared they will not recover.

New-Arrival of the Cambria.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 11—11 P. M.

The steamship *Cambria* now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool has not yet been signaled off this port. A strong southwest wind is blowing.

From a Dyspeptic Broker about Organ-grinding.

BEAVER-STREET, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You must in these busy election times have plenty of work to do. Then, why in the name of Christian charity do you put in a paragraph—I would call it a facetious one if it were not on such a horrid subject—in your paper about "organ-grinding?" Forsooth you want to "post people up" about all musical matters. Oh! heartless wag that you are, know—but you do know it already—that we people down town are not only posted, but pilloried, garrotted, crucified, by those same instruments of tortures called organs.

From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. all our conversations are interrupted, our calculations confused, our minds paralyzed, by continually hearing no "Norma," but a miserable combination of wire, wood and wind, appealing to the moon, to the tune of "Casta Diva." May kind Providence somehow continue to chase the chaste Goddess away out of my orbit to where, by no amount of parallax, I can ever be brought within her influence forever more.

That beautiful incident told about the British army singing "Annie Laurie" the night before the final assault on Sebastopol, and TAYLOR'S delicious ballad thereon, heightened my reverence for that gentle, glorious tune. But let me tell you, that even of a good thing, there may be too much; and I now, in the name of many indignant sufferers, protest against Italian vagrants making a mockery of what is most holy—love for woman and love of home—by grinding, grinding all day long under our office windows and in the street, a tune which is in itself beautiful and good, but which, vulgarised by them, is nerve-shattering, a nuisance and a bore.

May I ask if it is any crime to shoot an organ-grinder. I am from the South originally, and hence don't know all about your laws here. With us, at home, there would be no hesitancy at all as to how I could and would act, but you people here have prejudices about removing an infliction. If you answer in the affirmative, his best Bambino will not save the life of the first organ-grinder that kills harmony, and grinds Casta Diva to death, anywhere near the premises of the writer of this, who is

A BROKER.

POLITICAL.

The Test Vote on the Presidential Candidates at the Crystal Palace—Fremont Ahead.

The attraction of a very large and excellent orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, together with a novel arrangement at the ticket offices by which the Presidential preferences of the visitors were given, drew together a large and respectable assembly at the Crystal Palace yesterday afternoon and evening. Although the programme of selections from favorite operas, with MAX'S name at the head, was a sufficient inducement to attendance, and although the performance pleased all who heard it, it is nevertheless true that the dominant interest was in the result of the "test vote" for the several Presidential candidates. There were three offices where tickets could be had, and over each was the name of one of the candidates in large letters. The tickets sold at the office over which "FREMONT" was written bore the following

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. FREMONT.

And at the other offices the tickets bore the names of the other candidates. On entering the Palace the visitors purchased from whatever office suited them, and on passing the inner gate they were deposited in boxes, from which they were taken and counted. During the afternoon many bogus reports of the state of the polls were published, which tended to excite the public curiosity; and when the crowd was entering early in the evening, there was a great deal of amusement afforded by numerous friends of the various candidates urging visitors to their favorite ticket offices. The Fillmore men had a horror of dog-meat and raw mule, the Buchanan men went dead against proscription, and the Fremont men called aloud in favor of free speech, &c. They warned all the ladies against going to the "old bachelor" office, assuring them that if "Old Buck" were elected the marriage institution would be abolished and there would be no one to buy the babies frocks. Buchanan's friends answered them that that was all gas, and that the old gentleman was right on the goose. The Fillmore men went inside and interrupted the concert by gathering in countless and cheering numbers. But, notwithstanding this, the concert was a decided success. At the close the managers were not ready to declare the vote; and the following (which is official) was not arrived at until 11¼ o'clock.

THE VOTE AT 8½ O'CLOCK.

Fremont	1,407	Fillmore	1,200
Buchanan	1,301	Blank	781

EVENING VOTE.

Fillmore	2,237	Buchanan	1,621
Fremont	2,197	Blank	1,102

Besides the above there were $79 worth of tickets—or 316 tickets—not counted officially, which the ticket seller reported to be as follows, to the best of his belief:

Fremont	246	Buchanan	30
Fillmore	40		

The whole vote, taken afternoon and evening, is as follows:

Fremont	3,650	Buchanan	2,008
Fillmore	3,567		

MAJORITIES.

Fremont over Fillmore	283
Fremont over Buchanan	642
Fillmore over Buchanan	695

The $79 worth of tickets when officially counted may make a change of a few votes, but not enough to materially affect the correctness of the estimate given above.

Twentieth Ward Republican: Addressed by J. P. Hale and T. Frothingham.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward last night held a meeting at the Continental Hall, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth avenue. The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock, by Mr. JAS. G. MCADAM, Vice-President of the Club.

Mr. T. FROTHINGHAM, late of Salem, Mass., was then introduced to the audience. He remarked that there was an old and popular saying, that ministers had nothing to do with politics. This is now changed, for politics has a good deal to do with ministers. We have attained a position when politics are no longer political but moral. The question at issue is not of policy, but of religion. It is simply this: Will the people do what is right or will they do what is wrong? We are fighting for the grand abstractions of the Gospel; warking for the fundamental principles of the Government. The simple question before the country is: Are we to be a Republic any longer, or shall our country degenerate into an oligarchy?

This is the simple question. And this it is that makes WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT the poet come from his retreat, GEORGE W. CURTIS the essayist come from his library, and HENRY W. BEECHER to come from his study, and take the stump in New-York and Pennsylvania. (Cheers.)

A certain gentleman has been nominated as the antagonist of the foreigner. He (speaker) believed that there were persons more dangerous in this country than foreigners. That class of men who are for fastening on the States that institution which even the Sultan of Turkey has abolished—which no civilized nation will give favor to—when that institution comes in and pushes out the manhood of the North and the freedom of the Union, let the Germans, the Irish, the Kamschatkians even, come in; and as to the question of the ROMISH church that they speak against, as curbing the people here, he would say if the people show themselves forgetful of the fundamental rights of man, if they show that they have forgotten the principles that lie at the basis of Republican institutions; if they are indifferent to man's wrongs; if they are indifferent to the sorrows of men; if they care no longer for their country—then let the old Church come in, and let her be the old Church once more, and she shall be perfectly welcome to all that is left—the ruin which practical Atheism has made. [Cheers.] He believed that the enthusiasm evinced in favor of FREMONT portended great events to come. He hoped to see the results accrue in the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; the next step would be the stopping of the international Slave-trade; after that he looked for the time when a Northern Senator shall rise in Congress and propose the abolition of the three-fifth clause, that it might be stricken from the roll of the United States Code. [Cheers.] That time will surely come when there will be no more pledges to return fugitive slaves, and no more slave representation. [Cheers.] Then the glorious preamble of the Constitution will no longer be a flaming lie in the face of the country. [Cheers.] But one thing at a time—the people of the North have to look to secure Kansas as a Free State.

The speaker then proceeded to examine the claims of the several candidates.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was next introduced, amidst loud applause. He called the attention of his audience to two peculiarities presented by this country at this time. The country is governed by a party that has been in power now nearly four years, who have done everything they desired, and who profess to have found the only true solution for the evils which Slavery discussions have given rise to, and the chief executive officer is proclaimed by his party to be the great pacificator and the great lawgiver, and yet his party, when they came together, in their great national Convention to nominate their standard-bearer, cast him aside. This was unheard of before in the history of the party. WASHINGTON was renominated, reelected—ADAMS was renominated and his party went down with him. JEFFERSON and MADISON were renominated and reelected; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS recieved the renomination and only fell as his party succumbed; JACKSON was renominated and reelected; POLK declined and VAN BUREN was also renominated, but in face of such an array of precedent, the party refused to renominate PIERCE, notwithstanding he had sacrificed himself and his friends in the North for the sake of the Southern principle, until the very office-holders of the East go about the streets raising a cry and groaning. The second peculiarity, he presented as bleeding Kansas. This great country, young and vigorous, borne down by civil war, the token of old age and destruction. These things result from slavery and nothing else, and any man that speaks of any other issue, must have an insane of the understanding through which his brain leaks. [Laughter.] He proceeded to charge the ironhles of Kansas upon FRANKLIN PIERCE and the administration, and by implication on the Democratic Party and voters. The latter he declared to be willful accessories after the fact. He referred to the litigation of the Lemmon Slave case as being a suit by a Southern slaveholder to prove that Slavery had never been abolished in New-York; and also to the decision of Judge KANE in the Wheeler case, in Pennsylvania. He then reviewed the state of the political parties. The Whigs he said were dead, and the Democrats about the same. "Whatever they were in life, in death they were not divided."

The laws of Kansas were passed in review. Speaker then referred to the late elections in Vermont and Maine.

Several other speeches were made and the meeting adjourned.

The Democratic City Primaries—No Lives Lost.

The Buchaniers met yesterday afternoon in their respective Wards for the purpose of electing Delegates to their nominating Mayoralty, Congressional, Assembly and Charter Conventions. There were at least two tickets in every Ward—the Wood and anti-Wood. As anticipated the Wood men gained the day in nearly every one of the Wards by large majorities. In the Second Ward there were 149 tickets polled, of which number only two were cast for the opposition. In the Twelfth Ward, the Wood ticket, headed by TERENCE MCGUIRE was elected by 400 majority over the "Alms House" ticket headed by Mr. WEBB of Potters Field. This statement we make on the information of a Wood man, who was so elated with success, that he hastened down town to spread the news. The "party" came up to the polls most manfully and polled largely. For instance in the Fifteenth Ward where the Democratic vote at regular elections has never amounted to more than 400, there were last evening between 4,000 and 5,000 cast. This is certainly doing well, and shows clearly that our Union-saving brethren of the "Unterrified" school are fully up to the emergencies of the occasion.

The police were out in strong force. We are happy to announce that no lives were lost, although at many of the polls blows were exchanged, and some had blood shown and drawn.

In three Wards, constituting the Third Congressional District, there was a spirited contest for the Congressional Convention, between the respective aspirants for Congressional honors. The friends of DANIEL E. SICKLES claim the day.

In the Fourth District, those favorable to the renomination of JOHN KELLY were successful.

In the other Districts embraced in the limits of the City, a similar, though less animated Congressional strife took place.

The character of the Charter Convention did not excite much interest, the contest centering almost entirely on that of the Mayoralty.

The result then, in a word, is that FERNANDO WOOD has carried the primaries, and that nearly all the delegations are composed of and favorable to those heretofore known as "Softs."

We understand, however, that the election in nearly every Ward will be contested. Should this be so, some interesting revelations may be made public.

Ominous.

The large Democratic banner which hung from the head-quarters of the Sixth Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Club, in Centre-street, fell to the pavement with a terrible crash yesterday afternoon. It was gathered up with some difficulty, all besmeared with Sixth Ward mud.

☞ The Fifteenth Ward German Republican Club held its second meeting in Clinton Hall last evening, and organized for the campaign by the election of permanent officers. The following were chosen: WM. METER, (late U. S. N.,) President; GEO. KUHLMAN, Vice-President, and S. LAMAT, Secretary. Messrs. GEO. KUHLMAN and E. ROBINSON, Jr., were elected delegates to the Central Committee. A Constitution was adopted and the Club, to which several new members were added, was addressed by Mr. SCHRAMM, Prof. HAUSENKLUM and others. There has been camp-fire Germans for this Ward, but at least three-quarters of the ones that are there, will vote for FREMONT and DAYTON. The meeting adjourned with three lond cheers for the Republican candidates.

Cricket—Canada vs. the United States.

This exciting match was commenced yesterday morning at Hoboken, and will be continued to-day. The playing was excellent on both sides. The batting of HARDINGE, BOULTBEE and DRAPER, of the Canadian eleven, was much admired, as was that of Messrs. SENIOR, GIBBES and HIGHAM, of the United States. The score stood as follows when the stumps were drawn: 1st innings of the Canadians, 64; 1st innings of the United States, 89—of which GIBBES had scored 36—with six wickets down only. A heavy shower of rain interrupted the game for about an hour, and rendered the ground bad for fielding. There was a large concourse of spectators on the ground, among whom were many ladies. One of the officers who entered the Redan at the capture of Sebastopol plays with the Canadians. Play will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-day.

We would recommend our readers, especially those who are admirers of the game, to witness the result to morrow. The game is not over, the best is to come—let them laugh who win!

The batting of GIBBES could not be excelled by any of our European players, we have seen many of the games by the united eleven of all England, but never witnessed such excellent batting as was displayed by GIBBES, who brings out his bat and promises to do so at the end of the game.

Removal of Quarantine—Meeting at New-Brighton.

A third meeting of the people of Staten Island, in favor of removing the Quarantine, was held at New-Brighton last evening. WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, Esq., presided; Commodore SLOAT and Dr. JOHN S. WESTERVELT, Vice-Presidents, and ALEXANDER J. HAMILTON, Esq., Secretary.

GEORGE A. WARD, Esq., having stated the objects of the meeting, called up Hon. GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, who, while a member of the Legislature, some years ago, had procured the passage of the law under which it is now proposed to remove the Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

Mr. DISOSWAY gave a history of the law and of the negotiation of the general government during General TAYLOR'S administration. He produced the agreement, ceding the ground at Sandy Hook, in General TAYLOR'S own handwriting. At that time (1849) much excitement existed relative to the yellow fever at Quarantine, many persons have died of it in the village, and President TAYLOR took great interest in its removal to Sandy Hook, fearing that if the epidemic visited the city, the general government would lose a large part of the twenty millions a year of revenue collected, at the New York Custom-house. Mr. DISOSWAY concluded by reading the law, and explained, by maps and drawings, the eligibility of the site at Sandy Hook.

Commodore SLOAT remarked that the site at Sandy Hook was further from New-Jersey than the present Quarantine, and that New-Jersey would be benefited as much as New-York by its removal thither.

Mr. DISOSWAY quoted a statement of GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., the Nestor of New-York merchants, that he considered his ships safer at the Horseshoe than at the present Quarantine anchorage; that he had had vessels at the Horseshoe ride out gales of greater severity than those which had driven vessels ashore at present anchorage.

WILLIAM FARLEY GRAY, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting relative to the law authorising the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook, and the great loss which would be inflicted upon New-York by only one season's ravages of the pestilence. New-York has become a great financial centre. Much of her recent prosperity has arisen from the flowing in of capital from all parts of the world. Nothing is more sensitive than capital; it flies instinctively from real as well as imaginary dangers.

It had been estimated that a season's ravages of the pestilence in the City would inflict upon the merchants a loss of eleven millions of dollars. But this would not be the only loss. Twenty millions of dollars a day, circulated in Wall-street alone—that vast amount of capital would fly from the pestilence to other cities, as in the case of New-Orleans, which, only a few years ago, was rising to an equality with New-York, but from the ravages of the yellow fever had not been able to maintain her position. So with other cities, as Norfolk, Savannah and Charleston.

On motion of GEORGE A. WARD, Esq., the following were appointed a Committee for New-Brighton, to confer with other Committees from the Island, New-York, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, viz.:

William Farley Grey, Beverly Robinson, Jr., Geo. Goddard, William S. Pendleton, Commodore Sloat, Dr. John S. Westervelt and Alexander J. Hamilton.

Dr. ANDERSON called attention to the fact that the course of the Health Officer in anchoring infected ships down the Bay, had undoubtedly been the means of saving the city and suburbs this year from the pestilence. He suggested that the law, which now made it discretionary with the Health Officer to anchor infected ships in the Lower Bay, ought to be altered so as to make it obligatory. In this way the contagion might be greatly impeded in its progress toward the city.

Resolutions were then passed in favor of removal of the Quarantine at the earliest possible day, and thanking the Boards of Health of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Health Officer (Dr. THOMPSON) for their efficient efforts to stay the progress of the pestilence.

About Old Buchanan's Threat to March to Washington, and Seize the Archives.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

We do not know how you feel in New-York; but BROOKS' threat to march up to Washington, seize the archives of the Government and the U. S. Treasury, in the event of Mr. FREMONT'S election to the Presidency, has produced quite a panic here relative to the safety of the Mint, and must induce some terror, in your minds, in regard to the safety of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. BROOKS having learned from somebody that money is not a staple article at the South, and undoubtedly supposing it to be a necessary material for war, advises the commencement of the campaign by an act of robbery.

To be slightly more serious, which we find to be very difficult in a case of this kind, if we had a boy at the North who would hazard his claims to common sense and experience by such suggestions as those contained in Mr. BROOKS' speech, he would be immediately taken over some old woman's knee, slapped smartly with a shingle, and sent to bed without his supper. The chivalry of South Carolina must be a compound of madness and folly; that it is a disease there cannot be a doubt, for the subjects of it talk and act like children. The *Mercury*, the other day, suggested an equivalent to the annexation of Southern Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, to the Slave Oligarchy, which was about as rational as marching to Washington; and both of which are about as sensible and practicable as propositions generally are from their quarter. This comparison of ideas among a parcel of slave-drivers and would-be freemen-drivers, in the most isolated capital of a slave Commonwealth, and the sage conclusions given to the world by the Congressman, exceed the senseless vanity of a chief of a tribe of negroes in the interior of Africa, who, finding an ugly leg with an umbrella over his head, asked Prince PARKE, if from whence he came he was in the habit of witnessing so much magnificence and power?

If South Carolina will turn out her chivalry for Washington,

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

News by the Fulton.

[illegible] steamer *Fulton*, Capt. [illegible] arrived yesterday morning with the French [illegible] we have dates from Havre and [illegible] to the 9th ult.

[illegible] left Southampton on the same day [illegible] and *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool [illegible]

The [illegible] *Gazette* publishes a decree definitely [illegible] the National Guard. The Government, it is said, will render an account of this measure to the Cortes next session. The same journal also publishes decrees dismissing seven civil governors of provinces, and appointing sixteen others taken from among the Moderado and Progresista Parties.

An immense quantity of corn, amounting to 900,000 hectolitres, had arrived at Marseilles since the 1st August. The *Jourdain* arrived from Constantinople at that port on the 24th with intelligence to the 14th ult. M. Ferlson had left for France.

The Constantinople journals declare the union of the Principalities to be contrary to constitutional law. The Ottoman Cossacks were to be intrusted with watching the Greek frontier.

The latest Russian news gives hope of the cession of Bolgrad. 2,000,000 of piastres were subscribed in one day of 5,000,000 required for the Bank of Turkey.

The *Official Indicator*, of St. Petersburg, announces that the Imperial Court would leave for Moscow on the 26th, and would make its solemn entry into that city on the 29th.

The Swedish Government was engaged on plans for improving routes of communication for the commerce of the country; so also as to avoid the Sound dues. This is to be effected, it was said, by canal or railway, or both, from the North Sea to the Baltic, and by arrangements for transmitting merchandise direct between Lubec and Lunsberg.

The cholera had broken out with great severity at Stockholm. Gen. Bonisco, the Russian military envoy was the first among its victims.

A monster entertainment took place at the Surrey Gardens, London, to the Guards, provided by public subscription, "in admiration of the gallantry, discipline and endurance displayed by them during the war in the Crimea." It was attended with great success, and attracted an immense concourse of spectators.

The Royal family of Ouds still continue at Southampton. The peculiar appearances of the attendants excites great interest. Preparations were being made for their early removal to London. A levee had been held at which several English ladies and gentlemen were presented.

Accounts from Madeira are more encouraging. At Chatra several cases had appeared and three deaths are reported amongst the Royal servants at the Palace where the King is residing.

Her Majesty the Queen of England was to take her departure from London on the 28th ult., for her residence at Balmoral, Scotland.

Rumors were prevalent of an insurrection in Sicily. It was stated that the Government at Naples in consequence of some alarming news which was very carefully concealed from the people of Naples hastily dispatched a couple of steam frigates towards Palermo. The rumor bore considerable doubt it being supposed to be merely a second report of the previous outbreak. Malta papers contains no notice of any such revolt.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte who was at St. Sebastian when the insurrection broke out at Madrid, said who was desired by the Emperor to return to France is about to reënter the Spanish Basque provinces with the object of studying their language, antiquities and history. He is anxious to compare the various dialects of the *Basceunes* which are very numerous and differ widely from each other. His rambles are not expected to extend beyond the three provinces and Navarre.

A letter from Turin, dated the 22d August, says that Piedmont is arming and making warlike preparations as if they were on the eve of a new collision. The fortifications of Alexandria and Capuli were rapidly advancing. The troops were employed in constructing the works. The delivery of furlough was suspended in order that as many men as possible may be present under arms from the 1st of September to the 15th November.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople, stating that Kars was not on the 9th August evacuated by the Russians.

An attempt at insurrection was made in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, by thirty young men who were speedily put to flight by the *gendarmerie* at Orbitello.

The King of Prussia has determined to form his Polish Territories into a Vice-Royalty, to be administered by a member of the Royal family.

Vienna letters throw discredit on the statement that Anapa has been taken possession of by the Russians.

A violent shock of earthquake has been felt in the Caucasus.

An English View of Disunionism.

From the London Times, Aug. 27.

Report, according to our American correspondent, is beginning to favor Col. Fremont, and, from having been all on the side of the Democratic party, is now turning round and smiling on the chances of the Republican candidate. One result of this turn of the wheel of electioneering rumor is curious. The value of real estate at Washington, says our correspondent, has fallen. The mere chance of the election of a Republican, pledged to the non-extension of Slavery, is immediately felt as an actual pecuniary danger in the South, and tells upon the existing value of land; so sensitive and quick is the pulse of the American purse, and so immediate and direct is the operation of the Slavery question upon American property. It is quite true that this question, however it is ultimately decided, must go through many stages, and long ones, before it can actually interfere between the planter and his slave, and bring any force to bear upon the slaveowning class. Colonel Fremont is not even an Abolitionist; he is only a non-Extensionist, opposed to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union than at present belong to it. So there is no interference professed or intended, even ultimately, on the part of the Republican Party, whom Colonel Fremont represents, with slave property. But the owner of slave-cultivated property looks beyond this negative position taken by the moderate anti-Slavery Party, and sees, or imagines he sees, the real result of non-extension. He sees the non-Slave-States increasing in number, while the Slave States remain stationary; and he naturally sees in this disparity a most unequal battlefield for the ultimate fight with the Abolitionist. A majority of non-Slave-States will not keep up for ever a magnanimous forbearance towards a species of property against which all their moral and religious feelings are enlisted. The non-extension principle, then, is ultimately as unfavorable to him as that of the direct abolitionist, and a line which is simply negative for the present prepares gradually but surely the ground of positive invasion. All this is prospective, however; it will take a long time to work out the problem, and for the present the Slaveowner's property is as safe as any other. But now our melancholy faculty of foresight comes in, which so often acts to our injury. This distant and future invasion, simply because the chance of it is seen now, has a present effect, and the value of Slave property falls with the rumor of Colonel Fremont's chance of election. The case is analogous to the effect which the rise and success of a revolutionary party in this country would have upon the value of tithes and church property. Nobody can doubt that, were a certain political party in this country to gain ground, the value of tithes would fall, not that their payment would not go on all the same for the time, but the unfavorable prospect would tell upon a buyer, and so affect their present value.

This is not, perhaps, sufficiently understood in this country, or taken into account in our estimate of American politics and the extraordinary excitement which attends their elections. One is on the look out for explanations of American behavior in public life, which is certainly an extraordinary phenomenon. The attack on Mr. Sumner set us thinking and puzzling out the American riddle, how a civilized people could make such an exhibition of itself as was involved in the general approval or outrage in the South. But, without saying that it accounts for the whole phenomenon, here is a fact which, we instantly see, must have something to do with it. The truth is, people do get very sore where their pockets are touched; and we do not sufficiently realize in this country to what extent these electioneering questions in America are really at bottom questions of the pocket. Mr. Preston S. Brooks was, in his own idea, standing up *pro aris et focis*—that is to say, in transatlantic interpretation, for his pocket—when he assaulted Mr. Sumner. He said to himself, "My property is worth so much less in the market at this moment, if these attacks upon Slavery go on. Mr. Sumner is robbing me—actually taking the money out of my pocket." The property consequence which accompanies the Slavery question is, as we see from our correspondence, not a mere comparatively abstract consequence, to be felt at some great distant struggle, but it is an existing, solid and felt consequence, involving present deterioration of property.

This property question, then, appears to color the whole field of American politics, and to fix the position of American parties. Strange to say, in the United States the Democrat is the Conservative; he acquiesces in the whole existing American system, Slavery and all the rest; he swallows it whole; he acquiesces in things as they are, and in the existing proportions and relative strength of both sides. Thus he is ready to receive Kansas as a Slave State, and for this purpose supports the new Kansas Legislature. The party opposed to the Democratic is, on the other hand, a revolutionary one in a sense; that is to say, it does not acquiesce in America as it is. This party wants change; a section of it would abolish Slavery to-morrow, if it could, and so change the head-one of the most important institutions of the country; another section, which Colonel Fremont represents, if it would not change things themselves, would change the proportions of the American system—would gradually leave the Slave States surrounded, and connect all the new and rising strength of America with the Free State element. The Democrat, then, is the American Tory, for keeping things as they are, and a patron of property. His Abolitionist opponent is a Revolutionist as regards property, and sacrifices conservatism to a higher principle, as he maintains, of morals and religion. He is ready to reduce all slaveholding land 50 per cent in the market. At last one of them resolved to risk his life for the rest. Seeing no succor come, he threw himself into the sea, and, after three hours' swimming, reached the land. Unhappily, the land was French Guiana. He could only save his life on condition of surrendering himself a prisoner. His five companions were rescued from the devouring sea only to be cast into another dungeon—tomb for tomb."

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It is certainly a painful task to unveil such an account of iniquity; but how is it possible to pass over in silence the unjust and cruel behavior of French officers towards their fellow-countrymen? Let it be known, therefore, that we are unspeakably tortured on the flimsiest pretences, while people, deceived by the solemn declarations of the French Government, think perhaps that every prison is open and that we are at liberty. Let it be known, for instance, that out of five men lately arrested for some talk it had been the fancy of an overseer to invent, two were tied to a stake and dealt with as the most vile criminals. On their being reluctant to submit to an ignominious punishment soldiers were called for, who, rushing upon the victims, bruised them with blows, tore off their beards, and, reckless of shrieks with which wild beasts would have been moved, bound them with cords so fast as to make the blood gush.

To relate all we suffer is more than we can possibly do. Our cheeks kindle with shame, and our hearts are bleeding. Suffice it to say that, while the French Government has its clemency cried up everywhere, there are Frenchmen in Guiana who do gasp for life. Nor are they allowed the sojourn of the Island of Despair, horrible as it is; barbarous administrators drag them violently on the Continent, to compel them to a labor of eight hours a day in the marshy forests, from which pestilential vapors are continually rising.

We refused to submit to this outrage upon laws, to this murderous attempt; we claimed promised liberty. The answer is "death!"—a magnanimous answer, after the birth of a prince!

Is there, indeed, for us any other prospect but immediate death? With no proper food, no garments, no shoes, no wine since February last, is there any chance that we should be long able to bear both the influence of an exhausting toil and a deadly climate? Again, where is the law which assimilates political proscripte to galley slaves? From beneath the brutal force that weighs upon us, heaped up together, almost breathless, but strengthened by the courage we draw from the sacredness of our cause and our loathing at the triumph of justice, we protest against the violence which is offered to us. May public opinion be moved at our misfortunes, and energetically rise against deeds so well calculated to bring to shame a nation reputed the most enlightened and civilized in the world?

Berbeje Alexandre, Gibert, Goret, Bondin, Jecegaly, Dalivie, Fernland, Soffroli, Pech, Guerard, Bonnassiolle, Salleles, Susini, Beaufour, Lacour, Bockenoky, Lafond, Dime, Gustave, Pelletier, Desaulle, Hijoux, Dore, Raymond, Menniere, Cayet, Casnac, Frison, Patdouani, Labrousse, Ailband, Davaux, Bivora, Perrimond, Chaudron, Proi, Candret, Caumette, Hollas.

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"The complaints of the English Government as to the manner in which Russia has carried out the stipulations of the treaty of peace meet with a complete answer. The note is described as taking one by one each fact of which the English Government makes a reproach, and in each case depriving it of all ground for complaint equally firmly and happily. The note then expresses itself in general terms with reference to the mistrust shown by the English Government. It is said in it that Russia can conclude peace in the full hope and expectation that confidence would fully and completely return; this expectation, however, could not be otherwise than completely disappointed by the distrustful policy that England had assumed. One passage is more particularly worth notice in the Russian note. The English Government had, it appears, on some occasion declared that if it could have known beforehand how Russia would have put the terms of peace into execution it would have kept its troops six months longer in the Crimea. To this the Russian Cabinet answers, that would of itself have put an end to the peace."

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"It is affirmed that this Cabinet has laid down for itself as the rule of its policy a wise moderation and reserve with reference to the internal politics of the States of Europe. The recent events in Spain, their results more particularly, have excited its attention to a very high pitch, and meet with universal approbation at Court. A similar acknowledgment has also not been withheld from the attitude and bearing of the Neapolitan Government and of the internal policy of Denmark. It is, however, incorrect to suppose that this Cabinet has in any way communicated to the respective Courts its approbation, disapprobation, or advice. This resolution of the Government, which meets also with the sympathy of the majority, is evidenced in the endeavors it is making to maintain a good understanding with France, and to consult the commercial interests of England by moderating the tariff. France's motives for not prosecuting the war further men here know how to appreciate, and M. de Manny, Lord Granville, and Count Persigny will have opportunities of remarking it. It has produced great satisfaction here to find that France has not made the tardy surrender of Kars, and the lighting up afresh of the lighthouse on the Isle of Serpents, ground for a want of confidence in this Cabinet. All the attempts are in vain to justify the want of delicacy that England has shown in reminding Russia, as the very moment when an ambassador from her to the coronation was about to show himself here, that Russian newspapers committed a mistake in 1855, when they affirmed that the Black Sea was a Russian sea. *D'ailleurs*, the events in the East will in no way deteriorate our relations with France, and the present Government will avoid, as much as that of Alexanders I. did, exciting the ill-will of England by any measures adverse to the commercial interests of Great Britain. Measures have been already taken which evidence the serious intention of the Government to remove all unnecessary obstacles from commerce, as far as it is possible for it to go. In this respect I need only point to the reduction of the duties on sugar, which lately alarmed our manufacturers of beet-root sugar so excessively that the press received instructions to put a stop to all its discussions about prohibitive and protective systems."

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Horrible Treatment of French Political Prisoners at Cayenne—Letter from Louis Blanc.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: In February, 1855, I received a letter that was signed as follows: "Fasselinz, a political prisoner, transported in June, 1848, and who has now been working for 14 months, like many others among his fellow-sufferers, under a chain 40 pounds in weight, with a cannon-ball at the end of it."

In that letter, dated "St. Joseph, Island of Despair, September, 1854," the gratuitous and unheard-of acts of barbarity were stated which are inflicted at Cayenne upon men belonging to all classes of society—artists, tradesmen, workmen, barristers, physicians, farmers, journalists, scholars—these men having been violently driven out of their country, not in consequence of any lawful judgment, but by the mere impulse of political passions. I was requested to lay before the civilized world the heart-rending details, which I did as far as my power went.

Since that period no change whatever appears to have taken place in the situation of these unfortunate people, who are subjected to forced labor (*travaux forcés*) on a lonely rock, surrounded by the sea, at a distance of about 6,000 miles from their native land.

Six months ago a second letter was forwarded to me relating what follows:

"Every ship that comes from the pestilential shores of Cayenne brings the death of a new victim. The latest victim is Perer, some time Major of Seziers, a most generous hearted man, feeling acutely, while he was rich, that many of his fellow-creatures were perishing of hunger, and ready to spare neither his fortune nor his life to the cause of humanity. Having been deported to Cayenne, without trial, for resisting the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, he attempted, with six fellow-prisoners, to escape from that living tomb. They put to sea at night in a boat. Two hours after they were driven on the rocks Perer, entangled in his cloak, was drowned. The six others survived. But what an existence! For two days they lived on what shell-fish they could find on a desolate rock in the midst of the ocean that threatened every moment to overwhelm them. At last one of them resolved to risk his life for the rest. Seeing no succor come, he threw himself into the sea, and, after three hours' swimming, reached the land. Unhappily, the land was French Guiana. He could only save his life on condition of surrendering himself a prisoner. His five companions were rescued from the devouring sea only to be cast into another dungeon—tomb for tomb."

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Proposed Expedition against the Riff Pirates.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The affair of the Prussian corvette *Danzig* with the Riff pirates has given rise to several instances of conjectural politics prematurely developed; it is affirmed in many organs of the press that this Government has already made application to ours for a plan of coöperation against these piratical wreckers, and various regiments of Jägers are already indicated as those selected for the expedition. From Paris also the news has been received here of a Prussian note having been delivered there requesting the coöperation of France also. I believe that all these and similar statements are unfounded, and that no steps of any sort will be taken in the matter hers until after the return hither of Prince Adalbert. The accounts which have been received of the sympathy and respectful consideration shown in Gibraltar for those who fell on this occasion have been a great source of satisfaction to all, and it is to be hoped for the credit of Prussia, that those in power will gladly avail themselves of this admirable opportunity of reassuming such active part in the community of European interests, of obtaining from the Chambers an increased vote towards the erection of an adequate marine force, and wiping out on this unimpeachable field of maritime usefulness the stigma which, deservedly or undeservedly, Prussia's compulsory inaction in the late grand conflict has thrown upon her. But if the coure to be taken be put to the vote of the Berliners, whose calibre has no opening for generous feelings for the common weal, or for the patriotic emotions attributed to Prussians generally, all further attempts against such rough customers as the Riffs would be kept strictly in abeyance, and (*pour encourager les autres*) Prince Adalbert would be brought to court-martial for risking the good ship *Danzig*. It must also be admitted, in mitigation of the paltriness of the current feeling here on the subject, that, assuming prudence to be the better part of valor (which is very characteristic of this place), Prince Adalbert only exhibited the inferior portion of that virtue.

The Disarming of the National Guard in Spain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on this subject, says:

Disarmed throughout the whole of Spain, the much-vaunted National Guard still for a short time escaped dissolution. Even in Spain—that paradise of political renegades—a man so prominent as O'Donnell may hesitate a moment before veering completely round, and destroying that which, two years before, he had proclaimed a necessity, and contributed to create. There was talk of a modification, of a new National Guard on the most approved principle, composed of prosperous heads of families and considerable tax payers—such a body, in short, as, if it ever did muster with bellicose intent, could be easily dispersed by a few companies of sharpshooters. But even such a phantom of the popular force found no toleration in certain quarters. Harmless as a fact, it would be unpleasant as a memento. Royalty must have smiles at its command, but it has always been considered that none which ever decked the face of Queen Isabella II. cost her a greater effort than those she was at times compelled to bestow upon her faithful and loyal National Guards. So there is no cause for surprise that the Madrid *Gazette* contains a decree dissolving that body, and that to-day a semi-official correspondence from the Spanish capital says that the Ministry in this case has been compelled to yield to a power superior to its own. This last announcement is perhaps intended as an excuse for Marshal O'Donnell. We are to infer that he has sacrificed his own will (and the National Guard) to that of his Sovereign. If the latter was stubborn, he still had two alternatives—the convocation of the Cortes or resignation. Are we to suppose that the Court feels itself so powerful that it ventured to bid him resign or yield? The point in dispute being the suppression of the National Guard, it probably cost him no great effort to adopt the latter course.

Scarcely a weak passes that the Spanish Ministerial organs do not inform the world that the most perfect harmony reigns between the Crown and the Ministry, and also between the various members of the Cabinet. Such extraordinary iteration is impolitic, since it naturally leads many to suppose that the pretended harmony covers real discord.

Italian Affairs.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN PIEDMONT.

A letter from Turin, of the 22d August, says:

"Piedmont is arming and making warlike preparations, as if she were on the eve of a new collision. The fortifications of Alessandria and Casele are rapidly advancing. The troops are employed in constructing the works. Grand military manœuvres are about to take place, and the Minister of War has ordered the commanders of the military divisions and subdivisions to suspend the delivery of furloughs, in order that as many men as possible may be present under arms from the 1st of September to the 15th November, the period fixed for those manœuvres. General Trotti has assumed the command of the fortress of Alessandria."

ANOTHER EMEUTE.

The experiment made at Massa Carrara did not suffice to open the eyes of the Mazzinian party and convince them that armed attempts have now lost all chance of succeeding. A band of about 30 young men lately landed in the Maremma, near Orbitello, but a detachment of Tuscan Gendarmes easily routed them, with the loss of a few prisoners. Mazzini was said to be in Piedmont, but others considered it more likely that he remained concealed in Switzerland, whence he continually forwards proclamations to his partisans in Central Italy, where he still exercises some influence.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

A letter from Vienna in the *Cologne Gazette*, dated the 21st inst., says:

"As regards the Neapolitan question, the moment appears not far distant for matters to come to a crisis between the Austrian and Neapolitan Governments. The last news from Naples is serious, and does not admit of the slightest doubt that King Ferdinand declines paying any attention to the remonstrances of the three great Powers. It is not improbable that some energetic demonstration will be made, and that he will be ultimately compelled to acquiesce in the just demands of the other Powers."

With respect to Austria and the King of Naples the Brussels *Nord* makes the following estimate of the extent to which Austria is disposed to interfere:

"All that our Cabinet (that of Vienna) desires, is that King Ferdinand should make some conciliatory advances, take some step calculated to efface the deplorable (*fâcheuse*) impression produced on the Western Cabinets by the tone of the last reply to the notes of France and England. In a word, it is an affair that must be stifled as soon as possible, and, without wounding the rights or dignity of any body. That is the substance of the mission which Baron Hübner is at this moment charged to fulfil at the court of Naples, and whose success no one is better fitted to insure."

The Queen of Oude and Suite at Southampton.

From the London Times.

The Queen and her advisers seem determined, if possible, to enlist the sympathies of the people of England in their cause, and unsparing efforts in this direction are being, and will be made to effect this object. Whether any amount of success will attend these endeavors is problematical, at present the interest excited is one of mere vulgar curiosity on the part of the multitude, who desire only to see the dresses and appointments of the servants and followers, and greedily drink in the absurd tales of the fabulous wealth and jewels belonging to the Royal party, which have been industriously circulated. Besides the usual number of boys consequent on such occasions, numbers of respectably-dressed persons, with now and then a carriage filled with occupants, are to be seen intently gazing at the exterior of the Royal York Hotel, where the illustrious party is located, and great pains are frequently taken to secure a sight of the ladies of the Royal party, who sometimes take a sly peep from the upper apartments upon the congregated numbers assembled in the street below.

Although the appearance of the Princesses and principal attendants is most superb, by reason of the elaborate and costly dresses with which they are attired, the mass of the inferior servants present an unusually filthy and unsightly group. Ranging on the basement floors of the hotel are large numbers continually to be seen lounging in the most careless manner, or squatting before a charcoal fire, either cooking some article of food or indulging in the fumes derived from a dirty opium pipe. The entire floor of this portion of the hotel is strewed with the clothing of the inhabitants, and in appearance much resembles the back premises of an extensive rag merchant, the whole being rendered more unpleasant by the quantity of dirt which each article of dress contains.

The Potato Disease in Ireland.

From the Cork Examiner.

In consequence probably of the damp, we have to record a considerable extension of the disease, which has already appeared in the direction of Kinsale, Cloyne and localities surrounding the city. It appears to have been sufficient to excite considerable apprehension among farmers, as potatoes were yesterday pushed into the market in such large quantities that the prices fell to 6d. a weight. We doubt very much, however, if there is any serious ground for these apprehensions, as the weather has taken up dry, and all our experience of the present year shows that dry, warm weather checks the progress of disease. Besides, its spread has been partial, and confined to the places where the heavy rains fell.

The Dublin correspondent of the *London Times* writing on Aug. 25, adds to the above:

All the other accounts from this country make no mention of the blight, so thus far it is to be inferred that the failure is confined to Cork and Kerry, and a small district in the neighborhood of Dublin.

Relief for the Cholera Victims in Madeira.

From the London Times.

Rev. N. A. D'Orsey, Hon. S. Spring Rice, and those gentlemen associated with them, are making strenuous efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the islanders from the epidemic which now prevails at Madeira, and which is said to have carried off in less than a month 2,000 persons from a population of 15,000. Her Majesty's paddle-wheel steam-sloop *Hecate*, 6, Commander Alexander C Gordon, is appointed to leave Portsmouth on the 27th inst., with medical stores and comforts, and takes out a number of tents to form hospitals for the sick. Dr. Archibald C. Ross, whose family reside in the island, and who was on the road to the North of Scotland, postponed his journey when he heard of the severe visitation, assisted Mr. D'Orsey and his other benevolent friends, and flastly resolved to return to Madeira. Arrangements were made for a free passage in the *Hecate*, but, having ascertained that the *Niger* would leave first, he joined that ship immediately and sailed from Plymouth on Sunday. Unfortunately for the inhabitants of Madeira, the disease in the vine has been so great this year that not more than 50 pipes of wine are expected to be made. It is, however, right to add that there are in store 10,000 pipes, the produce of former vintages.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English and French Corn Trade.

Mark-lane, Monday afternoon, Aug. 25.

English supplies have continued limited, but foreign abundant, excepting in Beans and Peas. The week's exports were 730 quarters Wheat, 50 quarters Oats, 70 quarters Peas, 1,488 quarters Maize, and 940 sacks Flour. The home-grown Wheat supply was 4,000, and, with the help of 20,000 Russian, the foreign was 31,237 quarters. The show of samples this morning from Kent and Essex was moderate, and consisted principally of new, of fair quality, some white weighing over 63lbs. ₱ bushel. The weather being somewh

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN PORTCHESTER.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

[From our own REPORTER.]

A mass meeting, as it was called, of the Democratic Club of Rye, Westchester County, was held yesterday in the public square of the village of Portchester. A general invitation was extended to the neighboring Democracy, but failed to elicit an extensive attendance by way of response. Including women and children, the audience at no time numbered three hundred persons. The meeting was called for 2 o'clock. At that hour there were not fifty individuals on the ground. The prospects were predominantly discouraging, and the affair, at least in its preliminary stages—would have been excessively dull, had it not been for the band. That was the grand feature—the grandest feature being the bass drum, on which an ossified, red-eyed, bald-headed Israelite looking old coon at half cock performed a variety of extraordinary manœuvres to the manifest delight of a crowd of admiring urchins.

The other instruments were a fife and kettle drum, but they were "nowhar." The big drum attracted all the attention and made all the noise. A hieroglyphic banner, much in the style of early Egyptian art, was suspended between two hickory poles, but had to be lowered on account of the rain, which fell in a perfect torrent, from 2½ o'clock till 3, rendering the organization of the meeting utterly impossible whilst it lasted. Soon after 3 o'clock things began to assume a brighter aspect. The drum beat a *reveille*, and the meeting was called to order by Mr. ELIJAH P. MERRILL, Mr. ELI CURTIS was unanimously chosen President. A number of secondary officers were then appointed, and the business was fairly set agoing. Mr. MERRILL introduced to the meeting Hon. JOHN A. DIX, whose appearance was greeted with three hearty cheers. He addressed the audience from underneath an umbrella.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

The hon. gentleman began by saying it afforded him great pleasure, after the lapse of four years, to meet again the assembled Democracy of Westchester County. Although the health of his family had separated him from them much of late, he could assure them that his interest in all that concerned them had never been in the slightest degree diminished, and that he looked forward with hope and with pleasure to the time when he might resume his permanent residence among them. With these feelings, he begged leave to assure them that the cordial welcome which they had given him was most grateful to him, and he felt that the best return he could make for it was to discuss in a plain, frank and direct manner the great issues before the country. He felt a little uneasiness in addressing them to-day, for he had for the last two or three days been afflicted with a very severe cold, and he was, as they might perceive, still hoarse; but he had the pleasure to inform them that there was an eloquent gentleman here who would be prepared to take his place if he (Mr. DIX) should feel obliged to curtail what he had to say, and who would address them quite as acceptably as he should be able to do under the most favorable circumstances. He believed he might safely say that there never had been, within his remembrance, an election which involved a greater number of important issues than this; and he considered it peculiarly unfortunate for the country that it had been narrowed down to a single one—and that of a sectional character. He considered the questions that were really to be disposed of as the very reverse of sectional, and he did not intend to treat them in a sectional manner. There were great principles to be asserted and maintained, serious abuses in the Administration of the Government to be vigilantly guarded, and, if possible, effectually closed up. And it was one of the evils of sectional controversies, that they were, from their nature, calculated to absorb its attention, and to render us indifferent to the adjustment of issues which, were it otherwise, would be considered as of the greatest importance. It was at periods like this that dangerous abuses stole in unobserved and fastened themselves on the Government so tenaciously that they could only be removed by the most strenuous and persevering exertions. Now, he believed that the best men, in their eagerness to accomplish sectional objects, were sometimes induced to compromise with abuses which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been tolerated for a moment. He would return to this point before he closed, and ask them whether, in the anxiety on the one hand to carry Slavery into Kansas, and on the other, to keep it out, Congress had not been permitted to run riot in schemes of extravagance, and whether the principles of the Democracy were not in greater danger now than they had ever been in since General JACKSON entered upon that memorable contest with the Bank of the United States, which, for a series of years, convulsed the country and embittered political controversy with a virulence unknown since the days of JEFFERSON.

Before he entered upon the discussion of these subjects, he desired to present to them some considerations concerning all Presidential elections, and the sagacious upon which this had been made to turn.

He believed we rarely appreciate as it deserves the importance of an election for the chief magistracy of this Union. Our country now numbered from twenty-eight to thirty millions of people. We took rank in population—the ordinary standard of computing a nation's strength—with the most powerful empires of the Old World. Any nation in Europe with the same number of souls would be placed in the first class of independent States. In position, in activity, in enterprise, in diffused intelligence, in progressive force, we were in advance of them all. Our developments were more rapid; our improvements—moral and physical—were more comprehensive, and more prolific in great results. To preside over the destinies of such a country, required not only the highest order of talent, but the largest experience and the most incorruptible integrity. A Chief Magistrate, weak in purpose, and of intellectual capacity unequal to the great duties to be discharged, would be almost certain to embroil us with foreign countries and involve us in disasters among ourselves. Our peace at home and abroad, our good name, our internal prosperity—all depended on his fitness for the great office to be filled. These were considerations which should enter deeply into the thoughts of every man who was about to give his vote for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and they should guide him to an intelligent and conscientious execution of the great trust reposed in his charge, for he (the speaker) held the possession of the elective franchise to be a great trust vested in every one of us for the common good of all.

The great questions which constitute the peculiar bases of the different parties were the first to be considered; but we all knew that parties were sometimes untrue to their professions. It was of the utmost importance that in all emergencies the country should have a Chief Magistrate in whose talents, experience and integrity it could rely with implicit confidence. "Principles, not Men," had been regarded as an axiom of unquestionable truth. He thought experience had somewhat modified our opinion in that respect. "Principles *and* Men" was a maxim far safer for our practical guidance. We not only wanted good principles, but we wanted good men to carry them out, honestly, intelligently, and firmly. Four years ago he had had the pleasure of addressing numerous meetings of the Democracy in this and other States during the canvass for the Presidency. There was the usual excitement attending all Presidential elections, but in other respects the country was remarkably tranquil. The Slavery question had been disposed of, with the distinct understanding that it was not to be revived for agitation in Congress or out of it. It was to this final settlement, as it was regarded, that the Democracy, no doubt, owed, more than to any other cause, their triumphant success at the polls. With no sectional controversies to distract them, with no issues except those which were long familiar to them, and which were inseparable from the antagonism to their ancient adversaries, they went into the contest with the confidence which Union always inspires; and they came out of it victorious, as the Democracy always is when its ranks are unbroken by internal dissensions. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise deprived them, for a time, of most of the good fruits of this consolidation of strength. It divided them in Congress, in their Conventions and at the polls. He (Mr. DIX) was one of those who believed—who thought—that the Missouri Compromise ought not to have been repealed—that it was a sacred compact between the two great sections of the country, Slaveholding and Non-Slaveholding, which should have been fulfilled. But the measure having been carried, the question arose whether the Compromise could be restored. He never believed for one moment that it could. The great majority in the Senate by which the measure was carried seemed to be an insurmountable obstacle to its repeal. It was rendered utterly hopeless by the public declaration of those most opposed to its repeal that they never would submit to its restoration. A newspaper in New-York, the organ of a large, intelligent and powerful party, took this very ground. It seemed to him then that it was not only useless but unwise to attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise; for no wise man attempted what was unattainable. He rather aimed to secure the most good which under the circumstances could be attained. What, then, was the alternative? Undoubtedly, to acquiesce in the two great principles established by the Kansas-Nebraska act,—first, non-interference on the part of Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories. *Second*, legislative independence in the Territories, or self government by the Territories. To reject this and to insist on the restoration of the Compromise was not only to require what was unattainable, but it was to put in hazard the minor results which by union and perseverance it was possible to secure. Now, while on this subject of self-government in the Territories, he would say that he had always thought the old system of dealing with them was unfair for them and for the country. In the early stages of settlement, and when the settlers were feeble in numbers and still more so in resources, the General Government had always made provision for their wants from the common treasury of the country, appointed their executive and judicial officers, protected them from troublesome neighbors, and exercised a veto on their laws. When they had a sufficient population, according to the established ratio of apportionment in the States for electing a member of Congress, they were admitted into the Union. And he had always maintained, as inherent in every rational idea of sovereignty, the right of Territories to come into the Union as States, with or without slavery as the majority of the people in each Territory should decide. (Loud applause, and cries of "good.") And that he had always maintained, and he always conceded it when he was a member of the Senate. But to return from this digression: when it became apparent that the Missouri Compromise could not be restored, it seemed to him that every consideration dictated that the principle of non-interference with the Territories should be accepted as a practical rule of conduct for the future, and that it should be inflexibly maintained. Now, they all knew that it had not been maintained—they all knew that organized bands of armed men from an adjoining State had entered the Territory of Kansas, surrounded the polls in military array, and controlled the election; and they also knew that the Government thus chosen had passed laws which were lately declared, upon the floor of the Senate, by Gen. CASS, to be disgraceful to the country, and by Senator WILLEY, of California, to be the most arbitrary and tyrannical laws ever enacted in any country. On the other hand, it was contended that these laws were justified by the attempts of the Abolitionists to gain control of the Government, and that the Emigrant Aid Societies, organized under the laws of Massachusetts, had sent a great many men there for that purpose. He (Mr. DIX) was in the South last Winter, for some four or five months, and found this impression prevailing widely in several of the Southern States. Now it happened that he was in Boston immediately after the Emigrant Aid Society was formed, and, as it was very much talked about there, he became acquainted with its plans. These were to buy lands in Kansas, to erect hotels for the temporary accommodation of emigrants, until they could construct habitations for themselves. He told some of the gentlemen connected with this scheme that it was a very absurd one—that the man who could not go into the woods and live there, and build a log cabin for himself, was not wanted in a new Territory, and that emigrants who had not the enterprise and the capacity to do so had better stay at home. It turned out precisely as he had anticipated—a total failure so far as aiding the emigrant was concerned, but it was accompanied by public demonstrations which were highly pernicious, and which became an element of extensive mischief. A bad feeling was excited, and organizations were got up in the Southern States for the purpose of contending with Massachusetts movement. This Massachusetts society was nevertheless a peaceful organization, contemplating legitimate aid to emigration, and obnoxious to no severer censure than that of indiscretion. And he thought it was very indiscreet, though it afforded no justification of the armed intervention in the affairs of Kansas by persons going there from other States, to control the elections, and, through them, the organic laws and ultimate destiny of the Territory. He had always thought that the movements in Massachusetts during the last half century with regard to Slavery had done more than all other causes combined, to perpetuate it, and to breed unkind feeling between the North and the South. The Constitution of the United States requires the surrender of fugitive slaves by a State. The State of Massachusetts had passed laws to embarrass, if not to defeat, the performance of this duty. The movements of her abolition societies, and of her citizens in a variety of modes, in regard to Slavery, had been uniformly irritating. The peace and the durability of the Union could only be maintained by a strict regard on the part of each State for the rights of all the others, and by the exemption of each from all interference by others with its own domestic concerns. In this respect he thought the course of Massachusetts had given great cause of offence. Some of the leading men in that State appeared to him to have inherited all the zeal of their ancestors for freedom, without much of the practical wisdom by which the latter were distinguished. We all knew that this safety-valve of an honest enthusiasm often became an explosive element of danger and of mischief. He thought the conduct of the Free-State men in Kansas had been unwise and ill-advised. The Government of Kansas was created by Congress; it was the creature of the supreme law of the land; and, however wrong the organization of the Legislative Department, it should as a whole have been submitted to, until it could have been reformed by the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box. The only hope of making Kansas a Free State, and thus carrying out practically the Missouri Compromise—a great desideratum, he thought, for the South as well as the North—was in a peaceful emigration. And this question was embarrassed now by new difficulties. The acts of aggression committed there, the expulsion of the Free-State settlers, the forcible subversion of freedom of speech and of the press, and the acts of retaliation to which these had given rise, had, for the moment, given an ascendancy to disorder and riot. But he did not believe that this state of things would last. The public feeling revolted at those outrages; and they would be put down. Violence in language and conduct was repugnant to the feelings of sober-minded men everywhere; and he believed the time would come—and it was not far distant—when Mr. SUMNER would be ashamed of portions of his speech which he (Mr. D.) thought were utterly uncalled for, indecent and insulting; and when South Carolina would feel that her good name had been tarnished by an act of violence which she has, under a temporary excitement, approved, but which was unjustifiable anywhere, and which in the Senate chamber was an affront to the sovereignty of the people. [Cries of "Hear."] Did any man believe if Mr. CALHOUN had been a member of that Senate that that act would have been committed? He (Mr. D.) knew him well for twenty-five years before his death, and although he differed with him sometimes on political questions—although they were sometimes diametrically opposed, yet his personal respect for him was undiminished till the hour of his death. His frank and manly bearing and the dignity of his character would have repressed such an act. He would have hurled back the denunciations of Mr. SUMNER in that vigorous and condensed style of oratory in which he never had a rival on this continent; but he would have spurned as unworthy of his life any attempt to put down discussion by brute force, and especially an assault by a man armed to the teeth on one utterly defenceless. It was a humiliating truth that the City of Washington, where, for the public honor, the laws of order and decorum should be most scrupulously observed, had become distinguished for acts of lawlessness which had become disgraceful to us as a civilized community. And it was still more humiliating to know that in most of these cases the acts had been committed by representatives of the people—by men sent to furnish law and order to the people, and not to furnish examples of their violation. Those acts of lawlessness permitted there and in Kansas would be in the highest degree alarming, but for the assurance which he thought they might all reasonably feel that everywhere it would find its appropriate remedy—in Kansas by a firm maintenance of the Kansas-Nebraska act—non-intervention—in the good sense of the people, and in the formation of an Administration at Washington which should possess the moral and intellectual attributes calculated to command the public respect, and which should be believed to be patriotic and unselfish in its objects.

If Mr. BUCHANAN, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, were elected—as he thought he would be—["I hear"]—he had no doubt he would form such an Administration, and that he would be its real as well as its nominal head. [Cries of "Good."] No man who is not so could escape the discernment of the people. They would see his nominal position at a glance, and in all probability not accord to him the full measure of consideration to which he might fairly be entitled. It was with Presidents as with heads of families—(and he was glad to see there were no ladies here for he was going to make a remark which they might perhaps consider as detracting a little from woman's rights.) He would say it was with Presidents as with heads of families. In order to command the respect of others, they must be masters within the precincts of the cabinet and of the household. [Applause and cries of "good."] Now, he believed that Mr. BUCHANAN had all the intellectual elements for the exercise of such a controlling influence, that he would command and retain the public respect by a firm, impartial, able, and conscientious discharge of his duties. His (Mr. DIX's) trust was founded upon personal knowledge. He served with Mr. BUCHANAN in the Senate; and his public duties brought him into frequent contact with him while he was a member of Mr. POLK's Cabinet, and never had cause to doubt his integrity or his good faith in any transactions, public or private. But his observation was unimportant compared with that of the great mass of the people of the country, which had seen him for more than a quarter of a century in conspicuous positions, and conducting himself in all with unquestionable ability. He believed he might safely say that no man had gone through so protracted an ordeal in American politics, and come out of it with so little public complaint. He had never heard his ability questioned; he had never heard his integrity impeached, and in this country of watchful rivals no man could escape detection and exposure who had furnished sufficient cause for it. He would now say a word in regard to the Cincinnati Platform which he thought in all respects was not correctly understood, or rather, he might say, was not always correctly interpreted. There was a good deal in it in regard to our foreign policy which did not receive the approbation of the entire Convention. The resolutions in relation to our domestic affairs were adopted by a unanimous vote. Those resolutions included the question of Slavery. Many of the resolutions in regard to Slavery had been adopted at previous conventions of the party during the last ten years, and, therefore, contained nothing new. The resolutions which did contain new matter were those which relate to Kansas and sectionalism, and which assert the principle of non-interference by Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories, and which assert that the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act were rightfully applied to the organization of the Territories in 1854. Now, if these last resolutions were interpreted into an approval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he could not agree to it. He had expressed his opinion on that subject, and he was not in the habit of surrendering an honest opinion deliberately formed. He had also expressed his acquiescence in the principle of that act—that of non-interference on the part of Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories—and that, as he interpreted it, was all that resolution meant. When he was in the South last Winter, the Democrats of several of the States put forth declarations stating the conditions on which they would agree to go into the National Convention. He read them, and he saw nothing in any of them to which he could not assent, because they merely asserted this principle of non-interference. And that this was the interpretation put upon the Cincinnati resolution was apparent from a speech made by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, their nominee for the Vice-Presidency. The speech contained the most satisfactory and comprehensive illustration of that fact that he (Mr. DIX) had seen; and he had intended to read it, but had unfortunately forgotten the extract at home. With the exception, then, he would say, of this assertion of this principle of non-interference with the matter of Slavery in the Territories, there was nothing in those resolutions to which he had not given his assent in the Senate chamber and before the people. And here he would conclude all he had to say upon sectional issues; and no one could regret more than himself that they entered so largely into the political discussions of the day.

He would now turn to some other questions on which he was very happy to address the Democracy of Westchester County, because he knew from long association that their opinions thereon were concurrent with his. He considered them, too, as questions of equal magnitude with the other for they concerned vitally the preservation of our Republican institutions. He meant Economy in Public Expenditure, Free Trade and Internal Improvements, and he purposed taking these up in the order in which he had named them for the purpose of making a few remarks in relation to each. Most of them, he believed, were sufficiently acquainted with his political course to know that in the Legislature of this State and in the Senate of the United States he was always in favor of retrenchment in the expenditure and in opposition to all schemes of legislative extravagance, and that his votes were always given in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution in regard to the public treasury. He had looked for years with deep apprehension upon the growing financial demoralization at Albany and at Washington; and he believed there never was a time when there was more need of a thorough reform at both capitals than there is now. He had gone through the canvass for the Presidency in 1852 as a speaker, chiefly on the ground of financial reform. He assailed Gen. TAYLOR and Mr. FILLMORE because they had expended 50 millions a year; and he insisted that this single act rendered their Administration unworthy of being continued in existence under Gen. SCOTT, as it virtually would have been. And yet the first general Congress after that administration was terminated, appropriated 140 millions of dollars in two years—70 millions of dollars in a year, the largest annual amount ever appropriated by Congress in time of peace. Now, he asked to be allowed to do an act of justice to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and give him the credit to which he was entitled at the hands of every man in the community, and for which the nation should be grateful. Mr. PIERCE was about to retire from public life, and he should carry with him all the respect and kind feeling on the part of his countrymen which was rightly his due. He (Mr. DIX) referred to him for the purpose of exonerating him from all responsibility for the extravagance by his vetoes, and, he had no doubt, by his personal influence, as far as he could exercise it, he did all he could to confine the expenditure within moderate bounds. He had hoped that the Congress coming into power, with the great solemn declarations of principle, of which retrenchment in the expenditures was one, would have risen superior to all the seductions to which Congress is exposed. In this the country had been disappointed; but there were in the executive department of the Government bright spots which stood out in pleasing contrast. Mr. MARCY had conducted the State Department very ably. It was not, perhaps so generally known that Mr. GUTHRIE from the first commencement of his duties had been very busy in buying up the outstanding stock of the Government, and reducing the surplus in the treasury. He considered him a very able and honest man; he had been very quiet in the performance of his duties, and really seemed to act as if he cared very little what the people thought of him or of what he was doing. He had reduced the public debt within the last three years some 25 or 30 millions of dollars, and had not only rendered a service to the people in this respect, but in taking the money out of the treasury, to prevent its being squandered by Congress. Now, what was the remedy for all this profusion? It was a very obvious one. Reduce the surplus in the treasury. Give Congress as little as possible to spend, for it might be set down as certain, that Congress would make away with as much as they could get to dispose of. He would not certainly charge on them that they were any worse or any better than other men, but their instinct was to spend, and they must be treated like other spendthrifts, by being put on a short allowance of money. And how was this to be done? This was the second question which he desired briefly to discuss. As he had said: let them reduce the surplus in the Treasury—close up the sources of income. There was no need to reduce the tariff; it was the only source of income except the land sales. Let them give up the lands, if they pleased, to the settlers, and put an end to the wrangling about them in Congress. Above all, let them reduce the rates of duty on imports—add to the free list as many articles as they could which did not belong to goods manufactured here, and, therefore, did not come in contact with our own industry. Let them even reduce the impost on articles which are manufactured here, as far as they could do so without interfering with domestic manufacture. Let them relieve the people from the burden of indirect as well as direct taxation, and take a long stride, while it was in their power, for Free Trade. Let them reduce their revenue to the actual, or, if they pleased, to the economic wants of the country. Their superabundant income was corrupting the nation, and it was depriving the Executive of all means of restraint. This whole system must be reformed immediately, or it would be fatal to Democratic principles. Postpone for a few years this cleaning of the Augean stables, and it would become a labor as herculean as it would be to pour the waters of the Potomac through the hall of the Capitol. There was not now a nation on the face of the earth that desired a quarrel with us. Our friendship was sought after by all the great powers. Jealousies were already springing up among the combatants in the Crimea, which would render them still more desirous of cultivating friendly relations with us. He believed there never was a time when there was less necessity for great naval and military establishments. He knew very well that the axiom, "In peace prepare for war," was a true one, and that it was as true now as it ever was. But our altered circumstances had changed the nature of the preparations required. We had grown from a feeble Power to a formidable one. By means of the increased appliances of scientific skill we could in three days transfer an army from the Atlantic coast to the Western wilds that border on the Pacific. Our Government was no longer a Power to repel aggression. It was a Power to overawe and prevent it. Our naval and military expenses were therefore capable of great reduction. One of the most significant signs of the prevailing financial demoralization was the act just passed by Congress, increasing the pay of its members, and voting them upon salaries. And he appealed to his fellow-citizens to say whether that was not an unwarrantable experiment—whether it was not an open and flagrant violation of the principles of economy which should prevail in every good Government. That law should be met by a speedy and effective rebuke, and its immediate repeal demended.

In regard to the policy of internal improvements, he was not one of those who had looked with indifference at the passage of a great number of bills over the President's veto, appropriating, as he saw it stated in some of the papers, over $3,000,000 for such purposes. He believed that General PIERCE in this, as in other matters, had behaved like an honest man. The flood-gates of expenditure had, however, been thrown wide open, and we were likely to be borne by the current into that great ocean—that great system of "internal improvements" which the Democracy had avoided for many years with great care, and from which every principle of Democracy—nay the Constitution itself was in danger of shipwreck.

He trusted that on all these subjects Mr. BUCHANAN would take a firm and decided stand; that he would maintain inflexibly the principle of non-intervention with *bona-fide* settlers contained in the Kansas-Nebraska act, with the whole power of the Republic, if necessary, and that he would institute a rigid scrutiny into the system of public finance, and reduce the standard to our reasonable wants. He had every motive to do this—and no earthly motive to do otherwise. He had declared his determination, if elected, not to be a candidate for re-election. His only object, if he thought and acted rightly, would be the good of the country.

In conclusion, he would call on every Democrat within the reach of his voice to preserve a strict adherence to his party ties. He would not have any men to adhere to his party against his convictions of duty. Let every man do as his own conscience dictates. But if any Democrat was meditating a separation from his political associates, let him ask himself, as did Mr. WEBSTER on a memorable occasion, Where he shall go? Would he go to the American Party, as it was now called—a Party which organized itself upon the basis of political and religious proscription—a party which in the name it originally assumed professed to "know nothing," and which, he thought, had lived pretty fairly up to the profession. [Laughter and applause.] Would he unite himself to the Republican Party? No; he knew that some of the purest and most disinterested Democrats in the State had done so, and he was sorry for it; for the great body of their associates had been warring all their lives against the principles of the Democracy. He had never been able to see how he could enter into that Association without taking to his embrace a mass of political error, both in opinion and practice, from which both his judgment and his feelings would revolt. What great measure of reform could the Democracy hope to carry through their aid? Would they cut off wasteful and profitless expenditure? Would they unite with them in breaking down the barriers of commercial restriction so as to give them a larger and freer intercourse with foreign States? Would they consent to the reduction of the Revenue of the Government to the standard of reasonable wants? Would they become fellow-laborers with the Democracy in extirpating legislative abuses? Would they not rather, when this excitement should be over, be found dealing, as they had always dealt, deadly blows at all their (the Democracy's) cherished principles and measures. He did not intend to impeach their motives. He had no doubt they were as honest in their opposition to the Democracy as the latter were in their opposition to them. But he had known them too long to doubt what they would do. He then would act with the Democracy, with a hope he could not relinquish, that it would rise up out of the present political gloom, robed as of old in the shining garments of justice and of truth, and trust to it for the great reforms which had been faintly shadowed forth in those short and, he feared, ill-considered remarks. And if they were disappointed in these respects, as he confessed he had been once, let them hope on and fight on, as long as they had strength to wield a weapon in the great battle for popular rights, and for the pure and economical administration of the Government under which we live. [Loud and prolonged applause.

Col. SCHRUGUM, Mr. STRATLEY of Morrisania, Mr. WOODWARD of Portcester, and Mr. LOCKWOOD of New-York, each in turn addressed the meeting, which finally broke up about 5½ o'clock.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The session last evening was short and generally uninteresting.

The award of several contracts having been made, a communication was received from Street-Commissioner Joseph R. Taylor, nominating Mr. C. E. Gedney as a City Surveyer. Nomination confirmed.

A communication was received from Comptroller FLAGG, in relation to grading Forty-fourth-street, and ordered printed. The document estimates the amount of assessment to be levied on the line of the improvement at $14,175.

Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, communicated with the Board in relation to that part of Comptroller FLAGG's annual report relating to manure. The remark referred to is as follows:—"Whilst the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, after making allowence for the payments on old contracts, and to Alderman BAIRD, has expended a much larger sum than was ever before paid in twelve months for cleaning streets, he has paid into the Treasury, for manure, only the sum of $6,946 78 in the year for which this report is made.

When Henry Arcularius expended $300,000 a year for cleaning streets, he paid into the Treasury about $20,000 for manure. In 1851, Mr. GEDNEY cleaned the streets at a cost of $170,000, and paid to the Treasury $50,000 for manure sold."

The Commissioner takes exception to this statement, and remarks that Mr. FLAGG should have known and stated that the returns made by him were only up to 1st January last, while the public are led to believe by the above statement that his accounts have been fully rendered to the close of the report. Had it been so the returns would have been much greater.

Alderman CLANCEY then moved an adjournment to allow the Democratic members to attend at their Primary elections.

Messrs. BRIGGS, ELY and HEALY severally opposed the motion, the result whereof was a series of votes to the number of half-a-dozen, each lost on a tie. An accidental napping on the part of a Whig member, however, allowed the Democrats to gain the point and the vote. Adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Yesterday afternoon, the roll being called, and a quorum not answering to their names, the meeting adjourned until Friday at 5 o'clock.

Sale of the Slaver "Braman."

By order of the United States Marshal, the condemned slaver *Braman*, with her tackel, apparel, cargo and stores, was sold at auction yesterday noon by Messrs. LUNLOW & Co., at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The vessel is a brig, six years old, built at Baltimore, and the present purchasers are Messrs. WENSBURG & WEEKS, brokers, to whom she was knocked down for $6,200. In the opinion of competent judges she fetched quite enough. She is said to be perfectly sound, but has the defect of being built "without knees." The cargo and stores comprised 60 empty hogsheads, (which sold for three shillings each,) a few barrels of beef, bread, pork, molasses, hams, potatoes, preserved provisions, and similar matters, which realized their full value. A chronometer, by NEGUS, was bought by a person in the trade for $155, and a few articles of ship-chandlery were sold at appropriate prices.

The New City Hall.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen in reference to the erection of the new City Hall, met in the chamber of the Councilmen yesterday afternoon, Councilman COOPER in the Chair. Mr. BUCKMAN demonstrated, from the ground plan and elevation submitted by him, the eligibility of his own proposed erection, and entered into comparative details as to the plans of Messrs. GILBERT, MARTIN E. THOMPSON, BOLTON & SCHUYLER and others.

The latter gentlemen forwarded a communication stating their inability to attend yesterday, and after hearing Mr. BUCKMAN at some length, the Committee adjourned until next Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

United States Surveyor of the Port.

The buildings Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-street, near the Custom-House, formerly occupied as warehouses, have been refitted and internally altered for the use of Government. In big letters on the front are written the words, "United States Surveyor of the Port." The apartments within are very commodious, especially those of the second story, which have high ceilings and are well ventilated. The buildings are three stories high and have just been painted throughout. Uncle Sam's officials have already taken up their abode there, and those who have business to transact in the office of the Surveyor will do well to mark the location.

Sewer in Vestry-Street.

The Committee of the Aldermen, Mr. FULMER chairman, met yesterday at the Croton Aqueduct Office, and had under consideration the building of a sewer in Vestry-street.

A resolution for the construction of this sewer has already passed both Boards of the Common Council, and yesterday several remonstrants appeared before the Committee—owners of property on Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets—and alleged that they had not seen the notices in reference to the building of the same in time to present their objections.

They offered a petition from the holders of the property between Hudson and Greenwich streets, who occupy it under a lease from Trinity Church, having five years and a half to run. The petitioners complained that it would be a hardship to subject them to this expense, when they would only derive a few years' benefit from it. They further stated that the part of Vestry-street occupied by them is in no want of a sewer, the soil being unusually dry.

The Committee decided to offer a resolution to stay proceedings as to the construction of that portion of the sewer between Greenwich and Hudson streets. The sewer, as advertised, is to commence at Hudson-street, and extend to the river.

The Young Men's Christian Association

Young men, strangers, visiting the City, and citizens generally, would do well to take a look, occasionally, at the claims of this Association. All are desired especially to visit the rooms of the Association, at No. 32 Waverly-place. Merchants and others, over 35 years of age, can become members at the annual subscription of $5. Those under 35 at $2. Donations of books, money, and periodicals, are solicited. It is designed to make the files of the reading-room as complete as possible, in all its departments, and to omit nothing which shall make this one of the most agreeable places of friendly intercourse and improvement in the City. Young clerks would do well not to forget this institution.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

The Police of the Twentieth Ward were attracted about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, by a loud outcry proceeding from the house No. 269 West Thirty-sixth-street. On entering the house, they found a young man named Murtagh fighting with his father, Peter. They were separated, when the son informed the Police, that on coming home he found his mother lying dead, and his father secreted in a bedroom, which was locked, and which he (the son) was compelled to break open with an axe.

The suspected party was taken in custody, and Coroner CONNERY, who was notified, held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon. The evidence adduced did not throw any light on the manner in which the woman came to her death. She was found lying dead on the floor, but no marks of violence were found upon her person. The contents of the stomach will be analyzed by Dr. Finnell. The husband, Murtagh, was greatly addicted to drink and was in the habit of beating his wife in a most brutal manner. Of late he was heard frequently to remark that he would have her life. These facts, together with the circumstance that Mrs. Murtagh was seen in apparent good health only a few hours before her death, induced the Jury to report as their verdict, that deceased came to her death at the hands of her husband, but in some manner unknown. The accused party was thereupon committed to await further action.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Wm. Briggs, aged 26 years, and Samuel McDonald, alias Samuel Kisg, aged 20 years, were captured on Wednesday night, in the office of the feed store, No 30 Avenue D, which they burglariously entered by forcing one of the shutting shutters. Officers Stebbins and Farnum, of the Eleventh Ward, hearing the noise made by the rascals, took them in charge.

TICKET SWINDLING—A GENTLEMAN SOUTHERNER.

A gentleman from the South was most shamefully swindled the other day at a "California ticket office" in Liberty-street. Hoping for justice, but forgetting that he was in New-York, he complained to the Police and had the swindler arrested. He very soon had his eyes opened to the fact that, to get justice, (if such a thing were possible,) won'd require an expenditure of time and money more valuable than the amount out of which he had been defrauded, so he very wisely concluded not to prosecute the case, telling the magistrate that he was not disposed to be cheated out of any more money either by professional thieves or the City Corporation, and he departed on his journey minus $42.

Really some decided steps should be taken to put an end to this ticket-swindling business. Almost every day friends of this nature are brought to the knowledge of the police authorities; but the swindling rascals invariably escape, by some quibble or defect in the law applicable to the charges against them. These lend-sharks reside chiefly in the First Ward, and live and grow fat on the proceeds of their nefarious calling. We hope these some of them will, ere long, get what they so justly merit.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

The mock auction shops appear not to have been much patronized of late. Not a complaint against any of them has been made for many weeks. Their game has lost in a measure its novelty and success, and that memorable countryman appears to have become more cute from experience. This is well. But it would be a great deal better if the few "mocks" yet open were peremptorily closed. It is really shameful and aggravating to see with what impunity this most sneaking and cowardly business is carried on. One of these shops directly faces the Park, and is within a stone's throw of the Mayor's Office. Every policeman and citizen in town knows the character of the place. Then why, in the name of common sense and justice, is not the place broken up, and its pimps handcuffed in the Tombs? "Descents" are often made by the gallant police upon places less objectionable. Why not make one upon this notorious "mock?"

THE ADAMS BIGAMY CASE.

This case was continued again yesterday, before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. No additional evideoce of importance was offered, and the case is as obscure as it ever was. By consent of the respective counsel, the further investigation of the matter was postponed till the 26th inst.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Jones committed suicide, by taking poison, yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 543 Broome-street. She was laboring under a temporary derangement of mind when she did the deed. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

WAS SHE MURDERED?

Mrs. Mary Ann Kiernan, who was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire at her own residence in Pitt-street, a short time since, died yesterday at the City Hospital, whither she was removed after the accident. Since her death some strange rumors have been circulated by her neighbors. 'Tis said that one of her neighbors, with whom she was on ill terms, had frequently threatened to take her life; that Mrs. Kiernan was found in the middle of the floor of her own room with her clothes on fire, although there was not any fire in the stove or fireplace, nor no lamp or candle burning, and that there was a charred hole in the floor beside, which looked very suspicious, and led to the belief that the poor woman might have had her clothes set on fire by some fiendish person, with a view to taking her life.

Coroner PERRY will investigate the case to day.

SHOT.

A German, named JOHN REITTER, was accidentally shot and killed on Wednesday afternoon, at RUPERT'S shooting gallery, on Forty-fourth-street. The deceased was with a target company, and the fatal bullet by which he was killed was accidentally discharged by one of his companions, to whom, it seems, no blame can be attached.

ACCIDENTS.

The carriage of Mr. COOPER, of corner of Fourth-avenue and 16th-street, and that of Mr. FRAZER, of No. 9 Varick-place, came in violent collision on Wednesday afternoon, and the result was a general smash up. No one was injured.

KILLED BY A RAILROAD CAR.

A boy of fourteen years, named WM. HAND, son of GEORGE C. HAND, keeper of a coffee and tea store in the Bowery, was run over Wednesday afternoon by car No. 9 of the Third-avenue Railroad, and was so badly injured that he died the same night. The deceased met with the accident while attempting to get on the front of the car while it was in motion.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Sept. 10.

Before Judge Nelson.

The following decisions were rendered in this Court this morning:

LIEN—RIGHT OF MORTGAGEE TO DEFEND.

Albert Van Winkle libelant and appellant vs. *The steamboat Jenny Lind.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover a running account of stores furnished the *Jenny Lind*, commencing on the 29th April, 1854, and ending 19th October following, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $156 27.

Dennis Harris, the claimant, was mortgagee of the vessel, and on application to the Court was allowed to come in and defend, and obtained a discharge of her from the attachment on giving the usual bond.

The default in payment of one of the installments due on the mortgage occurred on the 21st October, which gave to the mortgagee the right of possession. This happened the day after the levying of the attachment under the libel, and it has been urged that, as the claimant had no present right to the possession at the time the vessel was seized, he was improperly allowed to come in and defend. The position cannot be maintained. A party becoming interested in the subject-matter of the litigation, after the institution of the suit, may be admitted to come in and protect his interest, if application is made within a reasonable time. This is a common practice both in the admiralty and equity courts; and it would be very unjust, besides leading to vexatious litigation, were the rule otherwise. The party would necessarily be driven to a cross suit.

It was also urged that a mortgagee has not such an interest in a vessel, as would authorize him to appear and defend. How this would be, in a case where the right to the possession did not exist, it is not material to determine. In this case, the right of possession existed, and not only so, the vessel was reduced to actual possession, and the mortgagee had a right to hold it for the satisfaction of his debt.

It has also been urged that, assuming the mortgagee to have the right to come in and defend, for the purpose of protecting his interest, still the libelant had shown a valid lien upon the vessel, which the Court should enforce.

The *Jenny Lind* was a domestic vessel, and a lien for the stores depends upon the local law.

The statute of New York giving the lien provides that, if the vessel shall depart from the port of which she was when the debt was contracted, to some other port within the State, the debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of twelve days after the day of such departure. During the period within which this account accrued, the *Jenny Lind* was engaged in the daily transportation of passengers and freight from this port to Haverstraw, touching at Sing Sing and Tarrytown, Westchester County. We have repeatedly held that voyages to this extent were departures within the meaning of the statute, and if the twelve days elapsed before libel filed, the lien ceased.

We think the decree below, dismissing the libel, was right, and it should be affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. McMahon; for respondents, Mr. Haskett.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—ABATEMENT.—INCOMPETENCY.

Thomas Bolton, libelant and appellee, vs. *

New-York Daily Times.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters relating to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluminous correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The Republicans of New-Jersey assembled in overwhelming numbers at Newark yesterday, to indorse FREMONT and DAYTON. A most telling and effective speech, lasting for two hours, was delivered by Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, who was received by the Jerseymen with transports of enthusiasm. Hon. JOHN P. HALE was also present and spoke briefly. New-Jersey is wide awake for FREMONT.

☞ An attempt was made last night, in Baltimore, to hold a meeting for the appointment of a Fremont Electoral Ticket for Maryland, but, as usual when an attempt is made in the Slave States to give expression to opinions adverse to the peculiar views of the Slave Power, a mob prevented the business of the meeting from being consummated. The Republicans were driven out of the room in which they were assembled, and were forced to fly for their lives.

☞ The *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived yesterday. Her European advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Canadian*, and telegraphed from Quebec. Some additional news details and interesting extracts from our foreign files by the *Fulton* will be found in this morning's paper.

The Kansas Conspiracy.

No man can read the history of events in Kansas with any care, without seeing clearly enough that the movements of the Pro-Slavery Party there have not been accidental or impulsive,—but *systematic and prearranged*. Every step that has been taken shows the marks of concert of action and of a deliberate plan. The actors on the plains of Kansas,—the men who have mustered the ruffian hordes of the border and marched them into the Territory to deluge it with blood, have not been the prime movers in this black and bloody drama. They have been only the tools of men who saw the end from the beginning, who marked out the programme by which Kansas was to be made a Slave State, and who have given direction to every movement from the day the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was decided on as the first step of the great conspiracy. There has been a steadiness of purpose,—a deliberate, unhesitating, remorseless advance, through fire and blood, and all conceivable crimes, towards the grand consummation, which forbids the belief that the movements there have been in any degree the results of chance, or the work of the rough borderers to whom their execution only has been entrusted.

The Kansas crusade, which has reached the height of civil war, and which threatens the whole country with dire disaster, was planned at Washington, by the bold, bad men who rule the Government,—beneath whose stern wills the pliant and pusillanimous nature of President PIERCE is not capable of resistance. It was with such men as JEFFERSON DAVIS, and TOOMBS, and DOUGLAS, that the determination to make Kansas a Slave State, at all hazards and in spite of every obstacle, had its birth. It was they who forced the President into a shameless betrayal of his solemn pledges, and compelled him to throw the whole weight of Executive power into the scale of Slavery. They accomplished the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—a thing which not even JOHN C. CALHOUN had ever hoped to effect, or had even dared to propose. In the face of an experience of thirty years, every one of which had proved the wisdom of the act, and had given it a stronger hold upon the confidence and respect of the public,—in the face of a unanimous public sentiment, against obstacles and arguments which would have seemed unconquerable to others, they swept from the statute book this solemn compact, by which Kansas had been consecrated to Freedom forever. Nothing but a supreme devotion to the grand result could ever have prompted men to such an undertaking. And when this had been crowned with success, no one can wonder that they should have regarded everything else as comparatively easy.

The result shows that there was no extremity which could give them a moment's pause. When they saw reason to apprehend that the inhabitants of Kansas might take the matter in their own hands and restore the prohibitions they had just repealed, they promptly resorted to *force* as the only means adequate to the end. They had shrewdly resolved to have all the forms of law on their side. Knowing the profound respect for law which pervades the American mind,—knowing moreover the weight this would have in securing the aid and support of the Federal Government, they determined that the laws of the Territory *should be Slave laws*, whatever might be the feelings or the wishes of the People themselves. The invasion from Missouri,—the seizure of the ballot-boxes,—the forcible expulsion from the polls of all who voted against their schemes,—the conquest of Kansas and the establishment of the officers thus thrust upon them, in their seats of power, were the natural and necessary means of securing this result. The laws those men enacted prove their fidelity to their trust.

A more inhuman Code,—one denying more peremptorily everything like freedom of speech and of the press, or punishing more severely the exercise of personal rights, cannot be found in the annals of Russia or Turkey, or the worst despotisms of the Old World;—yet it was necessary to the accomplishment of the end which the leaders of this great conspiracy had in view. Anything less tyrannical or less severe would have left to the inhabitants a degree of freedom that would have thwarted their designs.

The first symptoms of resistance to those enactments,—unconstitutional and invalid as they clearly were,—brought the Federal Government to the rescue. The President of the United States proclaimed that those laws should be enforced,—and by resort to doctrines which have made the name of JEFFREYS forever infamous in the history of English tyranny, declared that resistance to those Territorial enactments would be *treason against the United States!* A doctrine so monstrous,—so abhorrent to every sentiment of justice, and in such flagrant contradiction to the plain letter of the Constitution, was never before propounded in the United States. Yet from that day to this, it has been acted on by the President and Senate, as well as by the officers of the Territory appointed by the Federal Government. Under it private property has been destroyed;—personal rights have been invaded;—the leading men of Kansas have been arrested and now lie in loathsome dungeons awaiting their trials for treason;—the Federal army has been used to disperse peaceful and perfectly legal assemblies of the people;—and the beautiful plains of that Territory are now deluged with the blood of its inhabitants.

Amidst all the horror of these transactions, the great conspiracy holds remorselessly on its way. It takes no heed of justice, of liberty, of the cries of murdered men or the wail of the desolate and the orphaned child. It is resolved to *subdue* the Freemen who resist its decrees. It threatens to disband the Army unless it can be used in aid of its behests. The President declares anew that the Territorial laws must be obeyed and that there shall be *no change* in the course of the Government concerning Kansas. New orders are issued from the War Department to General SMITH, that he is to enforce obedience to the enactments of the Territorial Legislature and crush out everything like resistance to them, or a refusal to recognize their authority. And still the War goes on. The Freemen who have gone there cannot yield all their rights. They will not allow themselves thus to be made *slaves*. They are fighting in as sacred a cause as that of our Revolution:—they are defending rights solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

What is to be the end of all this? How is this dreadful contest to be ended? It can be ended by submission,—but that would not only involve disgrace;—it would inevitably plant Slavery in Kansas,—bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State,—pave the way for half-a-dozen more Slave States to be formed out of that Territory and thus hand over the Federal Government to the absolute control of the Slave Power,—a control from which nothing but civil war could achieve a deliverance. Submission would only aggravate the evils which now beset the country. It would prepare the way for future contests which would involve the existence of Slavery and possibly of the Union also.

The only practical and peaceful remedy is in the *overthrow of the party* by which this great conspiracy has been sustained and carried out. The election of FREMONT, and that alone, will avert from Kansas the fate that now hangs over her. It may be that even this will come too late—that President PIERCE, during the brief remainder of his term of office, may be able to subdue her inhabitants—to fasten Slavery firmly upon her Constitution, and by power and patronage to force or bribe her admission into the Union. That every nerve will be strained for the accomplishment of this end, there can be no doubt. The only chance of defeating it lies in such a declaration of the will of the people as shall overawe the conspirators and cause them to pause in their wicked and insane career.

Who are the Traitors?

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* gives the readers of that Buchanan organ the following encouraging piece of information:

"It is *already arranged*, in the event of FREMONT'S election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia, to concert measures to withdraw from the Union *before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy and the purse-strings of Government*. Governor WISE is actively at work already in the matter. *The South* CAN RELY ON THE PRESIDENT *in the emergency contemplated.* The question now is, *whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders.*"

This is a pregnant paragraph. It shows,

1. That the Pro-Slavery, Disunion, Fillihusters of the South,—together with the President and the leading Democrats at Washington, look upon the election of FREMONT as an event very likely to take place.

2. It shows in the next place that, in order to keep possession of power, they are ready *to resist by force* the will of the People,—to introduce into this Republic the customs and practices of the stormy, half civilized Republics of South America.

3. It shows that they are already arranging the programme for such an operation,—that Governer WISE is a prominent actor in it,—that the officeholders in two or three Southern States are ready to join it,—and that the PRESIDENT of the United States gives it aid and encouragement, and promises to put the Army, Navy, and Treasury of the Federal Union, at its command. And,

4. It shows also that the ring-leaders in this great conspiracy against the Liberties of the Republic, have very serious misgivings *whether the People of the Southern States will sustain their leaders* in such a movement.

Now we venture to assure the leaders of this nefarious plot, that if they are determined to make such an issue as this, *they will find the People of the United States* READY TO MEET THEM UPON IT. It is the first time in the history of our Government that a Political party in power has threatened to resist forcibly the popular will, rather than relinquish office. But it is a contingency liable to occur at any time,—and if it should occur now, and be dodged or allowed to go unpunished,—we should never have a peaceful election again. There is only one way to treat such movements, or threats,—and that is for the PEOPLE to put their foot on them. If successful once, they will be repeated. If tried once, and promptly and properly rebuked, they will never be heard of again.

The great mass of the People of the United States are loyal to the Constitution,—ready to obey all its requirements, and determined never to allow ambitious and unprincipled conspirators to usurp its powers and trample on its forms. AARON BURR once tried that game,—with infinitely greater popularity to start with than either of his imitators;—but he did not succeed. JOHN C. CALHOUN came very near running his neck into a noose, through his political ambition. If HENRY A. WISE and JEFFERSON DAVIS are desirous of imitating these illustrious examples, they would do well to consider the chances of success. The first step towards carrying out the programme thus laid down, would plunge all the actors in it into a depth of infamy from which their names could not be dragged in a thousand years.

Respectable Criminals—A Novel Theory of Punishment.

A few months since three of the most respectable gentlemen in all England were brought up before a Criminal Judge to receive their sentence for committing a crime, which, in comparison with some crimes might be called a highly respectable one. They had simply applied to their own use money belonging to other people, which had been left in their charge for safe keeping. These gentlemen were persons of unusual respectability. They represented the oldest banking-house in England; they were not ordinary bankers, but dealt almost exclusively with noblemen and high dignitaries of the Church and State; the house had a historical character, and dated from the days of King CHARLES the Second; their place of business was not even in "the city" among such mushrooms as the BARINGS and ROTHSCHILDS, but in the purer region of the West; the senior of the firm was eminent for his piety; he was, moreover, a Baronet; he had presided at religious anniversaries; and, beyond all, he was a magistrate, and had sat on the bench to dispense justice by the side of the very Judge before whom he stood as a convict. It was a remarkable case. So much respectability, it is probable, never before stood up in a Court of Justice, in the person of a criminal, waiting to be sentenced. There must, of course, be many such criminals at that bar before which we shall all appear; but it will never fall to the lot of any earthly tribunal to pronounce judgment upon a more thoroughly repentable criminal. But what did the bold British Judge do in this case? Did he yield to the pitiable sight before him? Did he allow his judicial heart to be touched by the spectacle of so much respectability, gentility and external decency appearing before him in the person of a convict? No: be promptly and sternly said:

"You, Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, from the respectability of your position, from the exalted place which you occupied, was bound to set a better example to the people than you have done; I shall, therefore, in consideration of the great respectability of yourself and your two partners, sentence all three of you to the full extent of the law. You are, therefore, sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, as common felons."

These are not the precise words of his lordship, but such was their spirit; and we have alluded to this case as a contrast to a very remarkable sentence pronounced in our Court of Sessions by Recorder SMITH, on Tuesday last. The culprit, in this case, was a man who had gone into the editorial room of one of our City papers, and while his confederate guarded the apartment with a six-barreled revolver, severely beat the editor with a cowskin, and inflicted upon him dangerous wounds on the head and other parts of his person. The cause of the offence was a brief criticism upon the ruffian's attempt to deliver a lecture, in which he was advised to be more particular as to his grammar. The offence was a very trifling one, and the outrage on the part of the culprit was so wanton that there was no attempt to palliate his conduct. But the Recorder, in pronouncing sentence, exactly reversed the rule which governed the righteous British Judge, who pronounced sentence upon that most respectable person Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL. Recorder SMITH thus delivered himself:

"There is no doubt but in the present instance a flagrant outrage has been committed. A gentleman is assaulted in his office, while attending to the legitimate duties of his business—not by a single, unarmed man, but by two men, and either of them his physical superior.

In this case a fine would be only a mockery of justice, and no punishment. Whatever punishment is inflicted must be imprisonment. *And I think that in the case of the imprisonment of a party who occupies a respectable position in society and is surrounded by friends, a short term is a greater punishment than a long term is for a man in a lower grade of society.* It is not so much for the extent of punishment, or the example it sets, as for the certainty that punishment will follow the violation of law. I shall not disgrace either by imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and the sentence of the Court is that LYSTER shall be imprisoned in the City Prison for thirty days."

We have no right, nor disposition, to question the great respectability of the culprit in this case, because that is not a point in which the public have any interest, though, as a matter of fact, it may not be out of the way to observe that it was a little less than that of the London banker. LYSTER, it seems, had been a supernumerary at one of our theatres, and was recruiting for Gen. WALKER.

The principle laid down, however, by Recorder SMITH will be likely to render him very popular among rich and respectable rogues; and his novel theory of punishment, that the higher the social standing of the criminal, the lighter should be the sentence, will have a tendency, we fear, to demoralize our higher classes. "A party" will, hereafter, only have to prove his respectability by the testimony of his friends, to secure the tender considerations of our [illegible] grace Alms-[illegible] to [illegible] tiary, let [illegible] crimes be what it [illegible] Law punishes the crime, but the [illegible] adapts his sentence to the respectability criminal; if the party has friends and a social position, he will not be *disgraced*; if he is in a low grade of society, and has no friends, why then he must take the consequences of his crime—which is greatly increased by his misfortunes. A respectable rascal must be respected; but a poor devil shall be made to feel the whole terrors of the Law. This is the new theory of punishment invented by our Democratic Recorder, who will be held in profound admiration by the undivulged Dr. Dods, Henry Fauntleroys, and all that class of splendid scoundrels, who may be among us.

If Recorder SMITH had been called upon to pass sentence on Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, or the late Professor WEBSTER, of Boston, he would have considered a confinement of ten days in a comfortable prison, without the degrading associations of a penitentiary, a sufficient punishment for the villainies of such highly respectable criminals as those "parties." It is very clear, that "a party" with such very remarkable ideas on the subject of punishment as those enunciated by our Recorder was never designed by nature for a criminal Judge, and we are not at all surprised to learn that Recorder SMITH is ambitious of succeeding Mayor WOOD in the Mayoralty.

The Border Elections.

If any man still doubts of the extremity to which the Ruffianism of the Border is ready to go,—or of the extent to which the Federal Administration is ready to sustain it,—let him read the sworn statements of what has been done in Leavenworth, which we publish this morning. In that town,—the head-quarters of the United States troops in Kansas,—at a town Election, the Buchaniers took possession of the polls,—warned all Free-State men to keep away,—shot at two or three who came up to vote,—murdered two men in cold blood, and then *drove out at the muzzle of the musket every man in the town who would not promise to join them in exterminating the d——d Abolitionists!*

There is no pretence of provocation; not a whisper of any violence having been offered on the other side. The whole thing was a cool, deliberate movement of the Buchanan party in the town of Leavenworth. The open and avowed object was to prevent any man voting in favor of making Kansas a Free State. No settler in that Territory is allowed to hold or express any such opinion. *The laws of Kansas forbid it.* Those laws make it *felony* to deny the legality of Slavery,—or to advocate its prohibition; and the Federal Government is pledged to the enforcement of those laws. In Leavenworth, it seems, the oldest and most respectable settlers are shot in cold blood,—or are driven out, with their sick wives and children, for no other crime than wishing to secure fice institutions for the State of which they are to be inhabitants. This is POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY with a vengeance!

Yet, in the face of it all, the *Journal of Commerce* can see no wrong. Its pious heart is inexpressibly shocked at the idea of a clergyman preaching against such things, and the audacity of raising money to *prevent* them gives it a spasm of apprehension.

—An old Democrat said to us yesterday that he considered the *Vermont* election more significant of the grand result than that in *Maine*. Maine has usually been Democratic:—and the active men of that party have been in the habit of trying to keep on the successful side. That they should change, therefore, he did not consider surprising. But in Vermont, said he, those who voted with the Democratic Party did so hopelessly, in a known minority, without any selfish ends and thoroughly *upon principle*. When you find *such* men changing, said he, you may know there's trouble ahead! If the Democrats of Vermont fail to stand up to the rack, there is little hope from those of any other State.

—Mr. FILLMORE proclaimed at Albany and at Rochester, that if FREMONT should be elected President, *the South would not submit*. The Baltimore *Patriot*,—a strong Fillmore paper,—denounces all who fulminate such a threat as this, and declares that the South *will* submit to the Administration of whatever President a majority of the people of the United States may elect.

The only echo which Mr. FILLMORE hears to his vicarious threat, comes from the Charleston *Mercury*, HENRY A. WISE and the explosive politicians of the fire-eating school.

—The Washington *Union* thinks it would be hazardous to "indulge in comment or speculation" about the Maine election just yet. It wants "full and reliable returns." Meantime it pronounces itself "sanguine," and professes the belief that "the star which was once one of the brightest in the Democratic constellation of States will in November next *shine with renewed and increased lustre.*" The *Union* can bet largely on that! Maine's majority for FREMONT will be 25,000.

—The Washington *Union* affords an instance of most astounding self-delusion. In its remarks on the news from Maine yesterday it concedes the election of HAMLIN, but it "believes the 'sober second thought' of that people will bring them to take vengeance on the 4th of November for the deception which has been practiced upon them." If the *Union* really believes that, we do not wonder that it should believe in BUCHANAN'S election.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION AND A FAIR OFFER.—The *Commercial* sticks to its story that Col. FREMONT said to Mr. B. F. COOK, "I have to frame my replies so as to get the votes of all." We conversed yesterday with a gentleman of Brooklyn who was present on the occasion referred to; and he positively denies that Col. FREMONT used that language, or any language susceptible of such a construction. This gentleman's character is as unimpeachable as Mr. COOK's, and he has it in his power to substantiate his denial by yet other testimony. Now, if Mr. COOK, whoever he may be, will authenticate, over his own name, the report of his words in the *Commercial*, we will disprove it by direct and decisive testimony. Either the *Commercial Advertiser* or Mr. COOK has taken liberties with the truth. We intend

[illegible] Book Publishers' [illegible] opened yesterday, under favorable prospects. We dropped in about 11 o'clock—which was long enough before dinner for all to be absent with whom the dinner is the principal consideration—and at that hour found some 90 buyers present. Of these almost all were from without the City. The bidding appeared to be brisk and the prices satisfactory all around. The invoices of DURRIE & PECK, BABCOCK, HENDERSON & PERRY principally occupied the morning. To-day DERBY'S Catalogue and PHILLIPS & SAMPSON'S will be reached, and we shall have an opportunity to discover how some of the "Sensation novels" and some of the most popular American romances sell, after getting cool.

At one o'clock buyers, sellers, and a few guests sat down in an upper room to a substantial dinner, which those who chose, moistened with champagne as they took it. Wisely Mr. LEAVITT let them off without a speech, and gave nobody an opportunity to respond with a lot of blarney.

It opens one's eyes to step into the basement and the vaults of LEAVITT & DELISSER'S building, where these sales are going on—to see the piles on piles of boxes of books to be sold during the next three weeks, and yet we were told that what we saw did not exhaust 200 out of the 450 pages of the first catalogue. The "distributing force" stood ready with sleeves rolled up, to fulfil their task so soon as the first bills should come down. Around the sides of the room were arranged deep bins, or shelves, each one labeled with the name of a buyer. When a bill comes from the clerks in the salesroom, the boss below gives the order, his assistants come up "in cue" to the spot where that one invoice is packed, and, as each buyer's name is called, and the number that he bought is read off, each assistant counts out the number, and marches off to the bins to deposit. So, when the sale is ended, each buyer's lot is found in his labeled bin, and it is packed and forwarded within thirty days after the sales' close to its destination.

When the buying is under way the stranger is surprised to see his old friend "Gladdingstone" announcing himself as "Sharp," his aged uncle "Hamestring" calling out his name as "Black," or spry "Mr. Tittlequick" shouting out "Jake" as his name. This is done to prevent mistakes on the part of the clerk, and because Sharp is sure to make his bid heard, while Mr. Gladdingstone couldn't get his two syllables of his long surname out until the lot is all gone. Of course if Sharp will pay the bills it is nobody's business whether he was christened with that handle or not.

Looking over the catalogue, we couldn't resist the temptation, in view of the high figures affixed in some cases as the trade price, to suspect that the sellers have learned how to go around the rule of the sales, which requires that each line of the catalogue shall include books enough to amount, at the price affixed, to $25. Where the amount is fixed, and it is desirable to make the multiplicand small, arithmetic teaches that the cheapest way is to increase the multiplier. We are sure that some of the "trade prices" entered were quite as high as the usual retail prices range. But as the figures mislead nobody, and as they answer the turn of those who wish to put in a small number, it is all right.

The Valley Bank of Maryland.

A meeting of parties interested in the recent failure of the Valley Bank, of Maryland, was held last evening, at the Tabernacle. The attendance was very small, owing, in part, to the fact that the advertisement of the meeting had been withdrawn, and the original getters of it up had backed out. CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Esq., was called to the Chair. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the gathering, as designed to adopt some means for effecting a redemption of the Valley Bank issue, to prevent loss by the present billholders.

Mr. LUTHER B. PERT recommended the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of the Bank and its present total assets.

Messrs. JOHN T. HILDRETH and JOHN H. WHITE, followed in a few remarks approving the appointment of the Committee suggested, after which the following were chosen as such Committee: Messrs. John C. Bull, John T. Hildreth, Clinton Roosevelt, L. B. Pert and John H. White.

Mr. PERT stated that he had received a letter from the Receiver of the Valley Bank, announcing that if the assets of the Bank were fully realized, none of the bill-holders would be losers.

Some remarks followed, upon the disastrous results following from swindling bank corporations, with the adoption of a motion, that the Committee above named prepare an early report upon the best mode to prevent such swindling. The meeting hereupon adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

☞ This is magnificent weather. The days are, perhaps, a little too hot for those who are free with their lager beer—but such nights! As each one returns we covet the longest ferry rides, and envy those who have the longest ways to travel by steamboat to reach their homes: for the luxury of a sail upon either of our beautiful rivers, when the air is so cool, and the moonlight and the unclouded sky unite to make so fine a scene, is to be coveted by kings, bishops, office-holders, and even the only daughter of wealthy parents. Last night was the crack night of the year—just cool enough just warm enough, gilded with moon shine, spangled with stars and most gloriously heralded. Such another sunset we have not enjoyed for months. We can conceive that a sensitive painter, after witnessing it, might beg to die—his brightest copies being such dull daubs in comparison. All the West was aglow with such varied colors, so pure, so transparent, so mingled, that each particular color, and tint, and compound seemed more beautiful than the other. All the East was rich with the supplementary lights and shades. To crown the scene a rainbow bloomed out just as the lower rim of the sun touched the horizon, and flashes of lightning darted out from a black cloud under it. The faces of the little girls and of the smutted coal-heavers, and the houses and the fields were alike ruddy in the light. As the glorious picture faded, the full moon slipped out from under a cloud and the night began. It would be a pity to be abroad at this season.

☞ The people of Brighton, S. I., met, Wednesday evening at the Assembly Room to elect delegates to the County and State Conventions.

After choosing delegates, which occupied but a few minutes, the meeting was addressed by JOHN E PARSONS and LEVI A. FULLER, Esqs., of New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 13.

THE KANSAS WAR—Details of recent events—Special Correspondence—Official documents on the affairs of the Territory.

LIFE AND SOCIETY AT BOULOGNE—Article III.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—News by the *Canadian*.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

NEWS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

A LETTER EXPLAINING COL. FREMONT'S CONTRACT.

LETTER FROM LEBANON SPRINGS.

REVOLUTIONARY WRECK—The Man-of-War "*Hussar*" at Hell-Gate.

REVIEW OF MRS. STOWE'S NEW BOOK—With copious extracts.

LATEST POLITICAL NEWS—Results of the Maine Election.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

CITY NEWS CONDENSED.

EDITORIALS—The Political Economy of Slavery. Kansas Correspondence. Prospects of the International Arbitration. About Extending Slavery. The Kansas War. Gov. WISE on Disunion. The Tide Rising. The San Francisco Method of Treating Criminals. Kansas Matters Again. Evidences of Civilization.

AGRICULTURAL—New-York Live Stock Markets. Wholesale Produce and Domestic Markets. Various articles on Agricultural subjects, &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive one extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

[illegible] Tuesday, [illegible] head of cars ordered an omnibus for other [illegible] to the [illegible] and of three cents. Several submitted to the operation with marvelous fortitude. Two or three remonstrated, but were silenced by an [illegible] from the box. One gentleman, as he passed up a silver half dollar, indiscreetly admitted to the driver that he was in a deuced hurry; he proved to be the same individual who found his change [illegible] short.

Now there are few people who travel in the city omnibuses who have not been cheated in this penny way. There are some, indeed, who will insist on receiving the exact change, in order to thwart the rascally jehus, but the majority will evidently be driven to the cars as the only quiet way of escaping this petty extortion. We hope, however, that every man, woman and child will stand by his rights, and demand full change in every case of attempted imposition by stage drivers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

F. S. C. O. W. F.—FOUNTAIN'S SOLIDIFIED Cream of Wild Flower is making a great stir among the fashionables. Toilet-tables are being supplied by hundreds. It washes, shaves, cleanses the teeth, and purifies the breath superbly. Mothers buy it to bathe their children and make their skin soft, clear, beautiful and fragrant. Examine it and you will buy. Sold by all druggists. C. H. RING and C. V. CLICKENER, Wholesale Agents.

A. ARNOUX & SON, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 567 Broadway, corner Prince st., would invite the attention of their customers and the public to their stock of Goods for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of Over-Coatings, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every desirable style. Their well-established reputation is the best guarantee for the style, fit and workmanship of garments made at their establishment.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—DR. S. S. FITCH'S HEART CORRECTOR cures palpitation and other forms of heart disease. For sale at No. 714 Broadway, New-York and by Druggists. Agents wanted. Address S. S. FITCH & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

THE HAIR—PEOPLE HAVE FOR CENTURIES been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy heretofore known has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor WOOD, these articles are being fast dispensed with; but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they call on us once again, for in WOOD'S RESTORATIVE there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the finest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

Sold at No. 313 Broadway, and by all druggists.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT. "THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—this having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water-sts.

Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY BUYERS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 204 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BRUSSELS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

DAVIDS' EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its
SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,
if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.
THEODEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING,
comprising every description and grade from the most COSTLY to the CHEAPEST FASHION.
English Brussels, good styles and quality, 6s. per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIQUID HAIR DYE. It is warranted to dye brown or black instantaneously without the least injury to hair or skin. By the enormous variety of the thousands who have used it, this dye is considered superior to any other preparation of the kind in the world. Manufactured, sold, and privately applied at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Manufactory, No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

CARPETING.—ENGLISH VELVET TAPESTRY, 10s. English Brussels do., 7s.; oil-cloths, 3 yards wide, 3s. to 10s. per yard; English druggets, 4 yards wide, also 10,000 yards ingrain carpeting, from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard, at the Great Carpet Emporium of J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

LADIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Wishing their supply of shoes for the Fall season, can obtain ladies' gaiter boots from 12s. to 20s.; slippers, ties, and buskins, from 6s. to 10s.; with boys', misses', and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st., West.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money returned. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the system is truly surprising. No person out of health should neglect them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels.
BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, wholesale agents.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
3s. per yard,
at
PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,
No. 524 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of
RICH CARPETINGS,
to which they invite the attention of country merchants and those about furnishing.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, that render them superior to all others. They are acknowledged all over the civilized world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 258 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

BERRIE & Co., No. 136 BROADWAY, HAVE THIS Autumn finished their assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and have also on hand their usual assortment of French Cloth and traveling Rugs and Caps.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Should [illegible] WEATHER.

[illegible] THE WIDOWS.

[illegible] to the ingress of wind, [illegible] highly ornamental. Can be [illegible] or window in a few minutes, of a [illegible] For sale at COLT & WHITTELSEY'S, 343 FURNITURE SHOW-ROOM, No. 351 Broadway, one [illegible], 1,000 City references given.

$3 a Pair for Fine French Calf Boots—With patent shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Best French patent leather Boots $4 to $7; gentlemen's Gaiters and Shoes of every description unusually low. A good assortment on hand. A saving of 25 to 30 per cent. in your boot bills at A. BAKER'S, No 15 Ann-st.

Saratoga Empire Spring Water.—The extraordinary reputation of popularity of the Empire water during the past few years, like

CONSERVATIVE OF PHYSICIANS,

which [illegible] WATER

[illegible] TO CONGRESS,

possessing [illegible] waters, without the irritating [illegible] water often creates a cough in [illegible] ;

While the Empire Spring is soothing in its effects, with a tendency to allay irritation, and having in it a

FINE PROPORTION OF IODINE,

which makes it useful in many phases of

SCROFULOUS DISEASES DYSPEPSIA, ETC.,

and [illegible] in the awakening to action of the torpid liver, quickening effectually against

CONSUMPTION,

for which, previously, Saratoga waters have been mainly looked to as the best. have produced a strong impression in the public mind that the Empire is destined very soon to be the

MOST CELEBRATED OF THE SARATOGA WATERS.

THE EMPIRE WATER

may be had at all the principal drug stores, hotels, and of G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, or at their Southern depot, No. 69 Barclay-st., New-York.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion.—The [illegible] of Taraxacum is usually found in the market are inert and worthless to an extent to create the opinion that the plant has not the medicinal virtues many writers claim for it. The error arises from want of skill in its preparation. It is a valuable alterative, tonic, diuretic and aperient; it has a specific action upon the liver, exciting, when languid, to secretion. The diseases to which it is especially applicable are derangement of the digestive organs, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and spleen, irritable condition of the stomach and bowels. In many cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint our preparations have produced sore mouth and gums, affording permanent relief; this fact alone is conclusive in its favor as a remedial agent when properly prepared. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 96 John-st., New-York, and sold by all apothecaries.

Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches—Or any other fruit or vegetable can be preserved in a fresh state, with all their flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF sugar or any other preservative property, by using "SHARP'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS," for which SEVEN DIPLOMAS AND PREMIUMS were awarded last season. These are the only Cans which are WARRANTED to preserve all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 332 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dr. de's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat of summer, weakness and pains are banished by its application. Clean and free from grease.

CHAS. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Dr. Costar's Exterminator, the only article that effectually clears (without danger or stench) rats, mice, house cockroaches, ants, &c.—COSTAR'S INSECT POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of moths, flies, bedbugs, and all insects, prepared. Costar's Imperial Exterminator. COSTAR'S Warehouse and Retail Depot, No. 276 Broadway, New-York.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Teeth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown windsor and other soaps, powder boxes, tweezers, scissors and fine combs, Paris bullet articles and every other fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by [illegible] & McILARG & CO., No. 38 Maiden-st.

Masonic Notice.—Neptune Lodge, No. 317 F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a regular communication on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of our deceased brother Samuel Irwin. By order GEO. W. THURBER, W. M.
Wm. L. McILAN, Secretary.

The Dirty Mine Vitriol Galvanic Batteries restored to [illegible] S. B. SMITH'S Crystal Battery, which requires no cleaning, for $3, exclusive of the magnetic machine; with the machine, $15; warranted superior to any medical galvanic apparatus in the world. No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—At an election of the XVIIIth Ward Democratic Electors held at the corner of 23d st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, the following ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority:

County Convention.—J. Bryant Smith, James Donnelly, Sr., Charles Roofnsen, Daniel C. Pentz, James Irving.

Congressional.—John F. Sloper, Edward Murray, John Van Pelt, George McGrath, Harris Wines, Sr., John Kane, Stephen O'Hara.

Assembly.—Patrick H. Waters, Ezra V. Smith, Matthew Hale Smith, Frederick Pfeister, John Caffray.

Charter.—Henry Wallace, Charles McChesney, John T. Gay, James Daly, George Geim, James Donnelly, Jr., James Leary, Samuel Chessire, James Feeney, Richard Dalton, Owen Donohue, August Sihoins, Francis Messemer, J. Bryant Smith, Edward Marrenner.

Councilman 55th District.—James Dooty, James Daly Charles McChesney, Patrick Kelly, James Feehan.

Councilman 57th District.—John J. Gallagher, Patrick Flood, Henry Condon, Stephen O'Hara, William Staker.

FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE LABOR.—The Mechanics' and Workingmen's CENTRAL REPUBLICAN UNION will hold a meeting at 7½ o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING next, Sept. 12, 1856, at the Union Buildings, No. 363 Bowery, a few doors north of Broome-st. All workingmen favorable to the cause of Free Labor, Free Soil and Fremont and Dayton, are invited to enroll their names in this great cause. Eminent speakers will address the meeting on the rights of free labor. Music by Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

The finance and Executive Committees will meet at 7 o'clock, on business, same evening.

ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, President.
ANDREW MURRAY, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT MEETING OF WORKING MEN—A People's Candidate for Governor. The LABORING MEN of New-York who are in favor of nominating HORACE GREELEY for Governor of this STATE, independent of all political parties, as an Honest Man, who will administer the Government with Integrity, and Stern Economy, and with a view to the interests and welfare of the People alone, are requested to meet at the Tabernacle at 7½ o'clock TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, to take the matter into consideration.

GRAND MASS MEETING.—Commodore Stockton, of N. J.; J. Morison Harris, of Me.; Green Kendrick, of Ct; Geo. Bancies, of La.; A. B. Ely, of Mass.; and many other distinguished speakers, will positively be present at the Fillmore and Donelson demonstration at Union-square THIS (Friday) EVENING, and address the meeting.

W. F. T. CHAPMAN, Ch'n of Exec. Com.
CHAS. T. PORHAMUS, Sec'y.

ASHLANDERS, ATTENTION.—The members of the above named Club, Old-Line Whigs and all others favorable to the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON, are requested to meet on the corner of Broadway and Bond-st THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely, to proceed to the Grand Mass Meeting to be held on Union-square. By order,

W. H. DRAPER, Marshal.

A MEETING OF THE DELEGATE COMMITTEE of the FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL CLUB of the City and County of New-York, will be held at the Broadway House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.
EMERSON W. KEYES, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will meet FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at Geo Conrad's, 3d-av., corner 62d st. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEORGE J. GREGORY, } Secretaries.
W. W. Dow, }

THIRD WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will meet at their rooms No 233 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1856, at 8 o'clock. MARTIN THATCHER, President.

JOHN M. FOX, }
EPHRAIM CLARK, } Secretaries.

EXTINGUISHERS—Will meet THIS EVENING, at No. 664 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., at 8 "sharp."

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates, for sale at EVANS & Co.'s Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
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Upon the most favorable terms.
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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for giving life and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, greasy, or faded skin. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYLS, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Scotch woman, [illegible] plain cooking, washing, ironing, and [illegible] where she could [illegible] boy 4 years. Highest references. Can be seen at Mrs. MAHLIG'S advertising agency, No. [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with good City references; one as plain cook, and do the washing and ironing of a small private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit; wages $7; the other as chambermaid and wash in a hotel or boarding-house does up linens well; has good reference; can do house cleaning; wages, $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As companion to a lady. The advertiser is a single lady, with a good education, and would desire and endeavor to render herself agreeable and useful in the situation sought. The best of references in this City can be given. Address "J.," Box No. 93 New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Scotch Protestant women. The one as chambermaid and fine washing, or chambermaid and seamstress. The other is a very good cook, bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c.; will assist in the washing. Both have years of reference. Call at No. 24 81-av., Bible-House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and assist to wash and iron. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 268 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a gentleman's family, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and first-rate sewer. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 165 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant English woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 4th-av., near 23d-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and Italian, and as present residing in this City, desires a reengagement as Governess in a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 843 Post-Office.

MILLER WANTED.—An unmarried man, who has attended a Grist Mill and is willing to make himself generally useful, may apply to YOUNG, BONNELL & CO., Nos. 104 and 106 West-st., New-York, or to D. KNOWLES, Lodi, Bergen Co., N. J. Good references given and required.

COPYING, TRANSLATING, &c.—TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—Deeds, &c., engrossed. Legal and every other description of writing copied. Law papers served. A strong staff always at hand for the dispatch of business. Apply at E. H. RAE'S Copying Office, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

NURSES—Cooks, men waiters, and other first class servants are wanted at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand-st. Servants to avail themselves of the very numerous and continuous calls, should be in attendance from 10 to 2 o'clock.

PATTERN MAKER WANTED—Who is competent to make all kinds of wood and metal patterns, and is familiar with machinery and moulding, at the Reconic Works, Southold, Long Island. Inquire of Messrs. PETTIBONE & PLATT, No. 228 Pearl-st.

MUSIC-TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of the musical department of a female seminary in Alabama. None but a competent person, with the best of references, need apply. WM. HALL & SON.

PRESSMAN WANTED.—A good practical printer, steady employment, one who is used to Colliander Power Presses and printing fine cuts, can apply to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a watchmaker; also a boy that has had some experience at the manufacturing or repairing of jewelry. apply to WILLIAM R. TICE, 127 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK WANTED—Who perfectly understands her business. One with good City recommendations can apply at No. 19 East 14th st.

CLERK WANTED—Who has had two or three years experience, in a law office, and is well recommended. Address box No. 158 Brooklyn Post Office.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS—Situation wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, *Times* office.

FUR FINISHERS AND CAP MAKERS—Wanted immediately, at KELLOGG'S, No. 128 Canal-st.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway: 2 porters for stores, 4 stewardess for a first-class steamer, 1 entry clerk and 1 smart man to superintend a saloon. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—A young man to go to a large Southern city, as general clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery and fruit store. Address, giving references, J. A. B., Box No. 650 Post-Office, New-York.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN,
TEN MINUTES WALK FROM FULTON FERRY.
GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and obtain the comforts of a home upon application at No. 45 Concord-st. The rooms to let consist of one large room, first floor, fronting on Concord-st.; also, smaller rooms. Full or partial board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A European lady, having an extra room, well furnished, of large size, with closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen. The house is furnished with gas, bathing room, &c.; situated near the City Hall, convenient to the Wall-st. ferry. Address, with real name, E. RIPLING, at the Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A furnished par or and bedroom, on second floor, to let, with or without board; has hot and cold water, gas, &c. Also, two hall bedrooms, with large pantries attached, suitable for single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 1,686 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom adjoining on 3d floor; also, a large room on 2d floor; may be engaged with board, in a private family, at No. 202 Henry-st. Best references required.

BOARD ON BROOLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 29 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in his delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 396 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on fourth floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman is in want of a large, well-furnished bedroom, (if with a bath-room adjoining would be preferred,) with breakfast and tea, board, and dinner on Sundays, in a first-class house in the vicinity of Union-square, not higher than 23d-st. A good table and an agreeable social circle are indispensable. For such accommodations a suitable remuneration will be paid. Address A. R., Box No. 916 Post-Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—Permanently, by a young gentleman and his wife, a nicely furnished room and bedroom, with board, partial only for the gentleman, in a small private family, and where no other boarders will be taken; the house must be pleasantly situated near Broadway, and above Bleecker-st. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address GRAHAM, office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and wife, two infants, and two servants, in a genteel private family and good neighborhood. Will require a parlor and two good-sized bed-rooms; would, however, prefer occupying the second floor of a modern house. Location, near the Heights, or near Amity-st. Address R., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman for his daughter, aged 19 years, in a private family, where, if any, there are but few boarders. A large room and bedroom required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Location within four blocks of Pierpont-st. Address S. WILLIAMS, at *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman, for his two sisters aged 20 and 23 years, in a genteel private family, where, if any, there are but few boarders taken. Address New-York Post Office, Box No. 913. A. C.

BOARD WANTED—Partial Board, in an American private family, where there are few or no boarders, and convenient to Ames-st., New-York, or Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address W. A. B. *Times* office.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

BOARDERS WANTED—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and two large and very pleasant rooms on the second floor, in a very pleasant and healthy location in South Brooklyn, by a widow lady, who will give and require the best of references. For particulars, inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROOM TO LET.—An English family are desirous of letting a large room comfortably furnished, suitable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife. Reference exchanged. Apply No. 194 Madison-st., near Rutgers.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, second floor, to single gentlemen. Apply No. 71 East 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For gentlemen may be obtained at No. 38 University place, between 10th and 11th sts.

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The great mass of information received from the Territory of Kansas, has been through the medium of telegraphic dispatches, always fragmentary and confused, and frequently false and contradictory. In this work we have the results of the actual observation of an eye-witness—a man fully competent to understand and depict the course of events, and disposed to state the case as fairly as possible.

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PATTERNS for embroidering MANTILLAS, COLLARS, SHIRTS, CHEMISES, Drawers, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Dresses, &c. &c.
Also, a large lot of embroidered chemisettes, [illegible] linen handkerchiefs.
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E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

PATENT CLOTHING.
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, MITTENS, LEGGINS, &c.,
WITHOUT SEAMS.
The garments are woven in the wool, and for strength, sheapness and durability are unequaled. They cannot rip, as they are entirely whole. They are almost impervious to water, and a person clad in them will have no occasion to complain of the cold.
These goods are sold at wholesale at the depôt of the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 22 Dey-st., New-York.

GRAND!
OPENING DISPLAY
Of Magnificent English Velvet Tapestry and BRUSSELS CARPETS
Purchased by the Agent of the house
LOW FOR CASH,
At the most celebrated English Manufactories.
OIL CLOTHS,
Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No 436 Broadway,
Has opened a magnificent assortment of Real India Camels' Hair Long Shawls, Square Shawls and Scarfs.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawland other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS
Of fine Gray, Brown, mixed and Black Cloths.
The styles entirely new.
Now on sale by
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SILK ROBES AT $20.
A fine assortment just opened at retail by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

REMOVAL OF RICHMOND'S LACE STORE—To No. 467 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. We return thanks for the liberal patronage we have enjoyed for the last twelve years. Having increased accommodations we are enabled to keep a very large assortment of laces and embroideries; our stock of point laces, fiat Valenc., ribbons, handkerchiefs, etc., will be found well worth attention; new styles of ladies' caps and head dresses received monthly. Occupying the whole building our wholesale friends can now be better supplied with all choice patterns of mourning collars, capes, basques and sets, for which we have so long taken the lead.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS
AND MILLINERY GOODS—Wholesale and Retail for the Fall of '56.—Ladies will find a good assortment of the above goods at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., which are offered as low as any store in the city. Milliners supplied. L. P. TIBBALS.

MILLINERY.—To Southern Ladies and Ladies traveling: Mrs. CARTER, No. 593 Broadway, has just received some exquisite designs in French Pattern Bonnets; also, a large assortment of Traveling Bonnets, all new, and made expressly for those ladies I now solicit to call and examine.

MRS. HUBBARD—No 7 Bond-st.—Has an extensive assortment of rich Millinery, and is constantly receiving the latest styles, and most elegant selections from Paris. Mourning Hats attended to promptly.

MILITARY—Any Artillery corps having a uniform to dispose of can hear of a purchaser by Addressing Capt. HENDERSON, Newton, N. J., or to Capt. J. BESSON, Mercer House, New-York City.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., will open FALL MILLINERY on Thursday, Sept 18.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Mo., one to ninateen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

WATCH LOST—On Sunday afternoon, in 14th-st., between Dr. McElroy's church, near 6th-av., and University-place, a lady's watch. A "forget-me-not," in diamond, was set in the back, which was of blue enamel; the face was white; the owner's name, with the date and place of purchase, (Geneva, 1856,) was engraved on the inside. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return it to the owner, No. 14 East 14th-st.

$10 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from the subscriber, a yellow brindle SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, about one year old, long body and short legs, is very lively and answers to the name of "Rascal." Any person returning said dog to the subscriber, either at No. 35 West 33d-st., or No. 51 Wall-st., will receive the above reward.
C. D. BURRILL, No. 51 Wall-st.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing on Saturday Oct. 4. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 7, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 and 3 P. M. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual *soirées* will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

YACHT WANTED.—A small Yacht of good model and fast sailer; address with full particulars as to size, price, &c., box No. 2,870, Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES,
Just received per [illegible]
A large assortment of embroideries, Swiss Jaconet, Beadings, and Gulpure sets,
Breakfast and traveling sets,
In cambric, [illegible]
Valenciennes and thread edgings from [illegible] yard upwards.
Also, a large lot of embroidered chemisettes, [illegible] linen handkerchiefs.
Cambric and Swiss bands from 2s. to $18 each.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIAS AND WOOL PLAIDS.
Of Beautiful Qualities,
And Entirely New Patterns,
Will be opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOTH TALMAS AND TRAVELING MANTLES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are receiving fresh lots every day
Of the above most desirable articles,
In Ladies' Cloths, Beavers and Plaid Tweeds.

BRODIE'S FALL STYLES
OF
CLOAKS, TALMAS, &C.
Imported and of his own well known manufacture.
Wholesale buyers will please call.
No. 51 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE ROBE OF THE SEASON.
An Entire New Article
Of Silk Robe, with Silk Plush Flounces,
Will be opened this Morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 13 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

SILK ROBES WITH VELVET FLOUNCES.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Several Cases Rich Silk Robes.
From $60 to $150.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
50 Cartons Stella Shawls. New Designs.
Just received by BEEKM

Later from Havana.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY —YELLOW FEVER IN THE DECLINE.

The *Empire City*, Capt. HENRY WINDLE, arrived yesterday with later news from Havana.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans on the morning of the 3d inst., and entered the Harbor of Havana at sunrise on the 6th, coaled and left the same afternoon for New-York.

The Havana papers furnish detailed accounts of the ravages of the late hurricane which in certain parts of the Island and especially at Sagua la Grande caused great destruction of property both afloat and ashore.

The gale commenced on the 27th, reached its height on the 28th and moderated on the 29th.

At Sagua six American and one English vessels went ashore. The crews were saved but the vessels were a total loss.

The light-house at Cardenas was swept away and here as at Matanzas and Sagua much damage was done to the crops.

The ship *Bubicon Puckett* from Boston for New-Orleans put into Havana on the 5th, having sustained great damage in the gale of the 27th and 28th and it was thought would be condemned—also brig *Marie* from a port in St. Domingo likewise crippled.

The yellow fever is reported to be on the decline and indeed no new cases are heard of since the hurricane.

The *Empire City* has encountered thick weather on the coast, having been enveloped in a dense fog for the last 24 hours.

She brings 33 passengers, 28 from Havana and 5 from New-Orleans.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH CHARGE AT ST. DOMINGO—THE LATE GALE—AMERICAN VESSELS LOST—CARGO OF SLAVES LANDED.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

Since my last, I learn by a letter from St. Domingo City, of the Dominican Republic, that Mr. SZOVIA, *Chargé* of Spain, had given naturelization papers to 800 soldiers and officers of the Republic in one batch—making the national troops subjects of Spain. We next expect to learn of the *coup d'état* annexation, for which our Superior Spanish mind is already prepared; and it is said the subject is to be one of the important matters for discussion at Puerto Principe, where the Captain-General now is attending a cattle show and fair, and paying an official visit—the principal officials of that part of the island having been previously instructed to meet him there for important national purposes. The General left on the evening of the 29th, with his staff and family, to be absent a couple of weeks.

We had a severe gale commencing 27th August, and terminating night of the 28th, which has done much damage on water and shore, from this, East to Sierra Morena,—the people, estates and shipping suffering the most in the Bay and waters of Sagua la Grande. Lost at Sierra Morena—the American brig *Wm. A. Drew;* sold here yesterday for $1,200, by order of the underwriters' agent, CHARLES TYNG, Esq. At Sagua la Grande—reported total loss of the American barks *Arkansas, Albers, Warden* and *Aquilla*, and brigs *Galveston* and *John Hathaway;* British bark *Ivanhoe.* The crews of these vessels all safe. The vessels were all nearly loaded,—but a very small portion of their cargoes will be saved, and not enough from the wrecks to meet the expenses incidental to the calamity.

The barks *La Martine* and *Maine Law* are on shore at Cardenas, the last supposed total loss, having capsized. The brig *Amanda Jane* which was ashore, was got off without damage, and has left for Sagua to load. The injury along the coast on the estates is confined to the Sugar houses and the plantain fruits, the last of which are nearly destroyed from Matanzas to Sagua. The American ship *Rubicon*, BARRETT, from Boston for New-Orleans, arrived here yesterday, in distress—leaking, and having lost in the gale 27th and 28th, lat. 24° 10' and lon. 85°, topmasts and, sprung the mizzenmast, bulwarks stove, decks swept, and the seams opened through the ship. A Board of Survey ordered yesterday, report her unseaworthy. She will probably be condemned by the two other boards yet to be called by the United States Consul and Underwriters' Agent. The *Shanghai*, ship, recently sold here, will load and clear hence for Marseilles—*not* a full cargo, thence in ballast *for Cuba!* She will *have a long nogage!* appear in distress, &c., after having landed a cargo of Africans.

One cargo of Slaves was landed to the westward since my last, said to be over 600. Three fine vessels, clipper barks, have been contracted for in the United States for the trade. They are to be on the coast in the month of December. The Clipper *Atalanta* is said to be one.

MR. FERNANDO DE CASTRO, Jr., has been visiting your City, and a convenient *traveling name—Uriarte*—seemed harmonious and served his purposes for concealment. His friends, however, had to keep a chart of his movements, to find him, as he slept but two nights in the same place. The *Grey Eagle*, of M—— notoriety, has been sold, I think, as she seems to be fitting up—possibly for another expedition to the coast of Africa.

The health of Havana is improving—but not enough to invite return of the unacclimated,

As ever, &c.

News from Brazil.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AMONG THE SLAVES—DAMAGE TO THE COFFEE MARKET—AFFAIRS IN MONTEVIDEO—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times,

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

The cholera in this empire has made such havoc among the slaves that the business of the country in its main article of traffic has been greatly damaged this season. For the want of proper facilities for transporting coffee to the market, a large number of laborers is needed, and as these cannot be had, the market has for a length of time been nearly bare of the highest grades of coffee; the scarcity of which, together with the number of vessels seeking business, has kept up prices at figures which leave no margin for the shipper. This scarcity of laborers has attracted the attention of Government to the necessity of encouraging immigration, and a large appropriation has been made within a few days for that purpose. How much of the appropriation will go to the benefit of immigrents is a matter of great doubt, as Brazilian officials have a reputation that would make the most thieving Common Councilman in New-York blush.

Our dates from Montevideo are to the 11th inst. The financial affairs of that unfortunate Republic (Uinguay) are in a hopeless condition, and the President had assembled the Senate to provide ways and means for carrying on the Government. The Senate says the President is to bleme for their present financiel embarrassements; and President PEREIRA returns the compliment on the Senate, and unfortunately for that body, cites chapter and verse. The scolding at each other will not help the matter, and how they are to remedy the lack of funds is a question of "*quien sabe.*"

Uraguay le in a fix, ont of which it seems almost impossible to extricate herself, for though there is not in the wide world a more inviting country in respect to soil and climate, neither property nor life is secure, and emigrants who have left Europe, for the purpose of settling there, have, on arrival, abandoned the ides, and have gone higher up river to the Argentine Republic, where the highest inducements are held out to foreigners to make homes for themselves.

This harbor is the asylum for vessels in distress that are bound around either Cape. At present we have only the ship *Nestorian*, of New-York, which has been in here over forty days, but is now ready for sea. To be obliged to put into Rio for repairs is a distressing affair to the parties who have the bills to pay.

The naval news is not of a sort that will please your Secretary of the Navy. He is bound to hear that the United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge* has again appeared in the waters of the United States, uninvited by him. The brig has been actively employed of late in looking after wrocked prooerty, but it appears she has "outlived her usefulness," and ie to return to the United States the second time before the expiration of her cruise. She has been a very unlucky craft, and those who know her best think she ought to be sold.

The *Bainbridge* arrived here last on the 22d inst. after a ten days' cruise down the coast in aid of an American vessel that was lately wrecked there.

The *Savannah*, the flag-ship of the American squadron on this coast, is here. I am told that very great dissatisfaction is expressed by the sailors of that ship at being kept so long after the term of their enlistment has expired. A ship manned with sailors who are dissatisfied at being "held to service" against their will, and in violation of their shipping articles, cannot be a very efficient ship. Some of her officers express the opinion that the *Savannah* may remain on the station permanently, as she has been in commission three years, wanting a few days. Certain it is, that her invalids go home in the *Bainbridge*, which vessel will sail to-day for the United States.

The health of Rio and of the shipping is good, and we are just now having delightful Winter weather.

An Eventful Life.

Rev. Mr. STAICOS was buried on Thursday, from the Tebernacle Church in Salem. The Salem *Register* relates, among the incidents of his life, that he was educated in Paris, and enlisted as a soldier in the FRENCH contingent that was ordered to Italy—he and others of his company supposing that they were to aid in the Italian struggle for liberty. Finding their mistake, these young men deserted, but were re-taken and returned to Paris; and upon LOUIS NAPOLEON'S accession, being included in the amnesty which was proclaimed, they secured their liberty, and STAICOS returned to Greece. He subsequently resolved to go to California; reached Boston and worked at day labor on the wharves for a time; then, with three companions, in Greek costume, and armed in the style of their country, started *on foot* for California. Upon reaching Dedham, for some offence which they had unintentionally committed through their ignorance of the customs of our nation, they were arrested and imprisoned. Influential gentlemen procured their release. The superior talents and education of young STAICOS soon developed themselves and procured him friends. After a variety of further adventures he became a clergyman, and was about to return to his native land, to devote himself to preaching the Gospel to his countrymen, when a rapid consumption caused his death at the early age of 28. He married a daughter of Mr. AMOS SMITH, of this city, and leaves a wife and two young and interesting sons, named NESTOR and ORESTES. His character, intellectually and morally, was as remarkable as his career.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered. Pearle, $7 75; Pots, $7 25@$7 31½ ₱ 100 lbs. Supply and demand limited.

COFFEE—Is in better supply, yet, with a good inquiry, prices are maintained. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderete request at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. &c.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½
Middling	11¾	11¾	12
Midling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
Fair	12⅜	12⅜	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice considerable activity and firmness in the market for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, the supply of which is rather inadequate to the requirements of purchasers. The sales since our last comprise about 9,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range;

Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 95
Common to Good Michigan	5 75@ 6 10
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 55
Common to Good Ohio	6 35@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 85@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 85@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian remains scarce and quiet at unaltered prices,—the transactions since our last including only a few small lots of ordinary to choice extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is but moderately inquired for, at infirm prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 25@ $8 20 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75@ $3 80 for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat ie freely bought at very full prices. Theie is a scarcity of good and prime parcels; tbese are much needed. The sales since our last consist of ebont 59,000 bushels,—including good to choice Canadian White, part at $1 65@$1 68; good to prime Western red at $1 52@$1 55; prime Southern White at $1 68; good do. red at $1 50@ $1 52, and peor mixed at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye continnes in light supply and demend, at about 90c.@ 91c. for prime new, ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping at 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@46c. for Stete; 41c.@45c. for Jersey; and 38c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley remains scarce and quiet. It was last sold at $1 29 ₱ bushel. Corn is still actively inquired for, at rislog prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 52,000 bushels, at 62c.@67c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 68c.@69c. for Mixed; 69c.@71c for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 70c @75c. for Northern and Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New remain inactive, and somewhat nominal; they are now worth only from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb. Old rnle heavy and languid, at 6c.@8s. ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet, at old rates.

LEAD—Unchenged.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderete request, at old rates, 85c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Still attracts but little attention, at former quotations. New-Orleans, 53c.@55c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@48c; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@43c.; and Cleyed Cuba, 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentioe and Resin are in improved demand, at very full prices.

OILS—We have no really new feature to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at still higher prices, with sales reported since our last of about 900 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$20 for Mess; and $17 62½@$17 75, and in some instances, $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inqnired for, and are quoted at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is very firm, supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 400 barrels, at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11 @$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $19@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c @22c. for common to very good State; and 22c. @26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in feir supply and request, at from 6c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand, and is firm at $3 62½@$4 62½ for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in lively request, and are stiffly held, with sales reported since our last of about 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 7¾c.@ 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The bulk of the Teae offered at auction today found purchasers at about previons prices. The attendance was quite numerous and demand was animated, especially for good and choice grades, of which dealers are desirous to procura more ample supplies.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls Ohio and Prison sold at 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without any very noticeable change. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d @8d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 23s. ₱ hhd., and Heavy Goods, 20s. @29s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber has just received some beautiful styles of jewelry for ladies, consisting of the following, which he is selling at retail at less than the usual prices: beautiful cameo, mosaic and coral ear rings, pins and bracelets, in sets or separate, new and beaotiful styles. Also, ladies' gold chatelaine chains, beautiful patterns. Also, some rich styles of all gold ear rings, pins and bracelets, all of which he is selling at less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE—Together with a large assortment of Diamonds, and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c

Gold Detached Levers for ladies	$25 to $30
Gold Roht. Rosskell Levers for ladies	100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches	150 to 200

Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

PRINTING—Store-bill printing, commercial printing, mercantile printing, ball printing, card printing, fancy printing, and in fact, all kinds of job printing, elegantly and correctly executed, at low prices by THOMAS E. BUTTON'S Job and Card Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 37 Fulton-st.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 390 and 438 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers,

INSTRUCTION.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY—No. 472 Broadway.—After the usual Summer recess this Institution is again open for Readers. The hours are now, from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M., but the Librarian is generally in attendance during the whole day. The terms on which the Library and Rooms are open to readers, are as follows:

1. To Apprentices, or Youths employed as Apprentices, without charge.

2. To Journeymen, Teachers, Students in Academies or Colleges, Youths in the offices of Lawyers, Physicians or Artists, $1 per year.

3. Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artists, &c., in business on their own account, $2 per year.

In the Library and Reading-Room are tables, at which the readers may sit during the evening, and read the books they have taken, or consult those not intended for circulation. These tables are also well supplied with Reviews, Magazines, Pictorials, Newspapers, &c. Mechanics and Tradesmen, or other persons who employ apprentices, are invited and urged to encourage them to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON, JNO. DAVENPORT, B. R. WETHROP, | WM. S SEE, DAVID WEBB, WM. ALLASON, JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857 Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No 156 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st, below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE—UNION SQUARE, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. The three departments, Primary, Academic and Collegiate are provided with a full and efficient corps of instructors. Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. Circulars will be found at Crowen's, Randolph's, Carter's, Appleton's, and Ivison & Phinney's. Further information may be obtained by letter or personal application to GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $350 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 26th year of successful operation) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

GH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway. F. B. MAURICE.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 346 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY Sept. 1. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Universite de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately in his pupils' or at his residence, No. 818 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 123 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st

WINTHROP INSTITUTE—For young ladies—The Fall Term of this school commences on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The undersigned will attend to any communication left at this office, or No. 297 2d-av., before 12 o'clock on Monday next.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1856. WM. DINISON, Supt.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st. Mlle. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimoonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 54th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A.—Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his school at his house, No 282 4th-av., on Sept. 8. He begs to refer to Messrs. R. B. MINTURN, J. H. SWIFT, H. A. HURLBUT, F. W. OGDEN, A. SCHERMERHORN, A. B. SANDS, &c.

MURRAY HALL—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York (Rector, Rev. J. U. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 36th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—French and English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen on the 8th September.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.

TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 22d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 279 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York by the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Terms $250 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,092 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and and advanced mathematics the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. B. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL Nos. 161 Macdougal-st and 140 Clinton-place—Directed by the late Professors of M. Feugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH. Classical, Commercial and Mathematical studies; an Elementary department; a Gymnasium. No extra charges for Modern languages. French is the language of the School.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 22d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York: Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

UNITED STATES—And British North American School Agency, No. 519 Broadway.—Families and schools can be supplied with efficient English and American teachers, resident or daily. Teachers are invited to call and register. Principals of schools are requested to forward circulars, &c. HATTON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of Sept. he will open a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 142 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a gymnasium.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 23 Grammercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

MRS. BODSTEIN—Late JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 300 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts., B. A. SMITH late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Full success goaranteed to all, old and young.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A.—WILL reopen his school for boys at No. 14 West 20th-st, between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, 15th Sept. There are vacancies.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISSSTEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison ava., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES L. H. & M. R. GREEN will re open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. R. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union-square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archeology.*

J. E. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 337 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY Sept. 10, at No. 48 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 46 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN—No. 104 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

RAND'S FAMILY SCHOOL—Will reopen at No. 495 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

STATIONERY.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES

Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.

Our manufacture embraces the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and staple envelopes—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.

Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case, or part of case. Sole agents for Harrison & Co.'s and West End Co.'s superior cream laid, Elizabethan, Alhambra and tinted paper; billet, note, bath, let er, caps, etc. Also, embossed fancy note. LYON & RAYNOR,

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Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOO

AUCTION SALES.

Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PHILADELPHIA—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, &c. of the NORTH PENN-SYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Lessee Company, Pa., at Willow Grove, Montgomery County, Pa., 14 miles from the City of Philadelphia.—On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Lessee Company, pursuant to the authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1856, all those 7 tracts of land, containing over 100 acres, situated in Plains Township, Montgomery County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna Railroad, and bounded by lands of P. K. Price, John Searle, P. K. Shelmire, Mark. H. M. Fuller, and by the canal and several public roads, according to a survey made in 1855, by H. Polk, D. S., Luzerne County. On tract No. 2 is a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven through 3 veins of good coal. These improvements would enable a party purchasing to commence operations immediately, on a large scale. The mining below the bank of the canal at the present mode of loading boats will be, consequently, very small. With these facilities, at least 500 tons per day can be lifted from the mines and placed in boats ready for market. The Northern Extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that the large Primrose vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 20 feet. Shaft 20 feet deep, and 18 by 9½ feet wide, to a 16-foot vein of coal. Also, engine, 40-horse power, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., entirely new. Also, a basin for the boats when loading. Contemplated Railroad will run through less Nos. 4, 5, and 6, to Nantmeal and Scranton. A full description of the whole property, and the lithographic plan from Mr. Colt's survey, giving the exact boundaries, distances, courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of Messrs. BARGE BROTHERS & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, DEMEREE & CO., New-York. Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF CABINET MAKERS' STOCK—Consisting of a general assortment of over $6,000 worth of cabinet-makers' furnishings, By FRANKLIN NICHOLS & CO. THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., by order of assignee, will be sold two suites of solid carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in French satin brocatel, eighteen rosewood piano stools, six rests of four each, quartette tables, three rosewood secretary bookcases, rosewood, mahogany and walnut centre, card and sofa tables, chamber suites, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, tapestry bureaus, secritoires, Turkish reclining chairs, Voltaire rocking and parlor chairs, sofas, &c., &c. Also, to pay advances, several consignments of French plate, pier and oval mirrors, original oil-paintings, French and American clocks, English table cutlery and plated ware, carpets, French China vases and cut glass ware, toilet ware, and a large variety of superior furniture suitable for parlor, chamber, dining room, &c. Also, enamelled chamber furniture in suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows. The whole of the above goods will be warranted, being of superior workmanship, making this sale especially worthy the attention of intending buyers. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on JEFFERY-st., THIRD and 4TH STS.—Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 66 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 26x100, with three buildings thereon—one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 270 3d-st. The lot is 22.7x106, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can be on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Friday, Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st.—Magnificent diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c., cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, finger rings, pins, breeches, studs, &c., 18-carat gold mountings, 18 carat gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers, do. guard, vest and fob chains, in the newest styles; also, a large line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, lockets, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, bracelets, vest buttons, &c., &c. Every article is warranted as represented on the catalogue.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer. Examine the extensive, rare and valuable collection, embracing household goods in general, jewelry, works of art, sporting and musical articles, (articles for family consumption) N. B.—Every kind of personal property is taken and sold. The advantage of this auction room is of importance to the public in general. Every day, from Tuesday to Saturday, is a regular Sale-day, for reception of property. An extensive stock of superior desks on hand. Shipping in the best manner effected. At 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 40 brands of cigars, by 1,000 or less.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 441 Broadway, near Howard-st., a large and well assorted stock of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, viz: 10 superior parlor suites in brocade, plush and hair cloth, bookcase, library, centre and extension dining tables, chairs, rockers, Turkish easy chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, sideboards, stageres, enameled chamber suites. Sale positive to pay advances.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 18 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF SALE.—Of rich magnificent jewelry, set in diamonds, on SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1856, at 11 A. M., at No. 18 Spruce-st., consisting of gold watches, watch bracelets and parts, breast pins, chains, studs, set in diamonds; ladies' watch chains, gold watch keys, and a general assortment of rich fine jewelry, &c.

JAS. B. BENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

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METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Sheet Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fink's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manilla Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Bellows Nails.

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DELAFIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,

Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 536 Broadway corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—Just received from Europe, a large lot of double and single shot guns, rifles, pistols &c., and for sale very cheap, at F. REYNOLDS', No. 48 Chatham-st., and No. 6 French's Hotel. Sole agent for United States for Starkey's percussion gun caps. Military and target companies supplied.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the finest sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents,

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 33 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 33 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

ONE-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—All complete; will be sold cheap. Inquire of DARLINGTON & CO., Franklin-st., opposite the Tombs, at the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and brousing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by

R. D'HEURESE, No. 197 Elm-st.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 39 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

By R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enamelled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN WARD No. 86 Canal-st.

BRICK, STONE, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—The undersigned are now offering to let to contractors the construction of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, which will consume about 15,000,000 hard-burnt brick, 30,000 cubic yards building stone, and 50,000 barrels hydraulic cement. Inquiries are made by contractors as to the price of these articles, and the places where they can be obtained. The object of this notice is to bring manufacturers and consumers together, and we respectfully ask parties furnishing the above articles, to send us their address before the 20th inst., with the prices at which such articles can be furnished. Only a small proportion of the above amount will be needed this Fall, thus allowing ample time to manufacturers. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.—BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st., offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business. BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cents, issued to the Milwaukee, Lake du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at ⅜5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 75 Wall-st, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.

By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE—

Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent bonds.
San Francisco 5 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.;

Corner Nassau and Pine-st., New York.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 20 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz: Nos. 31, 33, 37, 53, 58, 63, 65, 74, 98, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. R. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.

J. W. DENVER } Commissioners Cal.

SAMUEL B. SMITH } War Department.

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1856.—The Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds, Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America, New-York, on and after the 10th inst.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this institution will be held at its office in the City of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing a certain promissory note, bearing date on or about March 2, 1853, made by the undersigned, to the order of MARY H. LEWIS, for $2,300, payable on demand, with six per cent interest, as the same has been paid.

WILLIAM HUTTON.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1856.

INTEREST.—On the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 15th inst., will be paid by Messrs. WARE, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., N. Y.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I hereby give notice that I will be prepared to receive moneys on Taxes on TUESDAY MORNING next, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY, at PERTH AMBOY.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par, by the Union Bank of this City.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1856.—The BANK OF SALINA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham st.) open every day from 10 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 3, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. R. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 345 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Sept. 9, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, payable on demand at the branch office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

THIS COMPANY, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $53,000, offers safe facilities for the effecting of Fire Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture and General Merchandize; and losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $50,000. ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT.	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. H. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL—Is now for sale at the following coal yards at $18 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 332 4th-av., corner 27th-st., N. Y.; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEDON, No. 40 South-st., N. Y.; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts; Yard No. 81 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st N. Y.

COAL—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phosgene, and spirits of turpentine.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL. Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¼ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS, 5.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad 11.30 A. M., for Saratoga. These passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad's Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train from the West.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad; at Hornellsville, with Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CONLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Manotowoc, Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M., leave Troy by 7 A. M. and Saratoga Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, Connecting at New Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 10:00 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:05 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD NOTICE.—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62. The Express Trains between New-York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 5:40 A. M. Express train will leave New-York as usual. 8:30 A. M. Express train will leave New-York on Friday, the 29th instant. 8:10 A. M. Mail train running regular. 3:20 P. M. Express train will leave New-York for Albany on Thursday the 28th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.

The road is repaired and in good order.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford 7:10 A. M., (accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid Steamship TEXAS, 1,800 tons burthen, will sail from Pier No. 36 foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.

NICARAGUA FREIGHT.—G. H. WINES & CO.'S CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLAND AND NICARAGUA EXPRESS.—Our next Express for Nicaragua will go forward per steamer TENNESSEE, on FRIDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. Freight for all parts of Nicaragua taken at reduced rates until 12 M. on day of sailing. All freight must be prepaid. A locked mail bag is made up at our office for letters inclosed in United States Government envelopes.

G. H. WINES & CO., No. 2 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—FOR NICARAGUA—THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE—Will sail on FRIDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from pier foot of North Moore-st., North River, in place of the steamship CALHOUN, advertised to sail on 9th inst.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,

No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage apply to

SAML. L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. HIGGINS. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK, ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $100. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 8 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED PLAN OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov.

NEW-YORK [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners of Health, [illegible]
The Commissioners met [illegible]
the City Hall, pursuant to [illegible]
[illegible] F. C[illegible]

[illegible] will be ri-
[illegible] vessels unless they have
[illegible] certificate of their cleanliness,
[illegible] Master of Vessels, be presented to
[illegible] Also,

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Mayor, or Commissioners of Health, of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the master of the ship *War Hawk*, asking to proceed to the wharves of the City, *Hawk*, asking to proceed to the wharves of the City, reports, that the ship *War Hawk* came into port from Havana, on the 31st of July last, in ballast, having on board several cases of yellow fever, which were immediately sent to the Marine Hospital.

The vessel has been under quarantine for the period of forty-two days, and during that time she has been thoroughly fumigated and otherwise cleansed. No person has sickened on board of her since she arrived, and every attention has been given to her in the way of ventilation.

It will be remembered that her period of quarantine was extended because of the fact that she brought into port several cases of yellow fever. I desire to state that the additional period has expired, and that since the recommendation was made a more thorough examination of the history of the cases of fever which were sent to the Hospital from her, goes to prove that the fever which prevailed on board that vessel was contracted in Havana, and not on board of the ship. Such is the written opinion of the physicians of the Marine Hospital, in which the undersigned fully concurs.

In view of the above facts, and especially inasmuch as the second period of her quarantine has expired, the undersigned recommends that she be allowed to proceed immediately. Respectfully submitted.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 10, 1856.

The Board refused to concur with the Health Officer, but ordered that she be not allowed to proceed until the 18th inst.

THE YELLOW FEVER FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Schooner *Baltimore*, from Baltimore, passed Quarantine on Sunday last and came to the wharves of the City. The captain reported all hands on board well, and that no infectious or contagious disease prevailed at his port of departure. Yesterday afternoon one of the crew of the schooner *Baltimore* was sent into the Marine Hospital, sick with yellow fever—the physician of the Hospital styling it as "well-marked." As soon as the undersigned was made aware of the receipt of the sick man into the Hospital, he forthwith ordered the schooner *Baltimore* to remove from the wharves of the City to the Quarantine anchorage. The order was immediately complied with, and the vessel now lies safely at Quarantine for further investigation and observation.

The sick man stated to the Physician of the Hospital this morning that he had been sick for several days on the vessel, and was quite ill on arrival at Quarantine; that the captain knew of his sickness when the schooner arrived at Quarantine, and told him to "keep dark" about it, lest the Doctor should observe him, and not allow them "to go up."

It appears from the foregoing facts, that not only has a case of yellow fever been imported from Baltimore, but that the captain has willfully concealed the man, in violation of law, from the Deputy Health Officer who boarded the vessel. If it shall prove true on a preliminary examination that the captain has thus violated law, and exposed the City of New-York to the spread of infection, it is the opinion of the undersigned that he justly merits the severest penalties prescribed for such infractions of the Health laws of the port.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H THOMPSON.

QUARANTINE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

The Board unanimously aproved of the course of the Health Officer, and concurred with him in his opinion.

A Graceful Compliment to Mr. Flagg.

The Secretary of the Interior has performed an official duty in a graceful manner, by sending to Mr. A. C. FLAGG, to present to the Comptroller of the City, a bounty land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres, so as to reach him on the forty second anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburg. The surrender of the British fleet on Lake Champlain took place on the 11th of September, 1814, and Sir GEORGE PREVOST withdrew from his encampment on the same evening.

This bounty land is not the only indication of approval given by Congress to Mr. FLAGG and his associates. In 1826 the following resolution was adopted by Congress:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be delivered to MARTIN J. AIKEN, AZARIAH C. FLAGG (and others) each one rifle, promised them by Gen MACOMB, while commanding the Champlain department, for their gallantry and patriotic services as a volunteer corps during the siege of Plattsburg, in September, 1814 on each of which said rifles there shall be a plate containing an appropriate inscription."

The inscription on the plate is as follows:

"By resolve of Congress, presented to AZARIAH C. FLAGG for his gallantry at the siege of Plattsburg."

[Evening Post.

The Late Shooting Affray in the First Ward.

The shooting affray in the First Ward, of which we spoke yesterday, was more serious than at first reported. Joseph Petty, had his fingers badly shattered and was shot in the right arm. He made an affidavit yesterday at the Lower Police Court, in which he details the whole affair, and all his material statements are corroborated by several other parties.

The affray occurred about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, in Greenwich, near Washington-street, and was directly occasioned by Petty and his friends proposing three cheers for "Charley McKay." Now, "Charley McKay," whoever he is, is not a favorite of the notorious Mike Murray. Petty says that, when the proposition to cheer Charley McKay was made, Murray, who keeps a rum shop at No. 110 Greenwich-street, and who was standing at his own door, rushed upon Petty and his friends, with a revolver in his hand, and forced them to fly. Murray was assisted in the attack by one Mike Burns, who was armed with a bowie knife, and also by a Willism Wilson, while a fellow named Carroll stood by and prompted them to the attack, by crying out, from the sidewalk. "Go in boys, go in."

Murray discharged his pistol at Petty several times, and even pursued him to his house, into which he fled. Two of the bullets took effect as already stated. That a murder was not committed, appears to have been more from good luck than from any fault of Murray.

It is charged that the First Ward Policeman did not act with efficiency during the perpetration of this outrage, and that the would-be murderer and his accomplices were permitted to go unmolested. This charge will be investigated before the Police Commissioners, and if proven, one Lieutenant will possibly be dismissed the Department.

The complaint against Murray and his accomplices will be soon examined, judging from the past, and taking into consideration that election is so near at hand, but little is to be expected in behalf of good order and justice.

Fires.

ALARM—BURSTING OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.

The alarm of fire at 6¾ o'clock Wednesday evening was caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp in the store window of Mrs. STONE'S Variety Store, No. 85 Fourth street. Damage about $25.

IN ELDRIDGE-STREET—A STABLE.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the hay-loft of the building rear of No. 181 Eldridge-street, owned and occupied by BENANT LAWRENCE as a stable and slaughter house. It spread to the blacksmiths' shop of THOMPSON & JENNINGS, adjoining. The entire loss is estimated at $2,500. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

In the Estate of Mary Waldron.—The Surrogate rendered his decision in this case this morning. The final adjustment of the accounts of the executrix was opposed on the ground of the payment of liens on property granted by deed prior to the death of testatrix. The Surrogate makes the following decision:

The testatrix made a will on the 29th day of December, 1845, and among other provisions, devised to her son David and his wife, for life, with remainder in fee to their issue, a lot in the Bowery, in the City of New-York. On the same day she conveyed by deed to each of her daughters, Maria and Cornelia, a lot in the Bowery adjoining the premises devised to David, receiving contemporaneously from the grantees, leases of the lots for her life at a nominal rent. Taking the deeds and leases and the will together, they amount substantially to a gift to each of the children of a lot in severalty, to take effect on the decease of the testatrix, though by virtue of the conveyance, the title to the lots conveyed to the daughters vested at the execution of the deeds. In substance, the transaction was a gift to each of the dower, though the mode of taking title by the donees was in one case by deed and in another by devise. The testatrix, by her will, devised the residue of her estate equally among her three children, after having directed her executrices to pay and satisfy all her debts, "whether on bond and mortgage heretofore made and executed by me, or which may hereafter be made and executed by me, or otherwise." Nothing is said in the devise to David, or in the deeds to Maria and Cornelia, of incumbrances upon the premises, although at the date of the will there was a mortgage of $2,000 on a lot, one of $1,500 on Maria's, and another of [illegible] on Cornelia's lot. All these incumbrances have been paid and discharged by the executrices, out of the residue of the estate [illegible] power and direction in the will above recited. I think these payments have been correctly

The terms of the will required the discharge of debts, inclusive of bonds and mortgages, and several bonds mentioned were in a literal sense debts of the testatrix, being liens, however, upon the lands. The estate of the testatrix would not be chargable for the payment unless by some special direction. Such special direction is contained in the will; and, viewing the whole transaction together, there is no doubt in my mind that such intention existed on the part of the testatrix to have all the mortgages paid out of the estate, as well those on the lot conveyed as the one on the lands devised. The will is framed on the principle of an equal disposition of the property among the three children, having regard to the premises conveyed to the daughters; but great inequality would prevail if the lien on the lot of the sum should only be discharged. Such a construction would not be admitted unless the intent was clearly expressed, but when I find the language so general, as to apply to all debts; and again, so special as to include all bonds and mortgages, and when it is apparent that the true effect of the deeds to the daughters, and the leases back to the grantor, was no more than a disposition to take effect after the grantor's decease. I am satisfied it was the intention of the testatrix to have the mortgages on the lands conveyed paid out of her estate, in common with the mortgage on the land devised. The accounts must be adjusted in conformity with this view.

Order entered accordingly.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Special Calendar.*—Nos. 3082, 3175, 2385, 2628, 1962, 760, 3161, 1167, 2131, 3157, 3180, 3078, 2897, 3182, 1393, 2634, 3062, 1847, 2935, 2616.

[Advertisement]

"HAPPY AS A KING!"—But, are kings always happy? Are they always healthy? And without health where is happiness? What is the use of power and riches if disease renders you incapable of enjoying either? It is a satisfaction, perhaps, to see others made happy through your instrumentality; but even *that* poor satisfaction is denied the man whose blood is feverishly galloping through his veins, whose bones are racked with rheumatism, and whose heart is made sick and sour with bilious anguish. No; happiness is only another word for health, and perfect health is only another expression for perfect felicity. Half the evil things we do in this world are the result of a distempered body. More crime is committed under the influence of pain, than under that of passion; and many a murder could it be traced, would find its proper source in a bilious stomach, instead of a malignant disposition. Keep the people well and they'll never be wicked. Teach them to regard their health here, and they'll very soon think of Heaven hereafter. At the first symptom of disorder apply not to the nostrums of quacks, but to a regular medicine. Let them use Iodine, and the moment they feel its subtle influences stealing through their bones, their nerves, their veins, filling all with a new energy and a new life, brain, heart, liver and stomach will all respond to it with healthful sympathy. Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Iodine Water; sold by ANDERS' & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, No. 862 Broadway, New-York, No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another fine bill of entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre, consisting of the grand spectacle of "The Fairy Spell," the comic pantomime of "The Magic Trumpet," and the drama of "The Boatman and Dogs," with a variety of singing and dancing, and the full strength of the company appearing. On Monday next is to be produced a dramatic version of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S new work entitled "Dred; or, the Dismal Swamp," in which little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents are to appear.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

COAL $5.—The Coal-Consumers' Association, thankful for the past favors of the public, are prepared to deliver their superior Range and Stove Coal, at the above price, for a few days only, when they will be compelled to advance, in consequence of the increased rate of tolls. Weighed by sworn weigher. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Depôt No. 726 Fourth-street, East River.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeepers. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FRANGIPANNI—From the Holy City. Ten thousand bottles of this delightful and lasting perfume, have been consumed in twelve months.

Sold by GEO. E. INGER & Co., Apothecaries, No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street; T. T. GREEN, Union-place Hotel, and F. V. RUSHTON.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 599 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits.....$12
Greatest cassimere business suits.....8
Fine black frock coats.....8
Elegant blue dress coats.....8
Rich moire antique silk vests.....8

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE, to Booksellers, will commence on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The catalogue comprises invoices from the principal publishers throughout the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

LONG ISLAND.

The Yellow Fever.

There is now no case of yellow fever in Brooklyn. The New-Utrecht doctors, DUBOIS and CRANE, are both very sick with the disease. These gentlemen have been among the most active in rendering assistance to others.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

No new cases since last report. All doing well. I saw Doctors DUBOIS and CRANE (at New Utrecht) last night, both down with severe attacks of yellow fever. J. H. BAILEY, M. D., U. S. Army.

Dr. ROTHE, Resident Physician Relief Hospital, reports all in his charge doing well, excepting ANN MOONEY, (hospital,) relapsed; JAMES MCKNIGHT, (hospital,) relapsed.

NEW CASE.—Miss GORDON.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Thursday, 11th Sept., 9¾ A. M.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning.

Dr. WENDELL, the Health Officer, reported that no case of infectious or malignant disease had been reported to him for the last twenty-four hours.

The Health Officer also reported the following:

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In a communication in last evening's Brooklyn *Times*, Dr. C. HANFORD reiterates his statement that his brother's case, Dr. W. H. HANFORD, was one of "genuine yellow fever," and as no report of said case has been made to this office, thereby violating the laws, I submit this for your consideration and action.

Respectfully, M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

On motion of Alderman SHAW, the Clerk was directed to notify the Doctor to appear before the Board to explain why he had not reported the case.

☞ The Circuit Court, Brooklyn, has adjourned over to Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Body Found.

Yesterday the body of a man which evidently had been for several weeks in the water, and was much decomposed, was picked up at the foot of Wayne-street, Jersey City. He was apparently forty years of age, wore a white shirt, a pair of brown pants, and an alpaca coat. In his pocket was nothing but a broken night key. Recorder BEDFORD caused the body to be interred.

☞ A Fillmore mass meeting was held last evening in Washington-square. WM. R. JANEWAY, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by DAVID PAUL BROWN, HIRAM KETCHUM, Hon. WALDO HUTCHINGS, and others.

MARRIED.

In Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. A. A. Craig, Mr. A. O. EVANS, editor of the *Hudson County Democrat*, Hoboken, N. J., to Miss RUTH ANNA, youngest daughter of S. S. Townsend, Esq., of Blooming Grove.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Edward Ingersoll, Mr. CHARLES TROWBRIDGE to Miss SARAH E BUDLONG.

At Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at the parsonage, by Rev. John M. Ward, CHRISTIAN AUERBACH to HANNAH HARDIG, both of Germany.

At Utica, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 8, at St. James' Church, by Rev. T. P. Tyler, SUSANN TOWNEE and GAD B. WORTHINGTON, all of Batavia.

At Utica on Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Dr. Proal, CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, of Williamsville, Oneida Co., to FANNY E., daughter of A. B. Johnson, Esq., of Utica.

At Cornwall, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Daniel Crage, EDWARD A. FELLMER, of Jersey City, to Miss SARAH MILLS, of the former place.

At New Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. J. C. Guidin, D. D; Rev. JOHN M. WAGNER, pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of Silver Creek, Illinois to Miss SARAH F. VOORHIES, daughter of Isaac Voorhies, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

At Bergen, N. J., in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, by Rev. B. C. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. JOHN PEARSON HARRIS, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Cold Spring, N.Y., to SUSANNA ROMEYN, daughter of Rev. Dr. Taylor.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, after a brief illness, in the 29th year of her age, SARAH HATFIELD CLARK, daughter of William Clark, of Westfield, N. J.

Her remains will be taken to Westfield, for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, of consumption, Miss LUCRETIA A. M. GARRETT, of North Carolina.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of David S. Browne, No. 87 East 27th st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, suddenly, GEORGE SOWERBS aged 37 years, of the firm of A. & W. S. Common Stock & Co.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 136 Henry-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, after a short illness, SAMUEL EWEIN, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge, No. 217 F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, R. A. M., and Palestine Encampment, Knight Templars, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 248 Monroe-st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, of bilious fever, LOUISE T., daughter of the late Victor B. Waldron.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday, 13th inst. from her late residence, No. 10 West 22d st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, ELIZABETH, widow of William Lawrence, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William, Alexander and James, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, GEORGE CLAY BROWN, son of James and Elizabeth Brown, aged 6 years.

Funeral at No. 115 Sullivan st., at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 12 h inst.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, LUCIA M., wife of Edward D. Burt, and daughter of M. B. Savage Esq.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 12th, at 4 P. M., at No. 69 West Warren-st.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, JOHN V. CAREY, aged 29 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel Gillespie, No. 102 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, at 2 P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 11, after a lingering and painful illness, PAUL STILLMAN, late of New-York City, aged 45 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, to morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the church in Centre-st., Plainfield. The boat leaves pier No. 2, N. R., at 10¾ A. M., and trains return at 5½ P. M.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, GEORGE STANTON BRUCE, son of Rev. V. and Julia Bruce, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, without further invitation, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, 13th inst., in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

At Utica, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, Mr. JOHN RICE, of Brooklyn.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston-sts., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., 12th inst., without further invitation.

At Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. A. Van Alen, Esq., HANNAH BUTLER, relict of Medad Butler, late of Stuyvesant, and brother of Benjamin F. and Charles Butler, of this City, in the 85th year of her age.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board*—$2,000 Penn. Railroad, 2d mort., 87¾; $500 do. 87¾; $4,000 do. 87⅝; 713¾; $1,300 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 83¾; $3,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort. 64; $2,000 do. 72¾; 30 Lehigh Scrip, 60; 100 Morris Canal, 14½; 56 Penn. Railroad 48¾; 5 Beav. M. Railroad, 58; 450 Reading Railroad, 43¾; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 6¾; 12 Bank of Kentucky, 119¾; 2 Bank of N. America 183½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, 68, 117; Philadelphia 6s, 89½@90; Philadelphia 6s, new, 88¾; Pennsylvania 6s, 82¾@83; Reading Railroad, 43¾@43¾; Reading Railroad Scrip, '70, 86¾@87¾; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '88, 89@90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾@49; Morris Canal, 14¾@14¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71¾@71¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 13¾@13⅞; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25¾@26; Williamson's and Elmira Railroad, 25¾@26; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 6s, 1st mortgage, 71¾@72¾; Williamson's and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 64@65; Long Island Railroad, 12¾@13¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@6¼; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 13¾@13¾; Union Canal, 2¾@3¾; New Creek, ¾@1¾; Catawissa Railroad, 12¾@13¾.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 11.

$1,000	Lou. State 6s.... 92	300	Hud. Riv. R. R....b5 29
10,000	Virginia 6s.... 88	12	N. H. & Hartford c.. 126
500	Cal. State 7s, '75.. 71	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. b60 92
23,100	City 6s, 98..... 94¾	200	do..... ..b10 91¾
2,000	Ill. Ia. Imp., '47.110⅝	100	do.....b30 91¾
2,500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s 101	100	Ill Central R. R.....113¾
5,000	E. R. 3d m. h. '83 95	100	do.....114
1,000	do.....s15m 94	200	Reading R. R.....b3 93½
3,000	do.....s12m 93	300	do.....s3 93⅝
2,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71 .. 86	700	do.....b30 93¾
4,000	H. Riv. 1st m. 98	100	do.....b10 93¾
5,000	do 3d m. b60 66	100	do.....s30 93¾
4,000	do.....65¾	100	do.....b3 93⅝
5	Am. Ex. Bank.....193	500	do.....b60 93⅝
7	Cont. Bank.....108	231	Mich. Cen. R. R.... 93¾
15	Park Bank.....99	200	Cl. & Pitts. R. R...s3 89
11	Metropolitan Bk....106	300	do.....s3 93⅞
55	East River Ins. Co.. 96	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R. 101¾
100	Cum. C. Company..19¾	116	Gal. & Chic. R. R....109¾
50	do.....b30 19¾	9	do.....109¾
150	do.....19¾	150	do.....s10. 109¾
215	N. Y. Cent. R. R...87	300	Cle. & Tol. R.s4m 76¾
100	do.....s60 86¾	1800	do.....76¾
5	do.....87¼	1100	do.....b60 77¼
100	Erie Railroad.....c 61¾	100	do.....b30 77
4050	do.....61¼	200	do.....b30 77¼
1850	do.....61¾	100	do.....b30 77¾
700	do.....c 61¾	200	do.....77
1650	do.....b60 61¾	100	do.....h7 77
150	do.....h10 61¾	200	do.....h10 77
100	do.....s3? 61¾	300	do.....s3 76¾
580	do.....b3 61	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R..b60 96
400	do.....61¼	30	do.....96¾
100	do.....b30 61¾	7	do.....96
200	do.....c 61¾	100	Canton Com. Mody 33¼
200	do.....c 61¾	100	Nic. Transit Co..... 5
13	do.....61¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 N. Y. & Har. RR 2d mort., int. added.... 73½
10,000 Chic. & Miss. RR., 2d mort., int. added.. 49¼
10,000 L. Erie, W. & St. L. RR. 1st M., int. added. 70
65 shares Delewere, Lack. & Western RR..... 62⅜
5 shares Warren Railroad..... 65
2 shares Hudson River Railroad..... 30½
20 shares Harlem Railroad pref. stock..... 51
200 shar. s Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co..... 65
4 shares West Indies and Venezuela S. Co..... 50
450 shares Ohio and Miss. RR. (East. Division) 5¾
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express..... 60
20 shares Lafarge Insurance Co..... 74
5 shares Continental Insurance Co..... 100
80 shares Excelsior Insurance Co.....100@100¾
5 shares Market Insurance Co..... 119¾
60 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co..... 136
40 shares Pacific Fire Insurances Co..... 134½
40 shares Farm. and Citizens' Bk. of L. I..... 72½
30 shares Pacific Bank..... 113¾

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo State 6s....s3 87¾	300	Erie Railroad.....s3 61¾
10,000	Virginia 6s....s3 99¾	350	do.....b30 61¾
3,000	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. 86	12	Reading Railroad.. 86½
10	Bank of Commerce.103¾	20	do.....s60 86¾
50	Comb Coal Co..... 19	100	do.....86¾
40	Penn. Coal Co..... 95¾	200	do.....b3 86½
10	do..... 96	5	Mich. Central R. R. 92¾
110	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R. 91¾	105	do.....92¾
100	Illinois Cen. R. R...118	45	Gal. & Chic R. R...109¾
58	N. Y. Cen. R. R..b60 87¾	50	do.....109¾
100	do.....87	150	do.....s10. 109¾
21	Erie R. R..... 61	100	do.....77¼
50	do.....s10 61	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R s60 96
200	do.....b3 61¼	100	do.....96¼
200	do.....b60 61¾	200	do.....b30 77¼
400	do.....b60 61¾	50	do.....b3 96¾
100	do.....b30 61¾	51	Mil. & La Crosse R. b60 79¾
250	do.....b3 61¾	50	do.....70

THURSDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The Havre packet-steamer *Fulton*, at this port to-day, brought news from Havre to Wednesday, 27th August, and from Southampton to the afternoon of the same day. The market accounts were anticipated by telegraph, from the *Canada* at Quebec, and *City of Baltimore* at Philadelphia, but the details in regard to the Corn trade in England, and the state of the market, will be found interesting. They appear in another part of this paper. The Grain market is reported quite strong in the English markets; the weather variable and unsatisfactory, and the Potato disease threatening. The price of American Indian Corn is quoted as high as 34s. 6d.@35s. the quarter at Liverpool. The Cotton trade steady, and the reports from the manufacturing districts cheerful. A good many orders from the United States and Canada are said to have given impulse to the heisery trade at Nottingham, and to woolen fabrics in other districts. The iron interest at Birmingham was looking better. The London Money market moved easily at 4¼@4¼ ₱ cent., and the Funds are quoted as by previous packet, 95⅛@¼. Some of the private letters by this steamer state that the market for American Stocks was made duller by the advices from this side, the New-York market having failed to respond to the confidence shown by English buyers earlier in the Summer to take liberal hold of several of our prominent Railway Securities. The complaint is a just one, though there is some prospect appearing here within the last few days that the cause of it will soon be removed. We notice transactions in London in Illinois Centrals, at 84½; Southern Michigan Bonds, at 80, and Pennsylvania Central Sterling 6 ₱ cents, at 96. The closing quotations for Eries are 88 ex-dividend for Thirds, 85 for Sinking Funds, and 82 for 1871s. Michigan Centrals of 1869 95, and 1860s 92 ex-dividend. The Chicago and Mississippi first Mortgage was held for 65 ₱ cent. after the small sales at 60 heretofore noticed. The remainder of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Loan of $5,000,000, or a million sterling, which was taken on speculation in this market last Winter to the extent of $4,000,000, by Messrs. THAYERS, DELAUNY, CORNING and others, has been offered to English buyers at 87¾ ₱ cent., to the amount of £1,000,000 or £200,000 sterling. The proposals to this effect are briefly noticed in the London *Times* of Aug. 25.

The business of the Street to-day was marked by a fair demand for Money, which was readily supplied to borrowers at 7 ₱ cent. interest on temporary loan, with good Stock collateral, and 8@9 ₱ cent. discount on prime paper. The market is not so cheap in rate as it is easy in supply and confident in tone. The appearance of the Foreign Bill market, notwithstanding that three or four weeks remain to be bridged before the active Fall shipments fairly set in, justifies this feeling, and it certainly is not controverted by the current Bank or Sub-Treasury movements. These are so nearly equalized in the stock of coin and bullion in the City, and the aggregate reserve in both about $27,000,000, so liberal in amount as to have set at rest much of the apprehension of Bank contraction, which was felt or talked about earlier in the season. Another of the encouraging signs of the times is, that the rapidly growing Railway traffic of the country, which of itself denotes an active general trade, is gradually but surely forcing the conviction upon the public mind, that this great interest is entitled to higher consideration than for the past eight or ten months has been extended to it. To this we may add the healthy and conservative position of the finances of nearly all of the States which have Public Debts to provide for, and the ample securities which have been provided by our own State for her Bank Note circulation, and the regulation of the General Banking System, at this commercial centre. These are all important points, as tending to gunrd the whole country against the excesses of Foreign importation, which seem really to constitute the only ground at present for serious concern about the proper balance of the Money Market. The Grain trade derives a fresh impetus from the late news from Europe, and if we except the partial failure of the Corn crop, from dronth, in Southern Ohio and parts of Indiana and Kentucky, which may indirectly affect the supply of Pork next Winter, we see no good reason to donbt that the Export of Breadstuffs and Provisions will exceed for the new Treasury year the very large aggregate of the year recently terminated. It will certainly go considerably ahead of it the first quarter, ending 30th September.

The Stock Exchange increases in activity of movement, and to-day lost none of its firmness, although severely tested by heavy realizations at the early Board in New-York and Erie shares. It is understood in the Street that Mr. LITTLE has taken within the two days, at the Board and by private purchase, something like 15,000 shares. A single firm put in the market 6,000 shares cash stock this morning, which brought 61¼ ₱ cent. without the variation of the smallest fraction. It was supposed that the large purchases made by the leading speculator, who has very heavy contracts to supply, would tend to diminish the excitement and firmness of the market, and the stock, for a brief time, went to 61@60¾ ₱ cent., but subsequently rallied and closed in the afternoon with further considerable sales, both cash and contract, at 61¾@61⅝ ₱ cent. All the other Road stocks, without, we believe, a single exception, closed firm. Illinois Central Scrip selling as dear as 116 ₱ cent., or $41 for $25 paid, and Chicago and Rock Island 96¾ ₱ cent. The last price of Reading, which is finding new favor within a day or two, was 86⅝ @86½, and New-York Central 86½@87. There was not much done on the Bond list. Virginias 93@92¾ sales; Illinois Centrals 92¼. Some Erie Thirds brenght 95 cash, and 94@93 seller to deliver in 12 months.

A railway gentleman writing from Chicago, under date of Saturday last, remarks:

"To-day we have had Rt Hon. ROBERT LOWE, and a school of young Englishmen about him, making the tour of our different railroad offices and station grounds, and coming down in wonder and admiration to our Queen City of the West. Honorables and Lords and M.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1556. NEWYORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Cambria at Halifax.

Projected Attempt to Overthrow the Palmerston Administration.

Arrangement of the Difficulty Between Spain and Mexico.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

King Bomba's Reply to the Western Powers.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Higher.

Consols 95@95 1-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool, on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30, arrived here this afternoon, bringing 76 passengers for Boston.

The *Cambria* sailed at 4 o'clock P. M., with clear weather and a light southwest wind, for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Sunday morning.

The *Arabia* had been taken into dock for examination, and it was found that she had only sustained slight injury to her keel. She was to be dispatched as an extra ship on the 4th inst., for Halifax and Boston.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool at 7 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Aug. 28.

Great Britain.

The Tory organs state that the Conservative Party was likely to arrange its internal differences, with a view to a grand attempt to overthrow the Palmerston Administration.

The Queen and Princes of Oude remained at Southampton, unrecognized by the Queen of England.

The British Royal Family had gone to Scotland for the season.

The steamer *Arctic*, Capt. O. H. BERRYMAN, which was sent out by the United States Government in July last, to make soundings for the New-York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, between St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Valentia Bay, in Ireland, arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday, Aug. 26, having accomplished the object of her voyage.

France.

The political news from France is as dull as ever. The *Débats* says that wherever political activity may exist in Europe at present, certainly none exists in France.

The Emperor would make rather a long stay at Biarritz. Auditors from the Council of State were to go periodically to Biarritz, as they lately did to Plombières, to bring the portfolio of current affairs and submit papers for the Emperor's signature.

Another persecution of the members of a Secret Society was going on at Dijon.

An anonymous but circumstantial contradiction has been published of LOUIS BLANC's statements as to the cruelties inflicted on French political prisoners at Cayenne.

The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* was authorized to contradict all the recent statements as to the proposed Orleans manifesto and so forth.

Shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Algeria on the 21st. They were slight at Algiers, strong at Constantina and Bona, and violent at Philippeville, where 23 successive shocks occurred, and several villages were destroyed, but there was little loss of life.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states from Aix les Bains, in Savoy, that a Congress was to be held there of partisans of Prince LUCIEN MURAT, to deliberate on the best means of insuring his pretensions to the Throne of Naples. It was, however, considered doubtful. The Prince arrived at Aix some days ago, accompanied by some of the most influential of the Muratists, but it is not supposed that France will support his pretensions.

Spain.

The papers now say that the difficulty between Spain and Mexico has been definitely arranged, and that the Spanish Envoy to Mexico had taken leave of that Republic, after having settled the basis for an amicable termination of every difficulty. Another account, dated Madrid, the 26th, announces that the Minister to Mexico had been removed.

Madrid journals of the 23d say that the *Gazette* is about to publish decrees for the dissolution of the Cortes, the regulation of the Press, the establishment of a Council of State, and the promulgation of the Constitution of 1845.

The *Clamor Publico* and the *Parliamiento* state that the condition to which the Press is reduced has prevented their making any comment on the decree for the dissolution of the National Guard. The *Diario* had expressed its approbation of the measure.

The *Gazette* contains decrees dismissing sixteen Civil Governors of Provinces, and appointing successors, half selected from the Progressist and half from the Moderado Parties.

BRAVO MURILLO, GONZALES ROMERO, and BELTRAM DE LIS, Ex Ministers are about to return, to Spain.

At Barcelona 187 persons condemned by Court Martial, had been embarked for Cuba and other colonies.

The Captain General of Catalonia had decreed a dissolution of all associations of workmen and masters in the Province.

A Madrid letter from a ministerial source says: "The ministers continue to be perfectly united amongst themselves, and the Queen places every confidence in them."

The marriage contract between the Infanta AMELIA and Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, has been signed at the Palace.

Belgium.

The Free-Trade Congress Committee at Brussels continued to receive the adhesion of influential politicians in England and other countries. Nearly every Chamber of Commerce had appointed one or more of its members to attend. The provisional Commission for organizing the Congress consisted of five of the most eminent political economists, and they were active in arranging for every detail. It was designed to keep the meeting as free as possible from all exterior influences in the shape of schools or parties, and the appeal was chiefly made to practical men to come forward and enable the Congress to reach a practical result. The Committee had agreed upon a plan of organization by which the sittings and discussions were to be regulated, and the deliberations would be conducted more in the shape of a Committee of Inquiry than platform effort.

In the same city on the 17th of September will meet the International Philanthropic Congress, to discuss practical questions relating to the social and economic life of the industrial classes.

Sweden.

Latest accounts from Stockholm mention several cases of cholera, but the disease appeared in its mildest form.

Prussia.

Grand manœuvres of the Prussian troops were going on at St. Goor on the Rhine.

The reported erection of a line of fortresses around Berlin is confirmed. The plan is not a connected chain of forts like Paris, but detached redoubts to cover each other's fire.

We have nothing definite as to the reported expedition against the Riff pirates, but the English Government papers have become suddenly anxious that the matter should be left for settlement by the Emperor of Morocco.

Italy.

Austrian official journals repeat their denial of any increase to the Austrian forces in Italy, but admit that the *corps d'armée* therein is already complete to war strength.

A letter addressed to the Milan *Gazetta* affirms positively that CICERNACHIO was drowned in endeavoring to cross the Po, and it defies GARIBALDI to prove that he was shot by Austrians.

The reported disaffection on the part of the Neapolitan army, was confirmed, but seemed to arise from a local grievance, certain regiments having been ordered to work on the railway.

A letter in the Frankfort *Journal*, professes to give the analysis of the King of Naples' reply to the Western Powers, which it says has been much misrepresented. The King considers the interference of the Western Powers as an encroachment on his kingdom's independence, and not justified by the actual circumstances; consequently he refuses to recognize such interference. He does not refuse the suggested reforms, but considers the Neapolitan Government the best judge of the opportunity. He does not say, as is reported, that he will repel force by force, but hints that if any real cause of grievance exists on the part of the Western Powers, he is open to a European Congress.

Turkey.

We have Constantinople dates to August 10th.

KARS was completely evacuated on the 4th of August. The fortifications are untouched. The evacuation of Reine and Ismael had begun.

The papers say that the Russians blew up the fortifications at Toultcha.

Two British steamers have visited the Isle of Serpents. The Russians had not yet left it.

The Sultan has reëstablished the navigation of the Euphrates from Bagdad to Bassora.

The Porte is now about to adopt measures for the chastisement of the Montenegrins for recent fanatical outrages.

The Porte has also given new assurances to the Allied Powers that the concessions in favor of the Christians will be restored.

There is a talk of a tax on tobacco, estimated to realize two hundred millian of piastres.

The Paris *Pays* says it is positively stated that the ports of Reni, Ismail and Killa, on the Danube, restored to Moldavia by the treaty of Paris, are to be declared Free Ports.

Russia.

The Russians have withdrawn most of the troops from the Crimea. The garrison at Sebastopol is very small, and elsewhere there are but a few Cossacks.

Russia has extended the four days' quarantine to all the frontier of Bessarabia, on the Moldavia.

St. Petersburg letters continue to revel in descriptions of the glories of the special embassy to the approaching coronation. The Diplomatic Corps are to be conveyed free to Moscow. On September 2d a special train conveyed the crown jewels, sceptres, orbs, and different crowns of all the Russias. These treasures were exposed in an open carriage, and immense crowds looked on in admiration.

Letters from Trebizond state that no credit is attached in Georgia to the accounts given by the journals of Europe, with respect to the expedition of the Russians against the Abasians. It is certain that negotiations have been opened with the Abasians and Osbeuiks, and up to the time the letter was written, not a single Russian soldier had crossed to Ingour.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Colonial Parliament is prorogued till October 22. Nothing is heard respecting any Caffre outbreak.

The project of Military Colonization of the Frontier, finds favor in the Colony.

India.

Telegraphic anticipations of the mail from Calcutta, the 17th, and Bombay, July 20, are received.

The rainy season had commenced in India.

The heir to the throne of Burmah had been assassinated.

The indigo crop throughout Bengal had suffered injury.

Exchange at Bombay was 2s. 1¼d. The Money market was quiet. Freights £3 to London and Liverpool.

Exchange at Calcutta was 2s. 1¼d., and the Money market had improved.

China.

We have Hong Kong dates to July 10, and Shanghae to June 28.

The rates of Exchange show no alteration, the quotations being still 4s. 11d. at Canton, and 7s. 3d. at Shanghae—the shipments of Silver to China, may, therefore, be expected to continue large.

The exports of tea to date were forty-nine millions of pounds, and of silk forty-nine thousand seven hundred bales.

The crop of new silk was large, but the silk districts were threatened with trouble from the insurrection.

At Canton the tea market had opened at 29 taels. The new teas were said to be inferior to those of last year.

The insurgents were reported to be making progress.

Dr. PARKER, the United States Commissioner, had gone northward on a diplomatic mission. Perhaps was said to be his destination.

Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, American Consul for Simoda, left Hong Kong July 10 for Japan, in the steamer *San Jacinto*.

The American ship *Monsoon* was at Shanghae June 28, short of provisions.

LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Friday evening, Aug. 28.

The English funds remain flat. In the Discount market the demand for accommodation has increased, and the rates are maintained at 4¼ to 4⅜ per cent. for good bills.

Great depression continues on the Paris Bourse. The three per cents. show a further decline of ⅛@¼ per cent.

The announcement is made of the opening of a new line of steamers between London and the West coast of Africa. The first vessel of the line is to leave on the 15th of September.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says that the market opened with an improved demand, but towards the middle of the week became dull; owing, however, to a return of fine weather it again partially revived. The import continued light, and the trade bought sparingly. Holders below 6d. ₰ lb offered freely but quotations were unchanged, except for fair Orleans and Mobilee, which, being wanted for Russia, were ⅛d. dearer. The sales of the week amounted to 48,550 bales, of which speculators took 8,450 and exporters 8,500. The business of Friday was variously estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000 bales, including some 3,000 or 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market was quiet at the close, but with a cheerful tone. The following are the authorized quotations:—New Orleans Fair, 7¼d.; Middling, 6 5-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6⅝d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.; Uplands Fair, 6⅝d.; Middling, 6 5 16d. Stock on hand estimated at 762,200 bales, of which 613,000 were American.

Manchester Market.

The advices from Manchester are of a favorable nature, but prices had undergone no change.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BREADSTUFFS of good quality were generally a shade higher, but inferior descriptions were dull and irregular in price. The advance on good FLOUR over the quotations advised by the *Persia*, is called 1s. ₰ bbl; on WHEAT, 2s. ₰ bush.; and on CORN, 1s. @ 1s. 6d. ₰ bush. The weather had been stormy, but towards the end of the week again became fair, and very favorable for agricultural purposes, consequently the market on Friday closed quiet. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: Red WHEAT, 7s.@9s. 9d.; White, 9s. 6d.@11s.; Western Canal FLOUR, 26s.@29s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@32s.; Ohio, 35s.@37s.; White CORN, 34s.@35s.; Mixed and Yellow, 34s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF—Unchanged and business limited. PORK—In limited request. Fine qualities scarce, and prices firm, but inferior had a drooping tendency. LARD—Continued scarce and prices firm. Small sales at 72s. BACON—Firm with a moderate inquiry at rather stiffer prices. TALLOW—Firm. Norta American wanted at 55s.@55s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: RESIN (common) firm and a larger business doing, at 4s. 5d @4s. 6d. Sales of 250 bbls. of fine at 5s.@11s. BARK—No stock on hand. PEARL ASHES quiet at 46s @47s.; POTS, 38s. 6d.@40s. LINSEED OIL—A limited business at former rates. Pale RAPE OIL in moderate request, at 51s. Nothing doing in WHALE or SPERM OILS. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE active at former prices, 31s. 6d.@32s. Crude, no sales. American TAR, 13s. 6d. SEAL and COD OILS unchanged. DYEWOODS in moderate request, at previous rates. SUGARS weak and transactions small, at, in some cases, a decline of 6d. COFFEE steady. MOLASSES—No sales. TEA—Sales of Congou, at 8¾@8¾d. RICE unchanged, and demand moderate. Carolina, 26s. 6d.@29s. 6d.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: IRON firm, at £8@£8 5s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig, 73s. 6d. American White WHEAT, 75s @80s.; Red, 70s. @75s. FLOUR, 32s.@33s. SUGAR, 6d. lower. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm, at 33s. LARD firm, at former rates. LINSEED OIL, on the spot, 33s. 3d.@37s. 9d. TEA dull, with a declining tendency.

London Money Market.

No change had taken place in the demand for MONEY, or in the rate of interest. Consols were steady, closing at 95@95¾. Mexican Dollars were quoted at 5s. 1¾d.@5s. 1¾d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.@76s. 4½d. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week £19,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report American Securities firm and a large business doing for investment. Railroad Securities unchanged and business limited. The quotations are as follows:

United States Sixes, Bond sand Stock	104¾@105¾
Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds	78 @ 80
Pennsylvania Sterling Bonds	74 @ 75
Maryland Fives	90 @ 92
Massachusetts Fives	101 @103
Virginia Bonds	82 @ 83
South Carolina (Baring's)	96 @ —
South Carolina (Palmer's)	87 @ 89
Kentucky Sixes	89 @ 91
Alabama Bonds	81 @ 83
Alabama Sterling	84 @ 86
Tennessee Bonds	86 @ 88
Illinois Central Railroad Sevens	83 @ 84½
Illinois Central Sixes	82 @ 83
Illinois Central Freelands	88 @ 89
Michigan Central of '60	94 @ 95
Michigan Central of '69	91 @ 92
New-York Central Sevens	92½@ 93½
New-York Central Sixes	80 @ 82
Erie First Mortgage	98 @100
Erie Third Mortgage	87 @ 88
Erie Convertibles	84 @ 82
Erie Fund	83¾@ 84¾
Pennsylvania Central Firsts	89½@ 90¾
Panama Railroad Bonds	94 @ 96

Great Fillmore Meeting at Union-square.

Speeches, Fireworks and a Torch-Light Procession.

The friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON met in imposing numbers on Union-square last evening. At 8 o'clock there were not less than twenty-five thousand people in the square around the Washington Statue, and at any subsequent period until near 10 o'clock, the scene was animated and more or less picturesque. There were six stands erected in convenient positions, each decked with American flags and party-mottoed transparencies. On all of them speakers were plentiful, although the most prominent of those promised were not heard. The principal stand was situated opposite Union-place, and drew around the meeting around it. The following list of officers presided:

Presiding Officer, HENRY GRINNELL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	J. Philips Phœnix, William Stokely.	12.	Marcellus Eells, Simeon Baldwin.
2.	Amor J. Williamson, George A. Wood.	13.	Andrew Lewis, William Floyd.
3.	Thomas McKnight, T. D. Winchester.	14.	Isaac Fryer, W. B. Wood.
4.	Robert Beattie, Jr., John Gates.	15.	James B. Cooley, Jos. B Varnum, Jr.,
5.	A. M. Blisinger, John Corzine.	16.	Thomas Asson, John Quackenbush.
6.	Joseph Souder, James McMillen.	17.	Merwin R. Brewer, Gerard Stuyvesant.
7.	Dr. Benj Duke, Zophar Mills.	18.	Amb. C. Kingsland, Wm. S. Duke.
8.	Wallis Blackstone, Graham Roberts.	19.	Joseph S. Taylor, Henry W. Genet.
9.	Edward Blossom, Philip W. Argles.	20.	Duncan C. Hiven, Luther Bradish.
10.	Nath'l G. Bradford, Henry C. Atwood.	21.	Henry R. Cook, James B. Owens.
11.	Laban C. Styles, S. G. Cowperthwaite	22.	Philip J. Monroe, Alex Spaulding.

SECRETARIES.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	George W. Curtis,	12.	Roderick A. Knox,
2.	M. C. Fordham,	13.	L. D Arman,
3.	H. O Ross,	14.	George Holberton,
4.	Charles Peregoli,	15.	Frederick G. Swan,
5.	J. S. Neufield, M. D.,	16.	George W. Truss,
6.	Joseph Canoing,	17.	Henry B. Price
7.	B. C. Leveridge,	18.	Cornelius H. Whitaker,
8.	James Osborne,	19.	Henry Clay Robe,
9.	Peter J. Bogart,	20.	William H. Peabody,
10.	Jesse B Combs,	21.	Elias Combs,
11.	Richard G. Hunt,	22.	William V. Leggett.

After a series of resolutions—which embodied, in some degree, the sentiments of the party—had been read and adopted, Mr. DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, was introduced amid applause. He congratulated his audience on the declaration made by the orators of the adverse party on the previous day at Newark, of their complete exhaustion. There was nothing extraordinary in that, for they were *vox et preterea nihil*—a voice and nothing more. He stood here as the advocate of MILLARD FILLMORE, as the candidate for the Presidency, and of him, personally, he would say he was an honest man, and "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

Of the opposing candidates JAMES BUCHANAN was the man who had indorsed FRANKLIN PIERCE's administration. He had said, to be sure, that he would have voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise if he had been in the Senate, but as it was repealed he was disposed to let it remain so. Now, would they consent to let it remain so? [Conflicting cries of "yes, yes," and "no, no."] Would they feel satisfied with the repeal of a compact which was as sacred as the Constitution itself? As to Mr. FREMONT it was claimed for him that he had ridden 100 miles a day. If that were a qualification for the Presidency, his horse would be entitled to it more than he. If riding was a qualification for the Presidency, ETHAN STONE was his superior.

A VOICE—And he rides without saddle or bridle.

Mr. BROWN—Yes, and FREMONT would go without saddle or bridle, or any other accompaniment, if he got into the Presidency. Mr. FREMONT had been asked as to his religion, which no doubt was a very small thing in itself, but it became important when he refused to make the desired avowal. The reason of that was obvious. If he asserted his belief in Popery, a large portion of those who now supported him would refuse to cast their votes for a man who owed temporal obedience to a foreign potentate; if, on the other hand, he denied his Romanism, he would lose the bulk of his present adherents. The people, however, would bear in mind the momentous warning of the Father of his Country—"Put none but Americans on guard to-night," and the 5th of November next—the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot would bear glorious witness to their obedience to his command and patriotism to their country. [Loud applause.]

Hon. Mr. HARRIS, of Baltimore, was the next speaker. He charged the Democracy with recreancy to the cause of patriotism, and the Administration with abuse of power. The sectional spirit had been so fostered by their ruinous acts that it promised to secure the votes of all the free Northern States. He did not believe that JAS. BUCHANAN would get the vote of a single Northern State, and was destined to an inglorious defeat in his own State. And as to Maryland, as sure as the statue of WASHINGTON before him sat immovable on its granite base, would she go for MILLARD FILLMORE. Upon the people of the State of New-York rested the burden and the weight, and it might be, the laurels in this contest. That the election would go into the House of Representatives he had no doubt, and the State elections would determine the result. The strength of MILLARD FILLMORE was not now a palpable strength—it was a subterranean force, and, like all other subterranean agencies, would operate with terrific force. But, if a northern party was destined to succeed, and if this untried adventurer—this sitter of seventeen days in the Senate of the United States—if he were destined to go into the Presidential office, then he did honestly believe that a crisis was upon them such as they had never believed it possible to occur, and they should be obliged, face to face, to meet issues greater and more momentous than they had ever dreamed of fighting. [Loud applause.]

Mr. GEORGE CORWAY then presented himself and made a speech, in which there was nothing remarkable save the declaration that MILLARD FILLMORE was the father of the North American Indians, and the second WASHINGTON of his country.

Mr. HENRY CLAY FISHER, of Ashland, Ky., gave a very flattering account of the prospects of Mr. FILLMORE in Kentucky, and said if every man who believed that Mr. FILLMORE was a true man cast his vote for him he would have a glorious majority.

Mr. JOHN MCCHESNEY, of New York, made a few remarks, which were so imperfectly heard that their purport could not be correctly gathered.

The meeting then adjourned to join in the procession.

THE OTHER STANDS.

Several speakers appeared at the other stands, but the proceedings were neither interesting nor prolonged.

Mr. ELY, of Mass., Mr. SHERMAN, of Conn., and Col. GILES M. HILLIS, of Missouri, made the principal speeches.

THE PROCESSION.

As soon as the stands had been vacated, the various Clubs formed in procession, and marching around the Washington statue proceeded down Broadway to Chambers-street, where they turned and returned to Union-place, where they were dismissed. The line was about as large as that which the Empire Club displayed a few nights since, but it lacked the spirit and originality of devices which characterized the embellishments of Captain RYNDER's cohorts.

While the procession was passing through Chatham-street, a shower of missiles was thrown at it from the Sixth Ward side, and in response, a pistol was fired, the bullet from which struck one of the assailants in the shoulder, and inflicted a serious wound.

The affair threatened to end more seriously, but after much trouble, a man named Mountjoy was arrested, charged with firing the pistol, and then the matter was quieted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Important from Washington.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO GOV. GEARY AND GEN. SMITH—THE EXTRA COMPENSATION DIFFICULTY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

It understood that both Gov. GEARY and Gen. SMITH have been informed by telegraph that they will be furnished with additional forces if necessary to maintain the public peace of Kansas, and bring to punishment all persons who may commit acts of violence or disorder.

The dispatch transmitted by the State Department to Gov. GEARY is stated to be to the following effect:

If the militia, which previous orders sent by Col. EMORY made subject to the requisition of General SMITH, are not sufficient for the exigency, Mr. MARCY wishes to be notified by telegraph, remarking that the insurrectionary invasion of Kansas by the way of Nebraska, and the subsequent hostile attacks on the Post-Office at Franklin, and on the dwellings of Col. TITUS and Mr. CLARK, seem to have stimulated to unlawful acts of the same character on the border of Missouri, and that the President expects Gov. GEARY to maintain the public peace, and bring to punishment all acts of violence or disorder by whomsoever perpetrated, relying on his (GEARY's) energy and discretion, and the approved capacity, decision, and coolness of character of Gen. SMITH, to prevent or suppress all attempts to kindle civil war in the Territory.

The telegraphic dispatch from the War Department to General SMITH bears date the 9th inst., acquainting him that it is the purpose of the President to secure to him all the militia force necessary to maintain order and suppress insurrection, and that no military operations shall be carried on in Kansas otherwise than under his instructions and orders; hence he is instructed not to permit the employment of militia or any armed bodies of men, unless they have been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. WHITTLESEY, having refused to pass the requisition for the extra pay voted by the House of Representatives to its officers, clerks and messengers, his decision has been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, who sanctions Mr. WHITTLESEY's official conduct. The precise ground of the refusal does not appear; but Congress, in the Miscellaneous Bill, approved Aug. 18, 1856, inserted the following clause:

"And to enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the additional compensation to its employes and others, authorized by the resolution of the House of Representatives of Aug. 15, 1856, a sum for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and is hereby added to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives."

The resolution of August 15, referred to, directs the Clerk to pay out of the Contingent Fund of the House, to each of its employes as received the same at the last Congress, the usual extra compensation; and to the other employes of the House, respectively, 20 per cent. upon their annual compensation. The employes are of course amazed at the decision, in view of the above law and resolution.

It was decided at the Treasury Department today that, under the operation of the resolution of the House of Representatives, those employes only who receive per-diem compensation are entitled to extra pay, while the clerks, thirty or more in number, also attached to that branch of Congress, receiving annual salaries, are excluded.

The President, it is said, has abandoned his intention of returning to the Warrentown (Va.) Springs.

Speaker BANKS is here.

News from Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF MORE REFUGEES AT ST. LOUIS—REPORTED MASSCRE OF FREE-STATE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 11.

One hundred Free-State refugees arrived at St. Louis yesterday, entirely destitute. They state that a large number of families had taken refuge at Fort Leavenworth. It is reported that a large number of Free-State women and children were killed at Stranger's Creek on Wednesday, the 3d inst.

Political Matters.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON, ETC.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The German Turner's Association of Boston and vicinity, held their second annual festival at Needham, yesterday. The gathering was decidedly Republican and the speeches made by HENRY WILSON, GUSTAVE SIEVE, Mr. DONAG, formerly of Texas, and others, were listened to with interest and enthusiasm. Resolutions heartily indorsing FREMONT and DAYTON and the Platform of the Republican Party, were unanimously adopted.

Large Fremont gatherings were held yesterday at Abington and Manchester, Mass.

GOVERNOR REEDER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

Governor REEDER addressed a large meeting of his fellow citizens at this place, on behalf of Kansas, in front of the Court House, last evening. Col. ABRAHAM MILLER presided. A Committee was appointed to call upon the citizens for subscriptions to aid Kansas, and from the feeling manifested a respectable contribution may be expected.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 11.

There was a very large meeting at the City Hall this evening of ladies and gentlemen in response to a call from the Citizens' Fremont Club. Large Delegations were also present from Northampton, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Loogmeadow. Speeches were made by Mr. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Northampton, and Mr. PATTERSON, of Missouri. The latter gentleman told graphically the story of Kansas. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

VERMONT FILLMORE WHIG CONVENTION.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Sept. 12.

The Fillmore Whig Convention assembled here today, and appointed Delegates to the National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 17th inst.

A call was issued for convening a State Covention to nominate a Fillmore Electoral ticket.

ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., of New-York, addressed the Convention.

Movements of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

ARRIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 12.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME arrived here at 1 o'clock, on his way to Boston. Several hundred people gathered at the cars, and greeted him most enthusiastically. He made them a brief speech in return, from the Massasoit House. The affair passed off with much spirit.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The reception of Mr. BURLINGAME this evening constituted the greatest political demonstration thus far exhibited in Boston. He reached Tremont Temple soon after 7 o'clock, and made a speech in the main Hall, which was packed. General WILSON spoke at the same time in the lower Hall, which was also crowded. In the meantime the numerous clubs of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, and other places, had gathered in front of the Temple, occupying nearly the whole space from School to Broomfield-streets. In response to loud calls, Mr. BURLINGAME made a second speech from the balcony of the Temple. Fire-works and bands of music added to the excitement of the affair, which closed with a grand procession.

Terrible Political Riot in Baltimore.

TWO MEN SHOT DEAD, AND TWENTY OTHERS WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

A terrible riot occurred, this afternoon, between a Fillmore fishing club and a party of men at the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Head-quarters, in this city. Two men were shot dead, and some twenty others wounded—several, it is believed, fatally. The fight lasted only a few minutes, but the firing was heavy and severe. Neither of the men killed were engaged in the fight, and most of those wounded were residents in the vicinity, attracted to the spot by the disturbance.

Anniversary of the Battle of North Point.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

The Anniversary of the battle of North Point was spiritedly celebrated to-day. The military paraded and the Association of Defenders held their usual celebration on the battle ground at North Point.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 11 o'clock, for Liverpool. The weather is clear, with a westerly wind.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

The City's Health—Interesting Statements.

Some very curious facts are brought to light by the daily record of what happens at Quarantine. Repeated observations discover the fact that vessels coming from infected ports may bring the poison of yellow fever with them in their cargoes, although no one has been sick on board, either at the port or on the voyage. Cases like this the Health Officer has reported again and again: a brig arrives from Ponce everybody on board well, and the officers think it a heathenish thing that they cannot proceed to the City and discharge. Once or twice early in the season the vessel did so proceed, and before the work of unloading was over, one or more of the hands were taken down with the yellow fever, the vessel had to be ordered back to Quarantine, and the sick men were borne to the Marine Hospital. In one case the Captain left his vessel at Quarantine, and himself went to his home, but came back soon with undisputed yellow fever on, though there had been no sickness on board his vessel, and none of the crew had been out of health before their arrival. These facts would seem to indicate that the poison of yellow fever is conveyed at times in the holds of vessels that can show perfectly clean bills of health.

Is there yellow fever at Baltimore? Are the Monumental citizens who have been circulating stories of the yellow fever in New-York mistaken in locating the pestilence here instead of there. But according to the Health Officer's report of Thursday evening, the schooner *Baltimore*, from Baltimore, came to Quarantine on Sunday with a man sick on board, of "well-marked" yellow fever. We should regret exceedingly to see last year's trouble about quarantining Baltimore vessels renewed.

As for our own City we have not heard even a rumor of any epidemic for a week back. The doctors are all down at the months, while the patients are "nowhere." The Commissioners of Health meet daily and pass upon the vessels that have come to port, and occasionally get an item from Dr. THOMPSON that the sensation novelists would deem a capital nest-egg for a romance. Yesterday for instance,

ONLY ONE MAN ABOARD AND HE DEAD.

The Health Officer stated to the Board that his bargeman visited the *Architect* yesterday at the Southwest Spit and found upon the vessel a dead body, which they put into a coffin and brought to Quarantine last night.

The body had been dead for some forty-eight hours and was very much decomposed, and besides on their way the men were capsized by a squall. The boat which was capsized, however, happened not to be the one in which the coffin was placed.

The Health Officer further stated that a *post mortem* examination was made on the body last night at the Hospital, by Dr. HARRIS, who reported that "black vomit" was found in the stomach of the body, and that there were observed other evidences, making the death as of yellow fever.

The Health Officer again called the attention of the Board to the fact that the *Architect* had been several days without a man on board, even as shipkeeper. What was thus true of the *Architect* was nearly true of all the other vessels lying at the Spit. The several captains of those vessels had admitted that such was the case, saying that they found it almost impossible to secure men who would stay on the vessels at the Spit.

He stated also that he had been informed that the anchors of vessels lying at the "Spit" were not properly cared for, that they were allowed to become "foul," and such being the case if a storm should arise, he had been informed the vessels would inevitably be driven on shore a perfect wreck. He stated, however, that was not a matter to be regarded by the health authorities.

The masters and owners of those vessels had been ordered to man them properly and otherwise to care for them, in view of their exposed locality, and if such orders are not observed, the fault lies with those who disobey them.

The following bears upon the matter we have spoken of above:

QUARANTINING HEALTHY VESSELS FROM SICKLY PORTS.

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The question submitted for report is, shall the ship *Brewster*, from Cardenas, having come into port with all hands well on board—having discharged her cargo for the period of one week—be allowed to proceed to the City of New-York before the expiration of thirty days from the time of her arrival? The ship *Brewster* is not alone interested in the decision of this question.

Sundry vessels are lying at Quarantine from Cardenas and other ports, having claims to proceed in every respect similar to those of the ship *Brewster*; and the masters of the same are anxiously waiting, therefore, the action of your honorable Board in the case, expecting that the course which is adopted in regard to the *Brewster* will be pursued in reference to their vessels. To indulge in such an expectation is reasonable and right.

The length of quarantine to which a vessel should be subject, having on board no sickness, should depend in a very great degree upon the comparative prevalence of contagious or pestilential disease in her port of departure; and the Board is not known of no rule by which your honorable Board can judge of this fact except to rely upon the state of imported cases of disease from that port, and the reports in regard to the same, which the masters of vessels shall make as having occurred on their passage.

The port of Cardenas, judged of by the foregoing rule, would not suffer by comparison with Havana, Matanzas, St. Jago, Trinidad de Cuba, or even Ponce, yet still Cardenas has been a sickly port, and the authorities are bound by statute to see that vessels from there remain at quarantine for thirty days, and twenty days after they shall have discharged their cargoes, unless it may appear safe to the public health to allow them sooner to proceed to the city.

Vessels from Cardenas, and from ports even more sickly, have petitioned to proceed to the City, and there to discharge their cargoes. Your Honorable Board has sustained the undersigned in the opinion that to grant such petitions would endangor the public health, and reasons at length have been given to the public for such a conclusion. But that when the ship *Brewster* solicits by no means involves such danger.

The undersigned, on the other hand believes that to allow vessels from Cardenas to proceed five days after having discharged their cargoes at Quarantine, and after having been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, would be entirely safe, if all hands on board

Brooklyn Board of Health.

AN ENCOLLING SCENE.

This Board met yesterday morning, when Dr. HANFORD appeared, to give his opinion touching a case of yellow fever, as diagnosed by the Health Officer. He stated that he had called on the Health Officer twice, and at the house of Dr. WENDELL, and had not been able to see him, and he then reported the case to the Health Warden of his district, which he supposed that was sufficient. He had not intentionally violated any law.

Ald. OAKLEY asked Dr. HANFORD if he had not seen the resolution adopted by the Board, directing all such cases to be reported.

Dr. H. replied that he had seen the resolutions, but never had read them thoroughly until this morning, and had supposed a verbal report was all that was required.

Ald. OAKLEY said he would like to know from the Dr. if he understood that he was required to make a report at all.

Dr. HANFORD—I had heard that other physicians had done so, but I wished to keep the case out of the papers to avoid excitement—it was the expressed wish of his brother.

Ald. HUNTLEY—I do not think the Dr. intended to smuggle the case, and moved that the explanation be deemed satisfactory.

Alderman OAKLEY hoped the Board would not be too precipitate in their action. He wished to show his constituents that they were not concealing disease but acting in good faith.

Aldermen HUNTLEY—(much excited)—I despise the term levity and all its concomitants. If Dr. HANFORD has done wrong, I for one, wish to see him punished. I care nothing about him; and say this deliberately. He moved for his discharge.

An excited discussion followed between the members of the Board, and all attempts to stop the excitement by the Mayor, proved futile. The question in dispute was whether the Doctor's explanation should be considered satisfactory or not.

Alderman WALSH moved that the whole matter lay on the table.

Alderman OAKLEY moved that Dr. HANFORD be exonerated from all blame.

Alderman HUNTLEY wanted the ayes and nays called on Alderman WALSH's motion.

Alderman OAKLEY said he had given his vote once upon the question, and should not vote again—the roll could not be called.

Alderman WALSH said he wished to have this matter laid upon the table, so that all the facts in the case could be ascertained; Dr. WENDELL for instance has—

Mayor HALL—Dr. WENDELL shan't be heard in this matter here; he has no more to do with this matter, than has a tom cat with the affairs of the Corporation. [Laughter and excitement.]

Alderman HUNTLEY still persisted in having the ayes and nays.

Mayor HALL (resignedly.) There is no rule for authorizing the call.

Alderman HUNTLEY (much excited)—What! no rules for the Board of Health? [Striking his hand violently upon the table.] By G— I believe it—I'll be d—d if I

THE KANSAS WAR.

LATEST AND MOST EXCITING EVENTS.

Correspondence Between the Kansas Committee and the Civil and Military Authorities.

Arrest of Free-State Deputation—Skirmishes at Prairie City and Bull Creek—The outrages at Leavenworth—Gen. Lane Reinforced—Movements of the Rifles and the other Southern Detachments of the Opposing Forces.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

The delight caused by the past few days' and nights' labor in the Free-State Army, compels me to give you briefly the history of recent events.

ARREST OF SUTHERLAND AND HUTCHINSON.

Messrs. SUTHERLAND and HUTCHINSON started for Lecompton to see acting Governor WOODSON, concerning the capture of a provision train sent by the merchants of Lawrence to Leavenworth, and to get the conductors of the train released from custody if possible. While there they were arrested by the barbarians, eight hundred of whom are said to be at Lecompton and Tecrips the river opposite, and are still in their custody. As the matter now stands, no Free-State man having business at Lecompton, either with the Territorial Government, the land offices, or with its citizens, can go there without subjecting himself to an arrest from these persons who have gathered together under the call published in the Leavenworth *Herald*, which, among other things, declared "no quarter to the Abolitionists." Within sight of Lecompton are the white tents of eight hundred U. S. dragoons, under the command of Col. COOK, who by his instructions from the War Department is compelled to remain an idle spectator of these awful infringements upon the rights of American citizens, and contribute the strength of the military power of the Federal Government, stationed in Kansas, to the support and protection of a Territorial Government which connives at and encourages these horrid outrages.

ACTION OF U. S. DRAGOONS.

On Saturday morning the 1st regiment of Kansas Volunteers, under Col. HARVEY, were ordered to go up the California Road to escort a train containing arms and ammunition, which was to have started from Topeka early that morning. When opposite the camp of Col. COOK they were stopped by a company of dragoons, sent out especially by him to inquire where the party were going and whether they entertained hostile intentions toward any town or party. After making these inquiries the dragoons rode away. We have not learned that these inquiries have been made by Col. COOK upon the barbarians assembled at Lecompton and other places. The regiment proceeded on its way, and not meeting the train for which they were in search, went to Topeka for it. On Sunday they returned without molestation.

AFFAIR AT PRAIRIE CITY.

About 9 o'clock Saturday morning word came from Prairie City to Lawrence, stating that Capt. SHORE'S company were attacked at that place by a large force of Missouri barbarians, and that he was keeping them at bay and needed a force to resist them. Immediately, Gen. LANE, at the head of a force of 200 men, marched to his assistance. On arriving at Prairie City, he found that a force of 150 men had been there and retreated. Report says that this party made chase to a small party of Free-State men, who retreated to a log house. When these men were dismounting the party fired upon them, wounding Dr. GRAHAM. After the Free-State men had got into the house, a lady went out, of whom the barbarians inquired the the number of men in the house. She informed them that she believed there were 150 men there, whereupon they rode away.

LANE ATTACKS THE BARBARIANS AT BULL CREEK.

Gen. LANE, hearing that a large force of the barbarians were encamped on Bull Creek, ten miles from Prairie City, immediately marched for them, reaching that point about dusk. The barbarians claimed that they had a force of eight hundred men, and were encamped in a place possessing natural advantages for protection. Gen. LANE had but three hundred men with him, but with these he offered battle to the barbarians. They declined to attack him. LANE, believing it impolitic, considering the difference in numbers, to attack them in their strong position, fell back and encamped for the night. That night he sent to Lawrence for reinforcements. One hundred and fifty men started from Lawrence to his assistance, and arrived on the ground early Sunday morning. On Monday morning Gen. LANE prepared to attack them. Assembling his forces, he marched towards their camp. When within a short distance from their position, the cavalry under his command made a charge upon them. Before them these valiant barbarians fled, without firing a single gun. It appears that they had employed the day before in preparing for a retreat; had packed their plunder in wagons, and started them for Westport the night previous. In the morning, when they had an opportunity to try their courage with the "blue-bellied Abolitionists," as they term them, they fled to Missouri.

DESTRUCTION OF OSSAWATOMIE.

On Friday a party of Missouri barbarians, to the number of 150, attacked and burned Ossawatomie. When they came into town, they shot down and murdered Mr. FREDERICK BROWN, who was quietly walking in the street. They burned and plundered all the houses in the town. A company of men, under Capt. JOHN BROWN, numbering twenty-five, and another, under command of Mr. CLINE, numbering ten, resisted them, firing upon them from the timber. Two Free-State men were killed, and thirty Pro-Slavery men were killed and wounded.

HOUSE BURNING.

Sunday night the barbarians left Lecompton and burned down the houses of Mr. HANCOCK and Rev. Mr. SNYDER, both of whom are Free-State men and reside near Lecompton. They took from the house of Mr. HANCOCK three wagon loads of goods and carried them away with them. Mr. HANCOCK's family went to the United States Dragoons' Camp for protection, and asked for an escort to protect them while they returned to secure what of the goods there were remaining. Ten dragoons were detailed to accompany them. These dragoons and the family were driven away from the goods by a force of 150 of the barbarians, who returned for that purpose and followed them to within a short distance of Col. COOK's camp. We have not yet heard that Col. Cook sent a message to them to inquire whether they had hostile intentions towards any town or party—yet, should he wish to pursue his investigations in that direction, he can find a fertile field at Lecompton, at Leavenworth City, and all along the border. We are glad to know that the fact of P. ST. GEORGE COOK being a Virginian, is not likely to affect his action upon our affairs. When we learn that he addresses to the barbarians the same interrogations he addresses to the Free-State men, we shall be willing to accord to him that impartiality in the discharge of his duty which we now fear he does not possess.

The Free-State people near Lecompton, and many who reside between here and there upon the Prairie, have left their cabins and fled to town for protection and safety.

On Monday night the houses of Capt. WALKER, [illegible] WAKEFIELD, and of two other persons [illegible] Party, were burned to the [illegible] under cover of the darkness, [illegible] their camp at night, and, [illegible] shots, pounce down upon [illegible] settler who believes that Free-[illegible] Slave-Labor, plunder and [illegible] their Camp at Lecompton to rejoice on their hauls.

SUFFERING AMONG THE FREE-STATE SETTLERS.

There must be a great deal of suffering in Kansas among the Free-State men if these things continue. No one can work with safety in the field—nor is property or life safe anywhere upon the highway. Near this town there resides a man whose silvered head indicates an age somewhat beyond the prime of life, who, since the sack of Lawrence, has lost five valuable horses—stolen from him by these barbarians. The United States Marshal's posse in May stole three, and he has now to add the loss of a wagon and two more fine horses, taken at Leavenworth City a week ago.

In connection with this, he is compelled to mourn over the situation of a much-loved son, who was taken prisoner by these man-scalping barbarians while at Leavenworth to purchase provisions. This man's situation is not an isolated one. There are very many who have suffered far more than he. His case only shows how severely the Free-State men have to suffer in consequence of their political belief. The freedom of Kansas has got to be purchased by blood and treasure. The settlers of Kansas have freely placed their all upon Freedom's altar, and amid trials and sufferings which would strike dismay to other hearts, have fought and will continue to fight against the infernal aggressions of the Slave Power.

We are fighting this battle not for ourselves alone—not for the North alone—but for the millions of Free laborers who in coming time shall people the vast district between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. We can purchase peace and quiet now, if we will submit to the Territorial laws, and bow in quiet obedience to the extension of Slavery into the Territory. But this we cannot and we will not do. We have suffered so many outrages that our people have become exasperated to such a degree that they are determined if Slavery is established here it shall only be at the price of blood. Read the following statement of affairs at Leavenworth, and see if it is not enough to make one blush for his country:

OUTRAGES AT LEAVENWORTH—STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

A gentleman from Leavenworth and an eye-witness of the recent outrage makes the following statement:

A party of men, consisting mostly of Missourians, Georgians, and some settlers—about eighty—armed with United States muskets from a camp on Stranger Creek, came to Leavenworth City on Sunday evening last. They began enrolling citizens that night, calling upon all *law and order men* to fall into ranks. Some Free-State men were forced to join them. This was continued until midnight, very few of the Free-State men left before the next morning. The reason was it was the general impression that these men had come into town to take part in the municipal election which was to be on Monday. On Monday evening at 7 o'clock, they recommenced their work of enrolling and pressing Free-State men into the ranks, by threats and otherwise. A party of 25 men all mounted, under command of FRED EMORY, stage-driver and proprietor of the line from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, and from Kansas City to Indianola, surrounded the house of WILLIAM PHILLIPS and GARRET PHILLIPS, active Free-State men.

Part of the force dismounted and broke open the doors, marched in and began firing. WM. PHILLIPS was shot instantly. There were some dozen boarders in the house—only five or six men. Resistance was useless, and in the fight JARED PHILLIPS was killed. Mr. P. had said, just before, that he would fight to the last. One Free-State man was wounded—two Pro-Slavery men killed. Of the prisoners, the men were sent to the camp upon the Stranger, there to be hung. Some of the women and children during the fight effected their escape, the rest were sent down the river. The Pro-Slavery men then plundered the house, taking the plunder with them in wagons to the country. They then proceeded to the house of one GEORGE KELLER, the keeper of a hotel, surrounded it and plundered it of all its goods. KELLER and his family escaped. This party then joined the main body, which was composed of two hundred men, when the whole force divided themselves into small parties and went through town, taking Free-State men prisoners and searching the houses. They proclaimed that every Free-State man must be out of town by 6 o'clock that evening; many of the women and children were put on a boat and sent down the river. The men—all that could be found who had not enrolled themselves—were taken prisoners and carried to the camp at Stranger. During Monday night the offices of the Mr. PHILLIPS were burned by the Ruffians, and Mr. ——'s grocery store. When I left women and children were running to and fro, screaming and crying; many had escaped to the woods, and were doubtless without shelter. There were rumors that the Pro-Slavery force intended to take possession of the fort. Rev. Mr. NUTE and JOHN H. WILDER were carried to the camp at Easton. It is reported that from thence they were removed to Lecompton.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

I am almost tired of trying to tell the people of the East our wrongs, I am so unfortunate in the transmission of my letters. Not less than ten have been lost during the last month—all full of historical incidents that can never be written so well again, because *the occasion* always dictates both the style and the sentiment. Let it go. The *present* is crowded with "saving manna," "each breath is burdened with a bidding, and every minute hath its mission." Without the history of the war during the last two weeks the Kansas book must be very imperfect. It is the glorious beginning of the glorious end. Still our glory is shaded by the imperious wants of our countrymen, and it verily seems that the brave and dauntless heroes in Kansas will be the most deserving mortals on earth, if they ever live to enjoy a peaceful home, unawed by foreign tyrants. Our store of provisions is becoming daily less, and we are left almost entirely to the green vegetables now in our fields and fresh beef. With such hardships as attend a soldier's life, it will be miraculous if hundreds do not lose their health in consequence of forced marches, lying upon the cold dew, and want of food.

SKIRMISH ON MIDDLE CREEK.

Last Tuesday a skirmish occurred twelve miles south Ossawatomie, on Middle Creek, in which our men were victors, and took fifteen prisoners, twenty-nine horses, and stores of provisions.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT LEAVENWORTH.

The same day, in accordance with the recommendation of Col. JOHNSON, of Fort Leavenworth, our citizens sent six wagons to Leavenworth City for provisions, as we were nearly destitute. Eight passengers availed themselves of the opportunity to go East, and among them was Mrs. HUPP, wife of the man who was murdered and scalped at Leavenworth last week. One hundred cavalry attended the train as an escort, but they stopped several miles outside to give no warlike demonstrations about the town, but intended to be in readiness for an emergency. We believed teams could go in and out of Leavenworth peaceably, and not be interrupted, but facts proved otherwise. As soon as they were fairly in the town, they were surrounded and taken prisoners, and are still held there, so far as we know,—but nothing definite can be learned. Among the prisoners are Rev. E. NUTE and JOHN H. WILDER, of the firm of G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & Co., in Lawrence. All communication being cut off, we can learn nothing of their condition.

A FREE-STATE DEPUTATION ARRESTED.

On Thursday, a deputation was sent to the officers commanding Government forces near Lecompton, asking them to interfere for the release of the prisoners at Leavenworth. They obtained no satisfaction, but were referred to WOODSON, the acting Governor. By their request, they went to Lecompton to see WOODSON, to ask his intercession, and, after a long conference, they left his office late in the evening to return. As they stepped into their carriage, a stranger jumped in also, and, with the carriage surrounded by an armed mob, drove them into the Missouri camp, in the eastern part of the town, since which time we have not been able to learn their treatment.

This is the first instance where any deputation from any one party, acting as a Committee, has been molested by the other. The persons now imprisoned as above named, are SAMUEL SUTHERLAND, G. W. HUTCHINSON, and a young man from Leavenworth. An attempt will be made to-morrow to have them released. The troops are about leaving Lecompton, most of them are coming near Lawrence, and it is expected the royal prisoners will be moved here also, if not released officially.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE TWO OPPOSING PARTIES.

The small camps of Southerners that have been at Easton and other points north of the Kansas River have been gathering in at Lecompton for a few days, and we are all rejoicing to hear that the troops are getting out of the way, leaving us to a *fair fight*, by leaving town. One hundred and twenty-five arrived yesterday from the new towns near Nebraska line—all good farmers, good soldiers, good anything but border ruffians. We are now about 800 strong, under arms, and JIM LANE says we can whip all Missouri and the devil too. Our pathway, the last few days, although stained with blood, indicates that such may be true. The great southern division of the Missouri army has been quartered at Little Santa Fé, 12 miles south of Westport.

THE OSSAWATOMIE AFFAIR.

When about 800 strong they marched in this direction, along the Santa Fé road. The halted at Bull Creek, on the Reserve, and last Friday sent a detachment of 200 to attack Ossawatomie. Old Capt. BROWN, the terror of all Missouri, was in the vicinity, with only 40 men. BROWN's son FREDERICK, a young man of much promise, was walking through Ossawatomie early Saturday morning, when he was met by two spies from the ruffian camp, and one of them shot him through the heart without provocation. Soon after they marched their force into town, but were fired upon by Capt. BROWN from the adjoining timber, until his ammunition was exhausted, when he fell back across the river and made his escape by swimming. This was a hard fought battle, but I have not learned all. BROWN lost three men, and it is supposed the enemy have over thirty killed and wounded. After BROWN left they cannonaded the town, and then burnt every building to the ground, excepting barely two or three belonging to the Pro-Slavery men. The town, numbering some forty houses, is literally in ashes. A portion of the ruffians then passed on north and burnt the house of OTTOWA JONES, a half-breed Indian. They then went to Prairie City and fired upon a party of eight in a block house, but after a few shots, retreated with a few slight wounds, towards Bull Creek.

AFFAIRS AT PRAIRIE CITY AND BULL CREEK.

Notice at once came to our town for aid, and General LANE, with 125 cavalry and about the same number of infantry, started for Prairie City, 16 miles south of Lawrence. We reached there about 1 o'clock P. M., and found the enemy had gone several hours before, towards Missouri, on the Santa Fe road. Without a dinner we marched on, and still on till the day were out, and just at sunset we came to Bull Creek and surprised the enemy by the sight of our cavalry, drawn up in line of battle. In great confusion they rallied their men and marched out on a bluff in front of us about one-half mile distant, and placed their men in similar order. It was then nearly dark—too late for a fight. They had three times our number, for our artillery and infantry were yet in the rear on their march. Night blotted out the view while we were gazing—army upon army. They kept up the most hideous yells ever heard on any occasion, except at the sacking of Lawrence. We soon learned by our scouts that they had returned to their quarters in the valley below, and we fell back for a site for camping. Unfortunately there was no water nearer than ten miles on the road, so our entire force was compelled to march back that distance, making 45 miles after ten o'clock A. M. A most cruel day's work for soldiers, and no fight at that. More cruel still—they had no provisions for supper. When we left Lawrence, all intended to return the same night, and but few had blankets, and some had no coats. In that condition they were compelled to make their beds upon the wet grass, when the air seemed nearly cold enough for a frost. A messenger was sent to Lawrence for recruits and provisions, and they had no breakfast till about 10 o'clock the next morning. That morning they were a cool, sober set, but, faithful to the cause, they bore it without a murmur. As soon as they were able to move after the recruits arrived, they sent out their cavalry to observe the enemy's position, but they had fled for Missouri. They found a negro woman, who said they had been gone two hours, and that they numbered about 800. They had probably been loading and moving all night, and it is said, had over forty wagon loads of supplies. Too rich a prize to let escape willingly, but the victory will be as decisive as though we had fought them and killed half their number. The largest Southern army ever marched out of Missouri in one body, has retreated to their own borders, and many of them will not care again soon to stand before abolition bullets.

MOVEMENTS OF LANE'S ARMY.

To-day LANE's army encamped on the Santa Fé Road, near Palmyra, and will wait for developments. The Second Regiment moves to-night for Topeka, as it is understood that point is threatened.

I have learned to-day that the Southern route through Nebraska is blockaded at Indianola. If so, we are a little world by ourselves—a tempest in a teapot—and O, how little cares the world outside for our extreme sufferings! The sword must be our only arbiter, Omniscence our only judge.

Since I have been writing the above I have seen the light from three houses that have been burnt to-night, along the California Road, six miles west. Our messengers say two of them belong to Judge WAKEFIELD and Capt. WALKER, two native Free-State men. Their families are both in town. Last night two others were burnt in the same neighborhood by the same fiendish souls. The forfeit will be dear. The work of death is begun. Civil war is no longer a problem. I have seen and felt its carnal spell. RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

Our Hospital contains twelve persons, mostly those wounded in battles. All are doing well, except the Mr. GUNTHER wounded at Franklin, on the 12th ult., who is lying in a low, emaciated state, with two balls in him, and it is not expected that he can recover. Some cases of fever are coming on since the late exposure of our soldiers, but they are all supported from the fund from Boston, received from Mr. WHITMAN, for which we, and *they*, feel very grateful.

PROVISIONS.

We are not likely to starve, for there are hundreds of bushels of wheat in the country, and we are now living upon coarse wheat flour, green corn and beef. We hope to subsist upon this until we are relieved by some means for boring our way out to the garnered stores of the States.

HOSTILE MOVEMENTS.

There has been no hard fighting for a few days, but there must be hard fighting, *or hard running*, this week. We learn to-night that the force we drove back from their camp at Bull Creek, last Sunday, has gone into Westport and disbanded, to convene again on the 13th inst. We cannot hear of any increasing force in our midst, but there are from five to eight hundred about Lecompton, who are threatening daily to destroy Lawrence. To-day they have moved their camp five miles South to Coon Point, but their further intentions are unknown. We are up and dressed, ready to receive them at any time of day or night. Several shots have been exchanged to-day between our scouts, without effect. One hundred and twenty-five of our men have crossed the river here to-day, on hearing that a party of three hundred from the camp opposite Lecompton were marching down the opposite side to take possession of our ferry, and as they have not been heard from this evening, it is very probable that they have come in collision.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

A series of correspondence has been going on this week, between our civil authorities and Governor WOODSON and Col. COOK. I will give it to you entire. Yesterday we sent the two following letters to Lecompton by two ladies to insure safety.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sept. 2, 1856.

To His Excellency D. Woodson and Col. Cooke:

GENTLEMEN: Circumstances that we doubtless mutually deplore have made it our duty to confer together during the last few weeks, relative to our own security and protection. In conformity with all the usual and justifiable customs of war, such depredations have been suspended, and allowed to return without molestation, until last Thursday.

We then sent SAMUEL SUTHERLAND, G. W. HUTCHINSON, and a young man from Leavenworth, to you, to receive to you the condition of our teams, their drivers, and eight passengers, we sent to Leavenworth last Tuesday, in accordance with your own suggestion, (or that of Col. JOHNSON,) and the outrages they have since suffered you are probably familiar with. We learn with much regret that, after Messrs. SUTHERLAND and HUTCHINSON had conferred with Gov. WOODSON, they were, just in front of the office, taken by the mob, and by them are still retained in Lecompton. We have not learned that any legal charges are preferred against them, and we now ask of you why they are retained—whether merely prisoners of war, and whether you thereby say to us that civil war now exists? Unless you take this ground, we claim of you their *immediate and unconditional release*. We send their wives to day, as the bearers of this note, and as a consolation to the imprisoned, and would ask of you most respectfully to grant them such an escort or protection, whilst among you or near your town, as their own safety may require.

In behalf of the Kansas State Cent. Committee,

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sept. 2, 1856.

To His Excellency, D Woodson, and Col. Cooke:

GENTLEMEN: It cannot be unknown to you that large bodies of armed men—Missourians—are now invading our Territory, threatening to drive out every family that differs from them politically, and, in many instances, murdering in cold blood our most esteemed citizens, and burning their dwellings without the least provocation. Last Saturday, about two hundred men of these outlaws entered Ossawatomie, cannonaded and burned it to the ground—sparing only two or three buildings, belonging to Pro-Slavery men; shot FRED BROWN through the heart, whilst walking peaceably through the streets, about sunrise. Then a part of them left for OTTAWA JONES', and burnt his house to the ground, and passed on towards Lecompton; whilst another portion of them went to Prairie City, and charged upon a house, but were repulsed, when they retired back to Bull Creek.

Yesterday morning, we are reliably informed, a Free-State prisoner was murdered in their camp at Bull Creek, which has been made a rendezvous for several days. This party recently came into the Territory in warlike array, from Little Santa Fé, and, for the earnest solicitations of the settlers at Prairie City, a force of Free-State men marched upon them on Sunday, when they rapidly retreated toward Missouri. Other parties, of a similar character, have been murdering the citizens north of the Kansas River, on the St. Angar and Grasshopper, and we learn that these parties have now concentrated in Lecompton; that they burned the house of Mr. SNYDER, on Sunday evening, and other outrages in the vicinity, and that the peace of the entire community is threatened by these marauders. In accordance with the authority vested in you, we respectfully ask of you to remove or disperse them without delay, and thereby secure the mutual peace and harmony of our people.

In behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee,

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.

To-day, the following correspondence was received from the camp, which we at first regarded as their answer:

HEAD QUARTERS, Camp near LECOMPTON, K. T., Sept. 1, 1856.

To His Excellency, Acting Governor Daniel Woodson, Lecompton, K. T.:

SIR: Aug. 29, a Mr. HUTCHINSON and two others from Lawrence, called on me in this camp seeking redress or assistance for alleged wrongs on their property and the persons of their employed hands in the vicinity of Leavenworth City. I answered as by memorandum made at the time, that if they sought redress through the laws, and the civil authority being resisted, application was made to the Executive, I would lend him military assistance.

Something may have been said on them at least "about seeing the Governor," at any rate it appears they went to Lecompton without my knowledge, and I learn to-day that they are detained.

I beg to know if this is legally done? If not, I feel it under the circumstances, my duty to use all my influence for their liberation—or safe return to my camp. If it be answered that the people of Lawrence have also prisoners, I respectfully suggest that an example set to them of forbearance and obedience to the laws from so high a source must have a beneficial effect.

I am Sir, very respectfully your obd't serv't,

P. ST. GEORGE COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Dragoons.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Executive Office, Sept. 1, 1856.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. St. George Cook, Commanding United States Dragoons near Lecompton:

SIR: I have just received your letter in reference to Rev G. W. HUTCHINSON, Grand General of the Secret Military organization of outlaws in this Territory. He applied to me for information in regard to redress for alleged wrongs.

I received him with the greatest courtesy, and pointed out to him the legal remedy, assuring him at the same time that if the civil officers were resisted, I would call upon your command for necessary assistance.

He was subsequently arrested as a spy, by order of Brigadier General MARSHALL, who, in the present insurrectionary state of the Territory has the right to retain him as such. He is well provided for and is treated with the greatest kindness.

I will simply add that with the wagons which he alleges to have lost were found papers of the most treasonable and insurrectionary character.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL WOODSON, Acting Governor, K. T.

The tone of Col. COOK's letter seems conciliatory and humane, but the language of WOODSON is impudent and daring. He emblazons a title to one of the prisoners that was never used here except ironically, indicating his connection with a secret order that has not been recognized, nor shown any signs of vitality for the last eighteen months in Kansas. To allude to it now is as unjust as to treat us as vagabonds because Eve transgressed. What he says about "the legal remedy" means just this: he invariably tells us when we make such applications, that unless we will bow down and worship the present rotten Government of Kansas, we can have no protection from him, or those acting with him; but, he says further, that if we will pledge ourselves to obey the laws, the whole Territory can be at peace in five hours. Until we are ready to do this he will look on with indifference, and see us scalped, our houses burned, and property confiscated without redress.

How consistent—how pure and high-toned again the argument, that because Dr. AVERY, of Richmond, Indiana, who was a passenger on one of the wagons taken, had a package of letters in his trunks written by our people to their friends in the East, that they were sending by him because the Governor's militia rob our mails until that medium is unsafe—and because those letters were plundered from rifled trunks and found to contain *living truths*, touching our territorial wrongs, therefore, he, DANIEL WOODSON, acting Governor of Kansas Territory, says the Brigadier General Marshal "has the right" to arrest and retain the owners of the teams that Dr. AVERY traveled with or patronized.

To-night an answer is given by WOODSON more in detail, in which he pettifogs by claiming that he did not know they were sent by any agency, consequently did not receive them as a "deputation," but if he *had* have known it there would have been no difference with *his* course, because the General had "the authority" to arrest them as spies. When we go to him to ask for interference in any civil matters, he tells us to first go before a Territorial Justice, get out a warrant, &c., or we shall have no redress. But now the boot is on the other leg, so he lets the people—the mob—the the General, or the *anything* that will ape to him, seize or citizens and detain them, warrant or no warrant. But here is his letter in reference to the detention of prisoners. The other is lengthy, and I cannot possibly copy it to-night, but will send it in my next:

LECOMPTON, K. T., Executive Office, Sept. 3, 1856.

Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson and R. Miles Moore, in behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of yesterday morning, which was received late last evening, complaining of the detention here of a deputation of several gentlemen on the part of your Committee. I have to state that no such "deputation" have made any application to me, nor has any such deputation been detained here. It is true that Mr. HUTCHINSON and Mr. SUTHERLAND called at this office on Friday evening last, complaining of certain alleged depredations upon their property; one on account of outrages said to have been perpetrated upon his wagons and teams, near Leavenworth City, and the other upon his hack and messengers. They did not represent themselves as a "deputation," "in behalf of your Committee," or of any other persons whatever, except themselves individually, each one making his own complaint.

They were courteously and kindly treated by myself and the legal remedy pointed out to them. Nothing whatever was said in regard to their being deputed to act for any other persons than themselves, and nothing of the character was dreamed of by me, or in any way intimated to me, until [illegible] They were arrested by order of Gen. MARSHALL in person, he doubtless having the authority in the [illegible] insurrectionary state of the Territory to do [illegible] own security and protection. They have been, and are well, very kindly treated. I will freely add, that with your wagons and teams, and [illegible] of means from your [illegible] I found two persons, who were held [illegible] and [illegible] upon Col. TITUS' house, and [illegible] burning them of, and with whom some of Col. TITUS' property, for which he was then robbed, was found.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor Kansas Territory.

He also incloses me a copy of his "General Orders," and makes mention of the same in his other letter. I will transmit the same, and if you have not already used it, it may be worth publishing.

We see by the papers, that Congress has adjourned again without passing the Appropriation Bill. A good omen. Republican back-bone is not wanting in Congress. We cannot solve the inquiry as to what will now become of the general army. We don't care for ourselves, if it will only get out of our way. Let us be untrammeled, and we can whip ——

—— "bush! there's treason there."

RANDOLPH.

General Orders.

The following orders were issued by Acting Governor WOODSON, on the 21st of August, to the Commanders of the different divisions of Kansas militia:

LECOMPTON, K. T.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 21, 1856.

Major General Wm. P. Richardson, Northern Division Kansas Militia:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 20th inst., communicating the fact that you had in pursuance of law, [see Kansas Statutes, chap. 110, sec. 26,] ordered out the militia of your Division to repel the present ruthless invasion of the Territory by armed mobs from distant States, has this moment been received and is approved.

Gen. MARSHALL of the First Brigade should be ordered to intercept the invaders coming in through Nebraska. He should have a force of not less than 500 mounted men, or more, if you deem it advisable, also one piece of artillery, if you can spare it. You will report in person to this office with the remainder of your command at the earliest practicable day.

In all your orders the most rigid instructions should be given to protect the persons and property of all *peaceable unoffending citizens regardless of party distinctions or political differences of opinion.* We are not waging war against the political sentiments of men, but against lawless bands of ruthless invaders, outlaws and traitors. No man's house should be destroyed, unless unmounted evidence exists that it is used as a fort or arsenal for the subversion of the existing Territorial Government, or other lawless purposes, in which event it properly becomes subject to confiscation.

Col. PAYNE, of the 1st Regiment 2nd Brigade, Northern Division, has been already ordered to arm with all possible dispatch to one place, with his enrolled forces. Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor, K. T.

ORDER TO GEN. COFFEE.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Executive Office, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

Maj General Coffee, Southern Division Kansas Militia:

SIR—In addressing you the Territory is invaded by armed bands of lawless men from distant States, who, in conjunction with contraband of men not less lawless heretofore residing in the Territory, are now openly resisting the legal authorities of the Territory, and killing and plundering the law abiding citizens thereof, you are hereby commanded to take the field at once with your entire Division, for the purpose of restoring peace and quiet and maintaining the supremacy of the laws. Your Division will rendezvous at or near the town of Palmyra, in the County of Douglas, and report to the fact at once to this office.

You will also station detachments of your command at such exposed points as you may deem advisable, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of all law-abiding citizens, and in all your orders the most rigid instructions should be given to protect the persons and property of ALL PEACEABLE, UNOFFENDING CITIZENS, REGARDLESS OF PARTY DISTINCTIONS OR POLITICAL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. We are not waging against the political sentiments of men, but against lawless bands of ruthless invaders, outlaws and traitors. No man's house should be destroyed, unless unmounted evidence exists that it is used as a fort or arsenal for the subversion of the existing Territorial Government, or for other lawless purposes, in which event it properly becomes subject to confiscation.

Very respectfully,

DAN'L WOODSON, Acting Governor, K. T.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Acting-Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Whereas satisfactory evidence exists that the Territory of Kansas is infested with large bodies of armed men, many of whom have just arrived from the States, combined and confederated together, and amply supplied with all the munitions of war, under the direction of a common head, with a thorough military organization, who have been, and are still, engaged in murdering the law abiding citizens of the Territory, driving others from their homes, and compelling them to flee to the States for protection; capturing and holding others as prisoners of war; pursuing them of their property, and, in some instances, burning down their houses and robbing United States Post Offices, and the local militia of the same furnished them by the Government, in open defiance and contempt of the laws of the Territory and of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the civil and military authority thereof—all for the purpose of subverting by force and violence the Government established by law of Congress in this Territory.

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL WOODSON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, declaring the said Territory to be in a state of open insurrection and rebellion; and I do hereby call upon all law-abiding citizens of the Territory to rally to the support of their country and its laws, and require of it command all officers, civil and military, and all other citizens of the Territory, to aid and assist them in their power, in putting down the most desperate outlaws, and in bringing to condign punishment all persons engaged with them, to the end of securing immunity from violence, and full protection to the person, property and civil rights of all peaceable and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be attached the Seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at the City of Lecompton, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

DANIEL WOODSON,
[SEAL.] Acting Governor Kansas Territory.

Fatal Accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad—Two Men Killed—One Fatally and others Seriously Injured.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 11.

A sad accident occurred this morning on the Boston and Maine Railroad, just in front of Sweetser's Grove, formerly known as Bancroft's Grove, a mile beyond the Reading station.

The early train from Lawrence, which arrives here usually about quarter before 8, was just passing the spot indicated, when the forward axle of the rear truck of the tender broke, and in an instant the baggage car was precipitated from the track into the adjoining hollow.

The locomotive remained on the track, and the passenger car received a shock by which it was thrown across the track in a transverse position. None of the passengers, we are glad to learn, were injured, though of course most thoroughly frightened.

This car was completely smashed to pieces, with everything it contained. One of the men was killed on the spot, being most horribly mangled, another died while being extricated, and a dozen more were more or less injured.

Three persons were carried to the hospital in this city, viz: ISAAC MARTIN, a man of 21, who has received internal injuries, from which there is very little hope of his recovery; AMASA SEAVER, who has his back broken high up, and who cannot survive very long, judging from experience in similar cases; and third, A. S. KEYES. The latter has his leg badly broken, but unless other severe injuries make themselves apparent, he will probably recover. The two former are in the main hospital, and the latter in the new building below. They are in the care of Drs. SOLOMON TOWNSEND and H. S. CLARK, assisted by Drs. HULL, CURTIS, WM. THORNDIKE and others.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The train was composed of one baggage and two passenger cars; the former contained twenty-five persons, all of whom were more or less injured. Several, whose names we omit, escaped with bruises and flesh wounds. It is remarkable that nearly all in the passenger cars (twenty-five or thirty in number) escaped without other injuries than a few bruises and fright.

All in the baggage car were "repair men" or laborers, who were going to their work at the new bridge in Stoneham, where the County road is being laid. The train was under the charge of Conductor DANIEL NASON; WARREN WRIGHT, engineer; and FRANKLIN FISHER, fireman. These men were saved.

The locomotive *Hunting* was attached to the train. The axle of the car on the right hand of the tender was broken near the wheel, and this falling upon the track was the immediate cause of the disaster. It appears that the road was in good running order, and that the usual precautions were observed by those having charge of the train.

When 13 miles below Lawrence, and within one mile from the station at Reading, the axle broke. The baggage car, which was thrown down the embankment a few feet, contained the following persons: Ten laborers under the supervision of N. D. ABBOTT, (who was in the second passenger car,) and twelve others belonging to two other gangs of workmen. MORRIS LEARNARD (Irishman) was killed. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, who live in Lawrence.

RICHARD BURKE (American), a car repairer from Boston, was also killed. He was about 30 [illegible] in Lawrence. His [illegible]

ISAAC KEYES, an American [illegible] very badly hurt, but it is [illegible]

Lake Superior Copper

From the Boston Circular of Dupee, Perkins & Co.

There is an increasing disposition to buy the best class of mining shares for investment. The great facilities for visiting Lake Superior, from May to November, induce more and more personal examination of the results of the adventures in that region, and each year adds many more to the list of those who appreciate the mineral resources so eminently as one of the elements of its prosperity. The Post-Office Department has been strongly inefficient in providing for the regular transmission of the mails, so that at this date no official returns for July have been received from the mines.

The price of ingot copper remains at 30c. @ 31c., 4 mos., with no prospect of a further decline.

Pittsburg and Boston (Ltd.).—Since the payment of the August dividend, the shares have declined to 225 bid and 235 asked. This has been caused by the sympathy with the general decline of all stocks, and the fear of a further decline in copper.

Minnesota.—This stock has fluctuated considerably during the month. The highest point (($39) was reached on the 20th of June, and the lowest ($34) on the 15th ult. Since the last date it has again touched $39, at which several hundred shares were purchased for investment. The market price has recently receded to $37. The yield for July is understood to have increased ten tons over that of June. If the average yield continues through the year as for the last nine months, say 155 tons a month—and nothing but an extraordinary accident can prevent it—the net earnings of 1856, at the present price of copper, will exceed $17 a share.

Portland.—The product of July will be upwards of 30 tons. The mine, in every part of it, continues to warrant the prediction that, in a comparatively short time, it will be equal to the Minnesota. The stock is firm at $27 and ano $28 asked. The purchases for the last thirty days have been entirely for investment.

Superior.—This mine, formerly known as location B., was cut off as a dividend, several years since, to the stockholders of the Minnesota Company. It lies east of the Rockland territory, and carries the Minnesota and Rockland veins. Work has recently been commenced upon the tract. The surface indications are of the most promising character. The general managers of the company's affairs are the same gentlemen under whose superintendence the mines above named have produced such successful results. The stock is in demand at $6.

Table Consolidated.—The report of a committee sent to the location in June last shows that the underground work and surface expenditures have been altogether too elaborate for the character of the mine. The assessments have already expended $200,000, and the indebtedness of the Company on the 1st of July was nearly $76 000 over and above available assets, unless the supplies, valued at $11,000, are deducted, leaving the deficit $14,794 18. An assessment of $20,000 has been levied, payable on 18th instant. The stock has consequently declined to $1 25 per share.

Isle Royale.—The official return to the Treasurer of copper sent from the mines for the eight months ending July 1, was 183 tons; add amount raised in July, 20 tons, making the total raised and shipped for the nine months, 203 tons. Under date of July 7, the superintendent

THE CAMPAIGN PRIZE FOR SONGS.

From the New-York Weekly Post.

Report of the Committee.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, Sept. 11, 1856.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee to whom were referred the prizes, offered through your columns, for the best campaign songs, in English, German, and French, have, since their last report, carefully read and examined the hundred and fifty contributions, which have been sent to us from nearly all parts of the Union, from Maine on the North, to Charleston, South, and Buffalo, West, and which some of you may remember the Committee were restricted in their selection to the songs before them, they have adjudged the prize to the song entitled "Fremont and Victory," by which the sealed envelope, which accompanied it, discloses the name of CHARLES S. WEYMAN, of New-York; and the other to the German song entitled "Freiheitslied der Deutschen Republikaner," signed by L. WILHELM SCHMIDT, of Boston.

PARKE GODWIN,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS,
FREDERIC W. RAKEMANN. } Committee.

FREMONT AND VICTORY.

BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN.

AIR—"*Suoni la Tromba.*"—[PURITANI.

I.

Men of the North, who remember
The deeds of your sires, ever glorious,
Join in our pæan victorious,
The pæan of Liberty!
Hark! on the gales of November
Millions of voices are ringing,
Glorious the songs they are singing,
Fremont and Victory!
Hurrah!
Join the great chorus they're singing,
Fremont and Victory!

II.

Come from your forest-clad mountains,
Come from the fields of your tillage,
Come forth from city and village,
Join the great host of the free!
As from their cavernous fountains
Roll the deep floods to the ocean,
Join the great army in motion,
Marching to victory!
Hurrah!
Echo, from ocean to ocean,
Fremont and Victory!

III.

Far in the West rolls the thunder,
The tumult of battle reging,
Where bleeding Kansas is waging
Warfare with Slavery!
Struggling with foes who surround her,
Lo! she implores you to stay her!
Will you to Slavery betray her?
Never—she shall be free!
Hurrah!
Swear that you'll never betray her;
Kansas shall yet be free!

IV.

March! we have sworn to support her;
The prayers of the righteous shall speed us,
A chief never conquered shall lead us—
FREMONT shall lead the free!
Then from those fields, red with slaughter,
Slavery's hordes shall be driven,
Freedom to Kansas be given,
FREMONT shall make her free!
Hurrah!
To Kansas shall Freedom be given;
FREMONT shall make her free!

V.

Men of the North, who remember
The deeds of your sires ever glorious,
Join in our pæan victorious,
The pæan of Liberty!
Hark on the gales of November,
Millions of voices are ringing,
Glorious the song they are singing,
FREMONT and victory!
Hurrah!
Join the great chorus they're singing,
FREMONT and Victory!

FREIHEITSLIED DER DEUTSCHEN REPUBLIKANER.

AIR—"*Suoni la Tromba.*"

I.

Wach' auf, du Deutsch-Amerika!
Steht auf, ihr Freien alle!
Ruft laut: Es fall', es falle
Das Reich der Tyrannei!
Gekommen ist der Kampfestag;
Jetzt scharerter aus den Scheiden!
Schon schlagen sich die Beiden,
Freiheit und Sklaverei.
Ihr Freien!
Ruft laut: *Es fall,'* es falle
Das Reich der Tyrannei.

II.

Wie hausen sie so furchterlich,
Die wilden Schergenhorden!
Sie rauben, brennen, morden
Im Dienst der Tyrannei.
Kansas, das heldenmüthige,
Sank hin an schweren Wunden,
Noch liegt es unverbunden—
Brüder, oh steht ihm bei!
Zu Hülfe!
Kanses lieght schwer verwundet,
O Brüder, steht ihm bei!

III.

Es triumphirt der Wütherich,
Es jubeln die Tyrannen;
Das freie Wort zu bannen,
Das ist ihr frech' Bemüh'n.
Verblutend stöhnt der Märtyrer,
Die Freiheit seufzt in Ketten:
Auf, Brüder, sie zue retten
Lasst uns zu Felde ziehn!
Auf, Brüder!
Die Freiheit zu erretten
Lasst uns zu Felde ziehn!

IV.

Hinweg, du falsche Heuchlerin!
Du kannst uns nicht berücken,
Wir kennen deine Tücken,
Du Lug-Demekratie!
Von dir, du teile Meuchlerin,
Ward Kansas schnöd' verrathen:
Mit *solchen* Demokraten
Hält es der Deutsche nie!
Ja, Hunker,
Mit falschen Demokraten
Hält es der Deutsche nie!

V.

Freiheit, du Heissgliebteste,
Wir werden nie dich lassen,
Wir werden stets ihn hassen,
Wer immer dich bedroht
Freiheit, der Freien Königin,
Dir sind wir ganz ergeben,
Wir dienen dir im Leben,
Wir gehn für dich zum Tod!
Ja Freiheit!
Dir dienen wir im Leben,
Für dich gehn wir zum Tod!

VI.

Wohlan denn, Freie, männiglich
Zieht eure tapfern Degen!
Der Tyrannei entgegen
Folgt jetzt Fremont zum Krieg.
Fremont, der Heldenmüthige,
Der Retzer in Gefahren,
Er führt die freien Schaaren,
Er führet sie zum Sieg.
Zum Kampf' denn!
Fremont führt unsre Shaaren,
Er führet sie zum Sieg!

VII.

Hurrah! hald tönt der Jubelschrei!
Kansas ist jetzt gerochen,
Die Knechtschaft ist gebrochen,
Frei ist Amerika!
Fremont, der Siegeskräftige,
Er hat den Feind bezwungen;
Drum janchzen alle Zungen:
Fremont! Victoria!
Ja, jauchzet!
Bald ist der Feind bezwungen,
Fremont! Victoria!

E. V. SCHERB.

Dismissal of Rev. Mr. Sprole from West Point.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives the following account of the manner in which Rev. Mr. SPROLE, late Chaplain at West Point, was dismissed by the Secretary of War:

WEST POINT, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The crowning act of an infamous administration is the recent unceremonious dismissal of Rev. Dr. SPROLE, Chaplain and Professor of Ethics in the Military Academy at this place. Not having seen any notice of this matter, which has caused an unusual amount of astonishment and just indignation at the Point, I beg leave briefly to lay before you a statement of facts with regard to this un-

[illegible] expect to enjoy [illegible] the [illegible] when I [illegible] in the case. I went into it [illegible] of Dr. Sprole, and [illegible] in the direction of [illegible] had not expected to make [illegible] Dr. Costa was not there when De Castro [illegible] Hostility to Dr. Costa, Da Costa, De Castro and Captain Delano were in constant [illegible] the time Captain Delano spoke English, and De Castro spoke both languages; I did hear De Castro give any orders; did not see him do anything except what I have said.

Lorenzo De Angelis, sworn, said he found five men [illegible] berths in the forecastle; they appeared to be sailors.

Mr. E. C. Benedict opened the case for the defense, and called Mr. Da Costa. Mr. McKeon objected to his testifying, because he was indicted also under the same indictment. Pending the decision of the case, the Court adjourned till Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept 11.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Shepard Trustee vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*.—This was an action in which it was sought to foreclose a mortgage upon premises situated in the Central Park despite the taking of the same by the City under the Act of 1853 for the purposes of a Public Place. The drawer of the City set up the fact of the premises having been taken under the Act aforesaid by them, and that they had awarded damages to the plaintiff to the extent of $5,000 for his interest in the land.

Mr. Melville, for the plaintiff, now moved for judgment upon the answer, and that it might be declared to be frivolous.

Mr. Willcoxson, for the Corporation, insisted that the answer, so far from being frivolous, presented a legal point of magnitude and difficulty; and that the motion was clearly misconceived and improper.

The Court denied the motion without costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted at full prices. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 31½@$7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—2,000 lbs. American Yellow ware disposed of at 27¾c @28c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are salable and firm.

COFFEE—Is in pretty brisk request at steady rates. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Rio, 9¾c @11c.; and St. Domingo, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate supply and is held firmly,—though it is not freely sought after.

COTTON—Has not varied much, being in light supply and fair demand at previous quotations:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12½	12½	12¾	13
Fair	12½	12½	13	13¼

FISH—Generally find ready purchasers at former rates. Stocks of all kinds reduced.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is rather poorly supplied, and with good inquiry for desirable lots, these are gradually decreasing in value. The sales since our last add up about 9 200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@ 6 20
Straight State	6 20 @ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 7 00
Common to Good Michigan	5 70@ 6 10
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 55
Common to Good Ohio	6 35@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 95@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian remains scarce and quiet at unaltered prices,—the transactions since our last including only a few small lots of ordinary to choice extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is less abundant and more sought after at rising prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,450 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 25@$8 25 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is very briskly sought after, part for home use, but mainly for export, at prices indicative of an improvement of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel. The sales since our last reach about 107,000 bushels prime to choice Canadian White at $1 71@$1 73; good to prime Western White at $1 65@$1 70; do. do. Yellow at $1 60; good to choice do. Red at $1 53@$1 60; fair to prime Southern White at $1 60@$1 70; and fair to choice do. Red at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and demand, at about 90c. for prime new, ₱ bussel; 10,000 bushels do. brought 86c. Oats are dull and drooping at 45c. @47c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@46c. for state; 41c.@45c. for Jersey; and 38c.@43c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley remains scarce and quiet. It was last sold at $1 29 ₱ bushel. Corn is still actively inquired for, at rising prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 70,000 bushels, at 63c.@69c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 69c.@70c. for Mixed; 71c @73c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 72c.@73c. for Northern and Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 600 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Rule quiet at old figures.

HOPS—New remain inactive, and somewhat nominal; they are now worth only from 12c @15c. ₱ lb. Old rule heavy and languid, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 100 tons Scotch Pig have been disposed of, in lots, at $32@$32 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATH—Have not varied.

LEAD—Quiet, yet steady.

LEATHER—Is in brisk demand at full prices.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request, at old rates, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Still attracts but little attention, at former quotations. New-Orleans, 53c.@55c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@43c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and held above the views of purchasers. Spirits do. is in lively request, and is very firm at 43c.@44c. ₱ gallon Tar and Pitch are unchanged. Resin is in good demand, and is stiffened at $1 65 for Common, ₱ 280 lbs., and $2 50@$6 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered in demand and value. Linseed is selling to a fair extent, mostly at $1@$1 02 ₱ gallon. The available supply is a limited one. Lard Oil has not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no really new feature, the sales since our last comprising about 900 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$20 for Mess; and $17 62½ @$17 75, and, in some instances, $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, and are quoted at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is very firm, supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 325 obls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c @26c for prime to very choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand, and is firm at $3 62½@$4 62½ for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—There have been 200 boxes Castile purchased at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are still in good request at well supported prices,—with sales reported since our last of about 1 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is scarce and quiet; parties disagreeing about prices.

TOBACCO—Is in pretty brisk demand at full rates. The sales since Monday last include 134 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c @14c.; 216 hhds Havana at 22c.@15 .; and 189 cases Seed Leaf at 7¾c.@20c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought at 36c @37c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker, but rather lower. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 1d @8d. in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 25s. ₱ hhd., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@27s. 6d ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSELEY & CO.,
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 Jehosh-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 98 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOWES & HABBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, ehk-cards, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. *Country merchants* invited to call.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS STEELE & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUDREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS. STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden lane.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEY & CO. for $1,500 75, dated March 14, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list includes [illegible] of New-York, and the line of business:

Bedding, &c.—[illegible] Feather-ticking, Quilts, Comforts, Mattresses, Down and Silver Antiques for Bagatelle.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 69 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 58 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers and dealers,) 68 Maiden-st.

Grass and Fencer Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 291 Broadway, one door from Murray-st.

Rent and Use Bureau.

Life, Raee, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 256 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 120 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.

EATON & FOLSAM, (Late the "Co." of H. Jones & Co.,) No. 225 Broadway.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....208 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Ladies' Union Aid society** of the M. E. Church in the City of New-York, instituted for the benefit of aged and infirm members, having commenced a building for their accommodation in 43d-st., near 8th-av., expect to lay the corner stone on TUESDAY, 16th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. Rev Dr BANGS will preside. Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D., Rev R. S. FOSTER, D. D., Rev. J. S. WAKELEY and others will conduct the exercises. The members of the Society, with all friends of benevolence are respectfully invited to attend. Should the weather prove stormy, the ceremony will be postponed until the first fair day.

☞ **The First-Place M. E. Church**—corner First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. The Dedicatory sermon will be preached in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Missionary Secretary. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, late President of Dickinson College, will preach at 3 o'clock; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. STEVENS, editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

☞ **Romanism shown to be completely at variance with the Bible.**—Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY'S services, conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, and attended by Romanists of every sect and Protestants of various Christian denominations are held in the New Mission Church, 20th-st., between 7th and 8d av.., on SABBTH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited.

☞ **The Influence of Seamen on the Destiny of the World Past, Present and Prospective.**—A sermon to be delivered by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Pastor of the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. (under the direction of the Port society,) TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

☞ **Livingston Ref. Dutch Church**—(N. W corner of 33d-st. and 8th av.) Sabbath services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. F. W. ZABRISKIE. Sabbath school at 9 and 2. Citizens residing in that vicinity and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Allen-st. Presbyterian Church Reopened.**—The alterations and repairs on the church edifice being completed, services will be resumed on SUNDAY next, (14th inst.) in the morning the Pastor will give a sketch of the history of this church. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church,** between 3d-av and Irving-place, will be open TO-MORROW. Preaching by Rev. SAMUEL D ALEXANDER, at 11½ and 4 o'clock. The Sabbath School connected with this Church is open every Sabbath at 9 and 3 o'clock.

☞ **The "Church on the Heights,"** corner of Pierrepont-st and Monroe place, Brooklyn, will open for Divine worship on the evening of the second Sabbath in each month. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE

☞ **Fleet-street M. E. Church**—Brooklyn. This Church having been recently repaired, will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY the 14th. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev R. M. HATFIELD. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by JAMES PORTER, D.D. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians**—Will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, pastor. Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Middle Reformed Dutch Church,** Brooklyn, corner of Harrison-st. and Pompkins place. The services will be resumed on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. N. E. SMITH, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church**—(Rev G. S. PLUMLEY, pastor,) will resume the services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on the sycamore of Samuel Fleet, Esq., corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st. Preaching by the pastor.

☞ **Armenian Mission.**—Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D., of Constantinople, will occupy the pulpit of Rev. Dr PRENTISS in Mercer st., SABBATH MORNING, and the pulpit of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Madison-square, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rose Hill M. E. Church, Twenty-seventh-street**—Will be reopened TO-MORROW morning by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D. Afternoon, Rev. Dr KENNEDY, and evening, Rev. W. PITMAN CORBIT. Seats free.

☞ **John-st. First M. E Church.**—Situated in John-st. between Nassau and William sts. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and all favorable to sustaining a church in the lower part of the City are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **First M. E. Church,** formerly in John-st., now worshipping in the Chapel on the west side of 4th av., between 22d and 23d sts., next door to Dr. Parker's Church. Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. HARE.

☞ **The Advent Mission Church**—Will attend Divine worship, SABBATH, 10½ A. M., and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Freemason's Hall, entrance No 600 Broadway, near Houston-st. Public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

☞ **144,000 Harpers!**—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion Church, will preach TO MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Lamb and his Company Standing on Mount Zion*—Rev. xiv., 1-6. Seats free.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary society of the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. T. B. STOCKTON, of Baltimore, will deliver an address. Singing by the children.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation in this Church, Hanover-st., corner of Waverley-place, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services morning, 10½; afternoon, 3½; evening, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Unitarian Society, Williamsburg.**—Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Sr., will preach TO MORROW, at Taylor's Academy, No. 90 South 8th-st. Williamsburg. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening.

☞ **Campbell, Practical Apothecary and Chemist.**—Seventeen years' experience. Special attention paid to Prescriptions. Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—Seventh-avenue and 14th-st., Rev ALLEN STEELE, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. H. MILBURNE.

☞ **Rev. T. H. Stockton, D. D.**—Of Baltimore, will preach in the 5th av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. S. A. COREY will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ALLEN STEELE, of New-York, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. SHELLING.

☞ **Market Street Church**—The pastor, Rev. T. L. FOWLER, will preach a discourse to young people TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. (Subject—*A House of Industry and a House of Idleness.*

☞ **There will be a lecture** and discussion at Military Hall, No. 198 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SUNDAY, the 14th, on the question of disunion. To commence at 8 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE—NEPTUNE LODGE, No. 317, F. A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet in the lodge-room, No. 63 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Brother, SAMUEL ERWIN. All members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to meet with the Lodge on that occasion. By order,

GEO. W. THURBER, W. M.
G. L. MCLEAN, Secretary.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A young man, 18 years of age and residing with his family, desires a situation in a wholesale and retail drug store. Reference for character and capability he expects will be found unexceptionable. Address EDMUND, *Times* office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] of the Lungs and the Laws of Life," in 1856.

Consumption was then almost universally regarded as an [illegible] disease. These "Lectures" taught the doctrine that Consumption is curable; that the failure to cure results from the mistaken treatment employed, and not from the nature of the disease. It brought to light a hope to this desolating class of invalids. The book made at once a profound impression on the public mind. The doctrines it taught, set forth as they are, in language simple plain, and devoid of technicalities, commended themselves to the common sense and experience of every one. Light broke in upon the midnight of the consumptive, and thousands hailed it with joy. About 15,000 copies have been sold, and now it is a source of sincere gratulation or all hands, and a more hopeful view of consumption is being entertained.

I have now, in practice embracing over sixty thousand cases of diseases of the chest and those tending to them, completely demonstrated to them that consumption can be cured.

This volume discloses the true uses of the lungs, the nature of the diseases to which they are liable, the causes from which they originate, and the disorders and disorders that lead to consumption. What is more important, it points out the road to health, by showing how consumption, bronchitis, asthma, heart disease, and all other diseases of the lungs and chest may be avoided and prevented, and if disease is already seated, how it may be cured. It unfolds the true laws of life.

It is the desire to place this volume in every family in the country. I therefore make this public announcement: that I am now issuing a large edition, which I will distribute to all such as may desire the book. To insure the good faith of applications for it, I make a mere nominal charge of 25 cents, which about pays for the binding. It is a volume of 368 large 12mo pages, handsomely bound in muslin and illustrated with 27 engravings. The publisher's price is 75 cents.

I shall be pleased to forward it by mail to any who will address me a request to that effect, post paid, inclosing 25 cents.

TESTIMONY OF OTHERS.

The New-York *Tribune* says of the book:

We recommend this admirable volume to the attention of every consumptive. The importance of the subject, the general presumption that consumption is incurable, and our confidence in Dr. FITCH'S positions, that it may be most cases be cured, and to all prevented derived from a personal knowledge, and personal benefit in his suggestions, induces us to do so.

From the Genesee Evangelist.

This is a book in place and time. An emergency seems to require its general circulation. The knowledge which it imparts is so useful and so well adapted to the great evil which it would mitigate and relieve, that no man, and especially those of enfeebled constitutions, should be without it. Buy the book, read the book, and live long!

CONSULTATION.

Persons desiring to consult me are invited to do so. Those at a distance can do so by letter giving a full statement of their case. I will reply promptly.

Special Notice.—I have not myself been absent from this City for the purpose of lecturing or consultations with patients elsewhere for several years; and there is now no has there been, any individual traveling or located in any other place who has any connection with me or my offices. I therefore caution the public against the representations of all persons pretending to any association or connection with me.

S. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Chest.
Office No. 714 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
No. 60 East Thirteenth-street.

☞ **The Preliminary Course of Lectures**—At this Institution, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

On Diseases of Women, by Dr. BARKER, Monday, 11 A. M.

On Auscultation and Percussion, by Dr. DOUGLAS, 12 M.

Clinic for Diseases of Women, Tuesday, 11 A. M.

On Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. COX, Wednesday, 11 A. M.

On Aphoeia and Laryngial Phthisis, by Dr. GREEN, 12 M.

Aesculapius, as connected with Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr UHL, Thursday, 11 A. M.

Surgical Clinic Thursday, 12 M.

On Auscultation and Percussion, by Dr. DOUGLAS, Friday, 11 A. M.

On Amputation, by Dr. CARNOCHAN, Friday, 12 M.

Medical Clinic, Saturday, 11 A. M.

The Toxicological Course of Practical Chemistry, by Dr DORESUS, will commence Monday Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

R. O. DORESUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—The Editor of the *International Journal* says:—"Of all the specifics offered for the cure of Lung complaints, we have the greatest faith in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Free from those narcotic ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of some other patent medicines, it acts without injury to the nervous system. We speak of this valuable medicine from *personal knowledge* of its effects. Scarcely two years have elapsed since a member of our family was raised from the very brink of the grave through its use, and in several subsequent cases where it has been administered to our household, it has never once failed of the desired effect. We cheerfully commend it to our friends in the British Provinces and among the 'rest of mankind,' as a certain remedy for incipient diseases of the lungs."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **Tomatoes and Fruits of all kinds may be preserved** in all their original flavor by using the [illegible] Self-Sealing Can, manufactured by TAYLOR & BODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st., acknowledged to be the best Can ever offered to the public.

BROOKLYN, E. D., June 13, 1856.

Messrs TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st., N. Y.

Having used your Cans last season for the purpose of preserving Fruit and Vegetables, we take great pleasure in testifying to their superiority over all others. We would advise all persons desirous to keep their fruit and Vegetables, to give them a trial, as the best and cheapest means of preserving their Fruit, &c.

A. & H. KEMP, Odeon Garden.

And many more certificates to be seen from those who used them last season.

☞ **Does your Headache?** Dyer's Embrocation cures

You have the Rheumatism? Get the Embrocation at once

Are you burned or scalded? The Embrocation gives relief.

Your stomach is weak and sinking? The Embrocation cures.

Have you Cholera or Diarrhœa? Get Dyer's Embrocation.

A sprained limb will be strengthened by the Embrocation.

Are you troubled with Cramps, or Spasms, or Toothache? Consult our Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, wholesale and retail; MONELL, corner Houston and 1st-av., and others.

☞ **Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches**—Or any other fruit or vegetable can be preserved in a fresh state, with all their flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR or any other preservative property, by using "SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS," for which SEVEN DIPLOMAS AND PREMIUMS were awarded last season. These are the only Cans which are WARRANTED to preserve all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 331 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Artisans.**—Best cognac oil, flavorings and essences of all liqeors known, requiring addition of spirits; colorings for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, fireworks, glass making, ambrotyping, electrotyping, plating, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Summer Complaints**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **Guns and Sporting Articles.**—Single and double barrel guns for snipe, quail and cock shooting, also for ducking 32 in barrel No. 8 bore, heavy breech, some very fine; also: flasks, pouches, cane, wadding, dueking flasks, &c., all imported direct from manufacturers, and for sale at a small advance by

A. T. RUSSEL, No. 137 Fulton-st.,
Importer of Hardware.

☞ **The Snuff of the Day**
is put up
in
handsome German boxes.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Price Two Shillings.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley,** Analytical physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., (free of charge,) until the 1st of October, upon diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, dropsy, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c., &c.

☞ **Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna.**—This is a new preparation, in favor with many physicians as an anti-bilious cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy for children, used largely in place of castor oil. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 58 John-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ **University of the City of New-York.**—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be examined the day previous.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

☞ **Vale's Hall,** (late Mechanic's Institute,) No. 1 Bowery. A Lecture or Sermon on "*Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Speech, and Free Press*," by G. VALE, to be followed by a Debate on the Presidency.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer ERICSSON, will close, at this office, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of September at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS—
JAMES C. RUTHERFORD.

INDEPENDENT MEETING OF WORKING MEN—A People's Candidate for Governor. The LABORING MEN of New-York who are in favor of nominating HORACE GREELEY for Governor of this STATE, independent of all political parties, as an Honest Man, who will administer the Government with fidelity, and Stern Economy, and with a view to the welfare and welfare of the People alone, are requested to meet at the Tabernacle at 7½ o'clock this EVENING, to take the matter into consideration.

DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE.—The Republican Convention of the 15th District of this City, on Wednesday evening, chose JAMES R. COULTER and JOSEPH KEFF as delegates, and ISAAC E. BATCHELOR and FRANCIS D. MALIGNON alternates to the State Convention.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN,
TEN MINUTES WALK FROM FULTON FERRY.
GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and obtain the comforts of a home upon application at No. 75 Concord-st. The rooms to let

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1856.

THE DAILY TIMES is served in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, at Seven Cents a week. Mailed Copies to subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock P. M. It will be mailed at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents; or single copies, in stamps.

Subscriptions taken at the Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All correspondents desiring to have facts used must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

☞ Notwithstanding all the frightful threats that have been made down South by Governor WISE, Colonel BROOKS, Senator SLIDELL, and others, to the effect that the Union must be dissolved in the event of FREMONT's election, secessionism, according to the Charleston *Mercury*, has burned out, consumed its own heart by the intensity of its fiery passion, in South Carolina. "The sword of secessionism," says that ardent organ of the disunionists, "is veiled in its scabbard, though the principles graven on it still live in the hearts of good men and true. But we know of no man, or party, who would, at this time, attempt, to renew that bitter struggle. Co-operation, if, indeed, it meant what it professed—the union of the South for resistance—expired in the very moment of its triumph"

This, too, directly in the face of Col. BROOKS' disunion speech at Columbia. So all of that chivalrous gentleman's gasconade passes in South Carolina for just what it is worth among the people who pretend to believe in it. It is only intended to frighten Northern dough-faces, and not to mislead the South.

☞ The R. M. steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, and a summary of her news, which is generally unimportant, will be found elsewhere. The only item of political intelligence from England is an alleged project to overthrow the Palmerston Administration, by a commonation against him of all the conservative elements of opposition. From Spain we learn that some important changes were to take place in the form of the Government, and that the difficulty with Mexico had been definitively settled. Kars had been at length evacuated by the Russians. The weather at the time of the sailing of the *Cambria*, had become favorable for harvest purposes. There had been no change of consequence in the Cotton market; an advance is reported as having taken place in the better qualities of Breadstuffs, and the Funds were steady at previously-reported rates.

☞ We learn from Washington that telegraphic dispatches have been transmitted to Gov. GEARY and Gen. SMITH, in Kansas, giving special instructions as to the method of meeting and overcoming the present difficulties there. The Governor is expected to maintain the public peace and bring to punishment all acts of violence or disorder, by whomsoever perpetrated. Gen. SMITH is instructed not to permit the employment of militia or any armed bodies of men, unless they have been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

☞ The *Express* is in a state of great alarm at discovering that some of its carriers have been in the habit of substituting the TIMES in its place, in some of the Wards of Brooklyn, and threatens, "if any carrier does the like again, to try a legal remedy." We are not at all surprised at this, for if any readers of the *Express* should happen to be served with the TIMES a few mornings, they would probable refuse to let their former diurnal visitor come back again.

☞ A terrible rumor reaches us from Kansas, by telegraph *vid* Chicago. One hundred more refugees had arrived at St. Lonis on the 10th, who report that a large number of families had taken refnge at Fort Leavenworth, and that a massacre of Free-State women and children had taken place at Stranger's Creek on the 3d. We hope, for the sake of Humanity, that the latter report may prove untrue.

Sound Commercial Principles.

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated efforts made by Southern Conventions to divert trade from the North, and to establish a commercial non-intercourse with Eastern merchants supposed to be tainted with Abolition principles, the practical good sense of the Southern people has led them to obey the rule which is imperative in all Commercial communities, to buy where they can buy cheapest, and sell where they can sell dearest. The *Columbian Banner* says, in reference to the foolish card of some Northern merchant, who hoped to obtain Southern purchasers by boasting of his soundness on the "goose question," that

"The axiom of the South has ever been: 'Buy where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can sell dearest'—and we see no good reason why it should not be applied to such intercourse as we are now considering.

For twenty or more years we have heard, from high places and low at the South, advice to proscribe this house and that—this city and that—in the matter of trade and commerce. Boston lost, a few years ago, the hulk of her Southern custom; but what change did this work in the sentiments of her merchants, not to say people? None that we can observe. There is still conservatism there, but its increase is very questionable. The same may be said of New-York and Philadelphia. Interest may make hypocrites, but cannot convert men's minds to given theories. For long years England has waged systematic, moral and material war upon Southern institutions, but it has not hence been proposed to abrogate our treaties and abandon commerce with that nation. The same may be said of France, though guilty to a less extent. Why, then, apply a rule of action to the less, and not to the greater? It is not sound policy, neither is it the approved common sense mode of operating upon human sentiment."

Measurement of Passenger Vessels.

Owners in the United States of passenger steamships and other vessels will rejoice to learn that, by a recent regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, a more liberal mode of measuring the space in ships, for passengers between decks, has been authorized, than had previously been considered allowable, by the Act of Congress, of March 3, 1855. The first section of that act provides—

"The spaces appropriated for the use of passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main end poop decks or platforms and in the deck houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, *if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet*; and on the lower deck, (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet. *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, *where the height between the decks is seven and one half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.*"

The penalty for violating these provisions is as follows:

"If any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place, other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned at the discretion of the Judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months."

On the 23d March, 1855, three weeks after this act was passed, Mr. GUTHRIE issued a circular containing the following construction of that part of the law which relates to the manner in which collectors and others are required to order the measuring of the height between the deck below and the deck above, on board of passenger vessels. He says:

"In order to determine the number of passengers a vessel is entitled to carry, in accordance with the spaces prescribed by this act, the height between decks must be measured *from the bottom edge of the carlines or deck beams to the top floor below*; and no space shall be considered available for passengers that has not, when measured in this manner, the height called for by the law, as the case may be."

Wide differences of opinion have existed among writers upon naval architecture as to the precise manner of deciding upon the height of vessels between decks. By far the more commonly received view, universal too in practice, has always been that the distance is to be taken from the floor above to the floor below. Others have maintained that the transverse beams and carlines, which project downwards from the upper of the two decks, ought to be deducted from this measurement; and that the lower edge of the beams was the true place of beginning to calculate the space allotted for goods or passengers. As the law of last year was intended for the benefit of emigrants, it seems that Mr. GUTHRIE at first accepted the opinion which should most favor them, and hence was derived the interpretation contained in his circular of March 23, 1855. The consequence, however, was that some of the best ships of New-York and Boston—those, in fact, which were most perfectly adapted for the reception of passengers—were thrown out of employ. Many of them which, under previous laws, drawn up with the same phraseology, had carried passengers for years, were declared liable to seizure. Ship builders and nautical men protested loudly against understanding the phrase "between decks" to mean otherwise than from the deck or platform beneath to the deck or platform above, irrespective of the beams or platforms on which the deck rested, of which they denied that they formed a part. It was declared that English and French laws, although framed like ours, were interpreted differently; moreover, that the phraseology of the law is unambiguously in opposition to Mr. GUTHRIE's construction; and that the measurement adopted for ascertaining the tonnage of vessels confirms these objections.

The consequence of the contention which has existed between ship owners and the Treasury Department, with regard to the respective rights of owners and passengers, has been the most thorough and comprehensive examination of the subject that has ever been made. Its result has also been the regulation of Mr. GUTHRIE which has now been issued, reversing the interpretation contained in the circular of last year. He says:

"In order to determine the number of passengers a vessel is entitled to carry in accordance with the spaces prescribed by this act, *the height between the decks must be measured, not as heretofore directed, from the bottom edge of the carlines or deck beams, but from the under surface of the upper deck to the top floor below*; and no space shall be considered available for passengers that has not, when measured in this manner, the height called for by law, as the case may be; nor shall any space in the vessel of a less width than four feet be measured; provided, however, if the vessel shall, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, carry any portion of her cargo, or any other article or articles, on any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, in lockers or inclosures prepared for the purpose, *the height between decks shall be measured from the under surface of the upper deck to the upper surface of said lockers or inclosed spaces*, which shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act, and the spaces occupied by said lockers or inclosed spaces shall be deducted from the spaces allowable for the use of passengers.

The encumbering by merchandise or stores, not the personal baggage of the passengers, except in lockers or inclosures prepared for the purpose, of any part of the space occupied by the passengers, will vitiate the whole space, unless the part so encumbered be separated from that so occupied, by a substantial bulkhead.

The deck or platform must be of a permanent nature, flush, and impervious to water."

The history of our passenger laws, up to the present time, is as follows: Until the 22d February, 1847, the only law regulating passenger ships and vessels, was that of March 1819, which prohibited ships from carrying a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons, according to Custom-House measurement. The Act of February 22, 1847, provides that not more than one passenger shall be allowed to each "fourteen superficial feet of deck, if the vessel is not to pass within the tropics;" but the first section declares that "this act shall not be construed to permit any ship or vessel to carry more than two passengers to five tons of such ship or vessel." The laws of 1819 and 1847 remained simultaneously in force. When larger vessels, with three decks, began to be built, these two enactments were found to be in direct conflict with each other, and, therefore, in the tenth section of the Act, approved May 17, 1848, "to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and other purposes," so much of the 1819 act, as limited the number of passengers to two for every five tons, was repealed. Both the laws of 1847 and 1848 were passed while the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER was Secretary of the Treasury. He interpreted them as follows:

"The number of passengers that a vessel may be entitled to carry, is not, as under former laws, to be computed by her tonnage, but by her capacity, according to the dimensions of the apartment or apartments occupied by the passengers, allowing for each passenger, as provided by the Act of 22d February, 1847, a space of *fourteen* clear superficial feet of deck, if such vessel is not to pass within the tropics during the voyage."

Mr. WALKER, it will be seen, laid great stress on the law of 1848. Mr. GUTHRIE, when he came into office, gave more importance to the law of 1847. In his circular of August 26, 1854, he says:

"It will be observed that the first section of the Act of 22d February, 1847, imposes a penalty on the master of any vessel who shall "take on board such vessel," &c., "a greater number of passengers than in the following proportion to the space occupied by them," &c., on the lower deck, or orlop deck, if any. This provision is modified, it will be seen, by the 8th section of the Act of May 17, 1848, regulating, in certain cases, the spaces according to the height or distance between decks, and imposing a penalty on the master of a vessel, taking on board, &c., a greater number of passengers than is allowed by that section.

It has been made a question whether these limitations extend to passengers taken on board and accommodated on the upper or spar deck. The Department is of opinion that the terms of the acts clearly limit the whole number of passengers (except cabin passengers) who can be taken on board and conveyed in a passenger vessel, to one for every fourteen, thirty, sixteen, or twenty-two clear superficial feet of the lower deck, and orlop deck, as the case may be; and that for any excess of passengers (except cabin passengers) beyond the number resulting from those proportions, whether lodged on the upper or spar deck, or elsewhere, the penalty of the law will be incurred."

This construction continued in force until March 3, last. It became evident, however, that the laws of 1847 and 1848 were at variance, and that further legislation upon the subject of passenger vessels was necessary. The bill was therefore prepared by the Treasury Department, which is now a law. It was confidently believed, at the time, by New-York ship owners and others, that its provisions would remove all difficulties and embarrassments upon the subject. It might have done so, had it not been for the difference of opinion respecting measurement. Now that this is removed, it is to be hoped that all parties will be hereafter satisfied.

Constructive Treason.

ROBINSON, BROWN, REEDER, and others implicated in the cause of the free population of KANSAS, are charged with the crime of high treason against the Government of the United States. The charge is raised by construction, constructive treason being an invention of JEFFRIES and SCROGGS, *in temp. Carol. Sec.*, extremely convenient, when the letter of constitution and law fails to reach the lengths required by despotism, and a longer tether is necessary to eke it out. The preamble of the old statute of King EDWARD III., declared that the object of the act was so to define treason as to prevent constructive allegations. It was accordingly pronounced to consist in "compassing or imagining the death of the King; or levying war against him in his realm;" the latter clause being explained by able authorities to include resistance to the execution of laws by "premeditated open acts of violence, hostility and force." Adapting the British act to American exigencies, our Constitution declares that "treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." No latitude of construction is left to prosecuting officers, the bench or juries. If war is not distinctly made against the Government by a general, avowed and armed resistance to some particular act or acts of Congress, treason does not exist, and no implication can raise it. And yet, under the direction of the Federal Administration, the men we have named stand in peril of their lives, without the slightest pretence that they have levied war upon the Federal Government, or resisted its laws; but merely that they have resisted the legislation of a body of men, acting in contempt and violation of a law of the United States. They are traitors for vindicating the majesty of a solemn national enactment against the Shawnee Mission Legislature. The construction is ingenious and subtle.

It may not be useless to remark, as an indication of the recent tendencies of the Government, that this is the second attempt at introducing the despotic contrivance of Judge JEFFRIES into our system. The first attempt was made by President FILLMORE, only five years ago. One GORSUCH, a clergyman, with a crowd of armed friends and neighbors from Maryland, entered Pennsylvania, in pursuit of a runaway negro slave. Their search in the village of Christiana was so close and so offensive, that the inhabitants, insulted and indignant, rose up in resistance: an affray ensued, and in the course of it GORSUCH was killed,—by whom, whether by friend or foe, was never discovered. CASTNER HANWAY, with three or four others, were arrested. Their crime—if they were criminals—was "riot." The most malignant construction could make nothing else of it. There was no purpose of resisting a law of the United States; there was no premeditation at all; it was the spontaneous reaction of an offended community against the violence of strangers and interlopers. Nevertheless, instructions were sent by the President, Mr. FILLMORE, to the Government prosecuting-officer to have all the prisoners indicted for high treason. They were indicted accordingly. After a tedious imprisonment they were brought to trial. The whole energy of the Fillmore Administration, all the ingenuity and industry of its legal servants were devoted to the conviction of the prisoners, so that they could escape with no penalty less awful than death. The bench, with Judges GRIER and KANE upon it, of course, charged as the Government desired. Nothing but the better sense and justice of the Jury saved the intended victims, for they were acquitted of treason, and only convicted of the less formidable misdemeanor of riot and breach of the peace. The merit of introducing constructive treason into our criminal code does not therefore belong to President PIERCE, but to President FILLMORE. The motive, subservience to the despotic dictation of the Slave-holding interest, was the same, and so far the glory may be counted equal. The originality and priority are due to the latter. It is surprising that PIERCE does not gather a lesson from the failure of his predecessor, and abandon the prosecutions. Or does he count on a Border-Ruffian Jury?

Canvassing upon Railroads and Steamboats.

A gentleman who has traveled a good deal in the New-England States during the Summer, sends us the result of *forty-three* separate canvassings of the company into which he happened to be thrown. In every case, he assures us, he made the inquiry personally of every person present, and recorded the response with conscientious accuracy.

The following was the result:

	Fre.	Buch.	Fill
From New-Haven to Middletown	39	14	5
From Middletown to Hartford, (boat,)	20	8	1
From Hartford to Springfield	41	16	
From Springfield to Bellows Falls	63	21	8
From Bellows Falls to Littleton	32	10	3
At the Island House	11	3	—
Eight stages and steamboats among the White Mountains from Profile House to Centre Harbor	82	33	19
On the top of Mount Washington	41	13	7
At the Crawford House	53	31	16
From the Weirs to Concord	38	6	1
From Concord to Boston	41	20	14
From Boston to Burlington	273	84	35
From Burlington to Rouse's Point	47	18	7
From Rouse's Point to Whitehall	19	12	6
From Whitehall to Saratoga	41	32	8
From Saratoga Springs to Albany	52	21	9
From Albany to Rochester	71	20	11
From Rochester to Buffalo	82	47	17
From Buffalo to Cleveland	197	98	46
From Cleveland to Philadelphia	301	174	30
From Philadelphia to New-York	98	76	17
From New-York to New-Haven	61	20	7
Thirteen minor canvassings at Niagara Falls, Hotels, &c.	98	33	24
Total	1,861	790	295

Upon this table our correspondent makes the following comments:

From these statistics, and the observations made while obtaining them, I get the following results:

1. Among the *traveling* and *intelligent* portions of community, FREMONT has nearly twice as many partisans as both the other candidates together, while in the rural districts and back settlements, opinion is pretty equally divided between FREMONT and BUCHANAN.

2. Of the voters, apparently between 21 and 30 years of age, five-sixths are for FREMONT.

3. Of those evidently over 60 years of age, nearly two-thirds are for BUCHANAN.

4. Of those between 30 and 60 years of age, over five-eighths are for FREMONT.

5. Of those voting for BUCHANAN, there were, to my certain knowledge, in every principal canvass, from two to ten holding office under the present Administration.

6. Of those from the Southern States, about three-quarters were for BUCHANAN, nearly a quarter for FILLMORE, and quite a number asserted that they should not vote at all.

7. Of literary men, collegiate professors, teachers &c., seven-eighths were Republicans.

8. Of forty-two ministers of the Gospel, thirty-nine affirmed they should vote for FREMONT; one for BUCHANAN, and two for FILLMORE.

9. According to the best information I could get, nearly or quite four fifths of the Democrats are opposed to the Maine Liquor Law.

10. Of the Irish seven-eighths go for BUCHANAN. Of the Germans there are thirty-one for FREMONT and twenty-nine for BUCHANAN, in my canvass tables.

11. Of the numbers from Pennsylvania with whom I spoke, nearly all gave this peculiar and uniform report; that *their own district* would go strongly for FREMONT, but that the State would probably give a majority for BUCHANAN.

12. I met with seventeen men who who said that they should not vote at all, but that their preference was for FREMONT. The appearance of most of them indicated a Southern nativity.

13. Among those who will vote for FREMONT I found 278 who voted for PIERCE; how many more there were in the same condition, I know not.

14. Just twenty-one voted the Abolition ticket.

15. Eleven declared they should vote for FREMONT, although they had not voted, some for sixteen years, some for twenty years, and some even for more than thirty years.

16. Of the ladies, 57 were for FREMONT, *in opposition to their husbands*; 9 for FILLMORE, in opposition to their husbands; for BUCHANAN, in opposition to their husbands, *none*. The vote of the ladies apparently over 18 years of age, stood in the aggregate thus: FREMONT, 1,186; BUCHANAN, 247; FILLMORE, 598. FILLMORE's fine personal appearance has not been without its effect upon the numerous fair ones who have heard him speak in public more or less during the last twenty years.

Taking all these results together, I view in them facts of the most cheering character. Young men are more honest than old ones, and they are overwhelmingly for FREMONT, Freedom, and Humanity. This augurs well for future public virtue and the permanency of our Republican institutions. Ministers of the Gospel and men of science are all with us. The loveliness, virtue, temperance and intelligence of the land are all with us. Who can be against us?

A Nuisance in the Park.

A lady requests us to call attention to a very great nuisence in the Park, in the rear of the City Hall. We do so with pleasure. But what's the use? It is directly under the eye and the nose of the Mayor, as well of the Chief of Police, and of every one, in fact, whose business calls him to the City Hall. The Common Councilmen, as they sit in their chamber, must be constantly reminded of it, and yet it is permitted to exist in all its foulness, and what was intended as a promoter of public decency and cleanliness has become, for the lack of attention, a foul and disgusting object. If such things can be permitted within the grounds of the City Hall, it is too much to expect that the remote parts of the City, the hye-places and districts in which the laboring poor reside, should be kept in decent condition.

—A "steru spirit of conciliation" is not very frequently manifested by our brethren of South Carolina, a contrary kind of sternness being, we are sorry to say, much more common. But Captain R. H. QUAIM, of Charleston, having been invited by a large number of the people of that district, to run for Congress in place of Mr. AIKEN, resigned, the gallant Captain has written a reply in which he announces himself as prepared at every hazard to yield to the call of his country, and says that:

"Impressed with the importance of strengthening the hands of the Federal Government, that the North may be forced into obedience to all constitutional requirements, it becomes our first and most imperative duty to unite with our friends of the East and West, in putting down all agitation by *interposing the sternest spirit of unmitigated conciliation.*"

"A GLORIOUS BERTH.—It is said that the Health Officer of New-York, R. H. THOMPSON, Esq., will receive for the three Summer months this year, directly and indirectly, fees to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars."

To this fatherless paragraph, which has been floating about for a month past, the Charleston *Mercury* adds the following:

"It might also be said that his services have been worth millions to the business of New-York, aside from the far greater consideration, the preservation of thousands of lives, by protecting it from the pestilence which has been hovering on its borders for weeks past."

The New-Jersey State Fair Ended—Mr. Hale's Speech.

Great crowds poured into the State Fair Grounds, near Newark, yesterday, to take a last look at the Show, and to hear JOHN P. HALE's closing speech.

Early in the day, there were two races. One was by boys, the other by young ladies. Twelve lads under 15 years of age entered for the prizes. The winning parties were as follows: JAMES BATHGATE, first premium, silver cup; WILLIAM LITTELL, Ja., second prize, diploma; WM. MCFARLAND, third prize, diploma. On the ladies list, there were two competitors only, and the prizes were awarded as follows: 1st. A silver goblet, to Miss ELIZABETH GAVITT; 2d, a silver cup, to Miss EMMA COVENTRY.

A long list of Premiums was awarded. We note three or four items: Captain EZRA NYE, late of the steamship *Pacific*, drew four or five premiums for live stock. The best Jack came from New-Brunswick, bringing a premium of $15. SAMUEL H. COOPER, of Camden, took the first prize for a Trotter—prize $10. BENJ. M. WHITLOCK, of Mott Haven, New-York, took the premium for the best Brood Mare. GEORGE HARTSHORN, of Rahway, carried away a heap of premiums, first and second, for sheep and other stock. The pen of Tartary sheep, very prolific, was mentioned with peculiar honor. The best Berkshire boar came from JOHN B. EDGAR, Rahway. The premiums for Butter made by girls under 18 years were awarded as follows: Miss JOSEPHINE CHEESEMAN, silver cup; LUCRETIA DRAKE, silver knives; CLARA M. VAN STOKLE, a book premium.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was waited for with impatience, but spake quite briefly when he did appear. He began by contrasting the effects of peace and war upon agriculture and other pursuits, and then passed to the consideration of agriculture as an Art. It was not true, he claimed, that agricultnre has lagged and lingered far behind the rest of the world in the march of improvement. In early English history tillage was in its infancy. The appliances of art which the farmer now enjoys were then unknown. In the days of CÆSAR, our British ancestors were unacquainted with the use of the flail. They garnered the ear and the husk together, and day by day prepared what was needed for the day's consumption. Coming down five centuries, the great wealth of the British farmer consisted in his timber lands and his swine, and the value of his timber land was estimated by the number of swine it would support; hence the oak and beech were reckoned the most valuable. A nobleman's will of those days bequeaths one thousand swine to each of his daughters; to two priests it gave two hundred swine for the good of the testator's soul; and to the church one hundred swine to be supported for the widow's use. As late as the seventeenth century, clover was introduced into England, and a writer in 1680 tells of old men, then living, who remembered when the first gardener brought cabbage into Surrey, and grew turnips and carrots and beets. Now, when we reflect upon this, and see the progress and improvement that two hundred years have made in this art of agriculture, may we not confidently deny the imputation that is flippantly urged against farmers, that they linger in the pathway of improvement? Mr. HALE went on to argue with much force and clearness that agriculture demands a high place among the arts that are taught as branches of education; that its study should form a part of our system of liberal culture; and that young farmers will do well to stick to their lands, and avoid the so-called liberal professions. He denounced the apparent ostracism which denies to the young farmer an equal rank with those who move with grace in the circles of fashion, and drew one or two pictures to indicate the end of ambitious men, who forsake the plow only to fail in the walks of other enterprises, or in politics. It was retorted of THEMISTOCLES, that when he was asked to play the lute, and was unable to do so, that he was stung to be quick by the sneers of those who claimed to be better taught, but that he replied: "It is true I do not know how to tune a lute or play upon a harp, but I do know how of a small town to make a great city." May not the young farmer of our day, when he encounters a sneer at himself or his profession, reply: "It is true I do not grace the festive halls as well as those whose education for life has no higher aim, or end or purpose—but I do know how of a desert to make a fruitful field—I do know how to send abundance into the abode of penury and want—I do know how to increase the store in every man's cottage, and so to increase the means of subsistence for great masses of men, and in that way to increase the resources of the State. This I know, and my time has been occupied thus to the exclusion of that which you blame me for not knowing how to do." From this, Mr. HALE branched off into a description of this farmer's opportunities to study the economy of nature, and held that he who owns his piece of land will cherish a deeper love of his country, and be more earnest in its defence against external or internal foes.

At the conclusion of the speech, the premium stock were passed in procession around the race-track, and after the awards of premium flags, which took up the remainder of the afternoon, the Fair came to an end, and the people who thronged the grounds slowly went their several ways.

Political.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the 11th has the following paragraph: "It is stated that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE really made a proposition to Mr. BUCHANAN at the Wheatlands, yesterday, on the subject of his withdrawal. The plan is to get Mr. DONELSON also to withdraw, and unite the Democratic and the American tickets in the persons of FILLMORE and BRECKINRIDGE. Such a ticket, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE thinks, will be likely to succeed against FREMONT and DAYTON. What is to be done about the two platforms does not appear. Nor have we learned what response Mr. BUCHANAN made to the proposition."

The Ward Committees of the various Fremont and Dayton Clubs, met in Convention at the Rooms of the Central Club, Broadway House, last night; much enthusiasm was manifested, and much important business transacted.

A discussion arose as to the propriety of having a torchlight procession on the 24th inst. The matter was laid over. The body then adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

Crushing Out the Republicans.

MOBBING THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 12.

The Republican Association held a meeting last evening at the Temperance Temple, and in the absence of the President, Mr. ELIAS HAWLEY, on motion of Mr. WM. GUNNISON, Mr. F. S. CORKRAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. WM. E. COALE, Jr., was selected as secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. WM. GUNNISON, from a Committee appointed to report an address to the Republicans of this State, submitted one which set out with the declaration of their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and of their adhesion to Free-Soilism in Territories admitted; declaring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be a breach of faith on the part of the South, and that peace and unity could not again exist without the same was restored.

It also declared that the charge made against them of being in favor of Abolitionism was unjust and unfounded, as they held the opinion that the emancipation of the slave would tend to render his condition worse, and fatal to the black race, unless the Government should take steps to colonize the manumitted slaves. It declares Slavery to be pregnant with difficulty by causing a monopoly of the soil of the Slave States, and that it tended to subjugate the rights and interests of the non-slaveholder to the slave owner. The Kansas act it denounces as a fraud, and also denounces the Administration for employing the Government troops in the civil war existing in that Territory, as the address sets forth, against the Free State men.

At this stage of the reading of the address a large number of persons who had assembled in the room and around the door created some slight confusion by crowding and laughter, when a Mr. MEREDITH, well known as a Sunday street preacher, passed down the room to them and commanded silence and ordered them to leave the room or take seats. This was succeeded by loud laughter, applause and hisses, and three cheers being proposed for FILLMORE, they were given amid the utmost confusion and terrific noise produced by stamping, clapping of hands, &c. Next three cheers were given for BUCHANAN in the same fashion, and for some twenty minutes there was kept up a succession of cheering for these gentlemen, alternated with loud groans for Colonel FREMONT, CORKRAN GUNNISON, FESSELL and others taking part in the meeting—the whole being interspersed with cries of "turn off the lights," "tar and feather them," &c., while loud calls were made by the same parties for speeches from those concerned in the meeting. Some of the lights there being turned off, these gentlemen commenced leaving the room, when they were saluted as they passed through the crowd with groans, hisses and other similar sounds and remarks, they making as hasty an exit as possible, followed by the crowd, where an immense concourse had assembled, and upon reaching the street loud cries were made for rails, upon which to ride them, and the cheering and groaning was renewed. Messrs. CORKRAN and Col. WM. E. COALE were followed by the crowd and roughly hustled about until they had reached the corner of Gay and Fayette streets, where the former was tripped up or knocked down, and the tails of his coat cut entirely off; while the latter-named gentleman, although not so roughly treated, was pushed and hustled about in other than a pleasant manner, and his hat mashed in. They were then allowed to take their departure, while the crowd amused themselves by cutting the portion of Mr. CORKRAN's garment they had secured into strips, and distributing it among them.

The Union meeting held in the evening numbered from thirty to forty persons, while the outside crowd numbered about ten thousand persons; in fact the whole square, from the Hall to Fayette-street, was almost entirely blocked up.

From those concerned in the meeting we learn the Association had determined upon putting up an electoral ticket in this State, and that the names of those selected were to have been announced at this meeting.

The *Sun* also has the following editorial remarks upon the disgraceful proceedings recorded above:

"It will be seen by a report of the proceedings, in another column, that the proposed meeting of the 'Republicans' was interrupted and broken up last night, by persons who had intruded upon the party, evidently for that purpose, and that gross personal indignities were inflicted upon the most prominent individuals of the meeting. We call only characterize such proceedings as disreputable, and unworthy of a people who profess to honor the freedom of speech. The recorded proceedings of the party contain nothing obnoxious to the civil rights of others, and, however objectionable may be the political sentiments of these people to the citizens of our citizens, there can be no justification for so rude, lawless, and unbecoming a demonstration as that of last night."

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COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

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I

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

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The work, as its title sets forth, is a publication of the Lectures on Physiology which have been given for many years in the University of New-York by the author, and is intended not only for the Medical Profession, but also for the general reader.

Its aim is, by presenting the chief doctrines and facts of Physiology in a readable form, to contribute to the diffusion of that science among the people, who certainly cannot have a subject more worthy of their attention than the organization and manner of action of their own bodies: a kind of knowledge of which there is unfortunately a most deplorable deficiency, it being quite true, as the author says, that even among educated, but non-professional persons, there is scarcely one to be found who has a distinct idea of the size, shape, and position of his own stomach; to fill which, however, seems to be in modern times the great object of human existence.

Books on Anatomy and Physiology labor under a considerable difficulty in obtaining general circulation, on account of the nature of some of the topics on which they are obliged to treat. It is, however, hoped that in this case the care that has been taken in that respect will make the work acceptable to every reader.

Who is there that does not feel an interest in knowing why a man is obliged to eat and drink, and breathe? what are the changes which the food undergoes in being digested? how it is absorbed into the system, one part being used here and another there, just in the places where they are wanted? how the blood, impelled by the heart, flows perpetually in every artery and vein? how, in all countries of the world and all seasons of the year, our bodies are at the same temperature? how in the course of a few months every part has been removed and reconstructed, yet with an identity of personal appearance? Who is there that is not curious to know something of the wonderful structure of the brain and nervous system, through which our intellectual principle manifests its presence and power?

It is the object of this work to disseminate such knowledge, which is not only a gratification to every intelligent mind, but which may be of unspeakable use in times of sickness. With a clear view of the construction of his own body, and the action of its parts, a man is a far better judge of the nature and cause of his ailments, perhaps, also, of the best way of curing them. It would do no kind of harm if the head of every family had a little of such information. Nor is the use of works on Physiology confined to these merely individual advantages. They also enlarge our conceptions respecting the whole human race, giving us philosophical ideas of our connection with animated nature generally, and our position in the world.

The author has accordingly divided his work into two parts, the first treating of the conditions under which as individual maintains his well-being, the second of his career or advance. It is illustrated by nearly 300 wood engravings, executed in the best style, the greater part of which are from photographs, a method which has not hitherto been extensively resorted to in scientific books.

This work may be especially recommended to professional men, who will find in it an exposition of the science in its present state. It contains the most recent discoveries and views which have been published in England, France and Germany. But it must not be supposed that it is only a compilation for though the author, in his Preface, speaks with diffidence of his own contributions, competent judges of the subject will very readily recognize, that there is scarcely a chapter which does not contain laborious original experiments and new views.

To the educated man—the scholar—it will doubtless present a special interest, in exhibiting the rapid advances which the physical sciences in their connection with organization have been making within the last half dozen years, and the nature of their impression on intellectual and metaphysical philosophy. In this particular, it reflects the tone of thought which is prevailing among the scientific all over Europe.

The teacher of Physiology and the medical student will find in it a text book, in which the subjects are arranged and treated of in a manner which an experience of many years has shown to be adapted to these purposes. The aim of the author has been to constitute his book in this respect a practical work, which, within a moderate compass, by the aid of good illustrations, may meet the wants of those engaged in teaching or studying the science.

II.

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New Scenery by.....Mr. Neccessauer
New Costumes by.....Mr. Hollermann
The price of admission has been fixed at the popular standard of
FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Private Boxes, $5.
Seats may be secured on and after Monday, Sept. 15, at the Ticket Office of Niblo's Garden, from 8 to 3 o'clock, and at SALA & SON'S Music store, No. 385 Broadway.
Subscribers may select Seats at either office,
Door open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the direction of
MR HACKETT.
Once more, and by special desire, the
SHAKESPEAREAN STAR COMPANY,
will perform on
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1856,
Shakespeare's great historical play, in five acts, entitled
THE FIRST PART OF
KING HENRY IV.
Comprising the Battle of Shrewsbury and Death of Hotspur. Principal Characters by Messrs Hackett, Wallack, Jr., W. H. Crisp, H. Farren, Geo. Holland, Wemyss, Lindsay, J. R. Fuller, W. H. Bland, and Miss Susan Pyne and Miss Kate Saxon.
ADMISSION.
Boxes and Parquet.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra
Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at HALL & SON'S.
Doors open at 7; Performance commences at 7½.
Next week, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the last performances of the Shakespearean Star Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-st.
Admission—ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, extra.....Fifty Cents
Second Tier.....Fifty Cents
Amphitheatre.....Twenty-five Cents
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8.
For offices at the Academy of Music and at Messrs. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MAX MARETZEK.....Director and Conductor.
On MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1856
For the only time, Bellini's Grand Opera, in 3 acts,
NORMA.
with Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Madame SIEDENBURG,
Signori CERESA and
GASPARONI
in the principal rôles.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Broadway, Opposite Bond-street.
The most beautiful and spacious place of amusement in the city.
SATURDAY, the fine Comedy of
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
Received with loud applause by a crowded house.
Bob Dyke, second time for seven years Mr. Burton; Mr. Ferment, Mr. Fisher; General Tarragon, Mr. Mark Smith; Mrs. Nicely, Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Ferment, Mrs. C. Howard; Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Parker; Phebah, Miss Fanny Brown. Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. G. Smith, in the Pas Marcels.
The musical Farce of
THE SWISS COTTAGE.
Mr. T. Placide and Mrs. C. Howard, in the Farce.
On Monday, Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss Fanny Vining will appear.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing on Saturday Oct. 4.
Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 7, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, and 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual soirées will be given.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his academies.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Will be produced in a few days,
DRED;
OR, THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP,
from Mrs HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S new work, dramatized by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, by full permission and from proof sheets expressly for Mr. H. PURDY of the National Theatre, a copyright of which has been granted. The talented Cordelia Howard, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard, have been engaged to appear in it.
Box-Book open for those wishing to secure places for the first week's representation.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
The finest in the World.
From the Great Success of
TROVATORE
It will be repeated one week more, with a fine programme of
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.
—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Pit and Gallery 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 13, Entertainments will commence with the
MARBLE HEARTS.
To be followed by the beautiful
JOTA AGRAGONESE.
To conclude with
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 13, will be performed the
FAIRY SPELL.
Sadak.....Mr. Allen | Hemjurah..Mme. DeMelle
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of the
DOGS OF ST. BERNARD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, Sept. 13, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The immensely successful new comic drama GIRALDA; or, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND. Don Manuel C. W. Clarke; Egmont, Mr. Hadaway; Giralda, Miss Emily Mestayer. After which, the Farce of the TIMID LOVER. Two living Anacondas, a living Skeleton, a living Sea Tiger, the Dwarf Lady, the Lady who paints the Lion's Den, &c., all to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½.

GLEN COVE, L. I., GRAND CONCERT and BALL.—Signor MAUCUCCHI, assisted by Signor GASPARONI and other distinguished artists, will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Pavilion Hotel, Glen Cove, L. I., on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1856, at 8 o'clock. The ball will commence at the close of the concert. Tickets for both concert and ball, $1 each, admitting a gentleman and lady. Steamer CROTON leaves New York at Peck Slip every afternoon at 4 P. M. Boat returns on Sunday at 8 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—Contains various articles of great merit, statuary, ancient Gobelin tapestry, a mineral cabinet, superb bronze castings, models and machinery, besides Carew's celebrated work of Christian art, "The Descent from the Cross," which alone is worth the admission fee.

MRS. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF'S SEASON FOR TUITION IN VOCAL MUSIC—Will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For terms, &c. apply at her residence No. 206 Prince st., corner of Macdougal.

CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES—Nightly, at BURTON'S new and beautiful Dramatic Temple, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. This house is now THE Theatre of the Union.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 15 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DUCY BARRE, THE BEAUTEOUS DANSEUSE—Nightly crowned with Mr. George Smith, in their capital Dances, at BURTON'S New Theatre.

GURNEY PALACE OF ART—No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Photographs and Daguerreotypes on exhibition in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS—Cards, at 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities) at $2 per thousand. FOELER, Printer, 97 Fulton-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, wire, cord and window shades, Hoops, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 363 Bowery, corner 26-st

CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.
Imported and of his own well known manufacture. Wholesale buyers will please call
No. 61 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, Nos. 14 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Day-st.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL TRADE,
AT
No. 301 GRAND-STREET,
CHAS. HEARD & CO. have received from the late large AUCTION SALES and re-sewhere, while the last few days, over ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES of NEW FALL DRY GOODS, comprising a complete assortment of SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, DE LAINES, SAXONY and MERINO PLAIDS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINEN GOODS of all kinds, LADIES' CLOTHS, REAL LYONS SILK VELVETS in all widths, for MANTILLAS and CLOAKS; HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
To give an idea of what we intend to do, we will offer the following lots of goods at retail on MONDAY Sept. 15:
3,700 yards PLAID and STRIPED SILKS, 4s. 6d., cheap at 5s. per yard.
4,000 yards, RICH and HEAVY, 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d. and 7s.
10,000 BLACK GROS DE RHINE, from 7s. up to the best imported.
1 case fine COBURGS, wide goods, at 1s 6d.
1 case ENGLISH PRINTS, at 9 pence per yard, usually sold at 1s.
99 Pieces PRINTED DE LAINES and CASHMERES, fine quality, 18 1d.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st.

SHEPARD, HOWS & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 81 and 83 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, &c.—Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, Brocatels, Morcens, Chintz, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Gilt and Silver Cornices Window Shades &c.,
20 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., and 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETS.
Wholesale and Retail.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving From Europe
And the Auction Sales,
All the latest Styles of
CARPETING, which we offer
At the Lowest Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

LOW PRICED FALL SILKS.
Several large invoices
RICH PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
just received
AT AUCTION PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST., and 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EVENING DRESSES
OPENED THIS DAY from Manila, per last arrival.
Pineapple Gauzes, in colors most desirable for fashionable evening and promenade dress es
Also, a variety of Pineapple Goods for Summer dresses, remaining from former importations from Shanghae. Lustrings, of the handsomest colors and best quality. Thousands of useful and very novel articles, which can only be procured or seen to be seen at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No 853 Broadway.
India Goods, of every kind, imported to order.

VERY RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.—An elegant assortment just received per late arrivals and from auction, including Fashionable Stripes and Plaids.
NOW READY AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255 257 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No 425 Broadway,
Has opened a magnificent assortment of Real India Camels' Hair Long Shawls Square Shawls and Scarfs.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—Embroidered Dresses, Chemizettes, Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, &c. Also, Laces of every description
20 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR 255 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season
Now ready at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT FALL DRESS GOODS.—Printed and Plain Mons de Laines, Alpacas, De Beges, Paramattas, Woolen Plaids, Glacemois, Lustres, &c., &c.
BETAILED PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS
Of fine Gray, Brown mixed and Black Cloths.
The styles entirely new.
Now on sale by
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FALL RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS—Desirable assortment now ready.
25 PER CENT BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Also Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES AT $20.
A fine assortment just opened at retail by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS—Embroideries, laces, fine and slight trimmings, hosiery, gloves, perfumery, small wares, &c. MOORE, MACK & SIMPSON will open on THURSDAY NEXT, 18th inst., new lots of exquisite goods in each of the above departments, with a very large assortment of French millinery, at their usual low rates.
McCORMICK & SIMPSON,
No 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and
No. 126 6th-av., New-York.
N. B.—Goods freely shown.

FRENCH MERINOS FOR AUCTION
Every Shade and Quality,
RETAILED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

MADAME LOCKER'S DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT—Is now open for the reception of her customers and friends. All orders executed with promptness and according to the latest Parisian fashions which she has just received. Also, French corsets of all sizes, of her own importation. Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic and Court-sts.

MADAME DEMOREST'S—Brilliant and extensive display of NEW DESIGNS for Ladies' Cloaks Mantillas, Sleeves, Wrappers and children's Apparel now ready. The Lady Washing on Basque cut to suit the form only at this establishment, No 375 Broadway. Branches: No. 758 Canal st., No. 298 Bowery, and No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT STELLA SHAWLS—At low prices, ready THIS DAY, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOTHING—For men and boys almost given away at No 57 Fulton-st; the stock is large and must be sold soon. This is the best chance to get clothing at wholesale and retail that can ever offer

SEVENTY-FIVE CENT SILKS—At 4s. 6d. per yard, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY—PARIS MILLINERY—McCORMICK & SIMPSON will open on THURSDAY NEXT, 18th inst., at Nos 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the largest and most recherché stock of millinery ever offered in the city, and at prices to suit the most economical.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON
No 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and
No. 126 6th-av., New-York.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Wholesale and Retail for the fall of '56.—Ladies will find a good assortment of the above goods at No. 164 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., which are offered as low as any house in the city. Milliners supplied. L. P. TIBBALS.

MILLINERY.—To Southern Ladies and Ladies Traveling: Mrs. CARTER, No. 593 Broadway, has just received some exquisite designs in French Pattern Bonnets; also, a large assortment of Traveling Bonnets, all new and made expressly for those ladies. Now to call and examine.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Madame FERRERO, No 5 Great Jones-st., will open FALL MILLINERY on Thursday, Sept 18.

GO TO No. 167 BROADWAY—Basement, where you can get a visiting card plate, with your name engraved and 50 cards, for $1 25 @ 50, or $1 75—a wedding plate and 50 cards for $3 or $3 50—at home or church card plate and 50 cards for $3 or $3 50. JAMES BILLARD, Card Engraver No. 167 Broadway, basement, New-York. Marking plates cut at 5 and 6 cents per letter.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
MR. FOSTER, assisted by competent instructors, will receive into his family, at his own residence, a select number of pupils to whom he will give a thorough and polite education. TERMS—For Board and Tuition $300 a year; for Day Scholars, $150. For every Department, $75. For further particulars, call or address LOUIS FOSTER, No 47 West 34th-st., between Broadway and Sixth-av., New York City.

REMOVAL.
MCILLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1,051 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY—No. 472 Broadway—After the usual Summer recess the institution is again open for readers. The rooms are now from 9 to 9 o'clock P. M., and the librarian is constantly in attendance during the whole day. The terms on which the Library and Rooms are open to readers, are as follows:
1. To Apprentices, or Youths employed as Apprentices, without charge.
2. To Journeymen, Teachers, Students in Academies or Colleges, Youths in the offices of Lawyers, Physicians or Artists, $2 per year.
3. Members of Mercantile, Mechanical, Artists, &c., in business on their own account, $3 per year.
In the Library and Reading Room are tables, at which the readers may sit during the evening, and read the books they have taken, or consult those not intended for circulation. These tables are also well supplied with Reviews, Magazines, Pictorials, Newspapers, &c. Mechanics and Tradesmen, or other persons who employ an assistant, are invited and urged to encourage them to avail themselves of the advantages of the institution.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY Sept. 8, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at the times to be examined.
WM. H. NEIL, ON,
JNO DAVENPORT,
H. E. WINTHROP,
WM. S. SEE,
DAVID WEBB,
WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 5 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a college, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the School No. 872 Broadway, and at Dr. RADCLIFF'S books store, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE—UNION SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 3. The three Departments, Primary, Academic and Collegiate are provided with a full and efficient corps of instructors. Young ladies will be received as boarders as may be admitted to any class in which there are vacancies. Circulars may be had at the Institute, and at the bookstores of Messrs. Randolph, Carter & Appleton's, and Ivison & Phinney's. Further information may be obtained by letter or personal application to
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a resident native in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday specific excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. S. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr. GEO. W. HICKS, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 36th year of successful operation) at No. 71 West 16th st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils will be received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the Institution.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY Sept. 8, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at the times to be examined.
WM. H. NEILSON,
JNO DAVENPORT,
H. E. WINTHROP,
WM. S. SEE,
DAVID WEBB,
WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 5 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a college, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the School No. 872 Broadway, and at Dr. RADCLIFF'S books store, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

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AUCTION SALES.

...residents.
...PHILADEL-
...of the NORTH PENN-
...COMPANY, Luzerne County, Pa., ...
...On TUESDAY, Sept. ...
...ing, will be sold at public ...
...Philadelphia Exchange, by ...
...STANLEY WOODWARD, agent for the Com- ...
...pany, on account of the Lessee's share of ...
...property, viz: 2,000 shares, all the Issued Stock of ...
...Company, 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Plains Town- ...
...ship, Luzerne County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna ...
...River, between Wyoming and Kingston, and bounded by lands of Eli K. Price, John Searle, ...
...W. B. Sterling, J. Stark H. M. Fuller, and by the canal, ...
...and several public roads, according to a survey made in ...
...1854, by Col. D. S. Lazarus, County Surveyor, No. 2- ...
...234, 17 Col. D. S. Lazarus, County Surveyor, No. 2- ...
...is about 2 miles in extent, and has a ...
...shaft already sunked, and effective ...
...of good coal. These improvements would ...
...to either purchasing in connection operation immediately, with large profits. The counties below on the bank ...
...of the canal the expenses of loading boats will be consequently very small. With these fact ...
...at least 5 0 ...
...can be lifted from the mines and placed in ...
...boats in the Pennsylvania Canal, in Wilkesbarre, which will ...
...open up to many new markets for the mineral wealth of ...
...the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely fertile situation ...
...of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy ...
...its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that the ...
...Upper Pittstown vein is still to be reached, varying in ...
...thickness from 14 to 20 feet. Shaft 90 feet deep, and 16 by ...
...20 feet wide, to a 10-feet vein of coal. Also engine, ...
...boiler, pumps, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., and ...
...other buildings for the business when loading. ...
...Canal and Railroad will run through lots Nos. 4, 5, ...
...and 6, in Hicks and Scranton. A full description of ...
...the whole property, and a lithographic plan from Mr. ...
...Colt's survey, giving the exact boundaries, distances, ...
...courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of the ...
...BAKER BROTHERS & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, ...
...DELISSER & CO., New-York, sale absolute, without ...
...any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars ...
...at sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers,
Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

T. C. HOUGHTON Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, &c., HOGANY ...OAK FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—On MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at sa...rooms No. 113 ...-st.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of household furniture, piano-fortes, &c., ever offered at auction in this City, consisting in part of superior 6¾ and 7 octave rosewood piano-fortes, which are fully warranted and will be sold with the maker's warranty for two years; splendid French plate mirrors, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, among which are some beautiful landscapes by Costes, Soeze and others; elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin, brocatel, plain and hair cloth; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with Italian marble tops; rosewood escritoires, with plate backs and doors, a parlor which are very superior; recreation escritoires, made cabinet, bookcases, sideboards, cushion made extension dining tables, chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm chairs, rockers, beautiful carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding &c. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale. Every facility afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

TIMS MORELL Auctioneer

SALE THIS DAY—as follows at No 79 Nassau-st, at 10½ o'clock, cabinet furniture, new and second-hand, consisting of sofas and all descriptions of parlors, chambers, dining-room, hall, and counting-room, made of black walnut, oak, mahogany, rosewood, and enamelled, covered in rich and plain with marble and plain tops. N B—Gen lemen and ladies will examine by number attached.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, an extensive stock of cigars worthy the attention of dealers, shippers, and consumers belonging lots to suit all, embracing some 4 kinds of choice brands. N. B.—Various lots of jewelry, silver-ware, paintings, mirrors, engravings, mahogany desks, &c., are included in the sale at 10½. Sure to give general satisfaction.

A. J. BLESCKER & CO., Auctioneers

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on SPRING and THIRD sts.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLESCKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 84 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 25x100, with three buildings thereon—one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 276 3d-st. The lot is 22.7x105, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,460 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st. By order,
JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

FIVE PIANO-FORTES, two COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 59 Beekman-st., new and second-hand cabinet furniture, five rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, three of them very superior instruments; one or two suites of parlor furniture, wardrobes, bookcases, French bedsteads, large French plate mirrors, oval do., oil-paintings, beds and hair mattresses, dining and extension tables, carpets and oil-cloths. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, new and second hand furniture, together with 100 very superior cottage bedsteads suitable for the trade, and all others. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine.

THOS. VERNON, Auctioneer—Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Of rich, magnificent jewelry, set in diamonds, on SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1856, at 11 A. M., at No. 16 Spruce st., consisting of gold watches, watch-bracelets and porte monnaies, vest chains, ring ear-drops, ladies' watch chains, gold watch keys, and a general assortment of rich fine jewelry, &c.
JAS. B. BENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

COOKING FOR THE MILLION!
DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND HOME COMFORT,
DEMOREST'S
PATENT GAS HEATER,
AND
MAGIC MINIATURE
GAS
COOK STOVE.
Price 75 cents!!

No Kindling Fires! No Smoke! No Smell! No Dust!

Every one should have one of these Stoves, they are highly recommended and are warranted to possess the following advantages:

Its peculiar scientific construction secures an absolute, perfect combustion, leaving no smell, smoke, or stain.

It requires very little gas, the cost of the fuel, therefore, being comparatively nothing.

It is lighted and extinguished instantly. It is durable, and will last nearly a lifetime.

It is so simple that a child can understand and use it with perfect safety.

It does not require any other gas fixtures, as it is arranged for any size burner.

It can be used in any apartment in the house that is supplied with gas.

It will often be found very useful and convenient when travelling, and as

It occupies a very small space. It can be put in your trunk or carpet-bag.

It is always ready for use, and cannot get out of order.

It will boil eggs, meat, or vegetables; toast bread, boil water, tea, or coffee, broil ham, chicken, steaks, or fish, stew, roast, or fry oysters, meats or vegetables, or heat flat irons more perfectly in less time; less expense; and less trouble than any other method.

Sold by the Hardware and Tinmilding Stores generally, and at the General Depôt, No. 275 Broadway, New-York.

Store, County, Town and Shop Right for sale. Dealers, Patent Agents and others wishing a safe investment, will find this to offer a rare opportunity.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY
OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.
STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—Just received from Europe, a large lot of double and single shot guns, rifles, pistols, &c., for sale very cheap, at F. REYNOLDS', No. 48 Chatham-st., and No. 1 French's Hotel. Sole agent for United States for Starkey's percussion gun caps. Military and target companies supplied.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 83 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 36 inches diameter, having 87 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

ONE-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—all complete; will be sold cheap. Inquire of DARLINGTON & CO., Franklin-st., opposite the Tombs, at the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôt.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by
E. D'HEURE USE, No. 197 Elm-st.

GAS-FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 89 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at $5 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 823 8th-av., corner 37th-st., N. Y.; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furmon sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEDON, No. 40 South-st., N. Y.; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts.; Yard, 91 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st, N. Y.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at the lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 119 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—In good order and doing a good business. Address, for a personal interview, A. M., at this office

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts payable in the above city, entrusted to the undersigned for collection, will receive prompt and careful attention from the collection of notes, drafts and commercial paper on the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KUHAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 8 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 9/6 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THE STATE,
(including Surrogate's) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:
Joseph Lawrence, Greene C. Bronson, Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan, Daniel S. Miller, B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning, Caleb O. Halsted, Edmund Coffin,
James Boyd, Thos. W. Pearsall, Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp, Peter Cooper, Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps, John J. Phelps, J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt, R. N. Wolworth,
Jacob Haven, D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour, Charles F. Bill,
JOSEPH L. LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the former of two-sixty-sixths privileges of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton.
By order of the Board.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cleveland 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Pine-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON survivor of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration received. This notice has been given to the city of Louisville prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 53, 54, 63, 65, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 131 and 145.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 23 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the delay that must inevitably occur from the crowd of TAX-PAYERS who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$320,000 8 PER CENT 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.

The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1903.
A. J. BLESCKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ODD LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office in the City of Cincinnati, on the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing four Trustees to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ARTISANS' BANK, No. 117 Nassau-st.

THE THIRD INSTALLMENT of 25 per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, is payable at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 22d inst. and the fourth and final installment of 25 is payable on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. By order of the Board,
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1856.

INTEREST—On the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 15th inst., will be paid by Messrs. WAKE, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., N. Y.
J. H. DEVEREUX, Treasurer.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I hereby give notice that I will be prepared to receive moneys on Taxes on TUESDAY MORNING next, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY, at PERTH AMBOY.—The notes of this Bank are to be deemed at par, by the Union Bank of this City.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
10t'55-lew2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d23,'54-lew2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER G. TITUS, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—84-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 3, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
T. R. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 345 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Sept. 9, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the branch office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

THIS COMPANY, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $53,000, offers safe facilities for the effecting of Fire Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture and General Merchandize; and losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board,
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BRICK, STONE, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT—The undersigned are now offering to let to contractors the construction of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, which will consume about 15,000,000 hard-burnt brick, 80,000 cubic yards building stone, and 80,000 barrels hydraulic cement. Inquiries are made by contractors as to the price of these articles, and the places where they can be obtained. The object of this notice is to bring manufacturers and consumers together, and we respectfully ask parties furnishing the above articles, to send us their address before the 20th inst., with the prices at which such articles can be furnished. Only a small proportion of the above amount will be needed this Fall, thus allowing ample time to manufacture. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.—BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st., offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business. BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of that gratuitous medical work,
HUMAN NATURE, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects in all diseases of a delicate nature: It contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by imprudence from entering into the married state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of rheumatic tests and examination of spermatozoa, by the Patent Lepidoscope, recently constructed. Urine, or, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Threesman, from Dr. BARROW, No. 191 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway) New York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

THIS IS TRULY AN INVALUABLE DISCOVERY, For the prevention and cure of diseases of the Eye—Inflamed eye lids, pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when applied in due season. There is few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from inflamed eyes. To all persons it is important to know that such a safe and certain remedy can always be had. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—THESE ARE —None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial Coiless of Vienna are first upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial Colicae of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence No. 191 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

THESE MAR No 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those patients who require a cure.

THESE MAR No 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an ne-plus-ultra to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

THESE MAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician seems with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THESE MAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and directed in separate doses as administered by* Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, Desruelles, &c. Price $3 each, four cases for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $8. To be had wholesale and retail of DR BARROW, No. 191 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Express companies, the nine-dollar cases of Threesman, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the country, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

DR. BARROW, 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Is the no plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease safety and cheapness as he can. In innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful success and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who consult him should call once the will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel that he is himself again. Advice gratis.

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible result of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It stops cures that never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison to the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually &c. Sold at the old established office, No. 191 Prince-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving the requisite medicine daily by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those requiring that amount. Office, Consultation, and door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delicious and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. In section on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; arising from all over-excitement and inducing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aphrodisiac it is second to no remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it advises them in more readily deriving all nutricious substances, and regenerating them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, pustules in the heart, flatulency, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLEAVENGER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HANNIS & PARK, No. 3 4 Broad-way, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,581 Post-Office, New York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The cases are such as should not be kept from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made, but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—300th edition, 400 pages, 100 elecrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; those discovered by reproduction; quacks, their recipes, and specifics. The author's nuequaled Parisian and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Imitations. Private Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 832 Broadway, Recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Etoile Zodiac, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No. as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," offices No. 640 Houston-st., near Woostar, hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incipient to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restrictions from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seats for waiting.

DR. DOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE—To the married and single of both sexes.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females in delicate health, especially those arising from general debility, will be sent on the receipt of a stamp. Address Dr. SEPTIMUS DOW, New-York City.

FERTILIZERS.
100 TONS TAFEU—For top-dressing grass and Winter grain, (composed of ¾ night-soil and ¼ No. 1 Peruvian Guano) at $35 per ton; 30,000 bbls. Poudrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our articles equal to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cordandt-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 289 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP—The splendid sailing ships of this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK,
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every one has been taken in their measurement, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $190. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and $50, including wines, liquors, and the attendance of an experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. H. WETMORE, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No baggage will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent. No. 53 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW—
EDINBURGH, 1,800 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRATE, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,968 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 20th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 11th of October, at 10 o'clock A.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $70; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. MCGLASHAN,
No. 77 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA, Capt. C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the ocean with the mails and passengers for Europe on Wednesday morning, 17th inst.

A steamboat will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City at 8 and 8½ o'clock A. M., with the passengers.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Catskill, each.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MALLES, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. E. KISS, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 38
Claverack		Cheshire	2 62
Madisonville		South Adams	2 77
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Johnsonville Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 90
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 56
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 66
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

After the adjournment of the Supervisors the Aldermen came into session. ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Alderman FOX presented a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Union Ferry Company to run their boats upon the Gouverneur-street Ferry at the foot of Gouverneur-street, to the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, until the terminus of the New-York side is fixed and the lease of the said Ferry is sold, it having expired.

Five additional men were allotted to Hose Company No. 9, and the report of the Fire Commissioners, containing expulsions for the month was confirmed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, was referred back.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next at 5 P. M.

☞ The Councilmen tried but couldn't get a quorum. What's the matter?

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The adjourned session of the Supervisors was held last evening, NATHAN C. ELY, President, in the Chair. The tax warrants of the different Wards were submitted and signed. No other business being before the Board, it adjourned, on motion of Mr. TUCKER, to meet on the first Monday in October.

Departure of Nicaraguan Emigrants.

About 600 persons left the City yesterday, in the *Tennessee*, for Nicaragua. A crowd was collected, to see them off, of probably 2,000 people, in and upon the dock, on the steamer, and other accessible vessels. There was no disturbance of the peace, no excitement beyond what was inevitable in getting a few hundreds of persons quietly aboard a departing steamer. Half-a-dozen policemen were around, but their services seemed uncalled for. Certainly as detectives they were not wanted, for there did not appear to be any present whose pockets were worth the attempt at picking. About a dozen women, who had dressed themselves evidently for the occasion, came down and stood among the crowd upon the dock. One of them looked rather red about the eyes, as if from recent weeping; the others manifested no emotion. A few of the departing emigrants were *drunk* and very noisy, but only a few; the rest were simply dirty—extremely dirty. In fact, a more miserable lot of unmistakably hungry rowdies it would be difficult to rake up in town. Still there were some of what Recorder SMITH would call of a higher *social* position. Such was Mr. WARNER, the associate of LUSTER, now detained in the City prison. WALKER is to assume very high rank, a major-generalship or some such thing in Nicaragua. With him were RUSSELL and NAGLE, names not unknown to fillibusterism, but whose glories are at present only inceptive.

As the steamer left the dock the crowd on deck hoisted the Nicaraguan Flag, a few cheers and drunken hurras were exchanged, the lady who had been crying went with a friend into a store to take a little something "neat," and the crowd quietly dispersed

Death of Mr. John Rice.

JOHN RICE, Esq., a leading flour merchant of this City, and a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, died in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica on the 10th inst. Domestic troubles were represented as having been the cause of his derangement, and as a last resource his friends had him conveyed to the Asylum only a few days previous to his demise. Mr. RICE was a gentleman of high-standing and a Democrat of considerable influence in our sister city. He was once a member of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, and a few years ago a candidate for the Brooklyn Mayoralty. He was one of the Brooklyn delegates to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated BUCHANAN for the Presidency. We believe he likewise was for some time President of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn. But as a member of the Corn Exchange Association he was best known to us, and we only express the general opinion of all who knew him in that relation, when we say, one more upright, obliging and revered, could not be found in the mercantile ranks. By persevering industry and straightforwardness, he had gained for himself an ample competence and an enviable reputation. He was over fifty years of age at the time of his death. His funeral, which occurred yesterday from Christ's Church, Brooklyn, was largely attended.

Widening Reade-street.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen in reference to widening and opening Reade-street towards the East River, met at the City Hall, Alderman MASON in the Chair. For the opponents of the proposed alteration and extension Mr. WILLARD was engaged, who delivered an elaborate argument. No necessity existed for any additional facilities beyond what were already proposed and granted in reference to the improvements in Chambers-street. He stated that the objectors, comprising property owners and tenantry were] three to one as compared with the promoters. After speaking at considerable length, Mr. Stewart, of Broadway, was heard in support of the measure. His manner was deliberate, and he was frequently interrupted by excited persons of the opposite party. He contended generally that whenever a street had been opened, it had invariably enhanced the value of property in that street, and that this consideration appealed to the selfishness of those who could not be moved by appeals to their sense of public good. He observed that at least five-eighths of the debarcation of imported produce and goods took place on the east side of the City, and that business traveling rapidly up the City would be limited for a while by Canal-street. It was therefore necessary to widen the avenues from Broadway to the East River, at least up to that point. He disclaimed all view of personal advantage in thus advocating the measure; he did it on purely public grounds; if it had been otherwise he would, instead of appearing personally, have intrusted the duty to an agent. The Chairman, in adjourning *sine die*, assured all parties that each should have fair consideration. A crowd of persons had assembled as anditors.

Presumed Rascality in a Street-paving Job.

The Committee of Assessmeats of the Board of Aldermen held a meeting yesterday in the Street Commissioner's Office, Hall of Records. Present, Messrs. VALENTINE (in the chair) and FOX.

Mr. Street-Commissioner Taylor appeared before the Committee and said: I understand that the matter of the assessment for paving Thirty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, is not before you, but that it is now before the Board of Councilmen. I have requested the property owners to come here and state their objections to the confirmation, and should like if you would hear the statements they may make, as they have come a long distance. In regard to this street, the contract calls for 2,500 square yards of paving, 1,080 lineal feet of curoing and gutter, and 860 cubic yards of gravel. All I have to say is, that the job has not been done according to the contract, and I object to the Committee of Assessments passing it.

Mr. FOX—Was the contract given out from your office?

Mr. TAYLOR—Yes, Sir. It was given out by me. There is no sand under it at all, and no gravel. The paving-stones are not the size, or anything like what the specification called for. I reported to the contractor, and the inspector stated the same thing.

Mr. FOX—Is the contract carried out in any particular?

Mr. TAYLOR—I don't see that it is.

Mr. FOX—Who is the contractor?

Mr. TAYLOR—John McGrane.

James B. Stow—Of No. 249 Thirty-eighth-street, was then affirmed. He made a statement to the following effect: On the 19th April last a contract was made with John McGrane to pave Thirty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The specification calls for 860 cubic yards of gravel, all of which was wanted to prevent the action of frost upon the stones. These 860 cubic yards, equal to 1,720 loads, would give rather more than one foot deep over the street, and, as the soil is clayey, so much was required. I distinctly swear that not one hundred cubic yards have been laid, while 683 cubic yards, or 1,366 loads have been charged for. A neighbor, Mr. Henry Hartman, told me that only about three loads of gravel were put before has property of 100 feet front on the street. This property is one-sixteenth part of the whole work, and at the same rate that would give but twenty-four cubic yards over the street. I, as a property owner on the line of the improvement, desire that the contractor be required to relay the work according to contract.

I complain, also, of the Surveyor of this work. He did nothing but measure the street and pick up one stone to find out how much to put in the bill for gravel.

The Inspector should have been on the ground hour by hour, but he was there but three days, or parts of days, and then charged in his bill for twenty-three days. The entire paving, from the breaking of stone to the ramming and sanding, occupied only seven and three-quarter consecutive days.

As to the resetting of curb and guttering, 1,317 feet are charged for, and I swear that 450 feet is the outside of the work effected, and the street stands in need now of a great deal of resetting of curb and gutter. The stones, too, are not of the quality or size contracted for, many of them being unsightly from their great size, and some being not more than inch blocks. The contract calls for stones not less than ten nor less than six inches, and to be put flat down.

Mr. FOX—Your statement shall be affixed to the papers, and when the list comes up before us we will consider it.

Mr. [illegible]—Gentlemen, let me tell you, papers that are attached go astray. Some parties have an interest in taking them away.

Mr. VALENTINE—I guess we can hold fast to them.

Mr. STOW—Oh! I can trust you, but if you were like Mr McGRANE, I should not want to talk to you.

The Committee then adjourned.

Boat Upset—Two Men Drowned.

A small boat, belonging to the steam-frigate *Wabash*, which arrived, Thursday night, from Philadelphia, was upset, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, after being lowered from the frigate while the vessel was on her way to the Navy Yard, and two men drowned. The frigate at the time was nearly opposite Governeur-street Ferry. The boat was lowered preparatory to letting the hawser out, and contained ten men in all. As the boat struck the water the forward tackle unhooked, when the advancing motion of the frigate immediately capsized the boat, precipitating all the men into the water. A Peck slip ferry boat, the *Magaws*, happened to be near and hastened to the rescue of the men, and succeeded in saving eight of them. Two of the men, A. J. CARPENTER and D. T. SICKLES, were drowned. The former was a good swimmer, but in attempting to save the life of the latter, who could not swim, both were drowned. The two thus unfortunately losing their lives are young men and unemarried, and lived in Philadelphia. A rumor was current, yesterday afternoon, that more men were lost, embracing some of the officers of the *Wabash*. The two above named were the only parties drowned. Up to last evening their bodies had not been recovered. A number of guns were fired for the purpose.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mr. EDWARD WESTMORELAND, an Englishman, aged about 45 years, mysteriously disappeared from his place of business on the 9th inst, and has not since been heard from. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, light complexion, brown hair and curling, slightly bald. Just previous to his disappearance, he appeared to be laboring under a great depression of spirits from some unknown cause. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by JONATHAN THOMPSON, at No. 47 South-street, or by ROFUS MERCH, at No. 57 Warren-street.

Capture of an Alleged Forger.

GEO. BEEKMAN, a young man from Troy, was arrested in this City by officer DEVOE, on a warrant charging him with having defranded L. THOMPSON & SON, of that place, out of $350 worth of goods, by forging on an order the name of JAMES RAY. He was taken back yesterday by the officer who arrested him.

The Slaver Braman.

The parties purchasing the slaver *Braman*, on Thursday, did not move her from the Navy Yard yesterday, as stipulated at the sale. Commander DE CAMP, of the Navy Yard, has given orders, that if the vessel is not taken away by noon to-day, to have her loosed from her present wharf and pushed into the middle of the stream. The long detention of this brig at the Navy Yard has been a source of serious inconvenience to vessels coming there to unload and receive stores.

☞ Since the first of last January the Aldermen and Councilmen have been endeavoring to appoint the usual number of Commissioners of Deeds, but as strong have been the partialities of members for their political friends that the two Boards up to this time have been unable to agree upon a list of successful candidates. Thus, for over eight months the anxious applicants for this office have been kept in suspense, and in the meantime the present incumbents hold over until the new selections are made.

☞ The sixty-fourth New-York trade sale by by Messrs. BANGS, BROTHER & Co., was commenced yesterday morning. The sale of the books in their catalogue will not be commenced until the 16th inst. In their list are the publications of HARPER & BROTHERS, REDFIELD, BOHN, PARRY & MCMILLAN, ROUTLEDGE & Co., and other eminent publishers. The sale yesterday was of stationery.

☞ The reception of articles for exhibition at the Annual Fair of the American Institute will commence at the Crystal Palace on Monday morning. The Institute promises a large show and a good one. It has introduced sundry improvements in the programme of the Fair for this year.

☞ The Chautauque County (N.Y.) Agricultural Society held their Exhibition on the 10th and 11th instant, at Westfield, in that County. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., of this City, dalivered the annual address.

Fatal Accident.

ROSANNA RILEY, a child of six years, was killed about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in East 22d-street, by the falling upon her of some lumber, about which she was playing. She resided with her parents, at No. 160 East 22d-street, to which place the body was removed.

Interesting to City Contractors—Construction of the City Charter and Ordinances.

MARINE COURT—SEPT. 11.

Before Hon. Florence McCarthy, Judge.

Donnell vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*—These were five different actions, which were all tried together by consent of counsel brought by Mr. DONNELL, as assignee of WILLIAM H. ROSS & Co., to recover about $1,400, for the value of carpets and furniture furnished to various corporation offices and Court-houses, upon the written directions of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies.

Mr. A. J. WILLARD, for the plaintiff, called Mr. ROSS, the assignor of the bills, and showed the furnishing of the goods, and the rendering of the services in question, and their value.

On his cross-examination by the assistant Corporation counsel, the witness testified that the whole of the goods and labor had been furnished during the month of June last, upon nine or ten different written orders of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies. Each order was for a sum under $250, but they were all given in the course of about a month's time, and were all for the same description of goods.

Mr. WILCOXSON, for the Corporation, upon the testimony of this witness, moved for a non-suit.

The Comptroller was in attendance to give his testimony. After an elaborate argument, His Honor Judge MCCARTHY said:

I am prepared to pass upon this motion at once. I have always inclined to a strict construction of the law. In this case, from the evidence disclosed, there has been plain and palpable violation of the charter and the ordinances of the City in the procuring of these supplies. I am not here to administer any system of ethics, or to consider the hardship of particular cases; but the law, and the law in its free letter and spirit. I, therefore, decide that these supplies having been procured in direct violation of the law, no recovery for them can be had against the Corporation.

Judgment of non-suit in each of the five cases will therefore be entered. A. J. WILLARD, for plaintiff; Mr. V. B. WILCOXSON, for defandants.

[Advertisement.]

A Plain Statement of Facts.

Nos. 25 AND 27 CEDAR-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1856.

I have just read an attack made by Dr. D. M. REESE in his monthly publication, upon Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of this City, endeavoring in the most uncourteous manner, and by the most paltry quibble, to injure Dr. HUNTER through me; although Dr. REESE knows that I attribute to Dr. HUNTER'S treatment of my case by inhalation, and to no other cause, the saving of my life and the uninterrupted good health I have enjoyed for more than two years.

I was formerly one of the firm of HALL, CLAYTON & Co., of the *Commercial Advertiser* Job Printing Office. My brother, J. G. CLAYTON, was also, and is yet of the same firm, beside being one of the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*. All which facts Dr. REESE knows well.

Dr. HUNTER never asked me to publish a statement of my case, although had he done so at any time within two years, that is, since I felt that my health was permanently reëstablished, I should most cheerfully have complied. My case was editorially alluded to, however, in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*, because well-known in that office. It was also mentioned editorially in the *Daily Express* of June 16, in vindication, from a former attack made by Dr. REESE, (at least my case was the one alluded to.) The *Express* quoted as patients successfully treated by Dr. HUNTER, "Messrs. CLAYTON, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, JONES, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Times*, BENNETT, (editor and proprietor) of the *Herald*, and others, &c.,

Now although Dr. REESE knew that I was formerly of the firm of the *Commercial Advertiser* Job Printing Office, he willfully distorts the sentence, making it apply to my brother, and on that quibble assails Dr. HUNTER'S veracity in the grossest manner. Asserting that my brother has been his (Dr. REESE'S) "patient for many years," and that he was "never treated by HUNTER at all." And yet Dr. REESE knew that *I also* had been his patient until I found no benefit resulting from his treatment, and that when hope had pretty well left me, I consulted Dr. HUNTER, of No. 828 Broadway, and was cured by his treatment.

The latter part of 1853 I was attacked with pleurisy, so called by Dr. REESE, who attended me and advised me to go South. I went to Charleston, S. C., remained a month—found no benefit—returned to New-York, and still continued sinking, losing flesh and appetite, and daily growing more helpless and hopeless. My expectoration was very bad, streaked with blood—my cough racking, night sweats profuse. In fact I had all the worst symptoms of diseased lungs. And so little benefit had I ever derived from the practice then pursued that I gave up all hope of living, and all use of medicines, sold out my interest in the printing office, and looked for my death, from which I thought no earthly means could then save me.

Such was my condition when I was told of the success of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, and advised to consult him without delay. I did so. He examined me—told me my case was a serious one—gave me no promise more than to do his best for me, and put me at ease under active treatment by inhalation. This was in February, 1854. A few days satisfied me that the medicines I inhaled were acting favorably and directly on my disease. The worst symptoms diminished. My courage increased. My improvement went on steadily, and I persevered for months. In May following I was able to resume office duties; and from that time to this I have not been ill a single day—am less liable to colds than formerly, and am in better health, and weigh more than I have done for ten years. Are these not *facts* for which to be grateful? Moreover, Dr. HUNTER'S kindness and attention to me during that trying time can never be forgotten.

Now all these facts Dr. REESE knows as well as I do; I repeat it. For I have conversed with him more than once on the subject, and always saw it seemed to annoy him. How then can he ignore my case, in this his last attempt to injure Dr. HUNTER? My case is well known, but is only thus brought before the public to repel an unprovoked attack on the veracity and reputation of a professional gentleman of the highest merits. I deeply regret the occasion, but am happy to have it in my power to give this statement of facts, without further comment.

JAS. H. CLAYTON.

[Advertisement.]

VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE, SEPT. 13.

STRAW GOODS.

In the preparation for the Autumn of 1856 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assortment; and the undersigned feel assured that their stock, comprising

STRAW, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW AND CHENILLE LACES
AND TRIMMINGS,

The most recherché in style and novel in design, can but recommend itself to those who cater for the most fastidious tastes.

IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Matropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—HIRAM SWIFT, teacher of the pianoforte and singing, would respectfully inform his friends and pupils in New-York and Brooklyn, that his Fall term of instructions will commense on Tuesday, the 16th of September, 1856. I have time to devote to a few more pupils. Early application requested. I am also prepared to take classes in vocal music. Address H. SWIFT, care of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, or to MASON BROTHERS, New-York, or A. THURSTON, No. 8 New-York Bible Society Building.

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. A most excellent performance will be given at this favorite Theatre again to-night, consisting of the "Fairy Spell," a most capital spectacle; after which "Pongo, the intelligent Ape," one of the best of pantomimes, and "The Dogs of St. Bernard," the very best of Mr. CONY'S pieces. These, interspersed with songs and dances, will form an amusing performance.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST PIECE YET.—What shouts of laughter! What sounds of applause! Broadway and Ann-street will be full of merry voices to-day, for the new comic drama of "Giralda, or the Invisible Husband" is to be repeated both this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum, in a very handsome manner, and it is the most amusing thing ever witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Opening Display of Medallion Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, selected by the agent of the establishment from the most celebrated English manufactories, at cash prices for fall Trade. A beautiful stock of Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The chemistry of the toilet achieved its greatest triumph in the production of BALLARD'S Hair Dye. It rectifies the mistakes of Nature in five minutes. Those who formerly preferred the blemish of red, sandy, or gray hair to the risks attendant on the use of the dyes then in vogue, now resort to this harmless beautifier with perfect confidence, and are never deceived by the result.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 28c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Office-seekers should be required by the public to exhibit a chart and written description of their phrenological developments, as an evidence of their competency to fill responsible places. Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, is prepared to give correct descriptions to all who apply.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES—No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's saloon.

[Advertisement.]

THE AURIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY [illegible]—We are prepared [illegible] under our Patents. [illegible] see the advertisement on another page of this paper

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE BLOOD.—None can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure. This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter, acting directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Second Congressional District.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., was nominated, last evening, by the Democracy in the Second Congressional District, embracing the first twelve Wards in Brooklyn, as a candidate for Congress, to fill the place occupied by Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN. The informal ballot in the Convention stood as follows:

Taylor	33	E. C. Litchfield	19

FORMAL BALLOT.

Taylor	36	Litchfield	16

Mr. TAYLOR was formerly an active member of the Know-Nothing Order. Whether this fact will increase or diminish his chances remains to be seen.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

Three hundred and thirty-seven patients were treated at this institution during the month of August. Males, 94; females, 243.

Nativity—United States, 119; Ireland, 174; Scotland, 3; Germany, 16; England, 25.

Diseases—Injuries, 28; minor surgery, 34; nervous, 34; abdomen, 128; heart, lungs and throat, 32; eye and ear, 8; skin, 26; rheumatism, 7; fevers, 29; vaccinated, 2; abscess, 10.

Patients under 1 year, 19; between 1 and 5, 65; between 5 and 10, 26; between 10 and 30, 115; over 30, 112.

Kings County Hospital.

Fifty-six patients were received at this Hospital during the week ending the 9th inst., and there were 5 deaths. Total remaining, 394.

☞ By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the improvement of widening Fulton-street, Brooklyn, from City Hall Park to Red Hook lane, is to be carried into effect.

NEW-JERSEY.

Assessable Property in Hudson County.

The following is the amount of assessable property in Hudson County in 1856, as returned by the Assessors, compared with 1855:

	1856.	1855.
Jersey City	$12,961,065 00	$14,382,180 00
Hoboken	5,639,859 00	5,110,571 50
North Bergen	2,229,225 00	2,232,125 00
Bergen	4,166,060 00	3,831,890 00
Hudson	2,713,950 00	2,061,904 00
Harrison	768,000 00	765,000 00

This assessment shows a decrease in the valuation fixed last year of $1,421,115 in Jersey City, and of $336,910 in North Bergen—making a total of $1,758,025. There is an increase of $579,287 50 in Hoboken; $652,046 in Hudson; $334,170 in Bergen, and $19,615 in Harrison—making a total of $1,578,118 50. The actual decrease in the county is, therefore, $179,906 50.

The tax in Hoboken is limited to three mills per dollar by the Charter, which renders an excessive valuation of property necessary, in order to raise the necessary amount of taxes; while in Jersey City the Charter allows seven mills tax on the dollar. Owing to the excessive valuation of property in Hoboken, that city pays more than her fair proportion of the county tax. The apportionment of the taxes for 1856 is as follows:

Jersey City	$9,067 25	Bergen	$2,921 81
Hoboken	3,973 15	North Bergen	1,601 48
Hudson	1,898 61	Harrison	537 70

Total County Tax.....$20,000 00

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 10, at the Moravian Church, Houston st., by Rev. E. T. Sesseman, Mr. JAMES W. FOSHAY to Miss CECILIA A. BEATTY, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 11, by Rev. Dr. Forbes, at his residence, in Clinton-place, Mr. ROBERT MOTT, of Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mrs. MARGARET A. MOTT, of the City of New-York.

☞ I only Inland papers will please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. George Taylor, Mr. HENRY S. VANFLEET to Miss ESTHER FLANDREAU, all of this City.

At South Columbia, Herkimer Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Samuel Hill, Mr. JAMES G. COCHRAN, of this City, to Miss ELIZABETH M. HUYCK, daughter of Asbury Huyck, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, EBENEZER C. PALMER, aged 48 years.

Funeral at 10½ o'clock, on Saturday, from No. 42 Ledlow-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment, in the 12¾ o'clock New-Haven train of cars, same day.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, of bilious fever, LOUISINE T., daughter of the late Victor B. Waldron.

Her friends, and those of her family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 West 22d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 11, CAROLINE WARE, wife of Lewis H. Morris.

Her remains will be removed to Mount Auburn Cemetery, Mass.

☞ Boston and Newburyport papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, of consumption, SARAH, wife of Samuel L. Griswold, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 338 4th-st, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, after a short illness, SAMUEL ERWIN, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge, No. 317 F. A. M., Orient Chapter, R. A. M., and Palestine Encampment, Knight Templars, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 248 Monroe-st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, ELIZABETH, widow of William Lawrence, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William, Alexander, and James, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, GERTRUDE MARIA, youngest daughter of the late James M. Halsey, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from No. 89 Sands-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, SARAH MARIA, wife of Robert M. Whiting, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, Franklin-av., near Myrtle av.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept 10, GEORGE STANTON BRUCE, son of Rev. V. and Julia Bruce, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, without further invitation are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

At Tarrytown, on Friday, Sept. 12, of heart disease, Mr. FRANCIS HENRY.

Feneral services will be held at the Second Dutch Church, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Sept. 11, EMILY, only child of Benjamin T. and Rebecca G. Martin, aged 10 months and 2 weeks.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 12.

$4,000	Ohio State 6s,'70	101¾	100	Erie Railroad	c 61⅝
15,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	300	do	b10 61⅝
1,000	E. R. R. 3d Mt. B	92¾	100	do	b3 61⅝
1,000	Hed. Riv. R. 1st m.	97¾	525	do	c 61⅝
2,000	Mich. So. & N. Ia. Bs.	86	350	do	61⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	92¾	300	do	b60 61⅝
4,000	do	93	308	do	b30 61⅝
1,000	Ill. F'd. Bs. w'p.	92	300	do	b60 61⅞
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	93⅛	100	do	b45 61⅞
1,075	Cle. & To. D. Bds.	75	50	do	b30 61⅞
50	Bank of New-York	119	400	do	61⅞
12	Bank of Com.	103¾	1000	do	b3 62
100	Cantoe Company	23	500	do	b30 62
50	do	23⅛	250	do	b10 61⅞
200	do	b60 23⅛	500	do	b3 61⅞
50	Penn. Coal Co	95⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s3 91⅝
10	do	96	11	do	91⅝
200	do	s5 95⅞	100	do	b10 92
100	do	b10 96	100	do	92
800	do	b3 96	100	do	b60 92¼
350	Cumb. Coal Co	19	100	Panama R. R.	b60 119¼
400	do	b30 19⅝	50	do	s30 93⅛
550	do	s3 18⅞	300	do	s60 93⅛
110	Hudson Riv. R.	b3 29	25	do	93⅛
200	New-York Cen. R.	c 87⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 117
430	do	s3 87⅛	150	do	s3 118
100	do	s60 87	100	do	s3 119
100	do	s60 87⅛	100	do	s60 119¼
1115	do	87⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	60¼
100	do	b60 87⅜	600	do	61
100	do	b30 87⅜	200	do	61⅛
100	Harlem R. R.	b3 18	150	Clev. & Tol. RR.	78
500	do	c 18¾	400	do	78¼
200	Reading R. R.	s3 88⅜	400	do	s3 78
100	do	s60 88⅜	900	do	b3 78
1700	do	s3 88⅜	1,000	do	b60 78
500	do	b3 88⅜	100	do	b60 78¼
750	do	88⅜	350	do	b60 78
100	Mich. Ceo. & R.	b10 93	400	do	s3 77⅞
250	do	s60 93⅝	315	Ch. & Rock Isl. R.	97
100	do	s60 93⅝	100	do	97⅛
125	do	93⅞	300	do	b60 97⅝
100	do	b60 93¾	50	do	97⅝
16	Chi. Ced. & Cin. R.	108	10	Mil. & La Crosse R.	70½
55	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110			

2000	Missouri State 6s	88	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 93¼
10,000	Ill. C. R. bonds	88¾	25	do	93¼
40	Commonwealth Bk.	102	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b10 92¾
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 96¾	150	do	b60 92¾
200	Panama R. R.	s60 93¾	100	do	b60 92¾
8	do	93¾	150	do	b30 92¾
250	do	s3 93¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 119
100	Reading Railroad	88¾	50	do	119
100	Mich. Southern R. R.	92	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	79
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	93¾	10	do	77¾
1,075	Cle. & To. D. Bds.	75	400	do	b7 77¾
50	Bank of New-York	119	800	do	b30 78
12	Bank of Com.	103¾	1	do	s60 77¾
100	Cantoe Company	23	100	do	b15 77¾
50	do	23⅛	100	do	77¾
200	do	b60 23⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	97¾

Friday, Sept. 12—P. M.

The Stock market keeps strong, and the highest prices of the week were made to-day on nearly the entire list. Further heavy sales of New-York and Erie shares were made at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the ruling terms of Thursday. The top price paid was 62 cash, and 62, buyer 30 days. These rates at the early Board. In the afternoon the cash sales were 61¾, and on time 62, buyer 60 days. The closing quotation 61⅝@61¾. The other Road stocks were even firmer than Erie, particularly Illinois Scrip and Bonds, and the Rock Island and Cleveland and Pittsburg shares. The general advance since the late turn in the market, mostly this week, is thus indicated:

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES.

	From.	To.		From.	To.
Erie	58½	62	Rock Island	90	97¼
N. Y. Central	86½	87¾	C. & Pittsburg	57	61¾
Reading	83⅞	86¾	Mich. Southern	88	92¾
Illinois Scrip	108	119¼	Central Mich	89	93¾
Illinois Bonds	94¾	98¾	Galena	107	110
Toledo	73¾	78	Panama	89	93¾
Pcn. Coal	94	96	Milwaukee	74¾	79
Delaware	119	122	La Crosse	67¾	70¾

The advance in Illinois Scrip is much the largest, the result, in part, of a limited supply of floating or speculative stock in the market to supply the recent demand from new investors. The rise in four or five days from $33@$35 to $41@$44, for the $25 scrip, is quite an event in Wall-street. The whole advance on par is equal to 75 ₱ cent. The general market closed steady this afternoon, after a registered business of 25,000 shares, and $50,000 in Railway and State Bonds.

The Money Market is without material alteration from yesterday, the tendency, however, being to ease in supply. A parcel of prime paper running into January, or say four months, was taken at 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, which is a concession of ⅛ ₱ cent. to the borrower. The present range on 90 days to 6 months bills, first class, is 8@9 ₱ cent.; very short paper, when refused at Bank, is

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1557. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

The New-York Daily Times.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Massacre of Women and Children at Stranger Creek.

From the Chicago Democratic Press, Sept. 11.

The news from Kansas which we give to-day constitutes the bloodiest page in the whole history of the war. We have the frightful intelligence that eight free-State men, WOMEN and CHILDREN were massacred by the ruffians of Stranger Creek on the 2d inst. We should be glad to believe that the account is a gross exaggeration of the truth, did not probabilities seem to favor an opposite conclusion. Stranger Creek is about fifty or sixty miles northeast of Lawrence toward the Nebraska line, and lies upon the route established by the late companies of emigrants who passed to the Territory through Iowa. Swearingen, at the head of two or three hundred ruffians, was known to be prowling along the northern border to prevent the ingress of immigrants, and he is bloodthirsty enough to commit any deed, however atrocious. There was no permanent settlement at Stranger Creek of the number stated, and if the massacre occurred as reported it is probable that the victims were a company of settlers who were making their way to some point eastward for protection. We await authentic particulars before trusting ourselves to comment upon this wholesale massacre in terms befitting its enormity.

The reported attack upon Tecumseh by LANE, is not entitled to much consideration. It is an insignificant place at best, and most of its inhabitants had left it some time since.

The ruffians entertain a salutary fear of LANE, and our latest intelligence through the Missouri papers is to the effect that the army that had been mustering for an attack upon Lawrence was disorganized, most of those composing it having returned to Missouri in disgust with their officers and the hardships to which they were exposed.

If the writer, whose letter we quote in another column, be correct in stating that Gen. PERSIFER SMITH is completely identified with ATCHISON and his Blue Lodge gang, nothing can be hoped from his cooperation with Gov. GEARY, in his endeavore to restore a better state of things.

Attack on Tecumseh—U. S. Troops sent after Lane—Arrival of Gov. Geary at Glasgow.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 11.

The latest we have from the Territory are the following items furnished the Jefferson City *Inquirer*, by the officers of the steamer *Genoa*.

A party of one hundred and fifty of LANE'S men, under command of a man by the name of STOWELL, entered Tecumseh, on Thursday, 4th, and completely sacked the town of all the provisions and clothing it contained. When our informant left, they were still at work plundering the town.

On Tuesday, 2d, MCKINNEY'S whole train was captured by a party, headed by the notorious BROWN in person, who was not killed at Ossawattomie, as before reported.

Judge LECOMPTE, who is not now at the fort, had issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory to arrest LANE and other agitators.

Gen. SMITH has likewise issued orders to Col. COOK, commanding fourteen companies at Fort Riley, to give every assistance and aid to the Marshal in the execution of this writ.

On Tuesday, the *Keystone* arrived at Glasgow, with Gov. GEARY on board, who was received with a salute from cannon on shore. The gun was afterwards taken on board, in charge of a company of one hundred men, armed for Kansas, from Glasgow.

Gov. SHANNON had a short interview with Gov. GEARY on board the *Keystone*, while lying alongside.

In addition to the above, we received intelligence yesterday evening, by a gentleman who came down the Missouri River, on the steamer *Australia*, which boat reached Jefferson City from above yesterday morning, that affairs in the Territory were unchanged. The Pro-Slavery forces had been quarreling among themselves, and were almost entirely disbanded.

LANE was growing very bold and insulting, and had facetiously sent word to the people of Westport and Independence, that in a few days he would be "down and take breakfast with them." Leavenworth was desolate, her stores closed, dwelling-houses deserted, and business entirely suspended.

There were rumors in the city last evening, that a Government dispatch had passed through on its way to Washington, conveying intelligence of a fight between the Government troops, under SMITH, and LANE'S forces, but we could learn nothing reliable, and have no confidence in its truthfulness.

From the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer, Sept. 9.

The steamer *Genoa*, from Council Bluffs, passed down yesterday morning. To Mr. J. JEWETT WILCOX we are indebted for the following authentic news:

A company of 150 of LANE'S men entered the town of Tecumseh, on Tuesday last, and sacked the town of all the provisions and clothing, driving of the citizens, not allowing them the privilege of taking enough to subsist on till they could reach the settlements. Several families were on board of the *Genoa*, and informed us that the work of plundering the town was going on when they left. They were under the command of the notorious BROWN, who was supposed to have been killed at the battle of Ossawatomie.

On Friday last Judge LECOMPTE issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory for the arrest of LANE and his subordinate officers. General SMITH has issued an order to Colonel COOK, commander at Fort Riley, to take his fourteen companies of troops and render the Marshal the assistance necessary for the execution of the writs.

There were about 250 women and children at Fort Leavenworth, they having gone there for protection. Leavenworth City was under a small force of Pro-Slavery men. All business had been suspended.

One hundred men were taken on board the *Keystone*, at Glasgow, for Kansas. They were mounted and had one piece of artillery.

Correspondence of the Lexington Citizen.

WESTPORT, Thursday night, Sept. 4.

SIR: If I regarded the thousand and one rumors which circulate upon the streets, and even believed for awhile by those who are not given to trust lightly to rumors, I might have filled this sheet with disasters. For instance, we have had news (said to be by Colonel BOONE reliable) of the destruction of Tecumseh, and of a severe fight between the Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery forces, under RICHARDSON, near Lecompton; but the arrival of the Lecompton stage this evening proves the news entirely without foundation. Passengers by the stage say that two parties of CLARKSON'S forces (numbering 700) from the North side of the Kansas River, have passed to the South side and are now on the California road at different points near Lawrence, awaiting the forces from this place—not having heard of the retreat. This is all we have of news from the Territory.

Capt. SHELBY'S company arrived here this evening; also, a company from Boone County, and proceeded to camp; a company from Charlton, to which is attached a few men from Saline, under Capt. BROWN, are a few miles back, and will arrive to-morrow. A small company from Caldwell has also arrived. Much encouragement is felt here since the arrival of the companies to-day. The Lexington and Boone companies look to be of the right sort, and will doubtless give a good account of themselves. They were received with great enthusiasm.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK LAWRENCE.

The Independence *Dispatch* of the 4th, has the following:

LECOMPTON, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

We have about a thousand men here, and we expect to move against Lawrence to-morrow. The Yankees have 2,500 men in and about Lawrence, and we will have a beautiful fight. There has already been a fight at Hickory Point, and report says that 50 Abolitionists were killed, and a great many on the other side; but the truth can't get far here. I think that in another day we will have [illegible] and then we will clean them all out. They [illegible] for quarter. This country is [illegible] in a short time. The [illegible] is a fact that if Lawrence [illegible] to Pro-Slavery men. The [illegible] are starving out; all they get to eat being green [illegible] pumpkins. Excuse haste.

JOHN R. DICKEY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that there are 200 Yankees and 150 Pro-Slavery men fighting on the California road, about two miles from here, and my company is going to help.

ATTACK ON A SANTA FE TRAIN.

From the Lexington Express, Sept. 6.

A train of ten wagons, belonging to Mr. MCKINNEY, a Santa Fé freighter, was attacked by BAOWN'S band at Palmyra, on Monday last, and captured. Sixty head of cattle, ten wagons, and the entire contents of the train were taken. A council was held for the purpose of determining the fate of the drivers and persons in company. Strong efforts were made by a portion of the robbers to have them shot, but they finally agreed to let them go, as most of them were from the Southern States. Our informants were four in number, two of whom were journeymen printers. They came last in from Santa Fé, and having escaped the Kickapoos and Arapahoes, had thought themselves safe from savages. We suppose Gen. SMITH will send [illegible] out there in three or four days—find nobody [illegible]—and write to Washington that this is all a lie [illegible] Gen. CASS will read the letter in the Senate, and [illegible] will be the last of MCKINNEY'S train. And this [illegible] Kansas is to be made a Free State. The [illegible] oxen go to feed LANE'S army, and men who [illegible] miles with their trains, thinking [illegible] against pillage, are [illegible] of a United States [illegible] fort.

POSITION OF THE PRO-SLAVERY FORCES.

From the Lexington Express, Sept. 6.

It must not be inferred that the great work of driving Gen. LANE and his "Northern army," as it is called, out of Kansas, has been abandoned. The present disposition of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas is as follows: Gen. RICHARDSON occupies a strong position above Lawrence, on the north side of the Kansas River, with not less than 900 or 1,000 men. Gen. CLARK is in the southeast with 400 men, all Kansas and Cherokee Rangers. The Pro-Slavery men on the south side of the Kansas River are with Gen. REID, who is now employed in protecting our western frontier.

St. Louis Aid for the Pro-Slavery Forces in Kansas.

From the Democrat.

It was reported to us last evening that JOHN C. [illegible], one of the Board of Delegates, and Mr. [illegible], left our City yesterday afternoon, by the Pacific Railroad for Kansas Territory, having in possession about four thousand dollars, which sum was the result of the labors of the Kansas Aid Committee appointed in this city. The manner in which this "aid and comfort" is to be distributed we have not learned, but the report goes that a fair share of it will be expended for powder and bullets, to be distributed amongst the Pro-Slavery force.

Highly Important by Telegraph.

REPORTED INTENTION OF GEN. LANE TO ATTACK WESTPORT, KANSAS CITY AND INDEPENDENCE—GEN. RICHARDSON TAKEN PRISONER BY THE FREE-STATE MEN.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 12.

Private advices from Kansas City (furnished by a merchant who arrived here to-day direct from Kansas) announce that LANE was about to attack Westport, Kansas City and Independence. Also that the Free-State men had surrounded RICHARDSON'S forces north of Lawrence, and cut off his retreat and his means of getting reinforcements. Gov. GEARY had arrived at Leavenworth, had a consultation with Gen. SMITH, and would proceed to Lawrence in a few days.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of yesterday, announces that General RICHARDSON was taken prisoner by the Free-State men, north of Lawrence, and was carried before General LANE, who restored his arms and sent him back under an escort. Great consternation was exhibited at Leavenworth, in consequence of the rumore of an attack by LANE. General SMITH has sent four Companies to protect the town. LANE meanwhile was still at Lawrence, with no intention of leaving his position.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

Dissension Between France and England on Spanish Affairs.

PRECARIOUS HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS

By the American Printing Telegraph Lines—No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, Captain STONE, arrived here, *en route* for Boston, at 4 o'clock this morning, bringing 114 passengers. She left Liverpool on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11:30 A. M., and has thus made the run in a little over 8½ days, notwithstanding a detention of several hours off the port on account of fog. The *A.* sailed from this port at 10½ o'clock this morning for Boston. Weather cloudy, with a light south wind.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 3d inst., with 123 passengers for New-York.

At the mouth of the Channel, on the 5th inst., the *Arabia* passed the American ship *Diana*, bound in.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The *Atlantic* took out a full dispatch, but the news was not of much importance. To-day adds little or nothing of interest.

The London *Star* says:

"It need not any longer be concealed that the Governments of France and England—that is to say, LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON—are not on good terms with respect to Spanish affairs, and communications are understood to have passed between them of anything but a complimentary character. We may as well state that an opinion has found its way to the other side of the Atlantic that England is ready to make every concession in order to obtain the friendship of the United States, and that this determination has been come to, in the event of a possible rupture with France. The improved tone of the London journals is interpreted in this sense, and the New-York *Herald* makes much of the topic. We have hitherto hesitated to say so, because these are matters of great importance, and should not be paraded merely for the sake of raising public excitement, but as the Paris correspondents of our own press now begin to talk so much about the matter, reserve must be put aside, and the public should be instructed that while there may be in reality no danger, it is always a serious thing to have our foreign policy under the direction of a Premier like PALMERSTON."

The *Star* further says:

"A cotemporary announces that the Central American difficulty is solved satisfactorily by a convention between Honduras and Great Britain. Good news may bear repetition, but then it ought to be news. The satisfactory settlement alluded to, of this at one time threatening question, was announced five weeks since."

The health of the Emperor of the French undergoes much discussion. That the Emperor has some malady of a dangerous character may be inferred, but its exact nature is concealed from the public.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has not yet published its decrees dissolving the Cortes, and fixing a new election. An exposition of its policy is to be looked for. Therein still remains a subject of discussion. At the latest dates Lisbon was tranquil, but circumstances had occurred to show that the late riot was essentially political in its sources.

ITALY.

In Italy discontent is spreading. Alarm is manifested in Naples in consequence of the now ascertained movement of the Muratist Party. This party has been circulating a programme or proclamation at Naples with secrecy and activity.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Kent*, from Melbourne, arrived off Dartmouth on Tuesday afternoon, with eighty-two thousand ounces of gold, and dates to the 10th of June. Trade is satisfactory. Gold is quoted at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Wednesday evening.

The campaign projected by the Russians against the Circassians, is indefinitely adjourned.

The *Times* is officially authorized to declare that a report to the effect that the Portuguese Government had applied to the British for a squadron, on the occasion of the recent riots at Lisbon, is destitute of foundation.

Lisbon exchange is at fifty-three and three-quarters.

The Persian Ambassador at Paris is to proceed to London to terminate the Anglo-Persian disputes, offering full satisfaction to England on condition that Mr. MURRAY be recalled.

The *Times* has another leader on Mr. MARCY'S propos:l respecting merchant ships in time of war.

The *Post* estimates the cost of the war with Russia at eighty millions of pounds, and recommends that an annual sum be applied to converting personal annuities into terminable ones.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

There had been no change in the London Money market. Consols, however, had slightly declined, closing at 94¾@94⅞.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The daily newspaper reports state that the sales of COTTON on Wednesday, the 3d, were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 on Speculation and for Export, the market closing firm, but without any change in quotations. The total sales of the four business days subsequent to the departure of the *Cambria* amounted to about 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000, and exporters 4,000. The business of the five days, embracing Friday, Aug. 29, footed up 50,000 bales. [illegible] Friday to called 6¾d., and Mobile and Uplands 6⅞d.

[illegible] Market.

[illegible] & Co. report Breadstuffs generally unchanged and in limited demand. The weather continued favorable for agricultural purposes. At the close, to-day, mail advices than the current quotations would have been taken, namely: For Ohio FLOUR, 33s.@36s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@32s.; yellow and mixed CORN, 35s.@36s. 6d.; white, 38s. 6d.@39s. 6d.; red WHEAT, 6s.@9s. 6d. for old and 10s. for new; white, 8s. 9d.@10s. 9d. for old and 11s. for new.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Provision Market had undergone no change of moment since the sailing of the *Cambria*. LARD had further advanced, a sale of 30 tons having been made at 78s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

In articles of produce generally there had been no change whatever. 100 bbls. of POTASHES sold at 39s.@39s. 6d. PEARLS quoted at 46s. 6d.@47s. LINSEED OIL—39s. There were buyers of Common RESIN at 4s. 6d., but holders were asking 4s. 7d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet, at 33s. FREIGHTS—Dull.

London Markets.

The London telegraphic report of Wednesday morning says: SUGARS—Unchanged; business moderate. COFFEE—Firm. TEA—Quiet. TALLOW—Steady, at 52s. on the spot. RICE—Firm. LINSEED OIL—Selling at 39s.@39s. 6d.

Manchester Market.

There had been no change in trade in Manchester. The demand was moderate.

Glasgow Iron Market.

GLASGOW, Sept. 3.—Our market for IRON is dull, at 72s. cash, and for American shipping brands, 73s.

Great Fremont Demonstration in Bucks County, Pa.

TRENTON, Sunday, Sept. 14.

A Fremont meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, near this place. From eight to ten thousand people were present, and one thousand wagons were on the ground. There was a great display of banners &c., and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Fremonters of this place are holding nightly meetings, and the Democrats are about commencing an animated campaign.

From Boston.

HON. SAMUEL H. WALLEY FOR FREMONT—DEATH OF HON. J. L. DIMMOCK.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, the Whig candidate for Governor last year, has written a letter reviewing political affairs, and declaring for FREMONT and DAYTON.

Hon. JOHN L. DIMMOCK, a well-known citizen, died yesterday at his residence in Watertown.

Arrest of Abolition Agents in South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

JAMES CALDWELL and JOHN MALONE have been arrested at Cheraw, S. C., charged with being Abolition agents. They were taken before the Vigilance Committee and sent to the Free States.

Burning of the Mills of the Norway Plain Company.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Saturday, Sept. 13.

Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the Norway Plain Company, at Rochester, N. H., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $100,000. Insured.

Disaster to the Ship Sebasticook.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The ship *Sebasticook*, which sailed from Shields for New-York, is telegraphed below, with jury, fore, main and mizzentopmasts gone. She has anchored in Nantasket Roads.

The Cambria and Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The steamship Cambria arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the Arabia at 6 this evening. The mails were dispatched in the night train due in New-York about 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

Our English files contain nothing of interest not embraced in the Halifax dispatches.

Rebellion at Home—A Pro-Slavery Crusade against Baltimore.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Sept. 12.

BALTIMORE!—THE CITY OF BALTIMORE!—AN EYE TO BALTIMORE.

We are looking so intently at the North and non-slaveholding States, that we are apt *to overlook enemies to our peace and prosperity in our very trenches*, more dangerous far than those further off. Maryland is now the only doubtful one of the Slave States, and the vote of Maryland depends on the city of Baltimore. An election for Mayor is soon to come off in that city, and on its result the Presidential election may hang. It is important then to know how to calculate on Baltimore. How does she stand—for the Constitution and the Union or against them? *Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery*—for us of the South or against us? Not to be for us, is to be against us! How does Baltimore stand? A few years ago she was largely Democratic, even against the vote of the State of which she is the seat of commerce. Of late years she has gone over to the enemy, under the lead of that worst ism of Demonism, called Know-Nothingism! She is now joined to Demonism against Democracy. This is partly owing to a paradox that "where Catholics are strongest they are weakest." They are numerous enough in Baltimore and Maryland to excite Protestant ire, but not numerous enough to deter its wrongs. This was one of the causes of the success of "Sam" in the State of Howard and Carroll. But there are other causes. Her geographical position, her longest line of boundary being co-terminous with non-slaveholding territory, and her narrow territorial limits making the escape of fugitives easy, *forbid her being a Slaveholding State with safety or profit, save in a few of her southern counties. The consequence is, that a large majority of her population are non-slaveholders from the necessity of their location.* Baltimore, with 200,000 inhabitants, has less than 7,000 slaves. The condition of that City and the State of Maryland, in part accounts for SEWARD'S boast at Albany, that "Free-sollism is stronger on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, surrounded by Slavery, than on the shores of San Francisco, surrounded by Free-sollism itself." The politics of Maryland were Whig, the majority of her religions Protestant, and this may account for her being Anti-Democratic and Know-Nothing. But this will not account for the just ground of doubt and distrust as to her course in this critical and decisive Presidential election. Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery are now opposed to each other in hostile sectional array. It is useless to pretend that Maryland prefers FILLMORE—that Baltimore goes for "Americans ruling America." That humbug is exposed. The real issue is African Slavery or its abolition! A vote for FILLMORE now in the South is more than half a vote for FREMONT and Anti-Slavery. A vote now in Maryland against Democracy is a whole vote for Demonism—for disunion and against the reign of the Constitution and laws! How, then, stand the Baltimore theorists and men of means and influence? Maryland's leading Whig politicians have come out from the isms and show clearly where honor and interest point the way to all men identified in both with Slavery. *Where are the Baltimore merchants?* All of them depend almost entirely on the Southern trade and the products of slave labor. Are they aiding to promote Demonism or to destroy Democracy—which? *We must hold all to a strict scrutiny*, and we recur to some facts which are noted here and which call for attention from the whole South.

First—Baltimore has become the centre of the Methodist Church pro and anti-slavery divisions, the very fulcrum of the lever agitation which most effectually reaches the homes of masters and slaves. In the Baltimore Conference the secret was disclosed, that the union of the members North and South is kept up upon the principle that it brings Abolition near enough to strike Slavery in the fifth rib; that it lulls suspicion by coming from a slave city; that it can reach Virginia when nothing from Philadelphia or New-York can do so as fatally.

Second—The Non-Slaveholding traders from Maryland and Virginia, in shallops on the bay, are met at the wharves in Baltimore by all the Anti-Slavery agents there, and it was through them that so many of this class were caught in Sam's net spread for them in that city.

Third—It is notorious that Mr. WISE, in his canvass, felt the influence of Baltimore in various sections of Virginia, particularly in the Northern Neck, on the Eastern Shore, and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, more against Democracy and Slavery than he felt from any Northern source; and the influence of that city on the vote of Virginia was greater than all her own towns put together, saving and excepting their votes. Baltimore had out more agents and more money than they all had. Her most active and mighty exertions were made against the election of Mr. WISE. It is felt, and is remembered by the Virginia Democracy, and was alarming to Virginia slave-holders.

Fourth—A renegade from Virginia, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, was nominated for Congress from Baltimore, with a full knowledge of the fact that his opinions on the subject of Slavery were at least suspicious; and, notwithstanding his doubtful position, he was elected by a large majority over one of the truest and most talented Southern Democrats, HENRY MAY, Esq.; and since his election he has given two votes, one on the election of a Black Republican speaker, and the other in favor of the Homestead bill, which proves conclusively his free-soil principles. Those votes, not approved, have certainly never been publicly reprobated by those who elected him. Indeed it is said and believed that several of his Know Nothing Councils have, since these votes, passed resolutions approving of his whole course. *These facts justify the inference that the City of Baltimore is as deeply dyed in Free-Sollism, and as destitute of sympathy with the South as Philadelphia or New-York.* And if this inference is well founded and correctly drawn, *Baltimore must be counted as not for us but against us.* We must deal with her as with the other more Northern cities, all sectional enemies who are assailing our domestic peace and property and our perpetuity as a free and equal confederacy of States. *Baltimore, if she goes along with the North, must take the consequence and not be benefited by the patronage of the South.* We must not make "flesh of one and flesh of another." Our enemies in the Slave States are the most dangerous. It is a question of vital interest—who is with us?

First—We beg our friends in Baltimore to publish from time to time the *names of those merchants, tradere and business men of all vocations who are Pro-Slavery.*

Second—We ask our Southern dealers of all classes to note *who are friends and who are foes in Baltimore* as well as in other cities; and not to spend a dollar of their patronage upon those who are not known to be for us.

Third—We ask our towns, villages and country places in the South, to organise meetings, publicly to pledge their patronage to such only in all the cities, Baltimore included, as are known friends of constitutional protection to property in slaves; of State equality in the Territories; of the union of the States; and who are not Abolitionists and Free-Soilers.

Fourth—We ask the whole Southern Press, friendly to our views, to call attention to this matter and to ronse their readers to the necessity of this course of self-protection.

Fifth—We ask our friends in Baltimore and all the Northern cities, to organize and procure and publish reliable information on which our traders and buyers may act.

The South is affiliating on this and other points of action, and if we have not a majority of friends in the North, the minority who are our friends shall be strengthened by our patronage for the protection they are willing to give to our rights of property and to our political equality in the Union.

The Politics of the Day—Letter from Senator Clayton.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I have felt much reluctance in addressing the public by letter in regard to the party politics of the day. I desired not to be suspected of parading my own opinions with the expectation of influencing those of others. But these opinions have been made the subject of conjecture and doubt in a portion of the public press, and simple justice to myself requires that the course I have determined to pursue in regard to Presidential candidates should be plainly understood. By publishing these few lines you will not only do me this justice, but relieve me from a burdensome correspondence with personal friends who have inquired, and who have a right to know, my determination.

I am too much out of health to become the active partisan of any candidate for the Presidency, even were I anxious to be such. But the truth is, I have long since resolved to be the partisan of no man, to follow the conscientious convictions of my own judgment alone, and, no matter which of the candidates may be successful, to support him in the Senate in all that I think right, and to oppose him there in all that I think wrong, untrammeled by party ties. My object will be to be true to the country and its interests, knowing no other pole-star as the guide of my conduct.

While the Whig Party was in existence as a national organization, after the straightest sect of that party I lived a Whig. But parties have now taken such a direction, and the divisions and distractions in our country have become so alarming, that I no longer feel myself at liberty to follow the dictates of sects or factions. I will at a moment's notice help any set of men that stand by the country, and oppose any that refuse to do so. During the small remainder of the days which I have to devote to the public service, I will live hoping nothing personally from the future, and fearing nothing from the frowns of parties or party men, because I believe I can thus best serve the interests of the country. I forbear to comment now upon the causes which led to the destruction of the great national party to which I adhered with unfaltering fidelity while it existed. I watched over its cradle, and I have followed its hearse. It did not fall by my hand, and I have deeply mourned at its funeral. Let me add that I have been so long in the public councils that I see no necessity of pinning my faith and pledging my future course upon the policy to be adopted by any of the distinguished gentlemen who are Presidential candidates, for each of whom I trust I feel and desire to express all proper respect. I shall be a candidate for no public honors or favors that any of them can bestow. If the position I have thus assumed be deemed by any one liable to objection as novel or unprecedented, I have now only to add in defence of it that the condition of the country is at this time of the same character, and, as I humbly think, requires it at my hands. To the kind friends who have upheld me through a long course of service in the councils of the nation, it will hardly be necessary for me to say that I can never prove an apostate to our ancient principles and professions, and that I shall still entertain for them the same sentiments of personal regard and gratitude which have never failed to actuate me, and which I trust I have always manifested towards them when I had an opportunity of doing so. There is a great difference in our relative positions at this period. While they are at perfect liberty to take such course in the Presidential struggle as to their better judgment may seem proper, they will, with all their ancient charity for me, readily appreciate the reluctance, nay the loathing, with which, at my time of life, and in the present aspect of our national affairs, I should reappear in the Senate next Winter, reeking from a political struggle violent as that by which our country is now convulsed. No one of the candidates who may be selected by my countrymen for the Presidency, has a right to ask of me more than an honest support of his Administration in all that is right in my judgment, and no one of them shall receive less. Governed by the same principle, I will oppose any of them in every act of his that I think wrong, and he ought to expect no other course at my hands.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of great respect and regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

DELAWARE, Sept. 10, 1856.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S ever-acceptable opera of "Norma" will be given to-night with Madame LA GRANGE, Mme. SIEDENBURG, Signor CERESA and Signor GAETARONI in the principal parts.

GERMAN OPERA.—The new German Opera troupe, under the direction of CARL BERGMANN, will give their initial performance at Niblo's Garden to-morrow night. MEYERBEER'S "Robert the Devil" has been selected for the opening piece, and will introduce all the leading artists. We hear, on every side, the highest encomiums concerning this company, and if it be equal to its reputation there can scarcely be a doubt of its success. The admission has been wisely fixed at fifty cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement has been again leased by Mr. STUART, together with the whole of Mr. WALLACK'S famous company. It will open on Wednesday with an entirely new five-act Comedy, produced under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. W. WALLACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels give an excellent and lengthy entertainment to-night, in which Young HENGLER, the tight-rope dancer, takes part. The latest ballet pantomimic, called "Pongo, or the Intelligent Ape," concludes the entertainment.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. DAVENPORT commence a star engagement here to-night in TOBIN'S famous Comedy of the "Honeymoon." Mr. BURTON and Mr. THOMAS PLACIDE are also cast in the same piece. The Farce of "A Roland for an Oliver" will also be given.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The drama of "Life in New-York," will be played to-night, and after that a new burlesque, from the able pen of Mr. BAOUGHAM, called "Metamora, or the last of the Pollywogs." The latter is, of course, *the* attraction of the evening.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY comes out with three strong pieces to-night: "Imogine, or the Spectre Bride;" "Punch," and the "Fairy Spell."

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. EDDY has leased this old-established place of amusement, and will to-night commence a short season with SHAKESPEARE'S "Othello," and the farce of "Somebody Else."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A Presidential vote will be taken every day and evening this week, and duly announced in the Museum, in a fair and straightforward manner. Performances to-night consist of "Giraldi" and the comic piece called "A Contract Letter."

CONCERT.—Mme. DE WILHORST announces a Grand Concert to come off on Thursday next, at Niblo's Saloon. BRIGNOLI and other Italian artists will assist.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The very popular comic version of "Lucretia Borgia" will be revived to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,600,000 ON FREIGHT.

Disbanding of the Vigilance Committee.

GRAND PARADE AND PROCESSION.

Unconditional Release of Judge Terry.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN OREGON.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

News from New-Granada and the South Pacific.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, Wm. L. HERNDON, U. S. N., commading, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed from San Francisco Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the United States Mails, 528 passengers, and $1,849,740 21 on freight. Arrived at Acapulco 7 P. M. 27th inst., and sailed same day at 11¾ P. M. for Panama, arriving at that Port Sept. 2, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The *George Law* sailed from Aspinwall Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure brought down by steamer *John L. Stephens*.

On the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., the ship was hove to off Havana, upon which the Purser makes the following report:

"At sunrise sent a boat on shore to obtain permission to land the New-Orleans mails and passengers, without bringing the ship into the harbor; giving as the reason that we wished to avoid the quarantine at New-York. Permission was refused, and we were informed that we had violated the laws of the Port by sending a boat inside the harbor, that privilege only being accorded to Government vessels. There was no attempt made to communicate with the shore, our boat going direct to the guard ship, and there awaiting the visit of the port officers. Having desired the agent to order the New-Orleans steamer over to Key West, there to take the mails and passengers, we got under weigh for that port at 8¾ A. M. Arrived same day, 7¾ P. M., coaled, and sailed again for New-York 2 P. M., 9th inst. All well on board, there not having been a case of sickness among the passengers since leaving San Francisco."

The New-York and New-Orleans packet-ship *Isaac Allerton* ran ashore on the Florida Reef, about twenty miles to the eastward of Key West, on the 28th inst., bilged and sunk; part of the cargo saved in a damaged state. A French ship, name unknown, with a cargo of sugar from Havana, went ashore same time, several lives lost, ship and cargo total loss. Everything quiet in San Francisco. Vigilance Committee adjourned, after a grand parade.

Frigate *Independence*, Commodore MERVIN, arrived off Panama 31st ult., from Callao, officers and crew all well. Sloops-of-war *St Mary's*, off Panama, and *Saratoga* off Aspinwall, when the *George Law* sailed. Officers and crew of both ships in good health.

We are indebted to E. W. HULL, Esq., Purser of the *Law*, and to the Messenger of the Panama Railroad Company, for special favors.

We are also indebted to the Pacific Express, and to the Expresses of WELL'S, FARGO & Co., G. H. WINES & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with great dispatch.

Treasure List of Steamer George Law.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Bank of America	$45,000	Metropolitan Bank	$150,000
Butcher & Brother	2,500	Mechanics Bank	4,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	54,965	Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	14,500
Drexel & Co.	350,000	Order	60,238
Duncan, Sherm'n & Co.	90,036	James Patrick	63,000
Z. Ernstein & Bro.	2,200	Wm. Seligman & Co.	17,000
Freemen & Co.	8,500	J. Strauss Bro's & Co.	17,018
Wm. Hoge & Co.	154,700	Henry Sternan	12,080
Hamburger Bro's	7,300	Schelle & Bro.'s	12,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	13,000	Easton & Co.	13,000
W. H. Hall	1,700	G. W. Schenkburgh	8,400
L. M. Hoffman & Co.	14,000	Henry Strybing	8,000
J. J. Hand & Co.	7,000	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	6,000
Howland & Aspinwall	5,248	Wolfe Bro's & Unz	15,000
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	14,000	J. B. Weir	15,235
Eugene Kelly & Co.	52,000	T. Watsons & Sons	15,000
H. A. Kelley	16,000	G. H. Wines & Co.	13,200
Myer Levy & Co.	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	312,650
Total			$1,600,558

FROM ASPINWALL.

Theodore Ralley	$2,000	Freeman & Co.	800
S. Lansburgh	2,500		

FROM KEY WEST.

McCready, Mott & Co.	$1,800
Total	$1,607,658

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Unconditional Release of Judge Terry—Disbanding of the Vigilance Committee—Grand Military Parade and Procession—Politics—Business—Palmer, Cook & Co.—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

Some of our Eastern friends have been disposed to regard the Vigilance Committee as an unthinking, irreflective mob, who unnecessarily usurped power belonging to the Judiciary—who were actuated principally by motives of revenge—and whom success would make arrogant and dangerous to liberty and good order. The necessity of the organization has never been a matter of question with the people of California. The good is already apparent in the breaking up of all the old, rascally political combinations to cheat the people—in the better and firmer administration of the laws—in the absence from the street corners of the crowds of gamblers and fancy men who insulted women and jostled honest men from the walk—in the dullness of the bowie-knife trade and the lack of Coroner's inquests—and we fondly believe will be universally acknowledged when the November election shall discard the whole brood of rowdies, thieves, and ignorant political hucksters who have so long ruled us, for honorable, intelligent and patriotic officers.

Those who believed the Committee would become so enamored of power as to make it difficult to resign it, thus falling into the common error of popular bodies, will also be happily relieved from their forebodings, in view of the important action of that body in the past fortnight: Judge TERRY, of the Supreme Court, has been released, unconditionally, and the military had laid down their arms! And this, too, when the Committee were in the very prime of their vigor and power—when six thousand men, well armed, and with fifty pieces of cannon, and plenty of money and supplies, answered to the roll-call—when the State authorities had acknowledged their impotence—and *after* the news had reached us that Federal interference had been evoked in vain. This latter event alone, is enough to satisfy any candid mind of the purity and patriotism of that noble body of men composing the Vigilance Committee.

RELEASE OF JUDGE TERRY.

Judge TERRY was discharged by the tribunal of the Committee at 2¼ o'clock, on the morning of the 19th. The Committee could [illegible] [illegible] of punishment to [illegible] [illegible] and the other [illegible]

[illegible] and fully reserved, so that the former was one of the question, and the latter was not applicable to his case. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court for the period of seven years, only last [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] provisions and ammunition into the fort, [illegible] for five or six years, until he should have [illegible] for reflection, and his term of office had [illegible] but this was rejected, as being almost equivalent to a sentence of death. Others thought [illegible] done in the case of MULLIGAN and [illegible] Committee should expel him from the [illegible] least. But the Execut

DISASTROUS

Wreck of the Steamer Pacific Off Cape Flattery.

Over 200 Persons Reported Drowned.

Only Two Boats Known to Have Reached Land.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Disaster.

Survivors Arrive at Victoria and Tell Their Story.

Heart-Rending Scenes Witnessed by Those Who Escaped

...Congress of the 17th of June, 1856:

Pay and emolument of the officers, including longevity, rations, double rations for two Posts and one Brevet, two Lieutenants, ...	$47,000
Pay of non-commissioned officers and men, ...	124,444
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers and men, at 30c. per day ...	61,000
Clothing of non-commissioned officers and men, at $36 per man ...	36,000
Horses at the usual Government average of $180 each ...	54,000
Horse equipments, (saddles, bridles, blankets, &c., &c.) ...	30,000
Forage, exclusive of hay ...	132,000
Cost of the means of transportation for the baggage and rations of a regiment on a march, say 30 wagons ...	24,000
Corn for these teams, (exclusive of hay,) for 180 mules ...	36,000
Incidental expenses of the regimental Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, on account of extra pay, fuel, fuurtiery, stationary, repairs, ...	40,000
Contingencies, including quarters, stables, hay, arms, ...	
...equipments, equipments for the men, re...	
...and transportation of the recruits ...	
...to their regiments, condemned horses and ...	
...their equipments ...	100,000
Total ...	$700,000

I believe this to be a very moderate estimate, for it would be impossible to enumerate all the items of expense that are constantly arising in the Quartermaster's Department. The ordinary expenses of one of these regiments, after its organization, will not be likely to fall short of $500,000 per annum, and estimating it at the cost of provisions, forage and other materials on the Texas frontier, in New-Mexico, California and Oregon, where these troops principally are and will be stationed, we may safely add $200,000 more. Now this is a very respectable tax upon a Republican Government for the support of an Anti-Republican Institution. We have 12 regiments, 3 scientific corps, and a staff composed of about 200 officers. There are, no doubt, many interested persons who will dispute the accuracy of my calculations, and, in reply, I have only to say that if Congress will call for separate abstracts of the annual cost of each regiment, and embracing all items, I have no hesitation in saying that it will far exceed my statements.

For the last eight years we have had in Texas and New Mexico some eight Regiments, and what have they accomplished? Have the inhabitants during this period enjoyed any security from Indian depredations? Some brief suspensions of hostility have, occurred, but this has been brought about by talks and presents, not from any fears of the military. Would such a state of things continue had the militia of our frontiers been employed instead of the Regulars? I need scarcely answer the question. The objections raised to the employment of this kind of troops is the expense, and those interested in keeping up this delusion in order to increase the regular Army, perseveringly continue to propagate this fallacy, for it would be difficult for human ingenuity to invent a more expensive military system than that of our regular service. All that is necessary is to organize a Brigade of Volunteers, and place them under a Brigadier of the regular service, with staff officers from the same service, and we will have a body of men more efficient and not more expensive then the same number of regular troops; and then one, or if you please two vigorous campaigns would render this useless increase of the regular Army totally unnecessary. Congress and the public may from negligence or inattention continue to disregard this rational view of the subject, but depend upon it, we may continue to dodge this question, and pay a terrific tax before we open our eyes. Yet, nevertheless, to this we must come in the end, and mark my prophecy, the volunteers will be called into service to effect a final peace with the Indians; to this we must come sooner or later, and we may as well come up to the scratch now as hereafter, whether more or less expensive. All, or nearly all the Indians with whom we are at war, have been for centuries in a state of constant hostilities with the whites; and since our acquisition of Mexican territory, we have steadily failed to impress upon them the slightest conviction of our superiority. It would occupy too much time to enumerate the causes for our repeated failures, but I will at least state one. The horses used in our service are brought from the more Northern States, where they are raised upon corn and hay, and they cannot endure the fatigues of a campaign, and subsist as they must upon the grass of the country; for this reason, the change of climate, and for other causes, they break down and die; while the Indians, mounted on the hardy horses of their country, can either fight or retreat as they please. In Oregon, too, the regulars are beaten, and this is no discredit—when such specimens of raw Irish and Dutch as are furnished to our Army must fill its ranks, what else can be expected? They join a regiment and have the meanest weapon on earth for Indian fighting (a musket) put in their hands, which is the next moment laid aside for the duties of a laborer, and when suddenly called to the field, they know as little about the use of it as they do of pyrotechny. If we must have such a system and such material, we ought at least to pursue the European system, and keep them one year at dépôt drilling, before sending them to their regiments, and at the same time extend the period of their enlistment to six or seven years. The Army has long ceased to be a place for recruits to learn their duties in. From the moment he joins his regiment he becomes not a soldier but a laborer, and as the Government allows him from 25 to 40 cents a day more than his regular pay, he of course has no interest in becoming a soldier. The officers have become indifferent and disgusted to find their men taken from their control and military duties, and both pride and interest no longer animate them.

The Texans, like all the inhabitants on our frontier, are familiar with Indian warfare, and the only weapons fit for use against them. They move with little or no baggage; their horses are acclimated, and accustomed to living on grass, and they are the only effective troops for this service. It so happens that every Secretary of War has some hobby of his own, by which he hopes to work wonders; but it generally terminates with a desire for more troops. Nearly all have entered upon their duties in ignorance of everything connected with the military service. They are therefore compelled to rely in a great measure upon

...frankly admit there are a few honorable exceptions. The present incumbent of the War office, it is said, consults no one, and relies upon his own sagacity. If [illegible] put in possession of public [illegible] this gentleman was induced to [illegible] love) of his predecessors, I should [illegible] that his self-reliance affected some evidences of his [illegible] and ability. I am, therefore, disposed to think he has but few, if any, officers of rank to consult with, for he has managed to get embroiled with all the higher Generals of full rank in the service as well as others of braver rank; and owing to the harsh and indiscriminating discharge of the duties of his office, and of those not properly belonging to it, he has made himself more unpopular (to use a mild term) with the Army generally than all his predecessors together. Of course this amuses the small fry, who think a Secretary so will-like is just the man for the office. Youth is the passport to his favors, while age and lengthened service are punished by the severest restrictions. An order was shown me some time since by an officer, by which he practically deprives nearly all the Captains of the line from enjoying that relaxation from their duties which their private affairs sometimes demand, and which has always heretofore been granted them in common with officers of other grades. He left the Army many years ago when a Lieutenant, and seems to have retained the conviction, (not uncommon with gentlemen of that grade,) that he is fully equal to any position. I for one admit that he has made some excellent suggestions, but it is equally certain that he could scarcely make any change at all that would not be an improvement upon our present administration of army affairs; and most especially is it the case with the Staff Departments, which are principally filled by *protégés* of politicians and pets of Generals of the right stripe in politics. I have permitted myself to wander somewhat from the object of this letter, because of the impression that exists in Congress of his superior military qualifications, as is proved by his successful efforts to increase the regular army. He has now had three years to develop those talents; and it is time that the public knew what he has done to justify those expectations. But it is useless to ask the question. The Army Appropriation bill will be reduced as low as possible to quiet opposition, until the country gets more familiar with this new whistle. Now is the time, if ever, to disband all these new regiments, and save the Treasury millions. The two Infantry Regiments are doubtless as good as the old regiments of the same arm, but they are if anything of less service than the cavalry. The old regiments in service are only fit to garrison posts in the heart of the Indian country, and when properly disposed are enough for the purpose. Organize a couple of Volunteer Regiments for Texas and New-Mexico, in the manner already stated, and the relative expense need no longer be a matter of doubt; but be it more or less, come to it we must, sooner or later, and when done then will be the end of it. But let these new regiments continue for another year, and they will be so disposed as to make it appear impossible to dispense with them. It is a matter of surprise to me that a few interested individuals can succeed in imposing upon the country so heavy a tax, without exciting more of public attention and investigation.

I am not a disappointed applicant for a civil or military office, but I should derive some gratification if I could be the humble instrument of directing more attention to the subject. We do not keep up a standing army as a protection against foreign invasion; and the same means which we rely on for this purpose, is precisely that which should be employed on our Indian frontier, instead of keeping and supporting in time of peace, as we now do, so large a force as over a thousand officers and eighteen thousand soldiers, to eat the bread of idleness, besides a countless number of mechanics, laborers and teamsters, who are actively employed every day in performing a couple of hours' work.

Yours, CRYIS.

Letter from a British Artisan.

EDINBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have read with great pleasure your article on the Government of England, and I take the liberty of troubling you with this communication, merely in order to correct one mistake that appears in it.

It is wrong to suppose that we are all essentially wedded to our aristocratical system; there are a few who see through its rottenness and insufficiency. Doubtless the great body of the people are pleased with the somewhat costly gilded idol, and are ready at once to prostrate and prostitute body and soul before it. The old Whigs (who are now Tories) see "every virtue under heaven" in a Whig Government, with its noble Whig leader. The Tories would say

"Let laws and learning, arts and science die,
But give us still our old nobility."

But even in my class (necessarily not the most enlightened) I find many who look with dislike and distrust on a system which "will turn this heaven itself into a hell." The evil is deeply rooted, however, and although it cannot be in my time, I trust the spread of education and its consequent freedom of thought will lead this nation to ask if the eldest son of a Peer is necessarily born a legislator, statesman, politician, orator and oracle, and if his beggared younger brothers are so particularly fitted, mentally or morally, for all the higher naval, military and civil situations which already experience, bitter experience, has taught us they can neither comprehend nor control. A few more Chelsea commissions, too, warranted to whitewash the blackest scions of nobility, and clothe and adorn the most gaunt skeletons of incompetence and inefficiency, will open the eyes of the public to the true state of affairs. NAPOLEON I. said that Europe would either be Republican or Cossack, and this will assuredly be the case with regard to Britain. Thus, if the aristocracy yield their unjust pretensions to a power which they cannot manage—if after, (as has already been done,) having been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," they make prudent concessions and acknowledge the principle "*patiamur quæ meruit ferat*," even though that be in the language of Cicero "*neque populo Romano dari ejus nobilitati dispensationes potuisse*," nor except at the point of the bayonet, as was case with reform, still we will flourish and become republican, if not in form, at least in fact. But if, on the other hand, the aristocracy still grasp and monopolise place and power, which they are unfit to occupy and wield,—if we are to have the same extravagance and bungling in our naval, military, and civil services,—if in future wars we are again to have our army destroyed,—not by the enemy, but by neglect,—or in peace to have the miserable half-and-half, temporising measures which have disgraced our last few years' legislation, then we, whose wealth and intellect are about to develop the resources of Russia, can no more contend against that power than a sparrow-hawk can against a royal eagle. As it is, unaided by France, we could not have held our ground against the Russian hordes, although we might have swept the sea. Our fleet will soon be equaled, and that source of superiority destroyed. When France found it convenient to withdraw from the contest, where were we?—dragged or inveigled into an ignoble peace, through a treaty which, if not already violated, seems infringed. We certainly are, as you remark, a nation of lions led by asses; but the asses are not confined to the army and navy; they are to be found in every branch of the civil service. Nor can anything else be expected. Our aristocracy have wealth and rank, two (and the only two with most men) of the most powerful incentives to action that can move the human breast, comprehending, as they do, a third—the object of all ambition—power. These they have by birth, and it is, therefore, folly to expect labor and industry for the public good alone—such would be almost superhuman. To interfere with their wealth, however, would be unjust, as well as imprudent; their rank, then, should be abolished, along with its concomitant privileges; and, instead of leaving that to the fortuitous circumstance of birth, which is no credit to any one, let it be thrown open to merit and ability. This would act beneficially on the lower orders of society; for that rank which at present is a passport to its possessor (however unprincipled) into their families, would then only dignify the able and honorable. What the morals of the aristocracy are, is easily gathered from the fact that they become extinct—their ranks require continual keeping up. It may be said of them, as HORACE said of the Romans, "*deficiet nascens, immunisve hinc.*"

But if is said if you touch the aristocracy you destroy the Crown. This is a mere bugbear. The Crown has a far firmer base than on pillars of aristocratic creation; it is based on the good will of the whole Nation, and so long as it is true to itself, the Nation will be true to it.

The aristocracy are only advantageous in one respect—they refine and polish society. There is a peculiar charm in the general elegance of aristo-

...It is well that [illegible] with some not out and [illegible] the assistance of Time, the greatest, and yet most [illegible] of reformers, we will be "no longer slaves":

"To find a virtue in aristocratic lords
The pulse of freemen must refuse to beat
Base breathed a gentleman upon us all."

I am your most obedient servant,
AN ARTISAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE. [The Espousals.] 1 vol., 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The Espousals (forming the second and concluding portion of *The Angel in the House* by Mr. FARRENS, an English writer) contains a great many passages of more than ordinary merit—passages so good as almost to come within the limits of what the critician of head and heart calls Poetry. There is a good deal here of sentiment and feeling gracefully and elegantly expressed; but, on the other hand, we find such an intermingling of the familiar, the homely, the prosaically conversational, as almost suffices to sweep the Beautiful in this fragmentary form. Better even this, however, than the solemn obscurity, assuming the mask of wisdom which pervades the pamphlets (each of twelve lines) called "The Sentences!" A few strained rhymes we meet, as where such an obsolete word as "*smirch*" is employed to sound against *church*. We also find old thoughts put into new clothing, (and not improved,) as where CAMPBELL'S exquisite lines:

"Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Edeu's rosy bower!

The world was sad! The garden was a wild!
And Man, the hermit, sighed—till Woman smiled,"

are here crushed down into

"Till Eve was brought to Adam, he
A solitary desert trod,
Though in the great society
Of Nature, Angels, and of God."

The author of *The Espousals*, however, has many happy turns of thought, many graces of expression. He speaks of

"The ships of war
At anchor, *such a lazy taste*,
Dotting the distance, miles at sea."

Alluding to war, he says that shrieking fifes and braggart flags

"Teach our breath
The courage corporate, that drags
The coward to heroic death."

He declares, speaking of a woman thinking of her newly-accepted lover, that

"She loves him for his mastering air,
Whence, Parthian-like, she slaying flies."

Again, how poetical (though not new, for MOORE has it in one of his Irish melodies) is this:

"I held the open door and heard
The voice of my betrothed wife,
Who sang my verses, *every word*
By magic taught its tuneful life."

Here is an awkward line:

"He thought I thought he thought I slept (!!)"

It is scarcely fair, we confess, to judge of poetry by lines or even sentences. Here is a passage which will show what we dislike, (the mixture of familiar common-place and delicate thought:)

"I reach'd the Dean's. Her blind was down,
Though nine them struck. My bride to be!
And had she rested till my coming
With thinking, (oh my heart!) of me?
I paced the streets; two pistols chose,
To guard my now important life
When riding late from Barum Close;
At noon return'd. Good Mrs. Fits,
To my, 'The Dean, is he at home?'
Said, 'No, Sir; but Miss Honor is;'
And straight, not asking if I'd come,
Announced me, 'Mr. Felix, Miss,'
To Mildred, in the study. There
We talk'd, she working. We agreed
The day was fine; the Fancy-Fair
Successful. 'Did I ever read
De Genlis?' 'No.' 'I must. She had heard
I was engaged.' 'To whom?' 'Miss Fry.
Was it the fact?' 'No!' 'On my word?'
'What scandal people talk'd!' 'Would I
Hold out this skein of silk.' So pass'd
I know not how much time away.
'How were her sisters?' 'Well.' At last
I summon'd heart enough to say,
'I hoped to have seen Miss Churchill too.'
'Miss—who?' laugh'd Mildred; 'What is this?
I said, and so indeed it's true
Last night you quite're'd?' Here she is!'

She enter'd, like a morning rose
Ruffled with rain, and made me blush:
Her crown once more was on her brows;
And, with a faint, indignant flush,
And fainter smile, she gave her hand,
But not her eyes, then sate apart,
As if she'd have me understand
The honor of her vanquish'd heart:
But I drew humbly to her side;
And she, well pleased, perceiving me
Abash'd again before the pride
Of her unconquer'd majesty,
Once, and for all, put it away;
The faint flush pass'd, and, thereupon,
Her loveliness, which rather lay
In light than color, smiled and shone,
Till sick was all my soul with bliss;
Or was it with remorse and ire
That grace so worshipful as this
Should not have set its heaven higher?"

On the whole, the book contains much which merits praise, and we are glad it has been reprinted here.

The schoolboy use of interlinear translations of the Classics has never been much favored by teachers, though the system has the sanction of common sense, and has been warmly recommended by such able and erudite men as Cardinal WOOLSEY, ERASMUS, ROGER ASCHAM, JOHN MILTON, JOHN LOCKE and SYDNEY SMITH. Undoubtedly, its tendency is to help the learner over the stile, to save him the trouble of perpetually looking through dictionaries and lexicons, and greatly abridge the time occupied in acquiring an acquaintance with the author's meaning. Another advantage is—it makes the acquisition of grammatical knowledge of a language comparatively easy. We believe, with SIDNEY SMITH, that this system, "the time being given, will make better scholars; and, the degree of scholarship being given, a much shorter time will be needed." CHARLES DE SILVER, the Philadelphia publisher, has commenced issuing a series of the Greek and Latin Classics, with interlinear translations greatly superior to any we have yet seen. The three volumes now published contain the first seven works of CÆSAR'S *Commentaries* analytically and interlinearly translated by HAMILTON and CLARK; the whole of *Virgil*, by LEVI HART and V. R. OSBORN; and the Odes, Epodes, Satires and Epistles of *Horace*, (with his *De Arte Poetica*,) translated by SCHELLING, Dr. NUTTALL and CLARK. The text has been carefully collated, in each case, and the accuracy of each author is thus made certain. Philadelphia: C. DE SILVER.

Mr. J. G. SHEA, author of the *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi*, has translated and enlarged *The Catholic Church in the United States*, written by Mr. HENRY DE COURCY, author of *Les Servantes de Dieu en Canada*, and other works. The object is to give a historic sketch of the Catholic Church in this country, from the earliest missions among the Indians to the present time. It more especially traces the progress of that Church in the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York. The greater part of what appears here respecting New-York has been supplied by Mr. SHEA, in consequence of Mr. DE COURCY'S ill health. It may be added that Mr. DE C., though a native of France, is closely connected in blood with many old Catholic families here and in Canada, and certainly he has not written with any of the prejudices of a foreigner. Judging from the account of the diocese of New-York, under the pastoral care of Archbishop HUGHES, this book is written in good temper, and, confining itself to facts, avoids personalities and over-warmth of expression. New-York: DUNIGANS.

The reissue, by Messrs. PUTNAM, of this City, of the *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition* in 1838-42, by Captain WILKES, is well-timed, and the work, (very well written by the distinguished commander of the Expedition, and not "compiled" to order,) possesses sufficient interest to procure a large sale. The size, (large 8vo,) the handsome illustrations, and the beautiful typography, combine to make it particularly well adapted to the library. The first volume is all that has yet been reissued. It gives an introductory sketch of the origin of the Expedition, with details of the manner in which it was fitted out, and relates Captain WILKES' visits to and descriptions of Madeira, the Cape de Verde Islands, Rio Janeiro

...its sterling [illegible]

...Chillingly, whose mother [illegible] a mysterious tendency [illegible] beautiful and [illegible] thoughts and [illegible] on the [illegible]. In her [illegible] person. About her [illegible] [illegible] there was [illegible] positive [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. There was a delightful feeling, [illegible] purity and grace and beauty. *The Chillingly Light* was scarcely less attractive. *We have never read a poor book from her pen. Phillip and Mr. or Life and Manners*, consists of two stories, the first-named being of some extent. Both are "beautifully [illegible]" dedicated, as it were, with religious feeling, but never declining into what CARLYLE calls "the pious prudences of tractarianism." Both reveal

"The quiet and simple sweets of the poor."

If we have a preference in it, for the shorter story, so affecting in the unpretendingness of its simplicity, so charming in the truthful naughtiness of its gentle narrative. New-York: Evangelist.

Dr. NEWMAN, formerly of Oxford, and now Rector of the Catholic University of Dublin, following the example of his friend Cardinal WISEMAN, (whose *Fabiola* has already been translated into five languages,) has written a work of fiction based upon the early history of the Catholic Church. It is called *Callista, a Sketch of the Third Century*, and records the martyrdom of a young Greek girl who had embraced the then new faith. As a mere story this is not much, but manners and customs are graphically treated, the early struggles of Christianity powerfully told, and local scenery well sketched. There is a passage relating to the ravages of a host of locusts, which is a model of terse and truthful painting by words. (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER.)

Altha, (or Shells from the Strand,) by Mrs. ADA M. FIELD, is a domestic story, with many well-sustained characters, frequent changes of scene, a not improbable plot, and a high tone of religious feeling. Here and there are some slips of the pen, as where the author uses the hackneyed term "a gentlemanly clerk;" and more than once almost grotesque in diction, as where a colored woman's woolly hair, done up with combs and braids of ribbon, is said to give her head "quite a fixed-up appearance," the next sentence informing us that "a splendid set of masticators shone between a pair of round ruby lips, *shadowed by a sort of smiling grin (!)*." Despite these slips, the book is generally well-written, and the story is full of interest. (Boston: J. P. PEIRSON & Co.)

Mr. J. ESTEN COOKE'S new romance, *The Last of the Foresters*, is much superior to the general run of cotemporary fiction. It is a story of the old Virginian frontier, and much better than any thing he has yet written—though it would not be easy for him to surpass his own, *The Virginia Comedians*. As a love story, more Arcadian than actual in sentiment, tone, coloring and incident, this is a delightful fiction. There is not much of probability in it, but a fine poetical feeling rose-tints the whole, and the reader, even while he admits how unreal are the personages and their sayings and doings, must close the book with regret. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Professor LOOMIS has brought out a third edition, "mostly re-written and much enlarged," of his excellent volume on *The Recent Progress of Astronomy, especially in the United States*. His account of the discovery of the planet Neptune, by ADAMS and LE VERRIER, has the charm of a romance with the truth of history and the accuracy of science. The whole volume (save that it uses technical words too much and wants an Index) is full of interest. It is brought down to the latest time, for it records the discovery of the planet Harmonia, on the last day of March, 1856. (New-York: HARPERS.)

The second volume of the duodecimo edition of *Irving's Biography of Washington* has just been published by Mr. PUTNAM, of this city, and, except in size, is not inferior to the octavo library edition. It is embellished with a portrait of General SCHUYLER, and ought to command a very extensive circulation. We take this opportunity of renewing our hope that WASHINGTON IRVING will not crowd or abridge the later incidents of WASHINGTON'S life. The subject, as he can treat it, will fully justify the extension of the work into five volumes. (New-York: G. G. PUTNAM.)

The Confidential Letters of Napoleon and Josephine, edited by Mr. ABBOTT, (the enthusiastic gentleman who evidently thinks the dead Emperor worthy of canonization, just as Mr. Squeers declared his own son to be "next door to a cherubim,") form a volume of much personal interest, and exhibit the Child of Destiny in the new and pleasing aspect of a highly devoted husband. The book is annotated by Mr. ABBOTT, briefly but adequately, and possesses much value to the general as well as the historical reader. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

Cornell's High-School Geography, accompanied by an excellent Atlas and profusely illustrated with good engravings, is decidedly one of the best works of the kind we have yet gone through. It abounds with facts, conveyed in clear and expressive language. It takes geography in three divisions—descriptive, mathematical and physical—and gives full information on all. The chapters on meteorological phenomena are especially good. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

The Story of The War in La Vendée, with another tale called *The Little Chouannerie*, by Geo. J. HILL, M. A., combine local coloring and accurate historic details, with truth of character and a high chivalrous feeling of loyalty and faith. Mr. HILL writes so well that it is to be hoped that he will write again. We have also to commend the illustrations, which are well engraved and worked. (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER.)

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Abstract of Opinions Delivered.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

50. When the United States, by their authorized officer, become a party to negotiable paper, they have all the rights and incur all the responsibility of individuals who are parties to such instruments. There is no difference, except that the United States cannot be sued. *Per Scarburgh, J.—Beers vs. the United States.*

51. The United States are liable, *it seems*, to damages on a protested bill of exchange drawn by them in the same manner, and to the same extent, as an individual.—*Ib.*

52. When a bill of exchange is drawn by the United States, their contract is, *it seems*, that the drawee shall, on the bill being presented to him in a reasonable time from its date, accept the same, and having so accepted, shall pay it, when duly presented for payment according to its tenor.—*Ib.*

53. As between the holder and drawer of a bill of exchange, protest and notice may, *it seems*, be dispensed with, where they must be unnecessary or immaterial to the drawer; where the drawer could sustain no injury by the neglect of the holder to make a protest, or give him notice of the dishonor of the bill; where the want of them could not possibly affect the drawer.—*Ib.*

54. The rule relating to bills of exchange, which requires a protest and notice, in order to charge the drawer, is not one of positive law, but is founded in reason and the necessities of commerce.—*Ib.*

55. On Jan. 21, 1850, N., a Purser in the Navy, in pursuance of instructions from the Navy Department, and by the command of Commodore JONES, then in command of the Pacific Squadron, drew, in California, a bill of exchange on the then Secretary of the Navy for $30,000, payable to the order of Com. JONES, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, at three days after sight. This bill was indorsed by Com. JONES to M. & Co., or order, who indorsed it to the order of the claimant. On April 5, the claimant presented the bill to the Secretary of the Navy at the Department, for acceptance. On April 19, it was returned to the claimant with the remark "the Department declined to honor it." *It was not protested.* On Aug. 9, the petitioner was informed that the Department had decided to pay the draft, and its face was accordingly paid on that day, and the bill taken up by the Department. The petitioner claims 15 per cent. on the amount of the bill for re-exchange and interest, that being in California, in 1850, the rate of commercial damages upon protested inland bills of exchange. *Held:* The claimant is entitled to recover from the United States the sum of $3,896 66 damages on the bill for re-exchange and interest, with interest thereon from Aug. 9, 1854 till paid.—*Ib.*

56. *Held*, also, the United States were parties to the bill both as drawers and drawees, and their interests were in no way affected by the want either of a protest or of notice, which were wholly superfluous.—*Ib.*

57. *Held*, also, that upon the dishonor of the bill the United States, as drawers thereof, became liable to the holder for the principal sum and interest, and damages and expenses incurred by the dishonor, and this liability was not lost to the holder by his

...[illegible] TREASURY.

...[illegible] requiring the Secre... [illegible] and settle certain ... [illegible] character of the proof ... [illegible] them, it ... [illegible] and to pr... [illegible] prescribe ... [illegible] appear to him to be ...

72. Where an Act of Congress provides that a ... of money shall be paid upon the production of certain proof, the Secretary of the Treasury cannot superadd, *it seems*, a requirement of further proof not required by the Act.—*Ib.*

EVIDENCE.

73. By "legal evidence" is to be understood, ordinarily, evidence under oath.—*Ib.*

74. The claimant offered in evidence, upon the hearing, an affidavit, dated in 1850. It was an *ex parte* affidavit, taken to be used, and actually used, before a Committee of Congress, and the deponent was dead. It accompanied the papers sent to the Court by the House of Representatives. *Held:* The affidavit comes within an exception to the ordinary rule that evidence is incompetent where the opposing party has had no opportunity to cross-examine the witness, and it may be used as evidence in this Court.

(NOTE.—The Court observed, in connection with this ruling, important to claimants: "*Ex parte* affidavits have always been used before the Committees, from necessity, for there was no person to whom to give notice, or, if any one had been notified, no one was bound to attend and cross-examine the witness. * * * * Cases are often pending before Congress for a whole generation. The tattered and discolored papers transmitted to us, and which, thirty years ago, were laid before Congress, are often the sole evidence of the facts on which the weary claimant relies. During the pendency of his claim his witnesses fade from manhood into old age; they die, and the memory of the facts perishes with them. It would be unjust to him if the terms of it was should hold that affidavits, made under circumstances, were incompetent to be used in evidence, and we shall therefore give to them that weight to which we think them entitled.")—*Per Gilchrist, C. J.—Crown vs. The United States.*

75. To affidavits produced in evidence on the hearing, it was objected, on the part of the Government, that the jurat was on the back, and the affidavits may have been written after the jurats. *Held:* in the absence of evidence of fraud, "there is no weight in the objection."—*Ib.*

76. To an affidavit, produced in evidence, it was objected, on behalf of the Government, that it was not signed by the witness; the objection was overruled.

(NOTE.—The Court observed: "We know of no universal rule of law, that an affidavit, properly authenticated, should be signed. It is merely a further mode of proving that it is the affidavit of the person who purports to have made it. It is the jurat and not the signature that gives force and causes it to be regarded as evidence."—*Ib.*

77. An affidavit offered in evidence, purported to have been sworn to before "FROM WILLIAMSON, Alderman, Bo. of Norfolk." *Held:* "Although we (the Court) may not judicially know that an Alderman of Norfolk has the power to administer an oath," yet, "in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that is *prima facie* sufficient."—*Ib.*

78. On the hearing, the solicitor, on behalf of the Government, introduced as evidence a paper, dated in 1836, and signed by one S. P., but not sworn to, which was among the papers sent to the Court by the House of Representatives; S. P., the signer, it appeared was dead. *Held:* the paper is not competent evidence.

(NOTE.—The Court remarked: "It possesses no sanction which would render it admissible in any court of justice. Porter is dead, but to hold that a mere statement, unsupported by the solemnity of an oath, in a document read in evidence, would be to violate all [illegible] evidence on, and would be almost [illegible]

CONTRACTS WITH GOVERNMENT.

79. In January, 1856, Capt. [illegible]

...[illegible] Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—[illegible]. Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION AT SEA.—LIABILITY [illegible]

Alexander Seabury, et al., Libellants and Appellants, vs. Richard Ward et al., et al., respondents. Appeal from [illegible]

The libel in this case was filed by the owners of the schooner *Industry* to recover damages against the schooner *Thomas Martin*, for a collision that happened in the neighborhood of Great Egg Harbor, several miles off the coast, by which the *Industry* was run down, and thereby a total loss. The collision took place [illegible] at night on the 14th May, 1855, the [illegible] going down the coast in ballast, bound [illegible] Va., and the *Industry* [illegible] corn and bound for New-Bedford.

The direction of the court where [illegible] curred is nearly northeast and [illegible] which the two vessels were [illegible] rections. The wind was northwest, [illegible] and both vessels state that they [illegible] the *Industry* on the larboard, and the [illegible] on the starboard tack; and, all the [illegible] each insists that she was the pursuing [illegible] that the other had the wind free. The [illegible] other insists that she was bearing in [illegible] wards the land, so as to get into [illegible] a lee shore, and was accordingly [illegible] headed from the course of the [illegible]

The *Industry* had a bright light [illegible] and was seen by the hands on the [illegible] some fifteen minutes or more, before the collision; and as the combined speed of the two vessels was some ten or eleven miles an hour, the vessels were at this time, have been between two and three miles apart. The 2 hours *Martin* had no light, and was not discovered by the hands on the [illegible] till within a few minutes before the collision. The night was cloudy and [illegible] the hour, [illegible] each vessel had seen the other, it would have been strange if they could not have avoided the meeting. Although the night was not unusually dark, yet the sky was so overcast and cloudy, that it is admitted a vessel could be seen without a light not exceeding half a mile. Whether, therefore, the hands on the *Thomas Martin* had fifteen or more minutes time and the distance of some two and a half miles running within which to adopt the proper measures for avoiding the *Industry*, the hands on board of her had only some three minutes time and half a mile's distance within which to adopt the like measures. The practice of showing lights when a vessel is approaching in a dark and cloudy night, is common among prudent and skillful navigators, and has frequently been a subject of consideration by the Courts, and taken into consideration in determining cases of this description. Its fitness and propriety are too obvious to require illustration or argument. This case furnishes a striking commentary of the necessity, and of the [illegible] specification of its necessity, and of the [illegible] attending its neglect. The danger was [illegible] meet at the moment of the discovery of [illegible] *Martin*, and this from neglect in not [illegible] a light at the proper time.

I am, also, inclined to think the [illegible] fault, for racing with the schooner [illegible] on that night. She had all [illegible] pretty fresh wind, and was running at a rate of speed, and under circumstances, [illegible] be justified. [illegible]

[illegible] away, and the other had put [illegible] the collision would have been avoided. [illegible] Judson, who heard the cases below, [illegible] holding that the *Industry* was in fault in [illegible] instead of here [illegible]

The fault, I think, chargeable upon the *Thomas Martin* is her neglect to show a light after the discovery of the [illegible] of the *Industry*. If she had done so, there is every reason for believing the collision would not have occurred. As the cases already [illegible] at this time the [illegible] were from [illegible] miles apart, and within that distance, [illegible] with the speed of each of [illegible] the hour, if each vessel had seen the other, it would have been strange if they could not have avoided the meeting. Although the night was not unusually dark, yet the sky was so overcast and cloudy, that it is admitted a vessel could be seen without a light not exceeding half a mile. Whether, therefore, the hands on the *Thomas Martin* had fifteen or more minutes time and the distance of some two and a half miles running within which to adopt the proper measures for avoiding the *Industry*, the hands on board of her had only some three minutes time and half a mile's distance within which to adopt the like measures. The practice of showing lights when a vessel is approaching in a dark and cloudy night, is common among prudent and skillful navigators, and has frequently been a subject of consideration by the Courts, and taken into consideration in determining cases of this description. Its fitness and propriety are too obvious to require illustration or argument. This case furnishes a striking commentary of the necessity, and of the [illegible] specification of its necessity, and of the [illegible] attending its neglect. The danger was [illegible] meet at the moment of the discovery of [illegible] *Martin*, and this from neglect in not [illegible] a light at the proper time.

I am, also, inclined to think the *Thomas Martin* is in fault, for racing with the schooner [illegible] on that night. She had all [illegible] pretty fresh wind, and was running at a rate of speed, and under circumstances, [illegible] be justified. [illegible]

think, according to the [illegible] *Industry*, when properly [illegible] was such, in relation to the other [illegible] helm should have been ported, and the [illegible] passed to the right, instead of [illegible] with the idea of passing on the other side.

But I am unable to concur with the Court below in the other branch of the case, namely, that the *Thomas Martin* was not in fault [illegible] to disturb the general [illegible] narrow rivers and [illegible] are not bound to carry [illegible] at night. This usage has [illegible] been recognized to a [illegible] generally, in this country and in England. It was said, on the argument, that this had been recently changed in England by the Trinity [illegible] The soundness and propriety of the [illegible] often been questioned [illegible] both in England and [illegible]

The fault, I think, chargeable upon the *Thomas Martin* is her neglect to show a light after the discovery of the [illegible] of the *Industry*. If she had done so, there is every reason for believing the collision would not have occurred. As the cases already [illegible] at this time the [illegible] were from [illegible] miles apart, and within that distance, [illegible] with the speed of each of [illegible] the hour, if each vessel had seen the other, it would have been strange if they could not have avoided the meeting. Although the night was not unusually dark, yet the sky was so overcast and cloudy, that it is admitted a vessel could be seen without a light not exceeding half a mile. Whether, therefore, the hands on the *Thomas Martin* had fifteen or more minutes time and the distance of some two and a half miles running within which to adopt the proper measures for avoiding the *Industry*, the hands on board of her had only some three minutes time and half a mile's distance within which to adopt the like measures. The practice of showing lights when a vessel is approaching in a dark and cloudy night, is common among prudent and skillful navigators, and has frequently been a subject of consideration by the Courts, and taken into consideration in determining cases of this description. Its fitness and propriety are too obvious to require illustration or argument. This case furnishes a striking commentary of the necessity, and of the [illegible] specification of its necessity, and of the [illegible] attending its neglect. The danger was [illegible] meet at the moment of the discovery of [illegible] *Martin*, and this from neglect in not [illegible] a light at the proper time.

I am, also, inclined to think the *Thomas Martin* is in fault, for racing with the schooner [illegible] on that night. She had all [illegible] pretty fresh wind, and was running at a rate of speed, and under circumstances, [illegible] be justified. [illegible]

Times.

...DAY, SEPT. 15, 1856.

...FOR DAILY TIMES is served in ... a week. Single ... Six Dollars a ...

...TIMES is published ... edition will ... at the ... DAILY TIMES. ... containing nearly all ... Tuesday and ... Thursday, is mailed ... Twenty-Five ... Published on the ... Price, in wrappers, 6 cents ...

... is published on the ... steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 ...

... Advertisements are requested to hand in their ... by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they ... properly classified and arranged.

... Edward A. Lawis, Bridgeport, Conn., re... Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. ... may be had of him.

☞ We commend to attention an extraordinary article which we copy from the Richmond ... It denounces the City of Baltimore as being fatal to the cause of Slavery, and ... has a Southern crusade against it. Those who are shivering with terror lest the South should come North and dissolve the Union, will see from this article that the Pro-Slavery fanatics of the South are likely to have *some* work to do at home.

News by the Arabia—Threatened Disturbance of the Anglo-French Alliance.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax, we have five days later advices from Europe. No news of importance is reported. The London *Star*, in a brief article which we publish elsewhere, intimates that serious differences have arisen between England and France touching Spanish affairs, and that a rupture between the two Governments is within the bonnds of possibility. Similar speculations have been for some time freely canvassed by newspaper correspondents and others ever since the conclnsion of peace, and the destruction of the alliance has frequently been predicted. We have no mare facts now than we had at any other time to support these vague snppositions, but the event may be regarded as one not at all improbable. We have never been among those who believed that this alliance between two Governments so dissimilar as those of England and France could be of long duration. It was a fairly debatable question whether it would have lasted had the Russian war been protracted, but now that this belongs to the history of the past, it is scarcely possiblo that, on matters of governmental policy, and especially where interference in other States is attempted, the views of Louis Napoleon, a professed absolutist, and those of the people of Great Britain, should coincide. It will be remembered how the leading London jonrnals, at the commencement of the war, hailed the alliance as one "not for a day, but for all time." The American press ridiculed such an idea, and this was one of the chief reasons why our people were accused of sympathizing with Russian aggression. The fact, however, was, that we looked upon the contending parties from a vantage-ground, and saw what they, blinded by passion and prejudice, could not see. In the alliance between France and England there were none of the elements to make it last. The two Governments were wholly dissimilar; the habits, wishes, feelings of the people were directly antagonistic. It was necessary for the furtherance of Napoleon's ambition to accept British aid in making war upon Russia, but now the case is reversed. Despots with despots must consort, and Napoleon seeks the friendship of Alexander and turns coldly from Victoria. A free press in England can scrutinize too closely his imperial acts, and it is but natural that he should seek now to break up an alliance for which he has no further use. The London *Star* further alludes to the fact that England, looking forward to the possibility of a rupture with France, seeks to draw closer the bonds of friendship with the United States. This may be the case, and the policy of the Palmerston Government concerning our recent differences tends to strengthen snch a snpposition. There are many and weighty reasons why the United States and England—the two leading commercial nations of the world—should be closely allied, and if they are not so the fault cannot certainly be laid at our door.

The News by the George Law.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *George Law*, with the California mail of Aug. 20, and over $1,000,000 on freight, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news will be found of great interest. Shortly after the execution of Hetherington and Brace, reported by the previous arrival, the Vigilance Committee announced its determination to release Judge Terry from imprisonment. The Judge was found guilty of resisting the officers of the Committee in the discharge of their duty, and of committing an assault upon Sterling A. Hopkins with intent to kill, but inasmuch as the Committee could only inflict the pnnishment of Death or Banishment, the prisoner was discharged with a resolntion that "in the opinion of the Committee, the interests of the State imperatively demand that David S. Terry should resign his position of the Snpreme Court." Immediately after his release the Judge left for Sacramento. A few days afterwards the remaining prisoners were also released. The Committee then commenced dismantling their fortifications, and on Monday, the 18th of August, after a grand parade and procession, they resigned their power and were thenceforth virtually disbanded. For full particnlars of the events that have occurred in San Francisco dnring the fortnight ending the 20th ult., we refer to the highly interesting letter of onr correspondent published in another part of this morning's paper.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 9th of August. The papers report another severe battle between the volunteers and the Indians in which the latter were completely routed.

A few days' later intelligence from Nicaragua reaches us by way of Panama. Rivas was fortifying at Leon, and it is stated that he expects large aid from Guatemala and Salvador for the anticipated struggle with Walker. The Blockade of Central American ports was still kep up by the latter.

We also receive later advices from the various States in the South Pacific. There is nothing in the news worthy of special comment.

Gen. Dix on the Stump.

We took pity on the Buchanan party the other day, and did them a friendly turn which we fear they do not properly appreciate. Knowing that, since the cunning old cat of the *Herald* deserted that sinking ship, the Buchaniers have no newspaper organ in this great City,—and feeling moreover a little compassion for those ardent but rather verdant gentlemen who contributed some thousands of dollars for the purpose of starting one, we sent one of our best Reporters into Westchester County to report the speech which Gen. John A. Dix was advertised to make in favor of Mr. Buchanan. Thanks to the Daily Times, therefore, the General was able to address a much larger audience than he would otherwise have done. We published his speech on Friday morning:—and we presume it has been read and inwardly digested by a good many of those old Democrats who remember the good service rendered by Gen. Dix in the U. S. Senate and the prominent part he took as a leader of the Free-Soil Party in 1848.

Besides this charitable disposition towards our bereaved, organless friends the Buchaniers, we confess we had a little curiosity to know what Gen. Dix could possibly say in vindication of so extraordinary a political course as he is now pursuing. In the Senate Gen. Dix was the leading advocate of the Wilmot proviso. He asserted that Congress had full Constitutional power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and that this power ought to be exercised. When Mr. Calhoun alleged the unconstitutionality of such a prohibition, Gen. Dix retorted by saying to Mr. Calhoun that *he himself had approved of that prohibition* as embodied in the Missouri Compromise: and when Mr. Calhoun denied this Gen. Dix proved it on him,—by showing that Mr. Calhoun being a member of the Cabinet at the time that Compromise passed, was called on by President Monroe and declared his belief in its constitutionality. This was a great service to the cause of Freedom in the Territories; and added to Gen. Dix's other labors in the same cause,—to his steady and effective resistance to the Pro-Slavery policy of his colleague Daniel S. Dickinson, and to the ability with which he vindicated the general principles of the Free-Soil movement, secured for him the nomination of the Free-Soil Party as their candidate for Governor of this State in 1848.

What *such* a man could say in favor of Mr. Buchanan was a legitimate subject of curiosity. We were aware that he sustained General Pierce; but at that time the question of extending Slavery was not directly at issue. As Gen. Dix said in his speech on Thursday, at that time

"the country was remarkably tranquil. The Slavery question had been disposed of, *with the distinct understanding that it was not to be revived for agitation in Congress or out of it.* It was to this final settlement, as it was regarded, that the Democracy, no doubt, owed, more than to any other cause, their triumphant success at the polls."

In such a state of things—especially as it was understood that he had been promised the French Mission,—it was not strange that Gen. Dix should support Gen. Pierce. Bnt *now* this very question is in issue far more than it ever has been before, during the whole history of onr Government. Gen. Dix himself concedes this, when, speaking of the harmony that pervaded the Democratic Party after the settlement of the Slavery agitation, he says:

"The repeal of the Missouri Compromise deprived them, for a time, of most of the good fruits of this consolidation of strength. *It divided them in Congress, in their Conventions and at the polls.*"

When this same question has thus again come np, when Gen. Dix himself concedes that it has again "divided the Democratic Party in Congress, in their Conventions and at the polls,"—it was natural to expect that *he would stand by that division of the party which adhered to the doctrine he had taught them in 1848.* But he does not do it. He has gone over to the other wing. Deserting those who sustained him in the Senate, who joined him in the Free-Soil movement, and who gave him their votes as Governor in 1848, he now acts with the men who denonnced him then, and who cheated him afterwards.

We were curious to know what reasons he could assign for so strange a conrse. We thonght that possibly he had changed his views and devised some way of refnting his own arguments of 1848. So we looked through his speech to see what he could say in favor of the party with which he now acts,—of its measures and principles and of the programme it has put forward of its future action. Bnt we find nothing of the kind. On the contrary, we find Gen. Dix denouncing in very explicit language all the cardinal principles and measnres of that party. Here is what he says of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise:

"He (Mr. Dix) was one of those who believed—who thought—that the Missouri Compromise ought not to have been repealed—that it was *a sacred compact between the two great sections of the country*, Slaveholding and Non-Slaveholding, which should have been fulfilled."

This is tolerably emphatic. But the General proceeds to say that as this compact cannot be restored, he is in favor of the next best thing—namely, non-interference,—leaving *the people* of the Territory to decide the question for themselves. That principle, he thinks, should be practically carried ont. But he adds:

"Now, they all knew that it *had not been maintained*—they all knew that organized bands of armed men from an adjoining State had entered the Territory of Kansas, surrounded the polls in military array, and *controlled the election*; and they also knew that *the Government thus chosen had passed laws* which were lately declared, npon the floor of the Senate, by Gen. Cass, to be *disgraceful to the country*, and by Senator Weller, of California, to be the most *arbitrary and tyrannical laws ever enacted in any country*."

Here is a pretty serious impeachment of the Territorial Government organized in Kansas. Nothing worse has ever been said of it by the "black Repnblicans" anywhere. Nor does Gen. Dix lend any credit whatever to the paltry excnses by which the President and the federal officeholders generally attempt to palliate this ontrageous invasion and conquest of Kansas. He is not imposed npon by the talk abont Emigrant Aid Societies. Of this matter he says:

"Now it happened that he was in Boston immediately after the Emigrant Aid Society was formed, and, as it was very much talked about there, he became acquainted with its plans. These were to buy lands in Kansas, to erect hotels for the temporary accommodation of emigrants, until they could construct habitations for themselves. This Massachusetts society was nevertheless a *peaceful organization contemplating, legitimate aid to emigration and obnoxious to no severer censure than that of indiscretion.* And he thought it was very indiscreet, though it *afforded no justification of the armed intervention in the affairs of Kansas by persons going there from other States, to control the*

After all these admissions one would certainly expect that Gen. Dix would unite with those who demand that this gross wrong shall be righted,—that these inhuman laws shall not be enforced by the sword,—that the Army of the United States shall not be employed to dragoon the settlers of Kansas into obedience to such a code, but that the power of the Government shall be used to repress these outrages and protect the settlers in the exercise of their rights. But no! He turns square round and thinks these laws ought to be obeyed!

"He thought the conduct of the Free-State men in Kansas had been unwise and ill-advised. The government of Kansas was created by Congress; it was the creature of the supreme law of the land; and, however wrong the organization of the Legislative Department, *it should as a whole have been submitted to*, until it could have been reformed by the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box. The only hope of making Kansas a Free State, and thus carrying out practically the Missouri Compromise—a great desideratum, he thought, for the South as well as the North—was in a peaceful emigration."

Peacefnl emigration! When armed bands of ruffians are now scouring the Territory to drive out of it every settler who thinks Kansas should be a Free State! When the highways are blockaded and every emigrant on his way thither is turned back, unless he swears devotion to Slavery! When the peaceful emigrants of Leavenworth and every other town in Kansas, who will not *vote* for Slavery are shot, or sent out of the Territory and their desolate families abandoned to misery and want! What a mockery of humanity and common sense are snch words as these from the mouth of General Dix.

The General cannot qnite shut his eyes to the Cincinnati platform:—to the fact that it *approved* all these acts of the Administration,—that it indorsed the principles of the Kansas bill, and that it pledged the party to a continnance of the policy of the past four years. He knows that something must be said on this head,—so he slurs it over thus:

"Now, if these last resolntions were interpreted into an approval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, *he could not agree to it.* He had expressed his opinion on that subject, and he was not in the habit of surrendering an honest opinion deliberately formed. He had also expressed his acquiescence in the principle of that act—that of non-interference on the part of Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories—and that as he interpreted it, *was all that resolution meant.* When he was in the South last Winter, the Democrats of several of the States put forth declarations stating the conditions on which they would agree to go into the National Convention. He read them, and *he saw nothing in any of them to which he could not assent*, because they merely asserted this principle of non-interference."

Gen. Dix knows well enough that "non-interference," with the Southern Democrats of whom he speaks, means *permission to carry Slavery into Kansas.* Yet he "sees nothing in it to which he cannot assent!"

Gen. Dix thus declares his disapproval of *every position and every act* of the party concerning Kansas,—of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—of the invasion of Kansas,—of the laws enacted for its government,—of the ontrages committed there,—all which were approved and indorsed by the Cincinnati platform, which Mr. Buchanan promises to abide by and execute to the very letter. And yet General Dix advocates the election of Mr. Buchanan! Is it possible for inconsistency and tergiversation to assnme a more open shape?

The General closed by a party appeal.

"In conclusion, he would call on every Democrat within the reach of his voice *to preserve a strict adherence to his party ties.* He would not have any man to adhere to his party against his convictions of duty. Let every man do as his own conscience dictates. But if any Democrat was meditating a separation from his political associates, let him ask himself, as did Mr. Webster on a memorable occasion, Where he shall go? * * Would he unite himself to the Republican Party? No; he *knew that some of the purest and most disinterested Democrats in the State had done so*, and he was sorry for it

These men who are conceded by Gen. Dix to be among the "pnrest and most disinterested Democrats in the State," are the men who acted with him in 1848,—who held his opinions then, and who hold them now. He cannot accuse *them* of inconsistency. And in separating *from* them, can he possibly acqnit himself of that charge?

Fremont in California.

Our California friends do everything on a grand and original scale. So in the manner of entering on the present contest, they display great invention in the names of their political clubs. Thus in one number of the San Francisco *Chronicle* we have accounts of meetings of the "Yonng Men's Pacific Railroad Club," the "Fremont Locomotive Clnb," the "Fremont Jessie Club," the "Lillie Fremont Club," named "in compliment to the daughter of onr candidate for the Presidency," the "Fremont Bear Flag Club, No. 1," and of various other clnbs whose names are more like those used in the Atlantic States. California is all alive with a spontaneens outburst of enthusiasm for Fremont and Freedom; we notice in one paper reports of sixteen different Fremont meetings in various parts of the State.

El Clamor Publico, the organ of the Spanish population in Lower California, has hoisted the names of Fremont and Dayton. Here is the heading of their issue on August 9th:

Para Presidente—Juan C. Fremont, de California.

Para Vice Presidente—Guillermo L. Dayton, de Nueva Jersey.

Governor Floyd and Colonel Fremont.

The letter of Governor Floyd, of Virginia, which we publish elsewhere, denying, partially, the reports which have been published of his attempted negotiation with Col. Fremont in reference to the Presidency, will rather confirm the opinion that has prevailed, of the truth of these reports. Governor Floyd, it seems, broke off all communication with him on discovering his predilection for freedom, and, naturally enough, thonght him "extremely ill-formed on political subjects," when he discovered that they differed in opinion on the subject of Slavery Extension.

☞ Thongh we denied, some time since, the mendacious assertion of Hon. Ely Moore respecting onr Kansas correspondence, yet the Washington *Union* now republishes the original statement as a piece of intelligence just received from Lecompton. The *Union* attempts to give force to Mr. Moore's falsehood, by stating that he was formerly a "prominent" member of Congress from this City. But his prominence was not calculated to give especial value to his statements.

—It seems that all the Old-Line-Whigs in Boston are not fossilized. That terrible chimera, which has scared the Choates, and the Winthrops, and the Curtises, has not terrified everybody. Mr. Samuel E. Wesley, long time a leader of the Whig party in Massachusetts, and last year the Whig candidate for Governor, has boldly declared himself for Fremont and Dayton.

The Last Slander.

The latest slander on Colonel Fremont, which the *Commercial Advertiser* has been cackling over, and which was furnished to that paper by a Mr. Cook, has been explicitly and positively disproved, by three gentlemen who were present at the interview between Mr. Cook and Colonel Fremont. These three gentlemen are Nathan Comstock, Jr., lawyer, No. 19 William-street; R. W. Potter, merchant, No. 28 Beekman-street; and J. L. Moffatt, No. 182 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, former Assayer of Gold in California. These gentlemen, by a statement in the *Courier and Enquirer*, pronounce *every statement of* Mr. B. F. Cook, which the *Commercial Advertiser* has endeavored to turn against Col. Fremont, to be unfounded in fact; and we understand that another witness, who was present at the interview, is prepared to add his testimony to that of the other gentlemen. Bnt Mr. Cook, it seems, according to the *Commercial*, is going to "substantiate his original statement by an affidavit."

Mr. Burlingame's Reception in Boston.

The ovation to Mr. Burlingame, in Boston, on Friday night, appears to have been a most remarkable outburst of popular feeling for the cold and cautious people of the metropolis of New England. He was welcomed home by his constituency and the people of Boston in the most enthusiastic manner, which shows how deeply the heart of the North is affected by the present struggle between the slaveocracy of the South and the people of the Free States. No doughface has been honored on his return to his constituents by a popular demonstration of approval of his conduct. The Boston papers state that there were twenty thousand people assembled around the building in which the ceremonies of the welcome to Mr. Burlingame took place. Among the speakers on the occasion were Senator Wilson, Hon. John C. Park, Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, and many other prominent New-England politicians.

Another Recruit for Fremont.

Hon. John Moore, of Warren County, N. J., has written a letter announcing his intention to support and vote for Col. Fremont. Jndge Moore has always been identified with the Hunker Democratic Party in his State, enjoying an influence in local and county politics, amounting almost to a dictatorship. The present announcement of his purpose will prodnce important resnlts in that part of New-Jersey, where the Administration party has always maintained a large numerical ascendency.

The Difficulties of the Democracy.

A lively time is anticipated at Tammany Hall to-night, and serious apprehensions are entertained of not only a split in the party, but splits and rents of a more serious personal character. The Mayoralty Convention will meet to make a nomination, and as the Wood delegates, who constitute a considerable majority of the Convention, will be contested, there will doubtless be as great a row as has ever been witnessed in the Old Wigwam. There will probably be two nominations, and the party will again be rent into two irreconcilable factions.

Am. Nat. Ex. Com. Rooms,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 13, 1856.

The publication in the *Express* of this evening, purporting to emanate from these rooms, under the names of Stephen M. Allen, F. Wm. Walker, John Williamson, Horace H. Day, Ephenetus Webster, and C. Edwards Lester, who assume that the labors of this Committee have principally devolved upon them, are wholly unauthorized by the Committee, and but one of the persons whose names are thus set forth is a member of the Committee by the appointment of the Convention. The publication was concocted outside of the Committee and its rooms. The parties were forbidden by the Committee to make public any of the papers belonging to its records or proceedings. The letter of Gov. Johnston was obtained by treachery, and the whole affair is an outside, unauthorized movement.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City's Health.

With delightful weather we are also enjoying an unprecedented condition of general health. Not only is there no epidemic rife, but the number of deaths last week was only 476—29 less than the previous week, and 56 less than the week preceding that. This number is 205 less than for the corresponding week of 1854, and 27 less than for the corresponding week of 1855. It is very seldom indeed that times in New-York are duller for the Doctors than they are just now.

The Board of Health—Saturday.

THE BALTIMORE CASE DEAD.

The Health Officer reported that the smuggled case of yellow fever, which was taken from the schooner *Baltimore*, from Baltimore, died yesterday at the Marine Hospital with black vomit, and that no facts had been ascertained which could lead to the supposition that the man contracted the fever elsewhere than at Baltimore, or upon the vessel in which he had arrived. The Health Officer, said that he very much regretted the occurrence of this case from Baltimore; that it would compel him for a time, to detain vessels coming from that port, which would not only give great trouble to the shipping from there, but add largely to the labor which is and has been daily imposed upon the Board.

The Commissioners agreed with the Health Officer that the vessels from Baltimore should be detained; and the Health Commissioner, Dr. Miller, was appointed a Committee to investigate and report in regard to the Captain's violation of law.

HOW LONG WILL VESSELS RETAIN YELLOW FEVER INFECTION?

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York: The Health Officer deems it his duty to state to your honorable Board that the Captain of the brig *Josiah Jaix*, was sent into the Marine Hospital on the 9th instant, sick with yellow fever. It will be remembered that the vessel came into Quarantine on the 31st of July last, from Ponce, Porto Rico, laden with sugar and molasses, and with her crew well: that she lost none of her crew on her passage, nor while in her port of departure; and that she was quarantined for thirty days and ordered to discharge her cargo. The vessel complied with the order to discharge: has been at Quarantine for over thirty days, and was allowed to proceed on the 5th instant. The Captain being taken ill, however, did not remove his vessel, so that the brig still lies at the Quarantine anchorage. Yellow fever in the case of the Captain is well marked, and the important question arises where was the disease contracted? Not only the health authorities of the port, but all those who are interested in vessels subject to Quarantine should take a deep interest in the question. If it should be made to appear that the Captain was not exposed to the malaria of any infected place, or the foul air of any other vessel than that of the *Josiah Jaix* since he arrived in port, we shall be compelled to conclude that he was poisoned by his own vessel; but if a contrary state of facts should be proven to have existed, then the vessel will be relieved of the charge of being "infected." With a view of settling the above question, the statements of the Captain as to his whereabouts since his arrival in port have been carefully noted. His testimony goes to show that soon after his vessel came into port, and before discharging her cargo, he went eastward among his relatives. He remained there for a week or more and returned about ten days since in perfect health. On or about the time of his return the process of discharging his cargo was completed, and it does not appear, by answers to inquiries from the Captain, that he has been exposed to any known place of infection, or that he has inhaled the air of the hold of any vessel except that of the *Josiah Jaix*, since his return to this port. The statements of the Captain have been corroborated by associate masters of vessels at Quarantine.

The case of Capt. Munson, if justly or correctly traceable to infection in the hold of the *Josiah Jaix*, is very instructive, and therefore interesting. Your Honorable Board will bear in mind that the brig came into port from Ponce on the 31st of July, with sugar and molasses as cargo, and without sickness on her passage, or on her arrival; and that, with the exception of the captain, no one has sickened on board of her since she has been under Quarantine, for a period of about forty-five days.

Our predecessors have left their written, and some of them their dying, testimony that the infection of yellow fever clings with very great tenacity to the holds of vessels. The case above cited is very much in keeping with those records; and if we would continue to protect the public health, we must not falter in practicing faithfully the lesson which it teaches.

As officers it is our duty to communicate with the shipowners and consignees, but as servants of the people we must protect the public health.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.
Quarantine, Sept. 12, 1856.

The report of the Health Officer was unanimously concurred in.

The British Bark Resolute at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The British bark *Resolute*, which, it will be remembered, was abandoned by Sir Edward Belcher while on a search for Sir John Franklin, and discovered by the Captain and crew of the whaling bark *George Henry*, of New-London, Connecticut, on the 10th of Septer, 1855, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday morning, where she is to be put in condition to be returned to the British Government. In accordance with the act of Congress, appropriating $40,000 for that purpose, she has been purchased from the Captain and crew of the *George Henry* for the sum of $33,000, and all of the remainder of the appropriation that is necessary will be expended in repairing, cleansing, painting and refitting her. The work will be done under the direction of Captain Hartstein, who has been appointed to the command, and who, as soon as the work shall have been completed, which it is thought will be in about four weeks, will proceed with her to England. It is the intention to return her with everything found on board at the time of her discovery.

☞ From the statement of Lieut. Paulding, who attended to the lowering of the boat from the frigate *Wabash*, we are led to believe that the accident which resulted in the loss of two lives was unavoidable and that nobody should be blamed for it.

☞ Mr. Wood being confined to the house with intermittent fever, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., ex-officio, is acting in his place.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Dr. Wendell, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, reports 95 deaths as having occurred in that city during the week ending the 13th inst. Males, 45; females, 50; adults, 40; minors, 55.

Principal Diseases.—Consumption, 12; cholera infantum and marasmus, 8 each; congestion of the brain, convulsions, inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; debility, diarrhœa, 3 each; bilious fever, croup, dysentery, congestion of the lungs, inflammation of the bowels, heart disease, whooping cough, teething, uterine hemorrhage, 2 each; yellow fever, one.

Brooklyn Board of Health—Saturday, 13th.

This Board met at the usnal hour—9 A. M. Present, Mayor Hall, presiding, and Aldermen Shaw, Oakley, Walsh and Clarke.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The cow-stables in Smith near Jackson-street, E. D., were reported as nuisances by Health Officer Boice some time since, and he now reported them again, and the Corporation Attorney was directed to prosecute.

Permission was granted to land cargo of bark *Alexina*, from Curacoa, with hides and fustic.

Also, to land ballast of ship *Warhawk* at Atlantic dock.

Also, to lighter wool from brig *Grace Worthington*.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT, SEPT. 13, 1856.

Gents: One case of small-pox in Park-avenne was reported yesterday. No report of any infectious or contagious fever has been made to this office for the last 24 hours. M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

Alderman Walsh moved that a vote of censure be passed upon Alderman Huntley, a member of the Board of Health, for profane and improper language used in the Board on Friday morning, 12th inst.

The motion was seconded by Alderman Shaw, who, reading the report in the New-York Daily Times, said that was exactly the language used.

The Mayor thought such action unnecessary, but upon the resolution being put it was adopted unanimously.

The further consideration of the case of Dr. Hanford was indefinitely postponed.

Board adjourned until 15th inst.

What it Costs the People.

The expenses of the Brooklyn Courts during the year ending July 31, was.....$42,170 54
Received for fines.....7,000 00
Net cost.....$35,170 54

The Death of Dr. Dubois.

Dr. James Dubois, as stated in the Times of Saturday evening, died on Saturday at his residence in New-Utrecht. Deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a family and numerous friends to mourn his loss. He was born and brought up in the town where he practiced his profession, as was his father before him. When the yellow fever commenced raging in the latter part of July last, he was advised by his friends to leave and go to a more healthy location, but declined to do so, believing, as he said, that it was his duty to remain and not desert the inhabitants in their home of affliction. Himself and partner, Dr. Crane, remained, and were assiduous to the poor as well as the rich in their endeavors to relieve the sick. Night or day, stormy or fair weather, every call upon their services was promptly answered, until worn out by unceasing toil both were compelled to succumb to the disease which had made such sad havoc around them.

Dr. Dubois died about one o'clock on Saturday evening. On Friday a friend from Brooklyn called to see him, and endeavored to cheer him up by words of encouragement; but the Doctor remarked that there was no hope left of his recovery. About an hour before his death he called for his wife, who had been sick for two days and away from him. At his earnest solicitation she was brought to his bed side; he supposed that she too was down with the yellow fever. He felt of her pulse, prescribed for her, and very soon afterwards breathed his last. His death will leave a void in many hearts, and his noble conduct during the late epidemic will long be remembered.

Dr. Crane is very low, and there is scarcely any hope left of his recovery.

Democratic Nominations in Kings County.

The Democratic County Convention met Saturday evening and made the following nominations for County offices to be filled at the approaching election:

For Superintendents of the Poor—C. W. Church, John A. Saal.
For County Treasurer—James M. Seabury.
For District Attorney—John G. Schumaker.
For Coroner—Isaac K. Snell.
For Justice of Sessions—John Emmons.

Some of these names do not give any better satisfaction to the great mass of the Democracy than the nomination for Congress. Messrs. Seabury and Emmons are now incumbents of the offices for which they have been nominated.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day—Nos. 11, 17, 42 to 60.

Gov. Floyd and Col. Fremont.

From the Washington Union.

Abingdon, Va., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

I hasten to answer your kind note received this morning, and to say that there is scarcely a shadow of foundation for the statements contained in the slip you sent me. I never had an interview with Fremont, except at his own seeking or that of his special friends. I never made any offer to him of anything for myself or others. He never expressed any censure for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in my hearing. All that is gammon from beginning to end. I never saw him nntil I met him in New-York; and, after a short acquaintance, considered him very light metal, (notwithstanding Mariposa,) and extremely ill-formed upon all political subjects. I broke off all communication with him on political subjects, because I saw that the influences which governed him were Abolition. These are the simple facts; and the only thing about it which worries me is to think that the interviews of gentlemen, in the confidence of privacy, should be made the subject of newspaper discussion, and *misrepresented*, too, for the purpose of giving something of effect to the fables they are filled with. John B. Floyd.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS, OF THE newest patterns, continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of fancy articles, ladies' reticules, dressing and card cases, pearl and ivory fans, porcelain, bronze and other ornaments, &c., at the extensive fancy bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of RICH CARPETINGS, to which they invite the attention of country merchants, and those about furnishing.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos, from $60 to $140; melodeons, from $40 to $125.

New-York, sold by ... CO.

THE FORTUNE ... THAT ELATED FROM ...

In Fulton street (very ...
Two hours ... stood,
And scarce a ...
Illumed her ...

She passed again: meanwhile ... By Barrn been well ...
And as he, boring, paused ...
She faltered, blushed, ...

So marvelous is the art of ...
It beats all fairy ...
She took him for a ...
Of the divine Apollo.

She rushed into ...
Then, with a ...
"My love ...
Have ...

SMITH BROTHERS ... Corner of ... Chelsea Wharf, ... New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT ... SAFES.—WHO ... same that were awarded ... Fair, London, 1851, and ... 1853, and are the only ... awarded medals at the ...

THE PATENTEE ... one exhibited at the ... vited all the PICK... THE SAFE, with ... money as a reward for their ...

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell ... Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Cedar Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 6 Murray-st., N. Y.

THE HAIR—PEOPLE HAVE FOR CENTURIES been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy heretofore known has been those abominable ... By a recent discovery of Professor Wood, these articles are being fast dispensed with; but a great many persist in patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. Should such persons who earnestly make the request, ... will try once again, for in WOOD'S RESTORATIVE ... such thing as fail. We have seen it ... used the article a short time, and have found it ... completely with the latest and most ... ever imaginable. We know of numerous cases ... hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored to ... perfection than it ever had been before.

Sold at No. 313 Broadway, and by all druggists.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARN'S AND MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"The Best Safe in the World."—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the ... inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has ... intended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been lost in any one of them—213 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 149 Water-sts.

Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

"SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING AND LINING."—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting is as conspicuous as their ... in quantity and quality of work done ... and the ... of this kind is ascertained to be ... when ... work at a high velocity, we have ... quilted by the speed of our quilting machines. They ... FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE ... No other quilting machines can be ... at a ... tive loss, which will very soon ... from the price of a machine.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 281 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Muscatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lyons and Nouilla Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

Window Shades.—Our Stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY OF THE M. E. Church in the City of New-York, instituted for the benefit of aged and infirm ministers, their wives, &c., have a building for their accommodation in 42nd, near 9th-av., expect to lay the corner stone on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Bangs will preside. Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., Rev. J. B. Wakeley and others will conduct the exercises. The members of the Society, with all friends of benevolence, are respectfully invited to attend. Should the weather prove stormy, the ceremony will be postponed until the first fair day.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the fire of last August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,

if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers.—The sale will commence THIS MORNING, with the large and valuable invoice of G. P. Putnam & Co., followed by the invoices of M. W. Dodd, Charles Scribner, R. M. Devitt, F. J. Cozans, T. B. Peterson, Wentworth & Co., Gould & Lincoln, G. & C. Merriam, and others. The invoice of Putnam & Co. contains nearly 100 sets of Cooper's Novels, 33 vols.; 200 sets Washington Irving's Works, 15 vols.; 200 sets of Irving's Life of Washington, 5 vols.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING,

comprising every description and grade from the most costly to the cheapest fabrics.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 8s. per yard.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 25½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGgets, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades, in great variety, new and cheap, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 96 Bowery.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
$1 per yard.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE ... the envy ... injury to ... and dyes. ... at BATCHELOR'S ...

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL ... No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 17, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cramp, chronic rheumatism, &c., by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money refunded. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

OUR QUASSIA TONIC CUPS ARE ... in Dyspepsia, ... last use of great advantage in Malignant Fevers. ... used with either wine or water, to which they ... a most ... GARAVAN & HILL, 6 Astor-house.

... the ... of ... from ... Broadway, ... and ... at ... Broadway.

MANUFACTURED, SOLD AND APPLIED, (PRIvately,) No. 6 Astor-House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability.—Sitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—DR. S. S. FITCH'S HEART CORRECTOR cures palpitation and other forms of heart disease. For sale at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, and by druggists. Agents wanted. Address S. S. FITCH & CO.

WEDDING CARDS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF EVERDELL'S elegantly engraved wedding cards, envelopes, &c., can be had on application, or sent by mail to any part of the country. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Established in 1820.

NO. 723 BROADWAY.—LOVELL'S WAMPENE will restore g

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the Central Palace, 61st st. and 3d av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the President.

CHARLES S. PETERS, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at No. 406 East Fourth-st., at 8 o'clock. By order

FREMAN HISCOX, President.

J. M. CORSTORS, Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet as the North-American Rooms, 3d av. and 125th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Executive Committee.

HOWES H. FINCHER, Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—West End Division—will meet at Republican Headquarters, No. 321 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock THIS (Monday) EVENING. By order of the President.

W. E. WOODMAN, President

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Appeals.

COURT—Sept. 13.

...Hudson and appellee, vs. ...—Nelson, C. J.—The libel ... by the owners of the schooner ... against the steamship *James Adger*, to recover ... for a collision that occurred on the morning ... off the Capes of the Delaware, ... was run down and became a ... her voyage from St. Mary's, ... and the *James Adger*, from ... South Carolina. The wind ... by east, and the schooner close-hauled ... about southeast. She was struck on her ... bow near the fore rigging by the starboard ... of the steamer. The wind was light, between ... and three knots the hour, the night rainy and ... The steamer was going at the rate of between ... knots the hour. Her lights were discov... by the schooner when she was some ... of a mile off, and a light was immedi... seen in a conspicuous place by the mate of the ... who had charge of the watch at the time. ... is some difference of opinion among the wit... as to the darkness of the night, and the dis... a vessel could be seen at the time of the colli... but we are quite satisfied that if a vigilant look... had been kept on the steamer, the schooner with ... light would have been discovered in season to ... have avoided her. ... so clear as stated by some of the leading witnesses on ... behalf of the steamer, her rate of speed was too great ... for the reasonable security of sailing vessels in her ... track.

In answer to this it is said that she is under a contract to carry the mail of the United States between New-York and the City of Charleston, and to make the passage in sixty hours. But we cannot agree that this affords any excuse for a rate of speed which the law regards, under the circumstances, as dangerous to the lives and property of the citizens, or any exemption from the responsibility common to this species of our commercial marine.

There is another observation that should be made, concerning the conduct of the mate, who was in charge of the steamer at the time. On the report of the vessel to him as ahead, by the look-out, he immediately ordered the helm to be put hard a-starboard, which was done. His admits the look-out did not report the course the vessel was heading, nor did he stop to ascertain the fact before he gave the order. He also admits, if he had known the position of the vessel he would have ported his helm, instead of putting it hard a-starboard, and which would have carried the steamer under her stern, and, we may add, would probably have avoided the misfortune.

We think the decree below right, and should be affirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Cutting; for appellants, Mr. Van Winkle.

COLLISION—LOOK-OUT.

Wilson D. Bond, libelant and appellee, vs. *The Steamboat New-Haven, appellant.*—Nelson, C. J.—This libel was filed by the owners of the sloop *Geo. M. Dallas*, to recover damages for a collision, a little below Piermont dock, on the North River, on the night of the 7th of May, 1855, in which she was run down and sunk by one of the barges of the tow of the steamboat *New-Haven*. The night was somewhat dark and cloudy. The sloop was coming down the river, the wind about E. S. E., with a moderate breeze, the steamboat ascending, making for Piermont dock. The hands on the sloop testify that she was coming down on the west shore of the river, and that the steamboat was ascending east of her, and took a sheer to the west that led to the disaster; while the hands of the steamboat aver that she was ascending on the east shore, and that the sloop was coming down east of them, and suddenly changing her course towards the west, crossing the bows of the steamer. Judge Ingersoll, who heard and determined the case below, held the steamer was in fault in not having a competent look-out stationed in the forward part of the boat, whose duty it was to descry and report to the proper officer vessels approaching at the earliest possible moment. She had no look-out in the maritime sense of the term. The pilot and captain were on the pilot-house, which was some fifty feet from the stern of the vessel; at the time of the collision the pilot was at the wheel. There seems to have been no person on board whose especial duty was to look out for vessels ahead. We have repeatedly held that this neglect was a fault in the navigation of a vessel that would charge her in case of the happening of a collision.

It is insisted for the respondents that the sloop was in fault also, for not keeping her course, and that the sudden change of it led to the collision. We are not satisfied that any change of course took place on her part until the danger of a collision was impending; and further, we think, if there had been a competent and vigilant look-out on the steamer, the disaster might have been avoided. Judge Ingersoll has examined the evidence with great care, and has stated the reasons at large for his conclusion in charging the *New-Haven*; and we fully concur in the views he has taken of the case, and the result to which he arrived.

It is a matter of surprise that masters of steamboats should be found so frequently neglectful of their duty in emitting to station a look-ont at a proper place on the boat, especially in dark and cloudy weather, after the necessity of the observance of it has been so repeatedly enforced by the Courts, and several condemnations of vessels for the omission. The duty was most manifest in this case, considering the weather, and the moving mass upon the river of one hundred and sixty feet width, comprising the steamboat and her barges. Decree affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for appellant, Mr. Eaton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

SATURDAY, Sept. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still scarce and wanted at full prices. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 81½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 184 bbls. Pearls, and 866 bbls. Pots; together, 550 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in improved demand at strengthening prices. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c., and St. Domingo, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Appears less active at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
Fair	12¾	12½	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands of Flour is brisker and firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 10,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 55
Common to Good Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 60
Fancy Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 90@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian remains scarce and quiet at unaltered prices,—the transactions since our last, including only a few small lots of ordinary to choice extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is still less abundant and much more sought after at rising prices. The sales since our last comprise about 4,800 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 40@$8 30 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $7@7 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in very brisk request, mainly on speculation; and with a very slight supply available, prices have again advanced 2c.@4c. ₱ bush. The sales since our last exceed 225,000 bushels, here and to arrive, (one house having disposed of over 100,000 bushels Western, to arrive,)—including good to prime Canadian White at $1 70@$1 75; do. to do. Western do. at $1 70@$1 75; good Western Red at $1 57@$1 59; Good to Prime Southern White at $1 70@$1 75; do. Red, at $1 57@$1 60 ₱ bush. At the close there was very little unsold Wheat in market, and for lots to arrive, still higher rates were claimed; but the altered tone of the latest European advices, per *Arabia* at Halifax, and the absence of the Mails now overdue, induced more caution among purchasers. Friday's sales of Wheat reached 197,000 bushels. The return in our last of 107,000 bushels was a misprint. Thus it appears that the reported sales of Wheat for the past two days amount to over 422,000 bushels, which unquestionably form an unusually heavy business. Most of this Wheat has been purchased, in anticipation of an active demand from Europe at prices considerably higher than those current there at the time the *Cambria* sailed. The *Arabia*'s account is are less encouraging than had been expected, and operators are inclined to pause, for the present. Rye is in good request at pretty full rates. 20,000 bushels have been disposed of since our last at 82c.@86c. for old, and 90c. for new, ₱ bush. Oats are dull and drooping at 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@46c. for State; 41c.@43c. for Jersey; and 38c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley remains scarce and quiet. It was last sold at $1 29 ₱ bushel. Corn is still very actively inquired for, at rising prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 125,000 bushels (here and to arrive) at 64c.@70c. for unsound, heated and damp; 70c.@75c. for Mixed, 71c.@75c. for Southern and Western Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ₱ bush.

HAY—About 800 bales [illegible] 60c. @75c., for shipment, and the [illegible] for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. Hull informs us that "the receipts have been to a fair extent, but as there is still considerable difficulty attending the landing of hides, both here and in Brooklyn, the market exhibits less activity than is usual at this season, and sales are made only to fill orders from the tanners. Prices, although very high, are firm, and with the present prospective receipts there is no probability of any falling off. A cargo of 13,000 Sierra Leone, per *Emily*, which arrived here last week, has been sent to Salem to undergo the inspection of the canal boat lines have this week [illegible] to receive hides except those from store, in consequence of the authorities of some of the country towns to which the hides are reshipped, [illegible] the landing of hides, and even of their passing through the canal boats. Salted Hides, both foreign and domestic, are very scarce, and have reached the highest figures known in this market. Our dealers find it difficult to supply their orders from the small oak tanners. The quotations in London, by the latest advices, were equal to 16½c. for Heavy Buenos Ayres. The market is quite bare of Calcutta Kips. The receipts for the week amount to 72,651 from foreign ports, and 8,263 coastwise, as follows; 12,620 from Montevideo, per *Dorothea*; 7,180 dry Ox and Cow and 2,517 salted Horse from Buenos Ayres, per *Queen Worthington*; 7,854 Laguayra, per *Buenos Ayres*; 1,561 Aspinwall, per *Carolina*; 1,175 Maracaibo, per *St. Mary*; 504 Para, per *Buenos Ayres*; 181 West Indies; 75 Curacoa and 561 Buffalo Hides from Singapore, per *Sea Foam*, and 8,263 coastwise, making a total of 33,993 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 45,400, (same time last year, 56,400.) as follows: 13,300 dry Buenos Ayres; 4,500 Montevideo; 14,300 Orinoco; 2,400 Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 7,750 Barcelona; 1,150 Maracaibo; 1,000 West India; 4,000 salted Buenos Ayres; 2,017 E. A. Horse.

HOPS—Now remain inactive and depressed; they are now worth only from 19c.@14c. ₱ lb. Old rule heavy and languid, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 50 tons Scotch Pig have been disposed of, in lots, at $32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Have not varied. Stock light; demand fair. Eastern, $1 87½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, at old figures.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull states that the sales continue equal to the receipts, and many of the country dealers and manufacturers are compelled to leave their orders to be filled when the leather arrives. Heavy weights are especially scarce and much sought after, and some of our dealers have sold all they expect to receive up to 1st of October. Oak leather is also in active demand, and firm. Upper in the rough is in request for a good article.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	57,300	6,700
Sales	56,700	7,410
Stock	21,600	3,300

LIME—Rockland is heavy and drooping at 85c. for Common, and $1 ₱@$1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is lightly dealt in at former quotations. New-Orleans, 53c.@55c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 39c.@45c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear as previously represented. Spirits Turpentine is in fair request and worth from 43½c.@44½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—No important change has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, but at inferior prices, sales having transpired since our last of nearly 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½ for Mess, and $17 62½@$17 75, and, in some instances, $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, and are quoted at 6¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is very firm; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, at 13¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 450 bbls. at $6 @$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand and is firm at $3 62½@$4 62½ for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers at rising prices. The sales reported since our last slightly exceed 2,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime were taken at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Another auction sale occurred to-day. The attendance was fair, but the competition lacked spirit. The bulk of the Teas offered, however, were disposed of. Prices did not differ much from those realized at the previous public sale.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands, at 36c.@36½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 23s. ₱ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Two ships from Chincha Islands to Havre, Guano, at £4 7s. 6d.; one from Shediac to Bristol Channel, (excluding Gloucester,) £5 10s.; one from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £5 5s.; a bark from St. John, N. B., to Australia, Deals, £11; a British bark 280 tons, hence to Malta, *via* St. John, N. B., $2,350; a Sardinian bark to Marseilles, Canada Butt Staves, $80; a bark to Buenos Ayres, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; a brig from Baltimore, *via* Jamaica, to Hamburg, Logwood £3, Fimento £5, and Rum 5c.; a bark to Cadiz, Wheat, 18c.; a bark, 247 tons, to Porto Rico, (two ports,) $1,400, and bonus from Cape Hayti, Logwood, $5 50; a brig, 230 tons, to Cardenas, Machinery, $2,000; one, 170 tons, to Grenada, $1,000; ship *Stag Hound* to San Francisco, a ship from Philadelphia to the Pacific Coal, one from Baltimore to London, one from New-Orleans, Cotton, to Havre or Gottenburg, a brig to Porto Rico, and a bark to Rio, on private terms.

MILLINERY.

SIMMONS' FALL STYLES OF

PARIS MILLINERY,

Will be opened on Thursday, Sept. 18, at No. 564 Broadway

PARIS MILLINERY—PARIS MILLINERY—McCORMACK & SIMPSON will open on THURSDAY NEXT, 18th inst., at No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn the largest and most *recherché* stock of millinery ever offered in the City, and at prices to suit the most economical.

McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and
No. 126 6th-av., New-York.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Wholesale and Retail for the Fall of '56.—Ladies will find a good assortment of the above goods at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome st., which are offered as low as any store in the City. Milliners supplied. L. P. TIBBALS.

MILLINERY.—TO SOUTHERN LADIES, AND LADIES TRAVELING.—Mrs. CARTER, No. 362 Broadway, has just received some exquisite designs in French Pattern Bonnets; also, a large assortment of Traveling Bonnets, all new, and made expressly for those ladies I now solicit to call and examine.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO. NO. 7 BOND-STREET.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 18. Particular attention paid to mourning hats.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED Coal Business, with or without stock; feed store attached. Inquire on the premises, 9th-av. and 45th-st.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 121 Canal-st., corner of Laight, will open Paris Fall and Winter millinery, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. RALLINGS—NO. 67 CANAL-ST., LATE OF No. 385 Broadway, will open Fall Millinery on Thursday next, 18th inst.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., will open FALL MILLINERY on Thursday, Sept. 18.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Malden-lane.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at $15 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st., New-York; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Farman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEDDON, No. 40 South-st., New-York; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts., Yard No. 81 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL YARD FOR SALE, IN GOOD ORDER and doing a good business. Address, for a personal interview, W., at this office.

OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.
BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 454 Pearl-st.,
offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR HOME EDUCATION.

MR. LOUIS [illegible], formerly associate that he is now [illegible], a class for the private instruction of [illegible] boys, in every branch of a [illegible] education. Terms, [illegible] tuition, $250 a year; [illegible] department, $75. For further particulars, call on or address LOUIS ERNST, No. 47 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—After the usual Summer recess, this Institution is again open for readers. The hours are now from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M., but the librarian is generally in attendance during the whole day. The terms on which the library and rooms are open to readers, are as follows:

1. To Apprentices, or youths employed as Apprentices, without charge.

2. To Journeymen, Teachers, Students in Academies or Colleges, Youths in the offices of Lawyers, Physicians or Artists, $1 per year.

3. Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artists, &c., in business on their own account, $3 per year.

In the library and reading-room are tables at which the readers may sit during the evening and read the books they have taken, or consult those not intended for circulation. These tables are also well supplied with Reviews, Magazines, Pictorials, Newspapers, &c. Mechanics and Tradesmen, or other persons who employ apprentices, are invited and urged to encourage them to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., re-opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 3d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Ann-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-Square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17. The three departments, Primary, Academic, and Collegiate, are provided with a full and efficient corps of instructors. Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. Circulars will be found at Crowen's, Randolph's, Carter's, Appleton's and Ivison & Phinney's. Further information may be obtained by letter or personal application to
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE WILL reopen on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and being assisted by an accomplished, practical bookkeeper, guarantees to make elegant writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time and at moderate terms. Entrances this day and evening from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, FRENCH, &c., taught day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
My son and daughters attended Col. PAINE's school, to my entire satisfaction. His style of writing is the most modern and easy.—*Ex-Gov. King, R. I.*

DR. F. BERTHET RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and the public that on the 8th of Sept. he will open a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 42 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a gymnasium.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL RE-OPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Now in its 36th year of successful operation,) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—NO. 95 ST. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway, F. B. MAURICE.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, Drawing, and Music, upon the Piano or Concertina. A note addressed M. Y. X., office of the *Times*, will receive prompt attention.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 31 West 21st-st., reopening on Monday, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or at RANDOLPH'S Bookstore.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in school, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—PROF. PUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or, during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at residence, No. 149 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 630 Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS ARE PREPARED to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELLOW of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his school at his house, No. 282 4th-av., on Sept. 8. He begs to refer to Messrs. R. B. MINTURN, J. H. SWIFT, H. A. HUELSUT, F. W. ODDEN, A. SCHERMERHORN, A. B. SANDS, &c.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will reopen at his house, No. 14 West 26th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 15. There are vacancies.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—FRENCH AND English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen Sept. 8.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TILLOU & BENDAN, Principals.

SELECT SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—MISS [illegible]'s select school for [illegible] was reopened Sept. 4, at No. 128 Atlantic-st.

THE TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, No. 182 Broadway, Publishers and Booksellers, offer their Educational Series of approved

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,

and their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers who have examined, tested and preferred these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—In charge of the undersigned, to recommencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Patrons and the public are invited to call and examine the location, its inspection or locality, will find the location accessible and convenient. The room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 26th-st. S. H. LYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 126 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course, a primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 129 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Nos. 181 Macdougal-st. and 100 Clinton-place.—Directed by the late Professors of M. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, Commercial and Mathematical studies; an elementary department; a Gymnasium. No extra charges for Modern languages. French is the language of the School.

THE MISS WAYLANDS.—NO. 250 WEST 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15. REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRENFURTH continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 Gramercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 32d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 38 West 32d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS STEEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York, by the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 24 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE, WILL reopen her Day and Boarding School for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archeology*.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 287 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL WILL RESUME its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the 2d Tuesday of September.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday,

...IF SECOND FIRST-CLASS ... No. 76 West 32d-st., near ... 12, at 10½ o'clock, the entire ... consisting in part of two costly su... in silk plush, a superior rosewood 3-pan... carved rosewood centre and sofa ta... French plate mirrors, rosewood secretary ... elegant rosewood etageres, ... Brussels carpets, elegant China ... Persian and bisque figures, costly oil ... variety of dining-room furniture, oak ... 10 and 15 feet, China tea and dinner ... cutlery, silver ware, casters, salvers, ... baskets, heavy crystal cut-glass ware, &c. ... bedroom furniture; richly carved Sideboard, ... bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to ... hair, lobsters and pillows; silk, satin and ... bedroom carpets, mirrors, clocks ... rosewood and bronze hall stands, ... &c., &c., the whole of which was ... in use and in the best description, having been ... No postponement on any account. ... Auctioneer will be received ... to be removed immediately ...

...MAHOGANY AND ... PORTER, FRENCH ... PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c. THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, Nos. 113 Nassau-st.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of household furniture, pianofortes, &c., ever offered at auction in this City, consisting in part of superior 6¾ and 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, which are fully warranted and will be sold with the makers' warrantee for two years; splendid French plate mirrors, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, among which are some beautiful landscapes, by Cozens, Bowne and others; elegant rosewood parlor suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with Italian marble tops; rosewood etageres, with plate backs and doors, a part of which are very superior; secretary and bookcases, music cabinets, bookcases, whatnots, centre and pembroke extension dining tables, chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm chairs, rockers, beautifully carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses, pillows, beds, bedding, &c. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Every facility afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 15, AT THE Office, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$10,000 New-Albany & Salem R. R. 1st M. 8 per cent. Bds.
15,000 Chicago & Mississippi Railroad 2d Mtge. Bonds.
10,000 New-Jersey Central R. R. 1st. Mtg. 7 per cent. Bds.
10,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st. M. 7 per cent. Bds.
100 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.....$100 each
15 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express..... 100 each
22 shares West India and Venezuela S. S. Co.... 100 each
5 shares Hudson River Railroad Company..... 100 each
50 shares Second-avenue Railroad..... 100 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..... 50 each
10 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each
20 shares New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. 25 each
20 shares East River Bank..... 25 each
25 shares Chatham Bank..... 25 each
14 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.... 15 each
200 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company.. 25 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as Nos. 58 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 20x100, with three buildings thereon one frame and two with brick fronts, also, the property known as No. 370 3d-st. The lot is 22 7x106, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,
JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SALE THIS DAY—AS FOLLOWS, AT NO. 49 Beaver-st., at 10½ o'clock, CABINET FURNITURE—New and second-hand, consisting of suites and separate articles for parlors, chambers, dining-room, hall, and counting-houses, made of black walnut, oak, mahogany, rosewood, and enameled, covered in velvet, hair cloth, and plain and fancy reps.—N. B.—Gentlemen and families will examine by number attached. At 12 o'clock. An extensive stock of cigars, worthy the attention of dealers, shippers, and consumers, being in lots to suit all—embracing some forty kinds of choice brands. N. B.—Various lots of jewelry, silver ware, paintings, mirrors, engravings, mattresses, beds, &c., are included in the sale at 10½ o'clock. Sure to give general satisfaction.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., magnificent diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c.: cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, finger rings, pins, brooches, studs, &c., 18-carat gold mountings, 18-carat gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers, do. guard, vest and fob chains, in the newest styles; also, a large line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, lockets, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, bracelets, vest buttons, &c., &c. Every article is warranted as represented on the catalogue.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE—MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock. STEREOTYPE PLATES—Upwards of fifty sets of Popular Works, together with a variety of Steel Plates. The regular BOOK SALE will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 16. The first day will embrace the large consignments of Mr. J. S. REDFIELD, Messrs. H. CORNWALL & Co. and Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS. BANGS BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 5 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, will sell from the shelves to the trade 56 crates white granite, light blue and common ware, China tea sets, vases, colognes, and motto coffees, glass ware of all kinds, plated ware, tea trays, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. S. H. BASTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 10 o'clock, at No 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G. fine and common ware, China vases, tea sets, motto cups and saucers, &c., &c.; also 200 packages glass ware. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from pier foot of Jay-st., north side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KINO, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Cleverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 50	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 90
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, Sept. 9...8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 9....1 P.M.
Wednesday, Sept 10.9½ A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 10.1½ P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 11.10½ A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 11...2½ P.M.
Friday, Sept. 12....12 M.	Friday, Sept. 12....3½ P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 13...2 P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 13...7 P.M.
Sunday, Sept. 14...7½ A.M.	Sunday, Sept. 14....3 P.M.
Monday, Sept. 15....8½ P.M.	Monday, Sept. 15....9 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 16...3 P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16...8 A.M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SEPT., 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 10. 10 A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 10. 2 P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 11. 11 A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 11..3 P.M.
Friday, Sept. 12....12 M.	Friday, Sept. 12....4 P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 13...8 P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 13...6½ P.M.
Sunday, Sept. 14....7½ A.M.	Sunday, Sept. 14....3 P.M.
Monday, Sept. 15....8 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 15....8 P.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 16...8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16...8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17.9 A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17.4 P.M.

SEVEN HOURS SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHern Railroad Company's splendid steamers WESTERN METROPOLIS, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, L. D. GOLDSMITH, Commander, form a daily line between Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving Buffalo on the arrival of the Morning Express Trains from New-York, connecting at Cleveland with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads, to Chicago and places West and Southwest. Unequaled for safety, speed, comfort and time. For passage and freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L.I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Holtow and Miller's place.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

OFFICE OF THE ... RAILROAD COMPANY, TEXAS. ... SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company will be received at the following places on the ... UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-seven.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered, (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, }
F. D. KIMBALL, } Commissioners of the
J. H. BAKER, } Sinking Fund of
the State of Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 24th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depôts of the former Company as are situated at and between Cleveland and Grafton.
By order of the Board,
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the City of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, attorney of STRATTEN & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 81, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 73, 74, 96, 112, 113, 115, 119, 130, 131 and 145.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NO. 83 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risk that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order.. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Cor. Main and Washington-sts, MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 11, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company will be held at their office, Middletown, Conn., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, A. D. 1856, at 3 P. M. By order.
JAS. H. STOKES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING R. R.} COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1856.
INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 15th inst., will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1856.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I HEREBY give notice that I will be prepared to receive moneys on Taxes on TUESDAY MORNING next, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and at 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT. }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,} No. 245 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Sept. 9, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT., payable on demend at the branch office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

THIS COMPANY, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $53,000, offers safe facilities for the effecting of Fire Insurance on Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Household Furniture and General Merchandise; and loses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Dey, President. Blank date and amount.
Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 233, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.
Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Mo., one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST.—A SMALL DIAMOND PIN, ITS SHANK nearly straight, but slightly curved like an S, was lost on Friday afternoon, in New-York or Brooklyn, or an a Catharine or Fulton ferry-boat. The finder will receive $5 by returning it to No. 72 University-place.

FOUND.—A MOURNING PIN, NEAR THE JERsey City Ferry. Apply to G. S. CLARK, corner Malden-lane and Liberty-place, up-stairs.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED:
A new edition of that remarkable medical work,
MAN'S FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES:
which beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains explicit instructions for the perfect restoration of those who have prevented by impediments from entering into the married state, with observations on the direful results of self-abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrated by the results of chamical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Microscope, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the safe treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.
This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Microscope, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted at his residence, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 7 till 8 in the evening.

ROMANEYE BALSAM.
THIS IS TRULY AN INVALUABLE DISCOVERY For the prevention and cure of diseases of the Eye. Inflamed eye-lids, pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when applied in due season. There are few persons who do not, at some period of their lives, suffer from inflamed eyes. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and certain remedy can always be had. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. Can be had only at the office of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the United States, securely packed, and with the strictest secrecy, according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases—the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. Alone it cures that it never returns—removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood, to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.
The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, syphilis, and all impurities of the blood in the form of secondary symptoms, spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of nervous debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure, guaranteed to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, with but an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. This work, among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 68 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evenings. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Dividon-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incipient to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential.

DR. POW'S NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—To the married and single of both sexes.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females in delicate health, especially those arising from general debility, will be sent on the receipt of a stamp. Address Dr. SEPTEMUS DOW, New-York City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos for our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' UNRIVALED PIANOS.—Specimens from the above celebrated Manufactory can be seen at the Specimen Wareroom, No. 468 Broadway. Every Piano fully warranted. Pianos for hire, with rent applied on purchase. We have testimonials from eminent composers and many others.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 468 Broadway, 2 doors above Grand-st.

A SUPERB 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—Elegantly finished, with round corners, richly inlaid, beautifully lined with satinwood and white holly; has not a blemish about it; beautiful, sweet-toned, diagonal bar, with maker's unexpired warrantee; has scarcely been used at all. The owner will sell it $100 less than cost price two months ago. Price $365. Apply No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M., for four days.

G. & H. BARMORE.—NO. 348 BLEECKER-ST., extensive Piano manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large and elegant stock, with their improved, grand diagonal, and the advantage in buying from first hands at great bargains. Also, five second-hand Pianos by CHICKERING & NUNNS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

GREAT BARGAINS.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, made by best maker; warranted; has been used a few months; cost $450, will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes. Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $160, &c. For sale by
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers and dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, Theogene, and spirits of turpentine.

SARATOGA AND ... HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and ... Direct.
8:15 A. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.
4:15 P. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $3 62.—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 5:40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11:15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12:45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1:30 P. M.
8:10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.
3:20 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.
All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls, with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.
8:30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8:15 Express Train per Central Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Mail Train stopping at all stations.
4:30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4:30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga. Baggage checked through.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Express Train, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Suffern, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

WHO SHALL BE GOVERNOR?

Republicans and the Independent Workingmen Uniting of the Latter in Favor of Horace Greeley.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Tabernacle, pursuant to an advertisement addressed to "Your Laboring Men of New-York," and appealing to them to take into consideration the matter of "nominating HORACE GREELEY for Governor of this State, independent of all political parties, as an Honest Man, who would administer the Government with integrity and stern economy, and with a view to the interests and welfare of the People alone."

The meeting was announced to take place at 7½ o'clock. At that hour the audience numbered not fifty persons, all told. At ten minutes to eight it had about doubled, and eventually increased to about four hundred.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. HUNT, who nominated a list of officers headed by MR. LEWIS W. BECKWITH as President. The nominations were unanimously accepted, and the officers designated took their places on the platform.

The President made an address highly eulogistic of MR. GREELEY's character, public and private, and asserted his entire confidence in his qualifications for the highest political office.

Mr. H. S. SMITH was then introduced, and indulged in a very effective though discursive speech on HORACE GREELEY, FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayoralty, the rotten Democracy, Republicanism, joint-stock societies, Know-Nothingism, Temperance, the "German element," W. H. SEWARD, in short, *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*.

Mr. HUNT offered a series of resolutions in favor of HORACE GREELEY for Governor, which were unanimously adopted. He was followed by Col. E. L. SNOW, who asserted that it was as sure as God's in Heaven, that Col. FREMONT would be elected President of the United States, and that HORACE GREELEY might be considered as Governor. He had been elected a delegate to the Syracuse Convention, and would vote certainly for the best man presented there as a candidate for the office of Governor.

Mr. KOCH, a gentleman who described himself as an American now, but a German by birth, paid an extravagant tribute of admiration to Mr. GREELEY's genius as a philosopher, to his talent as a publicist and a profound humanitarian politician, and to his character as a thoroughly honest man.

After a very good speech by Mr. POER, the meeting adjourned with cheers for GREELEY and FREMONT.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT RIOT BETWEEN FIREMEN—ATTACK UPON THE POLICE—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

A riot of considerable magnitude occurred early on Sunday morning, at and about the corner of Duane and Chatham streets, between a large number of the members and "runners" of Engins Companies Nos. 21 and 13—the former belonging in the Sixth and the latter in the Fourth Ward. For a long time past a feeling of hostility has existed between these companies, and they have frequently come into collision. Late on Saturday night a scrimmage took place between a few half-drunken "fellers" from tha hostile parties, in a drinking saloon in Chatham-street. It was soon quieted, and no further trouble was anticipated. But the belligerents were not content. Each went to their respective quarters for aid, and returned again. Both parties met in Duane-street, near Chatham, (about 12½ o'clock,) when a bloody fight immediately began. Stones and brickbats were sped in every direction, and a great number on each side were wounded more or less severely. The police on the beats around, exerted themselves to quell the disturbance, but were themselves assaulted, and compelled to fly. By this time the alarm became general. The policemen's rap for aid was heard in all directions, and alarmed citizens were seen running about in wild commotion.

In the meantime the number of combatants was becoming constantly larger, with recruits from the respective Wards, and, for a time the scene was truly fearful, and threatened to end in the loss of many lives and the destruction of a consideraple amount of property.

Sergeant Owens, the officer in command at the office of the Chief of Police, sent for aid, by telegraph, to the Sixth, Fourth and Second Ward Police Stations, and from these places platoons of men were at once dispatched to the scene of conflict. The man in reserve at the City Hall were also sent to aid in quieting the disturbance.

When the police, to the number of about 40 made their appearance on the ground, not the slightest attention was paid to them by the rioters; but, at length, after a slight use of the "locust," and a good deal of tender pleading, the parties were separated, and a few of each escorted to the station-houses.

The fight lasted for nearly two hours, and was not entirely ended until about 2 o'clock.

It might have been ended much sooner if the Police had been more determined and used their clubs with that freedom which the circumstances demanded. Nearly all of the officers appeared to sympathise

[illegible] with which it was carried on, it is wonderful that no lives were lost on the spot. There were a large number badly injured, including, as usual on such occasions, many who were merely spectators. A woman, name not known, while passing through Chatham-street, was struck in the side with a stone and felled to the sidewalk insensible. Several of the officers were also struck by the flying missiles. Officer McManus, of the Reserve Corps, had a very narrow escape. His hat was knocked off by a brick bat. Officer Flynn, of the Seventh Ward, was struck on the breast with a stone, and many of the other policemen were injured, some of them pretty seriously. The windows near the scene of conflict were nearly all shattered, but so far as we have heard, not any one within a building was injured.

Altogether, this was the severest riot among firemen that has occurred for a long time. We trust it will not be again repeated, though from the angry feeling that exists between many of the companies, further collisions may be looked for, unless the police and the Fire Commissioners do their duty to the fullest extent.

Three of the rioters who were arrested were brought on Monday before Justice OSBORNE, who, after a reprimand, ordered them each to find bail to keep the peace in the sum of $200. The charge made against them was that of disorderly conduct.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—ARREST OF AN OLD OFFENDER.

A German, named CHAS. MONROE *alias* Otto Walter, was brought before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Saturday, charged with attempting to pass a spurious ten-dollar bank bill at the gentlemen's furnishing store of Henry Troy, No. 81 Broadway, in payment for some articles purchased by him. The bill was an altered ten from the old Suffolk Bank, of Scituate, Mass., to the Hamilton Bank, New-York. The alteration was a hungling one, and could easily be detected.

The prisoner has been twice before arrested for passing or attempting to pass bad money, but was in both cases dismissed, from lack of evidence. On the present charge he was committed for examination.

Fires.

THE HAMERSLY-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE—TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

About five minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out under the stairway on the first floor of the building, No. 82 Hamersly-street. The building was soon filled with smoke, and the inmates were in great danger of being suffocated. Some of them were rescued from the scuttle which was reached from the roof of the adjoining building. Two children—one a boy of nine and the other a girl of 13 years, who lived on the fourth story with their widowed mother, were fatally burned before they were got out of the house. Two young women, servant girls, named ELIZABETH COMBS and MARGARET LYNCH, who were temporarily stopping with a family on this third story, leaped from the window and were severely injured. The building was damaged to the extent of $400. The fire originated among some rubbish, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

IN BROADWAY.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fire occurred in the building No. 300 Broadway, upon the second floor of which is the Anatomical Museum. In the Museum about $500 worth of property was damaged by water. On the first floor, occupied by I. TUROIS, as a stationery store, about $1,200 worth of damage was done, chiefly by water. The fire originated under the stairway on the first floor. Mr. TUROIS' loss is fully covered by insurance.

FIRE IN A FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

Yesterday, at 20 minutes of 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Friends' Meeting-house Nos. 41 and 43 West Tuesday [illegible] Loss about $2,000. The building is a new one.

☞ S. COLLINS & Co. have the agents of the Maxim and Portable Gas Company, of Boston, fire. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Office-seekers should be required by the public to exhibit a chart and written description of [illegible] developments, as an evidence of [illegible] responsible places. Mr. FOWLER, [illegible], is prepared to give correct [illegible] the apply.

[Advertisement.]

FOR WHOM DO YOU VOTE?—Do you know my friend Pollywog? He is one of those round-faced, rosy-cheeked, large-eyed, curly-headed, plump and jolly kind of men, that all the world agrees to call the healthiest and therefore the happiest dog in existence. But Pollywog has one great peculiarity. Bayle used to say that whatever he had a great work to write he used to let blood and dine on stewed prunes. Now Pollywog, whenever he finds himself compelled to make up his mind to anything, always takes physic. He could not get up a good, substantial opinion, and stick to it, without. So he waits till he feels ill before he decides any question in which he is gravely interested. The last twitch of the gout sold him three lots in Harlem. A touch of the rheumatism bought him a pretty house in Sixteenth-street. The fever and ague in two days got him a superb wife, and the probability is that a severe headache would insure him a family of children. But now he is in a dilemma. He don't know for whom he is going to vote, and he can't get ill enough to take physic, and so arrive at a conclusion. He used to get sick about once a month; but he took a bottle of Iodine, and his health is now so perfect he cannot even catch a bad cold, though he has tried his best to accomplish it. Greatest medicine in the world is DR. HENRY ANDERS' Iodine Water. Sold by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway, New-York; No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE MAMMOTH PROCESSION.—There have been some very large processions in this City recently, and will doubtless be more before the election. But there is a still greater procession, one that has been moving for years, and will go on indefinitely. We mean the procession of the friends and patrons of true Art to the world-renowned Art Galleries of M. B. BRADY, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway. BRADY is constantly improving his already nearly perfect pictures, and now stands so far ahead of competition that "panting Time toils after him in vain."

Call and see the new style of Ambrotypes, now *the* picture of the age.

Photographs in every style taken at short notice. Old pictures copied.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs are unsurpassed.

GURNEY'S plain Photographs are perfect gems.

GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes were never equaled.

GURNEY'e establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment.

GURNEY has *not* removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY'e Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted to all reepects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, founderies, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

VOTE FOR FREMONT.—VOTE FOR FREMONT.—Go to Barnum's Musaum and put in your vote to-day. This week the vote of all the adult visitors is to be taken there in a very neat and effective manner. New and amusing pieces played afternoon and evening. All the curiosities to be seen besides. Every visitor will put in a Presidential ticket to suit himself or herself. Ladies, show your proper patriotic feeling on this occasion. At Barnum's you are not excluded from the ballot-box. Hurry up! Hurry up!

[Advertisement.]

The Chelsea Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all respectable druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeeper. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kapt in any house-furnishing establishment. ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone be destroyed. Here, then, is cure for all.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two new pieces are to be produced at this favorite theatre to-night, being a drama entitled: "Imogine, or the Spectre Bride," and a pantomime called "Punch." The great spectacle of the "Fairy Spell" concludes the performance.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION.—Purchasers of gold and silver pencils and pen cases, call on WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and examine their extensive stock, including the celebrated Lounds' patent, one of the most distinguished inventors of the age.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Tribune.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The ill-natured and unjust imputation by the *New-York Tribune* on the New-Jersey Railroad, in its illiberal account of our State Fair, in its Thursday's issue, declaring the "utter incapacity or indisposition of the N. J. Railroad to show a single iota of accommodation to such a crowd as visited Newark," and that "*because it is the N. J. Railroad*," is as impotent as it is malignant, when ths fact is considered that on the very day this vituperation was uttered, the N. J. Railroad carried with safety and regularity, at an average of one cent and a half per mile, nearly 20,000 passengers, who came directly on their own road, or were brought over other roads to be continued on that road, while no road in New-York of equal length can carry a like number in a week at double that charge. Add to this ths fact that the N. J. Railroad has carried comfortably upwards of twenty millions of passengers without injury to life or limb, and the injustice and meanness of the *Tribune's* article is still more striking.

In view of the habitual vilification and mendacity of the *Tribune* towards New Jersey and institutions, the detestation in which that paper is held by many of our most respectable people is not surprising, and that so many of our citizens oppose the moral and political principles it advocates, merely because they find support in the *Tribune's* columns, and thus a great triumph in our State in favor of freedom in our elections, is endangered by the hostility felt to the *New-York Tribune* as the calumniator of

NEW JERSEY.

MARRIED.

SAND—RICHMOND.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, GEORGE SAND to MRS. DOROTHEA RICHMOND, of this City.

MARSH—NEWTON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 12, by Rev. P. E. Way, of Newark, N. J., EDMUND P. MARSH, formerly of Albany, to MISS JANE E., daughter of James Nelson, Esq., all of this City.

HAMMOND—INGRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. EDWIN R. HAMMOND to MISS SARAH E. INGRAHAM, daughter of Wm. H. Ingraham, Esq.

☞ Long Island, Connecticut, and Western New-York papers please copy.

STRYKER—TIBBITS.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at Grace Church, by Rev. A. P. Stryker, of Baltimore, JOHN V. STRYKER, of Newbern, N. C., to ANNIE M., eldest daughter of Henry W. Tibbits, Esq., of White Plains.

DIED.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, GERTRUDE EVANS JACKSON, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Leroy-st. The remains will be removed to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

LAKE.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, after a long and lingering illness, CHRISTIANA, wife of George G. Lake, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 83 Canal-st., between Mercer and Green sts., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SUTTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, CHARLES EDWARD, infant son of John and Maria Sutton, of dysentery, aged 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, from the residence of his parents, No. 526 6th-av., at 3 o'clock.

WORRALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, DORETHE, widow of the late Henry Worrall, aged 70 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Palmer, No. 54 Rivington-st., on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KNOX.—In this City, on Sabbath, Sept. 14, JOSIAH, youngest child of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 1 year, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 W. 19th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PETERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, Mrs. PHOEBE PETERS, wife of Charles Peters, aged 54 years and 4 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, Sept. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 213 West 18th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, HARRIET, wife of W. R. Smith, Engraver, No. 99 Beekman-st., aged 39 years.

BROAD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 13, after a long and severe illness, SUSANNAH D. BROAD, daughter of John and Ann Broad, aged 10 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 365 Carlton-av., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, SARAH MARIA, wife of Robert M. Whiting, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av.

WERNER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 12, JOHN MATHER WERNER, at the residence of his parents, No. 11 Debevoise-st.

The body will be taken to New-Haven, for interment, this (Monday) morning, in the express train of cars, which leaves New-York at 8 o'clock.

ARCHER.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, ELLEN S., wife of Peter Archer, aged 31 years.

Her remains were taken to Yonkers, for interment.

WILDMAN.—In Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, HENRY B. WILDMAN, aged 57 years and 3 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Marketplace Sixth Page.

Sales of Stocks.—SEPT. 13.

$2,500 Ohio St. 6s, '70..107¾		12 Harlem Rd. Pref....	53
5,000 Virginia 6s.....	93	50 Reading Railroad..c	86⅛
1,000 do.....	93¼	500 do.....b60	86⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	88¾	200 do.....s60	86⅛
3,000 H. RR. 3d mt. b'63	96⅞	300 do.....c	86⅜
2,000 H. Riv. RR. 2d mt	86	500 do.....b30	86⅛
5,000 H. Riv. RR. 3d mt	85¾	200 do.....s10	87⅛
6,000 do.....	85¾	400 do.....c	88½
5,000 do.....	86½	400 do.....b60	86⅛
15,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds.	94	100 do.....b40	86⅛
15,000 do.....s90	94	5 Galena & Chic RR.	109½
5,000 do.....	94¼	45 do.....	110
1,000 Ill. F. B. wt pge.	92	100 Mich. Cen. RR...b60	93
7 Ill. Cen. Rights.....	118	270 do.....	93
16 Bank Com. Script..	101½	100 do.....b30	93
10 Metropolitan Bank.	106	450 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	93
5 Shoe & Leather B'k.	111	300 do.....b60	92½
5 Park Bank.....	89½	50 do.....c	93
20 Excelsior Ins. Co....	112	200 do.....s60	91½
50 Canton Company..s2	23½	300 do.....s	91¾
40 Penn. Coal Co...b60	96½	200 do.....s60	91½
50 W. C. & I. Co. bawk	96½	100 do.....b30	91¾
15 Mil. & La Crosse R.	79½	50 do.....b60	92
500 Cumb. Coal Co....	19	100 Panama R. R...b60	93½
900 do.....b60	19¾	10 do.....	92
140 N. Y. Central R....	87¾	300 do.....b60	93
400 do.....b60	87¾	850 Ill. Cent. R. R..b60	118¾
500 do.....s6	87½	525 do.....s3	118
100 do.....s60	87	100 do.....s10	118
150 Erie Railroad.....c	61¾	20 Cl. & Pitts. R. R...	60½
650 do.....s3	61¾	600 Cl. & Tol. R. R...s3	77¾
200 do.....	62¾	400 do.....s10	77½
400 do.....b3	61¾	350 do.....b3	77⅞
200 do.....b7	61¾	100 do.....c	77⅞
350 do.....b60	62	100 do.....b60	78
500 do.....s60	61½	100 do.....b60	78½
50 do.....b30	61¾	750 do.....	78
100 do.....b10	61¾	1100 do.....s30	77¾
200 do.....e	61½	200 do.....s30	77¾
300 do.....s3	61½	200 do.....s60	78
200 do.....s30	61½	200 do.....b10	78½
100 do.....b7	61¾	400 do.....b60	78½
100 do.....b60	62	200 do.....b	78½
100 do.....b60	61¾	100 do.....s	78½
100 do.....b3	61¾	150 do.....s	78½
100 Hudson River R....	29	550 do.....	78½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs..b60	94¾	7 Illinois Central RR.	118¾
250 Erie Railroad....b3	61½	200 Cleve. & Tol. RR..	78¾
800 do.....	61¾	200 do.....b3	78¾
400 Reading R. R....s60	86½	100 do.....s30	78¾
100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR.	91¾	300 do.....	73¾
100 do.....	91¾	300 do.....s60	78
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	87		

MONDAY, Sept. 15—A. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool Thursday, Sept. 4, on an extra trip for Halifax and Boston, anticipates the expected news hy the *Atlantic* at this port, and her telegraphic summary reached our market on Saturday, two days in advance of the mails by the *Cambria* of Aug. 20. There will be due here to-morrow, overland from Boston. The latest telegraphic advices are less favorable to this side for grain, but in other respects represent an active, healthy Cotton trade at Liverpool, equal to 10,000 bales a day, a good part of which, for the first time in several weeks, was taken by speculators. The figures are called the same as by the *Cambria*, 6⅝d. for Orleans middling, and 6¼d. for Uplands. The London Money Market was much the same; a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. is noted in the English Funds. The Specie in the Bank of England remains quite steady, the difference from the previous report being a loss of only $95,000. The ship *Kent*, from Melbourne, had arrived off Dartmouth with $1,640,000 in Australian Gold. For [illegible] to the 30th ult., and important [illegible] old the Gold product as doing well.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, fell off in the business of Importation as compared with the previous weeks, though the aggregate entries, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $3,477,868, still show an increase over the corresponding week of 1855—$2,933,715. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,074,446, against $929,463 same week last September. There was only $3,072 in Specie exported direct. It only amounted to $13,000 same week last year. sent from Boston $498,000, of which $309,208 went from this City on Tuesday afternoon by express. The Government Sub-Treasury held on Saturday afternoon, in Coin and Bullion, to the credit of all accounts, $13,846,570, against $13,670,817. This difference of $175,753, and the Gold sent to Boston, will probably make a moderate loss to the average reserve in the City Banks on the statement this afternoon, in the absence of the California packet of Aug. 20, now about due at this port. The last reserve was $13,096,308.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st September, amounted to.....$156,876,000
Add two weeks in September..... 7,633,902
Total to date.....$164,509,902
Against same time, 1855..... 107,897,085
Increase to date.....$56,612,867

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from 1st January to 1st September.....$53,015,000
Add two weeks in September..... 2,478,741
Total to date.....$55,488,741
Against same time, 1855..... 43,215,685
Increase to date.....$12,273,056

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st September, inst.....$22,704,000
Add two weeks in September..... 779,675
Total to date.....$23,483,675
Against same time, 1855..... 22,427,542
Increase to date.....$56,561

The following is a comparative statement of the imports [illegible] Miscellaneous Goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales.....	728	$35,708	957	$49,366
Flour, bbls.....	17,259	128,630	23,902	198,123
Corn Meal, bbls....	608	2,763	1,508	5,706
Wheat, bushels..	10,095	19,672	90,058	196,597
Corn, bushels....	51,628	47,317	68,150	48,651
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	918	18,166	998	17,876
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	661	11,679	452	6,098
Total Produce.....		$263,894		$452,405
Miscellaneous.....		665,509		622,041
Total for the week....		$929,463		$1,074,446

The week was a remarkably spirited one on the Stock Exchange, the contest between buyers for a rise and contract sellers for the decline having turned early in the week in favor of the former. They have been aided in a good measure by the increased orders from outside parties who, as the Summer dullness passes away and the traffic on the leading Railways shows itself equal to an average improvement of full twenty-five ₱ cent. on last season, are disposed to invest, as well as to speculate with more confidence. The Money market also favors the upward movement unexpectedly to most of the Brokers' Board, and although at this particular season sud with heavy import entries since first of July, the market for Foreign Bills might reasonably be expected to rule high, yet the offering of first-class Sterling from various quarters, has kept the demand well supplied and the use of Gold rather below than above the same period last year. This has continued to be the case so long, that a moderate turn in the Specis shipments to $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 a week for three or four weeks to come—awaiting the new Cotton bills from the South—should be neither unexpected nor seriously regarded; as most likely it will not be by money lenders. The favorite steamer *Persia* sails this week cotemporaneously with the looked-for arrival of $1,500,000 from California, and although English Exchange showed no scarcity of supply at 109¾@109⅞ last week, it is posaible the demand may justify the use of Gold by some of the London drawers for the steamer referred to, by Wednesday next. The hueiness in Freuch hills at 5.16¼@5.15 is to a fair amount, the leading drawer nsing of late from $200,000 to $400,000 in Gold by each Cunard packet. The rates for money closed on Saturday 7 ₱ cent. on call loan and for 30 to 60 days' paper at Bank, and 8 to 9 ₱ cent. with the Disconnt Brokers on prime bills 90 days to 6 months, and 7 to 12 ₱ cent. fair names, 60 days to 4 months. These terms are ⅛@1 ₱ cent. better for the borrower than the previons week. The supply to the Stock Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. on Satnrdey was quite liberal.

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES SINCE AUG. 30.

	Saturday, Aug. 30.	Saturday, Sept. 6.	Last week.	Saturday, Sept. 13.
Virginia 6s.....	92	92¼	93	92¾
Missouris.....	86⅛	88	88	87¾
Tennessees.....	92	93	93	93
New-York Central..	85⅞	86½	87¼	87¾
Erie.....	59¼	60½	62	61¾
Reading.....	84½	85¾	87	86⅝
Toledo.....	73¾	75¾	75¾	78¾
Galena.....	107¾	108	110	110
Michigan Central....	91½	93¾	93	93
Southern Michigan..	88¾	89½	92¼	91½
Panama.....	91½	93¾	93¾	93
Illinois Centrals.....	91	91½	94½	94¼
Cleve. & Pittsburg...	57¼	57½	61½	60¼
Rock Island.....	93¾	95½	97½	97¾
Pennsylvania Coal....	94½	94½	96	96
Del. & Hudson.....	119¼	119½	122¼	122¾
Illinois Cent. Scrip..	109	110	119	118½

The market on Saturday had a temporary back-set hy an error in the first telegraphic cipher from Halifax reporting the English Funds 94½@⅝, instead of 94¾@⅞, by the *Arabia*. The rumor, however, was rather eautlously acted upon, and after its correction, the market in the afternoon resumed general steadiness of tone, with particular firmness in Cleveland and Toledo, and Chicago and Rock Island shares, the speculation in which has been strengthened hy some orders from the West.

The Corn Exchange dnring the week was scarcely less excited than the Stock Board, and the proportion of business on speculation, for Breadstuffs to arrive, quite as large. The sales of Wheat on Friday and Saturday exceed 420,000 bnshels, a very large portion of which is yet to arrive. The two days' sale of Corn reached nearly 200,000 bushels, partly for future delivery. The bulk of these purchases of Grain have been on speculation, based for the most part on an anticipation of large orders from Europe at enhanced rates. The *Arabia's* advices were somewhat unsatisfactory, and parties partially withdrew, to await the delivery of the European mails. The available supply of Wheat and Corn now in market is quite limited. Prices close 5@7 cents higher for Wheat, and 4@6 cents higher for Corn, than on Thursday evening. Flour is also dearer, bnt mainly dealt in by the home trade, shippers declining to pay the prevailing currency.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

	Capital, Sept. 1, '56.	Profits by last report.
Commerce.....	$6,400,000	$698,467
Metropolitan.....	3,000,000	343,245
American Exchange.....	3,000,000	224,427
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	529,907
New-York.....	2,000,000	168,377
State.....	2,000,000	119,117
America.....	2,000,000	297,208
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	244,460
Park.....	2,000,000	54,998
Republic.....	1,500,000	278,254
Union.....	1,500,000	181,619
Continental.....	1,500,000	111,432
Merchants'.....	1,490,000	284,575
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	161,220
Phenix.....	1,200,000	178,977
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	150,494
Hanover.....	1,000,000	61,852
Importers'.....	1,000,000	62,554
Market.....	1,000,000	56,944
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	46,913
Ocean.....	1,000,000	38,440
City.....	1,000,000	119,353
North America.....	1,000,000	128,031
Corn Exchange.....	914,000	93,285
Nassau.....	800,000	47,214
National.....	750,000	120,183
Commonwealth.....	750,000	59,754
North River.....	655,000	88,013
Mechanics' Association.....	632,000	31,778
Leather.....	600,000	224,471
Broadway.....	600,000	202,725
Fulton.....	600,000	229,234
Tradesmen's.....	600,000	73,432
Artisans'.....	600,000	(New)
Butchers' and Drovers'.....	600,000	14,647
St. Nicholas.....	524,000	21,926
Seventh Ward.....	500,000	136,246
Marine.....	500,000	26,639
Chatham.....	450,000	10,492
Pacific.....	422,000	49,904
People's.....	412,000	65,262
Atlantic.....	400,000	23,382
Citizens'.....	400,000	57,824
Irving.....	400,000	38,411
Bowery.....	355,000	56,291
East River.....	312,000	25,251
Chemical.....	300,000	548,580
Oriental.....	300,000	28,988
Island City.....	300,000	17,432
Grocers'.....	300,000	55,625
Dry Dock.....	200,000	7,482
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	200,000	108,122
Bull's Head.....	200,000	7,717
Greenwich.....	200,000	12,695
New-York Exchange.....	200,000	24,168
New-York County.....	200,000	22,342
Total—56 Banks.....	$56,047,000	$7,060,944

PROGRESS OF JOINT STOCK BANKING IN LONDON.

	Capital and Surplus.	Deposits.	Loans and Investments.
In 1844..	$10,954,870	$39,921,525	$50,876,395
In 1849..	15,217,740	57,632,225	72,849,965
In 1854..	16,086,905	131,692,930	147,779,835
In 1856..	21,338,670	189,218,850	210,557,530

BANK OF ENGLAND AND JOINT STOCK BANKS.

	Bk. of Eng'd.	Jst. Stock.	Together.
Capital.....	$72,765,000	$19,750,000	$92,515,000
Surplus.....	17,293,450	1,588,670	18,882,120
Loans, &c.....	136,401,965	210,557,520	346,959,835
Deposits.....	76,143,125	189,218,850	265,361,975
Circulation.....	100,395,850	.....	100,395,850
Specie.....	62,278,120	.....	62,278,120
Gov. Stock in Issue D.	74,875,000	.....	74,875,000

BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....	$56,047,000	Loans.....	$109,568,694
Surplus.....	7,060,944	Specie.....	18,096,305
Deposits.....	67,223,592	Other Assets.....	11,098,214
Circulation.	$,896,015	Stocks in B. Dep.	5,514,338
Together.....	[illegible]	Together.....	[illegible]

The London Joint Stock Banks are not required by law to hold a Specie reserve, Bank of [illegible] Notes being a legal tender. They bank to the full measure of their capital and deposits, keeping a moderate reserve in Bank of England Notes or Government said Bank of England Stock. The movement of Loans and Discounts is governed by no fixed, or conventional total, but depends solely upon the aggregate amount of the balances left on deposit by their deal

New-York Daily Times

VOL. V.....NO. 1558. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

...ence was received yesterday of the move-
...ment of a body of two hundred men from the
...on the opposite side of the Kaw to Lecomp-
...ton, towards Lawrence. A regiment under
...command of Col. Sumner was ordered to cross
...the river and intercept them. We learn from
...passengers by the boat that the enemy has not yet
...crossed the river. On Wednesday night, a
...detachment of the command of Major Kim-
...ball encamped at the house of Capt. Thames,
...on Santa Fe Road, distant about five miles
...from Lawrence. At noon they saw a large force
...of men coming from Lecompton towards
...Santa Fe Road. As they had a large train of
...provisions with them, and as the troops were to
...change their camp, of which our men were aware,
...they presumed that it was the latter, instead of the
...enemy, so they awaited their approach with in-
...difference. Soon, from the appearance of the
...troops ahead, our men found that, instead of the
...troops, they had the enemy upon them. Major
...Kimball did not deem it prudent to stand with
...his small force of thirty footmen against the three
...hundred mounted men of the enemy, and so he
...ordered them to retreat towards Lawrence, which
...they did, in good order. While on their retreat
...they were fired upon by the scouts of the enemy,
...and returned the fire.

When the news reached Lawrence it created some excitement. The men were ordered into the different forts, and some to take position on Mount Oread, where they could command the approach to town in that direction. A party of men numbering fifty were sent out on horseback, under Col. Walker, to watch the enemy. They returned and reported that the enemy had encamped near Judge Wakefield's. The guards were doubled at night, and the men slept on their arms, anxiously wishing as well as awaiting an attack. Up to the present moment the enemy has not made his appearance.

The following is the letter from Mr. Woodson alluded to in my last. It completes the correspondence between the Acting Governor and the Kansas State Central Committee:

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Sept. 3, 1856.

To Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson and H. Miles Moore, Kansas State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday, addressed to Col. Cook and myself, was received about 5 o'clock last evening, and I embrace the first opportunity of returning you an answer.

One would suppose, from the manner in which you write, that you, and those whom you represent, were entirely unacquainted with the existing unhappy state of things in this Territory, and that you were peaceable law-abiding citizens. You cannot be uninformed of the fact that Gen. Jas. H. Lane has recently marshaled into the Territory a large body of armed men, obtained chiefly in the Northwestern States, after canvassing those States for some time for them, avowedly for the purpose of setting at defiance our Territorial laws, and of subverting by force and violence the regularly established Government of the Territory. At the time these men arrived in our midst everything was comparatively peaceable and quiet. As soon as they crossed the Northern boundary of Kansas, they began the erection of n cordon of block houses, or forts, extending to Topeka, on the Kansas River, a town commonly known as the capital, for the time being, of the so-called State of Kansas. Soon after crossing the Kansas River, these men, aided by lawless military combinations heretofore existing in the Territory, commenced, in pursuance of threats previously made, the bloody work of exterminating or driving from the Territory such of our citizens as have sought to enforce the Territorial laws, by attacking at midnight the law-abiding citizens of the town of Franklin, with an overwhelming force of armed men well supplied with Sharpe's rifles and other deadly weapons, which fatally succeeded, by the application of the torch, in driving the few citizens from the hotel—a log house into which they had been driven for self-protection—by threats of violence previously made. They then proceeded to plunder everything valuable, as well as the store of Dr. Shellback and the Post-Office. The United States muskets left there for a volunteer company under the law, were even taken away. This attack, it is now known, was headed in person by Gen. James H. Lane, under the cognomen of "Capt. Cook."

Soon after this a similar attack was made on the New-Georgia Colony, every man of whom was compelled to flee the Territory to save his life, while their houses were burned to the ground.

The settlement on Washington Creek was next threatened with extermination; and the settlers, driven by the instinct of self-preservation into the log house of James P. Saunders, Esq., one of the oldest and best citizens of Douglas County, began to fortify it, but finding a large army of outlaws advancing upon them with artillery, they were compelled to flee for their lives and take refuge in the adjoining State of Missouri.

The house of Esq. Saunders, after being robbed of any and everything in it, including the United States muskets provided by the Government for a volunteer militia company, of which he was captain, was then burned to the ground. This army of outlaws next turned their attention towards Lecompton, with the intention of attacking it, but were induced by some of their leaders not to do so at that time. They then attacked the house of Col. Titus, firing upon it with Sharpe's rifles and artillery, killing one man and severely wounding n gentleman then residing with the Colonel, who was also badly wounded, besides taking and holding as prisoners all persons found on the place, and a gentleman, who was intercepted a mile distant, while engaged in taking a dispatch from Gov. Shannon to Major Sedgwick, of the United States Army. This gentleman was robbed of his horse and then marched with the prisoners to your own town of Lawrence, where they were detained as prisoners until an exchange was effected by Gov. Shannon in consideration of his releasing certain persons held in custody here under a legal process for being implicated in the midnight attack and robbery of the citizens of Franklin, your, or a somewhat similar Committee, positively refusing to surrender them upon his demands as the Executive Officer of the Territory. It is unnecessary to add that Col. Titus' house was robbed of everything valuable, even the wearing-apparel of the negroes, and then consigned to the flames.

Many other depredations, scarcely less atrocious, committed by Lane's men and the lawless military combinations heretofore existing in the Territory, might be adverted to, but these will suffice, for all of which certain presses in the Northern and Eastern States seem to have been prepared in advance by numberless letter writers from the Territory, charging upon persons called Missourians the intention of committing similar outrages upon innocent Free-State settlers, and then seeking to justify their own crimes, thus showing conclusively a long-meditated and systematic invasion of and insurrection against the constituted authorities and Government of the Territory, and the bloody work was only postponed, as is now manifest, until the arrival of Lane and his men. It is passing strange that those who have thus defied the Territorial laws, and who have thus attempted to subvert by force and violence the existing Government of the Territory, should at this time, as if oblivious of their fatally lawless conduct, apply to those very laws, and the very Government they have been and are still seeking to subvert by force and violence, for protection. Protection by the Territorial laws and authority! You, gentlemen, must be aware that protection cannot be afforded to those in open rebellion and insurrection to such laws and authority, bnt only to peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

It has become my duty, as the acting Executive of the Territory, to take all the legal measures in my power to suppress all such lawless and insurrectionary combinations against the peace and quiet of the Territory, as well as the very existence of the Territorial Government itself, of which I cannot believe you to be ignorant; but as you seem to be, I herewith inclose you a copy of the Proclamation issued from this office on the 15th of August, and of the General Orders previously issued to Maj. Gen. Richardson and Cozzy. Orders have subsequently been issued, positively forbidding the burning of houses in any case, under the severest penalties. It is not surprising, however, that persons who have been robbed and burned out of houses and homes by your men, should seek to retaliate.

No one deplores the existing unhappy state of affairs more than myself—but peace, quiet and harmony can only be restored by n due enforcement of our Territorial laws. Forcible resistance to subvert the existing Government can never effect that desirable end. If peace and harmony are what you want, gentlemen, it can be speedily obtained by giving a sufficient guarantee, on the part of those you represent, of implicit obedience to the laws of the Territory, until they are modified or repealed by competent authority or declared invalid by the Courts. Respectfully,

DAN'L WOODSON,
Acting-Governor of Kansas Territory.

A man has just arrived here from Leavenworth, headquarters, and shot through the mouth. He is so exhausted that I can gather but few facts from him now. Yesterday this man, (whose name is Gormley) Dr. Bumgr and Mr. Roberts, all of which are of Leavenworth, were on their way to this place. When near Tonganoxie, on the Leavenworth Road, they were arrested by some of the barbarians and taken to the timber. Three men then took them a short distance from the camp and shot them through the head, killing Dr. Bishop and Mr. Robberts immediately, and wounding Mr. Golden in the mouth. The demons then fled. A friendly Indian took this man in charge, nursed his wounds, and assisted him to this place. I am informed by Mr. Shoemaker that each of these men came to the Territory firm believers in the National Democratic faith. Alas! they have been most bloodily "*subdued*."

The Dispersion of the Pro-Slavery Camp at Middle Creek.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

The following statement of Captain J. B. Cline, giving an account of the dispersion of the Pro-Slavery camp at Middle Creek, and of the sacking and burning of Ossawatomie, will interest your readers:

"On Wednesday, the 27th of August, after marching from Ossawatomie about eight miles, we there surprised and took four of the Pro-Slavery scouts. We then proceeded to Middle Creek, where the main body were encamped. Before reaching there we saw and chased seven of their men, and caught four of them. They had George Patridge, a Free-State man, prisoner, with them. We pursued the remaining three to the camp. One of them, the captain, on reaching the camp, cried "to arms." They mustered immediately and prepared for battle. Our men immediately dashed in among them, firing hnt four rounds before the enemy fled. The enemy fired thirty or forty random shots at us, none of which took effect. The enemy left horses, wagons, camp utensils, and the captain's jug of whisky, and a dinner they had just prepared. They numbered in all nbont 125 men, a part of whom were said to be absent at the time. Our force consisted of 85 men. We took thirteen prisoners; the balance of the enemy fled for Sugar Creek. We pursued them on the following day to Sugar Creek, bnt found no one there. On Friday we returned to Ossawatomie. On Saturday morning about 7 o'clock, it was reported that an army of ruffians were in the district. Mr. Frederic Brown, who was preparing to start for Lawrence, was waylaid going for his saddle from one neighbor's house to another's, and shot dead. A messenger then came in, stating that they were marching rapidly for the town, with n force of from 250 to 300 men, mounted.

They marched down to within 400 yards of the town and drew up in line of battle. They were then fired npon by the Free-State men—being a force of thirty, under the command of Capt. John Brown, with 15 men, and Capt. J. B. Cline, with 15 more. We fired upon them and kept them in check for half an hour. They brought their cannon to bear upon us, and fired briskly upon us with little effect. The ammunition of my company having become exhausted, I deemed it prudent to retreat, and ordered my men to cross to the opposite bank of the Marie De Cygne. Capt. Brown's men, a portion of them, swam the river.

There were two Free-State men killed and three wounded. One of the Free-State men who was killed took no part in the affair, and was struck with a spirit-level over the head and body, and thus beat to death in the presence of his wife. They then proceeded to plunder and fire the buildings. Eighteen buildings were burned. The women and children were driven to the woods for protection and shelter. They took some seventy-five head of cattle, twelve horses, and five wagon loads of plunder. They then decamped, taking with them their dead and wounded. I learn from those who assisted them in loading their dead and wounded that there were nine killed and four wounded. I saw seven men fall myself. I had but one cartridge left, which I reserved. I then ordered four of my men who stood near me, who had a few cartridges left, to direct their fire at a flag that was floating, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the fall of the flag at the second fire of my men. My men fired four rounds, and brought down seven of them."

Gov. Woodson's Letter to the Kansas State Committee—Letter from the Committee to Col. Cook—Visit from the Invasion—More Murders—Another Free-State Triumph.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

The scandalous and lying letter of Governor Woodson to our Central Committee, dated Sept. 3, in answer to one of the 2d, from the Committee, demanding the dispersion of the man-hunting parties in our midst, I have not been able to furnish to-day, and as another correspondent from this place has already sent it, I will omit the copy and state a few facts proving its falsity.

Gen. Lane has not "recently marched into the Territory a large body of armed men." Not over twonty were with him any part of the time, from Nebraska line to Topeka.

No party of men from the North has ever arrived in Kansas "avowedly for the purpose of eubverting by force the regularly established Governmeut of the Territory."

"At the time these men arrived in our midst, everything was" not "comparatively peaceable and quiet." The *blue-lights* had long before adopted a system, having its base of operations in Missouri, for driving every Free-State man from Kansas, and their line of "block-houses or forts," filled with stores and munitions of war, extended from the Osage to the north line near St. Mary's.

No "lawless military combinations" have ever existed in Kansas, except those claiming the badge of the *Territorial militia*.

No "law-abiding citizens" were ever attacked in Franklin—only a log-house, occupied as an arsenal by a new party of Southern blood-hounds. No houses were burnt.

The "New-Georgia Colony" were a band of thieves and murderers, occupying but one house—that was burnt.

The gang in the house of "J. P. Saunders, Esq., one of the oldest and best citizens of Douglas County," had most cowardly murdered Hoyt and Williams, had burned our houses and driven away our men, threatening to overrun the entire country. We marched upon them, intending to shoot every devil of them—but they ran. We killed no man at the attack on the party with Col. Titus, but n cold corpse was found in the house, supposed to have been that of one of the party our men detected and fired upon the night previous, while they were stealing horses.

These are some of the shameless falsehoods contained in his letter signed as the "*Aping Governor*." We all admit that he is a smarter man than Shannon, consequently knows how to do us more harm.

We have sent another letter of later date to Col. Cook alone, but he has not yet answered it. It has been intimated that he is too crusty and consequential to give us n frank answer, but I would not do him the injustice to say such was true. He appeared like a model Southern gentleman, and I presume he will answer the letter at his earliest convenience. I inclose a copy, as follows:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 3, 1856.

Col. Cook, Commander U. S. Forces at Lecompton:

DEAR SIR: The Free-State men of Kansas are now in arms for the purpose of protecting their property from destruction, and the lives of themselves and families from the inhuman atrocities of organized bands of assassins from an adjacent State. Appeals to the civil authorities have proved fruitless. As a last resort, and to avert the impending evil, we appeal to the authority you possess. We respectfully represent that our ranks are composed of *bonâ fide* citizens of Kansas, and *none* other. To satisfy you of the truth of this averment, we invite you in person to visit and inspect our ranks. If any other method of proof of this fact would be more acceptable to you, it will be equally convenient for us. We ask you to assure us protection for our lives and property, and to that end, that you disperse, or cause to be dispersed, the band of house-burners, horse-stealers, and men-stealers, from Missouri, known as the Kansas militia, now assembled at Indianola, on the Ft. Riley road, at Lecompton, near your camp, at some point on the Santa Fé road, at Easton and other places. If this shall be done, we will lay down our arms and thankfully resume our ordinary occupations.

If you do not possess power to do this, perhaps you might feel at liberty to insist that the war be conducted on principles generally recognized among Christian belligerents as just and honorable, prohibiting the destruction of the property of inoffensive and defenceless persons.

In behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee,
H. MILES MOORE,
WM. HUTCHINSON.

P. S.—Should we deem it necessary to decide this question by an appeal to arms, would you deem it your duty to interfere in case of conflict? H. M. M.
W. H.

Yesterday about fifty dragoons came into town, led by Marshal Donaldson. The Marshal inquired for Lane, Walker, Gaynor, the Central Committee and others, but our town was decidedly Know-Nothing just then. He could hear nothing of them, only he found one boy who said he had seen Lane going towards Iowa with a cannon under his arm. They staid about two hours, but found no one. Donaldson was angry—the troops bit their lips to suppress a smile. Donaldson tried to read something in the street that appeared to be a Proclamation, but the bystanders all walked rapidly away and left him, and, on seeing that no one heard him, he put up his paper. Lastly the crowd gave three groans for Donaldson and three cheers for the troops, which they recognized by waving their hats, and left.

In the afternoon, yesterday, 150 of our men, under Col. Harvey, were dispatched to the opposite side of the River to search for a moving camp reported to be near Lecompton, but they have returned, to-night, without coming in contact with any large force. A most shocking murder came to our knowledge yesterday. On Tuesday, three gentlemen named Golden, Bishop and ——, all citizens of Leavenworth, left that place for Lawrence. About night they were seized by seven Southern miscreants, when about half way to this place, and ordered back to their camp near Easton. They were unarmed, and the seven were armed. They obeyed, and started for the camp. There these gentlemen were ordered to march in front of three of the horsemen, and when in that exposed position, the word was given—"fire." They did so, and the prisonere fell. It was nearly dark, and as their victims all appeared to be dead, the murderers rode on. Some time afterwards Mr. Golden came to, and realizing his precarious condition saw his companions both dead by his side, and himself dangerously wounded in the head. Almost miraculously he crawled away, and after wandering two nights and one day, he dragged himself into town yesterday morning—looking more like dead than alive—with his face frightfully torn and burnt with powder, scarcely ablo to speak. He is now lying in our hospital—well cared for. Such, citizens of the East, is our security to life in Kansas,—such is Squatter Sovereignty as dealt out to us by Pierce & Co. Leavenworth has now lost seven of her best men within a few days, and hundreds have left and gone down the River.

To-day has set another jewel in our crown. This morning about 500 men from all parts of the Territory, under Gen. Lane, marched from Lawrence to Lecompton. This is the first earnest intention we have had of attacking them. Our cavalry, commanded by Col. Walker, followed the main road and took a position south of the town. The infantry and artillery took the river road and marched upon the town from the east. Everything was well arranged, and our men appeared finely, all resolved to win or perish. Just as our lines of battle were well formed and a contest seemed inevitable, Col. Cook's command, including about 300 cavalry and several pieces of artillery, came hurrying to the scene and formed a short distance on the left of our cavalry. We saw at a glance the result. They were there to prevent n collision. They sent a Committee to Gen. Lane to confer for peace, and after due consultation another bloodless victory was achieved. They said all our citizens held as prisoners in Lecompton, numbering some fifteen, should be unconditionally released, and they agree to deliver them in Lawrence to-night under an escort, and they pledge us that the much be-fooled Kansas Territorial Militia is disbanded and will disperse. This is a great concession on their part, and we feel stronger than ever. If we are only moderate and discreet we will soon have things our own way. They expected a merciless attack and were much frightened, but, on the whole, the termination is happy for us all. We have no more wounds to dress—no more lives to lament—still we have "*subdued*" them. Our forces were about equal, but we had a great advantage in position. I must close hastily, adding that we intend to march towards Leavenworth to-morrow. *We will bore out* to store-houses of provisions. An angel would fight rather than starve. Leavenworth post *shall* be open to us. There are reports of another rally at Westport—not very authentic.

RANDOLPH.

Gen. Richardson Taken Prisoner by Lane and Discharged—Terror of the Citizens of Leavenworth—Gov. Geary Arrived—Probable Peaceful Settlement of the Disturbances.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 12.

Mr. Rial Irish, a native of Pontiac, Michigan, reached our city yesterday afternoon by Jefferson City and the Picific Railroad, having left the city of Leavenworth on Tuesday evening, the 9th. From him we have gained the following important information respecting the condition of things in Kansas. On the same evening of his departure from Leavenworth, the people of that city were in a state of great consternation at reports that were flying about that Lane contemplated an attack upon the city that night. A lot of Government wagous had been placed on the outskirts, so as to quite encircle the city, and in come places where the spaces between the wagons were rather wide, rough board fences had been put up. The Mayor of the city had sent word up to the fort, and demanded assistance from the troops. As Mr. Irish was leaving, he learned that four companies of the troops had been detailed under the orders of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and were marching down to put the town under guard and keep off the expected enemies. This alarm and great precaution was somewhat amusing to Mr. Irish, as he had learned on the same day from n gentleman direct from Lawrence, that Lane had not moved, nor did he intend to move from his position.

Mr. Irish states that, a few days before his departure, Gen. Richardson, Commander of the Northern Division of the Kansas Militia, had been captured by a squad of Lane's troops. The particulars of the capture he had not heard. Richardson was conveyed to Lawrence, and delivered over to Gen. Lane, who at once restored his arms, and, calling on a small guard, escorted him outside of the town and dismissed him with much courtesy and many expressions of regret at his misfortune. Mr. Irish learned that Gen. Richardson was so pleased with the generosity of his captors, that he declared his intention to wage no more war against them.

The condition of Leavenworth City is truly deplorable. On Monday night last, Mr. Irish states, he was aroused from his bed at the Leavenworth Hotel by cries of the citizens that the Missouri mob were plundering several of the grocery-stores of the place, and that they must be driven off. The citizens gathered in large numbers, but were afraid to interfere, and the gang of marauders under Capt. Miller were permitted to finish their robberies. This Capt. Miller is a notorious gambler and scoundrel, and has under his command a small gang of Missourians and others, who go nbout pilfering and plundering indiscriminately. The people detest him so heartily that many have expressed their desires that he, with his gang, and Capt. Brown, with his guerillas, should be placed together in the woods, and be permitted to fight it out together. In illustration of the feelings of the inhabitants toward Capt. Miller and his marauders, Mr. Irish relates that on Monday evening, as he was passing along the street, just after the first reports had reached the place that Lane was contemplating an attack, he was addressed by a lady from one of the houses, who asked him what truth there was in the rumor, and what Lane would probably do should the town be taken. He replied that he thought Lane was not coming, but that if he did come, he would do nothing more than drive out the disorderly Missourians. To this she replied, with great emphasis and feeling: "If that's all he will do, I hope to God he will come, and that quickly!"

The Alabamians who are under arms, are exceedingly sick of the country, and are determined to leave. They say they must have money to get away with, and will have it if they have to steal it.

Atchison and Donophan had become disgusted and returned to Missouri. The Pro-Slavery forces under Gen. Reid were very small.

Governor Geary reached Leavenworth City on Tuesday evening. Quite a number of the citizens and men under arms were on the banks, ready to receive some two or three companies of Missourians, which were expected. When they learned that Governor Geary was on board, they called him out. He appeared on the guard, and made them a speech of abont ten minutes' length, saying among other things, with qualifications attached, he would enforce all the Territorial laws that were Constitutional. The Governor then proceeded up the river and landed at the fort, where he had immediate consultation with Gen. Smith. He stated his intention to proceed to Lawrence in a few days, without any more troops than would suffice for a body-guard.

Movements of Atchison, &c.

Extract from a letter dated Leavenworth, Sept. 8.

A dispatch from Atchison's command states that he has fallen back with his forces (1,200) to Westport, to reinforce, preparatory to attacking Lawrence.

Armed men from all quarters are crowding into this place. The greatest excitement prevails, and nothing is talked of but war. Business is entirely suspended. nearly all the women and children have been removed. Yesterday, preparations for the defence of the town were completed. Covered wagons are stretched around the town in the manner of a coral, which, without artillery, it would be no easy job to break through. The Kansas militia met on parade, and chose Mr. Buckle Major. Every man of the place has been compelled to shoulder arms or leave. Some of the merchants have boxed up their goods and sent them off. There is not a single Free-State man left in the town.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Political Matters.

NORTH AMERICAN MEETING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 15.

The North Americans held a meeting at the Capitol this evening. Samuel Hammond, Esq., addressed a respectable meeting which assembled in the Chamber, and Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., a larger one which assembled in the Hall. Much confusion prevailed at the outer meeting, and for some time an interruption was threatened. Cheers were proposed for Buchanan and Fillmore by turns, and groans for Fremont. After n time one or two of the noisy persons were ejected, when the meeting passed off speedily. The numbers present were not large, but respectable at both meetings.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

A large number of Delegates to the Whig National Convention, to be held in this city on Wednesday, the 17th inst., have already arrived. The hotels are filling up, and the city is thronged with people. Much feeling is manifested as to the proceedings of the Convention.

The Whigs of this city have extensive arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Delegates.

Hon. Francis Granger arrived to-night.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, addressed a large Democratic gathering this evening, in the Eighth Ward, this city.

Great preparations are making for the Democratic torch-light procession which is to take place on Wednesday.

Death of Hon. W. W. Irwin.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Sept. 15.

Hon. W. W. Irwin, a prominent lawyer, formerly Mayor of Pittsburg, Member of Congress from this District, and *Chargé d'Affaires* to Denmark during Mr. Tyler's administration, died here this morning.

National Agricultural Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

The buildings for the approaching National Agricultural Exhibition, nt Powelton, are completed, and books have been opened for entries by the exhibitors.

No Minister to be Received from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

It is understood that owing to the unsettled political condition of affairs in Nicaragua, no new Minister from that country will at present be received here.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

There were three deaths by yellow fever at Charleston on Saturday.

The Southern Mail.

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP DIADEM—FOUR OF THE CREW LOST.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week, are received.

The captain and part of the crew of the packet ship *Diadem*, from New-York, had arrived at New-Orleans. The *Diadem* had foundered at sea, and four of the crew were lost by the heavy sea that swept the deck.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. Wm. Foster, from New-York, arrived here this (Saturday) morning at 6 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived here from New-York at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.

Another of the Wounded Dead—Another Riot between the Plug Uglies and the New-Market Runners.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 13.

Now that the excitement consequent upon this tragedy has somewhat subsided, we have been enabled to gather the facts connected with its origin. As before stated, the Rip-Rap Club escorted another Club to their head-quarters, on Federal Hill, and were on their way home when the riot began, and had proceeded down Henrietta-street as far as Hanover. There was another party, composed of five young men, who had a flag and drum. While these were passing, one of them, named Bush, made an attack upon a man named Oliver Haslup, with n slung-shot, but he was intoxicated at the time, and Haslup refused to take any notice of him, and told him to go away. The difficulty would probably have ended here, but James Clazy resented the insult offered to Haslup, and in turn assaulted Bush. Several then got to fighting, and one of the five ran after the Rip-Rap Club, and requested them to come back. A large majority of them refused, but about fifteen or twenty of the more disorderly returned with the messenger, and began to throw stones, when the first fire was made from Clark's house. The parties firing the guns and pistols were James E. Clark, William Clazy, James Clazy, David Sands, John Carter, John Hartlowe, and three others whose names we could not learn. All of those nbove named have been arrested, except Sands, whose wound is of such a nature that he cannot be removed.

The streets on Saturday, in the neighborhood of the scene of riot, presented a desolate appearance, and all the houses showed marks of violence. The front of the house No. 57 Warren-street, in front of which John Hare was shot, shows the marks of twenty-two balls, two of which passed through the window. The house adjoining, and that on the corner is also well perforated with bricks, shot and bullets.

The frame house on the southwest corner of Light and Henrietta streets is completely covered with marks of stones and bricks, some of which were thrown with such force as to split the weather boarding. The rain spout shows the mark of one large bullet, which passed through it and stuck in the thigh of n young man named Thomas Seward, who was standing on the opposite side of Light-street, near Montgomery.

Clark's house, before which the affray began, bears not one mark of violence.

We called yesterday evening at the houses where the more seriously wounded are, and found that they were still alive except one. James T. Caulk was rapidly sinking, having had a severe hemorrhage for several hours. Daniel Spedden was somewhat easier, but uo hope is entertained for him. Wm. Jones, the young man reported dead, bnt who had only swooned from loss of blood, revived somewhat, but is still in a critical condition. Frederick Albright, the lad who was shot through the lungs, after suffering extreme agony until Sunday morning, died, mortification having supervened. Levi Kelly is beyond all hope, his wound being of such a character as to render recovery almost impossible.

All the others, as far as we could learn, are getting along comfortably.

Early Saturday morning the watch, by order of the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, proceeded to the residence of James E. Clark, and arrested him on the charge of having been engaged in the riot, and with being a *particeps criminis* in the murder of John Hare, as well for keeping deadly weapons concealed on his premises. James Clazy and William Clazy, also of the Clark party, were arrested, and the whole of them committed to jail.

The following are the names of several other parties who were wounded during the affray, most of whom, like those mentioned above, were mere spectators.

Charles Brannan, who resides on Light-street, near Montgomery, received a buckshot through his ear, producing only a slight wound.

Edward Crouch, a lad about 16 years of age, received a ball in his arm, which passed through above his elbow.

Samuel E. Gano, a young man from Cincinnati, who had only arrived in the city on Friday morning, and was passing at the time, received a ball in his left ancle, causing a painful wound.

Frederick Hammond received some twenty buckshot in different parts of his bopy. His injuries are not dangerous.

Michael Marshall received two wounds—one in the throat and another in the leg—painful but not dangerous.

John Hare, the wood-sawyer who was shot, was about sixty years of age, and highly respected as a quiet and inoffensive man. The ball passed directly through his heart, causing almost instant death. He was at work on Warren-street, near the corner of Light, in a direct line from Clark's house, at a distance of full one hundred yards. Gartze, one of the parties arrested, is charged with firing a musket in that direction at the instant the poor old man fell. He has been arrested, and will of course be tried for the murder.

On Saturday night another party named John Hottenagle was arrested on the charge of being engaged in the riot, and committed to jail.

We called at the Southern District Police Station, where the arms taken from the premises of Clark are kept. They consist of a swivel, loaded half-way to the muzzle, one loaded musket, one empty musket, one double-barreled gun, several horse rifle pistols and four cavalry sabres.

The swivel was placed near the door and it was intended to put n match to it in the event of an attack being made on the house.

The whole affair originated through the indiscretion of Bush, who made the first assault, and had he been arrested on the spot, the innocent victims who have lost their lives or who are now on beds of suffering would have escaped.

RIOT ON WEST LOMBARD-STREET—CHILD SHOT.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a difficulty occurred between several rowdies on West Lombard-street, between Amity and Poppleton streets, when one of them, James P. Welsh, fired a pistol loaded with slug shot. At the time the weapon was discharged a son of Mr. William Tell Bixler, about six years of age, was standing upon the pavement in front of his house. Several of the slugs entered the steps and one of them struck the child in the head, hut fortunately took effect so near the top of the cranium as to glance off without doing other injury than creating a slight flesh wound. Officers James and Manly immediately arrested Welsh and conveyed him to the office of Justice Carl, where he underwent an examination and was committed to jail to answer the offence before the Criminal Court.

After Welsh had been committed to jail, and whilst the officers were conveying him thither, an attempt was made by some of his friends to take him nway from the officers. This attempt was unsuccessful, and after the accused had been safely confined, officers C. Brown and James returned to the place where the attack was made and arrested a man named John Montgomery, on the charge of attempting the rescue of the prisoner and resisting the officers in the discharge of their dnty. Justice Carl committed him to jail in default of $500 bail to answer the charge before the Criminal Court.

ANOTHER RIOT BETWEEN PLUG UGLIES AND THE NEW MARKET RUNNERS.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, another disgraceful riot occurred in the vicinity of the Lexington market, which was kept up for some time with pistols, muskets and brickbats. The parties to the fight were the Plug Uglies and a political club attached to or congregating about the New Market Engine house, the opposing club being of the American Party, and attached to or congregating about the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, between whom a bitter feud has existed for some time.

The riot, as far as we could learn commenced nt the Lexington market, one of the parties retreating to the New-Market engine house, in front and from the windows of which the fight took place, a great number of shots having been fired, but as far as can be ascertained no one was seriously injured. Another statement is that the Plug Uglies had threatened to sack the engine house during the night, and that the parties in the house armed themselves for its defence, waiting an attack.

Several arrests were made by the officers, which were entered npon the books of the western watch station, as follows: David Houck, charged with shooting a musket from the corner of Eutaw and Lexington streets. John Gorman, Henry Vance, Joseph Keenan, and George Thomas, charged with being in the New-Market Engine House, and firing from the same with muskets. James Donaldson, charged with parading the streets with a horse pistol and sword. The accused were all held to bail for a further examination by Justice Hayward.

ANOTHER RIOTOUS RIOT.

We noticed on Saturday the fact of a riot having occurred in Canal-street on Friday afternoon, in which pistols and bricks were used, but which resulted in no serious injury to any of the parties. About 8½ o'clock on the same night, the parties again met at the corner of Canal and Fayette-streets, and the fracas was renewed with more serious consequences. During the affray a young man named John Haupt was stabbed in the abdomen, producing a frightful wound, and from which it is doubted if he will recover. He was also struck on the head with a brick, from which he received a severe contusion. Two others of the same party named John Nelson and Lemuel Dorsey, were knocked down with bricks and severely injured. For some time past a difficulty has existed between the runners of the Lafayette Fire Company and a fishing club known as the Pioneers, and they determined to settle it by n resort to battle. Officers Ross and Maher, of the Eastern District, apprehending trouble, remained in the neighborhood, and when the fight begun, at the peril of their own lives rushed in and succeeded in quelling it before further mischief was done.

STILL ANOTHER RIOT.

Between twelve o'clock and daylight yesterday morning, another disturbance occurred on Pacastreet, near Baltimore-street, when a man named Patrick Ready was shot in the face with a pistol ball. The ball took effect on the npper part of the nose and glanced upwards and ont at the forehead, creating a flesh wound, which is not considered dangerous. The wound was dressed by Dr. E. D. Baer. The origin of the affray, like the many others which have occurred during the past three days, is ntributed to party feeling. No arrests were made.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A very satisfactory performance of "Norma" was given last night to a fine and fashionable house. Mme. La Grange was in excellent voice—especially in the earlier portion of the opera—and was ably seconded by Mme. Seidenburg, a lady whose neat and artistic singing ought to give her a permanent position at the Academy of Music. Signor Cresa appeared as *Pollio*, and did all that was to be expected from that unsatisfactory part. He is a tenor of unquestionable promise.

On Wednesday the "Trovatore" will be given for the last time this season, and then the house will be closed for n week, in order to give time for the final rehearsals of "L'Etoile du Nord."

Mr. Hackett—Academy of Music.—The Shakespearian Company, under the direction of Mr. Hackett, will give their last performance to-night, at the Academy of Music. The "Merry Wives of Windsor" will be played, with the strong cast of Mr. Hackett's Star Company.

Burton's Theater.—Mr. and Mrs. E.L. Davenport commenced an engagement here last night, and were very properly greeted by an overwhelming house. The American stage can boast no better actor than Mr. Davenport; the quietude, ease and impressiveness of his style leave little to be desired, and his conceptione are generally marked by sound literary judgment and acumen. Mrs. Davenport liberally shares the excellence of her husband, but she seems to have acquired a more boisterous method during the few months of her absence, and in consequence has not advanced in her profession. The "Honeymoon" was strongly cast, and with the artists we have mentioned in the two leading *rôles*, backed up by Fisher, Burton and Setchell, excellently played.

Bowery Theatre.—Mr. Brougham revived his famous "Metamora" travestie last night with considerable success. After the vivacity and wit of "Pocahontas," this earlier work comes somewhat tamely. Its principal merit lies in the amusing imitations of Mr. Forrest, which Mr. Brougham gives with much effect. There are but few local hits in the piece, and the dialogue is rather "spun out," and lacks the proverbial brevity for which wit is celebrated. The burlesque was only moderately played, —a lack of study being more or less observable in all the impersonators. It has been nicely put upon the stage, and cannot fail to amuse an audience at all familiar with the scowls and grimaces of the "great tragedian."

Chambers-street Theatre.—This favorite place of amusement having been leased by Mr. Eddy, was opened last night for a brief season. The company appears to be respectable,—headed by Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Mr. R. Johnston, Miss Raymond, Mr. C. Hale, Mr. Grosvenor, and some members of the Broadway company. The play was "Othello," in which Mr. Eddy sustained the part of the Moor in a highly creditable manner, supported by Mr. Johnston as *Iago*. The tragedy went off smoothly, and the efforts o those engaged in it merited much of the applause bestowed on them.

The house was well filled, and it was very evident from the demonstrations which we saw and *heard* that the friends with whom Mr. Eddy was so popular at the Bowery are determined to sustain him in his new enterprise. There is a good bill for to-night.

German Opera.

The first performance of the new German Opera takes place to-night at Niblo's Garden, "Robert the Devil," by Meyerbeer, is selected for the occasion.

THE [illegible]

Foreign Articles on [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ENTRY OF THE CZAR INTO MOSCOW.

NEWS FROM INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. mail steamer *Arabia*, Captain Eldridge, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 3rd of Sept. arrived at [illegible] yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 4th arrived at Boston on Sunday. By these two arrivals we receive details of [illegible] and full files to the latter date.

The London *Morning Star* has the following:—"We believe we may say that in some quarters it is expected Hon. C. P. Villiers, brother of Lord Clarendon, will be appointed as Minister to Washington. What grounds exist for this expectation we are unable to state."

The Liverpool *Post* of the 3d inst. says: "We stated, on Saturday week, that the Central American question was settled; and we have now authority for saying that the treaty only waits the ratification of the respective Governments. We are also in a condition to add that Hon. Mr. Villiers has been appointed British Minister at Washington."

We read in the London *Daily News*: "The Central American difficulty is confidently stated to have received a satisfactory solution in a convention and treaty said to have been concluded between Honduras and Great Britain. The leading features of the arrangement are understood to be traversed by the projected Inter-oceanic Railway, and the freedom of its terminal ports without cession of Ruatan and the other two small Islands, in recognition of the equitable claim of the latter State upon those dependencies. If the information be correct, the large

…lays down and refuse… Republican form of government in a single … according to Mr. EVERETT, and … every American Historian, was a birthright … planted by the Puritan Fathers on … Rock, and it was an attempt on the … their chance to take away that freedom … brought about a revolt and the War of In… dependence. It was precisely because they would … be slaves that they revolted. A slave, ac…cording to all lexicographers, is a person who has … all power of resistance; a person who is wholly … subject to the will of another. So according to all the lexicographers and to all good artists, chains alone represent; this condition. Mr. POWERS himself has … countenanced this definition by placing chains on his … Greek Slave, in order that the public might not mis…take her for a Venus. The great cause of Revolution … was the attempt to levy oppressive taxes on free men, … coupled with a denial of the right of representation. … England sought to impose upon the Colonies a species … of political slavery, but she did not succeed, for her … subjects revolted. When the revolt commenced, it … was not with the intention of seeking a separation … from the mother country, but to obtain a redress of … grievances. It was only when their revolts were un… heard and their petitions repulsed that the Colonists … determined to go further and declare complete inde… pendence. The broken chain therefore not only does … not typify the character of our institutions, but it fal… sifies history and bears a slander on the noble-hearted … men who founded our great Republic; and I now say … that not only is twenty-five thousand dollars an ab… surdly exaggerated price to pay for such a statue, … but that the statue ought never to be allowed to cross … the Atlantic. Its presence at Washington could give … pleasure to no one capable of comprehending the … grandeur of the statuary art, or of understanding the … true meaning of artistic symbols.

But there are other details and other objections to … this statue—"celebrated" as the Venus of Milo, but … not "celebrated" as America, as one of your corres… pondents says. To represent America, to say nothing … about the price, we should have a grand, and especial… ly an original conception, and not a copy of a cold … ideal figure, intended to show off anatomical propor… tions. It should be original in design as is our Con… stitution, vigorous in action as is our nature, and in… structive in effect as is our success. The statue in … question is intended to offer three symbols: the fe… male figure which represents America, the broken … chain which represents the condition of slavery from … which she emerged through the war of the Revolution, … and the upraised arm, which is a mystery. The gest… ure, represented by this arm (the arm of Venus that … was supposed to rest on Mars in the original) is posi… tively beyond comprehension. It has a "come-on-boys" … sort of air about it, which is totally incom… patible with the exquisite proportions of the figure, … and the elaborate finish which has been put upon it.

Does a half-naked female figure, however beautiful … in its anatomical proportions, with one hand pointing … upwards, and one foot trampling on the symbol of … emancipated Slavery, truthfully, historically, typify … America, in all the greatness and originality of its … birth and growth? Does such a conception, if it may … be dignified with the title, either respond to Mr. POW… ERS' reputation as an artist, or to the design of Con… gress who authorized its execution?

Mr. POWERS commenced his statue without know… ing how he was to get out of the dilemma into which … his conception would inevitably lead him. Sculptors, … in all times past, have had a difficulty in symbolizing … tyranny and oppression. Mr. POWERS had before his … eyes, in the public places of Florence, the great works … executed during the Republic, to illustrate the stats … of tyranny and oppression from which the country … had escaped, and which was variously typified by the … triumph of justice over tyranny, of right over might, … or of good over evil. Thus we have the various com… bats and victories of Hercules, such as killing the … Nemean Lion, or the Monster Gorgon; Perseus decap… itating Medusa; Theseus destroying the Minotaur; … Judith and Holofernes; David and Goliath; the fig… ure of Virtue triumphing over Vice, where a young … and slender female is trampling under foot a large and … athletic man, whose face betrays every bad passion, … &c. But nowhere can Mr. POWERS find such a perver… sion of the symbol of Slavery as that which he has … placed on his statue of America. And this is the only … *original* point of his statue!

Since my first mention of this subject I have made … inquiries in regard to the price of statues in Paris and … elsewhere. I find that the best sculptors of Paris, … and I am permitted in this connection to use the name … of Baron TRIGETTY, receive on an average four thou… sand dollars for statues ten feet high. But the ablest … sculptors of Italy receive much less than this sum. … The statues recently erected in Florence to the memo… ry of the illustrious men of Tuscany, sixteen or … eighteen in number, cost something over one thou… sand dollars each, most of them executed by men who … rank higher in this department of art than Mr. … POWERS. It is not pretended that this sum adequately … rewards their talents, but they accept such commis… sions to further the patriotic objects of their Govern… ment. Mr. POWERS himself has given us a guide by … which to estimate the price of a single statue, in his … several copies of the Greek Slave, which he has sold … at three thousand dollars each. Give his workmen an … additional thousand dollars and they will execute the … three ten feet high, the sculptor having no extra labor … to perform.

THE HAREMS OF THE NEW WORLD.

I have another correction and another criticism to … make. In announcing four weeks ago the appearance … in this city of a translation of the American work en… titled *Female Life Among the Mormons*, I took occa… sion to criticize the translator for not acknowledging … the book as a translation. It appears that I was mis… taken, and the translator, Mr. H. B. REVOIL, has made … a reclamation to that effect. I was led into error by … the changed title of the book, which in France reads … "*Les Harems du Nouveau Monde*," by reviews of the … work which did not mention that the book was a … translation, and by extracts made from it and signed … by M. REVOIL'e name. The book had just then ap… peared, and I had not yet seen it.

But I protest against the change which M. REVOIL … has made in the title of the book. In France, more … than in any other country, it is *de rigueur* that a trans… lator should follow religiously his author. No depar… ture from this rule is admissible in the laws which … govern the literary world. In the present instance … the alteration was made to give the book greater sale; … it was an attempt to catch the attention of that large … class of readers in France who support the Paul de … Kock literature of the day. The title carries a calum… ny on the morals of the people of the United States; … for out of the thousands who read every day the title … of the book in the advertising columns of the journals, … on placards and in the bookstore windows, how many … will ever see far enough into its contents to learn that … it is a delineation of life among an isolated sect of fa… natics beyond the Rocky Mountains? How many will … read the title only as they run and lay it up in the … memory as one more fact to urge against the morality … of the people of the great Western Republic? As a … case exactly in point, a gentleman said to me one day … in passing the window of a bookstore where *The Har… ems of the New World* was exposed for sale, "Ah! how … is that? Do you have harems in America?"

AN ANECDOTE OF CHAM.

I have a friend who knows CHAM, the great carica… turist of the *Charivari*. He tells an anecdote of this … artist which is worth repeating. CHAM is as great a … *farceur* in society as he is with his crayon. One day … he was breakfasting with a company of twenty of his … friends and acquaintances, literary men and artists … like himself. CHAM was overflowing with wit during … the repast, and at the end of it offered to bet the … price of a dinner for the twenty that, inasmuch as … they all, or nearly all, had to cross the Pont des Arts, … which was at that time a toll bridge, he would take … them across for one sou, the price of one person. The … proposition was deemed an impossibility and the bet … accepted. The company locked arms in couples and … advanced towards the gate-keeper, CHAM taking the … lead. Arrived within the gate, CHAM withdrew his … arm from his companion, wheeled to the side of the … gate-keeper, and commenced counting with the latter … the number of his companions as they passed. When … they had all passed, CHAM commenced fumbling in his … pockets precipitately, an exercise which he continued … till he saw his companions step off the extremity of … the bridge. He then drew from his pocket a sou and, … handing it to the gate-keeper, started on. The latter, … of course, stopped him and demanded the toll of the … whole company. CHAM replied, "Not at all; I am … responsible for those gentlemen. I have paid my … sou, and I have a right to pass on." And he again … started. "But wait," said the man, "why did you … not pay for the company as they passed?" "I … thought you knew it yourself," replied CHAM, "and as I saw … you doing the same, I supposed you knew your own … business," and CHAM left the poor man stupefied to … join his vanquished companions. Like true literary … men and artists, however, at the end of the dinner …

which … took … This man, whose real name is Count de NOAILLES, … is a son (illegitimate, I believe) of the Marquis de … NOAILLES. He has a sister, in the same category of … paternity as himself, who is called Countess of … NOAILLES in society, but who, like her brother, bears … a *nom de plume* in the literary world. This sister is … of great service to CHAM in his daily labors on *Chari… vari*, for she is as great a caricaturist as himself; and … when CHAM's inventive genius runs low he invariably … goes to his sister for aid. During the late hot … weather CHAM took refuge from the heat on the sea-… beach at Trouville, and there he continued his daily … contributions for some time; but the limited resources … of the place soon lent a transparency to his wit that … came near proving dangerous to his reputation. So … he hastened to Paris and to his sister's house, and … laying a contribution on the collection of *charges* and … *croquis* she had made during his absence, *Charivari* … blazed forth again with its usual brilliancy.

Like ALPHONZE KARR, CHAM lays everybody in con… tribution whom he meets for *bons mots* and *charges* … for his caricatures. He gives dinners to all sorts of … people, (for his ample salary permits the indulgence,) … and he makes them drink champagne to stimulate … their wit while he takes notes. But there is this dif… ference between CHAM and ALPHONZE KARR, that while … the latter is quiet, or as some are unkind enough to … say stupid, in the midst of the wit his wine has put in … play, CHAM holds an even head with the foremost in … the discharges of *bons mots* and drollery that fall on … all sides. An additional stimulus is thus gained to … the intellects of the *convives*, which does not fail to … tell on CHAM's page of *Charivari*. He calls these … species of orgies his *moultins d'esprit*.

The *convives* of ALPHONZE KARR are often surprised … to see reproduced in his next *feuilleton* the ideas … which they had originated at his table, but magnified … and extended to such dimensions, and clothed in lan… guage so *spirituel*, so truly Voltarian, as to be scarcely … recognizable. But their greater surprise is that a man … so little *spirituel* in society, should be so transcend… ently so on paper.

MADAME RISTORI.

This lady has returned to Paris, the scene of her … first great triumph, and proposes to play but once, … which will be her only appearance here till the month … of April of next year. The performance is a voluntary … offer on the part of Mme. RISTORI to the fund … of the Dramatic Relief Society of this city, pro… posed by her in a letter to the Minister of State. The … performance will take place at the Opera Comique … next week, and the piece selected is "Medea." This … offer, tendered to an Association of which she is not … a member, and from which she derives no benefit, … cannot but conciliate the good will of the profession … at Paris. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Marcy's Dispatch on the Abolition of Privateering.

From the London Times.

The late Conference at Paris closed its labors … by recommending to the established Governments of … the world the abolition of privateering, and the invio… lability in time of war of neutral flags and goods. In … recommending these two new rules of war to the … world, the Conference also gave out that the two must … be taken together; that is to say, that any Govern… ment which joined the four Powers on either of these … rules must join them on both; that the abolition of … privateering and the acknowledgment of neutral … rights were, in the opinion of the Conference, alike … desirable and necessary for improving our system of … war, and bringing it into harmony with the ideas and … principles of modern civilization, and that therefore … other Powers must understand that they must join … the Conference on both these points, or stand aloof … from the Conference altogether.

Now, the Government of the United States, as rep… resented in Mr. MARCY'e dispatch, objects to this … coupling of the two rules, and imposes the alternative … of accepting both or neither. The American Govern… ment says that it is willing to accept the rule respect… ing the inviolability of neutral flags and goods, having … indeed, itself, two years ago come forward formally … to recommend it for adoption, but it maintains that … this rule and the rule respecting privateering stand … on quite a different basis, and that in accepting the … one it is not at all prepared to accept the other, as … proposed by the Conference. "Privateers," says Mr. … MARCY:

"Are in substance a department of the national navy; … they stand in the same relation to regular vessels of war … that volunteers do to the line; they fight in the name and … under the authority of Government. What ground have … you, then, against privateers which do not tell against a … regular navy as well? Besides," he continues, "see the … injustice of such a rule as it operates upon countries with… out navies, compared with its operation upon naval Pow… ers. We Americans are opposed in principle to great … standing forces, military or naval; in time of war, then, … we naturally, having no large navy, depend upon our pri… vateers, who only do for us what regular navies do for … naval Powers; and therefore to deprive us of our priva… teers is to deprive us of our natural means of defence. … And who is to decide, after all, what constitutes a priva… teer, as distinguished from a vessel of war? Is this a … point to be left to foreign Powers, who are thus to dictate … to us the forms and demarcations of our naval forces?"

The rule against privateers is thus charged with … depriving countries without navies of their proper … means of defence, while, in their weakness, it lifts up … the great naval Powers to the position of formidable … bullies, who have all the ocean to themselves, and can … do what they like there.

To this argument against the abolition of privateer… ing on the score of justice succeeds another, on the … ground of its inconsistency. For what, asks Mr. … MARCY, do you object to privateering *for*? Simply … because privateers capture your merchant vessels and … prey upon *private* property. But do you make any … rule against the capture of private property on the … seas? No, you leave it to men-of-war to capture, as … before. But what inconsistency to abolish privateer… ing on this ground, and to leave private property just … as exposed as ever to capture by men-of-war!

Now, there are considerable errors in this argument … used by the American Government. Privateering is … not objectionable on the ground of its invasion of pri… vate property alone, nor was it, that we are aware, … ever used as the argument against privateers, for … everybody knows that men-of-war capture merchant … vessels and private property on the seas when they … can. The objection to privateering was the irregu… larity and barbarism which were involved in private … individuals going about, simply by way of pecuniary … speculation, capturing ships and slaughtering crews … on the open seas. It may suit the American Govern… ment to describe privateers as in principle vessels of … war, inasmuch as they are authorized by the Govern… ments of the countries whose flag they bear; but … there is all the difference between public vessels and … private vessels which simply procure public authority … in order to enable them to plunder. We admire, indeed, … the perfect gravity with which MR. MARCY quotes VA… TEL's description of privateering as "a lawful and time… honored mode of warfare," and the crews as men … "who generously expose their property and their … lives to the dangers of privateering," as well as the … old publicist's protest against "bad citizens who … under the stately mask of a spurious wisdom, or a … craftily sensitive conscience, seek to mislead the judg… ment, and dare to assert that this is not the way in … which the State and the Sovereign are to be served, … and that the profits which individuals may derive … from this pursuit are illicit, or at least disgraceful." … This was all very well in a publicist writing in LOUIS … XIV's reign. But Mr. MARCY must know perfectly … well the stuff of which privateering is made. In … theory it is the Government which fights in the priva… teer, but practically everybody knows that privateer… ing is a trade which is carried on because it gives so … much per cent. on the capital employed in it, and … that it is, in fact, a piece of paper alone which distin… guishes between the privateerer and the pirate, their … real spirit being exactly the same. The Conference, … then, very properly wished to put down this merce… nary and disgraceful mode of warfare, and the rule … against privateering had a moral object in view, and … not merely the protection of private property.

The American argument, however, appears to have … some force when it comes to the difference of the ope… ration of this rule upon countries with and without … regular navies; and it may be admitted, perhaps, … that the rule as proposed by the Conference, and … without any additions to it to counterbalance such a … result, would operate unfairly upon a country like the … United States, whose merchant vessels would be ex… posed to the cannon of our men-of-war everywhere, … without a navy of their own to retaliate. When Mr. … MARCY, then, proposes an addition to this rule in the … shape of a general prohibition against all attack on … private property on the high seas, we must confess … we are not altogether disinclined to meet him. Mr. … MARCY proposes "to add to the proposition in the … declaration of the Congress of Paris against privateer… ing the following words: 'And that the private prop… erty of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the … high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public … armed vessels of the other belligerent.'" Thus amend… ed, the Government of the United States are willing … to adopt the rule against privateering, and their offer … undoubtedly demands very serious consideration. As … a question of principle, there can be no doubt that … private property has as much right to protection in … war by sea as it has in war by land, though there may … possibly be difficulties attending such protection, as … Government property is not so clearly distinguished … from private on sea as it is by land. A regiment can … not doubt that a farm-house or a house in a street is … a private house, while public stores do not so openly … show their ownership, as distinguished from private … merchandise. Making exception, however, for a few … difficulties, the principle is undoubtedly the same in … both cases. Such a rule would of course be a great … innovation, and some might be disposed to say that … war would be deprived of some of its legitimate sever… ity, and be, in its softened state, weakened even as an … engine of international justice. But very heavy and … effective machinery of annoyance still remains, nor can … any one doubt that the mere blockade of the principal … ports of the United States would of itself be the great… est possible infliction. Mr. MARCY's offer, then, de… serves serious attention, and will, we hope, obtain it, … on the part of the four Powers.

A British … gram … Politics.

From the London Times, Sept. 2.

The public speakers and writers in the United States not unfrequently indulge their humorous and … sarcastic vein at the expense of the old European … countries. On this side of the Atlantic we are a set … of slaves, crouching before the first bold adventurer … who possesses the nerve and the will to shoot us down, … or, still more commonly, cowering before the nameless … terrors of a Monarch's frown. In the great Federation … which has been created by wise heads and strong … arms in the States of North America anything like a … breach in the Constitution is absolutely out of the … question. The people can protect the people's patri… mony, even if a transitory discord should pervade the … relations between the legislative and executive powers. … A Parisian 2d of December is unintelligible to the … minds of Americans; as little can they sympathize … with our troubles in England when the conflicting pas… sions and interests of the various classes in society … appear to threaten danger to the public peace. Were … we inclined to recriminate we might point to events … which have just occurred at Washington, and show … that the machine of Government may be deranged … even when the form of Government is purely Repub… lican. The dissension between the House of Repre… sentatives and the Senate—or rather between the … House of Representatives on the one hand and the … Senate and the President on the other—had at the … last dates arrived at such a point that Congress sepa… rated, having, as we should say, refused the supplies. … According to the phraseology of the American Legis… lature, the Army Appropriation bill was disallowed. … The old bone of contention, Kansas, was the cause of … all the mischief. The statesmen whose object it has … been throughout to convert Kansas into a Slave State … had contrived to avoid a decision adverse to their … views throughout the protracted session. There … could be no doubt that the Executive Power, urged … on by the slaveholding interest, would have taken … time by the forelock during the recess, and have so … saturated Kansas with the spirit and elements … of Slavery that the attempt to wash out … the taint at a later period would have been … hopeless. As the House of Representatives … could not obtain a satisfactory settlement of this … question during the session, they resolved to "task on … as riders to their money-bills provisos which for… bade the use of the national military force in the … Territory of Kansas for any other purpose than … that of preserving the public tranquillity. They pro… vided, moreover, in specific terms that no part … of the armed force of the nation should be em… ployed in aid of the enactments of the alleged Legis… lative Assembly of that Territory. Finally, the … President was required to disarm the present organ… ized militia of Kansas, and to command the instant … return of all the arms which had been supplied … from the national stores to that force. Short … of the acceptance of those provisos by the Sen… ate and the President the Army Estimates were … refused. The Senate docked off the provisos and re… turned the bill to the Lower House. The Lower … House tacked them on again and returned the bill. … This game of Legislative battledore and shuttlecock … was continued for a certain time, until the proceeding … had degenerated into a farce. The Representatives … remained firm, time pressed, and thus, notwithstand… ing repeated conferences, and many efforts upon the … part of the Senate to arrive at a solution without the … adoption of the odious proviso, the bill was dropped, … and Congress separated for the recess.

Thus, then, during the remainder of his office, Mr. … PIERCE was left to carry on the business of the coun… try, and to guard the soil of the United States from … intestine violence and foreign invasion, without the … assistance of any armed force. The soldiers, to be … sure, were there; but there was no means for paying … them. The representatives of the nation were thus … fairly committed to a contest with the Senate and the … President, and had given pretty clear evidence of … their intention to fight the contest out *à l'outrance*. … The President on his side has convened an extraordi… nary meeting of Congress, which is to be assembled … almost within a few hours of the prorogation. Opinions … of course run high on one side and the other at Wash… ington. On the one hand high admiration is expressed … for the firm and dignified attitude of the anti-slavery … party in the lower House. In withdrawing the Kansas … amendments upon previous measures on the faith of the … President's promise that he would do something sat… isfactory in the matter, it is contended that they had … conceded enough, and somewhat more than enough. … In the face of his alleged want of faith, it would have … been madness, it is said, to leave him for a season in … possession of uncontrolled power with the whole mili… tary force of the country at his disposal. The conse… quences might be readily foreseen. When Congress … met again the Territory would be fairly in the gripe … of the Southern slaveowners, which would be an … enormous evil in itself, and would, moreover, be a … stepping-stone to future aggressions of a like kind. … In a word, the battle of Slavery or Freedom hung … upon the issue of Kansas, and therefore the repre… sentatives were right in straining to the utmost, … when all other means had failed, every resource … which the Constitution had placed in their power in … order to avoid so unfortunate an event. On the other … side it was contended that this was an unfair and un… constitutional attempt upon the part of a small ma… jority in the House of Representatives to control the … action of the two coördinate branches of the Legisla… ture upon a collateral point. It would have been well … enough to take a decision upon the Kansas difficulty, … and to rest contented with that, whatsoever it might be. … It was wrong, when that question was decided in one … sense virtually by two branches of the Legislature … against one, for the dissentient to throw the whole … machinery of State out of gear by depriving the whole … country of military protection. The Senate and Pres… ident were called upon to swallow, against their … sense and their views of justice and propriety, an ob… noxious policy with regard to a particular State, or … else the whole armed force of the States was turned … loose upon society, and the territory of the United … States, from Maine to Florida, left without guard or … protection. The policy, too, which was involved in … the proviso of the Army Appropriation bill was no … slight matter, for it involved, and at no very distant … date, the fortunes of well nigh one-half of the com… munity. Was this a point to be disposed of by a … side-wind? Was the whole question of the existence … of Negro Slavery in the United States to be disposed … of by a rider to a money bill?

In our own country a difficulty of this sort would be … got rid of in one or other of two or three ways. In … the course of a very few days the Ministers who sup… ported the policy adverse to the opinion of the majo… rity of the House of Commons would be ousted from … power, and replaced by successors who would be will… ing to carry out the policy of that majority. In the … United States there does not appear to exist any such … safeguard to ease the shock when a conflict arises … between the President and a majority of the popular … assembly. The President is King and Premier at the … same time. The case is certainly one which might … have arisen on our own side of the Atlantic, although … the moderation—in action, if not in words—of Eng… lish statesmen and Parliament men has hitherto … guarded us from any such extremity. It is a … happy incident of every extreme measure that it … has an inherent tendency to shorten its own exist… ence. The United States of America cannot be left … without military defence—that is clear enough; and, … therefore, one side or the other must give way; or, as … is more probable, both will relax somewhat from their … pretensions. We fully expect to hear by next mail … that the difference has been settled, or the difficulty … postponed in one way or another. Still it is impossi… ble not to see that here is a precedent which may one … day lead to strange results. It has long been foretold … that gentlemen who own negroes, and gentlemen who … don't own negroes, will not be able to keep house to… gether in the long run. Is this the beginning of the … end? For ourselves, we have no further wish upon … the matter than to see the citizens of the United … States adopt that course which, upon the whole, may … be best calculated to promote the permanent interests … of the country. If every acre in the United States … were covered with a thriving and happy population, … the better pleased should we be.

British View of Walker's Rule in Nicaragua.

From the London Times, Sept. 2.

The last accounts from Nicaragua represent … WALKER'e situation as highly critical. Deserted by … all but his own troop of Filibusters, he seems to be … about to exemplify the lot of that class of adventurers … who can gain, but cannot keep. With the intrepidity, … vehemence, and dash which could get possession of a … position, he seems to have been wanting in all the … arts of regular statesmanship, and to have forgotten … that the retention of power required a very different … line of action and exhibition of temper from that … which was suited for obtaining it. The instant he … had gained his position and was President of Nicara… gua, he ought to have turned over a new leaf, to have … put off the military bravo and become the civil magis… trate, and to have shown himself alive to the advan… tages of social order and peace. But this is a transi… tion which inferior adventurers cannot make. We … have in a near neighbor a remarkable instance of such a … transition, but even in his case it is one of the most … powerful traits of a powerful mind. The common … order of adventurers cannot exert this self-command, … stop themselves all at once in the impetus, and attain … a complete balance in the very contrary direction in … which they were previously going. The common ad… venturer has no idea but of going as he began, and … does not see the proper point to change; he continues … the impetus and dash of his first assault, and when … become a civil ruler, acts as he did when he was a mili… tary invader; he is a one-sided personage, and wants … that fertility of mind, that flexibility and capacity of … accommodating himself to changing circumstances, … which is the sign of true power. WALKER appears to … have behaved as President of Nicaragua, very much … as he did as its invader—to have carried the military … bravo into the functions of the civil magistrate, and to … have alienated the affections of the Nicaraguans … by lawless, cruel, and volatile acts. If we are to be… lieve rumor, he indulges in new schemes for break… ing fresh ground, in the absence of proper power for … keeping his old one, and shows that attack is his … *forte* and his real pleasure, rather than the use of the … position got. The Filibuster does not get beyond this … point; he is a robber, and not a conqueror. WALKER … was described on the first dawn of success as a hero, … the regenerator of Central America, and the intro… ducer of Anglo-Saxon union, order, law, and prosperity … into regions hitherto torn by faction and weakened by … division into petty States. He had every advantage … that Government favor in the United States could … give him. At the very time that Mr. CUSHING'e sen… sitiveness to the duty of a neutral Power was prohibit… ing all notice even of recruiting for the British service in … the United States, WALKER's recruits, in defiance of the … protest of the Nicaraguan Minister, marched to their … ships with bands of music and all the military pomp … and show that could be mustered. On the very first … appearance of success his Government was acknow… ledged by … Government … his position … bevity, law … ful administration of a country. With twenty hun… dred followers he has to oppose RIVAS without an army … three thousand, as well as the joint invading forces of … Honduras and Guatemala. The fear of Anglo-Saxon … conquest seems to have united Central America, while … the specimen of a filibustering Government which … WALKER's Administration has exhibited, the effects of … which appear in the greatest pecuniary distress, and … in the suspension of all business throughout the State, … has alienated the Nicaraguans.

If these accounts be correct, the United States Gov… ernment must begin to feel that it hardly acted with … suitable dignity in its precipitate recognition of … WALKER's Government. Mere temporary success is … not sufficient surety to constitute the established Gov… ernment of a country, and no Government ought to … be recognised but an established Government,—one … which presents some appearance of stability and de… monstration. The Government of this country has … acted with more discretion in waiting as it has done … to see the issue. It has thus, in all probability, saved … itself the trouble of recognizing and disowning again. … We may congratulate ourselves, too, in the event of … WALKER'e downfall, on the probable removal … of what would have been an obstacle to the … settlement of the Central American dispute. … The scheme of arrangement which we long … since described has made some progress since … we last referred to this subject; and if we are not … misinformed, a treaty between Great Britain, the … United States and Honduras, which will remove sev… eral of the principal difficulties, has been already … signed. It is of the highest importance, then, for the … satisfactory settlement of this whole question, that … the other States of Central America should exhibit … an amicable and reasonable spirit. WALKER's Gov… ernment, founded upon the strongest anti-English … feeling, would have been able, perhaps, to raise ob… structions, and set the current of feeling against us. … As it is, with the hope of the restoration of a Gov… ernment with which we can treat in Nicaragua, we … may look forward to an early and satisfactory settle… ment of the whole dispute.

The Transatlantic Telegraph—The "Arctic" off Queenstown.

From the Cork Constitution, Aug. 30.

Lying at anchor off Queenstown for the last few … days must have been observed a small, unsightly, ill… painted, rusty-bottomed screw steamer, without one … point of attraction about her, except the stars and … stripes fluttering in the breeze. Yet that boat and … some of the officers she contains have been the world's … wonder for a season, and have just now concluded a … task which is the forerunner of an event more wonder… ful still.

The *Arctic* was the vessel that was sent to rescue … Dr. KANE, who had previously been sent to rescue … FRANKLIN. She was successful, and brought home … Dr. KANE and his crew, who had been obliged to … abandon his ship and search. She was then a light … ship on the American coast. She is now the bearer of … Lieutenant STRAIN, of Darien notoriety, and Captain … BERRIMAN, who has before, and now again, crossed … from Newfoundland to take soundings of the whole … Atlantic from St. John's to Valencia, with the view to … ascertain the probable success with which a telegra… phic cable may be laid between these points. The re… sult is satisfactory.

For some 50 or 60 miles from St. John's, and again … on this side, is a bank varying from 25 to 120 fathoms. … Between these there is a plateau nearly level, the bot… tom soft, composed of shells so fine that only the mi… croscope can discover them, each shell perfect in its … minute beauty, proving the absence of current at … the bottom, and, with due deference to STEPHENSON … and others, the want of that vast pressure, which … was to be so dreaded, and exhibiting at every point … not only a capacity, but the most perfect capacity, … for the very use for which it is required. The whole … apparatus for arriving at these facts is most perfect. … Steam-power, separate from that of the ship, works … the axle from which the sounding-line is "paid out." … Soundings have been taken to the depth of 27,000 … fathoms. By a neat contrivance each sounding shows … not only the depth, but the nature of the bottom, … which is brought up in five quills, and the tempera… ture of the water, the latter being given by the ex… pansion or contraction of metallic spiral ribands … placed round a centre pin, fixed at the top, and at… tached at bottom to a needle and indicator, the latter … remaining fixed after the first has ceased to act, … showing the exact variation between the surface and … the bottom. Most careful drawings have been made … by Mr. VAN DEN BERG (to whom has been assigned … the special post of draughtsman) of the soundings, … showing a profile of the bottom of the sea with the … greatest accuracy.

There can be no doubt that telegraphic communica… tions between Ireland and St. John's, a distance of … 1,640 geographical miles, may be regarded as a cer… tainty. It is in the hands of a small American com… pany, but, though small, if its members possess but a … tithe of the energy of their respective, Mr. CYRUS … W. FIELD, who is also here, making every inquiry, it … will be enough to overcome every difficulty. Captain … BERRIMAN laughs at laying the cable. He asks but a … ship large enough, and he will undertake to do it at … 10 miles an hour right across. The company have … already obtained the sole grant for erecting telegraphs … through the whole of Newfoundland, and have already … some 1,700 miles at work, or will have in a few days, … which is in connection with the American lines. … The difficulties and trials of temper in taking these … soundings have been tremendous. Repeatedly after … "paying out" tens of thousands of fathoms of line, … and getting all up within some 60 or 80, it was snap… ped, and all had to be done again. Six or eight hours … have been occupied in getting one sounding only, and … these have been made nearly every half degree the … whole way across. From the captain to the cabin … boy, each has given his willing aid. No trouble was … thought too much—no time too long; each appeared … to feel the honor of his nation at stake, and proud in … every way to advance the object in view. They have … done their work well. Nature has granted all we … could ask; effort will soon do its part, while nature, … science, and art, worked out by man's hand, will pro… duce one grand whole to benefit mankind.

Interesting from Russia.

EVACUATION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS—FRATERNIZATION BETWEEN THE CZAR AND NAPOLEON—PRESENTATION OF MR. MORSE AND COLONEL COLT—RENI AND ISMAIL.

Berlin (Aug. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Börsen Zeitung*, of this place, states that the … evacuation of the Isle of Serpents, which had been al… ready announced by telegraph, is now amply con… firmed by letter. It also transpires that the three … parties to the treaty, of April 15, have expressed their … satisfaction at this result to the Russian Cabinet, but … at the same time have implied the necessity that ex… ists for Russia's expressly renouncing any claim to … any of the Danubian islands, and that this renunci… ation should be looked on as though it formed part of … the Treaty of Paris, signed March 30.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 19th inst., in … the same journal, says:

"The day before yesterday Count MORNY, the French … Ambassador to the coronation, presented to the Emperor … the Order of the Legion of Honor. This interchange of … orders between the Emperors of Russia and France is … looked on as an unmistakable evidence of the personal … sympathies which the two Monarchs entertain for each … other. Our Emperor is known to be an admirer of NAPO… LEON I.'s greatness as a ruler and as a general, and be… transfers to the heir of his name and throne a portion of … the admiration he feels for him. How generally these … sympathies have penetrated from above among the … lower classes of the people may be seen in the fact … that the portrait of the first Emperor was never so … frequently visible as now in all public places, in the … picture-shops, and in private dwellings, even the Emper… or's study contains a half-length of NAPOLEON I., the … size of life, by HORACE VERNET. On occasion of the … presentation of the Orders the remaining members of … the French Embassy, who had not lately arrived, were … presented. Two distinguished Americans followed them … —Mr. MORSE, the inventor of the telegraphic writing ap… paratus, and Colonel COLT, the inventor of the revolvers, … which are much in use here. How everybody and every… thing is zealous in obeying the hint given by the head of … the State to flatter the French may be most strikingly … seen in the publication, by a journal of this place, of a re… port sent in by Colonel WOLKENSTEIN, who in this Spring … received the fortress of Kinburn back from the hands of … the French. His description of the French troops, their … equipments, the spirit that animates them, their bravery, … and their discipline, all breathe a high degree of enthusi… asm; the significance of this publication can only be ap… preciated by bearing in mind the double and triple cen… sure under which the report is written."

At the following stations in Russia it is henceforth … permissible to telegraph in German and French: Abo, … Dünaburg, Helsingfors, Riga, St. Petersburg and … Warsaw. The use of English is permissible only at … Dünaburg, Riga and Warsaw.

The *Star of the Danube*, printed in Jassy, publishes … the following private letter from Ismail, July 30:

"One reads in a number of foreign journals that the … fortress of Reni has been destroyed by the Russians. This … is not correct. Reni never was a fortress, and contains … only a quarantine building, which cost 70,000 roubles. … Nothing has been destroyed here, not even this building. … It is, however, a different affair with Ismail. Here there … have been 13 battalions of the 14th and 15th divisions em… ployed by order of the Government in destroying the for… tress and the five great barracks, each of which was three … stories high. After taking off the roofs and taking out … the windows, they blew up these buildings: 800 lbs. of … powder were used for each of the three barracks; but … the small barracks are still untouched. The officers' … houses which were in the fortress have been for the … most part sold to Jews for from 80 to 150 roubles. In … the town of Tutschkof there are still three barracks, … some hospitals and prisons extant; these, as they … were built by the municipality, and the orders require only … those buildings to be destroyed that were built at the ex… pense of the State, will not be destroyed. In spite of the … blowing up of Ismail, there will still be left there a very … pretty town, with its boulevards, a number of churches, a … cathedral, and many other good buildings. Yesterday … Colonel SHERIADS arrived here by post from Galatz, for … the purpose of fetching back the Moldavian gunboat … which the Russians had carried off with them when they … retreated from Moldavia. It is very remarkable how … great the sympathy of the Russians is now for the priso… ners. Up to this day, as far as can be gathered at all at their having … to cede a portion of Bessarabia to Moldavia. The com… mission for regulating the frontier has been for some time … past in Akerman, and it is believed it will go still further … to Odessa."

The Coronation of the Czar.

SOLEMN ENTRY OF THE CZAR INTO MOSCOW.

By telegraph from Moscow (Aug. 26) to the London Daily News.

The morning of the day fixed upon for the … solemn entry of the Emperor into Moscow was ush… … A … day … of nine guns from a … battery … Government … formed … Kremlin, when the General of the … Ammunition, with the signal to all the bells of Moscow … to begin ringing. Their deafening clang has con… tinued ever since, and only those who have wit… nessed can imagine the noise and vibration of the … air produced by such a mass of tintinnabulary metal. … As soon as the hurricane of clamor broke out, actors … and spectators of all ranks and degrees hurried to … their posts.

At 3½ P. M. the Imperial procession left the Pe… trovsky Palace. First came a "Maître de Police," … with twelve mounted *gensd'armes* to clear the way. … The Emperor was preceded by his body guard, in … their magnificent uniforms; squadrons of Cossacks of … the Black Sea and of the regiment of Guards; the … representatives of the *haute noblesse* on horseback, all … in uniform; the representatives of the Asiatic popu… lations which acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia, … with valets, lacqueys, and runners of the Court. … After this mixture of European and Oriental cos… tumes came masters of ceremonies and others, with … their badges of office. After this train, in which … European and Oriental finery were strangely mingled, … came ALEXANDER NICOLAIEVITCH, on horseback, at… tended by the Minister of his Household, the Minister … of War and his aids-de-camp. The Princes of the … blood followed, all on horseback. A long train of … splendid carriages came next in order, containing the … Empress, the Empress Mother, the Grand Duchesses, … and the Princess of OLDENBURG, followed by their … ladies of honor. Squadrons of Cuirassiers closed the … procession.

At 4 P. M. precisely a salvo of 71 guns announced … that the Emperor was entering his ancient capital. … The Military Governor-General of Moscow received his … Majesty at the entrance of the city, at the head of his … *employés*. The magistrates and the burghers received … his Majesty at the entrance of the quarter called … Zemlenoi Gorod. The marshal and the nobility of … the Government of Moscow received him at the en… trance of the quarter called Bielo-Gorod. The Civil … Governor and the civil authorities of the city were … stationed to receive him at the gate of the Resurrec… tion. Here a brief halt took place, during which the … Emperor and Empresses, and the Princes and Prin… cesses of the blood, dismounted and knelt before the … image of Our Lady of Iberia. This ceremony over, … the procession again moved onward; was received at … the gate of the Saviour by the Commandant of Mos… cow and his staff; and in front of the Cathedral of … the Assumption by the Directing Senate. All along … the route of the procession the houses were decorated, … and the clergy stationed at the gates of their respec… tive churches with their images and crosses. The ac… clamations of the assembled multitudes were enthu… siastic, and distinctly heard above the din and clan… gour of the bells.

The Emperor, the Empress, the Princes, and the … Princesses, descended from their horses and carriages … in front of the Cathedral of the Assumption, at the … stair which is called Krasnoé Kryltzo. Intelligence of … this event was forthwith thundered forth by a salvo of … 85 guns. The portion of the Imperial *cortége* which … preceded their Majesties kept on their way round the … cathedral, and such as had the *entrée* entered it by … the north gate. The officers of the Court completed … the circle of the building, and stationed themselves in … front of the south gate, to await the coming out of … their Majesties. The Holy Synod and the function… aries of the cathedral met their Majesties at the *parvis*, … and preceded them into the church chanting the … second canticle for Palm-week. After kissing the … images and relics, their Majesties proceeded to the … cathedrals of the Archangel Michael and the Annunci… ation, in both of which the ceremony of kissing the … images and relics was gone through. In the cathedral … of St. Michael they also prostrated themselves before … the tombs of his Majesty's ancesters.

On quitting the cathedrals their Majesties, accom… panied by the Court, walked to the Palace of the

...ere may be buying to some extent, and there is a ...ommercial community that there is no ...ntributes to that result. ...ere is no doubt, however, that ...ent for present needs, ...ing in excess of the ...ed to the end of ...ing speculation ...ent of the re... ...ain their ...ent of ...ey; ...ere is re... ...ll be melted and ...ould possibly be a ...difficulties and sacrifices to meet the ...ing at maturity, and this most ...ntingent market.

...ks are large, and we are watching ...arefully the gradually increasing stocks of ...manufactures; and we cannot but regret to perceive ...that our sanguine friends on the other side are shipping in excess of our means of absorption, and without any regard to our limited population.

We have no doubt, however, that there is a very large quantity of merchandise still remaining in the hands of importers, and that the country stores must also be quite full; as it is next to impossible for so many goods to have been consumed, and this we consider to have been the cause of the prevailing dullness.

Dry goods have been imported to the amount of five ...months' imports, £1,900,347; wine, £640,999; boots and shoes, £615,519; ale and beer, £265,197; breadstuffs, £2,352,897; tea, £949,992; sugar, £978,656; butter and cheese, £157,469; othman's stores, £333,537.

The total amount of importations for the years 1853, 1853, 1854, 1855, have been £1,900,436; £6,312,-297, £6,961,068, £4,668,519.

The imports for the present year will, doubtless, be in excess of last, as they already amount to upwards of two millions."

Personal Intelligence.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express Company, Paris, from Aug. 21 to Aug. 28, 1856:

H. Brown, Mrs. T. P. Richards, F. R. Fowler, F. W. Kinsley, E. B. Sands, W. W. Young, W. H. Draper, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., H. Harbeck, W. Frothingham, R. Mc. Donald and lady, D. B. Simmons, C. H. Leeds, L. Beery, A. Woodruff and lady, Geo. H. Yewell, F. Howland, of New-York; E. B. Harris, J. R. Curell and lady, R. C. Dunbar, G. W. Ogden, J. Kohn, of Louisiana; Revd. F. Rogers, C. W. Trotter, J. O. Mantalant, E. E. Mantalant, Geo. H. Butler, of Pennsylvania; Geo. H. Howland, Geo. C. Lee, of Massachusetts; S. A. Whitney, of New-Jersey; J. Allan, of Virginia; C. Thornton, W. L. McMillan, of Ohio; J. B. Allston, of South Carolina.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets—Sept. 2.

By Atlantic.—Since Friday the weather has, on the whole, been fine, although in this locality occasional heavy showers of rain have fallen, and partially interrupted harvest work. At Mark-lane, yesterday, the New English Wheat was difficult to sell, at a reduction of 2s. @3s. ₱ quarter, while other kinds ...@3s. ₱ quarter cheaper, with few transactions. This decline led our millers and dealers to act cautiously to-day, and the market was slow, with little business done. Prime New American Wheats are much wanted for mixing, and bring nearly our last quotations, but all other descriptions are heavy; and to effect sales of inferior, very low and irregular prices are accepted—there being no inquiry for such qualities. Flour was very dull, and on all but the choicest lots in Cask, reduce our quotations 1s. ₱ barrel. Indian Corn is limited in demand, and offered at a reduction of 1d. @1s. ₱ quarter. We quote Wheat: Old Red, 8s. @8s. 8d.; White, 8s. 9d. @10s. 9d.; New Red, 10s.; White, 11s. ₱ 70 lbs. Flour: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 34s. @35s.; Ohio, 36s. @36s. ₱ barrel. Indian Corn: Yellow and Mixed, 33s. @33s. 6d.; White, 33s. 6d. @34s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

Beans continues quiet, with the merest retail sales. Peas dull, and rather easier for inferior kinds. Bacon without alteration; prices remain steady, but the demand is not extensive. Lard, from scarcity, has further advanced to 75s. ₱ cwt. Cotton.—On Saturday last speculators entered the market and took 8,000 bales American, in anticipation of the storm accounts expected, per Asia, and the total sales of the day reached 15,000 bales, at full prices. Yesterday, as the American advices did not come up to expectation, there was less spirit in the market, and the total business reached 12,000 bales, only 3,000 being on speculation and for export; but prices remained steady. To-day, the sales are only 6,000 bales, 2,000 being for export or speculation, without particular change in value; Cotton, however, being very freely offered. In Manchester a fair business is doing in most descriptions of goods. Middling Orleans, 6¾d., Mobile and Uplands, 6¼d. ₱ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Per Arabia.] Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

Additional to their Circular, of yesterday, Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool, report as follows:

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

This has been a very fine clear day, most favorable for harvest operations, which are now far progressed. In the Grain trade there has been very little done. We scarcely hear of a transaction, and prices are nominally unchanged. At Mark-lane to-day the market was slow, with a small attendance, and a very limited business in Wheat and Flour, at Monday's reduced prices. Provisions quiet, and without alteration. Cotton, also, to-day reached 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 for export and consumption; and prices unchanged from those given yesterday, namely, Middling Orleans 6¾d; Middling Mobile and Uplands 6¼d. ₱ lb.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., of Liverpool, report:

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

Breadstuffs—No change since the *Atlantic* left, this morning. There is almost nothing doing, and to sell, lower prices would have to be taken. In Lard, 78s. ₱ cwt. was paid to-day for 80 tons. In other articles no change.

Messrs. Heermann, Cox & Co. report Cotton as follows:

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

Since Friday, there has been a good demand, at hardening prices. Sales up to this evening are estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 10,000 are on speculation, and 7,000 for export; spinners have therefore taken about 36,000 bales. The daily transactions were: Friday, 15,000 bales; Saturday, 10,000; Monday, 12,000; Tuesday, 6,000; Wednesday, 12,000 bales.

Messrs. Waterhouse & Sons' Daily Circular reports:

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

There has been a more active demand to-day for Cotton; sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are on speculation and for export at firm price.

London Markets.

Per Cambria] London, Friday, Aug. 29—5 P. M.

The Produce Markets have been inactive throughout the week. Sugar dull, and 6d. lower. Breadstuffs quiet. Coffee firm.

Money.—In good demand at 4¾@5 ₱ cent. Consols leave off 94@95¾ for money, and 95¾@95¾ for the account. American Dollars 4s. 1¾d. @4s. 1¾d. Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d. American Eagles 76s. 4d. @76s. 4½d.

We learn by the arrival of the Electric Telegraph and by arrival of the Overland Mail at Trieste, with advices to the following dates: Calcutta 12th, Bombay 20th, Hongkong 10th July, and Shanghai 26th June. Exchange at Bombay 2s. 1½d., Calcutta 2s. 1¾d., Canton 4s. 10½d., Shanghai 7s. 3d.

Cochineal.—290 bags at auction chiefly sold. Honduras Black from 3s. 10d. @4s. 3d. for ordinary to mid., and from 4s. 6d. @5s. 7d. for good to fine; Silver from 3s. 4d. @3s. 8d. for ord., and from 3s. 9d. @3s. 10d for fair bold, and from 3s. 11d. @4s. for pea grain. Mexican Silver, at 3s. 8d., with dark from 3s. 3d. @3s. 7d.

Cocoa.—Firm. 680 bags Trinidad mostly sold from 54s. @58s. 6d. for gray to good and fine red.

Cotton.—1,000 bales sold during the week at full prices. At Liverpool demand has been moderate; sales for the week 40,000 bales; Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d. ₱ lb.

Coffee.—In good demand. Tower Lake £106 10s.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon continues in good demand, and prices are ½@1s. ₱ cwt. higher. 1,570 casks and 1,000 bags and 1,000 bags have been offered at auction and mostly sold; low mid. to mid. selling from 51s. 6d. @53s. 6d., with mid. and bold colory from 54s. @71s.; ord pea berry 72s. @81s. Native Ceylon quiet, and of 1,500 bags at auction only a few lots of fine quality sold from 54s. 6d. @ 55s., the remainder was withdrawn at 52s. for good ord. 600 bags Java sold from 36s. 6d. @38s. 6d. for ord., much ...ed, and about a cargo of 4,000 bags Rio, regular firsts, at 43s. 6d. for a near port, c. p. a.

Corn.—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was small, about half of this year's growth; the trade was not active, new Wheat selling at an advance of 3s. ₱ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 68s. 9d. on 40,895 qrs. returned. To-day the market was dull, and to sell it would have been necessary to go to lower prices. Indian Corn has advanced 2s. @3s. ₱ qr., and two or three cargoes Galatz have been sold at 36s. c. f. & i. We quote white American Wheat 75s. @80s.; Red, 70s. @75s. ₱ qr. Flour, 32s. @36s. ₱ bbl.

Drugs, &c.—The public sales have gone off steadily, without change, except fine Castor Oil, which is ½d. dearer; 375 cases, 117 bbls. were mostly sold at 4¼d. @ 4½d. for very low to extra fine. India Rubber; 80 tons, sold at 1¼d. ₱ lb. Cutch, 41s. Gambier, 19s. @19s. 9d. Quicksilver, 1s. 5¼d. @1s. 6d. Saffron, 9s. 6d. @9s.

Hemp.—Russian is in moderate demand. St. Petersburg Clean, £36@£38. Manila is cheaper; of 987 bales offered, 300 bales, from Cadez, sold at £26 for common shipping quality, the rest taken in at £27. Jute steady; of 1,620 bales offered, about 1,000 sold at £19 17s. 6d. for very common up to £20 for good bright quality.

Indigo.—The unfavorable accounts of damage to the crop in Bengal have increased the pretensions of holders; but we do not hear of any business.

In Lard no alteration; 66s. @70s. in barrels and tierces.

Iron.—There is a fair demand for Rails and Bars at £8 @£8 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs quiet at 74s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Lead.—Is flat at £23 15s., and £24 for common Pig.

Linseed.—Sales during the week have been limited, principally good Calcutta from granary, at 56s., and Bombay at 60s. Some parcels of Archangel seed, for arrival, have changed hands at 48s. 6d., delivered; but no business from the Black Sea or the Azoff is mentioned.

Tar steady. Common Blocks 12?s., Bars 13?s. 500 skids Pitches sold at 19?s. 6d.

Molasses.—160 puncheons Antigua sold sold at 23s. 6d. There is inquiry for floating cargoes of Cuba and Porto Rico, but nothing offering.

Provision Market.—Only in moderate demand; but holders do not press sales.

Rice.—Cargoes ?? firm at ?? @£167; a common Fish ...ese Government to buy on the ...from way to Cadiz, from the ...Some other lots ...being positively refused for ...and Arracan, on the coast. Of ...at auction, scarcely 3,000 bags sold at 6d. ...@12s. for ordinary to good white, and ...@12s. for very good cargo. 12,000 bags Madras were wholly withdrawn at nominal rates, as also 2,000 packets Bengal.

Saltpetre.—Nothing to report.

Sugar.—The total transactions by private contract do not exceed 2,000 bags, in some cases at 6d. advance; 1,500 bags Bengal at auction chiefly sold at full rates; 11 to 11 ₱ cent. 21s. @22s., 6¾ to 8¾ ₱ cent. paid from 23s. 6d. @25s.

Spices.—Ginger: 103 bbls. Jamaica realised £3@£7 7s. for low middling to good quality, and 382 cases Cochin 42s. 6d. @52s. 6d. Black Pepper: 454 bags and 466 pockets went heavily, only a few small lots finding buyers at 5d. @ 5¼d. for heavy, and 4¾d. @5d. for half-heavy; 200 bags good sifted Singapore sold at 5d.

Sugar.—The market has been very quiet throughout the week; and for most descriptions prices are 6d. lower. The sales of West India are 2,200 hhds., and of 22,600 bags Mauritius and East India offered only a portion sold, crystallized descriptions a firm prices, other sorts at about 6d. decline. 290 hhds. Cuba Muscovado nearly all sold at rather easier rates; 44s. @45s. 6d. for low to good mid. yellow, and 48s. @44s. for low yellow. Privately, 1,050 boxes (No. 12@12¼) on the spot have been taken for export at 47s. 6d., (11s. duty,) and four cargoes of Havana afloat—1,500 boxes low white at 47s. 6d., for St. Petersburg; 2,900 boxes (No. 16½) at 32s. 3d., for Trieste; 3,850 boxes (No. 13) at 31s., and 1,350 boxes (No. 11) at 30s. 3d., the two latter for the United Kingdom.

Spelter.—Firm at £25 10s.

Tea.—The telegraphic intelligence of the Overland Mail, reporting increased shipments from China, has tended to check the previous limited business. Prices remain without alteration; common Congou 8¾d.

Turpentine.—Rough 9s. 3d. @9s. 6d. Spirits in active demand, the market closing firmly at 39s. for British, and 38s. for American in casks.

American Stocks.—Very little doing, and quotations mostly nominal. BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Per Arabia.] London, Wednesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

Sugar unchanged. Coffee firm, owing to the Dutch Co.'s sales yesterday. Tea quiet. Tallow steady, quoted on the spot 53c.; for September 50s.; October and December 49s. 6d.; January and March 49s. Rice steady. Saltpetre firm.

Money Market.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 3—P. M.

Consols heavy; closing quotations for Money 94¾@ 94¾; for account 94¾; Exchequer Bills 13@15; Three and Quarter Per Cents 96¾@96¾.

Politics in Central New-York — Popular Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Cheltenham Springs, Sunday, Sept. 7, 1856.

Politics are not very active in this vicinity, although I have heard of one or two Fillmore apostles at work here, with little encouragement. A Fremont meeting, held at the village not long since, was crowded and enthusiastic, notwithstanding the prevalence of a severe rain storm, which was insufficient to prevent the presence of many a sturdy yeoman, who had driven several miles to the gathering. This County promises a large majority for Freedom and Fremont. A few days ago I looked in at Syracuse and Auburn. Here the political fever runs higher. In Auburn, especially, the greatest activity prevails. The Republicans and the Fillmore men are each working with much industry—and the latter, some of them, strange to say, with hope of success. Buchanan has scarce a friend in that vicinity. All are opposed to him; all *profess* a desire to see Kansas free, and to prevent the extension of Slavery. Yet a few are so deluded as to suppose that there interests would be safe in Fillmore's hands, and that it is possible to defeat Fremont and Buchanan both. The mass of the people in Cayuga County are earnest for Fremont; and, from the evidences presented, there can be little doubt that they will roll up such a majority for Freedom this Fall as even Cayuga never gave before. The indications are, wherever I have inquired, that Buchanan will run far behind Fillmore, and that Fremont is to get the support of the mass of old Democratic voters who have abandoned the Pro-Slavery Cincinnati Platform. Efficient stump speakers, however, are needed in many of the smaller towns, where Fillmore men are at work, in some places stooping to repeat the various slanders against Fremont which have been exposed so clearly in the larger cities. Thus I find many an honest countryman still impressed with the belief that Fremont is a Catholic and a slave-holder, and that he has killed half a dozen men in duels into which he has inveigled his unfortunate victims. Nor is it surprising that they are thus deceived,—for the falsehoods are retailed to them by men of supposed good repute, and they do not happen to see the denials and exposures made by the Republican press. What wonder then if they vote *against* Freedom, in the very earnestness of their desire to vote *for* it. Our friends should remember that no village is so insignificant as not to deserve attention by the exponents of Republicanism. The moral effect of the victory to be gained this fall, will be enhanced by every additional vote cast for Fremont. S.

The Vice Presidency.

GOV. WM. F. JOHNSTON DECLINES THE AMERICAN NOMINATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 29, 1856.

To F. H. Ruggles *and* S. M. Allen, *Chairman and Corresponding Secretary of the American National Committee:*

My Dear Sirs: Patriotism demands of the American Party its disapprobation of the measures of the present National Administration, as well as the defeat of those who have willingly and cheerfully indorsed and are pledged to support its foreign and domestic policy.

Its selection of agents to, and their management of our affairs at other Courts has justly rendered it obnoxious to the condemnation of the American people. When the present Administration assumed the conduct of our domestic affairs all causes of sectional strife had been removed, and peace and fraternal concord existed among the States and people of the confederacy.

With a controlling influence in all departments of government, we are informed by the admissions and declarations of its friends and advocates, that at this moment discord, sectional strife and angry agitation, dangerous to the permanency of our cherished Union, have been brought upon the country. These evil things are justly attributable to its action and ambition.

Our character among the nations of the earth has been degraded by the authorized announcement on the part of its employes that our Government was unwilling or unable to control and check the rapacious longings for the possessions of neighboring and weaker nations falsely admitted to exist among our citizens.

The revenues of the country have been devoted to sustain a wasteful and extravagant administration of our affairs, whilst appropriations for the judicious improvement of our rivers and harbors have been resisted and refused; a Territory of the United States has been desolated and depopulated by civil broils, while within its borders laws have been enacted and others adjudged to exist and attempted to be enforced by the Government that are destructive of the sacred rights of a free people.

To restore the Government to its legitimate purposes—to preserve the Union and Constitution from dissolution and destruction—to reestablish the high reputation of our country abroad for fair dealing and just action toward other nations—to devote our surplus revenues to national improvements required for the security of commerce and the safety of travel—to preserve to free labor the vast and fertile plains of Kansas in obedience to the compacts of a purer and a wiser generation—to abrogate unjust, tyrannical and wicked laws, and to protect the citizen against the odious doctrine of constructive judicial treasons—would seem to be the dictate of rational patriotism and enlightened humanity.

To effect the entire condemnation of these monstrous abuses and usurpations the defeat of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention is an admitted necessity.

To accomplish this desirable result, united action must be secured among the opponents of the national administration.

Believing that the American Party, whose candidate for the Vice-Presidency I became by the action of the New-York Convention, coincides in these views, and that their candidate for the Presidency will carry them into effect, and feeling that it has heretofore made every effort that the correction of these wrongs demanded of it, to secure harmony of action among the opponents of the national Administration, and convinced that it is still willing to place upon the altar of our country's welfare all its preferences for men, and knowing that in the event of success its sacrifices and exertions will be respected and regarded, and with a full knowledge that, in all its actions, it has been and will be controlled more by a desire for the public welfare than by any selfish or partisan motives, I do not hesitate to appeal to its patriotism, that "for the sake of the cause" and for the removal of all grounds of dissatisfaction, my name may be withdrawn as a candidate for the highly important office with which the partiality of friends, undeserved on my part, has connected it. If this is done we shall have the proud satisfaction of knowing that so far as our party could control events no cause for distraction and dissension can be charged upon us. Should the Committee decide that it possesses no power to act in the premises, I shall consider it my duty to assume the responsibility of declaring this letter a withdrawal of my name from the list of candidates. It may be expected to [illegible] by your confidence, to venture a few words in defense of the conduct I shall pursue as an individual citizen and member of the American Party. I shall vote for Colonel Fremont—

[illegible] New-York Daily Times [illegible] of the pres... [illegible] Kansas as a Free ... [illegible] the extinct and Anti-... laws therein enacted and attempted to be ... laws such judicial decisions disgraceful to civilization and humanity, and repugnant to the great character of American liberty.

5. That he will administer the Government with the energy and wisdom of our earlier Presidents, favoring no one section to the injury of another, and without doing violence to the interests, rights and consciences of any portion of a common country.

6. That, as American by birth, a Protestant by education and training, the great principles of the American Party may be safely intrusted to his keeping and direction.

7. That he is the most available candidate before the people to carry an election against the present National Administration and its nominees and platforms.

Should any member of the American Party consider it to be a duty to act differently in the approaching campaign, I shall hope that the fraternal feelings hitherto prevailing, will hereafter unite us in the defence of American nationality and in maintenance of the fundamental truth that our association was formed to cherish, protect, love and venerate a common Constitution, a common Union, a common country, and a common God.

With sentiments of sincere regard, I am truly your friend and fellow citizen, WM. F. JOHNSON.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times:*

Monday, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 81¼, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in lively request, and is on the advance. These remarks apply particularly to Rio, which has been materially benefited by the encouraging news from Rio de Janeiro, to the 8th ult., by the bark *Spirit of the Times*, which reached this port on Saturday. Java 14c. @14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c. @11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c. @13c., and St. Domingo, at 10½c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in improved demand at very full rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12½	12½	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is unsettled. The *Arabia's* news is less encouraging than had been anticipated. This circumstance renews the eagerness of factors to realize, and while inducing much caution among purchasers, prices are infirm and irregular. The sales since our last do not exceed 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 90
Straight State	6 90@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 95
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 80@ 6 50
Common to Good Ohio	6 40@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 00@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian remains quiet at unaltered prices,—the transactions since our last including only a few small lots of ordinary to choice extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. The sales since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 25@$8 25 and $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 12½ for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, as noticed in our last, closed tamely and languidly on Saturday. To-day factors evinced considerable anxiety to sell, and prices fell off 3c. @5c. ₱ bushel,—but these circumstances did not tempt buyers to purchase freely. Operators have been greatly disappointed by the accounts ₱ *Arabia*, and they now wholly lack the confidence which in a measure occasioned the activity and buoyancy perceptible in the market on Friday and Saturday of last week. The receipts are in excess of the immediate requirements of the trade, and, on this account, their tendency is to increase heaviness and irregularity now apparent. The sales since our last have been confined to about 51,000 bushels,—including pretty good Canadian White at $1 62½; prime Western Red at $1 55@$1 56; choice Southern White at $1 70, and Southern Red at $1 57@$1 58 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted. 2,500 bushels were disposed of at 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping at 45c. @47c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c. @46c. for State; 41c. @45c. for Jersey; and 38c. @42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley remains scarce and quiet. It was last sold at $1 29 ₱ bushel. Corn is decidedly less sought after, and is about 2c. ₱ bushel cheaper. The sales reported since our last comprise about 43,000 bushels (here and to arrive) at 62c. @63c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 63c. @70c. for Mixed, 70c. @78c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 72c. @76c. for Northern and Southern White, ₱ bush. In addition to the sales reported on Saturday, were 75,000 bushels reported for October delivery.

HAY—About 600 bales River were purchased at 60c. @65c. for shipment, and 70c. @80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New remain inactive and depressed; they are now worth only from 12c. @14c. ₱ lb. Old rule heavy and languid, at 5c. @8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 80 tons Scotch Pig have been disposed of, in lots, at $32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Have not varied. Eastern, $1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is still inactive, at old figures.

LIME—Rockland rules heavy and languid at 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still lightly dealt in at former quotations. New-Orleans, 53c. @55c.; Porto Rico, 43c. @48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 39c. @45c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c. @ 40c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whals, Sperm and Olive are unchanged in demand and value. Linseed is obtainable to a moderate extent at 97c. @98c. for whole lots, and 99c. @$1 for small parcels ₱ gallon, but the inquiry is limited, buyers purchasing only as they really need supplies. Lard Oil is quiet, yet steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved request at former prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $19 93¾@$20 for Mess, and $17 62½@$17 75, and, in some instances, $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, and are quoted at 5¾c. @9¼c. for Hams, and 8c. @8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 800 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, at 13¼c. @18¾c., and 500 kegs at 13¼c. @14c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 400 bbls. at $6 @$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $19@$21 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 15c. @19c. for Ohio; 18c. @22c. for common to very good State, and 22c. @26c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 6c. @9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand and is firm at $3 62½@$4 62½ for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty good; prices are unstained. The sales since our last reach about 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is represented as being in light supply and demand at 11¾c. @12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of salee of about 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 36½c. @36¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active and rather languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d. @5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d. @8¼d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ hhl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 23s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s. @27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1¾ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 79 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 46 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	36 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	60 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	20 00 to 100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	125 00 to 300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	100 00 to 150 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	125 00 to 150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	130 00 to 200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	145 00 to 180 00
Silver English patent levers	75 00 to 90 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	45 00 to 60 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	100 00 to 175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	8 00 to 17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, Jr. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COLLARS AND CUFFS,
FLOUNCINGS and EDGINGS, &c.,
at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.
Just received from Paris, a large and beautiful assortment of

SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
Some of which are entirely new designs.
Also, some rich Black Silks, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

JUST OPENED BY BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment of DRESS GOODS;
viz.: Plain and Figured Merinoes,
Valencias, Wool Plaid, Plain and Figured De Laines,
Some very beautiful Satin Stripe Poplins,
French Calicoes, of newest designs,
Plaid Tweeds for Traveling Dresses.
All of which will be sold at lowest prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MAISON DE PARIS.
BENSON & WILSON,
No. 61 Canal-st.
ARRIVAL OF NEW NOVELTIES.
Mr. WILSON, having just arrived from Europe, has brought with him a few novelties more recent in style than any now out, which will be exhibited with other
NEW FASHIONS,
For the early Fall Trade, on Monday, Sept. 15.
LADIES, REMEMBER OUR MOTTO,
Civility Costs Nothing.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
PRICES AT WHICH A FIRE COAT AND PANTS CAN BE HAD AT
SMITH BROTHERS',
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	$13
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	15
Drab Kersey Beaver, Coat and Pants	18
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	13
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	$13 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants	14 to 18

HAVRE FLANNEL FIRE SHIRTS,
Constantly on hand $2 75

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
We have now completed
Our assortment of SILK ROBES,
And call the particular attention
Of the ladies to the same,
As it comprises the most
Extensive and best selected
Stock to be found in the City.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
PARIS FEATHERS,
COLORED LACES, COLORED STRAW BONNETS,
Buds, Pignets, &c.,
at
low prices for cash, at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Our Cloak and Shawl Department
Is now being filled with
Some of the latest importations
Of both articles. Also,
Cloaks of our own manufacture
In newest patterns and styles.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

L. O. WILSON & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season, a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 13 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

EMBROIDERIES JUST OPENED
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Some very beautiful Embroidered Sets
And Needle Worked Bands, in great variety.
Also the cheapest Linen Handkerchiefs,
Plain and Embroidered, ever imported.

BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK LACES COLLARS,
BLACK GUIMPURE LACES,
HONITON COLLARS and SETS.
An elegant assortment to be seen at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
Of every description and price.
Also, Flannels, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets,
And Housekeeping articles of all kinds.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SECOND GRAND OPENING.
MONDAY, SEPT. 15.
Arrival of Mr. WILSON from Europe with the
VERY LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.
Ladies, remember our motto.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 61 Canal-st.

VELVETS AND CLOTHS
for Ladies' Cloaks,
German and Lyons Velvets, all widths,
Beaver and Light Pelisse Cloth, all shades,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large and beautiful assortment;
will be opened on Monday, 15th, by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiving from Anction and other sources, their Fall supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED SATIN, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an exsmination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.,
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. Fifteen cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail.
No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving
From Europe
And the
Auction Sales
Of the latest
Styles of
CARPETING,
which we offer
At the Lowest
Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
100 Stella Shawls from $6 up.
5,000 yards Dress Silks, from 4s. 6d. up.
4 cases rich Watered Silk Poplins, 4s. 6d. and 5s.
600 pieces wide Paramatta, 2s. per yard up.
Flannels, De Laines, Calicoes, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, cor. Forsyth, and No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, will open and offer for sale this week
5 Cases French Merinoes,
3 Cases Woolen Plaids,
2 Cases Splendid Silks.
These goods will be shown at a very moderate advence on the cost of importation at
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PATENT CLOTHING.
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, MITTENS, LEGGINS, &c.,
WITHOUT SEAMS.
The garments are woven in the wool, and for strength, cheapness and durability are unequaled. They cannot rip, as they are entirely whole. They are almost impervious to water, and a person clad in

[illegible] TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1856.

[illegible] published on the de- [illegible], in wrappers, 6 cents

[illegible] CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible]. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]

[illegible] subscribers.

[illegible] No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES [illegible] absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

☞ The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, with Liverpool dates to Sept. 3, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices [illegible] anticipated by the *Arabia*, whose [illegible] telegraphed from Halifax; but from [illegible] we are enabled to glean some interesting details which will be found in another [illegible] of this morning's paper. The London *Daily News* states—what we have on a former occasion announced—that the Central American question has been satisfactorily settled by the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Honduras. The *Times*, also, in an article on WALKER's prospects in Nicaragua, alludes to the same subject. It was currently reported at the time the *Atlantic* left that Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, brother of Lord CLARENDON, had been appointed Minister to the United States, but of this we have no other assurance than mere newspaper suppositions. The Czar had made his solemn entry into Moscow previous to the Coronation ceremonies, and all the intelligence from Russia is centered on this one subject. According to the London *Post* the difficulty in relation to the occupation of the Island of Serpents, will be shortly adjusted, though Russia is censured for her attempt to violate her treaty obligations. It is semi-officially announced in the same journal, that the allied troops will continue for a time to occupy Greece.

State Politics.

The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow at Syracuse, for the nomination of a State ticket. So far as we are aware, none of the present incumbents will be candidates for renomination or reelection, and, although there is no lack of men from whom selections may be made, the matter of choice has not been widely and generally discussed. For Governor HORACE GREELEY, SIMEON DRAPER, M. H. GRINNELL, E. D. MORGAN, and JOHN A. KING, of this immediate locality, have been proposed, and some of these will be represented by Delegates at Syracuse chosen for that purpose. Out of this City, JAMES M. COOK, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, GEORGE W. PATTERSON, and some others, have been named. All these have hitherto been Whigs, and all have been more or less prominent in the political controversies of the past.

There are many who think it will be not only wise, but in harmony with the general political tendencies of the day, to select some candidate who is comparatively free from the entanglements of party strife, and who will bring to the Republican cause the strength of high character, unquestioned political integrity and entire disinterestedness in regard to his political position. The names of CHARLES H. RUSSELLS and JAMES S. WADSWORTH have been mentioned as embodying all these requisites. Though neither of them has ever taken any very active part in politics hitherto, both have been members of the Democratic Party, until driven from it by its final surrender and hopeless subserviency to the Pro-Slavery propaganda, which now controls it and gives it all its strength. Mr. WADSWORTH, it will be remembered, presided over the Convention of the Radical Democracy which met at Syracuse on the 25th of June, and announced its repudiation of the Cincinnati platform, and its determination to support FREMONT. This Party numbers many thousands in this State, and is certainly entitled to recognition as an important element of the Republican movement.

The *Evening Post*, we observe, objects to the nomination of any one for Governor who has been a Democrat,—mainly on the ground that the Democrats will claim the U. S. Senator. Some few weeks since, the *Post* became very querulous over what it regarded as "bad management" on the part of certain Republican "leaders" in the canvass. If it retained any recollection of its complaint then, we are a little surprised that it should have committed the same error now. We certainly see no pretext for seeking to revive old party distinctions, or to create jealousies in regard to office, among men who have united their efforts for the deliverance of the country from an impending evil. It certainly does not strike us as wise thus to promote dissensions which can only weaken the Republican Party. The State Convention has nothing to do with the question of Senator. Its duty is to nominate *the strongest Republican for the State* for the office of Governor;—and if it does that work, no one who has the success of Republican principles at heart will stop to inquire what he was ten or two years since,—or what effect his nomination will have upon the selection of some other officer to be chosen by-and-by. The *Post* well remarks, that "this is no time for personal preferences or personal ambitions to be regarded for an instant. We have now the great battle of the century to fight, the battle between civilization and barbarism; all of us have a common interest in its result, which we must not allow personal considerations of any kind to make us lose sight of." If the Convention shall act in this spirit, there will be no reason to complain of its work.

The Fillmore Americans will probably nominate ERASTUS BROOKS as their candidate for Governor. He will owe this distinction mainly to Archbishop HUGHES, who gave him considerable factitious strength by his controversial correspondence a year ago.

The State election, though by no means unimportant in itself, will still be entirely subordinate to the Presidential contest. The great [illegible] didates much less important than it would otherwise have been.

Interesting Disclosures—Mr. Buchanan on Slavery.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat* contains an interesting letter from Philadelphia, written to the editor "by a personal friend, a gentleman of the highest respectability, for whose accuracy he vouches," and giving a report of a conversation which the writer had just held with Mr. BUCHANAN.

We copy the letter from the *Advocate*, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I spent two hours with BUCHANAN yesterday, at Wheatland. His grounds are beautifully and tastefully arranged, but his house is plain and unpretending in the extreme—everything has the air of unostentatious Democracy. But the man himself is the very impersonation of unaffected Republicanism. I was never more agreeably disappointed in my life. He gave us a cordial and frank reception, and talked with us with the freedom of an old acquaintance. I really felt as if I had known him all my life. He said the issue involved in this election was the Union of these States as equals. That the South had submitted to the aggressions of the Abolitionists with a patience that might well challenge the admiration of the world, and, considering the fire-eating propensities, was difficult to understand. He ridiculed the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and said the South had won, for the first time in the history of the country, obedience from the aggressive section of the true principles, viz.: that the people of a Territory had the right, when they come to form a State Constitution, to say whether they would or would not have Slavery. That by this legislation Congress had admitted that the power was with the people, and not in Congress, and the only sensible rule was, that this could be exercised by the people only when they come to form a State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union. I give you almost his very words. He said, if he should be elected, he felt satisfied the Slavery question would be finally settled, provided he could carry a portion of the New-England States, or the State of New-York. In other words, if he were elected by a national vote, what he would do in the premises would have a national support, and the strength of Free-Soilism, which is sectional, would be dispersed. The truth is Mr. Buchanan is as sound on this question as was Mr. Calhoun, and the Northern Democracy are better Southern men to-day, than many Democrats even at the South. Whatever they may have done heretofore, now they meet the question boldly, and defend the institution of Slavery with a fearlessness that we might do well to imitate. They do not even apologize for it on the ground that it is recognized in the Constitution; but they say it is right. That God himself established it, and that it has the Bible for its foundation. If we do not sustain these men in defence of our institutions, we deserve eternal infamy. The contest is obviously between BUCHANAN and FREMONT. FILLMORE is not in the race. No man here pretends to say that he is.

On the whole, therefore, I consider his election beyond peradventure—and what I regret is, that there can be found in the whole South a single man who will not vote for him. If they could see him, and hear him talk, I firmly believe he would get every Southern vote.

I have scribbled this off so hurriedly, I fear you will not be able to read it.

Yours, truly,

W. B. FIGURES, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.

We commend these disclosures to the attention of honest Free-Soil Democrats who have been looking to Mr. BUCHANAN for a settlement of the Slavery question, which should redress the wrongs inflicted on the North by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It has suited the purposes of Gen. DIX, JOHN VAN BUREN, and others who were prominent leaders of the Free-Soil movement in 1848, and who are now anxious to be readmitted into the ranks of the *national (!)* Democracy, to represent Mr. BUCHANAN as conservative and moderate in his views of the Slavery question. They have both asserted that he is in favor of popular sovereignty—that he is for allowing the people *of the Territory* to admit or exclude Slavery as they may think proper—and that he would repress the force and violence by which they are deprived of this right.

This Huntsville letter shows clearly enough that all these representations are utterly unfounded. It proves that, in conversation with Southern Pro-Slavery Democrats, he openly repudiates the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," as he did in 1848, in his Alabama letter;—and that he avows his full sympathy with those who "defend the institution of Slavery" as right and proper in itself.

Mr. BUCHANAN's declaration that he can settle this question, "provided he can carry New-York and a portion of the New-England States," is pregnant with meaning. It implies that he intends to settle it upon a basis *not acceptable to the great mass of the North*,—but which he hopes to enforce, provided he can have New-York and part of New-England to back him. This is the old game; trying to *divide* the North, for the advancement and benefit of Slavery.

We commend these avowals of Mr. BUCHANAN's principles and policy to the attention of Democrats throughout the Northern States.

The Missouri Compromise.

We publish this morning a very interesting letter from HENRY CLAY, written over twenty years ago, and intended only for private perusal, but which the gentleman to whom it was addressed has now given to the public. It establishes, beyond dispute, that Mr. CLAY was actually and really the author of the Missouri Compromise. This fact has been frequently disputed, and it was even claimed, during the pendency of the Nebraska bill, that Mr. CLAY was not in favor of that Compromise: Mr. CLAY himself, during the last year or two of his life, spoke of his connection with it in a manner which implied, though it did not assert, that he took no active part in its advocacy, and could not fairly claim any credit for its enactment.

But this letter is conclusive. It is from his own pen;—it was written soon after the act was passed; and it claims, clearly enough, the entire credit of having originated and secured its enactment. Mr. CLAY states that after the first attempt to admit Missouri had failed, he was applied to:—that he secured the appointment of a Committee, the members of which he designated: that he drew the resolution; procured its passage in Committee, and afterwards,—by speeches, conversation and personal influence, secured the enactment of the bill.

The letter is not only curious as embodying a very interesting chapter of political history, but it shows that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the destruction of one of Mr. CLAY's great measures for preserving the peace of the Union.

A British Minister to the United States.

It is positively stated by the Liverpool *Post*, and mentioned as a rumor by the London *Star*, that Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, brother of the Earl of CLARENDON, has been appointed Minister to the United States; but, as there is no mention of the circumstance by the other papers received by the *Arabia* and *Atlantic*, there may be reasonable doubts of its correctness. Mr. VILLIERS was once a man of considerable mark, and his name used to figure prominently in parliamentary reports as the annual mover of the Corn-law resolutions. His name was as thoroughly identified with the Corn-law reform as that of COBDEN or BRIGHT; but, [illegible] the wind on [illegible] their object has been gained, into obscurity. As Lord CLARENDON is not one of those hot-headed men who ake no provision for their own families, it may be owing to this fact that the report of his appointing his brother Minister to the United States has arisen.

The Tammany Candidates for Mayor.

There was a much quieter time at Tammany Hall, last night, than had been anticipated. Instead of a contest between the two Conventions of Wood men, and Anti-Wood men, there was a very quiet compromise effected by each party nominating its candidate. Mayor WOOD was nominated by his Convention; and the other Convention nominated Alderman LIBBY for Mayor, with the promise that he would resign if the Mayor would do the same. But it is not to be supposed that the Mayor will be resigned to any such arrangement, and if the yawning split in the party is not healed until he leaps into it, it will probably continue to yawn until after the election shall have decided who's who and what's what.

☞ The Washington *Union*, alluding to some one of the score of absurd stories put in circulation about Col. FREMONT, says:

"The whole of this difficulty might be settled in a direct way. *Why don't Colonel Fremont respond*, or some one of his confidential friends for him?"

As the *Union* is in favor of Presidential candidates responding directly in such cases, will it be good enough to call Mr. BUCHANAN's attention to the subject. He is charged, by no less a personage than Gen. JACKSON, with having virtually tried to bribe Mr. CLAY to his support, by offering him the Secretaryship of State. The attempt is said to have been made in presence of Governor LETCHER, of Kentucky. When it failed, Mr. BUCHANAN started the charge of bribery and corruption against Mr. CLAY himself.

Now, Governor LETCHER could tell all about this matter, and *he has asked Mr. Buchanan to allow him to do so.* Mr. BUCHANAN objects! Will the *Union* be good enough to call upon him either "to respond" himself, or allow Governor LETCHER to do so?

The Finale of a Domestic Drama.

The notoriety of the sad affair alluded to in the following extract from a private letter from a Paris correspondent, will be a sufficient apology for its publication. The social position of the parties involved in the dreadful business, and the exaggerated rumors and wild scandal that it has given rise to, render a publication of the actual facts of the case a deed of charity to the families whose happiness has been so wantonly destroyed by a heartless and unprincipled libertine. We announced a fortnight since the fact that the guilty parties had been traced to their retreat in Rouen; but the following gives some additional particulars of the affair:

Extract of a private letter dated

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

* * * After three weeks of faithful search, with the aid of the two sharpest detectives of London, and the employ of men, women and children without number, commissionaires, servants, rag-pickers, coachmen, etc., etc., and a vast amount of money, MAXWELL has at last traced KEARNEY to his sister's residence. KEARNEY is as *rusé* as any detective; he knows Paris perfectly; he knew they were watching him, and he had plenty of money. So he managed to conceal the girl's residence for three weeks or more. Young MAXWELL, who loves his sister fondly and was more anxious to secure her than to do harm to her seducer, labored day and night in this object, never stopping for rain or mud, and frequently passing whole nights in the streets watching and running from point to point. At last they found that KEARNEY was in the habit of going to Rouen, and here they soon traced him to the girl's residence, at a *maison d'accouchement*, where he had put her immediately on arriving from New-York. They obtained all the details of her situation without her knowing that she had been found, and finding that she was about to be confined, they thought it not prudent to give her alarm in that condition. They, therefore, waited (the policemen sleeping opposite and watching every movement) until a few days after her confinement, when the mother, who had come on from New-York and was waiting at London, and the brother, made their appearance. You can imagine what the meeting was to all parties. MAXWELL will neither attack KEARNEY nor challenge him. KEARNEY's friends say he wants a duel, so as to settle the difficulty once for all. The laws here are too severe. KEARNEY will be apt to remain abroad. The MAXWELLS are preparing to start back with the sister.

But the whole story of their accidental meeting at the Ball of the Tuileries, two years ago, where the girl got sick and KEARNEY took her home in his carriage, the way he afterwards protected the family (by the father's consent) in Italy, and their subsequent *amours*, would make quite a romance. KEARNEY has lived all the time in the rue Neuve St. Augustin, and MAXWELL in the rue de la Madeleine, and each for two weeks past has known the other's residence.

The Age of Bronze.

BYRON called his times the Age of Bronze; but the present may with propriety be called the Age of Bronze Statues. An immense amount of copper metal is in process of being converted into brazen images. In Boston they are making most extensive preparations for inaugurating a bronze statue of FRANKLIN, to be erected in Court House Square. The inaugural ceremonies are to take place to-morrow, and the day is to be kept as a high holiday; all business will be suspended, schoolhouses will be closed, and the entire population of that thrifty city, in the height of the busy season, will devote themselves to paying honor to the effigy of the greatest man of whose nativity New-England can boast. It is but a few months since the Bostonians held a festival on the occasion of inaugurating a bronze statue of BEETHOVEN, and it is stated that preparations are making for erecting a bronze statue in honor of General WARREN, the hero of Bunker Hill.

Border Ruffianism in Vermont.

The *Express* is at last a believer in Border Ruffianism; a case of the kind has been brought home to its own door. It announced last evening, with a Kansas-like flourish, that Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS had been "almost mobbed" by Border Ruffians, in the quiet town of Burlington in Vermont. It is true that Mr. BROOKS was not mobbed, but he was "almost," and the *Express* has given a good loud shriek for free speech, without FREMONT, in consequence. Vermont was an odd place for Mr. BROOKS to choose, to make an Anti-Fremont speech in, but he should have been permitted to discharge his mission quietly; and, in fact, it seems, according to the correspondent of the *Express*, that he did speak to the extent of two hours and a half, and the "Border Ruffianism" of Vermont appears to have been of an extremely mild and inoffensive nature.

Documents Wanted.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

Every Republican out of this State can greatly help the cause here, as I personally know, if he will invest five, or ten, or a hundred dollars in Republican documents, and order them to be sent to THOMAS BALCH, *corner of Walnut and Fifth streets*, Philadelphia. Mr. BALCH is Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and every document he receives will be sure to go where it is wanted.

Truly, yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

☞ Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, is about to take the stump for freedom and FREMONT. So says the *Post*.

Meetings for Mayor—Wood against Custom House, and the Custom House against Wood.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAYORALTY CONVENTIONS LAST NIGHT.

Old Tammany is again in trouble. The safety of the Union and of the Democratic Party sits heavily on its shoulders. Its supporters will not stand firm. That Union-saving salve—the cohesive power of public plunder—which has so often led to "union and harmony," led last night to disunion and trouble. Again in the City of New-York there are two factions, each claiming to be true-blue "Democratic," according to the usages of the party, and by right divine.

This result has been anticipated for some time. The proceedings of a late meeting of the Democratic General Committee plainly indicated such a proceeding.

When Mayor WOOD was defeated in his gubernatorial anticipations he set himself at work to compass a renomination for the Mayoralty. The announcement of this intention drew down upon him the open opposition of JOHN COCHRANE and other Custom-House leaders, all of whom had become jealous of his tactics, and the prominence which he was assuming as a party leader. So they set to work to defeat his renomination. In this work they were mainly aided by Recorder SMITH and by LORENZO B. SHEPARD, the former of whom desired the nomination himself, and who had been led to expect by agreement and compromise with the Mayor, that no opposition would be offered to his attaining it.

So when the General Committee met two weeks ago, there was a bitter contest between the Wood and the anti-Wood men, but as is already known, the Wood men came out victorious.

The contest was then removed to the primary election ballot-boxes, but here too, the advocates of the Mayor carried their point. In almost every Ward they elected their men in the Mayoralty Nominating Convention, which was summoned to meet for action last evening.

The meeting, as might well be expected, excited the greatest interest, and a general fear was expressed that it might result in a general Tammany row. To prevent any disturbance, a large number of police were on duty, some in citizens' dress within the hall, and others in uniform at the office of the Chief of Police. But although the crowd without and within was large, and the interest great, no blows were struck, and the proceedings terminated in a manner remarkably amicable for Old Tammany, so famous for its free and friendly fights.

At 7½ o'clock, or thereabouts, the expectant outsiders made way for a short procession of men, who, two deep, marched arm in arm from the "Pewter Mug" into Tammany Hall. This party procession was headed by Recorder JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., and LORENZO B. SHEPARD, while other less prominent members of the Anti-Woodites followed after.

People wondered what it all meant, but did not wonder long. Mr. SHEPARD, walking into a small room used as a sitting-room for the boarders of the hotel, politely requested those present to retire for a moment, as the room would be engaged. His request was complied with, and then the procession entered and took possession, and quietly organized a Democratic Nominating Convention, by choosing JAMES M. SMITH, Esq., President, and ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER and JOHN E. Y. SAVAGE, Secretaries. The roll was called, and the Secretaries then reported that all the Wards were represented. There was no "speechifying," no debate, no wrangling; everything had been quietly arranged elsewhere.

Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY, rising, moved that JAMES S. LIBBEY, Esq., be nominated for Mayor by acclamation, and Mr. LIBBEY was thereupon nominated by acclamation. An address was then adopted by the Convention, explaining its objects and motives, and pitching into His Honor in language plain and decided. The members then dispersed (to meet on Monday next,) as quietly as they had assembled. Some few of them went up stairs to the regular, or Wood Convention, which in the meantime had organized by the selection of DANIEL E. SICKELS as Chairman and SAMUEL T. WEBSTER and HENRY RICHARDS as Secretaries.

There were two sets of delegates claiming admittance to the regular Convention for the Seventh, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and the consideration of the claims occupied considerable time and occasioned much debate. At length this matter having been disposed of, a vote was taken (two delegates being absent) for a candidate for Mayor, with the following result:

For FERNANDO WOOD	99
For JAMES M. TWEED	5
For ANDREW H. MICKLE	3
For JAMES M. SMITH, Jr.	1

This result was hailed with cheers above and below stairs.

It was then moved that the vote be declared unanimous, and the motion was declared carried.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday week, when they will make their other nominations.

So we are to have two Democratic candidates for Mayor. There is no doubt of this, for it is understood that Mr. LIBBEY will accept the nomination, and that he will not withdraw from the contest unless Mr. WOOD should also withdraw.

The hostility between the factions is so intense that there is not any possibility of their union. JOHN COCHRANE seems determined to carry the war into Egypt. During the last week a number of officials were removed from the Custom-House because they espoused the cause of Mayor WOOD. Among the parties so dismissed are MESSRS. FERRIS of the Tenth Ward, and PATRICK MATHEWS. The latter-named individual resigned his seat in the General Committee, not long since, to make room for Mayor WOOD. Others, it is said, will be served in a like manner; so a fierce struggle—fiercer than the war of the Hards and Softs—may be looked for between the rival factions during the next campaign for City and County officers.

By the way, the flag on Tammany Hall was floating at half-mast last night—in grief, we suppose, for the disunited Democracy.

Reception of Mr. Peabody.

GEO. PEABODY, the great American Banker, resident in London, was among the passengers who arrived by the *Atlantic* steamship yesterday from Liverpool. He returns to his native country after an absence of about twenty years. During his absence he has not only attained an eminent position in financial circles, but has endeared himself to his countrymen, who have visited London, by his kindness and attention to them. His acts of friendship, the liberality with his great wealth, has been distributed to promote the education of our youth; and the sacrifices he has made to sustain our country abroad, have made him a reputation wide as our country.

Before the *Atlantic* reached her dock, a number of Mr. PEABODY's personal friends and gentlemen allied to him in business relations, were assembled for the purpose of giving him a greeting. In accordance, however, (as we understood, with his expressed desire,) no formal reception was intended. As soon as the gangway was available, they went on board of the steamship. They found Mr. PEABODY standing near the mainmast. They seized him by the hand, one after another, shaking it warmly, and expressing the greatest satisfaction in welcoming him to the land of his birth. Mr. PEABODY replied with equal fervor, expressing the delight he felt at seeing so many of his friends. He spoke of the comfortable passage he had made across the Atlantic. "Never," he added, "have I seen the sun rise in more cloudless brilliancy, than this morning—casting his rays upon the shores of the land of my birth; and although they were yet dim in the distance, the scene awakened the most powerful emotions."

Among those who were early by Mr. PEABODY's side were Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Mr. BLAKE and others, of a committee appointed by the Boston merchants to receive him. Mr. DUNCAN, (of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,) Mr. W. C. WETMORE, Mr. J. F. A. SANFORD, Mr. BABCOCK, Mr. MURDOCK, and many others, also waited upon Mr. PEABODY before he left the steamship. Mr. PEABODY was at length escorted to a carriage, and driven to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and on his arrival there immediately withdrew to his rooms. He does not court, we understand, any public demonstrations; but we make no doubt he will not escape them elsewhere, if in this city.

Mr. PEABODY appears to be in excellent health. He is a large man—fully six feet high, and quite stout. His whole appearance is that of a fine old English gentleman. His eye bespeaks shrewdness, and at the same time a hearty good feeling.

☞ Mayor WOOD has not sufficiently recovered to resume the duties of his office. He remained severely ill yesterday.

[illegible] displayed on the City Hall and [illegible]. The regiment of the old New-York [illegible] who participated in the capture turned out under the command of Major GARRETT DUCKMAN. They formed in line at the Mercer House, at 2½ P. M., headed by DODWORTH's Band, and after parading through some of the principal streets arrived at Florence's Hotel, Broadway, at 3½ P. M., where they partook of a collation.

The volunteers attracted considerable attention although their appearance plainly indicated that their organization is not as perfect nor well-conducted as it might and should be.

The VETERANS OF 1812 also honored the day by a parade, under the command of Capt. RAYNOR, and by a salute on the Battery.

THE MONTEZUMA SOCIETY

Which is composed of officers who took part in the Mexican War celebrated the day by a supper at the Everett House.

☞ People have an opportunity now of compromising that great bore—the performance of military duty for the year, by stepping into the TAX-Receiver's Office in the City Hall and paying up 75 cents. Failing to do this, they will be subject to the receipt of several very annoying letters, all demanding a call and settlement, and the last one threatening the terrors of a Court Martial, with a world of fines and costs. Whether anybody ever was Court-martialed and fined we have yet to learn. But paying up promptly must save a deal of fretting.

The Publishers.

The regular Trade Sale at LEAVITT & DELISSER's continues without abatement of interest. Yesterday morning Mr. PUTNAM's contribution was sold—which finishes the first quarter of the catalogue. Among his books was the *Life of Washington*, by IRVING. The 500 of these entered were sold at from 94 cents to a dollar a volume, which is very near the price at which they are furnished at private sale to the trade. To all appearances 2,500 volumes would have gone off at the same price, if the publisher could have filled so large an order.

A night or two since the publishers' improvised a political meeting, when upon counting heads they stood about nine Fremont men to one for everybody else.

The Publishers are bound to see the man they so unanimously vote for, and with this aim they are to go up in a body at Thursday noon, and call upon the Pathfinder. The Publishers in short, are in good spirits; they think FREMONT will be elected, and that then of course everything will run smooth. They calculate on as heavy sales this Winter, and henceforth as ever before.

☞ Deputy Sheriff THOMAS CARLIN, of New-York City, died at Buffalo on Sunday last, whither he retired last March for his health's sake. His disease was enlargement of the liver. He was first appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff WESTERVELT, served also under Sheriff ORSER, and again under the present incumbent. His burial, at Greenwood, will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* is Rev. Dr. FISCHELL, of Liverpool, who is about to assume the pastoral care of the Portuguese congregation in New-York. Dr. FISCHELL has been a distinguished member of the literary and scientific circles in Liverpool, and the learned societies sustain a loss by his removal.

☞ The 9th Regiment New-York State Militia turned out yesterday to attend the funeral of their late Adjutant, PATRICK PATTEN.

The Missouri Compromise—Henry Clay Proved to be the Actual Author of It—Interesting Correspondence.

From the National Intelligencer.

ALBEMARLE, Va., Sept. 2, 1856.

DEAR SIRS: In a conversation a few days since with a Representative in Congress from this State, allusion being made to a letter of Mr. CLAY to my late brother, WM. S. WOODS, giving the part which he had taken in bringing about the *Missouri Compromise*, considerable anxiety was expressed that the letters might be published; and I herewith inclose to you, his ever-constant and devoted friends, the original, that you may do with it as you think proper.

Yours, most truly, JOHN K. WOODS.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON, Washington.

ASHLAND, July 16, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I have duly received your note of the 8th instant, and feel greatly obliged by the friendly sentiments and the constancy with which you have adhered towards me. I regret extremely that I can supply you with no copy of any speech that I ever made on the Missouri question. The debate was long, arduous, and, during the last agitation of the question, I spoke almost every day for two or three weeks on the main or collateral questions. The set or prepared speech which I made of three or four hours' duration was never published. Of my share in the debate, there is, therefore, only a meagre account to be gleaned from the papers of the day.

The question first arose in the session of 1819-'20. When the bill for admitting Missouri into the Union was on its passage, Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, proposed to insert in it, as a condition on which the State was to become a member of the Confederacy, that it should never tolerate Slavery or involuntary servitude. The argument by which that proposition was maintained by himself and others was, that Slavery is contrary to the Divine law and to the acknowledged rights of man; that it ought not to exist; that it is an admitted evil; that, if the General Government cannot extirpate it in the old States, it can prevent its extension to the new; that, being contracted within a limited sphere, it will be less pernicious and more controllable; that Congress, having the power to admit new States, may prescribe the conditions of their admission; and that in all preceding instances of the admission of new States some conditions were annexed.

To all this we replied that the general Government had nothing to do with the subject of Slavery, which belonged exclusively to the several States; that they alone were to judge of the evil and the remedy; that every State had such entire control over the matter that those which tolerated Slavery might abolish it, and those which never had it, or had abolished it, might now admit it without any interference from the general Government; that although Congress had the power to admit new States, when admitted, by the express terms of the Constitution, they were on the same footing in every respect whatever with the senior States, and consequently had a right to judge for themselves on the question of Slavery; that, if Congress could exercise the power of annexing a condition respecting Slavery, they might annex any other condition, and thus it might come to pass that, instead of a confederacy of States of equal power, we should exhibit a mongrel association; that, in the case of other new States, they were not conditions upon their sovereignty, but voluntary compacts, relating chiefly to the public lands and mutually beneficial; that the extension of Slavery was favorable to the comfort of the slave and to the security of the white race, &c.

The proposition by Mr. TAYLOR (which I think had been made at the previous session) was defeated by a small majority, and the bill passed without the obnoxious condition.

Missouri assembled her Convention, formed a Constitution, and transmitted it to Congress. In that Constitution she unfortunately asserted a clause against free blacks; and when, at the Session of 1820-'21, it was proposed to admit her into the Union, the same party who had supported the condition, taking advantage of that exceptionable clause, now opposed her admission.

I did not reach Washington until January, and when I got there I found the members from the Slave States and some from others in despair. All efforts had been tried and failed to reconcile the parties. Mr. LOWNDES had exhausted all his great resources in vain. *Both parties appealed to me, and, after surveying their condition, I went to work.* I saw that each was so committed and so wedded to its opinion that nothing could be effected without a compromise; and the point with me was *to propose some compromise which should involve no sacrifice of principle.* I got a Committee of thirteen appointed by the House, and furnished to the Speaker (Mr. TAYLOR) a list of such members as I wished, embracing enough of the restrictionists to carry any measure, if they would agree with us. In that Committee *I proposed*, and, with its assent, reported to the House a clause, by way of condition, to be annexed to the act admitting her, *substantially like that which was finally adopted.* It was defeated in the House by Mr. RANDOLPH and Messrs. ENWARDS and BURTON, of North Carolina, voting against it.

My next movement was to get a joint Committee of 24 appointed by the two Houses. That on the part of the House was chosen by ballot, and a list which I made out were appointed, with a few exceptions. They reported the resolution, now to be found on the statute book, which was finally passed March 2, 1821, and *settled the question.*

Never did a party put so much at hazard as the restrictionists did on so small a question as that was which arose on the second occasion, growing out of the Constitution of Missouri. Never have I seen the Union in such danger. Mr. KING, of New-York, was understood to concur in all the measures of the restrictionists. He was a member of the Senate, spoke rarely on the subject, and was most triumphantly replied to in one of the ablest speeches of Mr. PINKNEY, Maryland, that I ever heard.

Such the topics enclosed in the first inclosure, on this second occasion the main effort of our opponents was procrastination: their motive that the matter should be put off until the next Congress, in the hope that their real purpose was to consolidate their

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR RESTORING THE HAIR, [illegible]
LYON's KATHAIRON;
For preserving the Hair, use
LYON's KATHAIRON;
For beautifying the Hair, use
LYON's KATHAIRON.

The immense sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, say 1,000,000 bottles per year, attests its excellence, and proves it to be, beyond question, the most popular dressing for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere by druggists.
HEATH, WYKOFF & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES.

☞ Fifty New-Pattern Chandeliers—[illegible] before offered in any market, will be OPENED THIS WEEK, for the inspection of purchasers, by
COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 321 Broadway, [illegible] of Maiden-lane.

EVERY MOTHER IS FOND OF A [illegible] ing baby, and nothing will make the little [illegible] than FONTAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CHILD'S [illegible] FLOWER. It is to be used like a soap [illegible] and may also be used by their mothers and [illegible] cleaning teeth, shaving, &c. Extensively [illegible] and elegantly prepared. Try it. C. H. RING, and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Wholesale Agents.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE newest patterns, continue to be received by [illegible] with an endless variety of Fancy articles, [illegible] dressing and card cases, pencil and [illegible] bronze and other Ornaments, &c. [illegible] Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROCKEL, [illegible]

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] have just opened their Fall Importations of RICH CARPETINGS, to which they invite the attention of [illegible] and those about furnishing.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent [illegible] same that were awarded [illegible] Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only [illegible] awarded medals at the London and New-York Fairs. THE PATENTEE PLACES [illegible] one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, [illegible] vited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD [illegible] THE SAFE, with or without the [illegible] money as a reward for their ingenuity.
The subscribers and their [illegible] are the only persons authorised to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., [illegible]
Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., and No. 1 Roosevelt-st., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA [illegible] Life-Balsam is the most certain remedy [illegible] cases of these and all diseases arising from [illegible] of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarthy, [illegible] D. of severe inflammatory rheumatism, [illegible] chitis and kidney complaint, after he [illegible] to his house most of two years, and [illegible] It cured a lady in the family of F. W. [illegible] Bowery dry-goods store, No. [illegible] of long [illegible] tous ulceration, of nine years' standing, after she had been treated and abandoned as incurable by some of the most eminent physicians. Principal office No. [illegible] st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, [illegible] HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARN'S AND MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Proved by the celebrated La Belle Powder Proof Lock, after a very small key, all made under the immediate supervision of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for [illegible] years past intended their manufacture, during which time over [illegible] dollar's worth of property has been consigned in use of these Safes—313 having been tested in accidental fires.
Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 49 Murray and 48 Murray-sts., N. Y.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of the Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Proved by and quality of work they are unrivalled. [illegible] this kind is ascertained to be better when [illegible] work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machines can be run, except at a [illegible] tive loss, which will very soon amount to more than the price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & Co.,
No. 323 Broadway.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, WHOSE HANDS OF life have nearly run out, discovered, while [illegible] in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address
Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $250 to $600.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

RICH CARPETING—SMITH & LAUGHEAD, No. 455 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Importations of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING,
comprising every description and grade from the most COSTLY to the CHEAPEST FABRICS.
English Brussels, good styles and quality, 3s. per yard.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 534 Broadway, corner Spring-st.,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
3s. per yard,
at
PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,
No. 534 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the ruffled, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in a private room,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED, per *Persia*, several cases of superior (Fur) Soft Hats, of new styles, which we offer at our counter.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LI

[illegible] MOTHER.

[illegible] and Cough—Which so often [illegible] to the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR. Abundant evidence of this fact may [illegible]

Consumption, Bad Blood, &c.—Burdock's [illegible] Pills, cure Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bad Blood, &c.—The subscriber, Agent for the above medicine, has pleasure in saying that the following sales and visitors were noted this day at the Museum, stand as follows:

Every one visiting received with each purchased ticket, and [illegible] visitors were permitted to visit:

[illegible] in each hundred visitors.....42
[illegible] in each hundred visitors.....32
[illegible] in each hundred visitors.....35

JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,} Proprietors of
A. H. BUTLER, } Barnum's Museum.
W. ROBERTS, } Ticket Receivers.
W. DAVIDSON, }

Sworn before me this 15th day of September, 1856,
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

For Summer Complaints make fearful havoc among children, DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the summer heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.

Sold at retail every where.

For Preserving Grapes, Green Corn, Peaches or any other fruit or vegetable can be preserved in a fresh state, with their flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR or any other artificial preservative property, by using "SPRATT'S PATENT FRUIT PRESERVING CANS," for which SEVEN DIPLOMAS AND PREMIUMS were awarded last season. These are the only Cans which are WARRANTED to preserve all kinds of fruit and vegetables. All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

If there a Druggist of repute, in TOWN OR COUNTRY, who HAS NOT DUENO'S SNUFF FOR SALE?

To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Apothecaries.—Best cognac oil, flavorings and essences of all known kinds, requiring addition of spirits; coloring for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, dyes, fire-works, glass-making, ambrotyping, electro-plating, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Ah! Caesar's Exterminator is the only article that effectual[illegible] bugs, without danger or stench. Rats, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. CESTAR'S ELECTRIC PASTE (free from poison) for the destruction of Rats, Mosquitoes, Bed-Bugs, and all insects, and Cestar's Bed-Bug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

University of the City of New-York.—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be examined the day previous.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL CLUB OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—A public meeting will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ P. M. Hon. HENRY WILSON, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Gov. HENRY J. RAYMOND, will positively address the meeting. The full Glee Club will be present. Seats reserved for ladies.

WM. H. BROWNE, President.

J. H. HOBART WARD,
SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN M. BURLESON. } Secretaries.

HON. HENRY WARD BEECHER, HON. JOHN P. HALE, Mr. TURNER, of Illinois, will address the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on (Tuesday) THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

The gallery will be reserved especially for Ladies with their attendants.

There will be vocal and instrumental music of the first order. B. T. MANIERRE, President.

D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

WHO SHALL BE PRESIDENT?

That is the question. Ask the ladies and gentlemen who visit

BARNUM'S MUSEUM

all this week; and in addition to viewing all the curiosities and witnessing all the entertainments,

VOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING!

The final result,

FREMONT, FILLMORE or BUCHANAN,

will be published on Sunday next.

FREEMEN, AROUSE.—HON. O. S. FERRY, OF Connecticut, will deliver an address, by invitation of the Brooklyn IVth Ward Fremont Club, at the Rallying Hall corner of Orange and Fulton sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Music by the New-York Rocky Mountain Club.

B. V. ABBOTT, President.

GEORGE H. DAY, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB OF BROOKLYN will be held at Constitution Hall, corner Butler and Court sts., at 8 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Speeches by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., and ELI FAY, Esq., of New-York. Music by the Sixth Ward Glee Club. Front seats reserved for ladies. GEORGE CURTIS, President.

P. K. DEVO, Secretary.

RALLY!! RALLY!!—A MEETING OF THE 16th Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Banner Club, will be held at the corner of 20th-st. and Avenue A, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1856, for the purpose of enrolling members, and other business of an important nature. Eminent speakers are engaged to address the meeting. Come one—come all. By order.

FELIX DUFFY, Chairman.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE DELEGATE Committee of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club of the City and County of New-York will be held at the Broadway House, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

EMERSON W. KEYES, Secretary.

FREMONT, BUCHANAN OR FILLMORE! "Under which King, Bezonian? Speak, or" else go to BARNUM'S MUSEUM

When they take the VOTE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Of all the adult visitors. Glorious bill of attractions besides!

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES C. RUTHERFORD.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates. For sale at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—EUGENIA VOLLANTE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, send a delineation of character and future destiny from a specimen of handwriting, describe the one they will marry, success in business, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES OF EVERY KIND.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK.

At the lowest market price, by

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A NEW ERA IN WARMING BUILDINGS!! STEAM DOMESTICATED!!!

Safety, Simplicity, Convenience, Durability, Economy, and Healthfulness combined.

Gold's Patent, Self-regulating Steam-heating Apparatus for Warming Dwellings, Public Buildings, Stores, Greenhouses, &c. &c.

STEAM,

The best known agent for communicating heat, is here used with perfect safety and at a much less expense than any other steam or hot-water apparatus. This invention has been thoroughly tested the last two Winters in many of the finest private dwellings, stores, churches, &c., in New-England, and is now being introduced in this City, with the assurance that it possesses merits far above anything of the kind ever known. The following gentlemen in New-Haven, to whom we respectfully refer, have it in use: Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., Prof. Shepherd, Jonathan Knight, M. D., Hon. Joseph P. Babcock, Jas. Browster, Esq., W. A. Jewett, Esq., and many others in Boston, Providence, and Portland, Me.

The apparatus may be seen at the office of the subscribers, No. 376 Broadway.

Orders promptly executed, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.

BAILEY & BROTHERS,
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offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.

Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.

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P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.

No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

EVERY TRUE AMERICAN SHOULD ENCOURAGE NATIVE MANUFACTURES.—Instead of wearing a nasty wig made out of foreign hair, they should buy a bottle of my ONGUENT, which will make the beard or hair start from its roots like a nigger after a head of mush. It will make thin hair luxuriant and thick, and will force the beard to grow in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. If you want whiskers, mustache or hair you must use it. It is infallible, and $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 308½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; ZIEBER, No. 40 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; COLLINS, No. 140 Main-st., Buffalo.

[illegible] WANTED.

[illegible] A YOUNG ENGLISH [illegible] in a small private family. Apply at [illegible] by a respectable [illegible] wanted; wages $4 to $5. Call at No. 61 [illegible]

WANTED SITUATIONS—BY TWO YOUNG women, with excellent City references—one as cook in all its branches; understands all sorts of meats and poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellies; understands the care and cooking of a private family in first style; wages $6 to $8—the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting in all its branches; will do neat sewing; wages $7 a month. Call or address No. 716 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN cook, a very respectable young German Protestant girl, to assist in the washing and ironing. Is an experienced cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Speaks English fluently and gives the best City reference. Call at No. 114 Stanton-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABle woman as a good cook; also understands baking and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country in a private family; is capable of taking charge of a dairy. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., in dry-goods store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as cook. Have no objections to wash and iron. The other as chambermaid and launderess, or would do plain sewing. Have good City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 West 19th-st., below 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, to do chamberwork or housework, in a small family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or take charge of a small child; has best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 230 22d-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter, in a drygoods or commission house; is a good penman, &c.; good City reference can be given. A note addressed L. LEWIS, (care of Messrs. Teets & Throckmorton,) No. 62 Fulton-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French and American cooking, who has had 18 years' experience. Good City reference given. Wages from $8 to $12. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call or address a note to No. 12 Atlantic-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO AN HOUR'S RIDE in the country. One who understands her business, is willing to assist in washing and ironing, can bring good references, can have a pleasant place and good wages. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 68½ West Washington-place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waiter. She is capable, honest and trustworthy. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 Bank-st., between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABle German woman, who can cook perfectly in all styles, and wash and iron; a place as cook or housekeeper immediately, in a private house. Address M. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, neat girls, one as laundress or chambermaid and assist to wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and wait; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would become housekeeper. Good reference given. Call at No. 128 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewing or chambermaid or waiter. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at Hamersley-st., No. 35, first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TRUSTworthy young women; one cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and plain pastry. The other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German lady, to play the piano evenings, in any respectable house. Apply at No. 170 Houston-st., basement, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or would take charge of a child. City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LADY WHO has had much experience in teaching English branches, French and music, and the piano and guitar. Address E. D. C., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; has best of reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART TIDY girl, with good City references, to do housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 Hester-st., in the rear.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S, CHELSEA Iron Works, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE,
No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, 1½ hours' journey from New-York. City references as to character and competency required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at No. 54 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A girl who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, English, Scotch, or American preferred. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 271 West 19th-st., 3d door west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman to do general housework in a small family, as chambermaid and waiter and assistant launderess; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 17th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO THE general housework of a small family; must know how to bake, and be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 155 Greene-st.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO canvass this City and vicinity for Bayard Taylor's new book, "The Encyclopædia of Modern Travel." Apply immediately to HENRY W. LAW, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing; and also a child's nurse—one who is a Protestant. Apply at 74 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO TO Newark, N. J. Good wages given. Inquire in the store No. 67 Liberty-st.

GARDENER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of four acres of ground laid out in ornamental garden. To a good Scotch or English gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, a yearly salary and a permanent situation is offered. None but such need apply at J. M. EMERSON & CO.'S No. 1 Spruce-st., between 1 and 2 P. M., on Wednesday.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS AND COLlect for a popular magazine. A liberal salary will be paid to those acquainted with the business. Address L. & C., Box No. 3,832, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR A SELECT ACADemy, in a village 50 miles from this City. Salary, $500. A man and wife to take charge of a farm. Two colored porters for store. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 Fast Broadway.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY A SHORT distance from the City, a French lady, capable of teaching that language and music. A good salary given. Apply to Box No. 506 Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH branches and music, in a family in the South. Address E. D. C., Jersey City, N. J.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school a short distance from New-York. Address TEACHER, stating age and qualifications, at the office of the *Daily Times*.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A YOUNG GENtleman desires a female teacher for his sister. She must be competent to teach in all the branches of an English education. Such a one, who can devote an hour or so each day to this purpose, at the residence of the advertiser, can address INSTRUCTRESS, this office, stating name, terms and references.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—A LARGE NUMBER of most respectable servants, both Protestant and the best of Catholic help, competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, general houseworkers, several neat, tidy, experienced nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class help will call at HENDERSON'S old established servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest domestics without any disappointment.

WANTED.—AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 246 Broadway, Introductory and Representative. Wanted, immediately, a lady, (Parisian,) as private governess in a family; also, a gentleman to teach Classics, Mathematics, French, German and Natural Sciences, as private tutor. Salaries liberal. Apply to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH. Principals and families may obtain competent teachers.

WANTED—AT NO. 786 BROADWAY, TWO conductors, 2 book-keepers, 8 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 baggagemen, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 coachmen, 2 porters, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply you all with servants girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 339 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

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LAW BOOKSELLERS,
No. 128 Washington-st., Boston.

I.

ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. By EDWARD EVERETT. Vol. 2.

II.

(In December.)

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF DANIEL WEBSTER. 2 vols. 8vo.

III.

(Vol. I in November.)

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SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

MR. LOUIS ERNST would respectfully announce that he is now forming, at his own residence, a class for the private instruction of a few select boys, in every branch of a polite education. TERMS—For board and tuition, $250 a year; for day scholars, $150; primary department, $75. For further particulars, call or address LOUIS ERNST, No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., re-opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 166 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

NOTICE—HIRAM SWIFT, TEACHER OF THE ... Piano-forte and singing, would respectfully inform his friends and pupils in New-York and Brooklyn, that his Fall Term of instructions will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856. I have time to devote to a few more pupils. Early application requested. I am, also, prepared to take classes in vocal music. Address H. SWIFT, care of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, or to MASON BROTHERS, New-York, or A. THURSTON, No. 8 New-York Bible Society Building.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of G. SHEPARD, No. 128 Fulton-st.; HURLBURY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE WILL reopen on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, Conn., (five hours from New-York,) under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, assisted by Rev. THOMAS HERSTEAD, A. M. Terms—$225 per annum, or $56 a quarter. For circular, apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATKINSON & MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to the Principal, at Litchfield, Conn.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT Lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING private tutors or teachers in select schools for one or two hours a day, can be directed to young gentlemen, distinguished graduates of our best Colleges, and of the highest moral and religious character, on applying by letter to Rev. J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 55 Broadway, or at the Library of Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ART, AS TAUGHT by its author, Mr. SHAVER, at No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—"They possess all the delicacy and fineness of finish of the best line engravings."—*N. Y. Sunday Courier.* "Compare well with the best oil paintings."—*Rochester American.* "An artist of extraordinary merit."—*Brooklyn Eagle.* "Most magnificent specimens of their own artistic skill."—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 123 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 23d-st.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—NO. 86 ST. Mark's-place, New-York, French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway. F. B. MAURICE.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. F. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530 Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS ARE PREPARED to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELLOW of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his school at his house, No. 282 4th-av., on Sept. 8. He begs to refer to Messrs. R. B. MINTURN, J. H. SWIFT, H. A. HURLBUT, F. W. OGDEN, A. SCHERMERHORN, A. B. SANDS, &c.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars with terms, references, view of the Institute, Andre monument, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 896 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the more languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 36th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will reopen at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 15. There are vacancies.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—FRENCH AND English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen Sept. 8.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MR. M. PHILIPPI WILL RESUME HIS Instructions on the Piano, the Organ, and in Singing, on Sept. 15. Address, No. 149 Washington-st., or C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

MRS. DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and day school for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—TYSON & PHINNEY, Booksellers and Stationers, 128 Broadway, have a large and well-selected stock of Standard and Approved Books of Instruction, and are prepared to supply Teachers and Literary Institutions with any Books they may require, at the lowest prices. Catalogues furnished gratis.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, carefully selected. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers, who have compared, tested and preferred these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 61 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

GOVERNESS.—A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN Lady who has resided nearly twenty years in Paris, and is an experienced teacher, wishes for a situation as such either as resident or visiting, in a first-class Seminary or in a gentleman's family. She instructs in the higher English branches, Drawing, Painting, the Piano, Harp and thorough Bass; also, the Spanish, Italian, German and French languages, the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct R. W. S., office of this paper.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st. and 100 Clinton-place—Directed by the late Professors of M. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, Commercial and Mathematical studies; an elementary department; a Gymnasium. No extra charges for Modern languages. French is the language of the School.

THE MISS WAYLANDS.—NO. 250 WEST 23d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15. REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHMALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES PANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's,

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 23d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. EDWARD WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 337 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE, WILL reopen her Day and Boarding School for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archeology*.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 287 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL WILL RESUME its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the 2d Tuesday of September.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will open, after the Summer vacation, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock at noon at THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, for the grading and building complete of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct from Baiseley's Pond to the pump well.

This work is heavy, and well worth the attention of Contractors; will require about 15,000,000 brick, 30,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, and 650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Materials can be easily obtained; labor and supplies ready at hand. The work will be divided into convenient sections.

Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection after Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the office of the Nassau Water Company, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, where the Engineers will give all necessary information, or reference can be made to our office.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO.,
SEPT. 4, 1856. No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping machines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BRICK, STONE, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—The undersigned are now offering to let to contractors the construction of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, which will consume about 15,000,000 hard-burnt brick, 30,000 cubic yards building stone, and 50,000 barrels hydraulic cement. Inquiries are made by contractors as to the price of these articles, and the places where they can be obtained. The object of this notice is to bring manufacturers and consumers together, and we respectfully ask parties furnishing the above articles, to send us their address before the 20th inst., with the prices at which such articles can be furnished. Only a small proportion of the above amount will be needed this Fall, thus allowing ample time to manufacturers. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—Situated on the southwest corner of 2d and Keap-sts., Williamsburg, midway between Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries. Is particularly desirable corner for a grocery store, there being but one in the vicinity, or a gentleman's residence. Lot is 20x80; house 20x36 feet, three stories, brick, with basement and counter cellar. Courtyard on both streets, inclosed with new iron railing and iron balcony, surrounded by beautiful shade-trees. House newly painted inside and out, and in perfect order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Inquire of F. A. PADDOCK, No. 80 Nassau-st., or of WM. MILLER, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., piano-forte manufactory.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A TWO-STORY basement and attic cottage, filled in to peak, nearly new and in perfect order, with two lots of ground, with arbor, grape vines and shrubbery, on Quincy-st., near Classon-av., Brooklyn. The house contains eleven rooms, (smallest nine 12 feet square,) with extension kitchen, dining-room, with dumb waiter and pantries; marble mantels; gas and gas fixtures; hall and rooms are handsomely papered and painted throughout. The whole will be sold (if applied for before 1st day of October next) for $1,800—$1,600 only required in cash. N. B.—Any one wishing a desirable residence in a healthy location, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but three years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250 yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale, if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $3,000 to $40,000.

Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $40 an acre, including 50 tons of hay, stock and implements.

Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS,
No. 181 Broadway, 3d door.

FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING VILLAGE IN New-Jersey, easily accessible from New-York, a hotel property, consisting of a large two-and-a-half story house, and ample sheds and stables, recently put in perfect order, well located for Summer boarders and for excursion parties. Price $5,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone front, 26x55 feet, with two-story brick extension, north side 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is new and finished in best manner, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—PRICE $3,500.—THE SUBSCRIber will sell the house in which he resides for the above price, if applied for immediately. The house is of brick, three stories with basement, and has cooking range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Inquire of F. G. LUCKY, No. 246 West 24th-st., or No. 75 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 210 Clinton-st., near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, will be sold with or without the furniture, or will be let. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

$15,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—On 4th-st., near the Bowery; lot 25 by 101 feet; on the north side of the street; with all the improvements; three-story and high basement; $4,000 in cash only wanted down. Apply to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Two elegant new cottages on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av. Price $5,000 each. For terms apply to P. CARLIN, on the premises, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A factory, with water power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 43 Grove-st.; in good order; possession given immediately. Can be seen from 11 to 3. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 111, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property—situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET UP TOWN, OR WOULD BE SOLD—A new three-story brick and brown stone basement house, 25x55, substantially built and nearly finished; 11 rooms, 2 kitchens, gas and Croton; convenient stages, &c. Especially adapted to two respectable families desiring moderate rents. Apply to SAM'L W. THOMPSON, Real Estate broker, Broadway and 26th-st.

TO LET—THE STABLE, &c., No. 200 EAST 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, &c., and has also two finished rooms with separate entrances, supplied with croton water, sink, water-closets, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 8 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park. For terms, apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE tenement property in exchange for good farms on the line of the Long Island Railroad, within forty miles of Brooklyn. None but principals need apply. Address B. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 33d-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—With immediate possession, three desirable cottages, containing 7 to 9 rooms, besides attic and cellar, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A convenient cottage for a small family, within a few minutes' wal

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie..... 312,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE [illegible] BANK, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie..... 112,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the [illegible] BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,592,696 41
Average amount of Specie..... 196,240 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 72,857 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,256,363 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,870,543 23
Average amount of Specie..... 190,286 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,261 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,625,647 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $490,692 00
Average amount of Specie..... 44,196 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,641 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 410,389 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. W. LOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

HENRY A. KEES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,639,341 48
Average amount of Specie..... 121,554 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,787 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,256,824 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $658,190 13
Average amount of Specie..... 27,707 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 60,315 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 581,264 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

JAS HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $656,908 53
Average amount of Specie..... 116,756 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,377 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 604,187 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,414,464 26
Average amount of Specie..... 64,822 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,818 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 830,993 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,302,603 94
Average amount of Specie..... 104,411 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,423 84
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,293,439 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $421,172 00
Average amount of Specie..... 29,837 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,893 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 351,648 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $756,700 17
Average amount of Specie..... 57,773 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,668 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 572,440 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,006,291 04
Average amount of Specie..... 162,189 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 242,137 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,534,099 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. E. AGLY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,802,738 39
Average amount of Specie..... 448,562 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,519 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,422,873 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,009,516 53
Average amount of Specie..... 61,074 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,874 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 830,810 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,601,478 83
Average amount of Specie..... 114,790 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,609 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,060,163 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the [illegible] day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,143,851 02
Average amount of Specie..... 338,799 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 378,484 94
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,120,562 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,313,696 52
Average amount of Specie..... 91,945 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 221,120 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 980,413 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. SPERRING, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. SPERRING, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,592,307 63
Average amount of Specie..... 634,486 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 223,462 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,374,776 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,311,176 00
Average amount of Specie..... 63,987 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,235 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 933,197 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,603,659 25
Average amount of Specie..... 208,668 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,545 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,083,699 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $963,777 74
Average amount of Specie..... 114,938 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,870 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 193,329 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

R. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $489,502 69
Average amount of Specie..... 31,423 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,575 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 141,509 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $176,784 40
Average amount of Specie..... 96,893 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 140,240 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 152,189 66

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,029,434 63
Average amount of Specie..... 60,831 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 175,879 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 809,383 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,654,333 04
Average amount of Specie..... 117,487 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,410 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,195,934 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $619,632 44
Average amount of Specie..... 37,424 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,173 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 406,358 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

SAMUEL JESUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $975,980 60
Average amount of Specie..... 57,435 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,134 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 700,063 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of September, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK

required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,709,678 12
Average amount of Specie..... 175,929 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 137,311 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,419,601 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $799,037 62
Average amount of Specie..... 32,027 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,854 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 564,054 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

WM. E. SEAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,358,924 99
Average amount of Specie..... 213,254 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,874 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,630,772 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. JEFFERSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. JEFFERSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

THOS. S. SUMMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE PHOENIX BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PLANTERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the PLANTERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the REPUBLIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,118,815 00
Average amount of Specie..... 186,068 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 164,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,211,440 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KINGHAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KINGHAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

SAMUEL F. SUTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,577,343 77
Average amount of Specie..... 154,386 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 218,314 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 845,301 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,710,456 94
Average amount of Specie..... 242,329 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 191,317 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,326,207 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE RIVERSIDE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,357,078 65
Average amount of Specie..... 134,782 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,114 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 691,129 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOSEPH B. FRANCIS, Cashier of the RIVERSIDE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. FRANCIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,645,021 50
Average amount of Specie..... 1,977,519 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 246,291 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,416,619 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,677,343 77
Average amount of Specie..... 154,386 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 218,314 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 845,301 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

I. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,710,456 94
Average amount of Specie..... 242,329 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 191,317 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,326,207 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of September, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. LUDLOW; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Queenstown, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight hulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856	

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $180; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From BOSTON to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels have a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston...Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston...Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..... $130
Second Cabin..... 75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No Freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,902 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK..Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ATLANTIC, ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The Steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA, Capt. C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the end of the mole, with mails and passengers for Europe, on Wednesday morning, 17th inst.

A steamboat will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, at 8 and 8½ o'clock A. M., with the passengers.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 353 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMP MANUFACTURERS, and others, not doing their own gasfitting, please take notice, that all kinds of gasfitting work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap and quick, by

R. D'HEUREUSE, No. 137 Elm-st.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 63 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND HUDSON RIVER.

TWO DAILY [illegible] Passengers leave [illegible] at [illegible] for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:15 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

CITY.

...of the Board of Health yesterday ... called attention to the resolutions ... Board several days since, relative to ... of vessels. He moved that the reso... to be rescinded, and offered the fol...

That no vessel subject to Quarantine, ... been allowed to come into the stream ... her cargo, shall hereafter be permitted ... to the wharves of the City, unless the master ... vessel shall produce a certificate from the In... of Quarantine, stating that the cargo of said vessel ... discharged, that the vessel has been thor... and that all hands on board are and ... since the vessel has been lying in the ...

...remarks by Dr. ROCKWELL, Resident ... the motion to rescind was carried, and the ... resolutions adopted unanimously.

...REPORT ON STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA.

..., resident physician, came late to the ... Commissioners on Saturday, and ... for his tardiness by saying that he had ... by the examination of the Purser of the ... Augusta, who had been reported as having ... fever, and as having been sick with the dis... on Tuesday last, when the vessel passed the ... Officer at Quarantine.

This announcement produced some excitement in the Board. Every member was indignant at the thought that the case should have been smuggled by the Captain through Quarantine, and such seemed to be the case, for Dr. ROCKWELL, the resident physician, said that the Purser assured him that he was quite sick when he came into port, and that the Captain and crew of the *Augusta* were aware of it.

It was agreed at once that the vessel should be sent to Quarantine, that the Purser should be removed to the Marine Hospital, and that the Captain, if guilty, should be handed over to the District-Attorney.

The Health Officer this day (Monday) reported to the Board that the steamer *Augusta*, on Saturday, complied with the order to remove to the Quarantine anchorage—that she arrived there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon—that on her arrival the captain, mate and pilot came into his office for further orders, that he made particular inquiries of the three as to the health and condition of AMOS FISHER, the purser of the *Augusta*, when the vessel passed Quarantine on her last trip to the City—that he took the affidavit of the mate and the pilot as to the health, &c., of FISHER on his last arrival at Quarantine.

The Health Officer said that the mate and pilot swore that they had long known FISHER; that they had seen him often during the last trip of the *Augusta* to this City; that they saw him when the vessel arrived at Quarantine; that he was at that time on duty as usual; that they did not observe in him any signs of sickness; and that they do not believe that he was sick at all, or at any rate sick to the knowledge of the captain. The Health Officer further stated that these affidavits satisfied him that the captain of the *Augusta* was guilty of no infraction of the health laws on his last arrival, and that the purser must have been mistaken in his statement to the resident physician, Dr. ROCKWELL.

The Health Officer further stated that the steamer *Augusta*, which she came to the Quarantine anchorage from the City, was laden with cargo and coal, and ready for sea; that her passengers were on their way to a tug from the City, expecting to go to sea that night.

The Health Officer further says, inasmuch as the *Augusta* had been exonerated from all blame relative to the purser's sickness, and inasmuch as the vessel and passengers were ready for sea, and, in his opinion, there was no good reason why they should not leave the port, he gave them the usual permit.

The doctor added that, generally speaking, he had learned to place much confidence in the statements of the captains of steam vessels; that they were generally submissive and gentlemanly under Quarantine restrictions, and willing to give a full and explicit answer to all inquiries necessary to make. Especially, he said, has this been true of the captain of the *Augusta*.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT.

Mr. BOWEN reports LAWRENCE, his wife, and ANN COGAN as very ill. FRANK and MOONEY slightly better. All others convalescing; and Dr. CRANE, of New-Utrecht, very low during the night.

Dr. DUBOIS died on Saturday at 2 P. M.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 15, 1856—9½ A. M.

Military Hospital.

No new cases since last report. All on sick list doing well. J. H. BAILEY, M. D., U. S. Army.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

In the notice which you recently gave of the lunacy and subsequent death of Mr. JOHN RICE, you have doubtless unwittingly done his family a great injustice by assigning "domestic troubles" as the cause. Mr. RICE has had no "domestic troubles," except the long and severe illness of his wife, which, of course, caused him great solicitude, and to which, together with the cares of an extended business, and long personal suffering from aggravated dyspepsy, his friends attribute his unfortunate end. By giving this a prominent insertion you will do his family an act of justice, and greatly oblige yours, &c.,

D. C., Jr., No. 169 Broad-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 15, '56.

Fatal Runaway Accident—Two Lives Lost.

A runaway accident occurred early on Sunday evening in Union-avenue, near Remsen-street, in the Fifteenth Ward, which resulted in the loss of two lives. WILLIAM DONNELLY, residing in Bedford, accompanied by his two young boys, was riding in a wagon when his horse took fright and ran upon the sidewalk; the wagon came in contact with a stoop, and then struck an aged lady named MARY SCHREDER, who was walking along, and killed her almost instantly. The two boys were thrown violently to the sidewalk, and one of them had his skull fractured, from which injury he died a few hours afterward. The other lad was badly cut about the face. Mr. DONNELLY escaped with but slight injuries.

☞ The first parade, since the Fourth of July, of the 7th Regiment—the "National Guard"—took place last night. The line was formed at 8 o'clock, on Lafayette-place. The effect by moonlight was very fine.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIOT IN CHATHAM-STREET ON SUNDAY MORNING.

In relation to our account of the riot that occurred on Sunday morning, near the corner of Chatham and Duane-streets, we have received the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept 15, 1856.

Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of this date, under "Police Intelligence," you give a report of a disturbance in Chatham and Duane streets. You state that members of Engine Company No. 21 were engaged therein. I desire that you will contradict such statement. I positively assert that no member of said Company took any part whatever in the matter. There is scarcely a report of a disturbance that happens between Engine Companies but that the name of this Company and its members are dragged before the public, as being connected with it. It seems that some portion of the press, or those from whom it receives information, entertain an antipathy against this company, and they are thus held up to the public in an unenviable light, to have obloquy cast upon them, doubtless for some ulterior purpose.

I have taken much trouble to investigate this matter. In reference to the female knocked down (who is the wife of Mr. John Dunn, a member of Engine Co. 21,) I am informed from a reliable source, that she was returning home, from sitting up with a sick friend. That some person who knew her said, "There goes John Dunn's wife" That she was then knocked down by several persons and kicked. One of these persons said, "Go tell your loafer of a husband that we done it, and we'll mash his big head."

Many of the night-brawlers who live in the Sixth Ward, must of course, according to some persons, be members of No. 21. The Company which I have the honor to command, for more than two months last past has not been in service, and they utterly repudiate any connection with these disturbers of the peace.

Respectfully Yours, JAMES LEONARD,
Foreman Engine Company No. 21.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 269, 207, 348, 225, 388, 449, 455, 456, 497, 537, 538, 544, 604, 606 to 626, 628 to 632.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BAD HEALTH.—Persons in bad health should lose no time in taking this wonderful remedy. Many who were at death's door have been restored by their means. They act upon the liver, being infallible in disorders of the [illegible] Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

...No. 359 Broadway.

TRANSPARENT,
COLORED,
TINTED,

and less in price than formerly.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
WATER COLOR,
PASTEL,
OIL,
MEZZOTINT.

A new style of VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS, made at no other establishment in the world.

Strangers in the City are invited. An interesting collection of Portraits constantly on exhibition.

Copies made from Daguerreotypes perfectly.

No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'e Saloon.

No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE, SEPT. 16.

STRAW GOODS.

In the preparation for the Autumn of 1856 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assortment; and the undersigned feel assured that their stock, comprising

STRAW, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW AND CHENILLE LACES
AND TRIMMINGS,

The most recherché in stylo and novel in design, can but recommend itself to those who cater for the most fastidious tastes.

IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs are unsurpassed.
GURNEY'S plain Photographs are perfect gems.
GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes were never equaled.
GURNEY'S establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.
GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment.
GURNEY has *not* removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.
GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.
GURNEY'S Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRESIDENT'S VOTE AT BARNUM'S.—Yesterday was a great day at Barnum's Museum. The voting by all the adult visitors commenced for the Presidency. The feeling was intense. The ladies were full of excitement and voted warmly for their favorite. The gentlemen came in crowds and polled a powerful vote all around. Nearly 4,000 votes were put in. To-day the interesting scene will be repeated. The same wonderful attractive performances are presented, afternoon and evening, as yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits	$12
Genteel cassimere business suits	8
Fine black frock coats	8
Elegant blue dress coats	8
Rich moire antique silk vests	3

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

CONGER & FIELD'S AMERICAN WRITING FLUID.—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be equal, if not superior, to every other, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. It is of a bluish tint when first written, but changes rapidly into a deep and permanent black.

For sale by Stationers generally, and by the manufacturers, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night's performance at this favorite Theatre is well worthy the attention of our readers. MILNER'S Drama of "Imogine," the new Pantomime of "Punch," and the drama of the "Fairy Spell" are the pieces announced. All of which are both amusing and instructive.

[Advertisement.]

☞ What do you call that shapeless, one-sided, horrible looking covering to your head? It is certainly not a hat. If so it is a shocking bad one. Take our advice, part company with it and adopt in its place one of KNOX'e latest styles. He is to be found at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Grand opening display of Medallion, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, selected by the agent of the establishment from the most celebrated English manufactories, at cash prices, for Fall trade. A beautiful stock of Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ STRANGERS and CITIZENS will find a visit to the PHRENOLOGICAL Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 303 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and FREE. Prof. FOWLER gives charts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This noble collection of paintings, embracing upwards of 200 works of art, is still open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. There is nothing on this Continent equal to it, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Outrage in Kings County.

JACKSON and DIXSON, the parties arrested some weeks ago, and held to bail on a charge of committing a brutal outrage upon the persons of two Immigrant girls at Sheepshead Bay, taken by them from the ship *City of Brooklyn*, at the foot of Pike-street, New-York, have been surrendered by their bail, and are now confined in Kings County Jail, where they will remain, probably, until their trial takes place.

The complainants in this case, as was originally stated, were bailed and spirited away for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. One returned voluntarily, upon seeing the accounts in the New-York papers, and the other was found near Baltimore, Md., at the residence of an uncle. They were taken away by F. H. DIKEMAN, Esq., and a man named PETER MORRISON, who paid the two $45 to leave. Both are now where they can be had as witnesses when wanted.

Had it not been for the great publicity given to this transaction, the accused parties undoubtedly never would have been brought to trial, and with the witnesses out of the way no indictment could have been found against them. The parties have all been secured through the exertions of Captain THOMAS KING and Officer JOHN FULTON, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, backed up by Mayor HALL and Judge MORRIS. Mayor HINCKS, of Baltimore, and Officer COLGATE, of that city, rendered important service.

JACKSON and DIXEON when arrested had made all of their arrangements to banish themselves to parts unknown, and were much surprised at the interruption of the officers in pursuit of them.

Dr. Crane.

This gentleman, who is sick with the yellow fever in New Utrecht, had some favorable symptoms yesterday morning, and slight hopes are now entertained of his recovery. Dr. DUBOIS, who died on Saturday, was his partner, and both, up to the time of their sickness, were indefatigable in their exertions among the sick at Fort Hamilton and vicinity.

Fire Department Parade.

The annual parade of the Williamsburg Fire Department came off yesterday in fine style. Most of the Companies turned out and with very full ranks, and made an excellent appearance.

☞ One of the Greenpoint Ferry Boats was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock on Sunday. It was owned by G. L. KEARY, and was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $15,000 for equal amounts, in the Manhattan, Equitable and Empire Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is not known.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 64, 65, 66.

MARRIED.

DEVRAN—HOPKINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 14, by Rev. HARVEY HUNTER, Mr. JULIAN DEVRAN to Miss CAROLINE A. HOPKINS, both of this City.

FLOYD—CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Mr. GEO. FLOYD to Miss FANNIE J. CARROLL, both of that City.

CORNISH—HERRIMAN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, GEORGE N. CORNISH, Esq., to Miss CATHERINE, daughter of James Herriman, Esq.

DIED.

McLOUGHLIN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 15, Mrs. MARY E., wife of John McLoughlin, publisher, and adopted daughter of Robert H. Elton, aged 36 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 Market-st.

COFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 15, ALFRED HERBERT, only child of Charles B. and Lucy A. Coffin, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of his uncles, A. M., L. W., and J. W. Coffin, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, the funeral, from the residence of A. M. Coffin, No. 14 Willow-place, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LEECH.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Sept. 14, after a short illness, SAMUEL G., son of Samuel and Matilda Leech, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 South 1st-st., Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PARSONS.—At Brattleboro', Vt., on Sunday, Sept. 14, WILLIAM B. PARSONS, in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, in Flushing, without further notice. The *Island City*, connecting with Flushing Railroad, leaves Fulton Market slip at 1—returning at 6 o'clock.

CARLIN.—In Buffalo, on Sunday, Sept. 14, THOMAS CARLIN, Deputy Sheriff of New-York, aged 45 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 108 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, Sheriff Willetts and deputies, also Manhattan Lodge No. 62 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SUYDAM.—At Mendham, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 13, JOHN D. KEESE, only child of Daniel R. and Charlotte M. Suydam.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Abraham and Henry Suydam, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 160 West 22d-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock.

CLAPP.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 14, of cholera infantum, after an illness of ten days, WILLIAM HENRY, only child of Mary, widow of J. T. Clapp, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

WILSON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 15, EMILY NESBIT WILSON, aged 16 years.

WORRALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, DORETHE, widow of the late Henry Worrall, aged 70 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Palmer, No. 54 Rivington-st., on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 15.

$1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	102¼	200	Erie Railroad	btw 61¾
1,000	Indiana State 5s	89¾	100	do	c 61¾
3,600	Penn. State 5s	89¾	300	do	s60 61¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b60 88	900	do	s3 61¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	s60 98⅝	100	do	61¾
5,000	do	92¾	1500	do	b30 62
2,500	City 5s, '93	94½	100	do	b15 61¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	200	do	s30 61¾
3,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	s3 94½	100	do	s90 61¾
20,000	do	b60 95	165	do	b3 61¾
12,500	do	94¾	300	do	b60 63½
2,000	Ill. Free. Bs. w. p.	93¼	100	do	b30 61¾
4,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	73½	150	do	s10 61¾
1,000	B. R. & U. R. 1st Mt.	75	100	do	b60 62¼
10	Park Bank	99	260	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s90 68
50	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 98¾	50	do	b60 93½
20	do	95¾	23	do	93
50	Cumb. Coal Comp.	18¾	60	do	b60 93
100	do	b60 18¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	b60 92½
100	do	s3 18¾	165	do	s3 92
50	Ga. & Chi. RR.	s60 109¾	100	do	b60 92½
5	do	109¾	100	do	b45 93
10	do	110	300	Panama Rail	b60 92½
10	Wis. L. Sh. RR.	b30 67	100	do	s3 92
100	N. Cent. RR.	s3 87¼	150	Ill. Cent. Rail	s3 118
50	do	87¼	40	do	118¾
100	do	b3 87½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	79½
100	do	s30 87¾	1200	do	79¾
100	do	b60 87¾	500	do	79¾
500	do	s60 87¾	150	do	s10 79¾
500	do	b30 87¾	400	do	b60 80
100	do	87¾	900	do	b60 79¾
100	do	btw k 87¾	150	do	b30 79¾
100	Reading Railr'd	s3 86¾	700	do	b30 79¾
100	do	b3 86¾	300	do	b60 79½
500	do	s60 86¾	900	do	b30 79¾
100	do	b7 86¾	900	do	s60 79
2100	do	s3 86¾	100	do	79¼
100	do	b60 87¼	100	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	97¼
1200	do	b60 87¾	100	do	97½
100	do	b10 87	40	do	97
100	do	b30 87¾	150	do	b30 97¼
100	do	s10 86¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78¾
100	Clev. & Pittsb. Rail.	61	100	do	b60 79¾
200	do	b3 61	5	Mil. & La Crosse RR.	91
300	do	b60 61¾	100	do	79¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	New-Albany & Salem R., 1st mort. & int. 64¾
$15,000	Chicago & Mississippi R., 2d mort. & int. 30
$10,000	New-Jersey Central R. R., 1st mort. & int. 94
$10,000	Great Western (Illinois) R., 1st m. & int. 63
100	shares Trevorton Coal and R. R. Co. 65 to 65½
15	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'e Express 51
22	shares W. I. and Venezuela Steamship Co 20
3	shares Hudson River R. R. 26¼
82	shares Second-avenue R. R. 50
5	shares Knickerbocker Stage Co 60
14	shares Hamilton Insurance Co. 56¾
50	shares Excelsior Insurance Co. 107¼
50	shares Excelsior Insurance Co. 108½
10	shares Astor Insurance Co. 106¼
20	shares New-Amsterdam Insurance Co. 106
20	shares East River Bank 88
25	shares Chatham Bank 89½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '56	99½	100	Erie Railroad	61¾
61,500	Ill. Con. RR. Bs.	95	45	do	61½
22	Metropolitan Bank	108	100	do	s60 61¾
50	Canton Co.	b90 23¾	600	do	b60 61¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 19¾	400	do	s3 61¾
100	do	s3 18¾	250	do	s10 61¾
100	do	b60 19	500	do	s30 61¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 87¾	100	do	s5w 61¾
700	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 79¾	200	Reading R. R.	s90 86¾
350	do	79¾	200	do	86¾
650	do	b60 79¾	100	do	b60 87¼
25	do	79¾	100	Panama R. R.	s60 91¾
500	do	s3 79¾	200	do	b60 92¼
5	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R. R.	97	24	New-Jersey R. R.	123

MONDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, September 13, as advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes compared with the previous weekly statement of Sept. 6:

Increase in Loans	$11,081
Decrease in Specie	814,921
Decrease in Circulation	144,951
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,174,181

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the genuine

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 15, '55.	Sept. 13, '56.	Sept. 6, '56.
Loans	$99,597,009	$109,579,775	$109,568,694
Specie	12,213,240	12,281,387	13,096,308
Circulation	7,721,825	8,741,064	8,886,015
Gross Deposits	80,510,396	88,044,073	89,348,404
Exchanged	18,546,424	21,994,662	22,124,812
Undrawn	61,963,972	66,049,411	67,223,592
Sub-Treasury	11,334,578	13,670,817	13,694,442

Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury at New-York:

September 15, 1855	$23,547,818
September 13, 1856	25,952,204
Increase this year	$2,404,386

The movement is a very steady one in Loans and Discounts. The loss of Specie is larger by about $420,000 than we had reason to anticipate until this afternoon, when on inquiry we find that nearly this sum, or $350,000 was sent to Canada and other interior points in the course of the week. As, however, $1,607,658 in Gold was delivered by the California packet early to-day, and $115,000 additional disbursed from the Government Office on California account, the discrepancy is not important, although, as usual in such cases, the reported decrease in the reserve of last week was industriously used to check the advance on the Stock Exchange. The Money Market was freely supplied to the Stock and Discount Brokers, 7 ₱ cent. at call, and 8@9 ₱ cent. on prime paper. Some large parcels of Grocers' paper, 3 to 4 months, were taken at 8½@9 ₱ cent., shorter dates, when delivered at Banks, are taken at 8@8¾ ₱ cent. The demand for Foreign Bills for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, is not yet very active, but a fair inquiry as to rates and supply was noticeable, in anticipation of regular mail day, Tuesday. Sterling 109¾@109⅝; Francs 5.16¼@5.15. As anticipated in our notice this morning, several of the London drawers will avail of the fresh supply of California bullion to ship Gold, and the engagements spoken of, including the usual sums sent by the Canadian for Continental account, reach $1,000,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $217,891; paid out $228,230, and held at the close $13,741,040.

The week opened with a strong market for Stocks, and the transactions of the day reach than on Saturday, until the close of the day, by reason of the reported Specie movements, Erie was sold down to 61¾, closing 61¼@⅝, and Toledo, in which the operations of the day, as on Saturday, were very large and spirited, to 79 ₱ cent. As much as 79¾ ₱ cent. was paid for 1,300 shares of the latter at the early Board. Illinois Central Bonds reached 95 ₱ cent., an advance, in six or eight days, of about 4 ₱ cent. and ⅝ ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday. Reading was active at 86⅝ @86¾ cash, and 87¼@¾ on buyers option. Panama was 1 ₱ cent., lower. Illinois scrip 118 ₱ cent., a falling off of 1 ₱ cent. from the top rate of last week. The general market closed less firm than on the opening.

The California advices are very satisfactory in regard to mining and the markets, as well as the amount of the Gold remittance. The civil commotion at San Francisco is happily at an end and the extraordinary powers assumed by the Vigilance Committee are admitted to have been used with moderation—if such a term ought to be applied to a proceeding outside the regular constituted laws of the land—considering the provocation and abuses which called for their exercise. The State Treasurer has directed the newly selected Bankers of the State, Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., to notify the payment of the July interest, defaulted on by PALMER, COOK & Co. The arrangement for the funds to this end made by this functionary are not such as they ought to have been, but we understand that the house of WELLS, FARGO & Co. in this City will in a day or two issue notice for the payment in question.

We had a large budget of Foreign news today, but very little news not anticipated by the telegraph on Saturday from Halifax. The Boston train this morning delivered the mail of the *Cambria*, and part of the extra mail of the *Arabia*. This afternoon the *Atlantic* reached the Collins' dock, and her mail was assorted by 5 o'clock. We add in another place some of the Liverpool and London circular reports. The English funds ruled 95 @ 95⅛ on Monday, Sept. 1, and 95, 94⅞ @ ⅝ on Tuesday and Wednesday. The French Fnnds rather firm on Monday at 70.60 @ 71.15. A small banking concern on the Scottish plan, established in 1849, and known as the British Bank, $600,000 capital, had suspended payment.

On the subject of American Stocks in the London market, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. write by the *Cambria*:

The market for American securities has been firm. United States and State Stocks and Bonds are held for rather higher prices. In Railway Securities the transactions have been more numerous than usual. Illinois Central Shares have been sold at 5¼@5, and yesterday et 6 premium. The Six ₱ cent. Bonds at 83¾, 82¾@83½, which is the last price. Construction Bonds, 84¼, 84, 84½@84¾. Freelands, 89, ex coupon. Michigan Central, 1860 Bonds at 94¾, and 1869e at 91⅞ ox coupon. Erie Third Mortgage at 87¼@87⅝ ex coupon; and 1875 Bonds at 84. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds at 80. New-York Central Seven ₱ cents at 93. Pennsylvania First Mortgage at 90; and Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 95@96.

And Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, by the same packet, says:

There has been a moderate demand for first-class American Railroad Securities during the past week, and sales have been more easily effected wherever holders were disposed to make some concession; this is what might be expected, as many of the best class of Bonds can be had fully as cheap as they could be bought in New-York, and in some cases rather cheaper. The quotations recently received from New-York have somewhat tended to check investments in American Railroad Stocks and Bonds, for the dividends just paid by the leading Companies, and the continuously increasing traffic returns lead our capitalists to look for a higher range of prices, unless some serious cause is at work to produce a fall.

The orders for Stocks by the *Cambria's* mail this forenoon were not important, though slightly better than by the previous packet. The letters by the *Atlantic* were not delivered until after 'Change hours.

We notice sales in London the week this steamer sailed, of Erie Thirds at 87¼@⅝; Illinois Centrals, 84; Freelands, 89½; Shares, 107⅜, (an improvement of 2⅜ ₱ cent. on the previous week,) and Pennsylvania First Mortgage, 90 ₱ cent.; New-York Central Six ₱ cents were held for 82, and the Sevens for 93½.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, came passenger in the *Atlantic*, and Mr. PETER MARIE, of MARIE & KANZ, returned home by the same opportunity.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PEACE.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5	19,711,726	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,363	3,668,600	9,875,792
April 26	15,975,189	3,630,455	9,722,130
May 3	15,446,266	3,490,675	9,806,881
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,582
May 17	16,710,512	4,136,675	9,801,865
May 24	15,336,046	5,061,960	10,558,804
May 31	14,012,418	5,656,680	11,384,656
June 7	14,333,306	5,952,735	11,688,418
June 14	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,058,792
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,380	12,387,965
June 28	14,803,958	7,398,715	13,073,768
July 5	15,527,912	6,552,720	12,610,942
July 12	13,773,626	5,434,720	12,378,329
July 19	13,153,664	5,321,300	12,330,755
July 26	13,094,424	5,303,145	12,388,804
Aug. 2	14,186,000	5,194,655	12,432,560
Aug. 9	14,478,928	6,195,000	12,494,945
Aug. 16	15,270,195	6,200,580	12,455,624
Aug. 23	14,562,330	6,287,650	12,435,756

The return for the week ending the 23d of August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,721,846	Increase	£33,628
Other deposits	10,020,859	Decrease	539,548
Rest	3,416,323	Decrease	42,367

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£12,062,022	Increase	51,944
Other securities	14,562,330	Decrease	707,865
Notes unemployed	6,287,650	Increase	87,090

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

August.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	95½	95¾	95¾	95¼	95⅜	95⅜
Mon. 25	96	95¾	95¾	95½	95⅝	95⅝
Tues. 26	95	95½	95½	95½	95⅜	95⅜
Wed. 27	95½	95¾	95½	95½	95⅜	95¾
Thur. 28	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	95⅝	95¾
Fri. 29	95	95½	95½	95¼	95¾	95¾

The London *Times* has the following supplementary notice of the new money schemes, and American and other negotiations indrodnced into that market:

The effect of the diminution of £700,000 in the Bank bullion which took place in July, just after the inflation consequent on the reduction of the rate of discount to 4½ ₱ cent., has manifested itself during the past month in checking the manufacture of new companies. During the first half of the present year the sums demanded by projectors amounted to an average of £3,900,000 per month. In July the ardor increased, and the total proposed to be employed was £5,370,000, the unfavorable feature of the proportion of foreign being in excess of home schemes having also become more prominent. In the past month the amount has fallen one-half, and, although it has reached £2,540,000, which is at the rate of more than £30,000,000 ₱ annum, it assumes by comparison an appearance of great moderation. Annexed is the list:

Internation Coasting Company	£320,000
Timber Bending Patents Company	100,000
New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad Bonds	450,090
General Credit Company	20,000
Bank of Toronto, £500,000, at present	100,000
Levant Mineral Company	250,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway (Missouri)	200,000
British Steam Fisheries Company	100,000
London Discount Company	1,000,000

Some of the above schemes will involve no drain on the Money market. One million of the amount is for the London Discount Company—a species of establishment which can beget no danger beyond that of stimulating undue speculation at some future period The International Coasting and the British Steam Fisheries Companies, which take £420,000, merely propose facilities for developing our own commerce and productions, and the Timber Bending Company is for promoting a patent which, if it realizes its promises, will operate in the direction of economy rather than expenditure. The Levant Mineral Company do not propose apparently any risk of money in exploring doubtful mines, but simply to work on a large scale certain formations of quartz-stone already yielding definite supplies. The only objectionable point, therefore, in the above list, considered in the totals to be sent to Canada and the United States, whether, in addition to what is drawn forth by public advertisements and exceptional [illegible] large private drain of British money [illegible] and which is mostly [illegible] in the northwestern [illegible] know little beyond [illegible] receive from interested [illegible] only are other borrowers [illegible] United States to obtain, on [illegible] of the market, now advances on first,

[illegible] than quadrupled, and now exceed eight hundred millions of dollars. Her funded debt is about $18,250,000, and her long loans rank next to New-York in the premium they bear and have been almost entirely absorbed in Europe.

The New-York Central management have been strongly solicited to establish a transfer and dividend agency for their Stock and Loans in the city of London. The subject has been favorably considered and is now in the hands of a Select Committee of the Board. The step we have reason to suppose has been virtually resolved upon, and the Treesurer of the Company, Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN will probably go to England to carry ont the arrangement. A good portion of the Central Securitiee is already held abroad, and the English interest will no donbt be largely increased under the facilities which a transfer and dividend office in London will afford.

It has been rumored for several days and the statement not contradicted,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1559. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

...ohn P. Hale.

...FREMONT AND FREMONT.

There was a tremendous meeting last night at the Tabernacle. The announcement was of a regular meeting of the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union, but if this was a regular meeting, it would be a gratification to see one of their irregular ones. The old dungeon was illuminated by-and-by, late precedent, and the advertisement said that operations would commence at 7½. Bound to see the thing from the first, we were on hand in time, and found that even at that hour all the good seats were taken. By 8 o'clock every seat in the house was occupied and the aisles below were jammed full. The Tabernacle was beautifully decorated for this occasion, the pillars that support the dome, the front of the galleries, and the walls were hung with posters, depicting the Pathfinder in his moments of inspiration, with banners inscribed with sentences from the speeches and letters of Fremont and Dayton, with portraits, with maps which showed at a glance how little of even American soil is suffered to liberty, and how much was devoted to slavery by that infamous repeal of the Missouri compromise. A fine portrait in oil of Mr. FREMONT, richly framed, hung upon the front of the organ, surrounded by National flags, which also, with their stars and stripes, backed the Knights and the *tête-à-têtes* and the sofas of the platform, and wreathed the chandeliers and gas-pillars. The body of the house was filled—crammed full of such, while the galleries were filled with ladies and their attendants. At a quarter past seven the doors of the galleries were opened for such single gentlemen as chose to risk their lives in a scramble for standing places. The stream of men that poured in, and in a minute occupied every inch of room, was greeted with loud applause.

It was easy enough to account for the crowd. If it had been advertised that nobody but a dumb man was to do the talking—the house would have been full for the cause sake; but as the playmongers have it, there was a star-company down on the hill.

It is curious how people rush to hear Mr. BEECHER. If they knew he were about to repeat the discourse they heard yesterday, we doubt not they would go all the same to-night, just as we always stop to hear the thunder, without asking for a minute, whether it is roared out on the same key as the last time, or, as we go to see the ocean and hear its roaring, and never think it folly to go if we have seen the same ocean and heard it before.

Mr. S. LASAR presided at the organ, and, judging no less from the quality of the music made than from the applause of the people, Mr. LASAR was under a fit of inspiration.

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, President of the Union, coming forward, announced that, after singing by the Glee Club, he would introduce to them the author of the "Dog Noble Story." Mr. BEECHER's turn-over collar and shining face just at that moment making its appearance, were greeted with three uproarious cheers and a "tiger." The President displayed in front of the desk a strip of muslin, on which was painted, "Iowa—Vermont—Maine—bright harbingers of our future victory."

The Glee Club gave then two patriotic songs—"For Freedom, Honor and Native Land," and "God Speed the Right"—in so fine a style as to bring down the house. Some ladies in the galleries expressed a fear that they would bring down the galleries, too, but the supposition that, buoyed up by so many hoops, the galleries could not shake, quieted their nervousness.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was then introduced, the ladies waving handkerchiefs, the men throwing up their hats and cheering like mad. Up to three, four, five, you could count the cheers, but after that they ran into one long, loud-sustained shout. Mr. BEECHER congratulated himself upon his privilege to be present upon such an occasion, and so attended. The ladies rescued it from all the ignominy of male politics. None more needed to be well informed upon matters of such magnitude to the country than women, and none more instinctively recognized the right side. The meeting, he said, was not an extraordinary one for size; it had its parallel in every city, and in the rural districts, where there were no such buildings as this, masses like this were thronging together in God's first temples, to utter their protest and their determination. Never, since our fathers first trod these Western shores, had there been a time when there was so general a shaking up of the masses. The present campaign had not its parallel for interest in any of those that preceded it, it was not the ordinary struggle of the ins and the outs for office and the spoils. The questions discussed were not questions of every day interest, it was not whether an administration had forfeited its pledges—as if that was any strange thing. We talk of the upheaval and excitement of 1840, but 1840 would never be mentioned again after 1856, so different is the cause now of the popular commotion from any that has ever exercised party or people before. From 1853-6 a series of commercial embarrassments flowed in upon the country; there was a destruction of credit, a crash of existing interests, and everywhere present augury of coming evil. It is never hard to make a great campaign when men are pinched in their pockets and uneasy in their stores, as they were when the storm came that overturned the dynasty of the amiable and lamented Mr. VAN BUREN. But now there is no such trouble present. Our shops never were busier, our stores never fuller, our harvests never richer, but, ungoaded by any of the common stings that lash men up to interest, ungirdled by any of the common ties that bind parties together, the people have been turning the history of the past fifty years in their mind, and have appointed a judgment day; not for one man nor for one Senate, but the course of our Government for the last fifty years. He believed that the people were sound on this point; that the doctrine of the Constitution is or Freedom—that Slavery is a wart and Liberty the body. If the people could be convoked upon one vast prairie and the question fairly put to them, whether we should have liberty for all our people, he believed there would be no exception to the thunder of "ayes" that would go up from ocean to ocean and across all the continent; and if there were a few feeble "noes," they would be overborne and swept away like thistle-downs before a whirlwind. A grand inquest the people have determined upon, to look at the wording of the old documents and to come back to the bearings whence our fathers started on this voyage.

He remembered when the old *Constitution*—glorious name in our Naval history—though at the time she was painted as finely as any just launched clipper from the stocks, though her spars and her rigging rose like a painters' dream toward the sky, and she looked in all respects like the trim, tight vessel that she was when she swept the decks of the *Java*, was ordered to be overhauled. And when the inquisitors went down to a close inspection of her, they found her rotten in her planks, rotten in her timbers, and rotten in her keel. So they ordered her into dock and cleared out the dirt, and ripped off plank after plank, and tore out the timbers till there was not a speck of the rottenness left in her. Sir, the old *Constitution* is being overhauled again. There is a taint upon her planks, there is dry-rot in her timbers, there is dirt enough to make mountains of; she is not fit for service, and you, citizens of the North, are appointed to overhaul her and order her into dock.

Mr. BEECHER then went into a history of the principles which were now working out in Kansas—a history he believed which dated back many years—for the outrages—the ravishing—the arson—the rapine—the murder, that in Kansas are marking our country are only the blossom, the fruit of a seed that was planted years ago. He did not hesitate to say that Mr. CALHOUN was the father of Kansas—that from his loins had come slaveholding Kansas. Some men's sympathy for truth lies principally in the direction of their veneration, some through their love of heart, Mr. CALHOUN's was through his logical faculty. The old doctrine was, and it was held alike at the North and the South, that Slavery was an evil and a thing only to be tolerated. Mr. CALHOUN said that if this was confessed, Slavery was indefensible and that the South must give it up or go to the wall, he soon moved his irresistible logical faculty to demonstrate a new doctrine that Slavery was a moral and political right—that Government was bound to protect it as an institution of the country and that Government was bound to see for ever henceforth an equality of the free and the Slave States represented in the Senate; that Slavery and Liberty must stand up twin brothers in our land and suffer and enjoy together. This doctrine o Mr. CALHOUN all the South has been educated into, and now it is held throughout the South not only that Slavery is consistent with but that it is the foundation of Democracy. You can see it written down every day, in very plain English, in the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Charleston *Mercury, et id omne genus*. Very good reading it is for a while, because it is so plain and outspoken, for though the South holds a damnable doctrine, it has honest men to expound it. Its expounders are not of the Northern breed of men, who talk a split doctrine.

Mr. BEECHER glanced rapidly at the history of the growth of Mr. CALHOUN's doctrine, touched lightly upon the Texas annexation, the Mexican war and the famous Omnibus bill—a bill of camels, which packed every one of them—and proceeded then at length to discuss the invasion of Kansas. It was a new and unexpected arrangement of circumstances—the gold discoveries and the miraculous population of California, that made it necessary suddenly to readjust the programme of States to be carved out of our Territories. It was evident to the South that they must have the land West of Missouri for their purposes, but there was a wall that kept them out, which in the Nineteenth Century and with Christian people should have been harder than adamant—a wall of amnesties, and compacts and pledges of honor. The Missouri Compromise of 1820-30 stood in the way. He alluded to the indecent haste with which the project when conceived was brought forth—to the snap judgment of a Congress, that had been elected upon no such issues, in spite of the excited protests of a thousand mass meetings, overturning that compromise, hitching to the disreputable task, by aid of whip and spur, and all the appliances of bribery and threats, that lead over saintly and virtuous politicians from the right to the wrong side, scores of men that ought to have known better than so to sacrifice themselves. It was said that it was a Northern man who made the first offer to abandon that sacred compromise and that the South seeing it was to their interest, could scarcely be expected to refuse the gift. He had been taught that the South was the land of chivalry; but since the South has violated all its sacred compacts without a show of reason for it, we were left very much in doubt as to what chivalry meant. It was not what once passed for chivalry for the South to accept such offers whether tendered by ARNOLD, DOUGLAS or any other Judas. Never fish swallowed relishful bait quicker than the South gorged that proposition, but unlike the fish of Scriptures it would not throw it up again. Suppose, said he, I were a rich man—I draw largely upon your imagination—and had plate and jewelry, and fifteen burglars should hang around my dwelling, until catching my butler's eye, they wink him out and with drink and flatteries and money should persuade him to leave unshoved the bolts of my back door, what would it avail with me when the fifteen gentlemen are arrested that they put themselves on their honor and confess that no doubt they took it, but what would you have them do when a member of the man's own family offered it to them? [Laughter.] They would be no less thieves for their plea. And so about this repeal. The fifteen States that have stolen our Free Territory have done as much meaner a thing than the fifteen gentlemen would do in the case supposed, as National stealing is larger than stealing by individuals. Moreover, the proposition for the repeal did not come first from a Northern man; it came first, if he remembered aright, from Mr. DIXON, of Kentucky; but let it go that a Northern man was the author of the treachery. I want help. Who will help us? Will the Pope? Will the Cardinals? Who will bring the key to purgatory, or below that. I want to send tidings down to Judas. [Roars of laughter.] It is of no use though, Judas will never hear the whole story till he of Illinois goes down and confers with him on the subject. I appeal to you, citizens, if this isn't a proper time for ministers to speak about the sacredness of truth and the sanctity of vows. But he would not stand to defend his right to speak like a citizen. Those who chose might employ themselves in bombarding his ministerial coat, he should busy himself in performance of such duties as he believed gave dignity to his character as a citizen.

But it was not enough for the South to show that a Northern man professed the iniquity before they could claim the Northern as a party to the bargain. Don't they know that all the North—don't they know that the ten thousand public meetings there was but one unanimous voice of protest. If any claim that the North consented, he would say, in good old Saxon that needed no interpreter, it was a lie. [Applause.]

But it was not done they said to make ill blood between the North and South. The repeal was not effected to carry Slavery into Kansas, for the laws of God wouldn't let Slavery go there. The laws of God might not, but the laws of the South might, and that was all they feared. The repeal was effected, they told us, simply for the enunciation of a great principle. He was not much given to saint worship, but when he saw a man so much abused as DOUGLAS had been,—so kicked, and cuffed, and spurned and scorned, all for the sake of principle, oh! how he revered that man! A man whose moral character was so pure, all whose internal contents were so saturated with the love of abstract principles,—a man whom the nation was execrating, hound steadily, the short-legged saint, on his weary pilgrimage all for the sake of principle! [Laughter.] There are two things, said Mr. BEECHER, which are exceedingly melancholy: one is to see a man make a fool of himself, the other is to see him trying to make a fool of me. They must think we were born in the South, where presses are put down, to suppose that we believe them. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty, it is said, was an afterthought, an interpolation. The Territory was first desecrated and defiowered, and then the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" was invented as the apology. But the people of the North did not give it up even then. When the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" was promulgated by our Government as a fixed principle among us, then commenced such a race as the sun has not looked on before—a rush from the South to plant the institution of Slavery, from the North to carry the principles of Freedom.

Mr. BEECHER explained the operations of the Emigrant Aid Society which were not the bombs nor the Paixhan guns that the South seemed to think them, but simply societies to buy for Emigrants the cheapest tickets over the routes and assist them to settle at once in their chosen homes, when it was found that New-England ran quicker than the disorganized, loose South, and that New-England instead of Missouri was being emptied into Kansas, and that squatter sovereignty even was becoming a means for planting liberty, the next step on the part of those whose policy was the extension of Slavery was to carry over from Missouri men enough who never meant to become settlers in Kansas to vitiate the election. They attacked the mouthpiece and right hand of our people—they stuffed and broke the ballot-boxes, which is as great an outrage as when one takes a whole precinct by the throat and strangles it till there is neither life nor expression left. Had the same thing been done in this vicinity, there would have been a revolution, and ought to have been before twenty hours could have turned their circuit. There are major and minor rights belonging to men. The minor they must yield as matters of courtesy. They must be held serviceable to the fellowship and peace of society. But his major rights, that are the corner-stones of States, he is not at liberty to leave undefended, and the man who will not protect them is unfit to enjoy them. [Cheers.] By this invasion of Missourians a spurious Legislature was declared to be elected, against the protest of Gov. REEDER, whom he honored, and all the more since he had heard that he was out distinctly for FREMONT. Suppose, said he, that King GEORGE had raked Great Britain and the Continent for the vilest jail-birds, that he might send them over to be the Legislature for old Massachusetts, about the time when he found his tea made so suddenly for him, would Massachusetts have stood it? They would have gone sky high before they ended their first session.

Mr. BEECHER detailed the labors of this "insect legislature;" its first product was Slavery; then it made it felony to print a document opposed to Slavery. He exhibited a chain which he said two free men, for feloniously speaking for freedom in Kansas, were doomed to wear sixty miles through the forest. A heroic woman had begged the boon of the weary, noble felons, and had sent it to him as a precious relic. Here is a specimen, said he, of slaveholding legislation. Such legislation I trample under my feet, and he dashed the chain upon the floor and stood upon it, while the house rung with applause, ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the men throwing up their hats again like mad. I marvel, said he, that men could be found for officers under this bogus legislature. They could not find men, but of creatures they found a supply. Here Mr. BEECHER looked at his watch. "Never mind your watch," shouted several. It is not because I am empty, said he, but because others are to follow me. We are here to-night, and more particularly in November, we are to render our judgment upon all these outrages that Slavery has perpetrated. When you cast a vote for Mr. BUCHANAN, for Mr. FILLMORE, or for Mr. FREMONT. (Cheers.) Wait till I have fired, said Mr. BEECHER,—vote as you will, though there were an hundred candidates and an hundred parties there are only two sides. When men make a question, there may be a dozen sides to it, but when God Almighty makes an issue you have got to stand up to the rack and every vote tells "aye" or "no." God has furnished us this question to test our piety and our patriotism; vote as you please, but every vote for BUCHANAN or FILLMORE, goes straight as ever rifle bullet went to the heart of liberty, and every vote you cast for FREMONT is a bullet into the heart of Slavery.

He had some serious objections to the Cincinnati platform, and that particular plank in it which Mr. BUCHANAN had avowed himself to be, to whom he objected as to the annointed leader of the South. Of the late Mr. BUCHANAN personally he had nothing to say; but of him, as the tinsel descendant of Mr. PIERCE—he hoped he had not descended far.—of Mr. BUCHANAN, as the simulacrum of the will and intentions of the South, might his hand shrivel like old LATIMER's in the flame before it should be cursed by letting it cast a vote for him.

He objected to Mr. FILLMORE because he stood upon a platform which introduces an issue that cannot come into this election. He allowed that the American Party had done much good by crumbling and comingling the old parties, and preparing them for the great issue; but the principle that it involves is out of the question now. He objected to the evasive, equivocating position of Mr. FILLMORE. That respectable gentleman had made up his mind concerning the Pope and Cardinals, and Purgatory, and the Seven Sacraments, and Rome and the Papacy, especially in Europe; but ask him about things that are thundering round our ears now—about this mountain of fire that has fallen in Kansas—and he answers that he will administer the Government according to the Compromises of the Constitution; but he don't like the Pope. Ask him which side he is on, for Liberty or for Slavery, and upon the whole, he is upon both sides. He means to be the President of the Nation,—that is, he wants to be. When, said he, Mr. FILLMORE will stop his equivocating, and answer directly, whether he is for Free Kansas, or Kansas enslaved, I will agree, and guarantee it, that Mr. FREMONT will answer directly whether he is a Catholic. The one is a question of National importance, the other is a matter of private opinion, on which we have no business to inquire.

He announced that his mind was made up to vote for FREMONT, if any one thought he spoke plainly h could only say he was born of a stock that lost country and home because it would speak plainly, and h did not mean to disgrace his lineage. He gave his reasons for preferring FREMONT. First, because it was a comfort to vote once more for a man whom he could take by the hand and love as a brother, and point the world to as a specimen of the men that live in America. He honored him all the more for what some had reviled him, his lack of experience in politics; but when he looked at PIERCE, and POLK, and TYLER, and FILLMORE, all who had experience in politics, and, he spoke it reverently, at Van Buren, when he looked at the statesmen who had dabbled in politics and had sold their souls for a mess of pottage, and being betrayed by the South did not get their pottage after all, he felt it was high honor to Mr. FREMONT that he had no experience in politics. Politics had been so bewebbed and covered with vermin, if he found one who knew much about them he should beg him get into the other boat, and then God speed him. While one President was plotting his petty schemes for personal advancement, JOHN C. FREMONT was exploring the wilderness and holding communion with his God. While the little politicians at home were lying professionally and by whole parties, JOHN C. FREMONT was as pure as the snow he trod in the desert, and as firm in his integrity as the mountains which his prowess scaled.

2d. He admired FREMONT for his peculiar genius for administration as displayed in both civil and military matters. In such things God gives the capacity. Politicians at Washington had learned by routine a little of what FREMONT had when he was made. When he saw an honest man possessing common sense and sagacity, and a disposition to use them for the public good, a man possessing a quick discrimination, shrewdness and an aptness to command men, he thought that he had discovered a statesman. If he were asked to select such a statesman he should mention first that unfortunate great man WINFIELD SCOTT—a man who has his weaknesses of vanity, but they are all extra-professional, he has gone to his niche of honor, and history is busy with his fame; next to him as the most eminent example of the peculiar administration faculty, I would select JOHN C. FREMONT. He has made no failures.

3d—FREMONT is on the right side.

Mr. BEECHER spoke concerning his alleged Catholicism. Now, said he, he has just as much right to be a Catholic as you have to be a Protestant; as a clergyman I insist upon it, and reiterate it, that this country tolerates all religious principles. Woe is the day when a man is to be proscribed for his religious belief. If my candidate were a priest or a Jesuit, I should object to him because of the official bonds he lies under; but this was the American doctrine from the beginning, and Heaven help to keep it so to the end, that man is responsible to no government or party for his religious belief, but simply to HIS GOD. Mr. FREMONT, however, was not a Catholic. He was reared an Episcopalian, was confirmed an Episcopalian, and is as truly a member now as his mother was or as any bishop of the Church is. Lies breed fast, especially during political campaigns, but in the history of lying there was scarcely a parallel to this one affirming that FREMONT is a Catholic. Yesterday, said he, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, world renowned, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Presbyterian, Professor HITCHCOCK and Dr. R. SHEPARD, of the Union Seminary, and Rev. Mr. FIELD of the *Evangelist*, waited upon Mr. FREMONT and inquired of him whether he was a Catholic or ever had been. His answers were distinct, full, and to the effect above stated. This statement, said he, will appear in the *Evangelist* to-morrow morning. But to-morrow evening there will be a paragraph in the *Express*—[the remainder of the sentence was lost in the hisses and groans for the *Express*.] He would not charge the men who reiterated these falsehoods with being no gentlemen, but if he had permitted himself to weave as much, three-ply—ten-ply—hundred fold falsehoods, so utterly without foundation concerning a fellow-citizen of whom the absolute and incontrovertible truth might be learned in a five minutes' walk before breakfast any day, he would run in loathing from his shadow and his self till he had found annihilation. He wondered how such men dared to sleep alone. He did not say that the Editors of the *Express* were not gentlemen; but the *Express*, in its falsehoods, was like the Mississippi for length, like the Missouri for dirt, and from bottom to top it was a lie.

In conclusion, he told a story of good old Father MILLS. When a poor fellow came tumbling down from the church steeple, head foremost, side foremost, feet foremost, and was picked up for dead, but was found to be not quite a jelly, nor entirely a corpse, good old Father MILLS walked up and down among the mourners, his own face wet with tears, but insisting "he won't die, he won't die, he won't die." when they asked him what signs of recovery he saw in the poor bruised body, "He won't die," he answered, "cos if the Lord meant to kill him, he'd a killed him when he struck the ground:" and so if God meant us to be mired forever in this swamp of Slavery and the backbone of our power to be utterly broken he wouldn't have brought us through so many wars and saved us to this time. A miracle greater even than that of Lazarus is working before our eyes. The voice of God has come down to the grave of the Constitution, Liberty is arising out of the tomb and the voice says to you and to me loose her and let her go and she will go till her eyes are the delight of the world, the blessing of the earth, and Gods delight. [Long continued applause.]

After the Glee Club had sung "No more we bow the knee," an address followed from Hon. THOS. J. TURNER, an old line Democrat of Illinois. After him another song, and then

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who was the next speaker, came forward amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight on the part of the audience; and, his manly breast, swelling with emotions, the giving tongue to which has stamped him in the popular mind as one of Freedom's most earnest and efficient advocates, he delivered the most powerful of his many defences of the principles avowed by those who labor for the election of JOHN C. FREMONT, to the Presidency of the United States. By way of introducing the subject matter of his address, he reviewed, in his own peculiar way, the principles and the history of the old Whig and Democratic parties, showing what good there was in them, and proving to the satisfaction of all who heard him, that the former died, and was buried because it had served its day and generation; and that the latter lived only for an example of the wickedness to which the lives of great sinners are devoted. In comparison with the great issue of the present canvass—Human freedom or human bondage—he considered all the issues which heretofore had divided the people, as unworthy of a moment's thought. Because, if it should be made second to any other during the present campaign; and if, in consequence, the cause of Freedom should suffer defeat, all that we might otherwise gain would be of no value,—the foundation necessary to a superstructure of prosperity and happiness having been forfeited. The issue of human Freedom or human Slavery towered above all others in importance because if Freedom were lost, of what real value would be all we gained beside? And he showed that if its friends shall be defeated in the present contest, it must suffer for a length of time which the most sagacious cannot determine, and perhaps die out entirely. While dealing with this aspect of the present struggle, he remarked that the most dangerous feeling with which those who attack the wrong have to contend is that, come what will, the Republic is safe. So thought the citizens of the Republics of other times. Like many citizens of our own, they laughed at the idea, that in their greatness and power aught could be done that could destroy that which they revered so highly. But while they laughed, their rulers gathered power and waxed in arrogance. The people still sang of their glory and their strength. The hand of tyranny which their carelessness had strengthened closed upon them, and they who had looked heedlessly upon the enslavement of others, awoke to the knowledge that while they dreamed of security their chains were forging and their boasted freedom passing away. Leaving the lessons of the Republics that are now no more, he passed to a consideration of the complaints against the Clergymen who consider it within the province of their legitimate duty to speak for human freedom, in pulpits where a free Bible is the text book and the guide. The Clergyman who could not preach upon a subject so vital to the progress of Christianity as that could not preach for him. The man who held up one hand, beseeching God to be merciful unto us, while with the other he bound his fellow man with the bonds of Slavery, and closed the Book of Life to him, made it a penitentiary offence to teach him to read it, could not preach for him. The man who could teach him his duty to his fellow man, and fill his heart with reverence and love for his Creator, was not the man who, in violation of the spirit of Christianity, could sanction Slavery. But it was not the lovers of Freedom who feared such preaching—it was those who favored Slavery, and who, knowing its sinfulness, feared when the light of Gospel truth was let in upon it.

After having spoken at length, and well in favor of the utmost freedom of thought and speech, in the pulpit or out of it, on all subjects of importance to us as responsible beings, he retired amid a renewal of that storm of applause by which he was welcomed to the platform, and soon afterwards the meeting adjourned.

The Outside Gathering.

The Tabernacle overflowed before the speaking commenced, and by 8 o'clock, the congregation outside numbered over one thousand persons, who, struggle as they might, were unable to get in. Suddenly a voice announced that Mr. MUZZEY, of Cincinnati, would speak. That gentleman appeared. He is the son of the renowned R. D. MUZZEY, formerly Principal of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New-Hampshire, and now Principal of Columbia College, Cincinnati. He spoke for nearly an hour, and carried his audience away with him. Cheer upon cheer arose, telling the enormous crowd within the Tabernacle, that there was also a mighty crowd outside. Mr. MUZZEY was particularly humorous, and the wit always struck, like an arrow well aped, in the right place. He was succeeded by Mr. CLARK, of Rochester, who sung a campaign song, after whom came Colonel SNOW, who made one of his characteristic, stirring speeches. He so roused the audience, that the applause without fairly rivaled that within the building. The Colonel was followed by Judge BIRDSALL. When the Judge commenced to speak, the crowd had so largely increased that our reporter's work was rendered impossible. In one inextricable mass ladies and gentlemen were confused together. The throng inside was so great, that people came squeezing out in a most dilapidated condition; and when they were released from the threshold, the crowd was so great that they were borne with difficulty to the street. For numbers and enthusiasm the meeting of last night will long be memorable even in New-York.

Personal.

Mr. PEABODY is still at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was waited upon yesterday by large numbers of our citizens, and by delegates from merchants of other cities, with invitations to visit their respective locations. On Thursday, we understand, Mr. PEABODY will leave for Newport.

Rt. Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Vice President of the Board of Trade, of England, was on the 12th inst. at St. Louis. He was accompanied by Capt. GALLEN, o the Royal Engineers. We understand that Mr. LOWE has returned to New-York.

On Aug. 17, two distinguished Americans were presented to the Emperor of Russia—Mr. MORSE and Col. COLT.

Among the passengers by the *Cambria* which arrived at Boston on Sunday last, was Sir HENRY HOLLAND. He is now staying at the house of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. The Boston *Advertiser* states that his visit to that city is limited to two days longer. Sir HENRY HOLLAND is a physician of eminence. He married one of the daughters of SIDNEY SMITH.

The Newburyport *Herald* says: "It is reported that President PIERCE will make his residence at Portsmouth, N. H., after the 4th of March next, instead of returning to Concord. He is now negotiating, we understand, for an estate. There is no question that he would have much more enjoyment of four years at Portsmouth, than he has had in the last four years at Washington."

The artist of the Franklin statue, whose inauguration will be celebrated in Boston to-day, is Mr. RICHARD SALTONSTALL GREENOUGH, a brother of both HENRY and HORATIO GREENOUGH. He is now in Paris engaged in bronze. It is a matter of regret that he will not be present to witness the inauguration of the Statue on Wednesday.

The United States Brig Bainbridge.

Extract of a private letter to a gentleman in this City, dated

RIO JANEIRO, July, 1856.

"The people out here, the American citizens more particularly, are loud in their outcries against her, and demand that she be sent off the station. We feel outraged and insulted by her presence, mainly on account of some things of a shocking nature which have lately come to light, and some which have passed in this and other places out here before the eyes of all—the vessel is consequently shunned, and is a 'bye-word' amongst the various squadrons, and here in Rio and everywhere else she has been.

There is such strong and general feeling against the vessel, so many strange and outrageous stories circulating regarding her, that she is decidedly 'under a cloud' out here, and we, as citizens of the United States, actually pray that she may soon be relieved from the station."

It seems the vessel has been sent home by the Commodore, and has arrived, within a few days, at Norfolk, and we understand that courts-martial will be convened, giving a full *expose* of the matters referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

Hudson River Items.

SUICIDE IN STAMFORD.

Mr. P. TEETER, an old resident of the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Friday last, to a tree. He was in Poughkeepsie during the week as witness in an assault and battery case, and the night he returned home, committed suicide. He was a respectable man, and a farmer. He was about 45 years of age.

ANOTHER FRESHET IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Wilbur and vicinity was again visited by a heavy shower of rain during the last week, and whilst it lasted, was even more violent than its predecessor. In Jacobs Valley, about seventy-five yards of embankment has been undermined and sunk. The plankroad will be impassable for several days. The dam of SPEAR & BRIGGS, at Wilbur, just repaired, has again been swept off—the torrent carrying away all the plankroad below.

SUICIDE IN GARDNER.

A few days ago, LEVI UPRIGHT was found in a stable near MCKINSLEY's tannery, in the town of Gardner, Ulster County, hanging by a small rope from a rafter of the building. He was quite dead when found. In his pocket was found a small bottle labeled laudanum, but the last contents was whisky. He was a shoemaker by trade, and about 58 years of age.

BURGLARS IN KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY.

On Saturday, about midnight, three stores were broken into and robbed, in Higginsville, Kingston, Ulster County, viz.: LEWIS DEPUY's, WM. C. THOMPSON's, and J. S. & A. C. WILLIE'. The burglars were surprised, but managed to make their escape.

ACCIDENT IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

On Saturday last, two ladies and a young man were seriously injured by the upsetting of a wagon, in which they were riding from Manchester to Poughkeepsie. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of a portion of the harness, which rendered the horse unmanageable. The injured persons were taken to the Forbus House. They are all from this city. Their names are Mrs. WARD and son, and Miss WARD. Though seriously injured, hopes are entertained of their recovery.

The Fracas at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The second examination of Mr. WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, for the assault on Mr. SAM. C. THOMPSON for certain remarks made by the latter gentleman in respect to Mr. LELAND's connection with the Valley Bank of Maryland, was to have taken place yesterday morning at the Tombs, before Judge OSBORNE, but owing to the absence of Mr THOMPSON and his witnesses the case was again adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. LELAND and his lawyer were in attendance.

News from Rio Janeiro.

Capt. RAKEMAN, of brig *Cynthia*, arrived on Monday from Rio Janeiro, reports there was a great rumor there about war between England and the United States, in consequence of which no cargo would be sent off to American vessels until the arrival of the English steamer which was daily expected.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

Gathering of Delegates—Doings in Caucus—Probable Action of the Convention—Nice Little Family Affair.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The forces are gathering for the National Whig demonstration of to-morrow. The indications are that the Convention will be respectable in point of numbers, and will do its utmost to keep us from going to wreck and ruin.

The Executive Committee have been in session all day receiving delegations. Of twenty-six States that appointed delegates to the Convention, twelve are reported thus far. The total number is one hundred. There probably will be two or three hundred in all.

There is a very unanimous feeling in the caucus to-night, in favor of a union on FILLMORE. It is conceded that BUCHANAN has no chance, and the contest lying virtually between FREMONT and FILLMORE, it is urged as the duty of national men—by which is meant Fossilized Whigs—to unite in strength on FILLMORE. This will undoubtedly be the action of the Convention.

New-York is represented by FRANK GRANGER, Governor HUNT, and WM. C. HASBROUCK, and sundry Aldermen and Councilmen from the City.

The Tennessee delegation has arrived, headed by Senator BELL; Massachusetts, headed by GEORGE LUNT; Missouri, by EDWARD C. BATES; North Carolina, by Gov. GRAHAM and Gov. MOREHEAD; Virginia, by WILLIAM C. RIVES; Georgia, by GEORGE A. JONES; Indiana, by JAMES E. B. BLYTHE; Kentucky, by Judge NICHOLAS, and Pennsylvania, by DAVID PAUL BROWN and Ex-Senator BAYARD.

The Convention will open at noon to-morrow in the Maryland Institute.

CRAPMAN and RIVES are talked of for presiding officers.

Judge THOCKMORTON, of Kentucky, has an address to the people in his breeches pocket, which he will present on Thursday.

A great mass meeting in Monument Square is to wind up the proceedings.

A considerable show of delegates is now arriving by trains from the South and West; but there is very little excitement. It is quite a nice little family affair so far.

A. M.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Our city is filling with delegates to the Whig National Convention, and strangers. Most of the hotels are overflowing, and large accessions are expected in the morning. Accredited delegates are here from 25 States, leaving only Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, California, Wisconsin and Michigan, unrepresented. From Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, New-York and Pennsylvania, hundreds are here.

The hall of the Mechanics' Institute has been magnificently fitted up, and Monument-square is decorated for a mass meeting on Thursday night. An address will be issued to the people of the Union.

Among the prominent men here are FRANCIS GRANGER and WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York; DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Pennsylvania; GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts; WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia; Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky; AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPARD, of North Carolina, and EDWARD C. BATES, of Missouri. The Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia delegates claim those States for FILLMORE beyond a doubt. Those from Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland assert that there is not a ghost of a chance for BUCHANAN there.

Massachusetts Politics.

REPUBLICAN AND NORTH AMERICAN STATE CONVENTIONS AT WORCESTER—DAYTON INDORSED BY THE NORTH AMERICANS—UNION ON THE ELECTORAL TICKET, ETC.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The Republican State Convention was well attended. HOMER BARTLETT, of Lowell, presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were JOSIAH QUINCY, SAMUEL HOAR and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Fremont and American Convention, which was also numerously attended, chose LUTHER J. FLETCHER, of Lowell, President.

The Republican Convention was addressed by Hon. Mr. BANKS, who urged union and harmony.

In the afternoon both the Republican and American Conventions united in an Electoral Ticket, as follows:

At Large—Julius Rockwell and Thomas Colt, of Pittsfield.

Districts—John Vinson, of Edgartown; Asariah Wheeler, of North Bridgewater; George R. Russell, of West Roxsbury; George Odiorne and Lucius B. Marsh, of Boston; George H. Devereaux, of Salem; James M. Usher, of Medford; J. Nesmith, of Lowell; Jas. C. Knowlton, of Wooster; Charles Forbes, of Northampton, and Franklin Ripley, of Greenfield.

Previously, the American Fremonters had nominated DAYTON for Vice-President in place of JOHNSTON, and pledged themselves to labor for the reelection of Mr. SUMNER to the Senate. The Fremont Americans also pledge themselves to hold Congressional and County Conventions on the same day with the Republicans, with a view to a union.

The question then came up in the Republican Convention as to adopting the American State ticket, including GARDNER for Governor. This question was debated at length, until at the evening session the minority, opposed to GARDNER, appeared determined to stave off the question, and there was considerable excitement and confusion. Finally a motion was adopted, that the Republicans would nominate no State ticket. This is satisfactory to the Fremont Americans and insures the united vote of both parties for the Fremont ticket.

New-York Politics.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Delegates are pouring in from all quarters. Every District in the State will be represented.

Mr. GRINNELL leads the van for Governor.

HENRY B. STANTON, of Seneca, or HENRY B. SELDEN, of Monroe, will probably be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

T. B. BAKER, of Washington County, will, probably, be nominated for Canal Commissioner.

WESLEY BAILEY's chances for Inspector of State Prisons is good, and Mr. HICKS, of Livingston, stands well for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Delegates appear disposed to do whatever peace and harmony may require.

American Demonstration in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The mass meeting in favor of FILLMORE to-night is very large. The different Ward Clubs marched in procession with transparencies, &c. Hon. W. H. STEVENS, of Tennessee, GEORGE A. PEARCE, of Maryland, and other speakers were among them.

Republican Movements in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The Republican State Convention to nominate an Electoral ticket meets to-morrow in this city. GEORGE W. CURTIS, of New-York, addressed a large Republican meeting here last evening, at which much enthusiasm was exhibited.

The Railroad Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

There have been numerous arrivals of the Del-

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

After a contest of two days the [illegible] have been admitted to bail by [illegible] are to-night with us. It is not believed [illegible] be tried.

Governor GEARY is in Leavenworth, [illegible] to-morrow. We are charged by [illegible] promises to drive every insurgent from [illegible] is not an actual resident, and says he will [illegible] aid one thousand United States troops, and any [illegible] sand volunteers from the North, if necessary.

Capt. EMERY's banditti band, near Lawrence, [illegible] rested an officer of the army yesterday, for [illegible] EMERY's whole company were brought before Gen. SMITH.

Rev. Mr. NUTE is with us to-night.

We have had a jubilee of rejoicing. Public speaking in the street from the prisoners for three hours.

Col. WHIPPLE's regiment captured a party of thieves at Osauke yesterday, and took eighty horses.

We will complete a fort to-morrow on Mount [illegible] that will accommodate 1,000 men.

W. H.

[FROM OUR REGULAR REPORTER AT ST. L

[illegible] the people, of the [illegible] in favor of Slavery. Now [illegible] there who would be willing to have [illegible] "cold blue" in their [illegible]. The freemen of the North who are [illegible]—many of them—are doing so, [illegible] they believe he would not make a good [illegible] business they are fearful the threats [illegible] of Slavery will plunge the country into *civil war, and the fruits of peace to wither.*

Persons who are thus alarmed have given more attention to the menaces of the giant and to the mutterings of his friends, than they have given to the silent power of human nature—which, *at the trying hour*, [illegible] with a sling and, DEFY the insolent Philistine. Do the people of the North believe in a servile race as an index to the human heart at [illegible]? Do the people of the free and intelligent North believe that all their brethren at the South are slaves? Do they suppose that our freemen have been so long familiar with the chain that they will quietly submit to have it coiled about their own limbs?

The Maker of men has given them faculties and instincts which even Slavery itself cannot destroy,—much less can the shadow of Slavery spoil and subdue them. There are souls at the South as well as whites. There is reason here, as well as sophistry. There is conscience here, as well as interest and pride. There are thinking MEN here as well as echoes of an insolent power. There is a pulse of freedom here. There are hearts here ready to perish in the cause of Liberty and the Union. There are gallantry and conduct here to lead freemen to the field. Religion and genius are here, clamorous for expression. There is manhood here, which holds out its white but manacled hand to greet the free and progressive brotherhood of the North.

Is [illegible] spurn at the North? Is the rule of the [illegible] to be forever conceded to the duellist—the [illegible]—the assassin—the barbarism of bygone ages? Is there to be no subject discussed in Congress but the beauty of Slavery, and the pusillanimity of Northern freemen? Is Slavery to be allowed forever to dictate her own terms, through the Federal Senate to the Federal House of Representatives? Are the representatives of freemen at the North to be spit upon and beaten, in order to make the Capitol of the Nation a Coliseum of gladiators instead of a council-house of a Christian Republic? Are the sons of the men who fell at Bunker Hill and Saratoga so startled at the thunder of powder and blood that they are willing to be the foot-balls of an insolent oligarchy forever?

Your brother freemen at the South are your fellow-sufferers. We appeal to you now, in this hour, to wake up and emancipate yourselves, your children and your white brethren at the South. We at the South can do nothing in this fight at the ballot-box. We can only encourage you with the sentiments of our hearts being with you *now*, and of our arms being with you in the field, if need be. We make this pledge—not as traitors to our homes, but as patriots, as freemen, as loyal citizens, who are resolved to stand by the Constitution and the laws of their country.

In the names of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON! in the name of the author of *reason!* let us try to be a nation of MEN—*rational* men—instead of a nation of negroes and dogs. We have twaddled about liberty until three-fourths of our people have ceased to have rights that are respected by power. We have increased for freedom and become a nation of slaves. We have cherished and vaunted the name of Democracy till it has crystallized into a chain that fetters our industry, and commerce, and art, and genius, and religion.

Let us become a nation of rational men. Let us send the schoolmaster into parts that have never known him. Let us turn the canes of South Carolina into ferrules of the pedagogue. Let us remove the nightmare from Southern statesmanship and teach it the language of Ashland, and Monticello, and Marshfield, instead of the dialect of Sierra Leone. Let us show it that the laws of a Republic must reflect the will of the whole people, and not the plaything of a few aristocrats. Let us show it that its stalk of wind, and blood, and diamnion cannot terrify the true Democracy of the land.

Let us become a nation of rational men.

Let us teach every State in this Confederacy that the Constitution of this Republic is not gossamer to be the sport of every breeze of local interest and passion. The broad land is ours with all its rivers and lakes, and bays and oceans. The monuments that tell of valor and of proud achievements are ours. The spirit of freemen assembled from States, and the blood of freemen shall hold them together.

But I have already said enough to entitle me to twenty challenges and a few canings—if I were a member of Congress. As I am a simple freeman, I have no right to expect any honor above a cow-hide or a tar-barrel. It is perhaps time for me to be satisfied with courting dignities. Yet, as my generosity need not be afraid of monopolizing these franchises,—since many of them are reserved for the champions of reason and the defenders of white freedom in other latitudes,—I will go on and endeavor to add expatriation to the list of chivalrous testimonies that are to reward me.

It used to be the fashion for the representatives of the people to canvass men and measures without reserve. It was then the notion that the public welfare was altogether paramount to the interest, the dignity or the personal ends of individuals. The Butlers and the Brookses of the olden time were not regarded as the lords of *this* seigniory, or the patent proprietories of *that* dominion in chivalry. They had nothing personal but their liberty—which their associate representatives were bound to respect. Measures proposed—language in debate—the motives of members were open to comment, dissection and exposure, for the benefit of the public. Men were considered according to their worth: the measure of their worth was their talents, their culture, their powers of reasoning and their eloquence,—qualities all useful to the country. Mr. BUTLER would have passed then, as he now passes, for an old white-headed gentleman who loves negroes, and kept South Carolina from a silly secession experiment in 1851. Mr. BROOKS then would have passed, as he now passes, for a member of the House from the Palmetto State, who has the acuteness to discover the strongest argument in favor of Slavery, and the prowess of Hibernia to fit, appropriately, in the Senate Chamber, and who is remarkable for his progressive tendencies in any direction except Niagara. He would have been presented then, as now, for the appropriate testimonials which the slaves of Columbia unite with their masters and mistresses in awarding to their champion at Washington, and which aptly denoted the intelligent, refined, and enlighted appreciation of his worth, by a common spontaneity.

Let us reinaugurate this old state of things. To do this we need spill no blood, nor expend a dollar from the Treasury. All we have to do is TO VOTE for the embodiment of right principles. The noble child of chivalry who has, through poverty and persecution—through mountain and plain—through peril and suffering—through heat and cold—through Slavery and Freedom—through all the disciplines of mankind,—become the cosmopolitan representative of the soul of America;—*he* it is for whom our suffrages should be cast. He will restore peace to our distracted country. He will recognize Freedom, as well as Slavery, as one of the interests to be cared for in this Republic. While [illegible] keeps the chain upon the negro of [illegible] in the [illegible] the rights and property of the white [illegible] this is [illegible] upon our ballots in November. AMERICUS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Arrival of Hon. Townsend Harris, Minister to Siam.

Conclusion of a Treaty With the Government of Siam.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

STEAMER SAN JACINTO, HONG KONG, China, Sunday, July 6, 1856.

We arrived here on the 12th of June, from Siam, after a pleasant run of eleven days. We arrived off the mouth of the River Mirnam, Siam, on the 19th of April. Our arrival was looked for by the Siamese. They had been expecting us for several months. We had on board Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, who was empowered to make a treaty with the Siamese Government. Mr. HARRIS, immediately on our arrival, notified the authorities at Bankok (the capital of Siam) of his arrival, and requested conveyance for himself and suite to take him to the city. An answer was returned on the 15th. On that day we received a visit from the Prime Minister, who came unofficially, accompanied by his son, officially, bearing the compliments of the two Kings of Siam, and giving the assurance of those dignitaries that "all things would be made ready."

On Monday, April 21, Mr. HARRIS and suite went to Bankok, and were received in splendid style by the Kings and Court. Negotiations were not commenced for near two weeks after the arrival of the party. After three weeks of negotiating, the following treaty was "brought forth." I give it in full, with the tariff.

We shall leave for Japan about the 10th of this month. Health of ship good, so far.

The following is the

TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR MAJESTIES THE FIRST AND SECOND KINGS OF SIAM.

ARTICLE I.

There shall heneeforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of the United States of America and their Majesties, the First and Second Kings of Siam and their successors. All American subjects, coming to Siam, shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese; and all Siamese subjects, going to an American country, shall receive from the American Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to American subjects by the Government of Siam.

ARTICLE II.

The interests of all American subjects, coming to Siam, shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bankok: He will, himself, conform to and will enforce the observance, by American subjects, of all the provisions of this Treaty. He shall, also, give effect to all the rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of American subjects in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between American and Siamese subjects, shall be heard and determined by the Consul in sonjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of American offenders, by the Consul according to American laws, and, in case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese subjects; neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern American subjects.

ARTICLE III.

If Siamese, in the employ of American subjects, offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese, having so offended or desiring to desert, take refuge with an American subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any American offenders, resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the American Consul, on his requisition. Chinese, not able to prove themselves American subjects, shall not be considered as se such by the American Consul, nor be eutitled to his protection.

ARTICLE IV.

American subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bankok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. American subjects coming to reside at Bankok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 sen (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But, with the exception of this limitation, American residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-fours' journey from the City of Bankok, to be compnted by the rate at which the boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the American subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer; and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the American purchaser under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Government of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital, or any other cause, an American subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the American aubject the purchase money paid by him for the same.

ARTICLE V.

All American subjects intending to reside in Siam, shall be registered at the American Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this Treaty for the residence of American subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the American Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the American Consul that legitimate objections exist to their leaving the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding article, American subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro, under the protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the American Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officers, stating, in the Siamese characters, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers, at the Government stations in the interior, may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by traveling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

ARTICLE VI.

All American subjects visiting or residing in Siam, shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the Americans of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs, or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to an American subject, without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between an American subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the service of the person engaged.

ARTICLE VII.

American ships-of-war may enter the river and anchor at Packnam, but they shall not proceed above Packnam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given when it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any American ship-of-war conveying to Siam a public functionary, accredited by the United States Government to the Court of Bankok, shall be allowed to come up to Bankok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Phrachamit and Pit-pack-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government; but in the absence of an American ship-of-war, the Siamese Government engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over American subjects, and to enforce discipline among American shipping.

ARTICLE VIII.

The measurement duty hitherto paid by American vessels trading to Bankok, shall be abolished from the date of this Treaty coming into operation, and American shipping or trade, will henceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent, payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsalable and reexported. Should the American merchant and the Custom-House officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power [illegible]

[illegible]

Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one import duty only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce [illegible] to or upon exportation, is specified in the tariff attached to this treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation.

American merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff to this treaty, are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that American shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which may hereafter be granted to Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

American subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion, or personal effects, may be imported or exported free of charge.

ARTICLE IX.

The code of regulations appended to this treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the coöperation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this treaty, shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the American Consul shall arrive at Bankok, and enter upon his functions, the consignees of American shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

ARTICLE X.

The American Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE XI.

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, upon the desire of either the American or Siamese Governments, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the former treaty as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the tariff and regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XII.

This treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, and the ratifications thereof heving been previously exchanged, shall take effect from the —— (dete not given) corresponding to the —— (date not given) day —— year of the Siamese Civil Era.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed and seeled the present treaty in quedruplicate, at Bankok, on the 29th day of May, 1856 of the Christian Era, corresponding to —— day and —— year of the Siamese Civil Era.

TOWNSEND HARRIS.

(Signatures and seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

TARIFF OF EXPORT AND INLAND DUTIES TO BE LEVIED ON ARTICLES OF TRADE.

Section 1.

The undermentioned articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other Taxes, on production or transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:

	Ticl.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per pecul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	per pecul.
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	per pecul.
4. Cardamuma, best	14	0	0	0	per pecul.
5. Cardamums, bastard	6	0	0	0	per pecul.
6. Dried mussels	1	0	0	0	per pecul.
7. Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	per pecul.
8. Betelnut, dried	1	0	0	0	per pecul.
9 Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
10. Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	0	per pecul.
11. Sharks' fins, black	3	0	0	0	per pecul.
12. Lukkraban seed	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	p. 100 talle
14. Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	per pecul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	per pecul.
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	per pecul.
18. Soft shells	1	0	0	0	per pecul.
19. Bêche de mer	3	0	0	0	per pecul.
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	per pecul.
21. Birds' nests, uncleaned	20	per cent.			
22. Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100.
23. Catch	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
24. Beyché seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	per pecul.
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	per pecul.
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	per pecul.
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	per pecul.
31. Soft, or young horns	10	per cent.			
32. Deer Hides, fine	8	0	0	0	pr. 100 h.
33. Deer Hides, common	3	0	0	0	pr. 100 h.
34. Deer sinews	4	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
34. Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
36. Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
37. Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	pr. pecul.
39. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	pr. pecul.
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	pr. skin.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	pr. pecul.
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	pr. pecul.
44. Dried fish, *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	pr. pecul.
45. Dried fish, *Plasalit*	1	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	pr. pecul.
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	pr. pecul.
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	pr. pecul.
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	pr. pecul.
51. Rice	4	0	0	0	p. koyan.

Section 2.

The undermentioned articles being subject to the Inland or Transit Duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export Duty:

	Ticl.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
52. Sugar, white	0	2	0	0	pr. pecul.
53. Sugar, red	0	1	0	0	pr. pecul.
54. Cotton, clean and unc'd	10	per cent.			
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
56. Salt fish, *Platu*	1	0	0	0	pr. 10,000
57. Beans and peas	One-twelfth.				[fish.
58. Dried prawns	One-twelfth.				
59. Tilseed	One-twelfth.				
60. Silk, raw	One-twelfth.				
61. Beeswax	One-fifteenth.				
62. Tallow	1	0	0	0	pr. pecul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0	p. koyan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0	pr. 1,000 [bundles.

Section 3.

All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

A Voice for Freedom from Maryland.

TARRYTOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

In confirmation of your frequent remarks that the true sentiments of many in the Southern States are suppressed from a necessary policy, I submit the following extract of a private letter received from a gentleman of intelligence, and high social and business position in Maryland. I give you my name and will verify the correctness of the extract, italics and all, by exhibiting the letter itself to you if you desire it. P********.

Extract of a Private Letter from Maryland.

"So it seeme you are a *Fremont man too.* All right. A man that has so many warm-hearted men and women to speak for him, and that possesses so good a reputation as he does *deserves* to succeed, and if the *North*, in November, proves TRUE to herself, *he will be the next President of the United States.* I am rejoiced to see C. and W. taking so warm an interest in the election, and were I at the North I presume I should take a very great interest in the coming contest there. As it is, I *may vote*, but that's all. The cries of our afflicted brethren in Kansas call to Heaven for vengeance, and I trust that the people will, by their November verdict, consign to an eternity of shame the foul authors of the terrible scourge in that interesting portion of our common confederacy. The fact is, I dare not trust my feelings when I contemplate these things, and, therefore, dismiss the subject with earnest hope that the true men of the nation may do their whole dnty in November. Tell C. that *all will be well for Fremont*, if * * * * * * * and that means are on foot to *bring about such an understanding*, but at present I am not at liberty to say more. When the time comes there will be many who are now supposed to favor other parties who will speak when, by so doing, they can effectually serve their country. Meanwhile they will bide their time." * * * A****.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible] Ticket.

[illegible] Ticket for the Vice-Presidency on the [illegible] Ticket.

THE LETTER OF DECLINATION WAS SURREPTITIOUSLY WITHHELD FOR PUBLICATION AND IS WITHDRAWN.

To the Members of the American Party:

The National Executive Committee of the American Party, appointed at the Convention held in New-York on the 19th day of June, 1856, have seen with surprise the publication of the letter of Gov. JOHNSTON, dated the 29th day of August, 1856, withdrawing his name as n candidate of the American Party.

This letter wae addressed by Gov. JOHNSTON to the National Executive Committee to relieve them from any embarrassment in withdrawing his name, if they felt that the success of their candidate for the Presidency or the integrity of the Party demanded it. The Committee were at once called together, and, after full consultation and careful deliberation, they unanimously resolved to request him to withdraw this letter. The Committee represented to Gov. JOHNSTON that the withdrawal of his name would, in their opinion, endanger the success of Col. FREMONT in some States, while it would not be productive of good in any quarter. They urged that the integrity of the American Party, true to the North and true to the Union, demanded that he should remain in the position in which he had been placed by the Convention.

After this letter had been sent to Gov. JOHNSTON, and before any answer had been received by the committee, a copy of his letter to the committee was serreptitiously obtained, and was, without the knewledge of the committee, and entirely contrary to their wishes, published in some of the papers of this City.

The gentlemen who have assumed to act in this matter, with one or two exceptions, are not and never have been members of the committee, and their motives in making public the letter of Aug. 29, without the authority or consent of Gov. JOHNSTON or of the committee, we shall not at present comment upon.

The party will judge of them by their acts, and may learn how far such a breach of confidence can be justified.

This morning a communication was received by the Committee from Gov. JOHNSTON, acceding to their requeet, and withdrawing his letter of the 29th of August.

He says: "To afford time for due consideration and consultation with friends upon this important subject, I have delayed for a few days an answer to your esteemed favor of the 4th inst., informing me of the request of our Committee and party friends that I would withdraw my letter of declineture of the nomination of Vice-President. I em unwilling to do any act that may, in any event, endanger the success of Col. FREMONT, or that may, in its future consequences, injure the great and patriotic party with which we are connected." * * * * "I have, therefore, concluded to withdraw my letter of 29th for the present." * * "In thus acceding to the request of the Committee, I hope it will be distinctly understood that my personal feelings prompt me to retire, so that no possible cause of blame, or for any distraction of our forces, may be chargeable to me. I have *heartily* embarked in the cause of FREMONT and FREEDOM, and hope to do good service."

It will thus be seen that our candidate for Vice President does not withdraw, that the success of our candidate for President, the welfare of our noble party and the cause of freedom, have too firm a hold on his petriotic heart to permit him to do any act which will even for an instant peril our success. When his friends request his withdrawal for the good of the cause it will ever be ready, but until such request comes from the proper authority he will remain our candidate, an honor to our party and our ticket. No personal ambition, no weakness of head or heart will keep him in the field to the injury of the cause of freedom; nor will he retire while his nnme is necessary to insure success, and we call upon all true Americans to act with the same courage and devotion to our beloved country.

In reference to the letters of the 30th of June and of the 15th of July, to the Committee of the Republican Party, it is enough to say our Committee do not and have not complained of the action of the Republican Committee upon those letters. Could they have taken such action, as we desired, they would have been very ready to do it, but at this time a discussion upon the subject would be productive of no good to any one.

F. H. RUGGLES,
Chairman American National Committee.
LUCIUS G. PECK,
Sec'y American National Executive Committee.

More Politics in the Pulpit.

Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, on Sunday last, gave his hearers n clear and noble expression of the duties of the Christian patriot in the present crisis of our country, preaching from Luke, ix., 41. After treating of the character of Jesus, (apart from his great mission as Redeemer,) as a sympathizer with the woes of Jerusalem, corrupted from within while oppressed by the Roman without, he drew n beautiful lesson as to the character of the true citizen in our own age and country. He dissected and condemned the maxim, "Our country, right or wrong," and ably vindicated the present great movement against Slavery extension from the charge of "sectionalism." He ebowed the national and unselfish character of a bold defence of humanity and constitutional liberty, proving the good of the slaveholder to be as much aimed at as that of the Northerner or the slave. He honored the champions of the "abstract principle"—universal rights—as he honored the Pilgrim Fathers or the heroes of the Revolution, who both contended for an "abstract principle." His sentiments were fully, firmly and unequivocally expressed—yet without rant, and with the becoming mildness and charity of a Christian minister. Whatever limitations may be set to pulpit discussion of politico-moral questiona, utterances like these are *significant*, coming as they do from different quarters of the American Church, and very frequently staid and conservative quarters, too.

Fillmoreism in Pittsburg.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

SIR: The Brooks Democracy had their grand rally for Western Pennsylvania to-day, and a corry affair it was. They gathered their forces into procession about noon and marched to the speaking ground —an *immense* procession, containing by *actual* count of men, boys, mules and wagons 1,551 movables! An honest count of men and boye gives them just 1,534! After three weeks of hard work, with railroad fare at half price—after pleading most beseechingly for "the country to come up," such n meagre roll was humiliating! And BRECKINRIDGE here too! Westmoreland County, the Berks of the West, sent but 300, where 1,500 wae expected. Brownsville sent just 4 persons. Fremontere are astonished and gratified.

The newe from Maine had a most depressing effect, as the *Post* had assured its readers that they would not accept less than 10,000 majority—but all day the Fremonters shook out large placards in the faces of the *Post's* country friends:

"Have you heard the newe from Maine?

Voices for Freedom—Iowa 8,000; Maine 15,000; Vermont 21,000."

Too bad! They hadn't heerd it, most of 'em.

R. D.

Germans in Louisiana—An amusing Movement.

From the Bayou Sara (Louisiana) Chronicle.

Our readers are aware that the *Deutsche Zeitung*, a daily Germen Democratic paper published in this city, has steadily declined supporting BUCHANAN, and hee freely intimated its preferences for FREMONT. The course of thie journal has, it appears, given very great offence to thoee of our German population who sustain BUCHANAN, as its influence is considerable. Accordingly, *a decided attempt has recently been made to dragoon the Deutsche Zeitung into the Democratic ranks, but the effort seems to have resulted in a ludicrous failure.* On Wednesday last the *Deutsche Zeitung* received the annexed letter, which we publish verbetim, though it ie rather a curious specimen of English:

Editors of the Deutche Zeitung:

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—The course which your paper has pursued during the last few months has been undoubtedly the cause of disgrace for all citizens of German birth, who are accused of abolitionism by their support of your paper. This state of things shall not continne. I have therefore prepared extracts of your paper, to show that it is a nuisance in the South, which should be removed, and my article is accepted by one of the English presses of this city for publication. If that is done you will perceive that the further existence of your paper is a mere impossibility. But I will not adopt that severe measure without a warning. Now I propose you

First, To hoist the Democratic banner and publish the Democratic Ticket from to-morrow to the end of the canvass.

Second, To defend the Democratic principles purely and sincerely.

The effect of it will be, that the German population be united at the next election in our city.

But I ask your formal and written promise to abide to my above demands previous to the hour of 12 o'clock at midday of this date. Should I have not re- [illegible] I will go [illegible] you may [illegible] Respectfully [illegible]

[illegible] the Democratic candidates in preference to its predecessors. The [illegible] supports FREMONT and laughs at Mr. Buchanan.

Origin of the Conspiracy to make Kansas a Slave State—Interesting History.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The plot by which Kansas was to be made a Slave State, by violence and fraud if necessary, originated, we repeat, in the wicked head of D. R. ATCHISON, *at a time when he supposed that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was impossible.* Its first development which was made public, we find in the *Platte Argus*, a Western Missouri paper. In the Fall of 1853, a public meeting was held in Platte County, in which Mr. ATCHISON was the presiding spirit. It was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of Kansas, then not named, and almost a year before the passage of the Nebraska bill, when the population was made up only of Indians and Indian traders. *Mr. Atchison addressed the meeting, and probably wrote the resolutions.* The first of these expressed an opinion adverse to the propriety of opening the Territory to settlement. The second declared that if it were opened, the Missouri Compromise should be repealed. The language of another resolution we give:

Resolved, That if the Territory shall be opened to settlement, we pledge ourselves to each other *to extend the institutions of Missouri over the Territory, at whatever sacrifice of blood or treasure.*

This, be it remembered, *was long before the project of repealing the Compromise was agitated*, and while Mr. DOUGLAS yet believed that the Compromise was a "sacred thing which no ruthless hand would disturb." At this same meeting a plot was elaborated, by which Kansas, if opened, *was to be conquered to Slavery in any event, and it is remarkable that the plan is almost identical with that which the Ruffians have carried out.* The nature of it was this: "If the Compromise were not repealed, and the Territory were opened to settlement under it, a State Government was to be early organized, as were the Governments, respectively, of Arkansas, Michigan and Tennessee, and the Missourians were at "whatever sacrifice of blood and treasure" to control, as they have since done the Convention and the Legislature. The proceedings of this meeting et that time attracted little attention: and but from the significance given them by subsequent events, they would have been forgotten.

After this demonstration, we lost sight of the intention to introduce Slavery into Kansas, but the probabilities are that this meeting was the origin of the Blue Lodges in Missouri and the South, about which we have since heard so much. Mr. ATCHINSON went to the South, and when Mr. DOUGLAS brought forward his measure for organizing the Territory, without a clause repealing the Compromise, *he compelled the Illinois Senator to come to his terms.* We hear no more of him, his office—President of the Senate, and *ex-officio* Vice-President of the United States—holding him in check.

We next find the Blue Lodge organized and in full blast. Before the passage of the Douglas bill, which became a law June 30, 1854; before the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society, which held its first meeting July 30, 1854, Mr. JORDAN DANISON, a Missourian and Border Ruffian, swore before the Kansas Congressional Committee that *he was in a Blue Lodge at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in February, 1854, and that the object of the Society was to make Kansas a Slave State.*

Next we have the resolutione of a public meeting held at Parkville, Mo., published in the Parkville *Luminary*, June 10, 1854, before the Kansas bill was passed—before the Emigrant Aid Society was organized—at which the following resolutions were passed:

8. *Resolved*, That we recognize the institution of Slavery as *already existing in the Territory*, and recommend to slaveholders to introduce their property as fast as possible.

9. *Resolved*, That we afford protection to no Abolitionists as settlers in Kansas Territory.

On the same day the resolutions were passed by a meeting on Salt Creek, K. T.; and, on the 8th July, (before the Aid Society was organized,) they were reaffirmed by a squatter meeting at Rockbridge, K. T. On the 24th of June (more than a month before a man had come from Massachusetts) these same resolutions were passed by a meeting at Whitehead.

Are not these facts conclusive? Could a clearer case be made out?

Hon. Bayard Clarke on the Presidency.

WESTCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of Sept. 2 is before me. I am gratified that the sentiments of my speech, to which you are pleased to refer, meet your approbation. I could not doubt that every honest word spoken in vindication of Freedom, and in rebuke of the giant wrong which threatens to subdue our land, would find an echo in all true hearts that have the intelligence to appreciate the issues involved in our present contest with the Slave Power, and the courage to array themselves on the side of constitutional liberty.

You state that my name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress by the American Party, and ask if I am a candidate for such nomination. I might reply in a single sentence, and refer to my past acts as the best interpreters of my present position; but I feel that it is due to candor and to that manly frankness which should always characterize the recipient of a public trust, to speak more at length of those convictions and determinations of mind which result from a careful consideration of the present crisis in the history of our nation—a crisis which involves not only our good name among civilized people, but also the peace and prosperity of the States and the perpetuity of the Union itself.

The aggressions of Slavery have now reached a point where they must be met with calm, determined and *successful* resistance, or the Free States must henceforth occupy toward the Slaveholding States the position of conquered provinces, reduced to a condition of political vassalage more degrading and irritating than that occupied by the American Colonies toward the mother country anterior to our Declaration of Independence. Worse than this: the surrender of our Free Territories to the blighting curse of Slavery, thus virtually excluding the free laborer from their broad acres, except upon conditions to which he could not submit without the sacrifice of his entire manhood, is obviously calculated to restrain the immigration of all whose capital consists solely in strong muscles and resolute wills, and thus by closing the natural outlet for thet excess of productive energy beyond a compensatory demand for it which exists in all overpopulated districts, reduce the wages of the operative, abridge his comforts, diminish his means of intellectual and moral improvement, and so gradually depress him to the condition of the serfs of the Old World or the slaves of the New. In fact, the issue is between Free Labor and Slave Labor, involving the degradation of the former, if decided against it, to the condition of the latter.

Slavery in its aggressive policy strikes a blow, not only at the political independence of the North, but at the *social* supremacy of our free and intelligent laborers over the imbruted bondmen of the South. The issue thus made is the most vital one that can be presented for our decision; it is one which involves the future of our laboring masses, and as it shall be decided for or against Free Territory, so shall that future be marked with progressive prosperity, enlightenment, influence and power, or increasing disabilities, hardship, ignorance, deprivation, subjection, and loss of that political *status* which is the freeman's birthright. Less grave and momentous in its consequence was the issue involved in our Revolutionary struggle than that which is pressed by the present crisis upon our decision. Compared to it how insignificant and trifling are the questions that ordinarily enter into a political contest, and how do the claims of party dwarf into nothingness before the more imperative claims of *patriotism*, when all that is vital in our country's honor and prosperity are at stake?

With the deepest solicitude, and seeking to divest myself of everything that could militate against an intelligent and comprehensive view of all the interests and issues at stake, I have sought the path of duty. The result is a fixed conviction that the rescue of Kansas and other Free Territories of the United States from the withering curse of Slavery, the future well-being of the swarming millions of Free laborers in every section of our common country, and the perpetuity of the Union itself, imperatively demand the success of those Republican principles which were successfully vindicated in our Revolutionary struggle, and practically illustrated in the Administration of Washington and his patriotic successor. We must elect a Chief Magistrate thoroughly imbued with these principles, and a Congress that

New-York.

On Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. ADAMS (Church) preached full to hear Dr. CYRUS HAMLIN's farewell before sailing again for Constantinople. He is of England. In simple language, and without any rhetorical attempt at extraordinary rhetorical exhibition, the Reverend Doctor delivered in substance the following facts:

The change for the better in the prospects of missionary enterprise in Turkey since the commencement of his labors in that field eighteen years ago, is so palpable as to justify the most sanguine predictions for the future. During that period, circumstances had arisen which had facilitated a more direct and better intercourse with the public or native mind in that country. When missionaries were first sent thither, they found the hostility of the Armenian clergy roused by their presence. The priests were evidently jealous that their influence among the people would be weakened if not destroyed by the teachings of the missionaries. The anathemas of the Greek patriarch were respected by the mass of the people, and these were freely fulminated chiefly against the circulation of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue; the same objection, in substance, as the Catholics had urged against the translation of the Vulgate into English.

The early missionaries (himself among the number) had often been stoned, and their houses surrounded by a *cordon* of soldiers. Now, all that had passed away. There was the utmost readiness of access to the people, to the Armenians, and, to an almost similar extent, to the Turk. When Dr. HAMLIN left them, he received an affectionate farewell, amid lamentations and tears. This formed an affecting contrast to his reception. He might say with truth, that 18 years ago he entered Turkey under showers of stones, and lately left the country under showers of tears.

A great change was evident as to educational matters. Soon after his arrival every mission school in the Turkish empire was closed by the anathema of the Greek patriarch. But at this moment there are 18 schools averaging each 500 young persons of both sexes, under more exact Biblical instruction than any similar number in the schools of the United States.

The entire system of education has been changed. The Turks have reprinted our school books, and so have the Armenian population, the latter, perhaps, altering the title page and to sanctify the book appending a prayer to the Virgin. There are thirteen female schools among the Greeks in Constantinople, growing out of the mission schools, but not under their influence.

Ten years ago the patriarch anathematized the English language, and he has very lately reversed that decision, evidently in consequence of the change in the public mind. About sixteen years ago a seminary was established in a suburb about five miles from the City. From that seminary had gone forth *seventeen native preachers*, worth in their labors ten fold more than it has cost the Christian church to produce them, besides a goodly array of colporteurs, teachers, proof-readers and interpreters for the press. Many young men from this seminary, not exactly adapted for the work of teachers, have proved of great secular value to the interests of the mission. Such was the original hatred against Christianity that even for an Armenian, and especially for a Musselman to adopt it, was tantamount to becoming a pauper. Such had to be provided for, and the plan had answered admirably. All secular enterprises, especially of that nature, have reached their consummation, and every Protestant in Turkey can now gain his livelihood without any assistance whatever.

There has been also a great advance in the influence of the press. Through merchants coming to Constantinople to trade, there is now no such difficulty as there was formerly in forwarding books and tracts to any and the remotest villages in the empire. There is a good distribution of Christian books, the anathema having lost its power and hold over the consciences of the people.

It is a significant fact that a motion was lately made and argued that the Bible should be translated for the people, and that it should be done under the superintendence of the Patriarch. It was represented that this step would be wise, as if it were neglected the American missionaries would surely set about it, as indeed they have done. The motion was lost by a small majority, but the fact that the question was agitated among the Armenian clergy is indicative of a wide-spread change.

The demand for books is very great. Twenty works are out of print. The mission has neither men nor money to meet the demand of the Armenian nation for Christian literature.

During the past 18 years there has also been a great advance in the facilities for preaching the Gospel. At first Dr. HAMLIN could only gather six or eight persons to hear him. Now there are large audiences. Several times towns within 50 miles of Constantinople have sent deputations

...SDAY, SEPT. 17, 1856.

...DAILY TIMES is served in ... Gus Subscribers a week. Single ... subscribers Six Dollars a ...

...KLY TIMES is published ... Metropolitan.) One edition will ... at twelve o'clock P. M. It ... rates as the Daily Times. ... TIMES, containing nearly all ... Daily, published Tuesday and ... a year. ... Saturday, is mailed ... Copies. Twenty-Five ... to subscribers. ... is published on the de... Price, for Shippers, 6 cents ... and in advance. ... Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. ... RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

...circulation of the DAILY TIMES ... necessary to put the paper to ... hour in the morning. Advertisers ... in their advertisements before 10 ... it will be impossible to place them ... their appropriate headings.

...dispatch from one of our Kan..., dated at Lawrence, 10th ... that the State prisoners had ... bail, and that they were in ... where they had been received with ... Gov. Geary was at Leaven... and was expected at Lawrence. He ... for the settlement of the pend... and if his promises are carried ... we shall soon see an end of ... and bloodshed now so common in ... In the meantime the Free... Lawrence are proceeding with ... for defence, and have com... a new fort capable of accommodating a ... men.

The Massachusetts State Conventions of the Republicans and the Fremont North Americans were held at Worcester yesterday, ... on an Electoral ticket. The ... Fremonters also nominated Mr. ... for the Vice-Presidency, in place of ..., and pledged themselves to ... election of Mr. Sumner to the ... and also further agreed to hold Con... and County Conventions on the ... with the Republicans, with a view to ... The Republicans, after considerable ... and some excitement, adopted a ... to nominate no State ticket.

The National Conventinn of the Old... meets at Baltimore to-day. A ... from our special reporter, which we ... this morning, gives some information ... the number and character of the dele... and the probable action of the Conven... proceedings, we presume, will be ... harmonious, as the business appears ... been chalked out beforehand.

The Republican State Convention for ... of candidates for State officers ... at Syracuse to-day. A brief dispatch ... that the attendance is likely to be very ..., but that a disposition is manifested among ... to do whatever peace and harmo... may require. Mr. Grinnell is spoken of ... the most prominent man for Governor.

There was a prodigious gathering of ... Republicans in and about the Broadway Tab... last evening, where Rev. Henry ... Beecher, Senator Hale and Hon. Mr. ... delivered addresses of great eloquence ... effect.

The Price of Peace.

Shannon's resignation left his Secretary, Woodson, acting Governor of Kansas. He is a man of more ability and less conscience than ..., and is, therefore, a much more ... and efficient agent of the Pro-Slavery ... who are "subduing" the Territory.

We published yesterday, from our Special Correspondent, Gov. Woodson's reply to an ... *for protection*, made to him by a ... of the settlers of Kansas, against ... threatened attack of the Missouri ruffians. The people of Kansas have been told, over and over again by the Federal authorities, that they can have protection against outrage by appealing to the Territorial Government. They tried the experiment by applying to acting Governor ... This gentleman replied by taunting them for appealing to the laws they had ... invalid, and by coolly informing them that protection could only be afforded to ... law-abiding citizens!" All others ... outlaws, and will be abandoned to the brutal fury of the Missouri mob! This is a novel theory of the duty of Government to... its citizens.

Governor Woodson closes his most extraordinary letter by thus defining the terms on ... people of Kansas can have peace:

"I deplore the existing unhappy state of ... same from myself—but peace, quiet and har... restored by a due enforcement of our ... laws. Forcible resistance to subvert the ... Government can never effect that desirable ... If peace and harmony are what you want, gen... it can be speedily obtained by *giving a suffi... guaranties*, on the part of those you represent, *of ... obedience to the laws of the Territory*, until they ... modified or repealed by competent authority, or ... invalid by the Courts. Respectfully,

DAN'L WOODSON.

This is the price of peace. Obedience,—... obedience to the infamous code of ... enacted for Kansas by the sham Legisla... upon the Territory by the Border ... of Missouri! Nothing less than this ... people peace. Nothing short of ... them to the *protection* of the ... Government.

But these laws? And what is the *ob...* ... insisting upon implicit obedience to them?

They are designed to *fasten Slavery upon the Territory of Kansas*, against the will of the inhabitants: and to prevent them from taking any measures to remove it. They proclaim the existence of Slavery in the Territory,—although it has never been established there by any law. They make it *felony* to deny its existence,—or to advocate its abolition. They suppress all freedom of speech and of the press and enact the most inhuman punishments for the exercise of rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

Everybody knows that if these laws are not obeyed,—if the people of Kansas are allowed to discuss the question, whether Slavery ought to be abolished in Kansas or not,—it would be excluded. This is the reason why obedience to them is insisted on, and is to be enforced.

...shore's destiny, the South has only ought to submit, but that she will submit, and make the best of it. We think that even the most timid of doughfaces will admit that in a case of this kind, the voice of the South speaking through its Senators, is more reliable than that of the North speaking on its behalf through Mr. Choate and the two candidates for the Presidency. The submissionists are decidedly in the majority.

Street Cleaning and the Board of Aldermen.

The handful of honest men in the Common Council, who disinterestedly strive to perform their duty, have labored incessantly, but without avail, to awaken the community to a sense of our growing financial dangers; and the Comptroller, in each succeeding semi-annual report, has drawn a picture of corruption which would have created a spontaneous revolution in any other metropolis than the patient City of New-York.

We called attention, a short time since, to the atrocious manner in which the provisions of the charter had been violated, by the joint action of the Street Commissioner and the Common Council, with respect to giving the cleaning of the City, by contract, to the lowest bidder. Since then not a step has been taken, not a move has been made, not a voice has been effectually raised by those in authority, and Mr. Ebling has been permitted to pursue the unlawful tenor of his way, undismayed by the outbursts of indignation which have arisen from all parties and from every class of the population. Nevertheless, a bill actually passed the Board of Councilmen, on the 11th of April last, and was subsequently tabled by the Board of Aldermen, which, it is believed, would put a decisive check upon future corruption, and reduce the expenses of the City, for street cleaning, over two-thirds. It is interesting to trace the history of this bill, as it shows the slow and reluctant manner in which both branches of the Common Council consent to any measure which may diminish the sources of peculation and fraud upon which too many of our public men thrive. On the ninth of January last, Councilman Swan introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be, and he hereby is directed to advertise, forthwith, proposals for bids for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, for the term of one year from the date of the award of the contract therefor, in accordance with specifications to be first approved by the Counsel to the Corporation.

This resolution, so important to be immediately acted on, was laid over until the 11th of February, when, with much difficulty, it was made the special order for the ensuing Friday. At the next meeting of the Board the subject was discussed, and the resolution of Mr. Swan, together with a draft of specifications, presented by him in Committee of the Whole, were referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets, with instructions to report on the 20th. It was not until the 7th of March, however, that a majority report was received, and then it was again laid over. On the 21st of March an attempt was made to revive the matter, but it was voted down. At length, on the 9th and 11th of April, the bill was discussed, and on the latter day adopted by a majority of 35 to 11. It was stated at the time that a show of honesty would do no harm, as "*the Aldermen would take care it never should become a law!*" In fact, when the bill was carried up to the Board of Aldermen, it was ordered to lie laid on the table, where it has remained ever since.

The Committee on cleaning streets, to which Mr. Swan's bill, as amended by the Committee, and in Committee of the Whole of the Board of Councilmen, contain the most precise and stringent requirements respecting the time and manner in which the different parts of the City are to be cleaned. The Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth sections relate to the use, under proper restrictions, of Croton water from the hydrants. The Ninth and Thirteenth sections prescribe the securities which shall be given by contractors, and the manner in which they shall be paid. They are sufficiently important to be quoted in full:

Sec. 9. If any contractor shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications, for the space of twenty-four hours after he shall be notified thereof, by notice, in writing, left at his residence or place of business, by the Superintendent of Streets, he shall be subject to a fine of $5, for each and every street so reported; and should said contractor fail to perform his contract according to the written specifications, for a further space of twenty-four hours, in regard to the street or streets so reported, he shall be subject to a further fine of $25; said fines to be deducted from the reserve fund of ten per cent. hereinafter provided for; and if such fund is not sufficient, then said fine or fines shall be deducted from such moneys as may be due or become due said Contractor from the city; *should the said Contractor further fail of performing his contract as aforesaid, or formance of said contract by said Contractor, and it shall be agreed, with said Common Council to annul said contract, or accept a specific performance thereof by said Contractor or his sureties.* Should the said contract be annulled and declared forfeited as aforesaid, the said Contractor shall not be entitled to claim any moneys for any work performed under said contract, after a resolution annulling said contract shall have been approved by the Mayor, and written notice thereof given said Contractor in person, or left at his office or place of business. After said contract shall have been annulled as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, forthwith to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets uncontracted for, in compliance with the specifications herein, and to cause the work under said forfeited contract to be done by other persons, pursuant to law and the specifications herein, and all charges upon said work, over and above the amount that the aforesaid contractor would have been entitled to the same, together with such other expenses, losses, &c., that would have been incurred by the City by reason of said forfeiture, shall be charged to said contractor; provided, however, that neither the contractor nor his sureties, shall be liable for any expenditure or loss sustained by the City by reason of said forfeiture or annulment of said contract, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of said annulment, and notice thereof as aforesaid. Should the payment due to the said contractor be insufficient to reimburse the City for the expense incurred by reason of said annulment, the Comptroller shall then direct such action to be taken in law as may be necessary to recover from the sureties of said contractor any deficiency which may arise by reason thereof. And every contractor, during the whole period of his contract, shall reside, or keep an office which shall be open for the transaction of business, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., within the district, while he contracts."

Heretofore, whenever contractors have thrown up their work, no new contract has been advertised for, but the Street Commissioner has arrogated to himself the right to undertake the cleaning of those districts in which there has been such default. The above resolution amply provides against a continuance of this evil, and throws the responsibility of punishing old and procuring new contractors upon the Common Council, where it belongs. The large securities, however, to be given by contractors, as enacted in the following section, will make it for their interest to be faithful to their duty.

Sec. 13. Each contractor shall give good and sufficient security, in an amount or amounts from not more than five sureties, of fifty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract, such security to be approved by the Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; and each estimate for cleaning the streets, as herein provided, shall accompany the consent required by section 499 of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance organizing the Municipal Government of the City of New-York, May 30, 1849," by oath in writing of the person signing the same, to be taken before the Mayor or Comptroller, that each is a freeholder or householder in the City of New-York, and is worth double the amount of security required for the completion of the contract and stated in the proposals, as prescribed by section 496 of said ordinance, and by a certificate of either of those officers that the persons signing the same are sufficient sureties for the completion of the contract; and the Comptroller shall draw his warrant semi-monthly for the proportionate amounts of the contracts, after having deducted ten per cent. from each payment, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, until the expiration of each year from the time of the award of his contract, upon a certificate of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, of the faithful performance of the work. If at the expiration of each year as aforesaid, the contracts have been faithfully performed on the part of the contractors respectively, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and he shall certify thereto, then the Comptroller shall issue his warrant for the additional ten per cent. deducted from the aforementioned payment.

These two sections have gone through an ordeal of scrutiny, on the part of the most experienced persons here in watching municipal rogueries, and the result has been a conviction that if the bill which has passed the Board of Councilmen shall become a law, a complete reform must necessarily take place in regard to the manner in which contracts have heretofore been given. Will not some of the Aldermen, therefore, who are interested in correcting abuses, bring this bill promptly before their body, insist upon its becoming a law, and, if necessary, expose the personal reasons of those who have heretofore abetted in the corruption in Mr. Ebling's department?

German Opera.

Of all recent attempts at German Opera—and they have been numerous—the one inaugurated last night, at Niblo's Garden, promises to be the most substantial and satisfactory. Although the company can scarcely be considered first-class, in any of its departments, and is otherwise unsatisfactory in important respects, it is, nevertheless, the best that has been offered to an American audience, and will, we hope, prove measurably successful and remunerative. If the house last night were a fair indication of what is to be expected from our German citizens, there is every reason to look for their warm cooperation and assistance. We have seldom seen Niblo's Theatre more densely crowded, and certainly have never sat in a more critical audience. So uncompromising were auditors in their denunciations, that, at one period, we had fears for the progress of the opera.

Meyerbeer's "Robert the Devil" is a severe test opera for any company, and, from the inevitable associations which it suggests, can scarcely be considered a good choice for the opening night of a *troupe* which has not yet got into good working order, and which, even when it *does* get into good working order, is not equal to the task. We say this from no ill-will, but from a conviction that, if a more conquerable opera had been essayed, a triumph would have been achieved, and a good deal of the reaction of last night avoided. People's expectations were raised too high, and they came away disappointed.

The cast was as follows: *Robert*, Herr Pickaneser; *Bertram*, Herr Weinlich; *Rambaldo*, Herr Bentler; *Isabella*, Mme. Von Berkel; *Alice*, Mlle. Pickef.

It is not a compliment, but a fact, to say that the reputations of the composer and the company were entirely in the hands of the first-named lady. In spite of everything she gained a hard-earned success. Mme. Berkel has an acceptable voice, an interesting appearance and an impressive dramatic method. When she can tread the stage with the confident ease of a favorite, she will display all of these qualities to greater advantage, and especially in lighter operas where the compass of the voice is not overtaxed. In the upper register Mme. Berkel is anything but pure, either in quality or intonation, and it is these gusty sections which she should avoid. The *rôle* of the Princess is a never-ending one. All great *artistes* improve on it, and contribute another to the traditions which already exist. Mme. Berkel's personation was not remarkable for force or originality, but it was clear and artist-like, and filled with brave little touches of excellence. It was the only effort of the evening that satisfied the audience. Mlle. Picker (*Alice*) has a good voice, but it lacks cultivation and method. Like Mme. Berkel's it is harsh and gusty in the upper part. Of the gentlemen, we shall be brief. They were, so far as this opera is concerned, utterly beneath criticism. Whether they will be valuable in other operas remains to be seen. Mr. Weinlich appears to have a fine organ, but he is altogether unable to manage it, and its crudeness and inequality run riot. Herr Pickaneser is not an improvement on he ordinary run of German tenors—a race which, we sincerely hope, is peculiar to this City.

The orchestra, under Mr. Carl Bergmann, is superb, and compensates for many of the drawbacks we have referred to. It is quite strong, but its sinews are held together by a master-hand. We long for the famous "Music of the Future," with such an orchestra. The chorus, although numerically strong, did not shine to great advantage,—the voices are thin and nasal.

In point of neatness and propriety this version of "Robert the Devil" will bear favorable comparison with any former revival. Some excellent scenery has been prepared, and the costumes are rich and in good taste. These indications are particularly cheering, and induce us to believe that, in spite of a somewhat disputed success, the new German Opera Troupe will gain in public favor, and make a prosperous passage after all. It is one of the peculiarities of "Robert the Devil" that something is sure to go wrong when it is revived. Max Maretzek, who put it on a large scale and lost fifteen thousand dollars by the speculation. When it was first produced in Paris there was a

...lamps, gave way with a terrible crash at the moment when Mlle. Dorus (*Alice*) entered the scene. The flames of the lamps were broken to pieces, and the portal itself nearly fell on the head of Mlle. Dorus; but she preserved her presence of mind, drew back some few steps and continued here rôle without being troubled the least in the world. After the chorus of demons in the same act, a curtain comes from below and is raised towards the wings, by the united efforts of the supernumeraries. Most of these supernumeraries were good for nothing, and just as the curtain of clouds had arrived at a great height, it gave way and tumbled down before the scene. Mademoiselle Taglioni, spread on her tomb in the character of the statue not yet animated, hardly had time to return to life and leap out of the way to escape being seriously wounded. An accident far more terrible occurred in the fifth act, immediately after the admirable trio which precedes the *dénouement*. Bertram ought to throw himself into a trap, in order to return to the Empire of the Dead. Nourrit, (*Robert,*) converted by the "still small voice" and the prayers of *Alice*, ought on the contrary to remain on the earth to marry the Princess *Isabella*; but this passionate artiste, carried away by the situation, blunderingly precipitated himself into the trap, and followed the train of the Infernal demons. The theatre immediately resounded with cries, "Nourrit is killed!" Mlle Dorus, who had stood unmoved when suddenly placed in personal danger, burst into tears, and ran from the stage. The surprised public believed that Robert had disposed of himself to the Devil, and had gone to the Plutonian shore. There was nothing but groaning and despair. At the moment when Nourrit descended, the little bed and mattress prepared for the fall of M. Lavasseur, (Robert,) had not yet been withdrawn. Fortunately, therefore, Nourrit came out safe and sound. Under the stage he met Lavasseur, who was just going to his dressing-room. "What the deuce do you do here?" said he. "Have you changed the *dénouement?*" Nourrit returned to the stage to reassure the audience of his safety, followed by Mlle. Dorus, crying now for joy. Thunders of applause filled the *salle;* the curtain fell, and the names of the authors were proclaimed amid frantic enthusiasm." So says the good Doctor Vernon.

We have only one sentence more. The libretto (in English *only*) sold at the door for the modest price of two shillings is worthless.

Rev. Mr. Storrs not on the Stump.

Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

I see it stated, in the *Evening Post*, that I am "about to take the stump for Freedom and Fremont." This is quite a mistake. That I am earnestly desirous of the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency; that I intend to vote for him myself, and lose no opportunity to urge my friends to do so likewise; and that I regard his now almost certain election as the one thing immediately necessary to save us from internal dissensions, rapidly ripening into bloody civil wars; from a foreign policy, greedy, aggressive and dishonorable, and from such a commitment of the nation to the extension of Slavery as will dishonor our Past, and fearfully degrade and darken our Future—is certainly and most emphatically true.

But my professional engagements leave me no time, even if I had the talent and the taste—which both are wanting—for that particular form of operation popularly described as "taking the stump." I must be content to labor in other ways, less effective, perhaps, but more consistent with my other engagements, and more consonant with my habits of thought and speech, for the grand result. Yours very truly,

R. H. STORRS, Jr.

Arch Grand Sachem Ely and the O. U. A.'s of Connecticut—Another Attempt to Coerce Freemen Frustrated.

After the total failure of the bull of President Bartlett, of Kentucky, to swerve the North Americans of the State of Connecticut from the course they thought best to pursue, in the matter of selecting a President of the United States in November next, one would hardly have supposed that another would attempt the very same thing. But example and experience are only useful to the wise; and, therefore, out comes Arch Grand Sachem Ely with a bull of the very same breed as Mr. Bartlett's—in fact sired by that unfortunate animal;—which he sent bellowing, with head down and tail erect, into the principal China shop of the O. U. A.'s. Then he listened, expecting the bellicose bovine would break things. But he didn't. The O. U. A.s, like their friends the North Americans, "tend their own etores" down in Connecticut; so that when the animal appeared in the doorway a few of them "took the bull by the horns" and turned him with his nose to the door, while the others put a painful kink in his tail, which caused him to hasten back to his master.

It was done at the annual meeting of the State Chancery of the Fraternity of United Americans, which was held at Waterbury, Conn., last week, as follows:

Whereas, Hon. Alfred B. Ely, the Arch Grand Sachem of the O. U. A., and the Arch Grand Executive Committee, have issued a circular in relation to the course to be pursued by the order in the current Presidential canvass; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chancery does not feel itself bound by the action of Arch-Chancery, its Executive Committee, or any of its officers, to support any particular candidate or candidates for the Presidency, Vice-Presidency, or any other office in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That this Chancery does not recognize the right of Arch-Chancery to dictate to its members what course they shall pursue in the exercise of their rights as freemen.

Resolved, That this Chancery does not deem it expedient to endorse or recommend any of the candidates now before the people, for the highest office in their gift, leaving it to all members of the order to cast their votes in such a manner as they deem will most promote true American principles, and the best interests of our order.

The following officers were elected for the year ensuing:

G. S.	Wm. L. Hubbell, of Waterbury.
First Chief	George W. Smith, of Norwalk.
Second Chief	J. L. Davis, of New-London.
C. of the C.	G. L. Townsend, of Warterbury.
P. C.	Francis Doughy, of Greenwich.
C. of E.	W. N. Graner, of Fair Haven.
C. C.	E. A. Prescott, Jr. of N. Haven.
S. at A.	S. A. Morgan, of Groton.

Executive Committee—N. D. Sperry, New-Haven; Henry Sherman, Hartford; S. W. Kellogg, Waterbury; D. A. Mead, Greenwich; Edward Prentis, New-London.

Grand Chaplain—Charles Brown, New-Haven.

Arch Chancellor—Wm. L. Hubbell, Waterbury.

After the transaction of necessary business, Chancery adjourned. The next meeting will be held in Norwalk.

☞ The steamship *Harmonia*, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Arabia*. We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Edw. Beck & Kunhardt for files of latest Hamburg papers.

What Next?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I heard the other evening in the neighboring State of New-Jersey, one of Mr. Fillmore's advocates express a doubt of the propriety of Christians intermeddling with politics! By and by they will possibly deny to them the right of voting. If this does not savor of Slavery it shows a most contracted charity. Mr. Fillmore may well say "preserve me from my friends."

A FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY.

Nominations for Assembly in Brooklyn.

The Democrats have made the following nominations:

1*st Assembly District*—John Hanford.

2*d Assembly District*—Thomas Mulligan.

3*d Assembly District*—John H. Funk.

Fremont Men at the South.—The Charleston *Commercial* says that an intelligent gentleman from Mississippi has been for some days past in that city, who is a warm Fremonter, manifesting an interest in the election that warms the bosoms and stiffens the upper lips of some of the faint-hearted of the South. He says the men of the South who favor Fremont are numerous, but they dare not make an organized movement to give force to their sentiments. The dominant opinion is fiendishly intolerant. He mentioned that he knew, personally, one gentleman in Mississippi, a very wealthy citizen, and the owner of 200 slaves, who is an open and ardent advocate of the election of Fremont. His wealth and social rank protected him in the enjoyment of [illegible] speech—giving him the [illegible] tion. When it was first produced in Paris there was a [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART. Fitch's Heart Corrective is a certain cure for palpitation of the heart and all other forms of heart disease. For sale by all druggists in New-York, and by Druggists generally throughout the country.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—With Stark's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded the Gold Medal at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853, and are the only Safes ever awarded two first premiums at the same exhibition.

THE PATENT SAFE.—Messrs. Herring & Co. have received the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, and also at the Fair held in Boston, for their Patent Powder-Proof Safes.

THE SAFE.—Messrs. Herring & Co. have received the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, and also at the Fair held in Boston, for their Patent Powder-Proof Safes. The Safe which was awarded the premium at the Fair of the American Institute was purchased by the Messrs. Adams, Express, and contained their books, money as a return [illegible] Safe, with Herring's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, was awarded two premiums at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, Boston, and was purchased by Messrs. Adams, Express, for their Boston business.

Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS'S AND DIEBOLD'S PATENT LOCKS.—The Subscribers have been awarded the Gold Medal at the late Fair of the American Institute, by the celebrated Safe Tester, Prof. Chilton, for the best and most powerful Safe ever tested by him, and also a very small but well-made one by one of our own Mechanics, who [illegible] dollar's worth of property has been consumed in accidental fires—313 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 149 Water-sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of [illegible] buyers to their immense stock of Emporium and Abundance PATENT MEDICINES,

the most complete assortment in the [illegible] and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, gross, or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting, is an established fact. The superiority and quality of work they are manufactured for this kind is ascertained to be better [illegible] work at a high velocity, we have just added a [illegible] of our quilting machines. They now [illegible] FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. [illegible] other quilting machines can be run, except at [illegible] tive loss, which will very soon [illegible] price of a machine.

I. M. SINGER & CO.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, [illegible] life have nearly run out, discovered in [illegible] Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Colds and general debility. Wishing to [illegible] as possible, he will send to such of the afflicted [illegible] lungs as may need it, this receipt, with the [illegible] ing up and successfully using it. He [illegible] cant to inclose him one shilling, [illegible] as postage on the recipe, and [illegible] to the payment of this advertisement.

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of [illegible] Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Rose [illegible] lin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which [illegible] at the lowest prices.

Window Shades.—Our Stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our [illegible] facilities enable us to offer these goods [illegible] houses. We invite the attention of [illegible]

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been [illegible] much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,

if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—THE ROTARY Lock, patented by VALENTINE & BUTLER, has three advantages over every other door lock in existence. 1. It cannot be picked. 2. The key is very small. 3. No two locks are alike, or can be opened by the same key. Add to this that the bolt is massive enough for entire security, and that the lock can be placed on any door without disfiguring it, and at a very moderate cost. For sale by VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 10 and 12 Maiden-lane.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING, comprising every description and grade from the most COSTLY to the CHEAPEST FABRICS.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 3s. per yard.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have remedied the general complaint against the above, that the articles contained in such [illegible] reduced in size as to render them almost useless. By an ingenious arrangement in the manufacture of their own, each article retains its usual dimensions, and the case loses none of its portability. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 307 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE VARIety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, also a variety of [illegible] articles for toilet use. They have been selected with especial care, and are warranted to be of the best quality. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House and No. 307 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of

RICH CARPETINGS,

to which they invite the attention of country merchants, and those about furnishing.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Depôt No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street,

Have just opened a splendid assortment of

RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
3s. per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the system is truly surprising. No person out of health should neglect them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels.

BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, wholesale agents.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED, per *Persia*, several cases of superior (Fur) Soft Hats, of new styles, which we offer at our counters.

LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

H. T. LOVETS' WAHPENE (AN INDIAN VEGETABLE preparation) will restore gray hair to its original color and cures baldness. No genuine Wahpene can be [illegible] only at his office, No. 762 Broadway. He has no agents. Beware of a counterfeit article.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature in its effects, no injury to hair or skin, and to complete the [illegible] of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 26, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS,
Agent.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, by PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes of course you will have heard,
But who escapes from looking most absurd,
If red or grey locks from his head hang down,
Instead of shining black or comely brown?
MANUFACTURED, SOLD AND APPLIED, (PRIVATELY,) No. 6 Astor-House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements [illegible] and excel all others. They are [illegible] would for their graceful beauty, [illegible] to a charm. The largest and best [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, [illegible]

OUR QUASSIA TONIC [illegible] useful in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, [illegible] but are of great advantage in [illegible] may be used with either wine or [illegible] gradually impart their [illegible] to the label. GARAUD & CO.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART. [illegible] FITCH'S HEART CORRECTIVE is a [illegible] other forms of heart disease. For sale at [illegible] way, New-York, and by druggists. Agents wanted. Address S. S. FITCH & CO.

WEDDING CARDS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF EVERDELL'S elegantly engraved wedding [illegible] &c., can be had on application, or sent by mail to any part of the country. EVERDELL, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Established in 1815.

THE MOST HEALTHFUL FOOD FOR SUMMER AND Fall is BECKER'S FARINA. [illegible] and invalids, it is a most delicious [illegible] preserves, in cooks and confectioners, [illegible] and [illegible] prevailing complaint and [illegible]

THE GREAT [illegible] CLOTHING DEPOT.

[illegible] PARKINSON & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

[illegible]

WIDOWS'...

[illegible] For sale at COLT & WHITTEMORE'S PICTURE SHOW-ROOM, No. 363 Broadway, [illegible] City references given.

[illegible]—Barnum's [illegible] Tuesday.—Barnum's [illegible] Vote.—The rub- [illegible] swers, in brass—and say that the [illegible] visitors who voted this day, at the [illegible] one vote was rendered with each purchased ticket. [illegible] except paying adult visitors were permitted to [illegible]

[illegible] to each hundred votes.....37
[illegible] to each hundred votes.....35
For Managers in each hundred votes.....40
JOHN CHEEVERWOOD, Jr., } Proprietors of
[illegible] BUTLER, } Barnum's Museum.
[illegible] DAVIDSON, } Ticket Receivers.
[illegible] day of September, 1856.
Commissioner of Deeds.

[illegible] Brazilian cures [illegible] The following cer- [illegible] one of the proprietors of the Providence [illegible]
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16, 1855.

Friend: On the evening of the 7th of February, 1854, [illegible] attack of cramp in my stomach, and could [illegible] relief until I was recommended to try your valita. [illegible] preparation, called "Dyer's Healing Embrocation," [illegible] it did, and found immediate relief. I believe it to be the best valuable preparation for such cases I ever [illegible] and would advise all afflicted in like manner to try this medicine. Yours, very respectfully,
JOSEPH F. CARR.

Sold in New-York by C. H. RING, General Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway. At retail by MORRIL, cor. Houston and [illegible] Gulick, cor. Bowery and Grand-st., and Druggist [illegible]

Liebig's Fluid Extract of Dandelion.—The prepara- [illegible] of dandelion generally found in the market are inert [illegible] and worthless to an extent that creates the opinion that [illegible] has not the medical virtues which writers claim for it. The error arises from want of skill in its preparation. It is a valuable alterative, tonic, diuretic and aperient; it has a specific action on the liver, exciting, when languid, to secretion. The diseases to which it is especially applica- [illegible] are derangement of the digestive organs, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and spleen, irritable condition of the stomach and bowels. In many cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint, our preparations have produced sore mouth and gums, affording permanent relief; this fact alone is conclusive in its favor as a remedial agent, when properly prepared. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 98 John-st., New-York, and sold by all apothecaries.

A Card—To the Public.—Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., desire to inform booksellers and the public that the demand for Mrs. STOWE'S new novel has so far exceeded their expectations and their facilities for manufacture, that they have been obliged to make a du- [illegible] set of stereotype plates, and contract for the issue [illegible] edition out of Boston. By this means they [illegible] soon to be able to supply all orders. They crave in- [illegible] for a few days, and in the mean time will [illegible] to furnish a part, at least, of every order re- [illegible]
Boston, Sept. 15, 1856.

Summer Complaints make fearful havoc [illegible] children. DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION [illegible] mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diar- [illegible] Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the [illegible] heat & headache, weakness and pains are han- [illegible] by its timely application. Clean and free from [illegible]
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broad- [illegible]
Sold at retail everywhere.

Fine Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches or any other fruit or vegetable can be preserved in a fresh state, with all their flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR or any other preservative properties, by using "SERATT'S PATENT [illegible] CASE," for which SEVEN DIPLOMAS AND [illegible] were awarded last season. These are the only [illegible] which are WARRANTED to preserve all kinds of fruit and vegetables. All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of ex- [illegible]
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and shaving brushes; Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fan- [illegible] goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported di- [illegible] and sold upon the most reasonable terms by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

Dr. A. Costar's Exterminator is the only arti- [illegible] that effectually clears, without danger or stench, Rats, Ground Rats, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. COSTAR'S ELEC- [illegible] POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of [illegible] Bed-Bugs, and all insects, and Costar's [illegible] Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Re- [illegible] Depot, No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

University of the City of New-York.—The [illegible] of this institution will be resumed on WEDNES- [illegible] DAY, the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be ex- [illegible] the day previous.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PERSONAL.

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORM- [illegible] the friends and relatives of Mrs. C. LOUIS SUTH- [illegible] ERLAND—a devoted wife and noble woman—of her ill- [illegible] being now quite sick at the home of her husband's [illegible] mother, No. 241 Bank-st., this City. (Nothing contagious.) [illegible] husband acts in the capacity of baggage master for New-York and Erie Railroad Co. With hopes of her speedy recovery, I remain. BERNARD STEVENS.

IF JOHN SMITH, WHO LEFT BURY, [illegible] Lancashire, England, about 10 years ago, will call on his brother PHILIPS, No. 110 York-st., Brooklyn, he will hear of something to his advantage.

F. B.—I HAVE YOURS OF THE 14TH. S. M. R. should have received a letter about the 9th, directed to H. Will write on Wednesday or Thursday.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their regular Fall Exhibition of Flowers and Fruits at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., commencing at 4 P. M., on WEDNES- [illegible] DAY, 17th inst., and continuing until FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 10 P. M. An address will be delivered on WEDNES- [illegible] EVENING, by GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. Admit- [illegible] tance, to non-members, 25 cents. A band of music will be in attendance each evening.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

BANNER PRESENTATION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—The weekly meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club of the XVth Ward will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at the Stuyvesant Institute. A new and magnificent banner will be presented to the Club. PARKE GODWIN, Esq., and F. A. CONKLING, Esq., will address the meeting. The FREMONT and DAYTON CLUB will be present, and sing the new prize song. Citizens of the Ward, and the different clubs in the City, are invited to attend.
CHARLES A. DANA, President.
R. T. CLEVELAND, } Secretaries.
G. HAZMAN, }
R. J. WELD, }
E. CHAPMAN, }

FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL CLUB OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—A public meeting will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ P. M. Hon. HENRY WILSON, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Gov. HENRY J. RAYMOND, will positively address the meeting. The full Glee Club will be present. Seats reserved for ladies.
WM. H. BROWNE, President.
J. H. HOBART WARD, } Secretaries.
DAVID TUTTLE, }
JOHN H. SUTHERLAND, }

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 16, 1856.—AT A [illegible] meeting of the friends of Mr. ANDREW J. ODELL, without distinction of party, held at the Bowery Hotel,—Mr. A. H. RODGERS, Chairman, PETER HERRICK, Secretary—Mr. ANDREW J. ODELL received the unanimous nomination for reelection as Councilman of the XLIXth Council District. After further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.
ABEL H. RODGERS, President.
PETER HERRICK, Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY!!—A MEETING OF THE [illegible] 18th Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Banner Club will be held at the corner of 30th-st. and Avenue A, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1856, for the pur- [illegible] of enrolling members, and other business of an im- [illegible] nature. Eminent speakers are engaged to address [illegible] meeting. Come one—come all. By order.
FELIX DUFFY, Chairman.

NOTICE.—A special [illegible] a business meeting THIS (Wednes- [illegible] EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Read- [illegible] Meeting House in Bedford. The members will please [illegible] punctual in attendance. By order.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH WARD, Brooklyn, will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Myrtle-av. and Washington-avenue, for the purpose of consulting a Fremont and Dayton Club. All friendly to the cause are invited to attend. Good speaking may be expected.

NOTICE.—REPUBLICANS WHO WISH TO AT- [illegible] the Fremont meeting at Stapleton THIS EVE- [illegible] ING, are notified that a steamboat will leave that place for this City at 11 P. M., after the addresses of JOHN P. HALE, JOSEPH HOXIE and W. H. ANTHON.

FREMONT, FILLMORE AND BUCHANAN [illegible] Badges, handsomely printed, on satin ribbon, at low prices. Also, all kinds of plain or fancy job printing done, in the first style of the art, at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND EN- [illegible] VELOPES.—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates. For sale at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER A [illegible] Lecture on "Sectional Education (in the 43d-st. Method- [illegible] Episcopal Church, between 7th and 8th avs.,) on [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SU- [illegible] GARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, may be had in quantities to suit famil- [illegible] on reasonable terms, at the large stores of [illegible] C. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 260 and 428 Greenwich-st. [illegible] sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN with excellent City reference; one as cook, who thoroughly understands all sorts of meats and poultry baking, and pastry and soups of every variety; will do part of the washing and ironing if required; wages $8 to $10 a month; the other as regular chambermaid, will do washing and ironing; can do up linen in good style; or as nurse and seamstress; wages, $7. Call or address No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and nurse, and as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, &c.; by six very experienced girls with good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION; she understands Spanish and American cooking, desserts and baking; can assist in washing and ironing if required; knows her business and can be well recommended. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the Fancy Store, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or a chambermaid and assist at washing and ironing; best City references. Call or address at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or would take laundress' place; has got the best of reference from where she has lived five years and seven months. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Can take the full charge of an infant. She has lived three years in her last place. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, and to assist in chamber-work. Understands all kinds of family sewing and shirt-making. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 26 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, to do chamberwork and seamstressing, or waiting, in a respectable family; the best of reference given. Call or address to No. 245 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE SCOTCH young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid or laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a colored cook, and colored girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman to do general housework in a small family, as chambermaid and waiter and assistant laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as whitress and chambermaid; has no objection to take charge of a child; has best of City references. Apply at No. 123 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as good plain cook an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and laundress or to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 110 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; have good City references.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PACKER—ONE who is thoroughly experienced in packing dry goods. Apply to C. T. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as plain cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Cherry-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as waiter in a private family. Call for two days at No. 120 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, room No. 10. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a chambermaid and fine washer, or waiter, in a private family. She has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, with good references, to do chamberwork or take care of children or waiting. Apply No. 84 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse, or chambermaid and waiter. Can give good reference from her present situation, No. 80 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 103 East 17th-st., corner of 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist at washing and ironing. Apply at No. 196 2d-av., her present employer's, to whom she refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH lady of the highest respectability, as seamstress or housekeeper. Address for two days, No. 160 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable American lady, as housekeeper. Can be seen for two days at No. 739 Greenwich-st., two doors from Perry.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS FLUENTly the English, French and German languages, and understands Italian, wishes to find a family going to Italy. She would go either as companion to a lady, or take the entire charge of one or two children. No salary required. Address L. Y., 342 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S, CHELSEA Iron Works, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE,
No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A girl who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; English, Scotch, or American preferred. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 271 West 19th-st., 3d door west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. English or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 64 East 17th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SALESLADY THAT IS THORoughly acquainted with laces and embroideries, and accustomed to the Broadway trade. Inquire at No. 705 Broadway.

FOR BOYS WHO CAN SING.—WANTED, for a Church choir, one or two boys with decidedly good first-treble voices, about 12 years of age, and under good moral influences at home. Apply at MILLER'S book store, No. 645 Broadway, until Saturday next. An extra compensation to one of extraordinary qualifications.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—The work of collecting names for this paper will be very easy, as the entire public wish merely to be called on in detail to at once set down their names. Apply at the office of the *Spirit*, No. 348 Broadway, Appleton's Building, after 12 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of four acres of ground laid out in ornamental garden. To a good Scotch or English gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, a yearly salary and a permanent situation is offered. None but such need apply at J. M. EMERSON & CO.'S No. 1 Spruce-st., between 1 and 2 P. M., on Wednesday.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the Inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TO TYPE FOUNDERS.—A DRESSER WHO fully understands his business, and is steady and attentive, may hear of a good situation by addressing L. JOHNSON & CO., Philadelphia.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands her business. Inquire at No. 15 West 18th-st.

TO TINMEN.—WANTED TWO MEN TO WORK on the assortment; also a boy in the store. Apply to BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO., No. 272 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY UNDERSTANDing music will be taken to board in a family where teaching will be taken as a part consideration for board. Address F. V., Post-Office, Box No. 4,197. Reference required. Residence will be in Brooklyn.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, with closets adjoining for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN desiring rooms and partial board, with the comforts of a home, in a quiet private family, may obtain the same by applying at No. 124 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING House; now vacant a back parlor with adjoining room, also other rooms, with full or partial board, in a very desirable location, convenient to cars and stages. No. 235 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with board, at [illegible] between 2d and 3d avs.; with gas [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front parlor and bedroom [illegible] a large room on 3d floor; may be had [illegible] private family, at No. 272 Henry-st. [illegible] required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO [illegible] with board, in a private family, [illegible] 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 386 RICKS- [illegible] st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on 4th floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant room with partial board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Grove-st.

BOARD WANTED—A LADY WISHING BOARD in a private family, either in New-York or Brooklyn, and experienced in teaching, would like to teach the English branches and music as an equivalent. Address X. Y., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, in a private boarding house or family, west of Broadway and not above 14th-st. References required and given. Address, with particulars, BOARD, box No. 1,956 P. O.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT parlor, well furnished, with a bedroom attached, in a basement house; will be let to one or two gentlemen; also, several other pleasant rooms, on the third floor; with partial board if desired. Apply at No. 233 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 387 4th-st., near Broadway.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD may be had at No. 54 West 7th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 65 Madison-av.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, Introductory and Representative, Wanted, immediately, a lady, (Parisian,) as private governess in a family; also, a gentleman to teach Classics, Mathematics, French, German and Natural Sciences, as private tutor. Salaries liberal. Apply to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH. Principals and families may obtain competent teachers.

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST IN TEACHing the English branches and Music in a school in a delightful and healthy part of the country. Salary $100 per annum, with board and washing. Letters addressed to TEACHER, Post-Office, Tarrytown, Westchester County, shall be attended to.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, A teacher for a private school in this City, a clerk for a coal office, two porters for stores, one clerk for a steamboat. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY A SHORT distance from the City, a French lady, capable of teaching that language and music. A good salary given. Apply to Box No. 506 Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school a short distance from New-York. Address TEACHER, stating age and qualifications, at the office of the *Daily Times*.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ELEMENTARY English branches and the classics. Apply between 1 and 3 P. M. at No. 872 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, IN CITY or country, requiring efficient and trustworthy bookkeepers, clerks, &c., are invited to send their orders to the undersigned. All clerks on our registry have first-class references, and we register mercantile clerks only. No charge to employers. We can refer to firms we have supplied. Young men are invited to register.
HATTON & Co., No. 519 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 510 BROADWAY.—Schools and families can be supplied with competent governesses, American, English and German. Teachers are invited to register. Heads of institutes and schools will confer a favor by forwarding circulars for the guidance and information of parents.

WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, TWO book-keepers, 2 conductors, 4 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 haggagemen, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, men on steamers and railroads, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, and 4 boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

SERVANTS WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS cooks, nurses, laundresses, waitresses and waiters are wanted immediately for excellent permanent situations now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

SIMMONS' FALL STYLES OF
PARIS MILLINERY,
Will be opened on Thursday, Sept. 18, at No. 564 Broadway.

PARIS MILLINERY—PARIS MILLINERY —McCORMACK & SIMPSON will open on THURSDAY NEXT, 18th inst., at No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the largest and most recherché stock of millinery ever offered in the City, and at prices to suit the most economical.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and
No. 126 6th-av., New-York.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Wholesale and Retail for the Fall of '56.—Ladies will find a good assortment of the above goods at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., which are offered as low as any store in the City. Milliners supplied. L. P. TIBBALS.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY.—MISS MULLIN, No. 446 Broome-st., will open Fall Millinery on Thursday, Sept. 18, selected by herself in Paris. The trade supplied with patterns.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO. NO. 7 BOND-STREET.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 18. Particular attention paid to mourning hats.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. KIDD, NO. 194 Bleecker-st., will open Fall Millinery on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 131 Canal-st., corner of Laight, will open Paris Fall and Winter millinery, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., will open FALL MILLINERY on Thursday, Sept. 18.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

A MEDALSOME MAN.
Four nations' medals Lyon shows,
All given for his POWDER;
Fame in his praise her trumpet blows,
And still the blast grows louder.
Call and see the medals and Prince Albert's letter, at the Depôt No. 424 Broadway. LYON'S POWDER and PILLS, for insects and vermin.

NEW FALL GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.

BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 454 Pearl-st.,
offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st.

LOOKING GLASSES

AND PICTURE FRAMES,
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 388, 390, 392 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.

No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP —It is well known, cures TAN PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for finished, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, [illegible] light hair soft, glossy, and silky. [illegible] established 1826. No. 67 [illegible] from [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] DEVO, Nos. 7 and 9 [illegible] Appleton Building, [illegible] Broadway, from [illegible] entrance.

N. B.—Goods freely shown.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED, BY BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment of DRESS GOODS;
viz.: Plain and Figured Merinoes,
Valencias, Wool Plaid, Plain and Figured De Laines,
Some very beautiful Satin Stripe Poplins,
French Calicoes, of newest designs,
Plaid Tweeds for Traveling Dresses.
All of which will be sold at lowest prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.

PRICES AT WHICH A FIRE COAT AND PANTS CAN BE HAD AT
SMITH BROTHERS',
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	$13
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	15
Drab Kersey Beaver, Coat and Pants	18
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	12
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	$13 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants	14 to 18

HAVRE FLANNEL FIRE SHIRTS,
Constantly on hand $2 75

NEW EMBROIDERIES JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
RICH POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
RICH VALENCIENNES SETS,
SUISSE AND CAMBRIC COLLARS, NEW DESIGNS
EXTRA RICH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
POINT APPLIQUE LACE—SOME ELEGANT PATTERNS.
ALSO, 500 DOZEN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
From 1s. 6d. to 6s., at least 50 per cent. under price.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!

We have now completed
Our assortment of SILK ROBES,
And call the particular attention
Of the ladies to the same,
As it comprises the most
Extensive and best selected
Stock to be found in the City.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
PARIS FEATHERS,
COLORED LACES, COLORED STRAW BONNETS,
Buds, Piquets, &c.,
at
low prices for cash, at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

Our Cloak and Shawl Department
Is now being filled with
Some of the latest importations
Of both articles. Also,
Cloaks of our own manufacture
In newest patterns and styles.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

L. O. WILSON & CO.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season, a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,

Of every description and price.
Also, Flannels, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets,
And Housekeeping articles of all kinds.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VELVETS AND CLOTHS

for Ladies' Cloaks,
German and Lyons Velvets, all widths,
Beaver and Light Pelisse Cloth, all shades,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 129 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiving from Auction and other sources, their Fall supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.,
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. Fifteen cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CARPETS.

Wholesale and Retail.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving
From Europe
And the
Auction Sales
All the latest
Styles of
CARPETING,
which we offer
At the Lowest
Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, will open and offer for sale this week
5 Cases French Merinoes,
3 Cases Woolen Plaids,
2 Cases Splendid Silks.
These goods will be shown at a very moderate advance on the cost of importation at
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

A
GRAND OPENING.
RICH FALL CARPETS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.
CROSSLEY'S
Newest Patterns of
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLYS.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Will open on Wednesday, 17th, a large and carefully selected stock of
NEW FALL GOODS, of their own importation.
SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
POPLINS AND VALENCIAS,
MERINO, DELAINES AND RICH DRESS GOODS in general.
No. 729 Broadway.

REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 426 Broadway,
Has opened a magnificent assortment of Real India Camels' Hair Long Shawls, Square Shawls and Scarfs.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

A full assortment of STELLA, BROCHE, WOOL, PLAID, &c., this morning, at
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS

Of fine Gray, Brown, mixed and Black Cloths.
The styles entirely new.
Now on sale by
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The largest and cheapest stock in the United States.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

LANE & PORTER

WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS MORNING,
100 pieces new stripe and plaid silks, at 6s.
150 pieces elegant stripe and plaid Silks at 8s.
Also, a full assortment Silk Robes, very cheap, at No 72 Canal-st.

G. B. WILLIAMS

Begs to announce that he is now fully prepared for the Fall Trade, his stock being replete with all the fashionable and desirable articles in the Dry Goods line. An examination is respectfully solicited at
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS.

A large assortment of the above goods—very cheap—may be found at
G. B. WILLIAMS', No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, EMBROIDERIES.—A new, dress and cloak trimmings, hosiery, gloves, corsets, &c., small wares, &c.—McCORMACK & SIMPSON will open on THURSDAY NEXT, 18th inst., new lots of [illegible] goods in each of the above departments, with a very large assortment of French millinery, at their usual low rates.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and
No. 126 6th-av., New-York.

[illegible] will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., &c.

LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.,
Would invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their extensive stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., which they offer to the trade at prices that will defy competition.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,

Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season.
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LANE AND PORTER

WILL OPEN FOR SALE THIS MORNING,
Elegant WOOL DE LAINES, PLAIDS, POPLINS, &c., &c., at very low prices.
Also, two cases FRENCH MERINOES.
No. 71 Canal-st.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.

Just received, 500 dozen Kid Gloves at 6s.; the very best goods imported.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

SILK ROBES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS WILL OPEN ON Monday a great variety of silks and silk robes; also wool plaids, valencias and satin damasks. A full assortment of shawls. No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

CHEAP SILKS, CHEAP MERINOS,

CHEAP SHAWLS and CHEAP DELAINES,
At T. M. JAMES, No. 15 Canine-st., corner Bleecker.
N. B.—Will open this mor

BY
EDWARDS & CO.
TWO NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL.
I.
THE GOLDEN DAGON;
OR, UP AND DOWN THE IRRAWADDI.
BEING SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE IN THE BURMAN EMPIRE.
BY AN AMERICAN.
The author served, as Surgeon on board an English armed steamer during the late Burmese war, and in this book gives a most vivid and picturesque account of his remarkable adventures.
The fact that scarcely is known of the singular people of Burmah—the "land of the White Elephant," the "Throne of the Golden Foot"—and that the present work is the first of its kind in a new and most curious field, renders "The Golden Dagon" a peculiarly interesting book.
II.
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In a Series of
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By J. W. DE FOREST.
This book contains the account of a journey through Greece and the Holy Land—a country replete with interest, and presenting more objects to inspire the traveler, and more animating topics to impress the reader, than any other country in the world.
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

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OMEMEE!!!
This new novel, by Henry William Herbert, is admitted by all literary men to be
THE GREATEST INDIAN NOVEL
SINCE THE DAYS OF COOPER.
Some say it exceeds, in interest and graphic detail, anything that Cooper ever wrote.
Published in PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES which contains also 16 large pages of other deeply interesting literary matter. Price six cents.
Office, Appleton's Building,
No. 348 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

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Complete file (bound) of the
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
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As a History of the TIMES this journal
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PHONOGRAPHY.—ALL WORKS FOR SALE by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Works on Hydropathy or Water Cure; Physiology and Phrenology; Physiognomy and Magnetism; Psychology, Chemistry, and the Natural Sciences generally.

NOW READY:
"IN PERILS BY MINE OWN COUNTRYMEN."
THREE YEARS ON THE KANSAS BORDER.
BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
"Our brothers bold on the prairies cold,
In bloody shrouds are lying,
And their wives on high send the piercing cry,
And from burning homes are flying."
240 pp. 12mo. Price, paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cts.
The author of this work traveled as a missionary in different portions of the border counties of Missouri, and in the Territory of Kansas; was there before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and became intimately acquainted with the prominent leaders, and with the events of the subsequent crusade against the liberty, lives and property of all Freedom-loving settlers.
He narrates only facts, but they are of the gravest and most startling character; exhibiting, in all their living enormity, the awful outrages of which that unhappy Territory has been the victim. The reader, while he cannot fail to be deeply interested in its perusal, will rise from it with an indignant blush of shame that anywhere under the American flag such monstrous crimes should go unpunished. Every
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should read and ponder well the facts contained in this volume. They clearly reveal the settled and deliberate purpose of a large and powerful body of men, backed by the Executive head of the Government, to invade and trample in the dust not only the political, but also the social and religious rights heretofore regarded as sacredly and inviolably guaranteed to every American.
Mailed free on receipt of retail price.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
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DR. DORAN'S NEW WORK
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.
KNIGHTS AND THEIR DAYS. By Dr. DORAN, Author of "Table Traits," "Habits and Men," &c.; 12mo., cloth, $1 25.
DR. DORAN'S WORKS, complete in 4 vols., viz.:
TABLE TRAITS, WITH SOMETHING ON THEM. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.
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THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER, (the Wives of the Four Georges.) 2 vols., 12mo., cloth, $2.
SEPTEMBER 27.
SINAI AND PALESTINE, in connection with their History, by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M. A., Canon of Canterbury, with colored maps and Plates. 8vo., cloth, $2 50.
OCTOBER 4.
THE HISTORY OF TEXAS, from its first settlement to the Annexation, with Maps, Portraits and other Illustrations. By Colonel H. Yoakum, of the Texas Bar. 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, (in press), $5. J. S. REDFIELD.

WELLS' ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL HAND-BOOK
Should be in the hands of every man and youth in the United States. It is just suited to the times. It is invaluable to all who wish to be posted in the political history of this country. As a book of reference alone, it is worth many times its cost.
The work contains 52 illustrations, is printed on extra fine paper, handsomely bound in muslin; price 50 cents; sent post paid on receipt of price in stamps or money. Address J. G. WELLS, Pub. Agent, No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

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The fact established that No. 409 Broadway is the best place in New-York to buy books.
EVANS & CO. sell books as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and give with each book a present varying in value from 25 cents to $100. The value of the present depends upon the number of the book. Gifts delivered at the time of sale. Great inducement to agents. Catalogues containing full explanations sent on application to any address free.

QUEER, QUAINT, QUIZZICAL
notions have existed in all ages and in all parts of the world, but the queerest, quaintest, and most quizzical of "notions" that ever existed in any age or any part of the world, is that immense vehicle of fun,
THE YANKEE NOTIONS.
The October number is out and for sale by all news agents, for 12½ cents. Subscription, $1 25 a year.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

FREMONT THE PIONEER.
Just published, a spirited and nearly full length portrait of Col. FREMONT in his California costume, size 19x24 inches. Price 75 cents; a liberal discount to the trade.
SOULE & ROGERS,
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HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Illustrated with Bank Note Plates. Second edition. Price $1 25; sent free of postage. This work is now acknowledged by Bankers, Brokers and Cashiers to be the best work of the kind ever published, and it is the only one which is illustrated with genuine Bank-Note Engravings. Prospectus, containing their recommendations and an outline of the work, sent to applicants.
GEORGE PEYTON, No. 418 Broadway, New-York.

SIEGE OF BOMARSUND, 1854.—JOURNAL of operations of the artillery and engineers. Published by permission of the Minister of War. Illustrated by maps and plans, translated from the French by an army officer. 12mo., cloth, 75 cts. Just published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.
Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive. (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE OF GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN WALKER and Leonard sts., a honiton lace CHEMISETTE AND COLLAR, a reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 290 3d-av.

FOUND—A PIECE OF BLACK SILK, CONTAINING some 30 or more yards, which the owner can have by describing property. Apply to L. CAMPBELL, No. 9 Nassau-st., 4th floor.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH, A RAILROAD Mortgage Bond for $500. The owner can have the same by proving property. Apply at PATON & CO.'S, No. 17 Park-place.

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MELODEONS. MELODEONS.
GARHART'S NEW PATENT
DOUBLE BANK,
Manufactured by
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.,
Nos. 97, 99 and 101 East 23d-st., New-York.
Having become located in their new and extensive manufactory, the subscribers are now prepared to supply dealers and others with a superior Melodeon. They would call particular attention to the fact that they are the original manufacturers, and that all the valuable improvements now in use owe their origin to Mr. Carhart, the most important of which are only applied to Melodeons of their own manufacture. Those purchasing of us can, therefore, rest assured that they will have the benefit of the latest and best improvements.
Our large assortment enables us to fill orders for any number and of any style and compass on our list, at short notice.
We would call attention to our
NEW DOUBLE-BANK MELODEON,
for which letters patent have just been issued to Mr. Carhart. This instrument has two rows of keys, acting independently of each other, or together, by means of the Coupler, having two sets of reeds, acted upon by each set of keys separately or both together by one set of keys. By means of this combination a great variety of pleasing changes may be produced, besides which it has the
POWER OF A SMALL ORGAN,
and has been pronounced by the first Organists in this and other cities as being the
BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ORGAN
within their knowledge. One of the many advantages which we claim in this instrument is its durability and simplicity of construction, which features were pronounced at the Patent-Office as being a great improvement and a redeeming quality in instruments of this kind. The rapid sale of our
DOUBLE-BANK MELODEON,
since its introduction, is convincing proof of the high estimation in which it is held by the public. We also have a full assortment of other styles:
The Louis XIV. style, carved legs and pearl inlaid nameboard. Two styles of 6-octave in piano cases. The 5 and 6 octave Double Reeds, with 3 and 4 stops. The 6-octave, piano style, and the 4½ and 5 octaves, scroll legs, portable styles—all of which are made of the best materials, and in the best and most durable manner.
The exertions and experiences of years are concentrated in the instrument we now offer for public favor. The QUALITY OF TONE of our Melodeons is SUPERIOR TO THAT OF ANY OTHER MAKERS, who have not had the experience in Voicing which Mr. Carhart has had, he being the originator of the science of Voicing Reeds many years since, and by the improvements which he has since made in the art, we are enabled to produce a quality of tone unequaled—answering quickly to the touch, and at once powerful and pure.
By our EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES, we are enabled to supply dealers on the most favorable terms.
Letters addressed to us will be promptly answered.
PRICE LIST and CIRCULARS inclosed if requested.
CAUTION.
Dealers in Melodeons and the public generally are cautioned against selling or purchasing Melodeons embracing the improvements secured to J. Carhart, by Letters Patent, unless it shall appear that such Melodeons have been made under a right or license granted by us. We are aware that several parties are infringing our patent, against whom we are instituting suits for damages. All persons who buy, sell or use any of said illegally-manufactured Melodeons, are equally liable with the manufacturers thereof.
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.
No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

G. & H. BARMORE—NO. 348 BLEECKER-ST., extensive Piano manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large and elegant stock, with their improved, grand diagonal, and the advantage in buying from first hands at great bargains. Also, five second-hand Pianos by CHICKERING & SONS.

PIANOS FOR EXCHANGE.—A FEW VERY superior pianos to exchange for dry goods, boots and shoes or ready-made clothing. These instruments are new, and can be selected from a large assortment from a celebrated manufactory. Apply to HALL & ALDEN, No. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

GREAT BARGAINS.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, made by best maker; warranted; has been used a few months; cost $450, will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 326 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

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TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES
Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.
Our manufacture embraces the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and staple envelopes—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.
Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case, or part of case. Sole agents for Harrison & Co.'s and West End Co.'s superior cream laid, Elizabethan, Alhambra and tinted paper; billet, note, bath, letter, cap, etc. Also, embossed fancy note. LYON & RAYNOR,
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Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

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RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
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SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

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STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 58 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

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JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 00 to $100 00
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Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains..... 9 00 to 85 00 each
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Ladies' Gold Bracelets..... 7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings..... 75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings..... 3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings..... 2 00 to 36 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles..... 2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals..... 1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils..... 3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils..... 1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies..... 1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces..... 2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs..... 2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses..... 1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses..... 9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles..... 37 cents to 140 00
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, 178 Broadway, corner of Cedar, No. 11 Wall-st., except Sat., near Broadway, up stairs.

GWARNEY'S [illegible] and all kinds of Repairs, &c.
Gold Detached Levers for ladies..... $25 to $60
Gold Roht. Roskell Levers for ladies..... 100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches..... 150 to 200
Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
MR. LOUIS ERNST would respectfully announce, that he is now forming, at his own residence, a class for the private instruction of a few select boys, in every branch of a polite education. TERMS—Per board and tuition, $250 a year; for day scholars, $150; primary department, $75. For further particulars, call or address LOUIS ERNST, No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., re-opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 6 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

NOTICE.—HIRAM SWIFT, TEACHER OF THE Piano-forte and singing, would respectfully inform his friends and pupils in New-York and Brooklyn, that his Fall Term of Instructions will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856. I have time to devote to a few more pupils. Early application requested. I am, also, prepared to take classes in vocal music. Address H. SWIFT, care of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, or to MASON BROTHERS, New-York, or A. THURSTON, No. 8 New-York Bible Society Building.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young Ladies, Nos. 23 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 4.
Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 24, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of C. SHEPARD, No. 143 Fulton-st.; HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S ROOMS ARE OPEN for instruction on the piano-forte, melodeon, violin, &c., at No. 206 Allen-st., every Tuesday and Friday, (also evenings of same days,) and every Monday and Thursday, at the Church in Bedford-st., near 3d-av., at 3 o'clock, for young ladies, and at 3½ o'clock for those that attend school. Terms—24 lessons in class, $5; for 24 lessons private, $10; for 24 lessons at the residence of the pupil, $15. Pianos tuned. Residence, No. 223 Chrystie-st.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING private tutors or teachers in select schools for one or two hours a day, can be directed to young gentlemen, distinguished graduates of our best colleges, and of the highest moral and religious character, on applying by letter to Rev. J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 55 Broadway, or at the Library of Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to
H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—NO. 96 8T. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Universite de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

DR. F. BERTHET RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and the public that on the 8th of Sept. he will open a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 43 West 21st-st., where all the branches of a classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a gymnasium.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Now in its 36th year of successful operation,) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, Drawing, and Music, upon the Piano or Concertina. A note addressed M. Y. X., office of the *Times*, will receive prompt attention.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL. No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—PROF. PUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or, during Summer, No. 39 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC AND WRITING.—WILLIS J. RENVILLE, practical accountant, No. 362 Broadway, continues to prepare persons for the counting-room by a thorough and efficient course of instruction, each student receiving a separate tuition. His spacious and elegant rooms, the largest in the City, are open day and evening. Terms favorable.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580 Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS ARE PREPARED to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELLOW of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his school at his house, No. 282 4th-av., on Sept. 8. He begs to refer to Messrs. R. B. MINTURN, J. H. SWIFT, H. A. HURLBUT, F. W. OGDEN, A. SCHERMERHORN, A. B. SANDS, &c.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will reopen at his house, No. 14 West 38th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 15. There are vacancies.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 104 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

RAND'S FAMILY SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 425 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, Publishers of the American Educational Series of improved
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
send their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers, who have compared, tested and preferred these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 138 3d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 161 Macdougal-st. and 160 Clinton-place.—Directed by the late Professors of M. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Practical, Commercial and Mathematical studies; an elementary department; a Gymnasium. No extra charges for Modern languages. French is the language of the School.

THE MISS WAYLANDS.—NO. 250 WEST 23d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15. REFERENCES.—DR. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; S. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st.—Circulars of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYBSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 38 West 33d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 27 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE, WILL reopen her Day and Boarding School for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archeology*.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will open, after the Summer vacation, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV. reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL.
WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following purposes:
"BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINTING."
"MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINERY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER.
"TANNERS'" and "CURRIERS' OIL," for mixing with TALLOW and finishing.
"FOR GAS," adapted to all the "GAS APPARATUS"

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

MESSRS. P. A. VERLEE & CO WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their extensive warerooms, No. 698 Broadway, by MR. T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer, for the purpose of reducing their stock, which consists of a very large and extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture in every variety of the best quality; all of which have been made for private custom trade, and in point of quality and finish, is second to none in the City. Purchasers may be all warranted the same as if sold at private sale, and the sales will be positive, without reserve, as both the goods are catalogued for auction. This stock of furniture is one of the largest to be found in the City, and is particularly worthy of the notice of dealers, and must be examined to be appreciated. The assortment consists of elegantly carved rosewood etageres, oak and walnut sideboard, parlor suites in various styles of coverings and in muslin, that can be finished to suit the tastes of the purchasers; very rich centre-tables, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs in great variety; library and secretary bookcases, parlor secretaries, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, together with a great variety of mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining room and chamber furniture. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be carefully packed for shipping. The furniture will be ready for examination on Wednesday. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, at salerooms, No. 78 Nassau-st., near Fulton, peremptory auction sale of magnificent rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut cabinet-made furniture, consisting of a general assortment of the best furniture that can be made, and such as is seldom offered at auction. As this sale will positively be peremptory we invite the attention of the trade and housekeepers to inspect the stock. Catalogues will be in readiness on the morning of sale. Amongst the collection will be found several parlor suites, richly carved and covered in Terry, satin de laine, brocatel, silk and plush, hair cloth and figured coverings, sofas, tête-à-têtes, Turkish reclining chairs, Voltaire chairs, rockers, parlor spring-seat and fancy chairs, centre, card, pier, fancy and work tables, secretary and library bookcases, escritoires, secretary bureaus, armoires, hall hat stands, dining extension tables, enameled chamber suites, rosewood, mahogany and walnut do.; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, toilet ware, French-plate mirrors end pier mirrors; oil paintings, some of which are of superior merit, gilt cornices, table cutlery. Also, an invoice of porcelain ware; China vases and ornaments, glass ware, &c., &c. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE—PLIMPTON'S GREAT SECRETary bedstead, (never was one known to be offered for sale before this one,) which will be sold at No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, at 10½ o'clock, THIS MORNING; truly a great article in every way; immense stock of custom made furniture rarely found at auction. The attention of the public is particularly called, as not the least imposition will be practiced to increase the price; and other valuable articles for household use, cigars, fancy goods, &c. N. B.—Buyers are not required to pay a penny deposit, neither need they take the article after they purchase, when will be cheerfully plastered. Shipments duly prepared under the eye of the principal, without any delay. This is a rare opportunity, as these goods must be sold, whatever may be the sacrifice. A full description would be impossible. Examination from 7 A. M. is solicited.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY, SILVER, AND PLATED WARE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 61 Nassau-st., by order of the assignees, a large and fine collection of jewelry, consisting of enameled and pearl bracelets, diamond ear and finger rings; ruby, emerald, topaz, blood and gold stone rings; vest and fob chains, watches, by Cooper, Johnson, Tobias, and other celebrated makers. A large portion of this stock was imported by Messrs. Marshall, Gallenot & Co., jewelers, No. 651 Broadway. That portion of the stock is fully warranted, and their stock was well known as being one of the best selections of imported jewelry in this country. This is a rare opportunity for those in the fine jewelry business to furnish themselves with choice goods.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 58 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 26x100, with three buildings thereon—one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 270 3d-st. The lot is 22 7x106, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on hand and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND WAGONS.—FEED & COLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, in front of their salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 1 large dapple gray horse, 1 iron gray horse, 1 gray mare, *Lady Bennett*, can trot inside of three minutes to a road wagon, will be warranted in every respect; 1 rockaway wagon, for one or two horses, in perfect order; 1 good (light road) wagon, 1 top wagon in good order. Also, 1 horse, 1 baker's wagon, 1 set harness.

ALSO,

FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment for parlor, chamber and kitchen.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 66 Nassau-st., magnificent diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c.; cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, finger rings, pins, brooches, studs, &c., 18-carat gold mountings, 18-carat gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers, do. guard, vest and fob chains, in the newest style; also, a large line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, lockets, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, bracelets, vest buttons, &c., &c. Every article is warranted as represented on the catalogue.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, piano-fortes, French plate pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings, China, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., most of which is far superior to furniture usually sold at auction, having been made by some of the best City makers, and for beauty of design and finish are equal to any ever made. Catalogues are now ready, and parties wishing to buy are respectfully solicited to call and examine the stock previous to sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

By P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE—On MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 80 Duane-st., machines, turning shaft engine, boiler and heater, brass cocks, valves, gauges, nipples, bushings, elbows, tees, reducing sockets, bands, &c. Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART—THURSDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale large and extensive assortment of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture of every description, rosewood piano fortes, gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HANDSOME AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, the entire furniture of the first-class house No. 36 East 20th-st. Indisputable notes, payable in three months, will be taken for sums over $250.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve for cash.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at 215 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 333 8th-av., corner 27th-st., New-York; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEDON, No. 49 South-st., New-York; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts., Yard No. 31 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COAL—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, Nn. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL HORSE, 9 YEARS, one bay horse, 15 hands; all sound and kind—good under saddle and in harness; the white horse is an excellent lady's saddle-horse. Also, wagons and harness. Sold for want of use. Every satisfaction given. Apply at DILKE'S stables, No. 189 Mercer-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED ISSUE DRAFTS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £2 upwards, at 95 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscounted by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 86 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and dépôts of the former Company as are situated at and between Cleveland and Grafton.
By order of the Board,
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the letest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$320,000 8 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.

The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1882.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE CO.,
No. 896 Broadway, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 M. in pursuance of the by-laws, for the annual election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A general attendance is requested. The transfer books will be closed from this date, until further notice. Dated 13th Sept. 1856. JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
J. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Departments.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Conpon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ARTIZANS' BANK, No. 117 Nassau-st.

THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank is payable at the Banking-house, on Monday, the 22d inst., and the fourth and final installment of 25 is payable on Monday, Oct. 6, 1856. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

JULY INTEREST—CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—Coupons, due 1st July, 1856, on the Civil Bonds of the State of California, issued in 1851, 1853 and 1855, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after FRIDAY next, the 19th instant.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY give notice that I will be prepared to receive moneys on Taxes on TUESDAY MORNING next, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Texes.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to E. RELF, an Individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1ew2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to C. RAHN, an Individual Banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
s27,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22,'54-1aw2yW* D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11, '55-1aw2yW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 15, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 294 Delancy-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next, dated New-York, April 6, 1856. MARY YOUNG, Executrix.
ap8-1aw6mW*

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station, for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all points West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *vid* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Otsego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *vid* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Train connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of car, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above,

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *vid* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Lewiston*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *vid* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 18 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arriva at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *vid* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *vid* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leava Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

INSURANCE.

NEW WORLD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscriptions to the capital stock ($200,000) of this Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at the office No. 35 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings.
IRA SMITH,
GABRIEL MEAD, } Commissioners.
THOMAS A. EMMET,

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARDEN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ARMITT,	WM. BIRDSALL, JR.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

GAS FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 596 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 83 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 FRANKFORT-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—$5 Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 37 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The following ships are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. BLANCHARD; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, June 11.....1856
Saturday, June 7.....1856	Wednesday, June 25.....1856
Saturday, June 21.....1856	Wednesday, July 9.....1856
Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23.....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston...Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York.Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOSTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

...STABBED.

...Sheridan was stabbed ...places, on Monday night, at a ...corner of Second-avenue and ... The wounds inflicted are of so ...that death is likely to ensue. Coro... notified, and will hold an *ante*... ...on, at the residence of the wounded ...Twenty-ninth-street.

A ... named John McGlora, with whom Sheridan ...fighting when the knife was used, has been ar... committed to prison, to abide the Coro...'s decision.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred in West Broadway, near Leonard-street, during which a man, name unknown, was so severely stabbed that his removal to the Hospital was deemed necessary. Two brothers, named Thomas and Wm. McNally, were arrested on suspicion of committing the assault. They were committed for examination.

AN ALLEGED FRENCHMAN HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Some ... since, a notice appeared in our columns stating that ... street of William Ball, of No. 166 West Thirtieth-street; this City, a Trustee and Superintendent of the American Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, doing business in this City, upon a charge of ... the sum of $800 worth of the property of the Company, which charge was made by Albert ... of No. 26 West Thirtieth-street, who was ... said Treasurer of the Company. Mr. Ball was taken before Justice FLANDREAU, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. We are requested to state that after a full and careful investigation of the charge Mr. Ball was honorably discharged, the evidence not being sufficient to justify holding him upon the alleged charge. We also are informed that proceedings have been commenced by Mr. Ball against Mr. Granger and Albert L. Eastman, the President of said Company, for malicious prosecution and other matters growing out of this charge.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.

Two men, named Thomas Kesler and John Kellogg, got into a ...cation at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street North River, when Kesler, it is charged, seized a club, and with it struck his antagonist several violent blows on the head, which knocked him senseless to the pavement. Kesler then fled, and has not yet been arrested. Kellogg was conveyed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL.

Caspar Ackley, a shoemaker, doing business in Ninth-street, was brought before Justice WOOD yesterday, charged with attempting to commit an outrage upon the person of Margaret Saunders, a child only nine years of age.

The child and the prisoner reside in the same house. Ackley was held for examination.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

A rag-gatherer, a boy of 15 years, named Charles Howe, was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of Bridget Stretch, of No. 29 Batavia-street, of $40 in gold coin, some gold rings and other valuables.

The complainant avers that she was standing at the door of her premises looking at a procession, when the prisoner approached and stood beside her. Soon afterwards she discovered that her pocket had been picked of the property above mentioned.

Howe was locked up for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

FATAL RESULT.

Michael Philips, a child of 8 years, who was so badly burned on Sunday morning at the fire in the house No. 63 Emmerly-street, died on Monday. Some of the other parties injured on the same occasion are in a precarious condition.

RUN OVER.

An Irish woman, named Bridget Healey was knocked down and run over in Twenty-second-street on Monday, by a runaway horse, attached to a wagon. She had one of her legs badly fractured, and was otherwise seriously injured. The police conveyed her to the Hospital.

SUICIDE.

A German, residing at No. 171 Avenue C, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, at his residence, by taking a quantity of laudanum. The fact was reported at the Coroner's Office at 4 o'clock, but the name of the suicide nor any further particulars were given.

Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday at the Bellevue. In the absence of the President Governor TIFFANY occupied the chair. The usual requisitions were read. The Board took a recess for ten minutes, which extended to ten, during which there was an animated conversation maintained in the adjoining room; the voices being unmistakably those of the Governors.

On their return the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. Several very unimportant and formal communications were read, ordered on file, or referred to appropriate Committees.

Awards and appropriations were made for carpenters' and iron work to complete the House of Detention on Randall's Island; also for slating at Bellevue Hospital.

A resolution was carried directing the President and Secretary to draw their requisition on the Comptroller for the sum of $50,000.

A motion was presented by Governor GUNTHER, allowing $18 per month for the support or board of the "Young Doctors" at Bellevue, and all the other institutions. Governor OLIVER would amend by proposing $12. After some confusion, the resolution, as amended, was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual return:

Number remaining week ending Sept. 13, 1856.	
Bellevue Hospital	609
Lunatic Asylum	597
Almshouse	1,310
Penitentiary	458
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	23
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	261
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	85
Workhouse	545
Small-Pox Hospital	9
Randall's Island	850
Randall's Island Hospital	212
City Prison	328
Second District Prison	14
Third District Prison	22
Colored Home	283
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	194
Total	5,834
Decreased	83
Number remaining Aug. 30	5,917
Admitted Aug. 30 to Sept. 13	2,883
Total	8,800
Died	18
Discharged	2,188
Sent to Penitentiary	210
Sent to State Prison	14 2,466
Total	5,834

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met Tuesday afternoon at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Present: ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., Acting Mayor, in the chair; WALTER F. CONKLIN, Secretary; and a quorum of members.

YELLOW FEVER AND THE YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. ROCKWELL was tardy again in his attendance upon the meeting this morning. He said he could not help it, because his very life was almost tossed out of him by constant attention upon calls and in looking after reported cases of yellow fever. He said within the last few days the reported cases had been numerous; that it seemed as if all the old ladies in the City had taken this matter especially in hand; that he could scarcely turn the corner of any street without being hailed by some good old lady, who would confidentially state that so many cases of disease existed in such a street, which were really cases of genuine yellow fever. He said that there was no end to these silly reports, and that for the last two weeks he had spent almost night and day in chase after these fancy cases of yellow fever.

The Doctor said that he was fatigued with this kind of service, and should not respond to the old ladies' calls any further. Yesterday he was informed that a genuine case of yellow fever existed somewhere in a certain block in Madison-street; he searched for two hours diligently to find the case, and at last found the person. But, alas! it was anything else than a "beautiful case of Yellow!" The Doctor said that the man was slightly ill, but sitting up, and really enjoyed a laugh that he had been reported as sick with yellow fever!

To-day, the Doctor said, he had been on another "wild-goose chase" after four "well marked cases" of yellow fever, reported by a good old lady up town. He found the cases, but they were not alarming! One has had neuralgia, another had bowel complaint, and the other two expected to be sick! These, the Doctor said, were the results of his looking up cases of yellow fever in the City.

Adjourned to the 17th inst.

Port Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

Dr. HOGAN reports the sick under his charge as being in about the same state as yesterday.

NEW CASES—Mrs. MCDONNELL, Bridget HOGAN.

Dr. J. L. CRANE died at 2 o'clock this morning.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 16, 1856—9½ A. M.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

No new cases since last report; all doing well.

I have just returned from burying Doctor CRANE, of New Brunswick. He and his partner, Dr. DUBOIS, both nobly continued in the performance of their duty and fell victims thereto.

J. H. BAILEY, M. D. U. S. Army.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—357, 348, 354, 345, 894, 402, 331, 604, 640 to 646, 649 to 669, 667½, 668½, 665 to 668, 668 to 739.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeepers. Two spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. ROBERT DAVIS,

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,

corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

Made only

At

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

STRANGERS

From South and West

Are invited

To visit BRADY'S GALLERIES,

Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

The largest

Collection of specimen

PORTRAITS in the United States,

On exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 359 Broadway,

Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs are unsurpassed.

GURNEY'S plain Photographs are perfect gems.

GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes were never equaled.

GURNEY'S establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment.

GURNEY has *not* removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY'S Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE.—

T. M. JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker, will open this morning:

2 cases 8-4 bleached sheeting, at 29 cents per yard.

2 cases 9-4 bleached sheeting, at 26 cents per yard.

50 dozen snow-drop napkins, at 12s., worth 18s.

25 pieces table dsmask, a decided bargain.

250 dozen very fine linen handkerchiefs, at 6s. per dozen.

Also, lots of cambric bands, collars, &c., at half the regular prices.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

☞ First in the field with new and beautiful hats of the Fall style, is the far-famed KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, northwest corner of Fulton-street. Gentlemen of taste and fashion, who are so much indebted to the ingenious KNOX for the very becoming style of hats they wear, will no doubt throng his popular establishment for weeks. Everybody should see his new Fall styles.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT AHEAD!—FREMONT was ahead last night in the vote at Barnum's Museum. FILLMORE was ahead in the morning, and BUCHANAN at noon. To-day the Buchanan visitors threaten to poll a tremendous vote. The excitement is extraordinary. All the ladies vote, and they are the most enthusiastic of all. They play the famous "Giralda" this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 576 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PIESSE & LUBIN, PERFUMERY FACTORS, LONDON.—FRANGIPANNI, an eternal perfume. FRANGIPANNI SOAP. Agents, GEO. E. INGER & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, corner Walker-street, and sold by T. T. GREEN, No. 862, and F. V. BUSHTON, corner Canal-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This noble collection of paintings, embracing upwards of 200 works of art, is still open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. There is nothing on this Continent equal to it, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Prof. HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia, in 1853, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary Ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Salt Rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ STRANGERS and CITIZENS will find a visit to the PHRENOLOGICAL Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and FREE. Prof. FOWLER gives charts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A tremendous gathering is expected at this popular Theatre to-night. The great Drama of the "Forest of Bondy," the Pantomime of "Punch," and the spectacle of the "Fairy Spell" are to be performed, together with an olio of singing and dancing.

[Advertisement.]

PEN AND PENCIL CASES, GOLD AND SILVER.—The time has now arrived when these articles have reached perfection; call and satisfy yourselves of this fact, on WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, who are the owners of the LOWND'S Patent.

[Advertisement.]

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Quarts, pints, half-pints and Imperial gallon jar. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents or the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Hudson County Association was held last evening at their head-quarters in Jersey City. Col. JAMES, of Wisconsin, made an interesting speech, well calculated to strengthen and encourage the Republicans of New-Jersey. The attendance was large. The next meeting of the Club will be held in Park Hall, and will be addressed by ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Esq., of Jersey City, and WILLIAM H. FEY, of New-York.

Probable Murder.

The body of a man, who was probably first robbed and then murdered, was found at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the water, opposite Sybil's Cave, near the walk leading to the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken. He had been stabbed in two places in the back, and once in the breast. His pockets had been cut out, which leads to the belief that he was robbed. Nothing was found in his pockets except a piece of a circular of an institution in Paris. It is believed that he was a Frenchmen or German. Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, summoned a jury, and the evidence of WM E. PATTON, who found the body, was taken, after which the investigation was adjourned to this morning, at 8 o'clock. No clue could be gained to his name. He was, apparently, 35 years' old, and was stoutly built, five feet eight inches high, of dark complexion, had dark hair, whiskers and moustache, and wore a plaid vest, white shirt, checked pants, cotton socks and shoes. He had on when found no coat or hat. The gash upon his breast was one and three-quarters of an inch in length, and that wound six inches deep. The blade of the weapon had entered his back-bone half of an inch. His body had been thrown from the walk over the wall into the water, which was about two feet deep there, but it caught between two stones, which prevented it from being washed away.

Suicide.

Coroner CRANE held an inquest on Monday at West Hoboken, upon the body of a man named EDWARD WESTMORELAND, 35 years of age, who was found dead in the woods near there on Friday last. A pocket knife was found by his side covered with blood, with which he had cut the veins of his left arm. A phial of laudanum was also found in his pocket, and a slipping noose was tied in his cravat. A note was found in his pocket directed to a friend in a store in South-street, New-York, where the deceased was a book-keeper. Another note read as follows:

"ROBLOF HUNT: You have been the best friend I ever had. Spare the innocent who never harmed you or yours. Come when you see this. I am calm—it is the calmness of despair."

The jury gave a verdict that deceased came to his death by his own hand while in a temporary state of insanity.

New Banner.

The Republicans of Hoboken have got up a new and splendid banner at their head-quarters in Hudson-street. It is suspended upon a chain, to prevent the opposition from stealing it, as they have two others. They have determined to hoist two banners for every one stolen away.

The Result in Maine.

The Boston *Atlas* says, in its summary of election returns from Maine:

"Thus it would appear that the Republican majority on the Congressional vote is at least one thousand greater than it is in favor of Mr. HAMLIN. This is an important fact, and effectually silences the frivolous pretence of such stupid dough-heads as the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, that this result is attributable to the personal popularity of Mr. HAMLIN, the fact that he has been a prominent Democrat, and that it furnishes no evidence that Maine will vote for FREMONT in November. Here is a majority of twenty thousand for the Congressional delegation, but one of whom ever was a Democrat, and five of whom were Whigs, when to be a Whig meant to be an opponent of the extension of Slavery."

THE LAST ISLAND CALAMITY.—A search has been made of Last Island, and thirty-three bodies have been recovered. The following are all that have been recognised; Gabriel Grevemberg, Jno. Muggah and wife, Jas. Muggah, Mrs. A. Como and daughter, Gimble, (German Jew) Henry A. Prewett, Miss Ida Magill, Master A. S. Magill, Capt. G. Ratier, Mrs. J. G. Turner, Mrs. P. G. Thompson, Mrs. Adrien Frere, —— Ferguson, —— Fitzpatrick, —— Barrilleaux.

Last Island was again covered in part with water on Friday, Aug. 29, and from a distant view on the day following, the breakers seemed to be rolling high over the island. Strange would be the disposition of those who could make of that place a permanent residence.

MARRIED.

BARLOW—ELMENDORF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, JOHN H. BARLOW, of Newark, N. J., to MARY M. ELMENDORF, of New-York.

PLUMSTEAD—FULMER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Jonathan Crane, Mr. LEWIS M. PLUMSTEAD to Miss ELIZA ANN FULMER.

SIP—WAYLAND.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, RICHARD SIP, of Bergen, N. J., to SARAH E., eldest daughter of the late Charles WAYLAND, Esq., of this City.

PAISLEY—POLLOCK.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 12, by Rev. A. Spor, JOHN W. PAISLEY to KATE POLLOCK, all of this City.

BONNEAU—TREFETHEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sep. 15, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Archibald A. Peterson, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., FRANCIS BONNEAU, Jr., to LIZZIE M. TREFETHEN.

WILLETS—FENCUNDE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. A. M. Bachelder, ELBERT H. WILLETS to JULIA RUSSELL, daughter of Col. Benjamin Edmonds, all of Brooklyn.

WALDEN—ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, E. EDWARD WALDEN to MYRA L., daughter of the late D. H. Robertson, of this City.

JERMAIN—FARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the First Unitarian Church, by Rev. Dr. Farley, S. P. JERMAIN, Jr., to EMILY E., daughter of Chas. S. Franklin, of the above place.

PROUTT—STONE.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. J. W. Taggart, at the residence of the bride's father, WELLS PROUTT, of New-York to ELEANOR C., daughter of Mr. R. H. Stone, of Williamsburg, L. I.

GOADBY—STROUD.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. JAS. H. GOADBY, of New-York, to Miss ELLEN A. STROUD, daughter of the late John Stroud, Esq., of New-Orleans.

HAWKINS—TURNEY.—At Newtown, Conn., on Monday evening, Sept. 1, by Rev. Mr. Atwater, Mr. CHAS. A. HAWKINS, of New-York, to Miss MARY EUNICE, daughter of Roswell Turney, Esq., of Newtown.

ROGERS—TOPPING.—At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Monday morning, Sept. 15, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. R. Ely, of Roslyn, Queens Co., EDMUND ROGERS, Esq., to Miss MARIA L. TOPPING, of the former place.

HAWKES—BURD.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday evening, Sept. 14, by Rev. P. A. Buel, DANIEL J. HAWKES to Miss SUSAN A. BURD.

DIED.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, CYRENUS CROSBY, youngest son of Platt H. Crosby, after a long and protracted illness, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. J. Smith, No. 71 West 33th-st., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MILLWARD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, at the residence of her father, No. 3 Millward-place, SARAH ANNA, the only and beloved daughter of James Millward, aged 20 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALLOCK—On Third Day, Sept. 9, REUBEN HALLOCK, in the 86th year of his age.

COMSTOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, JOSEPH HOXIE, only son of John M. and Elsie W. Comstock, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, St. Felix-st., near Hanson-place, (last house from Fulton-av.,) without further invitation.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, EMMA FETER, infant daughter of Charles L. and Harriett Hall, aged 8 weeks.

Her remains were taken to Glen Cove, for interment.

BIGLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 15, FREDDIE P. BIGLOW, son of Franklin H. and Catharine V. Biglow, aged 1 year and 12 days.

LORILLARD.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, in the 47th year of her age, CATHARINE ANN, wife of Peter Lorillard, and daughter of the late Nathaniel D. Griswold.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Williamsbridge to meet the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

HUNTING.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 16, Miss MARGARET A., second daughter of Joseph R. Hunting, (formerly of Smithtown.)

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at the residence of Stephen L. Johnson, Jamaica, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at Smithtown on Thursday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken via Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Jamaica, for interment.

STEERS.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, Sept. 15, JANE, wife of Benj. Steers, Jr., and daughter of Rutherford and Isabella Clarke, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Also the members of Richmond Lodge, No. 66 of F. and A. M., and the members of Richmond Co. Lodge, No. No. 88, I. O. of O. F. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely, in Trinity Chapel, Factoryville.

Edinburg, Kelso, Scotland, and Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

CARLIN.—In Buffalo, on Sunday, Sept. 14, THOMAS CARLIN, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of New-York, aged 45 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 108 West 36th-st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and his brothers-in-law, James Hunter and H. Houghton, Sheriff Willetts and deputies, also Manhattan Lodge No. 68 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

GEER.—At Brattleboro', Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 11, suddenly, of dysentery, Mrs. SARAH W. GEER, wife of Rev. A. Geer.

Her remains were interred at Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, 13th inst.

BOSTWICK.—At Pine's Bridge, Westchester Co., on Friday evening, Sept. 12, MARIA PROUDFOOT, aged 3 years, 11 months and 24 days, youngest daughter of Lawrence P. and Mary E. Bostwick.

COOK.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 4, MARIA LAIDLIE, wife of the late Charles S. Cook, Esq., of hat place, and daughter of Anthony Dey, Esq., late of his City.

MERCEIN.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Monday, Sept. 15, in the 41st year of his age, Rev. THOMAS FITZ RANDOLPH MERCEIN, son of the late Thos. R. Mercein, Esq., of New-York.

FRASER.—At Murray's Asylum, Perth, Scotland, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, JAMES F. FRASER, formerly of New-York City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...SEPT. 16.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	93	400 Erie Railroad	s3 61¾
500 Virginia 6s	92¾	100 do	s10 61
5,000 Calif. St. 7s, '75	73	100 do	b3 61¼
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s, '61	101	100 do	b30 61½
2,000 P. R.R. 3dmt. bs	93 97	300 do	s60 61¾
500 Fl. Riv. R.R. 1stmt.	92½	200 do	b7 61¾
1,000 Harlem R.R. 2dmt	73	300 do	61¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs	95	150 do	s3 61¾
25,000 do	s60 94¾	300 do	s60 61¾
8,000 do	94¾	200 do	b7 61¾
23,000 Chic. & R. I. bs	92	1,750 do	b30 61¾
38 Bank of Commerce	108½	100 do	61¾
178 Bank Com. script	102	300 do	b30 61¾
40 Ocean Bank	93	50 do	b60 61¾
175 Penn. Coal Co	96¾	100 do	b3 61¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co	b20 18¾	200 do	s60 61¾
100 do	b60 18¾	450 do	s3 61¾
100 do	s60 18¾	400 do	s10 61¾
5 Mil. & L. C. R. R.	71	100 do	b60 61¾
30 do	b60 72	100 Mi. So. & N. I. RR.	91¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	b60 87¾	100 do	s45 91
300 do	s3 86¾	150 do	91¾
200 do	b60 87¾	100 Panama R. R.	b60 92
200 do	b30 87	145 Ill. Central R. R.	112½
50 do	s30 86¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	60¾
150 do	s60 86¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b3 110
50 Hudson River R.	b60 29¾	400 do	s3 110
100 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 93	100 Cleve. & To. R. R.	s60 78
48 do	b3 92¾	100 do	s30 78¾
100 do	92¾	200 do	s30 78¾
100 do	s30 92¾	100 do	b30 78¾
200 Reading R. R.	86¾	1600 do	s3 78¾
200 do	s60 86¾	400 do	b30 78¾
1400 do	86¾	200 do	b30 78¾
100 do	b15 86¾	400 do	b60 79
200 do	b3 86¾	6 Chi & Rock I. R. R.	97
312 do	86¾	150 do	b30 97¼
100 do	b30 86¾	140 do	97¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	87	105 Erie Railroad	s30 61¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s60 94¼	1100 do	b60 62
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	83	100 do	3d 61¾
100 Del. & Hud. C. C.	s90 123	200 do	61¾
100 Morris C. & R. Co.	b30 14¾	100 do	s10 61¾
20 Rome & Wat. R. R.	76	400 do	s30 61¾
20 Reading R. R.	s15 86¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 78¾
22 Milwaukee & Miss. R.	78¾	100 do	78¾
150 Mil. So. & N. I. R. R.	b60 91¾	100 do	78¾
100 do	91¾	100 do	s30 78¾
100 do	s60 91	500 do	b60 78¾
100 do	91	450 do	b30 78¾
100 do	s60 90¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 87
200 do	b60 91¾	7 do	87
100 Erie Railroad	s30 61¾	150 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	60¾
100 do	s3 61¾	375 Panama R. R.	91
100 do	b3 61¾	50 do	s60 91

TUESDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The sailing of the favorite steamer *Persia* or Liverpool at an early hour to-morrow made quite a stir among the Foreign houses to-day; the demand for Exchange was animated, though not excessive, and the preparations for shipping Specie much larger than usual of late. To the engagements of Gold noticed yesterday as amounting to $1,030,000, there was added to-day about $280,000 in Mexican Silver and $100,000 Gold Coin, making about $1,400,000 in all. The *Fulton*, for Havre, sailing on Saturday, is expected to take a sum equal to about the remainder of the California receipts of yesterday. The Specie movement of the week, however, is neither unexpected nor unaccountable after the late easy course of Exchange, and the Money market is wholly undisturbed by it to-day, and the Stock Exchange was made to feel it but partially, most of the leading Road shares being in good demand again, though at a slight concession except for New-York and Erie which left off firm at 61¼@61⅜, against 61¼@⅝ on Monday afternoon. A William-street house, believed to be operating for wealthy outside parties, took over 5,000 shares in the course of the day. The sales of Reading also show a continued free demand, and the transactions of the day, altogether, in Road shares reach nearly 24,000, including 3,000 or 4,000 on the Street. After the heavy sales of Illinois Central Bonds of yesterday, which at the Board and privately, are said to have exceeded $150,000 at 95, the price fell off to 94¾@¾. There was not much done in State Stocks, the supply held on speculation being much reduced and the offers otherwise not being of a pressing or important character; Tennessees, 93; Virginias, 92¾; and Missouris, 87¾ ₱ cent. New-York State Securities for banking purposes have become quite scarce.

There is an ample, though not very cheap, supply of money, and the stock and discount brokers are readily accommodated at 7 ₱ cent., subject to immediate demand, and 8@9 ₱ cent. for strictly prime paper; only the very short dates current at Bank et 7 ₱ cent., as the general rule. The Banks move steadily but cautiously, and are mostly discounting their full receipts. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $222,002, paid $211,726, and held at the close $13,751,316.

ERIE ROAD—ELEVEN MONTHS RAILROAD YEAR.

	1854-'55.	1855-'56.
October	$598,018	$593,340
November	486,192	557,537
December	454,971	582,062
January	427,829	402,988
February	340,751	367,915
March	507,090	460,398
April	506,507	625,070
May	475,127	567,793
June	396,837	479,776
July	372,077	481,551
August	434,779	527,451
Total	$4,941,868	$5,683,891
Increase		742,023

This statement looks well, the average increase being about 14½ ₱ cent. against the serious drawback of bad weather from 1st January to near the close of March. The September return will carry the gross income for the whole Railroad year, which ends on 30th inst., to nearly or quite *six and a quarter millions.*

We learn to-day that the *Atlantic* brings advices that the negotiation for the New-Orleans and Great Northern Road noticed as being on the London market in the extract copied in our last from the *London Times*, has been successful, though whether to the full extent of the proposals put before the English public by Mr. ROBB, or not, we do not hear.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS—EXPORTS OF 1855-6.

Tot. Exports of Prod. U. Kingdom, 1855		$478,240,425
To British Possessions	$152,764,375	
United States	86,590,450	
Germany	48,938,015	
France	30,068,290	
Turkey	28,199,490	
Holland	22,791,050	
Brazil	16,563,640	
Italy	16,300,345	
Other States	96,129,290	$478,340,425
First half of year, 1856	$269,641,930	
Month of July, 1856	49,841,180	$319,683,060
Same 7 months in 1855	$256,318,525	

The magnitude of the foregoing sums will strikingly illustrate the manufacturing power of Great Britain. They embrace little else than the products of the loom, the workshop and the mine. The contrast with the trade tables of the United States is not less remarkable. Confining this to the returns of 1855, the

Home-made Exp. of Great Britain were		$476,340,425
Home-made Ex. of U. States	$192,851,125	
Adding California Gold exp.	53,957,418	$246,808,553

The Exports from this country, exclusive of the product of the gold mines of California, were as mainly agricultural as those of Great Britain were of manufactures. They ranked, in round numbers: 1. Cotton, $93,500,000; 2. Breadstuffs and Provisions, $36,500,000; 3. Tobacco, $14,000,000; 4. Miscellaneous, embracing the products of the Forest and Fisheries, Cotton fabrics to China, South America, &c., $48,000,000.

The relative returns for 1856—our trade year ending 30th June, and that of Great Britain 31st December—will probably show, when officially declared:

Domestic Exports, G. Britain		$280,000,000
Of United States	$265,000,000	
Adding California Gold	35,000,000	$300,000,000

The increase in Domestic Products over the returns for 1855 will come to Great Britain chiefly from Cotton and Woolen Goods and Metals, and to the United States from raw Cotton and Breadstuffs and Provisions. The British returns for the month of July, which have just been made up, show the largest results in Cotton Manufactures, say £15,819,655, ever registered in that month, and, also, we believe the largest general total. The month of July, 1854, when extraordinary shipments were pushed forward to the East, being the next highest. The deliveries for home consumption in Grain and Flour were the heaviest ever known in the same month, while Coffee, Sugar and Tea, owing to the enhanced prices, appear to ...

...figure much less in quantity than for ... assuredly exceeding July, '54.

Mr. CLEMENT SATTERTHWAITE, of the American Stock house of E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London, and who has been spending several months in this country, in the personal examination of a number of our leading Railway lines, returns home in the *Persia*; well satisfied, we have reason to suppose, with the object of his visit.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company, of New-Jersey, for the month of August, 1856, were.....$50,128

For the same month last year.....30,569

Increase.....$19,559

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

Since our advices of 8th inst., the resumption of some animation in our Stock market, then noticed, has gone on increasing. A rather active speculation has prevailed on the Securities and Shares of a number of the leading Railroads, resulting, after a few fluctuations, in a considerable advance of prices. This rise was particularly

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1560. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

...Wilson, Lieut.-Gov.
...Hon. E. G. Noble.
...of the Day
...Citizens."

...SIDENT AND FREMONT.

Last evening again the Tabernacle was illuminated, decorated and crowded full of Republicans. As ...ny in Gotham as the doors were thrown open, and in seven ...minutes after they were opened all the choice seats were filled. Indeed, before our appointed hour of seven, it was found impossible to accommodate any more. Mr. LIBAR presided again at the ...piano with great success as before. WILLIAM H. ...Esq., Republican of the Frontest and Dayton ...ed upon the platform the speakers of the ... WILSON, of Massachusetts; Lieut. ...rnor Wood, of New York, and Hon. Mr. No ... Their appearance was the signal ... cheers, swinging of hats and handkerchiefs, and all the demonstrations with which men ... for the galleries were reserved for the ... who were present to great numbers—are wont to ... of their superabundant enthusiasm. ... opened with that popular hymn ... which all the people are singing to the ... on this occasion by the ... During the performance, the whole house ... in the chorus and at the end of the last ... the chorus not being long enough to give vent ... the feelings of the house, nine cheers were added, after which there was a subsidence, and the President ... to the audience Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND assured the audience that nothing but Senator WILSON'S own request would have induced him to precede the distinguished Senator from ...achusetts, but for the cause's sake,—the cause which had brought them together—he presumed upon their patience;—the cause which was as old as the human race, the cause of liberty. They must not think it strange, he said, that on this Northern soil it was necessary to plead for liberty, for tyranny and despotism were as old as liberty, and ... here, as truly as any where and at any time, ... eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Tyranny ... its conquests, said he, in one country and in one age, marching with fixed ... and clothed and hurdoned with the munitions of war. But here, as in England in the times of ... I. and JAMES II., tyranny attempts to perpetuate and extend its sway by means of the false interpretation of laws through venal courts of justice. ... however, it is the tyranny of an interest, not of an individual, that we are to watch. There are many ... interests within our country. Sometimes ... manufacturing interest has sought to attain an ... ascendancy over the agricultural; sometimes ... financial interest has threatened to crush out the ... manufacturing. The history of our past political ... is but the history of these conflicting interests. For a time at least, all questions of this sort ... settled excepting one—the Slave interest, which ... its steady encroachments was now forcing itself upon the attention of all the people. To dislodge it, ... helping, was our present purpose.

This, he said, had nothing to do with Abolitionism. ... not affect the question whether negroes should be slaves or not, but we are seeking the privilege simply of asserting that we shall not be slaves.

In this country, said Mr. R., there are twenty-five millions of people to whom the Constitution gives the control of the Government, but that control is ... enjoyed by the twenty-five millions of freemen. ... is in the hands of a slaveholding aristocracy, ... numbers less than half a million. That aristocracy is seeking to extend its control, by carrying its ... into our common Territory. It seeks to do it ... the aid of our Courts of law. So in the time of CHARLES I. tyrants were the "law and order" men. The Courts of law agreed that he had the ... to levy "ship money," and but for JOHN HAMPDEN, who said, I will not pay that tax, and for the ... who sustained that single man, in his noble ..., that particular act of tyranny would have been fastened upon England.

Mr. RAYMOND considered the question whether the Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property. We concede, said he, that the slave in South Carolina may be property there, but, we insist, ... only because the laws of South Carolina make him so. We deny that there is anything in the Constitution which acknowledges that there can be property in slaves. Otherwise, said he, there would be no injustice in their claim to carry their slaves, their property, into any Territory of the United States. He overhauled the Constitution with reference to this point, and showed that in the three ... where slaves are referred to, namely, in the clause concerning the prohibition of the slave-trade after 1808, in the Representative clause, and in the Fugitive clause, the word "persons" is each time used. JAMES MADISON said that he did not wish the word "slave" inserted—he did not wish the Constitution to recognize the suspicion that there could be such a thing as property in man. [Cheers.]

Four years ago, said he, we seemed to be released for a while from the perpetual recurrence of these agitating questions, and FRANKLIN PIERCE proclaimed that it should be his settled policy to prevent their resurrection. They were settled, and the country was at peace concerning them, because whenever a new question arose, it was disposed of to the entire satisfaction of the Slavery party. When Missouri was formed out of the extreme northern territory acquired from Louisiana, this great surrender to the Slavery party was acquiesced in simply as a compromise, with the understanding most solemnly sealed that there was to be no more territory for Slavery north of the line of 36° 40'. This compact was respected until the dynasty of FRANKLIN PIERCE, when the old issues were reopened, simply for the purpose of extending Slavery. Senator DOUGLAS had the audacity to tell us that this was not his purpose, that the intention of the Nebraska act was solely to establish the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the abstract principle that the actual inhabitants of the Territory should have the privilege of establishing and regulating their own institutions. "He rather thought himself," said Mr. DOUGLAS, "that the people of Nebraska and Kansas would decide against Slavery!"

A VOICE—"What a lie."

I take it, said Mr. R., that the designation refers to what Senator DOUGLAS said; I am convinced that it is not a very improper designation for many things that he said about that time. The language of the Nebraska bill was very harmless upon its face, it allowed the people of the Territories to regulate their own affairs, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." But in that subjection to the Constitution of the United States the South insists there lies the doctrine of a property in slaves. No Southern Senator will admit the doctrine of squatter sovereignty as it is held in the North. When Senator TRUMBULL asked Senator DOUGLAS whether the people of Kansas had the power to exclude Slavery, "*that*," said Mr. DOUGLAS, "*is a judicial question.*" [Laughter.] Permit me to say it was a judicious answer under the circumstances. The doctrine is held with precisely the same interpretation in the House of Representatives. When Mr. MACE proposed to insert a clause asserting the right of the people to exclude Slavery, it was promptly voted down by a vote of 96 to 76. But, said the speaker, it is by men's acts that we must interpret their words. See how they interpreted squatter sovereignty even the Winter preceding the passage of the bill. Secret lodges were organized all along the borders of Kansas: voters in Missouri all along the border crossed over the line, and held meetings, which they published as held by the citizens of Kansas, and within ten days after the passage of the bill, they were passing everywhere resolutions, which recognized the existence of Slavery, invited slaveholders to bring on their slaves, and other resolutions, that declared that they would afford no protection to Abolitionists; and a little later, hordes of Missouri voters, organized into secret lodges, marched over the borders, took possession of the polls, and left that damning record to all who try to think well of Republican institutions, and strive to think that our people still make their own laws. They did not go over hap-hazard, but into every district—save a solitary one—there went just so many illegal voters as were needed to secure the ends of Slavery. He referred to the laws that this bogus Legislature enacted—a code more infamous than ever disgraced any other statute book in civilized or savage land. To tell a slave that there was no Slavery there was made a felony, freedom of speech was forbidden, to write or print or publish the statement that Slavery did not exist in the Territory, was to win chains and dungeons.

But why this arduous effort to establish Slavery in a country where cotton cannot be raised? It was to make Kansas a Slave Territory. Then it could easily be made a Slave State and brought into the Union as such, and other Slave States carved out of it. It is because Slavery is so small an interest that it is compelled to resort to the chicanery of legislation to consolidate its power. It is forced to insist upon the admission of small Slave States. There are fifteen Slave States; in eleven of them there were cast in 1852 only 335,000 votes. New-York alone cast more votes than the whole of New-York has but two Senators while the eleven Slave States have twenty-two. All the Slave States together cast 925,000 votes, the Free States cast 2,900,000 votes, yet the Slave States have thirty Senators, the Free States only thirty-two. This grievous inequality is guaranteed by the Constitution and we do not propose to disturb it. But shall it be extended? [Cries of "No, no."] In the House of Representatives this inequality is no less marked. If a man at the North has money to spare, he invests it in a farm, in bank stocks or in shipping, but his money has no representation. At the South a man invests his money in Slaves and through them his money is represented in Congress. Hence, the Slave States have twenty-five representatives more than they would have if their property was placed upon the same basis as ours. The Constitution guarantees this inequality too, and no one proposes to disturb it. But shall it be extended? [Cries of "No, no—no more."] In electing a President, each State has as many electoral votes as it has members in both Houses of Congress, so the South enjoys the benefit of both these inequalities when a President is to be chosen. The Slave States have 345,000 voters and 120 electoral votes. The Free States, with 2,900,000 voters, has only 179 electoral votes. So that it takes 12,000 freemen at the North to give an electoral vote, while 3,000 freemen are all that are necessary to enjoy this privilege at the South. Shall we extend the power of this oligarchy? [Shouts of "No, no."] If we do, we deserve to be slaves all our days.

It is in human nature to be ambitious. Perhaps we should be equally ambitious in their circumstances to possess ourselves of this power, but it is our duty to prevent it. It has already given them the power of choosing the Executive. And have any of us thought how great is the Executive power in this country? how every interest is subsidized to it? Today there are 40,000 office-holders electioneering for the continuance of even the Administration we now are suffering under. We suppose that we are all eligible to office here. But do they hold us so at Washington? Is there a Custom-House officer who feels himself at liberty to think Slavery is anything else than a blessing? If you know of any such one, give me his name—the telegraph will hurry it on to Washington, and in 24 hours his head will be in the basket. It has come to this, that a man is not fit to distribute letters to his neighbors unless he is a doughface. Every man is ostracised unless he is willing to become a missionary of this oligarchy.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke of the ease with which sacrifices are made for Slavery. When Texas was annexed —and that Mr. CALHOUN said was simply for the sake of extending Slavery, how easily a war with Mexico was voted. It cost sixty or seventy million dollars, but it was freely given, for the service of the South out of the Northern pocket. When Slavery wanted a little more territory ten or twelve millions more were voted to buy it with, and there was no complaint. When it became possible that a Pacific Railroad might be wanted on exclusively Southern territory, $7,000,000 more was voted for the purchase of the Mesilla Valley. Later still when Slavery wanted Cuba, President PIERCE offered $200,000,000 for Cuba. Now how much would the South give for Canada?

A VOICE—Three cents.

No, they wouldn't give three cents. They would give $30,000,000 rather than have it annexed. For when the reciprocity treaty was lying in the Senate, Senators openly opposed it, on the ground that Canada would want to be annexed if it went into operation. The President of the United States was made a mere tool of this oligarchy. Laws which even Mr. CASS confessed were outrageous, the President says must be enforced, and for their enforcement he had a fitting tool in Judge LECOMPTE. The fame of Judge JEFFRIES was a blot and a stain upon the judiciary of England. Was Judge LECOMPTE jealous of his predecessor's infamy, that he busies himself to apply JEFFRIES' doctrine of constructive treason to neighbors of ours, who have gone to settle as good citizens in Kansas, and thrust them into dungeons.

The speaker thanked God that he heard signs that these Free-State prisoners of Kansas were about to be released. No thanks to the President or the Government for it. Nothing but that pendency of a Presidential election was sufficient to stir this tide of popular sentiment. He spoke of the noble band of patriot Republicans who in the House of Representatives, with Mr. BANKS at their head, had stood firm in their refusal when the President demanded that the army should be allowed to dragoon the citizens of Kansas. When a majority in the Senate demanded that the United States army should be prostituted to the support of Slavery there, it was only by a coalition of "Americans" from the North and the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN that they were defeated. SOLOMON G. HAVEN, THOMAS R. WHITNEY, of this City, (hisses and groans for Mr. WHITNEY,) and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, voted with the Slavery party, and so passed the bill by 101 to 98, and that was the way that freedom was betrayed this session.

The speaker proceeded to consider the remedy. Surely it was time to administer the remedy. President PIERCE had been pleased to sneer at the efforts of the people of Kansas to save themselves from Slavery. The speaker showed by a comparison of the commerce, products, and educational condition of Virginia and New-York, of Kentucky and Ohio, of Arkansas and Michigan, of Massachusetts and South Carolina, that the effort of a State to save itself from Slavery was scarcely a thing to be sneered at.

Is it of no interest, he asked, to us whether the prairies of Kansas shall smile and blossom as the free West does, or whether the single staple of her soil shall be slaves for the South? In 1844 Mr. BUCHANAN had said that if Texas was annexed a drain would be established that would relieve Virginia of her slaves. During the ten years preceding the annexation of Texas the slave population of Virginia had decreased 20,000; in the ten years after that annexation it had increased over 10,000. And that was the kind of drain that, enlarging the area of Slavery would always establish for the more northern Slave States. He spoke of the calculation of Gov. WISE, that if California had come in as a Slave State, the price of a sound able-bodied negro would now be $3,000 in Virginia instead of $1,000, and commented upon the present standard of patriotism in Virginia, and its degradation since the time when PATRICK HENRY said "Give me liberty or give me death."

The remedy for the disgraceful state of things that exists, Mr. RAYMOND saw in the election of JOHN C. FREMONT. He disposed of the charge of sectionalism very briefly, and said that the South were busier now in arranging the programms of behavior in event of Mr. FREMONT'S election than they are in trying to defeat him. His election they seemed now to take for granted, and Bully BROOKS had already announced the necessity of marching to Washington to take possession of the archives and treasure. It was fortunate for us, perhaps, that the archives and treasure were not left at Niagara [Laughter.] He characterized Mr. FILLMORE as a very respectable man, who, if it was just as easy as not, would doubtless do the right thing, but he would be obliged to any man who could point to any fact in his history which indicated the possession of a particle of "pluck." The vaporing about the dissolution of the Union he said was confined to a very small portion of the people of the South—to such fire-eaters as JEFF. DAVIS, QUITMAN and TOOMBS. The great mass—nine-tenths of the white people of the South—no more thought of disunion than we. He read extracts from letters from the South urging him and the *North* not to back down—not to fear or regard the threats of the South. One of these begging for the sake of the emancipation of the white souls of the South that the North should be true in that contest, concluded with "God and FREMONT, yours truly, &c." Indeed, said Mr. RAYMOND, if it were not for the dreadful fears that overcome them there, I have no doubt there could be developed to-day as effective a Republican Party at the South as there is at the North.

In conclusion, he thought he saw, in the brilliant prospects of success, day breaking for Freemen at the North and the South and in suffering Kansas. With the election of FREMONT, peace would be established in all the country and Kansas would be saved for Freedom, if indeed—alluding to the election there on the first of October next, while almost every Freeman has been driven out of the Territory or murdered in his place—it is not too late to prevent new rivets from being fastened upon her. There were cheering signs that day was breaking. The instinct of the people was aroused. The popular will was determined to set this thing right. [Loud and long continued cheers.]

A Quartette Club followed, singing how "BUCHANAN is a Used-up Man," to great acceptance, and then the President introduced to the audience a gentleman who needed no introduction, for his tall, stout frame, and smiling, clean-shaved face, are quite familiar everywhere north of Washington—Senator HENRY WILSON.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

After the applause which followed the conclusion of Mr. RAYMOND'S address had subsided, the President read several notices of future meetings, and then introduced Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who was received with a storm of applause, which continued for several minutes.

Addressing the President, and his fellow-citizens of the City of New-York, he said he had no words with which to express the gratitude of his heart for the generous welcome they had given him. But they might be assured that the influence of their kindness would be an incentive to his energy in the future struggles which must take place, while doing duty in the cause of Freedom. We, said he, are passing through another Presidential Olympiad. Themes of profound importance are agitating the whole country. Within a few weeks Iowa has spoken; the Green Mountain State, where lie the bones of EBHAN ALLEN, has spoken for Freedom. Its voice has penetrated even to the White House, and if you put your ear to the ground you may hear a sound, and thereby know that the knees of President PIERCE and his Cabinet are knocking together with fear and trembling. (Laughter.) Maine, too, has spoken, and she has spoken gloriously for Freedom. Even the Court Journal (the *Washington Union*) has heard the result from "the Democratic stronghold of the East." Gentlemen, I am fresh, or rather, I am exhausted, from my labors at a recent meeting in my native State. There they have held a Convention; they have agreed upon a ticket, and on that ticket is the name of JOHN C. FREMONT. And let me tell you, gentlemen, they will support that ticket with powerful effect. And I would here predict, and I wish the reporters to take it down, that JOHN C. FREMONT will have a majority in every one of the 326 towns in Massachusetts. (Great applause.) I have heard some say that FILLMORE will carry Massachusetts. Why, gentlemen, after the election it will require an affidavit to prove that he was a candidate for the Presidency. [Applause.] I say to you, gentlemen, you have nothing to fear for the East. The East is as true for freedom to-day as she was in 1776. The spirit that lived in our fathers then, is active now. I repeat it, you have nothing to fear from the East. Gentlemen, when I think that the name and fame, and the principles which are represented in this canvass by JOHN C. FREMONT are worthy of all attention, in this, the great commercial City in the Union, with a commerce, a press, and an intelligence unsurpassed, it does not surprise me, that here, two nights in succession, your Tabernacle has been filled to overflowing with the beauty and intelligence of your City, assembled in the cause of Freedom and FREMONT. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, this is no ordinary occasion. It is not a contest between mere politicians for power. [Applause.] DANIEL WEBSTER said, in Niblo's Saloon, twenty years ago, that opposition to the extension of Slavery had seized upon the religious sentiment of the people, and that it must finally triumph. Gentlemen, that great man never uttered a truer sentiment than that, and I say to the Democratic Party that that principle and that sentiment is for JOHN C. FREMONT in the present canvass. [Great applause.] Why, gentlemen, do you believe that there is a Christian man in New-York who dare go into his closet, and pray for the success of JAMES BUCHANAN in the present contest, knowing and understanding the platform on which he stands, and the principles he advocates? [Cries of "No, no."] I tell you, gentlemen, and you may depend upon it, the religious sentiment of the country is with the Republican party, and will sustain its candidate for the Presidency. Mr. RAYMOND has said to you, in his clear, eloquent and effective address, that there have been threats of disunion in case of the election of JOHN C. FREMONT. Gentlemen, I regret to say that there are men in New-England who talk that, and who appear to believe what they say. But I tell you, gentlemen, the South dare not separate from the Union; and I say to you also that the great mass of the Southern people will stand by the Union. [Enthusiastic applause.] General HOUSTON said the other day, that if any man in his Party talked of disunion, although his arm was palsied, weakened by the enfeebling influences of seventy years, he would knock him down. [Applause.] I wished when I heard it, that MILLARD FILLMORE had been, not within reach of his arm, but within reach of his voice. [Loud cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND has told you that it is said there are those who would favor disunion; but I can tell you, gentlemen, that among such he will not find the names of CLAYTON and HOUSTON, and many others—he will not find them guilty of treason. The sentiment which gives the Republican Party its great strength here is penetrating South. The Republican-American Party is to-day the great Party of the Union. No branch of it threatens a dissolution of the Union. It is the Party in opposition to it that talks of that. [Applause.] Gentlemen, it is said that the Republican Party is a sectional party. Who made it a sectional party? I declare to you to-day that the principles of the Republican American Party embrace every inch of our country, and the best interests of the human race in every land. I say to you that we are for the Union, and we would to-day, as we would after the election of JOHN C. FREMONT, defend, with our property and blood, any attack of a foreign foe against our brethren in the South. [Tremendous applause.] We make no war against the South. [Cries of "That's true."] But we do war against that Slave-power that has seized the Government, and is using it for the advancement, for the extension of Slavery. As my friend has told you, we are opposed to the extension of Slavery, for good and sufficient reasons. I see before me now those who I am sure depend upon their own right arms to hew their way respectably through life, and I tell them that one of the principal reasons why we oppose the extension of Slavery is that we would preserve the Territories to the free labor of free men. [Applause.] But gentlemen, I must be brief. I have spoken twelve times within the last four days, and I have not strength sufficient to make myself heard distinctly in a long speech on this occasion. [Cries of "Go on," "We can hear you."] But I would ask any young man who desires to go to Kansas, if he would wish to go there to labor, side by side with Slavery? That young man, if he should go there now, and after becoming a resident should offer his vote, would find that he could not cast it, until he had taken an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. Gentlemen, no Christian Northern man can take that oath. When Kansas was open to settlement, the young men of the North were told that by going there they might aid in shaping the future of that country. But with the outrageous laws that have been passed there by a bogus legislature, he cannot do it. He cannot hold an office, however small, because no Christian man could take an office if he must take the oaths required by those who claim to be in authority there to-day. He cannot even sit in the jury-box unless he swears that he believes Slavery exists by right in the Territories. If he does not swear to that, he may be sent to the Penitentiary for his refusal, and he may remain there for life, even if he should live to be as old as Methuselah. And if he should distribute documents or newspapers opposed to Slavery, he would find himself incarcerated in the penitentiary for five years. And he would find there other statutes more horrible than ever cursed any nation before. He would find there military to enforce these enactments. He would find there enactments inflicting twenty-one stripes upon the back of free white women. And he would also find an army, an American army there, to see that punishment enforced. [Shouts of "shame, shame."] But, gentlemen, I have been told by my Democratic friends that they are willing to repeal those statutes. I here declare that they have never offered to repeal them. They say they offered that in TOOMB'S bill. In that bill they offered to extend the Constitution over the Territory. Now I believe the Constitution always has extended over that Territory. [Laughter.] In that bill they promised that no laws should be enforced contrary to the Constitution. Yes, they did. But it was to be with such men as Judge LECOMPTE and CATO to determine their constitutionality—the men who indicted a printing-press and a respectable hotel, occupied by Free-State men as nuisances. I say of TOOMB'S bill, that there was not one friend of Freedom who dared to vote for it, for it would have made Kansas a Slave State. Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON and others went around in Congress, beseeching the friends of Freedom not to vote for it. By their exertions, and the tactics of Mr. Speaker BANKS, [applause,] it was laid on the table, where it will lie for ever. [Loud cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND has told you that those laws have been declared infamous by members of the Democratic Party. Yes, Mr. WELLER, without consulting his party, offered a resolution repealing them. But there was a caucus of the Democracy, in which it was declared that they must not be repealed. Mr. WELLER then made an humble apology for what he had done, and voted to lay his own resolution on the table. I charge it upon the Democracy of the House and of the Senate, and I charge it upon the Administration, that they dared not repeal those laws. The slave interest require that those laws must be enforced. The President declares that they must be enforced. In his message of Feb. 16 he repeated it. Senator DOUGLAS said they must be enforced, and that the friends of Freedom in Kansas must be subdued. Gentlemen, the friends of Freedom appended a proviso to the army appropriation bill, to the effect that the army should not be used in defence of the bogus laws in Kansas. By their exertions that bill was lost because that proviso could not be carried, and then Congress adjourned. An extra session was called; we defeated two bills without the proviso, and were defeated in the third not because the friends of Freedom did not stand firm, but because they were outnumbered. We have all along been in the minority in Congress, and all that has been done has been done by great energy and perseverence. I have seen it charged that the friends of Freedom were not bold enough. I say that the friends of Freedom in the last Congress knew not how to spell the word Fear. (Tremendous shouting.) Everything was done that could be done to defeat that bill. We were ready to let the army perish rather than those infamous, devilish laws should be forced down the throats of freemen in Kansas. The man who opposed us acted as a British officer during the Revolution desired to act when he declared that he would force the Stamp Act down the throats of the men of the Colonies with the hilt of his sword. It was when they had done so that President PIERCE gave a banquet to his Cabinet and his friends who had placed $14,000,000 of money at his disposal! And, Gentlemen, my friend, Mr. RAYMOND, has told you that the President told a Committee of Kansas men, that the policy of the Government, in relation to Kansas, would not be changed. And, in proof of that, he gives the Governor power to call upon the neighboring States—upon Kentucky and Illinois—for military aid in enforcing them. This President, who has suffered such things to transpire in Kansas, told a Committee of the Free-State men from there that if they had cared less for their institutions there would have been no trouble. Lord NORTH might have said to our fathers, during the Revolution, that if they had cared less for their rights—if they had cared less for Freedom—there would have been no need of sending a British army out against them.

But I thank God that our fathers did care, and that the freemen of Kansas have cared for their institutions. And I blush to know that a man could be found, whose father fought in the Revolution, to say to Americans that they made trouble by caring for their institutions. But that man PIERCE has been thrown aside as a useless thing, and, gentlemen, I ask you now, if we are to have four years more of the same policy, with BUCHANAN nominally, and JOHN W. FORNEY, really, President of the United States? For with the Democracy, BUCHANAN is the platform and FORNEY the candidate. Mr. BUCHANAN has always been a weak and vacillating man, and he is surrounded by the worst class of politicians that ever surrounded any man—your FORNEYS, your SLIDELLS, your BIGLERS, and your SOULE'S—such men as Christian men will never willingly trust with the management of their affairs. [Cries of "No," "no," "no."] Such men will not support BUCHANAN. They have put up and will stand by JOHN C. FREMONT. It is charged that Mr. FREMONT lacks experience. I think God that he is not an old, debauched politician, and I venture to say that his name is to-day mentioned with respect in the intelligent circles of Europe, where BUCHANAN'S name is never mentioned. JOHN C. FREMONT has done that for his country which was gratefully acknowledged by such men as CLAY and WEBSTER, at the time the work was done. What has Mr. BUCHANAN done for which he might receive the grateful acknowledgements of the people? I declare that there is not a speech, a dispatch, a paper, or a document, or a circular, of which he has been the author during his long political life, that an American can speak of with pride or respect. His Ostend circular has disgraced the country before the eyes of all civilized nations. And yet there are those who talk of voting for him, because they desire to vote for a conservative statesman for the presidency. I tell you, gentlemen, and I tell our friends of the opposing parties, that JOHN C. FREMONT is the conservative candidate, notwithstanding all the false charges, (and they are all false.) They say he is a slaveholder—the man who, loving his wife dearly, said she should go into her own kitchen, and do her own work, before he would own one dollar in human flesh. And, gentlemen, she did it, and did it willingly. [Three cheers for JESSIE.] I tell you, gentlemen—and what I say is true—that to JOHN C. FREMONT and JESSIE, more than to any other, we owe it, that California came in the pure white garments of Liberty into the Union. They say also that he is a Roman Catholic. [Laughter, and cries of "None of the BROOKES say so."] Gentlemen, I do not mean to say anything unkind of any man; but I must say what I feel, and that is, that I shall never meet JAMES or PRESTON BROOKS without looking on their foreheads to see whether the word "liar" is not branded there. [Enthusiastic cheering, stamping of feet and clapping of hands.] You have heard much of the BROOKES lately.

A VOICE—There are three of them.

Yes, said the speaker, resuming, there are three of them. There is Bully BROOKS, the bludgeon bearer of Slavery. And let me tell you that I would rather be Bully BROOKS, as he stands before the country now, than to be Booby or "Dog Noble" BROOKS, for I believe the worst, meanest man who can hold a position in this or any other country, is the liar. [Applause.]

The speaker then referred, at great length, to the subject of FREMONT'S religion, repudiating the charge of Catholicism that had been made against him. With reference to the charge that he had defrauded the Government, he had a few words to say. Mr. BIGLER, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Man Friday, came, he said, into the Senate with a resolution calling for an examination of his accounts. I sent into the library, where I procured a book of some 240 pages, in which are the names of all who, for a number of years past, have had Government moneys in their hands for periods of from one to two years, and I tell you, gentlemen, his name is not in that list. But, instead of that, it is a fact that some two or three years ago, when his accounts were settled, a balance of $183,000 in his favor, was paid over to him,—money which he had expended and become responsible for for the use of his Government. He does not owe the Government one dollar. The same charges were made against WASHINGTON, JACKSON, ZACHARY TAYLOR and General SCOTT. Who believes them now? And what man who gives the subject a moment's thought, will believe the charge against JOHN C. FREMONT? Maine has vindicated him, and, gentlemen, I have the fullest conviction that every Free State will vindicate him in November next. But, in closing, I have a word to say to the Fillmore men, and I would advise the Republicans to let them severally alone. They are supporting a who is not to gain a single electoral vote. Let them alone, for there is no great principle represented by Mr. FILLMORE, and those of them who love Freedom will come to us, and those of them who love Slavery will go to BUCHANAN in November. At home I hear nothing about Mr. FILLMORE. It is when I come away that I hear him spoken of. And I here predict that he will not get 20,000 votes in the New-England States. We have some Straight-Whigs—a few. They had a Convention there the other day, and they indorsed Mr. FILLMORE. But they have no more influence upon the people of New-England than have those who blacked their boots the morning they went to the Convention. I have the highest respect for them. They are men of intelligence; they are men of talent, who are looking back and going back. They are not with the people. In Maine, Mr. EVANS, one of the most talented men in New-England, labored hard against Republicanism, and Mr. CHOATE wrote a letter. [Laughter.] He went over bodily to Mr. BUCHANAN, carrying with him a votive offering—a sneer at the Constitution. He said it was the glittering and sounding generalities of natural rights that make up the Declaration of Independence. I thank God that the Republican Party stands by those glittering and sounding generalities of natural rights. Our fathers stood by them. The declaration of this truth that all men are born free and equal, gave this nation a name among the nations of the earth, and if it should sink away, that declaration will commend it to the admiration of the future. And yet this Democratic Party has sunk so low that they receive such a votive offering—such a sneer.

But Mr. CHOATE was right. He knew what would suit them [Applause.] That party once elevated JEFFERSON upon their highest pedestal. Now they have elevated JOHN C. CALHOUN, who declared that the Declaration of Independence was a rhetorical flourish. He was not rebuked for that, and Mr. CHOATE was not rebuked for his sneer. Gentlemen, they would blot out the Declaration of Independence. It is ours to defend it—it is ours to sustain its principles, and it is ours to defeat all who oppose it. In conclusion, the speaker appealed to the young men of the Free States to labor for Freedom and FREMONT until both should triumph. He retired amid overwhelming and reiterated applause. After which the glee club sang, and Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, made a few brief and eloquent remarks, and the vast assemblage dispersed.

The Inauguration of the Franklin Statue in Boston.

A GREAT JUBILEE IN THE CITY OF NOTIONS—INTERESTING EXERCISES, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The inauguration of the Statue of Franklin was a grand affair, surpassing, in some of its more imposing details, the great civic event of introducing Cochituate water. The procession, embracing five divisions, was escorted by the First Brigade of Massachusetts Militia, including the Boston Light Artillery, the National Lancers and Light Dragoons. The procession was over two hours in passing a given point, and represented nearly every mechanical trade and manufacture.

Among the special attractions was a new and beautiful locomotive and tender, named Benjamin Franklin, mounted on trucks and drawn by eighteen horses; a sugar grinding mill for Cuba drawn by twelve horses; the House and Morse telegraph instruments; the electric fire-alarm; Franklin's old printing press, on which was being struck off and scattered to the crowd a fac-simile of his newspaper, dated 1723; immense structures on wheels, representing school rooms filled with scholars at the desks, and a vast number of other novel and interesting features made up one of the grandest displays ever witnessed.

The Masonic fraternity, the Firemen and Mechanics' Charitable Associations, and numerous other charitable societies of Boston, and mechanic and other societies from the adjoining cities and towns, were out in full force. Also the Franklin medal scholars, children of the Public Schools, &c. The procession reached the site of the statue at the west front of the City Hall, soon after 3 o'clock. Here several thousands took possession of the temporary seats and platform, while other thousands filled every standing-place in the vicinity. The drapery which had hitherto concealed the statue was then raised, when it was greeted with thunders of applause. The exercises consisted of music by the band, singing by the pupils of the Public Schools, prayer by Rev. Mr. BLAGDENT, address by Mayor RICE, Masonic ceremonies of inauguration, &c.

The oration was then pronounced by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It was listened to with close attention, broken only by repeated outbursts of applause.

The hymn of Old Hundred was sung by the vast audience, and a benediction by Bishop EASTBURN closed the inauguration.

The number of strangers and citizens that thronged to witness the pageant was greater than ever before seen in this city. The sidewalks and balconies, the entire route of the procession, were crowded. Many buildings and streets were handsomely decorated.

During the oration and the other exercises, telegraph messages were transmitted to and answers received and read from the Mayors of Portland, New-York, Philadelphia, Halifax, Troy, Albany, Springfield, Dover, Pittsfield, and other cities.

In the evening the City Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

This has been a great jubilee day for Boston.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Result.

The Democrats held their Congressional Conventions last evening.

In the Third and Eighth Districts no nominations were made. In the Fourth District Hon. JOHN KELLY was unanimously renominated. In the Fifth, Hon. WM. B. MACLAY; in the Sixth, Surveyor JOHN COCHRANE, and in the Seventh, Gen. ELIJAH WARD received the nominations.

The proceedings of the various Conventions will be found below.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The greatest interest centered in the result of the proceedings in the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards. Here, for months past, the pipe-laying and wire-pulling have been the most extensive and the arrangements most diversified.

DANIEL E. SICKELS had his friends and HIRAM WALBRIDGE had his friends, and each had been most active. The Wood Party were nearly to a man in favor of SICKELS, while the opposition united their strength on SICKELS at the recent primary election. The Wood Party were, as is already known, declared the victors, so it was generally believed that at the Convention SICKELS would be nominated on the first ballot, by the Wood Convention, at least. But last night's proceedings disappointed expectation.

The Wood Convention (for so we must name it in contradistinction) met at Riley's Hotel, in West Broadway, at 8 o'clock, and organized by appointing GEORGE S. BARNARD, of the Eighth Ward, as chairman, and JOSEPH H. WHITMORE and JAMES HARRISON Secretaries.

In the meantime another body of men, claiming to be the regular and duly elected Democratic Convention, made their appearance at the same place, and being unable to engage a room, (they all having been secured by the Wood Convention,) proceeded to organize in one of the upper entries. They chose ROLT. C. MCINTIRE, of the Fifth Ward, chairman, and WALTER JOYCE, of the Second Ward, secretary, and then adjourned to meet again on Friday evening.

The Wood Convention, though somewhat disconcerted at the sudden and unexpected appearance and action of the opposing body, proceeded with the business for which they had assembled.

Nominations were called for, when in response the names of DANIEL E. SICKELS, of the Third Ward, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of the Fifth Ward, and WILLIAM MINOR, of the Second Ward, were mentioned.

It was then inquired whether the gentlemen named were ready to acknowledge and abide by the action of the Convention, and it was agreed that further proceedings should be deferred until the position of these gentlemen could be ascertained.

To obtain this information, a Committee of five was appointed, and the Convention took a recess for half an hour, to await the Committee's report.

At 9½ o'clock the Convention reassembled, when the Committee reported progress. They stated that a letter upon the points asked for had been received from Mr. SICKLES, that Mr. MINOR was not within immediate reach of the Committee, and that Mr. WALBRIDGE, who was within the hotel, had made a partial reply, but promised to give a more extended one in writing.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet again this (Wednesday) night week.

So no nomination was made last night in the Third Congressional District,—and, from present appearances, the Democrats of this District are likely to follow the examples set them at Tammany Hall, by splitting on candidates.

Really, it appears that Fernando is bound either to rule or ruin.

It has all along been understood that the Mayor was as faithful to the cause of Sickels as Sickels had been to him, but from the whisperings last night it is likely that such will not prove to be the case.

The friends of harmony in the District are desirous of fighting DANIEL with his own original weapons—a half-and-half organization. They say, "WALBRIDGE wants the nomination and SICKLES wants the nomination. Neither will back down *from* the other. Suppose they withdraw and let a new man—one that will unite both parties—be nominated." If such a proceeding should be adopted, the nomination would probably be given either to Mr. MINOR or UDOLPHO WOLFE.

But SICKLES, it would seem, is determined to stand his ground, and if his friends, who are in the majority in the Wood Convention, will persist in his nomination, then WALBRIDGE will also run, and we shall behold another Democratic split.

FERNANDO WOOD is yet to be consulted. His power is great and his tactics crooked, and before the Conventions again meet he may arrange the trouble to suit himself, if not those who relied upon his aid.

Thus the matter stands.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

This District is composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards. The Nominating Convention met at the "Ivy Green," Elm-street. JOHN KELLY, the present member, was renominated by acclamation. As a Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election in this District, Mr. KELLY will no doubt be the next member. He voted for an investigation concerning the Keating murder and against one concerning the Sumner outrage. KEATING was a countryman of his, SUMNER was only an American.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth Ward, together with Williamsburg, comprise this district. Hon. THOMAS WHITNEY, South American, is the present member. The Convention met over a bar-room at the corner of Grand and Cannon streets. Hon. WM. B. MACLAY was unanimously nominated, this disappointing Mr. PHILIP HAMILTON, Dr. MERKLE, and other candidates. Mr. MACLAY is a graduate of the New-York University, a lawyer, and was the representative in Congress of the Fourth District (under the former census) in 1847-'49. Mr. WHITNEY will be renominated by the South Americans, but who the Republican candidate will be we have not as yet learned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Convention of this District, comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, met at Hermitage Hall, Houston-street. On the first ballot Hon. JOHN WHEELER, the present member was unanimously renominated. He however, being himself a delegate, thanked the Convention but declined peremptorily. This was very well understood beforehand, as he had left the Democratic Party and was elected to his present seat by Anti-Nebraska and K. N. votes. Deserting those who had elected him, however, he voted for AITKEN as Speaker, and for all the measures of the present Administration. He could by no possibility be reelected.

A second ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows:

JOHN COCHRANE, of the Seventeenth Ward.....14
CHAS. D. MEAD, of the Fifteenth Ward.....7

The Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards voted for COCHRANE and the Fifteen

...AND DENELSON CLUB OF CHLPPEWA.

...It is the first meeting of your Club, that more than a month since, you did me the honor to elect me your President, much against my own ... I then stated to you, as you will remember, ... and after much location, that *I reserved to myself the right to vote for Mr. Buchanan, should I ... that the election, and that the ... of the United States was be... Mr. Fremont. That contin... I am now thoroughly convinced ... there is not a shadow of a chance for Mr. Fillmore's ... the people.*

...indeed, by his warmest friends, ... by some of them that he will get ... enough to prevent any election by the people, ... them that chance of President upon the ... of Representatives—an event greatly to be de... at all times, but more especially so now, when ... remembered that the election must be made by ... same House that elected N. P. BANKS, of Massa... chusetts, their Speaker. They then argue that Mr. ... had the best chance of an election by this ... of Representatives. Let us see how they ar... at this unfounded conclusion. It takes sixteen ... to make a election. Mr. FILLMORE has only ... in Congress—Delaware, Maryland and Ken... tucky. If the three parties stand firm by their can... didate, there can be no election by the House. In ... event the Vice-President, whose election will de... volve upon the Senate, will be the President of the ... United States or Globe. The Senate being largely ... Democratic, will of course elect Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, ... who will then be our President. It is gravely argued ... by these friends of Mr. FILLMORE, that the Black Re... publican Party, rather than see Mr. BRECKINRIDGE ... President, will all unite on Mr. FILLMORE, and thus ... secure his election. Without discussing the reason, ... whether the utter want of reason in this proposition, ... let me ask Southern men, are you willing to have Mr. ... FILLMORE thus elected? I for one am not. I would ... not trust him or any other man elected by the Black ... Republican Party. But there is no reason or common ... sense in this argument. *The contest therefore be... tween the Democratic and Black Republican Parties, ... and of course I cannot hesitate in my choice between ...* Nor is this the only or the strongest reason ... why I cannot vote for Mr. FILLMORE. This is amply ... sufficient; were that not exist, there is another ... much stronger and more powerful reason than this for ... the determination to which I have come, after long ... and serious reflection. The contest in which we are ... engaged is purely a sectional one. *The Slavery ques... tion is the only issue, and the most prominent ... feature of this is the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Democratic Party, always the soundest on the ques... tion of Slavery, have, in their platform, indorsed ... this bill, and stand fully pledged to its support. The Black Republican Party, in their plat... form, denounce it, and demand its repeal. The ... American Convention, which met in Philadel... phia in February last, adopted no platform, ... but the National Council which met at the same time ... repealed the famous 12th section, which is the only ... resolution ever adopted by the party, with any preten... sions to soundness on the Slavery question, and resolved ... to ignore that question entirely, and it did adopt a plat... form in which they too denounced the repeal of the Mis... souri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas bill.* Mr. FILLMORE indorses this platform, and in one of his ... speeches made since his return from Europe has ... condemned in the strongest language the repeal of ... the Compromise and the passage of this bill. *The ... whole American Party at the North cry out with one ... voice and one tongue, down with the Kansas-Nebraska ... bill, and thus echo the sentiment of the Black Republi... can Party.* Only two of Mr. FILLMORE'S Northern ... friends in Congress voted against the recent bill re... storing the Missouri Compromise. *In Indiana there is ... an open, avowed and complete union between the two ... parties.* They have formed the same electoral ticket—in the language of the leading Fillmore paper, "The ... cause of the one is the cause of the other. Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism are indissolu... bly joined together in holy wedlock." No longer ... throughout the entire North is the old watchword ... of the American Party heard—"Americans must rule ... America." This is not now in all their thoughts, and ... I don't believe it ever was, but for the purpose of de... ception and fraud. Their real principle is, the North ... ought to rule America. "Oh ye Pharisees, hypocrites, ... there is no faithfulness in your mouths, your inward ... part is very wickedness, your throat is an open sepul... chre; you flatter with your tongue, and you out... wardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are ... full of hypocrisy and iniquity." But this is not all, ... nor is it the worst of it; notwithstandingall this I ... might have voted for Mr. FILLMORE, trusting to his ... patriotism and conservatism to rebuke and check this ... sectional spirit, *had the American Party at the South ... stood firmly by the Kansas bill*, indorsed its principles ... and insisted upon their support. Alas! to their ... shame be it said, they have loved CESAR more than ... Rome, their party better than their country. *They ... have deserted the South in this the hour of her danger ... and united with her foes.*

Like Balak of old, who sent a message unto Balaam ... to come and curse the Israelites for him, that he ... might drive them out of the land, so the American ... Party at the North have called upon their brethren at ... the South to curse for them the Kansas-Nebraska bill ... and its friends, that they may be able to drive them ... out of the land that belongs equally to both; but, ... unlike Balaam, who obeyed the command of God ... rather than of Balak, and blessed the Israelites in... stead of cursing them, the Southern Americans have ... obeyed the command of their party rather than the ... voice of duty to their country and the South, and ... they have therefore cursed the Kansas bill and its ... friends, and are continuing to curse it now every day. ... Some of them openly advocate its repeal—others, ... more cautious, denounce it as a cheat and a fraud, but ... say they do not desire to see it repealed. I am at a ... loss to conceive how this can be. If they honestly be... lieve the Kansas bill to be a cheat and a fraud, they ... cannot, as honest men, it seems to me, do otherwise ... than vote for its repeal. *By the Missouri Compromise, ... Kansas would have been a Free State, because it is North ... of the Missouri line.* Now if, under the principles con... tained in the Kansas bill, she becomes a Slave State, ... how in the name of honesty and good faith can those ... men who believe that bill to be a cheat and a fraud ... vote for her admission into the Union? How can they ... consent to receive stolen property? As honest men ... they cannot thus consent to cheat the North out of ... their territory, any sooner than they could consent to ... cheat a neighbor out of his land, or acquire any of his ... property by fraudulent and dishonest means. They ... must, therefore, vote, when the question comes up ... with their brethren at the North, for the repeal of the ... Kansas bill and the restoration of the Missouri Com... promise.

Mr. FILLMORE, with his views on the exercise of the ... veto power and the sentiments expressed in his Roch... ester speech, in which he denounces the repeal of the ... Missouri Compromise as a "Pandora's box out of ... which have issued all the political evils that now ... afflict the country," could not do otherwise than sanc... tion a bill restoring this Compromise and repealing ... the Kansas bill. *His has been written to recently by Mr. ... Kendall, American Assistant Elector for the County of ... Orange, asking whether he would or would not sanction ... such a bill, and he replied by sending his Rochester ... speech. I am resolved, if I remain in the American ... Party, to sanction its course upon this all-absorbing ... question, to denounce the Kansas Bill, and consequently ... to advocate its repeal and the restoration of the Missouri ... Compromise.* I cannot do it, I will not do it. I should be ... false to myself, to my known opinions upon this ques... tion; false to the duty which I owe my State and my ... Country, were I to consent to such a course. In my ... opinion it is nothing more nor less than treason to the ... South. I entertain the same opinion about the Mis... souri Compromise that most of the American Party ... do about the Kansas bill. I believe, and have always ... believed, that it was a cheat and a fraud. The North ... have never kept it, and they never meant to keep it ... in good faith. But for the Democratic Party of the ... North, which has always been willing to stand by the ... Constitution and its compromises, the South never ... would have gained any Slave States under the Missouri ... Compromise. Florida and Texas would have been re... fused admission into the Union, because they recog... nized Slavery in their constitution, but for the Demo... cratic Party at the North. Neither of them received ... a solitary vote from any other party at the North. ... The Native Georgian only received three votes from ... the North, outside of the Democratic Party, and there... fore could not have been passed but for that party. ... *The Kansas bill did not receive a vote from any other ... party at the North but the Democratic Party. It has ... not now a single friend in that portion of the Union ... outside the Democratic Party.* At the South, where, ... upon its passage it received the entire votes of all the ... parties, with the exception of two in the Senate, and ... seven in the House of Representatives, strange to say, ... the American and Old-Line Whig Parties are now ... arrayed against it.

This is now the only issue in the present campaign. ... Upon this issue I coincide fully as I have ever done ... with the position of the Democratic Party, and I be... lieve it is the only party upon which the South can ... with safety rely in the present crisis. I have never ... differed with that party save on one question. That ... question is not in this canvass, or if it is it is swallow... ed up and rendered comparatively insignificant in this ... great sectional contest in which we are now engaged. ... I therefore return to the Democratic Party to throw ... what little weight I may be able to control into the ... scale of those who are fighting the battles of the Con... stitution and the Union, and shall vote with a great ... pleasure for their candidates, JAMES BUCHANAN ... and J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. I have come to this con... clusion after mature and anxious deliberation, and with ... a sincere desire to do my duty. I know that I have ... been driven to this course. Had I consulted, my ... own personal interests alone, I should have remained ... with the American Party. I know that ... in separating from that party, I am separating from

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A WHIG WHO WILL VOTE FOR BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE.

A Kentucky View of the Kansas Difficulty.

LETTER FROM A KENTUCKY FARMER.

STEPHENSPORT, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You are a ranter for Free-Speech, FREMONT, and Free almost everything else. If you are sincere in your regards for Free-Speech, I may expect this letter to appear in the TIMES. Allow first of an introduction. I am a Kentuckian by birth and education; a plain farmer and a Slaveholder; a paying subscriber to ten newspapers, (6 Buchanan, 1 Fillmore, 1 Old-Line Whig, 1 Agricultural, and 1 Fremont, the NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,) consequently am much of a newspaper reader. I had always been a Whig until the advent of Know-Nothingism; could not stand that and went over to the Democracy. I am not, however, a blind partisan, but rather an independent freeman, going with and always intending to go with, a party just so long as its principles command my judgment, and no longer. I rank among my neighbors as quite moderate and conservative upon all questions, political or otherwise—I read many other Northern Fremont papers besides the TIMES.

Well, Sir, it really does seem to me as if fanatical presses and demagogues have operated to such an extent upon the public mind North, that the people, or at least a large portion of them, are going stark mad. Free Kansas, bleeding Kansas, Border-Ruffians, they are shrieking from one week'e end to the other. To the people of the South, or at least this portion of it, this all appears as the most sublimated nonsense. Why, Sir, there is no excitement at the South about Kansas. For my own part, and doubtless I speak the sentiments of four-fifths of the people of the entire South—I say for my own part I would not give a straw to make Kansas either a Free or Slove State. Our position le simply thia: We claim to be joint partnere with the North in all the territory of the United States. It was purchased by the blood and treasure of both sections. Well, then, we ask that all this territory shall be left open to settlers from all sections of the confederacy. Then, when the infant territory acquires a sufficient population, let her citizens adopt a republican constitution, permitting or excluding Slovery as they may deem proper, and then let Congress smilingly welcome her into the great sisterhood of States. That, according to my understanding, le the plain meaning and intent of the much abused Nebraska bill. It is a correct, fair and honorable principle, it seems to me, and if honestly and cheerfully acquiesced in by North and South, would forever settle the eternal cry and agitation upon the subject of Slavery. Ah, hut say you, what security do you grant us against Border Ruffianism? Sir, I say this, and would stake my life npon it if the question could ever be fairly determined, had Massachusetts attended to her own business instead of (through a false philanthropy) attempting to force her own institutions upon a Territory more than 1,000 miles distant, the epithet Border-Ruffian would not now be figuring so extensivcly in Fremont newspapers. We of the South unanimously pronounce Massachusetts the aggressor in this whole business, and hold her responsible for all the disorder and bloodshed that has ensued. The aggressive spirit of the South, the aggressions of the slove power, these are terms we are accustomed to see every day spread out before the people of the North by the Republican press; they form likewise the staple of all Abolition harangues and lectures. Gentlemen editors, gentlemen haranguers and lecturere, you elander us. We are not aggressive or aggreasors. We are moderation itself by the alde of you. Our fault is, that we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

When our country calls we are the first to rush to her defence; but when the battle ie over, the victory won, and large territories acquired, then these white-cravated New-England preachers, these Northern literary gentlemen, and all the atoy-at-homes, are the first to rush forward, shouting secure all this precious domain to freedom, we want it for our children, and our childrens' children forever. But we of the South, who fought hard to acquire all this territory, when we come to look about for virgin soil and new localities, having been reared to look upon the relation of master and slave as a blessing and advantage to both parties, and desirous of continuing the relation, find ourselves attempted to be shut out by these self-righteous, sanctimonious non-combotants. Because we will not quietly and tamely submit to this nice arrangement, we are branded with all the epithets Yankee ingenulty can invent. To one familiar with Slavery and the Slave States, the daily harvest of lies and misrepresentations that are gathered and diffused by the Abolition presses North, can only awaken a triple sentiment of derision, indignation and contempt. Why, Sir, we are not half as bad as ge you have been made to believe. We even claim to be possessed of our ehare of humanity, intelligence, and all the other virtues and acquirements. By no means is Slavery such a horrible thing either, as yon have cried it up to be. Come among us and see and study for yourself. How happens it that nine-tenths of the Northern emigrants to the South become such contemners and despisere of Abolitionism. They are generally the etrongest Pro-Slavery men among us. They even say we natives are pretty clever fellows. Some of them even eay that they like us better than the people they left behind. Slavery ls not such a had thing after all, they say. I have no experience of any other Slave State but Kentucky. But here it is undeniable that slaves, almost without exception, fare better in all physical enjoyments than a large majority of the white laborere of the North. So say the Northernere among us, and such is my own limited experience. Besidee, let me ask, are not the elaves of to-day a thousand fold better off than their progenitore were in Africa, or than their brethren there are at this day, steeped in barbarism and iguorance? But the Abolition preese and demagogues of the North seem determined to plunge this country into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, for the sake of eome 3,000,000 black laborere that are better fed and better clothed than their own white laborers. Whether Negro Slavery has anything to do with it or not, I am not prepared to say, but it is plain to my mind that there is far more of conservatism and natural justice at the South than the North. A recent case in point. Look at the intolerant and proscriptive doctrines of Know-Nothingism. See how they swept, like a monsoon, over every Northern State. But how fared they at the South? Why everywhere repudiated and contemned, save in Maryland and Kentucky, and succeeded only in those States with the coöperation of Old Line Clay Whiggery, an advantage they will never have again. Indeed, Kentucky has but recently strikingly reversed her position upon the subject. I say most positively, and time will confirm my words, that the doctrines and designs of the Know-Nothing Party will henceforth never be able to shape the policy of one single Slave State, even for a single year.

A few more lines and I am done. This Sumner assault. Do you not already feel ashamed of the ridiculous noise and passion you got up upon that subject? Suppose, Sir, that we reverse the case. Suppose Mr. SUMNER had concived himself or his State insulted by some remarks of Mr. BROOKS, and had procured a gutta percha *corrector* and administered it to that gentleman in precisely the same manner that it was administered to himself; do you suppose that public meetings would have taken place throughout the South and frothy resolutions passed? Why, I venture to affirm, Sir, that a single paragraph would have disposed of the whole matter in any Southern newspaper. Do not imagine me to be npholding Mr. BROOKS. I frankly avow to you that I disapproved of the act and was sorry it occurred. But I really think that the noise and fuss that was manufactured out of it was simply ridiculous. I am by no means an admirer of the intemperate zeal of South Carolina. Her example has done much to discredit the whole South in the eyes of the North.

In conclusion, believe me sincere, Mr. Editor, in saying that in my humble judgment Kansas and SUMNER form, the one three-quarters, the other the remaining quarter, of the whole stock-in-trade of the great Repnblican Party of the North. Yours,

A KENTUCKY SUBSCRIBER.

Further Evidence that Col. Fremont is not a Roman Catholic.

From the New-York Evangelist, Sept. 18.

It is not our business to enter into the strife of politics. That is not our vocation, and we have religiously abstained from such contests. Nor shall we depart from this line of strict propriety. But we are sometimes appealed to for information as to matters of fact, by readers who imagine that we may have special means of knowing the truth. In such a case we are willing to tell what we know—not for the sake of party, but of truth. This we may do without sacrificing our neutral and independent character. If we can help to correct an error, or to disabuse the public mind of n false impression, we are doing a service to right-minded men of all parties. We do not urge our readers to vote one way or the other, but we do wish them to vote intelligently.

It is well known that ons of the candidatea for the

Biting Files!—Mr. B. F. Cook's Affidavit about his Interview with Fremont.

STATEMENT.

A few weeks ago, while engaged in a conversation with Mr. R. W. POTTER, I asked him how he could conscientiously vote for Col. FREMONT, who was beyond all doubt a Roman Catholic. He replied that "Col. FREMONT was not a Catholic, and whoever said he was, lied." I replied, "Well, POTTER, if you will prove to me that he is not, I will forfeit a thousand dollars, or vote for him at the coming election." "What proof do you want?" he asked. I answered: "*I will take Col. Fremont's own word for it, if you will allow me to ask the questions.*" "Will you sign your name to a writing to that effect." "Yes, Sir." Here Mr. POTTER drew up an agreement.

He then notified me to hold myself ready to call on Col. FREMONT at his house and get the proof I had agreed to accept. In the course of a few days Mr. POTTER called at my place of business, and introduced to me Messrs. NATHAN COMSTOCK, Jr., and J. L. MOFFAT, and announced that he was ready to call on Col. FREMONT and get the proof I required. * * We were shown into the back parlor where Mr. FREMONT was sitting, who on our entering arose and cordially greeted Mr. MOFFAT, who then introdnced Mr. FREMONT to Mr. COMSTOCK, Mr. POTTER and myself, saying of me, "He is a very good Fremont man, only that he has some conscientious scruples about being a Roman Catholic, and he wishes to ask you a few questions in relation to that subject."

On ehaking hands, Col. FREMONT asked me to sit down, and remarked, as he sat down, "I am willing to answer any questions that you may please to ask me." I said, "Mr. FREMONT, I do not wish you to understand from what has been said, that I would proscribe a man on account of his religion, but I do believe that the spirit of Roman Catholicism is directly antagonistic to the genius of our Republican institutions, and I am free to express that I would conscientiously prefer a man for the high office for which you are a candidate, who does not profess the Roman Catholic faith, but are forced to ask you a few questions, owing to a peculiar arrangement between Mr. POTTER and myself.

It is pretty generally stated that you were married by n Roman Catholic priest, which I suppose you too acknowledge to be the fact." His answer was, "*I do.*"

"Did you at that time acknowledge or profess to be a believer in the Roman Catholic faith?" His answer was, "*I did not.*"

"Have you at any time, either before or since your marriage, professed or acknowledged yourself a believer in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church?" His answer was, "*I have not.*"

I said, "that is all." Mr. COMSTOCK immediately asked me if I was satisfied. "*I replied that I was.*" I said this because I considered I had consented to receive Col. FREMONT'S denial as decisive in my agreement with Mr. POTTER.

Mr. POTTER exclaimed, "There is another good Fremont man made, Col. This is what we are doing and mean to do every day." I replied, "Yes, Mr. FREMONT, I suppose I have got to vote for yon or forfeit a thousand dollars. However, I think I shall prefer voting for you." He extended his hand and gave mine a hearty ehake and replied, "I thank you, and allow me to congratulate you upon your decision."

I then remarked to Col. FREMONT that I had two very important reasons for asking these questions. One was that I was very well acquainted with a highly intelligent Roman Catholic, whom I believed to be well posted in all the forms and ceremonies of the Romish Church, and he had informed me that a Catholic priest would not dare to marry a couple nnless one or both of them professed to be a Roman Catholic, for marriage was one of their religious sacraments, and considered the most sacred of all.

The other reason was, that a gentleman who professed to be well acquainted with Col. FREMONT while in California, had told me that it was there generally understood that Col. FREMONT was a Roman Catholic.

Col. FREMONT replied in snbstance as follows: "In reference to my marriage, all thot I can say is, that I have taken little interest in the tenets of that church, and know but little about them. But myself and wife were married by a Catholic, and I believe that there are many instances where Protestants hove been married by Catholic clergymen." [He here mentioned a case, but I do not remember the names.]

"In regard to my being a Catholic while in Californin, I can say that while there I labored excessively hard, and when Sunday came I was very much fatigued, and did not feel like going to church, although my wife did when it was convenient. But I generally staid at home, and spent my time in reading, writing, and attending to euch mattere of business as I considered of importance, and to my knowledge I was never inside of any church while in California."

He then said, "I am often asked about my being a Catholic by all parties, and even by Catholic delegations, and I presume the one up stairs now waiting for an interview with me, wishes to interrogate me upon this same question. When they do, I shall put the most favorable construction upon the matter that I can, wishing to offend no one, but secure the votes of all. It will not do to deny these things too stoutly, for it is securing me very many votes."

He then further stated, in substance, that he had received by that morning'e mail a letter from a gentleman in Maine, saying that if he (Col. FREMONT) did not authorize him (the writer) to contradict the report of his (Col. F.) being a Catholic, the State would be lost to the Republicans; and that he (Col. FREMONT) was also in receipt of a letter from a distinguished politician in Indiana, saying that if he (Col. F.) would authorize him to state that he (Col. F.) was a Roman Catholic, he was sure of securing a large Catholic vote, "but to neither of these," added Col. FREMONT, "can I make a public reply, for if I commence there would be no end to the calls."

Hence I have thought best not to make any public denials of any charges, but leave it to my friends who can manage these things much better than I. When I am called upon hy various persons and delegations for an interview, I am obliged to answer such questions as are asked the best way I can; but I authorize no person to make a public use of any statement that I may make, although I cannot help it if they feel so disposed.

There are other charges coming ont against me, and I am informed that a gentleman is coming out with an affidavit stating that I am a Slaveholder. I did think, I should answer that publicly, hut I believe I shall not. However, I will state that that is *unqualifiedly false*, for neither myself nor wife ever held a slave. It is also stated that I am an inebriate; but I can say, what but few men can, that I never chew, smoke, or use tobacco in any way, nor can I use liquor, for all those things are to me very offensive."

We here bade Mr. FREMONT good afternoon, and retired. No other gentlemen than those named were present nt the interview, which was held with the doore closed.

(Signed,) B. F. COOK.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—AFFIDAVIT OF THREE OTHER GENTLEMEN.

The undersigned were present with Mr. B. F. COOK at an interview with Col. FREMONT, concerning which he has published a statement and affidavit in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this day. This affidavit contains many inaccuracies of detail in reference to what preceded that interview, bnt we shall notice only grave omissions and material mis-statements in that part which relates to the interview itself. Mr. COOK was introduced as a Fillmore, not a Fremont, man. He straightway proceeded to interrogate Col. FREMONT in regard to his present and past religious belief, and was answered promptly and explicitly, as Mr. COOK has represented, to wit: *That he was not, and never had been, and had never professed to be, a Catholic;* but it is not true that he said, in reference to the delegation that was waiting for him, as Mr. COOK states, "When they interrogate me, I shall put the most favorable construction upon the matter that I can, wishing to

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...It will ... the contrary Col. ... said, "I have ... called upon by ... to deny that I am a Catholic, ... the cause, but all that I have to ... call upon me to interrogate me in regard to the ... to tell the *Simple truth, just as I hope to ...* you." Col. FREMONT went on to say that he thought every citizen was entitled to his own religious belief, and that he would not condemn any man for differing from him in forms of worship; that in judging a man, he looked upon his life, not his profession of faith. *He said nothing whatever, about "securing votes," or its "not doing to deny things too strongly"—nothing whatever capable of such a construction or justifying such an inference.* He expressed no unwillingness that we should "make a public use of any statement" that he gave. Mr. COOK, at the conclusion of the interview, presented his hand to Col. FREMONT, in a very friendly manner, expressed himself highly gratified, and said that he should vote for him. Referring to the fact that he had been made a delegate to the "Old Line Whig State Convention" which was to assemble at Albany the next day, he laughingly said that he was "in a fix." We all left with him, feeling assured that Mr. COOK was in every respect satisfied, and that henceforth he was to be a sincere and hearty FREMONT man. We are informed that he did not go to Albany.

JOHN L. MOFFAT, No. 182 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
NATHAN COMSTOCK, Jr. No. 19 William-st., N. Y.
R. W. POTTER, No. 28 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 16, 1856.

KINGS COUNTY, CITY OF BROOKLYN, ss.

On the 16th day of September, A. D. 1856, before me personally came JOHN L. MOFFAT and NATHAN COMSTOCK, JR., and RAY W. POTTER, the subscribers to the foregoing statement, to me severally personally known, and the said MOFFAT and POTTER being duly sworn, and the said COMSTOCK being duly affirmed, did each for himself depose and say, that he had read and fully understood the contents of said statement, and that the same is in all respects true.

T. SANXAY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* gives the details of an amusing meeting of the "Old Whigs" of that place. The call, it seems, for the meeting, was signed "Whigs of Burlington." Rev. Dr. WHEELER was elected Chairman, after which Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH rose to inquire hy what authority the meeting had been called. Mr. ORMSBY, in reply, went on to say that the Whig party had become an Abolition Party; whereupon Mr. MARSH asked him to point ont any evidence of that assertion in the Philadelphia Platform. Mr. O. said he did not propose to go into any discussion of general principles. Considerable good-humored discussion followed; after which a Committee was appointed, which drew up resolutions declaring the belief that the call for the meeting was surreptitious, and designed to aid the election of Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. FILLMORE. Just as the question was called for on the adoption of the resolntions, the presiding officer announced that Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, had been invited to speak—which he proceeded to do. Thus ended this attempt to get up a Fillmore movement, under false pretences, in Burlington.

A Rochester correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "It is rumored here that, on the eve of election, FILLMORE will withdraw, and his vote will be transferred to BUCHANAN." To this the *Journal* adds: There may be something more in the rumor mentioned by our correspondent than might at first be supposed. We have had an intimation that one of the most unprincipled political plots ever concocted, designed to secure Pennsylvania and New-York, is in process of negotiation, but we await furtber developments before making a more explicit statement. If it can be supposed that the Fillmore and Buchanan voters can be transferred by their leadere, like eo many sheep, then may this embryo plot, conceived in desperation, brighten a little the prospects of BUCHANAN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German voters of New-Brooklyn, L. I., was held last night (Sept. 15) at SCHMIDT'S Hotel, for the purpose of forming a Republican Club. A large concourse of delegates from the various Wards of Brooklyn, and from New-York attended. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. EDWARD WEBB, who introduced Mr. BRUCKLOW, of New-York, who, with Mr. RUDIOKS, of Brooklyn, addressed the people assembled in German, exhorting their countrymen to be true to the great cause of liberty, cast off the curse of Slvery, and in order to accompliah this, to vote for JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON. Mr. BISSEL, of Brooklyn, then spoke in English, after which the meeting adjourned.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at the Republican Hall in Milleville, Allegheny County, on the 9th inst. Although but short notice was given, over one thousand persons were present. S. H. HAMMOND, Esq., formerly of the *State Register*, was present and delivered a most able and eloquent address on the great issues of the day. He is doing good service in Western New-York. There la a Hall in the village fitted up by H. G. TAYLOR, Esq., and furnished to the Republicans free of expense, capable of seating over one thousand persons! Allegany is awake and may be set down as good for 3,500 majority for FREMONT.

Dr. A. R. R. BUTLER, who has long been a leading Democrat in Wyoming County, in this State, refuses to "keep atep to the music" of the Cincinnati Platform, and ie now President of an effective Fremont Club, in the town of Alexander. In his opening address the Doctor declared that he never awore feolty to such doctrines as those of the Nebraska bill, nor, said he, "will I insult the *ashes* of the great and good Democratic *dead* by entertaining for a single moment the thought, that by any public or private act of their lives, they ever gave the least countenance to such horrid legislation."

The Republicans of Indiana have made arrangements for the holding of an immense Fremont masa meeting on the battle ground of Tippecanoe. The citizens will assemble on the 1st of Octoher, and the proceedings will be continued on the 2d and 3d of that month. All the Statee of the Northwest will be fully represented, and Hon. Senator SUMNER has promised to address the multitude if his health permite. An invitation ie addressed to Republicans from all parts of the Union to he present on this intereating occasion.

Little Delaware is beginning to weary of her position ae an ally of Slavery. Though a Slave State, she ie beginning to feel that her true intereet is on the side of Freedom. A Republican club has been formed at Wilmington, which is going actively into the canvass for FREMONT and DAYTON, and has commenced the issue of a spirited weekly campaign paper, the first number of which has reached us. It contains the Republican platform, FREMONT'S Letter of Acceptance, and a strong appeal to the people to support the Republican cause.

The Pittsburg papers say that nothwithstanding all the efforts of the Buchaniere, the Democratic demonstration in that place on Wednesday last was a complete failure. Forty thousand persons, it was confidently anticipated would be present, hut all told the number did not exceed 1,500. Various causes are assigned for this disappointment; but, according to the *Gazette*, the true one ie that the people of Western Pennsylvania are for FREMONT.

A correspondent of the New-Haven *Palladium*, writing from Greenwich, Conn., saya: "The prospects of FREMONT in thie, the western part of the State, are bright. The only hopes of the Buchaneers are resting on the Fillmore men—rather a poor foundation. At the last Fillmore meeting here, there were nine present, embracing four either Fremonters or non-voters. There are two thriving Fremout Clubs in the place."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* learns from private but reliable sources, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have been for some time attempting to bring about a coalition with the Americans of that State, and have offered to support an electoral ticket which should be composed of an equal number of Fillmore and Fremont men. That such proposals have been made is true, hut the *Republic* has the best reasons for saying that they have been rejected.

The Republicans of Rye, Westchester County, had a large and spirited meeting in L'Estrange Hall on Monday evening. The Hall is commodious and well ventilated. It was crowded to suffocation. HORACE GREELEY made a clear, strong and effective argument in favor of the Republican movement. The Republican Club of Rye is well organized and doing good service. Mr. EDWARD COSTINE is the President.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Stamford, Conn., on the evening of the 9th inst. It was ably addressed by Mr. STANWOOD and A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney of New-York. A correspondent, alluding to the meeting, says: "You

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H. G. BALDWIN and ... New-Haven. We regret that we have not space for our correspondent's letter.

The Democrats of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, &c. are to hold a grand mass meeting at Newton, Ohio, on Wednesday, 17th inst. Among the Representative of distinguished persons invited to be present, are Senators PEARCE and PRATT, of Maryland; ETHAN CROATE, General CASS, Senator HUNTER and Governor WISE, of Virginia, and JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, son of HENRY CLAY.

An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in a grove near Glen Cove on Friday afternoon last. The meeting, at which about 600 persons were present, was presided over by Judge MCCOUN. Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND was present and spoke for two hours on the great questions of the day. Mr. RAYMOND was followed by Mr. HENDERSON, after which the meeting adjourned.

In regard to the expected majority for FREMONT in Maine, next November, the Portland *Advertiser* says: "Many place it at forty thousand; but we don't see why they should stop there, for, according to present appearances, everybody intends to vote for him!"

ANOTHER K. N. COUNCIL OUT FOR FREMONT.—At a meeting of Council No. 425, of Shushan, Washington County, on Saturday evening, 13th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were offered by HUGH MARTIN, Esq., and passed with but two dissenting votes—one for BUCHANAN and one for FILLMORE

Whereas, at the last session of the New-York State State Council, held at Syracuse, resolutions were offered by LUTHER CALDWELL, of Rockland County, condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the unjust and tyrannical efforts to introduce Slavery into Kansas; and the said resolutions were rejected and discarded by said State Council as contrary to the platform and principles of the Fillmore organization; Therefore,

Resolved, That in consequence of said willful departure from the Binghamton Platform, we respectfully return our charter to the officers of said State Council, and will have no further connection with the Fillmore party, and further:

Resolved, That we indorse the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT for President, and will use all honorable efforts to secure his election.

Resolved, That we now adjourn to tha room of the Fremont Club, and in a body unite with the Republican organization. DAVID V. T. QUA, Pres't.

L. W. HOWE, Sec'y Council No. 425.

After uniting with the Fremont Clnh, a most spirlted meeting was held and kept up to a late hour, it being addressed by L. CALDWELL in a telling manner.

THE METHODISTS FOR FREEDOM.—The Methodist Conference, which has just closed its session at Medina, in this State, among its last acts passed the following resolutions without dissent:

1. *Resolved*, That we view with intense solicitude and profonnd alarm the present position of the slave power.

2. Immediate, determined and persevering efforts in the Pulpit, through the Press, before the Thrones of Grace, and at the BALLOT-BOX, are demanded and *shall be put forth.*

3. That the great issue before the nation in the approaching election is Slavery Extension, and we are called upon to act at those elections with direct reference to that issue.

At a meeting of the Middlesex North Association of Unitarian Ministers, held at Shirley, Mass., 10th inst., the following resolntion was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That, as Christian ministers, remembering our responsibility to God and our fellow-men, we regard with anxiety and alarm the present condition of our country, and the position of the existing Administration in relation to the evil of Slavery; that we deeply sympathize with our brethren in Kansas, exposed to the ruffianism of the lawless marauders of Missouri and the cruel despotism of the General Government at Washington; that we see no hope of redress but in the peaceful revolution of the ballot-box, and we hereby pledge ourselves to do what in us lies for the consummation of such revolntion, in the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency of the nation. WM. MORSE, Moderator.

F. R. NEWELL, Scribe.

Another Old-Line Whig Taking a Stand for Fremont.

CHARLES G. LORING, an eminent member of the Boston bar, and an Old-Line Whig, has published a letter declaring himself for the Republican candidate, because, among other reasons, he believes that "the future peace and honor of our country, if not the ultimate eolvotion of the Union, depend upon the election of Mr. FREMONT."

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States.

This body, comprising delegates from all the States of the Union, the District, Territories, Sandwich Islands and New-Mexico, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, commenced its annual deliberations in the Egyptian Saloon of the Hall on Gay-street, Baltimore, on which occasion a very general and full attendance of delegates was present. The following officers were present: GEORGE W. RACK, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; JAMES L. RINGLEY, R. W. G. C. and R. Secretary, JOSHUA VANSANT, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Rev. REUBEN JONES, R. W. Grand Chaplain; SOLOMON H. LEWYT, R. W. Grand Guardian; JOHN E. CHAMBERLAIN, R. W. Grand Messenger, and also representatives from eighteen Grand Lodges and fourteen Grand Encampments.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SIRE.

From the Report of the Grand Sire it appears that the institution of Odd Fellowship continues to exhibit a healthful condition, both in numerical strength and financial prosperity. In some jurisdictions there has been a decrease in membership, through suspensions for non-payment of dues. A modification is recommended of the law which allows dues to accumulate during the period of suspension, by which suspension becomes more severe as a punishment than expulsion. He also recommends that a discretionary power be vested in the Grand Sire to exceed appropriatione or incur expense where imperative necessity requires the same. He has issued warrants for two new lodges in Nebraska, and recommends that State Grand Bodies be permitted to allow public installations of officers of subordinate lodges. He concludes by a happy allusion to an official visit to the city of Cincinnati during the celebration of the introduction of the order in that State, and the kind welcome given to the Grand Body in its deliberations.

PROSPERITY OF THE ORDER.

From the Report of JAMES L. RINGLEY, Esq., Grand Secretary, the following appears:

In British North America there are 13 subordinate lodges in good order; membership 500; for the lower provinces of the same country no reports had been received. In Canada East but one lodge remains; Michigan, the order in a healthful condition; in Vermont it maintains a respectable footing, but the Encampment branch does not prosper; Maine is progressing; in Massachusetts, the order, if uot as prosperous as in former years, is highly gratifying, the administration zealous and effective; in New-Hampshire an increase; in Rhode Island an increase of lodgee but a decrease in the membership. In Connecticut a decrease, but a healthful progress as a whole; Southern New-York unpropitious; Northern New-York supposed to be prospering; New-Jersey 107 lodges 6,000 members; Pennsylvania most gratifying—order prosperous; one new lodge added in December; in the jurisdiction of Maryland the order le highly prosperous, numbering 83 lodges and 13,000; in the District of Columbia there is also an increase of lodges and member ship, Virginia shows a decrease of both, but still has 110 lodgee and 6,500 members. North Carolina, increase of lodges, slight decrease of membership, and order prosperous. South Carolina solid and healthful. Georgia returns less than 1,000 members and consequently loses one repreeentative. Florida shows a falling off, but maintains 9 lodges in good standing: in Mississippi, a new interest awakened with activity and zeal. Alabama no report received. Louisiana, a *statu quo* which ie highly prosperous. Missouri la advancing steadily and harmoniously, 12 new lodges and a considerable increase in membership. Illinois, an accession of 26 lodges and 1,500 new members for the past year; aggregate 210 lodges and 10,000 members. Indiana, increace of 6 lodges and 600 members, aggregate 172 lodgee and 8,200 members. Ohio, highly prosperous, 50 new lodges organized since March, 1855; increase membership 1,500. Kentucky, a slight falling off, but highly prosperous. Tennessee the same; 6 new lodges. Arkansas, no good lodge report. Wisconsin; order is prosperous. Iowa, 34 lodges at work; membership of 4,000—increase, 20 lodges and over 1,000 members.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	3225	3333	36	310	1923	1234
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	517	37	103	5947	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	218	97	133	5693	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	130	98	68	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	4544	268	614	13553	1234
Last week	2378	3148	279	594	14008	819

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	3,352
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,973
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	4,544
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	3,580

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1,100	.....	.....	.....	263
Hudson River Railroad	1,928	.....	.....	.....	480
Hudson River Boats	87	.....	.....	.....	502
Harlem Railroad	208	36	310	1,922	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is an official report of Live Stock for New York, received over the Erie Railroad, for the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	1,858	Horses	11
Sheep	4,317	Lambs	34
Hogs	3,345	Calves	66

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	834	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	630	Texas	102
Illinois	836	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	660	Michigan	—
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	220	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10c. @10½c.	10½c.@10½c.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	9½c.@10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales about	9c.	9¼c.@ 9½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@ 9½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

From the large number of cattle in the hands of brokers it was very evident that a combination was attempted on their part with a view if not to advance, at least to sustain former prices; but we have seldom witnessed a more signal failure. Brokers had anticipated and purchased, as they supposed, the greater part of the cattle to arrive, without taking into account a large number (630) which were pushed in from our own State, and having already as many as they deemed prudent upon their hands, they early gave up the idea of controlling the market, and contented themselves with an attempt to sustain former prices. Even in this they were not successful.

Morning sales were decidedly the best—prices early taking a downward tendency which no ingenuity on the part of the seller could arrest, until the closing sales were from ¾c. to 1c., and in a few instances, even 1¼c. ₱ lb. lower than those of the previous week, or even of the morning transactions, and yet at these reduced prices more than 500 cattle were left over when the sales closed at 6 P. M.

The decline in price was owing mainly to the large number offered to-day, 3,225, against 2,278 last Wednesday, being an excess of 947 head; besides which, butchers buy more freely of pork as cool weather approaches.

The number of beeves at all the markets has been 1,396 more during the past week than the week previous, and 964 more than the corresponding week of last year.

The general quality of the cattle offered at Forty-fourth-street to-day was quite ordinary, although there were a few droves of fair beef which were soonest taken at the best prices.

We would strongly recommend drovers to feed their cattle more and longer than many of them are wont to do, believing that besides offering a better and healthier article of consumption, they will be fully compensated in the advanced price which prime beef always brings in this market.

No.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman:
1..	74..	Ohio..	B. Westhamer	Owner.
2..	113..	Ill.	Alexander & Conckier	S. Ullery.
3..	98..	Ohio..	J. W. Gwynne	Mead & Holcomb.
4..	65..	Ohio..	John Purchase	Owner.
5..	75..	Ill.	John Bryant	R. Murray.
6..	64..	Ill.	J. McBride	D. L. Belden.
7..	73..	Ky.	David Allerton	Owner.
8..	81..	Ind.	Miller & Haring	Owner.
9..	77..	Ohio..	H. Hurd	Owner.
10..	68..	Ohio..	C. W. Conger	Owner.
11..	74..	Ill.	H. Westhamer	Owner.
12..	127..	Ky.	B. Bartram	Owner.
13..	68..	Ky.	D. Allerton	Owner.
14..	51..	Ohio.	Mike Philips	Owner.
15..	34..	N. Y.	J. Budlong	Owner.
16..	98..	Ill.	Ellis & Hale	Geo. Ayrault.
17..	64..	Ohio..	John A. Merritt	John A. Merritt.
18..	67..	N. Y.	Mills & Ayrault	Owners.
19..	91..	Ky.	Thos. Wheeler	Owner.
20..	86..	Ill.	T. White & Son	Owner.
21..	90..	Ohio..	Claypole & Sawyer	C. G. Teed.
22..	100..	Texas.	Fntz & Nichols	C. G. Teed.
23..	93..	Ky.	T. N. Vail	Owner.
24..	63..	Ind.	W. R. Johnson	Beach & Smith.
25..	53..	Ohio..	Thos. M. Vail	Owner.
26..	54..	Ill.	J. McPherson	William H. Belden.
27..	85..	Ohio..	P. F. Cary	Owner.
28..	49..	Ohio..	H. Epper	Owner.
—..	54..	N. Y.	S. Allerton	Owner.
—..	46..	N. Y.	H. W. Cook	Owner.
—..	30..	Ohio..	S. A. Holcomb	Owner.
—..	44..	N. Y.	Davis	Owner.
—..	115..	Ill.	Eckstein & Lawtrbach	Owners.
—..	49..	Ohio..	Miller & Haring	Miller & Haring.
—..	51..	Ohio..	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
01	140..	Ill.	Levi & Shuster	Owners.
02	96..	N. Y.	Wm. Mullein & Co.	Owners.
03	34..	Ohio..	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
[04	64..	Ind.	H. Hurd	G. A. Toffey.
05	88..	Ill.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
06	62..	Ill.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
07	155..	Ill.	Crunnghans	J. H. Williams.
08	46..	Ky.	B. Bartram	W. E. Wheaton.
09	80..	N. Y.	Hurd & Co	Owners.
010	76..	Ind.	McClure & Co	Culver, Hurd & Co.
011	22..	N. Y.	Wm. Angevine	Owner.

a Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

WM. R. JOHNSON forwarded 82 head of Indiana cattle, of good quality, which were sold by BEACH & SMITH at 9c.@10c. Average weight, 700 lbs. net. The same parties sold 180 head of Ohio cattle at Bergen at 7¾c.@10c.

ALEXANDER & CONKER forwarded 113 Illinois cattle of fair quality, averaging about 775 lbs. net, which were sold by S. ULERY, at 9½c.@10c.

C. W. CONGER sold on his own account a fine drove of 68 Ohio Cattle, averaging 750 lbs. net, at 9c.@10½c.

STEPHEN WILLIAMS took 80, weighing about 850 lbs., at $90 each, or fully 10½c.

J. W. GWYNN had on sale 98 Ohio Cattle, of medium quality, which were being disposed by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at 9½c.@10½c. Average weight 735 lbs. C. CONGER, took 22 at 9¾ cent.

T. WHITE & SON sold on their own account, 86 common Illinois and 12 heavy Ohio cattle, at 8c.@10c. and few 10½c. WILLIAM and GEORGE COOPER, of Westchester, took three of the larger for $300, the heaviest of which was estimated to weigh 1,200 lbs. net.

ROBERT BERTRAM was selling on his own account 127 head of Kentucky cattle, at prices ranging from $59 to $100 ₱ head, or 8c.@10½c. ₱ pound.

ELLS & HALE contributed 98 Illinois cattle of medium quality, which were selling by GEORGE AYRAULT at $76@$80 ₱ head, or 9½c.@10c. Home weight 1,450 lbs.

AYRAULT also sold 30 extra cattle yesterday, owned by ALLEN AYRAULT, of Livingston County. B. LAWRENCE, of Centre Market, took 16 estimated to weigh 1,050 lbs. net at $115 ₱ head, or near 11c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The number of Cows received during the past week is a little below that of the preceding one, but prices remain the same, with but little activity in the market.

ALLERTON reports 36 Milch Cows received during the week, selling for $25@$50@$60 ₱ head. Supply just sufficient for the demand, with a slight improvement in the market.

BROWNING reports 37 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60 for extras. Stock below par in quality, and trade dull.

CHAMBERLIN reports 87 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $30 for Common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 98 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$55. Sales rather dull. No change in prices. Supply sufficient for demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The demand for good Veal has scarcely been met by the supply, although prices have not materially changed. Market brisk.

ALLERTON reports 310 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@ 7c. Supply short and selling well.

BROWNING reports 103 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c., extras 7¼c. Demand good, and selling readily at quoted prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 133 Veal Calves, selling at 6¼c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 68 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c., extras 7½c. Stock rather light, and selling briskly.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

There has been more activity in the Sheep market during the past week, and although the receipts have been large prices tend upward.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,922 Sheep and Lambs, which have been selling well at, Lambs $2 50@$6 00; Sheep $3@$5, and a few extras $10. There is a good degree of activity in the market and prices have advanced.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,947 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and a few extras from $7 @$9 ₱ head. Market good. Receipts from New-York and Ohio, with a few from New-Jersey. None left over from Saturday. Arrivals for Monday and Tuesday 3,060, and 854 came in this morning, making about 1,500 in the pens.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,693 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALE AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
100	$344 50	141	$529 25
177	692 81	26	77 62
246	900 50	19	69 85
187	860 25	38	133 25
98	387 75		
Total	1,032		$4,086 78

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
204	$ 780 38	103	$ 342 25
44	1,181 88	272	828 28
176	588 12	307	1,037 54

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of 1,530 Sheep and Lambs, at $3@$9 for Sheep, $2 50@$6 for Lambs.

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report sales for the week of

No.	Amount.	Average.
14 Lambs	$56 00	$4 00
142 Sheep	413 25	2 83
156 Sheep	459 75	3 00
6 Sheep	19 00	3 16
201 Sheep	698 50	3 47½
176 Sheep	685 50	3 90
220 Lambs	725 62	3 40
203 Sheep	666 87	3 28½
197 Sheep	698 50	3 55
198 Sheep	633 00	3 20
25 Sheep	150 00	6 00
10 Sheep	70 00	7 00
50 Sheep	250 00	5 00
100 Sheep	400 00	4 00
1,698	Total	$5,925 99

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

There has been a large increase in the arrivals during the past week, and more activity in the trade.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,234 stock Hogs, which have been sold at about 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Market overstocked, and sales rather dull.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	5½@5¾	Corn-fed	7¼@8
Corn-fed, fat	6 @6¼	Distillery hogs	7¼@7¼
Distillery hogs	5½		

The supply continues good, and a tolerable briskness in the market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The markets yesterday and to-day were well supplied, much better than the weeks previous.

BEEF CATTLE—The entire sales amounted to 1,500 head. They were principally owned by Messrs. ROSS, ABRAMS, KENNEDY, WELLS, and others, and came from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. The sales were from $8 to $8 75, $9 50, and $10 ₱ 100 lbs.

SHEEP—There were 6,500 head sold in lots as follows:

Sheep.	Where From.	Owners.	Per Head.
1,300	Western Penn,	Thos. Alcorn,	Good, @ 3 75 to $4
1,000	Western Penn,	Myers,	" 3 50 to 4
800	Western Penn,	Geo. Hesser,	" 3 50 to 4
700	Western Ohio,	Jas. Dodds,	" 3 50 to 4 25
600	Chester Co.	R. Mylle,	" 3 00 to 4 25
1,400	Chester Co.	Shaffer & Taylor	" 3 75 to 4 20

HOGS—This market was well supplied, and sales were brisk; 1,800 head were disposed of at from $7@ $8 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The quality for this kind of stock was good, and 120 head were sold at from $25@$50 ₱ head.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There is an increasing complaint that potatoes are badly diseased in several places, although it is evident that in some former years the great clamor about a scarcity of this vegetable was got up, or at least spread, by interested persons for effect upon the market, and such may be the case now. We do not doubt, however, that there is real rot among the potatoes in some localities.

Sweet Potatoes are coming in freely from Virginia, while the crop from Delaware and Jersey promises fair.

Apples of inferior quality are getting to be a drug, as is also the case with Pears. Prime Apples are scarce and command good prices, which will probably continue to be the case, for the crop is undoubtedly below an average one.

Peaches begin to come down the North River in limited quantities, but prices tend upwards.

The trade in Eggs is rather dull, with a slight falling off in prices since last week. Supply about equal to the demand.

Butter is dull, although former rates are sustained. Very little is being shipped at present.

Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl	$1 62	@$1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ —
Potatoes, Sweet, Camdens	3 00	@ 3 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 62	@ 1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Onions—₱ 100 strings	3 50	@ —
Leeks—₱ dozen hunches	75	@ 1 00
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches	6 00	@ 6 50
Parsley—₱ dozen hunches	12	@ 15
Peppers—₱ 100	37	@ 1 00
Chicory—₱ doz	12	@ 18
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	4 00	@ 7 00
Egg Plant—₱ doz	75	@ —
Corn—Green, ₱ 100	50	@ 62
Corn—Green, Sweet, ₱ 100	62	@ 75
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 00
Carrots—₱ doz. bunches	12	@ 25
Beets—₱ doz. bunches	18	@ 25
Parsnips—₱ doz. bunched	37	@ 50
Tomatoes—₱ basket	37	@ 50
Cucumbers—₱ 100	50	@ 62
Cucumbers—For Pickles, ₱ 1,000	1 25	@ 1 50
Lima Beans—₱ basket	62	@ 75
Watermelons—₱ 100	3 00	@15 00
Muskmelons—Prime, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 50
Muskmelons—Cullings, ₱ bbl	37	@ 50
CROWS—For preserving, ₱ hundred	5 00	@ —
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 00	@ 6 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ 100	3 00	@ 6 00
Cauliflower—₱ 100	6 00	@12 00
Quinces—₱ bushel	1 00	@ 1 50
Pears—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 2 50
Pears—Seckel, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 6 00
Pears—Rushmore, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 3 50
Apples—First quality, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Second quality, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 50
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Peaches—Jersey, ₱ basket	1 00	@ 3 00
Peaches—Extra Jerseys, ₱ basket	3 50	@ 5 00
Peaches—Delawares, ₱ basket	1 75	@ 2 50
Plums—Green Gage, ₱ bushel	4 00	@ 7 00
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb	6	@ 7
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Dried Peaches—₱ lb	9	@ 20
Butter—Orange Co., ₱ lb	22	@ 24
Butter—State, ₱ lb	20	@ 28
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	12	@ 17
Lard—in bbls	12½	@ 13½
Lard—Kegs	13	@ 13½
Cheese—State, ₱ lb	8½	@ 9
Eggs—State, ₱ doz	17	@ 18
Eggs—Ohio, ₱ doz	17	@ 18
Fowls—₱ pair	62	@ 75
Spring Chickens—₱ pair	31	@ 37
Bucks County	18	@ 20
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair	62	@ 1 50
Turkeys—₱ lb	16	@ 18
Turkeys—Spring, each	62	@ 87
Geese—Each	75	@ 1 37
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 2 25
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 2 00
Woodcock—₱ doz	4 00	@ 4 50
Snipe—Yellow leg, ₱ doz	1 25	@ 1 25
Snipe—Oxeye, ₱ doz	37	@ 50
Snipe—Sand, ₱ doz	37	@ 75
Snipe—Robin, ₱ doz	50	@ 75
Snipe—Plover, ₱ doz	1 00	@ 1 12
Robin—₱ doz	37	@ 50
Reed Birds—₱ doz	37	@ 50

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still sparingly offered and purchased at former rates. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 31¼ ₱ 100 Saleratus, 7c. ₱ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₱ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $33 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continue in brisk request at very firm prices. We quote Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 42½@$1 75; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1@ $1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 37½; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 50c.@75c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 85c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 62½c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@65c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 85c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 70c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 40½c.@60c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c.@$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Are in fair demand at steady rates. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Callabaurch, $7@$9 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ₱ M.

CANDLES—The prevailing inquiry is limited for Sperm, active for Adamantine, and fair for Mould Tallow at our quotations: Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 29c.@30c.; Adamantine, 23c. @27c.; and Mould Tallow, 13¾c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Inferior to first quality North River, 90c. @$1 06¼; Roman, &c., $3 50; and Marble, $3 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Is in better supply and slack demand at quoted figures. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9; Coarse Newcastle, $9; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$6 25 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices are, if anything, on the advance. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@ 12c.; and St. Domingo, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Mr. WM. SCOTT, broker, estimated the stock on hand, yesterday, thus: Stock of Rio, 56,530; of Java, mats, 7,800; of Java, Government bags, 1,800; total, 9,100; of native Ceylon, 4,996; of Maracaibo, 2,714; of Laguayra, 1,760; of St. Domingo, 125; of other descriptions, 7,434; total, 82,659 pkgs.

COPPER—Is in pretty fair request at unaltered rates. New Sheathing 29¼c.; Old do., 24c.@24½c.; Yellow do., 23c.@24c.; American Ingot, 25½c.@26c.; Chili Fig, 24c.; Bolts, 30c.; and Braziers, 33c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—We can only repeat our report of a limited stock and moderate inquiry, chiefly for home use, at previous figures. Stock on hand about 26,100 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—Domestic Goods have generally been in improved demand at tolerably firm prices, while a fair business has been transacted in British and French fabrics, but at irregular rates for all other than the choicest fancy and the leading staple articles. The available supply is a large one, and unusually well assorted, so that most orders are of easy execution. The current imports are comparatively moderate, but they are mainly entered for consumption direct, as only a very trifling portion thereof is being warehoused. The auction sales are progressing freely, though their aggregate results are by no means generally satisfactory. In this respect, however, there is no ground for complaint, peculiar to the present season's trade.

EARTHENWARE—Continues in good supply and pretty active demand at uniform quotations.

FEATHERS—Live Geese 50c.@54c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier and less inquired for at $3 75@$4 12½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are still salable and steady at $20@$20 50 for large No. 4; $12 50@ $13 50 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $7 87½@$8 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $5@5 75 for small and medium do. ₱ bbl. Pickled salmon, $28@$30 ₱ tc., and $22 50 @$24 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 75@$4, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are in better supply and moderate demand, at 50c.@52c. for Scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 9c.@12c., ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is depressed and unsettled. The current receipts are considerably in excess of the requirements of buyers. The home demand is very moderate, and shippers are purchasing very little, while factors evince an increasing eagerness to realize. Prices generally favor buyers. The sales since our last embrace only about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 90	@$6 10
Straight State	6 10	@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35	@ 6 35
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 20	@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 40	@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 00	@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 65	@ 6 85
Extra Michigan	6 50	@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 80	@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 25
Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 00

Canadian remains quiet at unaltered prices,—the transactions since our last including only a few small lots of ordinary to choice extra, mostly at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is heavy and drooping. The sales since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 10@$8 and $8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@ $17 50 in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in rather better demand at steady prices.

FRUIT—Remain quiet at our quotations: Raisins nominally $4 25@$4 37½ for Layer, and $3 50@$3 37½ for Bunch, ₱ whole box; Sardines, 55c.@60c. ₱ box; prime Zante Currants, 22c.@24c.; Leghorn Citron, 18½c.@19c.; Shelled Almonds, 21c.@22½c.; Hard Shell Almonds, 17c.@17½c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 9½c. @15c.; Prunes, 7c.@14½c.; Filberts, 6¾c.@7c.; Walnuts, 5c.@6c.; Brazil Nuts, at 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; Cocoa Nute, $30; Pine Apples, $8; Baracoa and Havana Oranges, $7 ₱ hhd.; Pea Nuts, $1 50 ₱ bushel; Peaches, $2@$2 50 ₱ basket; Apples, poor to choice, $1@$3; and Dried Apples, 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.

FURS—This branch of trade is quite spiritless here at present. The late steamers from England brought us the report of the Hudson Bay Company's sale at London 2d and 3d inst. On the catalogue were 16,421 Beaver, 18,171 Muskrat, 5,247 Otter, 837 Fisher, 1,131 Red Fox, 5,192 Bear, 29,653 Marten, 15,302 Mink, 2,344 Lynx, and a few others. As compared with the January sale, Beaver and Lynx sold at an advance of 10 ₱ cent.; Otter 15 ₱ cent.; Red Fox 15@20 ₱ cent.; Fisher 5 ₱ cent., and Muskrat 1d. each—Marten and Mink brought same prices, and Bear sold 20 ₱ cent. lower.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair supply and slack demand both for home use and shipment at declining prices. The sales since our last consist of about 42,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $1 67; good Western White at $1 66@$1 67; inferior to good Southern White at $1 45@$1 68; and prime to very choice Southern Red at $1 55@$1 59 ₱ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 25@ 72½ for very common to choice White; and $1 18 @$1 58 for common to choice Red, ₱ bushel. Rye is still scarce and wanted at 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping at 45c.@45½c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@46c. for State; 41c.@45c. for Jersey; and 38c.@42c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Barley remains scarce and quiet. It was last sold at $1 32 ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 75@$2 37½ ₱ bushel. Canadian Peas, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Supply and demand limited. Corn is but moderately sought after, and is again a shade cheaper. The sales reported since our last comprise about 47,000 bushels at 62c.@66c. for unsound, heated and damp; 67c.@69c. for Mixed; 69c@73c for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 71c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White ₱ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is still scarce, and wanted. We continue to quote: In quantities of from 10 to 25 tons, $55, cash; from 26 to 50 tons, $54, cash; from 51 to 100 tons, $53, cash; from 101 to 150 tons, $52, cash; from 151 to 200 tons, $51, cash; from 201 to 500 tons, $50, cash; from 501 and upwards, $50, 60 days, ₱ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 17c.@18c. ₱ yard.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3; Shipping, $3 50@ $3 75; Rifle, $5@$5 25 ₱ 25 lbs. packages.

HAIR—South American mixed, 23½c.@26½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—About 900 bales River were purchased at 60c. @65c. for shipment, and 70c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market remains quiet, yet firm. Undressed American, $210@$215; dressed, do., $2 45@ $2 55, ₱ ton; Jute, $100@$105; clean Russian, $25; Italian, $300, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in good demand at previous quotations. Prime Buenos Ayres command 27½c.@28c.; Rio Grande, 26¾c.@27c.; Orinoco, 25c.; dry Southern, 15c.@16c., and other descriptions at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Our available stock in first hands is about 88,000 against about 75,000 same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 70c.@72c., in bond; 75c.@77c., free, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—New are now in request, and worth from 11c.@14c. ₱ lb. Old rule heavy and languid at 5c.@7½c.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $9@$9; Rio Grande, do., $12 75@$13 75 ₱ hundred; mixed Western, 8c. each.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 18c.@20c.; Carthagena, 22c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 27½c.@47½c. ₱ lb.

INDIGO—Manilla, common to prime, 85c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1@$1 35; Caracas, 95c.@ $1 05; and Guatemala, $1 10

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to Subscribers for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the contents of the Daily, published Tuesday and Saturday, at the rate of THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed to subscribers at Two Dollars a year the single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Postage, in all cases, to one address.

THE NEWS FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents each.

THE NEWS FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over 50,000 copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after.

☞ The R. M. Steamship *Asia*, with two days' later news from Europe, is announced [illegible] as we go to press.

☞ The Democracy celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution at Philadelphia, yesterday, and a report of the proceedings, from our own reporters, will be found in this morning's TIMES. The most noticeable feature will be found to be the speech of EX-GOV. JOHNSON, of Georgia, in which he contends that the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and declares that Slavery is the greatest missionary institution that ever existed.

☞ A permanent organization was effected by the National Convention of the Old-Line Whigs at Baltimore yesterday, and the business will probably be finished up to-day. The attendance is represented to be very full, and the feeling intense in favor of FILLMORE. The Convention is presided over by Judge EDWARD BATES, of Missouri. A special report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

☞ Three State Conventions were in session at Syracuse, yesterday—the Republican, the Know-Nothing American and the Radical Abolitionist. The Republicans nominated Hon. JOHN A. KING as their candidate for Governor, and Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN for Lieutenant-Governor. Up to the time of going to press we were not advised of any definite action on the part of the other two bodies.

☞ The New-Jersey Republican State Convention, to nominate an Electoral Ticket, met at Trenton yesterday, and was presided over by Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, who was President of the National Know-Nothing Convention, which nominated FILLMORE and DONELSON. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

☞ There was another great gathering of the people last night at the Tabernacle, when Senator WILSON, Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND and Hon. Mr. NOBLE, till a late hour discussed the only issue that enters into the current Presidential campaign.

The Republican Nominee for Governor.

A remarkable feeling of unanimity appears to have pervaded the Peoples' Convention at Syracuse, yesterday, in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Hon. JOHN A. KING, of Queens County, received the nomination of the Convention on the second ballot; and though we had favored, as our readers know, the selection of a candidate from the Democratic Party, yet we can heartily commend the nomination of Mr. KING, and have no doubt of his being perfectly acceptable to the great body of the Republicans. Mr. KING is a son of RUFUS KING, and by inheritance a Republican; there is not in the State a gentleman of a purer personal character or of a more unsullied political reputation. He has represented his district in the State Legislature and in Congress, and while he has been always true to his party he has never, in any instance, been false to the cause of Freedom. He will command the full strength of the Republican vote, and there can scarcely be a doubt of his election.

A Kentucky View of the Case.

A "Kentucky subscriber," sends us a letter on the present political struggle which we publish elsewhere, not because he attempts to bully us into giving it an admission in our columns, but because it appears to be sincerely written, and, we believe, represents the sentiment of a very large class in the Southern States. He represents himself as a plain farmer and slave-holder, and a paying subscriber to ten newspapers, six of which are for Buchanan, and only one, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, an advocate of Republican principles. Such an "intolerable quantity of sack to so small a portion of bread" is sufficient to account for the twist in our correspondent's vision. He cannot see straight; but, if he were to give up half of his Buchanan papers, and read some Republican journals instead, his political perceptions might be improved. We have no doubt of the sincerity of this Kentucky slave owner when he says he would not give a straw to make Kansas a Slave State, but we cannot think very highly of his intelligence when he avows the belief that Massachusetts is responsible for all the blunder and bloodshed that have resulted from the raids of the Border-Ruffians in Kansas.

Our correspondent asks what we suppose the South would have done if SUMNER had assaulted BROOKS instead of BROOKS assaulting SUMNER. But, as the judge said to the pick-pocket, this is not a supposable case. But, admitting it to be, we are pretty sure the South would not have let it slide, without improving the opportunity for a row with the North. Mr. SUMNER'S State, however, would never have done as South Carolina has; she would have condemned her representative for his unwise violence, and not have made herself a party in his brutal folly by rewarding him for it. For the rest, our Kentucky subscriber is quite right in his belief that "Kansas" forms the quarters of the stock-in-trade of the Black Republican Party, and the South may almost trust to its Northern allies for wanton [illegible] which is so certain now to overcome it, and destroy that sectional legislation which has so long been the curse of the country. The success of Republicanism will be the inauguration of a great National and Conservative Party, called into existence by the very class of men whom our Kentucky subscriber represents.

File Biting.

Our readers probably remember the cackling of the *Commercial Advertiser* over the awful disclosures of a Mr. COOK, concerning Col. FREMONT. Mr. COOK, it seems, made a speech in which he asserted that he called upon Col. FREMONT to catechise him in regard to his religion. He acknowledged that the Colonel asserted positively that he was NOT NOW, and never had been, a Roman Catholic,—but added that he said he was obliged to shape his replies to such inquiries *so as to get votes from all sides.*

Being pretty sharply followed up, Mr. COOK has reduced his statements to writing and sworn to their truth. We publish them in another column. It will be seen that Mr. COOK asked Col. FREMONT if he was a Catholic; and the Colonel answered *No.* He then asked him if he ever had been;—and the Colonel again answered *No.* Mr. COOK, himself, is thus compelled to acknowledge himself *satisfied* on this point;—but he proceeds to repeat, though in a dilnted form, what he had previously said about Colonel FREMONT'S anxiety to get votes from all sides.

And on this point Mr. COOK is met point blank by the counter affidavits of three other gentlemen, eqnally respectable with himself, all of whom were present at the interview in question and who swear positively that Colonel FREMONT "said nothing whatever abont scenring votes,—or its not doing to deny things too strongly, nothing whatever capable of snch a construction or justifying such an inference." On the contrary, what he said was simply this:

"I have been called upon by many persons to deny that I am a Catholic, and by others to assert the same, but all I can do, when parties call upon me to interrogate me in regard to this matter, *is to tell the simple truth*, as I have told yon!"

That will do for Mr. COOK. He has gone to hunt up Alderman FULMER. Where is the next viper, that would like to try his teeth on this file?

The Southern Game.

Evidence daily accumulates to show that the leaders of the American Party in the Southern States are pretending to support FILLMORE, only for the purpose of encouraging the Fillmore movement in the North, and of thus *dividing* the Northern opposition to BUCHANAN. In some sections of the South they have already thrown off the mask, and come out openly for the Cincinnati nominee. PERRY WALKER, for example, a member of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Mr. FILLMORE, and a leading advocate of the American Party in Alabama, is now stumping that State for BUCHANAN.

We copy in another part of this morning's TIMES, a card from Mr. GRAY, President of a Fillmore and Donelson Club in Virginia,—declaring his conviction that there is *not the slightest possible chance of* FILLMORE'S *election*, and that he shall therefore give his support to the Democratic ticket. We commend the reasons which he assigns for this step, to the careful consideration of those *Northern* supporters of Mr. FILLMORE who are themselves opposed to the extension of Slavery. They will be satisfied from its perusal that the contest is between BUCHANAN and FREMONT, and that every vote given for FILLMORE in a Free State, is simply a *half* vote for the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Political Canvass—A Discussion Challenged.

The following note to Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was sent to his address in this City on the day of its date,—nearly a fortnight since. As no reply has been received, it is presumed that he is out of the City and that he has never seen it.

It is now published in the hope that it may thus fall nnder his notice, and elicit a reply at his earliest convenience:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit to you a proposal for the discussion of political topics, which I trust will meet your approbation.

While the Western and Southern system of stump-speaking is becoming general at the North and East, we have failed to adopt what seems to me its best and most useful feature,—its character of a *debate*. With ne each speaker addressee exclusively men who agree with him in opinion, and such others—always few in nnmber—as curioeity or courtesy may induce to attend. Of course the tendency of this practice is to keep the mass of esch political party ignorant of the principles and arguments of the other; and while it stimulates the bitterness of partisan divisions, it does very little towards that enlightenment of the public mind which is the only legitimate object of a public canvass.

I have seen so much of the inconveniences of this system, that I am inclined, even at the risk of appearing presumptuous, to do whet little I can towards remedying them. I propose, therefore, to *join you* in addressing the people of this State upon the issues of the pending canvass,—as often, and at such times and places as may be mutually convenient. If the proposition is acceded to by you, twe shall have no difficulty, I am confident, in agreeing npon the manner of conducting such debates, as well as in making the appointments for place and time.

I beg to assure you that I address this invitation to you, because I am aware of the ability and courtesy you would bring to the discussion, and of the high place you hold in the confidence and regard of the party whose principles and purposes you would represent. That I offer to meet yon, must be regarded rsther as evidence of the confidence I cherish in the soundness and justice of my own opinons, than of any overweening estimate of my ability to maintain and defend them.

I request the favor of an early reply, and am

Very truly, your obedicnt servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Beef Plenty and Lower.

The Beef Market was over-snpplied, yesterday, and prices generally declined ¾c.@1c., in some instances even 1¼c. ₱ lb. below the rates current on Wednesday week. The total receipts of Beeves last week were 4,544, against 8,148 the preceding week, and 8,569 the corresponding week of last year. Of the receipts, last week, 1,136 were to leave the City, which reduced the supply for local consumption to 3,408—but even this number exceeded the requirements of buyers; and though the brokers, who had previously secured the bulk of the available supply, did their utmost to prevent a falling off in prices, a steady downward tendency was apparent thronin until the decline mentioned above closed the day's business, when it was found that over 500 Beeves were left unsold, despite the reduction in value. Much of the lowness in the Beef Market was attributable to the influence of free receipts of Sheep, reaching 14,000 for the week, against 14,062 the preceding week, as well as to the fact that the present cool weather induced a better inquiry for Sheep, the receipts of which were 1,234 for the week, against 613 the preceding week. In both Sheep and Swine there was a lively trade at steady prices.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

Permanent Organization—Enthusiasm for Fillmore, &c.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of John A. King for Governor, and Henry R. Selden for Lieut. Governor.

Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17—P. M.

The National Whig Convention assembled this this day at noon, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute. One hundred and fifty delegates were present.

The New York Delegation entered last and were loudly cheered.

The Convention was called to order by WILLIAM SCHLEY, of Baltimore, who nominated as temporary Chairman, WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York.

GOV. HUNT'S REMARKS.

Governor HUNT took the Chair amid great applause. In returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he said that the Convention had assembled at a most critical and interesting period of the national progress. Two formidable parties were, for the first time, organized on sectional and geographical grounds. It was the duty of the Whigs to separate these violent combatants. He denied that the Whig Party was disbanded. It still exists. Though weakened by defection it was still a noble and patriotic band. It reiterates the principles uniformly asserted by the Whig Party, and still contends for the principles enunciated by CLAY and WEBSTER. The Governor was delighted to see the patriotic citizens from both sides of 36O 30', all brothers, representing one people. It was a joyful thing to see so many old Whigs still faithful to the Constitution and the Union. An important Presidential contest is before us. Three organizations occupy the field. One is the extreme Northern, urging a combination of sixteen States to seize the Government. God forbid that he should soil his hands by contact with a party based on such sectional issnes. On the other hand is a party representing the extreme Southern view, and mainly responsible for the disordered condition of affairs. What is to be done is for the Convention to decide. It appeared to him that the true policy was to organize the remains of the Whig Party, and to interpose eo as to turn the scale in this election, and secure the choice of a man true to the Constitution and the Union. [Great cheering.]

Gov. HUNT called on HIRAM KETCHUM, of Nsw-York, to open the proceedings by reading Washington's Farewell Address, which was done.

On motion of Mr. GOGGIN, of Virginia, a Committee of one from each State was appointed to nominate permanent officers. The New-York member was Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, and the Committee was headed by DAVID PAUL BROWN.

The Committee retired. Meanwhile the Virginia delegates said they had not room enough, and the Maryland delegates vacated their seats, and wished that all the Whigs of the Union would turn out. New-York has seventy-six seats, and Virginia forty-six.

The Nominating Committee returned, and reported through their Chairman—

For President—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

The nomination was received with great applause.

Twenty-one Vice-Presidents were also nominated, among whom were JAMES A. HAMILTON, of New-York, and EX-Gov. STRATTON, of New-Jersey.

Judge BATES was escorted to the Chair by Messrs. HARBEAUCK, CHAPMAN and PENDLETON.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Judge BATES spoke warmly on taking the Chair. He said this was a great day, and he hoped no action on his would belittle its proceedings. It was the anniversary of the day of WASHINGTON'S glorious legacy, and he trusted that it would be a day of reorganization and rejunction for the Old Whig Party. The Whigs had done as much in a minority as in a majority. They had exercised a conservative influence, had arrested the downward tendency of things, and had called in a voice of warning. He knew Whigs were good and true. They had undergone a vitiating process, and were now weak and helpless, and must build up again; but he thanked God they had a basis to build on as broad as their Fathers had. The material lay rich around them, and they would erect a fairer and a better palace than ever. Their enemies had only torn down the scaffolding around them. They had come to work, and as they had nothing now but principles, they could not hope for offices. They were too weak to have a separate candidate, but could not and would not unite with the Democracy, to unsay all they had said. The Whigs will open a new recruiting rendezvous, and take the Constitution as a guide, which is better than any platform. He hoped the Convention would go on in love, and peace, and harmony. He did not believe in giving new meaning to plain English words, and declared that Whiggery is as good now as it was in the days of the Revolution.

On motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, a Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions. It is headed by ROBERT Y. CONRAD, of Virginia. The New-York member is SAMUEL B. RUGGLES. The Committee consists of twenty members—one from each State.

A recess was then taken till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, on motion of Mr. WOLFE of Kentucky, the Committee on Resolutions was instructed to report an Address to the people of the United States.

It was announced that the Committee would be ready to report to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Gen. GRAHAM of North Carolina being loudly called for, addressed the Convention. He said, if the Whig Party is dead and these are its remains, what was it in its days of power? In defeat as well as in victory it has always been a respectable Party. He had come for the express purpose of casting his voice in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE. The speaker then went on in a long eulogy of FILLMORE.

Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, of New-York, made a long speech declaring that he had always been and always would be a Whig. The Whig party of New-York, at the beginning of the present canvass were exposed to every seduction, and even threats, bnt it stands fast. He defended FILLMORE from the charge that he was taken up by a mysterious order. DANIEL O'CONNELL said, all he asked for his country was that Irishmen should rule Ireland. Mr. GRANGER would not quarre with Mr. FILLMORE, because he was first brought out by a party which wishes that America may be ruled by Americans. [Yelle of approbation and cries of "good."] Mr. GRANGER devoted the remainder of his speech to the leudation of Mr. FILLMORE.

He was followed by ALEXANDER RIVES and JOHN JAUNCY, of Virginia, and by GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts.

The Committee on the Address and Resolutions were still out when the Convention adjourned, at 7½ o'clock.

The feeling in favor of FILLMORE is intense. The least mention of his name in the Convention produces a general shout. He will be patted on the back to-morrow, when the Committee report, beyond a doubt.

Great preparations are being made for the out-door mass meeting of to-morrow. Tho decorations are exceedingly fine.

A barbacue, to keep the Union from splitting, is announced for Saturday, at which REVEREDY JOHNSON is to speak.

A. M.

The Republican State Convention,

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Republican State Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. WARD HUNT, of Oneida, was chosen temporary Chairman, and ISAAC DAYTON, of New-York, and NOAH DAVIS, of Orleans, temporary Secretaries.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. WALDO, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HUNT on taking the Chair returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, although he felt his unworthiness for the position, yet he was encouraged by the fact that it would be an easy task to preside over so intelligent a body. The only question to be Territory of the United States, on this, New-York has always been found on the side of Freedom. He traced the course of its Legislature from 1820 down to the Free movement of 1848. New-York had always cast her vote for the successful candidate. In 1824, for VAN BUREN, 1840 for HARRISON, in 1844 for POLK, in 1848 for TAYLOR, and in 1852—may the Lord pardon their mistake!—for PIERCE. In 1856 this State will cast its vote for JOHN C. FREMONT, who will be elected. He referred to the Cincinnati nominee as the champion of Slavery, walking to and fro challenging his antagonist. The Republicans had sent forth a youthful champion, who will show this Philistine there is a God in Israel.

The list of Delegates was called and the full representation was found to be present. When the name of JOHN A. KING was called there were loud cheers, also on the calling of the name of GEORGE RAFFENSN, of Cayuga.

Mr. SEAMAN, of Queens County, moved to admit both sets of delegates from New-York, that being the only contested seat.

Judge EDMUNDS expressed his willingness in order to have no contest here or at home.

The resolution was amended so as to provide that the delegation shall cast but one vote, and adopted.

Mr. SEAMAN then moved an appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report permanent officers. Adopted.

The following committee was appointed: First District, Messrs. Keene and Hexhamer; Second, Beaman and Floyd; Third, Brigham and Townsend; Fourth Hughes and Carey; Fifth, Foster and Davenport; Sixth, Trull and Welch; Seventh, Lapham and Clarke; Eighth, Grover and Granger. Adjourned till 3 P. M,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock.

Mr. SEAMAN, of Queens County, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

FOR PRESIDENT:

Charles S. Clark, of Jefferson.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

First District.—Adolphus C. Alexander and Sanford L. Macomber.

Second District.—John Shorrey and John C. Fergusson.

Third District.—Volney Richmond and J. P. Hogeboom.

Fourth District.—S. N. Sherman and P. G. Webster.

Fifth District.—J. H. Willard and Henry Tillinghast.

Sixth District.—Z. C. Goodrich and J. H. Smith.

Seventh District.—O. H. Palmer and J. L. Andrews.

Eighth District.—M. Taggart and Wm. Brisbe, and eight Secretaries.

PRESIDENT CLARK'S REMARKS.

The President, on taking the Chair, said he deemed it the proudest hour of his life to preside over such a body as this Convention. He saw before him former political friends and former political foes united in one glorious purpose. Peace everywhere prevails among the friends of Freedom. The temple of Janus is closed. As and old Whig he had a right to say why he had left the organization. His ancestors for years had been Whigs. He could trace them back to the days of the Revolution—further, probably, than could many who claim to be so exclusively American. It was the aggressions of Slavery that had led him and others to unite for the purpose of resisting that aggression. Whigs should be willing, for such a purpose, to abandon their old name, and unite with those who had the same noble object in view. The Whig Party had once stood by a United States Bank. It had endeavored to swim with that millstone around its neck, and sunk. The United States Bank was now an obsolete idea. California had settled that question. Whigs had advocated a protective tariff, bnt the Whigs south of Mason and Dixon's Line had rendered that principle subservient to Slavery. The Whig Party had been bled by those who chose to be ultra on Temperance, and Abolition Whigs, too, had generally been opposed by foreigners because of the name. The word Democratic had a charm for them they could not resist. He alluded to the falthlessness of those Whigs who had opposed WM. H. SEWARD and injured the party by their course at Washington. All these things considered, rendered it unwise to keep up the organization of the Old Whig Party. The Democratic Party would also find plenty of apology for abandoning their old name. They were instructed by their leader at Buffalo what doctrine was true and Democratic. SILAS WRIGHT, almost with his dying breath, had advocated that doctrine. They now stood upon the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and they were surely those of the true Democracy. They oppose Slavery becauee it impoverishes the country. He drew a contrast between the Slave and Free States favorable to the latter.

In relating the progress of Slavery he declared that the North had unwisely adopted the Missouri Compromise in the first instance. Then was the time to have resisted. He recounted and denounced the various inroads upon Northern Freedom that had been made from time to time by the South. He declared that BUCHANAN was the Representative alone of Southern principles, and branded the Ostend Manifesto as the greateet piece of villainy eince the days of the first Cain. There was but one thing at issue—to secure Freedom for Kansas, and that they would do. The thunder from Maine had said it. All New-England moves in solid phalanx. Will New-York be behind? [Cries of "No! No!"] He declared that no person would care for a squad of men calling themselves Old Whigs who had no candidate of their own, but had adopted that one who had started on the spring-board of Anti-Masonry, opposed to secret societies, and now sought to grope his way to the White House by the aid of the dark lantern secret order. The President closed amidst loud applause.

Judge EDMONDS, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee, on an Address and Resolutions, of one from each Judicial District. Adopted.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, moved that each Congressional Representation select one from each Congressional District, to constitute the Republican Electoral Ticket, and that the Chair appoint two from each Judicial District to report the names of two Electors at Large.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Troy, opposed the nomination by the Chair, and desired that delegatee from the Judicial Districts should select two of their number to act as such Committee. He had heard rumors outside to which it wae unnecessary to allude, but which led him to believe that mistakee might be made which would entirely destroy the party in the State. [VOICES—"What are they?"] Mr. TOWNSEND did uot wish to say. [Cries of "No, no."] He acted in good faith, and only desired to guard the Conventiou against any action that he knew would be fatal in Rensselaer at least.

Mr. RATHBUN, of Cayuga, called for a division on the question, wheu the first part of the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SEGOIN, of Cayuga, moved to amend the second part, by providing that the Committee just agreed upon be requested, when together, to eelect a Committeo of one from each District, to nominate electors at large. Adopted.

On motion, the Convention then resolved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, moved a reconsideration, in order that the roll might be called, and each member rise and snnounce his choice.

The motion to reconsider was adopted, and the Secretary was about to call the roll when Mr. PETERS, of Genesee, claimed the floor, recommending the nomination of JOHN A. KING.

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, nominated JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, and indorsed him in a spirited speech.

Mr. SEGOIN, of Cayuga, said as gentlemen claimed the right to uominate candidates before their names were called, he would name MYRON H. CLARK.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll with the following result:

John A. King	91	A. J. Bleecker	2
James J. Wadsworth	72	G. W. Patterson	2
Simeon Draper	23	Horace Grueley	1
Ira Harris	22	Wm. Cullen Bryant	1
Myron H. Clark	22	D. C. Littlejohn	1
Elise W. Leavenworth	12	Isaac Dayton	1
Charles F. Ruggles	5	H. R. Selden	1

Judge WELCH withdrew the name of SIMEON DRAPER, and the roll was again called for the first formal ballot.

The whole number of votes was 246, and 134 was necessary to a choice.

The following was the result:

King	158	Harris	4
Wadsworth	73	Patterson	1
Clark	10		

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, moved to make the nomination of Mr. KING.

The motion was adopted with much applause, and Mr. KING accnared unanimously elected.

The Convention then adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock.

The Secretary called the Congressional Districts, and each delegation named one of their number as a member of the Committee to choose Electors at Large.

The Chairman asked if the Delegations were ready to report the names of District Electors.

After debate it was resolved to defer the report until morning.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to choose a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, said he had nominated one candidate who had been defeated. He now nominated HENRY R. SELDEN, of Monroe, for Lieutenant-Governor. [Loud cheers.] Mr. GROVER continued, that at the suggestion of friends he would move that Mr. SELDEN be chosen by acclamation.

Motion adopted unanimously, and received with cheers.

A motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for [illegible] were nominated by [illegible]

The roll was called with [illegible]

Whole number of votes [illegible]

Necessary to a choice [illegible]

Comptroller (Secret [illegible]

A motion to [illegible] not be effected as the next [illegible] the vote should be confined to [illegible] candidates.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. KING and apprise him of the nomination, reported that Mr. KING accepted the nomination.

Calls being made, Mr. KING addressed the Convention. He said he felt the responsibility which rested upon him. The Convention might have taken a younger and abler man, but none truer in the country. He came not to Convention soliciting the nomination, but it had been the pleasure of the Convention to select him, and he would accept. He had the honor to be a member of the Convention held in Philadelphia, when the man who had long been connected with freedom was put aside to make room for a younger man, fresh from the people, and known to be fit for standard-bearer of the Party. In conclusion he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

MARTIN GROVER, being called for, made a glowing speech. He said all the friends of WADSWORTH desired was accomplished in the nomination of Mr. KING and the defeat of all opposing candidates.

Mr. SELDEN was introduced to the Convention amidst tremendous applause. He said he had remained perhaps too long, for a friend of Freedom, in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was now heart and soul with the party of Freedom. He believed that all the issues were now narrowed down to the non-extension of Slavery. He thanked the Convention for his nomination and hoped they would never regret it.

Mr. SEAMAN, of Queens County, announced that a Committee from the North Americans were present, and moved that they be heard.

Mr. N. A. THOMPSON moved the Convention proceed to ballot for a Canal Commissioner.

MARTIN GROVER hoped the Convention would treat the North Americans courteously. This was a great Democratic Party as he understood it, and they, like death and the grave, took in every person that came along. Foreigners would not be scared at the shadow of Know-Nothingism, if it was going to support their candidate.

Mr. THOMPSON objected to the North Americans being received as such. This organization, it could not be denied, if their views were carried out, would deprive thousands of foreigners of their rights. [Cres of "Question!" "Question!"] He lived in a Ward where five hundred foreigners vote. He would not suffer their rights to be attacked. The same thing was brought into the Philadelphia Convention. No outside organization should be suffered to enter the Convention.

Mr. KAUFFMAN, of New-York, said, as a German citizen he could not remain silent on this subject. He fully indorsed the remarks just delivered, but was in favor of Free Speech. He had no objection to hear what the Know-Nothings had to say, but they must come and tell us that they have disbanded as a Party, and given up all separate Conventions. As Know-Nothings, who would deprive Germans of their rights, for twenty-one years, the Republicans could not have association with them. Fifty thousand Germens in New-York would support FREMONT, and they had their rights. As a lover of freedom of speech, however, he would hear what the North Americans had to say.

A motion to hear the Committee was carried, when AMBROSE STEVENS, from the North American Convention, said that the North Americans came to join with this Convention in the cause of Freedom.

They had resolved to make no nomination, but to look to this Convention for a ticket they could support. He then read the resolutions of the North American Convention.

Mr. KAUFFMAN moved the Resolutions be adopted, and the delegation be invited to seats in this Convention.

Motion adopted.

On motion, the Secretary called the roll to choose a Canal Commissioner. The name of J. B. BARKER was withdrawn.

The vote was as follows:

Whole number, 213; necessary to a choice, 107.

SHERRILL	36	CHAPIN	85
GARDINER	82		

The Convention then proceeded to a vote on the two highest candidates, with the following result:

SHERRILL 125; GARDINER 82.

Mr. SHERRILL was declared unanimously nominated.

The Convention adjourned till 8 A.M.

The Committee on Electors-at-Large have decided to present the names of JAMES S. WADSWORTH and MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Dayton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Democratic mass meeting at Dayton to-day was very largely attended. Messrs. CASS, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE not being present, as was advertised, occasioned great disappointment.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

At the annual meeting of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, held this afternoon, C. F. POND and C. W. CHAPIN were unanimously reelected Directors, and JOHN A. ROBINSON and LEVI COOK were elected in the place of Messrs. GIBBS and BATTELL. The vote was large, and the election excited great interest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR RESTORING THE HAIR, USE

LYON'S KATHAIRON;

For preserving the Hair, use

LYON'S KATHAIRON;

For beautifying the Hair, use

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The immense sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, attests its excellence, and proves it to be, beyond question, the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere by all dealers.

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LOOK HERE! THE PRETTIEST PREPARED and most delightful article for toilet use in America, is FONTAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWER, for washing, shaving, imparting a beautiful softness, clearness and beauty to the hands and face, purifying the teeth and breath, and above all for washing infants. Nothing equals it in efficacy, fragrance, or appearance. Examine it and you will buy. Sold by all druggists. C. H. RING and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents.

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET—A CERTAIN remedy will be found by using Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, principal depôt, BUSH & YALE No. 186 Greenwich-st.; also by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand sts. It never fails. Price 25 cents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N.Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS AND MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD."—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—213 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts.

Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machines can be run, except at a comparative loss, which will very soon amount to more than the price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!
JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION
INSTANTLY CLEANS KID GLOVES OF
ANY COLOR WITHOUT THE
SLIGHTEST SMELL.

The glove can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle cleans 50 pairs. Price 50 cents. Try it before buying to satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. For sale by all druggists.

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A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, WHOSE SANDS OF life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N.J.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
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FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE VAriety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, also a variety of unique articles for toilet use. They have been selected with especial care, and are warranted to be of the best quality. For sale by A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 297 Broadway.

WRITING FLUID.
The public are invited to try our
IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.
It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 634 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of
RICH CARPETINGS,
to which they invite the attention of country merchants, and those about furnishing.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS.—WE HAVE REceived, per *Persia*, several cases of superior (Fur) Soft Hats, of new styles, which we offer at our counters.
LEARY & CO.
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
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PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
3s. per yard,
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PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE SUBSCRIbers have remedied the general complaint against the above, that the articles contained in such are so much reduced in size as to render them almost useless. By an ingenious arrangement in the manufacture of their cases, each article retains its usual dimensions, and the case loses none of its portability. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 297 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the ophiad, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References, Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carmochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved pianos and

SITUATIONS WANTED.

...TION, BY AN AMERICAN ... of ... in being thoroughly com... ... a widower's family, where ... can, bring the highest testimo... ... and will be found in every ... person to superintend a gentleman's ... Inquire at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising ... No. 345 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS with excellent City reference—one as a nurse and seamstress, makes children's clothes neatly, shirts in style, ladies' under garments neatly, is fond of children; wages $7 a month. The other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing, is fond of children; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to cook; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meat, soups, fish, game, poultry, preserves, &c. &c.; will assist in washing and ironing, and will be found willing and obliging, and a person competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young Protestant women; one as chambermaid and waiter, or waitress alone; the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or would go as laundress. No objection to a boarding house. Both have the best of City references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French and American cooking, who has had 15 years' experience. Good City reference given. Wages from $8 to $12. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call or address a note to No. 312 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days if not employed. Call No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANT situations—one as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do plain sewing. Can give the best of references from their last places. Apply at No. 234 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent and trustworthy young women in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; the other, a good chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ENgage as governess with a family to teach children, together with music and painting; has a sound education; would be found amiable and companionable. Address Miss BLAND, Metropolitan Post-Office, No. 13 Astor-place. References given, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION TO a lady. The advertiser is a single lady, with a good education, and would desire and endeavor to render herself agreeable and useful in the situation sought. The best City reference can be given. Address, stating where an interview can be had, J. T., box No. 908, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON WHO has been for several years engaged in the city and country advertising business, and is well posted as to prices and papers throughout the States and Canadas. He has lists of the papers, prices, &c. Address W. H. U., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, washer and ironer, or waiter and washer and ironer. Can give most respectable references. Call from 11 until 3 o'clock, No. 251 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or plain sewer. References if required. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., in the front basement. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands washing and ironing perfectly, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can be highly recommended. Call or address a note to No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRULY REspectable Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; can produce the best City reference from her last and former places. Can be seen at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has three years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged woman, as good cook in a private family; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman. Good ... JACOB SC... and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION ... Protestant girl as ... sewing. Can ... two days at No. 122 ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given; inquire for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waiter; has good City reference. Call at No. 56 West 26th-st., entrance on 26th-st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse, or chambermaid and waiter. Can give good reference from her present situation, No. 80 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress. Has 6 years' references. Can be seen for one day at No. 116 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation as governess, in or near New-York. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. References exchanged. Address A. Y. Z., Post-office, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN lady wishes a situation as housekeeper. Can be seen at No. 55 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable American lady, as housekeeper. Can be seen for two days at No. 729 Greenwich-st., two doors from Perry.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as Trimmer, &c., and is willing to make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; is a good penman. Address Mr. Edward L. LEWIS, care of Messrs. Teets & Throckmorton, No. 63 Fulton-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS FLUENTly the English, French and German languages, and understands Italian, wishes to find a family going to Italy. She would go either as companion to a lady, or take the entire charge of one or two children. No salary required. Address L. Y., 243 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS of age, and residing with his family, desires a situation in a wholesale and retail drug store. References for character and capability he expects will be found unexceptionable. Address EDMUND, *Times* office.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S, CHELSEA Iron Works, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE,
No. 235 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—FOR LONG AND SHORT VOYAGES, carpenters, blacksmiths, boat-steerers and green hands; $75 in advance for outfit. This is a good chance to make money and see the world. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

WANTED—A BLANK BOOK FORWARDER ON first class work. A steady man and good workman will find a permanent situation. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depot, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

AGENTS.—A FEW EXPERIENCED AGENTS wanted, to canvass the City and vicinity, for BAYARD TAYLOR'S new book, THE CYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL. Apply immediately, to
HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway.

TO FRAMESMITHS.—WANTED—A GOOD workman who understands knitting machines; to a competent person good wages and constant employment will be given. Apply at No. 61 Cedar-st., up stairs.

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TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school a short distance from New-York. Address TEACHER, stating age and qualifications, at the office of the *Daily Times*.

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BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a large house, No. 135 Wooster-st., desire to let, with breakfast, a superior suit of well-furnished rooms on the second floor; also, two single front rooms on third floor, to single gentlemen of high respectability; cleanliness strictly observed. References required.

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BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 266 HICKSst., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on 4th floor, suitable for two persons.

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BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their regular Fall Exhibition of Flowers and Fruits at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., commencing at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and continuing until FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 10 P. M. An address will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, by GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. Admittance, to non-members, 25 cents. A band of music will be in attendance each evening.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

NINE CHEERS FOR IOWA.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Bleecker Building, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when Col. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, the newly-elected Member of Congress from Iowa, will address the meeting. An address will also be made by "Uncle Ben," of the XVIIIth Ward, and songs will be sung by the Fremont and Dayton Glee Club. Those wanting seats must come early. JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—SIXTH, XVTH AND XVIIITH WARDS.—The Congressional Convention assembled according to the call of Tammany Hall, at Hermitage Hall, corner of Houston and Allen sts., on the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. On motion of Messrs. Kelly, Hon. JOHN WHEELER was called to the Chair. The respective Delegations from the several Wards composing the District presented their credentials and took their seats.

Delegates from the Eleventh Ward.

John Pettit,	Hiram Engle,
George Elliott,	David Hogg,
Charles T. Loviness,	John D. Murdock,
Jackson Vermilyea.	

Delegates from the Fifteenth Ward.

John Wheeler,	Isaac V. Fowler,
David W. Norris,	L. M. Van Wort.
Wm. N. McIntyre,	John Gilmer,
George F. Thompson.	

Delegates from the Seventeenth Ward.

Timothy Donovan,	Geo. H. Ross,
Manus Kelly,	Thomas Wallace,
Robert McIntyre.	John Vandervoort.

The Convention then organized permanently by the appointment of Hon. JOHN WHEELER as Chairman, and JOHN PETTIT and THOS. WALLACE as Secretaries. On motion of Geo. H. Ross, Esq., the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress. The result of which balloting was the unanimous nomination of Hon. John Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler then addressed the Convention at length, declining the nomination. The Convention thereupon proceeded to ballot further, the result of which was as follows:

For John Cochrane	14
For Chas. D. Mead	7

Whereupon JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., having received the votes of two-thirds of the Convention, was declared the nominee. His nomination was then made unanimous. A Committee of six was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Cochrane to inform him of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. JOHN WHEELER, Chairman.

JOHN PETTIT, THOS. WALLACE, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM, FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE KANSAS, AND FREMONT.—A meeting of the Republican Association of the XIIIth Ward will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., the meeting will be addressed by Messrs. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, J. C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, and WM. JONES, Jr.; the celebrated vocalists Messrs. Cook, McDONOUGH, and STROTENBURGH will be present, and favor the meeting with their favorite campaign songs. All persons desirous of joining in the cause of freedom are respectfully invited to attend and enroll their names as members of the Association. In accordance with the resolutions passed by the several Republican Associations of this City, all persons neglecting to sign the roll one week previous to the election of Delegates to the several County Conventions, will be debarred from voting for the same. By order of the President.
EDWARD COLLIN.

BENJ. C. DEAN, H. S. JENNINGS, } Secretaries.

BANNER PRESENTATION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—The weekly meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club of the XVth Ward will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at the Stuyvesant Institute. A new and magnificent banner will be presented to the Club. PARKE GODWIN, Esq., and F. A. CONKLING, Esq., will address the meeting. The FREMONT and DAYTON CLUB will be present, and sing the new prize song. Citizens of the Ward, and the different clubs in the City, are invited to attend.
CHARLES A. DANA, President.

H. T. CLEVELAND, G. NATHAN, R. L. WELD, R. CHAPMAN, } Secretaries.

FIRST AND THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Republican Rallying Hall, Museum Building, corner of Fulton and Orange sts. Addresses by Hon. Thomas J. Turner, of Illinois; Thomas B. Redman, Esq., and others. Music by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club. Republicans and citizens generally invited to attend.
S. M. PARSONS, President.
GEORGE H. BATES, Secretary.

THE SEVENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB, Brooklyn, will meet at their Hall, on Myrtle-av., near Graham-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York, and HENRY R. PIERSON, Esq., of Brooklyn, will address the meeting. Music by the Mustang Minstrels. Ladies are invited.
JACOB W. JORALEMON, President.
R. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

ONE SCREECH MORE FOR FREEDOM.—Brooklyn Xth Ward Republican Club meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at their head-quarters, No. 386 Atlantic-st. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., of Westchester County, and W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.
M. G. HARRINGTON, President.
WM. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD will assemble at Continental Hall THIS EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. James G. McAdam, Hon. E. D. Culver, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The Glee Club will sing some of their soul-stirring songs.

THIRD WARD.—A REGULAR MEETING OF the IIId Ward Fremont and Dayton Club will be held at their Club Room, No. 288 Greenwich-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock.
MARTIN THATCHER, President.

JOHN M. FOX, EMMONS CLARK, } Secretaries.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Executive Committee of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club of the City and County of New-York, will be held at the Broadway House, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 18, at 7½ o'clock. WM. HALL, Chairman.
EMERSON W. KEYES, Secretary.

AID FOR KANSAS.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will address the friends of Kansas on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock. The gallery will be reserved for the ladies. T. HYATT, Chairman Com.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates. For sale at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway.

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CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS HAS REmoved to No. 40 Downing-st., where he offers for sale one very superior twelve-stop organ, full gothic case, pedals, c.c.c, swell, one do. ready for case, one eight stops gothic case, one six do., also one second-hand parlor organ, $75.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND.—Jacob Chickering's, Brown & Munro's, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Haines Brother's. All bought for cash, and will be sold very low. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOMS, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from pier foot of Jay-st., north side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KINO, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad Eastfrom Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 90
Elwaren	2 60	Chester Factory	3 05
Shaks Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

SEPT., 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:—

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 18. 6¼ A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 18. 10¼ A.M.
Friday, Sept. 19.... 7 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 19....11 A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 20. 11¼ A.M.	Monday, Sept. 23...8¾ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23..10 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23...9 A.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24. 11¼ A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24. 9¼ P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 25. 12¾ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 25. 4½ P.M.
Friday, Sept. 26.... 7 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 26.... 3 P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 27...3 P.M.	Monday, Sept. 29... 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 30...8¼ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30...3½ P.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior light draftedsteamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, Sept. 16...3 P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16...8 A.M.
Wednesday, Sept 17. 3 P.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17. 8 A.M.
Thursday, Sept. 18. 3½ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 18...9 A.M.
Friday, Sept. 19....4 P.M.	Friday, Sept. 19.....9 A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 20. 12 M.	Monday, Sept. 22...9 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23. 10½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23...3 P.M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SEVEN HOURS SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHern Railroad Company's splendid steamers WESTERN METROPOLIS, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, L. D. GOLDSMITH, Commander, form a daily line between Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving Buffalo on the arrival of the Morning Express Trains from New-York, connecting at Cleveland with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads, to Chicago and places West and Southwest. Unequaled for safety, speed, comfort and time. For passage and freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 188 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, SING SING, NYACK, TARRYTOWN AND YONKERS.—The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. FROER, will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING at 8¼ o'clock, landing at Hylers, Hastings, Dohl's Ferry, Irvington and Rockland Lake, touching at Amos-st. each way. Returning, leaves Haverstraw at 1 P. M., stopping at the above places, and arriving in New-York at 5 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L.I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 202 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,
also,
ORNAMENTAL
AND PLAIN,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—Cards, at 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 37 Fulton-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR SALE IN EVERY DIRECTION.—One good farm 30 acres, good buildings, at Manorville, Long Island, $1,500. One at Amityville, 13 acres, $1,000. One do. 145 acres, $6,000, part cash, balance in 7 years. One of the best farms in Connecticut, 120 acres, fine buildings, orchards, best stone fence, at Pomfret, Windham Co., $4,700 $2,000 cash, balance 10 years; this is one of the best farms in the Union. 50, 100, or 4,000 acres best unimproved land at $3 75 to $5 per acre, 3½ to 5 hours' ride from New-York. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Two good 35 acre farms in Clarkstown, Rockland Co., New-York, to exchange for City property. Also, for sale, splendid country seats and farms near Lake Gilead and Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., New-York.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID SIXTY-ACRE FARM beautiful Town, New-Jersey, 1½ hours from New-York, having superior buildings, and abundance choice fruits, &c. Price $7,000. Also, superior Coal Yard, splendidly located with every apparatus for carrying on large business. Price $800. Also, splendid Bakery, doing large cash business. Price, including fine horse and wagon, $500. Great chance. Apply No. 390 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, with 17 lots of ground filled with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., of seven years' growth. Distance, five minutes' walk from the Morrisania depôt. Also, another dwelling with nine lots attached. Address Box No. 2,348, New-York Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisville, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 386, 388, 390 Greenwich-st., corner Harrison-st., New-York.
C. F. ECKLER.

INSTRUCTION.

CONSERVATOIRE DE PIANO,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Will commence on the 20th instant, at his rooms, No. 766 Broadway, a Practical and Theoretical Course of Instruction on the Piano, on the plan of the Conservatoire of Paris. The pupils will be divided into classes of eight each. The Course will comprise eight lessons, of two hours each; the first hour will be devoted to the study and performance of some symphonic masterpiece of the great composers, carefully transcribed for eight hands; the second hour will be devoted to individual instruction, each pupil in turn playing some brilliant piece by a modern piano composer.

This plan has proved the most successful of any yet attempted in the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost universally adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the advantage of the instruction given to the others, and a general interest and spirit of emulation is obtained which can follow no other course of instruction.

Persons wishing to take advantage of this Course will please make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify the pupils according to their proficiency. He will thus be enabled to take players less advanced than he has heretofore received, which will obviate the necessity of rejecting many who applied last season.

Terms of the Course, $20.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.
TERMS:
Twelve Lessons of one hour.....$20
Twelve Lessons of half an hour.....30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms, No. 766 Broadway.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, Publishers of the American Educational Series of improved
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
send their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers, who have compared, tested and preferred these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a college, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

GEORGE F. HAYTER, PROFESSOR OF Music and organist of Dr. Bellows' Church, respectfully informs the public of New-York and Brooklyn that he has resumed his classes for instruction on the organ and piano-forte. Terms, for a course of twenty-four lessons, $30. Any communications left at the music store of HALL & SON, or at the piano-forte warerooms of JUDSON & MUNGER, St. Nicholas Hotel, will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of C. SHEPARD, No. 153 Fulton-st.; HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 250 WEST 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INstitute, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 19 West 13th-st., ninth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 58 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A CARD.—MR. E. J. DAY WOULD INFORM HIS pupils and others that he will resume his profession on Thursday, the 18th. Instruction given on the piano-forte, organ and in singing. Residence No. 130 Prince-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 827 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MR. M. PHILIPPI WILL RESUME HIS instructions on the Piano, the Organ, and in Singing, on Sept. 15. Address, No. 149 Washington-st., Hoboken, or C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, WILL reopen her Day and Boarding School for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archæology*.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 287 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES BEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 49 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will open, after the Summer vacation, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—NO. 25 ST. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S office, No. 127 Broadway.
F. R. MAURICE.

GEO. N. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT Lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for Boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILDUE, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., or by addressing
D. S. ROWE, Principal.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectuses, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 10th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC AND WRITING.—WILLIS J. RENVILLE, practical accountant, No. 502 Broadway, continues to prepare persons for the counting-room by a thorough and efficient course of instruction, each student receiving a separate tuition. His spacious and elegant rooms, the largest in the City, are open day and evening. Terms favorable.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 150 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580 Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS ARE PREPARED to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Full term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars with terms, references, view of the Institute, Andre monument, &c., can be obtained by addressing
A. NEWMAN, Principal.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 86 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL for boys, will reopen at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 15. There are vacancies.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and day school for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock at noon at THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, for the grading and building complete of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct from Baiseley's Pond to the pump well.

This work is heavy, and well worth the attention of Contractors; will require about 15,000,000 brick, 30,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, and 650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Materials can be easily obtained; labor and supplies ready at hand. The work will be divided into convenient sections.

Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection after Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the office of the Nassau Water Company, Hulsey's Building, Brooklyn, where the Engineers will give all necessary information, or reference can be made to our office.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
SEPT. 4, 1856. No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping machines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BRICK, STONE, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—The undersigned are now offering to let to contractors the construction of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, which will consume about 15,000,000 hard-burnt brick, 30,000 cubic yards building stone, and 50,000 barrels hydraulic cement. Inquiries are made by contractors as to the price of these articles, and the places where they can be obtained. The object of this notice is to bring manufacturers and consumers together, and we respectfully ask parties furnishing the above articles, to send us their address before the 20th inst., with the prices at which such articles can be furnished. Only a small proportion of the above amount will be needed this Fall, thus allowing ample time to manufacturers. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the first day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ANDREW J. PERRY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr. } Committee.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 7th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the Primary Department of Ward School No. 22, in Stanton-st. in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. 12, VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers, on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 320 and 322 Greenwich-st. Also, sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

$5,000 WORTH OF LEFT-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having left-off wearing apparel to dispose of, will receive their full value, without haggling or seeking to impose. Call or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but three years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250 yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale, if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $6,000 to $40,000.

Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $40 an acre, including 60 tons of hay, stock and implements.

Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine.
HORACE WINANS,
No. 161 Broadway, 2d door.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT VERY NICELY situated, at No. 46 Bank-st., between Bleecker-st. and 4th-st., near Abington-square. The house is not yet finished. Any person having the cash, and wishing to finish a house to suit themselves, or others, can make a good bargain with me, as I will sell them a very nice place very cheap for cash. On the rear of this lot is a nice garden, and the surrounding view is very pleasant indeed. Inquire at No. 36 Bank-st., of JESSE ADAMS.

FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING VILLAGE IN New-Jersey, easily accessible from New-York, a hotel property, consisting of a large two-and-a-half story house, and ample sheds and stables, recently put in perfect order, well located for Summer boarders and for excursion parties. Price $5,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone front, 25x55 feet, with two-story brick extension, north side 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is new and finished in best manner, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, Lot, 25x100. House, 3 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 8 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park. For terms, apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—PEARL AND CLIFF-ST. PROPERTY.—The store and lot of ground No. 305 Pearl-st., running through to Cliff, with dwelling-house on Cliff-st. (No. 68,), between Beekman and Ferry, 25.3 by 197 feet. Apply to GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR., No. 40 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE tenement property in exchange for good farms on the line of the Long Island Railroad, within forty miles of Brooklyn. None but principals need apply. Address B. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 33d-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 310 Clinton-st., near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, will be sold with or without the furniture, or will be let. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Two elegant new cottages on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av., free from incumbrance. Price $3,000 each. For terms apply to P. CARLIN, on the premises, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PATENT Medicines or perfumery, a three-story store and dwelling on the corner of one of the first avenues in Brooklyn, near Broadway, free from incumbrance. Address E. R., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A factory, with water power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 42 Grove-st.; in good order; possession given immediately. Can be seen from 11 to 3. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 111, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by
HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON THIRD-avenue, west side, between 82d and 83d streets.—Apply to R. TEN BROECK, No. 18

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] EDWARD [illegible] MATTHEWS, GEORGE A. STACY and JAMES H. P. STACY, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants and each of them:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HORATIO G. ONDERDONK,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

To the defendants, Patrick Keegan and Bridget his wife.

The complaint in the above action was filed Aug. 13, 1856, in the office of the Clerk of Kings County.

H. G. ONDERDONK Plaintiffs' Attorney.

an21-law6w Th*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON B. BELKNAP against ANDREW SIMPSON, ROBERT AULD and ALICE his wife, JOSEPH McMAHON and SABINA his wife, and PETER C. MABIE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1856.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Trinity Building.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 12th day of August, 1856.—Dated Aug. 19, 1856.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
an21-1nw6w Th Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH-STREET from the Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to Statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of Fifty-ninth-st. from the Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the said City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to Improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1856.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SIMON CRAFT and OLIVER CRAFT, Plaintiffs, against PATRICK O'DONNELL and BRIDGET his wife, PATRICK KEEGAN and BRIDGET his wife, Defendants.—To the defendants above named: Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at Manhasset, Queens County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 17, 1856.

STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 17th day of July, 1856.

STERLING & THAYER,
s4-law10w Th* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against GEORGE NEVIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL, ANDREW J. HULL and FRANCIS D. MASON.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, GEORGE NEVIN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1856.

GOODMAN & JESUP,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1856. jy2-law10w Th*

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—MARY ANN CORWIN, JAMES H. CORWIN and EDWARD J. CORWIN, Administrators of EDWARD J. CORWIN, deceased.—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of August, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named Administrators, it is ordered that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *Daily Sentinel* and New-York *Daily Times* for the esme space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Administrators. By order, E. W. KINGSLAND,
s4-law6w Th* Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1856.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS, } Administrators.
JONATHAN D STEELE, }
CATHARINE H. RICHARDS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6m Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1856.

E. F. TREADWELL, } Executors.
MAXWELL WOODHULL, }
s4-law6m Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID D. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1856.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator.
MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix.
my1-law6m Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD B. DELLICKER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN,
my1-law6m Th* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1856.

jy3-law6m Th* JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Roger Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 258 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND steamhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 39 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR SARATOGA LEAVE.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—REDUCED RATES.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:20 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
8:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamien approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $20 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany, 9 A. M.; Thomas Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant? P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 2:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:55, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and Fast Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawenna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati, $17 and $18 50 and Chicago, $20. Also, for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE AND HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of accounts books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed, at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FARMERS' BANK, of Attica, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 15, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 24th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

W. H. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. EURIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WYER.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7.....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21.....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1858
Saturday, Dec. 20.....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for the above ports, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No Freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

TUNIBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,982 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG....Saturday, 25th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ATLANTIC, ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for distance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The Steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA will sail from Boston for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. Passage money—First class, $110. Second class, $60. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid steamship TEXAS, 1,500 tons burden, will sail from Pier No. 26, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.

N. B.—The steamship TENNESSEE will sail Oct. 5, to connect with steamship ORIZABA on the Pacific, and the TEXAS will sail again Oct. 24.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARMAN, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 26 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid Steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, from pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

44 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $26 47 of Sperm Oil.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.

See certificates at the office of the undersigned.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

Prepared expressly for ship's use.

20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.

AUSTENS, Agents,
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Malden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—BY improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 165 Washington-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—JUST received from Europe, a large lot of double and single shot guns, rifles, pistols, &c., and for sale very cheap, at F. REYNOLDS', No. 48 Chatham-st., and No. 5 French's Hotel, Sole Agent for United States for Starkey's percussion gun caps. Military and target companies supplied.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 83 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, N. York.

LESS MONEY PUMPED FROM ONE'S pocket in the purchase of one of E. G. DAY & CO.'S Imperial Double Action Anti-Freezing Pumps than by any other of like capacity in market, unaffected by frost or time, always on exhibition at their office, No. 113 John-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS E. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jeffer. on Market, from animals selected.

THE COURTS.

Sharpers After Money Badly Burned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the Estate of Charles Augusthuys.—This case comes before the Surrogate in a peculiar shape. Charles Augusthuys, who kept a house of questionable repute in Water-street, and who was nicknamed "Dutch Charley," died leaving a will bequeathing a considerable estate to one Mary Dementus, a young girl who lived with him in the house, and said to be his niece. Under that will the estate was administered upon. In August, 1855, she too, died intestate and being a minor. Certain parties, it is alleged, then stepped in and possessed themselves of her effects to the prejudice of the next of kin. Application is now made to vitiate the former administration and possess Marie Berbe Gasthuye and Eugenia Gasthuye, sisters of Charles, of the estate. It is alleged that the name by which deceased passed in this country was not his own, but that his name was Charles Gasthuys. The allegations set forth that Mary became sole legatee under a paper which is not in law a will; that testator was not of sound mind, and did not acknowledge the act he performed; that the witnesses did not sign as such at his request, and that the paper was obtained through fraud and by coercion. The following appeared in evidence:

Benoit Mortion was sworn. He said—I live at No. 75 Duane-street; am a porter; knew deceased ever since I came to this country; was frequently in his house; wrote a letter for deceased some time since to his sister, Mary Barbe; he signed the letter by the name Gasthuys; he had another sister Eugenie; deceased sold liquor at his bar, and kep three or four girls in his house; staid at the house on one occasion for some days; I was sent for, as I thought, through Mr. Demuntur to go and write to him; I asked Charley what he desired I should write, and he asked me to write to his mother; he said, speaking of Demuntur, "Who is that man?" I answered, "I don't know;" and he replied, "he and another man want to rob me;" he did not know what he was talking about, being evidently out of his mind; did not see him again alive; Mary said she was his cousin; saw her take money at the bar.

Henig Mehrens examined—I was born in Hanover; I keep a boarding-house for girls at No. 303 Water-street.

Q. Is that a house of prostitution? A. I decline answering; I have four boarders in the house, and they are women.

Q. What is their occupation and mode of living? (Objected to, and ruled out as irrelevant.)

Witness stated he had been in this business five years.

Q. During that time have you been indicted for keeping a disorderly house? (Objected to on the ground that the record must be produced, and as irrelevent. Objection withdrawn.)

A. I never was indicted; I hire the house of Mr. Beach, of Orange County; I never bought two shillings' worth of liquor of Mr. Kearney in my life, nor have I a partner, nor does Mr. Lasher live steadily at my house; he visits there once in a while; Lasher is married to my wife's sister; he is employed on a boat that runs to Rondout; I knew deceased for four years prior to his death; he kept store next to me; we were always on good terms with one exception; he and I followed the same business; his name was on the door, "Charles Augusthuys;" he never told me that was not his real name, nor did he mention his family; he came from a visit in Belgium in 1855, and brought Mary Demenus with him; I can't say what disease he died of; Lasher took care of him and Mary was around a good deal; deceased always spoke sensibly; the will was signed Friday or Saturday before his death, say four or five days prior to his death; Thursday he looked pale and seemed weak; he said he had to die soon; Lasher remarked that he was going to make a will and wanted me to sign it; a Mr. Kersog was present and said "Charley sent in for you to sign the will;" Charley made no remark; Mary was walking up and down the room looking at him, she did not speak; decedent said on handling the papers "this is my will."

Charley had a barkeeper named Tom Barry, who left about a year since; Tom never called when deceased was well, but always visited Mary when Charley was sick; Charley never told me he would not give Mary anything because of improper intimacy with Tom Barry; Tom was in the house when Charley was taken sick, and also when he died; Mary remained in the house till the 1st of August and then went to Williamsburg.

The course of inquiry was objected to, when counsel remarked that he desired to prove that this Tom Barry had plundered the house of all he could carry off, that a certain counsel or his son had got a house by some unaccountable proceeding, and witness who had by his own testimony accused himself of keeping a notoriously bad house, had also procured pay by plunder to come here and testify in the case. The girl had so been imposed upon that not en

...arrived safely ... the absentees ... as the Black Republican ... the other sixteen, they might ... that bound them together as ... And here he would say that he did ... remarks for the purpose of holding ... did not expect to intimidate any portion of the American people by any remarks that ... because the American people of all ... and everywhere throughout the Union, were ... and not to be frightened into alarm by ... by intimidation. But he made these remarks for the purpose of appealing to that profound ... current of patriotic sentiment which he believed ... the masses of the great confederacy, and to ... that sentiment in favor of the Constitution and ... Union of his country. [Loud cheers.] He could ... enumerate an hundred clauses of that Constitution ... based distinctly and unequivocally on an idea of co-equality between the States of this Union, and there was no question that if that equality were destroyed, the Union would be destroyed with it. In reference to the rights of the States in regard to occupation of the Territories, it was not to be disguised that this great question, involving as it did the rights of the Slaveholding States of the confederacy, was the all-controlling and overshadowing issue in this canvass. If it were true that the States of this Union were equals what was the inference? What did they mean by it? Was it that they were only equal when the time came to pay taxes? that they were only equal when they engaged in war, bound to serve equally with the Free States in the burdens of Government? No! as honest men, if they adopted the proposition at all, they must adopt it with all its results. ... were bound as equals to share in the burdens of Government, they had the co-relative right as equals to participate in the blessings of government. What were those? One of them was that ... States of this Union, in their confederated capacity, owned a common joint property, each State ... an equal interest with every other State in the enjoyment of that property. What were the territories of the United States? They were property—they were land, if they pleased, belonging to the Union, or, more properly speaking, to the several States of the ... represented by Congress as the trustees of this common property. Well, if it were a common property required by the shedding of common blood, and the taxing of a common treasury, he wanted to know by what rule of logic or justice, or constitutional right or common honesty the Southern States could not get a joint participation in those Territories; and, therefore, they insisted and held that as sound constitutional men, North and South, the Southern States had as much right to carry their property there as the Free States had to carry theirs there. [Applause.] Slavery with them (of the South) was property, and it mattered not whether they (of the North) thought it right or wrong as to the moral and abstract question of the justifiability of Slavery, it was sufficient for him as a Southern man to know that the Southern States came into the Union with it; and when they came into the Union they agreed to abide by the Constitution, and ... Constitution recognized Slavery as property. They had as much right to carry their property there, no matter of what kind, as the Free States had to carry their property there. [Applause.] Under the Constitution, therefore, Slavery was as much property as a yoke of oxen or an acre of land. Property; that was the idea. It was property protected by the Constitution. If they, in Pennsylvania, at the North had the right, as the people of a free Non-Slaveholding State, to carry their yoke of oxen into Kansas, they at the South had a similar right to carry their slaves into Kansas, for both alike were property. He did not ask his fellow-citizens around him, as the representatives or as the people of a free Non-Slaveholding State, to agree with him in everything he might say on this subject. He did not ask them to say, if they believed conscientiously to the contrary, that the institution of Slavery per se was wrong or right. They might differ with him upon this question, but there was a common platform upon which they all must agree, if they recognized the Constitution, and that was, that it (Slavery) was property, recognized and protected under the broad ægis of the Constitution, which was the basis of the Union. He knew there was a wide difference between the people of the Non-Slaveholding States and of the Slave States in reference to the abstract question of Slavery. They (of the Slave States) believed that Slavery was the greatest missionary institution which had ever been instituted upon this globe. He would ask them to point out to him the result of all the missionary operations of Christendom in heathen lands where their money had been spent and their preachers sent, where they had toiled for the last hundred years, and he would reply [illegible] of Slavery and christianized [illegible] operations of Christendom.] How was it accomplished? It was [illegible] tion of Slavery did more [illegible] brought Africa to [illegible] there were three [illegible] millions of heathens recovered from the darkness of idolatry and heathenism, to the light of Christianity. In large sections of the Southern States there were more negroes belonging to the Churches than there were white people who belonged to them. And yet they of the Southern States were everlastingly and eternally taunted with being traffickers in human flesh, and human pirates. He would tell them that the results of this institution showed that domestic Slavery was a great revolution of Providence destined to work out its ends, and to civilize the devoted continent of Africa. He would venture to throw out another idea: the great contest that was now being waged, call it by what name they would, was a contest between capital on the one hand and labor on the other; and the only question was whether it was better for the Southern States to own their labor or to hire their labor. The question had been settled in Pennsylvania and in the other Free States differently from what had been done with it in the Southern States. The decision of the former might be wise—they of the South did not controvert it; they were willing to admit that they had done right, and they did not intend to interfere in this question of the right of a State to do as it pleased. All he asked of the Free States in return was, "Hands off! in God's name let us do as we please." The South had determined that capital should own labor. Why? It was better upon this ground if on no other, that their agricultural products (they being an agricultural people) were of such a character that they could not hire labor to cultivate them. They could not hire labor to cultivate the rice swamps, to ditch their low ground, to drain their morasses. And why? Because the climate was deadly to the white man—he could not live in it. White laborers could not be got to go there, and therefore the vast territory of the cotton and rice and tobacco growing region must be a barren waste unless capital owns its labor. [Loud applause.] It was not because they wanted to degrade the white man. No; wherever they saw the Anglo-Saxon blood streaming in the veins of a human being, they recognized in him a man entitled to the boon of liberty. Was there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere. In all countries and under every form of social organization there must be a laboring class—a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow; and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country. That being so, no man had any right to go into his (the speaker's) country and excite ill-feeling against his social organizations, because he did not happen to agree with them.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN MCKEON.

Mr. McKeon tendered to the Democracy of Pennsylvania his sincere thanks for the honor extended to him by the Association, to unite with them on this proud occasion. We stand, said he, within the shadow of the walls where our National Independence was declared. We are assembled together on the anniversary of the adoption of our Constitution. The hour, the place, are consecrated to freedom. The recollection of the acts of the illustrious dead, whose names are entwined around the early history of our existence as a nation, animates all around me. We come to save the Constitution from pollution, aye, even our sacred Union from dissolution. It is in vain to disguise the fact, that the country has been excited to an extraordinary degree. For the first time in the history of the United States, parties have been organized on such principles that it appears as if an army of invasion from the North is preparing to march upon the Southern States of the Union. We are in the midst of a controversy, which, if not checked, must end in the complete subjugation of one portion of this Union to the powerful numerical force of the other. The great barriers of the Constitution, which were intended to preserve the equality of States, to protect the minority in those rights which are as sacred to them as those belonging to the majority, are threatened to be swept away before the madness of fanaticism. I will not doubt the power of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to resist the threatening danger, and to preserve, by their zeal and patriotism, the Constitution and the Union. The mountains of Pennsylvania will be the great neap-water to roll back the torrent of boiling, seething fanaticism and treason. Satisfied that, to receive a triumph, this State must be carried by the opponents of Democracy, every appeal will be made to defeat the Democratic nominees at your approaching October election. To the Democracy of this Sate is awarded the post of honor and of danger, and here, as a member of the Democratic Party, I am willing to say: "Let this be Thermopylæ. It cannot be passed by traitors to the Constitution and the Union." Every appeal which can be made to distract and deceive will be made. All that the Democracy can desire is a full discussion of the questions, satisfied that the result must be a triumph of our principles. At the present hour your State is filled with gentlemen representing the Republican and American parties, who although nominally opposed to each other, yet in fact are firmly united in their opposition to the Democratic party. Both factions denounce us. Both factions charge us with want of fidelity to freedom. They demand a change of Government. They ask the people of this State to eject us from power, but as yet I have not heard whether or not they have agreed which faction, in that event, will have the distribution of the offices. And who are these men who ask for this change? Men who openly proclaim revolution and disunion. The Senator from my own State, (Mr. SEWARD,) has by his untiring industry and his talents, created a party in the Free States pledged to a war on the peculiar institutions of the South. He claims that Congress has the power to regulate Slavery in the Territories, and in his speech in 1850, he proclaimed: "The Constitution regulates our stewardship. The Constitution devotes the domain to [illegible] to justice, to defence, to welfare, to [illegible] HIGHER LAW THAN THE CONSTITUTION [illegible] over the domain." [illegible] place in the Senate, full [illegible] was predicated. Slavery was to be destroyed at all hazards. We had arrived at that point where the Free States would not consent to affiliate with any more Slave States.

[Here Mr. McKEON quotes a great many Abolition sayings and doings to prove that the object of the Republican Party was the subversion of the Constitution and the destruction of the Union.]

I will not appeal, he continued, to the past, with its glorious revolutionary reminiscences; to that time when no name can be called up from a Free State without its partner in glory in a Slave State, who dare assail the name of WASHINGTON—Slaveholder as he was? There was a time when ADAMS, of Massachusetts, stood by the side of JEFFERSON of Virginia, when the shout of victory from Bunker Hill was echoed back from Yorktown. Even to a later day your own Pennsylvania regiment, together with New-York, on the plains of Mexico, shared with South Carolina the glories of that campaign. If madness rules the hour, so that their glorious recollections are effaced, let me ask my calculating Northern friends, especially the trading and navigating interests of the country, who could suffer most in such a catastrophe as a dissolution. Have they ever calculated the great part done by the cotton of the South in netting the balance of trade between us and Europe? The gold of California performs not so great a function as this delicate plant. Again, the industry of the North supplies the manufactures of the South; but once divided, the millions now pouring into your coffers would at once be withdrawn. Have the navigating interests, with their thousands of vessels engaged in the transportion of the staples of the South, calculated the loss of the departure of that trade?

I speak not of this matter alone as a financial question. Let me ask these philanthropists if the consequence of the dissolution of the Union would free one State? Would it not render more firm their chains? But if these rash men hope the escape of the slaves would at once take place in large numbers, would not this addition to the laborers of the North reduce the price of labor? Would it add to the comfort of one single colored man, while it might detract from that of the white? I will not pursue this revolting subject. The picture is too hideous to behold. I feel that there is a power to save us, and that is the Democratic Party of the Union. Standing by the Constitution of the country, it says to Congress—leave this question of Slavery to the people of the States and Territories. We proclaimed that doctrine in 1848—reiterated it in 1852. The Kansas-Nebraska act, adopted by the Congress of the United States, involved that principle, and Mr. BUCHANAN, in his letter of acceptance, gives his understanding of the law as follows:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as the Government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits; * * * declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. BUCHANAN also says: "Should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, then all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term he shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the appic of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst."

I do not intend to refer to the difficulties in Kansas, no investigation of them could assist us in the present crisis. In a few weeks the Presidencial question will be settled, and should the Democracy be successful (as I have every confidence they will be) the troubles in Kansas will be settled as if by magic. Murder and rapine, and fire and desolation, will cease. The issue will be settled, and agitation will no longer be available. The Bible will again be resumed as Sharpe's rifles are laid aside. All that remains to us is to let the people be truly informed of their constitutional duty to the whole Union. Let them understand that the Democracy of the country, from the Aroostook to the St. Croix, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one voice admit the equal rights of the South with those of the North in the Territories of the United States, and with the same unanimity give to the people of the Territory the right to settle the question. This is a doctrine which gives peace to the whole country, and secures the Union as organized under the Constitution. To the sincere lovers of the Union, who have not agreed heretofore with the Democracy, I can say, I can have no doubt but that you will be found rallying in support of the principles which have been defended by a CLAY and a WEBSTER. To the sincere but misguided opponents of Slavery, and the standing army of politicians, I say, you cannot vote for a party whose standard bearers, FREMONT and DAYTON, voted *against* the proposition to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Let them also remember that while FREMONT was Senator, there was introduced into the Senate a bill to suppress the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and in that bill was a section providing that a person who should entice away a slave should be imprisoned in the penitentiary for ten years. A slaveholding Senator moved to strike this out and to insert five years. Mr. FREMONT was the only Senator from a Free State who voted against this proposition. Honest Anti-Slavery men cannot sanction such votes. They will not be duped into supporting such candidates as the exponents of their sincere opinions.

But whilst we have one faction asserting the Constitutional rights of the South, we have another faction endeavoring to beat down the Constitutional guarantees of religious freedom to individuals. Their midnight cabals—their infamous oaths—their signs and grips—their interference with the ordinary proceedings of courts of justice—all organized to deprive the foreign-born but naturalized citizen of his rights, but also to degrade the native-born citizen, if a Roman Catholic, are unworthy of the civilization of the age—unworthy of the name of American.

And what have the Roman Catholics done to bring down this wrath? Have they not been faithful to the Constitution? Where have they proved traitors? In that very hall CHARLES CARROLL risked not only his life, but his millions, and yet he was a Catholic. His descendants, to-day, driven by this persecution from the Whig ranks, is acting with the Democracy. The naturalized citizens have dug your canals—penetrated your mines—built your railroads—fought your battles—and increased by their industry the wealth of the country, and yet you deny them the right to be participators in these blessings which they have aided you in acquiring. The American Party pretend that there is danger from the Pope—that all Catholics owe him temporal allegiance. The asserters of this know that the Catholic here alone owes allegiance to the United States and the State wherein he resides. Will they explain to me, if they believe their own assertions, how it happens that the Republican Party is publishing a bull of the Pope against Slavery, and yet there is not a single Roman Catholic clergyman that has said one word in favor of that party? They dread Archbishop HUGHES. What has he done to interfere in the present discussion? Where do you see him playing the architect of ruin like the Beechers of the day, and endeavoring to overturn the pillars of the Constitution? While you see three thousand clergymen on each Sabbath converting their pulpits into political rostrums—substituting the manual of the rifle for the reading of the Bible—dragging their sacred robes in the political mire, and arousing the passions of one portion of the Union against the other, Archbishop HUGHES and the unbroken body of the Catholic clergy are quietly pursuing their sacred offices—relieving the distressed, comforting the afflicted, and pointing to the sorrowing wanderers on earth the road to Heaven. They preach not disunion, but "peace and good will to all men on earth." Let their example be followed, and we have no fears for our country.

Great apprehension has been felt as to the influence of the Catholic Clergy. Let me say that no country in the world has ever presented such a spectacle of the power of the clergy, as that which we present to-day. To the 3,000 Clergymen who uniformly claimed to represent the will of God to the Senate of the United States, may be attributed our present difficulties. Their views, coming from their sacred desks, are more potential than ordinary politicians. Their denunciations are Paixhan guns compared with the small arms of the laity. So far have they gone, that they are in numbers in Congress. They form part of the politicians of the nation, and unless rebuked will control the whole power of the country.

Where stands the Democratic Party on this question? Openly the opponent of this persecution in religious opinions. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention denounce such doctrines, and Mr. BUCHANAN, in his letter of acceptance, denies it.

To-day, Know-Nothingism and Republicanism shake hands in the New-England States. How can it be believed that any naturalized citizen would degrade himself by association with men advocating principles so destructive of their dignity as men and as citizens? I will not believe that there is a naturalized citizen would knowingly enter into covenants of bondage for himself and children, like these doctrines would sanction.

I have not the time to pursue the various questions involved in this controversy. The Democracy of the country has written the only brilliant pages in war or peace of this country. At the present moment, in the eyes of the civilized world, we stand in the foremost rank. To the present Democratic Administration of Gen. PIERCE, which will stand out as a monument of fidelity to the Constitution, to the Union, and to the honor of the country, we are indebted to our present proud position. While war has involved the European world in a struggle of the most gigantic character, this country has preserved peace with the civilized world—has proclaimed its devotion to the great principles of the rights of neutrality, and by its prudent but firm conduct of our foreign relations, forced from the most powerful nation of the earth, a graceful acquiescence in our determination to uphold the laws of neutrality and the sovereignty of the United States. We are at peace with the world, and I have no fears that it will be disturbed under the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

His letter of acceptance breathes the spirit of peace and justice to all nations, and in accordance with that spirit his Administration will be governed. Mr. BUCHANAN is no novice in politics. His life has been devoted to the public affairs of the country. I have known him for a long series of years since I first entered Congress. Through the closing scenes of ANDREW JACKSON'S Administration, and during the memorable session of 100 days, when the restoration of the Bank of the United States—the disposition of the public lands—the bankrupt law—were reached over our heads by an overwhelming majority, he stood firm and [illegible] with the [illegible] Now, deservedly, he holds the banner of the Demo-

...cracy of the Union. [illegible] shall it be carried [illegible] Let whatever fate await the Democracy elsewhere, there can be no doubt that all will be well in Pennsylvania. Let gloom and disaster overwhelm our gallant friends on other fields, here, at least, will be found that glorious banner, with not a single star obliterated, high above the contending battalions in triumph, warring with the Constitution, and the Union still emblazoned on its folds. [Loud cheers.]

Speeches, followed by Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, and Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, at the main stand, and by Mr. RIDDLE, of Massachusetts, and Mr. MOORE, of Texas, at the southern stand. The speaking continued throughout the evening by other speakers.

At 8 o'clock the procession formed on Arch-street, headed by the Keystone Club, with a huge bell mounted on a wagon, playcarded: "We are tolling the knell of Black Republicanism."

Following the Keystones came large delegations from the City of New-York, Trenton and Beverly, New-Jersey, and Montgomery and Delaware Counties.

Following these came the various City Wards, accompanied with bands of music, and innumerable torches and lanterns of every description, bearing mottoes, depicting Black Republicanism as an unpardonable sin, and the success of that party entailing dishonor and disunion.

The procession was a most imposing affair, and the streets through which it passed were blazing with lights.

The procession will not complete its route before midnight. It passed around Independence-square in its progress, which was brilliantly illuminated with a splendid show of fireworks.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement opened its welcome portals last night for the regular season. A new comedy in five acts called "First Impressions" was produced for the occasion, and notwithstanding some tediousness, met with success; afterwards guaranteed by a neat little speech from the author—Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK. "First Impressions" looked on in any other light than as a comedy, is a creditable first effort. It accomplishes all that the author claims to have aimed for—mirthfulness. But as a comedy it is decidedly defective. The plot is slight and altogether too trivial for the heavy requirements of a five act piece. We are unable to reduce it to the narrative form, and must content ourselves with saying that the principal incident is, as usual, of a matrimonial character; that the heroine is possessed of high sensibilities, and subject to severe fits of awkwardness; that the hero is a gentleman with a natural appetite for closets, and that a couple of conventional fathers (politician and capitalist) put in all the heavy business with due ponderosity. The characters are faintly sketched, and display but little individuality. In the dialogue Mr. LESTER has been funny without being brilliant. He is a most tormenting punster, and never wearies of the jingle of words. If less effort had been made in this direction, the characters would have had a larger vitality. Some of Mr. LESTER'S jokes are decidedly good, however, and he has a happy knack of making little practical points, which none but an experienced artist could make. Under the misnomer of comedy he has lavished the materials of two or three excellent farces.

The comedy was sustained by Mr. LESTER, Mr. SOUTHERN, Mr. BURNETT, Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, in the principal male parts, and by Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN and Miss GANNON in the female parts. It was favorably received, and at the fall of the curtain Mr. LESTER was called out and made a modest acknowledgment of the compliment.

THREATENED INSURRECTION AMONG NEGROES IN COLUMBUS, TEXAS.—We learn, says the Houston *Telegraph*, from Mr. HEWES, of this city, who returned from Columbus on Wednesday evening, that a plot was discovered to be on foot at that place, among some 400 negroes, to rise against the white population and murder and rob them. The negroes intended to commence their operations to-morrow, and would probably have completed their design, had not a slave belonging to a Mr. TOAKE informed his master of the fact. When Mr. H. left, a number of the negroes were in custody, and some two or three were to be hung to-day. One was whipped so severely that he afterwards died. Two or three Mexicans were arrested, who were supposed to be instigators of the insurrection. The negroes had a large quantity of arms and ammunition secreted, and everything necessary to render themselves formidable.

[Advertisement.]

VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE, SEPT. 18.

STRAW GOODS.

In the preparation for the Autumn of 1856 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assortment; and the undersigned feel assured that their stock, comprising

STRAW, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW AND CHENILLE LACES
AND TRIMMINGS,

The most recherché in style and novel in design, can but recommend itself to those who cater for the most fastidious tastes. IDE, FELT & HALL,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs are unsurpassed.
GURNEY'S plain Photographs are perfect gems.
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GURNEY'S establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.
GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment.
GURNEY has *not* removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.
GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY'S Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL FASHIONS.—It is hard to determine whether politics or fashion claims the greatest attention at this present writing. The most of our friends are as much "exercised" upon the subject of Hats as they are upon the question of "Who shall be President?" Certainly the President among the Hatters, is KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. He has issued his style of Hat for the present season, and it is the handsomest style he ever originated.

[Advertisement.]

THIS DAY'S VOTING AT BARNUM'S.—Nothing ever was seen like the crowd at Barnum's Museum yesterday. The voting for the Presidency event, is just as exciting as ever. The ladies are now going zealously for FREMONT, who is largely ahead. To-day another crowd—another excitement—more fun—more novelty. The popular "Giralda" is played to-night, and two charming pieces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOSEPH M. DAGNALL, No. 30 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

[illegible] S. COATES & Co. [illegible] of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board. E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another highly attractive programme will be presented at this popular theatre, consisting of three capital pieces, viz.: the new Drama of "Jessie the Wanderer," the Pantomime of "Punch," and the spectacle of "The Fairy Spell." We understand the new local Drama of "Wealth and Worth" is to be produced on Monday next.

[Advertisement.]

W. H. DISBROW'S
RIDING ACADEMY,
Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street,
Is now open, day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
THE RECEPTION EVENINGS
Commence on Saturday, the 20th inst.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETS—Purchased by the Agent of the House low for cash, from celebrated English factories; medallion velvets, Crossley's newest patterns, velvets and Brussels. A superior assortment druggets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, &c. Beautiful velvet and Paris table-covers and window shades. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, those dyspeptic or suffering from weakness, or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure if used according to the directions which accompany each box.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This noble collection of paintings, embracing upwards of 200 works of art, is still open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. There is nothing on this Continent equal to it, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A superb photographic Portrait of GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent Banker, has just been added to the collection of

M. B. BRADY,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ STRANGERS AND CITIZENS will find a visit to the PHRENOLOGICAL Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and FREE. Prof. FOWLER gives charts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD TO DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.—Messrs. FETRIDGE & Co. beg to apologize for a stupid mistake made by an employe in dropping a quantity of circulars into BOYD'S Express without prepaying them.

MARRIED.

VAN BRUNT—SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Edmund Roberts, GEORGE FRANCIS VAN BRUNT to Miss BELLE SEYMOUR, daughter of Isaac Seymour, Esq., all of this City.

MARKS—SHERRILL.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Clifford S. Arms, of Ridgeberry, Orange Co., N. Y., Mr. ALFREO MARKS, of Haverstraw, to Miss ELIZA G. SHERRILL, daughter of the late Franklin Sherrill, of Piermont.

WENDOVER—LUYSTER.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John P. Knox, JOSEPH R. WENDOVER, of St. Louis, to Miss SUSAN ANN LUYSTER, daughter of Peter Luyster, of the former place.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, ANNA MARIA HOPKINS, wife of William Hopkins, late of Shillelagh Mills, Ireland.

The relatives and friends, with the members of Jefferson Lodge, No. 4, of A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth, No. 118 West 34th-st., to New-York Bay Cemetery, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Counties Carlow and Wexford, Ireland, papers please copy.

BROUWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, ELIZABETH, daughter of Theophilus A. and Elizabeth Brouwer, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 62 West 26th-st., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, CYRENUS CROSBY, youngest son of Platt H. Crosby, after a long and protracted illness, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. J. Smith, No. 71 West 38th-st., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LEES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, ANNA KNOTT, daughter of Thomas K. and Sarah E. Lees, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. Wm. Thomson, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 79 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, HOWARD ROSS, aged 1 year and 10 months, youngest child of J. W. Raymond.

CLAPP.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 14, WM. HENRY, only child of Mary, widow of John T. Clapp.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to meet at South Ferry, New-York side, to attend to the funeral at Greenwood, to-day, at 2 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 17.

$8,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	200	Erie Railroad	61⅝
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	89¼	100	do	61⅝
4,500	do	89¼	100	do	b30 61⅝
1,000	Erie R.R. 3d mtg. bds. '83	12m 94	250	do	b5 61⅝
1,000	do	94½	1300	do	61⅝
3,500	Ill. C. R. Bonds.	94	100	do	b10 61⅝
2,000	do	94½	100	do	s10 61⅝
14	Bank of New-York	119⅝	700	do	b60 61⅝
30	Commonw'lth B'k	102	100	do	s7 61⅝
1	Imp'rs & T'rs B'k	105	1100	do	b30 61¾
200	Penns. Coal Co	93¾	100	do	b60 62
150	Cumb. Coal Co	b5 18	600	do	s60 61⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 86⅜	100	do	b30 61⅞
200	do	s60 86⅜	1000	do	s3 61⅝
90	do	86⅞	600	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s30 90¾
100	do	s30 86¾	225	do	90¾
100	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b30 86¾	50	do	b3 90¾
100	do	b30 60	50	do	b7 90¾
200	do	59¾	200	do	90¾
271	Michigan Cen. R.	c 92¾	125	do	90¾
100	do	b30 92¾	750	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77¾
100	L. I. Railroad	b30 27	250	do	s10 77¾
100	Reading R. R.	b3 86½	200	do	s30 77¾
200	do	s60 86¾	150	do	77¾
100	do	s3 86¾	100	do	b5 77¾
1100	do	c 86¾	165	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	97
600	do	s3 86¾	200	do	b60 97¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	117½	5	do	97¾
100	do	117	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78
100	Panama R. R.	s3 w 90¾	50	do	b60 79
50	do	s3 90¾	50	Wis. L. S. R. R.	b60 67½
100	do	b3 90¾	9	Mil. & La Crosse R. R.	70½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. F'd Bs. w.p.	91¾	50	Illinois Central R.R.	116¾
10	Bank Com. Script.	102	300	do	117
20	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	96½	100	do	b60 117
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s60 80	1000	Erie Railroad	b30 62
71	New-Jersey Railr'd.	121½	500	do	s2 61¾
185	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	90¾	450	do	61¾
250	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77¾	150	do	s60 61¾
600	do	78	100	do	s60 61¾
100	do	78¼	200	do	b60 62
200	do	s10 78	300	do	s4m 61¾
500	do	s60 77¾	50	Reading Railroad	86¾
200	do	b10 78¼	400	do	b60 86¾
100	do	b10 78¾	100	do	86¾
200	do	b60 78¾			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The apparent general ease of Money to the Brokers' to-day and the determined purchases at the Stock Exchange of New-York and Erie, and Cleveland and Toledo, yesterday and to-day influencing a firm feeling on the whole list, have measurably neutralized the adverse rise attempted to be made of the heavy outward shipments of Specie by the steamer *Persia*, which foots up $1,563,646. The truth seems to be that both the Money and Share markets are less sensitive to these movements than last year; mainly owing, it is believed by some parties, to the restoration of peace in Europe; the consequent lower and steadier rates of interest on the other side, and to the fine crops, large railway traffic and good export demand for produce on this. The chief qualification to this bright look of our material interests, is the late heavy importations, but even these from the tardiness with which until this week they appeared to be in the Custom-house, [illegible] the growing conviction that many of our Public and [illegible] The general [illegible] Stocks this afternoon; the sales of the day, including the usual Stock transactions reaching about 27,000 shares. At the early Board a concession of ¼@¼, and in some instances ⅛ ₱ cent., was made in most of the Read stocks, but the closing bids in the afternoon were generally equal to Tuesday, and Erie and Toledo even firmer. Sales of Erie at 62; Toledo 78¾.

Some of the ontside money lenders want 9 @10 ₱ cent. on strictly prime paper, and very fair names are going at 10@12 ₱ cent., but for the former the quotations of yesterday, 8@9 ₱ cent., again governed the actual sales by the Discount Brokers. The amount of means offered at 7 ₱ cent. on temporary use, was, if anything, larger than yesterday. The activity in Stocks does not as yet materially affect the demand; the heaviest dealings being in road shares, which are quite as scarce for immediate delivery as cash itself. The contracts making in some of them are enormous, and the activity of speculation in September continues to create considerable surprise with a good portion of the Brokers' Board. Foreign Exchange is quiet since the sailing of the *Persia*. The next packet is the *Fulton*, for Havre, on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $188,324; disbursed, $208,361, and had at the close, $13,726,278.

THE LATE COTTON CROP—DISTRIBUTION.

	1856.	1855.
The crop total...Bales.	3,527,845	2,847,339
New-Orleans	1,061,433	1,232,644
Mobile	659,738	494,535
Texas	116,072	80,737
Florida	144,404	136,597
Georgia	589,445	573,694
South Carolina	495,976	499,272
North Carolina	26,098	26,139
Virginia	20,458	31,000
Railway to East	14,272	7,661
Total receipts	3,527,845	2,847,339
To Great Britain	1,921,386	1,549,716
To France	480,637	402,931
To North of Europe	804,065	135,290
To other Foreign ports	248,573	142,362
Total Exports	2,954,606	2,244,299
Supply from Crop, as above		3,527,845
Stocks on hand, Aug. 31, 1855		143,312
Together		3,671,151
Foreign Exports	$2,954,606	
Less, Foreign included	8[illegible]	
		2,903,771
		767,380
Stock on hand, Aug. 31, 1856		64,071
Leaving to home consumption		693,309

The foregoing figures of the growth and distribution of the late Cotton Crop we repeat in the above form from the statement just made by the standard authority with the trade, the *New-York Shipping List*, from which we copied at more length yesterday. The crop proves to be the largest, by 265,000 bales, ever before grown—the growth of 1852-53 being the next highest. The excess over the crop of 1854-55, it will be noticed, is 680,506 bales.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1561. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

[illegible] LAVING THEIR [illegible] TOGETHER.

[illegible] LIVED—FOURTH EDITION.

[illegible] on the Whig Party.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE TIME.

[illegible] of the Convention and a [illegible] Monument-square.

[illegible] of the N. Y Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

The National Convention of "Old Line Whigs," met to devise ways and means for beating [illegible] of the country, began its labors at the Hall of the Maryland Institute at noon to-day. Of the [illegible] lists of the organization you have already been supplied by the telegraph. Your readers know that Judge BATES was elected chairman—that there were Vice Presidents from twenty-one States of the Union—that Gov. BURE said the Whig party is not dead but sleepeth—that many physicians were here to keep things straight—and that deep anxiety concerning the action of them United States rested upon the minds of these excellent gentlemen who have posted down to Baltimore to undertake this their mission.

"My dear," said the unhappy Mr. JELLYBY, addressing his daughter—"my dear, whatever else you may be, my child, never have a mission." It is a very distressing thing to have the responsibility of a mission—to know that the Borrioboola-Ghos are in danger of shaking into nothingness without your constant and watchful care; and when the responsible character of an undertaking is so extended that it embraces a whole Nation, the weight of it becomes oppressive, the "Old-Line Whigs" came down to this gathering quite blue, and made up that which is sometimes irreverently called the "Flannel-Petticoat" Convention.

In point of numbers, the Convention is a very fair exhibition. There are delegates present from the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York, Missouri, North (but not South) Carolina, New-Jersey, and a dozen besides. The City of New-York contributed an immense number of representatives, distinct from the band of thirty-five which represented the State at large by Congressional Districts.

Among the familiar New-York faces are counted a bevy of Aldermen and Ex-Aldermen, and nearly one-quarter of the present Board of Councilmen. So of Philadelphia, which is represented by one set of delegates of its own, and the rest of Pennsylvania by another. The high personal character and well earned reputation of the leaders who appear in the van of this body, lend an air of intense respectability to the proceedings, and affairs are conducted in the most precise style of courteous good breeding. Great palms have been taken to cultivate the good-will of the Press; its representatives, who are present in considerable number from the North and West, are handsomely cared for, and find all manner of facilities ready at hand. The central portion of the great Hall of the Institute is reduced for the use of the delegates, and at the eastern end there is a capacious staging, draped and festooned with flags and banners in tasteful fashion. Over the President's chair, Gen. WASHINGTON is suspended—in a frame. The furniture on the platform is of the latest parlor pattern, fresh from the upholsterer's just around the corner. The galleries are filled with Baltimoreans, and the dolts who never saw a political convention are looking on with greediness to see the process of mending up the holes in this shattered earthen vessel, the Union, which the tinkers have under their care at this particular moment. Everything remains orderly, and the serious air of preoccupation that sits upon the faces of the delegations is quite stunning in its effects. You would certainly be inclined to expect the appearance TOM JEFFERSON and BEN FRANKLIN with a spick-and-span-new Declaration of Independence in hand, so perfectly solemn and proper and fossiliferous are the proceedings. It looks a good deal as a Convention of Prof. ROGERS' old Fossiliferous might be supposed to act if suddenly exhumed from their long sleep of ages and planted in the midst of a lively place, with strict instructions to be conservative and do nothing to produce needless agitation.

WHAT GOVERNOR HUNT THINKS.

Hon. WM. SCHLEY, of Baltimore, having called the Convention to order, Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT of New-York, was moved into a temporary chair by two stalwart men, and opened his ideas, presenting them, oyster-fashion, on the half shell. He denied the decease of the Whig Party, and indorsed Mr. FILLMORE, and spoke altogether somewhat after the following manner. He said he accepted the honor which had been conferred upon him with emotions of gratitude which it was difficult to find words to express. In return, he asked the Convention to receive his sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements. Gentlemen had assembled at a most critical and interesting period in our national progress. For the first time in our history, two formidable parties have been organized on sectional and geographical grounds. These different forces are contending in fierce and hostile array for the possession of the executive power of the Government. This Convention had assembled in the name of the Constitution and the Union (applause) to oppose to these factious the patriotism, the reason and the sober judgment of the American people; to separate these violent combatants; and, above all, to call upon the Whig Party of the Union to enterpose and command the peace. [Great applause.] Sixty years ago, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, as his last and most precious legacy, warned the people of this country against the formation of parties which were founded on sectional and geographical distinctions:—and Gov. HUNT had imagined, as he gazed to-day upon the same features of that great patriot, as they were sculptured upon one of the finest monuments that had ever been erected to his memory, [applause,] that a shade of sadness and melancholy seemed to steal over his brow, and that he frowned in indignation upon the attempt which is now made to alienate the different sections of this Union and to enfeeble the various ties which link together its different parts. [Applause.] Will the men who are engaged in this act pause? Will they listen? Will they be actuated by a spirit of union? Will they set their faces against these fanatical, sectional and geographical parties? Or, will they yield to the suggestions of party violence and local prejudice? That is the appeal that is made. We of the Whig Party are assembled to rescue this noble land and its free institutions from the danger. We are assembled to declare that no geographical parties rend the country. It is a striking and beautiful coincidence that this day—the 17th of September—in the year 1796, was the day on which the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON was issued to the people, and as if to show, if nothing else, that his whole country received his care, and that no limits could confine his patriotic thoughts and aspirations, that address is dated "United States." [Applause.] Gov. HUNT went on to show how the North had become excited to an unfortunate degree within the last few months. Politicians and demagogues had seized upon the feeling of the popular mind and sought to make capital of it. The unfortunate repeal of the Missouri Compromise had had a tendency to array both sections of this country against each other, on extreme, impracticable and reprehensible grounds of opposition, and they are struggling for power and ascendancy. For one, the Governor said, he had resisted this sectional agitation, and he should continue to resist it. So long as life lasted, he would resist any attempt to divide the Union, or any sectional movement whatever. He denied that the Whig Party was disbanded. It still exists. It is weakened, it is true, by the defection of some who were once foremost in its ranks, but it is still a noble, patriotic band, whose members, scattered all over the Union, are ready again to come forward and serve their country under their own glorious and time-honored banner. The Whig party proclaims to-day that it intends to make war upon [illegible] usurpation, and that it intends to establish the line of policy in this Government which was intended by its founders. [Applause.] It reiterates its devotion to the uniform principles which have always actuated the Whig party—it demands a free representative Government, but a just Government, guided by conservative principles, one that will not represent alone the North or the South, the East or the West, but the whole country, one and indivisible. Let it go forth that the Whig party still contends for the principles of CLAY and WEBSTER. [Applause.] The Governor said it gave him great joy to see old Whigs still faithful to their faith. Men were before him from both sides of 36° 30', all moving toward the same object. An important Presidential contest is pending. Three organizations occupy the field. One entertains extreme Northern views, and is urging sixteen States to take possession of the Government. God forbid (said the Governor) that I should soil my hands by any contact with any Party based upon such an idea. On the other hand, there is an extreme Southern view. The Party that holds this view is responsible for the distracted condition of affairs at this time. How are Whigs to decide? What shall be done? He suggested what should be done. He would take the liberty of speaking his mind freely, for he was accustomed to speak freely. It was the true policy of this organization of the Whig Party—all that remained of it—*to interpose and turn the scale in this election*, and secure the choice of a man who is known to be true to the Constitution and the Union. [Great cheering.] It was time for the old Whigs to form themselves into a National Guard, and they might not impatly adopt the language once employed by another National Guard: "The National Guard knows how to die, but knows not how to surrender." [Applause.]

MR. KETCHUM READS AN ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The Governor again thanked the Convention for the honor shown him, and sat down, but rose again immediately to beg that the delegate from New-York, who had in his pocket an original copy of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, would open proceedings by reading that portion which counsels moderation, and peace, and union, and all that sort of thing. "What," exclaimed the Governor in a transport of enthusiasm "What could be a more glorious inauguration of our proceedings here to-day than to listen to the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of the Father of his country?" Great applause.)

Whereupon Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM of New-York got upon a back seat, pulled a small and rusty volume from his breeches pocket, ejaculated "Mr. Chairman," and proceeded to read several pages of WASHINGTON'S counsel delivered in 1796, copies of which may be found in the last edition of the *Juvenile Speaker*.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE.

This important business transacted, the next thing in order was the appointment of a Nominating Committee to select permanent officers, a motion of Mr. GOGGIN to that effect having been agreed to, and the following gentlemen were paired off and dispatched out of the hall to attend to it:

Maine—Hon. James D. Green.	Miss....Thomas Mount.
Conn..Rush Fuller.	La.....M. S. Jannings.
N. Y..Hon. Fran. Granger.	Ohio..Wm. Y. Strong.
N. J...Dr. C. G. McChesney.	Ky.....John S. McFarland.
Pa.....David Paul Brown.	Tenn..Edward Cooper.
Del.....John Jones.	Ind.....Hon. Jas. E. Blythe.
Md....Gen. J. G. Chapman.	Ill.....D. A. Brown.
Va.....James C. Bruce.	Mo.....Col. T. Grimsley.
N. C...John H. Bryan.	Fla.....J. P. Sanderson.
Ga.....James W. Jones.	Ark.....J. M. Graham.
Ala.....L. E. Hansford.	

Then came a bit of a disturbance. Gentlemen from Virginia were crowded, and remonstrated. The Chairman of the Maryland delegation got up and apologized, and the Marylanders, with one accord, gave up their seats to the F. F. V.'s. Then there was a small slice of fun privately divided among members, but countenances become sedate instantly, when it was announced that the Committee on Organization was standing without, even at the door, waiting to be heard. They were heard. They came in, headed by DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, and made the following report of nominations for

PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

President—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

Vice-Presidents:

Penn..Col. Joseph Paxton.	La.....Dr. G. W. Campbell.
Mass..Luther V. Bell.	Ohio..Gov. Allan Trimble.
Del.....Jas. W. Thomson.	Ky.....Henry T. Duncan.
Conn..Chas. P. Krevsle.	Ind.....John Shanklin.
N. Y..James A. Hamilton.	Tenn..Walter Coleman.
N. J....Ex-Gov. Chs. Stratton.	Ill.....Jas. H. Mathony.
Md....Ezekiel F. Chambers.	Mo.....Gov. Wm. C. Lane.
Va.....Wynd. Robertson.	Fla.....John Finney.
N. C...Gov. Wm. A. Graham.	Ark...Col. E. A. Holbrook.
Ala.....Elbert A. Holt.	Ga.....G. T. Dortie.
Miss...A. M. Fonte.	

Secretaries:

Ohio..Laz. Anderson.	La.....S. H. Kennedy.
Conn..James M. Townsend.	Mo.....Jas. H. Charless.
N. J...Hon. Thos. J. York.	N. Y...Col. Huntingdon.
Penn..E. V. Machette.	

WHAT JUDGE BATES SAYS.

Judge BATES was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. WM. C. HASKBOUCK, of New-York, CHAPMAN, of Maryland, and PENDLETON, of Virginia. In assuming the Chair, the Judge exclaimed: *This is a great day!* I hope it will not be belittled by any action of mine while I occupy a place on this platform. He went on to say that the day had been alluded to as the anniversary of the issue of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. He trusted that it would be a day, too, of the rejuvenation and reorganization of the Whig Party—the glorious old Whig Party. [Applause.] He was an Old Line Whig—an old fogy if you pleased—but he was not afraid to avow it. Old Line Whigs had lived to read their own obituaries, and they have found that after the strifes of life have passed, nothing is said of the dead but what is good. The party was not yet dead, in the Judge's opinion. It was not time for victory, but to reorganize and be reanimated for the glorious fight that is before it. The Whig Party of the United States is the body guard of the Constitution. Its banner is untarnished. It has done as much in a minority as in a majority. It has arrested the downward tendency of things. It has called in a voice of warning. The Judge avowed his belief in the eternal, glorious principles of government which the Whig Party embraced. He knew that Whigs were good and true, or they would not be here. They had undergone a filtrating process. They were now old and weak and helpless, and must build up anew. But he thanked God they had a basis to broad to build upon as that which our fathers had. [Great applause.] Their enemies had only been able to tear down the scaffolding around them. Rich materials lay all about them, and from these they would erect a nobler and more enduring and elegant palace. They had come to this Convention to work. He had come a thousand miles to be here, and would have gone three thousand had it been necessary. [Applause.] The party had nothing left now but principles. It does not seek for offices, for that would be hopeless. It is too weak to have a candidate. It is called to do a great work, for it cannot be expected to join the Democratic Party, and so unsay all that it has said—(applause)—and he, for one, refused to unsay his utterances, for the man who has in his heart the consciousness of right principles will not be afraid to stick by them—(renewed applause)—and good men are not afraid to stand alone. The Whig Party will do something else. It will open a new recruiting rendezvous. In his own State of (Missouri) Whigs were scarce, but they were very precious. They rise in value as they sink in numbers, (Laughter,) but the smaller the crop the more they are thought of, as jewelers put up diamonds in the smallest packages. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Old men there were before him, but among them he saw aspiring young men, and in this fact saw elements of success. Adherence to platforms, the planks of which are grooved and tongued together, he did not relish; it makes no difference if the planks are laid bluntly together, so long as they are the right ones. What a Whig is, the wayfaring man, though a fool, may read. The Constitution is better than any platform. Let Whigs go on, then, in love, and peace, and harmony bound together by external presence, hooped in, as it were, by bands of iron. Let them not seek to repeal the dictionary and give new meanings to plain English words, [laughter,] but believe that Whiggery is as good now as it was in the days of the Revolution. In short, let this be the union of order, the wisdom of harmony, and the strength that flows from united minds. [Great applause.]

A COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Was then appointed, on motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Va.—Robert Y. Conrad.	N. J.—Judge Randolph.
Ill.—David A. Brown.	Del.—John C. Clark.
Miss.—Gen. W. A. Strong.	Tenn.—John S. Safferens.
Maine.—Hon. Geo. Lunt.	Mo.—Edward Bnedell.
Fla.—J. P. Sanderson.	Pa.—David Paul Brown.
Ark.—J. M. Graham.	Md.—William Schley.
Ala.—H. H. Armstrong.	Ct.—James M. Townsend.
N. Y.—Samuel B. Ruggies.	Ky.—S. S. Nicholas.
N. C.—Geo. W. Mordecai.	La.—Geo. W. Helme.
Ga.—James W. Jones.	

The Committee took a recess till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, the roll of delegates was called by States, and it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report till 10 o'clock to-morrow, (Thursday.)

On motion of Mr. WOLFE, of Kentucky:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report an address to the people of the United States.

Nothing to do. Motion to adjourn negatived twice over. People wanted something to occupy their minds. Called for speaker. Speaker came. Much eloquence displayed. Laudation of Union, Constitution, Whiggery, and MILLARD FILLMORE. Much pitching-into of factions. Sectional agitation knocked in the head. Enthusiasm immense. Conservatism inelegantly shouting, yelling, clapping its hands, and whistling. A great time generally, by the space of an hour and a half.

GOV. GRAHAM SPEAKS.

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, was the first speaker, was loudly cheered, and spoke with much animation. He was taken wholly by surprise. He had attended the Convention at great personal inconvenience. He was delighted to see such an assemblage. It had been said the Whig Party was dead. But if these were its remains, what was it in the days of its prime? [Applause.] If these were its remains, by what recuperative agency had it been brought to life and usefulness? But it is not dead. It is still a party. It is a patriotic party; and when in power it exercised that power in moderation, and with patriotic motives. In defeat, as well as in victory, it has always been a respectable party. For the last year or two it has been in a state of inaction. It has not come forward to contend for the offices of the country but in its retirement had received compliments from its adversaries of which it might well be proud. [Applause.] An Old Line Whig is still as reputable as any man. [Laughter.] And it is not only strange, in view of the laudation the party has received on all hands, to think how it ever escaped electing its leaders to the Presidency. [Renewed laughter.] Yet now that it comes forward to clothe with power the persons who are worthy of it, it is to be feared these compliments will cease. But whether they do or not, it does not become the Whig Party to be idle at this crisis. It cannot afford longer to lie by. It is too late now, were it able to do so, for it to nominate, a candidate, but it may select the man whom it will support. For himself, the Governor knew the purpose for which he came here. [Cheers.] He and his delegation *were sent to present the name of Millard Fillmore.* [Uproarious cheering, waving of hats and yells.] And if their expectation was disappointed, the people they left at home would be disappointed, too, and they didn't know that it would be expedient for them to go back home at all. [Renewed cheering and laughter.] The Governor then entered into an elaborate laudation of Mr. FILLMORE, who is a man of self-possession, who is a man of justice, who is a man of moderation, who is a man firm in purpose.

FRANCIS GRANGER SPEAKS FOR NEW-YORK.

Hon FRANCIS GRANGER, of New-York, was called for vociferously. He had hoped, he said, other States would first have been called on before New-York was called to speak. Still, if the Convention desired to hear what he had to say, he would say it as a Whig, and nothing but a Whig. [Great cheering.] For he wished it to be understood, that whoever in this election fell off from the Whig ranks, he remained a Whig, even though he should be like JOB, who, when the messenger came to tell him that all his sons were dead, exclaimed, "All are taken, and behold I alone am left." (Applause.) The Whig party was a gallant party to which he was proud to belong. And he deemed it due to the Whig party of New-York to say that everything had been placed before it in this canvass which seduction could offer or threats induce, but it had stood fast in its consistency. Mr. GRANGER then began to speak in high terms of the virtues of Mr. FILLMORE. The Whigs of his own State would not cast off a well-tried public servant because he had been presented in a manner other than that which was customary. Mr. GRANGER said he had nothing to do with any of the mysterious Orders of the day, but he could not help echoing the sentiment of DANIEL O'CONNELL, who said that all he asked for his country was that Irishmen should rule Ireland, by saying that he could make no war upon a man because he is taken off by a party which demands that *Americans shall rule America.* [Prodigious shouts.] Mr. GRANGER spoke at length of FILLMORE'S public services, and then took up his Albany speech, the assaults upon which had induced him (Mr. G.) to break through his resolution not to appear in this canvass at all, and to take the stump in favor of a man who had uttered a sentiment so eminently patriotic and national as that which declared that no section of this Union would for a moment submit to be ruled by a faction based upon sectional prejudice. From this to the day of election Mr. GRANGER expects to be in the field, and counts on a triumph at the polls in November by the aid and counsel of the Old-Line Whigs.

ALEXANDER RIVES, of Virginia, was called out, and gave the sentiments of his district. One good thing in his little speech was a hitter denunciation of Northern dough-faces. "Sir, said he, "the Northern man who would come into my cherished domicile and set down to talk with me upon the peculiar beanties of the institutions of the State, would, in my opinion, *deserved to be kicked out of doors.*" He liked straightforward men, and appeared to be very straightforward himself. He called ont Mr. JOHN JANNEY, a brother delegate from Virginia, who spoke three minntes and a half.

Then came GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts, who made a poetical more than a political harangue, and then a motion for adjournment prevailed, and at 7½ o'clock the Convention agreed to meet again in a friendly way at 10 o'clock Thursday, and went home to take a cup of tea. A. M.

The Whig National Convention.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Convention was opened this morning with prayer, by Rev. Mr. CARNAHAN, of Baltimore.

While waiting for the advent of the Committee on the address and resolutions, the Convention was comforted by speeches. GEORGE A. PEARCE spoke for FILLMORE and Maryland, but he was presently intercepted by the return of the Committee, who reported through ROBERT T. CONRAD, Chairman.

There is no address, the Committee's report being in form of resolutions only. The Committee were unanimous in action. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States are assembled here by reverence for the Constitution, and unalterable attachment to the National Union, and a fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and posterity. They have no new principles to announce—no new platform to establish; but are content broadly to rest where their forefathers have rested upon, the Constitution of the United States—wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That we regard with the deepest anxiety the present disordered condition of our National affairs. A portion of the country being ravaged by civil war, and large sections of our population smhittered by mutual recriminations; and we distinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present National Administration.

Resolved, That the Government of these United States was formed by the conjunction or political unity of wide-spread geographical sections, materially differing not only in climate and products, but in their social domestic institutions; and that any cause which shall permanently array these sections in political hostilities and organized parties, founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States have declared as the fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity of avoiding geographical parties—that the danger so clearly discerned by the "Father of his Country" founded on "geographical distinction," has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation convulsing the nation, which must be arrested at once, if we would preserve our constitutional Union from dismemberment, and the name of America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and the Union must look with alarm at the parties in the field at the present Presidential canvass,—one claims only to represent sixteen Northern States, and the other appealing to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States,—that the success of either of the factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interest into one common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for an evil so appalling, is to support the candidate pisdged to neither geographical sections, now arranged in political antagonism, hut holding both in just and equal regard; that we congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in MILLARD FILLMORE.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar adaptions of the party which have already selected MILLARD FILLMORE as their candidate, we look to him as a well tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and the Union. Eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness—for his justice and moderation in foreign relations, for his calm and pacific temperament, well becoming a great and enlightened Government. For his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit, and his inflexibility in executing the laws, bat, beyond all those attributes, of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of political affairs, we are not called upon to discuss subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of Government. It is enough to know that civil war is raging and the Union in peril, and proclaim the conviction that a restoration of the Fillmore Presidency will furnish the best if not the only means of restoring peace.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of ANDREW J. DONELSON for the Vice-Presidency, regarding him as a national conservative patriot faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country, their prompt rally to the support of the highest national interests, and the spirit here displayed, sufficiently attest the importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; that a National Whig Committee, one from each of the States, be appointed by the President, with authority to call any further Convention, and generally promote an effective organization of the party throughout the States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and respectively submitted by this Convention as an address to the people of the United States.

A Delegate from Ohio objected to DONELSON'S name, but without effect.

Some of the Secretaries got up indignant, to remonstrate against nomination of candidates by a resolution. It was not in order, he said. He moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and have them printed. [Shouts of "No."]

The question was then put, but was lost by 10 to 1.

The resolutions were now read again, and were adopted unanimously.

The announcement of the adoption of the resolutions was received with transports of enthusiasm. Delegates rose to their feet and cheered vociferously, and PEARCE, of Maryland, said it seemed as if he saw "that same old coon."

It is understood that the resolutions were drawn chiefly by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York.

The Maryland delegation are charged with the duty of publishing the proceedings of the Convention and circulating the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. CARNAN, a Committee was appointed to notify the candidates of the action of the Convention, and then the body sat down to hear long speeches from DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia; BOND, of New-York; Gov. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, and HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York.

HIRAM KETCHUM said that New-York would give her electoral vote for MILLARD FILLMORE, and then the Convention shouted. He said that the flood was coming in from the East, but that New-York would erect a breakwater to prevent its overflowing the South. He went on to slaver the South with a fulsome panegyric on "Old Virginia," "Patriotic National Virginia," and so on, and pitched into the newspapers. He believed that New-Jersey would come up and help FILLMORE, and had hopes, but evidently slim ones, of Pennsylvania. He spoke of the feeling between the North and the South with particular reference to the SUMNER affair, and did not uphold BROOKS, but bitterly denounced SUMNER.

He was followed by SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, COOPER, of Tennessee, and Judge NICHOLS, of Kentucky. Mr. COOPER promised Tennessee to FILLMORE, and Judge NICHOLS declared upon his conscience that the Union is in imminent danger.

There were sundry other Union-saving speechifications, occupying much time to very little purpose.

The National Executive Committee was then appointed as follows:

New-York	Francis Granger.
Mississippi	Geo. L. Patten.
Massachusetts	Nathaniel Silsbee.
Connecticut	Dennis Kimberly.
Alabama	E. A. Holt.
Ohio	Geo. Anderson.
Indiana	Jas. E. Blythe.
Louisiana	Christian Rosellus.
Virginia	Wyndham Robinson.
Illinois	John T. Stuart.
Pennsylvania	Moncour Robinson.
Florida	B. F. Wright.
Arkansas	M. A. Holbrook.
North Carolina	John H. Bryan.
Georgia	James W. Jones.
New-Jersey	Chas G. McChesney.
Delaware	Wm. H. Barr.
Tennessee	Edward Cooper.
Missouri	Thornton Grimesley.
Maryland	John S. Thomas.
Kentucky	Joshua F. Bell.

Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts, offered resolutions of thanks to Judge BATES, the President of the Convention; to the other officers, and to the Committee of Arrangements and citizens of Baltimore, and they were adopted unanimously.

Judge BATES was requested to give his views on the Kansas question. He said he believed that the question was kept open only for electioneering purposes in this campaign. He asserted that the Nebraska bill was the cause of all the troubles that now afflict the country, and spoke of the origin and progress of the bill.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with loud shouts for FILLMORE, and the proud consciousness of having saved the Union. A. M.

The Mass Ratification Meeting in Monument Square.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

There have been most extensive preparations for the Mass Ratification Meeting to-night in Monument Square. A spacious platform, sufficient to accommodate the whole Convention, has been erected in front of the Court House. Six lofty Doric columns support immense ornamental transparencies, on the front surmounted by a spread eagle bearing the names of the candidates. Beneath the Federal coat of arms, surrounded by the coats of arms of the several States, in circular rows. The cornices bear the inscriptions, "The Constitution," "Union of the States and States of the Union," and "The Republic," the whole splendidly decorated with tri-colored drapery, and illuminated by six hundred gas lights. The Speaker's stand is illuminated by an elegant chandelier, with the portrait of FILLMORE in the rear. It is altogether the most brilliant display of the kind ever witnessed in Baltimore. The gathering is immense.

The meeting organized at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM SCHLEY, of Maryland, being chosen President, with a large number of Vice-Presidents. The President welcomed the Whigs of the Union in the name of the Whigs of Baltimore and Maryland. The speeches were made from the main stand by Messrs. WM. L. GOGGIN, FRANCIS GRANGER, EDWARD BATES, of Missouri; GRAHAM, of North Carolina; D. PAUL BROWN, of Pennsylvania; JOHN S. PENDLETON, RIVES, of Virginia, and others. There was also speaking from other points of the Square. The enthusiasm ran high. It is estimated that there was no less than twenty thousand persons present.

Another Prize Fight—One of the Pugilists Reported Dead.

A prize fight took place at an early hour yesterday morning at the Palisades, on the Jersey shore, nearly opposite Yonkers. The pugilists were CHARLEY LYNCH and ANDY KELLY, the former from the Fifth and the latter from the Fourth Ward.

The contest lasted two hours and fifteen minutes, and at the end of eighty-four rounds LYNCH was declared the victor, KELLY having slipt and fell so heavily as to be unable to come up to time. The contest is described by a a party who witnessed it, as ons of the severest mills that has ever taken place in the American ring.

KELLY showed the most science, and struck his man when and where he pleased, but his antagonist being the heavier of the two was able to throw him at close quarters. LYNCH was shockingly bruised about the face, and had his eye closed on the sixth round, but notwithstanding he maintained his ground determinedly when there appeared to be no hopes of his success.

He would have been beaten, it is said, had not his antagonist slipt down on the last round.

LYNCH showed no external marks of suffering, but his internal injuries were very severe, and it was rumored last night that he had died, but nothing definits on the subject could be learned.

The fight was for $350—$150 aside; JACK MONTGOMERY, it is said, backing LYNCH, and MIKE MURPHY, of Leonard-street, backing KELLY.

Arrangements for the fight had been in preparation for a long time.

A steam-tug conveyed the principals and their respective friends, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 1 o'clock in the morning.

But little effort was made to keep the matter secret.

Arrest of the Head of the Vigilance Committee.

Deputy Sheriff COMBIE this morning arrested and brought before the Supreme Court, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, President of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, now temporarily in this City. Mr. COLEMAN was arrested on complaint of JAMES R. MALONEY, late of California, who states in his affidavit that, while performing his duty in guarding the State arms of California against the Vigilance Committee, he was seized, handcuffed and finally expelled the State by that lawless organization, to his great personal and pecuniary damage. He therefore begs that COLEMAN, the leader of the Committee, who is reputed to be very wealthy, may be held to bail for $100,000. The Court, however, released the prisoner on giving bail for $50,000.

Killed by a Fall from his Cart.

THOMAS WALKER, a carman residing in Seventh-avenue, was accidentally killed on Wednesday by falling from his cart and striking head foremost on the pavement.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE BANKER'S STATUE.

BOSTON IN A BLAZE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

Here stands Boston. We come upon it plump, as if it were a fortified city. The houses piled up the side of a hill overlook each other with Puritan Jewishism. The Capitol crowns the city, looking down blue laws on the self-tyrannized community. Boston fancies itself like Liverpool. It asks you at once if it is not so, and wears a sort of "Dombey and Son" commercial air of great importance. What a gay delusion! As if Boston could be like anything but Boston. As if two Bostons could be tolerated in the sublunary world. If we met it in a desert we would at once cry Boston! New-York is like everywhere. We find a bit of London, and then a scrap of Paris, here a slice of Berlin, and again we are knee-deep in the mud of Dublin. New-York sent a large order for a city over to Europe, which was executed generally everywhere, and the houses shot out in a hurry formed themselves into this incongruous metropolis. But Boston built herself. Her independence is visible in every thing. Her streets are tortnous as a Presbyterian argument. Each house maintains an opinion of its own, and stands on its own belief. Yet in all this inconsistency there is a harmony of effect, produced by the air of comfort which perhaps proceeds from the perfect self-satisfaction which appears to pervade every one and every thing.

Boston must have, to-day, fared ill in the sober judgment of a strange visitor unacquainted with the history and character of the American people. The whole population appeared to be bent on one great pageant. A people, usually esteemed economic, appeared to have rejected all thought of expense, a people usually practical to have surrendered themselves to a mere sentiment, a people usually busy to have resolved to waste a day, and a people usually unostentatious to have determined to abandon themselves, on a sudden, to pompous display. As the brilliant and really heart-striking procession passed, still passes me, and seems, looking down its long vista of array, as if it would pass for days, it would appear as if not a single institution or arm, or finger of Boston, but was represented or rather rushed forward to fulfill its part, and with a strange rivalry contended to be foremost in doing honor to the memory of one man. When the procession was in its high tide, it might really be said that all Boston was converted into a great Theatre of this national eulogy. The city seems mad, exclaimed the brilliant "BYLES" and other Bylious philosophers. But Springfield and Worcester, and all Massachusetts, were mad too. From every quarter, by car and wagon, poured in crowds attracted by the name of a man, whose greatness was but the tradition of their fathers. Now whence this apparent madness? New-York does honor repeatedly to great men, and often, we sadden to say, to very little ones. Heroes are rather cheap in New-York. A fur-collar and brigand hat will move a mass there at any moment. But Boston is not so lavish of her honors. It cannot be fairly said she is given to shows. Then what can account for the extraordinary and glorious scene of to-day?

"What means this tumult in a vestal's veins."

The truth is, that excited as Boston looks while I now write, and flushed and flashing her look, she has not lost her balance. She is not giving way to an infectious folly or constitutional infirmity. It required a rare combination of great qualities to conjure from its deep recesses such enthusiasm as filled the heart of Boston to-day, and such a combination it found.

Ordinary sights are for ordinary sight-seers, but the procession which filled the good old town of Boston to-day was the expression of a nation's feeling The old and the young, the wisest and the noblest of the brave Bay State met together, with common sympathies, and for the discharge of a common duty They assembled to do honor to a man in himself the incarnation of the true American character, and a great and glorious actor in that historical epoch during which this country was raised, in a large measure, by his prudence in council, his patience under difficulties, and his valor, where required, to the pain of glory and prosperity she now holds. We say FRANKLIN was the true type of the pure, noble, *republican* feeling of America—of the feeling and virtues it must retain, if it is to continue republican; as JACKSON was the trus type of that democratic feeling which must end, if persevered in, in military despotism. Such true types of American feeling are FRANKLIN and JACKSON as are WELLINGTON and CORBETT of English. GEORGE WASHINGTON was but a noble British officer, made a Republican by circumstances. FRANKLIN was a Republican by birth, by labor, by instinct, and by thought. And to FRANKLIN it is well and glorious such homage should be offered as Boston saw to-day.

Between the Duke of WELLINGTON and FRANKLIN, as special types of national character, there were many points in common. Both had grown to be classics in their own life-time. The one like PEEL or RUSSELL, or the other like WEBSTER and CLAY, was not a mere "repres entative man," holding the moral proxies of a considerable number of other men. Both were national institutions. Both survived the controversies on their characters and were as well appreciated by their cotemporaries as by those of this day. Both did and thought nothing to waste. Both were marked by that punctuality and that imperative sense of duty which distinguish the physically strong type of manhood, by clearness of view, uprightness, downright thought and downright language.

The difference was in the range of vision. The mind of the Duke of WELLINGTON was like a garden, full and complete up to its wall, but with no world beyond. That of FRANKLIN, like one of his country's great prairies, stretching far into the distance, and bounded only by the great Sea of Truth.

"A man by action's logic taught to copy
Art's dim conclusions, with intuitive eye;
Who, while the thoughtful wondered, guessed or knew
What best beseemed both them and him to do;
Who on each task threw forth his resolute soul,
Nor knew one selfish thought save self-control,
(For self-devotion has no inward eyes;)
Such were our hero's gifts, and such we prize."

Without the slightest personal ostentation, with a simplicity of character utterly alien to display, such was the force of his talents and the vigor of his energies, that he became the life and soul of every transaction in which he took part, and a prominent figure in all the long series of historical pictures which adorn the basement of the Republic. The simplicity, uprightness and massiveness of his character, free from all those perplexing influences of fashion, vanity or selfishness which blind the vision of ordinary men, gave his firm and impassable glance a peculiar and inexplicable intuition into the immediate result of every conjuncture of affairs. The medium was clear, solid and without a flaw, and the fraction equally free from distortion as from the delusive brilliancy of prismatic coloring.

It was indeed no ordinary spectacle which could have gathered together to one spot such a multitude as swayed and swelled through Boston to-day.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is one whose glory can afford to be tested by the means employed to obtain it. It is or his great life rather than his great deeds that affectionate homage rises to his memory. To him this remark did not seem to apply that great passions alone qualify for great actions. If they existed in him, they were under perfect self-control. On the simple and noble basis of truth he rested his great nature. Everything was direct, straightforward, and went to the heart of its purpose. His patience, his probity, his punctuality in the smallest things, in everything, the practical fidelity and reliability of his character, was the type of what has made this country what it is, and what is required to sustain it. Courage, temperance, patience, industry without parallel, great clearness of judgment, the courage spirit to do at once what was needful to be done,

The occupants of Faneuil Hall Market too, we may remark, look a fine body of men, and were accompanied by "our Dodsworth," which decidedly bore away the palm among bands that were present. Indeed, those many bands had a strange effect, at various intervals the music of one [illegible] was mingled with the opening voice of another.

The divisions which followed the military, civil functionaries and trades, were composed of various charitable and religious societies. And thus along a line made beautiful by flowers and the smiles of women, and the voices and glad looks of children, the procession proceeded to the City Hall in School-street, in front of which the Statue is erected. Around it floated lazily a huge flag, and on every side were erected galleries capable, we should think, of accommodating some 2,000 to 3,000 persons. And then, amid a shout which seemed to come from the depth of the heart of Boston, the flag was drawn aside, and

...DAYS...
...FROM EUROPE.

...OF THE ASIA.

...INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

...Sailing of the American Ship Ocean Home.

...SEVENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

...EFFECT OF MR. DALLAS IN SHEFFIELD.

...Stoppage of the Royal British Bank.

...IMPROVED HARVEST WEATHER.

...HEAVY RISE IN COTTON AT AN ADVANCE.

...Considerable Decline in Breadstuffs.

Consols 94 7-8@95.

The Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool about 1 P. M., Saturday, 6th inst., arrived at this port early this morning.

The U. S. M. steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton at 8 A. M., on Thursday, 4th inst.

The American ships *Ocean Home* and *Cherubim* ...ed in collision off Lizard on 5th inst. The *Ocean ...* sunk in twenty minutes after the occurrence. ...ty-seven lives were lost by the disaster.

...atches to the London papers report that during the night of Sept. 3, a royalist insurrection broke ...t in Neufchatel, Switzerland. The royalists seized ...the citadel, arrested the Councillors of State, and ...ted the Prussian flag. The telegraph was cut. ...t Chaux de Fonds, and in the western portion of the ...anton, the population have taken up arms. A later ...patch, dated Paris, Thursday, 4th, 8 P. M. says:

"According to our latest news the federal troops ...ave re-taken the town, and the insurgent leader, ...URTENALIS, has been arrested."

The incident that has caused most excitement in London is the stoppage of the Royal Joint Stock Bank. This Bank transacted a large amount of business and had branches at Islington, in the Borough and Lambeth. Application has been made to the Courts of Bankruptcy. About 300 persons hold stock of the Bank, and, as the liability was not limited, they are individually liable to the extent of their means. Reports say that the prospects of the ...ents are very unsatisfactory, and that the ruin will be total to all concerned.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the harvest, says that, thus far, there is no prospect of prices ...ceding to a point injurious to agricultural interests; but there is little doubt of that plenty which ...necessary for the interests of trade and the comfort of the people at large. From the Continent of ...Europe the accounts of the harvest are still more favorable.

Private letters from Madrid fully confirm the statements that have already appeared with respect to the ...ures decided upon by the O'Donnell Ministry. The ...Assembly will be dissolved, and the Constitution of 1845 will be reëstablished, not, however, ...as has been asserted, with modifications in a liberal ...The question of modifications will be left to ...new Cortes, to be summoned according to the ...ral law of 1837, with election by provinces instead ...districts. The elections will probably be held in ...November. A new Senate is to be appointed. All ...measures are resolved upon.

M. LAMBRANO is appointed Spanish Minister to ...Rica; M. GONI to Chili; and M. ROMEA to ...dor. The *Epoca* says that the Government does ...mean to appoint a new Minister to Mexico et ...; and that there is some idea of recalling the ...ters from Berlin and Washington. M. SOUZA, ...ter at Constantinople, has received his lettere of ...

MAZZINI has published in the journal *L'Italia e ...* an address to all Italian military men. He ...reproaches them for submitting to the dominant ...power of a few Swiss regimants in the two Sicilies and ...Roma, as also to that of Austria in the Duchies and ...Lombardy. He holds up to them the example of ...France and England, and asks whether a hundred ...thousand Frenchmen or Englishmen, with arms in ...their hands, would permit 10,000 or 12,000 Swiss to ...keep them down.

There has been a riot at Leghorn, but from the accounts to hand it does not seem to have been political in its objects.

Correspondence of a London paper says: "The difficulty between the American Vice-Consul and the Austrian Colonel remains in *statu quo*, the application of the former for redress to the American Embassy at Rome having not with no satisfactory response, as yet. Mr. CASS, the U. S. Minister, being absent from Rome, and his substitute having no instructions to act. The American Vice-Consul at Ancona is an Italian, but he will probably not be the less averse to submit to Austrian insults on that account."

The aspect of Neapolitan affairs remains unchanged.

A letter from Munich, of Aug. 28, says:

"The negotiations opened since the arrival of King OTHO in Bavaria are actively proceeding. Independently of the three great powers interested in the settlement of the succession to the throne of Greece, Austria, as a close relative of our (Bavarian) royal family, takes a part in these negotiations. The object of the recent interview, at Aschaffaubury, of the Kings of Bavaria and Greece, was to come to an understanding relative to an identical declaration to be addressed to the Courts of Great Britain, France and Russia, and in which would be stated the views and intentions of King OTHO with regard to the adoption, after his death, of a Catholic Prince as heir to the throne of Greece. Prince ADALBERT of Bavaria, with his bride the Infanta AMALIA of Spain, is expected at Munich early in September. The Bavarian Government will then make known by a public declaration the intentions of that Prince, who is spoken of for the throne of Greece, but has raised objections against the obligation imposed by the Constitution on the Sovereigns of that kingdom to profess the Greek religion."

King OTHO has returned, in haste, homewards.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia have been renewed. M. DE BOUTENIEFF, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, had paid his formal visits to the Turkish Ministers, and was to present his credentials to the Sultan on the 25th.

Sierra Leone dates are to July 13. The rains had been unprecedentedly heavy, and trade was dull.

Cholera is disappearing from Madeira. 5,000 persons had fallen victims in a population of 16,000. At Funchal the deaths are no more than five or six daily.

The United States frigate *Jamestown* was reported lately at Teneriffe.

Royalist Insurrection in Switzerland.

The *Moniteur* of Sept. 5th, contains the following telegraphic dispatch, received hy tho Minister of Foreign Affairs from the French Minister at Berne:

BERNE, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

To-day, at 2 o'clock in the morning, an insurrection broke out at Neufchatel. The mountaineers of ...at de Verrières surprised the city and the castle. Major PFUEHL and HUMBERT, with several other officers of the canton, are their prisoners. It is said that the Royalist party is at the head of the movement. The republicans of the Chaux-de-Fonds are ...marching in a column to deliver their chiefs and re-...the city. The federal council has charged Vice-President FORNERON and Colonel FREI-HEROSE to proceed to the spot, where as federal commissioners they will reëstablish the authority of the Government. Four battalions and a few pieces of artillery from the camp at Wangina are placed at their disposal. Their vanguard is expected to reach the Neufchatel territory by 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is hoped that they will arrive in time to prevent any collision in the streets of Neufchatel, between the republicans of the Chaux-de-Fonds and the mountaineers of Verrières, who have entrenched themselves behind barricades.

Later and authentic accounts have been received, stating that the castle and town of Neufchatel were recaptured by the Republican Mountaineers of Neufchatel, without the aid of the Federal power. It is said that in this operation, 13 of the Prussian party were killed.

The Royalist movement having thus utterly failed, it is exceedingly unlikely that any further conflict will take place, as the Federal authority will undoubtedly take precautions against renewed violence.

Paris, (Sept. 4,) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

News has been received this afternoon of a revolutionary outbreak in a quarter of the world where one was little looked for at present. The long dormant claims of the King of Prussia to the sovereignty of the Canton of Neufchatel have (entirely, as I have no doubt, without his instigation or connivance) found expression in an armed rising of considerable importance, as appears by the following telegraphic dispatch, ...his brother ... Hohenzollern ... Gouvernor ... Neufchatel. ... Gouvernor ... may be successful. ...

Hon. Mr. DALLAS ... (Loud cheers.) Mr. Master Cutler, ... gentlemen: Having never before been at ..., it was with very great pleasure that I accepted the invitation most courteously and kindly given to me he present on this occasion. An American citizen and representative, I was naturally desirous to see a community so eminently distinguished for its industrial energy, and of whose active intercourse with my own people it is impossible I can be ignorant. But I did not flatter myself with the hope that I should have received a welcome so cordial as that marked which connected me with the toast you have with four emphatic adoption (cheers.) It is too little merited by your unknown guest—("No, no")—to be regarded by him in any other light than as a generous avowal of amity to his country. (Cheers.) As such it is received and reciprocated with the highest gratification and with the warmest thanks. (Cheers.) Like yourselves, gentlemen, the sons of the Western Republic love the land in which they belong (cheers)—and they listen, especially when abroad, as to music, to those who express towards her sentiments of friendship, honor and good will. (Cheers.) Of course, gentlemen, it is not for me, a stranger, to refer now or at any time to those local and peculiar topics of interest which justly pre-occupy your minds. As to them, I am a mere looker-on—eager for instruction and anxious to understand. But as perhaps not altogether inappropriate to the occasion of the numberless advantages of this progressive age, let me for a moment allure your attention to a single one, perhaps the latest from which I think, must flow many consequences of greater moment to the social relationship between our two nations than can at first be perceived. Let us hope that these consequences, as most predict, will be mutually advantageous and useful. You have probably heard already that the irrepressible and insatiable cupidity of my countrymen—(laughter)—is about undertaking a daring exploit of annexation—(laughter)—and annexation that will at once embrace these islands—(laughter)—and, moving with a march as rapid as civilization, ultimately include all Europe, Asia and Africe. (Renewed laughter.) I have actually in my possession a piece of the chain recently forged to bind these three Eastern venerable continents to the new one of Columbia. (Cheers.) We see in the far west that you possess and accumulate treasures which we covet and must have—(laughter)—the hourly inventions of your genius—(hear, hear, hear)—the discoveries of your explorere on earth or in the heavens; the numberless additions made to the comfort and happiness of the human race by your hundreds of millions; the schemes of your commerce; every step onward or retrograde in morals, in jurisprudence, in the press, even in finance, in the stocks—we must have them. (Cheers and laughter.) We must have them—we must have them as quickly as yourselves. (Cheers.) We are aware that there is not in the wing of the carrier pigeons etreogth enough for this; that steam is too wretchedly slow for our impatience; submarin electric cable, with one grapple at St. John's, Newfoundland, and the other at Valencia, in Ireland, resting for 1,700 miles securely and indestructibly in the currentless depths of the Atlantic, that will realize all our aims of ambition and rivet an ennexation more wonderful and infinitely more praiseworthy—(cheers)—rivet an annexation more wonderful, at all events than thet of Texas or of Cuba. (Cheers.) I should not have indulged, Gentlemen, in this light vein to beguile you for a few moments, were I not perfectly satisfied that the astounding fact from which it has sprung is no longer in doubt. Our two countries—the dominions of her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America—though separated by a stormy sea several thousands of miles in width, will in the course of ths coming year be drawn, so to speak, hy the magical aid of machinery and science, within conversational distance of each other. The preliminary soundings were perfected a few days ago, from the terminus at one end to the other of this great artery of sympathy and of thought. I wish it were in operation. And why? Because, gentlemen, I would instantly illustrate its most glorious adaptation to the promotion of good will among men in distant nations—(cheers)—by sending your toasts to my compatriots, and giving you, before you rose from this table, a full-hearted American respone. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK, in replying to the health of "the Borough Members," delivered a speech, in the course of which he spoke as follows:

Now we have one other significant circumstance in this assembly. It is the appearance of the hon. gentleman the representative of America. (Cheers.) Now, there is no man more willing than I am to maintain kindly feelings between the people of America and this country. Many years of my youth were passed in that country. I know them well, and knowing them well I like them. (Cheers.) I hope that the honorable gentleman his Excellency who now represents America here, represents the feelings of his country. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure that he will see that upon this side of the Atlantic there is nothing but kindness, good-will, and free, frank and generous appreciation of the people upon the other side of the Atlantic. We are an old people. We are a proud people. We have that sort of pride that enables us to be careless of what is said about us. Now, his is a young country, they have not acquired that pride. I wish they had. But if they think of what is said about them, let them out look to the newspapers of this country. [Hear.] Let them look to the Parliament of this country; let them look to meetings like the present. [Cheers.] We are desirous and anxious to consider them as our friends, on our relations, bnt he (Mr. DALLAS) must know, living in a free country, that the expression of opinion must be unfettered here, as in his country. He cannot expect that we should be sycophantic enough to praise everything American. We do not expect from them that they should prnise everything English. There are blots upon both sides, and depend upon it that friendly criticism upon both sides of the water will do each other good. We must be great, we must be magnanimous, we must be generous, we must be friends. If the Americans chooee to find fault with us, we will accept that criticism, and we will reciprocate the benefits by finding fault with them. (Laughter.) I am quite sure that much of benefit will arise to both nations from this course of proceeding. We receive their literature, we receive all the advancements they make in science. They take from us a fair contribution on both sides of the account. I think we pay them well in arts and science. I think they are not losers by the exchange; but let them not grudge us the greatness that belong to us. Let them be free, and frank, and generous with England. Let them honor the root from which they sprang. (Cheers.) If they are great, we are great. I believe they are destined to be a great people. We are that already; and we have conferred benefits upon mankind that mankind can never forget. (Cheers.) This is a proud assumption—not more proud than true upon our part, and I think they would do the most graceful thing that they can do by allowing that the assuoption is both proud and true. (Loud cheers.)

R. MONCKTON MILNES, Esq., the Mayor, (W. FAWCETT,) R. OLIVEIRA, Esq., M. P., F. T. MAPPIN, Esq., and T. A. WARD, Esq., also addressed the meeting, and the Mayor left the chair at a quarter after eleven.

Settlement of the Central American Question.

From the London Globe, Sept. 5.

One of the latest vessels which have sailed for America carried out very important communications. On Thursday night the gentlemen who represented the State of Honduras in the Confereuces between the representatives of Her Majesty and of the United States of America, left this country, to return, we believe, to their respective posts; M. HERREN being the Envoy of the State of Honduras, accredited to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. ALVARADO, bearing credentials addressed to the Government of the United States of America. It is no secret that those gentlemen depart in a highly gratified frame of mind, having accomplished the object of their mission. That object was, indeed, one of considerable interest for greater States than the small but independent and sovereign province of Honduras. Our readers will remember that the States of Central America occupy what seems destined to be the great highway across the globe from Western Europe to the extreme East. Their political power is small, their ability to control the course of affairs insufficient. On a superficial glance, Great Britain and the United States had rival interests in obtaining the guarantee for the transit across that part of the Continent, a transit which desirably unites the Eastern and Western shores of the Great Republic, and gives England a direct route to her markets and colonies in the far East. They resolved not to contend, but to combine, and hence the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That document, however, as so often happens in the search for definite stipulations, failed to comprise all the conditions essential to a complete understanding respecting every brauch of the complicated Central American question. The dispute seemed to be at a dead lock, of which the litigants were the only judges. A reference to a third party involved the risk of further complications, as we have seen exemplified in previous mediations between the two countries. It was under these circumstances that the little State of Honduras, with an intelligent eye to the opportunity, presented, in the most modest tone, a claim to a portion of the territory which was in dispute. The United States maintained that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty precluded Great Britain from continuing the occupation of the island of Ruatan and the others of the Bay Islands' group; Great Britain stood upon the facts antecedent to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. There seemed a dead lock, when Honduras, by its representatives, ingeniously put in its claim to dependencies which are geographically annexed to its shores. This claim, preferred with great intelligence, was not repelled; but after a friendly negotiation the Plenipotentiaries of Honduras have effected a treaty which, on the one part, cedes the islands in question to the State of Honduras, and on the other gives certain guarantees for the neutrality and security of transit in so much of the territory of "Central America" as falls under the control of the Government of Honduras.

Indeed, the interests of Honduras pledge her to the maintenance of neutrality and free transit, and we understand that the conclusion of this arrangement has given a decided impulse to the plan for establishing a really efficient transit across the Isthmus. The agreement with Honduras had a further beneficial effect. Seeing the progress thus made towards placing the Central American Territory under a neutral guarantee, the Government of the United States made propositions intended to facilitate a more general settlement of the other branches of the question at issue. It is now no secret that these more recent propositions were met in a corresponding spirit; and the American Minister at this Court has been enabled to forward a communication which is believed likely to be satisfactory to his Government. Of course such a ...and we are ... Liberty to ... the final ... Nevertheless, ... during the hopeful ... the latest communications which ... found to have noticed this whole class of questions consistently with the dignity of both the Powers engaged. The mere fact of settlement will directly benefit the material interests, probably the political and social welfare, of the smaller States whose territories will enjoy the transit. It will open a new highway in which England and America can, as heretofore, pursue a further extension of that vast commerce that is already conferring so many tangible and more substantial benefits upon the world.

The Harvest in England and Europe.

From the London Times, Sept. 5.

There seldom was a year when the prospects of the harvest were either more varying or more important then we now find them. About ten weeks ago the indifferent yield of last years the extraordinary consumption of the war, the fact of large corn-growing districts in the East having been left untilled, and the backwardness of the Spring, raised the prices of grain to a pitch at least very discouraging to commercial enterprise. Then came several weeks of unusual heat, during which the crops ripened so fast that there arose a new panic; hands could not be found, railway works were suspended to release labor for the fields, but the farmers would not bid high enough; they trusted to a continuance of the fine weather; and much grain that might have been got in was allowed to remain on the fields. There was then a sudden change of weather, which told severely on the crops, whether standing or cut. The market rose, and we were threatened with scarcity. We have now had a week of fine drying weather; and each day we read that the corn market is "dull," or "drooping," or "heavy," as the gratifying prospect of plenty is usually announced. The clear sky now above our heads certainly seems to promise ample opportunity for saving all that is still ungarnered, and it will be the fault of the farmer if his rickyard is not at least as well filled as in most former years. Thus far there is no prospect of prices receding to a point injurious to agricultural interests, but there is little doubt of that plenty which is necessary for the interests of trade and the comfort of the people at large. Such are the fluctuations to which we have been exposed in the brief space of ten weeks. The importance of the question consists in the obvious advantage of what may be called a commercial revival just now. It would on all accounts be a great thing for Europe if the minds of men could be diverted from painful topics, from sores ever ready to break out anew, and feelings ever threatened with collision, to the vulgar but more useful rivalry of material enterprise. Railways, steampackets, mines, manufactures, the conflux of traders, the currents of traffic, and even the streams of summer tourists, undoubtedly tend to unity and peace, and slowly but surely conduce to the improvement of mankind. One of their first conditions is plenty, and that we may now reasonably expect for one more year.

From the Continent the accounts of the harvest are still more favorable. As it was earlier than in this country, it has not suffered to the same extent by the general change of weather three weeks ago. A well-known correspondent, writing from Magdeburg on the 30th ult., and recording his observations on a journey from England describes the harvest as everywhere much above the average, and, in some hundreds of miles, more abundant than in this country. As this occurs where the proportion of tillage is much larger than with us, the result is all the more important. There is probably an immense increase upon former years, and of that increase England will have the full advantage. And the great fretwork of railways is rapidly pervading and penetrating the whole continent of Europe, and not only the vast plains of Germeny and France, but even the valleye of Switzerloud are now traversed by the locomotive. The effect upon prices is the same as we have already experienced in this country. But a few years ego the most salable nod movable things—wheat, fat beasts, horses, butter, cheese, and eggs—varied considerably in prices in districts not very wide apart: and it was, usual for families to fix their residence in this neighborhood or that, because, it they thirty or forty miles from a market, the necessaries of life were ridiculously cheap. Meat was cheaper by two pence a-pound; butter was only half the price; eggs were to be had in incredible abundance, and poultry at fabulous prices, because the only means of conveying these articles to the distant market were slow, costly, and precarious. All that is now past. In England, at least, leaving Wales and the Highlaade out of tho question, the markot is becoming almost uniform, and no one district is at much disadvantage compared with the rest. Railways are doing the same for the Continent, and prices are consequently often twice what they were a few years ago. It is so, at least, in all articles of the better quality, for the English will have the best of everything, and appear everywhere as the rivals of the native consumer. Thus year hy year Europe becomes one vast market, and we recover from those great fluctuations that but the other day were of frequent occurrence.

The Reported Ultimatum of France and England to Naples!

The *Journal de Francfort* continues to receive diplomatic communications from Vienna on the affairs of Naples. A letter of the 28th ult. says:

"Several journals have stated that France and England have presented an *ultimatum* to the Neopolitan Cabinet, the rejection of which would compel a recourse to arms. No one here has any knowledge of such a proceeding having taken place, and as to the employment of force, it would be a very dangerous precedent to compel an independent monarch to make modifications in the laws and internal regulations of his Government. It may with certainty be admitted that, even were France and England determined, under certain circumstances, to adopt coercive measures against the King of the Two Sicilies, they would, before resorting to that extremity, endeavor to bring the existing differences to an amicable understanding by the intervention of a friendly power. The efforts of Austria to induce the King of the Two Sicilies, to consider the demand of the Western Powers less in the point of view of principles than of practice are of quite a confidential character, and is no way bear that of a mediation in the true sense of the word."

Stoppage of the Royal British Joint Stock Bank.

The London *Times* in its issue of the 3d inst., says:

The unprecedented circumstance of the suspension of a London joint stock bank took place this morning. For some time past doubts have been prevalent as to the Royal British Bank, and a run has been going on, which terminated to-day in the closing of the establishment, at about 11 o'clock, with a notice that business was suspended "pending negotiations." The capital of the Bank is divided into 3,000 shares of £100 each, on which £50 has been paid, making a total of £150,000, and among many practical people an opinion prevails that the greater part, if not the whole, of this will be found to have been lost.

The bank was established seven years ago, with a charter from the Board of Trade; giving several advantageous privileges, but no limitation of liability. The number of shareholders is 289, and among them are many persons of property. According to the half-yearly statement submitted on the 1st ult., the amount of its liabilities to depositors was £342,421, and its assets consisted of discounted bills, £310,204 (including, it is reported, about £250,000 cash credits) "investments in government stocks and cash," £174,364; and property in buildings, &c., £23,680. At this meeting a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, the rate previously having been 5 per cent.

The unfortunate depositors are mostly small London tradesmen, who, embracing the advantage held out by this bank of receiving small deposits on drawing accounts, were in the habit of depositing the amounts to meet their current expenditure.

At every branch large crowds of persons assembled early on the following morning, and did not leave till dark.

The *Sun* says that it is confidently asserted that the depositers will receive 20s. in the pound without any call being made on the shareholders. The lossee are estimated at £6,000 to £7,000.

The *Globe* says: It is expected that the affairs of the establishment will ultimately be wound up under a Committee of Inspectors, as unnecessary delay would result from proceeding either in Bankruptcy, or in the Court of Chancery. The excitement continues, and the majority of the depositors, many of them small traders, are evidently inconvenienced to a serious extent by the disaster.

From the London Daily News.

The wide-spread distress caused by the failure of the Royal British Bank will, we earnestly hope, awaken the shareholders and depositors of other Joint Stock Banks to the necessity of at once taking measures to obtain what we have more than once urged with reference to these important establishments—a real and efficient audit, and a means of fixing on the directors a personal liability in the event of willful misappropriation of the funds. The new Joint Stock Companies Act—which, however, does not apply to banks—renders the directors liable for any dividends which may have been fraudulently declared; but this does not sufficiently meet the case. What repayment of dividends could compensate the shareholders and depositors of the Tipperary and Royal British Banks for the wholesale dissipation of their funds? In the former case a sum out of all proportion to the dividends was applied to the personal use of the directors, and from what has already transpired respecting the affairs of the Royal British Bank, the deposits of tradesmen possessed of but slender means, widows, and small capitalists, attracted by the promise of interest on their current balances, have been largely applied by the late Manager and Directors for similar purposes.

A more flagrant case of culpable negligence, amounting almost to complicity in a fraud, than that which attaches to the late Board, we can scarcely conceive. The manager, Mr. CAMERON, (the grounds of whose appointment to so important a post we have never been able to understand,) was in receipt of salary of £2,200 per annum; his whole time and energies were assumed to be devoted to the affairs of the Bank, and yet we find this well-paid official obtaining advances from the funds of the institution, and accumulating a debt against himself which he is utterly unable to discharge. Now, it follows, either that the Directors were not aware of the state of his account, and therefore grossly neglected their important trust; or that they knew of what we can only look upon in the light of defalcations, and connived at them, thereby as grossly abusing the confidence placed in them. It will, however, probably turn out that some of them followed his example, and were consequently precluded from acting as they were in conscience bound to do, and compelling Mr. CAMERON to refund the moneys he had borrowed from the Bank, or resign his situation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Per Asia. ... Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856—5 P. M. ... active this week, but a fair ... without material ... continues in good demand ... 94@96 ...

COTTON—2,000 bales sold at full former rates.

At Liverpool there has been more demand; sales for the week 86,000 bales sold. Orleans 6¾d. 7d.

COFFEE—Steady: 450 casks and bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction, and mostly sold at fully previous rates. About 1,500 bags Native Ceylon have been sold at 51s.3d.@52s.6d. for common to good ordinary. Rio, suitable for shipment, is in good request, as also floating cargoes, and some common quality on the spot bought in at 43s.; 1,000 bags Costa Rica at auction partly sold at 50s.@53s. for low and mid. colory, the remainder bought in above the value.

COFFEE—Very firm; Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; Sheathing 126.

THE CORN MARKET.—Was very dull to-day, and prices of English Wheat further gave way 2s.@4s. ₱ qr. In Foreign very little doing. Last week's average quotation for English wheat was 70s.8d. on 65,786 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 68s.@72s., Red 65s.@68s. ₱ qr. American Flour 30s.@34s. ₱ barrel. The weather is favorable for the harvest.

HEMP—Russian is dull at £24@£25 for St. Petersburg. Manila is held for higher rates; 788 bales at auction were taken in at £28@£29 for good current quality. 90 bales Sunn sold from £12@£14 for com. to ord. Jute: of 3,708 bales offered nearly the whole sold at an advance of 20s. ₱ ton, from £14 10s.@£25 for common to fine bright.

INDIGO—Firm, with few sellers. The next public sales are advertised to commence on the 15th October.

IRON—The demand is moderate, and we quote Rails and Bars £7@£8 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig 72s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—A fair business has been done at firm prices. Sales of good Calcatta are reported at 56s.; of Bombay at 57s. for inferior, up to 58s. for fine; and about 12,000 qrs. inferior Calcutta on the spot also sold at 55s.@55s. 6d. For arrival Taganrog cargoes are held at 55s. For Odessa seed, delivered, 56s. 6d. has been paid, and 57s. is now asked.

LINSEED CAKE—Dull of sale. American bag Cake offered at £10 10s., c. f. and i., and barrels at £11.

OILS—In Fish no change; Sperm steady at £105@£106, Southern £4?@£4?, Pale Seal £4?. Linseed in limited supply, and the price for prompt delivery has advanced to 40s., 35s. being quoted for October to December, and 32s. 6d.@33s. for the early months of next year. Rape without change; Foreign Refined 64s., Brown 51s. Cocoa Nut at 46s.@47s. Palm 42s.@44s.

In RICE there has been more business doing the last two days by private contract, chiefly in Madras, at 9s. 3d. for fair average pinky. To-day large sales have been brought forward, together 17,000 bags; Bengal selling at 12s.@12s. 6d. for good bold white, Ballam 9s. 3d., middle white being bought in at 11s., Madras brought 9s. 3d.@9s. 7½d. for fair to good pinky.

RUM—Steady; small parcels of a favorite mark Demerara selling at 2s. 7d., with others at 2s. 6d., proof.

SALTPETRE—Not much doing, but prices are maintained; 2,823 bags Bengal sold: 6½ ₱ cent. refraction 3s., 7¼ to 7 ₱ cent. 31s. 6d.@32s.

SPICES—In Ginger and Pimento nothing worthy of notice has occurred. Black Pepper is cheaper; 500 bags Cochin sifted Singapore sold at 6d., and subsequently 1,500 at 4¾d. Of 256 bags Singapore White Pepper only 70 bags sold at 7d.

SUGAR—The reduced prices have attracted more buyers of West Indis, the sales for the week amounting to 3,315 hhds.; 5,000 bags Mauritius and Bengal, and 320 hhds. 52 tierces and barrels Cuba Muscovado at auction mostly, sold at a reduction of from 6d.@1s. on last week's prices. In floating cargoes we have nothing to report.

TEA—Without improvement. Common Congou 8¼d. @8½d. ₱ lb. Of 2,810 pkgs. at auction, only 1,400 sold, principally "without reserve."

SPELTER—Firm at £25 10s.

TALLOW—Y. C. is flat at 52s. on the spot, and 49s. 6d. @49s. 9d. for the last three months of the year.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough. Spirits in less demand; American in casks 33s.

WHALEBONE—Small sales of Polar at £300; Southern £280.

TIN—Steady; Banca 127s. 6d.@128s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—There is no revival in the demand to notice, and quotations are nominal.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Asia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 4, 1856.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is going into consumption at full prices, and the stock is now likely to work off. There are no Hams or Shoulders here. Fine Cheese in salable. At recent Cheese Fairs throughout England a reduction of 2s.@3s. had been conceded, in consequence of the large supply. In Beef the transactions are oolmportant. The disgorgemeot of the French contract Pork on to our markets has paralyzed the trade in that article—the surplus of the English coontracts is pressingly offered by Irish packers, and 80s. 32d. for a fair article of Prime Mess Pork would not be refused.

Bacon—Long Middles	53s.@55s. ₱ cwt.
C. Cut	52s.@54s. ₱ cwt.
Short Middles	50s.@55s. ₱ cwt.
Cheese—Fine	50s.@56s. ₱ cwt.
Ordinary to Fair	35s.@40s. ₱ cwt.
Beef	90s.@110s. ₱ tc.
Pork	65s.@75s. ₱ bbl.
Shoulders	40s.@42s. ₱ cwt.

LARD is being forced up to 86s. by the joint efforts of the speculators and the holders of the small quantity now here. Contracts are maturing to the extent of 500 or 600 tons, which were made at 56s. The consumption is very small; 75s. to 80s. realized.

TALLOW has been unsettled by advices of large shipments from St. Petersburg, but closes with buyers at 54s. for North American.—a decline of 2s.

BREADSTUFFS—A return to fine weather has renewed the panic. The recent advance in Flour and Wheat has been almost lost. Indian Corn is dull, but has not suffered so seriously.

White Wheat ₱ 70 lbs	9s. 0d.@10s. 6d.
Red Wheat ₱ 70 lbs	8s. 0d.@ 9s. 6d.
Western Canal Flour, ₱ 196 lbs	29s. 0d.@30s. 0d.
Philadelphia Flour, &c., ₱ 196 lbs	31s. 0d.@33s. 0d.
Ohio Flour, ₱ 196 lbs	32s. 0d.@33s. 0d.
Yellow Indian Corn, ₱ 480 lbs	32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.
Mixed Indian Corn, ₱ 480 lbs	32s. 0d.@33s. 0d.
White Indian Corn, ₱ 480 lbs	33s. 0d.@34s. 0d.

COTTON—The demand has been active all the week, but the supply offering being very large, it is with difficulty that even 1-16d. ₱ lb. advance over last week's quotations can be obtained. The market to-day closes tamer. A good home-trade business is doing in Manchester, but for export the demand generally is not brisk. Middling Orleans, 6¾d. ₱ lb.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Bowods 6¼d. Stock of American, 587,153 bales; same time last year, 342,612 bales. Sales this week 84,410 bales, of which 63,110 were American. Another authority quotes an active demand, mainly from the trade, at 1-16d.@⅛d.

American Stocks.

D. BELL, SON & Co., of London, report that during the week there had been very little business doing in the market for American Securities, and prices were without alteration:

United States 6 ₱ Cents., 1867–8	104	@105
United States 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1868	104	@105
Massachusetts 5 ₱ Cent. Sterling Bonds	101	@103
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ Cent. Sterling	74	@ 75
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1877	78	@ 80
Virginia 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1886	88	@ 83
Maryland 5 ₱ Cent. Sterling Bonds	90	@ 92
Kentucky 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1868–72	88	@ 90
Alabama 5 ₱ Cent. Boods	81	@ 83
Alabama 5 ₱ Cent. Sterling Bonds	84	@ 86
Mississippi 6 ₱ Cent. Plk. Road Bds., 1841–71	40	@ 42
Mississippi 5 ₱ Cent. Union Bank Bonds	15	@ 16
Tennessee 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds	86	@ 88
South Carolina 5 ₱ Cent. Bonds, (Baring's)	94	@ 96
South Carolina 5 ₱ Cent. (Palmers)	87	@ 89
Illinois Central Railroad 7 ₱ Cent., 1875	83½	@ 84
Illinois 5 ₱ Cent., 1875	83	@ 83
Illinois 7 ₱ Cent., Freelands	88	@ 89
Michigan Central 8 ₱ Cent., 1890	94	@ 95
Michigan Central 6 ₱ Cent., 1869	91	@ 92
New-York Central 7 ₱ Cent., 1864	92½	@ 93½
New-York 6 ₱ Cent., 1883	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ Cent. 1st Mort., 1867	98	@100
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ Cent. 2d Mort., 1853	87	@ 88
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ Ct. Convertible, 1862	84	@ 85
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ Ct. Sink'g Fund, 1875	83½	@ 84½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ Cent. 1st Mort., 1880	89½	@ 90½
Pacema Sterling Bonds, 1864	94	@ 96

Another Democrat Disgusted—Letter from Judge Doolittle.

From the Milwaukie News, Sept. 9.

RACINE, Sept 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the News:

DEAR SIR: I shall vote for JOHN C. FREMONT, for President, if I live. The use of my name in the convention at Racine, was wholly unauthorized, without my knowledge or assent, and against my often repeated declarations to my friends here and elsewhere, that I was not only not a candidate, but would not accept the nomloation if made; and my position was so well known here when the convention was held, that I was surprised to learn that it had been used at all in that convention.

You are misinformed, also, as to my avowing my determination to support Mr. BUCHANAN. It is known to all, that the policy of the present administration, in relation to the territory of Kansas, has received, from the beginning, my unqualified and indignant condemnation. So strong were my feelings on the subject, that I couldn't refrain from expressing my heartfelt satisfaction that the conventiou at Cincinnati had thrown Messrs. Pierce and Douglas overboard, and had nominated a candidate who was fully committed to the wisdom of the Missouri Compromise, and on one solemn occasion declared in his place in the Senate, "that he had set his foot on the solid ground then established, and there he would let the question stand forever."

That I should, upon personal ground, much prefer Mr. BUCHANAN to either of those gentlemen—of whom I connot think without calling to mind all the Border Ruffian outrages in Kansas—I do not deny. I thank God that those gentlemen, for the violation of the plighted faith of their ancestors, as well as their own, have so soon met with a just reward.

Soon after the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN I received an invitation from the Chairman of one of the Democratic Clubs in Milwaukie, to be present at the presentation of a Buchanan Banner by the ladies, and to speak upon that occasion. I declined to do eo. I did not, however, state my objections in writing, for publication, lest I might injure the candidate whom I might afterwards feel it my duty to support; but in conversation with that gentleman I stated to him my reasons for declining—the same in substance as I have stated to all persons with whom I have conversed, and without any reserve whatsver—that if Congress, as I had reason to hope, would pass a law, either restoring the Missouri Compromise, or admitting Kansas as a Free State, or repealing the code of the usurpers in Kansas, and if Mr. BUCHANAN's friends in Congress, or enough of them, should, by their acts, give their country reason to hope for a change in the policy of the Government in that Territory in case he were elected, I would give him my support at this election.

When solicited by various individuals, as the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Congress from this District, I have uniformly declined upon the same grounds, as well as ...

I can see no ... a chance in the ... ternative. ... judgment, ... vast Territories beyond it, shall become the home and be cultivated by free white men, or shall be ... by a Slaveholding oligarchy, ... negro slaves—in a word, whether it shall be ... Ohio or Kentucky, Iowa or Missouri, Wisconsin or Arkansas. The grounds of my ... there at length in a letter addressed to ... LOVELL, which will appear in the *Sentinel*. You will do me the justice to insert this brief explanation, and much oblige yours respectfully, J. R. S. DOOLITTLE.

The Late Storm in the Gulf—Great Damage to Shipping.

The *Key of the Gulf* of the 2d, ... following notice of vessels damaged during the recent gale, which is described as being the ... since 1846:

The British bark *Eaglenest*, ... New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a ... timber, ran ashore on Alligator ... by wreckers by discharging about ... she arrived at the mouth of the harbor ... of the 29th instant, but owing to a head ... tide did not come up in town. In the night of the 17th she parted her chains and went ashore on ... fish Key Shoal in the harbor, and ... ashore she struck heavily, and for the safety of all on board the master was compelled to cut away her masts to relieve her. There are nine feet of water ... lower bold. The cargo will all be saved, but a portion of the cotton will probably be damaged.

The schooner *Eliza Fish*, ... from New-Orleans for Charleston,

THE PRISONERS DEMANDED.

THE TERRITORIAL MILITIA DISBANDED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

My last gave you the history of affairs up to Wednesday evening, the 3d, that afternoon Maj. KIMBALL had, with a small detachment of men, been compelled to retreat from the house of Capt. THOMAS, on the Santa Fe road, where he had been stationed to watch the movements of the enemy. The advance guard of the enemy, on reaching the house of Capt. THOMAS, fired six bullets through it. The wife and children of the Captain were in it at the time, but providentially escaped unhurt. A party of horsemen also sent out by Gen. LANE to watch the movements of the enemy, on their return reported that they had fallen back and encamped at Compoint, at the junction of the Lecompton road. Intelligence was received in town of the movement of a body of the enemy from Lecompton down the other side of the Kaw, to invest the timber land opposite Lawrence. Col. HARVEY, with the 1st Regiment, was ordered to cross the river and intercept them. His regiment went out and were stationed along the road to smash the enemy. They watched through the night for them, but they did not make their appearance. On Thursday, a company of horsemen under Col. WALKER, just before dusk, were sent to reconnoitre about the enemy's camp. They exchanged shots with the scouts of the enemy, but no injury was done.

MARSHAL DONALDSON IN TOWN.

Marshal DONALDSON and Deputy Marshals NEWSOME and CRAMER came into town, accompanied with one hundred and eighty U. S. troops. DONALDSON made inquiries for Gen. LANE, for C. W. BABCOCK, the members of the Kansas State Central Committee and others. These men were not to be found. To the Marshal's anxious inquiries for LANE, the reply was made, "He has gone to Iowa with a cannon under his arm." The Marshal was greeted with the most provoking inquiries concerning his horse-stealing and plundering exploits last May. He is a tall, ugly looking sort of a man, verging upon sixty years of age, I should think. All that appears ugly about him is an ugly looking eye. As a man, he is said to be Marshal, but he makes a grand tool for ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW to use in crushing out Free-State men. Is it not strange that the Administration should have selected such nobodys to fill such important posts? After marching about town for some little time, he and his troops returned to Lecompton. While in town, the Marshal and his Deputy—NEWSOME—indulged in language calculated to create disturbance. There were but few people in the street, most all of the men having been ordered to their quarters. There was a sort of ominous silence pervading the town, portending a feeling hard to be restrained. I hear that one of the officers connected with the troops remarked that he went through the town that day with greater fear than he ever had when traversing the streets of Mexican cities during the Mexican War. But Marshal DONALDSON took his one hundred and eighty troops away without making an arrest or finding those for whom he sought.

The first regiment, under command of Col. HARVEY, were ordered to cross the river and march to a position opposite Lecompton, there to await an attack by the full force under Gen. LANE upon the 600 barbarians assembled therein in accordance with the proclamations of WOODSON and the commanders of the Territorial Militia. LANE was to be at Lecompton at sunrise on Friday morning. Early that morning we had one of the most severe and drenching showers known even to Kansas. The rain fell in torrents—the wind blew like a young hurricane—and the lightning and thunder performed their part with the grandest magnificence. These delayed our march until later in the morning.

EN ROUTE TO LECOMPTON.

By 10 o'clock the Free-State army was on its way to Lecompton. The enemy were at that time encamped near the residence of C. W. CLARK, Pottawatomie Indian Agent, and murderer of BARBER. Our forces took the river road, passing along through the heavy timber and deep ravines which are found all along the banks of the Kaw. By noon they emerged out on the open prairie near the house of CLARK. The smoke was still curling from the fires where the enemy had been encamped—but the enemy had fled to Lecompton two hours before. CLARK's house was lonely and deserted. Three large rocking-chairs stood out on the porch, and freshly cut water-melons near by seemed to testify that the inmates had left in a hurry. As our forces marched by the house of the murderer, some of them stinging, under the injuries they had received from him, were determined to set fire to and plunder it—but the strict orders of General LANE prevented it. When the forces arrived on the camping-ground which the enemy had deserted, they could plainly see on the high ridge just outside of Lecompton the enemy's scouts watching their movements. The forces were drawn up into line, and preceded by the company of scouts under Capt. J. B. CLINE, and the cavalry under Col. WALKER, they proceeded on their way through the timber intervening between them and Lecompton. On emerging from this timber they found themselves upon the high ridge adjoining Lecompton on the east and southeast. To the northwest of them, and immediately south of Lecompton, is a little valley. Over this valley, and in full view of our whole force, the scouts of the enemy and our own were manœuvering. Swift as lightning on their fleet steeds they would approach one another, discharge their pieces, and then retreat, to load and return again. This pleasant sport lasted some ten or fifteen minutes.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

In the meantime Gen. LANE prepared his forces for the attack. Lecompton is surrounded on the east, south and west by bluffs and ridges, the sides of which are thickly timbered. The ridge to the east makes out into a point commanding the town, and within two hundred yards of the Capitol buildings. To the north flows the Kaw. The cavalry under Col. WALKER, and Captain CUTTER and MITCHELL's companies of riflemen were ordered to take a position immediately south of the town. The cavalry under Captains CLINE and LENHART, and the remaining companies of infantry and riflemen took a position to the southeast and along the ridge, to the east of the town. On the highest point of this ridge, nearest the town, Major BICKERTON was stationed with his artillery. When the forces were thus disposed, Gen. LANE sent Mr. C. H. BRANSCOMBE and Capt. CLINE with a white flag into town, to demand of the authorities an immediate and unconditional surrender of all prisoners in the custody of the Territorial militia.

THE AUTHORITIES YIELD.

While matters were thus progressing on the east of the town, a United States dragoon came out to Col. WALKER, informing him that the authorities would accede to any demands we had to make, and requesting him to delay an attack until he could see them and return. The Dragoon returned home to town, and brought the following note from Acting Governor WOODSON:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lecompton, K. T., Sept. 5, 1856.

To Gen. Lane and Capt. Walker:

GENTLEMEN: Hearing from a United States soldier, Private HENDERSON, that your only object is the release of certain prisoners held here, please let me know upon what terms you desire their release. Answer immediately in writing, by the bearer.

Very respectfully, DAN'L WOODSON, Acting Gov. K. Territory.

The reply to this was:

"We demand the release of the prisoners in the hands of the militia."

DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF THE STATE PRISONERS—RESULT OF THE MISSION.

The result of the mission of Mr. BRANSCOMBE I give you in his own language:

"When our forces reached the hill overlooking Lecompton, within a quarter of a mile of the place, they halted. I was directed by Gen. LANE to go into the town and make a demand of the immediate release of all Free-State prisoners then in Lecompton. I started with a flag of truce in my hand, accompanied by Capt. CLINE of Osawatomie. We found the Pro-Slavery forces drawn up in battle array near the Capitol, now in process of erection. Many of them were stationed behind the unfinished walls. We rode directly to the Capitol. I inquired for Gen. RICHARDSON, who soon made his appearance. I asked him if he was commander of forces then assembled at Lecompton. He said he was. I then stepped forward and asked him if he was authorized to keep [illegible] individual. He said to me that he was ready to receive any propositions, being the commanding officer of the forces then assembled. I then spoke to the following effect:

'I am instructed by Gen. LANE to demand of you the unconditional and immediate release of all Free-State prisoners which you now hold in Lecompton.'

Gen. MARSHAL replied: 'We wish to make no compromises with Gen. LANE, except that he will treat the prisoners whom he has taken in the same kind manner in which we treat the prisoners whom we have taken.'

I then said: 'Do I understand you to refuse to release the prisoners demanded?' He answered that he should not accede to the demand. We were about starting to return to Gen. LANE, when Gen. MARSHAL requested us to wait a minute. After a few moments' conference with some of his friends, he returned and said that the prisoners whom I demanded had all been released, and provisions had been made for a detachment of United States troops to escort them to Lawrence. He then requested me to say to Gen. LANE that he demanded of him the release of all prisoners whom Gen. LANE had taken. I told him I should be happy to comply with his request. This ended the interview.

CHAS. H. BRANSCOMB."

ARRIVAL OF COL. COOK—INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH HIM.

Hardly had Mr. BRANSCOMB returned and made his report to Gen. LANE, ere Col. COOK and staff, in company with Col. WALKER, of our cavalry, arrived upon the ground. Col. COOK came in obedience to the urgent demands of the frightened and cowardly barbarians, who, on the approach of our forces, sent messengers to his camp to claim his protection. When the citizens of Lawrence asked for the presence of United States troops to protect them against the fury of the legalized mob of the United States Marshal they could not have it! Lecompton did!

Adjutant-General PARROT, in behalf of Gen. LANE, held consultation with Col. COOK.

Col. COOK said to him: "You have done wrong—you ought not to have come up here. The militia are disbanded and are going home—the *Missourians have gone home!* You have everything your own way now. Public opinion is on your side; the country is on your side, and all you have to do is to use you power with moderation."

Gen. PARROT informed him that we knew nothing of the disbanding of the Territorial militia, and it was impossible for us to gather any information from Lecompton, except we came in force sufficient to guard those in search of it. He also stated to him that we demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoners held in custody by the militia at Lecompton.

Col. COOK said that "these prisoners should be released. I pledge you the honor of a United States military officer that they shall be released and escorted to Lawrence." He also said: "I have before called the attention of the acting Governor to these prisoners, and used my influence to secure their release."

He was then asked: "Can we rely upon the United States troops to open the road from Lawrence to Leavenworth and to Westport, and protect the settlers against the bands of men-scalpers infesting them?"

Col. COOK—Everything cannot be done in a moment; Gen. SMITH has command at Leavenworth, and I presume he will attend to his end of the road. If you will only be moderate everything will come out right, and you will be protected.

Gen. PARROTT—I am directed by our General to inquire of you whether you would interfere with your troops in case an attack was made upon bands of men such as are now or have been assembled at Lecompton?

Col. COOK—I am here to preserve the peace. I have six hundred men out there, and I can't let any strong party attack a weaker.

Col. WALKER—What shall we do when these villains come to hurn our houses, steal our property, and scalp us?

Col. COOK—American citizens have the right to defend themselves and property.

After again and again begging of us to use our power with moderation, and assuring us that our prisoners should be released and safely returned, he withdrew on being informed by Gen. PARROTT that our force should in consideration of these things be withdrawn.

RETURN HOME.

Our skirmishers were then recalled and the order given to march for home. As the force marched out from behind the timber which sheltered our cavalry under Col. WALKER from view, they saw drawn up immediately behind them the six hundred dragoons under Col. COOK, together with five pieces of artillery.

The sight was beautiful to behold, but it would have been infinitely more so, could we have known that they were there to uphold the rights of the "sovereign squatters of Kansas," instead of defending the Government and laws which the barbarians of Missouri and of the South have forced upon us.

Just as Col. COOK came upon the ground, Deputy Marshal CRAMER came out from Lecompton and was very anxious to see him. Unfortunately for CRAMER, instead of arresting any one he himself was arrested. The Deputy Marshal's voice trembled as though he had a "fit of agur." They let him go.

Some thought that he came up to use the troops to make arrests. Some one said to Col. COOK, "It is presumed you're not going to use your troops to-day to make arrests?"

Col. COOK—"That is an after consideration."

A VOICE—"If you do, by G—d, there will be a fight."

No arrests were attempted.

Our forces, as they marched for home, passed by the charred and smoky ruins of the houses of Mr. LEWIS, Col. WALKER, Mr. HEATH and Judge WAKEFIELD, all of which had been burned by the barbarians. What a lesson of magnanimity they can learn from the conduct of Gen. LANE, and his forces, who passed by the house of the demon CLARK, leaving it untouched.

The spirit which animates our people is invincible. Their exposure to the night air—the necessity at times of resting upon the damp ground, exposed without covering, to the heavy dews, has sickened many, bringing upon them that curse of the Western country—the chills and fever. Notwithstanding this, when the command to march is given, in spite of the admonitions of friends and the advice of physicians, these men will turn out. I saw in a wagon following our forces, although it was an extremely warm day, one man covered thickly with blankets. He was told that he ought not to be out at all. Said he, "so long as I don't have more than three shakes a day I am going to turn out to fight."

So determined and so enthusiastic are the men—so desirous of meeting the enemy that it is with exceeding difficulty that they are restrained from entering upon expeditions replete with rashness. I have never been an ardent admirer of Gen. LANE, yet I must say that his moderation, and the masterly skill which he manifests in controlling and keeping in subjection the fearfully aroused spirits around him, entitles him in this regard to the respect of every true friend of Kansas.

A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR REEDER

On The Approaching Election of President and the Candidates.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: The letter of your correspondent, H., and your editorial comments upon it of the 16th inst., seem in common courtesy to demand a reply. Your correspondent does not err in saying that I desire the success of the Republican Party and the election of their candidate, and that I am ready to contribute any honorable effort to bring it about. This is not the result of any preference as to men, but in spite of it. With Colonel FREMONT I am unacquainted. I have never seen him, nor had any communication with him, direct or indirect, verbal or written. On the other hand, my feelings of friendship and admiration for Mr. BUCHANAN, as a man, are of no ordinary character, and are strengthened by years of friendly intimacy and reciprocal acts of kindness, uninterrupted to this time by a single misunderstanding or unpleasant feeling; and I would at any time defend him promptly and indignantly against personal attacks upon his reputation. I believe him to be a man of distinguished ability, of high integrity and valuable experience. He is surrounded, too, in Pennsylvania, by many political friends, whom personally, I love and esteem, and to whom I am united by ties of long-cherished political and social intimacy, and the loss of whose friendship I should regard as a great calamity. For more than a quarter of a century I have steadily labored with the Democratic Party, and never doubted that I should do so during my life. For years I have exerted myself to bring about Mr BUCHANAN's nomination. In 1848 and 1852 I was one of those who carried for him the delegates of our district, and was his zealous and ardent supporter. On each occasion I was in the National Convention as one of his delegates.

These ties are exceedingly strong and hard to sever, especially with one who is naturally of a conservative cast, and slow to change old habits of thought and action; and I have resisted for months the convictions that were urging me to my present declaration. I have diligently sought reasons and arguments to save myself the pain of breaking up old associations and alienating myself from my old friends, but all in vain. My love of country and hatred of oppression would not allow my feelings and inclination either to delude my judgment or still my conscience and I am compelled to forfeit my self-respect by committing what I believe to be palpably wrong, or else to enrol myself in opposition to the Democratic Party.

I can see no reasonable hope of justice and sympathy for the people of Kansas in the success of the Democracy. In its ranks, and with the power to control its action, are found the Border Ruffians of Missouri and their accomplices of the South, who have trampled upon the Constitution and all the essential principles of our Government, robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and right of suffrage, laid waste its territory with fire and sword, and repudiated even civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation of principles which would put the roof about the necks of men for exercising the Constitutional right of petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. I find the whole party of the nation [illegible] I find all its representatives in Congress, with three honorable exceptions, laboring in earnest zeal, by speech and vote, to cover up the iniquities of this Administration and the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and to suppress a fair investigation of outrages which shock both humanity and republicanism, and defy the Constitution and the laws.

I find these same representatives, after the truth was elicited in spite of their efforts, still refusing to relieve the people from a code of laws imposed upon them by a foreign army, and still refusing to admit them into the Union, only for reasons which, in the cases of nine existing States, had been declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a free Constitution adopted in a legal, constitutional and time-sanctioned manner, (and which no man can doubt to have reflected the will of the people,) and supporting a law to produce a substitute, which it is easy to show would have perpetuated in the State Government the usurpation which had by force already seized upon the Government of the Territory.

I find them refusing to make appropriations for the army unless that army is to be used to enforce a code of laws violative, on their face, of the constitution, enacted by a legislature in violation of the law of the United States, and imposed by foreign force upon conquered and subjugated American citizens.

I find them, in a word, steadily aiding by all their Congressional action to make a Slave State in Northern latitudes, and that, too, against the will of its inhabitants.

I find that one member who more than any other stood out against the enslavement of his white-fellow-citizens, is refused a renomination by the Democratic Party of his District.

I find in the canvass now going on that the whole tone of their party press is in the same direction. When the first startling intelligence of the outrages in Kansas reached the States, their editors denounced the foul wrong in terms of fitting indignation. It was but a spasmodic effort, however, and in deference to the South and the prevailing sentiment of the party, they have dropped off, one after the other, until now; so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a Democratic paper which dares boldly to justify and defend the Free-State Party, and denounce their invaders. In place of encouragement and sympathy for their outraged fellow-citizens from the North, there is little else than jeers and ridicule for their oppressed and suffering condition—misrepresentation of their motives and conduct, and a pretended incredulity of the statements and appeals which they send to their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the same spirit—some of them ignoring the question entirely; others of them treating it with perversions, misrepresentations and false issues; and others taking openly the side of the oppressors; but no one of them advocating the cause of Kansas, or favoring her admission under the Free-State Constitution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and processions of the party, I find banners and devices containing brutal insults, in response to the appeals of that people for protection against unparalleled wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they must be intended, to prepare the masses for a continued refusal of justice and protection, and a relentless persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and a portion of the Democracy of the North, boldly repudiating the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery has a right to go into the Territories, in spite of Congress or the people; and that the inhabitants of the Territory have no right to pass territorial laws to forbid it or exclude it. Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and the House, hold and proclaim these opinions, while other representatives from Pennsylvania, with Democratic leaders from other States, declare themselves publicly to be non-committal upon this heresy; the inevitable tendency of which, it is easy to show, will be to prevent almost entirely the formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement myself, to aid our people by sending them men and money, and having prosecuted it with the strictest avoidance of party character, and a studied neutrality as to the political canvass, and having earnestly asked the coöperation of men of all parties, I have failed to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single Democrat. In the Conventions of Cleveland and Buffalo, called without distinction of party, in furtherance of this enterprise, there was no Democrat present but myself. This cannot have been from any want of generosity or of means, but only in deference to the prevailing tone and sentiment of the party, which is enlisted upon the other side of the question. And not only have they abstained from aiding the movement, but in their presses and by their private influence they have endeavored to cripple and retard it by sneering at it, warning the community against it as treasonable, and declaring that the money would be misapplied, thus endeavoring to prevent contributions even from friends of the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue and enumerate other indications, if necessary, showing that the prevailing tone of the party is hostile to Kansas; but I consider it only necessary to add, that what I have said relates but to the North. The South, where the great mass of the party is to be found, makes no pretension, as a whole, to the advocacy of anything but pure border-ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free-State men of Kansas to expect from a Democratic Administration, even if presided over by Mr. BUCHANAN? If he could be left to act upon his own impulses, unaffected by external influences, and free from all pledges and obligations, express and implied, the case would be very different. But, unfortunately, this is not so. His election would rightfully be considered a decision against us whatever may be his own private feelings. His offices at Washington, in Kansas and elsewhere would necessarily, to a large extent, be filled with our enemies. His information would come through a distorted medium; and lastly, he could not aid us without having first made up his mind to be abandoned and worred upon by his own party. The South would charge him with violating his pledges, and turn upon him with the hitterest hostility, and at least a portion of the Northern Democracy would follow their example. He would thus be left without a party to support his administration, unless he should cast himself into the arms of the Republicans. We cannot, it seems to me, either ask or expect him to do this upon a question where party lines are so plainly drawn before his election. Like all other men in the same situation, he must obey the party sentiment on which he is elected. That there are Democrats in Pennsylvania who are full of indignation against the conduct of the South in regard to Kansas, I am well aware, and that they would use their influence to redress her wrongs, I am well satisfied; but they are too few in proportion to the whole party of the Union to sustain his administration in a war with his party. They have as yet been unable to make their opinions appear and be felt in the party, and, of course, cannot do so hereafter. I honor their good intentions, but I cannot believe in their power.

I repeat that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with my feelings and inclinations. Should Mr. BUCHANAN be elected, and his Administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my cordial approbation, and my feeble though willing support. As I believe now, I must regard the Democratic Party as fully committed to Southern sectionalism, towards which, for some time past, it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling. Very truly yours, A. H. REEDER.

Letter to Gov. Geary from the Leavenworth Exiles.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.

To His Excellency, Gov. Geary, Kansas Territory:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, hereby make known to you that they have been peaceable and law-abiding citizens of Leavenworth, and as such were engaged in their lawful business, until Tuesday, the 2d inst., when they were called upon by a certain Capt. EMORY, with an armed posse under his command, and ordered to leave the city forthwith. Many of us have left large stocks of goods, and our houses and furniture all at the mercy of our persecutors.

We have committed no crime against the laws of the United States, or those of Kansas Territory.

We now petition you to protect our property, and to give us assurance of your protection, so that we may return peaceably to our homes in Leavenworth. As we are here without means, and on heavy expenses, with our families, we would urge you to give us an answer to this at your earliest convenience.

We are your obedient servants,

S. NORTON, M. D.,	NELSON MCCRACKEN,
M. E. CLARK,	JOHN RANDALL,
W. HALLER,	J. A. DAVIS,
E. ENGLESSMAN,	WM. ENGLESSMANN,
R. S. LEAVITT.	

Kansas Movement in Ohio.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following Petition is being circulated and very respectably signed in Rockport, Ohio:

To S. P. Chase, Governor of Ohio:

SIR—The progress of civil war in Kansas, and the oppression, robberies, murders, and other horrid crimes committed on our friends and recent neighbors who have emigrated to that Territory, constitutes a crisis which calls for the exertion of prompt and efficient means to arrest further progress of such events. There is no avoiding the issue. The Free people of tha North must resist further aggression, or submit to worse than *Hungarian* fate.

To look to the General Government for protection and relief is in vain. Its Executive is in coalition with the slave interest—aiding and abetting these assaults of the Border Ruffians. The only source then for the people of the North to seek relief is in the extension of State rights, State power, and State sovereignty. On that subject we have already received important lessons from the Slave States, and we may well improve by the instruction at this juncture.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Rockport, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, therefore, respectfully petition your [illegible] inviting [illegible] of free, prudent, but determined action in resisting all unlawful and unjust aggressions of the Slave Power, and of the Executive of the General Government.

Signed by JACOB P. KIRTLAND, and numerous other citizens of Rockport.

Kansas Affairs in Illinois.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency Joel A. Matteson, Governor of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned citizens of the county of ——, in the State of Illinois, respectfully represent to your Excellency that it is notorious, and they verily believe, that many citizens of this State, in common with citizens of other non-slaveholding States, who have migrated to the Territory of Kansas, with intent to improve their fortunes, establish homes, and plant institutions similar to those which we enjoy, are plundered of their property, devastated and burned as to their farms, crops and dwellings, robbed and murdered in their persons, and with their wives and children driven from the Territory by armed and lawless invaders from Missouri and other Slaveholding States;

That the only crimes successfully charged upon them by their assailants are their intentions as above set forth;

That they have asked protection of the Executive of the United States in vain, their petitions for succor having been virtually denied;

That all access of our citizens to the usual highways are, and have been for months, obstructed and closed by these same invaders;

That these violations of human rights belonging to us as citizens of Illinois, are countenanced and aided by the Executive of the State of Missouri.

In view of this state of things, we do most respectfully petition your Excellency that you speedily convene the General Assembly of this State, in order that they may, in coöperation with the Legislature of other aggrieved States, adopt such measures for the protection of the rights of our citizens as may to them seem fit and necessary.

Letter from a Clergyman in Kansas—Dreadful State of Things.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

OSSAWATOMIE, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

You will in a measure sympathize with me when I tell you the circumstances under which I now write. I am now ——, whither I am fled from the tyrant PIERCE and his Border Ruffians. They seek to shed my blood, and I am hid from their wrath. For three weeks we received no mail. It was feared that the mail-carrier and contractor were both murdered. But they had been made prisoners at Westport. The carrier has been released by making oath that he will never return to Kansas while it is a Territory. The contractor was permitted to come and deliver his mail on Friday night last. Few knew the mail had come, nor was the mail all opened. He left again the same night. The first thing I heard on Saturday morning was the sound of the feet of the horses of the advance guard of our foes. They shot down a nephew of mine, who chanced to be in the road about 100 yards from my house. This was soon followed by a cousin of mine, an amiable Christian man, who was near, and tried to escape. He fled to the woods; horsemen pursued him and shot him. Another man was badly wounded near by. Soon about four hundred, all mounted and armed, having, also, cannon, were seen formed in solid columns, on the high ground that commands our village. The few families that tha rumored invasion had not driven from their homes (a few had gone away had again returned, thinking the alarm all false, for rumor had said they were coming for nearly two weeks,) fled to the woods for their lives. About forty Free-State men, armed, was all the force we had to repel them. About one hundred, who had been here for a few days, left on Thursday evening.

The firing commences. The party, shielded portly by timber, stood until they had killed about each man one, and wounded as many more. They then fled; some of them had to swim the river—one was killed while crossing—one killed and two wounded on climbing up the bank. Loss on Free-State side, four killed and four wounded, two missing. Pro-Slavery lose uncertain. As near as we can learn they had about 40 killed, and something over that number wounded.

It took five wagons to carry away their dead and wounded. They cannonaded the buildings for a while, then robbed and burned about 20 houses—among the rest two stores and the Post-Office. They took all the mail matter that was brought in the night before, carried it out, tore open the letters, took what they wished, and scattered the rest along the road; some six or seven envelopes, with my name on them, have been found, but only one letter; doubtless they found a number of drafts in so large a mail, and will probably try to use them. Let banks look out for forgeries.

When they had done their work they left. But it was a gloomy day. I shall not attempt to describe it nor my feelings, while I lay concealed, much less the feelings I had when, late at night, I got help, and with lantern in hand went to the woods, found the dead body of my cousin and brought it home. On Sabbath a few collected and buried our dead. May God have mercy on the murderers—they know not what they do. As they went away they visited my house, determined to have me, but could not find me. They were going to burn the house, but we had a sick woman there with three sick children; they, seeing them, forebore; at least one man, more merciful than the rest, drove the others away.

To-day word comes that another company of Missourians who have been encamped about 25 miles from us were marching to make a clean sweep of all the men they can find on both the Osage and Pottawotomie rivers. Men fled to the woods. God only knows where and when these things will end. Many cannot now get away and must die unless God Almighty save us. The North promised us aid, but many were not ready to come until after the election. Alas! delay is often fatal. I would have all start away could I go, and could hope to get away from so great danger. My children are in constant fear—but my wife is not in a situation to travel, nor can I leave her alone. Do pray for us, we feel shut up to the mercy of God. Our lives are hourly in great jeopardy and we are so shut in that we cannot now safely start in any direction but due West.

Brother FINCH fled toward the Neasha. Our country is fast losing its inhabitants. O, that Congress and the country could but realize our situation! As to Lawrence, we fear for her. Rumor says that she is threatened by a force of some 2,000 or 3,000. But I must close. I expect to send this by a friend who starts to-morrow, to make his way out of the Territory; whether he will be able to get through, I know not.

It is now doubtful whether we shall have any more mails, or whether we can get any Post-Office stamps or any direct communication with our friends.

But I will not dwell on the dark side. I will still look up, and trust in God. Yours, truly,

S. L. ADAIR.

Interesting Decision Concerning Land Claims—Important to Settlers.

Our readers are aware that at the southwestern point of Lake Superior there are two rival cities lying alongside of each other, one known as *Superior* and the other as *Superior City*. Mr. OLIPHANT, in his clever book upon the Northwest, a portion of which appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*, says that the *two* cities of that region are to be Chicago and Superior, and that the latter, at the mouth of the St. Louis [illegible], is within thirty miles as near to the entrance of the Erie Canal as the former. The rush for the land in that vicinity was so great that a contest grew up between the original settlers of the site of Superior City and certain persons who claimed it by the alleged right of agricultural preëmption. This contest has been going on for some two years in the Department of the Interior, and has given rise to many questions on the interpretation of statutes of the highest importance to the settlers in all the Territories, and especially to those of Kansas and Nebraska, where the most severe litigations are likely to arise in the settlement of land claims.

These questions were submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney-General, and Mr. CUSHING has prepared very elaborate opinions upon them, which have been adopted as the guide of the local land offices in the adjudication of the points at issue. We understand that numerous important cases have been suspended in the Land Office, in view of the expected decision of the points in the case of Superior City, in which they have been most elaborately argued and determined on great consideration.

The questions submitted to Mr. CUSHING, arising on the interpretation of the acts of 1841 and 1844, are thus discussed and decided:

1. The first question is, in substance, whether the words in the act of 1841, "portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town," are to be confined to cases of such selection in virtue of some special authority, or by some official authority. *I think not*, for the following reasons: The statute does not, by any words of legal intendment, say so. The next preceding clause of the act, which speaks of lands "included within the limits of any incorporated town," implies the contrary in making separate provision for a township existing by [illegible] to ordinary preëmption, [illegible] privileged, and to which [illegible] accorded, are, 1st. "Sections or portions of sections included within the limits of any [illegible] town." 2d. "Portions of the public land which have been selected for the site of a city or town;" and 3d. "Land actually selected or occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture." Now it is not easy to see any good reason why, if individuals may thus take voluntarily for the purposes of trade, if individuals may take for the purposes of agriculture—they may not also take for the purposes of a city or town. The statute assumes that the purposes of a city or town have preference over those of trade, and still more over those of agriculture. Yet individuals may take for either of the latter objects; a portion they may take for a city or town. Why should it be assumed that individual action in this respect is prohibited for towns, any more than for trade or agriculture? It does not concern the Government whether the persons preëmpt 160 acres each for the purposes of agriculture or for the purposes of a town; except that the latter object will incidentally be more beneficial to the Government. Nor is there any other consideration of public policy to induce the Government to endeavor to discourage the formation of towns. Why, then, object to individuals taking up a given quantity in one case rather than in the other? Finally, the act of 1844 definitively construes the act of 1841, and proves that the "selection" for town sites there spoken of, may be either by public authority or by individuals; that the words, for that reason, designedly general and without qualification, but must be fixed by occupation. That act supposes public land to be "settled upon and occupied as a town site," and "therefore," not subject to entry under the existing preemption laws. This description identifies it with land "selected for the site of a city or town," in the previous act. It limits the quantity so to be selected, that is, settled or occupied, to 320 acres, and otherwise regulates the selection as hereinafter explained. It then provides how such town site is to be entered and patented. If the town be incorporated, the entry is to be made by its corporate authorities. If the town be not incorporated, then it may be entered in the name of the judge of the County Court of the County in which the projected town lies, in trust for the several use and benefit of the several occupants thereof, according to their respective interests. Here we have express recognition of voluntary selection and occupancy by individuals, and provision for means by which legal title in their behalf may be acquired and patented. I am aware that by numerous statutes anterior to the act of 1841, provision is made for the authoritative selection of town sites in special cases; but such provisions do by no means exclude or contradict the later enactment of a general provision of law to comprehend all cases of selections for town sites, whether authoritative or voluntary. I think the act of 1841, construed in the light of the complementary act of 1844, as it must be, provides clearly for both contingencies or conditions of the subject.

2. The second question is of the construction of the act of 1844, supplemental to that of 1841: and as the construction of the elder derives aid from the language of later ones, so does that of the latter from the former. The question is divisible into sub-questions. 1st—Does the phrase "that the entry (for a town site) shall include only such land as is actually occupied by the town," restrict the entry to those quarter quarter-sections, or forty-acre subdivisions alone, on which houses have been erected as part of said town? 2d—What is the meaning of the phrase in the act, "legal sub-divisions of the public lands," in "conformity" with which the entry must be made? I put the two acts together, and find that they provide for system of preëmptions for, among other things, agricultural occupation, commercial or mechanical occupation, and municipal occupation. In regard to agricultural occupation, the laws provide that, in certain cases and conditions, one person may preëmpt 160 acres, and that, in regard to municipal occupation, a plurality of persons may, in certain cases and conditions, preëmpt 320 acres. In the latter contingency, there is no special privilege as to quantity, but a disability rather; for two persons together may preëmpt 320 acres by agricultural occupation, and afterwards convert the land into a town site, and four persons together might in the same way secure 640 acres, to be converted ultimately into the site of a town; while the same four persons, selecting land for a town site, can take only 320 acres. In both forms, the parties enter at the minimum price of the public lands. The chief advantage which the preëmptors for municipal purposes enjoy, is that they have, by statute, a preference over agricultural preëmptors, the lands selected for a town site being secured by statute against general and ordinary, that is, agricultural preëmption. In all other respects material to the present inquiry, we may assume, for the argument's sake at least, that the two clauses stand on a footing of equality, as respects either the conflicting interests of third persons or the rights of the Government. Now the rights of an agricultural preëmptor we understand. He is entitled, if he shall "make a settlement in person on the public lands," and "shall inhabit and improve the same, and shall erect a dwelling thereon," to enter, "by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding 160, or a quarter-section of land, to include the residence of such claimant," (act of 1841, sec. 10,) and of two settlers on "the same quarter-section of land," the earlier one is to have the preference. (Sec. 11.)

Now, was it ever imagined that such claimant must personally inhabit every quarter quarter-section of his claim? That he must have under cultivation every quarter quarter-section? That he must erect a dwelling on every quarter quarter-section? and that, if he failed to do this, any such quarter of his quarter-section might be preëmpted by a later occupant? There is no pretension that such is the condition of the ordinary preëmptor, and that he is thus held to inhabit, to cultivate, to dwell on, every quarter quarter-section, under penalty of having it seized by another preëmptor, or entered in course by any public or private purchaser. He is to provide, according to the regulations of the Land Office, or otherwise, *indicia*, by which the limits of his claim shall be known; he must perform acts of possession or intended ownership on the land, as notice to others; and that suffices to secure his rights under the statute. It is not necessary for him to cultivate every separate quarter of his quarter-section; it is not necessary for him even to inclose each; it only needs that, in good faith, he take possession with intention of occupation and settlement; and proceed in good faith to occupy and settle, in such time and in such manner as belong to the nature of agricultural occupation and settlement. Why should there be a different rule in regard to occupants for municipal preëmption? The latter is, by the very tenor of the law, a preferred object. Why those interested in it should be subject to special disabilities of competing occupancy, I cannot conceive. It is obvious that in municipal settlement, as well as in agricultural, there must be space of time between the commencement and the consummation of occupation. There will be a moment when the equitable right of the agricultural settler is fixed, although he has as yet done nothing more in the way of inhabiting or improving than to cut a tree or drive a stake into the earth. And it may be long before he improves each one of all his quarter quarter-sections. So, in principle, it is in the case of settlement for a town. We must deal with such things according to their nature. Towns do not spring into existence consummate and complete, nor do they commence with eight houses, systematically distributed, each in the centre of a forty-acre lot. And in the case of a town settlement of 320 acres, as well as in that of a farm site of 160 acres, all which can be lawfully requisite to communicate to the occupants the right of preëmption to the block of land, including every one of quarter quarter-sections, is improvement, or indication of improvement, of the entire block, acts of possession or use regarding it, consonant with the nature of the thing. That, in a farm, will be the erection of a house and outhouses, cultivation, and use as pasturage or woodland; in a town, it will be a erection houses or shops, lotting out the land, grading or opening future streets, and the like signs and marks of occupation or special destination. The same considerations lead to the conclusion that it would not be just to confine the proofs of occupation to facts existing at its every incipiency. The inchoate or equitable right, as against all others, begins from the beginning of the occupation; the ultimate sufficiency of that occupation is to be determined in part by subsequent facts, which consummate the occupation, and also demonstrate its *bona fides*. If it were otherwise, there would be the end of the advantage expressly given by the statute to priority of occupation. * * * In the statement of the case prepared in your office, it is averred that numerous precedents exist in the Land Office, not only of the allowance of town preëmptions on the voluntary selection of individuals, but also of the application to such preëmption claims of the ordinary construction of the word "occupation" habitually applied to agricultural preëmption claims; that is to say, it has been the practice of the Government not to consider municipal occupation "circumscribed by the forty-acre subdivisions actually built upon; * * but that such occupation was (sufficiently) evidenced either by an actual survey upon the ground of the said town into streets, alleys and blocks, or the publication of a plot of the same, evidencing the connection therewith of the public surveys, so as to give notice to others of the extent of the town site;" all this, within the extreme limits (of course) of the 320 acres prescribed by the statute. I think the practice of the Land Office, in this respect, as thus reported, is lawful and proper, it being understood (of course) that the acts of alleged selection, pre-emption and occupation, are performed in perfect good faith. * * * *

The Government has no possible concern in the controversy, except to deal impartially between the parties, according to law. The agricultural preëmptors contend that different rules of right as to the power of individual or private occupation, and as to the criteria of valid occupation, apply to them, as against their adversaries. The municipal preëmptors contend that the same rules of equal rights, inceptive and progressive, in these respects, apply to both classes of preëmptors. I think that the latter view of the law is correct, according to its letter, its spirit and the settled practice of the Government.

THE RIGHT OF HALF-BREEDS

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☞ The Cunard steamship *Asia*, with the Liverpool and London mail of Sept. 6, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are ten days later than those received by the *Arabia*. An insurrection, supposed to have been stimulated by the Prussian or royalist party, had broken out in the Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, but it does not seem to have been of much importance. According to latest reports the movement was suppressed and the insurgent leader a prisoner in the hands of the Federal troops. On the 5th of September, while off Plymouth, the American ship *Ocean Home* came into fatal collision with a British vessel called the *Cherubin*. The *Ocean Home* sank twenty minutes afterwards, taking with her seventy-seven souls. All the particulars received of this distressing accident will be found elsewhere. Our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, has been to Sheffield to attend the annual banquet of the ancient Corporation of the Cutlers of Hallamshire. He delivered a speech on the occasion in his usual graceful style, and was well received. In the quotations which we make from the speeches of the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Mr. ROEBUCK at the same banquet, the subject of relations with the United States is largely entered into. The success of the Royal British Joint Stock Bank has created a good deal of excitement in London, and the prospects of settlement, it is said, are very unsatisfactory. We have important harvest reports by this arrival, both from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

☞ We have rumors from Mexico, by way of Havana, that a serious difficulty has occurred between that country and Great Britain, though the nature of the difficulty is not mentioned. It is stated that the British Minister had demanded his passports, and that orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British squadron there to proceed to Vera Cruz, to enforce the demands of England.

☞ A dispatch which we publish this morning from Washington, states that a copy of the *projet* of treaty between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the Central American question, has been received at the State Department, though its contents have not yet publicly transpired.

☞ The conclusion of the proceedings of the National Convention of the Old-Line Whigs will be found in this morning's TIMES. No special comment upon the action taken is required from us at the present time, as they have only done precisely what we anticipated would be done.

☞ The State Convention of the Radical Abolitionists concluded its business yesterday, by the nomination of State and Electoral Tickets. WM. GOODELL, of Brooklyn, is their candidate for Governor, and AUSTIN WARD, of Oneida, for Lieutenant Governor.

The State Ticket.

The Republican Convention at Syracuse has placed a strong State ticket in nomination, one that will command universal confidence and respect, and elicit the earnest and hearty support of the great mass of the opponents of the present weak and wicked Federal Administration.

JOHN A. KING is a man against whose character, high-toned conservatism, and patriotic devotion to the good of the country no man living can say a word. He is the worthy son of one of the ablest and noblest of those great men who took part in the formation of the Constitution, and has himself, through a long life, been the ardent and unswerving advocate of the principles on which it rests. He had many earnest and warm supporters for the nomination to the Vice-Presidency, at Philadelphia; and in the candidate for Governor he will bring to the support of the Republican ticket a large and influential vote in this City and throughout the State at large.

WILLIAM B. SLOCUM, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has long been known as among the ablest, most disinterested and high-minded Democrats of Monroe County. He adhered to the Democratic Party until that party deserted its principles and made a full and final surrender to the Slaveholding interest of the Southern States. From that moment he abandoned and denounced it:—he has been active in public and in private in his opposition to it:—and now that he is presented as a candidate for office, his name will rally to the Republican ticket thousands of Democrats who are not yet ready to be transferred, like cattle, to the tender mercies of the interest which has become dominant in the party to which they have been long attached.

The other nominations are equally good and we will prove equally popular. We believe this ticket will be elected by a majority little, if any, short of that by which the Electoral vote of the State will be given to FREMONT.

The Kansas Election.

A Kansas election comes off on the first of October. A new Territorial Legislature is to be chosen on that day. This fact will account for the eagerness of the Pro-Slavery propaganda to complete the work of *subduing* Kansas. It is with reference to this election that the recent movements of the Border Ruffians have been organized:—that bodies of armed men have been mustered:—that forts have been built; that all possible preparations have been made to sweep out of the Territory every man likely to vote for the exclusion of Slavery.

It should be borne in mind also that by a law of the last Legislature there is to be *a muster of the militia on election day*:—in other words that the great body of the Missouri invaders are to be present at the polls *under arms*. What is the object of this most extraordinary provision? Never before has such a thing been witnessed in this country. LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is true, when he appealed to the popular suffrage of France, stationed troops at the polls for the preservation of order; but even he did not order the voters to come to the ballot with arms in their hands. This Kansas regulation is the most open and shameless avowal yet made of a determination to crush the popular sovereignty of Kansas under the heel of an armed invasion.

We may look for scenes of bloodshed and violence, at the Kansas polls, without a parallel in the history of the country. Nothing but the direct and prompt interposition of the Federal troops, and their employment for the preservation of order throughout the Territory, can prevent the recurrence in every quarter of Kansas of just such scenes as were witnessed a few days since at Leavenworth. There, as our readers remember, when a city election was to be held, the first step taken was a proclamation that no Free-State man should be allowed to approach the polls, and this was followed up by the forcible expulsion from the city of every man known to be in favor of excluding Slavery, and the *murder* of two who resisted this illegal and outrageous violence.

At every poll in October, every man offering to vote must, if required, solemnly swear that he

"Will *support* the Constitution of the United States, and that he will *support and sustain* the provisions of an act entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," and the provisions of the law of the United States commonly known as the "*Fugitive Slave law.*"

Every man who refuses to take such an oath will be excluded from the polls. The object of this provision is simply to exclude *Free-State* men from voting. How is it when Missourians offer their votes? None of them, as a matter of course, will have any scruples about taking these oaths. And if their right to vote is challenged *on other grounds*, here is the provision to meet their case:

"SEC. 19. Whenever *any* person shall offer to vote, he shall BE PRESUMED *to be entitled to vote.*

SEC. 20. Whenever any person offers to vote, his vote may be challenged by one of the judges, or by any voter, and the judges of the election may examine him touching his right to vote; *and if so examined*, NO EVIDENCE TO CONTRADICT SHALL BE RECEIVED."

His own declarations are to be received as conclusive! No evidence to contradict shall be received!

And the "Militia" under Gen. RICHARDSON are to be present under arms,—and put down promptly every attempt of settlers to protest against such gross and outrageous abuses of the sanctity of the ballot, and to do whatever may be needful to secure a result favorable to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. The great conspiracy thus takes another gigantic stride towards the accomplishment of its end;—the new Legislature thus to be forced upon the people will make new laws for Slavery; the Federal Army will be employed to dragoon the people into obedience to them;—and thus, it is hoped, Kansas may be brought into the Union as a SLAVE STATE.

Upon this point the People of the Union will have a word to say.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The drama called "Charity's Love"—originally produced at the Broadway—was revived here last night with complete success. Mr. DAVENPORT sustains the character of *Captain Algernon* in a quiet, masterly manner, with a solidity and decision eminently characteristic of the hero. Mrs. DAVENPORT, as *Charity*, is equally effective. Two better pictures of English sentiment and loyalty we have never seen upon the stage. Messrs. FISHER, MOORE and MARK SMITH fill up the other parts with decided ability. Mrs. PARKER, as *Floribel*, is altogether too phlegmatic and oracular for the Italian beauty, and Mr. RAINFORD as *Almario* is far too had to need any further notice.

The drama has been put on the stage in a very complete manner, costumes and scenery excellent.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE WILHORST—a lady concerning whom rumor has been busy—gave her first grand concert last evening at NIBLO'S Saloon, with the valuable assistance of Signori BRIGNOLIO and AMODIO; Senor RANIERI VILANOVA, (on an admirable instrument called the Orgue Alexandre,) Signora VILANOVA and Mr. NOLL. The interest of the evening was, of course, centred on the *debutante*, and profuse honors rewarded her exertions. Mme. DE WILHORST is gifted with a superb voice; clear, full, resonant and sympathetic. It seems to have been well cultivated, but when forced, as it is apt to be in musical efforts before a large audience, it becomes slightly sharp and nasal. There was, however, sufficient at all times to give immediate promise of a very superior artiste. The concert passed off with *éclat*.

Letter from Senator Seward—His Health Impaired.

From the Detroit Tribune.

AUBURN, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th instant, in which you ask me to address a Republican meeting at Detroit on the 2d of October next, and another at Jackson about the same time.

I left Washington with health apparently so much impaired as to require not only that I should rest, but also seek the renovation of a voyage by sea. *My health has not only not improved, but has deteriorated since my return to this place.* There yet remains a doubt whether the state of my private affairs will leave me at liberty to go abroad; and there yet remains to me also hope that convalescence may render it unnecessary to do so. The debt which the cause of Freedom owes to WILLIAM A. HOWARD is so great, that I cannot hesitate to do what I can towards discharging it, no matter at what cost of personal convenience, and therefore I cheerfully promise that, if I shall be within the United States on the 2d day of October, with strength enough to appear as a man among men, I will speak to as many of the constituents of that noble statesman, as will honor me with their attendance at Detroit. It must depend upon my ability at the time whether I can extend my visit in Michigan to Jackson. Very sincerely and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon JACOB M. HOWARD, Detroit.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

Dr. ROTHE, of Relief Hospital, reports Mrs. Lawrence dying. Lawrence, Frank and Woods very ill. All others doing well.

Relapsed—Mary Little, not very badly.

New Cases—Dr. J. H. Baily, U. S. A.; Charles E. Sears, Treasurer Relief Society; Annie Mahan; Mrs. Conlon.

There were no new cases in the Military Hospital this morning, and all the previously reported are doing well. FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 18, 1856—9½ A. M.

The Republican State Convention.

Winding Up of the Proceedings.

The State and Electoral Tickets Complete.

SECOND DAY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning.

Judge EDMONDS, from the Committee on resolutions, reported that the said Committee had a hard duty to perform. They had received requests to pass resolutions embodying the sense of the Convention on emigration, immigration, and naturalization. By others they had been desired to express an opinion on temperance and on Governor CLARK's administration. The Committee, however, thought that there was one issue that swallowed up all other issues. They had therefore, resolved to leave all such matters untouched. He then read the address, which was confined solely to the Slavery question,—reviewing the aggressions of the South; recounting the acts which, through a long series of years, had gradually aroused Northern indignation, until it had reached a climax, and had broke forth in a storm that would sweep away all former outrages, and declaring the sole issue with the people is the non-extension of Slavery.

The address also declares a desire not to interfere with the rights of the South, and a firm determination to resist the spread of Slavery over a foot of free territory, and concludes with a resolution indorsing the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

The report was adopted with three loud cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a State Prison Inspector, with the following result:

WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida	118
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, of Albany	80
HENRY B. MILLER, of Erie	17
Scattering	5

Whole number of votes cast, 229; necessary to a choice, 115.

The nomination of Mr. BAILEY was made unanimous.

Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, moved for the appointment by the Chair of a State Executive Committee, to consist of two members from each Judicial District.

Mr. HUGHES, of Washington, moved to amend by reappointing the present State Committee, with the addition of three members from the Fourth and one from the Fifth Judicial District, to be appointed by the President of the Convention. He stated that District was now unrepresented. Judge WELCH, of New-York, moved that the State Committee, so far as referring to that City, he designated as the New-York City Delegation.

Voted down by a large majority.

Mr. HUGHES' amendment was then carried, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	217
Necessary to a choice	109
RUSSELL F. HICKS, of Livingston	190
HENRY H. VANDYKE, of Albany	70
CHARLES F. RUGGLES,	14
H. F. BEACH	10
LEONARD F. MASON, of Dutchess County	3

On motion the nomination of HICKS was declared unanimous.

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, from the Committee on Electors at Large, reported JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Livingston, and MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York.

The several Congressional Districts, called upon for nominations of electors from Congressional Districts, reported as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Minthorne Tomp.	18.	Daniel Cady.
2.	Amos P. Stanton.	19.	Robert S. Hughston.
3.	James Kenned.	20.	James S. Lynch.
4.	Hermann Risker.	21.	William S. Sayles.
5	Daniel L. Pettie.	22.	Daniel H. Marsh.
6.	John S. Belcher.	23.	Ashley Davenport.
7.	George Law.	24.	Leroy Morgan.
8.	Thomas Carnley.	25.	Eleazer Burnham.
9.	Jared V. Peck.	26.	M. H. Laurence.
10.	John P. Jones.	27.	Josiah B. Williams.
11.	Erastus Cooke.	28.	Isaac L. Endless.
12.	Robert A. Barnard.	29.	Freeman Clark.
13.	John G. McMurray.	30.	William S. Ballou.
14.	H. H. Van Dyck.	31.	William King.
15.	John C. Harbut.	32.	Rufus Wheeler.
16.	Jacob D. Hugsland.	33.	Delos E. Sill.
17.	Smith Stillwell.		

The announcement of GEORGE LAW's name was received with great applause.

AMBROSE STEVENS took the floor and stated that Mr. LAW could, under no circumstances whatever, accept a nomination from a District in which he did not reside. The name of Mr. LAW was then unconditionally withdrawn by Mr. STEVENS.

DANIEL D. CONOVER was substituted by the District Delegation.

The nomination was ratified amidst loud applause.

The Chair then announced the portion of the State Committee from the Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, as follows:

Fourth District—Charles Hughes, of Washington; Wm. A. Wheeler, of Franklin; Wm. Carey, of Saratoga. *Fifth District*—Henry L. Burchard, of Oneida.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the officers of the Convention and the members of the Press.

The President made a brief speech, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He then spoke in praise of the nominees of the Convention, exhorting all to go home and attend to the work before them.

Three cheers for the President's address were given.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Three cheers were then given for KING, and three more for FREMONT and DAYTON, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Radical Abolition State Convention.

NOMINATION OF STATE AND ELECTORAL TICKETS.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Radical Abolitionists reassembled this morning, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—WM. GOODELL, of Brooklyn.

For Lieutenant-Governor—AUSTIN WARD, of Oneida

For Canal Commissioners—J. C. HARRINGTON, of Oswego, W. W. CHAPMAN, of Oswego.

For State Prison Inspector, C. B. MILLS, of Onondaga.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals, and a full Electoral Ticket.

The New-York Union Democratic Club in Philadelphia.

VISIT TO INDEPENDENCE HALL—GREETING TO MR. BUCHANAN, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The New-York Union Democratic Club visited Independence Hall this morning, and were warmly welcomed by Mayor VAUX, to which the President of the Club responded. Subsequently they partook of an entertainment at the American Hotel. This afternoon, on learning that Mr. BUCHANAN had arrived, they visited the Merchant's Hotel, accompanied by the Keystones. At first an excuse was made for the non-appearance of Mr. BUCHANAN, who was much fatigued from travel, but he finally made his appearance in compliance to the vociferations with which he was greeted. He briefly returned his thanks for the honor and good feeling exhibited, and said he would like to make them a speech, but as he was now the candidate of the great Democratic Party, political etiquette commanded him to be silent. The Clubs bid him farewell with loud and enthusiastic cheers. The Union Club was then accompanied to the boat by the Keystones, leaving for New-York at 5 P. M.

Demonstration in Honor of Mr. King.

JAMAICA, L. I., Thursday, Sept. 18—7 P. M.

The Fremont and Daytou Club of the town of Jamaica are now engaged in firing one hundred guns in honor of the nomination of JOHN A. KING, their fellow-townsman, for Governor. Speeches are being made by Hon. WESSELL S. SMITH, LUMAN SHERWOON and others. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevails, and the citizens of the town are frantic with joy. J. S. S.

The Railroad Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Railroad Convention met at 11 this morning, HORACE RANDELL being chosen President, and LORD WILKINSON LEVIS, Secretary. Over 60 delegates, representing the principal roads East and West, were present. Committees were appointed to confer on the subject of passenger and freight tariffs. The Committees will probably not report till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

It has been ascertained that the Administration is already informed of the "points" of treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Central American question, that have been agreed upon. A copy has been received here, but the contents have not publicly transpired. Mr. DALLAS had full power on the subject, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary.

Attorney-General CUSHING has decided that foreign Consuls cannot intervene in the settlement of the estates of their countrymen dying in the United States, except in the way of surveillance or advice. They cannot exercise jurisdiction.

The treaty of friendship and commerce between Siam and the United States has been received at the State Department. [This treaty has already been published in the TIMES.]

Dispatches from Mr. DALLAS make no mention of Hon. C. P. VILLIERS being appointed British Minister to this Government, though the report is generally credited.

Trouble Between England and Mexico.

PASSPORTS DEMANDED BY THE BRITISH MINISTER—BRITISH SQUADRON ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Private advices from Mexico *vid* Havana, mention reports of a serious difficulty between the Government of that country and the British Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports. Orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British Squadron there to proceed to Vera Cruz, to enforce the demands of England. The Commander of the British steamer *Tartar*, at Havana, was collecting a naval force, and would sail immediately.

Discovery of a New Island.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Capt. DUNN, of the bark *Dragon*, at Salem, from Padang, reports that on the passage from the Fejee Islands to Shanghae, Sept. 12, 1855, he saw an Island not laid down in his chart, to the northward, distant five miles. Got a good observation, and made its position in lat. 8° 20', lon. 167° 46' E., by the chronometer. It is a small Sand Island with low bushes, six miles in circumference. It is inhabited, and surrounded by a coral reef, a mile from the shore, and can be seen fifteen miles from the masthead. The same afternoon saw the Michaleff Group to the northward, as laid down on the chart.

Nomination of the Republican Electoral Ticket in Virginia.

WHEELING, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Virginia Republican State Convention was held here to-day, and the Fremont Electoral ticket was nominated. There was no disturbance.

Great Fremont Mass Meeting at Riding, Conn.

NORWALK, Saturday, Sept. 18.

There was a large Fremont Mass Meeting on the Camp Meeting ground, at Riding, to-day. About 5,000 persons were present. Hon. EDMUND PERKINS, of Norwich, and Judge CULVER, of New-York, delivered addresses. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Fire at Pendleton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The machine shop of the little Miami Railroad at Pendleton, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON weak, but without quotable decline. Sales to-day 2,500 bales. Demand good. CORN has declined 10c. ₰ bushel. MESS PORK stiffer, and quoted at $21. LARD has advanced, and is selling in tierces for 14 cents.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania State fives, 82¾; Reading Railroad, 43¾; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¼.

Political.

A great gathering of the New-Jersey Republicans took place at Morristown yesterday. It is estimated that at least 15,000 persons were present. Addresses were made by Ex-Governor REEDER, Senator WILSON, G. W. CURTIS, Hon. B. G. NOBLE, and several other distinguished speakers. We have a full report of the proceedings, from special reporters, which is unavoidably crowded out.

There was a rousing meeting of the Tenth Ward Fremont Club, of Brooklyn, last night, which was loquently addressed by JOHN FOWLER, Esq., of New-Rochelle. The allusions to the nominees of the Syracuse Convention, particularly Mr. KING, created the liveliest expressions of enthusiasm.

The Mysterious Absence of Stephen H. Branch.

Mr. BRANCH, who was so well known for his part in the famous Mastell Investigation, has been missing from his home for more than seven weeks. When he was first missed we shared with the public the thought that he might have slipped out of town on some errand similar to that which once took him to England—a secret mission to which his friends were privy, and that it would not be long before he would turn up again to furnish new merriment for the public. But the circumstances of his disappearance lead us to suspect that he will never be seen again in New-York alive. His brother assures us that he was scrupulously careful, wherever he went or whatever he did, to post up his friends as to his intentions. But no one of them now has any clue to his whereabouts. Mr. BRANCH, though a very eccentric man, was thoroughly honest, and of perfectly temperate habits. He had very little money with him when he left, and did not take a garment with him but what he wore upon his person. He often expressed his belief that he might be assassinated, and had received occasionally anonymous letters, threatening his life. His brother has thoroughly overhauled his papers, and found nothing among them to relieve the distressing anxiety of his friends, who are coming fast to fear that there has been foul play. The following card from his brother we have received, and shall be glad if it may lead to a solution of this mystery:

MISSING.

Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH left his residence (in East Twelfth-street, near Broadway) on Thursday morning, July 31, about 10 o'clock, and called on his laundress in Sixth-avenue, and left with her a piece of linen to wash. He left her house and walked up Twenty-sixth-street towards Fifth-avenue about 10½ o'clock, since which time Mr. BRANCH has not been seen or heard from by any of his friends or relatives.

On the morning of his disappearance he wore a black cloth dress-coat, black pants, light-colored vest, with small figures, and black hat.

Mr. S. H. Branch was about 43 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black hair, high forehead, heavy black whiskers and moustaches, and weighed about 140 pounds. Any information as to his whereabouts, or when last seen by any person, will be thankfully received, and kindly remembered by his brother,

THOMAS WMS. BRANCH,
No. 215 Adams-street, Brooklyn.

N. B.—The City and Country papers will, by giving this advertisement notice in their columns, confer a lasting favor on T. W. BRANCH.

Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 18, 1856.

The Farmers Conferring Degrees.

Yesterday, the people of Litchfield, Conn., held their annual agricultural gathering. The President of the Society, Hon. ROBBINS BATTELL, introduced the speaker of the occasion as *Prof.* ORANGE JUDD, of the *American Agriculturist*, &c., &c. Mr. JUDD disclaimed the *professorship*, and assured his hearers that he was better content to enjoy the plain *Mr.*, or at most the title of *Farmer*. At the close of the address, a fine old farmer rising, moved that in view of the instruction they had received from Mr. JUDD, both to-day and in his paper, that the farmers of Litchfield confer upon him at once the title of *Professor* and guarantee to him all the rights and honors that pertain to the degree. It was carried by acclamation. As this was a regular meeting of a corporate body, we suppose the thing is regular and the recipient may be reckoned the first of a line of Professors of Agriculture.

Fremont in the Ninth Ward.

The regular weekly meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association was held last night, at Bleecker Buildings, the President, JOHN KEYSER, Esq., in the Chair. The building, which is capable of holding from twelve to fifteen hundred people, was nearly filled. BEN WARDEN, otherwise known as "Uncle Ben," a true old soldier in the Republican ranks, was the first speaker. He was deservedly applauded. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, the newly elected member of Congress from Iowa, followed. His speech, which was quite eloquent, was loudly cheered. The Glee Club sang several campaign songs. There was large enthusiasm, and a thorough confidence that FREMONT would carry the State.

bazaar of H. S. ...

PALPITATION OF ... Fitch's-Heart ... forms of heart ... New-York, and by ...

HERRING'S PATENT ... SAFES.—With Hall's Patent ... ample that were awarded ... Fair, London, 1851, and the ... 1853, and are the only ... awarded medals at the ... THE PATENTEE PLACED ... one exhibited at the WORLD'S ... vided all the PICK-LOCKS ... THE SAFE, with or without the ... money as a reward for their ... The subscribers and their agents ... safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. ... HERRING & CO., 251 Broadway. ... Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-st., and No. 2 Gansevoort-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE WITH STEARNS AND MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD," ... by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the ... of our Mr. STEARNS, who has ... intended their manufacture, ... lar, worth of property has been ... —$15 having been tested in the ... Warranted free from dampness. ... STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 128 Water-sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machine work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machines can be run, except at a comparative loss, which will very soon amount to more than the price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY BUYERS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of those buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES, the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York. Cincinnati and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!
JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION
INSTANTLY CLEANS KID GLOVES OF ANY COLOR WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST SMELL.
The glove can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle cleans 50 pairs. Price 50 cents. Try it before buying to satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. For sale by all druggists.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER, if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—THE ROTARY Lock, patented by VALENTINE & BUTLER, has three advantages over every other door lock in existence. 1. It cannot be picked. 2. The key is very small. 3. No two locks are alike, or can be opened by the same key. Add to this that the bolt is massive enough for entire security, and that the lock can be placed on any door without disfiguring it, and at a very moderate cost. For sale by VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 99 and 93 Maiden-lane.

FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE VARIETY of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, also a variety of unique articles for toilet use. They have been selected with especial care, and are warranted to be of the best quality. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 257 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 534 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of RICH CARPETINGS, to which they invite the attention of country merchants, and those about furnishing.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 534 Broadway, corner Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

BRUSSELS CARPETING,
8s. per yard,
at
PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,
No. 534 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have remedied the general complaint against the above, that the articles contained in such are so much reduced in size as to render them almost useless. By an ingenious arrangement in the manufacture of their own, each article retains its usual dimensions, and the case loses none of its portability. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 257 Broadway.

REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE—LEAVITT, DELAGER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—The sale will commence THIS MORNING, with the invoice of Peck & Bliss; followed by the invoices of Tucker & Fields, Sexton & Co., Garrett & Co., Whittemore, Niles & Hall, Blanchard & Lea, Crocker & Brewster, Kiggins & Kellogg, A. S. Barnes & Co., &c., &c.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE City wishing their supply of Shoes for the Fall season can obtain at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., all the various styles of Gaiter Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., for themselves and children. Excellent in quality and moderate in price at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 154 Canal-st., west.

GAS-BURNER MANUFACTORY.—THE LARGEST in the United States; keep constantly on hand and for sale Fish-tail and Bat-wing Burners, Pillars and Po Sockets; also, Imported Scotch Tips. Prices low. Bills collected on delivery of Goods. Samples sent to order. A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st., New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $30 to $140; melodeons from $60 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED, per *Persia*, several cases of superior (Fur) Soft Hats, of new styles, which we offer at our counters.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 534 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes of course you all have heard,
But who escapes from looking most observed,
If red or grey locks from his head hang down,
Instead of shining black or comely brown?
MANUFACTURED, SOLD AND APPLIED, (PRIvately,) No. 6 Astor-House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITters for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the system is truly surprising. No person out of health should neglect them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, wholesale agents.

OUR QUASSIA TONIC CUPS ARE NOT ONLY useful in Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Intermittent Fever, but are of great advantage in Malignant Fevers. They may be used with either wine or water, to which they immediately impart their properties. See that our signature is on the label. GABAUDAN & HILL, 47 Maiden-lane.

DE GROOT'S OAK HALL, Nos. 84 AND 86 Fulton-st., largest and cheapest retail clothing in New-York. Our immense Fall and Winter stock is now ready, embracing all the new styles of men's and boys' garments. Remember Oak Hall is between William and Gold sts.

WEDDING CARDS ... ERDELL'S elegantly ... &c., can be had on ... of the country, ... ner of Duane-st.

THE MOST HEALTHFUL ... and Fall is HECKER'S ... tions, it is a most ... infants and ... there prevailing at ...

BELLS! BELLS! ... Bells of all ...

YOUNG ... FUL ...

...Aaron Brooks, Jr.
...Charles C. Sawyer, Esq.
...by Levi A. Fuller, Esq. of New-York,
...attentively listened to and much ap-
...Time—First heat, 2:46; second heat, 2:46; third heat, 2:46.

...Course, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday ...Match $2,000, two mile heats, to wagons ...Entrance $1,000. Mile heats. Best 3 in 5 to ...

...Woodpecker ch. g. *Ropemaker*	1	1	1
...Brandon gr. g. *Young Hickory*	2	2	2

Time—2:31—2:32—2:30.

This race afforded much amusement to those who attended the track. *Ropemaker* had the call in betting $100 to $50 previous to starting. After the first heat, betting changed around on *Hickory* at $100 to $50, as his backers were sure he would win. He could out-trot the other horse in the first heat, but broke badly. The two remaining heats were as follows: he had a succession of breaks. *Ropemaker* won without an effort.

THREE FIGHT.

Lynch and Kelly.—These men fought for $300, on Thursday, Sept. 18. They entered the ring at 6 o'clock in the morning, at a place called Hyler's Landing, opposite Yonkers, up the North River, and fought 79 rounds, in one hour and 40 minutes, Kelly having the best of it up to the last round, when Lynch hit him in the neck with his left, and the body with his right, knocking him out of time. Lynch was declared the victor.

Trial of Jeremiah Butler for Manslaughter.

The trial of Jeremiah Butler, Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps, indicted for manslaughter in killing his wife Catherine, on the 7th of June last at their residence in Brooklyn, is progressing in the Court of Sessions. The case for the prosecution was closed yesterday, and several witnesses were examined for the defence.

The Grand Jury came into Court, yesterday morning, and presented a number of indictments. They again retired to their labors.

The following parties were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty:

Joseph Jackson and John Dixson, rape; John Greenwood, (boy,) and George Hewlett, (colored,) assault with intent to commit rape; Henry Williams, burglary, first degree; Edgar J. Perrin and Wm. W. Reed, forgery, second degree.

NEW-JERSEY.

County Work House.

Mr. S. M. Layton, of Waterbury, Conn., has proposed to the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, that if the County will put up a building 25x80 feet in size, capable of accommodating fifty to seventy-five hands, which together with buckle-machines and a steam-engine boiler, smoke stack, &c., will make a total cost of $5,000, he will contract to board the prisoners for a period of five or ten years for nothing, and employ them in making buckles. The Committee on Work House find that the cost for keeping the prisoners for the year ending May 1, 1856, was $5,415 68. The previous year it cost $6,185. In view of the rapid increase of population of the County, and the probable increase of jail expenses, the Committee recommended that the proposition of Mr. Layton be accepted, and the motion was adopted. Mr. L. proposes to pay all expenses for repairs and superintendences. Persons not able, from sickness or infirmity, to work, are exceptions. He wants the building one story high, and it is to be lighted at the top.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

On Wednesday night a man who has given his name as James Wilson, of New-York, was arrested, by Officer Harris, on the charge of passing counterfeit money upon James Clyde. He had also passed a bad bill upon L. Jaquins. This counterfeit is a $3 bill on the Rockville Bank, Conn. The vignette is the picture of a female, a sheaf of grain, a plow and cattle. At the right end of the bill is the picture of a female with a bow in her hand. The prisoner was brought before Recorder Bedford, yesterday, who committed him for trial.

Police.

The Jersey City Common Council has elected Thomas B. Kissam Chief of Police, in place of C. J. Farley. Benj. Haines and James L. Ayres are Chief's Aids. Twenty policemen were also appointed at the same time.

☞ The body of the man who was found murdered on Tuesday in Hoboken has not been recognized. If not identified by noon to-day, Coroner Crane will cause its interment. It is thought that he is a German piano player from New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To North Americans of New-York.**—Syracuse, Sept. 18, 1856.—The North American Convention which met in this city yesterday morning, pursuant to a call from the State Committee to nominate State Officers and Presidential Electors, having adjourned last night without making any nominations whatever, leaving entire control of all nominations to the Republicans, now in convention here—so performing their work as may most effectively dissolve away Americanism in subserviency to the foreign elements of their party—thus prostituting the power with which it was invested to promote and perpetuate true Americanism in the State.

A majority of the members of that Convention immediately convened, organized and appointed the undersigned a Committee to prepare an address to the people of the State, and to call a Convention of true Americans agreeing with them in principle, and, like them, set against the stander of their party to a formidable party that has often combined with elements at war with itself to crush out Americanism, and in all its history has been strong in its opposition to the principles and policy of Americans to take such action as the exigency of the case demands, the said Convention to meet in the City of Rochester on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned, in pursuance of their appointment, hereby invite true North Americans in each Assembly District in the State, who concur in the above, to send two delegates to the Convention so appointed. The time is short, act promptly. The address will be issued on Saturday.

F. W. WALKER, C. EDWARDS LESTER,
EPENETUS WALKER, WM. A. VEER,
H. U. THOMPSON.

Syracuse, Sept. 17, 1856.

The several County Chiefs of the A. L. in the State, appointed in aid of the undersigned, are notified to meet in State Grand Council, at the place and date above mentioned. F. WM. WALKER, State G. Chief.

☞ **Every Dwelling-House Should Have Mathewson's Patent Weather Strip** on its DOORS AND FRENCH WINDOWS.

They are a perfect prevention to the ingress of wind, dust and rain, besides being highly ornamental. Can be applied to any door or window in a few minutes, at a trifling expense.

Rooms at COLT & WHITTELSEY'S GAS FIXTURE SHOW-ROOMS, No. 263 Broadway, corner 21st-st. Call and see them.

☞ **Only $4 a Pair for best Calf French Boots**, with patent spring shanks, made to order, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Stout Boots, $4; double-soled water-proof, $4 50; best French patent leather Boots, $5 to $6; gents' gaiters and shoes, every style, equally low. A saving of 25 to 50 per cent in your boot bills at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st. A good assortment constantly on hand.

☞ **Certificate for Thursday.—Barnum's Museum.—Presidential Test Votes.**—The subscribers, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the balloting of the adult visitors who voted this day at the Museum, stood as follows:

[Only one vote was received with each purchased ticket, and none except paying adult visitors were permitted to vote.]

For Fillmore in each hundred votes.....28
For Buchanan in each hundred votes.....22
For Fremont in each hundred votes.....50

JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,
H. D. BUTLER, } Proprietors of
A. ROBERTS, } Barnum's Museum.
W. DAVIDSON, } Ticket Receivers.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

☞ **A Aid for Kansas.**—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will speak for Kansas THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Broadway Tabernacle. The galleries will be reserved for the ladies until that hour. Admittance free. THADDEUS HYATT, Chairman.

☞ **To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Artificers.**—Best cognac oil, beverage and essences of all liquors known, requiring addition of spirits; colorings for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, fireworks, glass-making, ambrotypists, electrotyping, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, saleratus, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Ladd's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, combs, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 95 Nassau-st.

☞ **Ah! Costar's Exterminator** is the only article that effectually clears, without danger or stench, Rats, Croton Bugs, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of Moths, Mosquitoes, Bed-Bugs, and all insects, and Costar's Bed-Bug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna.**—This is a new preparation, in favor with many physician as an anti-bilious cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy for children; used largely in place of castor-oil. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 96 John-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will deliver an address THIS (Friday) EVENING on *Congregational Singing and Church Music*, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., between Hester and Walker sts. The public cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS with excellent City reference, one as cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Makes bread and biscuit. Understands meats and poultry. Wages $7 to $8 a month. The other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Is fond of children. Does up her washing in the neatest style. Twelve months in her last place in the City. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook also understands baking and pastry; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to either city or country in a private family; is capable of taking care of a dairy if required. Good City references can be given. Can be seen for two days No 219 6th-av., cor. of 14th-st., at the dry good store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT coachman and farmer, he is a good and careful driver, has the best of testimonials from his last place; he is from the South, is sober and attentive to his business; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Address M. C., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EFFICIENT (highly recommended) Protestant German girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; are not afraid to work, and willing to please their employers. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as an experienced cook. Has lived eight years in one family. Call at No. 492 6th-av. between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a nice colored girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A PERSON WHO CAN INFLUENCE A large amount of first-class trade, is open for an engagement in a first-class dry goods jobbing house. Address W. C. E., Box No. 1,635 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PERson, capable of instructing children in the lower branches of education, in a family near the City, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply without the best reference as to capacity and character. Address Box 2,150 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FRENCH family, (from Paris,) living in a brown-stone house, would let to a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, three furnished rooms on the second floor, with board. A good opportunity to learn the French language. Apply at No. 38 West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPERior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Inquire at this office. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SECOND-STORY room and bedroom, to be let together or separately. The house is new, and one of a brown-stone block. Location both convenient and pleasant. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY wishes board for herself and daughter, 12 years of age, for the Fall and Winter, with some respectable family. Terms about $6 per week. Will furnish her room if required. References exchanged. Address A. M. F., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OCCUpied with literary studies, wishes a furnished single room and board in a plain and quiet family, where there are no other or very few boarders; above Houston-st. preferred. Address, stating terms and location, C. H. A., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A lady, in a plain private family, or with a widow lady preferred, where there are no other boarders. Terms not to exceed $3 per week. No references required or given. Address M. W. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

COLLINS HOTEL.—MESSRS. ROBINSON & BLAKE, the present proprietors of this private house, make every effort to please and accommodate their guests, whether permanent or transient. No house of entertainment in New-York is more eligibly situated than the Collins. It is at the foot of Canal-st., and commands an extended view of the Hudson river, the Bay and the Narrows.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT Musician, wishes to procure board in a respectable private American family, where he may have the opportunity to teach music. Address to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where references will be given and required.

FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, and also smaller rooms, with or without board; situation not surpassed for airiness and agreeable access. No. 5 University-place, close to Washington-square.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD may be had at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, 2 CONductors, 2 hookkeepers, 3 clerks, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 haggagemen, 2 hrakemen, 2 firemen, 2 porters, men on steamers and railroads, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, and 3 boys for trades and stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Corps will be held at Head Quarters, H. E. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock N. B.—Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
Wm. Taylor, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Central Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will hold a rallying meeting at their large hall in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Massachusetts, and Col. E. L. Snow, of New-York, will address the meeting. Glee singing by the Mustang Minstrels. Seats will be reserved for the ladies.
THOS. W. FIELD, President.
Geo. Fisher, S. D. Higginbotam, } Secretaries.

AMERICAN CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER, Sept. 23.—Excursion tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at Chambers and 31st sts. Stations, Hudson River Railroad, or at the office of N. Y. Central Railroad Co., No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

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More Strictes for Disunion—Letter from Senator Slidell.

Senator SLIDELL, the man who proposed to abolish the laws prohibiting the Slave Trade, has addressed a long letter to the Louisiana Central Committee, which closes as follows:

But, while thus confident of the success of our ticket, we should not shrink from contemplating the possible contingency of the election of FREMONT, and should prepare ourselves for such a result. No one can value more highly than I do the innumerable advantages and blessings of the Union—but it must be Union under the Constitution—the Union of States, equally sovereign, with equal participation in every right and privilege.

It is but within the last two years that I have permitted myself to think of the possibility of its dissolution; and, until the nomination of FREMONT, I have looked at it but in the distant future. Now it presents itself as a question which we may be called upon to decide, in all its dread reality, in a few short months. *Should Fremont be elected, I shall be satisfied that a majority of the people of the Free States entertain towards us feelings that render the idea of living with them on terms of equality hopeless.*

The issues presented by his nomination, the antecedents of those who brought him forward, the opinions and purposes avowed by every speaker at every meeting of his party, are such that *no Southern man would dare to incur the infamy and odium of accepting office under him. The whole machine of Government in the Southern States must be stopped* unless Northern men can be found bold enough to come among us and undertake the collection of the revenue and the execution of the laws of a Government from which we shall be practically excluded.

Such aggression on our rights, if submitted to, will lead to new and more aggravated attacks, and we shall, after a protracted struggle, at last be obliged to choose between the alternatives of unqualified vassalage or separation. But in such a struggle not only will the proud spirit that now animates us have been impaired, but we will have lost allies that an earlier, open resistance would have rallied to our support. *I do not hesitate to declare that if Col. Fremont be elected, the Union cannot and ought not to be preserved.*

WHAT PARTICULAR COURSE SHOULD BE PURSUED I AM NOT PREPARED TO SAY. In so fearful a contingency I should be unwilling to act without some definite manifestation of the will of my State. This can only be given through the Legislature, or, if time allowed, by a Convention of the people, called by the Legislature. Whatever be the mandate of Louisiana, I shall be prepared to carry it out in letter and in spirit. JOHN SLIDELL.

James S. Hoge, Esq.

Crisis for Quarter—The Handwriting Becoming Visible.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

The ball of Democracy has tolled the death of that once formidable and unconquerable party in Maine; and it has also told the Democracy of the South that they have no longer any "natural allies" at the North, upon whom to rely in the hour of danger, trial and tribulation. Iowa has gone, Maine has gone, New-Hampshire, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and *even Pennsylvania are going.* Yes, just as sure as the day of trial shall come, is it, in my judgment, *that the electoral votes of each of these States will be cast for either* FILLMORE *or* FREMONT, and it is now for the *South* to say which of these two candidates shall occupy the Presidential seat for the next four years. It is for the South to say whether we shall have a national man, a true man, a tried man, a man of wisdom at the head of the Government, or an obscure political adventurer, without experience, without wisdom, and the representative of fanaticism and sectionalism.

The South cannot elect Mr. BUCHANAN; she can elect Mr. FILLMORE, or she can cause the election of FREMONT; and it now becomes a serious and momentous question, what she will do.

I did not hear Mr. COBB, of your State, make the remark, but I have been told that he said here, some time ago, *that he should look to the elections in Iowa and Maine, two old Democratic strongholds, as decerning Mr. Buchanan's chances; that if the Republicans carried those two States, he should look upon the result as a desperate one for Mr. B.* Whether he said this or not, he might have done so with entire propriety, for the loss of those States by the sweeping majority by which they have been carried, shows that there is no reliance to be placed in any of their Northern strongholds; ne, *not even in Pennsylvania.*

Scandalous Conduct of a British Minister.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

LIMA, Peru, Friday, July 11, 1856.

There is here a great deal of town talk about the indecorous and ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. SULLIVAN, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister to Peru. It is truly distressing to see a person commanding such a high position in society indulging in all kinds of vices, especially that of drunkenness and scandal in the public street. It is not long since Mr. S. caused an uproar in the street, about the hour of 10 o'clock P. M., by firing his revolver upon some harmless cows, causing a rousing in the corral of a neighboring house, astonishing them, most likely, as Don Quixote did the windmills; but incensed by not being able to hit his mark with powder and ball, he went with his servants below said assaulted the house, beating a poor old Spanish woman nearly to death. Until to-day the starving outraged could get no redress, through the impunity of the authorities. On the contrary, the poor Chilly were deterred from again bringing their cows to their house, thus depriving them from obtaining their honest livelihood, which they did before, supporting a large family. It is painful to see a man like SULLIVAN (the same that was cowhided here by our Valparaiso Consul, when on his way to Chili, for insults to his wife, an American lady) abusing the power which he has, as a representative of a great nation. At times we hear loud outcries against his inefficiency and grossly immoral conduct. Yours, J.

Passengers List in the Nautilus.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writing from Brazos Santiago on the 17th inst. says: I find you have published the names of some of the passengers on board the *Nautilus*, but name only three from this place. I have sent the names of several others who left Brazos in her for your city:

Mr. Scharschmidt, from Matamoros, a native of Bremen; Mr. Ainsworth and lady, from Brownsville; John Wells, of Brazos Santiago; Capt. A. Rosky, mouth of the Rio Grande; Wm. Dean of New-Orleans; Rev. Father Verdett, of Brownsville; A. Marsh and W. E. Muir, of New-Orleans, Steamboat Inspectors; Andrew Mayhew, a policeman of New-Orleans; Powell Thompson, son of Capt. Thompson; Reuben, an orphan boy, run on the boat; George, (boy,) son of one of the crew; Antonio Guerra; Ulises Medrana; Schraeder, of New-Orleans, owner of the cattle on board; Francis Zamera; Mathias Langoria; H. Hunter, Wm. Krause, Mr. Come and lady, P. Dougherty, Couch, Tresser, Boyd, O'Grady, Cahill, discharged soldiers whose term of service had expired; Numa Perilliat, of the firm of N. Perilliat & Co., of New-Orleans. There were several others, whose names I cannot recollect, I think ten or fifteen in number.

THE SHAKERS.—The number of Shaker Societies now in this country is eighteen, located in seven different States. There are none in any foreign country. The denomination was founded through the instrumentality of a female, ANN LEE, who was born in 1736. She was introduced, as she believed, into the spirit world, and received communications from Christ and others, from whom she received instructions in regard to the principles of the dispensations which should be introduced in. The Shakers hold that there have been three dispensations of God to man—the first beginning with Adam and extending to Abraham; the second from Abraham to Jesus; the third from Jesus to Ann Lee; and the fourth from ANN LEE to the present time. The first society was established in 1787, at Watervliet, near this city.—*Albany Argus.*

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TO
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BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a large house, No. 135 Wooster-st., desire to let, with breakfast, a superior suit of well-furnished rooms on the second floor; also, two single front rooms on third floor, to single gentlemen of high respectability; cleanliness strictly observed. References required.

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BOARD WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH a room with partial board (or full board if dinner at 6 o'clock) in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Gas desired, also fire in the evening when the weather requires. Location below 14th-st. Address R. & F., *Daily Times* office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. Best City references given and required.

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WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S, CHELSEA Iron Works, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE,
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First Exhibition on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and continuing in this way, until further notice, every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their regular Fall Exhibition of Flowers and Fruits at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., commencing at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and continuing until FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 10 P. M. An address will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, by GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. Admittance, to non-members, 25 cents. A band of music will be in attendance each evening.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THIRTEENTH WARD GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM, FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE KANSAS, AND FREMONT.—A meeting of the Republican Association of the XIIIth Ward will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the meeting will be addressed by Messrs. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, J. C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, and WM. JONES, Jr.; the celebrated vocalists Messrs. Cook, McDONOUGH, and SPOFFORD will be present, and favor the meeting with their favorite campaign songs. All persons desirous of joining in the cause of freedom are respectfully invited to attend and enroll their names as members of the Association. In accordance with the resolutions passed by the several Republican Associations of this City, all persons neglecting to sign the roll one week previous to the election of Delegates to the several County Conventions, will be debarred from voting for the same. By order of the President,
EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJ. C. DEAN, } Secretaries.
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Will commence his Winter Lessons, at his rooms, No. 718 Broadway, on Monday Instant, Sept. 15. The Course of Instruction, on the Pianoforte and Theoretical Course of Harmony, will be given on the plan of the Conservatory of Paris. The pupils will be divided into classes of eight each. The Course will comprise eight lessons, of two hours each; the first hour will be devoted to the study and performance of some symphonic masterpiece of the great composers, carefully transcribed for eight pianos; the second hour will be devoted to individual instruction, each pupil in turn playing some brilliant piece by a modern piano composer.

This plan has proved the most successful of any yet attempted in the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost universally adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the advantage of the instruction given to the others, and a general interest, and spirit of emulation is obtained which can follow no other course of instruction.

Persons wishing to take advantage of this Course will please make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify the pupils according to their proficiency. He will thus be enabled to take players less advanced than he has heretofore received, which will obviate the necessity of rejecting many who applied last season.

Terms of the Course, $60.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.

TERMS:

Twelve Lessons of one hour.....$20
Twelve Lessons of half an hour.....30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms,
No. 766 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing, in the three branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 155 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young Ladies, Nos. 33 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of C. SHEPARD, No. 153 Fulton-st.; HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN the Collegiate School, (Now in its 36th year of successful operation,) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 23d-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS.—NO. 250 WEST 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 318 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INStitute, No. 318 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 300 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 18th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A CARD.—MR. E. J. DAY WOULD INFORM HIS pupils and others that he will resume his profession on Thursday, the 18th. Instruction given on the pianoforte, organ and in singing. Residence No. 130 Prince-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 337 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOR—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, WILL reopen her Day and Boarding School for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archæology*.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 50 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will open, after the Summer vacation, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION. [illegible] ST. [illegible] Professor of Languages, No. 19 Broadway.

GEO. S. BARNES'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the Schoolrooms, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 3. Circulars, with [illegible] obtained of Messrs. [illegible] of JAS. H. WITBECK, [illegible]

FRENCH [illegible] Day School for [illegible] Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st

...N SALES.

...ANTHRACITE COAL LAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
...ON THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold in one lot, by order of the Trustees of the ...
...NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
...BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
...Interest from 21 August, at 6½ per £.
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes.
By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE CO.,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 M. in pursuance of the by-laws, for the annual election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A general attendance is requested. The transfer books will be closed from this date, until further notice. Dated 12th Sept. 1856. JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

INSURANCE.

NEW WORLD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscriptions to the capital stock ($300,000) of this Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at the office No. 35 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings.
IRA SMITH,
GABRIEL MEAD,
THOMAS A. EMMET,
} Commissioners.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from pier foot of Jay-st., north side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.
The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.
Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 45
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.
The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

SEPT., 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 18. 6¼ A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 18. 10½ A.M.
Friday, Sept. 19... 7 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 19... 11 A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 20. 11¼ A.M.	Monday, Sept. 22... 8½ A.M.
Monday, Sept. 22.. 3 P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23.. 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24. 11¾ A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24. 3½ P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 25. 12¾ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 25. 4½ P.M.
Friday, Sept. 26.... 7 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 26.... 3 P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 27... 8 P.M.	Monday, Sept. 29... 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 30... 8¾ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30... 8¾ P.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, Sept. 16...3 P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16...8 A.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17.3 P.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17.8 A.M.
Thursday, Sept. 18..3½ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 18..9 A.M.
Friday, Sept. 19....4 P.M.	Friday, Sept. 19....9 A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 20. 12 M.	Monday, Sept. 22...9 A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23. 10½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23...3 P.M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SEVEN HOURS SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHern Railroad Company's splendid steamers WESTERN METROPOLIS, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, L. D. GOLDSMITH, Commander, form a daily line between Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving Buffalo on the arrival of the Morning Express Trains from New-York, connecting at Cleveland with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads, to Chicago and places West and Southwest. Unequaled for safety, speed, comfort and time. For passage and freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, SING SING, NYACK, TARRYTOWN AND YONKERS.—The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. FROST, will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING at 8¾ o'clock, landing at Hylers, Hastings, Dohh's Ferry, Irvington and Rockland Lake, touching at Amos-st. each way. Returning, leaves Haverstraw at 1 P. M., stopping at the above places, and arriving in New-York at 5 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L.I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POER, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 202 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—BY improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 103 Washington-st.

W. SILLIMAN'S LAW OFFICE IS AT No. 67 Chatham-st., over the Chatham Bank.

...LROADS.

...SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.
...HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY LINES FOR PASSENGER TRAVEL.
Passengers for Saratoga, Ballston, Schuylerville, Lake George and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:05 P. M.; also at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Poughkeepsie for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Express, Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, and the Company's splendid inside Saloon Steamers to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The EXPRESS Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.
5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above,
2:20 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.
We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Cresmen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.
Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Brooms and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 2 A. M. and 6 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; 83; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($8 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, AND STEAMBOATS ON THE SOUND.
RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.* J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FARMERS' BANK, of Attica, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 15, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 27th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS WISHING TO engage in a first-rate cash business; can hear of or purchase such with all necessary tools to work with, that will pay a t least from $5 to $8 per day on the sales of $36, which includes rent, power, wages and the keeping of a span of horses; also, all the materials or stock. A better chance is seldom met with, as this business can in a short time be made to pay double the above amount per day with proper attention. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Screw Bolt Manufactory, No. 129 Amos-st., New-York, before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 Grove-st.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED Coal Business, with or without stock; feed store attached. Inquire on the premises, 9th-av. and 45th-st.

$1.000.—A YOUNG MAN CAN BUY AN excellent paying business for the above amount, by addressing J. B., *Times* Office.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 490 Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

...

...Government Steamers, and the Mail Steamers of the Collins Line, for ... speed, and their accommodations for passengers, are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Sailing from New-York to Liverpool, ... In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $90 guineas. An experienced surgeon attends each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ... of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7.....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21.....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.....1856	

For freight or passage, apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston...Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FELTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No Freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK..Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ATLANTIC, ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The Steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11.
NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA will sail from Boston for Liverpool direct, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. Passage money: First class, $110. Second class, $60. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid steamship TEXAS, 1,600 tons burden, will sail from Pier No. 35, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to
THOS. A. WITTNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship TENNESSEE will sail Oct. 5, to connect with steamship ORIZABA on the Pacific, and the TEXAS will sail again Oct. 24.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKER, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasanteet and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid Steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, from pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamer KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-Rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each		$20 00 to $100 00	
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle		2 50 to	30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c		2 50 to	25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains		9 00 to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings		2 50 to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets		7 00 to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings		75 cents to	6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings		3 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings		2 00 to	26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles		2 50 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals		1 50 to	85 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils		3 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils		1 00 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies		1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces		2 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs		2 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses		1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses		9 00 to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles		37 cents to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Gold Detached Levers for ladies.....$35 to $50
Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies.....100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches.....150 to 200
Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & GO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 626 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND ... greenhouse fitter, has a ... of Nos. 86 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

...

...Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH-STREET from the East side of the Fifth-av. and from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to Statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of Fifty-ninth-st. from the Second-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-

...Congress.
...fully in the field in his
...Districts of this City. In the
...as stated yesterday, Hon. DANIEL
... and Gen. WALKER (Anti-Wood)
...ations as regards the nomination. We
...Gen. WALKER will run as a candi-
...he obtains a party nomination or not.
...W. PELTON (North American) is the present
...and has well represented the interests of the
...Washington. He will probably be renomi-
...The South American Convention, at a recent
...could not agree upon a candidate, and ad-
...until October.

...*Fourth District*, Hon. JOHN KELLY, the pre-
...sent member, was renominated by acclamation. The
...of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and
...Wards, and a Democratic nomination is
...Mr. KELLY is an Irishman,
...formerly Alderman of the Four-
...Congress he has been a steady ad-
...Buffan party, except on one
...to voted for an investigation into the
..., a countryman. He opposed an
...the Sumner outrage.

...as their efforts would be useless,
...much fight in this District.

...*District* is composed of the Seventh and
...Wards of this City and of the City of Wil-
...Hon. WM. B. MACLAY was unanimously
...We believe he is a Wood-ite. He is a
...of the New-York University, a lawyer by
..., and represented the former Fourth District
...in the XXXIth Congress. It is said that an opposition
...will be nominated in Williamsburg. Hon.
..., Worcester, (South American,) by the aid of
...the President and the Senate was enabled
...the Sumner Bill without the Free-Kansas pro-
...the present member from this District. He
...renominated.

...*District*, comprising the Eleventh,
...and Seventeenth Wards, Hon. JOHN
..., the present member, was on the first
...unanimously nominated, hnt he peremptorily
...declined the honor. This was all understood before
...hand, as he could never be reelected. He was sent
...to his present post by K. N. and Anti-Nebraska
...votes, but has steadily been on the Administration
...side, voting for AITKEN as Speaker, and for all the
...Presidency measures. JOHN COCHRANE, (Anti-Wood,)
...the Hero of the Port, was afterwards unanimously
...nominated. He was very badly beaten six years
...ago while running for the same position. The South
...American candidate in this District is ARAS G.
...WARNAKUS, Esq., who represented the Seventeenth
...Ward in the Assembly in 1853. The Republicans
...are urging the nomination upon WM. CURTIS NOYES,
...Esq., who, if he will accept it, will doubtlessly be
...elected.

...*Seventh District*, Gen. ELIJAH WARD (Wood-
...ite) was nominated by one Convention, and Recorder
...JOHN M. SCOTT (Anti-Wood) by another. The Demi-
...crats thus in the same situation as the South
...Americans, whose Convention nominated JOHN
...HASKINS, Initiating Deputy of the Order, whereupon
...a bolting Convention nominated Hon. GEO. BRIGGS,
...who has formerly served two terms in Congress.
...Aldermen YOERRIS and ISAAC DAYTON, Esq., are
...spoken of as the Republican candidates. The Dis-
...trict is now represented by Hon. TIMOTHY CHILDS,
...and either it is not represented at all, as this gentle-
...man has not been able to attend the session in
...Washington, although he has drawn his salary and
...mileage, although he has drawn his salary and
...mileage.

...*Eighth District* the Democratic Convention
...balloted four times, but without success. The follow-
...ing was the result:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
...Herrick....	19	15	14	14
...Jackson....	7	7	7	7
...F. Clark....	8	8	9	10
...ing.....	10	4	5	4

...No candidate having a majority, the Convention ad-
...journed until Tuesday. SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., will
...probably be the South American candidate, while
...Hon. AMASA WAKEMAN, the present able and true
...member, will most likely be renominated by the Re-
...publicans and North Americans.

...Our readers have thus heard who are or will be the
...candidates; it remains to be seen who will be elected.

The Book Publishers Visit the Next President—Speech of John C. Fremont.

After the announcement of the vote, exhibiting the Presidential preferences of the members of the Book Publishers' Association who are now attending the "Trade Sale" in New-York, from all parts of the country, it is not surprising that the desire should have been general among them to visit their favorite candidate. That such a visit should be made, was taken for granted "from the start," and finally yesterday was decided upon as the day. At 12 o'clock the sale at LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.'s was suspended, and the publishers and dealers, to the number of nearly three hundred, formed in procession and proceeded to the City residence of Col. FREMONT. Arriving at the door they received a polite invitation to enter, and were soon in the presence of our next President. When the customary formalities of introduction had been concluded,

Mr. G. W. ELLIS, formerly an old-line Democrat from Dayton, Ohio, and now a thorough-going Fremonter, from Davenport, Iowa, addressed the Colonel as follows:

Colonel FREMONT: These gentlemen, my friends and booksellers from different parts of the country, take you cordially by the hand. We are not only your political friends, but, being also your personal friends, have taken the liberty to call upon you and congratulate you, as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party of the American Union—a party which, we firmly believe, under God, is destined to achieve a moral and political revolution in November next, only equal to that which made us a nation. [Applause.] It is not simply as a politician that we feel an interest in your welfare.

As Booksellers we have all known you by your writings. [Applause.] We are familar with your history as the great pioneer of the Western World; and we trust that the singleness of purpose and energy of character which have heretofore characterized you will be manifested in your administration of National affairs when the American people have placed you in the Presidential Chair. [Applause.] Sir, I hope, on the 4th of March next, to stand beside you and hear you deliver a true Republican Inaugural Address. [Applause.]

When the applause had subsided, Colonel FREMONT, with a refreshing modesty, responded as follows:

COL. FREMONT'S RESPONSE.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for this opportunity to make your acquaintance; I trust to have opportunities hereafter of improving it. (Applause.) It seems to be a distinguishing feature in this great movement of the people to regenerate the Government that throughout the country the men who are most immediately engaged in elevating and directing our social progress, are actively and cordially at work with us. Almost daily we have startling evidences that the heart of the entire people is in this movement, and your visit of to day is one of the most agreeable of those indications. (Applause.)

In this connection it is full of promise and encouragement, and I therefore return you my sincere thanks for the trouble you have taken to make this open expression of your sympathies for the cause. I am glad of this occasion to say, that it is a signal gratification to find that in the stand we have taken to maintain the integrity of our political Republic we are to have the warm support of the republic of letters, in which the first must always hope to find its perpetuity. [Applause.] It is not difficult to see that you are fully prepared to give a more emphatic expression to your sympathies in November next. [Applause.] There was a law of old Athens which you gentlemen will especially remember, that decreed capital punishment to those who had failed to exercise it. It is very clear that none of you would be obnoxious to this law next November. [Applause.]

When he had ceased speaking, there was a renewal of congratulations, and after nearly an hour spent in pleasant conversation, the Publishers and Sellers retired.

The following States were represented on the occasion: Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, California, Illinois, New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Kentucky, Maine, Iowa and Missouri.

Previous to retiring, the visitors expressed a desire to see the sword presented to him by South Carolina, and the other swords and medals presented to him by various individuals and nations, as tokens of their appreciation of his services. These were examined with great pleasure, and the occasion, altogether, was one of gratification to all.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1050, 834½ [illegible], 1207, 1272, 1640, 1641, 1642, 465, 2142, 2043, [illegible], 2140, 2064, 1964, 2062, 2063, 789, 817, 353.

[Advertisement.]

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Quality, pronounced unequalled and Imperial gallon jar. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the United States.

[illegible] WHAT A SENSATION GIRL!

"What a beautiful girl that would be if it were not for that blotches on her face!" exclaims one who is really sorry for the young woman's misfortune. Why does she not expel the cause from her blood and become as lively as nature designed her? It is easy enough. Only let her try IODINE WATER.

"What a magnificent woman!" adds another enthusiast. "What a queenly form! What a graceful figure! What an angelic face! Did you say she had the King's Evil? Horrible disease! She will never do for a wife and a mother." And yet it can be thoroughly eradicated from the system by the use of IODINE WATER.

"Noble young man!" says a third. "Brave, generous, full of genius, eloquent, and accomplished, the hearts of his parents are bound up in his existence! Yet look at his cheek. Do you see the hectic flush? Hark to his hollow cough! Yes, he is on his way to the grave with confirmed consumption. For Heaven's sake do not suffer him to die so young, so promising!" There is but one remedy—it is unfailing, however—and that is IODINE WATER.

IODINE WATER is only prepared by Dr. HENRY ANDERS, and sold by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, Nos. 882 Broadway, New-York, and No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs are unsurpassed.

GURNEY'S plain Photographs are perfect gems.

GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes were never equaled.

GURNEY'S establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment.

GURNEY has *not* removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY'S Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WHICH ARE KNOWN.—PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 585 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries, and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited. Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,

Late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken, by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

W. H. DISBROW'S

RIDING ACADEMY,

Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street,

Is now open, day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE RECEPTION EVENINGS

Commence on Saturday, the 20th inst

[Advertisement.]

☞ A superb photographic Portrait of GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent Banker, has just been added to the collection of

M. B. BRADY,

No. 359 Broadway,

Over Thompsou's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

CLEAR THE WAY.—KNOX, the famous Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is out with his Fall fashion, which, like all his former productions, is an exquisite specimen of artistic skill and general good taste. This Fall hat has already becoma not only popular, but the rage, with the leaders of fashion, and therefore it behooves every one desirous of being considered as a citizen of taste to patronize KNOX'S Fall fashion.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great cure for female complaints will be found in HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union, if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We do not hesitate to say that there are no PEN and PENCILS made that equal in any particular the celebrated "Lownds' Patent." It is a most complete pocket companion, and every wise person in want of a good article of this kind, in gold or silver, should call on WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great is the excitement to see the voting for the Presidency at Barnum's Museum. The ladies alone put in 1,200 votes yesterday, and mostly for FREMONT and for FILLMORE. To-day the voting will be continued as usual. That admirable and amusing drama, "Giraldi," is played this evening. "Shooting the Moon," &c., are given this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.—PIESSE & LUBIN.—Frangipanni Perfume, from the Holy City, the best and most lasting perfume ever introduced. Wedding and the sportsman's perfumery can be had at No. 899 Broadway.

GEO. E. INGEE & Co.,
Family Chemists, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most beautiful entertainment is to be given at this house to-night. MILNER'S exciting drama of "Imogine," the new pantomime of "Punch," and the spectacle of the "Fairy Spell" are to be performed, with interspersed songs and dances. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on Monday. Look out for it.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeepers. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. ROBERT DAVIS,

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

[illegible] will find a visit to the Panorama of Chimney Sweeping, by FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, both pleasant and profitable. Rooms always open this Week. Prof. FOWLER gives chirts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Remsen Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

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☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

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MANSFIELD—SERVOSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, HENRY MANSFIELD, of Peoria, Illinois, to ISABELLA FLEMING, daughter of Thomas L. Servoss, of New-York, and grand-daughter of the late John Pintard, LL. D.

COX—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. J. H. Price, Mr. JOSEPH COX, of New-York, to Miss SARAH B., daughter of the late Gershom B. Smith, of Norwalk Island, Conn.

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HATE—FORKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. S. W. Ilfillard, at the residence of the bride's parents, Washington-av., Brooklyn, Rev. JOHN L. HAYS, of the N. J. Conference of the M. E. Church, to Miss SARAH B. FORKER, of Brooklyn.

ENEAS—STEDWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Edmund Jaynes, Mr. JOSEPH ENEAS to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of Allen Stedwell, Esq.

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MESEROLE—MONTFORT.—At Hopewell, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. Polhemus, D. D., ADRIAN MESEROLE, of Green Point, L. I., to MARY O., daughter of Jacob Montfort, of the former place.

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CARNOCHAN—MORRIS.—At Fair Lawn, near Belleville, New-Jersey, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, J. N. CARNOCHAN, M. D., to ESTELLE, daughter of Major William W. Morris, U. S. A.

DIED.

MOSER.—The funeral of Alderman SAMUEL H. MOSER will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DRINKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, JOHN E., son of John and Phœbe Drinker, aged 22 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 65 North Moore-st., on Friday, Sept. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Jersey City Ferry.

BARRET.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, THOS. BARRET, aged 60 years.

The subject of this notice occupied the position of porter in one of our large mercantile houses for nearly twenty years, and during that time was noted for his strict attention to, and faithful performance of, his duties. His character was without a blemish, and worthy the emulation of those occupying a higher station. He was also a member of one of the charitable Temperance Associations in this City. And now that he has gone to his final resting place, we have no fear, but his Maker shall call upon him to render an account of his stewardship, but that He will say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." G.

FREEBORN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, of consumption, ELLEN FREEBORN, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 13 Thompson-st.

HOOK.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, THOMAS HOOK, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of Wm. Van Wagenen, No. 115 West 14th-st.

GRIFFITHS.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of Geo. W. and Catherine S. Griffiths, aged 10 months and 15 days.

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HAVENS.—At Shelter Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, HENRY T. HAVENS, formerly a merchant in New-York, in the 74th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, this (Thursday) morning for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 18.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	93½	50	Erie Railroad	...s30 62½
4,000	do.	93	400	do.	...s60 62¾
1,000	Virginia 6s.	92½	100	do.	...s4m 62
10,000	Miss. St. 6s	b60 87¾	60	do.	...s3 62½
17,000	do.	b3 87¾	700	do.	...s3 62¾
1,000	E.R. Con. bs., '71	86½	200	do.	...s60 62½
10,000	do.	86½	500	do.	...s3 62¾
1,000	E. R. bds., '75	94½	200	do.	...s10 62¾
2,000	Il. R. R. 1st mge	98½	50	do.	...s30 63¾
19,000	Ill. C'l R. B'ds	s3 94¾	800	do.	...b3 63½
5,000	do.	s10 94¾	350	do.	...63¾
10,000	do.	c 94¾	400	do.	...b60 63
7,500	do.	s3 94¾	250	do.	...b30 63¾
4,000	Ill. F'd B'ds w.p.	104	100	do.	...b10 63¾
5	Imp'rs & Trdrs Bk.	105	100	do.	...s3 63½
5	Park Bank.	100	200	do.	...b4 63¾
15	Del. & Had. C'l Co.	124	200	do.	...62¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	95¾	200	do.	...s60 63
100	do.	b30 95¾	250	do.	...s3 63½
10	do.	96	100	do.	...b10 63¾
6	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	87	500	do.	...b3 63¾
300	do.	s60 86¾	200	do.	...s3 63¾
100	do.	b30 87	300	do.	...b10 63¾
50	do.	s30 86¾	50	do.	...b20 63¾
150	do.	s3 87	300	do.	...s3 63¾
100	do.	b20 87½	200	do.	...c 63¾
600	Mich. Cent. RR.	s90 92¾	550	do.	...s10 63½
100	do.	b3 92¾	50	do.	...b30 63½
9	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110	200	do.	...s10 63
50	do.	b60 110½	113	do.	...63
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 78¾	650	do.	...63¼
150	do.	s10 78¾	400	do.	...s3 63½
400	do.	s10 78¾	800	Reading R. R.	...s3 86¾
25	do.	78¾	200	do.	...86¾
500	do.	s3 78¾	900	do.	...b3 86¾
300	do.	78¾	100	do.	...s10 86¾
400	do.	78¾	600	do.	...b4 86¾
300	do.	s60 78¾	100	do.	...s60 86¾
350	do.	b10 78¾	15	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	...c 91
400	do.	s10 78¾	145	do.	...s3 91¼
100	do.	b30 78¾	100	do.	...91¾
55	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	97¼	10	Panama Railroad	...91¼
50	do.	b30 97¾	200	do.	...91¾
100	do.	b60 97¼	50	do.	...b10 91¾
100	do.	97¼	250	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b4m 62
50	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	66¾	350	do.	...b30 60½
100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	b60 117½	50	do.	...s3 60
525	do.	117	100	do.	...b30 60¼
50	do.	b3 117½	400	do.	...60
50	M. & La Crosse R.	b60 72	200	do.	...b90 61
50	do.	b3 71	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	...17½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	N. J. Central R. R., 1st mort. and int.	93¾
$4,000	Lafayette & Indianapolis R., 1st m. & int.	65
$15,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R. R., 7s, and int.	73
$3,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R., 1st mort. & int.	87
$10,000	Hartford City 6s, and int.	98
100	shares Galena and Chicago Union R. R.	108¾
113	shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.	69½
100	shares Lafarge Insurance Co.	71
20	shares Lenox Insurance Co.	105
10	shares Empire City Insurance Co.	120
50	shares Excelsior Insurance Co.	108¾@109
60	shares Pacific Insurance Co.	134
200	shares Ocean Bank.	92¾@92¾
130	shares Grocers' Bank.	107¾

Mr. S. DRAPER'S semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Friday) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	s3 94¼	57	Mil. & LaCr. R. R.	71
10	Metropolitan Bank.	107½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	92¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10 18	200	Erie Railroad	63¾
100	do.	s10 18½	250	do.	h10 63¾
471	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87½	200	do.	s3 63½
100	do.	b60 87¾	100	do.	b60 63¾
200	Reading R. R.	s4 86¾	700	do.	s3 63¾
100	do.	b4 86¾	100	do.	b60 63¾
100	do.	b60 87	100	do.	b60 63¾
50	Mi. So. & N. Ia. R.	b3. 91	100	do.	s90 63
50	do.	91¼	5	do.	63
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300	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s3 78¾	100	do.	s60 63
300	do.	s10 78¾	100	do.	s10 63½
50	do.	78¾	40	do.	63½
15	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78			

THURSDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Foreign accounts by the steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool Sept. 6, received this morning, are only two days later than the previous advices by the *Arabia*, at Boston. The Cotton trade had further improved, the sales of the entire week footing up 84,000 bales at an improvement of a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny, mostly to the regular trade who feel encouraged by the result of the English harvest. The Funds were ¼ ₱ cent. higher. Money 4¼ to 4½ ₱ cent. No change in the Bank terms. The statement of the week, ending August 30, shows a loss of about £245,000 in Bullion. The French Bourse ruled steady; the Rente 70.80. Flour and Wheat are quoted at a further concession in prices for the two days; the feeling in the market at Liverpool on Friday, amounting almost to a panic. Indian Corn, though not sustained in price, continued in fair demand. The steamer brings rather encouraging letters in regard to American Stocks. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE and Messrs. BENSON & Co., address their English customers at considerable length on the progress of the Illinois Central. The circular of the former, based on the Statements of the Chairman, Mr. HOWLAND and WELLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, both pleasant and profitable. Rooms always open this Week. Prof. FOWLER gives chirts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

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100	do.	b3 92¾	50	do.	...b30 63½
9	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110	200	do.	...s10 63
50	do.	b60 110½	113	do.	...63
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 78¾	650	do.	...63¼
150	do.	s10 78¾	400	do.	...s3 63½
400

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1562. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

interesting document was ... from England: it is a ... the evidence for the defence in the ... Fremont, being the copy of deposi... Commissioners under the authority ... Court of Common Pleas, London, in 1852. It will be remembered that Colonel Fremont was arrested in London on account of debts contracted in California. The defence was, that these debts were contracted on account of the United States Government. Colonel Fremont drew bills of exchange to the amount of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars upon the Secretary of State of the United States, the liabilities having been incurred on Government account while Colonel Fremont was Governor of California. The bills fell into the hands of persons in London, and being protested for non-acceptance, the holders sought to hold Col. Fremont personally liable. The evidence of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, upon whom, as Secretary of State, the bills were drawn, being considered material to the issue, the Court appointed Henry L. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, Commissioners to take depositions of witnesses for Col. Fremont in Pennsylvania. They were to be sworn and then administer oaths to interpreters, clerks, &c.,—the testimony so taken to be sent under seal to Sir James Parke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Here is THE DOCUMENT.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, QUEEN DEFENDER OF THE FAITH: To Henry D. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, all of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, Esquires, Commissioners, named, appointed and assigned on behalf of the defendant hereinafter mentioned—Greeting: Know ye, that we, in confidence of your prudence and fidelity, have appointed you, and by these presents do give unto you, or any two or more of you, full power and authority diligently to examine certain witnesses at Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, to be produced, sworn and examined on the part of John Charles Fremont, the defendant in a certain action, on promises now pending in our Court, before the Barons of our Exchequer at Westminster, upon interrogatories, wherein William Gibbs, Henry Hucks Gibbs, John Hayne and George Thomas Dave are plaintiffs, and the said John Charles Fremont is the defendant, to be exhibited and put to them, the said several witnesses on the part of the said defendant, and also to cross-examine the said several witnesses, respectively on certain cross interrogatories also to be exhibited and put to them on the part of the said plaintiffs, &c., &c., &c.

* * * * * * * * *

The Commissioners then proceeded with their duty, as appears by the following:

We, Henry D. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, the Commissioners named in the writ of commission hereunto annexed, issuing out and under the seal of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, bearing date the eighth day of October, in the sixteenth year of her said Majesty's reign, do hereby, in pursuance of the said writ, certify and return that we have proceeded to examine upon the several interrogatories and cross-interrogatories hereunto annexed, Honorable James Buchanan, he being the only witness who has been brought before us for that purpose, pursuant to the said writ, and that the paper writing hereunto annexed and marked B, and signed with our names, and with the name of the said James Buchanan, is the examination and cross-examination, reduced into writing, of the said James Buchanan, a witness examined on behalf of the defendant in the said writ named, and cross-examined on behalf of the plaintiffs, which have been reduced into writing by Caldwell K. Biddell, Esquire, the clerk employed by us in that behalf, as by the said writ is directed; and we certify and return that the several paper writings and documents hereunto annexed, and marked with the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, are the several paper writings and documents referred to in the examination and cross-examination of the said witness; and we do hereby certify that the several oaths directed by the said writ of commission to be taken by us, and to be administered by us, have been duly taken by us, and each of us, and by us administered to, and duly taken by the clerk, who so wrote down and transcribed the deposition of the said witness; and that, by the said witness, who has been examined under, and by virtue of, the said writ of commission; and we further certify and return that we have done all such other acts, and matters and things, as by the said writ of commission we are directed, authorized and required to do. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

HENRY D. GILPIN,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
PETER McCALL.

MR. BUCHANAN'S EVIDENCE.

James Buchanan, of the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, gentleman, called, sworn and examined, as a witness on the part of the said defendant, upon his oath and faith, to each of the several interrogatories or cross interrogatories respectively distinguished by the numbers set opposite to, and placed at the commencement of each of his answers thereto, as follows, that is to say:

Question.—What is your name, your present residence and your profession, occupation, business or employment? Answer.—My name is James Buchanan, my present residence is in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and I am not engaged in any particular occupation, business or employment.

Q.—Do you know the defendant in this cause, and how long have you been acquainted with him? A.—I do know the defendant in this cause, and have been acquainted with him at least ten years.

Q.—Where were you residing in the year 1847? A.—In the City of Washington.

Q.—Were you then personally acquainted with the defendant? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you see the defendant during that year? A.—I did see the defendant during that year, but not till after his return from California in the latter end of Summer or commencement of Autumn of that year.

Q.—Was the defendant then, or at any other time, in the service of the United States Government? If yes, in what capacity? A.—The defendant was in the service of the United States Government as Lieut.-Col. of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen throughout the whole of that year; he was appointed to this office in the latter end of May, 1846; he had been for six or more years previously a Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, in which the brevet of Captain had been conferred upon him for meritorious services in his exploring expeditions.

Q.—Did the defendant in the year 1847 hold any, and if any, what office or offices under the said Government, and did he hold the said offices or any of them, in the month of May, 1847? A.—During the whole year he held the office of Lieut.-Col. in the regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Q.—Do you know who was the Military Commandant and Governor of California, within the territory of the United States in the year 1847, and particularly in the month of March in that year?

A.—I know that in the first months of that year there was a dispute between Colonel Fremont, the defendant, and General Kearney, of the United States Army, as to which of them was the legitimate Military Commandant and Governor of California, and this dispute existed throughout the month of March, 1847; after this time General Kearney was the undisputed Military Commandant and Governor of California till the beginning of June, when he was succeeded by Colonel Mason, of the United States Army, who continued in this position until after the end of the year.

Q.—Do you know who was the person in actual command of the land forces of the Government of the United States in California in the year 1847, and in the month of March in that year?

A.—Col. Fremont, the defendant, was in California at the commencement of hostilities between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; he there raised and commanded a battalion of California Volunteers, consisting of about four hundred men. *His services were very valuable; he bore a conspicuous part in the conquest of California*, AND IN MY OPINION IS NEITHER ENTITLED TO BE CALLED THE CONQUEROR OF CALIFORNIA NOR ANY OTHER MAN. He continued in the actual command of the battalion throughout the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, but there were other troops in California, other troops of the United States, under the command of General Kearney, who was afterwards the military commandant and Governor of California, as I have already stated in my answer to the eighth interrogatory. *I cannot undertake to decide the dispute to which I have already referred between Colonel Fremont and General Kearney*; but as long as the California battalion existed, they were under the separate and independent command of Colonel Fremont, while Gen. Kearney commanded other troops of the United States. For the rest of the year I refer to my next preceding answer.

Q.—Do you know whether in any part of that year, 1847, hostilities existed between the Government of the said United States and the Republic of Mexico? If yes, when did such hostilities commence, and how long did they continue? A.—Hostilities existed between the United States and the Republic of Mexico throughout the whole of the year 1847—these hostilities commenced on the 24th of April, 1846, and the existence of war between the two Republics was recognized by act of Congress on the 18th of May, 1846. Hostilities continued between them until the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace of Guadaloupe Hidalgo on the 2d of February, 1848.

Q.—Were such hostilities existing in or previous to the month of March, 1847? A.—They were, both in and previous to the month of March, 1847.

Q.—Do you know whether any, and, if any, what forces of the said United States were, in the year 1847, engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico? A.—All the forces of the United States were engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico, except such as were indispensably necessary for the performance of other duties; and this throughout the year 1847.

Q.—Were the said forces of the said Government of the said United States, in California, or any part of those forces, engaged in the said hostilities with the Republic of Mexico in 1847? A.—The forces of the United States in California were engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico in the year 1847.

Q.—Under whose command were the forces of the Government of the said United States in California so engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico?

A.—These forces were under the command of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Col. Fremont, the defendaut and Gen. Kearney, and afterwards Gen. Kearney and Col. Mason. The last actual resistance, of which I am aware, was on the 8th and 9th of January, 1847. The forces of the United States in these engagements were under the command of Commodore Stockton and Gen. Kearney. The results of these engagements were so disastrous to the enemy that the leaders of the Californians, a few days thereafter, met Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont, (who was in command of the battalion of California Volunteers, and who was hastening to the scene of action, but did not arrive in time to take part In these engagements,) and entered into a capitulation with him, whereby the people under arms and in the field agreed to disperse and remain quiet and peaceable. *There was no actual battle fought afterwards in California to my knowledge*, but the state of war between the two Republics continued, of course, till the treaty of peace.

Q.—Do you know whether any, and if any, what forage or other necessaries were supplied to or for the said forces of the said United States so engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico? And particularly, do you know whether any such supplies were necessary for the forces of the defendant?—and if any, what? A.—I know not whether any forage or other necessaries were supplied to or for the said forces of the United States so engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico; but I do know that such supplies were necessary for the forces under the command of the defendant, and that no appropriation had been made by Congress to pay for those supplies. Congress could not have anticipated that Colonel Fremont would raise a battalion by his own personal exertions, and without previous instructions.

[Here followe a series of questions and answers about the drawing of the bills in favor of Hultman & Co., of no public interest now except the following:]

Q.—Do you know whether or not the defendant himself individually, and for his own private use or benefit, ever received any consideration for the said bills or any of them; or was there any consideration whatever for the drawing or the accepting of the same bills, or any or either of them, other than the said supplies to or for the said forces of the Government of the United States? A.—I neither know nor believe that the defendant himself individually, or for his own private use or benefit, ever received any consideration for said bills or any of them, and do not believe there was any consideration whatever for drawing or accepting of the same bills, or any or either of them, other than to procure supplies for the forces under his command in California.

Q.—Is there, within your knowledge, any other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters in issue in this cause, or the parties thereto material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial hereof? If yes, state freely the particulars hereof. A.—To the best of my knowledge, the originals of the bills and copies of which are now produced and shown to me, and are hereto annexed, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, were presented at the State Department, in the city of Washington, for acceptance and payment. But I do not recollect the individual or individuals by whom presented I should have accepted and paid these bills from my general knowledge of things in California, had Congress appropriated any money and placed it at my disposal, which could be applied to their payment, though it would have been more correct to have drawn these bills on the Secretary of War. I should have accepted and paid these bills and had them charged in account against Colonel Fremont, to be settled for at the general settlement of his accounts as Commander of the California Battalion, had any such appropriation been made. I know of no other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters at issue in this cause, or the parties thereto material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial thereof.

Lastly.—I have gone through my answers to the interrogatories *put to* me on behalf of the defendant, John Chas. Fremont, and state that I have answered the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, twenty-fourth and *thirty-sixth from my own knowledge and observation*. I have answered the eighth, ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fifth, not from my own personal knowledge and observation, but from my own close observation of the events of the Mexican War as they occurred, and from information derived from official documents, as a member of the Cabinet of President Polk, who was President of the United States during the whole of this Mexican War. My knowledge of the matters to which I have deposed is derived from hearsay and in no other manner than I have hereinbefore stated. I have stated that I have no knowledge of the matters inquired of in the other interrogatories. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Henry D. Gilpin,
Hugh Campbell,
Peter McCall, } Commissioners.

STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Republican State Convention to the Electors of the State.

The Republican Convention of New-York in presenting to the consideration of the people a new and distinct political organization, hitherto unknown among them, deem it proper to proclaim the motives which have impelled to this course.

The question now most prominent before the American People is that growing out of the existence of Slavery, and it is one which, in its magnitude and interest, swallows up all others.

It is not owing to us that it is now presented to the people. It has been thrust upon us, against our most earnest desires, by the Pro-Slavery Interest and those who are enlisted in its cause or are desirous of profiting by its aid.

It must be met by us. We have no other escape from it but submission—no refuge from its supreme domination but resistance. We are therefore bandsd together to meet the question as frankly and boldly as it is presented to us, and are resolved to encounter its extremest hostility until we have secured the permanent establishment of the principles of Freedom involved in it.

The Slavery interest from the foundation of our Government has been aggressive. And so long as it is surrounded by Freedom as large and as wide spread as that which pervades our land, it must be aggressive. Aggression is a necessity of its existence. It must advance or die. If it retreats or pauses in its onward course, its fate is sealed and it must perish.

The past history of our Government is therefore unhappily a history of the triumphant and successful progress of Slavery among us.

Planted in our soil by the people, whose tyrannic sway our fathers cast off in the revolution, it was at an early day a source of anxiety to those who proclaimed to the world the immortal truth that all men are endowed by nature with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and who pledged for its maintenance life, fortune and sacred honor.

The sages who framed our National Constitution were anxious to get rid of an evil which was in such glaring conflict with the basis on which our independence had been achieved, but embarrassed by the difficulties which even then surrounded the question, they yielded to a compromise, the very basis of which was the promise then held out to all the people that Slavery should not extend beyond the limits which then contained it.

Seventy years have since rolled on, and behold how wretchedly that promise has been falsified? Behold how sadly the expectation which then dwelt in every heart which beat for Freedom, has been disappointed.

The number of human beings held in enduring bondage by the free people of America, has swelled up from about seven hundred thousand to nearly three millions and a half. The pecuniary interest involved in the practice has augmented by millions of dollars; the soil in which Slavery lives has been tripled even in America, and the embarrassments and difficulties attending the eradication of the evil, have been increased a thousand fold.

Seven of the original States proceeded, in due process of time, to wipe the stain of bondage from their garments and wheeled into the column of Freedom, untainted by any farther contact with the pollution of Slavery. But six of those States continued to wallow in the mire of their sad inheritance, so that at the end of three score years and ten, the number whom they enslave is larger by 1,000,000 than it was in the beginning. And one of them who once sent forth the children of her soil to lead our armies and to guide our councils in our struggle for Freedom, now sends them forth by hundreds as Slaves to be bought and sold like cattle in the market; thus converting the nursery of Freedom's heroes and sages into the breeding ety of Slaves, and making the land whence once arose the inspiring cry of "Give me liberty or give me death," now resound with the unceasing wail of boudage.

Instead of six States having about 600,000 slaves, we have now fifteen, with about 3,000,000.

Instead of seven States who have abolished Slavery, we have had added to the Union nine States with 1,579,063 slaves.

And instead of six small States with a Territory of 212,658 square miles, to which, by the promise of 1787, Slavery ought now to be confined, we have added thereto by negotiation with Spain, by conquest from Mexico, by spoil and treaty with Texas, by cession from other States, and by purchase from the Indian, nine States, with a territory of 649,823 square miles.

Such have been the aggressions of Slavery among us in point of territory. But its hopes or its purposes end not here. Already in Central America, whose Constitutions prohibit Slavery, shrinking beneath the poisonous breath of Pro-Slavery immigration; already has Cuba been regarded with leering eyes by the Slavery propagandists; and even from the Territory of Kansas is resounding to the nailed tread of her Pro-Slavery invaders.

Where and when is this advancing tide to cease? And what power is there on earth, except that will of the whole people which we now invoke, that can bid its swelling waters to be still?

But it is not in point of territory alone that its aggressions are apparent.

In its grasp at political power it has been equally untiring and tenacious, and equally successful.

Out of sixty-eight years of presidential terms, since the organization of Government, forty have been filled from the Slaveholding States, twenty have been filled by avowed supporters of the Slaveholding interest, and eight only have been accorded to an exception from its contamination.

Thus for sixty out of sixty-eight years, have the control of the army and navy, the question of peace and war, the direction of treaties, the appointment of every judicial and executive officer, and the whole power and influence of the Government been subservient to the slaveholding interest.

And to make that subserviency more complete and more effective, it has engrafted into the administration of the Government the abominable doctrine that offices of honor and trust, created only for the general welfare, may be regarded as spoils, belonging to the victor, to be bestowed not as rewards of merit or according to fitness, but as a remuneration for party services; as if the incumbent could be less tainted by the emoluments of office than by a pecuniary bribe, as if the power of self-government could be wielded only through the instrumentality of corruption, and, as if it was determined to proclaim to every aspirant for honor and distinction, that the only pathway to success was through the favor of the Slaveholding interest.

In legislation also its aggressions have been manifested.

The United Statss Constitution provides that fugitives from justice and from services shall be delivered up by the State into which they may have fled—the former on the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which they may have fled, and the latter on the claim of the party to whom the service is due. Though it could hardly be imagined that any difference could be made in the exercise of powers so similar to each other, yet from the earliest action of Congress a difference was demanded by and acceded to the slaveholding interest, and while the surrender of the fugitive from justice was left entirely with the State authorities, that of fugitives from service was conferred on the officers of the General Government. Some of the States desired to regulate the exercise of the power within their own borders and on their own citizens, and passed laws for that purpose, yet the Supreme Court of the United States, whose members owe their appointment to the Executive, and whose presiding Judge has for more than fifty-five years been taken from a slaveholding State, declared such laws and all State interference unconstitutional. And the second fugitive slave law carried out the principle by prohibiting all State interference. It went further and conceded still more to the Pro-Slavery interest, for it virtually denied to our citizens any appeal to our own Courts in defence of their freedom, and compelled them to resort to the tribunals of the State to which transported, thus affording us a practical illustration of the evil complained of in 1776—that of "transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;" and it crowned its concessions to that interest, by allowing to the judicial officers of the United States for sending a man into Slavery, twice the compensation allowed for setting him free.

By legislation, also, the area of Slavery has been enlarged. Confined, in the first instance, to the bounds of the original thirteen States, it was by the Missouri Compromise extended far beyond those limits, and now by the repeal of that Compromise the whole territory of the Nation is claimed to be opened to it.

So, too, it was by legislation that Texas was admitted to the Union as a Slaveholding State, and now, with her 60,000 slaves, adds her voice to the cry which ascends to Heaven from the land which once proclaimed to man his inalienable right to be free.

Not content, however, with the augmentation of the number of Slaves, the increase of Slave Territory, the possession of political power, and the interposition of the legislative authority, the Slaveholding interest has of late years resorted to violence for the extension of its domain.

Early in the history of our Government the idea was started in a Slaveholding State that if the General Government should be deemed to have exceeded its constitutional power, it was competent for an individual State to refuse obedience to its laws. Supported by a President from the same State, that doctrine became an acknowledged principle of the dominant political party of the Union. And only a few years have elapsed since we beheld the practical operation of the doctrine in the nullification and secession movements of another Slaveholding State.

And now, day by day, we behold how sternly is denied to even the freemen of the South to question whether "Slavery is a great good!"

Our own citizens visiting there are captured and mobbed or driven from the territory, if they venture even to hint a doubt of its propriety.

The minister of the gospel who ventures to preach God's freedom there is silenced.

The schoolmaster who dares to attempt to instruct the bliaded ignorance there surrounding him, and the bookseller who distributes a word for freedom, are forcil ly expelled.

The citizen who associates in convention with those who proclaim the great principles of freedom which we profess, is driven from his family and his home.

The editor who, in the exercise of the freedom of the press, discusses the matter ever so temperately, is beaten with many stripes.

Free men, for assisting to break the fetters of the Slave, are consigned for long years to the gloom and the suffering of the Penitentiary.

In violation of the Constitution, which declares that for any speech or debate in either House of Congress, the Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned in any other place, a Senator is cruelly beaten for words spoken in debate.

And even in the land of Sumpter and of Marion the perpetrator of the cowardly outrage is feasted and lauded, and led in triumphal procession by the whole people.

And to crown all, the citizens of the Free States, for exercising the right of removing to territory common to all, are hunted like beasts of prey from their houses—driven to fly by the fire of their own dwellings, and are imprisoned and shot to death, with a ruthless disregard to humanity and justice.

These repeated aggressions have been borne by the free people of our country for nearly three-quarters of a century, in the confident hope—once strong, but now weak—that the time would come when the cause of these evils would cease in the land; that our fellow-citizens of the South would pause in their invasion alike of our feelings and our rights; and that peace and harmony would abide with us all. But how vain and illusory is the hope!

Day by day there comes up to us from the far distant borders of our land the sound of civil war, engendered in behalf of Slavery. Even in the halls of Congress is uttered the threat of our subjugation by this interest of eternal aggression.

An Administration, inaugurated on the promise of repose, takes the lead even in agitation. Others are grasping for power by vying with each other which can descend the deepest in to the degradation of fostering and upholding the Pro-Slavery interest, with all its accumulated evils both to the Master and the Slave. And over and over again is the Dissolution of the Union threatened by those who have done so much to dissolve the bonds of harmony and fraternal regard among us, without which union is endangered.

Against all these accumulated ills—against these oft-repeated aggressions—against these evils of the present and the prospect of more in the future, what is our protection but to meet fairly and manfully the question now thrust upon us?

We repeat, it has not been now presented at our instigation. It has not been by our procurement that it is now agitating the hearts of our people to their deepest depths. It is forced upon us by circumstances beyond our control. But being upon us, we have no alternative but to submit, once and forever, to the triumphant domination of the of the Slaveholding interest, or, by resisting, end it.

No man in whose heart beats one throb of the love of that Freedom which descends to us as our richest inheritance, can for a moment hesitate which to choose. Our choice is made. We go for Freedom, and we invite all the people to associate with us.

But we are not and cannot be unmindful that they with whom we are thus called upon to contend are our brothers still, and members, with us, of the same great family of freemen.

Cursed by an infliction which has been fastened upon them by the times which have passed—heirs to an inheritance of evil which, unassisted, they cannot shake off,and whose bondage weighs even more heavily upon the master than upon the bondsman, because it enslaves at once the mind and the heart, they are the objects of our compassion rather than of our resentment. For them as well as for ourselves—for their posterity as well as ours, will we struggle; and when the hour of victory shall come, as most assuredly it will, we will rejoice in it the more because of the emancipation it will bring to them—an emancipation which will at length enable them to stand side by side with us, an example of such freedom among men as the world has never known.

Such will be the result which must flow from the promise of the Constitutional Couvention of 1787—such the result of the expectations of the people since that day, and such the result against which the aggressions of Slavery are, and from that day have been waging its inveterate war. And while we aim not to interfere with the domestic relations of any State, we demand that the principles and the promises of the Revolution shall be carried out, so that Slavery, with its inevitable and its enduring bestility to Freedom may be confined within its legitimate limits, where if it die not, like the scorpion, by the poison of its own sting, it will, at least, cease its invasion of freedom's domain and its eternal warfare on that Union on which depends so much the welfare and happiness of a people, and the cause of freedom throughout the world.

RESOLUTION.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in this Republican Convention, avowing their steadfast determination to uphold the Union of the States, and to preserve the rights of the States, and the immunities and privileges guaranteed by the Federal Constitution to every individual, do hereby declare and

Resolve, That they affirm and accept the platform of principles adopted by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1856, and will make unceasing war against the further extension of human Slavery; and will give their cheerful and hearty support to the candidates presented by that Convention to the American People.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Report on the Panama Massacre.

The Cabinet in Council on the Subject.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

It is understood here that the Cabinet is busily engaged in discussing steps to be taken in regard to the Panama massacre of April last.

I have been informed, from a source entitled to credit, that the report made by the Commissioner sent by our Government to investigate the circumstances of that affair, is unexpectedly strong against the authorities of Panama, and establishes either their complicity in the massacre, or their utter inefficiency in preserving the peace of the Isthmus.

Unless I have been misinformed Mr. Corwine recommends measures of retaliation, and proceedings to secure the future safety of transit across the Isthmus, which will excite universal attention, not only in this country but throughout Europe.

It is understood that a portion of the members of the Cabinet are in favor of the most decided measures, and that the President is only restrained by the protest of the more conservative members from sending a fleet to take possession of the port of Panama.

It is not impossible that this new movement may interrupt and embarrass the negotiations with England concerning Central American differences, which it is understood were approaching a favorable termination.

I will give you further information on this subject, if possible, in time for your issue of Monday.

Yours, ZETA.

Railroad Convention in Cincinnati.

RESOLUTION TO ADVANCE THE RATES OF PASSENGER FARES AND FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 19.

Delegates from some forty different Railroad Companies met in this city this morning. Messrs. Ramsdell and McCallum, of the New-York and Erie; Messrs. Sloan and Sykes of the Hudson River, and Messrs. Richmond and Vibbard, representing the New-York Central.

Resolutions were adopted that it is expedient to advance passenger fares and rates of freight.

Committees were appointed on the subject, and the Convention took a recess till evening. L.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 19.

The Railroad Convention resolved last night that the fare from New-York to common Western points should in no case exceed two and a half cents per mile, although an advance of about six per cent. was generally agreed upon, to continue from November 1st to April 1st. A slight advance on freights from the 1st of October until the adoption of the Winter rates, was also resolved upon. The Convention adjourned to meet at Cleveland on the first Wednesday in October.

News from Kansas.

GOV. GEARY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS—HIS PROCLAMATION DISBANDING THE MILITIA.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 19.

Gov. Geary's inaugural address, delivered a Lecompton on the 11th inst., was brief and pointed. It deprecates a continuance of the strife and disorder in the Territory caused by the illegal and unjustifiable interference of other States, promises to do justice to all without party considerations, and expects obedience to the laws of the Territorial Legislature until they are repealed.

A proclamation was issued on the same day, ordering that the Volunteer Militia be discharged, and commanding that all armed bodies of men disband or quit the Territory.

Republican Mass Meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 19.

The meeting of the Republicans at Columbus yesterday, is reported to have been the largest held in the Capital of Ohio since 1840.

Democratic Welcome to Senator Toucey.

HARTFORD, Friday, Sept. 19.

The Democrats are holding a large meeting in this city to-night, to welcome Senator Toucey on his return from Washington. Large delegations from the adjoining towns are present. Touro Hall is filled to overflowing, while outside meetings are being addressed in the streets. Mr. Toucey made a speech, giving a history of Kansas affairs, and the bills and laws passed in relation to that Territory.

An immense torch-light procession is forming, to march to Mr. Toucey's residence, and salute him after the meeting breaks up.

About five thousand people are in attendance at the meeting, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

Congressional Nomination in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, Sept. 19.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow has been nominated unanimously for a fourth term in Congress, by the Republicans.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Four deaths from yellow fever are reported for the last twenty-four hours.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Sept. 19.

There were 16 deaths by yellow fever in this city last week.

Hudson River Items.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

On Monday evening last a fatal stabbing affray took place at Napanoch, Ulster County. A party of foreigners were fighting in one of the grog shops of that place, when one of the party was stabbed in two places, and immediately fell dead. A warrant has since been issued for the arrest of all the parties concerned in the fight, and the affair will be properly investigated.

DROWNED.

A few nights since two men, named Willet Marshall and Platt Morris, were fishing in Stoutenburg Bend, in the Town of Clinton, Dutchess County, when, by some means, their boat upset, and Marshall was drowned. Dr. A. Lacy and Stephen Thorn, who were fishing in another part of the pond, heard the cries of Morris for help, and succeeded in rescuing him. Marshall's body was recovered next morning, and buried without an inquest being held.

STEAM MILL DEMOLISHED.

The brick steam lime mill, on the Rondout, above Wilbur, Ulster County, was overwhelmed by a land slip from the precipitous hill above, and completely crushed to the earth, on Saturday last. [illegible] the time was remarkable, but the workmen [illegible] warning to escape with their lives. [illegible]

[illegible] fight, Adjutant J. L. Buzzell, of the Twentieth [illegible] advanced ten years of life, [illegible]

GREAT GATHERING OF NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

MORRIS COUNTY IN THE FIELD.

MASS MEETING AT MORRISTOWN.

Addresses from Senator Wilson, George W. Curtis, and Hon. Butler G. Noble.

GREAT SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR REEDER.

A vast and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Fremont and Dayton assembled on Thursday, at Morristown, New-Jersey. Fifteen thousand freemen at least convened to vindicate the rights of labor, speech and thought. They came from the hills and valleys of that picturesque country, winding down the declivities which on all sides lead to the lovely county town, in wagons, on horseback, on foot, bearing their banners and mettoes, and representing not only every township, but the adjoining counties, in such numbers as no experience in politics had ever previously exemplified. Newark sent 350 delegates in a special train. The prize banner to be assigned to the largest township delegation, was awarded to the remote one of Pequonnoc, which sent in nearly 500, and this result was attained in spite of the largest activity of the Buchaniers to prevent it. Morris County abounds in iron works and other manufacturing establishments, where the cause of freedom has hosts of silent advocates among the workmen, addicted as they naturally are to the rights of white labor. One such establishment near Morristown is owned by the only representative of New-Jersey in the lower house of Congress, who supported the Administration in its Kansas-Nebraska policy. The proprietors, unluckily, are generally adverse to the interests of freedom, and to prevent the stampede of their laborers to the Republican meeting which was preparing on every side, gave out the word that whoever should go that day to Morristown need not return; the fact would be equivalent to dismissal. Yet in spite of every exertion the rally was the largest remembered in the traditions of Morris.

At 3 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Hon. Ephraim Marsh, who nominated Hon. E. W. Whelpley, of Morristown, as Chairman. Mr. Whelpley, in accepting the unanimous nomination, made a few pertinent remarks, after which a series of Vice-Presidents with four Secretaries were named.

Hon. Butler G. Noble, of Wisconsin, then delivered a somewhat discursive but animated and effective speech. He began by remarking that his name had become famous of late in consequence of certain canine associations; but he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not the *dog* "Noble." He did not follow squirrels into stone walls, but he was after game that had antlers on his head, which would be lowered in November. [Laughter.] From the matter of mere personalities he entered on a discussion of all the issues which the present contest has elicited. The growth of Slavery aggression,—the success that has attended the demands of the Slaveholding interest,—the importance of the Kansas question,—the treachery of Stephen A. Douglas,—the doughfaceism of the North,—the character of the candidates,—the recreancy of the *soi-disant* Democracy to the principles asserted by Jefferson, its founder,—these were all treated of in turn, and with a vivacity and humor that drew forth frequent bursts of warm applause and cheering.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was then introduced amid vehement cheers. His address was confined mainly to an analysis of the laws of Kansas, an exhibition of the political inconsistency and tergiversation of the South, and a disclosure of the schemes by which the Slaveholdess hope to elect Buchanan through a division of the Free-State votes between Fillmore and Fremont. He closed by an elaborate eulogy of the Republican candidates, and a vindication of Mr. Fremont from the baseless calumnies promulgated by his political enemies.

The Newark Glee Club sang the popular refrain, "Oh! take me home."

G. W. Curtis, Esq., was presented to the audience amid the warmest indications of approval. He spoke of having on the previous day seen Charles Sumner, whose physical condition he reported to be such that he can walk with difficulty, and can scarcely write an ordinary note without feeling it, (as he expressed it himself,) in his brain at once. But although for our cause that voice shall not be heard in this great contest, yet though he is silent he speaks louder and more eloquently than all the orators in the land. He congratulated them on the prospect of Republican success which his recent visit to Pennsylvania had laid open to him, and predicted that as Pennsylvania had heard of the late victory in Maine, so would Maine hear of the victory in November next in Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, where the great Democratic demonstration of the campaign, for which preparations had been making for a fortnight before, took place on Wenesday. A distinguished orator, standing under the shade of Independence Hall, made statements as to the issues actually involved in this contest, the contrary of which had been asserted by Pasackend Vandeveer of New-York. That Hon. gentleman, Ex-Governor Johnson of Georgia, declared that the overwhelming issue—the overshadowing issue in the present contest in this country—was the question of Slavery. And he added as a clincher to that—that every veil might be stripped away—that there might be no more fighting in the dark—that every man should know what he thought and where he planted himself—he said further, that while the great national question was indeed, as we all knew it to be, Slavery, the Constitution of the United States recognized slavee as chattel property, and recognized this right of every slaveholder in the country to take his slave into the Territory of the United States, just as every free emigrant from New-Jersey might take his horse or his watch. Let no man say further, then, that the issue was not made up. Let no man say longer that the Democratic Party stands upon the canvass nowhere upon the Slavery question. Of this we might be sure, if the Democratic Party stands upon the canvass nowhere upon the Slavery question, it needs no prophet to say that in the election, they will equally stand nowhere. (Applause.) Mr. Curtis briefly alluded to the charges made against Fremont, and retired amid reiterated cheers.

The beautiful banner, prepared by the Young Mens' Fremont and Dayton Club, of Morristown, to be presented to the township represented by the largest delegation at the meeting, was formally bestowed by the Chairman on the delegation from Pequonnoc, which sent forty-three hundredths of all its votes.

Mr. John Hill, of Boonton, on behalf of the recipients, appropriately returned thanks, and stated that if there had been wagons enough, he had no doubt the entire vote of the township would have been present. One man came up to him in the morning, and on being told that there was no more wagon accommodation to be procured, threw his coat on the counter, asked them to carry it for him, and swore he would walk every step of the way to Morristown, rather than be absent from the meeting. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR REEDER.

The President then introduced Mr. Reeder, ex-Governor of Kansas, who, he said, had been removed from office by President Pierce on account of his fidelity to the Constitution of the Republic, to the cause of Liberty and human rights.

Mr. Reeder advanced amid vociferous and protracted cheers, and said:

I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this warm and cordial greeting. I thank you for the testimony which it bears to me, and to all who bear it, that there is a warm and living tide of enthusiasm in this people, and that they are fully alive to the great cause that is now presented to them for their decision. I spent the last Winter in the city of Washington, and I saw there during that time this district to which you belong used by the South for the purpose of the propagation of Slavery. [A voice, "It will not be so again."] Used by the South for the purpose not only of negro Slavery, but for the purpose of white Slavery—for the purpose of fastening the yoke of oppression and subjugation upon your own fellow citizens—used for the purpose of sanctioning a series of wrongs that have had no parallel since the days of the Declaration of Independence—which have no parallel in the wrongs which preceded that declaration. It is a pleasant and delightful contrast to what I saw and to feel that our people were compelled to submit during the last Winter, to come here now and to see the sovereign people themselves assembled together with a sea of human heads in order to place the seal of condemnation upon the acts of their representatives. God grant that you may have the power, as you have the will, to remodel this representation, and to have yourselves so represented upon the floor of the coming Congress [illegible]

[illegible] entire country [illegible] it only in the fate of the Territory of [illegible] nothing like a just conception of the [illegible] as yet populated but half of our [illegible] eastern border of the Territory of Kansas [illegible] City of New-York is not so far as from [illegible] to the Pacific Ocean. The centre of [illegible] ness, if you make it of the size of [illegible] sylvania, would be the centre of the [illegible] so that beyond the limit of [illegible] tern State, beyond the banks of the [illegible] still remaining half a continent [illegible] the glory, the power, and the [illegible] this Union—vast empire of [illegible] be filled with future States, [illegible] ich are to be fixed by the policy which this [illegible] nt shall express within the next few years. [illegible] nnot save the Territory of Kansas to Freedom [illegible] majority of Northern men upon its soil, with [illegible] steamboat navigation, with the railroads of [illegible] within 200 miles of it, and with but one Slave [illegible] intervening—if, with all these advantages, you [illegible] save the first State in that series, will any man [illegible] tend that it is possible to save the second, the [illegible] the fourth, the fifth, or the sixth [illegible] There is room for six large States [illegible] tween Missouri and California, and if [illegible] all these, and allow a tier of Slave States [illegible] thirty-seventh and fortieth parallel of North [illegible] you isolate the whole Territory of New-Mexico [illegible] the Indian Territory, and leave it [illegible] new tier of States by the State of Missouri [illegible] of Texas and the State of Arkansas [illegible] foot, then, of that territory will be [illegible] of the North. All will be sacrificed to [illegible] Slavery, having now 250,000 more [illegible] you possess in the Free States of the North [illegible] to its area some ten or twelve [illegible] This is something [illegible] now hanging in the balance [illegible] Kansas; for I hold it to be a [illegible

...treason cases until the ... term, by their counsel and in ... on a trial then, declaring to the Court ... readiness so to do. The Court, however, considered it necessary to continue these cases, and ordered them so give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each, to appear on the first day of the next term of Court.

When the prisoners arrived back to the camp, they found that Col. Cook had received word from Gen. SMITH, stating that *the President had ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered in these cases*, and ordering him, if the prisoners requested it, to furnish an escort for them to any place where they wished to go.

The prisoners joyfully packed up their things, and under an escort of United States troops, proceeded to Lawrence. When about a mile and a-half from the Lecompton Road, they dismissed the escort.

On arriving near the town, they found Company A, commonly known as the "Lawrence Stubbs," with their beautiful standard, in readiness to receive them. Under the escort of this Company they entered the town. As they rode through Massachusetts-street, cheer rose upon cheer from the assembled hundreds who were glad to welcome them from their confinement, in order that they might enjoy the little of peace and liberty to be found in Kansas, and counsel and advise them in the responsibilities of this, the trying hour in our history.

This evening large numbers assembled in front of Gen. LANE's head-quarters, where they were addressed by Judge SMITH, Rev. Mr. NUTE, E. B. WHITMAN, Gov. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE and JOHN BROWN. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic and heart-cheering of any that has ever been held in Kansas. It was an occasion well calculated to inspire enthusiasm, and well worthy of thanksgivings. In addition to the return of the prisoners from Lecompton, was the return of Rev. Mr. NUTE, from Leavenworth, where he, with another esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. JOHN H. WILDER, had been in the custody of the barbarians. It was generally believed that Mr. WILDER had been murdered, and that Mr. NUTE had been sent down the river. When Mr. NUTE arrived this evening, bringing the intelligence of his own safety as well as that of Mr. WILDER, it created a sensation of joy and of thanksgiving creditable to those who experienced, as well as those whose manly qualities called it forth. It almost tempts one to run the risk of martyrdom to receive such generous congratulations from noble hearts!

LEAVENWORTH.

Gov. GEARY is now at Leavenworth. He arrived there in season to put an end to the awful Reign of Terror there. He made a speech announcing his determination to preserve the peace of the Territory and *protect the settlers in their rights*. This speech was made to the barbarians, who in military order had marched down to the levee to receive him from the boat. It is said that he condemned them in the severest terms. Mr. WHITMAN, Mr. ABRAHAM WILDER—father of JOHN H., and Mr. SUTHERLAND left Lawrence under an escort of an orderly sergeant of the Dragoons, to see if they could hear anything of Mr. NUTE and Mr. WILDER, and if possible secure their release. Capt. EMERY's company of "Kansas Militia" arrested all of them—but finally let the sergeant go. The sergeant went to the Fort and informed the commandant what had been done. He sent two hundred infantry and dragoons to release them and take Capt. EMERY and his men prisoners. They took them to the Fort. Gov. GEARY was there, and he and Gen. SMITH took the names of those connected in making the arrest, and after condemning their action in the severest terms, released them.

The barbarians composing the Kansas Militia at Leavenworth have plundered the stores of every Free-State man there, and broken open cases and stolen goods belonging to the Lawrence merchants, which were stored in their warehouses. Gov. GEARY said these goods should be paid for.

Mr. NUTE says the barbarians are leaving for Missouri in crowds on every boat. His story of the sufferings of himself and friend, while in the hands of the barbarians, is a frightful one. His statement, and that of Mr. WILDER, I shall get for you at the earliest opportunity.

DISPERSION OF A CAMP AT OSAWKE.

Last night the Free-State men of Topeka attacked a camp of the barbarians at Osawke, a place some ten or fifteen miles north of there. The cowards fled, leaving behind them some twenty sacks of flour, a number of stand of arms, and thirty horses and saddles. They liberated two Free-State men whom the villains had chained in a log house.

FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE.

It is highly probable that the Free State Legislature will be convened and the wheels of Government prepared to be set in motion.

Below you will find the statement of Capt. JOHN BROWN in regard to the "Battle of Ossawatomie." There have been many conflicting accounts concerning it. The Pro-Slavery men have reported that they killed thirty Abolitionists there. This statement, which can be relied upon in every particular, throws new light upon that matter. The Pro-Slavery men at Lecompton acknowledged to our prisoners whom they had confined there, that Capt. BROWN killed thirty of their men at Ossawatomie.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN CONCERNING THE BATTLE OF OSSAWATOMIE.

Early in the morning of the 30th of August, the enemy's scouts approached to within one mile and a half of the western boundary of the town of Ossawatomie. At this place my son, FREDERICK K., (who was not attached to my force,) had lodged with some four other young men from Lawrence, and a young man named GARRISON, from Middle Creek.

The scouts, led by a Pro-Slavery *preacher* named WHITE, shot my son dead in the road, whilst he—as I have since ascertained—supposed them to be friendly. At the same time they butchered Mr. GARRISON and badly mangled one of the young men from Lawrence who came with my son, leaving him for dead.

This was not far from sunrise. I had stopped during the night about two and one-half miles from them, and nearly one mile from Ossawatomie. I had no organized force with me, but only some twelve or fifteen new recruits, who were ordered to leave their preparations for breakfast and follow me into the town, as soon as this news was brought to me.

As I had no means of learning correctly the force of the enemy, I placed twelve of the recruits in a log-house, hoping we might be able to defend the town. I then gathered some fifteen more men together, who were armed with guns, and we started in the direction of the enemy. After going a few rods we could see them approaching the town in line of battle, about one-half a mile off upon a hill west of the village. I then gave up all idea of doing more than to annoy from the timber near the town, into which we all retreated, and which was filled with a thick growth of underbrush, but had no time to recall the twelve men in the log-house, and so lost their assistance in the fight.

At the point above named I met with Capt. CLINE, (a very active young man,) who had with him some twelve or fifteen mounted men, and persuaded him to go with us into the timber, on the southern shore of the Osage or M——, a little to the northwest from the village. Here the men, numbering not more than thirty in all, were directed to scatter and secrete themselves as well as they could, and await the approach of the enemy. This was done in full view of them, who must have seen the whole movement, and had to be done in the utmost haste. I believe Capt. CLINE and some of his men were not even dismounted in the fight, but cannot assert positively. When the left wing of the enemy had approached to within common rifle shot, we commenced firing; and very soon threw the northern branch of the enemy's line into disorder. This continued some fifteen or twenty minutes, which gave us an uncommon opportunity to annoy them. Capt. CLINE and his men soon got out of ammunition and retired across the river.

After the enemy rallied, we kept up our fire until by the leaving of one and another we had but six or seven left. We then retired across the river.

We had one man killed, a Mr. POWERS, from Capt. CLINE's Company, in the fight. One of my men, a Mr. PARTRIDGE, was shot in crossing the river. Two or three of the thirty who took part in the fight are yet missing, and may be lost or taken prisoners. Two were wounded, viz.: Dr. UPDEGRAFF and a Mr. COLLIS.

I cannot speak in too high terms of them and of many others I have not now time to mention.

One of my best men, together with myself, was struck by a partially spent ball from the enemy in the commencement of the fight, but were only bruised. The one I refer to is one of the missing men. The loss of the enemy as we learn by the different statements of our own as well as their people was some thirty-one or two killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. After burning the town to ashes and killing a Mr. WILLIAMS they had taken, whom neither party claimed, they took a hasty leave, carrying their dead and wounded with them. They did not attempt to cross the river, nor to search for us, and have not since returned to look over their work.

I give this in great haste in the midst of constant interruptions. My second son was with me in the fight and escaped with me unharmed. This I mention for the benefit of his friends.

Old preacher White, I hear, *boasts of having killed my son; of course he is a lion.*

JOHN BROWN.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 7, 1856.

RETURN OF BROWN.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, Sept. 7, 1856.

Capt. BROWN has come in to-night from Ossawatomie, safe and sound, and that is generally taken as satisfactory evidence that he was not killed in the battle of the 30th of August. He takes the most reliable proof in these times to convince us of anything, and none being in the house and the rest. It has now been nine days since the Ossawatomie fight, and Captain BROWN had not been heard from during the interim, and many had given him up for lost. But the *old terrier* is here, ready to do the same again. He says he has about forty of his men, and those who acted with him under Capt. SHOURS and Major CLINE. The enemy had 300. Our men had a good position among the trees, and were determined to sell their lives at the dearest rate. They killed *thirty-six* of the miscreants, probably man for man, counting all who actually fought. We lost none during the *battle proper*—but four are killed in all. The son of Capt. BROWN was shot before the fight, and others while they were swimming the river on their retreat. Mr. GEO. PARTRIDGE and Mr. GARRISON, of Ossawatomie, are among the killed.

THE BARBARIANS IN RETREAT.

Since our happy victory at Lecompton, last Friday, the ruffians have been leaving that place, till now there are not twenty left. On their march towards Leavenworth they pass through the Stranger Valley, and messengers are just in from that point who say they are laying waste the whole country as they go—burning all the houses, and driving the families out upon the open prairies. Yesterday they took nine of our men prisoners. We must go to their rescue. A body of men will be sent that way to-morrow, and after learning more satisfactorily about their strength, it is possible we shall attack Leavenworth City—or, in other words, go there with protection for a provision train that *must go through*. Our sufferings daily increase, for want of supplies. We have now over two hundred horses and nearly one thousand people to feed in Lawrence, and it takes something besides the most unflinching bravery to satisfy them all. No one could fail to mark the quietness of our town, with all this complexity of character that now throngs our streets, and it is owing mainly to one fact. No liquor is sold on the City limits, and we seldom see a man intoxicated. How different from the camps of our enemy, where *whisky* is the first ingredient of ruffian courage.

I doubt whether another instance can be found in all the West, where a town is without grogshops, especially, where men are assembled in such masses and under circumstances so inviting to stimulante and excitement.

The consequence is, the courage of our men is not an effervescence. I have seen it put to the severest tests without wincing. Still, I will not deny they are blood-thirsty, not intuitively, but by force of associations, and they have no dread whatever of the most deadly contest, while the perils of country, home and friends are in bright remembrance.

GEN. RICHARDSON IN LAWRENCE.

Yesterday, an incident occurred in town that displayed as great self-control as anything I have observed in all our movements. Gen. RICHARDSON, one of the arch spirits in the Missouri camp—the man who was in command at Wakarusa last December—the man who headed the party that recently went to intercept and cut off the emigrants from Iowa—the man who has been at least second in command at Lecompton the past week—the man who was at the head of an army of man-scalpers, against whom we had our cannon well aimed only last Friday;—*this man* rode into Lawrence yesterday, quietly and unprotected, throwing himself solely upon our honor and magnaminity, thus paying us the greatest compliment ever given to the Free-State army in Kansas. He passed to the house of an acquaintance, and avowed most solemnly that his mission was peace, that he was now on an errand of peace to Missouri, and that he should do all in his power to keep back the invaders from that State, and he hoped never to come in collision with our people again. On leaving, he was escorted beyond danger by Gen. LANE and Col. WALKER. Will not our political lecturers call that another Kansas victory? I learn further in reference to the seizure of G. W. HUTCHINSON, of whom I have before spoken, that while he was in consultation with Gov. WOODSON as one of the deputation sent by us to represent our cause—while in Lecompton, in WOONSON's own office, the ragamuffins entered and commenced threatening him with insult and abuse. He told WOODSON he was anxious to converse with him longer, and asked him for protection. Instead of treating him like a fellow being, he left the room through a back door and permitted Mr. H. to be carried off by a mob, and detained in their camp until our appearance on the bluff overlooking Lecompton brought them to terms, and secured his liberation last Friday.

MORE CORRESPONDENCE.

I inclose you the two following letters copied from the originals:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 6, 1856.

To His Excellency, Gov. Woodson and Col. Cook, Commander of United States Dragoons at Lecompton:

GENTLEMEN: The roads leading to Leavenworth and Westport are beset by bands of armed men, who seize our citizens and arrest all trains of wagons going to either point. These thoroughfares furnish the only avenues by which provisions can be introduced into Kansas.

Our people are suffering for provisions. We have our trains and money prepared to supply ourselves. We respectfully, for our suffering people, now request that these roads be opened by the troops subject to your order, or at least escorts furnished to the trains. We trust that not a moment will be lost in responding to this call. Our people will quietly submit no longer. In behalf of Kansas State Central Committee.

WM. HUTCHISON.

LECOMPTON, K. T.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Sept. 7, 1856.

To Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson and. James Blood, "in behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee:"

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday, addressed to Col. COOK and myself, asking that the roads from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and from Lawrence to Westport, should be opened, so that you can get provisions for your people, was received today, about noon.

If the roads in question are closed at this time, (and I do not doubt it,) gentlemen, to the convenience and necessities of your people, you must be aware that it is the natural and inevitable result of the present lawless and insurrectionary position in which you have, of your own accord, placed yourselves. So long as you continue to hold yourselves in such a position, it is unnecessary for me to say to you the Government cannot comply with your request. If you really desire the protection of the Government, it is your obvious duty to respect and submit to the laws of the Territory, established by the Government of the United States, and to cease at once and forever all efforts to subvert by force and violence that Government, and establish upon its ruins your so-called "State" Government. But give a sufficient guarantee to this affect, gentlemen, that you will quietly submit to the enforcement of the Territorial laws by the Territorial officers, until said laws are modified or repealed, or declared invalid by the courts, and I assure you and your people that your request shall not only be promptly complied with, but that the whole civil and military power of the Government will be exerted to protect you fully in all your lawful rights of persons and property; and I would take the liberty of invoking you, in the name of our common country, and for the sake of all that is near and dear to American citizens, to do so at once, that peace and harmony may once more prevail. Very reepectfully, yours,

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting-Governor Kansas Territory.

The reply of WOODSON's is characteristic of the stall-fed ruffians. "The Government," he says, cannot protect us. We are "lawless and revolutionary" because we ask for nothing more before Heaven than to be permitted to exercise, unmolested, our rights of citizenship. "Submit to the laws of the Territory," be says, made by the whisky demons from all over Missouri, and your roads shall be opened; no more of your neighbors shall be scalped, no more of your women ravished, no more of your houses will be burned; in five hours the restitution is sure, because "I," DANIEL WOODSON, Acting-Governor of Kansas Territory, will employ "the whole civil and military power of the Government," "that peace and harmony may once more prevail." Sadly unfortunate are we in rulers. To gratify the caprice of a soulless tyrant, thousands are to-day almost beyond the reach of moral or political resurrection.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Rev. E. NUTE is supposed to be still in the hands of the enemy near Leavenworth. Dr. AVERY of Indiana is safely with us. Col. WHIPPLE, with one regiment, has left Topeka to open a road to Nebraska line, that is reported to be held at this time by the Ruffians. A messenger arrived to-day from Nebraska City, stating that about 600 emigrants must at this time be near the Kansas line. A thousand welcomes we can pledge them, and all who come beyond. We are again destitute of funds, and are compelled to sustain our army of defence by private contribution. But so great an expense cannot, should not, be borne by a people already bankrupt, by repeated sieges from a foe that will give us no peace while we permit them to live.

In the vicinity of Leavenworth the Free-State families are all compelled to leave the country. Boat loads are sent down the river almost daily. Hope they may be as seed cast upon good ground.

RANDOLPH.

From another Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

Col. WHIPPLE, who left Topeka with the second regiment on Sunday, for the purpose of opening our new road to Nebraska, that has been reported as blockaded, ...terday, and captured it, taking about 80 horses and nearly as many arms, without losing a man. Our number was about 200. Theirs much less, but another camp of 40 teats was reported a short distance above which Col. WHIPPLE intended to attack to-day. We expect a large emigrant party is now near.

To-morrow we shall complete a stone fort on Mount Oread that will accommodate one thousand men, and will be impregnable against any force Southern folly will ever send here. It is constantly reported that on the 13th inst. another grand rally is to be made, and that about the 17th they shall strike the blow that is to decide their fate and ours. It seems strange, after we have whipped them so handsomely, that they still want to stand before our guns, for they compliment our skill with Sharpe's rifles quite as much as we deserve.

Col. HARVEY is north of the river with a part of the First Regiment, but has made no report to us since he left.

Gov. GEARY was at Leavenworth this morning, and is expected here to-morrow. Our impressions are strongly in his favor, and he has already sent us word through our friend Esquire CLARK, just returned from the East, that he shall give to all the rights they are entitled to receive from the Constitution, and the organic act, and that he shall drive home all bands of armed men who are not *bona fide* settlers. We are anxious to see him try. A *human* Governor will accomplish wonders for us, and we hope Gov. GEARY is the man for the crisis. We ask of him no favor—only our rights.

RANDOLPH.

Speech from Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia.

From the Pennsylvanian of Friday.

About 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon the yeoman band of Democrats from New-York, who visited the Constitutional Celebration, were escorted to Independence-square, and entertained with excellent music from Dodworth's Band. An eloquent parting address was delivered in behalf of the Young Men's Democratic Union of New-York, by Mr. ROSS. It having been announced that Mr. BUCHANAN was in town at the Merchants' Hotel they proceeded thereto in a procession accompanied by a large nnmber of citizens. Over a thousand persons gathered in front of the hotel, and made enthusiastic calls for Mr. B. At length he appeared, and spoke briefly and feelingly as follows:

I do not rise to make you a speech; because I am convinced there is not a Democrat who would not think it improper for me to do so at this time, and under existing circumstances. [Great cheering.] I rise with my heart full of gratitude for your reception, and I thank you for the kindness, and the honor you have done me. Whether I am defeated, or whatever may be my lot, I shall remember, as long as I live, the kind sentiments which I have received from my friends here assembled. We are all friends here—all equal under the Constitution—and enjoy an undisturbed freedom of conscience. As your common friend then, feeling as a man towards his fellow-man—I thank you. [Applause.] My predecessors, who have been in the same position that I now occupy, did not deem it prudent or necessary to make speeches. I am content to follow in their footsteps. I wish you, (referring to the Young Men's Democratic Union of New-York) a safe return and a happy time.

Mr. BUCHANAN then retired amid the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. The members of the Union Club present, and a number of citizens, were then introduced to Mr. B., after which they retired.

Political Miscellany.

The Ohio *State Journal* is gratified to learn that LUCIUS CASE, Esq., of Newark, Licking County, one of the most able and influential Democrats in the State, has renounced Buchananism and come out for FREMONT and DAYTON. He was advertised to make a speech in Newark last Tuesday night, in which he would give his reasons why he should support the Republican ticket and the Republican party. The loss of Mr. CASE will be a sore blow to the Buchanier cause, and a great accession to the cause of Freedom and FREMONT in Central Ohio.

The Southern *Argus*, a Norfolk Democratic paper, in its issue of Monday, begins a leading editorial, immediately under the name of JAMES BUCHANAN which heads its columns, with this unqualified assertion:

"Southern men have long known that the Union was worthless to the South."

To this the Baltimore *American* adds: Comment upon this assertion is not necessary, for having "weighed the value of the Union, we can only remark, that as far as the Whigs of the South are concerned, to the best of our belief the assertion is simply not true."

Governor A. M. REEDER will address the citizens of this State, of all classes and parties, on the present condition of affairs in Kansas, as follows:

At ALBANY, on Saturday evening, the 20th inst.

At BUFFALO, on Monday evening, the 22d inst.

At ROCHESTER, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst.

At SYRACUSE, on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst.

At UTICA, at Mechanic's Hall, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst.

At SALEM, Washington County, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 26th inst.

A letter from Greenwich, Conn., dated Sept. 17 says: We had a good Fremont meeting here on Monday evening, the 15th inst. Some four hundred people attended it. We were addressed by STEWART L. WOODFORD, of your City, and WALTER UNDERWOOD, of Virginia. They both made able speeches. Old Greenwich, where PUTNAM rode down the hundred steps, is sound on the great question of Freedom.

A GREENWICH FREE-SOILER.

The New Rice Crop.

The first new rice of the season made its appearance in the Charleston market on Monday last, and a small sample of it was received this morning by Messrs. T. & L. ROSS, of this City. It is of excellent quality, and speaks well for the new crop generally. It has made its appearance slightly in advance of what was anticipated, but still rather later than last season.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—The scanty stock and high claims of factors check operations. Small lots bring $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 31½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,800 lbs. American Yellow sold at 27½c.@28c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are pretty freely dealt in at former rates. The general supply is a moderate one.

COFFEE—Exhibits no really new feature. Rio is quickly purchased, and a fair inquiry exists for most other varieties, at steady prices. Java, 14c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¾c; Rio, 9¾c.@13c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—The demand is rather tame, but prices are without essential variation.

COTTON—Is not very actively sought after, to-day, yet it is stiffly held at prices, if anything, a shade higher than our quotations:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10⅜	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and less active request, mainly at from $3 68¾@$4 12 ½ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands displays slightly renewed activity, and though prices of most kinds still favor purchasers, they are less unsettled. Home dealers are the principal buyers. Shippers are doing very little. The transactions since our last embrace about 7,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 75@$6 00
Straight State	6 00@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 95@ 6 80
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	6 70@ 9 00

Canadian is dull and declining; 500 bbls. changed hands at $6@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is in but moderate request at irregular prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,600 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6@$7 00 and $6 25@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Extra Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, mainly at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, and prime lots bring steady prices, but other kinds are more abundant than needed, and prices for such tend downwards. The sales since our last consist of about 65,000 bushels, including fair to very good Canadian White at $1 60@$1 65; good ordinary to fair Western White at $1 53@$1 58; very ordinary to good Western Red, here and to arrive soon, at $1 32@$1 50; fair to prime Southern White at $1 60@$1 68; and good Southern Red at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Rye is still scarce and wanted at 130c.@86c. for inferior to fair old; and 90c.@95c. for new, ₩ bushel; 6,400 bushels were sold thereat. Oats are in slack request and are infirm at 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@45c. for State; 46c.@45c. for Jersey; and 38c.@4c. for Southern ₩ bush. Barley remains scarce and quiet. It was last sold at $1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, but at lower rates. The sales reported since our last comprise about 54,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound, heated and damp; 64c.@66c. for mixed; 69c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@74c. for Northern and and Southern White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@80c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are not very brisk, but stiffly held. Stock moderate.

HOPS—New remain in moderate request, and command from 10c.@14c. ₩ lb. Old rule heavy and languid at 4c.@7½c.

IRON—There were only some small lots Scotch Pig purchased at $21 50@23, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Are in demand at unchanged figures. Best, ere, $1 31½@$1 37½, cash and short credit, ₩ thousand.

MOLASSES—... Cuba, Muscovado, 28c.@29c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@32c.; Cuba, Muscovado, 28c.@29c.; and Clayed, 24c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—... Sperm on hand and to arrive sold at old figures. Linseed is quiet, but steady, at 57c.@58c. for Whale, and 52c. for fair to good refined. The favorable news by the steamer has not materially affected business here. Land Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues to improve, sales having been reported since our last of about 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $20 37½ for Mess, and $17 12@$18 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are very moderately inquired for, though being worth only 5¾c.@6c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is dull and obtainable at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is very firm; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 600 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, at 14½c.@14¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is in steady request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11 @$13 00 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and nominal at $14@$17 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are steady and quiet, at $18@$21 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@26c. for Prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is less abundant and in improved demand at strengthened prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of about 600 tcs., in lots, mainly at from $3 87½ and $4 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. The Rice report which was to have appeared in our paper this morning, was crowded out, by the pressure of other matter on our columns. We regret as much of it, as possesses immediate interest. The Messrs. ROSS, Brokers, received, and exhibited to-day, the first sample this season of New Carolina Rice. It is a specimen of a lot which recently changed hands in Charleston, S. C., at $4 80 ₩ 100 lbs., and which is to arrive here by the next steamer from that port. It is apparently of good quality, and comes to hand earlier than had been anticipated, though not as early as the first sample of last year's crop reached this market, which was about the 11th of September. Old Rice was then worth from $5 75@$6 25: it now commands (as already quoted) only from $3 62½@$4 02½ ₩ 100 lbs. The first lot of last year's crop, received and sold here, comprised about 20 tcs. The price obtained for it was $5 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. It was a very good quality.

SALT—Is in fair request at tolerably uniform rates.

SOAP—150 boxes of Castile brought 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are still in brisk demand at rising prices,—with sales, reported since our last, of about 2,700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots mainly at from 7¾c.@9¼c.; with 470 boxes Havana within a range of from 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.: Refined Sugars are in very light supply and quoted higher, but the difficulty of immediately executing orders partially interrupts business.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of about 15,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

WHISKY—About 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison brought 36¾c.@36¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were only moderately active, though quoted infirm. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅝d.@⅝d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@8¾d., in bulk and bags, ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Tobacco, 32s. ₩ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations. For Australia and California, there was not much offering, and rates were unaltered.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Frizzes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 88 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.

EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Jones & Co.,) No. 263 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Association, No. 342 Waverley-place.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by Mr. HANNA. Subject—*The Bible in Heathen Lands.* Distinguished visitors are expected to address the Association. Young men generally are invited to attend. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Secretary and Librarian.

☞ **Romish dogmas shown to be contrary to the especial design of the Gospel.**—An ex-Romish priest and monk, from Italy, with other converts from Romanism, are expected to take part in the services, conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, in the new Mission Church, 20th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free. P. MACMENAMY, D. D.

☞ **Unitarian Society, Williamsburg.**—Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Senior, having been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Unitarian Society, Williamsburg, will preach TO-MORROW, at Trenor's Academy, No. 90 South 8th-st. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening. Seats free.

☞ **John-street M. E. Church,** situated in John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching is expected TO-MORROW by Rev. J. S. INSKIP at 10½ o'clock, A.M.; and 7½ P.M. by Rev. J. STRICKLAND. Strangers and all others are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Scott, D. D.**—Missionary Bishop to Oregon, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 180 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 21. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Forsyth-Street M. E. Church.**—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*Life and Character of Abraham, Founder of the Hebrew Nation, and the Friend of God.*

☞ **Lecture to Children.**—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will lecture to children at the Tabernacle on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Sept. 21, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*The Life of Jacob.* Down-town Sunday Schools especially invited.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. WM. R. NICHOLSON, Rector of St. John's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place. Service, Morning, 10½; Afternoon, 3½; Evening, 7½. Seats Free.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church**—Is now open for public service, and the pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, will preach as usual at 10½ o'clock on SABBATH MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **The Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church,** Rev. G. S. PLUMLEY, Pastor, will hold its services on SUNDAY, on the grounds of SAMUEL FLEET, Esq., cor. of 50th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Livingston Ref. Dutch Church,** (N. W. corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.) Sabbath services TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3½. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Citizens residing in the vicinity, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Seats free. Pastor, P. N. ZABRISKI.

☞ **The Northwest Prot. Ref. Dutch Church**—On West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Rev. Mr. MESICK, of Somerville, N. J., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Preaching on Prophecy.**—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion Church, of the Second Advent, will preach TO-MORROW, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on the "*Prophecies relating to the approaching Consummation.*" Seats free.

☞ **Lecture to Children.**—By Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Down-town Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **French Prot. Grise.**—Church dn St. Esprit, corner of Franklin and Church sts. Divine service will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A M.

☞ **Central M. E. Church,** 7th-av. and 14th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by Rev. ALLEN STEELE, Pastor, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. W. H. MILBURN.

☞ **The New Church of S. John Baptist**—(Episcopal) on Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will be opened for divine service TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

☞ **First M. E. Church,** formerly in John-st., now worshiping in the Chapel on the west side of 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., next door to Dr. PARKER'e Church. Preaching until further notice at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

☞ **Bishop Scott, of Oregon,** is expected to preach in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 20.

☞ **Rev. John Dowling, D. D.,** will preach at his Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, next Sunday. Subject for the evening, *The Sin against the Holy Ghost.*

AMERICAN LADIES' HAIR RESTORATIVE—... returned from Paris and can ... washing, cleansing and ... from silk dresses, etc. ...

POLITICAL ...

TO THE ... COUNTY ... ctors, to be held on ... next, the following officers ...

A Governor in the place of ...mond;

A Lieutenant-Governor in the ...mond;

A Canal Commissioner in the ...ner;

An Inspector of State Prisons in the ... Kirkpatrick;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the ...ain P. Harwood, deceased;

All whose terms of office will expire on the ... December next;

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States;

A Representative in the Thirty-... United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third ... Wards in the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Representative in the ... Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County;

Also, a Representative in the ... Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Thirteenth Wards of the City and County;

Also, a Representative in the ... Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Congressional Districts, composed of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York;

City and County officers also to be elected;

A Mayor in the place of FERNANDO WOOD;

A City Judge in the place of EDMUND H. ...

Two Governors of the Almshouse in the ... JAMES Bell, Jr., and STEPHEN DRAPER;

Also, thirteen Members of Assembly for the City and County.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

N. P. STANTON, Jr., Dep

...ever since the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE in February last by the American Convention at Philadelphia, there has been growing up, in every part of the American Party throughout the Northern States, a conviction that they were being used by the South for the extension and endizement of Slavery. The great majority of the members of the American Party in the Free States are thoroughly and heartily opposed to the Pro-Slavery policy by which the General Government has for so many years been governed. They are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—to the invasion of Kansas by fraud and violence by which that Territory was nearly controlled,—to the enforcement of the atrocious laws made by Missourians for Kansas,—to the establishment of slavery within its borders, and to its admission into the Union as a Slave State.

Entertaining these convictions, and feeling that the election of Mr. FILLMORE had been carried by the party by Pro-Slavery intrigues and fraud in the Convention, —that the will of the majority of the members of the party had been utterly disregarded, and that they were to be made the mere tools for the establishment of principles which, in their hearts, they have refused to acquiesce in by the action of that Convention, or to support its candidates. They have been ready and anxious to cooperate with that great popular movement which, the outrages of the Slave Power have called into life,—in which men of all parties have united, and which promises to redeem the country from the evils which threaten its existence. In their Convention held in this city, they nominated Col. FREMONT for the Presidency, because they recognized in him the only candidate who represents this principle of hostility to Slavery aggression, and is the only one who has any chance of success against BUCHANAN. While they have abandoned some of their own peculiar principles, they have waived an issue upon them for the present, believing that other dangers are more imminent and demand more prompt and immediate attention. In all this they have acted with a noble devotion to the public good, and deserve the cordial thanks of all who appreciate the crisis and the necessity of union and harmony among the friends of Freedom.

The North Americans have not taken this action without meeting serious obstacles and embarrassments. They had first to encounter, as a matter of course, the reproaches of those of their own party with whom they could no longer act. For this they were prepared. But they expected the recognition and the cooperation of the Republican party to a greater extent than they have received it. When they went to the Philadelphia Convention a Committee of Conference, composed of their ablest and best men, they were at the outset very rudely repulsed,—their communication refused a reference and their Committee a hearing. And now in the State Convention at Syracuse they complain of similar indignities,—a total inattention to their proposals for cooperation, and an apparent unwillingness to receive and regard them as allies except upon conditions which involve an entire surrender of the principles of their organization. This they regard as entirely unjust, and as not required by the circumstances of the case.

We confess we cannot help regarding these complaints as not entirely without foundation. This very large and very influential portion of the people of the Free States have certainly as good a claim upon the courtesy of the Republican Party as any of the other organizations which are acting in harmony with them. It may have been unwise in them to persist in maintaining their separate organization, and in asking that this should be recognized; but they have not asked from the Republicans any infringement of their principles, or any declaration of sympathy with the purposes which they seek to accomplish. No man can doubt that serious abuses exist in connection with the Naturalization laws, which demand reform, and which may well enough enlist the attention, and engage the efforts, of a political party. But the North Americans, while claiming the right thus to seek remedies for this class of evils, are also satisfied that the dangers which threaten the country, from the aggressions and usurpations of Slavery, are those from which the country has the most to fear, and they are ready therefore to unite in resisting these, and leave the others for attention hereafter.

We see that some of the most impulsive members of the North American Convention at Syracuse, taking umbrage at the discourtesies which they considered themselves to have been treated there, have separated from their colleagues and called another Convention. We understand the feeling which prompted this movement, we can also see that it is natural enough that men not likely to reflect

...dress upon the authors. Duplicates an ...sensitiveness to small slights, or an ...eagerness for small favors. It looks too ...as if the men who prompt it are seeking ...their political influence to the best ...whatever that may be—and thus ...is a distrust of their attachment to prin... fatal alike to their usefulness and their ...racter.

We trust that instead of throwing new obstacles in the path of the Republican movement, men who believe in it will devote themselves to the removal of those which ill-advised action may have already created. And we hope especially that no counsels will prevail in the Republican ranks which aim to repel support unless trammeled by conditions as needless as they are offensive.

Kansas Matters.

Our Kansas correspondence represents matters as wearing a more promising aspect in that unhappy Territory. The President of the United States has ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of Governor ROBINSON and the others who have been so long in prison at Lecompton upon charges of treason against the United States, and they have all been set at liberty. Governor GEARY, it is also said, upon his arrival at Leavenworth did not hesitate to denounce in the severest terms the recent outrages of the Pro-Slavery party, and promised his full protection hereafter to the settlers of the Territory against the violence of the invaders. If he acts up to the spirit of this pledge, he will render infinite service to the cause of justice and to the people of Kansas.

But it must be remembered that the whole machinery of the Government is in the hands of the Pro-Slavery ruffians who have thus far ruled the Territory. An indication of the extent to which this is true, and of its importance to the purposes of the invaders, may be found in the language of the Chief Justice, Judge LECOMPTON, to Mr. BRANSCOMBE, who appeared at his bar as counsel for the prisoners accused of high treason. The Judge told him he could not act in that capacity until he had taken an oath to *support the Territorial laws*. This is an indispensable requisite for admission to the Kansas bar. Of course no one who believes,—as the great mass of the *bona fide* settlers of the Territory do,—that those laws are invalid, unconstitutional, and utterly null and void, can take such an oath or enter into any such engagement. The effect, therefore, is to deprive the settlers, when accused of crime, of all legal counsel,—to prevent any lawyer from appearing on their behalf.

So long as requisitions of this sort are enforced there can be nothing like freedom of action or of speech for the people of Kansas. There is a complete network of despotism extended over them. The enactments of the sham Legislature place them completely in the power of the crusaders for Slavery, and the organization of the Courts of Justice gives to those enactments the force of law. There can be no substantial relief for Kansas,—no freedom for them to decide upon the question of Slavery,—no possibility of their "forming and regulating their domestic institutions in their own way," as guaranteed by the Kansas bill,—until these laws are repealed.

We shall soon see what action Gov. GEARY is authorized to take in reference to this matter.

Governor Reeder.

We publish this morning a full report of Governor REEDER's Speech at the great Fremont gathering at Morristown, on Thursday last. It will be found to be one of the ablest and most cogent appeals to the country, on behalf of the Republican cause, that has yet been made.

Governor REEDER has come to the support of Col. FREMONT with great reluctance, and only in obedience to the most imperative dictates of public duty. As our readers know, he has been for very many years a Pennsylvania Democrat of the straitest sect,—a personal and political friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, long connected with him in friendship as in political association, and clinging, to the last moment, to the hope that he might give him his support without betraying the cause of Freedom in Kansas and the cause of Republican liberty throughout the Union. Gov. REEDER voted for the Kansas bill in Congress,—was appointed Governor of the Territory by President PIERCE, and went to the discharge of his duties with a firm determination to carry the principles of the bill into full and fair effect. It did not take him long to discover that the slaveholding interest had resolved to make Kansas a Slave Territory, whatever the will of her people might be. He found his own efforts to secure to the settlers the control over their own institutions met by violence, and was himself removed from office for persisting in his opposition to the outrageous conduct of the invaders from across the border.

While thus satisfied that nothing for Kansas was to be expected from President PIERCE, he hoped that Mr. BUCHANAN might be relied on to interpose his power if elected, and rescue Kansas from the perils that surround her. This hope he has been compelled to relinquish. He is perfectly satisfied that Mr. BUCHANAN cannot do anything to preserve Kansas to freedom without incurring the envenomed hostility of the party he represents, and upon which, in case of his election, he must depend for support. Gov. REEDER is, therefore, satisfied that the only chance for making Kansas a free State lies in the election of Col. FREMONT, and from this time forward, therefore, he will do all in his power to secure that result.

His speech at Morristown, which we publish to-day, is a noble argument in support of the cause he has thus espoused.

Who Conquered California.

We publish a most interesting document this morning, which was received by the last steamer from England, settling, on the sworn testimony of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, the question as to who was the conqueror of California. Mr. BUCHANAN was, and of course is, of opinion, that the honor of that great achievement belongs to Col. FREMONT. There is slight difference of opinion between Mr. BUCHANAN and the Washington *Union* in respect to this matter; but we presume that the country generally will regard the testimony of Mr. BUCHANAN as entitled to more consideration than that of the Administration. The testimony of Mr. BUCHANAN is important in more respects than one, and it will be found to refute several of the slanders which his friends have put in circulation against the Peoples' Candidate for the Presidency.

Whigs Going it Blind.

The Old Line Whigs who have declared their intentions to support Mr. FILLMORE, and have adopted him as their candidate, have doubtless done so with the expectation that, in the event of his election to the Presidency, some of them would be admitted into his Cabinet, and others would come in for their share of the collectorships, embassies, post-offices, consulships, and other desirable rewards which he would be able to bestow upon his friends. But, if any such expectations have influenced them, they would be miserably disappointed, if, by any miracle, he should ever again be an occupant of the White House. Mr. FILLMORE is the candidate of the American Party, and is a confessed member of that proscriptive Order; if he were not, he could not have received their nomination. He must, also, be a member of the Third Degree, and have taken a solemn oath to appoint no man to an office who has not taken upon himself the obligations of that Order. He must select all his officers, in every Department of the Government, members of his Cabinet, foreign Ambassadors, Judges, Post-Masters, from the ranks of the Know-Nothing Order. No man who was not born in the United States, nor one who believes in the religion of the Roman Catholic Church, would hold any national office of any kind while Mr. FILLMORE should occupy the Presidential chair. Even the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, Mr. FILLMORE's most devoted advocates and supporters, could not be recognized by him after he took his oath of office. He has sworn solemnly to put no man in office who is not a Third Degree member of the Know-Nothing Order. This is the manacled candidate that the Winthrops and Everetts of Massachusetts, and the Ketchums and Ruggleses of New-York, are trotting out as their favorite in the great struggle now taking place between the friends and foes of popular freedom, and who would be compelled to treat as enemies the very men who helped him into power. Let them look for a moment at the materials of which the Fillmore Party is composed, and see what sort of an Administration a purely Know-Nothing Government would be likely to make.

Blasphemy of the Express.

We have received several communications from correspondents whose feelings have been shocked by a blasphemous attempt at wit in the *Express*, which gave, a day or two since, a parody on the Beatitudes of our Saviour. The only thing about this that ought to excite surprise is, that a paper which has so long willfully uttered slanders on the religious faith of a candidate for the Presidency, should know enough about the Scriptures to make even a parody upon them.

☞ The faith of the *Commercial Advertiser* in what it calls the "vitality of the Whig Party," is something to marvel at. Such a touching instance of political fidelity is only equaled by the German farmers of Pennsylvania who still believe they are voting for General JACKSON at every presidential election. Our venerable cotemporary is still "sustained" by the "deep conviction that ultimately the Whig cause must triumph and the *Commercial's* course be justified." The great beauty of the *Commercial's* faith is that it is based on the nomination of a Know-Nothing and a Democrat for President and Vice President by the last Baltimore Convention, both of whom, if elected, must utterly repudiate the Whigs.

Presidential Proscription in Kansas.

THOS. C. SHOEMAKER, Receiver of Public Moneys in Kansas Territory, the only Free-State man among all the Federal office-holders in that Territory, has been removed. This is another blow at the freedom of speech and of opinion, by the President, to carry out the great principles of "Squatter Sovereignty," under the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. SHOEMAKER was a Democrat, a friend of Judge DOUGLAS, from Illinois, and was the only Federal office-holder in Kansas Territory who was not subjugated and stripped of his manhood and independence by this border-ruffian Administration. Mr. SHOEMAKER will take the stump in Illinois, and give a full exemplification of modern Democracy in Kansas.

Republicanism in Wisconsin.

An old gentleman from Connecticut, always and still a "consistent Democrat," was visiting in a flourishing town in Wisconsin last week, in company with his son. Wishing to hear of the prospects of the "Democracy," his son went to the Post-Office in company with a friend of the Postmaster to beg or borrow a Democratic paper. The result of their visit was, that out of over 800 papers taken at the office nothing but Republican journals could be found. The Postmaster said, he was just Democrat enough to hold on the Post-Office, but his preferences led him to take journals on the other side.

Tom Thumb and Barnum.

A private letter from Paris says that M. VATTEMARE has received a letter from BARNUM, in which the latter asks V.'s advice about the project of his bringing TOM THUMB to Europe again on a speculation, whether his autobiography has not injured any such speculation, &c. VATTEMARE replied that on the contrary, he had now more reputation than ever, so much so that he would, perhaps, make more money to allow TOM THUMB *to exhibit him*.

Death of an English Author.

The last English papers announce the death of GILBERT ABBOT A'BECKET, who recently died at Boulogne from congestion of the brain. Mr. A'BECKET was a police magistrate at the time of his death. He was one of the earlier *Punch* writers and the author of the Comic History of England and of Rome.

☞ A letter from this City in the Boston *Courier*, states that "New-York is true for the red, white and blue." Of course it is. These are the symbolical colors of the Union, and let what party triumph that may, in the present struggle, there is very little danger of its proving untrue to our national emblems. The red, white and blue will continue to wave long after the present parties shall have ceased their struggles.

Political.

FRELINGHUYSEN FOR FREMONT.

It has been stated in some of the "American" journals that Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, would head the Fillmore electoral ticket of that State; but we have the very best authority for denying the truth of this statement. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is now President of Rutger's College, and will take no active part in the present campaign; but he would not head the Fillmore ticket if it were otherwise. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is a decided advocate of the Republican cause, and will give the weight of his influence, as he will give his vote, in favor of the election of FREMONT.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, will address the people of this State, as follows: At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Sept. 25. At Oswego, on Saturday, Sept. 27. At Delhi, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, and at Ithaca on Thursday, Oct. 2.

Hon. A. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, will address the people of this State, as follows: At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Sept. 26. At Batavia, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 29, and at Buffalo on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 30.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sudden Death of Lorenzo B. Shepard.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD died suddenly yesterday morning while in a bath. He had not previously spoken of being ill, and therefore the news of his death was received with great surprise by all who heard it; particularly at this crisis, when the recent division in the ranks of the Democratic Party of this City, with reference to a candidate for the Mayoralty, in which he had taken so prominent a part, were fresh in the public mind. There are few men of Mr. SHEPARD's age who have occupied so many responsible public positions for so long a time. He was born in Westtild, Albany County, in 1820, during a temporary residence of his parents there, and he was, therefore, 36 years of age, at the time of his death. His father was DAVID B. SHEPARD, a prominent lawyer of this City in his day. Mr. SHEPARD's mother died when he was very young, and his father followed her before the deceased had reached his 14th year. In accordance with a death-bed request of his father, he was taken into the law office of Judge U. D. FRENCH, now Commissioner of Jurors in this City, where he remained about one year. He then moved West, to Oswego, where he resided in the family of his uncle for a brief period, after which he traveled extensively through this country and Canada, and finally returned to read law with his friend, Judge FRENCH, with whom he resided until he married a daughter of Judge MONSE, of Green County. He was admitted to the Bar as soon as he was of age; and immediately occupied a respectable position as a lawyer. At an early age he manifested a strong desire to take part in the political debates of the day; and when the Convention of 1846 met to form a State Constitution, he was there as a member, and took an active part in the debates which then and there occurred. Two years previous to that he was appointed an Examiner in Chancery by Gov. WRIGHT; an office which held until it was abolished by the Constitution he had aided in forming. In 1848, he was appointed United States District-Attorney, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of CHAS. MCVANE, Esq., and he held that office until removed by President TAYLOR. In 1849, he was elected a member of the Democratic State Convention, and he was a member of every State Convention of that party from that time to this. He was also a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1852, that nominated Gen. PIERCE for the Presidency; and for a number of years he was been a prominent man among the Democrats of this City. In 1855, he was elected to the office of Corporation Counsel, which is now vacant by his decease, as are also the offices of President of the Union Democratic Republican Committee and Grand Sachem of Tammany Society. Notwithstanding so much of his time was given to the interests of the political party with which he was identified, he had found leisure to prepare several volumes, which are in high repute among members of the legal profession. Altogether, he was remarkable for his talents and the perseverance which he brought to bear upon matters in which he was concerned, either as a public officer or private citizen. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss; and there are thousands of those who knew him who will mingle their sorrows with those of his bereaved family. His family were not with him during his last moments; they have been for some weeks residing at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Like many ardent politicians, he had not, with all his industry, succeeded in accumulating any property, although he was strictly temperate in his habits.

He went into his bathing-room about 7½ o'clock, but remained there so long that one of the domestics became alarmed, and looking into the room, discovered him lying on the edge of the bath, apparently insensible, with his head hanging in the water and his feet on the floor. An alarm was immediately given, and several persons who were in the house at the time hastened up stairs to the assistance of the terrified servant—among them Alderman JACKSON, who had been waiting in the parlor to see Mr. SHEPARD. A messenger was immediately dispatched for medical assistance, and in the meantime all the means which those who were present could think of were employed to restore Mr. SHEPARD to consciousness. But these efforts were unavailing, and the exertions of the doctors called in were equally unsuccessful. It is supposed that after taking the plunge-bath he had stooped over the side of the tub for the purpose of turning on the shower, or taking out the plug, and that while in that attitude he was attacked by a rush of blood to the head, or by a spasm of heart-disease, which caused immediate death. He was attending to business on Thursday, as actively as usual, and some gentlemen who saw him at his office about 5 o'clock that evening tell us that they perceived no signs of his illness.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE ON THE DEATH OF MR. SHEARD.

The special meeting of the Democratic General Committee summoned for last evening, at Tammany Hall, met pursuant to call but occupied itself in other business than for which it had been summoned. It was called upon to mourn the sudden death of its late President.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, presided, and Messrs. ALFRED CHANCELLOR and JOSEPH ROSE officiated as Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

WILSON SMALL, then arose and in feeling and fitting language announced the demise of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. SMALL was followed by Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, HORACE F. CLARK and DANIEL E. SICKLES, each of whom spoke in glowing and eulogistic terms of the character and services of the lamented deceased.

Messrs. John Cochrane, Daniel E. Sickles, Horace F. Clark, Wilson Small, James M. Smith, Jr., Wm. Minor and Charles H. Ring were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions in reference to the event which the Committee were called upon to deplore.

The Committee retired, and soon after returned and reported through their Chairman the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET.

Resolved, That this Committee have learned, with the most profound sorrow, of the sudden death of their presiding officer, Hon. LORENZO B. SHEPARD, and that they deeply deplore the event which has deprived our community of one of its most useful and distinguished citizens, whose life has been an unvarying example of fidelity to all the obligations of personal integrity and honor.

Resolved, That the loss experienced by this Committee in the death of their presiding officer, may well be pronounced irreparable; whether inciting to official attention, or restraining the excesses of personal excitement, he aroused the careless and calmed the acrimonious by his impartial rule. The strongest bent to his presiding sway, and the humblest arose upon the encouragement of his presence. The Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York thus attest the virtues and the abilities of their deceased Chairman.

Resolved, That in the decease of our late gifted associate, the Democratic Party has lost an eloquent champion, whose life was devoted to the maintenance of its principles; and whose career, in its progress from humble beginnings to ripe distinction, was an illustration of their truth and power; that in all the relations which he has borne to our organization—City, State and National—often filling its highest posts of confidence and responsibility—he commanded the esteem of his associates and won the affections of a constituency who sustained him with unyielding constancy to the last.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the immeasurable grief.

Resolved, That this Committee will attend his funeral in a body, and will wear the usual emblem of mourning.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed, and a copy thereof be transmitted to his family.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. SHEPARD will take place on Sunday afternoon. It will be attended by the Tammany Society, of which Mr. SHEPARD was Grand Sachem, by the General Committee, and by other organizations, and will, no doubt, be a large and expressive demonstration of public regret at the loss of a citizen so widely known and universally respected.

Funeral of Alderman Moser.

The funeral of Mr. SAMUEL H. MOSER, late Alderman of the Third Ward, took place yesterday. It will be remembered that he died some twelve or fifteen days since, in Seneca County, at the residence of a friend, where he was staying to improve his health. The Alderman had been ailing for a considerable time. A prosecution, to which he was subjected about eighteen months ago, on a charge of official corruption, although it did not result in his conviction, operated strongly on his feelings, and his health has declined from that period.

The body was brought to this City from Seneca County, yesterday morning, and about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the funeral cortège left the City Hall, ...with members ...and Councilmen, and about ...the relatives and friends ...of the deceased. The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast. The procession crossed the Fulton Ferry and proceeded to the Methodist Church (Rev. Mr. SCHELDEN's) in Washington-street, Brooklyn, where an appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. SCHELDEN. Dr. KENNEDY dwelt largely on the numerous private virtues of the deceased Alderman, and remarked that his colleagues in authority should be warned, by the inroad of death into their ranks, to soften the asperities which too often marred their professional relations, and so conduct themselves that they might be ready to meet their Maker when the day of reckoning arrived.

The Aldermen were attentive listeners, and seemed to feel the full force of this exhortation. The church was well filled, a large portion of the audience being ladies.

Alderman MOSES in behalf of his colleagues, and by his family in Greenwood, where also repose the bodies of his parents and some of his other relatives. At the grave Dr. KENNEDY read portions of the Episcopal service for the Burial of the Dead, and concluded with a benediction. The Aldermen and Councilmen then returned in their carriages to the City. The sum of $500 was appropriated by both Boards at a recent sitting to defray the funeral expenses.

The Tabernacle Meeting in aid of Kansas.

There never was a finer, and there has seldom been a larger assemblage than gathered at the Tabernacle last evening, to listen to an appeal from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in aid of the Free-State movement in Kansas. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. ROB LOCKWOOD, and soon afterwards Mr. BEECHER essayed to speak, but soon found that in consequence of a severe hoarseness he could not proceed. He said he came before his audience only because of a vow he had made, that if the Republican cause should be unsuccessful, he would not have to regret that he had not done his duty. Before resuming his seat he remarked that concerning the course proper to be pursued in Kansas, he had sometimes anticipated public opinion, and particularly in relation to the right of self-defence. In that particular the public now believed he was right; and that Sharpe's Rifles, in the hands of Christian heroes, were serviceable instruments. He then instituted a comparison between the place the Pilgrim Fathers occupy in history and that which the Free-State men in Kansas will occupy. The distinction between them would be that the Pilgrims fled from oppression and the Kansas men ran to it. He closed with an appeal to the young men to work for the success of the Republican Party, and to do all in their power to render aid to those now laboring for the cause in Kansas. His being unable to proceed was the cause of deep regret on the part of the audience. He was followed by several gentlemen, who spoke briefly. Among them, Mr. R. D. MUSSEY, Jr., of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Mr. WARREN, from Kansas, made interesting remarks. Several methods by which money might be collected were explained, and at the close of the meeting about $900 and two gold rings had been collected. A lady present gave $100. Besides this, $80 were subscribed to aid Mr. WARREN to get back to Kansas.

The Democratic Difficulty in the Third District.

The Democrats held another meeting last night, at REILLY's, Fifth Ward, Museum Hotel, to nominate a candidate for the Third Congressional District. Mr. SICKLES was warmly supported, but the friends of General WALBRIDGE mustered in great numbers. On the motion of Mr. PERRY, of the Fifth Ward, the temporary officers of the Convention were declared permanent officers, and then Judge MORTON offered a resolution relating to the sudden and melancholy decease of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq. On motion, the meeting adjourned without doing any further business, as a mark of respect to his memory. Another effort at nomination will be made on Friday evening next.

A Singular Affair.

We understand that on Monday night at about 1 o'clock, persons residing about half a mile below One-Hundred and Fifty-second-street, on the North River, heard a noise as of something falling heavily into the water. Several went immediately to the shore, but although it was a bright moonlight night, could see nothing.

The next morning two or three *hats* came ashore, together with a large quantity of boxes, barrels, and bundles of hoops,—which were collected and piled upon the dock. We understand that Mr. CAMERON, the Station-Agent of the Hudson River Railroad, has under his charge some 250 of these bundles, which are worth more than as many dollars.

No clue has yet been obtained to the occurrence, though we learn that on Wednesday the body of a boy, wearing a sailor's dress, came ashore in that vicinity. It is probable that some boat, loaded with a miscellaneous cargo, sunk. The parties owning this property would do well to attend to its reclamation.

Very Mysterious—A Man Murdered.

About noon on Thursday, a man, badly bruised and in an insensible state, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital. He was brought to the institution by two men, who represented his name to be JAMES WILLIAMS, and that he had been beaten by boatmen in Greenwich-street.

WILLIAMS, notwithstanding every effort was made to relieve him, continued speechless, and died at 4 o'clock the next (yesterday) morning.

Coroner PERRY, who was notified of the occurrence, impannelled a jury to investigate the matter, but was unable during the day to obtain any information other than the above, concerning the very mysterious affair. He therefore dismissed the jury until this morning, in hopes that in the meantime some further facts might be brought to light.

The Valley Bank.

THOMPSON's *Reporter*, of yesterday, contains the following concerning the Valley Bank bills:

"The Messrs. LELAND have redeemed a portion of the notes of this Bank; but only that part in the hands of the richer and more influential holders, in hopes, no doubt, that in securing them against loss they would secure themselves from further talk and publicity in connection with this swindling concern. Now, although we have had our loss made good to us among the rest, and have no private reasons for prosecuting the case, yet we owe it to the public as a duty to do all in our power to get every dollar paid, and we will use every laudable means to accomplish this end. A committee has been appointed, which will look into the affairs of the Bank, and devise the best course for the bill-holders' benefit. The Committee have need of some money to pay the expenses they may incur in performing their duty, therefore we would feel obliged if some of the heavier bill-holders would contribute something towards the furtherance of this end. We will see that the Committee do their whole duty, and that all sums, however small, sent to us or L. B. PEET, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 19 Wall-street, are carefully appropriated to the purposes of getting the Valley Bank bills redeemed."

Staten Island Railroad.

This road, the grading of which was commenced at the west end of the Island, opposite Amboy, has been completed to New-Dorp-lane, a distance of seven miles. From that point the route has been located, and the surveys, plans and maps finished and filed in the County Clerk's office. The ground selected is about a quarter of a mile south of the Plank Road, till it strikes the lands of C. VANDERBILT, W. B. TOWNSEND and others, and reaches the extensive dock of W. B. TOWNSEND, at Clifton, where the dépôt is to be built, and the ferry established to this City. The entire length of the road is about 14 miles.

Arrest of a Minister-Plenipotentiary for Swindling.

From the Mobile Tribune, Sept. 13.

Don VICENTE HERNANDEZ DE AYALA, Minister-Plenipotentiary and Envoy-Extraordinary from the Republics of Venezuela and Granada, &c., &c., was yesterday arrested by Marshal MAURY and Deputy-Marshal SCOLLICK, on charges of forgery and swindling. After his arrest he made an attempt to swallow forged drafts to the amount of six thousand dollars, but was prevented by a prompt squeeze on the throat by the Marshal while Mr. SCOLLICK drew the papers from his mouth.

He is a Spaniard, well educated, and a most accomplished swindler, and many sufferers in New-Orleans will rejoice at his incarceration.

His detection and arrest, on a very slight clue, were most artistically planned and skillfully executed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 267 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of paper hangings, displayed on screens so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed and all work warranted.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper hangings, embracing every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 267 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

THE MOST [illegible] AND [illegible] ...and Pall Mills, [illegible] ...tions, &c., [illegible] ...ladies and [illegible] ...have [illegible]

TO OUR [illegible] ...Consumption, [illegible] ...Coughs, [illegible] ...pamphlets, [illegible] ...A. & G. W. BRADY, ...Broadway and Fulton, ...Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR RESTORING THE HAIR, [illegible] LYON's KATHAIRON. For preserving the Hair, [illegible] LYON's KATHAIRON. For beautifying the Hair, [illegible] LYON's KATHAIRON. The immense sale of LYON's KATHAIRON, [illegible] 1,000,000 bottles per year, attests its [illegible] proves it to be, beyond question, the [illegible] for the Hair ever made. Sold wholesale by all druggists. HEATH, WARDOP & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR BOOKS AND TRADE JET—A CERTAIN remedy will be found by using Dr. BUSBY's Rose Cream Liniment, principal depot, BUSH & GALE, 386 Canal-st., corner Varick-st.; also by GUION, corner Barclay and Broad sts. It never fails. Price 25 cents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded seventeen medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED ALSO IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD to OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's & Co.'s Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N.Y.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life-Balsam is the most certain remedy for the severest cases of these and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 86 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery dry-goods store, No. 126—a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration, of nine years' standing, after this case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal depot, 366 Canal-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS AND MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years manufactured their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them,—218 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water-sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of these machines for quilting, is an established fact. The quantity and quality of work they are capable of in a unit of this kind is ascertained to be better when the work at a high velocity, we have just added to the [illegible] of our quilting machines. They now [illegible] STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING [illegible] other quilting machines can be run, even at a [illegible] tive loss, which will very soon [illegible] price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY CLEANS KID GLOVES OF ANY COLOR WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST SMELL.

The glove can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle cleans 50 pairs. Price 50 cents. Try it before buying to satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. For sale by all druggists.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 393 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the Union, all of which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN gentlemen's Hats was introduced by GENIN on the 1st inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall Hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgement.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 5 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of RICH CARPETINGS, to which they invite the attention of country merchants, and those about furnishing.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 534 Broadway, corner Spring-street, Have just opened a splendid assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS, FOR SALE CHEAP.

WRITING FLUID. The public are invited to try our IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID. It is in all respects equal to the best English, and is some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

BRUSSELS CARPETING, 4s. per yard, at PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S, No. 534 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible. The admiration of the public, the envy of imitators. True to Nature. Harmless. Instantaneous. Injury to hair or skin, and no contempt the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GAS-BURNER MANUFACTORY.—THE LARGEST in the United States; keep constantly on hand and for sale Fish-tail and Bat-wing Burners, Pillars and Pin Sockets; also, imported Scotch Tips. Prices low. Bills collected on delivery of Goods. Samples sent to order. A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st., New-York.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—HUNT'S MAGNIFICENT HATS for 1856 are all the go. Everybody wears them. Hunt is determined to sell Broadway $5 hats for $4, and Broadway $4 hats for $3. Hunt manufactured for Broadway houses ten years, and can't be beat. His store is No. 90 Fulton-st., Oak-Hall Building.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $30 to $140; melodeons from $25 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.'s No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856. NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, by PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 534 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

TO DRUGGISTS. AN INVOICE OF BALM OF 1,000 FLOWERS AT AUCTION. New-York Wholesale Rooms, LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, will sell at auction, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, 100 gross of 1,000 FLOWERS, FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors. The attendance of druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers, solicited.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes of course you all have heard, But who escapes from looking most observed, If red or gray locks from his head hang down, Instead of shining black or comely brown? MANUFACTURED, SOLD AND APPLIED, (PRIVATELY,) No. 6 Astor-House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Lasting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—H. T. LOVETT'S WAHPENE (an Indian vegetable preparation) will restore gray hair to its original color, and cure baldness. The genuine WAHPENE can be purchased only at his office, No. 703 Broadway. He has no agents.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED, per Persia, several cases of [illegible] Hats, of new styles, which we [illegible] LEARY & CO., Leaders and [illegible]

FALL STYLES OF [illegible] FOR [illegible] terns and [illegible] Misses' and [illegible]

LORD [illegible] west of [illegible] tresses [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMONSTRATIVE LETTER
on the efficacy of Dr. S.S. Fitch's
Diseases of the Throat and

From the New-York Daily Times:

...as clearly illustrates the truthfulness of a ...ve evidences of its practical value, and the fact ...'s success determines the correctness of his ... It has been my endeavor to follow out this prin... before the public my theory of treating ..., by publishing from time to time, in connec... with the testimonials of persons who have been ... and cured. These certificates exhibit how far ... progresses in the human system, and yet be ultimate results by the use of judicious reme... properly administered, and by bringing the patient ... to those established laws which govern the ... The following is given as illustrative of ...

...ESTON, HAMPTON Co., Mass., Oct. 11, 1855.
...R. DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter ... I take the greatest pleasure ... I was taken ... went through the common course of ... and blistering, until I could not raise my head. ... When I became some better, my physician ... a plaster which caused a sore that lasted all the ... Winter. I had also a bad cough most of the time. ... the beginning of ill health. From this time ... I was eighteen, I had two attacks of lung fever, ... bad matter and blood; this left my lungs, and in ... that my system, in a very bad state. I was just re... recovering from my last fever, when I was called to attend ... upon an elder sister, sick with the pulmonary consump... ; she was confined to her room seven months, and I ... her constant attendant. At her death, so completely ... I was worn out, and so distressing had my cough become ... that many of my friends told me I could not ... live three months. I continued about the same, ... with cold hands and feet, night sweats, much ... pain in my side and chest, and a distressing ... pale, so hoarse I could not speak aloud ... for weeks; very nervous and weak, and at times ... blood and much matter, until about four ... before I saw you, when I employed a physician and ... through the customary course then practiced by all ... of bleeding and blistering, and the like. I ... was so weak I did not leave my room for four weeks until ... day before I started for New-York. I was very much ... with the way I was doctored. There was no ... before me but speedy death; an early grave seemed ... only portion: but having heard of you I was deter... to go and try your remedies. My friends were also ... anxious to have me see you. You can imagine some... the feelings of my parents at parting with me at the ..., expecting, perhaps, never to see me alive again, ... me, in my then low state, to other friends and a ... physician. But they, as well as myself, had much ... in you. My physician, the morning before I ... told me if I was very careful I might possibly live ... the Winter, but more likely I should not live ... months. After I had got rested from the journey ... settled in my new home in the City, called ... you, and what you told me gave me strong ... that I might still recover. I commenced with ... remedies, and in four weeks I began to be bet... I continued to grow better. All my former bad ... coughs, cough, &c., disappeared; my spirits became ... and I regained a cheerful hope that I should ... recover. I have not been disappointed. At ... end of seven months, when I returned to my friends, ... hardly knew me. Indeed, my father, when he met ... at the cars, did not know me until I told him, and ... I met was astonished at the change wrought in me. ... was very fleshy. There are but few in Munson hut ... testify to the great change in my appearance and ... For the five years since, I have enjoyed unremit... health. I have been able to labor all of the time, ... never employed a physician, and only when by be... careless and by taking cold, have I been sick at all; ... to-day I stand straighter, look healthier and younger ... I did five years ago. Any of my friends will say the same; ... I feel and truly say that to your instrumentality I ... owe it all. My gratitude I can never express in ... I would recommend all afflicted with any kind of ... Consumption to you; and to any one that will come to me, ... I can testify what I was, what I have suffered, what my ... health now is, and that to your remedies, under God, I ... owe it all. Please accept the best respects of my parents ... and myself, and I hope and trust you will be the honored ... instrument, under God, of restoring thousands to health.

Yours with respect,
Miss CAROLINE F. STACEY, Munson, Mass.

In answer to the numerous letters addressed to me by patients at a distance, in which they state their inability to undergo a journey to this City, I would say, that although a personal examination would be more desirable, yet it is not essential. A full account of all the symptoms presented in the case will enable me to judge of the disease and prescribe for them with safety, and usually with success.

I would inform the public that I am not, nor have I been for several years, absent from the City lecturing or practicing elsewhere, nor is there any one traveling or located elsewhere that has any connection with me or my office.

S. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Chest,
Sept., 1856. No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.**—GORHAM ...., March 14, 1851.—MR. H. H. HAY,—*Dear Sir:* Through you may confidently recommend the OXYGENATED BITTERS, as the best, if not the only medicine that will cure Dyspepsia. I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried numerous medicines, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief from any obtained from you, the above Bitters.

The contents of three bottles so far restored my health, that for the last two years I have had no occasion for medicine. I strongly recommend all Dyspeptics to try it.

JOSEPH W. PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **Fluid Extract of Dandelion.**—The preparations of dandelion generally found in the market are inert and worthless to an extent that creates the opinion that the plant has not the medical virtues which writers claim for it. The error arises from want of skill in its preparation. It is a valuable alterative, tonic, diuretic and aperient; it has a specific action on the liver, exciting, when languid, to secretion. The diseases to which it is especially applicable are derangement of the digestive organs, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and spleen, irritable condition of the stomach and bowels. In many cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint, our preparations have produced sore mouth and gums, affording permanent relief; this fact alone is conclusive in its favor as a remedial agent, when properly prepared. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 98 John-st., New-York, and sold by all apothecaries.

☞ **Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches** or any other fruit or vegetable can be preserved in a fresh state, with all their flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR OR ANY other preservative property, by using "SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS," for which SEVEN DIPLOMAS AND PREMIUMS were awarded last season. These are the only Cans which are WARRANTED to preserve all kinds of fruit and vegetables. All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Gas Stoves and Ranges.**—W. F. SHAW'S PATENT.—A large variety of Gas Stoves for heating Parlors, Sleeping rooms, &c. Also, for cooking in large or small families at a great saving of expense, the fuel being supplied by the common gas burner, operating without odor, dirt, or smoke. The public are invited to examine these stoves, before making purchases for the Winter. To be seen in operation, and for sale wholesale and retail, at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 405 Broadway, near Canal-st. Dealers out of the City are requested to call and examine.

☞ **Summer Complaints** make fearful havoc among children. DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

☞ **The American Cartmen, Attention!**—The American Cartmen of the City of New-York will hold a first preparatory meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, to make arrangements for a grand demonstration of the craft in behalf of American principles and their defenders, FILLMORE and DONELSON. A punctual attendance of all cartmen is earnestly requested.

A. A. DEVOE, A. E. DATER, L. D. PLACE,
ALEX PETTIT, G. V. D. BOGART.

☞ **Durno's Celebrated Snuff,**
FOR CATARRH, HEADACHE, &c.
is
In handsome German boxes.
For sale by Druggists.
Price 25 cents.

☞ **The Elizabethan Ale**—PURE, WHOLESOME, STRENGTHENING.—For two or three weeks past I have been unable to supply the demand for this excellent family Ale, but customers may rely upon not being again disappointed. Delivered at $1 25 per dozen pints; 5c. allowed for bottles.

J. BARLOW, No. 120 Water-st.

Orders may be sent by post.

☞ **To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Artisans.**—Best cognac oil, flavorings and essence of all flavors known, requiring addition of spirits; concentrated fruit brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, fireworks, glass-making, ambrotyping, electrotyping platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Ah! Cozzar's Exterminator** is the only article that effectually clears, without danger or stench, Rats, Croton Bugs, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of Moths, Mosquitoes, Bed-Bugs, and all insects, and Costar's Red-Bug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 338 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Reopening.**—The Bedford-st. Methodist E. Church, having been remodeled and newly painted within and without, will be reopened TO-MORROW for divine service. Preaching by Rev. J. INSKIP at 10½ A. M., Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D., at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. P. CORNIT at 7 P. M. The public in general, and the friends of the congregation especially, are invited to attend the services.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by
RUFUS K. MoHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Vale's Hall**—(Late Mechanics' Institute,) corner of Chambers and Division-st. A lecture by G. VALE TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, *On Religious and Political Songs.* To be followed by a debate.

☞ **Philadelphia Trade Sale.**—The Philadelphia Trade Sale to Booksellers will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at M. THOMAS & SON'S Salesroom.

☞ **Campbell, Practical Apothecary and Chemist,** southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Special attention paid to prescriptions. Seventeen years' experience.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES.

☞ **Fifty New-Pattern Chandeliers** Never before offered in any market, will be OPENED THIS WEEK, for the inspection of purchasers, by
COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 982 Broadway,
corner of 21st-st.

☞ **Consumption and its Ravages successfully Treated in Three Weeks.**—If I cannot check the fatal progress of it in that specified time, I give up the patient as lost, and lend the sufferer to no further expenses. If consumption is not checked in its infancy, before the third stage is fully developed, it is only madness to attempt it afterwards. J. D. DURKIN,
Chronic and Consumptive Doctor, No. 173 Bowery.

☞ **The Cause of Consumption.**—BRONCHITIS.—What produces bronchitis?

FIRST STAGE OF DISEASE.

Costiveness is the first link that connects disease to the system. It creates, induces, feeds, and supports bronchitis, and is slightly or indifferently treated, as though it was of no serious tendency—nevertheless, it has laid the foundation of that destroying disease, without the knowledge of the sufferers, undermining and sapping the very vitals of the constitution.

Among the numerous classes of diseases which afflict man, there is none more silent or treacherous in its approaches, or more certain to triumph over its slowly consuming victim, than that formidable and insidious leveler of humanity, bronchitis, which is produced by catching cold, through a neglect of regulating the state of the bowels, when arriving to adult age. It seldom excites any attention or alarm in the mind of any person, until it has sown the seeds of disease and suffering in the human system, by checking the circulation of the blood, and it is to this source alone that we attribute the awful mortality of consumption.

The following is a simple but correct illustration, namely: If the culverts and sewers of the City were choked or clogged up, accidentally or otherwise, what would be the result? An overflow of accumulated filth and slush on the surface of the earth in its neighborhood, until it fills every hole, corner, and crevice. This is quite similar to the human body, when the channel or sewer of life, as I may term it, which is the bowels, is checked or confined through constipation or some unnatural obstruction which prevents the blood from circulating through the general system.

What, then, is the consequence? An accumulation of diseased matter and bile. Where will this bile and poisonous substance go to when it is prevented from taking its natural exit through the bowels? It must surge itself back again into the blood, to be infused through the entire frame by the agency of the blood, bringing in its passage disease and suffering, and exhibiting itself by pain, nervous sensations, and irritation all over the body—producing a bad feeling at the stomach, sourness of the food, a rush of blood to the head, catarrh, bronchitis, a short dry cough, dizziness, pain in the shoulders, and through or under the shoulder blades, cold feet, a peevish and irritable temper, annoyed by the hacking cough, and then gradually begins the expectorating from the throat of a lightish phlegm, resembling boiled starch or tough jelly, of various colors, from a light to a darkish substance, and hawked up like a string.

SECOND STAGE.

From this period, the patient is aware of some unusual and disagreeable feeling, though he seldom takes the hint till it goes from bad to worse. Catching cold from the slightest exposure, which he cannot avoid, in consequence of the blood being in a diseased and corrupt condition for a long time previous to the appearance of those troublesome symptoms, through the impure state of the blood, that at every breath the patient draws, he inhales a similar quantity of fresh air by the nostrils and mouth, which keeps the tickling that exists in the throat and bronchial tubes in a ferment of irritation—this is the reason why some people complain of catching cold even when confined to their room. Hence, the sufferer is hacking, hawking, or expectorating a little at a time, with the impression that there is something in his throat that wants to come out, and which he desires to get out. There is a frequent desire for heavy sighing, with a dryness of the nostrils, which induces the patient to pick or scratch them; sleepy, drowsy, dull and heavy, loss of appetite and confused memory; a stuffidg, tightness, and oppression of the chest, with a rawness and soreness of the gullet of the throat. This a caused by the silent enemy that has lurked in the system for months, and even years, and has at length aroused your fears, and well it might; for out of one hundred persons who die of consumption, ninety-nine are owing to disease of the throat alone, though simply called bronchitis, and wretchedly treated by this self-conceited and dignified class of sheepskin physicians known as M. D.'s, who have proved a curse to the human family. They treat their patient on the following abusive principle, by cutting the tonsils and palate from the throat, as you might cut the gills out of a fish—next comes the solution or wash of nitrate of silver or caustic and the whitebone swab, to wash and burn away the diseased tissue deposited the throat. Then comes the application of blister and Croton oil ext really to the throat and neck, to draw out the inflammation, as the physicians suppose. (What blind philosophy!) Then comes the quack sheet of their materia medica—calomel, antimony, morphine and opium, to salivate and lull the feelings of the patient, which adds to the disease and increases the suffering by giving the disease an opportunity of triumphing over nature. What a delusive idea, to think the above treatment would be available in having recourse to those debilitating and irritating remedies of cutting, burning, blistering, purging and starving, which is of itself sufficient to lower and reduce the constitution of an ox.

THE THIRD STAGE

confirms the above remarks. While undergoing this torturing treatment, the constitution is gradually falling and giving way, in giving rise to more alarming symptoms, evidently preparing its victim for the shroud, while the physicians and friends fail to see the cause until those confirmed symptoms of consumption set in, but foolishly assign the cause to some other beside the genuine one, till the disease has reached its meridian, with a complication of fresh symptoms, breathing short and hurried, cough frequent, with an accumulation of corrupted matter, sometimes streaked with blood; profuse night sweats, emaciation and debility; cold chills in the forenoon with a burning fever after; flesh soft and flabby; the limbs scarcely able to support the body; a susceptibility of catching cold upon the least exposure, attended with a hoarseness and loss of voice, with a heavy expectoration in the forenoon; pain in the chest, sides, and shoulders, with a severe fit of coughing in the morning or on waking from sleep. The painful crisis is fast approaching, with a swelling and puffing of the feet and ankles, and frequent attacks of diarrhœa. In females the symptoms are more distressing in an earlier period than the male, with a weakness in the back and loins, a sinking and exhausted feeling at the stomach, nervous and excitable.

All the above symptoms and sufferings are the fruits of costiveness at an early period, according to the sufferer through neglect of keeping the bowels in gentle operation, which would circulate the blood, and proves as ventilation to the general system, from the age of eighteen to twenty-six, when the disease creeps on and grows on, until every organ of the body is totally disorganized.

My long experience and observations, and my unprecedented success in treating consumption, incline me to devote the remainder of my life to the cause of suffering humanity. I have cured more consumptive patients in the past ten years than any other doctor in the world in that time, and not by steam, smoke or vapor, nor by smelling medicine through an India rubber or glass tube, but through the selection I make from the forest and verdant meadows. I can always determine, on examination, whether I can be successful or not, and I speak accordingly. I have made it my rule to treat no disease longer than three weeks. If I cannot check the fatal progress of the disease in that time, I give up the patient as lost, and lead the sufferer to no further expense.

In compliance with the repeated solicitations of consumptive persons living in remote parts of the country, I have opened a hospital at No. 178 Bowery, for the exclusive treatment of those laboring under any of the above diseases, where I can bestow on them the unremitted attention which the seriousness of their cases require; where I can be able to regulate their diet and regimen according to circumstances. Three weeks under the supervision of my especial care is worth four months at a distance.

Let not the reader imagine that all the above symptoms are present in any individual instance; but as the disease progresses to its fatal termination they are sure to make their appearance.

In my next I shall lay my remarks before the public concerning the criminal neglect of medical men in treating consumption while in its infancy, when it can be easily checked, until the third stage is fully developed, and a cure impossible.

All persons desirous of medical information, can obtain it by inclosing one dollar, when all information and communications will be forwarded on receipt.

J. D. DURKIN, Chronic and Consumptive Doctor,
No. 173 Bowery, New-York.

☞ **Certificate for Friday.—Barnum's Museum—Presidential Test Votes.**—The subscribers, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the balloting of the adult visitors who voted this day at the Museum, stood as follows:

[Only one vote was received with each purchased ticket, and none except paying adult visitors were permitted to vote.]

For FILLMORE in each hundred votes	46
For BUCHANAN in each hundred votes	20
For FREMONT in each hundred votes	39

JOHN GREENWOOD, JR., } Proprietors of
M. D. BUTLER, } Barnum's Museum
A. ROBERTS, } Ticket Receivers.
W. DAVIDSON, }

Sworn before me this 19th day of September, 1856,
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

☞ **Dyer's Healing Embrocation cures** cramps and all spasmodic affections. The following certificate is from one of the publishers of the Providence *Tribune:*

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16, 1856.
MR. A. H. FIELD:

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 7th of February, 1855, I had a severe attack of cramp in my stomach, and could find no relief until I was recommended to try your valuable preparation, called "Dyer's Healing Embrocation," which I did, and found immediate relief. I believe it to be the most valuable preparation for such cases I ever knew, and would advise all afflicted in like manner to try this medicine. Yours, very respectfully,
JOSEPH F. CARR.

Sold in New-York by C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. At retail by MONELL, cor. Houston and 1st-av; GUION, cor. Bowery and Grand-st., and Druggists generally.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician,** can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until the 1st of October, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, &c., per U. S. steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

A MEDALSOME MAN.
Four nations' medals I have shown,
All given for his Powders:
Fame in his praise her trumpet blows,
And still the blast grows louder.

Call and see the medals and Prince Albert's letter, at the Depôt No. 494 Broadway. LYON'S POWDER and PILLS, for insects and vermin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOTERS! ATTEND!!
THE "BULL" OF POPE GREGORY XVI.
AGAINST SLAVERY.

The famous "Bull" of Pope Gregory XVI., forbidding all Roman Catholics to countenance, assist, or in any wise participate in the extension of Slavery, has been issued in pamphlet form, to be circulated as a

REPUBLICAN TRACT

In the present campaign. It is illustrated by a handsome cut of the Pope, surrounded by his Cardinals, engaged in the work of freeing a slave from his chains, accompanied with some striking extracts from the celebrated letter of the "Irish Liberator,"

DANIEL O'CONNELL,

addressed to the people of Cincinnati, against the system of AMERICAN SLAVERY, and particularly its further extension. The words with which the great Irish Liberator concludes his solemn address, are these:

"Once again, and for the last time, WE CALL UPON YOU TO COME OUT OF THE COUNCILS OF THE SLAVE-OWNERS, AND, AT ALL EVENTS, TO FREE YOURSELVES FROM PARTICIPATING IN THEIR GUILT. Irishmen! I call on you to join in crushing Slavery, and in giving liberty to every man of every caste, creed, and color."

This Tract does not appeal to

CATHOLICS AGAINST PROTESTANTS.

Much less does it try to catch votes for anybody as a Catholic, for it states explicitly that

COL. FREMONT IS NOT A CATHOLIC.

But dealing with a great moral and religious question as a question of conscience, of right and wrong, the pamphlet gives to Catholics the official judgment of the

HEAD OF THEIR CHURCH

on that subject. This is as legitimate as to refer Protestants directly to the Bible as a test of Slavery.

It has far exceeded the expectations of its compilers, both in the sale through which it has passed, and the services it has already rendered.

Price $10 per thousand; $1 25 per hundred; two cents single copy. Orders, with the money, will be promptly executed.

Persons sending a three-cent postage stamp will receive a copy by return mail, post-paid. Address
JOSEPH H. LADD, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE INDEPENDENT,
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
CIRCULATION NEARLY 26,000!!!
AND RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Edited by eminent Clergymen, assisted by the following distinguished

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS:
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.
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MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
MR. CHARLES L. BRACE.

CORRESPONDENTS

From all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

That no other weekly religious newspaper ever met with the success of

THE INDEPENDENT

must now be universally admitted. It has been the aim of the proprietors, without regard to expense, to make it rank in point of talent as high as the best journal of a similar character in the world; and to make it popular *only* safer as this could be done by treading boldly and firmly in the path of Christian duty—"not as pleasing men, but God."

THE INDEPENDENT will enter the field side by side with *all* who desire to do battle for

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY.

With all the power God may give it, it will urge the Christian public to do with their might what their hands find to do to save our beloved country from the

DEATH-GRASP OF SLAVERY.

It will advocate freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free soil, free men, and——FREMONT for the next President.

Those who sympathize with it, of every name and party, and they are *thousands*, will aid the cause by doing all they can to extend its circulation.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.	DOMESTIC SUMMARY.
Letter from Boston.	Prayer for our Country.
Koordistan — Letter from Rev. J. Perkins, D.D.	The Great Anniversary.
Cromwell's Children.	Pleas from the West.
Murder of a Slave.	"Political Preaching."
KANSAS BULLETIN.	True Greatness.
Is there no Justice in Law?	Vigilance Committee.
Stete Prisoners Admitted to Bail.	Rev. Cyrus Hamlin.
Rev. Sidney A. Corey.	A Case.
OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.	Criticism Misapplied.
England—"In the Season of the Year."	Religious Press for Freedom.
Northampton.	Commercial and Financial.
Letter from Stockholm.	Advertisements.
Second Letter from Kentucky.	FAMILY READING.
Consequences of Threatened Disunion.	The New Jerusalem.
Teaching in the West.	Excursion for the Five-Points Children.
"The Perit of California."	Biblical Comparison.
Religion of the Cross.	A Dream.
Fresh Importation of Slaves into Cuba.	Selections.
Politics Invading the Pulpit.	Advertisements.
LITERARY RECORD.	EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.	Political Preaching.
	Not for Party, but for Truth.
	FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
	Review of the Markets.
	Prices Current.

TERMS.—By mail, $3 per annum, in advance.
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Office, No. 22 Beekman-street, New-York.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

DERBY & JACKSON'S
NEW LIBRARY OF OLD AUTHOR'S.
SELECT STANDARD FICTION.

During the last few years there has been an increasing demand for the productions of our early writers, and the taste has been growing without a corresponding attempt to gratify it; such reprints of early popular authors as have appeared in this country, are published with much diversity of plan, and in every variety of size. It is with the view of meeting this demand, in a uniform size and style, that the present series of books, the names of which are as familiar as household words, has been undertaken. The publishers hope and expect that the enterprise will meet the hearty concurrence of the book-buying public.

THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By JANE PORTER. 12mo, cloth, $1.
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BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. Best City references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife are desirous of finding two pleasantly-situated rooms, (on the second story,) where there are no other boarders, and adjacent to the Wall-st. ferry. Address R. C. W., *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 387 4th-st., near Broadway.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—Location pleasant. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

COLLINS HOTEL.—MESSRS. ROBINSON & BLAKE, the present proprietors of this private house, make every effort to please and accommodate their guests, whether permanent or transient. No house of entertainment in New-York is more elegibly situated than the Collins. It is at the foot of Canal-st., and commands an extended view of the Hudson river, the Bay and the Narrows.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply on all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE SUBscribers have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general paper and twine business, under the name and style of SANDS, PARADISE, & CO.
They intend to keep constantly on hand all styles and kinds of paper, and will sell at the lowest market prices. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1856.
SANDS, PARADISE, & CO.
DANIEL H. SANDS.
AARON V. PARADISE.
THEODORE E. LYON.

The subscriber, (of the late firm of Sands & Van Winkle,) takes this method of returning thanks to his old friends for their liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and hopes to be favored with their orders in his new connection. DANIEL H. SANDS, No. 15 Spruce-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers, under the name, style and firm of AKHURST, DOUGLAS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and MORRIS J. EARL is alone authorized to receive the debts owing to, and pay the debts owing by, said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
JAMES H. AKHURST,
JOSEPH C. DOUGLAS,
M. J. EARL,
WM. JARVIS,
J. ROBINSON SMITH,
J. HOAGLAND.
ASTORIA, Aug. 18, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of SANDS & VAN WINKLE, is hereby mutually dissolved.
ABRAHAM J. VAN WINKLE is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.
DANIEL H. SANDS,
A. J. VAN WINKLE.
Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1856.

INSTRUCTION.

CONSERVATOIRE DE PIANO.
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Will commence on the 20th instant, at his rooms, No. 766 Broadway, a Practical and Theoretical Course of Instructions on the Piano, on the plan of the Conservatoire of Paris. The pupils will be divided into classes of eight each. The Course will comprise eight lessons, of two hours each; the first hour will be devoted to the study and performance of some symphonic masterpiece of the great composers, carefully transcribed for eight pianos; the second hour will be devoted to individual instruction, each pupil in turn playing some brilliant piece by a modern piano composer.
This plan has proved the most successful of any yet attempted in the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost universally adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the advantage of the instruction given to the others, and a general interest and spirit of emulation is obtained which can follow no other course of instruction.
Persons wishing to take advantage of this Course will please make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify the pupils according to their proficiency. He will thus be enabled to take players less advanced than he has heretofore received, which will obviate the necessity of rejecting many who applied last season.
Terms of the Course, $20.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDing school for boys is situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, *via* Newark. It has been in successful operation for ten years, and is still conducted by its original proprietor and principal, Rev. E. SEYMOUR. It embraces every facility for the instruction of youth in the several branches of science, preparatory for any stage of advancement in College, and for every variety of business pursuits. The government of the school is strictly parental, and special attention is paid to the physical, moral and religious instruction of the pupils. The Winter Term commences on Monday, the 3d day of November next, and continues five months. Circulars containing terms, references, view of buildings, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, or on application to the Principal. REV. E. SEYMOUR,
BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 19, 1856. Principal.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.
TERMS:
Twelve Lessons of one hour.....$60
Twelve Lessons of half an hour.....30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms,
No. 766 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentleman, No. 138 2d-av., corner 8th St. Mathematics, the ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Anity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of C. SHEPARD, No. 153 Fulton-st.; HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT Lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN the Collegiate School, (now in its 26th year of successful operation,) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 123 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school, teaching the classics and higher English branches, would like to obtain a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where his services may be required during the forenoon of each day. Private instruction preferred. Address PUTNAM, office of *Daily Times*.

JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 31 West 21st-st., reopening on Monday, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or at RANDOLPH'S Bookstore.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 250 WEST 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INstitute, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 4 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 15. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadwey, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 1 West 26th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MR. M. PHILIPPI WILL RESUME HIS instructions on the Piano, the Organ, and in Singing, on Sept. 15. Address, No. 149 Washington-st., Hoboken, or C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 226 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 128 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archæology*.

INSTRUCTION.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, Publishers of the American Educational Series of improved
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
send their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers, who have compared, tested and preferred these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

S. J. SEDGWICK'S
METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. Open daily for ladies and gentlemen from 6 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILGUS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., or by addressing
D. S. ROWE, Principal.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS WILL do well to learn more in one quarter at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway, than in one year at ordinary schools. They acquire manly habits, and become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good bookkeepers. Private desks may be secured this day without extra charge.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 696 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580 Broadway.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED—IN THIS CITY, A teacher of drawing and painting, also of German, an hour per day. One that can do both preferred. State terms per hour. Answer at this office, ART.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL for boys, will reopen at his house, No. 14 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 15. There are vacancies.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and day school for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 135 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S Modern Improved Æolean Piano-forte Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES, MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston

AUCTION SALES.

...Auctioneer.
...HOLD FURNITURE...
...street. French plate mirrors, car-
...bedsteads, 200 chairs, silver-
...clocks, jewelry, &c. &c. P.
...DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 20, at
...rooms, No. 48 Bleecker-st. and
...the furniture of a family breaking
...part, two or three suites of parior fur-
...and brocatel, large French plate
...do. wardrobes and bookcases, dressing-
...center tables, dining and extension do., enameled
...bedsteads, three-ply and Ingrain carpets,
...feather beds, hair mattresses, oil-paintings, bed-
...and general furniture, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock,
...elegant mahogany piano-fortes, by good makers,
...in good order. Also, 150 cottage bedsteads, and 200
...suitable for the trade. Also, by order of the ad-
...clocks, one or two watches, and gold
...&c. &c. N. B.—All the above goods will be
...without reserve, and without restriction. Dealers, and
...in want, are invited.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELRY, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CARPETINGS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINA, &c.—THIS DAY (commencing at 10½ o'clock, with the...bedsteads,) At No. 20 Nassau-st. Catalogues with full...terms and conditions, at store. Visitors to...city will do well to attend, as they will be pleased...the countenance, (not to take except satisfactory—no...deposit required.) As for variety and attraction a full de...cription would occupy long space, and then be only im...perfect. Every article originated for private custom, and...must be close business, raise money, &c. One of Pilmp...ton's great bedstead and secretary will be sold; also, at...conclusion, a large and very desirable stock of

HAVANA CIGARS,

GIVING CONSUMERS a chance as well as dealers, as...they are sold with the privilege of 100 or 1,000. N. B.—...Every article, free from limitations, must be sold.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, SEPT. 22, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 West 28th-st., near 8th-av. the...the elegant furniture, &c. contained therein, con...sisting of 8 elegant rosewood suites, 1 in silk brocade, 1 do in velvet plush, with slip covers, elegant rosewood piano fortes, stool and cover, rich rosewood bookcase, mahogany do., French secretary, solid rosewood centre tables, quartes and fancy do., pier glasses, tapestry carpets, or...molu clock and shade, runs 21 days, Etruscan marble vases, ornaments, &c., together with substantial rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, painted cottage suites, French plate oval mirrors, carpets, cottage chairs, best...hair mattresses, feathers, bolsters and pillows, ...beds, toilet sets, brocatel and lace curtains, French ...cornices, &c., extension library tables, sofas, il...loungue, etagere, oil-paintings, China crockery, ...and ware, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. ...sold. Catalogues in house early morning of

...BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

...SALE OF VALUABLE PRO...ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ...BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WED...Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Marchants' Ex...valuable property known as No. 58 Spring-st., ...ground 22x100, with three buildings thereon ...and two with brick fronts. Also, the property ...rear, No. 28 Bedkman-st. and ...frame houses thereon. This property rents ...annum. A portion of the purchase money ...bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply ...the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, ...JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

...JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

...SEPT. 22, AT 1 1-2 O'CLOCK ...the southeast corner of 3d-place and ...South Brooklyn: suite of splendid rosewood ...ure, in crimson brocatel, with covers by ...00, as good as new; secretary and bookcase, ...oval table, 15 oak chairs, pier glass, lace window ...Brussels, chamber and stair carpets; bed-...mattresses, crib, cradle, chairs, tables, &c.; seve-...valuable oil-paintings, 1 iron safe, Holmes & Butler's ...patent. Catalogues at the sale-rooms.

By P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE—On MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 80 Duane-st., machines, turning babbes, engine, bellies and centers, brass cocks, valves, unions, nipples, bushings, elbows, tees, reducing sockets, bands, &c. Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 61 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, piano-fortes, French-plate pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings, China, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c. This is a very superior stock of goods.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad Depôt. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depôt is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and map of the property, apply to A. PIXLEY, on the premises, or to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 189 Pearl-st. N. Y.

AT AUCTION.—IRON SAFES, FIFTEEN NEW and second-hand superior safes, of various sizes, suitable for merchants, doctors or jewelers. Will be sold to close the concern, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 249 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE.—AN Independent Newspaper and Job Printing Office, situated in the eastern part of this State, is offered for sale. The present proprietor wishing to engage in some other and less confining business. It is located in a rich, agricultural district, with direct communication by railroad with New-York and Albany. The annual income of the establishment is over $1,200. The jobbing patronage is large, with no competition. The circulation of the paper is large, and could, with a slight effort, be greatly increased, scarcely an effort having ever been made to extend it. The advertising patronage was never better than at present. To a practical printer with a cash capital of $600 or $1,000, this is an opportunity seldom met with for engaging in a profitable business. Part of the purchase money may remain secured on the property. For further particulars address M., Box No. 374 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS WISHING TO engage in a first-rate cash business; can hear of or purchase such with all necessary tools to work with, that will pay at least from $5 to $6 per day on the sales of $35, which includes rent, power, wages and the keeping of a span of horses; also, all the materials or stock. A better chance is seldom met with, as this business can in a short time be made to pay double the above amount per day with proper attention. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Screw Bolt Manufactory, No. 129 Amos-st., New-York, before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 Grove-st.

WANTED.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $30,000 capital, in an established commercial and manufacturing business in this City. $50,000 could be employed with advantage. The advertiser, having fifteen years' experience in the business, are fully competent to conduct it successfully. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address, with real name, E. D. W., office of this paper.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—ONE OF THE BEST CHANCES EVER OFFERED.—For sale, an old-established wholesale and retail confectionery and ice-cream business, with tools, fixtures, and part or the whole of the stock. Soda fountains and generator all complete; an elegant store newly fitted up with marble-top counters and tables, with a long lease of the premises. Apply No. 50 Division-st., New-York.

$25.000 PARTNER WANTED, SPECIAL or active, in a lucrative manufacturing business in this City. To any one having the above amount this offers a rare opportunity to make money. The goods find a ready sale in this market, and the outlay for machinery comparatively small. Address T. B., *Times* office.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPER FOR SALE.—An excellent chance for a good Fremonter and practical printer., (no other need apply,) to buy the whole or half of a daily and weekly paper adjacent to the city, having a good circulation and advertising patronage. Terms cash and very low. Address FREMONT, at S. M. Pettingill's office, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

$225.—FOR SALE FOR THIS AMOUNT—A business that will pay from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum, expenses light. Also, 5,000 acres of Iowa lands for sale or exchange for merchandize or improved property in the city, light incumbrance. Apply to THOMAS WELWOOD, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR A PARTNER TAKEN.—A large stone and brick Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A few thousand dollars can be invested here to good advantage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,880.

TO MILLINERS, &C.—A FANCY STORE FOR sale in Brooklyn, suitable for a millinery or fancy good or dry-goods; stock and fixtures for sale cheap. A good chance for a person to commence the business. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BIRD CAGE MANUFACTORY—FOR RENT complete, fitted up, and ready for immediate occupancy, situated in Williamsburg. Apply to BRITTON & ELY, No. 87 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED Coal Business, with or without stock; feed store attached. Inquire on the premises, 9th-av. and 45th-st.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25 at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE CYLinder jobber-press, in good order. Will print a sheet 32 by 46. Has self-acting sheet-flyers. Price $600, cash. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in tha above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all tha principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:
Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.
Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,335 State 2½ per cent. Stock.
Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan for an issue of the following:
Certificate No. 356, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 6 per cent. Preferred Stocks.
Certificate No. 371, 3d June, 1847, $3,525 Canal 5 per cent. Special Preferred.
Certificate No. 80, 3d July, 1849, $2,700 Canal Subscription 6 per cents.
The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England.
THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 P'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPS containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, New-York.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 M. in pursuance of the by-laws, for the annual election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A general attendance is requested. The transfer books will be closed from this date, until further notice. Dated 12th Sept. 1856. JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

$320.000 8 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.
The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1882.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.
Sept. 16, 1856.
THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October proz., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating or purchasing a certain promissory note, bearing date on or about March 2, 1853, made by the undersigned, to the order of MARY H. LEWIS, for $1,200, payable on demand, with six per cent. interest, as the same has been paid.
WILLIAM HUTTON.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FARMERS' BANK, of Attica, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
16f.'55-1aw2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d23, '54-1aw2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 15, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

NEW WORLD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscriptions to the capital stock ($200,000) of this Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at the office No. 35 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings.
IRA SMITH,
GABRIEL MEAD,
THOMAS A. EMMET, } Commissioners.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 323 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED:
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.
It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatoza, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.
This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triscemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 167 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
The original and genuine article for purifying the blood; and as a Spring and Fall medicine, this celebrated remedy is unequaled, as it will speedily rectify any irregularity of the stomach, the circulation of the bowels, and reëstablish uniform healthy action. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDIONES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innnmerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures it one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel that "Richard is himself again."
SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.
The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms; Spermatorrhœa; and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain five dollars, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, in plain or private letters, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the narvous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it insists them in more readily dissolving the nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.
Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience of tha cure. In Stricture, from its slightest to its most advanced and distressing stages; and Seminal weakness, &c., as well as all diseases of the genito-urinary system, he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines or restrictions from business. Consultations strictly confidential; private seats for waiting. By letter, address to Box No. 869 Post-Office.
Especial attention given to the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females; also Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, &c. A new strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional diseases.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. DR. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—26th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. The long list contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author'e unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 22 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is at No. 222 Broadway. The press commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating that Dr. Hunter has removed—it is a villainous humbug.

DR. DOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females of delicate health, especially those arising from general debility, will be sent on the receipt of eight stamps. Address Dr. SEPTEMUS DOW, New-York.

SALT RHEUM CURED, WITH ALL KINDRED chronic diseases, by a compound that is universal in its virtues for the extracting of all humors of the system, forming a lasting cure. Can be obtained at No. 143 Norfolk-st. Directions for using and certificates of cures from persons in the City.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. 334 Broadway.

TO DYSPEPTICS.—YOU TALK ABOUT THIS and that thing curing Dyspepsia, but Chichester Dyspepsia Specific is the greatest thing out. It cures its hundreds.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special inducements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO, No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.
At 8 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via Dunkirk, New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR—TO BE HELD at Watertown, Jefferson County, on the 30th of Sept. and Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1856. The Watertown, Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad Company will run regular and extra trains for the accommodation of passengers, at greatly reduced rates. In order to secure the reduction in price, tickets must be procured before taking seats in the cars, as full fare will be charged to those who have no tickets. Tickets can be procured in New-York, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's ticket office, People's line of steamers; at the Railroad ticket offices of the New-York Central in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Rome, and at all the way stations on this road. Rates of fare—From Rome to Watertown and return, $3 50. Live stock, and all articles designed for exhibition, must be sent forward during the week previous to the Fair, as no freight trains will be run over the road during the days of the Fair. Freight will be charged on delivery of property for transportation, and refunded on return of articles, with evidence of their having been exhibited. The New-York Central Railroad Company have kindly loaned the use of a large number of their cars, and we expect to be able to procure passenger cars from other roads, that we may be fully prepared to accommodate all who may wish to attend. CARLOS DUTTON, Sup't
Watertown and Rome Railroad.
Watertown, Sept. 9, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western, and Northern Railroads.
5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.
3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.
We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.
Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Rail

...of the City:
1st District—Daniel Meehan (renominated.)
IId District—Thomas Kevelin.
IIId District—James Hayes (renominated.)
IVth District—Adjourned without nominating.
Vth District—John J. Riley (renominated.)
VIth District—Nicholas Roe.
VIIth District—James M. Lawson.
VIIIth District—Thomas Charlock.
IXth District—Adjourned without nominating.
Xth District—Adjourned without nominating.
XIth District—James P. Reilly (renominated.)
XIIth District—Nicholas W. Mooney.
XIIIth District—Adjourned without nominating.
XIVth District—Samuel P. Roberts.
XVth District—Adjourned without nominating.
XVIth District—Adjourned without nominating.

DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL NOMINATION.

WM. H. MAXWELL was on Thursday evening nominated for Councilman by the Democracy of the Forty-sixth District, (Seventeenth Ward,) which is now represented by J. W. T. VAN RIPER, whom the South Americans have nominated for Alderman.

Naval.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash* is still lying off the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, and daily receives a large concourse of visitors.

The *Niagara* will soon be ready for sea.

The United States surveying schooner *Varina*, Lieutenant-Commanding DUER, left the Navy-Yard Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and was taken on a sectional dock on this side, for the purpose of undergoing some necessary repairs, before departing upon her southern cruise this Autumn.

Narrow Escape.

About 2 o'clock on Thursday evening, as the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-boat *Montauk* was entering the slip on the Brooklyn side, a woman, with a child in her arms about two months old, attempted to step from the boat to the bridge, previous to the boat being made fast, and fell between the boat and bridge into the water, and would, no doubt, have been drowned but for the noble conduct of a sailor, whose name we could not ascertain, who jumped overboard and rescued her and the infant.

☞ The following shows the total payments on account of taxes, for each day since the books were opened, by the City Receiver.

Tuesday, Sept. 16	$80,703 81
Wednesday, Sept. 17	88,758 81
Thursday, Sept. 18	111,002 55
Total	$280,465 17

This is a much smaller amount than was received during the same time last year, none of the large taxpayers having yet paid up. The total amount to be raised is about $7,500,000. A deduction of 7 per cent. per annum (calculated from the time of payment to the 1st of December,) is allowed on all sums paid previous to November 1.

☞ Politics have thoroughly permeated the School Board, we are sorry to say, and men will be elected as Commissioners, Trustees, Inspectors, not for any fitness or zeal they have for the schools, but because they will use their influence to make Squire Stuiben Chairman of the Board of Education, or to help to make interest for Brown Bruser, who is on the same ticket for Congress. We run across these ambitious citizens, whose ambition is making use of the school organizations, everywhere. Heaven defend the schools from their polluting touch! The system is now our glory—once sold, out to the politicians, it will become our shame. Honest men, have a care for whom you vote for these offices.

☞ The German Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward held its regular meeting on Thursday evening last, at No. 232 Avenue A, THEODORE G. GLASENBRENER, Esq., in the Chair. After several new members had joined the Club, Dr. SCHRAMM, of the Executive Committee, Mr. LUDERER, of the First Ward, addressed the meeting.

☞ The British exploring bark *Resolute* is now on the Balance Dock getting overhauled. The ship *Curacoa*, 1,086 tons register, is also on the Sectional Dock receiving repair. She is to be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

Commissioners of Health.

BALTIMORE OBJECTS.

The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Present—ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum of members.

A number of cases were reported to the Board by the Health Officer, and action taken thereon.

MORE YELLOW FEVER FROM CARDENAS.

The Health Officer reported that the bark *Lamartine* came into port yesterday from Cardenas, laden with sugar and molasses, having lost the mate in her port of departure, and one man during the passage, and bringing into port two of the crew sick with yellow fever. He recommended that the *Lamartine* be quarantined for thirty days, and be ordered to discharge her cargo. The Board concurred in the recommendation unanimously.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM HIS HONOR MAYOR WOON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 19, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a communication received this day from WM. M. KEMP, M. D., President of the Board of Health of Baltimore, which in my judgment properly takes exception to the stringent course which has been pursued by your Board in the application of Quarantine restrictions to vessels from that port.

Permit me with all respect and with great deference to your authority, to ask that you may give Dr. KEMP's letter a liberal consideration, and if consistent with your views of propriety relax your discrimination against our neighbors of Baltimore.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President Board of Commissioners of Health.

HEALTH OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1856.

To the Board of Health of New-York:

We feel it important to communicate, officially, with your body, in reference to Quarantine restrictions, which we perceive your board has thought necessary to be imposed, without discrimination, upon vessels arriving at your port from Baltimore. The action is reported to be based upon an isolated fact, the occurrence of a case of fever at your station, upon a Baltimore vessel, which case was diagnosed as yellow fever, and upon this single circumstance, all Baltimore vessels are interdicted.

We cannot understand this action unless it be based upon the actual or assumed existence of yellow fever in our city. If this opinion, on our part be correct, we deem it due to us to disabuse your minds, and due to you that we should furnish you truthful data, upon which to base the action of your Board.

We take sincere pleasure in assuring you that there has not been the slightest appearance (not even a spasmodic case) of yellow fever, or of any epidemic or malignant disease in our City during the year. Our Board has made the most ample arrangements to secure information in the event of a single case occurring, and we should have been most happy to correspond with you on the subject, (if our published mortality bills were regarded by you as insufficient,) before you determined upon an indiscriminate enforcement of Quarantine against all vessels from our port.

We may be pardoned for introducing a comparison of the action of the New-York and Baltimore Boards of Health, and ask to be understood rightly in making the allusion.

You *have had—you now have* fever existing in your port, and yet no action of our board has been had which would direct the public attention to it, and no rules or laws have been enacted which could interfere with your commerce or subject your vessels to annoyance in our port. We regret that you have adopted a different course.

Your action would represent our City to the world as a place infected, and therefore to be laid under a rule of partial non-intercourse with yours, while in truth, our City never was more free from disease, and and as there exists no contagion or infection whatever, there cannot be even a *possibility* of anything being taken hence to you, to which you need apply Quarantine restrictions.

We earnestly hope that you may be able to see the propriety in withdrawing your rule so far as its application to our port.

Very respectfully,
WM. M. KEMP, M. D.,
President of Board of Health.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

Dr. ROTHE reports that LAWRENCE and his wife died last night. All others doing well, excepting FRANK.

NEW CASE.

PETER KELLY, colored man.

Drs. BELL and ROTHE consider Dr. BAILEY very sick, but in a better state this morning than yesterday. Mr. CHARLES E. SEARS is improving very much this morning.

One new case, a private, in the Military Hospital; all others doing well.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.
FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 19, 1856, 9½ o'clock A. M.

Mayor Wood as a Lecturer.

Mr. WOOD announces that he will redeliver his Richmond lecture on ALEXANDER HAMILTON, before the Hamilton Literary Union, of this City, on the 14th of October, at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The New-York...

The ... students have already passed an examination for the Freshman class, for the Senior, and four for the Junior—making the number of each class as follows: Seniors, 23; Juniors, 36; Sophomores, 54; Freshmen, 47. Total, 160. In addition to this there are some sixteen students in the department of the arts of design, and nine in that of civil engineering. Professor LOOMIS, of the mathematical department, is now traveling in Europe, and will be absent for some months. He has gone abroad for purposes connected with the interests of the institution.

Boy Drowned.

CHARLES HANCOCK, a boy, aged 11 years, was drowned a few days since in the East River. His body was found yesterday in the river near Twenty-seventh street. An inquest was held upon it. Verdict—accidental death.

☞ About noon yesterday, as the Hamilton-avenue ferry boat *Whitehall* was in the river, midway between New-York and Brooklyn, a Frenchman named JOS. PALTIE, attempted to drown himself by jumping overboard, and no doubt would have succeeded but for the gallant conduct of EDWARD MARTIN, fireman of the boat, who jumped over after him, and succeeded in rescuing him.

☞ A schooner of 250 tons was launched at East Haddam on Saturday last, from the yard of D. B. WARNER, Esq., under the supervision of Mr. FREDERICK GLADINN. She is called the *Maria J. Carlton*, and will be commanded by Captain ORLANDO SEAILER, and is owned in East Haddam and this City.

Appointing Power of the Heads of Departments.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Before Judge Thompson.

Ward vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of $312 50, which he claimed was due him for a quarter's salary as Superintendent of Roads in the department of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

The Commissioner had nominated Mr. Ward to this office in January last, but in the course of a few weeks withdrew the nomination before the Board of Aldermen had voted upon it and nominated another person. The Board of Aldermen despite this withdrawal of the nomination of Mr. Ward by the Commissioner, proceeded in February to confirm his nomination as Superintendent of Roads.

Mr. Ward subsequently tendered his resignation of the office to the Board of Aldermen, and it was accepted. He now claims his salary from the time of his confirmation to the day of the acceptance of his resignation.

The defence to this action was, that Mr. Ward had never been legally appointed to office. That, under the Charter of 1849, the nomination by the Commission, and the consent of the Board of Aldermen thereto, were two separate and voluntary acts, both of which were necessary to entitle Mr. Ward to this office. That the nomination being a voluntary and discretionary act, and merely a proposition for the confirmation which would entitle him to be appointed, was never entitled by the Charter to be irrevocable.

That a voluntary act not consummated this appointing officer had a right to retire from. Here, then, although Mr. Ward had the consent of the Board of Aldermen, he had not the nomination of the officer entitled to make it, because that nomination was withdrawn before the consent was given, which could be based only upon a vote and subsisting nomination.

Complaint dismissed. Mr. Johnston for Plaintiff; Mr. Wilcoxson for Defendants.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.—HOW AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.—The shrewd business man is aware that while immense fortunes are rapidly accumulated by a judicious system of advertising, unless a correct mode is adopted the labor and expense is futile to the end desired. The theory of advertising is a science that can only be acquired by experience, to which experience a literary ability is requisite to give ideas and facts, point and plain expression. A single line at the right time and place is often of more value than a whole column of reiteration. To facilitate the operations of those who prefer to embrace a correct medium of announcement was the intention of the proprietors in establishing the Literary and Advertising Bureau, which for some time past has been in successful operation at No. 9 John-street, in this City. It is under the immediate supervision of a corps of able editors, long connected with the local press, and from the testimonials already received they feel confident in giving adequate satisfaction to all who seek their services.

Their operations embrace reviews, correspondence, descriptions of buildings, places, machinery, &c.; items, advertisements; in short, compositions on any desired subject; also, information in regard to the most approved channels for publicity. All transactions strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. LITERARY AND ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 9 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

VARIETY, QUALITY AND STYLE, SEPT. 20.

STRAW GOODS.

In the preparation for the Autumn of 1856 the three great essentials have been considered indispensable to a complete assortment; and the undersigned feel assured that their stock, comprising

STRAW, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW AND CHENILLE LACES
AND TRIMMINGS,

The most recherché in style and novel in design, can bnt recommend itself to those who cater for the most fastidious tastes. IDE, FELT & HALL,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WHICH ARE KNOWN.—PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERROTYPES, AMBROTYPES, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 585 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries, and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited. Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. CHARLES D. FREDERICKS,

Late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs are unsurpassed.

GURNEY'S plain Photographs are perfect gems.

GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes were never equaled.

GURNEY'S establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment.

GURNEY has *not* removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY'S Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board. E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

"UNEASY IS THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN!"—That fact is established. It is a fact as clearly defined that the easiest and most graceful and becoming article a man can put upon his head is one of KNOX'S hats. KNOX has given us a magnificent Fall style, and it is already the rage. It is a little superior to anything in the hat line we have ever seen. KNOX was never guilty of getting out a bad hat. Depot corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1848 I fortunately succeeded in making a discovery in the manufacture of gin, by which it is deprived of all acrid and inflaming properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

This article was introduced to the public under the title of "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps."

My manufactory for this article is at Schiedam, in Holland, and no individual, save myself, has imported, or can import a solitary bottle of this pure alcoholic preparation.

The reputation which it rapidly acquired as one of the most powerful curatives in diseases, and as a wholesome invigorating and pleasant beverage, is without a parallel in the history of importations. Many thousands of our most enlightened physicians, after full trial, have borne testimony to its medicinal properties in the cure of many distressing maladies. Analytical chemists, over their own signatures, have certified to its purity, and our citizens, in every section of the Union, have attested that, as a beverage, it is free from all those impurities and adulterations which, in the spirituous compounds of the day, form a basis for intemperance, and which are sold under the names of brandy, rum, gin, and their relatives.

The well-earned celebrity of the "Schnapps" soon excited the avarice of speculation, and my genuine article had scarcely received the impress of universal approbation, when a host of imposters, imitators, and importers of a spurious article from other parts of Europe than Holland, entered the lists for competition, determined, if possible, to thrust their base imitations into the market under the title of pure gin. There are certain national peculiarities in manufacture which distinguish that of one country from another by superior excellence, totally beyond the reach of any imitation. England has long been famed for her porter, which art in other countries has never equaled; Scotland and Ireland for their whisky; France for her unequaled brands of brandy; and Holland for her gin,

The imitations of gin in other parts of Europe have been as far inferior to that of Holland, and especially of Scheidam, in that kingdom, as the common root beer in our City is inferior to the double brown stout of Great Britain.

The moral consequences arising from the administration of a pure article are not the least among its benefits. In Holland and Germany, where pure Holland gin is a common beverage, drunkenness is rarely, if ever, seen. The same remarks apply to the wines of France. Notwithstanding the French mechanics and peasants drink Bordeaux wine as we do water, at their "tables d'hôte," intoxication can scarcely be found among them.

In England, where, as in our our country, the basest adulterations are made in spirituous liquors, particularly in those sold in the "gin palaces," under various names, intemperance, in all its loathsomeness and deformity, has scarcely a parallel.

It is not the genuine article, but the base, spurious adulteration, which inflames the stomach, excites the brain, deprives its victim of his reason, destroys his constitution, and hurries him to his tomb.

These adulterated compositions, manufactured in and imported from Europe, have, unfortunately, since the introduction of my Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps, found their way here in overwhelming abundance. Their importers and retailers have palmed them upon the public as equal in medicinal properties to my article. Medical testimony—having no legitimate claim to that title—has been trumped up to entrap the unwary and credulous; and the degrading imposition has sometimes unfortunately succeeded, to the injury and destruction of health, and the increase—rather than the alleviation—of the disease.

The effects of the Schnapps are the tests of its purity. Judiciously taken, as a general beverage, it will not intoxicate; its stimulation is gentle, and unattended with those burnings and cravings of the stomach which, in the exhibition of impure spirits, constantly demand a fresh supply, and which no repetition within the limits of intoxication can satiate.

Notwithstanding I have surrounded my preparation with every safeguard which prudence could suggest, I still receive daily communications informing me of base imitations under its name, of my bottles being filled with the most impure gin, corked up, sealed, and sold as the "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." I have endeavored, still further, to guard the public from these impositions, and maintain the reputation of my importation. Should they still be evaded, I trust the sufferers, whoevor they may be, will give me the most early information, when, in their behalf equally with my own, I shall appeal to the laws of the country to protect them and myself.

I wish the public to understand the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle and cork, and a facsimile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the wholesale druggists and grocers in the City. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and manufacturer,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

I beg leave to call the attention of country merchants to the following respectable firms in this City, who will supply the trade at the lowest market price:

HOTCHKISS, FENNER & BENNETT	40 Vesey-st.
B. M. & E. H. WHITLOCK & Co	13 Beekman-st.
WHITLOCK, KELLOGG & CARTER	41 Broad-st.
CARHART, BROS. & Co	68 Front-st.
SACKETT, BELCHER & Co	26 Pearl-st.
JAMES & HENRY MCBRIDE	102 Broad-st.
STRANG, MURRAY & Co	48 Vesey-st.
S. S. WYCOFF & Co	104 Murray-st.
GORDON & FELLOWS	16 Beaver-st.
THOMAS WOOD & Co	172 Pearl-st.
WM. E. BIRD & SON	218 Front-st.
ATWATER, MUMFORD & Co	57 Water-st.
DAVIS & HOLMES	184 South-st.
W. H. TITUS & Co	64 Front-st.
THOMAS HOPE & Co	132 Chambers-st.
S. G. SMITH	14 Fulton-st.
PHILIP DATER & Co	164 Front-st.
O. & A. WHETMORE & Co	73 Water-st.
A. & S. HOPE & Co	276 Greenwhich-st.
WALDRON, PAGE & Co	71 Front-st
J. CONKLIN & Co	99 Front-st.
NIELSON & ANTHONY	22 Beaver-st.
JOHN W. SMITH & Co	170 Front-st.
JASPER, SEYMOUR & Co	41 Water-st.
SCHIFFERS & BROS	184 Front-st.
C. S. MARTIN	10 Broadwey,
A. D. CLARK	68 Water-st
CHEESEBOROUGH & OLENDORFF	203 Chambers-st.
WILLAM & POTTER	93 South-st.
S. J. KNAPP & BRO	192 West-st.
CHARLES BELLOWS & Co	54 New-st.
WM. BULKLEY & Co	
C. SIERCK & Co	240 Washington-st.
IVES & BEECHER	73 Front-st.
C. V. CLICKENER & Co	222 Greenwich-st.
F. C. WELLS & Co	115 Franklin-st.
BARNES & PARK	304 Broadway.
C. H. RING	192 Broadway.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER	149 Chamber-st.
S. INGERSOLL & FIELD	84 Beekman-st.
M. WARD, CLOSE & Co	115 Fulton-st.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY	39 Warren-st.
HALL, RUCKLE & Co	218 Greenwich-st.
BECKWITH & GREEN	252 Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will present the only opportunity for the present of witnessing either the drama of "Imogene," the spectacle of "The Fairy Spell," or the pantomime of "Punch," as all three are to be withdrawn to make room for LITTLE CORDELIA and the HOWARD FAMILY, and the revival of the grand pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star;" so don't fail securing places for to-night.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.—

Black cloth suits	$12
Cassimere suits	8
Rich moire antique vests	3
Fine blue dress coats	8
Cassimere business coats, $3 50 to	8

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

W. H. DIBBROW'S
RIDING ACADEMY,
Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street,
Is now open, day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
THE RECEPTION EVENINGS
Commence on Saturday, the 20th inst

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 251 Murray-street, New-York.

THE LAST DAY AND GRAND RESULT.—Today will terminate the Presidential voting at Barnum's Museum, and the greatest anxiety will be manifested to know the result of the week. This afternoon and evening the vote is expected to be very great. This is the last chance to help along your favorite candidate. To-morrow's papers will give the entire vote. Giralda, the comical and very popular new drama, is to be performed afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The triumphant success of BALLARD'S hair dye, in taking the highest premium over all others at the World's Fair and the American Institute, is justly merited, as it is the only article that will produce in a few minutes a perfect imitation of Nature's most perfect browns or black, without staining or injuring the hair or skin. Manufactured, sold and applied at Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Excelsior! is the word that applies well to that most substantial and convenient pen and pencil, called "LOWNDS' Patent," manufactured by WILWORTH, CLUSEMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, a case that needs but to be seen to have its many good qualities appreciated. Made in gold and silver, and sold cheap. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—More than one hundred different modifications of these reliable weighing machines are now offered to the business public. They are in use in nearly every town and city throughout the country. Parties interested will do well to examine the evidences upon which our claims for superiority are based. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The steamer *Asia* has brought another invoice of splendid Axminster, Wilton and Tepestry Brussels Carpets. Also, a fine assortment of Druggets, 4 and 5 yards wide, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats and Table-Covers. These goods, new and choice, are offered at extraordinary low prices, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A good article of writing ink is an aid to English composition almost equal to that given by PARKER in his book. CONOVER & FIELD'S American Writing Fluid is such an ink, and cannot fail to please all who use it. For sale by stationers generally and by the manufacturers, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A superb photographic Portrait of GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent Banker, has just been added to the collection of

M. B. BRADY,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 50 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, APOTHECARIE'S, &c. &c.—INGER & Co.'s Iodine Water, can be had in quantity of quart bottles, guaranteed to contain two grains of Iodine in each ounce of water, in a perfect and clear solution. Manufactured by GEO. E. INGER & Co., No. 399 Broadway, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

[Advertisement.]

THE FASHIONS.—R. M. WATERS would call the attention of his friends and patrons to his styles of Hats and Caps, all of which are manufactured on the premises. Gentlemen are solicited to leave their orders early, RHINALDO M. WATERS.

Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, one door above Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE AND BILE. These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health, pronounced incurable. This effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Jeremiah Butler, Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps, indicted for killing his wife, on the 7th of June last, at the corner of Prospect and Navy streets, Brooklyn, was brought in guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Butler was remanded for sentence.

Arraignments.—The following prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty: Ellen Brown and Mary Kurd, for keeping disorderly house; Charles Wagner, grand larceny; Mary Donohue, obtaining goods under false pretences.

Henry Williams was convicted of burglary, first degree, for breaking into a house on Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, some two weeks ago.

Serious Accident.

PATRICK SANXAY was seriously injured yesterday, in the vault of a new building opposite Brooklyn City Hall, by a mass of brick and earth falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning JOHN DORMAN, (colored,) a marketman, living in New-Durham, fell and died instantly at the ferry-house in Hoboken. He was at the time carrying market baskets from his wagon to the ferry-boat. Coroner CRANE was notified and had Dr. ELDER make a *post mortem* examination, by which it was discovered that his heart had enlarged to the diameter of four inches.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward of Jersey City met last evening and organized themselves into a Club for the campaign.

MARRIED.

CRANE—CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, HIRAM A. CRANE to ELIZABETH S., daughter of Mr. Benjamin M. Clark, all of this City.

MCDOUGALL—MCGRATIL.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. George McClosky, of the Church of the Nativity, Mr. WM. H. MCDOUGALL to Miss MARY MCGRATIL.

WAY—SPENCER—SPIES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. D. HENEY WAY to Miss AMANDA MARIA, and Mr. CHARLES D. SPENCER to Miss AGNES MATILDA, both daughters of Francis Spies, Esq.

BARKER—SAYRES.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 18, in Grace Church, by Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres, CHARLES H. BARKER, M. D., of Fredericton, N. B., to LYDIA S. SAYRES, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

KELLOGG—CONGDON.—At Rose Cottage, near Salina, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Mr. Berry, DANL. W. KELLOGG, merchant, of New-York, to EMMA STARR, daughter of Albert B. Congdon, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SHEPARD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 19, suddenly, at his residence, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place from Dr. Adams' Church, corner of 24th-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CUSHING.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 19, MARY CUSHING, daughter of James and Euphemia Cushing, aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 190 Hester-st., without further invitation.

WELSH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 19, JESSIE, infant daughter of Alexander F. and Julia Frances Welsh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, from No. 125 East 31st., without further invitation.

BAULSIR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 19, JANE D., wife of Joseph A. Baulsir, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 121 Sands-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAMB.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 19, BENJAMIN S. LAMB, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his son-in-law, T. D. Crane, No. 89 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

WEBB.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday night, Sept. 18, by the accidental discharge of a musket, THOMAS, youngest son of Robert and Ann Webb, aged 19 years 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 256 West 26th-st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

HAVENS.—At Shelter Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, HENRY P. HAVENS, formerly a merchant of this City, in the 74th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday morning, for interment.

GREEN.—At Stag Hill, on Thursday evening, Sept. 18, at their residence, EDWARD, youngest son of Dr. Horace and Harriette E. Green, aged 6 months and 22 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Monthly and Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 19.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	83	100	Erie Railroad		62½
1,000 Virginia 6s	93½	400	do		62½
1,000 do	93½	1,000	do		62½
5,000 Mo. 6s	b30	97½	100	do	b30	63½
14,000 do	96	97½	200	do		62
1,000 Cali. 6s, '75	74	500	do	b30	63
4,000 City 6s, '70	90	200	do	s60	63
500 City 6s, 1875	94	200	do	s60	62¾
5,000 Erie R. C't Bs, '71	86½	600	do	b30	62½
3,000 Erie R. B'ds 1875	95	1400	do		62½
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1 m.	96½	200	do	b10	62½
10,000 Ill. Cent. R. B'ds	94½	100	do	b4	62½
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	72¾	100	do	b30	63
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st mt.	83	100	do	s60	62¾
10 Ocean Bank	94	100	Reading Railroad	b4	86½
10 Park Bank	100	100	do	b4	86½
10 do	99¾	1400	do	s60	86½
60 Penn. Coal Co	85¾	400	do	b60	86½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	185	350	do	s60	86½
200 do	s60	18¾	1200	do	b60	86¾
200 do	18¾	200	do	s60	87
2250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87¾	100	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b60	60¾
200 do	b7	87¾	86	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	110
100 do	b30	87¾	100	do	s10	110
350 do	s60	87½	99	do	110¾
100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	92¾	50	do	s60	109¾
10 do	92¾	1000	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	78¾
263 M. L. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	91	100	do	78¾
50 do	s60	90¾	1000	do	78¾
100 Panama Rail'd	b60	91¾	100	do	b30	78¾
150 do	91¾	200	do	b10	78¼
200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b10	117¾	225	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	e	97¾
247 do	117½	50	do	b60	97½
100 do	117½	70	Mil. & La C. R. R.	71¾
700 do	b60	118	10	do	71¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$4,000 Manch. Min. & Manfg. Co. 6s, of Md., hyp.	71
$2,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 8s	45
$3,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 7s	65½
$3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. 7s	85
$1,000 Miobigan Southern Railroad 7s	82½
18 shares American Express Company	103
50 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	143@141¾

SECOND BOARD.

15	Ohio Life & Trust Co	94¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60.	18¾
100	Erie Railroad	62¾	100	do	18¾
300	do	62¼	100	Reading Railroad	b3	85¾
100	do	s3.	62½	100	do	s30.	85¾
300	do	62¾	100	do	s3.	85½
500	do	b60.	63	50	do	85¾
200	do	b30.	62¾	100	Ill. Central R. R.	b60.	116
100	do	b30.	62¾	30	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110
100	do	s60.	62½	100	do	b10.	110¾
200	do	b3.	62½	88	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR	97½
100	do	s90.	62¾	60	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	78
100	do	s3.	62½	100	Clev. & Tol RR.	s3.	78
200	do	b30.	62¾	18	New-Jersey R. R.	120
350	do	62¾

FRIDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

The Stock Market was less spirited than yesterday, and closed ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. off on the Railroad share list, most of which sympathized with the apparent weakness in the Erie speculation. The sellers on contract pressed on this stock, and on Reading and Toledo, and at the termination of business held the advantage decidedly in the general market. The last price of Erie, 62½@¾; Reading, 85¾; Toledo, 78; New-York Central, 87@⅞; Illinois Scrip, 117¼@⅜; Bonds, 94½. There was considerable activity in the transfer office of the Erie Company, owing to the heavy operations of the last three or four days, and the Stock for prompt delivery by no means abundant. Virginia and Missouri State loans were a f

VOL. VI....NO. 1563. W-YORK, MONDA PRICE, TWO CENTS.

...Mayor.

...following resolutions:

...heard with the profound-
...regret of this startling and
...E. SHEPARD, Esq., and
...of high honor and usefulness
...occupied as the chief officer of
...this City, and the duties of
...with distinguished fidelity
...citizen commanding the
...community in the highest
...a calamity, and it is fitting
...this Board should place on record
...public services and private vir-
...action as the respect due to his
...therefore,

...we deeply deplore the loss which
...sustained in the death of that
...gentleman, and whom his fellow-citi-
...often honored in the relations of public
...to high and responsible stations, and
...as officers of the City government, have
...the removal of a courteous, able and faithful
...associate in the administration of its affairs, whom
...as well as all those connected with profit and advan-
...the many important and
...have arisen during his official
...and direction, we could
...rely.

...the proper desire to express in
...sympathies for the
...in this irreparable bereave-
...of these resolutions, duly cer-
...to them.

...the members and officers of this
...Board will attend the funeral in a body, wearing the
...usual badge of mourning, and will wear crape on the
...left arm for 30 days.

Alderman CLANCY seconded these resolutions in an appropriate, yet brief speech, marked by great feeling.

Alderman HUMMEL supported the resolutions by a few remarks, in which he adverted to the loss he had sustained in the personal friendship of a distinguished member of the legal profession, in whom the public and himself had equal confidence.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen was received, and the Board concurred in the appropriation of the sum of $500 for defraying the expenses of the funeral. It was agreed that the Common Council should meet on Sunday at 13½ o'clock, to attend the funeral which was to take place at that hour from the Everett House. The Committee to superintend the arrangements were, from the Board of Councilmen, Messrs. J. W. VAN RIPER, H. SMITH, J. W. WARNER, BRADLEY and MCCONNELL, together with five from the Board of Aldermen, namely: Aldermen VOORHIS, VALENTINE, CLANCY, DRAKE and JACKSON.

Death of Lorenzo B. Shepard—Special Meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was convened at 5 o'clock on Saturday, by the Mayor, that he might officially announce the death of Lorenzo B. Shepard, and that the Board might take such action as the occasion required. The President, Mr. ANDREW F. PURCHNEY, called the meeting to order, and after the Mayor's communication had been read, Councilman O. D. SWAN arose and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF COUNCILMAN SWAN.

Mr. President: Once again a common grief has overwhelmed the members of this Board. Personal and party strife has been laid aside, and we have assembled in this Hall not to engage in legislation, but to indulge in kindly sentiments and common sympathies. Already within the brief period of a few months we have followed to the tomb the mortal remains of three members of the Municipal Government—and now we are summoned to offer the tribute of respect to the memory of an Executive officer, suddenly overpowered by the remorseless grasp of death from the highway of his duty and usefulness. LORENZO B. SHEPARD, in the full career of life and public station, has been hurried from earthly to eternal scenes, to return no more forever. In the twinkling of an eye, the Law Department of the Corporation has lost its intelligent and efficient head, and the City Government one of the brightest ornaments. Mr. President, it is well that we should ponder over this event. Death's mysterious death has been at work! The inevitable lot of all has happened unto one. Before his descending breath, how transient do the honors and offices of life appear!—as shadowy and evanescent as the morning dew—

"The ladder's most attenuated thread
Is cord and cable to man's slender hold
On earthly bliss."

Mr. President, did time permit, I might trace the steps of our lamented friend in his onward course from his youth upward. I might dwell upon his character as a lawyer of acute mind and diversified attainments—as an influential member of a great political party—as a successful candidate for varied and responsible public trusts—as a vigilant and incorruptible executive officer of the City Government. But I forbear. The conquests of his honorable ambition are known to all of us. A profession not too indulgent of praise to its votaries will do justice to his legal acquirements—the great political party with which he was identified and lamenting his untimely end, and the community, whose upright servant he was, feel keenly the loss their best interests have sustained. No, Mr. President, I would rather linger for a moment in the contemplation of the personal merit of the deceased. Sir, it adorned and dignified the eminence to which personal popularity had elevated him. He possessed a warm heart and noble impulses—ignoble thoughts had no lodgment in his breast; and all the honors and emolument of office could not have enticed him from the path of duty. In the minutest details of life, integrity of purpose and action signalized his course. The uniform urbanity of his deportment bespoke the innate kindness of his disposition. Although for years foremost in the exciting political scenes of the day, he yet found time for systematic study, and had enriched his mind, naturally strong, with varied and extensive culture. The asperities of political life had not roughened his temperament. In private life he was the genial companion, the steadfast friend, the kind-hearted and indulgent father. In a word, he was a true gentleman, and his departure has created a void in the family and social circle, not to be filled. But I must pause; the personal friendship that existed between the deceased and myself, and the respect and esteem I entertained for him, must be my apology for these extended remarks. It is not all of life to live. Earthly honors vanish and are forgotten. But noble deeds survive and bloom even over the wreck of life. Let us lay these truths to heart, Sir, and remember, as we travel on in the pilgrimage of life, that earthly honors are as unsubstantial as the bright exhalations of a Summer's sun, unless accompanied by purity of thought and action.

Mr. SWAN concluded by moving that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Board. Messrs. Swan, Barney and Bradley were appointed. They went out, and returning soon afterwards reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, This Board has been summoned for the purpose of expressing their appreciation of the severe loss sustained by the corporation of the City of New-York, in the sudden death of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation;

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York have received the announcement of the death of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, with unfeigned sorrow, and do most deeply deplore his untimely death.

Resolved, That by the death of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., the Law Department of the Corporation has been suddenly deprived of an intelligent, efficient and responsible executive officer, the Municipal Government a sagacious counselor and able advocate, and the community of a citizen whose life was honorable.

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do hereby most respectfully tender to the family of the late LORENZO B. SHEPARD, deceased, and, by an unfelt blow, summoned to the world of life, domestic affection and public duty, their sincere sympathy in the afflictive bereavement that has torn from their embrace a beloved husband and father.

Resolved, That in testimony of their respect to the memory of the deceased, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York will attend the funeral of the late LORENZO B. SHEPARD, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning, and will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the City flags be displayed at half-mast during the day of burial, and that a Committee of five be appointed to cooperate with a like Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and similar Committees, and make suitable arrangements for the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board cause a copy of these resolutions to be suitably engrossed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

It was subsequently resolved to appropriate the sum of $500 to defray expenses.

Councilman JOHN J. BRADLEY arose, and in seconding the resolutions, spoke as follows:

REMARKS BY MR. BRADLEY.

Mr. PRESIDENT: We are called upon to mourn the loss of another officer of the City Government. Lorenzo B. Shepard, the Corporation Counsel, is no [illegible] officer, an intelligent and patriotic [illegible] faculties of no ordinary extent. [illegible] eminence, he had forced his [illegible] and occupied a prominent [illegible] of the City. The interests of this [illegible] committed to his custody by the people, in a manner which reflected [illegible] No man of his years, Mr. President, [illegible] wrecb, or had filled so many important [illegible] the positions both of honor and of [illegible] suddenly ended, at a period when most [illegible] gin to enter upon the career of influence and [illegible] He was a prominent member of the Convention to revise our State Constitution, and participated largely and with marked ability in its debates, as its history abundantly attests—honored by President Polk with the office of United States District-Attorney—selected by Governor Seymour to fill the responsible and arduous post of District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, an office which required stern integrity and inflexible courage, and finally elevated by the favor and confidence of the community to the arduous and exalted position which he occupied up to the time of his unexpected and lamented demise. In all these relations he brought an unflagging industry and zeal, and displayed an ability and integrity which won for him a wide-spread renown.

If, Mr. President, the lamented deceased had been spared to fulfill the term of his office, he would have bestowed upon the City, as a memento of his regard, the fruits of his sleepless industry, in the shape of a digested system of its now diffuse laws, a task which he had marked out and imposed upon his already overtaxed powers. I have refrained, Mr. President, from speaking of him in his political capacity. No matter how he may differ from us in opinions, all will accord that his views were advanced with earnestness, advocated with sincerity and directness, and in a manner to give no offence to those who held opposite sentiments.

What is there in the saddest of life to furnish what an incentive to stir the mind and arouse the action of those to whom have been entrusted noble faculties, when we reflect that all these varied and responsible positions and trusts were achieved at the early age of 36 years.

The City Government is deprived of the services of an able, efficient and upright officer—the community of an active, intelligent and patriotic citizen—his friends lament the loss of one whose adoption had been tried and who had been grappled to their hearts with hooks of steel; these are important, delicate and tender ties to sunder, but they are but as a drop in the cup of sorrow which this sad event has filled in the family of the deceased. Who can describe their grief and agony! who can sum up their desolation and loss! who can supply the care and affection of the husband,—the tenderness and watchfulness of the parent! He alone, "who suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground," without His will,—who is a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless, can soothe and bind up the troubled in spirit and the broken-hearted. To His Omnipotent goodness and protection let us commend them.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the following were appointed a Committee to confer and coöperate with a like Committee from the Board of Aldermen:—Messrs. Van Riper, Smith, Bradley, McConnell, and Warren. The Board then adjourned.

Funeral of Lorenzo B. Shepard.

INTERESTING ADDRESS OF REV. ADAMS.

The funeral of Hon. LORENZO B. SHEPARD, late Counsel to the Corporation of this City, whose sudden and melancholy death has cast a deep gloom over the community, took place yesterday. The occasion was one long to be remembered. The scene at Dr. ADAMS' Church, in Madison-square, where the funeral services were performed, was of the most impressive kind. Every pew in the large edifice was crowded, and there was scarcely standing room left in the aisles. The Mayor, members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, Heads of Departments, &c., assembled at the Everett House, in Union-square, marched in procession to the Church, where they took seats appropriated for them. Afterwards the L. B. Shepard Guard, the officers of the City Inspector's Department, of the Sheriff's Office, and of most of the Democratic Clubs in the City, arrived, and shortly after 2 o'clock the corpse was brought into the Church, followed by the immediate relatives and about fifty of the nearest friends of the deceased. There was a large attendance of ladies, especially in the galleries. When the coffin was placed on the stand beneath the pulpit, there were very many eyes wet with tears, and sobs were quite audible. We have rarely noticed such moving signs of grief evinced by a large and mixed audience for the loss of a fellow citizen. Mr. SHEPARD was the subject of warm attachment with multitudes who had never exchanged a word with him. The regret felt for his loss is great and general.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. HEWETT, COOK, PARSONS, VOSE, ROBINS, PURCELL, KENNEDY and SWAN. Mr. PARSONS was Mr. SHEPARD's associate in his law office, and was Assistant District-Attorney when Mr. SHEPARD succeeded she late N. B. BLUNT, Esq., as District-Attorney.

The services commenced with a chant by the choir, after which Rev. Dr. ADAMS read a portion of the fifteenth chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. He then addressed the audience in an eloquent and touching manner. "This large assemblage of sorrowful men," he said, "these funeral banners of public woe, this heavy pressure at heart, remind us of the occurrence of no ordinary event. The grave has opened at our very feet, and one eminent for talent and official position has fallen into its embrace. We are accustomed to associate every thing that is appalling to the form which death now has taken, coming upon us so suddenly and unexpectedly. A man in the vigor of life is stricken down in the midst of his days, and in the hour that next ensues he has passed to the mysteries of another life. There are differences of opinion among men in regard to a sudden death. The old Book of Common Prayer has taught us to petition against it; but, on the other hand, many have argued in its favor, against long endurance of suffering and protracted sickness. They have thought sudden death to be desired. But death, at different periods of life, whether sudden or not, will be differently regarded. To the young, it is but a poetical image. The aged man looks on the coffin but as a cradle where his second childhood shall be laid to sleep."

The reverend gentleman proceeded to speak of his acquaintance with the deceased. His relations to him as pastor were formal. He had been an occupant of a seat in that church only for the past year. He was an interested and attentive worshiper. What Dr. ADAMS had seen of him had excited the strongest desire to knew him more intimately. He was but 35 years old, and yet at that age he had reached honors and offices which marked him as no common man. He was left an orphan at 12 years of age, and was thus brought to think and judge for himself. His opportunities for education were limited. By force of his own native genius, by earnest purpose and manly resolution, he worked himself up from orphanage and disadvantage to that position of honor and trust where the shaft of death found him.

Do those (asked Dr. ADAMS) who are suddenly removed by death experience presentiments of a sudden and speedy departure? I have no doubt that they do, as if the shadow of death touched them before the shaft had quite reached them. It is extraordinary that the very last night before Mr. SHEPARD's death, in returning from a political meeting in New-Jersey, he seemed to have such a presentiment. He was in company with a long intimate friend. There beneath the stars, in that solitary ride to this City, in the calm, cool hour of midnight, he began to converse on the subject of personal religion. He told that friend that as soon as he could discharge himself from all political duties in this present campaign he would have done with politics forever. He told that friend that whst most interested him now was his relation to God and eternity. He said that the theme which his mind could grapple with, with the greatest power and most earnestness, was the redemption of the world by the Son of God. He wished it had been his lot to have been a minister of the gospel. He said to that friend, hnt about eight hours before his very sudden death, "I have not for years committed myself to sleep at night without engaging in secret prayer and endeavoring to settle my account with God."

There are few men, continued the reverend speaker, whose death could have produced such a sensation. Officers of Justice, you who have authority amongst us, listen to the voice of God. Oh, that the lips of our dead friend had language! Oh, that they could break the silence of the spiritual world! What would they say to us? What, but this, that the only wise thing in life is preparation for death?

The address of Dr. ADAMS was powerfully affecting. It was listened to with the most profound attention. After he had offered a prayer, the procession left the Church in the following order:

[illegible] Guard.

[illegible]

Mayor and Presidents of [illegible] Boards of Common Council.

[illegible] of Board of Aldermen.
Board of Aldermen.
[illegible]-at-Arms of Board of Councilmen.
Board of Councilmen.
Law Department.

Pall Bearers. HEARSE. Pall Bearers.

Relatives of Deceased.
Tammany Society.
Members of Democratic General Committee.
Members of Young Men's General Committee.
Members of the Democratic Union Club.
Members of the Eighteenth Ward Committee.
Citizens, on foot
and in carriages.

The line of procession was up Twenty-fourth-street to Fourth-avenue, down Fourth-avenue and Broadway to Bond-street, down Bond-street and Second-street to the Marble Cemetery, where the body was interred. Before the remains were placed in the grave, the lid of the coffin was raised, to allow the friends and fellow-citizens of Mr. SHEPARD to see his face once more. The coffin was covered with black cloth, studded with silver nails. It bore this inscription:

LORENZO B. SHEPARD,
Died Sept. 19, 1856,
Aged 35 years, 3 months, 23 days.

Along the whole line of the procession the sidewalks were crowded, and the greatest order prevailed. It was altogether a very solemn occasion. The death of Mr. SHEPARD has deeply touched the hearts of thousands. He was generally and deservedly beloved. It might almost be said of him that, though he entered warmly into politics, and was a strong partisan, he had no enemies. His hand and heart were always open to do good. He was a hearty friend and a large benefactor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

Report of the U S. Commissioner, A. B. Corwine, Esq.

Proposal to Take Possession of the Isthmus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

I am able to send you further particulars of the Report of Mr. CORWINE, the Special Commissioner sent out by our Government to investigate the circumstances of the Panama massacre.

His report is very voluminous, embracing all the testimony taken by him while on the Isthmus. It is addressed to the Secretary of State, and is now on file in the State Department.

Mr. CORWINE states that the riot was commenced by a colored native who fired a pistol at an American passenger, who was intoxicated. The subsequent attack upon the Railroad dépôt, and the firing upon the passengers, was *in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed in advance*, in which the Authorities of Panama were actively concerned,—the police being parties to the plot:—and that the dispute with the passenger was merely seized upon as a pretext for commencing the assault.

He states also that the military Authorities of Panama failed utterly in their duty,—that they did nothing to suppress the riot:—that they connived at the attack of the police and mob upon the station-house,—and were themselves to a very great extent responsible for the massacre.

As the conclusion of the whole matter Mr. CORWINE reports that the Government of New-Granada is *utterly unable to maintain law and order, and incompetent to the protection of passengers and property crossing the Isthmus*. He refers to a variety of incidents within the past few years to sustain this position.

He also recommends THE IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF THE ISTHMUS, FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN BY THE UNITED STATES, *as absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing safety and tranquillity to the transit, unless New-Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection and make speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of the State of Panama.*

These recommendations are backed up by strong arguments, and are accompanied by elaborate statements of the amount of business done across the Isthmus, and of the extent to which American lives and property require protection.

The Report engages the attention of the President and Cabinet. A strong disposition is evinced in some quarters to act immediately upon its recommendations. It is probable, however, that nothing decisive will be done until after the Presidential election. The effect of an immediate movement upon the result of the canvass is feared.

You may rely upon it, however, that Mr. CORWINE would not have urged so bold a policy as this unless certain of being backed up by the Government. He has been appointed Consul at Panama, and unless supported by the Administration, would be very likely to have his exequatur refused by the New-Granadian Government for such a recommendation.

Yours, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Renewal of Hostilities.

MISSOURIANS PREPARING TO ATTACK LAWRENCE —DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE FREE-STATE MEN—SKIRMISHES—ACTION OF GOV. GEARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 15,
VIA ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Twenty-eight hundred men, mostly Missourians, reached Franklin yesterday, destined to attack Lawrence. Owing to our reliance upon Gov. GEARY somewhat for protection, our force is mostly in the country. About five hundred remain, preparing to fight in our fortifications.

Our advance guards came into collision last night, and three of the enemy's men are reported killed—none of ours injured.

Just then orders came from the Governor, forbidding the approach of the Pro-Slavery forces. They then fell back and camped at Franklin.

Four hundred troops arrived here last night for protection.

This morning, the Governor in person disbanded the Ruffians under [illegible] Reed, member elect to the next Missouri Legislature. These are no longer Territorial militia. Many of them swear they will have blood in spite of the Governor.

Our citizens have enrolled as his militia. A collision is feared.

Col. HARVEY's regiment fought at Hartford, yesterday and won, killing three, wounding many. Five of [illegible]

[illegible] of Leavenworth, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856.

The steamer *Polar Star*, from Kansas the 15th inst., reports that Capt. ROBINSON, with a company of fifty-two Pro-Slavery men, attacked a Free-State force at Grasshopper Falls on the 13th, killing two of their men and capturing their provisions, ammunition and horses. The next day Col. HARVEY, with two hundred Free-Soilers, attacked ROBINSON's force, who had fortified themselves in a log-house at Hickory Point. After fighting two hours and losing twelve men and having several wounded, Col. HARVEY proposed an armistice of thirty days, which was accepted. Capt. ROBINSON lost three men killed and had many wounded.

Leavenworth was deserted.

Gov. GEARY was at Lecompton.

Shocking Affair at Baltimore.

THREE MEN STABBED BY ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDERS—EXCITEMENT OF THE POPULACE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 21.

A shocking affair occurred last night at Loudenbergers Hill, at the eastern extremity of Baltimore. Two Italian organ-men were found secreted in the ice-house of Col. J. MAYBURY TURNER, by TURNER and a neighbor named THOMAS WOLLEN. Supposing the designs of the Italians to be robbery, TURNER treated the men accordingly, when one of the Italians drew a dirk and stabbed TURNER and WOLLEN in their left breasts, the instrument entering their lungs and producing, probably, fatal wounds.

Another friend of TURNER's was also stabbed in the arm, producing a serious wound. Intense excitement prevailed among residents, and it was difficult to restrain them from lynching the perpetrators on the spot. Both men have been sent to jail. It is supposed that the Italians merely went into the house for lodging. TURNER and WOLLEN are not expected to survive.

Political Matters.

ANOTHER ACCESSION TO FREMONT.

WESTCHESTER, PA., Saturday, Sept. 20.

JOHN M. READ, hitherto a prominent Democrat of Philadelphia, will address a Fremont club of this place this evening, in reply to the speech of Hon. HOWELL COBB, delivered last evening.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

EASTON, PA., Saturday, Sept. 20.

The Democrats of the Tenth District have nominated WM. H. DIMMICK, of Wayne Co., for Congress.

The Race between the New-York and St. John's Boat Clubs.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The race between the New-York and St. John's (N. B.) boat clubs took place on Charles River yesterday, in the presence of some 20,000 spectators. The boats engaged in the race were the *James Mackay*, of New-York, named after the builder, and the *Neptune*, of St. John, N. B. The purse ($900) was won by the *Neptune*. Distance three miles. Time of the *Neptune* forty-two minutes, and the *Mackay* forty-five minutes. Considerable money changed hands in private bets.

Prize Fight between Scotty, of Brooklyn, and Murphy, of Portland.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

There was a prize fight yesterday afternoon, at Spot Pond, about six miles from Boston, between SCOTTY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MURPHY, of Portland. After the pugilists got to work the police interfered, when a miscellaneous *mêlée* ensued, during which a policeman was wounded by a pistol-shot. The fighting party made good their escape.

Movements of Steamers.

THE EXPECTED STEAMER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21—5 P. M.

The steamship *North American* (?) is now over eleven days out from Liverpool, and fully due at Quebec with four days later news. Repeated efforts have been made to-day to get a telegraphic communication from Quebec or Montreal, but without effect, and the presumption is, that the Canadian lines are out of order

ARRIVAL OF THE KHERSONESE AT PORTLAND.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamer *Khersonese* arrived at Portland on Thursday night, and will sail again for Liverpool, on Saturday next.

SAILING OF THE CAMBRIA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The R. M. steamship *Cambria* sailed to-day a noon, for Liverpool direct, with a very few passengers and about $151,000 in specie.

NEBRASKA.

Land Sales in Nebraska—Claim Troubles and Interesting Scenes—General News of the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

Much interest is manifested here in regard to the probable time when the surveyed lands of the Territory will come into market. The probability is, I understand from reliable authority, that it will be open for preëmption claimants this Fall; yet I am inclined to the belief that it will not be till next Spring. Should it come in this Fall, or, indeed, early next Spring, thousands upon thousand of acres will pass into the bands of speculators, worth readily five times the amount of the entry or Government price.

Occasionally we have claim troubles away out here. Quite an amusing scene took place a few days since out on the Horn River, some 40 miles northwest from here: A man by the name of BATY had squatted upon a piece of timber land, which, it seems, had a prior claim thereupon. Notice was given him to vacate the premises, but of no avail. Stay there he intended to, dead or alive, and he would get backing enough to sustain him. Upon these threats, upwards of sixty men from the thriving city of Fontenelle—where, by the way, the first claimant resided—and armed with muskets, rifles, doubl e-barreled shot guns, pistols and bowie-knives, repaired to the disputed claim to front BATY and his host. They found no one there but BATY and a friend—pulled down his cabin, and after giving him a taste of Elk Horn River, he concluded to resign all right and title to the claim, and was allowed to go in peace. This is about a fair specimen of the way claim jumpers out here on the frontier are served. Indeed, they may consider themselves lucky to get off thus easy.

Occasionally trains pass through here on their return from California and Salt Lake. A few days since a train direct from Placerville, California, passed through here. They report all peace on the route with the Indians. Grasshoppers are destroying everything in Utah. The Vigilance Committee of California—or San Francisco—are renovating the cess-pools of infamy in and around San Francisco and really doing much good. Crops good in California, but the cities and country growing poor every day. California is not the California of last years, or year before.

You have doubtless ere this heard of the strong Republican movement throughout the Territory here. It has swept off by hundreds the Old-Line Democracy and Whigs. It has established upon this virgin soil the prominent and active party of the day. It has based its principles upon the hearts of the people, and become great and strong. But political consistency on the frontier is a shadow. Men here are not men in the States. Political leaders here are broken down party hacks of bygone days, shifting, veering and tacking to suit every breeze that blows; and it is no wonder that the Republican Party can find its followers amongst such a class.

The Indians on our frontier are quiet. Crops look fine all over the land, and health of country good. Settlers fast coming in. The general elections of Nebraska occur on the first Tuesday in November, and already hundreds of greedy, half-fledged, would-be-patriots are found anxious to serve their country. Of this class of aspirants you generally find those who could not control a corporal's guard of votes in their native State for any office, and indeed in a majority of cases are of that class who may be ranked:

"True patriots we, for be it understood
We left our country for our country's good."

A fire was discovered in the basement of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on Friday morning. It was confined to a wooden case in which ornithological specimens were being prepared. A dense smoke was caused by the burning feathers of the birds, and the aqueous used in their preparation did not render the smoke more agreeable or more wholesome. The loss by the fire is very trifling.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—The most and effective way which FLOTOW's charming little Opera of "Alessandro Stradella" was given on Saturday evening, shows that much of the prejudice which was excited by the initial performance might have been averted if the choice had fallen on FLOTOW instead of MEYERBEER. It was given with such smoothness and artistic warmth that our doubts concerning the prosperity of the troupe are almost at an end. We have no right to expect a first-class German opera for fifty cents. If we have a tolerable company, well filled up, good orchestra, good chorus, and good ballet and stage appointments, we should be content. FLOTOW's Opera has been massacred so often lately, that it is quite pleasant to speak of a performance free from butchery, like that of Saturday.

Herr PICKANEZER has not got a sweet voice, nor a powerful one, but what voice he possesses he has under good control. In "Stradella" the opportunities are equally great for failure or success. The vitality of the opera depends on the tenor. It is absurd or admirable as he accomplishes. When, therefore, we say that the opera was completely successful, we pay a just compliment to Mr. PICKANEZER. He struggled with his *rôle*, and conquered it like an artist; winning his conquest by patient effort, and well developed skill. By this time Mr. PICKANEZER is aware that he has to sing to a critical audience, and the knowledge has vastly improved him.

Every one remembers the two sensitive cut-throats who get very drunk in the second act, and are touched by religious compunctions in the third;—they were played most admirably by Mr. WEINLICH and Mr. BEUTLER. The first-named gentleman possesses an admirable voice and sang more like an artist than on the night of his first appearance. Mr. BEUTLER is a tenor who ought not to be called *seconde* in this company. Both gentlemen sang with infinite spirit, and were very heartily *encored* and applauded. They contributed in no small degree to the success of the Opera.

The *rôle* of *Leonora* is, we should suppose, new to Madame BEKKEL. She seemed to be uneasy, and nervous, and failed in every way to improve the favorable impression created on her *début*. Declamatory, dramatic music is evidently best adapted to her powers. The limited compass of her voice, its inflexibility, and its harsh sharpness when forced, interfere seriously with the execution of anything like brilliant music. FLOTOW's Frenchified strains were altogether too light and serial for her solid German style, but she looked pretty and pitched into the music with fervor, which made great amends.

A superb orchestra (rather brassy, however) and an excellent ballet did the rest. We cannot include the chorus in the list of attractions, for that, somehow, is singularly weak and inefficient. As a whole, the opera was creditably rendered and may be safely booked as the first succes of the season.

"Sahdella" will be played for the second and last time on Tuesday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"L'Etoile du Nord" (what is it in Italian?) will be produced on Wednesday next. In the meantime the house will remain closed in order to afford ample time for day and night rehearsals. If we are not greatly mistaken, this opera will produce a sensation unparalleled in operatic history.

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BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss POLLIE MARSHALL the celebrated *comédienne* of the English stage, makes her first appearance here to-night, and will appear in two pieces, "Catching a Governor," and "An Object of Interest." The drama of "Faint Heart Never Won a Fair Lady" will also be given.

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BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The Buckleys bring out a new burlesque to-night, founded on Wallace's popular Opera of "Maritana." Other entertainments of the negro-kind.

Items.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK—the Bard of the Piano, as BERLIOZ calls him—has returned to New-York, and will shortly resume his delightful *soirées*. In the meantime he is making extensive preparations for a hard Winter's work in the teaching way—the only "way to wealth" for pianists in America. We notice by an advertisement elsewhere that he has started a series of piano classes, at a remarkably low figure. The advantages of this system of tuition are manifold, and have been amply demonstrated in the conservatories of Europe. Mr. GOTTSCHALK's transcendent talent cannot fail of exciting the emulation of his pupils, and his art enthusiasm will, we are sure, push them on vehemently. These classes are worthy of the warmest support....CRITICISM:

"There have been numerous attempts at German opera in America, but nothing with any promise of satisfactoriness until last Tuesday evening, at Niblo's, under the management of Messrs. VAN BERKEL & Co. We shall not venture a detailed criticism upon a first performance, and of so difficult an opera as 'Robert the Devil,' an opera of which every Italian company that have essayed it in America has made a complete botch."—*Musical Review.*

The *worst* cast of *Robert the Devil* ever offered to an American public on the Italian stage included the names of STEFFANONE, BERTUCCA, BETTINI, and MARINI. The last time it was played was with SONTAG, STEFFANONE, SALVI, and MARINI. In New-Orleans it has been frequently given with admirable casts, and splendid appointments. We are not aware that it has been *botched* by any company, except the German one, now at Niblo's, concerning which the *Review* appears to be anxious to "go it blind." Some time ago it spoke of the *prima donna*, and said that she had "a fresh, sympathetic and *genuine soprano voice*, of *good compass*, and *especially clear in the upper notes*, and that by her *brilliant execution* she would prove an excellent acquisition to the company." It is not often that an *artiste* gets her defects thus exactly eulogized by a musical paper....The statement that BARILI THORN was dead is contradicted. She is playing at Lima....Miss ANNA VAIL, Mlle. ALDINI, Signor MORELLI, Signor GIANNONI, Mons. WUGK SABALINE and other artists are giving (together) some successful and excellent concerts in the West.

News of Literature.

The new series of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (the oldest British periodical, having been commenced in 1731) opens with an autobiography of "Sylvanus Urban," who was to that magazine what "Christopher North" was in Blackwood. The literary character of the work is wonderfully improved, the number and quality of the illustrations improved also; and an engraving by FAIRMAN, in the January number, of GAINSBOROUGH's first attempt at portrait-painting, is excellent. DIX & EDWARDS are the American publishers.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, announce two volumes of *Daniel Webster's Private Correspondence*; the third volume of STORY's *Commentaries*; the first volume, quarto, of *Sparks's Biography*. In few volumes.) of *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, by LOUIS AGASSIZ; volumes one and two (completing the work, with a Memoir)

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...Liberty of the... ...of the great Pescara... ...News, &c.

...of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

...AND THE COUNTESS CASTIGLIONNE.

...bulletin this week is limited to an ...which I should hesitate to give you ... almost every one's mouth I meet. ...lady has the Emperor left the Empress ...more than a day or two at a time. His pro... ...day at Plombieres, and a return which he is ...to make to Paris, alone, has not escaped the at... ...of those who seek the motive of these voyages. ...Countess CASTIGLIONNE, a lady ...reception last Winter at Court, has, ac... ...reports in circulation, made such an ...on His Majesty that he forgets all else to ... However this may be, it is no ... the Emperor does pay marked atten... ...Countess, and that all at once he ...changed his mind about the necessity ...of punishing with the Empress.

...PROUDHON ON LOVE AND VIRTUE.

...two questions divide the attention of the journals ...this week. One is the letter of Mr. MAREY on mari... ...law, published here eight days before its arrival ...the American journals, and the other—could you ...believe it?—a letter from M. PROUDHON on virtue. ...letters the antipodes of each other, and yet it ...would be difficult to tell which had been most read ...and the most discussed.

A young lady, an ex-rider of the circus, one of the ...gymnasts who "pose in flesh-colored tights and short ...skirts before delighted fathers of families, at the Hip...podrome, one evening, not long ago, fell into a fit of ...meditation after supper, on the course of life she was ...leading. What happened at this supper does not ...appear; but when the people who mount horses at the Hippodrome commence to have gloomy suppers, ...we may well exclaim, what is to become of us? At ...any rate, the lady in question, while in the mood, ...could think of nothing more *apropos* to do than to ...write a letter to the author of the "Memoir on Pro...perty," and ask him to point out to her the way to ...the path of virtue. This duty M. PROUDHON has done ...in a manner so remarkable that his letter, as I have ...stated, and, in fact of the distractions of the week, ...could think, that virtue had never before been the ...subject of open discussion in the columns of a ...journal—and in this respect an instructive comment ...may be drawn on the French character.

The serious letter of M. PROUDHON is too long to ...attempt an analysis of it here; but I will send it to ...you entire, that you may publish it if you judge ...proper.

AN ODD INSTITUTION AT BADEN.

The facilities for travel now offered to those who ...wish to seek recreation at the watering places of Ger...many are so great that Baden at least is but a gay ...suburb of Paris. One encounters there such multi...tudes of the fashionable people he is in the habit of ...seeing at other periods on the promenades of Paris, ...that he will forget the route he has passed over, he ...may very well imagine himself still in the region of ...the Boulevard des Italiens. But the dandies of the ...Boulevard des Italiens are not the only migratory ...birds that fly in the direction of Baden; the *belle crino...line*, that class that the Abbé COQUEREL said the other ...day, would find the road to heaven too narrow and ...too encumbered for their inflated appendages, have also ...found the road—it is a wide road, that to Baden—and ...commence to flock there in shoals. The authorities ...of the town, who felt alarmed at the results which ...might flow from this fearful inundation of Parisian ...vice, thought it necessary to take steps to save, if ...possible, the reputation of the place. So they met ...and passed a law, that thereafter any lady who should ...be found walking, unattended by a gentlemen, in the ...public places of the town during promenade hours, ...should be arrested and fined; and if the offence was ...repeated, sent out of the town. Great was the con...sternation at the passage of this law. A long and ...loud wail went up from one end of the city to the ...other for a husband, a brother, or even a cousin! ...What were the fair ones to do who had neither of ...these, and who had come to Baden to be seen and to ...be seen, but so many new dresses that *must* be ...shown, and who must go out at all hazards?

Baden, as you know, is always full in Summer time ...of genteel-looking individuals of the domestic tribe, ...ready and eager for any kind of employment. So ...what do the girls do but employ these men at so much ...per day to stand for husbands on the public promen...ade! Soon a regular business was organized, the ...husbands for a day" put themselves into genteel at...tire, and their prices varied according to their person...al appearance and marital accomplishments. But ...when the *crinolines* appear now in public, their hus...bands have but a sorry *rôle* to fill: for while the latter ...is held on the price of his daily stipend to walk ...straight, look respectable, and keep his mouth shut ...his gay companion leads him continually and pre...cisely into such proximities as husbands do most ...avoid,—into the gambling rooms and the company of ...the fast men of the town, where the mock-husband ...must remain a silent observer of the coquetries of his ...lady. Some of these "husbands for a day" have ...taken the matter so seriously that they have become ...disgusted with the business and quit it.

...At the last accounts these men had formed a ren...dezvous where they received business calls from sin...gle ladies; and some wag, it is said, had written at ...the side of the door: "*Ici on loue des maris*," or, in ...other words, "GOING OUT TO BE HUSBANDS DONE ...neat!"

HOW THE MORALS OF 1855 SUFFERED.

The Comédie-Française, the leading theatre of Pa...ris, supported by the Government, pretends to stand ...as an example to all the rest in the perfection of its ...impersonations and in the morality of its pieces. ...The Government has instituted an annual prize for ...that theatre, to be given to the author who shall have ...produced during the year the most moral piece. The ...commission charged with the examination of the ...pieces presented this year has just reported, unani...mously, that none of those offered to their examina...tion remitted the conditions required by the terms of ...the Ministerial decree. Thus we have the humiliating ...fact that for the year 1855, notwithstanding the im...mense number of dramatic works produced, the ...*"prize of morality"* remains in the coffers of the ...Comédie-Française.

But does the reader know the reason of this singu...lar fact? In France all dramatic writers draw a per ...cent. on the receipts of each night's performance of ...their pieces—a per cent. fixed by law; and this is the ...only manner in which their labors are paid. It is, ...therefore, of paramount interest to authors that their ...pieces draw as large audiences as possible; and thus ...you see the key to the decision of the "morality" ...jury of the Comédie Française. Authors write for ...their daily bread, and as it is notorious that the moral ...plays of the Comédie Française never fill the house or ...the author's empty purse, he must needs write im...moral ones.

EXAMPLES OF LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

You may recollect that some time ago a large num...ber of students in Italy drew up and signed a letter of ...thanks to the English Press for the active and ener...getic defence they had made for the rights of the ...people of Italy. A week ago two hundred students ...of Pavia, represented by the words "here follow two ...hundred signatures," placed at the bottom of a letter, ...thanked the *Presse*, *Siècle*, *Estafette*, and *Revue de Paris* and journals of this city, for their noble de...fence of those same oppressed Italians. The language ...of this address was respectful in every particular; but ...it carried an appeach to the Governments of France ...and England for not interfering forcibly in the libera...tion of that country from the power of its oppressor.

Whether the language of this letter was deemed in...sulting to the French Government, for whether the ...signature was found false, all the journals which con...tained it were seized by the Police and their circula...tion arrested. The editors of those journals were ...summoned to the Cabinet of the Minister of the Inte...rior to explain, and a search was made in the seven ...offices by the Police, to find the manuscript. All the ...editors but one denied having seen the manuscript, ...and that one testified that he had had it in his hands, ...but he believed it to be a duplicate copy, because it ...was dated as it appeared in his journal. I have not ...heard the final result of the affair.

Another example. A few days ago the compositors ...on a Belgian paper made one of their Paris corres...pondent say "*pleurs* (tears) of His Majesty," instead ...of "*peurs* of His Majesty." The entrance of the pa...per into France was stopped two days in consequence, ...and the correspondent received a gentle hint from the ...police that he must not tell lies on His Majesty. Un...fortunately for the correspondent, the word occurred ...in a sentence where it might bear either construc...tion. It was, therefore, a simple question of truth or ...falsehood. The Police decided that His Majesty did

...While on this subject of journals, a French editor, ...after giving the history of the manner in which the ...*Tribune* Office (he does not say what *Tribune*) was ...lately attacked and defended in the United States, ...lays down the proposition that journalism in that ...country may be defined as: an irresponsible and ty...rannical power, regulated by the revolver.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY ON THE WORD BOULEVARD.

The French Academy alone has the power of chang...ing and amending the French language. Ten years ...ago this body was charged by Government to com...mence a complete and thorough revision of the ...Dictionary. The labor was commenced, and has ...progressed with French expedition to the middle of ...the letter B! A spirited discussion has been going on ...for some weeks on the word "Boulevard," which ...they have at length decided shall be no longer spelt ...as I have just spelled it, with a final *d*. The *t* pre...vailed. M. EUGENE SCRIBE contended that the word ...should be spelt without *t* or *d*, thus: *Boulerar*.

THE END OF THE GREAT PESCATORE SUIT.

The decision in this case was rendered yesterday, in ...the midst of a crowded and excited Court. This was ...a suit brought by the heirs of M. PESCATORE, to ...recover from his pretended wife the immense proper...ty left by that gentleman, lately deceased, and valued ...at two millions. M. PESCATORE married his servant, ...Madame WEBER, in Spain, and under directions given ...him by a French priest. Both M. PESCATORE and ...Madame WEBER believed the marriage valid, and M. ...PESCATORE left his property to his "dearly beloved ...wife," in full faith of this validity.

At the first trial, which occurred a month ago, and ...upon which six of the best known lawyers of France ...were employed, the case was terminated by a division ...on the part of the Judges. This result piqued the ...curiosity of the public no little, since there were nine ...Judges on the bench to try the cause. It was asked ...how could there be a division of opinion where there ...was an odd Judge? At any rate a new trial was ...granted, and set down for the 27th of this month. The ...trial only occupied one day, for as the whole proceed...ings, including the pleadings of the advocates, had ...been printed, there was but little new to add to the ...case.

The Judges decided that the marriage was not *civilly* valid, and condemn Madame WEBER to the ex...penses. The decision was made more or less under ...the influence of the Catholic church, and as it reaffirms ...an antiquated law of the monarchy on marriage, it ...will undoubtedly give rise to many bitter criticisms ...and recriminations.

THE EXHIBITION DIPLOMAS GONE AT LAST.

The diplomas rendered by the Great Universal Ex...hibition of last year to American exhibitors, to ac...company their medals, left in the steamer *Fulton* ...from the port of Havre, yesterday, for New-York. ...These diplomas, which have been carefully prepared ...by Mr. ALEXANDER VATTEMARE, are addressed in ...separate packages to the Governors of the several ...States, who will be charged with their distribution to ...the persons to whom they are addressed. Mr. VAT...TEMARE deserves the thanks of the Commission and ...the exhibitors for the handsome and careful manner ...in which he has performed this labor, for it was a la...bor without other reward than thanks. The delay ...was with the Imperial Commission. MALAKOFF.

THE NORTH AMERICANS.

Letter from Col. Seymour—History of the Recent Convention at Syracuse.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

I obeerve, under the telegrnphic head of the *Times* of yesterday, a notice of the proceedings of the North American Convention, held at Syracuse on the 17th inst., which contains the following statement:

"After stormy sessions in the afternoon and evening, and a bolt of a number of the delegetes, the Convention adopted a preamble and resolutions indorsing FREMONT and adopting the State nominations of the Republicans, and edjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE BOLTERS.

The bolting North Americans held e meeting at the St. Charles Hotel—about fifty in nnnber, including outsiders—and adopted resolutions repudiating all connection with the Repnblicans, end determining to hold a Convention at Rochester on the 23d inst. It was also resolved to issue an address immediately."

This statement is entirely erroneous; and, inasmuch as it is calculated to convey a wrong impression, and produce injury to the cause in which, I trust, we all feel a deep interest, I will ask permission to give you a short but accurate account of the proceedings of the Convention in the afternoon and evening.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Judge W. W. CAMPBELL for President, which announcement was received with great applause, and who, upon taking the chair, made an eloquent and earnest address in favor of the American, Protestant and Free-Soil sentiments, which li at the foundation of the true American organization. The further report of the Committee in relation to Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was unanimously adopted. After which the Committee on Credentials reported the names of about one hundred and fifty delegatee, and asked for leave to he continued, inasmuch as many delegates had arrived since the report was prepared, and whose credentials had not been presented to the Committee.

This report was also unanimously adopted. After which Mr. F. W. WALKER, from Kings County, arose to inquire of the Committee why his name had been omitted from the list of delegates. Judge RUGGLES, the Chairman of the Committee, replied that evidence had been preseuted to the Committee, showing that Mr. WALKER had written to a large number of the delegatee elect to this Convention, requesting them not to attend the Convention; and further, that Mr. WALKER had been engaged since his arrival at Syracuse in attempting to suborn the delegates by offering them money if they would bolt from this Convention and join him in the support of FILLMORE. And that, for theso reasons, the Committee had thought best not to place Mr. WALKER's name upon the list of delegates.

Mr. WALKER then asked to be heard in his defence; and the Convention signified e willingness to hear him. He then proceeded to make a long, and apparently an earnest defence against the charges, denying their truth and vindicating the course which he had taken since the Philadelphia Convention, held in February last.

A Committee was then appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. WALKER, immediately after which I offered a preamble and some resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, which were read by the Secretary, and a motion was made to adjourn till 7 o'clock in the evening. Before adjourning however, the Convention adopted a resolution to close the doors during the Evening Session against all but members of the Convention and reporters, for the reason that a crowd of outsiders had on several occasions attempted to disturb the Convention during the afternoon sitting.

On the assembling of the Convention in the evening, the President stated that the first order of business was the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. SEYMOUR. The mover of the resolutions then asked and obtained leave to make some slight changes in their phraseology (in compliance with suggestions from friends during the recess) after which they were fully discussed and adopted by the Convention with but one dissenting vote. This one vote was given by Doctor BENNETT, of Syracuse, who had obtained a seat in the Convention after giving to myself and other friends the most solemn assurances that if he took n seet as delegate, he would act with ne in good faith, and take open ground for Freedom and FREMONT. And I regret to say that it was upon my personal assurance to the Committee, and indorsement of his good faith, that his name was allowed to go upon the list of delegates. After the adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions, the Doctor very properly *bolted unanimously* from the Convention, and, I suppose threw himself, solitary and alone, into the arms of his friends who had been hurrahing for FILLMORE at the door, and endeavoring to force admittance into the room during the whole evening. Not a tear was shed at his departure, nor the least indication manifested by any one of a desire to detain or to follow him. After the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Republican Convention with a copy of the Resolutions, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The bolting therefore "hath this extent no more." And as your notice of a meeting of the bolters at the St. Charles Hotel, states, that "about fifty in number including outsiders" composed the Convention, the inference is conclusive that there was one bolter and about forty-nine outsiders, from whom we may soon expect to receive an address in which they will follow the example of the great Baltimore Convention, and give in, or rather continue their adhesion to FILLMORE.

My only object in addressing you at this time is to enable the public to know exactly the position which is now occupied by the true American party of this State. I emphasize the word true, for the reason that this party adheres strictly to the principles which has been repudiated and abandoned by the *Fillmore* party. They dare not [illegible] the Baltimore platform at their Convention called by the Presi[illegible] State Committee to behold the [illegible]. If they will act in [illegible] nominate a State ticket, and accept the [illegible] offered by Mr. CALDWELL, at the August [illegible] composed of conservative and intelligent men, who are true and faithful to that platform, and those resolutions, I will most cheerfully support the ticket, and I believe that every member of the late Convention hrld at Syracuse will do so also. There is nothing in the action of the Syracuse Convention to prevent our support of such a ticket. And I venture to say that nothing could be more gratifying to every member of that Convention than to see the great American party of this State united once more upon e platform and principles which embody so much of *true* Americanism. If they will not do this, let them no longer hrand as *traitors* those who have honestly and fearlessly adhered to the Binghamton Platform, and have steadfastly refused to aid in the transfer of the American Party of this State, and of the Union, to the support of men and principles that are directly antagonistic to the great and living principles of Freedom and humanity.

I append a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Convention at Syracuse, from which it will he seen thnt the true American Party are only pledged to the support of the candidate, who is the acknowledged representative of tae principle of "American Freedom, in all the broad and glorious significance of the term."

S. SEYMOUR.

Preamble and resolutions adopted by the true American Convention, held at Syracuse on the 17th of September, 1856.

Whereas, The National Convention of the American Party, held in Philadelphia on the 22d of February last, did, by its action in nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, ignore the distinctive principles of the American Party, and unite itself with the Slavery propagandists of the North and South; and

Whereas, The action of said Convention was in direct violation of the principles avowed by the American Party of this State in relation to the extension of Slavery into free territory, as the same are expressed in the platform unanimously adopted by the State Council held at Binghamton, Aug. 28, 1855, which platform and principles were indorsed by nearly 150,000 voters of this State at the election held in November last; and

Whereas, A large majority of the delegates from the Free-States to the said nominating Convention of the 22d February, did, on account of the aforesaid abandonment of principles withdraw from said Convention, and unite in a call for an American Convention, to be held in New-York on the 12th June last, at which Convention the name of JOHN C. FREMONT was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported by the true American Party at the coming election; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Convention that the great interests of the American People, and of the American Party, will be best promoted by the union of all the elements of opposition to the present Democratic Administration, and in the further extension of Slavery, in the support of JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency; and

Whereas, The Republican Party, by a call addressed to all persons of all parties who were opposed to the present Democratic Administration, and to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas and other territories consecrated by solemn compact to freedom, did meet in Convention in Philadelphia on the 17th June, and unanimously nominate JOHN C. FREMONT as the candidate of the Republican Party for the office of President, and invite to his support all persons, without distinction of party, who were in favor of free soil, free speech, and a free press: and

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Convention that it is the solemn duty of every true patriot to unite heartily in the support of the aforesaid principles at the ensuing election, and to give them precedence over all other considerations of a personal or party character; and believing that they outweigh all other issues now before the American People, and that the only means of securing the establishment of these principles is by a hearty and cordial union during the present canvass, of all the available elements in their favor; and further, solemnly believing that such a union will be successful in the firm establishment of these principles, but that a disunion of these elements will result in their defeat, and in e firm establishment of Slavery in our free territories; therefore,

Resolved, In view of the above considerations, and with a desire to eid in hermonizing the elements of strength in the great and impending struggle between Freedom and Slavery, that this Convention will make no separate nomination of candidates for Presidential Electors or State officers for the ensuing election.

Resolved, That regarding JOHN C. FREMONT as representing American Freedom in all the broad and glorious significance of the term, the American Party, as represented in this Convention, will cast its vote for those candidates and for that electoral ticket which will, if successful, secure his election and sustain his administration.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, who shall draft and publish an address to the people of this State, call future conventions, and transact such general business as the interests of the party may require.

We have read the above letter of Mr. SEYMOUR, and cheerfully bear testimony to the facts therein stated, and unite in the pledge to support a State ticket nominated upon the platform and principles therein set forth.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1856.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER.
LUTHER CALDWELL.

The following are the Resolutions offered by Mr. CALDWELL, and rejected by the State Council held at Syracuse in August last:—

Resolved, That the attempts made in "Congress" during its late session, and particularly in the United States Senate, to suppress the freedom of speech, as manifested in the brutal, clandestine and cowardly attack of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER, deserves and should receive the execration of the people of the United States, and that all those, irrespective of party, who, by their votes in Congress or elsewhere, have sustained BROOKS in his infamous conduct, are justly obnoxious to the same reprobation.

Resolved, That the provisions of the Kansas Nebraska Act, wherever embodied, are pernicious in theory, and that this Council deem it the duty of the American Party in this State and nation broadly to assert and firmly to maintain the doctrine of our Fathers—that the Government of the Territories is vested in and should be exercised by Congress.

Resolved, That the well-nigh fatal assaults upon Freedom, in the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, under the protection of the present National Administration, and the failure of Congress effectually to interpose and prevent those enormous eggressions upon the sovereignty of the actual inhabitants of that Territory, merit the unqualified condemnation of all lovers of Republican Liberty; and that no *true American* should be indifferent to the same, but fail by word or act in all fitting ways to vindicate the oppressed against their oppression and oppressors.

Resolved, That this Council denounce the repeal of the *Missouri Compromise* as destructive to the repose, harmony and fraternal relations of the country; and that the Territory which was covered by it *must* and *shall* be preserved to Freedom, so that Slavery may not exist therein, nor Slave States formed therefrom be admitted into this Union

Republicanism South—An able Address from the Republicans of Maryland.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

AN ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND.

The Republicans of Maryland, in submitting an Electoral Ticket to the people, submit with it a declaration of their principles.

They declare true-hearted, entire devotion to the Constitution of the United States; and now that the subject of Slavery, which was the greatest objection to the union of the States under our Government, has been made the entering wedge to split it asunder, we declare our adhesion especially to the Compromises made in the Constitution, and which, in the acquisition of new Territories, were made in conformity to it, to settle the difficulties growing out of the question between the North and the South, which cemented the Union, and gave peace and prosperity to the country.

We declare our abhorrence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and thnt of 1850 es e hreach of faith and a violation of the compact between Slaveholders and non-Slaveholders, and the cause of civil war, now for the first time broached in our country; and proclaim it as our solemn conviction, that there never can again be unity between the two classes of our citizens, or peace between the two great sections of our country, until the rights guarantoed by all the compromises in regard to Slavery are fully restored.

We declare the charge, that the Republican Party is in favor of the abolition of Slavery, *to be utterly unfounded*. As a party, throughout the North, as well as et the South, they hold that this is a subject only to be disposed of by the government of the Slave States—(and we, as citizens of a Slave State, pronounce the opinion that the liberation of the blacks would he an unmixed and unmitigated evil, fatal to the African race, which would be crushed under the weight of the superior race, and, for a time, degrading, and every way mischievous to the laboring classes among the latter, and calculated to unsettle the political as well as the economical elements of our Government.) We believe that Slavery never can and never should be abolished without making just compensation for the capital sunk, whether it was capital invested in the purchase or rearing of the slaves.

We believe that even with the consent of those interested, and just compensation made, the State Legislatures could not safely make a sudden emancipation, nor without provision, made through the agency of the General Government, for the removal of the manumitted race to some region, as our continent between the tropics, suited to the African race, and where it is found the white race can never flourish. Nature has put her interdict upon the amalgamation of the races; natural repugnance forbids it, and it is found that the hybrid race, whether of whitee and blacks, or between whites and Indians, always become abortive after several generations.

In every aspect in which Slavery among us can be considered, it is pregnant with difficulty. Its continuance in the States in which it has taken root has resulted *in the monopoly of the soil, to a great extent, in the hands of the Slaveholders, and the entire control of all departments of the State Government; and yet a majority of people in the Slave States are not slaveowners.* This produces an anomaly in the principle of our free institutions which threatens in time to bring into *subjugation to slaveowners the great body of the free white population;* and yet to get rid of Slavery as an institution instantly, would prove ruinous to all classes, and must, therefore, be looked upon as impossible, and, if to be accomplished in time, can only be in a remote future, and, therefore, not to be thought of in connection with impending dangers. To meet them, we must recur to the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, which so happily averted all the mischief apprehended from this threatening element in our institutions, until the recent legislation of Congress overturned their work. They provided that the unsettled Territories into which Slavery has not entered shall be reserved for free labor.

This was the compromise which the slaveholders themselves proposed as the foundation of the Government—which was followed up by them in the Missouri Compromise and that of 1850, and this left to the 300,000 slaveholders within the boundaries, one-third more Territory than is composed in the Free States, which contain at this time a population of not less than 20 millions. Add to this 4 millions of non-slaveholders in the South, and we have 24

How Southern Men talk when it is safe.

Correspondence of the Richmond, Va. Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—Being born and educated in Mobile, but now a resident of Buffalo, yet I am tenacious of my Southern principles, and have an interest in "that peculiar institution" otherwise. Allow me to say, plainly, that the most serious obstacles the Democracy have to contend with in the rural districts of the North, are some few slaveholders visiting us, and some few Fillmore speakers who are as thick as grasshoppers from the South. While addressing a political meeting in Courtland county a few days since, I was boldly met in my arguments by a *slave owner of some fifteen slaves in your State*, (who married in Virginia,) who stated that the "people of Virginia could not have a political opinion that was *humane* and *just*, *because her politicians governed her with more than Austrian despotism.*" Said he: "The evils of the extension of slavery find no advocates in the breast of a true Virginian."

At Auburn I was confronted by another Virginian—the owner of 10 slaves—who stated that "*Slavery had degenerated Virginia to a fifth-rate State;* whereas, had she been a free State she would have been the foremost one in the Union; and that if she were to emancipate her slaves to-day, in five years, by the emigration of Yankee farmers, the value of the whole State would be enhanced four fold." I said to him "why don't you have courage enough to say so among your own people." He replied, "Why, a few politicians govern us, and I would he expelled from the State."

A Fillmore meeting in Buffalo was held some six weeks since, and a Southern lawyer from Baton Rouge, boldly proclaimed "that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not asked for by the South, the boon was tendered to them by Northern BENEDICT ARNOLDS, for Southern favors—but their names are as infamous in the South West as they are to the constituents they betrayed."

A Mr. PERRIN, from Tennessee, also said, "South Carolina thinks of governing and dictating to n Southern confederacy, and that she monopolizes all the chivalry and intelligence of the South; but, thank God, the growing Southwest will not submit to her excessive arrogance!"

A lawyer from Kentucky also said: "*Atchison boasts that he will be President of a Southern confederacy in less than ten years.* Well, he may he—but not over Kentucky. She has too much pride—she cannot think of a man of such low and infamous character but with scorn. Kentucky will be a free and prosperous State in less than thirty years."

I could give you numerous other quotations equally reprehensible, and which assist the cause of Freemontism more than all things else combined. *Now it is the duty of Southern journals to put the seal of disapprobation on such persons, and keep them in subjection, before it is too late.*

Another Southern Fillmore Man Going for Buchanan—Letter from Senator Geyer.

TO THE WHIGS OF MISSOURI.

I have received letters from several of your number, inquiring of me what course of action I propose for myself, or would recommend to others, in the pending Presidental election. As the most convenient mode of responding to the inquiry, I address myself to you through the medium of the public press.

In this contest, I cannot doubt that every national, conservative Whig is prepared to give a cheerful, active and earnest support to either Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. FILLMORE, as against the nominee of the so-called Republican Party. He may certainly do so without abandoning the cherished principles, or the time-honored name of his own party or adopting those of any other. In the present aspect of public affairs and parties, he cannot remain indifferent or inactive, without a manifest dereliction of duty. He must elect between the candidates of the Democratic and the American Parties, and, in my judgment, it is his duty to prefer those who are most likely to combine sufficient strength to overcome the Abolition force, and secure a majority of the electoral votes. He should not hesitate to yield his personal preference and party prejudices, in order to avert what he must regard as a great public calamity, the triumph of FREMONT and his sectional and disunion principles, or, what would, under existing circumstances, be scarcely less perilous to the tranquillity of the Union, and the stability of our institutions, the transfer of the contest to the House of Representatives.

Entertaining these opinions, I have endeavored to ascertain, for my own guidance, the relative strength of the several parties and the prospects of their respective candidates, *and am satisfied that the contest is between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont—that Mr. Fillmore cannot possibly obtain the electoral votes of more than five States, and it is by no means certain that he can carry a single one.* If, unfortunately, there should be no choice by the people, and the contest be transferred to the House of Representatives, (a result that some of the supporters of Mr. FILLMORE earnestly hope for and diligently strive to prodnce) *his prospects would not be improved.* The contest would remain as before, between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. FREMONT, and would terminate in the choice of one of them, or no election.

But our sad experience, on two memorable occasions, though in more tranquil times and a happier state of the Republic, admonishes us that, in the present condition of the public mind and of political parties, it would be imminently perilous to our institutions to refer the Presidential election to the House of Representatives. The contest can, and ought to be, decided by the electoral colleges, and, because I believe that Mr. BUCHANAN is the only national candidate who can combine sufficient strength to secure that result, and overcome the dangerous sectional organization represented by Mr. FREMONT, but controled by worse men, distinguished for their aggressive spirit and disloyalty to the Union, I heve no hesitation in declaring *it to be my purpose, as I believe it to be my duty, to yield to him my support in the pending election.*

In supporting the election of national and conservative men, of eminent ability, integrity, and patriotism, devotedly attached to the Union, (though they are nominees of the Democratic Party,) I do but perform a duty becoming a Whig.

H. S. GEYER.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 15, 1856.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Female Guardian Society will be held at West Meriden, Ct., on Wednesday, 8th of October.

THE CORONER'S COURT.

Death of Andy Kelly at Bellevue Hospital—The Coroner's Inquest—A Moonlight Excursion.

As was at first suspected, the man who died on Thursday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, where he had been placed by two men who represented that he had been beaten by boatmen, and that his name was JOHN WILLIAMS, proves to have been none other than ANDY KELLY, who, early on Thursday morning, had a prize fight with CHARLEY LYNCH at the Palisades, on the New-Jersey shore.

Some particulars of this brutal rencounter were published in the TIMES of Friday. It is not necessary to recapitulate the brutal details. It is sufficient to say that the contest is declared by those experienced in such matters to have been one of the longest and most brutal on record. More than two hundred men, of the most debased of our population, witnessed it.

LYNCH, who kept a place in Water-street, known as the "Bandbox," fled the City when the news of his antagonist's death (of which he was promptly advised) reached his ears, and others implicated followed his example. Coroner PERRY, on being notified of the death of the man at the Hospital, was placed in possession of information which led him to suspect that the deceased was ANDY KELLY, the pugilist. To ascertain the truth, he set about procuring witnesses who could identify the body, but for a time none such could be obtained. JOHN CAPUT, keeper of a public house in Thirty-fourth-street, one of the parties who conveyed the wounded man to the Hospital, was not to be found.

At length, however, friends of the deceased were found out, who recognized deceased as ANDREW KELLY, and parties who were present at the fight were brought up and examined. From the evidence it appears that, at the end of the eighty-fifth round KELLY rose from his second's knees, and while putting himself in "position" again fell backwards, and remained speechless on the ground.

LYNCH and his backers and friends left the ground victorious.

Unsuccessful efforts to revive KELLY were made, after which he was conveyed on board the steamboat which conveyed the party to the ground, (the *C. T. Smith,*) and was from thence transferred to a small boat, in which he was landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street. From this place he was taken to the house of JOHN CAPUT, in Thirty-fourth-street, but it being obvious that he could not live he was soon afterwards removed to Bellevue Hospital, and placed there, as already stated, under false representations. A portion of

THE TESTIMONY

was taken by the Coroner at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday morning, before impanneling a jury:

Mary Gunning, residing at No. 26½ Hamilton-street, being sworn, recognized deceased as ANDY KELLY. She said: I saw ANDY last alive on Wednesday morning, when he left my house after eating his breakfast; his occupation was that of an umbrella peddler; I know nothing of his being engaged in any fight.

Catharine Gunning, residing at No. 26½ Hamilton-street, also recognized deceased as ANDY KELLY, and said that she last saw deceased on Wednesday morning.

Patrick Kelly, residing at No. 93 Cherry-street, was then put on the stand. He was very unwilling to give any information about the fight, but on being made aware of the penalties of perjury, testified as follows:

Thursday, P. M., about 1 o'clock, I went on board a steamboat near the Battery; there were from 150 to 200 persons on board the boat; Charles Lynch was on the boat; Jack Montgomery, Kit Burns and Johnny Roach were also on the boat; I went on the boat for a moonlight excursion; I went to sleep after being on the boat some twenty minutes; I awoke about half past nine o'clock, when the passengers had landed on a dock on the New-York side; I heard that there was a sick man on the boat; his name was Andy Kelly; the boat we went in started from pier No. 3 North River; I do not know what boat we went on; I know nothing more about the matter except what I have said; I recognized David O'Brion on the steamboat which started from pier No. 3; he was at the fight also with me; I saw the fight which took place; we left the foot of pier No. 3, North River, on a steamboat, for the purpose of witnessing a fight which was to take place on the Jersey side; there were some two hundred persons on board the boat; I do not recollect any who were on board the boat but the persons whose names I have mentioned; I went asleep on the boat; I was aroused from my sleep by some men who said the fight was going on; I went on shore; I saw Andy Kelly and Charles Lynch fighting; there was a crowd of people around them, among whom I recognized Jack Montgomery, Kit Burns, Johnny Roach, Mike Murphy, as being in the crowd; I witnessed some thirty rounds between Lynch and Kelly; no one tried to separate them; Kit Burns and Johnny Roach were seconds of Lynch; I saw them catch hold of Lynch and take him to his corner; the fight lasted about three-quarters of an hour after I reached the place; I saw Kelly lying on the ground senseless; coats were put under him; Lynch and the rest of his friends left before the coats were put under him; Kelly's friends put him on a plank and took him to the boat; I went aboard the same boat, and we landed somewhere on the North River side, about half way between the Battery and up town; I fell asleep when we started from the New-Jersey side, and awoke when we reached New-York; upon reaching the pier I immediately got off and went home.

David O'Brien was the next witness—He testified: I reside at No. 356 Water-street; I have seen the body of deceased, and recognize it to be that of Andy Kelly; the last I saw of him alive was last Thursday; I was on board the steamboat which sailed from pier No. 3 North River at one o'clock on Thursday morning; there were some two hundred persons on board the boat; I did not know where it was going to land; I went on board to take a moonlight excursion; Jack Montgomery, Kit Burns and Charles Lynch were on board; the boat proceeded to Manhattanville, and took on more passengers, of whom I heard that Kelly was one; I got off at Manhattanville, and went on board again; we next landed on the other side of the river, about two miles up, at the Palisades; we could find no landing place; proceeded further up about four miles, where we all landed for the purpose of witnessing a fight between Kelly and Lynch, who were on board; we went upon the beach, and the ground was staked out; I went to sleep in a barn near the beach, while the ring was being made; when I awoke I was to the place; both men were in the ring tossing for the choice of ground; I do not know who were Kelly's seconds; one of Lynch's seconds was Kit Burns; the parties fought eighty-five rounds; I did not see the fight well, as I was back of the crowd; after they had fought twenty-nine rounds, one man cried out that Lynch had hit Kelly foul; the fight went on to the eighty-sixth round, when Kelly did not come up to time; after the crowd went away I saw Kelly lying on the ground; he was taken to the boat, when the boat proceeded down the river; the captain wanted to put us on the Jersey side; first he wanted to land at Fifty-fifth-street; we remonstrated, when he took us to the foot of North Moore-street; we did not stop before we reached it; there were tickets issued outside of the gate for the excursion; I gave a dollar for the one I procured; I saw Montgomery and Burns at the fight; I did not see Nat. Clark at the fight; I do not think he was there.

James White, residing at No. 87 or No. 88 Cherry-street, being sworn, testified as follows: I was present at a fight which took place between Andy Kelly and Charles Lynch; it took place about eighteen miles up the river, about four miles this side of Piermont, on the Jersey side; there were over two hundred present at the fight; Montgomery, Kit Burns, Bony Cotton, Johnny Roach and Mike Murphy were present; Kit Burns and Johnny Roach were Lynch's seconds; they took an interest in the fight, and cheered the combatants on; I saw Kelly when he fell the last time; at the last round Lynch fell on Kelly, who was under, and whose hand hit the stake; time was called; Kelly then got up, and was squaring off, when he fell back senseless; Lynch and his friends left him in that condition; Kelly was put on board the boat about a mile from the fight; the boat then proceeded to Manhattanville, where some of the passengers got out; Kelly was taken in a small boat from that place, when the boat proceeded to North Moore-street, and I left in the small boat; there were three in the boat with Kelly; they landed him at the foot of Fifty-third-street; we were met by some men with a hutcher's cart; they took Kelly, covered up with some coats, and drove off; afterwards I heard he was taken to Bellevue Hospital; I don't know the names of any who left the boat at Fifty-third-street.

The above testimony having been taken, the Coroner, at 5 P. M., Saturday, summoned a jury of six persons, who, after visiting the body of deceased, resumed the examination.

Barney Luney was sworn, but it was with the greatest difficulty that any information could be obtained from him. He said he lived somewhere in Barclay-street—wasn't sure what the number was; was at the fight; went on board the boat (he didn't know the name) for a moonlight excursion, but had a slight idea that he would see a prize fight before he came back; there were between two and three hundred persons on board the boat; knew a few of them; Jack Montgomery was along, and Barney Allen, and Morrissey, and many others, would know many of the crowd again if he saw them.

James Hughes, of No. 360 Tenth-avenue, was next sworn. He said: I was not at the fight, and don't know who was at it, except from hearsay; was out at the beach when Kelly was landed; they came to me in a cart, and said that there was a man hurt badly at the beach, and they wanted to bring him up; there were two persons who came; the name of one was Caput; the time was about 12 M. Thursday; they wanted to convey the man to the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue; they took my cart; I have been acquainted with Caput for some time; he did not tell me that he had been to a fight, or on an excursion; Caput keeps a liquor and cigar store at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue; they returned my cart in ten or fifteen minutes; I saw hey returned my cart in ten or fifteen minntes; I saw Kelly at Capnt's; there were other men there, but I did not know any of them except Dr. Funk, a Germain physician, who resided in Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh evennes; this is all I know of the matter.

John Hughes was also sworn, but knew nothing about the affair.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. A. B. Pope, House Surgeon at the Bellevue Hospital

of purple velvet, with feathers

THE HAIR AND HEAD-DRESSES.

rope serves the front of the "coronet" style is still a new word much heard. The the hair is parted straight and formed into braided puffs; the are arranged *à diadème*, either in braids and are fastened into the knot behind, or into a heavy roll, which turns under towards Jewels and flowers are the most fashionable dressing. Large purple grapes in long crepe depending to the shoulders, are a late importation; bunches of white wax berries, and hedge-roses, are formed into charming ornament for the hair. Wheat-ears, in shaded green or crimson velvets, are not exactly, and yet extremely pretty. But chenille is the most popular, and by far the prettiest, among the common styles; they are made in every shade of form and color. Crimson and scarlet clusters, tipped and spotted with silver and gold, and strung on the thread with drops, which, if not composed of jewels, look like it, which is just as well for the wearer's purposes. The little coquettish cap composed entirely of fine knot-work of chenille, with chenille drops, trimmed with silver, is, of all other styles, the most admired, and it certainly deserves all the admiration it gets.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, "OPERA CLOAKS."

The Fall and Winter cloaks, shawls, mantillas, &c., there is a magnificent display. The most costly and distinguished are those formed of velvet, richly embroidered, and *moiré antique*, and trimmed with deep guipure lace and fringe. A very elegant one in black velvet, was of the circular shawl shape, bordered by a heavy fringe with deep lace heading. A *berthe* cape of *moiré antique*, forming points in front, was edged with drop buttons, and finished by a large bow of *moiré antique* and velvet behind. Some in the talma style are nearly covered with elaborate embroidery, bordered always with rich *crochet* or *guipure* fringe.

A very pretty velvet mantle was embroidered with graduated rows of stars in silk and bugles; the same charming decoration marking also the form of a *berthe*.

Nearly the same idea was observed in some opera cloaks, the materials being light green, blue, and pink merino. These were embroidered in diamonds and leaves, with white silk and silver thread, and in some instances with small seed pearls. These are quite new, and produce a much more striking effect than the white merinoes faced with *moiré antique*, which have been worn so long. A very stylish one of white *moiré antique* was faced with points of light blue velvet, each point finished by a drop button. A novelty in cloaks is called the "Ravel;" it is made of beaver cloth or velvet, and trimmed with *moiré antique*, in deep points. The upper part is in the form of a "Lady Washington" basque, with a deep *berthe*, trimmed with fringe. The sleeves are plain, moderately flowing, and faced with points of *moiré antique*, which also decorates the lower part of the cloak below the basque; this, like the *berthe*, being trimmed with fringe.

Another style is the "Moresco," made of gray cloth, and trimmed with black velvet, and a new style of button. It has a very wide sleeve, upon which the velvet forms very deep points, as it does also upon the shoulders and round the bottom of the cloak.

Embossed velvet is very much used for trimming black cloth cloaks, while for the heavy brown and drab beaver clothe the plush imitation of Chinchilla fur is in great demand. But of all the new styles, the most novel and attractive is the "Hispanola," or "Spanish Cloak." It is made of black broadcloth, with deep, hanging sleeves, and trimmed with wide velvet, embossed in colors. The trimming crosses from the right shoulder to the centre of the cloak, and it is fastened in the same manner with button and small lappets, something in the plain surplice style; the trimming is also placed so as to mark the form of a round yoke behind, and is completed on the shoulder by rich tasseled drops.

The graduated circular cloaks will be somewhat worn in black and drab cloths, but velvet will take precedence, being much more costly and *recherché*.

Shawls from the looms of China and Persia are always fashionable, but they will be more worn for carriage dress, this season, than ever. For promenade, the square Cashmere, in plain colors, with deep border, is stylish and handsome. The "Stella" Sunwis become so common last season that they will hardly be worn by our *elegantes*, at present, but there are a number of newer styles with which to suit all tastes. Crimson scarfs are very handsome, and, for the neck, nothing can be prettier than the *châle* velvet or plush, with its bright embroidery of leaves and flowers.

SILK ROBES, CASHMERES, CHILD'S COAT, HATS.

We have given, in e preceding article, the Fall styles for dresses, and have not much to add. The very broad stripes and flounced robes are the prevailing styles for carriage or dinner dresses; and, indeed, nothing can be more beautiful and *distingué*. Mauve blue, dark green, and the shades of brown are the most fashionable colors, including purple. Flounces of *châle* velvet, or the more novel plush, with flowers and foliage so delicately and yet so naturally traced upon them that one can hardly believe but that nature's own cunning hand had done the work, are the newest and most beautiful of the robe dresses. A very handsome one was of green taffetes, with flounces of fine black plush, upon which the most gorgeous tulips stood out in bright relief. French merinoes will be worn for street dresses so nothing that through the coming Winter. Poplins, "Victoria plaids" and valencias are all in vogue for Fall costumes. Black satin is coming again into favor, and is much worn in deep basques, richly trimmed with deep lace or fringe. A tight-fitting jacket, made of cloth satin or velvet, will be e favorite toilet for promenade; richly trimmed, and worn by a slender figure, it is a very stylish garment. For silk dresses, with plain, low bodies and short sleeves, *bretelles* are pretty, formed of *bouillonnes* of *tulle*, looped with black velvet, which also forms braces across the front and back of the waist.

A new and elegant evening dress is of white *glacé* silk, with three flounces, bordered with crimson crape, headed by a gold tissue trimming; the waist was in the surplice style, and encircled by a Spanish belt, finished at the side with e bow end ends of *corse* gauze ribbon. The short sleeves matched the skirt. Another was of gold colored satin, with a rich lace over dress, open from the waist, and forming a demi train behind. A magnificent lace *berthe* nearly covered the low corsage.

For morning dresses the cashmeres, in scarlet, crimson, amber and green, with bright paisley figures, will be the prettiest and most fashionable; with these are worn black guipure collars and under sleeves, but with the scarlet silks, delicate honiton is the most becoming addition to the toilette. Very pretty slippers are made of bronze, with three straps across the front, fastened in the centre with a tiny gold buckle, instead of the embroidery and rosettes which generally ornament them. We have no space to devote to childrens' clothes, but a pretty coat for a little boy must not pass unnoticed. It was made of silver gray French poplin, and formed a three tiered polka, with a fly vest, braced together by two bands, exposing the embroidered shirt beneath. The vest was hung with drop buttons; with this was worn a drab felt hat, which turned up at the sides, and was profusely trimmed with drab feathers and ribbon, tipped and edged with rose color. Beaver and felt hats turned up at the side, and trimmed with feathers, are worn by both girls and boys, while for smaller children, quilted satin and embroidered merino are got up in the "sweetest" possible manner. Little girls wear circular capes to their dresses, which are very elaborately embroidered and profusely trimmed.

Medical Progress.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, late Mayor of Boston, and more than a quarter of a century editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, has started a new weekly journal in Boston, called *The Medical World*. He says: "In leaving it (the *Journal*) to commence a new enterprise, embracing a wider range and more liberal sentiments in regard to the various sentiments now prevailing on the subject of medical science," &c. What does this mean? Is our Boanerges quaking? He further adds: "We believe, also, in the virtue of progress," &c. We don't know quite understand what the Doctor intends, but we have a hope that he means to help reclaim for well-educated, thorough-bred physicians a great many business privileges which common sense should have prevented their ever losing. We hope he means to show that an honest, well-bred, scientific physician can just as properly advertise in an honest, open-handed way his wishes and intentions, his address and office hours as to do it underhandedly, as the sticklers for medical purity are too apt to do. We hope he means to keep it before the world that it is no greater sin for a young physician to avail himself of an office clinique than for an old one, and that what a college faculty may do with impunity, there is no medical or moral law to prevent a member of the faculty from doing, who is not tied to a college. We hope he means to rip up the old medical codes and air them, and give the fossilised academies a whiff of modern common sense. That is the only way to prevent quacks from running off with all the people's money—the only way to save the regulars from lapsing and freezing into the most stupid of old fogyisms—the only way to arrest the sympathy of the public from falling in with every foolish law of medical opinion and the most ignorant charlatanism in practice. Gentlemen M. D.'s, take our advice and consult the spirit of the age. Consent to let the people, who have come to know some things as well as yourselves, into partnership with you, and all will yet be right.

THE LATE DR. TREADWELL'S WILL.

An abstract of the will of the late Dr. JOHN G. TREADWELL, including the chief portions quoted in full, is contained in the *Daily Advertiser* of last Saturday, the editors having been favored with a perusal of the instrument, which was drawn up solely by the deceased, and written with his own hand. After the death of his mother, the bulk of his property goes to Harvard College, for the support of a "Teacher of Physiology and Structural Anatomy, the Laws of Life and Organization," who is to deliver sixty lectures annually, of one hour each, to the undergraduates. The lectures are to be of a practical character, so that the hearers may understand,

[illegible] of the Professorship [illegible] shall not be permitted [illegible] surgery, or any department [illegible] for pecuniary reward." The [illegible] deliver a course of not more than fifty [illegible] in Boston, on Physiology and Structural Anatomy, with the consent of the Corporation. If the income of the Professorship be equal to twelve hundred dollars; otherwise, without their consent; but on no account is he to be allowed to lecture before "the Lowell Institute, Lyceums, or any similar establishment for amusing the public."

The Professor is to be appointed on the recommendation of a Board of Examiners, one of whom is to be a resident of the County of Suffolk, another of either of the counties of Essex or Middlesex, and the third of any other place. The candidates must bring evidence of their qualifications, of their amount of practice, &c., and submit their account books and records of cases, &c., to the examiners. The examination is to be preliminary and final, the final one occupying six hours for each candidate. On the day following the examinations, the candidates are to deliver oral lectures, which are to be open to the public, and at which any person may propound questions to be answered by the candidate. When the incumbent attains the age of sixty-five years he shall vacate his office.

In case of the refusal of the College to accept their trust, or e neglect to comply with the conditions imposed upon them, the property goes to the Massachusetts General Hospital, in trust. The income in that case is to be applied to the support of such persons as need medical or surgical attendance, preferece being given, other things being equal, to applicants from Salem. The income of $5,000 to be appropriated to the library, and his books, also, will go to the Hospital in case of the refusal of the College to accept them."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Sept.* 18.

Attempt at Burglary.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning an attempt was made to force the doors and shutters of the house No. 84 Broome-street, occupied by C. COHEN, pawn broker. The rascals being foiled in their attempt forced a provision safe, standing in the yard, and carried away its contents. They were seen in the yard of an adjoining house, from whence they made their escape by an alley.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—We have received a copy of the American edition of the last number of this periodical, issued in London last Saturday. This is pretty quick.

Died on the Street—Supposed Homicide.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Sixth Ward on Saturday evening, by a report that an Irish laborer, named MICHAEL O'BERNE, aged 63 years, had been killed in Pearl-street, by a blow from a club in the hands of one THOMAS KELLY.

O'BERNE woe found lying prostrate in the street, about 4 o'clock P. M., Saturday, by some citizens, who exerted themselves to restore him to consciousness, but on examination he was found to be dead. The body was conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

KELLY, who was standing near when O'BERNE fell, was arrested by Captain DOWLING, charged with causing O'BERNE's death by striking him. The prisoner denied having laid violent hands on the deceased. He said that while passing along, he observed the deceased totter and fall to the sidewalk, and thinking that he had fallen from a fit, he assisted others, who soon approached, in rubbing his hands, with a view to restoring him.

At the inquest upon the body, which was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS, a number of witnesses were examined.

Ann —— O'Berne testified that she was wife of deceased, and had been married to him for more than twenty years; that her husband had been of late complaining, and was much dispirited because he could get nothing to do; on Saturday morning he left his home, to go to Wall-street in search of work, and that when leaving he said he would be back at 9 o'clock if he got no work. He never returned.

It was proven that the deceased had been drinking on Saturday afternoon, and that he was in the habit of partaking freely of intoxicating liquors.

Several persons—male and female—testified to seeing the deceased fall in Pearl-street, near Centre, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time he appeared somewhat inebriated; that while proceeding up the street he suddenly fell to the pavement, as though with a fit. All these parties swore positively that they did not see Kelly strike a blow, and one of them was positive that the prisoner was distant some feet when O'Berne fell.

On the contrary, Michael Kleirill, a German, who keeps a barber's shop at No. 592 Pearl-street, testified as follows: I was standing on my doorstep, about 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday; I first saw deceased coming round from Elm-street into Pearl-street; he passed my door; a man came round the same way, immediately after, and followed deceased until he got up to him, when he struck him with his fist upon the head, under the right ear; deceased fell, and the other man passed along round the corner; I heard some words pass between deceased and the man who struck him before they passed my door; that man (pointing to the prisoner) is the man who struck the blow.

The jury were in great doubt; after a long deliberation they agreed upon the following verdict:

"That he came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood produced by a fall; but whether said fall was the result of accident or of violence at the hands of any person, we, the Jury, are unable to determine."

The prisoner Kelly was then liberated.

Killed on the Railroad.

THEODORE MILLER, a German, aged 28 years, was killed near Thirty-seventh-street on Saturday evening by the 5 o'clock down passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad. He was walking on the track as the train came dashing on. A passer-by told him to stand aside; but, being intoxicated, he answered the kind advice by abusing the adviser. In a moment afterwards he was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The engineer of the train could not stop in time to save the unfortunate man's life. Deceased worked in a sausage factory in Eleventh-avenue. On Saturday morning he demanded his money of his employer. It was given him, when he went away to drink and met a violent death. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body.

Drowned.

JACOB WARNER, a colored man, employed on board the steamboat *Elm City*, fell overboard at Peck-slip Ferry on Saturday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was soon afterwards recovered, and Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon it. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Killed by a Fall from a Window.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 82 West Thirty-third-street, upon the body of MATHIAS DE REVERE, a child of two years, who was killed at that place by falling from a window during the momentary absence of its mother. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 18.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Patrick McKenna.*—In this case the defendant was indicted for enticing men to leave the naval service of the United States, an offence which would subject him to a fine of not more than $300 or an imprisonment of not more than a year. He was put upon trial this morning. Messrs. Beebe and Donobne appeared as his counsel. Mr. Joachimssen, for the prosecution, called Capt. Taylor to the stand, who proceeded to testify as to the enlistment of the man whom McKenna was charged with having enticed to leave. It appearing from his testimony that the contract of enlistment was in writing, and signed by e subscribing witness. Mr. Donohue claimed that it could only be proved in the usual way by calling him. The Court sustained the ground taken, and as the subscribing witness was not present, by consent of the District Attorney a juror was withdrawn and the trial stopped.

The Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 20.

Before Judge Nelson

The United States vs. *Jesse Hoyt et al.* The report of R. E. Stilwell, appointed as master to take an account of the amount due the complainant in this case, was this morning confirmed on notice, reporting the amount due at $464,918,76 including interest.

There was no opposition to the confirmation of the report.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY'S CASE.

Jeremiah G. Hamilton vs. *The Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua.*—This case was set down for to-day, but on being called H. F. Clark, Esq., stated that it had been impossible for him to obtain a copy of the Constitution of Nicaragua, without which he could not proceed. He therefore asked for a postponement of the case.

D. D. Field, Esq., produced a copy of the Constitution, printed in 1851, but Mr. Clark contended that it was not the one under which the Transit Company was incorporated.

His Honor adjourned the case until Saturday next at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Peters vs. *Mills.*—Motion for leave to defendants to amend their answer granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Hedges vs. *Walcott.*—Motion to file emended answer granted on payment of $10 costs of motion, term fee and witness fees, &c. &c.

In re Sarah Chadwick.—The child to remain in the custody of Mrs. Hallett, and that she be required to have her attend school regularly.

Jealousy, Despair, Suicide.

From the Auburn Advertiser, 17th.

A fortnight ago, ALEXANDER ROYCE left his home, in the town of Niles, rather suddenly, and not returning as soon as was anticipated, his friends feared that he had become the victim of some foul crime, or that he might have committed suicide, as

[illegible] and not hearing a word from any [illegible] of [illegible] was heard of the other until [illegible] last, [illegible] body, with hair gone into the woods to hunt, looked up and there saw a man suspended by the neckkit a tree. This he immediately communicated to the neighbors, who, on arriving at the spot, recognised it as the body of the unfortunate ROYCE.

The body was in a most horrid state of putrefaction. Deceased had been married to his second wife, some six months since, and for three months they lived unhappily together, when he, being of a jealous disposition, suspected and accused her of improper intercourse with a young man in the neighborhood.

Search being made in the house where the deceased resided, e note was found upon the bed, informing his friends that he should not be a trouble to any one much longer, and wound up by wishing two gentlemen of that vicinity, who had interested themselves in his wife's behalf against him, "all the tender mercies of the devil." By the side of this note lay his wallet, containing $6 16, the exact amount, it is said, of the bill for his wife's board.

ANOTHER.

From the Dunkirk Journal.

Some weeks since a young lady calling herself Miss DICKINSON (SARAH), arrived in this village from the east, and sought and obtained a home in the family of Mr. MCKNIGHT, at the Loder House. Being in destitute circumstances, and possessing the necessary qualifications, she issued a prospectus for a young ladies' school. After a patient trial for a week or two, meeting with no encouragement, the school was closed, and she left her room at the Loder Hotel, about two weeks since, as she stated, for the purpose of securing employment as a seamstress. Since that time nothing is known to the family in regard to her. On her table was found the following written on note paper in a plain legible hand:

"Farewell! The waves rolling high over my corpse will, with their wild music, form hot the fitting requiem of a spirit through life's storm past.

"Institute no search. It will be useless—every possible trace is destroyed." "SARAH."

Miss DICKINSON was of modest unassuming address, and in conversation bore evident marks of a cultivated mind.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather, to-day, impeded out-door operations.

ASHES—Remain scarce and quiet at $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 31½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 220 bbls. Pearls, and 494 bbls. Pots—together, 714 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of this morning, says that: "The market has been nearly bare of Quercitron Bark, and it is in demand at a further advance of $1 50 ₱ ton. Sales of 40 hhds. No. 1 at $39@39 50—closing at the letter rate. But little doing in Tanner's Bark, and but little arriving. A sale of Chestnut at $12 ₱ cord."

COFFEE—Is generally in good request at full and buoyant prices. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues in light supply and fair demand at strengthening rates.

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¾

EARTHENWARE—The supply is a good one, but the demand is animated and prices are generally supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour appears quiet, and with more offering than required by purchasers, prices of nearly all descriptions are tending downwards. The sales since our last embrace about 4,500 bbls., in lots mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 75@$6 00
Straight State	6 00@ 6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 25@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00@ 8 20
Common to Good Ohio	6 10@ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	5 90@ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Wisconsin	6 70@ 9 00

Canadian is still dull and declining; 300 bbls. changed hands at $4@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is arriving and selling slowly at irregular prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$7 90 and $9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Extra Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, mainly at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 13½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRIN—Wheat is coming forward more freely, and as the demand is only moderately active, prices steadily favor purchasers. The sales since our last embrace about 51,000 bushels, including fair Canadian old white, in store, at $1 44; very good do., new do., delivered, at $1 58@$1 60; ordinary to prime Western red, the latter at $1 49@$1 50; good to prime Southern white at $1 57@$162½; and prime Southern red and mixed at $1 50 ₱ bushel. It is estimated that up to the present time there has been sold in the Alexandria, Va., market, half a million bushels of Wheat, of this year's crop. New Rye is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand at from 92c.@95c. ₱ bushel. 7,200 bushels have been disposed of since our last, partly at quoted rates. Barley is salable and firm. 7,000 bushels have been reported as having found purchasers at from $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are in slack request and are infirm at 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@46c. for State; 40c.@42c. for Jersey; and 38c.@41c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at drooping rates. The sales reported since our last comprise about 30,000 bushels at 69c.@73c. for unsound, heated and damp; 64½c.@65½c. for mixed; 68c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@73c. for Northern and and Southern White ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet, yet still firm, with a light general supply in market. The Liberty (Clay County, Mo.) *Tribune*, remarks that its best information strengthens the opinion "that in Clay, Platte, Lafayette, Saline, Buchanan and Andrew, nearly all the counties in the State in which it is raised to any extent, there was a greater quantity of seed sown the last than the previous year; that the upland crop is not equal to last year, while the bottom hemp is about as good as usual. We think it safe to say that the average will be fully 600 pounds to the acre, and the crop equal in quantity, and better in quality, than the crop of 1855."

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that "with light receipts and an active demand the market has shown a decided improvement, and heavy sales both here and to arrive have been made at full prices, leaving a very meagre supply on hand. Common Hides are especially scarce, and as they can be manufactured at this season with as much safety as the better qualities they are more sought after than those commanding higher prices, and we have an advance on some kinds of ¼@3½c. over last weeks rates. Sales to arrive comprise about 75,000 Hides of all descriptions. The greater portion of the receipts for the next month will be from Orinoco, which will embrace 3 full cargoes.—*Salted Hides*—The late advices from Europe which quote high prices, and markets bare of stock, have given a fresh impulse to the demand here, and nearly all the foreign Hides afloat and in store have been disposed of. City and country slaughter are in active demand, and my highest quotations are obtained. *Horse Hides* are much sought after, with sales to a fair extent. The *receipts* have been 19,666 from foreign parts, and 8,130 coatwise, as follows: 16,587 Dry Ox and Cow, and 1,553 Dry and Salted Montevideo Horse, ₱ *Seneca*; 1,087 Aspinwall, ₱ *Amonoosuck*; 1,692 from Curacoa, ₱ *J. W. Hale*, and 3,130 coatwise. Total 22,796 Dry Ox and Cow Hides, and 1,553 Dry and Salted Horse. Sales have been: 9,287 Dry B. Ayres and Montevido, 20@23 lbs. at 28c., 8 mos., add 2 mos. interest; 2,814 Dry B. Ayres, (from store,) 21 lbs. at 28c., 6 mos. usual selection; 3,500 Dry B. Ayres and Montevideo, 21 lbs. at 28c., 6 mos. usual selection, (part to arrive); 11,350 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 25c. 6 mos., usual selection; 3,666 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 25½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive ₱ *Huxo*,) 21 lbs. at 27c. 8 mos. adding 2 mos. interest, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive ₱ *Phenix*,) 21 lbs. at 27c., 6 mos. usual selection; 500 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 8¾ lbs. at 27c., 6 mos. usual selection; 1,962 Dry and Dry Salted California, (to arrive,) at 22½c. for Dry, and 21½c. for Salted, 6 mos. usual selection; 3,577 Dry Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 25lbs. at 23c. 6 mos. as they run; 2,353 Dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs. at 23c. 6 mos. rejecting hides unfit to tan; 7,754 Dry Barcelona, 25 lbs. at 22c. 6 mos. rejecting hides unfit to tan; 500 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs. 19c. 6 mos. rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco, (coastwise,) private terms; 1,175 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs. at 22½c. 6 mos. rejectlug water damaged. 517 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs. at 23c. rejecting water damaged.; 5,000 Dry Salted Maranhem, (to arrive,) on private terms; 1,860 Green Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 50 lbs. 14c. 6 mos.; 100 Green Salted County Slaughter, 60 lbs. at 10c. cash; 500 Green Salted City Slaughter, light and middle weight, 10½c. cash; 2,272 Green Salted B. A. Horse, 35@40 lbs. at 7½c. cash, less 5 ₱ cent; 1,000 Green Salted B. A. Horse, (to go to Newark,) on private terms; 800 Green Salted B. A. Horse, (to arrive,) at 7½c. 6 mos.; 25,100 lbs. Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, (to arrive,) at 7½c., cash less 4 ₱ cent. Also, the cargoes of the next four vessels expected from Africa, with Gambia and Bissau Hides. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Mary Frances*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; the *Civilian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Phœnix*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the *Hugo*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; the *Ciudad Bolivar*, from Angostura, with 20,000 hides; the *St. Vitus*, from Angostura, with 16,000 hides; the *Alphonse*, from Angostura, with 15,000 hides; the *Lookout*, from San Francisco, with 30,000 hides; the *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 4,000 hides; the *Hva*, from Maracaibo, with 4,000 hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 24,100, (same time last year 79,900,) as follows: 4,200 Dry Buenos Ayres; 16,000 Dry Montevideo; 1,700 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 1,000 Dry West India; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres; 1,400 Dry B. A. Horse.

FISH—New remain in pretty good request, and command from 20c.@14c. ₱ lb. Old rule heavy and languid at 5c.@7½c.

IRON—There were 150 tons of Scotch Pig purchased at $31@33, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Are in demand at unchanged figures. Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½, cash and short credit. ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is salable and steady, as before reported.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that both receipts and sales have been to a fair extent, and prices for all descriptions are firm, with an upward tendency. Although the quantity of tanning has increased nearly 100 ₱ cent. within ten years, it is not sufficient to supply the demand. The rapid growth of the West, which depends almost wholly on New-York for the supply of Leather and Shoes, is manifest in the constantly increasing demand for heavy stock. A few years ago light Leather ruled 1c.@3c. above middle, and 8c. above heavy, but now light and heavy weights are about the same price, and heavy much the quickest sale.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	51,300	5,500
Sales	37,200	3,800
Stock	22,200	2,000

We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 32c.@35c.; do. do. Middle, 32c.@35c.; do. do. Heavy, 30c.@32c. Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for Sanding, 33c.@36c.; do. Spanish, good, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25½c.@26c.; do. do. Middle, 26½c.@27c.; do. do. Heavy, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25c.; do. do. Middle, 25½c.@26c.; do. do. Heavy, 23c.@24½c.; do. do. and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 21c.@23c.; do. do. do. Poor, all weights, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@31c. On 6 months credit.

[illegible] Cuba, [illegible] ₱

NAVAL STORES—No important change has occurred [illegible] since our last.

OILS—Are generally quiet, yet stiffly held.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty good demand, at strengthening prices, with sales reported of about 900 bbls., including Mess at $20 37½@$20 50, and Prime at $17 75@$18 ₱ bbl. But Meats are very moderately inquired for, though being worth only 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and obtainable at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is steadily improving; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, at 14½c.@14¾c.; ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 500 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$ 25 or Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@13 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and nominal at $14@$17 ₱ to. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $19@$21 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@26c. for Prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—120 tcs. were sold in lots, mainly at from $4 12½@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business, thus: "GOAT—The recent arrival of Curacoas have all been taken at full prices. Transactions comprise 430 bales Curacoa, at 50c.@54c. for light to heavy, and for e small parcel of very prime 55c. was obtained; all on 6 to 8 months credit; 14 bales Vera Cruz at 34c., cash less 4 ₱ cent., and 1,200 damaged do., on private terms. DEER—There are no Domestic Skins in first hands, and Foreign meet with ready sale as soon as landed. Sales have been 25,000 lbs. Honduras at 55c., and 6,000 lbs. Chagres et 55c. cash."

SUGARS—Are in good demand at buoyant prices, with sales, reported since our last, of about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is scarce and held above the views of purchasers.

TOBACCO—Is in pretty brisk request at full rates.

WHISKY—There were 580 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 33c.@36½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather inactive, but ship-owners claimed firmer rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ₱ lb; Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d., to bulk and bags. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 22s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. To Hull for orders, 2d. is asked; two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, one £5 5s., and the other, £5 9d.; a Bark from Kingston, Jam., to Liverpool, coffee, &c., £13 15s.; a Ship hence to Glasgow, 28,000 bushels Grain, 8¾d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat; a French Bark to Bordeaux, Wheat, 18c., in shipper's bags; a Bark to Oporto, Grain, 20c.; one to Cadiz, Wheat, 20¾c.—and back from Malaga, $7 ₱ ton; e Ship from City Point to Liverpool, one from Baltimore to London, and one from Savannah to London, on private terms.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 19, 1856.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark;

A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Henry J. Raymond;

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner;

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States;

A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and County or New-York;

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County;

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings;

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

City and County officers also to be elected:

A Mayor in the place of Fernando Wood.

A City Judge in the place of Elisha S. Capron.

Two Governors of the Almshouse in the places of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper.

Also, sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours, respectfully,
N. P. STANTON, Jr., Dep. Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1856.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. [See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140?]

FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE LABOR.—The mechanics and working men of New-York, and all others in favor of Free Territory for free men and Fremont and Dayton, are invited to attend a meeting of the Workingmen's Republican Central Union, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery, corner Division-st. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. James W. Nye, Charles A. Dana, Esq., Dr. Thomas Doyle and other eminent speakers. The Rocky Mountain Glee Club will sing their best campaign songs on this occasion.

N. B.—The Workingmen's Republican Central Union Campaign Reading Rooms, free to all, will be open on and after Tuesday evening, Sept. 23. All those favorable to the cause of Free Labor, Free Territory and Fremont are earnestly invited to enroll themselves for this great cause.

ROBT. B. MONTGOMERY, President.
A. MURRAY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Central Republican Association of the Eighteenth District of Brooklyn will hold a rallying meeting at their large hall in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock. Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Massachusetts, and Col. E. L. SNOW, of New-York, will address the meeting. Glee singing by the Mustang Minstrels. Seats will be reserved for the ladies.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.
GEO. FISHER, S. D. HIGGINBOTAM, } Secretaries.

TENTH WARD.—EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Independent Republican Nomination for the Assembly.—The undersigned respectfully submits his name to your suff

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To Advertisers.

...circulation of the DAILY TIMES ... necessary to put the paper to ... hour in the morning. Advertisers ... in their advertisements before 10 ... or it will be impossible to place them ... appropriate headings.

An Important Movement—More Trouble Ahead.

It will be seen, by the dispatch from our Special Correspondent at Washington, that we are likely to have fresh trouble on the Isthmus. Our Minister in England is negotiating for an adjustment of the Central American difficulties, and is understood to have sent home the draft of a treaty for that purpose, but the Administration is creating new complications and initiating a policy certain to be attended with difficulty and danger.

The special Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Corwine, sent out to investigate the circumstances of the Panama massacre of April last, has sent in a voluminous report on the subject accompanied by an urgent recommendation that *the United States should take forcible possession of the Isthmus from ocean to ocean*, as the only means of securing a safe transit for American passengers and property and of obtaining indemnity for the wrongs already sustained at the hands of the Government of New-Granada. It is hardly to be supposed that Mr. Corwine would have ventured upon such a recommendation as this without reasonable grounds for believing that he would be sustained in it by the Government at home. The fact of his making it, therefore, is at least presumptive evidence that it is sanctioned at Washington.

The great object of the Clayton-and-Bulwer treaty, and of all the negotiations between our Government and that of Great Britain in regard to Central America, has been to secure the absolute neutrality of the Isthmus, for purposes of commercial transit. Here is an official recommendation that our Government take forcible possession of the Isthmus, and thus hold it exclusively under our own control. Is it not easy to see the difficulties to which such a course must inevitably give rise?

We trust that the publication of this scheme, which has thus far been safely locked up in the State Department, will elicit such an expression of public sentiment concerning it as may frustrate this attempt to add new embarrassments to those which already surround our foreign relations.

The Cloven Foot—The Kansas Laws.

Our hopes of Governor Geary are shortlived. We see that in spite of all his fair promises, he is there simply to do the work of the Pro-Slavery crusaders. In his inaugural address at Lecompton, as reported by telegraph, he "deprecates a continuance of the strife and disorder in the Territory, caused by the illegal and unjustifiable interference of other States, promises justice to all, without party considerations, and *expects obedience to the laws of the Territorial Legislature*, until they are repealed." This is just the turning point of the whole case. Those "laws of the Territorial Legislature,"—infamous, invalid and unconstitutional,—are the cause of the whole difficulty. So long as they are in force, it is utterly impossible to effect their repeal. They disfranchise, by their test oaths, every man who opposes and would vote to repeal them. If repealed at all, it must be by the Legislature. That the Legislature is to be chosen in accordance with the provisions of these very laws;—and one of their requirements is that *no man shall vote, or be eligible to office, who will not take an oath to sustain them*. What a mockery is it, therefore, for Governor Geary to tell the people of Kansas that these laws must be obeyed "until repealed!"

So long as these laws are enforced Kansas must remain in the grasp of the Border Ruffians. They were made for the express purpose of subjecting the Territory to the Slave Power, and they do it effectually,—recognizing the Slave Code as fully established, and forbidding all freedom of speech and of the press,—making it felony, as against the admission of Slavery,—perverting last paths of the character already established,—placing all the executive offices of the Territory in the hands of the Pro-Slavery crusaders,—and *binding the settlers hand and foot* to the car of Slavery. And Governor Geary, following in the footsteps of Shannon and Woodson, proclaims his purpose to enforce these laws. He has already commanded "all bodies of armed men to disband or quit the Territory," thus depriving the Free-State men of their means of self-defence and rendering it doubly easy for the Missourians to take possession of the polls at the November election.

What is to be the result of this new crusade against Freedom in Kansas remains to be ...

...elsewhere some importan... intelligence received from ... Lawrence. An army of ... number of some twenty-... ...ed Franklin with ... dispersion of ... Lawrence. The ...

...anything on the ..., were wholly unprepared for an attack, but, resorting to such means as were within their power, they had sent out advance parties to check the progress of the invaders. Some skirmishing, in which several killed and wounded are reported, had taken place. Gov. Geary had appeared at Franklin and ordered the Missourians to disband, and it is hoped that the threatened attack on Lawrence may have been prevented.

A Southern Bobadil.

On the 10th inst. Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, delivered a speech at Lynchburg, Va., at the invitation of the people of that town, on the present political struggle, in which he indulged in a strain of adulation of his own State and of vituperation of the North, which the united efforts of a Parolles and a Thersites could hardly have equaled. Mr. Keitt is a lover of the Union, after a fashion, and will submit to the Constitution upon conditions, which he named, as follows:

"I am as much a lover of the Constitution as any man, but when you ask me to love the Union, when my constituents are not equal to the men who catch codfish—when you ask me to love the Union in which the gallant sons of Virginia, the descendants of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other distinguished men of the old school—when the gallant sons of Virginia are not the equals of the poor, crazy constituencies of Giddings and others of that stamp, God help me, I am against the Union. I want no grappling at the same cards with these fellows whose hands are greased with black grease. I have been as much a friend of the Union as any man. I am now; but I never will admit that they are our superiors. I love the Union to a reasonable extent; I trust none of you love it any more: but, when I am asked to put my constituents under the foul domination of such a set of black serpents as Greeley, Sumner, Seward, Wilson, Chase, and Giddings, all I have to say is, if my constituents submit, let them."

Of corse we do not quarrel with Mr. Keitt on a matter of personal taste, and if the men who catch niggers are more savory in his nostrils than those who catch codfish it is no business of ours. But, when the Honorable gentleman goes on to utter foul slanders upon the men of the Free States, it is another matter. Mr. Keitt said:

"Massachusetts and South Carolina have been sometimes arrayed against each other. I will run the parallel between them. Col. Butler, the brother of Hon. Mr. Butler, the Senator from South Carolina who was so basely slandered by a foul-mouthed Abolitionist, was the leader of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war. General Quitman told me, when an order came to him for a regiment to engage in the battle of *Chepultepec*, Col. Butler, who was sick, went to him and said, 'I demand a right to be in that battle.' Quitman replied, 'You cannot go, Sir—you are sick.' 'I am sufficiently well to go,' said Butler. Quitman remarked, 'I shall see,' and thereupon a physician was sent for. He declared him unfit for active service, and General Quitman insisted that he should not go. 'I ask it then as a favor,' said Butler, 'and I demand it as a right.' 'Go, then,' said Quitman. He led this Palmetto regiment on to the fight. In that battle-field two Free-State regiments ran, while exposed to the fire of the Mexican lines *stood this regiment from my own State, swept by grape and canister;* that regiment stood, while each man was writhing in the blood of his companions. Exposed in this fire, that regiment stood, firing not a gun, leveling not a bayonet. While men were falling by scores they stood there. [Loud cheers.] Free-State regiments had broken up and retreated. Most of the regular army was cut up, and there was nothing but disaster in the perspective."

Col. Butler fell in the battle of Cherubusco, long before the battle of Chepultepec was fought, and, as a matter of course, he could not have been in the latter fight. But, Mr. Keitt meant the former battle, we presume, though all his essential points are as wide of the truth as in that particular. The only Volunteer Regiment in the engagement besides that of South Carolina was the New-York Regiment, which certainly did not run. The statement that "two Free-State regiments ran" in that battle is a pure fiction, as is the absurd boast that the South Carolina Regiment was 'swept by grape and canister while each man was writhing in the blood of his companions." There was not a single charge of either grape or canister fired by the enemy at that point of attack, for a very good reason—they had no artillery. The battle was one of the bloodiest fought during the war; all the regiments engaged in it acted bravely, and it was the successful charge of General Worth that gained the victory. So far from the South Carolina regiment standing to be shot down without firing a gun or leveling a bayonet, they retreated with the New-York Regiment behind the hacienda of Los Portale, to escape from the fire of the enemy, which they could not return.

Southern demagogues may safely venture to utter such perversions of history before their own people, for the purpose of exciting hostile feelings against the North, for there is no one there to correct their falsehoods. Mr. Keitt sets out with an assertion that he will draw a parallel between Massachusetts and South Carolina, but he has not a syllable about Massachusetts, and only vaguely tells of the defection of two Free-State regiments. General Pierce was the favorite candidate of South Carolina for the Presidency, and out of respect to him Mr. Keitt ought to have said as little as possible about the battle of Chepultepec.

Only One Vote!

We are surprised to meet, now and then, an individual who professes to feel no interest of any kind in the approaching Presidential election; a stoic in politics, who cares nothing for any man, or any principle involved in the great struggle that is now agitating the people of this country, as they never were agitated before; a man who considers his own vote of no consequence, and who flatters himself that the country will take care of itself, in any event.

That man is deluded. It is his duty to interest himself in the great principles that are now at stake, in this struggle between Freedom and Slavery. It will be his duty to vote at the approaching election; when, if he consult the honor of his race and of his country, he will vote for the Republican Candidate, and will induce others to do likewise.

It is folly for anybody to believe that one vote is of no consequence. It was by one vote only, that Marcus Morton, after failing many years, finally succeeded in obtaining the election as Governor of the State of Massachusetts. It was by one vote only, that Texas was annexed to the United States, and the Mexican War was provoked—which sacrificed fifty thousand lives, and saddled the country with a debt of one hundred million dollars.

The history of that one vote is instructive to the man who is indifferent about this Presidential contest, and who thinks that his own vote is of no importance. That vote was cast in the United States Senate by Edward A. Hannegan, Senator from Indiana. Hannegan was elected to the United States Senate by one vote, cast, in the Indiana Legislature, by Madison Marsh, of Stanton County, who was himself elected to that Legislature by only one vote!

So there is often a tremendous power in only one vote, which he little dreams of, who says that his own vote is of no consequence!

Mr. Fillmore Opposed to Popular Sovereignty—Curious Disclosures.

Our readers are aware that the vaunted doctrine of Popular Sovereignty,—which gives to the People of a Territory the right to "form and regulate their institutions in their own way,"—is universally repudiated at the South; where it is held that *until they come to form a State Constitution*, the people of a Territory have no right to make any law whatever upon the subject,—but that the Constitution meantime protects slaveholders in taking their slaves into the Territory.

This doctrine has received the explicit sanction of the Cincinnati Convention, and of Mr. Buchanan. It seems from a letter, which we find in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Eagle and Enquirer*, that it has also the indorsement of Mr. Fillmore. The writer of the letter, Col. Williams, is described by the *Eagle* as "a planter of Louisiana, and a gentleman of high character and standing, both in that State and in Tennessee, where he formerly resided. No one who knows him will question what he says. The following is the correspondence:

Memphis, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

Col. Joseph S. Williams: *Dear Sir:* Understanding that you recently had a conversation with Hon. Millard Fillmore, on the subject of "Popular" or "Squatter Sovereignty," in which he frankly expressed his views on that important question, I write to request you to put the substance of that conversation in writing, for publication.

I am well aware that Mr. Fillmore subscribes unreservedly to the principles of the Utah and New-Mexico bills, which are utterly antagonistic to the Buchanan and Van Buren doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," but the people, I have no doubt, would like to hear what Mr. Fillmore has said to you on the naked question now at issue in reference to the absorbing topic of Slavery in the Territories.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., J. P. PRYOR.

Memphis, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

Col. J. P. Pryor: *Dear Sir:* Your note of this instant, asking, for publication, the substance of a conversation between Hon. Millard Fillmore and myself, upon the subject of "Squatter" or Territorial Sovereignty, has just been handed me. I cheerfully comply with your request, as I was placed under no restraint by him in reference to the matter.

Upon my return home from the North, I called to see Mr. Fillmore at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 4th instant. During our conversation, I asked him what he thought of "Squatter Sovereignty?" and in reply, he entered into a free and unreserved expression of his views. He said he was decidedly opposed to this doctrine, as advocated by Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, Van Buren and others; he believed *that a Territory, until its inhabitants were sufficiently numerous to authorize the formation of a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, could only be regarded as in a condition of pupilage, possessing no sovereignty whatever*; and referred to the Utah and New-Mexico Territorial bills, sanctioned by him, as a correct indication of his opinions.

I was gratified to find that Mr. Fillmore occupied the same position upon this question which is maintained by the American Party in the South, and by the whole band of national Americans of the North, headed by such men as Fuller, of Pennsylvania; Hayes of New-York, and others, and I told him I would like to be at liberty to speak of the explanation received from him. He replied *he had expressed the same views to others*, and that I could make such use of them as I thought proper. Yours, truly,

JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS.

How much further Mr. Fillmore proposes to go in his endeavors to conciliate the South, and secure Southern support, it is not easy to say. Indeed there is very little left for him to say in this direction. If this conversation is correctly reported by his friend Col. Williams, he concedes everything which the slaveholding interest requires.

Those Northern opponents of Slavery extension who rely upon Mr. Fillmore to sustain their principles will find themselves leaning on a broken reed.

Wall-Street Politics.

The merchants of New-York, as a body, very rarely attend political meetings; the majority of them live so far from the places where political assemblages are held, that they have but few opportunities of listening to the many distinguished men who occasionally address our citizens on the political struggles of the day. It has been common, heretofore, in times of great political excitement like the present, for some distinguished member of either of the great political parties to address the merchants after "'Change hours," at the place where they most do congregate, in front of the Merchants' Exchange. We have heard Mr. Webster, and Silas Wright, and General Houston, and several other political orators deliver addresses at that place, and no one that has desired to do so has ever been denied the privilege of speaking there. But it seems that a request having been made to the President of the Merchants' Exchange Company, that the Speaker of the House of Representatives should be permitted to deliver an address from the steps of the Exchange, a refusal was given, for the reasons stated in the following letter to Mr. Morgan, who is himself a prominent merchant:

Office of the New-York Exchange Co.,
New-York, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

Dear Sir: I have conversed with many gentlemen who frequent the Exchange, embracing those from all the political parties, in relation to your request that the company allow an address from the steps of the Exchange, from Mr. Banks, on the political questions which are now agitating the country. With a single exception they all agree that it would be improper to grant your request. Under these circumstances I feel constrained to decline giving the permission. I trust that you will appreciate the motives which actuate this determination, as being from prudential, and not political considerations.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. BALDWIN, President.

Hon. E. D. Morgan.

We do not know whether it has been customary, heretofore, to obtain permission of the President of the Exchange Company, before addressing the merchants on 'Change; but, whether it has or not, we should suppose it to be quite unnecessary and a mere act of courtesy. The Exchange is a public building, and the use of it belongs to the merchants, who pay an annual subscription for the privilege of meeting in it. It is for them to decide whether they will listen to an orator or not, and not for the President of the Company. Mr. Baldwin is a well-known Know-Nothing and an active member of the American Order, and, it can hardly be supposed, that he has been influenced solely by considerations other than political in his denial. It establishes a precedent, however, and there will be no more political addresses in Wall-street, unless Mr. Baldwin's denial should be disregarded or the steps of some other building used as a temporary forum instead of those of the Exchange. If the question were put to the merchants on 'Change we do not believe that they would decide in favor of Mr. Baldwin's course.

☞ We publish this morning an interesting letter from Francis P. Blair, addressed to his neighbors, on the political questions of the day, which will be found well worth perusal.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Politics.

FOR CONGRESS.

As we predicted on Friday, another Democratic nomination has been made in the Fifth Congressional District. It seems that the Williamsburg delegates were rather unfairly treated on Wednesday last, and in consequence withdrew from the Convention.

On Saturday evening, according to call, they, together with the anti-Wood delegates from the Seventh and Thirteen Wards of New-York, (who aver that they were regularly elected,) met at Wm. Mesneror's, No. 89 South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and proceeded to organize by electing Andrew Wemmell, Esq., of Williamsburg, Chairman, and Messrs. M. T. Runyon, of the Seventh, and Daniel McPherson, of the Thirteenth Ward, Secretaries.

After the transaction of some preliminary business and a statement of the alleged foul play which rendered the Convention necessary, tellers were appointed and an informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

Hon. Philip Hamilton, of Williamsburg	18
Wm. Marshall, of Williamsburg	8
Rev. Philip Merkle, of the Thirteenth Ward	2
Total	28

Mr. Marshall thereupon declined being a candidate, and moved that Mr. Hamilton be nominated by acclamation, which was unanimously carried.

Messrs. James Quinn, Geo. G. Glasier, and Daniel McPherson were then appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions and an address to the voters of the Fifth District, and soon after the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Hamilton is a lawyer, the son of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton, and two years ago was the Hard-Shell candidate for Congress in the same District, when the election resulted as follows:

Andrews, (Whig,)....2,765 Hamilton, (Hard,)...2,718
Whitney, (K. N.,)....3,321 Berry, (Soft,).....1,954

Mr. Whitney was elected as an Anti-Nebraska K. N., but has always voted in the House with the opposite party.

The South American Convention of the Fourth District (the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards) met on Friday last and nominated William T. Gould, of the Sixth Ward, as the candidate of the party for Congress. Mr. Gould is a proof-reader by profession, and can probably easily read the proof that he will not be elected, when he considers that at the last Congressional election in this District the Democratic vote was 6,115, while that of his party was only 1,594, about one-quarter.

In the Eighth District, Shepherd Knapp has been nominated by the "Straight Whigs." We think it should be *strayed* Whigs. i. e., those who have *strayed* to the K. N. camp, as he is also the South American candidate.

Abas G. Williams, who is the candidate of the same party in the Sixth District, was badly beaten only last year when running for the Assembly in the Seventeenth Ward.

Stoppage in a Dark Tunnel.

On Wednesday last, the train which ordinarily leaves Morrisania for New-York at 4:22 P. M., left that place fully half an hour after its time. It was not an unusually large passenger train. On reaching the tunnel which commences at Twenty-seventh-street, and which is about half a mile in length, the engine was detached and the train was suffered as usual to pass down it along its inclined plane. The train stopped from some unknown cause in this dark unlighted tunnel at about the centre. The first outcry was from the conductors, for lights; and the agitation of the passengers was extreme. No lights were to be had, and the confusion became violent. To add to the horror of the situation, a train passed rapidly in an opposite direction on the other rail. No sooner had it passed, than the passengers descried through the point of light at the extremity of the tunnel, another train coming down upon them. It approached closely,—but fortunately the conductors of the detained train had time allowed to reach the end of the tunnel just so as to prevent a crash in the darkness. It was well that none of the passengers of the train alighted, as it was their first impression to do so, but through the earnest recommendations of our informant they were induced to sit still. After remaining a quarter of an hour in this dilemma, the engine was brought back and being hooked on, rescued the passengers from their perilous position.

No explanation has been given of the cause of all this. The obvious necessity of the tunnel being well lighted *day and night* needs no enforcement. The providential circumstance of there being just and barely time to allow of the conductors running to the mouth of the tunnel back again, rescues this affair from being a tale of the most horrible calamity within possible imagination. Some explanation is due to the public as to how this occurred, and also what steps will be taken to prevent its repetition.

Strike while the Iron is Hot.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive by your paper to-day, that the Democrats have nominated their candidates for Assembly, and am reminded thereby that now is the time to act to regenerate the government of this City. Will the gentlemen nominated come forward and pledge themselves to the support of a new and righteous charter for this City? If not they need not expect to be sent to Albany.

Now is the time to take the initiatory step to reform the City Government; for almost everything will depend upon the character of the delegation sent from this City. We must have good men and true put in nomination, and such men, if well known, will be elected. Think of a wealthy City like this paying *one and three-eighths per cent.* of all its property to be distributed in one year among the disgraceful, dissipated crew that govern it! Let politicians look well to their nominations, to the State Legislature, for the people who pay the taxes are not going to be deceived this year. CIVIS.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

Having no Music in His Soul, Advises Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent in your paper of yesterday, who signs himself "Broker," portrays in a vivid manner a nuisance which *must* be abated. "Our sufferings is intolerable." Sir, I occupy an office in the neighborhood alluded to, and the idea has occurred to me, at times, that some secret malignant enemy had entered into a contract with a score of organ-grinders, to break up my business. I rejoice to learn that I am not the only sufferer, and stretch out the right hand of sympathy to your correspondent, even if he is a broker. We forget our pride in the day of calamity.

"Broker" asks if it be a crime to shoot an organ-grinder. I should say no, provided he "will distinguish between the man and the act." He may not legally take the life of the *individual*, but I see no objection to his shooting the *organ-grinder*.

PEPPERCORN.

P. S.—A person near by, whom I have hitherto esteemed, has just asked why the police do not interfere. I have thrown the idiot out of the window.

A Long-Car Nuisance.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

As it is taken for granted that your "complaint book" is always open I wish to enter a case.

I was in your City yesterday and had occasion to leave in Harlem cars on the mail train which leaves corner Centre and White streets at 8:10 A. M. My case happened to be in long car No. 53. Just before we reached Twenty-seventh-street, the ears of the passengers were horrified by a tremendous outbreak of profanity, emanating from the driver of the car. Now it may seem to be a trivial circumstance to take note of, but let me ask if this passengers have not a right to demand of the Company a cessation of these oft-repeated occurrences. One gentleman was so shocked as to report the case to the Superintendent. What makes the case more aggravating is, that there was no cause whatever for the outbreak. A stage was standing on the track some distance ahead of us, which was out of the way in ample time for the passage of our car. Do, Messrs Managers, apply the remedy.

Salisbury, Conn., Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

Accident on Staten Island.

A few days ago, a German gentleman, by the name of Major, residing on Toodhill, Staten Island, met with a serious accident. When on his way to the ferry, as he was descending the hill, his horse took fright, ran away, upset the vehicle, containing a lady and gentlemen besides Mr. Major, who received a kick from the horse upon his right leg, causing a double compound, comminuted fracture, with extensive injury to the surrounding soft parts, which, despite the efforts of his medical attendants, soon became gangrenous, and on Tuesday last Mr. Major was obliged to submit to an amputation of his leg below the knee. The operation was performed by Dr. Mundy, of Factoryville. Mr. Major is now doing well.

Bowen & Mckenzie and Broadway Theatre.

We understand that [illegible] between the parties have been amicably arranged. The owners of the [illegible] support the [illegible]

take down the old wall from front to rear, and put a new party wall in its place, thus saving all [illegible] with the owners and tenants without litigation.

Staten Island Water Light Company.

The works are progressing with great [illegible] and by the first of December it is believed the whole line of pipes will be laid through Clifton, Stapleton, Tompkinsville, New-Brighton, Factoryville, [illegible] Port Richmond to Mariner's Harbor, a distance of eight or ten miles.

☞ Young ladies, if a man asks you to marry him, don't answer "Yes" until you have put him a few questions. And let this be the first: Are you vaccinated, Sir? If he hesitates, or confesses that he is not, leave him to perish. He has no right to be [illegible] ing small-pox into your home, infesting your little ones and all that. Sack him unless he has been vaccinated.

☞ When a boy pays three or five cents, according to his size, for a ride in a City car, why has not [illegible] an equal right to his seat as a woman or a man has? It is polite, of course, for the boy to waive his right; but we doubt if a conductor is justified in taking him by the collar and marching him out, even to accommodate a "well-dressed lady."

☞ The total cost of the furs imported this year into the country, was $1,928,000—more by some $400,000 than last year. The fancy furs for ladies' use have this year been sold in this City to the amount of $1,375,000.

Death of Consul Rowecroft on His Voyage Home.

From the New-York Albion, Sept. 20.

It will be remembered how the official career of this gentleman, H. B. M. Consul at Cincinnati, was abruptly brought to a close by the President of the United States. We regret now to hear that sudden death has speedily followed upon his removal from active duties. He had, it appears, embarked for England, with his wife and family, in a ship sailing from Richmond, Va. This vessel, the *Cherubim*, came into collision with the *Ocean Home*, also an American, off the Lizard, on the 5th inst. The latter went down, and again a frightful lose of life occurred, of which we have not full particulars, though seventy-seven is set down as the number of the missing. The *Cherubim*, slightly damaged, proceeded on her voyage to London; and it is from the published announcement of this melancholy event that we gather the tidings of Mr. Rowecroft's death. He is said to have been in excellent health when he embarked at Richmond; but to have died suddenly when a fortnight out at sea.

Thigh Broken.

A lad named Reynolds, residing with his widowed mother, at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, had his thigh broken on Saturday, while playing in Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by the falling of a bale of rags upon him. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital by Police Captain Hannegan, of the Twentieth Ward.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Monster Republican Procession in Pittsburg, Pa.—The Pittsburg papers come to us filled with accounts of the great Republican demonstration there on Wednesday last. The display was a remarkable one in every respect; and though it was anticipated that a large number of persons would be present—such a tremendous gathering exceeded the most sanguine expectations. If this be a sign of the progress of Republicanism in Pennsylvania, Fremont will have an overwhelming majority in November. The demonstration on Wednesday was never equaled for numbers or enthusiasm. People began to arrive on Tuesday, and on Wednesday every avenue leading to the city was crammed with conveyances. The western train brought in forty-six loaded cars, and the other railroads were equally crowded. All business was suspended. The streets were densely packed, and the windows of every house were filled with spectators. In the procession itself, which, *according to Democratic count, was from seven to nine miles long*, every trade, profession and art was represented. It took three hours to pass any given point. It contained over seventeen hundred horses and about four hundred vehicles. The number of persons who marched in procession is set down at 10,000, and many arrived too late to join in. The spectators and visitors to Pittsburg that day amounted *to over one hundred thousand*.

A correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* on the 10th inst., from Wheeling, Delaware Co., Ind., and says:

"Lemuel Owings, a man well known in this vicinity as one of Fremont's Exploring Company, and a gentlemen of the highest standing in society, states that he knows Fremont is no Catholic, and, as a proof of it, he says he resided with him the greater part of a year, in a village in California, where there were a number of Catholic Churches, and he knows that Fremont never entered one of them while there. Mr. Owings is no politician; he is a hardy backwoodsman, who followed Fremont for six years. The persons who know him, place implicit confidence in what he says."

Col. J. B. Thornton, in a speech at Memphis lately, stated that there were three hundred Fremont men in that city, for which he was vehemently denounced. *Toulke's Financial Express*, a non-political paper published in Memphis, expresses its "honest and fixed conviction" that there are in Memphis 500 voters in the city and county who would vote for Fremont in preference to "either of the other candidates if there were a Fremont ticket in the field."

When the delegates to the State Republican Convention, which resulted so harmoniously and happily for the cause, were returning to Albany they observed a small Buchanan meeting at Herkimer that was making considerable noise for its size. Among the choice mottoes displayed on their banners was the following:

"*The Bible for Heaven,*
And the Constitution for us."

S. S. Batterson, a well-known mechanic in Hartford, Conn., in a letter to the *Times* of that place, offers the following plucky challenge:

"As Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, is expected here soon, I propose to meet him and speak with him in each town in Hartford County, promising him what he cannot promise in his Democratical State, to wit: protection from all personal harm—the question being this: 'Does the Democracy hold to, or approve of, the extension of Slavery?' I will take the affirmative, and His Honor Mr. Orr the negative."

The recent re-formation of the Republican Party makes it very desirable to have a reliable history, showing under what auspices it was formed, in this country in 1796,—how it was maintained until 1832,—and in what manner it was virtually in abeyance until a few months ago, when the attempt to force the misrule of the Slave-power in Kansas aroused the mind of the nation into that antagonism which now bids fair to achieve success by the election of Fremont to the Presidential chair. Such a work as *The Republican Party and its Presidential Candidates*, has just been written by Benjamin F. Hall, and may be described as condensing a large quantity of political and personal history. It runs through the respective Administrations of the Presidents who succeeded Washington; it particularly shows the progress and ascendency of Republicanism under Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, and the younger Adams; and, pursuing the course, exhibits its decline during a period of twenty years, until it awoke from its torpor in 1856, when Fremont and Dayton were nominated. Besides incidental sketches of various other distinguished politicians, this book contains memoirs and portraits of the two Republican candidates. (New-York: Miller, Orton, & Co.)

A Loud Shriek Against Freedom.

The *South Side Democrat*, published in Petersburg, Va., is one of the consistent papers of the South that goes against freedom in all its shapes, except the freedom to deal in human live stock. There is no other freedom that it will tolerate. It says, in a recent number:

"We have got to hating everything with the prefix *free*, from free negroes down and up through the whole catalogue—*free* farms, *free* labor, *free* society, *free* will, *free* thinking, *free* children, and *free* schools—all belonging to the same brood of *damnable isms*. But the worst of all these abominations is the modern system of *free schools*. The New-England system of free schools has been the cause and prolific source of the infidelities and treasons that have turned her cities into Sodoms and Gomorrahs, and her land into the common nestling-places of howling Bedlamites. *We abominate the system, because the* SCHOOLS ARE FREE."

Fremont Clubs.

In the matter of names for their Clubs the Republicans beat the Fillmoreites and Buchanlers out and out. There is no poetry about Fillmore and Buchanan, but the name of Fremont is full of romantic associations and suggestive of glowing imagery. The Nantucksters have just organized a Republican Club under the name of the "Club of the Golden Gate."

Personal.

Hon. Mike Walsh is again in town, and looks finely. He has been absent in Europe, [illegible] and visited St. Petersburg, [illegible]

...Good.—The Troy Times is ... of the late ... mutual benefactor of the poor widows ... known, is an old bachelor! ... to the widows to take him ...

American Tract ... children's books, of a ... the literature and ...

H. Elliott, a young man ... office,—for a five act ... Fashion," which has ... critics a "most capital ... hits likely to prove a ...

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ... TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY ... FOR GENTLEMEN'S ...

Our stock of Plushes, ... coatings, comprises all that is new or ... ket, and we make them up with all the style for which our house has so long been celebrated.

Chas. Hugue, who, for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. Arnoux,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 258 Broadway.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE newest patterns, continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of Fancy articles, [illegible] dressing and card cases, pencil and ivory fans, [illegible] bronze and other Ornaments, &c., &c., at the extensive Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 255 Broadway.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—DR. H. F. Fitch's Heart Corrector cures palpitation and other forms of heart disease. For sale at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, and by Druggists. Agents wanted. Address H. S. FITCH & CO.

THE SUICIDE REDEEMED.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE AFFECTIONS.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Four-Cent Paper Men.

Three V's were all he had remaining;
His clothes were seedy—and his heart
After a lost ideal straining.—
Oh, must he from his Helen part?
He bought four vials—there they stand—
Bane, laudanum, strychnine, prussic acid.
"By which of these"—he raised his hand—
"Might death be wooed, like slumber placid!"

He knew her heart was all his own,
With fifteen dollars yet remaining;
Could he in good attire be shown
Her ma's consent 'twere easy gaining.
A sudden hope hath struck him numb—
Leave poison unto fools and others—
"For these three V's I can become
A splendid figure at Smith Brothers!"

Smith Brothers' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 6 Murray-st., N.Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARN'S AND MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"The Best Safe in the World"—Proved by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Test, with a very small key—all makers of the Lamandre Safe are [illegible] of our Mr. STEARNS who has for fourteen years been intended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in any of them—218 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 145 Water-st.

Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY PURCHASERS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,

the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York,
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER

if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

IT HAS BEEN FULLY DECIDED, BY ALL THE ladies visiting the watering places, that the only pretty slippers and boots to be seen were those purchased at Mesdames HILL & COLBY, No. 571 Broadway, New-York, where at the present, a full and handsome assortment, with a new style of slipper. Morocco Slippers, different colors, at $1 a pair. Black and Bronze Kid, $1 50 the pair. Purchasers for winter wear. Cork Sole Boots, and every other kind that is made in Paris, which have only to be seen once to be fully appreciated. No. 571 Broadway.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—THE ROTARY Lock, patented by VALENTINE & BUTLER, has three advantages over every other door lock for [illegible] 1. It cannot be picked. 2. The key is very small. 3. No two locks are alike, or can be opened by [illegible] key. Add to this that the bolt is massive [illegible] security, and that the lock can be placed on any door without disfiguring it, and at a very moderate cost. For sale by VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 69 and 71 Maiden-lane.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
R. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Streaks of grey among the hair
Are a blemish, all declare.
Then, to banish them, apply
CHRISTADORO'S FAMOUS DYE,
Manufactured, sold and applied at his Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Astor House.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the system is truly surprising. No person out of health can take them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels, and BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, wholesale agents.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

GAS-BURNER MANUFACTORY.—THE LARGEST in the United States; keep constantly on hand and for sale Fish-tail and Bat-wing Burners, Pillars and No Sockets; also, imported Scotch Tips. Prices low. Gas collected on delivery of Goods. Samples sent to order. A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 89 Greene-st., New-York.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co.'s No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] pounds per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. Collins.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR

NOTICES.

...WHITEHURST'S GAS FIX...
...No. 333 Broadway, corner Hot...

...Saturday.—Barnum's ...Feejee Mermaid Voters.—The sub... do engage and say that the ...votes this day at the ...

...and wine each purchased ticket, ...visitors were permitted to ...

...votes.....44
...votes.....19
...votes.....87
...D, JR.,} Proprietors of
...} Barnum's Museum.
...TSON,} Ticket Receivers.
...day of September, 1856.
...LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

...and Ranges.—W. F. SHAW'S ...variety of Gas Stoves for heating ...Also, for cooking in large ... as a great saving of expense, the fuel be... by the common gas burner, operating without ... or smoke. The public are invited to examine ... making purchases for the Winter. To ... for sale wholesale and retail, at ... No. 446 Broadway, near Canal-st. ... and Cities are requested to call and examine.

...Dyspepsia make fearful havoc ... WHITE'S HEALING EMBROCATION ... reliable. Diar... all complaints caused by the ... weakness and pains are ban... Clean and free from ...

CHARLES B. KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broad... Sold at retail everywhere.

...Young Men's Christian Association, No. ... Waverley-place.—The regular monthly meeting ... be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. ... paper will be read by Mr. HANNA. Subject—*The Bible in Eastern Lands.* Distinguished visitors are ex... pected to address the Association. Young men generally ... are invited to attend. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Secretary and Librarian.

...To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Drug... gists and Artificers.—Best cognac oil, flavorings and ... essence of all liquors known, requiring addition of spirits; ... colorings for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in ... the arts, fireworks, glass-making, ambrotyping, electro... typing, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, ... &c. for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 ...

...Costar's Exterminator is the only arti... cle known which clears, without danger or stench, Rats, ... Mice, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. COSTAR'S ELEC... TRIC POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of ... Bed Bugs, and all insects, and Costar's ... COSTAR'S Wholesale and Re... tail Depot, No. 276 Broadway, New-York.

...Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna. ... prepared, in favor with many physicians ... Valuable as a family remedy ... and laxative in place of castor oil. Prepared ... CULLEN & CO., No. 96 John-st., New-York, and sold ... by druggists.

PERSONAL.

...SARAH AMELIA BROWN AND SIS... ...and their address to No. 199 West-st., they ... will hear of something to their advantage.
CHAS. M. BROWN.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
of
SILK MILLINERY GOODS.
Straw goods,
Silk and fancy bonnets,
Dress caps and head dresses,
French flowers, feathers, &c., &c.
A complete stock of all the above goods constantly on hand; fresh goods received daily; prices reasonable.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Paris feathers,
Chenille, straw buttons, bonnets,
And millinery goods,
for cash,
at Nos. 44 and 46 John-st.,
cor. William, N. Y.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

MADEMOISELLE BARNET
will open
PARIS MILLINERY,
THURSDAY, Sept. 25,
No. 701 Broadway.

REMOVED.—THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD most respectfully inform their patrons and the ladies generally, that they have removed their millinery establishment from No. 495 to No. 581 Broadway, where they have on hand, and are receiving from every steamer from Europe, the newest and most fashionable styles of French ... feathers, &c. Will open with the latest Fall and Winter styles, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, which you are solicited to call and examine.
MARCY'S, No. 581 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston sts.,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Miss J. R. CAVLIN,
Miss T. E. TUCKY,
N. B.—Country dealers and milliners liberally dealt with.

WHITFIELD & HOPKINS, AGENTS, NO. 307 Broadway, opposite the Bancroft House, will open, on Tuesday, 23d inst., a large and varied assortment of French bonnets, flowers, feathers, &c., to which they invite respectfully the attention of the ladies.

MILLINERY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Ribbons, flowers, feathers, &c.; also patterns bonnets of the newest style. Milliners and country dealers liberally dealt with. L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH FALL MILLINERY, per last steamer, will be exhibited at W. SIMMONS' second grand opening, No. 564 Broadway, on Thursday, 25th September.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, NO. 504 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, will open Paris Millinery on Tuesday, Sept. 23d.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
REMOVAL
OF THE
TEA-KETTLE
TO
No. 534 BROADWAY,
Near Spring-st.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
has removed his stock of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN HARDWARE, &c.
from No. 59 Maiden-lane to No. 534 Broadway,
where he will have increased facilities for showing his
NEW GOODS,
and which will be offered at as low rates
as at the old stand.
Shipping
supplied with
GALLEY and
TABLE HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
will be much more full and complete than heretofore.
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the
GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway,
near the
St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

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AND PICTURE FRAMES,
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 28, 30, 32 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

P. K. DEVOE'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WHITLOCK & Co.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP G...—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from ... foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely ... and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale ... cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, per... spiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, ... or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without stain... ing the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to ... grow on bald heads, where the roots are not entirely ... destroyed, causing whiskers, &c., to grow, and the ... hair soft, glossy, and silky. ... No. 67 ...

...FOR ANY KIND ... your beard won't grow, or your hair ... Now, and Oldgeser will ... to grow in 6 weeks, or ... won't cost a cent, or ... B. G. GOU...

WANTS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPE... ...in one family or separate... ...a most excellent baker, makes good pas... ...all sorts of meats and poultry, will assist ... washing and ironing, wages $7 to $8 a month; the ... as chamber maid and waitress, or regular waitress, ... will assist with washing and ironing, gives 3 years' City ... reference from her last employer. Call or send to No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS REQUIRING SERvants this Fall, are respectfully reminded they can, as usual, find the largest, most experienced and respectable class of Protestant and Catholic servants the City affords, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Nearly 200 are at present on the registry, most of which have the most reliable City references, and include those of different nations, ages, and for every department of domestic service.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS who have lived with the highest families in the City. One can do all kinds of meat and pastry cooking, and in every style, can make bread of all kinds. The other as chambermaid and waiter, is a first-rate laundress, can do the best of frosting and fluting. Would use their best exertions to give satisfaction to a respectable family. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, (Welsh) one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress. Also a young Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, makes good bread and plain pastry; is industrious, competent, and well recommended. Apply at No. 371 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; is fully qualified for that capacity; will be found in every respect a desirable person, and competent to take charge of grown children. Can produce the highest references. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 3 Lamartine-place, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Call at No. 5 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 3 days. The best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE tidy young woman as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good sewer, and very fond of children; would make herself generally useful; has lived six years in her last place. Call at No. 114 Stanton-st., in the store, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE OR GOVERNESS TO GO 10 miles from the City with a private family, who remain through the Winter, to take charge of two young children. A steady, well-disposed person can find a comfortable and permanent home with liberal wages. Scotch or American preferred. Address, with references and where last employed, HOUSEHOLD, this office.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A LIGHT pleasant business, that will pay $3 to $5 a day in any city; can be done in your room. $5 necessary for tools, instructions, &c., at 412 Broadway, room No. 5, up-stairs.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, A first-class waiter, cook, laundress, and kitchenmaid. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CONVERSANT with book-keeping by double entry. Apply after 5 P. M. at No. 13 Gold-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RAPID AND neat copyist. Apply at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., No. 377 Broadway, corner White-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN THE classical department of a school for boys. Apply at No. 872 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TO TAILORESSES.—WANTED, TWENTY-five first-class pantaloon finishers, at good wages; constant employment insured.
REED & CASSELL,
No. 132 Nassau-st., upper floor.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN CAN BE HAD for a gentleman and wife with a young family, (three persons,) the large back parlor of a beautifully situated English basement house, one block from Fulton-avenue cars, 13 minutes from Ferry; no other boarders. Address, for two days, SANDFORD, Box No. 122 Brooklyn P. O.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, with closets adjoining for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, for gentlemen and their families or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 410 4th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPErior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Inquire at this office. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board; No. 266 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, desirous of spending the Fall and Winter in some respectable private family, in Brooklyn or New-York, (former preferred,) where they can enjoy the society of the young ladies of the house, and be looked upon as a member of the family. Would require sitting room and bedroom attached, with breakfast and tea, (dinner on Sunday,) also baths in the house. Address, for one week, W. S. B., *Times* office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly located, up town, (where no others are taken,) by a family of five persons. Two large rooms will be necessary, also room for servant. Address M. E. H., box No. 882, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 43 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT Musician, wishes to procure board in a respectable private American family, where he may have the opportunity to teach music. Address to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where references will be given and required.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN THE VICINITY OF Union-square, a respectable private family, where, besides the English, several foreign languages are spoken, having more room than they require, would let the 3d story of their pleasantly situated house, with breakfast and tea, to two or three gentlemen, upon an exchange of satisfactory reference. Application for further particulars, to be directed in a note to A. B., Box No. 1,503 Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board, in a private family, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room, with or without bedroom attached. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR ON THE FIRST floor, with or without board; also can be accommodated two or three gentlemen with board and pleasant rooms. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., cor. 29th-st.

FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, and also smaller rooms, with or without board; situation not surpassed for airiness and agreeable access. No. 5 University-place, close to Washington-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 387 4th-st., near Broadway.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—Location pleasant. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

COLLINS HOTEL.—MESSRS. ROBINSON & BLAKE, the present proprietors of this private house, make every effort to please and accommodate their guests, whether permanent or transient. No house of entertainment in New-York is more eligibly situated than the Collins. It is at the foot of Canal-st., and commands an extended view of the Hudson river, the Bay and the Narrows.

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WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, TWO book-keepers, 4 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 salesmen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 baggagemen, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen on steamers, 2 porters, 2 drivers, 3 coachmen and 4 boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, A carver for a dining saloon, a first class cook for a saloon, two colored men as porters in stores, places for clerks, men on steamers and railroads, barkeepers, &c.
GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—WE SHOULD LIKE TO GET 100 girls every day. We have first-rate situations and good wages—City and country. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue or No. 145 Bowery.
C. MASON.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

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The undersigned respectfully offers his services in all the various matters pertaining to procuring and defending LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS. An extensive practice of fifteen years, in every country of Europe and America, has enabled him to acquire a mass of information which will be found useful in every way required, rendering the obtaining of Patents and the ... advice necessary to the conduct of cases before the ... American Patents.
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As a History of the TIMES this journal
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PAIXHAN GUNS AND BOMBSHELLS,
with which we are raking the enemy at a terrible rate, and which will cause him to surrender unconditionally in November, if the guns are properly plied by all who rally under the banner of
FREEDOM, FREMONT AND VICTORY.

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A strong appeal has just been made from Pennsylvania for Republican Documents. Our response is as follows: We will furnish to Fremont Clubs, or to any individual from $160 to $5,000 worth of our Campaign Documents for gratuitous distribution in that State, at the actual cost of paper and printing.
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The trade in ordering will please specify whether the English or German song is wanted, or if an equal number of each.
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Around the room are strewn:
LYON'S Powder killed the creature—
Why not you the same be doing?

EXTERMINATE THE BUGS, RATS, ROACHES, MICE, MOSQUITOES.—By using LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS. It does the work effectually. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

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CHAS. HEARD & CO. have received from the late large AUCTION SALES and elsewhere, within the last few days, over ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES of NEW FALL DRY GOODS, comprising a complete assortment of SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, DE LAINES, SAXONY and MERINO PLAIDS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINEN GOODS of all kinds, LADIES' CLOTHS, REAL LYONS SILK VELVETS, in all widths, for MANTILLAS and CLOAKS; HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.
To give an idea of what we intend to do we will offer the following lots of goods at retail on MONDAY, Sept. 22:
3,700 yards PLAID and STRIPED SILKS, 4s. 6d., cheap at 75 cents.
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SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
We have now completed
Our assortment of SILK ROBES,
And call the particular attention
Of the ladies to the same,
As it comprises the most
Extensive and best selected
Stock to be found in the City.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
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a large invoice of the above
rich and desirable goods.
Also, a superior assortment of
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HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season, a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

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Our Cloak and Shawl Department
Is now being filled with
Some of the latest importations
Of both articles. Also,
Cloaks of our own manufacture
In newest patterns and styles.
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L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 123 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiving from Auction and other sources, their Fall supply of
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Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
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STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

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ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock of
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

Aequum locum, aequas proellii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
will open,
Thursday, 25th inst.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS,
RECHERCHE IN QUALITY,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
J. A. H. has also
A RICH STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
which he will be pleased to show his customers.
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.,
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CARPETS.
Wholesale and Retail.
DOUGHTY & RROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving
From Europe
And the
Auction Sales
All the latest
Styles of
CARPETING,
which we offer
At the Lowest
Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now their New Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MERINOES, M. DE LAINES,
PRINTS AND VALENCIAS,
FLOUNCE AND BAYADERE VALENCIA ROBES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
And General Dry Goods.
No. 729 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS
Of the manufacture of
GROS, ODIER, ROMAN & CO.,
And others; perfectly fast colors,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
Open on Monday, Sept. 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened several cases of new goods, comprising a superb selection of every make of
REAL LACE;
also a large and beautiful assortment of the
RICHEST EMBROIDERIES IMPORTED,
No. 729 Broadway.

NOUVEAUTES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Tuesday, Sept. 23,
SOME MAGNIFICENT FLOUNCED
AND
BAYADERE SILK ROBES,
received by the steamers *Atlantic* and *Asia*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
Most approved Shapes,
Also,
Broché, Plaid Woolen and Crape Shawls, &c., &c.,
20 per cent. below usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED MOUSSELINE DE LAINE ROBES,
Plain colors, with rich Oriental and Cashmere Printed Flounces,
Will be open on Monday, Sept. 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

MAISON DE PARIS.
No. 61 Canal-st.
Fall fashions in ladies' cloaks and talmas.
A very large and complete assortment of garments suited for early Fall wear, in all the new and desirable materials.
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
BENSON & WILSON.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
RICH FURNITURE COVERINGS,
FAMILY LINENS, BLANKETS, &C., &C.,
and all other goods suitable for housekeeping.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
Will open and will be for sale this week:
6 cases of splendid new SILKS.
ALL CHOICE STYLES.
No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season.
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
FALL AND WINTER STYES
Now open at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 379 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway; ... and prices moderate, being selected at the ... of manufacture with unusual care; and as it ... will pay ... attention.

...
$20,000 of new ... sales, will be offered ... st., four doors from Monroe, on Monday, consisting of
50 pieces Plaid and Chene handsome new-style Silks, 4s. 6d., a great bargain.
70 pieces heavier and richer, 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d., very cheap.
50 different styles new and very desirable, in plaids, brocades and stripes, entirely new and richer than any of the former purchases, only 8s.
Several cases handsome Wool Plaids, 3s. 6d.
10 cases Paramattas, widest made, 1s. 6d., a bargain.
200 pieces French Merinoes, 6s. 6d.; very cheap.
Together with a great many other new and fashionable Fall Goods, all at auction prices.
Ladies will do well to embrace this seldom-offered opportunity. JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catherine-st., four doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
A complete assortment of the following goods may be found at this establishment, at least 25 per cent lower prices than the usual rates:
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
DE LAINES,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
The ladies are invited to examine before purchasing the above goods elsewhere.
No. 281 Grand-st.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of the latest Fall Styles just received per steamers *Edinburg* and *New-York*,
20 per cent. below customary prices!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Has opened a magnificent assortment of Real India Camels' Hair Long Shawls, Square Shawls and Scarfs.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES
from auction,
at 50 cents per yard;
about one-half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
French, English, German and American Cloths; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Retailed at Jobbers' Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, a beautiful assortment of French Embroideries and real Lace Goods.
No. 62 Canal-st. near Broadway.

BLACK RIBBON VELVETS.
A large lot of the different widths. Will be sold cheap. Bought before the great rise in prices, at
ISAAC HADDOCK'S,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block, between Chrystie and Forsyth.

COLUMBIAN HALL.
Just received:
10 CASES PARAMATTAS,
From 2s. to 5s. per yard.
No. 281 Grand-st.

$20 SILK ROBES.
Another lot of those cheap Robes will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. near Broadway.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Several large invoices just received,
Rich Fashionable Plaids and Stripes,
At 6s. 6d. and 7s. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS SILKS
at 6s., 7s. and 8s., in large quantities and good styles will be added to our retail stock on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, C

PIANO.

[illegible] PIANO.

[illegible] Commercial Course of Instruction [illegible] of the Conservatoire of [illegible] divided into classes of eight [illegible] two hours [illegible] devoted to the study and practising [illegible] masterpieces of the great [illegible] transcribed for either piano; the [illegible] devoted to individual instruction, each [illegible] using same brilliant piano by Smodics [illegible] proved the most successful of any yet attempted [illegible] the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost [illegible] adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the [illegible] of the instruction given to the others, and a [illegible] and spirit of emulation is obtained which [illegible] to other course of instruction.

Those wishing to take advantage of this Course will [illegible] early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify [illegible] according to their proficiency. He will thus be [illegible] to take players less advanced than he has heretofore [illegible] which will obviate the necessity of rejecting [illegible] Course, &c.

CONSERVATOIRE DE PIANO.—Mr. L. M. [illegible] will commence on the 30th inst., at [illegible] Warerooms, No. 766 Broadway, a practical course of instruction on the piano, on the [illegible] Conservatoire of Paris. The pupils will be [illegible] eight each. The course will comprise [illegible] two hours each; the first hour will [illegible] and performance of some symphonies [illegible] great composers, carefully transcribed [illegible] the second hour with the devoted [illegible] each pupil in turn playing some [illegible] by a modern piano composer.

This system has proved the most successful of any yet attempted [illegible] the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost [illegible] adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the [illegible] of the instruction given to the others, and a [illegible] interest and spirit of emulation is obtained which [illegible] no other course of instruction.

Those wishing to take advantage of this course will [illegible] make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify [illegible] according to their proficiency. He will thus be [illegible] to take players less advanced than he has heretofore received, which will obviate the necessity of rejecting [illegible] who applied last season. Terms of the course, $20.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, [illegible] or locality, will find the location accessible [illegible] convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the [illegible] and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. J. H. TYNG.
No. 41 East 16th-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentlemen, No. 138 Second-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. [illegible] T. KIERSTED, & SON, No. 530 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 679 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., re-opens Sept. 8. In addition to the Junior department for young [illegible] from 6 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 4 to 9 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Anity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young Ladies, Nos. 33 and 35 West 13th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the [illegible] of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN [illegible] who has been educated in Paris, with the assistance of the first masters, and has resided in France, Germany and Italy, for the last 13 years, wishes for a situation as Governess, (either visiting or resident.) She teaches the French and German languages, which she speaks like a native; also, Italian, Spanish, the piano, [illegible] singing, harmony, drawing, painting, Latin, and all the higher branches of a solid English education. A. Y. Z., *Daily Times* office.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of C. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st.; HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.
TERMS:
Twelve Lessons of one hour.....$20
Twelve Lessons of half an hour.....30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms,
No. 766 Broadway.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $350 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL RE-OPEN the Collegiate School, (Now in its 36th year of successful operation,) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 142 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school, teaching the classics and higher English branches, would like to obtain a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where his services may be required during the forenoon of each day. Private instruction preferred. Address PUTNAM, office of *Daily Times*.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 WEST 23d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Universite de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 16. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHMALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 19 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $250 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 30th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. Emmandorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 345 6th-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at CROWELL'S Bookstore.

MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 9th-st.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 28 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 16, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University.
TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 227 Broadway, will be reopened on the 4th instant, with [illegible] arrangements for educating youth. French is spoken [illegible]

PROF. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND [illegible] School for Young Ladies, near 8th-av., will be reopened on

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOLS.—[illegible] are invited to consult [illegible] Academies, Schools and Families in [illegible] Tutors, Governesses, or Lecturers on the [illegible] all necessary information at [illegible] should address E. H. CHAPMAN & [illegible]

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his course of lessons on the piano-forte.
TERMS:
Twelve lessons of one hour.....$20
Twelve lessons of half an hour.....30
Apply to Descombe's Piano Warerooms, 766 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 33 West 13th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 34th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAVENS HAS RESUMED HER boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 81 4th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Her school circulars may be had at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of M. KETCHUM and F. BEMENT, Esqs., No. 45 William-st., and of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form Day and Evening Classes this week at only $10 for an unlimited double-entry course. By joining one of these private classes, students may now be practically qualified for head book-keepers at half the usual price.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR EBEN is now prepared to receive pupils for the Boehm and German flutes. He has the best imported and domestic cylindrical Boehm flutes for sale; also a splendid tenoned flute that he has played on himself. For particulars apply to F. J. EBEN, No. 112 Thompson-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 150 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 345, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530 Broadway.

DR. F. BERTHET RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened a Boarding and Day School at No. 42 West 21st-st., for young gentlemen, where all the branches of a thorough Classical and Commercial Education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 131 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern laungnages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 379 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—A COMpetent and experienced teacher of drawing and elocution has time for disposal. Address B. B., at this office.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 139 6th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archæology*.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 125 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 164 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL FOR boys is now open at No. 14 West 28th-st.

RAND'S FAMILY SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 485 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to 85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 50 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other stone Rings	2 00 to 26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Portemonnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Fingerrings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Gold Detached Levers for ladies.....$25 to $50
Gold Roht. Roskell Levers for ladies.....100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches.....160 to 200
Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 326 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 83 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] residence, with all the [illegible] three years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus; 200 yards from [illegible] cash way per day. A more desirable residence for a private family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale, if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 78 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $8,000 to $40,000.
Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $40 an acre, including 50 tons of hay, stock and implements.
Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS,
No. 181 Broadway, 2d door.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A LARGE, handsome and genteel house, finished in the best manner, gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, with two lots handsomely and tastefully arranged, with plenty of fruit trees, as well as ornamental shrubbery, situated about 4 blocks from the 10th-st. Ferry. Apply to BENJ. R. DAVIS, Franklin-st., corner of G, Greenpoint, or of JOHN H. BROAD, 618 4th-st., New-York.

ABINGDON SQUARE.—FOR SALE, THE three-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 22 Troy-st., opposite Abingdon-square. The house is in good order, and furnished throughout with gas, cronon, and all other modern improvements. Possession can be given immediately. Also, a brown-stone English basement house in East 13th-st., and houses in 9th, 26th, 23d, 31st, 35d and 28th sts. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, Possession immmediately; on 5th-av., near Madison-square, replete with all the modern improvements; 4 stories, English basement. To a desirable tenant it would be rented eight months, or it would be sold with the furniture. For further particulars, and permission to view premises, apply to J. M. FISKE & Co., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, Lot, 25x100. House, 3 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone front, 25x55 feet, with two-story brick extension, north side 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is now and finished in best manner, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park. For terms, apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 33d-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME HOUSES, WITH high stoops, balconies, and all modern improvements; one is No. 17 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one No. 91 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., north side, now finishing; first-class houses. Inquire on either premises of the owner.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR LET. The 3-story brick house No. 219 Clinton-st., near Harrison-av., Brooklyn, will be sold with or without the furniture, or will be let. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS —Two elegant new cottages on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av. Price $5,000 each. For terms apply to P. CARLIN, on the premises, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 42 Grove-st.; in good order; possession given immediately. Can be seen from 11 to 3. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A factory, with water power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET HOUSE NO. 111, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE —Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery. In every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—"RINGview," the residence of MR. DAVID S. JONES, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. VASSAR, Esq. The house is about 40x56, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable outbuildings; 32 acres of land; fine view of mountain and river scenery. For price and particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, OF ANY DEGREE of accommodation, will be erected for a fixed sum, with such amount of land, graded and all in proper order, in one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City. Apply to J. D. SIDNEY, Stuyvesant Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or will be exchanged for first-class City property—situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE.—NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A block of valuable building lots, containing a quarry of very fine building stone, the stone on the lots, will be sold. Also, several lots in vicinity of Central Park. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, in State-st., near Henry, at the low rent of $300 per year. A part or the whole of the furniture will be sold very low. Possession immediately, if desired. Also, a very neat three-story cottage, near the Fulton-av. cars, about a mile from the City Hall; gas, marble mantels, &c.; will be rented very low to a good tenant; also, a furnished house in 4th-place, near Clinton-st.; house, three-story brick, neatly furnished, and in excellent order; location first-rate, being near to either ferry or cars; rent very reasonable to a good tenant. Many other houses, both for sale or to let, in different parts of Brooklyn. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN PERfect order, pleasantly located up town; house has all the modern improvements; the kitchen and hall oil-cloths and gas fixtures will be sold at a sacrifice; rent very reasonable; possession immediately. Address Box No. 4,169 Post-Office.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT ON CORner of Canal and Elm sts.; lot separate or together, with or without steam-power. Inquire in the store. The extension of Canal-st. makes this a desirable location.

NO. 33 KING-ST.—TO LET.—A DESIRABLE 3-story dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; might be let to two small families. Inquire of A. PAYNE, No. 51 Chatham-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE house, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements, or would sell the house and furniture. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, Room No. 8 of Jones' Court, No. 66 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 292 WEST-ST., UNDER Collins' Hotel. Rent $900. An excellent location for a ship chandler or clothing. Apply at Collins' Hotel, BLAKE & ROBINSON.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—No. 47 Carroll-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices, a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office, Entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st. from River to River, gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Depot Building, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—Corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100; 30 windows each. Inquire at the Flax Factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 168 Water-st., New-York.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND dairy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HILL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—THE second floor and basement of a house, consisting of four rooms, wanted by a small family in a respectable neighborhood, within two miles of the City Hall, either in Brooklyn or this City. Address with terms and location, N. P. O., this office.

A SMALL FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a good tenant house, paying ten per cent. on the price asked for it. Said farm must be within a short distance of the City, on the Hudson River or Harlem R. R.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—NO. 117 FULTON st., manufacturers and dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phosgene and spirits of turpentine.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon [illegible]

[illegible] at 1:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 2:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR—TO BE HELD at Watertown, Jefferson County, on the 30th of Sept. and Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 1856. The Watertown, Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad Company will run regular and extra trains for the accommodation of passengers, at greatly reduced rates. In order to secure the reduction in price, tickets must be procured before taking seats in the cars, as full fare will be charged to those who have no tickets. Tickets can be procured in New-York, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's ticket office, People's line of steamers; at the Railroad ticket offices of the New-York Central in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Rome, and at all the way stations on this road. Rates of fare—From Rome to Watertown and return, $2 50. Live stock, and all articles designed for exhibition, must be sent forward during the week previous to the Fair, as no freight trains will be run over the road during the days of the Fair. Freight will be charged on delivery of property for transportation, and refunded on return of articles, with evidence of their having been exhibited. The New-York Central Railroad Company have kindly loaned the use of a large number of their cars, and we expect to be able to procure passenger cars from other roads, that we may be fully prepared to accommodate all who may wish to attend. CARLOS DUTTON, Sup't
Watertown and Rome Railroad.
Watertown, Sept. 9, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.
[illegible] DAY, SEPT. 22, AT [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, for account [illegible]
[illegible]-Haven R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Wabash and St. Louis R. R. 1st Mt. Bs.
[illegible] Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Lackawanna and Western R. R. 1st [illegible] Bonds.
[illegible] Western R. R. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, $500.
[illegible] Delaware Central R. R. 3d. Mtg. 7 per cent. Bds.
[illegible] Manufacturing Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Maryland, 6 per cent. Bonds, $820 each.
[illegible] shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co..... $50 each
[illegible] shares Warren R. R. Co., of New-Jersey..... 50 each
[illegible] shares Delaware, Lack. and Western R. R... 50 each
[illegible] shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express..... 100 each
[illegible] shares Chicago Improvement Company..... 100 each
[illegible] shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each
[illegible] shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company..... 100 each
[illegible] shares Peoria Fire Insurance Company..... 100 each
[illegible] shares Astor Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..... 50 each
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each
[illegible] shares Gem Exchange Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
[illegible] shares Commerce Bank..... 50 each
[illegible] shares Savings Bank of Indiana..... 50 each
TERMS, CASH.—Pass per cent this day, and the balance on delivery on Monday next. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

EPHRAIM B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF COSTly rosewood and mahogany furniture, tapestry carpets, pier glasses, piano-fortes, silver-ware, &c., THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 216 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.—A portion of the contents is here subjoined: Rosewood piano-forte full 7-octave, richly carved case, cost $680; solid rosewood brocatel furniture, en suite, very expensively carved and covered with the richest material, without regard to cost; large plate and oval mirrors, with marble slabs and gilt brackets to match; marble-top rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; elegant rosewood etagere, marble-top, with heavy plate glass doors and back, made to order, cost $150; about 250 yards tapestry carpets, in excellent order; rosewood corner etageres and corner stands; beautiful and heavily embroidered white lace window curtains; rich brocatel curtains and cornices for four windows; large Gothic reception and easy chairs, in silk and embroidered brocatel; oil-paintings, among which may be found a choice collection by modern artists; French porcelain decorations and vases, finished and painted in a high state of perfection; heavy rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, both of the modern and antique styles, with very elegant marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands to match; pure curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; mahogany and imitation chairs, sofas and lounges, and a choice collection by modern artists; French porcelain decorations and vases, finished and painted in a high state of perfection; heavy rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, both of the modern and antique styles, with very elegant marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands to match; pure curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; mahogany and imitation chairs, sofas and lounges, and a choice assortment in the parlor, black walnut do., ten and dining tables; China tea-sets, very expensively decorated; elegant mantel clocks, common crockery and glass ware; a large assortment of silver ware, spoons, forks, heavy plated casters, with cut bottles; silver tea service, elegantly chased and engraved; large salvers, with solid silver edges; best of ivory cutlery, &c.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the well-known elegant residence, occupied by Charles A. Gregory, Esq., situated on Bergen Heights, near the Court-House, now the City of Hudson, within 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry. House 40 by 60, containing twenty rooms, built of the very best material, walls sixteen inches thick, with marble mantels throughout; kitchen range in the basement, bath-room, with warm and cold water, and furnace of the most approved construction, with registers throughout, and gas pipes ready for the introduction of gas; the whole constituting one of the most substantial and elegant residences in Hudson County. There is, besides, on the premises a first-rate gardener's house, built of brick; also, a good stable and carriage house, hennery, &c., together with an abundance of all kinds of choice fruit trees and shrubbery. The view from the above premises is unsurpassed, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Narrows, City of Newark, and the whole surrounding country. Also, will be sold, after the above, twenty-one desirable building plots, adjoining the above, as delineated on the map. A thoroughly constructed and capacious sewer passes through the whole front of this property on Newark-avenue. Terms liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 22, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 156 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., all the use elegant furniture, &c., contained therein, consisting of 2 elegant rosewood suites, in silk brocade, 1 do. in velvet plush, with slip covers, elegant rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, rich rosewood bookcase, mahogany do., French secretary, solid rosewood centre tables, quartet and fancy do., pier glasses, tapestry carpets, ormolu clock and shade, runs 21 days, Etruscan marble vases, ornaments, &c., together with substantial rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, painted cottage suites, French plate cheval mirrors, carpets, cottage chairs, 1 set horse-hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, washstands, toilet sets, brocatel and lace curtains, French shades, cornices, &c., extension library tables, sofas, library bookcase, etagere, oil-paintings, China crockery, glass and plated ware, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Deposits required. Catalogues in house early morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 58 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 20x100, with three buildings thereon one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 76 Third-st. The lot is 23 7x106, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S sixth regular Fall Trade Sale of hardware will take place on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., commencing with the entire stock of a retail hardware house to be sold by order of assignees. Also, for account of whom it may concern, slightly damaged, 6,089 tierces Marsh Bros. & Co.'s best machinery steel, assorted, ⅜ to 2¾ inches. Also, 9 cases French tinned iron ware, assorted, to be sold by package. Also, slightly damaged, 579 dozen basting and table spoons. Also, 40 bags English horse-nails, 10th. A large invoice of Birmingham patterns. Catalogues day previous.

TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, 10½, at the spacious warerooms No. 79 Nassau-st., being consignments from warerooms, families, and families breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a general collection for housekeeping, 1st and 2d-class dwellings; also, counting desks of all kinds, Plimpton's patent secretary bedstead, pure hair and spring mattress, silver-plated tea set, Brussels carpeting from importers, oval mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., &c.; also 40 kinds of cigars; a great object to dealers, consumers, &c., as they will be sold without any reserve, giving the privilege of quantity. Catalogues for both sales ready.

JOHN L. VANDERWATER, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE CAMELIAS, ORANGE TREES, &c.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., being the stock of D. Bell, Esq., Florist, nursery cor. 50th-st. and Broadway, who retires from business on account of ill-health. The assortment comprises over 200 varieties of double and single Camelias, all in fine order and in bud. Also, Sicilian, Chinese, and a variety of Orange Trees, &c., &c., together with the hot-houses, which will be sold at some future time.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, 23D SEPT., at 10 o'clock, at No. 163 Chatham-st., the largest stock of furniture ever offered at auction; 100 sofas, 50 Needham's sofa-bedsteads, 3 bedsteads, 300 hureaus, 250 washstands, 28 desks, and every other article usually found in a large warehouse. The attention of City and country dealers is invited to this sale as well as families commencing housekeeping. Three years' lease of the premises for sale. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND BAY STATE GLASS.—HENRY C. EVANS will sell to the trade on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., 51 crates white granite and common ware, 150 packages Bay State glass ware, consisting of a variety of tumblers, dishes, nappies, coffee, bowls, mugs, lamps, &c. Also, China, plain and decorated, silver plated tea ware, tea trays, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

By P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.—On MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 80 Duane-st., machines, turning lathe, engine, boiler and heater, brass cocks, valves, cutters, nipples, bushings, elbows, tees, reducing sockets, bends, &c. Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BELL & BUSH, PARLOR.—Particular attention is requested to the sale of handsome furniture contained in the three-story house No. 61 Vietry-st., containing all the arrangements suitable for a genteel family; oil-cloth, carpets, bedrooms, parlors, hall, basement and kitchen in good order. The sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA AT auction. TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves; 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware; 200 packages glass ware, China vases, tea sets, cups and saucers, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

JOSEPH HOPMAN, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE—TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, AT 11 o'clock P. M., at No. 77 Sebonerhorn, near Boerum-st., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, window-shades, mattresses, crockery and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. M. MEEWIN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS—MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 22, at 9 o'clock.
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNtry property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad Depot. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depot is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and maps of the property, apply to A. PIXLEY, on the premises, or to CHARLES POTTER, No. 188 Pearl-st., N. Y.

AT AUCTION.—IRON SAFES.—FIFTEEN NEW [illegible] superior safes, suitable for merchants, [illegible] or families, will be sold to close the concern on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 248 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight Bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 86 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
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Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, (1886.)
A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.
The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.
Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered, (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposal, and be inclosed in a sealed envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:
Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.
Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,335 State 2½ per cent. Stock.
Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan for an issue of the following:
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The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England.
THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

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San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House,) NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1856.
ANNUAL ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. Polls will be opened from 12 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board
H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.
Sept. 16, 1856.
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NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

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A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 160 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 3 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCHED light gray carriage horses, 16¼ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness. As the owner has no further use for them he will sell at a bargain. For particulars apply to
COGSWELL & ANDERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.
BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 64 Pearl-st.,
offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 64 Pearl-st.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, ANTHONY C. BROWN and JOHN R. ELDRIDGE, Trustees, &c., vs. Second Mortgage Bonds, &c., against THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. (of N. Y.)—In pursuance of a decretal order made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of April, A. D. 1856, I, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court to execute the said order, shall sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the town of Malone, in the County of Franklin, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the mortgaged premises and property mentioned in said decree in one parcel, and subject to any rights which James Savage, John James Dixwell and George N. Seymour have therein, as Trustees for the holders of Bonds known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars. The said mortgaged premises and property are described in said decree as follows:
The several mortgaged premises are situate in the Counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton, and within the bounds of the several towns in the said respective counties through which the Northern Railroad has been located and constructed in accordance with the act of incorporation of the Northern Railroad Company, passed May 12, 1845, and all amendments thereto, viz.: The towns of Oswegatchie, Lisbon, Potsdam, Madrid, Norfolk, Stockholm, and Lawrence, in the County of St. Lawrence; the towns of Molra, Bangor, Malone, Burke and Chateaugay, in the County of Franklin; the towns of Clinton, Ellenburg, Chazy, Mooers and Champlain, in the County of Clinton. The said railroad extending from Lake Champlain, and including within its eastern terminus what is known as the Rouse's Point Bridge, Pier or Crossing, or so much thereof as has been constructed by the defendants under the act entitled an "An act authorizing the Northern Railroad Company to extend its pier at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain," passed July 1, 1851, and also including the Champlain Branch of said road, to the River St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, a distance of about one hundred and seventeen miles, and located and constructed in the aforesaid towns of the Counties of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, and said premises and property mortgaged are described in said mortgages, without reference to any schedule thereunto attached, describing more minutely the personal property mortgaged as follows: the said description referring therein to the date of the execution of said mortgage:
"The Railroad of the Northern Railroad Company, constructed or to be constructed—the same being one hundred and seventeen miles in length, extending from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg, together with the franchise of the said Company, and all and singular the railway, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and real estate, buildings and fixtures of every kind and description now owned by the said Company, or which shall hereafter be owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all the land used and occupied for Railway, Depots or Stations, with all the buildings standing or hereafter to be erected thereon, and all real estate now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, together with all the locomotives, engines and tenders, passenger cars, freight cars and all other cars, and shops, tools and machinery, and all other personal property whatsoever of every name and nature, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said Railroad of the said Company, now constructed or to be constructed."
The sale will include the following:
Comprising the several articles of personal property owned by the Northern Railroad Company, covered by the mortgages to the plaintiffs, or some of them, and which is directed in the foregoing judgment and decree to be sold by the Referee and claimed in the complaint as not being affected or covered by the mortgage to SAVAGE, DIXWELL and SEYMOUR:
First—The steamer *Boston*, her engines, boilers, boats, tackle, apparel and furniture: a claim and demand against GEORGE PARISH, for taking and converting the same.
Second—The boats and vessels comprising what is known as the "Ogdensburg Railroad Line" of Canal Boats on Lake Champlain, and consisting of the following named canal boats, barges and vessels, with their and each of their sails, rigging tackle, apparel and furniture:
The *Richlieu, Le Grasse, Raquette, Oneregatchie, St. Regis, Niagara, Michigan, St. Lawrence, Erie, Saranac,

...pledged to "...and free labor can alone ...

The system of ... and free labor cast ... on an impoverished ... mainly the result ... the immense advantage of which it is almost impossible to destroy, however great the comparative weakness that awaits it. Soon ... slave free labor, and sends it to build up other free States in the West. Example will illustrate. I have, three relatives in Kentucky, honest, benevolent, most estimable men, who, when I left the State, were farmers on a limited scale. Within twenty years one has bought up ten of the farms around him; another twelve, another fifteen, in the heart of Woodford and Fayette. Handsome edifices, once the homes of families numbering a multitude, scattered over the country, are now occupied as granaries, a small one here and there inhabited by an overseer. The population is gone; the school-houses are deserted; the churches have no congregations; and yet the country is beautiful, clothed with grass, covered with herds of the finest cattle, mules and horses in the world. The corn fields for the support of this quadruped population in Winter are worked by slaves. The rain and sunshine that makes the grass grow provides for them in Summer as it does in the pampas of South America that create the living wealth of those solitudes. The white population banished by this species of engrossing cultivation have a right to the Territories preserved by the compact of free labor. And are not the people further South, who have no hold on the soil there also to be secure of a home somewhere? On a multitude of the great plantations in the South free labor is entirely dispensed with. They have not only their blacksmith, but their black carpenter, wheelwright, plasterer and painter; and where are all the white mechanics to go? and where are all the white laborers who are already driven to the hills to live by hunting, fishing, and robbing—as Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, tell us—where are they to go if Slavery in the new Territories is to pursue them with the same fats? I hope my neighbors will pardon me when I proclaim it, that my feelings and judgment alike actuate me to fight the battle for the rights of the white cultivator of the soil and the white mechanic, against all who would pursue him into the new Territories with the institution which drives them out from those "little communities," at the head of which reigns a master, who, with his fellows, the organs of democracy in the South tell us constitute the State.

Your fellow-citizen, F. P. BLAIR.

SILVER SPRING, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from Sept. 13 to Sept. 20, 1856: Men, 71; Women, 81; Boys, 171; Girls, 138—Total, 461. Adults, 152; Children, 309; Males, 242; Females, 219: Colored Persons, 7.

DISEASES.

Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Dropsy in head	11
Anemia	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Angina	1	Drowned	6
Apoplexy	2	Dysentery	28
Asthma	1	Enlargement of the heart	1
Bleeding	1	Enlargement of the Pancreas	1
Bleed'g fm. lungs	3	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	3	Fever, bilious	2
Brn'd or Scal'd	4	Fever, nervous	3
Cancer, of the head and face	1	Fever, Panama or Chagres	1
Casualties	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Casualt's by falls	2	Fever, remittent	2
Casualt's by railroad	1	Fever, scarlet	5
Chlorosis	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Cholera inf'm.	36	Fever, typhus	6
Cholera morbus	1	*Fever, yellow	3
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fracture of skull	1
Colic	1	Fracture of spine	1
Conges'n, brain	10	Heart, disease of	6
Consumption	40	Hooping cough	4
Convul'ns, adult	3	Inflam. of bowels	1
Convul'ns, infant	11	Inflam. of brain	8
Croup	6	Inflam. of chest	1
Cyanosis	4	Inflam. kidneys	1
Debility, adult	1	Inflam. of liver	3
Debility inf'tile	10	Inflam. of lungs	14
Diarrhœa	19	Inflam. stomach	4
Dropsy	3	Inflam. of throat	2
Inflam. of womb	2		
Insanity	1		
Intemperance	3		
Jaundice	1		
Killed or murdered	1		
Liver, disease of	3		
Lues Venerea	1		
Malform'n lungs	1		
Marasmus, adult	1		
Marasmus, inf'nt	63		
Measles	4		
Old age	3		
Palsy	3		
Polypus, womb	1		
Premature birth	5		
Rupture of womb	1		
Scrofula	3		
Scurvy	2		
Small-pox	7		
Sprue	1		
Stillborn	26		
Teething	4		
Ulceration of the bowels	2		
Unknown, not stated	1		
Unknown to the jury	1		
†"Visitation of God"	1		
Total	461		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Brain and Nerves	53	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	175
Generative Organs	6	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	47
Heart, and Blood Vess's	14	Unknown	2
Lungs, Throat, &c.	81	Urinary Organs	1
Old Age	3	Total	461
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	16		
Stillborn, and Premature Birth	21		

Of which 15 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	170	20 to 25 years	18	70 to 80 years	9
1 to 2 years	73	25 to 30 years	24	80 to 90 years	1
2 to 5 years	40	30 to 40 years	40	90 to 100 years	
5 to 10 years	14	40 to 50 years	25	100 and upwards	
10 to 15 years	5	50 to 60 years	20	Unknown	
15 to 20 years	6	60 to 70 years	11		
Total	461				

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Ireland	69	Unknown	1
England	10	Italy	1	Wales	1
France	2	Switzerland	1	West Indies	1
Germany	24	United States	350		
Total	461				

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	2	New-York Juv'lle Asyl'm	1
Bellevue Hospital	9	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	12
City Hospital	3	Small-pox Hosp'l Blackwell's Island	1
Colored Home Hospital	2	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	14
Jew's Hospital	1		
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1		
Total	47		

WARDS.

I	12	IX	20	XVII	27
II	10	X	12	XVIII	30
III	2	XI	37	XIX	13
IV	19	XII	30	XX	34
V	22	XIII	21	XXI	16
VI	29	XIV	12	XXII	30
VII	33	XV	4		
VIII	20	XVI	28	Total	461

* One of the deceased was Purser on board steamship "Alabama," just arrived from Savannah, Ga. Another, a shipsmith, who had doubtless been exposed to infection from the nature of his employment; and the third was a person said to have been exposed by washing clothing from an infected vessel.

† Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1856.

The number of deaths, compared with corresponding weeks of 1854 and 1855, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Sept. 23, 1854	537
Week ending Sept. 22, 1855	396
Week ending Sept. 13, 1856	476
Week ending Sept 20, 1856	461
Decrease this week	15

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

Dr. ROTHE states the sick under his charge to be doing well, excepting P. FRANK and ANNIE MAHAN.

NEW CASE—MISS SALLY ROSS.

In Military Hospital all doing well. No new cases. Drs. BELL and ROTHE report Dr. BAILEY in the same state as yesterday, the symptoms rather favorable. Mr. CHARLES E. SEARS is improving.

FRANCIS F. BERIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 20, 9½ o'clock, A. M.

[Advertisement.]

MARK THE FACTS.

J. GURNEY'S Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

GURNEY was the first to introduce the ART of Photography in this City.

GURNEY has recently made important alterations and improvements in his establishment.

GURNEY has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

GURNEY has still in his employ the best of the old artists.

GURNEY has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

GURNEY'S plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

GURNEY stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* ART.

GURNEY has NOT removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

GURNEY has NO connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

GURNEY attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

GURNEY will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WHICH ARE KNOWN.—PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 585 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries, and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited. Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,

Late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 349 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas-machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundaries, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY, foremost in the field, produces, to-night, a dramatic version of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S new work of "Dred or the Dismal Swamp," dramatised by C. W. TAYLOR, Esq. Great pains have been taken in preparing it, and, in order to give strength to the cast, that little queen of prodigies, CORNELIA HOWARD, together with her parents, have been engaged. The pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the drama of the "Cattle Stealer" will make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeepers. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. ROBERT DAVIS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.—

Black cloth suits	$12
Cassimere suits	8
Rich moire antique vests	8
Fine blue dress coats	8
Cassimere business coats, $3 50 to	8

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all *respectable* druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hend every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing syrup for children teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, and regulate the bowels. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With these marvelous remedies at hand none need suffer; they act in concert on the absorbent system, giving energy, tone, and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the eminent Banker; THOMAS B. MACAULAY, the Historian; Professor OWEN, the Surgeon; STEVENSON, the Engineer; VICTOR HUGO and LAMARTINE, just added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We cannot do a better service than to inform those who are in need of a serviceable Pen and Pencil, that they can find all that comprises a good article in the celebrated "Lownd'e Patent," manufactured and for sale by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. It is very ingenious.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.

This favorite style of Picture is made in perfection only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Quarts, pints, half-pints and Imperial gallon jar. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS.

An entirely new style of Portrait, introduced and made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Seventy-five cent Silks at 4s. 6d per yard, on MONDAY, Sept. 15. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Elegant Stella Shawls at low prices, ready THIS DAY, at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 86 deaths in Brooklyn.

Males, 44; Females, 42. Adults, 26; Minors, 60.

Principal Diseases—Marasmus, 13; Cholera Infantum, 7; Hydrocephalus, 6; Consumption, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, 5 each; Convulsions, Cronp, Diarrhœa, Hooping Cough, Spine, Bilious Congestive Fever, 3 each; Inflammation of the Brain, Small Pox, Uterine Hemorrhage, Teething, Yellow Fever, 2 each.

☞ No business of public interest was transacted in the Brooklyn Board of Health, Saturday.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this Court, Saturday, Henry Williams, convicted of burglary in the 1st degree, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the State Prison, at Sing Sing.

Ellen Brown and Mary King, were convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and were sent to the Penitentiary.

George Hewlett, (colored,) and John Greenwood, convicted of assault and battery; the former was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, and the latter was discharged with a reprimand, he being a mere youth.

The Green Point rioters pleaded guilty, and were fined $10 each, which they paid and were discharged.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

NEW-JERSEY.

Congressional Convention.

The Fifth District Congressional Convention of New-Jersey, comprising Hudson and Essex Counties, met at Newark on Friday, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Hudson insisted upon the nomination of CHAS. FINK, of Jersey City, and Essex presented the name of Dr. DAVEY, of Newark. The Convention finally adjourned for two weeks.

Theft.

The Baptist Church in Jersey City was burglariously entered on Wednesday, while the pastor, Rev. Mr. PRESTON, was absent. The thief broke into the study, and stole several theological works, amount[illegible]

[illegible] Discount Brokers, and [illegible] interest are realizing to a [illegible]

MACKENZIE—[illegible] in this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Wm. Taylor, of St. Xavier's Church, Mr. CAMPBELL MACKENZIE, formerly of Rossshire, Scotland, to [illegible] EMILY DeNORMIE, formerly of County Tyrone, Ireland.

ROSS—DICKHOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. J. S. Hinrod, Mr. EDWIN S. ROSS to CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Rev. C. Dickhout, of East New-York, L. I.

BACON—SCHENCK.—In Portland, Me., on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. J. W. Chickering, Mr. E. F. BACON, of New-York, to Mrs. E. GAY SCHENCK, second daughter of Charles B. Smith, Esq., of Portland.

DIED.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH FOWLER, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Healy, No. 8 Sheriff-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COCK.—In this City, on First Day morning, Sept. 21, at her late residence, No. 179 East Broadway, ROSANNA COCK, relict of the late Charles Cock, in the 85th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Long Island, for interment.

DESMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, of consumption, DANIEL DESMOND, Jr., aged 40 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, East 23d-st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

WISWALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 21, FLORENCE ARELL, daughter of Samuel and Jemima Wiswall, in the 4th year of her age.

The funeral service at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 21, BENJAMIN F. FORD, Esq., after a short illness, in the 63d year of his age.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 33 Henry-st., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday morning.

WHITING.—On Saturday, Sept. 20, Mrs. CATHARINE WHITING, aged 63 years and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to Hadson, Columbia Co., N. Y., for interment, this (Monday) morning.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, SARAH HARDMAN, widow of Jonathan Hardman, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of her son, Aaron Hardman, No. 144 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., at 5 o'clock, this afternoon. The body will be removed, on Monday morning, to East Chester, for interment.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, CHAUNCEY PHILIP, son of Walter W. and Caroline J. Price, aged 4 years and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John C. Barton, No. 98 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

To smile the last farewell on weeping friends,
To breathe away in prayer the fleeting breath,
To fold the hands and sleep to wake no more—
Can this be all of what the world calls death?

When on that early grave the wild-flowers spring,
Like angels sent to guard our faded flower,
Think we the lost one hath for-ver passed
From life's sweet gardens, like a summer shower?

Then, though the tears are falling, and the heart
Goes trembling forth to meet the world's harsh strife,
We will not wilting mourn—we will be strong;
For, to the loved and lost one, death is life.

DUNNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 19, JOHN W. DUNNELL, Jr., son of John W. and M. A. Dunnell, aged 1 year and 6 months.

MILLER.—At White Plains, on Saturday morning, Sept. 20, EMILY D., wife of Gilbert Miller, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, E. Miller, White Plains, on Monday, 22d, at 1 o'clock. The Harlem cars leave at 10½ o'clock.

VERMILYE.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 20, MARY, wife of Thomas B. Vermilye, in the 73d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment, this day, (Monday,) by the Hudson River Railroad cars, leaving Chambers-st. depôt at 12 o'clock.

BROOKS.—In White Plains, on Saturday, Sept. 20, Mrs. SARAH B. BROOKS, in the 64th year of her age, widow of the late Mr. David Brooks, formerly of this City.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SWORDS.—At Little Lawn, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Aug. 30, ELLA LOUISE, infant daughter of Geo. H. and Mary S. Swords, aged 5 months and 2 days.

ISAACS.—At Edinburg, Johnson Co., Indiana, on Monday, Sept. 15, of congestive fever, ISAAC ISAACS, aged 62 years, formerly of Manchester, England, hat for the last six years a resident of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 20.

$4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	103	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	98	
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	103	87¾
7,000	do	83	87¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	74	
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	88¾	
6,000	E.RR. Cnv. Bs. '71	87	
1,000	Erie R. 3 m. B. '83	97	
9,000	Ill. Cent. R. B'ds	94½	
5,000	do	s3w	94½
5,000	do	s3w	94½
5,000	do	s60	93½
50	Canton Comp.	b60	28
25	do		22¾
1000	N. Y. Central R.	c	87
50	do	s60	88¾
100	do	s60	86¾
11	do		87¼
200	do	b20	87
800	Mich. Cent. R.	c	92½
100	do	b30	92¾
10	Erie Railroad		32¾
50	do	s60	62¾
340	do	c	62¾
200	do	b60	62¾
100	do	s3	63¾
450	do	b3	63¾
1500	do	b60	63¾
205	do		63¾
400	do	s5	63¾
100	do	b30	63¾
300	do	c	63¾
300	do	b60	63¾
100	do	s3	63¾
105	do	c	63¾
500	Hudson Riv. R.R.		29
200	Reading R.R.		85½
2611	do		85¾
1661	do	b60	86
300	do	s60	86¾
400	do	b60	86¾
$50	Mich. So. & N. Ia.	c	90¾
50	do	b3	90¾
100	do	b30	90¾
450	Panama R.	b60	91½
	do	s60	91
30	do		91¼
28	Ill. Cent. RR.		94½
100	Cl. & Pitts. RR.	b30	50¾
500	do	b4m	61
200	do	s3	52¾
100	Cl. & Tol. RR.	c	77¾
1050	do	c	77¾
100	do	s5	77¾
200	do	b60	77¾
300	do	b3	77¾
100	do	b30	77¾
100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	c	97¾
50	do	s60	96¾
450	do	s30	97
150	do	b60	97¾
350	do	b60	97½
100	do	b10	97¾
50	Milw. & Ls Cr. RR.		71¾
5	do		71
30	do	b30	73
200	Gal. & Cb. R.R.		109¾
50	do	s60	109¾
27	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.		109¾
20	Ohio Life & T. Co.		93

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s		92¾
500	do		93¾
2,000	N.Y. Cen. RR. 7s		100¾
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83		97
50	Ward Coal & Iron Co.		37¾
100	Reading R. R.		86¾
100	do	b60	86¾
700	do		85¾
100	do	b60	85¾
600	do	b3	85¾
200	do	s30	85¾
5	Galena & Chi. R.R.		109¾
200	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b30	77¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3	87
50	do	s13	86¾
24	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		90¾
100	Erie Railroad	s30	62¾
100	do	s30	62¾
50	do		62
350	do	s30	63¾
100	do		63¾
100	do	b10	63¾
200	do	s3	62¾
100	do	s3	63¾
100	do	s10	63¾
50	do	b60	63¾
100	do	b60	63¾
255	do		63¾
400	do	b7	63¾
100	do	b5	63¾
20	do		63¾
5	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.		97¾

MONDAY, Sept. 22—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week was rather moderate on the general Import and Export list, but active and heavy in the movement of Specie and the operations of the Foreign Exchange. The entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $3,483,698, against $2,719,584 same week last September. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,022,157, against $1,340,074 same week last year. The receipts of Gold in Coin and Bullion from California on Monday were $1,607,658, and the shipments to Europe, including $484,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday, were $2,068,297, against $922,254 same week in 1855. There was also sent to Boston by Express on Friday, $50,000 for shipment by steamer *Cambria*, on an extra trip from that port for Liverpool. The balance of Coin and Bullion in the Government Sub-Treasury, in this City, on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all accounts in the office, stood $13,760,819, against $13,670,817 at the close of the previous week. The whole registered movement of Specie, for the week, each way, shows an apparent difference of $540,641 against the Specie reserve on the Banks, which stood on the last average $12,281,887; and the general expectation in the Street appears to be that in the average to be declared this afternoon the figure will fall to or below $12,000,000. The movement has been more closely watched, and more importance has been given to it on the Stock Exchange than in Bank or with the Discount Brokers, the terms for Money, as well as the freedom of supply at the going rates, being much the same as the previous week. This state of confidence, so different from last Fall, when the activity in the export of Specie created much concern, particularly in view of the condition of financial affairs in France and England, is to be attributed in a considerable degree to the healthy look of trade at home, in connection with the restoration of peace on the other side, and the disposition evinced by English capitalists and bankers to extend longer credits to this country. On the other hand, the running up of the Import list is reasonably calculated to temper all tendency to sanguine or excessive speculation, and our bank managers, while discarding all unnecessary apprehension of the future, as the harvesting of another large grain and cotton crop, are very properly considering their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1564. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

...T KELLY AND LYNCH.

...McCOY'S AFFAIR IN 1842.

The final result of the late prize fight between ... and CHARLEY LYNCH has again forced the system of pugilism upon public attention, and has occasioned an excitement nearly as great as the combat which occurred between KELLY and McCOY in 1842, and which resulted in the death of the latter before leaving the ring.

The principals in the contest of Thursday last were both small men, remarkably small for prize-fighters, and very young too. Neither of them were much over five feet high, and the "catch" weight of KELLY, when in the ring, was not more than 110 pounds. LYNCH was some pounds heavier, and he was also a few years older, being about twenty-four years of age.

The match was considered a pretty even one, for whatever advantage LYNCH had in weight, was balanced by KELLY in "science."

The arraignments for the meeting were concluded ... than a month ago—JACK MONTGOMERY, of ... street, backing LYNCH, while MIKE MURPHY, of ... street, it is said, furnished the "needful" in KELLY'S behalf. KELLY had been in training, under ... AARON, for five weeks before the fight, at ...'s in Fordham.

LYNCH was not idle. JOHNNY ROACH and KIT BURNS kept him in active training, and he learned the various moves so quickly that his friends were very sanguine for his success in the coming "mill."

KELLY, however, was the favorite, and the bets in his favor were freely offered, but were as freely taken.

LYNCH was born in the United States. He had been for some time employed on a pilot boat belonging to this harbor. He fought three ring fights previous to the one with KELLY, three in South Carolina, and two in the vicinity of New-York. In each he came out champion. But he was not always successful in what is termed a "plug mus." Not long since he came in collision with JACK MONTGOMERY, during a drunken broil, and was severely injured. He received a gash, with a cheese-knife, in the neck, so severe that his life was despaired of. Soon recovering, JACK and himself became friends again, and he soon afterwards opened a drinking crib in Water-street, known as the "Band-box," which has been a resort for the vicious of both sexes, and the source of much annoyance to the police.

KELLY, who was born in England, came to this country about two years since, and followed for a time the occupation of an umbrella peddler. But soon meeting and mixing with the fancy and boxing men of the lower grade, he became quite a lion in the circle in which he moved. He was a constant attendant and actor at the various sparring exhibitions, and displayed so much agility and skill in the tactics of the ring, that a match was resolved upon, and LYNCH of Water-street was mentioned as a fair antagonist for him.

KELLY was at first averse to entering the ring with LYNCH, but by the importunities of professed friends and the bullying of LYNCH, who frequently dared him to the contest, he was forced to consent to the fight.

The respective friends of each party made all the necessary arrangements.

JOHNNY ROACH and KIT BURNS consented to act as the seconds of LYNCH, and BOB AARON, and another person, whose name we have forgotten, performed a like service for KELLY.

JOHNNY AUSTIN, who since the fight between LILLY and McCOY has abstained from all connection with the ring, was on the ground at the Palisades, and was, by consent of both parties, selected as referee. HARRY GRIFFIN officiated as judge.

The contest was one of the severest ever witnessed in the American ring. KELLY, by the aid of his superior science, was enabled to strike his antagonist with almost perfect freedom, and from the commencement of the contest there appeared not a doubt but that he would win the fight easily. Indeed, it is asserted that by the strict rules of the ring he did actually win the fight twice, but his friends were so confident that they did not press points which would have led to a dispute.

LYNCH, though one of his eyes was closed on the sixth round, and he was otherwise badly punished, maintained his ground with the utmost stubbornness. Knowing his superior strength, and failing in his effort to return the blows which he received, he lost no opportunity of closing in with KELLY and falling upon him heavily. This dodge, oft-repeated, began at length to tell with considerable effect, and caused KELLY to show evident signs of fatigue. But still his friends were sanguine. As yet he had scarcely received a mark, while LYNCH'S face was badly disfigured. KELLY, however, towards the end of the fight, was observed to gasp and breathe heavily, as though injured internally.

The eighty-fifth round terminated by KELLY'S being again thrown down, LYNCH falling heavily upon his breast with his knees.

When, after the lapse of two hours and fifteen minutes from the commencement of the fight, time was called for the eighty-sixth round, KELLY sprang from his second'e lap to meet LYNCH, but had scarcely advanced a foot, when, turning deadly pale and uttering a momsnt, he fell heavily hackwards and never spoke again!

The fight was ended! LYNCH had gained the victory, and he with his backers left the dying pugilist to the care of his friends.

The rest of the story is already known:—how KELLY'S friends threw a coat over his bruised body, conveyed him to the steamboat in which they came;—how he was transferred to a row-boat, and landed at Thirty-fourth-street, from which place he was taken in a butcher'e cart (fit vehicle) to the porter-house of one CAPET, in Tenth-avenue, and how, when it was found that he could not be saved, he was placed, under a false name, in Bellevue Hospital, where he died in a few hours afterwards, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which he fought.

KELLY, with all his faults, had many manly traits, and was what is termed a "fair fighter." He scorned to take a cowardly advantage of an adversary, and utterly ignored the New-York system of "bite and gouge." This is a credit that not many of the class among whom he mixed can boast. He leaves behind in this City his two aunts, with whom he generally lived. These poor women exhibited the most heart-rending grief when they heard of their nephew's sad death.

One other person grieved bitterly at KELLY'S death —a woman—a young and fair, though fallen woman, of Water-street, who was deeply attached to him. We are informed that, when informed of her lover's death, she exhibited the most frantic sorrow, and could not be pacified. For some time she had to be closely watched to prevent her killing herself.

The Brutal Fight between Lilly and McCoy.

The recent fatal prize fight which has excited such interest and such horror in our community, has called up the memory of similar events which have occurred within the past ten or fifteen years. Nine years ago JAMES JOHNSON and WILLIAM EDWARDS, amateurs, fought for $10 a side near St. Louis, and the conflict resulted in the death of EDWARDS. But the most celebrated fatal fight in this country was that between CHRISTOPHER LILLY and THOMAS McCOY, at ..., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1842, which resulted in the death of McCOY, after a hard-fought battle of ... rounds in two hours and forty-three minutes. The fight originated at a sparring exhibition in the brewery where the parties met one evening soon after LILLY'S victory over MURPHY, which happened during the preceding July. To quote the language of a writer of the day: "They had been old acquaintances and there was an unsettled grudge between them. Amid the general encomiums bestowed on the youthful conqueror McCOY'S voice was silent, and when challenged for his opinion he gave it in opposition to the prevailing sentiment. This LILLY couldn't bear, and feeling desirous of *brushing* away any existing doubt from his rival's mind, asked TOM to put the gloves on with him for a set-to and try. But the latter refused, and on the instant LILLY hit him a straightforward blow that carried him to the floor. McCOY rose and rushed in, but they were soon separated and a match was instantly proposed. Everything was soon arranged, a deposit was either that evening or the next day made, and each party went into active training—McCOY into the hands of JIM SANDFORD, and LILLY in the care of McGEE.

On the morning of the fight the antagonists proceeded to the ground, at Hastings, in separate boats, each attended by his partisans. LILLY was 28 years of age and weighed 140 pounds while McCOY was but 26 and weighed 126 pounds. Both men were in fine condition, and a severe fight was anticipated. McCOY'S mother watched the admission of her son's friends by the "gate" in ... before he left the house that she would rather see him return dead than loser. LILLY, (who was the favorite of the notorious YANKEE SULLIVAN) was attended by "COUNTRY McCLUSKY," and BILL FORD, while the seconds of McCOY were JIM SANFORD and HARRY CHANFROID. The fight commenced precisely at 1 o'clock. We will not enter into details of the battle which lasted through 199 rounds. At the 70th the contest stood as follows:

McCOY was now indeed a most unseemly object; both his eyes were black, the left one nearly closed and indeed that whole cheek presented a shocking appearance. His very forehead was black and blue; his lips were swollen to an incredible size and the blood streamed profusely down his chest. When he came up he appeared very weak and almost gasping for breath and endeavored while squaring awoy to eject the clotting fluid from his throot. At the 76th round it is stated thot his eyelids were so swollen and stiff with extravasated blood, that he was obliged to throw his head back, and expose his neck to his enemy, to enable him to look through the slight crevice left.

And still for almost an hour more did this poor fellow come up to the "scratch" and allow himself to be beaten by LILLY (whom SULLIVAN once or twice "kissed, in admiration of his prowess") in preference to declaring himself conquered. LILLY by his blows on McCOY'e exposed neck, had a great advantage, and finally gained his "victory" in the 120th round, as follows:

McCOY was lifted up heavily from his second'a knee ond stood on his feet for the last time. Hs was led slowly to the mark and took his position—a dying man—but as erect, as dignified, as gams as ever. LILLY was also much fatigued and enduring considerable suffering from the heavy body blows he had received. They both sporred cautiously, McCOY leading off as ever and making two or three good efforts to get in, without success. LILLY then rushed in, closed and threw him very hard, fell with his whole weight upon him, and remained upon the dying men until lifted off. On approaching the latter he was found to be perfectly inanimate, and he sank lifeless into his second's arms. Time was called but LILLY alone responded.

The latter, on being declared the victor, jumped up, slapped his hands with an oath and exclamation of joy, and then, amid the cheers of his "crowd," sprang over the ropes of the ring.

McCOY'S death is thus described by the writer whom we have before quoted:

"I forced my way through the crowd and took a look at the dying man. God grant that I may never see such another sight! He lay upon his back, his face and neck one bruised, unseemly, bloated mass of insipient corruption—gasping for breath, and sucking, by the violence of his respiration, his bloated lips far back into his mouth. In the next moment he ceased to breathe, and the word went in a hoarse whisper around that *he was dead!* Never shall I forget the talismanic horror of that expression. The cheeks of old and young the fiendish villain, and the ruffian steeped in crime, all blanched to ashes, and, assuming a look of vague and undefined fear, separated silently, and sought their respective boats. I saw but one man unmoved. He knew, with the rest, that another fight had been promised in the same ring, and, unwilling to lose the sport, exclaimed, as poor McCOY was borne to the river side: 'Come, carry off your dead, and produce your next man.' I should say that that ruffian is doomed to arrive at great eminence in hell."

Prize-fighting throughout the United States was brought to a stand-still by this horrible catastrophe, and the fighters scattered in all directions, mostly to the South. FORD, LILLY'S second, fought again during tha next year at New-Orleans, and LILLY himself was victor over an English fighter near Natchez, in 1846. He subsequently became first lieutenant in Birscoe'e Battalion of Mounted Louisiana Volunteers in the war with Mexico, and was (we quote GARDNER'S "Dictionary of the Army") "distinguished under Gen. LANE at Paso Ovejas, and in bottle near Atlizco." Like many other fighting men he afterwards went to California, and was one of those whom the Vigilance Committee recently expelled.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—*Severe Ado with the Officers.*—A prize fight, arranged to come off Saturday forenoon, in Medford, between "SCOTTY," a pugilist in this city, and a bruiser from Portland, whose name is not reported, was prevented by the authorities of that town. The ring had been formed, but the Sheriff discovered and prevented the brutal demonstration. The party then proceeded to Stoneham, where arrangements were completed, and the fighters attired for the trial, when the police of that town appeared and ordered them off. They refused to go. The officers—five in number—then attempted to arrest the ringleaders, when a general *melée* followed. The contest was a severe one. One of the officers—Sheriff CLOON, we hear—had an arm broken, and another his head badly injured. The officers discharged revolvers upon thair assailants, hut none were shot. Ten of the party were subsequently arrested. Among the number is JOHN MURRAY, of this city, a notorious character. Others are known, and will, no doubt, soon be apprehended. It is the intention of the Stoneham officers to have full justice meted ont to these scoundrels. We trust they will be as good as their word. It is almost time that prize-fighters were put within granite walls and iron bars.—*Boston Bee, 22d.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Political Matters.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 22.

A large meeting was held this evening at the Republican Head-quarters, HENRY SIMPSON presiding.

A letter was read from SAMUEL D. INGHAM, member of JACKSON'e cabinet, repudiating false Democratic principles, and claiming to rank himself among the true Republicans of the country. He refers to the various candidates for the Presidency, giving his preferment to FREMONT, as best fitted to carry into effect Republican principles and secure Kansas a Free State.

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, made a speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

WILLIAM MORAN predicted the election of the Union State Ticket by forty majority.

Mr, CHAPIN, of Ohio, said the people of his State had been cheared by ths glad tidings thot Pennsylvania would give her casting vote in the approaching election for FREMONT. Ohio was looking anxiously towarde Pennsylvania os the battle field of the Presidency.

He said thousands of citizens of the Slave States were also wishing for success for FREMONT, and would hail such a result joyfully. Other speakers followed, and the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for free soil, free speech, freemen and FREMONT.

THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Mondoy, Sept. 22.

The City is very full of delegates, and the Convention seems likely to be one of the moet numerous evar held in the State.

Tha North Americans are also here in soms force. Among them are HORACE H. DAY and STEPHEN M. ALLEN, secedere from the North American Executive Committee, and F. W. WALKER, C. EDWARDS LESTER and D. WHITE.

ERASTUS BROOKS nomination for Governor seems beyond a doubt, although soms favor the nomination of Senator COOLEY. The selection of Lieutenant-Governor lies between LYMAN ORELL of Livingston, and JESSE C. DUNN of Buffalo. N. S. BENSON is much spoken of for Canal Commissioner if he will accept.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MONTROSE, PA.

MONTROSE, Monday, Sept. 22.

At least fifteen thousand Fremont men assembled here on Saturday, being the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held in Northern Pennsylvania. It was addressed by Hon. WM. JESSUP, Hon. G. A. GROW, Rev. GEO. LANDON, GEO. L. BYLES of Kansas, STEWART of Binghamton, and others. An immense torch light procession came off in the evening, after which another meeting was held.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT EASTON, PA.

EASTON, Monday Sept. 22.

The Democracy of "the Tenth Legion" had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Stroudsburg this afternoon. HENRY S. MOTT presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. JOHN VAN BUREN, DICKINSON, Cols. WYNKOOP and WRIGHT, and Senator BROADHEAD. There were six thousand persons on the ground. Another dispatch, however, says there were not over fifteen hundred.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Monday, Sept. 22.

JAMES BROOKS, of the New-York *Express*, and ANSON BURLINGAME, addressed rival political meetings here to-night. Mr. BROOKS had from 400 to 500 hearers, and Mr. BURLINGAME about 1,000.

The equinoctial storm is raging here.

Loss of the English Mail Steamer Tay.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The English mail steamer Tay was lost near Lopes Island on the 30th of August. The mails and the passengers and crew were saved.

Hostilities Between the Sioux and the Chippewa Indians.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 22.

By intelligence from St. Paul we learn that hostilities were threatened between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. A band of the latter recently surprised a party of the former near Lake Traverse, and massacred eight women and two men who were engaged at work in a field of corn. Shocking barbarities were committed on the Sioux women by the Chippewas. The Sioux nation was in a state of terrible excitement. A deputation had gone to Fort Ridgely to demand of the commandant the discharge of the young men in his custody, charged with outrages committed in the Chippewa country, and also indemnity for the recent brutal murders committed by the Chippewa war-party. They threaten, in case of his refusal, to wage a war of extermination against the Chippewas.—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

Destructive Fire at Bosto.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

The East Boston steam-flouring mills located on the wharf adjoining the ferry on the East Boston side were nearly destroyed by fire shortly after noon today. The building was of brick, five stories high and of great extent, and contained a large quantity of grain, rice, &c. The loss is about $75,000, and fully covered by insurance, mostly with Boston offices. E. D. BRIGHAM & Co. are the agents.

From Easton, Pa.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

EASTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

Four prisoners broke jail here abont dusk this evening, and escaped.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute Fair here, opens to-morrow, and promisee to be well attended. The collection for the exhibition is already quite large.

President Pierce and the Citizens of Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Sept. 22.

A large meeting of citizens to-night adopted a resolution, by four to one, that it is inexpedient to tender President PIERCE a public reception on his coming visit to this city.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 22—P. M.

The steamship *Indian*, now over due at this port, has not yet been signaled from the telegraph station at the River Du Loup. She is over twelve days out from Liverpool.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Continuance of Hostilities—Successful Attack on Easton by Col. Harvey—The Missourians Again in Arms—Preparations at Lawrence—A Curious Document from Gov. Shannon.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 15, 1856.

CONTINUANCE OF THE STRIFE.

The strife wends on. Not an hour of rest to a weary Kansas soul. How much one has sacrificed the last two years in time for the cause—how much another has spent to relieve the suffering—how a whole neighborhood has been impoverished by a foreign mob, are the common remarks in both public and private places. Nearly all our people who have arme are enrolled, and are out in various places on duty in defending their houses against a foreign force. One regiment is opening the road towards Nebraska; a small force ie in the region of Ossawatomie; Col. HARVEY'e regiment has just returned from an excursion north of the Kansas River with a goodly report; and the balance of our force is in Lawrence.

COL. HARVEY'E ATTACK ON EASTON.

Col. HARVEY attacked the town of Easton on the 9th, and abont 10 o'clock on the evening of the 10th his scouts discovered a small encampment of Carolinians. They were only about thirty in number, but were well supplied with horses, arms and provisions. Col. HARVEY placed his men upon three sides of the encampment and then marched in upon them, within a few rods of their picket-guerd, before they were observed. As it was before sunrise, they were all asleep, including the guard. When the first guard awoke he gave the alarm, and the firing soon commenced from the camp upon our men; but as soon ne Col. HARVEY returned one fire the Csrolinians surrendered. They have three scriously wounded—one fatally. We have none wounded. This Company had in their possession tha red flag used at Lawrence hy the Carolinians on the 21st of May, with a lone star in the centre, and "Southern Rights" written over it. It was this flag that was planted upon the Free-State Hotel, and remained there until it was knocked from its position by a cannon ball. It was this flag, too, that was waving from the *Herald of Freedom* office whcu the "Chivalry" took possession of it, and threw the press and type into the river. That flsg we have taken, and at *the very moment*, today, when Col. HARVEY entered town and passed the *Herald of Freedom* office, trailing the flag in the dust, another press and printing materials was being unloaded at the same door where the former press was carried out. They came in from opposite sides of the town, unknown to each other, thus affording a very remarkable coincidence. The press has been obtained from Manhattan, and as Mr. BROWN is again at liberty, we expect the *Herald* will be resumed at the earliest possible moment—probably in less than two weeks.

THE NEW RALLY OF THE MISSOURIANS.

The 13th of September, the time the Missourians have intended to rally again, is to-morrow, and we have evidences that they are doing their utmost to overwhelm us. The stage driver brings intelligence to-night that thcre were 700 in Westport this morning, ready to march.

GOV. PRICE'S PROCLAMATION.

By request of Gov. GEARY, Gov. PRICE, of Missouri, has issued a proclamotion, forhidding the citizens of that State from interfering illegally in our affairs, but its effect will be as "tinkling brass" to them. They will come *if they dare* to—that is all.

Our scouts to-doy reported about 80 Missourians southeast from Lawrence, about ten miles on the Westport road. Our scouts have been increased to-night, and a messenger, just in, says a detachment is within half a mils of Franklin, and that ths main force is near; also, that several hundred are expected to-morrow or to-night. We are now detailing men to assist the Franklin Company, should an attack be mede. Tha fort on Mount Oread is nearly complete, and we have placed two companies and two piecee of artillery there to-night.

GOV. GEARY'S MOVEMENTS.

Gov. GEARY is in Lecompton, and we expect a visit from him soon. His clerk, Mr. ADAMS, has just arrived in town, and says the Governor will do his utmost to restore peace. Mr. ADAMS was present when the news came that a party was approaching near Franklin, and he at once dispatched a messenger to the Governor, and says 300 U. S. troops will be here before morning, as this town is threatened by the invaders. Mr. ADAMS also brings us copies of Gov. GEARY'e Inaugural Address, with accompanying Proclamations which I enclose. [The Addresses will be found elsewhere in this morning'e TIMES.]

AMBIGUITY OF THE INAUGURAL.

The address is as good as could come from a man recognized by FRANK PIERCE; and, as it is somewhat ambiguous, he may make us a very good or a very bad Governor, and still act consistently with these documents. One thing is morally certain—no Free-State man, in his sober senses, will enroll in the Kansas Militia, under orders given by Gen. STRICKLER, the murderer of BARBER, or his accomplice, whose hands are red with the blood of our fellow-countrymen, and whose entire all has been devoted to our ruin and extermination. No; we'll sooner lie in our graves than take up arms under such a leader, by order of Gov. GEARY or any one else. But if the Governor will forget "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," we will hope to get along with him very smoothly.

A POSER FROM GOV. SHANNON.

While speaking of Governors, I wish to present a poser, bearing the signature of WILSON SHANNON, that has recently fallen in my way, and posterity will be wronged if it is not preserved. Read it carefully:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1856.
SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T.

MY DEAR SIR: Your two last favors are received, and I regret exceedingly to hear of your unpleasant situation. I hope things will grow better. The evidence you speak of must satisfy every one that you did not kill BARBER. This difficulty one of the way I hope you will have nothing to fear. I think that all organizations to take the law into the hands of self-constituted judges or conservators of the peace will only lead to bad consequences. The other party will do the same by the way of retaliation, and no one will know when he is safe. I am glad to learn that you discourage such movements.

I will leave in the morning for Washington City, stopping some days at home on my way. I shall urge on the President the policy of stationing a company of United States troops in Lecompton or such other place in that region as you may all think best. I shall also urge upon him the policy of quietly stationing a company at Topeka, about the middle of February next. The Free-State Government, you know, is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, and the Legislature at that time will convene its session.

The President has the power to station the troops at any place he sees proper, and there will be no necessity of his saying for what purpose he stations a Company at Topeka. It will be looked upon by the Free-State men as a significant sign, and may induce them to pause in their mad career of folly and treason.

I would be glad if you would write to your friends in Congress and get them to back me up in what I may seek to accomplish for the Territory. Moreover, I desire to see and talk with ths leading men of the South in relation to mattere in this Territory. I wish to post them up on the real state of things out here and what the South must do the coming year, or lose all dominion in a few years in the affairs of the Republic.

Write to me frequently at Washington City, to the care of Gen. WHITFIELD. Post me at least once or twice a week as to all that is going on out here. I shall feel great solicitude as to the state of things in Kansas while I am gone.

Yours, with great respect,
WILSON SHANNON.

GEORGE W. CLARK, Esq.

[True Copy.]

That letter speaks a volume. It unfolds the "mystery of the kings," and is a most convincing evidence of the treachery that exists in high places. It shows the world what odds Kansas has had to contend against from the first by having a Southern lick-spittle to rule over us. The mask is now removed. Read and judge.

RANDOLPH.

Affairs in Havana.

DISSOLUTE CONDUCT OF A BRITISH OFFICIAL—AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT PUERTO PRINCIPE—NEWS FROM MEXICO—ANNEXATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—BUSINESS IN HAVANA, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1856.

While taking my usual walk last Sunday upon the "*Paseo*," I was most forcibly impressed with the refinement and elegance of the British arbitrator of the "British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice," &c.—Honorable Mr. LEUSADO, who in his elegant turnout was sporting for ths public gaze, and to Sponish wonderment, his Mexican mistress. These things are done in public, in outrage of public sentiment and delicacy, and after the manner of the New-Orleans Consul of the same "first Government on the face of the earth," are of course proper subject for the news writers. Wicked as we may be, there is at least a veil of decency thrown over our deeds, and in no family of respectahility could this man presume to enter, after this insult upon the moral and social relations of the community. I have heard this conduct spoken of hy his countrymen, with evidence of mortification, and possibly the only way to rebuke the man is to give due notoriety to his conduct.

General JOSE DE LA CONCHA returned to his post last evening from a visit to Puerto Principe, where he was received with extraordinary demonstration by the people and the officials of the Eastern Department of his Government. A splendid show of stock came off, and some implements of husbandry, showing advance in *our style*, or in the science of cultivation, which is said to have been very creditable to the intelligence and enterprise of the people. Premiums were awarded for the best stock cattle, working oxen, horses, cows, pigs, plows, &c., which were distributed, by the Marquis of the Havana, or under his supervision. Eight days were passed in a continued round of festivity, and not a night devoted to rest,—hnt for relief, a small sprinkling of masses and holy water, to keep the soul fresh in its career of gentle sinning.

The British steam Frigate *Tartar*, Commander DUNLOP, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday, reports that the British West India Mail Steamer, due since the 9th, will be here to-day or to-morrow, having been delayed by non-arrival of specie from Mexico. The Spanish War Schooner *Isabel*, which was injured in the gale at Sagua la Grande, has been towed to this port for repaire.

It is said that the annexation of the Dominican Republic is a thing under deliberation, as a matter almoet within the bounds of consummation. Ths only delay in positive action, is caused by the fear that the United Statee may make inquiries into the "*modus operandi*," which might jeopardize the safety of the scquisition; but if *that treaty* is returned for *grammatical correction*, ths absorption will be instant.

Our trade in sugars is dull—no change in quotations, stocks remaining 208,000 boxes; freights better; provisions wanted; Lumber wanted; Exchange, Northern cities 6@7 discount, London 5⅛@5¼ premium. The health of Havana better, as good as in Winter. The *Quaker City* arrived ot 5¼ o'clock this morning, leaves at 4 A. M. for Mobile.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, Sept. 22. Match, $1,000. Three-mile heats in harnees.

D. PIFFEE, b. m. *Lady Riley*	1 2 1
S. MCMANN, b. m. *Beesuing*	2 1 2

Time: 8:22; 8:41; 8:54.

The *Lady* was the favorite. $100 to $50 previous to starting. After the first heat betting was $100 to $50 on *Beesuing*. It was a well conteeted trot.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, Sept. 22, Match, $1,000. Mile heate to wagons; best 3 in 5.

H. WOODRUFF, h. m. *Rose of Washington*	Drawn.
D. PIFFEE, h. g. *Chicago Jack*	Drawn.

TROTTING AT BATAVIA, GENESEE COUNTY, N. Y., MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856.—PURSE—Mile heots; best 3 in 5 in harness.

H. J. BEACH'e h. h. *Jonathan Smith*	2 2 3 4 1 1 1
WM. PLATO'e ch. m. *Lady Jane*	3 3 4 2 3 3 2
A. TYRELL'e ch. h. *Rattlesnake*	4 4 1 1 2 2 3
S. B. LUSK'e b. m. *Fanny Fern*	1 1 1 8 dr'n.
S. S. FOSTER'e ch. m. *Juliana*	5 5 dr'n.

Time, 3:21; 3:16; 3:14; 3:09; 3:10; 3:11; 3:10.

Track 22 rode over a mile.

SATURDAY, Sept. 6, 1856.—PURSE—Mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness.

S. B. LUSK'e b. m. *Fanny Fern*	1 1 1
WM. PLATO'e *Lady Jane*	2 2 2

Time, 3:15; 3:14; 3:15.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE—WASHINGTON COURSE.—Wednesday, Sept. 10. Purse, $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

A. MINCU, g. g. *Young America*	1 1 1
D. MACE, br. m. *Duchess*	2 2 2

TIME: 2:53; 2:54; 2:52.

TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.—A trot took place at the Rochester Union Course on Friday, Sept. 12, for a purse of $150, mila heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, for which was entered *Tib Hinman*, *Lady Oliver* and *Frank Hays*. *Tib* won the race in three heats. *Frank Hays* was withdrawn after the first heat.

TROTTING AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, THURSDAY, Sept. 18, 1856.—Match, $200. Mile heats; best 3 in 5.

S. WEART'S b. m. *Sally Miler*, (to 250 lbs. wagon.)	1 1 1
J. PETTET'S *Freeport Girl*, (in harness.)	2 2 2

Time, 2:57½; 3:06; 3:00.

SAME DAY.—Purse $25. Mile heats; best 3 in 5.

S. WEART'e b. m. *Sally Miler*, (in harness.)	1 1 1
Mr. GAOF'S *Baker Boy*, (to 190 lbs. wagon.)	2 2 2

Tine, 2:56; 2:54; 2:55.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, AUG 21, 1856.—Purse, $100 for all horses. Mile Heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

G. C. b. m. *Tib Hinman*	2 2 0 1 1 1
C. G. STALL'S br. m. *Lady Kate*	3 1 3 2 2 2
G. L. BIDWELL'S b. g. *Reindeer*	1 0 0 3 3 3

Time, 0:00; 0; 00; 2:32½; 2:34; 2:37; 2:37½.

TROTTING AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., PIONEER COURSE, THURSDAY, Aug, 7, 1856.—Purse, $200. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

G. SPEAR'e b. g. *Trade Wind*	2 2 2 1 1 1
J. CROOK'e b. g. *Whalebone*	1 1 3 3 3 2
G. FERGUSON'e gr. g. *Glencoe Chief*	3 3 1 3 2 3

Time, 2:46½; 2:43½; 2:46; 2:49; 2:53; 2:56.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9.—Match for $1,000. Mile heats.

J. CROOK'e b. g. *Young America*	1 1 1
G. FERGUSON'e br. g. *New York*	2 2 2

Time, 2:37; 2:41½; 2:46.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Report of the United States Commissioner.

EVIDENCE TAKEN AT PANAMA.

Mr. Corwine's Advice to Seize the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Friday, July 18, 1856.

SIR: After a careful, thorough, and impartial investigation into the facts and circumstances connected with the massacre of American citizens, and tha pillage and destruction of their property at and near the Railroad Station, in the immediate vicinity of Panama, on the night of the 15th April, 1856, I have the honor to submit herewith my

REPORT.

I am directed to inquire:

First—As to how the affair commenced, and who began it? and to detail as minutely as possible the successive steps in the riot.

Second—Was the assault upon the Railroad Station and citizens of ths United States, and the robbery and destruction of their property, unpremeditated? or was it made in pursuance of a previous arrangement?

Third—Was there any hostile feeling on the part of the natives or residents of Panama against citizens of the United States? and if so, how did it originate? Woe it occasioned by any improper conduct of persons passing through Panama to and from the steamers, on any occasion anterior to that of 15th April?

Fourth—Did the authorities of Panama fail in their duty to suppress the riot? and if so, was this occasioned by the confusion of the scene, or was it intentional on their part?

And first, as to the origin of the affair, I have to state that the depositions of the several witnesses on this head,—those for instance sworn to and subscribed before the United States Consul at this place, and the Vice-Consul at Aspinwall, on the one hand, and those before the local authorities of Panama on the other hand, slightly conflict with each other,—not so much as to the facts,—but more especially owing to the confused and obscure manner in which the Spanish testimony is given, and its not being as full as was to have been expected, in view of the deplorable event to which it refers.

But the accompanying certificates and affidovits of parties of the highest respectability, marked A, B, C, as to the respective characters of these witnesses, for veracity &c., which I found it necessary to take, in order to arrive at the truth, will enable you also to form a just estimate of the relative value of their statements.

The only witnesses whose evidence bears directly upon the origin of the affair, and who took no part therein, are ROBERT LAKE, DENNIS SHANNON, DAVID FISHER, and JAMES MCALUR, all citizens of the United States. They were in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, engaged in the construction of an iron launch for the use of the Company, at the place where the disturbance first commenced. It appears that MCALUR, one of the deponents, interposed to prevent trouble between the two parties with whom the difficulties originated. With this exception they took no part in the affair whatever.

They substantially state that about 6 o'clock, or 6¾ o'clock on the evening of 15th April, 1856, they came out of tha mess-house of tha Railroad Company together from supper, and were standing on the bridge near the Iron launch; that whilst there, they saw two Americans, ona of whom was apparently intoxicated, approaching the bridge (near the Iron launch) followed by a negro, who had a large knife in his hand, and who was demanding a dime of one of the Americans in payment of a watermelon; that the negro spoke English and used violent language towards the American party; that the demand for the dime was made on the intoxicated passenger, and that his companion, in order to appease the negro, paid him the dime: bnt that the negro still continued to use insulting language, brandishing his knife as if to intimidate the passengers; that the intoxicated passenger then drew a pistol, but upon being remonstrated with by other passengers, he was about putting it into his pocket, without firing it, or making any other use of t; that whilst in the act of replacing the weapon in his pantaloons' pocket, a light-colored native stepped forward, seized the pistol, and taking it from the passenger, fired it at him; that the shot did not hit the passenger, but einged one of the deponents, DENNIS SHANNON, who was standing close by; that no shots were fired hy any of the passengere at the time; that the negro and the native who fired tha pistol immediately afterwards, ran towards the hnte in the Cienaga, and shortly returned with three other natives, armed with machettes; that these natives, after cursing and using other violent and exciting language, retired to the Cienaga; that very soon after a large crowd of negroes, armed with stones, machettes, and other weapons, came down from the huts and commenced an attack on McFarland'e Hotel (the Pacific House) and the Ocean House.

This testimony is clear, direct, and positive, showing conclusively that the first hoetile demonstration, by the actual discharge of a loaded pistol at an American citizen, with evident intent to kill, was committed by a colored man, resident of Panama. And, as the deponents were eye-witnesses of, and not parties to, the transaction, their evidence should be received as *conclusive*.

The next testimony, on this head, is that taken by the local authorities of Panama. And as it accompanies the Governor's official account of the affair of 15th April, addressed to the Ministere of Foreign Affairs at Bogota, it is fair to infer that it is all this Government has to offer in palliotion or justification of ths conduct of those of its citizens and officials who so brutally murdered our unarmed and unoffending countrymen on the night in question. At least, it is all thet hae been published in the official *Gazette* of this place.

Ths first witness is JOSE MANUEL LUNA, a colored man, a native of Paritn, a town iu the interior of this Isthmus, and who was at the time a resident of Panama, who states that he was in the Cienaga, on the night of ths 15th of April, 1856; that three or four Americans, a little druuk, came to where he was, and ona of them took a slice of watermelon, asking how much it was worth? that he, deponent, told him that the price was a real (dime.) That then the American commenced eating it, and, before finishing it, threw it on the ground, and turned away. That the deponent followed him, demanding the real; that the American said, "don't bother me," to which the deponent replied, "take care, that here we are not in the United States—pay me my real and it will be all right;" that all this was said in English, and that to these remonstrancee the American said he "would pay with a pistol shot," at the same time putting his hand on his pistol. Deponent then said "if yon hovs your pistol, I have my dagger also, and I also put my hand on it." That at this point he, deponent, met MIGUEL HABRAHAN, and that he, HABRAHAN, put his hand upon the barrel of the American's pistol, when he, the American was about to fire on the deponent; that then another American, who, according to the bellef of deponent, was a passenger, took a real and paid for the slice of melon; that then the deponent turned away, convinced that the matter was settled; that whilst he was proceeding to his place, "*he heard* a shot, and, upon looking round, saw MIGUEL HABRAHAN struggling with the American who fired directly at said HABRAHAN; that the struggle resulted in MIGUEL HABRAHAN falling to the ground, and the Americans, above-mentioned, falling on him; that said MIGUEL HABRAHAN got up with the pistol in hand, went off, followed by the Americans to the centre of the Cienaga, where the row then became general."

This testimony by no means proves that the shot was fired by the American. For example, the deponent states that he "*heard* a shot," and according to his own statement, immediately preceding, that "he had turned away, convinced that the matter was settled," it is to be inferred that he did not *see* the American fire the pistol, and his subsequent assertion, therefore, that "on looking round" *after* he "heard" the shot, he saw HABRAHAN struggling with the American, who fired directly at said HABRAHAN," should be received with caution, if not discredit; for it will be perceived that he does not positively state he saw ths

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BEEBEE'S DOVETAILING MACHINE ... COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Bailey's Dovetailing Machine Company, will be held at No. 68 Walker-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEO. D. EAMES, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE LABOR. ...The mechanics and working men of New-York, and all others in favor of Free Territory for free men and Fremont and Dayton, are invited to attend a meeting of the Workingmen's Republican Central Union, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery, corner Division-st. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. James W. Nye, Charles A. Dana, Esq., Dr. Thomas Doyle and other eminent speakers. The Rocky Mountain Glee Club will sing their best campaign songs on this occasion.
N. B.—The Workingmen's Republican Central Union Campaign Reading Rooms, free to all, will be open on and after Tuesday evening, Sept. 23. All those favorable to the cause of Free Labor, Free Territory and Fremont are earnestly invited to enroll themselves for this great cause.
ROBT. B. MONTGOMERY, President.
A. MURRAY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING—UNDER the direction of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club, of the City and County of New-York, and the XVth Ward Rocky Mountain Club. Hon. Anson Burlingame, and Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., will address the Republicans, at Union-square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.
Gerdon Nathan, J. H. Hobart Ward,
H. Hebbard, Wm. H. Browne,
John H. Keyser, John H. Burleson,
Com. of XVth Ward Rocky Mountain Club. Com. Central Club, &c.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB of Brooklyn will hold a regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Constitution Hall, corner of Butler and Court sts. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Massachusetts; JOHN C. WYMAN, Esq., of New-York, and J. M. VANCOTT, Esq., of Brooklyn. Music by the VIth Ward Glee Club. Front seats for ladies.
GEORGE CURTIS, President.
P. K. DEVO, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES TO the Charter Convention of the 1st Ward, held at No. 6 Greenwich-st., on Monday evening, Sept. 22, 1856, ADDISON BLIGH was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM FARRELL appointed Secretary. On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Alderman, when CHARLES McCAY was unanimously nominated on the first ballot, as the Democratic candidate for Alderman of the 1st Ward. ADDISON BLIGH, Chairman.
WILLIAM FARRELL, Secretary.

CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, ESQ., AND JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., will address The Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union (their eleventh regular meeting,) THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the Glee Club. By order
B. F. MANIERRE, President.
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

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AGRICULTURAL.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
The first exhibition of this Society, held at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1853, was devoted exclusively to an examination of Horses; at Springfield, Ohio, 1854, Cattle alone were exhibited; at Boston, 1855, all departments of Farm Stock—Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, were shown.
The Society, encouraged by past success, and by the approbation of the Agricultural community, now propose to offer Premiums, not only for Domestic Animals, but also for Poultry, and the products of the Fruit Garden, the Grain Field, and the Vineyard, and for Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
Premiums from $25 to $200, amounting in the aggregate to over $15,000, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
A local Committee of forty citizens of Philadelphia, representing the various branches of industry, has already been appointed to coöperate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition; and $15,000 have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location and the large amount of premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856 will be superior to any of its predecessors.
Favorable arrangements for the transportation of stock and other articles will be made with the various railroads.
The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.
The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. JOHN McGOWAN, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, No. 160 Chesnut-st., (rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) or by addressing the Secretary, at Boston.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary.
Editors are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion in their journals.

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STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $26 47 of Sperm Oil.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
See certificates at the office of the undersigned.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
Prepared expressly for ship's use.
20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.
AURENS, Agents,
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND Greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 83 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—BY improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 165 Washington-st.

BOARD.—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, with dressing for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 62 and 64 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, for gentlemen and their families or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 410 4th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms may be obtained at No. 266 5th-av., corner 22d-st.; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Exchange of reference required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPERior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 30th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Inquire at this office. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, desirous of spending the Fall and Winter in some respectable private family, in Brooklyn or New-York, (former preferred,) where they can enjoy the society of the young ladies of the house, and be looked upon as a member of the family. Would require sitting room and bedrooms attached, with breakfast and tea, (dinner on Sunday,) also baths in the house. Address, for one week, W. S. B., *Times* office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

NO. 265 BOWERY—HOTEL LODGINGS—SINgle gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings for $1 75 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are new and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Houston-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

MUSIC AND BOARD.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a teacher of music, board in a genteel private family, where her services giving lessons on the piano would be equivalent to her board. The best of reference as to qualifications, &c., will be given. Address Post-Office Box No. 855.

TO PROFESSORS OF MUSIC.—A GENTLEman, teacher of the piano-forte, can receive board in a first-class house in Brooklyn in exchange for instruction by addressing H. W., Brooklyn P. O.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR ON THE FIRST floor, with or without board; also can be accommodated two or three gentlemen with board and pleasant rooms. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., cor. 29th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD—THE PARLOR floor, consisting of four rooms; also, rooms on the second floor, separately or together, at the house No. 250 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 387 4th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Paris feathers,
Chenille, straw buttons, bonnets,
And millinery goods,
for cash,
at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
cor. William, N. Y.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

MADEMOISELLE BARNET
will open
PARIS MILLINERY,
THURSDAY, Sept. 25,
No. 701 Broadway.

REMOVED.—THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD most respectfully inform their patrons and the ladies generally, that they have removed their millinery establishment from No. 493 to No. 561 Broadway, where they have on hand, and are receiving from every steamer from Europe, the newest and most fashionable styles of French bonnets, ribbons, flowers, feathers, &c. Will open with the latest Fall and Winter styles, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, which you are solicited to call and examine.
MARCY'S, No. 561 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston sts.,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Miss J. R. CATLIN,
Miss F. E. TERRY.
N. B.—Country dealers and milliners liberally dealt with.

GREAT BARGAINS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, has this day opened a superior assortment of very choice Bonnet Ribbons, and all kinds of splendid Millinery Goods, such as Satins, Velvets, Fancy Bonnet Silks, Bombazines, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Velvet Ribbons, Straw Goods, Laces, Pattern Bonnets, Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, at the very lowest anction prices.

MILLINERY.—BENNETT'S BEAUTIFUL stock of Ladies' fashionable Fall Straw Goods, at No. 530 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, is now to be sold off without reserve. This complete assortment of the latest and most exquisite styles of Parisian bonnets in chenille, colored straw, &c., will be disposed of at prices so low as to afford purchasers the greatest bargains in the market.

WHITFIELD & HOPKINS, AGENTS, NO. 907 Broadway, opposite the Bancroft House, will open, on Tuesday, 23d inst., a large and varied assortment of French bonnets, flowers, feathers, &c., to which they invite respectfully the attention of the ladies.

MILLINERY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Ribbons, flowers, feathers, &c.; also pattern bonnets of the newest style. Milliners and country dealers liberally dealt with. L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH FALL MILLI... NERY, per last steamer, will be exhibited at W. SIMMONS' second grand opening, No. 564 Broadway, on Thursday, 25th September.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO., NO. 7 BOND-st., invites the attention of the ladies to a special opening of Fall millinery on Thursday, Sept. 25.

MRS. HART, NO. 301 BROADWAY, WILL open Paris millinery on Thursday, Sept. 25. Also, newest styles of dress, cloak and mantilla patterns.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, NO. 504 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, will open Paris Millinery on Tuesday, Sept. 23d.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $60,000 capital, in an established commercial and manufacturing business in this City. $50,000 could be employed with advantage. The advertisers, having fifteen years' experience in the business are fully competent to conduct it successfully. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address, with real name, E. D. W., office of this paper.

$25.000.—PARTNER WANTED, SPECIAL or active, in a lucrative manufacturing business in this City. To any one having the above amount this offers a rare opportunity to make money. The goods find a ready sale in this market, and the outlay for machinery comparatively small. Address T. B., *Times* office.

HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTAB... LISHED Broadway business for sale, or clerk wanted with $500 in cash, which will be well secured, and a liberal salary paid. Business yields $6,000 per year profit. Apply at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 14.
CROMWELL & CO.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR A PARTNER TAKEN.—A large stone and brick Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A few thousand dollars can be invested here to good advantage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,880.

AN ESTABLISHED WEEKLY NEWSPA... PER—Located in this City, and having facilities for doing a fine business, is offered for sale. One of the proprietors, having made arrangements to leave town, must sell, or make some arrangements to supply his place. Inquire at No. 260 Broadway, room No. 3.

FOR SALE—ON WILLIAM AND SPRUCE STS. 2 very valuable lots, containing old buildings. Lots 25 feet front. Will be sold to close an estate. Also, 2 lots on 9th-st.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES with or without Stock of an old established Hat and Cap store in Broadway. Apply to Lowerre & Lucrssen, No. 76 Duane-st.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 490 Water-st.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,
also,
ORNAMENTAL
AND PLAIN,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

LITHOGRAPHY.—HENRY LAWRENCE, NO. 188 John-st., having thoroughly refitted his Lithographic Office, is now prepared to execute every description of work in the very best style at the very lowest prices. Those who may be in want of Dry Goods Tickets, Show Cards, Paper Wrappers, Maps, Notes, Drafts, Book Titles, Labels, &c., &c., will find, at this establishment, advantages in style, quality and price, not to be equaled by any other. A call is respectfully solicited.

$5 PER REAM, BEST BILL HEADS. ...Cards, $1 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. FOWLER, Printer, 27 Fulton-st.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers, on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 260 and 488 Greenwich-st. Also, sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S Modern Improved Æolean Piano-forte Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 198 East 21st-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND SPLENDID carved seven-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale with elegant carved legs, all round; handsome carved work, rich iron plate. Has a capital rich tone, which can be fully tried. Has been in use only two months, and has the maker's full warrantee for two years. Will be sold for $345 cash, if applied for in three days. Apply at No. 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Please call at our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c. &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 423 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch truss, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

G. & H. BARMORE.—NO. 248 BLEECKER-ST., Piano Manufacturers, offer a large and fresh stock, including their improved Grand Diagonal, 4 second-hand Pianos, by Chickering and Nunns, with the great advantages of buying from first hands.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of instruments may be found at all times, of our own manufacture. Warranted for five years.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE PACKET ship *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, on the evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line National Company, signed by H. H. Day, President, [illegible] and amount.
Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line National Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.
Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line National Company, of $500 each, Nos. 43 and 69, inclusive, and 71 and 80, inclusive.
Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above bonds have been called coupon bonds, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

$5.—LOST—ON SATURDAY, A PAIR OF GOLD Spectacles in Avenue B, or 5th-st. The finder will receive the above reward by returning them to 5th-st., Avenue B, Brightwood.

...DAILY TIMES is served to ... evening at ... a week. Single ... Six Dollars a ...

...EVENING TIMES is published ... Two editions will ... P. M. It ... DAILY TIMES, containing nearly all ... Daily, published Tuesday and ...

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...WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... Twenty-Five ...

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the ... Price, in wrappers, 6 cents ...

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All communications should be addressed to ... No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

HENRY J. WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

The public receive notice that persons ... for the TIMES receive money ... and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... TIMES desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Times for Europe.

Published this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, printed expressly for the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, ... to leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-... THE TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest ... received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of ... The European mails will close in this City at ... o'clock this afternoon. Copies can be had ... at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ The steamship *Indian*, over twelve days out from Liverpool and overdue at Quebec, has not been heard from at the hour of going to press.

The Panama Massacre—Mr. Corwine's Report.

We publish this morning, at full length, Mr. A. B. CORWINE'S official Report of the circumstances attending the Panama massacre in April last. Mr. CORWINE, it will be remembered, was sent out by our Government as a Special Commissioner to investigate that affair immediately after it occurred. The particular object of his mission was to ascertain how far the authorities of New-Granada were responsible for that horrible and murderous affair. He proceeded to Panama and took the testimony of every person who knew anything of the origin and progress of the collision,—and has embodied this evidence in his Report. He has discharged the responsible duty imposed upon him with ability and eminent success:—and the Report he has made will be found, without doubt, to embody all the facts essential to the formation of a correct opinion concerning the affair to which it relates.

It will be seen by this evidence that the authorities of New-Granada were not only entirely inefficient and did nothing whatever to suppress the bloody butchery that was perpetrated by its subjects upon unoffending and defenceless Americans, but that they were to a very great extent aiders and abettors of it. Mr. CORWINE declares that the police of Panama took part in it and assisted in making the attack upon the Railroad Dépôt by which so many lives were lost. He is satisfied that the Government is utterly unable to protect the property and lives of Americans who may be crossing the Isthmus, and recommends that the strongest measures of redress and security be taken by our Government. He advises that the United States *take possession of the Isthmus from ocean to ocean*, unless they receive from New-Granada what New-Granada cannot give—satisfactory assurances of her ability and disposition to put down all such disturbances in future.

Such a step as this, it is very evident, would be regarded with great jealousy and alarm by England, and in the present condition of our negotiations with that Government might greatly retard the restoration of amicable relations. Great Britain could not consent to our having exclusive possession of that great highway of commerce, without surrendering to our hands absolute control over her Eastern trade. While she would resist such an attempt on our part, she has repeatedly declared that she desires only the *neutrality* of the Isthmus, so that it may be open alike to the commerce of all the world; and with this our Government should also be content.

We trust that nothing will be done in reference to this matter which shall increase the complications which already threaten our foreign relations.

The Slavery Issue.

Nothing but insanity can account for the manner in which the Pro-Slavery ultraists at the South meet the issues of the pending canvass. They insist upon making it turn on the intrinsic character of Slavery as a social institution. They boldly proclaim that Slavery is right,—that it is justified hy the laws of God and man,—that it is a hlessing to the country and the world, and that it is the dnty of our Federal Government to promote its extension and render it perpetual. The Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner*,—the two leading organs of this Southern sentiment, declare that Slavery is the natural, normal and only frightful condition of the *laboring classes* everywhere,—of whites as well as hlacks,—that free society is a failure, and that sooner or later the experiment of free labor must be everywhere ahandoned, and Southern Slavery become the model and example for the whole world. They scont the sentiments of the early fathers of the Republic, that Slavery is an evil—that it depresses industry, impoverishes the soil, degrades labor, and injures fatally the society in which it takes root. They have ceased to look for means of peacefully removing it. On the contrary, they proclaim their determination to fortify it, to build it up, to extend it, to make it the central interest and institution of the country, and to make everything else,—commerce, manufactures, agriculture, education, morals and religion, secondary and subordinate to it. If they can do this under and by the Federal Union, they are willing to remain in the Union. If not, they threaten to secede, and to form a new Confederacy, of which Slavery shall be the corner stone.

They are already calling for alliances and looking to this end. They are scheming for Cnba—by purchase or ... They are threatening Mexico with ... dismemberment. They are pro... with Brazil, with Spain, with ... aid and support in their ... Slave Empire on ...

...stead, and ... given two thousand dollars for it! Pure idiots.

...thirteen States; large enough, if planted with Slavery, to give them control of the Union for a century to come,—is but the initial step of their grand design.

What but insanity,—the insanity that predicts and precedes destruction,—can prompt such schemes as these? These men can know nothing of the age in which they live,—nothing of the infinences by which they are surronnded,—nothing of the principles which they confront and which they must encounter, in the prosecention of their designs. They forget that Slavery everywhere and always has been the growth of barbarism,—that it has receded before civilization, and that it has always disappeared before the light and power of Christianity. They might as well hope to stop the sun in its course as thus to turn hack the dial which marks the progress of the race.

The conscience of the great mass of the people of this country—North and Sonth—tells them that Slavery is an evil,—that it is founded on injustice,—that it curses all classes who are implicated in it, and that the steady, constant, untiring endeavor of all should he to take measures for its ultimate and peaceful removal. The people of the Free States are nnanimous in this conviction. Whatever other opinions may be nttered hy individuals here and there under the pressure of party necessities or of pecnniary interest, there is no man in the Free States who will consent, in the last resort, to the practical establishment and recognition of the doctrine that Slavery is a hlessing,—that it is the rightful condition of society, and that the laboring class everywhere should be slaves.

The political party now dominant at the Sonth, and aiming at domination in the Union, proclaim this startling and revolting doctrine. They seek to give it practical effect, hy extending this "hlessing" into Kansas, into all free territory, into the Free States even, and hy making its law the law of the whole Repnhlic. They must abandon the attempt, or they must perish in it. Whatever temporary snccess they may seem to meet, whatever triumphs they may achieve in Congress or in Kansas, they cannot remain nltimate conqnerors in such a war. There is a point heyond which FREEDOM will not be pnshed. Where that point is, we as yet do not know. But the Slave Power is resolved to find it. A few years more of its policy—another Administration like that which is just expiring—a bold push for Cnha, like the present push for Kansas, and the Sonth will find a spirit ronsed that will pay little heed to constitntions, or vested rights, or peculiar institntions of any sort. The events of the last two years have done more to create a spirit of hostility to Slavery than the events of a dozen years previons. This sentiment is still held in check. It is still held snbordinate to the hope of peace and harmony. The present Repnhlican movement is directed quite as mnch against the ultraism of Abolition as against the kindred ultraism of Slavery. If it snceeeds, the thunder clond may be dispersed. A timely check may he given to the aggressions of Slavery, which will prevent the occasion for more direct collision.

The Slave Oligarchy at the Sonth seems hlind to all these portents. It is rushing with headlong fury upon issnes which it should rather make any conceivable sacrifice to evade. It is in truth far more deeply interested in the election of FREMONT, and in the establishment of the conservative policy he will inangurate, than is the North. The North has wealth, population, and the power to protect its own interests, in the last resort; and it will, beyond all question, do so. It is not at all disturhed hy the menaces of the South, nor in the least distrustful of its ability to maintain its rights. In all the past its supreme devotion to the Union has led to concessions which merit a far higher appreciation than has been accorded to them. It is still disposed to be at peace with Slavery,—to leave it, with all its "hlessings" and all its evils, to those who are afflicted with it. But it will never consent to its enthronement on the ruins of the Repnblic, nor will permit the Sonth either to force it on Free States and Territories, or to hreak np the Union in order to form a new confederacy where Slavery may reign snpreme.

A City Ride.

There is nothing which, on the arrival of a stranger in New-York, presents so unpleasing a contrast to the European cities, as the absence of those gay parties on horseback which give such life and animation to a city's air. At our Capital how few of onr legislators ever dream of riding to the Senate or to Congress. Yet in London nearly half the members of the Honse of Peers and Commons gallop down to their dnties and between the hours of four and seven the whole of Palace-yard is alive with steeds, led to and fro hy dapper grooms, waiting for their "manster." Lord PALMERSTON almost invariahly rides to the governing chambers.

So with onr merchants! Instead of mounting his steed and catching air and animation in a ride to Wall-street, our hilious hroker crushes himself into an omnihus with a score of other hilions hrokers, and so comes down. Then when the hour of closing has sounded, and "silence hangs o'er every Bank," there is no park, no city lnng in which to draw in invigorating life.

In what beautifnl contrast is Hyde Park in London on a Summer's evening abont six! An unbroken line of beantiful equipages encircle the waters of the Serpentine, and along the hroad gravel way from Apsley Honse to the old Crystal Palace gallop along gay gronps of riders. There may he seen the most splendid horses in the world. Not a few are racers of pnre hlood, with the stiff and awkward walk peculiar to the thorongh-hred, hut vindicating themselves in the canter. Many are hunters, whose power and length of stride would carry the rider after hounds at a killing pace. Every equestrian seems to possess a showy and spirited horse, and a safe back. Young men usually ride their showy steeds, and show their address in prance and curvetto, leaving the more modest hack to the groom; while the elderly gentleman always mounts the compact cob, and gives the mettlesome nag to the groom, who, reared in the stable, shows off his points and his own skill as he dares. The prices given for horses with action suited to the Park are fabulous. The late Lord ANGLESEA, who was remarkable for the beauty and symmetry of his ... equestrianism, and in no country in Europe can there be seen so many bold, fearless and elegant, yet dashing riders. Centering down the ride with her Spanish hat of graceful curve, slightly shading the face, and ornamented with a large black or purple feather, the plain woman looks pretty, the pretty woman enchanting.

To this ride celebrities political, fashionable and literary resort. Here the motion in the House of Commons of to-night, and the decision in the Lords last night, are discussed. Here acqnaintances are formed, repntations destroyed, and snhjects of conversation taken up and dropped ss lightly as the reins upon their horses' necks. When the papas persist in talking politics too long, the beantiful Emily and Mand fall ont of the rank, and are immediately joined by a watching bevy of heanx, whose steeds immediately proceed to ruh noses with the ladies' horses, so that the picture in artistic phrase "tells its own story," and thns the Snmmer evening wears most merrily.

By-and-by, perhaps, Lord PALMERSTON gallops down, to the administration of the *flaneurs* and lonngers on the rails, with a seat on his saddle as firm as that he holds on the Treasury's bench, and with an air gallant and huoyant as a yonng Treasury Lord. Again a glimpse of a scarlet coat, the Royal livery, is seen in the distance, and immediately amid cries of "the Queen" the hrilliant throng divides, as did the Red Sea, and throngh goes the little fat and Royal lady, with some other Royal guests, smiling henignantly on her snhjects. The park of London is in truth a pleasant place. Shall we not have some snch garden of gossip in our city soon, where our celebrities and heanties may see and be seen?

Agreeable Intelligence.

The New-Hampshire *Patriot*, of the 20th inst., says, that "in view of the agreeable intelligence" of the President's intended visit to his native State, the Mayor and otherwell-known citizens have called a public meeting of the citizens of Concord, to take proper measures for the reception of their townsman and friend.

The people of New-Hampshire have showu their partiality for their distinguished fellow-citizen, by an unmistakable indication that they do not desire him to spend another four years in Washington. And by reference to a telegraphic dispatch from *Concord*, it will be seen that at the meeting in question, the President's townsmeu, by a vote of four to one, decided against giving him a pnblic reception.

A Slight Mistake.

The Boston *Courier* says:

"Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has received a challenge from Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of the *Express*, to join him in addressing the people of the Empire State upon the issues of the pending canvass,—as often and at such times and places as may be mutually convenient."

The *Courier* is as mnch out of its reckoning in making this announcement as it is in its politics. It should merely reverse the statement.

Note from Mr. Corwine.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR:—I was pained to notice in your issue of yesterday a statement to the effect that I would not have ventured upon the recommendation made in my report of the Panama massacre, without reasonable grounds for believing that I would he sustained in it by the United States Government. Whilst yon do not directly assert the fact that there was an understanding between the Government and myself as to the character of the recommendations, the article will bear that interpretation.

I therefore beg to correct you in this respect. I certainly would not receive a commission from Government to which was affixed any such condition, whether expressed or implied, nor do I suppose the Government would intrust so important a mission to me with such an understanding. All I was required to do was to elicit and report the facts and circumstances connected with the unfortunate occurrences at Panama. What I recommended was done *voluntarily*, with which the Government could have had no possible agency; hut I was certainly fully authorized and justified in making the recommendations I did, in view of the outrages committed under official sanction; and when all ths facts of the case becoms known to the public, I feel confident that it will appear that my suggestions were fully warranted.

I make this explanation in justice to the Government at Washington, lest my silence might be construed into an admission of the correctness of the charge implied in your article.

Very respectfully, yours,
AMOS B. CORWINE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 22, 1856.

Political.

DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Ward Nomiuatlng Conventions met last evening; many of them merely organized, and then adjourned. Ths following-named gentlemen were put in nomination for Aldermen: Seventh Ward, MORGAN L. HARRIS; Fifteenth Ward, AARON H. BEAN; Twenty-first Ward, ANDREW FROMENT.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—FREMONT MEETING.—Mr. CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, of this City, will address the Young Men's Union this (Tuesday) evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. His subject will he, the "Deeds of Statesmen."

☞ J. N. REYNOLDS was, last evening, nomited hy the Democrats for Councilman from the Forty-seventh District, Seventeenth Ward.

☞ Dr. R. B. BRADFORD was nominated, last evening, for Assemblyman from the Fourteenth District, which is comprised of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

☞ THEODORE STUYVESANT has nominated himself for a seat in the next Assembly, to represent the Eighth District.

City Politics.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES newspaper of this morning, in article headed "City Candidates for Congress in the Sixth and Seventh Districts," you have omitted the names of two prominent Republicans who are spoken of for the nomination of the Party, viz.: W. G. CURTIS, Esq., the author, in the Sixth District, and that of Gen. JAMES W. NYE, in the Seventh District; and, Sir, as each of these men have a very large number of warm friends in their various districts, it would gratify them very much if you would give the above correction as early as possible. Respectfully, D. M.

☞ The Secretary of the Veneznelan Legation writes from Philadelphia to deny that M. DE AYALA, who was lately arrested for forgery, is the Minister from Venezuela. It is asserted that that personage was banished from his country for his rogueries, and thnt his representations of being the accredited envoy are wholly unwarranted.

☞ A great Show of Horses took place at Goshen, Orange County, last week. The first prize for best four-year-old stallion, *Hambletonian*, was awarded to WM. RYSDYK; second prize, *Hambletonian, Jr.*, to JNO. S. EDSALL; for best pair matched horses, first prize to ALDEN GOLDSMITH.

☞ We have received a communication from fourteen of the workmen employed in the Speedwell Iron Works, at Morristown, N. J., denying the statement that they were forbidden by their employer to attend the Fremont meeting recently held in that place. They state that those of them who desired to go went,—those who did not remained; and that their employers did not interfere with them in any respect.

☞ We learn that Hon. N. P. BANKS is to speak in this City on Thursday next, Sept. 25,—at Troy on Friday, 26th,—at Batavia on Monday, 29th, and at Newburg on Tuesday, the 30th.

☞ Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, late U. S. Chargé d'affaires at the Hague, addressed the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward last evening.

...Diary," as ...Shakspeare... That's no ... better established by ... than that the works of genius are generally, indeed we might say always, crucified by their translators, and all that is true of translators is, in an equal degree, true of those who presume to transfer the essence of an elaborate and exquisitely-penned picture of the peculiarities of a people whose institutions have either a refining, elevating influence, or a vulgarising, degrading effect upon them. But notwithstanding this, there is in the productions of superior minds (which, crucify and mutilate as you will, even in the mangled remains) something which tells unmistakably of the sublimity of the Creation in its living, breathing state. This is precisely the case with Mr. TAYLOR'S dramatization of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S *Dred, or The Dismal Swamp*, as produced, last night, at the National Theatre. The work, in the process of adaptation to the stage, has been stripped of its artistic beauties, and yet, wherever even the substance of the original has been retained, there is that which touches the heart of the people and renders the whole a success. Mr. PURDY deserves great credit for the alacrity with which he has given to that portion of the pnblic who would never have known aught of "Dred," had it not been transferred to the stage, a very clever synopsis, under existing circumstances, of the original work; and he certainly could not have received a more material appreciation of his snterprise in a single night, than was given him on the first of its appearance. The house was packed from pit to dome, and there were hundreds who could not obtain standing room. And yet the andiences was not what we expected to meet on such an occasion. The well-earned reputation of the author of the original led us to anticipate the presence of those who are disposed to flatter themselves with a belief that they have a monopoly of the appreciation of excellence in literary productions. But they were not there—at least not in noticeable numbers. The *habitués* of the National were not willing to sbdicate, and consequently there was no room for frequenters of Wallack's, Burton's or the Academy of Music. They may be admitted at a period which is as yet indefinitely in the future. But, had the authoress been present, she could not have desired greater pleasure from the chastened applause of a highly cultivated audience, than from the unsophisticated outhursts of applause with which the heart-tones of "Dred" were received by the "rougns" of the National. The human heart responds as quickly and with more natural warmth to the appeals of the down-trodden, when under red-flannel or coarse cotton, than when concealed under fine linen, Valenciennes lace, or ths most costly ermine; and therefore ths demonstrations of favor with which "Dred" was received last night were of the most enthusiastic known to that establishment.

It would be useless to speak critically of this dramatic version of a work which is already as "household words" in ths mouths of the people. Those who have read or seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will recognize the pious old Uncle in the person of *Old Tiff*; and the kind-hearted *St. Clair* in that of *Edward Clayton*. *George Harris*, grown more intelligent, reappeared in the person of *Harry Garlove*. Little *Eva* is not there—we could wish she had been. But little CORDELIA HOWARD was there, as *Tom Tit*—the child—slave, and all were satisfied. The other characters common to the Slave States—such as slave-drivers, slave-catchers, make up the piece—and they were generally fairly represented.

There is that appeal to ths popular sympathy in "Dred" which inclines us to believe that it will rival "Uncle Tom" in the affections of the public, and prove equally a source of comfort to Manager PURDY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the French Republic of 1792.

The Society "Des Travailleurs Revolutionnaires," in conjunction with another Red Republican organization, known as the "Phalange Revolutionnaire," met last evening, at No. 160 Hester-street, to celebrate ths Anniversary of the Proclamation of the French Republic of 1792. The attendance was rather meagre, hut there was no dearth of enthusiasm.

Mr. RIBOT, the President of the "Societé des Travailleurs," occupied the Chair, assisted by RASZEWSKI, of the "Phalsnge;" and the Secretaries, LESARTE and GOURIEUX.

The red flag, with its quadrangular motto—"Libcrté, Equalité, Fraternité, Solidarité," was suspended from the chimney.

The President opened the celebration hy stating its object, and expressed the hope that ths sympsthies with which the memory of the day was associated would long be perpetuated, and the expectation of a universal Repuhlic be eventually realized.

M. LESARTE, one of the Secretaries, read a very vehemently worded address, eulogizing as martys of liherty, ROBESPIERRE, MARAT and BABEUSS, condemning NAPOLEON III., and appealing to the American people to abandon their neutral policy and aid in bringing about n European Republic.

At this point a company of the German *Turnverein* entered the apartment in military order, and were introduced by M. MAXIMILIEN LANGENSCHWARZ amid violent cheers. They retired immediately after.

Addresses were then made hy Messrs. LANGENSCHWARZ, LEJEUNE, KOCH, DUTERNE and others, until after 10 o'clock, when the meeting dissolved.

The Plymouth Rock Chapter.

THE K. N.'S AT THE TABERNACLE.

The first anniversary of the Plymouth Rock Chapter, No. 91, of the Order of United Americans, was celebrated last night at the Broadway Tabernacle. There was a large audience, filling two-thirds of the huilding, of which fully one-half were ladies. The American flag was draped around most of the pillars. A company from the 71st Regiment, and the Continentals of the 11th Regiment occupied the gallery. SHELTON'S Band was in attendance, and played, during the evening, several stirring national airs.

Rev. J. W. B. WOOD opened the excrcises of the evening with an appropriate preyer, after which ths Past Grand Sachem, F. C. WAGNER, read an address on the rise and progress of the Chapter. It was a very strong Native American address. He said there were millions of whits slaves in England, who spend the most of their time under ground and seldom saw the light of the Sun. [Great applause.] It was in 1824 that Native Americanism was first promulgated. It was then denounced and forced out of existence. In 1834 it was tried again without success, and it was not till the massacre nt Philadeiphia, that the American people were aroused from their lethargy. The Order would frown upon scctionalism in the next Presidential election, and would fight till death for the preservation of the Union.

Rev. Mr. PILSBURY, in a clever speech, presented a richly bound quarto Bihle to the Chapter, which was received hy the Arch-Grand Chaplain WOOD. The Bible thus presented was the gift of the ladies of the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. WOOD, on receiving it, indulged in n long speech, eminently patriotic and Know-Nothing. After a little music and some really good singing, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS addressed the meeting. He alluded to ths exhausting duties of the last few weeks, but said he was always ready to discharge his duty to his country as best he might. He had now to speak for a Chapter, which in this progressive day, when all was not progress that was called progress, had thought fit to bear testimony to the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. BROOKS eulogized those respectable progenitors, and springing at a bound to this present year of grace, said that Native Americans would vindicate their (the Pilgrim Fathers') principles in November, nt the hallot box, and prove that Americans alone must rule America. Mr. BROOKS denounced the impurity of the ballot box in our elections, when foreigners could loosely cast their votes at the dictation of an archbishop. We must always, he said, remember WASHINGTON'S mandate, "none hut Americans must be on guard."

And so he spoke for a long time, interrupted hy loud applause. The singing, music, flags, banners and all the accessories of the meeting were beautiful. Mr. R. L. LARRIMORE received the banner which Mr. BROOKS presented, the materials of which, as the programme stated, were furnished hy a number of patriotic ladies. It was altogether a very successful meeting.

Glaucus.

We had a glimpse yesterday of a five dollar hill and a silver watch which Mr. E. P. HARRINGTON fished out from 160 feet of Lake Erie water—part of the contents of the expressman's safe that sunk with the steamer *Atlantic*, August, 1852. The V looked as good for two days' board at a first-class hotel as any body's half eagle. The watch bore some stains on its face, and the chain and spring had so rusted that the watchmaker had replaced them. Mr. H. said that when he descended, he found it comfortable enough except that on the bottom his india rubber suit hugged him rather too tightly. The breathing was sufficiently comfortable. Some 70 feet from the surface all the light had faded out, and from that point downward, it was "dark as Egypt."

...Trade Sales and Supplies of ... Thornton Chatterton ... embezzlement, in the City Hall, and had under investigation the charges preferred against JAMES IRVING, Superintendent of Public Buildings.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, NATHANIEL S. SELAH, was examined by the Committee, but Mr. IRVING was not present. Mr. SELAH said that he would unhesitatingly answer any questions the Committee was legally empowered to ask, but was not willing to do more than that, as he thought this proceeding a persecution, got up by those who were politically opposed to him. That there was a majority against him in the Board of Aldermen, and he had no doubt there were members of that Board desirous of ousting him from office.

Alderman TUCKER asked if he meant to impnte such a design to him?

Mr. SELAH replied that he did not.

Alderman TUCKER then remarked that he had had no hand in originating this investigation, but as the subject had been referred to a Committee, of which hs was a member, he was determined to spare no pains to get at all ths facts possible.

Mr. SELAH, in answer to a question by one of the Committee, said that he had been guided by the Charter of 1853, which requires that where any work is to be done, ths amount of which will exceed $250, the consent of the Common Council shall first be obtained. This practice he said been followed by his predecessor in office, and he supposed it to be all right.

The plain fact is, the amount is limited to $309, by an ordinance of the Common Council of 1849, and the Charter of 1853 simply enjoins that where the amount exceeds $250, each case shall be referred to the Common Council; thus leaving to that body the power of reducing it to a less sum if they see fit, which had already been done—namely, to $200.

In answer to a question from Alderman TUCKER, Mr. SELAH stated that previous to the appointment of Mr. IRVING, he had acted as his own Superintendent, and that he had not seen ths work when finished in every instance, but had sometimes taken the affidavits of the men employed.

Alderman TUCKER remarked, after asking Mr. SELAH some further questions, that he believed the loss the City would experience through ths exorbitant charges in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, for repairs and outlays on pnblic buildings, was the result of ignorance rather than design. That when Mr. IRVING'S name was before the Aldermen for confirmation, he remarked in his place;

"That his opinion was, the appointment would cost the city at least $100,000. This was predicated on the ground that Mr. IRVING was wholly unfitted to perform the duties of the office of Superintendent. The Alderman said he would as soon think himself competent to decide upon the merits of a steam engine.

Mr. JOHNSON, a gas-fitter, at present of Staten Island, was sworn. Alderman TUCKER exhibited to witness several of his hills for work ordered by Mr. IRVING, and asked if those were the prices he was in the habit of charging his customers generally. He replied that they were.

Q.—Did Mr. SELAH or Mr. IRVING ask you in advance what the price would be in each case? A.—Yes, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—When you presented your bills, did the Superintendent make any objection to the prices? A.—I believe not.

Alderman TUCKER put several other questions to witness, regarding the details of a number of these bills.

TIMOTHY DONOVAN, tinsmith, was next examined.

Q.—Was you requested by either Mr. SELAH or Mr. IRVING to give estimates, in any case, of what the work done by yon would cost? and if so, state what case. A.—I was; hut I cannot recollect any particular case.

Q.—If you were are asked to state what it would cost to put on a new tin roof, could you tell? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did they ever ask you the price? A.—No; they told me to go on for anything under $250.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of charging the same prices to other parties? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you state one instance? A.—Yes: Mr. CARLAN, in Chambers-street.

Q.—Did you send tin to the Twenty-second Ward station-house for a new roof? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know positively whether a new roof was put on or not? A.—I could'nt swear to it.

Q.—What became of the old tin taken off the different roofs which you new tinned? A.—Well, it was thrown away.

Alderman TUCKER—(who was a builder)—I always made it a point to sell such tin, and I realized a fair amount for it too.

Q.—Did the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, or Mr. IRVING, ever object to your prices? A.—I think not; I have never been with either of them, to examine any work.

Q.—When you made the repairs at Fulton Market, did they give you any directions about the work? A.—Yes; they directed me not to do anything over $250.

The next witness was Mr. T. Waters, Jr., who has been, and is, painter to the Department of Repairs and Supplies.

Q.—Did the Superintendent usually ask your prices? A.—He knew my prices; they were what I charged others.

Q.—When you were engaged to paint an engine or station-house, for example, did you do it all at once or at several different times, for I see, in some cases, three or four different bills averaging between $100 and $200 each for painting done on the same house within a few months? A.—Why I sometimes would paint a certain part of the house, and then a few weeks after they would want me to paint the doors and such things, and then not long after something else.

Alderman TUCKER—I see you have charged $1 50 a square for painting the roofs; I have asked several painters and they say it could be done for 75 cents.

Mr. WATERS—I have charged no more than I have been accustomed to charge others—certainly not less.

Q. Did the Superintendent ever find fault with your prices? A.—No, only in a single instance of a hill of $15 or $16, which he thought was a little too much—so I deducted fifty cents.

The Committee here adjourned till next Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., when Mr. IRVING will probably be examined.

St. John's Chapel.

St. John's Chapel, in Varick-street, has been undergoing thorough repair and renovation this Summer. The unsightly old perch of a pulpit has been reduced to the ordinary level, the reading-desk has been remodeled, the seats improved and rendered more comfortable, and the appearance of things generally is greatly changed for the better. The church is not yet ready for the resumption of public service; and hence, for the first time in many years, the regular Diocesan Convention of the Church will be held outside of the walls of St. John's, St. Paul's being this year selected for that purpose.

Episcopal Convention.

The Annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Eastern New-York will meet to-morrow morning, at St. Paul's Chapel. The Bishop of Oregon is announced to preach the sermon. The arrivals of clorical and lay Delegates are already numerous. The General Convention will meet at Philadelphia on the 1st October.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The ordinary Monthly Meeting of this Association took place last evening in the small chapel of the University, Mr. CHARLES SELDEN, the Vice-President, in the Chair. Several new members were recived, and *eighteen* were proposed. There was a crowded attendance.

Mr. HAMAN rend an essay on "The Bible Among the Heathen," as related to their physical, mental and morel improvement. No one could doubt of even the *physical* improvement of every nation that had received the Bible. The speaker assumed that the physical perfection of man never received its completeness without labor. Labor was not punishment. He who strives to live without it is taught hy painful results that he is a violator of the ordinances of Heaven. The rest of his address had reference to the truism that the extension of Bible truth is alone adequate to the moral elevation of the human race.

Mr. WORTABET spoke of what the Bible had done for the *social* elevation of Syria. The Bible, in the hands of ths Anglo-Saxon race, had effected the change. Hs concluded an excellent practical commentary on the fact, amid much satisfaction and applause. Some interesting business was then transacted, and after other addresses from strangers present from distant cities, the Association adjourned.

Death of Lorenzo B. Shepard.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clarke and Davies on the Bench.

On the opening of the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday morning, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., arose and stated that it was his mournful duty to announce to the Court the death of his late lamented associate and friend, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq. After a few remarks, Mr. BUSTEED moved the acceptance of the following resointions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Almighty God, in the dispensations of His Providence, has removed from our midst our late and much lamented associate, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, and we are called to deplore his loss; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bar, of which Mr. SHEPARD was a prominant and honorable member, concur in an expression of the loss we have sustained by the sudden death of him whom we mourn.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the afflicted family and friends of our deceased brother, and, as a testimonial of our appreciation of his character as a man and a lawyer,

Resolved, That these resolutions and proceedings, with the approbation of the Court, be entered at length

...to be ...

Colored ...

A Convention of ... of New-York, called by the ... Society, assembled in ... the purpose of devising measures ... men in this State, equal political rights ... the purpose of recommending to the colored ... the State a specific course of action in ... Presidential contest. A large number ... are present from all parts of the State, ... the most influential of our colored ... Convention will remain in session ... The annual business meeting of the ... Association will be held at the same time.

☞ Mr. DISOSWAY has laid the proceedings of the late Factoryville meeting, concerning the location of Quarantine, personally before Gov. CLARK, the Governor, in reply, has informed Col. RAYMOND, Chairman of the meeting, that he "has become fully convinced of the necessity of the proposed removal, and that he will cordially render what aid he may, in any legal or proper manner within his power to effect it."

☞ An outrage upon the Sabbath-keeping citizens up town was perpetrated by the Harlem Railroad Company, in keeping several gangs of men at work on Sunday the 21st inst., in laying down a track or side-track off their road in the vicinity of Thirtieth-street and Fourth-avenue. There was no earthly excuse for doing it on Sunday.

☞ The Corner stone of the new building now erecting on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, will be laid to-day at 4 o'clock, Rev. Drs. SPRING, PHILLIPS, and MCELROY, are expected to take part in the exercises.

☞ Has Trinity Corporation done anything towards the improvement of St. John's Burying-ground in Hudson-street? The briars above the graves seem to be as tall as ever, and the holes in the mounds as perilous as they were a year ago. Will not the corporation take a look at this unseemly place?

Fires.

IN BROADWAY—LOSS $10,000.

A fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Delvecchio's Looking-glass Factory, No. 494 Broadway, and did about $10,000 worth of damage to building and stock. The stock is fully covered by insurance in the following companies:

Howard Insurance Company	$2,000
Harmony Insurance Company	2,000
Excelsior Insurance Company	1,000
Manhattan Insurance Company	1,000
New-York and Erie Insurance Company	1,000
Mechanics' and Merchants' of Philadelphia	2,000
	$11,000

The fire is believed to have originated in the second story of the rear building, but from what cause is not known, as at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, when the Superintendent left, everything appeared in order, and there was neither fire nor light of any description in the building.

Fire at Stapleton, Staten Island.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night, (21st inst.,) a fire was discovered in the house of the Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, at Stapleton, adjoining the Dutch Reformed Church. The house has been closed for the 2 weeks past, Mr. T. and family being absent in the country. It is supposed to be an incendiary who had robbed the house previously. The house was destroyed with all its contents. The Church was saved with great difficulty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods, No. 420 Broadway. Every variety is there that the fancy can conceive—dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, combs, brushes, perfumery. And in the Children's Department—dolls, games, and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded sylvester medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED A SAFE in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

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Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

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RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their NEW PATENT RADICAL-CURE TRUSS. References—Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO.,
No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

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No. 534 Broadway, corner Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
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Are a blemish, all declare.
Then, to banish them, apply
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Let our Republican friends arm themselves with Bigelow's Life of Fremont.
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SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
We have now completed
Our assortment of SILK ROBES,
And call the particular attention
Of the ladies to the same,
As it comprises the most
Extensive and best selected
Stock to be found in the City.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

POINT LACE AND POINT LACE COLLARS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
a large invoice of the above
rich and desirable goods.
Also, a superior assortment of
new shape French lace veils.

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Our Cloak and Shawl Department
Is now being filled with
Some of the latest importations
Of both articles. Also,
Cloaks of our own manufacture
In newest patterns and styles.
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DRESS SILKS! DRESS SILKS!
100 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks will be offered THIS MORNING, at 6s. and 7s.
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Also a full assortment of Robes very cheap.
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Would invite the attention of purchasers to their extensive stock of new and beautiful Cloaks, Talmas, &c., at No. 72 Canal-st.

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Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
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SILK TRIMMING LACES,
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STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

Aequam locum, aequas proelii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
will open,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS,
RECHERCHE IN STYLE,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
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ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock of
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
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Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
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STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.,
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their New Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MERINOES, M. DE LAINES,
PRINTS AND VALENCIAS,
FLOUNCE AND BAYADERE VALENCIA ROBES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
And General Dry Goods.
No. 729 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS
Of the manufacture of
GROS, ODIER, ROMAN & CO.,
And others; perfectly fast colors,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
Open on Monday, Sept. 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened several cases of new goods, comprising a superb selection of every make of
REAL LACE;
also a large and beautiful assortment of the
RICHEST EMBROIDERIES IMPORTED,
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ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, FRENCH MERINOES,
Valencias, Glaccmois, Mous. de Laines, De Beiges, Alpacas, Lustres, Paramattas, &c., &c.
Retailed below cost of Importation!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, their stock of
PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

SILKS.
SHAWLS.
FRENCH MERINOES.
DE LAINES.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
The ladies are invited to examine before purchasing the above goods elsewhere.
No. 291 Grand-st.

PATENT CLOTHING.
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, MITTENS, LEGGINS, &c.,
WITHOUT SEAMS.
The garments are woven in the wool, and for strength, cheapness and durability are unequaled. They cannot rip, as they are entirely whole. They are almost impervious to water, and a person clad in them will have no occasion to complain of the cold.
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GREAT DISPLAY
Of rich
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
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Extraordinary
Low prices,
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An extensive stock, of a very superior quality, consisting of every article adapted to the season. Vulcanized and common rubber coats, (black and white,) capes, ponchos, pantaloons, overalls, and leggings; caps, gloves, and mittens; ladies' and gentlemen's overshoes and (long) boots, made light and beautiful, for City wear; horse-covers, door-springs, &c.; for sale by the case, dozen, or single article, by
D. HODGMAN,
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A full assortment of the latest Fall Styles just received per steamers *Edinburg* and *New-York*.
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CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 435 Broadway,
Has opened a magnificent assortment of Real India Camels' Hair Long Shawls, Square Shawls and Scarfs.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES
from auction,
at 50 cents per yard;
about one-half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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FLOUNCED MOUSSELINE DE LAINE ROBES,
Plain colors, with rich Oriental and Cashmere Printed Flounces,
Will be open on Monday, Sept. 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
RICH FURNITURE COVERINGS,
FAMILY LINENS, BLANKETS, &C., &C.,
and all other goods suitable for housekeeping.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
French, English, German and American Cloths; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Retailed at Jobbers' Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS.
Just received, a large invoice of VELVET CARPETS—will be sold at great bargains; also, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, (new patterns,) with a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 70 Canal-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, a beautiful assortment of French Embroideries and real Lace Goods.
No. 62 Canal-st. near Broadway.

COLUMBIAN HALL.
Just received:
10 CASES PARAMATTAS,
From 2s. to 5s. per yard.
No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
Will open and will be for sale this week:
6 cases of splendid new SILKS,
ALL CHOICE STYLES.
No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season.
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
FALL AND WINTER STYES
Now open at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 571 Broadway, superb qualities and prices moderate, being selected at the places of manufacture with unusual care; and as it is our only business, it has our whole attention.

$20 SILK ROBES.
Another lot of those cheap Robes will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. near Broadway.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Several large invoices just received,
Rich Fashionable Plaids and Stripes,
At 6s. 6d. and 7s. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS SILKS
at 6s., 7s. and 8s., in large quantities and good styles will be added to our retail stock on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. near Broadway.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS
Of fine Gray, Brown, mixed and Black Cloths.
The styles entirely new.
Now on sale by
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS
in new and choice styles, some of which are strictly confined patterns, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.
A beautiful assortment of those very desirable fabrics for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

NOUVEAUTES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Tuesday, Sept. 23,
SOME MAGNIFICENT FLOUNCED
AND
BAYADERE SILK ROBES,
received by the steamers *Atlantic* and *Asia*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
Most approved Shapes.
Also,
Broché, Plaid Woolen and Crape Shawls, &c., &c.,
20 per cent. below usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
LANE & PORTER
Will offer for sale this morning 500 new stella shaws at very low prices, at No. 72 Canal-st.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF BRUSSELS LACES.—Just received, point à l'aiguille, point d'applique and Valenciennes collars, collars and sleeves to match, coiffeurs, handkerchiefs, &c. Also black thread laces, collars, sets, veils, and coiffeurs, in great variety. Our new styles of illusion capes, and infants caps, now ready.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 623 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen sts., has removed to No. 265 Grand st., (middle of the block,) between Christie and Forsyth sts.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE—NO. 623 Broadway, will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, a new and superb assortment of Nancy embroideries in collars, collars and sleeves to match, handkerchiefs, infants' robes, waists, cuffs, &c. Their usual large assortment of choice mourning sets, &c., is now complete.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Prints, cashmeres, merinoes, de laines, plaids, muslins, linens, table cloths, table covers, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

AMUSEMENTS

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 22, the performances will commence with the melo-drama of
THE PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Darville...Mr. McDonough | Georgine.....Mme. Ponisi
Patrick O'Toole.....Mr. Brougham
After which
M. CALIXTO'S TROUPE OF WONDERFUL ARTISTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 22, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new work of
DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP,
dramatized expressly for this theatre.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
To conclude with B. & T. Cony's Dog Drama of
CATTLE STEALERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN [illegible]
Another captivating Domestic [illegible] EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock, [illegible] WANDERER'S RETURN. Jacob Thorn, C. W. Clarke, Chirrup, Hadaway; [illegible] DEEDS of [illegible] o'clock. The [illegible] WOMEN, and the LIVING [illegible] ORIGINAL ANACONDA [illegible] SKELETON, [illegible] FAMILY, &c. [illegible] pm, 2½ and [illegible]

Summer Complaints make fearful havoc among children. DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the summer heat, headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from opium.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Artizans.—Best cognac oil, flavorings and colorings of all liquors known, requiring addition of spirits; also, pure brandies and port wines; chemicals used in dyeing, fireworks, glass-making, ambrotyping, electro-plating, platina, sedimum, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Grand-st.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and shaving brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, other soaps, hair oils, pomade boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and pocket combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by
BURGE K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

Rats! Coster's Exterminator is the only article that will thoroughly clear, without danger or stench, Rats, Mice, Roaches, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, and all insects, and Costar's Insect Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

Physician's Prescription.
A Pinch of
DURNO'S SNUFF,
Thrice a day,
Clears your head, and
Brightens your imagination.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna. This is a new preparation, in favor with many physicians as an easy and efficient cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy, and is used largely in place of castor oil. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 96 John-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists.

PERSONAL.

TO SARAH AMELIA BROWN AND SISTER.—Either must their address to No. 199 West-st., they will hear of something to their advantage.
CHAS. M. BROWN.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The dead and the dying
Around the room are strewn;
LYON'S Powder killed the creatures—
Why not you the same be doing?
EXTERMINATE THE BUGS, RATS, COCKROACHES, MICE, MOSQUITOES—By using LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS. It does the work effectually. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

385. COSTAR'S 388.
Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator. Costar's Electric Powder, for the destruction of all insects, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES
OF EVERY KIND.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK.
At the lowest market price, by
STEWART & BUSSING,
Wholesale Confectioners, No. 419 Pearl-st.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.
BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 454 Pearl-st.,
Offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 366, 366, 368 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Fourth District Police, held at the Station-house No. 2 Oak-st., on Monday, Sept. 22, Lieut. LANGDON in the Chair, DAVID BARTLEY Secretary.
Michael Sullivan offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:
Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our late friend and associate, GEO. FITZGERALD; therefore,
Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep regret that the Department have received the announcement of the decease, in the prime of manhood, of our late companion.
Resolved, That in the deceased we recognized during life all the essentials of an honest, upright and useful citizen.
Resolved, That we offer to the members of the family in this their hour of need the sincere condolence of this Department, of which during life he was an ornament and an honor.
Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN, No. 67 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
M. WISE respectfully informs the public that he still continues his business in the same building occupied by him for the last twelve years, but has removed up stairs to reduce his expenses, and will be enabled thereby to sell his articles 30 PER CENT. CHEAPER than any in this line of business.
Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses that will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to the new style of PERSPECTIVE LENSES, made of the finest flint, which, through its high polish and true ground, produces the purest vision, and has been highly recommended as the best, in its effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.
Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for cataracts can also be suited.
His favorite NEW GLASSES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.
He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight five years or change the glasses without extra charge.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. COURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from the face, neck, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and effectually—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale and dull cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, pimply faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes old, dry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. COURAUD'S old-established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. YATES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

UNION—JERSEY CITY AND NEW-YORK!!
INSLEY'S Ambrotypes and Insley's Daguerreotypes!!
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INSLEY'S Ambrotypes and Insley's Daguerreotypes!!
No. 363 Broadway, New-York, (above Taylor's,) and in Jersey City.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE CELEBRATED MADAME EUGENIA VOLANTE will, upon the receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, send a delineation of any person's character, their past, present and future life; from their handwriting will describe the one they will marry, success in law-suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

LADIES, DO YOU WANT TO SEE LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new work of DRED OR THE DISMAL SWAMP, to be performed EVERY NIGHT this week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS of this week at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

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for
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
Will be published
THE FIRST NUMBER OF
A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
Entitled
THE NATIONAL,
Devoted to the Literature, Art, Science, Biography, History, Statistics, Manufactures, Commerce, Agriculture, Mechanics, Inventions, Discoveries, Improvements, Progress, Resources, Institutions, Public Men, Public Measures, Public Affairs, and Public Interests of the United States.
Each number will contain 96 pages, royal octavo, double columns, and will be illustrated with numerous Engravings, Portraits, Maps, Charts, Diagrams, &c.
Price 25 cents per number, or $3 per annum.
Specimen numbers sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 12½ cents.
Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States.
Address
THE NATIONAL,
No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WASHER and IRONER, neat and tidy about her work. Will be found in every respect a desirable servant. Highest testimonials for character and capability. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 34a 9th-av., near 33th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook. Understands all styles of cooking, and poultry, baking and pastry, soups of every variety. Will assist in the washing. Wages $8 to $10. Also a girl of 12—a good smart girl at waiting on a lady or child; can card and clothes as compensation. Call or address No. 338 East 23d-st. City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO COMPETENT and trustworthy young women, one as meat and pastry cook, excels in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. They have references for 3 and 4 years from their last places. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women; the one is Welsh, is a good cook, will assist in the washing, is also a very good laundress; the other will do chamberwork and waiting, or housework for a small private family; both are well recommended. Call at No 34 8d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women—one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing. Have the best of City references from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Varick-st., corner Laight-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN AND HIS WIFE a situation as waiter and professed cook, or as housekeeper in a private family; can produce the highest recommendations as to character and abilities; have been 5 years in their present place; have no children. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant Girl, as seamstress and dressmaker. Apply at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House.

GOVERNESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American lady well qualified, as governess to young children. She would go South, but prefers to go to California. She can furnish best references as to capability, &c. Address GOVERNESS, *Daily Times* office.

AS COPYIST OR AMANUENSIS.—A LADY, writing a neat and expeditious hand, and expert at reading manuscript, wishes an engagement. Apply to Miss S., No. 209½ Wooster-st., in the rear building, third story, right hand side.

AN ENGLISH WAITER, COOK, CHAMBERMAID and Nurse, are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. Call and see the lady, at No. 149 Grand-st., about 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME FOR FEMALE servants, while out of place, No. 149 Grand-st Servants are here provided with the most eligible situations obtainable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE OR GOVERNESS TO GO 10 miles from the City with a private family, who remain through the Winter, to take charge of two young children. A steady, well-disposed person can find a comfortable and permanent home with liberal wages. Scotch or American preferred. Address, with references and where last employed, HOUSEHOLD, this office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY that can cut and fit children's clothing, as a seamstress in a family five miles from the City, where she will be treated as one of the family. Those who can bring good recommendation may hear of a permanent home. Apply at Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st., up stairs, clothing house; inquire for Mr. B. SANFORD.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE DWELLING, where there will be but few employed, some first-rate Cloak and Mantilla hands. None others need apply. Good wages given. Also a hand to work on Grover and Baker's sewing machine, at No. 44 Mc Dougal-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO COLLECT RENT IN tenement houses and assist in book-keeping; one acquainted with City mechanics preferred. Apply in the handwriting of the applicant, giving references and salary expected, to box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WITH City reference and recommendation from last place, who will also do part of the plain washing and ironing. Protestant preferred. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 223 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a private family as professed cook; understands pastry, cake and bread baking. Call or direct to No. 331 9th-st., between Avenue C and B.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL ADdress, to sell a patented article, which every tradesman will buy. Call immediately on E. C. THOMPSON, No. 114 Fulton-st., up stairs.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK has returned from his professional tour, and will resume his lessons at his residence, No. 362 Broadway, a few doors south of Canal-st. The pupils will be received at the following hours: Beginners, from 9 to 10 A. M.; second course, from 10 to 11 A. M.; third course, from 11 to 12 A. M.; fourth course, from 12 to 1 P. M. This gentleman will be found at home from 1 to 3 P. M. daily, except when playing concerts in other cities. Mr. G. will not play in public this season, but will devote his whole time to the instruction of pupils for the concert-room and parlor, and to the production of classical compositions by a modern piano composer.

This plan has proved the most successful of any yet attempted in the Conservatories of Europe, and is almost universally adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the advantages of the instruction given to the others, and a general idea and spirit of emulation is obtained which can hardly be attained in private lessons.

Persons desiring to take advantage of this course will please make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify them according to their proficiency. He will thus be enabled to take pupils less advanced than he has heretofore, and will obviate the necessity of rejecting many who applied last season. Terms of the course, $50.

ROCKFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDING School for boys is situated at Bloomfield, N. J., on the west bank of New-York by railroad, and Newark by stage. It has been in successful operation for ten years, and is now conducted by its original proprietor and principal, Rev. T. Harrison. It embraces every faculty for the instruction of youth in the several branches of science, preparatory for any stage of advancement in College, and for pursuing a variety of business pursuits. The government of the school is strictly parental, and special attention is paid to the physical, moral and religious instruction of the pupils. The Winter Term commences on Monday, the 3d day of November next, and continues five months. Circulars containing terms, references, a view of building, &c. may be obtained of Messrs. R. L. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st. Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, or on application to the Principal. Rev. E. SEYMOUR,
BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 19, 1856. Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be opened Sept. 15, in Forty-third-st., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., (the house lately occupied by Rev. Dr. Hall,) which has just been re-opened after the Summer vacation. In this Institution there are two departments—principal and primary—in which instruction is thoroughly given in all the branches of English, French, Classical, and Mathematical education. The situation is not surpassed by any other in the City for the purposes of a private school, and the Principal, with an experience of many years, takes the entire charge of his pupils' tuition.

TERMS PER YEAR:

Principal department	$200 From Sept.
Primary department	100 to July.

New-York, September, 1856.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, in charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the languages and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted to the welfare and improvement of his pupils. The school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

PACKARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 138 3d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of the institution will commence on Monday, the 8th inst. Gentlemen desiring Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 599 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 572 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 5 to 9 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 4 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 3d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.

TERMS:

Twelve Lessons of one hour	$60
Twelve Lessons of half an hour	30

Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms, No. 766 Broadway.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT Lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess in New-York. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school, teaching the classics and other English branches, would like to obtain a situation in the City of Brooklyn, where his services may be required during the forenoon of each day. Private instruction preferred. Address PUTNAM, office of *Daily Times*.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 15. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary—with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-ave. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 250 WEST 23d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Universite de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars with terms, references, view of the Institute, Andre monument, &c., can be obtained by addressing
A. NEWMAN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 96 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School. French and English, No. 101 West 24th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 32d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

F. B. HELMSMULLER BEGS TO INFORM his pupils and friends that he will resume giving lessons on the Piano-forte, Guitar and in Singing on Oct. 1. Apply at Dodworth's Music Store, No. 493 Broadway.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars may be had at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-pl.

MRS. [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East [illegible] and Madison ave., will reopen on [illegible].

THE YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE—NO. 19 West [illegible]-st., under the charge of Rev. HENRY DEAN and [illegible]ARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. [illegible].

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS will be opened Sept. 15, by the subscriber, at [illegible]. For information apply at the house of Mr. [illegible]-st. For [illegible]
GEORGE H. [illegible]

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL will be reopened on the 4th inst. [illegible] for educating youth. French [illegible]

MADAME E. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND [illegible] Day School for Young Ladies, [illegible] will be reopened on [illegible]

THE MISSES QUERIE'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 125 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a few pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Full success guaranteed to all—old and young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 302 Broadway.
THE FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED FIVE YEARS BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
for the
BEST SPECIMEN OF OFF-HAND PENMANSHIP.
Exhibited at the Great Fairs of that Institution.

"A few hints from a perfect Master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher.—W. C. Bryant.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. GOLDSMITH may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 28, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognised leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably pre-eminent person and recognised head of the profession. A few days ago Mr. GOLDSMITH opened his new room in the large building No. 302 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.; and we cannot but join in the general expression of pleasure and astonishment at their elegance and convenience.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

Mr. GOLDSMITH is, par excellence, *the* Penman of America. He certainly stands alone, unapproached, in this country, both in the executive department of his art and as an instructor. His pupils rank among the finest Penmen in this community; and we presume that the same may be said of other cities and towns which he has visited in his professional tours.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—DUYSON & PHINNEY, No. 131 Broadway, Publishers of the American Educational Series of improved
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
send their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, prepaid, containing opinions of eminent teachers, who have compared, tested and preferred these books. Critical Reviews. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt them.

MISS HAVENS HAS RESUMED HER boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Her school circulars may be had at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of M. KETCHUM and E. BENENT, Esqs., No. 45 William-st., and of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO obtain a situation to teach Latin, French and music and painting in some seminary before Nov. 1; is a graduate of a New-England seminary of several years' experience in teaching; will finish her present engagement in a short time, when she desires to make a change. Address FLORA, Williamsburg Post-Office, L. I.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR EBEN is now prepared to receive pupils for the Boehm and German flutes. He has the best imported and domestic cylindrical Boehm flutes for sale; also a splendid ten-keyed flute that he has played on himself. For particulars apply to F. J. EBEN, No. 112 Thompson-st.

F. MARTINELLI, TEACHER OF THE Italian, French, German and Spanish languages, informs his friends that he has returned from Europe, and will continue to give instruction in the above languages. Those desirous of further information will write or call from 5½ to 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 22 East 14th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—TO GO TO A HEALTHY situation in Pennsylvania—a lady qualified to teach the rudiments of an English education and of music. Apply personally at or address a note to No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 139 Bamers-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages which are taught by the Oral system.

MRS. COUTTS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER BOARD-ing and day school for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 84 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—A COMpetent and experienced teacher of drawing and elocution has time for disposal. Address B. B., at this office.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPAN-ish, Italian, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archeology*.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL FOR Boys is now open at No. 14 West 28th-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

NO. 97 EAST BROADWAY, BETWEEN MARKET AND PIKE-STREETS.—The subscriber, about to remove West, desires to sell his furniture in a large second-story front room, as above. French mahogany bedstead and beds, sofa, chairs, bureau, looking glass, gold shades, 46 yards carpet, stove, washstand, pictures, &c., all nearly new. The room is to let, and a pleasanter one or better home is not to be found in any boarding-house in New-York. Call as above, or at No. 161 Water-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

SELLING OUT—ONLY FOR THIS WEEK—a lot of Turkish springback easy chairs, covered in various satin de laines, with their loose covers, at $22 and $24 each, worthy to be noticed; at No. 761 Broadway.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25 at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from River to River, gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Dépôt Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND large rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. [illegible] & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCHED [illegible] bay carriage horses, 16¼ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness. As the owner has no further use for them he will sell at a bargain. Apply to
COGSWELL & ARDERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
Also,
[illegible]
Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND and NEWCASTLE.....Hunter River
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.....Moreton Bay
VICTORIA BRANCHES:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE.....Mount Alexander
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY.....Bendigo
OVENS.....
ALSO, AGENCY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

REMITTANCES ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
[illegible]
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorised to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Boorman,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz:
Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.
Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,335 State 2½ per cent. Stock.
Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan for an issue of the following:
Certificate No. 836, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 6 per cent. Preferred Stock.
Certificate No. 371, 3d June, 1847, $3,525 Canal 5 per cent. Special Preferred.
Certificate No. 80, 3d July, 1849, $3,700 Canal Subscription 6 per cents.
The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England.
THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 26 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.)
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A Biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO.)
No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.
Sept. 16, 1856.
THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

$5.000 OR $10,000 TO LOAN—UPON good security, at 7 per cent., to any well established and respectable firm, where the advertiser's services would be engaged at a fair salary. Answers must state the nature of the business, which will be considered confidential. Address Box No. 358 Post-Office.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

OHIO CANAL SIX PER CENT. STOCK FOR SALE.—For further particulars, apply, THIS DAY, at No. 61 Hammersley-st., near Hudson.

BANK NOTICES.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Artisans' Bank have proposed the following emendment to article 5, Section 7, of their articles of association, pursuant to provisions of article 8, section 2.
Amendment—To strike out section 7, of article 5.
This section reads as follows:
SEC. 7—The Board of Directors are hereby authorized, and they shall have full power and authority, whenever any stockholder shall owe a debt to the Association past due, to sell the shares of such stockholder, or so many as shall be sufficient to pay such indebtedness, either at the Board of Brokers, or at public auction in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, and apply the proceeds to the payment of such indebtedness, or on account thereof; and also to hold and have a lien therefor upon such shares, and all dividends and interest thereon, until the debt be paid.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the above proposed amendment, and the written instrument for them to testify their consent thereto, will be ready for signature at the Bank, on Tuesday, the 14th October next.
ALEX. FRASER, Vice-President.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FARMERS' BANK, of Attica, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 15, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1856.—The Board of Directors of the Bank having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock to $3,000,000, and to call in said increased capital as they may from time to time determine, the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of $500,000 is required to be paid on or before the 1st November next, and that books of subscription are now opened at the Bank for signatnre. By order.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 2d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 2 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnish Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, IN NEW BRUNS-wick, N. J., handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but three years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 200 yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 o'clock, returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale, if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Cortlandt-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $6,000 to $40,000.
Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 200 acres at $40 an acre, including 50 tons of hay, stock and implements.
Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine.
HORACE WINANS,
No. 161 Broadway, 2d door.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A LARGE, handsome and genteel house, finished in the best manner, gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, with two lots handsomely and tastefully arranged, with plenty of fruit trees, as well as ornamental shrubbery, situated about 4 blocks from the 10th-st. Ferry. Apply to BENJ. R. DAVIS, Franklin-st., corner of G, Greenpoint, or of JOHN H. BROAD, 613 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE. Possession immediately; on 5th-av., near Madison-square, replete with all the modern improvements; 4 stories, and flat basement. To a desirable tenant it would be rented eight months, or it would be sold with the furniture. For further particulars, and permission to view premises, apply to J. M. FISKE & Co., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Lot, 25x100. House, 3 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone front, 25x55 feet, with two-story brick extension, north side 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is new and finished in best manner, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS stone-front house, No. 14 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Lot full size, house 25x64, has all the modern improvements and been newly painted throughout. Inquire of H. MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st., or at No. 320 4th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Two elegant new cottages on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av. Price $5,000 each. For terms apply to P. CARLIN, on the premises, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 42 Grove-st.; in good order; possession given immediately. Can be seen from 11 to 3. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT WITH 2 HOUSES, situated in Forsyth, near Canal-st. Would make excellent tenant houses. Address J. B. M., Box No. 4,651 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FOUR-STORY brick house in West 35th-st. Has the modern improvements, and will be sold low. Inquire of W. H. FORBES, No. 586 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A factory, with water power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 111, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by
HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD country residences and land unimproved, with and without water front, containing from one to three acres of land. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—"RINGview," the residence of Mrs. DAVID S. JONES, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. VASSAR, Esq. The house is about 40x50, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable outbuildings; 22 acres of land; fine view of mountain and river scenery. For price and particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, OF ANY DEGREE of accommodation, will be erected for a fixed sum, with any amount of land, graded and all in proper order, in one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property—situated in the town of Rye, near two dépôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the h

STATEMENT

...Discounts.....$1,884,642 14
...$295,000 00
...29,211 25
...1,450,150 49
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the [illegible] BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,863,215 49
Average amount of Specie.....304,551 04
Average amount of Circulation.....78,545 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,203,097 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. R. P. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,613,162 79
Average amount of Specie.....126,994 69
Average amount of Circulation.....89,027 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,805,179 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$475,580 00
Average amount of Specie.....39,220 00
Average amount of Circulation.....92,404 00
Average amount of Deposits.....418,196 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,607,635 35
Average amount of Specie.....145,545 04
Average amount of Circulation.....130,635 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,255,000 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$661,915 18
Average amount of Specie.....28,518 70
Average amount of Circulation.....50,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....572,187 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$661,649 47
Average amount of Specie.....76,357 47
Average amount of Circulation.....22,234 00
Average amount of Deposits.....585,753 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,899,989 91
Average amount of Specie.....54,617 18
Average amount of Circulation.....118,944 00
Average amount of Deposits.....858,297 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,835 13
Average amount of Specie.....109,490 69
Average amount of Circulation.....176,634 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,282,844 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$421,984 00
Average amount of Specie.....35,918 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,332 00
Average amount of Deposits.....261,513 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
E. A. STANEBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$770,392 98
Average amount of Specie.....69,034 23
Average amount of Circulation.....119,668 00
Average amount of Depoelts.....606,468 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,975,411 03
Average amount of Specie.....137,758 70
Average amount of Circulation.....234,154 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,467,035 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,779,354 52
Average amount of Specie.....340,936 93
Average amount of Circulation.....373,527 09
Average amount of Deposits.....3,333,953 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,441 80
Average amount of Specie.....66,177 67
Average amount of Circulation.....95,566 00
Average amount of Deposits.....944,750 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,597,758 38
Average amount of Specie.....135,960 03
Average amount of Circulation.....131,287 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,094,169 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depoee and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,918,846 61
Average amount of Specie.....479,477 24
Average amount of Circulation.....573,234 77
Average amount of Deposits.....3,293,299 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose end say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,235,692 99
Average amount of Specie.....69,859 12
Average amount of Circulation.....225,354 00
Average amount of Deposits.....943,833 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,651,104 17
Average amount of Specie.....782,284 89
Average amount of Circulation.....230,196 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,553,578 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,318,541 00
Average amount of Specie.....65,638 00
Average amount of Circulation.....114,352 00
Average amount of Deposits.....933,688 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before, this 23d day of September, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,698,126 59
Average amount of Specie.....163,361 69
Average amount of Circulation.....227,883 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,021,799 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of Septemher, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$356,371 15
Average amount of Specie.....10,801 15
Average amount of Circulation.....93,935 00
Average amount of Deposits.....188,846 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$450,063 81
Average amount of Specie.....33,067 28
Average amount of Circulation.....117,861 00
Average amount of Deposits.....160,306 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$181,271 4[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....10,604 5[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....150,059 00
Average amount of Deposits.....124,339 4[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my koowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of Septcmber, 1856,
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,034,222 97
Average amount of Specie.....72,404, 33
Average amount of Circulation.....176,263 00
Average amount of Deposits.....856,441 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eoding Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,779,091 33
Average amount of Specie.....122,200 23
Average amount of Circulation.....177,952 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,814,896 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-Yorh, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loens and Discounts.....$626,576 73
Average amount of Specie.....34,399 06
Average amount of Circulation.....119,910 50
Average amount of Deposits.....415,508 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WAGHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose end say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of September, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$969,190 20
Average amount of Specie.....67,791 70
Average amount of Circulation.....119,264 00
Average amount of Deposits.....696,737 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WILLIAM TILDEN.

Sworn before me this 22d day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,799,150 46
Average amount of Specie.....168,969 12
Average amount of Circulation.....125,399 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,487,585 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$797,689 66
Average amount of Specie.....26,023,43
Average amount of Circulation.....160,548 00
Average amount of Deposits.....565,409 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,816,968 37
Average amount of Specie.....249,099 2
Average amount of Circulation.....102,060 0[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....2,128,905 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS TILESTON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. TILESTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,971,484 69
Average amount of Specie.....159,302 77
Average amount of Circulation.....207,021 00
Average amount of Deposits.....730,904 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,150,952 00
Average amount of Specie.....159,236 00
Average amount of Circulation.....101,904 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,770,198 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,561,371 83
Average amount of Specie.....156,433 44
Average amount of Circulation.....$16,806 00
Average amount of Deposits.....867,463 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,645,141 60
Average amount of Specie.....316,188 59
Average amount of Circulation.....194,442 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,295,530 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., at Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadwey, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail, at 8:14 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *viâ* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Soperintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the shortest route counecting with Western, and Northern Railroads.

5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of car, counecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping et William's Bridge, and all stations above,

3:20 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroed et 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:50 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers un business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or haggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or et White end Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Soperintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Saolt St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *viâ* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion*, on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Governor Cleveland*, *Sun Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, lucluding meals and herths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *viâ* Hodson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rotland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy end Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Counecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Soperintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *viâ* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *viâ* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, counecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at $15 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st., New-York; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEDDON, No. 40 South-st., New-York; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts., Yard No. 81 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES,

Gilt Cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 333 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR [illegible]

KNOXVILLE [illegible]
VANDALIA [illegible]
North River, at [illegible]
signed only on board.

SAML. [illegible]

The steamship AUGUSTA will succeed the above and leave [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER [illegible] sail from pier foot of [illegible] at 5 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA GUAYMAS.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 1,000 MILES. REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The [illegible] TEXAS, 1,200 tons burden, will leave foot of North Moore-st., North River, for Guaymas, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock M., connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, for Port Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for this passage, freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. [illegible]

N. B.—The steamship TEXAS will leave San Juan to connect with steamship ORIZABA, for [illegible] the TEXAS will sail again Oct. 24.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT [illegible]

Against CHARLES J. BENNETT [illegible] L., his wife, Thomas Kaye and [illegible] Young and Elizabeth, his wife, Ramsay [illegible] liam Bennett, Sarah Bennett, Henry D. [illegible] Henrietta, his wife.—Amended Summons. THOMAS KAYE and PRISCILLA HANNAH KENNEDY, defendants: [illegible] summoned and required to answer the [illegible] this action, which has been filed in [illegible] the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the [illegible] of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your [illegible] to the said complaint on the subscriber [illegible] office, No. [illegible] WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorney [illegible] twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and [illegible] swer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 9, 1856.

CATLIN & STREET, Plaintiff's Attorneys [illegible]

a16-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT [illegible]

CATHARINE STANSBURY [illegible] WILLIAM SON and AMANDA [illegible] son and Mary Louisa his wife, [illegible] Mary Jane Thompson, Rebecca Thompson, [illegible] Thompson, Rebecca Thompson, Seabury Kissam, Augustus H. [illegible] and Brewster.—Summons.—For Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 6th day of August, 1856, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 [illegible] City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Aug. 26, 1856. THOS. J. [illegible]

s9-law6wT*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JACOB P. JONES [illegible] P. OSBORNE and HOMER B. OSBORNE [illegible] for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the judgment against you for the sum of four thousand [illegible] ty-five dollars, with interest from the [illegible] ber, 1851, besides the costs of this action.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1855.

F. N. BANGS, Plaintiff's Attorney [illegible]

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 14th day of September, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT BAYLEY [illegible] &c., &c., against FELIX DOUGHERTY [illegible]

Notice to the creditors of Michael Dougherty, deceased. In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made on the 10th day of April, 1856, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Michael Dougherty, deceased, late of the City of New-York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, and to establish the same according to law, before the undersigned referee, appointed by said order, at his office, No. 76 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said City, within three months from the date hereof, and notice is hereby given that all creditors who shall neglect for the space of twenty days after the service of this notice, exclusive of the day of such service; to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 19, 1856.

CHARLES A PEABODY, Referee.

je17-law8mTu* T. JAMES GLOVER, Attorney [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 128 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York, August 8, 1856.

FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, [illegible]
EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, [illegible]

au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 273 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1856.

JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator.

je24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and [illegible] garetta Cross, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 136 Warren-st., in the

...this afternoon at the ...adjournment.

...communications were also ...

...—At a meeting of the Board of Health ...Co., held Sept. 20, 1856, the ...and resolution were adopted:

...Board of Health of New-York have in the interest of the return of the infected ...Spit to the Quarantine anchorage with ...on board, and consequently the infec... of them have lost their men while there ...fever, and the same causes still existing ...their being kept there, therefore

...this Board respectfully remonstrate ...bringing these vessels amongst our ship... or any nearer our shores until they ...and are fumigated, and ...

...By order of the Board,
...BOARDMAN, M. D., Health Officer.

...Health Officer:

...answer to your question respecting the ...at the "Spit," whether there would ...allowing them to come up to the Quaran... and not be allowed to discharge cargo ...I have to say that in my opinion it, no harm ...grow out of the change of location.

Respectfully, J. HARCOURT,
Ex-Health Officer of port of New-York.

...Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City ...New-York:

...Health Officer to whom was referred the peti... of the captains and owners of vessels under ...quarantine, and now lying in the vicinity of the South-west Spit, asking permission to remove their vessels to the Quarantine anchorage, reports that the vessels ...ordered to come into Quarantine from sickly ports, ...having lost on the passage or brought into port many ...on board. These vessels are six in num... and have been laying in the Lower Bay for a period ...from thirty days to three months.

...Some portion of these vessels were sent down the ...at a time when our port seemed threatened with ...epidemic of yellow fever, and when, in the opinion ...undersigned, it would have been extremely ...to have allowed them to remain with the ...at the Quarantine anchorage for ob... These apprehensions, upon which the ac... of sending these vessels down the bay was based, ...you may well remember, were not a matter of ...but of startling facts. Experience, with at ...one of these vessels, while discharging a part of ...her cargo, taught the undersigned, as well as your ...honorable body, that there was no safety to the City, ...in the act of removing such vessels to an isolated locality, ...possibly at a distance from those under observ... of their pernicious ports.

...It is unfortunately to be ...regretted, that the removal of so ...many infected vessels down the bay, was unprece... dented, and was, in truth, an experiment, hint one ...unnecessarily forced upon us by an extraordin... number of imported cases of yellow fever. It is ...believed to have been one, which has imposed upon ...shipping interest a great deal of additional ex... and inconvenience; one which would have been ...unnecessary, therefore, if any other course had ...been feasible, in the labor of trying to protect the ...interests of the port.

...Where were the vessels now lying at the "Spit" so ...dangerous to the public health and especially to the ...health at Quarantine? They came from ports at ...which the yellow fever prevailed—they put car... loads of their holds from an infected atmosphere—...closed their main hatches and kept them sealed ...on arrival in port, and they had cases of yellow ...fever among their crews, while in their port of de... during their passage, or at the time of their ar... this circumstance are universally ...known, and ranked as "infected." ...

...Whether from the clothes and ...bedding of the sick and their clothes and bedding ...which was very proper to take with them ...on board, cannot, with any degree of propriety, be per... mitted in. If the sick and their clothes and bedding ...have since been removed—if the vessels have been ...thoroughly fumigated and the pent up atmosphere of ...the hold long since driven out by the agency of well ...ventilated wind sails, and if the vessels have been other... wise thoroughly cleansed and ventilated, where can exist ...the danger, which makes it dangerous for the vessels ...to be permitted to come to the Quarantine ...anchorage, and especially if they be not permitted to disturb ...or discharge their cargoes? It will not be contended, ...by persons at all acquainted with infected cargoes, ...that sugar and molasses in the holds of the vessels at ...the "Spit," after undergoing a ventilation of one or ...two months, are more dangerous than similar cargoes ...which daily arrive at Quarantine in vessels from the ...same infected ports.

...There is another additional fact which the under... signed deems of importance to communicate, relative ...to these vessels, viz.: with the exception of the bark ...Architect, no person has sickened on board of them ...since they have been lying at the "Spit," notwith... standing each vessel was manned, soon after it was ...sent down the Bay, by persons from New-York, who ...were not accimated to the poison of yellow fever. ...This fact should undoubtedly weigh heavily in deter... mining the propriety of allowing the vessels to be ...removed to quarantine anchorage, for if the vessels ...do not infect their ship keepers, who have never had ...the disease, most certainly they cannot be dangerous ...to the public health, when at a long distance from ...shore.

...In disposing of the prayer of the petitioners, next ...to the consideration of the public health should be ...had to the unusual the exposed condition of the ves... sels as the "Spit," the great expense and inconve... nience to the masters and owners in having them ...there, and the probability that an Equinoctial storm ...may soon rise, which might place them in imminent ...danger of being driven ashore.

...In conclusion, and in view of all the facts above ...stated, added to the gratifying fact that the season ...of danger from the "tropic scourge" has nearly passed ...—that frost is near at hand—the undersigned is of ...opinion, that it is safe to the public health, to allow ...the vessels in the vicinity of the Southwest Spit, to be ...removed to the quarantine achorage, in line with the ...outer buoys, provided that they are prohibited from ...disturbing of discharging their cargoes.

Respectfully submitted,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

...After reading the above, the following resolutions were adopted by the Commissioners:

...Resolved, That the report of the Health Officer re... specting vessels at the Southwest Spit, be accepted ...and placed on file.

...Resolved, That this Board concur in the recommen... dations of the Health Officer, and advise that a permit ...be given to all the vessels now at the Southwest Spit, ...except the bark *Architect*, to be removed to the outer ...limits of the quarantine anchorage.

...Resolved, That this Board ...on a division. Ayes: B. F. Pinckney, ...Tho. Boardwell, Miller and Thompson. Nay: ...

...The Board ...adjourned to the 23d instant.

Board of Health.

...The Board met at the usual hour, this morning. ...A number of nuisances were reported by the H... Wardens, and the usual course was adopted in ...the matter.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.—SEPT. 22.

GENTLEMEN: I have no case of contagious or infectious disease to report during the past 48 hours.
M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

The owners of bark *John Payson*, from Hav... applied for permission to bring their vessel to Wi... ing's Railway, foot of Gold-street, to be painted. Referred to Health Warden to report the condition of the vessel as regards disease.

An application was also made to ...the bark *American* from ... Granted.

Permission was ... to come up to dock ...
Schooner *Mary* ...
Schooner ...
Ship ...
Schooner ...
The Board ...

West American Scientific Society.

Report for the Last 48 Hours.

DR. ROTHE reports DR. BAILEY'S state as very encouraging this morning. Mr. CHARLES SEARS decidedly improving. PHILIP FRANKE and Miss SALLY ROSS as very sick, but improved since yesterday. All others previously reported as doing well or convalescing.

NEW CASES.—MARGARET MARTIN and JAMES McGUIRE.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

No new cases in Military Hospital—the previously reported doing well.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 22, 1856—9¼ A. M.

The Bark Resolute.

The British Exploring Bark *Resolute*, which was on the Balance dock, was towed yesterday to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to complete her repairs

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Davies.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Whetmore vs. *Story*.—This case, which has excited considerable public interest, was yesterday morning decided by the General Term. Judge ROOSEVELT rendered an opinion, in which Judges CLERKE and DAVIES concurred, deciding that the judgment of the Special Term should be reversed, and a perpetual injunction awarded.

[Advertisement.]

MARK THE FACTS.

J. GURNEY'S Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

GURNEY was the first to introdnce the ART of Photography in this City.

GURNEY has recently made important alterations and improvements in HIS establishment.

GURNEY has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every hranch than has heretofore been done in this country.

GURNEY has still in his employ the best of HIS old artists.

GURNEY has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

GURNEY'S plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior prodnctions.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhihition—consequently

GURNEY stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* ART.

GURNEY has NOT removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment in our ...

GURNEY attends personally to his patrons and friends, and has for the last sixteen years.

GURNEY will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WHICH ARE KNOWN.—PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 585 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited.

Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,
Late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—When in the course of hnman events it becomes necessary for us to say why we like KNOX'S Hate better than any other, we say it because they are eo light that we scarcely feel them upon our heads; so heautiful in shape and so glossy in finish that they are the envy of all who are not mounted with them, and, beside, KNOX has as many styles of Hats as there are styles of physiognomy and heads to fit. No 212 Broadway is the place.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.—

Black cloth suits	$12
Cassimere suits	8
Rich moire antique vests	3
Fine blue dress coats	8
Cassimere business coats, $3 50 to	8

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," was successfully produced at this favorite theatre last night, and great applause was given to Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents throughont the piece. It will be repeated to'night, with the Pantomime of "Raoul," and the Drama of "Cattle Stealers." Make early application for places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are always pleased to recommend a good and useful invention, and that ie the reason we so etrongly urge our friends who are in need of such an article, to purchase LOWNDS' Patent pen and pencil, made in gold or silver by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. A case of many excellent qualities.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The renowned remedy famed throughout the globe! The Indian of the backwoods in his wigwam, and the savage aborigines of Australia in the desert, are alike familiar with this all-powerful Unguent. It will cure any old standing wound or sore.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the eminent Banker; THOMAS B. MACAULAY, the Historian; Professer OWEN, the Surgeon; STEVENSON, the Engineer; VICTOR HUGO and LAMARTINE, just added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

IODINE WATER.—To the medical profession and apothecaries: INGEE & Co., No. 399 Broadway, are prepared to supply the above Chemists, No. 599 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.

This favorite style of Picture is made to perfection only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS.

An entirely new style of Portrait, introdnced and made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway,

LONG ISLAND.

It will be recollected that the Republic... stolen from t...

...banner nearly painted, and had organized a ...guard" to act as a "special police" to ...watch and defend" it by night! But last Sunday ...noon—in broad daylight—and before the ...guard" supposed it necessary to go "on duty" the ..."Border Ruffians" entered the room by purloining the key, and scattered the contents of two pots of paint all over the banner, nearly, if not quite, ruining it. It is not known positively who "had a hand in it," but is supposed to be some one acting under orders. They "won't submit" to the election of FREMONT—why should they "submit" to the raising of a Fremont banner?

Extend the Track.

A numerously attended meeting of citizens o the Ninth Ward, and others interested in the extension of the Fulton-avenue Railroad track to the City line, was held at Williams' Four-Mile House, Fulton-avenue, on Thursday evening. Statements favorabl to the extension were made hy various gentlemen and resolutions adopted in no wise complimentary to the Brooklyn City Railroad; a petition for presentation to the Common Council was drawn up, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Managing Committee.

MARRIED.

CORVISANT—WILSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, at St. Luke's Parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, LUCIEN N. CORVICANT, de lo Meuse, France, to CAROLINE B. WILSON, of Nowark, N. J.

COLEMAN—VOORHEES.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Mr. Osborn, Mr. EDWARD B. COLEMAN, of Cincinnati, to Miss ELLEN M. VOORHEES, of Bay Ridge, L. I.

HOWELL—HOLMAN.—At Greenwood, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 22, by Rev. J. Sherman, RICHARD S. HOWELL to ELIZA B. HOLSMAN.

DIED.

DESMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, of consumption, DANIEL DESMOND, Jr., aged 40 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, East 92d-st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, CHUNCEY PHILIP, son of Walter W. and Caroline J. Price, aged 4 years and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John C. Barton, No. 98 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

To smile the last farewell on weeping friends,
To breathe away in prayer the fleeting breath,
To fold the hands and sleep to wake no more—
Can this be all of what the world calls death?

When on that early grave the wild-flowers spring,
Like angels sent to guard our faded flower,
Think we the lost one hath forever passed
From life's sweet gardens, like a Summer shower?

Then, though the tears are falling, and the heart
Goes trembling forth to meet the world's harsh strife,
We will not wildly mourn—we will be strong;
For, to the loved and lost one, death is life.

GIFFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 21, ROBERT WALKER, son of James N. and Christina A. Gifford, aged 8 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 116 West 11th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIKERMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 21, WILLIAM BIKERMAN, aged 49 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 57th-st. and 5th-av., this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WICKS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 20, Mrs. SARAH WICKS, widow of the late Mr. Henry Wicks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Monroe-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISWALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 21, FLOR... ANNE ... and Jemima Wiswall, ...

The funeral service ... the Church of the Holy Apos... tles, corner of Stuyv... 20th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, ... o'clock. The ... will be taken to Greenwood ...

GUERRANDINO.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock A. M., PAUL A. CHATEAUNEUF, in the 54th year of his age, a native of ... France, but long a resident of this ...

The friends and relatives are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 West 11th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALDER.—On Monday morning, Sept. 22, SUSAN DEYDEN, infant daughter of Thos. and Margaret Alder, aged 11 months.

FICKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 22, of consumption, CHARLES HENRY, son of the late Francis Fickett, Esq., in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 314 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at the Second-st. Cemetery, New-York.

VAN OSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, Mr. CHARLES VAN OSTRAND, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 292 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Sept. 22, STEPHEN G., infant son of Wm. C. and Rebecca Williams, aged 9 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, H. Purdy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 40 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORD.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 21, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, wife of Josiah Ford, Esq., in the 77th year of her age.

SICKLES.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 22, SIMON V. SICKLES, formerly of the firm of Sickles & Co., New-Orleans, in the 54th year of his age.

HORTON.—In Middletown, Orange County, on Saturday, Sept. 20, Mr. SILAS HORTON, of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

PALMER.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Sept. 20, Mrs. MARY L. PALMER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 23.

$5,000	Virginia 6's	b60 92¾	300	Reading Railroad	84½
21,000	Mis. State 5's	c 87½	100	do	s60 84½
10,000	do	b60 88	650	do	84½
9,000	do	b3 88	1700	do	84¾
10,000	N.Y. Cen. Rd. 6s	85¾	200	do	s10 84¾
1,000	N.Y. Cen. Rd. 7s	100½	500	do	b60 84¾
1,000	H'l'm R. 1st mtg	83	100	do	b10 84½
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mg	70	200	do	s3 84½
1,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	c 94	300	do	c 84¾
10,000	do	b3 94	300	do	84½
1,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	72½	200	do	s45 84
13	Hanover Bank	94½	300	do	s30 84
100	Nie. Transit Co	s3 5¾	200	do	b30 84½
300	do	5¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	s90 93
5	Del. & H. Can'l Co.	124	400	do	s4m 93
200	Wm'd Co'l & Iron Co.	37½	100	do	93¾
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 86¾	67	do	b3 92½
250	do	b60 87	50	M. S. & N. I. RR.	s30 90
100	do	s60 86½	6	do	90¾
200	Pan. Railroad	b60 90¾	250	do	b60 90½
100	Erie R. R.	c 62½	25	do	90
2000	do	62¾	100	do	s60 89¾
425	do	b60 62¾	100	do	s10 90
1000	do	c 62¾	140	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 117½
200	do	b15 62¾	150	do	s3 117¾
100	do	b30 62½	100	do	b60 118
100	do	b60 62¾	100	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	b60 29
100	do	btwk 62¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110
100	do	b10 62¾	100	do	b60 110¼
100	do	b15 62¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 77½
1000	do	b60 62¾	300	do	s60 77
1200	do	b30 62¾	300	do	s30 77
100	do	s10 62¾	2500	do	77½
500	do	s60 62¼	600	do	b60 77½
400	do	s3 62¾	100	do	b30 77½
550	do	62¾	100	do	s3 77
400	do	62½	55	Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	97¼
21	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	102¾	100	do	b30 97¼
8	do	102¾	260	do	97¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	New-York & New-Haven 1st mort. & int.		70
$5,000	Flushing R. R. 1st mort. & int.		40
$10,000	L. E., W. and St. L. R. R. 1st mort. & int.		70¼
$10,000	Del., Lack. and West. R. R. 1st mort. & int.		76
$5,675	Cin., Logan't and Chi. R. R. 1st mort. & int.		26
700	shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R.		5
84	shares Warren R. R. of New-Jersey		64¾
100	shares Chirique Improvement Co.		30¼
200	shares Savings' Bank of Indiana		$50
15	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.		49¾
80	shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Co.		102¾
5	shares Market Fire Insurance Co.		117
10	shares Market Fire Insurance Co.		115
20	shares Park Fire Insurance Co.		100½
20	shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.		105¾
30	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.		111
20	shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.		100½
40	shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.		117¼
50	shares Grocers' Bank		106¼@106½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Indiana State 5s	82¾	200	Erie Railroad	b60 62¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	300	do	b30 62¾
4,000	do	93¼	200	do	b30 62¾
5,000	Ill Cn. R. b60 af. 10	94	400	do	62¾
50	Ward Coal & Iron Co.	37½	200	do	h10 62¼
105	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾	200	do	s3 62¼
50	do	s30 86¾	100	do	s30 62½
100	do	b60 87	1800	do	s3 62¾
2936	Cl. & Tol. R.	77¼	300	do	b60 62
1000	do	s60 77	200	do	b3 62¾
200	do	b30 77½	700	do	h10 62¾
100	do	s3 77½	400	do	s60 62¾
400	Reading R. R.	85	700	do	62¾
100	do	b3 85	150	do	b30 62¾
200	do	85¼	100	do	s10 62¾
100	do	b70 85¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3 90
100	Cin. & Pitts. R.	s30 49¾	100	do	s60 90

MONDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 20, which are advertised on another page of this paper, show in the aggregate the following moderate changes from the previous week of Saturday, Sept. 13:

Decrease of Loans and Discounts	$135,297
Decrease of Specie	11,004
Decrease of Circulation	19,210
Increase Undrawn Deposits	188,994

The statement is a more favorable one than anticipated after the heavy movements in Specie and Exchange last week. These movements and the cash transactions among and between the members of the Stock Exchange created the largest average clearances ever known at the New-York Clearing-House; the six business days averaging $24,697,443, or over *one hundred and forty-eight millions* dollars for the week, and it is not a little remarkable that the resulting balance or difference in the general exhibit of the Banks, compared with the previous week, should be the smallest of the season. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday last, the followiag is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 22, '55.	Sept. 20, '56.	Sept. 13, '56.
Loans	$96,561,764	$109,715,435	$109,579,776
Specie	11,655,301	12,270,685	12,281,387
Circulation	7,716,492	8,760,383	8,741,064
Gross Deposits	80,105,147	90,563,865	88,044,073
Exchanged	19,375,628	24,697,443	21,994,662
Undrawn	60,729,519	65,866,422	66,049,411
Sub-Treasury	11,753,186	13,760,819	13,670,817
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treas., Sept. 22, '55.			$23,408,487
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treas., Sept. 20, '56.			26,031,504
Increase this year			$2,623,017

The week opens upon a steady Money and Exchange Market. The rates to-day are wholly unchanged, and the demand by no means excessive. We qnote call loans 7 ₱ cent.; prime mercantile paper ontside of Bank, 8@9 ₱ cent., and Sterling 109¾@109¾,—the last in fair supply, and the business in it for the Boston steamer, as yet, but moderate. Continental bills are firmer, 5.15 on Paris, and the leading drawer will again ship Gold by the Boston steamer to the extent of $800,000 or $400,000. The whole shipment will probably be half a million. In view of the foregoing Bank statement, we need scarcely add that the disposition to discount on short paper is about equal to the maturing income. The Bank managers generally appear to be well satisfied with the healthy character of the business now going forward. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $129,372, paid $168,799, and held at the close a balance of $13,721,898.

There was a strong pressure, at the early session of the Stock Exchange, to press both cash and time contracts in the Railway list, particularly in Reading and Erie. The former, having no specific support among the buyers, for the moment, declined full 1 ₱ cent. on an unfounded rumor, from Philadelphia, that Mr. JOHN TUCKER, the President of the Company, was about to resign. A telegraphic dispatch from Mr. T. himself set this story right, and the stock closed in the afternoon at 85¼, after selling down to 84 ₱ cent. New-York and Erie shares were severely hammered, being thrown upon a market, otherwise weak, by the thousands, but the lowest point touched was 62¾ ₱ cent., from which it recovered, in the afternoon, to 63 ₱ cent., closing firm. The transactions in the two Stocks amounted to abont 25,000 shares, in addition to which 15,000 shares of other Roads were dealt in, the feeling at and after the Second Board being one of decided firmness, although fully two-thirds the Brokers' Board appear to be either unprepared for, or opposed to, a rise.

ROCK ISLAND ROAD—FINANCIAL YEAR.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mails.	Total.
July	$54,833	$43,057	$1,851	$99,742
August	51,934	49,506	1,766	103,207
September	63,957	76,032	1,766	141,755
October	88,964	89,309	1,706	180,080
November	66,302	62,220	1,766	130,288
December	49,615	44,200	1,766	95,581
January	38,120	34,194	1,766	74,081
February	38,153	30,085	1,766	69,954
March	57,975	57,773	1,766	117,514
April	70,300	65,677	1,766	137,744
May	87,951	92,360	1,766	182,078
June	74,283	66,566	1,766	142,615
Totals	$742,722	$652,296	$21,264	$1,416,284
Against year ending July 1, 1855				1,249,000
1856.				
July		$157,678		$50,722
August		176,744		103,207
Totals two months		$334,422		$202,949

The Road is operated for 50 cent. of the gross income, and $125,000 lease of the Bureau Valley Line. This would make the operetions of the year ending 1st July;

Gross Income, as above	$ 1,416,304
Expenses and Lease	833,152
Net on Capital Account	$583,152
Net on Capital Account..	$6,000,000

Of the Capital Account, $1,971,000 is in Bonds, 7 ₱ cent., and $4,029,000 in Shares, paying 10 ₱ cent. Together, $540,870 for the year, leaving a surplus of $42,282. The current year promises a much larger result; the gross income of the first two months showing an income of 50 ₱ cent.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, SEPTEMBER 13.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4,527,897	$2,012,437	$2,867,660	$2,983,753
Canal Bank	2,297,971	636,219	906,025	736,089
Louisiana	3,736,970	1,601,437	844,949	2,870,705
Louisiana State	3,647,158	1,609,310	1,346,345	2,963,488
Mech. & Traders	969,973	268,525	359,350	620,769
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,759,147	239,615	541,685	638,159
Southern Bank	327,463	154,415	157,345	155,851
Union Bank	1,272,765	316,767	514,830	887,043
Total	$18,918,744	$6,840,775	$7,537,830	$11,737,357

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens	$554,718	$92,786
Canal	500,525	116,336
Louisiana	279,775	344,010
Louisiana State	120,456	338,178
Mechanics and Traders	138,314	7,705
Bank of New Orleans	156,064	99,807
Southern	307,721	...
Union	352,759	114,858
Total	$2,410,332	$943,130

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS, SEPT. 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
Bank of State	$1,697,890	$544,986	$71,151	1,246,153
Branch Columbia	1,048,549	301,594	3,548	...
Branch Camden	288,341	11,536	3,871	...
S. W. Railroad	213,534	468,023	79,079	255,705
Pl. and Mechanics	737,750	216,421	89,133	175,141
Union	750,508	172,551	67,524	306,300
State S. C.	479,003	234,422	123,221	297,235
South Carolina	912,701	249,816	52,021	133,341
Charleston	2,175,541	505,534	342,382	770,650
Farm. and Exch	767,017	119,313	73,370	307,710
Hamburg	153,220	67,796	95,358	533,504
Commercial	724,578	239,151	83,432	456,940
Newberry	57,762	28,475	38,088	485,110
Planter	118,295	52,674	19,924	374,885
Exchange	474,798	179,072	37,011	599,681
Merchants	160,497	5,743	19,808	225,830
Chester	148,894	65,127	36,286	385,140
Camden	166,201	26,647	18,082	109,773
Peoples	462,448	47,873	64,076	417,155
Georgetown	153,961	61,298	22,722	308,670
Totals	$11,685,988	$3,477,980	$1,340,089	$7,648,813

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, September 22.

The general characteristics of our Stock market have not very materially changed since our last advicee of 16th inst. A larger exportation of Specie during the week than had been anticipated, has produced hut little effect upon the Money market; hnt Stocks have been more affected by this fact. With general animation at the Stock Exchange there was a decline in prices, and after having in many cases risen above our previous prices, our to-day's quotations show some decline upon last week's. The shares of Erie Railroad have been the object of a lively speculation, without the rest of the list sympathizing in the movement to any marked degrse. The demand for Western railroad bonds continues very limited; a few parcels, however, have changed hands upon European orders. State Stocks—There was an active demand for Missouri 6s at a shade decline. Some Tennessee 6s without fuctuation, and Virginia 6s at a decline o ⅛ have also been done. City and County Bonds.—San Francisco 6s were in fair requeet, and have risen since the interest conpons have been taken up. There are but few offering. There continuee to be great dullness in this class of securities, and we hear of only a few retail transactions in St. Louis 6s City and County; in Mobile 8s, and in Sacramento 10s. Railroad Bonds—At the Stock Exchange there were large transactions in Illinois Central Construction. Freeland Bonde with privilege have risen 1¼ ₱ cent. Erie 7s, 1871, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds were done at steady rates, and New-York Central 6s at ⅛ advance. At private sale there was bought upon European orders some La Crosse and Milwaukee 1st Mortgage, also some Milwaukee and Mississippi Third Section, and Burlington and Missouri 1st Mortgage, at well-supported prices. Railroad Shares—There was general activity in these securities, but Erie, in particular, gave rise to enormous transactions; it rose to 63¾, and closes at 63. Other shares are nearly all somewhat lower than our previous quotations. The transactions were animated in Cleveland and Toledo, closing at 1 ₱ cent. decline; in New-York Central at ¾; in Panama at ¾; in Michigan Central at ¾, and in Michigan Southern at ⅞; in Illinois Central at ¾; in Reading at 1¼ decline. The latter

... & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.
[Translated Extract.]
New-York, Monday, Sept. 22, 1856.

Our last advices were dated Sept. 16, since, under a large speculative movement in Erie stock, the market has been rather fluctuating, reaching its highest point on Thursday last, but closing, to-day, with a downward tendency, prices of all Railroad stocks, Erie excepted, showing a decline from last week's quotations. In Railroad Bonds and State Stocks the usual amount of transaction has taken place without much change in prices. The week, altogether, has been marked by great activity. There have, also, been some purchases made for European account, including Erie Stock, La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Racine and Mississippi Bonds, in larger amount than usual. Money, notwithstanding the increased exportation of specie, has been in good supply, and rates of interest show hardly any change. State Stocks—Virginias declined ⅛ and Missouris ¼, with fair transactions. Tennessee 6 ₱ cents. sold at former prices and California, 1875, advanced again 1 ₱ cent. Railroad Bonds.—The purchases have not been very large. Illinois Centrals fell off ¾; Erie Bonds are firm, and scarce; 1875 Bonds advanced 1; 1888 Bonds ½; and 1871 Bonds ¾; about $50,000 Lacrosse and Milwaukee Sinking Fund Bonds at an advance, and $20,000 Racine and Mississippi Bonds at 79 have been taken for Europe; City and County Bonds remain inactive, with a very limited demand. Railroad Shares.—The transactione in Erie have been enormous, averaging from 10,000 to 15,000 daily, reaching 63¾, and closing still at an advance of 1¾ ₱ cent; Reading is very heavy, the decline from last week being 1¾; Michigan Central declined ½; Michigan Southern 1¾; Cleveland and Toledo 1¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi ½. Money is without change; on call 7; Discounts 7½@9 for best names; 10@12 for paper less known. Exchanges are very firm, and Continental Exchanges were a fraction higher. London 109¾@109¾; Paris 5.16¼@5.15. Transactions limited.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 20.

| Names of Banks. | Ave. am't of L'ns & Dis. | Av. am't of Specie. | Av. am't of Circula'n. | Av. am't of Deposits. |

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1565. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

STATE POLITICS.

The American State Convention at Rochester.

Erastus Brooks Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman Odell; For Canal Commissioner, A. H. Prescott.

ACCESSION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN BOLTERS

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The American State Convention assembled in this city to-day. There was a very large number of Delegates present. The morning session was mostly occupied in the presentation of credentials.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the President of the State Council, Mr. SAMMONS. Over 1,000 Delegetes were present.

General SCROGGS, of Buffalo, moved that a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to select permanent officers.

During the absence of the Committee, Attorney-General CUSHING, WM. G. CLARK, editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*; Hon. J. F. HUGHES, of Florida; and BUSHNELL WHITE, of Ohio, were admitted.

On motion, the Convention rose and gave three cheers each for Ohio, Alabama and Florida.

WM. G. CLARK was called on for a speech. He expressed the satisfaction he felt at being so cordially received by the Americans of the State of New-York, and pledged the electoral vote of Alabama for Mr. FILLMORE.

The Committee on Permanent Oaganization then reported the following officers:

FOR PRESIDENT:

J. W. BARKER, of New-York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1, Mr. Horsfield, of Queens; 2, Roselle Graves, of Kings; 3, W. Stokely, of New-York; 4, Jeremiah T. Brooks, of New-York; 5, Geo. C. Preston, of Kings; 6, Jos. B. Nones, of New-York; 7, A. M. C. Smith, of New-York; 8, C. M. C. Neil, of New-York; 9, L. W. Canfield, of Rockland; 10, O. Whiston, of Sullivan; 11, E. Lounsberry, of Ulster; 12, Edgar Thorne, of Dutchess; 13, Banchus, of Rensselear; 14, Eli Berry, of Albany; 15, Elisha Curtiss, of Saratoga; 16, Nelson Kinsland, of Clinton; 17, N. S. Benton, of Herkimer; 18, W. Clark, of Montgomery; 19, S. P. Champion, of Delaware; 20, A. J. Williams, of Oneida; 21, B. G. Berry, of Chenango; 22, W. S. Leslie, of Oswego; 23, H. C. Chittenden, of Jefferson; 24, M. T. Sperry, of Onondaga; 25, M. Conger, of Cayuga; 26, O. Case, of Ontario; 27, H. W. Jackson, of Schuyler; 28, B. P. Bailey, of Steuben; 29, L. B. Swan, of Monroe; 30, J. G. Russell, of Genesse; 31, T. Baker, of Niagara; 32, A. Hitchcock, of Erie; 33, F. B. Stanton, of Cattaraugus.

Messrs. LESLIE, of Oswego, and GRAY, of Orange, were chosen a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

Mr. BARKER, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, thanking the Convention for the honor done him, and referring to the gratifying increase in the Councils since the last State Convention, and declaring his conviction that the State was safe for FILLMORE and DONELSON.

At the close of his remarks a delegate moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for Governor.

WM. KEMP moved that the nomination be made by acclamation.

The Convention immediately arose then, as one man, shouting: "ERASTUS BROOKS!" and for ten minutes a scene of the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hats flew all over the Hall, and the cheering from the inside was reechoed from the streets.

A cell was made for those who were opposed to the nomination to rise. Not a man arose.

General SCROGGS made a brief speech, congratuleting the Convention on its unanimity, and moved that the Convention proceed to an informal ballot for Lieutenant-Governor.

Motion carried.

Mr. MERRITT, of New-York, Mr. MURRAY, of Seneca, and Mr. JENKINS, of Albany, were appointed Tellers.

JESSIE C. DANN, of Buffalo, LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston, and G. DENNIETON, of Steuben, were nominated as candidates.

On the first ballot Mr. ODELL received a majority of 40.

Gen. SCROGGS moved to make the nomination unanimous, and said that Mr. DANN had consented to allow his name to be used with great reluctance, and then not at the request of citizens of Buffalo, but of citizens of Jefferson County, with whom he formerly resided. No one would support LYMAN ODELL more earnestly than JESSIE C. DANN.

The nomination of Mr. ODELL was then made unanimous, and three cheers given for him, and three more for Mr. DANN, and three more for GOODWIN DENNISTON.

The number of votes cast was 969.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner, but the ballot resulted in no choice.

Mr. J. W. THOMPSON moved the adoption of a resolution extending the sympathy of the Convention to the North Americans, acknowledging their indorsement of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and inviting them to join in support of the American ticket.

Before action was taken on the foregoing, a motion to go into another ballot prevailed.

A letter of acceptance from Mr. BROOKS was here read, and received with nine deafening cheers.

EVENING SESSION.

A. H. PRESCOTT was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

A resolution to appoint a Committee to wait on the North American Convention was adopted.

On their return they reported that they had been received with courtesy, and that a Committee of five from the North American Convention had been appointed to wait on this Convention.

A motion that they be received was adopted unanimously.

As the Committee of the North Americans entered the hall, the Convention rose and received them with loud cheers.

HORACE H. DAY, Esq., as Chairman of the North American Committee, said the duty devolved upon him to present to this Convention a resolution which had been unanimously adopted by the North Americans.

The resolution indorses FILLMORE and DONELSON and the State Ticket of the American Party, pledging that North Americans will support it.

Mr. DAY accompanied the resolution with eloquent remarks which were received with loud cheers.

C. EDWARDS LESTER then addressed the Convention, declaring that the North Americans now recognize FILLMORE and DONELSON as the first, last and only legitimate candidates of the American Party. They would take the first lightning train into the campaign and work for the entire ticket until after the election. Their address had been sent forth not to New-York alone but to every State in the Union, and would have the effect he hoped of preventing any more cowardly talk of sending the election into the House of Representatives.

The President addressed the Committee warmly, welcoming them in behalf of the Convention, and inviting them to seats on the platform.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for State Prison Inspector, but without arriving at any result took a recess till 11½ o'clock.

The Convention of the North American Bolters.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The North Americans met at the Court-House this forenoon. Seventy-four delegates were present. F. W. WALKER, of Queens, was chosen President.

C. EDWARDS LESTER, from the Committee appointed at Syracuse, reported an address. It gives a history of the North American Party, and the bargains alleged to have been made between the leaders of the Republicans and [illegible] to the Philadelphia Convention. It [illegible] nations there, an [illegible] Mr. DAVISON, if the North [illegible] BANKS and adopt FREMONT.

It states that the refusal to carry out [illegible]

Large American Mass Meeting at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

A large American mass meeting was held here this evening. From five to six thousand people were present. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. A torchlight procession paraded the streets, accompanied with numerous bands of music, banners, transparencies, flags, &c., the whole affair ending with a most magnificent display of fireworks in the public square.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 94 3-4.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept, 23.

The screw steamship *Indian* arrived at this port this morning.

Her dates from Liverpool are to the 10th inst., four days later than those received by the *Asia* at New-York.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool at 7 P. M. on Saturday, the 6th inst.

The *Indian* left Liverpool at 3½ P. M. on the 10th inst. She brings 207 passengers and a full cargo.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, made the passage out in nine days and twenty-three hours.

The screw steamer *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 8 A. M. on the 8th inst., and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst.

Politically there is no news of any special importance.

It is reported that France will permit its minister at Naples to withdraw for a time, and that England will not appoint a successor to the late Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE.

The news of the suppression of the insurrection in Naples is confirmed.

The Greek Government recently appointed a Governor of the Piræus, but the French Admiral has refused to recognize him.

The Prussian and Bavarian Ministers protest against it, but the British Minister supported the French.

The English fleet had returned from the Black Sea to the Bosphorus.

Correspondence from Russia describes the gorgeous ceremonies attending the coronation at Moscow.

Le Nord publishes the Russian reply respecting the Isle of Serpents, from which it appears that Russia declares it cannot concede except to the joint Powers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The leading circulars quote the market firm, with sales during the three business days, subsequent to the departure of the *Asia*, of 25,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation and 2,500 for export. Holders offered freely, but without showing any disposition to press sales, and the market closed steady at previous quotations.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The weather continued favorable for the harvest and the accounts from the agricultural districts were generally of a satisfactory character, causing a decline in Breadstuffs and restricting all speculative inquiry. FLOUR is quoted 1s.@2s. ₱ bbl. lower, with a dull market. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 29s.@31s.; Ohio 31c.@33s. WHEAT, 3d.@4d. ₱ bushel lower; old red, 6s.@8s. 6d.; new red, 9s.@9s. 3d.; old white, 8s. 9d.@9s. 9d.; new white, 10s.@10s. 3d. CORN, very dull at a decline of 1c. Yellow and mixed quoted at 31c.@31c. 6d.; white, 32s.@33c.

Liverpool Provision Market.

PROVISIONS generally are without any essential change. BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON steady at former rates. LARD in moderate request. A small lot on the spot sold as high as 82s., and parcels to arrive brought 78s.@79s. TALLOW without change.

London Money Market.

There had been no change in the tone of the market since the sailing of the *Asia*.

CONSOLS for money closed at 94¼.

Arrival of the Kangaroo at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, was telegraphed off the Capes of Delaware at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but as she has not yet arrived up to port, it is evident that she has been detained at Quarantine. Her dates are the same as brought by the *Indian*, arrived at Quebec.

Great Fremont Demonstration at Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The Fremont mass meeting to-day has been the greatest meeting in Connecticut during the campaign. At least fifteen thousand persons have been present. Mr. BURLINGAME spoke for three hours this afternoon amid great enthusiasm. Senator FOOT is now addressing an immense crowd, while the town is filled with processions, music and banners.

Congressional Nominations in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The Convention of Republicans and Americans in the Second Congressional District of New-Jersey, to-day, nominated GEORGE R. ROBBINS for Congress by acclamation. The Convention was held at Borden town and was very harmonious and enthusiastic.

From Washington.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE MASON—COMPENSATION TO NAVY AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The resignation of Judge MASON as Commissioner of Patents has been tendered to the President, but it is not believed that he will vacate that office.

According to a decision of the Attorney-General, the additional per centage given to navy agents under the act of March 3, 1855, commences that day, but is to be apportioned over the whole official year, and not credited to any part of the year, in case of death or resignation.

The National Intelligencer for Fillmore.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The *Intelligencer* drops its neutrality this morning and supports FILLMORE for the Presidency, on the basis of the action of the Whig National Convention.

Great Fire at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The building occupied by the Marine and Mechanics' Banks, the old Washington Hall, and all the other buildings on the north side of the Washington Hall Block, except that occupied by the Bank of Middle Georgia and a similar wood building, was consumed by fire early yesterday morning.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, from New-York on Saturday, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

The U. S. M. steamship *Nashville*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) evening.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 23—9 P. M.

The steamship *Canada* is now over 10 days out and about due at this port, but up to the present moment she has not been heard of. This [illegible] very unusual, and there is much anxiety for her [illegible]

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The fame of this establishment for truthful and excellent revivals of the old dramatists has certainly fallen into conservative hands, and will not be dimmed whilst Mr. STUART holds the reins. The present week has been marked by two excellent revivals, the "Rivals," and the "Poor Gentleman." Mr. BLAKE, an old and valued actor, made his reappearance in each, and was overwhelmed with applause and kindly greetings. In the line of character he undertakes, Mr. BLAKE is unapproachable, and his acquisition to the present company can scarcely be over-estimated. Mr. STUART may justly boast of the best and most complete company of comedians in the United States. A series of sterling comedies with such a company is a luxury which may not be again enjoyed for years to come.

The "Poor Gentleman," played last night, was a perfect gem of acting from beginning to end. Mr. BLAKE'S *Sir Robert Bramble* was filled with touches of gentleness and tender emotion which none but he can interpret, and which make the heart swell with satisfaction and pride. Mr. LESTER was excellent as *Frederick*, and Mrs. HOEY charming as *Emily Worthington*. Mr. DYOTT and Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND were, also, remarkably good. The only one who seemed to be a little out of his element, was Mr. BURNETT, as *Ollapod*. Taken as a whole we have never seen a Comedy more admirably played on any stage. If it should be on the bill again go and see it by all means.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss POLLIE MARSHALL, a well-known *comédienne* of the English stage, made her first appearance here on Monday night, and succeeded in gaining the warmest appreciation of a very large audience. Miss MARSHALL is a lady of unquestionable talent, and will become eminently popular. But she has to rub off some of her old experiences, and to acquire, for this hemisphere, a style not altogether so broad. A very little time will be sufficient for this. The careful way in which our audiences miss all Cockney points will teach a bright woman like Miss MARSHALL to make them sparingly. She is, without doubt, a great acquisition to the dramatic force of New-York.

NIBLO'S SALOON has been curiously and handsomely fitted up for the reception of Miss EMMA STANLEY, who once more delights the town with her parlor entertainments, called "The Seven Ages of Woman." The remarkably elegant and cultivated character of this entertainment makes it doubly acceptable in a handsome saloon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night Meyerbeer's Opera "L'Etoile du Nord" will be produced for the first time on this Continent, with new scenery and costumes according to MEYERBEER'S standard at Paris, and a powerful cast headed by LA GRANGE.

We have received a copy of the libretto from Mr. DARCIE, the publisher, and are requested to state that the edition sold inside the building is alone genuine. A vamped up translation has been published by a party of speculators who will try to foist it on the public outside the doors, bnt we are assured it is unreliable and worthless. Mr. DARCIE pays for the privilege of selling these hooks, and as he issues them with great punctuality and completeness, he ought to be supported.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

DEMOCRATIC COUNCILMEN NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Nominating Conventions have made the following nominations for Councilmen,

18th Council District.—No meeting.
14th Council District nominated George Tobin.
15th Council District nominated Michael Barry. (Renominated.)
26th Council District nominated Jesse Nichols.
23d Council District nominated Charles Doty.
24th Council District nominated John McConnell.
25th Council District nominated Wesley Hunt.
8th Council District nominated Wm. L. Waugh.
10th Council District nominated Luther Norton.
18th Council District nominated Peter Crawford.
17th Council District nominated Jonas N. Phillips. (Renominated.)
19th Council District nominated Louis Fronsway.
20th Council District nominated Sam'l Burnham, Jr.
21st Council District nominated Charles A. Kentish.
22d Council District nominated Samnel A. Frye.
23d Council District nominated Wm. Vallean.
24th Council District nominated Samuel Young.
56th Council District nominated J. W. Birdsall.
57th Council District nominated John J. Bradley.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, to nominate a candidato in the Eighth District, met again last evening, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and after balloting until near 11 o'clock, adjourned to Monday evening next, without nominating. Eighteen ballots were taken. On the first, the candidates stood as follows:

David J. Chatfield..... 3 Horace F. Clark.....10
David S. Jackson..... 7 Anson Herrick.....15

After the first ballot, Mr. CHATFIELD'e name was withdrawn, and the subsequent ballots resulted as follows:

Jackson.....10 Clark.....10
Herrick.....15

Great Republican Meeting at Yonkers.

The meeting of the Fremont Club of Yonkers, held at the Getty House, last Monday Evening, was a "rouser for FREMONT and Freedom." Fifteen hundred persons were present and hundreds went away unable to gain an entrance to the large Hall.

ROBERT P. GETTY, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, LUTHER C. MARSH and General JAMES, from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFFER spoke for an hour and a half, and with force and eloquence showed that Mr. FILLMORE, as well from his own antecedents as from the platform on which he stood, had no claim to the support of the American Party.

The meeting broke up at past midnight. Yesterday morning it was the subject of open conversation in Yonkers that the President of the Fillmore Council of that place and many of its members had declared their intention to vote for FREMONT.

☞ The "Buck and Breaks" of the Sixth Ward have appointed a Campaign Committee that is not likely to knock under to the K. N'e without a consideration. This is the way the names of the Committee start off:

Patrick { Nicholson, McGlohlin, White, Greler, Longer and Karty.
John Francis } McHugh.
Hugh { Foly, Dondican, and so forth.'

Free Speech will be protected in the Sixth Ward so long as there is a shillelah left in the Ward, or the speaker is on the right side.

☞ A meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Fremont Republican Association was held on Monday evening at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. BENJAMIN WARDEN, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the Chair, and made a spirited address. Hon. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, of Iowa, recently elected member of Congress, was then introduced, and held the attention of the audience through a long address, in which he exposed the conspiracy between DOUGLAS, PIERCE and ATCHISON, and the usurpations of the Missourians backed by Federal power. Republican electors of the Ward who wish to participate in the primary elections, must give in their names and residences for enrollment before the evening of such elections. Some twenty namee were added to the rol on Monday evening.

☞ A letter from West Hoboken, N. J., dated Sept. 23, says, "the cause of Freedom is not in much danger in New-Jersey, surely, if a Fillmore mass meeting held last night in our village is any criterion to judge by. I was present throughout the meeting which did not number at any time over thirty souls, and that too, after posting the country for a week with their placards."

☞ Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and WM. CURTIS NOYES are to address the Republicans at Union-square this evening, under the auspices of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club.

☞ Mr. BANKS will address the merchants in Wallstreet on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Welcome to Mr. Peabody—Interesting Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.

GEO. PEABODY, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* We rejoice to notice your safe return to your native country after an absence of twenty years.

Permit us, dear Sir, to offer you a cordial welcome, and to avail ourselves of this happy occasion to express the high estimate we entertain of your personal worth, as also our gratitude for the successful efforts you have made during your long residence in London to give an elevated position to the commercial character and honor of your countrymen.

Your constant efforts also in social life to bring citizens of the United States and Great Britain into more direct and intimate acquaintance, we rejoice to believe, has tended to remove many prejudices, to soften political asperities and to promote feelings of good will and fraternity between the two countries.

Considerations like these inspire us with an earnest wish to do honor to one who has so much honored his country, and in saying this we feel assured that we but express the feelings, not only of those of our countrymen who have enjoyed the pleasure of your acquaintance and participated in your hospitalities, but also of all those who have knowledge of your constant kind attentions to your countrymen when in Europe.

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Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	George Newbold,
Goodhue & Co.,	John J. Palmer,
Wetmore, Cryder & Co.,	William S. Wetmore,
Spofford, Tileston & Co.,	Chas. Augustus Davis,
A. & A. Lawrence & Co.,	E. Cunard,
Alsop & Chauncey,	M. Morgan,
Foster, Elliott & Co.,	Joseph Kernochan,
Howland & Aspinwall,	R. Withers,
De Rham & Co.,	Isaac Townsend,
Riggs & Co.,	John A. Stevens,
Barclay & Livingston,	Henry F. Vail,
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.,	Richard Bell,
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,	Charles Christmas,
Moses Taylor & Co.,	James McCall,
H. L. Routh & Sons,	J. D. Jones,
DeLaunay, Iselin & Clark,	E. A. Matthieson,
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Cammann & Co.,	Samuel L. M. Barlow,
Babcock, Bros. & Co.,	J. Van Buren,
Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co.,	Caleb O. Halsted,
P. Chouteau, Jr., Sanford & Co.,	J. D. Beers,
	James Watson Webb,
Grant & Barton,	James D. P. Ogden,
Wm. W. De Forest & Co.,	Jacob Little,
C. H. Marshall & Co.,	Robert Williams,
L. & B. Curtis & Co.,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Wilmerdings & Mount,	Joseph Walker,
A. A. Lawrence & Co.,	David Hoadley,
Morton & Grinnell,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Munroe & Co.,	Leroy M. Wiley,
Bowen, McNamee & Co.,	Thomas E. Davis,
Clefiin, Mellen & Co.,	J. R. Curtis,
Johnson & Lowden,	Wm. Whitlock Jones,
Wm. A. Sale, Jr., & Co.,	Henry Berg,
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Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,	Bird & Gillilan,
Henrys, Smith & Townsend,	Slocomb, Stowell & Co.,
Babcock & Milnor.	Morewood & Co.,
	Foster & Nickerson,

NEWPORT, Monday, Sept. 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to hand you inclosed my reply to the letter from the "Merchants and Citizens of New-York," communicated to me on my arrival in that City, and to again express my sincere regret that my arrangements compel me to adopt a course so little in accordance with the wishes you so warmly advocated at our interview on the 17th inst.

With great respect, I am truly yours,
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GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th inst. is before me. Allow me to say without affectation that no one can be more surprised than myself at the cordial welcome which you extend to me. Had my commercial and social life in London prodnced even half the results with which your kindness endows it, I should esteem myself more than repaid for all labors there by such a letter, subscribed as it is by many old and dear friends, by gentlemen whose names in letters are co-extensive with the knowledge of our own language, and by merchants whose enterprise has carried the flag of our country into every sea that commerce penetrates.

If during my long residence in London the Commercial character and honor of our countrymen have stood upon an elevated position, it has not been the result of my humble efforts. In common with many of you, I have tried to do my part in accomplishing these ends. That the American name now stands where it does in the Commercial world is mainly owing to her merchants at home, who have extended her Commerce till its tonnage equals that of any other nation, who have drawn to her shores the wealth of other lands, under whose directions the fertile fields of the interior have been made accessible and peopled, and whose fidelity to their engagements has become proverbial throughout the world.

It has been my pleasure during a long residence in London to renew many old friendships, and to form many new acquaintances among my countrymen and countrywomen; and it has been my good fortune to be permitted to cultivate these in social life, where I have endeavored, as much as possible, to bring my British and American friends together. I believed that by so doing I should, in my humble way, assist "to remove any prejudices, to soften political asperities, and to promote feelings of good will and fraternity between the two countries. It gives me great pleasure to be assured that my countrymen at home have sympathized in these objects, and believed that they are partially accomplished. The recent temporary estrangement between the two governments served to demonstrate how deep and cordial is the alliance between the interests and sympathies of the two peoples. By aiding to make individuals of the two nations known to each other, I supposed that I was contributing to my mite towards the most solid and sure foundation of peace and good will between them; and while the power remains to me I shall continue in a course which you approve.

In returning to my native land after an absence of twenty years, I had several objects in view. I wished once more to see the land of my birth and early youth, and tho surviving members of my family; once more to greet my friends in every part of the country; and to see and know the new generations that have come up since I left, and who are to be their successors. I also desired to visit every section of the Union, and to witness with my own eyes the evidences at home of the prosperity of which I have seen abundant proofs abroad. The twenty years that have elapsed since my last visit are the most important twenty years in the commercial history of America. Like Rip Van Winkle, I am almost appalled at the wonderful changes that already meet my eyes. Although, as you well know, I have not slumbered meanwhile in a Sleepy Hollow, I stand amazed at the energy and activity which characterize your city. It is my wish and purpose to remain in the country long enough to understand these changes and their causes.

On mature reflection, gentlemen, I think that if I accept the hospitalities which have been tendered to me by yourselves, and by friends in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, I shall very seriously interfere with the objects of my visit. I have, therefore, been obliged to come to the conclusion to refuse all invitations to dinner with the single exception of my native town of Danvers, in Massachusetts. I assure you most sincerely that I regret very much that my plans thus compel me to decline the high honor which you propose to confer upon me and to deny myself the pleasure of meeting so many personal friends.

With great esteem and respect, I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

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Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

A man named WILLIAM WHITE, residing at No. 228 Avenue B, accidentally fell down stairs at that place about 4 o'clock this morning and so injured himself that he died soon afterwards. He was a native of Scotland, and about 45 years of age.

Breaking up a Dance-House.

The disreputable dance-house No. 7 Thomas-street, was broken up on Monday night by officer WARD of the Fifth Ward Police, who took BARBARA MYERS, the proprietor, and three women in custody.

Dismissed.

The charge of abduction, preferred a few days since against [illegible] was dismissed on Monday morning in the Tombs Police Court, by Justice [illegible] nothing to sustain the charge. The complainant, [illegible] was present, but being questioned [illegible]

Welcome to Mr. Peabody—Interesting Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.

GEO. PEABODY, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* We rejoice to notice your safe return to your native country after an absence of twenty years.

Permit us, dear Sir, to offer you a cordial welcome, and to avail ourselves of this happy occasion to express the high estimate we entertain of your personal worth, as also our gratitude for the successful efforts you have made during your long residence in London to give an elevated position to the commercial character and honor of your countrymen.

Your constant efforts also in social life to bring citizens of the United States and Great Britain into more direct and intimate acquaintance, we rejoice to believe, has tended to remove many prejudices, to soften political asperities and to promote feelings of good will and fraternity between the two countries.

Considerations like these inspire us with an earnest wish to do honor to one who has so much honored his country, and in saying this we feel assured that we but express the feelings, not only of those of our countrymen who have enjoyed the pleasure of your acquaintance and participated in your hospitalities, but also of all those who have knowledge of your constant kind attentions to your countrymen when in Europe.

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...of the N. Y. Daily Times.

...Paris, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

...contemporaries at New-York, who ...of Mr. FILLMORE, criticises in the ...its policy, the statement which I made in ...relation in regard to the unanimity of the ...in favor of Col. FREMONT. It is cer... my province as a European correspondent ...the general subject of the Presidential con... it is yet my duty to endeavor to show the ...the conclusion which your cotemporary ...announced.

...question says in substance that ...those who are shallow enough to be ...elements; that he wants it pro... the sympathies that the Black Republi... sympathies of the despotic Governments of Europe, and that the people of ...need but be made acquainted with ...it certain that JOHN C. FREMONT ...President of the United States," etc.

...is completely wrong. In the first ...only material interest, which the Governments of Europe have in the present politi... in the United States is with the Buchanan ...That interest is free trade. Every journal of ...and England admit this fact, and proclaim ...that if they were to look to selfish and mate... interests alone, they would be obliged to sympa... with the cause of Mr. BUCHANAN. But there is ...an editor in France or England who is not in ...interest, of a republican government in Amer... ...one who does not wish for the welfare ...Western Republic, *as a republic*. Five ...knowledge of the leading European ...have convinced me of this fact. Whatever ...their "color" in politics here, they have but ...towards the United States, and that is for ...as they are. There is not an editor of a ...journal in these two countries who would not ...with indignation the assertion that he would ...a dissolution of the American Union with pleasure. ...may be empty headed politicians who would ...to see such a catastrophe; but these are ...who live in the shadow of courts, and ...by the expression of such opinions to ...nations. The entire class to which edi..., the class of writers and professors, would ...an event with regret. Even the *Pays*, *Jour... Débats*, which makes sometimes such violent ...against the workings of the Republican sys... in America, is not at bottom in favor of the ...dismemberment of that system: it piques itself rather ...exhibiting its weaknesses in order to strengthen ...of imperialism in France. It is an anti... journal for France but not for America.

...well to recollect that the question of the Presi... in the United States is an exterior question on ...the journals of France are at liberty to express ...sentiments of their editors. If then these ...are not in favor of the abandonment of the ...form of government in America, if they ...in favor of the dismemberment of the Union, ...the only material interest which is involved in ...presidential contest leads them to the support of ...Buchanan Party, is it a compliment or not to the ...Party that they make a sacrifice of this ...interest to support it?

...sacrifice is one which does honor to their phi...thropy and their humanity, for it is made in favor ...non-extension of Slavery. The editor or wri... whatever class, who favors Republicanism in ...must by necessity be opposed to Slavery. ...abandonment of their hopes of seeing a better ...for their manufactured goods under Buchanan ...gives their Republicanism for America, and ...good wishes for its success. It is never a ques... in France of a change of the form of government ...Nobody wishes it, and nobody talks of ...thing of antagonism which it is supposed in ...exists in Europe against American institu... ...enormously exaggerated. European decis... in local questions in the United States are there... impartial, and may justly be received as a com... by the party who receives the favorable ver...

...If a part of this favor of the European press is ...to Col. FREMONT because his platform commits ...against filibusterism, it is still but a compliment; ...he is bound in good faith to other nations to a ...direction of the neutrality, as well as all oth... international laws.

...PROUDHON'S LETTER ON VIRTUE.

...The letter of M. PROUDHON on virtue, has made a ...sensation at Paris. Its publication has ...others, and now we have a perfect inunda... explanatory efforts in the same style. An old ...written by the same gentleman, and two from the ...JACQUES ROUSSEAU, are among the num... published. One of those signed by the hand o... was in answer to a *danseuse* of the Grand ..., who demanded of the great philospher the ...virtue. ROUSSEAU rather naïvely admits that, ...he is not exactly the proper person to give ...on such a subject, (not on account of his ...habits, dear reader, but of his age, ...them sixty!) that yet he did not live upon ...slippery ground as that of the Opera, and might, ...venture a word of advice; and here the man ...who confessed on paper that he wished to be ...still in the category of men who are al... to show gallantry to ladies, utters to the young ...the astounding proposition that a woman may ...on the boards of the Grand Opera! ...hearts will bound with joy at this announce... of a possibility heretofore deemed more than ...problematical!

...posthumous letters of ROUSSEAU and the recent ...of PROUDHON, could not have fallen upon a better ...for general usefulness. Their publication is a ...for the times in which we live.

...SEIZURE OF THE STUDENT'S CIRCULAR.

...Charivari, the leading political journal of Paris, in ...has just escaped suppression by ...exertions. Two weeks ago this journal ...an address from two hundred students of ...thanking such journals of this city as had es... the cause of oppressed Italy. The *Presse* was ...this number, as also the *Siècle*, the *Estafette*, ...Débats. The article, which reproached ...French Government for its lukewarmness towards ...Italy, was not signed by a responsible and veritable ..., as the law on the Press requires. It bore for ...the words, in parentheses, "Here follow ...signatures." Immediately upon the publication ...document, the editors of the several journals ...were cited before the proper officer to ...examined. The document containing the signa... was demanded. Neither of them had it. One ...editors declared he had seen it, but ...he did not know then where it was to ...found. All the offices were submitted to a ...search under the supervision of police-officers, ...document was found which contained the two ...names, or any names at all. Without the ...of the names, the journals in question ...have received a "warning," and as the ...lying under two, the third one ...it. The *Presse* has a daily ...; the *Siècle* of 35,000; the *Consti...*; the *Moniteur*, 90,000; the *Patrie*, ...; the *Débats*, 10,000; the *Estafette*, ...; the *Opinion Nationale*, 5,000. The *Presse* ...printed matter of all ..., which are the principal journals of Paris, and ...to the proprietor, M. GIRARDIN, as ...responsible, is THERE seen.

...is reasonable to suppose that the Police, for an ...so apparently harmless, hesitated to strike a ...blow should suppress the principal journal of ...city, and at the same time effect so great a dam... to the material interests of M. DE GIRARDIN. So ...gave him time; and now we have the agreeable ...that the signatures have been found, and that ...suit against the journals has been withdrawn. ...incidents have come forward and assumed the ...responsibility of the circular; but whether they were ...bribed to do so by M. DE GIRARDIN, or whether it was ...act on their part, the public perhaps ...never know. They may indeed have been only ...of fright.

...UNNECESSARY FRIGHT.

...or two ago the Government posted over the ...judgment of the Court against the ...affairs of the Opera Comique and ..., affairs in which an attempt ...of the Emperor. In this docu... first time that five persons ...who were absent. The ...this announcement ...read it hastily,

...and [illegible] that Count [illegible] ...to [illegible] attempt on the Emperor's life, ...to some [illegible] affair unknown to the public; and [illegible] ...communicating [illegible] the whole city was [illegible] ...commotion. The people were not long, however, in [illegible] ...taining the true nature of the case.

AN AMERICAN SUCCESS.

The article of Mrs. HENRIETTA PRESCOTT, editress of the American *Banner*, published somewhere in Mississippi, in which she introduces her new editor, John Smith, to the public, has had an immense success in Europe. It is questionable whether a journal can be found which has not reproduced this charming specimen of Mississippi newspaper literature. The incongruity of Mr. Smith's character, which is described by his protectress as mild and polite to excess, and yet who has fought five duels, and each time killed his man, has something of the ultra-American in it which the European brethren of the press do not understand. The worst of it is, they take Madame PRESCOTT'S manifesto in earnest. So, too, the announcement of Tom Thumb's robbery at Cincinnati has had an immense circulation in Europe, the editors, notwithstanding they have all read BARNUM'S Autobiography, never suspecting they were publishing an advertisement. MALAKOFF.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Providence *Journal* says: "We copied the appeal of GEORGE W. CURTIS for aid to circulate documents in Pennsylvania. One gentleman of this State answered it promptly with a remittance of $100; another sent $10, and two gentlemen collected $55 in dollar subscriptions in a few hours Saturday for the same good purpose. Doubtless more has been sent; and much more can be profitably used in enlightening the public mind.

A Welsh miner, by the name of JOHN THOMAS, is attracting much attention in Western Pennsylvania, for his rough but strong and eloquent speeches in favor of FREMONT. He was induced to make a speech at a small meeting among the miners, and his ability was so strongly evinced as to excite high expectations. It is said he will be kept upon the stump until the close of the canvass.

The Boston *Atlas* says: O. W. BURNHAM, Esq., of Amherst, N. H., the Democratic candidate for Register of Deeds in Hillsborough County, last Spring, went up to Concord, to the great meeting which the *Post* magnified to 20,000, heard the speeches, then went home and declared for FREMONT! Will not the Democracy get up another meeting?

In Lawrence County, last week, there were nine Fremont poles raised. This is poling Shamocracy pretty severely; but the people of that county will *pull* them a good deal worse in November.

Bucks always lose their horns in November.

Saturday's Pittsburg *Journal* has the following:

"We learn with regret that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the candidate for Vice-Presidency of the Pro-Slavery party, is quite out of health—so much so that for the time he has been obliged to withdraw from the active duties of the campaign and retire to his home to recruit. It was, doubtless, the depressing influence of his visit to this city, added to the weariness necessarily incident to travel and to speaking which overcame him. We learn from a friend who saw him on the night of the 10th, that the effect of that "show of hands" was evidently like that of the ghost of cherished hopes to a man very properly ambitious to attain to the position for which his party has named him."

Duty of American Citizens—Letter from Robert Emmett.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

HON. THOMAS B. CARROLL—DEAR SIR: I regret that it will not be in my power to attend your great meeting on the 3d; neither my health nor my other engagements will permit me to leave home. I feel highly complimented, however, by your pressing invitation, and by the importance you seem to attach to my poor efforts in our cause. If I had time I should be glad to give you my views at some length in regard to the political controversy which now agitates the country, but I must confine myself to what I deem the most important aspect of this Presidential election in its results. The long threatened period has arrived when the people must decide whether the encroachments of the Slave Power shall be submitted to or effectually resisted. The friends of Free white labor must *now* settle this question. If they fail in this struggle, it will be useless to attempt it peaceably and constitutionally hereafter. The triumph of Slavery will begin by making Kansas a Slave State. Bad as that would be, it would only be the entering wedge for greater evils to follow. With such an accession of strength to the South, nothing, I fear, could save the the immense territory lying west of Kansas, from being made Slave States eventually. The Slave Trade will be again legalized, and Slavery will become not only a predominant power, but a national institution.

The exclusion of free white labor from the vast extent of the Western Territory would be the death blow to our national prosperity, the great element of which is the expansion of industry to every point where it can find its reward. Free labor, we know, cannot prosper where Slavery exists. It requires, on the one hand, free soil for its exercise, and on the other, independence of the control of capital for its success and for the welfare of those who live by it. The inevitable consequence of excluding it from the Western territory must be to confine it to the already thickly populated districts, exposing it to all the social evils which beset labor in crowded communities, and making it subservient, for its rewards, to the interests of those who do not labor themselves, but make profit out of the labor of others.

All classes of *Free* men, therefore, who depend on their own industry, have a strong interest in resisting the extension of Slavery; but it is to those of foreign birth, whose pursuits are almost exclusively dependant on their labor, that the question of Free Soil is of vital importance. They have all fled from Slavery in some form, to seek homes and resting places in this favored land. And the free exercise of their industry is the sole guarantee that this country can offer for their honorable success.

Every man, therefore, who lives by his labor, who honors it as the poor man's tribute to society, who sympathizes with its struggles or who values it as the only solid basis of our national prosperity, is bound to oppose the demands of Slavery in this contest, whether made in the name of BUCHANAN or FILLMORE. There are but two ways of doing this—either by *force of arms* or by *force of law*. The one would be civil war. The other will, I trust, be the peaceful and constitutional triumph of our ticket and platform, by the efforts of patriotic men, from all parties, who, under our Republican banner, mean to rescue our country from the greatest peril which has as yet threatened it. Believe me, my dear sir, very respectfully yours, &c., R. EMMETT.

Great Stampede from the Democratic Ranks in Michigan.

APPEAL FROM THE DEMOCRATS OF DETROIT TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MICHIGAN.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Sept. 20.

In view of the almost irreparable injuries that have been inflicted upon our Democratic institutions, the long established principles of the Democratic Party, and the peace and prosperity of our beloved country, by the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, and the still greater injury threatened by the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, who has given his unqualified and cordial approval to all its wicked measures, and stands solemnly pledged, as well by his own declaration as by the Cincinnati Platform, to carry out its policy should he be elected.

We, the undersigned, who have uniformly acted with the Democratic Party, and who voted for FRANKLIN PIERCE in 1852, feel it to be our duty as Democrats, as friends of our country, and as good citizens, publicly to declare our determination to oppose, in every honorable way, the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, *and to give our influence and our votes to John C. Fremont*, and to set forth the reasons which have impelled us to this course.

We need not remind intelligent Democrats of the pledge given by the Baltimore Convention, and renewed by President PIERCE in his inaugural address to discountenance the agitation of the Slavery question, both in Congress and ont, by all possible means. Now how that pledge was falsified in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act. That is already familiar to them all, nor is it necessary to do more than briefly call their attention to the train of circumstances which that act of bad faith has produced, hring as it has, nothing but calamity, and reproach upon the Democratic Party, and only dishonor and misfortune upon the country. The chief argument urged by the Northern supporters of the act, abrogating the Missonri Compromise line, and the one which induced us to acquiesce in it, strongly as we condemned so palpable a breach of faith by our leaders in Congress, was that it proclaimed the great Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty, and secured to the people of Kansas the right to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way. But in this belief we have been wickedly deceived. Every attempt to exercise a right so dear to freemen on the part of the people of that Territory has been resisted by the whole power of the Government. Armed troops have been sent there to prevent them from "regulating their own affairs," and to force them to submit to laws enacted through fraud and violence, by vagabonds and ruffians from a neighboring State. Their first Territorial Legislature was elected by armed bands of outlaws from Missouri. The actual settlers of the Territory were driven by violence from the polls, their lives endangered, their ballot boxes destroyed, and the voice of the people wholly stifled. This Legislature, thus elected and constituted by outlaws from a foreign State, met and enacted a code of laws more infamous and bloody than even disgrace the statute books of the most barbarous age or nation.

It punished by death the most trivial political offences, disfranchised all who would not swear to favor and uphold Slavery, established test oaths, made the circulation of written or printed matter in opposition to Slavery, a State Prison offence, abolished the freedom of speech, and of the press, and denied to none the right to serve as jurors who are conscientiously opposed to Slavery.

The President of the United States has ordered [illegible] troops in [illegible] to [illegible] attempt to do so, [illegible] have been brutally murdered, [illegible] houses burned, [illegible] and others driven [illegible] the town into the [illegible] the whole country [illegible] raged, their leaders [illegible] and imprisoned without authority of law, and all their dearest rights trampled under foot. All these outrages have been committed and encouraged by United States troops, or by Missouri outlaws, under the lead of United States officers, and approved by the President of the United States. The people of the Territory have even been dispersed by Government minions, while peaceably assembled to consult upon public affairs—a right expressly guaranteed to every citizen of the United States by the Federal Constitution. Every effort to carry out the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" has been prevented by a hireling soldiery. And this is the way that invaluable Democratic principle has been maintained by the authors of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and they are now using the whole power of the Government to force Slavery into that Territory, for the purpose of depriving you and all of a portion of our political rights, and to degrade our brethern in Kansas to a level with Southern slaves.

Can the Democrats of Michigan sustain any longer, in power, men who have perpetrated these outrages, and who are pledged to perpetuate them; and who have so openly violated the principles of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and Democracy? Let others do as they may, we will have no part nor lot in the matter. Believing with the *Free Press*, our Democratic organ in this city, that "*a people who would not rebel at laws forced upon them by fraud and violence*," as it admits the Border Ruffian laws were upon the people of Kansas, "*would be unworthy the name of American*," we shall hereafter use our influence to defeat the men who have attempted, and are now attempting by such infamous means to compel the people of Kansas to submit to their cruel laws. "Thanking God," as the same paper does, "that the administration of Franklin Pierce is drawing to a close," *we shall do nothing to perpetuate it in the person of James Buchanan, nor to continue its infamous policy by his election; on the contrary, we shall work and vote for John C. Fremont, the only real Democratic candidate now before the people*, fully satisfied that his administration will consult the best interests of the country, and we call upon every true-hearted Democrat in the State to follow our example.

SIGNED BY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEMOCRATS WHO VOTED FOR FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather of the Autumnal Equinoxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The weather of sixty-eight Autumnal equinoxes, counting from 15th to 25th of September, both inclusive, for a period of sixty-nine years, viz., from 1789 to 1856, both years inclusive, in reference to the fall of rain in this locality, within the limit of the days named, which embrace the Autumnal equinox of each year, has been as follows: In four of the years, viz.: 1793, 1795, 1846, and 1850, no rain fell between 15th and 25th September, but in the four other years rain fell, within the term mentioned above, on one hundred and seventy-eight days, viz.:

1 day of the term in each year, in 10 several years.
2 days of the term in each year, in 17 several years.
3 days of the term in each year, in 19 several years.
4 days of the term in each year, in 14 several years.
5 days of the term in each year, in 3 several years.
6 days of the term in each year, in 1 year.

The sun crossed the line, in the present month, on the 22d, and between the 15th and 23d the temperature has fluctuated from 85° maximum to 50° minimum, a change of 35°. Four heavy thunderstorms have been experienced in the time within the field of our research, and — inches of rain have fallen at my place of observation. The temperature of this morning is low enough for frost south of 45° North latitude. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1856.

School of Design for Women.

This institution begins the fifth year of its existence, at No. 437 Broadway, under increased facilities for instruction. During the coming Winter, several of our popular celebrities will give lectures at the school on matters directly related to art and its cultivation. Last Winter about fifty pupils availed themselves of this institution, and, we understand, that this season the number will be even greater. The intention of the founders was to test, by experiment, whether women could be profitably employed in certain mechanical branchee of the fine arts hitherto monopolized by men. There is hardly any large commercial firm which has not its embellished catalogue, and the demand for feminine skill in making wood engravings of such things, and in copying engravings for the illustration of books, is likely to increase indefinitely.

Railroad is King.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

SIR: The necessity of lighting the Railroad Tunnels on the Fourth-avenue, so forcibly allnded to in your paper of this day, induce me to reqnest you to remind the public of another fact in relation to the wants of the people, urgently demanded of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

About two months ago the Common Council ordered the Company to lay the grooved rail along their road. The Company remonstrated, alleging that their large passenger and freight cars cannot be run on that kind of rail. As it appears that this statement has put an end to the matter, I would remind all those who are interested, that those very cars can be seen running on the grooved rail in Grand-street, between Bowery and Centre-streets, apparently with more steadiness than on the etrap-irons on other parts of the road.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1856. AN OBSERVER.

Target Excursions.

A target company of unusual magnitude and grotesqueness and variety of dress passed down Broadway on Monday forenoon. The forenoon rain was at the time at its climax. The parties comprising the company, however, gave no heed to the rain, but with a lively band of music at their head marched on in "galliant array," attracting universal attention on their line of march. The most attractive feature was a strapping individual in the centre of the company wearing a female dress and enormous "hoop." Bringing up the rear of the company was a jackass of remarkably diminutive proportions drawing on a small two-wheeled vehicle a man of Falstaffian size and dress. The dresses throughout were of rich material, and the company composed evidently of "crack" fellows.

The Rhoades Guard, named in honor of DAVID R. RHOADES, Esq., a popular gentleman connected with the business department of the *Tribune*, went to Flushing on Monday, on their first annual target excursion. They had a very agreeable time.

The Atlantic Blues, Captain O'KEEFE, passed through the streets yesterday afternoon, with a band of music, and made a fine appearance.

The Emerald Guard, Capt. COTT, numbering 50 muskets, passed our office yesterday.

Cholera in Madeira.

This fearful pestilence, which has carried off nearly one-third of the population of the city of Funchal, and committed great ravages throughout all parts of the Island, was abating at last accounts, but must leave great misery in its train. Having taken place at a season devoted to agricultural pursuits, there is fear of much famine and distress ensuing.

Widows and orphans, under this state of things, particularly need assistance. Many in this City, who have visited that little Island, either in search of health, business or pleasure, and have looked back with delight upon its exquisite scenery and climate, and the simplicity of its mountain peasantry, will be pained to hear of this sad calamity, and sympathise with the poor unfortunates.

Subscriptions are being taken in this City. They amount to about $1,200 at this time, which, along with those sent from England and Portugal, it is hoped may avert a vast amount of suffering.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by ROBERT BENSON, Jr., No. 5 New-street; GEORGE M. LEWIS, No. 61 Front-street; HAYWARD & WEST, No. 99 Wall-street; WILLIAM DEPEW, No. 58 Cedar-street; JAMES W. HAYWARD, No. 50 Wall-street.

New Alterations.

Look out for two-dollar bills on the Park Bank, of this City, altered to fives. The alteration is well done and calculated to deceive, having been passed by one of our City Banks.

The vignette of the "two" is a view of the City Hall, in the body of the bill; while the fives have five figures holding a silver dollar each, the corner figure representing New-York State coat of arms.

☞ The Plymouth House, formerly City Hotel, corner of Howard-street and Broadway, is about to be reopened by Mr. BENJAMIN RATHBUN, quondam proprietor of Rathbun's Hotel. The house is refitting and refurnishing.

☞ We have received an invitation to attend at Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, Oct. 6, the Centennial Celebration of the Introduction of Printing into New-Hampshire. A procession, an Oration, a dinner and a ball complete the festivities.

☞ A bust of Bishop Tillotson was by the steamer Niagara, to-day, to Mr. THOMAS MACKELLAR, [illegible]

☞ The Presbyterians of York [illegible] are erecting a beautiful Church [illegible] Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Yesterday, the corner stone was laid, with prayer and speeches by Rev. Drs. SPRING, PHILLIPS, MCELROY and others.

☞ We regret to hear of the continued and increasing illness of JOHN G. SAXE. The stroke of paralysis which afflicted him during the last Winter seems to have terminated in a complete prostration.

☞ Rev. Dr. Thompson had an insurance of only one thousand dollars on his books, papers and furniture—a sum far below the value of his property destroyed at Stapleton lately.

☞ BENJ. F. BUTLER, Esq., who has been absent in Europe for the last three months, returned on Thursday last in improved health.

☞ Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of the Market-street Church, has declined the call of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Twenty-third-street.

Taking the Responsibility and Marrying the Girl.

A German named FREDERICK FRETTA, was arrested a few days since by Sergeant MOXHAM, of the Fourth District Police Court, charged with bastardy. When informed of the nature of the charge he seemed much frightened, and promised to marry the girl. "But," he added, "vich of them vash it? I knows *drei, vier, fuenf, sechs*, very mooch!"

When taken before Justice WARREN he would marry the complainant if he knew who she was. She was sent for and was soon in the presence of Mr. FRETTA, who instantly recognized her claims. No one objecting, the complainant and prisoner were married by the magistrate, according to the laws of the State, in such cases made and provided.

A number of Germans, male and female, crowded the court room to witness the affair, in which they all seemed much interested. One of the lady spectators was so well pleased at its happy termination, that she promised to furnish a home for the new couple, and then all retired.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society Report.

Dr. ROCHE reported JAMES MAGUIRE, Mr. CLAFF'S gardener, who entered the Hospital on Sunday night, as having died at half-past 1 yesterday afternoon.

Dr. BAILEY slowly but steadily improving. Mr. CHAS. SEARS, and Miss SALLY ROSS very much improved. All others doing well.

New Cases.—BRIDGET CONLAN, THOMAS CONLAN, and Mrs. DUFF'S child, all young children, and the latter an infant; remarkable as being the first one attacked by the fever.

No new cases in the Military Hospital,—all doing well. FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Septsmber 23, 1856—9½ A. M.

RAISING OF THE KNICKERBOCKER.—Our readers will recollect the particulars of the sinking of the steamboat *Knickerbocker*, near Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson River, some three or four weeks since. She has since been raised, and is now lying at the foot of Christopher-street, having more the appearance of a floating heap of rubbish than of a steamboat.

Soon after she sunk, measures were taken for learning her whereabouts and bringing her up. It was ascertained that she lay in about forty feet of water, and that she had turned completely over in sinking, the walking-beam of her engine dragging in the mud. Two boom-derricks were brought up, one on either side, and she was raised, bottom upwards. It was found that two or three holes had been made in the bottom, and these were filled, after which she was righted up. This was on Saturday last.

A steam pump was then introduced, and in about three hours she was cleared of water, and the tide setting in she righted up and was found capable of floating. She was towed down to New-York, and reached the foot of Christopher-street about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. She was raised near Caldwell's, about forty-two miles from the City. Her engines are in good order, though the boilers have not yet been raised, and are in 150 feet water.

From the engine aft she is almost completely demolished; but from the engine forward the damage is comparatively small. She presents a very singular appearance, lying at the pier at Christopher-street. Everything on her upper decks, with the exception of the machinery, which still stands erect, seems smashed to pieces, and is distributed in the wildest confusion, looking much more like heaps of rubbish than the furniture or appointments of a first-class river steamboat.

☞ The steamship *Black Warrior*, 1,600 tons, was yesterday taken on the balance dock for repairs; she will be recaulked and newly painted. The packet ship *London*, 1,050 tons, is also on the sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

☞ ROE LOCKWOOD, of this City, is selling Fremont letter paper and envelopes, with a beautiful portrait of the "Pathfinder" engraved on steel. The manufacturers, PUTNAM & BROTHERS of Boston, it is said, have eight presses running day and night to supply the demand for these articles.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

Nos. 957, 969, 973, 328, 349, 377, 382, 396, 418, 437, 659, 350, 453, 536, 540, 556, 558, 563, 590, 624, 627, 400, 640, 652, 668, 678, 781, 748, 824, 853, 942, 226, 227, 221, 804, 1,047, 1,048, 1,049, 1,051 to 1,063, 1,065 to 1,077, 1,080 to 1,137, 1,139 to 1,150.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Wednesday, Oct 1, is the last day for receiving notes of issue for the October Term.

Demurrers must be distinctly stated as such.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 22.

Before Judge BETTS.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following bills of indictment:

The United States vs. *James M. Higgins.*—An indictment for manslaughter, in throwing overboard a seaman named Malcolm from the ship *Stag Hound*, in Canton.

The United States vs. *Charles Stephens.*—An indictment for murder on board the ship *Mary F. Bauleh*, committed upon C. E. Rose, while on the high seas.

The United States vs. *James Salter.*—An indictment for cruel and unusual punishment committed by the master of the ship *Typhoon* while on the high seas.

The United States vs. *James Burke, James White and Patrick Connor.*—An indictment for larceny committed on the high seas on board the steamship *Illinois*.

The United States vs. *Frederick Braun*—An indictment for resisting the United States Marshal in the service of process.

PROCEEDINGS IN REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

At the opening of the Court this morning a motion was made that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. Shepard. Mr. McKeon in making the motion briefly referred to the fact that Mr. Shepard was for a short time District-Attorney of the United States, and characterized him as one who was distinguished for integrity as a lawyer and as a man.

Judge Beebe seconded tho motion, saying that he had known Mr. Shepard from an early period of his legal life, and indeed before he was admitted to the bar, when he was a member of the moot courts and associations by which law students prepare themselves for practice, in which he took an exalted stand, not only for industry and clearness, but for his courtesy and kindness. He also referred to his acquaintance with Mr. Shepard while he was District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, to whose duty he brought great legal knowledge and industry. And in all the offices he had held, Judge Beebe said he had yet to see the man who could charge Mr. Shepard with a want of integrity, political or private, and he was always esteemed, not only by political friends, but by his opponents.

Judge BETTS said: The Court feels there is a great propriety in the motion. I acquiesce fully in what has been said of Mr. Shepard. While he was District-Attorney here his duties were always performed in a professional and manly manner. I probably knew him as well as any one at the bar. I think he informed me that his first contested trial was in this Court: I was struck with his appearance at that time, being so young a man, and took occasion to make his acquaintance. The Judge went on to speak of his having advised Mr. Shepard to confine himself to his profession, and to conversations which he often had with him on the subject, from which he was satisfied that such a course was more congenial to Mr. Shepard's tastes, and that if he had a fault it was in yielding too readily to the wishes of his friends and taking active part for their sake in pursuits outside of his profession. And the Judge said that Mr. Shepard had assured him that after he had finished the term of office which he held at his death, he should henceforth confine himself to the labors of his profession, and his Honor closed his remarks by saying: His death is a great loss to us all, to the Courts in which he has practiced, and to the community. I accept the motion that this Court stand adjourned, and order that it be so adjourned as a mark of respect to Mr. Shepard, and that the motion be entered upon the minutes of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clerke, and Davies.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CASE—JUDGMENT RE-VERSED AND PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AWARDED.

A. R. Whitmore et al. vs. *Moses C. Story et al.*—The opinion in this case sufficiently explains itself.

ROOSEVELT, J.—Messrs. Wetmore, Hoppock & Stuart, of this City, and also owners of property on Greenwich and Washington streets, complain that the defendants, under the name of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, and under color of a pretended grant from the City authorities, are about extending their premises, to their great injury and annoyance, and in violation of their rights. An injunction granted in the first instance, on their application to restrain the [illegible] was dissolved on special term. From that decision they have appealed to this Court, and [illegible] injunction [illegible] should be granted.

On the part of the [illegible] it is claimed that [illegible] the City, [illegible] the Common Council [illegible] many of these have before this left off [illegible] people's children and gone to raising some of their own.

☞ A banner, the gift of the ladies of Jersey City, was presented to the Fillmore and Donelson Club of Jersey City, last evening, at Commercial Hall, in the presence of a large audience. JOHN H. VOORHEES presented the banner, and F. B. BETTS replied.

The Trees of America.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Dr. R. U. PIPER, of Woburn, who is engaged in the preparation of a splendid work on "The Trees of America," is now visiting WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, at his residence at Long Island. In a letter, commending the proposed volume to public patronage, the following passage occurs:

"If, in your wanderings in search of fine trees, you should ever come this way, there is, not far from my place on Long Island, a black walnut tree, 143 years old, with an immense 'latitude of boughs,' as COWPER says, in speaking of the Yardly oak—and a trunk of twenty-four feet in circumference at four feet from the ground. Some anecdotes of our revolutionary history are associated with the dwelling, older than itself, which stands in its mighty shadow.

I should be glad to be your host during your visit,

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Dr. R. U. PIPER."

The last mail brought us a letter from Dr. PIPER, from which we make the following extract:

"The black walnut alluded to in Mr. BRYANT'S letter I find is a much finer tree than I expected. It is 130 feet in extent of branches, and 100 in height; the circumference of the trunk is 20 feet; it is 143 years old; the cottage which 'stands in its mighty shadow,' and which is much older than itself, I have also drawn; this will answer for an appropriate background of the tree. There is also here on Mr. BRYANT'S place, a very grand oak, which I have also drawn. I hope to get a full length figure of the poet to put in the foreground of this picture. Mr. BRYANT'S garden is full of fine roses now in flower, which he tells me will continue so, perhaps, till December. The Isabella grape is ripe, and hanging in purple clusters from the trees about the place, while the ground is covered with pears, apples, melons, &c."

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Mechanics in New-Jersey.

SPEEDWELL IRON WORKS, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N.J.
Monday, Sept. 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 20th inst. we find an account of the mass meeting held by the Republican Party at Morristown on the 18th inst. In that account we find the following statement:

"Morris County abounds in iron-works and other manufacturing establishments, where the cause of freedom has hosts of silent advocates among the workmen, addicted as they naturally are to the rights of white labor. One such establishment near Morristown is owned by the only representation of New-Jersey in the lower house of Congress, who supported the Administration in its Kansas-Nebraska policy. The propeietors, unlnckily, are generally adverse to the interests of freedom, and to prevent the stampede of their laborers to the Republican meeting which was preparing on every side, gave ont the word that whoever should go that day to Morristown need not return; the fact would be equivalent to dismissal."

Now we, whose names are hereto subscribed, are workmen at the "Speedwell Iron Works," which are carried on by Messrs. GEORGE VAIL & Co. You will find the names of voters employed at said Works signed to this Card. We do not all agree in our political views, nor in our preferences for Presidential candidates, bnt we all do agree in most emphatically declaring that so far as we, or any of us, know, have heard and believe, no one of our employers said or did anything to deter or dissuade any of us from attending that Republican Meeting. The statement that our employers gave ont word that whoever should go that day to Morristown need not return, is not true. They gave out no such word as that to any of us. Such of us as desired to go went—those who did not desire to go remained. We acted in that respect as we saw fit, without seeing or hearing any attempt by any of our employers to influence us one way or the other. Your obedient servants,

D. VAIL,	W. LONGMAN,
JOSEPH R. GEKEN,	M. KINSELLA,
WM. A. STILWELL,	HENRY BROWN,
ALVAN A. CAMPFIELD,	MELVIN FOSTER,
P. DOYLE,	ROBERT TILLYER,
WM. TOOLE,	JAMES PAUL,
JOHN A. BERRY,	JAMES DAVIS.

This is to certify that I have worked for Mr. G. VAIL 22 years, and have never known him in any way to hinder any person from attending any political meeting or voting as he thought best.

JAMES DAVIS.

Hudson County Nominations.

The Hudson County Democratic Convention was held, at Mortimore's Hotel, in the city of Hudson, yesterday afternoon. Hon. C. V. CLICKENER, Mayor of Hoboken, was nominated for State Senator, and HENRY B. BEATTY for Sheriff.

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SURROGATE'S COURT.—SEPT. 23.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

In the estate of Mrs. Regan, late Hicks.—Miss Hicks married — Regan, a Swiss, being at the time possessed of a large estate descending from her father. Regan absented himself from his home, and was not heard from for many weeks, when he turned up West. During his absence his wife died, leaving him property valued at $50,000.

Regan was again missing, and no trace could be found of him, until recently information was received at the Surrogate's office, that becoming insane he had wandered to France, where he was confined in a lunatic asylum. The Court ordered that sufficient funds be supplied him to sustain himself in a position compatible with his estate. The case came up this forenoon on an order to account, but was adjourned over to Monday at 10 A. M., under peremptory directions to proceed.

The Estate of Anthony Rabel.—Mr. John S. Giles is cited to render his accounts in the above estate. Counsel appears for his son Ferdinand to object and requires that separate exhibits as to the real and personal estate be made, as the distribution under the will is different. Order made to that effect. Counsel desires to examine the Executor (Giles) under oath, as to the personal estate, to ascertain the amount of it. Then to proceed to an investigation of the rents of the real estate and the application of those rents. He comments upon an erasure in an item of personal estate and asks an adjournment for a month to procure copies of the accounts. So adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Mechan

...age, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE pub... ...ps probably the best analytical exami... ...Democracy that ever saw the light. ...was completed in 1840. During the ... ...years which have elapsed since then, M. ... ...has played no inconsiderable ... ...his country as a politician and as a member ... ...Institute; but as a political writer, he has ... ...by further publications. It ... ...interval, that he comes ... ...was his second work. But that ... ...confesses, and as its perusal ... ...the fruit of studies which must have ... ...a series of years.

...Old is objectionable. It does not convey a ... ...any idea at all, of the subject ... ...work. A better title would have been, "An Introduction to a Review of the French Revolution;" for the volume now before us is the first volume, which are to exhaust the subject of the political changes in France from the decline of the old monarchy to the erection of the present Government. The work will not be a history in the common acceptation of the term, but a searching inquiry into French institutions under different forms of government, into their working, and into the administrative systems and usages to which they have given rise. It will deal with laws and official practices—not with men. Thus, those who take it up expecting to find an exciting narrative of the startling events which color modern French history will be disappointed, while those, on the other hand, who desire to know what the Revolution really was, why it broke out, what it effected, what it left undone, and what legacy it bequeathed to future ages, will find in it—what they cannot find in any other work—full and satisfactory information.

The volume now published carries the reader to the Revolutionary outbreak. It embraces a cold analysis of the feudal system as it survived in the nineteenth century, and a thorough exposition of that other administrative system, which proceeded from the monarchy, overgrew feudalism, and threw it, step by step, from all its valuable possessions. Side by side with this institutional history, it describes, with remarkable vividness, the progress of public opinion and popular feeling during the eighteenth century. The two—the institutions, and the minds of those who worked and those who were affected by them—were often in striking contrast; they are made to shed light on each other. The Encyclopedia becomes an unconscious scholiast on the archives of the Comptroller-General's office.

Notwithstanding all that has been written about the old French monarchy, the later reigns especially, the best informed men are ignorant of the precise manner in which France was governed under the old régime. We know the most trivial details about the great men of the eighteenth century; we know the Court, with its follies, its intrigues, its crimes and its splendors, by heart; we are acquainted with the literary movement of the age; but of the institutions which were in actual existence, of the methods by which the business of domestic government was carried on, of the extent of liberty enjoyed by the people, and sway held by the crown, every one must, on reflection, confess himself wholly unaware. These topics have never been treated by any writer; those who, in composing histories of the Revolution, have felt it due to the subject to dissert upon its causes, and upon the state of things which was its antecedent, have uniformly dealt in common-place, vague generalities. Yet it is needless to adduce argument to show that a thorough knowledge of these matters is the first requisite for the formation of a sound judgment upon the republican essay in France.

Encountering at the outset of his labors the most irreconcilable discrepancies among the writers who have endeavored to describe the institutions of France in the Eighteenth Century, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE discarded the whole of them, and fell back upon the original authorities—the archives of the intendant's offices and State Departments. The labor of reading the mountains of manuscript accumulated in these dusty vaults must have been enormous; but M. DE TOCQUEVILLE's industry was equal to the task, and the reward has been ample. He learnt, from the original correspondence, what an intendant was, and how he administered authority; what the comptroller was, how he derived his power, by what methods he exercised it; what the royal prerogative was, and how it was wielded: what a seignior was, and what authority he held; what was the exact nature of the relations between the governed and the governing classes, and how their relations were affected by considerations of rank and caste. Studies, of which few men are capable, enabled him to trace through the same age the parallel march of the central power and of the feudal aristocracy; and thus to dispel the confusion which has hitherto been the greatest hindrance to a right comprehension of French history, and has led to the gravest political errors.

We now first learn that when LAW, the financier said that France was governed by thirty intendants, on whom every one's happiness or misery depended, he spoke the bare truth. At the middle of the eighteenth century, neither seigniors, nor church, nor nobles, nor even king wielded any effective authority; it was all in the hands of the intendants, of their superior, the royal council, and of their subordinates, the sub-delegates. And as, at this period, centralization had been so thoroughly established that the Government was not only the ruler, but the guardian and tutor of the people, and insisted on overseeing and directing every act of their lives, it followed that the business intrusted to this circle of functionaries was overwhelming; and hence the Royal Council, to which alone appeal could be taken from the intendant, was utterly incapable of seeing its way through the multiplicity of affairs referred to it, and rarely disturbed the decisions of its subordinates. In like manner, the sub-delegates, who were the local deputies of the intendant in the divisions of his province, became the despots of their section, in minor matters, from the simple reason that the intendant could not possibly find time to review their acts. The intendants were rarely noblemen; they were chosen from the class of subordinate officials; they owed no responsibility to any one but the Royal Council; paramount considerations of policy compelled them to disregard every interest ... of the Crown. Nor were the sub-delegates ... of social privileges, exemptions from ... lucrative feudal rights, but entirely stripped ... political power; the Church enjoying immunities and lucrative rights which served to make it ... protected in the person of its members from ... to attack in its doctrines; the middle ... or bourgeoisie reduced to political ... ined to isolation, tutored in habits of ... servility to those above, arrogance to ... beneath; the people universally and ... despised, contemned, trampled; and in ... of all these, a couple of score of ... ruling, teaching, overseeing, fathering all ... The picture is new, and rather striking. ... such a system, misgovernment and ... necessities. There being no vent for ... find a remedy ... despots: You ...

... accordingly did ... the head of the committee, (who were only popularised by the new depositaries,) derived from natural principles a system of government comprehensive, logical, drawn with compass, plummet and rule, but utterly incapable of practical application. This done, when so sincere and honest a man as Louis XVI. proposed reform, and actually stirred up the people to revolution, bettered into their heads, so to speak, the idea that they were able to overthrow the Government and might do so under given circumstances, 1789 followed as a matter of course, and the revolution arise, knowing no medium between their own theoretical creations and the régime they saw in practice, naturally overthrew the one and set up the other.

It is impossible, within the compass of a newspaper article, to do justice to the many valuable discoveries and beautiful generalizations contained in this admirable book. It is instructive to find that, so far as the future is concerned, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE's judgment has not altered since he published the *Democracy in America*. In that work he stated that centralization had so completely killed political life among the French people at large, that they were probably destined to become the equal slaves of a despot. He thinks so still. The remedy is, of course, the cultivation of habits of self-government, with the aid of free local institutions; but that is a remedy which is not now very likely to be tried. Not the least interesting portions of the work are those which have reference to the existing Government of France. Perhaps the Imperial censor dared not use the scissors upon the work of a member of the Institute and the Academy. No less substantial reason can account for the appearance of passages in which the Emperor and his policy are held up to scorn, and the people are goaded to resistance. Every lover of maulinese and liberty will rejoice to see M. TROPLONG, among others, contemptuously spitted in a casual paragraph.

On the whole, it may be said that this work is worthy of its author. It is a sensible addition to our small store of sound political ethics; and must be, hereafter, the text-book in which every lawyer, thinker or statesman shall study the French Revolution.

To these remarks upon the merit of the work itself, we have to add that the translation into English has been made with great care and accuracy. In a treatise like the present, largely scientific and abounding in French legal technicalities, the difficulty of rendering a genuine and at the same time a graceful translation is great. Mr. BONNER has conquered this difficulty, and gives us the *Old Régime and the Revolution* as though it had been written in English. The New-York translation, for fidelity to the original, and for gracefulness of style, is superior to that which the editor of the *Edinburgh Review* has published in England.

THE SUMMER OF THE PESTILENCE. A History of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., A. D., 1855. By GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Norfolk. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

True to his duty as a clergyman, Dr. ARMSTRONG remained in Norfolk during the Summer of 1855—a fatal period, now emphatically called "The Summer of the Pestilence." For many months, Norfolk was exposed to a most destructive visitation. Yellow fever awfully depopulated that doomed city. With unflinching courage Dr. ARMSTRONG devoted himself to the discharge of his duties of piety and charity among the dying and the fearing. No man was better qualified, by personal observation and experience, to write a record of what had taken place, and the fullness (without running into diffuseness) as well as the freshness of his narrative, make it the most deeply interesting book on the principal subject of pestilence that has been published since DE FOE's well known account of the Great Plague of London, in 1666. A considerable portion of Dr. ARMSTRONG's narrative consists of memoranda and letters written at the time; hence the peculiar freshness of the relation, and the vivid truth of most of his details.

With an apprehension in the minds of many of our fellow-citizens that the Yellow Fever may commit ravages among our own immediate population, such a book as this is well-timed. Dr. ARMSTRONG was not only himself attacked with the disease, but his family suffered from its mortality, four out of the seven of his household having fallen victims to it.

The concluding chapter is particularly interesting. It discusses the questions—How the disease was introduced into Norfolk? Was it imported in the *Ben Franklin*, or did it originate on the spot? Why was it more destructive in Norfolk than it had ever been in New-Orleans? Did it appear contagious? Dr. ARMSTRONG asserts the non-contagious character, and has a poor opinion of all quarantine regulations, as uncalled for and not to be enforced in a country like this. In this he adopts the opinion of Dr. FERGUSON, certainly a high authority.

MEXICO; ITS PEASANTS AND ITS PRIESTS; or, Adventures and Historical Researches in Mexico and its Silver Mines, during parts of the years 1851-52-53-54, with an Exposé of the Fabulous Character of the Conquest of Mexico, by Cortes By ROBERT A. WILSON, late Judge of Sacramento District, California. With engravings. 12mo. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

The result of personal experience, during a considerable period, this work has a variety of good points. The present is a second edition, carefully revised by the author, (with the addition of a good deal of important matter, and a map of the Valley of Mexico,) who has greatly increased its value by bringing the history of Mexico down to the present time. The book has been well received on both sides of the Atlantic, and this new issue was undoubtedly called for.

Mr. WILSON states, in his own preface, that his father, who traveled with and acted as Secretary to JOSEPH BRANDT, finally purchased one-third of the Brandt home farm, traveled a good deal after that, "and, at last, died at Rochester, an honest house-carpenter." Mr. WILSON himself is a native of Cooperstown, N. Y., and has resided in that town all his life, with the exception of the 3½ years he was in California and Mexico. He adds that, "now he is not a little surprised when informed that, by the custom-law of the tribe he is an Iroquois Indian, and by statute of GEORGE II, a British subject." He further states that he has been, "by turns, a student, a trader, a lawyer, Judge of the Sacramento Gold District, a traveler, and now an author." If he succeeded as well in other professions as he certainly has in authorship, Mr. WILSON must be considered a very "smart" man.

His sketches of society, manners, and scenery in Mexico are lively, agreeable, and apparently separate—of great historical value in his analytic examination of all accounts of former transactions in Mexico, founded on the unreliable records of Cortes. We notice, too, that he declares, "of his own knowledge, that WILLIAM WALKER (now of Nicaragua) has the reputation, where personally known, of an honest and honorable man," and he adds, "if WALKER ultimately succeeds, the civilized world will be the gainer."

A variety of well-executed wood engravings add to the interest of the book.

VICTORIA; or, HER WORLD OVERCOME By Caroline Chesebro', author of "Philly and Kit," &c. 1 vol., 12 mo. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

A religious novel, with the scene partly at sea and partly in this country, two centuries ago. The leading characters are drawn from the contemporaries or the immediate descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, with the addition of a certain Margaret Gladstone and Archibald Ramsay, who are introduced, at sea, bound for New-England. Their ... and her parents, and a ... ...ing woman, with her widowed daughter, and ... pupil, Stanton, a puritanical preacher. The story, though not very clearly related, is by no means deficient in interest—not the interest created by startling or well-sustained incidents, but that which springs from the able delineation of character and the development of motives, as the springs of action. Every one of the personages, however unnatural some of them are, is well drawn out, by description as well as by conversation. From first page to the last, (where the child-heroine is represented as being executed as a witch!) the story has a religious bearing. It would not lose in value were its conversational parts considerably curtailed. The speakers are somewhat long-winded, and po'emical dialogues seem out of place in a work of fiction.

It may be questioned, also, whether, two centuries ago—and particularly among the puritans—Margaret Gladstone would have been addressed as "Miss Gladstone." Then, and for a long time later, an unmarried woman was addressed as "Mistress." Another mode of expression, ungrammatical and ungraceful, (first introduced by DICKENS,) is such a phrase as "You were willing to," or "I sung because I loved to." We doubt whether, at that time, the word "actuality" was used, and we have no doubt that such a phrase as "She was consternated" was then, as it is now, wholly unwarranted. We notice these ellps, because Miss CHESEBRO generally writes elegantly and accurately.

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NEWS OF LITERATURE.

The English newspapers announce the deaths of several persons more or less connected with literature and art, whose names are well known in this country. Foremost, at the advanced age of 80, is Admiral Sir JOHN ROSS, the commander of the first Polar Expedition of the present century. This was in 1818. He went on a second expedition in 1827, at the expense of Mr. FELIX BOOTH, a distiller in London, and returned in October, 1833, having discovered the territory now called Boothia Felix, as well as the North Magnetic Pole. In 1850 he went out in a small vessel of 90 tons, at his own expense, in quest of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. He was author of *Accounts of his Exploration Travels*, and of a *Life of Lord de Saumarez*, and other professional works. Sir RICHARD WESTMACOTT, sculptor, oldest member of the Royal Academy of England, has also died, at the age of 81. He is best known by his public statues. Mr. WILLIAM YARRELL, author of *The History of British Fishes* and *The History of British Birds*, has died, aged 73. Scarcely any English writer has contributed so much to the popularization of Natural History. Last in this death roll, is GILBERT ABBOTT A BECKETT, aged 45; he was essentially a humorist, as his Comic Historiee of England and Rome, and his Comic Blackstone, have proved. After editing *Figaro in London*, *The Thief*, and other precursors of *Punch*, he settled down as a leading writer in the last-named, contributing largely to the *Times* also. He was a barrister, without practice, when he was made one of the Police Magistrates o London. In this capacity his shrewdness and common sense enabled him to do justice between man and man. Few public characters have seen more of the ups and downs of life,—certainly no judge had greater personal knowledge, (as an insolvent,) of the Fleet, the Marshalsea, Whitecross-street, and the Queen's Bench prisons. Latterly, he was comparatively independent, though never wholly unembarrassed. He died at Boulogne, of congestion of the brain.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. announce a number of important works likely to become standard. Among these are *Commentaries on the New Testament*, by Rev. Dr. HERMANN OLSHAUSEN, late Professor of Theology in the University of Erlangen. They will extend to six octavo volumes, the first of which will appear in a few days, and the second in November. It will be revised and edited by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, of the University of Rochester. A volume of Poems, (*Lady Angeline; A Lay of the Apalachians*, &c.,) by Rev. LOUIS L. NOBLE, a *third* edition of whose Life and Works of THOMAS COLE, the painter, is nearly ready. A curious book, by Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, on the *Derivation of Family Names*. A volume of Songs and Ballads, by Rev. SYDNEY DYER. *Life in Israel*, by MARIA J. RICHARDS, author of *Life in Judea*. Dr. DAVID A. MORSE's *Age of Progress*, and ROGER WILLIAMS' *Notes on the Principles and Practices of Baptists*, by Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. After the lapse of two centuries the freshness and force of ROGER WILLIAMS' writings are unabated, and his *Notes* could not find a better editor than Dr. WAYLAND himself, "a scholar and a ripe one."

DIX, EDWARDS & Co., of this City, now publish *Household Works* every week, almost simultaneously with the issue of that periodical in London. They announce a complete and uniform edition of GEORGE W. CURTIS' works in five volumes, containing *Nile Notes*, *Howadji in Syria*, *Lotus Eating*, the *Potiphar Papers*, and a new work entitled *Prue and I*. Also, another work by WILLIAM DOWE, (the best translator of BERANGER,) on the authorship of *Junius*, to show that the elder WILLIAM PITT wrote these celebrated letters:—a translation of EDMUND ABOUT's *Greece and Greeks of the Present Day*;—*Life in California*, by Mrs. E. W. FARNHAM; *Travels through Texas*, by F. L. OLMSTED, a continuation of his admirable *Seaboard Slave States*; *The Golden Dagon*, being the adventures of a young American surgeon in one of the English steamers during the late Burmese War;—a series of letters from Asia Minor, called *Oriental Acquaintance*, by J. W. DE FORREST; and *Tales of Flemish Life*, by HENDRICK CONSCIENCE, the Belgian novelist.

JOHN SAUNDERS, the original founder and editor of the *People's Journal*, has joined with WESTLAND MARSTON, author of the *Patrician's Daughter* and other dramatic poems, in establishing a new illustrated periodical of literature, art, science, social progress, and family life. It is called the *National Magazine*, published weekly at four cents a number. It promises well, if we may judge from the contents of the opening number: Sir C. EASTLAKE's picture "The Salutation," beautifully engraved on wood; the stereoscope, by Sir DAVID BREWSTER; a portrait of ALFRED TENNYSON, by MAYALL, engraved by H. LINTON; a story, called "The Family Mystery," by WILKIE COLLINS, and other articles and engravings of interest.

Mr. S. FRENCH, of this City, (the theatrical publisher,) has largely added to his already very extensive collection, by the purchase of the stock and plates of the *Modern Standard and Minor Drama*, formerly published by WILLIAM TAYLOR. It is his intention to unite his own American Drama with this popular collection, under the name of *French's Standard and Minor Drama*. He is also reprinting, from duplicate plates, the whole of *Cumberland's British Theatre*. The whole number of plays now in Mr. FRENCH's series is close upon four hundred.

The first play copyrighted in New-York, under the new law, was Mr. CHARLES WALCOTT's farce of "A Good Fellow." It was registered on the first day permitted by the statute. "My Wife's Mirror," (a farce, by Mr. WILKINS, from a French story called "Le Miroir du Diable," in *Le Moniteur de la Mode* for March and April,) was the second play entered here as copyright. A dramatic version of *Dred*, by JOHN BROUGHAM, has already been entered, and will be published in a few days.

The Life of Captain Nathan Hale, (the Martyr-Spy of the American Revolution,) by Hon. J. W. STUART, has gone into a third edition, with careful revision and a good deal of new matter. It is a generous tribute to the memory of an honest patriot, and a valuable addition to what may be called the personal history of our Revolutionary War.

Among the forthcoming novelties by DERBY & JACKSON are Rev. Mr. MILBURN's *Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags*, (a work which can scarcely fail to be interesting, so marked is the ability of the author;) Mr. ALRICH's *Daisy's Necklace; Silverwood*, a book of memoirs; and CARVALHO's *Adventures in the Far West*.

JAMES PARTON's *Humorous Poetry of the English Language, from Chaucer to Saxe*, (which, by the way, we have not as yet seen,) has already reached a *fourth* edition,—a pretty strong presumption of its merit as a standard book.

Messrs. FRANCIS, of New-York, announce a new poem by ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, the celebrated English poetess. It extends, we believe, to several thousand lines, and is not only the largest, but the best-sustained of all her works.

Mrs. STOWE is in Scotland, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of ARGYLE, at Inverary. It may be remembered that the Duchess is one of the daughters of Mrs. STOWE's friend and patroness, Her Grace of SUTHERLAND.

M. SCRIBE, the voluminous dramatist, is writing a comedy, by the Emperor's command, to be produced during the coming season at the Théâtre Française, Paris.

Dr. BUCKLAND, the geologist, has been appropriately buried at Islip, (near Oxford,) where he died, in a grave blasted out of the solid rock, and the cavity filled up with Portland cement, to keep it waterproof.

The articles on the Watering Places of America and Europe (which appeared in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES) are largely copied into the leading English journals.

The principal literary papers of London give only "faint praise" to Mrs. STOWE's new book. They complain that it is too didactic for a work of fiction.

REDFIELD is about issuing a new book, in which Antiquarian lore and personal gossip are curiously mixed, entitled *Knights and their Days*, by Dr. DORAN.

Sir E. BULWER LYTTON is to preside, this week, at the Annual Agricultural Dinner of Berkshire, his native county.

Lieutenant WISE's *Tales of the Marines* have been republished in England, with marked success.

The Denton (Md.) *Journal* says that there is no truth in the statement of the Delaware *Republican* that an attempt had been made in that town to mob a citizen of Delaware because of his Abolition principles. Nothing of the kind took place there.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia, vid Boston.] NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 16th inst. *Per Persia.* With unfavorable advices at hand *per Asia*, but little inquiry has existed for export, and the home trade have only purchased to a moderate extent. For forward delivery nothing has transpired. Prices are about 25c. @30c. lower on the week.

WHEAT—Under the effect of the late foreign advices, less inquiry has existed for export to Great Britain, while for France continued purchases have been made. With a good supply offering, prices have receded 8c. @10c. per bushel during the week.

INDIAN CORN—Since the *Asia's* arrival, the market has ruled heavy, and prices have daily receded. Western mixed closes at 64c. @65c. per 56 lbs.—a decline of 5c. @6c., with little doing. Southern White and Yellow, nominal.

RYE—Has fluctuated, closing at 90c. per 56 lbs. for Northern.

FREIGHTS—Have advanced; to London, Flour 2s. 6d. @3s. per bbl.; Grain 9d. @10d. per bush. Liverpool, Flour 2s. @2s. 3d. per bbl.; Grain 9½d. @10d. per bush. Havre, Flour 75c. per bbl.; Grain 18c. per bush.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

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T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 63 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

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A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.
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Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Jones & Co.) No. 363 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

COPYING, TRANSLATING, &c.—TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—Deeds, &c., engrossed. Legal and every other description of writing copied. Law papers served. A strong staff always at hand for the dispatch of business. Apply at E. H. RAE'S Copying Office, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, No. 5 WALL-ST.
The undersigned respectfully offers his services in all the various matters pertaining to procuring and defending LETTERS PATENT for INVENTIONS. An extensive practice of fifteen years, embracing every country of Europe and America, has naturally concentrated in his hands a mass of important information in no other way to be acquired, respecting the various laws in force, and the practice necessary to the obtaining of valid Foreign as well as American Patents. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

DR. UNDERHILL'S GRAPES, FROM CROTON POINT VINEYARDS—Have arrived at the Depôt, No. 293 Broadway, near the Irving House. See advertisement.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR ATTENTION.—Read this.—All cast-off clothing, second-hand furniture, and all kinds of house wares bought, and highest prices given, in cash. Call at, or address by note, HARRIS, No. 156 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEATS.—CONSIGNMENT of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, for sale or purchase, by THOMAS J. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jones Market, Fifth avenue entrance.

...AGHER, Native of ... ...Peoria, or Ill.; Post, ...COFFEE—Is in fair ... ...Laguayra and Maracaibo ... ...and 8d. Domingo, at ... ...were sold 5,000 mats of Java, ...at 8¾c. @12c., ₱ lb.; average, ...very low average, and accounted for only by the generally poor quality of the Coffee disposed of.

COTTON—Is in fair request at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling	11¾	11¾	12	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13
Fair	13¾	13¾	13	13⅜

FISH—Essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is now pretty well supplied, and as buyers evince a reluctance to purchase more than they immediately need, prices are irregular and drooping. Before the European news, brought by the *Indian* to Quebec, was made public here, a further partial deterioration of 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl. had occurred. Subsequently, factors were very eager to realize, but buyers refused to purchase freely, and the market closed quite heavy and unsettled. The sales since our last comprise about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

...WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1856.

...W-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... for One Shilling a week. Single ... Mail subscribers Six Dollars ...

...ORK EVENING TIMES is published ... (Sundays Excepted,) one edition will ... and the other at three o'clock P. M. It ... at the same rates as the Daily Times. ...ILY TIMES, containing nearly all ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... Three Dollars a year. ... TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five ... Dollars, to one address. ...FOR EUROPE is published on the de... mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents ...

...FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 ... ...

...cash in advance. ... Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. ...RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

...m to receive notices that persons ... to canvass for the Times receive money ...ulbers and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... canvassing agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPON... ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... Persons desiring to subscribe will remit ... office.

The Know-Nothings held their State ... yesterday, at Rochester, and made ...cipal nominations for State officers. ... Brooks, as was anticipated, was se... as their candidate for Governor; Lyman ... for Lieutenant-Governor, and A. H. ... for Canal Commissioner. The bolt... from the recent North American Conven... also met in the same city, and, after some ...inary action, went over bodily to the ...

The steamship *Indian*, with four days' ... news from Europe, arrived at Quebec ...rday morning. The political news is very ... and will be found under our telegraphic ... The *Kangaroo* is also announced as be... Philadelphia, with the same dates as those ... by the *Indian*. The *Canada* is due at ..., with still later intelligence, but she ... had not been heard from at a late hour last ...

Let no one fail to read the letter of Hon. S. D. Ingham, who was Secretary of the Trea... under General Jackson's Administration, ... we publish this morning. It was read at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia on ... night.

Corruption of the Slave-Oligarchy.

A clergyman of the city of Washington, Mr. Conway, ventured the other day to ques... the impeccability of Slavery, and is now ... somewhere in New-England. Rev. ... D. Boardman, an influential minister of the Baptist persuasion in South Carolina, ...sented to stamp with the seal of Christ's ..., the murderous violence of Preston S. ... upon Mr. Sumner, and he likewise is ostracized. The Methodist Conference of ... Missouri was prevented by the threats of the Pro-Slavery Party in that State from ... its regular session last Spring. Several of its ministers have been roughly handled, ...rail-ridden, beaten. One, Rev. William Sel..., after the most brutal ill-treatment, tar... and feathering, was obliged to ride for his ... from the pursuit of the Pro-Slavery sav...es. A white-haired brother of the same faith ... shot dead by his side for striving to stay the ...rage. These things were done, not because ... individual ministers had recorded their ... testimony against Slavery, but simply because ... preach the doctrine of John Wesley, ... pronounced the institution the "sum o... all villainies," and denied that the Christian ... conscientiously have fellowship with the ...eholder. Such facts only go to establish the ... fact, that Slavery is in a position of defen... antagonism to Christianity. They are in a ... of war. The infidel abolitionism of ... and his clique is less dreaded by ... than the preacher of the una...ented faith of Jesus, as characterized in ... Gospels. Nor is this hostile attitude unap...ciated by the religious bodies of the country. ... in a few such instances as those we have ...luded to, the Christian minister at the South ... fixed upon that giant sin which shelters and ...authorizes in its very nature all other sins. So ... Northern religious associations, in order to cir...culate their publications in the Slave States, ...e obliged to exclude every reference to Slav... The existence of hostilities is thus offi...ially recognized. The only method of inculcating the teachings of our Saviour consists in ...taining, disfiguring, and degrading them, un...il they lose all those divine proportions with ...hich they sprung from his lips. Thus muti...lated, they are allowed: just as the Romanist ...ulgates the Bible when profoundly overlaid with doctrinal notes and interpretations.

The evangel thus authorized in the Slave States is but a feeble reflex of the primitive faith. It is no longer a Gospel preached to the poor; it carries no liberty to the captive; it ...ounds no chain; it frees none that is oppress... it fails to teach that, "As ye would that men should do unto you, so do ye also unto them." The instrumentalities and energies which systematized benevolence endeavors to ...aintain everywhere, are there paralyzed and ineffectual. In a word, religion and the rights of God are there fettered with the same chain that manacles the rights of man: the whip of the Slave-driver lies across the disfigured pages of the Bible. The gospel of Christ—we say it ...th deliberation and with sorrow—is not and ... preached in the presence of Slavery.

... the sincere Christian no duties to ... as such in the present political crisis? ... injunction "go preach my gospel to ... creature" lost its obligation? The ques... now muted to this people is, shall Slavery, ... anti-Christian energy which poisons and ... pure religion, extend its area, and shut ... other broad empires of God's earth from ... benefit of God's word? Where it exists ... already we may shelter ourselves behind the ... command to submit ourselves to the powers ... be, and decline to combat with the mis... sentiments of the people. But when ... proceeds in the spirit of aggression to rob ... kingdom of Christ of some other and ... fairest of its provinces, and interpose to ... the spread of the gospel, and cripple ... further the activities that would give the ... of truth to every human creature, has not ... of Christ an inevitable duty to per... he not lace his armor on, and ..., resolute to repel the foul inva...? Will he stand excused when he pleads ... that the cause of his master does not ...

Rocky M... Slavery ... "Why, ... close ... and persecuting spirit, its intolerance of plain gospel truth, and its resolution to extend its dominion world-wide if possible, why did you not withstand it then, when every consideration pressed you, when the alarm was shouted in your ears, and the peril full in your sight." In that day, what excuse drawn from the text-book of the politician will avail the recreant soldier of God? It will not do to say that religion is of spiritual concern; it has nothing to do with the affairs of the world. Christianity has no higher praise than that it is practical; that it is vital; that it has reference to life; that it enters into, and has prescriptions for, every emergency of human existence. The minister has no more solemn duty than to apply it to the rising incidents of the moment; to adapt its injunctions to the requirements of busy life; so that the daily walk and conversation of the disciple, as well as his inward and spiritual condition, may absorb and reflect light from the same divine fountain. A gospel with a narrower scope than this is not the gospel of the Gallilean; it is a gospel of faith without works; of conviction without action; an enthusiastic abstraction, not a rule of every-day practice. The Christian who in his closet prays that the government of his country be administered in equity, and that its rulers be endowed with wisdom and justice, what is he better than a hypocrite, unless he endeavor to realize his aspirations by corresponding action and exhortation among his fellows? The minister who reads the daily formula invoking the deity to give our magistrates wisdom so they may rule the country in peace and righteousness, how shall he be pardoned if, from the pulpit, he omit to give his congregation such instruction, as shall guide them to the choice of wise and righteous rulers? Heaven only works in human affairs through human instrumentalities. The wagoner and Hercules in the fable give us the true moral. Without labor, prayer is of little worth. Our vows to God and our votes at the ballot-box must correspond, or we insult the All-Giver. The course of duty is, therefore, obvious. If Christianity be practical, its professors can never find an occasion where its reduction to practice is more imperatively demanded by the interests of Christ's Church universal, than in now uniting to withstand by voice, counsel, and vote, the spread of the unchristian code of Slavery. The duty is a personal one, and for omission we shall surely be held to answer at the great day personally.

Disunion Speeches.

The most effectual aid that has been rendered to the Republican cause has been the speeches and letters of prominent Southern politicians, such as Keitt, Brooks, Slidell, and some of lesser note. Brooks' gallant proposition to the South to march to Washington and steal the Government archives and the National treasure, which was received with such loud cheers by the South Carolinians, cannot be estimated at less than ten thousand votes for Fremont; the recent speech of Mr. Keitt, in Lynchburg, in which he proposes to steal Cuba, must be worth as many more, and the letter of Senator Slidell, asserting that the Union ought to be dissolved if Fremont should be elected, may be fairly estimated at twice the value of Keitt's and Brooks' speeches. Mr. Slidell is now in this City, and as it is his birth-place, where he received his education and pursued his professional studies, there would be great propriety in his delivering an address to his former fellow townsmen on the political aspects of the times. We presume that even Mr. Baldwin, the President of the Merchants' Exchange, would consent to his using the granite steps of that building to address the denizens of Wall-street from. Mr. Slidell being a New-Yorker, and so long a resident of the South, he would be listened to with peculiar interest. He has boldly and distinctly stated that the Union not only ought to be but will be dissolved in the event of Fremont's election, and as he is understood to be Mr. Buchanan's most intimate political friend and adviser, his views on the present crisis would command especial attention. Let him, by all means, enlighten us as to the manner in which the Union is to be broken up in the event of the anticipated contingency. We cannot imagine that he would idly publish a threat of disunion unless he believes in it, and, if he was serious in his declaration, he could not do the country a greater service than to make it sensible of its danger. All the disunion speeches yet made, from Mr. Fillmore's down to Mr. Keitt's, have had a marvelous effect in making converts for the Republican cause, and we presume that it must be a growing conviction of this fact which keeps Mr. Slidell silent.

Out-door Amusements.

One of the chiefest phenomena which struck Mr. Emerson, during his late visit to England, was the frame and muscle of the men he saw. Several disparaging allusions to degenerate man he omitted in his English lectures, conquered and made ashamed by the muscle that he beheld listening. He could not, in the face of the overflowing Saxon vitality, talk of feeble frames and enervated constitutions.

It is painful to reflect that in this country no such impression would have restrained him. In our manufacturing cities, which compare with those English ones in which he lectured, the physical man is almost entirely neglected. We pursue the dollar. Fortune has her million worshipers. Hygeia but few. Hard work, late hours, rapid dinners and little exercise make us, for the most part, dyspeptics and valetudinarians.

There is no natural reason on earth why Americans should not be as muscular as Englishmen. Anatomists have proved to us that the skeleton is full as large, and all we want is that vigorous attention to health which it at present seems our pride to neglect. We have a good many gymnasiums in this country, but the majority of the patrons are Germans and Englishmen. And we have no society equivalent to that excellent institution the Turnverein, which Austrian governments view with such alarm.

We have had our attention directed to this subject by the late cricket match at Hoboken between the eleven of the United States, and the eleven of Canada. On inquiry we find that in the so called eleven of the United States there was not a single American playing.

...ing influences ... its prescriptive ... ...

...ing. The cockney—if you will call him so, belongs to a cricket club, has a wherry on the Thames, or a share in a small yacht, and after hours of business bats or bowls, or pulls at oars or ropes, as if his life depended on it. The young men of England do not seem to know what to do with their superfluity of animal life. Gloves and foils, and single sticks compose the furniture of their rooms, and although they dissipate perhaps as much as we, they know how to work the poison off. One sees them walking along the streets big chested, fresh colored, with that loose movement of the limbs and erect carriage, which to all eyes is pleasant to look on.

The New-York youth knows not these enjoyments. Down town early and close at figures or sales. Delmonico's at noon with brandy cocktails, work again until 4 or 5, and then to dinner. And after dinner what? Steaming billiard saloons, where the green board is an unwholesome picture of the open fields—drugged brandy swallowed by the pint, which tramps and riots upon a stomach too feeble to resist—until late at night, with flushed checks and wandering eyes, the worn-out youth rambles—let us hope to his home.

When shall we see Americans entering largely into cricket clubs, boat clubs, foot ball, curling, fencing, boxing, single-stick and all those manly amusements which, through the body, make the mind healthy. Emerson says that the English schools foster brutality through their patronage of the use of the fists. We beg to differ. The gentlest men come from Eton and Rugby, and those tremendous workers in English State affairs, Russell, Palmerston, Derby, and the late Lord George Bentinck would never have been able to sustain late hours and brain-labor to such an extent if they had not had their eyes blacked and their noses bloodied when they belonged to third or fourth "forms."

We have the Anglo-Saxon frame perpetuated in us. There is nothing to prevent our going ahead of our ancestors in this as in many other things, save our enervating habits. We boast that we have bigger trees, bigger rivers, and a bigger country than the English. Let us add to the list a bigger body muscle.

The President's Visit to the North.

The Boston *Post* announces that if President Pierce should conclude to visit his native State this Fall, he will go direct from Washington to Portsmouth by sea in a steamer. The reason of his taking this unusual route at a stormy season of the year is not given by the *Post*, but it can be easily surmised. The Boston *Post* has always been famous for its waggeries, but nothing it has ever uttered in that line can compare with the following covert satire on the President:

"The devotion with which the President has applied himself to the discharge of his responsible and arduous duties, has been acknowledged by his strongest opponents, while the stern integrity, cool sagacity, and undeviating patriotism which have marked his brilliant career, and which will render his administration one of the proudest records in American history, are evident to all unprejudiced minds. To such a public servant—to one who has acted conscientiously in his high office, whose administration has carried the country to an unparalleled degree of prosperity, and elevated her name among the nations of the world—the people of all parties will render that respect and attention which are due to their freely chosen chief magistrate, however much some of them may deny the wisdom of a portion of the measures of the general government."

The waggery of this eulogium is intensified to the last degree when read immediately after the account of the meeting in Concord, at which the President's fellow townsmen, by a vote of four to one, refused to give him a public reception.

Mr. Frelinghuysen.

The *Commercial Advertiser* contained a brief article yesterday, in which it seemed to deny the truth of the statement which we made a few days since, in relation to Mr. Frelinghuysen's refusal to permit his name to be used on the Fillmore electoral ticket in New-Jersey, and in respect to his sympathy with the Republican Party. The *Commercial* says that the statement was "wholly unauthorized by Mr. Frelinghuysen." However, the fact we stated was perfectly true, and it is true, too, that Mr. Frelinghuysen does not sympathize with the Fillmore Party, but, that he does sympathize in the Republican movement, though it is not to be expected, from the position he occupies as the head of a literary and scientific institution, that he will take any active or prominent part in the present political campaign. The *Commercial* says:

"It is well known that Mr. Frelinghuysen was the personal and political friend of Millard Fillmore, while that gentleman was in public political life, and that he was a warm and decided friend of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and of the compromise measures adopted during that Administration."

All this is true enough; and there are a good many other men of whom the same might be said, who are now active friends of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The *Commercial* is very careful not to say that Mr. Frelinghuysen favors the election of Mr. Fillmore now.

Letter from Mr. Wallack, Sen.

The Hut, Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Owing to some erroneous reports, several of the New-York papers have lately given accounts of the state of my health totally at variance with fact.

I am happy to say that for the last eight months *I have been, and am now*, in sounder and better health than I have enjoyed for eight years previous.

I have read—"The enfeebled state of Mr. Wallack's health will not bear the burden of management," &c., &c., and that "Mr. Wallack goes to the Havana in consequence of the weak state of his health," &c., &c.

I most gratefully state that these are mistakes. I certainly *do go South to act engagements* in Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans and other cities where I have not appeared for 9 years.

I *have* leased my theatre *for a season* to a gentleman who has already proved his enterprise and capability.

Previous to my Southern trips I shall have the honor of acting a certain number of nights on the boards of that theatre.

In troubling you, Sir, with this communication, it is with no vain idea that my health or *movements* can be of the slightest interest generally; but I have a beloved son, and other dear relations in England; relations, also, in different parts of the United States.

I should be ungrateful did I not believe, too, that I...

...ublic ... to this date, in order to rectify those mistakes, which otherwise would be of no importance to,

Dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. WALLACK,
Proprietor of Wallack's Theatre.

A PRESIDENT WITHOUT A GRAVESTONE.

President Monroe has No Monument.

There is a quiet, beautiful cemetery on the north side of Second-street, in this City, between First and Second avenues, separated from the sidewalk by a tall iron fence, placed upon a granite foundation. The shrubbery is always clean and vigorous; the grass is always the greenest, and the walks are scrupulously neat. There are many tasteful and appropriate monuments to the dead that sleep within this beautiful inclosure; but to the memory of the most famous of its dumb inhabitants there is no marble shaft, no obelisk, not even a headstone erected. But upon a simple slab of marble that lies flat some two feet square upon the earth, and is almost covered by grass, is the following inscription:

JAMES MONROE.

ROBERT TILLOTSON.

Vault No. 147.

There is nothing to indicate that the James Monroe, mentioned, is the Monroe who was in the battle of White Plains, and received a ball in his shoulder at the attack on Trenton, who fought by the side of Lafayette at Brandywine, who was Minister to France in 1794, and afterwards to England; who was Secretary of State in 1811, and for two full terms President of these United States. Yet such is the fact, and that weather-stained slab of marble, two feet square, is all the monument that Ex-President Monroe has.

It is a curious neglect that leaves the precious dust of one of the purest patriots that our country has been blest with, to rest in such obscurity. Thousands pass every day by the spot, admiring the well-kept grounds, pausing for the fragrance of the flowering shrubs, listening to the song of the birds that find this Oasis in the City's desert, but never dreaming that the author of the Monroe Doctrine, the fourth President of the United States, lies within a few feet of them. Monuments to men of half his intellectual stature, and a tithe of his industry and goodness of heart, are going up all over the land. Shall he who was reelected to the Presidency by a vote unanimous, with a single exception, and who never disgraced his position, have no more than this?

As Mr. Monroe was a Virginian, it is the supposition of most people that he died and was buried within the Old Dominion, but this is an error.

Mr. Monroe, in his last days, resided with Samuel Gouverneur, late Postmaster of this City, who married his only daughter; their residence was on the corner of Prince and Elm streets.

The venerable Dr. Francis tells us that he often met Mr. Monroe, walking out when the weather was fine, and that on these occasions he was the object of the most affectionate attentions. He has often met him making purchases for the family, at Centre Market, where all the stallmen knew and honored him. He was tall and spare, very modest in his bearing, dignified and gentlemanly. In his address, he was hesitating and diffident, as polite to the poorest and humblest as to any. He was one of the most industrious of men, a hard student, and his cares left their marks on his face. The wound that he received at Trenton was felt for many years afterward—indeed, throughout all his life he occasionally suffered from it.

His last illness was a long and tedious one. His attendant was his son-in-law's family physician, Dr. Bergee. He expired at 10¼ o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, 1831.

His funeral was a very imposing one—the largest that at that time had ever been seen in New-York. The military, under Gen. Jacob Morton, Grand Marshal, filled Broadway from Prince to Broad-street, through which it passed to the cemetery. The day was fine, and the signs of mourning were generally adopted by our citizens. The vault in which his dust still lies, is on the east side of the cemetery, just to the right of the main walk as you look in from the entrance. The passer-by will notice a small pole, on which a dove-house is perched. Within a yard of that pole is the sacred spot.

The death of Mr. Monroe was announced to Ex-President Madison by Dr. J. W. Francis, immediately upon the decease. To this the following reply was sent by Mr. Madison, which is now, for the first time, published:

LETTER OF JAMES MADISON TO DR. JOHN W. FRANCIS.

Montpelier, July 9, 1831.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 4th, communicating the death of Mr. Monroe, was duly received. I had been prepared for the event by information of its certain approach. The time was so far happy, as it added another to the coincidences before so remarkable and so memorable. You have justly ranked him with the heroes and patriots who have deserved best of their country. No one knew him better than I did, or had a sincerer affection for him, or condolee more deeply with those to whom he was most dear.

With the thanks which I owe you, be pleased to accept, Sir, the tender of my esteem and my cordial salutations. JAMES MADISON.

Doctor Francis.

Mr. Monroe shares even his grave with another man. He had no wealth when he died, and in his death no tomb of his own.

We owe it to his memory that we provide for his ashes a resting place that should be his own, or at least that a creditable monument be raised over them where they lie. Shall the dust be transferred to Greenwood, or, leaving it where it has rested for twenty-five years, shall a noble column of pure marble be erected in token of our appreciation of the worth, excellence and services of one who had no enemies, or if there were those who envied him, of whom the envious could say no harm? Who is ready to move in this matter?

ANOTHER OLD-LINE DEMOCRAT FOR FREMONT.

Letter from a Member of General Jackson's Cabinet.

At the very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in Philadelphia on Monday, Hon. Charles Gibbons stated to the meeting that Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, formerly a member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, who had been invited to address them, had replied to that invitation in a letter, repudiating the false Democracy of the day, and sustaining the principles and candidates of the Republican party. The son of Mr. Ingham read the letter, as follows:

Trenton, Sept. 22, 1856.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your of the 17th instant, inviting my attendance at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia on Monday evening next, or if I cannot be present, to send you a few words of encouragement to those who are laboring to promote the return of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. The infirmities of age will prevent my compliance with the former part of the request, and no doubt weaken the force of an attempt to comply with the latter. Although I have long ceased to take any active part in political affairs, yet, in the momentous issues now presented, I should be unfaithful to the dictates of my judgment, and the unconscientious convictions of a solemn duty, if I withheld any aid that might be thought useful in the trial of the great cause now before the American people. Our ancestors formed and transmitted to us one of the best governments known to the world, and it has pleased Almighty God to bless this nation apparently more than any other; we are therefore bound by the most solemn obligations to preserve our institutions as they have been handed down to us, and resist on the threshold every attempt to interpolate on the settled Constitution of our political charter false or corrupting doctrines and principles.

On one side of the great issue before us the right to hold slaves in all the territories of the United States is claimed by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. This claim suggests a constructive power of a new order; it has no basis as an incidental power, nor in the class of those necessary and proper for the execution of the granted power, nor have its advocates persisted in an attempt to derive it, from an expressed or implied term or meaning of the Constitution. They saw clearly that this would be impossible, and have now rested their claim on a "higher law," endeavoring to prove that "slavery is the natural and normal condition of the *laboring man*, whether white or black;" and as a necessary corollary from this problem, they deduce "that the great evil of Northern *free* society, is that it is burdened with a *servile set of mechanics* and *laborers*, unfit for self-government; master and slave is their relation in society, as necessary as that of parent and child, and the Northern States will yet have to produce it; their theory of self-government is a delusion." Such are the doctrines and principles now at work, undermining the very foundation of a political system devised by some of the best and wisest men the world has ever seen; to promote and secure the happiness of *all* within its dominion.

I will not insult your understanding by intimating ...

...ed ... ...ts ... ...ts ... ...ts

THE RUNNING SPIRIT.

THE FUNNY SPIRIT.

THE TROTTING SPIRIT,

THE SPIRIT OF

OMEMEES

IS THE SPIRIT OF

PORTER'S SPIRIT

THIS WEEK.

READY EARLY ON THURSDAY MORNING.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE THROWN AWAY.

Complete file (bound) of the
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
from the commencement of the paper,
for sale,
No. 1 to No. 1,559 inclusive.
As a History of the TIMES this journal
cannot be excelled.

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THE FREEMEN'S GLEE-BOOK!

NEW EDITION—ENLARGED.

This indispensable Campaign Document is meeting with immense success. The new edition, now ready, contains several new Songs.

It is the only book that contains
MUSIC FOR EACH SONG.

☞ The following are among the popular airs to be found in it:

Marseilles Hymn,	Now hold your horses, will you?
Star-Spangled Banner,	Yankee Doodle,
Nothing Around,	Old Uncle Ned,
Tippecanoe and Tyler too,	America,
Jordan's a hard road to travel,	Wait for the Wagon,
Carry me back to Old Virginy,	Old English Gentleman,
Hail to the Chief,	Boatmen's Dance,
Old Granite State,	Few Days,
Camptown Races,	Suoni la Tromba, from Puritani,

the Music for THE $100 PRIZE SONG.

Price 20 cents. $1 80 per dozen. One dozen mailed free for $2.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
New-York and Auburn.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
MRS. STOWE'S NOVEL,
"DRED,"

Has met with a prodigious and before unparalleled sale. The publishers are now making three thousand copies a day, equal to TEN VOLUMES A MINUTE, during working hours; and at this date, are thirteen thousand copies behind orders. Within a few days they will be able to supply all orders promptly.

The whole reading public will be delighted with this book, containing, as it does, all the wit and genial humor, the satire, the graphic delineation of character, the power and fascination, for which the author is so renowned.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

A small, thick, 21 vol., green and gold, 400 pages, 18mo, handy for pocket, table or shelf.

WALT WHITMAN'S "LEAVES OF GRASS."

New Volume. (32 Poems.)

Dealers, send in your orders! This book will always be in demand.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT RUSH AT EVANS & CO.'S.

The fact established that No. 409 Broadway is the best place in New-York to buy books.

EVANS & CO. sell books as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and give with each book a present varying in value from 25 cents to $100. The value of the present depends upon the number of the book. Gifts delivered at the time of sale. Great inducement to agents. Catalogues containing full explanations sent on application to any address free.

"MINNESOTA AS IT IS"—IN 1856.

BY. J. W. BOND.

I vol. 12mo., with map, price $1 25.

An invaluable work for the immigrant, the tourist, the capitalist and all desiring information as to the climate, adaptation, soil, products and resources—it being the most complete book on Minnesota yet published. Sold, wholesale and retail, by

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DRED,
OR THE DISMAL SWAMP.
Dramatized by JOHN BROUGHAM.
For sale everywhere. Price 12½ cents.
Published by S. FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Illustrated with Bank Note Plates. Second edition. Price $1 25; sent free of postage. This work is now acknowledged by Bankers, Brokers and Cashiers to be the best work of the kind ever published, and it is the only one which is illustrated with genuine Bank-Note Engravings. Prospectus, containing their recommendations, and an outline of the work, sent to applicants.

GEORGE PEYTON, No. 418 Broadway, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1857.—FOR SALE TO THE trade at the lowest rates, all kinds of account books, made to order. RUMRELL & BROTHER, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 116 William-st., New-York.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The dead and the dying
Around the room are strewn;
Lyon's Powder killed the creatures—
Why not you the same be doing?

EXTERMINATE THE BUGS, RATS, ROACHES, MICE, MOSQUITOES—By using LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS. It does the work effectually. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

388. **COSTAR'S** 388.

Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator. Costar's Electric Powder, for the destruction of all insects. No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

RICH PORCELAIN AND PLATED

HARDWARE FOR BUILDING.

EXTRA HEAVY PLATED DOOR HINGES.

Handsomely decorated, and

RICHLY PLATED DOOR KNOBS,

BELL PULLS, BELL LEVERS,

FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS,

brass and silver plated.

RICH PORCELAIN AND EXTRA PLATED

NAME AND NUMBER PLATES, &c., &c.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

A STRONG BOY AND HARD [illegible] TO RO-BACK, formerly of [illegible] and Boston, is now [illegible] in [illegible] location in the West by his [illegible] Southern Wolfares, detection of robberies, recovery of stolen goods, counsel in love affairs, lawsuits, speculations, &c. Nativities calculated. Ladies, 25; gentlemen, $5. For particulars, see Astrological Almanac, forwarded gratis to any part of the Union. Address by letter, post-paid, Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. UNDERHILL'S GRAPES, FROM Croton point vineyards, will now be received daily, and sold at his depôt, No. 398 Broadway, near the Irving House. All those who, from accident or neglect, have failed to return his empty grape baskets, will please leave them at the depôt.

PRIZES FOR TARGET EXCURSIONS.—AS this is the season for the annual target excursions, I am again ready with a fine assortment of articles usually selected for prizes, viz: rich plated casters, pitchers, cups, goblets, cake-baskets, fruit-stands, urns, coffee-pots, tea-sets, and last, not least, the popular patent double ice pitchers, which, though a little out of season, are like Brown's oysters, good the year round.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Bunker-alley.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, and [illegible] the entire season, a large [illegible] fashion DRY GOODS.

Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles [illegible] Goods, No. 13 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
LANE & PORTER
Will open, for sale,
this morning, 300 new Stella Shawls.
NO. 72 CANAL-STREET.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.

LANE & PORTER will offer for sale this morning, new and elegant assortment of De Laines; some of the choicest goods in the City. NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 122 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiving from Auction and other sources, their Fall supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.

The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

Aequum lovem, aequus proelii leges peto.

JAMES A. HEARN

will open,
Thursday, 25th inst.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS,
RECHERCHE IN STYLE,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
J. A. H. has also
A RICH STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
which he will be pleased to show his customers.
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ISAAC HADDOCK,

No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock of
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS.
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 65 Warren-st.,
Over Lay, Hatch & Co.,
Manufacturer and Jobber of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS;

begs to call the attention of jobbers and large buyers to his extensive stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., believing that he can offer superior inducements to any one in the trade. The stock comprises every grade of garment, from the lowest to the richest to be produced in all the prevailing fabrics. George H. Bartholomew will be happy to see his friends and customers at the above place.

F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 65 Warren-st.,
Over Messrs. Lay, Hatch & Co.
Manufactory, No. 63 Franklin-st.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, MINSEYS, &c.,
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CARPETS.
Wholesale and Retail.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving
From Europe
And the Auction Sales
All the latest Styles of
CARPETING,
At the Lowest which we offer
Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their New Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MERINOES, M. DE LAINES,
PRINTS AND VALENCIAS,
FLOUNCE AND BAYADERE VALENCIA ROBES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
And General Dry Goods.
No. 729 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS
Of the manufacture of
GROS, ODIER, ROMAN & CO.,
And others; perfectly fast colors,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
Open on Monday, Sept. 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NOUVEAUTES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Tuesday, Sept. 23.
SOME MAGNIFICENT FLOUNCED
AND
BAYADERE SILK ROBES,
received by the steamers *Atlantic* and *Asia*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened several cases of new goods, comprising a superb selection of every make of
REAL LACE;
also a large and beautiful assortment of the
RICHEST EMBROIDERIES IMPORTED,
No. 729 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, their stock of
PARIS-MADE CLOAKS.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.

A complete assortment of the following goods may be found at this establishment, at least 25 per cent lower prices than the usual rates:
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
DE LAINES,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

The ladies are invited to examine before purchasing the above goods elsewhere.
No. 281 Grand-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

An extensive stock, of a very superior quality, consisting of every article adapted to the season. Vulcanized and common rubber coats, (black and white,) capes, ponchos, pantaloons, overalls, and leggings; caps, gloves, and mittens; ladies' and gentlemen's overshoes and (long) boots, made light and beautiful, for City wear; horse-covers, door-springs, &c.; for sale by the case, dozen, or single article, by
D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Has opened a magnificent assortment of Real India Camels' Hair Long Shawls, Square Shawls and Scarfs.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES
from auction,
at 50 cents per yard;
about one-half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

FLOUNCED MOUSSELINE DE LAINE ROBES,
Plain colors, with rich Oriental and Cashmere Printed Flounces,
Will be open on Monday, Sept. 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
RICH FURNITURE COVERINGS,
FAMILY LINENS, BLANKETS, &C., &C.,
and all other goods suitable for housekeeping.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

LANE & PORTER will offer for sale, this morning, another lot of those cheap dress silks, 6s. and 7s.
Also, flounced robes, very cheap.
NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

$20 SILK ROBES.

Another lot of those cheap Robes will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. near Broadway.

BLACK RIBBON VELVETS.

A large lot of the different widths. Will be sold cheap. Bought before the great rise in prices, at
ISAAC HADDOCK'S,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block, between Chrystie and Forsyth.

DRESS SILKS

at 6s., 7s. and 8s., in large quantities and good styles will be added to our retail stock on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. near Broadway.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS
Of fine Gray, Brown, mixed and Black Cloths.
The styles entirely new.
Now on sale by
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS

in new and choice styles, some of which are strictly confined patterns, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 69 Canal-st., near Broadway.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 811 Broadway, superb qualities and prices moderate, being selected at the season of manufacture with unusual care; and as it never only happens, it has our whole attention.

COLUMBIAN HALL.

Just received:
10 CASES PARAMATTAS,
From 2s. to 3s. per yard.
No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.

Will open and will be for sale this week:
6 cases of splendid new SILKS,
ALL CHOICE STYLES.
No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season.
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
FALL AND WINTER STYES
Now open at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 379 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.

A beautiful assortment of those very desirable fabrics for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 69 Canal-st.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF BRUSSELS LACES.—Just received, point à l'aiguille, point de Paris and Valenciennes collars, collars and sleeves to match, coiffeurs, handkerchiefs, &c. Also black thread laces, collars, sets, veils, and coiffeurs, in great variety. Our new styles of illusion caps, and infants caps, now ready.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 623 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
ISAAC HADDOCK,

for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen-sts., has removed to No. 265 Grand-st., (middle of the block between Christie and Forsyth sts.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE—No. 623 Broadway, will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, a new and superb assortment of Nancy embroideries in collars, collars and sleeves to match, handkerchiefs, infants' robes, waists, caps, &c. Their usual large assortment of choice mourning sets, &c., is now complete.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, Prints, cashmeres, merinoes, de laines, plaids, muslins, linens, table cloths, table covers, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' AND Children's Outfitting Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., will be the opening day of the season, in all departments, at the Bazaar.

STATIONERY.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES
Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.

Our manufacture embraces the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and staple envelopes—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.

Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case, or part of case. Sole agents for Harrison & Co.'s and West End Co.'s superior cream laid, Elizabethan, Alhambra and tinted paper; billet, note, bath, letter, caps, etc. Also, embossed fancy note. LYON & RAYNOR,
No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 89 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER:

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

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Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Dyott, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Mary Gannon.
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Jesse Rural, (his original character).....Mr. Bleke
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No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

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COLUMBIAN HALL.

Just received:
10 CASES PARAMATTAS,
From 2s. to 3s. per yard.
No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.

Will open and will be for sale this week:
6 cases of splendid new SILKS,
ALL CHOICE STYLES.
No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season.
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
FALL AND WINTER STYES
Now open at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 379 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.

A beautiful assortment of those very desirable fabrics for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 69 Canal-st.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF BRUSSELS LACES.—Just received, point à l'aiguille, point de Paris and Valenciennes collars, collars and sleeves to match, coiffeurs, handkerchiefs, &c. Also black thread laces, collars, sets, veils, and coiffeurs, in great variety. Our new styles of illusion caps, and infants caps, now ready.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 623 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
ISAAC HADDOCK,

for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen-sts., has removed to No. 265 Grand-st., (middle of the block between Christie and Forsyth sts.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE—No. 623 Broadway, will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, a new and superb assortment of Nancy embroideries in collars, collars and sleeves to match, handkerchiefs, infants' robes, waists, caps, &c. Their usual large assortment of choice mourning sets, &c., is now complete.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, Prints, cashmeres, merinoes, de laines, plaids, muslins, linens, table cloths, table covers, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' AND Children's Outfitting Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., will be the opening day of the season, in all departments, at the Bazaar.

STATIONERY.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES
Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.

Our manufacture embraces the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and staple envelopes—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.

Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case, or part of case. Sole agents for Harrison & Co.'s and West End Co.'s superior cream laid, Elizabethan, Alhambra and tinted paper; billet, note, bath, letter, caps, etc. Also, embossed fancy note. LYON & RAYNOR,
No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 89 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER:

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

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Signor FERGOLI,
AMODIO,
COLLETTI,
BARATTINI,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SOUTH[illegible]

[illegible] of this opera, [illegible] for the Academy, uniform [illegible] other agents, with the copyright [illegible]

[illegible] LIBRETTO AND [illegible] edition is [illegible] and it is generally [illegible] will be performed [illegible] in English and Italian, [illegible] of music, [illegible] and pieces [illegible] are also [illegible] the following [illegible]

I hereby certify that the only [illegible] "DRED," authorized by me, is that [illegible] edition entitled, "The Opera [illegible] Libretto," which contains the correct [illegible] performed at the Academy, and [illegible] for that house.
[illegible] sale inside the Academy, at the [illegible] Musical Stores. Be sure to ask [illegible] and Pastor Planiste."

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
BROADWAY, NEXT TO NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY, Sept. 22, AND DURING THE WEEK,
MISS EMMA STANLEY,
brilliant success in this [illegible] has just [illegible]

[illegible] NEW COMPANY OF WOMEN [illegible]
In which she will personate
TWENTY-FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
WITH THIRTY CHANGES OF COSTUME,
AND SING TWELVE SONGS!!!
IN SEVEN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES!!!
Miss STANLEY will be supported in the [illegible] of the entertainment by
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of MR. ROBERT STOPPEL.
An elegant Boudoir Scene, [illegible] entertainments, by Signor Albano, has been [illegible] Mr. Thorne.
A NEW STAGE has been built, and [illegible] ments made in the arrangements for [illegible] ence, so as to afford a full view of the [illegible]
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN. [illegible]
OPERA AND BALLET.
Assassin—Fifty-Ninth Night.
THURSDAY, Sept. 25,

—AGENTLEMAN WISHES A WELL
room and good board in a respectable house
where few boarders, and comfort is as-
; dinner about 5½ P. M. Address
No. 388, Post-Office.

—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN AC-
a gentleman and his wife, or three single
with desirable rooms and board, in the 3d or
, at No. 101 West 16th-st. Baths, gas, &c.

—A FEW ROOMS WITH BOARD,
gentlemen, and their families, or single gentlemen,
at No. 17 West 27th-st., a few doors from
way. References exchanged.

—ROOMS IN THE VICINITY OF
-square, a respectable private family, where, be-
the English, several foreign languages are spoken,
gentlemen more than they require, would let the 3d
story of their pleasantly situated house, with breakfast
if they so, to two or three gentlemen, upon an exchange of
. Application for further particulars,
to be directed in a note to A. B., Box No. 1,503 Post-Office.

—A LADY OCCUPYING A PLEASANT-
in town, is desirous of renting the 2d
to a party of gentlemen, either with or with-
, or would prefer to locate permanently can make
arrangements. Call at No. 37 East 38th-st.,
5th and Madison ave.

—IN BROOKLYN.—A NEW-ENGLAND
will let two pleasant rooms, with or
rooms attached, to gentlemen and wives, or
location pleasant, near Wall-st. and
Cars. Apply at No. 84 State-st., Brooklyn.

—ON UNION-SQUARE.—WELL FUR-
rooms, with board for families or gentlemen,
to be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at
. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

—IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GEN-
can obtain a very desirable front room, with
; No. 205 Pacific-st., three minutes' walk from South
or Wall-st. Ferry.

—WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE
gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to
CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107
-st.

—BOWERY.—HOTEL LODGINGS.—SIN-
gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings
at $3 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are
newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Hous-
-st.

—HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY
rooms to let on second floor to a family or
gentlemen and their wives, with a small private fam-
ily, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed.
Apply at No. 47 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th
ave. Best City references given and required.

—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT
, wishes to procure board in a respectable
American family, where he may have the oppor-
tunity to talk German. Address to Messrs. SCHARFEN-
BERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where
references will be given and required.

—AND BOARD.—WANTED, BY A
lady, a teacher of music, board in a genteel
family, where her services giving lessons on the
piano would be equivalent to her board. The best of refer-
ences to qualifications, &c., will be given. Address Post-
Office Box No. 665.

—TO LET.—ROOMS IN THE VICINITY OF
Union-square, a respectable private family, where, be-
sides the English, several foreign languages are spoken,
rather more than they require, would let the 3d
story of their pleasantly situated house, with breakfast
if desired, to two or three gentlemen, upon an exchange of
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to be directed in a note to A. B., Box No. 1,503 Post-Office.

—NO. 19 5TH-AV. TO LET, TO A PARTY
of gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, a suite of
elegantly furnished rooms, on first and third floors of a
private house, with every convenience and the best at-
tendance. Also, a chef served in rooms or a well supplied
private table if required.

—TEACHER.—A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED
teacher of the piano and singing, offers her services to
some pleasant family for board. Address E. H. CHAP-
MAN & SMITH, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

—TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL
board, in a private family, at No. 18 10th-st., between
5th and 6th ave., a pleasant room, with or without bedroom
attached. The house has all the modern improvements.
Satisfaction exchanged.

—ROOMS.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY
obtain desirable rooms and partial board, with the
application of a good home, in a small private family. Ap-
ply at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

—NO. 44 EAST 16-ST., FRONT ROOMS ON
second and third floors, for families or single gentlemen,
near the Academy, where they can enjoy the comforts
of a New-England home; the house contains all the modern
improvements. Reference required.

—FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST
and second floors, and also smaller rooms, with or
without board; situation not surpassed for airiness and
retirement. No. 5 University-place, close to Wash-
ington-square.

—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GEN-
tlemen, with or without partial board. House has
all the modern improvements—No. 357 4th-st., near Broad-
way.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

—PARENTS SELECTING SCHOOLS OR
wanting Tutors or Governesses are invited to inspect
the registers of the American School Institute Appleton's
building No. 346 Broadway. Schools and families in want
of teachers of music and languages, or lecturers on the dif-
ferent sciences may obtain all necessary information at
the Institute. Teachers should address
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

—WANTED.—EMPLOYERS REQUIRING SER-
vants this Fall, are respectfully reminded they can,
as usual, find the largest, most experienced and respecta-
ble class of Protestant and Catholic servants the City af-
fords, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near
Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Nearly 200 are at present on
the registry.

—WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, TWO
book-keepers, 4 clerks, 3 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 3
firemen, 2 hostlemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters,
one coachmaker, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers and 4 boys for
stables and furniture. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

—WANTED—WE SHOULD LIKE TO GET 100
girls every day. We have first-rate situations and
good wages in City and country. Also, men and boy
waiters. Apply at No. 148 Sixth-avenue or No. 145 Bowery.
C. MASON.

—WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY A
book-keeper for a machine shop, a clerk for a coal
office, and an entry clerk for a jobbing house. Salary
$12 per week. 1 carver for a saloon, and 1 first-class cook.
GILLEN & CO.

—LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—SHOULD AP-
ply immediately at the Employment Society, No. 13
Bible House, where there are upwards of 200 girls of the
best characters in the City waiting for situations for every
capacity. Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

—YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUP-
ply the largest girls at the Protestant Employ-
ment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
REMOVAL
OF THE
TEA-KETTLE
TO
No. 534 BROADWAY,
Near Spring-st.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
has removed his stock of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN HARDWARE, &c.
from No. 50 Maiden-lane to No. 534 Broadway,
where he will have increased facilities for showing his
NEW GOODS,
and which will be offered at as low rates
as at the old stand.
Shipping
supplied with
GALLEY and
TABLE HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
will be much more full and complete than heretofore.
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the
Golden Tea-Kettle,
No. 534 Broadway,
near the
St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,
also,
ORNAMENTAL
AND
PLAIN,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE,
AT
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of
printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced
type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—
Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,)
$1 per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 27 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

—LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER
in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday
July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad
, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date
em (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Com-
$1,000 each, Nos. 223, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 340,
340.
Forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Com-
each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and
bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of
(1 to 19.)
semi-annual coupons
at the

INSTRUCTION.

—CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH.—MR. L. B.
, who has taught with success for many years in
and day school for young ladies, at No. 81
between University-place and 6th-av. Her school
will be held at the school of the Howard Insu-
rance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of Mr. KETCHUM and
Mr. BEMENT, Agts., No. 45 William-st. and of Messrs.
LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

—GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY EXPERI-
enced in teaching English and French, which she
speaks fluently, Italian, music and drawing, wishes to
meet an engagement as visiting governess. Apply at the
United States and B. N. American School Agency and
Teachers' Institute, No. 510 Broadway, where families
and schools can ascertain particulars relative to resident
or visiting teachers, and can be introduced to situations

—CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH
School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WIL-
LIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on
Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411
Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the
residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

—THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY IN-
form their friends and the public that their Boarding
and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West
24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346,
Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580 Broadway.

—A GRADUATE WHO HAS HAD FOUR
years' experience in teaching bookkeeping, mathema-
tics, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, would offer his ser-
vices to principals of educational institutions, parents and
others, who require an accomplished teacher. Address
D. A., *Daily Times* Office.

—PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL,
French and Commercial School, No. 808 Broadway,
between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday,
Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in
its number of pupils.

—MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENG-
LISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for
young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open
on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Os-
nihus attached.

—THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL
Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its
eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see
circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

—MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-
av., entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the
1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a
Primary Department.

—HARP LESSONS—GIVEN BY A LADY WHO
has recently arrived from Europe. She is a pupil of
BOCHSA and PARISH ALVARS, and has taught with much
success both in Paris and London. Schools attended. J.
C. S., *Daily Times* office.

—MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENG-
LISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 180
Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday,
Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages,
which are taught by the Oral system.

—MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279
5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is
attached to the Institution.

—MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND
English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on
Wednesday, Sept. 10.

—MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS
her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10
Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednes-
day, Sept. 17.

—MRS. DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER BOARD-
ing and day school for young ladies and children,
Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

—THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 765 GREEN-
wich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School
for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

—PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDU-
cation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and pri-
mary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

—TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—A COM-
petent and experienced teacher of drawing and elocu-
tion has time for disposal. Address B. B., at this office.

—MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTI-
TUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday,
Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

—J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPAN-
ish, Italian, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to
literary Institutions on *Philology* and *Archeology*.

—MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST
16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on
Thursday, Sept. 11.

—MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY
School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday,
Sept. 15.

—J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,)
will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

—MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND
Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No.
59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

—MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 18th-st., be-
tween 5th and 6th ave., will be reopened Sept. 1.

—THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV.,
reopen their Boarding and Day School for young la-
dies on Monday, Sept. 15.

—MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY
School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4
West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

—MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday,
Sept. 15.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental
cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND PURITY OF
TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand
Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S
MODERN IMPROVED ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTE
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE
assortment now on hand. Parties who have been
heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of
our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CAR-
HART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c.,
&c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANU-
factured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88
Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos re-
ceived three First Premiums within the last year, in com-
petition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers
of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

PIANO-FORTES.—ONE ELEGANTLY CARVED
rosewood serpentine 7-octave piano-forte, with scroll
legs and finished all round; price, $225. One plain do.,
$200. Others at $35 up to $250, or to rent at $3, $3, $4, $5,
and $6 a month. Pianos tuned and taken in exchange,
and Music taught by Prof. DUMSDAY, 225 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.
—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 Broome-st, respectfully invite attention to their
Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank,
which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement
ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—
A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos.
419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to
rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing
all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful
instruments.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—A SEVEN-OCTAVE
double-round corner rosewood piano-forte, made for a
musical teacher by all Greener, and but little used; will be
sold as above; a second-hand piano taken. Please call at
No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCU-
LAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in
the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms
No. 826 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manu-
factory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BA-
CON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WARE-
ROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a
full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively
of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, SPECIAL
or active, in a lucrative manufacturing
business in this City. To any one having the above
amount this offers a rare opportunity to make money.
The goods find a ready sale in this market, and the out-
lay for machinery comparatively small. Address T. B.,
Times office.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR
A PARTNER TAKEN.—A large stone and brick
Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together
with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A
few thousand dollars can be invested here to good advan-
tage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,880.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS
WANTED.—Any person having such to dispose of, with
a regular set of customers, and doing a moderate amount
of steady cash business, may hear of a purchaser by ad-
dressing a letter, or stating particulars and place, at this
(*Times*) office, to S. H. STEVENSON.

TO EDITORS.—ONE-THIRD OF A DAILY
Paper, in Boston, will be sold, at a bargain, to a
person competent to take charge of one of the editorial
departments. Address PUBLISHER, at S. M. Pettingill &
Co's., No. 119 Nassau-st.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO
$100 per month. For sample and circular, en-
close three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle,
Washington Co., New York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN
French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to
No. 409 Water-st.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SU-
GARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—
In all their variety, may be had in quantities to suit fami-
lies and dealers, on reasonable terms, at the large stores of
J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 245 and 496 Greenwich-st.
Also, sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers,

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, IN NEWARK,
N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the
modern improvements, but three years old, beautifully
situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250
yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A
more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons
doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view
the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 11
A. M., returning at 16 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale, if de-
sired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal.
Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76
Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-
class residences in this City, at prices ranging from
$6,000 to $40,000.
Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country
seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale
in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $40 an acre,
including 50 tons of hay, stock and implements.
Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for
real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited
to examine. HORACE WINANS,
No. 181 Broadway, 2d door.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A LARGE,
handsome and genteel house, finished in the best
manner, gas throughout, and all the modern improve-
ments, with two lots handsomely and tastefully arranged,
with plenty of fruit trees, as well as ornamental shrubbery,
situated about 4 blocks from the 10th-st. Ferry. Apply to
BENJ. R. DAVIS, Franklin-st., corner of G, Green-
point, or of JOHN H. BROAD, 618 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE.
Possession immediately; on 5th-av., near Madison-
square, replete with all the modern improvements; 4
stories, English basement. To a desirable tenant it would
be rented eight months, or it would be sold with the furni-
ture. For further particulars, and permission to view
premises, apply to J. M. FISKE & Co., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL
very desirable first-class residences; some at very great
bargains; three-story basement and cellar brick houses at
$3,500 to $10,000; all modern improvements, gas, bath, mar-
ble mantels, &c., &c. Persons wishing to buy or exchange,
will find it for their interest to apply to A. J. BLEECKER
& CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRA-
ble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and
Fulton avs., Brooklyn, Lot, 25x100. House, 3 story and
basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in
kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE,
brown-stone front, 25x55 feet, with two-story brick
extension, north side 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-
av. The house is new and finished in best manner, with
all the modern conveniences. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No.
1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME HOUSES, WITH
high stoops, balconies, and all modern improvements;
one is No. 17 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one
No. 91 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., north side, now
finishing; first-class houses. Inquire on either premises
of the owner.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK
house No. 49 Grove-st.; in good order; possession
given immediately. Can be seen from 11 to 3. Apply to
F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A
factory, with water power and buildings sufficient for
a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Ap-
ply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 111,
with all modern improvements, newly painted. Pos-
session given immediately. For sale by
HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—ON WILLIAM AND SPRUCE STS.
2 very valuable lots, containing old buildings. Lots 25
feet front. Will be sold to close an estate. Also, 2 lots on
9th-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD
country residences and land unimproved, with and
without water front, containing from one to three acres of
land. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE
—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the
East River, but four squares from the City Hall and but
200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for
manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power,
having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now
on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-
horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of
about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order
and of celebrated make. For description of property and
other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT,
Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—"RING-
view," the residence of Mrs. DAVID S. JONES, just be-
yond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie,
adjoining the grounds of M. VASSAR, Esq. The house is
about 40x50, two stories and attic, with extensive veran-
dahs and wings, and suitable outbuildings; 22 acres of
land; fine view of mountain and river scenery. For price
and particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUD-
LOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, OF ANY DEGREE
of accommodation, will be erected for a fixed sum,
with any amount of land, graded and all in proper order,
in one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson River,
within 12 miles of the City. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY
Spnyten Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYN-
TON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR
SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City prop-
erty—situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the
New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, in-
quire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, be-
tween the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE
cottage-house, No. 102 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.
It has nine rooms—large store-room, pantries and closets
in abundance. Gas, bath-room, portable furnace, fine
yard with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Rent $400, and a
portion of the furniture for sale very low, if wanted. Ap-
ply on the premises, or of J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 28 John-
st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO
LET.—The subscriber will let till 1st May next, the
house he occupies, furnished, within six minutes' walk of
the steamboat and railroad depôt. There is a superior
view of the river and Staten Island and Jersey shore.
Possession Oct. 15. Apply to A. WESSON, 9 Park-place.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT ON COR-
ner of Canal and Elm sts.; lot separate or together,
with or without steam-power. Inquire in the store. The
extension of Canal-st. makes this a desirable location.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
With immediate possession, three desirable cottages,
containing 7 to 9 rooms, besides attic and cellar, with gar-
dens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER,
No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES
situated in a block of seven houses on 53d-st., between
4th and 5th avs. Croton water to each house. Will be let
at a very low rate. Apply to Mr. NEW, house No. 4.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LEASE.—
The large five-story building occupying the whole lot,
26x120 feet, on the southwest corner of Broome and Elm
sts. The premises are all in complete order, with all the
modern improvements and conveniences for a first-class
hotel. Possession immediately, and rent low to a good
tenant. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-
place, near 6th-av.

YONKERS.—TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE
house, newly furnished, with all the modern improve-
ments, or would sell the house and furniture. Inquire of
E. W. CANDEE, Room No. 8 of Jones' Court, No. 60
Wall-st.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO
LET—No. 47 Carrol-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put
in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant.
Address JOHNSON, at this office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—
a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office.
Entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF GREEN-
wich, Fairfield County, Conn., all that valuable
property and real estate belonging to the estate
of Captain JOANIAH MERRITT, deceased, of
said place, said property being in the imme-
diate vicinity of the depôt of the New-York and New-
Haven Railroad Company at Greenwich, one hour's ride
from the City, and consists of the homestead with about
5 acres of land, 1 storehouse, dock and 3 acres land, 1 cot-
tage house with 2 acres land north side of the railroad; 1
meadow opposite depôt, of 4 acres land, and other land in
the immediate vicinity. Also, 7 valuable building lots on
Rocky Neck Point, near the steamboat landing. The
whole will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder,
on MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 12½ P. M.
JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE—A FARM FIVE MILES ABOVE
Newburg, Village of Middle Hope, estate of Nathaniel
Tooker, deceased, 82 acres meadow and upland, valuable
fruit, good house, fences, &c., in a healthy locality. $5,000
now on mortgage can remain. Further particulars at No.
100 Canal-st., or of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway,
room No. 12.
$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
on New-York City improved property; also $2,000. Apply
to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

FARM FOR SALE.—A VERY PRODUCTIVE
farm of 24 acres, situated about 1¼ miles from the
railroad depôt in Newark; about five acres of fine wood-
land—the balance under cultivation. Terms liberal. Ap-
ply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

SUPERIOR FARM, AT HYDE-PARK,
L. I.—Ninety acres superior land, with a comfortable
farm house, containing nine rooms, with excellent and
extensive out-houses. Fine young orchard, in bearing,
and great variety of other fruit; suitable for a gardener
or milkman. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS
TO LET.—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker
sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from
River to Hiver, gives great advantages to this position.
Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS
still to be had in the Depôt Building corner of Elm and
Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value
of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire
of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WANTED.—A ROOM, 60
by 80, or equal in extent, with about eight-horse pow-
er, is wanted on the west side. Near the foot of 7th or 8th
ave. preferred. Address Box No. 2,467 Post-Office.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—
Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-
st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND
airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J.
C. BULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

CITY FINANCIAL.

—REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES,
in sums of £1 and upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 60 per £.
Address TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city,
collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.
Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of
notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and
towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Com-
mercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscounted by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leath-
er Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE
undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for
an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of
Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:
Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per
cent. Stock.
Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,333 State 3½ per
cent. Stock.
Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal
Loan for an issue of the following:
Certificate No. 356, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 6 per
cent. Preferred Stocks.
Certificate No. 371, 3d June, 1847, $8,525 Canal 5 per
cent. Special Preferred.
Certificate No. 80, 3d July, 1849, $2,700 Canal Subscrip-
tion 6 per cents.
The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds
having been lost or stolen in England.
THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

VALLEY BANK OF MARYLAND.—THE
Committee appointed on behalf of the Billholders of
this Bank, having addressed the Messrs. Lelands, and
received only for answer a reference to the Bank books
and Receiver, respectfully request all persons holding
Valley Bank money immediately to forward their names,
address and respective amounts to LUTHER B. PERT,
Counselor at Law, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, with a
promise to share *pro rata* the necessary expenses of ef-
forts to procure redemption, not exceeding two per cent.
on any amount.
CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
J. H. HILDRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 33
Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June
28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that
must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who
put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I am
determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rig-
idly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive
no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this De-
partment is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVEL-
OPS containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes.
By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$320,000 8 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE
Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon
Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Re-
public.
The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which
are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in
operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the
same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date
May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1882.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL
Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and
Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Compa-
nies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturi-
ty at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of Cal-
ifornia War Bonds are hereby further notified that the
Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in
the city of Washington until the first day of November
next, until which time they will be ready to receive and
direct the payment of the same.
J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1856.
ANNUAL ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELEC-
tion for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three
Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at
the Banking House, No. 59 Barclay-st., on MONDAY,
Oct. 6, 1856. Polls will be opened from 12 A. M. to 1
o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST
COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial
meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held
at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 20th day of
September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trus-
tees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term
of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1856.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND
Directors have this day declared a semi-annual divi-
dend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 6th
day of October next, until which time the Transfer Book
will remain closed. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.
Sept. 16, 1856.
THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS
of this Company, due 1st October prox., will be paid
on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN
PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for
sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late
issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-
annually, on the first days of February and August, at
the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COM-
PANY OF ILLINOIS.—Interest Coupons due 1st
October, 1856, will be paid on and after that date at the
Banking House of MORR

...SALES.

...of the Stock of ...
...WAREHOUSE,
...THURSDAY, 25th inst.,
...Bowery, a large stock of rose-
...and white wood coffins, of every size and
...the stock of a wholesale dealer, and
...the business for cash. Worthy the at-
...trade. Catalogues now ready.

T. C. Houston, Auctioneer.

...AUCTION SALES.

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE IN ... Exchange on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, the elegant Gothic dwelling house located ... Lewis-terrace, in West Morrisania. This property is situated in one of the most healthy, convenient and pleasant locations for a gentleman's residence in the vicinity of New-York, being only ten miles from the City Hall, one mile from the High Bridge, thirty minutes' ride from 23d-st., and but a few minutes' walk from both the Melrose and Morrisania depots. Twelve trains of cars pass to and from the City daily, at a yearly commutation of $50 or 15 cents a single trip. The house stands upon a beautiful elevation about 75 feet above the level of the ocean, in view of the East and Harlem Rivers, and commanding an extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country, presenting a very attractive appearance. The house is large, convenient and nearly new, substantially built, and as warm as a brick or stone house, the sides being filled in with brick. The grounds containing about 1¼ acres, are tastefully laid out and handsomely ornamented with a variety of shrubbery; several hundred acres of land upon the west side of the railroad, having been restricted to first-class dwellings, of which this property forms a part, renders it one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the State. A perpetual right of way east of said property will also be included in the above sale, affording both an east and west entrance to the dwelling; the title is indisputable; $2,000 only of the purchase money will be required down, the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years; particulars will be given at the sale; persons wishing to examine the premises previous to the sale, will have ample time to do so by taking the trains, which leave White and Centre sts., 2¼ and 2¾ o'clock, P. M. For particulars inquire of N. McGRAW, at the Furniture store of Stillwell & Hazleton No. 455 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LACE CURTAINS, RICH CARPETS, PARLOR FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, &c., &c. — F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 18 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and West Broadway, the entire genteel furniture of the house, comprising in part one very superior rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, made by one of the best makers in the City, and but little used; one or two suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, mahogany wardrobes, lace curtains, velvet, three-ply and other carpets, mahogany and marble-top centre and side tables, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, sofas, tête-à-tête, marble-top washstands, dining-tables, beds and hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, quilts, sheets, table linen, China and glass ware, cutlery, stoves, gas chandeliers, together with every article in the house. N. B.—The furniture has for the most part been made to order and is in first-rate condition, and must be removed this day and to-morrow.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.; sale of French China and glass ware, superior silver-plated ware, consisting of casters, spoons, forks, goblets, cups, table knives, &c.; also, table cutlery, clocks, toilet ware, parian and stone China pitchers, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

LIGHT WAGONS.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at No. 79 Nassau-st., two pleasure wagons (new and first-rate article) must be sold. N. B.—Livery stable keepers and private gentlemen will attend the sale in front of salesroom where they are now exhibited.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st.; fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve for cash.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD, SILVER and plated watches, cameo sets, breastpins, ear rings, finger rings, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

SALE OF CABINET MAKERS' STOCK OF SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., consisting, in part, of solid carved oak, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut parlor and chamber suites, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, dining-room chairs and tables, sofas, lounges, side, centre, card and fancy tables, arm, rocking, spring-seat and fancy chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus, washstands, quartette tables, single and in sets, corner stands, bookstands, &c., &c. We especially invite the attention of intending buyers to this sale, as the goods offered will be warranted and must be sold. Catalogues on morning of sale. Packing done on the premises at a reasonable charge.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad Depôt. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depôt is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and map of the property, apply to A. PIXLEY, on the premises, or to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 188 Pearl-st. N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.—

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Old Copper,	Pig Lead,	Soldar,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.

ALSO,

Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.

ALSO,

Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,	Fink's Crucibles.
Lard Oils,	German Steel,	Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,	Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,	Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,	Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by
DELAFIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERTICAL tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 18 4-feet tubes, to 52 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. York.

RAILROAD IRON.—A CARGO OF 800 TONS, to arrive shortly, Erie pattern, 57 pounds per linear yard, and of approved make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$90 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....2 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....9 00 to 85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings.....75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings.....2 00 to 36 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles.....2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.....1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils.....8 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils.....1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies.....1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses....1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Gold Detached Levers for ladies.....$35 to $60
Gold Bobt. Ezekiel Levers for ladies.....100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches.....150 to 300
Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

BRACELETS, LADIES' GOLD BRACELETS.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of mosaic, cameo, coral, and all gold bracelets for ladies, at retail, at very low prices,
Plain hand bracelets.....$5 to $8 each.
Cameo Bracelets.....$8 to $15 each.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED:
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatora, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES
was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career; and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritations, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula or Salt Rheum.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 130 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Malden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of universal and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $8 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 89 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now to get relief from the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating that Dr. Hunter has removed—it is a villainous humbug.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, Consulting and Operative Surgeon, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in derangements of the sexual system,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Also, treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations in English or French. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this fusidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. DOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females of delicate health, especially those arising from general debility, will be sent on the receipt of eight stamps. Address Dr. SEPTEMUS DOW, New-York.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—PREPARED under the immediate superintendence of the discoverer, Sir JAMES MURRAY, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 170 William-st., cor. Beekman-st., New-York.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. 234 Broadway.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of linen playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of RAMSEY HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *viâ* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.
5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above,
3:20 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.
We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.
Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the offices of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *viâ* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Manitowoc, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *viâ* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers take at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 9:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunck.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *viâ* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *viâ* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence at 2:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 65 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 18 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly up by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid Steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave for SAVANNAH on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, from pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP TEXAS WILL sail from pier foot of 6th-st., East River, (Dry Dock) at 5 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *viâ* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid steamship TEXAS, 1,800 tons burden, will sail from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship TENNESSEE will sail Oct. 5, to connect with steamship ORIZABA on the Pacific, and the TEXAS will sail again Oct. 24.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st.

FURNITURE.—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing, are particularly requested to call early in the season for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 552 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARKINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all varieties of colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Prince and Grand sts.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE. Elegant suites for $35 at the manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The regular sailing days for the present season, from this time, are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WAIT.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for g

...they are ...
...the Institutions ...
...gets us in possession of ...
...and Dumb Institution, things ...
...because the inmates don't ...
...to turn. They live neither in one ...
...—neither in Fiftieth-street nor ... and Sixty-sixth, but vibrate, as it ... pendulum, between the two. It was ... of an implicit faith in carpenters ... the new premises at Fanwood would ... [illegible] ... by way of ... and all hands ... at the old quarters in what is ... Fiftieth-street, the lower part of the City. ... of the furniture has been re- ... to the upper place, and stands there ... in chaotic confusion. The boxes are packed, the ... bundled up, and a faithful guardian watches ... The class-rooms are quite dismantled, and ... get on very much after the fashion of the ... Meanwhile, there are rising of two hun- ... dred pupils, and a new class was in process of for- ... mation yesterday. The old buildings in Fiftieth-street have been sold at a fair price, and will be finally ... vacated, it is expected, by the middle of November.

At the Institution for the Blind, there we saw upwards of 170 pupils. A peculiar feature there at the present time is the employment of *blind teachers* only, ... a single exception. The regular Tuesday examination was conducted yesterday by the Superintendent.

The Crystal Palace is all animation from the preparations for the twenty-eighth Fair of the American Institute, the opening day of which is postponed from Monday last to Wednesday, (to-morrow,) when the exhibition will open after the accustomed, time-honored fashion with an address of welcome and inauguration from the venerable Secretary, Mr. Meigs. Articles are coming into the Palace rapidly, and the Show promises to be a good one, particularly as the medals of gold and silver and bronze are this year greatly enhanced and rendered thus more valuable, and so all the children of Brother Jonathan will indulge in an affectionate scramble to get possession of them. When ... opened, this Fair will be happy to see its friends up to the 1st of November, giving them time enough to see the end thereof and go home leisurely and cast ... votes, as all good people should do, for John C. Fremont.

Big Business for the Cabinet.

The Administration has its hands full. Poor Buchanan may confidently hope to be let off from such a belligerent and annihilation as San Juan got, simply because President Pierce and the Postmaster-General are busy turning out Postmasters on Long Island. Their first success was at Coram,—the Island's Capital,—where the famous and excellent Mr. Smith,—Richard,—was jerked out of his Post-Office, to keep which always cost him ten times as much per year as the place is, yet which he had consented to hold, by way of accommodating his neighbors and the public, who make his public house their rallying place on all ... occasions. Their last grand victory was at Roslyn, which the decapitated officeholder thus gloriously announces to his friend:

ROSSLYN, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR: To-day closes my official relations with the Government of the United States, which have been continued uninterruptedly for the last fifteen and a half years. On Friday last I attended a Republican meeting at Glen Cove, and was one of the Vice-Presidents. Our Vigilance Committee, of course, reported the audacious act, and as it was very important, in order to intimidate the many Soft Postmasters in Queens County, that an example should be made, the order was forthwith given, "off with his head." Fortunately for them, there was one man in the village, and but one, who would accept the appointment, and on Wednesday it was known that he was appointed. Yesterday I received official notice from my successor, Mr. James M. Stilwell. I was well aware that they were seeking an opportunity to catch me, and took no trouble to evade them. We have several Postmasters in this part of the County who would act with us if they dared. I suppose this will have the desired effect to keep them in the traces. You know that I have fought this same tribe since 1848, and with the great Macbeth can still exclaim:

"Lay on, Macduff,
And damned be he who first cries hold! enough."

Yours truly, SEALEY SCHENCK,
Postmaster for two hours more.

If Mr. Pierce will send this Postmaster-General in the easy disguise of an old woman down on to Long Island, he will find a jolly squad beside of Postmasters who are all the while doing good service for Fremont. The trough is ready and the axe. Be pleased to strike your biggest licks,—this is your noblest labor.

Give Thanks Rather than Fast.

There was a meeting of clergy and laymen at the Mitchell House on Monday afternoon to consider the propriety of that there should be a day appointed to fast and pray over the present appearance of our country's affairs. The call issued from gentlemen not all of whom are apt to be frightened at every shriek, ... do not suppose that there is a flood to come out of every cloud or that the blessed Union is going to ... every time that a Southerner's majesty is offended. The meeting was pretty well attended, and the subject pretty thoroughly discussed. The Union-savers urged a fast day but the wiser ones urged that in view of the latest news, a Thanksgiving would be infinitely more appropriate. No fast day was appointed.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF POISONERS!—They are about in all directions. They surround you everywhere. They are at your elbow in all places. For what is he but a poisoner who, instead of bread, gives you plaster of paris and lime-water?—or instead of port wine, gives you a decoction of logwood—or instead of ale, a glass of stagnant indicus in an infusion of hops? He is a public poisoner and nothing else. So, too, is he who, tempted by the immense popularity of Dr. Henry Anders' *Liquid Iodine*, or *Pure Iodine Water*, gets up a base imitation, filthy in its scent, disgusting in its taste, revolting to the stomach, and injurious to health. Dr. Henry Anders' Liquid Iodine, the *original and Pure Iodine Water*, is not only a *never-failing remedy for consumption*—it is not only an *infallible cure for scrofula*—a specific for *rheumatism*, a magic-like extirpator of *fever and ague*—a prompt and certain aid in all cases of *heart disease* and *liver complaint*—but, it is *pleasant to take*, is agreeable to the taste, to the smell, and to the stomach. It is the *only pure solution of Iodine in the world*, and will positively effect all it promises. No other is genuine, and the ... *with which it has been imitated*, is no ... proof of its extraordinary excellence. *One* ... will tell the whole cheering story to the ... invalid.

The only real, original, Dr. Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, is sold by Anders & Fosdick, No. 2 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway, New-York, and No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

E. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented ... apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and ... in their construction, and warranted to give ... satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against ... by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, ... infringement of their ... Office No. 376 ...

... no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suits have already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board.

E. R. Sprague, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

... genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co., ...

[Advertisement.]

... Jessie!!! The prettiest do... step, is that of "Jessie," now at... people every evening to ... beautiful! It is such ... witness it. Two ...

[Advertisement.]

MARK THE FACTS.

Gurney's Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

Gurney was the first to introduce the Art of Photography in this City.

Gurney has recently made important alterations ... improvements in his establishment.

Gurney has now greater facilities for producing ... work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

Gurney has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

Gurney has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

Gurney's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

Gurney's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

Gurney's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

Gurney has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

Gurney received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

Gurney stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* Art.

Gurney has not removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

Gurney has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

Gurney attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

Gurney will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endenvor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS
THAT NEED NO MARKING.
Progression.

From Humphrey's Photographic Journal of Sept. 1856.

We do not approve of the plan of puffing the members of the Photographic profession by way of *personals*. This may do very well when one is trying to bring his works into favor with such as are susceptible to *flattery*, and measure out their support according to the amount of editorial ink used as bait. We feel confident that those who best know will agree with us that it is no puffing, when we can say with so much truth, that the Photographic Art this day owes, in no small degree, its position in this country to Mr. C. D. Fredericks, a gentleman who was the first to introduce the Photographic process upon an extensive scale in America. Previous to his establishing himself here, he visited Europe, and, with an enterprise worthy of imitation, he was not satisfied with first securing what knowledge he could himself gain, but also engaged the services of several of the most eminent Parisian Artists. He then, in connection with Mr. Gurney, opened an establishment on a plan unequaled in the world.

After successfully following his profession, in connection with Mr. G., for some time, he has opened a "Temple of Art" in this City, under his own professorship and supervision. We have honestly and candidly presented the foregoing, feeling that it is justly due to a fellow-laborer.

Charles D. Fredericks, late Gurney & Fredricks, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

[Advertisement.]

Facts which are Known.—Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 585 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries, and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited. Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Charles D. Fredericks,
Late Gurney & Fredricks, No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite the Matropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, founderies, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Fall Clothing.—

Black cloth suits	$12
Cassimere suits	8
Rich moire antique vests	3
Fine blue dress coats	8
Cassimere business coats, $3 50 to	8

At Evans' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This will be a grand gala day for the ladies, as Manager Purdy has announced for an afternoon performance his new dramatic version of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new work of "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," in which Little Cordelia Howard and her parents, and the strength of the company are to appear, the pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," concluding the entertainment. In the evening, "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp;" "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the "Old Toll House."

[Advertisement.]

Grand Opening Display of Rich Medallion, Axminster, Wilton and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, purchased by the agent of the house, low for cash, four and five yards wide; Medallion Druggets, Oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide; beautiful Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, at extraordinarily low prices. Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Dyspepsia Cured.—None need suffer while this truly invaluable remedy is at hand for their relief, as no stomach or liver complaint can long withstand their influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

The Last of the White Hats.—The warm weather afforded a slight excuse for the appearance of a few white hats in the street, during the past week, but the dilapidated look of these articles should suggest to the owners the propriety of visiting Knox's, No. 212 Broadway. His Fall style of hat is recommended for its beauty, and we are not at all surprised at its popularity.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We would like to call the attention of our friends to the many handsome styles of Pen and Pencils manufactured by Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. It is at this establishment that you can obtain the Lownds' Patent Case, so noted throughout the country.

[Advertisement.]

House-furnishing Goods—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeepers. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. Robert Davis,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. Winslow, an old and experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing syrup for children teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, and regulate the bowels. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The celebrated Shaker-Knit, and Scotch Wool under garments, Wholesale and Retail at McLaughlin's Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 289 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray-street. Shirts of every size on hand and made to measure in the best manner.

[Advertisement.]

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—Quarts, pints, half-pints and Imperial gallon jar. John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republicans all Alive in Queens County.

The nomination of Hon. Jno. A. King for Governor seems to have aroused a perfect enthusiasm among his own townsmen, as well as throughout the county. As expressed in one of their resolutions, though a prophet may not be honored among his own people, an honest, capable and reliable politician may be. A ratification meeting was held in Flushing on Monday evening, which called out a large gathering of the citizens of that village, of all parties, and delegations were in attendance from Jamaica, Strattonport and elsewhere. Very spirited and telling speeches were made by Hon. Joseph Hoxie and Chas. A. Dana, Esq., not only in behalf of the gubernatorial nominee, but also upon the questions or question at issue in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Hoxie said he had years since retired from the stump, resolved never to take it again, but the importance of the present campaign, when not only the freedom of a Territory, but the freedom of the whole country was at stake, had compelled him to come forth, and he promised to "labor six days and six nights in a week, and pray all day Sunday, for the success of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, all of which would be promoted by electing John C. Fremont to the Presidency." For an hour and a half Mr. Hoxie kept the audience in the closest attention by his fund of argument, interspersed with frequent wit and humor.

Mr. Dana presented among other things the personal interest that should incite us to vote in favor of free territory. Free men will not go into territory with slaves. If Kansas be surrendered to Slavery we are entirely shut out. The South takes the whole. In reference to Fillmore, at no time has he expressed himself outright in favor of Freedom. Fremont had done this. Mr. Fillmore had in his great political history voted with the South. Witness his cooperation with Foor in ostracizing those men nominated for office when he was Vice-President, who were not "sound on the Slavery question." At the recent Convention of his friends at Syracuse, one of their own men desired to introduce resolutions which would go to show that the American party and their nominee were not wholly Pro-Slavery and did not indorse the Brookers and men of that character, the Kansas outrages, &c. This was done to save the party itself, but the proposer of the resolution had himself been expelled from his council for merely making an effort to save his party from utter defeat. Mr. D. urged that no man should vote in the coming election for anything but the most open and decided measures. The whole South are united. Shall we divide among ourselves? Let us *first* have a *free* America to be governed, and then we shall talk about who shall rule it.

During the speaking Mr. King, the nominee, came into the meeting, by special and urgent invitation, accompanied by the Jamaica Delegation. As he entered the room a banner was suddenly elevated before him:

WELCOME TO LONG ISLAND'S FAVORITE SON.

Loud and long-continued cheering followed, which seemed to be joined in with a hearty good-will by men of all parties present. The Flushing Fremont Glee Club enlivened the exercises with excellent singing. The audience, though closely packed, and standing, remained until midnight, with unabated interest.

The Flushing Republican Club, though feeble at first, has daily grown in numbers, vigor, and efficiency, and is doing good service in the cause.

Fremont Meeting.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club, of Brooklyn, held their regular weekly meeting last evening. As usual, the large church in which they hold their meeting was well filled, and interesting addresses were made by J. M. Van Cott, Esq., and others.

Consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, situated at the corner of Montague and Clinton-streets, Brooklyn, was consecrated yesterday. Architecture and decoration combined, this is one of the most splendid Episcopal churches in the country. It has a history of its own, also, which is quite interesting. It was commenced by a private individual, who failed to finish it, and about eighteen months ago there was danger that it would pass out of the hands of Episcopalians, and be sold to the Roman Catholics. Its congregation took counsel. They determined that their beloved edifice should be preserved for Protestant worship. They subscribed, or made themselves responsible for, the large sum of $98,000, which it was necessary to raise, in order to prevent the mortgage on the building from being foreclosed. Thus, by vigorous exertion, they preserved for themselves a sanctuary which may rank with the best Protestant churches of the Old World.

It is now about ten years since the church of the Holy Trinity was opened for public worship, and yet it was not till yesterday that the official consecration of the edifice took place. The building was crowded for the occasion. Besides the principal Episcopal clergy of New-York and Brooklyn, Bishop Potter of New-York, Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island, Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, and Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, were present. The usual services of the Episcopal Church were performed, various clergymen participating in the duties, to which was added the ritual for the consecration of churches appointed by the Episcopal Church, which was principally read by Bishop Potter. A very eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Clarke, who took for his text the 15th verse of the 5th chapter of Ezra, "Let the house of God be builded in this place." The edifices raised for the worship of the Deity in different nations, he said, are indicative by the degree of civilization which they have reached. There were the African mud temples, and the Chinese pagodas, and the gloomy structures of India—each indicating the civilization of the people who built and worshiped in them. There was the lofty dome of the Mohammedan mosque, which proclaimed, in the religion taught beneath it, a higher civilization and a purer faith than any of the foregoing, but which was one which left unsolved the great problem of human existence, and told the world of no Saviour. Even the Christian religion exhibits its different types in its edifices. The Roman Catholic Church, in its decorations and its paintings, was symbolical of the mingled truth and falsehood which characterized its doctrines. So, passing to the other extremes, we find the bold and rigid theology of Calvin setting aside the beauty of holiness as inconsistent with holiness itself. It is proper that the House of God should represent the best phase and the greatest wealth of the people. If the culture of a nation is to be expressed at all in Architecture, if our dwelling houses are to give evidence of our taste and cultivation, why not also the temples of God? Shall we have marble banks and hemlock churches? Though it is reasonably said that we must have cheap churches to reach the hearts of the people, it is not necessary that costly churches should be costly to the worshipers. It is objected that the poor suffer hunger and cold and nakedness while the wealth of the rich is expended on these buildings, but does not the erection of these edifices give employment to the poor, and are they any poorer because the shadows of the church spire marks the passage of the sun over their lowly roofs? The soul is educated through other avennes besides that of hearing. It is of the highest importance that nothing coarse, vulgar, or repulsive should be associated with the worship of God.

The reverend gentleman proceeded to discourse at length on the ministry. His sermon was most eloquent and powerful.

The seats in the South gallery, capable of holding 250 persons, are henceforth to be free. We congratulate our Episcopalian friends in the success of their efforts to preserve this fine building to themselves. To their pastor, Rev. Dr. Lewis, the highest praise for his activity and perseverance to this end, must be justly tendered.

Fire in Brooklyn Caused by the Explosion of a Fluid Lamp.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fluid lamp exploded in the grocery store of Gideon Mott, No. 18 Hicks-street, near Fulton, which soon set the building on fire, and before the flames could be stayed the inside of the building was mostly burned out. Mr. Mott's loss in stock is about $500. Not insured.

The building was owned by Mr. Samuel Cole, who occupied the upper part as a residence. His loss in house and furniture is about $1,500, which amount is covered by insurance. Mr. Cole is an invalid confined to his bed; and soon after the fire broke out, Officer Coyle of the First District Police, and Alderman Gardner of the Sixth Ward, by prompt action, succeeded in rescuing him from the building, just as the fire had reached his room.

State Convention of Colored Voters.

A body of Delegates representing the colored voters of the State, have been holding a Convention in Williamsburg, for several days past. On Monday they succeeded in perfecting an organization by electing the following as permanent officers:

President—Wm. Rich, of Troy.
Vice Presidents—Stephen Myers, Albany; J. W. B. Smith and James Scott, New-York City; B. N. C. Worrick and Freeman Murrows, Brooklyn.
Secretaries—George LeVere and James Still, New-York; D. C. Varrick and P. W. Ray, Brooklyn.

Messrs. Rich and Myers addressed the Convention.

The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied in the discussion of resolutions, reported by a Committee, recommending the formation of Suffrage Associations throughout the State, auxiliary to the State Association, and that measures be taken to urge their claims of equal rights before the next Legislature.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.—The Convention met this morning, when the resolutions under discussion were adopted.

Rev. Henry H. Garnet addressed the Convention, advising his colored brethren not to cease in their labors until they had all of their rights. He estimated the colored vote at 6,000, a large proportion of which is in New-York and Brooklyn. He thought they had as good a right at least to enjoy the privilege of voting as foreigners; the oppressed Irishmen, once naturalized, are the loudest shouters for "Buck and Breck" and Slavery extension, and are the bitterest foes of the negro. Of all things he hated to see a black Democrat. His remarks throughout were well received.

A Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Republican Party of this country presents a platform more consistent with the principles of liberty and justice than that of any other party, we therefore pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to secure the success of the candidates nominated by that party, namely, Fremont and Dayton, for President and Vice-President, and King and Selden for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Resolved, That we further recommend that the various Suffrage Associations in different parts of the State appoint Committees to interrogate candidates for office in their respective localities.

☞ The Queen's County Agricultural Fair is to open Thursday, Sept. 25, at Hempstead, Long Island. John A. King, the Republicans' popular candidate for Governor, is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The meetings of this Board are still held every morning, but there has been no case of infectious or contagious disease reported for several days, and no business of importance was transacted yesterday. Several shipowners applied for permission to discharge cargoes at different points, but none of them having clear bills of health from the Quarantine officer, the applications were denied.

John M. Butler against Wm. Shaw and James Irving.

This case, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Brown, for several days, was concluded yesterday morning, the jury rendering a verdict against each of the defendants in the sum of $800. Butler was assaulted and beaten by defendants some two years ago at the Union Race Course.

Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

This Ward has been divided into three Election Districts, as follows:

First District.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Division-avenue and Lorimer-street, and bounded by Lorimer, Wyckoff, South Second, Ninth streets, to the line of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, thence through the centre of Division-avenue to the place of beginning.

Second District.—That portion of said Ward lying north of Johnson-street is to be known as the Second District.

Third District.—All south of Johnson-street.

Suicide.

George Nieuman, a German, residing at Green Point, Brooklyn, committed suicide Monday night by taking a dose of arsenic. Domestic troubles is the alledged cause for the rash act.

Caution to Hackmen.

A hackman, named Thomas McLean, was brought before Mayor Hall, in Brooklyn, yesterday, by the Hack Inspector, on a charge of using insulting language to a lady. He was fined $10.

☞ Circuit Court Calender, Brooklyn, for this day.—Nos. 65, 67, 68, 70, 74, 77, 77½, 83, 84, 85, 87 to 96.

MARRIED.

Wightman—Ritter.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, rector of Trinity Church, D. C. Wightman to Rebecca C., youngest daughter of the late Henry Ritter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Pier—McKenzie.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, Mr. William E. Pier to Miss Jane E., daughter of the late John McKenzie, all of this City.

Magennis—Whittlesey.—In Salem, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the residence of Oramel Whittlesey, by Rev. Benjamin Hopkinson, William H. Magennis, of New-York, to Miss Nettie M. Whittlesey, of the former place.

DIED.

McCready.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Elizabeth Eglantine, daughter of Nathaniel L. and Caroline Amanda McCready, aged 1 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 10 West 23d-st., without further notice.

Shaw.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Sarah J., youngest daughter of the late James R. Shaw, aged 18 years and 5 months.

Tinney.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, Charles Tinney, aged 56 years.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Court-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Brewster.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 22, after a short illness, Mrs. Nancy Brewster, widow of Pascal P. Brewster.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Budgins, at Oyster Bay, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, Sept. 25. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Cobb.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 19, Oliver Cobb, son of the late Chas. D. Cobb, of Columbus, Mo., aged 22 years.

Fickett.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 22, of consumption, Charles Henry, son of the late Francis Fickett, Esq., in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 314 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at the Second-st. Cemetery, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Sept. 23.

$8,000 Ten. State 6s '90.	92¾	300	Reading Rail'd..s60		85
14,000 Virginia 6s.....	99¾	300	do.....	b30	85⅛
3,000 N. Car. State 6s..	95½	100	do.....	s30	85
20,000 Mo. State 6s....s3	88	300	do.....	b60	85⅛
5,000 Cal. State 7s '75..	74	400	do.....		85½
3,000 Indiana State 5s..	83¾	200	do.....	b3	85⅛
$5,000 Erie Rd. Bs. '75 b10	85	1000	do.....	c	85
3,000 Er. R. R. C. B's, '71	86¾	200	do.....	b60	85⅛
500 H. R. R. R. 1st m.	98	200	do.....		84¾
5,000 do. 2d m.	66	125	M. S. & N. I. R...s3		90¼
25,000 Ill. C. R. R. B's, c.	94½	100	do.....	b3	90¼
6,000 do.....	c	94	200	do.....	s60	90
10 Bank of North Am..104		308	do.....		90½
20 Commonw. Bank....101¼		200	do.....	b60	90¼
400 Penn. Coal Co....s3	96½	100	do.....	b30	90¾
100 Ward C'l & Iron Co.	38	100	do.....	b30	90¾
50 Mich. Cen. R. R. b3	92¾	200	Panama R. R..	b60	90¾
170 N. Y. Cent. R. R...c	86¾	368	Ill. Cen. R. R....	s3	117¾
150 do.....	b60	97	100	do.....	b60	118¾
200 do.....	c	86½	20	do.....		117¾
100 Erie Railroad.....	c	63	1251	Cle. & Pitts. RR.	s3	59¾
100 do.....	s30	63	750	do.....	b60	60
10 do.....		63⅛	17	Gal. & Chi. R. R....		110
50 do.....	h10	63¾	5	do.....		109¾
250 do.....	b3	63¾	10	do.....		109¾
210 do.....	s3	63¾	150	Cle. & Tol. R. R..	s3	77¾
600 do.....		63¾	1800	do.....	b30	78
300 do.....	s30	63¾	600	do.....	b30	78
500 do.....	b60	63¾	500	do.....	b10	77¾
200 do.....	s60	63¾	100	do.....	b30	77¾
300 do.....	s60	63	750	do.....		77¾
550 do.....	c	63¾	100	do.....	s60	77¾
450 do.....		63¾	400	do.....	s60	77¼
100 do.....	b30	63¾	100	do.....	h10	77¾
400 do.....	b60	63¾	200	do.....	b3	77¾
1000 do.....	b10	63¾	150	do.....	b4	77¾
100 do.....	b5	63¾	200	do.....	b30	77¾
311 do.....	s3	63¾	50	do.....	s3	77¾
400 do.....	s10	63¾	62	Chi. & Rk. Is. R R..		97¾
100 do.....	s15	63¼	50	do.....		97¾
600 do.....	b60	63¾	10	Ohio L. & Tr. Co....		93
400 do.....	s60	62¾	200	Nic. Trans. Co....s3		5
600 do.....	s60	62¾	100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s90	123
300 do.....	s60	62¾				

Second Board.

$1,000 Missouri State 6s	88	100	Erie Railroad....	b30	63¾
1,000 Ill Cen. R. Bs....	93¾	100	do.....		63¾
100 Ward Coal & Iron Co.	38½	100	do.....	s3	63¾
50 do.....	h10	38¾	100	do.....	s60	63¾
50 Nic. Transit Co.....		5¾	165	do.....		63¾
100 Reading R. R.....		84¾	1150	do.....	s60	63
300 do.....	b60	84¾	155	do.....	s3	63
900 do.....	s10	84¾	100	do.....	b7	63
14 Mich. Cent. R.....		98	300	do.....	h15	63
50 Ill. Central R..	b60	118¾	400	do.....		63
200 do.....		118	100	do.....	s3	62¾
120 Cl. & Tol. R.....		77¾	100	do.....	b60	63
100 do.....		77¾	100	do.....	stwk	63¾
100 Panama R. R....	b60	91	100	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30	90
10 Gal. & Chi. R.....		110	50	do.....	s10	89¾

Tuesday, Sept. 23—P. M.

The activity in the shares of the New-York and Erie Road continues. The additional transactions to-day reach 16,000 shares, opening for cash at 63⅛, selling up to 63⅝ and closing 63, while contracts at the option of the seller were done, in large amounts, at 62½@62 ₱ cent. The heaviest buying is understood to be for parties outside the Street. The rise is contested with unusual spirit within the Board. The determination that the lower firm does next week for the annual election adds to the [illegible] the movement; mainly, however, [illegible] ...

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning remarks on the subject:

"A report was industriously bruited on the street yesterday, to the effect that Mr. John Tucker had resigned the Presidency of the Reading Railroad Company, a place that he has held for many years with distinguished credit to himself and much advantage to the owners of the road. The report, to say the least, is premature. Mr. Tucker has not resigned his place, and it is not certain that he will. He has made an enviable reputation for himself as a railroad manager, and as such has invited several offers of great pecuniary profit to himself from enterprises requiring the peculiar qualifications he has proved himself to possess.

A desire to see his Company in easy circumstances, and an indisposition on the part of the Company to lose his services, have continued him where he still remains. Mr. Tucker probably receives a larger salary than any other railroad President in the country; but large as it is, and agreeable as his situation and associations in the Company are, he has received another offer of so tempting a character that he has thought it advisable to lay it before the Board of Directors. No action had been had upon it, nor has Mr. Tucker determined positively to withdraw; and if he should, it will not be until the return of Mr. Cullen, the Vice-President, now in Europe, and not expected here for at least a month.

So that the Company is sure of his services for that length of time, during which he will no doubt consider the new proposition made him, and the Company the propriety of permitting him to retire. The affairs of the Company, we are assured, were never in a more satisfactory or more prosperous condition than now, the means being on hand to meet every accruing liability hence to the end of the year, and the business of the mighty concern is so arranged and so systematized, that, like a well-regulated clock, it will almost go ahead of itself. A more auspicious moment, if he feels that he must leave, probably could not have been chosen since he became its head."

There was a fair amount of Foreign Bills done for the Boston steamer, but no very heavy transactions, the market closing 109¾@¾ on London; 5.16¼@5.15 on Paris. The amount of Gold sent over by express for shipment was $421,065, and an additional sum of $150,000 was paid into the Sub-Treasury here for a transfer draft on the Boston office, intended for shipment. Including this, the payments into the Sub-Treasury were $340,860, and the disbursements $243,830. The balance this afternoon is $18,818,922, or about $58,000 more than at the close of last week. The Money Market was unchanged for discounts, but something more active among the Brokers for demand loans. The receipts of new cotton amount since the 1st of the month to 30,000 bales, and the Foreign Exports to 9,000 bales. The advices by the *Indian* at Quebec from England to Wednesday, Sept. 10, are favorable for Cotton; steady for the London Money Market; lower for Breadstuffs, with a continuance of fine weather, and ¼ ₱ cent. lower for the Funds. The *Canada's* advices to Saturday, 13th, are looked for at Halifax this evening.

A letter was received to-day from Mr. Geo. Peabody, now at Newport, by the Committee of merchants who waited upon him on his arrival here last week, with the cordial tender of a public dinner, in which he reluctantly, but in consonance with what he esteems most proper under the circumstances of the case, declines the proposed compliment.

It will be satisfactory to the Bondholders of the Ohio Central Road to learn that the deferred August interest has been provided for, and will be paid by Messrs. Atwood & Co., in this City, on the 1st October. Under the very energetic management of the new President, Mr. E. Fassitt, the embarrassments of the Company are being rapidly retrieved, and the equipment of the Road, which had been unequal to the business offered to it, put in such condition as to earn in gross, $65,625 in August, and $70,000 in September.

The New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable at the Union Bank in this City on 1st October.

Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Capitol account:—In common shares	$10,104,600
Preference shares, 6 ₱ cents	3,000,000
Funded debt, 6 ₱ cents	9,665,917
Total stock and debt	$22,770,517
Cost of road, equipment, and real estate	23,012,228
Balance of cost from profits	$241,711
To credit profits of road	$3,097,234
In cost of road, as above	$241,711
Wasshington Branch stock	1,016,900
Central Ohio stock	408,370
Sinking Fund and City Bonds	440,650
Northwestern Branch	211,631
Uncollected revenue	267,454
Cash, material, and miscellaneous	$15,618—$3,097,234
Gross income, half year, April 1, '56	$1,852,964
Expenses, 58.65 ₱ cent	1,066,798
Net income on $23,012,228	$766,165
Income 4 ₱ cent., on $1,016,800, bran'h.	40,672
Together	$806,837
Interest on debt and preferred stock	$384,938
Three ₱ cent. on common stock	303,138—

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1566. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

Vivandières, (admirably sung by Madames Siedenburg and Pyne,) and the trio, Quintette and Sextuor; and *Peter's* Bacchanalian Song; and the finale, with two military bands and an orchestra going at the same time.

In the Quintette Meyerbeer has fallen into the footsteps of Verdi, and, like that renowned composer, attempts to paint various emotions in one *ensemble*; but although he has brought consummate art to bear on his effort, we doubt if he has approached the "Rigoletto" *Quartuor*. There are some things which one man *can* do better than another. The *finale* to this act is filled with motion and noise, and that is all. The march, the *fanfare*, the *pas redoublé*, (which are heard together,) and the *chorus*, although considered separate parts, are so methodically blended that they cannot be looked upon as individual parts, ingeniously welded together. They lack character, and can simply be viewed as a part of the general *ensemble*. In a word, the second act, although rich in good things, is the poorest of the Opera.

Of course *Catherine*—who has escaped from the bullets of the Guards—goes mad in the third act—what properly-constituted heroine does not? How she gets to Moscow is a question which Mr. Scribe must explain in a separate work, for he does not in this, and also why she combats the rigors of that climate in a dress of thin white muslin. But she does get there, and *Peter* is profoundly overcome when he hears of her condition. A restorative course is adopted, which may be worthy of imitation. *Peter* builds a village in his garden exactly like her own; gets a number of Einlandere to sing the old home songs, and produces a finte, on which he plays the familiar tune. Under these manifold combinations, *Catharine* awakes from her mental torpor and is received to the bosom of the lusty *Peter*. The crown is placed on her head, and she becomes the Star of the North.

The music of the third act partakes more largely of an Italian character than any other section of the opera. All composers are compelled to be conventional, more or less, in their lyric portrayal of madness. There must be the suggestive influence of the old tunes heard in the time of sanity, and all the other methodical retrospection which are supposed to transport the sufferer to happier times. In addition to these, Meyerbeer has added a comparatively new and remarkably effective agent. We refer to the use of spoken language, accompanied with a single weird sound. The effect is startling, and comes like the lond whisperings which one hears when returning to consciousness from a sweon. The treatment of the orchestra in this act is superb, as it is indeed throughout the whole opera. But the music does not, in our opinion, rank with the excellence of the first act, which we look upon as the *chef d'œuvre* of the composer, and superior to anything on the lyric stage.

It requiree no ordinary company to produce any work of Meyerbeer, and for this, which, in many respects, is the most complex he has written, great resources are demanded. It is great praise, therefore, to say that the performance, last night, was noticeably excellent. Mme. de la Grange distinguished herself by the admirable ease and finieh of her vocalization, and by the grace with which she filled a part whichmust have been embarrassing to one unaccustomed to the *culottes*. In the third act—which devolves almost entirely on her—she far surpassed any previous effort in this country. The purity of her voice; its admirable ductility; the perfect elegance of her phrasing, and the ease which she poured forth strains of tenderest anguish, were surprising even to those who know what this great artist can do. She was very ably supported by Mme. Maretzek, who in spite of a bad beginning, gained the affections of the audience. We have never heard this lady sing so well as in the charming conplets of the first act. Mesdames Siedenburg and Pyne, as the Vivandières, sang their duet in a finished and satisfactory manner, and fully deserved the applause bestowed on them. Signor Amodio, as *Peter*, lacked dramatic force for the character, and labored under the additional disadvantage of singing music a little too low for his voice. But in spite of these drawbacks, he was efficient, and will doubtless be be better as he becomes more familiar with the *rôle*. Signor Brignoli appeared to be a little out of voice, and was occasionally bewildered. There is not much choice work for the tenor, except the aria in the third act, and this he rendered with tenderness. Signor Colletti, as *Gritzardo*, sang and acted with spirit; indeed the same praise is due to all the other minor artists.

The chorus was truly admirable, and we are eure has never been heard to greater advantage in any opera. The same may be said of the orchestra under Maretzek. The overture, by the way, very narrowly escaped an encore. It is a highly effective affair, of a decided martial character, and with a new effect, produced by a second band on the stage behind the curtain.

The scenery has been painted from designs received from Paris, and is excellent. There is more warmth about it than we have noticed in any of Signor Allegri's former productions. The costumes are admirable, and by their striking contrasts furnish voluptnous pictures for the eye.

We look on the opera as a decided success, and the only regret we have in connection with it, is that it does not inaugurate a season instead of closing one.

"L'Etoile du Nord" will be repeated to-night, Thursday.

The United States Steamer Arctic.

The United States steamer *Arctic*, Capt. O. H. Berryman, (as we learn by the *Canada*,) sailed from Queenstown on Thursday morning, Sept. 11, for St. Johns, N. F. She will make further soundings in the Atlantic on her way home.

Virginia Ostracism.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Sept. 22.

"Familiarity breeds contempt," or, as the Marquis Turenne expresses it, "No one is a hero to his *valet-de-chambre*." Botts has been valet to half the great men in the country—learned to despise, and then betrayed them. Mr. Tyler and Mr. Fillmore no doubt regret that they ever encouraged his fawning or permitted his intimacy; and had Mr. Clay lived to this day he would rue the hour that he suffered Botts to crack a joke or take a liberty in his presence.

No sooner was Mr. Fillmore nominated than he began to boast of his familar intimacy, and, like a genuine valet, to disparage his master, by saying, in his pretended letter of recommendation, that "If he (Mr. Fillmore) did nothing very great, he would be sure to do nothing *very bad*." (We quote from memory.)

As Filimore elector he makes speeches against him, and in favor of Fremont. Mr. Fillmore truly (and, we are willing to believe, patriotically) warned the North "that the South would not submit to the election of Fremont." Mr. Botts contradicts him, and declares that the South will certainly submit—if need be.

We are at loss to say which excites most abhorrence, the wilful falsity of his assertion, or its compound treason. He has been for years industriously betraying the South, because she refused to honor or to trust him—and now he is betraying Mr. Fillmore and the American party, because he failed to get the nomination for the Presidency.

The avidity with which the northern press seises on his promise of Southern submission and turns it to the account of Fremont is evidence that there is still enough patriotism left at the North to save the Union, if the people were not delnded by a profligate press and more profligate politicians.

Were not the compliment too high, we might address you in the language of Cicero, and ask you, "How long will you continue to abuse our patience?" But you are neither a Catiline nor a Coriolanus. You are one of the moh you lesd, and do not intend, by your chivalry, to redeem your vulgar treason from contempt. Impertinence is the counterfeit that you attempt to pass off for genuine daring.

You will play Underwood, rather than Catiline or Coriolanus, so soon as the exigency demands it. We would warn you that the time for your Hegira is not distant. You have already become *de trop* in the South. We would rather have "your room than your company." By remaining, you make the South endorse your promises of submission, and encourage the North to elect Fremont and dissolve the Union. Go at once! Do not wait for the honors of ostracism, nor provoke the disgrace of lynching. The best refutation of the falsehoods you have promulgated, the best atonement for the treason you have committed, will be to hurry North—and never more return!

This course on your part, and probably this alone, can undeceive the deluded North, and satisfy her that a vote for Fremont is a vote for disunion! Now she may well say, "If [illegible] to the taunts and insults of [illegible] midst, surely she will [illegible] President." We advise you to [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

From Washington.

THE CASE OF JOHN A. PHIPPS AT HONG KONG—SECRETARY DOBBIN, ETC.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Commodore Armstrong, commanding the United States naval forces in the East India and Chinese Seas, has transmitted to our Government the correspondence between himself and the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Bowring, in relation to the seizure of John A. Phipps, (on board the American bark *Annie Buckman*, of which he was an officer,) by a British police force, and about which statements have recently appeared in the newspapers.

It appears from the official dispatch that as soon as Commodore Armstrong became aware of the proceedings above referred to, he earnestly protested against them, asserting the doctrine that the United States Consul had authority in that and all similar cases, and likewise complained of the discourteous treatment to which Consul Keenan was subjected, owing to his intervention in behalf of Mr. Phipps. To this communication the Governor replied, claiming that Hong Kong being a British Possession, the authorities thereof were fully warranted in their acts, and entering into a recapitulation of certain points of international law in justification.

The consul had previously been permitted to sit with the judge to hear cases affecting American seamen, but on this occasion the privilege (of courtesy merely) was denied.

Having failed to settle the points involved, the American Commodore and the British Governor have referred the matter in issue to their respective Governments for a solntion, (involving the rights of consuls in cases where the liberty of the persons of their countrymen is affected abroad.)

Secretary Dobbin writes from North Carolina that he is "comfortable and stronger," and that his health, so delicate when he left the city a few weeks ago, is improving.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Treasury Department in favor of paying the extra compensation to *per diem* employes of the House of Representatives, the money is not yet forthcoming; and as a consequence, the claims are being sacrificed to Brokers. It is now stated that there has been no final decision with regard to the salaried employes. Though this question is comparatively trifling, it has occasioned much investigation and tronble.

The American State Convention.

COMPLETION OF THE NOMINATIONS AND ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

Rochester, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Convention reassembled about 12 o'clock last night, and completed their nominations, as follows:

State Prison Inspector—Jas. P. Saunders, of Westchester.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Alexander Mann, of Monroe.

Electors at Large—Daniel Ullman, of New-York, and Jesse C. Dann, of Erie.

District Electors.—First District—Wm. H. Vanderbilt; Second District—Roswell Graves; Third District—Joseph H. Tone; Fourth District—Benedict Lewis, Jr.; Fifth District—Gilbert C. Dean; Sixth District—Henry Grinnell; Seventh District—Alex. M. C. Smith; Eighth District—Rich. S. Gray; Ninth District—Abraham Hatfield; Tenth District—Andrew Congery; Eleventh District—Rufus W. Watson; Twelfth District—Charles Whiting; Thireenth District—Orsamus Eaton; Fourteenth District Leonard G. Ten Eyck; Fifteenth District—Dan. A. Bullard; Sixteenth District—Henry N. Brush; Seventeenth District—Sylvester Gilbert; Eighteenth District—Charles B. Freeman; Nineteenth District—Wm. Greenan; Twentieth District—Theo. S. Faxton; Twenty-First District—Alex. McDowel; Twenty-Second District—Abner C. Malloon: Twenty-Third District—Henry H. Babcok; Twenty-Fourth District—B. Davis Nixon; Thenty-Fifth District—John Knowles Jr.; Twenty-Sixth District—Barzilar Slossen; Twenty-Seventh District—Lewis H. Culver; Twenty-Eighth District—Truman Warner: Twenty-Ninth District—Jonathan Child; Thirtieth District—Abel Webster; Thirty-First District—John J. Bush; Thirty-Second District—Nelson Randall: Thirty-Third District—James G. Johnson.

At three o'clock this morning the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with twelve heerty cheers for the ticket.

Political Gatherings.

THREE POLITICAL MEETINGS AT EASTON, PA.

Easton, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Three political meetings are to come off in the squr re to-morrow evening.

At the Republican Mass Meeting, Burlingame, Hall and Wilmot, ere announced to speak; at the Fillmore meeting, David Paul Brown, and at the Buchanan meeting, John Van Buren will hold forth.

AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The American Mass Convention of Western New-York was held, to-day, in this city. Throughout the day the city was a scene of constant excitement. At noon a grand procession was formed, comprising some three thousand persons on foot, and horseback and in carriages. Large delegations from Erie, Niagara and other Western counties attended with banners and bands of music. The meeting was organized in Crown-square. There was speaking from three stands, and at the main stand Judge Carroll Livingeron presided. At the others Senator Petty, of New-York, and Hon. J. Fitehugh presided. The principal speakers were Messrs. Francis Granger, Perrin, of Tenn., S. B. Cushing, Gen. Scrogge and A. J. H. Duganne. Not less than fifteen thousand people were on the ground. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Congressional Nomination in Michigan.

Coldwater, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Hon. Henry Waldron has been nominated for Congress by acclamation. Twenty thousand Republicans are now assembled in Convention. Messrs. Blair, Fairfield and Waldron, of Michigan; Geo. C. Bates, of California, and Root, of Ohio, are now speaking. G. A. C.

Congressional Nomination in New-Jersey.

Trenton, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

James W. Wall was nominated to-day for Congress, by the Democratic Convention of the Second District of New-Jersey.

The Equinoxial on the Lakes.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY—THIRTY VESSELS ASHORE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The recent equinoctial storm has caused great damage among the shipping on Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes. Thirty vessels are known to have gone ashore on Lake Michigan. Among them are the brig *Courtland*, at Bois Blanc, with a cargo of wheet; the schooner *S. J. Holley*, at Presque Isle, with a cargo of wheat; the brig *Columbia* and schooner *J. Shaw* and *Athenian*, at Gros Cap, all laden with wheat; the brig *Manhattan* and schooner *Richard Mott*, at South Manitou; the propeller *R. E. Foss*, at Grand River, Michigan; the propeller *Charles Moore*, on the East shore of Lake Michigan; the schooner *Flying Dutchman*, on Lake Erie, above Dunkirk; and the schooner *Kenosha*, at False Presque Isle, Lake Huron, (a total loss.)

The steamer *Cora Linn* is also ashore on the Canada side of Lake Ontario, near Kingston.

Many of the above vessels are total losses; some are already going to pieces. Several other vessels have reached different ports badly damaged, and it is feared that there have been other and more extensive losses.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Fairs.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR AT EASTON, PA.

Easton, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Fair of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute is fully under way. The grounds present a beautiful appearance. The display of stock, mechanical, agricultural and horticultural products is very fine. The exhibition is the best one ever held in this section of the State. Several New-Yorkers are among the exhibitors.

OPENING OF THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The State Fair opened yesterday. The exhibition is numerous and attendance large.

Sailing of the Arabia.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The steamer *Arabia* sailed from here at 9 o'clock this morning, with 52 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax. She takes out $175,000 in specie.

Low Water in the Ohio.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Ohio River is said to be lower than ever before known. Droves of cattle have been driven over at this point.

Weather at the South.

Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 24.

There was a heavy frost in this section of the State last night. It is feared that the cotton crop has sustained much damage.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Half Off for Nicaragua and "the West."

The steamer *Texas*, for Nicaragua, was expected to sail yesterday at 3 o'clock from North Moore-street pier. On inquiry we found that she was detained at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, near the Neptune Works, undergoing some trifling repair in her machinery, which had been unexpectedly found necessary. At 6 P. M. more than 500 passengers were on board, of which number the greater half were destined for California. It was then scarcely probable her repairs could be completed by midnight. The emigrants appeared to be generally a superior class of people to those who left some time ago for the same destination.

Annual Fair of the American Institute.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Fair of the American Institute was opened, yesterday morning, at the Crystal Palace, and during the evening the usual address was delivered by the President, Hon. Henry Meigs. Dodworth's band was in attendance, and, notwithstanding many articles intended for exhibition are not yet arrived, and many that are there are not in their places, a very creditable appearance was made. The show will not have assumed the dignity of a well-ordered exhibition before Friday or Saturday next.

The Late Fatal Prize Fight—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict, &c., &c.

The inquisition upon the body Andy Kelly was resumed and concluded at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon. The

EVIDENCE OF TWO OTHER WITNESSES

was taken as follows:

John Farrell, residing at No. 63 James-street, being sworn, said: I was at the fight which took place on Thursday; I saw James Donnelly, John McDonald, Joseph Reynolds, John Wilson, Barney Aaron, James Lafferty, John Robinson, John J. Richards, Jack Montgomery, Charles Kelley, Michael Kelly, Harry Gribben, Billy Burns, John Ronch, Barney Luney, Philip Clare, — Small, James Collins, John Spence, Pat. Cosgrove and Mike Murphy; Kelly's seconds were Barney Aaron and Lafferty; Lynch's seconds were John Roach and Kit Burns; Harry Gribben was time-keeper; Jack Montgomery and Mike Murphy backers; Bully Cotten *alias* Jerry Reardon was betting money on the fight.

James Donnelly, residing at No. 278 Water-street, deposed: I was present at the fight at the Palisades; all the persons named by the previous witness were present; Philip Clare and Harry Gribben were judges of the fight; I did not see any money bet on the result; James Siddens was there; the statement of the previous witness as to the seconds at the fight, are correct; I knew that this fight was in preparation for some time previous; I was not one of the persons who engaged the boat to take the parties there; I do not know whether the Captain of the boat was aware of the nature of the excursion when he started; I do not know John E. Capet; I did not help to take the body of Kelly off the boat.

The evidence being all in, Coroner Perry briefly addressed the jury, recapitulating the evidences in the case, and reciting the laws applicable to such offences as resulted in Kelly's death.

The jury then retired, and after a brief consultation, reported the following:

VERDICT.

"That Andy Kelly came to his death by injuries received at the hands of Charles Lynch, while engaged in a prize fight near the Palisades, New-Jersey, Sept. 18, 1856; that John Roach, Kit Burns, Barney Aaron, J. Lafferty, Harry Gribben, John Montgomery, Michael Murphy, Jerry Reardon *alias* "Bully Cotton," Philip Clare, and Patrick Cosgrove, were aiders and abettere at the fight."

WARRANTS OF ARREST

were then issued for the parties named in the verdict, *not one of whom has yet been taken in custody*. Many of the lese guilty parties, simply spectators of the fight, have been apprehended, and ordered to give bail as witnesses, some to the amount of $500 and some in the sum of $1,000. All but four of these found the necessary bonds.

The police are in search of the principal actors, and there le no doubt that some of them will, before long, be captured. They cannot stay away from their haunts in New-York, and many of them would gladly return if convinced that they would be tried before a New-York Jury. But they dread Jersey. There, as they well know, the laws are strictly enforced. There, the influence of sympathetic Councilmen or ambitions Ward politicians would be of no avail in their behalf—and they dread a forced residence at Trenton. So they will probably keep away, for a time at least.

Suicide of a New-York Printer.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Sept. 15.

A printer named George H. Nimmo, a native of Scotland, 28 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday night last, at his lodgings, No. 109 Carondelet-street, by taking poison. He had been indulging for the past week rather freely in the use of ardent spirits, the consequence of which was that he became restless and unable to sleep, and exhibited in his general demeanor all the unsettledness of mind which follows excess of this kind. About 11 o'clock on the night in question he came home and appeared to be in quite a jocular humor. His landlady's little daughter helped him to take off his coat, in doing which she felt something in one of the pockets, which she thought was a pistol. "Oh, Mr. Nimmo," said the little girl laughingly, "you have got a pistol in your pocket." "I have," replied he. "I've got the pistol to shoot you and mamma with." He put his hand into his pocket and drew forth a small phial, which he uncorked, and draining its contents at one draught, he threw the bottle away.

His landlady suspected that there was something wrong in the matter, and tried to thwart him, but to no purpose. He told her it was "but a little dose, which he had to take in order to obtain sleep." That sleep was the sleep of eternity. All aid offered by the physicians, a number of whom were present, proved unavailing. He bore an excellent character amongst his brother craftsmen, and was deemed an ornament to the profession; but the workings of the wine-cup insidiously undermined, not only his health, but his mental powers as well. An inquest was held on the body by the City Coroner, when a verdict in accordance with the circumstances was returned.

He was interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday evening, by the members of the Typographical Union of this city, in the tomb of the Association. *Requiescat in pace.*

Mr. Nimmo was formerly employed in the composing room of the Times office. He was a competent workman, a man of much intelligence and of pleasing manners. His untimely death, under circumstances so painful, will cause deep regret among the printers of this City, by whom he was well known and greatly respected.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met this evening at the City Hall pursuant to adjournment.

Dr. Rockwell, resident physician, said that the report, which has been published stating that epidemic cases of yellow fever had existed in this city, was untrue, and calculated unjustly to injure the business interests of the whole city—he said that he had made it his special business to see every suspicious case of reported fever, and that he was prepared to say that no epidemic case of yellow fever has existed within the city this season.

The Doctor said that he had been on many "wild goose chases" since he last reported to the Board. For instance, a busy-body told him that ten genuine cases of yellow fever were existing in Marion-street; that persons in said street were removing from there in much fear of the spread of the disease; that he went to the localities expecting this time to find the sad reality of epidemic yellow fever in the city of New-York! But he found only one case of disease, and that was disease of the bowels, growing out of "too much corn for dinner." He said that the above was a specimen of these silly reports.

On motion, adjourned to the 25th inst.

A Brutal Husband.

Coroner Hills conducted an inquisition yesterday upon the body of Mrs. Bridget McArdle, aged 36 years, late of No. 602 East Thirteenth-street, who died on Monday, and duely sent under suspicious circumstances.

The jury, after hearing the evidence in the case, rendered a verdict to the effect that "Deceased came to her death by organic disease of the heart, but that her death was hastened by cruelty inflicted upon her by her husband, John McArdle."

A warrant was thereupon issued for McArdle's arrest.

From the evidence taken it appears that McArdle (who is a baker) was married to deceased, (his second wife,) about two years since; that for some time past, being addicted to intoxication, he has used his wife most cruelly, frequently beating her, locking her up in a room, and inflicting other cruelties. When his wife died he fled, and has not since been heard from.

THE RECENT CASE OF ALLEGED ABORTION—COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

About Aug. 1, as will be remembered, complaints were made by Elizabeth Kaiser, of No. 183 Varick-street, against Mr. Charles Schultz, brick dealer, residing at No. 548 Greenwich-street, and Mrs. Anna C. Lehmen, otherwise known as Madame Restell; the former for seducing, and the latter for procuring an abortion, as alleged, upon the complainant. For several days past the matter has been under examination before Justice Osborn, and the case was brought to a close on Tuesday. The evidence adduced failed to sustain the allegations set forth in the original affidavit.

Testimony was offered to show that the complainant was of unchaste character previous to her alleged seduction by Mr. Schultz. Her conduct in Court during the investigation was such as to leave a very unfavorable impression; she was laughing much of the time, which for one in her situation was decidedly out of character. The Magistrate, after carefully reviewing the evidence, dismissed the complaint, and Mr. Schultz was honorably discharged from custody. Such was also the decision in the case of Madame Restell.

☞ Get in your coal. It sells now, long measure, good weight and good quality, at $5 75 per ton, for all except the Union Ferry Companies, who have to pay $6 50 yet. We presume so, at least, from the fact that they said they would reduce the fare so soon as coal fell, and the fare stands still at two cents—the vagabonds.

☞ The reception of evidence in the Parish Will Case was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate. Mr. L. M. Wills was recalled, and continued his evidence as previously given. No new facts were elicited. The case will be on again on Friday.

☞ The Annual Fair of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture, of Westchester County, is to be held at White Plains, on Thursday and Friday of this week, the 25th and 26th of the month.

☞ Put on your flannels; Fall is here.

A Female arrested for shooting a Peddler.

A German woman, named Matilda Brown, was brought before Justice Osborne on Tuesday, charged with shooting with a pistol one William Burns, a peddler living at No. 160 Greenwich-street.

The prisoner keeps a beer-cellar; and late on Monday night it appears Burns went to this cellar which was closed and demanded attendance. Being refused, he made a great noise and began to kick the door with his feet. Matilda, her husband being absent, stoutly refused to admit Burns, who thereupon became more violent, whereupon Mrs. Brown produced a revolver, each barrel of which was heavily loaded, and discharged rapidly four shots at Burns, each of which took effect on his person—some in his left wrist and some in other portions of his body. Finding himself wounded he raised an alarm, which brought to the spot some policemen who took Mrs. Brown in custody.

She was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

A Sample of the way Custom-House Work is done.

Before the public has entirely forgotten the story of Madame Rondeau and her forty cases of Calcutta goods, which were seized at the Lafarge House, we wish to call attention to one feature of the transaction, which has not been sufficiently noticed.

Commissioner Morton, in the same decision which exonerated the master of the *Good Hope*, in which our French friend arrived, from all blame in the premises, threw ont a pretty strong hint that the real party in fault was a Mr. Bouton, the Custom-House officer, who boarded the vessel—a conclusion which the evidence taken on the petition to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of the forfeiture of the *Good Hope* goes to strengthen.

Not only did the Inspector permit forty large boxes o be landed as personal baggage, without the slightest examination of their contents, but his excuse at the time that he didn't believe they were worth much, and "didn't want to overhaul the d—d things," and his excuse afterwards, that he relied on a guess of the Captain's that it was all right, although coupled with the expression of a desire to be rid of the women, convict him of still grosser neglect of duty, for they show that it was willful and deliberate.

The next of Mr. Bouton's conduct was of a piece with this. His bundle of Custom-House papers was left in the pantry, and the ship's manifest, with his account book, on the cabin table. The hatches were locked or unlocked but once in his presence, and most, if not all the keys, as well as those of the state-rooms, which he never looked into, remained in the hands of the ship's officers.

We beg those whom it may concern, and it should concern all good citizens, to pause over these facts for a moment. A large ship from Calcutta—the land of shawls and small trinkets of great value—with goods on board, paying dnties to the amount of thirty-six thousand dollars, arrives at this port. The Inspector, who happens to board her, is too lazy to open a single package ont of forty, in which two women pretend that their dirty linen is stowed; not only leaves the hatches and state-rooms open, bnt, as if to give every facility to whoever might be disposed to improve the opportunity, puts both the manifest and a Custom-House permit in a convenient part of the vessel; and after thus arranging things to his mind, finds no necessity of making his daily visits more than two hours in length, or of being sober when on board.

Of no slight consequence in itself, this transaction assumes a very grave aspect, when viewed as an initial case. So flagrant a bresch of dnty can scarcely be anomalous. It must have had precedents; it must be one of many, of which the public has never heard, either because rogues have not improved their opportunities, or as is most likely, because their success was not found out. Regarded in the most favorable light, this case betokes a want of care in both the selection and oversight of the subordinates of Government, which is highly reprehensible. The inspector in question, had, it is true, been in office bnt four or five months; but according to what teet was he deemed qualified, at the outset? What precaution was ever taken to make sure that he knew and performed his duty? Of course he has now been dismissed and of course his employers hold up their hands in virtuous surprise at the facts which the testimony has developed. We need not presume that they knew the true state of things; enough that they ought to have known it.

If this be a fair sample of the style in which Custom-House work is done, and the practical summary of our elaborate tariff-laws, imposing structures and numerous patriots in the enjoyment of fat offices, why not apply the free-and-easy principle which it suggests openly and above-board? Why expend so much in supporting an establishment which is worse than useless? If it is necessary to provide a hospital for invalid and a nursery for sucking politicians, let us have them by all means, but let us also call them by their true names.

Not that we are so ignorant of the world as to look for immaculate virtue amongst Government officials, at any time, the services by which they earn their appointment preclude such a hope. And just now they should be judged with more than usual leniency. Few respectable men would accept of a post on the uncertain tenure and with the heavy incumbrances which attend every Custom-House office this Fall—its occupant's time, and intellect and money has to be too freely spent in behalf of Buchanan to make the berth very desirable.

Ent we have a right to expect, at all times and under all circumstances, a decent respect to the prejudices of mankind in favor of a respectable performance of dnty, and a little attention to the common rules of honesty. We shall, however, be glad to hear from ship-masters that we have been over-hasty in generalizing from an instance of such gross delinquency.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

Dr. Bailey has much improved since last evening, and is now convalescing.

Mr. Chas. E. Sears and Miss Sally Ross, convalescing rapidly.

All doing well, excepting Frank and the infant reported yesterday.

NEW CASES.

Nothing new in the Military Hospital.

FRANCIS E. BERRIEN, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 24, 1856—8½ P. M.

Jones Water.—To the [illegible] spothecaries: Please [illegible] Broadway.

Fall Clothing.—[illegible] Black cloth suits..... Cassimere suits..... Rich moire antique vests..... Fine blue dress coats..... Cassimere business coats, $5 50 to..... At Evans' extensive clothing [illegible] and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The [illegible] version of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," is creating a sensation at this House to-night. It is to be performed every [illegible] Little Cordelia Howard [illegible] in it. The grand pantomime of [illegible] of the "Old Toll-House."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil [illegible] Patent, strikes us as being the most [illegible] liable ever made. In this article you [illegible] liable to get out of order, and are to [illegible] It comes from the old establishment of [illegible] Cluseman & Co. Salesroom No. [illegible] New-York. Made in gold or silver, and sold [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills cure any case of [illegible] ness, debility and lowness of spirits. They [illegible] the system and give new energy, [illegible] to all the functions of life. Sold at the [illegible] 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and [illegible] and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes, At Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Co. To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be made more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The celebrated Shaker-Knit, [illegible] under garments, Wholesale and Retail at [illegible] lin's Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. [illegible] street, corner of Murray-street. Shirts [illegible] on hand and made to measure in the best [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers in the City are invited to call at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Those desire Photographs or Ambrotypes, or visit the [illegible] tors, they will receive the utmost [illegible] attention.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A fine Photographic Portrait of [illegible] Burlingame was yesterday added to the collection of M. B. Brady, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Photograph of the late Lieutenant [illegible] Shepard, is on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Photographic Portrait of Captain [illegible] body, Esq., is on exhibition at Brady's, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and 251 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fare to Albany by the favorite steamer *Alida* (day boat) is reduced to $1.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Circuit Court (Brooklyn) Calendar for this day—Nos. 64, 78, 84, 86, 92 to 102, 106.

News from Brazil.

POLITICAL NEWS—DEATH OF THE [illegible] ISTER—DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER—BUSINESS AT RIO AND BAHIA—[illegible] TRADE AT PERNAMBUCO—DIFFICULTY WITH THE BRITISH CONSUL.

Rio dates are to the 14th ult. There [illegible] cal news of interest. The proposed changes [illegible] tariff, it was thought, would not receive the [illegible] ive sanction this year. The Government [illegible] to the Chamber of Deputies for power to [illegible] of 8,000 contos of reis, to be expended in the [illegible] of the next three years, in assisting and [illegible] immigration into Brazil, and there seemed [illegible] donbt that the power would be granted [illegible]

The Spanish Minister, Don Jose Duro, [illegible] had died suddenly of apoplexy.

The Chambers were to be dissolved on the 5th [illegible] of September. The next election of deputies [illegible] conducted according to the provisions of [illegible] electoral law.

"The coffee market during the [illegible] mercantile circular, "had experienced only [illegible] interrupted activity, which only abated on the [illegible] three days of July, owing to the apprehensions [illegible] the advices then to hand held out of a [illegible] tween the United States and England. [illegible] brought by the last conveyance, however, [illegible] sidered pacific, business was resumed with [illegible] animation, purchases to the extent of [illegible] having been effected in the interval at a fair [illegible] vance, which since the 12th of July reached [illegible] on prices of old, and to 100 reis on new crop. [illegible] more amply supplied with the latter, still the [illegible] in general were not so abundant as the favorable [illegible] favorable state of the weather for curing [illegible] for transport led to expect. Stock reduced [illegible] bags. The quotations for superior, good [illegible] ordinary first are now to be understood for the [illegible] new. The sales since the 15th of July [illegible] 216,600 bags, shipments for the same period [illegible] all 226,000 bags, with the following [illegible] 105,000 for the United States; 8,000 [illegible] 83, 000 for the Channel and Hamburg, [illegible] for the Mediterranean, 6,000 for the Cape of [illegible] Hope. The clearances for the month [illegible] bags for the United States (against 88,000 [illegible] 1855), 4,063 for California, 17,[illegible] for the Channel, 1,[illegible] England, 2,848 for Antwerp, 14,[illegible] for Havre, 1,[illegible] for Denmark, 3,300 for Christiansa, 2,[illegible] holm, 12,090 for Trieste, 3,766 for Marseilles, 2,[illegible] Gibraltar, 3,500 for Constantinople, 1,[illegible] 1,550 for the Cape of Good Hope, 150 [illegible] Plate; in all 154,636 bags. In sugar [illegible] barrels had been received from Cayenne [illegible] quotations, as also 100 cases of [illegible] ing none at market."

From Bahia we learn that the new President of the province, Conselheiro Sinimbu, arrived on the 17th of July. The stock of sugar was considerably reduced and had become the smallest which had existed for the last five years.

At Pernambuco the investigation of the [illegible] affair, (i. e., of landing slaves there in October last year,) still occupied the attention of the authorities, and on account of further disclosures they had dismissed the naval chief of [illegible] E. Wandenkolk, from his command, preparatory to Colonel Vasconcellos [illegible] putting him on his trial for supposed complicity in the abstraction of the missing guns. This last step led to new complaints [illegible] Britannic Majesty [illegible] and the Presidency of the province. [illegible] Government [illegible] the 25th. She arrived at Rio, anchoring [illegible] water.

We learn from the Ulster [illegible] case of the Kingston Bank [illegible] late John Forster, [illegible] Duchess [illegible] brought to [illegible] counted as the [illegible] purporting to [illegible] Colonel [illegible] found a [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway.

...accompanied on the platform by a ... Catholic Clergymen, among whom ... Rev. Messrs. QUIN, CUMMINS, MANAHAN, &c., &c., together with a number of lay-... including Dr. O. A. BROWNSON, Professor AR... and several of the Officers of the New-York ... Library Association, an institution for whose ... we may add, the lecture was delivered.

The lecturer was introduced, amid enthusiastic ... He said:

... ought to exist in their minds of ... certainly of a large class of Protestants ... to their opposition to the Catholic Church. ... thought Catholics are bad people, and ... religion. But they were misled. ... could not allow their minds to act ... independence and fairness on the ques... as they do on other questions. ... were misled, and equally from one ... these causes—from false tradition, super... observation, or intentional misrepresentation.

... could easily comprehend how this should ... Changes having their birth in error under cir... forbidding careful examination at the ... might be handed down from age to age, till at ... by the accumulation of years, they should ... almost unlayered credit, and become the basis of ... and hateful judgment. Then again, notions ... from hasty or superficial views of things ... called in to confirm this unjust judgment, ... the mind in a mass of injurious and ... misconceptions. And, finally, certain unprin... might be ever on the watch to take ... of circumstances in order to keep up in ... mind, by misrepresentation, the impres... against Catholics which otherwise would die ... give place to others less unjust.

... statement of these sources was enough to ... the attention of thinking Protestants, and set ... upon a course of careful inquiry. In reflecting ... this matter some 16 years ago, when he was yet ... Protestant, it occurred to him that there were two ... or rather circumstances, connected ... the origin of most of the Protestant ... against Catholics, well calculated to ... and hesitate as to their truth, and ... were, first, that the charges seemed to be made ... who stated them in the heat of passion, or ... a kind of blinding excitement, little calculated ... sober truth on a great and difficult question; ... that they had an air of special pleading ... of having been gotten up in self-justifica... a kind of after-thought, to account for some ... unreasonable step. The more deeply he had ... into the history of those charges, the more ... he had had to think his suppositions on that ... well founded, and the more anxiety had he felt ... his friends and countrymen to look into ... matter for themselves. [Applause.] They all ... the effect of passion in blinding the mind to ... and they knew, too, that no circumstance ... so convolved more likely to work up passion to ... pitch of frenzy, and give it an absolute sway ... the judgment, than the circumstances of the ont... in Germany and in England at what was called ... Reformation. It would be, therefore, most unrea... to suppose that things said at such a time ... in after ages, be fully relied upon as evidence ... Catholicity. And yet those were the very ... which form the great staple, out of which in... have been ever since been fabricated to assail and ... the Catholic Church.

... they were not ignorant of the warping influence ... self-interest,—how, under its impulse, man was ... driven to the most dishonorable shifts. Now, if ... looked at the circumstances of the self-styled ... Reformers, they would see how impossible it was for ... to put to a more serious trial. The Reformers ... in an unguarded moment, and from mere acci... as it were, separated from the Catholic Church, ... most notoriously to justify their schism, or to retract ... and confess their grievous fault. The latter was ... humiliating for their pride; the former could be ... only in one way,—by fastening the responsibility ... the Catholic Church, by charging her with ... and corruptions which made it criminal for ... to remain her fellowship. If they failed in this ... had no escape from the guilt and curse of rend... the body of Christ. How terrible then the ... of such reports misrepresentation!

... in addition to this, vast revenues of the church ... been seized upon by the unscrupulous hand of ... authority, and wrested from their original ... the care of the sick and poor, and the support ... education,—and wickedly appropriated to feed the pampered lust of an overgrown aristocracy, ... to keep up the ascendency of Protestant power. ... charges made under such temptation ought to ... carefully sifted and weighed before being received ... true by the men of this age.

... circumstance in connection with this point, ... necessary preparation for their main question, ... misled Protestants.

... a false estimate of the authority on their ... of the question. A child brought up in a ... neighborhood remote from the great world, and ... opinions of things are nearly all one way, was ... to form an extravagant estimate of the real ... of such opinions. Now, most Protestants were ... of their education, far distant from the great ... of Catholics, and surrounded by a people ... prejudiced against them and united ... opposition to their religion. Hence they ... have been more than human if they had ... given to this opposition a weight of authority ... really did not deserve. Having been accus... to hear almost everybody around them de... Catholics as guilty of certain enormities, and ... that in their neighborhood the Catholics were ... very few, and perhaps of the lower ... they imagined that almost the whole world of ... and education was against them, and, there... that it was a kind of presumption, if not impu... for any one to attempt against such authority ... them: whereas, had Protestants looked in... the facts of the case they would have found that in ... to the consideration that for more than 1500 ... after Christ Catholicity was sustained by the ... judgment of all good men. it had been the sup... of more than four-fifths of nominal Christians ... that period, and was gaining new accessions, ... suffrages of sound intellect and high moral worth ... day, (loud applause,) so that on the simple ... of authority in reference to the number of ... merely that had spoken for or against Catho... it stood approved by a majority of more than ... to one.

... another abatement was called for in the author... usually relied upon by Protestants against Catho... and this led to their main subject. When we ... into a court of justice and saw twenty witnesses ... to support a main cause, but found upon ... examination that nineteen of them had derived ... testimony from the remaining one, what should ... suspect under the common law of evidence but ... nineteen would be excluded, and the cause ... to rest upon the word of the single individual ... whom the others had derived their impressions of ... cause? When, therefore, we examined the historical ... against Catholicity during the last three ... and discovered that they had their origin in ... source, had been only copied by one historian ... of another, and thus handed on from generation ... generation to our own time, ought we to give ... in our minds any weight beyond the testimony ... one person from whom they were at first de... Now, to show them that he did not misrepre... that he would adduce the admissions of sober-... Protestants themselves. About the year 1830 ... minds of many in the Anglican Communion were ... by some cause to suspect that great unfairness ... been practiced by Protestant historians, and they ... to look into the sources of history for them... This, it should be remembered, took place ... the Tractarian movement, as it was called, and ... the auspices of men not afterwards involved in ... Among them he would hesitate not to name two ... most favorably known in the Protestant communi..., Rev. S. R. MAITLAND, and the late Rev. H. J. ROSE—the latter being President of the King's Col..., London, and an intimate friend of the late ... HOBART, of New-York. Those men, not sur... in any country for scholarship and honesty of ..., entered on their labors, and published their ..., in a periodical entitled the *London Magazine*, ... which ROSE was the editor. Among their papers ... first fruits of an examination of the leading Protest... Historians on what are called the "Dark ...." One of these historians was ROBERT... HUME. His history of CHARLES V was, perhaps, ... a time the most popular and widely known of any ... in the country. With a captivating style, a ... and unhesitating statement of facts, it possessed ... most persons the charms of a beautiful romance. ... the authority of this book the impression had ... firmly wrought into the Protestant mind that ... most dense ignorance in letters, the most ... darkness in religion, the most flagrant corrup... in morals characterized the period in question, ... that all was the natural, inevitable product of the ... system. It was to the facts adduced by ... to substantiate, this view that Mr. MAITLAND ... specially directed his investigations. ROB... had cited for the purpose of blacken... the whole age and the church which ... in it, a passage purporting to have ... from a sermon of St. ELOQUIUS, the ... Bishop of Noyon. Mr. MAITLAND, tracing ... passage to its original source, discovered from ... not only that ROBERTSON, but that MCCRIE, ..., WHITE, and a multitude of others, had bor... it from MOSHEIM; and fully, that MOSHEIM had ... it, though only about fifteen lines here and ..., twice but number of pages, so mutilating ... as not to give the author's meaning in a ... This garbling of a passage, and lazy ... saying, says, and then reproducing ... not saying it, was made the sub... severely by both MAITLAND and ... Mr. MAITLAND exposed in Rome... D'Aubigne's History, apropos ... after he had been in

... Howard & ... foreman of Dale, sold ... medium quality, weighing about ... and averaged ... B. ARNAULT sold ... also brought 10½c.

TWITCHINGS & WOODRUFF contributed 50 cattle to a part of which were cows. They were from Erie Co., Ohio, and averaged about 1,200 lbs., home weight. G. HOAS disposed of them at 8c.@9c.

PURSELLE & WERARDIN sold on their own account a common lot of 75 Illinois steers, weighing about 925 lbs. net, at 8c.@8c.

E. W. GWYNNE furnished 89 cattle from Madison County, Ohio, of medium quality, weighing about 1,400 lbs. at home. They were sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB at 9¾c.@10c. GEO. HAWS took 15 at $77 each.

D. BARNES offered 80 cattle from Kentucky and Ohio, which was one of the best lots sold to-day. C. W. CONGER disposed of the lot for $5,982, or 10½c. ₩ lb., the net weight being 950 lbs. G. GWYER took 13 head at $94 each, and 6 others brought $90 ₩ head.

BARNES sold on his own account a lot of 73 Kentucky cattle at 9¾c.@10c.

T. P. MILLER contributed 94 cattle from Logan County, Ohio, 34 of which were fed by ROBERTS & KUNKMAN, and early attracted the attention of butchers, who took them at $70 ₩ head. Home weight 1,400 lbs. RUNCKLE, TAYLOR & MILLER fed the other 60 head, but not with equal success, as butchers called them too thin and small; weight 800 lbs. net; and average sales $59 per head.—MEAD & HOLCOMB sellers. Mr. MILLER disposed of 63 head in addition to these, at Albany, for $46 each; home weight about 1,175 lbs.

JAS. BENSON brought on 70 head of cattle from Union County, Ohio, which were sold by T. BLOOMER at 8c.@10¾c. This was a fair lot of different grades, many of which were quite light, weighing about 400 lbs. net. Some of these were young and fat, and will make good eating.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The is an increasing demand for Cows, as the pastures begin to fai, milkmen having to increase their stock to supply their customers. Many poor Cows have been thrown into the market, which have been hard to work off at other than low prices, but good stock sell well.

ALLERTON reports 89 Milch Cows received during week, selling for $25@$50@$60 ₩ head. Supply small, scarcely sufficient for the demand. Three were sold to-day at $51 each—a fair price for good Cows.

BROWNING reports 89 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$65 for extras. Good Cows sell readily, while it is very difficult to get rid of the poor ones.

CHAMBERLIN reports 93 Milch Cows selling at $35@$50 for Common, $25@$40 for good; extras, $50@$60, and a few as high as $65 ₩ head.

O'BRIEN reports 103 Miloh Cows, selling at $35@$35 for common, $40@$45 for good, and $50@$55 for extras. Demand good.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is an active demand for good Veal Calves, which is scarcely met by the supply, although prices have not materially changed.

ALLERTON reports 299 Veal Calves, selling for 6½c. @7c., and a few extras brought 7½c. Supply rather short.

BROWNING reports 67 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. Demand good, and ready sales.

CHAMBERLIN reports 148 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7½c.

O'BRIEN reports 78 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c. Demand greater than the supply, with no variation from former prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two togother. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs have been very large (15,804) during the past week, which with an active demand has made the trade very good at last week's prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,427 Sheep and Lambs, which have been selling well at $2 50@$4. Demand fully equal to supply, although a large number have been received.

BROWNING reports receipts of 7,843 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and a few extras at $7 ₩ head. This is the largest number of Sheep received at this market during the season. Quality medium. About 600 were left over last Saturday. Tha arrivals on Monday were 2,035, and 1,900 came in yesterday. On sale to-day, 1,800. Several hundred arrived in fair condition from the eastern part of Indiana. Good Lambs are scarca and old Sheep poor.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,534 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ₩ head.

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HOGS—The pens were nearly full, and 1,800 were offered and sold at from $7 50@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—This kind of stock is improving, and 140 head were sold at from $25 to $50 each, according to quality.

Eighty head of horses arrived at TORBERT'S, and were sold at fair prices.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Sunday.	BEEVES. Brought for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2692	2760	93	393	9427	533
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	465	89	67	7843	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	273	93	146	5534	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	148	103	78	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3955	367	535	15804	533
Last week	8235	4544	359	614	13555	1284

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	3,353
Receipts for corresponding week last year	3,154
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,925
Total receipts for week ending to-dsy	3,955
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	5,578

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1,076	.....	.....	396	226
Hudson River Railroad	446	.....	.....	.....	151
Hudson River Boats	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	146	33	393	2,031	206
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is an official report of Live Stock for New York, received over the Erie Railroad, for the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	2,039	Horses	—
Sheep	4,852	Lambs	14
Hogs	1,975	Calves	86

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1350	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	270	Texas	113
Illinois	447	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	196	Michigan	—
Indiana	527	New-Jersey	6
Virginia	64	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, tha dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@½c. advance.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10c. @10½c.	10c. @10½c.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @10c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Average of all sales about	9¾c.@ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beevas at 7c.@9c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Reports from the West for a day or two past led both sellers and buyers to look for a large surplus of cattle to-day, and we think there would have been had all arrived that were expected. The official reports of cattle forwarded over the Erie Railroad for the week ending this fornoon, shows that 2,039 were started for this market, of which number we find only one-half or 1,076 reported as received at Forty-fourth street. Deducting the 300 sold to butchers at Bergen, and allowing as many more to have gone to the lower markets, there are at least 400 not yet brought into the City. We learn also that some 1,200 Beef Cattle went east from Albany this week. These drawbacks, together with the small number brought in from this State, are sufficient to account for the receipts falling below what was looked for yesterday.

The receipts for the week, however were still somewhat large, being 3,955—an excess of 730 over the average weekly receipts of 1855, though 1,621 below the corresponding week last year. The receipts of beef cattle for the four weeks ending to-day sum up 16,004; for the corresponding four weeks last year 17,465, showing a falling off this year for September of 1,461.

After a knowledge of the real state of the supplies had become disseminated to-day, the market became quite active. The butchers were on the alert, and owners were easy sellers when the expected prices were readily allowed by buyers. The chief drawback was a lack of first-class cattle. The buyers of such were compelled to take up with many of second rate or go without, which their standing contracts forbid their doing. With a general low grade of fresh cattle were mixed up several "fag ends" of droves left over from last week.

Though the figures giving the detail of prices vary but little on the highsr grades from those of last week, there was sufficiant advance on the lower grades to bring the general average of all sales, fully ½c. above that of last market day. There was, in fact, less difference in the prices obtained for the different qualities than the actual difference in value would really imply.

The weather to-day was cool and pleasant, and a general good feeling prevailed, especially among sellers, who came off much better than they had anticipated. There were few if any animals left unsold this evening.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	50..Ohio..	Twitchings & Woodruff	C. Hogs.
2..	104..Ill..	Blain & Blandell	Geo. Ayrault.
3..	76..Ohio..	Crabtree & Co.	H. Hurd.
4..	75..Ill..	Purchased at Wheaton	Owners.
5..	60..Ind..	F. F. Johnson	M. Phillips.
6..	70..Ohio..	James Emerson	T. Bloomer.
7..	99..Ohio..	Claypole & Sawyer	C. Teed.
8..	81..Ohio..	Crabtree & Co.	Beach & Smith.
9..	86..Ky....	D. Barnes	C. W. Conger.
10..	113..Ill..	E. S. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
11..	64..Ohio..	Geo. Bock	S. Sherman.
12..	177..Ill..	S. Ullery	Owner.
13..	94..Ind..	Caldwell & Co.	T. White.
14..	71..Ohio..	Wm. Snyder	John Merritt.
15..	100..Ohio..	Renick & Morse	B. Bartram.
16..	94..Ohio..	T. P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
17..	88..Ohio..	E. W. Gwynne	Mead & Holcomb.
18..	86..Ill..	Mr. Coy	T. Yell.
19..	60..Ohio..	Howard & Shelton	Geo. Ayrault.
20..	73..Ky....	D. Barnes	Owner.
21..	85..Ky....	C. W. Conger	Owner.
22..	97..Ohio..	Dunham	Owner.
23..	90..Ill..	L. Sherrell	D. L. Belden.
24..	89..Ky....	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
25..	48..Ohio..	Crabtree & Co.	Owner.
26..	86..Ill..	H. Ryan	Hatman.
27..	83..Ohio..	Geo. A. Tolley	Owner.
28..	63..Va....	J. H. Williams	Owner.
29..	104..Ohio..	F. A. Yeiman	J. H. Williams.
30..	60..Ind..	A. McKee	J. H. Williams.
31..	48..Ind..	J. Smiley	J. H. Williams.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

S. ULLERY sold on his own account a drove of 117 fair Illinois Steers, weighing about 976 lbs., at 8c.@10c.

D. BARNES sold on his own account 73 Kentucky

Refusal of the Citizens of Concord to receive President Pierce.

From the Boston Journal.

About one thousand voters of the citizens of Concord, Mass., assembled in the Dépôt Hall in that city last Monday evening, agreeably to a call "to make arrangements to give a public reception FRANKLIN PIERCE."

The meeting was called to order at 7 o'clock by Gen. Low. An attempt was made by the Democrats to control the meeting by forcing upon it JOHN H. GEORGE as permanent chairman. When the motion to make him chairman was put to the meeting, the response against it was three to one, hut Gen. Low declared GEORGE elected. The latter, in the face of the manifest opposition to him, came forward to assume the duties of the chair, but was received with a shower of hisses. Gen. Low finally stepped forward and acknowledged his error, and GEORGE was then allowed to make an explanation of his position.

Gen. CHANDLER was then chosen chairman.

Gen. LOW then made a short address in favor of giving to Gen. PIERCE a grand reception, without regard to party. He said that he was once an opponent of Gen. JACKSON, but when the old hero came to Concord he did all he could to give him a grand reception. He believed that those who now differed with Gen. PIERCE politically would yet live to see the day, as he had done in the case of ANDREW JACKSON, when they would esteem him as highly as JACKSON is now esteemed. This remark was instantly met with a terrible shower of hisses, and a simultaneous "*Never! Never!*" which told the true feeling of the meeting.

Mr. F. L. FLINT offered a resolution that it is inexpedient at this time to tender to FRANKLIN PIERCE a public reception by the citizens of Concord.

GEORGE G. FOGG, Esq., editor of the *Independent Democrat*, snpported the resolution and arraigned FRANKLIN PIERCE, holding him responsible for all the outrages that have been committed in Kansas. For this an attempt was made to gag Mr. FOGG down, but their opponents were too strong. The sentiment was repeated and vociferously applauded. Others made speeches for and against the motion, when the resolution was adopted and the meeting was adjourned.

Those opposed to the reception then retired, when the Democrats reorganized and agreed to give Gen. PIERCE a reception themselves.

The opponents of the reception proceeded to Fremont Camp, which place was densely packed, and hundreds were obliged to go away who could not gain admission. Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided, and an address was made by S. H. HANCOM, Clerk of the Kansas Congressional Investigating Committee.

Mr. WYATT offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, We have been informed that FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, intends to visit the city of Concord early in the month of October next, and it having been proposed to the citizens of Concord to make suitable arrangements for his reception, which they have by a vote of five to one refused to do, and whereas, he holds his high office by the virtue of the votes and confidence in him originally given by all parts of the country alike, and whereas, he has used that office to betray the rights and liberties of the people of the Northern States into the hands of a usurping Oligarchy at the South, as manifested in many ways; but most emphatically in his insane efforts to gain possession of the Island of Cuba, the wicked repeal of the Missouri Restriction of Slavery, his manifest endeavors to aid the South in establishing Slavery in Kansas, and in the slanders against that portion of the people of this country, among whom are numbered a large majority of the citizens of Concord, charging in his last annual message that "States con spicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregarded their constitutional obligations to it," taunting them with "their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own," and falsely charging them that "they engage in the offensive and hopeless task of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority," asserting in honeyed words that his clients, "the people of the Southern States, confine their attention to their own affairs," and fiercely charging upon the "inhabitants" of the "Northern States wrongful acts which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fell to be such in our system because perpetrated under cover of the Union," nicknaming us "sectional agitators" having "a passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit," and "fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligations;" and whereas, as citizens of the great Republic of America we feel deeply injured and humiliated by such a prostitution of the highest office of our country to abusive and partisan purposes, and such an encouragement of men like BROOKS and DOUGLAS to assail the inhabitants of the Northern States by personal violence and political fraud; and whereas the public messages and official conduct of FRANKLIN PIERCE lead us to believe that he sympathizes far more with the Pro-Slavery oligarchy, whether at the South, at Washington, or in KANSAS, than he does with the lovers of Freedom, with PRESTON S. BROOKS more than with CHARLES SUMNER, with ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW more than with POMEROY and ROBINSON, and with SHANNON more than with REEDER.

And whereas we are anxious that, should FRANKLIN PIERCE visit Concord as announced, he may receive no personal abuse—such as the Slave power visits upon the friends of Liberty—and no official neglect which a decent respect for ourselves does not absolutely impose upon us,

Resolved, That the most befitting mode in which the inhabitants of Concord can receive FRANKLIN PIERCE among them is in solemn, mournful silence.

Schuyler Colfax Mobbed by the Old-Liners —Two Men Killed — Women, Men and Horses Knocked Down.

From the Logansport Journal.

From a reliable correspondent we have received an account of the riot at Bourbon, Marshall County, at the discussion between Judge STUART and Mr. COLFAX.

A wagon, containing four men and a number of ladies, came from Kosciuako County, to attend the speaking. In the wagon was borne a banner representing a buck on his last leg. Threats were made against the wagon before it reached the ground, and, during the speaking, thirty Irishmen, who were employed upon the railroad, prepared hickory clubs, and, as the wagon passed a grocery at the opposite end of the town, it was attacked by these men, who knocked down the horses, and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon all in the wagon.

The screams of the women as they begged for their lives and the shouts and murderous blows of the attacking party were awful, and presented a scene which drove in terror the multitude, which was largely made up of women. Men endeavored to save their own families, and there was no time to assist the unfortunate wagon load, which was soon overpowered by the infuriated brutes, who forgot to discriminate between women and men in their mad attack.

Whilst one of the mob stood with his club elevated with both hands, and in the act of striking, he was shot, and fell dead. The persons in the wagon were seriously bruised and injured, and were only saved from death by the attention of the mob being attracted to another object.

In the wagon was the wife of Mr. LEPPEL, a citizen of Kosciuako County, who, hearing of the danger of his wife, rode back to protect her. On approaching the wagon he and his horse were knocked down, and finding the odds against him too strong, he retreated to the house of the Rev. Mr. JAMES, whose family, with himself, had been witnesses of the terrible scene at the wagon. Mr. LEPPEL was pursued by the mob, who picked up axes as they went, broke in the door in a window, and brutally murdered him in the presence of the terrified family. His body was horribly mangled, his legs and head being nearly cut to pieces.

Mr. COLFAX had been to supper a third of a mile from the scene of these transactions, and in a short time after passed the grocery where were congregated the assailants of the wagon. They assaulted his horse with clubs and nearly knocked it down, and threatened the life of Mr. COLFAX. He was able to keep his horse in motion, and escaped. The mob dubbed a man riding a short distance behind him, and threatened the life of a Capt. SPARKLING, who had recently become a Republican, and also beat a young man named LAURA DUNN. They took complete possession of the town, while the people, anxious for the safety of the women, fled in confusion.

Mr. LEPPEL was a prominent member of the Meth-

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Sunday.	BEEVES. Brought for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2692	2760	93	393	9427	533
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	465	89	67	7843	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	273	93	146	5534	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	148	103	78	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3955	367	535	15804	583
Last week	8235	4544	359	614	13555	1284

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	3,353
Receipts for corresponding week last year	3,154
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,925
Total receipts for week ending to-dsy	3,955
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	5,578

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1,076	.....	.....	396	226
Hudson River Railroad	446	.....	.....	.....	151
Hudson River Boats	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	146	33	393	2,031	206
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is an official report of Live Stock for New York, received over the Erie Railroad, for the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	2,039	Horses	—
Sheep	4,852	Lambs	14
Hogs	1,975	Calves	86

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1350	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	270	Texas	113
Illinois	447	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	196	Michigan	—
Indiana	527	New-Jersey	6
Virginia	64	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, tha dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@½c. advance.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10c. @10½c.	10c. @10½c.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @10c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Average of all sales about	9¾c.@ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beevas at 7c.@9c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Reports from the West for a day or two past led both sellers and buyers to look for a large surplus of cattle to-day, and we think there would have been had all arrived that were expected. The official reports of cattle forwarded over the Erie Railroad for the week ending this fornoon, shows that 2,039 were started for this market, of which number we find only one-half or 1,076 reported as received at Forty-fourth street. Deducting the 300 sold to butchers at Bergen, and allowing as many more to have gone to the lower markets, there are at least 400 not yet brought into the City. We learn also that some 1,200 Beef Cattle went east from Albany this week. These drawbacks, together with the small number brought in from this State, are sufficient to account for the receipts falling below what was looked for yesterday.

The receipts for the week, however were still somewhat large, being 3,955—an excess of 730 over the average weekly receipts of 1855, though 1,621 below the corresponding week last year. The receipts of beef cattle for the four weeks ending to-day sum up 16,004; for the corresponding four weeks last year 17,465, showing a falling off this year for September of 1,461.

After a knowledge of the real state of the supplies had become disseminated to-day, the market became quite active. The butchers were on the alert, and owners were easy sellers when the expected prices were readily allowed by buyers. The chief drawback was a lack of first-class cattle. The buyers of such were compelled to take up with many of second rate or go without, which their standing contracts forbid their doing. With a general low grade of fresh cattle were mixed up several "fag ends" of droves left over from last week.

Though the figures giving the detail of prices vary but little on the highsr grades from those of last week, there was sufficiant advance on the lower grades to bring the general average of all sales, fully ½c. above that of last market day. There was, in fact, less difference in the prices obtained for the different qualities than the actual difference in value would really imply.

The weather to-day was cool and pleasant, and a general good feeling prevailed, especially among sellers, who came off much better than they had anticipated. There were few if any animals left unsold this evening.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	50..Ohio..	Twitchings & Woodruff	C. Hogs.
2..	104..Ill..	Blain & Blandell	Geo. Ayrault.
3..	76..Ohio..	Crabtree & Co.	H. Hurd.
4..	75..Ill..	Purchased at Wheaton	Owners.
5..	60..Ind..	F. F. Johnson	M. Phillips.
6..	70..Ohio..	James Emerson	T. Bloomer.
7..	99..Ohio..	Claypole & Sawyer	C. Teed.
8

CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 20.

...EVIDENCE ON APPEAL.

...and *William H. Mellen* vs. *The ...Henry*.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in ... by the owners of the steamboat ... against the schooner *Charles Henry*, to ... damages for an injury occasioned by a collision ... River, about 12 o'clock at night, on ... of July, 1854. The collision occurred a short ... before Butter Hill, at the head of the High... and just after the *South America* had come out ... Haverstraw Bay, and entered the narrow channel of ... river. The river, at this point, is from half to ... quarters of a mile wide. The steamer claims ... she was descending on the west shore, ... that the schooner was ascending at or near ... middle of the river, and considerably to ... east of her, and that she suddenly ... her course towards the west, and ran ... on against the larboard wheel-house and steam... breaking the same, displacing the boiler, and ... doing great damage. The hands on board ... schooner insist that her course in ascending ... river was on the west shore, and west of the course ... steamer, and that she suddenly changed her ... to the west, and thereby occasioned the col... It was a clear starlight night, the wind south... blowing pretty well up the river about a four ... breeze. There is some dispute as to the ... of the tide, but according to the weight of the ... it must have been about the last of the flood, ... the beginning of the ebb.

The ground, as we have already stated, upon which the steamer seeks to charge the sailing vessel is, that she suddenly changed her course from about the middle of the river, towards the west shore along which the steamer was descending, and ran into her, notwithstanding every effort was made by porting the helm, and slowing, and stopping, to avoid her. There were three hands besides the master on board the schooner. The mate was at the wheel, and the master and one of the hands were on the forward part of the boat as lookouts. The other hand was below. They saw the lights of the steamer in Newburg Bay about three miles distant, and kept her in view from that time till the collision occurred. About the time they first saw her, the schooner was passing, or had just passed, Magazine Point, which is on the east shore of the river; and at this time they crossed to the western shore, the usual track of sailing vessels, as is claimed, and continued upon that course till the moment of the collision, when the helm was put hard a-starboard with the hope of avoiding the steamer. This is the account, substantially, as given by the three hands, including the master on the schooner.

In answer to this, it is proved by a number of witnesses, on behalf of the steamer, including several passengers, that she hugged Butter Hill, which is on the western shore as she came round its base on entering this stretch of the river, and kept close to this shore until the collision occurred. The proofs are quite full on this point, and lead to the conclusion that the hands on the schooner were probably mistaken in saying that the steamer was well out towards the middle of the river. The witnesses on board the steamer are the most reliable as respects the facts thus testified to.

But assuming this view of the case to be best supported by the evidence, the fault of the schooner is not thereby established. If she was coming up the west shore of the river, and had been for the time, as stated by the witnesses on board, it was her duty to keep on her course, and that of the steamer to take care and avoid her. If the steamer was on that side of the river on coming out of Newburg bay, she was bound to have seen the position and course of the schooner, and to have taken the proper measures to have her pass her on the east. It was a clear, starlight night, and hence no difficulty in discerning her, and adopting the proper measures for the occasion.

On this question of the position and course of the schooner, in my judgment, the weight of the proofs is clearly with the respondents. The hands on the schooner had the best knowledge of the facts. Indeed, they could not be mistaken. If they have misstated their position and course, it must have been a deliberate perversion of the truth. We see nothing in the case that would justify us in coming to this conclusion. Besides, the evidence of the pilot of the steamer, the leading witness for the libelants, is not entirely clear or decisive on this part of the case. He states when he first saw the schooner, which was some three miles ahead, she was well out in the middle of the river, and that afterwards when he saw her she had changed her course; but he admits he did not see her change her course. Now, it may very well be that he mistook her position when he first saw her, and this may account for his not having seen the change; or he may have seen her as she was passing Magazine Point, when she was, in fact, nearer the east than the west shore. But this would be at the distance of some three miles or more, and, according to the hands on the schooner, the change took place soon afterwards.

A fact in the case tends to corroborate the witnesses on the schooner. A steamer with a tow was coming down the river a short distance in advance of the *South America*, and she passed the schooner on the east, showing that the latter must have been well to the west shore. Another observation should be made in respect to the pilot. He was in the wheel-house at the wheel, and was not in a position to speak with the confidence of those persons on board the schooner, nor even of one properly stationed on the forward part of the steamer itself, whose sole duty was to look out. We take his testimony, therefore, with some distrust, and qualification from the want of opportunities to obtain with certainty a knowledge of the facts to which he testifies. Indeed, there was no look-out on board this steamer at all. A most criminal omission on her part, especially as she had a large number of passengers on board. This is a fault, which, upon the facts and circumstances of the case, would alone defeat this libel, and, indeed, charge herself for all the consequences of the disaster. Evidence has been taken since this case was first called on for argument at this term, and, therefore, not admissible, as the effect to allow the practice would be to take the opposite parties by surprise, for the purpose of proving that there was a look-out on board. But, if admitted, it fails to prove the fact. The hand etatee that he was stationed on the forward part of the boat to look out, and, also, to answer the signals of the pilot. This is not a look-out within the rule that has been repeatedly laid down by the courts; and which is as fixed and settled as any rule in navigation. Decree affirmed.

For Appellants—Judge Beebe and Mr. A. L. Jordan. For Appellees—Messrs. Benedict & Benedict.

COLLISION—CROSS SUIT.

Elisha S. Rackett et al. vs. *Steamboat South America*.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by the schooner against the steamboat for damages on account of the collision which has been the subject of examination in the case where the parties to the suit were reversed, the steamer having filed the libel against the schooner. The opinion of the Court in that case determines this one in favor of the schooner. Decree affirmed.

For appellants—Judge Beebe and Mr. Jordan. For appellees—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

COLLISION.

Thorne vs. *The pilot-boat Washington*.—This suit was brought to recover for the loss of a lighter by a collision with the *Washington* in the East River. The pilot-boat having sent her boat ashore, was "playing about" waiting for her. The steamboat *Nahant* with a tow was coming down the river, as also was the lighter, to the east, however, of the steamboat. The pilot-boat came suddenly around the bows of the steamboat, and ran down the lighter before the collision could be avoided.

The Court below gave a decree in favor of the libelant, and Judge NELSON, on the hearing, affirmed the decree of the District Court. For libelant, Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. Malcolm; for appellants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

COLLISION—LIGHTS—CLOUDY WEATHER—DUTY OF STEAMERS.

Otis P. Rumball, appellant, vs. *The Steamer Pacific*.—NELSON, C.J.—This is a libel filed by the owner of brig *Alyzetta* against the steamer for a collision occuring on the night of the 16th of August, 1853, some fifteen or twenty miles off the south side of Long Island, in which the brig was run down and lost. The brig was loaded with lumber, and on her way to the Port of New York; the steamer had left this Port and was pursuing one of her usual trips, with her passengers and freight, to Liverpool. The wind was about southwest by west with a four or five-knot breeze, the night cloudy, and sky overcast, though not unusually dark, as some stars were visible. The brig was heading northwesterly, close hauled to the wind, and moving at the rate of three or four knots an hour, the steamer on a course east half south at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour. The lights of the steemer were seen, according to the testimony of the hands on board the brig, some fifteen minutes before the collision, and as soon as discovered a bright light was hoisted, and kept in her fore rigging. This light of the brig was seen by the hands nn the steamer when the two vessels were some three miles apart. The steemer saw the light of the approaching vessel some two points and a half off its starboard bow, when first discovered, and the hands on the brig saw the steamer's lights about the same number of points off their larboard bow. The starboard bow of the steamer came in contact with the larboard bow of the brig, carrying away her jib and foremast, and cutting her down to the water's edge.

It is insisted, on the part of the brig, that she kept her course which wae northwesterly close hauled to the wind, and which course she had taken several hours before, she being then on her larboard tack, down to the moment of the collision; and, that from the course of the steamer, the hands on board of her ... that it ... rly, and close hauled to the wind as a course ... opposite to the steamer; but, that instead ... her course as she should and might have done, ... deeply and unexpectedly put her helm hard ... and her course, and came bows on against the ... and thus produced the disaster.

... two positions, the one presented by the ... other by the steamer, raise the only material ... question in the case.

... had on board at the time six hands, besides ... master, who is the libellant. Four of them ... in the case—the mate, and three of the ... the other two were not found so as to ... on the part of the libellant. ... of the position, that the ... after discovering the ...

INSTRUCTION.

CONSERVATORIE DE PIANO.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will commence on the 20th inst., at Dexheimer's parlor warerooms, No. 385 Broadway, a practical and theoretical course of instruction on the piano, on the plan of the Conservatoire of Paris. The pupils will be divided into classes of about one week. The course will comprise eight lessons, of two hours each. The first hour will be devoted to the study and performance of some symphonic masterpiece of the great composers, carefully transcribed for eight pianos; the second hour will be devoted to individual instruction, each pupil in turn playing some brilliant piece by a modern piano composer.

This plan has proved the most successful of any yet attempted in the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost universally adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the advantage of the instruction given to the others, and a general interest and spirit of emulation is obtained which can follow no other course of instruction.

Persons wishing to take advantage of this course will please make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify the pupils according to their proficiency. He will thus be enabled to take players less advanced than he has heretofore received, which will obviate the necessity of rejecting many who applied last season. Terms of the course, $20.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDing school for boys is situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, and has been in successful operation for ten years, and is still conducted with its original proprietor and principal, Rev. E. SEYMOUR. It embraces every facility for the instruction of youth in the several branches of science, preparatory for any stage of advancement in College, and for every variety of business pursuits. The government of the school is strictly parental, and special attention is paid to the physical, moral and religious instruction of the pupils. The Winter Term commences on Monday, the 3d day of November next, and continues five months. Circulars containing terms, references, view of buildings, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 81 Gold-st., Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, or on application to the Principal. Rev. E. SEYMOUR,
BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 19, 1856. Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 679 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.
TERMS:
Twelve Lessons of one hour.....$10
Twelve Lessons of half an hour.....30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms, No. 766 Broadway.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess in New-York. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address F. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 703 Broadway.

V. COURCELLE—FROM PARIS, EX-PROFESsor of the French Language and Belles Lettres at the College of Charlemagne, offers his services to Schools and private families. Evening Classes are open from 8 to 10 o'clock. References: Mrs. CROOKS, No. 14 St. Mark's place; Mrs. CHEGARAY, Madison-av., corner 28th-st.; Messrs. E. THERAUD, No. 25 Old-slip; BELL & SONS, No. 25 Park-row; CARLILE & ZIMMERMAN, No. 74 South-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school, teaching the classics and higher English branches, would like to obtain a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where his services may be required during the forenoon of each day. Private instruction preferred. Address PUTNAM, office of *Daily Times*.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GOVERNESS—A LADY OF LONG EXPERIence in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her course of instruction is music, French, drawing, with the higher and usual branches of a well-grounded English education. No objection to the country. Terms moderate. Address, for three days, H. H., Union-square Post-Office.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 123 West 23d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 33 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimoniale, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

F. MARTINELLI, TEACHER OF THE Italian, French, German and Spanish languages, informs his friends that he has returned from Europe, and will continue to give instruction in the above languages. Those desirous of further information will write or call from 5¾ to 7¾ o'clock P. M., at No. 22 East 14th-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 260 WEST 23d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INstitute, No. 318 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and et their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 38th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars with terms, references, view of the locations, &c., &c., can be obtained by addressing
A. NEWMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 32d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MISS STIELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

THE MISSES BOWKER WILL OPEN AN assortment of Fall millinery on Thursday, Sept. 25, at No. 121 Grand-st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. McELLIGOT has removed his school to 1049 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

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A GRADUATE WHO HAS HAD FOUR years' experience in teaching bookkeeping, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, would offer hisservices to principals of educational institutions, parents and others, who require an accomplished teacher. Address D. A., *Daily Times*.

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Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

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FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FURNITURE—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing, are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 586 Broadway, one door above Spring-st., and at Branch Store No. 94 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room, at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—PARTIES ABOUT PURchasing should call at the office of the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., where they can effect a very great saving. Country orders solicited.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25 at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed to go out of the City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1:56, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 237, 238, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30, inclusive.
Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

TAKEN.—IF THE PERSON WHO SO SMARTLY relieved a gentleman last night opposite the Unionplace Hotel, of a POCKET-BOOK, containing a few papers, (of no earthly use to him) a diamond ring and a little money, will return said papers through the Post-office under initials J. C., care of L. W. Squid, No. 191 William-st., of course, keeping ring and money for his trouble, he will much oblige the loser. A small reward will be paid if demanded.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, in Grand-st., Broadway, Canal or Greenwich sts., from Bowery, an old small morocco pocket-book, containing $100 or more, put up in separate slips of paper, each containing from $5 to $10, with persons names written on the slips. The finder will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of the owner by bringing it to the Veteran's Bounty Land Office, first door, up-stairs. H. RAYMOND.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $30,000 capital, in an established commercial and manufacturing business in this City. $50,000 could be employed with advantage. The advertiser, having fifteen years' experience in the business are fully competent to conduct it successfully. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address, with real name, E. D. W., office of this paper.

$1,200 WILL BUY A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT well stocked with presses and every variety of type, all nearly new. The establishment is doing a very good business, and is located in one of the finest villages in the State. Address
E. W. RUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR A PARTNER TAKEN.—A large stone and brick Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A few thousand dollars can be invested here to good advantage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,880.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY City *Daily Sentinel*, and the printing office connected with it, are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven years old, and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of Mr. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

TO EDITORS.—ONE-THIRD OF A DAILY Paper, in Boston, will be sold, at a bargain, to a man competent to take charge of one of the editorial departments. Address PUBLISHER, at S. M. Pettingill & Co.'s, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$2000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enthree postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Co., New York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN of burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to Water-st.

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...PACIFIC CALIFORNIA is published on the ... Price, in wrappers, 8 ... in advance.

...Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. ... WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons ... to be agents for the TIMES receive money ... subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we ... no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ The Know-Nothing State Convention completed their nominations on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning, between the hours of 12 and 3. Their State Ticket stands as follows:

For Governor—ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York.
For Lieutenant-Governor—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston.
For Canal Commissioner—A. H. PRESCOTT, of ——.
For State Prison Inspector—JAMES P. SAUNDERS, of Westchester.
For Clerk of Appeals—ALEXANDER MANN, of Monroe.

☞ It is rumored that the American Mayoralty Convention are looking beyond the roll-book of the order for a candidate, and that a large division of that body have it in contemplation to present the name of Judge COWLES, as the one upon whom could be concentrated all the elements of opposition to the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD.

☞ In a letter which we publish this morning, Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, of New-York, denies the report of the Catholicism of Col. FREMONT. Mr. HATFIELD enjoys the personal acquaintance of Col. FREMONT, and speaks knowingly.

News from Europe.

The United States mail steamer *Washington*, from Southampton on the 10th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Indian Queen* and the *Kangaroo* at Philadelphia. From our foreign files we obtain some interesting details of the news already telegraphed. We publish elsewhere the description given by the special correspondent of the London *Times* of the Czar's entry into Moscow previous to his coronation. It is a glowing picture of the pomp and extravagant splendor of the pageant, and as a piece of brilliant writing will be universally admired. Of other intelligence there is a scanty supply. The recent *émeute* in Switzerland, of which we were notified by previous arrivals, has been suppressed, and the insurgent leaders are in the hands of the authorities awaiting trial. It is reported that the Government of Naples is making warlike preparations, but with what object, or against whom King BOMBA intends to fight, does not clearly appear.

By the Cunard steamship *Canada*, whose arrival at Halifax we also announce in this issue, we have three days later advices from Europe are received. The news is interesting, though not specially important. A very full summary by telegraph will be found elsewhere.

The Russian Coronation.

The apothegm, of CHESTERFIELD that we should treat our best friends as if they would one day be our enemies, and our greatest enemies as if they would one day be our friends, seems to hold more good even with monarchs than with ordinary men. The echo of the shout that rang over the ruins of Sebastopol, and the fall of Russia's pride, has scarcely yet died away. It is but a few months since, in voice of thunder, the public opinion of the world was evoked against a monster despotism and an iron reign which held back the onward march of progress and crushed the growing freedom of the world. Many and loud were the denunciations of this country and its public journals, because, untaught by the lessons of the past, they did not rush rashly into the conflict and throw their sympathies into the balance in a mere struggle of kings. That conflict is now over, and what does the world behold? While the two great Powers that were united for the protection of the world's liberties are gradually cooling in their young love, both seem to vie in eagerness of struggle as to which shall bestow the tenderest endearments on the Russian Bear. And, while we should not be surprised to see those two mighty representatives of the great alliance in this country, the *Albion*, and *Courrier des Etats Unis*, at any moment now forgetting their past affection, and flinging at each other feeble darts, the representatives in the opposite part of the world are paying homage to a Power which they have been denouncing as "barbarian," "savage," and so forth, for so many months. We do not believe that these deputations of the flower of France and England represent really the public opinion of the people of either country. They simply represent the Kings, and reiterate to us the admonition of our fathers, not to be lured by any specious pretences of "cause of freedom" into the quarrelings of Kings.

In another portion of our journal will be found [illegible] of this grand entry of [illegible] betinseled mummers [illegible], written for the [illegible], whose pen, so gloriously employed in recounting the valor of heroes, we are sorry to see soiled in such a story of absurd and savage pomp. A million of pounds, it seems, wrung from the sinew-sweat of a million of people, has been expended, besides no end of war of artillery, clashing of bells, and braying of trumpets and "awe-struck multitudes," in the preliminaries to placing with due pomp a cap with half a-dozen diamonds on it, on the head of a rather fat, amiable, and middle-aged young man. The ancient triumphs of Roman powers, we are told, pale their inefficient fires before the splendors of this awful pageant. In this gorgeous tomfoolery the spectacle of millions of [illegible] or enlightenment, some-

...unrestricted ... unrivaled position, ... and having influence of our ... is impossible. Whatever we do must be done with a rush, whether in trade, politics or pleasure. The Fall season is the most favorable of all the seasons of the year for activity, and the present Fall the most favorable we have known in many a year for rapidity of movement, for dash, excitement and brilliant effects.

Mr. Speaker Banks and the Merchants.

The Merchants of this City are to enjoy the privilege of listening to Mr. BANKS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the prominent political questions affecting the commercial interests of the country, notwithstanding the interdict of Mr. SIMEON BALDWIN, the President of the Merchants Exchange Company. Mr. BALDWIN must have been singularly unfortunate in falling upon merchants opposed to Mr. BANKS, when he went about seeking for advice as to the propriety of permitting the distinguished Speaker to stand upon the steps of the Exchange while he addressed the freqnenters of that building on the great political crisis. It seems that a majority of the trustees of the Exchange overruled Mr. BALDWIN's decision, and a large body of the Merchants having requested Mr. BANKS to address them at that place, he has assented to their wishes, as may be seen by the correspondence which we publish this morning. The meeting will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock in front of the Exchange.

Prophetic.

The "North Americans" who assembled at Rochester on the 22d issued an address in which we find the following prophecy, the only thing in it worth noticing, which will generally be conceded to be entirely true:

"You are already too familiar with the history of this Administration. Its record is summed up in few words,—it began in the encouragement of sectional strife, terminating in civil war at home,—it gained, because it had fairly earned, the contempt of all foreign nations, and it will wind up its history in the ignominious defeat of the candidate chosen to perpetuate its policy and principles."

The North Americans have too much modesty to state which party it is that is destined to defeat, ignominiously, the candidate of the present Administration; but they could have meant none other than that which has the good fortune to have FREMONT for a leader.

The Meat Market.

The number of cattle forwarded from different points at the West led to the expectation of a heavy supply of beef cattle in market yesterday. But the non-arrival of several droves, and the turning Eastward of some 1,200 at Albany, thinned out the number sufficiently to leave but a moderate supply for yesterday's sales, and these were generally of but medium or inferior quality. Prices advanced a trifle, say ½c.@¾c. ₮ lb. Over two thousand beeves were forwarded over the Erie Railroad alone during the week ending yesterday. The supply of sheep reached the high figure of 15,304 or over 2,500 for each business day during the past week. The demand for mutton is, however, very large at this season, and paying prices for the producer are still maintained.

☞ The widow of HENRY CLAY publishes a letter in defence of her son, JAMES B., against the animadversions of the Louisville *Journal* and other papers. Her letter purports to have been written without the knowledge of Mr. CLAY, and emphatically denies the rumor that there was a difference between the venerable statesman and his son.

Mr. Fillmore's Whig Indorsers.

The *National Intelligencer* has at last made up its mind to support the candidate of the South Americans for the Presidency; but, in announcing its determination, the *Intelligencer* makes so many timid apologies for the course it has been forced into, that the candidate himself will not feel greatly flattered by the support so tardily offered him. The *Intelligencer* says:

"If political proscription and religious intolerance are, as is charged, a part of the ritual of the order which has placed Mr. FILLMORE at its head, the Whig party, in adopting him as its nominee, can assume no complicity with such an uncharitable and anti-republican political creed."

This is a most remarkable admission for an advocate of Mr. FILLMORE to make. The *Intelligencer* cannot be ignorant of the fact that "political proscription and religious intolerance" in the very body and blood, the sinews, canticle, bones, soul and spirit of the party which has nominated Mr. FILLMORE, and that, if he should be elected he would no more recognize the *Intelligencer* than Arch-Bishop HUGHES would adopt the *Express* as his organ. The Whig Party, as the *Intelligencer* calls the Baltimore Convention, in adopting Mr. FILLMORE as their candidate for the Presidency, adopted also the proscription and intolerant principles of the party that first put him in nomination. The *National Intelligencer*, as well as all other supporters of Mr. FILLMORE, must of necessity assume a complicity with the uncharitable and anti-republican political creed of the party whose principles he has sworn to carry out. There is no avoiding it. It is not a case of the Know-Nothings giving their support to a Whig candidate, but of Whigs supporting a Know-Nothing nominee. Mr. FILLMORE is an avowed member of the Know-Nothing order; he has taken upon himself all the obligations of that organization; he is their representative; he adopts their principles, and, if he should be elected, there can be no doubt that he will stand to his party and fulfill his oaths to the Order. One of his obligations is to proscribe those very Whigs, the *National Intelligencer* included, who adopted him as their candidate at the Baltimore Convention. "The Whig Party," therefore, has simply put its foot into a trap which was not even baited to catch it. However, it is not to be imagined that so venerable a rat was so easily caught. The Whigs of the Baltimore Convention perfectly well understood what they were about. They knew that Mr. FILLMORE did not stand the ghost of a chance in the struggle for the Presidency, but they supposed that by giving him an indorsement they might divert a few votes to his support which would otherwise be given to the Republican candidate.

The Season.

The Fall season, thus far, has been remarkably cold, but it has proved remarkably brilliant. New-York was never so full of strangers, so full of life and animation, so prosperous and lively at this time of year, as it is now. Broadway is thronged, all the hotels and large boarding-houses are full to overflowing; the railroads and steamboats come in laden with passengers and produce, and depart full of freight. Importers, jobbers and retailers all have their hands full. All the theatres and public places of amusement are nightly crowded; they have but to open their doors and the crowds rush in; the German Opera, the Italian Opera, and the Ethiopian Opera, are alike crowded with admiring patrons; there are political gatherings in the streets, and all over the City are crowded assemblages of Republicans, Democrats and Know-Nothings. The churches are not deserted, and on all sides there are signs of abounding life, of wealth, enterprise, thrift, energy and prosperity. Looking out upon this teeming mass of varied life, the whirl and rush of the crowds that make this metropolis of the New World such a hive of business and pleasure-seekers, one feels the force of Mon. BEAUVALLET's remark that it must be very easy to go mad in this country. But yet we do not go mad, or at least there is a method in our madness if we

...

J. W. Bray	Spade Cutter.
William Fowler	Boat-Builder.
Charles Lane	Tailor.
J. [illegible]	Cabinet Maker.
J. W. [illegible] Esum	Cap Maker.
Lewis Cattell	Pump Maker.
A. T. Clark	Roofer.
Thomas Reynolds	Boiler Maker.
M. K. Smith	Saw Maker.
James Twaddle	Hatter.
Charles Caffrey	Carpenter.
J. C. Mellenberg	Chair Maker.
George C. Mills	Machinist.
George H. Morand	Daguerreotypist.
W. S. Stubbs	Printer.
R. N. Thompson	Book Binder.
John Scott	Blacksmith.
William Freemann	Moulder.
John Woodruff	Cigar Maker.
James C. Gillmore	Trunk Maker.
Thos. R. Laramee	Driver.
James Twaddle, Son	Coach-trimmer.
James E. Coulter	Mason.
James Moore	Cooper.
Reuben Hadden	Jeweler.
John Scott	Cartman.
W. E. Lawrence	Painter.
W. E. Sounding	Plumber.
W. J. Allen	Pattern-maker.
P. McNeil	Laborer.
Nimrod Bradley	Gilder.
Samuel J. Gilmore	Butcher.
James H. Tergle	Shipcarpenter.
M. E. Wilson	Caulker.
Willington Watson	Spar-maker.
E. J. Gavit	Boat-builder.

SECRETARIES.

Henry R. Warner	Saw Manufacturer.
S. C. Gregors	Artist.
Edwin F. Johnson	House-painter.

The Shoemaking business was not represented.

When the President had taken his seat, addresses were made in behalf of Mr. GENIN, by Mr. CHARLES MILLS, Mr. JAMES ROOME, Mr. WHITTENBERG, and others. Among them, Mr. WOODRUFF made some very pertinent remarks.

A Committee of Five was appointed to draft a series of resolutions, who, after having been absent some time, reported such as gave rise to a warm debate. They proposed to await with patience the nomination of Mr. GENIN by some one of the great parties of the day, and promised to such party the support of Mr. GENIN's friends. This was opposed strenuously by Mr. WOODRUFF and others. Mr. WOODRUFF declared that he would not support him unless he should be put up as an independent candidate of the people, apart from the ordinary machinery of political practice. The resolutions proposing to sell out were finally rejected; and resolutions nominating Mr. GENIN for Mayor of the City, and recommending him to the people of all parties, were passed; and after some further proceedings of a business character, the meeting adjourned.

During the evening the following poem was recited by WHITTENBURG, the author.

Come, sons of toil, of every grade,
For GENIN stand in close connection.
To you the stoug appeal is made—
Shall labor go without protection?

Printers, Shoemakers, Tailors, *Hatters*,
Of workingmen the whole collection,
Mechanics all—the name what matters—
Your labor needs s dne protection.

Come one, come all, come move the hall;
Seek GENIN's sure election;
That New-York star, whose friends we are,
Leads Labor to protection.

Fremont Meeting in Union-square—Speech of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Last night, the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Club held their regular weekly meeting. It was transferred from the usual room in which their weekly meetings are generally held, to Union-square, in order that Hon. ANSON BULINGAME, who had promised to speak on this occasion, might be audible to the large crowd who would naturally flock to hear him. But a very small proportion of those who were present could approach near enough to the stand to catch more than a few fleeting sentences. If Mr. BURLINGAME's lungs were powerful as those of the giant of the child's fable book, he could not be heard beyond the space of half an acre.

There were several thousand people present during the meeting, and that, without any adjuncts of a torchlight procession, parade of banners, or the common clap-trap of political gatherings.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA was moved to the chair amid vehement cheers.

After a song from a Glee Club,

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was introduced amid a perfect tempest of applause. He began by speaking of the sacrifices made by our forefathers in the cause of human freedom, and of the noble edifice of liberty which their patriotism had reared on this continent for the benefit of their posterity and the edification of the world. Contemporaneous with the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, the importation of slaves commenced in Virginia. From this, as a starting point, he traced the progress and respective results of Slavery and Freedom down to the present day, and showed how the invariable consequences of Slavery were physical desolation, intellectual ignorance, and moral degradation wherever its influence extended. He adduced facts to prove that the South owed all its wealth to Northern genius and labor, and all its intellectual force to Northern talent. He subjected the taunts of Southern disunionists and fire-eaters to a scathing criticism, and dwelt on their threats in terms of sarcastic ridicule. He reviewed at great length and with brilliant rhetoric, the comparative personal claims of FREMONT and BUCHANAN as candidates for the Presidency, and wound up by a thrilling appeal to Democrats and Americans in favor of Free Kansas and FREMONT.

After the rapturous cheers which followed his address had subsided, the Glee Club sang another campaign ode, and the meeting adjourned at a few minutes past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Banks Speaks To-day.

Mr. BANKS will speak at 3½ o'clock P. M., today, (Thursday 25th,) from the steps of the Merchants Exchange, Wall-street. The following correspondence has passed between the distinguished speaker and some of our noblest merchants:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, merchants and citizens of the City of New-York, have noticed with much interest and satisfaction the conservative, conciliatory and impartial course you have pursued as presiding officer of the House of Representatives, and have admired the marked ability which you have shown in your official position during the past exciting session of Congress. In view of which, no one, it seems to us, is so well fitted to address the conservative and commercial classes of our community on the prominent political questions affecting the commercial interest of the country, as yourself.

It would, therefore, be very gratifying to the undersigned, and they doubt not to their fellow-citizens generally, if you would consent to address them at an early day.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

Chas. H. Russell,	Goodhue & Co.
M. H. Grinnell,	James G. King's Sons,
J. B. Varnum,	James Gillespie,
J. F. D. Lanier,	Jacob Little,
James Winslow,	L. C. Clark,
John Hone,	Edw. Clarke, Dodge & Co.,
James Tiemeo	Thompson Price.
Charles H. Marshall,	Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co.,
Clapp, Kent & Beckley,	Claflin, Mellen & Co.,
A. Smythe,	Bowen, McNamee & Co.,
Geo. T. Adee,	Howard & Son,
A. Norrie,	Thomas & Co.,
Wm. H. Lyon & Co.,	White, Bramhall & Lockwood,
John J. Herrick,	
Charles Ely,	Bonnell, Brown, Hall & Co.
Hilliard, Hays, Hopkins & Co.,	Ripley & Judson,
Mott, McEwen & Richardson,	S. & T. Lawrence & Co.,
	McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer,
S. B. Crittenden & Co.	D. Woodhury,
George Opdyke & Co.	W. K. Swan,
Hope, Graydon & Co.	Stephen Hyatt,
Chittenden, Coe & Co.	George P. Bradford,
Jas. Freeland,	Halsted, Haynes & Co.,
R. Squires,	C. L. Carle,
C. W. Ogden,	Henry E. Quinan,
A. J. Wood,	Gage, Sloans & Dater,
R. D. Lathrop,	Brsck, Steele & Newman,
Wm. K. Strong,	Hubbard & Gillett,
Edward Wood,	Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg, and others,
Wells & Christie,	
E. R. Behb,	

REPLY OF MR. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter conveying to me an invitation to address a meeting of Merchants of New-York, on Thursday, the 25th instant, upon the commercial interests of the country, as affected by pending political questions. It will give me pleasure to meet the merchants of the City of New-York, upon such an occasion, and I accept their invitation.

Very respectfully, I am your ob't servant,
N. P. BANKS, Jr.

To Messrs. GOODHUE, JAMES G. KING, and others.

Mr. Whitney.

Mr. THOMAS K. WHITNEY, M. C., from the Fifth District, yesterday contradicted our statement that he had been elected as an Anti-Nebraska Know-Nothing, but had always acted with the opposite party, by saying that he had been nominated by the National Whig Convention, and indorsed by the Know-Nothings—the Nebraska issue not being introduced, as having no connection of election, them met and nated Mr. WHITNEY, who accepted it, as also the Know-Nothings proper. Whether it was for honorable of Mr. W., while serving as a State S elected by Whig votes, to accept this nomina he had submitted his name to the regular Con of his party, and had been rejected, we do not

Mr. ANDREWS was supported during the as the only Whig candidate by all the Whig even by the *Commercial Advertiser*. It was understood and stated that Mr. WHITNEY was against the Nebraska Bill, (the great issue,) or he would never have been elected.

Democratic Nominations for City Judge and Governor of the Almshouse.

The Democratic Nominating Convention met last night at Tammany Hall, and nominated ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL for City Judge, and P. G. MALONEY for Governor of the Almshouse.

The Convention did not adjourn till after 1 o'clock this morning.

☞ The Central Republican Committee met last evening, and appointed the 6th of October as the time for holding the primary elections to select delegates to the Nominating Conventions.

Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

The seventy-third annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal clergy of the Diocese of New-York commenced its labors yesterday, at St. Paul's Church, Broadway. At 10 o'clock A. M., a large number of Episcopal clergy from all parts of the State assembled in that edifice for divine service, with which the Convention always opens its proceedings. Several of the laity, members worshiping in the various Episcopal Churches of the City, including a large number of ladies, were present.

The morning prayer was read by Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D., Rector of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn. The litany was read by Rev. ROBERT S. HOWLAND, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in this City.

The Sermon was preached by Right Reverend Dr. SCOTT, Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territories. The text was Isaiah, chapter 32, verse 20: "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters." The subject of the Reverend prelate's discourse was the duty of the Minister of the Gospel in these trying times. There was a sad neglect of reading the Bible in public. The serious consequences of this neglect was everywhere visible. The parish minister was mercilessly required by his congregation, in many instances, to preach three written sermons every week, and so he had little time left for missionary labors among his flock. It was not denied by persons of any religious persuasion that there was a sad need of faithful pastoral labor. There are many waste places where the people have never been gathered into the sanctuary. To "sow beside all waters", was to preach the Gospel to every creature. The minister must never forget that he is commanded to preach the truth to all men. It may be that the very individual who seems the most unpromising or the most reprobate, has been appointed by God to be a chosen vessel of his mercy.

After the sermon, the communion service was read by Right Rev. HOR. .TIO POTTER, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, and Rev. Dr. JOHN BROWN.

A collection was taken up for the missions of the diocese during the reading of the offertory, after which the clergy present partook of the Holy Sacrament. It being now nearly 2 o'clock, a recess of half an hour was taken, after which Bishop POTTER, as President of the Convention, called it to order. The Secretary, Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, then called the names of the clergy of the Diocese entitled to seats, when one hundred and six answered and took their seats as members. The churches entitled to representation were then called over, and the lay delegates presented their certificates, which were examined by the Secretary, and a committee of two, consisting of Hon. Judge OAKLEY and WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, Esq., was appointed.

A constitutional quorum being present, the President declared the Convention organized for business. On motion, the reading of the Rules of Order was dispensed with. The Convention then proceeded to choose a Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT was unanimously re-elected Secretary, and C. N. S. ROWLAND, Esq., was in the same way reelected Treasurer. On motion, the Bishop of Oregon was invited to occupy a seat in the Convention.

The following committees were next appointed:

On the Incorporation of Churches.—William E. Dunscomb, Esq., Rev. William I. Johnson, D. D., and Hon. T. J. Oakley.

On the Episcopal Fund.—Rev. Richard U. Morgan, D. D., Rev. William F. Halsey, D. D., and the Treasurer.

On the Treasurer's Report.—Garritt G. Van Wagenen, Floyd Smith and Frederick S. Winston, Esq.

On the Theological Seminary.—Rev. John Brown, D. D., Rev. B. I. Haight, Abel T. Anderson, John R. Livingston and Anthony B. McDonald, Esqs.

On Canons.—Rev. Edward Y. Bigbee, D. D., Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Hon. Murray Hoffman and W. H. Harrison, Esq.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT:

Resolved, That the present Trustees of the General Theological Seminary who represent this Diocese, still resident therein, and willing to serve, be nominated to the next General Convention, as Trustees on the part of this Diocese.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of this House on the General Theological Seminary report the names of as many other suitable persons as may be necessary to fill the number secured to this Diocese by the Constitution of the Seminary for election to nomination to the same General Convention as Trustees also of the General Theological Seminary of the Diocese.

Resolved, That, in compliance with Canon 8 of this Diocese, a Committee be appointed to assist the Provisional Bishop in preparing a report of the state of the Church in this Diocese, and a list of the clergy to be presented to the General Convention.

These resolutions were all adopted. The Committee chosen, in accordance with the last resolution, consisted of Rev. Dr. HAIGUT, Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, and the Treasurer.

Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT next presented a communication from the Secretary of the General Convention, informing the Convention of proposed alterations in the Constitution of the General Body. Dr. EIGENBRODT alluded to the delay which had attended the presentation of this communication, and remarked that it should have been presented three years ago.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the course of some remarks on the subject, moved, as a token of the disapprobation of the Convention at the delay, the communication should be laid on the table. Carried.

The subject of the proposed amendments was not, however, suffered to drop. The communication was again taken up, and the amendments were read by the Secretary, when, on motion of Dr. HAWKS, they were ordered to be referred to a select committee and printed. The Committee appointed consisted of Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rev. Dr. VINTON, Judge OAKLEY, and F. J. BETTS.

There being no further business before the Convention, it adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

Amherst College and her Alumni.

The Alumni of the Amherst College have an excellent opportunity to give their Alma Mater a present that will do her some good. One good friend of the College has pledged himself to raise $10,000 to paint the College buildings, to fence and improve the grounds, *provided*——

Another good friend has offered to erect a building for the use of the Alumni and the Literary Societies, at an expenses of $10,000, also, *provided*——

That the Alumni will raise a fund of $15,000 for the immediate and permanent increase of the College Library. The subscriptions to this end have already reached $3,000, and if every Alumnus will forward $10 to Prof. W. S. CLARK, at Amherst, *early*, the whole thing can easily be accomplished. *Early*, we say, for we believe the intention is, by completing the fund early, to get the advantage hofors next commencement of the other and provisional offers. So mote it be.

☞ Mr. JAMES ROOSEVELT, the eldest son of Judge ROOSEVELT, died very suddenly yesterday morning. He was finishing his toilet and was just putting on his cravat when he suddenly fell dead to the floor. The cause of his death is thought to have been disease of the heart, although he nor his family knew that he was thus affected. He was a young man of about 20, and remarkably healthy. On Monday he had spent the afternoon in driving, and felt perfectly well. He had been studying law for about a year past, in the office of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and from his universal good nature and pleasant disposition was very much beloved by his numerous friends and associates, to whom his death was a sudden blow.

The General and Special Terms of the Supreme Court, as also the examination of candidates for admission to the bar, have been adjourned in consequence of the melancholy event—the latter until Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's funeral will take place, from Grace Church, on Friday, at 3 P. M.

☞ The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company are putting mules upon their road again. They left them off because they couldn't travel fast enough. The mules on better feed had pricked up.

...

An answer to the above at once ... your convenience will oblige, yours ...

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, New-York.

NEW-YORK, (No. 12 Forsyth-st.,) Sept. 19, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER:—Your note of ... hand this morning, and I avail myself ... leisure moments to reply to its contents. ... ham D. RUSSELL I have nothing to say. I do ... man, and have no wish to repeat rumors ... rent with regard to his character. In ... political excitement like the present, ... utterly unreliable. Touching the report that ... MONT is a Catholic, I am prepared to give you ... and reliable information." Such reports are ... false, "all a lie from end to end." MARSHALL, ... of his reviews, says that one who does not read ... life of BAXTER, may be said not to know what ... The eloquent essayist would certainly have ... on were he to acquaint himself with the ... tion of American politics, or look over ... the columns of some of our Primary papers. ... ther BAXTER, nor the father of lies, ... concocted a baser falsehood than the one ... set of demagogues are attempting to ... lic with regard to the religious sentiments of Col. ... MONT. He is not a Romanist, never has been, and ... done nothing to give color to the fabrications of ... slanderers. JOHN WESLEY was not more free from ... reasonable suspicion of leaning toward the Church of ... Rome, than JOHN C. FREMONT. He was educated in ... the Protestant faith, confirmed in a Protestant ... Church, has been during all his lifetime, and is now, ... an undisguised and decided Protestant. This statement I make not on the strength of newspaper reports, ... nor from hearsay or second-hand testimony. I am ... personally acquainted with Col. FREMONT, and know ... that he is not a Papist, just as I know that you are ... not one. With the hope that my reply will be satisfactory I remain, Fraternally yours,

R. M. HATFIELD.

Rev. S. C. BROWN, Warren, R. I.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO CONSUMERS OF GAS.

As the season is at hand when GAS is a large item of expenditure, the NEW-YORK GAS REGULATOR CO. beg to call the attention of consumers to its "KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATOR," of which there are now in this City about some four thousand in successful operation, saving to the consumer from 25 to 35 per cent. This result must follow the use of the Regulator, as it perfectly governs the variations in the street, and delivers the GAS throughout the house at a uniform pressure, independently of the number of burners in use at the moment, of course preventing any blowing. This given or uniform pressure under which the gas is delivered, necessarily steadies the light and improves its quality, making the flame more like that of sperm or wax. Another important consideration is, that as no ill-consumed gas escapes the injurious effect to health from this cause is avoided, as well as injury to ceilings and paintings.

The operation and utility of the Regulator, with satisfactory references and certificates, can be seen at the office, No. 360 Broadway.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Coatings and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.

Chas. Hugue, who, for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 363 Broadway.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods, No. 69 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive—dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, combs, brushes, perfumery. And in the Children's Department dolls, games, and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $2,000 in GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N.Y.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $66 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

WRITING FLUID.
The public are invited to try our
IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.
It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Streaks of gray among the hair
Are a blemish, all declare.
Then, to banish them, apply
CRISTADORO'S FAMOUS DYE,
Manufactured, sold and applied at his Wig Factory, No. Astor House.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their NEW PATENT RADICAL-CURE TRUSS. References—Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO.,
No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW-YORK OAK HALL, Nos. 84 AND 86 FULTON-STREET.—This establishment of *world-wide* renown is prepared to supply all who want fine fashionable ready-made garments for men and boys, at prices 10 to 20 per cent. below what is usually charged in other places. Visit this great Clothing-house before purchasing.
DE GROOT.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETING 10s., ENGLISH Brussels 7s., English Oil-cloths, 3 yards wide, 12s. the yard; superfine ingrain 5s. 6d. Also, 1,000 pieces, 2s. 6d. to 3s. the yard; English Drugget, 4 yards wide, at HYATT'S Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery.

TIMOLAT'S SULPHER AND VAPOR BATHS, No. 51 Walker-st.—Established in 1830 by L. J. Timolat for the cure of rheumatism, severe colds, eruptions of the skin, &c., are recommended by the most eminent physicians.

H. T. LOVETS' WAHPENE (AN INDIAN VEGETable preparation) will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness. No genuine Wahpene can be procured only at his office, No. 763 Broadway. Hair dye opposite. Beware of a counterfeit article.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS.—WE HAVE REceived, per *Persia*, several cases of superior Silk Hats, of new styles, which we offer at low prices.
LEARY & CO., Leading [illegible] Warehouse,
Astor House, Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory, [illegible]
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S HATS, A NEW AND BEAUTIful style just issued by
DARLING & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

...ED SNUFF.

...

THE MEDICINE

...AT THE AGE!

...Cherish Preserve a bottle ...Cod Liver Oil—AYER'S is the most effi... ...Cod Liver Oil; 6 bot... ...BURNHAM'S name is ill... ...Bleak, cor. Barclay-st.,

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...And Ranges.—W. F. SHAW'S ... ...theory of the Stoves for heating ... ...&c. Also, for cooking in large ... ...a great saving of space, the fuel be... ...by the common gas burner, operating without ... ...or smoke. The public are invited to examine ... ...before making purchases for the Winter. To ... ...to operation, and for sale wholesale and retail, at ... ...CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-st. ... ...out of the City are requested to call and examine. ... ...portable sugar lamps, and a small apparatus for heating ... ...for sale as above.

...Brown Cord, Pouches or any ... ...or repairable can be preserved in a fresh state, ...without the use of SUGAR or any ... ...using Stratta's Patent ... ...for which SEVEN MEDALS AND ... ...have been awarded. These are the only ... ...to preserve all kinds of fruit ... ...by post or otherwise, promptly ... ...in any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of ex... ...WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, ... No. 25 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

...A Retired Physician, whose sands of life ... ...nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East ... ...a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs ... ...colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good ... ...possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-be... ...as request it, this recipe, with full directions for mak... ...and successfully using it. He requires each appli... ...to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned ... ...postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied ... ...payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. ... JAMES, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

...Summer Complaints make fearful havoc ... ...children. DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION ... ...mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diar... ...Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the ... ...heat; headache, weakness and pains are ban... ...by its timely application. Clean and free from ... ...CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broad... ...Sold at retail everywhere.

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...J. Chowtow Kelly, Analytical Physician ... ...has removed to his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-st., ...Astor Place, until the 1st of October, (free of charge,) upon ... ...diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., ...with their attending symptoms as rheumatism, dyspepsia, ...consumption, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

...Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna. ... ...This is a new preparation, in favor with many physicians ... ...and a billious cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy ... ...children, used largely in place of castor oil. Prepared ... ...by THURBER & CO., No. 98 John-st., New-York, and sold ... ...by all druggists.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROSA DONALLAN, who arrived from Liverpool in the ship *Arctic*, Aug. 4. She was born in the County of Westmeath, Ireland. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her sisters CATHERINE and ANN, at No. 107 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for information of MARGARET or MAGGIE WHITE, a Scotch girl about 17 or 18 years old. G. FURMAN, Jr., No. 5 Pine-st., up stairs, or No. 231 West 30th-st.

IF SARAH AMELIA BROWN AND SISter will call or send their address to No. 199 West-st., they will hear of something to their advantage.
CHAS. M. BROWN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Corps will be held at Head-quarters, H. K. Bleh's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

BURLEY'S DOVETAILING MACHINE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Burley's Dovetailing Machine Company, will be held at Taylor's International Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEO. D. HAMES, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING, TO TAKE PLACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1856.—The musical apparatus called the Calliope, has been attached to this boat.

The fast and favorite steamer GLEN COVE, Capt. S. H. Townsend, will leave Pier foor of Canal and Spring-sts., on WEDNESDAY morning Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock precisely, for Poughkeepsie. Fare 50 cents. Tickets can be procured on board, or at the office of the Company, No. 183 West-st. For further particulars inquire of I. Lewis, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

THIRD WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON Club will meet at their head-quarters, No. 233 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Lucian Sherwood, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.
MARTIN THATCHER, President.
Jesse M. Fox, } Secretaries.
Samuel Clark, }

THE SEVENTH WARD BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN Club will be addressed THIS EVENING, at their Hall on Myrtle-av., near Graham-st., by Dr. Isaac Townsend, and other eminent speakers. Music by the Young Minstrels. Seats reserved for ladies. All friends of freedom are invited to attend.
JACOB W. JORALEMON, President.
R. Van Voorhis, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, will meet this Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, at their head-quarters, No. 266 Atlantic-st. Oliver Dyer and Levi A. Fuller, Esqs., will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.
H. G. HARRINGTON, President.
D. B. Hasbrouck, Secretary.

A GERMAN REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING of the IVth and Vth Congressional Districts will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Ehrhard Richter's Saloon, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-st. Several distinguished orators will address the meeting. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
FR. JACOBI, Secretary.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, who has lived in some of the first families in this City, and who can produce the best testimonials as to competency and integrity, as chambermaid or waiter in a private family. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 689 Washington-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman as childmaid or chambermaid in a quiet private family. She works well with her needle, is very steady and neat in her appearance. Can give every satisfaction as to character and capability. Call at No. 259 14th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESpectable Protestant German girls, the one as cook housekeeper, the other to do general housework; both understand their business thoroughly, speak English fluently. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 111 Stanton-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as chambermaid and clear starching, is experienced in French fluting, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 165 West 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE HIGHLY competent young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, and one as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress. Also, by two very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AS TEACHER, A GOOD SITUATION for the Winter, by an American young man, 21 years of age, who is experienced in teaching, well recommended, and thoroughly acquainted with the classics. Address L. E. C., Union College, Schenectady.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer, and can do point lace. Call at No. 119 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for three days in her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS Governess or Teacher. Understands thoroughly French and German, and can teach the English branches. Has had experience. A note addressed to Madame L., this office, will receive attention.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 102 Forsyth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR nurse in a private family, by a respectable girl who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Inquire at No. 279 6th-av., 3d floor, for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a tidy, active girl, who is willing to make herself useful and obliging; can be seen for two days at No. 137 East 14th-st.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation as governess, in or near New-York. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. References exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office, Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 15 TO 18 years of age; he must write an excellent hand, b quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents References required. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress. Must be accustomed to and fond of the care of an infant. One who is competent to cut and fit children's dresses would be preferred. Address Box No. 104 Post-Office, with City references.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A GOOD SALESman in a cabinet warehouse, a practical man, thoroughly acquainted with the business. Permanent employment will be given. Apply at No. 20 Catherine-st., near East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, SIXteen years of age, a place to take care of a baby and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 463 4th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER, TO GO A SHORT DISTance in the country. A man capable of doing indoor work, and taking complete charge of a dining-room, &c. Apply at No. 88 Beaver-st.

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WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITER, WHITE or colored, of first-rate qualifications. Apply at No. 9 Washington-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A RELIGIOUS book store. Address T. M. L., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-Office, with age and references.

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THURSDAY, Sept. 25,
No. 701 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, has this day opened a superior assortment of very choice Bonnet Ribbons, and all kinds of splendid Millinery Goods, such as Satins, Velvets, Fancy Bonnet Silks, Bombazines, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Velvet Ribbons, Straw Goods, Laces, Pattern Bonnets, Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, at the very lowest auction prices.

MILLINERY.—MRS. RALLINGS, No. 67 CANAL-st., old number, and late at No. 385 Broadway, will show rich Paris Bonnets, Head Dresses, Flowers, &c., now received from her agent, on Thursday next, the 25th inst. She invites a call from her patrons and ladies generally.

MILLINERY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Ribbons, flowers, feathers, &c.; also pattern bonnets of the newest style. Milliners and country dealers liberally dealt with. L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

MRS. RALLINGS, NO. 67 CANAL-ST., late of No. 385 Broadway, invites her former patrons and ladies generally, to visit her millinery showrooms this day.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH FALL MILLINERY, per last steamer, will be exhibited at W. SIMMONS' second grand opening, No. 564 Broadway, on Thursday, 25th September.

MRS. HART, NO. 301 BROADWAY, WILL open Paris millinery on Thursday, Sept. 25. Also, newest styles of dress, cloak and mantilla patterns.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A WELL furnished room and good board in a respectable house up town where there are few boarders, and comfort is understood. Should prefer dinner about 5½ P. M. Address for three days S., No. 863, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or three single gentlemen, with desirable rooms and board, in the 2d or 3d story, at No. 101 West 16th-st. Baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms may be obtained at No. 296 5th-av., corner 32nd-st.; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Exchange of reference required.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPERior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENdleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board t No. 266 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD WANTED FOR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN and their wives, and two brothers; location must be convenient to lines of stages and cars running down town, and house contain all the accommodations of baths, gas, &c., but terms must be moderate. Address, with description of accommodations, terms, &c., Box No. 3,584 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—For a gentleman, wife and child, in a private family; rooms unfurnished, with the privilege of gas. Address A. L., Box No. 1,914 New-York Post-Office.

NO. 265 BOWERY.—HOTEL LODGINGS.—SINgle gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings for $1 75 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are new and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Houston-st.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT Musician, wishes to procure board in a respectable private American family, where he may have the opportunity to teach music. Address to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where references will be given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

NO. 19 5TH-AV. TO LET, TO A PARTY of gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, on first and third floors of a first-class house, with every convenience and the best attendance; breakfast served in rooms or a well supplied private table if required.

ROOMS.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY obtain desirable rooms and partial board, with the comforts of a good home, in a small private family. Apply at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 387 4th-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE OR two gentlemen, for $3 50 per week. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board, in a private family, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room, with or without bedroom attached. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

NOTICE.—THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN gentlemen's hats has been introduced by GENIN. New-York and the Union have, for years, accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall Hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WM. BUCHANAN
and Manilla Emporium, Nos.
Broadway.

DRESS SILKS! DRESS SILKS!
... pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks will be offered ... MORNING, at 6s. and 7s.
... pieces, very heavy, 8s.
Also a full assortment of Robes very cheap.
LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st.

L. O. WILSON & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season, a large and attractive stock of fashionable DRY GOODS.
Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles of Broadcloths, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

No. 25 Broadway,
(near Canal-st.,)
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
October the 1st,
CLOAKS,
MANTELETS,
and FURS.
The Cloaks and Mantles are the latest styles of the season, amongst which are some of the finest novelties ever opened at this store.
FURS.
He will also open at the same time a lot of superior REAL HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS, &c., all purchased by himself in Europe.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
and SCARFS.
A very superior assortment in every color and quality varying in price
from $30 to $1,000.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiving from Auction and other sources, their Fall supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

Aequum locum, aequas procelli leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
will open,
Thursday, 25th inst.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS,
RECHERCHE IN STYLE,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
J. A. H. has also
A RICH STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
which he will be pleased to show his customers.
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock of
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS.
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 65 Warren-st.,
Over Lay, Hatch & Co.,
Manufacturer and Jobber of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,
begs to call the attention of jobbers and large buyers to his extensive stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., believing that he can offer superior inducements to any one in the trade. The stock comprises every grade of garment, from the lowest to the richest to be produced in all the prevailing fabrics. George H. Bartholomew will be happy to see his friends and customers at the above place.
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 65 Warren-st.,
Over Messrs. Lay, Hatch & Co.
Manufactory, No. 63 Franklin-st.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, L

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (THURSday,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, elegant cabinet furniture; several superior toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, bronzes, oil-var tea sets, spoons, forks, goblets, French plate pier and mantel mirrors; 100 choice oil-paintings, &c. Goods can be boxed for shipping on the premises, at a moderate charge. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to view the stock previous to sale. The cabinet furniture will consist of ten solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush, haircloth and moquet; several rich centre tables, etageres, music cabinets, writing desks, wardrobes, sideboards, extension dining-tables, chairs, corner stands, parlor and reception chairs, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, several rich-toned rosewood piano-fortes, which are fully warranted, the same as when soldat private sale. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLAR—TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, cabinet manufacturer's stock at auction, at the warerooms of JOHN WILDE & CO., No. 109 Fulton-st., below Nassau-st. The whole will be sold, positively without reserve, and is particularly worthy the attention of the City and country dealers. The stock comprises the usual variety, such as is found in first-class warerooms, most of which has been manufactured expressly for their own private sales, and consists, in part, of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut chamber, parlor, dining and library furniture, in great variety.

Also, about 30 pure hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues issued on morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY WM. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (THURSday,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, opposite the Astor House, diamond breast-pin, cost $450, fine rosewood piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, and fully warranted; 200 pieces bronze ware, well assorted, some of which are very valuable. Also, one entire invoice of richly chased silver-plated ware. Also, 10 solid rosewood parlor suites, rich centre tables, &c.

The whole forming a rich and desirable collection, worthy the attention of the trade. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, at residence 4 doors West of 6th-av., on 20th-st., all the rich parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, most of which was made to order, and in use but a short time: one splendid 7 octave piano, richly inlaid, 3 suites of parlor furniture, carpets, cutlery, china, glass and plated ware. Catalogues at sale. See *Herald* for further particulars.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sales of household furniture, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, engravings, extension tables, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany and oak chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, crockery, glassware, pianos, stoves, &c. Also one buggy top wagon, in good order.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., AT Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, sale of French plate gilt frame mirrors and pier glasses, oil-paintings, clocks, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, toilet sets, hair mattresses and palliasses, fancy goods, table cutlery, &c., &c. See other advertisements. Catalogues on morning of sale.

H. G. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY BY VIRTUE OF a mortgage, all the beautiful rosewood furniture, paintings, parlor decorations, 7-octave piano-forte, &c., in the private dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st. Sale positive.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNtry property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensioos to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad Depôt. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depôt is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and map of the property, apply to A. PIXLEY, on the premises, or to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 198 Pearl-st., N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Poweltos, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The first exhibition of this Society, held at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1853, was devoted exclusively to an examination of Horses; at Springfield, Ohio, 1854, Cattle alone were exhibited; at Boston, 1855, all departments of Farm Stock—Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, were shown.

The Society, encouraged by past success, and by the approbation of the Agricultural community, now propose to offer Premiums, not only for Domestic Animals, but also for Poultry, and the products of the Fruit Garden, the Grain Field, and the Vineyard, and for Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Premiums from $25 to $200, amounting in the aggregate to over $12,000, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

A local Committee of fifty citizens of Philadelphia, representing the various branches of industry, has already been appointed to coöperate with the officers of the Society in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition; and $15,000 have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location, and the large amount of premiums offered, indoces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856 will be superior to any of its predecessors.

Favorable arrangements for the transportation of stock and other articles will be made with the various railroads.

The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.

The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. JOHN McGOWAN, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, No. 160 Chesnnt-st., (rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) or by addressing the Secretary, at Boston.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary.

Editors are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion in their journals.

FERTILIZERS.

100 TONS TAFEU—FOR TOP-DRESSING grass and Winter grain, (composed of ¼ night-soil and ¾ No. 1 Peruvian Guano,) at $35 per ton; 20,000 bbls. Yondrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our articles superior to any other in market. Addres LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.

WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. G. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 73 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, iakstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special inducements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS,
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled....$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled.....$38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled.....$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers.....$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled.....$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies.....$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers.....$135 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses.....$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days.....$125 00 to $150 00
Gold nursie watches, which change into three different watches.....$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled..$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers.....$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled.....$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers.....$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled.....$8 00 to $17 00

M. C. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—$20,000.—WANTED, a silent or active partner with this amount to join the advertiser in a safe and profitable European commission and transport business. Address B., at this office.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—NO. 117 FULTON st., manufacturers and dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phoegene, and spirits of turpentine.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at ⅛ per £.
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 98 Wall-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered, (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 46 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles H. Ell,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:
Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.
Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,335 State 2½ per cent. Stock.
Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan for an issue of the following:
Certificate No. 356, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 6 per cent. Preferred Stocks.
Certificate No. 1571, 3d June, 1847, $3,595 Canal 5 per cent. Special Preferred.
Certificate No. 80, 3d July, 1849, $2,700 Canal Subscription 6 per cents.
The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England.
THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

VALLEY BANK OF MARYLAND.—THE Committee appointed on behalf of the Billholders of this Bank, having addressed the Messrs. Lelands, and received only for answer a reference to the Bank books and Receiver, respectfully request all persons holding Valley Bank money immediately to forward their names, address and respective amounts to LUTHER B. PERT, Counselor at Law, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, with a promise to share *pro rata* the necessary expenses of efforts to procure redemption, not exceeding two per cent. on any amount.

CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
J. T. HILDRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st. (New Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1856.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 6th day of October next, until which time the Transfer Book will remain closed.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.,
Sept. 16, 1856.
THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October proz., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

THE COUPONS OF THE CATAWISSA, Williamsport and Erie Railroad, due Aug. 1, 1856, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 30th inst., and after that date will be payable on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 131 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
SEPT. 24, 1856. WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds, Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Co., due Oct. 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the Bank of North America, New-York; or at the office of the Company, No. 131 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Interest Coupons due 1st October, 1856, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., New-York. J. M. CATLIN, President.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25at 2 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1851.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON FIRST OF October, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid at the office of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.
They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.
They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.
The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profit shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.
William H. Russell,	Jas. W. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederick G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 9:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Poskskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier-mont foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the only route connecting with Western, and Northern Railroads.
5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above,
3:20 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.
We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamea approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.
Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. ORANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 6:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunck.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leavo New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 20 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from pier foot of Jay-st., north side, lading at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.
The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.
Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 30
Claverack		Cheshire	2 60
Mellenville		South Adams	2 75
Ghent		North Adams	2 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	2 95
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	2 55
Canaan	1 80	Washington	2 65
Lebanon Springs	2 55	Becket	2 80
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95	Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00	Ropert	3 35
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 30		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.
The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN PORT.—The superior steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Thursday, Sept. 25..3	P.M.	Friday, Sept. 25.....7	A.M.
Friday, Sept. 26....3	P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 27..8	A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 27..3	P.M.	Monday, Sept. 29...8	A.M.
Monday, Sept. 29...3	P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30...9	A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 30...3	P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1..8	A.M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and steamer ALIDA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, from pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. For further particulars inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L.I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's-place.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AT 7 A. M. FROM Sept. 23, steamer ALIDA, from Canal and Spring sts., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. ARMENIA, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Chambers-st., making the principal landings, connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the north, also with trains west to Niagara and Suspension Bridge.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 79 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE INMAN LINE—FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Sailing every Saturday.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, 4,556 tons, Capt. ——.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, 4,556 tons, Capt. ——.
CITY OF LONDON, 4,556 tons, Capt. ——.
CITY OF GLASGOW, 4,556 tons, Capt. ——.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $100; second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6

...ELATED ... BUILDING.

...EAVY PLATED DOOR HINGES,

HANDSOMELY DECORATED, AND

RICHLY PLATED DOOR KNOBS,

BELL PULLS, BELL LEVERS,

FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS,

BRASS AND SILVER PLATED.

DOOR PORCELAIN AND EXTRA PLATED

NAME AND NUMBER PLATES, &c., &c.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

NO. 49 JOHN-ST., COR. DUTCH.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These ... of superior finish, and of the excellent quality of ... are of the same shape, and bring very tough, can be ... as the common cut nail, and for sale by the manufac... BUSHNIE, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VER... Boilers, with appurtenances complete, ... from Manufactory, having 14 4-feet tubes; to $3 in... 4-feet tubes; well adapted for ... CHARLES W. COPE, ... Engineer, No. 63 Broadway, N. York.

RAILROAD IRON.—A CARGO OF 600 TONS, ... more shortly, T rail pattern, 57 pounds per linear ... of unsurpassed quality, for sale by THEODORE ... No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 265 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental ... WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand ... for sale or to hire.
T. E. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S ... PIANO-FORTE ... Manufactory and Warerooms, ... between 2d and 3d avs.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE ... Parties have been ... can now be supplied. Pianos of ... other makers. Sole Agents for CAR... & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., ... Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANU... by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 ... street, near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos re... Gold Medal and Five Premiums within the last year, in com... with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers ... York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES! ... LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY ... invite attention to their ... Pianos, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, ... is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ... introduced into this instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO—... used eight months; cost $575; will be sold for ... Chickering, $125; one $150; one $130; one $100; ... one $90; one $80; one at $75. Pianos to let. ... Carhart & Needham's Melodeons very low.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—GRAND DIAGONAL ... octave rosewood piano forte, elegant case, ... by best maker; guaranteed to have been used a few ... cost $400; will be sold for $... Can be seen at ... No. 141 6th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—A SEVEN-OCTAVE ... round corner rosewood piano-forte, made for a ... teacher by J. Gressner, and but little used; will be ... at a considerable discount. Please call at ... No. 118 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BA... & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WARE... No. 429 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a ... assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively ... our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock at noon of THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, for the grading and building complete of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct from Baiseley's Pond to the pump well.

This work is heavy, and well worth the attention of Contractors; will require about 15,000,000 brick, 30,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, and 650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Materials can be easily obtained; labor and supplies ready at hand. The work will be divided into convenient sections.

Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection after the 1st Monday, the 15th inst., at the office of the Nassau Water Company, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, where the Engineers will give all necessary information, or reference can be made to our office.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
Sept. 4, 1856. No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping machines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and dimensions of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Jr., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE... at this office until the first day of Octo... at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Pub... Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of ... with Books, Stationery, and other articles re... for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ANDREW J. PEERY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr. } Committee.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 1st day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the Primary Department of Ward School No. 22, in Stanton-st. in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. 12, VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the addition recently erected at school-house No. 39, in 30th-st. between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's office aforesaid. By order of the Board of School officers of the XVIIIth Ward.
ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,
also,
ORNAMENTAL
AND PLAIN,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

LITHOGRAPHY.—HENRY LAWRENCE, NO. ... John-st., having thoroughly refitted his Lithographic Office, is now prepared to execute every description of work in the very best style at the very lowest prices. Those who may be in want of Dry Goods Tickets, Show Cards, Paper Wrappers, Maps, Notes, Drafts, Book Titles, Labels, &c., &c., will find, at this establishment, advantages in style, quality and price, not to be equaled by any other. A call is respectfully solicited.

BILL HEADS FOR BILL-HEADS.—... circulars, (in quantities,) ... BOWLES, Printer, 37 Fulton-st.

...AND CHEESE MEATS.—CORNISH ... Veal, in cans to suit ... DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jeffer...

...TO BUY ...
...SHADES,
... No. 359 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

Rows by the Sovereigns and Emperor Consecration of the Emperor of Russia.

SOLEMN PAGEANTRY OF THE ENTRY INTO MOSCOW.

THE INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ITALY.

The United States Mail steamship *Washington*, Captain CAVENDY, from Southampton on the 10th inst., arrived at this port yesterday at 9 o'clock P. M.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, also from Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived at Philadelphia yesterday morning. Both these vessels left on the same day as the *Indian*, whose arrival at Quebec has been already announced by telegraph. Our English files furnish us with some interesting details of news.

A boat belonging to the ill-fated emigrant ship *Ocean Home* has been picked up. It contained EDWARD HARVEY, second mate; FREDERICK SNOW and JAMES MONAGHAN, seamen; and one passenger, name unknown.

The Gloucester Musical Festival—the greatest English musical reunion—commenced on the 9th inst., and promised to be one of the most prosperous on record. The splendor of the weather had indneed hundreds of persons to visit the ancient town. All the principal English and foreign solo singers are engaged.

Owing to the failure of the Royal British Bank having caused great uneasiness in England, the Governor of the Unity Bank issued a notification to the public, in which he states that every depositor may have his money if he chooses to apply for it, and that the paid-up capital of the Bank, £150,000, remains intact.

The scantiucss of remarkable events, which has characterized French politics for sometime past, still prevails.

The Emperor's sojourn at Biarritz, which was to end on the 10th of September, will be extended to the 1st of October.

Commercial letters from Paris state that business, during to the past week, had been very quiet, and was generally without change.

Parisian manufactures were dull of sale, hut considerable activity was expected in all descriptions by the end of the month or beginning of October. Numerous foreign and provincial buyers had arrived.

At Rouen and Mulhouse trade was dull.

In the Corn trade the late enormous arrivals at Marseilles had caused holders to abate their pretensions, and prices were declining.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from Spain contain nothing of peculiar interest. They state that the Cabinet was unanimous, and possesses the entire confidence of the Queen.

Gen. ALESON has been named Commandant-General of the Philippine Islands.

The Madrid journals contain the official justification of the decree by which the Cortes was dissolved. The Ministers declare that this Assembly has overstepped the limits of its powers, and that it has behaved regardless of the restitutions which were originally put upon its mandate by the decree of convocation.

The intervention of Anstria in the contests between Prince DANILO and the Turks is more talked of. To the announcement of a display of military force on the Monteuegrin frontier, which has been resolved upon at Vienna, we have now to add the assertion of a German paper—that instructione for an immediate diplomatic interference with the Sultan have been sent to the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople.

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor ALEXANDER, of Russis, was crowned at Moscow, on Sunday, the 7th instant. The ceremony took placo in the Uspenski Ssober, and the act of coronation was performed by Archbishop PHILARETTE, the Metropolitan of Moscow. The proceedings were very grand, and great enthusiasm was everywhere manifested. Count ORLOFF was created a Prince, Prince WORONZOFF a field marshal, and Generals DE BERG and SOUMAROKHOFF Counts.

The Brazilian and River Platte mails had arrived at Southampton by the *Tamar*. Another civil war was expected at Buenos Ayres. Matters were very unsettled in the province of Santa Fé. A revolution had commenced, headed by LOPEZ, who deposed Governor CULLEN, and assumed the reins of Government. The intelligence from the other North American ports is unimportant.

The master of the American emigrant ship *Isaac Webb*, of New-York, which was driven ashore in a gale of wind, on the Welsh coast, and afterward towed into Liverpool, was fined £250 for having put to sea short handed, and succeeded in passing the Customs authorities by shipping a full crew, some of whom were afterwards discharged.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Solemn Entry into Moscow—A Most Dazzling Pageant.

The following account of the Czar's grand entry into Moscow is from Mr. RUSSELL, celebrated for his Crimean letters to the Loudon *Times* during the war, and lately sent hy that journal to Moscow to describe the ceremonies attending the Coronation of ALEXANDER. We publish the letter entire. In point of ability, power and vivid coloring it perhaps surpasses all Mr. RUSSELL'S former efforts, and at the same time describes one of the most remarkable and gorgeous pageants that the world has ever witnessed:

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Moscow, Friday Night, Aug. 29, 1856.

On Mouday last the Empress-Mother arrived at the Palace of Petrovsky, a country house about four miles from Moscow, where the Imperial family generally reside when ceremonies of State do not call them to the Kremlin during their visits to Moscow.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Petersburg on Friday morning, and reached Petrovsky after dusk in the evening of the same day, having traveled about 440 miles in 16 hours, which is regarded as a great feat in thie part of the world. His Majesty's reception at the station was enthusiastic, and, late as it was, thousands of people awaited his arrival, and oheered him with great energy. Wednesday and yesterday were spent in preparing for the great event, the procession of their Imperial Majesties from the Chateau of Petrovsky to the Kremlin, which took place to-day under the bappiest auspices.

MAGNIFICENCE OF THE DISPLAY.

Itjwould be as difficult to describe this dazzling pageant as it would be to give an accurate account of a grand spectacle at the theatre. In all its component parts it was magnificent and effective. The wealth of a vast empire was poured out with a profuseness almost barbaric, and displayed with a taste founded on Oriental traditions, and modified by European civilization. Instead of a narrow stage, the scene was laid in the ancient metropolis of the largest empirs the world has ever seen; instead of tinsel and mock finery, gold and silver and diamonds flashed in the real sunlight. He who played the part of an Emperor was indeed an Emperor; and those who appeared as Empresses, Marshals, and soldiers, were what they seemed to be; but, after all, when, amid the blare of trumpets, the clanging of bells, and the roar of the populace, the glorious pageant had passed away in a parti-colored blaze of light, what was left but the recollection of the transitory pleasures of the eye and of the indescribable excitement which the memory in vain endeavored to recall of all that had at the moment produced such irresistible effects?

Each impression, strong as it is for an instant, is removed by the incidents of that which followed it, and the mind fruitlessly strives to reconstruct the succession of emotions which have died away, and to restore as it were the order of the events by which those emotions were produced. It may be fairly asserted that no stranger who was present ever beheld the like of the ceremonial of to-day. It was quite *sui generis*—the devotion and highly excited religious feeling of the Sovereign and of his people, and their acts of public prostration mashed the Lords, or at all events, the practices of past ages, and offered a strange contrast to the actuality of the military power combined with this national faith which stamped this future rather than the present. The gorgeousness of the carriages and uniforms, liveries and horse trappings, was worthy of the Cæsars, or of some of the great Oriental conquerors, and it is said that the coronation will cost Russia no less than 6,000,000 roubles, or £1,000,000, sterling.

APPEARANCE OF THE STREETS OF MOSCOW.

There is no time left for me to try and describe the city, even if I had power for the task. It is 3 o'clock, and the long street with an unknown name, which phonically I believe to be the Nerskaia, is crowded by the people of the town and those of the country who have flocked for miles to witness the coronation. This street leads from the Kremlin to the Petrovsky Chateau, the boundary of the city being marked by a gate and triumphal arch, on the top of which there is a statue of Victory driving her chariot in a very excited way with unmanageable and runaway-looking horses. The houses, which extend from the Kremlin to the gateway in an almost unbroken line, are occupied by the better sort; in all the places, squares and spaces before the churches, the mujik and the lower orders of tradesmen are gathered together, and platforms are erected for the authorities and those who can afford to pay for the accommodation. Many of the people have waited in the streets since daylight. It is their great holyday—it is their greatest happiness to see the Emperor and Empress. Every window is filled, and every house-top is covered with spectators. The whole city is gaily decorated with flags, and the Kremlin has made its appearance at 8 o'clock. The sun, which had not left Petrovsky, and the day, which opened wet and lowering, and which closed in towards 10 o'clock, again darkness and threatens rain.

WARNING OF THE EMPEROR'S APPROACH.

At last the man stand to their arms for the third time, and a hum of many suppressed voices runs along the streets. A dull heavy noise, like the single beat of a deep drum, is heard a long way off. It is the first *coup de canon* of the nine which announce that the Emperor is on his way to the entrance of his ancient capital. In a moment, far and wide the chimes of some 400 churches, scattered, as it were, broadcast all over the great city, ring out their stupendous clamor, which is musical in the depth of its tumult, and the crowd settles into an attitude of profound expectation and repose.

APPEARANCE OF THE PROCESSION—THE MILITARY.

In a few moments more the flourishing of trumpets and the strains of martial music rise above all this tumult, and the trumpet band of the Rifles of the Guard, close at hand, commence a wild *sleeta*, which is subdued after a time to the measure of a quick march. A few moments of suspense pass heavily, and at length there appears on the red path of sand, which looks like a carpet spread in the roadway, a small party of Gendarmes-a-Cheval, preceded by a *maitre de police* in full uniform. This latter officer is not like the quiet gentlemen who administer justice in Bow-street or Guildhall, nor does he resemble the more formidable-looking personages who, in round hats and silver-bonnd collars, ride on whirlwinds and direct the storm of popular enthusiasm in England. He is a soldier every inch, from plumed casque to spur, mounted on a prancing war-horse, and clad in a rich uniform; two and two, one at back side of the way, his gendarmes follow him in light blue uniform with white facings, and with helmets and plumes also. They are fine-looking dragoons, and ride splendid horses. Behind them—but who shall describe these warlike figures which come on to their own music of clinking steel and jingling of armor? They fill up the whole roadway with a flood of color. Such might have been the Crusaders, or rather such might have been the Knights of Saladin, when the Cross and the Crescent met in battle. Mounted on high-bred, spirited horses, which are covered with rich trappings of an antique character, the escort of the Emperor comes by, and calls us at once back to the days of Ivan the Terrible. Their heads are covered with a fine chain armor—so fine, indeed, that some of them wear it as a veil before their faces. This mail falls over the neck and covers the back and chest, and beneath it glisten rich doublets of yellow silk. Some of the escort carry lances with bright pennons. All armed with antique carabines, pistols and curved swords. Their saddles are crusted with silver, and rich scarfs and sashes decorate their waists. Tbeir handsome faces and slight sinewy frames indicate their origin. These are of that Circassian race which, mingling its blood with the Turks, havo removed from them that stigma of excessive ugliness thet once, according to old historians, affrighted Europe. Their influence on the old Muscovite type is said to be equally great, and the families which are allied with the Circassians, Mingsellians, or Georgians exhlbit, we are told, a marked difference from the pure and unmixed breed of Russian origin.

The whole breadth of the street was now occupied by a glittering mass of pennons, armor, plumes, steel, and bright colors; the air was filled with the sounds of popular delight, the champing of bits and clinking of weapons, the flourishing of trumpets, and, above all, the loud voices of the bells. Close behind the Circassian escort and the wild Bashkirs comes a squadron of the Division of the black Sea Cossacks of the Guard, in large flat black sheepskin caps, with red skull-pieces, long lances, tbe shafts painted red, and the pennons colored blue, white and red; their jackets of scarlet; their horses small, handsome and full of spirit.

The forest of red lance shafts through which one looked gave a most curious aspect to the gay cavalcade. A squadron of the Regiment of Cossacks of the Guard, in blue, follows. Except in the shape of the head-dress, which is like one of our shakos in the olden time, and the color of their uniform, these men resemble the Black Sea Cossacks.

THE NOBLESSE.

Suggesting some strange likenesses and comparisons, there follows after these 400 Cossacks a large body of the *haute noblesse* on horseback and in uniform, two and two, headed by the Marshal of the Nobility for the District of Moscow. Nearly all of these nobles are in military uniforms, those who are not wear the old Russian boyard'e dress, a tunic glistening with precious stones, golden belts studded with diamonds, and high caps with *aigrettes* of brilliants. On tboir hreasts are orders, stars, crosses, ribands, innumerable. Menschikoffs, Rostopchins, Galitzins, Woronzoffs, Gortschakoffs, Strogonoffs, Cheremeteffs, Platoffs, Tolstoys, and the bearers of many another name unknown in Western Europe before the last century, are there carrying whole fortunes on their backs, the rulers and masters of millions of their fellow-men; hut, brilliant as they are, tho interest they excite soon passes away when the next gorgeous cavalcade approaches.

THE ASIATIC DEPUTIES.

This consists of the deputies of the various Asiatic *peuplades* or races which have submitted to Russia, all on horseback, two and two. Here may be seen the costnme of every age at one view, and all as rich as wealth, old family treasures, hoarded plunder, and modern taste can make it. Bashkirs and Circassians, Tcherkess, Ahassians, in coats of mail and eurcoats of fine chain armor, Calmucks, Tartars of Kazan and the Crimea, Mingrellans, Karapapaks, Daghistanhis, Armeuians, the people of Gouriel and Georgia, the inhabitants of the borders of the Caspian, Kurds, people of Astrakhan, Samoiedes, wild mountaineers from distant ranges to which the speculations of even the "Hertfordahlrs Incumbent" have uever wandered, Cbinese from the Siberian frontiers, Mongols, and strange beings like Caliban in court-dress. Some of them had their uncovered hair plaited curiously with gold coins; others wore on the head only a small flat plate of precious metal just over the forehead; others sheepskin head-dresses studded with jewels; old matchlocks that might have rung on the battle-fields of Ivan Veliki, battle-axes, lances, scimitars and daggers of every form were borne by this gaudy throng, whose mode of riding offered every possible variety of the way in which a man can sit on a horse. Some rode without stirrups, loose and graceful as the Greek warriors who live on the friezes of the Partheuon; others sat in a sort of legless arm-chair, with their knees drawn up after the manner of satorial equestrians. Every sort of bit, bridle, saddle, and horse-trapping which has been used since horses were subjugated to man could he seen here. Some of the saddlecloths and holsters were of surpassing richness and splendor. In the midst of all these cavaliers two attracted particular notice. One was a majestic-looking Turk, with an enormous beard and a towering turhan, whose garments were of such a rich material and strange cut, that one was reminded immediately of the figure of the High Priest in REMBRANDT'S picture, or of the old engravings of the Sultan in old books of travel. The other was a young deputy from Gouriel, with clustering hair flowing down in curls from beneath a small patch of gold and jewels fixed on the top of the head, whose face and figure were strikingly handsome, and who was dressed in a magnificent suit of blue velvet *cramoisi*, flashing with precious stones. He was a veritable Eastern Antinous, and was well matched with his beautiful horse. This cavalcade of the "*peuplades soumises à la Russie*," was to strangers the most interesting part of the procession; but it passed too quickly by for the eye to decompose its ingredients. What stories of the greatness and magnificence of Russia will those people take back to their remote trile s! They went by, bright, shifting, and indistinct as a dream of the *Arabian Nights*. The only objection one could make to this part of the procession was that it was over too soon, and the eye wandered after it to the curve of the lines of soldiery which hid it from view.

THE EMPEROR'S HOUSEHOLD.

The ceremony is now becoming most exciting, for the carriages come in view round tha turn of the street. They are preceded, however, by the *piqueur* of the Emperor on horsehack, and 20 huntsmen in full livery, after whom rides in great grandeur, the Head Huntsman—the master of the Emperor's hounds, or the *Chef de la Vénerie Impériale*. The first vehicle is an open phaeton gilt richly from stem to stern, and lined with crimson velvet, drawn by six noble horses with the richest trappings; at the head of each horse there is a footman in cocked hat, green and gold livery, buckskins, and patent-leather jackboots, who holds his charge by a richly embossed rein; the driver, barring his livery, seems to have been abstracted from the Buckingham Palace. In this gay vehicle are seated, in uniforms of green and gold, two Masters of the Ceremonies of the Court, with huge wands of office. This description, bad as it is, must suffice for the next open phaeton and its paraphernalia, in which is seated the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. After this carriage comes a Master of the Ceremonies on horseback, followed by twenty-four Gentlemen of the Chamber, mounted on richly-caparisoned horses, riding two and two. Another Master of the Ceremonies is next seen, preceding a cavalcade of twelve mounted chamberlains, who are still with gold lace, and covered with orders and medals. Blazing gold is of an object of the most [illegible] who looks very like a field-marshal, [illegible] in military [illegible] and [illegible] crimson velvet linings, [illegible] and gold footmen, and fine horses. Next the Marshal of the Court, in an open phaeton, gilt all over, with his grand baton of office flaunting with green. Next, the Grand "*Charges de la Cour*," by four, in gilt and crimson carriages, all and each drawn like the first, with running footmen and rich trappings,

"All clinquant—all in gold like heathen gods;
Every man that walked showed like a mine."

The members of the Imperial Council, in gilt carriages, followed the Grand "*Charges*"—all that is esteemed wise in Russia, skilful in diplomacy, and venerated for past services, grave, astute, and polished nobles and gentlemen, whose lives have been spent in devoted efforts for the agrandisement of their country, and the promotion of the interests of their Imperial master, their breasts bear witness to the favor with which they have been regarded. It is with strange feelings one gazes on the representatives of a policy so crafty and so ambitious as that which is attributed to the Russian Court, and which in this 19th century is supported by no inconsiderable part of the learning and logic of the statesmen of Europe.

THE CHEVALIERS GARDES HERALD THE CZAR'S APPROACH.

As the last of the train of carriages passes, a hois[illegible]

[illegible] previously [illegible] for the happy arrival of the [illegible] him, with its green mound and the [illegible] mouth of a colossal statue, and the people the Emperor and the Empress entered the cathedral, and at the same moment a salvo of 101 guns was fired to announce the fact. Their Majesties, having kissed the sacred "images," among which are a picture of the Virgin, painted by St. LUKE, and a miraculous portrait of our Saviour—walked in solemn procession, preceded by the Metropolitan of Moscow, to the Cathedrals of the Archangel Michael and of the Annunciation, where they kissed more images and holy relics, among which are a nail of the true Cross, a robe of our Saviour, and a part of a robe of the Virgin Mary, and knelt in prayer before the tombs of their ancestors. Thence they walked to the Palace of the Kremlin, where they were received by the clergy of the Court with cross and holy water, by the Arch-Marshal of the Coronation, and the President and members of the Treasury of the Palace, who presented the Empress with the usual Russian emblems of fealty—bread and salt. His Majesty's entrance into the Palace was announced by a salvo of 101 guns. During this time the bells never ceased to ring, nor the people to cheer and pray; and the aspect presented by the squares of the Kremlin, as the dense concourse of people with uncovered heads besought the blessing of Heaven on their Sovereign, has been described to me as something very grand and affecting. The procession and the proceedings lasted more than three hours. Till late at night the populace continued to throng the courts and soon after it was dark the palace and barracks of the Kremlin were brilliantly illuminated. The Corps Diplomatique witnessed the procession from the windows of a Princess who entertained them to dinner and gave a ball in the evening.

THE SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The Emperor inspected the Preobraginski Regiment of the Guard in the Courtyard of the Kremlin to-day. The troops were in magnificent order, and were much admired, and after the parade the Tartars and Cossacks performed various feats of horsemanship. Subsequently several English, French, Persians and Austrians had the honor of being presented to His Majesty. He leaves the Kremlin to-night to pass the interval till the day of his Coronation, in prayer and fasting at the country-house, which has been fitted up for his reception by Count CHEREMETIEFF, one of the greatest and richest of the Russian nobility. No accident of a serious character occurred in the streets yesterday, nor was there the smallest disturbance or violence, although the police, by order of the Emperor, were kept out of view, and were not permitted to appear along the line of the procession. It is said that upwards of 500,000 persons were present at the ceremony, and their behavior is certainly most exemplary. There is talk of a great act of grace for the day of coronation,—namely, the emancipation of all who shall be born after the crown has been placed on the Emperor's head, bnt there seems to be no foundation for it. For several days there will be nothing to do; and if the weather is bad, as it threatens to be, the interval will be rather dreary for most strangers in Moscow. Upwards of 100,000 troops are concentrated near Moscow; and it is intended to have a grand parade and field day on Monday next. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will hold a levée, tomorrow, at which foreigners of rank will be presented.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The magnitude and grandeur of the illuminations can almost be realized even now, before a lamp has been lit, and one hesitates to think of the extraordinary *coup d'œil* which will await him who gazes from the Kremlin on the undulating expanse of twinkling fires which will extend, for many a mile like some new firmament around him. Every house in this vast city is provided with some external framework for the display of colored lamps; the windows and the door frames, the very eaves, are furnished with light slips of wood, plain or painted, to which are affixed loops of wire for holding the small glass cups filled with oil and wick, which will furnish the larger part of the illuminations. In some instances these frames are highly ornamental, although they are the work of the mujik with the universal axe. The fineness and lightness of the workmanship is wonderful, considering the persons and the instruments by which it is executed. The palaces, the churches, and the public buildings and offices, which are innumerable, display ambitious screens and devices, of which the most usual are the Imperial N (or H, as it is writtsn in Russian) and triangles and stars, all in wood. The walls of the boulevards of the Kremlin, of the Government edifices—nay, the rails along the streets—will be decorated in a similar fashion, and the sky will be reddened by the glare of fires as wide-spread, but more harmless than those which lighted the French out of the ancient capital just 44 years ago. If there is no great display of fancy, there is at all events an extent and universality about the preparations which give them an Oriental character, and auger well for the result. The immense length and width of the streets, the irregularity of the houses, the size and number of the squares, market-places, boulevards, and public walks—and, above all, the multiplicity of the churches and their infinite variety of dome, cupola, and spire, permit so msuy curves and lines of light to be visible at the same time, that the eye is never fatigued by a repetition of the same effect, and can find something new at every change of direction. The great difficulty one experiences in finding out or seeing anything here is to cross the gulf which separates you from the people around you. Here is a nation in which the little scraps of French, German, and Italian which enabled you to get your meals, and move and have your being in other countries, are useless and will not rescue you from starvation.

THE CORONATION.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Moscow, Sunday, Sept. 7.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER II. was solemnly crowned to-day, at 12 o'clock.

The ceremony took place in the Uspenski Ssobor, and the act of coronation was performed by Archbishop PHILARETES, the Metropolitan of Moscow.

Among the special Ambassadors who were present were Earl GRANVILLE, Prince ESTERHAZY, M. CASTALBORGONE, and the representative of the Sultan.

The proceedings had all that august appearance which immense preparation had designed.

An immense crowd assembled at the Kremlin Palace and in the streets, and very great enthusiasm was everywhere manifested. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the parade of troops, the ceremonials of the Church, the procession to the Palace, and the decorations of the city, rendered the whole affair most inspiriting.

The coronation was favored by beautiful weather. Count ORLOFF was created a Prince, Prince WORONZOFF a Field-Marshal, and Generals DE BERG and SOUMAROKHOFF Counts.

English Ideas of the Kansas Difficulties.

From the London Times.

All travelers who have told us anything about the Americans agree in describing the impulse to locomotion as very strong in them. Whether we ascribe this to the fact of their country being new, so that place is to them without those associations which give it a hold on the affections in old countries—ties of memory, family, race, and tradition,—or that the extraordinary activity of the American mind simply takes this form among others, this characteristic of the American is a very conspicuous one. Whenever yon see him he is going over the ground as fast as he can. And whatever the motive be, whether pleasure or profit, it is the same. In Europe he is a pale and breathless sightseer, always in rapid transition, as if a ghost were pursuing him, insatiably accumulating stages, as if his life depended on the sum total at the end of the week. He carries the fever of business into the tour, and, reckoning up grand sights per score in his mental ledger, he becomes a capitalist in arches, waterfalls, glaciers, old columns, Roman amphitheatres, feudal castles, Romanist relics, lakes, passes, galleries, statues, and Hotels de Ville. In his own country he thinks nothing of packing up all his furniture, goods, chattels, and household goods, wife and children, and setting off to-morrow morning four hnndred miles into the territory they might exert an influence over its destiny, and give their vote and interest either to that side which was for making it a Slave State or that side which was for making it a Free State. Nor has this been done by individual impulse only, but by system. Immigration has been regularly organised; throughout a great part of the Union subscription lists have been open for the purpose of assisting settlers to go to Kansas, and these subscriptions have been advertised in the papers, and the work has been conducted with all the publicity and all the machinery of an electioneering contest. In some States even the Legislatures themselves have voted grants of money. Now, in this country there would [illegible]

The Recent Insurrection in Switzerland.

From the London Times.

There has been some talk of late of a possible dissolution of the North American Union [illegible] of the difference between the [illegible] Soil States. Such an event, which we [illegible] somewhat more remote than our political [illegible] suppose, despite of recent controversies [illegible] ton, is one well worthy to fix the attention [illegible] kind. The interests involved are so mighty [illegible] fluence that it would exercise upon human [illegible] extensive, that it is scarcely matter for [illegible] it should have become subject for much [illegible] speculation. But, lo! while we are [illegible] great Transatlantic difficulty, another [illegible] kind, however ludicrously unlike it [illegible] arisee at our very doors. The cry of [illegible] been raised in the country of [illegible] An attempt, which can scarcely be [illegible] serious one, has actually been made [illegible] solve the Swiss Union, and to [illegible] tion at least of its territory with the [illegible] archy! The story is absurd enough and [illegible] have ended pretty much in the true [illegible] ion. A Prussian nobleman, by name [illegible] Count FREDERICK PERSTALBE, followed by [illegible] Royalists, seized on the Castle at [illegible] several members of the Council of State, [illegible] Prussian flag and issued a proclamation [illegible] the "loyal" sympathies of the most [illegible] publicans in Europe. A second column marched [illegible] place less known to fame—La Chaux-de-Fonds [illegible] or three Federal battalions, commanded by [illegible] Colonel Bourgeois, were soon able to give [illegible] tory account of the Neuchâtel insurgents. [illegible] taineers, who at the time the last advices [illegible] patched, were hurrying down to the [illegible] have doubtless ere this disposed in a [illegible] ner of the auxiliary column. Nothing [illegible] to be done but to put the [illegible] their trial and to fix their fate. It [illegible] be surprising if the decisions were [illegible] by considerable sternness, for blood has been shed. There can scarcely be a more [illegible] crime than to disturb a peaceful country, to lead a handful of misguided men [illegible] struction in a political cause which never [illegible] the remotest probabilities of success. The [illegible] leaders do not appear to have looked beyond the moment, or to have calculated any chance save that of momentary victory. It might in the same manner be possible for an insurrectionary troops, [illegible] measures been well contrived and well concerted, to [illegible] and hold possession of a London barrack for an hour or two, but defeat and punishment at the end of that brief space would as inevitably follow upon the transitory success. This is just the story of the Neuchâtel insurrection of the other day, but in another form. It was very easy, no doubt, to arrest a few members of the Council of State, but the violent hands that laid on the peaceful functionaries had the whole of Switzerland, and, from one cause or another, the whole of Europe, with the exception of Prussia, at their back. The protest, or even the slaughter, of a few unimportant individuals does not imply the destruction of a system, nor the obliteration of a sentiment from the minds and hearts of a people who, whatever their faults may be, are proud of their freedom, and are determined to maintain it.

It is a curious question how far Prussian agents have been engaged in promoting this [illegible]. Their action, of course, would not be direct; but it seems almost incredible that the wildest [illegible] should have made such an attempt as this had it not, as a previous step, assured himself of the [illegible] thy and secured the secret aid of the Power in behalf of which he professed to act. It will be difficult, nay, next to impossible, to procure proof of such complicity, although the truth of it may be [illegible] admitted. The difficulty on the other hand is to conceive that any persons professing to be statesmen could be brought to countenance such an absurdity. Precipitancy and rapid decision have been the usual faults of Prussian statesmen in times now historical, and certainly during the Russian war the hesitating King seem to have adhered very religiously to the cautious traditions of their predecessors. The argument, however, does not go for much, for Governments, like individuals, are but [illegible] inconsistencies.

We have said that nothing now remains but to try the prisoners, and we trust that the Swiss authorities, when they come to determine upon their fate, will remember that, as a question of sound policy, as well as of good feeling, it would be well that the [illegible] should largely temper justice with mercy. It would be impolitic to add importance to a movement which should be quenched in ridicule by any great exertion after all further danger of disturbance is at an end.

We do not attach any political importance to the event. There has existed, for a long time past, much irritation on the part of Austria towards the [illegible] Cantons, and in Paris the same feeling has existed to a certain degree. However cautious the policy of the Swiss rulers may have been, they could not altogether avoid giving offence to their powerful neighbors, because their mountains have so frequently proved a sanctuary or place of refuge to the political refugees. No donbt, had any event occurred which really threatened a dissolution of the Union, a military wave would have surged into Switzerland from the Austrian, and another from the French, frontier; but the disturbance is too ridiculous to afford a pretext for intervention.

Warlike Preparations in Naples.

Naples (Sept. 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

I have spoken several times within the [illegible] months of new arrangements taking place in [illegible] parts of the Kingdom. I have to speak of [illegible] ments with a view to the introduction of [illegible] greater power and a newer construction. [illegible] last 10 days all the pieces of artillery [illegible] Island of Capri have been removed and [illegible] Gaeta. A partial disarmament took place [illegible] since, but most of the old iron cannon were [illegible] as not worth the expense of removal. Some [illegible] of artillery, having been consulted upon the [illegible] declared, the step (that is, the removal) to be [illegible] sible, but, Prince LUIGI having obtained His [illegible] permission to send over a steamer with [illegible] the Royal Navy they now have been carried [illegible] Such as are pronounced useless will be [illegible] ples to be refounded; the others are to be [illegible] Gaeta. In all 33 pieces, comprising two [illegible] two brass pieces, have been taken off; [illegible] pounders, two were 18-pounders, and [illegible] pounders. They have been lying about the [illegible] ever since the beginning of the century, and [illegible] some story connected with it. One [illegible] were, I

Cu.	13½	
Sts.	74	
Sts., Bonds.	73	@ 74
Sts.	73	@ 74
Sts. (Saratoga).	84	@ 85
Sts. (Paimers).	87	@ 89
Sts.	88	@ 90
Sts.	81	@ 86
Sts.	84	@ 85
Sts.	93	@100
Erie Railroad, 1st mtge.	94½	@ 95
Erie Railroad, 2d mtge.	84½	@ 85
Erie Railroad Convertibles.	83½	@ 85
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund.	83½	@ 84½
Erie Railroad Stock.	90	@ 93
New-York Central 7s.	92½	@ 93½
New-York Central 6s.	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7s.	89½	@ 90½
Michigan Central 8s.	94	@ 95
Michigan Central 8s. of 1869.	91	@ 93
Panama Bonds.	94	@ 96
Pennsylvania Central 6s. 1st mtge.	88¾	@ 89½

Havre Markets.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending on the 6th inst. inclusive, were about 5,000 bales—the market being steady at former rates. New-Orleans, *très ordinaires*, 98f.; stock on hand, 83,000 bales. Breadstuffs considerably lower. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Ashes firm, and an advancing tendency. Oils quiet and unchanged. Sugars without change. Linseed Oil firm; sales of the week, 9,500 gallons, at 4 20@24 30.

Sailing of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, for Boston. At the time of her departure it was raining heavily and blowing a gale from the south.

[Advertisement.]

MARK THE FACTS.

J. Gurney's Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

Gurney was the first to introduce the Art of Photography in this City.

Gurney has recently made important alterations and improvements in his establishment.

Gurney has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

Gurney has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

Gurney has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

Gurney's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

Gurney's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

Gurney's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior prodnctions.

Gurney has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

Gurney received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

Gurney stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* Art.

Gurney has not removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

Gurney has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

Gurney attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

Gurney will be most happy to continne that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS

THAT NEED NO MARKING.

Progression.

From Humphrey's Photographic Journal of Sept. 1856.

We do not approve of the plan of puffing the members of the Photographic profession by way of *personals*. This may do very well when one is trying to bring his works into favor with such as are susceptible to *flattery*, and measure out their support according to the amount of editorial ink used as bait. We feel confident that those who best know will agree with us that it is no puffing, when we can say with so much truth, that the Photographic Art this day owes, in no small degree, its position in this country to Mr. C. D. Fredericks, a gentleman who was the first to introduce the Photographic process upon an extensive scale in America. Previous to his establishing himself here, he visited Europe, and, with an enterprise worthy of imitation, he was not satisfied with first securing what knowledge he could himself gain, but also engaged the services of several of the most eminent Parisian Artists. He then, in connection with Mr. Gurney, opened an establishment on a plan unequaled in the world.

After successfully following his profession, in connection with Mr. G., for some time, he has opened a "Temple of Art" in this City, under his own professorship and supervision. We have honestly and candidly presented the foregoing, feeling that it is justly due to a fellow-laborer.

Charles D. Fredericks, late Gurney & Fredericks, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

[Advertisement.]

Facts which are Known.—Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 585 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries, and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited. Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Charles D. Fredericks,

Late Gurney & Fredericks, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Knox Declines the Brooklyn Mayoralty.—Knox is a Brooklynite, but he is unambitious, and, therefore, the offer to run him as a candidate for the Mayoralty of that city has not been entertained. Knox has his hands full in supplying his customers with his Fall style of hats, elegant, light, fashionable, and cheap. His establishment is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants' clerks, and others, will find Brady's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, a convenient place to procure first-class transparent Ambrotypes, corner Fulton-street.

DIED.

Roosevelt.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, suddenly, in the 21st year of his age, James N. Roosevelt, son of James J. Roosevelt.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Grace Church, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Hoetage.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, Mr. Francis Hostage.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Blossom.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, William Harrison, eldest child of Joseph R. and Emerette D. Blossom, aged 8 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Benjamin Blossom, No. 190 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Ferris.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at her residence, in the 66th year of her age, Sarah, relict of the late James Ferris, of this City.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and Claiborne Ferris, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Williamsbridge station, to meet the 9½ A. M. Harlem Railroad train from New-York.

Dexter.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, of consumption, Margaretta M. Dexter, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to Lancaster, N. H., for interment.

Campbell.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Jane Campbell, widow of David Campbell, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, Daniel McLeod, No. 189 Jersey-av., 4th door from Wayne-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Williams.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, Olivia J., wife of Rev. Wm. H. Williams, and daughter of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq.

MARRIED.

Davies—Tonge.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Gulon, J. J. Davies to Adelaide Tonge, all of Brooklyn.

Van Wort—Wyckoff.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Wm. Robinson, of Rahway, Mr. William H. Van Wort, of New-York, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of John N. Wyckoff, Esq.

Duerrenbert—Masterton.—At East Chester, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, by Rev. James B. Hardenburgh, Elias Duerrenbery, of New-York, to Mary M., daughter of Alex. Masterton, of the former place.

Mesier—Bacon.—At Rochester, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, by Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., of Geneva, William R. Mesier, of New-York, to Fanny, daughter of Rufus Bacon, Esq., of Rochester.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

News by the Canada at Halifax.

Boston Quiet—Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

Consols 93 3-4@93 7-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 2 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 13, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She brings 164 passengers for Boston.

On Saturday the *Canada* passed a large steamer bound east, supposed to be the *Persia*.

The Collins steamer *Baltic* arrived ont at Liverpool at 6 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 11th inst., having been detained several hours off the bar.

Great Britain.

There is no political news of the least importance. The *London Post* (Government organ) recommends the Hudson Bay Territory as a favorable seat for a convict establishment.

France.

Rumors are current that an exchange of Colonies is being negotiated between France and England. France to give up her factories on the mainland of India, in exchange for the Island of Mauritius.

It is also reported that France wishes to purchase from Denmark a strip of the Coast of Iceland for fishing stations. It is also further reported that the Chief of Algeria demands a large addition to the troops stationed there. A division of gunboats is to be sent to Senegal.

The French exiles in the Basque Province are to be removed to Spain.

The *Moniteur* continues the report from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposing various reforms in the Diplomatic service.

The Emperor is still at Biarritz. On the 9th inst. he visited San Sebastian.

Spain.

There is no political news of note. With slight exceptions the country was tranquil, but the same absolutely prevailed as to the future policy and fate of the O'Donnell Ministry. The name of Narvaez is more often mentioned, and the probability of his succeeding the present men more openly discussed.

M. Escalante has resigned his post at Washington, and his resignation has been accepted.

It is now stated that the new Constitution and Organic law will be published on the 15th inst., but that the new elections will be postponed as long as possible.

The report is current that sequestration is to be raised from the confiscated property of Queen Christina.

Italy.

Vienna papers declare that the Western Powers have addressed a second note to Naples in the same spirit as the former, but in milder language.

General Todleben was receiving a warm welcome in Sardinia.

Switzerland.

Prussia is said to have notified an inclination to withdraw her claims on Neufchatel in exchange for an indemnity, of which the European Powers shall fix the amount. France supports these views of Prussia.

The State Council of Neufchatel reports that can[illegible]

Germany.

Frederick, Regent of Baden, who has been exercising the Government in consequence of the mental imbecility of his elder brother, has assumed the sovereignty on his own account as Grand Duke, preparatory to his marriage with the Princess of Prussia.

Prussia.

The celebrated trial respecting the stolen dispatches is terminated by the sentence of the accused [illegible] to a long term of imprisonment.

Italian affairs caused some diplomatic activity at Berlin.

Denmark.

Berlin letters of the 5th inst. say that in the Congress of the Sound Dues, France, adhering to the principle of purchase, [illegible] by England, has pronounced in favor of a Government.

[illegible] Minister of Foreign Affairs, has [illegible] the question between [illegible] more and more un[illegible]

[illegible] Company's Lines.

[illegible] Wednesday, Sept. 24.

[illegible] Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 13, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She brings [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1567. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Address of Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., to the Merchants of New-York.

In accordance with previous notice, Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, addressed a meeting yesterday afternoon from the balcony of the Merchants' Exchange.

The audience, whether regarded in point of numbers or in point of personal influence, far surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of the orator, and what cause he advocated. The entire block between Wall-st. and Exchange-streets was literally crammed. The steps of the buildings opposite the Exchange, the doors, the windows and the housetops were crowded with spectators. To estimate the number of those in attendance at twenty thousand would certainly be keeping within the mark. The excited crowd that flocked there from every quarter on the morning of the announcement of the suspension o the United States Bank is said to have been but a trifle to the grand outpouring of yesterday.

Mr. Banks' speech elicited unbounded enthusiasm, and the demonstrations would have been unmarred in toto but for the attempts of a crew of custom-house officers and Fillmorites, headed by Capt. Rynders who hung round the upper corner of William-street, and used every effort to disturb the meeting and interrupt the speaker, but without seriously interfering with either.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Denning Duer, who nominated the annexed list of officers:

PRESIDENT:

R. H. McCURDY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Jeliah Perrit,	Edmund H. Miller,	Charles E. Bill,
A. C. Kingsland,	C. P. Butterworth,	John J. Herrick,
Chas. H. Marshall,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,	Wm. K. Strong,
John Jay Phelps,	George T. Adee,	Alfred Pell,
Adam Norrie	CharlesH. Russell,	T. B. Coddington,
George Opdyke,	J. F. D. Lanier,	John H. Swift,
John Thompson,	Cyrus Curtiss,	Robt. P. Le Roy,
Moses H. Grinnell.		

SECRETARIES,

William F. Oakey, John C. Dimmick, J. P. Cronkhite
R. C. Westervelt.

Mr. McCURDY, on taking the chair, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: To be called to preside over such a meeting as this—so great in numbers, and embodying so much of the intelligence, enterprise, patriotism and moral worth of the commercial emporium of our country, a City which yields to no other in its devotion to the Union—is indeed a high honor. But when the distinguished character of the gentleman who has consented to address you, and the importance of the subjects to be discussed ere taken into consideration, and when it is remembered that the spot upon which we stand has been consecrated to patriotism by the eloquence of DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY WARNER, the dignity of my position is vastly enhanced. Fellow-citizens, you are, doubtless, aware that we are assembled to hear the address of an eminent statesman who has filled one of the most honorable and responsible stations in our country, and has discharged its delicate and difficult duties with such ability, such energy, such independence and impartiality, and withal such wisdom and prudence, as to secure the approbation of all parties, and to entitle him to the thanks, not only of our whole country, but to the friends of freedom throughout the world. Fellow-citizens, I have now the pleasure to introduce to this meeting Hon. N. P. BANKS, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. BANKS was presented amid a perfect hurricane of applause and cheering.

Mr. BANKS said:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I look upon New-York now for the first time. I am impressed always with a consciousness of the high position which it holds as one of the moving powers of the North American continent. When a youth, I dreamed of its magnificence, of its energy; of the extent of its commerce; of the intellect of its great men, as the young men of Rome might have been supposed to dream of the grandeur of the Imperial City in days long ago past. Bnt I have never felt that which I feel to-day, in casting my eyes from one side to the other of this "vast sea of upturned faces," throwing intelligent glances from one to another, and all hearts animated alike by one spirit—a love of country, and a desire to maintain and to perpetuate the free institutions that have been transmitted to us by our fathers. (Loud applause.) I am here as no sectionalist. I come here to advoccate no extravagant opinions. I speak to-day, in the little time that you allow me, for the whole country, for all its interests, for all its rights, and for the future, as well as for the present and the past. I mean to speak, as well as I am able, of that which is true, and right, and just, and expedient for all sections of the country and for all classes of the people, and for those principles which are necessary not only to maintain the rights which we enjoy, but that are equally necessary and indispensable to maintain the fabric of Liberty sustained by the Union of the States—the grandes privilege and highest glory that has ever been conferred upon the family of men by any parties participating in this Government. (Loud cheers.) The Union of the States, not as it might be in the imagination of some theorist, but the Union of the States as it is—the Union of the States as it has been—the Union of the States as I trust in God it will be hereafter for ever as long as the stars of God's firmament shall brighten with their fires the intelligent minds and the great hearts of the nation, and the call of patriotism shall have power to bring so many intelligent and truthful faces together. I am, you may suppose, no little impressed with the responsibility that attends me here to-day. I speak in a place where great men have spoken—men intrusted with the confidence not only of your section of the country, but with the confidence and love of the people throughout the entire confederacy of States, which now numbers thirty-one in one glorious Republic. I mean to speak, so far as I am able, and so far as I may, in elimination of exactly the principles and truths that they themselves, heretofore, and to you, and always have declared, and none other—and such as you have been always, and are now ready to receive. In addressing the people of New-York I recognize the moving element of power that has distinguished the citizens of our Republic in the last fifty years of human progress. I see before me the men there, the men who have given an immortal fame to the steam marine of the United States. I see before me, too, the men who have sent broadcast the whitened sheets upon every sea, laden with the produce of the States of the American Republic—carrying with its flag to all nations, and to the men of all nations, a knowledge of the institutions, glories and greatness which we have received from our fathers; and I am also conscious that I am here speaking to you as to the representatives of the ASTORS and COOPERS, that have gladdened the hearts of the people of all nations with their munificence—to a people whose desire it is to promote the interests of the intelligent and the strengthening of the love of liberty and of the just institutions which you enjoy, and which have so distinguished your country. But, on the important questions that are presented to us in the Presidential canvass now impending before us—more important and more momentous, perhaps, than any that have preceded this—I must crave your indulgence if I speak with freedom, if I speak with sincerity, trusting that what I shall say will fall upon intelligent minds, sure to do no harm if I be erronsous, and certain to command your attention if I be correct. In theory, and only in theory, fellow-citizens, one class, or one portion of the confederacy, in regard to the Presidential election at present impending, is arrayed, in theory, and theory only, I say, against another portion of the confederacy on the principles that it declares, and in the candidates for popnlar suffrage that it presents.

I speak, to-day, for the institutions and the principles that have been transmitted to us by WASHINGTON, by JEFFERSON, by MADISON, by JACKSON, by POLK, and by TAYLOR—all of them distinguished citizens and statesmen of the Southern section of the Confederacy. In what I have to say to you I mean to rely upon great facts, above all questions as to their truth, and facts which, if admitted, remove all questions as to the policy by which we should be directed in the impending great controversy between twenty-seven millions of free men, for the chief officers of their Republic. I see before me represented by you, and in imagination a nation of twenty-seven millions of people, hardly 75 years of age, that in this brief time of three-quarters of a century, has produced results such as the world never before has witnessed, and such as the mind of no intelligent man has heretofore been able to conceive. Let me state a fact as the product of all that which I have to say in the time your patience will allow me. The people of the United States, in the year 1856, will give to the world as their portion of the industrial products of the human race, $4,500,000,000. The people of the United States alone, by their hands and their minds well directed, will give to the accumulated wealth of nations a sum greater, by an eighth part, than the entire aggregate national debt of the British empire that has been accumulating for two centuries. I need not analyse this vast industrial product of the $4,500,000,000, which this year you create. Sixteen hundred millions of it come from [illegible] that are whitened with the flags of the New-York, each signalizing the name, [illegible] the influence, the business, the [illegible] its merchant princes, contribute to this [illegible] duct of $4,500,000,000, $1,400,000,000, as [illegible] commerce, making the whole of this [illegible] of the people of [illegible] year 1856, the vast sum I [illegible] We are a confederacy o

States, summoned together as the people of one nation as it were, and each representing the other as participants in the grand Union that gives us the privileges, and the power, and the intelligence to accumulate this magnificent product that more than equals the accumulated debts of Great Britain for two centuries. But while we see that we are parts of one confederacy, fellow citizens, we also see that that confederacy is divided by a dim and shadowy and darkened line to which a portion of the people of this country never allow us to close our eyes, and which a portion of the statesmen of this country, that have governed and directed Ite energies for the last fifty years, never allow us, for a moment, to lose sight of. I allude to the line between the Northern and Sonthern States—between the Slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. And you will pardon me if I speak, as I must perforce speak, of this invasion on the interests and sentiments of the great mass of the people composing the American States. Of this product of $4,500,000,000 three-qnarters of the whole is the intelligent minds and right arms of the 17,000,000 that make the population of the Northern States. [Loud cheers.] I have nothing to say against the people of the South. They have a right to take their own course—they have a right to do what they think proper for the great objects for which we are united together as one happy people—and we, so far as we are concerned, have the same right to labor for the advancement of the material interests of the Northern portion of the American continent, which God in his bounty, grace, and mercy, has given to us as our heritage. Of this whole $4,500,000,000 of prodncts for 1856, no more than twelve or thirteen hundred millions is the contribution of the fifteen States of the Union thet are distinguished as the slaveholding States of the confederacy. Of this I complain not. Let us see how this is divided. Of the $1,600,000,000 produced by agriculture, the fifteen Southern States contribute 45 per cent. alone. Of the $1,500,000,000 produced by mechanical and manufacturing industry, the Southern States contribnte 20 per cent. alone. Of that commerce which distinguishes the American name, and of which New-York is the representative of both the Northern and Southern continents of America, the 15 Sonthern States contribnte less than 20 per cent. of the whole aggregate. Gentlemen, the reason of this is apparent and palpable. I need not ask yon why It Is. In the South there is one man down and another man holding him down. In the South there is one portion of the people doing nothing and another portion of the same people helping them to do nothing. [Loud cheers and laughter.] It is this that contributes to the deficit which the American people of fifteen American States make in regard to the sum total of human industry in each of the years that goes over onr heads. In speaking of the $3,200,000,000, which is the annual product of the 16 Northern States, I explain the whole fact and mystery of this grand accumulative product when I say thet of that $3,200,000,000, $1,000,000,000 is paid every year in wages to the men, the mechanics, the artisans, and those who participate in the accumulation of this great industrial product. (Loud applause.)

Twenty-five per cent. of all thie vast accumulation of $3,200,000,000 which we make as our portion of the earth's gains for the present year, is paid eway to the men who labor upon the canals, on the railroads, in your warehouses; and you are, so,to speak, relying on every heart, and every mind, and every intelligence for the greatness which characterises us as a people. [Applause.] Who huild your magnificent streete? who send up and down your magnificent hays and noble rivers a fleet of vessels composed of all kinds of naval structures, from the little tender to the magnificent steamer thet has astonished the world with Ita prowess and walks the waves as if It were a thing of beauty and of life? It is not the merchants; it is not the governors; It is not any one class of men. But there is not a haman being that ever saw it, or ever contribnted to Ite existence, who is not entitled to some of the credit. There is not a fibre, from the hull to the flag at the masthead, of which some man has not contributed something, and in the advantage of which he has not, to a greater or less extent shared. This is the secret of our prosperity. But there is another secret that accounts for this difference in the two sections of the confederacy. We have a government; and the government of the American people is a pretty important matter. It shapes the destinies of the future, so far, at least, as the Western continent is concerned, and it determines what shall be the influence of the thirty millions of Anglo-Saxons on whom rests the power here of the past, the present and the future. Now, I repeat, the government in the United States of thirty millions of American people is an important matter. Let me say what is just of our fellow-citizens of the southern section of the confederacy.

They lack no energy. They lack no intelligence. They lack no capacity. They want no ahility which we possess. They have all that we have; and they manifest, one year with another, as much power as we. But the power that they manifest is directed differently from the power that we exhibit; and it is in that direction that we will find the solution of the difference in the industrial product which the Sonthern people give to the world compared with what we give. For 50 years past—or 75 years past, let me say—the Government of this country has been in the hands, and under the direction, and has had its policy shaped hy Southern Statesmen. We have been husy, in science, in literature, in the mechanic arts, in improving agriculture, whilst we have given less attention to the affairs of Government than we otherwise ought, or than we otherwise might heve done—certainly less than we ought to have done. On the contrary, the men of the South, abandoning agriculture for the time being, having no literature of ite own, having no science of Ite own, having no mechenicel and manufacturing industry of Its own, having hut little or no commerce of ite own, and heving no inventive power, no inventive means, no results or products of those combinations or elements of power that distinguish our civilization—they have given their whole attention to the Government of the country. Now, we propose to divide this little matter of the Government with them. [Loud eppleuse.] In some places they call it treason, hut I think after the election of November shall have passed over, they will be willing to concede, not that it is treason, but that it is patriotism and not treason. [Loud cheers.] We propose to divide the influence, and power, and responsihility of this Government of the American Union with the ten millions of people of the Southern States. But the result to which I wish to call your attention—the result upon the future, let me rather say—of this division of the politicel power between the ten millions of the Southern people, and the seventeen or eighteen millions of the Northern people—is just this: They are now immersed in the methods of obtaining offices of honor, of emolument, and of trust from the Federal Government. They are in the army; they are in the navy; there is not any place which is distinguished by commision, or profit, or honor, where they are not. With all this they tell us that the next year they are going to have nothing to do with these things. But we heve never seen that period of time yet, and we wait with considerable interest till that period shall come about. [Loud applause.] A few days ago I went to Washington, and was a little grieved with the idea, repeated to me every day, that if the policy of pest Southern statesmen as represented in the state of the country has been successful, no man of the ten millions of Southern people would take office, either in the cabinet, or in the eubordinate positions of the Government. It happened, however, that before I entered the City—before I had shnken the dust of the awful and sectional Free-States from my feet, I was accosted hy e friend whom I knew and whom I loved, who said to me, "My dear friend, I am delighted to see you. I believe FREMONT is going to be elected!" [Lond epplause.] "And if he be elected," he continued, "I tell you, you must do something for me better than I have got now. [Laughter.] "This living in Washington at $2,500 a year is all a devilish humhug, as you know perfectly well." [Renewed laughter.] Well, I told him we would do it, and I say now that we will; and I call upon you as witnesses of this compact between the South and the North, and as an assent to the declaration that a Southern man, living upon $2,500 a year in the City of Washington, under an administration of the Free States, is and shall always be e humhug. [Applause.] But this is not what I proposed to call your attention to. It is to the fact—what will the people of the South really do, if the election be given to the people of the Northern States, and such of our Southern friends as choose to join with us—and there are plenty of them who will do it,—what will they do, I ask, when they he despolled of their offices of honor, and trust, and emolument, in the Army, the Navy, and the Federal Government? I will tell you whet they will do. They will look abroad to see where they will be. They will recoguize the truth of the statements that are made to you, that they have no literature, no science, little or no commerce, little or no agriculture, or mechanical industry. They will see that even their agricultural industry is falling off. Why, let me rccite to you a single fact. Of the two thousand pateuts issued from the hureau of inventions at Washington, for the last year, less than 125 were issued to men living in the 15 Southern sleveholding States; and of the 125 douhtless very many of them were the productions of stray Yankees gone from their homes in the Eastern or Middle States to sld their friends and brethren in the development of material interest in the Southern portion of the Confederacy. I have heard a great deal said when in the cotton crop which the South gives to the American Union, as its share of our whole industrial product for each year. A magnificent accumulation of industry and of wealth. Bnt I remember when I am at home that it neighhors on the Congressional District that gave birth and freedom to the distinguished hut humble man who invented the cotton gin that has created the cotton crop of the South. Well, now, our Southern hrethren, seeing themselves that they have no inventions, no commerce, no literatnre, very little manufacturing industry, and in agricultural skill far behind what they see in the Eastern and Western States, will turn their attention to the increase of the material interests and wealth of their own section of the Confederacy. They are out of the Government, according to their own statement. They must do something, and that necessity for action will turn them immedeately to the increase of the material wealth of their own section of the country. [Applause.] Now, I call this a great good; but the way in which the thing is done is, after all, about half of the thing itself. The way in which the Southern men will do this thing is a great deal more important to us, because we share with them their prosperity, their honors, their wealth and their happiness, as they share with us in all that is good that comes to us. They will come North; they will go into the manufacturing districte: they will go into the mechanical establishments; they will come to New-York; they will frequent the quays; they will visit the counting-rooms and examine onr methods of doing business, and see their superiority to the means adopted hy them to accomplish the same great result in their own section of the confederacy. Then they will go into the middle of the States—into the beautiful fields of the interior of New-York, perhaps, and see there men operating with mechanical inventions, and look at e single boy, dressed in his checkshirt, with his black neckcloth and hat *cap-d-pis*, driving his team and his machine over wheat lands, over hay-fields, and whistling at the same time as he goes onward in his career of happy industry, the "Music of the Union," (or some of the song of American industry. [Loud and prolonged applausa.] The Southern man will immediately say to himself, "how is this done in the Southern States?" By machinery? Never; bnt hy slave labor. And what will he do but provide e substitute for that slave labor by the adoption of the mechanical inventions that have distinguished the industry of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States!

Thus, by this single change, we will pave the way for e vast ehange in the history and in the institutions of this Government, made hy the people that are interested, and never made or influenced hy us. With the institution of Slavery we have nothing to do. With the institutions of the Southern States, local or traditional, we have nothing to do; and I know that I speak the sentiments that animate the hearts of all men here when I say that we are determined to interfere in no way, at no time, and to no extent, with those sectional, local and traditional rights, which distinguish them. [Great applause.] But if they choose for their own interest and of their own volition, to make this change, I trust that there is no intelligent man here, interested in the welfare and prosperity of New-York, who would have anything to say against that. It is a work for them and not for us, and I dismiss this matter by asserting that the declaration that we intend to interfere in their affairs is a bold and baseless slander, animating no section of the people of the North, and representing the feelings, and the intentions, and the purposes of no considerable portion of any State of the Northern portion of this confederacy: [Applause.] There is another thing I may be allowed to say, and that is, whether, in this change of the policy of the Government, it is not possible that we may make an improvement in the Government itself. That is a thing to be well considered by the people of the Northern States, and by the people of this State and City, as much as any, in determining what we will do in regard to the election now pending. If yon were to ask who can huild the best ship—who can huild the best house—who is best at agriculture, or who is most successful in mechanical invention or manufacturing industry—why, your answer, and the answer of all the world, and the answer of our Southern friends, would be: "The people of the Northern States excel all the world in these varied and important fields of indnstry." Why, then, not just as able in the administration of a Government? We say that there is something in the race—something in the origin of the people of the South, that gives them peculiar power and efficacy and skill in managing the affairs of politics and government. But why should we not try our skill with our friends in this department, as well as in other spheres where we have distinguished ourselves? Now, let us ask ourselves if we ocould improve what has been done in the last four years? Four years ago, Gen. PIERCE was elected to the Presidency of the United States by almost a concurrent vote of the entire Confederecy. He found the Government and the people entirely and everywhere et peace. In his inaugural address upon the steps of the Capitol, his lipe yet warm with the official oath which he had taken to discharge his high duties as Chief Executive Magistrate of the American people, he declared that there was entire, and absolute, and perfect peace reigning throughout the entire American Confederacy. And not only had he recognized this fact, hut he declared also solemnly thet he would maintain that peace. In December, 1853, he repeated the same declaration, and made the same pledges; and now, three years having passed over the nation since these inaugural declarations and pledges were made, what is the condition of the country that we see to-day? One entire section of the Confederacy is arrayed in policy and purpose, and as represented hy Ite candidatee, against another section; the fairest and the most beautiful portion of the territorial possessions of the Government, reddened with the blood of American citizens, stricken down hy the hands of each other in bloody and terrible contest and civil war. We sec the people of a State passing over a peaceful river that has hitherto separated the American citizens from the savage, and entering territory peopled by men of the Eastern, Western and Middle States, and there assuming the righte of territorial citizens, and, with threats of violence and death, usurping the rights of the rightful citizens of that Territory, and driving them from the borders with their families, their wives and their children. You see in this Territory of Kansas the domestic hearth of the settler, ruin though dear to him, given to the flames of the incendiary, and ite peaceful and frightened inhabitants fleeing from their homes with the rifle or pistol leveled at their heads. You see that these same men who had invaded the Territory passed e series of laws—a code in infamous provisions and flagitious declarations unparalleled in the history of the world. The bloody code of DRACO has no comparison with the scandalous code of Inhuman legislation enacted within the last three years in the Territory of Kansas, hy men who went over there from a neighboring State, and who had no territorial or individual rights there—[epplause]—the United States looking on meanwhile, in cold blood, on these transactions, making no effort to restore peece, and unwilling to make any declaration of privilege or principle that shall give peace to thet country. On the coutrary, firet hy their army, and now hy their Executive, in their proclamations and inaugurals, those laws declared infamous, flagitious, unholy and unparalleled, are to be observed and obeyed until their repeal. A repeal hy whom? By the men who made them? Never. By the men who ere driven out of the Territory? Never. No, they are to ho obeyed until the laws themselves shall give place to some other institutions of which we yet know nothing as to their character, or what mey be their origin. Now, I think, that such recession as this that I have described, in three years, cannot be paralleled, certainly in our political history. It can be paralleled in the history of no nation, civilized or barbarous, on the face of the earth. [Applause.] I ask you, fellow-citizens, without reference to party distinctions, is It not possihle for us to make a government that shall equal that? And if your fellow-citizens have suffered wrong from the laws that have been enacted, may we not justly try our hand in giving them a substitute that shall improve their position, and strengthen the material wealth and interests of the country. [Applause.] Why we are told hy our Southern friends that all this history, unhappily too true now, is still the result of acts and movements in our own part of the country, that indicate an incipient, an initietive wrong on the part of the people of the Northern States. We are pointed to the emigration of the people of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania to the Territory of Kansas, as if it were a new thing in the history of the American States, and were of particular and scandalous character, and purpose, and intent. But I remember when a boy, in the little village where I live, hearing, as among the first things that I can remember, the songs of the young men of that day starting for the yet unpeopled bnt beautiful fields of Ohio; and I look over the records that come to us from the fine greet States of the West—the far West—the granary of the world, and what do I see, hut that of the 5,000,000 people in those fine States more than 2,000,000 of them went over from Massachusetts, and the other five New-England States. [Cheers.[I see that of the same 5,000,000 of people in these Western States there are more than 800,000 men there to-day, living and breathing, acting for the good of the country, determined to see justice done to all nations, hnt still true to the principles of our fathere and to our Institutions. Of those five millions more than 800,000 were cradled in the City of New-York and in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, three of the middle States. [Great cheering].

This has been going on for the last half century. There never was a family of the Saxon or Norman orlgin that did not, at one time or another, use all the power that belonged to it, to strengthen and populate a section of its own country, or of some adjoining one. Out of the five million people now living in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, more than a million of them were born in New England; and of the three middle States named, twenty per cent. of the whole represent our fathers or brothers or children. What they do we do. Their history, great and glorious as it will be, is our history, and as material to our history as it is to theirs, and to the country. [Applause.] Now, fellow citizens, is It criminal in New-York, in Pennsylvania, in New England, to do for Kansas and for Nebraska, that which they did for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa? It is not a crime. It is an act of justice overflowing from our excess of activity and physical energy.

This energy make us scatter our race hroadcast over the world wherever there is a spot for a man to stand or a thing for hnman hands to do. [Applause.] Then I say that this pretence of wrong on our part is a worse wrong than the thing Itself, that has been done. I look not exactly with approbation on the manner in which every man may have gone to Kansas; but I look on the great fact that we have sent men there to populate, to civilize, to enrich, to aggrandize that section of the Continent as one of the right marks of the civilization of the Eastern and Middle States; and as long as there is a heritage which God designs to open to the welfare of the human race, so long will He put it into the hearts of our people to go there and see what can be done for their own good and for the good of other people. [Applause.] I have thus rapidly sketched this brief history. But now to turn for a single moment to other scenes connected with this—from the scenes of violence, civil war and murder, that have stained every portion of the fields of Kansas—to another section of the confederacy where the same spirit is represented. I go into the halls of Congress and see there the representative of a sovereign State by the hand of brutal violence, stricken down and brought to the verge of death—if not to death, to worse than death. [Groans for BROOKS.] There is no wrong in Kansas, no murder, no conflict, no assassination, which can equal the infamous, the inexpressible wrong perpetrated by that same spirit of violence in the Senate of the United States on one of the Senators of a sovereign State. [Three cheers for SUMNER.] The mind of man cannot comprehend that wrong. The individual is nothing. If MR. SUMNER passes away as other men have passed away, and their places in our streets and halls of legislation, and schools of philosophy and high art made vacant—as your WEBSTER, CLAY and CALHOUN—still the world would move on then as now, unknowing even the loss of ite illustrious men. But, if the act hy which he is detached from his fellow-citizens—by which he is made to wander away into the dark recesses of private life—if that act, by which the sovereignty of a State is despoiled of its representative, be hailed with acclamation or tolerated with indifference, then every man must feel in his heart that there is no longer a future for its institutions or the liberties of the American people. [Applause.] In your streete we see the same kind of violence. To-day your papers are filled with accounts of an infamous outrage and wrong done in the State of Indiana. Men and women are passing home from a gathering where they had assembled to consider great political subjects presented to them hy the Constitution and by the institutions under which they live, and of them one is shot dead in his tracks. Another—a minister of the Gospel—fled with some women and children to a neighboring house, for protection, and, fleeing, was hewn down with the axe of the assassin, and his limbs and body were mangled so that his friends and relatives could hardly distinguish him. Everywhere acts of violence are repeated. All places are redolent of them. Everywhere they are threatened, anu they all spring from the one common origin of wrong. They spring from one fact. Thirty-five years ago Southern statesmen—Mr. MONROE, Mr. CALHOUN, and a Sonthern Cabinet of their own volition and will, declared that a territory covering some five hundrd thousand square miles should be deemed forever consecrated to the institutions of freedom and liberty. That was the act of Mr. CALHOUN. It was the act of Southern statesmen then holding Executive power. Mr. CALHOUN, died in 1850, and I am informed, and believe, that immediately before the death of Mr. CALHOUN, speaking of the Missouri Compromise measures of 1820, and even dissenting from the principles on which that act was founded, he declared to his friends that he would never, so long as God allowed him to live, raise an arm or speak a werd for the eradication or removal of that line between the institntions of Freedom and the institutions of Slavery.

If Mr. CALHOUN were alive, he would heve spoken the eame at the time of the moving of the Nebraska act as he did in the chamher of his death. That is my belief. I am not against Southern men or against Southern Presidents. I believe we are safer with Sonthern men of character and honor than we are with some men. [Cheers, huzzas and laughter.] I see you know what I intended to say. I would to-dey trust the institutions and liberties of this country to a man—filling the Presidential chair—to a man from the Palmetto State. I would say, in God's name, give us a Palmetto always and forever, because where there is a Palmetto man there is a will, and if a man has not a will of his own he is as clay in the hands of the potter, to be moulded into a vessel of honor or dishonor, (as WEBSTER said) and more readily into a vessel of dishonor. [Applause.]

I say, therefore, I have no objection to rulers from that section of the confederacy. But I call your attention to the great act of wrong, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, indorsed as it was by the Act of 1850, and sanctioned by the people of the whole country in Congress and out of Congress, without the exception of a State or community. It was sanctioned by every man in public and private life as late as 1853. In October, 1853—fellow-citizens, I say it without fear of contradiction or question, and knowing that my words will go in those emphatic tones of your City press to every part of the continent—there was not a man of the 31,000,000 people then living in the country, who had spoken a loud word against the existence and continuance of the Compromise line of 1820—not one. Even Mr. DOUGLAS—[A voice: three groans for DOUGLAS!]—No, never mind about him—Even Mr. DOUGLAS, in the year 1853, made a report on a bill which proposed to repeal the Missouri Act of 1820, in which he declared in explicit terms that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would be a violation of the settling measures of 1850, and would open up again the great agitation which had been so happily settled by that measure. Shall I read to you a extract from his report? [Cries of "yes," "yes."

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called npon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. A Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either hy affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, only sn act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded hy It to slave property in the territories, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either hy affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri Act by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution, in respect to the legal points in dispute."

That is the report of Mr. DOUGLAS, made in January 1854, and not made by Mr. DOUGLAS of Illinois, but made hy him as Chairman of a Committee of Southern origin, of Southern principles, to whom had been referred the question of the territories of the United States. It was received without a murmur by the entire Southern portion of the Senete of the United Stetes, and even Mr. ATCHISON, the only man who since then has led on the war in the Territory of Kansas, had said, the year 1853—the year previously—that he was himself perfectly content that an organized Government should be established for the Territory of Kansas without any reference whatever to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act. Now, in this act of Democratic Senators on the Committee of Territories—in the declaration of Mr. ATCHISON, in the declaration of General CASS, in the declaration of Mr. DOUGLAS, in the declaration of the President of the United States, in all these declarations of men, representing every portion of the Confederacy, you have the avowed assurance that that line is always to stand. But the compromise has been repealed, and its repeal has given to the world scenes of infamy and wrong of which we have not yet seen the end, and of which no man can predict the result. Now, for this we heve a remedy. It is not that we shall legislate against the South on the subject of Slevery. It is not that we shall raise the question whether in future Territories Slavery shall be permitted or not? We lay aside all these questions, and stand, distinctly and simply, on the proposition that that which gave peace to the country in 1820, that which consecrated the pence of the country in 1850, ought to be made good by the Government of the United States, with the consent of the American people. [Applause.] That is all. No more, no less, no better, no worse. That is all we ask, that the acts of 1820 and 1850 shall be made good in the place of conflagration and murder and civil war for the year 1856, hy the volce of the American people, South let me say as well as North. [Applause.] Now, to do that no legislation is required. It is not necessary thet the Halls of Congress should be opened again to agitation.

We desire the election of a man to the Presidency of the United States of simple views and determined will—a man who will exert the influence of the Government in that portion of the Territory of the United States so as to allow its people to settle the question for themselves there. We ask no more than that, and when we succeed in the Presidential election before us, (as in the grace of God we shall and will succeed,) [loud huzzas] when FREMONT is proclaimed President, then Kansas will be again restored to Freedom, without legislative act or without the interference of any body. So much, gentlemen, for the remedy in regard to Kansas. It is a simple, and feasible, and statesmanlike proposition, and needs only the concurrent action of your State with the other States of our own section of the confederacy to give it life and being. This will remove all question of agitation, will give the country again that peace and domestic quiet which it had in 1852, and which has been broken forever, unless such a result shall come about as I have predicted, by the course of the people. But I would do wrong to our cause, and to the cause of the Northern States, if I failed to say that there are other questions to be determined in this contest. We ask that the dead weight of human wrong shall be lifted up from the Continent, again that it may rise as it was rising before these acts of wrong were done. We ask of you, fellow-citizens, of you of the State of New-York, four years of peace and quiet, that we may again proceed to develop the material interests of that part of the Continent which we occupy. [Cries of "you will have it."] We ask that the commerce may again thrive, that manufacturing industry may again proceed in Ite upward career, that industry may no longer be withdrawn, and shut off, out of the study and counting room, hnt that everywhere there shall be free play, free sweep given to that intelligent and enlightened mind which has, thus far in our career, developed the resources and directed the energies of the American people.

Look at another question—look at the mean and scandalous policy declared in the Ostend Conference—that policy reaffirmed, hlindly and darkly, in the Cincinnati Platform—which is to the extent, and goes, at least, in the direction, that it is right for a people, if they want a Territory, to steal it, if they cannot get it in any other or better way. We are against that policy—not that we are against the acquisition of territory that has taken place in times past, which was necessary to the national defence, and which has contributed to that prosperity to which allusion has been made heretofore—but I allude to those islands which our Southern brethren speak of as our islands of the Southern seas. We want nothing of them so long as they remain in the hands of nations at peace with us.

They add to our interests as they are. If the Sandwich Islands or the islands of the South Sea—excepting alone the Island of Cuba—were possessed by the people of the United States, they would be held either by the consent of other nations or else we would hold them only as tenants at will, and we would be dependent on the support of other nations. Otherwise you would have to send your steam-marine for their protection, and at any moment of difficulty or change in reference to the relations existing between them and other points of the confederacy you would be always obliged to maintain a naval power in those islands, such as this conntry has never contemplated and which could not exist without danger to our institutions.

What we want is not to steal territory from other nations. We have, at present, as much territory as we want. But we have the right, and it is the duty of our people, to cultivate amicable relations with the people of these Islands, and with the people of the other portions of the South American continent. From these amicable relations may spring other evidences of that commercial prosperity which has placed your City before all the cities of the American Continent. Look at the island of Cuba. It is within one hundred and thirty miles of the commercial ports of our own country. No man can estimate the extent of the commerce which well-directed and intelligent industry may develop in the island of Cnba. And yet with the growing commerce of the island of Cuba—lying within the Gulf of Mexico, and only 130 miles from Florida, and at no considerable distance from New-Orleans and the months of the Mississippi—it sends to the American people not more than 25 per cent. of Its whole commerce, and sends the other three-fourths to the ports of Europe and to Great Britain. And why? Because we have alarmed the people and the Government of the Island by threats of descent and annexation. It would have been better for us to have cultivated amicable relations with them. Look again at the South American States. What do we see in South America? A territory ten times as large as that of the United States. A country more fertile than any portion of the United States, while we give $4,500,000,000 annually of accumulated industry, South America is capable of giving 4, 10, nay even 100 times more of accumulated industry. She has 20,000,000 of population and 10,000,000 of square miles. By respecting treaties and observing ammicable relations with that country we can obtain the whole of that trade, vast as it is and vast as it may hereafter be, without injuring to the slightest possible extent anything produced in this country, and we can give to them in return everything produced here.

So, too, with Central America. So, too, with the country North. We have tried it with Canada, we have tried it withthe British Possessions, and certainly no human experiment has ever proved more grand and successful than the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada, passed in the years 1852-'3. Now we propose, if our people of the North should conceive and inaugurate a policy of their own, to substitute this doctrine of reciprocal treaties—with the nations of the Western World at least—in place of that doctrine of theft of Territory which has made the name of America and of American Government a scandal throughout the nations of the earth. We might extend the same system of reciprocity to Japan and the other nations of the Eastern hemisphere, whenever they shall choose to change their national policy. We might thus recuperate and revivify the honor once attendant on the American flag and on the American Government. Shall I be allowed for a few momente to look at the question of American Commerce, as connected with the Government? In forming the Constitution of the United States, it was the desire of the American people to strengthen and enlarge the commerce of the States. And it was the refusal of such cities as the City of New-York to treat with to under the articles of Confederacy that justified and enabled men in the Convention of 1787, to form the Constitution which is now recognized throughout the world as the most perfect institution of Government that the mind of man ever conceived or formed.

What is American commerce now in contrast with American commerce then? American commerce then was nothing more than the privateers who had just escaped from the conflicts of the Revolutionary war. American commerce now—what is it? It surpasses that of the British Empire. It surpasses the commerce of any nation on the face of the earth, and is progressing with such accumulated power and speed as will soon make the stars and stripes—the American flag—wave over the greatest and most extensive and successful commercial tonnage that the rest of the world has seen, or may see together. [Applause.]

The British Empire has claimed to be the mistress of the ocean. She once had a commercial tonnage and a commercial marine which made her the mistress of the ocean. Now her star pales before even the infant Commerce of the United States of America.

I will state a single fact. Six years ago a little vessel sailed out of your port on a voyage of six or seven thousand miles coastwise, to carry the flag of the country to the city of San Francisco, on the coast of the Pacific. This little bark, owned—or if not owned, freighted—by the gentleman who is now the distinguished Mayor of your City, (some applause and some laughter) proceeded on an enterprise which never before man had conceived, or the human mind dreamed to be within the bounds of possibility.

That was the beginning of the great commerce of the Pacific ocean. Within that 6 or 7 years grew up your magnificent steam marine, that marine which has by your energy and power added so much to the glory of the American Government as well as of the American people—a marine, let me say, which has hut little aid from the Government of the United States and which has depended for aid on the warm support and warm heart of the American people, independent of the Government. The *Arctic* that went down in the depths of the Atlantic had no severer struggle, had not to struggle with more terrible and direful energy against the engulfing waves than the steam marine had to do for permission to exist against the influence of the American Government in the period of which I am speaking. Well now, through interests like these the American tonnage not only surpasses that of England and of all other nations, but it is fast trying to surpass the combined fleet of all commercial marines of all the States of the world. There was in 1855 a commercial marine throughout the world, of 1,550,000,000 tons. Great Britain had 5,000,000, the United States had 5,200,000, and the other nations of the earth—in Asia and in Europe—had the balance of less than 5,000,000 tons.

The commercial marine of Great Britain has in each year for 10 years for the last 30 years increased 28 per cent. That of the United States has increased for the eame period 58 per cent. If we look forward to the year 1880 or 1885, we will have a commercial marine whose tonnage will out-weigh, out-measure and out-sail the combined fleete of the [illegible]commercial navy of the world. [Loud applause.] What measures are necessary to extend this commerce—a commerce to-day of only one portion of the Continent, and that the North? Let us look at where we stand! Here is Wall-street. On the spot to which we now direct our eyes, we are 20 days journey from the populous cities of Hindoostan, of China, and of Asia—the depositories of the world's wealth for hundreds, and for thousands, and for tens of thousands of years—a wealth which is fabulous in its origin, fabulous in Ite extent, and is the accumulated wealth of 700,000,000 of people—a wealth which It has been the object of nations, in every period of the world, to gather, and which has enriched whatever nation of human industry has had even the slightest control

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

About Virginia.

[illegible] to show the [illegible] labor upon the latter. The [illegible] a sharp controversy, in which [illegible] press take the ground that [illegible] independent of the one we desig[illegible] for the non-progress of the ma[illegible] Virginia; the main one being [illegible] intelligence, and industry, [illegible] the wealth of the soil. This latter, we [illegible] is a cause, but it is a second[illegible] by that great first cause, per[illegible] to the employment of involuntary labor.

[illegible] and then produce the [illegible] that shall associate them with their [illegible]

[illegible] New-York were incorporated [illegible] Union at the same time, the [illegible] more than four-fourth more territory than [illegible] Nature bestowed every advantage [illegible] southernmost of the two. The milder [illegible], while it showered more fecund fertility [illegible] soil, was still so far from tropical heat, [illegible] as to spare the arm of labor its original vigor. The [illegible] of North and South, of New-York [illegible] of the Carolinas, grew thrifty side by side. [illegible] coal fields, exhaustless quarries, opulent [illegible] mines, seemed to promise means of inter[illegible] improvement, embellishment, and affluence, [illegible] which its northern rival could not hope to [illegible]. Its inland waters opened every portion of the State to traffic and intercourse. Its [illegible] and harbors were deemed the best on the [illegible] and Norfolk, equaling in population [illegible] and exceeding in trade the City of New-York, [illegible] to become the metropolis of the [illegible] world. Then the population of Virginia [illegible] 1,200,000, more than double that of New-York. [illegible] the population of New-York is 4,000,000 against 1,200,000 in Virginia. Then Virginia exported $8,130,865 of her products, while New-York exported but $2,505,465. Now Virginia exports $6,000,000 while New-York exports $90,000,000. Norfolk, then the rival of New-York City, has now only 15,000 inhabitants, while her competitor has 700,000. Then [illegible] wealth more in Virginia than in New-York. Now farms may be bought within 50 miles of the Capital of the United States for $5 per acre, while no farm worth having can be bought within 50 miles of this City for less than $100. Nor in such points of contrast do we fail to discover the decline of our Southern neighbor. The traveler is everywhere shocked with evidences of decay, ruin, and desolation. Houses dilapidated and abandoned; fields neglected and unproductive; city streets overgrown with grass, and oppressively silent; harbors and seaport languid and little frequented; immense tracts of land unreclaimed, and other tracts, once improved, returning to its primitive wildness; the absence of mechanical and manufacturing industry; and the omnipresence of slaves in mart, and market, in [illegible] plantation, representing the entire [illegible] of the community, these are but few of the painful symptoms of decline which the observer encounters at every stage of a tour through Virginia. Inasmuch as the opportunities of greatness were in the first instance all on the side of the Southern State; the conditions attending the start of the two being in all respects equal, *Slavery excepted*, how can we avoid the conclusion that Slavery is answerable for the facts? The donkey of the Oxford carrier, that was strong enough not only to draw an inference, but "anything else in reason," was more than a match for those who repudiate a conviction so palpable.

But we are not confined to our own logical processes for the demonstration of this question. We have the highest evidence, the evidence of Virginians themselves, men of the largest wisdom and closest observation, that the decay of the State is owing to the perpetuation of Slavery. In 1832, Mr. RANDOLPH moved in the Legislature a resolution looking to the adoption of some plan for the gradual abolition of Slavery. The resolution brought on an elaborate discussion, eliciting the fact that no member of the body in either House denied that Slavery was a great moral and social evil, and the source of the prevailing desolation, observable in every section of the State. Among the other orators who made Anti-Slavery speeches, strong enough to hang a dozen Abolitionists who might go to Richmond and repeat them there, was JAMES McDOWELL, afterwards Governor of the State, and who distinguished himself as a member of the XXXth and XXXIst Congresses, by his eloquence and ability in debate. Mr. McDOWELL said:

"We know that the blessings of our position, [illegible] are countervailed by the apathy of our public councils, and by our exclusive reliance on involuntary labor. *Our interest and safety diminish the progress of general decline; conviction and experience attest that Slavery is its principal cause.* Do we contemplate Virginia justly when we regard her as meagre, haggard and enfeebled, with decrepitude stealing upon her limbs, as she runs over to leanness and impotency, and as [illegible] under the improvidence and inactivity [illegible] which eternally accompany the fatal institution she cherishes, and cherishes, too, as a mother who will hazard her own life rather than part with the monstrous offspring that afflicts her? If I am to judge from the tone of our debate, and from the concessions on all hands expressed, there is not a man in this body, not one, perhaps, that is even unrepresented here, who would not have thanked the generations that have gone before us, if, forsaking as public men, they had brought this [illegible] to a close; who would not have thanked them if, acting as private men on private motives, they had relinquished the property which their forbearing kindness has devolved upon us. In this investigation there is no difficulty; nothing has been left to speculation or inquiry; for, however [illegible] may have differed upon the power [illegible] capacity of touching this property, *they [illegible] to its character.* It [illegible] unanimously declared, from [illegible] by the most de[illegible] themselves, as well as by [illegible] property is 'an evil'—*that it is a dan*[illegible]

Another member of the Legislature who distinguished himself by his denunciations of the "accursed institution" was Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, at present representing the Eighth District of Virginia in Congress; and as Chairman of the Buchanan National Executive Committee, endeavoring to engineer into power that party which, by making Kansas a Slave State, agrees to send up the [illegible]

[illegible] point in which I do most sin[illegible] there arrayed against me in this [illegible]. It is that the proposed inquiry is one [illegible] delicacy and importance. The revolution [illegible] this Commonwealth fifty years [illegible] important as it was, involved in its [illegible] a change of our political relations with

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION.

From Hon. [illegible] the Succession.

[illegible] Sept. 25, 1856.

[illegible] turned to [illegible] to this place. It [illegible] just reaching [illegible] days after its date. You desire an expression of my views on the present condition of political affairs.

I have felt much embarrassment in determining the course which duty requires in the present political contest.

I am a Whig. I desire no additional epithet; neither National, nor Union, nor Conservative, nor Free-Soil. The term Whig implies nationality, and devotion to the Union, and to the great principles of human liberty and of conservative stability. Whig principles are enduring, not dependent upon temporary issues or questions of political policy; but they are the principles of law and order, of the rights of person and property, of personal liberty and of social restraint, without which our republican institutions must cease to exist. I am reluctant to abandon a name which embodies such principles, and which is endeared by the recollection of so many trying conflicts, through which it has been borne by illustrious statesmen whose names are embalmed in the history of the country.

But our old honored Whig Party is temporarily disorganized, and presents no distinctive candidates for our support. We must either abstain from voting or make selection from among the candidates presented by other organizations, to neither of which may we be able to yield entire cordial concurrence. To abstain from voting, or (what is equivalent) to vote for persons not generally recognized as candidates, is an abandonment of a high duty. The elective franchise which many are apt to consider only the privilege of the citizen, is a trust, from the considerate discharge of which he cannot relieve himself without a violation of duty to his principles and his country.

It rarely happens that an individual citizen finds in the persons presented, even by the party to which he belongs, precisely the candidates whom he would have preferred; at best he has to yield something of his individual preferences to the wishes and preferences of others, and he who refuses to cooperate with any political party, because he does not find in any creed all the principles he approves, or because he cannot approve all that it avows, or because he mistrusts some of the men belonging to the party, and even some who seem to enjoy its confidence, is awaiting the realization of a political Utopia, whose attainment will not be reached within his days of usefulness. In the best aspect of the present contest, Whigs have to yield very much of their preferences. Thus, we find those who have been Whigs ranging themselves, if not permanently, at least for the coming contest, with either the Democratic, the American, or the Republican parties. Between these we have to make choice. The two former present for the principal office, candidates of tried experience and statesmanship. The third presents a candidate of less experience, but not untried or unknown. I am free to concede to each, patriotism, purity, and intelligence.

For more than a third of a century, Mr. BUCHANAN has occupied a space in the political history of the country—his political sympathies varying with the current of popular opinion. At one time a warm Federalist, and then a zealous Democrat—friend, and then opponent, of a National Bank—a supporter of the high protective policy in Pennsylvania, and a member of the Free-Trade Cabinet, which aimed to overthrow that policy—an approver of the Missouri Compromise line, and the advocate of its extension, and now approving its obliteration—first disapproving, and then applauding, the abrogation of the limitation of Slavery extension.

But (as Mr. BUCHANAN is reported to have said) it is not he, but a "platform," which the Democratic Party presents, and *that* the Cincinnati platform—a platform which assigns to the Constitution of the United States no higher duty than that of carrying Slavery wherever its jurisdiction extends, and which announces a foreign policy worthy of the Ishmaelite whose hand is against every man, and which can be practiced only by a nation of pirates and of bandits. The civilized world was startled by the principles promulgated at Ostend, but those principles were adopted, in all their atrocity, at Cincinnati, and the Democratic Party seeks to invest them with executive power, and the aid of conservative Whigs is asked in behalf of the chief author of those terrible heresies.

How they who value the public peace, who believe in the reality of national integrity, or who regard good faith as anything better than a mask, behind which aggression and violence may conceal their designs, can support the foreign policy embodied in the Cincinnati platform, or can aid in giving practical efficiency to that policy, is a mystery only to be accounted for by the subtle but paramount influence of the concessions made in the other portions of the Democratic platform to the sectional interest, which in a part of the country has overriden all political distinctions of Whig and Democrat, and has converted what once was a *National* Democratic party into a mere *sectional Southern party.*

A party is not *national* merely because interest or ambition may lead some in the proscribed portion of the country to its support. Neither is it *sectional* because fear or prejudice may deter any or all in one section from its advocacy.

More than a year ago, a distinguished Southern gentleman who had earned the position which he graces in the Senate of the United States by ability and devotion to the Whig Party, surpassed only by the zeal which he now gives to the support of BUCHANAN and the Democratic cause, in a carefully prepared letter to some of his constituents, after predicting "the fast approaching time when not only Louisiana but the entire South" should be "animated by a single spirit," justly characterized the party with which he now acts by saying that "When that day shall come * * * I shall not, I trust, be found the last of those who will battle in behalf *of the great Southern Party.*"

The author of this letter is too intelligent to be deceived in the character, or the designs of the party to which he has transferred his services. It is called "Democratic," but it is "the great *Southern party.*"

Not only dividuals, but the press at the South urge the Democratic party as the "*party of the South*" and present Mr. BUCHANAN as preëminently entitled to "the confidence and affections of the South." As far North as the City of Washington, the organ of the present Administration, after presenting a series of reasons claiming Southern support for Mr. BUCHANAN, adds "this rapid retrospect discloses a consistency and efficiency of *service to the South* which flattery can claim for no other living man." It is not for a consistency of service to his *country*—it is not for "knowing no North and no South," but for service to the South, that in this same article Mr. BUCHANAN is presented as "in advance of any and every Statesman of the North."

A letter recently published, written by a most intelligent, frank, and honorable gentleman, who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from the State of Mississippi, and a member of the Committee to announce his nomination to Mr. BUCHANAN, says that he (Mr. BUCHANAN) "stood upon the Cincinnati platform, and indorsed every part of it. He was explicit in his remarks on the Slavery features, saying that the Slavery issue was the absorbing element in the canvass"—"that he spoke in terms of decided commendation of the Kansas bill," and that afterwards he said: "If I can be instrumental in settling the Slavery question *upon the terms I have named*, and then add Cuba to the Union, I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let BRECKINRIDGE take the Government."

Slavery extension and fillibustering are then the great objects of Mr. BUCHANAN's desire to be elevated to the Presidency—these attained, he will be willing to "give up the ghost." Governor BROWN allows no doubt to rest upon Mr. BUCHANAN's policy on the Slavery question, when in this same letter he adds: "In my judgment he is as worthy of *Southern* confidence and *Southern* votes, *as Mr. Calhoun ever was.*"

But while similar evidences of the purely sectional character of the appeal made in his behalf, and of the sectional policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic party might be almost indefinitely multiplied, Mr. BUCHANAN himself furnishes evidence of the direction in which his thoughts, his affections, and his confidence lie. In a recent reply to an announcement of the pacification, lately proclaimed, between the two factions of the "Democratic Party" in our State, Mr. BUCHANAN in ecstacy replies, "The whole Southern country will hail this reunion as a rainbow in the clouds." Even in this moment of rejoicing he could not include the North as a part of the country with which he sympathized—he had no *national* comprehensiveness to embrace, even in such a moment, his *entire* country—but to him the "*Southern country*" was his whole country—the North had no place in his thoughts. It was a *sectional* not a national emotion, which broke forth on this occasion. From the fullness of the heart the mouth spoke.

The Democratic Party of the present day, is, in my judgment, purely, narrowly, sectional in its principles, its objects, and its candidates. It presents no single issue upon which the Whig Party stood. Its success would invest with power the sectional domestic, and aggressive Foreign policy of the Cincinnati platform;—it would indorse the action and perpetuate power in the hands of a party which wantonly sacrificed the internal peace of the country; has involved the nation in its most fearful sectional strife, and has jeoparded foreign war in the effort on the part of those in office to obtain (in their own persons,) a continuance of the means of evil—a party which has brought discredit upon the country by selecting as its representatives abroad, many either of known violence and extravagance, or of unknown mediocrity; and which, in catering for foreign votes, by its selection of exotic agents, has stimulated counter-spirit of proscription and intolerance adverse to the genius of our Constitution and the stability of our Institutions.

As a Whig, national and conservative in all my feelings and all my tendencies, I can find no resting-place within the embrace of this Democratic Party.

The American Party presents a most estimable citizen in the person of its principal candidate. For Mr. FILLMORE I personally entertain a high respect, both as an individual and as a statesman, and the [illegible] policy of his Administration [illegible] dignified and pacific management of our foreign relations, may be claimed with satisfaction and approval as the result of a Whig triumph.

If he were now the representative of the Whig Party [illegible] and the compromises of the Constitution will be enforced, and the limitations observed—and by the removal of the cause of complaint and of apprehension—which has excited and alarmed the North, we may [illegible] In a more recent letter he frankly reminds some persons who tendered him their support, that he is "the candidate of the American Party," and intimates that it would be "dishonorable" in him to receive their votes unless they "knew his position." This frankness is equally commendable and significant—it is a caution that it will not be in favor of a Whig that the votes for MILLARD FILLMORE will be cast.

What concessions of principle have been made to bring Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. DONELSON on the same political platform—or which of these former antagonists has gone the furthest from his original position to strike hands in this new political brotherhood, it might be difficult to determine. The principles and the objects of the American Party are (to the uninitiate) involved in doubt and uncertainty. Numerous platforms and creeds have been proclaimed, enunciating much that is good, and wise, and true, with much that is narrow, bigoted, proscriptive, and intolerant. What is its present precise doctrine or creed I do not understand. I do not understand it to be admitted even at this day, that secrecy, oaths, tests and passwords, have been wholly abrogated—nor that the obligation has been removed which requires members not only in the exercise of the elective franchise, but in the distribution of official patronage in discharge of a public office, to confine themselves to members of the organization; nor that the religious test which proscribed those of a certain belief, has been wholly rescinded.

We do know, however, that Mr. FILLMORE, who is represented to have been initiated in all the mysteries of the Order, and to have assumed the oaths of the several degrees, regards this new party as so distinct from, and at such variance with, the Whig Party to which he, and you, and I belonged, that he has withdrawn from the latter his confidence, and proclaimed to the world that he has transferred it wholly to the new party which boasts that it arose upon the downfall of the Whig Party, and proclaims that the corruptions of both the Whig and the Democratic parties furnished the necessity for its existence.

On the score of party allegiance, then, or party attachment, Mr. FILLMORE, in his present position, has no stronger claims upon us Whigs than has Mr. BUCHANAN, or Mr. FREMONT; perhaps not as much claim, for they never abandoned us.

And we must not forget that the principles and the policy and the illustrious men of the party to which Mr. FILLMORE formerly belonged—a party which claimed CLAY and WEBSTER as their leaders and exponents, had no more bitter opponent and reviler than Major DONELSON, who now stands with Mr. FILLMORE on the American ticket, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Experience sadly teaches us Whigs the necessity of looking to the soundness, the fidelity and the attachment to our principles of the candidate for the second office, and if the recollections and the associations of the past furnish any inducements to support Mr. FILLMORE, they present equally strong reasons for voting against Mr. DONELSON. The two are inseparably associated. The dead carcass is bound to the living man—we cannot enjoy the one without being cursed with the other. I have endeavored in vain to see in the coming contest another possibility than the election of either the Democratic or the Republican candidate.

From the best information at my command, I cannot name a single State, North, South, East or West, which I believe will cast its vote for Mr. FILLMORE. But supposing that he receives a few votes (and his intelligent supporters cannot expect to give him more than a few,) and that the election be thus thrown into the House of Representatives. This is an event at all times to be deprecated; at present it would especially threaten a rude shock to our system, not to be averted or compensated even by the election resulting in Mr. FILLMORE's favor, if that were possible. But to anticipate that possibility would be to attribute to the representatives a degree of independence of their constituents which, I apprehend, will not be seen in our day. It would be ascribing to the Democratic Party an amount of self-sacrifice and of patriotism, exceeding any ever exhibited by them, to expect that they would conduce to the election of Mr. FILLMORE, when by preventing any election by the House of Representatives, (in case of their own inability to form combinations which will ensure to Mr. BUCHANAN's election,) they hope still to have the power and the patronage of the Government in their own hands (in the person of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE,) who, in the event of a failure to make choice in the Electoral College, will be chosen Vice-President by the present Senate, and may become acting President in case the House of Representatives fail to make an election.

The fierceness and bitterness of the assaults made by the organs of the American Party, and by the peculiar friends of Mr. FILLMORE upon Col. FREMONT and the Republican Party, seem to preclude the idea of any expectation of support of Mr. FILLMORE from the representatives of that party, in case the election be thrown into the House.

But it is to be hoped that there is no probability of its reaching there.

The party which supports Col. FREMONT is said to be "sectional"—if a charge were to be proved by its repetition, this would be fully established.

I find, however, nothing sectional in the call of the Convention by which he was nominated. If any portion of the Union was unrepresented in that Convention, it was from its own free choice, and not because it was excluded by the terms in which the Convention was called. The South disclaims the responsibility of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and unless that repeal was a sectional measure, the invitation to the Convention which nominated Col. FREMONT was comprehensive and as broad as the Union. The resolutions adopted by the Convention are largely in the very language of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. They make no assault upon the rights of any section, or upon the people of any section; they embody many of the principles for which the Whig Party ever contended, while they contain no assertion of general principles for which the Whig Party did not contend, or against which National Whigs, North or South, would object; they invade no rights of property of any kind; they do not assail the rights of the States to establish and regulate their domestic institutions; they do not propose to interfere with the migration or transfer of slaves from State to State, or with Slavery in the District of Columbia; they contemplate no obstruction to the rendition of the fugitive slaves, and no interference with the Fugitive Slave law; they make no objection to the future admission of Slave States; they raise no question of the permanence of Slavery within the States, and do not tend to the agitation of any question affecting the institution of Slavery within the States. In all these points they contain not a word to which the extremest Southern man would object.

Wherein then are they sectional? This charge must rest exclusively upon their resistance to the extension of Slavery into the Territories. This is no new doctrine. Some years since it was the universally received doctrine; and only a few years back the whole North was unanimous on the question. The language of the resolutions on this point is not extreme. I do not adopt their whole doctrine, with all their denials and conclusions; but I am not disposed to criticize too severely an honest sentiment in the direction of liberty, especially when uttered in the ordor of a political strife of unusual excitement, because of some extravagance, or of some illogical deductions: the general tendency of the resolutions on this point is honest and right, and is consistent with a power which has been exercised by Congress, and long acquiesced in, and is in conformity with the opinions and the principles of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, of HAMILTON and JEFFERSON, of HENRY and JAY—principles which were embodied in the ordinance of 1787, and which underlie the whole early policy of the Government. If these principles be Sectional, what is National? The right to permit or to prohibit Slavery in the Territories is a question of constitutional power, on which different opinions may be and are honestly entertained; but the assertion of the power is no more "sectional" than its denial, and is far less so than the doctrine (of recent date) which a few Southern politicians have engrafted upon the Democratic creed and have embodied in the Cincinnati platform.

To abstain from the assertion of what we believe the true doctrine on the question, under the fear of being called "sectional," might relieve us from that charge, only, however, to receive the merited application of a more ignominious epithet.

Col. FREMONT's name has been before the public now several months, subject to the severe ordeal which our system of conducting popular elections brings to bear upon the candidates for high position. Much has been said in malice and in the acrimony of unrestrained political hostility, but as yet no stain has been fastened upon his character or his conduct.

A Southern man by birth and by education, he is the candidate of the party which is said to be Northern; he is supported by a party said to be opposed to the Romish religion, and his opponents say that he is a Roman Catholic; his election is opposed as dangerous to the rights of the slaveholders, and the Anti-Slavery *Standard* (the organ of the Abolitionists) deprecates his success, which, it says, "will, in its benumbing and satisfying influence, retard the movements of the Negro's redemption;" he is charged at the South with opinions and tendencies dangerous to the rights of the South; and at the North, his votes in the Senate are quoted as evidence of Pro-Slavery proclivities.

I am induced to believe, from all that I can learn, that his opinions and his principles are fixed, moderate and conservative—that while respecting, as he must do, the rights of the South, he has not been blinded to the great wrong of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the effort to extend Slavery by the agency of the general Government into territory which, by a fair, clear, distinct understanding between the different parts of the Union, had been dedicated to freedom—an understanding in the nature of a compact, and the more obligatory because its permanence and its enforcement depended upon the honor and the good faith of the parties. The consequences and the consummation of this great wrong may yet be arrested only by the election of Col. FREMONT, and if I correctly appreciate him and his position, that being done, the constitutional rights of the [illegible] will be as safe under his administration as under [illegible]

Besides, it is apparent that the Executive cannot efficiently administer the Government without support from the great, conservative element of the North; which, though outraged by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and the subsequent efforts of the present Administration to force Slavery into Kansas, is still earnest in its determination to sustain the South in all its just rights under the Constitution of our country.

We are told that in case of the election of Col. FREMONT, the South will not and ought not to submit—that the Union will be dissolved. This is an unpatriotic and disloyal suggestion, deserving the severest reprobation; contemptible as a threat, and if uttered earnestly, evinces a want of proper appreciation of the priceless value, and of the strength of the Union. Doubtless there are men, both at the North and at the South, who contemplate, and some even who desire a dissolution of the Union. Our Jails and Lunatic Asyums are of sufficient capacity to accommodate them. Fortunately they are as impotent as the object they contemplate is wicked.

No, the Union of these States will not be destroyed upon a mere suspicion, or by reason of a fair and honest exercise by the People of their Constitutional right to select their own rulers. If, however, the bond which holds together this Confederation of States, be so feeble as to be severed for such cause, we who have been accustomed to look to the Union as one of the greatest of political blessings, will be forced to moderate our regret at its loss by the conviction that while enjoying its protection, we over-estimated its strength and its efficiency, without which its value is a delusion.

There are two prominent issues involved in the pending contest:

1. The Slavery question—not an abstract question; but a question of right and of political power. "Shall Slavery be carried into a Territory formerly covered by the Missouri Compromise?" and

2. The Foreign Policy of the Government—"Shall peace and justice, or violence and outrage be its policy?"

This latter issue must not be forgotten or overlooked.

As there are practically two great questions involved in the contest, so is the issue of the contest practically between two candidates—BUCHANAN and FREMONT.

What then is our duty as Whigs?

Can we support the Democratic candidate, and perpetuate the policy which has induced the very state of political sectionalism we deplore, and into which we have been plunged by the acts of the present Administration? Can we adopt the Democratic platform, and surrender the principles which have commended the Whig Party to our reason, judgment and affections? Can we accept the views which are likely to predominate in the management of our foreign relations, should the doctrines promulgated at Ostend be clothed with Executive power and authority?

For myself, I must answer these questions in the negative.

Let us turn to the other side.

We find no assault upon a single Whig principle—no danger of an unsafe and belligerent foreign policy—no extreme or violent proposition in regard to Slavery where it now exists, but only that resistance to its advance and spread over soil long since made free, which we have ever advocated.

Again I answer for myself.

In such a crisis, and under such circumstances, my voice must be there. I can without difficulty perceive my way clear to that point; and, though still a Whig, shall cast my vote for FREMONT and DAYTON, esteeming such course the best and surest remedy for present evils, and, trusting the time is not far distant when political organizations will again assume broader and more catholic grounds.

I am, my dear Sir,
With the highest respect and esteem,
Your friend and obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Letter from Henry Clay's Widow—Her Defence of her Son.

Mrs. CLAY has written a letter to defend her son JAMES from attacks made through the columns of the Louisville *Journal*. She says:

To Judge Thomas A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, Esq.: SEPTEMBER 18, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Having seen, from time to time, the most abusive and unjust attacks made upon my son, JAMES B. CLAY, in the Louisville *Journal*, I had hoped that among the many who have *professed* to be the friends of the father might be found some willing and anxious to vindicate the son, knowing, as many of them must know, the injustice and untruths contained in those attacks. But as each hopes appear to be fruitless, repugnant as it is to me to appear in any way before the public, I feel that it is a duty that I owe to the memory of my husband, to say to you, his executors, and through you to the public, that the charges made against my son JAMES are utterly and unqualifiedly false; that he possessed the love, respect and confidence of his father, and was ever, to both his father and myself, a most affectionate and dutiful son; always endeavoring to alleviate our sorrows and add to our happiness.

His father took his advice in the making of his last will, and at all times advised and consulted freely and affectionately with him, having confidence in his love, integrity and judgment.

He was not with his father at the time of his death, it being the expressed desire of his father, knowing the condition of his family—in a distant State, upon a new place, among strangers, and his wife in feeble health, herself hut lately bereaved of a father, that he should not leave them and go to him.

He *was* present at his father's funeral, directing the mournful preparations and offering words of consolation and of comfort to his widowed mother.

It was my husband's desire and hope that his son JAMES should be the possessor of Ashland, and although it had been my intention to reside at Ashland during my lifetime, yet partly owing to the tumbling, ruinous condition of the house, through one of you, Mr. JAMES O. HARRISON, I begged my son to come and purchase the place.

I have only to add, gentlemen, that I make this statement to you *without* the knowledge of my son JAMES, and to regret once more that I should have been drawn forth from the privacy and seclusion in which I had hoped to pass the brief remnant of my life.

Yours very truly,
LUCRETIA CLAY.

The Louisville *Journal*, in giving place to this letter, adds:

We have rarely encountered an obligation so painful as that involved in the arraignment of JAMES B. CLAY before the bar of public opinion; but, believing it to be a solemn duty to our country and to the memory of his illustrious father, we have not felt at liberty to shrink from it. We have not shrunk from it. We have discharged it fearlessly, and the issue is known. The judgment of the high tribunal before which we arraigned him has been plainly rendered, and not against us. The loud and unbroken shout of scorn and indignation which has risen from the nation tells the verdict with an emphasis that thrills the offender to the soul. We ask no more. The welfare of the country, the memory of his immortal sire, the honor of humanity, require no more. We would not if we could strike down even JAMES B. CLAY in the sanctuary of a mother's heart. And here, if he and his friends will let us, we take leave of him forever.

Another speech of Mr. JAMES B. CLAY is reported in the Louisville *Courier*. In the course of that speech he spoke of his father as follows:

Fellow-citizens, this is a beautiful city and the commercial capital of a great State. But before Louisville was a city—while Kentucky was a wilderness—sixty years ago, there came from Virginia a poor orphan boy, without friends, without money, with nothing save his own brave heart and the great intellect God had given him to sustain him. To use his own language: "You raised him up in your arms—you hugged him to your bosoms—you threw the broad aegis of your State around in his times of trial and of difficulty."

You made him the loved of Kentucky and of the whole Union. When he died but a few years ago, having accomplished his glorious destiny, the tears of all parties paid tribute to his honored memory. That man was my father. In the course of his long life he had accumulated a small estate, and that Ashland, next to his wife and children, he loved above all things else. I have become connected with Ashland and am successor to its halls and fields. Living at the time of his death in a distant State, where I was using my energies to provide for a growing family, I returned to the old family home. I assisted in the mournful burial services, and never did man shed more genuine tears of sorrow than I on that occasion. They were not for the statesman—not for the public man, whom the whole nation mourned—but for the father from whose loins I had sprung, the father who had watched over my infancy and encouraged my manly undertakings. Leaving Missouri and sacrificing prospects of a brilliant fortune, I became again a citizen of Kentucky, purposely to preserve Ashland in the family—from becoming a mule pen.

Intelligence has been received at the office of the American Colonization Society, from Rev. JOHN SEYS, announcing the arrival at that port of the emigrant ship *Elvira Owen*, after a passage of fifty days. Several deaths had occurred in consequence of measles, diarrhœa, and other diseases, but three hundred emigrants had arrived in safety. The frames of two large receptacles went out in this ship, with ample stores and supplies for the comfort of the emigrants, placed under the special care of Mr. SEYS, who was for many years at the head of the Methodist Mission in Liberia.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* states that a lot of North Carolina tobacco was sold in that city, Thursday, at $215 per cwt. This is the highest price ever paid in that city for tobacco. The Richmond *Dispatch* notices a sale in that city at $105 per cwt.

The Wisconsin State Fair will be held at Milwaukie on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of October.

Kansas Affairs.

[illegible] down several gentlemen direct from Kansas, [illegible] were passengers on the *Astor*, and bring the latest news. *From* [illegible] top of them we [illegible] Gen. REID's force had been [illegible] turned to their homes. Gov. [illegible] ton with 1000 United States troops, [illegible] to maintain the peace and execute the [illegible] his orders ninety men had been taken [illegible] Lawrence. The report of Lane and [illegible] fled to Nebraska is confirmed.

There was a report last evening, that several lives were lost, on each side, at Lawrence, but this is believed to be incorrect. It is very gratifying to have these tidings, and to know that the violence which has so long prevailed in Kansas is at an end.

The Cruelty and Brutality of Kansas Barbarians.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. MILES.

The following letter from Rev. Mr. MILES has been received by Rev. Dr. MILES, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association:

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

REV. DR. MILES—*Dear Friend:* I am [illegible] to the disappointment of friends and foes, and [illegible] out of the hands of the latter. But I have had a hard time of it. Two weeks of harassing [illegible] wearing exposures, have nearly broken [illegible] health. A few days will, I hope, [illegible] when I will try to give a full account of [illegible] experience, and make public some of the facts which I have learned thereby of the plans and doings of the enemies to Freedom and to God.

An account of our capture and treatment for the first twenty-four hours, has probably been given you by those of the party who were bound first, and who were permitted to go down the river.

After that time we endured brutality that will hardly seem credible to those who live among civilized people. I think it will be difficult to find a parallel to this case in all the annals of civil war, taking all the circumstances into account—the brutal murder of our brother—the heartless conduct toward his distressed widow—the cool open murder of the young man who attended us—the mockery of proclaiming us free to go to our friends, and the insulting and violent arrest on the levee, planned so as to leave the widow without any protection—our confinement in a [illegible] crowded, filthy dungeon, after the fourth day of our imprisonment, when I was too ill to stand up, with other cruel deceits and bloodthirsty threats, on three occasions I had every reason to suppose that our last hour had come. But I have no heart or strength to finish the sentence now, nor to give you anything more than a hint of what I passed through since I last wrote you. It will be painful for me to go back to the beginning and give the history of this affair, and is to no mere personal consideration that can move me to undertake it.

And what is it all to the whole sum of outrage and barbarity that has been inflicted on my distressed people, and all over this Territory during the past month? Let no one talk of the exaggeration of these outrages any longer. No one can ever [illegible] the distress which has followed them. There is much of it that can never be made public—the butcheries of men of which there were no witnesses, but [illegible] and the cowardly perpetrators—the sleepless terror of defenceless women and children, whose neighbors have been murdered or driven from burning houses, and those yet more unhappy ones, whose husbands and fathers have gone out to be heard from no more, or the tidings of whose savage butchery has come back to them.

It is estimated that over sixty families have been turned out of home. Many of these have had their all destroyed or plundered. Of the number killed we have as yet no definite estimate. Six persons with whom I was personally acquainted—and three of them intimate and dear friends—have been butchered.

But we have again conquered, though at a terrible cost. If it seal the final victory of our cause, it will be an ample satisfaction to us who have suffered only in our own persons and in the spoiling of our goods, and the best consolation to those who have lost their friends in the contest.

Will it not be a crying shame to the conquerors in Freedom and Right in the State, if this work of blood and rapine is not stopped, and that speedily?

Yours, yet in good hope,
E. MUTE, Jr.

P. S.—Unless aid is sent out there must be much distress here during the coming Winter.

Warm clothing, blankets and other bedding will be needed by many from whom everything of the kind has been plundered.

Slavery the Basis of the Union—High Talk!

From the Richmond Examiner.

"Slavery will work the subversion of the Constitution"—indeed! Why *the independence of the American colonies was the result of African Slavery; the Union was founded on African Slavery;* was supported in its weakness, and has been brought to its present power, prosperity and commanding position among nations, *by African Slavery:* and, it would be strange, indeed, if that which was the cause of the Union, and its strength, power and wealth, should prove the agent of its overthrow. Turn to the early annals of the colonies; and what a feeble, sickly and grasping condition was that of all of them south of the Delaware, until they introduced into their fields the African laborer;—who was proof against the miasma of their swamps and decaying timber under a Southern sun; who produced the valuable crops, indigenous to their soil, at no risk of life; and the transportation of whom and traffic in whom enriched the ship-owning colonies whose soil was too sterile to court his labor. At the period of the Revolution, the relative strength and resources, civil and military, of the slaveholding contrasted with the non-slaveholding colonies, was three to one—a preponderance which was the exclusive result of African Slavery. But for the impulse and rapid development given to the slaveholding colonies by this cause, and to the non-slaveholding ship-owning colonies as transporters of the African from the Slave Coast, and as the chief conductors of the slave traffic—*the colonies could not, by any possibility, have opposed a successful resistance to the mother country in the Revolutionary struggle.* But for the possession of slaves to do the labor of the plantations in the absence of their masters, the slaveholding States could not have dispatched a corporal's guard of troops to the aid of the North against the invaders—or defended their own homes single-handed—as they did. But for the lively sensibility to aggression, the fiery impatience under wrong, and the martial spirit of the slaveholders, resulting from the condition of dominion over a menial class, no general and persistent resistance would have been opposed to the British tyrant by the American colonies.

These American liberties which we enjoy, and this very Constitution and Union under which we live, are the achievement of the strength, resources and greatness resulting from African Slavery. That institution built up the Colonies and nerved them for the struggle: that institution supported them in the seven years' conflict; and that institution furnished the armies and inspired the martial spirit which conquered Independence. It was African Slavery, after the Revolution, which gave the project of Union all its value; which made it feasible by its tempting gratuities; and which procured its establishment by its exertions and sacrifices. Why did the North covet a partnership in the productions and wealth of the South, if their own sterile soil and hireling labor were competent to yield them? Why did the South desire the facilities of the Northern marine to transport their products to the markets, but for the exclusive devotion to agriculture which Slavery superinduced?

By the agency of African Slavery the Southern States have become the monopolists of the products which support the manufacturing systems of the North and Europe, and which employ the commerce of the world. On the products of slave labor rests the wealth, the power and the prosperity of the Union. *It is African Slavery which supports the Union, and not the Union which supports African Slavery.* The North has derived all its wealth and prosperity, except that which has resulted from foreign immigration, from the labor of the slave. The Slaveholding States are the seat of that conservatism which is proof against every infidelity, fanaticism and heresy of the day. In the Slaveholding States burn purest and brightest the vestal fires of liberty, which, when extinguished here, will burn no more forever. On the perpetuation of African Slavery in the Southern States, depends the preservation of human liberty in the world; for, when these States are converted into Jamaicas and Haytis, the Union itself will relapse into Dominican anarchy, poverty and demoralization, and the eagles of liberty will give place to the owls of desolation.

The Union was not founded upon the Red Republican principle of the equality of all men; but upon the common sense principle that the negro is a negro, and the white man is his superior and lord, by nature and by the providence of God. Slavery did not come into the Union by the tolerance of the North; but the North came into the Union impelled by its desire to enjoy the products of Slavery and participate in the domain which Slavery had enabled the slaveholder to capture from the savage. The South has never been the propagandist of Slavery, as it should have been; but foolishly entailed the richest of her domain to free soil; procured the suppression of the Slave-Trade, (against the clamor of Northern slave-traffickers,) to the absolute stoppage of Slavery propagation; and herself circumscribed, by an arbitrary parallel of latitude, the surface of the extension of Slavery;—*which extension is the only policy that can render feasible the manumission of any portion of the African race domesticated in the United States.*

A Medical Board, to consist of Surgeons C. A. FINLEY, S. G. J. DECANE, J. J. B. WRIGHT, will assemble at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 1st of November, 1856, for the examination of applicants for admission into the medical staff of the United States army. Applications for admission will be made to the Secretary of War.

The bond signers, and others interested in the payment, within thirty or sixty days, of the bond of $50,000 on Antioch College, are to meet at Irvington, in Convention, on the 1st of October.

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is published on the
Price, in wrappers, 6
No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons ... payments for the TIMES receive money ... and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... soliciting agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ A particular account of an accident on the Hudson River Railroad, which ended fatally ... will be found, in another part of our paper. This intelligence will excite a painful degree of interest, not only among the personal friends of Mr. STEERS in this City, but throughout the whole country. The name of Mr. STEERS was identified with the history of our mercantile marine; the brilliant achievement of the yacht *America* first made his name known to the world as a marine architect, and the completion of the steam-frigate *Niagara* and the Collins steamship *Adriatic*, had more than realized all the expectations which his first efforts in ship-building had excited. The loss of such a man, whose genius has given greater efficiency to one of our most important departments of industry, will be regarded as a national calamity.

☞ We publish the particulars this morning ... of those terrifying calamities ... by a fearful sacrifice of human ... which the great lakes have been the ... the past Summer. By the burning ... steamer *Niagara* on Lake Michigan, ... Wednesday night, more than fifty lives ... lost. Among the passengers who are reported to have been lost is Hon. JOHN B. MACY, ... of Fond du Lac. Mr. MACY was a ... of the last Congress, he was a native of Connecticut, but had resided more than twenty years at the West. The first dispatch from Milwaukee stated the number of passengers lost at over a hundred, but another dispatch from Chicago reduces the number to about fifty.

☞ Telegraphic intelligence from Kansas, which we publish this morning, states that Gov. GEARY, at the head of a number of United States dragoons, had gone in search of Gen. LANE, with the determination to arrest him if in the Territory. Gen. LANE, it is ... Nebraska with a portion of his force. Lawrence was in possession of the United States troops. The Missourians are stated to have disbanded and returned home, in obedience to the proclamation of Gov. GEARY. The election takes place on the first Monday of October, and the Pro-Slavery Party are taking measures to secure a thorough organization.

☞ The able letter of Hon. HAMILTON FISH to Hon. JAMES A. HAMILTON, giving his reasons for supporting FREMONT and DAYTON in preference to FILLMORE and DONELSON, which we publish this morning, will amply repay the trouble of reading.

Mr. Banks in Wall-street.

The immense concourse of merchants who gathered in front of the Exchange yesterday afternoon to listen to Mr. BANKS was a sufficient refutation of the narrow assumption of Mr. SIMEON BALDWIN, that it would be repugnant to the sense of the mercantile classes for the Exchange to be used for such a purpose, while the eloquent and conservative speech of the orator was a sufficient justification of the gentlemen who had invited him to deliver the address. Wall-street never witnessed a greater gathering of the representatives of the wealth and commercial enterprise of this metropolis, not even when DANIEL WEBSTER, in the noon of his splendid reputation, held forth at the same spot on the political crisis which caused the split in the Democratic Party, when President VAN BUREN was nominated for a second term. The assemblage in Wall-street yesterday, which gathered around the Exchange, is estimated at not less than twenty thousand persons, and it was composed chiefly of men connected with mercantile pursuits, while the officers of the meeting represented some of the largest and most respectable business firms in the City. The Chairman of the meeting, R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., of the firm of MCCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, was, until very recently, one of the political supporters, as well as a personal friend, of Mr. FILLMORE. The meeting was eminently, a conservative one, and the address of Mr. BANKS was, in the largest and ... conservative and Union speech. ... of *Commerce* accused the gentlem... invited Mr. BANKS to deliver an address from the steps of the Exchange, of a design to compel the merchants of New-York who are opposed to Col. FREMONT, to listen to a speech in favor of him whether they would or not. But, the meeting was held after "'Change hours," and there was no necessity that any one should listen who felt indisposed. In fact, if there were any such persons there yesterday, their absence would have been very acceptable to the disappointed crowd who could not approach near enough to the speaker to hear his voice. A full and accurate report of Mr. BANKS' speech will be found in our columns this morning.

Misapplied Titles.

Englishmen very naturally make great mistakes in attempting to bestow the proper titles upon American officials; but mistakes in such cases may very easily be avoided by giving no titles whatever, for our laws recognize none but military ones. Honorable, Excellency, and Esquire have no meaning whatever as applied to an American personage. The President of the United States is simply FRANKLIN ... Hall, and Released to a brilliant address from ... W. CURTIS, of New-York, in favor of FREMONT. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

TROY, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Republican County Convention met in this city to-day and nominated ABRAHAM B. OLLIN, of Troy, for Congress. A resolution warmly approving of the course of Hon. RUSSELL SAGE in Congress was adopted.

Important from Kansas.

GOV. GEARY IN SEARCH OF GEN. LANE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTIONS—MISSOURIANS DISBANDED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 25.

A letter to the *Republican* dated Westport, 19th, says Gov. GEARY, at the head of several companies of Dragoons, had gone in search of Gen. LANE with the determination to arrest him if in the Territory. He was *en route* for Nebraska. The Pro-Slavery Party were taking measures to thoroughly organize for the election on the first Monday of October.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Sept. 23.

The steamer *David Tatum* arrived here yesterday from St. Joseph. At Kansas City she took on board three hundred and fifty citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Gerry, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri.

Lawrence was in possession of the United States troops, by whom ninety of Gen. LANE's men had been made prisoners. LANE had fled from Lawrence with the remainder of his troops, and was in Nebraska.

The train from Jefferson City last evening brought down several gentlemen direct from Kansas. They were passengers in the steamer *Aubrey*, and bring the latest news. We learn from them that the whole of Gov. REED's force had been disbanded, and returned to their homes.

Gov. GEARY was at Lecompton with one thousand United States troops, all determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws. Under his orders ninety men had been taken prisoners at Lawrence.

The report of LANE and his men having fled to Nebraska is confirmed.

President Pierce's Visit to New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The New-Hampshire *Patriot* states that President PIERCE will arrive in Concord at 11 A. M. on the 2d of October, and, in view of the fact that the citizens, irrespective of party, had declined extending to him a public welcome, the *Patriot* calls on the Democrats throughout the State to arrange for a proper reception of the distinguished visitor.

At a meeting of Keystone Club No. 1, of Boston, last evening, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements to welcome the President.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The President will leave on Tuesday or Wednesday, going directly through to New-Hampshire by railroad, his object being to attend to his long-neglected private affairs. He last night had a return of the chills.

From Washington.

THE FREE-STATE PRISONERS IN KANSAS—THE PANAMA QUESTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

There is no truth in the statement of letters from Kansas, made on the reported authority of Gen. SMITH, that the President has ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of the Free-State prisoners.

The Panama question is still pending before the Cabinet, and definite action is anticipated thereon next week.

Recent official advices from Gov. GEARY and Gen. SMITH have inspired the belief that order will soon be restored in Kansas, while their action thus far receives the cordial approval of the Administration.

The Case of Passmore Williamson versus Judge Kane Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The suit brought by PASSMORE WILLIAMSON against Judge KANE came up for argument yesterday at Media, before Judge HAINES. Mr. SHEPPARD, the defendant's counsel, discussed the question of protection given by the judicial character of jurisdiction of the Court in allowing a *habeas corpus* and commitment for contempt. The counsel on the other side asked time to prepare their reply. Mr. G. M. WHARTON, the defendant's senior counsel, contended that the time for argument had been fixed by plaintiff's counsel, and that nothing had been advanced but what should have been anticipated. The case, however, was finally postponed till the 17th of December.

Fire near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The engine-house and machinery for hoisting, at the Baltimore Coal Shaft, near Wilkesbarre, were destroyed by fire last night. By great exertions the breakers and screens connecting with the shaft and other openings were saved. Loss $10,000. Partly insured.

News from Nassau, N. P.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

An arrival here from Nassau brings dates from that island to the 13th inst. A hurricane had done great damage at Inagua. Thirty houses had been blown down, and five vessels stranded. Four lives were lost. The other Bahama Islands escaped.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 25.

There were twenty-four deaths by yellow fever in this city last week. The weather is very cold. There was a frost near the city this morning.

On Monday the deaths were four.

Governor Clark in Canada.

KINGSTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Governor CLARK, with his family and Secretary, arrived here yesterday, and visited the Crystal Palace, in company with Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD. He is to attend the Volunteers' dinner to-night.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 25.

A frost, at Vicksburg, occurred on Tuesday night. Letters from Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, state that Cotton will not yield more than one half a crop in some sections of these States.

Damage to the Tobacco Crop by Frost.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Advices from as far South as Clarksville, Tenn., state that the Tobacco Crop in Tennessee and Kentucky has been seriously injured by recent frosts.

The Fillmoreens.

The *Express* published, a day or two since, an account of a vote taken among the female occupants of a certain house in Greene-street, under the exultant head of "The Ladies all Right." These female Fillmoreens, it seems, were all for the American candidate. But we learn from a correspondent that the house in question is one of the most notorious houses of ill-repute in the City.

Democratic Politics.

The politics of the City "Democrats" are raveled up in a bad way. That "union and harmony" about which our unterrified friends have talked so much of late appears to be a thing of imagination only. In the Eighth District they can't unite on a candidate for Congressional honors, though they have tried several times, and in the Third they are at a dead-lock. DANIEL E. SICKLES has his supporters, and so has Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, and so has UDOLPHE WOLFE, facetiously called "Schiedam Schnapps," and so has WILLIAM MINOR, and so have some dozen others. The friends of Mr. WALBRIDGE are perfectly reliable, and so are those who adhere to the fortunes of Mr. SICKLES.

The Convention appointed to settle the difference met again last evening at Riley's Hotel in West Broadway, but after a great deal of debate, adjourned to meet again this day week.

It was at first thought that Mr. SICKLES would be the unanimous choice of this Convention, but expectation was disappointed. Gen. WALBRIDGE demurred. He had something to say in the matter, and he did say it so effectively that the Convention paused, and then adjourned, and have kept adjourning ever since.

The General was asked by the Convention whether he was willing to abide its decision, and whether he indorsed the Cincinnati Platform. He told them (this was a fortnight ago) that he would answer the question at another time.

Last night, being again called upon to define his ... So no nomination has yet been made by the Convention, and how the difficulty is to be ended is yet a doubtful question, unless, as has been expressed, Mr. SICKLES should be appointed to the Corporation Counselship, made vacant by the death of LEMUEL E. SHEPARD. If such an appointment be made, Mr. WALBRIDGE will have the field to himself, as Mr. SICKLES would be willing to waive a doubtful struggle for Congressional honor, to obtain a berth worth $20,000 per annum.

The General was "about" last night in excellent spirits. He assured his friends that his weight was 210 pounds avoirdupois, and that he was constantly improving. This fact speaks well in his behalf.

In the Eighth District, the struggle between HERRICK, CLARK and JACKSON is animated. Each faction have cried "no quarter," and how the dispute is to end is yet a mystery. HERRICK is determined, JACKSON stubborn and CLARK sanguine. 'Tis evident that they must either compromise their troubles or go it on their own hooks. The result in either case will doubtless be the same.

But these splits are bad for the Democrats. A divided house cannot stand against itself, much less against the outside attacks which it may expect at the general election.

The proceedings of the County Convention at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday night, were looked for with an interest nearly as great as that occasioned by the action of the Mayoralty Convention. The hall was filled from an early hour by outside delegates, intensely anxious for the result. For the offices,—City Judge and Governor,—there were nearly a dozen candidates, and each had their supporters, who loudly canvassed their claims in the halls below. Among those assembled in the lobby were many well known characters, distinguished for their Democratic sincerity, and for some other things not quite so creditable.

The most prominent candidates for City Judge were Mr. PHILLIPS, who ran for the same office on the Hard-Shell ticket at the last election, and Mr. AMBROSE L. PINNEY; and it was believed that one of these gentlemen would receive the nomination. But after two or three ballots the nomination was given to Mr. ANRAHAM D. RUSSELL, a lawyer of little note, who formerly practiced at the Tombs, but who for some time has limited his pleadings to the Court of Sessions and Marine Court. This result was received with great surprise, and gave rise to expressions of indignation on all sides. How the result was brought about and from what causes, none seemed to know.

The contest for Governor of the Almhouse was more animated and protracted. For this nomination there were about a dozen candidates, the most prominent being P. S. MOLLONEY, of the Third Ward, who ran for the same office last year on the Soft ticket, and was defeated; Capt. JOHN CREIGHTON, of the Fifth Ward, lately from Nicaragua, where he served in the army of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, being present at the disastrous battle of Santa Rosa; and Mr. BRODERICK, from one of the up-town Wards. After the second formal ballot, there being no choice, it was agreed that the contest should be between the two highest candidates, and thus the struggle was between Messrs. MOLLONEY and CREIGHTON. The third ballot resulted in the success of Mr. MOLLONEY, he receiving 67 votes, while his competitor received about 40.

The result was hailed with loud cheers, Mr. MOLLONEY being a popular man, and a hard-worker in the ranks. He is, we believe, a Wood man.

NED SHERLOCK, Jr., of the Sixth Ward was present, as usual, lobbying for his favorite man—FERNANDO WOOD. He didn't care a fig, he said, who was City Judge or who was President, so long as the "greatest white man living, old FERNANDO, got elected." He was strong for FERNANDO, and cracked his lungs by repeated cheers for him and all who honored him.

The Democrats are going in strong the coming campaign for charter and county officers. In the First Ward they have nominated for Alderman, BILL WILSON, a well-known citizen, who has been for years greatly interested in emigration and in emigrants having a cheap ticket or a good boarding-house. Mr. WILSON is down upon the Castle Garden emigrant dépôt, and is we believe, pledged to put the swindle down,—*if elected*, as he will be no doubt, the First Ward being always true to the Union and regular nominations.

In the Thirteenth Ward the famous Councilman, EDWARD MCCONNELL, who every now and then furnishes the police reporters with a spicy item, has been nominated for Alderman. Ned is a favorite with the boys, and will succeed, perhaps, unless sent to the Island, on a charge now pending, for beating a girl of the town most severely.

Taking it all in all, the unterrified are unusually Democratic the present campaign.

The election takes place on the 2d of November.

A Burglary—Recovery of the Stolen Property and Arrest of the Thieves—The Detectives.

Some weeks since the dwelling of W. L. BALDWIN, Esq., in Newark, was broke into by burglars who succeeded in escaping with nearly $2,000 worth of property, chiefly in jewelry.

After a diligent search no clue could be obtained of the burglars or property.

Finally, and as a last resort, Mr. BALDWIN reported the occurrence to Mr. ROBERT BOWYER, the famous detective of this City, and besought his well-known experience in such matters, to bring the guilty parties to justice, and recover the stolen property, some of which was especially prized as mementoes of deceased relatives.

Although there seemed not a prospect of success, not the slightest clue of the thieves was known, Mr. BOWYER reluctantly undertook the task. He called to his aid officer FARLEY, of the Reserve Corps, a well-known and reliable officer, and both went earnestly to work. The account of their doings in the pursuit is so romantic as to almost challenge belief. The story is too long to be here given. 'Tis enough to say that they worked for weeks and weeks, by day and by night, in all directions; and finally, after efforts most determined and severe, succeeded in ferreting out the whole of the stolen property, and in arresting the burglars, and all the guilty parties connected with it.

The property was removed from Newark to this City, where it was disposed of to a "fence," or receiver of stolen goods. This fence was tracked by Officer FARLEY, captured and conveyed to prison in New-Jersey. In his house and about his person were found tickets and receipts for Mr. BALDWIN's and a large amount of other property. The other parties, (the burglars,) after being traced from place to place for many days, were finally captured, and also taken to New-Jersey. They were all at first very stubborn, but finding that denial would be of no avail, they acknowledged their offence and professed to be very penitent.

The names of the burglars are JULIUS PELLETIER and OWEN BRADLEY. Both, though young men, are old offenders. The former was sentenced, not long since, to the prison at Trenton, from which place he managed to escape two months before his time expired.

The name of the "fence," or receiver, is JOSEPH GALVIN, who resided with his wife in Vandewater-street. The facts brought to light indicate him to be a great offender.

The trio will be soon brought to trial, when, as they are within the jurisdiction of New-Jersey, they will receive, no doubt, the reward of their merits.

This arrest, so important, and reflecting as it does so much credit upon officers BOWYER and FARLEY, will, it is thought, lead to astounding developments and clear up many mysterious affairs of crime, which have defied the best efforts of the police to unravel.

Letter from a Clerk.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was much pleased to see your most excellent article, in yesterday's TIMES, on "Out-door Amusements."

I and many other young men would like to play cricket, and such manly amusements, but, being down town, have no time. As soon as boys leave school they leave play—for their employers do not encourage them, nor will give them time for any amusements.

Look at the Free Academy Cricket Club, which, a year ago, was one of the best clubs in the country. Its members are now leaving the Academy, and consequently the club also.

We *have* a taste for athletic exercises, but are restrained by our employers, who tell us it is not manly to play, and *will* not give us time to do so. I would most gladly join a cricket club if I could have time, and I know many others who would do the same.

Cannot you help us through the columns of your widely-spread journal? DRY GOODS CLERK.

A Palpable Hit.

The Louisville *Democrat* gives the following home thrust to the Fillmorites, who are in the habit of charging the Buchaniers with being the exclusive advocates of disunion:

"Their cry of disunion comes with a miserable grace, when their leader proclaimed, as soon as he set foot on his native soil, that the South ought not to submit to the election of FREMONT. They are screaming for a man who openly proclaimed this sentiment to a crowd of his admiring and applauding partisans. Who has openly proclaimed disunion in advance! A petty set to charge disunion upon anybody, with this sentiment from the lips of their file leader before the country."

☞ Maine papers announce valuable accessions to the ranks of Republican speakers for the campaign in the persons of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Governor-elect of Maine, Ex-Governor MORRILL and J. G. BLAKE, Editor of the Kennebec *Journal*, who are about to take the stump in Pennsylvania.

☞ Hon. EDWARD FULLER, of Readfield, Me. died on the 20th ult., at the age of 74. For more than half a century he had been actively engaged in public life.

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is published on the
Price, in wrappers, 6
No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons ... payments for the TIMES receive money ... and give receipts in the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... soliciting agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO ... Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ A particular account of an accident on the Hudson River Railroad, which ended fatally ... will be found in another part of our paper. This intelligence will excite a painful degree of interest, not only among the personal friends of Mr. STEERS in this City, but throughout the whole country. The name of Mr. STEERS was identified with the history of our mercantile marine; the brilliant achievement of the yacht *America* first made his name known to the world as a marine architect, and the completion of the steam-frigate *Niagara* and the Collins steamship *Adriatic*, had more than realized all the expectations which his first efforts in ship-building had excited. The loss of such a man, whose genius has given greater efficiency to one of our most important departments of industry, will be regarded as a national calamity.

☞ We publish the particulars this morning ... of those terrifying calamities ... by a fearful sacrifice of human ... which the great lakes have been the ... the past Summer. By the burning ... steamer *Niagara* on Lake Michigan, ... Wednesday night, more than fifty lives ... lost. Among the passengers who are reported to have been lost is Hon. JOHN B. MACY, ... of Fond du Lac. Mr. MACY was a ... of the last Congress, he was a native of Connecticut, but had resided more than twenty years at the West. The first dispatch from Milwaukee stated the number of passengers lost at over a hundred, but another dispatch from Chicago reduces the number to about fifty.

☞ Telegraphic intelligence from Kansas, which we publish this morning, states that Gov. GEARY, at the head of a number of United States dragoons, had gone in search of Gen. LANE, with the determination to arrest him if in the Territory. Gen. LANE, it is ... Nebraska with a portion of his force. Lawrence was in possession of the United States troops. The Missourians are stated to have disbanded and returned home, in obedience to the proclamation of Gov. GEARY. The election takes place on the first Monday of October, and the Pro-Slavery Party are taking measures to secure a thorough organization.

☞ The able letter of Hon. HAMILTON FISH to Hon. JAMES A. HAMILTON, giving his reasons for supporting FREMONT and DAYTON in preference to FILLMORE and DONELSON, which we publish this morning, will amply repay the trouble of reading.

Mr. Banks in Wall-street.

The immense concourse of merchants who gathered in front of the Exchange yesterday afternoon to listen to Mr. BANKS was a sufficient refutation of the narrow assumption of Mr. SIMEON BALDWIN, that it would be repugnant to the sense of the mercantile classes for the Exchange to be used for such a purpose, while the eloquent and conservative speech of the orator was a sufficient justification of the gentlemen who had invited him to deliver the address. Wall-street never witnessed a greater gathering of the representatives of the wealth and commercial enterprise of this metropolis, not even when DANIEL WEBSTER, in the noon of his splendid reputation, held forth at the same spot on the political crisis which caused the split in the Democratic Party, when President VAN BUREN was nominated for a second term. The assemblage in Wall-street yesterday, which gathered around the Exchange, is estimated at not less than twenty thousand persons, and it was composed chiefly of men connected with mercantile pursuits, while the officers of the meeting represented some of the largest and most respectable business firms in the City. The Chairman of the meeting, R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., of the firm of MCCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, was, until very recently, one of the political supporters, as well as a personal friend, of Mr. FILLMORE. The meeting was eminently, a conservative one, and the address of Mr. BANKS was, in the largest and ... conservative and Union speech. ... of *Commerce* accused the gentlem... invited Mr. BANKS to deliver an address from the steps of the Exchange, of a design to compel the merchants of New-York who are opposed to Col. FREMONT, to listen to a speech in favor of him whether they would or not. But, the meeting was held after "'Change hours," and there was no necessity that any one should listen who felt indisposed. In fact, if there were any such persons there yesterday, their absence would have been very acceptable to the disappointed crowd who could not approach near enough to the speaker to hear his voice. A full and accurate report of Mr. BANKS' speech will be found in our columns this morning.

Misapplied Titles.

Englishmen very naturally make great mistakes in attempting to bestow the proper titles upon American officials; but mistakes in such cases may very easily be avoided by giving no titles whatever, for our laws recognize none but military ones. Honorable, Excellency, and Esquire have no meaning whatever as applied to an American personage. The President of the United States is simply FRANKLIN ... road by two of his personal friends ... who happened to be driving out near Calvary Cemetery, but he was so much bruised that they did not at first recognize him. He was taken immediately to his residence in Cannon-street, surgical aid was sought, but his case was at once pronounced hopeless, and he died at about 10 minutes past 9 o'clock last night.

Mr. STEERS was about thirty-five years of age He was born in Washington City, but had lived in New-York since his boyhood, and learned his trade of ship-building at one of our ship-yards. He was a man of rare genius, of the noblest instincts and of incorruptible integrity of character. He had enjoyed but slender opportunities for improving his mind by study, and out of his noble art he had but small acquirements. His knowledge of ship-building seemed to be an inspiration. Probably no man who ever achieved so great a reputation by his works owed so little to book learning. At the time of his making the model for the world-renowned yacht *America* he was a journeyman in the employment of the late WILLIAM H. BROWN, in whose service he assisted in building the *Arctic* and another of the Collins steamers. Since the victory achieved by the *America* at Cowes he has built a great number of yachts, and some of, the most beautiful of those belonging to the Yacht ...

Congressional Candidates.

One of the good effects of the present disruption of old party ties and the gathering of the good men and true of all parties to the support of a candidate fresh from the people, is the breaking up of the old machinery by the aid of which intriguing party leaders were foisted into places which they never could have reached by honest means. By the old cancus system the people never had the privilege of giving their votes for men whom they could have desired to represent them, but were compelled to support whatever candidate the machinery of nominating conventions turned out for them. But there has an evident change taken place in the system of nominations, and some regard must now be had to the personal character and strength of the candidates. This will give us a higher grade of Congressional representatives than we have had before in many years. We already hear men spoken of for Congressional candidates who, a few years since, would have been regarded as impossible; not because of their unfitness, but because they could not stoop to the dirty tricks by which alone a nomination could be procured. Putting up good men on one side necessitates the nomination of good men on the other, and even the secret Order of Americans may find themselves compelled, by and by, to pay some deference to public opinion in the nomination of candidates.

Death of George Steers.

It is with a feeling of profound sorrow that we announce the death of GEORGE STEERS, the celebrated naval architect, the builder of the Yacht *America*, of the steam frigate *Niagara*, and of the Collins steamer *Adriatic*. Mr. STEERS, it seems ... thrown from a carriage yesterday afternoon, ...

[redacted]

...ICAL DEMONSTRATIONS AT EASTON, PA.

EASTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Fillmore meeting to-night, in our square, was the largest meeting they have had this campaign. Col. DANIEL YOKE presided. Speeches were made by DAVID PAUL BROWN, Jr., of Philadelphia, and H. H. STEPHENS of Tennessee. The meeting was enthusiastic.

The Buchanan meeting at the same place was equally large. Hon. JAMES KENNEDY presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. CARRIGAN, BIGLER, WEIGHT, and others. The square was quite lively with transparencies, music, fireworks, &c.

The Fremont meeting took place this afternoon in the Square, and was also quite large and enthusiastic. C. D. BUSSE presided. Speeches were made by Mr. SWAYZE, of Trenton, and Hon. DAVID WILMOT.

The meeting to-night, originally intended for the Square, was held at the Masonic Hall, on account of other meetings. Mr. WILMOT introduced Mr. BURLINGAME in a short speech. BURLINGAME held the attention of the audience for nearly two hours. He was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Fremont Americans of the Sixth Congressional District, in convention at Salem yesterday, nominated Hon. TIMOTHY DAVIS, of Gloucester, for re-election to Congress. Hon. MARK TRAFTON was nom...

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

AWFUL DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Fifty or Sixty Lives Reported Lost.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The steamer *Niagara*, of the Collingwood line, was burnt near Port Washington, on Lake Michigan, last evening.

One hundred lives are reported lost.

Hon. JOHN B. MACY, of Michigan, is supposed to be amongst the lost.

The Captain (MILLER) was saved.

The Daily *Sentinel* Extra, says: The *Niagara* took fire four miles from Port Washington. In a short time she was consumed and sunk. The light was seen from here at 7 P. M. The steamer *Traveler*, bound here, went to the assistance of the burning boat. Her captain and officers exerted themselves to the utmost to save the lives of those on board the burning boat.

The following is a list of those saved by the *Traveler*:

Harvey Ainsworth, of Royalton, Vt.; J. B. Curtis, of Steuben Co., N. Y.; Henry Loce, of Washingtou, Vt.; Wm. Hoag, of Buffalo; John Hill, of Collingwood; H. Chambers and lady, of Hamilton; J. Locke, of Waterbury, Vt.; Henry Locke, do.; Lewis Hart, Utica, N. Y.; J. P. Kennedy, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; Julia Kennedy, do.; C. D. Westbrook, of Green Bay, Wis.; Dr. S. H. Allen, of Concord, N. H.; Jas. Robinson, of Knox Co., Ill.

Hugh Kennedy lost his wife and daughter. There are three dead bodies at Port Washington, all ladies.

One had a ring marked Z. D. G. The *Niagara* had a very large freight, and there was not a pound saved. Captain F. S. MILLER and the crew were saved. The propeller *Illinois* and several sail vessels picked up a large number of the passengers. Hon. JOHN B. MACY is reported to have been on board the *Niagara*. The water was so cold that few could live in it.

A LATER DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The *Naigara* left Collingwood at 2 P. M. on Monday with between 150 and 175 passengers. Twenty-five left the boat at Sheboygan, where she arrived at 2 P. M. yesterday.

When two hours out from Sheboygan the passengers discovered fire issuing from the engine-room, and in a few minutes the whole cabin was in flames. The wildest consternation followed. The boats were lowered and all filled, but capsized, except one containing twenty passengers. Numbers jumped overboard and were instantly drowned.

The steamer *Traveller* was ten miles distant when the fire was discovered, but saved thirty persons.

The propeller *Illinois*, bound down, also picked up about thirty and landed them at Sheboygan.

A life-boat at Port Washington rescued twenty persons. Their names have not been received.

GEORGE HALEY, clerk of the *Niagara*, is supposed to be lost.

Probably fifty or sixty lives are lost in all.

There is a rumor in the city this afternoon that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It is stated that, immediately after the fire was discovered, a keg of powder exploded, blowing the flames in every direction.

The first engineer was not on board.

There is no telegraph to Port Washington or Sheboygan, and we have consequently to wait for a full list of those lost by the burning of the *Niagara*. Indeed, we may not get it at all, as the passenger-list was burned on board the boat.

Political Matters.

NEW-JERSEY FILLMORE STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Fillmore State Convention assembled here to-day. It was largely attended. Hon. JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH was elected Permanent President, with a Vice-President from each county, and a Secretary from each district in the State. Resolutions were passed strongly opposing fusion with either of the other parties. The following electoral ticket was chosen:

Electors at Large—Commodore STOCKTON and PETER J. CLARE.

District Electors—First District—Joseph Porter. Second—Joseph F. Randolph. Third—Wm. P. Robeson. Fourth—Cornelius Van Winkle. Fifth—Silas Condict.

A mass meeting was also held here to-day, which was eloquently addressed by Commodore STOCKTON, Judge RANDOLPH, HIRAM KETCHUM and Mr. ALEXANDER, of Maryland.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Young Men's American Convention held in this City to-day was a successful demonstration. The procession was formed at 1 o'clock and comprised delegations from all parts of the State,—New-York, Kings, Queens and the River Counties, being well represented. Eight hundred members of the Young Men's American Clubs of New-York and Brooklyn were present. Eight bands of music were dispersed through the procession, and scores of banners bearing patriotic and political devices were displayed.

The Convention was held in a large lot on the Troy Road. The main stand was splendidly decorated with flags and banners. In front sat thirty-one girls dressed in white and bearing tri-colored flags to represent the various States of the Union. In the procession they occupied a handsomely decorated carriage bearing the motto, "We represent the whole Union."

Mr. E. L. FLOON, of Brooklyn, called the Convention to order. Hon. WALTER HUTCHINS, of New-York, presided. Speaking took place from four or five different parts of the lot, which was covered for several acres with people. EDMUND COOPER, of Tennessee, E. O. PERRIN, and Gen. AURELIAN CONKLING were among the speakers. There were Vice-Presidents from every county of the State. A torch-light procession takes place this evening.

A Democratic meeting is also in progress to-night at the City Hall, and is largely attended.

There is likewise a large Fremont meeting in VAN ...EE's tent.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY ...

Contents for Saturday, ...

ONE WEEK LATER FRO... the *Washington*, *Kangaroo*, ... of Russia's Coronation, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM CU... tween the United ...

THE PANAMA ... Mr. CORWIN, United ... dence, &c.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER ... KANSAS—Free-State Convention ... compton—Rejoicing of the ... HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE ... tween Great Britain ...

INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN BOSTON—Special Correspondence.

WHO CONQUERED CALIFORNIA—Testimony in favor of Col. FREMONT by Hon. ...

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK—Fremont Conventions, &c.

CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

AGRICULTURAL.

Markets—New-York Live Stock ...

Produce Markets—Ashes, ...

EDITORIALS—The ... Vote—The Kansas Elections ... News from Europe—The ... it Blind—A Southern ... tion—The Season.

THE WEEKLY TIMES ... Mail or Express, at the ... 1 copy for..... ... 10 copies for..... ... 25 copies for..... ...

Each package must in every case ... dress. Any Postmaster, ... may send us TEN or more ... terms, and who will receive the ... tion among the subscribers, ...

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION ... SAFES—With Hall's Patent ... same that were awarded ... Fair, London, 1851, and the ... 1853, and are the only ... THE PATENT ... one exhibited at the ... vited all the ... THE SAFE ... money as a ... The subscribers and ... authorized to make ... Safe, with ... S. C. HERRING & CO., ... Nos. 135, 137 and ...

TO FARMERS ... AND OTHERS ... RAILROAD ... No. 304 Broadway, ... buyers to their ... PAT... the most complete ... and below ... 100 gross. ...

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR ... WITHOUT PREPARATION—... much improved since the ... it to the trade with a ... SUPERIORITY OVER ... if used according to ... pal Stationers in the ... THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., Manufacturing ...

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES ... THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE ... WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. ... Dépôt No. 128 Water-st., ... WILDER & CO.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, ... No. 534 Broadway, ... have just opened a splendid assortment of ... RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS, ... FOR SALE CHEAP.

Streaks of gray among the hair ... Are a blemish, all deplore. ... Then, to banish them at once, ... CRISTADORO'S FAMOUS DYE ... Manufactured, sold and applied at his Wig Factory, No. ... Astor House.

JUST OPENED AT OAK HALL, NOS. ... AND ... Fulton-st., a large lot of new French Cassimeres, splendid Cashmere and Velvet Vestings, heavy Pilot, Beaver, and Devonshire Overcoatings, &c., &c., for the custom department. N. B.—The most skillful cutters are employed. Remember, Oak Hall is between William and Gold-sts.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admirable of the present, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. ... Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, ... by PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 534 Broadway, ...

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.; No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May ... NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT ... Steamers of this Line from Liverpool ... pounds per ton measurement until further ... E. K. COLLINS.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTI... Table Covers, Window Shades ... in great variety, new and ... at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. ...

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE ... ters for dyspepsia, torpid liver, ... &c. Its effects in ... is truly surprising. No person ... them a day. Sold by all ... BARNES & PARK, No. ... Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. ... Toupees have long ... excel all others. They are ... world for their beautiful ... to a charm. The largest and best ... Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. ...

LADIES, IF YOU WISH HANDSOME ... Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Shoes, Ties, Buskins, Slips, from 6s. to 16s.; Boys' Misses' and ... Boots and Shoes, with India Rubber Soles ... all the various styles, patronize ... J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 154 Canal-st. West.

ENGLISH VELVET ... Brussels 7s., English ... yard; superfine ... &c. the yard; English ... HYATT'S ...

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS—WE ... ceived, per *Persia*, several cases ... Hats, of new styles, which we ... LEARY & CO., Leaders and ...

DEFIANCE SALAM

...OF 1812.—A SPECIAL ... will be held at Head-quarters, No. 68 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock, on business of H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

...SEWING MACHINE ... meeting of the stockholders ... Company, will be ... Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, ...
GEO. D. EAMES, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

...SEVENTEENTH OF THE SEVENTH ... EVERY FRIDAY ... at Botanic Hall, No. 68 ... The meeting tonight will be addressed by Hon. WILLIAM R. BEBBE and other speakers of all parties are ... to attend. ARCHIBALD HALL, President 17th Ward Association.
... L. Woodruff, Secretary.

...TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Will hold a public meeting ... 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., ... Sept. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Members ... requested to be punctual in attendance, as business ... before the meeting.
D. T. EASTON, President.
... Secretary.

...FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB ... at the corner of Hudson-av. and ... FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1856. The ... will be addressed by C. A. DANA, Esq., and other ... GEORGE W. MEAD, Pres't.
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...TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING. ... H. FET, of the New-York *Tribune*, and ... will speak at No. 274 Grand-st. ... FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. ... welcomes Free Labor with Slave Labor.

...SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. ... PUBLIC MEETING.—JOHN BULLOCK, the regular ... candidate for Congress, in this District, ... at Union Hall, corner 19th-st. ... FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1856.

...LETTER-PAPER AND EN... ... engravings of the different ... For sale at EVANS & CO.'S ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 WILL BUY A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT well stocked with presses and every variety of type, all nearly new. The establishment is doing a very good business, and is located in one of the ... villages in the State. Address
E. W. BUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR A PARTNER TAKEN.—A large stone and brick Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A ... thousand dollars can be invested here to good advantage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,880.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY ... *Daily Sentinel*, and the printing office connected ... offered for sale in consequence of the death of ... other and proprietor. The paper is eleven ... and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of ... HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

TO EDITORS.—ONE-THIRD OF A DAILY ... Paper, in Boston, will be sold, at a bargain, to a ... competent to take charge of one of the editorial ... Address PUBLISHER, at S. M. Pettingill & ... Co's, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$850.—DRUGGISTS.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED store for sale, with a good stock and ... the store being well located, and at a low rent, ... is a desirable opportunity; terms easy. Full particulars by calling at Daguerreian Rooms 546 Broadway.

WATER-POWER GRIST MILL TO LET—In which is patented machinery for the manufacture of a staple article, and a constant trade guaranteed. A ... capital only required. Address S. & P., Post-Office.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN ... ... stones, with gearing complete. Apply to ...

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
REMOVAL
OF THE
TEA-KETTLE
TO
No. 534 BROADWAY,
Near Spring-st.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
... has removed his stock of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN HARDWARE, &c.
from No. 50 Maiden-lane to No. 534 Broadway, where he will have increased facilities for showing his
NEW GOODS,
and which will be offered at as low rates as at the old stand.
Shipping supplied with
GALLEY and TABLE HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be much more full and complete than heretofore.
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the
GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway,
near the
St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
QUILTED MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 BROADWAY,
... NOW RECEIVING THEIR FULL SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

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BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 454 Pearl-st.,
... offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
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No. 1 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
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No. 5 WALL-ST.
The undersigned respectfully offers his services in all ... pertaining to procuring and defending ... PATENT for INVENTIONS. An extensive ... embracing every country of Europe, has ... naturally concentrated in his ... information in no other way to ... various laws in force, and the ... obtaining valid Foreign as ...
JOSEPH P. FISSON.

PERSONAL.

... WILL BE PAID ... or MAGGIE WHITE, ... 15 years old. G. FURMAN, Jr., ... No. 231 West 30th-st.

... AMELIA BROWN AND SIS... ... to No. 199 West-st., they ... to their advantage.
CHAS. M. BROWN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

...SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this Association will be held at the house of the subscriber, No. 68 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Assembly, and other business of importance.
... Secretary.

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TO EDITORS.—ONE-THIRD OF A DAILY ... Paper, in Boston, will be sold, at a bargain, to a ... competent to take charge of one of the editorial ... Address PUBLISHER, at S. M. Pettingill & ... Co's, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$850.—DRUGGISTS.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED store for sale, with a good stock and ... the store being well located, and at a low rent, ... is a desirable opportunity; terms easy. Full particulars by calling at Daguerreian Rooms 546 Broadway.

WATER-POWER GRIST MILL TO LET—In which is patented machinery for the manufacture of a staple article, and a constant trade guaranteed. A ... capital only required. Address S. & P., Post-Office.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New York.

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INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
REMOVAL
OF THE
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TO
No. 534 BROADWAY,
Near Spring-st.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
... has removed his stock of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN HARDWARE, &c.
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NEW GOODS,
and which will be offered at as low rates as at the old stand.
Shipping supplied with
GALLEY and TABLE HARDWARE,
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MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be much more full and complete than heretofore.
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Sign of the
GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway,
near the
St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

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QUILTED MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 BROADWAY,
... NOW RECEIVING THEIR FULL SUPPLY OF
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SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.
BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 454 Pearl-st.,
... offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
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No. 1 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
... to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

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The undersigned respectfully offers his services in all ... pertaining to procuring and defending ... PATENT for INVENTIONS. An extensive ... embracing every country of Europe, has ... naturally concentrated in his ... information in no other way to ... various laws in force, and the ... obtaining valid Foreign as ...
JOSEPH P. FISSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

...WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT ... City girls, one would do chamberwork and wait; ... assist to wash and iron; the other as nurse; can do ... and plain sewing; both have good references; they ... be found willing and anxious to give satisfaction. ... at No. 139 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS, one as first-rate cook, would assist for washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 217 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress, with good recommendations. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 339 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Has no objection to take care of growing children in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION.—An American lady of the first respectability wishes a situation as housekeeper in a small, genteel family. Can produce the best of references and the same required. Apply at No. 199 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter. Also by two colored, as cook, and chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AS TEACHER, A GOOD SITUATION for the Winter, by an American young man, 21 years of age, who is experienced in teaching, well recommended, and thoroughly acquainted with the classics. Address L. E. C., Union College, Schenectady.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer, and can do point lace. Call at No. 119 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for three days in her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow, thoroughly competent. Apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AN ENGLISH man, a situation as coachman. The best of references given. Address a note to EDWARD, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress by a respectable girl, who can tend an infant from its birth, and will do a babe's washing. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress. Apply at No. 10 East 14th-st., on Friday, between the hours of 11 and 1.

A YOUNG LADY OF ENERGY AND CAPABILITY desires a situation in some seminary or academy to teach the English branches. Is a graduate of one of the highest institutions in the country, and can give good testimonials. Has taught several years. No objection to South or West. Address L. F., immediately, *Daily Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation, either as an assistant in a female seminary, or as day governess; she is prepared to give instruction in the ordinary English branches and French; satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. N. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting for a small family. The best of City reference given. Call for one day at No. 237 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. She understands the care of children. The best of City reference, as to capability and neatness. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN, IN A first-class house in this City. A man of experience and energy, with a good, near-by trade, may meet with a favorable engagement. Address Box No. 3,721 Post Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress. Must be accustomed to and fond of the care of an infant. One who is competent to cut and fit children's dresses would be preferred. Address Box No. 104 Post-Office, with City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, SIXteen years of age, a place to take care of a baby and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 463 4th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER, WELL RECOMMENDED and who understands his business. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 24 West 16th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED, IS wanted to teach in a Select School in this City; one possessing a thorough English education, and who has sufficient experience to act as Principal at a moderate salary for the present Fall and Winter, may apply at No. 295 10th-st., near 3d-av., after 3 o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

CLERK WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery store, who writes a rapid, handsome, rapid hand, is quick in figures, as assistant entry clerk and bookkeeper. Address Box No. 650, Post-Office, New-York.

TO TAILORESSES.—WANTED, TWENTY five first-class pantaloon finishers, at good wages; constant employment insured.
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No. 139 Nassau-st., upper floor.

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INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, TWO book-keepers, 4 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 3 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, men on steamers, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers and 4 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

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PROCLAMATION.—WE HAVE OPENED, AND the ladies have proclaimed that MRS. CARTER'S PARIS MILLINERY, for elegance and cheapness, has eclipsed all others. The stock consists of misses' and ladies' bonnets, in fancy braids, Neapolitan, fancy and plain velvets, splendid dress bonnets, and a great variety of new and costly material, rich flowers, birds of paradise, marabout and ostrich plumes, and ribbons. As our determination is to make large sales rather than large profits, our stock this season exceeds anything we have before submitted to the public, and at nearly half the prices usually charged at other establishments. City ladies and visitors favoring this establishment with a call will positively find it to their advantage. MRS. CARTER'S Paris Millinery, &c., No. 593 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, has this day opened a superior assortment of very choice Bonnet Ribbons, and all kinds of splendid Millinery Goods, such as Satins, Velvets, Fancy Bonnet Silks, Bombazines, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Velvet Ribbons, Straw Goods, Laces, Pattern Bonnets, Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, at the very lowest auction prices.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, NO. 90 BOWERY, ... will have his salesrooms closed on next Tuesday and Wednesday, and will be pleased to see his customers before, or on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, the 1st of October, when his store will be reopened, and when he will open a stock of Ribbons, Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings unparalleled in this City.

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BOARDING—A LARGE ROOM, WITH ALL modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, also, two smaller rooms, desirable for single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 404 6th-st., Albion-place. Location pleasant, and easily accessible by Broadway stages and the cars.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS WITH BOARD, for gentlemen and their families, or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 17 West 27th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPERior suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 39 Lamartine place, West 30th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board, in No. 146 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR married or single gentlemen can be had at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway; likewise one large front room on] second floor unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—PARTIAL BOARD IN A respectable private family, where no other boarders are taken, and where the advertiser could find all the social comforts of a home. Address X. Y. T., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be low, location, &c. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, with well furnished rooms, for which the advertisers are willing to pay a fair price. The house must be pleasantly located, and not above 20th-st. References required. Address Box No. 4,704 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one child and servant, in the vicinity of Union-square; a suite of rooms on second floor, in a private family, or with but few other boarders. Address P., Post-Office box No. 1,160.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN THE VICINITY OF Union-square, a respectable private family, where, besides the English, several foreign languages are spoken, having more room than they require, would let the 3d story of their pleasantly situated house, with breakfast and tea, to two or three gentlemen, upon an exchange of satisfactory references. Application for further particulars, to be directed in a note to A. B., Box No. 1,503 Post-Office.

NO. 265 BOWERY—HOTEL LODGINGS.—SINgle gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings for $1 75 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are new and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Houston-st.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT Musician, wishes to procure board in a respectable private American family, where he may have the opportunity to teach music. Address to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where references will be given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

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ROOMS WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN of regular habits. A comfortably furnished bedroom, or small parlor and bedroom, on the second floor of a private house, with partial board. A location between Bond and 25th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. preferred. Terms not to exceed $25 for a month. Address PERMANENT, *Times* Office.

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THE TURF.

RACES.—FASHION COURSE, NEWTOWN, L. I. LAST DAY—FRIDAY, Sept. 26. Jockey Club Stakes, four-mile heats, subscription $300. Forfeit $50. $1,500 added by the Club. Race to come off at 2½ o'clock precisely.

NOMINATIONS:
1. Wm. H. Gibbon's b. m. Philo, by Mariner, out of Cassandra, 5 years.
2. Jno. B. Monnot's ch. h. Logan, by imp. Trustee, dam by imp. Priam, 6 years.
3. W. J. Shaw's gr. g. One-Eyed Joe, by Prince George, out of Register's dam, aged.
4. N. B. Young's ch. m. Ellen Bateman, by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Trustee, 6 years.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $100: mile heats.
ENTRIES:
J. B. Monnot's ch. f. Roxana.
P. C. Bush's ch. m. Rosabel.
W. J. Shaw's ch. g. Charley King.

MODES OF REACHING THE COURSE:
1. Ferry to Green Point from 10th-st, thence by Plank and Sbell Road.
2. From Williamsburg, North 3d and Ewen sts., Penny Bridge and Sbell Road.
3. From Williamsburg, North 3d to Newtown turnpike, Plank and Shell Roads.
4. From Williamsburg, Stages at all times.
5. Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria Road to Flushing.
6. Steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market Slip, to Flushing Railroad.

Admission:—Field, 50 cents. Grand Stand, $1. Quarter-Stretch Badges, $5.

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Tippecanoe and Tyler too,	America,
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Carry me back to Old Virginy,	Old English Gentleman,
Hail to the Chief,	Boatmen's Dance,
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COURT OF APPEALS.

Before the Chief Justice and Judges Selden, Ruggles, Strong, Clerke and Lott.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Court met this morning and rendered decisions in the following cases, argued before him in June, 1856:

No. 1. ——, respondent, vs. ——, appellant.—Appeal from the CIRCUIT COURT.—Sept. 24.

No. 2. *Thomas and J. W. Delano, appellees*, vs. *The Ship Fortune, appellant*.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel for salvage against the bark *Fortune*, in June and July, 1855, by Wilson vessel. The amount of the bill was [illegible]

The defence is that the bill was furnished upon the [illegible] the owners. But it was charged and rendered in the name of the vessel and owners, and thereby [illegible] sufficient to rebut or disprove the [illegible] of the transactions, that the [illegible] burden lay upon the [illegible] that it was given, not [illegible]

[illegible] this ground of defence, also, rests upon [illegible] has been great and un- [illegible] in collecting the lien, and that, in the [illegible] of the interests in the vessel has passed [illegible] the hands of *bona fide* purchasers, and [illegible] unjustifiable and unjust, under these cir- [illegible] the lien.

[illegible] out the laches such as in law would [illegible] the lien. On looking into the apostils [illegible] in the case.

[illegible] the next soon after the stores were fur- [illegible] and, for aught that appears, this libel was filed the [illegible] after her return. In order to [illegible] a case that will have the effect to avoid a lien [illegible] in embracing it against the vessel, there must [illegible] be something more than mere lapse of time, unless, in- [illegible] it be such that the court, in analogy to the statute of limitations, would hold the debt barred—there must be [illegible] unexcusable neglect and delay operating to the preju- [illegible] of third persons, after opportunities existed to have enforced it.

We think the decree below right, and should be affirmed.

For libellants—Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. *For appellants*—Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

SAILING VESSEL OUT JURISDICTION.

James Hayward, Shelant, vs. Walter S. Griffiths and others, appellants.—NELSON, C. J.—This libel was filed by Hayward, to recover compensation for services rendered in the repairs of the steamboat *Oliver Ellsworth*.

The libellant is the owner of a ship-yard, together with appurtenances, consisting of a railway cradle, and other fixtures and implements, used for the purpose of hauling up [illegible] out of the water, and sustaining them while the repairs are being made. Certain rates of compensation are charged, regulated by the tonnage of the vessel, for hauling her up on the ways, and a per diem charge for the time occupied while she is undergoing the repairs, in cases where the owner of the yard and apparatus is not employed to do the work, but the repairs are made by other ship carpenters in the present instance.

The main controversy in the Court below related to the terms upon which the service was to be rendered. Judge [illegible], who heard the case, settled the amount, upon his view of the evidence, at $331 97, and I am not disposed to interfere with it. The proofs are conflicting, and not very satisfactory one way in respect to the agreement.

The doubt I have had in the case is upon the objection [illegible] by the [illegible] of the court, a point not taken in the [illegible] below. It is claimed by the counsel for the respondents, that the agreement for the service rendered is to be regarded, simply, as a hiring of the yard and appurtenances; and, certainly, if this is the true character of the contract or transaction, there would be great difficulty in sustaining the jurisdiction. On the other side, it is contended that the service rendered is a service in the repairs of the vessel, and is as much a part of them as the work of the shipwright, or the materials furnished by him.

There can be no doubt, that in the cases where the ship-master, owning the ship yard and apparatus, is employed to make the repairs, the service in question would enter into and become part of the contract, and thus be the appropriate subject of admiralty jurisdiction. And the question is, whether any well-founded distinction exists between a transaction of that character and the present one. The owner of the yard and apparatus, together with his hands, superintends and conducts the operation of raising and lowering the vessel, and also of hiring it upon the ways, preparatory to the repairs.

The service requires skill and experience in the business and is essential in the process of repairs. I do not go into the question whether this is a contract made, or service rendered, on the land, or on the water; (it undoubtedly partakes of both)—for, I am free to confess, I have not much respect for this and other like distinctions that have been resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining when the admiralty has, and has not, jurisdiction. The nature and character of the contract and of the service have always appeared to me to be sounder guides for determining the question.

Although I agree, a distinction may be made between the case, in the aspect presented, and that of the case where the ship-master is employed in doing of repairs, I am inclined to think that it is not a substantial one, and that to adopt it would be yielding to a refinement that I am always reluctant to incorporate into judicial proceedings. A distinction, to be practical, should be one of substance, and that would strike the common sense as founded in reason and justice.

I must, therefore, overrule the point of jurisdiction, and affirm the decree.

For libellant—Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For *appellant*—Mr. C. Van Santvoord.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 23.

Judge INGERSOLL took his seat on the bench today at the opening of Court, and announced that in the case of the boy Kennedy, who had pleaded guilty to taking letters from the post-office, and sentence suspended until this term, the Court would still further suspend judgment until December, at which time, if certain inquiries should result favorably to him, he might be discharged on his own recognizance.

Before Judge Betts.

Patrick McKenna then pleaded guilty to several indictments for enticing men to leave the naval service. The Court suspended sentencing him for the present.

SLAVE-TRADE—THE ALTIVA.

B. Da Cunha Reis was then put on trial, charged with having fitted out the bark *Altiva* as a slaver. Mr. Charles Edwards and Mr. Black appeared as counsel for the defendant. The first witness called was

Alexander Wilson, who said—I am a seaman; was born in England; I was on the Coast of Africa in the year 1855; I went from Boston in the *Mary E. Smith*, as first mate; I found she did not go to the port I shipped for; I went to the Coast, and I left her there on the 9th of December, 1855, at Cape Padran, in latitude 6° south, longitude 13° east; I went to a barracoon owned by Mr. Lewis, the principal barracoon about there; I tried to get away while I was there; I left there in March on the *Altiva*; went in her as a passenger to Cuba; my passage was to be paid to New-York, and I was to have $500 when I got there; Mr. Reis was to pay the $500; a paper was drawn up on the Coast and signed by Mr. Ferraro, but it was not given to me; I have seen the supercargo in Mr. Reis' office; five hundred slaves were put on the *Altiva* and carried to Cuba; we made the land at Santa Maria April 8, and landed the negroes in lighters; twenty-eight of them belong to the crew; the men went up with them; they were paid five or six hundred dollars; the captain brought about $5,000 from the shore to pay the men; we came to New-York in the *Heath*; the *Altiva* was burned; her captain came with us to New-York; I have seen him here at a boarding house and at Mr. Reis' office; I have also seen the second mate there; saw Mr. Reis at his office in June last; I asked him about the order for the $500; his clerk interpreted; he said he was agent for Lewis, and had money in his hands belonging to him, but could not pay me without the order, although he had no doubt about me or the order; after this I went there with the Captain, and he gave me his check for $50; he said he expected the order on the 14th of June; I went then, but got no money, and then I went to the District-Attorney.

Being cross-examined, he testified as to the various voyages he had made at sea. I never saw the schooner *Onward* till I saw her on the coast as the *Altiva*; I cannot identify any of the men present as having had $500 paid them; I don't remember making any threats to Mr. Reis; I made an affidavit in this case; I don't recollect whether I swore in that that Reis said he was agent for Lewis.

Wm. H. Brown, a clerk in the Custom House, said he remembered the *Onward*, and the change of her name to the *Altiva*; that she was cleared as a Portuguese vessel, in January, 1855, but by whom he did not recollect.

John A. Machado testified that he sold the *Onward* in the Fall of 1854 to Mr. Yznaga, for about $6,500; that he had known Mr. Reis about two years.

Antonio Yznaga said that he once owned the *Onward*; Mr. Botelho applied to me for some money and I agreed to take a bill of sale of the *Onward* as security; she stood then in Machado's name; I afterwards gave the vessel back to Botelho; I got the draft for $400, as stated by Wilson; it was drawn in favor of Capt. Heath.

Being cross-examined, he said Reis had nothing to do with the draft; when I last knew the vessel she belonged to Batavia.

Mr. *Rosenviers* being sworn said: that he, as Portuguese Consul, gave the *Onward* her papers; her name was changed to the *Altiva* in January, 1855; I knew Botelho a year before this; he had consigned vessels to us; he told me the vessel was going to Oporto, by way of Darien, loading with lumber there; I put goods on the *Glamorgan*, which was seized for the slave-trade; I told Reis I thought it was singular she was seized.

Being cross-examined, he said Portugal is opposed to the slave-trade; I had no idea this vessel was to be engaged in the slave-trade, or I should not have changed her flag.

The case for the prosecution was here closed, and the case was opened for the defence by Mr. Edwards. A clerk for Mr. Reis, called Frederick Andrede, was put on the stand, and testified that the check given to Wilson, instead of being for $100, as Wilson testified, was only for $50.

Two colored men, named Manuel Calado and Louis Brown, were then put on the stand, and testified that the *Altiva* was fitted out for this voyage at Campeachy, and that Wilson, the witness, did no work on the voyage to Cuba.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

SEPT. 24.—The prosecution called this morning

Richard B. Arthur, a clerk in the Union Bank, who testified that Mr. Reis kept an account there, and that on the 6th of June, two checks of Mr. Reis' for $100, were drawn.

Some other testimony was given, but not of much importance.

The case then being summed up, Judge BETTS charged the jury.

After explaining the nature of the charge, the Judge defined to the jury the meaning of the word factor as used in this indictment. He then went into a history of the vessel, first owned by Mr. Machado, transferred by him to Mr. Yznaga as security, and by him passed over to Mr. Botelho who afterwards had her changed to a Portuguese vessel by means of the Portuguese Consul. Thus far there is nothing to connect the defendant with her except that he was afterwards a partner with the Portuguese Consul. She was then cleared for a voyage to Darien and thence to Oporto, a voyage which is claimed by the Government to be fictitious. But the jury would hardly be justified in finding that to be the case merely because it is a voyage to a common voyage, Darien being a regular port and [illegible] no impossibility. Then we hear nothing until we hear of her at Campeachy where the negro men were shipped [illegible] She did not however go there, but went to [illegible] of Africa and went into the slave-trade in its [illegible] shape. But in all this the question is [illegible] to show that the defendant had any connection with [illegible] these men, who did not use [illegible] will give him a passage to New- [illegible] if he would keep still is on the [illegible] it not of the most likely character, but is [illegible] with the jury. They tell him there that they [illegible] pay the money until he produces the order [illegible] for it, but afterwards on the representations of the [illegible] in the defendant gives him $60, which may be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, THIS (FRIDAY) ... o'clock, by catalogue, at the ... with the best of rosewood furniture: ... parlor suits, city made, and fully war- ... parlor suits, full sets, in satin brocade; ... richly carved; two elegant rose- ... pier and oval glasses, oil paintings, ... variety of pleasant subjects; rich and ... velvet parlor carpets, velvet and ... very costly rosewood hall stand, ... tables; mahogany chairs, sofas, ... other fancy tables, rosewood and ma- ... bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, ... enamelled cottage suits, stair car- ... and dining room furniture, glass ... china tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, ... will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock; ... and the parlor furniture will be sold im- ... mediately after.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—Postponed from last week on account of weather. M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 West 28th-st., all the furniture con- tained therein, consisting of 2 elegant parlor-suites, cover- ed in brocatelle and plush, richly carved rosewood piano- forte, with fluted and carved legs; rosewood secretary, bookcase, pier glasses, tapestried and lace curtains, shades, rosewood cen- tre and card tables; easy, reception and rocking chairs; fine hair mattresses; mahogany chairs, oil paintings, library and other tables and centre stands, ormolu clock, runs 31 days, with elegant chamber furniture; pure hair mat- tresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, &c.; tapestry; three-ply, ingrain, room and stair carpets throughout the house; gas chandeliers and brackets; cut- lery, plated ware, China tea and dinner sets, rugs, exten- sion tables, oak dining chairs, &c. Catalogues at house on morning of sale, and deposits required.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 268 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th aves.; consisting, in part, of velvet tapestry and Brussels carpet, suite carved rosewood furniture in green and crimson reps, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt framed pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, rich mantel ornaments, suite carved mahogany furniture in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany book-cases and secretaries, rose- wood reception chairs, elegant inlaid work tables, mahog- any extension dining tables, mahogany dining room chairs, elegant gilt frame oval mirrors, lace curtains, mantel clocks, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble- top washstands, hair mattresses, spring mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, toilet sets, plated ware, crockery and glass ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PRO- PERTY, SPRING AND THIRD-STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WED- NESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Ex- change, the valuable property known as No. 58 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 22x100, with three buildings thereon —one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 276 3d-st. The lot is 22 7x106, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $2,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Bread-st. By order, JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

W. C. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. C. MELLOR—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, cabinet manufacturer's stock at auc- tion, at the warerooms of JOHN WILDE & Co., No. 109 Duane-st., near Nassau-st. The above will be sold, positively without reserve, and is particularly worthy the attention of the City and country dealer. The stock com- prises the usual variety, such as is found in first-class ware- rooms, most of which has been manufactured expressly for their own private sales, and consists, in part, of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut chamber, parlor, dining and library furniture, in great variety.

Also, about 30 pure hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues is- sued on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—THIS DAY (Friday,) Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., magnificent diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c.; cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, finger rings, pins, brooches, studs, &c., 18-carat gold mountings, 18-carat gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers, do. guard, vest and fob chains, in the newest styles; also, a large line of fine gold jewelry, con- sisting of brooches, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, lockets, studs, clasps, vest buttons, &c., &c. Every article is warranted as represented on the catalogue; also, iron safe, showcases, &c., &c.

EGBERT B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., AT salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, sale of French plate gilt frame mirrors and pier glasses, oil-paintings, clocks, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, toilet sets, hair mattresses and palliasses, fancy goods, table cutlery, &c., &c. See other advertisements. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction-rooms corner Frankfort and William sts., genteel household furniture, elegant mahogany tête-à- tête, other parlor chairs, Voltaire do., Brussels 3-ply car- pets, mahogany beds, bedding, dining-table, sofas, engra- vings, kitchen furniture, one row boat, one pony horse and wagon, lot Shanghae and Spanish black fowls, &c., &c.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUN- try property at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oc- tober 1, inst, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling houses, with large yard and garden attached, con- taining a frontage of nine feet of fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Rail- road Depot. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depot is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and maps of the property apply to A. PELEY, on the premi- ses, or to PRIMUS POTTER, No. 188 Pearl-st. N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Dia- monds and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and re- tail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mo- saic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear- rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 00 to $100 00

Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle..... 2 50 to 30 00 each

Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mo- saic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c..... 2 50 to 25 00 a pair

Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains..... 9 00 to 85 00 each

Pure Gold Wedding Rings..... 2 50 to 9 00 each

Ladies' Gold Bracelets..... 7 00 to 80 00 each

Pencils and Charms, Gold Rings.....75 cents to 6 00 each

Gentlemen's Seal Rings..... 3 00 to 20 00 each

Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings..... 2 00 to 26 00 each

Fine Gold Thimbles..... 2 50 to 9 00 each

Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals..... 1 50 to 25 00 each

Gold Pens and Pencils..... 3 00 to 15 00 each

Gold Pens..... 1 00 to 7 00 each

Ladies' Pocket-books..... 1 50 to 15 00 each

Gold Crosses and Necklaces..... 2 00 to 17 00 each

Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs..... 2 00 to 18 00 a set

Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses... 1 75 to 10 00

Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses..... 9 00 to 500 00

Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles..... 37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Gold Detached Levers for ladies.....$25 to $50

Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies..... 100 to 150

Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches..... 150 to 300

Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as re- presented.

CHARLES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

GOLD BUTTONS FOR GENTLEMEN, Gold Sleeve Buttons, per pair.....$2 50 to $3 50

Fancy Gold, per set..... 5 00 to 25

Fancy Gold, per set..... 7 00 to 35

Fancy Gold, per set..... 6 00 to 14

Gold and Gold, per set..... 5 50 to 12

And all other styles of Sleeve Buttons, for sale very low by GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON. ... AND WALES. ... HAMBURG. ... CORNWALL. ... BRETAGNE, France. In ... at 5 per A. ...

Address ... TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

A PPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE ... agent to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:

Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.

Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,325 State 2½ per cent. Stock.

Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan, for an issue of the following:

Certificate No. 356, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 6 per cent. Preferred Stocks.

Certificate No. 371, 3d June, 1847, $3,325 Canal 5 per cent. Special Preferred.

Certificate No. 99, 3d July, 1849, $2,700 Canal Subscription 6 per cents.

The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England,

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

VALLEY BANK OF MARYLAND.—THE Committee appointed on behalf of the Billholders of this Bank, having addressed the Messrs. Lelands, and received only for answer a reference to the Bank books and Receiver, respectfully request all persons holding Valley Bank money immediately to forward their names, address and respective amounts to LUTHER B. PERT, Counselor at Law, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, with a promise to share *pro rata* the necessary expenses of ef- forts to procure redemption, not exceeding two per cent. on any amount.

CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
J. T. HILDRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be ri- gidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this De- partment is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVEL- OPS containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons interested not to purchase or deal in the fol- lowing sterling first Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad Company, viz.: Nos. 525, 543, 545, 644, 645, 451, 524, 535, 536, and 330—all of the denomination of £500—and payable in London. Said Bonds were obtained from the possession of the Company by fraud, and will not be recognized as valid Bonds of the Company. Per order of D. B. LUPTON, Secretary of Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Co.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1856.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Compa- nies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at matur- ity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of Cal- ifornia War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners are to continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.

J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trus- tees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have this day declared a semi-annual divi- dend (four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 6th day of October next, until which time the Transfer Book will remain closed. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO., No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st. Sept. 16, 1856.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October proximo, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi- annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$5,000 OR $10,000 TO LOAN—UPON good security, at 7 per cent., to any well es- tablished and respectable firm, where the advertiser's ser- vices would be engaged at a fair salary. Answers must state the nature of the business, which will be considered confidential. Address Box No. 358 Post-Office.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COM- PANY OF ILLINOIS.—Interest Conpons due 1st October, 1856, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., New-York. J. M. CATLIN, President.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Finshing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 2 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meetiog.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FIRST OF October, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 23, 1856.—The MANUFAC- TURERS' BANK, of Rochester, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock to $3,000,000, and to call in said increased capital as they may from time to time determine, the present stock- holders are hereby notified that an installment of $500,000 is required to be paid on or before the 1st November next, and that books of subscription are now opened at the Bank for signature. By order.

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. PHILLIP W. BNGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. in- terest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st Octo- ber will draw interest from that date.

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Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
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...EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

...Morning Session.

...AND LOW CHURCH.

...Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention ... again yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, in ... Church, Broadway. The morning service ... Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Mr. Fer... Rev. Mr. PETERS.

...Provisional Bishop of the diocese being unavoid... Onderdonk, Rev. Dr. HAWKS presided. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the lay delegates not present on Wednesday ... their certificates, and took their seats as members of the Convention. Several clergymen not present ... formally introduced to their names.

The Committee on the incorporation of Churches ... made a report, Dr. HAWKS, being engaged ... resigned the Chair, and was succeeded ... WARTON, of Grace Church.

On motion of Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, the election of ... for aged and infirm clergy was proceeded ... balloting was dispensed with, and the ... of the past year were unanimously re-appointed. They are GERRIT C. WAGENER, Esq., Grand Courtes, Esq., and CHARLES N. S. Row... Esq. Dr. MCVICKAR then read the report of the Committee for promoting religion and learning. The expenses of the Society during the year last month exceeded its receipts. Only $614 had been received, while $5,736 had been disbursed in stipends, loans and donations. The Report was referred to a select committee appointed by the Chair, consisting of Rev. Dr. Winton, Rev. Dr. Bedell, Rev. J. I. ..., W. J. Depeyster, Esq., and Judge Wen...dell.

The Report of the Committee on Incorporation of Churches, being now ready, it was read by the Secretary. It reported in favor of admitting the Free Church of the Good Angels, Brooklyn. The certificate of Trinity Church, Claverack, which also sought admission, was pronounced to be defective, in not being signed by the Chairman of the meeting, and being otherwise informal. On motion it was returned to the delegates who had presented it. The certificate of the Free Church of Good Angels was then received into the Convention, and enrolled.

The report of the Missionary Committee was then read by Rev. Dr. S. R. JOHNSON, ... from the report that the ... ing condition. During the year ... in instruments, donations, &c., for which were ... $7,645 for 1855, $8,411, showing an increase for the ... year of $1,846. Notwithstanding there is a deficiency of the year of $1,850, which has to be made good for the year's quarterly payment in October. In 27 counties there are 72 Missionary Stations, of which 15 are at present unoccupied. There are 57 missionaries and one Presbyter of a diocese officiating. Three Missionaries receive $300 each per annum; one receives $250; ten $200; one $175; thirty-eight $150; two ..., there are two without stipend. These and other expenses make the present management amount to for $9,475. Altogether the total expenses of the Fund for the present year will be $10,200, while for 1855 it was $9,027. For the last six months no general agent has been employed.

In order to meet the existing pressing deficiency in the Fund, the report recommended that each subscriber should increase the amount of his subscription ten per cent. The following resolution was appended to the report:

Resolved, That it is imperative upon the Missionary Committee to advance in their work, invited, as they are, by opportunities and opportunities, and that it is the duty of the Church in this Diocese to provide, promptly and effectually, the means of carrying it on.

The consideration of this resolution was deferred until after the Provisional Bishop, who now entered the Church, had delivered his Annual Address.

Bishop POTTER's address was very lengthy, occupying nearly an hour and a half in delivery. He stated that he had made 200 visitations during the past year, and the number of persons he had confirmed in public and private was 2,495. In the 22 months since his elevation to the episcopal office he had confirmed 4,000 persons. In the three preceding years, Bishop WAINWRIGHT confirmed not more than 5,237 persons. During the last 22 months 13 candidates had been admitted to the diaconate, with full literary qualifications, and three without; 17 priests had received letters dimissory, and 20 had been received into the diocese. Eight persons had been ordained for the priesthood. Four candidates for orders had been transferred to the jurisdiction of other bishops. Ten churches ... this year, and during 22 months 23 churches had been consecrated.

The Bishop dwelt at great length upon the great importance of the rite of confirmation, and urged upon the Clergy of the Diocese that they should take every opportunity to exhort the young people under their charge, and the adults who had hitherto neglected that religious duty, to enter, by baptism and confirmation, into closer communion with the church.

When the address was finished, the report of the Missionary Committee was again taken up, and some debate ensued upon the resolution, as given above. At length the report and resolution were referred to the Special Committee appointed at a former Convention to take into consideration the whole Missionary operations.

The report of the Committee appointed on Wednesday to consider the communication of the General Convention, recommending alterations in Articles 2, 5 and 6 in the Constitution of the General Convention, was read by Rev. Dr. HAWKS. The report recommended the adoption of the alterations.

A warm debate immediately ensued, in which Dr. HAWKS, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, Judge OAKLEY, and Rev. Dr. HASKER took part. At last Dr. BEDELL moved that the resolutions should be laid on the table, to come before the Convention in a printed form.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the election of a Standing Committee for the ensuing year. There were two tickets in the field—a High Church ticket and a Low Church ticket. The low church ticket was as follows:

Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D.,	Hon. Murray Hoffman,
Rev. Benj. I Haight, D. D.,	Hon. Thos. J. Oakley,
Rev. Wm. Payne,	David Buel, Esq.,
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D.,	Godverneur M. Ogden, Esq.

And this was the High Church ticket:

Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D.,	Hon. Murray Hoffman,
Rev. John McVickar, D. D.,	Floyd Smith, Esq.,
Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D.,	G. G. Van Wagenen, Esq.,
Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D.,	Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq.

The names which are the same on both tickets are understood to be those of men holding moderate opinions, and, as such, not unacceptable to either party.

The balloting being ended, the Convention adjourned, to resume their deliberations in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the assembling of the Convention at 7 o'clock in the evening, the Secretary announced the result of the ballot for the Standing Committee.

Neither High nor Low Church gained the day, but the Committee of the past year were reëlected as follows:

Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D.,	Hon. Murray Hoffman,
Rev. John McVickar, D. D.,	Floyd Smith,
Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D.,	G. G. Van Wagenen, Esq.,
Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D.,	Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq.

The Secretary then read the report of the tellers on the vote for the Missionary Committee. The following were elected, being the same Committee as on last year:

Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D.,	Chas. N. S. Rowland, Esq.,
Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D.,	Cyrus Curtis, Esq.,
Rev. William Watson,	Robert H. Minturn, Esq.,
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle,	Stephen Cambreleng, Esq.,
Rev. Wm. Harris, D. D.,	Washington Irving, Esq.

The tellers announced that a lay delegate to the General Convention to be held at Philadelphia on Wednesday next, was elected, Hon. N. S. BENTON having received 40 votes, 36 being necessary to a choice. The whole number of votes cast for a clerical delegate was 112; necessary to a choice, 57. Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON received 54 votes, and Rev. Dr. VINTON 54; scattering 4. There was consequently no election. Another ballot was taken for the clerical delegate, when 110 votes were cast, 56 being necessary to a choice. Rev. Dr. VINTON received 61 votes, and was declared elected.

The Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Clergymen reported: Received from donations and 140 parishes $4,726; interest on investments, $1,891; balance at last report, $3,341; total, $9,447. Paid, $5,000; invested, $3,550; paid on installment, $4,550; total investment, $23,500. Nine clergymen have obtained aid, amounting in all for the year past to $5,000.

Rev. Dr. VINTON read the report of the Committee on the history of the Provisional Bishop.

The bills required to fulfill the obligations of the Convention to the Provisional Bishop, was $7,500—$6,000 for salary, and $1,500 for a suitable residence. The sum of $5,000 only had been supplied; the remainder is apportioned among the parties according to their means. New-York contributes two-thirds of the amount.

The report of the Committee on canon contained a resolution proposing to alter Article 3 of the Constitution, which excluded deacons and ministers without parishes from seats in the Convention. This gave rise to a long and warm debate, in which the chief speakers were Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rev. Dr. VINTON and Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY. Higbee and Dr. VINTON spoke very earnestly in favor of altering the Article in question, and admitted the excluded ministers. Dr. TAYLOR and Mr. MONTGOMERY were on the other side, and were quite as warm in their argument. Dr. COX spoke in favor of the alteration, and was quite excited in his remarks. The furth... ar consideration of the question was finally adjourned till this day.

Rev. T. F. Randolph Mercein.

Funeral services occasioned by the death of this young and talented minister, will be held in the Mulberry-street M. E. Church, this (Friday) afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock. The friends of the de...

...literature, and has received from an extensive acquaintance in England, as well as in America. Had he lived he could not have failed to become one of our most commanding minds. With him the Church ...ashes a large and brilliant hope." Had he lived a few months longer, he would have put to press another work entitled, we believe, *Childhood and the Church*, which would have added to his fame. The greater part of this work was ready for the printer when the hand of the author was arrested by death.

Death of George Steers.

Mr. GEORGE STEERS, ship-builder, of this City, met with an accident yesterday afternoon, from which he died at about 10 minutes past 9 last night. He was in a Rockaway wagon on his way to Little Rock, L. I., to see his wife and family, who have been residing there during the Summer season, and who were to have returned with him to their home in the City. When near Calvary Cemetery his horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. STEERS, having lost control of them, jumped out of the wagon and fell to the ground, striking upon his head and receiving other very serious injury. Councilman BOOLE and Messrs. R. H. BISHOP and BERNARD KELLY, of this City, who knew him well, were riding in the same direction, and discovered him lying insensible upon the road a few minutes after the accident. A farmer who was near had hurried to his assistance, and when his friends arrived the stranger had raised his head and was doing all in his power to aid him. As soon as he was lifted up he vomited, first the contents from his stomach, and, afterwards, quantities of blood. He was taken immediately into his friend's coach and driven rapidly to his residence, No. 91 Cannon-street, where all possible aid was soon at hand. His relatives in the City were soon beside him. A courier was dispatched to inform his wife, who arrived as soon as could be, but all their efforts were unavailing,—he died at the time above designated.

Ministerial Call.

The Congregation of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince-street, in this City, of which Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON was formerly pastor, has extended a call to Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, late of Jamaica, W. I., to be their pastor. The call has been duly moderated, by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL.

Fire.

IN A STEAM SAW-MILL.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the steam saw-mill of CAMPBELL & MOONY, foot of Thirty-sixth-street, North River. It was extinguished by the workmen. Damage, about $10. The fire originated in the vicinity of the furnace.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Full success guaranteed to all—old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway. The first premium awarded five years by the American Institute, for the best specimen of off-hand Penmanship exhibited at the Great Fairs of that Institution.

"A few hints from a perfect Master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher.—*Wm. C. Bryant.*

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind then it is generally considered, and Mr. GOLDSMITH may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person and recognized head of the profession.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

Mr. GOLDSMITH is, par excellence, *the* Penman of America. He certainly stands alone, unapproached, in this country, both in the executive department of his art and as an instructor.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another Uncle-Tom rush is being had at this flourishing Theatre by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's new work, "Dred; or, the Dismal Swamp," which is performed nightly to crowds. Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents appearing in it, together with the whole strength of the Company. It will be repeated this evening, and with it an amusing pantomime and a drama. It will also be performed again to-morrow afternoon for the accommodation of ladies and schools.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

THE "KNOX POLKA."—We learn that a celebrated composer has had it put into his head by one of KNOX's splendid hats, fashioned in the present Fall style, to write a "KNOX Polka." Why not? Polkas and ballads are written in compliment to things of much less public importance. We all dress our heads with the products of KNOX's inventive faculties. Why should we not "shake a foot" in his honor? KNOX's store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

[Advertisement]

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—We are writing with an admirable case, known as "LOWND's Patent Pen and Pencil," manufactured by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden Lane. It is altogether on a new principle, and the potentee claims many decided advantages over all other patents yet made. All we can say is, it is a very elegant article, compact and neat.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.—

Black cloth suits	$12
Cassimere suits	8
Rich moire antique vests	3
Fine blus dress coats	8
Cassimere business coats, $3 50 to	8

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Shaker-Knit and Scotch Wool under-garments; also every description of Lambs' Wool, Merino, Cotton and Silk, wholesale and retail, at McLAUGHLIN's shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Cash buyers from the country are invited to call and examine.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This unequaled collection of Paintings is still open to the public, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. It challenges comparison with any other collection on this Continent; and to be appreciated must be seen.

[Advertisement.]

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Quarts, pints, half-pints and Imperial gallon jar. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

J. ... was the first to introduce the ART of Photography in this City.

GURNEY has recently made important alterations and improvements in his establishment.

GURNEY has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

GURNEY has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

GURNEY has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

GURNEY's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

GURNEY's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

GURNEY's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

GURNEY stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* ART.

GURNEY has NOT removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

GURNEY attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

GURNEY will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endenvor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS

THAT NEED NO MARKING.

Progression.

From Humphrey's Photographic Journal of Sept. 1856.

We do not approve of the plan of puffing the members of the Photographic profession by way of *personals*. This may do very well when one is trying to bring his works into favor with such as are susceptible to flattery, and measured out their ... according to the amount of editorial ink used in ... We feel confident that those who ... with us that it is no puffing, when we can say with so much truth, that the Photographic Art this day owes, in no smell degree, its position in this country to Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, a gentleman who was the first to introduce the Photographic process upon an extensive scale in America. Previous to his establishing himself here, he visited Europe, and, with an enterprise worthy of imitation, he was not satisfied with first securing what knowledge he could himself gain, but also engaged the services of several of the most eminent Parisian Artists. He then, in connection with Mr. GURNEY, opened an establishment on a plan unequaled in the world.

After successfully following his profession, in connection with Mr. G., for some time, he has opened a "Temple of Art" in this City, under his own professorship and supervision. We have honestly and candidly presented the foregoing, feeling that it is justly due to a fellow-laborer.

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI—AN ETERNAL PERFUME FROM THE HOLY CITY.—The wedding perfumery and sportsmen's perfumery, manufactured by PIESSE & LUBIN, London. Agents, GEO. E. INGER, corner of Walker and Broadway, druggists, and sold by T. T. GREEN, C. H. RING, and F. V. RUSDTON, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.—Rubbed on the skin it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherto impregnable. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

LONG ISLAND.

Republican Meetings in Brooklyn.

There were three Republican meetings in the Western District of Brooklyn last evening, and one at least in the Eastern District. To say that all were large and enthusiastic is no exaggeration, and will be no news to those who are in the habit of attending the meetings there, for the great difficulty has been, for weeks past, not to find hearers, but to find room for them.

The Young Men's Republican Club held a meeting in the Rallying Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton. The speakers were Hon. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Boston, and EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, Esq., of New-York. Both were entertaining and instructive. The Rocky Mountain Glee Club favored the audience with several campaign airs.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club held their regular weekly meeting in the Ranch, on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street. Interesting addresses were made by CHARLES J. JACK, Esq., and Dr. FRANK TUTHILL. Of course the Montang Minstrels were there, and, of course, enlivened the audience with their graceful melody

The Tenth Ward held a meeting at No. 266 Atlantic-street. The speakers were OLIVER DYER and LEVI A. FULLER, Esqs.

The speaking at all of these meetings was good, and listened to attentively by large audiences.

Perjury.

A man named DANIEL RILEY was brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, on a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed in a civil suit before Justice CURTIS on 6th inst. He was committed in full to answer.

Drowned.

GEORGE W. COOK, "night-watch" on board the ship *Queen Victoria*, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, accidentally fell into the basin from the ship, a few days since, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday.

☞ There was launched, on Monday, Sept. 22, at Port Jefferson, L. I., a beautiful clipper-built schooner, of 300 tons, called the *E. A. Conkline*, of Brooklyn, where she is principally owned. Her builder was Mr. JAMES M. BAYLIS, of the above place. She will be commanded by Captain EZRA LOPER, of Jersey City.

☞ At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday morning, Dr. WENDELL reported that there was no infectious or contagious disease in the city. Alderman OAKLEY stated that the rumor that there were several cases of yellow fever in Joralemon-street, had no foundation in fact.

☞ At 1½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, the house of C. W. MOORE, corner of Joralemon and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire, but it was promptly extinguished and with little loss.

A YANKEE ABROAD.—S. M. LAYTON, of Waterbury, in this State, has proposed to the Hudson County Board of chosen Freeholders, in New-Jersey, that if they put up a building costing $5,000, for a workshop, he will contract to board the prisoners, in their jail, for five or ten years, for nothing, and employ them in making buckles. The expense of keeping the prisoners for the year ending May 1, 1856, was $5,415 58,—being an increased amount over former years. The Committee recommend that the proposition of Mr. LAYTON be accepted, and the motion was adopted.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

MARRIED.

POUND—BLOOM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Wm. W. Halloway, Mr. S. L. POUND, of Plainfield, N. J., to MARGARET, daughter of George Bloom, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ Salem, Mass., and Portland, Me., papers please copy.

BOWEN—FAYE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 25, by Rev. Dr. Pise, SYDNEY W. BOWEN, of Berlin, Md., to ELLEN LOUISA, daughter of James Faye, Esq., of the former place.

EBBINGTON—EATON.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Mr. Parkman, BENJ. F. EBBINGTON, of the house of Field, Ibbotson & Co., to Miss MARY E., daughter of John A. Eaton, Esq.

WOOD—REDMOND.—At Hill Side, Essex County, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D. D., WALTER WOOD, Esq., of New-York, to SABINA, eldest daughter of William Redmond, Esq., of Hill Side.

NOLAN—BEARDSLEY.—In Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Creagy, P. E. NOLAN, of Brooklyn, to CORNELIA A., youngest daughter of Sherman Beardsley, Esq., of the former place.

RICHARDSON—HARRIS.—CANTON—HARRIS.—In Hartford, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, of Brooklyn, JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr., to HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac Harris, of Brooklyn. Also, on the same day at Christ Church, by Right Rev. Dr. Brownell, OLIVER G. CANTER to SARA, third daughter of the late Capt. Isaac Harris, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOYDEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 25, of marasmus, after a protracted illness, ELIAS W., only child of Elias W. and Julia E. Boyden.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grandfather, H. S. Van Beuren, No. 54 Clarkson-st., at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning,

...at his residence, No. ... afternoon. The corpse ... Family vault at Trinity Church, New-York.

...papers please copy.

...in this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, of consumption, JAMES ..., in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Schuyler Chapter O. U. A., are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 162 West 27th-st. this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fort Lee, N. J., to-morrow for interment.

CONSTANTINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, FRANK, youngest son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Constantine, aged 3 years 10 months and 19 days.

FERRIS.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at her residence, in the 68th year of her age, SARAH, relict of the late James Ferris, of this City.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and Claiborne Ferris, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Williamsbridge station, to meet the 9¼ A. M. Harlem Railroad train from New-York.

CAMPBELL.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, of consumption, Mrs. MARY JANE CAMPBELL, widow of David Campbell, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, Daniel McLeod, No. 169 Jersey-av., 4th door from Wayne-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GREIG.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, JULIA C., daughter of Alexander M. Greig, of No. 14 Tompkins-place.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Ayers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

WAITE—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, LOUISA A., widow of George Waite, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 26, from her late residence, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CABLL—At Riverhead, Suffolk County, L. I., on Thursday morning, Sept. 25, of consumption, Rev. MASKALL M. CABLL, of the New Jerusalem Church, aged 72 years and 11 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

$2,000	Ohio 6s 1860	102¾	1300	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	
2,000	do	102¼	950	do	
5,000	Mis. State 6s	88	50	do	b30
5,000	Ill. Cen. Rd. 6s	s3 94	25	do	
30,000	do	93½	150	do	s10
500	do	93½	300	do	s10 77¼
6,000	Ill. Fr. Bds. w. jn.	107	500	do	b60 77¾
3,000	Chi. & R. Id. Bs.	92¾	200	do	s30 77
20	Ocean Bank	94	50	Harlem Co.	7
50	Canton Co.	69½	50	do	7¼
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	10	275	Mich. So. & No. In. R.	89¾
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	102	50	do	b3 89¾
30	Penn. Coal Co.	84½	200	do	b60 90¼
100	Ward C. and I. Co.	29¾	200	Reading Railroad	84
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 86¾	200	do	b3 84
5	do	86¾	1600	do	s3 84
100	do	b30 86¾	200	do	h10 84
800	Erie Railroad	b60 63¼	350	do	b60 84
1120	do	c 63¼	1400	do	s60 83¾
50	do	b3 63¼	200	do	s60 83½
50	do	b3 63¼	1925	do	83¾
200	do	b30 63¼	200	do	tw 83¾
480	do	63¼	100	do	s10 83¾
250	do	s3 63¼	200	do	s10 83¾
200	do	s60 63¼	100	do	h10 83¾
200	do	s30 62½	200	do	s30 83¾
760	no	b60 63¾	500	do	83¾
100	do	s30 62¾	1000	do	Saturday 83¾
600	do	c 63¾	300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 92
200	do	s3 63¾	108	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	97
400	do	c 63¾	200	do	96¾
100	do	s4d 63½	50	do	b30 97
350	do	s10 63	245	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27½
250	do	s3 63¼	54	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	110

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	New-York & New-Haven 1st mort. & int.	83
$1,000	Cin., Peru & Chicago R. R. 10s	& int. 70½
$13,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8s	& int. 71¼
$9,000	Flushing R. R. 1st mort. 7s	& int. 42½
$5,000	Mill'w'ee & Horicon R. R. 8s	& int. 69¾@69¾
$1,050	Com. Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1856	25¾
20 shares	Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express	50
40 shares	Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	134½
20 shares	La Farge Fire Insurance Co.	67½
15 shares	Market Fire Insurance Co.	116@117
20 shares	Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	112
40 shares	Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	109½
20 shares	St. Nicholes Fire Insurance Co.	70½
20 shares	Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	103
40 shares	Relief Fire Insurance Co.	97¾
100 shares	Ocean Bank	93¾
30 shares	Grocers' Bank	106
20 shares	Mechanics' & Traders' Bk. Jersey City	97½
20 shares	Hudson County Bank of Jersey City	103½
20 shares	Corn Exchange Bank	102½
40 shares	Commonwealth Bank	100
20 shares	Pacific Bank	113
24 shares	Broadway Bank	134

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

100	Comb. Coal Co.	s3 18	100	Reading R. R.	83½
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	86¾	100	do	b3 83½
100	do	s30 86¾	500	do	b3 83½
50	do	s3 86¾	500	do	s60 83
200	Hudson River R. R.	97¾	410	do	83¾
25	Ill. Cent. R. R.	118¾	200	do	s10 83¼
810	do	119	100	do	s90 83
10	Erie Railroad	63¾	300	do	b30 83¾
100	do	b3 63¼	100	do	h10 83¾
200	do	63¼	100	do	s60 83¾
100	do	s4ds 63¾	200	do	b60 83¾
100	do	s60 63	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 77¼
30	Mic. Central R.	92	100	do	s3 77¼

THURSDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The Foreign news by the *Canada* to Sept. 13, telegraphed this morning from Halifax, adversely influenced the Stock Exchange to-day, and with two or three exceptions, Erie shares being the most prominent, the rates were not supported. The last price of Erie, for cash, was 63¾, about the same as on Wednesday. The amount of transactions in the Stock fell off to-day, and the attention of the Street was directed to Reading, upon which a spirited attack was made by the *Bears*. Over 15,000 shares were put off for cash and on contract, resulting in a decline of 1 ₱ cent. from the price of Wednesday. The movement for the decline we nnderstand to be based entirely on the calculations that the withdrawal of Mr. TUCKER from the Presidency will damage the popularity of the concern with the Coal trade. Of course this sort of talk is only a *ruse* of the speculators. It has nothing substantial in it, either of fact or inference. Mr. TUCKER has not withdrawn, and when he does withdraw, if at all, it will not be to the detriment of the material interest of the Road. The shares and bonds of the Illinois Central Company were in improved demand. The former was brought up to 119 ₱ cent this afternoon, supposed on telegraphic order from Halifax. The general market closed steady.

The Money Market has moved somewhat perversely this week; active on Monday; remarkably easy yesterday, and quite active again to-day. The remark applies mainly to demand loans. A good many Brokers were short to-day, though bank accounts generally were made up without pressure. The Discount rates keep steady at 8@9 ₱ cent. The mercantile offerings at some of the large bankers to-day were fuller than the previous Discount day. The engagements of Gold for the Collins steamer *Atlantic*, sailing on Saturday, count up $850,000. The course of Exchange on London, 109¾@109⅞; Paris, 5.16¼@5.15. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $254,276, paid out $321,641, and held at the close a balance of $13,534,897. The payments out include $100,000 sent to Baltimore.

The real point of concern for the steady and safe movement of the money affairs of the country in its present state of prosperity, it is well to repeat, is to be found in the scale of foreign importation. This may be excessive compared with last year, and yet not so notable compared with the increased ability of the country to export. The ability to *grow* for and the ability to *sell* to Europe must be separately taken into the account. The last great balance sheet to June 30, 1856, was a singularly fortunate one for this country. Although over three hundred millions on the debit side in goods, wares and merchandise from abroad, it was balanced with $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 less gold than the previous account of two hundred and sixty millions. The cause of this is found in the enormous Grain and Cotton exports. Will these recur again in the new year, in like proportion, to settle an account which looks like reaching three hundred and fifty millions? It is almost too much to hope for, and yet there would seem to be little question that the country has successfully grown the produce to accomplish it. The prospect for ample markets abroad to take it is not diminished by the latest news. But it is just as well now as hereafter to consider the alternative of sending out a larger sum in American Gold between this and the 3d June next than we were called on

...JAKOMATT

...was $55,000,000. That was not parted with wi... out some financial trouble in 1854; extendent... ver, with the general drouth and consequent ... failnre. For the first quarter of the current ye... which will close on 30th inst., the bullion acco... is not unfavorable, considering the enormous ... tries of foreign goods—the latter at this port w... reach $68,000,000. The direct Specie remittan... hence will not exceed $15,000,000. There ou... to be no serious apprehension for the second qu... ter—the less, since it is now quite evident ... neither the South nor the West will make the ... order of drafts on New-York as last Fall, w... both were unsupplied with the adequate ban... reserve for the business season then approach... Still, a proper degree of caution, in view of the ... parently rising value of money in Europe, and ... settlement of foreign banking credits falling ... every week—the result of the late heavy impo... tions from the Indies, as well as England and ... Continent—should not be lost sight of, at least ... til the turn of interest in London is ascertained. But as the Cotton crop is soon to come forw... and will find a ready if not an eager market, ... tion and not alarm—as last November—will pro... ably be the predominant feeling with money le... ers and bank people during the next three mo...

The nature of the settlement of the trade ... count of the new fiscal year, therefore, is likely ... turn on the last quarter, say from April 1 to ...

...ident disposition to extravagance. Th... ces necessarily resulting to New-York, ... exportable products in sufficient amount, ... partly in Specie. This conclusion is ... weight, though it may not be entirely safe to ... upon it too implicitly. That the interior can ... ford the Specie, there is less doubt than that New-York can well support an extra drain without its help. The accumulation in the country, according to the latest data, is $241,000,000. Of this there is less than $41,000,000 in the Federal Treasury in all its depositories, and in the New-York Banks. The interior reserve, therefore, is fully $200,000,000, independent of $1,100,000 a week produced in California. Say, then, that our Bullion export for the fiscal year should average a million and a quarter a week the year round, and that $65,000,000 in American Gold, instead of $35,000,000 or $38,000,000 should be required to settle a total debit of $350,000,000, we do not see that the excess can work mischief, if, as suggested by our cotemporary, the interior should promptly render, as it can well afford, the necessary aid to this City.

The improved tone of the European news, as advised per *Canada*, at Halifax, and the light receipts of Flour and Grain from the interior to-day, induced a much more active demand for Breadstuffs, and prices of these generally favored factors. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel; and Corn also slightly increased in value. Cotton, too, was brisker and firmer,—a small available supply and unfavorable weather accounts from the South, stimulating the trade. Groceries were in very good request at buoyant prices. Provisions appeared quiet though steady. Freights were tolerably brisk, and ship-owners were getting very high rates.

Trade on the New-York Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water during the third week in September, in the years 1855 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1855	24,132	151,076	666,341	88,184
1856	38,783	461,070	733,957	168,026
Inc.	14,651	Inc. 309

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1568. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

From Washington.

A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN WHEELING, VA.—AFFAIR AT PANAMA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Republicans of Wheeling, Va., and neighborhood, having in contemplation a mass meeting in that city, have written to the Republican Association of Washington to supply them with speakers from the slaveholding States.

Recent orders have emanated from the Navy Department to the commander of the Pacific forces, with reference to the protection of our citizens in the Isthmus of Panama.

Senator DOUGLAS will, it is reported in private circles, shortly be married to a lady in this city.

From Easton, Pa.

ASSAULT UPON GEN. LOWRY OF KANSAS—RIOT AT THE FAIR.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

Gen. E. H. LOWRY, of Kansas, was assaulted yesterday afternoon by a Mr. LEE. Several blows were exchanged before the parties were separated. Gen. LOWRY had just recovered from an illness and had barely got about. The attack, which all parties condemn, was occasioned by a political discussion.

A riot occurred at our Fair Grounds last night between a party of pickpockets and rowdies and the managers. Several of the managers were bruised badly, but not seriously.

Governor Clark in Canada.

KINGSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

Governor CLARK and family left Kingston for Albany this morning, at 7 o'clock. The Governor-General of Canada is unable to accept an invitation to attend the Watertown Fair, as he leaves here today for Ottawa. Governor CLARK was enthusiastically received, and was presented with congratulatory addresses from the Agricultural Society, St. Patrick's Society, the Temperance Society and City Council. He was the guest of J. P. LITCHFIELD, M. D.

Renomination of Mr. Banks for Congress.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, in Convention at Lawrence, yesterday, nominated N. P. BANKS for reelection to Congress, by acclamation.

Political Matters.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 26.

At the Republican Convention which assembled at Springfield yesterday, Hon. JOHN WOOD, Mayor of Quincy, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Mr. HOFFMAN, who declined.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ALLENTOWN, PA.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 25.

The friends of FREMONT and DAYTON held a large meeting here this afternoon, in the Court-house Square. Addresses were delivered by Dr. ELDER, of Philadelphia, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Friday, Sept. 26.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Citizens' Hall this evening. Hon. DAVID WILMOT and others made speeches.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

ARTHUR W. AUSTIN was nominated to-day by the Democratic Convention, in Third District, for representative to Congress.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ALBANY—SPEECH OF MR BANKS.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 26.

Hon. N. P. BANKS spoke to-night to a large concourse of people, numbering several thousands, assembled in the Capital Park. The meeting was arranged to be held in the Assembly Chamber, but owing to the numerous attendance it was resolved to organize outside. Mr. BANKS was received with much enthusiasm. Dr. COGSWELL, of Albany, presided. The Fremont Club of this city marched in procession to the place of meeting with numerous banners and bands of music.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HAMILTON, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 26.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Hamilton to-day. Speeches were made by Gov. CHASE, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL and others in English, and by Judge STALLS in German.

Hon. Lewis C. Levin in the Insane Asylum

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 26.

The *Evening Argus* states that Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, formerly representative to Congress from the First District, has been placed in the Insane Asylum.

The *Evening Journal* notices the fact as follows:

"We regret to learn, that Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, formerly a member of Congress from the First Congressional District, has so far become deranged, that it was found necessary to send him to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, on the west side of the Schuylkill. This was done at 11 o'clock, this morning, Sergeant JARDEN being the officer, from the Eighth Ward, who conveyed the unfortunate man to the above named Institution.

For some time past, Mr. LEVIN has been laboring under mental aberration, and the worst fears of his friends have now been realized."

The Burning of the Niagara on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 26.

We have the following additional list of passengers saved from the *Niagara*:

G. W. Bolles and W. H. Hamilton, of Oxford, N. Y.
E. S. Ensign and C. D. Adams, of Chenango County, N. Y.
Jno. C. Thomas, of Cato, N. Y.
Frederick Driscoll, of Fultou, N. Y.
Daniel Lee, of Wsukesha, Wisconsin.
F. B. Hurlburt, of Mackinac.
C. H. Pctere, of Chicago.
H. Hely, of Buffalo.
Francis Willard, brother, and two sons, of Plattsburg, N. Y.

A list of the lost we have as yet been unable to obtain.

Fires.

CHURCH BURNT AT JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Baptist Church, at Jamaica Plains, was burnt last night by an incendiary. Loss, $12,000. Insured for $9,000.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 26.

The stove foundry of Messrs. TURNCLIFFE & Co., together with some adjoining frame buildings, was burnt last night. Loss about $15,000.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here at 7½ o'clock last evening, and sailed again for Liverpool at 9 o'clock. The weather was clear and calm. On the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., she exchanged signals with the American ship *Josephine*.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Sept. 26.

An immense number of entries of cattle and stock, mostly from Western Pennsylvania, have been made in the books of the State Agricultural Society, for the approaching State Fair, which commences on Tuesday.

Naval Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 26.

Orders have been received at Norfolk to fit out the sloops-of-war *Dale* and *Marion*.

BALLOONING.—Mr. WISE, the veteran æronaut, made a fine ascension in his balloon, "Young America," from the Fair grounds at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on Wednesday afternoon.

REPUTATION OF GOV. GEARY.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

Lawrence is not yet "crushed out," although the Missouri Militia have looked at it pretty often, from the distant bluffs. As I doubtless told you, ere this, that on the 14th inst., the long gathering storm burst, and we "still lived" by the grace of DAVY ATCHISON. I told that on the 13th all would rally again, for her last great struggle. The story in a similar way so often [illegible] to so delude rational [illegible] to scream enough in Missouri to drive [illegible] upon us. But the *Extras*, with big ex[illegible] after every falsehood, were sent upon [illegible] and money were provided—and [illegible] to our disappointment, nearly three thousand o[illegible] Martial law, who believe Abolitionists are in league [illegible] with the devil, came from Missouri and the South [illegible] Gen. REID, ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, to en[illegible] force Pro-slavery laws upon the handful of men abon[illegible] Lawrence. We knew but little of their movement[illegible] until they were within 10 miles of us, as they traveled wholly through the Shawnee Reserve. They cam[illegible] and camped on the Wakarusa and at Franklin on Saturday night, and their scouts came in contac[illegible] with ours, and while about a half a mile apart over [illegible] hundred shots were exchanged, and some of their number killed. Reports vary from two to five. Our men used Sharpe's rifles.

MISSOURIANS DEMANDED BY GOV. GEARY.

We sent notice at once to Gov. GEARY, and requested his protection. He promptly sent all the force at his command to our town, while he went, in company with other Territorial officers, to the enemy's camp at Franklin. He was very pointed and severe with them, telling them he should govern while he was Governor—that they *must disband*—that he should prevent any bloodshed if possible, and that all would be protected in their Constitutional rights. His course was by no means satisfactory to the Algarines, and hundreds threatened to shoot him, swearing they would burn Lawrence in spite of troops or the Governor. The officers were more considerate, and no violence was offered to the Governor while he remained there. They were no longer the militia. The Governor had been compelled to recognize them as such, called out *from Missouri* by WOODSON's Proclamation, which, as can be proved, was circulated there seven days before it was in the Territory. But, as he had no further use for such a company, they were told they must disband and desist. *They promised* they would; but before the Governor had left town they burnt one of the buildings, and the night they came in they burnt the steam saw and grist-mill and several other buildings. They also collected together all the cattle in the surrounding country, to the number of from one to two hundred, and drove them away with them, leaving us without cows enough to furnish milk for the invalids. The Governor has promised to restore them, but I fear *he cannot* do it. This swarm of law-teachers, after the interview on Sunday, began to break up by leaving in parties of from one to two hundred in different directions, taking horses, cattle, and everything they wanted, on the way.

MURDER.

The first party that moved West, *(on their way home to Missouri,)* when about four miles from this town, shot DAVID S. BUFFUM through the body, because he was unwilling to part with his last horse. He died of the wound this morning. This Mr. BUFFUM was wounded by an accidental shot last December, in Lawrence, which had made him a cripple, and he was living upon his claim with his brother when this high-handed murder was committed. Gov. GEARY was but a short distance from them when he was shot, and rode on as fast as he could to prevent further bloodshed, but I have not yet learned if he has brought the murderers to justice. It is reported that he will declare the Territory under martial law if the ruffians do not leave in a few days.

GOV. GEARY.

I am hardly prepared to give an opinion as to the probable result of his mission. I believe he has bargained for more than he can pay—that he is a resolute, untiring man, of the Jackson school, determined to do his utmost to preserve order—that the grand secret of his mission is to aid BUCHANAN, by quelling the storm, as far as possible, in observance of the organic act. It may be said truly that he saved our town from an attack—perhaps a defeat—but still had not GEARY been in the Territory—and had we not in advance relied upon him for protection somewhat, our town would have been protected by our full force. As it was, we had sent them away to relieve smaller neighborhoods until we could not muster over 400 fighting men on that day. They are unwhipped, and are ransacking the whole Territory, plundering all our movable property, and in one week we shall not have enough left to feed, shelter and clothe one-half of our population. We wait anxiously for gubernatorial guidance and advice. Our roads are not yet opened to the States, and no supplies—no money—no men have arrived of late. A large party is near—hope the *Vermonters* are with them. Even *one* ray from the East would cheer us. But I must leave the story half told to-night, longing for the end. RANDOLPH.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1856.

My last gave you the record to Friday evening. At that time one hundred Missourians had made a demonstration upon Franklin, and the agent of Gov. GEARY had just arrived in town with the Governor's Inaugural Address and proclamations. Mr. ADAMS, the Governor's Aid, on receiving the news concerning the presence of the barbarians at Franklin, immediately sent a dispatch to the Governor at Lecompton, informing him of the fact, and suggesting that the presence of the United States troops would be necessary to prevent trouble.

GOV. GEARY IN LAWRENCE.

Early in the morning Gov. GEARY made his appearance, in company with Col. COOK, who was at the head of three hundred of the Dragoons. Before they arrived, the Missourians had retired. The Governor remained in town for a few hours, and was introduced to many of the leading citizens. Just before returning to Lecompton, he made a brief address to the citizens, who had assembled in front of the Cincinnati House, and was graciously received by them.

On Saturday evening a messenger came into town From Hartville, a place some twenty miles northwest of us, stating that a large party of the barbarians were there committing depredations upon the citizens in that vicinity, and earnestly requested us to send a force to their assistance. Some were opposed to sending any force, in consequence of the Governor's proclamation, but the urgency of the demand, together with the advice of Mr. ADAMS, the Governor's aid, who thought they ought to go, overruled the counsels of the timid. At about 10 o'clock a force of over one hundred men, under command of Col. HARVEY, crossed the river for their relief.

FIGHT AT HARTVILLE.

They reached the place on Sunday, and in the afternoon commenced an attack upon the enemy, who were posted in three log-houses and in a cornfield near by. After a severe fight, in which fourteen of the enemy were wounded, they displayed a white flag, and the firing ceased. But one of the Free-State party was seriously wounded. On the return of the Free-State force towards Lawrence that night, they were taken in custody by two companies of Dragoons, under Capt. WOOD, and disarmed. Capt. Woon was [illegible] of the Pro-Slavery Party, [illegible] towards [illegible] to the troops. A guide who conducted [illegible] to the spot where the Free-State men [illegible] first fired by the Dragoons. After[illegible] at the camping-ground of the Free-State [illegible] fight kept on; the Dragoons commanded [illegible] instead of this he turned and fired; s[illegible] ting a soldier in the breast. Two Drag[illegible] the fire and shot him dead. He was [illegible] man. This is said to be the only [illegible] Dragoons during the Kansas war st[illegible]

THE ATTACK ON LAWRENCE.

Monday noon, information was brought [illegible] Franklin, stating that a large body [illegible] were approaching Franklin. A m[illegible] to Gov. GEARY to inform him of [illegible] 5 o'clock another messenger [illegible]

[illegible] 2,000, were close at hand. Lawrence was at this time in an almost defenceless state. After the address of the Governor to our citizens on Saturday morning, they nearly all, with the exception of the force which crossed the river, under Col. HARVEY, and the Wakarusa company, returned to their claims. What few there were left were immediately called together to defend the town.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

The citizens manned the different forts about the town, and filled every place that would give them an opportunity to annoy the enemy. The Cabot Guard, of Lawrence, were ordered to hold possession of the new and unfinished fort, which was in process of erection on Mt. Oread, and stood in a position to command the town. Those who were without arms were supplied with pitchforks and placed behind the breastworks. Captain JOHN BROWN, the veteran of the Osawattomie Battle, cheered the men by his presence, and rendered invaluable aid in placing the men in positions where they could best repel an attack. Governor ROBINSON and G. W. DEITZLER armed themselves for the conflict, and stood prepared at the post of danger, to defend their homes and the homes of their fellow-citizens against the invaders, and thus again rendered themselves liable to an indictment for high treason. Scouting parties, under Col. WALKER and Lieutenant-Colonel LEARNARD, scoured the prairies between Lawrence and Franklin. Hardly had our men secured their positions ere the smoke from the saw-mill at Franklin, which the enemy had fired, warned us that they had taken possession of that town. When this was discovered another messenger was sent to Governor GEARY to inform him of the fact.

SKIRMISHING.

Hardly had this messenger started, before a mounted company of the enemy were seen upon the rising ground about two miles to the southeast of Lawrence. This company consisted of about one hundred men. Soon after them, there appeared another company of equal size. Our scouts, under Col. WALKER, deployed between them and the town, often exchanging shots with them, but with no effect. The enemy approached within a half-mile of the town, to the east. As they showed no disposition to approach nearer, the Wanbinsa company, under Capt. MITCHELL and a detachment of the Lawrence "stuhs," together with the cavalry, offered them battle. Instead of fighting, they retreated before them, and were driven back to Franklin. During their retreat one of their number was killed.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS.

By this time Sec. WOODSON and Gen. STRICKLER of the Territorial militia arrived from Lecompton, and proceeded immediately to the enemy, charged with instructions to them from the Governor. At 9 o'clock in the evening, nearly three hundred United States troops, under Col. JOHNSON, with four pieces of artillery, arrived from Lecompton, and took a position just outside of town, between us and the enemy.

GOV. GEARY AT FRANKLIN.

On Monday morning Gov. GEARY came down from Lecompton, arriving at Lawrence just as a mounted company of the enemy made their appearance upon the rising ground to the West of Franklin, towards Lawrence. He proceeded immediately towards them, and went with them to Franklin. Prior to the appearance of the Governor, Col. JOHNSON ordered Capt. SACKETT with two companies of dragoons to proceed to the camp of the enemy, and inform them that if they attempted to make any attack upon Lawrence, he should resist them.

THE MISSOURIANS RETURNING HOME.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., the Governor returned to Lawrence. He stated that the enemy were on their return to Missouri. He also stated that they came enrolled as Kansas militia, and as such had been disbanded. He said they numbered twenty-eight hundred! They had four pieces of artillery with them. Gen. ATCHISON, Dr. STRINGFELLOW, Colonel TITUS and that "high-toned gentleman," Sheriff JONES, were with them. Their commander, General REID, is a member of the Missouri Legislature.

DEPREDATIONS.

That night a party of nearly two hundred of them came from Franklin and encamped on Mt. Oread, just beyond the camp of Capt. SACKETT. They came with the intention of crossing the Kaw at Lecompton. On Tuesday morning they proceeded on their way, stealing as they passed along, all the horses belonging to Free-State men. They shot Mr. BUFFUM, who endeavored to secure his horses. He has since died. BUFFUM was from Massachusetts. They stole a valuable pair of horses belonging to Mr. GAINS JENKINS, at Lecompton, which were in charge of the troops and had strayed away from their camp.

The Governor hearing of their depredations followed on immediately after them. Although they had been disbanded and in no sense were Kansas militia then, they were not arrested and disarmed as were the Free-State forces who had done nothing but to fight a manly battle with the invaders. The enemy crossed the Kaw at Lecompton, and have gone with their plunder. Those who returned by the way of Westport drove off between three and four hundred cattle belonging to the Free-State men. They also burned three or four houses in and near Franklin. The Governor was made acquainted with the fact of their driving off the cattle, and of their burning buildings, but he made no move to arrest them and take them prisoners. He contented himself by saying that he should write to their commander, General REID, who was "a very fine man," "a gentleman," and he would see them returned. Why did he not permit the Free-State men, who went to Hartville with the knowledge, advice and consent of his aid, ADAMS, when he knew they were taken prisoners, to go and content himself by writing to Colonel HARVEY, their commander, who is an "equally fine gentlemen, without being a Border Ruffian." General REID and his 2,500 men came into the Territory in defiance of the Governor's proclamation, but the Governor said that he was compelled to respect them as Kansas militia.

FREE-STATE MILITIA.

The Governor desired that the Free-State men shall enroll themselves in the militia under General STRICKLER. Our people will not serve under STRICKLER, and told him so. He then asked them to enroll themselves, and *he* would be their commander. If we are to judge from his remarks and actions, he intends to care very little for the Territorial Laws, notwithstanding the instructions of Secretary MARCY, and the peculiar regard held for them by F. PIERCE, Esq. He says that "some of the laws cause a Governor to become a *nonentity*, and I am not going to make myself a *nonentity*; I am going to be Governor." Had not Mr. PIERCE better instruct Judge LECOMPTE to order his Grand Jury to get out an indictment for high treason against him? If the Governor ignores the laws, why cannot the people?

The Border Ruffians don't like Gov. Geary.

From the Squatter Sovercign.

The inaugural and proclamation of Gov. JOHN W. GEARY are published in another column. The proclamations give LANE and his scoundrels all the benefits of the "law's delay," and defer, if they do not prevent, justice being meted out to as graceless a set of land pirates as ever infested a civilized land. The whole tenor of the documents, to us breathes a desire to avoid offence to either party, while it holds out an imbecile and tardy promise of punishment to the offenders. From Gov. GEARY's experience in California, we might reasonably conclude he had learned the efficacy and vital importance of prompt and decisive action, and that in this emergency he would have accepted any available force to punish the audacious rebellion against the Government. But not so. A *disbanding* and *rebanding* must take place ere his Excellency can proceed to the protection of the laws and the lives and the property of hundreds of inoffensive persons. So far as our information extends, ninety out of four thousand rebels have been arrested. What a prodigious labor for a governor and a general, with eight hundred or a thousand troops at their command, to preform in two weeks!

Personal.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Physician to the Queen of England, arrived at St. Louis on ths 21st inst.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* announces that President PIERCE will arrive in Concord on Thursday, Oct 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. The *Patriot*, after alluding to the rejection of the proposition to give Mr. PIERCE a reception without distinction of party, says:

"As this reception, by the deliberate action of our political opponents, and against the wishes of the Democracy of Concord, has thus been made to assume a political character, we respectfully invite the people of New-Hampshire to cooperate with us in rendering the occasion such an one as shall be worthy of the high office of President of the United States, of Gen. PIERCE, and of the citizens of this State."

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The St. Louis *Evening News*, of Saturday, says: A most atrocious murder was committed some days ago by a pack of fiends at a house of ill-fame, near the town of Rock Island, Ill., about two miles west of that city, on the Camden Road. The name of the murdered person we are unable to give. It appears that he came to his end some days ago, and was, by his murderers, buried in the cellar of the house. Some of the inmates of this den having had a trouble among themselves, one of them, to be revenged, went to Rock Island and divulged the whole affair. The body was found, as indicated by him, cut and mangled in the most horrible manner.

Mr. Banks and Governor Floyd.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Letter from Mr. Gray.

This morning's *Journal of Commerce* contains a statement in which my name is connected with a refusal to allow Gov. FLOYD to reply to the Hon. N. P. BANKS. The enclosed correspondence will best explain Mr. BANKS' willingness on that subject. As to myself, permit me to say, that the request of Messrs. LIVINGSTON and others, came to me too late, to confer either with Mr. BANKS, or the gentlemen who were acting with me in arranging for the meeting, or with any of the gentlemen who signed the invitation. The letter was received at half-past two o'clock, when I sent immediately for Mr. BANKS, but did not see him, until after the time designated for the meeting.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. C. GRAY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1856.

Letter to Mr. Gray.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.

SIR: The undersigned beg leave to hand you the enclosed copy of a note addressed to Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., the object of which explains itself. Mr. BANKS was understood to say that he was in the hands of a committee, by whom he was invited here, naming you in connection with that committee.

We therefore take the liberty of making the request to you that Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, be allowed to reply to the address of Mr. BANKS, if not objectionable to the latter gentleman and yourselves.

Very respectfully, yours,
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
E. K. ALBURTIS.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Esq., New-York.

Letter to Mr. Banks.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.

SIR: We understand from a notice in the *Evening Post*, of last evening, that you are to address the merchants at their Exchange this afternoon. We request to know if it will be agreeable to you to allow Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, to answer you.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed.) MORTIMER LIVINGSTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
E. K. ALBURTIS.

Hon. N. P. BANKS, JR., Astor House.

Reply of Mr. Gray.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856—2½ o'clock.

GENTS.: In reply to your note this moment received, with a request that Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, should be allowed to reply to Hon. N. P. BANKS, at a meeting of the merchants to-day, I hasten to say that your application should be addressed to the gentlemen who have invited Mr. BANKS to address them, and that I have no discretion in the matter further than to say that as to myself individually, and as one of the audience, I have no objection.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN A. C. GRAY.

To MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, ROYAL PHELPS, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, E. K. ALBURTIS.

Letter from Mr. Banks to Mr. Gray.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 26.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I have to say, that yesterday I was asked by a gentleman, who presented to me the enclosed note, if I had any objection to a reply to my speech from Gov. FLOYD, of Virginia. I answered that what I had to say would be said without regard to the presence or absence of any man, and that it was a matter of utter indifference to me whether Gov. FLOYD replied or not. The same gentleman then asked if I would make arrangements as to the participation of Gov. FLOYD in the meeting. I replied that I was a stranger in New-York, and here only as the guest of gentlemen who had invited me to speak, and that I had no authority whatever to make arrangements for a meeting in Wall-street or elsewhere in New-York. In reply to an inquiry, I added that the communication to me from gentlemen of New-York came to me through Mr. GRAY. This was the result of our interview.

I have not the slightest objection to meet Governor FLOYD, if his friends desire it, in New-York, in discussion of the pending political questions; and I should do so with the greater pleasure, as I make no doubt that he would be ready to extend to me the like privilege if I were in Virginia.

I am yours, very truly,
N. P. BANKS, JR.

JNO. A. C. GRAY, Esq.

Ballot-Box Stuffing at Tammany—How Mayor Wood was Nominated—A Voice from the Interior.

TO THE PUBLIC—THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE AT TAMMANY HALL.

A statement purporting to contain the proceedings of a meeting of the General Committee at Tammany Hall, indorsing the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD, as Mayor, as *regular*, has appeared in the *Herald* and other newspapers for several days past, with our names attached as Secretaries.

Our names were affixed to said statement without our authority; and, as it is but a partial narrative of the proceedings of the meeting to which it refers, and omits a most material part of what occurred, we deem it our duty in this public way to repudiate it, and to furnish an accurate statement of what transpired.

It will be borne in mind, that the plan for secuing the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD, was introduced by himself in person, in the General Committee at Tammany Hall, he having procured the nomination of a Custom-House Officer who held a seat in that body, and having managed to obtain the vacated seat for himself.

The plan which Mr. WOOD introdnced, was an ingeniously devised scheme, by which he individually secured the entire control of the Inspectors of the Primary Election in every Ward of this City, with, we believe, but two exceptions, and placed in his own hands, if the Inspectors should prove true to his dictation, every nomination for office, to be made for the ensuing election.

The abstract theory of a Primary Election is, that it affords to the members of the party by which it is held an opportunity to select representatives in whom they confide to nominate suitable candidates for party support. It was designed to give to the people a direct intervention in the choice of their political leaders.

In its purity this system carried with it a binding force, which gave to a nomination under it the right to the entire support of the political organization by which it was resorted to. Nominations made in pursuance of this system were called "regular," and when these elections were honestly conducted and fairly represented the sentiments of the people, it was deemed an unpardonable political offence not to support the nominations which were their offspring.

It is well known that for many years this system has been degenerating until it had become so corrupt as to be a mere machine in the hands of unprincipled men, by which they foisted themselves before the people as nominees of the party for office in defiance of public sentiment. In consequence of which, well-grounded apprehension existed that no political party which adhered to the system of Primary Elections could maintain itself in that country, and the attachment of the Democratic party to that system has been the cause of frequent disruption.

FERNANDO WOOD, for reasons which need not be recapitulated here, is not popular in the Democratic party, as was instanced by the result of his extraordinary efforts to secure the nomination of that party for Governor.

He determined, on the defeat of his gubernatorial aspirations, to secure, if possible, the nomination of that party for Mayor, hoping that the popularity of Mr. Buchanan in this city, and the large vote which would in consequence be polled, he might be elected despite of his moral unfitness.

He also well knew that that unpopularity was so great that unless some peculiar means were adopted to stifle the Democratic voice, he could not procure even the form of a nomination. Accordingly he found that it would not be safe to rely upon the ordinary corruptions of the Primary Election system. He thereupon devised a system of machinery by which he would personally have the control of the selection of the Inspectors of Election in each Ward, so that however the votes might be cast, the returns would be in his favor. The mode he which adopted to accomplish his object, though ingenious in its conception, like all great inventions, was simple and effectual in its operation.

In effect it devolved upon him the power of selecting three men in each Ward charged with the single duty of returning a result favorable to himself. He caused the selection of an *Executive Committee*, of which he named himself chairman, and on which his friends were placed in sufficient number to constitute an unswerving majority. To this Executive Committee was given the control of the selection of Inspectors in every instance in which the Delegates in the General Committee from the several Wards failed to agree. It is needless to say that in all the Wards, (with unimportant exceptions,) where Inspectors were not agreed upon in his interests, differences were made in the books of the State Agricultural Society, for the approaching State Fair, which commences on Tuesday.

When the Primary Elections took place under this patent process for cheating the people, the ballot-boxes were stuffed after the most approved plan of San Francisco, and certificates of election were given in open and glaring defiance of the expressed sentiments of the people. Detachments of police were stationed at every poll throughout the City, to give countenance and support to the adherents of Mr. WOOD, to restrain every attempt of the citizens to exercise a supervision over the action of the Inspectors, and to uphold the Inspectors in the performance of the task which they had assumed. An immense mass of proof is in existence, full of sickening details, of the corrupt and fraudulent acts which were resorted to for the consummation of this conspiracy against the integrity of the Democratic Party.

The result of Mr. WOOD's tactics was that he obtained certificates of the election of a "County Convention," composed of individuals pledged to his nomination, and of subordinate Conventions in every Ward and District constituted of his agents conferring upon him as principal the position of a great political broker, having under his control and at his disposal every nomination for office, from Mayor to constable, including Congressmen, members of the Legislature, City officials, Aldermen, Councilmen, &c.

This series of outrages aroused the Democratic masses. They declared their determination not to submit to the high-handed aggressions of this political intriguer; and the delegates who were cheated at the polls, but who were the honestly elected representatives of the Democratic Party, disregarding the corrupt certificates which had been given against them, assembled in Convention and nominated JAMES S. LIBBY as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of Mayor, and in an address, setting forth a detail of their grievances and an assertion of their rights, prepared by the late LORENZO B. SHEPARD, they confidently committed their cause to the people.

FERNANDO WOOD's scheme of Primary Elections, to which we have adverted, was procured to be adopted as before stated by himself in person, in the General Committee at Tammany Hall. The means which were resorted to in that body to obtain votes for the adoption of that scheme, are set forth in the address to which we have referred, which has gone before the people, and they need not therefore be repeated here.

It was after Mr. WOON had been nominated in his packed convention, and Mr. LIBBY had been placed before the Democratic party with their statement of grievances and declaration of principles, that Mr. WOON again resorted to the General Committee to aid him by a formal indorsement of the fraud which that body under his auspices had been the instrument of perpetrating, designing to claim through this intervention, that the action of his convention had become what was once known as a "regular nomination"—that is to say, a nomination made according to the usages of the party, by representatives honestly elected.

The resolutions contained in the statement referred to in the commencement of this communication, were introduced by a friend of Mr. WOOD, Mr. WILLIAMS of the First Ward, and a vote was taken upon them which was, numerically, substantially the same as that contained in the published proceedings. At the same time, however, Mr. MARSH, of the Tenth Ward secured the adoption of a resolution that the names of those voting for and against Mr. WOON should be published, that the Democratic Party might have before it, in addition to the facts contained in the address to which we have referred, evidence that no new element entered into the so-called indorsement.

Those names were suppressed, and *our* names, as well as that of Mr. SHEPARD, as officers, have been published to the world as certifying to an imcomplete statement of the proceedings, without our or his authority. The object of this suppression is manifest. If Mr. SHEPARD had lived, it would have been his privilege to have made the correction. It becomes donbly our duty to do so now that he is dead. We owe it to his memory, as well as to ourselves, to make this exposure.

The names of those voting for and against Mr. WOON upon the proposed indorsement, were as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Joseph Blackburn, J. H. Williams, T. Byrnes, William Miner, J. Leonard, A. Chancellor, A. J. McCarty, Chas. Fletcher, John Ridden, John Casey, T. Fitzgerald, P. Coyle, J. Rose, S. A. Houghton, J. Creighton, William Sinclair, W. B. Fay, M. C. Donoho, W. Small, Dan Linn, C. H. Ring, J. S. Brownell, W. J. Bristow, N. McCord, A. E. Roget, A. Reed, A. H. Mann, J. R. Steers, N. Ray, D. Slavin, C. Newkirk, W. McCormick, T. H. Ferris, William F. Weeks, E. C. McConnell, N. Mooney, M. Tommy, P. Barnes, J. W. Smith, John McDonald, B. S. Hart, D. W. Norris, N. S. Belah, A. Dugro, T. McSpedon, T. O'Riley, D. McCarthy, J. L. Brown, John Eagan, T. J. Munday, Wm. McConky, John Kenaley, N. Seagrist, Dennis Rock, J. O'Toole—56.

NOES—Lorenzo B. Shepard, Edward Cooper, Horace F. Clark, Joseph M. Marsh, William D. Kennedy, Richard A. Chambers, Jeremiah Welsh, Daniel E. Delavan, John Harrison, Weare D. Parsons, William O'Donnell, William Murray, James Gregory, A. Noble, Thomas B. Tappen, James McMahon, Thomas J. Barr, Robert C. McIntire, Charles M. Smith, John B. Ryer, A. T. Gallagher, John Cochrane, James L. Benedict, Smith Ely, Jr., John Y. Savage, Jr., Peter B. Sweeny—36.

It is proper to remark that fifty members of the General Committee were absent, and that the vote of indorsement, which Mr. WOON received, was but a minority of the whole number—fifty-six in a Convention composed of one hundred and thirty-two members.

Of those who voted for Mr. WOOD, thirteen were Custom-House officers, two were members of the Police Department, two were in the Post-Office Department, three *attachés* of the Mayor's Office, and twenty-three office-holders or contractors connected with the City and County Government—leaving but a small number who were not thus directly interested.

While upon this subject we deem it our duty to correct the slander which has been studiously kept before the people, that Mr. LIBBY is the Custom-House candidate. This is not true. Mr. WOON is emphatically the Custom House nominee. His plan of nomination received the support of twenty-five members of the Committee, who were Custom-House officers, and who, by their force, controlled the voice of the Committee. If they had been against Mr. WOON, and voted in support of a plan according to the regular usages of the Democratic Party, Mr. WOON could not and would not have been nominated.

The circumstance which has given rise to this report and color to the statement is the support of JOHN COCHRANE, Surveyor of the Port, to those who were in opposition to Mr. WOON. We are happy to announce that Mr. COCHRANE no longer occupies that attitude. Mr. COCHRANE has received the nomination for Congress from a Convention elected under Mr. WOON's auspices, and in consideration thereof, as a matter of political expediency, has given in his adhesion to Mr. WOON.

Every step which has been taken from the beginning, in opposition to Mr. WOON, has been taken with the express concurrence and approval of Mr. COCHRANE. He attended the meetings which were held to take counsel as to the best means to be adopted to arrest the downward tendency of the party under the dictation of Mr. WOON. He was a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. LIBBY, and when the address, which has been published, was read, he made a violent speech against Mr. WOON and declared that the document in question was not strong enough for the occasion, and he was placed upon a Committee to add his additional suggestions to it.

On the same occasion he moved the appointment of a Committee to lay before the Council of the Tammany Society, of which he was a member, the facts and circumstances under which Mr. WOON was nominated, proclaiming his solemn conviction that the Convention by which Mr. LIBBY was nominated would be declared to have been composed of the truly elected representatives of the people, and after Mr. LIBBY was nominated, personally urged him to accept the nomination, pledging himself to support him with all his ability, and with all his strength; and there was nothing remaining but the battle, and that victory would be to the right.

We do not complain that Mr. COCHRANE has followed his instincts, and that he has sought the association of company more congenial. But we trust we will bear no more of the unjust and insulting imputation that Mr. LIBBY is the Custom House candidate. We desire also to correct an error that some well-meaning members of the party have fallen into in reference to the effect of having two candidates for the office of Mayor in nomination. If Mr. WOON were the only candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of Mayor, we are satisfied, from our knowledge of the feelings of the people, that it would lose BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE at least five thousand votes in this City. Every supporter of Mr. LIBBY is an ardent adherent of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President, and of the entire State ticket; and the determination to defeat Mr. WOON and elect Mr. LIBBY, will bring to the polls an immense number of Democratic voters who otherwise would not attend.

We have explained the true effect of the vote which has been for the *past few* days displayed so ostentatiously in the public press. We have determined to prevent in the future the use of our names in connection with any such proceeding of the General Committee by resigning all counection with that body. We have delayed the publication of this communication to the present time in consequence of the death of Mr. SHEPARD, who was our leader in the opposition to Mr. WOON and in his attempt to prostrate the Democratic Party to his feet. Mr. SHEPARD has been stricken down, as it were, before the battle commenced. It was his patriotic voice which incited the Democratic masses to resist the tyrannical subversion of the party to the selfish ends of an unscrupulous man.

It was his wisdom which planned the battle, and it was he who prepared with so much ability, the address to the Democratic party to vindicate our cause. He felt this to be a fearful crisis to the Democratic party, and day and night he labored to awaken the people to a sense of their danger, and prepare them for the conflict. He has passed away from the scene of conflict. Let not those who rejoice in their hearts at his death, flatter themselves that the contest is abandoned. Though SHEPARD be dead, his spirit still lives and animates the cause he has hallowed, and the issue will vindicate his principles and his memory.

The question for the Democratic Party to decide is, whether they will permit Mr. WOON at the head of a fierce of Custom-house officers, policemen and dependants to seize upon the government of the Democratic Party and maintain through all time by force and fraud, its arbitrary and despotic control. Foe the power which this man and his followers are attempting to usurp, if recognised and permitted, will be perpetuated here

[illegible] yesterday morning. Her [illegible] in the morning train, and [illegible]'s o'clock yesterday after-

[illegible] do not contain much additional [illegible] below another letter from Mr. [illegible] the London Times, describing the grand [illegible] in Moscow before the Emperor, pre-[illegible] the Coronation.

[illegible] Post has an article on the prospects of [illegible] Alliance, in which the writer says, "with [illegible] confidence in the Emperor's good faith and his [illegible] honor, we anticipate a mutually beneficial con-[illegible] of the happy alliance between France and [illegible]

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a [illegible] in the affairs of traffic. The amount advanced [illegible] on railway shares is less for this [illegible] month, and the amount of bank [illegible] has decreased. During the month [illegible] paid as premium on purchases of gold [illegible]

[illegible] from St. Petersburg of the 3d says—"It is [illegible] important that the relations of Russia and [illegible] have of late anything but friendly, and [illegible] Swedish Ambassador sent by the court of [illegible] to the Coronation could not fail to have [illegible] the coolness which exists between the two [illegible]."

Advices from Madrid, dated the 6th inst., state that O'Donnell is now completely aware of the intrigues which are on foot at the Palace against him. On this subject he has had an altercation with Marshal Concha, and their hostility is now openly manifested. The Infanta, Don Francisco, father of the King, is one of O'Donnell's most active enemies, and it has been a question whether the Government should not order him to leave Madrid. The King [illegible] is narrowly watched. It is declared for a certainty that O'Donnell will never suppress the law for the sale of church property, nor allow Queen Christina to return to Spain.

The London Morning Post's Paris correspondent states that, according to intelligence from Madrid, a constitution is to be promulgated before the 15th of this month. The Ministry of Public Works was occupied with the projected establishment of a line of steamers between Spain and her American colonies. Cholera had broken out at Escurial with great violence.

The Independance reports the tenor of the second Anglo-French note presented to the King of Naples. The note, it is said, "insists" on an amnesty, and especially mentions the case of Poerio. If the King should persist in his policy, an Anglo-French squadron will appear in the Bay of Naples to protect English and French property in the event of a revolution. The King of Naples, it is said, is "disposed" to yield to these representations. Other reports represent him as preparing defences on his coasts, and refusing to yield.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Imposing Military Spectacle.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Moscow, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

The great event of the day was a review of all the Guard and of some regiments of the Corps of Grenadiers, by the Emperor, which certainly was the grandest military spectacle I ever saw in times of peace. About three miles to the northwest of the town, an immense plain, sparsely covered with grass, extends for a great distance in front of the Palace of Petrofsky. It is quite level—a strip of veritable steppe—and as there is not even a shrub upon it there can be no better parade ground. Thither the whole population of Moscow, gentle and simple, began to flock soon after 10 o'clock, and by 11 an immense crowd of persons, which at a little distance suggested the thought of distant Epsom or remoter Pharsalia, were assembled in front of the prodigious masses of troops which stood like blocks of granite on the plain. The infantry were drawn up in columns of companies in close divisions, their front extending over a space of a mile and a-half, their depth being half-a-mile. The cavalry were on the right flank, the Artillery on the left and centre. They took up their ground at 10:30, and many of the regiments had to march a considerable distance in order to reach the field.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

It was near 1 o'clock ere the Emperor made his appearance on the right of the line. He was followed by a very large staff of General officers, by a numerous Staff-Major, and by a suite of foreign officers and strangers who were invited to be present, and who were mounted on horses from the Imperial stables. The Emperor wore the uniform of a general officer —a helmet with plumes of cocks' feathers, white, yellow, and black; a dark green frock-coat, with gold lace collar and cuffs, shoulder-straps, the red ribband, (of St. George?) and a star and cross on his breast, and scarlet pantaloons with gold stripe. He rode a horse of great symmetry and grace, which moved with spaces as regular as those of a veteran soldier. As His Majesty approached the line he quickened his pace into a gallop and rode from the proper left to right at full speed, followed by a wavy cloud of plumes, gold and silver, and hazy dust, all down the line, the troops presenting arms, the standards and eagles being lowered, and each regiment cheering as the Emperor passed. Turning up to the left again the brilliant staff rode at an equally rapid pace along the second line, and in like manner passed the front of all the divisions. The cheers were measured, and the sound of so many voices crying out "Long live the Czar," mingled with the strains of the national anthem, had a very fine effect. The Emperor then rode to the front of the marquee, and dropping his sword, saluted the Empress; his staff, aides-de-camp generals, aides-de-camp, and the foreign officers placed themselves on the left of the marquee, and the march past began from the right of the line.

MARCHING PAST THE EMPEROR.

First there came a squadron of Gendarmerie à Cheval in light blue, with white facings and helmets, mounted on very fine horses. Then came the Circassian escort of the Emperor, the same showy handsome swordsmen, with surcoats of fine chain armor, of whom I spoke in a former letter. The art of manufacturing this very flexible armor is said to be extinct, and most of the head and breast pieces worn by these wild horsemen are of great antiquity. Nor are reasons wanting for the belief that some of them belong to the time of the Crusades. The corps of cadets, three battalions strong, next passed, and it was interesting to observe how these young soldiers, consisting for the most part of the sons of the noblest families in Russia, seemed emulous of the bearing and sternness of hardened warriors. Every one is armed and clad, and carries his pack like a common soldier; and in their ranks marched two of the Imperial Princes. The anxiety of the crowd to see the review was so great that the gendarmerie had difficulty in keeping the line, and old generals might be seen struggling to get to the front with as much eagerness as if they had never seen a regiment in their lives. On arriving before the Emperor and the marquee in which the Empress was placed, each company of infantry cheered loudly, and the Circassians, with wild hurrahs, suddenly put their horses into a gallop and dashed past at full speed, checking them as quickly at the other side. The eagles and standards were carried on the right flank of each battalion by non-commissioned officers and a guard, and as they passed every officer and soldier in the crowd saluted them. The Emperor also dropped his sword and raised his hand to the helmet when they came before him. With pointed toes, depressed at a sharp angle to the ground, and measured tread, the Guard began to march past amid the admiring attention of the vast assembly of spectators. The men are on an average six feet and half-an-inch in height, but the effect of their stature is increased by a high casque of black patent leather, with brass plaque-plate and spike, from which waves a flowing crest of black horsehair; they wear a tunic of dark green with red facings and double breast, white side belts, and white trousers, and they carry a cowhair knapsack, patent leather cartouch-box and brass mountings, and tin canteen. Each man is armed with a short thick sword in addition to his bayonet. The band is richly and fantastically dressed, and in front of them there marches a [illegible] of a drum-major, upwards of seven feet high. Many of the soldiers are 6 feet 3, and they are nearly all stout, well-proportioned, and athletic men. One of the few English officers on the ground was of opinion that they did not march as well as the Guards, but very much better than the Belgians.

The number of men which poured past was so continuous and so dense that one might think all the armies of the world were present. After the Gnard came the splendid regiments of the Corps of Grenadiers. It should be mentioned that, among the finest battalions of the former are the newly-organized Chasseurs, armed with a new rifle, and the Sapeurs, who are a well-equipped, useful-looking body. The march past of the Guard lasted one hour and seven minutes; that of the regiments of the Grenadier Corps occupied nearly half an hour. Each corps was followed by its field batteries, all brass guns mounted on the well-known green carriages. Each battery consists of eight guns, all of the same callibre, namely, one of twelve pounds, or fourteen pounds, as far as one could guess. It is intended to use only one kind of gun for cavalry and infantry, for the Russians are of opinion that the light field guns have been rendered useless by the use of the long-range rifles, and they are adopting the system of artillery introduced by the Emperor Napoleon into the French army. Would that our authorities would open their eyes to this question, and institute some experiments for the satisfaction of those begun in the Crimea. The [illegible] were splendid, and surprised those Englishmen [illegible] thought that no good quadrupeds of the [illegible] seen out of England. The heavy roll of [illegible] with all their pomp of spare horses, cais-

[illegible] Among the [illegible] be up, is [illegible] paper, [illegible] warmth [illegible] and one [illegible] is no pe[illegible] We read of [illegible] Newspaper, and to the [illegible] Cuban [illegible] Lake, the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmora, their claims to praise, and pointed one to decide which was the most imposing and effective-looking. All the horses were turned out in marching order, with a bag of oats at the saddle, and every third man carried behind him a small copper stable bucket, which fitted to the end of the roll of his great coat of blanket. The cavalry went past in a front of 65 file. After they had saluted, each squadron wheeled round to the left, and drew up in line, extending more than a mile on the ground on the proper right of the plain; and now the very finest spectacle one ever saw was presented in a manner as grand as it was startling. When the squadrons had dressed into a splendid line, a certain number of the officers slowly rode out in front, and came towards the line of spectators till they were within about fifty paces, when they halted, and took up points in a line parallel to that of the cavalry, who were distant from them about 650 yards. Then at a given signal the whole of this tremendous body of cavalry, uttering loud cheers, and flourishing sabres or couching lances, burst into a gallop, and charged full speed towards the people and the Emperor's *cortège*. The effect was overwhelming: the earth indeed shook under the tramp of 15,000 war horses,—their force seemed sufficient to annihilate whole armies.—they sweep over the the ground like some prodigious wave or a roller of the great Atlantic—in a second they were close at hand, and it seemed as if nothing mortal could check that glittering flood. The women shrieked and fled, and some of the ruder sex turned tail and sought refuge in the rear of the lines. The alarm was groundless. The horses were well in hand, notwithstanding the great speed at which they advanced, and on arriving at the line of officers the billow of Centaurs was arrested as if by magic, and the front suddenly halted in wonderful order amid the tremendous cheering of the people. Such are the sights which Russia exhibits to German Potentates and their followers, and such are the displays which have led half Europe to fear her as irresistible and unassailable. The recollection of this very charge might perplex a statesman or disturb the councils of a Cabinet.

The troops paraded on this occasion consisted of 16 squadrons Cuirassiers, 36 squadrons of Cavalry, and 12 squadrons of Cossacks; 12 squadrons of Pioneers à Cheval, and 1 squadron of His Majesty's escort—in all 73 squadrons. The Infantry consisted of four complete divisions of the Guard. Each division is composed of four regiments, and each regiment contains four battalions. There were, therefore, 64 battalions, or about 50,000 men of the Gnard; to these must be added 12 battalions of the corps of Grenadiers, three battalions of Rifles, one battalion of Sappers, and one battalion of Marine Infantry of the Guard, in all 80 battalions of Infantry. [illegible] its hatteries into the field, so that there were at least 116 guns on the ground—some say there were 120—pieces paraded, but I only counted the number stated above. The aspect of the field may be imagined when it is recollected that there were more men present than there were on both sides together at the battle of the Alma, and considerably more than there were of English, French and Russians nt the battle of Inkermann.

DUKE CONSTANTINE AND COLONEL COLT.

The Grand Duke Constantine held his court this evening at the Palace of the Governor, at 8 o'clock, and those strangers who had been presented to the Emperor had the honor of being introduced to His Imperial Highness. He speaks English remarkably well, and he put several questions to our countrymen respecting their uniforms and other matters, which showed that he was acquainted with the external appearance, at all events, of the British army. The American Minister and his suite, and Colonel Colt were presented to the Grand Duke in full uniform, cocked hat, plume of yellow cocks feathers, blue coat, large gold epaulette, gold lace-striped trousers, sword, &c. "Well," said the Colonel, "yon are the most democratic Grand Duke I ever met!" "How is that, Colonel?" asked the Grand Duke. "Why, yon shook hands with me, and you are the first Grand Duke that has done that yet," was the reply. His Imperial Highness smiled, and did not seem to know how to take the remark. Almost in opposition to the Grand Duke's levée, the Italian Opera gave its first representation, and the new house—the most beautiful if not the most spacious in the world—was opened to a very brilliant company. Let Mr. Gye, or whoever is going to build a new opera-house, come over here to see this *salle* before he gives final order to his architect. It is such a handsome and commodious house that it deserves and shall have a separate description. The opera was "I Puritani," and Madame Bosio, who is a great favorite in Russia, gained a new success, and was repeatedly called for at the end of each scene. Notwithstanding the Grand Duke's levee and the Earl of Granville's reception the house was full, but many persons were obliged to leave in the course of the evening.

PROCLAIMING THE EMPEROR'S CORONATION.

THURSDAY.

The ceremony of proclaiming the Emperor's coronation was performed to-day for the first time. At 9 o'clock in the morning the procession was formed in the square before the Senate House, inside the Kremlin, in the following manner: The General in Command, Osten Sacken, on horseback, halted in the centre of the open space; on his right hand, a little in the rear, a squadron of the Chevalier Garde, and on his left a squadron of the Garde à Chevol were drawn up in parade order; the trumpeters of each squadron were posted on the flanks, and six led horses, with rich caparisons, were stationed in a line on each side of the trumpets. In front of the General were the two Secretaries of the Senate. And side-de-camp-general, a grand master of the ceremonies, a herald-at-arms, and two masters of the ceremonies, in full costume, were placed at each side of Osten-Sacken, and behind him were four trumpeters, with trumpets of silver magnificently draped with gold embroidered with the Imperial arms. The Master of Ceremonies were tri-colored scarfs embroidered with gold, and the Heralds-at-arms were as richly and fantastically clad as Norroy or Clarenceux could desire. Shortly after the assistants had taken their places, the General raised his hand and gave an order in Russian, whereupon the trumpets burst out into a wild and startling flourish, the Heralds raised their macee in the air, and all having uncovered their heads one of the Secretarics read the proclamation, of which the following is a translation into English:

"Our very august, very high, and very puissant Lord, the Emperor Alexander Nicolaievitch, being mounted on the throne of his ancestors, which is that of All the Russias, as well as upon those of the kingdom of Poland and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned to order that the coronation of his Imperial Majesty and his oath shall take place on the 26th of the month of August, His August Spouse the Empress Marie Alexandrovna participating in this sacred ceremony. This solemn act is announced by the present proclamation to all faithful subjects, to the end that on this happy day they may redouble their fervor in their prayers to the King of Kings, that He may spread by His Almighty power His favors and blessings on the reign of His Majesty, and that throughout its duration He may maintain peace and tranquility, to the glory of His holy name, and for the unalterable prosperity of the Empire."

Let us hope that "all the people cried Amen" to this prayer. May it be heard!

Then the heralds-at-arms scattered printed copies of the proclamation among the people, which were very eagerly caught up, and the trumpets of the cavalry played "God Save the Czar." The crowd cheered loudly, and many knelt down and prayed. The procession then reformed, and passed out through the Saviour's Gate to the place where the monument to Minine and Pojarsky is erected as follows: First, four led horsee, very richly caparisoned, two led horses for the heralds, four for the Grand Masters of the Ceremonies, two for the General-in-Chief, a squadron of the Chevaliers Gardes preceded by trumpets and kettle drums, two heralds preceded hy the four trumpetere with silver trumpets and flags, four Masters of the Ceremonies two and two, General Osten-Sacken, two Aide de-Camp Generals, the two Secretaries, and a squadron of the *Guides à Cheval*. The proclamation was again made in the same form as before, and then the *cortège* was divided into two bodies of equal size, each composed of the functionaries of similar rank, which separated and proceeded to the various gates and principal points of the town, where the proclamation was again made, and copies distributed to the people. When this ceremonial was finished the Masters of the Ceremonies proceeded in great state, in gild coaches, to the residences of the different Ambassadors, to announce that Sunday next had been fixed for the coronation.

New Anti-Slavery Outbreak in England.

From the London Star, Sept. 12.

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[illegible] Among the [illegible] be up, is [illegible] paper, [illegible] warmth [illegible] and one [illegible] is no pe[illegible] We read of [illegible] Newspaper, and to the [illegible] Cuban [illegible] Lake, the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmora, their claims to praise, and pointed one to decide which was the most imposing and effective-looking. All the horses were turned out in marching order, with a bag of oats at the saddle, and every third man carried behind him a small copper stable bucket, which fitted to the end of the roll of his great coat of blanket. The cavalry went past in a front of 65 file. After they had saluted, each squadron wheeled round to the left, and drew up in line, extending more than a mile on the ground on the proper right of the plain; and now the very finest spectacle one ever saw was presented in a manner as grand as it was startling. When the squadrons had dressed into a splendid line, a certain number of the officers slowly rode out in front, and came towards the line of spectators till they were within about fifty paces, when they halted, and took up points in a line parallel to that of the cavalry, who were distant from them about 650 yards. Then at a given signal the whole of this tremendous body of cavalry, uttering loud cheers, and flourishing sabres or couching lances, burst into a gallop, and charged full speed towards the people and the Emperor's *cortège*. The effect was overwhelming: the earth indeed shook under the tramp of 15,000 war horses,—their force seemed sufficient to annihilate whole armies.—they sweep over the the ground like some prodigious wave or a roller of the great Atlantic—in a second they were close at hand, and it seemed as if nothing mortal could check that glittering flood. The women shrieked and fled, and some of the ruder sex turned tail and sought refuge in the rear of the lines. The alarm was groundless. The horses were well in hand, notwithstanding the great speed at which they advanced, and on arriving at the line of officers the billow of Centaurs was arrested as if by magic, and the front suddenly halted in wonderful order amid the tremendous cheering of the people. Such are the sights which Russia exhibits to German Potentates and their followers, and such are the displays which have led half Europe to fear her as irresistible and unassailable. The recollection of this very charge might perplex a statesman or disturb the councils of a Cabinet.

The troops paraded on this occasion consisted of 16 squadrons Cuirassiers, 36 squadrons of Cavalry, and 12 squadrons of Cossacks; 12 squadrons of Pioneers à Cheval, and 1 squadron of His Majesty's escort—in all 73 squadrons. The Infantry consisted of four complete divisions of the Guard. Each division is composed of four regiments, and each regiment contains four battalions. There were, therefore, 64 battalions, or about 50,000 men of the Gnard; to these must be added 12 battalions of the corps of Grenadiers, three battalions of Rifles, one battalion of Sappers, and one battalion of Marine Infantry of the Guard, in all 80 battalions of Infantry. [illegible] its hatteries into the field, so that there were at least 116 guns on the ground—some say there were 120—pieces paraded, but I only counted the number stated above. The aspect of the field may be imagined when it is recollected that there were more men present than there were on both sides together at the battle of the Alma, and considerably more than there were of English, French and Russians nt the battle of Inkermann.

DUKE CONSTANTINE AND COLONEL COLT.

The Grand Duke Constantine held his court this evening at the Palace of the Governor, at 8 o'clock, and those strangers who had been presented to the Emperor had the honor of being introduced to His Imperial Highness. He speaks English remarkably well, and he put several questions to our countrymen respecting their uniforms and other matters, which showed that he was acquainted with the external appearance, at all events, of the British army. The American Minister and his suite, and Colonel Colt were presented to the Grand Duke in full uniform, cocked hat, plume of yellow cocks feathers, blue coat, large gold epaulette, gold lace-striped trousers, sword, &c. "Well," said the Colonel, "yon are the most democratic Grand Duke I ever met!" "How is that, Colonel?" asked the Grand Duke. "Why, yon shook hands with me, and you are the first Grand Duke that has done that yet," was the reply. His Imperial Highness smiled, and did not seem to know how to take the remark. Almost in opposition to the Grand Duke's levée, the Italian Opera gave its first representation, and the new house—the most beautiful if not the most spacious in the world—was opened to a very brilliant company. Let Mr. Gye, or whoever is going to build a new opera-house, come over here to see this *salle* before he gives final order to his architect. It is such a handsome and commodious house that it deserves and shall have a separate description. The opera was "I Puritani," and Madame Bosio, who is a great favorite in Russia, gained a new success, and was repeatedly called for at the end of each scene. Notwithstanding the Grand Duke's levee and the Earl of Granville's reception the house was full, but many persons were obliged to leave in the course of the evening.

PROCLAIMING THE EMPEROR'S CORONATION.

THURSDAY.

The ceremony of proclaiming the Emperor's coronation was performed to-day for the first time. At 9 o'clock in the morning the procession was formed in the square before the Senate House, inside the Kremlin, in the following manner: The General in Command, Osten Sacken, on horseback, halted in the centre of the open space; on his right hand, a little in the rear, a squadron of the Chevalier Garde, and on his left a squadron of the Garde à Chevol were drawn up in parade order; the trumpeters of each squadron were posted on the flanks, and six led horses, with rich caparisons, were stationed in a line on each side of the trumpets. In front of the General were the two Secretaries of the Senate. And side-de-camp-general, a grand master of the ceremonies, a herald-at-arms, and two masters of the ceremonies, in full costume, were placed at each side of Osten-Sacken, and behind him were four trumpeters, with trumpets of silver magnificently draped with gold embroidered with the Imperial arms. The Master of Ceremonies were tri-colored scarfs embroidered with gold, and the Heralds-at-arms were as richly and fantastically clad as Norroy or Clarenceux could desire. Shortly after the assistants had taken their places, the General raised his hand and gave an order in Russian, whereupon the trumpets burst out into a wild and startling flourish, the Heralds raised their macee in the air, and all having uncovered their heads one of the Secretarics read the proclamation, of which the following is a translation into English:

"Our very august, very high, and very puissant Lord, the Emperor Alexander Nicolaievitch, being mounted on the throne of his ancestors, which is that of All the Russias, as well as upon those of the kingdom of Poland and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned to order that the coronation of his Imperial Majesty and his oath shall take place on the 26th of the month of August, His August Spouse the Empress Marie Alexandrovna participating in this sacred ceremony. This solemn act is announced by the present proclamation to all faithful subjects, to the end that on this happy day they may redouble their fervor in their prayers to the King of Kings, that He may spread by His Almighty power His favors and blessings on the reign of His Majesty, and that throughout its duration He may maintain peace and tranquility, to the glory of His holy name, and for the unalterable prosperity of the Empire."

Let us hope that "all the people cried Amen" to this prayer. May it be heard!

Then the heralds-at-arms scattered printed copies of the proclamation among the people, which were very eagerly caught up, and the trumpets of the cavalry played "God Save the Czar." The crowd cheered loudly, and many knelt down and prayed. The procession then reformed, and passed out through the Saviour's Gate to the place where the monument to Minine and Pojarsky is erected as follows: First, four led horsee, very richly caparisoned, two led horses for the heralds, four for the Grand Masters of the Ceremonies, two for the General-in-Chief, a squadron of the Chevaliers Gardes preceded by trumpets and kettle drums, two heralds preceded hy the four trumpetere with silver trumpets and flags, four Masters of the Ceremonies two and two, General Osten-Sacken, two Aide de-Camp Generals, the two Secretaries, and a squadron of the *Guides à Cheval*. The proclamation was again made in the same form as before, and then the *cortège* was divided into two bodies of equal size, each composed of the functionaries of similar rank, which separated and proceeded to the various gates and principal points of the town, where the proclamation was again made, and copies distributed to the people. When this ceremonial was finished the Masters of the Ceremonies proceeded in great state, in gild coaches, to the residences of the different Ambassadors, to announce that Sunday next had been fixed for the coronation.

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Political Persecution in France.

From the London Daily News.

A document has been placed in our hands which will help the European public to judge between M. Louis Blanc and the organ of the French police. If the French Government is ready to play the part of the cruel jailor towards the political exiles of other countries, how will it act towards its own? If the French Government is guilty of inhumanity towards political exiles in France, what will it be in Cayenne? With these questions we leave our readers to peruse and judge for themselves of the following communication:

ITALIAN EXILES IN FRANCE.

Ever since the year 1849, the Italian governments have been in the hebit of making a razzia among the young men. And as the prisons are constantly full of the latter, the remnants are shipped off for America. Not knowing the language, left without resource—that, too, in a country where the customs are so different from our own—the greater part of these Italians return to Europe. Here, finding their native country closed against them, they turn their steps to the only land where they aro sure of finding freedom and hospitality. Of course I mean England. But woe to those whom the ship they may have trken passage in may land on French ground. Unheard of tortures await them there, of which the following recital will serve to give your readere a faint conception:

DECLARATION OF GUERZOLA.

Leaving the Sardinian states, I landed et Marseilles, on my way to London through France. But on the 10th of March e posse of police agents dragged me out of my room, and I was locked in a hideous dungeon. Here I was kept till the 10th of May. They took away my money and clothes. During these two months no kind of legal proceedings, even for form's sake, took place; not the slightest questions asked to enlighten me as to the cause of my detention, snd I began to give myself up for lost, when I was snddenly told I was about to start for England. They then heudcuffed me, put e chain around my neck, and handed me over to the "Correspondance." * My traveling companions were Enrico Todrani, from Rome, Domenio di Dominicis, a Roman also, and another named Jean Baptiste de Negro, a man advanced in years, who for thirty years had lived constantly at Marseilles, a man who had a Frenchwomen for a wife, and by whom he had several children. This French "Correspondance," that is merely used for the conveyance of malefactors, travels by short stages, so that we were more than three months on our journey. At last, on the 18th of August, we werepnt upon the English coast at Dover, free, it is is true, hut without a centime, as far as I myself was concerned, and without our effects that we might have sold wherewith to buy bread. All that we four could muster amounted to two shillings. Ignorant of the language, having friends only in London, with a garb calculeted to excite disgust rather than pity, we resolved to travel from Dover to London on foot. At a village we came to I gave my cravat in exchange for shelter for the night. We reached London on the 20th, where the friendly reception given us by our fellow countrymen made us forget for a few moments the tortures we had been subjected to. (Signed) LUIGI GUERZOLA.

Certified as strictly true,

Todranis, di Dominicis, de Negro.

In the same way have been treated—D. Samorius, arrested at Marseilles on the 29th of September, handed over to the "Correspondance" on the 4th of November, arrived in London on the 5th of February of the present year.

Andrea Lozzi, Clemente Conti, Nicolo Rossi, Vincente Malandri, all four of whom are from Faenza, returning from America, arrested at Marseilles on the 19th of June, delivered up to the "Correspondance" on the 11th of August, arrived at Dover on the 11th of December last.

There are [illegible] whose names we do not wish to mention, because they are [illegible] at present in London. [illegible] honorably known amongst emigrants, and who have sojourned themselves; their affirmation is beyond the shadow of a doubt, and they are ready to give verbally on oath an attestation in conformity with what is here written.

We abstain from all comment. The facts speak eloquently enough for themselves. We would merely observe that this system has been carried on these three years, that at the moment we are now writing we know that seven unhappy Italians are being transported like the rest, through France, for England with iron collars on, and that many more, who are now in dungeons at Marseilles, expect to be treated in the same manner.

* *La Correspondence*, in the *argot* of the French police, designates relays of gendarmes, from ons to another of which parties arrested (with or without cause) are transferred on their journey from the place where they were arrested to their final destination.

News from Australia.

GOLD RECEIPTS—FIGHT IN NEW-ZEALAND—DUFFY LECTURING—ROUTES TO ENGLAND—LABOR AGITATION.

Advices from Melbourne are received *vid* England to the 26th of June.

From the summary compiled by the *Age* we make the following extract:

Cholera has ceased in Australia. Heavy rains had hindered diggers, but the yield of gold continued good. Total amount of gold received this year, to June 19, was over 900,000 ounces. The *Joseph Terratt* sailed from Melbourne on the 14th of June, with 21,000 ounces of gold, for Liverpool. The *Shalimar* arrived on the 23d of June, damaged by a gale. The *Atalanta*, from Liverpool, had arrived in 79 days. Trade continued largely in favor of the colony. At Forest Creek two tons of quarts had yielded 533 ounces of gold. In New-Zealand the natives fought with the British troops at Naranaki on the 3d of May, and eighteen were killed. Gold had been dis-

[illegible] Whereupon Mr. S. arose and proceeded to state some reasons why those he addressed should join the Society whose claims he advocated. He spoke of the founders of the society, and eulogizing Hon. David Humphreys, L.L. D., proceeded to show from carefully prepared statistics that among the graduetes of Yale, the Brothere clairned more distinguished men than their opponenta. This he attempted to demonstrate by stating the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, Ambassadors to Foreign Courts, Presidents of Colleges, &c., clear down to tutore in this College and Senators and Representatives of the United States, who had belonged to the Brothers and Linonians, in almost every instance claiming a majority for the former. Upon the mention of Hon. John C. Calhoun's nsme as a Brother in Unity, a very amusing scene was enacted. From time immemorial his name has been a hone of contention betwsen the two Societies, and as sure as this festival has come around, Linonians have brought overwhelming proof that he belonged to them, end the Brothers have done the same. In fact this question has assumed the same importance in the College world that Fremont'e Catholicism has in the political. Something new was brought up to-day, in the shape of the following letter from Hon. John M. Clayton, himself a Brother in Unity and Classroate of Mr. Calhoun. We give it as the most decided proof of any presented on this topic, eo important to this and succeeding generations.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th inst., is received. John C. Calhoun was a member of the Linonian Society. Having myself belonged to the Brothers in Unity, I ever felt a deep interest in learning which of the two Societies existing in our day was the one to which he had been attached, and he informed me it was the Linonian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

W. S. Pitkin, Esq., East Hartford, Ct.

Of course Linonians greeted this with deafening applause, and Brothers looked dejected and hissed. The

YALE COLLEGE.

Amusing Contest for New Members Between the Rival Literary Societies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

New-Haven, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.

The great contest is at length over. Zealous Sophomores will not be called on, for at least another year, to take sudden trips to Hartford, Bridgeport, or even to New-York, for the purpose of heading off stray Freshmen, and teaching them practically the art of "gobbling," by persuading them to unite their destinies with Linonia, or the Brothers in Unity, almost before they are conscious of the existence of those institutions. Nor will they be subjected to the mortification of electioneering Seniors, whom they have mistaken for Freshmen, and pounced upon accordingly as legitimate game. The Presidents of the different Societies will soon be at liberty to divest themselves of their honors which have entailed arduous dutiee upon them, for "Statement of Facts" is over.

This custom, as I have before explained, originated with the etudents who enter college being permitted to unite themselves with either of the Literary Societies, instead of being allotted to one of the two by the Faculty. Yesterday afternoon posters around College announced that a Statement of Facts, in behalf of the Brothere in Unity, would take place in Brewster's Hall this morning at 10½, and that Preston J. Sweet, of Fishkill, N. Y., of the Junior Class, J. C. Jackson, of Newark, N. J., of the Senior Class, and Cyrus Northop, of Ridgefield, also of the Senior Class, and President of the Society before mentioned, would advocate its claims. Linonia stated 2½ o'clock this afternoon as the time at which the atatement would be made on her behelf, and named as her advocates W. S. Pitkin, of East Hartford, of the Junior Class; A. F. Beard, of Sonth Norwalk, of the Senior Class, and S. Scoville, also of the Senior Class, from West Cornwall, Connecticut, and President of the Society. In consequence of the above announcemeuts, the equinoctial storm which had set in the day previous was indefinitely postponed, and, stranger still, for the clerk of the weather is oftentimes more lenient than the powere that be, tho recitation, which occurred regularly at 11 o'clock, was *anteponed* to 10. Thus was the importance of the occasion recognized.

As this festival is held ostensibly for the benefit of Freshmen, they, of course, must be treated with due honor and respect. Force Committees, rightly so named, for they are celled on to use considerable force in the exercise of their duties, are appointed by each Society to guard the entrance to the hall and see that none are admitted beforo those "young gentlemen who have recently entered college" are advantageously seated. Here Sophomores feel that they have a duty to perform, and, resolving themeelves into a Force Committee of the Whole, form a couple of lines through which each unlucky Freshman is obliged to pass hefore he can reach the door. All the world knows that a traditional enmity exists between Sophomores and Freshmen wherever colleges have a being, and that it is almost as bitter as that which we are told the Scottish clans of old uourished for one another. This mark of attention shown the Freshmen is but one of its developmeuts, for unlucky is the man who does not evince proper respect for his superiors by uncovering himself as he runs this gauntlet obligingly formed for him. But while waiting for the oratore to errive, quite a crowd has collected around the entrance to the hall, good natured and jolly, as students only are. The chance afforded for a "rush" is too good to be lost, and the whole crowd, some two or three hundred in number, make the attempt to pass in a body through a passage capable of admitting but one at a time; but those delegated to guard this Thermopylæ have stout arms. They evince, too, an incipient bravery worthy of Leonidas and his three hundred, and the crowd sways to and fro, perfectly regardless of hats, coats, and everything which can be torn off of them. The fight is free, and every one enters it at his own risk, happy to escape if his hat instead of himself ie deposited in the gutter. But at length the carriages drive up containing the President, Vice-President and orators of the respective Societies. The crowd respectfully divides and gives them a passage, and then swceps in after them promiscuously. The speakere have not yet appeared on the stage, and the time while waiting is spent by the honorable Freshmen in cheering for their honorable selves until they are hoarse. Groans are freely intermingled for the Sophomores, and reechoed with a will. At length the speakere enter, and the different parties unite in cheering them. "Gaudeamus," that soug which must be sung at every student'a meeting, is struck up, and after its echoes had died away, the President of the Brothers called the attention of the class of 60 to a statement on behalf of that Society by Mr. Sweet.

Mr. Sweet arose and proceeded to state the claims of the Brothers, and in a dignified and impressive manner set forth Linonia's inferiority. Were it not for the necessity of being economical in space, we should like to give a few extracts from his speech, for the sake of showing that some of the efforts on occasions like this present, are far from being inferior to those made on more important and public occasions. Immediately after Mr. N. had concluded the audience adjourned for dinner.

A very amusing incident occurred during the morning. During one of the speeches there was a movement at the door which indicated that something unusual was going on. The speaker stopped, and then came slowly marching up the aisle two forms which were immediately recognized as representing David Humphreys and William Wickham, the former the founder of the Brothers, and the latter of the Linonian Society. David Humphreys being, as history says, something of a military character, was attired in yellow top boots, military surtout and pants of the olden style, while his hair, whiskers and moustache betrayed the marks of venerable age. William Wickham's costume corresponded to that of a plainly dressed gentleman a century ago. His frame bent through the decrepitude of age, leaned for support on the arm of his younger and sturdier companion. Mingled laughter and cheers greeted them as they took their seats immediately before the speakers.

The exercises of the afternoon, when Linonia's claims were presented, corresponded with those of he forenoon, only Mr. Pitkin's facts, presented in a manner highly creditable to himself, showed distinctly that the society he advocated had the majority of distinguished men among her graduate members. Mr. Beard dealt very severely with the character of the Brothers' Society, their hall and its appurtenances, and in conclusion, Mr. Scoville, President of the Society he represented, reviewed and reprehended in no measured terms some of the arguments employed by their opponents. Some passages in his address told powerfully on his audience, hut its general effect was much weakeued hy the frequent interruptions to which he was subjected.

Some of the passages between the different speakers, disputes concerning different points which arose during the course of the discussion, were very exciting. The applause of one party seemed only a signal for the disapprobation of the other and when the latter could not be drowned by heels and hands, voices and finally bangers were brought into play. The useless character of the whole performance, so far as its ostensible object is concerned, may be inferred from the fact that of 185 Freshmen just entered, there were but *four* (4) who had not previously pledged themselves. However, the speakers gain some excellent exercise, and the manner in which the day is spent relieves materially the routine of College life. This year the Brothers claim the victory, having, as they say, a majority of ten,

...was held in this ...more Kansas meeting. More than ...were in attendance. Ex-G... of Vermont, DAVID ..., of New-York, delivered the following ... convincing speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A large part of this meeting is composed of the farmers and mechanics of Dutchess. Neighborhood is filled with the signs of manufacturing industry, and the county is divided into rich and well cultivated farms. A more pleasing example of a mechanical and agricultural society cannot be found. Nature has been bountiful to production, and man has taken advantage of the bounty. From the place where we stand, the mind is use of unequaled beauty. The Hudson opens the great gates of the Highlands ... and shows the long ridge of ... sides, the cultivated slopes, the rich ... shadows, the orchards, the towns, the dwellings ... all help to form one of the most beautiful ... which the eye anywhere can rest. Follow the rivers to ... and the picture is repeated with ... variations. You may begin at the great City by the sea, and sail northward to the cap ... of this State, and you will see on every side ... marvelous results of free labor—large towns, ... villages, heavily laden vessels, busy factories, fertile farms, and most finished landscapes. Go now to another State—one of the old thirteen which stood side by side with New-York in the days of the Revolution. Go to Virginia. Stand upon the banks of her great river. You see a different picture—one which nature has painted fair, but which man has neglected. You see there plantations of thousands of acres, instead of farms of hundreds; planters instead of farmers, and slaves instead of free laborers. Which do you prefer? Which constitutes the happiest, the most intelligent, the most prosperous community? After contemplating these two different pictures, consider what is now passing in a Territory of this Republic. Man is there contending with man, and brother with brother, in one of the most ferocious wars of which history furnishes an example, to establish one or the other of these systems—the system of New-York or the system of Virginia. This war is waged by intruders from Missouri, and the federal office holders and federal army against the settlers. All our people are spectators, or I might rather say actors; for since the election must decide the question, all must take part with one side or the other. Consider then what is to be the result of this contest. Consider the different fate of Kansas, whether she have one or the other of these systems. She cannot have both. Nothing is more certain than that. There cannot be plantations with slaves and also farms with free laborers. The law of man's nature forbids it. No nation ever yet saw it; none will ever see it as long as man continues to be what he is. In settling the fate of Kansas one of these two conditions must be chosen. We urge that it is better for the Territory that the system of farms and free laborers should be adopted; better also for the country, and better for you, the free farmers and mechanics of the North.

First—It is better for the Territory. Make a comparison of the Free and the Slave States. Take the most prosperous Free State, New-York, and compare it with the most prosperous Slave State, Georgia. Take the oldest Free State, Massachusetts, and compare it with the oldest Slave State, Virginia. Compare the schools of each, the proportion of persons who can read and write, the relative density of population, the relative wealth, the relative industry, the number of books written in each, the number of newspapers, the number of patents, and the immense superiority of Freedom over Slavery is manifest. I have been informed by a person who has examined the subject, that more patents were granted to the citizens of New-York alone, during the last year, than have been granted to the citizens of all the Slave States during the whole period since the organization of the Government, and that none has ever yet been granted to a citizen of Arkansas.

Second—It is better, also, for the country that Kansas should have free institutions. Whatever promotes the happiness or increases the prosperity of any of the States, promotes the happiness and increases the prosperity of the Union; for the happiness and prosperity of the whole are but the sum of the happiness and prosperity of the different parts. If Maryland had been a Free State, how much richer and better cultivated, more prosperous and powerful would she now have been! How much more would she have contributed to the wealth and strength of the Union!

Third—It is better also for you, the free farmers and mechanics of the North. Your children do not all remain on the old homesteads—they will emigrate, seeking homes in the West. You and they have ever looked upon our free Territories as the future homes, if not of some of yourselves, yet of your children or their descendants.

But if you do not keep the Territory of Kansas free, you cannot keep it for yourselves or them. The point now which I desire to impress upon your attention, is this: that while it is so desirable for every reason, that Kansas should remain free, as it was solemnly declared to be the law of 1820, the party which supports BUCHANAN is striving to force Slavery upon it against the wishes of the people of the Territory. This point I think can be made clear—proven indeed—by evidence which would prove any fact in a court of justice. The position that the people of Kansas are against Slavery, is established by three facts:

1. The several invasions of the Missouri borderers to fill the ballot boxes with spurious votes in favor of Slave institutions. If the inhabitants were against Slavery, there could be no motive to bring in other voters.

2. A great majority of the people cast their votes for Mr. REEDER, as delegate to Congress, on the ground that he was for making Kansas a Free State.

3. The people have actually formed a Constitution (that of Topeka) which prohibits Slavery.

The position that the party of Mr. BUCHANAN is seeking to force Slavery upon the Territory is established by several facts. I do not now enter into the merits of the Kansas act, though I think it can be shown, both by the intrinsic character of the act and by the circumstances under which it was introduced and passed, that the purpose of its authors was the establishment of Slavery. But that I pass by, and I assume for the present that though the introduction of the bill was an act of insanity, yet that it was really designed to give the people of the Territory the right to admit or exclude Slavery, as they pleased; and assuming that, I assert that the subsequent conduct of Mr. BUCHANAN'S party has shown, as plainly as words can express it, that they mean to keep Slavery there. These are my reasons: The first and only body claiming to be a Legislature, was chosen, not by the settlers of Kansas, but by the people of Missouri. This is proved so clearly since the investigation of the Committee of the House of Representatives that I do not know that anybody now ventures to deny it. The body thus chosen passed certain acts to establish and continue Slavery, and these were so harsh in their character as to be revolting and infamous. The executive officers, who, if anybody, were to put these laws in force and the judges who were to administer them, if they were to be administered at all, were all appointed by the President and removable at his will. As yet the President and his Governors and judges all declare that this Legislature was legal, and that these laws must be obeyed and enforced. Even the newly appointed Governor, just heralded as the messenger of peace, sent to introduce legal order into the Territory, declares that he will enforce these laws with all the power of the government. The issue is this, neither more nor less: These laws and that Legislature were rightful and valid, or they were wrongful and void. If the former, Slavery is now in the Territory, and will not be put out of it; if the latter it is wicked and perverse to endeavor to uphold and enforce them. That they are in no sense the expression of the will of the people of Kansas, and have never been sanctioned by them is too clear to be questioned.

We have, then, an Administration seeking by every means in its power to force upon the unwilling inhabitants odious laws, establishing and perpetuating Slavery, the offspring of a usurping body, aliens from its soil, made by aliene and representing aliene. It ... more warrant for its authority than if you ... on your votes from New-York, and thereby ... it. It is idle to talk of regularities or cer... The whole ... was a monstrous fraud, ... the cause of all grief, and should be so ... [illegible] ... which the new Governor, GEARY, ... have his proclamation, dictated, ... Washington, and we see what he ... do, and that is, enforce these laws and may ... same Legislature may enact. All that he ... to do for the relief of the settlers is to ... his Missouri allies, who were brought in to ... subjugating the settlers. But even this he ... yet accomplished; and, when he shall have ... ished it, he will simply have restricted him... better instrument—the Federal army—for ... cement of the same pretended laws. The ... nt is more merciful, no doubt—for, like all ... these Missourians were unscrupulous ... ienating. They were fit instruments for ... to do its revolting deeds with. The ... k is now, it would seem, more merciful, ... work is the same inglorious, un... and tyrannous work. The new Gover... the settlers that they must obey these ... they are repealed? How are they to be re... The Legislature of Kansas consists of a ... Assembly. The members of the former ... for two years, and cannot be replaced ... January, 1858. There is to be an election for ... of Assembly the first Monday in October of ... By way of preparation for that election, ... have been driven out in great numbers, ... others are allowed to come in. You may ... attempted to get republicans into Hungary through Austria or Russia in the late Hungarian ... in attempt now the emigration of free settlers ... through the State of Missouri, or up the ... the common highway, as we call it, of all the people of all the States. ... therefore, of this double process of expulsion ... it is very probable that there will ... settlers enough left on the first Monday in ... to elect a free House of Assembly. ... there were, and an Assembly were to ... the first of January, 1857, desirous of ... the laws which establish Slavery, and make ... of all who oppose it, is there any likelihood ... [illegible] ... Therefore, ... BUCHANAN'S party has ...

...ion and ... to ... election and ... to give ... of Kansas be... the election and ... of a new Council in 1858. Are you willing to trust the choice for that year, after Slavery has been established in the Territory?—property invested in slaves; the discussion of the right of Slavery forbidden, free emigration impeded, if not stopped, and all the influence of the Slaveholders exerted as it is now by themselves and through the general government? Imagine, however, against probability, that a free Assembly and a free Council are chosen for 1858, and that they pass a law repealing the slave laws. Are you sure that a Governor appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN under the strong Pro-Slavery influences which will surround him, will sanction such a law?—and if he does not it must be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses. Are you willing to risk the fate of Kansas on such a contingency? Will it be said that Congress will repeal the obnoxious laws? This is more hopeless even than the other. You know the struggle in the last session to abolish some of them, and that it failed entirely. The House of Representatives attempted it, but the Senate resolutely refused unless the repeal were accompanied with a condition that a State constitution should be formed by a Convention chosen after the process of expulsion of the Free settlers had been going on for months, without submitting the Constitution to the people for their ratification. You know, also, that a provision in the Army bill prohibiting the President from using the army in execution of these odious laws, was rejected over and over again by the Senate, and finally lost in the House of Representatives—all the Buchanan and nearly all the Fillmore men voting against it. You will recollect, also, that in order to relieve the question from the embarrassment of other matter, Mr. TRUMBULL brought forward, in the Senate, a simple bill for the repeal, and that that was promptly laid upon the table. All schemes for the repeal of any one of these laws were thus totally lost. But if they had succeeded, they would have accomplished little towards the exclusion of Slavery or the pacification of the Territory. No person of any influence on the Buchanan side, and none, so far as I am aware on Mr. FILLMORE'S, ever proposed to declare this Legislature illegal or to rescind the law of Slavery. No, fellow citizens, there is no hope of the peaceful solution of the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas but in the result of this election. If Mr. BUCHANAN is elected, the present usurping Legislature of Kansas and all its abominable laws, are to be supported by the whole power of the Federal Government. This Legislature and these laws have already introduced Slavery, and to drive it out, if the Republican Party is defeated, will be harder work than any that has been performed in this generation; for with Slavery already admitted, with laws which punish as felony all questions of its rightful admission, with an elective franchise adjusted so as to serve the Missouri borderers and repel the free settlers, with freemen driven into exile, and others excluded from entrance, it will be next to a miracle to get a free Constitution.

No hope remains to them, I am persuaded, and no peace to the country, but in the success of the Republican party, the election of Mr. FREMONT, and the repudiation by a new Administration of the Legislature which the ruffians of the border elected, and the laws which these usurping legislators went through the forms of enacting.

At the conclusion of Mr. FIELD'S remarks, President FOWLER addressed the meeting. The very best feeling prevailed throughout. The glee club of Rhinebeck and Mr. ATHERTON favored us with beautiful songs.

You may put Old Dutchess down for a large majority for FREMONT over both the other candidates.

Reply of Gov. Winston, of Alabama, to Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 30, 1856.

SIR: It was not my purpose, in returning the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to engage in a discussion with you on the subject matter of those Resolves, nor on the merits or demerits of African Slavery as it exists in the Southern States of this confederacy. It would be profitable to neither party, as I conceived, to do so. Considering recent exhibitions of belles-lettres viturperation, made by high dignitaries of the State of Massachusetts, it would be on act of rash presumption in me to accept a controversy of words and epithets with your Excellency. The contest would be too unequal. It would not even amuse those who take an interest in such exhibitions. Were I to consult my own self-respect, the dignity of my official position, and, perhaps, the better judgment of my constituents, I should not now notice your elaborate communication, in reply to my brief note; but let your remarks be added without comment, to that great volume of detraction which Massachusetts is so fond of bestowing upon the Southern States. Silence on my part would, however, in all probability, be misconstrued by you; you would not appreciate the motives which dictated such a policy. My object in writing at all, in returning the offensive Resolves, was simply, and as briefly as possible, to make known to you the fact that the Resolutions from Massachusetts were considered offensive, insulting, and, in my opinion, untrue in point of fact—(any Resolutions from the same source on the subject of negro servitude, are so)—and to request that you would desist from sending like insults in the future. The action of the Alabama Legislature was in accordance with the course which I pursued, and the sentiments of that body in unison with those which I expressed to your Excellency. I have since had ample assurance that the course pursued has been fully approved by the people of this sovereignty.

The intention of insult did not originate in the return of the Resolves, but in their conception. Indeed, the distance between Massachusetts and Alabama, in the estimation of the former, is so immeasurably great, that no insult could pass from the latter which could be felt by the people of a State whose chief excellence consists in the fact that they feel that they "are not as other men."

You avow your intention to continue to forward similar Resolutions which may be adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The passage and transmission of such Resolves hereafter is a matter for your consideration. The offensive expression of the opinions of the Legislature on the subject of African Slavery, can be construed by us only as bullying insults, involving no responsibility; and I can return such documents with the same pleasure you may find in forwarding them.

I pass by your libellous tirade on the baneful influences of Slavery, as the rehearsal of a stale calumny, phrased, a shriek for liberty. I cannot but admire your candor, however, when in one sentence you say —"we readily acknowledge we have neither the power nor the purpose to interfere with Slavery where in the confederated States, under local laws, it exists"—and in the next sentence you profess to expect to "eradicate it from every Christian community." You play the prophet in announcing it to be God's purpose to set the slaves free. We feel relieved, however, in the belief that we have yet seen no cause to induce the conclusion that the Almighty has made you a special messenger to announce His will, or that He has made the people of Massachusetts His instrument to carry that will into execution.

I have no disposition to play upon words with your Excellency. The word *nullify* is not of recent origin or practical application. Whether a Southern State did propose to nullify or not is nothing to the matter now in hand. The question is, has the State of Massachusetts a law upon her statute books, practically nullifying a law of the United States passed for the protection of the Southern slave-owner?

The fidelity of Massachusetts to the obligations of the Constitution is to be found chiefly in words, not in her acts. Without assuming to myself the province of a judicial tribunal to decide questions for the State of Massachusetts, I had supposed that I enjoyed the privilege of expressing an opinion on the constitutionality of any law, when I felt it to be my duty to speak of it as a matter affecting or interfering with the rights of the people of Alabama; and especially did I think that I enjoyed that privilege—(notwithstanding the arrogant assumption of so much excellence as is continually manifested by Massachusetts)—when alluding to the Resolves of a State hostile to the institution of Slavery, which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States—even though the Supreme Court may not have had occasion to decide the question, and though I should express an opinion differing from that of the Governor and the Council of Massachusetts, and the opposition to the action of so august a body as the Legislature of that State.

The good taste of invidious comparisons, under any circumstances, has ever been questioned; but the entire want of propriety in one of the parties to a controversy making such comparisons between them as you have done, is seldom exhibited. The claims of this State to high considerations of patriotism I leave to others to settle. Were you not blinded by an overweening conceit, apparent to the rest of mankind, a comparison between what Massachusetts was and is—a contrast of her great men and patriots with those who now fill their places—would be enough to cover you with confusion.

The anxiety your Excellency displays—or, rather, the manner in which you are exercised—about the outrages and murders in Kansas, is rather too missionary to be much appreciated. One would suppose your duty was more particularly to see the law executed in your own State. It is possible that your "labor of love" might find "verge and scope enough" within your own borders, and all your solicitude be profitably directed to home affairs. "Border ruffianism" has not yet invaded the sanctity of female weakness, nor stained its hands with the innocent blood of a public officer in the faithful discharge of his duties. The high officials who permit such crimes to go unpunished, and the community which so acts as to invite mob violence in resistance of law—as well as all who justify and shield offenders after the commission of lawless acts—are little entitled to claims as models for the rest of the world. When you shall have amended your own conduct, your precepts to others may be more respected.

Doubtless your want of faithfulness to the obligations of the compact of the Union finds much relief in those of President PIERCE, for attempting to have the laws enforced and the rights of all maintained. You may find consolation, however, under the dread weight of your censure, in the hope that, when ... criticism shall have accomplished its ... purpose, his name shall be ... mighty dead who have ... for the good of the country ...

...ain ... are, however, ... full of promise that the nearly ... will soon be restored to his accustomed ... lection of physical nature. His blood is renovated ... and enriched, his brain almost "as sound as a silver bell," his muscles have tone, he rides a spirited horse for miles and hours, reads with a force and enjoyment every fresh book, including the book of Nature around him, cogitates all issues in legislative halls that refer to Freedom, and his dreams of Progress seem almost rabid and wicked on the question of Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Thought, Freedom of Men, and especially intense on the Freedom of Kansas.

With his returning strength he has become impatient, is troublesome to control, resists the dunmion of his doctor, is rampant and full of impulse to action, and unconscious of any remaining defect of body, would rush into the heat of battle to *do or die*.

As he can no longer be "chained, cribbed and tortured," demanding with vehemence that the hobbles *must be detached* from his limbs, his exile in the wilderness seems at an end. May the just and the good protect and defend him, and whithersoever he may wander, may the Infinite in Love overshadow him.

And now the Monntain waves to him a kind but sad farewell. Hereafter in the heat of debate, in the time which tries his soul, may he feel the Monntain's everlasting rocks beneath his feet; may its cool, delicious air bathe his brow; may the roar of its forests mingle with his voice, and the thousand harmonies of wood, wind and rivulet attune his lips.

R. M. S. JACKSON.

True Conservatism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the course of my "travels" during the past month I have met several men, of intelligence and right principle, who are firm in their adherence to Mr. FILLMORE because of his *conservative principles*, as they call them.

They are or *were* Whigs, and because Mr. FILLMORE was once elected to the Vice-Presidency by the old Whig Party they think he will serve the country more in accordance with their views than either of the other candidates.

I have found this the argument urged by his friends: "MILLARD FILLMORE is not an *ultraist*, not a *sectional* man, no rabid Abolitionist, but truly conservative in principle and action."

Now, I contend that the Republican Party is the one for these and all conservative men to attach themselves to. Its platform, its design, the known character of its leading men, all entitle it to this appellation—conservatism.

It contemplates—in the event of success—no crusade upon Southern institutions as they now exist; no bullying attempt to force the South to yield their rights and submit to Northern rule or dictation. Unless I have very much mistaken the spirit and intent of the Republican Party, nothing of this kind is desired. Neither, on the one hand, is it designed to sacrifice the interests of the South; nor, on the other, will it ever consent to prove recreant to those of the North.

Its support will be extended to North and South alike, securing to the one the quiet possession of its fondly cherished "peculiar institution," and defending the other from unjust encroachment and aggressive violence; holding back each division of the nation from the unnatural contest in which they are now engaged, as the ruling head of a family restrains by equal authority two rash members of his household who are bent on a quarrel.

Now, this is the office of a conservative party, and such is the policy of that party whose nominee is JOHN C. FREMONT—a man whose history proves him fully equal to the emergency. We want no "sectional" President. Away with the idea! It is absurd. No man is fit to be President who is wholly committed to North or South in their separate interests.

Mr. BUCHANAN, unfortunately for his hopes in the coming election, has identified himself inseparably with a platform whose principles are repugnant to the whole North, consequently we do not wait him for our highest executive officer. Mr. FILLMORE has endeavored to be more wary, but his strong reluctance to oppose the South in any matter of importance in which they were interested, as demonstrated by the past; his suspicious silence as to his views and intended action on many great matters, together with his avowed sympathy with those disunionists who say, "Unless we can carry our point, we will dissolve the Union," (*vide* speeches at Albany and Rochester) certainly render *him* unfit for that high station.

There remains fortunately another candidate—JOHN C. FREMONT—a man not committed to North or South, against whom all the darts which envy, malice, and party prejudice have been able to invent, have been hurled harmlessly, and who stands fearlessly on a platform of *right* and justice, his principles of integrity and perseverance known to the world. He is not a sectional man. His own ineradicable views of justice will never allow him to advance the interests of any section of the country at the expense of any other. His own words are: "If I am elected to the high office to which your partiality has nominated me, I shall endeavor to administer the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution," &c., securing their just rights to all. Under such an Administration, and only such, will the nation prosper, will peace, internal and external, be preserved, and mere private interests be forgotten in the one common aim of promoting our nation's prosperity.

A CONSERVATIVE FREMONT MAN.

The Lester North American Split—Note from One who Knows Something.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, Sept. 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive it stated, at the late Rochester North American Convention, on the authority of C. ENWARNS LESTER, as published in the New-York *Tribune*, that a bargain was entered into between the North Americans and Republicans, at Philadelphia, during the sitting of the Republican Conventiou, in June last, and that the Republican Convention refused to carry out their part of the bargain. Now this is a mistake on the part of Rev. C. ENWARNS LESTER. I was a member of the Committee on Conference, and so far from there being any bargain whatever, it was distinctly enunciated by several speakers—the Committee that there could be no bargain, and it was so understood by every member of the joint Committee. The Committee of which I was a member offered the name of a gentleman from Ohio, as a candidate for Vice-President, for the Republican Conveution to adopt, and the Committee of Conference from the Republican Convention, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is pretty active, at former rates. New-Orleans, 34c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, @45c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is attracting less attention, and is quoted heavy, at $1 65@$1 68 for Common, ₩ 280 lbs.; and $2 5 @$6 for No. 1 and White, ₩ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is depressed and declining. It can be purchased at 43c.@45c. ₩ gallon, but it is sparingly dealt in at these figures, and no considerable sales could be effected above 41c.@42c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive, remain as last noticed. Linseed is scarce, and generally held at 96c. ... with fair ... ness reported in ...

PROVISIONS—... Mess; and $18@18 12½ ... are dull and unchanable, at 8½c. ... 7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inform at ... ₩ lb. Lard is quiet and lungaid; supply ... limited. The transactions since our last report ... barrels Fair to strictly Prime, at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb., ... in good request at old figures. The sales since our ... amount of 650 barrels at $6 25@$7 for Country Prime; ... ₩ bbl for Country Mess; $6 50@$11 for repacked do., ... $12 50 for extra do., ₩ barrel. Prime Mess Beef ... quiet and nominal at $10@$11 ₩ barrel. Beef Hams ... quiet and quiet, at $16@$21 ₩ barrel. Cut Meats ... and firm, at 10c.@12c. for Ohio; 12c.@13c. for ... very good State, and 12c.@13c. for Prime to very ... do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, ... 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tierces sold, in lots, ... from 3¾@4¾c. ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—300 boxes Castile found buyers at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are quite active, and are still on the ad... vance. The sales since our last comprise about ... hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly within a range of ... 8c.@10c., with an invoice of Manila, to arrive, at 9½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand, at 12½c., but is ... scarce and held at 12½c.@13c., ₩ lb. Sales limited.

TEA—The sale on Tuesday was not a very limited one, as the competition lacked vigor, and a considerable portion of the amount offered was withdrawn. The bids sold, however, realized pretty full prices.

We annex a full report of the sales effected: By ... MOSTMAN & Co. *Hyson*—104 hf. ch. at 46c.; 182 ch. ... 30 do. 33c.

By ... *Hyson*—69 hf. ch. 46c.; 183 do. 44c.; 86 ... 39 do. 37c.; 91 do. 37c.; 38 do. 36c.; ... 238 do. 31½c.; 49 do. 30½c.; 44 do. 31½c.; ... 34 do. 19½c.; 101 do. 19c.; 99 do. 16½c.; 34 ... 176½c.; 200 do. 17c.; 48 do. 16½c.; 54 do. ... 61 do. 14½c.; 130 do. 13½c.; 139 do. 12½c.; ... 86 do. 12c.; 106 do. 11c.; 54 do. 9½c.; 38 ... 7½c.; 15 do. 31c.

Young Hyson—180 hf. ch. 18c.; 308 do. 12c.; ... *Twankay*—308 hf. ch. 20c.; 171 do. 15½c.

Gunpowder—10 hf. ch. 56c.; 47 do. 35½c.; 41 do. ... 10 do. 44c.; 5 do. 49c.

Imperial—36 hf. ch. 36½c.; 11 do. 30c.; 38 do. ... 8 do. 31c.

Young Hyson—36 ch. 31c.

TOBACCO—The reports from the West ... further injuring the outstanding crops, ... considerable excitement in this market. ... Tuesday have amounted to 675 ... [illegible] ... 8½c.@11c.; 498 cases Seed Leaf, ... 16c.; Havana, at 35c.@60c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is less abundant and ... under rather ... Sales ... Prison, at 24c. ... small lots, ₩ gallon.

HIDES—Were moderately ...

Wild hops are said to grow abundantly in the neighborhood of Carver and Glencoe, Iowa. They have all the properties of the cultivated plant, and grow much more plentifully. A considerable trade is carried on by the settlers of that region in this article of commerce.

L. J. BROWN, of Stockbridge, Vermont, came to his death in Chicago from blowing out the gas in his chamber at the Massasoit House, instead of shutting it off; he was resuscitated by the physicians, and believed to be out of danger, but died a few hours afterwards.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 26—5 P. M.

ASHES—Remain scarce and quiet at $7 75 for Pearls, $7 31½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in pretty good request at steady rates. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—300 lbs. old sheathing were reported as having been sold at about 24c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in lively request at buoyant prices, with sales reported of about 3,600 bales, at best 12½c. for Middling Uplands; 12¾c.@12¾c. for do. Gulf; and proportionate rates for other descriptions, ₩ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for nearly all kinds, at unaltered prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increasing vigor. The available supply is a moderate one, and hardly equal to the immediate requirements of purchasers, while there exists a good demand for home use, and a more active inquiry for export. Prices have again slightly improved, and are still tending upwards. The sale since our last reach 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 90@$6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 15@ 6 25
Common to good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 35
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@ 6 35
Fancy Michigan	6 60@ 6 85
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 85
Extra Michigan	6 90@ 7 20
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 85@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 7 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 7 00

Canadian is dolug better; 700 bbls. changed hands at $6@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is moderately sought after and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 50@$6 75 for 650 bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $5@$5 25 for Extra and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, sales at $3 75@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and held higher, but is less active. The sales since our last do not exceed 50,000 bushels,—including very good Canadian White at $1 63, do. Western do., at $1 63; ordinary to strictly prime Western red at $1 40@$1 54; fair to fancy Southern White at $1 58; and prime Southern Red at $1 60@$1 65, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 86c.@88c. for good to prime new, ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied much. It was last sold at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ bushel; 8,300 bushels changed hands thereat. Oats are in fair request and steady firm at 44c.@46c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 41c.@43c. for Jersey; and 38c.@41c. for Southern ₩ bushel. Corn is still quite brisk and buoyant, with sales reported of about 70,000 bushels at 62c.@66c. for unsound, heated and damp; 65c.@66c. for Mixed; 67c.@68c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@72c. for Northern and Southern White ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales River taken at 65c. for shipping, and 75c.@77½c. for local use.

HOPS—... [illegible] ... among owners, the business is less active, ... ey of prices is still apparent.

LEAD—New continues in lively request, ... at from 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Old sells heavily, ... 6½c.@6¾c.

IRON—Sales transpired of about 90 tons Scotch Pig, ... 60s, at $51 50 usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern in moderate supply and fair request, at $3 37½ ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—In very brisk demand, at advancing rates.

LIME—Rockland appears in moderate request, and can be had at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

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TEA—The sale on Tuesday was not a very limited one, as the competition lacked vigor, and a considerable portion of the amount offered was withdrawn. The bids sold, however, realized pretty full prices.

We annex a full report of the sales effected: By ... MOSTMAN & Co. *Hyson*—104 hf. ch. at 46c.; 182 ch. ... 30 do. 33c.

By ... *Hyson*—69 hf. ch. 46c.; 183 do. 44c.; 86 ... 39 do. 37c.; 91 do. 37c.; 38 do. 36c.; ... 238 do. 31½c.; 49 do. 30½c.; 44 do. 31½c.; ... 34 do. 19½c.; 101 do. 19c.; 99 do. 16½c.; 34 ... 176½c.; 200 do. 17c.; 48 do. 16½c.; 54 do. ... 61 do. 14½c.; 130 do. 13½c.; 139 do. 12½c.; ... 86 do. 12c.; 106 do. 11c.; 54 do. 9½c.; 38 ... 7½c.; 15 do. 31c.

Young Hyson—180 hf. ch. 18c.; 308 do. 12c.; ... *Twankay*—308 hf. ch. 20c.; 171 do. 15½c.

Gunpowder—10 hf. ch. 56c.; 47 do. 35½c.; 41 do. ... 10 do. 44c.; 5 do. 49c.

Imperial—36 hf. ch. 36½c.; 11 do. 30c.; 38 do. ... 8 do. 31c.

Young Hyson—36 ch. 31c.

TOBACCO—The reports from the West ... further injuring the outstanding crops, ... considerable excitement in this market. ... Tuesday have amounted to 675 ... [illegible] ... 8½c.@11c.; 498 cases Seed Leaf, ... 16c.; Havana, at 35c.@60c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is less abundant and ... under rather ... Sales ... Prison, at 24c. ... small lots, ₩ gallon.

HIDES—Were moderately ...

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Episcopal General Convention, which meets once in three years, holds its session this year in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, commencing on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1. As many questions of moment are coming up this session, the Convention may be expected to be of great interest. The sermon at the opening of the Convention, will be preached by Right Rev. Bishop DOANE.

THE POTATO ROT.—The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* says that potato rot prevails extensively in some parts of Essex County. In Boxford it is doing much damage, and about Newbury it is still more destructive. With regard to crops in general, in that neighborhood, grass is plenty, but has been cured with great difficulty, and much has been left uncut, on account of the wetness of the season.

ARRISON, the infernal machine murderer, is to be tried in Cincinnati, it having been decided that he cannot be tried out of that county. This is said to be equivalent to his acquittal, as there is no prospect that a Cincinnati Jury will convict him.

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money ... subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Times for Europe.

We publish this morning, at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 11 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The Transatlantic Readers will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ The mails by the *Canada* reached this City yesterday afternoon. We publish elsewhere some further details of European news. Another letter from Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times* in Moscow, describing a grand review before the Czar previous to his Coronation, will be read with interest.

☞ The telegraph informs us, on the authority of the Philadelphia Evening *Argus*, that Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, long identified with the Native American Party in that City, and one of the most prominent Pennsylvania politicians, has been placed in the insane asylum.

Prospects of Disunion.

The gradual modoration of tone in the Southern press, as the election of Col. FREMONT grows more probable, takes nobody by surprise. It was a symptom indicated, as the doctors phrase it, in the carlier stages of inflammation. Dissolution of the Union is a facile thing to talk about. As a topic, late years have rendered it familiar as household words. We perform a chorus of inharmonious variations upon it, but it is always observed that no one ventures to deal honestly with the consequences of a fact so deplorable; and that when the crisis actually arrives for which a realization of the threat is set down, the Union is found to stand as firm as that great tortoise upon which the Brahmin rests the Universe. It is consoling, when the Brookses, Keitts, Wises and Slidells are, in fancy, knocking thirty-one sovereignties asunder, like the uncemented blocks of a child's play-house, to remember that the same imaginary overthrow has been again and again achieved, without perturbing the solid foundations of the Republic in the least. At five different periods have Southern fire-eaters presented *ultimata* to the country, the rejection of which was to be followed by a dissolution of the Union. As many times have those *ultimata* been denied; and we still exist a Republic, one and indivisible. Let us refresh our memories.

In 1820–'21, when the admission of Missouri was in question, the slaveholding interest asked the North to grant the application, basing their plea upon dissolution as the alternative. The whole South was brought to bear upon Congress to enforce this threat. The ground assumed was an unqualified admission of Missouri, with her Pro-Slavery Constitution, or a separation of the States. So widely and effectively was the alarm this menace was designed to excite extended, that, penetrating the retirement of THOMAS JEFFERSON, it elicited that famous letter to JOHN HOLMES upon the necessity of saving the Union by acceding to the demands of Slavery. The demands were not acceded to until the South abandoned its ultimatum, by proposing to reserve all the Federal Territory north of the southern line of the new State from Slavery forever. The issue was compromised; and every compromise involves the surrender of extreme and ultimate opinions.

In 1831–'32, Georgia and South Carolina in turn threatened to dissolve the Union, unless a brace of unreasonable demands upon the Federal Government, laid down as ultimata, were acceded to. They were not acceded to, and the Union stands.

From 1835 to 1839 the excitement at the South in regard to Northern Abolition societies was carried to a point exceeding any previous agitation on the subject of Slavery. The requirements of the institution were to the last degree insolent and imperative. Not content with plundering the mails, suppressing liberty of petition and speech in the House, and adopting the celebrated Atherton gag; not content with exciting so wild a *furore* at the North against Abolitionism as to carry riot and mob-law into nearly every city and village of the Eastern and Middle States, until the cause of Freedom counted nearly as many martyrs as the cause of early Christianity; they demanded that every Free State should pass laws making the utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiments a crime to be punished, as it is in Kansas, by fine and imprisonment. Mr. CALHOUN, after returning from a journey through New-England, wrote to a Southern paper, that such was the progress of Abolitionism, that the least the South could demand, as a condition of remaining in the Union, was the universal enactment of such penal laws by the Northern States. His peculiar organ, the Charleston *Patriot*, took up the cry and gave it to the whole Pro-Slavery Press of the country: such laws must be passed, or we forsake the Union. They were not passed, and the Union lived on.

In 1848 Oregon was to be organized, with the Winthrop Proviso attached, the "Three ... Bill" was to be passed, if possible, ... Wilmot Proviso attached. The ... declared itself solidly against either Pro... the adoption of either must in... by dissolution of the Union: ... Oregon must not be erected into a Terri...

... the United States survived.

In 1849–'50, the admission of California, and the disposition of territory acquired from Mexico, were in question. Again the cry of disunion rang through the South. While Congress was debating measures of Compromise, members of Congress from the South addressed their constituents, announcing that the time had come for a dissolution of the Union; that if California came in as a Free State, the federation could not and ought not to subsist a day. The delegation from Alabama wrote to the Governor of that State, representing that the crisis had come; and that an extra session of the legislature should be called to meet it. It was called; so they were in nearly every Southern State. It was deemed wise to unite in the movement for secession, so delegates were chosen to meet at Nashville and dissolve the Union. They met. Adopting an idea, warmly advocated by Mr. BUCHANAN, they declared that, unless Congress should abandon the compromise measures, and prodnce the line of 36° 30′ to the Pacific, thns giving np to Slavery two-thirds of California, the South would secede from the Union. This requirement was solemnly announced as an ultimatum: less could not save the Repnblic. Congress did *not* abandon the Compromise; did not surrender an inch of California to Slavery; and the Union exists, to be threatened from the same source with dissolntion, if FREMONT be elected.

Five very desperate-looking ultimata have thns snccessively been propounded to tho North—no donbt on tho principle of getting what one wants by asking twice as mnch—have been refused, or only half granted; and the tremendous alternative is still unfulfilled. It will infallibly be so with the sixth and latest. The improving temper we have referred to already proves it. History is worthless, if it be not philosophy teaching by examples; and in the examples cited we have as comfortable philosophy as ever nerved the stoic in view of calamity. It enables us to wait without trembling.

Mr. Banks and the Merchants.

As a gencral rule, merchants understand the propriety of allowing every man to attend to his own bnsiness, and it bas never been the reproach of New-York merchants that they neglected their own affairs to dabble in politics. But a remarkable excention to this rule was shown by fonr of our prominent merchants on the occasion of Mr. BANKS' address in Wall-street. That gentleman had been invited to make a speech to the merchants of New-York, by a highly respectable deputation representing the mercantile classes. Mr. BANKS accepted the invitation, the day and bour for the speech were appointed, all the arrangements completed, when four merchants, opposed to Mr. BANKS in politics, send him a remarkably curt and impertinent note, saying, "We request to know if it will be agreeable to yon to allow Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, to answer yon." Of course it was agreeable to Mr. BANKS for anybody to answer him, who had any reply to make to anything he might utter; but, whether it were agreeable or not, anybody had an undoubted right to do so. Captain RYNDERS, it is said, took the liberty of doing it without asking leave, and Governor FLOYD, or either of his four friends, might have done the same. Mr. BANKS did not walk into Wall-street, like the "Angel Gabriel," blowing his trumpet and inviting a controversy with anybody disposed for an argument on affairs in general; he merely accepted an invitation from a respectable body of merchants to give them his views of the present crisis in the political affairs of the nation; and Mr. LIVINGSTON and his three friends must entertain most extraordinary opinions of the rights of hospitality, when they thrust themselves so unceremoniously upon a stranger, with a "request to know" whether he would permit another stranger to reply to him. If they were desirous of hearing Governor FLOYD speak in Wall-street, they were at liberty to invite him, the street was open to them, the steps of the Exchange were easily accessible, and Governor FLOYD might dilate as long as he pleased, and on any subject he pleased. Bnt they must have had a misgiving that the announcement of a speech from the Ex-Governor of Virginia would not be likely to attract quite so large an audience as Mr. BANKS would be honored with, and so they wished to avail themselves of the opportunity which the Speaker's presence in front of the Exchange offered of a good auditory.

The Merchants' Exchange Meeting.

The nnmber of the Trustees who had privately assented, after the importunity of the Committee, we gave from the Committee's own statement to the President, in which they claimed bnt five. The *Post* says, "eight signed a *recommendation*" in favor of the application. The President had seen no such "recommendation" up to the hour of meeting. Either the Committee had leave from a majority of the Trustees, or they had not. We have been distinctly informed that no such leave was granted, and this information was given in the presence of the President and one of the Trustees, who himself refused assent, and whose name is at the service of any applicant.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We have seen the original paper to which this controversy refers, signed by *eight* of the Directors of the Exchange Company, in which distinct leave is given for Mr. BANKS to speak from the building. One of the signers, a foreign merchant, taking no part in our politics, subscribes his own words: "*I do not object.*" The other signatnres are unqualified, and, as far as we know, are without distinction of party.

Mr. Toombs will not Call the Roll of His Slaves.

Mr. TOOMBS has favored the pnblic with an explicit denial of the current report that he once threatened to "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker's Hill." The honorable gentleman's feelings are deeply wonnded at this imputation; probably the more so that the sentiment was really nttered, in substance if not in these very words, and that he has since become ashamed of it. Mr. TOOMBS takes it as a particularly hard case that President WAYLAND should have also charged him with its utterance. He thought of writing the Doctor a letter in reference to the matter, but finally concluded not to do it, and fires his shot at a friendly craft instead, in the person of Mr. B. F. HALLETT, of Boston. It is gratifying to know that Mr. TOOMBS does not intend to bring his slaves so far North as Bunker Hill.

... to say "a proposal for the discussion of political topics." The first intimation I had that you had written such a letter, was its publication in your own journal, and at the close of the last week. I have been speaking in public for the last three or four months, and should have been gratified during that time to have received any proposition from you to address the people together upon the issues of the canvass. I have returned to the city greatly prostrated, from exposure in the open air, where I have been compelled to make most of my addresses. My future engagements must depend upon my own state of health, and the proprieties of the canvass, as indicated by the nominees of opposing parties. Should you desire to carry on a public discussion, there are, doubtless, many gentlemen of leisure, ability, and health who would be happy to meet yon upon such a field of service.

It is always my wish to speak to gentlemen opposed to me in politics, rather than to those of my own faith, in the hope that upon a fair argument and just appeal, they may be persuaded to concur with me in opinion. I shall, therefore, hail it as a good omen, when at the North, as at the South and West, the same audiences may be addressed by gentlemen belonging to opposing parties.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
ERASTUS BROOKS.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

With reference to the above, we are requested to say that, whenever Mr. BROOKS may be prepared to decide what engagements the "state of his health and the proprietics of the canvass" will permit him to make, Mr. RAYMOND will be happy to hear from him again.

Mrs. Stowe and Queen Victoria.

It bas been stated that the Qneen refused to see Mrs. STOWE on her first visit to England, lest it should give offence to the slaveocracy of the Sonth; but whether there was any truth in the statement or not, Her Majesty appears to have got bravely over her fears of our Southern brethren. If she was afraid of the anthoress of *Uncle Tom*, she has no dread of the anthoress of *Dred*. The Edinburg *Witness* says:

"Among those assembled on Thursday morning at the King's Cross Terminus, to witness the departure of the royal family for Scotland, was Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. On the arrival of the royal party, Mrs. STOWE took the opportunity of presenting, through Colonel GREY, her new work, *Dred*, in two volumes, just hot from the press. On learning that the fair authoress was present, both her Majesty and Prince ALBERT came forward and gave her a gracious and friendly recognition, accepting the book with evident pleasure."

We see nothing in the English papers about Mr. DALLAS demanding his passports, and as there is no representative of H. B. M. in Washington to be sent home, we presume there will bo no war in consequence of this affair, unless Bully BROOKS should take the matter in hand on behalf of the South.

Republican Ingratitnde.

The Boston *Courier* thinks it is an act of great ingratitude in the New-Hamsphire Republicans to refuse an ovation to President PIERCE on the occasion of his visiting his native State, as they were indebted to him for their consequence as a party. If he had not rendered the name of Democracy so repngnant to the people, the Free-State Republicans would have been nowhere. There is a good deal of truth in this view of the case; bnt still it is hardly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things to reward an incendiary because he furnished an opportunity for a fire company to exhibit their courage in extinguishing the conflagration which he had kindled.

English Titles.

A correspondent has politely informed us that Mr. LOWE, registered his name at the Clarendon Hotel "Right Honorable," &c., &c., a designation to which he is entitled by virtue of being a privy counselor. A member of Parliament is always spoken of, or addressed as the "honorable gentleman," the "honorable member," &c., but the sons and daughters of peers are alone privileged to write the term "Hon." before their names.

Mr. LOWE, then, is the Rt. Hon. &c. French dramatists and novelists, generally apply the title of Sir to all Englishmen; as, Sir Brown, Sir Tomkins, &c.; and the Italians suppose that every Briton is a Lord Allcash. With us it is perfectly safe to call every man Mister.

Barney on Donelson.

Hon. JOHN BARNEY has taken the trouble to write a letter to his friends in Baltimore, in praise of ANDREW J. DONELSON. He fears that Mr. DONELSON'S "retiring habits" stand in the way of a proper appreciation of his merits, and proceeds to demonstrate what a bosom friend that gentleman has always been of Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER. In other words, Mr. BARNEY is alarmed at the reluctance of the Fossil Convention in Baltimore to swallow DONELSON, and laments over that fact in a half-column of type.

A New American Comedy.

We learn that Mr. F. B. GOODRICH, better known to the readers of the DAILY TIMES as Dick Tinto, has just completed a five act Comedy, entitled "Fascination," in conjunction with Mr. F. L. WARDEN.

Connecticut.

The people of Windham County, Connecticnt, are wide awake in regard to the election. A mass meeting was held at the town of Brooklyn, on Friday last, at which not less than 4,000 people were present. *It rained all day*, yet in spite of this they came from every part of the county and sat in an open grove for *four hours* listening to political speeches from HENRY WARD BEECHER, I. F. SHEPARD, Esq., of Boston, and Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of New-York. Not less than 300 ladies were present and remained upon the ground the whole time. Ex-Governor CLEVELAND presided, and two or three glee clubs were in attendance. An ox was roasted and furnished a capital dinner to the assembled crowd. The circumstances of the case all considered, it was one of the most remarkable political demonstrations we ever witnessed.

On Wednesday a mass meeting was held on the Common, at South Woodstock in the same county, at which over 6,000 were present. Hon. SIDNEY DEAN, Member of Congress, presided. Carriages, decorated with flowers and banners, came in from every quarter, and one immense car, drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen, and containing thirty-one young ladies in white, came from North Woodstock. Mr. SHEPARD first addressed the meeting, after which Mr. RAYMOND spoke for nearly two hours, and was followed by Mr. BEECHER. Tho greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the crowd, towards dark, dispersed after hearty cheers for the speakers and all concerned,—including H. C. BOWEN, Esq., well known in this City, and a Summer resident as well as a native of Woodstock,—to whose energy and zeal the admirable arrangements of the meeting were largely dne.

☞ Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will preach this evening at the Tabernacle, upon the teachings of the New Testament on the subject of Slavery. The discourse will throw light upon this subject, and will be well worth hearing.

☞ The announcement that Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND was to speak last evening in the Seventh Ward, was entirely without authority.

The Bangor, Me., *Jeffersonian* says that the Republican authorities of Pennsylvania have requested Mr. HAMLIN, Governor elect of Maine, to go to that State and enlist in the Republican cause there. Mr. HAMLIN, the *Jeffersonian* learns, will leave for Pennsylvania in a few days.

A mass convention of the colored citizens of New-York and vicinity was called for last evening at Spring-street Hall, supplementary to the recent State Convention in Williamsburg. There was a numerous and respectable attendance. Rev. JAMES SCOTT presided. Addresses were given by Dr. ROCK, of Boston, Rev. HENRY H. GARNETT, of New-York, HENRY T. TOMKINS, and Captain BROWN, of the Colored Free-Soil Guards. It was claimed that there were 6,000 colored voters entitled to vote in New-York this Fall, and it was asserted that all these votes would be given for FREMONT. It was after 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned, which was amid hearty and deafening cheers for Freedom and FREMONT.

Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor WOOD and the City Judge being present.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, was complained of for direliction of dnty, in preventing his officers from breaking up a house of prostitution in that Ward. The witnesses not being present, the case was postponed.

Several other charges of minor importance against patrolmen were investigated.

Lieut. DALTON, of the First Ward, complained of for using violent and improper language to his Captain, was not present to answer the complaint. This case has been up twice before, but was postponed each time in consequence of the accused's absence. The Commissioners gave notice that unless the Lieutennnt was present at their next meeting, he would be peremptorily dismissed.

Police Changes.

Capt. HANNEGAN has been superseded in the police captaincy of the Twentieth Ward, and Mr. WM. JOYCE appointed in his place. Mr. HANNEGAN'S term of appointment expired some months ago, and he has since been holding over. Mr. JOYCE has never before been connected with the Police Department.

First Lieutenant TRIGLER, of the same Ward, whose term had also expired, has been re-appointed.

Officer DANIEL MARSH, of the Twentieth Ward, at present detailed at the Lower Police Court, has also been re-appointed.

Funeral of George Steers.

The funeral of Mr. GEORGE STEERS will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 91 Cannon-street. The public, and friends of the family are invited to attend. Mr. STEERS, we are informed, leaves but a small amount of property.

The New Ships.

The trial trip of the *Adriatic* will take place in about twenty days, and that of the *Niagara* probably in December. These vessels were the last work of Mr. STEERS.

Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention assembled again yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Morning prayer was read by Rev. G. W. PORTER, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Schoharie, and Rev. W. W. OLSSEN, Rector of the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale.

The Provisional Bishop then called the Convention to order. The minutes of the previous mesting having been read and, with slight amendment, approved, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT offered the following resolntion:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Convention be instructed in his discretion, to appeal again to those parishes which have not contribnted to the fund for their contribntion towards dofraying the costs of the Walker trial, and to take such other steps as he may deem expedient to obtain donations to the same end.

This resolntion was unanimously adopted. The subject of the proposed alteration in Article 3 of the Constitution, providing for the admission into the Convention of Presbyters without parishes, canonically ordained, who have been residents twelve months in the diocese, and all deacons, whether ordained with full literary and theological qualifications or not, was then taken up, at the point at which it was left on the adjournment on Thursday night. A long and warm debate followed, a large nnmber of the leading clergy being opposed to the admission of the deacons. The Article in question which it was proposed to alter, reads as follows:

"The Convention shall be composed of the officiating ministers, being regularly admitted and settled in some church within the diocese, which is in union with this Convention; and of lay members, consisting of not exceeding three delegates from each church, to be chosen by the vestry or congregation, and clergymen employed as missionaries, under the direction of this Convention, and clergymen engaged as professors, or instructors of youth, in any college, academy, or general seminary of learning, duly incorporated, may be members of this Convention."

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT:

Resolved, That it be referred to a special Committee of seven to report to the next Convention such an alteration or alterations of the Third Article of the Constitution as shall incinde among the clerical members of this Convention all presbyters of the diocese canonically resident therein, or actually engaged in the performance of proper ministerial work, and also such as are disabled by age and infirmity.

Resolved, That it be referred to the same Committee to consider and report what Constitutional provision It may be expedient for this Convention to enact in reference to deacons as members of this Convention.

The above resolutions were adopted after a long and vigorous debate.

The subject of Missions being taken up, Rev. W. H. MOORE moved the following:

Resolved, That our Deputies to the General Convention be and are hereby requested to call the attention of the General Convention to such an amendment in the organization of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church as shall enlarge the number of members constituting the eame, and thus more adequately represent all portions of the Church and correspond to its increasing numbers.

After some debate, this resolution was adopted. Rev. R. W. MORGAN then read the report of the Committee on the Diocesan Fund, and in behalf of the Committee offered the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid to the clergy attending the Convention, who reside more than twenty miles from the place of meeting, and whose parishes have contributed to the Diocesan Fund, according to the canon, seven cents per mile for every mile of the distance from their respective parishes, and the remainder be appropriated to the printing of the *Journal*, and such other purposes as the Convention may direct.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS called for the report of the Committee on the proposed amendments of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, adopted by both Housee in the last General Convention, and ordered to be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions. The articles proposed to be amended are 2, 5 and 6. The Report, as we stated yesterday, recommended the proposed alterations, and occasioned a long and warm debate. The second article in the present Constitution commences as follows:

"The Church in each diocese shall he entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity, which representation shall consist of one or more deputies, not exceeding four of each order, chosen by the convention of the diocese; and in all questions, when required by the clerical and lay representation from any diocese, each order shall have one vote."

The proposed alteration will make it read thus:

"The Church in each diocese shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity. *Such* representation shall consist of *not more than four clergymen and four laymen, communicants in this Church, residents in the diocese, and* chosen *in the manner prescribed* by the convention *thereof*."

The portion of article 5 in which an alteration is proposed, in the present Constitution, is as follows:

"No new diocese shall be formed, which shall contain less than eight thousand square miles in one body, and thirty presbyters, who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, regularly settled in a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a bishop. Nor shall such new diocese be formed, if thereby any existing diocese shall be so reduced as to contain less than eight thousand square miles, or less than thirty presbyters, who have been residing therein, and settled and qualified as above mentioned."

The proposed alteration will leavo it thus:

"No new diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than *fifteen self-supporting parishes, or less than fifteen presbyters*, who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, regularly settled in a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a bishop. Nor shall such new diocese be formed if thereby any existing diocese shall be so redneed as to contain less than *thirty self-supporting parishes*, or less than *twenty* presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above-mentioned, *provided that no city shall form more than one diocese*."

The 6th article in the present Constitution is as follows:

"The mode of trying bishops shall be provided by the General Convention. The Court appointed for that purpose shall be composed of bishops only. In every diocese be mode of trying presbyters and deacons may be instituted by the convention of the diocese. None but a bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, suspension, or degradation from the ministry, or any clergyman, whether bishop, presbyter or deacon."

The alteration proposed will make it read thus:

"The mode of trying bishops shall be provided by the General Convention. The Court appointed for that purpose shall be composed of bishops only. In every diocese the mode of trying presbyters and deacons may be instituted by the convention of the diocese *until the General Convention shall provide a uniform mode of trial*. None but a bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, suspension, or degradation from the ministry, or any clergyman, whether bishop, presbyter or deacon."

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be directed to furnish the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese with a certified copy of the foregoing resolution, together with the consent of this Convention that he will, in such mode as he may deem proper, bring it to the knowledge of the next General Convention.

Pending any action on this resolution, the Provisional Bishop announced that the deficiency of $1,500 in the Missionary Fund, had been more than filled up by subscriptions made in the Convention, $1,700 having been collected.

Some debate ensued upon the proposed alterations in the Constitution, several members thinking that a change in the Constitution of the Church was a serious innovation. The resolntions, however, were adopted, and the Convention took a recess of four hours.

EVENING SESSION.

The first business of the Evening Session related to the Incorporation of Churches. On motion of the Secretary, Trinity Church, Claverack, was admitted into the Convention. The Convention called up the report on the proposed amendments to the act to provide for the Incorporation of Religious Socleties. The only change in the first section, is to permit the election of not less than four vestrymon, nor more than eight. The next important amendment is that all male adults who have been baptised and confirmed in the Church, or who shall have purchased or hired and paid for, a pew or seat in such Church, or shall have subscribed and paid in money, not less than three months prior to such election for the support of such Church, or of the Rector thereof, may vote for and elect two church wardens, and not more than eight or less than four Vestry men. It is also provided that not less than three Vestrymen shall be present at any meeting of the Trustees. There are sundry amendments, bnt the foregoing were the most important.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN offered a resolntion approving the proposed reduction of the nnmber of vestry men necessary to the organization of a parish. Adopted. He then spoke in reference to the other amendments.

The amendment prescribing the qualifications of voters at the annual meeting was opposed by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, and defended by Judge BETTS.

An amendment was offered to insert after the words "rector thereof," the sentence "and shall have subscribed his name in the Parish Register as member of the congregation."

Dr. VINTON was for accepting the amendment, if somewhat modified. Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN agreed to strike ont the clause, "or who shall have hired," ending with "the Rector thereof." Adopted.

Mr. HOFFMAN then moved to strike ont that part of the present law which contemplated a "joint act" between the rector and applicant for right to vote. This was lost on vote.

Dr. VINTON then offered a motion, to the effect that a registration of names of persons offering to vote ehonld be entered six months before the next annual meeting. Withdrawn.

Other important business, in connection with this report wae brought before the Convention, and disposed of. The debate, if such it may be called, partook so much of a conversational character, that it was difficult to follow or understand. At length, on motion, the whole subject was referred back to the Committee.

The Convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

The representatives of the Press have to acknowledge, with pleasure, the aid courteously rendered to them by Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, the Secretary of the Convention, and Rev. T. A. EATON, Assistant-Secretary.

☞ From the 15th of September to the last day of October, is the period prescribed for the renewal of annual licenses for carts; and Mr. MASTERSON, the Inspector, has now plenty of business in this line. There are in the City some 6,000 public carts, and these added to the private carts, express wagons, &c., not required to be licensed, make an aggregate of some twelve or fourteen thousand. During the last few days the average daily number of cart licenses which have been renewed, is about 70.

☞ A match was played at Bedford, on Thursday, between the Brooklyn and Long Island Cricket Clubs, in which the Long Island Club came out victorious, and with 10 wickets to spare, the most of the players on the Brooklyn side being very unlucky against the swift underhand lobbing balls of E. RUSSELL. They will have to play a safer game with the New-Brighton Club to-day.

☞ At WALLACK'S Mr. BLAKE takes a benefit to-night, when he will appear as *Hardcastle*, in "She Stoops to Conquer, and *Geoffrey Dale*, in the "Last Man;" which will insure him, what he richly deserves a full house.

☞ The monster ship *Ocean Monarch*, Capt. PAGE, was yesterday towed from the foot of Seventh-street, to her herth, pier No. 38, where she will commence loading.

Prisoners Sent Here by the United States Consulate at Sandwich Islands.

The bark *Niger*, arriving yesterday from Sandwich Islands, brought two prisoners, sent to the United States by the U. S. Consul at Sandwich Islands. One of the prisoners, Don HOUGHTILIN, is charged with setting fire to the American ship *G. F. Mason*, of New-Bedford, while lying at Lahaina, a port at one of the Sandwich Islands. The other prisoner, SAMUEL BRADLEY, is charged with having poisoned the captain of the *Onward*, also of New-Bedford and while lying at the same port. The special depositions in the case have been forwarded to the United States District-Attorney at Boston, Mass. The trial, however, will have to take place in this District on account of the arrival here of the prisoners. As soon as the necessary witnesses are obtained the examination will be held. Meantime the parties have been committed to Eldridge-street Jail.

☞ The *Tribune* says: "A meeting of some of the most wealthy New-York bankers and dry goods jobbers in the Southern trade was held by special invitation, last evening, at the New-York Hotel to take measures to remedy, if possible, the present desperate position of the Border Ruffian Democracy. Some fifty magnates of finance and cotton were present, representing a capital of not less than twenty millions of dollars. Some of the merchants, who took part in the proceedings, are slaveholders. The tone of the meeting was one of great despondency and almost of despair. One venerable gentleman who addressed the wealthy audience, told them that it was necessary to take instant and powerful measures to prevent the defeat of the Buchanan ticket at the approaching State Election in Pennsylvania. Such a defeat, he said, would be almost conclusive in favor of the election of FREMONT. It would dishearten and break down the Democracy, inspire new courage and energy in the Republicans of other States, and in fact leave little hope of resisting the triumph of the Free-State party. Money must be raised in liberal quantities.

With regard to the sums subscribed we have no means of knowing precisely, except that they were large. Long before the meeting was brought to a close, the list stood at not less than $20,000, and we presume it far surpassed that sum at the end. At a former meeting of the same kind at the same place, it is understood that $50,000 was raised—all to carry the election in Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 27.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—News by the *Washington*, *Kangaroo* and *Canada*—The Emperor of Russia's Coronation, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—The new Treaty between the United States and Siam.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE—Report (in full) of Mr. COBWIN, United States Commissioner, with evidence, &c.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTERS FROM KANSAS—Free-State Expedition under LANE to Lecompton—Release of Free-State Prisoners, &c.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE——Difficulty between Great Britain and Mexico.

INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN BOSTON—Special Correspondence.

WHO CONQUERED CALIFORNIA?—Testimony in favor of Col. FREMONT by Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK—The State Conventions, &c.

CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuff, Provision and other Markets—New-York Live Stock Markets—Wholesale Produce Markets—Articles on agricultural subjects, &c.

EDITORIALS—The North Americans—Only one Vote—The Kansas Election—The Panama Massacre—News from Europe—The State Ticket—Whigs Going it Blind—A Southern Bobadil—The Russian Coronation—The Season.

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Chas. Hague, who, for the ... pantaloons, still is with us.

A. ...
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The stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings in our custom-room is admitted to be the largest and best selected variety ever exposed in this City.
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☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—N. W. corner of 23d-st. and 8th-ave. SABBATH services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Citizens residing in the vicinity, and especially those who are not in the habit of going to Church, are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ **Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna.**—This is a new preparation, in favor with many physicians as an anti-bilious cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy for children, and largely in place of castor oil. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 93 John-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe, per U. S. steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Campbell**—Practical Apothecary and Chemist, Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Louisville, Ky.,** will preach before the Brooklyn Young Mens' Christian Association TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place. Subject: "The Voyage of Life." Young Men, and the public generally, are invited to attend. By order,
O. F. HAYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures and Meetings.

☞ **Samson's Riddle.**—"Out of the eater came forth meat; out of the strong came forth sweetness." A sermon on the above subject will be preached at 10½ o'clock next LORD'S DAY MORNING, in the Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and West 23d-st., by Rev P. F. JONES. At 7½ o'clock in the EVENING he will preach his farewell sermon, and take leave of the congregation.

☞ **Protestantism the Old Religion of the Bible.**—*Romanism the New Religion of the Church.*—A converted Italian monk and priest, a student and other converts from Romanism, are expected to take part in the services conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error in the New Mission church, 20th-st. between 1st and 2d avs., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited. P. MACMENAMY, D. D.

☞ **Memorial Church,** Hammond-st., corner Waverly-place.—The following clergymen will officiate TO-MOROW: 10½ A. M., Rev. STEPHEN H. BATTIN, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; 3½ P. M., Rev. OWEN P. THACKARA, of Herkimer, N. Y.; 7½ P. M., Rev. WM. R. NICHOLSON, of Cincinnati, Ohio, (prevented by illness from officiating last Sunday evening.) Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Wm. Meikle,** of Mobile, Ala., formerly of the U. P. Church, Scotland, will preach in the A. R. P. Church, Jane-st. between Hudson-st. and 8th-av., on SABBATH, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., when collections will be taken in aid of the new edifice erecting for the 3d Presbyterian Church O. S. in Mobile.

☞ **Allen-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching in this Church TO-MOROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. PELATIAH WARD, at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. CHARLES SPELLING and at 7 o'clock, in the evening by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Church of the Messiah.**—This Church, (Dr. OSGOOD'S,) No. 728 Broadway, will be re-openedfor worship TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, the repairs and improvements being now completed. The Sunday School will be opened Oct. 5, in the new chapel over the vestibule.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Association,** No. 28 Waverley-place.—Prof. HOWARD CROSBY will meet the Bible Class at 4 o'clock, P. M., EVERY SABBATH, beginning to-morrow afternoon. Subject for Sept. 28—*Herod's Treatment of the Church.*
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Secretary and Librarian.

☞ **Vale's Hall, Corner of Bowery and Division-street**—(Late Mechanics' Institute)—TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, a lecture by G. VALE, on *The Influence of the Clergy on Politics.* To be followed by a debate.

☞ **No. 1 of Spurgeon's Sermons** will be delivered in German in the Mission Chapel, 20th-st. between 1st and 2d-avs. TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by A. PATZE. All persons interested are respectfully invited.

☞ **Rev. J. Leander Townsend,** Rector of St. James Church, Danbury, Conn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 28. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Staaton-street Preabyterian Church,** corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery—Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, pastor. Public worship at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath, condncted as in Scotland and Ireland. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **William Tyndale.**—A sketch of the life of this faithful champion and martyr for the truth of Christ, will be read TO-MORROW, at Mount Zion Church, Union Building, No. 168 Bowery, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching will be resumed on SUNDAY EVENING, 28th September, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Northwest Prot. Ref. Dutch Church** on West 23d-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Divine services in this church TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Situated in John-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. VAN HORN, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Market-Street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the first of a series of six discourses on the *Lord's Prayer* TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Christianity and Slavery.**—By request, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will repeat his discourse on *the Teachings of the New Testament upon Slavery,* at the Tabernacle, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church,** 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. TO-MORROW (Sunday) Rev. Dr. FOSTER, the pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

☞ **Central M. E. Church.**—Rev. ALLEN STEELE will preach in the MORNING at 10½ and at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ in the EVENING.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur st. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M.

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The famous "Bull" of Pope Gregory XVI., forbidding all Roman Catholics to countenance, assist, or in any wise participate in the extension of Slavery, has been issued in pamphlet form, to be circulated as a
REPUBLICAN TRACT
in the present campaign. It is illustrated by a handsome cut of the Pope, surrounded by his Cardinals, engaged in the work of freeing a slave from his chains, accompanied with some striking extracts from the celebrated letter of the "Irish Liberator,"
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
addressed to the people of Cincinnati, against the system of AMERICAN SLAVERY, and particularly its further extension. The words with which the great Irish Liberator concludes his solemn address, are these:
"Once again, and for the last time, WE CALL UPON YOU TO COME OUT OF THE COUNCILS OF THE SLAVE-OWNERS, AND, AT ALL EVENTS, TO FREE YOURSELVES FROM PARTICIPATING IN THEIR GUILT. Irishmen! I call on you to join in crushing Slavery, and in giving liberty to every man of every caste, creed, and color."
The above tract has been circulated in every Free State, and has met with unlooked-for success, and has been the means we are assured of great good in the
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FREE-STATE PRISONERS.—PORTRAITS of Geo. W. Brown, John Brown, Jr., Judge Smith, Gov. Chas. Robinson, Gaius Jenkens, Williams and Geo. W. Dutteller, Free-State prisoners, drawn by Wallen from a daguerreotype taken for Mrs. Chas. Robinson, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER ready THIS MORNING.

GEORGE PEABODY—THE AMERICAN Banker of London, appears in this week's issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, now ready.

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The Consequences of Defeat, &c.	Not a Convention.
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Letter from Nebraska.	Ministers and Politics.
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Election of a Pope.	The Two Creeds.
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Our Iowa Correspondence.	The One over against the Other.
Prarie du Chien.	The Morning Stars.
Plan for Conducting a Sabbath-school Library.	Advertisements.
How Women may vote for Fremont.	EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.
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CHAS. M. BROWN.

S.—NOT TILL TUESDAY MORNING. First!—Will satisfactorily explain when we meet. Am very lonely. L.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SHIP JOINERS.—NOTICE—THE MEMBERS of the New-York Ship Johners' Benevolent Society, and joiners in general, are requested to attend a meeting of the Society, on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Mr. GEORGE STEERS. By request.
H. S. MACILVAINE, President.
S. M. DEFOREST, Secretary.

BURLEY'S DOVETAILING MACHINE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Burley's Dovetailing Machine Company, will be held at Taylor's International Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEO. D. EAMES, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WILLIAMSBURG.—E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., of New-York, and Hon. DANIEL P. TYLER, of Connecticut, will address the Central Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at their large hall in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Singing by the Mustang Minstrels. Reserved seats for ladies.
THOS. W. FIELD, Pres't.
GEO. FISHER, } Secs.
S. B. HIGENBOTAM, }

FOURTEENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON UNION CLUB will meet at their headquarters, No. 226 Grand-st., SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. GEORGE TEBWILLIGER and Mr. Jos. J. COGGILL, will address the meeting. All Fremonters are invited.
WM. PALMER, President.
DANIEL DAWSON, Secretary.

"EXTINGUISHERS" WILL MEET AT their head-quarters, No. 894 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Wm. H. FRY, of the New-York *Tribune,* and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., will speak at No. 274 Grand-st. on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. FRY will compare Free Labor with Slave Labor.

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TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND

[illegible] to strike Lowenberg to prevent a difficulty, [illegible] to ward off the blow, which in return [illegible] and accidentally struck [illegible] left for home, and shortly afterwards returned armed with a pistol and bowie-knife, and came up to Joseph Yeldell and asked [illegible] him, to which Yeldell replied, "[illegible] your friend all the time," or words to that effect. Lowenberg replied by telling Yeldell he lied. After some further angry words [illegible] his pistol and shot twice at Yeldell, [illegible] taking effect in his heart. He then rushed at his victim with his bowie-knife and stabbed him in the neck. How it came that the murderer was permitted to escape we cannot apprehend. He has left for parts unknown.

An Old Fellows' Hall has been dedicated [illegible] Nashville, and the eyes of the representatives of the Order [illegible] were turned from their Baltimore Convention for the purpose.

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Refer to Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN, No. 427 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
M. WISE respectfully informs the public that he still continues his business in the same building occupied by him for the last twelve years, but has removed up stairs to reduce his expenses, and will be enabled thereby to sell his articles 20 PER CENT. CHEAPER than any in this line of business.
Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to the new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS of the finest flint, which, through its high polish and true ground, produces the purest vision, and has been highly recommended as the best, in its effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.
Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for cataracts can also be suited.
He inserts NEW GLASSES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.
He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight five years or change the glasses without extra charge.

GODFREY'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP [illegible] is well known, cures TAN PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides [illegible] for the very best shaving compound ever invented.
GODFREY'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from [illegible] upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and [illegible] vaccinated. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale [illegible] PEARLY WHITE, for flushed, rough, pimply [illegible] HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the [illegible] HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to [illegible] new hair soft, glossy and silky.
[illegible] GODFREY'S old established depôt, No. 67 [illegible] one door from Broadway. Mrs. [illegible] druggists generally.

IF YOUR KNEES ARE WEAK YOU [illegible] a gymnasium will cause them to grow hard and firm, and what the gymnasium is to the body my Ongent is to the beard and hair, and it's easier to make the hair grow than the muscles. I can, force the beard, moustaches or hair to grow in six weeks. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. B. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway.

COPYING, TRANSLATING, &c.—[illegible] LAW, [illegible] AND OTHERS.—Copying, [illegible] every other description of writing executed. Law [illegible] A strong staff always at hand for the dispatch [illegible] Apply at E. H. RAE'S Copying Office, [illegible] New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. NONES.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY [illegible] WINDOW SHADES, [illegible] Gilt and white shades, linen, [illegible] 626 Bowery, corner 22d-st.

CHEAP BOOKS.—NO. 117 FULTON [illegible] theology, [illegible] medical, [illegible] classical, [illegible] law, [illegible] poetical, [illegible] pamphlet, and [illegible] of turpentine.

WANTED [illegible] DIFFICULTIES TO [illegible] Lived [illegible] can be seen at the residence of her present employer for two days. No. 37 West 26th-st., where the best of City reference can be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain seamstress; no objection to take care of a child. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer for two days. No. 37 West 26th-st., where the best of City reference can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman, as good plain cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is a good washer and ironer, in a small private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a good cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in anything if required. Call at No. 299 West 16th-st. Good city references.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation, either as an assistant in a female seminary, or as day governess; she is prepared to give instruction in the ordinary English branches and French; satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. N. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, OF EXCELlent education, wishes to procure a situation in the office of a good lawyer. Address N. N., *Daily Times*.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR WELCH BOY, about 14 years of age, who knows something of gardening, taking care of a small stock, a span of horses, &c., to go into the country, where can have a good home, schooling in the Winter, and moderate wages. Inquire after 6 P. M. at No. 269 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO A SOUTHern city, two respectable women; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at first door above 35th-st., 5th-av.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN, IN A first-class house in this City. A man of experience and energy, with a good, near-by trade, may meet with a favorable engagement. Address Box No. 3,721 Post Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress. Must be accustomed to and fond of the care of an infant. One who is competent to cut and fit children's dresses would be preferred. Address Box No. 104 Post-Office, with City references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 17 years of age. He must write an excellent hand, be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. References required. Apply, after 4 o'clock, P. M., to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-England, educated for her profession, and accustomed to teaching higher English, French, Latin and rudiments of music, would engage as governess, or teacher of mathematics. Reference satisfactory. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway, N. J.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college wishes to instruct in a family or school, in or near the City, 4 or 5 hours daily; best City references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 7, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—WANTED, A SMART boy about 15 years of age, to learn the art of wood engraving; one who has some knowledge of drawing preferred. Apply at PINKNEY'S establishment, No. 69 Nassau-st.

CLERK WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery store, who writes a rapid, handsome, rapid hand, is quick in figures, as assistant entry clerk and bookkeeper. Address Box No. 650, Post-Office, New-York.

TO SHIP CHANDLERS OR PRODUCE DEALERS.—A responsible and experienced man wishes a situation in a store, to take charge or as salesman. Best of reference given. Address C. T. Y., No. 132 Lexington-av.

TO TAILORESSES.—WANTED, TWENTY five first-class pantaloon finishers, at good wages; constant employment insured.
REED & CASSELL,
No. 132 Nassau-st., upper floor.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT No. 5 EAST BROADWAY, A clerk for a steamer, 2 porters for stores, 3 men to drive horse and carts, 2 boys to learn trades. N. B.—2 colored men, porters for stores, wages $9 per week, 1 stewardess, 1 housekeeper, 4 chambermaids. GILLEN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH ALL the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife—also, two smaller rooms, desirable for single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 404 4th-st., Albion-place. Location pleasant, and easily accessible by Broadway stages and the cars.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with a large front room, with pantries, on second floor. Also, two gentlemen with good board, within four minutes' walk of Wall or South ferries, at No. 245 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms may be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner 32nd-st.; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Exchange of reference required.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPERior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR married or single gentlemen can be had at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway; likewise one large front room on second floor unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to obtain good furnished rooms and board for himself, wife and daughter, in a first-class private boarding house, or in a private family where there are no other boarders. A parlor and two rooms required. Address MERCHANT, at this office for one week, giving number of house and location, description of rooms, meal hours, and price per week for the same.

BOARD WANTED—BY ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, with well furnished rooms, for which the advertisers are willing to pay a fair price. The house must be pleasantly located, and not above 20th-st. References required. Address Box No. 4,704 Post-Office.

NO. 265 BOWERY—HOTEL LODGINGS—SINgle gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings for $1 75 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are new and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Houston-st.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT Musician, wishes to procure board in a respectable private American family, where he may have the opportunity to teach music. Address to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where references will be given and required.

NO. 263 FOURTH-AVENUE—A LARGE front room on the second floor, in a house with all modern improvements; suitable for one or two, or even three single gentlemen, with partial board. Also, a room suitable for one gentlemen on the third floor. Only a few boarders are taken.

NO. 111 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives will find superior accommodations by applying early; house first-class, adjoining Gramercy Park; house rooms furnished or unfurnished, and private table, if desired. References given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board, in a private family, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room, with or without bedroom attached. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let a furnished parlor room, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen. Gas, fuel, &c., if wanted. Terms moderate, best of references required. Call at No. 69 Amos-st., near Hudson.

JERSEY CITY.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board and a very pleasant room in a private family in an agreeable situation. References required. Address B. N., Jersey City Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH OR without partial board, in a pleasant private house in Pacific-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtleman, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements. No. 267 4th-st., near Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, [illegible] halls, hearths, dining-rooms, [illegible] for Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 79 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THIS BOARDing and day school for young ladies, at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, old New-York. It has been in successful operation for many years, and is conducted by its original proprietor and principal, Rev. E. Seymour, and continues every facility for the instruction of youth in the several branches of science, preparatory for any stage of advancement in College, and for every variety of business pursuits. The government of the school is strictly parental, and special attention is paid to the physical, moral and religious instruction of the pupils. The Winter Term commences on Monday, the 3d day of November next, and continues five months. Circulars containing terms, references, view of buildings, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st.; Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 209 Broadway, or on application to the Principal. Rev. E. SEYMOUR,
BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 12, 1856. Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 61 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., respens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 5 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 166 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

$10.—THOMAS P. DOLBEAR, NO 609 BROADWAY.—DEAR SIR: I should do injustice to my feelings not to acknowledge the gratification I feel at the rapid improvement my sons have made in penmanship under your instruction. At the end of their twelfth lesson they gave me a specimen of their rapid off-hand writing. I must confess I was astonished—never had I seen such improvement in so short a time. The more particularly was I gratified, as I had always supposed them to be hereditarily bad writers. Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN YOUNG.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—DR. CHARLES HENKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $350 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school, teaching the classics and higher English branches, would like to obtain a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where his services may be required during the forenoon of each day. Private instruction preferred. Address PUTNAM, office of *Daily Times*.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess in New-York. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GOVERNESS—A LADY OF LONG EXPERIence in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her course of instruction is music, French, drawing, with the higher and usual branches of a well-grounded English education. No objection to the country. Terms moderate. Address, for three days, H. H., Union square Post-Office.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 123 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of Jae. H. WILCOX, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

F. MARTINELLI, TEACHER OF THE Italian, French, German and Spanish languages, informs his friends that he has returned from Europe, and will continue to give instruction in the above languages. Those desirous of further information will write or call from 5½ to 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 22 East 14th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 250 WEST 32d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15. References, Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, NO. 635 BROADWAY.—An Institute for properly regulated exercises, according to Prof. Long's System, for the due development and strengthening of the human body, for both sexes and every age. Arrangements made with Classes and Schools.
HENRY GEBHARD, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYKSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

A. H. WHEELER'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY—Open day and evening for reception of pupils, as heretofore. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 337 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 5th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology* and *Archeology*.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 45 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. McELLIGOT has removed his school to No. 1005 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

MISS HAVENS HAS RESUMED HER boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 21 5th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Her school circulars may be had at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of M. KETCHUM and E. BENEDICT, Esqs., No. 49 William-st., and of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of M. Pengnat, Messrs. LEVINARSE & SMITH, No. 161 Macdougal-st. No. 160 Clinton-place. Classical, commercial and mathematical studies. French is the language of the school; no extra charges for modern languages. An elementary department, a gymnasium.

PARENTS, SELECTING SCHOOLS, OR wanting tutors or governesses, are invited to inspect the registers of the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and families in want of teachers of music and languages, or lecturers on the different sciences, may obtain all necessary information at the Institute. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 896 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 580 Broadway.

A GRADUATE WHO HAS HAD FOUR years' experience in teaching bookkeeping, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents and others, who require an accomplished teacher. Address D. A., *Daily Times*.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., near 33d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL FOR boys is now open at No. 14 West 28th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 4. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 7, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual *soirées* will be given.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Madame DUBREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will reopen their Academy in New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 11, and in Brooklyn on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 3½ P. M. Circulars can be obtained at either Academy.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING School will be reopened Oct. 8, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore. Information as to terms and regulations can be obtained on application to Mrs. LANNAY at No. 68 Willoughby-st.

DANCING SCHOOL—AT NO. 54 EAST THIRteenth-st., west of Broadway.—Mr. CHURRUAUD'S Classes will commence on the 22d October. Days: Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 noon, and 3½ o'clock after noon. Circulars can be had as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
Unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN IMPROVED ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTE Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent æolh wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BOUDOIR cottage piano, made by Rolfe & Sons, London, last year, imported to order, and now only sold on account of the owner changing his residence; cost $325, and will be sold at $200. Apply at No. 209 Schermerhorn-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO—Been used eight months; cost $375; will be sold for $275; Chickering, $425; one $150; one $130; one $100; one $80; one $45; one $20; one at $15. Pianos to let. Carhart & Needham's Melodeons very low.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

G. & H. BARMORE, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 348 Bleecker-st., now offer a large and elegant assortment, and several superior second-hand pianos cheap.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers

TYLER MORRELL, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS (THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7 o'clock, at No. 29 Nassau-st. Most desirable stock offered at the season, adapted for choice custom sales, and in lots to suit all. Priceless given.

At 11 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.—A large and choice collection superior to usually exhibited, as it is only the stock from the first-class manufacturers—over stock, and which must be sold unconditionally, under circumstances. Also, toilet set, paintings and engravings, elegant vases, rich engravings, extension tables, suits of furniture, with parlor, chamber and hall furniture, &c.; which those in want will do well to examine, as the terms of sale will protect them from any disappointment. Boxing in the best manner. Positively without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANO-FORTES, 100 BEDSTEADS, BOSTON ROCKERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 67 Nassau-st., 20 loads of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, oil cloths, parlor furniture, extension tables, bedroom furniture, cottage suites, wardrobes, centre, card and sofa tables, several French plate mirrors, oil paintings, sofas, sofa bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, together with every article necessary for housekeeping. Also, 1 or 2 very fine rosewood piano-fortes, in good order; also, 100 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also, Boston and other rockers, curl maple and other bedsteads, &c. N. B.—The stock is large, being the furniture of several families.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 53 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 25x100, with three buildings thereon—one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 270 3d-st. The lot is 23 7x106, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,200 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOUR PIANO-FORTES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of household furniture, comprising parlor, bedroom, dining-room, and other furniture, &c.

ALSO,

Two Rosewood piano-fortes.

Two Second hand mahogany piano-fortes. Sold on account of whom it may concern. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping, &c.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY property at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad Depot. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depot is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and maps at the property, apply to A. PIXLEY, on the premises, or to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 188 Pearl-st. N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENEDICT, as Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,—must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

12m,'55-1awly8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

12m,'55-1awly8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 23, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' BANK, of Rochester, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock to $3,000,000, and to call in said increased capital as they may from time to time determine, the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of $500,000 is required to be paid on or before the 1st November next, and that books of subscription are now opened at the Bank for signature. By order,

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1856.—The MARINE BANK at Oswego has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 28th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents,
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $20,000 capital, in an established commercial and manufacturing business in this City. $50,000 could be employed with advantage. The advertisers, having fifteen years' experience in the business are fully competent to conduct it successfully. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address, with real name, B. D. W., office of this paper.

$1,200 WILL BUY A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT well stocked with presses and every variety of type, all nearly new. The establishment is doing a very good business, and is located in one of the finest villages in the State. Address

E. W. RUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR PARTNER TAKEN.—A large stone and brick Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A few thousand dollars can be invested here to good advantage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,880.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY City *Daily Sentinel*, and the printing office connected with it, are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven years old, and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of Mr. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

GREAT STAND FOR THE GROCERY BUSINESS TO LET.—Rare opportunity for an energetic man. The large store and cellar, No. 305 10th-av. 166 8th-av. Apply immediately to C. ANGEVINE, No.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN of French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 220 Water-st.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Agents of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered, (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, 40 Wall-st.

F. M. WRIGHT, }
F. D. KIMBALL, } Commissioners of the
J. H. BAKER, } Sinking Fund of
the State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,

(including Surrogate's Court) at the rate of 7 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:

Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.

Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,335 State 2½ per cent. Stock.

Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan for an issue of the following:

Certificate No. 356, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 8 per cent. Preferred Stock.

Certificate No. 371, 3d June, 1847, $3,525 Canal 5 per cent. Special Preferred.

Certificate No. 80, 3d July, 1849, $2,700 Canal Subscription 8 per cents.

The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England.

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

VALLEY BANK OF MARYLAND.—THE Committee appointed on behalf of the Billholders of this Bank, having addressed the Messrs. Lelands, and received only for answer a reference to the Bank books and Receiver, respectfully request all persons holding Valley Bank money immediately to forward their names, address and respective amounts to LUTHER H. PEET, Counselor at Law, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, with a promise to share *pro rata* the necessary expenses of efforts to procure redemption, not exceeding two per cent. on any amount.

CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Chairmen.
J. T. HILDRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or ebooks for the payment of Taxes. By order.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN this City the 1st of October next, on the following named securities, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox., viz:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS 7 per cent., issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS 7 per cent., issued for school purposes.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS 7 per cent. issued for building Court-House. ATWOOD & CO.

$320,000 8 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.

The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1892.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1856.

ANNUAL ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTion for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. Polls will be opened from 12 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,

H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO.,
No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.
Sept. 16, 1856.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Interest Coupons due 1st October, 1856, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., New-York. J. M. CATLIN, President.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL 1ST AND 2D Mortgage bonds, Lehigh Valley Railroad Stock and Bonds, Indiana State 2¾ per cent stock for sale by

WM. H. NEILSON, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON FIRST OF October, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1855, on the following-named Securities, viz.:

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.'S INCOME BONDS.

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.'S REAL ESTATE BONDS.

Will be paid on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

(Signed) GEO. DARSIE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the first day of October, proximo, on the Income 3d Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

Dated, MADISON, Ia., Sept. —, 1856.

F. H. SMITH, President M. & I. R. R. CO.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 6th day of October next, until which time the Transfer Book will remain closed. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
CELEBRATED GENUINE COD LIVER OIL
Has been used with uniform success in consumption, scrofula, &c., and by the test of nine years' experience proved the purest and best COD LIVER OIL in use. It is no quack medicine or nostrum, but is recommended by the most eminent physicians. See that our signature is over the cork of each bottle.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Wholesale depôt No. 165 Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.
This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes. In cases where the ball of the eye is thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent-Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW,—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought a panacea for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, do not nauseate or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $2; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, N. Y.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE, A specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had; and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure under a forfeiture of $500. Repeated experimente and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for this City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

T. R. CALLENDER, corner 3d and Walnut sts., agent for Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston. W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; stealing all painful excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it insists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,561 Post-Office, New-York City.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease an instantaneous cure is obtained. In stricture, from the earliest to the most advanced state; also, in Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, and all Genito-urinary diseases, he can guarantee perfect and radical cures, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. A new strictly nonmercurial treatment in old syphilitic cases. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. By letter address box 869 P. O. Especial attention given to the treatment of Chronic diseases, as Piles, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, and diseases peculiar to females, &c., &c.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, which have in that not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anetomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reprodnction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 83 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 8 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 223 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, Consulting and Operative Surgeon, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in derangements of the sexual system,) together with his many new and efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Also, treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations in English or French. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating that Dr. Hunter has removed—it is a villainous bumbug.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA—PREpared under the immediate superintendence of the discoverer, Sir JAMES MURRAY, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 170 William-st., cor. Beekman-st., New-York.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. 264 Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all points West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 179 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk, Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

8:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains. 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train for New-York.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the roads. *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths. Life preservers, for all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 3:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill trains stop at 96th-st. Station. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND W

...Drowning.

...held an inquest yesterday, ... upon the body of a man, CHRISTOPHER LEARCH, who ...

...of an unknown man was found floating in ... yesterday, near Governor's Island. ... held on the deceased upon it? Verdict—"Death ... visitation." Deceased was rather ... straight sandy hair, no whis... coarse monkey jacket, gray woolen ... heavy brogue shoes, not mates, one heavily ... other not nailed; had in his pocket a ... and one cent.

Revolt on Shipboard.

...before U. S. Commissioner STILL... examination was had in the case of CHARLES ..., FRANCOIS LUCINDO, THOMAS FRANCIS, and ...MENDO ARMELLO, recently arrested on board the ...ship Calhoun, on charge of mutiny and at... to take the lives of the captain and officers of ...said ship. The evidence taken showed that there ... combination on the part of the parties, bound ... the officers of the ship, and that they made ... attack upon the officers, resulting in the infliction ... severe stabs upon the first mate, the cook, and a doctor, on board. They were all committed for trial ... the next session of the United States District Court. Three of the prisoners are Malays; WILLIAMS ... a New-Zealander.

Detention of Letters.

Mr. THOMAS TAIT, a letter-carrier, employed in ...carrying letters from the General Post-Office in this ...to Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday, and ...brought to the United States Marshal's office, on a ...charge of detaining a package of some two hundred ...letters, intrusted to his care for delivery in Williams... Judge BETTS committed him for examination, ...in default of $1,000 bail. It is said that previous ...packages have been detained by the prisoner, and ...that considerable sums of money are missing.

Police Intelligence.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

A notorious character, named Edward Nugent, was arrested again the other evening, by one of the Nineteenth Ward Police, on a charge of newdriving of some kind, and brought before Justice WARREN, of the Fourth District Police Court, who committed him for trial. This Nugent has been a terror to the residents in the vicinity of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue. He has been sentenced to Blackwell's Island four times during the past five years. He will, no donbt, be sent there again, as Justice WARREN seems determined to rid his district of all such characters.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A youth giving his name as William Schroeder was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday morning, on a charge of shop-lifting. It appears that early in the morning he was detected in the act of stealing a box of combs and fancy articles from the store of Wm. Richards & Co. in Broadway. He made an attempt to escape, but was pursued and captured by officer Walsh of the Fourth Ward.

He was committed for trial.

A BOSTON TAILOR IN TROUBLE.

Patrick Harrington, a tailor from Boston, is in trouble in this City. It seems that he lately ran away from his home with one Hannah McGuire, a tailoress in his employ, leaving his wife and family behind. His daughter followed him, and finding him with his second love in a boarding-house in Washington-street, contrived to obtain from him $1,500, which he had taken with him from Boston. With this she fled to Brooklyn, followed by the father, who caused her arrest for robbery, but she was subsequently released, when the true state of the case was made known. She gave the money back to her father, but he didn't keep it long,—for his lady-love Hannah took it. Patrick, fearing that he could not get it again so easily, caused Hannah to be arrested, and also a new acquaintance of her's named Whittaker, on a charge of grand larceny. The $1,300 was found in Hannah's pockets, and the property clerk took it in charge until Mr. Harrington could get sober enough to take care of it and himself.

In the meantime Mrs. Harrington arrived from Boston in search of her fugitive lord, and found him in the Tombs.

Mr. Harrington is no doubt very sorry by this time, for his strange behavior. He may be thankful at escaping so easily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Frangipanni, an eternal perfume.

A perfume for the North,
A perfume for the South,
A perfume for the East,
A perfume for the West.

The only perfume suitable for this *great and glorious Republic.*

It is a perfume of all nations.

Europe acknowledges it to be the only perfume worth notice, by the support and the 30,000 bottles consumed in 1855 and '56.

Asia declares *par excellence.*

Africa magnifies and extols its maker's name.

PATRONIZED BY

The American Ladies, the Queen of Portugal, the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Spain, the Princesses Esterhazy and Ponitowski, the Duchess of Saxe Gotha, the Princess Czernicheff, (of St. Petershurg,) Mesdames Grisi, Rachel, and Lind, and most ladies of the Courts of Europe.

PIESSE & LUBIN'S.

AGENTS:

GEO. E. INGER & Co., Druggists,
Corner of Walker and Broadway.
THOMAS T. GREEN, C. H. RING,
F. V. RUSHTON, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The Fashions of the season in Gentlemen's Hats has been introduced by GENIN. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall Hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

WE AS A NATION NEED AN IMPARTIAL PRESIDENT.—We also need a PUMP that will not freeze in Winter, one that will last from eight to twelve years without being repaired, and one that will, if required, operate perfectly as a fire engine. Such a one may be obtained of E. G. DAY & Co., No. 113 John-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MILLARD FREMONT, JOHN C. BUCHANAN AND JAMES FILLMORE.—Politicians, buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 213 Broadway. His latest style is worthy to succeed his Rocky Mountain beavers, being light, elegant, stylish, cheap and fashionable.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This unequaled collection of Paintings is still open to the public, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. It challenges comparison with any other collection on this Continent; and to be appreciated must be seen.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—A new and elegant assortment of Gas Fixtures of every variety are now offered to the trade or at retail at our Manufactory, No. 13 Canal-street, corner of Elm. Old Chandeliers regilt, bronzed or taken in exchange for new. CURTIS & ALEXANDER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The largest, handsomest, cheapest stock of black cloth frock coats may be found at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Black cloth suits $12.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The largest, handsomest, cheapest stock of cassimere business coats may be found at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Cassimere suits $8.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

...has recently made important alterations ... in its establishment.

GURNEY has now greater facilities for prodncing ... work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

GURNEY has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

GURNEY has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

GURNEY's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

GURNEY's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

GURNEY'e Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY received the only modal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

GURNEY stande at the head of the world in the *Photographic* ART.

GURNEY has NOT removed any hranch of his business to any part of the City.

GURNEY has no cannection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

GURNEY ettends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

GURNEY will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS

THAT NEED NO MARKING.

Progression.

From Humphrey's Photographic Journal of Sept. 1856.

We do not approve of the plan of puffing the members of the Photographic profession by way of *personals.* This may do very well when one is trying to hring his works into fevor with such as are susceptihle to *flattery,* and measure out their support according to the amount of editorial ink used as bait. We feel confidcnt thet those who best know will agree with us that it is no puffing, when we can say with eo mnch truth, that the Photographic Art this day owee, in no small degree, its position in this country to Mr. C. D. FEDRICKE, n gentleman who was the first to introduce the Photographic procese upon an extensive scale in America. Previous to his establishing himself here, he visited Europe, and, with an enterprise worthy of imitution, he was not satisfied with first securing what knowledge he could himself gain, but also engaged the services of several of the most eminent Parisian Artists. He then, in connection with Mr. GURNEY, opened an esteblishment on n plan unequaled in the world.

After successfully following his profession, in connection with Mr. G., for some time, he has opened a "Têmple of Art" in this City, under his own professorship and supervision. We have honestly and cundidly presented the foregoing, feeling that it is justly due to a fellow-laborer.

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Amhrotypes, &c., No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitnn Hotel

[Advertisement.]

THE LOWND'S PATENT PEN AND PENCIL, manufactured hy WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its heauty and durability as well us its convenience and simplicity will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed is worthy an examination. Made in Gold and Silver.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Their searching and curative properties render them invaluable to those who suffer from Liver and Stomach Complaints. Any case of dyspepsia will readily yield to their wonderful influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Little CORDELIA HOWARD in "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," from Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's new work, at Purdy's National Theatre, this afternoon and evening, also a pantomime and a neat drama with it. What an opportunity for the ladies and children this afternoon will be. Come one, come all, and see Little CORDELIA as *Tom Tit.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ An interesting advertisement of BRADY'S Gellery will be found upon the first page of to-day's *Tribune.*

A Photographic portrait of Hon. ROBT. LOWE, M. P., was yesterday added to the Gallery of Mr. B.

BRADY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs of the Iste

LORENZO B. SHEPARD

and

GEORGE STEERE,

On exhibition at the Gallery of M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadwey.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAONALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GO AND SEE JESSIE.—"Jessie; or, The Wanderer's Return," is one of the most beautiful of domestic dramas. Its superior has never been produced. It is presented this afternoon and this evening, at Barnum's Museum, and we advise all to go and witness it as a treat of no common character.

Success of Republicanism in Virginia.

WHEELING, Va. Sept. 22, 1856.

MR. J. C. UNDERWOOD:—The Virginia State Republican Convention met in this city on the 18th inst. and formed an Electoral ticket, placing your name at the head as Senatorial elector. We had hoped to have had your presence and consent in this matter, and had written you, inviting you to meet with us, bnt not receiving any reply, we have thought that you failed to get the letter. As it is, we trust that the use we have made of your name may be agreeable to you. We are well aware that any bonor we might confer upon you would be your dishonor in the eyes of the ruling powers of our State, but you are now safe from their machinations, and be assured we placed your neme where it is, in token of our sympathy and respect, and as evidence that there is a party in Virginie that will not forget you, but will remember you as one who has suffered in our cause, the cause of truth and humanity.

Our papers threatened that no such Convention should be permitted to sit on Virginian soil. A Vigilance Committee was raised to put down any attempt to bold a meeting; yet we met, in the most public manner, in the centre of the city, and adjourned without any molestation whatever. Free speech has triumphed. Why was it? The public sentiment was in favor of equal rigbts and free speech. The Mayor extended his protection to us, and the Vigilance Committee were most vigilant in taking care of their own dear persons. Hancock and Brook counties above us and Marshall below, together with this county, will poll a good vote.

If it should suit your convenience, we would like to receive a visit from you hetween this and the election. Let us know the time when you can come, and we will have a good meeting to receive you. We are in hopes thet we will have a free paper in this city before long. It would certainly be well sustained. The neighboring States of Ohio and Pennsylvania would give it a living support, independent of Virginia. We have capitalists here who are willing to contribnte their means towards it. All we want is a good editor. We will send yon a paper containing the proceedings of our convention.

Respectfully yours,
J. THOBURN,
Chairman State Ex. Com.

Gen. EDWARD HOPKINS, of East Florida, is endeavoring to raise 100 men, and lead them to Kansas.

MARRIED.

CAMERON—BAUSHER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. George Lucas, WM. D. CAMERON to ELIZABETH GENEVIEVE BAUSHER, all of this City.

RANDELL—MYER.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Mr. CHARLES H. RANDELL to Miss MARY A. MYER, of Scaghticoke, N. Y.

WHITEHOUSE—SCHENCK.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rt. Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., J. H. WHITEHOUSE to MARY, second daughter of John Schenck, Esq.

WILSON—CHURCH.—At Ogdensburg, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. H. R. Peters, EDWIN WILSON, of New-York, and MARY, youngest daughter of Henry Church, Esq., of the former place.

WINTHROP—CLINTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Traver, THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, Esq., of Boston, to AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles A. Clinton, Esq.

DIED.

HILLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, suddenly, at his residence, No. 68 East 17th-st., ELEAZAR HILLS, in the 71st year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Madison-square Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams',) on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

BOYDEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 25, of marasmus, after a protracted illness, ELIAS W., only child of Elias W. and Julia E. Boyden.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grandfather, H. S. Van Beuren, No. 56 Clarkson-st., at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning.

GREIG.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, JULIA C., daughter of Alexander M. Greig, of No. 14 Tompkins-place.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Ayers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

KELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 26, at his residence, SAMUEL R. KELLY, of the firm of Kelly & Smithers, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 28th, at 3 o'clock, where friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Sept. 26, ELEATHEA HIGGINS, wife of William H. Sackett.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, Third-place, near Court-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

VAN VOORHIS.—At Harlem, on Thursday evening, Sept. 25, after a painful sickness, JULIA ELIZA, eldest child of C. W. and C. M. Van Voorhis, aged 16 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Andrew McGown, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, 127th-st., near 4th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ P. M.

BROGAN.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 25, CHAS. S. BROGAN, aged 6 years and 9 mos.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Quarantine, Staten Island.

OLMSTED.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 18, LAURA CATHARINE, relict of the late Albertus G. Olmsted, daughter of George White, and sister of G. C. White, of this City, aged 41 years.

KING.—At Greenville, Greene Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, the infant son of Charles C. and Emily King, aged 16 months. Mr. King has lost his father, mother, and child within the short space of four months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 26.

$2,000 City 6s '59	98	100	Erie Railroad	b60	63
36,000 Mo. State 6s	88	150	do	b3	63
1,500 N.Y. Cen. Rd. 7s	100	100	do		63
1,000 Er. R. Con. Bds. '71	87	340	do	c	63⅛
2,000 E. RR. 3dmt. bs. '83	98	150	do		63⅛
5,000 Har. R.R. 1st mt.	83	500	do	s60	63⅛
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R's b3	94	700	do	c	63⅜
1,000	do	c	94	200	do	b3	63⅜
5,000	do	s60	93⅝	100	do		63⅜
10,000	do	s30	93⅜	350	do		63⅜
5,000	do		93⅞	300	do	b30	63⅜
3,000 Ill. Fr'dlB'dsw.p.	107	215	Il. Central R. R. s3		119
1,000	do	w'l p.	91⅛	100	do	b3	119⅛
1,000 Blk R & Ur R Im.	75	100	do	b60	119⅜
10 Ocean Bank	93	200	Reading Railroad		83⅛
20	do		94	1000	do		83¼
100 Nice. Transit Co		6¾	600	do	s60	83
100	do		6¾	300	do	s30	83⅛
400 Cum. Coal Co		18	1500	do	s30	88
800	do	s60	17½	700	do		83⅛
19 Milw'k'e&Miss. Rd		77	100	do	b3	83¼
50 W'd Coal & I'n Co		38¾	100	Har. RR. pfd.	s13	mos 48
50	do		88	100	do		50
482 N. Y. Cen. R. R		86	100	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	b60	59
50	do	s10	86	10	do		59
575	do	h60	86⅜	75	Gal. & Chi. RR.	b60	110
100	do	s30	86	5	do		103⅞
850	do	s60	86⅜	1850	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		76⅜
200	do		86⅞	100	do		76⅜
200	do	h10	86⅞	100	do	s10	76⅜
100	do	b30	86⅞	100	do	s30	76¾
400	Mich. Cen. R. R.		91⅞	200	do	c	76¾
38	do	c	92	200	do	s10	76¾
100	do	b45	92	70	C. & R. I. R. R.	b60	97
100	do	h60	92	5	do		96¾
100	do	s30	91¾	55	do	c	96¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30	89⅞	150	L. C. & M. R. R.	b60	71⅝
50	do	c	89⅜	20	do		70
200	do	b60	90	100	Panama Railroad		90½
24	do		89¾	50	do		90⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Boerd, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction hy S. DRAPER:

$1,000 Michigan Southern R. R. 7s & int	84
$1,000 Cleveland and Pittshurg R. R. 7s & int	74
$2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & W. R. 7s & int	77
$1,000 Manchester Min. & Man. Co., of Md. & int.	71
150 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	122½
62 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.	60
80 shares Chetham Bank	91

The sale of Broadway Bank Stock, reported yesterday at 13¾, should have read 131¼.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri State 6s	87½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		76⅝
12,000 Indiana State 5s	82¾	150	do	b60	77
2,000 Erie RR. Bs. '75	94¾	100	do	b30	77
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	b3	94	50	do	b3	76⅝
14,000	do		93¾	100	do	s10	76⅝
10 Metropolitan Bank		108¾	250	Mic. Central R.	b60	92
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co.		6¼	100	Reading R. R.		83
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		85⅞	100	do	s60	83
100	do	b3	85⅞	300	do	b60	83⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Co	b3	18	200	do	b3	83⅛
200 Erie Railroad	s3	62⅜	350	do		83⅛
400	do		62⅛	100	do	s10	83
450	do	s60	61⅜	20	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	b30	96⅜
300	do	b60	62⅜	150	La C. & Mil. R. R.	b60	72
800	do		62	20	do		71
500	do	b60	62	50	do		72⅛

FRIDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The mails by the *Canada*, from Liverpool Sept. 13, reached this City this evening, from Boston. They add very little of interest to what had been previonsly advised hy telegraph. The Liverpool market news, to latest date, is rather less encouraging for Cotton, and somewhat more favorable for Breadstuffs. These closed with slightly renewed firmness, though the main effects of the preceding depression were undiminished. The demsnd for Flour and Grain was not hrisk, in view of the fact that the harvest had at length been nearly all safely secured, and that the yield was generally believed to exceed the usual averege. The closing prices show that Flour had fallen 6d. ₱ hhl.; Wheat, 2d. ₱ 70 lbs., and Corn, 1s. 6d. @ 2s. ₱ quarter during the week, hnt with less pressure of snpplies on the market, most sellers were regaining confidence. American Provisions were moderately deelt in at unchnnged rates. Trade in the manufactnring districts was improving, under the influence of the favorable harvest news, though the stringency in the Money market had an adverse tendency. This was most apparent in London, where capital was not sufficiently available to satisfy the calls of borrowers, a circumstance which was increased hy rumors of an impending rise in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount, from 4½@5 ₱ cent. Various Railway and Government settlements had helped to augment the stringency, and the continuous outflow of specie to the continent contributed to the same result. The imports of specie during the week had been about $2,121,000 from Australia and the United States—and though the exports were only $500,000, it was generally anticipated that nearly all the imports would be sent to the Continent. The specie reserve of the Bank of England had decreased $1,041,700, and Consols had declined under the pressure of an over-supply of Stock and the dearness of Money. The closing price for Money was 93⅝@93¾. Other Britisb Funds had experienced equal depression, hnt with the exception of Bnenos Ayres Government Stock, which had seriously deteriorated, Foreign Securities, though not active, were comparatively firm. American Stocks were in very moderate request, yet not remarkably altered in price. In reference to the London Money and general markets, Messrs. BENSON & Co., writing under date of. Sept 12, advise us to the following effect:

"We have had continued fine weather for harvest operations throughont the week. Nevertheless, our market for all kinds of securities has continned very flat, and prices must again be quoted lower. Consols, which, at the date of our last were 94½@95 for money, and 95¼@95⅝ for 8th October, have gradually drooped and are to-day 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 94@94½ for 8th October; a decline of 1¼. Money has been in more demand, and the rates paid have been as high as 6 ₱ cent for short terms. The Bank of England rate of discount, however, continues the same; although the exportation of gold continues in excess of the receipts. The transactions in American securities have been few. The chief sales are Erie Third Mortgage Bonds, 87; Michigan Central 1869 Bonds, 93; Pennsylvania Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds, 96; Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent Bonds, 93¾; 7 ₱ cent Construction Bonds, 93¾; Freeland Bonds, 90@90¼; and Shares at 7@7¼ premium. The London Corn Market showed a further decline on

...and THURSDAY. RATES are 4½ 15s. @ 4½

...ductive, and the ... was strengthened by reports of the highly favorable condition of the trade of the colony, and the announcement of new gold discoveries in New South Wales and New-Zealand.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PEACE.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5	19,711,730	4,470,415	10,057,105
April 12	14,794,088	3,685,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,983	3,698,000	9,875,783
April 26	15,915,189	3,630,455	9,722,130
May 3	15,444,266	3,480,875	9,808,631
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,593
May 17	16,710,812	4,196,675	9,801,965
May 24	15,336,046	5,081,960	10,558,804
May 31	14,012,416	5,693,680	11,884,656
June 7	14,833,806	5,952,735	11,698,418
June 14	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,056,732
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,860	12,837,965
June 28	14,803,953	7,955,715	13,073,768
July 5	15,597,912	6,562,720	12,610,943
July 12	13,778,626	5,434,720	12,378,339
July 19	13,153,664	5,321,300	12,320,755
July 26	13,094,424	5,803,145	12,388,804
Aug. 2	14,186,000	5,194,655	12,432,660
Aug. 9	14,478,928	6,195,000	12,494,945
Aug. 16	15,270,195	6,200,580	12,455,624
Aug. 23	14,562,330	6,287,650	12,435,756
Aug. 30	15,845,152	6,068,720	12,397,107
Sept. 6	16,126,951	6,021,600	12,178,767

The return for the week ending the 6th September gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,067,068	Increase £496,729
Other deposits	9,624,407	Decrease 110,146
Rest	3,717,742	Increase 29,336

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£12,114,078	Unchanged.
Other securities	16,126,951	Increase 481,799
Notes unemployed	6,021,660	Decrease 42,060

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

September.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 6	94⅝	95	95	94⅝	95¼	94⅝
Mon. 8	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅜	95¼	94⅝
Tues. 9	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅜	95¼	95
Wed. 10	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅜	95	94⅝
Thur. 11	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝
Fri. 12	93⅝	94	93⅞	94	94⅛	94⅛

There was an irregular and generally lower market for stocks to-day. The decline in New-York and Erie—the first decided turn in the cash Stock since the late rise—was 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. The lowest figures this afternoon were 61⅝@¾. The opposition to the movement of last week has been spirited from the start, calling forth not only the usual *finesse* of the Stock Exchange, such as heavy contract sales under price, borrowing Stock without interest, &c., hut a considerable degree of feeling. The leading ontside bnyers, heretofore referred to, who did their business through a single Broker, have promptly returned their purchases, and thns redneed the amount of Stock in the Street, but the *Bears*, who practically constitute two-thirds the Brokers' Board, carried their points to-day, and of course feel sufficiently encouraged to redouble their opposition to-morrow. They make free use, of course, of the financial news from abroad, and also of the shipment of Gold announced for the steamer *Atlantic* to-morrow. The first, though qnalified hy the hetter accounts for Breadstuffs, which, it will be noticed, have put up the Corn Exchange, and the last, though creating no alarm to the Banks that part with the treasure, are both made to contribute to a feeling of douht and distrust among the more timid of the speculators. New-York Central Shares were pressed on sale at 86@85¾, further large sales of Reading were made at 83@83¼, and Cleveland and Toledo at 76¾@76⅝. The Shares and Bonds of the Illinois Central were well supported, and Missouri State Sixes sold at 88 to the amount of $36,000. The general market this afternoon closed heavy.

The money market continues active for demand loans, in which there was considerable shifting from one lender to another to-day, but the supply of means to the money Brokers was liberal, and no serious difficulty experienced in making up hank accounts. In Discounts the rates are held firmer hy outside bnyers of paper, while the leading Brokers, in this line, report less business in consequence. We quote 8½@9¾ on prime hills, 60 days to 4 months. The Foreign Exchanges took a downward turn this afternoon, and Sterling left off flat at 109¾ ₱ cent. The importing trade hought sparingly for this packet, and the leading hankers, having made up a good portion of their remittances in gold, declined paying over 109¾ ₱ ⅝ for first-class hills. Some transient French exchange has appeared from the South this week, and the rates on Paris close less firm at 5.16¼@5.15. The receipts of new Cotton at New-Orleans and Mohile are quickly taken up for export, and both cities having continned through the Summer and Fall entirely free from fever, the season promises to be an early and satisfactory one. Some heavy Grain purchases are being made here for France and Spain, since the news by the *Canada*. Letters hy the previous steamer advised that the French crop and that of the Peninsula are far from satisfactory. The Snb-Treasury received to day $148,728, and paid out $190,145. Balance this afternoon, $13,493,181. We hear of no additions to the $850,000 in Specie engaged yesterday for the *Atlantic*.

The October interest on the bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Road, and on all the securities of the Pittsburg and Chicago line, embracing the Ohio and Pennsylvania; Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads, will be paid hy WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. The October interest for Ross County, Ohio, and the cities of Zanesville and Milwaukee, is provided with ATWOOD & Co,

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,298,291, against $1,518,243 the correspouding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,154	$376,803	144	$49,613	336	$91,740
Man. of Cotton.	1,089	197,320	216	86,657	145	98,289
Man. of Silk	966	338,126	37	28,707	51	23,648
Man. of Flax	721	151,516	80	15,903	71	16,063
Miscellaneous	229	105,831	7	815	55	4,498
Total	3,509	$1,164,696	484	$133,695	658	$184,338
		133,695				1,164,596
Total Entered		$1,298,291	Total Marketed			$1,328,834

The advance at Chicago and Milwaukee in Lake freights and the pressure of grain to the Seaboard markets are crowding business upon the two Michigen Railroads beyond all precedent. The Michigan Central, we learn from the office here, is employed to the utmost capacity of the freight equipment; the result of which is shown in the largely increased weekly receipts for September. The same pressure of freight traffic, also, crowds upon the lines leading into Chicago from the interior of Illinois. This is particularly marked on the Illinois Central, Rock Island, Burlington and the Dwight Roads. The recent fluctuations in the English Grain Market have had no adverse influence upon the eagerness to push forward supplies, as far as we are advised. The New-York Canal deliveries at tide-water are rapidly on the increase, and our Central and Erie Roads share largely in the general activity of the movement.

It is announced from Wisconsin that the hitherto conflicting interests of the La Crosse and Watertown Roads have been consolidated, the La Crosse Company becoming proprietors of the Watertown line, and thereby the principal claimant to the Wisconsin Land Grant voted at the recent session of Congress.

The late failure of the Royal British Bank is taken hardly by the English public. The London *Times* has a severe leader on the subject. The event, following so soon on the affairs of PAUL SADLEIR and the Tipperary Bank, creates more indignation than the novelty of a London bank failure excites surprise. We notice by the last accounts that the new Unity Bank of London puts forth a

...believes, is now in this ... we are not advised whether the project is to be given up or not.

It is to the credit of the banking system in the United States that so few disasters have occurred of late years, as to place it in advance of the European speculations in banking, in point of conservative action. Not one of the small failures in this City in the Winter of 1854 resulted in serious mischief to bill-holder or depositor. The stockholders in the Knickerbocker and Empire City Banks have been held to strict accountability, under the personal liability clause of the State Constitution, and the Receiver assessed them *pro rata* to make good the deficiency in the assets. The Courts have enforced these assessments, and suffered no plea of nominal ownership to screen the parties who sought to escape the responsibility of contributing. We recur to the fact, because our own people scarcely appreciate the security to all bank creditors which the Constitution and Laws of New-York have thrown around the system. Only one of our present City banks under the General Law has assumed to avoid the individual liability under the new Constitution, by ceasing to be a bank *of issue* since 1850, and in this instance it is hardly probable, in the event of failure and deficiency of corporate means to pay the depositors, the plea would avail the stockholders. The point need not be discussed, however, as the capital itself is a large and solid one. In regard to what is commonly termed Wild Cat banking, under nominal organizations in other States, the examples have become rare and profitless. The Maryland Valley Bank is the last experiment of the sort, and in this instance the New-York parties, using and abusing the franchise, have been held to a pretty severe account hy the public and their creditors. The end will be the payment of all this bogus circulation, though we continue to hear complaints that some of the small holders are subjected to refnsal or annoyance. The affair is now in the hands of a Committee of the bill-holders, and will, it is hoped, be so vigorously prosecuted as to reuder a repetition of such experiments wholly undesirable, as they have already been made discreditable. The galvauized Commercial Bank in Perth Amhoy, N. J., makes little progress here or at home.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12,—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Prodnce Markets have been firm this week, end e fair amount of business has been transacted.

SUGAR.—In demand and dearer.

COFFEE.—Firm.

MONEY.—In activc demand. Consols leave off 94@95¾ for money, and 94@94¾ for the account. American Eagles, 76s. 4½d. Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d. @ 5s. 1¾d. The price of Mexican Dollars is not yet fixed. By Electric Telegraph we learn the arrival at Trieste of the Overland Mail, with intelligence from Calcutta to 9th, Bombay 13th, Singapore

New-York Daily Times

VOL. VI.....NO. [illegible] NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

The President's Departure from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

On Tuesday morning next the President's mounted guard will escort General PIERCE from the White-House to the railway depot, where he will be received by the staff and a company of officers of the District Volunteer Regiment, who will accompany him as far as Baltimore. At this place he will be received by the entire brigade of the Maryland Militia.

Burning of a Piano Manufactory—A Woman Killed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 27.

A. & J. ERCOM'S extensive piano manufactory in this city was totally destroyed by fire this morning, at 4 o'clock. The building was [illegible] owned by the occupants. Loss $23,000—[illegible] on seve al companies for $9,000. A falling wall crushed an adjoining wooden building, killing one woman.

Fremont Mass Meeting at Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 27.

A spirited Fremont meeting was held at Springfield, Ohio, to-day. It is estimated that there were 20,000 persons present. Gov. MYERS and Messrs. PROBASCO, CRAIGHEAD and CORWINE were among the speakers.

Chicago and Cairo United.

The following dispatch was received at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on Saturday:

"Chicago and Cairo united. The track on the Chicago branch is completed. R. B. MASON."

New-York Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The canal tolls for the season foot up $1,743,999. Last year they were $1,790,368.

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York, has arrived at this port.

News from the Bahamas.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE AT INAGUA—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

From the Nassau (N. P.) Royal Gazette, Sept. 3.

We regret very much to report that we have intelligence, per schooner *M. L. Davis*, from Inagua, of a violent destructive hurricane having taken place at that island, attended with great loss of property and some loss of life.

It passed over that island on Monday, the 25th of August, and appears to have been connected with the disturbance of the atmosphere which was observed here on the 26th and 27th of August, when there was a considerable fall of the barometer and a strong gale of wind from the South and South-east.

We have not received accounts from the other islands to windward, but we fear that Inagua, though it probably has suffered the most, has not been the only one which has sustained this dreadful visitation. We have perused letters from there, from which we gather that upwards of sixty houses have been destroyed, and that very few have escaped more or less injury. The schooners *James Power* and *Elvira*, of Nassau, and an American brig laden with sugar, were totally lost.

The damage to property has not been as yet accurately stated, but cannot amount to less than twenty five thousand dollars.

The salt pond is, of course, totally ruined for the present, and the enterprise and industry of the proprietors must thereby have received a most severe check.

The amount of private suffering amongst poorer classes especially must be very great, and we think that it presents an opportunity for the employment of public and private charity to alleviate it.

Since the tornado of 1850, no such calamity has occurred in the Bahamas.

We have just learnt that instead of two persons drowned off the schooner *James Power*, there were four.

We publish below extracts of a letter received yesterday, from a gentleman at Inagua, dated the 29th ultimo:

"We have been visited by a most awful hurricane. It commenced on Monday morning the 25th ult., at 10 o'clock. We had not left the house fifteen minutes before it was in ruins."

When I tell you we have one hundred and one houses entirely or partially prostrated, two persons only that we hear of have been killed. We are in a dreadful state, and no doubt temporary aid will have to be rendered to many persons.

Twenty wind machines out of twenty-two in the ponds, are flat, my house at the pond took wings and flew to parts unknown.

The brig *O. G. Ginerman*, from St. Jago, with 460 hhds. sugar and bales tobacco lost.

From the Royal Gazette, Sept. 13.

The Government Schooner *President*, Capt. RAMSAY, arrived yesterday morning from Inagua and the other windward Islands of the Colony. The reports of damage done at Inagua are fully confirmed, but it is satisfactory to see that with the exception of Ragged Island the hurricane has spared the rest of the Bahamas.

It is probable also from what we have heard that it did not pass over Turks Island.

From the Bahama Herald, Sept. 13.

We have received our usual Out Island correspondence, from which we are happy to learn that no great damage has been sustained either at Long Cay or Rum Cay by the late hurricane that committed so much havoc in Inagua. In fact, our correspondents say that it was felt at the above named places in the shape of an ordinary gale. Our advices from Inagua state that no less than one hundred and one houses have been blown down there, and that bad the hurricane visited them at night instead of the daytime, the loss of life must have been immense.

Our correspondent writes on the 8th instant, as follows, from Rum Cay:

"The bark *Aaron J. Harvey*, BARNES master, arrived here on the 6th of August, from Barbadoes, and reported having left a British squadron lying there, bound to Nicaragua. The *A. J. H.* wanted a cargo of salt, but the Captain refusing to give the price at which it was offered, (15 cents,) she left this port on the 7th for Long Island. The British brig *Spanish Main*, DECKER master, arrived on the 29th August, from Kingston, Jamaica. She touched at Inagua, and reports a severe hurricane there on the 25th, and that thirty houses were blown down and four lives lost, as also the wreck of a brig laden with sugar and tobacco, and the loss of the schooners *James Power* and *Elvira*, of Nassau."

Our correspondent writes from Long Cay under date of Sept. 5:

"On the evening of the 2d inst., Capt. BENSON, of the American brig *Rasvel*, arrived at this port, reporting his vessel to have been stranded at the French Cays, with a cargo of guano. The materials of the vessel, he informed us, were saved by his crew, and landed on the island."

Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic General Committee met on Saturday night at Tammany Hall and tried again to elect a Chairman in place of the late Mr. SHEPARD, but they couldn't agree. The Anti-Wood men remain stubborn, and the Wood men are determined. They took several ballots. The last one stood thus:

Wilson Small, (Wood man)	61
Horace F. Clark, (Anti-Wood)	28
William Minor	2
Blank	2
Total	93
Necessary to a choice	65

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson on Slavery.

An audience of nearly three thousand people assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, to listen to a sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., on the "Teachings of the New Testament with regard to Slavery." The occasion was of deep and unusual interest, and the preacher was in his happiest mood. He held the undivided attention of the great congregation, throughout the whole discourse, an hour and three quarters in length.

The text was from the Ephesians, 5th chap. 6-10 verses,—in which the Apostle Paul enjoins the mutual duties of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant. We have not space to give even an outline of this masterly discourse. The preacher set forth a clear view of the institution of Slavery as it existed under the Hebrew, and also the Roman law, with the reciprocal duties of master and slave under each of these codes; and also referred appropriately to American Slavery, concluding with a practical exhibition of the present duties of Christian citizens, in view of its attempted further extension.

The discourse gave evidence of abundant historical and biblical research, while its graceful rhetoric and impressive manner in which it was delivered made it doubly interesting and effective.

At the conclusion, it was solicited for publication, several gentlemen in the audience who volunteered to pay the expenses of printing it in pamphlet form, for an extensive gratuitous distribution.

LONG ISLAND.

The Yellow Fever in Kings County.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in Brooklyn for several days past about the yellow fever, but without any other real cause than may be found in the fact that the boundaries of the infected district have been gradually enlarged, and now embrace almost the whole water front from Fort Hamilton to within a block of Fulton Ferry. Its appearance in Furman-street and the lower end of Joralemon-street, and in Willow place, a few days since, was the signal for a regular stampede, and probably not less than fifty families moved from the infected district yesterday. Most of the houses on the streets above named have been vacated, and the disease must die out very soon for want of material to feed upon, even if nothing else should interfere to prevent its spread. The number of cases has not materially increased, for where last existed one, two and three weeks ago, the disease seems to have diminished as its boundaries extend. One thing is certain, the proportion of deaths is less since the disease passed west of Forty-first-street (Gowanus). It is either less malignant, or yields more readily to treatment, or else it has fallen into the care o other and more experienced practitioners.

The newly-infected district is directly under the well-known "Brooklyn Heights," and adjoining them on the south. No case has *originated*, so far as is known, upon the "Heights," though there have been several deaths there by yellow fever, the patients having been brought from the infected district for treatment. So, too, it is with other cases and deaths from the same disease reported as having occurred in Livingston, Concord and Nassau streets, and elsewhere in the City, not designated above as being within the infected district. No danger need be apprehended from yellow-fever patients taken into the healthy portions of the city, for that the disease is not contagious, in this vicinity at least, has been abundantly proved during the present epidemic. We have stated this fact before, and repeat it at this time to allay any unnecessary excitement in localities where the sick may have found friends disposed to relieve their sufferings. In the infected district the people merely are removing to other quarters for the present.

Aldermen OAKLEY and WALSH, of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and Ex-Mayor STRYKER and JOHN E. CAMMEYER, Esq., gave the newly-infected district a pretty thorough examination yesterday, and rendered advice and assistance wherever needed. The rumor, which had gained considerable currency, that the schooner *Free-State*, from Aspinwall, lying at Foan'e new dock, had a case of yellow fever on board, they found no foundation for in fact. The mate, said to have been sick, was able to be about the deck of the vessel, but was recovering from an attack of the Cbagres fever. On Friday last he overtasked himself and took a slight cold, and hence the rumor.

Only three deaths have been reported since the report made to the Board of Health Saturday morning, (which will be found below,) and four or five new cases, two of which were removed to the County Hospital for treatment. All the cases seen yesterday were convalescing, with one exception. The disease is, in fact, disappearing from Gowanus, Red Hook, Yellow Hook and Fort Hamilton; and cold weather is near enough to prevent its spreading much further the present season.

THE HEALTH OF MAYOR HALL.

Mayor HALL, we are happy to state, has nearly recovered from his attack. He was undoubtedly threatened with the prevailing fever, but the timely administration of the proper medicines, and aided by a strong will, he was enabled to throw off the disease. His appearance in the streets yesterday morning for a short time excited much surprise, as the most absurd and exaggerated reports were promulgated on Saturday evening as to the state of his health. A rumor of his death was spread far and wide at one time, and his sudden appearance in the streets as people were returning to their homes from morning service excited much surprise. More than one of his acquaintances, fearful of contagion, gave him a wide berth and passed by on the other side. Assured that it was not an apparation, and that he could be approached without detriment to individual or public health, their assurances of distinguished consideration were not few or far between. He will be able to resume his official duties within a few days.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

The Board met at 9 A. M. Present, Aldermen OAKLEY, (presiding,) BACKHOUSE, SHAW, WALSH CLARKE.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Health Wardens WEST and HOLBROOK, who were on Friday last directed to carry out the views of the Health Officer in certain localities, submitted the following report, which was read and filed:

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Sept. 27th, 1856.

To the Honorable, the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN: We would respectfully beg leave to report that we examined the premises in the following streets, agreeably to your instructions, Friday morning. Sept. 26, relative to the existence of sickness therein.

JORALEMON-STREET.

No. 21, Miss BARLOW, died of yellow fever, and was buried Sept. 25, (Thursday.) Dr. BROOKS, physician. Mrs. BARLOW is now sick with yellow fever, and is very ill. No other cases of malignant disease on this street. Houses and yards in good condition.

WILLOW-PLACE.

No. 12, a German woman, being sick, supposed to be with yellow fever. Dr. HEISER attending. No one in attendance save her husband. He said he should be very glad to have a female nurse.

No. 21, Mr. OWENS, foreman of the glass-house, died this morning, Sept. 26, of yellow fever. A daughter (since dead) of Mrs. OWENS is now exceedingly ill with the same disease. Are not in need of a nurse. No other case of sickness on this street. Houses and yards in good condition.

STATE-STREET.

No sickness from Willow-place to Furman-street. Nos. 34 and 36, in this street, there is filthy water in the cellars, emitting a very bad odor, and there are also a number of unoccupied rooms containing also every description of filth, which must be prejudicial to the health of the occupants of the other parts of the building. ALEXANDER H. HOWE, Agent.

COLUMBIA-STREET.

No. 21, Mrs. JANE HANLEY has been sick two weeks with bilious fever, convalescing; Dr. MCPHAIL, physician; privy full at this house; PATRICK GILMORE, Agent; also, at No. 231 same agent; do. No. 203 and No. 204 Columbia-street, privy full and offensive; A. H. HAM, Agent. No other sickness in this street.

FURMAN-STREET.

No. 40. At Mr. KEARNEY'S tavern, MICHAEL MCMAHON died Sept. 26, of constipation of the bowels. Dr. CULLEN, physician. No case of a malignant character, or in fact, of any other in the above street, from Jorslemon; yards and housee are in good condition. Two or three persons complained of an offensive odor emanating from RUTHERFORD'S Distillery, corner of Joralemon and Furman-streets. We found nothing in and about the premisee that would be calculated to produce disease in our opinion, unless the sour effluvia emanating from the swill, as it is being let off into the cartmen's hogsheads, would have that effect. Yet, in warm weather, it might be productive of sickness. We would wish, if thought expedient, that the members of this Board would visit said distillery, and form a diagnosis of their own.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. WEST,
M. HOLBROOK,
Health Wardens, First and Second Districts.

In the instructions received, of which the above report is the result, the Health Wardens were directed to bury some bedding at house No. 8 Joralemen-street, where Mrs. Ross had died of yellow fever. No mention having been made of compliance with that order, Alderman OAKLEY asked why the clothing and bedding had not been buried as directed.

Health-Warden WEST said that they called at the house for the purpose, but were informed by Mr. Ross that Mrs. R. had not died of yellow fever. She had been unwell for six weeks, and Dr. WENDELL (Health Officer,) had pronounced the disease anything but yellow fever.

Dr. WENDELL was called upon to explain. He said that deceased had been attended by Dr. LAPHAM, of New-York; that he (Dr. L.) did not consider Mrs. R. in any danger until the morning of her death, when Dr. L. had pronounced it a case of yellow fever. Dr. WENDELL said that he had seen the body, and was satisfied that she had not died of yellow fever.

In reply to a question propounded by Ald. WALSH, Dr. WENDELL said that he had told Dr. LAPHAM that he was liable to fine and imprisonment, as he did not report the case at first, when Dr. L., rather than pay the fine, withdrew his statement calling it yellow fever.

Mr. [illegible], undertaker, was called, when, in answer to a question by Ald. OAKLEY, he said that the certificate received was that Mrs. ROSS died of yellow fever.

On motion of Old WALSH a resolution was adopted directing that Dr. LAPHAM be summoned before the Board at their Monday morning.

The Health Warden was directed to bury the bedclothing.

Old OAKLEY intimated in unmistakable language, that the Health officer had attempted to conceal the extent of the yellow fever in the city, to which Dr. WENDELL replied that all cases returned as bilious-congestive, and bilious typhoid, and bilious-remittents, were genuine yellow-fever.

In answer to a question by Old WALSH, Dr. W. said that at first he had requested the physicians to call the cases bilious-congestive fever, in order to prevent a panic. All cases so returned were yellow fever, with the exception of that of Dr. HANFORD. The matter was here dropped.

DAILY REPORT.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1856.

Gentlemen: One case of yellow-fever in Furman-street yesterday, dead; two others removed to County Hospital. M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

Several nuisances reported by the Health Wardens, and the usual order of abatement made, when the Board adjourned.

Mortality in Brooklyn During the Last Week.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City of Brooklyn, ending Sept. 27, 1856:

Males, 62; Females, 46; Total, 95. Adults, 40; Minors, 55.

Principal Diseases—Consumption, Cholera Infantum, Marasmus, each 11; Bilious Fever, Congestion of Lungs, Yellow Fever, each 5; Congestive Fever, Dysentery, Hydrocephalus, Diarrhœa, Small Pox, each 3; Inflammation of Brain, Inflammation of Liver, Hooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, each 2.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

Dr. ROYCE reports: Died—FREDERICK SHULTEAS, aged 25, with black vomit, this morning. He entered the hospital two days since, with the disease three days advanced.

MARGARET PENDER very low this morning. All others improving.

Dr. BAILEY is convalescing finely.

No new cases in military hospital.

FRANCIS E. BERIEN, Sec'y.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 27, 1856, 9½ A. M.

Remarkable Case—A Mother Deserting Her Children.

The whole moral sense of Brooklyn has been shocked recently by the exposure of a transaction in their midst displaying more inhumanity than we ever conceived could be crowded into one being. The particulars of this nefarious transaction, in brief, are as follows: A Mrs. BERGEN, who resides in State-street, sometime since induced a Mr. JOSEPH NOONAN to leave the city of Baltimore with his family, where they resided, and take up a residence in Brooklyn, under the promise of assistance in business matters. Mr. NOONAN'S family consisted of his wife, four children—the oldest seven years, and the youngest four months—and two aunts, both well advanced in years. Arriving in Brooklyn they occupied a portion of Mr. BERGEN'S house. Mr. NOONAN soon discovered that the promises of assistance were made but to be broken, and being out of business and unable to obtain any, his little means, brought with him, soon wasted away, and he was on the verge of actual want, when early in last week a new and unexpected calamity befel him. At this time Mr. BERGEN and Mr. NOONAN sold all the furniture in the house, and with Mrs. BERGEN left for parts unknown, leaving in the house the four children, Mr. NOONAN and the two aunts, without money or furniture, and being strangers, they had no means of obtaining either.

In this condition the week was passed until Friday, and most of the time without food. Some of the neighbors, learning the state of affairs from the children who were running at large in the streets, rendered assistance, but it was too late in the case of one of the children,—a bright, intelligent girl between two and three years of age. Medical aid was called in, but she died from disease superindnced by the want of food, on Saturday, and through the efforts of Officer CORWIN, of the First District Police, the child received a respectable burial. The babe, four months old, has found a home in a family on Atlantic-street, and the wants of the other members of the family have been attended to.

The motive which induced this woman to abandon her children remains a mystery.

Meeting of the Germans—Disgraceful Proceedings.

The Sixteenth Ward German Republican Club, of Brooklyn, held a meeting on Saturday evening, in the ball occupied by the Sixth Ward Club on Court-street. Some two hundred members of the Club marched in procession to the place of meeting, carrying transparencies, broom shaped, which is, no doubt, indication of the sweeping vote the Germans intend to give the Republican nominees on the 4th of November next. The turn out was quite large, considering that it was Saturday night, when most of the German population have other business to attend to than politics, and was large enough to excite the hostility of members of other political parties, who, while the Germans were passing through the streets, filled the air with yells and groans, and occasionally a stone was thrown by one of the vandals. The Chief of Police, with Captain SMITH, of the First District, and Assistant-Captain MCLURE, of the Second District, with a posse of police, were promptly brought out and prevented any serious disturbance. Sergeant SMITH, of the First District, arrested a young man named JOHN DRUMMOND, in Myrtle-avenue, in the act of throwing a stone at the procession, and several others were made to repent of their malicious conduct.

The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and able and interesting addresses were made by Mr. GARRIOUE, one of the Commissioners of Emigration; Mr. MALIGNON and others.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Mr. DANIEL L. NORTHRUP has been nominated by the American Convention in this District for Congress.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—The calender undisposed of by Judge BROWN will be taken up in this court to-day by Judge BIRDSEYE.

The Turf for 1856.

FASHION JOCKEY CLUB FALL MEETING—LAST DAY.

The following is a summary of the day's racing

FASHION COURSE, Newtown, L. I.—LAST DAY.—FRIDAY, Sept. 26.—Jockey Club stakes, four mile heats; subscription $200, forfeit $50; $1,500 added by the Club.

NOMINATIONS:

N. E. YOUNG'S ch. m. *Ellen Bateman*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by imp. *Trustee*, 6 years..... 2 1 1
W. J. SHAW'S gr. g. *One-Eyed Joe*, by *Prince* out of *Register's* dsm, aged 4 years.....1 2 2
J. B. MONOT'S ch. h. *Logan*, by imp. *Trustee*, dam by imp. *Priam*, 6 years.....Drawn.
WM. H. GIBSON, b. m. *Philo*, by *Mariner*, out of *Cassandra*, 6 years.....Drawn.

Time: 8:00; 8:03; 8:25½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $100; mile heats. Entries:

P. C. BUSH'S ch. m. *Rosabel*.....1 1
J. B. MONOT'S b. t. *Maythorn*.....2 2
W. J. SHAW'S ch. g. *Charley King*.....3 3

Time: 1:54; 1:57.

Stephen H. Branch in Town Again—Alive and Kicking.

We were as much surprised as our readers will be to receive last evening a letter, postmarked Cincinnati, O., Sept. 26, and directed "—— —— ——, care of ——, DAILY TIMES Office, New-York City—Important News." On breaking the seal, it was like a dead man's coming back to life to see the well-known handwriting, in which the following note appeared:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

I have been to the mountains, and now return to proclaim myself the anti-Matsell candidate for Mayor of New-York: and, if I'm elected, farewell to little GEORGY, of Brandon, England.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Let the bells be rung, and the people have a holiday. But if STEPHEN ever goes out of his Ward again, without giving due notices in the newspapers, it will be but fair treatment of him to tuck his disappearance away among the solid items in the remotest corner of the Police column.

At a late hour of the evening STEPHEN made his appearance at our office in person. He has been on the Alleghanies, cooling off. He returns with his chin closely shaven, a shaggy grey coat on, and his deaf ear entirely sensitive.

It is presumed now that the $1,000 will not be offered which his friends were subscribing for his discovery. His return will be a great comfort to his washerwoman, to whom he was somewhat in debt, and to more of the public than may consent to forgive him for his long and mysterious absence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,867,148 in Treasure.

Results of the Elections in New-Granada.

News from Nicaragua, the South Pacific, the Sandwich Islands and the West Indies.

The Steamship *Illinois*, Capt. E. S. BOGGS, Esq., U. S. N., Commander, with the California Mail of Sept. 5, and $1,867,148 in treasure on freight, and 636 passengers, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

The *Illinois* left Aspinwall at 6:20 on the evening of the 19th instant.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, left San Francisco at 2:40 P. M., on the 5th inst., with 631 passengers and $2,844,448 in treasure on freight; $479,832 of which was on foreign account. Sept. 10, at 4 P. M., passed steamer *Sonora*, bound to San Francisco. 17th, at 7 P. M., passed *John L. Stephens*, bound to San Francisco. Arrived at Panama Sept. 18, at 8:30 P. M.

The following is the specie list of the *Illinois*:

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Drexel & Co.	$235,000	Hamburger & Bro.	$12,800
Wells, Fargo & Co.	290,900	L. Von Hoffman & Co	13,750
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	165,062	Scholle & Brother	12,218
Metropolitan Bank	150,000	Wm. H. Hall	11,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	142,990	W. Heller & Co.	10,580
G. Morgan & Co.	120,988	A. Jacobs & Co.	10,360
Order	88,102	J. C. Horan & Co.	10,000
Howland & Aspinwall	71,769	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	10,000
E. Kelly & Co.	66,500	Thos. Watson & Sons.	10,000
James Patrick	58,000	Freeman & Co.	7,500
Rose, Falconer & Co.	40,231	J. B. Wells	7,242
Bank of America	30,000	E. C. Knight & Co.	5,270
W. T. Coleman & Co.	21,579	T. J. Hand & Co.	5,300
John Phelan, Jr.	20,500	J. E. Woolf	4,500
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	19,400	Minot & Hooper	4,236
G. H. Wines & Co.	18,383	L. Rosenstock	3,500
W. F. Parrott	17,000	Henry Strybing	3,500
Bernard & Co.	16,080	Meyer, Levy & Co.	3,000
E. A. Stern & Co.	14,240	Mechanics' Bank	2,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	13,300	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	2,010
Meader & Adams	13,000	F. Probst & Co.	2,000
John Durand & Co.	12,845		

FROM ASPINWALL.

P. A. Herran	2,130
Anibal, Mosquera & Co.	300
Total	$1,867,148

The news from California is unimportant. The Vigilance Committee, before their final adjournment, notified CUSICK, THOMPSON and HENNESSEY, who had previously been warned to leave the State, that they might do so by the steamer of Sept. 5; after which, if found in the city, they will incur the penalty of death.

Highway robberies of the most daring character are matters of daily occurrence in the interior of California. We scarcely open an exchange from that quarter, but it contains one or more accounts of some fresh outrages of this kind, often accompanied with the shedding of blood, and sometimes with loss of life. The increase of this particular crime is owing in part, no douht, to the great number of rascals driven ont of this city by the Vigilance Committee, and in part to the stringency of the times; leaving no other resource to the gambling and thieving gentry than to engage in honest work, or to go upon the road.

As the Camptonville stage was on its way to Marysville last week, with a large amount of treasure belonging to one of the Express Companies, and a full load of passengers, it was stopped hy a gang of highwaymen, who, drawing their pistols, ordered the passengers not to make any resistance at the peril of their lives. One of the Express messengers, however, at once commenced firing on the rascals, which led to a general engagement, during which some twenty shots were discharged. Two of the passengers were wounded—one, a woman, dangerously. Some of the assailants also were wounded, but how many, or how severely, could not be ascertained, as they fled, making their escape on horseback. They were pursued, but as yet have not been overtaken.

The Republican and American Parties of California have already held their State Conventions, and made out tickets. The Democrats were to assemble in a few days for the same purpose.

The Indians on King's River, having attempted to steal some horses, had been pursued by the whites, and five of the their number were killed. Mr. CAMPBELL, the agent in that section, has been compelled, in consequence, to remove the Indians from King's River to the San Joaquin.

We are indebted to W. E. H. MITCHELL, Purser of the *Illinois*, for special favors; also to the Pacific Express, and to the Express Companies of G. H. WINES & Co., WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with great dispatch.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Mobile 23d inst., at noon—and Havana 24th, at 5 P. M.,—arrived here yesterday afternoon, four days from the latter port.

From Havana, we learn that the health of that city had very much improved, and no fears are now entertained from the Yellow Fever. The local news of the Island is uninteresting. Several British men-of-war are cruising around the Island, occasionally touching at Havana. None of the vessels belonging to our "Home Squadron" have been in the harbor for some time. The primary labor on the new railroad to Matanzas is progressing favorably—the stock is all subscribed for.

In business, Sugars have been dull. Stock, 195,000 boxes. The crop of the Island short of last year. Exchanges remain as at last advices—New-York and Northern Cities 6⅜ to 7 per cent. discount. London 5⅜ to 6 premium. Freights have improved, and no American vessels unengaged.

On the 27th inst., at 9:40 A. M., in lat. 330 53' N., lon. 750 15' W., the *Q. C.* fell in with the steamship *Philadelphia*, McGOWAN, from Havana 23d inst., for New-York, disabled, but required no assistance; weather at the time very pleasant; received from her one passenger, and the following note from Captain McGOWAN:

STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 27.

DEAR CAPTAIN: Last night the crank pin of the starboard engine broke, which has partly disabled us, and we are now running with one wheel. We took a sharp gale of wind off Cape Florida, which lasted us up to lat. 30°, and created quite a heavy head sea. If the weather continues favorable I expect to reach New-York on Tuesday next. All well on board.

Yours truly, J. McGOWAN.

Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, *Quaker City.*

The *Q. C.* left in Havana the steamships *Empire City* from New-York for New-Orleans, and the *Granada* for Aspinwall.

Police Excursion.

The Reserve Corps of Police went to Stryker's Bay on Saturday, on their annual target excursion. They had a fine day's enjoyment, and a liberal number of prizes.

Among the audience at Wallack's, on Saturday night, at the representation of GOLDSMITH'S comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," were Senator HAMLIN, Governor elect of Maine, Speaker BANKS of Massachusetts, Gen. JAMES of Wisconsin, and Ex-Governor ASHEW of Chirique

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Eleventh Ward German Republican Club was held, on Friday evening, at RICHTER'S, in Second-street, the President, GOETZE, in the chair. Able addresses were made by Prof. GLANKENSKLEE and others, and the meeting did not adjourn until a late hour.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body of the lamented Mr. STEERS on Saturday. The evidence adduced furnished no facts not already known. The verdict of the Jury was "Death from injuries [illegible]

Attempted Suicide.

[illegible] an elderly man, who resides on [illegible] Brooklyn, attempted to commit [illegible] by jumping into the East R[illegible] Ferry boats. He was rescued [illegible] and taken to the office of the [illegible] Poor, where he was attended by [illegible] finally restored. Mr. [illegible] of insanity, and it is [illegible]

Reply of Gov. Geary to the Appeal of Citizens who were driven from Leavenworth City.

We published some days since an appeal to Gov. GEARY from Messrs. NORTON, CLARK, and others, citizens of Leavenworth City, who were driven from their homes by Border Ruffian banditti. To-day we give our readers a copy of the Governor's reply, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, K. T., }
Thursday, Sept. 21, 1856. }

Messrs. S. Norton, M. D., M. E. Clark, Wilson McCrystine, John Randall, W. Haller, J. A. Davies, Wm. Englemann, F. Englemann.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of 9th instant, dated St. Louis, has just been received and carefully noted.

You state that you were peaceable, law-abiding citizens, quietly prosecuting your lawful business in Leavenworth city up the 2d inst., when you were forcibly driven from your homes. You desire protection to your property and the privilege of returning.

I have already taken measures to ascertain the truth in the premises, and will take such action respecting your cases as circumstances may seem to require.

Very truly yours,
JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

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[illegible] an elderly man, who resides on [illegible] Brooklyn, attempted to commit [illegible] by jumping into the East R[illegible] Ferry boats. He was rescued [illegible] and taken to the office of the [illegible] Poor, where he was attended by [illegible] finally restored. Mr. [illegible] of insanity, and it is [illegible]

vigilance [illegible] suspended over [illegible] in reserve for them. [illegible] Committee contain a large [illegible] which can be hereafter [illegible] prevention of crime and [illegible] ployment of those ordinary [illegible] erto proved inoperative. The [illegible] these eloquent words:

"The great heart of the people, [illegible] insert, has been aroused to [illegible] tion. The people have found [illegible] erless under the rule of [illegible] demonstration of the moral and [illegible] public in the great moral conflict.

Let this moral power, [illegible] aroused, complete work which [illegible] gun. Add it with your [illegible] your example, your voice, your [illegible] jury-box—at the polls—by [illegible] cation—by the [illegible] mightier than the sword. [illegible] Remember that "[illegible] erty." Be vigilant in [illegible] See to it that the people and [illegible] their duty. Aid them in the [illegible] and in the unswerving [illegible] hearts, looking to [illegible] you in doubt and danger, who [illegible] bors to a successful result; may you [illegible] true principle of Vigilance, sustaining the [illegible] rightly administered, the Government when [illegible] to the people and the supremacy of this people as the source of both government and law.

You will retain your organization, but without active service as a body, and without the [illegible] desire of again assembling, yet as a precaution [illegible] possible contingencies. Your Executive Committee will endeavor themselves to exercise vigilance [illegible] investigation and reformation of abuses, and [illegible] ing and urging on the constituted authorities [illegible] discharge of their duties—reserving the [illegible] and privilege of reassembling the Board of Delegates, or the general body, should serious occasion [illegible] Such occasion, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, might be found:

1. Upon the return of any person [illegible] ished; or, upon the necessity of enforcing any sentence already passed.

2. Upon the necessity of protecting any [illegible] the Committee from violence, or [illegible] tion, arising out of any act performed [illegible] the Committee.

3. In event of any assault upon the life or [illegible] any citizen, should it be apparent that the [illegible] the officers of the laws, are inadequate for the protection of the citizen, or the punishment of the offender.

4. In case of any violation of the purity of the [illegible] lot-box or the sanctity of the elective franchise.

A small police force will be retained for the present, and will be reinforced if advisable, from the funds in the Committee.

You will now adjourn."

THE ROOMS OF THE LATE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On the 21st ult. the rooms of the Committee and arsenal were thrown open to the inspection of the puhlic. On the first day none but ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, were admitted. The spacious halls were literally jammed with visitors from 10 o'clock in the morning until a late hour of the night. They were kept open three days. In that time they were visited by 25,000 persons, of whom, by a carefully kept by the guard, nearly 7,000 were ladies. The descriptions of these famous rooms fill columns of the daily press. The best will be found in the [illegible] edition of the *Chronicle*, from which I quote:

"The first evening a fine band of music was in attendance. The great hall on the first floor was devoted principally to the arms of the [illegible] dragoon companies. The bulletin boards of the several divisions standing side by side along the [illegible] wall—where the citizen soldiery reported for [illegible] daily orders—were most tastefully decorated, and the walls and ceiling of the entire building were covered with flags of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. On the right of the entrance appears the bulletin of the 27th division, neatly wreathed in flowers, and hanging upon it was the beautiful sword presented to Capt. G. H. GORDON by members of the Company. Further along is the bulletin of the 25th, also supporting a sword presented to Capt. GEORGE HAGAR. The bulletin board of the 16th division is plainly decorated, but contains the letter of Mrs. KING, acknowledging the receipt of $1,000 from the division. The *Bulletin* of the 24th supports res

...ny can get supper to wait on the table.

...ditional petitions in relation to HERBERT are in circulation in the city.

To HON. M. C. TIBBATS:—We, the citizens of California, believing that you have forfeited your claim and right as our representative, and by your course at the National Capitol you have deeply injured the fair fame of the State of California, both at home and abroad, we would therefore take this course to make known our wishes, and to respectfully request of you that you would not again make California your residence.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS:—Your petitioners, citizens of California, believing that an appeal to Hon. P. T. HERBERT, one of our representatives in Congress, to resign his seat in your honorable body, would be of no avail, and believing that all power is rightly vested with the people to determine who shall and who shall not be their rulers and representatives, and feeling confident that our wishes will not be overlooked in the deliberations of your honorable body, do most respectfully represent to your honorable body:—That whereas one of our honorable representatives has seen proper to step from his high position as representative of the State of California, and has suffered himself to be engaged in an affray reflecting so unhappily upon the honor and character of your honorable body; and believing that, in the murder of the unfortunate KEATING, he has committed an act entirely without justification, disgraced his high position, and that he can no longer faithfully or satisfactorily represent the will of his constituents in your honorable body; and, inasmuch as it seems possible, from the sentiment in Washington, either that he may be acquitted, or not receive the punishment which impartial justice demands; therefore,

We, the citizens of California, forward this memorial to your honorable body, and do hereby most respectfully petition your honorable body, in case of the acquittal of the said Hon. P. T. HERBERT from the crime charged against him, that you would no longer permit him to remain a member of your honorable body.

ARRIVAL OF CLIPPERS.

We have had three clipper arrivals from New-York since the 20th of August: The *Pampero*, *Eureka* and *Cœur de Lion*. American ship *John Stewart*, of New-York, arrived from Hong Kong yesterday. Capt. CHANDLER was killed on the passage by the falling of a studding sail boom. His wife and two children were on board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our market is full of fine fruit, vegetables, beef and game. We have splendid apples, pears, peaches, grapes, quinces, etc. One man near Sacramento brings 4,000 bushels of peaches to market this year. In five years California will be the greatest fruit State in the Union. Among the distinguished departures for the Atlantic to-day are two turnips weighing 12 pounds each.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERIES OF SILVER IN SONORA.

El Voz de Sonora published at Ures under date of July 13, says:

"The fabled riches of the Arizona are familiar to all. Those mountains of silver, which, according to the traditions of our grandfathers, were explored in the eighteenth century with so much success, have been reproduced in the *pueblo* of Banamichi, where the work of mining is now extensively carried on.

The mine known as the "Oro of Don Jacinto Padilla" contains the two precious metals which serve for the purposes of commerce. It presents a vein, which is called by miners *sin respaldo*, (without a back,) for the purpose of denoting the abundance of the metals; and, by the last accounts we have, we learn that there has been put into one lot, of three *cargas*, two flasks of quicksilver, without all the silver being taken up. It is calculated that there is a thousand dollars of silver in a hulk of three *cargas* of the first class of metal; and of the second and third class, it is said that, in the former, there is about twenty *marcos* (a *marco* is eight ounces) of silver, and in the latter from twelve to fourteen, beside the gold which is separated. It is calculated that there are forty dollars of gold in each *bulto* of three *cargas* of the first class of metal, and from twenty-five to thirty dollars in the others. The mine is very convenient and easy to work, especially as it is situated in the immediate vicinity of the *pueblo*.

The mountain in which this mine is situated is celebrated in tradition, and presents many appearances which promise the greatest hopes; but, unfortunately, the spirit of enterprise in Sonora is dead, on account of the lack of security from the barbarous Indians. We believe, however, that we will stimulate it by the news which we have given. We ourselves believed it was fabulous when it was first circulated.

LOLA MONTEZ is the only theatrical notoriety among us. She advertises to sell her jewels next Monday, at auction, for the benefit of the two children of Mr. FOLLAND, her agent, who was drowned on the late passage from Australia. She values them at $15,000. F. W. R.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Sonora, on the 10th inst., Mr. Riley Rogers, to Miss Jennette Campbell.

At Meadow Valley, Plumas County, T. B. Shannon to Miss A. E. Folger.

At San José, on the 17th inst., Major W. K. Bethel to Miss Ann Hamilton.

At Stockton, Aug. 17, Mr. Franklin Green to Mrs. Christian Kohler.

At Mount Ophir, Aug. 20, Mr. John Vandewater to Miss Justine Jackson.

At Sacramento, Aug. 21, James M. Short to Miss Emily J. Stout.

At Suisun Volley, Aug. 14, Samuel McCroby to Miss Ellen Rush.

At Weaverville, Trinity County, Mr. Thos. Motherwell to Miss Eliza Adia.

On the 13th inst., Dr. H. J. Underhill, of Middletown, to Miss M. A. Griffith of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. John W. Shaw, of Mormon Island, to Miss Lucy A. Mowes, of San Francisco.

At Sacramento, Aug. 22, Mr. G. A. Hart to Miss Eliza Weiller.

At Oakland, Aug. 28, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Mr. Russell Burdick, of Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Jane Linden, of Erie, Penn.

At Stockton, Aug. 24, Mr. Albert Wilson to Miss Julia Tinay.

At Chineee Camp, on the 24th inst., C. W. H. Solinski to Miss Mary A. Sprague.

At Sacramento, Aug. 29, Mr. Jas. Hunter to Miss Ellen Murphy.

At Mud Springs, on the 21st inst., Mr. John G. Bush to Miss Ann Sweeney.

At Quincy, Plumas County, Aug. 12, Mr. John T. Hamilton to Miss Sarah J. Holmes.

In San Francisco, at Calvary Church, on Monday evening, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Scott, William H. Gladwin, Esq., to Mary Jeunette, daughter of Wm. Frisbie, Esq., all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 1st inst., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Ellison L. Crawford, of Spanish Bar, to Miss Lucena H. Hooper, of Casvine, Me.

At Portland, O. T., Aug. 12, Mr. James S. Gilman to Miss Laura F. Graves.

At Salem, Oregon, Aug. 14, Mr. Jamee Walker to Mrs. Sarah E. Force.

At Sacramento, Aug. 26, Mr. Andrew J. Chapel to Elizabeth Freeth.

At Bagdad, O. T., Mr. David Jarnagon to Miss Grace Skun, both of Cascades.

In San Francisco, Sept. 2, by Right Rev. Bishop Alemany, Mr. Antonia B. Samson to Miss Fannie Middleton, only daughter of Wm. H. Middleton, Esq., of San Francisco.

At Carvallis, O. T., Aug. 6, by Rev. Mr. Hannah, John Andcrson, of Jacksonville, to Miss Lizzie Hargrove, of Corvallis.

DIED.

At Volcano, Aug. 12, Mr. John McGowen, aged 56 years.

On Tulc Lake, July 30, Mr. John Alban, in the 26th year of his age.

At Sacramento, on the 18th inst., Miss Jane Dawson, aged 29 years.

In Oregon, July 20, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Gen. Thompson Ward.

At Bostwick's Bar, Aug. 4, Joseph H. Carleton, aged 30 years.

At White Rock, Butte County, Aug. 11, Mr. Wm. E. Geiger.

At Yankee Hill, on the 19th inst., Millard F., son of A. M. Taylor, aged 13 months.

At Sacramento, Aug. 22, Dr. Henry C. Rudolph, aged 30 years.

At his ranch, on Redding's Creek, Trinity County, Mr. Ellas Palmer, aged 27.

Aug. 11, W. D. Harding, drowned, while crossing Feather River, at Jackson's Ford, aged 35 years.

At Chinese Camp, Aug. 18, Mrs. Mary Ann Madison, in the 43d year of her age, formerly of Cincinnati.

At Middletown, Shasta County, Patrick Murphy, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, on the 27th inst., of whooping cough, Wm. Francis, only child of Kate and Wm. Howland, aged 6 months and 2 days.

In San Francisco, at the Clinton Hotel, Aug. 23, Mr. Oren Curtis, formerly of Lawrence, Mass., aged 33 years.

Novada, Cal., and Lawrence, Mass., papers copy.

At Caldera, Chili, of croup, Aug. 18, Mary Maya.

At the same place, of consumption, Aug. 21, Mrs. Frances Kier, of New-Orleans.

At Stockton, on the 29th inst., Mary Rebecca, only child of Wm. H. and Helena Chevers, aged 15 months and 4 days.

At the residence of her son, Isaiah Kelsa, near Hillsboro, Orsgon, Aug. 6, Mrs. Susan Kelsa, aged 65 years.

At Sacramento, Aug. 29, Henry M. Brown, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 34 years.

In San Francisco, on the 31st ult., Mr. Dwight P. Conklin, aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, Sunday morning, Aug. 31, of malignant scarlet fever, Edward J., son of Calvin Slade, aged 10½ years.

At Placerville, Aug. 26, John Palmer, of New-York, from fracture of the spine, aged 25 years.

At Jone Valley, Aug. 18, Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, aged 30 years.

At Bostwick Bar, Tuolumne Co., 4th inst., Joseph H. Carleton, aged 30 years.

On board the *Golden Age*, Aug. 21, Mrs. Frances Klbb, of New-Orleans.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. C. D. WESTBROOK, Jr., aged 22 years.

In San Francisco, on Monday, the 1st inst., of croup, Mary Kate Adelaide Grant, a native of Philadelphia, aged 7 years.

At Astoria, O. T., Aug. 4, Elisabeth J., daughter of James D. Helman, aged 9 years.

At Suisun Valley, Aug. 28, Mrs. English, formerly of Beatty's Prairie, Ark., aged 50 years.

At Weaverville, Aug. 28, Mr. D. M. Shuford, aged 30 years.

At Murphy's, Aug. 28, Mrs. Mary A., wife of J. S. Graham, aged 46 years.

Mining and Commercial Intelligence.

From the Alta California, Sept. 5.

Since the departure of the mail steamer of the 20th ult. we have no improvement to note in trade. The leading feature of mercantile affairs has been that of extreme quietude, the dullness being only relieved by an occasional speculative movement in some of the leading staples. At a corresponding period of the last year, from the 26th of June till the middle of August, business in all its branches was remarkably good; whereas from the same period of the present year up to the present time we have had but one month of good and legitimate trade, and the latter we are compelled to attribute more to the destruction by conflagration of five interior towns than to any other cause. These fires having occurred during the dry season when very little gold dust was being produced from the mines, occasioned the necessity of waiting on purchasers until more favorable circumstances presented themselves.

From all parts of the mines where water can be produced, miners are turning out the usual amount of gold, but it must not be forgotten that at this season of the year the rivers are usually so low that the ditches are empty and not available. This has been particularly the case the past Summer.

Two or three months before the advent of harvest, a good deal was said in regard to a probable scarcity of Flour, and many were the efforts made to render this scarcity more certain by exporting large quantities from the country. The manifests of the Custom-House show that during the months of June and July no less than 40,601 barrels were shipped principally for Melbourne and Sydney. Still, notwithstanding this reduction there was remaining on hand on the 1st of August, 500,000 barrels and 18,750 bags Wheat. By reference to our quotations of Flour, it will be perceived that our market remains very much depressed, while on the other hand the Grain market remains proportionally high. The only cause we can assign for this discrepancy is, that farmers this year have turned speculators, as they did two years before last, and there is no doubt in our minds but what the result will prove to them as disastrous as then. There is no likelihood of any scarcity of any of the cereals. The plant was unusually large, and though the average yield was small, it is remarkably good in quality, and the aggregate must be large.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua.

REPORTED EXECUTION OF SOLDIERS BY WALKER—GOVERNMENT DECREES—SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTON—MOVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH FLEET.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Sept. 19.

A rumor has reached us from Costa Rica *vid* Bocas del Toro, that some insubordination having taken place among WALKER'S troops, several officers and a number of privates, in all numbering about forty, refused duty. The story says, WALKER gave them twenty-four hours to re-consider their determination, after which they, persisting in their refusal, were led out and shot.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Sept. 9.

Per Steamer *Solent*, which arrived here on Saturday morning, we have received a copy of *El Nicaraguense* of Aug. 30, from which we learn that "a masterly inactivity" is still the policy of WALKER'S Government. From various sources we learn that Leon is entirely abandoned to the forces of the invading army; that there were there at least 1,500 troops of Guatemala and San Salvador, and that there was much sickness among them. A correspondent of *El Nicaraguense*, under date of Aug. 22, writing from Leon, says:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you on the 6th instant, and though I have not received any reply, I write again to inform you of the actual condition of affairs now transpiring here, incomprehensible in every respect; there is such confusion that there is no Government, no soldiers, no anything, because among those assuming to govern, each one does as he pleases, and every moment they change their opinion, not knowing which to defend, and they are continually divided. There are not more than 1,400 troops here now, and of these the sick are increasing daily, both with fever and cholera, the mortality not being less than seven or eight daily, and the desertions are very frequent, on account of the discontent that pervades the ranks.

Dr. LIVINGSTON, after having suffered several days' imprisonment, has been removed to the State of San Salvador. They gave him his passport, and he left immediately.

On the 20th the news reached here of a rise of the people or Somoto *en masse*, and the assassination of Señors Don J. MARIA ESTRADA, Don PEDRO JOAQUIN CHAMORRO, General AGUSTIN HERNANDEZ, and several others who were strong partizans of the Leon faction.

Chelon, after several days of siege, has been taken.

The forces of Guatemala and San Salvador are fast becoming skeletons, and being rapidly decimated by disease and the scarcity of provisions.

In the same paper, we find a number of decrees:

Dec. No. 31 provides that the President and Minister of Credit will take cognizance of claims against the Republic, within six months, by residents, and within one year by non-residents—and that the claim being recognized, the creditor shall have the right to a bond on the public credit, with the obligation to pay the same at the expiration of two years, dating from March, 1857, with 5 per cent. interest running from said date.

Dec. No. 32 revokes a grant of 500 acres of wild land to Don JOSE DE MARCOLETA.

Dec. No. 33 assigns $200 per month salary to the Commissioners upon the debt of the Nicaragua Transit Company to the State.

Dec. No. 34 requires payment of $20 per month for license to sell foriegn liquors.

Dec. No. 35 provides that all etrangers can acquire real estate in the Republic in the same way as natives.

Dec. No. 36 modifies the granting to CHARLES MORGAN and associates, the rights of the transit and the exclusive right of navigating by steam all the inland waters of the Republic; by the terms of this modification, the guarantees are to pay $1 for every passenger—payable tri-monthly; the right to the grantees of exclusive navigation by steam is not to interfere with navigation "by means of sailing or other vessels except steam" by all to whom the Government may concede the privilege; and the officials and mails of the Government and the troops, when necessary, shall be transported free, except that for the carriage of troops the cost of running the steamers shall be allowed by the Government.

Dec. No. 3 declares the property of the Accessory Transit Company, in the Republic, to have been appraised at $200,000, and the debt to the Government of Nicaragua by said Transit Company, at more than $3,000; that the Company have abandoned said property, or sought to transfer it to the enemies of the State; therefore, the said property is declared to be taken in the name of the Republic by the receiver.

Dec. No. 38 directs the holder of aforesaid property, on the part of the State, Joe. N. SCOTT, to deliver possession of the same to the agent of MORGAN and associates, for and in consideration of the sum of $400,000, the receipt of which by the Republic is acknowledged.

Dec. No. 39 establishes a record of land titles in each of the departments—requires all having titles to present them for registry within six months, and all conveyances, mortgages or incumbrances made after Sept. 15 will be invalid, unless thus registered.

Of the movements of the English fleet at San Juan, we learn that the *Archer*, of 16 guns, arrived there from her cruise to Carthagena on Tuesday last; the *Arrogant*, 46 guns, left San Juan for Port Royal, Ja., on Wednesday; the *Independence*, 60 guns, left for this port on Thursday, and the *Archer* and two gun boats were lying there when the *Solent* left.

New Granada.

THE ELECTIONS TERMINATED—CALVO SUCCESSFUL—NO DISTURBANCE—EFFICIENT SERVICE OF THE "INDEPENDENCE" AND "ST. MARYS'."

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 19,—7 A. M.

The *Golden Age* arrived at 7:50 yesterday evening, with 650 passengers, all of whom leave here in a few minutes.

The election for Governor came off last night, and the agony is over. CALVO, the candidate of the white folks, was elected by 7,000 of a majority, over the DIAZ and AROSEMENA nigger faction, though this is tha man they tried to throw out of office entirely. The election came off quietly, the darky party having made a clear back out, and there is now no prospect of any difficulty.

Had it not been for the United States ships-of-war *Independence* and *St. Mary's*, which were ready at a moment's notice, with their boats manned, to come to the assistance of the foreigners in case of attack, there would doubtless have been a serious conflict; and the determined stand taken by Commodore MERVINE and Captain BAILEY struck terror into the hearts of the niggers. HASTA LUEGO.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

POLITICAL NEWS—AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS—MOVEMENT OF THE MINT.

El Mercurio del Vapor, of Valparaiso, in its summary of news for the fortnight ending the 15th August, says:

A modification in the Cabinet has been rumored now and then, but up to the present moment we believe this is rather the manifestation of a desire than the symptom of a reality.

Still, in the last sessions of Congress, we have remarked a tendency to discuss some of the measures to the ... were to receive consideration and for further consideration.

The Society for Public Instruction, whose installation we noticed in our former review, has commenced its beneficent task with an ardor worthy of its proposed object.

The Ministers have not yet presented their annual statements to Congress, and we wait for statistical data from these official documents to ascertain the material progress made by the Republic during the last civil year.

The season has been extremely favorable to agriculture, and crops promise to be satisfactory. The works on the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad are actively carried on. On the Southern line a slight drawback has occurred: Mr. CHEVALIER, intrusted with the direction and management of the works, presented his resignation, which has been admitted by the Board of Directors. The causes of this event are not known.

The movement in the mint during last month has been as follows:

Silver coined during July	$213,640
Bullion in process at the end of do	543,000
Bullion on hand	25,000
Advanced on bullion during said month	36,000
Payment received for advances	45,165
Bills issued	9,000

It only remains for us to notice the rumors set afloat within the Republic, and, also, in the neighboring countries, concerning the organization of an expedition to act against Peru. It appears that attempts were made to enlist some men in the South with that object, as has been surmised. Government took measures beforehand to prevent the undertaking, and all fears in this respect have vanished.

The Valsparaiso markets are improving.

Peru.

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE PRESIDENT.

The only item of news of much importance is the account of an attempt to overthrow the President of Peru. The leaders of the movement were General CASTILLO and Lieutenant YUNOAY. The affair lasted about fifteen hours, during which time some thirty persons were killed, a great deal of plundering was done, and the result was the overthrow of the insurgents.

Bolivia.

Advices from this Republic are wholly without interest. The yellow fever is reported to be raging throughout several districts.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Shipping in Honolulu—A Fracas—Government Appointments—A Launch—Codification of the Laws.

By the *Frances Palmer*, at San Francisco, we have advices from the Sandwich Islands to July 31. The news is not particularly interesting. From the *Commercial Advertiser* (Honolulu paper) of July 31 we take the following:

"The departure of the *Frances Palmer* will leave our harbor more bare of shipping than it has been at any time that we can remember during the past five years. But one large vessel, the *George*, and two or three coasting schooners, are all on the list of at present in port. Nor can we remember a dull season when trade of every kind was so stagnant as at present. Yet new buildings appear to be erecting as freely as at any former period, based mostly on the anticipation of a brisk Fall trade."

ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ, Esq., has been appointed Enumerator for the District of Honolulu.

Two Chinamen, named AKAU and AHING, employed on the Hanalei coffee plantation, were found drowned in the Hanalei River on the 26th June. It is supposed they fell into the stream while under the influence of opium.

A sort of fracas occurred in Manoa valley, between two Chinamen and two Kanakas, in which one of each party was killed.

JOSEPH JACKSON, Esq., was appointed by the Minister of the Interior, Postmaster for Honolulu, on the 26th ult., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. M. WHITNEY.

There appears to be some difficulty in the Government obtaining the loan of $50,000, advertised for.

The *Advertiser* of the 31st says:

"The new propeller built for the Government will be launched at 4 o'clock to-day. This is undoubtedly the most substantial piece of ship-carpentry ever executed in this Kingdom, and will reflect credit on Mr. J. MONROE, the contractor, and Mr. R. A. S. WOOD, who has superintended the work. The boat is seventy-five feet in length, and built of unusual strength. Her cost is $16,000. She will be christened by Her Majesty, though no name had been decided on yesterday."

His Honor, Chief Justice LEE, and Associate Justice ROBERTSON, had left town for Kahuku, where they intend to spend a few weeks in the task of codifying the laws.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

Slave-Trade—Decline of Business in Kingston—Interesting from Aux Cayes.

We receive by the *Illinois* files of Kingston, Jamaica, papere to the 12th of September. There is no news of intereet.

The Jamaica journale are discussing the slave-trade, which, latterly, has frightfully increased in the Island of Cuba.

Trade has greatly fallen off in Kingston. The aggregate amount of unoccupied stores in Port Royal-street is estimated by a correspondent of the *Standard* at 33.

The *Standard*, of the 10th instant, has the following paragraph:

"A correspondent, writing from Aux Cayes, by the last mail, states that the Emperor SOLOUQUE had arrived there and that the political trials had commenced; and adds, there was no doubt that a great many of the political offenders would be shot, as His Majesty was much angered against the conduct of the South. The interrogation of the prisoners had also commenced, but was conducted in secret, which, it was expected, would be confronted with the evidence to be given upon their trial before a Military Court."

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Farther Particulars—From Fifty to Seventy-five Lives Lost.

From the Chicago Journal. Sept. 25.

The terrible news reached this city, this morning, by a telegraphic dispatch to the Collingwood office, and later by the steamer *Traveler*, from Sheboygan, of the conflagration of the steamer *Niagara*, bound for Chicago, with a loss of from fifty to seventy five passeugers. We immediately proceeded to the *Traveler*, and gathered the following particulars from passengers who were on board, and brought down by that boat. The following is a statement of the affair, as furnished us by J. H. ALLEN, of Concord, N. H., who was on board the *Niagara*:

The regular boat, the *Keystone State*, did not leave as usual, owing to her having been badly damaged by the storm. The *Niagara* took her place, and left last Monday, at 2 o'clock, with from 150 to 175 passengers. She proceeded as far as Sheboygan, and left there about 20 passengers, principally steerage.

The boat left Sheboygan at about 2 o'clock, and about two hours afterwards, while four or five miles off Port Washington, fire was discovered by passengers in the cabin proceeding from the engine room. The alarm was instantly given by the passengere, but such consternation seized every one that no efforts seemed to be made to stay the conflagration. In a very few moments the whole cahin was in flames. Capt. MILLER was asleep at the time in his cahin, having been up all the night before. He was immediately awakened, and rushed out on deck. Attempts were made to use the hose, but it was found to be useless. Several of the passengers, after recovering their presence of mind somewhat, began to break down the doors and other wooden work and throw it overboard. The two boats upon the hurricane deck were immediately ordered to be lowered, but in the excitement and confusion, they were thrown overboard and immediately capsized, and were rendered useless.

The stern and quarter boats were lowered, and all capsized but one, into which about twenty passengers got on and were saved. A large number of the passengers, paralyzed with fear at the first announcement of the fire, jumped overboard, and were drowned instantly. Mothere threw their children overboard, and then wildly jumped themselves. Every one seemed perfectly insane with fear, and threw themselves over without the slightest attempte to save themselves. Our informant states that he jumped overboard, and swam under the wheel, where he found the captain and five others clinging to it. The *Traveler* was about ten miles distant, and, upon discovery of the fire, immediately put off to their rescue. She succeeded, after much effort, in rescuing thirty of the passengers. All the saved gave him great credit for his noble conduct. The *Traveler* towed the *Niagara* some distance, but was unable to bring her into ahoal water, and so left her.

Capt. MILLER stopped at Port Washington to take care of those who were saved. A majority of the passengers were women and children. The plank lifepreservers were all thrown overboard, and many were found clinging to them. At the time of the fire there was a heavy ground swell, but it was not very rough. The wind blew very cold.

In regard to the origin of the fire, painful rumors are in circulation, but we forbear at present giving them.

We are indebted to C. C. WHEELER, Esq., Clerk of the *Traveler*, for the following statement:

The propeller *Illinois* picked up about thirty passengers and landed them at Port Washington. When we left, it was impossible to get their names. Several sail vessels came promptly to the assistance of the *Niagara*, and did good service in saving life. The lifeboat from Port Washington was promptly on hand and rendered timely aid. It is impossible to tell how the fire originated. When first discovered by the officers of the *Traveler*, she was completely enveloped in a clond of smoke. The fire appeared to burst out forward of the wheel on the starboard side. It is supposed that the fire first broke out near the engine room. The first engineer was not on board. From all the facts that could be learned, most of the crew were saved.

Among the saved was an old lady, who was found clinging to a plank life-preserver nearly exhausted, with her shawl wrapped round her, binding her to it, and actually holding on by her teeth. She was restored by the active exertions of those on board the *Traveler*, and is now nearly restored to her usual health.

Mr. GEO. HALEY, it is feared, is among the lost. He was recovered.

Amid all these terrible affairs it gives us pleasure to chronicle the act of Mr. A. A. MCFARREY, of Toronto, who went down to the *Traveler* this morning, and seeing the destitution of the sufferers gave $100 towards their comfort.

It is impossible at the present time to get a list of those lost, inasmuch as the list of the boat was lost. The news by telegraph from Milwaukee will, however, probably furnish them.

THE SAVED BY THE TRAVELER.

The following is a list of the passengers who were saved and brought in by the *Traveler*, as furnished to us by C. C. WHEELER, Esq., Clerk:

PASSENGERS.—Harvey Ainsworth, Ragatta, Vt.; J. B. Curtis, Steuben Co., N. Y.; H. Lock, Washington Co., Vt.; Wm. Hosg, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Hill, Collingwood, C. W.; H. Chalmers and Lady, Hamilton, New-Brunswick; Sales Lock, Waterbury, Vt.; Lewis Hart, Utica, N. Y.; J. P. Kennedy, Minnesota Territory; Hugh Kennedy, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; Miss Julia Kennedy, do.; C. D. Westbrook, Green Bay, Wis.; Dr. J. H. Allen, Concord, N. H.; James Robinson, Knox Co., Ill.

CREW.—Capt. F. S. Miller, master; W. J. Thoubon, waiter; N. McKeinan, 3d engineer; Daniel Osborn, waiter; A. Snider, fireman; Carny, fireman; John Gordon, do.; Amos Adell, do.; Robert Gillespie, do. The mate was saved, but we did not learn his name.

SAVED BY THE ARCTIC.

G. W. Bates, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.; W. H. Hamilton, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.; E. S. Ensign, Pitchee, Chenango Co., N. Y.; C. D. Adams, Pitchee, Chenango Co., N. Y.; J. C. Thomas, Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; Fred. Driscoll, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.; Daniel Lee, Waukesha, Wis.; F. R. Hurlbut, Colnmbus, Wis.; C. H. Peters, porter, Chicago; H. Heley, Buffalo; Ed. Lane, Montreal; M. Deveney, Boston; J. Miller, Chicago; J. Collins, Montreal; Dennis Lyons, Montreal; Cornelius Briar, Montreal; Pat. O'Neill, Mary Mallan, Neal O'Neill, Mary Laker.

Lary Lyons; brother was saved; father, mother and sister lost.

Martin Houghton, wife and two children, Westport, Canada.

Lewis and Francis Willard, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Four Chalmers children left at Port Washington, from New Brunswick.

Tde porter says all the crew were saved but two.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

From the Chicago Journal, Sept. 26.

In regard to the origin of the fire, nothing definite is known, but all the crew that we have seen, agree in the statement that the flames first came from the after hatch from the freight hold, and not from the furnaces or engine room. From that it would seem that the fire proceeded from something combustible among the freight, or was set in that hold by design.

A story is told, but with what amount of truth we are unable to decide, that the Captain was apprised some time ago that an attempt would be made this trip to burn his vessel. Capt. MILLER had not come to this city yesterday, having remained at Ozsukee, but is expected here by the *Arctic* this morning. The *Niagara* was four or five miles from shore, and about the same distance from Ozsukee, (Port Washington) when the fire broke out. It was nearly an hour before assistance reached them. The schooner *Dan Marble*, with her boats, picked up a number of persons in the water.

HEROISM OF A MOTHER.

The greatest heroism displayed on the occasion of which we have any knowledge, was shown by a mother in her efforts to save the lives of her eight children, the eldest of whom was only fourteen and the youngest one year old. She was picked up by the *Traveler* insensible and nearly perished, but was restored by great exertions, and brought to this city. She did not know last evening whether or not any of her children were saved, but heard that three were taken ashore in the only boat that pulled off from the burning steamer. If so, they will reach her this morning by the *Arctic*. She and her husband are at the Merchants' Hotel.

The names of these afflicted parents are Mr. and Mrs. HAMILTON CHALMERS, of Gloucester County, New-Brunswick. They had, by great industry and economy, isld up a few hundred dollars, and were moving to Minnesota to buy a small farm, and lost everything they had in the world on the boat, but a few shillings in their pockets. But they say they care nothing for that; if they had their children they could begin life again at the bottom of the ladder with a good heart. We sincerely hope that some of their lost ones may be restored to them. Mrs. CHALMERS says that when the fire broke out she was outside the steerage cabin on the main deck, with her husband and children. She saw the stern boat lowered, and observing in it a woman whom she knew, she thought if the boat reached the shore, and she herself did not, that woman would be like a mother to her children, so she commenced throwing her smaller children into it, intending to keep the baby by her, because she could the easier support it in the water than the others. She had thrown two into the boat when it shoved off. She had one in her hands to throw, but it was too late to throw so large a one to the boat, accordingly she seized the baby, supposing she had strength to throw it to the retreating boat. She had not, however, the baby fell into the water a foot from the boat; she screamed to the woman in tha boat to save it, and had the satisfaction of seeing her reach out, grasp it, and draw it into the boat.

She then directed her efforts to the five children about her. She pushed the oldest boy of twelve years into the water, with directions to swim after the stern boat and cling to it if they would not take him in. She thinks he did actually reach it, but cannot be certain. She then put her oldest child, a girl of fourteen, into the water, in hopes she could cling to something. She has heard since arriving here that a girl of that age was rescued, and thinks may be it was this one. She then had three small children remaining. Her husband got into the water, and she passed them down to him, and he placed them on one of the capsized boats floating near. She then got down by a rope. On reaching tha water she found the waves had washed two of the children off the small boat. She managed to catch them both with one arm and hold them up, still clinging to the rope with the other hand, and maintaining her hold in the midst of all the desperate struggles around her. At last the rope burned off above, and she sank down, down, down, with others who had been clinging to the same rope. When she came up again, she had lost one child. She managed to throw her disengaged arm over a stick and hang on to it with the child in the other.

She then looked for the child she had lost, but although many heads were around her, and some of them children's heads, they were all so begrimmed with the oil, and ashes and soot on the surface of the water that she could not distinguish their features, and they sunk one after another, without her being able to recognize her own. She then directed all her efforts to save the one in her arms, and she feels confident that she could have done so, but some man—she thinks he was an old man—pulled her arm off from the stick which supported her. She regained her hold, and her hand was again pulled off and herself pushed away by the man. Then she sank down, down, down again. She struggled to rise, and finally did rise, but the last child was gone, though she thought, until she reached the surface and saw to the contrary, that she had it still in her arme.

She was then alone on the water without support. She had floated some distance away from the steamer, but she saw her husband upon the capsized boat, holding one of the children. That sight inspired her with fresh courage. Alas! she knew not at that moment that the little one he held in his arms was already lifeless, but it was even so. At that instant a plank struck her breast, she threw her arms around it and tried to reach her husband, but could not propel herself in the water. She felt her strength now rapidly failing. She was entirely alone, she saw the schooner and the *Traveler*, but saw also that they were far, far away; she knew she could not hold on to her buoy until they came up, but she remembered having heard that persons in drowning always shut their teeth firm. She therefore seized her dress at the bottom in front, brought it up around the plank and put it between her teeth, so that it held the plank fast across her breast. She found it would support her thus, and settled calmly back to await the result. She remembered nothing more. She was picked up by the *Traveler*, and when she was restored to consciousness, had the happiness of finding her husband at her side. But her children, where were they?

The presence of mind and heroism this poor mother displayed under the circumstances are indeed remarkable. She related the circumstances to us, yesterday, without any apparent conviction that she had done more than others, but with the evident wish that she could have done yet more for her children. She did not weep; her's was beyond the grief that finds relief in tears, but when the rescued of her little flock are clasped in her arms this morning her eyes will burst or else her heart will break.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE NIAGARA.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Ozaukee County*, ss.—Came before me, this 25th day of September, 1856, Capt. F. S. MILLER, of the steamboat *Niagara*, and being duly sworn, deposes and says: That I left Collingwood on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock P. M.; the Clerk informed me that he had on board 105 tons merchandise and passengers' baggage, 21 horses and several wagons, and about 75 cabin passengers; on arriving at Macinac, we took on six more; does not know the number of steerage and deck-passengers; the weather was fresh—northerly; arrived at Mackinac on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon; left 20 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., and arrived at Two Rivers about 10½ o'clock A. M., the 24th inst.; on arriving there stopped at Manitowoc, about 11½ A. M., and landed some passengers and things; one or two cams aboard at this place; left Manitowoc and arrived at Sheboygan, and landed fifteen horses, some wagons, and quite a number of passengers, and some merchandise; left Shaboygan about 9½ o'clock, P. M.; went to my state-room to lay down; was not called up, but on getting up, discovered that the boat was on fire, and supposed it was about the stove-pipe, aft; I first met the second engineer and told him to get the hose on to tha pumps, I then turned to go forward, and found the hall full of smoke; I went to the Pilot-house, gave a signal to the cook to put up; the boat was headed towards the shore; the engine then stopped; was about five miles from Port Washington; I left the Pilot-house; the first mate then came forward; I ordered him to get the axes, and man the small

Mr. C. D. WESTBROOK, Jr., of Green ... the front cabin when the alarm was ... diately rushed on deck. He ... boat, and while standing there ... Hon. Mr. MACY, Ex-Member of Congress from ... State, who exclaimed, "We're lost! ... lost!" and immediately turned and ... cabin. This was the last seen of Mr. ... WESTBROOK then turned his attention to the ... safety, and was about to jump overboard, ... of distress and for help reached his ears from ... who, enveloped in smoke and flame, stood ... at his post. Forgetful of his own safety, Mr. W. ... to the assistance of the pilot, and aided the latter in ... directing the steamer towards the shore.

The engine stopping a few moments after they ... left the wheel to seek some spot more distant from ... the smoke and heat. The pilot was not seen afterwards, and it is to be presumed he was lost. Mr. WESTBROOK then seized a plank and threw it into the water and jumped in to get on it. He did so, but several persons in the water also seized upon the frail support, and sunk with it below the billows. Mr. W. then seized a table floating near him, and was finally picked up by a boat from the *Traveller* and carried on board that steamer.

Mr. W. informs us that there were no Hibernians on board the *Niagara*. This statement, however, needs confirmation.

A CARD FROM THE PASSENGERS.

We, the undersigned, being a part of the surviving passengers of the steamer *Niagara*, which was burned about six miles north of Port Washington on the afternoon of the 24th of September, take this means of saying to the public, that we believe that the Captain and officers of the boat did all in their power under the trying and heart-rending circumstances attending this calamity; and while we deeply deplore the terrible accident which has made desolate so many happy homes, and quenched the light of many a cheerful fireside, we feel that we cannot, with justice, lay any blame upon the Captain or officers of the steamer, believing that they did all that was possible for them to do under the circumstances.

The overturning of the large boat on the stern quarter of the steamer was doubtless the occasion of the principal loss of life. Had the crew been there to attend to the lowering of the boat the accident might not have occurred, but it was not three minutes after the fire broke out before all communication was cut off between the bow and the stern of the boat. To the captains and crews of the schooner *Dan Marble*, the propeller *Illinois*, and steamer *Traveler*, we would return our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the assistance so nobly given in our time of need. May God reward them richly for their noble acts. It has been thought by many that the fire originated among the merchandise, from matches or other combustible matter; and we would take this opportunity to say to those merchants who are in the habit of packing matches, fireworks, and other combustible matter, among boxes and barrels of merchandise, that they are trifling with the lives of hundreds of their fellowmen, and if they do not desist they may be again the cause of bringing sorrow and desolation to many a happy home.

F. R. Hnlbert, Columbus, Wis.; John Thomas, Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; Chas. D. Adams, Chenango Co., N. Y.; Elias S. Ensign, Chenango Co., N. Y.; Frederick Driscoll, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.; W. H.

Carolina Bombast and Virginia Common Sense.

Speech of Lawrence W. Keitt, of South Carolina, at Lynchburgh, Va.

I have accepted the invitation to address you, and I shall speak to you as I would speak at home—candidly, openly, but still resolutely. I do not wish to [illegible] upon any prejudices. I do not wish to clash [illegible] my preconceived opinions; but I shall inflexibly [illegible] what I believe to be the truth and what I believe to be our policy. Where do we stand now, gentlemen? Possibly the American mind has never been [illegible] more completely than it is at present. There [illegible] through the North and you would find no [illegible] of fanaticism; you may travel through the [illegible] and you would find no gathering which indicates [illegible] dissolution. But there are times when [illegible] sunshine is a white heat, and when it is known only by its effects. There are lulls in the atmosphere which betoken a coming storm, and the storm comes [illegible] as inevitably as fate; and when it comes it is [illegible] terrific. And you have it now. It is said that there is a moral epidemic as well as a physical epidemic, and that in a physical epidemic all diseases run into the pleuretic cast. There is a moral epidemic which executes the same functions, and which draws into it all other diseases however distinct they may be from the type of the disease then prevailing. Northern fanaticism is now illustrating that. A few months ago a colleague of mine thought proper to cane an Abolitionist, and what was the result. Why, as one of their own Northern members said, the North concluded that he had hit Freedom on the head. From one end of the Northern section to the other there was a wild uprising. You heard that public meetings were held. You saw the results of these public demonstrations. You saw Eastern States coming to the Federal Congress, knocking at our doors and demanding certain action—demanding it in violation of the very polity of our Government—in violation of all the precedents which have been established in the past. And for what? Because a foul-mouthed defamer and slanderer had been caned. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

I wish to make a single suggestion here. Your confederacy is an organized confederacy of sovereign States. Your Congress differs not from an international Congress, save in two respects, which are immaterial so far as the theory is concerned. The one is that your Congress meets annually, and that it has certain specific and prescribed modes of inforcing its decisions. Save in these two respects there is no difference between your Congress and the international Congress which assembled recently in the city of Paris. And Europe, after untold treasures had been squandered in the Crimea, and blood enough had been shed to float Great Britain's proud navy, and that when a peace in which the civilized world was interested was about to be negotiated, Lord CLARENDON had opened the conference by a bitter and slanderous attack upon the history of France and the character of NAPOLEON, what would have been the result? Why, an inevitable rupture of the conference. And what would the civilized world have said? Why, without respect to persons, the civilized world would have denounced the slanderer. And what is the difference between his position and that of Mr. SUMNER? None whatever. And yet, with this fact patent before you, what have you seen? Why, a summoning of the North into conclave to concert plans against Southern rights. I have stated this, gentlemen, to indicate to you the stubborn, inveterate, obstinate, nature of Northern fanaticism. [Cheers.]

I will now pass on to some other consideration. You are approaching a Presidental election, and what see you in the view? For many years the offices and the honors of the Government have been struggled for by two gallant parties. In reality there were but two. I do not claim now, and never have claimed, to be merged in either. I am independent, but not neutral; [cheers;] and I never mean to be neutral in any political fight. [Loud cheers.] I go now with the Democratic Party, as I have ever done with it, and as I mean to go with it, so long as it is true to the Constitution and the South. [Euthusiastic cheers.] Whenever you organise a party in this country which is truer to the South—I mean to the Constitution, *for the South and the Constitution have become synonymous terms*—whenever you have a party truer to the South than the Democratic Party, I will go with it, whatever the consequences may be. [Loud cheers.] You had two parties, and they were gallant parties. You had a Democratic Party, which has often departed from the line of truth, which has often turned from the Constitution, but which, notwithstanding all its wanderings, has been the truest the country has ever had. And you had a Whig Party; I shall say nothing evil of it, for it is now in its grave. I would say nothing of it but what is good and true. A gallant party it was, and led on by gallant leaders. [Cheers.] Yes, their battle notes sounded over your leaders; and the battle note of the gallant CLAY was worth ten thousand men at any time. [Cheers.] You had that party fighting for the honors of the Government, but fighting bravely, fighting openly, and fighting in the sunlight. No disguise, no subterfuge, no evasions, no concealment. No, gentlemen, there could be by that man and those leaders none such. And could you in your Know-Nothing lodges, but bring back three men—could you bring back Old Hickory, with his "by the eternal;" could you bring back HENRY CLAY, with his eloquent clarion notes; could you bring back JOHN C. CALHOUN, with his straight-forwardness, and bring them into your Know-Nothing lodges, they would, to avoid fellowship with such a crowd, run their heads through the windows. [Enthusiastic cheers.] These were three gallant leaders, who accomplished their purposes in daylight. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, there are two modes of accomplishing success in life; one is, winding up words as winds the serpent, with slimy track, through bush and branch; the other is like the eagle stooping down upon the loftiest pyramid, from his proud copartnership with the sun. [Loud cheers.] Yes, you had two parties, and gallant ones. Where are they now? Eighteen months ago, shrouded in a little village in my own State, I watched the changes of fete and the vicissitudes of fortune. My own little experience has taught me to look to two banners, and history taught me that they were consolidated facts. I looked abroad, and what did I see? I saw one torn from its flag-staff, shrouded in black, borne by a funeral band, to funeral music, and laid over the grave of the lamented CLAY. I saw leaders—men whose brows were bound with laurels by the Whig party—lay that banner over the grave of their gallant leader, and dance a scalp dance around his coffin. I saw the old Whig banner, glorious even in defeat, borne bravely in every fight. I saw it laid aside among the the dishonored things of earth, that, too, by its own friends—those, at least, who professed to be its friends. One party had retired from the field. [Cheers.] There was another banner. It was the banner which we have all known. It was the banner which, in the very inception of the Revolutionary movements, had stepped to the field and entered the fight. [Cheers.] Often had it been torn in the fierce struggle. Originally it was swept aside by advancing legions; but, like he who gethered new strength when he touched his mother earth, this flag had risen up and floated in the field of victory and triumph. [Loud cheers.] This was your Democratic banner. [Cheers.] Men have turned from it; parties have been arrayed against it; leaders have deserted; but, true to the American heart, faithful to the American Constitution, it had never irretrievably gone down, and, God help me, I believe it never will. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] There was an opposing flag, an unknown flag, a Pharasaical flag, a flag which, when becalmed, pirates loved—not the old Whig banner; there was a flag against it; it was the flag of a false, foul, and treacheroue party—the flag of the Black Republicans at the North, allied with the Know-Nothings. [Cheers.] Yes; that is a Jacobin flag—a flag from which fifteen Southern States have been erased. [Cheers.] I wish to say now, for I told you that I would say here what I would say at home, that I will accept their issue, and *I will erase fifteen States from their flag, and, God help them, they will have the South prepared to meet them on any and every field.* [Loud cheers.] I have heard enough of vaunting, and I have heard enough of fanaticism. I have seen quite as much as I want to see of those men who boast and brag until they get into a fight, and then sneak out of it. [Cheers.] I have had as much of Massachusetts as I want, *except on the battle-field;* and when she tells us, as she does through some of her men, that she will aggress upon you, and dishonor and whip you into the Union, if you effort to retire from it, I say to her: "In 1812 you forced us into a war; your men stood upon the borders and saw our men cut down, without making an attempt to relieve them." Yes, gentlemen, I accept their issue. I say that the Northern party, which is [illegible] the North—for FILLMORE is absolutely no- [illegible] in the West—I say this said, God help [illegible]

[illegible] I put the organization of the Southern Know-Nothings to those who desired into the House of Representatives, when, by some chicanery, FILLMORE may be elected? Does not the party rest its hope of success upon the probability of the Democratic Party receiving sufficient votes in the North to defeat the Black Republican candidate, and thereby force the election into the House of Representatives? If [illegible] be so, then may I not ask what other party there is in the North save the Black Republican Party? What is the current of events the repeal and the restoration of the Missouri line have been the great issues before the country. Black Republican fanaticism, in its wild [illegible] sweeping the North, has made the restoration of this line the issue. The South has taken up the gauntlet, and meets this Black Republican [illegible] [Loud cheers.] We stand now in the death struggle of freemen. Where is the Southern man who does not know that the South can stay with the North in this Union, [illegible] pettifogged, dishonored, reviled, plundered, degraded? [Enthusiastic cheers.] Where is the Southern man [illegible] with the blood of a freeman in his veins, who will not strike down the foul dominators? [illegible] glorious cheers, which continued for several minutes.] [illegible] you know, that if FILLMORE is elected, adherence to the Union is treason to liberty. [Loud cheers.] [illegible] who will not [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

is published on the
Price, in wrappers, 6
cents.
120 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
DERBY, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock, P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over 30,000 copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after.

☞ The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, with four days' later intelligence from Europe, is now due at this port. She had not signalled at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, with the California mail of Sept. 5, and $1,867,148 in treasure on freight, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon. The news from California is not important, and, when compared with our telegraphic dispatches during the last four months, does not possess much interest. On the 21st, 22d and 23d of August, the rooms of the Vigilance Committee were thrown open and were visited by an immense concourse of spectators. The different political parties are making vigorous preparations for the approaching elections. On the 27th of August, the Republican State Convention met at Sacramento and nominated for Congress IRA P. RANKIN, of Sacramento, and THOMAS COX, of Plumas. The American State Convention met on the 2d instant. B. C. WHITMAN, of Solano, and A. B. DIBBLE, of Nevada, were the Congressional nominations. Our advices from Panama are interesting. It was expected there that the election of Governor would not be concluded without trouble, but the presence of the United States war vessels in port seems to have had a salutary effect. The country, however, was by no means tranquil. On the 19th inst. it was publicly announced that CALVO, the Conservative candidate, was elected, and it was greatly feared that his inauguration would be attended by serious disturbances. A fortnight's later news is received by the *Illinois* from the South Pacific. A revolution had been attempted in Peru, but in States like Peru where revolutions are of semi-annual occurrence, an unsuccessful one excites but little interest. We have also some later intelligence from Nicaragua. It was reported that WALKER had executed a number of his men for insubordination. The rumor that Dr. LIVINGSTON, ex-Consul of United States, had been executed, proves, as we suspected, to have been untrue. The Doctor had simply undergone a term of imprisonment.

A New Ambassador.

In the good olden days, when kings were omnipotent and people merely serfs, the withdrawal of an ambassador produced somewhat of a commotion like the earthquake at Lisbon, and the arrival of a new diplomatist created a greater sensation than the coming of a new comet. The attentions, which are only paid now-a-days to a woman of genius like JENNY LIND or RACHEL, or a man of genius like DICKENS or HUMBOLDT, were then extended by the press to the servants of cabinets, and long paragraphs were written by swarms of industrious itemizing bees, to tell us all about the buttons on the new ambassador's coat, and the partic[illegible] of his wig. In fashionable circles there was no end of gossiping about the [illegible] who went out, and whispering about the man who comes in. Funds fell or rose, according as the peculiar character of the change gave rise to fears or hopes, and from the boudoir of the diplomatic lady, down to the office of the diplomatic broker, the new ambassador was the great topic of the day. Surely, then, if our progress in good sense might be accurately measured by the gay indifference with which such matters are viewed in our days, we might fairly lay claim to that title bestowed on us so often of an enlightened people, a model republic, and so forth.

CRAMPTON has gone, whither we know not, without the slightest notice being taken of his departure or the slightest curiosity felt in his whereabout. He seems to be denied even that which THACKERAY accords to the deepest of villains, one hand to plant a flower upon his grave. In the interregnum which has passed, the Capitol has not fallen or this great country crumbled into dust. Cooks are as busy at DELMONICO's, dry goods clerks as active at STEWART's, cars run as regularly on their iron roads and river omnibuses cut our waters as thickly, as if the mourning hatchment was not hung over the British embassy at Washington. And though the Capitol is bereft of the presence of a CRAMPTON, and not yet blessed with the presence of a VILLIERS, or whoever else the happy mortal may he, the intercourse of the nations seems to go on all the same, and the world even to move on with more peace and harmony. The Collinsers and Cunarders take troops of Englishmen and Americans to and fro the ocean, who drink in joint goblet to FRANK PIERCE and VICTORIA on the way, and immense cargoes of flour, corn, cotton and manufactures exchange each other over the same track; neither Capel-court or Wall-street make a red cent out of jobs which formerly yielded rich carrion to the vultures of the Stock Exchange, and if some eager corruption-sniffers had not scented something of a job in the rumored appointment of Lord CLARENDON's brother to the embassy here, the matter would really have almost passed unnoticed.

The appointment of Mr. VILLIERS, however, though it may wear a nepotic perfume, is not only, if it does take place, not a job, but would be one eminently calculated to promote the best interests of both countries, and even to diminish the growing conviction of the mischievous inutility of any such office as Ambassadors.

We protest against a renewal of such mediocrities as Great Britain has been in the habit of saddling on the White House at Washington. Indeed, if these matters are arranged in future as they have been in the past, Washington bids fair to become a sort of political Greenwich Hospital or diplomatic Botany Bay, where English ministers may consign such of their brothers, or nephews, or cousins, for whom they cannot contrive a lucrative taciturnity at home.

The Lilliputian Courts abroad are adorned with the presence of many distinguished men. India has had a DALHOUSIE, and Canada a SYDENHAM for Governor. St. Petersburg, the capital of that "barbarous power" has had shoals of GRANVILLES, DURHAMS, CLANRICARDES, and Cabinet ministers as ambassadors. Constantinople a STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. Berlin a WESTMORELAND, and Paris a NORMANBY and COWLEY, while this country, with whom relations of a far more extensive commercial and political import exist, is treated to some highly respectable *attaché* or clerk. An excellent person it may be, in his way, but without sufficiently comprehensive intellectual power, or breadth and width of statesmanship to cope with the extraordinary interests evolved in the interconrse of the two most powerful nations on the earth. As long as ambassadors are to be sent over here, if they are sent at all, we trust the Government of Queen VICTORIA will in future see the propriety of sending here men more worthy of British and less unworthy of American genius.

One other matter presents itself in connection with these ambassadorships. We allude to the particular mission of an Ambassador, as indicated by the spirit and prompted by the requirement of the age in which we live. The old routine of sending an Ambassador over here merely to read a dispatch to old MARCY, and write one to Lord CLARENDON, availing himself of the same opportunity he had the day before "of renewing the expression of his profound consideration," and informing him that he read No. 1811 to Mr. MARCY, who, in return, read No. 1812 to him, and so on to the end of the chapter, is thoroughly monstrous and absurd in our day. In days when men wore knee-breeches and buckles, and powdered their hair, and vessels took three months to make from Bristol to New-York, this monstrosity might be allowed. But in these days, when steam has gathered in all nations in its iron grasp, and the telegraph has coiled itself around the world's neck, such messages are better done by wire and steam. Is it not almost truly incredible how much we still retain, and what is worse, how much we pay for usages which existed in former centuries, but which are so many impediments in these days of ours?

But while ambassadors still attend with punctilious virtue to such duties, as the progress of our civilization has rendered superfluous, they fail altogether in those duties which the altered condition of humanity makes imperative. To promote a knowledge of the industrial capabilities of their respective countries, seems to us a most paramount duty. The ignorance which prevails in Great Britain about this country, could not have grown up to its present incredible size, if British ambassadors had been taught to perform that most simple of all duties, to enlighten their countrymen about the nature and resources of this country. We speak not only of the assistance which might thus be rendered to the thousands of poor emigrants, who now are left to all the terrors and calamities besetting the new comer in a strange land, but we have in our minds' eye the millions and millions of unemployed capital in the hands of those in Great Britain, who would joy to invest it here, if they could gather from reliable governmental authority, sufficient knowledge and sufficient security to make them look to this country for fresh fields of activity. What applies to European Ambassadors and Consuls here, applies with equal force to American Ambassadors in England, too many of whom are old corrupt politicians, like BUCHANAN, who instead of doing real service to their country, pass their time in fomenting mischievous intrigues for their own personal purposes. The openings for American genius in all the countries of the world are as innumerable as the openings for European industry and capital here, but those offices, which, if they have any significance at all, should be made channels of trustworthy information for the people, are at present but so many loose establishments licensed to intrigue. Hence the growing indifference bordering on contempt felt for all those official loafers who lounge about in Pennsylvania-avenue, in Hyde Park, on the Prater or on the Boulevards, evidently to no other purpose than to show mankind how little can be done at the highest possible price.

It is high time that some such thorough reform should be effected in these international agencies as that we suggest in the most liberal and generous spirit to our kindred on the other side. Let it not be imagined that we want a gartered knee or a coroneted head. We ask but strong brains, strong sense, and such position as will give weight to their behests. In such men as CHARLES VILLIERS, or ROBERT LOWE, for instance, now visiting this country, we believe we would find the metal for such work as we require, and such men we trust may be given us.

Pro and Con.

We publish a couple of Southern speeches this morning, which will be found well worth reading. They present the two sides of Southern character very strongly. One by Col. KEITT, (we believe he is a Colonel,) of South Carolina, is in the sublimest style of Pro-Slavery fillibusterism;—the other, by JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, is a capital illustration of the sound, hard common sense which, though rather rare, is still to be found in the Southern States. Col. KEITT belongs to the sky-rocket class of orators,—dealing in epithets and bombast, and making up for the lack of thought and sense by a profusion of swelling periods and portentous threats. He is particularly savage on Massachusetts,—recollections of Mr. BURLINGAME evidently giving the key note to his speech,—and threatens that unhappy little State with visitations of South Carolina wrath which are certainly fearful to contemplate. Whether she will survive it or not, can only be matter of conjecture.

Mr. BOTTS deals with all this trash as it deserves. He repels the charge that the Slavery discussion, and the struggle in Kansas, and the Border-Ruffian outrages, and the present agitation of the Slavery question, and the charges them with having repealed the Missouri Compromise and plunged the country into the excitement which now prevails, for the basest party purposes. He ridicules the threats of disunion,—brands as slanderous the charge that any political party proposes to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists, and puts his fist square in the face of the whole fire-eating chivalry of the Slaveholding States.

We are not surprised to hear the Richmond *Enquirer* calling for the expulsion of BOTTS from Virginia. But we shall be surprised when we hear that the demand has been complied with. BOTTS is not a man to be quietly driven from his own State. He won't go without a fight. Why won't Col. KEITT volunteer to head the expelling troops?

A Border-Ruffian Deception Exposed!

Chief Justice LECOMPTE, of Kanas, has published a long self-vindicating letter, in which he says:

"The Grand Jury sitting at the time, made presentment of the presses and of the hotel in Lawrence as nuisances, and that presentment still lies in Court. *No time for action on it existed—none has been had—no order passed—no decree made—nothing done, and nothing even dreamed of being done, because nothing could be rightly done but upon the finding of a petit jury.*"

Heretofore it has been claimed that the destruction of the Lawrence presses and Free-State Hotel took place "by virtue of Judicial process issued by the Court and placed in the hands of the Marshal or his Deputy." In self-defence, Judge LECOMPTE, at this late day, reveals the truth, and proves the correctness of the assertions of the Free-State men, that the outrages at Lawrence were perpetrated "by a lawless mob, summoned, drilled and led on by the United States Marshal and his Deputies."

Had the Free-State men known the truth in time, they would have defended Lawrence and welcomed their visitors "with bloody hands and hospitable graves." They supposed that the mob had at least "the color of law" for their justification; and those who composed the mob were told that the work they were called upon to perform, was "authorized and required by process issued by the Court in accordance with a presentment by the Grand Jury. (See ATCHISON's speech at Lawrence.) The Democratic (!) and Border-Ruffian presses have heretofore defended the attack on Lawrence as the result of legal proceedings! The pretence of legal authority restrained the people of Lawrence from defending their property. Every person who participated in the attack is now divested of all justification,—entirely stripped of defence!

The dispersion of the Free-State Legislature was another unlawful act, in which the deception of the people, by the same distinguished United States marshal, was successful. He professed to have "authority" to prevent the Free-State Legislature from "assembling to petition for redress of grievances," and with the aid of the Acting Governor cajoled Colonel SUMNER into the performance of "the most painful duty of his life." It was not the physical strength of United States troops brought to Topeka on the 4th of July that prevented the Legislature from going on with their business, but the belief that the officer had United States authority for his conduct. They were unwilling to resist the United States troops when in the performance of *their duty*. It is now declared by this mean, sneaking, cowardly, tyrannical and heartless administration that Colonel SUMNER acted without authority, and that worthy officer has been disgraced for performing an act privately directed and authorized by FRANK. PIERCE and Secretary DAVIS through the Governor and United States Marshal, instead of publicly through the ordinary channels of the War Department!!

Buying up Pennsylvanians.

It is stated that the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in this City, or at least a few wealthy ones, have subscribed some $50,000 to be expended in securing the vote of that State at the coming election. The fact that any such desperate measure is deemed necessary to make his calling and election sure in his own State, the key-stone of the Democratic arch, as it has been called, shows how closely the Buchaniers are pressed on the great battle-ground of the Presidential contest. But then the amount deemed requisite to purchase the Pennsylvanians is anything but complimentary to them. If they are to be bought up so cheaply they will not stay bought long enough, we imagine, to do any good to their purchasers.

Nothing Like Leather.

The *Journal of Commerce* on Friday published a statement of the political complexion of the Hide and Leather dealers in the Swamp, from a reliable canvass, as follows:

For BUCHANAN	37	FREMONT	25
FILLMORE	27	Total	89

The *Journal* accompanied the statement with the following modest remark:

"We can assure the friends of BUCHANAN at home and abroad, that he is gaining strength among our merchants every day."

But the next morning the *Journal* candidly published a corrected statement of the actual political condition of the Swamp, from a reliable canvass, as follows:

FREMONT	57	FILLMORE	23
BUCHANAN	33	Total	118

From which it would appear that BUCHANAN and FILLMORE's prospects in the "Swamp" are decidedly dismal.

The Evening Schools of New-York.

We are glad to find that the Board of Education intend to make the Evening School establishment this year more extensive than at any previous time. New schools are to be erected in different localities, and every desirable facility suggested by the experience of previous years will be introduced.

The school of the Sixth Ward will be removed from the school building in Elm-street to that of Ward School No. 28, in City Hall-place, and will be replaced by a school for females. Schools for males will be opened in the Thirteenth Ward in No. 84 Broome-street; in the Nineteenth Ward in in No. 18 Fifty-first-street; and in the Twenty-first Ward in No. 49 Thirty-seventh-street.

These alterations and additions to the system will provide the means of accommodating an increased attendance of pupils, and in localities in which they are most likely to be called into requisition.

All that is necessary in order to make this adjunct of our School system effective and successful in the work of popular education, is that those for whom these provisions are so liberally made should be induced to appreciate and avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. We trust that the Trustees will exert their influence to induce a regular and punctual attendance, the best results must accrue, and the Evening Schools of 1856-7 will accomplish an amount of good to the community far beyond any previous year, nay far beyond any possible estimate or calculation.

In a large city like ours, where there are so many inducements for the youth of both sexes to resort to means of amusement of a frivolous, immoral, and debasing character, and where, to prevent this, some means of employing leisure hours, and giving opportunity of intercourse and association, must be provided, these schools seem calculated to be especially beneficial.

As yet the instruction given has been merely elementary, embracing the simple branches of arithmetic, reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, with, in some cases, English grammar and book-keeping; but, if a general attendance could be secured, the standard of scholarship and course of study would inevitably advance, from year to year, and render it possible and advisable to introduce some of the higher branches of practical instruction, such as civil engineering and the higher mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, architectural drawing, &c. Some of these have been pursued in previous years, but, of course, to a very limited extent, and not so as to become an essential or prominent part of the course.

Amusements.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—A remarkable combination of talent will appear to-night in the interpretation of BOURCICAULT's comedy of "London Assurance." In addition to the very powerful company of the establishment, Mr. STUART, the lessee, has engaged Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT, who will each sustain characters in the comedy. A greater dramatic treat than that offered to-night can scarcely be expected during the season. The cast of the comedy is as follows: Mr. BOURCICAULT as *Dazzle*; Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, as *Grace Harkaway*; Mrs. HOEY, as *Lady Gay Spanker*; Miss GANNON as *Pert*; Mr. BLAKE as *Meddle*; Mr. WALCOT as *Sir Harcourt*; Mr. LESTER as *Charles Courtly*; Mr. BURNETT as *Max*; and Mr. PETERS as *Dolly Spanker*.

NIBLO's GARDEN.—The RAVELS give another performance of "Blanche" to-night, terminating with the extraordinary effect of the "Flying Fairies." Performances commence with the comic pantomime of the "Four Lovers," in which M. FRANCOIS RAVEL will make his reappearance for the first time since his recent accident.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM's dramatic version of Mrs. H. B. STOWE's novel of "Dred," will be produced to-night. Every attention has been paid to the *mise en scene*, the costumes and the cast: for the rest, Mr. BROUGHAM's well-known reputation as a dramatic writer is sufficient. We anticipate a great success.

BURTON's NEW THEATRE.—A new play, called the "Witch Wife," which is described on the bills as "capital," but which, in our opinion, is singularly faint and watery, was produced here on Thursday. All the credit of the piece is due to Mr. BURTON, who has produced it in a remarkably careful manner. The trial scene in the last act, especially, is graphic and historical. Considerable care has been expended on the revival, and it is for this reason, we suppose, that it is run, in spite of very moderate success on the night of its production. The plot is well conceived, but it is badly worked out, and the dialogue throughout is wretchedly mediocre. Mr. and Mrs. DAVENPORT have the leading *rôles*. The "Witch Wife" will be played to-night, together with the musical farce of the "Swiss Swains," and the comic piece called "Twice Killed."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Dred" and an afterpiece to-night. Mrs. STOWE's work attracts crowded houses.

BARNUM's THEATRE.—The new domestic drama called "Jesse or the Wandvrer's Return," will be repeated to-night, together with the laughable farce of "John Jones."

BUCKLEY's SERENADERS.—These inimitable artists give their new burlesque on "Maritana" to-night, with other musical entertainments. "Dred" is in rehearsal; fun in store.

CONCERT.—Mme. CORA DE WILHORST will give her second concert at Niblo's Saloon, on Thursday next, assisted by numerous artists.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The most remarkable opera of the age, "L'Etoile du Nord," will, notwithstanding its success, be withdrawn to-morrow night, and the house closed for an indefinite period. Mr. MARETZEK has been unable to come to terms with the shareholders, who persist in demanding a rent of $24,000 and two hundred and fifty of the best seats in the house in addition. MARETZEK is willing to pay the rent, and to give admissions to the stockholders, but he objects to all the good seats being held by them, and will have nothing to do with the lease on such conditions. To-night, therefore, "L'Etoile du Nord" will be given for the last regular time, and we advise all warm admirers of genuine romantic music to go. An extra performance will be given to-morrow night for MARETZEK's benefit, after which the house will be closed.

GERMAN OPERA.

A most excellent performance of AUBER's "Massaniello," was given on Saturday night by the German company at NIBLO's Theatre; by far the best of the series. The opera has been produced with evident care; *mise en scene*, the costumes, the ballet are perfect. Mr. PICKENESER, the tenor, sang with unusual fire, and deserved all the applause he received. Mr. WEINLICH, the basso, was also good, although at times he dragged the time dreadfully, and especially in the barcarolle of the last act. This gentleman has a fine voice, and if he gives it proper cultivation, will become an eminent artist. The minor *rôles* were well sustained; indeed, the opera as a whole was admirably rendered, and must tend to increase the popularity of the company. The chorus was good; much better than on any former occasion. The orchestra under Mr. BERGMANN played with great precision, but was, as heretofore, too brassey. The finale to the overture was nothing but a crash. Miss LINA WINDEL was the *Fenella* of the evening, and admirably did she interpret the emotions of the Blind Girl of Portici. We have no recollection of a better *Fenella*.

Personal.

Miss CATHERINE HAYES has arrived in Paris, to enjoy a season of repose, after her long journeyings in the Antipodes, the two Americas, and the East Indies.

Mr. THACKERAY is at present on the Continent, fast recovering his health, which was not good since his return from America last Spring. It is stated that the first monthly number of a new work may be expected from Mr. THACKERAY on the 1st of December.

ROSSINI, who was to have returned immediately to Paris, remains at Berlin. M. MEYERBEER is attacked with a malady of the larynx, which renders his stay very doubtful. It is said that he is very much pleased with Madame BORGHI-MAMO's rehearsals in the "Prophète."

The Boston *Traveller* regrets to learn that DONALD MCKAY, Esq., the king of ship-builders, has felt obliged to call a meeting of his creditors. This is owing mainly to his being called upon to pay at once a large amount, the result of an award against him in England, where he has lost very largely in connection with those who purchased parts of his ships.

At a meeting of his principal creditors, held last Thursday morning, it was thought advisable to state publicly that his assets are abundant, and his property is in such a condition that a very short time will be required to liquidate all his liabilities, leaving him ample means to continue his business. The *Traveller* takes pleasure in saying that the course pursued by Mr. MCKAY in this matter is highly creditable to him, and meets the approval of his creditors.

☞ Mr. PEABODY is at present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ The Trustees of the Brick Church, having relinquished the lots purchased near Madison-square, have bought a large lot of ground at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. The lot is 145 feet deep, and fronts 98 feet 9 inches on Fifth-avenue. The price agreed upon is $58,000.

☞ HENRY C. WRIGHT, Esq., of Hempstead, is favorably spoken of by the Republicans of Queens as likely to be their candidate for Member of Assembly from that county.

[illegible] City [illegible] to-day [illegible] Greeley [illegible] Bourne; indeed, it appears [illegible] work all led to ruin by [illegible] stocks.

EMMANUEL TISAANDIER, Inspector [illegible] Railroad of France, arrived [illegible] had an interview with the [illegible]

The French Government will [illegible] for the reclamation of the [illegible] however, that they cannot [illegible] Northern Railroad can be shown to [illegible] of the Government, as the [illegible] France provides only for the delivery [illegible] by public (Government) officers.

The prisoners will be examined [illegible] the United States Commissioner, [illegible] BRAITH has been engaged for the defence; [illegible] corder TILLOU for the prosecution. [illegible] ried on at the instigation of the [illegible] who are the principal losers by the transaction.

City Mortality.

The official report of the City Inspector [illegible] its a gradual and gratifying decrease in the City mortality. The whole number, of deaths last week was only 481, a decrease of 30 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Three cases of yellow fever are reported. They all occurred in dirty localities in the Fourth Ward.

The Veterans and Mr. Riell.

The Veteran Corps of 1812 are indignant in consequence of the alleged attempt of Mr. Mayor RIELL to "embroil them in party strife as a Corps;" and they have given him until the 1st of October to apologize, or be expelled their organization.

Capt. G. WILLIAMS, in command of the marines at the Washington Navy-yard, died on Friday afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the style for which our house has so long been celebrated.

Chas. Hugue, who, for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 289 Broadway.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods, No. 209 Broadway. Every variety is there that the [illegible] can conceive—dressing cases, reticules and [illegible] bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, [illegible], perfumery. And in the Children's Department [illegible], games, and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

THE WIFE'S DECEIT.

An act which reflects Honor on the Sex.

"Dearest, hand me my clothes," said a lovely spouse,
As he lay in his bed of a morning;
"My love, they were pilfered last night from the house,
Though I'm sure I'd awake at the stir of a mouse,
They were carried away without warning.

"But dress yourself quick! the misfortune is light,
You will now be attired well as others;
You'll become quite a beau, for I'd have you to know
The garments you wore were in pawn also;
But henceforth you'll be dressed by SMITH BROTHERS!"

The fact is, that the wife has been tired of her life
At seeing her lord such a sloven—
And so, on that night, without striking a light,
She carried his *old* clothes down out of his sight,
And with them she *lighted the oven!*

SMITH BROTHERS'. One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 120 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENTS—THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD. ALSO, WILDER'S celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has, for 16 years, superintended their manufacture; during which time NOT A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY has been CONSUMED in one of them—[illegible] having been [illegible] accidental fires. Warranted free from [illegible] for sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Washington.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

1856.

OUR LATE STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER garments are now ready and on sale.

As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and in our best styles, an early call will secure many beautiful things, that will be run off before the season is fairly begun.

The stock of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings in our custom-room is admitted to be the largest and best selected variety ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK, New-York,
Cincinnati and San Francisco.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its
SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,
if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel; also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with them, can be used without positive loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their NEW PATENT RADICAL-CURE TRUSS. References—Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO.,
No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their fabric, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Nature to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. H. T. LOVETT'S Wahpene (an Indian vegetable preparation) will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness. The genuine Wahpene can be purchased only at his office, No. 763 Broadway.
He has no agents.

GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED TO CALL AND examine a model of a gentleman's Dress Hat for the Fall of 1856. Price $5 50. It will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance the hats usually sold in Broadway for $4.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 367 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of paper hangings, displayed on screens so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed and all work warranted.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper hangings, embracing every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 367 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE HAS BEEN BEFORE the world three years, and has never exhibited any fault to which it has been applied. Such brown and black as it produces creative power alone can equal. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS'S modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase if made on monthly payments.

BELLS, BELLS.—HENRY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for Churches, Factories, &c., for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

The Great Fraud on the Northern Railroad of France.

One Million of Dollars Embezzled—Flight of the Embezzlers to the United States—Their Pursuit and Arrest of One of them, with an Accomplice, in this City.

The fact of an immense fraud, amounting to millions of francs, having been perpetrated upon the Northern Railroad of France, by two of its employes, and the flight of the embezzlers to parts unknown, has been already made public.

The matter created an excitement among the money-eyed circle of Paris almost as great as that occasioned here on the first announcement of the Schuyler fraud.

CHAS. CARPENTIER, cashier, and LOUIS GRELET, subcashier, the parties by whom the fraud was perpetrated, fled from Paris in the early part of the present month, and their whereabouts was unknown. The police were put on the alert, and it being suspected that the guilty parties had fled to the United States, Mr. HENRY GONDARD, of the London detective police, was sent out in pursuit of them, and on his arrival here communicated with M. DE MONTHOLON, the French Consul, and Mr. CHRISTMAS, the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, both of whom had been exerting themselves for the arrest of the fugitives.

Mr. GONDARD's next step was to apply at the office of the Chief of Police, and make known his mission, and seek coöperation. This he did on the 15th inst. Sergeant DEVOE was detailed to take charge of the matter. An employe of the Railroad Company, named MELIN, was also sent on here from France to assist the police by identifying the fugitives.

It was first learned that CARPENTIER landed here on the steamship *Fulton*, from Havre, and that LOUIS GRELET, with a younger brother, EUGENE, landed here on the 15th inst., in the steamship *Atlantic*.

Messrs. DEVOE and GONNARD continued their search in this City, while Mr. DE ANGELIS, of the United States Marshal's office, who had also been associated in the case, pursued investigations in New-Jersey.

It was learned that CARPENTIER had stopped a few days at the St. Nicholas Hotel, but had left, and for a time nothing further could be learned of either him or his accomplice.

While the police were busy in their search, a Frenchman called at the office of Mr. BELMONT and stated that he was possessed of 30,000 francs and wished to negotiate the same for bullion. He was told by Mr. CHRISTMAS to call again next day when he would receive an answer. The stranger left behind a card, with the name "Monsieur DEBUD" engraved thereon.

This circumstance was at once reported to the police, as it was shrewdly suspected that Monsieur DEBUD was in some way connected with the fraud. The agent was desired to negotiate, and when he called at the office again the next day, his movements were closely watched by Messrs. DEVOE and GONDARD. The negotiation was made at thirty days, and the papers were placed in possession of the bankers. Mr. CHRISTMAS said that it would require nearly a month to send the notes to France for redemption, and told the stranger that if he would call again in 30 days the bullion would be in readiness for him. With this arrangement he seemed perfectly satisfied, and left the office. He was tracked to his lodgings in Beekman-street, and the officers continued their search for CARPENTIER.

Meantime, after the lapse of three or four days, DEBUD called at Mr. BELMONT's office, and informed Mr. CHRISTMAS that he had changed his mind; that he did not desire to have his paper changed to bullion, and that he would be obliged if they were returned to him again. He was told to call the next day, (Friday last,) at 2 o'clock, when he would be informed whether the notes had not already been sent to France.

The Police, who were made acquainted with this proceeding, were in an adjoining room when DEBUD called, next day, at BELMONT's office. He was informed that the notes had already been sent to France. When so informed he appeared quite agitated, and left the office in a hurry. The Police followed close after, rightly suspecting that he had an engagement with some of the fugitives. They followed him to his lodgings, and with MELIN posted themselves in a house opposite. After the lapse of two hours two persons made their appearance at the door of DEBUD's lodgings, who were at once recognized by MELIN as the brothers GRELET.

It was at once determined to arrest the parties, and Messrs. DEVOE and GODDARD, and Capt. LEONARD, of the Second Ward, who was also assisting in the pursuit, sallied from their hiding-place and quietly arrested the brothers GRELET and DEBUD. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house. Among the baggage of the prisoner who had been to the office of Mr. BELMONT, were found letters and papers from which it was learned that his name was FABOT, and not DEBUD, and that he was one of the parties for whom the London detective was in search. Sixteen notes, for 1,000 francs each, were also found among his effects. Besides this, 24,000 francs were found on his person. He denied that any portion of the money found in his possession was the proceeds of the frauds on the Northern Railroad.

LOUIS GRELET admitted his guilt. He stated the whole number of shares embezzled to be 5,557. He appeared quite penitent, and expressed his willingness to return to France and stand his trial. He said the money gained by the sale of the stolen bonds had been all squandered away in unfortunate speculations, and that he was possessed of only a small amount of money.

The younger GRELET denied all knowledge of the fraud, and it now appears that he had no hand in the matter at all. He was, however, detained.

CARPENTIER, who, it appears, is the most guilty, is

Deaths.

GEORGE STEERS,
Died Sept. 25, 1856,
Aged 37 years, 1 month, 10 days.

At the conclusion of the funeral service Dr. PARKER announced that a funeral sermon, on the death of Mr. STEERS, would be preached next Sunday afternoon, at St. George's Church, corner of Cliff and Beekman-streets; the Seaman's Floating Church, at the foot of Pike-street, being too small to accommodate the numerous audience who would attend.

The corpse was then put in the hearse. The pall bearers were Messrs. E. K. COLLINS, FERNANDO WOOD, GEORGE F. ALLEN, JAS. M. WATERBURY, MIKE WALSH, Capt. HUDSON, ANDREW MILLS, JOHN DIMON, STEPHEN SMITH, EDWARD FAREEN, WESLEY SMITH and JAMES L. SMITH, editor of the *Sunday Courier*. The route of the procession was Cannon-street, Grand-street and Broadway to Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The lot purchased by the family of the deceased, in Greenwood Cemetery, where he was interred, adjoins the Firemen's Monument. A portion of the Episcopal Burial Service was read at the grave by Dr. PARKER. Along the whole line of march the sidewalks were crowded.

In several of the churches yesterday allusion was made to the death of Mr. STEERS. Dr. CHAPIN remarked that we could afford to lose generals, colonels, captains and presidents—we could afford to lose whole corps of such, but we could not afford to lose such a man as GEORGE STEERS.

In the order of the procession citizens marched three abreast, numbering at least 800. Then came various lodges of the Masonic Order, including the Mariner's Lodge, altogether numbering 400 men. The hearse followed, with the pall-bearers on foot. After whom, went 70 carriages, containing the relatives and friends of the deceased, with many of our prominent citizens, and the employees of the Navy-Yard. We noticed particularly, in three carriages, the crew of the yacht *Julia*, in uniform. There have been few deaths in this City so much lamented, and few funerals so much honored.

OOD LIVER OIL is not. It
a tasteless, but is recommended by
physicians. See that our signature is
bottle.
CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,'
Nos. 193, 372, 511 and 714 Broadway.
165 Broadway.

Every House Should Have
Weather Strip on its
AND FRENCH WINDOWS.
a perfect prevention to the ingress of wind,
being highly ornamental. Can be
door or window in a few minutes, at a
GOLD & WHITTELSEY'S GAS FIX-
WAREROOM, 84 and 86 Broadway, corner 21st-
given.

Discovery! Singular, if true!
'TIS SAID,
DUBOIS'S CATARRH SNUFF
IS A PREVENTION
AGAINST YELLOW FEVER,
BEING STRONGLY AROMATIC.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion.—The prepara-
Dandelion generally found in the market are inert
to an extent to create the opinion that the
not the medicinal virtues which writers claim
The error arises from want of skill in its prepara-
is a valuable alterative, tonic, diuretic and ape-
it has a specific action on the liver, exciting, when
to secretion. The diseases to which it is especially
are derangement of the digestive organs, dys-
the stomach and bowels. In many cases of dyspepsia
the symptoms, our preparations have produced sore
and gums, affording permanent relief; this fact
conclusive in its favor as a remedial agent, when
properly prepared. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 98
John-st., New-York, and sold by all apothecaries.

Peaches, Green Corn, Peaches or any
can be preserved in a fresh state,
their fine flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR or any
other preservative property, by using "STRATT'S PATENT
PRESERVING CANS," for which SEVEN DIPLOMAS AND
two medals were awarded last season. These are the only
Cans which are WARRANTED to preserve all kinds of fruit
and vegetables. All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly
delivered to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of ex-
pense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 231 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Summer Complaints make fearful havoc
among children. DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION
is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diar-
rhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the
excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are ban-
ished by its timely application. Clean and free from
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broad-
way.
Sold at retail every where.

Troy University.—The laying of the corner-
stone of this new Institution will take place on the 1st
day of October (WEDNESDAY) next. Addresses will
be delivered by Drs. MCCLINTOCK, STEVENS, BEMAN,
LANGWORTHY and COTT.

PERSONAL.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for information of MARGARET or MAGGIE WHITE, a German girl about 17 or 18 years old. G. FURMAN, Jr., 36 1/2 Pine-st., up stairs, or No. 221 West 30th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE FOREIGN INTER-
EST in Prince's Protean Fountain Pen for sale, for
which patents are secured in Great Britain, Ireland,
France, Italy, and on the Continent.
The proprietors, having as much business in the manu-
facture and sale of the above article at home as they can
attend to, will dispose of these patents for the above coun-
tries. The pen is now perfect beyond a doubt, and to a
party with capital this offers an opportunity rarely met
with. This can be demonstrated to any one desirous of in-
vestigating its claims.
For terms, &c., apply to
T. G. STEARNS, General Agent,
No. 290 Broadway, N. Y.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE-THE STOCK
in trade, and lease of one of the largest and best Soap
and Candle Manufactories in the city of New York. All
the fixtures are in first-rate order, and the business is well
established; it is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to
enter the business. Inquire of B. E. LEWIS, No. 150
Pearl-st., at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

$1,200 WILL BUY A NEWSPAPER ES-
tablishment well stocked with presses and
every variety of type, all nearly new. The establishment
is doing a very good business, and is located in one of the
finest villages in the State. Address
E. W. RUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY
City Daily Sentinel, and the printing office connect-
ed with the same, are offered for sale in consequence of the death
of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven
years old, and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of
MR. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

$850. DRUGGISTS.—A WELL-ESTAB-
lished store for sale, with a good stock and
fixtures; the store being well located, and at a low rent,
renders it a desirable opportunity; terms easy. Full par-
ticulars by calling at Daguerreian Rooms 546 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—THE STOCK AND FIX-
tures of a fancy and dry goods store doing a good
business. Ill-health compels the owner to sell out. In-
quire on the premises, No. 440 2d-av., third door from 28th-
st. To an energetic person, this offers a good chance.

BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE AT A
great sacrifice, on account of the death of the proprietor.
Handsomely fitted up.—best location up town, near Union
Square. Inquire at No. 109 Water-st., up-stairs.

$2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO
$100 per month. For sample and circular, en-
close three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle,
Washington Co., New York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
REMOVAL
OF THE
TEA-KETTLE
TO
No. 534 BROADWAY,
Near Spring-st.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
has removed his stock of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN HARDWARE, &c.
from No. 50 Maiden-lane to No. 534 Broadway,
where he will have increased facilities for showing his
NEW GOODS,
and which will be offered at as low rates
as at the old stand.
Shipping
supplied with
GALLEY and
TABLE HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
will be much more full and complete than heretofore.
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the
GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway,
near the
St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"SUMMER IS COMING,"
And then, oh! the bugs
That in cupboard and bed
Will lodge under the rugs.
Now is your time to exterminate all the "pests." 'Skeet-
ers, roaches, fleas, ants, and all the insect tribe can be
totally eradicated by purchasing LYON'S Magnetic Pow-
der. Depôt No. 404 Broadway.

388. COSTAR'S 388.
Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator. Costar's Electric
Powder, for the destruction of all insects, No. 388 Broad-
way, New-York.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRIN-
GERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot,
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 190 West Broadway

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 340 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE
ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
No. 5 WALL-ST.
The undersigned respectfully offers his services in all
the various matters pertaining to procuring and defending
LETTERS PATENT for INVENTIONS. An extensive
practice of fifteen years, embracing every country of Eu-
rope and America, has naturally concentrated in his
hands a mass of important information in no other way to
be acquired, respecting the various laws in force, and the
practices necessary to the obtaining of valid Foreign as
well as American Patents. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

ASTROLOGY AND MAGIC.—THE GREAT
Swedish magician and philosopher, Dr. C. W. RO-
BACK, formerly of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston,
now producing an immense sensation in the West, by
his discoveries of hidden treasures, detection of robbers,
recovery of stolen goods, counsels in love affairs, lawsuits,
speculations, &c. Nativities calculated. Ladies, 25;
gentlemen, $1. For particulars, see Astrological Almanac,
sent by mail gratis to any part of the Union. Address, by
letter (prepaid), Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 171 Sycamore-
st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPE-
tent, trustworthy girls; one as cook, understands all
styles of meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and
jellies; will do part of the washing and ironing; the other as
waitress and chambermaid, or as waitress and do fine
washing; is a most excellent parlormaid. The cook $3,
the other $7. Excellent City reference. Call as No. 116
East 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID
and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress, as
chambermaid and laundress, as a first-class cook, as cham-
bermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and nurse, and as
chambermaid and seamstress, can cut and fit, &c., by six
very experienced girls, with good City references. Call at
No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL-
recommended young women; one is an excellent cook,
bakes bread, pies, and all kinds of cake, will assist in the
washing if required. The other as chambermaid and fine
washer, or chambermaid and waiter; both have excellent
references, and have no objections to a boarding-house or
hotel. Call or address No. 34 2d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY
respectable and competent young women, in City or
country—one a Protestant, who is a first-rate seamstress,
can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and would go as chamber-
maid or nurse; the other is French—an excellent cook,
washer, and ironer. They are well recommended. Apply
at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL
in a respectable family, as chambermaid and assist
with the washing, and has no objections to take care of chil-
dren, and also is willing to make herself useful. Good City
reference; can be seen for 2 days in Brooklyn, No. 69 Bnt-
ler-st., in the rear, between Smith and Hoyt sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN,
21 years old, as clerk or light porter; is willing to make
himself generally useful. Writes a plain running hand,
and is quick at figures. Expectations as to salary mod-
erate. Good references. Address "ERNEST," this
(*Times*) office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SIT-
uation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-
work and waiting for a small family. The best of City
reference given. Call for one day at No. 237 19th-st., be-
tween 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL
as cook. She thoroughly understands her business,
and has the best of reference from her last place, where
she has lived two years. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., first
floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-
ble young women as cook, washer and ironer, and
one that understands her business. Can give the best of
City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 467 4th-st.,
between 1st and 2d avs., 1st floor, front room, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-
able Protestant girl, to do the general house-work of
a private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and
baker of bread; has a good City reference. Call at
No. 377 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN,
a Protestant, a situation as coachman. He under-
stands his business well, and can forward the best of city
reference. Address JAMES, No. 110 *Herald* Office, or to
the *Daily Times*.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH
girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in wash-
ing, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call at
No. 69 15th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse, or assist
in washing and ironing. Good reference will be given.
Apply at No. 394 Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A
private family; has three years' reference from his
last place; can be seen for 3 days if not engaged. Apply
at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH
young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one
as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a colored cook and
chambermaid. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, NOT LESS THAN 14 YEARS
of age. Must reside with his parents and have good
recommendations. Apply in the music store No. 547
Broadway, before 10 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-
ble woman, as chambermaid, waiter and seamstress.
Inquire at No. 250 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING,
desires a situation, either as an assistant in a female
seminary, or as day governess; she is prepared to give
instruction in the ordinary English branches and French;
satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. N. W.,
Brooklyn Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGE-
MENT as visiting or resident governess, to give in-
struction in the usual English branches and French. She
has no objection to any part of the country, and can fur-
nish the highest references. Address M. A., office of this
paper.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE
to take a family's washing; is a very good, clear
starcher, and fine finter, and can have the best of refer-
ences. Can be seen at any time. Call at No. 109 West
25th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED.—UNE JEUNE PERSONNE HAUTE-
ment recommendé voudrais se placer comme prenant
charge d'enfant de moyen âge, ainsi qu'étant capable de
lui enseigner sa langue, et faire la couture. Adresser by
note, FRANCAIS, Union-square Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR WELCH BOY,
about 14 years of age, who knows something of
gardening, taking care of a small stock, a span of horses,
&c., to go into the country, where can have a good home,
schooling in the Winter, and moderate wages. Inquire
after 6 P. M. at No. 269 10th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND
children and make herself generally useful. Apply
at No. 45 West 29th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO
sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish.
None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name,
JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make
from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furni-
ture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No.
444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENG
land college wishes to instruct in a family or school,
in or near the City, 4 or 5 hours daily; best City references.
Address TEACHER, Box No. 7, Madison-square Post-
Office, New-York.

TO SHIP CHANDLERS OR PRODUCE
DEALERS.—A responsible and experienced man
wishes a situation in a store, to take charge or as sales-
men. Best of reference given. Address C. T. Y., No.
132 Lexington-av.

TO TAILORESSES.—WANTED, TWENTY
five first-class pantaloon finishers, at good wages;
constant employment insured.
REED & CASSELL,
No. 132 Nassau-st., upper floor.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN
wishes to obtain the services of a competent teacher, (e
communicant of the Episcopal Church,) for his two chil-
dren, in exchange for the free occupancy of a comfortable
house in a neighborhood where other pupils may also be
obtained. French must be spoken. Apply at No. 149
Grand-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN
with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accom-
modated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and
good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay,
Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD
in a boarding house, or a private French family in New-
York, where the French language is generally spoken; he
will require breakfast and supper, and dinner on Sundays;
none but respectable persons need apply. Address G. B.
B., *Daily Times*, stating location and terms.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE,
or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant front rooms
with full or partial board, where there are but two or three
other boarders. House has all the modern improvements,
location very desirable. Apply at No. 172 28th-st., second
door west of 8th-av.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPE-
rior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board
may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st.
The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a
minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of
the city. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN
and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board
and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five
minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GEN-
tleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with
board t No. 266 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South
or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR
married or single gentlemen can be had at No. 6 Bond-
st., near Broadway; likewise one large front room on sec-
ond floor unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER
wishes to obtain good furnished rooms and board for
himself, wife and daughter, in a first-class private board-
ing house, or in a private family where there are no other
boarders. A parlor and two rooms required. Address
MERCHANT, at this office for one week, giving number
of house and location, description of rooms, meal hours,
and price per week for the same.

BOARD WANTED IN NEW-YORK OR
Brooklyn, for four, (one gentleman and three la-
dies,) in good convenient locality, with a religious family.
Address J. M. S., Box U., Times Office. References given
and required.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN
and wife, with partial board for gentleman. Room
unfurnished. Address, stating location and terms, which
must be moderate, N. D., *Times* Office.

BOARD WITH AN UNFURNISHED ROOM
wanted in the vicinity of South 5th and 6th sts., Wil-
liamsburg, by a young man. Address W. H. L., Box
No. 2,268 Post-Office, New-York.

NO. 265 BOWERY.—HOTEL LODGINGS.—SIN-
gle gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings
for $1 75 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are
new and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Hous-
ton-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, SIX
first-class waiters, 2 barkeepers, 2 conductors, 2 ba-
gagemen, 3 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 book-keepers, 8 clerks,
2 salesmen, 3 porters, 2 coachmen, men on steamers, 2
drivers, 4 boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUP-
PLY you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employ-
ment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS CLOAK AND MANTILLA TRIM-
MING WAREHOUSE,
No. 43 Warren-st., (up stairs,) New-York.
JOHN CLARKE has constantly on hand the most
complete assortment of trimmings to be found in the City.
Having given great attention to this particular branch of
the trade, unusual advantages are offered to parties about
selecting their Fall stock.
Fringes, velvet ribbons, kid gloves, blonde laces, and
fancy goods generally.

NEW CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
NO. 258 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER MORTON.
Will open on Wednesday, Oct. 1, a magnificent stock of
Paris Cloaks and Mantillas, comprising every style and
quality—imported and manufactured expressly for this es-
tablishment—and will be offered 25 per cent. less than
Broadway or Canal-st. prices. Ladies are respectfully in-
vited to examine our stock. Remember opening day, Wed-
nesday, Oct. 1., No. 258 Bleecker-st., corner Morton.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., have
now on hand, and are daily receiving from auction and
elsewhere, a splendid assortment of new Fall Goods, at
very low prices, to which they invite special attention.
Strangers visiting the City will find this a desirable place
to make their purchases.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
LANE & PORTER
Will offer for sale this morning
500
New and elegant Stella and other shawls,
At low prices,
No. 73 Canal-st.

L. O. WILSON & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive
during the coming season, a large and attractive stock of
foreign DRY GOODS.
Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic
Goods, No. 13 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 18 Dey-st.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.
LANE & PORTER will offer, this morning, a full as-
sortment of elegant muslin de laines, at low prices. Also,
some of the richest goods of the season.
No. 73 Canal-st.

SILKS! SILKS!!
LANE & PORTER invite the attention of ladies to
their stock of new and beautiful SILKS, opened THIS
MORNING, at 6s., 7s. and 8s. No. 73 Canal-st.

BULPIN'S OPENING DAY
FOR CITY TRADE,
On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
At No. 361 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
The subscriber respectfully solicits public inspection of
his importations and manufactures for the present Fall and
Winter trade, believing them to surpass in beauty, novelty
and variety the productions of any former season.
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
Selected personally during a sojourn of over two months
in Paris, from the salons of the most distinguished Fabri-
cants in that world-wide renowned emporium of fashion—
including
THE "ETOILE DU NORD,"
THE "MARGUERITE,"
THE "MARTINE,"
THE "SPANISH CIRCULAR,"
In every variety of material;
THE "EDOUIDGE,"
THE "CRIVELLI,"
THE "PICCOLOMINI,"
THE "LA GRANGE,"
And the
NEW CHINCHILLA SHAWL CLOAK,
A garment of surpassing grace and beauty. Also,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS;
With superb Chenille and Crochè Fringes.
BLACK AND GRAY,
And Black and Brown Tufted Cloth Cloaks.
Plain Black Cloth Cloaks, richly trimmed; Very Elegant
Gray Cloth Cloaks and Circulars; Opera Cloaks;
Mourning Cloaks; Misses' and Young La-
dies' Cloaks and Talmas, etc., etc.
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
In CAPES, TIPPETS,
CLOAKS, PELERINES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, GAUNTLETS and CUFFS,
Of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable;
Buenos Ayres Chinchilla;
Royal Ermine and Minever;
Siberian Squirrel;
Kolinski, Polish and Isabella Bear;
Russian, American and Canadian Mink;
Siberian Squirrel;
Stone Marten, Baum Marten;
Lynx, Swandown, etc., etc.
Every article of Fur at this establishment guaranteed to
be genuine, and all manufactured by the best rich French
Furriers, in the most superior manner, and of the most
approved Parisian Shapes.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
A few superlatively fine Camel's Hair Shawls will be
opened on this day, believed to be some of the richest
specimens of Oriental Manufacture ever imported into
America.
Ladies are invited to examine and inspect this Stock
freely.
OPENING DAY, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
PARIS AND NANCY EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
RIBBONS, DRESS CLOAK AND MANTILLA
TRIMMINGS.
The attention of the ladies is invited to the new and
splendid stock of Goods in the above line, just opened at
the new store, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
In French embroideries and real laces there are some of
the finest goods in the market, of the newest styles and
patterns in collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, bands, flounc-
ings, &c., &c.
The Ribbon and Trimming Department comprises a
large and rich assortment of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons,
Velvet Ribbons, Frisges, Braids, Galloons, Cords and
Tassels, &c., &c. Dressmakers supplied on the most
favorable terms. A beautiful assortment of bead dresses
on hand, or made to order. Kid Gloves, French Mitts,
&c., &c. JOHN CLARKE'S,
Corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 29, their large and well-se-
lected stock of every description of
FURS,
In the latest styles of
CARDINALS,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—They can recommend these goods to their cus-
tomers with entire confidence, especial care having been
taken to select the best and most matured skins.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

Aequum locum, aequae proelii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS,
Recherché in style,
Superior in quality.
J. A. H. has also
A rich stock of
DRY GOODS,
Which he will be pleased to show his customers.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

LADIES!
MOLYNEUX BELL
makes
HIS ELEGANT DISPLAY
of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
In all the newest and most fashionable styles and ma-
rials that have been produced in the London and Paris
markets.
NO. 58 CANAL-ST.

RICH OMBRE DE LAINES WITH
SATIN STRIPES,
At 50 cents per yard.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ANNUAL EXPOSITION.
Oct. 1, 1856.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit their Fall importation of Paris garments, of
their own celebrated manufacture.
No. 69 Canal-st.

RICH LACES—RICH LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have now on hand a magnificent
assortment of rich laces, both Black and white. Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES
in new designs, which surpass any previous importations.
Ladies are invited to call and see them, No. 371 Broadway.

ELEGANT STELLA SHAWLS,
In all desirable colors, at very reasonable prices.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. WHITE & CO. [illegible]
will [illegible] wives
[illegible] early;
home first-class, adjoining Gramercy [illegible] rooms
[illegible] or unfurnished, and [illegible] table, if desired.
References given and required.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY
would let a furnished parlor room, with or without
board, to one or two gentlemen. Gas, fuel, &c., if
wanted. Terms moderate, best of references required.
Call at No. 83 Amos-st., near Hudson.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GEN-
tlemen, with or without partial board. House has
all the modern improvements—No. 337 4th-st., near Broad-
way.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and
Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 303 Grand-st., corner of
Allen,) would take the attention of his regular customers
and the public in general, to his stock
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in
the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of
DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, DAMASKS, COTTONS & CASSIMERES,
MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIB-
BONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c.,
all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought
for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at
any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st.,
middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

GREAT BARGAINS AND TREMENDOUS
RUSH
AT A. G. COLBY'S, No. 289 GRAND-ST., CORNER
ELDRIDGE.
Rich Colored Silks from 4s. 6d. per yard up.
Rich Black Silks, 2s. up.
5 cases wide Merinoes, 1s. 6d. per yard.
6 cases wide superfine, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
5,000 Stella Shawls, very cheap.
500 pairs Blankets, very low.
500 Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
De Laines, Prints, Shirtings and Sheetings, from 6½ per
yard up.
Call early and secure a great bargain.
ANDREW G. COLBY, 289 Grand-st., cor. Eldridge.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MAN-
TILLAS.
Large and elegant assortment,
RICHLY TRIMMED
IN
Fancy and Black Cloths and Silk Velvets,
20 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

CARPETS.
Wholesale and Retail.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 341 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving
From Europe
And the
Auction Sales
All the latest
Styles of
CARPETING,
which we offer
At the Lowest
Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their new Fall
Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MERINOES, M. DE LAINES,
PRINTS AND VALENCIAS,
FLOUNCE AND BAYADERE VALENCIA ROBES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
And General Dry Goods.
No. 729 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS AND SILKS.
150 pieces dress silks, 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
350 pieces extra silks, 6s., worth 8s.
200 pieces superior silks, 8s., worth 12s.
5,000 shawls of every description,
from $1 50 up to $30.
Domestic goods at manufacturers' prices.
OLIVER MOWERAY, No. 269 Grand, and
No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.
An extensive stock, of a very superior quality, consist-
ing of every article adapted to the season. Vulcanized
and common rubber coats, (black and white,) capes, pon-
chos, pantaloons, overalls, and leggings; caps, gloves, and
mittens; ladies' and gentlemen's overshoes and (long)
boots, made light and beautiful, for City wear; horse-
covers, door-springs, &c.; for sale by the case, dozen, or
single article, by D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS SILKS
Just received by the late steamers, including,
VELVET AND SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
BROCADE SILKS, IN NEW DESIGNS,
RICH STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
Also, a full assortment of BLACK SILKS, by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.
MOLYNEUX BELL
will open his superb stock of
Velvet, Moire Antique,
and Cloth Cloaks,
For the inspection of ladies, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at
No. 58 Canal-st.

FLANNELS, LINENS, DOMESTICS.
Superior All-Wool and Union Flannels; Irish Linen
Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c.; Brown and Bleached
Muslins, Canton Flannels, and Domestics generally.
15 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
Cashmeres, Valencias, Mous. de Laines, De Beiges, Al-
pacas, Lustres, Poplins, Paramattas, and Dress Goods
generally,
RETAILED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

ORIENTAL MOUSSELINE DE LAINE
ROBES,
At 10 dollars,
A new lot will be open on Monday, Sept. 29.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will open, Monday, Sept. 29,
a new invoice of embroideries and laces,
received per last steamer.

NEW SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
Another large invoice of cheap silks ready on Monday,
Sept. 29, at 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. per yard. A
great bargain. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301
Grand-st.

CARPETS.
Just received, a large invoice of VELVET CARPETS
—will be sold at great bargains; also, Brussels, 3-ply and
ingrain carpets, (new patterns,) with a large stock of OIL-
CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 70 Canal-st.

NEW FALL STYLES.
Plain end Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, French, English,
German and American Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

BLACK RIBBON VELVETS.
A large lot of the different widths. Will be sold cheap.
Bought before the great rise in prices, at
ISAAC HADDOCK'S,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block, between Chrystie
and Forsyth.

CHEAP SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 29,
RICH SILKS FROM AUCTION,
At 75 cents and $1 per yard.
Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS.
A good assortment at $7 and $9 will be opened on Mon-
day, 29th inst.,
By ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 69 Canal-st.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Fashionable Paris Plaids and Stripes, in great variety,
AT 6s. 6d. AND 7s. PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

EMBROIDERIES.
Several cases just received per steamer *Asia*, selected
especially for our retail trade.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

PLUSH FLOUNCED ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Mon-
day, the 29th instant, Plush Flounced Silk Robes, just
received per steamer *Asia*.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 495 Broadway,
(near Canal-st.,)
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
October the 1st,
CLOAKS,
MANTELETS,
and FURS.
The Cloaks and Mantles are the latest styles of the sea-
son, amongst which are some of the finest novelties ever
opened at this store.
FURS.
He will also open at the same time a lot of superior
REAL HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS, &c.,
all purchased by himself in Europe.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
and SCARFS.
A very superior assortment in every color and quality
varying in price
from $30 to $1,000.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiv-
ing from Auction and other sources, their Fall supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES AND
FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an
examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in
figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will
be constantly replenished throughout the season.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and
Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 303 Grand-st., corner of
Allen,) would take the attention of his regular customers
and the public in general, to his stock
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in
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FLANNELS, DAMASKS, COTTONS & CASSIMERES,
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6 cases wide superfine, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
5,000 Stella Shawls, very cheap.
500 pairs Blankets, very low.
500 Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
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Call early and secure a great bargain.
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FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MAN-
TILLAS.
Large and elegant assortment,
RICHLY TRIMMED
IN
Fancy and Black Cloths and Silk Velvets,
20 PER CEN

...RSON.

...Court Sess...

...The Jury ... The ... a sketch ... in some cases ... should not ... given. ... this matter, said that one point ... the statute was, that under the 5th rule of the ... decision of the Commissioner could only be re- ... with his decision. ... Court will always see ... parties are protected, and will even ... this custody property which ... to the claimant, where the se- ... by bonds. The 17th rule pre- ... which the claimant may have the ... reviewed, by an instant ... but there is nothing in it which prevents ... party from procuring a stay of proceedings before ... property is delivered over, and having that decision ... reviewed by the Court in this way. In our Courts the ... rule is that where there are no rules of this Court applica- ... to the particular case, then we are to be governed by ... rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, and ... looking at the practice of that Court, it will be found that ... the Court has always exercised the fullest power over ... course of the security of bail. I am therefore of opinion ... that the United States is in no way precluded from bring- ... ing up the question of the sufficiency of this bail by stay- ... ing the proceedings and keeping the property in Court un- ... til the Court shall pass upon it.

I am called upon, then, to pass upon the sufficiency of ... this surety, and I do not think that it is sufficient. The ... surety does not show property which is tangible and could ... be reached under execution, except to a very limited extent. ... And though he testified that he has bills receivable to a ... large amount, yet he declined to give the names of the ... persons who were on them. Now, where we have noth- ... ing but the unsupported affidavit of a surety as to his suf- ... ficiency, we ought certainly to have him corroborate it by ... designating fully the property which he has. And in this ... case, where it appears that the claimant, Mr. Fraser, is ... not Fraser but a man named Joseph, where one party ... to the suit has been convicted, and although ... two have been acquitted, yet it may very well be that the ... Jury considered them not to have had any connection with ... the cause; whatever her character in such a case, the ... Court would not feel justified in ordering property to be ... delivered out of Court, except on undoubted security.

Ordered, therefore, that Mr. Braddick be rejected as ... surety, and that the money be not paid out until good se- ... curity be given.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen; for the claim- ... ants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

OFFICIAL BOND—VERDICTS SUBJECT TO THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

The United States vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt and George Bridges.*—In this case, which was a suit upon an official bond, a verdict was taken for the sum of $3,441 63, subject to the opinion of the Court.

In another suit against the same parties a similar ver- ... dict was taken for $10,000, subject to the opinion of the ... Court, and with liberty to increase the amount.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon; for defendants, ... Mr. Cutting and Mr. Rapallo.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 27.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Van Duzen vs. *Howe.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Selby vs. *Smyth.*—The order of 3d Sept. 1856, so far modified as to discharge further supplementary proceed- ... ings, &c. No costs.

The case of *Wattmore* vs. *Story* came up at Special ... Term, yesterday, but owing to his Honor being interested ... in the case, it was adjourned over.

The Montreal *Pilot* says that one of the most ... respectable French Canadian families of that city has ... been plunged into despair by the mysterious disap- ... pearance of one of its members, an amiable girl, Mlle. ... LEONIE E., residing in the St. Ann's Ward. She is ... said to have eloped with a young engineer of the ... Grand Trunk Railroad, whose addresses did not meet ... the sanction of her parents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE THROWN AWAY.

Complete file (bound) of the
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
from the commencement of the paper,
for sale,
No. 1 to No. 1,559 inclusive.
As a History of the TIMES this journal cannot be excelled.
Apply to CHARLES B. HOOPER, Subscription Desk, this office.

FAIXHAN GUNS AND BOMBSHELLS,

with which we are raking the enemy at a terrible rate, and which will cause him to surrender unconditionally in No- ... vember, if the guns are properly plied by all who rally un- ... der the banner of
FREEDOM, FREMONT AND VICTORY.

DOCUMENTS.

A strong appeal has just been made from Pennsylvania for Republican Documents. Our response is as follows: We will furnish to Fremont Clubs, or to any individual from $100 to $5,000 worth of our Campaign Documents for gratuitous distribution in that State, at the actual cost of paper and printing.

1. THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN MANUAL. Price, single, 12 cents; per hundred, $6.
2. THE REPUBLICAN MANUAL IN GERMAN. Single, 12 cents; per hundred, $6.
3. PLAIN STATEMENT FOR HONEST DEMO- ... CRATS. Single, 10 cents; per hundred, $6.
4. PLAIN STATEMENT IN GERMAN. Single, 10 cents; per hundred, $6.
5. DIX'S REVIEW OF CHOATE'S LETTER. Sin- ... gle, 6 cents; per hundred, $4.
6. BULLY BROOKS' DISUNION SPEECH. Sin- ... gle, 4 cents; per hundred, $3.
7. FREMONT SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. Single, 12½ cents; per hundred, $8.
8. SUMNER'S KANSAS SPEECH, with portrait. Single, 15 cents; per hundred, $10.
9. BURLINGAME'S SPEECH, with portrait. Single, 12 cents; per hundred, $8.
10. SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS. 12mo. Single, 50 cents; per hundred, $33.
11. NEW MAP OF KANSAS. Single, 50 cents; per hundred, $33.
12. Fremont and Dayton Badges, on colored Satin Rib- ... bon, $4 per hundred.
13. DEXTER'S AND TYNG'S SERMONS.
14. THE FREMONT PRIZE SONGS, selected by the New-York Committee, elegantly published and arranged for the Piano.
1. Song in English—FREMONT AND VICTORY—by Chas. S. Wayman, Esq., New-York.
2. Song in German, by Prof. E. Vitalis Seberb, of Bos- ... ton. Price 25 cents each, or $2 per dozen.

Fremont Clubs or individuals supplied with any of the above, on application to the publishers.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., New-York.

READY THIS DAY.
THE CONQUEST OF KANSAS,
BY MISSOURI AND HER ALLIES.
BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Resident Correspondent, in Kansas, of the New-York *Tribune*. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

The book is not a reprint from the columns of the *Tri- ... bune*, but has been written out in its present form. It will be found a graphic, vigorous sketch of the attempts to plant Slavery in the Territory.

Every voter, who wishes to understand the
TRUE ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNTRY,
will find in this book the case stated beyond the reach of cavil. The author has not given any "guesses," or "re- ... ports," or "rumors;" but has set down the names of the ... actors in the tragedy—the dates, places, and circumstances ... —so that every statement can be examined.

To the intelligent freemen of the country the book is earnestly commended.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

DADD'S AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR.

ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES SOLD! PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
DADD'S GREAT WORK ON THE
DISEASES OF CATTLE;
CONTAINING
The necessary information for preserving the health and curing the diseases of Oxen, Cows, Sheep and Swine; with a great variety of original receipts and valuable informa- ... tion in reference to
FARM AND DAIRY MANAGEMENT,
WHEREBY
EVERY MAN CAN BE HIS OWN CATTLE DOCTOR.
BY GEORGE H. DADD,
Veterinary Surgeon, of Boston.

Every farmer, milkman, drover and butcher should own this book. Price One Dollar, and sent free of postage on receipt of price. C. M. SAXTON & CO., Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st.

STANLEY'S SINAI AND PALESTINE.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, SEPT. 27TH:
SINAI AND PALESTINE, in connection with their History. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, M.D., Canon of Canterbury. With colored Maps and Plates. 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

From the Independent.

As yet this is the most complete work in the English language upon the geographical history of the lands of the Bible. Mr. STANLEY is a thorough Biblical and Classical scholar, and a traveler of accurate and scientific observa- ... tion. In the arrangement of topics he follows the geo- ... graphical and not the chronological method. His style is simple and elegant, and his judgment clear and sound."
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

MR. ALDRICH'S NEW BOOK.
Ready THIS DAY, and for sale at the Bookstores,
DAISY'S NECKLACE,
And What Came of It.
A Literary Episode.
BY T. B. ALDRICH,
Author of "Bable Bell and other Poems."
One neat 12mo. Price, 75 cents.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

GREAT RUSH AT EVANS & CO.'S.

The fact established that No. 409 Broadway is the best place in New-York to buy books.

EVANS & CO. sell books as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and give with each book a present varying in ... value from 25 cents to $100. The value of the present de- ... pends upon the number of the book. Gifts delivered at ... time of sale. Great inducement to agents. Cata- ... logues and full explanations sent on application to

...RSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that EVENING SCHOOLS for ... will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 6, ... Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-Houses:

Ward.	School-House.	Street.
1	No. 29	Nos. 27 & 29 Greenwich-st.
4	No. 1	William-st.
5	No. 44	corner North Moore and Varick-st.
6	No. 23	City Hall-place.
7	No. 31	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8	No. 35	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9	No. 3	corner Hudson and Grove sts.
10	No. 20	Ludlow-st., near Delancey.
11	No. 15	5th-st., near Avenue C.
12	No. 39	125th-st., Harlem.
13	No. 43	Manhattanville.
14	No. 32	Baxter-st., near Grand.
15	No. 35	12th-st., near 6th-av.
16	No. 11	17th-st., near 8th-av.
18	No. 40	20th-st., near 2d-av.
20	No. 33	35th-st., near 9th-av.
22	No. 28	40th-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that Evening Schools for the Edu- ... cation of Females will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 6, at 6¾ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School Houses:

Ward.	School-House.	Street.
1	No. 29	Nos. 27 and 29 Greenwich-st.
4	No. 26	James-st., near Chatham.
6	No. 24	Elm-st., near Leonard.
7	No. 31	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8	No. 38	Clarke-st., near Broome.
10	No. 20	Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11	No. 15	5th-st., near Avenue C.
14	No. 31	Marion-st., near Prince.
15	No. 35	13th-st., near 6th-av.
16	No. 45	24th-st., near 8th-av.
18	No. 40	20th-st., near 2d-av.
22	No. 28	40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (males and females) will also be opened at the School House in Laurens-st., be- ... tween Grand and Broome sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and every- ... thing provided that will be required to conduct these ... schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils, free of ... charge. Application for admission must be made at the ... School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 5th day of January, 1857.

ANDREW J. PERRY,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr.,
ALBERT SMITH,
FLORENCE McCARTHY,
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
} Executive Com. on Evening Schools.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NOR- ... WALK, CONN.—C. M. SELLECK, Principal.—The Winter Term of this School will commence on Wednes- ... day, the 15th of October next. The design of the Princi- ... pal is by affording proper facilities to prepare the pupils committed to his care for college, or for entering upon the commercial and business pursuits of life. To attain this ... end competent teachers are provided in each department of the School. The modern languages are taught; also, mu- ... sic, drawing, etc. For circulars containing terms, etc., apply to Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Bible House; Hon. A. Oakey Hall, City Hall, New-York.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—In charge of the undersigned, is now com- ... mencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodi- ... ous. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Profess- ... ors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improve- ... ment of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 61 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 673 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., re- ... opens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 629 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardi- ... ans who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 BROADWAY.—The most spacious and elegant establish- ... ment for instruction in the United States. Pupils, old and young, received daily.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to man- ... kind than it is generally considered, and Mr. GOLDSMITH may very well claim to be considered at its head.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(Five hours from New- ... York) a Boarding and Day School for boys under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and Rev. THOMAS HEMPSTED, A. M. For circulars and testi- ... monials apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortl- ... landt-st., or WATKINSON and MILLER, No. 20 Nas- ... sau-st., or of the Principal.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

PARENTS WISHING TO CHOOSE SCHOOLS for their children, or engage governesses or tutors, can receive every information and assistance on application at the United States and B. N. American School Institute, No. 610 Broadway. Teachers are invited to register their names for situations. Principals are requested to forward circulars, and any information they may desire to bring under the notice of parents.

MR. AND MADAME SEATIS' SINGING CLASSES.—Ladies and gentlemen wishing to be- ... come members will please apply as early as possible, as the classes are now in course of formation. The method they adopt combines the cultivation of the voice, the study of concerted music, as well as solo singing. There will be an evening class for the convenience of gentlemen. For terms, &c., apply at their residence, No. 51 East 24th-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. F. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATI- CAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 122 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An Eng- ... lish Department will be added this Fall. Next term com- ... mences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be ob- ... tained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILGUS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, NO. 685 BROADWAY.—An Institute for properly regulated exercises, according to Prof. LING'S System, for the due development and strengthening of the human body, for both sexes and every age. Arrangements made with Classes and Schools.
HENRY GEBHARD, Director.

$10.—ELEGANT WRITING.—MR. DOL- ... BEAR, No 609 Broadway, wishes it distinctly un- ... derstood that his system of hand-training is entirely dif- ... ferent from the old method of teaching penmanship. It is not a mere pretence, but an "exact science," which corrects the natural difficulties of every hand, by remov- ... ing all stiffness and trembling.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOL- ... BEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has secured the ser- ... vices of an accomplished practical book-keeper to give busi- ... ness instruction, and prepare gentlemen, in a few private lessons, for head book-keepers. They will be taught the forms and usages of the best commercial houses and banks. N. B.—One vacant seat in the $10 class.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —PAUL DYBSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 250 WEST 33d- ... st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallandet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WIL- ... LIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 378 10th-st.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDU- ... cation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and pri- ... mary, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

...RSON.

MISS BAYER'S French and English Boarding and Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars may be had at the office of the Messrs. Insurance Company, No. 93 Wall-st.; of M. LOTHROP and P. BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., and of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Directed by the late Professors of M. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH, No. 161 Macdougal-st. —No. 109 Clinton-place. Classical, commercial, and ma- ... thematical studies. French is the language of the school; no extra charges for modern languages. An elementary department, a gymnasium.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENG- LISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 183 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Om- ... nibus attached.

HARP LESSONS—GIVEN BY A LADY WHO has recently arrived from Europe. She is a pupil of BOCHSA and PARISH ALVARS, and has taught with much success both in Paris and London. Schools attended. J. C. S., *Daily Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE IN- stitute, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upward, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTH- ... ALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 18th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTI- TUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Insti- ... tute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Princi- ... pal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARD- ... ing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes lim- ... ited to 10.

A. H. WHEELER'S WRITING AND BOOK- KEEPING ACADEMY—Open day and evening, for reception of pupils, as heretofore. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circu- ... lars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clin- ... ton-place, 8th-st.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 337 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with in- ... creased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTI- TUTE—No. 926 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS SNOW'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., be- ... tween 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATUR- ... DAYS, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 4. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 7, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Circu- ... lars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual *soirées* will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of ad- ... vantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratify- ... ing reputation now possessed by his Academies.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING School will be reopened Oct. 8, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, com- ... mencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore. Information as to terms and regulations can be obtained on application to Mrs. LANNAY at No. 68 Willoughby-st.

DANCING SCHOOL—AT NO. 54 EAST THIR- ... teenth-st., west of Broadway.—Mr. CHURRUAUD'S Classes will commence on the 23d October. Days: Wed- ... nesday and Saturday, at 12 noon, and 3½ o'clock after noon. Circulars can be had as above.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RAILING FOR PUBLIC GROUNDS.
RAILING FOR CEMETERY LOTS.
RAILING FOR CITY DWELLINGS AND COT- ... TAGES.
RAILING FOR PORCHES AND STOOPS.
RAILING FOR GALLERIES AND BALCONIES.
RAILING FOR BANK COUNTERS AND DESKS.
RAILING FOR OFFICES AND COUNTING ROOMS.

Made of WIRE or CAST IRON by the NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.

J. B. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent,
No. 312 Broadway,
New-York.

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METAL- ... LIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufac- ... turers' Agents.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 33 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VER- ... tical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 33 in- ... ches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPE- ... LAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, N. York.

COLT'S PISTOLS, ALL SIZES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS, GUNSMITH'S ARTICLES —A full assortment for sale by A. W. SPIES, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL.

WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS, FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following pur- ... poses:

"BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINT- ... ING."

"MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINE- ... RY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER.

"TANNERS' and CURRIERS' OIL," for mixing with TALLOW and finishing.

"FOR GAS," adapted to all the "GAS APPARATUS" now in use.

"FOR PRINTERS' INK, BLACKING, LINI- ... MENTS," and various purposes in the Mechanic Arts.

These Oils are very low in price, manufactured with great care by an improved process of distillation and re- ... fining, and offer to dealers more encouragement than any Oils in market.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine-st.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $36 47 of Sperm Oil.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.

See certificates at the office of the undersigned.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

Prepared expressly for ship's use.

20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.
AUSTENS, Agents,
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPA- ... NY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident super- ... iority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recom- ... mend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATT- ... NACH, Trunk Manufacturer, still remains at his old stand, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and has on hand a good assortment of Trunks, Carpet-sacks and Leather bags, Va- ... lises, Ladies' and gentlemen's hat cases, &c., at wholesale and retail. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch. All articles bought at this estab- ... lishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg, free of expense.

...ANOS.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CAR- ... HART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 819 Broadway.

A SUPERB SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale at a sacrifice for cash; replete with all the modern improvements; in use only one month; must be seen to be described and appreciated; rich tone, &c. Price, with stool and music, &c., $345. Apply for three days at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 6¾ P. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANU- ... factured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos re- ... ceived three First Premiums within the last year, in com- ... petition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. —Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO— ... Been used eight months; cost $375; will be sold for $275; Chickering, $135; one $150; one $190; one $100; one $80; one $45; one $20; one at $15. Pianos to let. Carhart & Needham's Melodeons very low.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCU- LAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Man- ... factory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RA- ... CON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WARE- ... ROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW. —The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Dia- ... mond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and re- ... tail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mo- ... saic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear- ... rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 00 to $100 00

Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	80 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to	25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	7 00 each
Plain Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to	6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	36 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to	14 00 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Gold Detached Levers for ladies	$35 to $50
Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies	100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches	150 to 200

Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as re- ... presented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

All Gold Sleeve Buttons, per pair	$3 50 to $18
Cameo and Gold, per set	5 00 to 12
Mosaic and Gold, per set	7 00 to 15
Chased and Gold, per set	6 00 to 14
Onyx and Gold, per set	5 50 to 12

And all other styles of Sleeve Buttons, for sale very low
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY,
AT ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1856.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE superstructure of the Bridge to be erected by this Company across the Hudson River, at Albany, will be re- ... ceived by the Directors at any time within sixty days from the date hereof, at their office in the Exchange, in the city of Albany. The plans may be for a superstruc- ... ture of either wood or iron. By the terms of the charter, the bridge is to be constructed with a draw of sufficient width to admit the free passage of the largest vessels navi- ... gating the river, and at least two hundred feet in width; or two draws of at least one hundred and fifty feet each. Information may be obtained at the office of the Company as to the location of the bridge, and all the particulars necessary to be understood by those who may wish to sub- ... mit plans and specifications. The plans must be in detail, accompanied with an estimate of the cost of all the items. The Company reserve the right to reject all the plans, or to adopt portions of any of those which may be submitted. A premium of five hundred dollars will be paid for the plan which may be accepted by the Directors, or if por- ... tions of different plans be adopted, the premium will be divided in such manner as the Directors may deem proper. By order of the Board. G. L. WILSON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be re-

R. R. First Mortgage

R. R. First Mortgage

and St. Louis R. R. 2d Mort-

1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
cent. Bonds.
7 per cent. Bonds.
R. R. 8 per cent. Boads.
Coal Certificates
and Chicago R. R. 6 per
(hypothecated,) £500 each.
6 per cent. Bonds.
and Western R. R. $50 each
London R. R.... 100 each
Steamship Co..... 100 each
1,000 each
& Co's Express..... 100 each
Company..... 50 each
Co..... 50 each
Insurance Company..... 100 each
Insurance Co..... 25 each
Fire Insurance Co.... 50 each
Insurance Co..... 25 each
Co., of Brooklyn... 50 each
Insurance Co..... 25 each
Bank..... 25 each
..... 50 each
..... 50 each
Bank..... 40 each

...per cent this day, and the bal-
...week to-morrow. The accrued interest on
...will be charged to the purchaser. Next reg-
...sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

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[illegible]

about 2 [illegible] and 215 West [illegible] and Ninth avenues. [illegible] and another belly [illegible] was so great that the [illegible] four-story brick [illegible] to its very [illegible] factory was on the [illegible]

The [illegible] the police was in the occupancy of Cornelius [illegible] as a packing loft manufactory.

Andrew Hanrahan, who was at work in the cap factory, was instantly killed, and John Obrelain, [illegible] in the packing loft manufactory, was [illegible] injured that his recovery is very doubtful. [illegible] to the City Hospital.

[illegible] Germain, aged 25 years and un-[illegible]

[illegible] explosion, a fire broke out in the [illegible] spreading rapidly, soon destroyed it. [illegible] also to the adjoining buildings, and [illegible] to some extent.

[illegible], owned and occupied by [illegible] was damaged to the extent of $100. [illegible] in the North River Insurance Com-[illegible]

[illegible] brick tenement building owned by Henry McLean, [illegible] damaged; loss $1,000; no insurance. [illegible], who occupied the upper portion of the [illegible], were rendered houseless, and lost nearly all their goods, amounting in value to about $600. None of them had any insurance. C. Butt, who occupied the first floor of No. 217 as a grocery, sustained a loss of about $4,000; insured for $4,000 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company.

The buildings Nos. 208, 204, 206, 208, and 210 West Third-street, owned and occupied by Alfred E. Lockwood as a planing and moulding mill, was damaged to the extent of $100; insured for $2,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The stock was injured to the amount of $300; no insurance.

The building in which the fire originated was owned by James A. Patterson; loss $6,000; insured for $4,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss of Mr. Keenan, proprietor of the packing box manufactory, is estimated at $3,500; insured for $1,000 in the Mechanics Company. The loss of Dr. Goldmark, in whose factory the explosion took place, is not more than $200. He has no insurance.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but must have originated, it is thought, through some carelessness of the unfortunate man who lost his life.

IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning an unoccupied small frame building on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Avenue A was destroyed by fire. The flames extended to, and damaged a wheelwright and blacksmith's shop adjoining. The property belonged to Mr. Haughey, whose loss is about $500. About $20 worth of lumber in the lumber yard of J. F. & E. Rosenbrick near by was also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

IN STANTON-STREET.

The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 4¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a pile of hay at the rear of 140 Stanton-street.

Police Intelligence.

FIGHT IN WORTH-STREET—ONE MAN STABBED.

A desperate and bloody fight occurred about 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 71 Worth-street, during which a man named Patrick McGrath was stabbed in the [illegible] by a knife in the hands of an Italian, named Joseph Francisco. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital. He is considered in a critical condition. Francisco was arrested by officer Slater, of the Fifth Ward, and taken before Justice Osborne, who committed him for examination.

GOT DRUNK AND TRIED TO DROWN HIMSELF.

Charles G. Kearney, a boy of about 18 years, while under the influence of liquor, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, attempted to commit suicide by leaping into the river, from a pier at the foot of James-street. A brave youth, named John Murphy, leaped in after him, and swam with him to a yawl-boat near by, into which he was lifted.

The would-be suicide was then taken charge of by Officer Deming, of the Fourth Ward, and conveyed before Justice Osborn, who ordered him to be locked up until he could be restored to his sober senses.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.

A German waiter named Thos. Herling, was arraigned on Saturday before Justice Brennan, on a charge of robbing Julius Schumacher of $470 in gold coin.

The prosecutor and prisoner both board at No. 174 Forsyth-street, and on the night of the 24th inst. it appears both lodged for the same room. The next morning, it is charged, while the prosecutor was at breakfast, the prisoner went up stairs, broke open his trunk, and stole the amount abovementioned.

None of the money alleged to have been stolen was found on the prisoner, but he had with him a gold watch and chain, and other property, said to have been recently purchased by him.

He was committed for examination.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.

The dwelling of Policeman Sandford, of the Eighth Ward, was broken into on Friday afternoon, during the absence of its occupants, and robbed of $75 in gold and a considerable quantity of jewelry. On Saturday Mr. Sandford arrested, on suspicion, a young fellow who had been seen loitering around his premises on the day previous to the burglary, and took him before Justice Flandreau. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas S. Harrison. On his person was found a long chisel, a cigar case full of skeleton keys, a pawn ticket and some money.

He was committed for examination.

A VICIOUS PARENT.

A German named John Hoffman was arraigned before Justice Brennan yesterday for flinging a chisel at the head of his little daughter, nearly severing her nose. He was locked up.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 352, 356, 361, 370, 405, 407, 408, 409, 417, 431, 359, 469, 471, 473, 489, 493, 495, 499, 503, 550, 560, 568, 591, 592, 605, 756, 653, 681, 686, 727, 740, 755, 358, 501, 923, 644, 1018, 1126, 376, 411½, 406, 411, 466, 516, 248, 763, 374, 849, 415, 892, 945, 222, 223, 224, 228, 229, 562, 590, 640, 296, 227, 1128, 221, 1126, 1151 to 1162, 1163½ to 1177, 1177½ to 1194, 1196 to 1207, 1207½ to 1215, 1217 to 1250.

[Advertisement.]

MARK THE FACTS.

J. Gurney's Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

Gurney was the first to introduce the Art of Photography in this City.

Gurney has recently made important alterations and improvements in his establishment.

Gurney has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

Gurney has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

Gurney has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

Gurney's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

Gurney's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

Gurney's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

Gurney has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

Gurney received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

Gurney stands at the head of the world in the Photographic Art.

Gurney has not removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

Gurney has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

Gurney attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

Gurney will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS

THAT NEED NO MARKING.

Progression.

From Humphrey's Photographic Journal of Sept. 1856.

We do not approve of the plan of puffing the members of the Photographic profession by way of *personals*. This may do very well when one is trying to bring his works into favor with such as are susceptible to *flattery*, and measure out their support according to the amount of editorial ink used as bait. We feel confident that those who best know will agree with us that it is no puffing, when we can say with so much truth, that the Photographic Art this day owes, in no small degree, its position in this country to Mr. C. D. Fredericks, a gentleman who was the first to introduce the Photographic process upon an extensive scale in America. Previous to his establishing himself here, he visited Europe, and, with an enterprise worthy of imitation, he was not satisfied with first securing what knowledge he could himself gain, but also engaged the services of several of the most eminent Parisian Artists. He then, in connection with Mr. Gurney, opened an establishment on a plan unequaled in the world.

After successfully following his profession, in connection with Mr. G., for some time, he has opened a "Temple of Art" in this City, under his own professorship and supervision. We have honestly and candidly presented the foregoing, feeling that it is justly due to a fellow-laborer.

Charles D. Fredericks, late Gurney & Fredericks, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

been patients under various systems of cure for Chronic Fever and Ague. Yet here they all were, hearty and well. On comparing notes they discovered that they all owed their health to the same man, and they resolved to compliment him. And they did. They grasped the hand of Dr. Henry Anderes and gave three cheers for that potent and never-failing medicine, Anderes' Liquid Iodine, or only pure solution of Iodine in pure water. It is sold by Anderes & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway, New-York, and No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by C. H. King, No. 192 Broadway; at 151 Grand-street, Williamsburg, and No. 59 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and by all first-class druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c.—The most complete and magnificent establishment in the world. Removed, with the corps of talented Parisian artists, to No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Charles D. Fredericks, Proprietor, late Gurney & Fredericks.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, founderies, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woonworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night will commence the second week of the new Drama from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Dred; or, the Dismal Swamp," which continues to crowd this favorite Theatre nightly. The piece has also been greatly augmented and the characters changed, Mrs. G. C. Howard appearing as *Milly*, and Miss Hathaway as *Nina*. *Tom Tit*, for Little Cordelia Howard, has also received quite an addition. The Pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and Drama of "Monkey of Frankfort," are also to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board. E. R. Spraoue, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosente hus. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Fall Clothing.—

Black cloth suits	$12
Cassimere suits	8
Rich moire antique vests	3
Fine blue dress coats	8
Cassimere business coats, $3 50 to	8

At Evans' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lownds' Patent Pen and Pencil Case is the name of an invention, made in gold or silver, by Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. It will command the attention of the public, as being the most desirable, beautiful and convenient form of pencil and pen case ever offered. W., C. & Co. make also every variety of gold and silver pencil and pen case and gold pens.

[Advertisement.]

To the Country Clothing Trade.—Country Clothing Merchants who desire to lay in their assortments for the Fall and Winter, from an extensive and fashionable stock, and at the cheapest rates, will find in the wholesale department of Roosas' Central Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., every description of Men's and Boys' Clothing, of fashionable make, and at the lowest figure. P. L. Rogers.

[Advertisement.]

Those Mighty Snakes!—These monsters! Those colossal boa constrictors and enormous anacondas! The serpents that surpass in gigantic proportions anything of the kind yet seen in America! Just received and to be seen, to-day, at Barnum's Museum. "Jessie" is played to-night again. Another new piece this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace.—See the great show of unretouched Photographs exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, by Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mortification cannot ensue where Holloway's Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels, the Pills are a sure remedy.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace.—See the great show of unretouched Photographs exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, by Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—Quarts, pints, half-pints and Imperial gallon jar. John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace.—See the great show of unretouched Photographs exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, by Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace.—See the great show of unretouched Photographs exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, by Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace.—See the great show of unretouched Photographs exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, by Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Organization.

The supporters of Fremont and Dayton in the First Ward of Jersey City met at the Hudson House on Friday evening, and organized a Club. A Committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, and another to nominate officers, and report at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday evening at the same place.

☞ Flags were displayed at half-mast upon the British Mail steamship *Asia*, and other shipping of

☞ Governor Pollock has offered a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the detection of the murder near, Sybil's Cave, on the 16th inst.

Democratic Ratification Mass Meeting.

A large Democratic mass meeting was held in the city of Hudson on Wednesday, to ratify the National, State and County nominations of the Democratic Party. Delegations were present from Hoboken, Jersey City, West Hoboken, Paterson and Newark. Gen. V. E. R. Wright presided. Speeches were made by Col. Morris, R. Hamilton, Hon. E. M. Collum, of Burlington County, Gov. Price, Dr. Merkle, Col. Bowditch, Consul to Constantinople, and others. There was a great display of banners and devices, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was continued until near midnight.

New-Jersey Historical Society.

The New-Jersey Historical Society met in Jersey City on Thursday afternoon. The attendance was meagre. Chief Justice Hornblower presided. The correspondence received since the last meeting of the Society was read by Asa Whitehead, Esq. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand o $850 28. An interesting paper was read by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Bergen, upon the history of Bergen township, the earliest Dutch settlement in New-Jersey. It contained many interesting historical facts. At 4 o'clock the Society dined at the Washington House.

Political.

Mr. S. Wickware, of Jersey City, has been nominated for the Assembly of the First District of Hudson County, comprising the City of Hoboken and the Fourth Ward of Jersey City.

The Republican Party of Hudson County met last evening and chose delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held in the city of Hudson on Wednesday next, and to the Assembly Convention to be held on the 8th day of October.

Accident from Blasting.

By the premature discharge of a blast in the tunnel of Bergen Hill, which is being constructed for the New-York and Erie Railroad, on Saturday last, three men, named James McKiernan, Francis Brennan and John Connolly, were much injured. McKiernan received a bad scalp-wound, and Brennan and Connolly will probably lose their eye-sight. They were taken to the New-York Hospital.

MARRIED.

Haight—Leonard.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., George L. Haight, Esq., to Miss Josephine Leonard, daughter of the late Joseph Leonard, all of this City.

Merritt—Hollin.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, John Ward Merritt, of Newcastle, to Miss Catharine Hollin, of this City.

West—Scudder.—At Easterville, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. F. B. Ashley, Francis H. West, of New-York, to Josephine, only daughter of E. Scudder, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Howe.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Brigham Howe, aged 82 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Lispenard-st., without further invitation.

McGay.—In this City, on Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 28, Matilda Sloane, infant daughter of James and Mary McGay, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her fuoeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 179 Bowery, without further invitation.

Danforth.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Sept. 28, Ann E., wife of J. Denforth.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 20 Bank-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Hartford, for interment.

Barretto.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Anna Costee, youngest child of Francis J. and Nora M. Barretto, in the 2d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of Gerard W. Morris, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Ascension Church, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Mott.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 28, Lawrence Proudfoot Mott, Jr., only son of Lawrence P. and Mary F. Mott, aged 1 year, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 155 Monroe-st.

Waterbury.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, Charles Parshall, youngest son of Charles W. and Caroline M. Waterbury, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

His remains will be taken to Stamford, for interment.

Cotterell.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, of congestive fever, James Cotterell, late of Hartly-upon-Thames, England, aged 51 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood, for interment.

Temeonio.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 28, John Delmonico Temeonio, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of his father, Bartholomew Temegnio, and those of his brother Oscar, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Court-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, where solemn High Mass will be performed.

Wheeler.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 26, Gertrude M. Wheeler, of cholera infantum, youngest daughter of Martha J. and John Wheeler, Jr., aged 2 years and 4 months.

Nichols.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 27, Samuel Nichols, of consumption, in his 33d year, formerly of this City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 31 Fair-st., Newark.

Carll.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday morning, Sept. 27, of paralysis, John Carll, aged 66 years, 7 months and 17 days.

His funeral will take place on Monday, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock A. M., from his late residence.

Hobley.—At Middle Village, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 26, Tuomas Hobley, in the 78th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Sept. 27.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	s90	92	100	Erie Railroad	c	61¼
15,000	do	s30	92	400	do	s60	61
3,000	Missouri State 6s		87¾	250	do	s30	61¼
5,000	do	c	87½	100	do	c	61⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. Rd. 6s		88	300	do	b60	61½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Rd. 7s		100	400	do	b30	61⅝
3,000	Erie R. Cv. Bs. '71		86¾	500	do	b60	62
1,000	do		86¾	100	do	s60	61¼
3,000	do		86¾	100	do	s60	61¾
8,000	F. R. R. B 1875	b3	94¾	300	do	b10	61¾
3,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds		85½	200	do	b3	61¾
15,000	do		93¾	250	do		61¾
5,000	do	s30	93½	1059	do	c	61¾
10	Bank State N. Y.		108	200	do	s10	61¾
5	Bank Com. Scrip		101	100	do	s30	61¾
10	Hanover Bank		95	300	do	s30	61
100	Canton Company		22¾	500	do		61¼
50	do	b3	22¼	450	do	c	61⅜
100	do	b60	22½	200	do	s3	61⅜
50	do	b3	22¾	100	Michigan Cen. R.	b60	91½
26	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.		123	50	do	s30	91
5	do		122¾	50	do	c	91½
150	Cumb. Coal Co		17½	10	do		91¼
100	do	b30	17¾	100	do	s60	91
200	Wd. Coal & Iu. Co.		38	550	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	s3	89
50	Ohio L. & T. Co.		22¾	150	do	b3	89
550	N. Y. Cent. Rd.		85¾	950	do	b60	89½
100	do	b60	85¾	250	Panama Railroad	s3	90
300	do		85¾	50	do	b3	90
300	do	b60	85¾	50	do		89¾
100	do	b30	85⅝	950	Cle. & T. R. R.		76
350	do		85½	100	do	b60	76¾
500	Reading R. R.	s3	82¾	500	do	b60	76⅝
700	do	b3	83¼	100	do	b30	76¾
100	do	c	82¾	100	do	s60	75¾
400	do	b60	83¼	100	do	s15	76
150	do		83¼	50	Chi. & R. I. RR.	b60	96
200	do	b10	83⅝	400	do	b60	96½
200	do		83¼	80	do	s3	95¾
1600	do		83	50	do	c	95¾
100	do	s60	82	50	do	s30	95¼
35	C. C. & Cin. R. R.		103	100	La Cs. & M. RR.	b60	72¾
50	G. & Chicago R. R.		109¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93¾	500	Erie Railroad	b60	61¾
100	Nicaragua Tran. Co	5¾	100	do	s3	61½
200	Canton Co	b60	22¾	300	do	s60	61
100	do	s3	22½	10	do		61¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		85¼	300	do	s30	61½
450	do	s60	85¼	100	do	s3	61⅜
50	Reading R. R.	s3	82¾	300	do	b10	61¾
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	b60	73¾	100	do	b60	61¾
50	do	b60	73	50	do	s60	61½
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60	76	100	do	b5	61¾
100	do	b10	76¼	400	do	s3	61¾
100	do	b30	76¼	500	do	b30	61¾
100	do	b30	76¼	100	do	s4	61¾
10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		109¾	100	Illinois Central RR.		119
50	Chic. & Rk. I. RR.	s30	95¾	100	do	b60.	119⅛
25	Michigan Cen. R. R.		91¾				

Monday, Sept. 29—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows a decreased movement in the business of Importation, the entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $2,968,871, against $3,145,459 the corresponding week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, on the other hand, are in advance of the corresponding period last year, and embrace nearly eight hundred thousand dollars in Breadstuffs. The total is $1,309,390, against $1,113,182 same week in September, 1855. The Export of Specie direct, by steamer *Atlantic*, on Saturday, was $890,000. There was also sent to Boston for shipment, last Wednesday, by the Cunard steamer, $422,000, included in the clearance of $766,000 from that port. The same week last September, the direct export was only $35,400, and the Boston shipment $566,314. The California mail steamer, of Sept. 5, delivered 1,867,148 on Saturday afternoon from the manifest in Gold Coin and Bullion, and the mail has probably brought further sums in Gold drafts on the Government, payable at the Sub-Treasury in this City, which will appear early this week. The present remittance, at all events, is one of the

of the Money and Stock Market and the current [illegible] of Specie in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all accounts, was $18,328,-030, against $18,760,819 at the close of the previous week. Part of this difference, say $100,000, went to Baltimore by express. The general Gold movement of the week, excluding the California receipts, which did not reach Bank until after the close of business on Saturday, shows an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $1,180,000, and this, it may be assumed, will not be far from the loss which the official account this afternoon will exhibit from the last reserve of $12,270,685; though some estimates on the Street place the probable result of the averages below eleven millions of dollars—the California remittance being carried to the new account. The same week last year, the reserve fell below ten millions—$9,919,124—but on the turn of the Foreign Exchanges, and diminished requisitions from the South and West, soon recovered from this lowest point to $12,461,728 by October 20.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st September, amounted to.....$156,876,000
Add four weeks in September..... 14,086,471
Total to date.....$170,962,471
Against same time, 1855..... 113,782,078
Increase to date.....$57,200,393

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from 1st January to 1st September.....$53,015,000
Add four weeks in September..... 4,805,288
Total to date.....$57,820,288
Against same time 1855..... 45,668,941
Increase to date.....$12,151,347

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st Jannsry to 1st Septemher, inst.....$22,704,000
Add four weeks in September..... 3,737,370
Total to date.....$26,441,370
Against same time, 1855..... 24,387,196
Increase to date.....$2,054,174

Our table of Gold receipts to the 1st September showed the deliveries from California at the port of New-York from the 1st January last to have been.....$26,284,753
Add in September..... 3,464,806
Total to date.....$29,759,559
Against same time, 1855..... 27,355,028
Increase this year.....$2,404,531

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	Value.	1856. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,274	$174,393	1,165	$67,532
Flour, bbls	30,546	244,148	22,275	154,285
Corn Meal, bbls	1,357	6,866	993	5,011
Wheat, bushels	53,130	97,702	237,479	373,177
Corn, bushels	47,802	42,241	229,208	156,830
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,064	25,573	2,764	46,592
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	422	6,750	354	4,654
Total Produce		$597,673		$808,081
Miscellaneous		515,509		501,309
Total for the week		$1,113,182		$1,309,390

There was a large, though not a general activity in the Railway share market on the Stock Exchange through the past week. The buyers of New-York and Erie for an advance, and a party of sellers of Reading for the decline, had control of the market most of the week, but the former lost their advantage on Friday, and the stock was subjected to a reaction of nearly 2 ₱ cent. from the highest point. The sellers of Reading supplied the bids freely from 85 down to 82, on the rumored resignation of the old and able President of the Company, until Thursday afternoon, when the Stock was in firmer request, and closed at 82¼ ₱ cent. The heaviest orders to sell appeared to come from Philadelphia, although there is no confirmation from the office of the Company in that city that Mr. Tucker has either actually resigned or made up his purpose definitely to resign. Nor has any reasonable evidence yet been afforded that the property will fall short of its usual handsome dividends, or permanently suffer by any change of this sort, which it is quite certain will *not* be made without the selection of a competent and experienced Railroad and Coal man to succeed to the charge. The general tendency of the market toward the close of the week was downward, every advantage being taken by the large party of operators opposed to a rise, and technically known as *Bears*, of the shipment of Specie made up for the steamer *Atlantic*, and the effect which this and some previous shipments are expected to have on the Bank movement. The announcement of the California packet, however, on Saturday afternoon, imparted more firmness to the market, after the official list of the Brokers' Board was printed.

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

	Saturday, Sept. 13.	Saturday, Sept. 20.	Highest Last week. Sept. 27.	Saturday, Sept. 27.
Virginia 6s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Missouris	87¾	87¾	87¾	87⅞
Tennessees	93	93	93	93
New-York Central	87¾	86¾	86¾	85¾
Erie	61⅞	62½	63⅜	61¾
Reading	86½	85¼	85⅜	82¾
Toledo	78⅞	77¾	77¾	76¾
Galena	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
Michigan Central	93	92¾	92¾	91¾
Southern Michigan	91½	90¾	90¾	89
Panama	93	91¾	91½	89¾
Illinois Centrals	94¾	94½	94¾	93¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	60¾	59¾	59¾	59
Rock Island	97¾	97⅝	97¾	96
Pennsylvania Coal	96	95¾	95¾	95
Del. & Hudson	122½	123¾	123¾	122¾
Illinois Cent. Scrip	118¾	117¾	119¾	119

The Money and Exchange markets were steady through the week up to Friday, when more activity was observed in the former for demand loans, and stiffer rates asked for disconnts on paper ontside of Bank, while the inquiry for Foreign Bills suddenly fell off, and both Sterling and Francs closed ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier for the Collins packet. The money wants of the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers, on Saturday, were readily supplied, and most parties quoted an easier state of things on the Street, generally. Unlike the corresponding season last year, it is notable that confidence among lenders, both in bank and outside, is stronger, and much less apt to be moved by any adverse opinions which chance to be expressed of the future. The private financial accounts from Europe, both from England and the Continent, received hy the last mail, are understood to fully confirm the tendency to higher rates of discount, and the active employment of money in London, Hamburg and Frankfort, reported through the press, bnt being accompanied hy advices in favor of the further export of Grain from the United States, and of the generally healthy movement of trade in Great Britain, they create less concern on this side than might otherwise be felt. The condition of the Bank of France, on the Septemher statement, is not quite so good as on the previous account.

BANK OF FRANCE—SEPTEMBER.

	Sept. 10.	Aug. 10.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	91,250,000
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	543,502,200	562,965,900
Bank notes of branch Banks	77,024,400	76,481,200
Bank notes to order	4,423,524	5,785,979
Receipts payable at sight	5,033,888	4,012,752
Treas. ac's current creditor	118,818,302	102,139,314
Sundry accounts current	100,008,295	143,816,425
Do. with the branch Banks	25,475,446	26,321,876
Dividends payable	1,141,905	1,310,927
Discounts and sundry int.	7,480,220	5,111,961
Commission on deposits		83,736
Rediscount the last 6 months	1,620,993	1,620,993
Protested bills	15,923	14,119
Sundries	5,674,123	4,084,079
Total	995,454,915	1,026,377,305
Creditor.		
Cash in hand	118,198,401	124,527,208
Cash in the branch banks	198,676,090	122,977,579

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Sept. 26, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$235,446	Iron and Steel	61,005
Fish and Fish Oil	43,009	Sugar and Molasses	51,055
Copper in bars	24,470	Other Articles	130,310
Wool	40,127		
Total			$575,413

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Saturday.—First Board.*—$4,000 Alleghany County 6s, A. V., 70; $1,000 do., 69; $8,000 City Railroad 6s, 89¾; $1,000 City 6s, 89½; $2,000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, '88, 87; 130 City Warrants, 81; 2 Morris Canal Preferred, 99; 50 Reading Railroad, 41¼; 200 do., 41; 100 do., 40⅞; 206 Long Island Railroad, 13¾; 161 Pennsylvania Railroad, 49; 2 do., 48¾; 80 do., 48⅞; 200 New Creek Coal Co., 1¼; 12 Mindill Railroad, 61¾; 2 Southwark Bank, 80; 8 Girard Bank, 113¾; 8 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 68¾; 5 Bank of Pennsylvania, 110¾.

After Board.—100 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 300 do., 41; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 18¾; $2,000 Union Canal 6s, 64.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s '68, 117¾; Philadelphia 6s, 89½@89¾; Phila. 6s, new, 96¾@97¼; Penn. 5s, int. off, 83¼@83¾; Reading R. R., 41@41; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 86¾@87¼; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '50, 89@91; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾@48¾; Morris Canal, 13¾@14; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '62, 71@71¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18½@19; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾@29¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 23¾@24; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 72½@72¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mortgage, 67@68; Long Island, 13¾@13¾; Morris Canal, 86@; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¾@1¾; Union Canal, 9¼@9¾; New Creek, 1¼@1¼; Catawissa Railroad, 13@18¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Mr. Borsfield, George Hamilton, Wm. Crawford, Mr. King, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, Hartford; Mr. Hook, Dr. Bost, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Lewis and family, Mr. Morris, Paul Fleury, R. Ernest, J. R. Clark, R. L. Patterson, M. H. Lebmayer, John Marie, Mr. Connor, J. G. Doubledz, Julius Forstmann, J. G. Orem. Mr. and Mrs. Struthers and nurse, Mr. Martin, Mr. Herman, L. Laogdon, Thos. Foulkes, Mr. Morgan, 4 children and nurse, Mr. Wells, Mr. Scherpenhaan, David Barker, Mr. Smith, J. W. Blanc, Thos. McLean, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Gignoux, Geo

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1570. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

9th—Is he authorized by you to sell such books?

He is authorized to tell anything in our store of which he knows the value.

10th—Would you have sold that book, Mr. STRICKLAND?

I would have scorned to have done any such thing. I was informed by the Chairman that he had no further questions to ask; I might retire.

Before retiring, I requested the privilege of making a few remarks, which privilege was immediately granted.

I alluded to my having been a resident in Mobile some seventeen years—my early savings for years were invested in slaves. I then turned my attention to small investments in Real Estate, which was then at a very low ebb in Mobile. All I was worth was in this shape, when my employer (JAMES M. SUMWALT) died. I then went into business on my own account, and necessarily needed all my little capital in my business, and hence sold my slave property and real Estate as soon as possible, and placed the proceeds in my business. My whole capital has ever since been in that business, for it had increased and extended beyond my most sanguine expectations. I alluded to the peculiar difficulties of conducting the book business—that as a rule, we had simply the title of a book to guide us as to its character, unquestionably we had, no doubt, sold many novels and other ephemeral books, which may have contained Abolition sentiments. Whenever it came to our knowledge that any book on hand was not [illegible] at the South, such books [illegible] for return. We often had books consigned to us which we never should have ordered; that in the [illegible] such books could easily get sold—especially. I alluded to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and the [illegible] to sell it. We had two [illegible] to us, which were literally read to pieces, by being passed from friend to friend; whose curiosity had been excited, and I believe there were men then in the room who had read one of them. Had it occurred to me, I should have told them we ordered 50 copies of the cheap edition, several months after it was first published, which were presented by myself, gratuitously, to our friends from the interior, who were exceedingly anxious to get a copy and who, I presumed, were such as would appreciate the compliment.

The Committee have deeply censured me for not stating this fact to them, as they found the order for the 50 copies when they examined our papers. I should certainly have stated it had it occurred to my mind whilst I was speaking. I would here beg leave to state that my friend Mr. RANDALL, says here, in New-York, that he sold the *Uncle Tom's Cabin* freely. Rev. Mr. MILBURN told me in presence of the HARPERS that he requested Mr. T. J. CARVER to order a large number of copies, and that when they arrived he sent members of his congregation and others to purchase them. They were sold as openly as any other book in nearly all our Southern cities.

When I retired from the Committee room I was kindly accompanied by Dr. WOODCOCK. I at once requested my partner, who was waiting for me, to go in and himself be examined. The Dr. remarked it was not necessary, but he could go if he liked. I urged him to go as I wished the matter thoroughly sifted, and at once.

He also was examined by the Committee.

Mr. STRICKLAND thus speaks of the report of the Committee:

"The examining Committee I have every reason to believe acted the course which seemed to them best: but it is certainly very evident now, that they made a great mistake in their report, when instead of giving the facts, and informing the public *what we had done, and what we had sold, and to whom, and under what circumstances*, when, I say, in place of these facts, they said:

"The character of the evidence and of the books brought before the Committee, is such that it was thought not only injudicious but unsafe and dangerous to make them public."

They unquestionably pursued that course which was naturally calculated to mystify and leave to the imagination of each reader to conjure up what it was we had been selling and doing.

Mr. STRICKLAND says that, after this, the excitement in the City became intense. Contrary to his judgment, he says, but with the advice, amounting almost to the coercion of his friends, he left Mobile, crossing the Bay in a small sail boat, thence by stage to Montgomery, and so on by mail route to New-York. Mr. [illegible] publishes the following letter [illegible] has received from one of the Committee of Investigation since he [illegible]

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, from Augusta, reached me to-day, and you will perhaps be surprised to learn that the tide has not changed say in your favor since your departure.

I presume some of your friends have written you letters which will reach you before this.

[illegible] acted with no other view than that of doing you justice and keeping down mob law; for although you had acted indiscreetly I did not believe, *nor do I now believe*, that the idea ever entered your head of doing mischief by disseminating incendiary publications.

The mob feeling was so strong against you the first night (*although I myself saw nothing to criminate you*) that it was with difficulty some of us could even get the meeting to consent to the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to inquire fully into the facts of the case."

Mr. STRICKLAND winds up his statement by challenging proof that by word or deed he has directly or indirectly circulated any Abolition document or anything else that could tend to promulgate Anti-Slavery views, beyond what he has has here stated.

News from Havana.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—LOSS OF THE SLAVER "P. SOULE"—REPORTED THREATS AGAINST THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S LIFE—MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA SQUADRON—BUSINESS—HEALTH OF HAVANA, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.

The brig *P. Soulé*, formerly a packet between this port and New-Orleans, was sold two years since to the Mazora Compsny of slave-traders, and has made three successful voyages, and landed her last cargo a few days since in the bay of Csbanas, or that vicinity, *six hundred Africans*, of which no one knows anything, although the fact is notorious in this community. In trying to get to sea again in the obscurity of a cloudy night, the brig was run ashore, and proves a total loss. The officers, crew and supercargo have escaped to parts unknown, that is, are safely housed in the city of Havana; while our sympathy is enlisted for the poor brig, which is *reported* to have been wrecked in the last gale and every soul *supposed* to have perished that was on board of her. The nephews of JOAQUIN GOMEZ, SAMA, MACUADO, MAZOERA, AOUDIN, TORICES, TORIENTE and some hundreds of minor consequence, as strikers, runners and *police agents*, have had a rich harvest in the past few months; while the *most respectable* among them affect to be entirely occupied with the importation of the eight-year colonists and laborers from China, and *the project* of christianization, by apprentices to be drawn from the coast of Africa, when a stable government at Madrid may have leisure to attend to the *industrial* interests of Cuba, and authorize consumination. Mr. SALVADOR DE CASTRO, JR., had the good fortune to return without scath, by the *Quaker City*, last trip from New-York, and is ready for new negotiations as consigee or agent.

Reports have been circulated here, since the return of the Captain-General from Puerto Principe, that his life was threatened by some of the patriot scions of that district, but I do not find confirmation from reliable quarters. If true, it has been kept very quiet, not to detract from the ovation to his fame, made in the eight days' festival, graced by his presence.

The British Mail Steamship *Tay*, which should have returned to this port from Vera Cruz the 9th instant, and to connect hence at St. Thomas, with the steamer for Southampton, has not appeared, and it is supposed that she is lost. The British war steamer *Tartar* left this port on the 13th to look for her. On the 15th the British sloop-of-war *Eurydice*, TILTON, arrived from Jamaica. Same day, and giving towage to the sloop from the offing into port, arrived the steam frigate *Falcon*, Commander CHAMPION, from Nassau. Both vessels left on the 17th, to ascertain, if possible, the whereabout of the missing steamer.

The American seamen, CHAUNCEY and WINN, who were sentenced for having been engaged in the slave-trade, and escaped from their place of confinement at the "Isle of Pines," have been returned by order of the Captain-General to the same prison bounds, to serve out their term.

Our sugar markets have been languishing for three weeks and there seems a tendency to drooping figures, which will be realized unless more favorable intelligence is received to-day. The stock of sugars remaining on hand is near 200,000 boxes, which is unusually large for the season. Our crop will count short of last year 200,000 to 280,000 boxes in the product of the island. Freights are slightly improving, but the vessels are few. Exchanges on the North, 6¾ to 7 discount; London, 5 to 5¾ premium; cities North of Europe, 7 to 7½ discount; New-Orleans, short sight, 5¾ to 6 discount.

The health of Havana—*out of the hospitals*—is perfectly good, and if there was any kindly care of the poor sailor in our hospitals, many valuable life would have been saved during the past season of epidemics.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met this afternoon at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. The following business was transacted:

Brig *Samuel G. Adams*, from Cienfuegos, having been discharged since the 26th inst., desires permission to come up to the City. Referred to the Health Officer.

Brig *Nancy Ann*, from Crab Island, with sugar and molasses, having discharged, wants to proceed to the City. Referred to the Health Officer, with power.

Bark *Hanson*, GREGORY, arrived on the 6th inst., being out of repair, desires to come up to the City. Referred to the Health Officer.

Brig *Africana*, arrived on Sept. 11 from Cienfugos, with sugar and molasses. Has been discharged and cleaned. Wants to come up to the City. Referred to the Health Officer.

Brig *Col. Pennimen*, arrived on the 26th inst. from Trinidad de Cuba, wishes to proceed to the City. Denied.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER FROM NEW-HAVEN.

Dr. ROCKWELL reported that he had visited a man at Bellevue Hospital, who has yellow fever, and who came from New-Haven. The man is a shipcarpenter, and had been employed in repairing vessels coming from the West Indies, and probably it may have been on a vessel that rode out her quarantine.

The Doctor said that the man had been sent to the Marine Hospital, and with the exception of this case, he had not met yellow fever in the city for very many days. He further said, that the lateness of the season would seem to be a guarantee that the city was in no danger of the epidemic, yet in his opinion, the time for "loosness" had not yet arrived that the Board ought still to be strict, so that no infection be allowed to come to the city.

Dr. MILLER, Health Commissioner, concurred with Dr. ROCKWELL. He too thought the board ought still to be careful not to allow infected vessels to come to the City; that testimony existed in the port, going to show that the infection of Yellow Fever would exist and spread even in a low temperature; and that until frost made its appearance it would not answer essentially to relax on the Quarantine discipline.

President BARKER said that he was disposed to be still rigid in the case of vessels from sickly ports, and especially in regard to those which have had fever on board during the passage—that the history of Yellow Fever, so far as this port is concerned, proved that it would prevail and spread here in the months of September and October, as much as in July and August. He said he was glad that the Board was so well agreed as to the course to be pursued.

On motion, adjourned to 30th inst.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

MONDAY, Sept. 29—9 A. M.

Present—Mayor HALL, presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, BACKHOUSE, WALSH and SHAW.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE ROSS CASE.

In obedience to a summons, Dr. LAPHAM of New-York, who had attended Mrs. Ross of Joralemon street in her last sickness, appeared to explain why he had not reported the case to the Board. He was not aware that there was any law in existence requiring him to report cases of yellow fever, or he would have done so.

On motion of Alderman BACKHOUSE, this explanation was declared satisfactory.

MORE ABOUT HIDES.

Alderman BENNETT, of the First Ward, appeared before the Board, and stated that much excitement existed in his Ward as to the landing of hides.

Mayor HALL—No hides have been landed in that Ward, Sir.

Mr. FISHER HOWE said that he had been informed that a vessel loaded with hides was to discharge her cargo there to-day.

Mayor HALL—No such permission has been granted, and if it is attempted, all concerned will get [illegible]

Dr. WENDELL has presented the

HEALTH-OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: Since Saturday the following cases and deaths by yellow fever: One case in Seventeenth-street, under treatment; one in Livingston-street, from Joralemon, under treatment; two cases in Furman-street, both dead; one in Eighteenth-street, removed to County Hospital.

As there have been misapprehensions or misstatements in reference to my answers to the questions of Saturday, I beg leave to state that in future I would prefer having questions submitted in meeting, and they shall be promptly answered to the best of my knowledge.

Respectfully,
M. WENDELL, Health-Officer.

Placed on file.

HIDES AGAIN.

Alderman BENNETT asked again to be heard. He said Alderman DAYTON saw hides landed at THORNE'S Dock one week ago last Thursday.

Alderman DAYTON then came forward and said that on the day mentioned, he saw green hides landed from small boats; he could not be mistaken about it.

Alderman WALSH—I move that no lighter be permitted to come up to ths wharves in Brooklyn.

Alderman BENNETT had seen hides on another dock.

Mayor HALL—I will investigate this matter to-day. At the Mayor's request Alderman WALSH withdrew his resolution relative to lightere.

GETTING WELL.

Alderman OAKLEY stated that he had called upon Mr. PAIGE, No. 15 Furman-street, who was reported to have been dying of yellow fever, and had found him nearly well and about the house.

THE NEWLY INFECTED DISTRICT.

Health Warden WEST presented the following report:

FURMAN-STREET.

In compliance with your instructions, I most respectfully beg leave to report, that on Saturday, Sept. 27, I made an examination of the following premises, viz.: Shanty on Furman-street, at the foot of Cranberry, occupied by Mrs. DOUGHERTY; at this place I found two persons sick with what was said to be yellow fever, viz.: MARY MCGRAW and JOHN KELLY, a boy about 16 years of age; no physician had been in attendance for four days. Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN, I understood, had previously visited them, but had suspended his attentions for the length of time above mentioned. Mrs. MCGRAW has since died, and the boy, KELLY, sent to the Hospital.

No. 40 Furman-street, boarding-house and tavern. This place is kept by Mrs. KEARNEY, but since the man MCMAHON died here, ths domicils has been closed to customers. I succeeded, however, in gaining admission, and found the lady of the house much debilitated, and daughter MARY (I think she called her) very ill, of what she (MRS. KEARNEY) deemed yellow fever. This young lady has been sick, to my certain knowledge, four or five weeks and was attended by Dr. CULLEN. She has had, however, two or three relapsss, owing to inattention of ths doctor's instructions. The doctor has suspended his visits.

COTTAGE-ROW.

No. 18 Cottage-row, Furman-street,—Mrs. SPENCER sick with yellow fever, and was said by ths inmates of ths house to be in dying coudition. Also Mrs. SPENCER'S little daughter sick with the same disease, and it was thought would not recover. Dr. TURNER, physician.

DEAN'S MUSTARD FACTORY.

No. 67 Furnam-street, Dean's mustard factory,—JAMES COTTRELL, foreman of the establishment, died of yellow fever at his residence, Nassau-street, one door from Bridge, on Friday evening, Sept. 26; was sick but 30 hours, Dr. MARTIN, physician. There is nothing in or about the mustard that would, in my opinion, be calculated to convey disease of any kind. Mr. COTTRELL, I am informed was in the habit of obtaining his liquor at Mrs. KEARNEY'S tavern, and was seen to go in and out of said tavern at the very time that MCMAHON lay dead in the house, who, I have since learned, died of yellow fever. This disease being then in said premises, there can be no question that Mr. COTTRELL sacrificed his life to the gratification of an unfortunate appetite.

JUDD'S OIL FACTORY.

No. 37 Furman-street, JUDD'S Oil Factory—FRANCIS KEELER, —— MCGRATH, and —— MORAN, were laborers in this factory, the first, a boarder at Mrs. KEARNEY'S, and the others, either boarders or frequenters of her house, all reported by the foreman of the factory to have recently died with yellow fever, and who gave it as his opinion that they contracted the disease at said house, there being nothing about the manufacture of linseed that could possibly impart anything deleterious to health. Could not learn the residence of these men, or the name of the physician who attended them, if any. All the men now employed in the factory are in good health.

PIERREPONT'S FACTORIES.

There are two families living in PIERREPONT'S Factories, Furman-street, foot of Clark—all well. No other families occupy factories in this street that I could discover. All the factories in operation in this street are in as good condition as the nature of the business carried on in them will admit. No sickness in any of them that I could learn.

RUTHERFORD'S DISTILLERY.

RUTHERFORD'S Distillery, corner of Joralemon and Furman streets. The foreman of this establishment very kindly conducted me through every department, and [illegible] experiment, and I must say that I found the sanitary condition of the entire interior such as to defeat all arguments that might be raised in favor of [illegible] a nuisance. I could find nothing inside of the structure which would, in my estimation, be calculated to impart disease, unless the smell of whisky and the gases arising from the burning of charcoal would produce that result.

There is nothing about the exterior of the building of a character to moot the question of nuisance, save the [illegible] paraphernalia, regarding which I find no reason for changing the opinion expressed in last report.

CONCLUSION.

To arrive at a safe and just conclusion touching both the proprietor and the public would, I am confident, require the application of chemical science far superior to that which I possess, to work a sure test relative to the elements of the gases emitted by the fermentation of grain, and to determine their action upon the human system. I therefore most respectfully again solicit an examination of these premises by members of the Board, that they may put me right if I am wrong.

The storehouses bordering the water front of my district I did not examine for want of time.

The bed and bedding used by Mrs. Ross, at No. S Joralemon-street, I have caused to be burned.

A. L. WEST, Health Warden First District.

Placed on file. Several applications made to land cargoes of vessels from healthy ports were granted, when the Board adjourned.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

FOR THE LAST 48 HOURS.

Dr. ROTHE states MARGARET PINDER to have died at 6 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. CHANDLER WHITE. All others previously reported doing well and out of danger, excepting THOMAS MCDONNELL and FRANK.

New Cases.—Mrs. FULLY and CATHARINE COYLE, new cases in Military Hospital.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Sec'y.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday Sept. 29, 9¼ A. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Interesting from Washington.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PANAMA MASSACRE—COURTS-MARTIAL TO TRY OFFICERS OF THE BRIG HAINBRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

It is said the Administration will make a demand on New-Granada for speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted on our countrymen by officers and people of the State of Panama,—and meanwhile our naval forces will exercise more vigilance than heretofore for the protection of our citizens of the Isthmus.

Courts-martial will be ordered to try certain officers of brig *Bainbridge*, upon charges of immorality and conduct detrimental to the naval service, on the arrival of the *Savannah* from this Brazil station, which is daily expected at New-York, there being on board of the latter vessel several material witnesses of Government.

Sir HENRY HOLLAND, physician to the Queen of England, had a private interview with the President to-day, having been introduced by Secretary MARCY.

News from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 29.

We are in receipt of private advices from Kansas to the 20th inst. The Territory was tolerably quiet. The border remained closed against the Free-State men, going or returning. General LANE arrived at Nebraska City on the 18th. Col. HARVEY, with a Chicago Company, had captured the famous Lone Star flag of the South Carolinians. It was received here on Saturday evening.

The President's Visit North.

DEPARTURE FROM BALTIMORE AND RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 29.

The President will arrive in this city from Washington by the early morning train to-morrow. He will be received by the military and escorted to the Gilmore House, where he will take breakfast, and from thence he will be escorted to the cars which leave for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Sept. 29.

President PIERCE will leave Baltimore by the 11 o'clock train to-morrow morning. A committee of citizens of Philadelphia will meet him at Wilmington and escort him here, and then wait upon him to the train which leaves for New York at 5 o'clock.

HIS RECEPTION AT CONCORD, N. H.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

Large delegations from this and the adjoining cities will visit Concord on Thursday next, to join in the welcome to President PIERCE.

From Albany.

A NEW CANAL LOAN—CITY CHAMBERLAIN ELECTED.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 29.

An advertisement for a Canal Loan of $1,250,000 will be out on Wednesday next. Proposals for six per cent. of the stock are to be received until October 18. The Loan is reimbursable until 1874.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., was elected Chamberlain of this city this evening in place of C. W. BENDER.

New Locks on the Erie Canal Brought into Use.

FONDA, Monday, Sept. 29.

The new locks Nos. 34, 39, 40 and 41, on the Erie Canal, will be brought into use Oct. 3. Navigation between Frankfort and St. Johnsville will be suspended about 36 hours.

C. GARDINIER, Canal Collector.

Murder of a Stereotyper at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 29.

A man named JAMES H. BEADLE, stereotyper, in the employ of Messrs. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, of this city, was found murdered at 6 o'clock this morning. He was killed last night by blows on the head from a stone by persons unknown, and then robbed of $35. A coroner's inquest is now investigating the matter.

The State Fair at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 29.

The entries at the State Fair to-day were much larger than those of last year. The display of horses, cattle, sheep and swine is of the most superb description. The display of engines and machinery of all kinds is very fine. Three printing and lithograph presses are in operation. The dairy and domestic department is excellent.

Serious Railroad Disaster.

ACCIDENT ON THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—NINE KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 29.

A collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad on Saturday afternoon between a construction and a freight train near the New-Albany and Salem crossing. Eight laborers were killed and twenty woundsd. A passenger from New-York was killed, but his name is unknown.

Disaster to the Steamer Caledonia.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

The steamer *Caledonia*, from Portland for New-York, struck on Horse shoe Shoal, Nantucket, on Saturday morning. She got off after discharging part of her cargo and was taken into Edgartown.

The Steamer Khersonese.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 29.

The steamer *Khersonese* sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool, *via* Halifax and St. Johns, Newfoundland, with thirty passengers for Liverpool, fifteen for Halifax, and nine for Newfoundland. She had a full cargo.

The Ship Pomona.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

The ship *Pomona* sailed last night for New-York, in tow of the steamer R. B. *Forbes*.

The French Railroad Fraud.

The Frenchmen arrested in this City the other day, charged with embezzlement upon the Northern Railroad of France, were not examined yesterday before the U. S. Commissioner, no complaint having been made against them before that officer. They are still in custody.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

THE RUSSIAN CORONATION

Description of the Ceremony and of the Distinguished Persons Present.

VISIT OF NAPOLEON TO SPAIN.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CHINA.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 93 3-4 a 7-8.

The United States mail steamer *Baltic* sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th inst., and arrived at this post yesterday morning.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool 7 o'clock morning of Sunday, the 14th.

Money had been in active demand, principally with a view to be provided against circumstances should the rates of discount be advanced this week. The actual pressure was not, however, so severe practically as in apprehension. Rates were uniform at the maximum in Lombard-street, while the applications at the Bank were numerous. On the Stock Exchange the inquiry had been active. Foreign securities had been all heavy, and most of them further declined. Railway shares had fluctuated, but the transactions had not been numerous. Consols, although slightly more active, were still languid, and there was a general disposition to wait for the turn of the money market before contracting engagements of any magnitude.

A demonstration of welcome to JOHN FROST, the Chartist, was made in London the 15th. A procession moved along the streets to Primrose Hill, where the meeting was constituted. ERNEST JONES occupied the Chair. The exercises commenced by the singing of a democratic ode to the air of "God save the Queen," after which various speakers addressed the assemblage. The proceedings were characterised by good order and moderation. About 10,000 persons were present.

The London *Times*, in a leading article, ridicules the chartist demonstration, calls it a complete failure, and requests the attention of its respected friend King BOMBA to the fact that, in the capital of Great Britain, a set of foolish fanatics are at full liberty to parade ths streets and prate at their will about the destruction of our religious and political superstitions.

A meeting of the National Sunday League was held in St. Martin's Hall, London, and a resolution adopted that the music in the parks of the metropolis and in the towns of the Kingdom on Sundays has been productive of great moral good.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"As yet no preparations are making for the Congress to be held at Paris this Winter, and which is to consist of the second representatives who assisted at the Congress last Spring; but there appears to be no doubt that such a meeting will be held, with a view to settle, with the least possible delay, questions arising out of the treaty of Paris."

In reference to the rumors that have been so long afloat concerning the Emperor's health, the *Independance* says:

The Emperor, as to whose health so many exaggerated and even ridiculous reports are in circulation, is very well. There is, in fact, nothing the matter with him but some indefinable, flying gout pains, for which he went to be cured at Plombieres, and which will prevent him from taking so much horse exercise as he has been accustomed to. Doctor Barthe, from Paris, is now attending his Majesty.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:

I have just learned a piece of news which may perhaps be considered very important. The Prussian Ambassador, Count de HATZFELDT, accompanied by his lady, left Paris this morning for Biarritz where it is said they are to stay a week. This looks very like an *entente cordiale* between the French Emperor and the King of Prussia on the subject of Neufchâtel.

In the Paris Correspondence of the London *Post* we find the following paragraph:

I believe I may inform you that the French and English Governments are under the impression that the conduct of the King of Naples will oblige them to withdraw the members of their respective missions, and break off all diplomatic relations. At the present moment I am assured Austria is using every effort to prevent such a proceeding, but the next few days must, I now think, bring this long-pending question to a crisis.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that the new collective note which the Western Powers intend sending to the King of Naples, and which, it is even said, has already been forwarded, dwells on the necessity of carrying out the following four points: 1. Suppression of the arbitrary authority of the police and of punishments arbitrarily inflicted by that body. 2. An amelioration in the political administration, and a modification in the exercise of justice in what relates to judicial proceedings previously to trial. 3. The creation of credit establishments, so as to give an impetus to commerce and manufactures. 4. Permission to all emigrants and exiles to return to their country, and their restoration to their civil rights and former position, provided they sign an act of submission.

The affair in Kabylia, Algeria, which took place on the 2d inst., is detailed in a report to the French Secretary of War. The crops of the French had been gathered, and were heaped up around the village of Dra-el-Mizam, when 6,000 Kabyles came down to burn them. The French had there but a native detachment, one battalion of the 45th regiment, and a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The natives were put forward in advance and the regulars remained in concealment. The Kabyles came on furiously and drove back the native contingent, but suddenly found themselves charged with the bayonet by the battalion of infantry. Notwithstanding the superiority of discipline and arms on the side of the French the great disparity of numbers rendered the contest severe and its result, for a time, doubtful, until the Chasseurs d'Afrique charged finally with great effect, and the enemy fled. On the 5th the mountaineers came down again, but they had not reckoned on the considerable reinforcements the French had received in the interval, and they were driven back with loss. It is said that an expedition against the Kabyles will at once take place. Any operations that the French may have contemplated against the Riff pirates are for the present postponed.

It is stated that GONZALES BRAVO is to be appointed Minister of Spain at Washington.

There is nothing new politically from Spain.

Accounts from the Canary Islands mention that the state of siege was proclaimed there on the 9th, on receipt of orders to that effect from this home Government.

The Spanish Government had received dispatches from the Captain-General of Cuba, dated 19th of August, announcing that the Island continued to enjoy tranquillity, and that its sanitary condition had improved.

The *Swisse* journal announces that the Federal Council had replied to the note presented to it by the Prussian representative, (M. de SYDOW,) in reference to Neufchatel, in which note the Prussian Government reserved its right of sovereignty over the Canton. In reply, ths Federal Council declares that it cannot admit the right claimed by Prussia, for the reason already expressed in the negative reply of the Federal Directory of the 1st and 6th of March, 1848, and the Council expresses regret that events, in every way deplorable, should have given a motive for the renewal of the protest. According to the same journal, M. de SYDOW had an interview with M. STOMPELI, President of the Federal Council, from whom he demanded that the prisoners should be treated with kindness, and that the judicial inquiry and trial should not be too hastily conducted, as such a course might complicate still more the diplomatic relations of Prussia with the Confederation, and might create fresh difficulties. M. STOMPELI replied that Switzerland was the last country to which such observations ought to be addressed, since its legislation with respect to political offence,

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Letters from China have come to hand, [illegible] in response] (as was [illegible] ada) the suspension of the [illegible] WETMORE & Co. Their [illegible] Liabilities are stated, are [illegible] and [illegible] $318,000. The amount due to [illegible] is calculated at $60,000, and to Chinese [illegible] last accounts, at Foochow, [illegible] had been [illegible] get an interview with the Viceroy.

The United States steamer *Susquehanna* [illegible] her way to Simoda, Japan, with [illegible] HARRIS on board, and had put back to [illegible] repairs.

The Indian mail brings intelligence from [illegible] July 24, of an unfortunate affair which occurred [illegible] and by which an American gentleman, Mr. [illegible] CUNNINGHAM, lost his life. A street row occurred between some of the Canton men belonging to an [illegible] can firm and the people of the place. Mr. CUNNINGHAM attempted to disperse the parties, and was stabbed.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Interior of the Kremlin on the Coronation Day—Appearance of the Empress—the Ceremonies—Unbounded Enthusiasm of the People—Description of the Foreign Ambassadors and Distinguished Personages—The Banquet—Important Ukase.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

MOSCOW, Monday Morning, Sept. 1, 1856.

The Czar is now the Lord's [illegible] great ceremony which has consecrated his reign, this eyes of so many millions of his subjects [illegible] performed with rare precision and [illegible] magnificence to which no historical [illegible] to me can claim superiority. The [illegible] our grandest efforts depend on that [illegible] control—was beautiful. At sunrise all [illegible] and stirring, and ere it was day the [illegible] and the tramp of feet rose from the streets.

THE KREMLIN.

At 6 o'clock the Kremlin was assaulted by a crowd of human beings, who lashed themselves [illegible] against the gates, and surged in like waves through the [illegible] portals. This is to the Russians what the [illegible] St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the cathedrals, and [illegible] universities, all in one, would be to an Englishman. "It is the heart and the soul of Moscow, as Moscow is the heart and the soul of Russia." It is her historical monument and the temple of her faith. Against these walls have been broken the hordes which for many centuries sought to destroy its cradle. As Hercules which was born to crush them, and which them have passed most of the great events which are the landmarks in Russian history. Here is all that is most precious and most sacred to the Russian race—the tombs of the kings, dukes, and czars, the palaces, the cathedrals, the treasures, the tribunals, the [illegible] images, the miraculous relics, so dear to this [illegible] the Sclavonic race. In form it is an irregular [illegible] with a tower at each angle of the walls. It is [illegible] ed by the river on one side, and by boulevards [illegible] ing the course of an ancient stream, now [illegible] Cephisus, on the other, and its walls define [illegible] the size of the whole city of Moscow in the days of the early Czars.

I had intended a more minute description of this sacred spot, but for the present I must be content with saying so much. Early as it is, our party, all in uniform though they be, have a hard struggle to reach one of the gates. A mass of officers, of ladies in full dress, of mujiks, of well-clad bourgeois, of [illegible] peasants from distant countries, of [illegible] official costume, blazing with stars, and [illegible] crosses, fret and fume at the narrow entrance. [illegible] is blocked up with carriages, horses, droschkies and soldiers. For the places reserved inside the [illegible] tickets are necessary, and most people are not able to find their slips of colored card at the very moment they are asked to show them, and so there is, of course, some delay and confusion.

It was only on Saturday morning that Lord WODEHOUSE obtained a limited number of tickets from the Russian authorities for strangers of distinction to view the procession. The English were nearly in despair, for the time was running very close, and [illegible] places were not to be had for any money—a bad one, indeed, costing from 125 to 150 roubles. Our Ambassador, however, had not lost sight of the interests of the few of his countrymen who had come so far to see this magnificent spectacle, but had by repeated [illegible] and from different quarters succeeded in obtaining a small number of tickets of admission to the [illegible] of the court of the Kremlin. The church was found to be quite impracticable. Two hundred places inside have been reserved for the Corps Diplomatique. There are only two hundred more places inside for all the nobility, Ministers and high functionaries of all the Russias. It is possible that some one or two of the English here may be disappointed, but it [illegible] will not be from any want of attention on the part of Lord WODEHOUSE, or from any neglect [illegible] of the gentleman attached to the Embassy, but so great is the confusion in the public offices, owing to the pressure of business to leave everything with the coronation, that even the great [illegible] State of the Empire cannot always keep their promises or have their desires fulfilled.

The freedom of circulation given to the people and the civility of the gendarmerie deserve every praise, but we are not the less content to get away from both, and to draw breath in the inner court of the Kremlin. Here our party was fortunate enough to meet one who has been to us the kindest of friends, the most self-sacrificing, obliging, and amiable of men. His position is his smallest recommendation, but on this occasion, as on many others, it enabled him to do us essential service; and, under his guidance, we wander into the Palace to see what are the preparations for the great ceremony.

INTERIOR OF THE PALACE.

Ascending the broad staircase which in two flights reaches from the court to the upper story of the palace and to the esplanade outside the Hall of St. Andrew, we find at the first landing a wide door, which opens into the ante-chamber—in itself a hall—to the Hall of St. George. This staircase is covered with scarlet cloth, from which it derives its name, (Krasnoi Krilto,) and it is lined on both sides and at both landings by the Chevaller Garde, in gilt cuirass, with silver sagles as crest-gilt cuirass, white coats, dark blue trousers with red stripes. The hall into which we enter is a magnificent apartment, white and gold, sustained by a colonnade of ten pillars and two range of "pillons" sustaining the architraves, richly ornamented. The pillars are made of zinc, and are in demi-relief. At the end of the hall is a fine statue of St. George, the patron of Moscow, killing the dragon, and the cross and star of the order, richly gilt, are emblazoned all over the walls. The floor is of the finest parquetry of many woods, and is highly polished. On the wall opposite the windows are notices emblazoned, in Sclavonic, reminding the readers of the glories of Russian history; sofas with gilt legs and yellow and black coverings are placed at this side, but there is no other furniture in it; above the three arched doorways which lead one to the hall of St. Vladimir is a choir for an orchestra; at the further extremity is the hall of St. Alexander Newski; this is built of rose-colored marble, covered with gilding and emblazonments of the ensigns of the order, and, like the Hall of St. George, it is filled with a multitude of officers, ministers, and members of the Imperial Court and of all the Courts of Europe. The Russian generals wear scarlet trousers with a gold stripe outside, green frockcoats with gold lace cuffs, upright collars, and shoulder-straps; their head-dress is a casque of silver, or a black patent leather helmet with gold or silver mounting, and a spike on the top from which depends a large plume of black, yellow, and white feathers. The Etat-Major wear silver instead of gold lace; all officers on duty have a silver lace sash round their waist, and those who have distinguished themselves may be known by their sword-knots of honor, which at once show in what service they have been employed by their color and material. Those Generals who belong to the army of the Caucasus wear a prodigious Tartar or Cossack bonnet of long fine sheep's wool, with a scarlet conical crown piece, striped with gold thread. From the Salle d'Alexandre we pass on to the Hall of St. Andrew, at the end of which is the Imperial throne in purple and gold, with seven steps ascending to it. Above is emblazoned "*Dieu de Dieu*," surrounded by a golden glory. The walls are covered with blue, the color of St. Andrew himself, with the armorial bearings of all the kingdoms, principalities, duchies, and provinces of the Russian Empire, and between the windows are represented in gilt relief the chain and cross of the Apostle. At the upper end of the hall, on the left-hand side, there is a great crowd of persons at one side of a [illegible] They are [illegible] and the globe, [illegible] given to diamonds [illegible] they are very big [illegible] cluster of KOH-I-NOOR, [illegible] monds in the form of [illegible] dazzling as the sun himself. Many [illegible] are the size of pistol balls of the [illegible] ancter. As to the sceptre, there is [illegible] of a famous diamond, which can [illegible] talk about. I really would not [illegible] large it seems to be, and shall content [illegible] ing that this is the precious stone for [illegible] RINE II. gave nearly £20,000 and a large [illegible] life to a runaway slave. Of this [illegible] Turning away from these important [illegible] ceremonial of to-day, let us look at what is [illegible] worthy of notice in the hall itself. The [illegible] remain forever, and will be just respected [illegible] same feeling of traditionary stupid admiration as [illegible] are now till some chymist fashions them, like [illegible] Rupert's drops, by the dozen.

THE CHEVALIERS OF THE PALACE.

There are objects here which will not last so long. In two long lines, from door to door of the Hall of St. Andrew and of the Hall of St. George, are drawn up the Grenadiers of the Palace, the veterans of the Russian war. To me these fine old soldiers were by far the most exciting and attractive than all the display of riches and the blaze of gold and silver around and above them. Their dress recall the days of those Titanic struggles which shook all Europe. The huge bearskin [illegible]

[illegible] entry into Moscow which France has [illegible] at Sebastopol. It was on the anniversary of this day that England and France for the last time endured that deafening stream of fire and iron on the devoted city which electrified the united camps, and on this very day, [illegible] years ago, the allied squadrons sailed from Varna to their rendezvous at Baltschik, to prepare for the descent on the Crimea. As Moscow has risen from its ashes, so will Sebastopol arise from its ruins. But hark! There, once again are the old familiar voices of the Russian cannon!—a flash of fire spirts from an embrasure below, and the thick white smoke rushes into the air. Thank Heaven, the dull roar of the iron messenger of death is not heard again, but, instead of that angry voice the bells of the Church of the Assumption ring out merrily, and at the signal the thousand bells of Moscow take up the chorus, and at the same time ten thousand voices of the people mingle together in a deep murmur. It is 7 o'clock. The echoes of the cannon shake the old Kremlin twenty-one times in rapid succession. This is the signal for the various persons engaged in the ceremonial to repair to the places indicated in the programms end *ordre du jour*.

THE EMPEROR'S CANOPY.

There is a perceptible movement among the uniforms, and turning to the left we come ont upon the end of the *perron rouge*, or Krasnole Kriltzo, at which there is placed a dais or canopy, beneath which the Emperor and Empress will march to the Church of the Assumption. It is of orange-colored cloth of gold, embroidered with Inipcrial eagles, and is held up by 16 wands of silver gilt, ornamented with yellow, black, and white ribands. On the hangings are embroidered the Emperor's cipher, surmounted hy a crown, surrounded with the order of St. Andrew. It is surmounted with 16 aigrettes of tri-colored ostrich feathers, and is embroidered with the arms of the Empire, as well as those of Kazan, Astrakhan, Poland, Siberia, of Tauris, Kiaff, Vladimir, Novgorod, Finland, and other devices. All these and many more details do I quote on the authority of the great work by the Master of Ceremonies, for indeed to me all is gold that glitters, and in the general impression produced by the sight of such things ons ransacks the memory in vain for the component parts which plossed him. What a scene there is in the court below. An assemhlage of parasols. bonnets, helmets, coats, shawls, all of the gayest hues. At the foot of the staircase there is one large raised stand full of people—there is also a gallery on the right-hand side from the Palace to the Church, full of people—before us all the Church belfries are full of people, and the Court is thronged also. There are two streams of people, in uniforms and Court dresses, pouring up and down from the Palace to the Court. By the dais there is for the present only an escort of the Grenadiers à Cheval, under the scommand of Lieutenant-Colonel FANSHAWE, a nephew of our stout Admirsl who commanded the sailing squadron at the great naval review at Spithead some years ago. At present the silver batous are upheld by private soldiers only, and they evidcntly regard it as a most solemn and sacred affair. Everyone who passes beneath the dais to and fro uncovers his head.

THE PALACE AGAIN.

Passing through the crowd along the upper landing, over a rich scarlet cloth, we coms again to the door by which we first entered the Palace. Ths old Grenadiere are still standing as rigid and steady as before. Let us go in again, and turn to the right, passing between a wall of soldiers. Let us enter the banqueting-hall. Surely here are the riches of the world! Such a glare of gold plate, such a wild profusion of goblets, vases, cups, salvers, heaped nn tables, massed on sidsboards or carved stands along the walls of this glittering room! This is ths Granovitays Palats, the Hall of the Ancient Tsars, (for so the Russians spell ths word in French.) Can it be described? Assuredly not by the pen, nor hy the pencil of any artist but one who can dip his brush in tho hues of the rainbow. The low, many-arched roof of the hall is sustained by a huge squaro pillar in the centre, round which is placed a platform with receding ledges to the helght of nine or ten feet, each ledge groaning with ancient vases and dishes in gold and silver. Some of these are of the quaintest form and curious workmanshlp—models of old castles and palaces, atrange animals, battle-pieces, hirds—craftily worked in past centuries hy forgotten descendants of TUBAL CAIN, and each a museum in itself. On the right hand of the hall, on entering, there is a buffet which seems crushed beneath the masses of gold vessels upon it, each a study, but enriched above all by the grand cup from BENVENUTO'S own hand, for which Russia paid the sum of £10,000 sterling. Ou the left there is an *estrade* for the orchestra and for the singers, among whom are LABLACHE, DUMERIC, Bosio, CALZOLARI and TAGLIAFICO. It is covered with crimoisied purple velvet, with gold fringes and borders.

THE THRONE.

The Imperial throne is placed at ths end of the room, opposits the buffet on the right hand side. Three steps, covered with gold embroidered purple velvet, lead to the platform on which the throne is placed. Above there is a dais, with an *imperiale* of cloth of gold, covered with imperial eagles, with a crown in the centre on a cushion of velvet and cloth of gold, with friuges and acorns of gold, shot with yellow, black and white. The edge of the top of the dais is carved aud gilt, and in the centre is a shield of the Imperial cypher, with the Imperial crown above, encompassed by the collar of the order of St. Andrew. At each side are smaller shields, with the collar of St. Andrew around them, richly emblazoned, and all three are draped with Imperial standards. At the ends of the top of the dais there are aigrettes of ostrich plumes, dyed yellow, whits and black. Benoath, at the back of the throne, is displayed the Imperial mantle of ermine, with the arms of the Empire in a goldcn border in the centre, and the Imperial cypher profusely smblazoned on it. The edges of ths steps of the platform are ornamented with large salvers and goblets of gold, on pedestals of malachite and gold; the three ancient thrones of the Czars are placed beneath the dais, and on the left there is a table for the crown, sceptre and globe, covered with crimson velvet embroidered with gold, aud a cloth of gold beneath it. There is a table at the etep to the platform, which is to be borne up to the thrones when tho banquet commence by thrce of the High Chamberlains of the Empire. On the left of the pillar are placed two tables, exteuding the whole length of the room for the guests. These are weighed down, likewise, with gold and silver plates, goblets, plateaux, epergnes and salvers. The chairs of white and gold, with crimson velvet seats, are placed at the left sides of the tables only, so thas all the guests will have their faces turned towards their Majcsties. Such are the glories of the banquet room of the Czar.

THE OUTER COURT OF THE KREMLIN.

If you do not wish to be as miserable as Midas come forth into the fresh air, and get a look at the pure blne sky, which is shining with Heaven's own brightness. Descend the scarlet staircase between files of the Chevalier Guard, the Garde á Cheval, the Cuirassiers of the Guard, the Grenadiers of the Guard—all now dismounted and forming a fence bristling with sabres betweeu the scarlet cloth and the nobility. Pass by the Church of the Assumptiou, and out under the archway of the outer court of the Kremlin,—the scarlet cloth is still hencath our feet, and the ralsed estrade on which the Emperor walks after leaving the church is carried round outside into the outer court close to the galleries erected for the occasion till it reëntere the inner court by the archway at the southeastern extremity. This cstrade is protected by a railing, and at each side there is a wall of soldiers, part of which—a detachment of the Lancers of the Guard—is commanded by Major HALL, who is descended from au English family. And here I may mention that smong the Russian officers I have met there are bearers of the names of RAMSAY, GREIG, BELL, OCHTERLONY, &c. The first—who is the descendant of an old Scottish family, bearing the arms of DALHOUSIE—is one of the ablest generals of the service, and was specially eugaged in defence of Finland; the others are most likely the representatives of those advcnturous soldiers and sailors of fortune who flocked from Scotland to lead the battalions of Northern Europe to victory by their discipline, valor, and eagacity. The foreign ambassadors and ministers who assembled at the palace of M. DE MORNY, at 8 o'clock, will descend from their carriages at the northern angle of this outer estrade.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Just a minute or two before 9 o'clock there is a great commotion among the people, who are closely packed in this outer court, and the *gendarmes* riding gently through them make a lane for the first carriage of the French Embassy. It comes up right gorgeously—running footmen, bewigged coachman, grand chasseur,—a regular glass coach, all gold hangings; the horses and harness are unexceptionable, but it is rather etartling to hear in the Kremlin a vigorous interpellation addressed from the dignitary on the box to the leading *palefrenier*, "Now then Bill! why the —— dou't you leave the osses' 'eds halone?" The reply is lost in the Russian cfics of attention along the line as Count DE MORNY descends from his carriage and etepa on the estrade, where he is received by a High Chamberlain in waiting. His Excellency is dressed *de rigueur*, and is really a well-appointed "fine looking gentlcman," as our great Pendennis would say. Somc of his suite have arrived on horseback, and the other carriages of the embassy are rather put into the shade by the splendor of. their chiefs. He is attended by M. BANDIN, first Secretary; Vicomte L'ESTINE, second Secretary; Vicomte SIMEON, Marquis DE RENNES, Marquis DE SAYVE, Count JOACHIM MURAT, Comte DE LAVALETTE, le Duc de GRAMMONT, Comte [illegible] de COURTENAY, Comte d'HUNDLSTEIN, Gen. LEBRUN, (Artillery of the Guard,) Gen. FROSSARD, (Engineers,) Gen. DAMON, (Infantry,) Col. REILLE, (*eldt* Major,) all Crimeans; Prince DE BANYREMONT, (Hussars,) Marquis DE GALLEFET, Comte D'ESPEVILLE, and M. DE PIQUENIAL, officers of cavalry and staff, all in full uniform. They proceed along the scarlet cloth to the cathedral, where they take the places assigned to them.

THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR.

The next carriage, which is not so showy, but is in other respects, at least, as good as the Count's coach, is that of the English Ambassador, who, with the Countess GRANVILLE, descend, are received by the Chamberlain, and in like manner enter the Cathedral. Lord GRANVILLE is dressed in the Windsor uniform, and his wife, who to all our eyes is dressed with great richness and taste, is quite glorious with diamonds. The horses are worthy of the best turn-out in "the park." *Que voulez vous de plus?* The second carriage contains the Marquis and Marchioness of STAFFORD, the Earl of LINCOLN, and Colonel the Hon. ARTHUR HARDINGE; the third, Lord GRANVILLE'S brother and Lady MARGARET LEVESON-GOWER, Lord WARD, and Colonel MAUD, Royal Horse artillery, (of the famous old I troop of Crimean report;) the 4th, Sir R. PEEL and Lady EMILY PEEL, and Lord ANNALY, Lord Seymour, the Hon. Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir [illegible] Lord Clanricarde, Lord Dunmore, Count de Kisse, Mr. Yorke, the Jesse Mr. [illegible] R. King. May it be needless to say that we were all proud of our fair country-women, who [illegible] would dare to be well dressed [illegible] had there been any institute, with the ladies of another Embassy for the choice of that theme would not be, for ours is the only Embassy with "ladies" attached; and, as for the Legations, there are only two—that of the United States (to which Mrs COLT and Miss JARVIS are attached) and of Saxony, (which is represented by the Baron and Baroness DE SEEBACH)—which are gallant enough to come with their wives to Moscow.

THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

And now, amid e little battalion of bare-headed running footmen s very fine old coach, with a poor team of horses, and from it descends—What is this? A very fine old gentleman indeed, somewhat gone in years, but right royal and splendid in air and attire. It is Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY, Ambassador of Austria. He is dressed in puce silk or velvet, with a hussar jacket of the same material, braided all over with pearls. Diamonds flash forth from all the folds of his clothing. His maroon-colored boots, which come up to the knee, are crusted with pearls and diamonds, and on his heels are spurs of brilliants, which glitter finely in the sunshine. One would almost be proud to be kicked by such a boot, but perhaps such an honor is only reserved for the greet and noble. His Excellency has a very brilliant suite, but for their names, and for the list of the other arrivals, I must refer your readers to the programme and to the Russian *Court Circular*, for thsre is a great cheering in the inner court, and we must run to take our places.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION.

It is now about 10 o'clock, and the crowd clears away to the seats as the head of a grand procession begins to appear on the upper landing of the scarlet staircase, issuing from the palace before us. Preceded by Masters of Ceremonies, chamberiains, and attended by a magnificent retinue, the Empress ALEXANDRA, in au Imperial mantle, with a crown of diamends on her head, walks along the upper landing, beneath s dais like that of the Emperor, and begins to descend the steps amid the acclamations of the peopls. She is accompanied hy ths Grand Dukes and by the Grand Duchesses, and is fnllowed by the foreign Princes, Maids of Honor, and ladies of her Court, and thus she slowly and feebly passes on before us to the door of the Cathedrsl of the Assumption, where she is received by the clergy with the cross and holy water, and then she enters the building with her suite, and is lost to sight. All this time there is a tremendous ringing of bells from all the towers of Moscow; but above them all sounds the grest throh of the bell close at hand in the tower of Ivan Veliki (John the Great). As the last of the Empress-Mother's attendants leeves the upper landing of the scarlet staircase, a peloton of the Chevalier Guards, with two officers, coms forth from the palace, and the Imperial procession begins as follows:—48 pages, 2 masters of the ceremonies, the chief peasants (*i. e.* serfs) of the State domains, one for each Government; three delegates of the German and other colonists, and representatives of the serfs of the Imperial appanages by threes. They are all clad in the old Russian garb—long coats and odd hats, and many of them rejolce in splendid beards. Next come the senior merchants of the guilds in Russia and Poland, the foreign merchants, the civic functionaries, the council of manufacturers, a match of doctors, lowyers, Government *employes*, heads of departments, the dons of the Russian colleges, the managers of ths theatres, the representativos of all the troops of Cossacks, the marshals of the nohility, Count ARMFELDT and the Finnish and Polish deputies, masters of the ceremonies, hersids-at-arms, officers bearing the collar of the ordsr of St. Andrew, the standard of the Empire, the Seal, the Sword, ths Mantle of ths Empress, that of the Emperor, the Imperisl Globe, the Sceptre, the two Diamond Crowns, (each being guarded by two Grenadiers of the Palace,) then a peloton of the Chevalier Gardes, a Marshal of the Court, the Grand Marshal, the Archmarshal of the Coronation, and now the Imperial Dais comes in sight, and the Emperor himself presents himself to the people, not amid cheers, hut lond shrill cries which overpower tho tolling of the bells, the crash of arms, and ths loud flourishes of drums and trumpets which rise all around us. Before him march two Priests with a gold basin full of holy water, which an Archbishop sprinklas profusely ou the scarlet cloth. The Dais is upheld hy General Officers, assisted by Colonels of Regiments of the rank of General-Major.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

His Majesty, who is attired in military uniform, is followed by his Ministry and Aid-de-Camp-Generals, and immediately behind him walks the Commandant of the Chevalier Garde, with his naked sword in his hand and his helmet on his head. This officer, who is a General in the army, is a man of great stature, and his person is set off by his uniform—a gilt casque and crest of silver eagle, a white tuuic with a scarlet back and body, on both of which are ores of brillinnte and silver, and long jack boots. The Emperor, who possesses the personal advantages of the Romanoff family—a fine, erect, and stately figure—marched with a measured stride, and bowed right and left as he passed down to the estrade. The Empress followed behind him, under the same dais, with 13 ladies of honor around her, and her appearance was the signal for repeated onthursts of cheering, Her Majesty was dressed with the utmost simplicity, and presented a most charming contrast to the glare by which she was surrounded. There was a gracefulness in her movements—a quiet diguity and gentleness which touched every heart, and turned every eye even from the person of her Imperial husband. As the dais was horne down the steps amid the sheen of glittering sword blades flourished at the presence of the Emperor, the picture offered hy the Court of the Kremlin was such as one seldom sees—the splendor of the pageant, tho etsady linee of the soldiery, the waving masses of the galleries as they rocked to and fro in their homage and ecstasy. A platoon of the Chevalier Gardes followed the dais, and after them came a member of each family of the high Russian nobility, three and three, behind whom again, in strange juxtaposition, marched a hand of artisans and manufacturers; after them followed the corps of 1st Guild of Merchants, by threes, and the procession was closed by another platoon of the Chevaller Gardes. The flourishing of trumpets, the strains of the numerous bands, the cheers of the people, the measured hurras of the soldiery, the roll of drums, the clang of bells, deafened the ears and almost overwhelmed the senses. The Metropolitans of Moscow and of Novgorod, who had previously blessed and watered the Imperial Ensign, stood at the door of the Csthedral of the Assumption, and as their Majesties approached, the former presented them the Holy Hood to kiss, which they did most reverently, and the latter eprinkled them with holy water.

THE CATHEDRAL.

We are now inside the cathedral with them, and we are about to witness a ceremony instinct with meaniug and full of sacred solemuity to the mind of the unsophisticated Russian. The eye, uninformed by the spirit, cannot rightly interpret a great symbolical representation, and we must for the moment put aside our modern-day, constitutional, and essentially English ideas, if we would rightly appreciate the effect of what we are about to witness. Some notion of its significance will be conveyed to the English mind hy the thought that it is, in the eyes of the Russian people, the sacrament and visible consecration of the absolute power of one man over 60,000,000 of his fellow-beings. Something of the terror inspired by such an idea is modified by the fact generally and heartily believed, that, in the present instance, the Prince who is to be invested with such awful power is mild in dispositiou, upright in character, and sincerely desirous that his reign should conduce to the happiness and welfare of his people.

Let us for the moment try to identify ourselves in thought with one of his people. The Russian finds himself in the centre of the magnificent church, every inch of whose walls glittere with gold, and whose pictorial sides offer to his eyes allegorical representations of his faith. On the one hand he sees the saints under the altar of the Apocalypse, looking up to Heaven with the agonized cry, "How long, O Lord?" On the other he views the avenging flames glaring out of the pit of the wicked; whils from the top of the gorgeous ceiling n gigantic head of the Savlour looks down in peace, and gives consolation to his soul. All around him are the sacred relics and images of the saints, and before him, raised on a platform, and under a canopy of velvet and gold, are the thrones of the Czare JOHN III. and MICHAEL FEODOROWITCH, prepared now for the Emperor and Empress, the inauguration of whose Heaven-bestowed power he is about to witness.

THE CEREMONY OF CORONATION.

The Empress Dowager and the Imperial family have already entered the church and taken their places on the platform around the thrones. Amid the ringing of bells and the shouts of the populace the young Emperor and his bride reach the entrance of the church. And now they detach themselves from the crowd of officials about them, and passing along the gorgeous screen that separates the chancel from the church, they fall on tbeir knees before ths images of the saints, kiss with fervent reverence tho sacred relics, and offer up silent prsyers to Heaven. Let the perfect grace and earnestness with which the young Empress performs these acts be notcd. She is richly attired in a white robe, studded with the finest jewels, hut her head is adorned only hy her own luxuriant hair, without a single ornament. Her right hand is ungloved, and with this she repentedly crosses herself as she performs her religions offices, not mechanically, as if going through a part of a prescribed ceremony, but fervently, religiously, and with the grace of perfect womanhood. And now the Emperor, followed by his bride, mounts the platform of the throne, and repeats from a book dellvered to him by the Archbishop of Moscow the confession of his Christian faith. He then receives the benediction of the Archbishop, and suddenly the choir, which has hitherto preserved silence, bursts out in psalms and praise to God, and the holy building vibrstes with the ring of their harmonieus volces. There is no note of organ nor sound of other instrument. The singers, admirably organized, and chanting with astonishing power and precision, need no eupport; the plaintive soprano voices of the boys raise clear and distinct above the deep tones of the rich basses, and the sustained harmony, solemn and affecting, throbs through the holy building. But already the Imperial mantle of silver and ermine, richly studded with gems, is in the hands of the Archbishop, who proceeds to clasp it around the shoulder of His Majesty. Next follows the great Crown, which is placed by the same hands on the Imperial head, reverently bent to receive it; and the sceptre and globe are then delivered to His Majesty, who, invested with these Royal insignia, seats himself on the throne. The Empress now approaches with a meek yet dignified air, and falls on her knees before the Emperor. His Majesty, lifting the crown from his own head, touches with it [illegible] of the Empress and again places it on his own [illegible]. A lesser crown is then brought, which the Emperor places on the head of the Empress, where it is properly adjusted by the [illegible] of the Robes, and His Majesty, having [illegible] his brids with the Imperial mantle, draws her [illegible] him and tenderly embraces her. This is the signal for the whole Imperial family, with the foreign [illegible] to approach and congratulate their Majesties, and nothing can be more touching than the spectacle, from the evident earnestness with which embraces, which are indeed the expression of deep and cordial love, which hinds in one common bond of tenderness all the members of tho Imperial family) are received and returned. Oh! for that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. How electric is its effect. Here, in the midst of a ceremony, naturally stiff and formal, there is suddenly, on the part of the principal performers, a genuine outburst of natural feeling, and mark its effect—there is scarcely a dry eye among the masses crowded in the church, while the feeble frame of the Empress-Mother totters with outstretched arms towards the Imperial Son, and passionately clasps and holds him in a long embrace; and tears and smiles mingle together as the little Grand Dukes are seen to clamber up to the sides of their father and uncle, who has to reach low in order to reach the little faces which asked to be kissed.

THE ANOINTMENT.

Bnt the most important and solemn port of the ceremony has to be performed, and there is a gensral stillness in the church, as the Emperor descends from his throne and proceeds to the entrance of the chancel. He is met there by the Archbishop of Moscow, who holds in his hands the sacred vessel which contains the holy oil. Stretching forth his right hand, the venerable father takes a golden branch, with which, having dipped it in the consecrated oil, he anoints the forehead, eyelids, nostrils, ears, hands, and breast of the Emperor, pronouncing ths solemn words—"*Impressio doni Spiritus Sancti.*" Tho act is done, and the Russian eyes look with awe upon the Anointed of God, the Delegate of His power, the High Priest of His Church, at once Emperor and Patriarch, consecrated and installed in his high temporal and spiritual office. A salvo of canons, the bray of trumpets, the roll of drums, announce the completion of the sacred act to the ears of those who are without the church and cannot witness it. Meanwhile the Empress comes forward and is in like manner anointed by the Archbishop, but on the forehead only. Then the Emperor and Empress, the one on the right, the other on the left, of the presiding Archbishops of Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Novgorod, receive the holy sacrament; to the Emperor, as the chosen servant privileged by Heaven, it is administered in the two kinds: the Empress receiving only the sacramental bread which is partaken of by all members of the Russian Church. Once more the choir burst out in full jubilsnt chorus, and their Majesties once more mount the platform of the throne, and stand erect while the mass is intoned by the priests, and ths responses are chanted by the choir. Ths holy service being concluded, the Emperor steps from ths throne, bows right and left to the great dignitaries of the State, to the prelates, to the representatives of the foreign Powers, and then leaves the church by the northern gate, accompanied hy his splendid retinue, and followed at a short distance by the Empress.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

As the brilliant procession passes out of the church, the Russians, with eager eyes, seek ont and distinguish their illustrious fellow-countrymen. There in the rear of the Emperor walks the man now famous throughout Europe, the young and gallant soldier, ths defender of Sebastopol, ths intrepid TODTLEBEN. His carriage is noble and full of hero-like decision, but his step falters and he limps on with the aid of a cano, which tells how sorely ho still suffers from a wound received in the trenches before the town which his genius so long defended. His countenance is full of intelligence, yet mild ond modest; his chin, the most remarkable feature in his face, is finely dcveloped, and bespeaks the iron will which belongs to the great soldier. All eyes are upon him. There, too, walks the friend of the Emperor NICHOLAS, the guardian of his son, the negotiator of the treaty of Paris, the upright and gallant ORLOFF; and there also is descried the world-famous MENSCHIKOFF, who was selected for that disastrous mission to Constantinople, out of which grew the war—the "Menschikoff *au paletôt*," as some foreignor irreverently whispers. Bnt the foreigner, too, is engaged in looking among foreigners for distinguished individuals and distinguished things, among which latter must not be omitted the famous pearl-embroidered coat of the Hungarian noble Prince ESTERHAZY, tho Ambassador of Austria. There, too, stands the Ambassador of France, and beside him thst of England, wearing the *distinction* (as Prince METTERNICH called it) of a diplomatic coat unadorned with a single star or order.

CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONIES.

At the moment that the Emperor took back the sceptre and the globe, the priest proclaimed the Imperial title, and then chaunted *Domine, salvum fac Imperatorem, et Domine, salvum fac Imperatricem*, to which the choristers added *ad multos annos*, and at the same instant the bells which had been silent burst forth once more with the tremendous clamor, and the guns of the batteries fired 101 rounds. The smoke rolled over the walls and floated like a fine veil over the flashing arms of the soldiers, and over the crowd inside. It was at 10½ o'clock that the mouth of the cannon inaugurated the prayers which His Majesty, kneeling, addressed before all his people to the King of Kings to sanctify his reign. All this tumult suddenly ceased. There was a murmur of voices for a moment in the Court, which was hushed at once as a bell tinkled once or twice from the Cathedral, and there was a profound silence, while Emperor, Empress, and people [illegible] and addressed their prayers to Heaven for the Emperor. His [illegible] stood upright as they prayed. At 10¾ o'clock the bells broke out again, and the *Te Deum* which heralded the High Mass was chanted. For the long ceremonial which now took place I must refer to the printed programme, every detail of which, minute as it was, was most scrupulously followed and obeyed. For one hour and a half the crowd inside the Church were engaged in assisting or in looking at the elaborate rites with which the Mass and the Imperial Sacrement were celebrated, and during the same time the crowd outside were engaged very much as all popular assembloges are when they have nothing particular to do, eating, chatting, and staring at each other.

RETURN FROM THE CATHEDRAL.

It is now a quarter-past 12, and just at this moment a little bell tinkles once more, the big bells begin to ring loudly far and near, and 101 guns proclaim that the Emperor has received the Sacrament, and has been anointed with the holy chrism. Shortly afterwards the Empress Mother and her suits, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, the Duke and Duchesses of the Imperial family and their suites and attendants, issue from the south gate of the Cathedral, and proceed to enter the palace by the *perron rouge*. They are greeted along their march by cheers and loud cries, but the Russian ladies have not yet learnt how to impart animation to such scenes hy waving their haudkerchiefs, and, as they do not cheer, their share in the proceedings is to try to look pretty, and to look as hard as they can. Meantimeen splendid procession ie defiling out of the north door of the Cathedral, and passing under the archway into the outer court of the Kremlin, to go round to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, on the left-hand side.

THE EMPEROR CROWNED—UNBOUNDED POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

Presently forth etalks the Emperor. But now he wears an Imperial robe, and on his head there is a crown of dazzling splendor. The sun's rays seem to seek congenial light in those flashing diamonds. The eye cannot bear the brilliancy, and the mujik and the prostrate Russian may well be pardoned if, with his imagination heated by all that he has seen and heard—the chanting of the choirs, the carillons of bells, the strains of music, and the clamour of voices, he thinks he sees a halo of heavenly glory around the Imperial head. Such homage to a man can only be pardoned on the ground that he la the elect and anointed of the Lord; and indeed, had one come from the skies with all the power and glory of a celestial messenger, he could scarce have excited more fervor of adoration thau did the Czar, as, with his figure drawn up to the highest, his eye flashing and his cheek flushed, hut his tread as firm as a lion's, he came forth from the church and stood, with globe and sceptre in his hands, in the blaze of the sun before his people. In how many wild tongues, with what frantic gesticulations did they call on Heaven to bless him! Many a tear rolled down the rugged cheeks of the rude Cossacks, and in many a strange dialect did the descendants of distant races implore their commou Father to pour down every blessing on him who represented their forgotten conquest, bondage, and thraldom, and the influence of whose name alone hound them up with the Russian people. What might not be done with such subjects and with such devotion and such faith! The flourishing of trumpets, the crash of hands, the noble swell of the nobls national anthem, "God preserve the CZAR," which nearly equals our own, the roll and tuck of drums, the bells, the voices of the people—all these formed a strange *mélange* of sound, and stunned the ear; but when the CZAR, passing out by the archway on our right, made his appearance to the larger crowd, there was a noise like a roar of thunder or the waves of the sea which swallowed up all else. The people on the terraces below, on the hanks of the river, and in the streets outside the Kremlin took up the cry and ehouted like the rest, and some I am told went on their knees in the dust and prsyed for the Czar. In a few minutes the procession began to wind through the archway on our left and to pass before the Cathedral of Michael. The priests in golden state surplice were waiting at the gates, and as the Emperor and Empress (whom we have quite forgotten in all this wild triumph of adulation and Czar worship) came up to sprinkle them with holy water, and give them the Cross to kiss. On entering the Czar and Czarina kiss the holy reliques, and kneel down to prey before the tombs of their ancestors, after which the *Domine salvum fac* is chanted, and the Emperor and Empress continue their short march for a few yards to the Church of the Annunciation, where the same ritual is observed.

On their way, the cheers, the music, the bells, the cannon never cease. It is just 1 o'clock as the procession begins to ascend the *perron rouge*. The enthusiasm is boundless as His Majesty turns, and with ontralsed arm seemè to return the blessings of his people. He hows to all around as he reaches the landing, and, standing forth from under the dais, looks down upon the scene below. In a few momente more he turns, and is lost to sight in the interior of the magnificent Palace, through the walls of which, however, those sounds must follow him. It is with great difficulty, of course, that the bands can be got to stop playing "God preserve the Czar," and with the usual infatuation of musicians several times throughout the day they struck up at wrong times, and could not be got to leave off, or would not go on when they were wanted. So far as the vast [illegible] but still thousands [illegible] the [illegible], and seemed quite content to [illegible] by the sound of the cannon that the Emperor and his [illegible] were [illegible]. If I have omitted many of the details of [illegible] the fact that they have been [illegible] programme, and that is any one [illegible] spectators they were destitute of meaning or interest.

THE BANQUET.

The Throne Room, in which the banquet takes place, has been already described. The Emperor sits with the Empress mother on his right hand, and the young Empress on his left. The great dignitaries of State advance, bearing silver dishes, which they place before the Imperial trio, who commence their repast. The body of the room is occupied by the members of the first and second classes of Russian nobility, who, standing in their places at the tables prepared for them, wait until the Imperini femily have concluded their repost before they sit down to the banquet in store for them. The Diplomatic Corps stands in front of the Imperial table. Suddenly His Majesty calls for wine, and thie is the signal for all foreigners and those whn do uot take part in the hanquet to withdraw. The Imperial hanquet concludes the ceremonies of the Coronation day, and, judging by the worn and exhausted looks of their Imperial Majesties, human nature could scarcely bear the fatigue of their prolongation.

At the first toast, to the Health of the Emperor, the artillery fire 61 guns; to the Empresss, each 51 guns; to the Imperial house, 31 guns; to the clergy and *all* faithful subjects, only 21 guns. It was nearly 4 o'clock before the banquet was over, and their Majesties retired to take some repose. In the evening all Moscow was illuminated, but as the patience of your readers is exhausted, and as all illuminations are pretty much alike, I must defer what I have to say about them till next post. It is sufficient to say that the city was a blaze of light; that the streets were thronged to suffocation; that carriages could not pass through the thoroughfares; that the heat and dust and smoke were intolerable, and that the English Embassy was very finely illumineted.

IMPORTANT UKASE.

The Czar has signalized the day of his coronation by publishing a most important ukase, which contains an amnesty and lays the foundation for great reforms. The following pointe are contained in it: A civic and military medal for all who took part, directly or indirectly, in the war. Freedom from military service for four years throughout the Empire. A most equitable assessment of the poll-tax. The Emperor accords an amnesty to the political offenders of 1826 and 1831. All the Jews of the Empire are freed from the special burdens of the recruitment that still oppressed them. The children of soldiers that were brought up by the State, and as such formed part hitherto of the army, in which they were bound to serve as soldiers, are all restored to their relations.

Visit of the Emperor of the French to Spain.

The wholly unexpected announcement that the Emperor and Empress of this French had arrived on Spanish soil seems to have startled the good people of Paris. The following account of the Imperial visit to San Sebastian is in a letter from that place dated the 10th of September:

"Yesterday afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock, the French war-steamers *Newton* and *Pelican* entered this picturesque bay with the Emperor and Empress of the French on board, attended by a numerous suite. About half an hour before the Commandant-General of the Province received an express from the Governor of Passages, (distant three miles from this place,) informing him that their Majesties were taking a look at that port, and might be expected hourly at San Sebastian. Hasty preparations were in consequence made, and the Emperor and the Empress received a thundering salute from some of the 36-pounders which were mounted in such haste upon the battlements of the citadel after the late insurrection at Madrid, as they landed at the stairs of the new mole, where the Commandant-General and Civil Governor of the Province, with the British Vice-Consul, Commandant of Marine, Captain of the Port, Alcalde, and Municipality received their Majesties amidst the congregated population of San Sebastian, all of whom, gentle and simple, seemed determined not to lose such an opportunity of taking a good view of "the man of the dsy," and the "*gracioea y amable* EUGENIA," of whom we Spaniards are so proud. The Emperor's simple blue frock coat, light waistcoat, and dark trousers, gave him the air of an English gentleman, to which contributes not a little a regular English-built hat. The imperial *cortége* consisted of Gen. NEY, the Marquis DE LAGRANGE, DUC DE CADORE, Count TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, the Prefect of the Basses-Pyrenees, and several ladies of honor, including the widow of M. DUCOS, the late Minister of Marine.

On landing, the Imperial party walked to the beautiful Church of Santa Maria, where the Empress prayed a few moments at the altar, and then proceeded to the town house in the Plaza Nueva. On appearing in the centre balcony, their Majesties were cheered by the populace, who filled the square beneath. Adjourning thence to the Municipal Library, their Majestics partook of refreshments in that apartment, where Lieutenant MARCH, the British Vice-Consul here, had the honor of being presented to the Emperor. This was the only presentation, I believe, that took place. A tour of the hill upon which the Citadel and the picturesque British Cemetery are situated, including an inspection of the Citadel and a magnificent bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, concluded the Imperial visit to San Sebastian. The Emperor resd, with evident interest, the English inscriptions on the tombs of severnl officers and men belonging to the old British Auxiliary Legion, including a white marble tablet to the memory of Sir R. FLETCHER, and other engineer officers, who fell in the siege of San Sebastian, in 1813; and it was remarked that His Majesty left, for a moment, the Empress' arm, to decipher the letters better. Their Majesties evidently enjoyed their visit, and appreciated the welcome which they received. The shadows of night were stealing over the Atlantic, when the *Newton* (what an example the French set the Eugllsh in honoring merit and genius!) and the *Pelican*, hoisting lights at their mastheads, stood out of the Bay.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Settlement of the Central American Question.

From the London Morning Star.

The *Evening Star* of Saturday was able to announce that the long peuding disputes betwecn our Government and that of the United States are at length finally adjusted. We understand that treaties have been entered into with the United States and the State of Honduras which put an end to all questions of difference, in a manner honorable to all concerned. The Islands of Ruatan and Bonacco are, we understand, given back to Honduras, from which State our Government most unwisely took them, and England abandons all idea of territorial possessions beyoud those to which her claim has not been disputed. The treaties continue the guarantee of a free passage across the isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which was the origiual purpose of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. With regard to the Mosquito Protectorate, the uew arrangement is also understood to he conclusive; and we presume the pretence of caring for these unfortunate Indians will no longer be a cause of irritation between two great nations. We regret that in the two questions lately under discussion, the enlistmeut and the Central American questions, this country should have been in the wrong; hut we rejoice that the influence of public opinion, and the moderation of the two Governments concerned, have brought about an honorable aud final arrangemeut of all the points in dispute.

An English View of Alliance with the South.

The Richmond *Whig*, some weeks since, alluded to the possible alliance of the Southern States with England against the North if the Slavery agitation was prolonged. To this the London *Star* replies:

"We observe that the Southern newspapers are fond of throwing out a threat, that the Slave States, if their pretensions are resisted, will form a union of some sort with England. In all probability these threats are the mere ravings of passion. But if we could conceive it possible that they are in earnest, no language can adequately describe the utter fatuity of such a notion. That it should have found lodgment for a single hour in any man's breast, betokens an ignorance of the state of public feeling in this country that is perfectly astounding. Any British statesman that should give ear for one instant to such a suggestion would be swept out of power in a day, in a whirlwind of national indignation. The men of the South had better very distinctly understand that they must not look in this direction for sympathy in their efforts to perpetuate human servitude. Before they can be admitted to a union with Great Britain they must not merely relinquish their favorite policy for the extension of Slavery, which is all their fellow-citizens in the Free States wish them to do, but they must first emancipate every slave they possess, for if they were subjects of the Queen of England, they would be, every man of them, felons in the eye of the law, and liable to the punishment of transportation for owning slaves. We believe that if it were proposed to import among us a colony of lepers, it would hardly excite more of horror and dismay, than an offer to incorporate slave-holding communities as an integral part of the British dominions. Indeed, we doubt whether there is a nation in Europe which would not shrink with instinctive and shuddering repugnance from such an overture. It really seems as though the people of the South were given up to the madness which precedes and portends destruction, or they would not challenge the attention of the world to their odious institution, so monstrously out of time and out of place in a civilized and Democratic community in this nineteenth century of the Christian era.

Baron Humboldt on American Slavery.

From the London Star.

It was our fortune, in the year 1850, to accompany a distinguished American on a visit to Baron VON HUMBOLDT, at Potsdam. After expetiating long and eloquently upon the exhaustless resources, the marvelous progress and the glorious destinies of the United States, and expressing, in language of similar ardour and animation, his own love and admiration for the country, the venerable philosopher added, addressing our American friend, "But there is one thing, Sir, which grieves me more than I can describe, and that is the policy you have lately adopted in regard to Slavery. I am not so unreasonable as to expect that you should instantly emancipate your slaves. I know well the formidable difficulties that you have to contend with in the [illegible] believe you are [illegible] find that [illegible] slow and [illegible] constantly trying to extend and consolidate a system which is not only opposed to all the principles of morality, but, as it appears to me, is pregnant with appalling and inevitable dangers to the future of the Republic itself. Tell your countrymen this from me." These are wise and worthy words, coming from an authorify than whom there exists not a greater at this moment on the face of the earth.

Interesting from China.

HONG KONG WRECKERS—SUCCESS OF THE REBELS IN THE VICINITY OF SHANGHAE—THE U. S. COMMISSIONER—IN

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From Europe.

The steamship *Baltic*, with the Liverpool mail of September 17, ... yesterday morning. Our ... Europe are four days later, but they are of not much importance. Details of the Czar's Coronation at Moscow are received, and correspondents affirm the pageant to have been on a most extraordinary scale of splendor. After the ceremony was performed, an important ukase was issued, by which an amnesty was accorded to the political offenders of 1826 and 1831, and in other respects a foundation has been laid for great practical reforms. From Great Britain the news is scanty. A demonstration to welcome JOHN FROST, the Chartist, took place in London on the 15th inst. According to Chartist authority some ten thousand sympathizers were present, but according to other authorities, among which is that of the *Times*, the affair was a failure. It is asserted that the European Congress will again meet in Paris during the Winter to settle divers questions arising out of the Treaty of Peace. The Emperor of France, which to the astonishment of his subjects, had visited Spain, where he seems to have been welcomed with great enthusiasm. A rumor was current that GONZALES BRAVO had been appointed Minister from Spain to Washington. No change has taken place in the political aspect of Naples. The report is again repeated that the Representatives of France and England have received instructions to withdraw, in case the King refuses to listen to their remonstrances. Spanish affairs remain in statu quo, and from other parts of Europe we receive no intelligence worthy of special comment.

Politics and the Pulpit.

It will be observed that the prevalent outcry against the pulpit intermeddling with politics is raised by the Fillmore press. Of the few religious papers in this City that decline to utter themselves on political questions, a friend, who has been at pains to make secret investigations upon the subject, informs us that the editors are personally supporters of Mr. FILLMORE. The *Express*, the sole organ of Fillmoreism in this City, is peculiarly malignant towards any minister who ventures to declare himself on the one-absorbing topic of the day, and has views of the Gospel mission so elevated as to be shocked at its application to any mundane affairs whatever. It has selected the clergyman of one of the most influential congregations of an adjoining city as the object of the most vindictive and blasphemous assaults, upon this hypocritical ground. Two or three things are, in this connection, worth recalling.

1. A half-dozen years ago the advocates of Mr. FILLMORE's views upon the Compromise question—the Union-savers and Cottonocracy of that day—exulted in nothing half so noisily as the outspoken testimony of the pulpit in favor of their political ideas. The *Express* surfeited itself on the Union-saving sermons of Drs. SPRING, SPENCER, COX, and others, who preached freely on political topics; and much of the popularity of the Compromise Measures, and the confidence felt in their salutary efficacy, was undoubtedly owing to the currency thus given to ecclesiastical dicta. Now, when disgusted and alarmed at Mr. FILLMORE's disunion sentiments, and the insane and incendiary designs of the Cincinnati platform, the pulpit arrays itself on the side of Freedom and Freedom, the *Express* and Fillmoreism can see no propriety in religion allying itself with politics, and makes war upon the Protestant clergy as vindictively as it does upon the Roman Catholics.

2. Know-Nothingism, of which Mr. FILLMORE is the candidate, and the *Express* the organ, has been remarkable from the earliest days of its existence, for thrusting ministers of the gospel into political place. It removed one or more clergymen of this State from the charge of their congregations, and sent them to the Legislature. In New England, every legislative body contained a dozen or so Know-Nothing reverends, whom the order thought proper to place in the administration of political affairs. It was so in every State where Know-Nothingism attained an ascendancy; and against the criticisms of political opponents who thought proper to censure the novelty, the "American" press has been eloquent and triumphant. The practice and preaching of the party, are therefore, directly in contradiction to its present affected scruples of conscience.

3. The Fillmore Party is an organization, whose only avowed principle of coherence is a religious one. It is a party founded on antagonism to a peculiar form of religious faith. By waging relentless war against the ministry of one form of christianity, it compels it to become militant in the arena of politics, in self-defence. It obliges a large and powerful sect to forget its spiritual concerns, in the necessity of protecting itself against political assaults. None but a coward would allege the ... of a minister when attacked with ... and pistol, using physical force to defend ..., as when attacked with political ener... the same weapons defensively. ... religious element confronts the whole ... politics, we are at a loss to ... it objects to ... field. If it

...

We ... the free ... ing of ... ... to action, as the Catholic priest is, reducing politically the tyrannical proscription of politico-religious bigots. The latter the Know-Nothing must admit to be right; how then can the Protestant be wrong?

4. While objecting to the association of religion and politics, the whole staple of attack ... and its satellites upon the Re... religion. The same ... preaches against the prostitution of the religion to political affairs, impiously utters the grossest falsehoods touching the religion of a candidate, that deliberate malice and bigotry can devise.

It is one of the difficulties of this political contest, that our opponents have no distinct principles to be controverted. They are, both of them, parties purely negative. While the Republican movement everywhere is *for* everything that goes to the constitution of a true and permanent Republic, sham Democracy, and sham Americanism shift their positions with the latitude, and refute themselves from different sides of Mason's and Dixon's line. They are only unanimous in opposition to the party of freedom. Hence, instead of arguments to discuss, we have only sophistries to unmask, falsehoods to expose; hypocritical pretensions to dispel, violence to condemn. Our warfare is not with a bold, substantial, vulnerable antagonist, but, like the Knight of the Fairy Queen, we must contend with the monsters, abortions, and chimeras, which a hidden Archimago conjures up to oppose us. We lay lance in rest against bodiless lies; transfix impish inventions; decapitate blatant errors. And of all such inventions and errors, there is none which more perplexes the Christian casuist, than this, which defines politics to be ... dreary region of ... ... no Ambassadors of Heaven are accredited, and where every one who finds them may slay them. This impions doctrine we have endeavored to confute.

Moon-Struck.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is quite sure that FREMONT's election will bring about disunion. And it thus sets forth what it flatters itself would be the consequences of such a step:

"Her [the North's] numbers now increase nearly half a million a year—ours almost stationary. In event of disunion no more immigrants would go to the North; for *cut off from the South, they could neither get employment, nor food, nor clothes.* Immigration would cease, and emigration begin with the panic and rapidity of a "*sauve qui peut.*" Her manufacturers and operatives would move South (or somewhere) to *get material to manufacture*—to get food and customers. The merchants would come South *for a market*, and the ship-owners for *freights.* Their very schools would cease as the *Southern demand for Northern teachers and Northern learning ended.* Disunion will soon double the wealth and population of the South—quickly impoverish and depopulate the North."

Was there ever such senseless gabble as this? How men of intelligence, of education and ability like the editors of the *Enquirer*, can permit themselves to print such statements, we find it difficult to understand. If the voters of Virginia are ignorant enough to give them credit, their need of teachers, from some quarter or other, is much greater than we had ever ventured to believe. Let us look a little in detail at these assertions.

How do the half million emigrants who come annually into the Northern States from abroad, get their "employment, food or clothes" from the South? They are supported by their labor. As long as that is in demand, they will have no difficulty in procuring all the necessaries of life. Now how is disunion to affect it? This labor is now employed upon the canals and railroads, the houses and farms, in the factories and workshops, of the Free States. It is mainly required for the supply of domestic necessities,—for our internal commerce,—for the comfort and convenience of our people. All these things will be needed just as much after disunion as before. The *Enquirer* probably does not anticipate that disunion even would paralyze this home life of the Northern States. We should still need railroads and canals to transport the products of the mighty West to market. Our farms would still yield their crops of corn and wheat, and the extension of Free Labor into the Western Territory—the speedy conversion of Missouri into a Free State,—the gradual recession of Slavery before Free Labor in Kentucky and other States, would vastly augment the products that would seek access to the seaboard through Free-State channels of transportation. Thousands of the emigrants themselves would follow up this receding wave of Slavery, and make themselves independent farmers, owners of the soil they cultivate. But, why would they go South, as the *Enquirer* seems to anticipate? What have they to do there? What reason for going South would then exist which does not now?

But the *Enquirer* thinks that Northern manufacturers and merchants would of necessity go South for raw material. This is too absurd for serious argument. If the South continues to raise Cotton, she must sell it,—her necessities will be quite as great after disunion as before; and she will sell it, then as now, wherever she can find the best market. The only reason why she sells anything to the North now is, that she finds it profitable to do so. If she should find it *less* profitable then, the necessity of selling will be none the less imperative. The loss will be her own. It is not so easy as the *Enquirer* imagines, to extemporize a manufacturing or a commercial system. The South will never see the day when she can establish either, without a radical change in her domestic and social economy. *They are incompatible with Slavery;* and the existence of Slavery is the reason why the South has never succeeded in establishing manufactures upon a large scale, and why the commerce she once had has died out.

But the crowning absurdity of the *Enquirer's* article is that Northern *schools* will cease, as soon as the South has no further need of "Northern teachers." That paper affects to suppose that the demand for teachers at the South is all that keeps Northern schools alive,—that we should have no use for educated men in the Free States if the South should cease to want them for teachers! Even if that were so, we see no immediate prospect of such a contingency. But no one who knows anything of society in the Northern States can for an instant give the slightest weight to such a statement. Education is put to practical uses in every department of industry and activity throughout the Free States;—and so long as intelligence is felt to be a means of power, so long will this continue to be the case.

used to do, but they ... ...

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...Medical College, East 16th-st. ... CURRIE.—MONDAY, 12 o'clock, ... Chirurgie. Dr. CARNOCHAN'S Clinic, ... 11 o'clock, Clinic for ... Dr. ... ...DAY, 11 o'clock. Dr. COMEY ... at the ... ...DAY, 10 o'clock. Dr. GREEN, ... and ... ...DAY, 4 o'clock. Dr. DOREMUS on the Poison... ...Y, 11 o'clock, Dr. URE, on Autopsies in their ... ...Y, 12 o'clock, Surgical Clinic, by Dr. ... ...Y, 11 o'clock, Dr. DOUGLAS on Auscultation and ... ...Y, 3 o'clock, Dr. CARNOCHAN on Amputations. ... o'clock, Dr. DOREMUS on the Poisonous ... ...Y, 11 o'clock, Medical Clinic, by Dr. COX. ...ory) will be opened for practical instruction ...Chemistry from 9 till 11 a. m. and from ... each day. ...rus will meet the class each afternoon at 4 ... Chemical Laboratory. ...tions in Anatomy by Dr. CONANT every morn... o'clock. The Anatomical Rooms are open for ... GODEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

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...Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches or any ... fruit or vegetable can be preserved in a fresh state, ... their flavor, WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR OR ANY ... by using SPRATT'S PATENT ... CANS," for which SEVEN DIPLOMAS AND ... were awarded last season. These are the only ... WARRANTED to preserve all kinds of fruit ... All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly ... to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free of ex... WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 351 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to cook, wash and iron, or laundress. Thoroughly understands her business in either capacity. Can get up French fluting, crimping, &c., &c., in superior style. Also, by a competent seamstress—is a perfect dressmaker, cuts and fits in the neatest style. Also is a good family sewer. Will take moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GOOD capable girls, (sisters,) one as thorough cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waiter or chambermaid and seamstress; also, for an English cook, who has served the first families, and a very competent Protestant young woman for general housework; understands her business thoroughly; to be seen till engaged, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPE... tent, trustworthy girls—one as cook, a most excellent baker, makes good pastry, and will do the washing and ironing of a private family in good style—wages, $7 to $8; the other as chambermaid and waitress—takes charge of the silver and parlors; has three years' City experience; will take $6, if in one family. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a wholesale store. Carpet or gentlemen's furnishing store preferred, but is not particular as to the business. Good City references from previous employers. Small salary only expected. For a permanent situation he is willing to make himself generally useful. Address *Journal of Commerce* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a respectable private family, who is able to attend to all kinds of meats and soups, and also understands pastries and bread baking; good City references given by application at No. 150 East 21st-st., rear 2d-av., 1st floor, where she can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, as coachman, or would make himself generally useful; is a careful driver, and perfectly understands the care of horses; has the best of recommendation from his last place; can be seen at No. 20 Greenwich-st, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE... commended young English woman, to take care of young children, and to do plain sewing. Best of city reference given. Have no objection to the South, or to travel. An interview to be had at No. 28 East Twelfth-st., three doors from University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a respectable family, as chambermaid and assist with the washing, and has no objections to take care of children, and also is willing to make herself useful. Good City reference; can be seen for 2 days in Brooklyn, No. 69 Butler-st., in the rear, between Smith and Hoyt sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERI... enced man waiter, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 698 Broadway, corner 4th-st., in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses, children's clothes and family sewing in general. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA... ble young girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 268 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do the fine washing, or as good cook; the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 125 1st-av., corner of 9th-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON IN some Protestant church, by one well acquainted with the duties. Apply to STEPHEN TERRY, No. 234 West 48th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Please call at the store No. 104 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Astor-place. Good reference.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO THE GEN... eral housework of a private family; Scotch or German preferred. Apply at No. 251 West 28th-st., opposite the church.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has good city reference. Apply at No. 221 East Seventeenth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA... ble woman, as chambermaid, waiter and seamstress. Inquire at No. 250 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-England, educated for her profession, and accustomed to teaching higher English, French, Latin and rudiments of music, would engage as governess, or teacher of mathematics. Reference satisfactory. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway, N. J.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation, either as an assistant in a female seminary, or as day governess; she is prepared to give instruction in the ordinary English branches and French; satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. N. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take a family's washing; is a very good, clear starcher, and fine flutter, and can have the best of references. Can be seen at any time. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th ave.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MILLINER CAPABLE OF TAK... ing the entire charge of an established business in the Western part of the State. This is an opportunity seldom offered, as the situation will be permanent, with the prospect of an interest in the business. Address with reference, stating where an interview can be had, Box 4,139, N. Y. Post Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR WELCH BOY, about 14 years of age, who knows something of gardening, taking care of a small stock, a span of horses, &c., to go into the country, where can have a good home, schooling in the Winter, and moderate wages. Inquire after 6 P. M. at No. 269 10th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK TO GO to the country. One who is neat and agreeable, can have a pleasant and a permanent home in a small family, and liberal wages. Call at Mrs. ARNOLD'S, No. 330 4th-av., Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, between 7 and 9 o'clock. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO German Protestant girls who can speak English; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waiter. None but those who can bring the best of City references need apply. Good wages given. Apply at No. 34 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ABOUT 15 years of age, residing with his parents, and writing a good hand. Salary, first year, $75. Address, in applicant's writing, COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Express* office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO A SOUTH... ern city, two respectable women; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at first door above 35th-st., 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a lad from 12 to 15 years of age; salary $50 the first year. Good references required. Address A. L. J., this office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT (AMERICAN OR German preferred) competent to do the general housework of a small family. Apply immediately, at No. 26 Amos-st.

WANTED—TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS. —Good workmen may apply to JOHN LIDDLE, No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH WOMAN as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 16 East 14th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock Tuesday.

TEACHER—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENG... land college wishes to instruct in a family or school, in or near the City, 4 or 5 hours daily; best City references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 7, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

TO TAILORESSES.—WANTED, TWENTY five first-class pantaloon finishers, at good wages; constant employment insured. REED & CASSELL, No. 132 Nassau-st., upper floor.

JOHN CLARKE'S ... complete ... in the City. Having given great attention to this department, Ladies of the trade, visiting this store, can be assured in part... selecting their Fall stock.

Fringes, velvet ribbons, kid gloves, blonde laces, and fancy goods generally.

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NO. 258 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER MORTON,
Will open on Wednesday, Oct. 1, a magnificent stock of Paris Cloaks and Mantillas, comprising every style and quality—imported and manufactured expressly for this establishment—and will be offered 25 per cent. less than Broadway or Canal-st. prices. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Remember opening day, Wednesday, Oct. 1, No. 258 Bleecker-st., corner Morton.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., have now on hand, and are daily receiving from auction and elsewhere, a splendid assortment of new Fall Goods, at very low prices, to which they invite special attention. Strangers visiting the City will find this a desirable place to make their purchases.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

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LANE & PORTER'S
OPENING
DAY
WEDENSDAY, Oct. 1.
No. 72 Canal-st.

L. O. WILSON & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season, a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

BULPIN'S OPENING DAY
FOR CITY TRADE,
On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
At No. 361 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
The subscriber respectfully solicits public inspection of his importations and manufactures for the present Fall and Winter trade, believing them to surpass in beauty, novelty and variety the productions of any former season.
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
Selected personally during a sojourn of over two months in Paris, from the salons of the most distinguished Fabricants in that world-wide renowned emporium of fashion—including
THE "ETOILE DU NORD,"
THE "MARGUERITE,"
THE "MARTINE,"
THE "SPANISH CIRCULAR,"
In every variety of material;
THE "EDQUIDGE,"
THE "CRUVELLI,"
THE "PICCOLOMINI,"
THE "LA GRANGE,"
And the
NEW CHINCHILLA SHAWL CLOAK,
A garment of surpassing grace and beauty. Also,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS;
With superb Chenilla and Croche Fringes.
BLACK AND GRAY,
And Black and Brown Tufted Cloth Cloaks,
Plain Black Cloth Cloaks, richly trimmed; Very Elegant Gray Cloth Cloaks, and Cloaks; Opera Cloaks;
Mourning Cloaks; Misses' and Young Ladies' Cloaks and Talmas, etc., etc.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,
In CAPES, TIPPETS,
CLOAKS, PELERINES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, GAUNTLETS and CUFFS,
Of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable;
Buenos Ayres Chinchilla;
Royal Ermine and Minivet;
Siberian Squirrel;
Kolinski, Polish and Isabella Bear;
Russian, American and Canadian Mink;
Siberian Squirrel;
Stone Marten, Banm Marten;
Lynx, Swandown, etc., etc.
Every article of Fur at this establishment guaranteed to be genuine, and all manufactured by the best rich French Furriers, in the most superior manner, and of the most approved Parisian Shapes.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
A few superlatively fine Camel's Hair Shawls will be opened on this day, believed to be some of the richest specimens of Oriental Manufacture ever imported into America.
Ladies are invited to examine and inspect this Stock freely.
OPENING DAY, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
PARIS AND NANCY EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
RIBBONS, DRESS CLOAK AND MANTILLA
TRIMMINGS.
The attention of the ladies is invited to the new and splendid stock of Goods in the above line, just opened at the new store, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. In French embroideries and real lace there are some of the finest goods in the market, of the newest styles and patterns in collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, bands, flouncings, &c., &c.
The Ribbon and Trimming Department comprises a large and rich assortment of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Fringes, Braids, Galloons, Cords and Tassels, &c., &c. Dressmakers supplied on the most favorable terms. A beautiful assortment of hend dresses on hand, or made to order. Kid Gloves, French Mitts, &c., &c.
JOHN CLARKE'S,
Corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
(near Canal-st.,)
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
October the 1st,
CLOAKS,
MANTELETS,
and FURS.
The Cloaks and Mantles are the latest styles of the season, amongst which are some of the finest novelties ever opened at this store.
FURS.
He will also open at the same time a lot of superior
REAL HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS, &c.,
all purchased by himself in Europe.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
and SCARFS.
A very superior assortment in every color and quality varying in price
from $30 to $1,000.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiving from Auction and other sources, their Fall supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED SAT. CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 29, their large and well-selected stock of every description of
FURS,
In the latest styles of
CARDINALS,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—They can recommend these goods to their customers with entire confidence, especial care having been taken to select the best and most matured skins.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

Æquum locum, æquae precibit leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS,
Recherché in style,
Superior in quality.
J. A. H. has also
A rich stock of
DRY GOODS,
Which he will be pleased to show his customers.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

G. B. WILLIAMS
Would respectfully invite attention to the following goods, which he will offer for sale this week:
French Merinoes, from 6d. to 14s. per yard.
Woolen Plaids, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard.
Muslin De Laines, from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
Dress Silks, from 3s. to 14s. per yard.
Stella Shawls, from $5 to $15 each.
Kid Gloves, 6s. a pair.
Embroideries in great variety, &c.
With a general assortment of seasonable goods of recent importation. No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LADIES!
MOLYNEUX BELL
makes
HIS ELEGANT DISPLAY
of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
In all the newest and most fashionable styles and materials that have been produced in the London and Paris markets.
NO. 58 CANAL-ST.

SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now a full assortment of silks in plaids, figures, brocades, and chins; also, silk robes. The embroidery department is well supplied with collars, bands, muslin works, &c., &c.
Nos. 60 Canal and 47 Howard sts.

RICH OMBRE DE LAINES WITH SATIN STRIPES,
At 50 cents per yard.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ANNUAL EXPOSITION.
Oct. 1, 1856.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit their Fall Importation of Paris garments, of their own celebrated manufacture.
No. 58 Canal-st.

MOURNING CLOAKS.
A beautiful assortment now open at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway, directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their new Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MERINOES, M. DE LAINES,
PRINTS AND VALENCIAS,
FLOUNCE AND BAYADERE VALENCIA ROBES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
And General Dry Goods.
No. 729 Broadway.

PATENT CLOTHING.
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, MITTENS, LEGGINS, &c.,
WITHOUT SEAMS.
The garments are woven in the wool, and for strength, cheapness and durability are unequaled. They cannot rip, as the are entirely whole. They are almost impervious to water, and a person clad in them will have no occasion to complain of the cold.
These goods are sold at wholesale at the depot of the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 27 Dey-st., New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS SILKS
Just received by the late steamers, including,
VELVET AND SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
BROCADE SILKS, IN NEW DESIGNS,
RICH STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
Also, a full assortment of BLACK SILKS, by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 491 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.
MOLYNEUX BELL
will open his superb stock of
Velvet, Moire Antique,
and Cloth Cloaks,
For the inspection of ladies, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at No. 58 Canal-st.

FLANNELS, LINENS, DOMESTICS.
Superior All-Wool and Union Flannels; Irish Linen Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c.; Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels and Domestics generally.
15 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.
G. B. WILLIAMS
Will open on Monday, Sept. 29,
Five cases Muslin De laines,
at 1s. 6d. per yard.
No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
Cashmeres, Valencias, Mous. de Laines, De Beiges, Alpacas, Lustres, Poplins, Paramattas, and Dress Goods generally.
RETAILED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

ORIENTAL MOUSSELINE DE LAINE ROBES,
At 10 dollars,
A new lot will be open on Monday, Sept. 29.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, will open, Monday, Sept. 29,
a new invoice of embroideries and laces, received per last steamer.

NEW SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
Another large invoice of cheap silks ready on Monday, Sept. 29, at 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. per yard. A great bargain. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW FALL STYLES.
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, French, English, German and American Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

CHEAP SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 29,
RICH SILKS FROM AUCTION,
At 75 cents and $1 per yard.
Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS.
A good assortment at $7 and $9 will be opened on Monday, 29th inst.,
By ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 63 Canal-st.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Fashionable Paris Plaids and Stripes, in great variety,
AT 6s. 6d. AND 7s. PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

EMBROIDERIES.
Several cases just received per steamer *Asia*, selected especially for our retail trade.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

PLUSH FLOUNCED ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, the 29th instant, Plush Flounced Silk Robes, just received per steamer *Asia*.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened several cases of new goods, comprising a superb selection of every make of
REAL LACE;
also, a large and beautiful assortment of the
RICHEST EMBROIDERIES IMPORTED,
No. 729 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have always on hand an extensive assortment of the above goods, such as 4-4 Linens, Linen Sheetings, Demasks, Table-cloths, Napkins, Doyles, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, and other goods appertaining to that line.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

SHAWLS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received new Stella Shawls, Long and Square Broché Shawls, Long and Squnre Wool Shawls in original styles, Broché Scarfs, Gold-end Scarfs, &c. &c.
No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

RICH LACES—RICH LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have now on hand a magnificent assortment of rich laces, both black and white. Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES
in new designs, which surpass any previous importations. Ladies are invited to call and see them, No. 371 Broadway.

OPENING DISPLAY
OF FALL CLOAKS
On Wednesday, Oct. 1, by
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

TRAVELING MANTLES
Of materials suited to the season,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
Just received from auction and for sale cheap by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

500 SILK ROBES JUST OPENED,
Of newest patterns and superior quality,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

ELEGANT STELLA SHAWLS,
In all desirable colors, at very reasonable prices.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FREEMONT MEN, FILLMORE MEN, AND BUCHANAN MEN.—To each and every one of you greeting: If you would see successful at the coming fall election, be sure and purchase your fall and winter clothing at WM. H. KNAPP'S, No. 823 Broadway, near 13th-st. Also, your umbrellas, canes, stocks, collars, cravats, pocket-handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, &c. &c. It hath been said by another, that the essence of all true science lies in the philosophy of Clothes. It is highly important then that every one should have his wardrobe complete, that he may at least possess that in which lies the essence of all true science—*Clothes*. WM. H. KNAPP, 823 Broadway, 1 door above 12th-st.

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen sts., has removed to No. 265 Grand st., (middle of the block,) between Christie and Forsyth sts.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
Alpecas, Cashmeres, Plaids, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Table Cloths, Linens, Diapers, Prints, Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Held at the Brooklyn Institute, Sept. 23, the Committee appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Drs. Dubois and Crane, who fell victims to the yellow fever, while in the discharge of their professional duties, reported the following:
Whereas, The inscrutable providence of God has called us together to mourn the simultaneous death of our fellow members, Drs. James E. Dubois and John L. Crane, we feel it our duty to offer our condolence to the families and friends of the deceased, and tender to them our sympathies in our mutual lot. But yesterday they were in the bloom of health, now they are cut down and withered. Side by side they nobly battled with the enemy. While the shafts of death were falling thickly round they gave no thought for themselves, but heroically persevered in their labors for the suffering and dying. But the fell destroyer breathed their Upas breath upon them,
"Death loves a shining mark,"
and laid them low together. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths were not divided;" Therefore,
Resolved, That this Society bears unreserved testimony to the usefulness and eminent abilities of its departed members, who, by their faithfulness and skill, and by their many social and Christian virtues, had justly attained an exalted position in the community, where their loss is so deeply felt, and where they have established a monument more durable than brick or marble.
Resolved, That, with the respective families of the deceased, we most keenly sympathize, assuring them that, in their affliction, we are also afflicted, and bowing to the will of Heaven, point them for consolation to the widow's God and Father of the fatherless.
Jos. HOWARD, } Committee.
A. OTTERSON. }
On motion, *Resolved*, That the names of the deceased be selected, and the proceedings of this meeting published in the [illegible] New-York papers.
[illegible], Secretary. T. A. WADE, President.

...Will be open... ...Mme. ALBONI... ...Admission... ...Second ... ...Doors open at 7½... ...But offered at the ... ...HALL & SON'S, No. 429 Broadway. ... to 5 P. M. ... MAX MARETZEK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. ... Great success of ... MARIETTA ... Which will be repeated ... THIS ... Mme. ... Messrs. ... OEHRLEIN, in the ... THE ... Mlle. FLORA and Mlle. ... Corps de ballet. ... Musical Director..... ... The price of admission has been ... standard of
FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; ... Seats may be secured daily, at the ... Niblo's Garden, from 8 to 3 o'clock, and at ... Music Store.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Mr. SANDERSON, ... Signor MARTOCHI.
Price of Tickets, with Reserved Seats ... ONE DOLLAR.
No Reserved Seats will be sold at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Tickets may be purchased after Tuesday morning, at HALL & SON'S and BRUGNOLI'S Music stores, Broadway.
Doors open at 7½; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.
Complete success of
THE WITCH WIFE.
Played to crowded houses, and received with loud applause.
THE PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS CALLED OUT.
TWICE KILLED.
The most successful farce ever played.
Shouts of hearty laughter throughout the piece.
TUESDAY—THE WITCH WIFE, the Farce of TWICE KILLED, and the Comedy of
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

...KLYN.—GENTL... ...comfortable room... ...No. 78 Sands-st., corner...

...BROOKLYN, AN EURO... ...large airy room and closet, ...gas and bath, would ... ...is a private family. The ... ...on 2d Ohio Hall, convenient to the ... Address C, Box No. 1,296 ...

...IN LAMARTINE PLACE.... ...unfurnished rooms, ...at No. 20 Lamartine place, W...

...AND WIFE, OR SIN... ...with good rooms, with full or par... ...Lexington-av. References ex...

...D IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GEN... ...can obtain a very desirable front room, with ... ...Sidney-st., three minutes' walk from South ... Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—AN ENGLISH FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and four children, desire the comforts of a home in a private family—New-York or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and locality, C. C., Times office.

FREEPORT HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—This establishment, located at the corner of Hicks and Montague sts., in the most beautiful portion of the city of Brooklyn, within five minutes of the Montague in Wall-st., has passed into the hands of the subscriber, who is now prepared to receive guests, having conveniently arranged suites of apartments for families and pleasant rooms for single gentlemen. Many improvements have been made, and every attention will be given to those who may favor him with their patronage.
JAMES L. BURNS.

NO. 225 BOWERY—HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings for $1 75 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are airy and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Houston-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. Best City references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 387 4th-st., near Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT NO. 766 BROADway, six good waiters, two bar-keepers, two clerks, two coachmen, two porters, four boys for trades and stores. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, firemen, brakemen, baggagemen, drivers, and for steamers.
LEWIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPPLY you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLAGGING AND CURB AND GUTTER STONE.—OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, BOTTEDAL Park, Sept. 25, 1856.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till Monday, Oct. 6 at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing and delivering on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, or either of them, in such quantities as may be required,
10,000 square feet of Flagging.
1,000 running feet of Curb Stone.
1,000 running feet of Gutter Stone.
All the flagging to be of North River stone of the best quality—no stone to measure less than 24 by 18 inches, or to be less than two inches thick in thinnest part, to be pointed square on every side, ready to lay and make close joints. The curb and gutter to be of North River stone of best quality, or dark blue Connecticut stone of best quality. The curb stones not less than three feet in length, four inches thick (uniform) and 20 inches wide throughout, the ends to be truly squared and to form close and even joints, and the front and smooth to the full depths to join closely with the gutter. The gutter stone to be not less than three feet in length, four inches thick and 14 inches wide, the surface level and even, and the ends and sides squared to form close joints. Proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Governors reserve the privilege of increasing the quantity not to exceed that originally named, (viz.: 10,000 feet flagging, 1,000 feet curb and 1,000 feet gutter) and also of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, for pumps, for the construction of two pumping machines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.
Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with their proposals.
Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the ninth day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year.
A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
ANDREW J. PERRY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr. } Committee.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 1st day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting the Primary Department of Ward School No. 22, in Stanton-st. in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. 12, VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward.
GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Graud and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the addition recently erected at schoolhouse No. 50, in 20th-st. between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's office aforesaid. By order of the Board of School officers of the XVIIIth Ward.
ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at lowest cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special indocements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 33 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 33 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $36 47 of Sperm Oil.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
See certificates at the office of the undersigned.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
Prepared expressly for ship's use.
30,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale,
AUSTENS, Agents,
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JOHN T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL Gifts of [illegible] clothing to dispose of, will receive the highest price, paid without haggling or seeking to impose. Call or address THOMAS D. CONROY, 491 Pearl-st.

...ERS FOR SALE. ...Office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st. ...Agents for the sale of prizes ranging from ... ...Tickets $1 each; ... ...Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, ...Tickets can be had at the office of the Company, ...Wall-st., and of the Agents in the principal cities ... ...Tickets are limited, and ... ...to embrace the most valuable and ... ...personal property. ... ...SAMUEL WINANS, ... No. 52 Wall-street, 2d floor.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—A NEW TWO-story and basement brick house, finely located and rented till 1st of May for $300 a year. Will be sold cheap. Also, two lots on the corner of Hudson and 6th sts.; each lot 25 by 75 feet, adjoining the above house, will be sold much less than Imlay for lots can be bought for, if applied for soon. Inquire of CHARLES STREET, No. 165 Washington-st., Hoboken, or No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton ave., Brooklyn. Lot, 25x100. House, 2 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house on 85th-st., Yorkville, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, with all modern improvements; croton water, range, bath-tub, furnace, &c.; a fine view of Hurlgate, East River. Inquire of J. M. THORP, No. 23 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th st., or of E. A. THORP on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house in Henry-st.; has a front of 25-feet; is three rooms deep; has gas, Croton water, bath-room, furnace, range; has been recently painted, and is in the most perfect order. Location the best in the Ward. For terms, &c., apply to ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house in Hanry-st; has a front of 25 feet; is three rooms deep; has gas, Croton water, bath-room, furnace, range; has been recently painted, and is in the most perfect order. Location the best in the Ward. For terms, &c., apply to ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK front high-basement house, No. 141 West 34th-st.; house 26 feet by 45; lot 100 feet deep; house in first-rate order. Can be seen any time. Apply No. 92 Murray-st.
P. U. MORGAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 43 Grove-st.; house in good order; possession immediately; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 3d story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A Factory with water-power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Rowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHKEEPSIE FOR A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—Eight acres, with a large mansion, with wings and verandah, containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold baths, water-closets, furnaces, range, &c.; beautiful lawn, with ornamental and shade trees; garden, with fruit in great variety; extensive river views and mountain scenery; half mile from depôt.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR-story brown stone front English basement house at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs., with the entire furniture. Is in first-rate order, having recently been papered and painted. Rent $1,500, to responsible tenant. Will only be let to a small family. Apply as above, or at No. 63 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO A PRIvate family, situated west of Lexington-av., in 23d-st., three stories, thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, in excellent order. If desired, would sell the furniture and let the house. To see the house, address R. C. READ, Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 124 MADISON-av., between 31st and 32d sts., two foor-story brown-stone front house, complete with all the modern improvements, and one of the best locations in the City; full lot; house 25x70 feet. Possession given Nov. 1. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THREE NEW HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story and brown-stone basement houses, on West 46th-st., entirely new, neatly finished and well appointed for one or more families; gas and croton. Will be let by apartments if desired. Apply to SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, Broadway and 26th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—With immediate possession, three desirable cottages, containing 7 to 9 rooms, besides attic and cellar, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. EIKEB, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER will let till the 1st of May next, the house now occupied by him, within about four minutes walk of Glenwood station. Splendid view of river and Palisades. Apply to ISAAC HADDOCK, No. 265 Grand-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE.—THE SECOND and third floors of a fine house containing all the modern improvements. Best of references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 1,321 Post-Office, or call at No. 161 West 36th-st., from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT ON CORNER of Canal and Elm sts.; lot separate or together, with or without steam-power. Inquire in the store. The extension of Canal-st. makes this a desirable location.

TO LET—NO. 33 KING-ST., A THREE-STORY dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, might be let to two small families. Inqoire of
A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building No. 120 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st.; light good, front and rear. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE LOWER FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 773 Broadway, either for a dwelling or business use. Apply at No. 195 Water-st., or to E. M. ATTWATER, No. No. 16 Cedar-st.

TO LET CHEAP—A FINE LARGE HOUSE with eight lots in Stroug-place near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, by MILES & BETTS, No. 57 Wall-st.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 Carrol-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A CONvenient house, partly furnished preferred, for a man, his wife, and servant, to be occupied until April 1. Location and references A 1, bounded by 8th and 14th sts, and 2d and 7th avs. Address F. W. D., Box 3,438 Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COUNTRY PLACES CHEAP.—A beautiful country residence at Stamford, Conn, contains 71 acres; fine improvements; delightfully situated near the Railroad Depôt and the village. Price of the whole property, $35,000, worth at least $50,000. Half can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent per annum. Also a fine country residence at Say brook, Conn., at the month of the Connecticut River, splendidly located on the bay and river, with fine view of the Sound. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Price, $10,000 cash—worth $20,000. Stamford and Say brook are two of the healthiest locations in the United States, with the best of society, churches, schools, bathing, fishing, &c. Both of these farms contain building sites, which will be sold separate if desired. For further particulars, inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—65 ACRES OF LAND BELONGING to the estate of ELAM BEARDSLEY, pleasantly situated in Oxford, Conn., on the stage route from Seymour to Woodbury, (is easy of access by Naugatinck R. R.,) with a large convenient house and out-buildings, all in good condition. It contains wood, plow, meadow laud, and a young orchard of choice fruit. It is advantageously located for a Boarding School, having been used far that purpose for a number of years. For particulars inquire of M. S. MUNN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City or Brooklyn property, either of three farms, well located, with good buildings and plenty of fruit, or two of the farms would be exchanged for an unencumbered first-class house and furniture. Price of farms, $10,000, $10,500 and $13,000. All of the said farms are in very healthy locations, and two of them within 1¼ hours from New-York. Apply at No. 115 Nassau-st, room No. 8, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Newburg on the Hudson, fine large stooe mansion, with 10, 20, 30 or more acres, well shaded and fruited, and surrounded by splendid country seats; the views of river, bay, mountain, are not equaled by anything on the Hudson. Several fine building sites on this property, are also offered at prices that must insure a ready sale.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM of 24 acres, situated about 1¾ miles from the railroad depôt in Newark; about five acres of fine woodland—the balance under cultivation. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 27 Malden-lane.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th and 35th sts. These buildings, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted for heavy or light work than any other establishment in this City. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from River to River, gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND Airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS WINDOW SHADES. Gilt Cornices, bands, plain, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at D. BALDWIN'S, No. 220 Bowery, corner 2d-st

...ROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA. ...Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, at ... ...Nos. 19 and 21 Park-row, ...Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 205 Henry-st., (Colonnade Row,) ... ...Gothic, Grecian, and cottage bedsteads, spring and curled ... ...hair mattresses, etageres of black walnut and mahogany, ...wardrobes, bookcases, tête-à-têtes, corner stands, dress ... ...and plain bureaus and washstands, marble tops, hall ... ...stands, mirrors, oil paintings, toilet sets, splendid view of ... ...New-York from steel, counting-house desks, bedding, &c., ...silver-plated ware, oak, mahogany, and black walnut ex... ...tension dining tables, rosewood, centre, and fancy tables, ...music tables; second-hand furniture, sold first; also, va... ...rious lots, from various persons, to be sold without reserve. ... ...N. B.—Shipping in best manner at lowest cost. No de... ...posit taken. Also, at 12 o'clock this day, cigars of choice ... ...brands in lots to suit dealers and consumers. N. B.—... ...Pleasure wagons exhibited in front to be sold at 12 M.; ... ...also, rich invoice of gold jewelry without limit, and fash... ...ionable.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 205 Henry-st., (Colonnade Row,) between State and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, being the effects of a family breaking up housekeeplug.—Parlor Furniture consists of carved suite in brocatel, rosewood etagere, French plate; two carved rosewood centre tables; pier do.; corner stands, voltaires, mantel ornaments, bronze clocks, Parisian vases, mirrors, fine oil-paintings, royal Wilton carpets, &c. Dining-room furniture consists of oak ex. tables, oak chair, lounge, arm chair, Brussels carpets, China tea and dinner sets, silver-plated tea set, knives, forks, spoons, crockery, &c. Bedroom Furniture consists of rosewood and mahogeny bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, hair and spring mattresses, straw paillasses, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues can be had at the Salesroom of the Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st, or at the house one day before the sale.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, FROM A BROADWAY MANUFACTURER.—TUESDAY, (This Day,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rich City-made rosewood furniture, consisting in part of 12 solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocatel, with slip covers; beautifully carved rosewood etageres, parlor escritoires, French secretaries, library bookcases, solid rosewood centre tables, side and pier do., finely carved rosewood bedsteads, a part of which are very superior; marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, oak and walnut sideboards, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs in every variety of style and finish. The above furniture is of the best quality; can be examined on the day before the sale; all of which will be sold without reserve, together with a large assortment of plain furniture of every description. Catalogues ready on Monday.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE AND EVALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE DR. F. W. JENKINS, WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, by order of the executors, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, at No. 28 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., the entire gallery of high-class pictures belonging to the late Dr. Jenkins, collected by him during a series of years. Among them will be found the choice works of Berghem, Cropsey, Herring, Kensett, Paul Brill, C. Bega, Watteau, superb pictures by Van Goyen, Tempesta, Carlo Dolci, Diaz, Lundo, Sonnebach, Natscher, Correggio, Terburg, Carravagio, Georges Moriand, Cuyp, Catamould, R. A., Wilson, Swaneveldt, Vernet, Gainsborough, Teniers, Spagnoletto, and other celebrated artists. The above can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, a rich collection of oil-paintings, by foreign and American artists; eight oil-paintings by E. C. Coates, subjects never before exhibited; several landscapes by Baum, Lehrun, Richardson, and other eminent artists; also, 150 oil-peintings, sold in lots to suit the trade; also, 50 English engravings, in neat gilt frames, also, about 40 French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, in rich gilt frames, of the latest and most fashionable styles. The whole for positive sale, to pay advances. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly lovited to view them previous to sale. Can be packed for shipplug on the premises. Catalogues oo the morning of sale.

J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 58 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 25x100, with three buildings thereon—one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 270 3d-st. The lot is 23 feet wide, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Aoctioueers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,
JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 1 Union-place, corner of Union and Van Brunt sts., South Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture, mahogany sofa, chairs, tables, set of crimson and gold window curtains and fixtures, velvet tapestry carpet, linedeum heater, &c.
SAME DAY—At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 33 Woodhull-st., between Columbia and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., TOMORROW (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st. Receivers sale of part of a cabinet-maker's stock, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in suites, sofas, chairs, centre and side tables, with marble tops; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; also, a quantity of second-hand Brussels carpets, parlor and chamber furniture, mirrors, paiotings, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve. By order,
ABRAHAM W. MORSE, Receiver.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO, No. 85 Nassau-st. Sale of superior new and second-hand furniture, comprising first-class parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture in suites, of rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut, and enamelled; also, sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, secretary and library bookcases, side-boards, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.; sale positivo to pay advances; goods packed for shipment; catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF choice camelias, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., being the stock of D. Boll, Esq., florist nursery, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, who retires from business on account of ill health; the assortment comprises over 200 varieties of Camellia, all in fine order, and in bud; also Sicilian, Chinese, and a variety of other orange trees, together with the hot houses, which will be sold at some futore time.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION, BY W. S. MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 13 and 15 Park-row, eleven superior-toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes; three made by W. Lindeman, and fully warranted for two years; also, by Carman & Fancher, Clark, and other New-York makers; also, four mahogany second-hand piano-fortes, of good tooe and fiolsh. The instrumets are now oo exhibition. The whole will positively be sold to pay advances.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA FROM THE SHELVES.—By HENRY G. EVANS, at No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, 40 crates best white granite and common ware, decorated China tea sets, motto coffees, vases, toy teas, mugs, &c. Also a large invoice of Bay State and Pittsburg glass, teatrays, plated ware, &c. Goods repacked for shipping.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elecant span of long-tail black horses, fifteen hands high, eight years old, cost $1,000, and warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way. Also, a fine close coach, made by Lawrence. Also, harness, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL IN CONTINUATION, ON TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 163 Chatham-st., the balance of the extensive stock of cabinet furniture, consisting of about $8,000 worth of fine furniture. The attention of families as well as dealers, is invited. Catalogues on day of sale,

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 48 Cortlandt-st., by order of the Sheriff, the entire stock of fancy goods, consisting of gilt frames, looking-glass plates, fancy goods, &c., &c.

TOLEDA... ...sale at auction at salesroom ... ...Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, ...Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2, at 10 o'clock each day, ...consisting in part of ... ...Goods will be packed for shipping, and delivered ... ...Cash.

J. S. H. BANTLEY, Auctioneer.

ROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, 200 packages glass ware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping; sale positive for cash.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. WILL sell at auction at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., TOMORROW (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, several invoices of superior silver-plated ware, table cutlery, clocks, mantel and pier glasses, and mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNtry property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad Depôt. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depôt is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and maps of the property, apply to A. PIXLEY, on the premises, or to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 188 Pearl-st. N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Artisans' Bank have proposed the following amendment to article 5, Section 7, of their articles of association, pursuant to provisions of article 8, section 3.
Amendment—To strike out section 7, of article 5.
This section reads as follows:
SEC. 7.—The Board of Directors are hereby authorized, and they shall have full power and authority, whenever any stockholder shall owe a debt to this Association past due, to sell the shares of such stockholder, or so many as shall be sufficient to pay such indebtedness, either at the Board of Brokers, or at public auction in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, and apply the proceeds to the payment of such indebtedness, or on account thereof; and also to hold and have a lien therefor upon such shares, and all dividends and interest thereon, until the debt be paid.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the above proposed amendment, and the written instrument for them to testify their consent thereto, will be ready for signature at the Bank, on Tuesday, the 14th October next.
ALEX. FRASER, Vice-President.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 23, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' BANK, of Rochester, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the specific time of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of New-York, for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 23, 1856.—The MARINE BANK at Oswego has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 8 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 6 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT. }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1855, on the following-named Securities, viz.:
OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.'S INCOME BONDS.
OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.'S REAL ESTATE BONDS.
Will be paid on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
(Signed) GEO. DABBIE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest falliug due on the first day of October, proximo, on the Income 2d Morigage Bonds of this Company. will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
Dated, MADISON, Ia., Sept. —, 1856.
F. H. SMITH, President M. & I. R. R. CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in the City of New-York on first day of October, 1856, on the PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.
Indianapolis, Sept. 26, 1856. J. C. COLTON.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due in this City on the first day of October, 1856, on the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINSVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO. will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupon.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 6th day of October next, until which time the Transfer Book will remain closed.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE ... OF NEW-YORK, for the ... 1856:
... $3,985,161 70
... 514,397 81
... 205,938 00
... 5,912,107 85

... CHANGE BANK, being ... and say, that the above statement is ...
E. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK ... by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the ... Sept. 27, 1856:
... Loans and Discounts ... $238,837 80
... 31,559 30
... Circulation ... 2,725 00
... 220,940 47
... City of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, ... ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, ... that the above statement is correct, to the ... and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of September, 1856.
THOMAS E. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $638,533 00
Average amount of Specie ... 45,106 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 96,924 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 486,344 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,953,095 12
Average amount of Specie ... 1,149,510 17
Average amount of Circulation—notes of less than ... 37,120 00
Bank of America ...
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,293,317 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $10,963,670 31
Average amount of Specie ... 1,165,892 55
Average amount of Circulation ... 2,095 15
Average amount of Deposits ... 6,845,311 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,317,224 43
Average amount of Specie ... 70,687 45
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,150 83
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,082,310 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,414,732 89
Average amount of Specie ... 393,673 87
Average amount of Circulation ... 175,339 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 936,139 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,454,706 17
Average amount of Specie ... 70,695 85
Average amount of Circulation ... 226,743 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,207,331 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERETT, Cashie
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $271,725 00
Average amount of Specie ... 16,804 97
Average amount of Circulation ... 117,649 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 175,637 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,445,656 61
Average amount of Specie ... 92,919 81
Average amount of Circulation ... 98,136 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,020,936 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $603,036 17
Average amount of Specie ... 37,713 09
Average amount of Circulation ... 127,672 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 342,407 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,579,695 68
Average amount of Specie ... 220,422 66
Average amount of Circulation ... 245,858 52
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,246,846 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
J. B. NONES Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $715,961 27
Average amount of Specie ... 68,331 60
Average amount of Circulation ... 198,799 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 603,671 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—[illegible] Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
... $2,688,326 25
Average amount of ... 1,294,291 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,275,417 73
Average amount of Specie ... 230,986 43
Average amount of Circulation ... 77,731 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,320,940 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,610,696 22
Average amount of Specie ... 118,568 73
Average amount of Circulation ... 93,806 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,776,720 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discoonts ... $485,606 00
Average amount of Specie ... 43,344 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 96,474 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 432,731 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discoonts ... $1,571,976 05
Average amount of Specie ... 170,307 34
Average amount of Circulation ... 158,054 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,334,991 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIA COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $680,015 02
Average amount of Specie ... 27,177 08
Average amount of Circulation ... 50,942 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 579,141 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JAS. HABRIGON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $639,582 14
Average amount of Specie ... 60,827 64
Average amount of Circulation ... 87,181 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 572,088 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JOHN C. BEECH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,388,921 86
Average amount of Specie ... 51,493 95
Average amount of Circulation ... 119,429 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 829,567 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,795,534 25
Average amount of Specie ... 111,068 48
Average amount of Circulation ... 176,440 66
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,370,811 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $418,554 00
Average amount of Specie ... 25,930 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 97,040 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 236,696 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
E. A. STANABURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $766,137 30
Average amount of Specie ... 55,895 81
Average amount of Circulation ... 117,843 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 598,763 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,960,273 87
Average amount of Specie ... 141,374 11
Average amount of Circulation ... 230,532 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,461,385 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week endiog Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,476,602 50
Average amount of Specie ... 330,886 29
Average amount of Circulation ... 355,712 35
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,217,369 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES H. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,001,460 06
Average amount of Specie ... 50,510 61
Average amount of Circulation ... 98,242 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 894,606 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,621,726 34
Average amount of Specie ... 111,394 30
Average amount of Circulation ... 120,773 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,077,301 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,891,137 14
Average amount of Specie ... 445,138 64
Average amount of Circulation ... 365,352 60
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,018,913 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,229,036 73
Average amount of Specie ... 51,851 59
Average amount of Circulation ... 232,269 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 836,476 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

[illegible] Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
... 141,998 00
... 881,774 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,390,145 78
Average amount of Specie ... 130,357 23
Average amount of Circulation ... 106,506 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,939,538 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,758,937 45
Average amount of Specie ... 1,020,374 46
Average amount of Circulation ... 245,450 66
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,646,945 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,578,414 82
Average amount of Specie ... 113,337 36
Average amooot of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 119,971 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,771,099 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for this week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,491,115 18
Average amount of Specie ... 666,056 54
Average amount of Circulation ... 298,071 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,451,471 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,312,304 00
Average amount of Specie ... 58,893 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 113,291.00
Average amount of Deposits ... 924,716 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,696,377 14
Average amount of Specie ... 183,636 87
Average amount of Circulation ... 215,555 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,038,544 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $361,347 93
Average amount of Specie ... 11,000 93
Average amount of Circulation ... 94,463 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 191,046 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MACKERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MACKERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $459,673 87
Average amount of Specie ... 33,956 85
Average amount of Circulation ... 113,356 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 160,212 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $186,521 75
Average amount of Specie ... 11,141 55
Average amount of Circulation ... 147,334 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 129,101 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discoonts ... $1,042,906 55
Average amount of Specie ... 51,013, 60
Average amount of Circulation ... 177,726 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 807,450 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discoonts ... $1,768,032 46
Average amount of Specie ... 106,267 64
Average amount of Circulation ... 181,327 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,309,414 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $612,805 67
Average amount of Specie ... 22,314 51
Average amount of Circulation ... 114,891 17
Average amount of Deposits ... 395,717 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of September, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $972,134 81
Average amount of Specie ... 61,351 48
Average amount of Circulation ... 129,389 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 692,157 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,726,976 39
Average amount of Specie ... 126,307 67
Average amount of Circulation ... 125,559 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,393,108 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $792,475 38
Average amount of Specie ... 52,925 38
Average amount of Circulation ... 145,690 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 575,717 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Sept. 27, 1856:—
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,272,309 24
Average amount of Specie ... 216,186 15
Average amount of Circulation ... 111,051 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,079,478 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
THOS. S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

[illegible] Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
... 141,113 18
... 1,639,538 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,261,049 24
Average amount of Specie ... 121,118 91
Average amount of Circulation ... 235,974 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 690,294 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,334,098 00
Average amount of Specie ... 268,093 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 108,108 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,270,339 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,566,402 17
Average amount of Specie ... 139,641 29
Average amount of Circulation ... 317,086 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 866,098 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,626,491 53
Average amount of Specie ... 357,488 08
Average amount of Circulation ... 185,887 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,133,290 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam propellers to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st, New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night in Owego, and proceed next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk, Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

TRAINS ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Ceotral and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:20 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:20 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Meckinaw, Sault St. Merie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the route: *Keystone, Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and

[illegible] Year.

[illegible] the new Jewish [illegible] sat down on the [illegible] conformity with the [illegible] were held last [illegible] To-day and [illegible] will be continued, [illegible] all labor and business will be suspended. There are at present, over twenty Jewish synagogues in the city, and almost 30,000 Jews. Thirty-six years ago there was but one synagogue in New-York, and only a few families of Jews.

☞ We would have no Madman to complain of the weather if it should be of the gloomiest order for a week to come—the past has been so delicious and balmy. Nevertheless a regular overcoat and umbrella [illegible] whether it holds on our readers are [illegible] of the window and see for themselves. Don't forget your flannels, friends, [illegible] those cough syrups, and the safety [illegible] your lungs are just as essential for [illegible] of the blessed Union.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers and Customers to the "Circular" on fifth page, signed by over [illegible] thousand of our best and most influential citizens. For our part we have never seen anything [illegible] Read it.

The Irving Affair.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen in the City Hall, [illegible] adjournment, to resume the inquiry as to the [illegible] of letting business in the bureau of Repairs [illegible]

The Committee was called to order, Mr. Mandel [illegible] that he had been retained as Counsel for Mr. [illegible], but not being very familiar with the matter [illegible] addressed, begged to ask for an adjournment [illegible] granted, also, to be favored with a copy of the testimony taken in the case.

The Chairman said he was willing to grant an adjournment so far as Mr. Shlan was concerned, or bold [illegible] There were other witnesses with whom the Committee could proceed that day, men who had [illegible] against the Corporation, and who wanted to be [illegible] He thought that the testimony of such witnesses could have nothing to do with Mr. Shlan.

An application was then made for an adjournment to Wednesday, which the Committee finally consented to grant, [illegible] at the same time that no further adjournment would be [illegible] On that day it was thought they might get through, but still they did not wish to express either Mr. Shlan or Mr. Irving. It was stated that both these gentlemen were taken ill [illegible] and had gone home. The Committee expressed surprise at the fact that they should both be taken sick. John Martin, who attended as a witness, wished to know who was to pay him for time lost [illegible] as he was afraid of losing his situation. Alderman Tucker asked him if he was not foreman to Mr. Donovan, to which he replied that he was not, but had been in the habit of keeping Donovan's books. The Committee expressed a willingness to receive his evidence, when he concluded not to give it until [illegible] meeting. The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday.

Committee on Ferries.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Councilmen, Councilman J. L. Noyes in the Chair, met yesterday afternoon to consider further the subject of removing the ferry now running from Gouverneur-street to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and altering it to the foot of Fremont-street, New-York.

Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Union Ferry, Brooklyn, represented the Company. He stated that the only conditions on which they are willing to re-lease the Ferry are that they shall be allowed the whole of Gouverneur-slip, instead of half or three-fourths as they now have; and also that the Roosevelt-street Ferry lease shall be canceled. No evidence was taken, and the Committee having heard Mr. Smith's statement, adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 359, 681, 374, [illegible] 1178, 884, 695, 400, 894, 1207, 1151, 945, 658, 402, 604, [illegible] 1179, 1194, 1197, 557, 570, 576, 621, 688, 751, 329, 524, [illegible] 1201, 1204, 1205, 297, 303, 540, 558, 940, 1092, 1108, 802, 1202, 1209, 1221 to 1251.

Police Intelligence.

A FOOLISH MAN FROM THE EAST TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.

Stillman C. Archer, of the town of Cherryfield, County of Washington, State of Maine, province of "Down East," but at present stopping at the Washington Hotel in this city, got taken in and done for yesterday, by a gang of sharpers, named respectively Wm. Lee, Wm. Conway and Beebe Woodruff. The operation was performed in a quiet and scientific manner, and the patient safe again—the whole [illegible] not varying from the usual and antiquated way. Mr. Archer's story as told to Justice Welsh, is [illegible] but sufficiently original to be worth repetition. He met Beebe Woodruff, Esq.; Beebe Woodruff, Esq. was very civil—was a stranger in town, but knew enough to take care of himself from the sharpers; volunteered a friendly advice; was slightly inquisitive; pretty well off, and treated, took a walk, met accidentally two of his friends, all very gentlemanly; talked politics; quite flush; wanted a little amusement; pulled out a little black ball; curious contrivance; very wonderful contrivance; make a fortune for the inventor; bantered Woodruff; would bet him $50 he couldn't tell where "that little bit of paper was;" Beebe Woodruff, Esq., laughs, doesn't want to win money so easily, especially from friends; friend insists; what, $50? contemptible sum; Beebe Woodruff, Esq., offers to bet; puts his hands in his pockets; gets startled; looks amazed; examines the inside of his hat; strange! lost his money; ah no; now remembers; changed his pants; strange he should make such a mistake; smiles; turns to his friend, Mr. Archer, don't want to be stumped; must bet; hasn't the cash *about* him; has a check for $700; wants the loan of Mr. Archer's gold watch and chain; just for a moment till the bet is decided; will give him the check as security; Mr. Archer tickled; sees through the whole affair; Woodruff sure to win; easy bet; lends the watch and chain and takes the check; safe opened; paper ain't there; great astonishment; Woodruff surprised; tells Mr. Archer, to keep the check and wait a moment; the trio disappear; Mr. Archer waits a moment and several of them; Beebe Woodruff, Esq., doesn't come back; Mr. Archer thinks it strange; got the check; a cute bargain; don't know as he is bound to hunt the fellow up; reads the check; reads thus: "New-York, Sept. 26, 186—No. —. $48. Nassau Bank. Pay to C. G. Wilson, or bearer, seven hundred dollars. $700. Mortimer S. Browning." 'Tis indorsed "C. G. Wilson, Rutland, Vt.;" good as gold; pleased at his good fortune; goes to the Bank; Cashier don't know Mortimer S. Browning; check worthless; Mr. Archer got vexed, indignant, exasperated, and desperate too, for rushing to the office of the Chief of Police he obtained the aid of a policeman to hunt up his watch and the gentleman who took it. Police Officer Joseph Keefe got a warrant for the patent safe men, and there is no doubt but that before long they will find themselves secure in that big patent safe known as the Tombs.

Mr. Archer thought he was a sharp man, but he now acknowledges that his late friend Woodruff, Esq., is a sharper.

CHARGED WITH APPROPRIATING ANOTHER PERSON'S MONEY.

A man named William Avery was yesterday brought before Justice Flandreau, on a charge of embezzling upwards of $1,100 from T. W. Decker, a milk dealer in East Twenty-seventh-street. Decker states in his affidavit that Avery has been in his employ for many years, and that during the whole period almost he has been in the habit of retaining a portion of the money received by him.

Avery fled to Chicago, to which place he was pursued, and there arrested by officer Baker, of the Second District Police Court.

He was held to answer in the sum of $2,000.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Henry Beverly, a colored man, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house in the Fourth Ward, appeared before Justice Welsh yesterday, and complained that he had been defrauded out of $100 by one Jim Baptiste, (also colored,) a clerk in his employ. Baptiste, he said, collected the amount aforesaid from a shipping office, but instead of delivering it to the complainant, appropriated it to his own use. Officer Lord arrested Baptiste, who was locked up to await examination.

ROWDIES ARRESTED.

A gang of thieves and rowdies assembled, on Sunday, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, and amused themselves by a general fight, to the great annoyance of respectable people coming and going to church. Some Twenty-first Ward policemen rushed in among the blackguards, and after a struggle, succeeded in quieting the disturbance and arresting John and Daniel Moloy, Wm. Holford, Wm. Murray and Patrick Ross. They were yesterday brought before Justice Flandreau, by whom they were committed to answer in the default of $200 each.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Those that witnessed the great "Uncle Tom's Cabin" rush at this Theatre, predicted that the like would never be seen again; but in that they were mistaken. Mrs. Brown's new work of "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," as dramatized by Mr. C. W. Taylor, has created as great a sensation, and hundreds are turned away nightly unable to gain admittance. It is to be repeated every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons;—little Cordelia Howard appearing as Tom Tit, Mrs. G. C. Howard as *Milly*, &c., &c. A pantomime and drama are also to be added to the programme.

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as ulahaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c.—The most complete and magnificent establishment in the world. Removed, with the corps of talented Parisian artists, to No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Charles D. Fredricks, Proprietor, late Gurney & Fredricks.

[Advertisement.]

Bank the Facts.

J. Gurney's Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

Gurney was the first to introduce the Art of Photography in this City.

Gurney has recently made important alterations and improvements in his establishment.

Gurney has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

Gurney has now in his employ the best of artists.

Gurney has recently added to the above a corps of American, French, and German artists.

Gurney's colored Photographs of all sizes are only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

Gurney's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

Gurney's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

Gurney has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

Gurney received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

Gurney stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* Art.

Gurney has not removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

Gurney has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

Gurney attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

Gurney will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Can it be Possible! Did you Ever!—The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald*, of 22d Sept. says:

The brig *Planet*, just arrived from Africa, brought to Salem several monster snakes—anacondas; one eighteen feet long, and another thirty-five feet in length. These snakes, when at liberty, are ravenous and dangerous, and will seize animals of large size; and, after crushing them so as to break all their bones, will swallow them whole. The crew of the *Planet* report that the largest of these snakes had devoured a woman and child before it was taken. On Saturday they were preparing to feed it with a good sized dog. *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

These marvelous creatures are now to be seen at Barnum's Museum. "Jessie" is played there this evening. Two farces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion, which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace.—See the great show of Untouched and colored Photographs at the Fair of the American Institute exhibited by J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company.—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures.—A new and elegant assortment of Gas Fixtures of every variety are now offered to the trede or at retail at our Manufactory, No. 13 Canal-street, corner of Elm. Old Chandeliers regilt, bronzed or taken in exchange for new. Curtis & Alexander.

[Advertisement.]

See the exhibition of Photographs in every style by Mr. Fredricks, late Gurney & Fredricks, at the Crystal Palace.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Death from Intemperance.

A man nsmed Peter Gill, while on his way to the King'e County Hospital, yesterday, died from delerium tremens. He was sent to jail, some time last week, for intoxication, and was being removed for treatment, when he died.

Military.

The 13th and 14th Regiments, N. Y. S. M., parade at East New-York, Oct. 6. The 70th and 72d Regimente at the eame place, Oct. 9. All of these Regiments belong to tbe 5th Brigade, Gen. H. B. Durvea. The Brigade parade and review will come off Oct. 16, at East New-York.

Brooklyn Evening Schools.

The Brooklyn Evening Schools will re-open Oct. 6. No. 1, at the corner of Adams and Concord streets; No. 2, at public school house No. 6 Warren-street; No. 3, corner of Fifth and North Fifth streets; No. 4, Remsen-steet, near Leonard. Colored No. — Willoughby-street, near the corner of Raymond.

The Board of Education desire all the young men and women of the city, not in attendance in the day schools, who are desirous of mental improvement, sbould attend these schools. Experienced teachers have been appointed, and every facility will be afforded for the improvement of the attendants.

Suicide.)

On Saturday last a men named Michael Arbor was brougbt before Justice Smith, in Brooklyn, upon the auppositlon that he was insane. A physician was called to examine him, who gave it as his opinion that the man was only laboring under the effects of alcoholic stimulants, and he was permitted to return to his residence, No. 20 Hudson-avenue. Sunday he committed suicide by hanging himself.

The Knife.

A family quarrel occurred at the corner of Water and Adame-street, Brooklyn, Sunday night, during which Patrick Dougherty was stabbed by a man named Michael Tierney. Tierney has been arrested, and was yesterday brought before Justice Smith, when he was remanded to await the result of the injuries to Dougherty.

Fatal Accident.

A laboring man, named John Noonan, died in the Brooklyn City Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received a few days since by the breaking of a derick at Smith'e new buildings on Fulton-avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Accident from Blasting.

An accident occurred at 10 o'clock on Saturday night by the premature discharge of a blast in chaft No. 5 of the Erie Railroad tunnel, being constructed at Bergen, by which Mr. Cox, the night foreman, was dangerously hurt. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. An accident of a similar nature occurred at noon of the same day, in the same shaft, at which time three men were injured.

Juvenile Thieves.

Yesterday five boys were brought before Recorder Bedford, of Jersey City, in whose possession was found u quantity of goods stolen some time since from a store in Grove-street. They were sent to the County Jail for sixty days each. This makes ten of the same gang now in jail.

A boy named Johnson, from Williamsburg, was also brought before the Recorder yesterday, and sent to jail for sixty days for stealing a watch.

MARRIED.

Brown—Hindhaugh.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 29, by Rev. R. Travis, Charlze E. Brown to Miss Mary I. Hindhaugh.

Moore—Jones.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 28, by Rev. Isaac E. Pierce, Archibald D. Moore, of Trenton Falls, to Cornelia R. Jones, of Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y.

Duncan—Raynor.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 29, at the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. J. M. Macauley, Walter Dunoan to Jane Raynor, of this City.

Addinsell—Falkner.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Sept. 27, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, George W. Addinsell to Miss Lois Falkner, both of Brooklyn.

Smith—Barett.—In the city of Albany, at the house of Hon. John S. Naiew, by Rev. J. N. Wycoff, Frank H. Smith, of Syracuse, to Miss Libby T., only daughter of Richard Barett, of the former place.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

Daly—Lydig.—At West Farms, Westchester County, on Saturday, Sept. 27, by Rev. W. Rodman, Charles F. Daly to Maria, eldest daughter of Philip M. Lydig, Esq.

DIED.

Wheeler.—In this City, on Friday night, of cholera infantum, Gertrude M., youngest daughter of Martin E. and John Wheeler, jr., aged 3 years and 4 months.

Bliss.—In the City, on Monday morning, Sept. 29, of inflammation of the bowels, Henry M., infant son of Melancthon and Mary Bliss.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 48 Greenwich-av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Sept. 29.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	87⅞	80	Reading Railroad..	83½
10,000	City 6s, '59.....	89	100	do.....	s60 83¾
4,000	Erie 1st R. Bs. '75.	94¾	2350	do.....	c 83
28,000	C. R. 3d mtg. be. '88	86¼	100	do.....	s10 83
1,000	Harlem R. 1st mt	82½	2300	do.....	c 83⅛
1,000	M. So. & Fund Bs.	86	700	do.....	b60 83⅛
5,000	Ill. C. R.R. Be.	94	100	do.....	b30 83⅛
10,000	do.....	s60 93¾	100	do.....	s8 83
6,000	do.....	s3 94	100	do.....	s10 82¾
8,000	do.....	s3 94½	300	do.....	s30 83¼
5	Park Bank.....	99¾	200	do.....	b60 83⅓
5	do.....	99¾	400	do.....	83¼
100	Nic. Transit Co.....	5¾	105	Mich. Cen. R. R....	c 91⅜
112	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	122½	50	do.....	b60 92
100	do.....	b90 122¾	540	Mich. S. & No. I. R.	s3 89¾
50	Ward Coal & Iron Co.	38¼	50	do.....	stw 89¼
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	85⅜	400	do.....	s90 89
300	do.....	b60 85⅞	200	do.....	b60 89¾
50	do.....	s30 85¾	100	do.....	b60 89⅞
100	do.....	b30 85¾	50	do.....	s10 89½
50	do.....	b8 85⅜	108	do.....	89½
600	do.....	b60 86	200	do.....	s60 88¾
50	do.....	b10 85¾	150	do.....	s10 88⅞
50	La Cr. & Mil. R.	b60 73½	100	do.....	88⅞
200	Erie Railroad.....	s10 62	100	do.....	b10 89
200	do.....	s30 62	50	do.....	b60 89¼
1050	do.....	62¾	66	Panama R. R.....	89¾
100	do.....	s15 63¼	150	do.....	s30 89½
100	do.....	s30 63⅛	150	Ill. Cen. R. R..	b60 119¼
500	do.....	b10 63¼	100	do.....	s8 118¾
200	do.....	63½	100	do.....	s90 118½
100	do.....	s15 63¾	10	Ga. & Chi. R. R....	109½
100	do.....	b10 63⅝	15	do.....	109¼
500	do.....	s3 63⅝	550	Clev. & T. R. R....	c 71¾
600	do.....	b30 63¾	700	do.....	c 70¾
100	do.....	b40 63¾	400	do.....	b60 70¾
100	do.....	b30 63⅝	500	do.....	b30 70¾
10	do.....	63½	100	do.....	b60 70¾
020	do.....	s10 63½	100	C. & R. Is. RR..	b60 96¼
100	do.....	s10 62⅞	25	do.....	s3 96⅛
650	do.....	c 62¾	10	Balt. & O. RR.....	c 86
400	do.....	s3 62½	10	do.....	s4m 78
450	do.....	b60 62¾	100	Cl. & Pitt. RR..	b30 58
900	do.....	b60 62¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$15,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s..and int		93¼		
3,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8s and int..		85¼		
10,000	L. E., Wabash and St. Louis R. R. 7s flat.		55		
10,000	Virginia 6s.....	flat.	92		
8,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s.....	70@72			
7,000	1 certificate Breckenridge Coal Co.....	$1,225			
22,000	Cin., Hogansport & Chicago R. 6s and int	22½			
115	shares Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.....	69¾			
1	share Academy of Music.....	100			
80	shares Enterprise Ins. Co.....	10½			
200	shares Enterprise Ins. Co.....	10½			
60	shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....	184½@185			
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....	106¼			
10	shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....	115@117			
10	shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....	201			
25	shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....	112¾			
50	shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.....	104			
20	shares Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn....	120¾			
20	shares Island City Bank.....	80			
4	shares Chatham Bank.....	90			
20	shares Pacific Bank.....	14			
40	shares Grocers' Bank.....	103			
100	shares Tradesmen's Bank.....	122			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,400	City 6s, '59.....	98	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	76½
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	94	600	do.....	b60 76¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.....	17¾	100	do.....	b30 78¼
50	do.....	17¾	100	do.....	s10 76½
50	Canton Co.....	22¾	20	Michigan Cen. R. R.	91¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 85¾	300	do.....	s60 91¾
50	do.....	85¾	100	Reading R. R.....	83⅛
25	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	95¾	300	do.....	s60 83
5	Erie Railroad.....	62	100	do.....	s60 82
200	do.....	s3 62	300	do.....	b30 83¼
50	do.....	s60 61¾	100	do.....	s10 83
400	do.....	b3 63	200	do.....	b60 83⅛
100	do.....	s30 61¾	1700	do.....	82
20	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	88¾	700	do.....	b3 82
200	do.....	b3 88¾	400	do.....	s30 61¾
100	do.....	b15 88¾			

MONDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 27, which are advertised in detail on another page of this paper, show in the aggregate the following changes, compared with the previous statement of Sept. 20:

Decrease in Loans.....	$723,230
Decrease in Specie.....	1,897,465
Decrease in Circulation.....	96,189
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....	2,205,261

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 20, '55.	Sept. 27, '56.	Sept. 20, '56.
Loans.....	$97,355,225	$103,992,205	$102,715,425
Specie.....	9,919,124	10,873,220	12,270,685
Circulation.....	7,724,970	8,665,194	8,760,383
Gross Deposits.	76,818,150	88,453,794	90,563,365
Exchanged.....	18,909,402	24,792,623	24,697,443
Undrawn.....	57,908,697	63,661,171	65,866,422
Sub-Treasury...	12,419,493	13,528,030	13,760,519

The movement is a generally reduced one. The decreese in Specie is a little larger, eay $200,000, than the export loss of the week indicated. No part of the California receipts, however, are taken in the accennt, and the Banks begin the new week on a rising averege. The Bank capital was increased last week by the payment of the first instaallment on the enlarged capital of the Bank of the Republic. The whole increase in thie popular and well-directed concern is to be $1,500,000. The payment last week wae $110,000.

The English mail, by eteamer *Baltic*, at this port, from Liverpool Wednesday, Sept. 17, is one of the moet cheering for the grain trade, and our great railwaye leading to and through the West, we have had for several weeks, while the cotton interest looke eqnally favorable. The advrnce in Wheat at Mark-lane, on Monday, Sept. 15, was 4s. the quarter. Some of the anthorities qnote 5e., and at Liverpool 4d. the bnshel. The English farmere were not disposed to bring forward their snpplies freely; not because of an unsatisfactory harvest, bnt from the increased consnmptive wants of the country, which they expect to infinence higher prices. There is no question that the unexampled manufacturing and trade prosperity of the Kingdom is adding largely to the consumption, as well as the ability of the laborer to consume good food, and an averege home crop merely has far less infinence npon the prices of Foreign grown Wheat than it had some years ago. There may be occasional and even violent fluctuations through the season, such as were recently reported while the harvest was in doubt, bnt taking into view the low average of the crop in the Sonth of France, and in Spain, Portugal and Italy, the prospect altogether is of the most encouraging character for a large export movement from the United States—not at extravagant, bnt on extremely fair qnotations. It will be noticed from the Liverpool circulars that Indian Corn continnes to be well supported. Trade at Manchester, and, indeed, throughout the Englisb manufacturing districts, is reported healthy. The Funds on the London Stock Exchange have ruled against the *Bulls* on the September Settlement, but closed with a steadier feeling the day before he steamer sailed. The London *Times* Money report remarks:

"Consols are now lower than in April last, when the Bank held £3,000,000 less bullion, when the rates of discount were 6 and 7 ₰ cent, and when the prospects of the coming harvest were altogether uncertain. A remarkable illustration is thus afforded of the difference in the current of speculation at that period as compared with the present. All persons were then operating under the influence of sanguine feelings; while at this moment they are disappointed and perplexed by a check which, although capable of a perfectly satisfactory explanation, may temporarily occasion increased incorrgnience."

The *London Post* thus refers to the country [illegible]

"There has been a rather considerable business [illegible] in the market for public securities to-day, the prices of Consols have oscillated a good deal, both for money and for the October settlement. The market about mid-day assumed a firmer aspect, and improved gradually up to near the close of the regular business. Subsequently, however, some sales of stock were made, which depressed the market, as compared, at the time, by rumors of its being all but certain that the Bank of England would not fail to advance the *minimum* rate of interest and discount at their next weekly board meeting."

The *Daily News*, on the tone of the money confidence, says:

"The recent convulsion of the stock markets has naturally led to increased discussion relative to our monetary prospects. In the most influential and best informed quarters to-day the views expressed were almost uniformly of a reassuring character. In the discount market no business is done below the Bank minimum, and the demand for money continues good, but the supply was ample in all quarters. It is believed that Thursday's installment of one million on the loan, to which many parties have looked forward with apprehension, has been very generally provided for."

These extracts refer more particularly to the market on Monday, Sept. 15. The Manchester *Guardian* of Wednesday, 17th, reports the London Money Market up to Tneaday afternoon as quiet and the Funds firmer; Consols 93⅜. The latest telegraphic report to Liverpool, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, says:

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The *Daily News* says: The Stock Exchange on the 16th experienced an entire change of appearance. The feeling of vague panic which prevailed at the close of last week and vestigee of which were still observable yesterday has vanished. In every quarter purchases have largely preponderated, and the Immediate result has been an important recovery from the late excessive fall.

The Company who recently contracted with the British Government to carry the Australian mails by steam have organized under the title of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, with a share capital of $2,500,000, with right to borrow $625,000. Their estimates for six steamers, including one between Marseilles and Malta, amount to $2,835,000. The mail contract is for five years, at $925,000 ₰ annum. The activity and altered financial condition of Ireland are quite marked by the latest Bank returns of the country, which show, as compared with the state of the account four years since:

	Specie.	Circulation.
1852.....	$22,543,505	$5,763,310
1856.....	30,209,140	10,728,785

There was little or no change in money loans to-day. The demand, though generally active, is readily supplied at the going rates, and we repeat the remark that an unusual degree of confidence is manifested by lenders, both at Bank and on the Street. The sales of Foreign Bills to-day, in anticipation of the mail of Wednesday, to go by steamer *Asia*, direct from this port, were at 109½, 5/8 @¾, on London; 5.16¼@5.15 on Paris. The business thus far is not heavy; the importing trade buying to only a moderate extent. The Bankers in making up their remittances will probably employ Bullion to the extent of $1,000,000 or $1,200,000; the prime amount depending on a fuller concession in bills.

There was a decided and general improvement on the Stock Exchange at the early Board, and a large business done throughont the share list. In the afternoon the customary advantage was taken of the Bank Statement, whenon a declining average, to sell the market down, on the speculative calculation that money must necessarily be tighter; and this purpose was favored also by further large orders, supposed to be from Philadelphia, to sell Reading. The sales of this stock through the day were 12,000 shares, finctuating from 83⅛@82, the closing figures being 82 cash, 81⅞ seller 30 days. The sales of Erie were also large, about 6,000 or 7,000 shares, the course of the market being to more firmness than at the close of last week, and prices ¼@¾ higher than on Saturday, closing 62⅛ ₰ cent. The general market left off a fraction stronger than on Saturday, though ⅜@½ ₰ cent. lower than in the forenoon.

The Illinois Central Company will pay the half-yearly interest on their $17,000,000 Construction Bonde on the 1st October. The new loen of $2,400,000 for the State of Ohio, 6 ₰ cents. 1886, is to be awarded on Wedneeday, at the Ohio Trust office in this City. Messre. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay on 1st October the interest on the Peru and Indianapolis Bonds, and on the second mortgage of the Painesville and Ashtabula Bonds.

The Snb-Treasnry received to-day $469,069, inclnding $75,000 for transfer to Boeton, and paid out $377,365, inclnding $60,000 on drafts from California. Balance $13,618,733.

The *Baltic's* market news favorably affected Breadstuffs to-day. Flour advanced 15c.@20c. ₰ barrel; while rather higher prices were obtained for Wheat and Corn. The general inqniry was quite brisk. Shippers were impeded in their movements by the scarcity and dearness of shiproom. Cotton was in very good reqneet, and it favored factors. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries and Provisions at, for the most part, previons qnotations.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 27.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$5,835,151	$514,287	$305,938	$5,912,107
Artisans' Bank....	338,537	21,559	3,735	229,940
Atlantic Bank....	638,333	45,106	26,894	455,244
Bk. of America..	4,953,025	1,149,510	37,129	5,293,317
Bk. of Commerce.	10,563,670	1,165,892	2,095	6,845,311
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,217,224	70,666	91,150	1,082,210
Bk. of New-York.	3,414,782	332,672	259,523	2,391,351
Bk. of N. America	1,594,409	140,919	58,510	1,342,277
Bk. of Republic..	3,182,425	524,929	88,090	3,614,414
Bk. St. New-York.	3,622,070	304,998	551,138	2,832,382
Bowery Bank....	1,020,006	61,807	176,329	836,139
Broadway Bank..	1,454,706	70,695	226,748	1,207,321
Bull's Head Bank	271,725	16,804	117,649	176,637
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,443,556	92,919	96,136	1,020,936
Chatham Bank....	602,036	37,713	127,672	342,407
Chemical Bank....	1,579,685	230,422	245,858	1,246,846
Citizens' Bank....	715,861	66,381	196,799	603,671
City Bank.....	1,614,369	130,909	38,663	1,334,991
Continental Bank.	2,875,417	220,838	77,721	2,230,949
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,616,666	116,563	62,308	1,776,729
East River Bank..	485,606	48,844	96,474	423,231
Fulton Bank.....	1,571,976	170,307	125,054	1,234,991
Greenwich Bank..	660,015	97,177	50,943	579,141
Grocers' Bank....	639,582	60,827	87,181	572,088
Hanover Bank....	1,388,921	51,498	119,422	820,567
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,785,524	111,068	176,440	1,270,811
Island City Bank.	418,554	25,930	97,040	286,696
Irving Bank.....	766,137	55,895	117,848	508,762
Leather Man. Bk..	1,960,273	141,274	330,532	1,461,885
Manhattan Co....	4,746,693	330,886	355,719	3,217,602
Marine Bank.....	1,001,460	50,510	96,342	894,606
Market Bank.....	1,621,796	111,334	130,776	1,077,201
Mechanics' Bank..	3,321,137	445,128	365,852	3,018,978
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,229,026	51,851	353,289	886,476
Mech. & Trad. Bk	747,389	51,843	141,926	521,774
Mercantile Bank..	2,260,145	180,257	108,508	1,529,938
Merchants' Bank..	3,755,931	1,020,374	245,450	4,646,345
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,578,414	113,337	112,971	1,771,099
Metropolitan Bk..	5,691,115	668,056	238,071	5,451,471
Nassau Bank.....	1,514,304	68,393	113,291	924,716
National Bkg. Assoc.	1,343,377	156,230	51,555	1,088,544
N. Y. County Bk.	861,347	11,000	94,463	191,046
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	459,673	33,956	113,856	160,212
N. Y. Exch. Bank	186,831	11,141	147,334	139,101
North River Bank.	1,042,906	51,013	177,728	807,460
Ocean Bank.....	1,768,023	106,367	181,337	1,309,414
Oriental Bank....	612,805	32,514	114,891	395,717
Pacific Bank.....	972,194	81,851	120,399	682,157
Park Bank.....	2,736,976	126,307	125,559	1,393,108
People's Bank....	795,475	52,925	145,620	575,717
Phenix Bank.....	2,272,309	216,136	111,051	2,079,476
St. Nicholas Bank.	728,159	60,543	96,179	489,577
Seventh Ward Bk	1,381,049	121,118	285,974	690,264
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,534,088	282,089	109,108	2,270,839
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,566,402	132,641	317,088	896,028
Union Bank.....	2,936,421	357,488	185,887	3,132,290

FOOTINGS.

Loans.....	$106,992,905	Circulation.....	$8,665,194
Specie.....	10,873,220	Deposits.....	88,453,794

Honduras Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive, in the *Tribune* of last week, a letter from Col. Totten, in which he writes that he has carefully studied the report